The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE MAILS BY THE ARABIA.

HIGHLY INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Details of the Battle of Malegnano.

Incidents, Anecdotes and Facts of the War.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The mails by the steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool, June 18, were received last evening. We enlarge and emend the meagre summary forwarded by telegraph with the letters of our English and Continental Correspondents, and extracts from our European exchanges.

THE WAR AS VIEWED FROM PARIS.

Popularity of the War among the French Masses—The Probable Course of Prussia—The Integrity of the Emperor's Declarations—The Ability and Popularity of his Government—The London Times upon the War—Correspondence from the Seat of War—Personal Memoranda.

Editorial Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.
PARIS, Thursday, June 16, 1859.

I sent you from Southampton a letter which will have informed you of the arrival of the *Arago* at that port. We reached Havre at an early hour the next morning, and were fortunately able to take the first train for Paris. The day was showery but pleasant, and the ride through Normandy was delightful. The few days I have spent here have given me no opportunity to study any of the questions connected with the war—but they have been quite sufficient to show a very different feeling among the people towards the Emperor from that which has ever before prevailed. The war itself is popular, and the splendid victories with which it has opened have roused the feeling of the people into absolute enthusiasm. Party lines, so far as the mass of the people are concerned, seem to be extinguished. The Republicans of Paris are among the warmest supporters of the Emperor's policy, and its only opponents are among the Orleanist and Legitimist leaders, who do not hesitate to confess that their hostility to the war is mainly due to the fact that it strengthens the Emperor, and renders their cause all the more hopeless.

There is some excitement here just now concerning the course of Prussia. She has taken steps to put some 250,000 troops in readiness for immediate service, and the natural inference is that she intends to take an active part in the war. But this is by no means a necessary deduction, and the general disposition is to accord credence to the explanation of the official *Gazette*, and to regard this announcement as merely a precautionary measure on the part of Prussia, and as a means of protecting herself in case she should be compelled to depart from her position of neutrality. Until this action was announced, the feeling generally prevailed here that the Emperor would succeed in *localizing* the war. His proclamation to the Italians has been well received everywhere, and has strengthened the confidence, which the coolest minds have felt from the commencement, in the moderation as well as the justice of his views concerning Italy. He will have a question of delicacy and difficulty to solve in regard to the Papal States,—but with this exception his way seems clear. All concede the justice of his conduct thus far. All declare that *independence* is what the Italians need first of all, and that so far as Austria is concerned her domination in the Peninsula is certain to be terminated by this war. But how is it possible—say the obstinate croakers—that a man who is despotic at home should give freedom abroad? What can Liberalism anywhere hope from the author of the *coup d'état*? This is literally the *only* argument (if it can be so called) which is urged against the war; and after the full discussion which the subject has already received in the TIMES, it is not necessary for me to say anything here of its weakness. It has ceased indeed to have any special weight even with those who urge it most. The French people themselves have long since forgiven the author of the *coup d'état*, and I verily believe that France never enjoyed a more thoroughly *popular* government, that she never had one which more steadily consulted the interests of the great mass of the people, or which was more warmly and strenuously supported by them. It is quite common in the United States, I am aware, to account for the almost unanimous support which the Emperor has received at every popular election, by saying that votes were given under constraint, and that the suffrage was not free. To a certain extent this is probably true; but in spite of all deductions to be made on this account, I believe *three-fourths* of all the people of France would vote to-morrow, if left perfectly free, in favor of NAPOLEON III. and his Government, as against any other that could be offered them. This opinion will probably shock the *Tribune*, but I believe it to be just.

I had no intention, however, of writing a political letter. The mail will close in an hour, and I have only time to record such incidents and impressions as occur to me. The main fact which strikes me forcibly is "*the popularity of the war*;"—and it rests not upon any excessive fondness for the glories of victory, dear as glory always is to the heart of a Frenchman,—but upon a firm and settled conviction that the war is the greatest step taken for many years towards *liberalizing* Europe. It will free Italy from foreign domination and leave her people free to govern themselves: and it cannot fail, moreover, to react upon France herself and lead to an amelioration of the laws under which she has hitherto been held. The Emperor, after freeing Italy, will be strong enough in the confidence of his own people to venture upon giving greater freedom to France.

I send you with this some very excellent maps of the seat of war, which have been made by an officer of the Engineer Corps; they are more detailed and complete than any others I have yet seen. The three just published will soon be followed by a fourth, which will give a complete view of the scene upon which the next act of the great drama is to be performed. It looks now as if the Austrians were seeking to avoid a general engagement, and would fall back upon their fortified towns. For a time, therefore, the war will become an affair of sieges. I intend to leave to-morrow evening for Turin, and shall proceed at once to Milan and thence to the head-quarters of the army, wherever they may be. So far as I can judge here, there is a general and warm desire on the part of the authorities to facilitate the movements of all who have business in connection with the army, and great promptness in aiding, with reasonable restrictions and precautions, correspondents of the public Press. There has been a very deep feeling of indignation here at the course of the English Press in regard to the war, and especially at the violence and injustice of the London *Times*. I was told the other day, by a gentleman who had just arrived from the seat of war, that the Emperor openly expressed his astonishment and surprise at the course of the English Government, which he did not hesitate to denounce as *perfidious*. But within the last few days, and especially since the *debut* of the Derby Ministry and the accession of its old friend Lord PALMERSTON to power, the *Times* shows a more just appreciation of the merits of the question, and I have very little doubt that it will soon become a warm supporter of the Franco-Sardinian policy in regard to Italy. Hitherto it has leaned strongly to the Austrian side, and its correspondence has been mainly from the Austrian camp:—within the last week or two, however, it has had some very capital letters written by an officer in the French army, and one of its correspondents at the seat of war reached this city from Italy yesterday. The correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* has also returned, as have several of the writers for the Paris Press. They report that the service is very arduous, and that there is not likely to be much more hard fighting in the open field. Several of the Paris papers have had very excellent letters from the seat of war, as you will see from your files. The NEW-YORK TIMES will speedily be very efficiently represented there.

Senator SUMNER is here, at his old quarters in the Rue de la Paix. He has just returned from Italy, and left Turin only a few days before the outbreak of the war. He seems in good health, though he is still troubled with weakness and other legacies of his calamity. I met at his rooms yesterday morning Mr. BIGELOW, of the *Post*, J. LOTHROP MOTLEY, the historian, and THEODORE PARKER, who arrived here a few days since. He looks less like an invalid than I expected to see him, and says that but for a lingering and harassing cough, which grows worse rather than better, he should feel reasonably well. Our Minister, Mr. MASON, has gone to Liverpool. Senator FISH, with his family, goes home in the *Arago*, which sails next week. "Malakoff," our regular Paris correspondent, will accompany me to the seat of war, and remain there as long as he can be useful to the TIMES;—his place here will be supplied during his absence by an experienced correspondent who has unusual facilities for obtaining early and reliable information.

Pamphlets on the War are as thick here as leaves in Vallambrosa. The most important perhaps, and certainly the most interesting, of the recent issues, is by GIRARDIN, on the *European Equilibrium*, of which I send you a copy. I send also a characteristic *brochure* on the Italian question by GEORGE SAND,—leaving you to judge for yourselves whether they are worthy of republication. You will probably hear from me next from Milan, which I hope to reach by Monday next.

Yours, &c., H. J. R.

A GLANCE AT NORTHERN ITALY.

Departure from Rome—The Passport System—The Tri-Color at Leghorn—Genoa—Appearance of Turin—The War Excitement—Popular Demonstrations.

From an Occasional Correspondent.
TURIN, Friday, June 10, 1859.

One week ago yesterday I left St. Peter's Headquarters by steam. I entered Rome six months previous by diligence. To an American who never saw a passport, who is accustomed to three or four hundred miles per day for business or pleasure, this fact can hardly appear in its full significance. The Cardinals of the Roman Church system have not let steam power—the great enemy of darkness—into their dominions without a long and persistent struggle. Roman officials, however, could not stand the siege; a well-applied gold battery soon made them capitulate, and so the Vicar had to go out one day and sprinkle a locomotive with holy water. That sprinkling will undoubtedly prove the most efficacious that ever occurred within the shadow of the Church.

The Roman people are by no means equal to American notions of representative government; but I have lived among them enough to believe they are equal to much better institutions than those they now endure. Hence my ride to the sea side was occupied with pleasant musings. My legs were not cramped by the diligence. I was not greeted with *buon-mane* once. I thought of my indebtedness to the steam engine; it had carried me over continents and seas; by its aid I had seen in a few years more of the glorious works of nature than my ancestors have seen in a life-time. I thought of it, too, as the harbinger of good news to the benighted—as wherever it goes free Press, free speech, free ideas, must soon follow; and then how the petty tyrants and oppressors and blasphemous Divine-right Kings will all in time submit to its sway.

I have no doubt but that my blessing on the steam-engine was more sincere, and quite as acceptable to God, as that given to it by PIUS IX. I had seen more of it than he had.

I felt that I could well understand why it was that all the priests and cardinals desired Austria to crush out the Piedmont flame of freedom and intelligence.

Piedmont is flourishing. Her Government has favored Protestantism in their midst. God's blessing seems to be upon them. The contrast could not be tolerated. Hence the Jesuits hate NAPOLEON, because he has aided the regeneration of Italy.

Never shall I forget the parting from a Roman friend. "Good-bye and God bless you," he said; "come to us next Winter; we then hope to be free; if we succeed in our national struggle, you will see fewer priests and fewer beggars."

On the way from Civita Vecchia here nothing occurred worthy of much note.

For the want of a room (there are but three or four in all) on the *Vesuvio*, one of the best boats of the Mediterranean, I slept on deck, as usual on this sea, rather than go into the stinking cabins, and wondered when an American would wake up to a good speculation, and put a decent line of steamers on this coast. A weekly line of boats here, like those plying on American lakes and rivers, would take all the travel, and therefore yield a good percentage. Europeans have already opened their eyes at our steam-frigates. Cannot a Vanderbilt or George Law show them a lake steamer?

The appearance of the tricolor at Leghorn gave me a thrill of pleasure. I thought of Tuscany with pride and of England with shame. The English ship-of-war that refused to salute this herald of free Italy still prowled about the harbor. From Leghorn the sail is quite pleasant; you are within distinct view of the mountains all the way, and the approach to "Geneva la Superba" is extremely fine. The citadels are perched on mountains, with walls running down to the sea, and villas with ornamental grounds are dotted here and there in the suburbs, very much the same as in American cities. The harbor was crowded with transports, the quays were busy, and the grand Fanali stood out against the western sky as boldly as ever. As the boatmen took us through a long line of steamers and merchantmen to the shore, they gave us the details of the battle of Palestro, and as two of the party talked French to them they expended their rich Italian superlatives alternately on their King and the Zouaves.

I tarried but a day in Genoa, so anxious was I to get nearer to the seat of war. It was two years since I had threaded its narrow streets of palaces; but brief as was my stay, I could not leave without another view of the Cathedral doorway, the "Brignoli Gate," and the bust of COLUMBUS.

The municipal palace was filled with beds for the use of French officers; in fact, throughout Genoa there were soldiers and warlike movements. The National Guard seemed pleased with their new uniforms, the hatters and the saddlers were all busy with the trappings, and right cheerfully did they all work. Thus my first view of the Italian struggle was calculated to interest me. I saw the people were moved by a spirit of patriotism.

From Genoa to Turin the scenery is very grand through the mountain passes, and quite monotonous after reaching the plain. The natural disadvantages overcome in the construction of this road, and those attempted in the tunnel of the Monte Cenis Pass, excite in one great admiration for this little country. French encampments enlivened the level of the Polcevera on starting, and appeared again at Novi on the other side of the mountains, where I observed the French tricolor flying from the church steeple.

Turin is walled about by the Alps. On the south, the west and the north, you see snow-peaks lifted up to the sky, and on the east there is a range of hills, called the Collina de Torino, sparkling with villas. The whole appearance of the place is un-Italian. It seems new, as it is comparatively. There is life and gayety; the priests are few and there are *no beggars*.

In seeing such a change between Papal and constitutional Italy, one can well understand the sly jealousy of the Jesuits and Austrians. The new streets and squares, and monuments—the Protestant Church, with over two hundred Italian communicants—the increasing wealth and intelligence, could not be endured. Well might such things endanger the Austrian rule in Italy. And yet, when Austria commences warlike movements towards Piedmont, months before the outside world finds it out, because the English Press has been led by a blind prejudice, and at length the Allies meet the aggressors in battle, an English Minister can lower his country by speaking of the struggle as "the war now raging in Italy, for some purpose which no one can understand."

Thanks to the greatest man of the age, I went to Turin without seeing Austrian soldiers. It is true the iron rails were hot with the rolling wheels freighted with soldiers, cannon and horses. The arsenal rung all day Sunday with the din of hammers, and the crowds gathered to see the war trains, drawn by three and four locomotives, sweeping on to the east, or assembled under the windows of the hospitals and gave flowers and oranges to the wounded soldiers. But the scene that touched me the most was a company of volunteers coming from church. I had never before seen boys and grey-headed men banded together for the defence of their country.

On Monday, the 6th, news of a great battle prevailed, but as the official bulletin was published every evening nothing could be definitely known till then. In the evening I enjoyed what few will ever enjoy more than once in a life-time. The *Café National* is the evening resort of the leading spirits of Turin, and finer looking men I have rarely seen. The exiles who gathered there are, of course, prominent. Their intellectual expression, their subdued earnestness, mark them as men of power; and the fact that they have been driven from their homes and their families, enlists one's sympathy in their behalf.

On the evening in question, the crowd was unusually great. As the bearer of the bulletin rushed into the room, there was a crowding together and then a breathless silence.

First came the declaration of Milan, making perfect bewilderment of joy in the commencement. "*Viva il Re! Viva lo statuto! Viva l'Italia!*" The conclusion of that unlooked-for declaration was the richest Italian language I ever heard. Then came the confirmation of the great battle, the main facts, and the flight of the enemy towards the Adda. *Vivas* after *vivas* followed the reading, and then such embracing and wildness of delight seemed impossible with full-grown men.

My friend, an exiled nobleman, whose acquaintance I had made in London, who had not seen his family for ten years, grasped me in the true Italian style, and I am inclined to think there was some cheering in the Anglo-Saxon style.

From the *Café* the crowd went into the streets with flags. The news soon brought the people to the windows, and then occurred an illumination improvised on the moment. The people shouted with joy, and the ladies appeared at the windows. As the crowd swept along through the piazza Madaina, above the sound of rejoicing, one name seemed to be borne aloft, which show the happy people of Turin well knew to whom they were indebted for their rising fortunes. Above that sublime monotone I could distinctly hear the word "*Cavour! Cavour!*"

PERICLES.

POLITICS IN ENGLAND.

The Palmerston Cabinet—Its Exclusive Character—The Principal Members—the Explanation of Lord Derby—Why Lord Clarendon was Left Out.

From Our Own Correspondent.
LONDON, Friday, June 17, 1859.

The second Administration of Lord PALMERSTON has at length been formed. Every one confesses the great combination of personal ability which it contains, and we have had experience before of the versatility and pluck of the aged viscount in circumstances of difficulty. But it is impossible to deny that the embarrassments which surround the new Administration at starting are of the most serious kind. The Radical Party, by whose aid the Derbyite Cabinet was overthrown, bitterly complain that they have been used and overreached by their Whig allies. Mr. BRIGHT, who was particularly eager to drive the Tories from office, and who was taunted by Mr. ROEBUCK with having become suddenly "ultra moderate," does not disguise his feelings of chagrin at not having been considered or even consulted by any of the Cabinet makers. He goes about openly denouncing the whole concern; declares that Mr. COBDEN, for whom a seat in the Cabinet has been kept till his return from America, will not accept office, and that Mr. MILNER GIBSON ought to refuse likewise. His anger is specially directed against the admission of Mr. GLADSTONE, who voted against the Liberal Party on the question of Reform that caused the dissolution, and again on the vote of confidence motion last week. Above all, it is objected to Mr. GLADSTONE that he went out of his way in his last great speech to eulogize the system of nomination boroughs, and to argue that something equivalent to their restoration would be of great advantage. In point of fact, however, the great defect of the new Cabinet is its exclusiveness. It does not contain a single man of the mercantile class except Mr. COBDEN, who is not expected to act, and who is said to be named for that reason. Mr. MILNER GIBSON is a Suffolk Squire of large landed estate, though of advanced opinions; but severed from his old comrades of the anti-Corn Law league, he will have little power and influence to control or appease the discontent which is likely to show itself ere long. There are no less than three Dukes in the new Cabinet, a fact which is sure to form a text for *Punch* for many-a-day to come. The Duke of SOMERSET is an able and a liberal man; but the Duke of NEWCASTLE's failure, when formerly in office, is still remembered; and the Duke of ARGYLL's appointment is a mere job of Stafford House. In addition to his garrulous grace, that powerful connection is represented in the new Government by Earl GRANVILLE, as President of the Council, and Lord CARLISLE as Viceroy of Ireland. Perhaps the appointment that provokes most comment of all, is that of the octogenarian Lord CAMPBELL, to the Woolsack. Lord CAMPBELL does not command much esteem or influence in the House of Lords. He is considered to be too much a seeker after popularity, and to be rather unmeasured in his partisanship of whatever cause or opinion he espouses. As a Law reformer he has never yet been heard of, while Sir RICHARD BETHELL, who, in the opinion of the public ought to be Chancellor, and who is without a rival at the equity bar, has shown a sincere desire to be useful in that respect. There was a great struggle in the Cabinet before it was decided what should be done with the Great Seal. Lord PALMERSTON is believed to have been anxious to give it to Sir R. BETHELL or Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN; Lord JOHN RUSSELL is said to have proposed that either Sir JOHN ROMILLY, now Master of the Rolls, or Sir W. P. WOOD, now one of the Vice Chancellors, should have it. As a compromise of rival claims, it was ultimately given to Lord CAMPBELL, who will be succeeded as Chief Justice of England, by Sir A. COCKBURN. The latter will be a very popular appointment in every point of view.

While I write, the first symptoms of schism in the immature combination of the present week have made themselves manifest. Mr. MILNER GIBSON has, to-day, refused to enter the new Cabinet as Chief Secretary for Ireland. The announcement has produced no little sensation, as it is understood to be indicative of a like course being pursued by Mr. COBDEN, and others who may, too late, be invited to join. I understand that Mr. COGAN, M. P. for the County of Kildare, has also refused a Lordship of the Treasury, on the ground that no hope has been held out of a more liberal policy being adopted in Ireland.

SIX O'CLOCK.

Lord DERBY has just concluded his statement in the House of Lords respecting the circumstances of his resignation on Saturday last. He disclaimed, as is customary, all wish to frustrate his opponents in their conduct of public business; but took pointed exception to the publication in the *Times* of the 13th inst., of the confidential communications which passed the day before between Her Majesty and Lord GRANVILLE regarding the formation of a new Ministry. In reply Lord GRANVILLE admitted that he had been somewhat unreserved in detailing to his friends what had passed at Buckingham Palace during his interview with the Queen, and that had he exercised a wiser discretion the statement in question could not have appeared. He took all the responsibility of the indiscretion upon himself; and the undiscerning public will believe no doubt, to-morrow morning, that he has done so, being unable to fix upon the person who communicated this interesting piece of gossip to the *Times*. They little suspect, however, the real truth, nor the real nature of the seeming self-sacrifice, which has been to shield Her Majesty from the imputation of having committed an indiscretion. In point of fact it was by the desire of the Queen that the article in question was published, and not through any breach of confidence on the part of either Lord GRANVILLE or any of his confidents. Like a skilful courtier he has stripped off his personal character for prudence, and laid it on the ground for the Queen to step on. Such is the gallantry of Constitutional *régimes*, and of the nineteenth century.

A very prevalent feeling exists of satisfaction that Lord CLARENDON forms no part of the new Government. What I told you months ago has recently come to be generally understood, namely, that Lord MALMESBURY was practically his deputy, and held his official horse until he should be able to remount him. Nor were his expectations baseless as far as his former chief was concerned. One of the first offers made by Lord PALMERSTON was the foreign portfolio to Lord CLARENDON, who readily assented. A peremptory veto was placed on it, however, by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who, sooner than the conduct of our external relations at a moment like the present, should fall again into the Austrian hands of Lord CLARENDON, agreed to take charge of the department himself. For the rest, Lord JOHN is represented with having allowed himself to be outwitted by the conservative Whigs and Peelites, and with having entered the Cabinet without his friends.

EVENTS IN ITALY.

The Battle of Melegnano—Austrian Accounts—Movements of the Allied Army—The Achievements of Garibaldi—The Revolt in the Roman Legations—Affairs at Vienna—The Policy of Germany.

THE BATTLE OF MALEGNANO.

Correspondence of the London Times.

MALEGNANO, Half-way between Milan and Lodi,
Thursday, June 9, Morning.

While Milan was still in a frenzy of joy at the arrival of the two allied Sovereigns, this place was the scene of a sharp combat with the Austrian rear guard, which had occupied and fortified this large town with a considerable force, intending to gain time for the retreat of their army and baggage from Pavia to Lodi and across the Adda. This time it was the first corps of Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS which had its turn. Three divisions of it—BAUMEN'S, FOREY'S, and L'ARMAULT'S—had left the neighborhood of Milan only yesterday morning, to advance on the high road in the direction of Lodi, while other troops went in different directions to gain the Adda, and thus to cut off, if possible, some of the Austrian troops.

One look at the map will show you how important the position of Melegnano was for the Austrians in their retreat, for its possession by the Allies cut off the retreat of everthing coming from Pavia which had not yet passed San Angiolo. Besides, Melegnano is on the river Lambro, which, altogether a small river in itself, is a tolerable obstacle to the advance of an army from the complicated system of irrigation for which it has been employed. Just before the place itself three little streams, diverted into no end of small channels, unite into one, the Vitaolo, coming from Milan, and skirting the road is a deep canal of considerable width. It crosses the road at some hundred yards from the village, and unites to the left of it with two others, (the Lambro and Morza,) coming down in a northerly and northeasterly direction: all three united flow through the town and fructify all the neighborhood, famous for the produce of its dairies. The country is the same alluvial plain as heretofore, with the ditches and willow trees around the fields, the only difference being that the corn becomes rarer and hayfields abound.

It was known that the enemy had occupied the town and its neighborhood since Sunday last, the day of his retreat from Milan, and that he had considerable forces assembled there. The dispositions were that the Division Bazaine was to attack the position in front from the high road, the Division Forey from the right, by one of the numerous by-roads which connect the villages on both sides with the main road, while the Division L'Amirault had to take the town likewise by one of the by-roads from the left.

The three columns advanced accordingly. They halted on the road to cook their coffee, which is to the French soldier what grog is to the English. After a short rest on they went again, until, at 5 P. M., they arrived in sight of the town. The day had been close, the road dusty, and the march long, yet as soon as they arrived at the point of attack the order of battle was formed; the centre column with the First Zouaves, and the left with the Fifteenth of the Line ahead, and the Tenth Chasseurs a Pied and the broken ground in the interval between the two. The right column was used more for a flanking movement than an actual attack, for the road from Magenta leads out to the right of the town, and it was not presumable that the enemy would hold much on the opposite side of it. The real object of this column was to gain the high road and molest or intercept the enemy's retreat.

Before attacking, a few cannon shot were fired from the bridge before the town, which the Austrians had again left standing. These latter did not reply; on this the order to advance was given, and the Zouaves, full of desire to emulate their comrades who had distinguished themselves at Palestro and Magenta, rushed on with, even for them, unusual *élan*. No resistance was met until they came to a cemetery to the left of the road, just before the entrance of the town. It is surrounded by a wall from fifteen to eighteen feet high, and covered outside with tombstones of black marble imbedded in it. The only entrance to it is a large, massive iron gate. This cemetery the enemy occupied in strength. Benches, from a little chapel which is inclosed by the wall, and ladders were placed against the inclosure to serve as a *banquette* to the defenders. In spite of these preparations the resistance on this point was not great, for already had the 10th Chasseurs, to the left, turned the position. When they arrived at the river, which, as I said before, crosses the main road, and runs to the other side of the town, they found the bridge leading over it broken. Nothing daunted by this, they jumped into the stream and made their way through it in spite of its depth. Immediately behind the cemetery is a large farm-house, which forms the first house of the town on this side. The walls of it had been loopholed, and the windows were occupied by riflemen. This was attacked first, and carried. What follows after it was a street fight, the 1st Zouaves, supported by the 3d of the Line, on one side, and the 10th Chasseurs and the 15th of the Line on the other. Every house was strongly occupied and obstinately defended. Concealed behind the windows, the enemy, sufficiently protected, directed a murderous fire on the attacking columns. They never showed themselves for an instant in the open, but, loading behind the walls, ran out and fired, in spite of this disadvantage, which occasioned a good deal of loss, one house after another was cleared of the Austrians. Just on the outskirts of the town is a large building, once a chateau, and lately used by the Austrians as a House of Correction; it stands in the midst of a square, and is surrounded by a large dry ditch. To this square a large mass of Austrians was pressed back. There is a double gateway, the outer a square tower, having evidently once been connected by a drawbridge with the inner one; now a causeway leads over it, and through this the Austrians had to make their way. They were caught by the Zouaves, and a number of them bayoneted. Those who could get through in time ran to the garden which leads off the courtyard into the fields. A massive iron gate separates the two, and the Austrians found means to shut this. The building on all other sides is surrounded by a ditch, flanked with masonry about 15 to 20 feet high, so that there was no issue on that side. Besides, the Austrians had thrown up some earthworks in the fields facing it. But this interruption lasted only just long enough to allow another body to go round, and, once in the open field, it was child's play.

In an hour and a half the Austrians were driven out of the town with a loss of 1,000 prisoners, one gun, and at least 4,000 dead and wounded. By the time this was done, the Division FOREY had come up on a by road on the flank of the Austrian line of retreat, and opened out with two batteries upon the close columns which had to defile before them. I need not say that it rendered the retreat of the Austrians more precipitate.

The losses on our side, although not yet distinctly known, are severe, as must always be the case in a street fight, especially if, out of consideration for the property of our friends, we abstain from using cannon, usually the most effective means in such a case.

Such combats, however, have this advantage—they give confidence to the soldier, for if he can be victorious under such difficult circumstances he thinks he can do almost anything.

A letter from Milan of the 11th, in the *Constitutionnel*, gives some additional particulars relative to the combat at Melegnano. The writer says:

In addition to the houses changed into casemates, the loop-holed barricades across the streets, and all the crossings bristling with cannons, the Austrians had taken possession of a vast building used as a prison at the end of the village, town is the best, strong enough to form an important refuge, and to require a regular siege before reduction. It was in this village, more difficult to take than a fortress of Paris, filled with insurgents, that the zouaves, under Zuzara's division, headed by the Zouaves, made their attack. It was about 5 in the evening, the horizon was black with clouds, and a thunderstorm, which was soon to burst over us, after days spent in the plain with vivid freshness. At the entrance of the village, a barricade had been constructed. With their perpetual agility, the Zouaves at once surmounted this obstacle, firing their muskets and then rushing forward with the bayonet. The regiments commanding Bazaine's division all came to the attack simultaneously, reinforced by two regiments of Autemarre's division, and then a combat ensued from street to street and house to house, which lasted four hours. The resistance opposed by the Austrians was of the most obstinate character, and while completely, though completely surrounded, fought to the last man. When the principal streets were occupied by the French, the Zouaves and Turcos commenced on the large building to which I have alluded. The immense edifice was surrounded with a musket fire on its principal entrance, and threw their way through a labyrinth of courts, yards, and passages, totally unknown to them all. Every step might lead to some snare, and every wall sheltered scores of Austrian soldiers; night was coming on, the rain was falling in torrents, but still the fighting did not cease. At last the Austrians gave way on every point, and a retreat commenced, favored by the thickening darkness. Hurrying across the plain, they were closely followed by the French, whilst the batteries of FOREY'S division, which were on the left, sent after them shot and grape. Every ball told, so that on the next day the environs of Melegnano presented a dreadful spectacle, the roads and ditches being strewn with dead bodies. The rain converted the water-courses into torrents, which carried away scores of bodies. Many of the Austrians fell into these streams and were drowned; and, unfortunately, some of our own men suffered the same fate.

Another letter from Milan, in the *Siècle*, says:

"In the affair of Melegnano General FOREY, who commanded the reserve, foreseeing the flight of the enemy, turned the village; he caused one hundred and twenty canisters of grapeshot of 80 balls to be fired at the flying Austrians, and they strewed the ground with dead. I saw one spot in the plain which was literally covered with the corpses of Austrians piled one on the other. If the enemy could have been dislodged before night set in, it is not doubtful that the greater part of them would have been killed. The loss of the Austrians has been immense, if I may judge from the innumerable dead bodies which this day remain on the field of battle. The Austrians have singular ideas on the way of making war. MOLTKE considered that General BONAPARTE defeated him in violation of all rules; and the countrymen of MOLTKE now pretend that the combat with the bayonet is unworthy of a civilized nation. I conversed yesterday with an officer who is a prisoner, and he spoke frankly on the subject: 'I can understand that the Turcos fight with the bayonet, for they are almost savages; but the French! * * * That is not fair warfare, it is downright butchery.' Fighting with the bayonet is, in truth, more destructive than firing muskets, and the French know better how to use that weapon than the Austrians; but those are not reasons why the French should abstain from using the bayonet. Besides, there is another reason why the bayonet has been the principal arm used in the combats which have taken place. Our army is in a friendly country, and with the bayonet it obtains possession of villages occupied by the Austrians in order to spare the property of the inhabitants. With the new cannon, which carry 3,000 yards, it would be easier for us to kill the enemy under the walls of houses than to march against them with the bayonet, and we should lose much fewer soldiers; but it is desired that the French army shall not mark by ruins its passage through a country which it has come to deliver. Gen. FOREY only fired his canister of grape when the *corps d'armée* of BERTHÈZÈNE was in retreat across the country. The situation of an army in a friendly country has undoubtedly its advantages; but anyone can see that it has inconveniences."

THE BATTLE AS REPORTED AT VIENNA.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VIENNA, Friday, June 11.

The official telegram, an analysis of which was given in the postscript to my letter of yesterday, runs as follows:

VERONA, Thursday, June 10—Noon.

A part of the imperial royal army, after having offered the most glorious (*ehrenvollen*) resistance to the superior forces of the enemy on the 4th, at Magenta, remained on the right bank of the Adda until the 9th instant. On the 8th the division of URBAN, at Canonica, and the 8th *corps de armée*, (under BERTHÈZÈNE,) at Melegnano, had sanguinary engagements (*gefechte*) with the rapidly advancing forces of the enemy. The losses incurred are not yet known. The enemy, whose forces (considerably superior to our own) are completely united, appears to intend to push forward from Milan, where he has his left wing, with the bulk of his army. The Imperial royal army, yielding to such a superior force, has quitted the Adda, in order to be nearer to its reinforcements and reserves (*verstarkungen und reserven*). The army, which is in the best condition, has lost none of its courage and steadiness; and it longs, in a decisive battle, to give the enemy new proofs of its bravery.

VIENNA, Sunday, June 13.

Yesterday morning official news was received that the rear-guard of the Eighth Corps, under Gen. BERTHÈZÈNE, had again been attacked by the Allies in the neighborhood of Melegnano, and information of the fact was in the afternoon forwarded to you by electric telegraph. It being Whitsuntide, no papers have been printed here since Saturday night, and, consequently, the subjoined intelligence from the seat of war is still unknown to the Austrian public.

In the afternoon of the 9th inst two brigades belonging to the Eighth Austrian *corps d'armée* were fiercely attacked by troops which were supposed to belong to the French corps under BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS. The scene of action was about eight English miles to the southeast of Malegnano, and, after the conflict was over, the Austrians crossed the little river Muzza, and continued their retreat towards Pizzighettone without being pursued. The loss of the Austrians on the 9th was between 200 and 300 men killed and wounded. Gen. ROSS, the commander of one of the brigades, was left dead on the field. For some time no one here was able to understand why BENEDEK, who had his head quarters at Lomello, in Sardinia, when the Allies first reached the Ticino, marched his troops to Melegnano, which is on the high road between Milan and Lodi; but the mystery is at length cleared up. On the 8th Count GYULAI sent orders to BENEDEK to advance with all possible speed, as he was opposed to the bulk of the allied armies. On the receipt of this message BENEDEK, who has never been found wanting when there was work to do, pushed forward in forced marches to the scene of action. Before he could reach it GYULAI, who on the 5th discovered that his position on the Ticino was totally untenable, had commenced his retreat in the direction of Binasco, Pavia, and Belgiojoso. It is supposed that GYULAI forgot to communicate to BENEDEK his resolve to fall back on the Adda, for on the 6th the latter appeared in the neighborhood of Abbiate Grasso. It is not known how BENEDEK managed to get across the country from Binasco to Malegnano, but the march must have been an exceedingly painful one, as many of the men broke down, and, being left behind, fell into the hands of the pursuing enemy. In one of the more recent French bulletins it was said that 1,200 prisoners had been made, and it does not admit of a doubt that they were men belonging to BENEDEK's corps, who were unable to keep up with their comrades.

EVENTS FOLLOWING THE BATTLE—TELEGRAPHIC DIARY.

The following dispatch has been received by the French Government:

GRAND HEAD-QUARTERS, Cassano, June 13—6 P. M.

Yesterday, June 12, the Emperor removed his head-quarters to Gorgonsola. In the afternoon his Majesty caused a bridge of boats to be thrown over at the same time the bridges cut by the enemy were repaired. The Adda, swollen by the late storm, had acquired a force and a rapidity which rendered the operation more difficult without endangering its success. Here, as on the Seala and Ticino, the pontoon men, under the energetic direction of Gen. LESCOT, acquired new titles to the gratitude of the army. Scarcely had the bridges been laid when the army began its movement, which will be terminated to-morrow.

The Sardinian army passed the river opposite Vaprio. Notwithstanding the rain, which fell in torrents, and which the troops had to endure for some days past, the health of the army is very satisfactory, and the soldier has lost none of his gaiety.

The weather is setting in fine.

TURIN, Monday, June 13.

After the retreat of the Austrians from Bologna the Cardinal Legate took his departure, leaving to the municipality the government of the town. The municipality thereupon appointed a Commission, which immediately proclaimed VICTOR EMANUEL Dictator. The town is *en fête*.

The head-quarters of the King were yesterday at Vimercate de la Monza. To-day the regular railway service between Turin and the Ticino has been recommenced.

TURIN, Monday, June 13.

The Austrians evacuated Reggio and Brescello last night, and were also making preparations to evacuate the other parts of Modena.

A deputation from Modena has arrived in Turin.

TURIN, Tuesday, June 14.

The Austrians are in full retreat in the direction of the river Oglio. The bridges over the Adda and other rivers have been destroyed by means of mines. They have also evacuated Pizzighettone, after having turned the bridge, and thrown their guns, war material, and ammunition into the water. Cremona and Brescia are free. A numerous body of the Austrians appears to be assembling at Monte Chiaro. A part of the Piedmontese army has crossed the Adda at Vaprio and Canonica.

Bergamo and Lodi have proclaimed their union with Piedmont. The damage done by the Austrians to the fortifications of Piacenza is of little importance.

VIENNA, Tuesday, June 14.

The official *Wiener Zeitung* contains the following:

"The Emperor will forthwith assume the immediate command-in-chief and has ordered a new position for the army, which will be taken up in the best manner possible."

TURIN, Wednesday June 15.

The Austrians are retreating from the Oglio, and the armies of the Allies continue to advance. The Austrian *corps d'armée* which had left Ancona for Pesaro, has changed its course towards the lower Po, to join the troops in the provinces of Venice. It is now positively known that Ancona has been entirely evacuated by the Austrian troops. Modena and Brescello are free. Forli, Faenza, Imola, and the other municipalities of Romagna, have pronounced in favor of the national cause.

VIENNA, Wednesday, June 15.

The Duke of Modena arrived yesterday at Mantua, and was received by the Archduke WILLIAM.

The Count of Prince METTERNICH has taken place this afternoon.

The ministerial *Ost. Deutsche Post* publishes a correspondence from Paris speaking of the possibility of the French landing on the coasts of the Venetian territory.

TURIN, Thursday, June 16.

The allied army of Italy passed the Serio on the 15th, marching towards the river Oglio. The advance guard is at Coccaglio. The headquarters of the King of Sardinia are at Palazzuolo. Gen. GARIBALDI was at Brescia up to the evening of the 12th. Gen. URBAN's corps quitted Coccaglio on the morning of the 13th, and appears to be retiring to Orzinovi.

VIENNA, Thursday, June 16.

The *Austrian Correspondence* contains the following:

"The organization for the defence of the Tyrolese territory is progressing. Several companies have been already drawn out, and many others are in preparation. The mountain passes are occupied."

VIENNA, Thursday, June 16.

General Count SCHLICK has taken the command of the second army, instead of Gen. GYULAI. The French have established a dépôt at Antivaris, on the Albanian coast, and disembarked large quantities of gold coin there.

VIENNA, Thursday, June 16.

The Austrian *Correspondence* publishes the following telegram:

VERONA, Wednesday, June 15.

No news of any importance from the seat of war. The different *corps d'armée* take possession of their allotted positions unmolested by the enemy.

The division of Gen. URBAN alone has sustained a fight at Castenedolo with GARIBALDI's bands, which, although amounting to 4,000 men with four pieces of cannon, were repulsed by our troops.

TURIN, Friday, June 17—P. M.

Yesterday the head-quarters of the Emperor were at Covo, on the road from Bergamo to Cremona, and those of the King at Castegnato, six miles to the west of Brescia. Rimini and Cesene have pronounced for the national cause.

Vienna, Friday, June 17.

Gen. GYULAI has, at his own request, been relieved from the command of the second *corps d'armée*, which has been given to Count SCHLICK, General of Cavalry.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LOMBARD GOVERNMENT.

The Milan *Gazette* of the 18th publishes in its official part the following enactment providing for the temporary government of Lombardy:

We, VICTOR EMANUEL, King of Sardinia, &c., in virtue of the extraordinary powers conferred on us by the law of the 25th of April last, on the proposition of our

THE ABODES OF THE POOR.

Visits to the Cellars and Attics of the Fourth Ward.

Cow Bay at Midnight.

There is no pleasure in visiting the haunts of wretched men and women, and none in writing about them. Indeed if we tell what makes their abodes most wretched, cleanly people think we have sullied our sheet. Still, it is wholesome to know how humanity suffers in our midst, how it even contents itself amidst its suffering. We continued our rambles in the Fourth Ward last week.

A house in Dover-street, near Front, for its ricketty, lazy look—as if the winds must not visit it too roughly lest it throw up all efforts to maintain its uprightness and crumble down—arrested attention. The policeman said it would be an ugly place to visit at night, but by daylight was safe enough. Picking our way through the filth on the staircase, we ascended to the second story. A knock on the half-open door of the first room brought no answer. Pushing in, a fat baby some two years old, whose face was plastered thick with dirt, sat on the floor, a cat purring at her side. On the bed lay a woman dead drunk—a nursing infant cuddled beside her. No other person was visible about the premises. Before frightening the baby or alarming the guardian fifteen we retreated. In the next room two women were idly gossiping. We asked who lived in the room we had just left. They said it was a woman who had gone out somewhere. In the third room, a woman was washing—she said she knew nothing about the rest of the house, and didn't know what rent she paid. Ascending another flight of stairs that creaked and trembled at every step, we found one vacant room under the attic. In another a woman lay drunk on the floor, face upward, snoring heavily. Two children, about 3 and 7 years old, were playing together. There was no means of exit from this house except by the front door. The outhouse of the concern was accessible through the adjoining shed, where a negro kept a rum-shop.

We next visited the cellars in James-street, between Oak and Madison. One of them, kept by a man of insignificant stature, but considerable self respect, was particularly interesting. This and the adjoining house are old two-story shanties;—still one of them rented last year for $387. For the two, $350 was offered and refused this year. The cellar was just deep enough for us to stand erect in with our hats on. It was fitted up for lodgers. It contained no bedsteads, but, on the left side as we entered, two shelves were placed against the wall, one above the other, making accommodations for four beds. A door on the right opened into a room where more shelves were placed for the same purpose. Stooping low to avoid a beam we passed to the rear room, where were a stove, a few kitchen utensils, and three more beds. Passing into the area behind we thought we had seen the last bed, but the landlord opened the door of what was built for an ash hole, and pointing through the darkness to a heap of rags said that it was his bed. The side of a shoe-box fastened by leathern hinges, stood as a door to what we took for a dog-kennel,—but he said it contained another bed. All told, the beds numbered eleven. Our policeman said he had seen one of them occupied by a woman and her five children. The landlord protested, however, that he only took in male lodgers, and "some of them were gentlemen too,—captains who sailed their own boats, having been on a bit of a spree, and coming here to sleep it off before going on board." He charged a shilling a night for lodgers, and meant to take none but those he knew, but they would break his door down if he didn't take them in, so sometimes his company wasn't so select as he would choose to have it.

In the next cellar were three women. They too took lodgers, but only families that they knew. While the two who belonged on the premises were quietly responding to our inquiries, a young woman, who sat on the side of a bed, gaudy in a high-colored and low-necked dress, suddenly burst out in a very loud tone of voice, but decidedly a low tone of morality, that her character was being assailed; that she knew somebody who would not stand it; that if some folks could not attend to their own business, she knew somebody who knew what was what, &c. The two ladies of the cellar fell to quieting their gaily-dressed visitor, in such loud tones of entreaty to shut up and be civil, and not be offended, and of assurance that nobody meant her, whereupon she grew so much more turbulent, and they so much more demonstrative in their efforts to hush her, that the policeman on that beat turned in to see what the row was, and we prudently retreated.

Our next visit was to the famous Cherry-street tenement-house. It consists of two buildings, both standing with their ends toward Cherry-street, one double the width of the other. Between them runs "Gotham-court," into which the lower entry-ways open. "East Gotham-court" is the alley into which the denizens of one-half of the larger building debouch. The wisdom of the builders of this five-story box of brick and mortar for the packing of mortals, led them, when there was a fair opportunity to get a ventilation, carefully to exclude it. If you enter from Gotham-court, wishing to get through to East Gotham-court, there is no way but to climb to the roof and pass down again five flights of steps, and if a current of air should feel inspired to blow through, it would need to take the same route, which of course it would refuse to take, and die out first, vainly endeavoring to dilute the prevalent stench. As if eight feet width of air, walled in between two five-story buildings, might still be rather raw and cool for the lungs of those whose windows open upon it, the proprietors of the place have erected at the far end of the court a blacksmith shop, whose perpetual emission of charcoal smoke and heat temper the Summer wind to the pretty well shorn lambs inside. Five years ago the Croton water pipes were laid on each floor, but since then they have been taken out; and if, under the eaves of this model tenement, a weary woman should resolve to try the virtue of cleanliness, she must first descend to the foot of all the stairs to fill and then tug up to the top again with her pail of water. Some 96 families claim this abode as their home, and pay variously from $4 50 to $6 rent. It has no cellar, but from every hall a flight of steps leads down to a drain under the pavement of the court, that empties into the street sewer. Over this drain are erected the water-closets, without doors. The stench that emanates from this drain, and that is thrown back from the sewer, pervades the whole place. A more successful device to poison slowly, on a large scale, hundreds of poor people, could not easily be conceived.

This ended our tour for the day. The wretchedness it exposed seemed as if it could scarcely be paralleled in a civilized city, but to some of the miserable shanties we looked back after our next expedition, and in comparison they seemed cleanly, wholesome and tolerable!

It was late Sunday night when our party set out from the Sixth Ward Station-house, under convoy of Sergeant Parsons, and another officer who took the lead, lantern in hand. The first cellar visited was at No. 35 Baxter-street. Down half a dozen rickety steps, the door was already open to one of the filthiest, blackest holes we had yet seen. The stout Irishman, who claimed to be landlord, assured us that we should find clean sheets in his lodging-house, whereat we laughed, supposing him to be of a merry turn; but he was in earnest—he washed them himself every Thursday, he said. We looked in vain for sheets, however; they might have been there, but all the bedclothes were of one color, whatever their texture. There were bunks arranged along the wall, two or three deep, and in most of them men or women, black or white, sleeping soundly. The glare of the lantern in their eyes did not disturb them at all—pretty clearly indicating the possession of consciences cleaner than their faces, or that the sleeper had had the run of the back door into the liquor-shops during the day. The landlord charged sixpence a night for lodging, and lodged none under any circumstances but honest hardworking people—which statement the police received with smiles and without contradiction. Two inner rooms were equally well occupied—in one of the hideous beds two children sleeping as sweetly as if their couch had been down, and the horrible den a cottage. The older sister of these children was out begging, even at this hour.

In another cellar close by, a young woman with a single scanty garment on, sat on a chest crying. That old woman's husband, she said, (the keeper of the place,) had been "banging his wife, and hit her a lick sideways that almost killed her." The wretch had kicked another girl so severely that she had gone to bed early in the day and not got up since. The person thus alluded to, lay on a pile of shavings in the corner of the room, snoring vigorously. The old woman, wife of the brute who administered the "banging," the "sideways lick" and the "kick," sat on the side of her bed in very good spirits. The old man was a little wild when he was in liquor, but he'd gone now and that was a comfort. She sympathized with the crying women, and said it was a shame to treat the other girl as he did, but he'd gone now. She evidently was disposed to let bye-gones be bye-gones. There was a child asleep in a cradle whose mother was also asleep in another bed. Two men slept soundly in the next bunk, and never minded the light suddenly flashed on them from the lantern. But the state bed—the one that occupied the central position, and looked as if a double fare had to be paid for its use, was occupied by a stalwart negro. Then you have no prejudices about color? we asked. "Oh," said the old woman, "he pays for his bed, and money is as good as anybody's."

The next visit was to a spot a little south of the Ladies' Five Points Mission-room. The access to it was through a long, winding hall. Reaching the end, the door of one room stood half open, through which a giant negro was visible, lying in bed, and by the light of a candle reading a yellow-covered novel. "Who's there?" he asked, but as no one answered, he kept his eyes on the crack of the door, though the book was still held in its place. But it was at an adjoining door at which the officer knocked. The only answer was a volley of oaths. Another knock and another explosion of oaths. "Come, Moss, turn up and let us in," said the officer, and his voice seemed to explain the matter, for there was soon heard a noise inside as of Moss fumbling for his clothes, and of feet shuffling off into a distant part of the room. At last Moss was ready. He turned a key, took down two bars, drew a bolt, and took the lighted match handed to him. A bottle in the centre of the floor held the candle, to which he applied the light, and Moss's quarters were dimly visible. It was a large room, with a low ceiling, hung round with torn posters of great mass meetings, and candidates for office, pasted up, however, not so much for ornament as to stop the chinks in a windy day. In one corner lay a man asleep on a blanket; in the distant corner lay rolled into a heap, from which Moss essayed in vain to kick off the blankets and show the face of his wife, two white women. His own bed was invisible, though when asked where it was, he pointed to the fireplace. There was no furniture of any sort on the premises. Moss apologized for being sober—the Sunday Liquor law didn't work very well for him—being short, and everything shut up; he had gone to bed earlier than usual. He was about the blackest specimen we had yet crossed, —his legs were set on his body crookedly—his stature exceedingly short, and his humor large. He evidently felt flattered by the visit, and boasted, that, though his room was nearly empty now, it was generally full enough. He could accommodate with a board on his floor all that would come.

Leaving Moss to mourn his enforced sobriety, the officer pushed open the door of the colored bachelor whom we had seen reading in bed. His book was the *Volunteer*, one of the choice issues of the Philadelphia Press. He was evidently in an interesting passage when we entered, and had no courtesy to spare for us. He answered questions with the air of a man who feels that his house is his castle, which no man has a right to enter unless to search for stolen goods. He would be obliged to us if we would knock the next time we came—gentlemen always did. He declined to bid us good night as we left. His room was a contracted one, but his outfit of crockery and kitchen-ware creditable—showing that though literary tastes may not conduce to polished manners, they are not always inconsistent with order and neatness.

We dropped into another cellar, some twenty feet long and ten feet wide, at one end, and eight at the other. Two tiers of bunks, placed end to end along the side, were only in part occupied. In an emergency the sleepers were tucked under the lower one on the earth. Twenty could be lodged there comfortably said the German lessee of the premises, and he had taken thirty in. The loud voices of the people carousing in the "closed" bar-room over head did not prevent one little one from sleeping soundly by the side of its mother. Air there was none, nor could be, except as it might be forced in through the only door of entrance. Quite a company had gathered about the cellar-way, who asked as we left "whether we found it?" When assured that we were not looking for stolen property, one asked earnestly, if it was yellow fever we were looking for then, instinctively presuming in what haunts Yellow Jack will be sure to be found when on shore.

Next, we turned into Cow Bay, and in turn explored most of the rooms that are entered from this noted alley. Climbing to the top of one the furthest up, much knocking on the door brought an answer from a grey-haired old man who deplored his poverty. He used to take lodgers, but all his bed clothes had been stolen, and now he had none, but lived in filthy solitude. In another attic room a black man owned the drunken white woman at his feet on the floor as his new wife. Three wretched white women were in a corner, one of whom protested that theirs was the true happy family, but their ribaldry degenerated into angry oaths and curses on us as we left. A vacant room adjoining emitted a most sickening odor, and for causes that were apparent on entering it. In another an infant was crying. A woman of reputable appearance and cleanly, who was trying to comfort it, with a scowl of despair on her face, said her husband was away, locked up now three months, as a witness. And so they all were, each with a tale of misery to tell, or if asleep, with a still more hopeless story written in their faces. Some of these people pay rents that would secure for them decent apartments in decent parts of the City. But they seldom leave them, except to go up to Blackwell's Island, or to their common lodging in the ditch of Potter's Field.

No More Men-of-War to be Sent to the Mediterranean!

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

More than a week ago the telegraph announced most emphatically throughout our broad lands that there was to be no increase of the Mediterranean squadron! We fear this is true, and presume it is the intention of the Government to proceed in this matter just as it has ever done in all similar cases for years past—to leave our commerce unprotected, and to trust to the indulgence of other nations for a free passage for our ships upon the high seas.

Two-thirds of our available navy is now employed in guarding the transits to the Pacific; the rest is dissipated on the coast of Africa, in the Brazils, the East Indies, with two ships in the Mediterranean, one of which latter is a sailing-vessel, and will be as well as anchored during the calms of the Summer months.

We sneer at John Bull for changing over to the winning side in the Italian prize-fight, and hint at his increased horror of a French invasion. We picture him with a kind of sarcastic pity, banging away at a target with a rifle, his face blackened with powder, and his shoulder smarting with the recoil of his piece. Let us not forget, however, that the instance has yet to be cited where he left his commerce unprotected, or one of his sons without aid in a foreign land. He is greater than ever on the ocean, and no one is better aware of it than he is himself.

When some outrage has been offered to our flag in European waters, the very natural excitement of the great American people will be soothed by the announcement, "that three ships are to be dispatched forthwith to the Mediterranean!" But the same people, with their perverse ignorance of naval matters, and of some, particularly, in all that relates to their own navy, will be not one jot the wiser, although one of these vessels may be at the time on the stocks, and the other two a pair of those Paraguayan beauties which, by God's Providence and good seamanship, somehow have found themselves safely back again to our shores, and which, for newspaper purposes, will serve the Navy Department, if not the country, in every squadron, in every part of the world. An ordinary gunboat would knock six of them into splinters in about as many minutes. We have ships fit to represent us in any fleet of Europe. Why not send them? Surely their presence, might prevent difficulties and acts disrespectful to our flag, much more to be feared than "entangling alliances."

If a mulatto row occurs in St. Domingo, or a free fight among the Gressers of South America, we are wonderfully prompt in getting a ship to the scene of action, and even go so far sometimes as to bring our broadside upon a bamboo built town, and to make the equally unarmed tremble on their sandy legs. But with equal penetration we appear to have established the policy of not being about when a fight comes off between two nations who might really do us harm if they were so disposed.

We presume, therefore, that merchants who send their ships into European waters, and the men who take them there, do so at their own risk. Two war-ships for all Europe will scarcely protect them.

PHILA.

Naval Intelligence.

UNITED STATES MARINES.—The Secretary of the Navy has directed that double rations shall not hereafter be allowed to marine officers commanding guards of the receiving ships at Boston, New-York and Norfolk; nor to the marine officer in command of the guard at the Navy-Yard gate in the city of Washington, D. C. Marines serving on board vessels-of-war shall not be diverted from their appropriate duties, or called upon to coal ship or work as mechanics, except in cases of emergency. Marines shall be instructed as foll guns' crews by their own officers, and may also be assigned as parts of ordinary guns' crews under other officers of division. But the commanding officer will not so assign marines, except in cases of necessity.

FROM THE PACIFIC SQUADRON.—The Navy Department has received dispatches from Flag Officer Long, of the Pacific Squadron, dated at Callao on the 27th ult. All was quiet there, and information from Valparaiso announced that the authority of the existing Government was fully re-established in Chili, and order once more restored in that country. The repairs of the *Saranac* were progressing, and arrangements were being made for a thorough caulking of the *Merrimac*.—*Constitution.*

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD IN ORANGE COUNTY.—The Goshen (N. Y.) *Independent* says: "A branch of the Underground Railroad has been established in this county. The facts, as it is informed upon good authority, are these: A negro made his appearance in Chester one day last week, and represented that he was a runaway slave, eight days out from the State of Delaware; that he came across the country to Jersey City, where he was arrested, but succeeded in making his escape, and that he came from there across the country to Chester. Some individuals took him into their custody, and, after examining him and secreting him until dark, they raised some money, bought him a ticket to Elmira, and, giving him a letter to the Rev. Mr. Bascom, of that city, they put him aboard of the New-York and Erie cars bound westward."

A Discussion at the Polytechnic.

At a recent meeting of the Polytechnic Association at the Cooper Union, Prof. MASON, of Poughkeepsie, presided. By request, PETER COOPER, Esq., read an interesting article on "The Evils of Paper Currency," which was an appropriate introduction to "Gold," the subject selected for discussion. Prof. J. C. DRAPER, being called upon, explained the usual processes for obtaining Gold, remarking in conclusion, that as he had had no practical experience in mining or extracting the precious metal, no novelties would be expected from him.

Prof. HEDRICK said he, too, had no practical experience, but was confident that the most feasible and profitable way of obtaining gold was to gather by "washings" that which had been disintegrated from the rock by time. This was probably the method used in the days of Job. In working veins which are free from sulphur, the gold may be abstracted by means of mercury. We have forms of pyrites containing gold. The problem of the metallurgist is to get the gold free from the baser metals. Sulphur may sometimes be partially burned out or oxidized by long exposure to air. For this reason, refuse of gold diggings, after having laid for years, is found to have gold, free from combinations, in sufficient quantities to pay for rewashing.

The President remarked he knew a farmer who went to California and betook himself to the washings which had been longest abandoned, and had made an average of five dollars per day. The profitable working of the quartz veins in California had not only been doubted, but formally contradicted.

Prof. REDWOOD said the general impression had been that gold was only found in drift and alluvial deposits. This was disproved some forty years ago, by a Mr. BARRINGER, of North Carolina, gold being found on the banks of a stream on his plantation. He remarked that it was renewed after exhaustion; also, that none was found above a point in a gully which the stream had cut through a hill. He, therefore, sought the source of the gold on the banks of the gully, and discovered a vein of white sulphate of baryta, containing nodules of gold. Since that time the idea of auriferous veins has become familiar to geology. In the gold regions of North Carolina the superficial soil is most frequently a white or red clay. The Professor came to the conclusion that the former was derived from the decomposition of a granitoid or gneiss rock; the latter from that of a greenstone. On the surface of the fields were to be seen what were locally called "pointers," generally angular masses of quartz, indicating the course of the veins, of which they had been portions. Although veins were frequent and easily discovered, it did not appear that the working of them had been generally successful in North Carolina. The mine in which many years ago he was concerned, yielded a pyritical ore. By analysis it appeared to contain from 20 to 45 pennyweights of gold per bushel, weighing about 112 pounds. This is considered rich for an auriferous vein. The actual product, however, did not amount to more than one-third of the analysis. He therefore came to the conclusion that the gold was merely disseminated through the iron pyrites, but was mineralized so that the ore was a double sulphuret of iron and gold. The gold which was not obtained by the first process, was to be obtained in part by a subsequent operation after exposure to the air. In this way, he was informed, more gold had been obtained from heaps of waste than was yielded originally. The quantity of gold found in a given weight of vein rock is, as the general rule, less than that found in drift or alluvion. For this fact there is an obvious and simple mechanical reason. Where veins are disintegrated by action of water, the highest portions are carried to the greatest distances; thus the earthy matter is removed, and the gold left in greater relative quantity. The washings may be rich, while the veins whence they have originated are not worth working. It has been said that quartz veins are profitably worked in California, but this has not been the case in North Carolina or Virginia. No earthy matter or vein-rock had ever yielded in practice the whole of the gold contained in it. Even when carefully washed by hand, a gentleman engaged in mining in the Columbian Province of Antioquera, had never obtained more than fifty per cent. of the gold, and thought that to get from twenty-five to thirty per cent. by machinery was a great success.

The pyritical ores are difficult and costly to work. By long exposure to the air the sulphuret of iron may be completely decomposed, but the space required and the long delay have not allowed this method to be practiced. The roasting of the ore, which is usually resorted to, deprives the pyrites of only one of its two equivalents of sulphur; the proto-sulphuret then fuses without decomposition. When the gold is mixed in the metallic form with quartz or other earthy minerals, the mechanical process of crushing often brings portions of the gold in the form of goldleaf, in which state the metal floats on water. It is thus rendered difficult of amalgamation, and if not amalgamated is swept away when the mass is washed. The only known instance in which no gold has been lost, is said to be in Russia; the gold is there disseminated through a bed of per oxide of iron. The ore is then subjected to the blast-furnace, exactly as in the manufacture of cast-iron. The pigs which result are treated with dilute sulphuric acid.

Mr. S. D. TILLMAN remarked he was glad to hear from any one who had practical experience either in discovering gold regions or in working for the precious metal. He was well aware our scientific works do not give us all that is known among practical men, in relation to the best methods of mining. He saw near him a friend who had given considerable attention to Geology and had personally inspected many mining regions, and therefore called upon him to enlighten the meeting in relation to gold localities.

Dr. R. P. STEVENS responded; gold in the United States is found under two very dissimilar conditions. The first is that of veins, in rocks of slate or quartz, commonly called primary rocks. The second condition is in the soil or subsoil or loose material covering the sub-lying rock surface; and as all this loose material, called drift, has been derived from the decomposition, transposition and commingling of fragments of the rock surface, so the gold contained in it must have been derived from the breaking up of the veins found in the primary rocks. The first condition has three important geographical and geological localities.

First, in the Apalachian range of mountains, through its whole extent from Lower Canada to Georgia. In Georgia and the Carolinas gold is most richly deposited; next in richness in Virginia and then in Vermont and Canada; through the remainder its presence gives no promise of economic values. The veins conform to the mountain range and run generally from northeast to southwest. The Primary rocks underlie the great plains of the West and reappear in the Rocky Mountain ranges, where we find the second great geographical distribution of gold. Our information concerning this quarter is comparatively meagre. Gold is found in New-Mexico, at Pike's Peak, at the head waters of the Missouri and several other localities. The third and most important region is California. Dr. TRASK, geologist for that State, has developed three separate and distinct systems of veins. One—and the oldest—runs parallel with the meridian and bears the purest gold. If iron is found in this system it is present as magnetic or oxyd. The second, and next following in age, runs north 20° east and south 20° west, crossing the first system. The baser metals are found sparsely associated with it. The third and last system in point of time lies in an east and west direction, and crosses both the first and second. With the gold in this system are found lead, silver, copper, osmium, iridium, and iron as pyrites. The gold in this system is not as pure as in the others and is more difficult of reduction in the hands of the assayer.

In the second great condition of gold, viz, that of drift-gold, the same eminent geologist has developed the placer-gold deposit through a district of country more than fifteen hundred miles in length from north to south, and from five to twenty-five miles in width. The placer earth is mainly composed of slumina and silex, colored with red oxyd of iron, and is derived from rocks in the immediate neighborhood. It is not distributed over the whole country, but is found in patches, and in several distinct plateaus or elevations above the level of the sea. It lies from a few feet to several hundred beneath the surface, and immediately upon the underlying rock. It uniformly contains gold. In the sands, and bars and river-courses gold is found, distributed by the action of running water which has washed it out of the placers. In this position it was discovered near Capt. SUTTER'S saw-mill.

In the soil of Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois and Missouri, gold is found very sparsely distributed as a geological curiosity, and probably owes its origin to the Rocky Mountain veins. In New-York and Ohio it has been found in the soil in minute quantities, and has undoubtedly some undiscovered source north of the great lakes. That found in the more northerly States has its apparent source in the Apalachian range.

After some interesting remarks from Prof. HEDRICK and Dr. VANDERWEYDE concerning the gold-bearing mountain ranges, and the phenomena of upheavals, the time of the movement always having intimate relation with the direction—

Mr. C. A. SEELEY drew attention again to the chemical view of the subject. Gold is never found absolutely pure in nature. It is always combined with small quantities of silver, rhodium, palladium, and other noble metals. It is separated from the baser metals by cupellation. Silver alone is separated by a solvent; the operation is called "parting." Until lately the solvent has been nitric acid, but now sulphuric acid is found to answer just as well, and is used by the official Assayer of Europe, and is by far the cheapest. It was formerly supposed that platinum retorts were indispensable in this operation, but cast iron retorts are now made which answer the purpose equally well. They soon become lined inside with silver. The United States Mint at Philadelphia, and the Assay Office in this City, still use the old process. The fumes of nitric acid pouring from a tall chimney near Wall-street, have often excited the wonder of those who were unacquainted with their origin. In answer to a query how the last atom of sulphur was separated from gold which had been subjected to roasting, Mr. SEELEY said it was accomplished by the use of chlorine gas; the process is the invention of PLATTNER.

Dr. ISAIAH DAGE said he had experimented with the Vermont gold-bearing ore containing sulphur. He roasted the ore, then put it full into cold water, by which it was pulverized, then digested it in a barrel with hypo-chloride of lime, and macerated for two weeks; at the end of that time a very large proportion of gold was obtained. He regarded this as far preferable to the chlorine gas process.

The President, to give variety to the discussion, directed attention to the true source of the value of gold and the effect which its great increase will have upon commerce and the banking system. Mr. GARNAHAN followed upon the same subjects.

Dr. VANDERWEYDE said, as the application of gold

diversity of opinion now about ... was therefore a delicate topic for discussion. Necessary development of our true individuality requires us sometimes to be doubters, and particularly on those subjects which are likely to be of great interest to each of us personally. He indorsed Dr. VAN BRUNT'S remarks because his position was in this particular in harmony with his own medical theory, which conflicts with old views and is simply this: no man has a right to take into his system with impunity any substance the component elements of which are not found in organized beings. Of the sixty-four elements of which our earth is composed, sixteen are known to form the component parts of animal organization. The latter are found universally distributed over the earth's crust. This number may be slightly increased by future analysis. The human body has the wonderful power of bearing as a burden the presence of other elements, which are not assimilated, but it will not do to trifle with God's noblest work by constantly forcing into it those elements which He has ordered shall form no part of it. The great atomic weight of gold and other noble metals affords strong reason for not using them. It may be said that mercury has this characteristic, but that metal differs from all the metals, indeed from all other elements, except bromine, it being fluid at ordinary temperatures. Like its ankle-winged namesake of mythology, it is certainly quick in action, and may drive out an enemy worse than itself; but it has also acquired the reputation the other had among the gods, and *cannot always be depended upon.* If, however, the law now proposed has any force, and is indeed a pathological truth gold must be excluded as a medicine. Dr. DAGE said in a certain class of diseases the application of gold compounds were beneficial; he now had a case of epilepsy where bromide of gold was of great service. Dr. REUBEN gave an interesting explanation of the use of compounds of gold and silver as *caustics*, and their decomposing effects on the animal tissues. It was then decided to continue the discussion "On the Uses of Gold" at the next meeting. Adjourned.

Poles and Italians.

To the Italian Committee in New-York:

The Polish Exiles in America, in a mass meeting assembled, resolved, in view of the present struggle in Europe, to assume such a political character as our nation has always upheld towards an oppressed people struggling for liberty.

In former times armed squadrons of Poland carried help to the oppressed. The deeds of JOHN SOBIESKI are well known to the world. In the middle ages, Poland gave protection and a hospitable welcome to the persecuted race of Israel; and in the fifteenth century, the same country sent numerous armed forces to the Hussite's Camp in Bohemia, to strengthen the band that spread the light of a new spiritual freedom. An hundred years after, a large portion of the nation having adopted the principles of the reformed religion, Poland passed a law sustaining the spiritual liberty of conscience, and gave within her territories an asylum to the dissenters of all denominations, persecuted in every part of Europe.

To-day, despoiled of her free will of action, she is still faithful to her historical mission, and her scattered children hail with joy and enthusiasm the efforts of every oppressed nation struggling for liberty, and are always ready to adopt the cause as their own.

Brother Italians! you have witnessed this readiness to share in your effort for freedom at Rome, Tuscany, Lombardy; from Catarina, in Sicily, to the memorable fields of Goito, we have taken an active part in the cause of your fatherland. Though every nation, striving to throw off the yoke of despotism is dear to us, Italy is dearer than any, for she is longest suffering, and her oppressor the bitterest enemy of our own native land.

The spring, from which this feeling of love and brotherhood flows for you, Italians, trace to the cause of our mutual sufferings. For nearly half a century, two generations of Italians and Poles, loftiest minds, the flower of the youth of our nations, representatives of all grades and classes of society, have been peopling two enormous, yawning graves for the living,—graves of SPIELBERG and KUFSTEIN! Our fathers suffered long martyrdom with GONFALONIERI, MARONCELLI, FORESTI, and SILVIO PELLICO. In 1846, our common enemy, selecting that portion of the Polish nation which standing on the lowest grade of civilization, he could most easily corrupt; armed them with knife and hatchet, for the destruction of an elass of Poles, whose aspiring spirit was dangerous to the house of Hapsburg. In a few nights, the arm of the assassin, paid by Austrian gold, cut off that branch of our national tree, rich with the fruit of intellect and patriotism. Over 2000 patriots murdered in the most awful and dastardly manner—and—*Podrze regnait en Galicie.*

In two years after, it was your turn, Italians—the aim the same, the means only different, and a new generation of our countrymen paid the penalty of patriotism on the countless gibbets of Brest, Mantua and Medyolan. Such wrongs, and such diabolically mathematical calculation to exterminate the two nations, should be always remembered! Such wrongs should cell loudly for vengeance! but when this memory is coupled with the knowledge that this treacherous enemy, full of cruelty and craft, is the chief and wholesale destroyer of progress, civilization, and that God like power which we call the soul of mankind, then every thought of Christian forgiveness should vanish, and only one wish fil the heart —a wish to hurl into the gulf of eternal infamy and perdition this monstrous enemy of mankind, which in Hofburg (Vienna) has its lair!

God of justice! help the two avenging nations in this glorious crusade.

Gentlemen, members of the Italian Committee, in placing this address in your hands, we beg you to forward it to your fatherland, that our brother Italians may know that in the other part of the globe, Poles feel for the cause of Italian liberty. We do not desire to enter into any discussion or speculation as to the final result of this war, but we rejoice that by the valiant force of French and Italian arms our common enemy is ignominiously driven out of the classic land from which the blessed light of civilization first shone upon the world. We further wish to express our warmest sympathy and admiration for your heroic King and the united French and Italian nations.

Liberty and the union of all Italy!

NEW YORK, June 28, 1859.

Examination of Boilers for the United States Navy.

In obedience to an order from the Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy, May 17, 1859, Chief Engineers ISHERWOOD, EVERETT, KING and FARRON, have completed their experiments on the United States steamer *San Jacinto's* boilers, at the New-York Navy Yard, and have made a lengthy report. We extract as follows: (The boilers were built by JAMES MURPHY & Co.) One is known as the Horizontal Fire-tube boilers, and the other as the patent of Chief-Engineer DANIEL B. MARTIN, U. S. N., and known as the Vertical Water-tube boilers. Both boilers have the same external dimensions; the furnaces, ash-pits, doors, and smoke connections are precisely alike. The duration of experiments in each were 96 consecutive hours. Total amount of coal consumed in horizontal boiler, 100,436 pounds; in MARTIN'S boiler 93,512 pounds; revolutions of horizontal boiler, 62,518; MARTIN'S boiler, 64,196; average pressure of steam with horizontal boiler, 10 43; MARTIN'S boiler, 11.41. They report that the heating surface in MARTIN'S boiler exceeded the other 23¾ per centum. For cleaning and repairs they report in favor of the Martin boiler—It has a decided superiority from the complete and easy manner in which all scale or any insoluble sediment on the water surfaces of the tubes may be reached by a scaling tool, and cleaned mechanically; on the other hand, the other boiler cannot be scaled without the removal of a portion of the tubes. They further report the evaporative efficiency of MARTIN'S boiler exceeds the other 16¾ per centum, and by 16 2-5 per centum, if the comparison be made by weight of coal consumed, and in view of the much greater evaporative efficiency of the vertical water tube boilers, and of the facility on completion with which it may be scaled—the two qualities of paramount importance with marine boilers—they express the decided opinion that its superiority over the horizontal Fire Tube boiler is so strongly marked as to unquestionably entitle it to the preference.

COMPREHENSIVE VERDICT OF A CORONER'S JURY.—As a man well known to many of our people, but whose name we have not yet learned, was going home last night, and while passing along the sidewalk of the main street opposite Brownlee's Block, a little distance above WELCH'S clothing store, from some cause not exactly known he stumbled and fell over the retaining wall built by the corporation, and which at this place is about 20 feet high. A man passing on the opposite side of the street at the time saw him fall over, but having some distance to run before he could descend to the ground below, a few seconds intervened. When he arrived at the spot he found the body of the man, but life was just departing. The blood was flowing freely from a wound in the temple, caused by the sharp edge of a stone on which he fell. He instantly gave the alarm, and a number of persons were soon on the spot. Dr. MACK arrived but on examination stated that life was extinct, that in addition to the wound in his head, his neck had been dislocated by the fall. The affair has caused a great sensation, and the greatest indignation is manifested against the corporation for allowing this dangerous precipice to remain all year without any guard or even the least barrier to protect the unsuspecting or careless pedestrians from such unfortunate accidents as the one it now becomes our melancholy duty to narrate. An inquest was held this morning at an early hour by the Coroner, Dr. MACK, and an intelligent jury, and a verdict of wilful murder was returned against all the members of the Street Committee, as principals, and other members of the corporation, as accessories. The excitement is intense, and not one of the implicated parties dare show his face.—*St. Catharine (C. W.) Post, June 24.*

THE UP-TOWN MOVEMENT PROGRESSING.—Another church has decided to yield to the irresistible current. The Norfolk-street Baptist Church, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE, has resolved to sell its present property and locate itself above Twentieth street. It has already a large and flourishing congregation in the upper part of the City, on the corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth-street. The vote for removal was, we understand, almost perfectly unanimous.

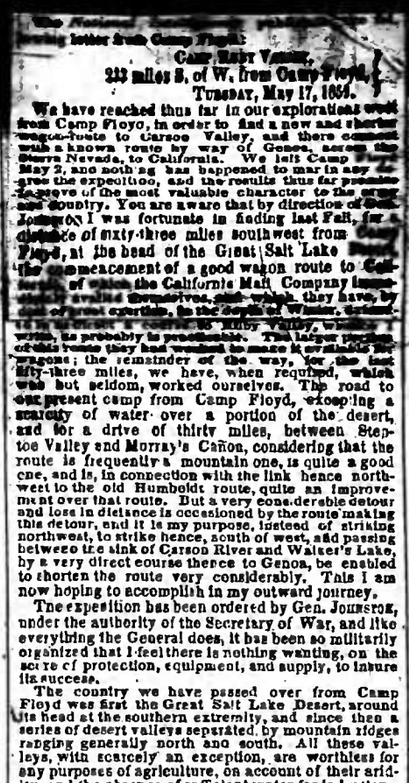

Camp Rudy Vanant,
233 miles S. of W. from Camp Floyd,
TUESDAY, May 17, 1859.

We have reached thus far in our explorations west from Camp Floyd, in order to find a new and shorter wagon-route to Carson Valley, and there connect with a known route by way of Genoa, across the Sierra Nevada, to California. We left Camp [illegible] May 2, and nothing has happened to mar in any degree the expedition, and the results thus far promise the relief of the most valuable character to the army and country. You are aware that by direction of Gen. JOHNSTON I was fortunate in finding last Fall, for a distance of sixty-three miles southwest from Camp Floyd, at the head of the Great Salt Lake [illegible] the commencement of a good wagon route to Carson [illegible] of which the California Mail Company immediately availed themselves, and which they have, by dint of great expertise, in the depth of Winter, rendered in a comparatively easy Valley, [illegible] worse, as probably is practicable. The largest portion of this route they had wrought to assure it, or almost so, [illegible] the remainder of the way, for the last fifty-three miles, we have, when required, also with but seldom, worked ourselves. The road to our present camp from Camp Floyd, excepting a scarcity of water over a portion of the desert, and for a drive of thirty miles, between Stephoe Valley and Murray's Canon, considering that the route is frequently a mountain one, is quite a good one, and is, in connection with the link hence northwest to the old Humboldt route, quite an improvement over that route. But a very considerable detour and loss in distance is occasioned by the route making this detour, and it is my purpose, instead of striking northwest, to strike hence, south of west, and passing between the sink of Carson River and Walker's Lake, by a very direct course thence to Genoa, be enabled to shorten the route very considerably. This I am now hoping to accomplish in my outward journey.

The expedition has been ordered by Gen. JOHNSTON, under the authority of the Secretary of War, and like everything the General does, it has been so militarily organized that I feel there is nothing wanting, on the score of protection, equipment, and supply, to insure its success.

The country we have passed over from Camp Floyd was first the Great Salt Lake Desert, around its head at the southern extremity, and since then a series of desert valleys separated by mountain ridges ranging generally north and south. All these valleys, with scarcely an exception, are worthless for any purposes of agriculture, on account of their aridity, and the absence of sufficient water for irrigation.

The Indian tribes we have met are the COMMOTS, a branch of the Utes, and the Sho-sho nees, or Saukes. The former are probably the most abject wretched objects living on the face of the globe. They live without any shelter overhead, either in Winter or Summer, and wear the most of them, male and female, Winter and Summer, (except children at the breast, who literally have nothing on to protect them from the cold,) only a sort of cape made of rabbit skins, which leaves the legs and a portion of the chest and shoulders when they use their arms exposed.

I have already intimated that as soon as I connect my route with a well established route in Carson Valley I shall return to Camp Floyd, bettering or entirely changing for this purpose the road as I do so. The same orders direct me, on my return to Camp Floyd, after refitting, to proceed to Fort Leavenworth, *via* the head waters of the Arkansas and Bent's Fort, and explore and open a wagon-road in that direction. The whole extent of exploration will not be much short of 2,500 miles, and as it must, if possible, be accomplished before Winter, you perceive that we will have to be very industrious, and blessed by a kind Providence, to be able to effect it.

From Kansas.

PARTICULARS OF THE TRIAL OF DR. DOY.

The St. Louis *Democrat* has a letter from St. Joseph, giving fuller particulars of the trial and conviction of Dr. JOHN DOY for kidnapping a slave:

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Friday, June 24, 1859.

The Doy trial is closed, and Dr. JOHN DOY found guilty and sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary. To say that such a finding of the jury is an outrage, and in open violation of the evidence in the case, is only a mild expression of the feelings of every unprejudiced and right-minded man who attended the former or the present trial.

The following I clip from the *Journal* of this city:

"The State had from the Court an instruction which it had not at the previous trial. It was, in substance, that the jury might infer guilt from circumstances. This, together with DOY'S confession while imprisoned in Weston, to wit: that he believed he was serving both the laws of God and his country when engaged in assisting slaves to make their escape from their masters, and that he had been engaged in the business before, and if acquitted he would engage in it again with more energy than ever; also, a memoranda of a conversation with U. S. R. found on his person, and other circumstances elicited from witnesses when coming into conjunction with the above instances, was considered too strong evidence for the jury to find a verdict of acquittal.

We learn, however, that a lapse of thirty days will take place before the sentence will be put in execution, during which time the prisoner will, probably, make an attempt to have the decision reversed by the Supreme Court, and to get

LAW

Decision in A

UNITED STATES DISTRICT

Before Judge Betts.

Joseph Harrison et al. vs. *The Bri*

mond.—The libelants were seamen on board the ... and obtained a decree against the vessel for the recovery of wages under which the vessel was sold and the proceeds paid into Court. They now applied, by motion, for an order that their decree and costs be satisfied out of the proceeds. This motion was opposed by Felix Mancho, on the ground that he had a suit pending in the Court against the proceeds, in which he proposed to establish certain allegations conducing to show that the libelants are not equitably entitled to their decree for wages against the vessel, or that their original equity therefor was displaced by subsequent acts of their own or of their proctors, so that the whole amount of their wages has been in fact or virtually satisfied to them personally, or to their proctors for their benefit, and, therefore, they have no subsisting right to the proceeds aforesaid.

Held by the Court—That these allegations are most of them too indirect and complicated to afford a valid objection on this motion to the satisfaction of the decree for wages, yet standing in full force on the record. They do not impeach the decree, but put forward collateral equities as reasons why it should not have been originally granted, and if available at all they can probably only be made so by means of proceeding in Chancery. Wherefore it is ordered by the Court that the amount of the said decree and costs be paid by the clerk out of the said proceeds on application therefor by the libelants on notice to the proctor of said Mancho. But the Clerk shall take evidence, if offered, on the part of said Mancho, proving an actual payment to the libelants or to their proctors for their benefit, of the amount of the decree or any part thereof, which evidence may be submitted to the determination of the Court.

For the motion, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict; in opposition, Mr. Manning.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, JULY 1.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part II.*—Short Causes—Nos. 1666. 3790, 4094, 4567, 4067, 2526, 4387, 4554, 4010, 4589, 4500, 4402, 4539, 2947, 1991.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

Mary F. Trust vs. *Joseph W. Trust.*—Order of reference to Charles Stuart, Esq., to take proof of the alleged cruelty on the one side and the alleged adultery on the other, and to report testimony and his opinion thereon, and to inquire into all matters relating to alimony and report thereon.

Same vs. *Same.*—Petition for alimony denied without costs, and with liberty to renew the application after the proofs shall be taken under the order of reference.

Rosalie Hardenbrook vs. *Wm. H. Hardenbrook.*—Divorce granted—custody of children to the mother,—with opportunity to the father to see them.

Malvina F. Ray vs. *P.M. Ray et al.*—Injunction granted to prevent executor from disposing of the estate of the deceased, except in payment of debts or funeral charges, until the question of the validity of the second marriage, during the life of the first wife shall have been tried and determined, or until the further order of the Court.

CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Gould

IMPORTANT EJECTMENT SUIT—$300,000 WORTH OF CITY PROPERTY IN QUESTION FOR A DEBT OF $1,700.

Baker vs. *Pentz.*—In 1829, one Joseph Gunsaul owned about 21 acres of land in the Twelfth Ward, of this City, lying south of the Hamilton residence. On the 8th of December, 1829, Gunsaul confessed judgment in favor of W. B. Walton, one of the firm of Peck, Walton & Co. then doing business in Front-street for $1 704 48.

In the year 1837 one R. Beeker came to an attorney in this City, named Hunt, and got him to issue execution on this judgment, upon which the Sheriff sold the 21 acres, then worth $30,000, now worth probably $300,000, for the sum of $1 100 to one Wm. R. Trenchells, who assigned his purchase to one Osborne, who took the Sheriff's deed in July, 1838.

Defendant in this suit traces back his title to Osborne, and the plaintiff traces his back to Gunsaul. The defendant did not enter upon this land until 1848, and this suit was commenced in 1849.

It is claimed by plaintiff that the judgment above referred to was paid off in April, 1833, and he offered in evidence the books of the firm of Peck, Walton & Co., showing that all claims of that firm were satisfied. Defendant's counsel objected to the admission of this evidence, but it was allowed, and the books of the firm showed unequivocally that the account was squared. It was also shown by letters from Peck, Walton & Co. to A. L. Linn, an eminent lawyer in Schenectady, that he was authorized to collect the debt, and did so, but Gunsaul received no "satisfaction of judgment."

This suit tests the question upon a part only of this land, but the issues in the other cases are about the same. Peck and Walton died in 1837 and 1851 respectively, and thus their testimony is lost, but Emanuel Gunsaul testifies that he paid the remainder due on the judgment and a mortgage *by direction of Walton* to one Degraw. Defendant however stands on the record, and having given a consideration of about $6,900 for the portion they *possess*, claim that they are protected both in law and equity.

The Court charged the Jury that the sole question for them to decide was whether the debt for which this judgment was given *had been paid*; a receipt or release was not material. But if the payment to Degraw was made merely to obtain *his* release, or if it was the *consideration* of a release, it would not relieve against purchasers in good faith.

E. F. Bullard and J. Brotherson, for plaintiffs; Cowles & Jones, for defendants.

Verdict for plaintiff, except as regards one lot.

COL. COLT AND HIS EMANCIPATIONS.

Edward S. Boyd vs. *Samuel Colt.*—This was an action by the plaintiff to recover $2,136 66, for services as "private secretary, amanuensis and grammarian" to the defendant, alleged to have been rendered during the years 1853-4, and for $145 20 passage money home from London, where the labor was performed.

The complaint claimed that to be amanuensis and grammarian to Col. Colt for the time alleged, was worth $3 593 70, $1,456 84 having been paid.

The answer avers that it is not true that the plaintiff was in his employ as stated in the complaint, and that the allegation of the complaint fixing the salary for the services rendered, was wholly at variance with the truth and the terms of the contract between the parties. The answer also states that the plaintiff was employed in the pistol factory of the defendant in London, as general bookkeeper and clerk, at a salary of £200, or $1,000 per annum, and that he received this amount and $450 over, for which the plaintiff sake judgment.

On the trial, the plaintiff testified that he was sent for by Colonel Colt to join him in England, and that he went without any specific agreement as to his salary; that he found the books, or rather accounts, (there being no books kept before he arrived,) in a state of terrible confusion. He had to work from 7½ A. M. till midnight for a long time. He also wrote the defendant's private letters. Defendant was unable, he alleged, to write a respectable letter.

Plaintiff's counsel offered certain letters of Colonel Colt in evidence, to show that he did not know how to spell or express himself properly, but the Court excluded them.

Counsel wished to show a letter addressed by Col. Colt to a certain right hon. gentleman, but the Court said it was of no more consequence than if addressed to a Red Republican. [Laughter.]

Q.—Did you conduct the amatory correspondence of Col. Colt?

Objected to.

The Court excluded the question, saying it was quite clear that the witness conducted the private correspondence of defendant, and his love affairs were of no consequence.

On cross-examination, witness said he was a professional accountant, and did not work for less than $15 a day. Accountants *made* book-keepers—there was a great difference between the two. He had opposed the renewal of Colt's patent at Washington.

Counsel read a letter from the plaintiff to Col. Colt informing the latter that he was opposing his patent, and stating where the Colonel or his lawyers could "see him."

Judge Gorin said he supposed the plaintiff was open to an offer on the subject.

The plaintiff further testified that Col. Colt's business amounted to $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 per annum. Case still pending.

Eveleth & Bissell for plaintiff; George D. Sargeant for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Pierrepont.

Samuel E. Guild, administrator, vs. *Henry Taylor.* This was an action by the plaintiff, as administrator of Benjamin H. Benjamin, to recover the amount of eight promissory notes for $250 each, made in 1846, by William Taylor, deceased, and defendant jointly, and payable to Park Benjamin, the poet, lecturer, and real estate agent, of this City. The notes came into the possession of Benjamin H. Benjamin, a brother of the payee, then in the Austrian army, by transfer, who subsequently died, and the plaintiff, as his administrator, brought suit against William Taylor, now deceased, in 1850, on the same notes now in action. Upon the trial of that suit it appeared that each of the notes had been materially altered, after their execution, by the insertion of the words "with interest at 6 per cent." It was, however, shown that the interpolation was made by a stranger to the notes, a person having no interest in them; and upon such testimony regarding the alteration, the Judge directed the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiff, leaving the question of the effect of the alteration subject to the opinion of the Court, as a matter of law.

On appeal to the General Term that verdict was set aside, and a new trial granted on the ground that in order to entitle the plaintiff to recover on the notes he should have proved on the trial that the alteration was made without the knowledge or assent of the payee. Meanwhile, William Taylor died, and the present action was brought to recover the amount of the notes from the defendant as joint maker.

Mr. Park Benjamin, the payee, was now put upon the stand, in accordance with the opinion of the Court granting a new trial, and testified that he knew nothing of the alteration of the notes; and the other facts being proven, verdict was rendered for the amount of the notes, with interest, $3 600.

F. H. Upton, for plaintiff; Dayton & Todd, for defendant.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Woodruff.

Catherine N. Forrest vs. *Edwin Forrest.*—The defendant moved yesterday to take depositions *de bene esse*, regarding the character and conduct of his late wife, the plaintiff, with a view to reducing or avoiding alimony. Granted, with $10 costs to be included in the cause, defendant to bear the whole expense of taking the depositions.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Bowden vs. *Collins.*—The following is the opinion of the Court in this case:

BRADY, J.: The defendant by the terms of his lease was not obliged to pay rent until the premises hired were put in tenantable order and condition. The

...e, and the evidence ... sufficient. The smoke ... have proceeded from some fault ... defendant, and he should have made out his ... beyond a reasonable doubt. He did not present testimony sufficient to negative the effect of that of the witness Peck, who was a builder, and whose testimony is positive. On the evidence the judgment of the Justice was probably given, and cannot be disturbed as either unwarranted by want of sufficient proof to sustain it, or as clearly against the weight of evidence within the rule applicable in such cases. It is necessary, however, to consider two exceptions taken by the defendant.

He offered, in evidence, the record of a judgment in his favor in the Court below, rendered in an action brought to recover a previous month's rent of the same premises. The plaintiff objecting, the Court excluded the record. Doubtless the defendant designed to establish, by this record, that his defence was akin to that interposed in this action, and that he succeeded because the premises had not been put in good order and condition; but the record was, nevertheless, properly excluded. If the offer of the judgment had been followed by proof, or an offer of proof, that the premises had not been repaired or put in tenantable order, or that the plaintiff had done nothing to alter their condition since that judgment, I think the record might have been admitted as bearing upon the defence, although even that is questionable. The judgment was not, however, on a point sought to be litigated in this suit, and was not *res judicata* (Boughton vs. Dias, 3 Denio, 238.) The question must necessarily have been, whether the premises were in tenantable order during the month for which the rent was claimed. For these reasons the exceptions stated were not well taken. The defendant also offered in evidence a receipt for $100, given by the plaintiff for that amount of money paid him by defendant, and which was to remain in his hands as security for the rent. It was properly excluded by the justice as irrelevant. It had no bearing upon the question at issue, and was not a bar to the plaintiff's right of action. He was not obliged either by law or by the terms of the receipt to apply the sum received by him to any particular month's rent, or to resort to it until he had exhausted the remedy provided by law to enforce the agreement of the defendant. If the defendant had set upon his answer that there was no necessity for the action in consequence of the deposit made, and then, or in any other mode, placed this fact before the Court, by way of tender of the amount claimed, it would become necessary to consider how far the facts would operate as a tender of the sum demanded. Without such a feature it is very clear that the rejected testimony was not admissible, and that there is nothing in the appeal which would justify us in disturbing the finding of the Court below. Judgment affirmed.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices McCarthy, Maynard and Thompson.

William A. Cox vs. *Christian S. Delavan.*—This was an appeal from a judgment. The facts on which the appeal chiefly turned were that in 1857 one E. J. Powers and defendant made an agreement to exchange land of Powers' in Brooklyn for certain lands of defendant. Powers was to convey free and clear of incumbrances, and was to give a deed with full covenants. The conveyance was to be made on the 31st of December, and the damages for either party's default were fixed at $500.

After this agreement (which was in writing) was made, a verbal modification was agreed on, to the effect that, instead of Powers giving a deed to Delevan, he should return the deed by which he held the property to one Beers, from whom he (Powers) had purchased it, and that Beers should make out and deliver a new deed to Mrs. Millie D. Powers, wife of E. J. Powers, and Mrs. Powers should convey to the sister of defendant. The object of this arrangement was that there were judgments against Powers; and as the deed to him from Beers had never been recorded, and had in fact, as Powers stated, been made to his name by mistake, whereas it should have been made to his wife, it was thought that by cancelling the deed from Beers to Mr. Powers, and taking a new deed from Beers to Mrs. Powers, and then letting her convey to defendant's sister, who would take without notice that there had ever been a conveyance to Powers, the lien of the judgments against Powers would be avoided.

On the day for performance, Powers tendered a deed pursuant to this parol understanding, but Delevan, having learned as he alleged that there had been misrepresentations made to him respecting the value of the property, and respecting the time the mortgages on it had to run, and as to the conveyance by Beers to Powers, being, by mistake, absented himself from the place appointed for performance. Powers then assigned to Colt his claim for the $500 damages, and Colt brought this suit.

On the trial the Judge refused to receive evidence by the testimony of E. J. Powers that there were any judgments against him, and rendered judgment for the plaintiff. The defendant appealed to the general term. The appeal was argued by E. C. Delevan and Benjamin Vaughan Abbott for the appellant, and S. E. Church for the respondent.

The Court reversed the judgment and ordered a new trial, costs to abide event.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 30, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 57 bbls. Ashes, 7,774 bbls Flour, 230 bbls. Rye Flour, 645 sacks Corn Meal, 100 bushels Wheat, 5,900 bushels Corn, 1,412 bushels Rye, 3,338 bushels Oats, 500 bushels Malt, 419 pkgs. Provisions, and 292 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made, to-day, of 50 bbls. Pots at $5 25, and 18 bbls. Pearls, at $5 81½ ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quite sparingly dealt in today, sales having been confined to 50 bags Rio at 12c.; and 50 bags Maracaibo at 11¾c.@12c. ₩ lb.

Stock of Coffee in New-York, July 1.

	1858.	1859.
Bahia, bags	6,100	—
Ceylon, bags	—	4,472
Costa Rica, bags	537	2,371
Jamaica, bags	—	250
Java, pkgs	2,018	60,655
Laguayra, bags	4,287	343
Maracaibo, bags	7,677	10,763
Rio and Santos, bags	14,794	34,571
Savanilla, bags	414	—
Singapore, mats	—	3,948
St. Domingo, bags	3,000	—
Total, pkgs	40,847	117,373

COTTON—Has been in limited request to-day, at unchanged prices. Sales 250 bales, including Middling Upland at 11¼c. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more inquired for to-day, and with reduced supplies of really desirable lots, especially fresh ground available, prices have improved slightly. Inferior and very common qualities have been freely offered, but the demand for such has been limited, and prices are irregular. Sales have been reported to-day of 9 250 bbls.

Unsound Flour	$4 00@ 5 25
Standard Superfine State	5 45@ 5 90
Extra State	5 90@ 6 30
Standard Superfine Western	5 90@ 6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 05@ 8 05
Extra Ohio, very poor to choice shipping	6 20@ 6 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 65@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 25@ 6 45
Extra Genesee	6 80@ 9 60
Low to choice Extra Missouri	6 35@ 9 75
Low to very choice extra Tennessee	6 70@ 9 75

Southern Flour is in more request, to-day, and is quite stiffly held; sales have been reported of 1,750 bbls., in lots, at $6 35@$7 for mixed brands, and $7 10@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues very dull, at $4@$4 75 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly, at $3 95@$4 for Jersey, and $4 30@$4 35 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in very limited request at irregular prices; sales to-day have been confined to small lots, including prime to very choice white Michigan at $1 75@$1 78; fair to good red Western (Winter) at $1 45; good white Southern at $1 70; and red do. at $1 56; and new do. at $1 65, ₩ bushel. Corn is moderately inquired for, partly for shipment, at strengthening prices; sales today 24,000 bushels at 87c.@88c. for yellow Jersey and Southern; 86c.@90c. for fair to very choice white Southern; and 82c.@86c. for old and new mixed and yellow Western, ₩ bushel. Rye continues in slack request, at 88c.@90c. ₩ bushel. Barley is dull and nominal. Oats are in request, including Canada at 47c.@48c.; Western, 46c.@47½c.; State, 42c.@45c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 40c.@43c. ₩ bushel.

FRUIT—Sales by auction to-day 1,510 boxes Palermo and Sorrento Oranges at $1@$1 70; with 1,350 boxes do. Lemons at 95c.@$1 80 ₩ box.

HAY—Sales to-day 500 bales, North River at 65c.@70c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in limited request to-day at 10c.@15c. for last year's crop, and 4c.@8c. for old, ₩ lb.

METALS—The business, in this line, in June, Mr. JOSEPH EVANS notices thus: "In consequence of the usual dullness at this season, the transactions during the month past closed, were unimportant. The market is very firm at our quotations, notwithstanding the desire to effect sales; and, as current rates are not remunerative—nor pay proportionately to the import cost—we anticipate that the early Fall demand will realize a general improvement."

Imports, Foreign, June, 1859.

Iron, Bar and bundle, tons	5,825
Iron, Sheet, bundles	16,687
Iron, Pig, tons	1,471
Tin and Terneplate, boxes	53,385

The closing quotations are as follows: Copper, Refined Ingot, 21½c., cash; Iron, Refined Staffordshire Bar, $55, six months; Iron, Welsh Bar, $45, six months; Iron, Sheet, doubles, 8½c., six months; Iron, Russia, first quality, 11½c., six months; Iron, Scotch Pig, $24, six months; Lead, Spanish, 5½c., cash; Tin, Government Banca, 31½c., cash; Tinplate, I. E. Charcoal, $9 12½, six months; Tinplate, I. E. Coke, $7 50, six months; Spelter, Silesian, 5½c., 6 months; Zinc, Messelmann, 7½c., six months.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 475 hhds., part Clayed Cuba, for distillery, at 20c. ₩ gallon.

Stock of Molasses in New-York, July 1:

	1858.	1859.
Cuba Muscovado, hhds	4,010	5,663
Clayed Cuba, hhds	1,526	3,728
Porto Rico, hhds	1,020	1,929
Total, hhds	6,556	12,220
Total, bbls	4,582	6,228

* This amount includes 3,857 bbls. New-Orleans and 2,671 bbls. Cuba Muscovado.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is dull and nominal. Sales have been made of 650 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 44c.@44½c. and 45c. ₩ gallon, and 600 bbls. Virgin Resin at $4 25@$5 ₩ 280 lbs. Tar has not varied.

OILS—Have been in very moderate request at previous figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair demand at however, unsettled prices. Sales are later reported of 1,600 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $16 75@$17 for Mess, and $12 75

...to prime, at 11c.@11½c. ₩ lb. ... in request at former rates. Sales 400 ... lots, at $9@$13 for repacked Western Mess; ... 50@$15 50 for fair to choice extra do.; $8@$9 ... Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17@$25 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$18 ₩ bbl. Butter continues very quiet at 14c.@18c. for State; 11c.@15c. for Ohio, ₩ lb. New Cheese is dull, at from 3c.@9c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Has been in fair demand at full prices; sales 300 tcs., chiefly within a range of from $4 25@$5 ₩ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales 35 bbls. Jamaica Ginger, on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been very quiet; sales, to-day, having been confined to 121 hhds. and 85 bbls. Porto Rico, at 6½c.@7¾c.; and 69 hhds. New-Orleans, at 6¼c.@6¾c. ₩ lb.

Stock of Sugar in New-York, July 1:

	1858.	1859.
Cuba, hhds	32,352	64,755
English Island, hhds	—	1,248
New-Orleans, hhds	1,716	2,154
Porto Rico, hhds	2,601	12,502
Texas, hhds	150	430
Melado, hhds	2,626	2 235
Total, hhds	39,345	83,333
Total, bags	15,000	50,005
Total, boxes	19,411	21,723

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 6,500 lbs. prime, part at 10¾c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 300 bbls., at 25½c.@26c.@26½c.; the latter rate for a lot of 150 bbls. best Ohio, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 6,000 bushels Corn, in ship's bags, at 3d.; 300 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 3s.; 50 bbls. Pork at 91.; and, by steamer, 500 boxes Cheese at 30s. For London, 70 tcs. Rice at 17s. 6d. For Glasgow, 300 bbls. Resin on private terms. A vessel from Bic to London, Deals, at 80s.

INSTRUCTION.

THE EXAMINATION OF THE STUDENTS of the Free Academy will take place from June 27 to July 7, inclusive, at the Academy, corner of 23d-st. and Lexington-av.

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GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, BEFORE leaving for the country, would like to make an engagement for the Fall, as Governess in a family in New-York or Brooklyn. Instruction given in the English branches, French and music. City references given. Address L. P. M., Box No. 4,014 New-York Post-office.

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GO TO MACY'S,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
One door below 14th-st.
R. H. MACY.

BARGAINS IN SUMMER CLOTHING,
AT OAK HALL.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Having an immense stock of Fine and Medium Summer Clothing, I have determined, as the season is late, to clear out my entire stock at once.
BEAUTIFUL WHITE DUCK SUITS,
SPLENDID MARSEILLES SUITS.
ITALIAN CLOTH SUITS, DOUBLE STITCHED.
DRAP D'ETE SUITS, BEAUTIFULLY MADE,
ALPACA SUITS, ALL COLORS.
Fishing suits, and every article of Summer wear in market.

Linen Coats as low as 75 cents.
Marseilles Vests as low as 50 cents.
Summer Pants as low as 100 cents.
REMEMBER OAK HALL,
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton and 45, 47 and 49 Gold sts.

CHINA WASH SILKS, CHECK SILKS,
BLACK AND WHITE CHECK, BROWN and WHITE,
All colors and white check, stylish plaids, Tepen wash silks, wash silks from Tepen, black Summer silks, black French silks, the best make.
STRIPED, PLAID, PLAIN, CHECKS, BLACK COLORED, WHITE, &c.
PINEAPPLE GOODS, THE BEST ARTICLE IN USE.
AMERICAN INDIA ARTICLES, &c., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
No. 653 Broadway.

CAUTION TO DEALERS IN SKIRTS.—THE popularity of the Woven Extension Skirt has induced other manufacturers to put in the market an imitation of the genuine, in which the springs are pasted in a tape made with loops or openings. The goods produced by this method are very much inferior, as the openings are necessarily large, and must soon slide from their places and spoil the shape of the skirt. Dealers will consult the interest of their customers by buying none but the genuine and original, and see that each Skirt bears my name and trade-mark, "The Woven Skirt." Patent applied for. S. H. DOUGHTY, No. 21 John-st.

MRS. F. A. SMITH, FORMERLY AT GENIN'S Bazar, has taken superior skill and ability in dressmaking has been so satisfactorily tested by thousands of City and country patrons, is to be found at her own establishment No. 113 4th-av., where a perfect fit, moderate prices, and punctuality in execution always guaranteed.

ELASTIC GOODS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanised rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

SKIRTS.—WOVEN SKIRTS ARE THE MOST durable Skirt now in use. No cutting the tape in woven Skirts. 12 springs, $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50, and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs at $6 per dozen; 12 spring $11, and 14 spring $14. Old skirts woven over. C. L. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NORTH-AMERICAN REVIEW.
NO. CLXXXIV., FOR JULY, 1859.

CONTENTS.

ARTICLE I. The Life and Poems of Michael Angelo.
II. Judicial Ordeals.
III. British Strictures on Republican Institutions.
IV. Life of Lord Cornwallis.
V. Nature and Art in the Cure of Disease.
VI. Cotemporary French Literature.
VII. Chief-Justice Parsons.
VIII. Fowler's English Grammar.
IX. Critical Notices.
X. New Publications.

The NORTH-AMERICAN REVIEW is published Quarterly, in numbers of nearly three hundred pages, at $5 a year.

A New Volume commences with this number.
CROSBY, NICHOLS & CO., Publishers,
No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.

IN PRESS:
A TREATISE ON
ELEMENTARY AND HIGHER ALGEBRA.
BY
THEODORE STRONG, LL. D.,
Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J.

In this work are given the results of certain speculations which have at times occupied the author's attention, and which seem to constitute very important additions to the science of Algebra. He has shown how to develop the roots of Algebraic Equations into series, and thence inferred that an equation of the *n*th degree has *n* roots. He has also completed the solutions of Binomial Equations, and of the irreducible case of Cubic Equations, by pure Algebra, and has given a very simple method of finding the first figures of the roots of Algebraic Equations.

PRATT, OAKLEY & CO., Publishers,
No. 21 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

THE WORKING FARMER.—50 CENTS FOR 6 months, in advance. $1 per annum. A monthly journal, edited by Prof. J. J. Mapes, assisted by Henry C. Vail, George E. Waring, Henry S. Olcott, and J. Payne Lowe, all practical and scientific farmers. The last six months, commencing July 1, will include the theory of manures and their application, vegetable and root crops, fruit and fruit trees, Fall preparation of soils, Winter preservation of crops, reports of flour, grain and produce markets, &c. Published by
CHARLES V. MAPES,
Agricultural, Implement, and Seed Warehouse, Whitlock Buildings, corner Beekman and Nassau-sts., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY AFternoon, on the 3:30 Poughkeepsie train of the Hudson River Railroad, between Chambers-st and Sing Sing, a pocket-book containing the following notes:

P. B. McKelvey, dated Albany, March 3, at 4 months, payable at the Bank of the Capital, for $142 87.

Seaton, Sharp & Co., dated Maysville, May 18 at 6 months, payable at the Bank of America, New-York, for $310 33.

Edward Phalon, dated New-York, April 25, at 6

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail Steamer. Price, in wrappers, 8 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Massanizlo—Shocking Events.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—She Stoops to Conquer—The Omnibus.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Keller Troupe—Rory O'More—Married Bake.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Temptation—Lesson for Husbands.

BOWERY THEATRE—Hamlet—Serious Family—Macbeth—Lottery Ticket.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Siege of Rochelle—The Ape of the Phillipine Islands—Rogers of the Forest.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—The Magic Well.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—Promenade Concerts.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—Ethiopian Entertainments.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail .....8½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad.. 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and South-western Mail.....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East, for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Ocean Queen*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, July 2, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The news by the *Arabia* arrived here last evening. To correspondence, and to detailed extracts from European journals, we devote a large portion of space.

The ex-Minister to Spain, Mr. Dodge, has published a card, in which he says that while the prospect of acquiring Cuba by purchase under present circumstances is inauspicious, he has never even intimated that the proposition in any way involved the honor of Spain, or that the purchase might not at a future period be effected. He believes that the course recommended by the President will lead to the consummation of that object by an honorable negotiation.

We have not yet received the full particulars of the late disaster on the Michigan Southern Railroad, but the telegraphic dispatches which reach us daily render it certain that the first accounts of the occurrence were not exaggerated, but rather fall short of the actual truth. Up to yesterday afternoon thirty-eight bodies had been recovered, and it was expected that still others would be found buried in the quicksands at the place of the accident, or carried by the current far down the stream. The remains of the unrecognized dead have been buried at Milwaukee.

The Maine Democratic State Convention, for the nomination of candidates for State officers and delegates to the Charleston Convention, assembled at Bangor yesterday. The Administration element predominated, though the Anti-Administration men succeeded in securing a majority of the Committee on Resolutions, and the platform adopted, consequently, partakes somewhat of the Douglas doctrines. Menasseh H. Smith, recognized as the Administration candidate, received the nomination for Governor on the second ballot. The four delegates chosen to represent the Charleston Convention are equally divided on the questions which at present distract the Democracy.

The Board of Aldermen last evening authorized the further issue of $466,666 66 of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, transacted some routine business and adjourned to Thursday next.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening a communication was received from the City Inspector transmitting a description of certain sunken lots which needed immediate attention, as they were exercising an injurious influence on the public health. The paper was referred to the Committee on Public Health. The remainder of the business transacted was unimportant.

An important ejectment suit, involving the title to about twenty-one acres of land in the Twelfth Ward of this City, was brought to trial yesterday, before Justice Gould and a jury, in the Supreme Court. A full report of proceedings will be found in our legal column.

Edward S. Boyd, accountant and amanuensis to Col. Samuel Colt, well known as the patentee of the famous "Colt's revolvers," has brought an action against the Colonel to recover arrears of salary. The trial of the cause was commenced yesterday in the Superior Court, but was not concluded up to the hour of adjournment.

The Court of Appeals adjourned yesterday for the term, after rendering a great number of decisions.

The movements in Flour yesterday were more extensive, and prices were firmer. Wheat, Rye and Barley were inactive. Corn was in fair demand, partly for export. Included in the sales were 6,000 bushels choice white Southern, (for shipment to Liverpool,) at 80c. ₱ bushel. Provisions were less active. Groceries and Cotton quiet. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable changes.

The Germans and Napoleon.

There is a vulgar notion, fit to be classed with those vulgar errors upon which Sir Thomas Brown shed so acathing a flood of light, that all men who speak the German tongue are united in their hatred of Napoleon III., and in their advocacy of Austrian tyranny in Italy. We call this a vulgar error, because it implies a positive insult to the whole German race, and because we feel a high respect for the honesty and loyalty of the German character, when properly approached. And we therefore take especial pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the tone of the *New-Yorker Demokrat* on the great questions now at issue in Europe.

This able and intelligent journal, in commenting upon the position of Napoleon and Francis Joseph, uses the following sound and earnest language: "We regard the independence of the nations as the first necessity of politics; and therefore we think the first requisite of the pending war to be the liberation of Italy from the Austrian tyranny. Austria has no natural right in Italy. Her dominion is hated there; her language is foreign to the people; her laws are despised, and her yoke is unendurable. From the Revolutionary stand-point, we can recognize no binding authority in treaties formed by Princes for the oppression of the people. And therefore we must wish success to the Franco-Italian arms. And this as much for the sake of Germany as of Italy. It is superfluous for us to recite the sins committed by Austria between 1815 and 1852. Every one knows that wherever free Government has been attempted, there Austria has been first with powder and ball to put it down. It was the House of Hapsburg which led the German Princes to break their faith with the people who fought for them in the 'war of freedom' falsely so-called in 1813. Poland and Hungary, Vienna, Italy, and Schleswig-Holstein, can testify to the heroism of the Hapsburgs. So long as Austria remains powerful, there can be no question of real German freedom. Only on the ruins of Austria can such freedom be built up; and so we must pray for the prostration and humiliation of the Hapsburg House."

French Influence in Italy.

The partisans of Austria in the present Italian war have done their best to obscure the true state of the case, by dwelling vehemently upon the probability that the Emperor Napoleon, should he succeed in driving the House of Hapsburg back to its Transalpine dominions, would merely replace their double-headed vulture with the Imperial eagle of France, and substitute a French for a German despotism. Assuming it to be impossible that Napoleon III. should mean what he professes to mean, they ask the world, with an air of despairing innocence, what Italy, for whose welfare they are so excessively anxious, is to gain by a change of masters? Granting all to be true that the sternest critics of Austrian rule in the Peninsula can say of Austrian exactions, tyranny and brutality, these plausible apologists of an indefensible cause put the issue between Austria and France in the light of a mere duel of Emperors, and challenge the execration of mankind for the selfish Bonaparte, who has broken the world's peace with a false cry for freedom, but in the real interest of his own dynasty and dominion.

In the days of Lord Derby, now happily passed away, the London *Times*, always loyal to the powers that be, was never weary of dwelling upon this aspect of the case. The war was a war "begun on false pretences;" Napoleon III. was a designing despot, as perfidious as he was ambitious—so perfidious and so ambitious, indeed, that the countrymen of Lord Clive and George IV., those models of forbearance and veracity, could scarcely think of his dark nature and his deep designs without a shudder of horror mingled with incredulity. For human nature's sake, these tender-hearted skeptics could hardly bear to believe in the existence of so much power wedded to so little principle. As many men still living, and among them the actual Premier of England, can remember the time when Mr. Walter, of the *Times*, suffered sixteen months' imprisonment and was forced to pay two heavy fines for hinting that the English princes were not devotedly attached to their father, it is quite natural that the *Times* should think all conceivable evil of a country which permits its sovereign to trifle with the liberty of the Press. And as the most hideous column ever reared on earth still bears aloft on Trafalgar-square, in the sight of all London, the image of the great English admiral, who "liberated" Naples from French invasion only to surrender gentlemen protected by his plighted word of honor over to the vengeance of a perjured King, it is equally natural that the London journalists should put no more faith in the promises and pledges of a Napoleon than in those of a Nelson.

The Italians, however, who have had considerably more to do with the Napoleons than the English, and who are rather deeply interested in the issues of the policy at present pursued by France in the Peninsula do not take exactly these views of the matter. They have on the contrary avowed their deliberate preference of the French bayonet over the Austrian sceptre: and they have resolutely declared their confidence both in the will and in the disposition of the Third Napoleon to aid them in wresting their independence from the grasp of the insolent despotism to which they were so coolly surrendered forty years ago by a Congress of diplomatists, at whose board England herself was conspicuously represented. No reasonings, however Christian and affectionate, of the Malmesburys and the Normanbys, seem to make the least impression upon these infatuated creatures. They *will* be free; they *will* accept the sword of France in their struggle for liberty; they *will* put faith in the heir of the First Napoleon.

Nor is this all. They not only insist upon believing that the actual Emperor of the French is honestly their friend, but they go further, and audaciously declare that the First Napoleon also was their friend, and that Italy was happier and more free under the kingdom which he founded than she has since been beneath the paternal sway so kindly provided for her by the Holy Alliance. This is a feature in the present state of Italian feeling to which the attention of Americans should be particularly directed. Our people should keep it clearly before them that the actual conflict in Italy is simply the consummation of forty years of constant efforts on the part of a brave, gallant and high-spirited race to reconquer liberties snatched from them by a conclave of princes forty years ago. The Italian Revolution has never ceased to be, since it began in 1817. The state of things created in Italy by the sovereigns of Europe after the fall of Napoleon, has never been accepted by the Italian nations. Their history for a generation past is a history of chronic conspiracy and perpetual insurrection. The people of Naples rose in 1820 and 1821 to demand a constitution, which Austria had bound their King by a secret treaty, the existence of which was unknown even to her sister despots, to refuse. They were crushed by Austrian arms. The people of Sardinia followed the example of Naples. Again Austria interfered, and this time without even the pretence of a private agreement, to re-establish a despotism shaken by the popular will. The Roman States broke forth in 1831 into revolt against the intolerable system of the Papal Government. Again Austria interfered, and would have made herself openly supreme in Central Italy, had not the great Powers, urged on by France, now restored by the Revolution of July, 1830, to her natural tendencies, resolutely made themselves parties to the question. Gregory XVI. was compelled to promise a systematic reform of the systematic abuses which had made the rule of the Head of the Church a tyranny at home and a scandal throughout the world. This promise Austria, the crisis once past, encouraged the Pope to break, and sustained him for sixteen long and weary years in a course of mingled deception and brutality more worthy of mediæval than of modern history. During all this time every petty prince in Italy was instigated by Austria to the fullest development of the Gentz-Metternich theories of government. Francis IV., of Modena, was perhaps the most brilliant of these scholars in despotism. The career of this man (pronounced by Lord John Russell, in 1848, the worst prince of the century, excepting his son, Francis V., who succeeded him in 1846, and has just been ejected by his people) reads like a tale of the fifteenth century. By express proclamation he made "legal evidence superfluous in accusations of high treason," and reëstablished the inquisition by torture.

The death of Gregory XVI. in June, 1846, and the accession of Pius IX., was the signal to Italy for a new effort to recover her rights. The Great Powers pressed afresh upon the new Pope the promises made in 1831 by his predecessor; and those promises Pius undertook to fulfill. The world has not yet forgotten the burst of enthusiasm with which the first liberal act of the Papacy was [illegible]. The light of its new Administration [illegible] throughout the Peninsula, and in Sardinia evoked a really new, fair, and liberal Government. But nowhere else, for in all other directions the Austrian policy rapidly resumed its ascendancy over the sovereigns of Italy. The interference of France in favor of Italian liberty was paralyzed by the madness and imbecility of the miserable factions which disgraced the brief history of the so-called Republic. The interference of England was paralyzed by dynastic influences at the English Court. After eighteen months of sanguinary struggle, Austria found herself more thoroughly mistress of Italy than ever. Two points alone of resistance remained. In the States of the Church France had lodged her army, and in Sardinia freedom had fixed herself too firmly to be shaken.

After ten years more of suffering, and experience, and expectation, Italy is now once more marching upon her oppressors, and now again by the side of France and under the eye of a Napoleon. That she does so with confidence in her ally and in herself, can surprise those only who either do not or will not know what the France of the First Napoleon did for the Italy of his time. The testimony on this point of all the ablest and most patriotic writers of Italy, has not been hid in a corner. The historian Botta, who did such justice to our own War of Independence, described the retreat of the French from Italy, in 1816, as the darkening of the hopes of the whole nation; and the illustrious Sismondi closes his admirable History of the Italian Republics, with a passage so remarkable for its mingled truth and eloquence, that we have transferred it to our columns as the best possible reply to the recklessness which would confound the civilizing policy of France with the barbarizing system of Austria, and the Democratic Imperialism of the Napoleons with the irresponsible despotism of the House of Hapsburg.

The Right Man in the Right Place.

To-day Capt. Pilsbury takes his place as Superintendent of Police. It is no reflection upon but rather a compliment to the Commissioners who have secured his services and endowed him with ample powers, to add that we expect to see henceforth a new order of things in and about the Department. We do not anticipate any striking demonstrations, any grand parade of the Police before the people; indeed, we expect after the Captain has fairly got warm in his seat, and the ribbons used to his hands, to see less of the Police as a body, and to hear less of them than ever. The Captain has a great reputation for ordering things without "a fuss," for burning the smoke of his locomotive, for anointing the axle so that there is no creaking, however swiftly the wheels revolve. We have not been used to this sort of thing, it is true, and the Press will have to wind a few flourishes on the trumpet to convince the City that a new era has begun. The sooner all which is over the better, for it will rather retard than assist the great reformation that is needed in the Department.

The responsibility that Captain Pilsbury assumes was not of his own seeking. He comes to it without experience in the special line of duties that he will have to perform; yet everyone has faith in his success, because in several equally delicate and responsible public positions he has never failed of eminent success. He first made himself known as a disciplinarian while in charge of the State Prison at Wethersfield, Connecticut. Thence he was called to Albany, to superintend the Albany Penitentiary, which soon, instead of being an expense to the County, became a self-sustaining and paying institution, famous among penitentiaries for its good order, and the excellent condition of its inmates. The Commissioners of Emigration, about the time of the opening of Castle Garden as a dépôt for emigrants, felt the need of a thorough overhauling and reorganization of their establishments on Ward's Island. They invoked the aid of the Superintendent of the Albany Penitentiary. He came; modestly promised nothing, but performed wonders. He caulked up old leaks which all had seen but none knew how to get at, and scores of others which were only suspected. By the new economies that he brought to bear, he saved thousands of dollars to the Commissioners, and made the Ward's Island Emigrant's Refuge a model institution. His acquisition to the Metropolitan Police is regarded by those who both know him and the wants of the Department, as invaluable. Sins against society for which there is a law, unless we are doomed to a very great disappointment, he will apply the law to, however tight the fit. Where the law is so crookedly shaped that it cannot be made to lie against an offence—and that is pretty frequently the case, no doubt—of course neither he nor any other man can do more than discover the impracticability of the statute, so that it may be mended as soon as possible.

But, reader, do not fancy that we think the Millenium is in the offing, just ready to steam into port, because we have got the right man for once in the right place. Our town is an iniquitous old burgh, and abundant in accomplished villains. The most the Police can do, at the best, is to keep them under, and give honest people a chance to live in peace and quietness. To correct and improve the tone of society is a matter of education and religion. To secure such outward circumstances of decency in the matters of domicils, and of public places, that virtue will have a better chance than vice to grow and propagate itself, is a function of the City Inspector, in which a well regulated Police will largely assist. And at just this point, under the operation of a reformed City Inspectorship, and an improved Police, we have a right to look for some radical reforms at an early date. We have a right to expect, too, that the eleven thousand unlicensed liquor sellers will in double-quick time take out the legal license or shut up shop. That one point gained, the tap-root of crime in the metropolis will be cut.

Mr. Winthrop on the Slave-Trade.—Among the letters from prominent men, addressed some time since to Mr. Hiram Ketchum, as Chairman of the Committee of Old Whigs, is one from the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, not heretofore published, and which appears in this morning's Times. In the main it does not differ from the mass of that correspondence either in its topics or views. But Mr. Winthrop touches upon the Slave-trade in a manner worthy of attention. On this subject he says:

"If I have any serious fear, at this instant, that the revival of the foreign Slave trade will find any considerable number of advocates at the South, it arises from the apprehension that the question will be seized upon for party purposes at the North, and made the subject of angry, reproachful, indiscriminate denunciation."

It is beyond question that the large majority of Southern people are opposed to the revival of the Slave-trade, and consequently have [illegible] rent iniquity. The advocates [illegible] trade, even in wish or thought, is confined to a comparatively small class of Southern ultraists. Mr. Winthrop is right; there should a stinguish and discriminate. Otherwise injustice will be done, and not only injustice be done, but mischief promoted. Human nature has its weaknesses, one of which is an unfortunate proclivity to embark in the very vices with which it is untruly charged. May it not, therefore, be quite possible by broadcast censure to stir up our Southern brethren to greater wickedness? Mr. Winthrop evidently thinks so, and unless Southern men are better than the average of mankind, which we by no means admit, there is probability in his opinion.

But although only a small minority of them favor a renewal of the Slave-trade, as yet, the fact must not be lost sight of that it would be a vast pecuniary advantage to the South, and, consequently, there is danger that the popularity of the measure will increase. It is very hard to keep down any money-making traffic on moral grounds alone. Witness the failure of the Maine law. And we have seen how readily the Slave-trade advocates find in some alleged Northern shortcomings a pretext for calling upon Southern courts and juries to defy the law of Congress, which makes the importation of negroes piracy. The cloud is perhaps no bigger than a man's hand; yet it may grow till its shadow shall fall wide and dark over the Southern half of the Confederacy.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY—PASSPORTS—POSTAGE STAMPS.

Washington, Thursday, June 30.

The receipts into the Treasury for the week ending Monday last were $4,679,000, of which about $1,250,000 were from customs. The drafts paid amounted to $3,175,000, principally on account of Treasury Notes. The balance in the Treasury is $3,666,000.

From thirty to thirty-five passports continue to be issued daily from the State Department, about three-fourths of them to naturalized citizens.

Of the postage stamps and stamped envelopes sold by the Post-office Department during the two years and a half ending with December last, amounting to $14,000,000, about $1,000,000 worth has not been used in the prepayment of postage.

From Albany.

MEETING OF THE CANAL BOARD—ADJOURNMENT OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Albany, Thursday, June 30.

The Canal Board held a session to-day, and adjourned until July 26. The only business of general interest done was the acceptance of the new sliding canal gate, giving increased length to the chambers of the locks.

The Court of Appeals adjourned this afternoon at 2 o'clock, after having decided unanimously in favor of the claim of the *Atlas and Argus* to be the State paper.

The opinion in the State paper case is by Judge Denio, and is concurred in by all the other Judges of the Court of Appeals.

Maine Democratic State Convention.

Bangor, Me., Thursday, June 30.

At the Democratic Convention to-day, 674 delegates were present. The Committee on Resolutions, said to have been eight to seven, or nine to six, against the Administration, reported a series of resolutions, which were adopted, declaring, among other things, that the Democracy of Maine reassert the principles of popular sovereignty as the basis of their policy in reference to the Territories, opposing any legislation by Congress to establish, abolish, regulate or protect Slavery in the Territories; that the people of the Territories, like those of the States, should decide the Slavery question for themselves; declaring it the duty of the Democratic Party to resist all temptation to interpolate in its creed a Congressional Slave Code for the Territories, or the doctrine that the Constitution establishes or prohibits Slavery in the Territories beyond the power of the people to control it; and declaring against the reopening of the Slave-trade. The resolutions also denounce the two-years' amendment in Massachusetts, and go for the annexation of Cuba, as a measure for humanity in regard to the Slave-trade, and favorable to American commerce. They indorse the Administration of President Buchanan in regard to its management of our foreign relations, the suppression of the Utah rebellion, the execution of the neutrality laws, and the exercise of retrenchment and economy.

The first ballot for Governor stood as follows:

Menasseh H. Smith (Administration)	304
E. K. Smart (Anti-Administration)	281
Scattering	85

On the second ballot Menasseh H. Smith received 367 votes, and was nominated.

Geo. F. Shepley of Portland, E. Wilder Farley of Newcastle, Amos M. Roberts of Bangor, and Bion Bradbury of Eastport, were elected delegates to the Charleston Convention. The first two are classed Administration, and the last two Anti-Administration.

Missouri Politics.

St. Louis, Thursday, June 30.

The Democratic County Convention to-day passed a resolution repudiating the principles of the Cass-Hofer letter.

The Michigan Southern Railroad Disaster.

NAMES OF OTHER VICTIMS—A MOTHER AND FOUR CHILDREN DEAD.

Chicago, Thursday, June 30.

We have some further particulars from the scene of the Railroad accident. Thus far thirty seven bodies have been found. The following deaths have been reported in addition to those already published: Mrs. Sumner, and two children, of Chicago; Mary Ann Curran, of Dunkirk; Mrs. Tizwold and four children. The number of bodies not recognized are eleven. Mrs. Regan, of Rockford, has died since the accident.

Chicago, Thursday, June 30—P. M.

The body of another unknown man was found this afternoon two or three feet below the surface of the ground. This makes thirty-eight bodies which have been found, and it is presumed that others are buried in the quicksand, or have been carried down the stream. The remains of the unrecognized dead were buried yesterday at Milwaukee, and the funeral was attended by a large number of citizens.

Fatal Accidents at Newark.

Newark, Thursday, June 30.

The bodies of Theodore Dennison and Louis Schuman, who, with Charles Cossman, were drowned in the Passaic River by the upsetting of a boat last night, were recovered this afternoon. The deceased were all young men of excellent character, and are much regretted.

A bright-looking little girl, about two years of age, who was playing on the track, was run over by a train on the Bloomfield Railroad to-day, and both her legs horribly mangled and cut off. She died after lingering a few hours. The parents are German, and the mother was working near by when the accident took place; she, together with the maimed child, was hastily put into the train and brought here.

Blondin's Great Feat at Niagara.

Niagara Falls, Thursday, June 30.

Monsieur Blondin has just successfully accomplished the feat of walking across the Niagara River on a tight rope in the presence of a crowd variously estimated at from 5,000 to 10,000 persons. He first crossed from the American side, stopping midway to refresh himself with water raised in a bottle with a rope from the deck of the steamer *Maid of the Mist*. The time occupied in the first crossing was 17½ minutes. The return from the British to American side was accomplished in 12 minutes.

Sympathy for Cyrus W. Plummer at Boston.

Boston, Thursday, June 30.

An unusual sympathy exists for Cyrus W. Plummer, condemned to be executed on Friday of next week, and many thousands of citizens have signed a petition to the President for a commutation of the sentence, or a reprieve. Among the petitioners are Ex-Governor Lincoln, the Hon. E. D. Beach, several Judges of the Superior Court, Members of Congress, and other influential citizens.

Naval.

Boston, Thursday, June 30.

The United States sloop-of-war *Savannah*, from Pensacola, has arrived below this port.

The Baltimore City Railroad.

Baltimore, Thursday, June 30.

Great excitement was caused to-day by the tak- [illegible]

From Pike's Peak.

Leavenworth, Thursday, June 30.

The Overland Express from Pike's Peak arrived this afternoon, bringing a large mail, but no later advices, owing to its detention on the route. An arrival with late intelligence is expected hourly.

COMMENCEMENTS.

Commencement of Rutgers Female Institute.

A Commencement, at a College—say Yale, Union, Princeton, Columbia, or any other you prefer—where the Pierian spring is supposed to gush in illimitable volume for the use and benefit of the masculine gender exclusively, is a very good thing to talk about. It is pleasant, no doubt—especially to the orators, who get cheers and bouquets and to the infatuated relatives who bestow them. But the black gowns and quadrangular caps are not agreeable to modern taste in the matter of costume. They are not in the mode—quite antiquated; in fact, musty. They are so formal that Minerva must have inspired the pattern.

What a contrast where the claimants for diplomas, prizes and applause belong to the softer sex; where Venus divides the supremacy with the celestial but heartless old bluestocking before mentioned; where Beauty and Wisdom, Youth and Knowledge, assail both our hearts and heads irresistibly!

A day or two since there came to the Times Office a handsome card of invitation, on which was depicted a very charming female, well formed, solidly built, or to speak more politely, slightly *embonpoint*, with curling hair and an abstracted air. She is represented leaning on a column, her head resting on her left hand; a stylus (pen would be a vulgar word, under the circumstances) in her right, with which she has been making calculations (very abstruse ones, it is to be presumed, from her look) on a scroll that covers the top of the column; and a harpsichord of the classic pattern, a palette, and other emblems of art lying at her feet.

This card entitled us to obtain free and gratuitous access to the Twentieth Annual Commencement of Rutgers Female Institute, which took place yesterday in the Rutgers-street Church at 3 o'clock. The doors were opened at two; there was a rush, in which a great many young gentlemen were prominent—(human nature must show itself)—and before three the gallery, as well as the ground floor, was packed. The seats on either side of the middle aisle were reserved for the scholars. When the last notes of the organ had died away, and just as the minute-hand of the clock approached three, the trustees and other persons specially invited, entered and ascended the platform. Among these gentlemen were the Rev. Dr. Krebs, the Rev. Dr. Armitage, the Rev. Dr. Sallsbury, of London, (England,) the Rev. Dr. Camp, Prof. Hitchcock, the Rev. T. L. Cuyler, the Rev. T. Ralston Smith, the Rev. Mr. Sanderson, Messrs. Jos. Hoxie, Joseph Vaughan, and E. D. Brown.

After them came Mr. Pierce, the Principal of the Institute, conducting the young ladies of the graduating class, whose names are Mary McLellan, Virginia King, Hester A. Hawkins, Charlotte F. Wallace, Delia Sutphen, Rosetta Walters, and Jeannie Read, (or Jeannie Read's sister rather, for Jeannie, it seems, went to Europe ten days ago, and, unlike Mr. Boyle Roche's bird, was, unfortunately, destitute of the power to be in two places at once.) After these, a little pause intervening, there came trooping in such a host of bright-eyed, merry girls that the people were bewildered. There were maidens in white with pink trimmings, in white with green trimmings, in white with blue trimmings, in blue all over, except their faces, (which were the very reverse of blue;) all in white gloves edged with lace; some with garlands, some without, and each carrying a beautiful bouquet of flowers. There were girls just budding into womanhood, and tiny little things tripping along whom you might almost carry in your pocket, and they all looked so happy and so beautiful! Such a blooming garden of bewitching youth and grace, and such an incense as the flowers sent up! Virgil says, somewhere, *collige virgines rosas*. It would have been an appropriate motto for the *fête*—that is, if pretty freely translated. College virgins and roses. It was nothing else, though the pun may not command universal admiration.

When all had taken their places and everything was arranged satisfactorily, Mr. Lasar took his seat at the grand piano, whereupon the girls rose, and, to his accompaniment, sang the "Song of June," the words by a pupil, and the air the Bridal Chorus in "Lucia di Lammermoor." Miss Camp sang the solo.

After this came the opening prayer by the President, the Rev. Dr. Krebs; then the reading of the reports of the Committees on Composition of the first and second divisions of the Academic department, and of the Junior class by the Rev. T. R. Smith, the Rev. Dr. Camp and Mr. Sobia, respectively, and then another song, entitled "Evening," also composed by a pupil.

This song was followed by the reading of the report on Needlework, by Mr. Joseph Hoxie; of that on Drawings and Paintings, by Mr. Lavarnos, and of that on the Mathematical examination, by Prof. Fanning.

Of the compositions which were selected as the best, and read by the gentlemen who severally submitted the reports on that specialty, it may be enough to say that though the subjects were neither new, nor newly treated, the essays were well and sensibly, and, in some cases, ably written.

In the other branches, the reports spoke highly of the pupils' proficiency, and of their teachers' industry and ability.

Where all, according to the statements of those best enabled to judge, were so meritorious, it would be ungracious, not to say invidious, to mention names. It is enough to know that all were praised. Indeed, the distribution of awards would seem to put the question of universal merit beyond a doubt, for as the members of each class were called up, the seats assigned to the class were utterly depopulated, and no scholar went away without some testimonial to her ability or behavior. To the little children little books were given; to those more advanced certificates, duly signed and sealed, were delivered. Dr. Krebs, before presenting the latter, explained how it was that the Trustees, after serious deliberation, had determined no longer to give, as prizes "illustrated books and other baubles." They regarded these, he said, as producing an unhealthful competition; indeed, in some respects they regarded the giving of them as barbarity, as it was one of those heir-looms which we derived from darker ages, when it was necessary to stimulate the people by an appeal to selfishness and ambition. Progress in knowledge, diligence, good deportment, piety, high moral and mental attainments—these were their gifts, these were the letters of commendation with which they sent the young ladies of America, who had been intrusted to their charge, back to their relatives and friends, to take their place in the world.

After this address, which was warmly applauded, the young ladies of the graduating class were called up, and received their diplomas, the presentation of which was accompanied by a shower of bouquets from the galleries, and followed by an affectionate adieu from Rev. Dr. Krebs, who, in bidding them farewell, shook each by the hand. Then there was a graduate's song, a closing hymn, a benediction, and then all was over.

Annual Exhibition of St. Mary's Academy.

The scholastic year at St. Mary's Academy in East Broadway, was ended yesterday by the customary exhibition, and the distribution of prizes for general good conduct, and scholarly advancement and proficiency. The Academy is under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy, who are attached to St. Mary's parish, and has an attendance of about 150 girls, who, strange as it may seem, are of the most incongruous religious affinities, some being Quakers, not a few Jews, and many of them Protestants proper. The majority, however, are Catholic. The exercises displayed admirable training in French, music, mathematics, and all the essential branches of a thorough American education. In the matter of rewards, which were lavishly numerous, the Catholic girls had slightly the advantage, inasmuch as they obtained premiums for superior acquaintance with their Catechism. For all that, a little Quakeress bore off the greatest quantity of prizes. The exhibition took place in presence of the Very Rev. Vicar General Starrs, the Very Rev. Archdeacon McCarron, and by the Rev. Father Boyce, by whom the premiums were presented, and who severally expressed their gratification.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute.

The Sixteenth Annual Exhibition of the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute, in Fourth street, took place at Hope Chapel on Wednesday evening. The little Chapel was completely filled by an audience, which, as is usual on such occasions, was composed chiefly of ladies. After a welcome to the assembly, by Mr. C. W. Clarke, one of the Principals, the programme, which comprised addresses, orations, recitations, theatrical performances and music, was proceeded with. The valedictory oration, (Fire-Side Angels,) by John Reilbis, was the best feature of the programme. It was delivered well and elicited much applause, as did other performances that were not of equal merit. But it was to the performance of "Box and Cox," in costume, that the audience extended their most hearty favors. R. Gunn did *Box*, J. T. Davis did *Cox*, and C. J. Bliven did *Mrs. Bouncer*, with apparent relish for their several parts. After the speaking, acting and reciting had been concluded, Mr. Clarke, in the absence of the gentleman who had been assigned to address the graduates, stated that the class had undergone a severer course of study than any previous class in the Institution. The exhibition was one that reflected credit upon the pupils and the Institution.

The following pupils graduated and received diplomas: Master Thomas Arnold, Master S. C. Beard, Master G. B. Brainerd, Master W. H. Burr, Master S. T. Davies, Master J. E. Earle, Jr., Master V. D. Geesan, Master James Havemeyer, Master Thomas A. Howell, Master Wm. V. McKimm, Master Richard [illegible]

[illegible] Master John Fiddes, W. F. Worster.

Packer Collegiate Institute.

The Annual Commencement exercises of this popular School took place last evening in Plymouth Church. The Church was full to overflowing, and hundreds of people went away, who were unable to gain an entrance. The exercises consisted principally of recitations and dialogues, interspersed with music. The pupils acquitted themselves in a creditable manner.

Packer Institute.—The following are the names and residence of the young ladies who graduated and received diplomas at the Packer Institute, on Wednesday evening:

Ellen M. V. McClean, Mortonville, N. J.; Ruth W. McKee Brooklyn, N. Y.; Emma B. Ormsbee, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Emma Steane, Bay Ridge, L. I.; Ann E. Thompson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. Caroline Taompson, Fernandina, Fla.; Emily Teller, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mary C. Tilden, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Eliza M. Webb, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Henrietta Williams, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mary A. Chapin, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Harriet F. Coan, Sandwich Islands; Anna J. Daniels, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ellen M. Davis, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Isabella S. Euwer, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Annie M. Ford, Dover, N. J.; Mary E. Fishbough, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Louisa M. Graves, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Anna Gregory, Butler County, Ala.; Elizabeth Grier, Peoria, Ill.; Susan E. Howard, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Louisa Both Hendrickson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Harriet Jodson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Julia P. Lovell, Madison, N. J.

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Aldermen.

FURTHER ISSUE OF CENTRAL PARK STOCK—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The Mayor sent a Message to the Board of Aldermen last evening, in which he assigns his reasons for declining to approve the appointment of any more Commissioners of Deeds; he says there are 340 persons exercising the duties of the office in this City, while by law only 300 are allowed. The Message was laid over.

The Mayor transmitted to the Board a copy of a letter received by him from John Carroll Brent, Secretary of the Washington National Monument Society, with regard to contributions from City Corporations for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the Washington Monument. It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A petition from property-owners asking that a road be constructed from Harlem River to the lower end of the City either on the eastern or western side, or through the centre of the island, was referred to the Committee on Roads.

A communication was received from Messrs. Baldwin Jaycox, setting forth that they were the lowest bidders for the contract for constructing the gatehouses and aqueduct at the new reservoir, and protesting against any action by this Board awarding the contract to Messrs. Fairchild, Walker & Co., similar to that taken by the Board of Councilmen at their last meeting. It was referred to the Committee on the Croton Aqueduct.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, stating that the amount of work already ordered by the Common Council for the Fire Department was more than sufficient to consume the appropriations for that Bureau. It was directed that it be printed.

The report of the Committee on Finance, recommending the adoption of an ordinance providing for the issue of the balance unissued of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, amounting to $466,666 66, was called up and adopted.

The report of the same Committee, in favor of donating $2,000 to the Mariners' Industrial Society of the Port of New-York, was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in directing the Hudson River Railroad Company to make their track conform to the grade of Eleventh avenue, was accepted, and the Board adjourned to Thursday next.

Board of Councilmen.

SUNKEN LOTS—WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The Board met last evening, Councilman Lenny being elected Chairman in the place of President Connell, who was absent.

Councilman Farar offered a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to procure a clock for the Chamber of the Board in place of the telegraphic clock. Referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

A petition was received and referred, asking that the charge of $10 for connecting the sewers might be abolished. Referred to Committee on Sewers.

Councilman Dicker offered a resolution to have the Market building removed from the Harlem Park. Laid over.

The report of the Committee on the Fire Department in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in building a new house for Hose Company No. 43, was adopted.

A communication was received from the City Inspector transmitting a description of a number of sunken lots which were filled with stagnant water and refuse of every description. He deemed it necessary that immediate action should be taken. Referred to the Committee on Health.

Mayor Tiemann transmitted a circular which he had received from the Secretary of the Washington National Monument Association, asking for assistance from the Corporation of New-York in prosecuting the work to completion. Referred to Committee on Finance.

An invitation was received and accepted to attend the annual celebration of the Tammany Society on the approaching Fourth of July.

Councilman Lambrer offered a resolution directing the Croton Board to have Broadway grooved between Grand and Spring streets at a cost not to exceed 40 cents per yard. Laid on the table.

The Board adjourned after the transaction of some unimportant business.

Removals from the New-York Custom House.

The following suggestive communication was addressed to the gentlemen whose names are annexed, by Collector Schell, yesterday.

Custom-House, New-York,
June 30, 1859.

Mr. ——, Sir: In pursuance to the determination of the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury to reduce the expense of collecting the revenue in the several districts of the United States, I have to inform you that the services that are performed by you, will be added to the duties of another Clerk, and that your employment in the Custom-House will cease after this date. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Collector.

FIRST DIVISION.

Salary.		Salary.
J. W. Moulton, Clk..	$1,200	P. Z. Henry, Clerk.. 1,100
W. L. Hall, Clk...

CITY INTELL

NOT A SLAVER.—A trim and sou... looking little schooner of some one hundr... ty tons burthen arrived at this port from the ... Quake, freighted with flour, almost two weeks ... The cargo was discharged at Pier No. 14, East River. The owner, with the stretch of a Southern road, somewhat taciturn, and a little mysterious withal, immediately set to work refitting his craft for another voyage. A new suite of sails throughout was ordered, new spars were made, and preparations were evidently on foot for a movement somewhere. As it is the general rule to search every vessel as a slaver whose particular business or destination are not known, so the owner waked up one morning to find his little craft published as a long, low, black schooner, fitting out in this harbor for a slave cruise. The schooner referred to is the *Nautilus*, of Washington, owned by WILLIAM HANCE, Esq., who purchased her not long since from the United States Government, she having been engaged as a cutter, and in the Coast Survey service in Chesapeake Bay. Mr. HANCE is a citizen of Albany, and is well known as the gentleman who, about the year 1850 was the fortunate discoverer of the largest gold nugget which has ever been found in California. It weighed some one hundred and twenty pounds, was of pure gold, exhumed from the bed of Carson's Creek. With the wealth of this fortunate discovery, and other legitimate business ventures, Mr. HANCE returned home, and invested a portion of his means in landed property in this State and elsewhere. The lump, however, he retained, and carried it with him on a visit to London soon afterwards, where it attracted considerable attention. Mr. HANCE has since occupied his time in farming and other enterprises; but in pursuance of a long cherished purpose he is now about to embark for Australia, where he intends to associate with himself a company of persons for the purpose of gold mining. It was for this purpose he purchased the *Nautilus* and brought her to this port to be fitted out. She has been advertised for Australia for several days to carry freight and passengers, "having superior accommodations," and if arrangements are completed, he expects to sail in a short time.

THE NEW COFFEE AND READING ROOM.—One of our reporters visited this new social room (at No. 6 Bowery) yesterday, and found it apparently already a popular institution. Numbers of respectable working men were reading at the tables, one or two smoking, and a little gang of regular "bruisers," in red shirts, were calling for lemonade at the counter, and watching "Awful Gardner" with much curiosity. The "Awful" shook hands with them very cordially. We were told that over five hundred has been in the day before. One tall, muscular man came in who said he had trained GARDNER for a prize fight once in Philadelphia, but, like him, he had had enough of rowdyism, and was trying to lead a good life; he had heard of the room, and it was just what he had long wished for for his old comrades. He said he meant to visit it, and try to influence them for their good. Some of the gentlemen of the Committee who have been present, say that it is sometimes very affecting to see the manner of "roughs" when they understand the plan of the room, and behold GARDNER in his new occupation. One hard-looking customer came in, who said he had been arrested three times within sight of the room, but, so help his God, he never would visit the rum-shops again. GARDNER informed one *sotto voce* that he has often "choked that man" in former days; they were opposition "runners." One very genteel-looking fellow insisted on signing the pledge in the room. We hear from the Committee that their funds are very low, and they have not been able as yet to procure any pleasant engravings for the walls. A presentation of a few good engravings would be highly appreciated.

THE ALLEGED HOMICIDE IN ORCHARD-STREET.—An inquest was held yesterday in the case of BENJAMIN CHRISTYSON, whose death was reported in Thursday's TIMES, as believed to have been the result of intentional violence at the hands of JACOB STEINBERGER. The evidence showed that CHRISTYSON was a very intemperate man, and that while intoxicated in the liquor saloon No. 154 Orchard-street, he was noisy, and that he was requested by his friends to go home, which request he refused to comply with. STEINBERGER gave him a push, which sent him sprawling upon the pavement. In his fall the right side of his head struck the sidewalk, causing concussion of the brain and subsequent death. No malice on the part of STEINBERGER was proved. The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts stated, and exonerating STEINBERGER. Following the verdict, the accused was discharged from custody.

SUICIDE OF A WIDOW.—MRS. CATHARINE EFLING, a young German widow, who lived at No. 120 Eldridge-street, died yesterday from the effect of arsenic, which she took the evening previous. For some time past she had been greatly depressed in spirits, and threatened repeatedly to make way with herself. After taking the poison, she informed her friends of the fact, but refused to give any reason therefor. Physicians were called, and everything was done that could be to save her life, but to no purpose. As she was in comfortable circumstances, her friends are unable to tell her motive for destroying herself. An inquest was held by Coroner JACKMAN, and a verdict given in accordance with the facts stated.

GULICK BOAT CLUB EXCURSION.—The Gulick Boat Club, an amateur organization, composed of members of Gulick Hose Company No. 11, will start on a trip to Albany this evening, at 7 o'clock, and will proceed the whole distance by "muscle," (*i. e.*, rowing.) They will leave their boat-house, foot of Christopher-street, at 7 o'clock. The Gulicks will be escorted up the river as far as Stryker's Bay by the Atalanta Boat Club, the oldest City organization now in existence. The following are the names of the crew that will visit Albany: GEORGE L. DAVIS, (coxswain,) W. H. ROBERTS, Jr., JAS. WARD, WILLIAM H. MATTHEWS, Ed. J. HEARN, ROBT. HALLIDAY and W. H. SPEAR. All the members of the Club go, with the exception of their President, Mr. H. M. VAN WART, who is also Assistant Foreman of Hose Co. No. 11.

COUP DE SOLIEL.—As far as is known, only five deaths occurred in this City on Wednesday from *coup de soliel*. Two were reported in yesterday's TIMES and the following are the cases: A rag-picker named GEORGE BADENHAUSER, who resided in Fifty-seventh-street, near Sixth-avenue, was found insensible in Eighty-seventh-street and taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died yesterday. An unknown Portuguese sailor was sun-struck at the corner of Carlisle and West-streets. He died at the City Hospital. An unknown man dressed like a laborer, was found insensible in Eighty-ninth street, near Second-avenue. He died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. Inquests were held and verdicts rendered attributing the deaths to sun strokes.

FIRE IN A MACHINE SHOP.—A fire was discovered, at 7¾ o'clock last evening, on the fourth floor of the six-story building No. 39 Greene-street, in the premises of FLEISCHEL & SPANGENMACHER, machinists. The fire was caused by the heat from a forge setting fire to a wooden box. The damage to the stock of FLEISCHEL & SPANGENMACHER is about $50; not insured. The building, owned by ALFRED BADDY, is damaged about $50. Insured in the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company.

FIRE IN A SHIP CHANDLERY STORE.—About 2 o'clock on Thursday morning, a fire broke out in the ship chandlery store of CHIPMAN & MOORES, No. 304 West-street. The flames were put out by the firemen. Damage about $1 000. Insured for $10,000 in the Columbia, Peoples' and Greenwich Insurance Companies. The cause of the fire is unknown.

CAPT. PILLSBURY SWORN IN.—On Wednesday afternoon Capt. PILLSBURY appeared before Mr. STILLMAN, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, and took the oath of office, swearing to faithfully fulfill the duties of the office of General Superintendent of Police. He will enter upon the duties of his new office to-day.

UNKNOWN YOUNG WOMAN FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown young woman was found yesterday in the East River, near the foot of Beekman-street. She appeared to have been but a short time in the water. She is believed to have been a young woman of abandoned habits, and the presumption is that she drowned herself. An inquest will be held to-day.

MISSING MAN FOUND DROWNED.—BARNARD REID, a few days ago, it is alleged, got drunk, beat his wife and left his residence No. 104 Reade-street. Yesterday morning his body was found in the North River near Pier No. 38. The Coroner held an inquest, and a verdict of supposed accidental drowning was rendered.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—DANIEL CHEEPON, an employe on the New-York and Erie Railroad, died yesterday at the City Hospital, from injuries received on the 12th ult., by being run over at Piermont by a locomotive. An inquest was held by Coroner JACKMAN, and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

FIRE IN A JUNK-SHOP.—The Sixth District alarm at 2¼ o'clock yesterday afternoon, was caused by a trifling fire in the junk-shop of PETER SCHRIBER, No. 240 Third-street.

Police Reports.

BURGLARS POORLY REWARDED.—John Devlin *alias* Thompson, and Wm. Williams, were arrested yesterday, and committed to Essex Market Prison, on charge of burglary. The particular charge against them was breaking into the dwelling of Josiah F. Jimmerson, No. 52 Pike street, and stealing a coat. In their possession were found a few silver spoons, which they confessed having stolen from some house in the neighborhood. They stated further, that they had broke into about a dozen dwelling-houses in the Seventh Ward on Wednesday evening, and could find nothing worth stealing except the coat and the spoons. They considered themselves poorly paid for their night's toil and risk.

ROBBERY OF A SILK STORE.—The porter of Buckley, Sheldon & Co., wholesale silk dealers corner of Vesey and Church-streets, yesterday morning discovered, on opening the store, that burglars had entered the place during the night. Stumps of segars were lying about the floor, indicating that the burglars had acted very deliberately in the matter. Subsequent investigation showed that about $1 000 worth of silk goods had been taken away. The police were notified of the robbery, but thus far no clue has been obtained to the robbers.

THE EFFECTS OF ALE IN WARM WEATHER.—Patrick Stock was liberally treated to ale on Thursday evening by John Dean, a longshoreman, residing at No. 68 Trinity place. The ale had a narcotic ef-

...mitted to ...
...OLARS.—Five ...
...ge, were arrested ...
charge of breaking into the store of Robert ... No. 37 John street, and stealing $100 in coppers ... a pair of gold spectacles. The prisoners confessed their guilt and restored the spectacles; the money they had spent. They were taken to the Tombs and locked up for trial. They gave their names as Miscoel Dois..., Joseph McCarthy, Alvin Canfield, and John Loftus.

ROBBERY BY A FEMALE.—James Young, a boarder at the Westchester House, preferred a charge of robbery against Sarah Clark, Wednesday, before Justice BRENNAN. He stated that he accompanied Sar...h to a house in Crosby-street, and that while there she robbed him of $99. The bulk of the money was recovered, and the accused was locked up for trial.

JUSTICE TO THE SECOND PRECINCT.—"A statement in your Police reports of this morning having been made that the five boys engaged in the robbery of Mr. Robert Fould, Jr.'s, store, No. 37 John-street, on Monday morning, were arrested by Officer Hamblin, of the Third Ward, in justice to the Precinct to which I belong, I wish you to make the correction that the first arrest, Alban Caulfield, was made by me, at 3 o'clock Monday morning, and before it was known the above store had been robbed. The arrest of John Loftus was made by Officer McCullough, of the Sixth Ward, on Tuesday morning.
MICHAEL WATERS,
Patrolman Second Precinct."

COURT OF APPEALS, JUNE 30.—No. 88.—Bissell *vs.* Michigan Southern Railroad Company. Argued. Mr. C. Tracy for appellant; Mr. R. Parker for respondent.
No. 89.—Harris *vs.* Northern Indiana Railroad Company. Argued. Mr. C. Tracy for appellant; Mr. M. Porter for respondent.
No. 80.—Silliman *vs.* John Binsse. Argued. Mr. John K. Porter for appellant; Mr. E. P. Cowles for respondent.
Decisions rendered, and Court adjourned without day.

DECISIONS AT JUNE TERM, 1859.
Judgment affirmed with costs—Alanson B. Cady *vs.* Roswell Conger and another; Morgan Carpenter *vs.* Benjamin Underwood and others; John T. Wright *vs.* Thomas Richardson; John Omoony and another *vs.* William Chapman *vs.* The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company; John Clement *vs.* Edward W. Howell; The Western Transportation Company *vs.* Schue; Stephen L. Avery *vs.* Jane Eliza De Kynand another; George F. Comstock *vs.* The City of Syracuse and another; Wm. Leggett, Trustee, &c., *vs.* William Hunter and others; William Leggett, Trustee, &c., *vs.* William Hunter and others; Augustus James *vs.* Charles Pope and others; Beverly Haight and another *vs.* Thankful Hart, Ex., &c.; James Moore *vs.* John A. Cross; Oliver M. Benedict *vs.* Adam M. Stuart; the Ogdensburgh, Clayton and Rome Railroad Company *vs.* Thomas G. Frost and another; John G. Ely *vs.* Thomas Cairley, Sheriff, &c.; Morris Ketchum and others *vs.* John A. Stevens, President, &c.; James De Peyster and others *vs.* the Sun Mutual Insurance Company; Lewis Smith *vs.* Allen T. Holmes, and five per cent. damages; Caleb Gilders eeve *vs.* Theodore Martin, imp., &c., and three per cent. damages; International Bank *vs.* Benj. Bradley and another, and two per cent. damages; International Bank *vs.* Benj. Bradley and another, and two per cent. damages; L. Willard Bostwick and another, *vs.* E Conger, and ten per cent. damages; L. Willard Bostwick and another *vs.* M. Conger, and ten per cent damages; Jas. Moore *vs.* the Hudson R. R. R. Co., and ten per cent. damages; William H. Hunt and wife *vs.* James Johnson and others, and ten per cent damages; Bank of Genesee *vs.* the Patchin Bank, and two per cent. damages; Richard Liddle *vs.* William Mulligan, and ten per cent. damages; William H. Keezeler *vs.* William Thompson, and five per cent. damages; Silas K. Everett and another *vs.* Henry Van Dyck, and five per cent. damages; John Langdon *vs.* Benj. Gould, and five per cent. damages; William Halt and another *vs.* Benj. Gould, and five per cent. damages; Troy City Bank *vs.* George M. Lauman, and two per cent. damages; Methodist Episcopal Union Church *vs.* J. M. Pickett, and ten per cent. damages.
Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event—William L. Seymour rec., &c., *vs.* Benj. Wilson and another; William Rider and others *vs.* John F. Pond; John Miller and wife *vs.* John Emans and others; Henry Erben *vs.* Peter Lorillard: First Baptist Church, Brooklyn, *vs.* Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company; Sylvanus B. Stillwell and another *vs.* J. L. Staples; Henry Baker *vs.* The City of Utica; John Kimberly *vs.* Aaron D. Patchin; The People *vs.* George M. Tibbets; Barney Robbins and another *vs.* Howard Fuller; Fayette Rumsey *vs.* Abner Culler and another; Nathan C. Holmes, admr. &c., *vs.* Horatio Davis; Home Insurance Company *vs.* Wm. H. Greene, imp., &c.
Judgment reversed and final judgment rendered for the plaintiff with costs—The President, &c., of the Chautauque County Bank *vs.* Levi Risley.
Judgment reversed and judgment rendered for the plaintiff with costs—Eugene Kettelas *vs.* James Myers, Jr.
Judgment at General Term reversed and judgment on report of referee affirmed with costs—Mary Stewart *vs.* Andrew Smith.
Judgment reversed and judgment rendered for defendants on demurrer with costs—Thurlow Weed and others *vs.* Gideon J. Tucker and others; Thurlow Weed and others *vs.* Gideon J. Tucker and others.
Order affirmed with costs—Livingston Livingston *vs.* John Muldrum.
Motion for reargument decided with costs—Joseph Hoyt *vs.* Henry Sheldon.
Judgment of General Term reversed, and that of Special Term affirmed with costs—Henry W. Christie and wife *vs.* Duncan Phyfe.

Havana Markets to June 25.

[Per Isabel at Charleston.]

EXCHANGE—New-York, Baltimore, Boston, Charleston and Philadelphia, 5@6¼ premium for 60 days.
FREIGHTS—To ports north of Hatteras, 1¼@1⅝ ₱ box Sugar; 5⅛@6⅜ ₱ hogshead Sugar; 3⅛@4¼ ₱ hogshead Molasses.
There have been several arrivals of large vessels, but they are not in demand—smaller vessels having the preference.
There is a great deal of uneasiness in the Commercial market, from the fact that a great deal of Exchange has come back protested, and there has consequently been large shipments of Specie to New-York, to save the bills already sent.
The stock of box Sugar at this time is 115,000.
The health of the Island is good throughout.

[Advertisement.]

Richfield Springs, in Otsego County, about ten miles southeast *from* Herkimer, is one of the most delightful places to spend a month or two, either for health or pleasure, that can be found in this country. The location and country around is most pleasant; the Springs are about 1,800 feet above tide-water; the air during July and August is most balmy and bracing; the access easy and pleasant. By taking the cars from Albany at 8 o'clock A. M. for Herkimer where the stages are in waiting, you arrive at Richfield at 2 o'clock for dinner. The accommodations are good. The American Hotel is a fine, large house, well kept; the rooms are large and airy; can accommodate from 200 to 250 well. There are also several other good houses in the place. The roads are fine, and the drives in all directions most pleasant. Schuyler Lake, within a mile from the Springs, is a most beautiful sheet of water, abounding in fish, and boats in abundance, either for fishing or sailing. A few miles below is the Otsego Lake, a fine large lake, celebrated for its bass. Here the sportsman can find the finest shooting. Indeed, it is the finest spot to be found either within or without the State for health or pleasure. Any person who spends a few weeks at the Springs will be induced to return there next season. Having visited the Springs the last two seasons I can state from experience the utility of the waters in the cure of a variety of diseases, such as all cutaneous or skin complaints, renal or kidney complaints, morbid or indigestive condition of the liver, constipation, dyspepsia, rheumatism. I had been a martyr to rheumatism for fifteen years. I spent two weeks at Richfield in '57, and, by the use of the water both externally and internally, together with the fine air, I was much benefited. I again spent two weeks at the Springs in '58, since which time I have been free from rheumatism, and the whole tone of my system entirely improved. Another advantage, the last though not the least, that I will mention, is, that at at Richfield the expenses are moderate, very little more than one-half what they are at the generality of watering-places. The Springs only require to be known to be largely patronized. MEDICUS.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1859.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER.

We beg especial attention to the peculiar character and style of our stock of Summer Clothing, together with an unusually large stock of all descriptions of stylish and cheap linen fabrics. We have this season manufactured into suits many beautiful styles of light woolen fabrics, in skeleton make, so that they are as light in weight as linen, and much more agreeable. They have taken the public taste to that extent, not only here, but in the other principal cities, that we have had to increase largely our production of them. They are light, elegant and durable, and can be scoured as easily as linen. They are also a protection against the changes of the weather.
The prices—which we have put down to the lowest mark—vary but little from Duck and Drilling goods, although they have double the intrinsic value.
As the season will now be short, we will put down the prices of the whole of our large Summer stock at once.
D. DEVLIN & Co.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE HAT REMEMBERED.—We have often thought of the feelings swaying a man who, after a long and a successful sojourn in a place, is about to leave it. We have also in imagination contemplated the departure of the unfortunate wight who, living as long in a locality as the former, though meeting with none of his luck, took his departure—broken-hearted, as it may be supposed. Yet only in this case, we have been able to anoint our heart with a little unction, by the supposition that an individual so luckless as our last, passing down Beekman-street to South, might bow extra gracefully to the only friend who bade him "God speed," and at the consciousness that the beaver he waved was one of the inimitable of KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 642 Broadway, New-York, and
252 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

...Bu...
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE TRAVELING COMMUNITY.
Wolfe's celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps should be in the hands of every traveler.
No family should leave the City or be without a supply during the warm weather.
It instantly corrects the ill effects of change of water, and as a beverage it is the purest liquor made in the world.
Put up in quart and pint bottles. Sold by all druggists, grocers and fruit stores.

[Advertisement.]

Medallion-bordered Carpets.
Royal Velvet, $1 12 to $1 50 per yard.
English Brussels 6s. to 8s.; Ingrains, 5s. to 6s.
Floor Oil cloths, 2s. 6d. to 7s. per yard.
Matting Mats, Rugs, Covers, Shades, &c.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—To use an expressive Western phrase, the Ointment "wipes out" every eruptive and ulcerous disorder, while the Pills purge the internal organs of all impurity. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

EDGE'S UNRIVALED FIRE-WORKS are now offered at their Depôt, No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane. Purchasers who consult safety as well as beauty, will do well to call while the assortment is unbroken.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
NEW STYLES.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
SINGER'S FAMILY MACHINE, the price of which is only $50, is a light and elegantly-decorated machine, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. Singer's Machines make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co.
Have removed temporarily from No. 495 to
No. 531 Broadway,
where they will continue to sell their celebrated
Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.
New styles at reduced prices.
Their removal is only temporary, and in a very short time they will again occupy enlarged and beautiful premises at No. 495.

Maravilla. Maravilla.
Maravilla.
The most wonderful preparation known
FOR DESTROYING DANDRUFF;
CURING BALDNESS;
RELIEVING SICK HEADACHE;
PREVENTING THE HAIR FROM FALLING OUT,
AND PRODUCING GLOSSY CURLS.
Sold by all respectable Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers, and by the Proprietors. Price, 50 cents.
CHARLES ERNEST & CO., No. 95 Maiden-lane.

French Fans, Silk Nets, Fancy Hair Pins, Combs, &c., &c.
A splendid assortment of the above and of many other NEW GOODS, comprising the LATEST PARIS STYLES, now landing from steamer *Ocean Queen*, and suitable to the best City trade.
Additional NOVELTIES received by every successive steamer from Havre, for sale to the trade only, by
HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
Importers, No. 37 Maiden-lane.

Linen Dusters at Evans'.
$1 00.
$1 25.
$1 50.
$1 63.
$1 50.
$3 00.
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

Linen Pants at Evans'.
$1 00.
$1 25.
$1 50.
$1 00.
$1 50.
$3 00.
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

Black Alpaca Coats.
$1 50.
$2 50.
$3 00.
$4 00.
$5 50.
At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

Complete Cassimere Suits to match...$6 to $16
Complete Summer suits..... 3 to 10
Complete White Duck suits..... 6 to 10
Complete Black Alpaca suits..... 8 to 12
Complete Black Cloth suits..... 10 to 25
At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 66 Fulton st.

Consumption, Asthma, &c., Cured.—Dr. H. JAMES discovered while in the East Indies a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Cough, Colds and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow-mortals, he will send to those who wish it the recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, free, on receipt of their names, with stamp for return postage. Address Dr. O. P. BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, New Jersey.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.
The only remedy in the whole world
Sure to exterminate
Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths, Fleas, Mosquitoes, Rats and Mice, and all other Vermin and Garden Insects.
For sale by the inventor, JOSEPH MEYER, Practical Chemist, No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston st.
Sole Agents, A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., 141 William st.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Day-st., New-York.

Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters.—We refer our readers to the advertisement of HOSTETTER'S Bitters in another column. These bitters have attained a reputation for medicinal purposes unparalleled in the West and South, and we have no doubt but that they will become the most popular ever introduced into this City. We would advise no traveler leaving the City to be without them. They can be purchased at any drug-store in this City, Brooklyn or Jersey City, and will be found a most excellent tonic and anti dyspeptic.

Cool Hats Insure Cool Heads,
100 styles of summer hats.
STRAWS, PANAMAS, BEAVER CASSIMERES, BEAVER, FELTS, DRAB BEAVERS, SOFT HATS, &c., &c.
At GENIN'S Hat Store, No. 507 Broadway.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars; also, Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboards and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depôt No 63 Murray-st., corner of College place. (Formerly No. 192 Pearl-st.)

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines
Are well adapted to the use of families, tailor's, dressmaker's &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Straw Hats,
From England, Switzerland, Italy, China, East Indies and South America, comprising one of the finest assortments ever offered to the public. For sale by LEARY & CO., Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Fourth of July.—To accommodate their friends from a distance and citizens rarely at leisure, HOWLEE & WHITE will keep open their Phrenological Rooms, No. 308 Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M. Independence Day.

A Secret about Soda Water.—It can be made of delicious quality, at 2 cents the gallon, in the Van Allen Soda Fountain. Dealers can examine it for themselves, at the Office of the American Trades Company, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort st.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6, Astor House.

Zephyr Undershirts, New-York Mills Muslin Drawers, Alexander Kid Gloves, &c., at Nos. 87 and 89 William st., one door north of Maiden lane.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Travelers drive direct to the
SMITHSONIAN HOUSE.
Broadway, corner Houston st.
It is conducted on the European Plan.

Summer Hats—Every desirable style and quality, unsurpassed. The most fashionable styles of Straws for Gents and Children, at reduced rates. First premium.
KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 387 Canal-st.

Fourth of July.—Ladies for the country wishing their supply of Boots and Shoes for themselves and families, can find all the various styles good articles, moderate prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 337 Canal-st.

Summer Pleasures—The wearing of one of those tasty thin cassimere and linen Summer suits to be found at DROMGOLD & PROCH'S, No. 214 BROADWAY, at so low a price as would scarcely be felt.

J. Howard, Exchange and Commission Broker.—Delaware and Southern money bought and sold on the most reasonable terms. Office No. 176 Greenwich-st.

...YINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
Of the Legalized Lotteries.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES.

Authorized by the Legislature with Sworn Commissioners to superintend the same.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 363, June 30, 1859.

60, 59, 43, 57, 53, 24, 8, 55, 31, 11, 72, 4.

Class No. 364, June 30, 1859.

41, 40, 68, 15, 59, 74, 43, 42, 23, 55, 25, 3, 28.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.

Class No. 361, June 30, 1859.

74, 43, 15, 66, 10, 23, 21, 18, 53, 12, 26, 25, 52.

Extra Class, No. 362, June 30, 1859.

[Not Received.]

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

Supture Cured—By MASSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 3 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & B. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

The Most Enchanting Hat of the Season—the beau ideal of elegance and high fashion, is the Pearl Cassimere at WHITE'S,
No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

Great Sale of Summer Clothing for Men's and Boys' Wear, Wholesale and Retail, for this week only. Now is your time to buy.
N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

MARRIED

WILLIAMSON—FERGUSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 29, by the Rev. E. J. Hamilton, of Oyster Bay, L. I., N. ... WILLIAMSON, Esq., to Miss MARGARET B. FERGUSON, both of this City.

MILLER—SOYLE.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 29, by the Rev. E. J. Hamilton, of Oyster Bay, L. I., JOHN MILLER, Esq., of Canada West, to Miss MARY ANN SOYLE, of this City.

WHELEN—PINCKNEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 29, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, by the Rev. Mr. McCullock, Mr. WILLIAM M. WHELEN to URANIA C., only daughter of the late Elijah R. Pinckney, Esq., all of this City.

WILLIAMS—DAVISON.—At Harlem, on Tuesday, June 28, by the Rev. J. C. Washburne, Mr. GEORGE T. WILLIAMS to Miss ELIZABETH A DAVISON, all of Harlem.

VAN O'LINDA—PAUL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 30, at the Pilgrim Church, by the Rev. Dr. Storrs, WILLIAM VAN O. LINDA, of this City, to Miss Cornelia M. Paul of Brooklyn.

NAPIER—HOWELL.—At Sag Harbor, L. I., on Wednesday, June 28, by the Rev. Dr. Copp, ALEXANDER D. NAPIER, of New-York, to Miss LAURA DWIGHT, adopted daughter of N. P. Howell, Esq.

DIED.

SHERWOOD.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 29, at 7 o'clock P. M., GEORGE E. SHERWOOD, aged 39 years, 2 months and 14 days.
The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 8 West 21st st., on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Rye West Chester Co., for interment.

TERRERUN.—In this City, on Thursday morning, June 30, ELIZABETH P. TERRERUN, aged 70 years, relict of Richard Terreno.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 61 West 19th-st.

BRISTE.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, June 29, after a short illness, EDWARD BRISTE, in the 24th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother George, and of his brother-in-law, E. H. Gouge, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 91 Greene st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

KIRK.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, June 29, of disease of the heart, GEORGE KIRK, in the 59th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 117 Norfolk-st. His remains will be interred in 3d-st. Marble Cemetery.

MORTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 28, MARGARET A., wife of Robert Morton, in the 40th year of her age.
The friends of the family, and those of John Morton, and of his brothers, David and Alex. W. Murray, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 211 West 16th-st., on Friday, July 1, at 10½ o'clock A. M., without further notice.
☞ The funeral of OBADIAH MEAD will take place at St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of 22d st. and 4th-av., on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

LUDLOW.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 30, BENJAMIN F., son of Peter W. and Catharine Ludlam, aged 18 years and 15 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 59 High st., this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

NEWMAN.—At Tarrytown, on Thursday, June 30, ALLEN AMSBA, son of Allen and Catharine R. Newman, aged 6 months and 25 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Tarrytown Institute, at 5 o'clock P. M., this day (Friday.)

VAN RENSSELAER.—At The Old Manion, Greenbush, on Wednesday, June 29, ANNIE CONSTABLE, wife of Francis Van Rensselaer, and daughter of the late Dr. Samuel W. Moore, of this City.

SANFORD.—At Rye, Westchester Co., on Wednesday morning, June 29, NANCY M., daughter of the late Dr. Clark Sanford.

FISKE.—At Newark, on Wednesday, June 29, CHARLES FISKE, the infant son of Francis and Louisa Fisk, of dropsy of the brain, aged 1 year, 9 months and 18 days.
His remains were taken from the residence of his parents, on Thursday, to Greenwood Cemetery, for interment.

SMITH.—At Mishawaka, Indiana, on Tuesday evening, June 28, from injuries received by railroad accident near that place, BENJAMIN E. SMITH, late with Marine Bank, this City.
For notice of funeral see Saturday morning's papers.

MOORE.—In San Francisco, on Friday, May 20, at 12 o'clock at night, EDWIN, son of Charles Moore, aged 3 years, 5 months and 7 days.

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED 1837.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO. 8 BOWERY.
Wish to call the attention of the public to their assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!
SPRING OVERCOATS! BUSINESS SUITS!
A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES, ranging from $6 upward.
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion.
GOODS MADE TO ORDER IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon economical terms. DON'T FORGET—No. 8 BOWERY.

ICE CREAM FOR THE MILLION!
TORREY'S FREEZERS
Are now supplying a want long felt by the community, viz, the ability of having
HOME-MADE ICE CREAM
With little labor and slight cost, yet of a quality for lightness and smoothness not surpassed by the best confectioners.

3 Quarts	$2 50	8 Quarts	$5 00
4 Quarts	3 00	14 Quarts	7 00
6 Quarts	4 00	20 Quarts	10 00

Can be had retail of housefurnishing and hardware stores generally, and at wholesale of
E. P. TORREY,
No. 3 Platt-st., N. Y.

CARPETING.
NEW AND CHOICE PATTERNS FOR SPRING SALES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
Are now opening their entire Spring importations at the following low rates:
Velvet and Medallions, best English, 10s. to 15s. per yard
Tapestry and Brussels, best English, 4s. to 6s. per yard
Three-ply and Ingrain, new styles... 4s. to 6s. per yard
Floor Oil-cloths, &c., &c., at equally low rates.

WINDOW SHADES.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
FERGUSON BROTHERS, No. 351 Broadway. Housekeepers and dealers will find the largest, best and cheapest assortment in New-York as above. Also, Gilt Cornices, Tassels, Damasks, Reps, and all kinds of Curtain Materials and Trimmings, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. FERGUSON BROTHERS.

THE FASHIONABLE SUMMER RESORT
At M. A. SCOTT & CO.'S,
No. 152 FULTON-ST.,
Where all the *beau monde* are flocking!
Follow suit,
And purchase there a Summer suit,
To suit the most fastidious taste.

ICE PITCHERS! ICE PITCHERS!!
WATER COOLERS! WATER COOLERS!!
Silver plated Ice Pitchers, plain, chased and engine-turned. A good supply, and
AT FAIR PRICES,
at No. 22 John-st. WM. S. MURRAY,
No. 23 John-st.

BUY THE BEST
CHART OF THE WAR!
Agents should see each kind, and decide for themselves which is the most complete, accurate and attractive. SPECIMENS of ours mailed postpaid for 25 cents. We can now furnish them in any quantities. PRICE LIST of our MAPS and CH

SUMMER RESORTS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS.—ROBERT B. COLEMAN, late of the firm of Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House, and more recently engaged at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, has in connection with his son, FREDERICK W. COLEMAN, opened the above named elegant house, which, having been enlarged and greatly improved, renders it very desirable to visitors at this, the greatest of watering places.

SAN SOUCI HOTEL,
BALLSTON SPA.

This hotel, so long and favorably known to the pleasure-seeking public, will be open for visitors, under the superintendence of W. W. DAY, June 13. This house has lately been put in complete repair, with all modern improvements, combining elegance, comfort, and quietness, which combination it is impossible to find in larger places. The Mineral Springs of this place need no commendation, as their medicinal properties have a reputation world wide. As a Summer resort for the seeking health, rest, or pleasure, the San Souci offers inducements which no other hotel has, or can have.
W. W. DAY, Proprietor.

LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—This fashionable Summer hotel is now open for the reception of guests. The La Tourette House is beautifully situated on the bank of the Kill Von Kull, opposite Staten Island, with an extensive water front, good salt water bathing, boating, fishing, &c., and pleasant drives in the vicinity. Gentlemen with their families visiting New-York during the Summer months will find the La Tourette House as convenient as a hotel in town. Steamboats leave pier No. 2 North River for Bergen Point at 7½, 9 and 11:45 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; from Barclay-st. at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
WESLEY W. HILL,
(late of La Farge House, Proprietor.

N. B.—It takes no longer to go from New-York to Bergen Point, than from South ferry to Union square.

SARATOGA—CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This beautifully located and justly celebrated Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. In consequence of our greatly increasing patronage, the proprietors have made large improvements, and confidently state that Congress Hall stands front among the watering hotels of this country. Our suites of family rooms and parlors are very large and well ventilated, combining the gayety of a hotel with the quietude of a family home. Suites of rooms or single rooms can be secured by addressing the proprietors.
HATHORN & McMICHAEL.

LAKE MOHEGAN HOUSE—HAVING BEEN enlarged and refurnished, is now open for Summer boarders; situated four miles east of Peekskill village, Westchester County; accessible by all trains on the Hudson River Railroad; carriages to the house at the depôt on the arrival of every train. Expressage—Tiffany & Co.; H. W. Winsor, Bank Note, 44 Exchange-place; H. B. Cowles, No. 14 Beekman-st.; P. Gassner, Appleton's Building, Room No. 46. Address A. W. PALMER, Peekskill.

TRENTON FALLS, NEAR UTICA, N. Y.—The subscriber informs the traveling public that his hotel at the above place is open for the reception of visitors, and can be reached from Utica within an hour by railroad.
The unique and romantic scenery of these Falls is so universally known that the undersigned deems it only necessary to secure his guests that the established reputation of his house will be sustained as it has heretofore been for the last 25 years. M. MOORE, Proprietor.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR THE SUMMER AT FISHKILL LANDING—The house contains 10 rooms, piazza in front, overlooking the bay and river opposite Newburgh. There are 5 acres of land, good garden, plenty of fruit and shade trees, ice-house, &c., located within a few minutes of the railroad station, in a desirable neighborhood. Possession given immediately. Apply to OSCAR SCHENCK, No. 62 Cortlandt-st., or to Mrs. HOMER SCHENCK, on the premises.

ROCKAWAY, L. I.—THE PAVILION HOTEL IS now open. The stages meet the cars at Jamaica, leaving the South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. a daily Express will leave No. 719 Broadway at 8 A. M., and No. 117 John-st. at 10 A. M., to take baggage to the Pavilion from any part of the City. A messenger will leave Boyd's Express, No. 45 William-st., at 3 P. M., with letters and light parcels for the guests of the Pavilion. FRANCIS RIDER, Proprietor.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH—IS now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will take the Long Island Railroad at the South Ferry, Brooklyn, (at 10 o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M.) where tickets can be procured to the Surf Hotel via Deer Park, thence by omnibus to Babylon, where the new and splendid steamer *Wave*, Capt. H. Southard, will be in waiting to convey passengers to the hotel. Fare $1 75.
T. T. BLOOMER & CO., Proprietors.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNTY,—Madame RUTTKAI KOSSUTH can pleasantly accommodate a limited number of boarders during the vacation of her school at Highland Park, one of the most romantic and healthy localities near New-York, and within a mile of Idlewild. Frequent daily communication with the City by boats and rail. References, J. B. Kitching, Esq., Duane st.; Mr de Cordova, No. 34 South-st.; and the proprietors of the *Times* newspaper.

COUNTRY BOARD.—MOST DESIRABLE SITUation in a gentleman's mansion, large and well furnished rooms, water bath and water-closet, large shade trees, good table farm of one hundred acres, variety of fruit, fine rides and commanding prospect, two hours' ride on Harlem Railroad; terms reasonable. Inquire of Dr. CLARK, No. 437 8th-av; Mrs. WASHBURN, No. 121 Lexington-av.; or to Mr. COLBY, corner of Duane and Church sts.; NOBLE, BROWN & Co.

PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—This delightful private Summer residence is now open for the season. Parties wishing to engage rooms, will please call and examine the premises. Access almost every hour in the day by steamboats *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming*, from Pier No. 2 North River.
JOHN M. ENGARD, Proprietor.

BOARD AT BEDFORD L. I.—BY IMMEDIate application a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board through the Summer months in a private family. Situation delightful, with all the benefits of country air. For further particulars call at No. 49 Cedar-st., second floor, New-York.

NEWPORT, R. I.—THE LONG ESTABLISHED Sea House at the Glen is now open for boarders, either families or individuals. The situation is unsurpassed, grounds spacious, the house commodious; conveniences for still-water bathing on the shore, at a short distance from the house. For particulars, address, by post, Miss RUTH S. DURFEE, South Portsmouth, Newport, R. I.

STATEN ISLAND.—EXCELLENT ACCOMMOdations for families and gentlemen at the Fort Richmond House, fourth landing; fine grounds, grass, water view, stabling, &c. Terms moderate. Boat leave Whitehall-st., 8¾ and 10 A.M., 12¾, 2¾, 4 and 5¾ P.M. Return 7, 8 and 10 4.M., 12¾, 2¾, 4 and 5¾ P.M. One hour's sail. Inquire of HENRY T. KERR, No. 74 Wall-st.

MOUNTAIN GLEN HOUSE, PLAINFIELD, N. J.—This day, from 10 to 4 o'clock, may be seen a view of the place; also the proprietor, at TITSWORTH BROTHERS, No. 22 Dey-st. Charming scenery, air and water; warm and cold baths; clean beds, airy rooms and a good table. No fever and ague.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN be accommodated on reasonable terms, at a farm-house within a mile of the Whitlockville Station on the Harlem Railroad, 44 miles from the City. The house is large, and finely situated, and the place well supplied with fruit, ice, &c. For particulars, apply to H. F. WOODS, Washington Hotel, Nos. 365 and 367 4th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT THE CORNWALL House, Cornwall, Orange County, near Idlewild. The proprietor of the above house has a few eligible rooms still unoccupied. Families or single persons can be comfortably accommodated, by personal application, or by addressing G. TOMPKINS, Jr., Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD FOR 12 PERSONS may be obtained in a private family; location healthy, grounds ample and elevated, surrounded by beautiful scenery. Two hours from New York and three minutes' walk from the depôt. For further information, address WM. A. BULL, Wilton, Cannon's Station, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN obtain board at Ramapo near Sufferas Station, thirty miles by New-York and Erie Railroad, at a farm-house, where there will be no other boarders taken, and in a healthy location. For particulars inquire of H. S. WINTER, cor. 24th-st. and 10th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE LARGE OR TWO small families can obtain board on a farm four miles west of the village of Newburgh, where can be had all the comforts of a home. For further particulars address WESTLAKE CANNON, Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—M. B. FELSHAW HAS spacious, cool and quiet rooms to accommodate one or two families desiring private board. Situated in the pleasant and romantic village of Hunter, Greene County, N. Y. No pains spared to make boarders comfortable.

COUNTRY BOARD IN STAMFORD, CONN, —A private family will furnish very pleasant accommodations to one or two small families for the Summer. For particulars, reference is made to G. L. BROWN, No. 11 Wall-st.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A LADY RESiding eight miles up the hudson river could accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen of steady, quiet habits; accessible by cars and steamer; 45 minutes from City Hall. References given and required. Address Box No. 7 Carmansville Post-office, N. Y.

STERLING HOUSE, BRIDGEPORT, CONN. —The Sterling House has a number of fine large rooms set apart for Summer boarders. Families wishing board can be suited with rooms and prices.
M. H. WILSON, Proprietor.

HUDSON RIVER BOARD. — FIRST-CLASS board can be obtained at Rivedale Station, five minutes' walk from the depôt; good fishing, &c. For particulars, apply at No. 58 Pearl-st., up stairs, front office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th st., near Union-square; also, a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURnished new, location pleasant, can be had by gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, by applying at No. 199 East 10th-st., New-York.

BOARDING—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR A lady and gentleman or two single gentlemen, a large front room with closets, gas and every convenience. Terms very moderate. Call at No. 242 East Broadway.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—TO LET, pleasant rooms, with board, in a house delightfully situated near the Wall st. and South Ferries. Terms moderate. Address CALEB LEWIS, Brooklyn Post-office.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Terms very moderate for the summer months.

MASSER'S
FIVE MINUTE
ICE CREAM FREEZER,
AS IMPROVED FOR 1859.

With Stamped Iron Covers and Bottoms—Tinned.
The only Freezer known which is constructed on true scientific principles.
The cheapest, best, and most economical, requiring less ice and less labor than any other, being at the same time the most durable in structure and most certain in its operations.
Sole Agents for the United States.
E. KETCHAM & CO.,
Manufacturers of Japanned and Planished Tin Ware,
No. 269 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON MYRTLE, PARK, THROOP and Yates avs; Stockton, Floyd, Ellery and Hopkins sts. They are in a good neighborhood, on high ground on the grade; ready for use, and one mile from Peck-slip Ferry. The Broadway, Myrtle and Flushing av Railroads pass the lots. Price $400. Terms very easy. Apply to ROBERT ADAIR, No. 87 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 5th-av., in the row of brown stone-front houses on the south side of 47th-st.; house 20x55, four story, high-stoop; has all the improvements, and is strictly first-class. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or at No. 54 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 84 West 42d-st.; house 20x46; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or to S. A. KIDDER, No. 85 West 48th-st. Price, $9,000.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST CLASS FULL-SIZED four story brown stone house and lot No. 17 West 32d st., built in the best manner, and containing every modern improvement; will be sold cheap. Apply to E. NASON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE—LEXINGTON AV.—A FULL LOT ON easterly side of Lexington-av., between 55th and 56th sts. Terms easy. Apply to
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A CHOICELY located plot of ground, containing about 3½ acres. For particulars inquire of
CHAS. B. FOSDICK, No. 1 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND lot on the southeast corner of 9th av. and 20th-st. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th av.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND, 107 FEET 6 inches on 4th-av. by 100 feet on 29th-st. Terms easy. Address, by note, No. 22 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE STORE NO. 178 9th-av. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th av.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS of the two new houses in West 25th st., Nos. 3.5 and 917; each floor is fitted up to suit a small family, with water, gas and dumb-waiter to hoist coal and wood from cellar. Each floor has parlor, sitting-room, kitchen, three bed-rooms, and four pantries, with use of wash-house and bath in cellar. Rent of second floor, $17; third floor, $15. Parlors and first floor of one of the houses can be let with the second floor. Apply on the premises for any other information.

TO LEASE—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT BUSHWICK CREEK—SIXTY LOTS OF GROUND fronting 200 feet on the East River, between North 12th-st. and North 13th sts., Brooklyn, lately occupied by H. S. WELLES & Co. as a pipe yard. This property lies opposite to 14th-st., in New-York, and is a DESIRABLE LOCATION FOR A FERRY, or for any business requiring so much surface in one plot on the East River. Apply to CORNS. DU BOIS, 37 Water-st.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 565 Broadway. The first lot is 20x65 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 50, 10 windows in each; store No. 204 William st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts.; suitable for business purposes, having hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

SCHOOL ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st. will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C., C. & H. M. TABER, No. 73 Wall-st.

TO LET—ALL BUT THE SECOND FLOOR OF the three story, high-stoop brick house No. 259 West 33d-st. between 7th and 8th avs. Croton, gas and is in perfect order. Will be let to one or two families. Apply on the premises, or at No. 368 Bowery, in the store.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS, TO SMALL AMERican families, floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c., in the modern houses on West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at No. 140 West 19th st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 46 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Possession immediately. Rent $90 per month.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE NO. 134 Vanderbilt-av.; 13 rooms; rent till May next $325.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE AT SMITHTOWN, L. I.—145 acres; house large and new, beautifully situated on elevated ground, fine lawn, with an abundance of large shade trees; land in high state of cultivation and well fenced; one side bounded by tide-water, with a good dock; bath-house, &c.; a fish pond well stocked with trout; out-buildings ample and convenient, ice house filled, every variety of timber necessary to a place, location healthy and within a short distance of Post-office and the Railroad. Also, a farm of fifty acres in the village of Smithtown Branch, good buildings, one mile front on highway, daily communication with New-York by stage and railroad. Either of the above places will be sold low on easy terms. For particulars apply to the proprietor, at Smithtown, L. I.
EDWARD H. SMITH.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—IN THE township of Shrewsbury, N. J., of 82 acres, between the Shrewsbury River and the South River, within one to two miles of five steamboat landings, near the water, in sight of Long Branch; one of the most pleasant locations and the most productive farm in the State; fruit of every kind; plenty of marl with it; for fishing, gunning, oystering; sailing and health, it cannot be surpassed; the communication is good by four steamboats daily, or by railroad to be in operation this summer. For particulars apply to JOHN MILLER, No. 63 Wall street, or to DAVID H. BROWN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—MILL PROPERTY AND FARM, SITuated on the Hackensack River, three miles from Tappan Town, and near the Northern New-Jersey Railroad. The farm consists of about 22 acres; grist mill and sawmill; two dwelling-houses, one of which is occupied as a store; barn, hovel and other buildings, with a good apple orchard and a variety of fruit trees. For further particulars, inquire of R. A. TOZER, Cashier Artizans' Bank; or J. J. COLES, on the premises; or W. H. BOLMAR, Tappan Town.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A FARM OF THIRTY acres, three minutes' walk from depôt, five miles from Elizabeth, N. J.; plenty of fruit, healthy, near churches, stores, schools, &c.; price $4,000 for farm and contents, including good house and out-buildings, horse, carriage, cow, fowls, plows, crops in the ground, &c. Possession immediately. Part can be left on mortgage if required. Apply to J. R. & J. S. FERRIS, Jr., No. 65 Warren-st.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 31 acres of good improved land, being part of the estate of the late James D. Merritt. The farm is situated in the township of Harrison, Westchester County, on Purchase-st., four miles from Rye, and three miles from White Plains. Any further information may be obtained by applying on the premises to HANNAH R. MERRITT, Executrix, or JOTHAM MERRITT, Executor.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 137 acres in Dutchess County, five miles from Dover Plains depôt. Plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SEELYE, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises. Address Washington Post-office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT FARM, OF 140 acres, in Orange County, 6 miles by plank road from Middletown; fish-pond, good buildings and beautiful prospect. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE WITH MODERN conveniences, between 3d and 7th avs., not above 45th st., and in a good neighborhood. Advertisers desire immediate possession, have no children, and will give undoubted references. Address L. B. & CO., Box No. 723 Post-office. No notice taken of answers unless rent is stated.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1859.

TENTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, to which day the Transfer Books will be closed.
R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
HENDRIK HUDSON,
FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 17 Nassau-st.

The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company, are now open, and will remain open, at this office, from 10 A. M to 3 P. M., until the whole amount shall be subscribed, under the direction of the following Commissioners:

GEORGE S. BOUGHTY,	J. D. BEERS,
WILLIAM KENT,	HENRY L. PIERSON,
LUTHER BRADISH,	FRED. DE PEYSTER,
PETER COOPER,	ALVIN HIGGINS,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,	F. S. KINNEY,
	ANSON LIVINGSTON.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1859.—At an election held on the 21st. inst. the following-named gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

Henry S. Tubell,	P. J. Steward,	Freeman Campbell,
Samuel Birdsall,	Edw. L. Lynch,	Peter B. Christie,
James S. Lewis,	C. Stephens,	Simon Shindler,
W. D. Washburn,	Jno. P. Yelverton,	George Smith,
Henry Demarest,	Jas. S. Brouwer,	Jotham C. Meeker,
Solomon Banta,	George Warner,	William Moir,
Samuel Raynor,	Matthias Clark,	Christopher Gwyer,
Elijh. Bootmar,	William Hertzel,	Wm. M. Wilson,
Abraham Leggett	Jos. B. Miller,	John W. Lewis,
Thos. Williams,	Edw. P. Clark,	Mortimer Brown,
Chas. F. Hunter	Alfred Barmore,	Abm. K. Van Nest,
John O. Mare,	Mat. Bloodgood.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Matthias Clark, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON (known as Brookside Cottage) for sale low. $4,000 will buy 80 acres of land, on which there is a large modern-built cottage, containing 12 rooms, in a picturesque section of the Highlands, two miles from railroad depôt and steamboat landing at Cold Spring. One-half in wood, the other in tillable land; a very desirable place for summer residence or would be an excellent place for a person wishing to engage in the cultivation of fruit, &c., being well stocked with thrifty fruit trees just coming into bearing. Possession given in August if desired. Also, 22 acres adjoining, equally divided into tillable and wood land, on which there is a fine building site surrounded by evergreen and forest trees, commanding a partial view of Cold Spring village and West Point, can be had with the above if desired for particulars, address BROOKSIDE, Box No. 103 Post-office, Cold Spring, Putnam County, N. Y.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Within an hour and a-half from New-York. The place is finely located on high ground, on the main road leading to the Rockaway Pavilion, and contains 42 acres of very superior land. The house is of Gothic style, commodious and well-furnished, commanding a fine view of the ocean. The grounds are tastefully laid out and well planted with choice fruit trees and fine shrubbery. The out-buildings consist of neat cottage for gardener and servants, two large barns, carriage houses, ice-house and poultry house, &c., &c. For further particulars, apply to JAS. M. PLUMB, No. 97 Chambers st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS and building sites on the west shore of the Hudson, in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y., contiguous to the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which has recently been completed and opened to the public, and extends from Jersey City to Piermont. Parties wishing to secure desirable locations in the country contiguous to New-York, with convenient facilities of communication with the City, will find it for their interest to call on the undersigned, at his office, where maps of the country can be seen, and more particular information obtained. S. SEYMOUR,
No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY PLACE TO EXCHANGE for City property, only eight miles from New-York, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, containing about forty acres of land. The buildings consist of a two-story frame house, filled in with brick, furnished with all the modern improvements; the tenant-houses, stable, barn, and ice-house, filled, are all nearly new, and well arranged. Also the stock, horses, carriage, and all necessary implements. Location unsurpassed for beauty and health, and is easy of access. Possession immediately. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—AN ELEGANT COUNtry seat on the Susquehanna and Chenango Rivers; four acres in lawn, garden, &c.; with an elegant mansion, colonnade front, containing 12 rooms, with gas and water introduced; carriage-house, barn, ice house, &c.; large shade and a variety of fruit trees; is considered one of the most elegant country residences in Binghamton; is in the vicinity of churches, residences, schools, churches, &c., and well calculated to divide into fine building sites; for sale on easy terms. by
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine st.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN SOUTHPORT, CONN.—A small, convenient modern cottage, adjoining the salt water, well shaded, with conveniences for bathing; piazzas front and rear; with two acres of the ground and the adjoining village. Within eight minutes' walk of the Railroad Station. Will be rented very low to a desirable tenant. Inquire of BULKLEY, BRO. & CO., or THOMAS DAVIDS & CO., New-York, or to ANDREW BULKLEY, Esq., Southport.

TO LET—AT LONG BRANCH, N. J., A BEAUTIful furnished cottage, having a fine parlor, dining and reception rooms, six sleeping-rooms, together with a kitchen and servants' room, good stable and carriage-house, all in perfect order, with two acres of land and a fine lawn drooping to the sea. Apply to JAMES McCORMICK, No. 29 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTY ACRES OF LAND DElightfully situated on the Highlands of Nevisink, N. J., commanding a fine ocean prospect and view of Sandy Hook, the Lower Bay, Staten Island, &c., accessible by boat from foot of Robinson-st. For further particulars and price, apply to THOMAS R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY DEsirable village property consisting of a good house of twelve rooms, stable and carriage-house, over an acre of land, highly improved, with large shade and fruit trees, graveled walks, &c.; is very accessible, in an undoubtedly healthy location. Will be sold low, or exchanged.
CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT on Staten Island, with a large new house, barns, stables, plenty of fruit and shade; position healthy; high grounds, fine water, and 5 acres of good land; price $5,000; $3,000 or $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of MARTIN BEGS, & CO., 69 Leonard-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, A neat cottage, barn, and half an acre of ground well stocked with choice fruit; five minutes' walk from landing, and commanding a fine river view.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—IN FISHKILL FOR THE MONTHS OF July and August, a large, well-furnished country-house with plenty of old shade trees around it, within 1½ miles of New-Hamburgh landing. The owner may be seen on FRIDAY, between 1 and 2 o'clock, at 88 John-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT ORANGE, N. J., a country house; contains ten rooms, in order; garden attached. Only two minutes' walk from the depôt. Apply to JONAS & REILLY, No. 163 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE Application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place, between One Hundred and Fifth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in the City of New-York.—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled, "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1853—three-fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties, and persons, respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1859, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate, in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties, and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, as lie between the southerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in said City, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park deem advisable to be acquired for the purpose of extending said Central Park in the City of New-York, which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act entitled, "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1857. Dated May 12, 1859.
RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation,
And to said Board of Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—JOHN KNICKERBACKER against HORATIO N. PECK and PHEBE PECK his wife, FREDERICK A. PECK and MARY PECK his wife, HAMILTON BRADSHAW and CAROLINE A. BRADSHAW his wife, SUSAN E. BRADFORD and CHARLES H. THOMSON.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 88 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 17th, 1859. To the defendants HORATIO N. PECK and PHEBE PECK. WEEKS & DE FOREST,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, on the twenty-first day of May, A. D. 1859.
WEEKS & DE FOREST,
je21-law6w* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.—NOTICE OF AN APplication for the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the 3d article of the 1st title of the 5th chapter of the 2d part of the Revised Statutes.

ELDRIDGE G. MERICK, of the Town of Clayton, in the County of Jefferson, in his individual capacity, and as a member of the firm of E. G. MERICK & CO., and also as a member of the firm of M. MERICK & CO., Notice first published the 17th day of June, 1859. Creditors to show cause before William C. Thompson, County Judge of Jefferson County, at his office, in Watertown, on the 1st day of September, 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated June 14, 1859.
BAGLEY & WRIGHT, Attorneys for Insolvent,
je17-law10w* Watertown, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Henry Casamajor, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., No. 78 South-street, in the City of New-York on or before the 10th day of December next. Dated New-York, the 2d day of June, 1859.
PAUL CASAMAJOR,
je2-law6mF* H. H. SEWALL,
Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB LICHTENBERG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of her attorney, P. J. Joschimsen, No. 118 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated NEW-YORK, March 30, 1859.
CAROLINE LICHTENBERG, Executrix, &c., of
ap1-law6mF* Jacob Lichtenberg, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN G. COLLINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of WILLIAM COLLINS, No. 41 Worcester-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of September next. Dated, NEW-YORK, the 3d day of March, 1859.
JOHN FINLEY,
mh4-law6mF* WILLIAM COLLINS, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER MASTERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Reuben H. Cudlipp, No. 119 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of November next 1859. Dated, New-York, May 10, 1859.
my27-law6mF* MICHAEL TREACY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL HUGHES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 119 Varick-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 6, 1859.
ap8-law6mF* JOHN HUGHES, Administrator.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A TREFFERELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED CARDS, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway corner of Duane-st.

FINANCIAL

AMERICAN
NO. 1 RUE DE LA PAIX,
NO. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MEDIUMS FOR PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF in all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
1859.

CIRCULAR LETTERS AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK—Cor. South 2d and 4th sts. Brooklyn, E. D.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi annual dividend at the rate of 6 per Cent per annum, on all sums of three dollars and upwards that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 18.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July next, will draw interest from the 1st.

The funds of this Institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate, worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State bonds.

The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 3 to 7 o'clock, P. M.
WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, } Vice
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TREDWELL, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per Cent. on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors, on and after Monday, July 18. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers st., east of Broadway.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CERBAR, Accountant

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Parties in America, holders of above named bonds, desirous of uniting with the European bondholders in the arrangement adopted by them, will obtain information regarding the same, and can sign documents similar to those executed in Europe, upon application to Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers, No. 52 Wall-st., New York, on or before 1st July next, or to JOHN R. JACKSON, Attorney at Law, Cincinnati, Ohio.
C. W. KER

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM TOPPING, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., No. 119 Broadway, will include in their sale of FRIDAY, July 1,

870 Kegs SUMMER CLOTHING.

3,000 Garments for Men's and Boys' wear, made of the most materials in the most fashionable styles for the best City trade—comprising the balance of the stock of a Broadway House. The whole to be sold without reserve.

ALSO,

STRAW GOODS, PALM LEAF HATS, &c.

300 cases Ladies' and Misses' Straw Bonnets, Men's and Boys' Leghorn, Pecal, Luton, Wennet and other Hats; a line of Men's and Boys' Palm Leaf Hats, white and colored.

ALSO,

Embroideries, Dress Silks, Ribbons, silk and velvet; Mantillas in lace, barege and black silk manwls; Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Parasols, Umbrellas, and many other staple and fancy goods in lots to suit City and country dealers. Catalogues and samples on the morning of sale.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, BATH AND BROOKLYN L. I.—We would call attention to the sale to be made by E. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, Friday, July 1, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

BATH, L. I.—Three handsome cottages, fronting the Bay.

SOUTH BROOKLYN—Eight lots on Clinton st., corner of Union.

CLINTON AND UNION STREETS—Eleven mansion and grounds' Clinton and Sackett sts.; 7 lots adjoining the above, corner of Clinton and Union sts.

Terms easy. Maps and full particulars at the Auctioneer's, office, No. 14 Pine-st.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WM. WITTERS WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 65 Canal-st, a large and valuable assortment of parlor chamber, dining room and kitchen furniture, beds, bedding, carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany and other bedsteads, wardrobes, &c.; also a large lot of millinery goods viz.: bonnets, rib ons, &c.; also one sulky, one light wagon and three oil casks of oil.

By order of THOS. OGBURN, Constable.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, JULY 2, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the corner of Court and Union sts., Brooklyn, household furniture—walnut and other chairs, card and centre tables, bureaus, ext painted chamber furniture, matt vases, carpets, oil-cloths, matting; rich China tea and dinner and toilet crockery, refrigerator, cookstove, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

THOMPSON & SON'S SALOONS AT AUCTION.—In consequence of the stock, furniture, confectionery, fancy goods, fixtures, &c., &c., will be sold, the proprietors being about to retire. Sale to begin on THIS DAY, July 12th, and continue till the whole is disposed of.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL TO-MORROW, JULY 2—At 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom No. 85 Nassau st., a general assortment of new and secondhand furniture, carpets, mirrors, silver-plated ware, crockery, &c., &c. Sale peremptory. Catalogues ready morning of sale.

MEDICAL.

HANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

Acting simultaneously upon the stomach, bowels, kidneys, liver, and the circulation, it determines and carries off the products of unhealthy secretions, and gently stimulates while it disinfects and expels from the stomach and bowels all that is irritating, until they are cleansed and restored to a sound and healthy condition.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE EVIL RESULTS ARISING FROM early abuse and unhappy contamination, may be subverted by the powerful effect of "TRIESEMAR." Its *modus operandi* is fully laid down in the book, "Human Frailty; or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 154 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage. Sold also by

F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
J. ETON,
No. 156 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

THE MARRIAGE GUIDE,
A Family Medical and Physiological Instructor, for the Married or those about to Marry, by
Dr. HOTTICS, the celebrated Author and Lecturer.

The 136th edition of this most important work has just been issued, enlarged and improved. Price $1. The book will be sent post free, on receipt of the price
Address T. W. STRONG,
No. 82 Nassau st., New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL consultations. Dr. E. COESET, No. 9 Duane-st., adopts this method of informing citizens and strangers that he has for the past 20 years confined himself solely to the cure of syphilitic, mercurial and other diseases of a private character. Although it is considered by a portion of the medical profession as a species of quackery for one of its legitimate members to advertise still the great advantage the unfortunate victims of a shameful malady derive from a regularly educated physician devoting his attention to this particular branch of the profession must be apparent.

It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr C., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation.

Structure.—Dr. C has discovered a new process by which he can cure the worst forms of stricture in from 2 to 3 weeks. Constitutional debility brought on by a secret habit indulged in by young men, effectually cured. Dr. C is a member of the New-York University Medical College, and the College of Surgeons, London, and the only graduate of the above institutions practising in this specialty in this City. N. B.—See his diplomas in his office, with the signatures of the Professors inscribed thereon: a sure guarantee against deception.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Divinees-st. New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases. Without an instance of failure. HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poison one taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothings, that treats of the evil effects of secret habit and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LAMONT'S PARIS LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER (AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 20th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth, above one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Published by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 45 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction—European Hospital practice; quacks (advertisers,) their remedies and specifics; the author's unequaled Parts and Lectures on Sexual Diseases, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Lamont and his work."—Courrier des Etats Unis, German Dis. Zeitung, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Sunday Times, Sunday Mercury, Police Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, to which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 449 Broome-st., second block West of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is read simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of self-abuse, and the various diseases resulting therefrom; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post-paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practice knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the author, as above; also, by

CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY, approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine, is the only one containing 96 per cent. of oil. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. No imitation contains as much oil in the mass, though some are boldly advertised as containing as much as 90 per cent.

Also, American and Norwegian Cod Liver Oil in the liquid state. E. QUERU, No. 136 4th av., New-York.

Also, for sale at DELLUC & CO.'S, T. J. GREEN'S Nos. 636 and 862 Broadway, and all respectable Druggists.

REYNOLDS, PARKER & MOWER,
Wholesale Agents, No. 18 Beekman-st.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE—ITS LARGE sale and great reputation has aroused the cupidity of several unprincipled persons, who have put out a cheaper article of the genuine. Their sales are larger than the genuine, the counterfeiter's motto being "Worse and worse, and more of it." We hereby notify the public that we have no agents in this City, and but one in Brooklyn, viz: HAYES, No. 176 Fulton-st; who has been agent for 10 years. JOHN PYNE & CO., sole proprietors, No. 198 Nassau-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIBES, 26 West 24th st., New-York.

$500 REWARD—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure without the least restriction in diet, and never exposes a change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores; at the Astor House No. 223 Broadway; and No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. William.

DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, FIRST ASSISTant to the great Dr. Ricord of that city, induced by the success of his treatment in a certain class of diseases and weaknesses, for the cure of which the French medical practice is so celebrated, can be consulted in America for a few months longer at No. 513 Broadway, daily, from 10 to 2 and 7 to 9 P. M. Recent cases cured in 24 hours.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS Medicine to be genuine must have my name as the only legal proprietor on each label, and my initials on the seal of every bottle. Nervous Rheumatism, Chorea, St. Vitus' Dance, Palpitation, Vertigo, Wakefulness and many other nervous diseases, have been cured by this medicine. For sale by Druggists generally, and at No. 111 6th-av., New-York; large bottles $1.

Dr. J. T. STRATTON.

DR. RALPH—AUTHOR OF THE "PRACTICAL Private Physician." Offices corner Houston and Crosby-st., (139 Crosby.) Hours 10 to 2 and 6 to 9 o'clock.

FOUR SECOND-HAND SAFES FOR SALE low. Wilder's Patent. Also, one large size Jewett's Safe, in perfect order, lined with hardened steel, with sixty drawers. Apply at No. 99 Maiden-lane.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

7:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—For White Plains.
3:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
5:00 P. M.—For White Plains.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Gosbry sts.
6:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

8:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
8:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
9:00 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
1:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
2:30 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
3:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:30 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
6:00 P. M.—From White Plains.

W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR JUNE, 1859.

Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7.15 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	10 A. M.
6 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
8 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	8:40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer *Mattano*, Capt. H. M. Case, leaving Fulton Market pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the train.

An accommodation train will leave Hunter's Point at 11 A. M. for Flushing, stopping at all way-stations; returning leave Flushing at 12 P. M. Fare 13 cents. On Sundays, hourly trains will hereafter be run to and from Flushing. Fare 20 cents.

OLIVER CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Dunkirk with the Hinira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse, at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton, at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 26, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 8:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:00 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 19, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 6 P. M.; for Hudson 7:15 A. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M. and 6 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 1:15 and 3:30 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 8:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the W. S. stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st-sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 6:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 50. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 24 hours.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKLYN for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer-park, at 10 A. M and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Bayonet, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M. and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—For Piermont, Nyack Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:23 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

NEWARK AND NEW-YORK.
A delightful trip. Fare only 13 cents.

The steamer TAMINEND leaves Newark at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Leaves the foot of Barclay-st at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M. Those who wish to avoid the dust will find this a desirable trip.

TIME TABLE—JUNE 30 TO JULY 6, 1859.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (direct) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. Geo. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Saturday, June 25, 3 P. M.	Sunday, June 26, 4 P. M.
Monday, June 27, 11 A. M.	Monday, June 27, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, June 28, 6 P. M.	Tuesday, June 28, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, June 29, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, June 29, 3 P. M.
Thursday, June 30, 7:30 A. M.	Thursday, June 30, 3 P. M.
Friday, July 1, 8 A. M.	Friday, July 1, 3 P. M.
Saturday, July 2, 8:30 A. M.	Saturday, July 2, 4 P. M.
Sunday, July 3, 7:30 A. M.	Sunday, July 3, 4:30 P. M.
Monday, July 4, 7 A. M.	Monday, July 4, 5 P. M.
Tuesday, July 5, 7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 5, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, July 6, 12 M.	

TIME TABLE—JUNE 20 TO JULY 6, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Saturday, June 25, 11 A. M.	Saturday, June 25, 3 P. M.
Sunday, June 26, 10:30 A. M.	Monday, June 27, 4 P. M.
Monday, June 27, 4:30 P. M.	Tuesday, June 28, 6 A. M.
Tuesday, June 28, 8:30 P. M.	Wednesday, June 29, 6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, June 29, 5:30 P. M.	Thursday, June 30, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, June 30, 5:30 P. M.	Friday, July 1, 7:30 A. M.
Friday, July 1, 4 P. M.	Saturday, July 2, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, July 2, 6:30 P. M.	Monday, July 4, 8:30 A. M.
Sunday, July 3, 8 A. M.	Monday, July 4, 4 P. M.
Monday, July 4, 9:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 5, 8 A. M.

DAILY LINE FOR CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA—From Pier No. 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.

Fare to Philadelphia, Cabin	$1 00
Fare to Cape May, Cabin	1 00
Fare to Cape May, Steerage	1 50

No charge for Berths. State Rooms extra, $1 each.

The large and commodious sea steamers

DELAWARE.....JOSIAH CORIS, Commander.
BOSTON.....ORRIN SELLEW, Commander.
KENNEBEC.....THOMAS HAND, Commander.

One of the above leaves EVERY DAY.

Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West, free of commission, and with dispatch. Goods insured by this line at ½ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "Outside Line." Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock.

FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE NEW AND SPLENdid steamer JOHN BROOKS, John Smoose, Jr., Commander, will make an excursion on SATURDAY, July 2, at 1 o'clock P. M., from Peck-slip. Returning, will leave Bridgeport on MONDAY, July 4, at 4½ A. M., or on the arrival of the trains from the Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. Fare for the Excursion, 75c. Passage Tickets 50c. T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 south-st.

P. S.—On and after Monday, July 4, the steamer JOHN BROOKS will leave New-York EVERY DAY, at 1½ P. M., and Bridgeport at 7½ A. M., or on the arrival of the trains from the above Railroads.

FOR ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—The new and elegant steamer MATTANO will leave Astoria and Ravenswood at 6:30, 8, 10:30, A. M., 2:40, 4:50, and 6:50, P. M. Leave Fulton Market-slip, 7:15, 9, A. M., 1, 3:45, 5:45, 7:30 P. M. Fare 10 cents. Landing at Hunter's Point extra. N. B.—The above steamer can be chartered for evening excursions, at reasonable rates. Apply on board, at Fulton Market-slip, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat AURORA, Captain ARMING SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st. EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock; returning, leave Peekskill at 1 o'clock P. M., touching at Amos-st.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWBURGH—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall. Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher,) every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½ o'clock. Fare 50 cents to Newburgh. Excursion tickets 75 cents, to return with *Broadway* or *Rip Van Winkle*.

DAILY LINE FOR GLEN COVE AND Roslyn, stopping at Hayle's Dock, Great Neck, and Sands Point. The fine new steamer LONG ISLAND will leave Pier No 23, East River, Jamos-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 P. M. Returning leaves Roslyn at 6:30 and Glen Cove at 7:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9 o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT, Kingston, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st Pier EVERY AFTERNOON at 5 o'clock.

FOR SAG HARBOR—LANDING AT ORIENT AND GREENPORT EACH WAY.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-st., Pier No. 21 East River, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Freight taken.

G. W. COELLES, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer SKIDDY PORT leaves Peck slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck and Housatonic trains.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—EXTRA TRIP OF SATurday afternoon July 2 at 2 o'clock. Fare 50 cents. The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave from Peck slip, East River, as above, (instead of Monday.)

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARARNIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

SHIPPING.

FIRST SHIP TO SAIL.
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR
SAN FRANCISCO.
The first-class medium Clipper-ship
ABBY,
WILSON, Master.

Loading at Pier No. 8, East River.

Having over two-thirds of her cargo on board, will be dispatched as above.

This ship is superbly ventilated—bunks at the lowest range, is a very fast sailer, and has one of the best commanders sailing from this port. Freight taken at favorable rates on application to

ROSS, FALCONER & CO., No. 44 Pine-st.

Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LUCAS, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 57 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $80.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

The FULTON and ARAGO will hereafter take such general freight as may be offered.

W. S. DEAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Aug. 20.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. WESSELS, Commander,

will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on SATURDAY, July 9, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, ANTWERP, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:

First cabin, $120; second cabin, $80; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to

OELRICHS, HEUTGEN & BRUCHELT,
No 54 Broadway.

COLEMAN'S LINE.
First extreme clipper for SAN FRANCISCO.
Pier No. 13 East River, foot Wall-st.
The magnificent A. No. clipper ship
GOLDEN GATE,
MADSON, Commander.

Is the only extreme clipper now loading and is the only one that has ever made clipper time! Her passages have been in 110 and 111 days, while no other ship now up has made it within 123 days. She is rapidly filling up, and will sail punctually on her advertised day, June 29.

Shippers will please complete their engagements without delay, and hand in bills of lading to

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 86 Wall-st., (Tontine Building.)

FOR AUSTRALIA.
THE CUTTER NAUTILUS,
From Pier No. 16, foot of Wall-st., New-York.
For freight or passage, inquire of
WM. HANCE, on board.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$120
Second Cabin Passage	80

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.....CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.....AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.....NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.....EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head, green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Miller, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 3.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
NEW ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN BOYD,
WEST POINT, PHŒNIX, SWITZERLAND,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,

making, with others, a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for

THE LINE OF LONDON PACKETS AND GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,

for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to

Send or call for circular. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 68 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. Geo. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, July 2, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.

Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$5

The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on Saturday, July 2, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans.....$30 75 | To Charleston, S. C.....$22 00
To Mobile.....26 00 | To Augusta, Ga.....22 00
To Montgomery, Ala..26 00 | To Atlanta, Ga.....22 00
To Nashville, Tenn...30 00 | To Columbia, S. C....20 00
To Memphis, Tenn....33 50 | To Jacksonville, Fla..21 50
To Knoxville, Tenn..27 00 | To Pilatka, Fla.....23 00

For freight or passage, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 20 Broadway.

The COLUMBIA succeeds WEDNESDAY, July 6.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. Judkins Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, July 6. A tender will leave the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 9½ to 11 o'clock A. M., to convey passengers and baggage only on board.

In consequence of the great number of persons who go out in the small steamers, and the great risk arising therefrom, passengers are requested to take leave of their friends on the wharf, as they cannot be taken on board.

The ASIA will sail 20th July.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, E. Gaynor, 23 Commander, will leave Pier No. 17 North River, foot of Rector-st., on Saturday, July 2, at 3 o'clock P.M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New Orleans $30 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAM SHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:

GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, July 6, at 12 noon.
EDINBURGH, Cumming.

Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $35. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 29 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $8: PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND, $8. The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. THOS. SKINNER, will receive freight for above places on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on SATURDAY, July 2, at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh loaded at Clay Point. Passage, second cabin, to Norfolk, reduced to $5, Petersburgh and Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 113 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS (INDISPENsable during war) issued through R. M. HOMER, Notary Public, No. 128 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important passport laws of France issued with each passport.

BILLIARDS.

REMOVAL.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PHELAN'S
BILLIARD TABLES,
Have removed from Nos. 61 and 63 Ann-st., to
NOS. 64, 65, 67 AND 69 CROSBY-ST.,
between Broome and Spring sts.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
"Mark, now, how plain a tale shall put you down."
SHAKESPEARE.

The cause of "Colender vs. Sharp" was brought to trial in the United States Circuit Court on the 25th day of May last. It was an action for an infringement by the defendant, Sharp of an alleged invention of Michel Phelan's, patented by the plaintiff as assignee, on the 12th January, 1858, the so-called "invention" consisting in the form of a cushion, &c., in its being reed-linger and terminating in straight lines called, commonly called "square jaws." On the second day of the trial, the 26th, the defendant's evidence had so conclusively shown that this was nothing new at all, that the plaintiff's own counsel desired to withdraw a juror. This was objected to, and he moved for a discontinuance, on payment of no cts, which was for a technical reason, ordered, the Court expressing, during the conference with the above view of it, that the action was in effect fully determined and decided in the defendant's favor; and the costs have since been taxed and paid. In the teeth of this "plain tale," the plaintiff, with impudent equivocation states "that no decision affecting any one of his patents has ever been rendered!" Don't be humbugged into paying counterfeit prices for inferior work by a list of pretended patents' issues, as in the case before us, comprising no novelty or originality, and some long since abandoned, having proved worse than useless. Judge for yourselves. Test and try my tables and cushions, and you will concur as regards the verdict already generally pronounced that they are the most scientific, the most correct, and the best. N. B.—Terms liberal and prices low.

W. J. SHARP, No. 148 Fulton-st.

REFRIGERATORS.—WINESHIPS AND OTHER maker's water coolers, ice pitchers, meat safes, ice cream freezers, carpet sweepers, clay sewers, &c., at BALDWIN &

EUROPEAN NEWS.

[Continued from First Page.]

the people of Italy receive from the French and Sardinian arsenals a great number of arms of precision to enable them to take part in the war of independence, and in defence of themselves if again threatened."

The *Pays* says:

"We shall doubtless shortly receive important news from the theatre of war. The French army, pursuing the Austrians, has just crossed the Adda. But where will the enemy stop? On the line of the Oglio, or only on that of the Mincio? We incline to the latter hypothesis, for Count Grunne, in his official dispatch published by the Vienna *Gazette* plainly says that the army has left the line of the Adda to draw nearer to its reinforcements. By this statement Mantua and Verona are clearly indicated. It is therefore probable that a great battle will be fought between Oglio, Mincio and the Lago Garda, on the very ground immortalized by the campaign of 1796-7, and that this battle will be decisive. As to the famous quadrilateral, we confess that we hold it in very small respect. The fate of Pavia and Piacenza show the true value of fortresses—there the enemy has spiked his guns, thrown his ammunition into the water, blown up the ramparts which were built at such countless expense, and left behind him but heaps of ruins. A battle lost on the Mincio and Mantua and Verona will fall as Piacenza and Pavia did after the battle of Magenta."

Correspondence of the London Globe.

PARIS, Wednesday, June 15.

You will probably have soon to hear of a most important diversion effected somewhere on the shores of the Adriatic, so as to compel the Austrians to divide their forces, and not allow them to bring the whole in overwhelming strength on the allied armies now advancing from Milan. Admiral Count BOUET-WILLAUMEZ has sailed from Toulon with the first division of the siege fleet, consisting of the *Magador*, *Armar*, *Descartes* and *Vauban*, having in tow three floating batteries, the *Tonnante*, *Dévastation* and *Lave*. The Admiral has hoisted his flag on board the *Magador*, which has the *Tonnante* in tow. The second division, composed of gunboats, will sail in a few days, escorted by the squadron of Admiral DESPOMAS. I believe there is an opinion that the gunboats may prove of great service, if the events of the war should bring the conflicting forces down to that part of the country watered in their lower course by the Adige and the Po.

From the London News.

There seems, indeed, no doubt that the Austrians will retire behind the Mincio, and take up a position either behind that river or behind the Adige, within the intrenched camp of Verona. This is the chosen field of battle of the Austrians, and on it the probability is they will give battle. A great deal has been said about the famous quadrangle of fortresses, consisting of Peschiera, on the south side of the Lago di Garda; Verona, on the Adige, between fifteen and twenty miles to the eastward; Legnago, twenty miles south of Verona, and Mantua, twenty miles south of Peschiera. Peschiera and Mantua are fortresses, and Verona is an intrenched camp. Peschiera, however, was taken by CHARLES ALBERT in 1848, and there is no reason to suppose that if it were attacked in the usual way it would be able to resist beyond the calculated time. Mantua would probably require to be starved out, but 20,000 men blockaded within its walls would not prevent the advance of the allied army. That army, reinforced by the corps of Prince NAPOLEON, not less than 50 000 strong, would then amount to something like 250,000 men, for it should be observed that the country between being friendly, it is scarcely necessary to leave any troops to maintain the communications. Deducting 20,000 for the blockade of Mantua, and assuming that the attack of the French fleet on Venice would be in full operation, it seems by no means improbable that the Allies might succeed in crossing both the Mincio and the Adige. Verona, besides being regularly fortified, is surrounded by a series of forts; so that to invest the whole circle inclosed by these forts would require an enormous army. Should such an attempt be made by a small army, the Austrian General might suddenly concentrate all his troops on one point and defeat that portion of the besieging army before the rest could come to its aid. But, on the other hand, the Austrian intrenched camp would require a very large garrison. Its communications must be open with the country, and the country people must be favorable. It remains to be seen whether the country people about Verona are as hostile to the Austrians as the Italians to the westward. If they are, and if the Allies can so place themselves as seriously to interrupt the communications with the rest of the Empire, and thus to prevent the arrival of reinforcements, the Austrians may be compelled to attack the Allies, or, indeed the Allies may attack them, weakened as they will be by losses in the field; and the result of that attack will settle the fate of the Austrian power in Italy.

MOVEMENTS OF GARIBALDI.

The following letter has been received in Paris from Como, dated June 10:

Success has justified GARIBALDI's campaign, and consequently it is impossible to disapprove it. Still we cannot forget the painful anxiety that rash expedition caused in our country. It succeeded, however, thanks to the bravery of GARIBALDI and of his soldiers, and thanks likewise to the fault committed by GYULAI leaving all the Ticino frontier uncovered, and the part particularly most hostile to Austria. GARIBALDI pushed by that fault, and at first met no obstacle. Afterwards came the battles of Malmate, Cornerlata, and San Fermo, which cost most valuable lives, for GARIBALDI's volunteers were burning to fight, and a great number of them were killed. From that day many mothers in Lombardy have been thrown into mourning. After GARIBALDI had captured Como he was forced to quit it, and the Austrians advanced to enter it again, as they did Varese. When GYULAI published his detestable proclamation, threatening the insurgents with fire and sword, you may imagine what we suffered at Como. Visbochi VENOSTA, the Royal Commissary, escaped in a steamboat. The Bishop, who had been imprisoned, because he advised the people to remain quiet until the allied armies approached nearer, was released at the appearance of the Austrians, and went with the Mayor to make his submission in the name of the town. But in the meantime the news of the victory of Magenta arrived, and the Austrians hastened to retreat. GARIBALDI's soldiers again entered Como. At first he was not as well received as he was at Lecco, where the most enthusiastic cheers greeted him. Thence GARIBALDI proceeded to Bergamo with the hope of cutting off Gen. URBAN's retreat. Gen. URBAN's corps, composed of 6,000 men, was compelled to traverse a hostile country without provisions or supplies of any description. He endeavored to cross the Adda at Cassano, where he would have found the railway, but the last troops which quitted Milan had blown up the bridge, and he was forced to cross the Adda at Trezzo in boats. Persons who saw these troops say they were in a most lamentable condition. The country is quiet, and agricultural works are being continued as in ordinary times. Everybody is happy and relies on France. There never was so much confidence in the future as in this country, which has seen so many changes. A universal feeling prevails that the Austrians have quitted us for the last time.

The Piedmontese *Gazette* publishes an order of the day issued by the King at Milan, and dated the 8th, recapitulating all GARIBALDI's exploits in Upper Lombardy, already known to the public, and expressing his Majesty's satisfaction at the zeal and bravery displayed by that bold leader, and by the officers and men under his command. The following recompenses are then awarded to them, viz: To Gen. GARIBALDI, the gold medal of military valor; to Lieut-Col. MENOTTI, the cross of officer of the military order of Savoy; to Major BECCHI, the cross of knight of the same order; the silver medal of military valor to seven officers and men, including Capt. DE CRISTOFORIS, killed, and honorable mention to Col. COSENZ and 22 officers and men.

Gen. GARIBALDI has addressed the following proclamation to the inhabitants of Como:

"CITIZENS: All young men who can carry a musket are called on to join the tri-colored banner. No one would wish to remain inactive and unarmed in the holy war; no one would be obliged to one day confess with a blush that he took no part in it. This is the hour and the moment to show that you do not utter falsehood when you speak of your hatred for Austria. To arms, then! No sacrifice can be too great, since you are of that generation which will have accomplished the work of Italian independence.

GARIBALDI."

Correspondence of the London Globe.

"The simple telegram, 'Brescia and Cremona are free,' beckoned the onward triumphal march of GARIBALDI, whose *via sacra* is already marked by such milestones as Como, Lecco, Monza, and Bergamo. Save that his progress is through the garden fields of a genial land, this rapid rescuer of towns and districts revives the memory of HAVELOCK. It is quite true, as reported, that he found time to pay a flying visit to his king at Milan on the 9th of June, but after a short interview with VICTOR EMANUEL, he was off to Bergamo to give the word 'forwards.' We now see to what purpose. On the 12th June, a writer from Milan, in this evening's *La Paye*, announces the capture of his opponent, Gen. D'URBAN, intercepted and made prisoner by some squadrons of MCMAHON's division. The Milanese youths are flocking to join the *Chasseurs des Alpes*.

THE KOSSUTH PROCLAMATION TO THE HUNGARIANS.

A Turin paper publishes the following Proclamation from General KLAPKA, drawn up for distribution among the Hungarian soldiers in the Austrian ranks:

"Guerriers!—Ten years have elapsed since the flower of your countrymen were immolated on the altar of their native land—slaughtered by the executioner's hand; for ten years part our Hungarian country has endured the yoke of Austria; for ten years the Austrian dominator governs with arbitrary will, and tramples on our most sacred rights; for ten years the Hungarian warrior serves as a slave the foreign lord, who replies to just complaints with blows, and rewards love of country with scaffolds and with bullets.

The hour of vengeance has struck. Already the storm gathers over the fraudulent house of Austria. Its friends abandon it. The Czar of Russia himself now arms in a very different sense from ten years ago, and will break its pride.

Already the Italians, our brethren in misfortune, brandish arms to conquer independence. And you, Magyar warriors, how should you remain in the enemy's ranks? How could you fight against those who have risen to shake off the yoke of servitude?

Oh, it cannot be that you are mercenaries of the oppressors! Hasten hither, oh warriors—hither, where the holy cause of your country summons you!

You cannot have forgotten how many times the Austrians were put to flight by your bayonets. You cannot have forgotten the glorious days of Isaszeg, Pisth, Szolnok, Nazy-Sarlo and Kolosorn. Nor will you have forgotten that Hungary has been free and great.

Behold the time arrived to reconquire that which has been lost, and to revenge the sanguinary banquets of Pesth and Arad, which raised throughout the world a cry of horror.

Now we are no longer alone and abandoned. The heroic King of Piedmont stands at the head of the Italian army, and by his side is the powerful Emperor of the French. The flags of the two nations combine; France and Italy—that is the signal of attack. They already reckon upon us; they expect us. How should we be the last to take part in a war in whose result our liberation depends?

Unite yourselves, courageously and with confidence, to the French and Italian armies; for none but the vile can doubt of the successful result—none but a traitor fight under the banner of Austria.

Hasten, then, to the Hungarian standard, which we have raised for you. At the same time war will also break out in Hungary; the Emperor of the French and the King of Piedmont have recognized the holiness of our cause—we possess their sympathy; the Italian soldiers will join us, and so do you join yourselves to them.

Let us form in Italy an Hungarian army, with which, after fighting on Italian ground, we may return to our own country to take part, we also, in the war of independence and honor of the Magyar nation.

The independence of our country requires victims. With their blood did our ancestors conquer, and defend, and for centuries maintain it; and we with our blood are bound to reconquer it.

Your generals of 1848-9 and your fellow-soldiers reckon upon you, because they know what heart it is that beats in the breast of the Magyar warrior. For my part I doubt not that you will respond to this political proclamation.

GEORGE KLAPKA, General.

STATE OF ITALY.

THE PAPAL TERRITORY

ROME, Tuesday, June 14.

It is asserted that the French are about to occupy Ancona. The first Swiss regiment has left for Perugia. The Russian Ambassador has given a banquet in honor of the French Commander-in-Chief, Gen. GOYON.

VIENNA, Monday evening, June 13.

Ferrara has also been evacuated.

When the Austrians left Bologna a revolution broke out. The Marchese people was at its head.

Correspondence of the London Globe.

PARIS, Monday Evening, June 13.

It is openly stated here that the sudden relinquishment of Ancona, the clearance of the troops out of Bologna, and even out of Ferrera, has a most Machiavellic object on the part of the Aulic Council now sitting in temporary safety at Verona. The advisers of FRANZ JOSEPH have persuaded his Apostolic Majesty that a sure game to play is to let loose the Republican party in the Legations, and thus compel the French to put down the insurgents, so as to place them in the same false position they appeared in Italy ten years ago. The populations of Bologna, Ravenna, Ferrera, and all the trans-Apennine towns, will not fall into this trap; the call for a war dictatorship in King VICTOR EMANUEL is the only cry now heard in the Legations, and neither MAZZINI nor a Republic is in the dreams of the most extravagant fancy.

According to the latest advices that have reached Switzerland, desertion has become general from the Swiss regiments in the Papal service. Four or five hundred soldiers, in garrison at Forli, have passed over into Tuscany, where most of them have entered the service to fight for the independence of Italy; others have gone to join GARIBALDI's volunteers; and a few have returned to their families. A dozen of the latter, belonging to the German cantons, passed through Geneva on the 6th. This intelligence is confirmed by dispatches from the Swiss Consul at Genoa, who says that deserters from the Papal army are constantly applying to him as Swiss, some stating their intention to join the Franco-Sardinian army, others to return home.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 14.

Concerning the open adhesion of Bologna and all Romagna to the war of independence, (forming altogether the neutrality claimed by ANTONELLI,) this evening, the Paris Government organ, *Le Pays*, makes the following remarks:

"Grave as this event may seem, it neither surprises nor alarms us. Italian patriotism has been so long violently compressed, that in the joy of deliverance on some points it may be excessive and even erroneous; but the feeling itself is so noble that there is ground for hope that it may not pass bounds. Bad instincts alone are fit to be met by forcible coercion. French influence will cause this torrent to resume its bed."

Meantime the new municipality, formed on the flight of the Legate, contains the names of Count PAPOLI, (whose mother was a daughter of King MURAT,) CESARINI, MONTANARI, MALVEZZI, and ZANARDI; and has proclaimed, amid the enthusiasm of the townspeople, the annexation of the territory to Piedmont, and allegiance to King VICTOR EMANUEL for the whole period of the war.

Every part of Rome is given up to festivity, and the likenesses of the Emperor NAPOLEON and of VICTOR EMANUEL, of GARIBALDI, and of Count CAVOUR are sold in every shop. On the 7th of June the following proclamation was issued by Gen. GOYON:

"A great joy yesterday filled your hearts and ours. This joy would have been yet greater if faithful to an admirable arrangement unders ood up to the present time you had known how to suppress the rising expression of it. Let no promoter of disorder enter your ranks to-day; deprive malevolence of every pretext, so that the repressive measures we might be compelled to take may not fall on the friends of the French. Believe, Romans, that silence is painful to us, and that, deprived of the happiness of fighting by the side of our brothers in arms, it would have been very pleasant to have been able to acclaim them. But if they hold on high at this moment the flag of France, we hold here that of order, and shall know how to make it respected. This also is a noble flag!

Count GOYON,
General of Division, Aide-de Camp of His Majesty the Emperor of the French.

ROME, June 7."

In the evening the illumination was splendid; silence was strictly observed, though the crowd was immense.

TUSCANY—MOVEMENT OF PRINCE NAPOLEON'S FORCES.

TURIN, Friday, June 17.

The official bulletin, published to-day, announces from Tuscany that prince NAPOLEON has commenced the movement of his troops. 10,000 Tuscan troops, with 800 horses, are ready to depart with him.

Ravenna has pronounced for the national cause, and a manifesto has been published declaring the adhesion of that town to a central government established at Bologna, which is to be placed under the dictatorship of the King of Sardinia.

The manifesto also expresses the unanimous wish to be enabled some day to form part of a monarchy worthy of the gratitude of the Italians.

NAPLES.

The following letter has been received in Paris from Naples, dated the 11th inst.:

"We have made a step. The Ministry has a head—General FILANGIERI has been appointed President of the Council. The persuasion of the English Government, the battle of Magenta, and a joyous popular demonstration in consequence of that victory have induced the King to choose for the head of his ministers the man pointed out by public opinion, but there remains much more to be done. The concession is not complete. Several of the old Ministry retain their places, and the Cabinet consequently has no system. The Prime Minister is animated with the best intentions, but will he be permitted to carry them into execution? Time moves forward. Events succeed each other. Uncertainty is dangerous. Europe and the country ask if the system be changed, and an answer must be given; we must only wait their acts, and at the same time have confidence in the course of events. May Gen. FILANGIERI realize the hopes to which he has given rise! Let him be resolute and firm, and let him not bend either to the people or to his Sovereign, for such a course never elevated a State. Mr. ELLIOT, the British Envoy, has since his arrival been firm in his advice. He demands a Constitutional Government for the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and I am informed that the British Minister, having been consulted on the accession of Gen. FILANGIERI, has already replied 'It is not enough.' The English fleet passed forty-eight hours at Naples. The battle of Magenta gave rise to a demonstration when it was known that the hotels of the French and Sardinian Legations were to be illuminated. About 9½ o'clock more than 5,000 persons were assembled near the hotel of the Sardinian Ambassador, and cheered for Italy, France and Sardinia. They were brutally attacked by the police and forced to disperse. The sabre and bayonet were used by the police without any provocation, and many persons are wounded. Several people were arrested in their houses that night and the following day. Some police agents dispersed among the crowd noted the most conspicuous persons present at the manifestation. The manner in which the police acted against an inoffensive crowd is an important fact. It produced great irritation, and the appointment of Gen. FILANGIERI on the following day leads many to believe it was caused by fear. The Government does not appear inclined to stop in its career of violent repression. Swiss troops have been placed in an empty barrack near the hotel of the Sardinian Minister. The police have announced that they will disperse by force any assemblage of people whatever. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has sent for the French Consul and the Sardinian Minister, and requested them not to illuminate their houses any more, telling them at the same time that the Government is determined to use the utmost severity in repressing every demonstration, and that their countrymen will only have themselves to blame for any accident that may happen to them."

PARMA.

I hasten to give you some details (writes a correspondent from Parma on the 16th) of the circumstances that preceded the departure of the Duchess of PARMA. On the 8th the Commandant of the fortress sent a courier with an important dispatch. The Austrian officer informed the Duchess that he had received orders to evacuate the town and citadel, and that the operation had been rendered necessary by the battle of Magenta, which had been most disastrous to the Austrians. He recommended the Duchess to repair with all haste to Vienna, by Verona and Mantua, in order to secure her personal safety. The Duchess was much affected by this communication, and for an hour wept bitterly. Having made some necessary arrangements, she retired to her apartments and refused to see any one. Every preparation for her departure was promptly made, and in the evening her Royal Highness left for Verona and Switzerland, refusing in the most decided manner to go to Vienna. She quitted her capital in the midst of a deep and respectful silence, and not without exciting the sympathy due to misfortune.

The latest journals from Parma bear the date of the 11th. A Government Commission had been formed there, composed of MM. CASTELLI, BAUSI and ARMANI, which, after ordering the Italian tricolor with the cross of Savoie to be hoisted on the citadel, issued a proclamation announcing that the inhabitants had nothing more to fear from the Parmese troops, who had preferred going over to Austria rather than serve the national cause. The document concludes with a recommendation to preserve public order, and observe the laws. Next follows a decree, ordering that all public acts and sentences shall be issued in the name of the government commission, until the government of VICTOR EMANUEL shall have decreed otherwise; another decree abrogates the state of siege, and a third maintains the corps of gendarmes. The *Opinione* of Turin states that, in accordance with the wishes of Parma and Piacenza, the King has appointed Count PALLAVICINI civil governor of the two places.

The Parma *Gazette*, of the 9th, publishes the following proclamation issued by the Duchess-Regent before leaving her States:

"How I have governed the country during my Regency, I call upon its history and upon you all, inhabitants of the State, to testify. More fervid ideas, flattering to Italian minds, have arisen to disturb the pacific and wisely liberal improvements which engrossed all my attention, and the events now in progress have placed me between to opposite exigencies; either to take part in a war declared to be a national one, or not to infringe the conventions to which Piacenza especially, and the State generally, were bound long before I assumed the Government. I must not oppose the wishes proclaimed by Italy, nor can I break my faith. Hence, since a neutral attitude, such as the exceptional condition created by these treaties seemed to advise, has become impossible, I yield to the pressure of events, recommending the Parmese municipality to appoint a governing Commission for the protection of order, persons and property, for the public administration, for the proper disposal of the troops, and for other provisions called for by circumstances. Meanwhile I retire to a neutral country, to join my beloved children, whose rights I hereby declare to reserve in their integrity, confiding in the justice of the high Powers and the protection of God. Good inhabitants of every commune of the Duchies, everywhere and always your memory will be dear to me. LOUISA, Regent.

(Countersigned) G. PALLAVICINO."

THE WAR AT VIENNA

We learn from Vienna, of the 11th, that the fourth *corps d'armée*, of which a portion arrived three days ago at Vienna, has begun to leave for Italy. It is commanded by the Archduke CHARLES, who has hitherto had his head-quarters at Lemberg. The several corps that belong to the third, and who are now stationed in Upper and Lower Austria, are about to go to Trieste, whether the Archduke ALBERT is also to proceed. General Count SCHLICK is to go into Italy with the troops now stationed in Istria. The 13th *corps d'armée*, which is about to be formed, is also destined for Italy. It is definitely decided that the regiments of infantry shall each receive a sixth campaign battalion. The second extraordinary levy is to be terminated by the 15th September. What has called the first three classes of age are included in it, and the stature of the men is to be reduced. The sum ordinarily paid for exemption from military service is not accepted for men comprised in this levy.

The Vienna press rejoices in the downfall of Lord DERBY's Administration, because it was so obstinately neutral! As the Parisian Press does the same thing, it is clear that the late Ministry must be thoroughly unimpeachable on that score. The *Ost Deutsche Post* observes: "Austria, we have been this day told, has lost a second battle, as the Tory Ministry is overthrown. The assertion is at least but half true. Austria has lost nothing by the fall of the Derby Cabinet, because it has never been of the least use to her. A cracked wall, in hourly danger of falling, is but an insufficient support. Lord MALMESBURY, on entering the Cabinet eighteen months ago, began by sending a dispatch to Vienna, in which he alluded to the old alliance between England and Austria; but now that we have seen one of those grand historical crises arise, in which for centuries England and Austria stood side by side—now that war has been declared between France and Austria—Lord MALMESBURY ends by making a declaration of neutrality, which he surrounds every day with thicker and thicker ramparts as a shelter for his faltering and timid policy. What does Austria lose in losing such a friend?

THE AUSTRIAN NATIONAL LOAN.

VIENNA, Thursday Morning.

The official *Reichsgesetzblatt* publishes an Imperial decree ordering the payment of interest on the national loan, during the continuance of the war, to be made in bank-notes, with premium (*agio*,) instead of in specie. For the period until the end of September the *agio* is fixed at 25 per cent. The payment of duties and taxes by occupants of the loan remains valid and unaltered. It is however left to the option of the public to request payment of the interest on the said national loan in Government bonds (*Staats-Schuldverschreibungen*,) which, after five years from the date the interest on the national loan becomes due, will be repaid with compound interest at the rate of 128 gulden for every 100 gulden lent.

[In other words, the public will receive for interest now due, at their option, either bank-notes at 125fl. for every 100fl., or Government Bonds to be redeemed with compound interest after five years from the date of their issue.]

PRUSSIA AND GERMANY.

Within the last few days, writes a correspondent from Berlin on the 13th, there have been numerous meetings of the Council of Ministers, at which were present the representatives of Prussia at Paris, London and Frankfort, and also the First Secretary to the Legation at Vienna. The war-footing for three *corps d'armée* and afterwards for the entire army, was ordered, according to official declaration, to put Prussia in a position to intervene at an opportune time for the re-establishment of peace, since unfortunately she had not been successful in preventing war from breaking out. The object of present deliberation is to determine what shall be the character of Prussia's mediation. It is satisfactory in these circumstances to observe that all the statesmen whose advice has been asked belong to the party that looks on Austria as the principal and hereditary foe of Prussia. All the assurances of an understanding between the two Powers are sheer invention. If Prussia is preparing to take up a new position, it is not with a view to the interests of Austria, but for those of the general peace. It is possible that a portion of the army will be mobilized to give more weight to Prussia's mediation; but in that case the manifestation would be made in such a way as clearly to let it be seen that it is not directed against France, for we are firmly convinced here that the Emperor NAPOLEON is not an enemy of peace, whilst the irruption of the Austrians into Sardinia demonstrated in what quarter warlike intentions were really rife. The report is still current that a *corps d'armée* is to be assembled in the province of Saxony.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Thursday, June 16.

It is said here, in certain quarters known to be in relation with the Palais Royal, that the Prince Regent of Prussia has caused it to be intimated that if the French army cross the Mincio the act will be considered by Prussia as menacing to the Germanic Confederation by invading the natural defences of Germany, and as calling for the direct intervention of the Confederation. It is further stated that the Generals under the command of Marshal PELISSIER are forthwith to repair to their respective stations. It is not considered improbable that the army now called the "Army of the East" may soon be denominated the "Army of the Rhine." The person who gives this information says that, in his opinion the real object of the war is Constantinople for Russia, and the Rhine for France. He thinks that much of the blame rests with the English Government for not having proposed to settle the Italian question, which every one saw must soon become a serious embarrassment, in unison with the Emperor of the French, and thus prevented him from throwing himself into the arms of Russia.

The announcement in the *Prussian Gazette* of yesterday, that the Prince of Prussia has ordered that six *corps d'armée* shall be mobilized, is regarded in Paris as the answer of the Germanic Confederation to the note of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF.

PARIS, Thursday, June 16.

"The dispatches received to-day from Berlin are very satisfactory. They confirm the preceding statements. The mobilization has in no sense an aggressive character; and it will not in all probability have the effect of causing a single additional French soldier to be called out."

Return of the Bank of England.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 15th of June, gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£8,577,343	Inc.	£1,357,954
Other Deposits	14,707,501	Inc.	1,145,201
Rest	3,168,603	Inc.	2,446

On the other side of the account:

Government securities	£11,281,376	Unchanged.	
Other securities	16,712,469	Dec.	337,443
Notes unemployed	11,216,970	Inc.	609,425

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,524,215, being a decrease of £610,130, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £17,951,041, showing a decrease of £16,840 when compared with the preceding return.

MOVEMENT OF CONSOLS.

	For Money			For Account		
June.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 11	....shut	shut	shut	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
Mon. 13	....shut	shut	shut	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
Tues. 14	....shut	shut	shut	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
Wed. 15	....shut	shut	shut	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
Thur. 16	....shut	shut	shut	93⅝	93⅝	93⅞
Fri. 17	....shut	shut	shut	93⅝	93	93

Ex div.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

DEDICATION OF THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH.—This church, recently erected on State near Hoyt-street, was formally dedicated last evening, the Rev. Dr. STRAKS and others, taking part in the exercises. Not the least interesting part of proceedings, was the presentation of a silver service to the Church, consisting of four pieces. This beautiful service cost $120, and was obtained through the exertions of Mrs. FROST, of Gold-street. The building is located in one of the most pleasant parts of the city, and in a section where such a Society is much needed. It is built of brick 60 feet front on State-street, extending back 80 feet, with a rear extension affording sufficient room for the choir—located directly in rear of the pastor's desk. The basement is intended for a Sabbath School and lecture-room, and there is also a room intended for the pastor. The interior is exceedingly neat and at the same time substantially furnished. Instead of the old-fashioned pews, the seats are made like sofas, and equally as comfortable. The pastor's desk is a plain, neat desk, without ornament, placed on the platform directly in front of the choir. Within the rail is a beautiful marble fount that cost $100. This was also a gift of the ladies of the church, and was obtained through the exertions of Mrs. PEARCE, Mrs. FROST and Miss E. KETCHUM. It was filled with a variety of flowers last evening, tastefully arranged, and attracted much attention. The building, with the land on which it stands, with one lot adjoining, cost $25,000; $15,000 of which has been paid. Much of this amount, it is proper to say, was also obtained by the ladies of the church, who seem in this Society to have taken hold of the matter in earnest. There are seats to accommodate about one thousand persons. The Society at the present time numbers about two hundred members, but it is rapidly increasing both in size and usefulness. The pews were sold at auction on Wednesday evening last, when the highest price paid was $75. A few, some of the most desirable, can still be obtained. The Rev. S. A. BARNS is Pastor.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day, No. 34; Gage *vs.* Plunkett.

PUBLIC SCHOOL No. 1.—The usual exercises in honor of the National Anniversary will take place in this school to-morrow afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock. For this occasion the rooms have been neatly decorated. The reading of the Declaration of Independence, addresses by the Principal, Mr. WEEKS, the Rev. Dr. KENNEDY and others, and singing will constitute the programme.

THE HEAT.—A laboring man named OLIVER MCMAHON, was prostrated Wednesday by the heat, while at work in Greenwood Cemetery, and died the same night.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 30.

$1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	92½	
1 000	do	92¾	
10 000	do	93	
500	Virginia 6s	97	
$9,000	Missouri 6s	85	
10 000	do	84½	
5,000	do	85	
5,000	do	85½	
2 000	Kentucky 6s	103¾	
1,000	E. R. Con. B. '62	17	
1,500	Ill. Cent. R. B.	93¼	
25	Pac. M Steam. Co.	68¾	
$4,500	N. Y. Central R.	72¼	
50	do	72⅝	
100	do	72¾	
400	do	72⅝	
200	do	73	
100	Hud. River R.	31¾	
50	Harlem Railroad	9¾	
$5,000	St. Louis Co. 7s	90	
1,220	Gr't Wn L.Sc.	69¾	
5,000	do	69	
6	N. Y. Mut'l.	59	
10	Commonwe'th Bank	100	
40	Beekman Fireln Co	11¼	
16	Adriatic F. I. Co	94	
10	do	90	
10	Columbian M. In. Co	116	
90	Jefferson F. In. Co.	103¾	
10	Mer. Mutual In. Co	117	
13	Home Fire Ins. Co.	176¾	
50	Harlem R. P'd	36	
300	do	36¼	
400	Reading R.	41¾	
100	do	42	
200	do	41¾	
50	do	42	
100	do	42	
320	Michigan Cent. R.	39¾	
50	do	39¾	
50	do	39	
5	Mich. So. & N. In. R.	8	
50	do	8¼	
600	M. So. & N. I. O. S.	27	
100	do	27¼	
250	Panama R.	114	
50	do	114¼	
20	Ill. Central R.	82	
15	Cleve. Col. & Cin. R.	90	
200	Gal. & Chicago R.	62¾	
50	do	62½	
100	do	63¼	
450	do	63¾	
100	do	63¾	
100	Clev. & Toledo R.	28¼	
300	do	28¾	
100	do	28	
100	do	28¼	
100	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	58¾	
100	do	58¾	
0	do	58¾	
100	do	58¾	
90	Mil. & Miss R.	53	

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	Virginia 6s	96⅝	
38,000	Missouri 6s	85	
5,000	do	85⅛	
2 000	Kentucky 6s	103¾	
1,000	E. R. Con. B. '62	17	
1,500	Ill. Cent. R. B.	93¼	
25	Pac. M Steam. Co.	68¾	
4,500	N. Y. Central R.	72¼	
50	do	72⅝	
100	do	72¾	
400	do	72⅝	
200	do	73	
50	Erie Railroad	8¾	
200	do	8⅝	
200	do	8¾	
100	Hud. River R.	31¾	
50	Harlem Railroad	9¾	
50	Erie Railroad	8¾	
200	Harlem R. Pf'd	36½	
200	Reading Railroad	42	
450	Gal. & C. B.	63¼	
75	do	62¾	
100	do	62¾	
100	do	63	
200	do	63¼	
200	do	63¾	
100	C. & R. I. & L. R.	58¾	
10	Chi., B. & Q. R.	53¾	

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$5,000	St. Louis Co. 7s	90	
1,220	Gr't Wn L.Sc.	69¾	
5,000	do	69	
6	N. Y. Mut'l.	59	
10	Commonwe'th Bank	100	
40	Beekman Fireln Co	11¼	
16	Adriatic F. I. Co	94	
10	do	90	
10	Columbian M. In. Co	116	
90	Jefferson F. In. Co.	103¾	
10	Mer. Mutual In. Co	117	
13	Home Fire Ins. Co.	176¾	
50	Long Isl'd F. In. Co.	103¾	
20	Stuyvesant F. I. Co.	116¾	
10	do	116	
10	Bank of Commerce	98¼	
10	Home Fire In. Co.	171	
20	Columbian M. In. Co	109	
25	Commer. F. In. Co.	93	
0	Hope Fire In. Co.	105¾	
10	Mer. Mu. In. Co.	110	
10	Security F. In. Co.	122	
10	Amer. Express Co.	76	

THURSDAY, June 30—P. M.

The pervading temper of the Stock Exchange appears to be one of extreme dullness, amounting almost to indifference on both sides the account. The *Bull* speculators, besides being numerically weak, give no marked support to any part of the list, while the *Bears* offer fresh contracts with less boldness than last week. In State Stocks the offering of Missouris was rather free at the early Board, and the price fell to 86@86½, under sales of about $80,000. Other descriptions were steady, but the business small. There was not much done in Railway Bonds. The Sinking Funds of Michigan Southern are pressed on sale at 60 ℔ cent. The business on the Share list was but moderate. Most of the sales of New-York Central were at the closing rate of Wednesday afternoon, 72½ ℔ cent., the closing transactions being at 72½, deliverable next week. The sales of Western shares were comparatively light, Toledo being the most active at 25@25½; Panama was steady; Pacific Mail a fraction higher; Delaware receded again ½ ℔ cent, and Reading brought 41¾ @42 ℔ cent. In the Street, after the adjournment of the First Board, the market was dull, with an inclination to lower prices, and in the afternoon, at the Second Board, New-York Central declined to 72¼ sales; Missouris, 85½@86; Galena & Chicago, 62½ sales, and subsequently offered at 62¾; and Michigan Guaranteed fell to 26½@¾ ℔ cent. Reading continued steady, and Panama and Pacific Mail firm. There was a further advance in Illinois Central shares to 62@62½ ℔ cent., and the Construction Bonds were firm at 83¾ ℔ cent. The general market finally left off dull, and prices, with few exceptions, are called heavy.

There is nothing new in Money affairs to-day, beyond the preparations for the 1st of July disbursements. To-morrow is expected to be a very busy day on the Street, in the collection of Dividends, and in making up the mails for the Liverpool and Havre steamers, sailing at noon on Saturday. The exchanges are steady, on London, at 110½@110¾, at 60 days' sight, and 110¾@110¾, at 3 days' sight. France, f5.11¼ at 60 days, and f5.08¾ at sight. The sales of Treasury Bills, to-day, are at 100¼ for the 6 ℔ cents, and par for the 5½ ℔ cents. The Sub-Treasurer placed $60,000 of the latter for account of the Department, of which $50,000 were taken by one of the Savings Banks.

For the convenience of reference to-morrow we reproduce our table of the State and United States Interest payable in this City July 1:

JULY INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT—IN NEW-YORK.

Interest on Debt of	Payable at	Amount.
United States	Sub-Treasury	$1,060,000
State of Missouri	Bank of Commerce	600,000
Virginia	Bank of State N. York	320,000
New-York	Manhattan Co	350 000
Kentucky	Bank of America	120,000
Tennessee	Merchants' Bank	300,000
Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Carolina	Bank of Republic	120,000
Georgia	Bank of Republic	30,000
Illinois	Treasurer at 95 Wall-st	300.000
Indiana	Agency, 27 Wall-st	170,000
Minnesota	Atlantic Bank	10,000
Michigan	Artisan's Bank	75.000
Total Interest in New-York		$3,820,000

We also append the following tabular statement of the Bank Dividends for July:

CITY BANK DIVIDENDS—JULY.

Bank.	Capital.	Rate.	Dividend.
Commer

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2429. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE STEAMSHIP ARGO A TOTAL LOSS.

Full Particulars of the Wreck.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, June 30.

All of the *Argo's* passengers have arrived here safe and well. The steam-tugs left again to-day to bring up the crew, and what was saved from the wreck.

The following are as near as can be gathered the particulars of the disaster:

Between 3 and 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning made Cape Pine, bearing N.N.E., about twelve miles distant. The coast pilot, Captain, and all the officers, were called on deck at the sight of land. The course was changed, and made S.E. by E.; this should have cleared her fifteen miles from Cape Race. About six o'clock a very dense fog came up. At about 5½ o'clock the Captain spoke a fishing schooner; stopped the engines and reversed them; asked, 'Where are you fishing?' the answer was, 'On the eastern side of Trepassey Bay, a mile and a-half or two miles off.' The Captain ordered the helm hard a-port, the engines to go on full speed, and to keep S. S. E. by the standard compass; this should have taken her clear of the land. The captain and all the officers were on deck. The officer in charge (the Quartermaster) at the wheel gave the order 'steady,' as the ship brought up to her S. S. E. course. At that moment breakers were seen, and the engines were stopped, and reversed full speed. Before the ship got stern way she grounded bow on the rocks, at Fresh Water Point, eight miles from Trepassey.

The boats were lowered and got ready, when the passengers embarked with but little confusion, the women and children first.

The anchors were then passed out at the stern, the mast thrown overboard, the forward boilers blown off, and every exertion made to get her off, but without avail. The Captain now sent off a pilot with Mr. BUTTERFIELD to Trepassey harbor to get assistance. They arrived at 10 o'clock, and telegraphed here, when the steamers *Dauntless* and *Blue Jacket* were dispatched immediately.

Sails, etc., were sent ashore, and tents made to protect the passengers; and where provisions and luggage could be got at, they were sent on shore. Boats were constantly passing from the ship to the cove, about a mile, carrying ashore what could be saved. The fishermen plundered the ship; a hundred of them came around upon hearing the signal guns; they cut away her masts, and completely skinned her. At 4 P. M. the ship filled and fell on her beam ends in six fathoms water. The baggage of many of the passengers is lost. There was no house within eight miles of the shore where she struck. At about 5 P. M. a boat returned from Trepassey with assurances that two steamers were on their way from St. John's, which comforted and cheered the passengers.

Tuesday night was passed in tents, with a tolerable degree of comfort. On Wednesday the steamers arrived and brought off the passengers and part of the baggage. They return this afternoon at 3 o'clock for the crew, taking with them soldiers and police officers to recover what of the property stolen from the ship they can get. Divers also go to get out anything that can be recovered from the wreck. The passengers are all quartered and provided for here. They will be lodged and cared for, and sent on as soon as arrangements can be made. The steamer *Edinburgh* is ready for sea, waiting the arrival of the *Glasgow* from New-York July 6, to keep her company. It is probable that arrangements will be made to send the passengers on by the *Glasgow* if no earlier or better arrangements can be made. Signed,

DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.

From Washington.

REMONSTRANCE FROM MINISTER MCLANE TO THE MIRAMON GOVERNMENT IN MEXICO—THE CASE OF CAPT. VAN VLIET, &C.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 1.

Advices from Mexico of the 11th inst. state that the American Minister had addressed a remonstrance to MIRAMON'S Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the name of President BUCHANAN, expressing his great indignation at the withdrawal of the exequaturs from the American Consuls, and the murder of peaceful American citizens by MIRAMON'S soldiers at Tacubaya. The massacre is characterized as a violation of national rights and treaty stipulations, and MIRAMON is warned that it will be remembered, and redress demanded, and ultimately obtained, whatever may be the result of the remonstrance.

The *Saratoga* had retuned from Vera Cruz to Tampico.

Capt. VAN VLIET, Assistant Quartermaster, has submitted to the War Department a reply to the charges recently preferred against him for alleged misconduct in connection with the purchase of mules for the Army, and the Secretary of War, after mature consideration of the same, has decided that the explanations and testimony render any further notice of the charges uncalled for and unnecessary.

The Postmaster-General has ordered of G. F. NESBY, the contractor, one million of stamped envelopes, with the new self-rolling improvement. They will be furnished to the public at five cents more a hundred than is charged for the present pattern.

The statement contained in the letter from Camp Floyd, and extensively published, charging the Secretary of War with being personally interested in the contracts with HOLLIDAY and others for supplying flour to the troops in Utah, is wholly destitute of truth. The arrangement for this service was made in the regular course of business, after advisement with the proper officer, and by which, contrarted with the former mode, at least $100,000 are saved to the Government.

New Route to Baltimore and Washington.

READING, Pa., Friday, July 1.

A meeting was held yesterday at Ephrata for the purpose of organizing the Reading and Columbia Railroad, being the last link to complete the connection between New-York, Baltimore and Washington, *via* the East Pennsylvania Railroad. The County of Lancaster, the cities of New-York, Reading and Columbia, and the villages along the route were largely represented. The meeting, by an unanimous vote, directed the Commissioners to open the books for subscriptions of stock.

N. Marony, the Former Agent of Adams' Express, Indicted.

MONTGOMERY, Thursday, June 30.

The Grand Jury have found five bills of indictment against N. MARONY, the former agent of Adams' Express, who is charged with the embezzlement of $50,000 belonging to that concern. MARONEY, however, failed to appear, and his bonds are forfeited.

Fires.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 1.

The extensive planing-mill of LAUD, PATRICK & COLSON Main-street, was last night totally destroyed by fire, together with three adjoining houses. Several other buildings were badly damaged. Loss about $45,000, on which the insurance is $20,000.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 1.

There was a large fire at Marietta yesterday, destroying property to the amount of $20,000, on which there is a partial insurance.

Georgia Politics.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, July 1.

Mr. WALKER, nominated to Congress by the Democrats, to succeed the Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, declines to accept of the nomination.

The Europa Outward Bound.

SACKVILLE, Friday, July 1.

The R. M. steamship *Europa* arrived at Halifax at 9¾ o'clock last night, and sailed again for Liverpool at 11¼.

The Steamship Atlantic.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 30.

The steamship *Atlantic*, bound to Key West, put back yesterday with a broken cylinder.

Vessel Ashore—Acquittal of Alleged Mutineers.

NORFOLK, Friday, July 1.

A large three-masted schooner is ashore fifteen miles north of Chincoteague, and wreckers have gone to her assistance.

GRIDINGS and five others, tried for mutiny on board the ship *Flying Dragon*, were acquitted to-day in the United States Court.

Non-arrival of the North American.

FATHER POINT, C. E., Friday, July 1—10:30 P.M.

There are, as yet, no signs of the steamship *North American*, now in her tenth day from Liverpool, with dates to the 22d ult., and about due. The weather is very dark and rain is falling in torrents.

Affairs in Boston.

THE CASE OF PLUMER—THE BENICIA BOY ASSAULTED—NAVAL.

BOSTON, Friday, July 1.

The counsel for CYRUS W. PLUMER have gone to Portland to argue a writ of error before Judge CLIFFORD.

HERMAN the "Benicia Boy" was assaulted by a party of rowdies near the National Theatre, this evening, and badly bruised by slung-shot wounds around the head.

BOSTON, Friday, July 1.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Savannah*, from Pensacola, is at anchor in the Light-House Channel. She is said to have the yellow fever on board.

THE CROTON WATER WORKS.

Visit of Aldermen and Councilmen to Croton Dam—Condition of the Aqueduct—The New Reservoir—Improvements in Progress and in Contemplation.

About two weeks since, at the suggestion of Councilman LAIMBEER, a joint Committee, consisting of three members of each branch of the Common Council, was appointed to examine the Croton Water Works. It was especially directed to confer with the Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct Department with regard to the construction of the new Reservoir, now building in the Central Park. The Committee, soon after it was appointed, visited the new Reservoir, and consulted with the Croton Board with regard to it. It had been asserted that the embankment which was to surround it, if erected in accordance with the original plan, would not be a safe one; that the constant pressure of the water against its inner sides would gradually bear them down; or that the Croton would open for itself through them aqueducts not by any means contemplated when the work was contracted for. On this point, first of all, the members of the Committee satisfied themselves. They found that the inner sides of the embankment in process of construction consisted of dry rock, each separate fragment of which presented a projecting and sometimes sharp surface with interstices, of course, between. Mr. CRAVEN, one of the Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct Department and Chief Engineer of the Croton Board, assured them that in his opinion the embankment would be perfectly secure; that the lateral pressure of a river as wide as the Hudson was no greater than that of a much narrower stream of equal depth, and the size of the new reservoir would not make the lateral pressure of the water contained in it nearly as great as the embankments would bear; and that the sharp corners of the rocks and interstices between were not objectionable. He, however, was willing, in order to make assurance doubly sure, to act upon the suggestion of the Committee, which was that the inner side of the embankment should be constructed of solid mason work, and that between it and the earth of the embankment there should be a thick layer of concrete. This, on all hands, was agreed to. It will entail an extra expenditure of $140,000; but if in this way the falling away of the embankment, carrying with it the necessity for a very much larger outlay hereafter, is prevented, the City loses nothing and gains much. Through the centre of the new reservoir an embankment of earth 100 feet wide, is to be carried. Councilman LAIMBEER proposed in the first instance that the embankment should be constructed entirely of stone and be only 25 feet wide; in this way a space inside of the reservoir 75 feet wide and as long as the reservoir is wide would be made available. It was found, however, that the work of constructing the embankment had proceeded so far that it would not be advisable now to alter its dimensions, and the plan for its construction. It is claimed for Messrs. FAIRCHILD, WALKER & Co., who have the contract for building the new reservoir, that the rate of their compensation is by no means adequate to the work to be performed by them. This is one of the arguments urged by their friends on behalf of the proposal to give them the contract for building the gate-houses and aqueduct of the new Reservoir, although Messrs. JARCOX & BALDWIN are the lowest bidders. Moreover, it is claimed on the same side of the question, that under the plan and specifications of the original contract for the construction of the Reservoir, as it is worded FAIRCHILD, WALKER & Co. may be directed by the Croton Board to build the gate-houses and aqueduct as appurtenances of the Reservoir; the Croton Board has directed them to do so, and they have already commenced the work. The Aldermen, it will be remembered, have awarded the contract to JARCOX & BALDWIN, and the Councilmen have awarded it to FAIRCHILD, WALKER & Co., and thus, for the present, the matter stands. The indications are that the Aldermen will confirm the award to FAIRCHILD, WALKER & Co.

The Committee, after inspecting the water-works at the Central Park, turned their attention to those in Westchester county. It was resolved that the members of the Board of Aldermen should be invited to accompany them on a visit to Croton Dam, and that afterwards they should visit the same place, accompanied by all of the Board of Councilmen who desired to go. The first visit took place yesterday. The Hudson River Railroad Company placed a special car at the disposal of the Committee, and in it, at 7:40 A. M. Aldermen BRADY, STEPHENS, LYNDE, DARRAGH, STARR, and OWENS, and Councilmen LAIMBEER, FREER and LENT, Mr. CRAVEN, and one or two others, started for Croton Dam. At Sing Sing four carriages were waiting, and in these the party continued their journey. When they reached the brow of the hill in Sing Sing across which the Aqueduct passes, they alighted and spent a few minutes in examining the solid mason work, and the enormous arch of 88 feet span—larger than any arch of the High Bridge—which springs across the deep ravine that divides the hill at its summit. The people of Sing Sing have requested the Croton Board to permit them to use the grassy top of the aqueduct at this point, from which a beautiful view of the Hudson and the surrounding scenery is obtained, as a public promenade. The Croton Board does not deem it advisable to accede to the proposal, and Mr. CRAVEN told his guests, yesterday, that possibly an application could be made to them in the same behalf—for the Corporation of the City of New-York owns all the ground within the Croton aqueduct inclosure, from Croton Dam to this City—and said he called attention to the matter for this reason. Some of the Aldermen said an application of this kind would be unavailing. Thence the party proceeded over hills and through vallies, teeming with verdure, on a tortuous road, every turn of which revealed a new scene of beauty, till before them a sheet of clear water fell foaming for forty feet, and beside them a neat little cottage of stone, over which waved a white flag, bearing the Arms of the City, stood with open doors, inviting them to enter. They tarried a moment inside, and then proceeded to look at the waterfall, the gate-house, the bridges, the river and the surrounding scenery.

It is a beautiful spot. A small, deep basin, on whose sides exquisite landscapes are painted in living green, and at the bottom an allegory representing the hand of Science hurling the wild waters into their stone prison-house, while between the fingers clenched over the palm, the unconfined element gushes forth, and rushes frothing and angry down the steep precipice. The river here is 187 feet wide, 75 feet from the southern bank, and connected with it by a bridge of delicate proportions, constructed entirely of service pipe, painted white, stands the gate-house of solid masonry, the station-house, at which the waters get their through tickets for New-York, and whence they start on their journey. The bridge, slight as it appears, five years ago withstood an immense pressure during a freshet which washed away the original stone work. It was designed by Mr. CRAVEN, and constructed by men employed at the dam. Just below the dam, a neat wooden bridge crosses the river. From it the cascade, which falls over a stone wall perfectly smooth, gradually curving so as to prevent the waters from wearing it away too rapidly, and giving the water-fall a form full of grace and beauty is seen to the best advantage. Through the little gate-house every drop of water that we use in New-York passes before it enters the aqueduct. Every day thirty millions of gallons of water are thus brought to the City. It is calculated that sixty millions of gallons, used carefully, will supply a population of three millions of persons. The aqueduct, except where it crosses High Bridge, is capable of conveying sixty millions of gallons, but at High Bridge only thirty millions can be carried across. The Croton Board is now considering in what way the capacity of the aqueduct at High Bridge shall be increased so that it shall equal the other portions of it. It has not been decided in what way it shall be done, but it is said that it is perfectly feasible, and can be accomplished without injuring GEORGE LAW'S masterpiece.

After some time spent in examining the works, and walking about the grounds, a collation was partaken of, at which speeches were made by each one of the party in turn, and then by another road they returned to Sing Sing and thence proceeded to the gate-house, a mile above Tarrytown. Here as at the Croton Dam, and everywhere about the grounds attached to the aqueduct, they found that the greatest neatness prevailed, and the external appearance of the aqueduct was all that was desirable. They tarried here but a short time; then proceeded to Tarrytown and took the cars for New-York, where they arrived at 8 P. M. The three Commissioners of the Croton aqueduct Department at present in office are Messrs. CRAVEN, VAN SCHAICK and Dr FORREST. Their term expires on the 16th of July. Whether they will be permitted to hold over, or be re-appointed, or who will be appointed to serve in their stead for the next five years, nobody seems to be aware. The Mayor and Aldermen have the appointing power. The Committee accompanied by the Councilmen will visit Croton Dam again probably on the 12th inst.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Remonstrances against the Enforcement of the Sunday Laws.

The Commissioners of Police met yesterday, pursuant to adjournment, at 2 o'clock P. M. Present Commissioners STILLMAN, BOWEN, STRANAHAN, BAILEY, ULSHOEFFER and Mayors TIEMANN and POWELL.

The resignation of Sergeant Van Orden, of the Sixteenth Ward, was accepted. Jason Mills, of the Nineteenth, and J. R. Lawrence, of the Twenty-first Wards, were dismissed for cause.

A delegation, consisting of five or six persons, mostly Germans, presented, through the Rev. J. L. Hatch, the following remonstrance against the enforcement of the laws for the suppression of rumselling on the Sabbath:

REMONSTRANCE.

To the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police:

"The undersigned, voters in the Metropolitan Police District, respectfully remonstrate against the revival and enforcement by you, of those Sunday laws which have so long been a dead letter. We believe these laws to be unconstitutional, and unsustained by public opinion; as also that the memorial recently addressed to you, requesting and demanding the enforcement of these laws—and especially those respecting the sale of liquors on Sunday—originated from sectarian zeal for a religious dogma, and not from a pure regard for the virtue of temperance, or the suppression of vice and crime. We desire and claim equal protection on all days of the week, from actual vice and crime, so far as lies in your utmost power; and we earnestly deprecate your attempting anything more on Sunday, and allowing anything less on the other days of the week. If vile poisons are sold under the name and guise of healthful beverages, it is your duty to prevent it, and if disorderly houses are opened, it is your undoubted duty to close them on each and every day of the week. In discharging this duty, you will receive our support and countenance, as that of all good citizens. We protest strongly against any attempt on your part to interfere, further than this, with the tastes, recreations and employments of your fellow-citizens on Sunday or any other day."

The remonstrance was signed by thirteen hundred names, of whom, Mr. HATCH says, seven hundred and fifty are Germans and Jews, and five hundred and fifty are Americans. Mr. HATCH further stated to the reporters, that the liquor dealers, as a general thing, refused to sign the remonstrance, alleging that it was designed to benefit the lager-bier interest, which had done more than anything else to injure the liquor trade of this City. Mr. CHARLES SHAUM headed the petition. He is the minister of the German Lutheran Church, of East New-York; the Rev. Dr. MAXON, Editor of the *Christian Advocate*, and Pastor of the Eleventh-street Seventh-Day Baptist Church; the Rev. G. B. UTTER, Agent of the Seventh-Day Baptist Tract Society; Mr. KOPP, Editor of the German *Demokrat*, and the Rev. J. L. HATCH, formerly pastor of the State-street Congregational Church, Brooklyn, signed the paper.

The Rev. Dr. MAXON followed Mr. HATCH, on behalf of the Seventh-Day Baptists, in urging the impolicy and injustice of the proposed measures; and Mr. KOPP submitted the German portion of the remonstrance, stating that the signers were all naturalized citizens, who had sworn to sustain the liberties of this country, and he believed the enforcement of the proposed laws tended to the overthrow of these liberties.

The following was presented as the argument:

To the Metropolitan Board of Police Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: The Constitution of the State of New-York, Art. I., Section 3, provides that "*The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed in this State to all mankind.*"

The Constitution of the United States contains a similar provision, made, as Judge STORY has told us, "under a solemn consciousness of the dangers from ecclesiastical ambition, the bigotry of spiritual pride, and the intolerance of sects, exemplified in our domestic as well as foreign annals."

The remonstrants perceive with great regret, that you have been memorialized by an organization calling itself "The New-York Sabbath Committee," and by others who have been induced to unite with that Committee for this purpose, to strictly enforce certain "Sunday Laws," which, in defiance of these plain constitutional provisions have been, at different times, introduced among our statutes and ordinances, through the efforts of sectarian zealots; but which, being thus diametrically opposed to that religious liberty and equality for which the constitution provides, and, therefore, unsustained by public opinion, have now for many years fallen into almost universal neglect and contempt.

The object of these peculiar laws for one particular day of the week, is, as the language of the laws themselves plainly indicates, *the enforcement of the observance of that day as a Sabbath*—a day of religious rest and worship; and not only so, but its observance in a very particular manner, according to the doctrinal tenets of *a certain distinct class of religionists*. Now we submit to your consideration, gentlemen, that the determining whether *any* one day of the week shall be observed as a Sabbath; and, if so, *what* day; and *how* it shall be observed, within the limits of those necessary laws of order and equality which remain continually in force—all this belongs to the RELIGIOUS rights and privileges of the people, to be determined according to the dictates of every man's judgment and conscience. If this be true, then the enforcement of any law by which a preference for "the religious quiet and security of a day observed as the Sabbath," by *one* denomination, or set of denominations, over another day, so observed by *another* denomination, or by other denominations, is plainly and clearly contrary to the Constitutional provisions we have cited; and so is any attempt by law to establish that particular sort of observance practiced by *some* as opposed to that practiced by *others*, of those who agree in resting from ordinary labor on the same day. Therefore we remonstrate against your hearing the prayer of the memorialists, who desire now to enforce, by your Executive action, these defunct Sunday laws.

We would remind you that the Sunday Ordinances of the City of New-York, which were before concurrent with the Statute law, were annuled in 1834, the ordinances being then revised. In 1845 provision was made for the appointment, by the Mayor, of "Sunday Officers" to carry into effect the State laws "for the due observance of the first day of the week," but this provision was found impracticable, and was repealed in the last revision of the ordinances.

We would also remind you that, during the past year, one State of our Union has, by the decision of its Supreme Court, declared all its Sunday laws to be *unconstitutional*, and therefore *null and void*. These California Sunday laws were a transcript, mostly, from our own; as was the article in their Constitution with which they were declared to conflict, *identical* with the article in our own Constitution to which your attention has been called; and we feel confident that a similar decision would be given in our own State, should a test case be carried up (as we hope will soon be) to the Court of Appeals. The late Hon. B. F. BUTLER, who was one of the Commissioners for the last revisal of the Statutes of the State, declared in a public meeting held in New-York about two years ago, that it was a question with the Commissioners, at that time, whether they should continue the Sunday law statutes as they were; they being acknowledged to be, practically, for the most part *a dead letter;* and that they finally concluded to continue them out of regard for "good old Peter Stuyvesant" and other venerable worthies who had introduced them into the Colonial Decrees and Acts of the General Assembly, from whence they were transferred to the Statute Book of the State, regardless of the fact that we had passed from a monarchical to a Republican Government, and had forsworn forever all union of Church and State. But (as Mr. Butler declared) they had no expectation in thus retaining these Sunday laws that they would be enforced in future, any more than they had been in the past. The wisdom of retaining them, on such grounds, may well be questioned; but since they *were thus* retained, and not from a conviction of their justice and necessity, and with the intention of having them enforced, we submit to your consideration that it is not fit you should endeavor to enforce them, especially since, in the case of the canals, which are under her immediate control and supervision, the State does not see fit to observe or profess to observe these Sunday laws.

It is true that there is special provision made in the "Metropolitan Police Act" for the closing of all places where liquors are sold on Sunday. But this provision has not been enforced; thus far it has been a dead letter law. We suppose you have adjudged that the reasons for allowing it to remain so long unenforced were good and sufficient, and we hope that in view of the facts and considerations presented by the Remonstrants, you will conclude to continue the wise policy you have so long pursued, so far as the enforcement of the clause concerning the sale of liquors on Sunday is concerned. The Memorialists disapprove and ask you to change your past course in this respect; we approve and desire you not to alter it.

The statement that the burdens of taxation have been greatly increased by intemperance, (on which the memorialists dwell at such length,) we do not deny, we assert it; and we believe it to be your bounden duty to adopt all proper and lawful measures to suppress intemperance, and the vice and crime to which it leads, *on every day of the week*, and not on the first day of it, alone. The memorialists demand that you should adopt and enforce special measures to secure this end on *Sunday*, by way of sustaining, as they declare in so many words, "the sanctities of the Lord's day," now, as they consider, infringed upon. Against such action on your part, we *earnestly protest*. By it, you would be lending yourselves to sectarian objects and forswear your oaths of office, which require you, as State Officers, *above all things* to support the *Constitution*.

Some of the Remonstrants belong to the very respectable, though not large denomination of Seventh-day Baptists—a denomination, which embraces among its most estimable members quite a number of our most valuable citizens, represented in your own Board in the person of your worthy President. These, regarding the Seventh day of the week, or Saturday, as the only true Sabbath, desire, and think it their right to *expect*, that you will grant them the same protection from the riot and disorder which intemperance, vice, and crime create, *on the day which is their Sabbath*, which those who observe the first day of the week as Sabbath have on *theirs*.

Others of the remonstrants are Jews, of whom there are some 50,000 in New-York City alone including not a few of our very best citizens. These also observe, as their Sabbath, the Seventh day (which was designated by their great law-giver, MOSES,) and not the first of the week; and they will regard it a great wrong and injustice done to them and their faith, if you shall be persuaded to make invidious distinctions in favor of another Sabbath; or to carry into force those distinctions which others have made, in defiance of the Constitution.

Others, still, of the Remonstrants are Germans by birth, of whom it is believed there are about 200,000 within the limits of this Police District. These are mainly immigrants from the Continent of Europe, where, in accordance with the instructions of Luther and the other great Protestant Reformers of that land, the first day of the week is regarded, not as a Sabbath—for that institution they have been taught and believe is abolished with circumcision and other Mosaic institutions—but as a Christian festival of human appointment like Thanksgiving and Christmas, to be devoted in part to festivity and social recreation, meeting in the open air, or in commodious halls and saloons, with their families, on Sunday afternoon and evening, for that purpose, according to the custom of their Fader-land. This cherished custom and long habit of the Germans, we perceive from the document of the Memorialists, they desire you to break up and suppress; counting, as they do, every beer-hall a "*dram shop*," every ball-alley or billiard saloon a "*gambling place*," and the simplest dialogues and colloquies with which they entertain themselves, "the orgies of the theatre"—all which they desire you to instruct your officers to close up and prevent on the first day of the week. Some of these German-Americans have already been arrested and fined for innocently amusing themselves on Sunday. Against such proscription and persecution we protest. Our German fellow-citizens, though fond of their beer and cheerful amusements, are, as a class, intelligent, orderly and frugal, and not a drunken, dissipated or improvident people; nor do they, as the Memorialists proceed to represent, "lack in respect for the laws and institutions of this their adopted land." On the contrary, they honor those institutions, so far as they are those of liberty and equality, (as to a great extent, happily, they are,) and they rejoice in nothing more than in the guarantees of the Constitution, that there shall be no discrimination shown by the civil government in favor of any religious views over their own—in favor of the *Puritan* and *Presbyterian* doctrine and practice of Sunday over the *Lutheran*, view and observance of that day. Through the unscrupulous efforts of religious partizans and bigots, statute laws and civil ordinances have been, and may be, enacted to that effect; but being unconstitutional, they are, one and all, null and void.

Not a few of the remonstrants are of New-England parentage, and we have learned that when our Pilgrim Fathers fled from civil and religious tyranny in the mother country, they found a place of refuge among the Dutch, on the Continent of Europe, where for ten years they, as their Secretary recorded, did "sweetly and quietly" enjoy their spiritual liberties; and although they could not bring the Dutch to observe Sunday otherwise than as a festival day, yet did the Dutch not interfere in the least with their observing the day as they saw fit, so long as they abstained from vice and crime. And when, now, after a lapse of two hundred years, emigrants from that land seek among us a home and liberty, we are determined that, so far as lies in our power, they shall as "sweetly and quietly" enjoy their freedom of observing Sunday according to their religious faith and national customs. Not to allow them this, would be outrageous—returning evil for good—treachery for hospitality.

With regard to the Germans, we desire you to bear in mind the recent verdict of a Brooklyn jury, founded on a large amount of evidence and chemical analysis, that the lager bier which is the customary beverage of Germans, and which in the document of the memorialists is reckoned among the "poisons," is "not an intoxicating beverage;" and, still further, we would remind you of the testimony of many of our strongest friends of temperance, that the introduction and use of light wines and mild beer—especially when indulged in, as is the German custom, on Sunday, in connection with cheerful and exhilirating amusements—operate to *diminish*, and not to increase, drunkenness and vice. No less a person than Thomas Jefferson has left on record, in his published letters, his testimony in favor of this plan of diminishing drunkenness; and Bayard Taylor, James Brooks, and others of our well-known and reliable fellow-citizens who have traveled on the Continent of Europe, testify to the same happy effect as resulting there from the use of beer and wine.

In Scotland, on the other hand, where the strict Puritan view of Sunday most prevails, and where a Sunday liquor law, called the "*Forbes McKenzie act*," has been for several years past in force, the statistics of drunkenness and vice are *appalling*, and the complaints of the evil working of this act have at last become so frequent and loud, that Parliament has ordered a "Royal Commission" to visit Scotland and investigate the practical workings and effects of the law, in order that, if they shall be found as represented, the act may be forthwith repealed. In moving to institute such investigation, Lord Melgund said that so far as he could learn—and he had received information from the most impartial and reliable parties in Scotland—it was "doubtful" whether the drunkenness for which that people are noted had been "*at all decreased*" by the "Forbes Mackenzie Act," while the "collateral evils that could be traced to it" were "*undoubted and undeniable*." In Glasgow, the official returns for 1857, he said, showed "*an actual increase* of convictions for crime," and of cases marked "drunk and disorderly."

And it is this very disgraceful "Forbes McKenzie Act," which the New-York Sabbath Committee covet so much, and desire you, by your vigorous action, so far as possible, to supply the place of.

We remonstrate, gentlemen, against your doing so, being fully convinced that the attempt would not only prove abortive in the end, but would, in this free and liberty-loving land, be attended with consequences even more disastrous than under the monarchical Government of Great Britain. The destruction of property, and even of life, has, as you know, already resulted here, from persistent attempts to enforce such arbitrary and tyrannical regulations; and we earnestly deprecate all further attempts of the sort, as certain to result in further acts of violent resistance, and other scenes of bloodshed. The prevention of actual vice and crimes, the closing of disorderly houses, and places of riotous, drunken debauch, putting a stop to the manufacture and sale of the vilest and most poisonous adulterations under the names and guise of healthful beverages; or of liquors, the properties of which, when genuine, are well known, and therefore at least comparatively harmless: these things surely come within your province, and it is the wish of all good citizens that you should not neglect to accomplish them. There are hundreds, if not thousands, of such drunken disorderly houses within your District, where the vilest and falsest liquors are daily sold, and which you might at once close and keep closed.

Again we respectfully suggest that, in this matter, as a Police Department, appointed by the State, you have no more to do with the principles of the Decalogue or MOSES, upon the recognition of which the memorialists have the assurance to inform you that "the prosperity and perpetuity of our free institutions depend," than you have with the principles of the Alcoran of Mahomet, or the Shasters of the Hindoo Brahmins. This is not, in its government, a Jewish nation, nor a Greek; it is not Christian nor Mahommedan. Its broad banner bears a welcome to men of every clime, and of every faith, and its blood-cemented foundations have engraved upon them, in indefaceable characters, the charter and bond of *perfect religious freedom and equality*, FOR ALL, "WITHOUT DISCRIMINATION OR PREFERENCE." And this is none the less true, for that certain narrow and crumbling Puritanical superstitions, which were imported and cherished here before we attained our freedom, have been thrust, or endeavored to be thrust, by partizan and sectarian hands, upon this corner-stone of the Constitution, with the vain hope that there (incongruous and monstrous as such a union is) they would be suffered to remain, and, in the end, be firmly established. We strongly desire that you should do nothing to perpetuate or confirm them there, but leave them to their swiftly approaching doom. In closing we desire to call your attention to the accompanying copy of a memorial addressed recently by the "Seventh Day Baptists of" this State to our Legislature, protesting against the endeavor of the State to enforce the observance of any particular day of the week as Sabbath; as also to accompanying extracts from a copy of the "*Sabbath Recorder*," the organ of the "Seventh Day Baptists" in this City and State, published under date of June 9, and expressing the views and feelings, not only of the editor, who is one of the oldest clergymen of this City, but, generally, the views of that denomination on this matter of enforcing the Sunday laws.

Finally, we ask you to consider the following Judicial opinions of Chief Justice TERRY, of the Supreme Court of California, and of Judge BLACK, now United States Attorney-General, with reference to the constitutionality of Sunday laws in this land.

Chief Justice TERRY, in the case of Commonwealth *vs.* Newman, carried up on appeal, as a *test* case, said:

"The Legislature has no power to enforce upon the citizen a compulsory abstinence from his ordinary lawful and peaceful avocations for one day in the week. As well might the Legislature fix the days and the hours for work by an unbending rule. Whenever such attempts are made, the law making power eaves its legitimate sphere, and its enactments are *like the sumptuary laws of the ancients*, an invasion, without reason or necessity, of the natural rights of the citizen, which are guaranteed by the fundamental law."—*The Constitution.*

Judge BLACK, in the case of *Commonwealth* vs. *Johnson*, said:

"Those among us who believe that the institution of the Jewish Sabbath has been engrafted on the Christian system, and changed from the seventh to the first day of the week, have a right to propagate their doctrine by their own example, of an upright walk and conversation in life, and by charity to those who differ from them. They must get their arguments from Revelation, though, and not from the Statute book. Religious truth asks no favor except that of its natural freedom. The absurdity of planting an oak in a hothouse is not more palpable than that of sheltering Christianity under legal enactments."

On motion of Mr. BOWEN the papers were referred to the Committee on LAWS and Ordinances. Judge ULSHOEFFER and Mr. STRANAHAN are the Committee. No further movement will be made to suppress the sale of liquor on the Sabbath until the Committee report, and in case the existing laws are defective, matters will remain as they are until other laws are enacted. The Board then adjourned.

THE RAILROAD DISASTER.

Particulars of the Terrible Accident on the Southern Michigan Railroad.

LIST OF KILLED AND INJURED—STATEMENTS OF PASSENGERS.

Full particulars of the accident on the Southern Michigan Railroad are given by the Chicago *Press and Tribune*. The number of persons killed, so far as known, was *forty*. Some fifty passengers were injured. Among them were several persons from this State.

The following is a corrected list:

KILLED.—The engineer and fireman, both named Chulp, of Laporte, were killed; Hartwell, of Toledo, expressman, and Babbington, baggage-master, were also killed, in the baggage-car. C. W. Smith, road-master, killed. Mrs. E. P. Gillett and child, Stone Mills, N. Y., dead. J. McCarthy, of Holmesville, Ind.; Mary Curran and Mr. Wallworth, of Adrian, Mich.; Mrs. Sumner, from Chicago; a man unknown, with W. S. E. S. on his right arm; Mr. McNealy, of Fond du Lac County, Wis.; Richard Maldany, of Calomet, Ind.; Mr. Streeter, of Sparta, Wis.; Henry Fleckinger, of Reading, Penn.; B. P. McCullough, of Lawrenceburg, Ind.; two boys named Tideswell. Seventeen are so disfigured that it is impossible to identify them.

MISSING.—W. H. Gillett, Cortland, N. Y.

MORTALLY INJURED.—Mrs. Regan, of Rockford, Ill.; John D. Wire and Patrick Quinn, of Ainsworth, Ill.; E. C. Smith, a banker of Wall-street, New-York; and another, a Mr. Walworth, of Adrian.

INJURED.—The wounded are Fred. Miller, Holmesville, Ind.; E. M. Knapp, Hudson, Wis.; Miss Hattie Knapp, Auburn, N. Y.; J. R. Gardner, Jonesville, Mich.; Charles Sherman, Boston; Augustus White, Holmesville, Ind.; Wm. Flannery, P. Myer, P. Quinn, C. Anderson, V. R. Anderson, all of Ainsworth, Ill.; A. D. Piser, Chicago; D. P. Rhodes, Cleveland; Miss A. Moore, Freeport; Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Jerry, Brooklyn, N. Y.; C. Jackson and Miss C. M. Elder, Waukesha, Wis.; Oscar Waspeton, Rockford, Ill.; Wallworth, father and son, Adrian; G. Bennett, Adrian; Thos. Mishao, Michigan City, train boy, dead; M. H. Regan, wife and daughter, Rockford, Ill., lady badly hurt, daughter not yet found; S. C. Rose, Coldwater, slightly injured; Jesse Dysling, Louisville, Warren County, Penn., slightly; W. A. Hawk, Charleston, Ill., slightly; C. Yard and wife, Otsego County, N. Y., slightly; A. Van Sycke, wife and four children, Warren County, Ohio, he and one child badly hurt; Stephen H. Arnold, Decatur County, Iowa, badly hurt; W. H. Weller, Milwaukee, slightly; B. O'Brien, Chicago, slightly; W. N. Connell, slightly; Mary Coats, Youngstown, Ohio, slighly; Olmstead, leg broken; Miss D. A. Porter, Hudson, Mich., slightly.

NOT INJURED.—Lewis Heller, Strasburg, Penn.; John Heck, Rome, Jones County, Iowa; R. W. Tait, Susquehanna Depôt; J. K. Gardner, Chicago; Henry Crease, Philadelphia; M. White, Dekalb, Ill.; S. Arnold, brother of the wounded Arnold; Calvin Hagan, Milwaukee.

The cause of the disaster is stated as follows:

At the spot where the disaster happened a small stream or 'branch' is crossed by the road, on an embankment twenty-five to thirty feet in height. Here, for the passage of the water, is a good stone culvert, which has heretofore proved of sufficient capacity to carry through all that descended the creek. In the afternoon and evening before the accident, that locality was visited by a rain storm of extraordinary severity. The water fell in torrents, raising all the smaller streams, after the lapse of a few hours, to an unprecedented height. It is supposed that the driftwood carried down by the little 'branch,' of which we speak, accumulated on the upper side of the culvert and caused an obstruction that every chip, leaf and floating limb made more serious, until the passage of the water was almost entirely stopped. The water thus dammed up attacked the embankment which is of sandy loam—more sand than loam—and soon dissolved it and carried it off, or made it so soft and yielding that as soon as the weight of the train came upon it it gave way.

Formerly trussel work occupied the place of the culvert and embankment; but it was removed for a more permanent structure, which was supposed to be equal to the purpose for which it was made. The culvert has been built several years, and up to this time no one doubted its sufficiency.

STATEMENT OF CONDUCTOR OSGOOD.

I was seated in the forepart of the first passenger car at about 12 o'clock on Monday night, when suddenly I heard a cracking in the car, as if the car was trembling and shaking, then I felt the car was plunging, when I got upon my feet to see what was the matter, and I tried to reach the centre of the car, but not being able, as I felt my foothold slipping from beneath me, I commenced climbing to the roof, and succeeded in getting a hold. The roof was much broken away by this time and I got through it to the top, where I kept hold until I landed below. I then commenced climbing up, and reached the bank. I saw a number of others clambering up out of the cars, and there were several persons assisting the persons who had been injured. I saw some laborers whom I ordered to light bonfires on the track up and down the road. Of the speed of the train I took no particular notice. I do not think it was running at full speed, as we had just passed over a big bridge, where we usually slack up, and had not got under full headway yet. Several of the passengers in the car escaped, but I cannot remember their names, or the names of any others, although I knew some of their faces. Mr. DAVID RUNNION, I think, was in the car with me, whether he he esca

WHERE TO GO A-SUMMERING.

Hints How to Spend a Brief Vacation

Where One can Travel much in Little Time, and What it will Cost—Noted and Unheard-of Watering places—Sheltered Nooks and Quiet Corners just Outside of the City's Hum, &c., &c.

The Summer vacation is very precious to the citizen—very. Every citizen has one vacation, of course, unless he live in a cellar and has so mean a "home" that after he has written the word he scratches it out, blushing, and writes "abode" instead. If rich, he owns a country house, to which with the first coming of mosquitoes, he goes, drops anchor, and surrenders the New-Yorker's first and foremost privilege—that of mid-Summer wandering. If not well enough off to indulge the luxuries of hotels, he goes down to the old homestead or cult vates a few friends, whose home is his home during the most melting month—bartering for this privilege a bedroom and a seat before his own anthracite, for a brief period in Spring and Fall, to his country cousin. But, by hook or by crook, by virtue of cousining, or by devoting a portion of their income for the purpose, everybody manages to escape the paved streets some time between the 1st of July and the 15th of September, thereby restoring freshness to his jaded body and renewing his youth. But for the universality of this custom, all the corners of the citizen's brain would be upholstered with cobwebs, his heart get tanned into leather, he would *perforce* rush to the Dictionary when one spoke of *Nature*, and all the area of the land shrink to his notion into one cluttered, noisy, restless centre, and a few shreds of iron railways hurling him at the call of business to a few other smaller but still cluttered, noisy centres. We should be metamorphosed into Chinamen, in our geographical opinions—into snorting steam-togs, always cruising in our little harbor, not for crafts to tow, but for wood and water for our own consumption—into monsters with enormously overgrown business faculties and shrivelled affections—into wretched snobs.

After the May-moving, then, the one great question is, Where to go Summering? And here a principle should be laid down. As, to have nothing to do is the great desideratum, it is absolutely essential that wherever one goes there shall be facilities for doing all sorts of nothings—fishing, bathing, rurauzing, sight-seeing, or the like. If the reader doesn't believe this, let him try doing nothing on the Fourth of July. At night, if he has not deceived himself by reading a novel, he will be the unhappiest man out of the cemetery, cross, nervous, discontented and dyspeptic.

Then, again, there are certain places that must be visited once, and certain sights seen, before one can hold up his head among folks, and he'd better visit these places, if he has not yet during his first vacation, to get them off his mind. He must see Niagara, though he should be sure that he will look on the great wonder with fishy eyes, nor feel an emotion. He must go once to Saratoga, though he knows he shall carry his hands as awkwardly as if they were somebody else's, or wooden ones, in the saloons crowded with lace and glittering in jewelry. Go there he must, and no matter if, for his $3 a day, he has to sleep a mile off, and his wife dine with her bonnet on at the hotel, there being no vacant peg in all the immense establishment to hang it on, or table to deposit it, while she eats. And to Newport once, too, and see how beauty looks coming up (like GREELEY through that rushing river in Kansas) "gay and dripping," in her ocean outfit of a red flannel trousers and jacket. Whatever your tastes, go first to these places if you have not been, or all our Summer literature will be Greek to you.

It is not wise to waste the vacation by excursions into the immediate suburbs of the City, seeing that on any holiday, if one will not stupidly forget what privileges hem him in, he cheat out the business season a day's or a half day's rare enjoyment. For this reason we say nothing of trips up the river to the little villages that lie facing and overhanging the stream, their roads leading back into glens among woods that are always humming a low, delicious music, and into fields as full of strong refreshment as of flowers; nor of the islands that on the Connecticut shore within thirty miles of the City; nor of Staten Island, which, back of the borders that the steamboats touch at every hour or so in the day, keeps under cover scores of charming retreats, which, with a horse and carriage from a livery-stable, one may reconnoitre in a day or two, and have a cud to chew on, weeks afterward.

Those who have still in them a fair share of the poetic sentiment with which they were born would find ample entertainment to read up IRVING and then start out on a tour of observation among the Sleepy Hollows and green old nooks that his pen has peopled with imaginary folk, that will outlive in their immortality a great many who had flesh and blood in their day. Or if not yet ashamed of their innate patriotism, it would be as agreeable as instructive to study *Lossing's Field Book* of the Revolution, and then go rambling by stage-coaches and on foot across the tracts that lie between the railroads radiating from the metropolis, for the battle-fields that will always be much talked of and seldom visited.

Traveling, in itself considered, is a good deal of a bore, but there are those passionately fond of it; and if they are nursing in some locked chamber of the heart a determination to "go abroad," some day, by all means let them first travel about home. And a deal of it can be done during the Summer vacation. In a week, for instance, one can squeeze the Erie Railroad and its continuous line of marvellous scenery of its wonders; glimpse at Niagara, hold up a night at Trenton Falls, after which there are no falls in all the Eastern or Middle States to be seen that can surprise one. Or in that same space of time, one could spend what will afterwards seem a year about Lake George, or drink dry of their novelty, Sharon, Lebanon, or Saratoga Springs. In a fortnight, being chary of long stops, one can visit Quebec—that queerest of American cities, which looks as if it were built before the flood, and is redolent at every turn in its steep streets of old country customs and municipal behavior, go up and down the Saguenay—choicest topic of the tourist who carries a pencil as well as a pen—and perform feats of pedestrianism among the White Mountains! wondering all the while how you ever wearied o walking, so bracing is the mountain air, and so all-vanquishing your appetite. In three weeks, or easily in four, one can see for himself how much truth there is in travelers' tales about the astounding fertility of the Upper Mississippi Valley; visit Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati, and skim the cream of whatever is peculiar to this newest portion of our New World, where still the daily papers penetrate. To take any of these routes, a person may as well arrange for spending some $5 or $6 a day; for after starting he will find traveling and lying still at hotels, with the extras of horse-hire, &c., that are incident to "lying still," about equally expensive.

But older people abhor travel, and fancy for their Summering some cool retreat, especially where the scream of the locomotive will be unheard. That they can hardly get anywhere in New-England, though there are clusters of Yankee towns, each one busy at its special manufacturing, which a single railroad only skirts, and where, after leaving the depôt, they shall remain utterly undisturbed until, cloyed with retirement and rest, they are ready to retake themselves to the depôt and be whisked back in three or four hours to this centre of confusion. The newly-opened Northern Railroad of New-Jersey taps between Jersey City and Piermont a dozen places, whence the roads stretch out into regions of which New-Yorkers generally know as little as of Central Asia.

It is only of late that the public have found out Long Island. Some of its watering places are now getting noted, others are as fresh from City footsteps as if it were 1829 yet, and the Quincy and Boston Railroad carrying granite to build the Bunker Hill Monument were the only railroad yet built in the States.

Close at hand—only an hour and a half of steaming up the East River in the little *Long Island*—at a charge of 37 cents, and you are at Glencove, among a crowd of carriages awaiting residents home from their day's service in the City counting-rooms—of wagons in which the tanned farmers are prepared to take home their boarders—of merry children crowing over their father's arrival—of damsels of a larger growth and wider hoops, come down to reconnoitre the platoons bearing light moustaches and tenderly-guarded meerschaums, from which they are to select their victims. The Pavilion, only a hundred yards off, furnishes, for $2 a day, a piazza with abundant facilities for flirting, and a table with all seasonable delicacies. For yachting, for blackfishing, sailing, and all that, the facilities that Glencove furnishes are unsurpassed.

On the ocean side, there is surf-bathing and much company not of an exacting sort, at Rockaway, and they say—but that they always say that—very few mosquitoes; but how, then, account for the red blotches on your face?

Has the reader ever looked curiously at a map of this Long Island, which gives to the Empire State 130 miles of ocean front, and saves the Connecticut coast from the wrath of Neptune? The main land of the Island marches boldly down to the ocean at Rockaway, but not again until some sixty miles eastward, at Quogue. As if suspicious that Neptune carries rifled arms, the Island shrinks away from the foe, putting the great South Bay in front, which is only a bay by virtue of a narrow, barren sand-bar stretching from Rockaway to Bridge Hampton, supported but once, as aforesaid, by the main land at Quogue. Numerous inlets sever this bar, the last of which lets in the ocean abreast Fire Island Light. Here they have erected a hotel of great magnitude and satisfactory accommodations, where those who choose to grow familiar with the Atlantic at such an advantage that it cannot even inflict a qualm of seasickness, can do it further away from the world than at Coney Island, or even at Rockaway. To get there, take the Long Island Railroad to Deer Park, stage to Babylon, and steamboat to the Surf-House, at a fare of $1 75 from the foot of Atlantic street, to the end. That Great South Bay is a most extraordinary institution in itself, being represented in Fulton Market by some of its palate-rejoicing productions every day of the year. Hempstead South, Babylon, Islip, Patchogue, Bellport, Moriches and Westhampton live out of it, and very jolly living it furnishes to residents and to visitors who try its "Pavilions," "Hotels" and "Houses,"—all well-known, especially to sportsmen, and to gourmands who fancy "fruits of the sea" when fresh from the brine, oysters just out of their beds, and wild fowl caught and cooked before their brief flight, if not arrested, would have been ended.

The method of getting to Quogue well prepares one for its strong salt air and perpetual sea-breeze. Taking the Long Island Railroad, stop at Riverhead—a busy old place, but still as a grave-yard at the busiest, since an army of horsemen galloping through it could not, in its sandy streets, wake up echoes enough to disturb your noon-day nap (for which quality of quiet in the midst of stir, as much as for its pleasant rides and pickerel pond, there is generally a Superior Court Judge Summering there with his family); thence take a stage through a forest of shrub-oaks—curious little burlesques on the live-oak, bearing in their form the miniature of genuine full-grown oaks, and sustaining in their tough stems, that a boy's head overtops, more age than anything of their size that we think of now, stones only excepted—and after a few hours' riding southward, emerge upon a land not quite treeless, but reputable for farming—to wit, *Quogue*. The village is a house here and there, but if you go beyond here and there a house you are in another village, *Quiogue*. From the main road it is half a mile about to the ocean, but unless you prefer to sleep in sheets that tell of the ocean, that is as near as is desirable, if your stay is to number many days. Doctors of Divinity, exhausted lawyers and rich bankers say that they can "lay off" further here than anywhere else along the coast. They bathe in the surf, shoot snipe and plover, and catch blue mackerel in the inlet, go trouting in the ponds, strive at quoits and archery, eat ravenously, sleep like Trojans, and at either of the well-known houses pay $13 a week, or by running a little larger hazard of a table to suit, pay $7 at some of the neighboring farm-houses.

In any of the Hamptons which begin in the Quogue longitude and stretch eastward to Montauk Point, there is board to be had among farmers, out of the reach of srobs, and where there is no telegraphic wire to bring you sad news from home, nearer than Brooklyn, which, for persons earnestly anxious to forget business, is a great advantage. You reach there by stage, crossing over from Riverhead; or, following the Long Island Railroad to Greenport, and thence by steamer to Sag Harbor, and thence by stage; or you can take a steamer direct to Sag Harbor three nights in the week, and so begin your vacation with one of the prettiest of trips.

Nestling safely in Peconic Bay, within eye-shot of Greenport, lies Shelter Island, where, for the price of a bunch of bananas, one may board a week, in the very stillest inhabited spot in creation. When JOHN TYLER, foreseeing the wretched row that was coming because he did not choose to steer the ship of State according to the coast-pilotsached for a foretaste of oblivion, out of which he could recover himself at any hour by blowing the horn that summons the ferryman, he retired to Shelter Island, and went back with a brilliant young wife.

Who wouldn't ride eleven miles behind a fancy team, along a road of surpassing loveliness, with a vision of blue seas on either side, to see the veritable Scylla and Charybdis? But just such a ride eastward from Greenport on the north branch of Long Island fetches one to a still more classical locality—the spot where Orient, whilom Oyster Pond Point, shoots its long sand-bar into Plum Gut. Orient is an odd little neighborhood, of no enterprise all its own, and a beauty almost equally peculiar. The farmers are all rich, made so by their famous turnips before the rest of the Islanders found out that there was any money to be made at farming. For many years the Latham House, on the Point, has been full every Summer with citizens; but boarders elsewhere in the village fortunately do not abound. Probably the venerable old man is still living, and, as ever, taking the papers, who has never yet visited either of the places next to the spot where he was born, The next town on the east is Oporto, in Portugal. He had never been there. The next due west of him is Greenport, and though he has several times hankered to go up to town-meeting, to camp-meeting, or to see the circus, he has not yet been there; but, staying at home and attending to his business, he has saved his money, and set an example to our roving generation.

Greenport, the terminus of the Long Island Railroad, is famous for its sail-boating. The bathing would be a good deal better if a little more cared for. A man brings his sail-boat here up to his back door, and moors her for the night if he choose, to a bean-pole in his garden. The Bay straggles all over the place, and the Sound comes within a mile of meeting it. There are pretentious hotels with high charges, and admirable boarding-houses, where a woman and her little girl pay $6 a week—if you seek a farm-house you have to go out of the village, but not for that reason away from the water side.

From this point west to Riverhead is one long village stretched on either side of the main road, but with a few exceptions as in Southold—the choice places to rusticate a fortnight, are off the road, at some farm-house that looks out on the Bay or Sound. Jolly sport the Southold visitors get towards Fall, fishing for sharks off Horton's Point, though we have never heard of as great a catch as the traveler among the Blue-Noses narrates of a shark, whose liver when laid out on the beach measured seven feet around; only part of its circumference—the rest not being measured because the tape ran out. There is royal fishing for those who stop at Cutchogue, off New Suffolk, and it is no sin to sit in-doors or out, all day with your coat off. The chiefest attraction at Mattituck is its lake of salt water, modestly called a "creek," albeit its soft crabs are a little the daintiest that ever shed a shell, and its oysters have a savor that DOWNING, having tasted, would go melancholy and shut up, since, they being private property and as yet not overabundant, a better than his best from City Point he could not serve to his friends.

But if the reader craves a still serener retirement, a retirement into places where even training days are stiller than the Sabbaths of these coziest and least disturbed of towns, let him pause on the Long Island Railroad, at any of those places in the pine woods, where only one man with one team stands by at the stopping of the cars; let him pay that one man half a dollar, more or less, to take him northward to any one of the little hamlets that lie in between the hills through which creeks put up from the Sound—to Fresh Ponds, Bating Hollow, Wading River, Rocky Point, Miller's Place, Old Man's; and there shall he see days that are a year long, yet if he ever tires, it shall be his own fault. For amusement he shall have bathing, clamming, fishing, gunning, bilberrying, whortleberrying and beach-plumming, rowing, sailing and loading-sloop. If distrustful of his own resources, better take along a book, for "courting" is forbidden, unless in earnest. But when he gets back to town he will admit that his board-bills have not been extravagant, and for every day that he has been away, he will feel a year younger, while his bones are tougher, his flesh firmer, and his skin of that rich nut-brown color that is all the fashion in New-York about the first of September.

THE NATURALIZATION QUESTION.

Senator Pugh, of Ohio, to Mr. A. V. Hofer.

The following letter appears in the Cincinnati *Inquirer*:

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 21, 1859.

DEAR SIR: I have read your letter to Gen. CASS, together with his answer and your comments in the *Volksfreund* of the 18th instant. The question is not entirely new to me; I had occasion to examine it last Winter, and endeavored to bring it before the Senate by a resolution, adopted on the 2d of February, requesting copies of the correspondence between our Government and the Government of Prussia upon that subject. Those copies were not furnished, however, while the Senate remained in session, and probably because the negotiation with Prussia was not finished.

If Gen. CASS intends what you seem to suppose, namely, that every native of Prussia, or Austria, or France, enrolled in the reserve or militia, (Landwehr,) and thus rendered *liable* to military duty, notwithstanding his naturalization under our laws, I agree that the opinion is altogether untenable. It is of no importance (as I view this question,) whether the return of a naturalized citizen to Prussia, or Austria, or France, be voluntary or involuntary; because, if he is subject to military duty—as to a *debt or obligation not discharged by naturalization in the United States*—such duty can as well be enforced in a case of voluntary return, impressment, captivity, or shipwreck; nay, it can be asserted within the dominion of a neutral power, or even (by means of a treaty extradition,) in our own midst.

I am satisfied that no such duty remains, or can be recognised by the United States for one moment after naturalization. Birth in a particular place does not necessarily compel allegiance to the sovereignty of that place; for the child of American parents, although born in a foreign country, does not require naturalization by our laws. He is a citizen of the United States from the time of his birth, as fully as if born here.

Residence in any country, so long as it continues, will subject the party resident to the law of that country; and we presume residence, ordinarily, from the mere fact of birth. But this presumption is rebutted, and completely overcome, by a change of residence, accompanied by other acts denoting the intention of the party to expatriate himself. A man born in Prussia, therefore, who has become a resident of the United States, and taken the oath of naturalization, is no longer a subject of the King of Prussia in any sense or to any extent whatsoever. He never can become a Prussian subject in fact, unless by removing to Prussia and obtaining a new, fixed, permanent residence there.

It is only necessary to read our Naturalization Law to be convinced of this. The act of Congress, approved April 14, 1802, requires that every alien (in order to become a citizen) shall, upon oath or affirmation, "absolutely and *entirely* renounce and abjure all allegiance *and fidelity* to every foreign prince, potentate, State or sovereignty whatever, and, particularly, by name, the prince, potentate, State or sovereignty whereof he was before a citizen or subject." How absurd to say, after exacting such an oath or affirmation, that the United States ought to acknowledge *as yet in existence* a claim of military service on the part of the sovereign toward whom "fidelity," as well as "allegiance," have been thus absolutely and *entirely* renounced and abjured! To acknowledge any such claim, after naturalization, is, in effect, to compel the party naturalized to violate the very oath or affirmation demanded of him.

I do not understand, however, that General CASS entertains the doctrine which you attribute to him. The real difficulty is that his attention has not been called, *specifically*, to the question which you proposed to me. Every able-bodied subject of Prussia, for instance, must serve in the army, during a period of three years, between the ages of eighteen and thirty; and is liable to be again called into active service, as the public exigences may require, until he has passed his sixtieth year. If the "duties or penalties" to which General CASS refers, as existing at the time of emigration, are such as result from mere *liability* to service, in the army, no Prussian can safely become a citizen of the United States unless he emigrated from Prussia after sixty years of age. But General CASS evidently does not so intend; the "duties" of which he speaks are those of actual service, *already commenced*, before emigration; and the "penalties" are those which attach to the desertion of a soldier, while actually in service, or under arms. His language is:

"If at that time they were in the army, *or actually called into it*, such emigration and naturalization do not exempt them from the legal penalty which they incurred by their desertion."

Now that term "*desertion*" is only applicable to a soldier in actual service, under arms, who abandons his colors without leave. It does not even apply to a man who abandons his country in order to avoid becoming a soldier.

The same distinction exists in our State as well as elsewhere. The Constitution of Ohio, article ninth, section first, declares:

"All white male citizens resident of this State, being 18 years of age, and under the age of 45 years, shall be enrolled in the militia, and perform military duty in such manner not incompatible with the Constitution and laws of the United States, as may be prescribed by law."

The Constitution of the United States, article second, eighth section, authorizes Congress:

"To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

"To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, *and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States*; reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and *the authority of training the militia* according to the discipline prescribed by Congress."

Clearly, then, each male citizen of Ohio, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, is *liable* to perform military duty, and is to be *enrolled* for that purpose. But, until actually called forth in pursuance of law, and mustered into actual service, he is not a soldier of the United States—is not subject to the President of the United States as Commander-in-Chief of the army, and cannot be tried by a Court-Martial for any offence against the United States, whether it be desertion, or disobedience, or something else.

The fourth amendment of the Federal Constitution secures this:

"No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, *when in actual service*, in time of war or public danger."

There is a distinction, wide and manifest, between liability to service and actual service—a distinction which, as I think, Gen. CASS meant to observe. If a native of Prussia, for instance, should leave that country between the ages of eighteen and thirty, "without having served in the army, or before the age of eighteen, no military service can be exacted from him by the Government of Prussia, after his naturalization here; but if he had actually *begun* his service in the army, and after award deserted, before the period of three years had expired, naturalization will not relieve him from the "penalties" of such desertion. Those penalties may, under the law of Prussia, consist of military service, or fine, or imprisonment; but they are the penalties of an *offence* committed before naturalization, and not the acknowledgment of any allegiance or fidelity whatsoever. I understand this to be what Gen. CASS means; and it is in accordance with the language of Gov. MARCY (while Secretary of State) in the case of TOUSSIE:

"Having been once subject to the municipal laws of Austria, and while under her jurisdiction violated these laws, his withdrawal from that jurisdiction and acquiring a different nationality would not exempt him from their operation whenever he again chose to place himself under them. Every nation, whenever its laws are violated by any one owing obedience to them whether he be a citizen or a stranger, has a right to inflict the penalties incurred on a the transgressor, if found within its jurisdiction. The case is not altered by the observance of the laws, unless they are in derogation of the well-established international code. No nation has a right to suppose the municipal code of another nation, or claim that its citizens or subjects shall be exempted from the operation of such code if they have voluntarily placed themselves under it. The character of the municipal laws of one country does not furnish a just ground for other States to interfere with the execution of these laws, even upon their own citizens, when they have gone into that country and subjected themselves to its jurisdiction."

It is not because a naturalized citizen of the United States, who returns to the place of his nativity, in pursuit of business or pleasure, will thereby lose his citizenship or national character; but because even a native-born citizen who should enlist in a foreign army, and then desert, would subject himself to all the penalties of desertion whenever he returned to the dominion of the sovereignty against which he thus offended. Our Government could no more interpose in the one case than the other.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. E. PUGH.

A. V. HOFER, Esq., President.

Letter from the Hon. John Hickman.

The Hon. JOHN HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, has written a letter on the Naturalization question, called out by a note from a number of Irish residents of West Chester, Penn. He says:

In the United States there is but one kind of citizenship. It is absolute and unqualified, and confers a perfect equality of social, religious, legal and political rights upon the native-born and the naturalized, with the single exception of the ineligibility of the latter to the Presidency. I have entertained this opinion, without change, for the last twenty-eight years, and the reasons for my belief are embodied in the following propositions:

1. The Declaration of Independence proclaims the equality of all men, and makes the conduct of the English King, in refusing to pass laws encouraging the migration of foreigners hither, and in obstructing laws for their naturalization, a ground for revolution.

2. The founders of the Republic intended it should be an asylum for the oppressed of all nations; and that can scarcely be regarded as an asylum which allows restraints upon the individual who travels either for business or pleasure, subjecting him to the peril of being forever separated from his family and home. A prison, in this sense, may be considered a refuge from oppression.

3. The Constitution makes no distinction between citizens, with the single exception already noticed.

4. When duties and obligations to Government are equal, rights and protection under it ought to be without discrimination.

5. Under the various administrations of the General Government, all claims upon our adopted citizens by foreign Powers, because of former allegiance, have been denied, and all attempts to enforce them sternly resisted or considered cause of war. This was clearly so in the Koszta case and the war of 1812.

6. The Democratic party, which has mainly controlled the political affairs of the country, has antagonized with every movement creating distinctions between men on account of their nativity.

7. All offices below the Chief Magistracy being open to foreigners, and our army and naval forces being, in great part, made up of them, would seem to force upon us the maintenance of such doctrines as would make it unwise for Great Britain to arrest and detain a Secretary of State, a Major-General, or the captain of a fleet, whose birth-place may chance to have been across a lake, and a few miles north of the residence of Mr. CASS.

8. Allegiance to a State means fidelity and subjection to that State. No man can be in allegiance to two States at the same time, any more than he can serve two masters. All our naturalization laws assume that old or implied allegiance may be renounced, and new or express allegiance assumed.

9. The fact that strangers to, and enemies of, our system of Government contend for doctrines irreconcilable with those we hold, cannot disprove the truth of our positions, inasmuch as the form and principles of our Government differ radically from those of every other with which we are acquainted. Under such circumstances we are driven to the necessity of admitting a defect in the ground-work of our political structure, or of resisting all encroachments upon it.

You will thus see that I regard any refusal of the United States to defend and protect a naturalized citizen either at home or abroad, as rigorously and fully as an American born, destructive alike of the theory, principles, and practices of our Government, and demanding the marked rebuke of every consistent Democrat. I am truly yours, JOHN HICKMAN.

Another Letter from Caleb Cushing.

From the Boston Post, 29th.

For the information and benefit of his naturalized citizens in the United States, who, like himself, were born in Turkey, Mr. SIDI permits us to publish the following letter which he has received in response to questions propounded to Gen. CUSHING:

BOSTON, June 25, 1859.

SIR: In further prosecution of the inquiries in which my letter of the 18th inst. applies, you ask whether, in my opinion, the following clause in the treaty between the United States and the Ottoman Porte affects your case prejudicially, viz.:

"The Ministers, Consuls and Vice-Consuls of the United States shall not protect, secretly or publicly, the rayahs of the Sublime Porte."

I reply, No,—but the contrary, considered relatively to the same question in the Christian States of Europe.

1. In the first place, the clause of the treaty, like all other clauses, is to be construed according to the facts existing when the question arises. It means *actual* rayahs. You were formerly a "rayah of the Porte;" but you have ceased to be such, and are now a citizen of the United States. Of course, on your present visit to Turkey, you are to be so considered by the Minister and Consuls of the United States. It matters not that you were *once* a "rayah of the Porte."

2. Secondly, although the term "rayah" is officially applied in Turkey to all the subjects of the empire, yet, in the present legislation, we need only deal with it in its popular and restricted sense, that is, of the "Zimmi"—excluding Mussulmens, and including only persons of the "Five Millets," or subject "communities," your family being of the "Jehoudi Millet."

According to the ancient capitulations of the Empire, subjects of this class were not liable to military service, but only to the capitation and other taxes. The hatt humayoun called of Gul-hané, and the laws of the Tanzimats, in so far as they modified the pre-existing fact, modified it beneficially to such subjects, by the promise of security to their persons and property. But still the "Rayahs" of the "Five Communities" remained exempt from military service; and such was the legislation of the Empire at the time of your emigration from Turkey and naturalization in the United States.

It is true, a recent hatt humayoun (that of 1856) made the Christian and Jewish subjects of the Empire liable to military service; but that does not affect you; for you were not then a "rayah of the Porte," having long before become a citizen of the United States.

To the effect herein stated is the view of the general question taken by European Governments, the Austrian and Russian, for instance, in the case of Turkish subjects emigrating to and becoming naturalized citizens in Austria or Russia, and afterwards visiting Turkey. And that is material, because citizens of the United States, whether natural or naturalized ones, are, by express terms of the treaty, placed on the footing of "the most favored nations," entitled to all the privileges and distinctions observed towards the subjects of other Powers" and especially assured the benefit of "the usage observed towards other Franks." I am, respectfully,

MR. ALEXANDRE SIDI. C. CUSHING.

Princeton "Rakes."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

PRINCETON, Thursday, June 30, 1859.

The admirable report of the exercises of the Commencement at Princeton College, by your correspondent, conveys an erroneous impression in one particular. "It implies that the Faculty "make no effort to ferret out the authors" of those stolid and contemptible pamphlets called "Rakes." The Faculty have displayed zeal and energy in this matter which cannot fail, sooner or later, to be completely successful. They have dismissed such students as have been proved to have any complicity with the publication or circulation of these vile and stupid missiles. They have already driven them out of sight on Commencement day—the occasion formerly selected for their distribution—so that the only attempt to circulate them is now made under cover of the darkness of the night preceding. No student now dares be seen with one of them in his possession. Until the present year, whole classes conspired in their publication. Now the majority in each class is opposed to them. They are the work of small cliques, whose only safety is in a secrecy quite as impenetrable to their fellow-students as to the Faculty. Recently imported into this College from other institutions, it is scarcely to be doubted that they will soon be banished from it. The Faculty which displayed energy enough to exorcise the whole brood of secret societies will not fail here.

I thank your correspondent for his timely castigation of these miserable pamphlets. I will add that the ladies who so eagerly catch them up, instead of treading them under their feet, are in no small degree responsible for their appearance and their contents. If they were treated, in the face of those who publish and circulate them, as they deserve, they would soon disappear. The interest of the audience in finding out their contents is their life. Treated with the silent contempt which all decent persons ought to award them, they would soon die out.

Wonderful Effects of the Weather—An Ice Company and a Nice Company.

We have received the following from a public officer in Wall-street:

"Our Iceman leaves a lump of ice daily at about 7 A. M. The weight taken at the cart is entered in a book kept by our doorkeeper, and the ice then goes into the ice-box. During the past week our doorkeeper has tried the experiment of reweighing the ice as soon as the cart had gone, for the purpose, obviously, of determining how rapidly ice could melt. The following is the result:

	Weight at the Cart and sold to bill.	Weight in the Office.	Melted away in 2 minutes.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
June 21	56	39	17
June 22	65	44	21
June 23	59	43	16
June 24	60	43	17
June 25	100	72	28
June 27	58	41	17
June 28	100	80	20
June 29	116	81	35
Total	514	441	173

Or 28 per cent. in less than one minute!

We are now trying another Company, hoping to find ice that has been better frozen."

WOMEN TARRED AND FEATHERED IN VIRGINIA.—The Wheeling (Va.) *Intelligencer* says that for some time past a woman named SARAH GATTON, with her daughter and son, have been living in Mount Liberty, Belmont county, Ohio. Their habits of life were rather opposed to the regulations of good society. Their house was the resort of men whose names were not altogether unsullied, and the women lived in open adultery with two persons, much to the shame and disquietude of the better people of the village. On Friday night last a party of men made a descent upon the premises, cut out the front part of the building, and demolished everything in the house. The lawless party then emptied the feather beds, and, after thrashing young GATTON severely, tarred and feathered him. They made him promise to leave the house and go to work. After this, Mrs. GATTON and her two daughters, the latter of whom is only 16 years of age, were treated to a coat of tar and feathers, and carried through the streets on two rails, together with a man named SATAN, and the son, who occupied a similar vehicle. When the house was broken up, two men, named HENRY PHILIPS and JAMES TRAVIS, escaped through a back door. This is the second or third time that Mrs. GATTON has been tarred and feathered.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Gould.

E. S. Boyd vs. *Samuel Colt.*—The facts of this case were reported in yesterday's TIMES. This morning the plaintiff called several witnesses—some of them well known in the commercial world—to prove the value of his services. For the defence, Mr. Sergeant, Col Colt's agent in Hartford, testified that he engaged the plaintiff for Col. Colt at a fixed salary of £200 per annum. Plaintiff's counsel argued upon the improbability of their client's accepting this salary (which would be $32 per year *less* than he received at Hartford) for the increased labor that would fall upon him in London. The defence maintained that he was not worth more, and had agreed to work for that. They also produced a letter from plaintiff, offering to settle with Col. Colt at £300 for the first year, and some advance for the second. As Col. Colt only offered him £250, he left his services and returned home. Plaintiff said this was only an effort at compromise.

The jury thought the plaintiff's services worth £400 a year as book-keeper, and £150 as grammarian, and gave a verdict for plaintiff for $2,473 63.

CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

Petition of Indiana & Ill. Central R. R. Co., for the removal of James Van Nostrand, &c.—Order discharging and releasing Trustee, &c. granted.

THE HARDENBROOK DIVORCE CASE.

Rosalie A. Hardenbrook vs. *William A. Hardenbrook.* This action for divorce was concluded on Thursday, by an order from the Justice confirming the report of the referee, and granting the decree of divorce in favor of the wife, on the ground of adultery.

THE OLD POLICE CASES

The People ex rel. Thomas Beatty vs. *The Board of Police Commissioners.*—The following is the form of the order in these cases, as settled by Justice ROOSEVELT:

"A return having been made to the alternative *mandamus* issued in the case, and the relator having presented seven written objections to said return, and the same having been argued by the counsel for the respective parties, and due deliberation having been thereupon had, and it appearing to the Court that the said objections are in several particulars well founded.

Ordered, that the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th articles or branches of the said return be stricken out or quashed; and no amendment consequent upon such alterations being suggested by the respondents, and the usual time for the relator to reply, or demur, having expired, it is further ordered that such time be extended till the expiration of five days from the date of this order, with liberty to either party on two days' notice, in case no plea or demurrer to the return so modified should be interposed, to notice the matter for a hearing as a non-enumerated motion, to be heard and disposed of on the return as modified by his order."

Before Justice Sutherland.

THE SCHUYLER CASE.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company vs. Robert Schuyler et al.—The decision of this case, on the motion for an injunction against those of the defendants who had commenced actions against the plaintiff, was reported in the TIMES of Wednesday, June 29. The opinion of the Court has now been filed, and is as follows:

SUTHERLAND, J.—Having carefully examined the papers submitted in this matter, and duly considered the arguments of counsel and the authorities cited, I shall merely state the conclusions at which I have arrived.

First, That in the case of the Mechanics' Bank vs. the New-York and New Haven Railroad Company, 3d Kernan. 600, the certificates of stock made and issued by Robert Schuyler beyond the $2,000,000 of capital stock limited and allowed by the charter were void, whether in the hands of parties to whom they had been directly given or issued by Schuyler, or in the hands of *bona fide* transferees of such parties, and that no action against the Company could be maintained *upon any of the certificates* constituting or representing such over issued; and that the holders of such certificates were not entitled to any legal remedy or relief *founded on such certificates as valid; or on the theory that the holders thereof were stockholders, or had the rights of stockholders.*

Second—That this decision, to the extent of holding that this over-issue was absolutely void, even in the hands of a first taker from Schuyler without notice and in good faith, was not overruled or materially impaired or modified, by the subsequent decision of the same Court in the case of Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank vs. the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, (16th New-York R., 125,) because, independent of the point or question of negotiability, there was this real difference between the two cases, arising from a difference in the acts and the consequences of the acts (if held valid) of the officers or agents of the two defendant corporations, as to which, and the effect and consequences of which, the questions in the two cases arose, viz.: In the first case the Court could not have held that the defendant should not be permitted to deny the authority of Schuyler to make and issue certificates of stock beyond the $3,000,000 of capital stock, even for the purpose of compelling the defendant to respond in damages, on the theory that the over-issue was genuine, without holding that an estoppel could and should operate to repeal even a legislative limitation; whereas, to hold, in the case of the Mechanics' Bank vs. the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, but decided that the spurious certificates of stock issued by Schuyler beyond the $3,000,000 of capital stock were clouds upon the title of the genuine stockholders which a court of equity will remove, and that the corporation has properly instituted this action for the cancellation of *all* such spurious certificates, and had properly made parties defendant in the action *all the numerous holders of the spurious certificates.*

Fourth—That this action having been brought, and thus sustained by the Court of Appeals, for the cancellation of *all* such spurious certificates, the right of the plaintiff to restrain, by temporary injunction, any action or proceeding against the plaintiff founded upon any of such spurious certificates as genuine, follows.

Fifth—The General Term of this Court having recently so held and decided, and on appeals by the plaintiff from several orders made at Special Term, dissolving the injunction which had been granted *pendente lite*, against all the defendants except such as had commenced suits against the plaintiff prior to the commencement of this action, on account of certificates of stock and of stock transfers, alleged in the complaint in this action to be spurious and to have been unauthorized, having made several orders restoring such original injunction, no other or further injunction order is necessary or proper as to any of the defendants in this action, except those who had so commenced actions against the plaintiff prior to this action; and, therefore, the order to show cause must be discharged, and this motion denied as to all the defendants in this action who were included in the original injunction granted by Mr. Justice Clarke.

Sixth—As to the actions so commenced against the plaintiff in this action prior to the commencement of this action—having examined the pleadings in such actions, I have come to the conclusion that all of them were instituted and are proceeding in the various courts on the theory that the certificates and transfers of stock mentioned in the complaint in this action, and on or on account of which such actions were brought, conferred on the plaintiffs therein the rights of stockholders; and that the plaintiffs therein cannot recover, and are not entitled to the damages or relief claimed in *such actions*, if such certificates are of the class and character so pronounced by the Court of Appeals to be spurious and void.

It therefore follows, from the decisions above referred to, that the defendants in this action, who thus commenced suits against the plaintiff in this action, prior to the commencement of this action, should be restrained from proceeding in such suits until the determination of this action, if the certificates of stock on or on account of which they were brought are in fact of the class and character pronounced by the Court of Appeals to be void.

Seventh—To which class of certificates made and issued by Schuyler, the void, or genuine, as settled by the Court of Appeals, the certificates on or on account of which such suits were brought against the plaintiff belong, is the very question to be tried and determined in this action; and before such trial and determination on this question as to a temporary injunction, I have before me only, as bearing on the question of the class or character of such certificates, the complaint in this action, the pleadings in the suits so commenced against the plaintiffs, and the answers of the plaintiffs in such suits to the complaint in this action.

Eighth—Having examined these papers with care, I have come to the conclusion that neither the pleadings in such suits against the plaintiff, nor the answers of the plaintiffs in such suits to the complaint in this action, deny or impeach the equity of the complaint in this action, resting on the allegation in the complaint that the directors and officers of the company, from an examination of the books of the company, and by other means stated in the complaint, had ascertained that such certificates were fraudulently issued by Schuyler, and are, in fact, of the class and description decided by the Court of Appeals to be void, in a manner which would authorize me to refuse an injunction staying such suits against the plaintiff on this ground. Even the more positive and certain allegations of the defendant, Cornelius Vanderbilt, in his answer, that his shares for which he held certificates, and which had been transferred to him

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WARRINGTON MARKET, Friday, July 1, 1859.

MEATS.

The supplies of most kinds have been in excess of the requirements of buyers, and prices have tended downwards. The very warm weather during a portion of the week had the effect of materially lessening the demand for fresh meats, and of increasing the eagerness of dealers to sell.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₩ lb	14	@	18
Beef, cheek roast, ₩ lb	10	@	14
Beef, second cut chuck, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Beef, porter-house steak, ₩ lb	16	@	20
Beef, sirloin, ₩ lb	14	@	18
Beef, rump steak, ₩ lb	11	@	14
Beef, corned, ₩ lb	6	@	12
Mutton, hind quarters, ₩ lb	9	@	12
Mutton, fore quarters, ₩ lb	7	@	10
Mutton, chops, ₩ lb	11	@	14
Lamb, Spring, ₩ quarter	1 10	@2	75
Veal, hind quarters, ₩ lb	11	@	14
Veal, fore quarters, ₩ lb	7	@	9
Veal cutlets, ₩ lb	15	@	18
Pork, fresh, ₩ lb	11	@	12
Pork, salted, ₩ lb	11	@	11½
Pork, jowls, ₩ lb	11	@	—
Roasting Pigs, each	1 50	@2	50
Soup Meats, ₩ lb	5	@	6
Smoked Beef, ₩ lb	12	@	14½
Bacon, ₩ lb	—	@	12
Hams, ₩ lb	12	@	14
Shoulders, ₩ lb	10	@	11
Tongues, each	75	@	61
Lard, ₩ lb	12½	@	13½
Lard, by the tub, ₩ lb	12½	@	13
Sausages, City made, ₩ lb	12	@	—
Tripe, ₩ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME

Have been very lightly dealt in. Prices have not varied remarkably. No additions to the assortment have been reported. Woodcock are expected to arrive during the ensuing week.

Fowls, Bucks' County, ₩ lb	15	@	18
Fowls, ₩ lb	13	@	16
Chickens, broilers, ₩ pair	62	@1	00
Turkeys, ₩ lb	13	@	17
Geese, Spring, each	1 25	@1	75
Ducks, ₩ pair	1 00	@1	50
Pigeons, Squab, ₩ dozen	2 50	@3	00
Pigeons, Wild, ₩ dozen	1 50	@2	00

FISH.

Dealers report a pretty fair business, with only few and slight changes in prices.

Salmon, ₩ lb	20	@	25
Mackerel, each	—	@	12
Codfish, ₩ lb	5	@	6
Bluefish, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Bream, ₩ lb	4	@	5
Eels, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Flounders, ₩ lb	5	@	6
Striped Bass, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Sea Bass, ₩ lb	8	@	10
King-fish, ₩ lb	—	@	10
Weak-fish, ₩ lb	8	@	—
Porgies, ₩ lb	5	@	6
Turtle, ₩ lb	—	@	25
Sheep's-head, ₩ lb	18	@	20
Oysters, ₩ 100	50	@1	25
Oysters, pickled, ₩ 100	1 00	@1	50
Crabs, hard-shell, ₩ dozen	25	@	—
Crabs, soft shell, ₩ dozen	75	@	—
Clams, ₩ 100	25	@	50
Lobsters, ₩ lb	8	@	—
Salmon, City smoked, ₩ lb	18	@	20
Salmon, Nova Scotia, smoked, ₩ lb	31	@	37
Salmon, pickled, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ₩ lb	4	@	5
Codfish, dry, ₩ lb	4	@	5
Mackerel, pickled, each	12	@	15
Halibut, smoked, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Sturgeon, smoked, ₩ lb	—	@	11
Alewives, per 100	1 50	@2	—
Alewives, each	—	@	2

VEGETABLES.

Supplies continue ample, with a fair inquiry for most descriptions at our revised quotations, which indicate a reduction in the value of Potatoes, both new and old—Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Onions, Cabbage, Tomatoes, Cauliflowers, Salad, String-Beans, Cucumbers, and Squashes. Old Potatoes are not in much request for family use, at present. Radishes, Green Peas, Spinach, Rhubarb, and Asparagus, are disappearing gradually. They bring higher prices to-day than they did a week ago. The inquiry for such, however, is limited.

Potatoes, new Bermuda, ₩ bbl	—	@5	00
Potatoes, new Southern, ₩ bbl	2 50	@3	00
Potatoes, new, ₩ hf. peck	18	@	20
Potatoes, old, ₩ bbl	1 50	@2	00
Potatoes, old, ₩ bushel	50	@	62
Potatoes, old, ₩ half peck	12	@	15
Turnips, new, ₩ basket	1 25	@1	50
Turnips, new, ₩ dozen bunches	—	@	62
Carrots, new, ₩ dozen bunches	—	@	50
Beets, new, ₩ dozen bunches	—	@	62
Onions, ₩ bushel basket	1 25	@1	50
Onions, ₩ peck	37	@	—
Onions, ₩ dozen bunches	62	@	75
Onions, ₩ bunch	6	@	7
Cabbage, new, ₩ dozen	50	@	75
Cabbage, each	6	@	8
Tomatoes, ₩ basket	2 50	@3	00
Tomatoes, ₩ half-peck	—	@	75
Tomatoes, ₩ quart can	25	@	—
Cauliflowers, ₩ dozen	1 00	@3	00
Cauliflowers, each	10	@	30
Radishes, ₩ dozen bunches	12	@	—
Green Peas, ₩ bushel	87	@1	00
Green Peas, ₩ peck	30	@	—
Shelled Peas, ₩ quart	16	@	18
Beans, String, ₩ bushel	1 00	@1	25
Beans, ₩ half-peck	18	@	—
Cucumbers, per dozen	18	@	37
Cucumbers, each	2	@	4
Pumpkins, new, each	18	@	37
Squashes, ₩ basket	—	@1	00
Squashes, new, each	4	@	5
Salad, ₩ head	—	@	2
Parsley, ₩ bunch	4	@	—
Rhubarb, ₩ bunch	8	@	10
Asparagus, ₩ bunch	18	@	20
Leeks, ₩ bunch	—	@	10
Garlic, ₩ bunch	—	@	8
Spinach, ₩ peck	—	@	25
Mint, ₩ bunch	2	@	—

FRUIT.

Strawberries are less plenty, and are dearer. They will soon disappear altogether. The inquiry for them is less animated, and will diminish as prices rise, and other descriptions of new domestic fruit become more abundant. Raspberries and Whortleberries have been more freely offered, at reduced prices. Cherries and Currants are quite plenty. Blackberries are beginning to come in. Some small, and poor new Apples are arriving from Norfolk. The movements in foreign fruit during the week have been productive of no noticeable changes.

Apples, new, ₩ peck	—	@	75
Apples, new, ₩ quart	10	@	12
Apricots, ₩ dozen	37	@	75
Blackberries, ₩ quart	—	@	15
Cherries, White Ox-Hearts, ₩ lb	—	@	25
Cherries, Red Ox-Hearts, ₩ lb	15	@	18
Cherries, Amber-Hearts, ₩ lb	—	@	18
Cherries, other kinds, ₩ lb	8	@	12
Currants, black, ₩ lb	6	@	10
Currants, white, ₩ lb	6	@	8
Currants, red, ₩ lb	4	@	7
Gooseberries, English, ₩ quart	15	@	18
Gooseberries, other varieties, ₩ quart	10	@	15
Grapes, Hot-house, ₩ lb	75	@1	25
Peaches, ₩ basket (2 quarts, so called)	1 00	@	—
Peaches, ₩ basket (one quart)	50	@	—
Raspberries, Antwerp, ₩ basket	8	@	10
Raspberries, Field, ₩ basket	4	@	6
Strawberries, ₩ quart box	12	@	15
Strawberries, ₩ basket	3	@	5
Whortleberries, ₩ quart	15	@	20
Citron, preserved, ₩ lb	20	@	—
Oranges, ₩ dozen	19	@	62
Lemons, ₩ dozen	15	@	18
Bananas, ₩ bunch	50	@5	00
Bananas, ₩ dozen	12	@1	00
Pineapples, ₩ dozen	75	@2	50
Pineapples, each	6	@	25
Cocoanuts, ₩ doz	—	@	50
Figs, ₩ lb	—	@	12
English Filberts, ₩ lb	20	@	25
Dates, ₩ lb	—	@	10
Raisins, ₩ lb	6	@	12
Prunes, ₩ lb	8	@	10

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

The changes in this line, during the week, have been unimportant.

Butter, State, new, ₩ lb	18	@	22
Butter, Orange County	24	@	25
Butter, by the pail, ₩ lb	22	@	23
Butter, Ohio, ₩ lb	18	@	21
Cheese, new, ₩ lb	8	@	11
Cheese, English, by the cake, ₩ lb	—	@	16
Eggs, seven for	12	@	—
Eggs, fifteen for	25	@	—
Eggs, sixty for	1 00	@	—
Honey, ₩ can	—	@	50
Honey, ₩ bottle	25	@	30
Honey, ₩ lb	18	@	25

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

Pepper Mangoes, ₩ doz	—	@	37
Mangoes, each	—	@	4
New-York Peppers, ₩ 100	37	@	62
Gherkins, ₩ 100	31	@	37
Pickled Onions, ₩ quart	12	@	—
Horse Radish, ₩ pint bottle	15	@	—
Horse Radish, dry, ₩ lb	12½	@	—
Sauer Kraut, ₩ quart	6	@	—
Sardines, ₩ box	20	@	25
Sweet Oil, ₩ quart bottle	31	@	37
Catsup, Tomato, ₩ pint bottle	12½	@	—
Catsup, Tomato, ₩ gallon	—	@	50
Catsup, Mushrooms, ₩ gallon	—	@	55

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOMAS B. WAY, stand No. 27; FULLER & BAKER, stands Nos. 128 and 160; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; JOSEPH FORSYTH, stands Nos. 262 and 263; J. WILSON, stands Nos. 358 and 359; S. LICHTENSTEIN, stands Nos. 445 and 446; MRS. CROWLY, stand No. 155; J. LYNCH, stand No. 3; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

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$10,000 WILL PURCHASE AN EXCEEDINGLY profitable cash manufacturing business; by capital and industry can be made to pay $50,000 per annum. Address S. S., Box No. 181 Times Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE GREAT WAR—THE DEATH-STRUGGLE OF NATIONS.—That strange man who predicted fifteen years ago, the great events that are now on the point to pass in the judgement of God on the Nations, will give utterance to the word of Prophecy TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., to Union Saintdom, No. 168 Bowery. Those who desire to understand what God has spoken concerning these things, and their interest and duty in view of them, are invited to hear.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH.—CORNER OF Fulton and William sts. Divine Service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M., a prayer meeting in the EVENING at 8 o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible-Class at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M. FRIDAY EVENING Prayer Meeting, at 8 o'clock. A daily prayer meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

THE CHURCH OF THE NEW DISPENSATION will meet TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock, at Masonic Hall, No. 663 Broadway, near Market-st., 4th floor. N. B.—Jews, Christians, Spiritualists, and the public generally are invited to attend. Several speakers and mediums are expected to be present and to participate in the exercises. Admittance free. Collection taken up to defray expense of hall, advertising, &c.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 WILL meet at the corner of Grand and Mulberry sts., SUNDAY, July 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., to attend Divine service in a body, at the Presbyterian Church in Mulberry-st., between Grand and Broome sts., the Rev. SPENCER H. CONEY, Pastor. All are invited. Remember the resolution. By order, H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHIPPS, Adjutant.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—BLEECKER Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts.—By special request ELDER GEORGE STORES will repeat TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., his Sermon on *Earth, not Heaven, the Saint's Inheritance*, and at 3 P. M. Subject, *The True Source of Life*. The public is affectionately invited to attend. Seats free. Bible Class at 2 P. M.

THE REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, cor. of 41st-st. and 6th-av., NEXT SUNDAY, at 4 P. M., *On the Coronation of Christ*, a sermon for the Fourth of July. On NEXT SUNDAY, the 10th inst., the new Chapel corner of 44 h-st. and 6th av. will be opened for Divine Service at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURGH.—The Rev. B. Farnes continues his interesting series of discourses on the Beatitudes. Subject for TO-MORROW MORNING: *Blessed are the Peacemakers*. The Rev. Dr. SAWYER, of New-York, supplies the pulpit in the EVENING. Sunday School at 9 o'clock A. M.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. ANGEORGE THE MARTYR.—Rev. ALEXANDER S. LEONARD, Rector.—Divine Service will be celebrated in this Parish on SUNDAYS, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M., at the room, No. 866 6th-av., near 46th-st., and continued regularly until the new Church shall be ready for consecration.

SERVICES OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church have been commenced at Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av., and will be regularly continued on every SUNDAY. Hours of service 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. Rev. FRANCIS PECK, Minister, officiating.

ABINGDON-SQUARE UNION CHURCH, at Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the EVENING—*Sheba's Queen*. At 3½ P. M., Sabbath School Concert, to be addressed by Mr. LUCIUS HART, B. B. ATTERBURY, and others. Seats free.

THE REV. DR. MCMENAMY, AND THE friends of a free Bible, will proclaim its truths in opposition to the novelties of Masses for the Dead and purgatory, in the upper Hall, No. 185 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited. The objections of Roman Catholics will be answered.

YORK-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Will be reopened for Divine Worship one week from to-morrow, July 10. Service, TO-MORROW, in the large Sabbath School rooms rear of church. Preaching Elder MORRIS will preach at 10½ A. M. The Rev. SIDNEY SMITH at 8 in the evening.

NORFOLK-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—SABBATH preaching at 10 A. M. by the Rev. H. BANGS; at 3½ P. M. a funeral sermon by the Pastor, the Rev. A. S. FRANCIS; and at 7½ P. M. a discourse by the Rev. J. E. SEARLES, on a subject adapted to the Anniversary of American Independence.

PROF. H. MATTISON, FORMERLY PASTOR of Trinity M. E. Church, will preach as usual at Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 29th-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. The EVENING discourse will relate to the National Anniversary. Seats free, and strangers made welcome.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH CLOSES HER engagement to speak at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY next, July 3. MORNING subject—*The Protestant Religion is the Power over the Roman Church*. EVENING subject—*The Science of Life—the word Life means to be, to Exist*.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMFORTER, Foot of Clinton-st., North River. Preaching TO-MORROW, by Rev. JOSEPH M. WAIN, Minister in charge. Subject in the MORNING—*The Great Supper*. In the AFTERNOON—*Israel dwelling Alone*. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH—THIRTY-FOURTH-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Services MORNING and EVENING. TO-MORROW EVENING the Pastor, the Rev. J. L. G. MCKOWN, late of Cincinnati, will preach *An Occasional Sermon*, having reference to our National Independence.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by the Rev. NATHAN BANGS, D. D., and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, the Rev. E. L. JANES. Sacramental Service at 3 P. M. Christian strangers are invited to commune with us.

THE REV. HENRY KIMBALL WILL preach in the Northwest Presbyterian Church, 50th-st., near 8th av., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M.; and the Rev. Dr. BURCHARD in the 43th-st. Presbyterian Church, at 3½ P. M. Monthly concert of prayer for Missions at 7½ P. M.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—UNION RELIGIOUS services in the large Hall EVERY SUNDAY. Union Prayer Meetings at 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. The Rev. MANSFIELD FRENCH will preach on SUNDAY, July 3. All are invited. Seats free.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, (corner of Bleecker and Downing sts.) the Rev. MOSES BALLOU, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for TO-MORROW MORNING—*True Religion; what is it?* for the EVENING—*Civil and Religious Liberty*.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Duffield-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st. Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sabbath) by the Pastor, the Rev. G. R. MCMILLAN, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sabbath School at 8 and 2 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. BUCHANAN. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also on THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

THE REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL preach in the 16th-st. Baptist Church, near 6th av., TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M. In the EVENING the fifth lecture in the series on the Young Men of the Bible will be delivered.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs. Preaching on TO-MORROW (Sabbath) in the MORNING at 10½, by the Pastor, the Rev. S. D. HASS, and in the EVENING at 7½, by the Presiding Elder, the Rev. H. BANGS. Seats free.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., the Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH, Pastor. Services TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening discourse—*Blessings Cursed*.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—THE REV. DR. VAN KLEECK will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley place. Services 10½ A. M., 4 and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Brooklyn.—The Rev. W. A. BARTLETT, the Pastor, will preach in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, corner of Hoyt-st. and Fulton-av., SUNDAY, July 3, at 7½ P. M. Communion at 10½ A. M.

SPRING-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Varick-st., the Rev. H. VAN DORAN Pastor. At 10½ A. M., subject—*The Value of the Bible*. At 3½ P. M.—*Our National Independence, and Reflections for the Fourth of July*.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. H. L. HASTINGS, of New Haven, will preach TO-MORROW, and EACH SABBATH in July, at 10½ A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., and address the children's meeting TO-MORROW EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS, UNION-SQUARE.—A discourse will be preached by the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, TO-MORROW EVENING, on *The Element of Christian Joy and its Desirableness*. Services at 7½ o'clock.

GREENE-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of Clermont and Greene avs., Brooklyn.—The Rev. Prof. ALEX. T. MCGILL, of Princeton, will preach in the chapel of this Church TO-MORROW, at 10½ in the morning, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

SECOND ADVENT MEETINGS, CORNER of Grand and Elizabeth sts., EVERY SUNDAY. Preaching TO-MORROW, by JOSEPH K. BALLOU, at 3 P. M. Subject—*The Rainbow Angel, in connection with the Seventh Trumpet*.—Rev. 10 and 11.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, METROPOLITAN Academy, 6th-av., opposite 8th st. Preaching by the Pastor, JOHN Q. ADAMS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Conference meeting at 3 P. M.

THE SOLEMN RIGHT OF CONFIRMATION will be administered by Bishop POTTER TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near New Canal. All are cordially invited.

D. J. ROBINSON PREACHES EVERY SABBATH at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute. Subject next Sabbath at 10½ A. M.—*True Revivals*; at 3½ P. M.—*True Liberty*. Seats free.

THIRD UNITARIAN SOCIETY, CORNER OF Broadway and 22d-st., the Rev. Mr. FROTHINGHAM. Subject for the MORNING: *Religion and Liberty*. There will be no evening service. Seats free.

DR. S. B. SHEPARD WILL PREACH TO-MORROW, in the West Hoboken Baptist Church. In the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

THE REV. FRANK REMINGTON—FORMERly of Ohio, will preach in the North Baptist Church, corner of Christopher and Bedford sts., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M.

PREACHING TO-MORROW MORNING AT 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock, by the Rev. SPENCER L. PINNEY, Pastor Second Reformed Presbyterian Church in Mulberry near Grand st.

SUMMERFIELD M. E. CHURCH, CORNER of Washington and Green avs., Brooklyn. Rev. Dr. CROOKS, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

SKIRTS.—WOVEN SKIRTS ARE THE MOST durable Skirt now in use. No cutting the tape in woven Skirts. 12 springs, $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50, and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs at $4 per dozen; 12 spring $11, and 14 spring $13. Old skirts woven over. C. L. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory, No. 293 Spring-st., near Hudson.

INSTRUCTION.

TUITION OF THE HIGHEST ORDER may be had (with board) in the family of an experienced and successful teacher—formerly of New York—now residing in a beautiful location, ten miles from the City. A rare opportunity is here offered, as the number to be received is limited to six. Address SUBURBAN, Mount Pleasant, Newark, N. J.

AN ENGLISH PROFESSIONAL LADY, and pupil of some of the first masters, lately arrived in this City, is desirous of giving lessons on the pianoforte. Schools and private families attended. For terms, apply to Mrs. HENRY L. ALEXANDER, No. 102 Sullivan st.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Students received any time. For particulars, address the Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y., or J. HUBBARD, Esq., No. 83 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

TO SCHOOL COMMITTEES.—WANTED FOR a young lady, of mild disposition, but proficient and energetic, a position as teacher or first assistant in a school; to teach the higher English branches: is a graduate of the Framingham (Mass.) Normal School and at present disengaged. Address ASSISTANT, Box No. 113 Times Office.

A PROFESSOR OF FRENCH, (A GRADUate,) having taught several years in this country and is one of the best institutions of this City, wishes a situation in or out of the City; unexceptionable references given. Address FRENCH TEACHER, Madison square Post-office.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS giving full particulars can be obtained at E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 172 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES.
CHICKERING & SONS'
NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS.
Price, $900. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

BANJO.—LESSONS UPON THIS POPULAR INstrument given at a low rate, at the pupil's residence if desired. Rapid and thorough progress guaranteed. The advertiser has had some years' experience in teaching. Address TEACHER, Box No. 145 Times Office.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain.
It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.
It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.
It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.
It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.
It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole Agents,
WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES. Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $250, $275, and $300. T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone, and durability, are unsurpassed. Price reasonable. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Music and Musical Instruments of all kinds, at the lowest prices. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for Pianos and Melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. *Testimonials.*—"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.* "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.* "Nothing at the Vale displayed greater excellence."—*Churchman.* "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to the required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 427 Broome-st.; also, at their Depôt, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

PIANOS TO RENT AT LOW RATES.—SECond-hand pianos, from $50 to $90. Melodeons to rent; rent applied if purchased. Ballet & Cumston's celebrated pianos; improved New-York pianos; S. D. & H. W. Smith's melodeons.
A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS SECOND-HAND PIANOS made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $200. Melodeons very low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. T. E. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS of superior tone, and fully warranted, will be sold at great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange. By ALBERT WEBER, manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st. Purchasers will find this an excellent opportunity to get a good piano very low.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000—PARTNER WANTED—TO ENgage in a manufacturing business, done for cash, which has paid a net profit of from $6,000 to $8,000 per year for the past eight years. A person of strict integrity, willing to give his attention to the business, will find this a fine opportunity, as the business is easily managed. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address WM. R. WORTH, Box No. 156 Times Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—COTTON SEED OIL MILL, LINSEED OIL MILL, COTTON SEED HULLER.
A Patent for the application of steam making oils; a Patented Hot Air Blower, for cooking and drying, avoiding the danger of fire. These are all important improvements. Patented by William Wilber. For particular information apply to CHARLES VAN WYCK, No. 103 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A CUTLER AND GRINDING ESTABlishment, with four-horse engine and six-horse boiler, one forge and all the other machinery, tools and fixtures, with the good will of the trade, which is of eight years standing; three men are employed at present, and the business can be increased to advantage. The proprietor wishes to retire on account of age. A. HAUGH, No. 2 Mechanic's Block, Union-st., New-Haven, Conn.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 131 Times Office.

$5,000.—WANTED—A PARTNER WITH THE above amount, to enable the advertiser to fill his orders and extend his business. None but an active, business man need apply. To such this is a good chance to enter into a profitable business. Address, with real name, M. J., Times Office.

$1,000.—WANTED—A PARTY TO TAKE one-half interest in a new and valuable invention, by which a large income can be derived without risk. Its utility and importance will at once become apparent on investigation. Call immediately, at No. 429 Broadway, corner of Howard st., Room No. 36.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—PERSONS WISHING TO extend their business South, through the medium of Southern papers, and are disposed to select the Charleston (S. C.) Courier for this purpose, are referred to Messrs. S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 119 Nassau-st. A. S. WELLINGTON & CO.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE—IN MORRISTOWN, N. J., never-failing water power, head and fall 23½ feet; built in the best manner; now running on Binders' Boards; will take nearly all the pay in the article made. Apply to CARSON & HARD, No. 44 Beekman st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY AFternoon, on the 3:23 Poughkeepsie train of the Hudson River Railroad, between Chambers st. and Sing Sing, a pocket-book containing the following notes:
John Brodie, May 10, at 3 months, to Alexander Edgar, $553 24.
M. H. Howell, June 21, 3 months, to Alexander Edgar, $416 99.
F. B. McKelvey, dated Albany, March 3, at 4 months, payable at the Bank of the Capital, for $142 57.
Scatch, Sharp & Co., dated Mayerville, May 18 at 6 months, payable at the Bank of America, New-York, for $210 33.
Edward Phalon, dated New-York, April 25, at 6 mos., payable at the Broadway Bank, to the order of D. A. Sweet for $331.
D. Murphy & Co., dated Hamilton, C. W., May 13, at 6 months, payable at C. M. Connolly & Co.'s New-York, for $255 75.
Klit & Hofner, dated Buffalo, N. Y., June 6, at 4 mos., payable at Bank of America, New-York, for $376 29.
Certificate for 25 shares of Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, preferred stock, to P. Rennie, dated March 6, 1858.
Certificate for 15 shares of Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, preferred stock. dated March 3, 1858, with a number of other notes, checks and valuable papers. The public are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same. The above reward will be paid to any one leaving the said pocket-book and all its contents with P. CUMMING, Esq., Accountant, Broadway Savings Bank.

LOST—THIS MORNING, PASSING THROUGH Broadway from the Astor House to Wall-st., TWO KENOSHA CITY BONDS of $1,000 each, being Nos. 80 and 120. Also, FOUR MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD BONDS of $500 each, being Nos. 432, 656, 688 and 929. The public are cautioned against purchasing said Bonds, as payment has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving said Bonds at the People's Bank.
New-York, June 30, 1859.

LOST OR STOLEN—CERTIFICATES OF THE capital stock of the Rogers' Locomotive and Machine Works of Paterson, N. J., No. 15 for fifty shares; No. 29 Sixty-three shares, in name of MORRIS K. JESUP. The public are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same. M. K. JESUP & CO.

DRY GOODS.

NOTICE.
DECISION OF THE U. S. CIRCUIT COURT
ESTABLISHING THE VALIDITY OF
OSBORN & VINCENT'S PATENTS
FOR
LADIES' EXTENSION SKIRTS.
IMPORTANT TO JOBBERS AND DEALERS.

HA

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1859.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, embracing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued on TUESDAY MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *Moses Taylor*, which sails for Aspinwall at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—MASSANIELLO—SHOCKING EVENTS.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—DREAMS OF DELUSION—POCAHONTAS—SKETCHES IN INDIA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—HAMLET—COUNT JOANNES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—TEMPTATION—LESSON FOR HUSBANDS.

BOWERY THEATRE—HAMLET—SERIOUS FAMILY—MACBETH—DAMON AND PYTHIAS—MAGIC BARREL.

NATIONAL THEATRE—SICILIAN BRIDE—DUMB SAVOYARD—HAUNTED CASTLE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THE MAGIC WELL.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

PALACE GARDEN—PROMENADE CONCERTS.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad...6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....6½ A. M. and 6½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 6 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Ocean Queen*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, July 2, at 2½ o'clock, P. M.

☞ MESSRS. LANSING, BALDWIN & Co., No. 2 Place de la Bourse, Paris, are agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES—Daily and Semi-Weekly—and will supply European orders. They will receive subscriptions for any period desirable, or furnish single copies immediately upon the receipt of the American mails.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, from Southampton on the 22d ult., with four days later European intelligence, is now in her tenth day, and fully due at this port. Nothing had been heard from her at the hour of going to press with our first edition. The *North American*, which left Liverpool on the same day for Quebec, is also fully due. She had not passed Further Point at 10½ o'clock last night.

Mexican advices received in Washington state that Minister MCLANE had addressed a remonstrance to MIRAMON'S Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the name of the President, expressing the greatest indignation at the action of MIRAMON in withdrawing the exequaturs of the American Consuls, and of the massacre of American citizens at Tacubaya by MIRAMON'S soldiers. A warning is given that these acts will be remembered, and that redress will be ultimately obtained. President BUCHANAN will undoubtedly have an excellent opportunity to prove the sincerity of his threat.

Full and reliable particulars have reached us relative to the wreck of the steamship *Argo* in Trepassy Bay, from which it appears that the disaster was the result of false information given by a fisherman relative to the position of the vessel a short time previous to her going on the rocks. Immediate steps were taken for the safety of the passengers. They were embarked in the boats with but little confusion, the women and children first, and conveyed to the main land, about a mile distant, where they remained until the following morning, when steam-tugs from St. Johns took them off and conveyed them to that port. Every possible exertion was made to get the ship off the rocks, but all efforts proved unavailing, and she will prove a total loss. She was plundered by the fishermen, about a hundred of whom collected on hearing her signal guns. They cut away her masts, and carried away everything they could lay their hands on. An effort was to be made, with the aid of a body of soldiers and police from St. Johns, to recover the stolen property. It is probable that arrangements will be made to send on the passengers by the *Edinburgh* or the *Glasgow*.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council appointed to examine the Croton Water Works, accompanied by several members of the Board of Aldermen, not of the Committee, yesterday visited Croton Dam and gathered much valuable information with regard to the present condition of the Works there, and of the aqueduct which connects them with the receiving reservoir.

The Police Commissioners held a meeting yesterday, it being the first since Superintendent PILSBURY assumed the duties of his station. All the Commissioners were present. A remonstrance was presented by a delegation of Germans and others, headed by the Rev. J. L. HATCH, and signed by some 1,300 persons, against the proposed attempt to enforce the laws against the sale of liquors on the Sabbath. It was referred to the Committee on Laws and Ordinances.

GEORGE E. SHERWOOD, well known for many years as the proprietor of "Sherwood's" saloon, in Broadway, and an active Anti-Democratic politician, died on Wednesday evening, in his fortieth year, of paralysis, from which he had been suffering for several months. He was several times a candidate for public position, and was at the time of his death Vice-President of the Young Men's Republican Central Committee. He will be buried to-day from his late residence in West Forty-first-street. He leaves behind six orphan children. At a special meeting of the Young Men's Republican Central Committee, last evening, resolutions of regret at the demise of Mr. S. were passed, and arrangements made to attend the funeral.

It will be remembered that in the "omnibus suit" arising out of the Schuyler frauds, the plaintiffs (the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company) recently moved in the Supreme Court for an injunction order restraining those defendants who had commenced suits against them to enforce the Schuyler stock, from proceeding. The opinion of Justice SUTHERLAND on granting the motion will be found in another column.

In the action brought by the private Secretary of Col. COLT, to recover arrears of salary, and which has just been tried in the Supreme Court, the Jury yesterday rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $2,473 03.

A Special Committee of three was appointed by the Brooklyn Common Council last night, to open negotiations with the General Government for the purchase of a water-front from the foot of Clinton-avenue on the Wallabout in nearly a direct line to a point on Kent-avenue, opposite Hewes-street. Several similar attempts to purchase a water-front on the Wallabout Bay, have been made before, but the negotiations failed in good results. It is now understood that the proposed arrangement can be made, by closing Vanderbilt-avenue, where it passes through Government property, and that the whole cost will not exceed $40,000.

The market for Cotton was quite active, yesterday, and prices favored sellers. The transactions comprised 3,500 bales. Flour and Corn were less freely dealt in, but were stiffly held. Wheat was quiet and depressed. Provisions, Sugars, Molasses, Naval Stores, Oils, Tobacco, and Metals were very moderately inquired for. Coffee and Rice were in fair demand. Hides and Leather attracted considerable attention. Freights were inactive.

THE STATE PAPER.—The long legal controversy between the Albany *Evening Journal* and the Albany *Atlas and Argus*, as to which of the twain is entitled by law to print the words "State paper" under its title, and to receive the emoluments thence accruing, and variously estimated at from $8,000 to $20,000 *per annum*, was terminated on Thursday in favor of the *Atlas and Argus*, by a unanimous decision of the Court of Appeals.

There is a statute that requires certain legal notices "to be published in the State paper." It follows, therefore, that there must be a "State paper"; and an act passed in 1854, provides that the Secretary of State, Comptroller and Treasurer, shall enter into a contract with the publishers of some Albany daily newspaper to perform that service. Such paper to be the "State paper" during the life of the contract. On the 3d of May, 1854, a contract was accordingly made, to continue four years, and until another State paper should be duly designated according to law, with the *Evening Journal*; and on the 3d of May, 1858, the Secretary of State, Comptroller, and Treasurer made another and similar contract with the *Atlas and Argus* for a like period.

The proprietors of the *Evening Journal* resisted the claim of the *Atlas and Argus* under such appointment, and claimed that their own paper must continue to be the "State paper" until another law should be passed by the Legislature in reference to the subject, on the ground that the force of the act was exhausted by one appointment. In this view of the case the *Evening Journal* was sustained by the Supreme Court of the Third District, and the defendants appealed. As already stated, the Court of Appeals reversed the judgment of the Supreme Court, thus placing the title of the *Atlas and Argus* to be regarded as the State paper beyond further question.

The receipts of the State paper are modestly estimated by the successful party at from $7,000 to $8,000. Counting, however, all advantages, direct and indirect, which result or may result from the appointment, it is probably safe to double those figures. It follows from the decision of the Court that for more than a year past the *Evening Journal* has been acting as the "State paper" entirely without legal authority. This, however, will not, we suppose, be held to affect the rights of parties innocently advertising therein, under the belief that they were complying with the requirements of the statute, though how they are to be protected from the consequences of their mistake it is not quite so easy to see. Their case is a hard one, particularly as they are the only people save the vanquished and victorious publishers, to whom the decision is a matter of immediate importance. So far as the "State" is concerned, we fancy the Imperial Commonwealth will remain supremely indifferent to the whole matter, and will not bestow upon its legalized official "paper" any more attention than it had previously given to the unlawful intruder.

The Nicaraguan Transit.

Washington politicians, intriguing of steamship commodores, and scheming of fillibusters, have aided each other in the laudable work of closing the Nicaraguan route against the world, and of enveloping the transit question in such a misty medley of diplomatic notes, Wall-street transactions, and piratical adventures that an attempt to unravel it seems, to most people, about as inviting as an exploration of the famous Cretan labyrinth. Nevertheless the case, on its merits, is really a very simple one, and if our venerable Secretary of State would observe towards Nicaragua the golden rule of "doing to others as you would others should do to you," his path of policy would be made straight before him at once.

If the Legislature of the State of New-York should grant a charter, with certain privileges, to a number of foreigners, upon certain conditions, and afterwards, on the non-fulfillment of these conditions, should annul the said charter entirely, what sort of an answer would our Government make to any demand by these foreigners for redress? The Courts of New-York, and those Courts only, would be referred to as the tribunal by which the case must be decided.

The case of the Old Canal Company, as against Nicaragua, is precisely similar to our hypothetical instance, and that Company, if it believes itself injured, must seek redress in the Nicaraguan Courts. The Company was a creation of Nicaragua—received its vitality from Nicaragua, the power to annul it existed in Nicaragua, and the remedy for violation of the contract lies in the Courts of Nicaragua. The controversy is between the Old Canal Company and the State of Nicaragua, and between them only.

The undisputed facts regarding the Old Canal charter are these: Nicaragua ceded to this Company valuable grants of land and privileges with exclusive right of transit for eighty-five years. The grantees then applied for a modification of the charter, which was made by Nicaragua. They failed, however, to fulfill the stipulations of the grant, and applied for an extension of time; this Nicaragua granted, and the Congress of Nicaragua, in March last, deemed the contract forfeited for non-fulfillment. In the meantime, the Company laid a complaint before our Government, alleging the violation by Nicaragua of her contract with American citizens, and set forth a claim for large damages; and our Secretary, animated by the "Manifest Destiny" doctrine, insisted that the claim should be satisfied by Nicaragua. Preceding this diplomatic interposition, the Canal Company, on the 6th June last, compromised their differences with Nicaragua, by surrendering to General JEREZ their old charter and all claims for damages, receiving therefor a new charter from General JEREZ, subject to ratification by the Congress of Nicaragua, and here that matter stands.

Pending these controversies, the Government of Nicaragua accredited General JEREZ, as Minister to the United States, with "*full power to arrange the affairs of the transit across Nicaragua, and to do in the matter all that the State might do if it were personally present.*" Under this power, the Government of Nicaragua, acting through General JEREZ, executed the Vandyke-Wallace Charter on the 27th October, 1858.

The powers of General JEREZ, touching the transit were fully exhausted, by the execution by him of the Vandyke-Wallace grant, and any subsequent acts by him touching said transit are supererogatory and void.

The old Canal Charter required the grantees to make a ship canal across Nicaragua, but said Company declared said canal to be impracticable, and the Government of Nicaragua yielded to their wishes, and released them from that part of the contract. The Vandyke-Wallace Charter does not contemplate a canal, and the Government of Nicaragua has therefore made an independent contract with M. FELIX BELLY, to construct a ship canal. This latter contract was confirmed by the Congress of Nicaragua, by decree of 8th April, 1859, with the following provisions:

ART. 14. Besides shall be part of this contract the following additional articles:

1. The present contract shall not impede the fulfillment of the treaties which the two Governments of the two Republics might have made with other nations, nor shall the works of the Company, whilst executing the canal, embarrass the navigation of the river San Joan, only in case of absolute indispensability, and for the time necessary.

When the canal is finished, Nicaragua shall preserve the free privilege of navigating the waters of Nicaragua for its interior commerce, with the condition that the use of said right shall not be onerous to the Company. In this last-named case the commerce of export and importation shall be agreed upon by the Government and Company.

2. Whilst the canal is not concluded the Company has no other use of the waters in the lake and river San Juan del Norte, than the establisment of their works, dams, dredging, &c., which their engineers might judge necessary to maintain the level of the water; and it is understood that the present contract shall not interfere, so that the Government, until the works of the canal are concluded, may celebrate Transit contracts, and make use of the waters, lands, woods, and all other matter necessary and useful for the expedition of the Transit.

3. At the end of the ninety-nine years granted to the Company, the canal, with all its wharves, locks, machinery, and all its appurtenances, shall be the property of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, free of all indemnification. The wharves, locks, machinery and appurtenances shall be repaired five years before, so as to be delivered in perfect good order.

ART. 15. As soon as the present contract is ratified by MM. BELLY & Co., previous sanction of the executive power, it shall become and shall be published as a law of this Republic.

Given in the Hall of Congress, MANAGUA, April 6, 1859.

On 29th March, a decree was passed by the Congress of Nicaragua, annulling the old Canal Charter for unfulfillment by the grantees, and declaring the transit free to *all nations*, when, in the judgment of the President, it should be deemed advantageous to Nicaragua, and with a reservation of the right of granting transit privileges.

Now it will be observed that this decree is, what lawyers would term an *escrow*; that is, not to be valid until the President of Nicaragua shall deem it proper to promulgate the same with his approbation. This he has not yet done.

The transit stands in this position: The old Canal grant has been annulled, the Vandyke-Wallace Charter has been made by the State of Nicaragua; a contract for a Canal has been made with Mr. BELLY.

The Vandyke-Wallace party have the mail contract; the President of the United States has assured the contractors that he will escort the mails across Nicaragua, and protect the contractors; Gen. JESUS notified the President that Nicaragua ardently desired that the mails of the United States should be transported across Nicaragua; and also notified the Vandyke-Wallace grantees that the mails, passengers and freights could be transported across Nicaragua under their charter, and these parties are understood to be making all the necessary arrangements to fulfill their contract with the Post-office Department, and their charter from Nicaragua.

Should they carry their measures successfully through, their action will virtually settle the whole matter by a practical opening of this much-debated transit, and the world may go on its way in peace, leaving the dust to settle on the Nicaraguan squabbles of the last six years, as calmly as it now lies on the wars of the Greeks and the Persians for the control of the Hellespont.

The Wreck of the Argo.

The value of judgments based upon testimony merely telegraphic never lacks illustration. It was only a day or two ago that one of our cotemporaries made the loss of the *Argo*, a steamship of the Galway line, the text of a serious discourse upon the carelessness with which transatlantic steamers are too commonly sailed. The public was led, of course, to the inference that this special case was but one out of several proofs of recklessness on the part of the Galwegian commanders. Many a prudent reader must have mentally resolved to avoid in future a route so haunted by dangers.

It happens, unfortunately enough, that this Irish line has really met with several little accidents during the year of its existence. Not one of these accidents, however, has been attended with loss of life. Most of them happened in the opening months of the experiment, and resulted from the hasty employment at the outset of old and unseaworthy vessels, which have since been replaced by staunch and steady-going craft of the class of the *Argo* and *Circassian*. Still they are accidents on the record, and by strengthening the belief of the uninformed in the bad management of the line, must tend strongly to discourage an enterprise which has had to struggle against a host of opposing influences, but which deserves permanent success.

We are the more happy, therefore, to be able to say that the misadventure of the *Argo* proves, on inquiry, to have been just such an accident as the most prudent pilotage could not have avoided. Obliged by her call at St. Johns, N. F., to approach a difficult coast, the *Argo* found herself on the 28th ult. surrounded by one of those dense fogs, in which the neighborhood of Cape Race is so apt to be shrouded. Proceeding with the utmost caution, the officers soon descried and spoke a small fishing vessel, when, in answer to the inquiries of the Captain of the *Argo*, the fishermen confidently indicated the position of the steamer, its distance from the breakers, and of course pointed out the proper course to be taken in order to avoid all danger. The vessel had scarcely put about in obedience to the helm, when the very peril which the fishermen had projected to the distance of six miles, and in quite a different direction, was instantly encountered. The ship was among the breakers, and before her headway could be overcome, she struck upon the rocks. This misfortune was, therefore, clearly traceable to the misinformation furnished by persons whose knowledge of the coast the officers of the *Argo* had a right to regard as competent. The most careful pilot must have done precisely what the Captain of the *Argo* did. The vessel was lost, not through defect, but through the perfection of caution. There is nothing therefore in the case to bring discredit upon the line or upon its officers, or to dissuade the most timorous from availing themselves of its advantages. To concede thus much is simple justice, and we are sure that the verdict of every competent sea-going officer of any rival line will confirm our view of the matter.

The Case of Plumer.

The near approaching festival of our national independence is in a fair way of being blackened by a most indecent conflict between the President of the United States on the one side, and a vast array of the most respectable citizens of Massachusetts upon the other, over the body of a poor boy named Plumer, sentenced to death in Boston for mutiny.

Since the trial of this youth was completed, new evidence bearing on his case has been produced, and this of such a character that ten out of the twelve jurymen by whom he was convicted have individually petitioned the President for a commutation of his sentence. These petitions of men upon whom the execution of the condemned boy, in the actual circumstances of the case, would fix forever the horrible consciousness that they had been unwittingly made parties to a judicial murder, have been fortified by the appeals of almost all the leading lawyers of Massachusetts and of nearly twenty thousand persons of all ranks, occupations and positions in life throughout the New-England States. So deep and strong has the feeling of respectable men in Boston been, that the action of the law in this instance would be the height of cruel injustice, that a Committee of gentlemen went on to Washington, at their own expense and of their own motion, to plead with Mr. BUCHANAN for at least a respite of the sentence. In the face of the facts as they appear before the public we own ourselves unable to conceive of anything that can possibly be alleged, with any show of decency, to bear out the refusal of such a request as this. If the petitions offered in behalf of PLUMER were the mere expression of a morbid and uninquiring pseudo-philanthropy, there might be some shadow of reason for hurrying the unhappy boy upon his fate. But it is an insult to the American nation to assume that thousands of such citizens as those whose names have been appended to these documents are deliberately trifling with the majesty of the law. The existence, number and character of these petitions established a *prima facie* ground for granting their request; and the good name of our institutions throughout the world must suffer seriously from anything which wears the appearance of an Executive disregard of that quality of mersy in which the poet tells us sceptred kings find the brightest ornament of their power.

But painful and inexplicable as every American citizen would feel the cause of the Government to be, were no heed paid to this imposing demand for patience in our justice, the matter threatens to wear a still darker and more damning hue. Incredible as it may appear, this case, involving the young life of a human being and the honor of American law, is to be made to turn, we are openly assured, upon the machinations of party. The political passions and tendencies of that section of our country in which this tragedy is passing, have been enlisted for or against the prisoner, and we are menaced with a spectacle such as the bitterest enemy of Republican Government has never ventured to portray, in the ghoul-like squabbles of party-spirit at the foot of the gallows, and before the open grave of an American boy. For the sake of our reputation, if for no higher motive, we trust that this thing may be instantly done away with. The President must assuredly have been blinded by too great confidence in some special source of information. It is impossible that this should not be so. And therefore we cannot permit ourselves to doubt that on a more mature consideration of the case, he will see what is so plain now to all men of all parties, that the dignity and humanity of our Government are at stake, and that to hasten the consummation of a sentence upon the justice of which such a tremendous weight of presumptive doubt now presses, will be to compromise the credit of the Government in the most unnecessary and dangerous way.

The guilt of Plumer, if he be guilty, can be easily ascertained hereafter. The important point of the moment is, that the boy be not deliberately sacrificed, or the Executive exposed to anything like the appearance of a rabid battle for his blood.

A Diplomat in Difficulties.

The embarrassments of an Envoy accredited to one of two rival Governments in the same country, can hardly be exaggerated. The canons of diplomacy, which have authorized him to recognize and correspond with the real Original Jacobs, forbid all intercourse with the upstart and pretender on the other side, whom he expected to ignore in the flesh and to deny in the spirit. Yet it often happens that this non-existent Government is the very one which gives him all imaginable trouble and which tries his temper constantly with temptations to a breach of epistolary non-intercourse.

Mexico affords a case in point. Mr. MCLANE, the most intelligent and at the same time the most zealous of representatives, has seen with just indignation the slaughter of American citizens at Tacubaya, and has felt the full force of the inconvenience of having no Consuls to correspond with in the interior towns. To employ his diplomatic functions in such emergencies must therefore have been with the Minister an almost irresistible instinct. His only question of difficulty must have been upon whom to turn his batteries. He could not open fire upon President JUAREZ, for the sympathy of the Liberal Government was known to be on the side of justice in these and all other similar cases; and the willingness of JUAREZ to grant all Mr. MCLANE could ask, was only equaled by his poverty in the means of gratification. Besides, wherever the Liberal Government prevails, as it does in all the seaports, our Consuls enjoy the *exequatur* of the Constitutional Executive, and are therefore unaffected by the Consul-abolishing decree of MIRAMON. The only alternative left to our angry Minister was therefore to address the Conservative chieftain. He has recorded his protest, and has demanded that the decree revoking the *exequaturs* of our Consuls shall be rescinded.

Conscious of his rights, he now calmly pauses for a reply. Now, as we cannot help thinking that in this instance the zeal of our Envoy has carried him beyond the limits of discretion, we are afraid that we can easily anticipate what the reply of MIRAMON will be. Mr. MCLANE will be told that, having denied the egitimate character of the *regime* established at the capital, it is a violation of precedent and propriety for him to seek to entertain relations with it on these or any other topics. With this saving clause premised, there will of course follow a repetition of the disclaimer, which MIRAMON has uniformly made of all responsibility for the affair of Tacubaya, alleging the murderous acts there committed to have been an outburst of sanguinary temper, such as any soldiery is liable to in the heat of victory. With respect to the consulates, it will be both easy and fair for MIRAMON to say, that the *exequatur* of a Government which Americans disown can be of no possible value to an American Consul; and that if it were, it would be a ridiculous stultification for the American Consul to demand it.

What rejoinder can Mr. MCLANE make to such reply? Must he not content himself with making a note of it? In simple truth it is both cruel and unnecessary to subject a man of Mr. MCLANE'S active and practical temperament to play the part which any American Minister must now occupy between these two lay figures, styled Mexican Governments. Let him get his treaties from the Juarez Government, and come away. He has had a difficult post to fill and he has filled it most creditably. He has put the United States morally in the right before Mexico, and in doing this he has exhausted the resources of diplomacy for the present. It is time that our Government should take other measures for helping efficiently to terminate the ridiculous and dangerous imbroglio of authorities in which the Mexican Republic is involved.

THOMPSON'S SALOON CLOSED.—The famous refreshment saloon, known as THOMPSON'S, in Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin streets, was closed last night, and its handsome front was covered with posters, announcing that the furniture will be offered for sale on the 12th of August. The premises have been leased to a mercantile firm for $18 000 a year. THOMPSON'S was one of the principal features of Broadway for many years, and for a long time was considered as altogether the most elegant and luxurious establishment of the kind in the City.

POLITICAL.

Political Movements and Indications—The Canvass of 1860.

PARTIES IN IOWA—THE DEMOCRACY INDORSING THE CUBA SCHEME—REPUBLICAN MOVEMENTS.

The Republicans of Iowa met in State Convention at Des Moines June 23, and the Democratic State Convention assembled in the same town on the following day. The Democracy had a very equally section, from the quarrels of Douglasites and Buchananites. A correspondent of the Chicago *Press and Tribune* writes:

"BENJAMIN M. SAMUELS moved the appointment of the Committee on Resolutions. The Administration took alarm and moved that Judge MASON be made Chairman. The Douglasites declaimed loudly against the unwarrantable proposition, and having precedent all in their favor, after a brief flurry MASON declined and SAMUELS was made father of the platform. But the victory was brief. A majority of the Committee were of the Buchanan stripe, and retired to make a platform on which to make up the candidates, with trembling hopes of conciliation from both wings. Meanwhile the Convention amused itself in the vain endeavor to evoke a speech from some of the "stars" on the old boards of Democracy.

At 6½ o'clock, the Committee appeared. Col. SAMUELS mounted the rostrum, and read the resolutions. They indorsed the Cincinnati Platform, declared the organized Territories entitled to Squatter Sovereignty, declared there was no power on earth to stop a Territorial Legislature passing a slave code, and that the Democracy was independent of the Supreme Court, and were not bound by their decisions. They are in favor of a revenue tariff—condemn CASS on the right of naturalized foreigners to protection abroad—in favor of Cuba, a homestead law, Pacific Railroad. They are in favor of an economical administration of the General Government, and opposed to the Slave-trade. Beside this, there is a batch of resolutions on State policy, condemning the prohibitory liquor law, the free school law, and opposed to all 'wool.'

Upon comparison of the resolutions, I find both DOUGLAS and BUCHANAN snubbed, and anything but the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty and the Cuba burglary approved."

The Democratic nominees finally agreed upon were as follows:

For Governor—AUG. C. DODGE.
For Lieutenant-Governor—Judge BARRETT.
Judges Supreme Court—Messrs. MASON, WILSON and HALL.

The Republican Convention got on without fighting, and nominated the following ticket:

For Governor—S. J. KIRKWOOD.
For Lieutenant-Governor—N. J. ROSCH.
Judges Supreme Court—Judge STOCKTON, Ex-Governor LOWE, and C. BALDWIN.

Among the strong resolutions adopted by the Convention were the following:

Resolved, That we condemn the principle advocated by the Democratic Party, of no prohibition of Slavery in the Territories, and proclaim as our principle, no interference with liberty by the President, Congress, or by the Federal Court.

Resolved, That we claim for citizens, native and naturalized, liberty of conscience, equality of rights, and the free exercise of the right of Suffrage. We favor whatever legislative and administrative reform may be necessary to protect these rights, and guard against their infringement or abuse, and we oppose any abridgement whatever of the right of naturalization now secured by law to emigrants, and all discrimination between native and naturalized citizens, whether by the amendment of a State Constitution or otherwise. And we cordially approve of the action taken by the Republican State Central Committee in regard to the amendment proposed by the Massachusetts Legislature to its Constitution.

Resolved, That the Republican Party will forever oppose the demand of the Southern Democracy for the enactment of a Slave Code for the Territories.

GENERAL POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

Senator BROWN, of Mississippi, recently received the compliment of a Barbecue—a style of Southern entertainment to which he is no stranger, having frequently been called out for long speeches on such occasions. This last one was given near the town of Terry, and afforded Mr. BROWN an opportunity to make a speech in behalf of the doctrine of manifest destiny. The Vicksburg *Whig* says:

"The Governor declared himself in favor of taking Cuba, honorably if we can, if not, take it anyhow. He also wanted Mexico, Hayti, Jamaica, and all the land "lying around loose" any where adjacent to the United States. He proclaimed himself a fillibuster, and wanted to see them at work. He was opposed to repealing the African Slave trade, but thought several of the laws against it ought to be repealed and the rest remodeled. In short, the Governor proclaimed himself in favor of everything except the Union, and praised every quality of our people except patriotism."

The troubles of the Indiana Democracy are becoming complicated. One wing of the party has fixed upon the 9th of January, 1860, as the day for holding the State Convention, not only for the nomination of a State ticket, but for the election of delegates to the Charleston Convention. The other wing objects to the day, which is Monday, because it will keep delegates away from their families over Sunday; and, besides, the State Central Committee decides that the body shall be a Delegate, not a Mass Convention. The Committee peremptorily refuse to change the day, and the explanation of the state of things is hinted at by the New-Albany *Tribune* as follows:

"There is a deep design in the manner in which the arrangements of the Central Committee have been made, and no doubt the plot was concocted in No. 24 Parmer House, by BRIGHT, ROBINSON, HAMMOND & Co. They intended to control the State Convention, and they don't wish to have as much trouble as they had in 1858. They obtained control of the Convention then, but they had hard work of it, and the Douglas party has increased and strengthened since. By securing the right kind of delegates, preventing the masses from attending, and having one day (Sunday) in which to "fix up" those who are inclined to follow the 'Little Giant,' BRIGHT and ROBINSON can secure their object—which is nothing less than *the appointment of Anti-Douglas delegates to the Charleston Convention.* And they will do it—mark the prediction."

The perplexity attending the alleged forgeries at Salem, Mass., has given rise to sundry political developments. The last phase of this affair is a letter addressed by Mr. J. HOLBROOK, Special Post-office Agent, to the Boston *Traveller*. He denies the *Traveller's* statement that he had been misled in indorsing the genuineness of the documents furnished to the President, and adds the following expression of his views:

"It is a lesson that I early learned in my official experience, that a polite and courteous demeanor, even in those charged with delinquencies, does not necessarily prove their guilt, while it is not safe to set down rough and boorish manners as proof positive of an honest heart. I have known exceedingly polite men turn out to be very upright, and others of quite opposite exterior qualities turn out to be very dishonest. I have had *suspected Postmasters keep all kinds of attentions upon me, who found themselves in the State Prison, through my exertions, in less than three months*; and I have had others, resting under like suspicions, order me out of their offices, who proved to be very honest men, and who were finally, with my assistance, fully restored to public confidence. So that I long since adopted the plan of wholly discarding such deceptive considerations when in the pursuit of truth.

The Salem case was made no exception to this rule. From the *facts*, ascertained in my own way, I did report to the Department that "everything was right and straight," and that the "Perkins petition was, after all, a *genuine* document." If you, Sir, or any one else, will disprove the correctness of the report submitted in this case, I will agree to give up the flattering "reputation" you accord to me, and at once resign my place.

The *Traveller* publishes this letter without comment.

The Newark *Daily Advertiser* has little faith in party platforms. In speaking of the probable effect of the Dong as letter upon the Charleston Convention, it says:

"The Convention may adopt some platform exempt from the sentiments objected to by the Illinois Senator. What then? Will that prevent the Southern men from proceeding on a basis well understood, but not incorporated in the platform? Those platforms are unmeaning generalities which may be made to assume almost any definition; and what is more, other principles may, in fact, become the ground of party proceedings, though not so much as alluded to therein.

Some interesting developments of the way in which returns were forged in Minnesota in the canvass of 1857, in order to insure a Democratic triumph, are given by the Minnesota papers. The Chatfield *Republican* and the St. Paul *Minnesotian* publish the details of the story. The statement is as follows:

"In a recent public conversation, ex Gov. GORMAN declared that he knew from his own personal knowledge that the Rice men, headed by HENRY M. RICE himself, old two years ago, in BACKUS'S law office, *fix up the plan by means of which the canvass of the election in 1857 was made.* The Governor further declared that it was known not only to himself but to others in and around St. Paul, that the first arrangement of H. M. RICE with the returns defeated SIBLEY, but that this created such a row in the camp of the Breech Clouts, that RICE backed down and altered the plan and SIBLEY was elected by the next arrangement by 249 majority. "Damn it," said the Governor, referring to the Democrats present, "we all know this, and these same tricky Breech-Cloot Maccasinites would sat themselves up again, for honest Democrats to vote for." Although one of HENRY M. RICE'S best friends in Chatfield was present at this conversation, he did not dispute these damaging charges of the Ex-Governor against Mr. RICE, simply contenting himself by opening and shutting his eyes in well-feigned astonishment. If what the Ex-Governor said in the presence of his Democratic brethren be true, and we have no reason to doubt a word, Mr. LYNDE'S charges are all sustained, and are well-known to be true by every prominent Democrat in the State."

The Chicago *Press and Tribune*, commenting upon this exposure, remarks:

"The reign of sham Democracy has made Minnesota perhaps the most luckless commonwealth in the American Union, after Virginia. Her people, swindled by one precedent in the loan of their credit to moonshine railroads and broken-down currency mills, have now the satisfaction of learning that they were completely divested of all political rights at their first State election, and that their first Governor, and probably their first Legislature, their first Senators and Representatives in Congress, were foisted upon them by a villainy hardly paralleled in the history of free government. It will be remembered that after the election of 1857, the *Republican* Press of the State charged upon the Federal officers and the leading members of the opposite party a series of high-handed frauds in the voting of the Indian tribes, and the forging of returns from Pembina and several other wilderness precincts. These statements were supported by such evidence as made them generally believed, but hitherto there has been *no testimony* to the conclave where the frauds were hatched, sufficient to bring the evidence to the point of demonstration."

Colonel JAMES S. DEAS, of Alabama, writes to the Mobile *Mercury* that his name appeared without his knowledge among the Vice-Presidents of a recent fire-eating assemblage in that State. The Colonel says he neither approves nor disapproves the acts of the President, but he *is not* a fire eater.

The Democracy in Georgia are fighting lustily among themselves. In addition to the quarrels of a larger character, to which we have referred heretofore, we discover new evidences of a belligerent temper in a correspondence published in the Savannah *Republican*, in which the Editor of that paper figures as a principal. The *Republican*, which is a temperate journal, in striving to moderate the fury of some of the more ardent supporters of the "Southern Rights" school, in its issue of June 17, bore down upon one Judge JOHN A. JONES, who is popularly known as "of Fabius Knome;" and for this offence has been taken to task by a son of that gentleman. Young JONES espouses his father's quarrels very much after the manner of Mr. B. B. BEERS, who challenges editors whenever they say anything disrespectful of BEERS *pere*. The Editor of the *Republican* replies calmly to JONES, assures him that he had no desire to insult his father, but had commented upon his course as a public man, and should continue to do as he saw fit. It is not mentioned whether a fresh duel is to grow out of this affair. Meanwhile, the curious reader of political gossip may like to know the quality of the article which moved the indignation of Mr. JONES. Its concluding paragraph was as follows:

"As to the abuse of the *Republican* and its editor, which forms the chief staple of the remainder of the letter, we simply respond to it by assuring the writer that he can have no worse opinion, or entertain no greater degree of 'pity' for either, than we do for himself, and though we may consummate his happiness by being hung from one of 'the live oaks in the neighborhood of Savannah,' should he not mend his ways, if he escapes the same infliction from the tallest pine tree of the County of Pork, it will only be that the world is yet shrewd enough to 'cheat the devil of his dues.'"

Judge HAWLEY, an influential Democrat of Steuben County, in this State, has left the ranks of the Democracy. He has published a review of the course of his party, holds its leaders responsible for gross violations of pledges, and an outrageous course towards the people of Kansas, and intimates that he shall hereafter feel constrained to act with the Republican Party.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—By a fatality which is as inexplicable as it is deplorable, all managers, and more especially managers in their novitiate, insist on thrusting "She Stoops to Conquer" before a free and enlightened public. Possessed with the morbid and much-mistaken belief, shared possibly by half-a-dozen actors in various parts of the Union, but repudiated by everybody else, that this comedy, which was very good in its time, is good in our time, and that the little bits of sentiment mixed up with littler pieces of tawdry bombast—tinselled platitude of the *ad captandum* description—are entertaining to a people accustomed to listen to the uproarious laudation of the American Eagle, the Goddess of Liberty, and other similar animals, by SOOTHAM.

Politicians of the High-falutin School—the theatrical directors of Gotham—delight to produce "She Stoops to Conquer," semi-occasionally. We say semi-occasionally, meaning whenever Mr. BLAKE'S services are available for *Mr. Hardcastle*. Since it is only to see Mr. BLAKE that any City man or woman would consent in July weather to sit out that extremely obsolete performance. Our rural cousins generally like the piece well enough, when they witness it for the first time, and especially if this comedy signalizes their first appearance in any theatre. It is good fun to see the two handsome young muffs mistake a gentleman's mansion for an inn. It is glorious to observe how the young lady seizes upon their mistake, and makes the most of it. There cannot possibly be anything finer than the facility with which the respectable old country squire persists in deceiving himself under difficulties which would have undeceived anybody else in one-fourth of the time. But when *Mr. Lumpkin* introduces his boorish manners, smacks his whip without the smallest occasion in the faces of the assembled company, and moreover desiring

Miss Constantine Neville
To get to the devil,

in very plain language, the rustic heart is gladdened in the rustic breast and the rustic body almost leaps out of the parquet for joy. Happy Rustic! blessed forever be the rural innocence that is fresh enough to be amused at *Tony Lumpkin*, and to laugh at the *fade* commonplace of *Mr. Hardcastle* and friends.

The greater part of the audience at the Metropolitan last evening, and there were not many in all, appeared to have dropped in from the country, where the asparagus and the peas come from, and they seemed to enjoy the piece vastly, and not altogether without reason, since it was played quite well enough to be enjoyed by anybody who was new to it. Mr. BLAKE did not overdo *Mr. Hardcastle* by any means as much as he is accustomed to overdo *Sir Anthony Absolute*. JORDAN overdid the bashful style more than he is accustomed to overdo anything, but did the rest of the rôle well. The *Diggory* of Mr. REYNOLDS was admirably acted, and Mr. HOLLAND adorned the somewhat stupid fun "writ down" for *Mr. Lumpkin* with a genuine old country twang that was fresh and pleasant. We have seen Mrs. VERNON play much better than she does in *Mrs. Hardcastle*, while Miss CLIFTON'S *Lady Barmond* was natural, lively and good. We shall be kind to the *Miss Neville* of the evening, and say nothing of her performance. The orchestra, under Mr. MOLLENHAUER, was good, in spite of his free use of the sheepskin and the brass; and the theatre was cool, owing in part to ventilation, in part to the fountain in the vestibule, and in part

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN PUBLICAN.—GEORGE E. SHERWOOD, a well-known publican of this City, and an active politician, died on last Wednesday evening of paralysis, after a protracted illness. Mr. SHERWOOD was in his fortieth year at the time of his death. He was born in Connecticut, but has been living in this City for nearly twenty years, nearly all of which time he was proprietor of an extensive saloon in Broadway, where the active men of the Opposition parties were wont to meet and discuss affairs of State. "Sherwood's" was to the Opposition party of the day what the "Fewter Mug" is to the Democracy. He took no insignificant part in local politics. When the old Broadway House was a power, Mr. SHERWOOD was a member of the Whig Committee, and in 1853 received from that party the nomination for County Clerk, but was beaten, as he has been the previous year, in an effort to become Assistant Alderman for the Third Ward. Lately he was a member of the American Party, but soon left it for the Republican and at the last election his name was again presented for the Opposition nomination for County Clerk, but the terms of the coalition then made gave the candidacy to an American. He was at the time of his death Vice-President of the Young Men's Republican Committee. His wife died about a year ago, and he leaves behind six orphan children. The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 6 West Forty-first street, on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Rye, Westchester County, for interment. A special meeting of the Young Men's Republican Central Committee was held last evening, when appropriate resolutions were passed and arrangements made to attend the funeral.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.—The Commissioners met at noon yesterday, all the members of the Board being present. Reports made to City Inspector DELAVAN with reference to the condition of the streets were submitted. They represent the different Wards as continually improving in cleanliness. Col. DELAVAN stated that he had received a communication from the Comptroller, to the effect that as no provision was now made by ordinance for the appointment of Inspectors of slaughter-houses, he could sign no more warrants for the payment of individuals acting in that capacity. Col. D. represented the importance of the duties performed by these officials, and on motion of Doctor MILLER, authority was given him to appoint temporarily as many as he should deem necessary. The Chief Inspector called the attention of the Board to the vast quantities of decayed fruit and vegetables daily arriving in the City. The Mayor was authorized to have such fruit or vegetables destroyed or removed from the City when the Commissioners should not be in session. The bills of THOMAS WALLACE for $111, and that of CHARLES DIECH, amounting to $102, for their services as Health Wardens of the Seventeenth and Twentieth Wards, respectively, were presented, and ordered to be paid. Adjourned to Wednesday.

MR. PILSBURY ENTERING UPON HIS DUTIES.—Mr. PILSBURY, the newly appointed Superintendent of Police, entered yesterday upon the duties of his office. He took possession of the rooms at the Police Headquarters, hitherto occupied by the Commissioners. The day was mostly occupied in receiving the visits of his friends and leading citizens. All congratulate the City on having secured his services as the head of the Police bureau. Mr. PILSBURY promised to apprise himself of his duties, and use all the powers delegated to him for the suppression of crime and immorality in the City. He intimated his intention to put an end to Sunday liquor selling, to shut up gambling hells, and to eject abandoned females from walking the streets at night. He will not at present make any changes in the *personnel* of his office, but declares his purpose to have no more men drawing salaries than are required to do the necessary work.

QUARANTINE MOVEMENTS.—The *Falcon* continued, yesterday, at her moorings at Red Hook, but her furniture and fixtures were going on board. She will not be moved until there is an actual necessity for her by the arrival of other "doubtful cases of fever." The "receiving ship" has not yet been provided. She will be anchored opposite the Quarantine ground, possibly on the Long Island side of the channel, and after disinfecting to their respective destinations those cases which have been provided for in the resolutions of the Commissioners, such remaining cases as can go to either Black-well's Island, Ward's Island, or to the *Falcon*, will be treated where they are.

ATTEMPTED INFANTICIDE.—On Thursday afternoon, a well-dressed German woman called at a house in Fifty sixth-street, near First avenue, having a bundle in her possession. She asked to be shown the yard, and soon returned with the same bundle, apparently, and in a moment or two left the house. A few moments after her departure, the cries of an infant were heard in the yard, and on looking, a live male infant, apparently about a week old, was found in the vault. The little stranger was sent to the Child's Nursery on Ward's Island, and properly cared for. The German woman escaped.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—A man yesterday, after depositing his hat and coat on the dock foot of Clarkson street, jumped into the water. Several planks were thrown to him, but he would not avail himself of the opportunity to save himself. A spectator jumped in and brought him to the dock, but he was dead when landed. The deceased was not identified until after the inquest, when he proved to be JAMES P. WHITEHEAD, a carman. The cause of his drowning himself was not learned.

SINGULAR DISPOSITION OF A DEAD CHILD.—About daylight yesterday morning a handsome child's coffin was found on the steps of the dwelling-house, No. 39 Elm-street. On looking into the coffin, the body of a dead infant was discovered. The child was about a week old and was encased in a fine linen shroud. No marks of violence were apparent on the body, and its parentage could not be ascertained. An inquest was held, and a verdict given of "Death from unknown causes."

ARREST OF AN ESCAPED CONVICT.—THOS. MERHAN, *alias* Gallagher, who recently escaped from Blackwell's Island, was arrested yesterday, and sent back to his old quarters to serve out the remainder of his term. He resisted arrest at first, but a vigorous blow on his head with a policeman's baton "brought him to his senses."

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—JAMES SMITH, a colored boy, 10 years old, fell from the fourth story of No. 25 Laurens street, yesterday afternoon, and was instantly killed. An inquest was held and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY have promptly made an arrangement with the Agents of the steamer *Glasgow*, to call at St. Johns, Newfoundland, and take the passengers of the *Argo*, who will be forwarded to their destination.

The Hamburg Mail steamer *Saxonia*, Capt. EHLERS, left yesterday for Southampton and Hamburg with 109 passengers, and $100,000 in specie.

The Gate-Houses at the New Reservoir.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the official proceedings of the Board of Councilmen, June 27th, as published, *the following resolution was suppressed*—offered by Councilman PLATT:

Resolved, that the Croton Aqueduct Board be, and are hereby directed to have the gate-houses, aqueduct, and their appurtenances for the reservoir constructed by FAIRCHILD, WALKER & Co., under the contract made and concluded the 2d day of April, in the year 1858, by and between the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board, of the first part, and EGBERT N. FAIRCHILD, ISAAC D. COLEMAN, STEPHEN C. WALKER, and HENRY J. BROWN, contractors, of the second part, and where said contract provides the price to be paid for any kind of work, or similar work, the same price shall be paid, and where said contract does not provide the price to be paid for such work or similar work, it shall be paid for at prices agreed upon between the Croton Aqueduct Board and the aforesaid contractors, before the commencement respectively of such items of work.

Adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—McCarthy, Bickford, Jones, Tipper, Bulteel, Gilmore, Van Tine, Rhodes, Hall, Cornell, Platt, Ottarson, Lent, Allen, McConnell, Townsend, Valentine, Frear.

Negative—Craft, Darrow, Foss, Laimbeer, Decker.

Why was not this resolution published in the regular and official proceedings? Because it contains a bold proposition to plunder the City on its face, and necessarily requires secrecy for its full consummation. It proposes to *give* FAIRCHILD, WALKER & Co. more than $20,000 extra on the single item of concrete; more than the same work has once been contracted for by the Croton Aqueduct Board, to BALDWIN & JAYCOX. But there are other reasons why secrecy is necessary in this matter.

This resolution was got up by Messrs. FAIRCHILD, WALKER & Co., and has been worked through the Board of Councilmen at their instigation. It is designed to displace a fair *bona fide* contract, letting the gate-houses to Messrs. BALDWIN & JAYCOX, which was in all respects highly favorable to the interests of the City. And more, it is designed to make the same work cost the City more than $100,000 more than the contract for the same work made with BALDWIN & JAYCOX. This proposition is capable of demonstration. It is, therefore, necessary for those who wish to spring this resolution upon the City unawares, to observe secrecy as far as possible.

But again. Who pretends that the mode of doing this work of great magnitude, contemplated by this resolution, is best for the interests of the City? And who believes that it is to be carried out under that resolution?

What! the various items of a large work costing $200,000 to be agreed upon between the parties before the work is begun? The proposition is absurd—to believe it could be done, would be to believe in the corruptibility of the Croton Aqueduct Board, which no one will believe. The object of the resolution is to lay the foundation of subsequent action, which will give FAIRCHILD, WALKER & Co. this work *at their own prices*.

We shall see whether the Board of Aldermen can be made to carry this resolution through.

If so bold a manœuvre as this can be made to go through, it is high time that the power of confirmation of contracts should be taken away from the Council.

J.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE COMMON COUNCIL—AN IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.—A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last night, to advance the business, which from one cause or another, has been delayed. Numberless resolutions were offered upon almost every conceivable subject, the substance of the most important of which, will be found herewith. The resolution offered by Alderman DAYTON at a previous meeting, (and laid over under the rule, because it required an expenditure of money) to appoint a special Committee of three, with power to open a negotiation with the General Government for the purchase of land, so that that portion of the city, lying on the Wallabout Bay and adjacent thereto, can have the benefit of a water front, was called up in its order. The resolution, though rather vague and general in its terms, we understand from the mover, contemplates the opening of a new street from the foot of Clinton-street along the water front North of the Marine Hospital, intersecting Kent-avenue, at or nearly opposite Hewes-street, thereby opening a new thoroughfare to the Eastern District of the city, and and an extended water front along almost the whole distance, between the two points named. The proposition is not entirely a new one. On two former occasions, Committees were appointed with a similar object in view,—a general one, to secure water-front, but in neither case did the effort accomplish anything. It is understood, however, that now something can be done. Alderman DAYTON urged the adoption of the resolution, because it would benefit the whole city. Alderman SOMERS opposed the resolution, because he believed nothing could be done with the General Government in the matter, and also because it would be taxing the whole city for the benefit particularly of the Eleventh Ward. Some years ago, he said, certain citizens of that Ward bought up this water front at a mere song, and sold out the interest of the Ward to the General Government, at a price which enabled them to pocket some $250,000. He did not now exactly like to tax the whole city to get back a portion of this water front at an enormous price. Alderman KALBFLEISCH was decidedly in favor of making another effort. He had been to Washington twice upon this subject, and though they failed then, he thought a Committee would be successful now, and he believed that the whole cost would not exceed $40,000. It seems that the only water front owned by the city now, in the the Wallabout, is the block between Clinton and Vanderbilt avenues, a distance of 200 feet, besides the width of the avenues. This so cuts up the property belonging to the United States, that it is supposed that, rather than have two avenues running through this property, the agent will, on condition of closing up one avenue, be willing to part with the water front, between the two points named, for a reasonable consideration. The resolution was finally adopted, but it is not supposed that the Committee will be able to report before October next. A resolution that the Board take a vacation from the third Monday in July until the first Monday in August was offered, and laid upon the table under the rule. It will doubtless be adopted at the next meeting. Resolutions to fence lots and put up gas posts in different parts of the city were adopted. Permission was given the Long Island Ferry Company to make repairs at the foot of South Eighth-street. The matter of looking after obstructions to the docks in the Eastern District was referred to a Special Committee of three, Aldermen STRONG, DARROW and SCHOLES. A notice was ordered published of the intention to flag sidewalks on Bedford-avenue to the width of ten feet. It was on this avenue the water procession formed and countermarched. It is destined to be one of the best avenues of the city, and one of the most prominent thoroughfares. An ordinance to prohibit office-holders, their deputies and clerks from becoming bondsmen or sureties for contractors employed by the city, was referred to the Law Committee. An amendment to the ordinance defining the duties of City Treasurer, offered by Alderman SCHOLES, was referred to the Law Committee. He proposes that the Treasurer shall make quarterly reports to the Board, and state therein the amount of money on hand and in what banks deposited. A resolution was also adopted, requesting the Harbor Commissioners to prevent obstruction of docks and piers.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE COMING ANNIVERSARY.—The Special Committee of the Common Council appointed to make arrangements to celebrate the National Anniversary, were able to agree upon the following programme last evening: National salutes will be fired at sunrise, noon and sunset in the Western District, on Fort Greene, in the Eastern District and at Greenpoint. The bells will be rung throughout the City an hour each at morning, noon and at sunset. In the evening there will be a display of fireworks in front of the City Hall and also at the corner of Ainslie-street and Graham-avenue. Dodworth's Band will furnish music at the former and Turil's Band at the latter place. At 10 o'clock A. M. Professor RAYMOND, of the Polytechnic Institute, will deliver an oration in front of the City Hall and the Declaration of Independence will be read. There will be no general parade of the military, but several companies have signified their intention of coming out.

ITEMS.—It is stated that the City Railroad Company intend to put such cars upon their roads as can be managed by one man, and then the services of a conductor be dispensed with.... A boy, five years old, name unknown, was drowned in the Atlantic Basin yesterday.... The house of Mrs. MCCLEM, on Flushing-avenue, near Cumberland-street, was robbed, on Friday night, of property valued at $260.... The First Baptist Church, Thursday evening, presented their late pastor, the Rev. O. W. BADGER, with a set of AUDUBON'S works, *The Birds of America*.... A new ferry dock will be commenced, on Monday next, at the foot of South Eighth-street.... A man named JAMES O'NEIL fell from the top of a house to the sidewalk in Pacific-street, Thursday night, and, strange to say, he was not seriously injured.

THE NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.—In nearly all of the public schools yesterday, there were exercises in honor of the National Anniversary. In every school there was a large attendance of the parents and friends of the pupils, and all were much pleased with the entertainments. The exercises for the most part consisted of declamation and singing by the pupils, and short spirited, patriotic addresses by others. The children enjoyed the occasion much.

A DANGEROUS COLLISION.—A dangerous collision took place about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, between the South Seventh-street Ferry boat *Onalaska*, NIMROD BALSEY, pilot, and the *Curlew*, BOARDMAN SANFORD, pilot, belonging to the Peck-slip Ferry Company. The collision took place just as the boats were entering their respective slips. The *Curlew* was the most severely damaged. None of the passengers were injured.

LITERARY CLUB.—The Cosmopolitan Literary Club have elected the following officers for the ensuing term: *President*—JEREMIAH F. MCSWEENY. *Vice Presidents*—Joseph O'Neil, L. G. Gillick. *Recording Secretary*—P. W. Derham. *Corresponding Secretary*—C. F. Nagle. *Treasurer*—James H. Tracy.

JOINT BOARD.—The Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors, to fix the amount of money necessary to be raised to carry on the City Government the next year, held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon, but without transacting any business of importance, adjourned to one week from next Monday.

ELECTION OF FIRE WARDENS.—The Board of Trustees of the Western District Fire Department met last evening, and elected the following-named persons as Fire Wardens: ROBERT BAIR, of Engine Co. No. 3, and WILLIAM WALLACE, of Engine Co. No. 11, *vice* JOHN ACKER and STEPHEN MANN, whose terms of office have expired.

BASE BALL.—Two matches of Base Ball were played yesterday at the ground of the Morphy Club, corner of Park and Clinton avenues. The Morphy and Prospect Clubs played—the former making 47 runs to the latter 15. The Eckfords beat the Putnams.

The First Congregational Methodist Church in Brooklyn.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: In your report of the dedication of the First Congregational Methodist Church on Thursday evening, you say the communion service and marble baptismal fount were procured through the exertions of the ladies of the church, which is not correct, as they were *both* obtained *entirely* through the efforts of MRS. J. H. FROST. By giving this correction a place in your paper, you will oblige

A FRIEND TO RIGHT.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
NEW STYLES.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
SINGER'S FAMILY MACHINE, the price of which is only $50, is a light and elegantly-decorated machine, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. Singer's Machines make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co.
HAVE removed temporarily from No. 495 to
No. 501 Broadway,
where they will continue to sell their celebrated
Noiseless Family Sewing Machines,
New styles at reduced prices.
Their removal is only temporary, and in a very short time they will again occupy enlarged and beautiful premises at No. 495.

Summer Clothing
AT
EVANS',
Nos. 65 and 63 Fulton-st.

Alpaca Coats	$1 50 to $6 50
White Linen Pants	1 50 to 3 00
Fancy Linen Pants	1 00 to 3 00
Drop d'Eta Pants	2 50 to 5 00
Summer Cassimere Pants	2 00 to 6 00
Linen Dusters	1 00 to 3 00
Fancy Linen Coats	75 to 3 00
White Duck Coats	2 00 to 5 00
White Vests	1 00 to 3 00
Complete Black Cloth Suits	12 00
Complete Cassimere Suits to match	6 00
Complete Alpaca Suits	5 00
Complete Summer Suits	3 00
&c., &c., &c.,	&c.,

At
EVANS'
Nos. 65 and 63 Fulton-st.,
Between Gold and Cliff sts.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
Of the Legalized Lotteries.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES.

Authorized by the Legislature with Sworn Commissioners to superintend the same.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 365, July 1, 1859.

42, 7, 44, 41, 72, 20, 13, 75, 12, 78, 55, 52, 33, 77, 9.

Class No. 366, July 1, 1859.

53, 66, 31, 51, 18, 32, 48, 35, 2, 57, 10, 28, 20.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 337, June 30, 1859.

60, 10, 45, 63, 16, 47, 48, 62, 24, 75, 59, 29.

Class No. 363, July 1, 1859.

64, 72, 29, 63, 10, 36, 59, 48, 6, 41, 13, 61.

Extra Class, No. 364, July 1, 1859.

2, 43, 5, 49, 53, 31, 40, 28, 16, 19, 6, 12, 46.

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

J. Howard, Exchange and Commission Broker.—Delaware and Southern money bought and sold on the most reasonable terms, Office No. 176 Greenwich-st.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.—I. U. SILLCOX & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale Tatshar, Lace, Napoleon Scarf, and all other fashionable styles of Spring and Summer Neck Ties, Stocks, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Hosiery, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts, Plain, Cross-plait French and English Printed Shirts, Alexandre's, Bajou's and Courvoisier's Kid Gloves, &c.
Particular attention bestowed upon their custom Shirt department. Gentlemen ordering Shirts made from measure may rely upon a good fit and well-executed work.

Harry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, INVIGORATING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Straw Hats.
From England, Switzerland, Italy, China, East Indies and South America, comprising one of the finest assortments ever offered to the public. For sale by LEARY & CO., Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 223 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured.—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also Silk Elastic Stockings for various veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No 2 Vesey st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Fourth of July.—To accommodate their friends from a distance and citizens ready at leisure, FOWLER & WELLS will keep open their Phrenological Rooms No. 308 Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M. Independence Day.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6, Astor House.

Something to Know.—Ladies, if you are in want of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers, &c., for yourselves or your children, either for the City or country, you may be sure of getting precisely what you require at the cheap and popular store of CANTRELL, No. 613 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

The Last Call of the Season from the New Hat Company, No. 118 Nassau st. They have a few more of those Splendid Summer Hats left, which they will sell for $3 to accommodate their customers. Call quick, and take care that you get the right number, or you might have to pay $4 for the same article.

The Riggs Truss has cured several cases of hernia which were considered incurable. It is always cleanly, may be used in bathing, and is indestructible. Also a new Truss for varicocele. No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines Are well adapted to the use of families, tailor's, dressmaker's &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 417 Broadway.

Perego's Unrivaled Summer Hosiery.
ZEPHYR GAUZE UNDER-SHIRTS, &c.,
At low prices.
IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

McLaughlin's Improved French Yoke shirts ready made, all sizes, or made to measure. Store corner of Murray and Greenwich sts.—Under garments for the million.

Campbell, Apothecary and Chemist, South-West corner 8th-av. and 24th-st., New York. Special attention to prescriptions. Pure Brandy and Wines, for medical use.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Travelers drive direct to the
SMITHSONIAN HOUSE,
Broadway, corner Houston st.
It is conducted on the European Plan.

Summer Hats—Every desirable style and quality, unsurpassed. The most fashionable styles of Straws for Gents and Children, at reduced rates. First premium. KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 387 Canal-st.

Zephyr Undershirts, New-York Mills Muslin Drawers, Alexander Kid Gloves, &c., at Nos. 67 and 69 William st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

The Most Enchanting Hat of the Season—the beau ideal of elegance and high fashion—is the Pearl Cassimere at WHITE'S,
No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

Great Sale of Summer Clothing for Men's and Boys' Wear, Wholesale and Retail, for this week only. Now is your time to buy.
N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

MARRIED.

ROGERS—MILBANK.—In this City, at Trinity Church, by the Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., Mr. U. F. ROGERS and Mrs. MARY W. MILBANK.

MEAD—COX.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 29, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, by the Rev. Dr. McClintock, WM. R. MEAD to FANNY E. COX, all of this City.

HULL—GREGG.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 29, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Fred. A. Farley, JOHN H. HULL to CARRIE A., eldest daughter of Charles Gregg, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

DIXON—WEEKS.—In Williamsburg, on Thursday, June 30, by the Rev. Alvah Gridley, Mr. JOHN J. DIXON to Miss ADRIANNA WEEKS, all of that city.

YARD—JORDAN.—At Jersey City, on Wednesday, June 29 by the Rev. Mr. Little, of New-York, W. STERLING YARD to Miss SARAH C. JORDAN, daughter of Thos. D. JORDAN, of the former place.

RUDD—HUNTTING.—At Sag Harbor, L. I., on Wednesday June 29, by the Rev. George E. Rudd, Mr. EDWARD P. RUDD, of this City, to Miss BESSIE, eldest daughter of the late Gilbert C. Hunting.

DIED.

GAFFNEY.—In this City, on Thursday, June 30, PATRICK T. GAFFNEY, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brothers-in-law, Thomas MARTIN and John MULLEDY, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 32 Henry-st.

WHITE.—In this City, on Friday, July 1, CHARLES A. WHITE, only child of Henry and Elizabeth White, aged 1 year and 26 days.

The funeral will take place this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 396 2d-av., corner 26th-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

TERHUNE.—In this City, on Thursday morning, June 30, ELIZABETH P. TERHUNE, aged 70 years, relict of Richard Terhune.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from her late residence, No 61 West 16th-st.

TOSTEVIN.—In this City, on Thursday, June 30, ALFRED THEODORE, only son of Alfred and Rachel Tostevin, aged 1 year and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence No 20 Renwick-st.

FAUST.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 1, AGNES MARVIN, daughter of E. M. Faust, aged 4 years and 11 months.

The friends of the family, and of her grandfather, Mr. George Marvin, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 81 Henry-st., this day, (Saturday,) at 3½ o'clock P. M.

BULKLEY.—In Southport, Conn., on Monday, June 27, HEZEKIAH BULKLEY, in the 80th year of his age.

MILLER.—At Somerville, N. J., on Sunday, June 26, Mrs. FREES SWAN MILLER, wife of David W. Miller, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ New Jersey papers please copy.

KHUSTED.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Friday morning, July 1 LAWRENCE V. HUSTED, of this City, aged 56 years.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. Carriages will be at New-Haven Railroad depot, 27th st., this day, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock.

SMITH.—At Mishawaka, Indiana, on Tuesday evening, June 28, from injuries received by railroad accident near that place, BENJAMIN E. SMITH, late with the Marine Bank, of this City, in the 65th year of his age.

His funeral will take place at the Presbyterian Church, Jamaica, L. I., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock. Cars leave Brooklyn at 12 o'clock M.

PALMEDO.—At Schnega, Kingdom of Hanover, on Monday, June 6, ADOLPHUS PETRI PALMEDO, aged 72 years, late H. B. M. Consul in Corsica, Italy.

CITY GOVERNMENT FRAUDS.
STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS
Of fraud and rascality in the City Government.
THE AWFUL CONTRACTORS
and their operations!
THE SUNDAY ATLAS TO-MORROW Will give
IMPORTANT INFORMATION
in relation to the
CROTON WATER DEPARTMENT,
and the
CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.
A complete list of all the employes now on the pay-roll of the City Inspector will be published, with a variety of other valuable matter connected with
LOCAL POLITICS
and
THE CUSTOM-HOUSE SLAUGHTER!!
In all its departments, the
OLD NEW-YORK ATLAS
Will be exceedingly interesting
To Monday
BUY THE ATLAS ON SUNDAY,
and become enlightened in relation to City affairs.

EXCELSIOR!

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY!
Out this morning, and for sale everywhere, contains another installment of the renowned HARRY HAZEL'S great Indian Romance,
"THE MUTE SPY;"
another of the "BALLADS OF THE BIBLE;" Subject
"THE SACRIFICE OF ISAAC,"
sketches by a host of popular writers, a number of interesting departments, and a vast amount of other matter of absorbing interest.
Look out for "GARIBALDI, THE HERO OF ITALY."
A. J. H. DUGANNE'S Great Story is our next. It bids fair to eclipse everything which has preceded it.

PRINCE IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE,
FROM
DE VENOGE & CO., Epernay, France.
This is a perfectly pure and delicate Wine from the Vineyard of Messrs. De Venoge & Co., whose estate lies in the *centre of the far-famed Champagne District of France*. It has hitherto been confined to the best tables of England and the Continent, and has only very recently been introduced into this country, where its rare quality, combined with the moderate price at which it is offered, is already achieving a success and popularity unprecedented in the annals of the wine trade.
Sold in the City by H. A. Kerr, No. 745 Broadway; J. S. Pierce, No. 695 Broadway; Corwin & Co., corner of Broadway and 20th st.; Howell & Co., No. 693 Broadway; Macy & Co., No. 218 8th-av., and by all the leading dealers throughout the country
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Sole Importer,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED 1837.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO. 8 BOWERY.
Wish to call the attention of the public to their assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!
SPRING OVERCOATS! BUSINESS SUITS!
A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES, ranging from $6 upward
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion
GOODS MADE TO ORDER IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon economical terms. DON'T FORGET—No. 8 BOWERY.

142 FULTON-STREET. 142
A splendid stock of Spring and Summer Clothing.
142 FULTON-STREET. 142
Fine Black Frock Coats.
142 FULTON-STREET. 142
Superior Business Coats.
142 FULTON-STREET. 142
Beautiful assortment of Spring and Summer Vests.
142 FULTON-STREET. 142
Splendid assortment of Spring and Summer pants.
142 FULTON-STREET. 142
I have now on hand a large and superior stock of ready made Spring and Summer Clothing, which I am offering at such low prices, that a discerning public can fully appreciate. Remember No. 142 Fulton-st., between Broadway and Fulton-st., New-York.
E. DE GROOT.

N. B., N. B., N. B., N. B.
N. B., N. B., N. B., N. B.
N. B., N. B., N. B., N. B.
N. B., N. B., N. B., N. B.
In consequence of Monday being
INDEPENDENCE DAY
The LEDGER will not be issued till
TUESDAY MORNING,
July 5, at 8 o'clock.
It will then be ready for
EVERY BODY "AND THE REST OF MANKIND"
ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents.

THE FREE READING-ROOM.
"Awful Gardner" is an awful name,
But is getting into better fame,
And of his works he need not shame,
So long as he clings to temperance name;
The *Ice-cream* he cannot do without,
Whilst *Torrey's Freezers* are all about,
For temperance folks do like things mild.
The nearer their habits reach the child.

DO NOT
TRUST YOURSELF OR YOUR PRECIOUS FAMILY
UPON A FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION,
Without a certain and unimpeachable preventive of DEATH BY DROWNING. This can be procured at once, and at little cost, from the DELANO LIFE PRESERVING COAT AND VEST CO., NO. 256 BROADWAY. It answers all the purposes of ordinary clothing, and yet can be converted into life preservers at THIRTY SECONDS' NOTICE.

WINDOW SHADES,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
FERGUSON BROTHERS; No. 351 Broadway. Housekeepers and dealers will find the largest, best and cheapest assortment in New-York as above. Also, Gilt Cornices, Tassels, Damasks, Reps, and all kinds of Curtain Materials and Trimmings, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. FERGUSON BROTHERS.

ICE PITCHERS! ICE PITCHERS!!
WATER COOLERS! WATER COOLERS!!
Silver plated Ice Pitchers, plain, chased and engine-turned. A good supply, and
AT FAIR PRICES,
at No. 22 John-st. WM. S. MURRAY,
No. 21 John st.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
Children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with Dysentery and Diarrhœa. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never failing remedy for these diseases and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere, 25 cents per bottle.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT CURES Sores and Ulcers. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Rheumatism. SURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Aches and Pains. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT for Burns and Scalds. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment for Horses and Cattle. Arnica possesses the greatest healing and soothing powers. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment is made by combining Arnica with a healing and penetrating vegetable oil; for ointments of man and beast is without equal. Depot No. 34 Beekman-st., New-York.

THE EUREKA NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.—Price $50, $60, $50, $60.
EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED.
Principal office, No. 489 Broadway, corner of Broome-st. Local agents wanted. Address D. J. LEVY, Gen. Sup.

BALDWIN'S
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
THE LARGEST IN THE CITY.
Built by WILLIAM B. ASTOR, Esq., expressly for the Business.
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.
Summer Clothing of every variety, style and price, and will be sold cheaper than at any other store in the City.
Persons who wish to buy will be well paid by examining this stock.
Children's Department not excelled.

SARATOGA
EMPIRE SPRING WATER,
SUPERIOR TO CONGRESS SPRING WATER.
THE EMPIRE WATER IS BOTTLED FROM THE CELEBRATED EMPIRE SPRING, AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, NEW-YORK. This fountain is situated not far from the old Congress Spring, and the superior qualities of the Empire Spring over the Congress consists in the larger combination of iodine and absence of iron, possessing all the virtues of the Congress without the irritating properties which, in the use of that water in many cases, is injurious, especially to lung complaints and irritation of the bowels. Notwithstanding the proprietors of the Congress Spring have tried by a lengthy advertisement to gull the people with the idea that any water sold from the Springs at Saratoga without their brand and marks, was injurious and worthless, the Empire Water is now acknowledged as the best medicinal and most delicious as a beverage of all mineral water in use. Sold by all the principal druggists, hotels, and family grocers.
Orders may be addressed to G. W. WESTON & Co., Saratoga Springs, or their depot, No. 610 Broadway, New York.

PATENT MICA AND FIBROUS CEMENT ROOFING.
This composition consists of strong glutinous substances, impregnated with fibrous matter, and covered with the beautiful and imperishable mineral, Mica. It is elastic and flexible, and practically imperishable, and is the best cheapest and most ornamental roofing in use.
LEAKY ROOFS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED WATER TIGHT.
Specimens and the best of references can be seen at our office.
General Office No. 378 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL BOXES,
Playing from 2 to 36 tunes, with a great variety of accompaniments, for sale by FAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs, New-York.
Musical Boxes repaired.

HECKERS' FARINA IS IN THE HIGHEST repute as a delicious and wholesome food at all seasons of the year. It is a pure preparation from wheat, without the admixture of any other grain, and hence is invaluable in the summer season. Extensively used at the Astor House, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, and other first-class Hotels and Saloons, it is rapidly becoming an indispensable dish on all good tables.
Manufactured and sold at the Croton Mills, No. 201 Cherry-st., New-York. A liberal discount to dealers.
HECKER & BROTHER.
For sale generally by grocers and druggists.

IF YOU WISH A FIT THAT'S NEAT,
Go to SCOTT'S in Fulton-st.
He'll set you off so spruce and fine,
You'll buy of him another time.
M. A. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 152 Fulton-st.
N. B.—Take my advice, they can't be beat;
SCOTT, 152 Fulton-st.

NEW BOOKS.

"IT IS PERCEIVABLY THE KIND OF BOOK [illegible] OPEN GOING ON AMONG MANKIND—ONE TO BE READ UNDER THE SHADE OF A TREE, WITH A BROOK GURGLING [illegible] AND THE LEAVES WHISPERING OVER [illegible]"

[illegible]

A NOVEL WITH THE MOST INTENSE INTEREST
[illegible]
Another of "The Sparrowgrass Papers."
This is Arcadia—this the land
That weary souls

AUCTION SALES.

W. B. Wescott, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY. ENTIRE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, (Saturday) at 10½ o'clock, of the entire splendid furniture contained in the house No. 152 West Broadway, near 7th av., all of which is to be absolutely sold without reserve, and must be removed immediately, consisting of over 400 lots of beautiful rosewood, oak and mahogany furniture, splendid piano-forte, three elegant rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, pier and mantel mirrors, lace and brocade curtains, stationary top tables, two magnificent etageres, rich carpets, ormolu chandeliers, costly mantel vases, bronzes, marble statuary, oil paintings, rich china, glass ware, silver, &c., with elegant chamber furniture, mattresses, &c., all in order. No postponement.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF L. A. BILLANDON, LATE OF PARIS, DECEASED.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, July 8 1859 at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$3 891 600 bonds Cleveland and Toledo income	1864	$3,000
80 shs New Bank of Commerce, $100 each		
Ohio 6% per cent stock	1860	42,000
Ohio 6% per cent stock	1870	3,000
New-York City Water stock, 5 per cent	1870	45 000
New-York City Water stock 5 per cent	1860	2,500
New-York City Water stock 6 per cent	1887	2,500
New-York City Fire indemnity, 5 per cent	1868	2 000
United States 6 per cent	1867	6,500
New-York State 6 per cent	1880	6'9
New-York State 6 per cent	1860	3,500
New-York State 6 per cent. (interest half-yearly Schenectady and Troy)	1867	10,000
New York Central 6 per cent. bonds	1883	10,000
Pennsylvania Coal Company bonds, 7 per cent. (interest payable Aug 1)	1861	5,000
Hudson River Railroad 1st mortgage bonds	1870	12,000
Chemical Bank stock, 50 shares, $100 each		
Brooklyn City Water Loan, 6 per cent	1898	13,000
Brooklyn City Water Loan, 6 per cent	1891	8,000
Brooklyn City Temporary, 6 per cent	1872	3.000

Terms of sale and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

Also,

About $75 000 New-York City 6s, Central Park loan, due July 1, interest payable quarterly.

J. Q. JONES,
A. N. GIFFORD, } Executors.

E. C. Halliday, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON STATEN ISLAND.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, July 12, 1859, at 4 o'clock P. M., at Nautilus Hall, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, under the direction of WM. EMERSON, Referee.

Sixty acres of land fronting on Silver Lake and the Richmond Turnpike, about 1½ miles from the Tompkinsville Landing. To be sold in ten parcels according to the map.

Three and a half acres of land on Toad Hill.

Five acres of woodland in Southfield.

House and five lots on the easterly side of Sarah Ann-st., in the village of Tompkinsville.

House and lot on the easterly side of same street.

Two houses and lots on the westerly side of the same street.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five years at 7 per cent.

The sale will be positive and without reserve to the highest bidder.

For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

Edward S Schenck, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK. THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., a large and well-selected stock of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, comprising elegant rosewood parlor suites in brocade brocatel, reps, hair cloth and plush; rosewood marble-top centre and sofa tables, side and corner etageres, superb rosewood amoire-a-glace, library and secretary bookcases, mahogany wardrobe and bookcases, carved and plain rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble top dressing bureaus, washstands and commodes, solid oak chamber suites, what-nots and book racks, white and bleached Canton matting, hair mattresses, silver-plated ware, &c., &c.

Henry T. Leeds, Auctioneer.

CLOSING OUT SALE.—THE BALANCE OF the furniture not sold on Thursday last, will be disposed of THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at auction, commencing at 10½ o'clock, precisely. Also, one superior rosewood case piano-forte, rosewood parlor suite and some few other articles not called for, will be sold on account of former purchasers. The articles are all nearly new, having been in use only since the first of May. Sale positive, without regard to weather, as everything must be removed before the 4th inst. Goods can be packed and shipped by responsible parties known to the auctioneers. Sale to take place this day at No. 30 17th-st., east of 4th av., at 10 A.M. H. T. LEED, Auctioneer.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—NO. 132 PRINCE STREET.—ADRIAN H MULLER will sell on WEDNESDAY, July 6, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock, the house and lot No 132 Prince-st., on the south side, between Wooster and Laurens sts; lot 25 by 100 feet. The house is of brick, two stories and attic with a three-story ten room attached to it, finished with all the modern improvements. The sale will be positive to close an estate.

John Levison, Auctioneer.

NO. 293 BROADWAY.—LARGE AND CHOICE collection of oil paintings, mostly by talented American artists, all mounted in fine gold-leaf frames, to be sold at auction, THIS DAY, commencing at 12 o'clock, terms cash. N. B.—Paintings carefully packed for shipment.

M. Doggett, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesroom No 79 Nassau st., a large assortment of new and second hand household furniture, carpets, &c. Also, by order of Military Marshal, a quantity of flour, tubs, baskets, perfumery, brushes, &c., seized for non-payment of Military fines. JOHN MORRIS, Marshal.

Samuel Osgood, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—UNITED STATES SALE OF FRUIT.—SAMUEL OSGOOD will sell at No. 298 Water-st., THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 11 o'clock, 38 boxes oranges and lemons, in a perishable condition, per bark *Cesar*, from Dominica. By order.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Collector.

J. W. Hunt, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, JULY 2—AT 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom No. 85 Nassau st., a general assortment of new and secondhand furniture, carpets, mirrors, silver-plated ware, crockery, &c., &c. Sale peremptory. Catalogues ready morning of sale.

J. S. H. Bartlett, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS AND earthenware, Lustre and other jugs, China figures, just from ship. TUESDAY, July 5, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st, a large and choice stock, in lots to suit City and country retailers. Sale positive, for cash.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in the City of New-York.—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled, "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1859—three-fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties, and persons, respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1859, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate, in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties, and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, as lie between the southerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in said City, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park deem advisable to be acquired for the purpose of extending said Central Park in the City of New-York, which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act entitled, "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1857. Dated May 19, 1859.

RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation, and to said Board of Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—E. IRA RICHARDS, JOSIAH D. RICHARDS and ABIAL GODDING, Jr., Plaintiffs, against RAPHAEL DE MEZA, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Clerk's Office of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City and County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on us at our office No. 94 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine hundred and twenty-one dollars and thirteen cents, with interest from Aug. 12, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Feb. 15, 1859.

ROBINSON BROTHERS, Pl'ffs' Att'ys, No. 98 Broadway.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1859.

law6wS* ROBINSON BROTHERS.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE SAUNDERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at No. 7 Astor House, Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of February, 1859.

ADAM SAUNDERS,
JOHN SAUNDERS, } Executors.
fl2-law6wS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE CAMPBELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at No. 56 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before Sept. 4, 1859.—Dated March 4, 1859.

mh5-law6mS* HARRISON PRICE, Administrator.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

A. ROQUE,

IMPORTER OF PERIGORD PRESERVES AND WINES, has removed from No. 560 to No. 633 Broadway.

He has just received a new invoice of the celebrated champagne

GIL DE FERDRIX,

for which he is the sole agent in the United States.

IF YOU WISH TO PLEASE YOUR WIFE, take home one of Rowe's or Giffin's Patent Ice Breakers. It will soon save its cost in ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all hardware dealers. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 220 Pearl-st., and No. 2 Ann-st., Boston.

FOR SALE.

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS DEFAULT has been made in the payment of the moneys secured to be paid in and by a certain indenture of mortgage executed and delivered to the Ilion Bank (an association duly organized, existing, and doing business under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New-York,) at Ilion, in the County of Herkimer, mortgagors, by Adam W. Turnbull, Junior, and Margaret Ann his wife of the City and County of New-York, mortgagors, bearing date July 1, 1855 and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in liber 505 of Mortgages, page 331, on the 21st day of January, 1856, and whereas there is claimed to be due and payable upon said mortgage at the date of the first publication of this notice, to wit: on the 24th day of May, 1859, the sum of three thousand six hundred and ninety-seven dollars and twenty-nine cents, ($3,697 29) and whereas no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the said debt secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof:

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and recorded therewith and of the statute in such case made and provided the mortgaged premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, and hereinafter described, will be sold at public auction or vendue at the City Hall, in the City of New-York on the 23d day of August, 1859, at 12 o'clock M of that day. The said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: All the equal undivided six-th part of the houses and premises situate on Ludlow, Stanton and Orchard sts., and certain indentures of lease of said premises upon which said houses are situated, viz: Lot number forty-two (42) bounded easterly by Ludlow-st., northerly by lot number forty-four, (44,) southerly by lot number forty-one, and westerly by lot number fourteen, in the XVIIth Ward of the City of New-York. Also lot number forty-one in said Ward, bounded southeasterly in front by Ludlow-st, southwesterly on one side by Stanton-st, and northwesterly in rear by lot number thirteen, and northeasterly on the other side by lot number forty-two, containing in front and rear on each side twenty-five feet, and in depth on each side seventy-five feet. Also lots number thirteen and fourteen (13 and 14) in said Ward, which together are bounded westerly in front by Orchard-st., northerly in part by lot number fifteen, and in part by lot number forty-three, easterly in rear by lots numbers forty-one and forty-two, and southerly by Stanton-st; each of said lots containing in width in front and rear twenty-five, and in depth on each side one hundred feet, and the lot numbers being taken from a map or chart annexed to a deed of partition and release recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in liber 223 of Conveyances, on page 70. Also, lot known and designated as lot number one hundred and forty-eight (148) on the map of partition among the children of Judith Winthrop, deceased, of certain lands in the XIth and XVIIth Wards of said City of New-York, said lot being in said XVIIth Ward, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Orchard-st., distant fifty feet, northeasterly from the northeasterly corner of Orchard and Stanton sts., thence running northeasterly along the easterly side of Orchard-st. twenty-five feet six inches, thence southeasterly eighty-seven feet nine inches; thence southwesterly, parallel with Orchard street, twenty-five feet ten inches; thence northwesterly eighty-seven feet nine inches, to the place of beginning. For a further description of the premises and interests hereby conveyed, reference may be had to the last will and testament of Peter Pinckney, deceased, duly proved and recorded in the records of the City and County of New-York, and the settlement of the said estate thereunder. Also to a deed or assignment of leases given by Margaret Pinckney and others, executors of said will, to Margaret Ann Aforesaid and others, bearing date July 10, 1850, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in liber 555 of Conveyances, page 415, Nov. 30, 1850 subject nevertheless to the amount unpaid on a prior incumbrance by mortgage to James Morgan, given for fifteen hundred dollars.—Dated May 24, 1859.

THE ILION BANK MORTGAGEES.
HAMILTON & HYDE, Attorneys, Ilion, N. Y.
my28-law12wS.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT NEWLY-BUILT house on the north west corner of 130th-st. and 7th-av.; four stories, with basement and under cellar; has 18 rooms, with all the modern improvements.

Also, Nos. 273 and 275 Bleecker-st.; three stories, with stores on the lower floor. No. 275 has a large hall, 75 feet in depth, and a basement 25x75.

Also, lots in Brooklyn, between 36th and 37th sts.; 3d-av. cars pass every three minutes. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE, DELIGHTFULLY located on Oxford st., near Fulton av., with two full lots of ground; ornamental trees, fruit trees, shrubbery, hot house, &c. House contains furnace, range, gas and fixtures; well finished. distant 1½ miles from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. Possession immediately. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, Fulton-av., corner Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON MYRTLE, PARK, THROOP and Yates avs; Stockton, Floyd, Ellery and Hopkins sts. They are in a good neighborhood, on high ground on the grade; ready for use and one mile from Peck Slip Ferry. The Broadway, Myrtle and Flushing-av Railroads pass these lots. Price $400. Terms very easy. Apply to ROBERT ADAIR, No. 87 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE SEVENTH house west of 5th-av., in the row of brown stone-front houses on the south side of 47th-st.; house 20x55, four-story high-stoop; has all the improvements, and is strictly first-class. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or at No. 54 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE—ON LEXINGTON-AVENUE, BE-tween 38th and 39th sts., a first class house, full front three-story and basement, and from roof to ceiling, above third story a space of from three to six feet; it has all the modern improvements, and is perfect in all its parts; terms accommodating. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 54 West 48th-st., house, 20x46; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or H. A. KIDDER, No. 56 West 48th-st. Price, $9,000.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, well located on 2d-av., corner of 105th-st., finished with all the modern improvements. Price $8,500 and $13,000. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZED four-story brown stone house and lot No. 17 East 32d-st., built in the best manner, and containing every modern improvement; will be sold cheap. Apply to H. NASON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL.—A CHOICELY located plot of ground, containing about 3½ acres. For particulars inquire of

CHAS. B. FOSDICK, No. 1 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND Lot on the southeast corner of 9th av. and 20th-st. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND, 107 FEET 6 inches on 4th-av. by 100 feet on 29th-st. Terms easy. Address, by note, No. 22 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE STORE NO. 178 9th-av. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT BUSH-wick Creek—SIXTY LOTS OF GROUND fronting 260 feet on the East River, between North 12th-st. and North 13th sts., Brooklyn, lately occupied by H. S. WELLES & Co. as a pipe yard. This property lies opposite 14th-st., in New-York, and is a DESIRABLE LOCATION FOR A FERRY, or for any business requiring so much surface in one plot on the East River. Apply to CORNS. DU BOIS, 37 Water st.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 336 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 204 William st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 76 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts.; suitable for business purposes, having hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS, TO SMALL AMER-ican families, floors through, consisting of five rooms with bath, Croton water, &c., in the modern houses on W. 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply at No. 140 West 19th st, from 1 to 4 P. M.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 49 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 125 MERCER-STREET. —Is suitable for a dwelling, or for a light manufacturing business; will be let by the year or leased on favorable terms. Apply at No. 25 Cortlandt-st. M. E. RED.

TO LET.—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT White Plains to let for the season, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to GEO. E. JACKSON, No. 231 Centre st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Possession immediately. Rent $80 per month.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE NO. 134 Vanderbilt-av.; 13 rooms; rent till May next $325. S EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

"OLD DOMINION"
COFFEE AND TEA POTS.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PATENTS FOR SALE.

The undersigned having secured letters patent in England and France on the "Old Dominion" Coffee and Tea Pots, offer for sale the entire right of manufacture in those countries. These Patents were obtained through Messrs. Munn & Co., of New-York, and are in all respects right.

The opportunity here presented for the establishment in England and France of a new manufacture is a rare one, and certain to yield a large return to any enterprising capitalist. The intrinsic excellence of the article, its extensive sale in this country, and its almost world-wide popularity, give to the patents in England and France a real value, and insure a quick introduction, a rapid demand and a large sale.

Duplicates of dies, presses, &c., used in the manufacture of the "Old Dominion" Coffee and Tea Pots will be furnished the purchasers of the patents if desired, at a small advance beyond cost, and all required information he given as to the production and sale. The English and French Patents will be sold together, or separate, as may be desired. Address

ARTHUR, BURNAM & GILROY,
Nos. 117 and 119 South 10th-st., Philadelphia, or
WAITE & SENER,
Fredericksburgh, Va.,
Joint owners of the English and French Patents of "Old Dominion" Coffee and Tea Pots.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET, a new style of Shoes and Gaiters, only $2 50, warranted to give satisfaction. Also $3 50 and $4 dress boots that will surprise everybody.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY VILLA AT NEWBURGH, N. Y.—A new, large and substantial brick house, built in Gothic style, admirably located upon about six acres of land, with outbuildings complete, studded with a large variety of forest and young choice fruit trees, vines and evergreens, commanding an extensive and picturesque view of river, valley, mountain and village scenery; the house is finished with hard walls, cornices, centre pieces and marble mantles of the richest patterns and is in every respect a first-class house, ps. is unoccupied and is situated about half a mile from the steamboat landings and depôt at Newburgh, N. Y., where such as wish to purchase or exchange for well-located City property can receive every particular by calling on or addressing the owner, J. R. CARPENTER.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS and building sites on the west shore of the Hudson, in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y., contiguous to the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which has recently been completed and opened to the public, and extends from Jersey City to Piermont. Parties wishing to secure desirable locations in the country contiguous to New-York, with convenient facilities of communication with the City, will find it for their interest to call on the undersigned, at his office, where maps of the country can be seen and more particular information obtained. S. SEYMOUR.

No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

15 TO 40 ACRES FOR SALE, WELL stocked with a great variety of vigorous fruit and ornamental trees, beautifully located in one of the healthiest and most desirable neighborhoods, near to churches, schools, post office, railroad depôt, and steamboat landing, with delightful river views and best of soil and water. A good, well built mansion, 46x38; stands upon a sloping lawn of 3 acres of rare beauty. No place more eligible for a family who may be looking to the east bank of the Hudson for a retired, secure, and pleasant home. Distance from 31st-st. 2¼ hours. Address Box No. 1,109 City Post-office.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE.—A desirable residence, most delightfully situated, containing about two acres of land, abounding in fruit of every description and good garden, within a few minutes' ride of the Hudson River Railroad depôt, and one hour of the City, commanding a very extensive view of the river. The buildings are all new, large and commodious, containing 16 rooms, and finished with all the modern improvements. For price and terms apply to COFFIN, BOUND & CO., No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York, or EDMUND COFFIN, Irvington.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR THE SUMMER AT FISHKILL LANDING.—The house contains 10 rooms, piazza in front, overlooking the bay and river opposite Newburgh. There are 6 acres of land, good garden, plenty of fruit and shade trees, stable, ice-house, &c., located within a few minutes of the railroad station, in a desirable neighborhood. Possession given immediately. Apply to OSCAR SCHENCK, No. 62 Cortlandt-st., or to Mrs. HOMER SCHENCK, on the premises.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN SOUTHPORT, CONN.—A small, convenient modern cottage, adjoining the salt water, well shaded, with conveniences for bathing; piazzas front and rear; with extensive views of the Sound and the adjoining village. Within eight minutes' walk of the Railroad Station. Will be rented very low to a desirable tenant. Inquire of BULKLEY, BRO. & CO. or THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO., New-York, or to ANDREW BULKLEY, Esq., Southport.

FOR SALE—THIRTY ACRES OF LAND DE-lightfully situated on the Highlands of Nevisink, N. J., commanding a fine ocean prospect and view of Sandy Hook, the Lower Bay, Staten Island, &c.; accessible by boat from foot of Robinson-st. For further particulars and price, apply to THOMAS R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway.

GLEN COVE, L. I.—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY seat of about 1 acre with a fine mansion 32x38, containing all the modern improvements, hot and cold baths, furnace range, &c. Locust grove, lawn, with shade, fruit and evergreen trees; 15 minutes' walk from landing. For sale or exchange, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED City property, if well located, an elegant country residence in Westchester County, 15 miles from the City, with several acres of land, every way desirable, especially for invalids, as it is entirely healthy and finely protected on the North and West; must be seen to be understood. Address Box No. 134 Yonkers Post-office.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT on Staten Island, with a large new house, barns, stables, plenty of fruit and shade; position healthy; high grounds, fine water, and 5 acres of good land; price $5,000 or $3,000 or $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of MARTIN BROS. & CO., 69 Leonard-st, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEAT, CONVE-nient double cottage house, with two acres of ground, abundance of choice fruit and ornamental trees; good, commodious barns and outbuildings; situate near Astoria. Terms reasonable. Apply to J. P. HOGARTH, No. 64 Front-st., New-York.

TO LET—IN FISHKILL, FOR THE MONTHS OF July and August, a large, well-furnished country house with plenty of old shade trees around it, within 1½ miles of New-Hamburgh landing. For particulars, apply at No. 88 William st. V. W. BRINCKERHOFF.

FOR SALE IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.— A beautiful residence, No. 104 George-st; lot 38x115 house 25x60; has 16 rooms, with gas and water; three minutes' walk from depôt. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-THREE ACRES of land, under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, a lane through the centre, good and convenient house and out buildings, two large cisterns, and a never-failing well of excellent water; well fruited, fine apple orchard, choice pears, &c.; lawn about the house beautifully shaded; about twenty-five miles from Brooklyn by the turnpike, two miles from the Hicksville depôt on the Long Island Railroad, and 4½ miles from Oyster Bay, on the Jericho, Norwich and Oyster Bay road. Terms easy, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply to AUGUSTUS F. SHOTWELL, No. 22 Exchange-place, New-York, or to JOS. F. SHOTWELL, Westbury.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM IN WESTCHES-ter County, one mile from Hart's Corners station, Harlem Railroad, 24 miles from City, 33½ miles from Dobb's Ferry; 120½ acres good land, with crops, &c.; good house, barn, carriage-house and granary, all new; cider-mill, plenty of fruit, good water, very healthy; churches, schools, &c., very convenient; possession immediately. This is a chance seldom offered, and will be sold on liberal terms; but little cash required. Apply on the farm until sold, of E. ANGEVINE, or address W. E. HASKINS, Morrisville Post-office, Westchester County. No agents need apply.

OAKLAND, NEAR BRYAN TOWN, }
CHARLES COUNTY, Md., June 30, 1859 }

NOTICE.—ONE OF THE LARGEST, PRETTIEST, and best tobacco, corn and wheat farms in Charles County, for sale. It contains 1,000 acres, with everything on it one needs. It is in a delightful and refined neighborhood, notoriously healthy, with churches and schools around to please. Any one wishing to buy such a farm could not be otherwise than pleased with his choice of this. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber by mail, directing Bryan Town, Charles County, Md.

ALFRED W. GARDINER.

FOR SALE—MILL PROPERTY AND FARM, SIT-uated on the Hackensack River, three miles from Tappan Town, and near the Northern New-Jersey Railroad. The farm consists of about 22 acres; grist-mill and saw-mill; two dwelling-houses, one of which is occupied as a store; barn, hovel and other buildings, with a good apple orchard and a variety of fruit trees. For further particulars, inquire of R. A. TOOKER, Cashier Artizans' Bank; or J. COLES, on the premises; or W. H. BOLMAR, Tappan Town.

FOR SALE—A FINE DAIRY FARM, OF 180 acres, in Chemung County, 4 miles from depôt and canal, and 11 miles from Elmira, at $40 per acre. Plans, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.	
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
LEONARD APPLEBY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRED'K. H. WALCOTT,	JAS. LOR. GRAHAM, Jr.,
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MOSES TAYLOR,	GILBERT L. BEEKMAN,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	JOHN C. HENDERSON,
DANIEL PARISH,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	WATSON E. CASE,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
CHARLES L. VOSE,	SAM'L. D. BRADFORD, Jr.

WARREN DELANO, Jr.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Ass't Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
HENDRIK HUDSON,
FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 17 Nassau-st.

The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company, are now open, and will remain open, at this office, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. until the whole amount shall be subscribed, under the direction of the following Commissioners:

GEORGES, DOUGHTY,	J. D. BEERS,
WILLIAM KENT,	HENRY L. PIERSON,
LUTHER BRADISH,	FRED. DE PEYSTER,
PETER COOPER,	ALVIN HIGGINS,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,	F. S. KINNEY,
ANSON LIVINGSTON.	

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE IN-SURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1859.—At an election held on the 21st. inst. the following-named gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

Henry S. Tubell,	D. J. Steward,	Freeman Campbell,
Samuel Birdsall,	Edw. L. Lynch,	Peter R. Christie,
James S. Lewis,	C. Stephens,	Simon Shindler,
W. D. Washburn,	Jno. P. Yelverton,	George Smith.
Henry Demarest,	Jas. S. Brouwer,	Jotham C. Meeker,
Solomon Banta,	George Warner,	William Moir,
Samuel Raynor,	Matthias Clark,	Christopher Gwyer,
Elijh. Bootman,	William Hertzel,	Wm. M. Wilson,
Abraham Leggett	Jos. B. Miller,	John W. Lewis,
Thos. Williams,	Edw. P. Clark,	Mortimer Brown,
Chas. F. Hunter	Alfred Barmore,	Abm. K. Van Nest,
John O. More,	Mat. Bloodgood.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Matthias Clark, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—THE ADVERTISER IS AN old bachelor. He has recently bought a valuable farm, nearly forty miles from this City, and now wishes to get a wife to guide his household affairs. He desires a maiden lady, of about 35; or, if a widow, she must be less than 40, and destitute of children. A little unincumbered property is very desirable, say a few thousand dollars, which he can improve, so as to double, and, perhaps, treble, in a few years. If any one wishes a situation of the kind, now is a splendid opportunity offered to her acceptance. Address COMPANION, for one week only, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,
	AND ON	
ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,
	&c. &c.	

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60-days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT or travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,

Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, }
NEW-YORK, June 27 1859. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per Cent. on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors, on and after Monday, July 18. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers st., east of Broadway.

JOSEPH STUART, President.

Peter Crabar, Accountant

OFFICE OF LA CROSSE AND MILWAU-KEE RAILROAD CO.—NEW-YORK, June 27th, 1859.—NOTICE.—The holders of certificates of the Capital Stock in this Company will confer a favor on the undersigned, and subserve their own interests, by transmitting, with

MEDICAL.

THE EVIL RESULTS ARISING FROM early abuse and unhappy contamination, may be subverted by the powerful effect of "THISSEMAR." Its modus operandi is fully laid down in the book, "Human Frailty; or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 134 Bleecker st., four doors below Macdougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York. J. ETON, No. 186 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
A CERTAIN REMEDY
A CERTAIN REMEDY
A CERTAIN REMEDY
FOR
COUGHS, COLDS AND INFLUENZA.
COUGHS, COLDS AND INFLUENZA.
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WISTAR'S BALSAM
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WISTAR'S BALSAM
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WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
THE ONLY GENUINE
THE ONLY GENUINE
THE ONLY GENUINE

Is prepared by SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, whose name is printed on the outside wrapper of each bottle besides having on the same wrapper, the written signature of

I. BUTTS.
I. BUTTS.
I. BUTTS.
I. BUTTS.

To purchase any other were money wasted, and health injured; to sell any other is fraud, which renders the vendor liable to criminal prosecution.

For sale in New-York by
A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., BARNES & PARK
SCHIEFFELIN, BROTHERS & CO. McKESSON & ROBBINS
HARRAL, RISLEY & KITCHEN, F. C. WELLS & CO.
HEGEMAN & CO.
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EVERYWHERE.
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EVERYWHERE.

CHOLERA CURED

DIARRHŒA AND BILIOUS COMPLAINTS PREVENTED.
COGNAC BITTERS.

S. STEINFELD calls the attention of the public to his invaluable so cific for the cure and prevention of Diarrhœa, Cholera Bilious complaints and Summer diseases.

Every family should be provided with these CELEBRATED AND WORLD RENOWNED BITTERS. To health they are good and in sickness they are the only remedy to be relied upon in any emergency. Try them. Among the allied armies in the Crimea these Bitters were found invaluable—relieving the cholera patients in five minutes. They saved the French and English armies hundreds of valuable lives, and may be said to have TAKEN SEBASTOPOL. S. STEINFELD.

S is Agent for the United States.
No. 70 Nassau-st., corner John-st., New-York.

THE MARRIAGE GUIDE,

A Family Medical and Physiological Instructor, for the Marries or those about to Marry, by Dr. BOLLICK, the celebrated Author and Lecturer.

The 196th edition of this most important work has just been issued, enlarged and improved. Price $1 The book will be sent post free, on receipt of the price Address T. W. STRONG, No. 36 Nassau-st., New-York.

CHARLES E. HAMMOND, M. D.,

Pupil of Broussais of Paris and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature. Spermatorrhœa, &c. &c., at No. 21 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.—THIS PREPARATION OF IRON differs from all others, being a protected solution of the Protoxide, a combination never before obtained in a permanent form. It is widely known in Boston and New-England, where it is prescribed by the most prominent physicians, and is extensively used there by the most intelligent and respectable citizens. For Debility from any cause, Dyspepsia, and the various diseases arising from a deteriorated state of the blood, it has been found extremely efficacious. Pamphlets giving a full description of the remedy, and the remarkable cures it has effected, may be obtained of the agents.

We subjoin an article from the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, of June 1858:

"PERUVIAN SYRUP.—We feel justified in calling attention to this medicine, after carefully weighing the evidence of its beneficent qualities. The value of iron to the system is well known; but it has heretofore been deemed impossible to obtain its protoxide in solution in such a manner as to be of permanent value. We have now, however, the testimony of Dr. Hayes our State Assayer, that a method of combination has been discovered which obviates this difficulty, and that this preparation of the protoxide of iron may replace all the existing combinations of the Materia Medica. It has already received the approbation of several physicians of high standing, while the proprietors have many testimonials from respectable private citizens who have experienced its virtues. We believe that it is very efficacious for the cure of a variety of diseases to which the human race is prone."

For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., No. 100 Fulton-st.; F. C. WELLS, No. 115 Franklin-st.; HEGEMAN & CO., and BARNES & PARK, New-York; N. L. CLARK, & CO., Proprietors, No. 5 Water-st., Boston.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without restriction or restraint in the habits of the patient, cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, blast free all the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of this case, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No 450 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the author, as above; also, by CHAS MILLER, No. 438 Broadway, New York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 2, and 6 to 8 evenings.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—Courrier des Etats Unis. German Die Reform Sunday Dispatch. Staats Zeitung. National Democrat. Day Book. Essex Standard. Railway Advocate. Empire City. Police Gazette. New-York Pick. New-Brunswick Times. Mercury, Atlas, &c.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 208 Fulton-st., New-York DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Those afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed and medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain circumstances. Office No. 483 Broadway, near Broome-st.; perfectly private; arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Admittance till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS Medicine to be genuine must have my name as the only legal proprietor on each label, and my initials on the seal of every bottle. Nervous rheumatism, Chorea, St. Vitus' Dance, Palpitation Vertigo Wakefulness and many other nervous diseases, have been cured by this medicine. For sale by Druggists generally, and at No. 111 4th av., New-York; large bottles $1.

Dr. J. T. STRATTON.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 BUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

TIMOLAT'S OLD-ESTABLISHED SULPHER and VAPOR BATHS still remain at No. 1 Carroll place, Bleecker st., the only genuine bath in the United States for the cure of rheumatism, eruptions of the skin, gout, mercurial diseases, &c. Personally attended to by A. L. TIMOLAT.

DR. RALPH—AUTHOR OF THE "PRACTICAL Private Treatise." Offices corner Houston and Crosby-st., (139 Crosby.) Hours, 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9 o'clock.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 57 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $80.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

The FULTON and ARAGO will hereafter take such general freight as may be offered.

C. H. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Aug. 23.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H WESSELS, Commander,

will sail positively carrying the U S MAIL, on SATURDAY, July 9, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KRUTGEN & REICHELT, No 84 Broadway.

COLEMAN'S LINE.
First extreme clipper for SAN FRANCISCO.
Pier No. 75 East River, foot Wall-st.
The magnificent A. No. 1 clipper ship
GOLDEN FLEECE,
MASSON, Commander.

Is the only extreme clipper now loading, and is the only one that has ever made clipper time! Her passages have been in 110 and 111 days, while no other ship saw up has made it within 123 days. She is rapidly filling up, and will sail punctually as her advertised day, June 30.

Shippers will please complete their engagements without delay, and hand in bills of lading to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 82 Wall-st., (Tontine Building.)

SPECIAL NOTICE.
FIRST SHIP TO SAIL.
FOR HAVRE,
HENRY WILSON, Commander,
Loading at Pier No 8 East River,
will positively sail in four or five days.

The bulk of 200 tons light and medium freight may be engaged on daily application to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine st., corner William.
Agents in San Francisco,
Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

FOR AUSTRALIA,
THE OUTPER NAUTILUS,
From Pier No 14 foot of Wall-st., New-York.
For freight or passage, inquire of
WM. HANCK, on board.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....80
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....80

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 3.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling-green.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE.—From Pier No 14 north River, foot of Cedar-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.

FARE.
Cabin to Philadelphia.....$2 00
Cabin to Cape May.....3 00
Steerage to Philadelphia.....1 50

No charge for Berths. State rooms extra, each $1.
DELAWARE, John H. Coles, Commander.
BOSTON, Orrin Sellew, Commander.
KENNEBEC, Thomas Hand, Commander.

One of the above leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West FREE OF COMMISSION and with dispatch. Goods trasured at ½ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers."

Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH.
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. Jno. R. Robinson, will leave on SATURDAY, July 2, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $30 75. Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala. $26; Atlanta Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $28; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.
Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$6

The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. Muse, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on Saturday, July 2, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places
To New-Orleans.....$30 75 To Charlotte, N. C..$22 00
To Mobile.....25 00 To Augusta, Ga.....20 00
To Montgomery, Ala. 26 00 To Atlanta, Ga.....23 00
To Nashville, Tenn... 30 00 To Columbia, S. C ... 20 00
To Memphis, Tenn.... 35 00 To Jacksonville, Fla.. 20 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.. 27 00 To Pilatka, Fla..... 22 00

For freight or passage apply to
STEVENS, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA succeeds WEDNESDAY, July 6.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 6th July, a steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 9½ to 10 o'clock A. M., to convey passengers and baggage only on board.

In consequence of the great number of persons who go out in the small steamers, and the great risk arising therefrom, passengers are requested to take leave of their friends on the wharf, as they cannot be taken on board.

The ASIA will sail 20th July.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 2, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15, through ticket to New Orleans $30 75. Mobile, $26; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23. Columbus, Ga., $26. Macon, $21. Augusta, $20 also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 15 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND, $8. The steamship JAMESTOWN Capt. THOS. SKINNER, will receive freight for above places on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on SATURDAY, July 2 at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh and Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS (INDISPENsable during war) issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public. No 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important passport laws of France issued with each passport.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE HORSES. A PAIR OF blacks, 15½ hands high, stylish, free drivers sound, kind, gentle, and free from blemishes. One single horse, black, 15 hands 3 inches high; a genteel family horse; can trot in three minutes; sound and kind; also one or two superior road horses that can trot in 2:50 to wagon. Can be seen at the stable of THOMAS JACKSON, in Atlantic-av., Brooklyn, opposite Long Island Railroad depot, Bedford. Take Fulton-av. cars to Classon-av., one block distant from stable.

HORSE AND HARNESS FOR SALE LOW.—A thoroughbred bay mare, 7 years old, warranted sound and kind in double or single harness, and a beautiful saddle horse for a lady, with new double harness complete, will be sold low to close a trust. Can be seen at Washington stables, No. 56 East 27th-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FAMILY HORSE; IS PERfectly kind and gentle; is a stylish horse; has been in possession of the present owner a number of years, as a family horse. Apply to FOX, No. 112 Broadway, Room No. 7, between the hours of 11 A. M., to 3 P. M.

STABLES NOS. 4 AND 5 IN LAFAYETTE-Court 9th-st., between 3d and 4th ave., to let. Apply to VARNUM & TURNEY, No 110 Broadway.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A FEVERDELL'S, THIRD CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway corner of Duane-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th st. station, New-York, as follows:

7:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:32 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—For White Plains.
3:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
5:00 P. M.—White Plains.
5:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
6:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
6:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
8:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
7:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
9:25 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
3:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
5:00 P. M.—From White Plains.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Pier ment, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M. and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:45 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 9, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 7:15 A. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 30th-sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 75. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKlyn for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail and 3:30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9:30 A. M. Express; and 4:10 P. M. Mail.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—For Piermont Nyack Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt st. at 8:50 A. M., and 1:30 and 5:50 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:25 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

NEWARK AND NEW-YORK.
A delightful trip. Fare only 13 cents.

The steamer TAMMANY leaves Newark at 7½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Leaves the foot of Barclay-st. at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M. To those who wish to avoid the dust will find this a desirable trip.

TIME TABLE—JUNE 20 TO JULY 6, 1859.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT MILLER, LONG BRANCH (direct) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. Gad Frank Lemon, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Saturday, June 25, 3 P. M.	Sunday, June 26, 4 P. M.
Monday, June 27, 11 A. M.	Monday, June 27, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, June 28, 6 P. M.	Tuesday, June 28, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, June 29, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, June 29, 1 P. M.
Thursday, June 30, 7:30 A. M.	Thursday, June 30, 3 P. M.
Friday, July 1, 8 A. M.	Friday, July 1, 3 P. M.
Saturday, July 2, 8:30 A. M.	Saturday, July 2, 4 P. M.
Sunday, July 3, 7:30 A. M.	Sunday, July 3, 4:30 P. M.
Monday, July 4, 7 A. M.	Monday, July 4, 5 P. M.
Tuesday, July 5, 7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 5, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, July 6, 12 M.	

TIME TABLE—JUNE 20 TO JULY 6, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt H. S. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Saturday, June 25, 11 A. M.	Saturday, June 25, 3 P. M.
Sunday, June 26, 10:30 A. M.	Monday, June 27, 11 A. M.
Monday, June 27, 4:30 P. M.	Tuesday, June 28, 6 A. M.
Tuesday, June 28, 3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, June 29, 6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, June 29, 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, June 30, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, June 30, 3:30 P. M.	Friday, July 1, 7:30 A. M.
Friday, July 1, 4 P. M.	Saturday, July 2, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, July 2, 4:30 P. M.	Sunday, July 3, 5:30 A. M.
Sunday, July 3, 9 A. M.	Monday, July 4, 6 A. M.
Monday, July 4, 9:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 5, 8 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE NEW AND SPLENdid steamer JOHN BROOKS, Jr., Commander, will make an excursion TO-DAY, SATURDAY, July 2, at 3 o'clock from Peck slip. Returning, will leave Bridgeport on MONDAY, July 4, at 7 A. M., on the arrival of the trains from the Naugatuck and New Haven Railroads. Fare for the excursion 75c. Passage Tickets 50c. T. LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 318 South-st., foot of Burling-slip, and at the Steamer's Pier. THE BRIDGEPORT HOUSE will have New-York Oysters at 1½ P. M., and Bridgeport at 7½ A. M., or on the arrival of the trains from the above Railroads.

FOR ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—The new and elegant steamer KATTANO will leave Astoria and Ravenswood at 6:30, 8, 10 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, and 6:30 P. M. Leave Fulton Market-slip, 7:15, 9 A. M., 1, 3:45, 5:45, 7:30 P. M. Fare 10 cents. Landing at Hunter's Point each way. N. B.—The above steamer can be chartered for evening excursions, at reasonable rates. Apply on board at Fulton Market-slip, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat AURORA, Captain AMOS SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st. EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock; returning, leaves Peekskill at 5 o'clock P. M., touching at Amos-st.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—LANDing at Yonkers, Hastings Dobbs' Ferry Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall. Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher,) every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½ o'clock. Fare 50 cents to Newburgh. Excursion tickets 75 cents, to return with *Broadway* or *Rip Van Winkle*.

DAILY LINE FOR GLEN COVE AND Roslyn, stopping at Bayle's Dock, Great Neck, and Sands Point. The fine new steamer LONG ISLAND will leave Pier No. 32 East River, James-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 P. M. Returning leaves Roslyn at 6:30 and Glen Cove at 7:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9 o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT, Kingston, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:45 o'clock.

FOR SAG HARBOR—LANDING AT ORICUT AND GREENPORT EACH WAY.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver st., Pier No. 33 East River, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Freight taken.
G. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck and Housatonic trains.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

EXTRA BOAT FOR NORTHPORT.—THE steamboat MAYFLOWER will leave Catharine st on SATURDAY, July 2, at 4 P. M., for Northport, landing at Glen Cove, Lloyds' Dock, Oyster Bay and Cold Spring.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—EXTRA TRIP ON SATurday afternoon July 2 at 3 o'clock. Fare 50 cents. The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave from Peck-slip, East River, as above, (instead of Monday.)

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Elegant chamber suites for City and country in all styles and colors at prices from $25 and upwards, at the old established manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's theatre. Wardrobes, Mattresses &c.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS, painted and ornamented; acknowledged superior in style and finish to any manufactured in this country. Also, Mattresses, Bedding, &c. For sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., 632 Broadway, 4 doors below Bond-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c at No. 133 6th-av., between 8th and 10th sts.

FOURTH OF JULY.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The Joint Committee appointed by the Common Council to make suitable arrangements to celebrate the approaching ANNIVERSARY OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE, have the honor to submit the following to the public:

Brigadier General Spicer will cause the NATIONAL STANDARD TO BE DISPLAYED from the BATTERY, and the MORNING SALUTE to be fired at sunrise by a detachment from the First Brigade.

Brigadier General Yates will direct a NATIONAL SALUTE to be fired from the BATTERY at Noon by a detachment from the Second Brigade.

THE FIRST DIVISION NEW-YORK MILITIA, under command of Major General Sandford, will form on 14th st., right on Broadway, at 8 o'clock A. M. precisely, and be reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief; and then take up their line of march and proceed down Broadway to Chambers-st. to the east gate of the Park, arriving at 10½ o'clock, and pay the honors of a marching salute to the municipal authorities.

A GRAND REGATTA will take place off the Battery, under the supervision of the Special Committee; open to all races free. The race to be 5 miles; to start from the judges' boat, moored a little south of Castle Garden, from thence to stake boat placed between Jersey City and Ellis' Island, the boats to turn from north to west, thence to a stake boat placed west of Governor's Island leaving them south to east and back to the place of starting, coming in between the judges' boat and the Battery.

The Blind Band will fill the intervals between the races by playing some of their finest selections.

FIRST RACE.
For boats of any length; to be rowed by four oars, with or without coxswain; to start at 1½ o'clock, P

THE CAMPAIGN IN ITALY.

Anecdotes and Incidents.

The letters of the newspaper correspondents at the seat of war abound in anecdotes which can rarely find a place in the usual digest of the news. From our files, received by the *Arabia*, we extract a number of these as of more than ordinary interest.

THE LATE GENERAL CLER.

General CLER, who has likewise fallen in the battle of Magenta, was, unlike BAZAINE, much [illegible] the gray, being born in 1814. Ever since [illegible] Cyr, in 1833, he has almost always, [illegible] been of rare and short intervals, been [illegible] tive service. Lieutenant-Colonel in [illegible] transferred from the Twenty-first Regiment of the line to the Second Zouaves, at the head of which he performed the campaign of the Crimea. It was Cler's regiment which at the battle of the Alma declared the fortunes of the day; and it was his own hand which planted the French eagle on the Tele-graphe Tower. At the night attack of the Russian fortress at Inkermann, Col. CLER distinguished himself, and was named General on the field of battle. He was thus compelled to abandon his well-beloved Zouaves, with whom he had so often braved the death he has met with at last. On his return to France he was promoted to the command of a Brigade of the Guard, at the head of which he departed for Italy. General CLER was a Knight of the Bath, and was decorated with the Order of Medjidié, besides being Commander of the Legion of Honor and of St. Maurice, of Sardinia. But what renders the memory of General CLER dear to the French army is the success with which he managed to drill into discipline the hitherto untractable hordes of Zouaves under his command, and to inspire them, although severely just in all his dealings, with a frenzy of affection, which may be judged by their insisting on breaking into Sebastopol on the night of the attack on the Russian bastions, under the impression that the Colonel had been carried thither prisoner. Nothing could have deterred them from the mad attempt had not the Colonel been discovered.

An eye witness has described the eccentric method which he had adopted to gain the confidence and appreciation of these wild natures. One day, while stationed at an outpost in Africa, the tent where I was seated with Colonel CLER, (related the friend who told us the story) was suddenly invaded by about a dozen of the Chacals, as the Zouaves are called in the army. I was surprised that these were men who incurred punishment, and had come up to receive sentence. The Colonel consulted a written list he held in his hand, and calling out a name, its owner separated from the rest, and stood before him. "See here," said he, "what do you think of yourself, my Zephyr, and what punishment do you suppose that you deserve?" "Well, colonel." "No stammering; out with it quick!" "Well, as times go," replied the gentle Zephyr thus addressed—"the offence is well worth two months' prison," but I hope this time only to have six weeks." "There, take a month, and never let me see you here again." This scene, with few variations, was repeated with every one of the culprits, and so great was the confidence reposed in CLER's sense of justice, that in every case the self-condemnation was rather exaggerated than diminished.

A story is told of the devotion of the Zephyrs to their Colonel in the Crimea, which afforded immense amusement to the troops in camp. Colonel CLER had been seen by the sentinel at the door of his tent to throw away the remnants of his shaving-glass, with an expression of the deepest regret at the accident which had caused him to break it, considering it impossible to replace it for the morrow. A party of Zephyrs, to whom the regret was communicated, started off that night for a chateau which might be seen at a certain distance beyond the plain. They returned at dawn, bearing with them two of their comrades wounded, and a magnificent pier looking-glass, surmounted by an old French painting (representing a shepherdess playing on the pipe. This glass, all decorated with boughs, was set up at the entrance of the tent, and the Zephyrs stood by to watch the surprise of the Colonel at this provision for his morning's toilet.

Of all the French officers, none were so deservedly popular amongst the English soldiers as Gen. CLER; and on more than one occasion has he spared men from his own troop to help carry the wounded, or bring up provisions for their British comrades in arms. His loss will be gratefully felt, and he will long be mourned by the Zephyrs, who looked upon him as their property—part and parcel of themselves, and who had kept up the tradition of their attachment to his command to so great a degree as to celebrate his fête day in the regiment, no matter where it might be stationed.

A "Field-Officer," dating at the Army and Navy Club, writes to the London *News*: "Amongst those who died gloriously at Magenta was Gen. CLER. I knew him in the Crimea, when he was a Colonel of Zouaves; and I will venture to assert that a more skilful soldier, a more courteous gentleman, did not adorn the French army. He was respected by his men to an extent I have rarely seen equaled. They admired his professional talents; they loved his manly and generous character. He has now fallen in a great cause amid the blaze of victory. I am sure he would have desired no other termination to his noble career.

I mourn for this gallant Frenchman, and I ask you to publish an expression of my sorrow, in order that our neighbors may learn that there are still some Englishmen left to whom the friendships formed in front of the Russian cannon remain dear.

TREATMENT OF AUSTRIAN PRISONERS.

I traveled to Milan in company with an Austrian captain, made prisoner at Magenta. He told me that he had had with him 300 men, with whom he entrenched himself in a large house, which he defended against the attacks of the soldiers of the division La Motterouge, until all his men were either killed or wounded, except a young sub-lieutenant and a private. Seeing himself thus left nearly alone, he descended into the street, in the hope of being killed. But although the balls whistled about him in every direction, he remained untouched. He again entered a house, and continued to fight on until he and the two others were were at last made prisoners. He was taken before a general officer, whose name he does not know, but who said to him and to the other officer, "You have conducted yourselves so bravely as to merit to keep your swords, and therefore I return them to you." And, in fact, the captain wore his sword in the railway carriage.

A few moments after our arrival, says another correspondent, it was announced to the Captain that several officers of rank, who had been taken prisoners that morning, were coming to the place. The young officer started at once to meet these persons. We followed, and were witnesses of a most touching scene. As the carriage containing the Austrian officers approached, Capt. TOMBEUR (I cannot resist naming the gallant and kind young man) pressed forward, and bowing with real politeness offered his arm to the superior officer, (a Colonel,) who was wounded. He helped him into the house, gave up to him the room that was for his own use, and ordered a surgeon to be brought at once. He then ushered the other officers, the Captains and one Lieutenant—into the room where breakfast was served for himself and his fellow-officers, and insisted, with the most genuine courtesy, upon their company at the meal. I noticed that the prisoners were visibly affected, and (you will think me extravagant, perhaps) I assure you I was more touched by this exhibition of kindness, and felt more unhappy than I had at the sight of the dead and the dying. I conversed with the wounded Colonel, who had received a musket shot in the hand. He assured me that Capt. TOMBEUR's kindness was the cause of the greatest joy to him—"I am certain now," said he, "that our young officers will learn to depend upon proper treatment at the hands of the French when they are taken prisoners. Many of them think they had better fight till they die rather than surrender, as they have been persuaded that, once in the hands of the French, they are sure to be treated with the utmost barbarity."

A long file of Austrian soldiers, who had just been taken, were marched into the court-yard of the house, there being no room for them at the station. Among them I observed a small, most repulsively ugly, and deformed creature, who had his hands tied behind his back. I was told he was a spy. He was detected by some French soldiers, and at once attempted to escape the fate he deserved by imitating the motions of a crazy person. One of the officers intimated to him that he stood a chance of being shot. The moment he heard this, the wretched creature's countenance fell, and he lost his look of idiocy to assume one of real fright. I have not as yet learnt what has been his fate, but have no doubt he was shot, as it was proved he had been acting as a spy for the Austrians.

AN AMERICAN FOLLOWING THE CAMP.

Having explored the field of Magenta, I tried to get a conveyance which would take me to Milan. The King had just removed his head-quarters from Magenta to Lainate, a small village near Roh and not very distant from Milan. As you may easily imagine, the camp was all topsy turvy, as our lines were advancing, part on the left towards Lainate, and part on the right towards Corsico, all converging in the direction of the longed-for Lombard capital. After two hours of vain exertions I could not find even a small cart to carry me to Milan. I had made up my mind to trust my legs, when an American, who I had met in the inn at Magenta, expressed a desire to be my companion. I accepted the offer, and off we went. I do not know why, but Yankees are always getting into trouble. We had scarcely made our way through a double and endless row of commissariat wagons when we were suddenly stopped by a party of French gendarmes, who a few hours before had, in like manner, stopped Lord DE BURGH, who, as an *attaché* to our Legation at Turin, had been sent on a special mission to the camp. The gendarmes asked who we were, and where we were going. The summons was quite justified by our civilian dress, and for my part I hastened to deliver the necessary pass, with which I had been furnished before leaving Turin. "*Très bien allez*," was the answer of the gendarmes. The turn of my companion then came. I had thought he would have shown a similar document, but instead of doing that he took out from his breast pocket what he believed an unexceptionable passport, delivered as it had been by General CASS from the Capital of Washington, and duly countersigned by the American Minister in Turin. "What is that?" asked the French gendarmes. "We know nothing of that." "What," exclaimed the American, "not know the stars and stripes, the escutcheon of the Union?" Some warm explanations followed, and I was obliged to interfere. I soon succeeded in showing my rather noisy companion the true state of the question, and told him we had better apply at the nearest head-quarters of the French. We did so, and were kindly received by a General of Brigade, who told us that it was strictly forbidden to pass the lines. "No doubt," he added, "your pass will enable you to reach Milan, but not by this way; you must go from Novara and Arona, and once there you may go to Varese, Como and to Milan." There was nothing to say, and we returned to Magenta, and from there we proceeded to Novara and Vercelli. I was too tired to follow the advice of the son of *Mars*, so I took the first train and here I am at Turin.

[illegible]

I saw the [illegible] the troops [illegible] Milan. It [illegible] with almost [illegible] to say I [illegible] and all his observations were happy. [illegible] I heard him say to the [illegible] of the regiments engaged at [illegible] to see you safe and sound, Colonel, [illegible] been wounded." "No, Sire," [illegible] answered," was the reply, in a tone that [illegible] regret at not having a wound to show for the [illegible] ment. "It was not your fault, Colonel," [illegible] observed his Majesty, in the hearing of all. Colonel Howard law in the engagement, [illegible] as the [illegible] personally [illegible] and [illegible]

MILITARY VALUE OF RAILWAYS.

The General reports [illegible] the conduct of the Austrians to tear up the railroad track, and so destroy a military means which the French have so utilized. The Vienna *Presse*, improving the topic, points out the fact that the French soldiers brought up from the reserve at Montebello, approached so near the scene of action in the trains, that *they commenced firing from the car windows before they were disembarked.*

A SARDINIAN HERO.

The *Gazette de Savoie* states that the municipality of Alba has voted to JOSEPH ROBERT, corporal of the Monteferrat Light Horse, a sword of honor with the following inscription: "To Corporal ROBERT, the avenger of his lieutenant, FRANCIS CONROYE." The corporal had singled out the Austrian trooper who had stabbed his officer, followed him into the midst of the enemy's ranks, and killed him with two strokes of his sabre.

FRENCH LADIES WORKING FOR THE WOUNDED.

A new element has been added during the week to the amusements of the intimate *réunions* to which our brilliant Parisian society has been suddenly reduced. The Empress has organized a species of Dorcas Association, for making lint for the wounded, and it is *du meilleur ton* to appear at these small receptions with a little work basket on your arm and a bundle of linen rag in your hand. Her Majesty has herself set the example, and, during the evenings at St. Cloud, it becomes a subject of emulation with the ladies to outdo each other in the supplies of lint and linen bands they are able to send to the service *des infirmeries* of the Ministry of War. Those who have produced the greatest quantity are to be rewarded with a golden bee, forming an ornament for the hair or bosom, and adapted according to an idea expressed by her Majesty herself, either for full dress or *demi-toilette*, so that the memento of the good work upon which the fortunate winner was engaged during the time of war and peril may never have to be abandoned. It is quite extraordinary, by the by, what a power of labor resides in the frail fingers and snowy hands of the delicate ladies who surround the throne; for, every evening, people behold with surprise the thick *balots* which enter the blue drawing-room, to be threaded before midnight, under the pressure of the competition for the coveted prize offered by the Empress.

RECEPTION OF THE ALLIES IN MILAN.

Every street was dressed out with flowers and flags, and bright with all the colors of the rainbow. Some of the French soldiers who had been allowed to come on by railway were feted as if the dearest relatives, and the more so that they announced that the Emperor and King would soon arrive. Their Majesties entered the station about 8½ o'clock yesterday morning, and at once left on horseback from the Corso di Porta Orientale, where is situated the Palace Busca, which the King now occupies, and their passage through the streets was one continued ovation. The Emperor was preceded by an escort of Cent Gardes and followed by a body of the Guides. VICTOR EMANUEL had with him the whole *corps d'armée* of Gen. CHALDINI. The crowd of spectators precipitated themselves under the very hoofs of the horses, and how accidents were prevented is an absolute wonder. Add to that the waving of handkerchiefs from the balconies, flowers showered down, and the loudest acclamations, and you will have a faint idea of the scene. After the King had alighted at the Palace, the Emperor went on to the Villa Bonaparte, a private residence, long the residence, if not the property, of the Bonaparte family. Scarcely had his Majesty arrived there, when he again issued forth on horseback, accompanied by a small escort, and went through the city, receiving everywhere a fresh ovation. Soon after the Emperor had returned to the villa the whole city was again thrown into a delighted agitation by the arrival of the main body of the French and Piedmontese troops. Every soldier was seized by an inhabitant, and men, women, and children rivalled each other in giving them a warm reception. I myself saw a Zouave two hours later walking about the place, visiting the principal streets, with the little hand of a Milanese child in each of his, neither party understanding a word that the other said; and many others might be seen walking about enjoying the weather, in company with some of the most respectable inhabitants of Milan; all seemed perfectly at home. This morning, again, the whole city is on foot, as a grand Te Deum is to be celebrated at the Cathedral.

As Marshal MACMAHON entered Milan, a little girl of five years of age, dressed in white, presented him with a bouquet nearly as big as herself. He raised her up, and placed her standing before him on the saddle. "The child," says a letter, "threw her little arm around the sun-burnt head of the conqueror of Magenta, and kissed him repeatedly, amidst the loudest cheers I ever heard. The Marshal seemed delighted with the child, and fondled her most tenderly, looking frequently at her pretty features. And so they both entered Milan amidst a shower of bouquets and applause. I saw many persons affected even to tears."

Upon the arrival of our troops at the Corso, says another correspondent, the enthusiasm assumed gigantic proportions. Showers of bouquets fell upon the brilliant ranks of the brave soldiers of the Guard, the victor at Turbigo, Buffalora, and Magenta. I have seen ladies come out of the houses to offer in person bouquets and garlands to the officers. But when the Emperor and King appeared, the Corso was literally paved with flowers. At least a hundred thousand persons, some at the windows and others in the street, shouted their cries of welcome frantically, until the very ground trembled. It was, in fact, the grandest of ovations. Flowers flung from the windows covered the Emperor. His Majesty's horse reared and plunged a score of times, frightened by the blending storm of these projectiles. Women, carrying their children in their arms, thronged about the Emperor, who accepted from all sides crowns of flowers and chaplets of leaves. This condescension called for still more frenzied plaudits. The Emperor, deeply moved at these manifestations, repeatedly motioned with his hand, as if to moderate the transports of the multitude. But in vain; and as his Majesty and the King reached the Cathedral, the cries were renewed with redoubled energy.

THE ALLIES AND MILANESE FRATERNIZING.

There was a performance at La Scala last evening, (writes another Milan correspondent,) a vocal and instrumental concert, with a ballet, having been organized in less than twenty-four hours. The artists were collected from all quarters, and the house, which had been long closed, appeared in all its splendor. It was crowded in every part. The boxes were occupied by the Milanese aristocracy, and it was gratifying to see the reception which the audience gave to our officers. The fusion of the two nations was complete. Two flags only, the French and Sardinian, decorated the interior of the house; they were placed over the royal box, which the Emperor and King entered at 8 o'clock, accompanied by a considerable number of officers. The ovation given to their Majesties by the Milanese who had been enabled to obtain admission was extraordinary, and the applause lasted for nearly half an hour. The performance was composed of ten pieces of music and dancing, and at every fall of the curtain the whole house rose to salute their Majesties. The ladies presented a splendid sight, in white dresses trimmed with ribbons of the Sardinian colors, as they waved their handkerchiefs with indescribable enthusiasm. The receipts of the night, which were very considerable, are intended for the relief of the families of the soldiers who have perished in the cause of Italian independence. On leaving the theatre, still excited by the reception given to the Emperor, chance made me witness another scene which terminated my evening most agreeably. It was a half squadron of African Chasseurs, who entered the city from Lodi, escorted by ten thousand persons at least. They advanced sword in hand, the first of them proudly holding in his hand an Austrian color. I asked where it had been taken, and a Chasseur just found time to say, "We took it near Lodi, where we gave them a beating."

SPONTANEOUS HOSPITALITY.

I must not omit mentioning one incident, which was really affecting. The poor fellows when they entered the city were covered with dust and perspiration, being in heavy marching order, and thoroughly jaded; this soon caught the quick eye of the women, who, when the troops made a momentary pause in their march, cried out, "Give the poor fellows some wine, they are thirsty." This was immediately done, and the shop keepers seemed all to vie with each other in bringing the poor fellows wine, lemonade, orange water, milk, &c, and many handsome young girls assisted the men in this generous office, thereby rendering the beverages more palatable with their smiles and cries of "Cari fratelli," "Cari liberatori," "Viva la Francia," "Viva l'Emperatore."

HUMOR OF THE MILANESE MOB.

The Milanese are now beginning to give full vent to their wit, and every print-shop is full of caricatures of the Austrians, especially of GYULAI; and a number of boys are now perambulating the streets with doggrel verses in Milanese, crying out, "*L'ultimo testamento del porco* GYULAI."

The great landowners of Mecklenburg have subscribed for the purchase of a superior war horse, (Wurtemberg breed,) to be presented to the first Austrian General victorious over the Allies. The noble quadruped will have considerable leisure afforded him.

A CURIOUS FAMILY REUNION.

One of the most touching episodes of GARIBALDI's campaign has just come to my knowledge. On the day in which the brilliant action of San Fermo was fought, the company so gallantly led by Captain NA CRISTOFORIS was ordered to assault the Austrian position of Camerlata. The during hand soon rushed up the sloping ground, and when at the top a tremendous hand-to-hand fight began. A little to the left of NA CRISTOFORIS' company a gallant *Cacciatori delle Alpi*, ANTONIO VIGEVANO, was fighting with an Austrian soldier. GARIBALDI's man had already overpowered him, when suddenly he heard his adversary exclaiming: "ANTONIO, do not kill me; I am your brother." And so he was. The poor fellow had been forced into the Austrian service in 1855, and had not seen his family since that period. As the fight was going on he had happily recognized his brother.

The late Prince de Metternich was proprietor of the chateau and vineyards of Johannisberg. This fine estate was given to him in 1816 by the Emperor Francis II., on condition that he should every year send a tenth part of the produce of the wines to the Imperial cellars.

PERSONAL.

List of Americans registered at the Banking Office of Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from June 9 to 16, 1859:

NEW-YORK.

E. W. Pryor,
O. A. Pegram,
C. L. Sharpsteen,
G. Jenkins,
M. S West and Wife,
E. Jarrassay,
Mrs. Mernell,
E. A. Lambert and wife,
Wm. G. West,
E. Holmes,
Dr. C. D. Smith and wife,
J. W. Vanderwoort,
Jas. Forsyth,
W. K. Hutchings,
E. L. Dubois,
C. H. Sheehan,
W. Donaldson and family,
W. Churchill, Jr.,
P. Donald,
R. J. Raymond,
G. Drew,
A. Barns, (minor,)
R. Levy,
A. Johnson,
S. C. Jackson and lady,
Capt. H. B. Cleix,
H. C. Leroy.

MASSACHUSETTS.

E. Spaulding,
Geo. Berries,
W. B. Potter,
Mrs. Potter,
Jno. B. Babcock,
J. G. Wyckoff,
A. Sumner.

LOUISIANA.

C. L. Lusenberg,
C. Goodrich and lady.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

W. Hasseldine,
A. J. Crecos,
B. Alliston,
Dr. J. J. Chisolm,
R. G. Chisolm.

RHODE ISLAND.

Jno. Y. Pitman.

PENNSYLVANIA.

J. C. Brown.

OHIO.

W. H. Davis and wife.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Dr. Heap and family.

MARYLAND.

Hugh Jenkins.

The London *Observer* says: "The Hon. Mr. Stanley recently arrived in our island in an Arab vessel from the Red Sea. There are few eccentricities beyond the reach of Englishmen, and especially English noblemen; but we were scarcely prepared at this time of day to hear of the scion of a noble English house becoming 'a convert to Mahommedanism.' He has been fraternizing with the Tambies in Colombo and Kandy, eating his rice and curry cross-legged on the floor with his friends, in true oriental fashion."

The Emperor of Russia, with the view of encouraging colonization on the Amoor, has decided that exiles in Eastern Siberia, who may be disposed to seek for work on the Amoor, may obtain leave of absence for three years, provided they have conducted themselves well, and provided also the rent and taxes they owe as colonists be paid in advance for all the time of their absence, either by themselves or the persons employing them.

Prince Charles of Bavaria has just made a morganatic marriage with Mme. Roitzen, widow of an author, and she has been created Baroness de Frankenberg; and Prince Louis, eldest son of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria, has married Mlle. Menthe, an actress, who has been created Baroness de Waldsee. The prince, who is brother of the Empress of Austria, has renounced his birthright in favor of his brother, Prince Charles Theodore.

Miss Sarah P. Remond, a colored woman, from the United States, has been lecturing in London on American Slavery, in refutation of some statements of Lola Montes. The lecturer, in pleading on behalf of her own sex, said that words were inadequate to express the depth of the infamy into which they were plunged by the cruelty and licentiousness of their brutal masters.

Ex-Capt. Seaver, of East Boston, has in his possession an interesting relic, a handkerchief which was prepared and very widely distributed at the time of the death of Washington. The centre is a mourning piece, surrounded by the names of the States which then composed the Union. This relic is now sixty years old, and is preserved with great care by its wner.

The Rev. Samuel Fuller, D. D., rector of Christ Church, Andover, Mass., has been elected to the Professorship of "Interpretation of the Scriptures," in the Berkley Divinity School, vacated by the resignation of Prof. Harwood.

Mr. Alexander Sidi, to whom Gen. Caleb Cushing's recent letters on the Naturalization question were addressed, left this port for Europe, yesterday, by the *Saxonia*. A number of Germans from California also left by the same steamer.

The Regents of the University of Michigan have adopted resolutions exceedingly complimentary to Dr. Brunnow, on accepting his resignation as Director of the Ann Arbor Observatory. Prof. John C. Watson has been appointed his successor.

Mr. D'Arcy McGee has come into collision with the Montreal *True Witness*, which paper has recently revived some alleged slanders against him. Mr. McGee declares he won't have it, but will deal with the *True Witness* as it deserves.

Mad. Gassier has had just good success in concerts at Buffalo. She was assisted by Sig. Gassier, the tenor Millard, and the young pianist Arthur Napoleon.

Miss Olivé Oatman, whose captivity among the Apache Indians, recently excited compassion, is lecturing at Saratoga upon the incidents of her life among the savages.

Prof. Anson J. Upson, of Hamilton College, has been licensed as a preacher of the Gospel by the Presbytery of Utica.

The friends of the Rev. Dr. Cleaveland of New-Haven, have presented him a handsome sum of money.

Senator Benjamin, of Louisiana, is on his way to Europe, to endeavor to effect a loan for the Tehuantepec Company.

Secretary Floyd is dangerously ill at the Military Asylum near Washington.

[Advertisement.]
SUMMER.

We beg especial attention to the peculiar style and character of the stock we are now offering of SUMMER CLOTHING.

Together with an unusually large stock of all descriptions of stylish and cheap linen fabrics, we have this season manufactured into suits many beautiful styles of light woolen fabrics, in SKELETON MAIN, so that they are as light in weight as linen, and much more agreeable. They have taken the public taste to that extent, not only here, but in the other principal cities, that we have had to increase largely our production of them. They are light, elegant and durable, and can be scoured as easily as linen. They are also a protection against the changes of the weather.

The prices—which we have put down to the lowest mark—vary but little from Duck and Drilling goods, although they have double the intrinsic value.

As the season will now be short, we will put down the prices of the whole of our large Summer stock at once.

D. DEVLIN & Co.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
OREELEY AND THE MOUNTAIN.

Greeley has attacked the mountain,
And in his lofty flight,
Like a Zouave he thundered on
In most terrific might;
Whether he scales the mountain high,
Or ford the valley streams,
No nonsense ever doth disturb
The spirit of his dreams.
And so doth KNOX attack the trade,
In best of hatters' arts,
And takes his neighbors all quite down,
Throughout the Broadway marts.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]
CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant
TIMES Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]
TO THE TRAVELING COMMUNITY.

WOLF'S celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnappe should be in the hands of every traveler.

No family should leave the City or be without a supply during the warm weather.

It invariably corrects the ill effects of change of water, and as a beverage it is the purest liquor made in the world.

Put up in quart and pint bottles. Sold by all druggists, grocers and fruit stores.

[Advertisement.]
SUMMER UNDERGARMENTS,
A great variety,
Universally approved for Elasticity,
Coolness and Cheapness.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 837 Broadway, and
No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
LAST NOTICE.—EGGS's Depôt corner of Maiden-lane, will close this day at 7 P. M. Parties depending upon having EGGS's work for their July celebration, will do well to hand in their orders early in the day or they may be disappointed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 1.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '68....c	107¾	
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74, ex. int	101½	
6,000	Vir. 6s...ex. int.	91	
2,000	Tenn. 6s, '90, ex. in	89½	
4,000	Kentucky 6s...'03		
1,000	Mo. 8s, ex. int.	82½	
5,000	do.	b30	82¾
25,000	do.	b30	82¾
2,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s		100
2,000	M. C. R. 6 p c 1st		
	M. S. F. Con. Bs.		90
8,000	Ill. Cent. R. B..		83½
2,000	D. L. & W. 1st M.		85
1,000	L.S. & M.S. 2d M. B		91½
4,000	do.		91¾
10	Bank of America		110
6	B. of State of N. Y.		99¼
500	Cum. Coal Pfd.	b60	16¾
50	Pacific M. St. Co.		69
150	N. Y. Cen. R.	s30	71¾
200	do.	s60	71¾
300	do.		72¾
500	do.	s10	73½
50	do.	s16	72
150	do.	s3	73¼
350	do.	4d	73¾
100	do.	b60	73¾
100	do.	s10	73
300	Reading Railroad		42
100	do.	b60	41⅞
20	do.		41¾
100	do.		41¾
200	do.		41⅞
50	Mich. Cen. R.	s30	39
50	do.		39
550	do.	s60	39¼
60	do.	s30	38½
25	do.	s30	38⅝
6	Panama Railroad		116
50	do.	s60, 11	43⅜
10	Second avenue R.		102
205	M. S. & N. I. R.		8
100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	s15	26
850	do.	s30	26
260	do.		26¼
100	do.		26⅜
100	do.	s10	26⅝
200	do.	s30	25⅞
20	do.		26⅜
300	do.		26
50	Illinois Cen. R.	s3	62
50	do.	s30	67½
50	do.		62½
200	do.	b30	62½
5	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.		98
50	do.		97¼
150	Gal. & Chi. R.		62¾
60	do.		62½
100	Clev. & Tol. R.		24¾
200	do.	b60	24¾
300	Chi. & R. I. R.	s30	58
100	do.	s wk	58¾
100	do.		58½
5	Erie Railroad		6¼
150	Harlem R. Pref'd.		34¾
100	do.	b30	34¾

FRIDAY, July 1—P. M.

The Stock Exchange, pursuant to previous resolution, adjourned at noon to-day until Tuesday next, July 5. This mark of respect to Independence Day is equally convenient and acceptable to the members of the Exchange, who desire a few days' recreation in the country, and consistent with the present extreme dullness of the Stock dealings. The market leaves off under considerable depression in one or two of the Western stocks and in New-York Central. Michigan Guaranteed is the heaviest among the former—owing to the recent accident and loss of life on the line—selling at 26 ℘ cent. cash, and New-York Central closed at 72½@72¾ ℘ cent. Michigan Central and Rock Island were steady; Toledo ¼ ℘ cent. lower than yesterday, and Galena dull at 62½@¾ ℘ cent. There was a further advance in Illinois Central shares, under the London advices per *Arabia*—sales as high as 62½@⅝ ℘ cent. The Bonds were in request, at 80½ ℘ cent. Panama shares were again firm at 116 ℘ cent., and Pacific Mail advanced to 69 ℘ cent. The State and United States Stocks are now sold ex dividend. Missouris 82½, equal to 85½ per cent., with the coupon paid to day; Virginias, 94; Tennessees, 89¼ and United States Fives of 1874, 101½ ℘ cent.

The chief interest in the Money Market today is the collection of half-yearly interest. The payments are large and prompt on the Public Securities, and will employ about $1,500,000 in Bullion for the European steamers to-morrow, of which the Sub-Treasury will supply the heaviest share. Mr. VANDERBILT will detain the *Ocean Queen* until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, affording four hours additional to the usual time for making up the mail and Specie shipments. The mail will be kept open at the Post-office until 2½ o'clock. Bills on London and Paris are not very active for this opportunity, the rates being at Specie point, and most of the remittances for Interest being with the Bankers themselves. London, 110¼@110⅜; Paris, f.5.11¼@f.5.10.

As the Clearing-house will be closed on Monday, the 4th inst., and as few of the City papers will be issued on Tuesday morning, the Tabular Bank Statement, we understand, will be published on *Monday* morning, and the footings in the evening papers of Saturday, if the statements are received in time, as requested of the Bank Officers.

The new firm of READ, DREXEL & Co., Domestic Exchange dealers, successors to VAN VLEEK, READ & DREXEL, begin business in Wall-street to-day, in accordance with the change heretofore noticed.

Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. pay the coupons on the following Bonds: Chicago City, Municipal; Chicago City, Water Loan; Buffalo City; Albany City; Utica City; Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad; Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad; Buffalo and State Line Railroad; Detroit and Pontiac Railroad; also, the interest on New-York State Stock issued to the Auburn and Rochester Railroad, 5½ ℘ cent.; Tonawanda Railroad, 5½ ℘ cent., and Schenectady and Troy Railroad, 6 ℘ cent.

The semi-annual dividend of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company is 6 ℘ cent., payable on demand.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Entered at the Port.	$132,248	$1,000,756	$3,111,433
Thrown on market...	41,916	1,062,504	2,926,941
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port.	$45,786,712	$22,570,319	$55 964,893
Thrown on market.	39,066,006	28,031,941	55,859,978

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool.	2,176	$1,050,729	506	$129,117	44	$10,794
Man. of Cotton.	1,789	610,167	201	39,937	26	4 658
Man. of Silk.	1,077	892 456	26	26,022	21	16,328
Man. of Flax.	522	266,356	71	10,966	28	3,199
Miscellaneous.	786	48 224	2,434	18,629	8	4,012
Total.	6,310	$2,887,962	3,248	$229,471	127	$38,979
		223,471				2,887,962
Total Entered.		$3,111,433	Total Marketed			$2,926,941

On the Street at 2½ o'clock Money is reported in larger supply to the Brokers, at 6 ℘ cent. at call as the rule, with transactions on State and Federal securities at 5½ ℘ cent. The impression obtains that the amount offered on temporary employment will be still larger next week. The Stock Market, on the Street, is ½ ℘ cent. higher than at the Board this forenoon, and sales of New York Central are made at 72¾; Rock Island, 68½@¾, and Galena, 62½@¾.

The Brooklyn City Railroad Company's receipts for June, 1859, were.....$43,693,03
Against June, 1858,.....38,004,69
Increase,.....$5,688,34

A circular from NEWCOMB CLEVELAND, Esq., President of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, will be found in our advertising columns. It exhibits the condition of the Company according to the reports of the late Board, and will attract the attention of stockholders. The Board express their determination to redress the credit of the Company, and request the coöperation of the stockholders to that end. Attention is also invited to another advertisement from Mr. CLEVELAND.

The Gold Coinage of the United States Mint, at Philadelphia, for the month of June, was $180,060. The Silver Coinage was $90,000, being in dollars, half-dollars, and quarter dollars. Of cents, $36,000 were coined. The whole number of pieces coined was 3,835,003, of the aggregate value of $366,060. The total Gold Deposits of the month were $104,710, of which $96,832 50 were from California, and $7,877 50 from other sources. The Silver deposited was $172,915. Total Deposits for the month, $277,625.

Mr. JOSEPH GRICE, 96 Wall-street, pays the coupons on the free land bonds of the Florida, Atlantic, and Gulf Central Railroad Company.

The Market Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand. Hereafter the Company will be managed on the principle of putting aside seventy-five per cent. of the net profits for the benefit of the assured.

The Third-avenue Savings Bank has declared its usual semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on sums of $1,000 and under, and five per cent. per annum on sums over $1,000.

The Mariners' Savings Bank has declared the usual semi-annual dividend.

The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $115,905, including $79,000 for customs; paid out, $963,070; balance, this afternoon, $4,900,779.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ HARTFORD PAPER WANTED.—PARTIES having business paper, made in Hartford or vicinity, which they wish to dispose of, will find it for their advantage to send the same to the undersigned, who are always ready to buy desirable papers at best rates.
GEO. P. BISSELL & CO.,
Bankers, Hartford, Conn.
Refer to CONTINENTAL BANK.

☞ UNITED STATES 6 PER CENT. COUPON Bonds of 1874; United States Treasury Notes 6 per cents; New York State 6 per cent. registered stock of 1875, for sale in amounts to suit for investment or banking purposes by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 3 Wall-st.

Real Estate....FRIDAY, July 1.

Three lots north side Seventy-fifth-street, 138 feet east of First-avenue, were struck down to THOS. BOYD & MCCALL, for $1,360.

Also one lot north side Thirty-eighth-street, 225 feet east of Second-avenue, to W. R. THORN, for $1,000.

Mr. JOHN MCCLAVE has sold a two-story frame building, on south side of Fifty-first-street, with two lots of ground, beginning 200 feet west of Ninth-avenue, for $5,500. Also, six lots on north side of One Hundred and Eleventh-street, beginning 370 feet west of Third-avenue, for $3,450.

Mr. LUDLOW has sold at private sale the four-story brown-stone house and lot on No. 37 West Twenty second-street, 25 feet by 98 feet 9 inches, for $14,000.

Messrs. RAYMOND & BLACKWELL have sold four lots, northwest corner of Third-avenue and Seventy third-street, 102 feet 2 inches fronting on Third-avenue, same width across the rear, and 97 feet in depth, for $9,000.

Also, the piece of land, corner Seventieth-street, Broadway, and Tenth-avenue, 29 feet 6 inches fronting Broadway, 35 feet 8 inches fronting Seventieth-street, 37 feet fronting Tenth-avenue, and 50 feet 6 inches through on the south line—on the premises is a three-story frame house—for $3,900.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 6.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 1,200 bales at 11¼c.11¼c. for Middling. The sales of the week add up 7,500 bales, and the receipts 1,100 bales, against 3,500 for the same time period last year. The exports for the week foot up 18,000 bales, and the exports to date 1,718,000. Receipts at this port ahead of last year

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2431. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 4, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

FOUR DAYS LATER.

Arrival of the Vanderbilt.

Imminence of Another Great Battle on the Mincio.

Official Details of the Fight at Malegnano.

THE BATTLE OF CANEDOLO.

GARIBALDI AND HIS VOLUNTEERS.

THE STATE OF THE PAPAL DOMINIONS.

THE ARMAMENT OF PRUSSIA.

BRITISH POLITICS.

Cotton Quiet—Advance in Breadstuffs and Provisions—Consols 92 3-8@92 1-2.

The United States Mail steamship *Vanderbilt*, Capt. Larkin, from Southampton, June 22, arrived at this port early on Sunday morning.

The Steamship *Asia* arrived at Liverpool on the morning of June 19.

The screw steamship *Kangaroo* arrived at Liverpool, Tuesday morning, June 21.

The news by this arrival is interesting, though not of marked importance.

The Allies and the Austrians were confronted on the line of the Mella and Mincio; the French Emperor and the King of Sardinia having their headquarters at Brescia, and the Emperor of Austria holding his at Villafranca. Garibaldi was operating in front of the Allies. An Austrian force had occupied the pass of the Stelvio. On the side of the Adriatic every arrangement was nearly completed for naval operations against Venice and Pola.

A body of Papal troops, sent to repress the revolt in the Legations, had encountered the popular party at Cerna, and a sharp conflict had ensued. The King of Sardinia had definitely declined to accept the sovereignty of the revolted provinces, which a delegation from Bologna had tendered him.

Nothing additional is known of the motives of Prussia in mobilizing her army.

In England the new Government was rapidly perfecting its organization.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

The Enthusiasm of the Lombards—Garibaldi's Troops—Visit of Garibaldi to Milan—His Aversion to the French—The Hungarian Mission—An Incident at Trieste—The Revolution in the Legations—The Delay in Kossuth's Arrival—The Plan of the Allied Attack on the Four Fortresses.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILAN, Monday, June 13, 1859.

Just arrived from Turin, and, for the first time since 1848, without being pestered for a passport, or undergoing a tedious examination of person and baggage, on the left bank of the Ticino. Out of curiosity I went to Magenta, to visit the famous battle-field and thence by rail to Milan, entering by that same gate of Porta Vercellina through which I passed out eleven years ago, after the capitulation which restored the Milanese once more to the tender mercies of the Austrian Field-Marshal. God forbid the repetition of a similar catastrophe! We shall breathe more freely when the famous four fortresses are in the hands of the allies, but until there is some probability of that, there is no danger of our being lulled to a false security, though from the festive aspect of the populace strangers may be led to think that it is all play and no work.

Glowing descriptions of the recention given to the King and Emperor in Milan reached us at Turin—the only sort of news that does reach that now melancholy city—and the sight of my famished comrades, rushing frantically from *café* to *café* to club to the telegraph office, to glean up crumbs, and scraps, and well-picked bones for their respective journals, warned me—as I well know such fare does not suit a New-Yorker's palate—to be off to the scene of excitement, where now behold me—just as the birds have fled! Yes, the King left Milan the night before last, and the Emperor yesterday morning, so that nothing remains of the festive scenes but the faded flowers and withered wreaths which strewed the victors' path at every step. Changing my traveling gear for a visiting suit, I wended my way to the Corso di Porto Orientale, to leave my cards on several of my lady friends whom I had not seen since 1848. Nearly all of them were at the different hospitals tending the wounded, and it was with considerable difficulty that I found any of my old chums—nearly all of them, responding to the appeal, having offered themselves as volunteers to the different corps.

Giovanni Hatt, the recruiting lieutenant of Garibaldi's detachment, is the great centre of attraction. Every Italian fighting under Garibaldi's orders feels sure that he is fighting for the independence of Italy, and the absolute manner in which the Hero of Rome ignores the presence of the French in Italy is regarded by many as a sure sign that his distrust of *la grand, nation*, has not diminished since 1849. Of course, you know that two days since Garibaldi came to see the King, and an eye-witness of this meeting (my informant was not present during this conversation) tells me that Victor Emanuel received the dashing but modest hero more as a brave *compagnon d'armés* than as a king his subject. Rumor whispers that the King sought to overcome Garibaldi's repugnance to his august ally, but that the only reply was an urgent appeal to stand by his subjects, to resist diplomacy, and to be King of Italy. Nothing would induce Garibaldi to take up his quarters even for a few hours in Milan; the French were there, the General remained outside the city, and then returned to his camp. *La Lombardia*, the official journal, publishes this morning a very handsome eulogium, passed on the Garibaldi-nians by the head of the Sardinian Staff. "While the allied armies, runs the official order of the day, yet remained on the defensive, General Garibaldi, at the head of the Hunters of the Alps, boldly attacked the right flank of the Austrians. With an extraordinary rapidity, in a few days he reached Sesto Calende, and driving out the enemy, penetrated into the Lombard territory, and pitched his tent at Varese." Here follows the enumeration of the feats achieved by these valorous ones, and then comes the list of decorations:

Gold Medal, for Military Valor.

Giuseppe Garibaldi, General of the Hunters of the Alps.

Officier Cross of the Military Order of Savoy.

Giacomo Medici, Lieutenant Colonel.

(Medici, you may remember, was the brave defender of the Vascello against the French, outside the walls of Rome in 1849.)

Chevalier's Cross of the Military Order of Savoy.

Bianchi, Major.

Silver Medal for Military Valor.

Cenni, Payni, de Cristoforis, (who died of his wounds,) Cantaine; Rebustini, Pedotte, Guerzoni, Vigevano, Lieutenants, etc.

Honorable Mention.

Cossuz, Lieutenant-Colonel, (one of the bravest defenders of Venice in 1849;) Fenari, Osniri, Sosini, Lanzi Bronzetti, Captains; Grizlotti, Migliavacca, Pellegrini Danco, Lieutenants; Grasioli, Pregnisiz, Sprevieri, Stallo, Undertenants; Branchi, Cavli, Magri, Maiani, Naici, Sergeants; Porro, Usberte, Lanzi Corporals; Gnisiniani, soldier.

I send you the names, knowing how eagerly the Italian population of New-York now read your paper for news from their native land.

I must not omit to mention the company of the Genoese Carabinieri, who form part of Garibaldi's corps, and who have participated in all the *fatis d'armés*. At Varese this company sustained the attack of a band of Austrians ten times their number, and assailing them at the point of the bayonet, compelled them to flee; so well did they conduct themselves that Garibaldi on arriving at Varese summoned said company to the centre of his troops and exclaimed, "The Genoese Carabinieri are worthy of their country; they have fought like lions." In one squadron of 28, 13 remained dead or wounded on the field; among these, Antonio Gualandi, a well-known patriot, was wounded, but will recover, and Antonia Rulano killed by a ball in the breast.

A letter which I have (June 14) just received by private hand from Trieste, relates the following ludicrous incident. An appeal from the Emperor of Austria to the inhabitants was posted towards evening at the corners of the streets of Trieste addressed "*A miei popoli*,"—To my people. Some wag during the night altered all the headings so that in the morning the proclamation read thus: "*Ahi! miei popoli*,"—Alas! my people.

The allied fleet, in the waters of the Adriatic, have blockaded all the Venetian coast, and have already captured forty of the Austrian merchant ships. The Austrian men-of-war *Tritone*, laden with war material, took fire, and was blown up—no one knows how—at Santa Barbara, various are the conjectures, writes my friend. The taxes at Trieste are augmented 25 per cent.

To-day, the news of the revolution at Bologna is confirmed, and the following address to Cavour made public:

"In the first moment of liberty that smiles on Bologna, after ten years of foreign occupation, this city, with concord and unanimity, confides itself and its forces to the dictatorship of the King Citizen, the illustrious champion of Italy, Victor Emanuel II. For all of us, who bow with reverence before him, there is no duty so sacred as that of combatting in the ranks of the braves who fought for their country at Montebello and Palestro. For the Provisional Government of Bologna, Gioachino Pepoli, Tanari, Malvezzi, Giovanni Casarisi.

No event since the commencement of the war has caused such excitement and speculation as this. Will the King be allowed to accept Bologna? *that* is the question. If he is, then the party, by no means small, who persist in disbelieving Napoleon's intention of giving Italy to herself, will receive, if not a defeat, something very much like it; for if the Emperor, facing the wrath of the clergy in France, should permit the States of the Church to be annexed to Piedmont, what can he refuse? Very many of my friends are indignant at my suspicious disposition; they point me to the Emperor's proclamation of the 8th of June, To *the Italians* calling them to surround the banners of Victor Emanuel, and to organize themselves to-day as soldiers, in order that to-morrow they may become citizens of a great country; had he meant only to allow the annexation of Northern Italy to Piedmont, he would have confined his address to the inhabitants of those provinces. But he spoke to Italians, and are not the Bolognese Italians, they ask? Were they not the bravest of the brave in 1848-9 in repulsing and defeating the Austrians? These and a thousand similar arguments are used to induce me to place implicit faith in the identity existing between the Emperor's acts and words. I would if I could—if I can't, how can I? We shall see soon. I shall be thankful to be mistaken, for the annexation of Bologna to Piedmont will be a clear proof that the unity of Italy is in contemplation, and other States further south will follow the example. But should Bologna be refused, a most disheartening influence will spread to the other States, unless, indeed, they should, finding this trio and the Pope intolerable, and Piedmont indifferent, proclaim a republic as in 1848. Republican as I am, I believe that, at this juncture, even that is undesirable, because it would mar the aspiration after unity which now pervades every Italian breast. One thing is certain, namely, that the king will accept Bologna if he can any how manage; but as it is whispered that his imperial ally has already threatened him to make peace with Austria in case he should prove refractory, he may find it necessary to mind his p's and q's.

Anent the movements of the allied armies, the correspondent of the London *Times* furnishes all that is humanly or imperially possible, and no one after seeing that privileged individual following the camp on horseback, when all other correspondents are driven back, would presume to compete with him in his own department, least of all your humble servant. Our letters from Cremona, giving us a vivid description of the retreat of the Austrians, confirm the reports of the complete *demoralization* of the army, owing to their defeat at Magenta. The generals and superior officers were unanimous in their curses on Gyulai, and one old general was heard to say, "We are beaten: fortunate are our enemies who combat for a principle, while we have none. Enough." What they are now taking every means to guard against is the desertion of the Hungarians, who by hook or by crook will, I expect, elude their vigilance.

Kossuth's non-arrival at Genoa at the date expected, gave rise to various surmises in Turin, and the proclamation issued by Klapka causes many to think that he has been chosen in the Ex-Governor's place. If this should prove to be the case, the change is most ill-judged, for to the Hungarian troops the fact that Kossuth is silent when another calls them to revolt, will suffice to keep the majority inert around the Austrian standard. But I do not think this will prove to be the case. I know that it was hinted to Kossuth that it would be well for him to travel under another name from London to Genoa, which, had he been getting up a revolution on his own account, of course he would have been compelled to do; but as it is highly advantageous for France and Piedmont that the desertion of the Hungarians should take place, Kossuth considered that the least the Emperor could do in the shape of recognizing his services was to give him a safe passport through France. This, I hear, the French Ambassador in London refused to do. It remains to be seen whether the proud Magyars will accept the alternative, or wait until his most just demands are satisfied. Certain it is, that Kossuth alone can accomplish the Hungarian desertion, so most probably the pugnacious M. Persigny will have orders to give in. In any case you may feel sure that the information I gave you concerning his movements in my letters from London is entirely accurate; the delay caused by unforseen circumstances does not affect the main plan.

THURSDAY, June 16.

Various reports are afloat concerning the plans of the Allies for attacking the Quadrilateral. Before I hazard an opinion, I must seek more confident informants than I have yet met with. The news from the allied camp is, that the armies are concentrated close to Brescia, on the territory crossed by the railroad which, from Bergamo, passing by Brescia, leads to Peschiera and Verona; the brigade of Gen. Garibaldi, which has ever been the pioneer, has proceeded from Brescia, *viâ* St. Euphemia and Rezzato, towards the stream Chiese, menacing the right wing of the enemy, who, separated into three corps, retreats to the right of the Chiese. According to the partisans of Austria, a decisive battle is at hand which will take place on the plains of Montechiari, a place well adapted to cavalry and artillery; but, in case the Austrians are not compelled by unforeseen manœuvres of the Allies to accept this battle, it seems to me more probable that they would prefer to intrench themselves round Peschiera and on the Mincio, rather than risk a decisive battle, after which, if defeated, they must confine themselves to defensive operations within the four fortresses, and the reports that the Austrian army is not yet recomposed confirm me in this belief.

Now I am off to the Gymnasium of St. Alessandro, where the enrollment of the volunteers takes place from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. Henceforward I shall write regularly, though I cannot answer for my letters catching every steamer from England. The post here is extremely uncertain, and any letters suspected of forwarding news are opened, so I shall forward yours to a private address.

WAR NEWS FROM PARIS.

The Position of Prussia—The Mischief of the Mobilization—The Sincerity of the French Emperor—The Ministerial Change in England—British Slanders upon the French Army—Austrian Prisoners—The Holy Places—Movements of Kossuth—Music at Milan—The Latest News from the Seat of War—The Austrian Quadrangle—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Sunday, June 19, 1859.

Although the war now going on in Italy is an absorbing subject, and one that is of paramount interest, still the changes in the British ministry, and the present and future policy of Prussia, are themes that meet with due attention in the political circles of Paris. The present attitude of Prussia, who now acts as the leader of the Germanic Confederation, is one calculated to cause uneasiness. Many of our more timid politicians are prophesying a general war. They assert that Prussia is putting on a war footing six *corps d'armés* but for the purpose of giving efficient and immediate aid to Austria in retaining her Italian Provinces. It is generally understood that any such assistance afforded by Prussia will call Russia into the field, and the question then is, where will all this stop? Why there should be such an evidence of uneasiness among the Germanic States is hard to understand. They are in no way menaced, the Emperor Napoleon has announced that he would free Italy from the Austrian yoke, and he is fast accomplishing his purpose, but he has in no way threatened the peace and prosperity of Germany, and the panic felt in that portion of Europe seems almost ridiculous. The announcement in Prussia of the mobilization of the army, has caused great consternation in the country, as is easily comprehended when the following facts are taken into consideration. In Prussia every man is a soldier up to the age of forty. Imagine the distress caused by taking from their homes so many fathers of families. The landwehr and the reserve are composed of married men; their families, who for the most part rely upon them for support, will by the mobilization be reduced to great distress. Some assistance, it is true, afforded by the State to the families really necessitous, but it is inadequate to their support. At the present time, the mobilization is more ill-timed as the harvest is drawing near, and hands will be needed for agricultural purposes. The following extract from a Berlin letter of the 16th gives confirmation to my remarks upon the subject of Prussia's warlike attitude:

"In other great States, 500,000 men may be put under arms without causing any material derangement to ordinary affairs, for there will still remain men enough; but in Prussia it is quite different. From the moment that the mobilization has taken place, all business is at an end; the towns and villages are emptied; the tribunals, workshops, railways, and administrations of all kinds are obliged to give up to the army their most able hands; there only remain women, children, and old men. In order to support this inconvenience, a war which leads to such a measure ought to be a popular one; for, if the contrary be the case, the people begin to discuss among themselves the opportuneness of it, and the strength of the army becomes impaired beforehand. Up to this time, it is true, no one has discursed this question, for no one knows why the mobilization has been ordered. The indications given by the Government are unintelligible. Does it wish to preserve the line of the Mincio to Austria? Does it intend, with arms in its hands, to recommend peace to the other States? What, in a word, does it wish for?"

These questions are difficult to answer, and our best informed politicians are at a loss to account for the taking of a step that may be construed into a threat. On the other hand we are assured that the Prince Regent of Prussia, has written to the Emperor Napoleon informing him of the decision come to relative to the Prussian army—explaining its real character and affirming that it ought not to excite the susceptibilities of the French Government, and above all asking the Emperor to trust to the good faith of Prussia, and not form upon the banks of the Rhine any army of observation. One would infer from this, that Prussia was going to all the expense and annoyance of raising six *corps d'armés* for the purpose of silencing the clamor of the petty States who cry louder and make more patriotic stir, just in proportion to the little they have at stake and the little they need fear. The less the interest the greater the noise. Any unprejudiced person must feel that Germany has nothing to fear from the movements of the Emperor Napoleon. All talk about the treaties of 1815 is futile; those treaties have for years past been broken by Austria herself, and usurpation and tyranny were fast driving the Italian people to frenzy—misfortunes almost incalculable in these fatal results were imminent—when the Emperor Napoleon announced to the world that he would aid the Italians in regaining their liberty, asking only in return their firm and faithful alliance. His proclamation to the Italian people, made at Milan, was the spontaneous and free pledge of a friendly sovereign. By this document he binds himself in the eyes of the whole world to help regain the independence of the Italians, and then allow them to form for themselves such a Government as will grant them the greatest liberty and happiness. "Be soldiers to-day," said he, "to morrow, the citizens of a free country." To cavil at the intentions of Louis Napoleon, after this pledge, is, to say the least of it, showing too much prejudice. None are so hard to convince as those who won't be convinced. Even the London *Times*, that has for years wilfully traduced all the actions, political or private, of the Emperor of the French, was forced to acknowledge that it could no longer refuse its belief in the entire sincerity of the Emperor's intentions as regards the Italian people. The *Times* will soon, no doubt, resume its course of calumny and misrepresentation towards Napoleon III.; but the fact of the impression produced by the proclamation of Milan, even upon that journal, will remain a fixed fact. When the Italians are freed and rejoicing under the care of a Constitutional Government, which is in no way classed by the Emperor Napoleon, the world at large will grant him the credit he is entitled to. To hint that he only seeks aggrandizement and power by the present war, is to show little knowledge of the real character of Louis Napoleon. He is too good a politician to injure his interests as well as those of his dynasty, by subverting his Government for that of Austria; and he will, as he has promised, leave the Italians to their own Government, granting the aid of his counsels after having granted them the aid and services of his valiant troops. Prejudice is fast giving way before the bold, straight-forward policy of the Emperor, who is being better appreciated and less traduced now he is better known. Great fears were entertained here that the inhabitants of some of the larger towns in the Papal States would give way to excesses, as the Austrians, hoping no doubt such a result, have evacuated the Papal States. The citizens of Bologna, in fact, have sent a delegation to the King Victor Emanuel, asking him to accept the Dictatorship of that city. The King answered as follows: "Be so kind as to cause the patriots of Bologna to understand that, in the present circumstances, all inconsiderate steps or resolutions may compromise the cause of Italian Independence. It must not be that Europe may accuse me of acting solely from personal ambition. I do not wish to substitute the Piedmontese absorption to Austrian oppression. The Holy Father, the venerated Chief of the Faithful, is still at the head of his people; he has not, like the sovereigns of Parma, Modena and Tuscany, given up his temporal authority, which we must not only respect, but consolidate. I would blame all action against the equity of the noble cause which we now serve. Let us not forget that Pius IX. is an Italian Prince." Not content with the delivery of these words, so full of sincere moderation, the King sent one of his aides-de-camp to renew to the Pope the assurance of his respectful sentiments, and repeat to him the solemn declaration of the Emperor of the French that the Chief of Catholicism had nothing to dread, and that the independence of the Peninsula should be a guarantee, and not a menace, for the neutrality and integrity of the Papal States.

The formation of a new Ministry in England is gladly accepted by the peace party here. But although the sympathies of Lord Palmerston for the present ruler of France are well known, I am of the opinion that the Premier will find it a hard matter to combat the *Court* influence. Prince Albert is, of course, German to the heart's core, and I am assured that the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the English forces, leans the same way. The unnecessarily prompt proclamation of the Queen, asserting the neutrality of England, has been viewed by all Europe as almost tantamount to a declaration of war, and new fears are entertained that the course pursued by Prussia may turn the neutrality into hostility. All England is ringing with the appeals of the more important journals to the people, to arm themselves, form rifle corps, and learn to hit the mark, do not doubt that now the superiority of the Zouaves and Turcos in the use of the bayonet is established that the *Times*, the great alarmist, will call upon all Englishmen that love their country to acquire at once a superior dexterity in the use of the fatal weapon. The danger for the straw men is imminent! Seriously, how foolish is all this alarm, and how great must be the power of the man who can thus make all Europe tremble.

Allow me to refer to a matter that has attracted the attention of those of the English journals, always and under all circumstances inimical to the French. A writer from Turin, corresponding for the London *Standard*, says, that the whole city (Turin) is rife with rumors of the atrocities and disorders committed by the French troops now in Lombardy. The writer adds that the Italians will long remember the sufferings they are undergoing at the hands of the Emperor Napoleon's troops. This statement is gladly seized upon by the portion of the Press I have above referred to, and it is going the rounds. Now, I have just returned from the seat of war. I left Milan to return to Paris the day that the French and Sardinian troops moved on, and I pronounce the statement of the correspondent of the London *Standard* a *base fabrication*. The order observed by all the French troops is most admirable, and is in accordance with the positive orders of the Emperor. Not a single thing is touched without being paid for. The expenses of the French army amount to three millions of francs a day, and I can assure you that the inhabitants of the country are not sorry to have the French troops remain as long as possible. Such calumnies are beneath respectable journals, and are insults to a brave army engaged in shedding their blood for the liberty and future independence of a long-oppressed people.

You will soon have news from the seat of war, as your Mr. Rawdon has just left Paris, accompanied by "Malakoff," *en route* for the head-quarters of the allied armies.

Before mailing my letter I shall give you the latest intelligence from the seat of war, which, at the present time, merely shows that the Austrians are in full retreat from the line of the Mincio, closely followed up by the Allies. Telegrams received to-day announce that the Emperor and King Victor Emanuel are in Brescia. Austrian prisoners are constantly arriving at Toulon. Many of the officers are now quartered at Tours—a place they chose from the beauty of the surrounding country. They are allowed great latitude, have a large portion of the country free to their visits, but must not go beyond certain boundaries. They are on parole. The inhabitants of Tours vie with each other in their courteous treatment of these officers. Day before yesterday the *Eldorado* arrived at Marseilles from Genoa, having on board one hundred and forty-five Austrian officers; and the *Saone* arrived at the same port, conveying five hundred and twenty-five Austrian soldiers. The latter are sent to Algeria, or at least a portion of them. It will, no doubt, be a matter of general satisfaction that the young King of Naples should have adopted a policy more liberal and enlightened than his father.

A change of the Neapolitan Ministry is an earnest of more liberal views, which the remission of punishment for political offences, and the reduction of sentences for other offences, are welcome tokens of a real desire on the part of the young King to follow up the new movement having for object the bettering the condition of the Italian people.

The following extract from a letter in the *Indépendance Belge* may interest your readers:

"The question of the Holy Places, that pretext for the war in the East, is, it is now stated positively, at length settled to the satisfaction of the Governments of France and Russia. Mutual concessions have, it is said, been made. The celebrated cupola of the Holy Sepulchre, which is falling into ruins, will not be repaired by Turkey, but at the joint expense of Russia and France. The old paintings will be restored, the columns repaired—in a word, the building will undergo a complete renovation. The requisition, which fixes the hours for the different services, will be revised and arranged in a manner to satisfy the wishes of all parties; and the Latins will enjoy some new concessions, which they have been long desirous of obtaining."

Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, has just left Paris for Genoa, where the citizens are preparing to give him a grand reception. It is supposed that he will manage to get into Hungary, and induce the people to declare themselves free from the yoke of Austria. The moment will be a most propitious one should the Austrians be again defeated. I conversed often during my stay at the allied head-quarters with a Hungarian Colonel who is following the French army, and learned from him that all Hungary was ready at a moment's notice to revolt. This gentleman is in hopes of raising a regiment to serve under the orders of French officers. The men are to be chosen among the Hungarian prisoners. It would be a decided turning of the tables. I see by this morning's papers that the Austrians are fearful the inhabitants of the Tyrol may become inimical to Austria, and have sent a large force into that province to keep this feeling from gaining ground.

The following extract from a letter addressed by the Bandmaster of the First Regiment of Grenadiers of the Imperial French Guard to a friend, will give your readers some idea of the real feelings of the Italians. The letter is dated from Milan:

"On arriving in Italy, in order to please the Italians, I made a collection of patriotic and anti-Austrian airs. On the 10th our band had to play in Milan, and elegantly-attired ladies filled the balconies to hear us, a large crowd collected, and the Colonel and the principal officers of the regiment attended. Our first pieces were loudly applauded; but when we played "*Fratelli Italiani*" the March of Victor Emanuel, and a Milanese song prohibited by the Austrians, the most extraordinary enthusiasm was manifested. From all the windows flowers and bon bons were thrown into the circle formed by my men; young girls hung themselves weeping into each other's arms, and one of them came and kissed my hand. A lady besides came from a house with a Sardinian flag, and handed it to me. I kept it floating above my head with one hand, while I beat time with the other. As we returned to our quarters, even the children clapped their hands and cried, *Viva la Francia*. I could not hear that cry in a foreign country without deep emotion."

The entrance of the Emperor Napoleon into Brescia caused the same enthusiasm that has been evinced in in all the cities that his Majesty has passed through since the commencement of the campaign.

TUESDAY, June 21.

The following telegram will give you the latest news from the seat of war. You will notice that the Austrians still continue their retrograde movement, which must, however, soon cease, as Prince Napoleon with the fifth *corps d'armés* and ten thousand Tuscan volunteers are in the rear of the Austrian positions. The dispatches are as follows:

"BERLIN, Sunday, June 19.

News has arrived from Mantua to the 18th that the city has been declared in a state of siege; that a collection of stores of provisions has been ordered; and that to pay for them an issue of 30,000,000 florins of the Lombardo-Venetian Bank is to take place; and that the acceptance of such securities is made obligatory.

TURIN, Sunday, June 19—Evening.

On the 18th the Austrians completed the evacuation of Montechiaro. Their right proceeded to Lonato, in the direction of Peschiera, the centre occupied the heights of Castiglione, the left went towards Castel-Goffredo. Within the last few days, 80,000 Austrian infantry, 5,000 horse, and 12 batteries have passed through Montechiaro."

I had been making inquiries into the probable place that would be chosen by the allied armies as the crossing of the Mincio, and was duly pondering over the map, making notes and comparing distances, when I found in one of our daily journals the following very practical *résumé* of the whole affair; it will no doubt be found interesting as well as accurate.

"From Peschiera to Mantua the course of the Mincio is about six leagues as the crow flies; in that limited space the passage must be forced. To attempt this operation there are certain points naturally indicated by their position. In fact, the principal condition to secure the *débouché* of any bridge thrown over a river is to drive the enemy away from the opposite bank. It is not difficult to imagine that if a spot is found in the course of the river where, on the one hand, the stream forms an angle towards the attacking party, and, on the other, the ground is high enough to command the bank occupied by the enemy, it would be a great advantage to attempt the passage at such a point, because a plunging fire could then be concentrated on the enemy placed in the middle of a semicircle of batteries. Now, the course of the Mincio presents to an army wishing to force its passage, from the Milan side, only two points combining these advantages—at Mozambano and Volta. On these two points the stream makes an elbow, pointing to the West, and the ground on the right bank is considerably higher than on the other. These two points were therefore chosen in the wars of the Revolution, in 1796 and 1800, and also in the campaign of 1848, to force the passage of the Mincio. Moreover, the possession of two fortresses like Peschiera and Mantua on so short a line, renders its defence easier, for the enemy have their wings perfectly supported, and can debouch unexpectedly from either of those fortresses. However, history teaches us that for an army well commanded the passage of the Mincio is almost a certainty. The Austrians could not prevent Bonaparte from crossing it in 1796; nor Suwow in 1800 notwithstanding the sanguinary battle fought by Melas near Mozambano; nor the Piedmontese army in 1848, which forced the river on three points—at Goito, Mozambano and Borghetto. The passage once effected, the corps are in the centre of the quadrilateral, and of the places which form its four corners—Peschiera Mantua, Legnago and Verona; and being so will have most probably to fight a pitched battle to force the enemy back."

Since yesterday over 2,000 more Austrian prisoner have arrived in France, and several of the officer have obtained permission to reside in Paris. It was a queer conceit of many of these good people to writ home from Piedmont that soon they would be in Pari as conquerors. When they left Milan, as they first passed through that city they boasted openly that their letters would be directed to Paris. Now it seems they were correct, their letters will be sent to Paris, but I suppose they are of the opinion that circumstances alter cases.

DEAN.

EVENTS AT THE SEAT OF WAR—TELEGRAPHIC DIARY.

VENICE, Tuesday, June 14.

There were disturbances at Venice to-day, but order was soon restored. Two men were killed and three wounded.

VIENNA, Thursday, June 16, (*viâ* Vienna.)

The different *corps d'armés*, which are taking up the positions assigned them, have had no further collision with the enemy. The division under Lieutenant-General Urban however, had a fight with Garibaldi's bands near Castenebolo, and repulsed them. The prisoners taken say that 4,000 men, with four guns, were opposed to General Urban.

TRAVIGLIATO, Friday, June 17, Evening.

The Emperor is at this place. His Majesty enjoys perfect health, and the moral and physical position of the army is excellent.

TURIN, June 18.

On the 14th inst. the Sardinian army took up its position on the Mella, near Brescia. Forces have been despatched to observe the mouths of the Upper Oglio. Garibaldi advanced on the 15th towards Lonato. It is asserted that the Austrians are concentrated at Montechiaro, with a strong rear guard at Castenedolo. General d'Urban occupies Capriano on the 14th, but abandoned it the following night.

TURIN, June 18.

The Emperor has entered Brescia, with the King, who has gone to meet him. Popular enthusiasm accompanies the march of the allied troops, who although Lombardy receive one continued ovation. The districts on the right of the Tiber, and also Litto de Castello, have pronounced for the national cause.

TURIN, Monday, June 18.

The official *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes a list of the rewards accorded by the King of Sardinia to those soldiers of the 3d Regiment of Zouaves who had distinguished themselves at Palestro, and to whom the gold medal for military merit is granted. Colonel Cesanon is appointed Commander of the Military Order of Savoy. The following are appointed officers of the same order—namely, Dunolin, Bocena de Beica, St. Marzin da Franchesein, and Pasques. Then follow the appointments of Chevaliers, and a long list of soldiers to whom the silver medal is awarded, from the adjutant and sub officers down to the private soldiers of the Zouaves.

PARIS, Saturday, June 18.

The *Patrie* of this evening publishes the King of Sardinia's speech to the Commissioners from Bologna. His Majesty refused the military dictatorship offered him, and will disapprove every act subversive of or contrary to equity and prejudicial to the cause of national independence. The King has sent an aide de camp to the Pope to assure His Holiness that he has nothing to fear from the events now happening, and that the independence of the Peninsula would be a guarantee and not a menace to the neutrality and integrity of the States of the Church.

BERNE, Saturday, June 18. (*viâ* France.)

The Austrians in great force have occupied the pass of the Stelvio, blown up the Devil's bridge, and brought up their artillery into the pass. They also made entrenchments at Nanders. A French *corps d'armée* of 3 000 men is advancing by forced marches against this position. Some of Garibaldi's officers are organizing a free corps in the Valteline.

VERONA, Saturday, June 18 (*viâ* Vienna.)

The Emperor reviewed this morning the Seventh and Eighth *corps d'armés* at the Camp of Lonato. He was most enthusiastically cheered. The confidence of the troops has reached the highest point.

MANTUA, Saturday, June 18.

The declaration has been published that the town is in a state of siege, and the provisioning of the place has been ordered.

"Lombardo-Venetian bank notes to the total amount of 50,000 000 of florins will be issued, the acceptance of which is to be obligatory.

VIENNA, Saturday, June 18.

An official account has been published of the losses of the Austrians at the battle of Magenta: 63 officers and 1,302 soldiers killed, 218 officers and 4,150 soldiers wounded, 4 500 soldiers missing.

PARIS, Sunday, June 19.

The *Moniteur* of this morning recapitulates the French loss at Magenta—namely, 323 killed, 2,165 wounded, and 470 missing. The French loss at Malegnano was—154 killed, 725 wounded, and 64 missing. TURIN, Sunday, June 19.

The Austrians finished on the 16th inst. the evacuation of Montechiaro. Their right wing is said to have gone to Locato taking the direction of Peschiera. Their centre occupies the heights of Castiglione, and their left has gone towards Castel Goffredo.

During the last few days 80,000 Austrians, with 5 000 horses and 12 batteries, have passed through Montechiaro.

On the 17th inst. the allied army of Italy made a forward movement.

TURIN, Sunday, June 19.

The following particulars of the combat at Castenedolo have been received to-day:

General Garibaldi, wishing to throw a bridge across the Chiese, in order to keep communications with Brescia open, placed part of his troops at Rezzato and Treponti to oppose the Austrian vanguard, which had advanced as far as that place. Some companies of Chasseurs d'Alpes attacked the enemy's outposts. The Austrians yielded, and were pursued as far as Castenedolo, where the main body of the enemy attempted to surround us, but our troops immediately withdrew. General Garibaldi then came to the rescue, and succeeded in bringing our men to their former positions, causing great loss to the enemy. We had 100 killed and wounded. The King ordered the Fourth Division to advance to the position, and General Cialdini accordingly led part of his division to Rezzato to support General Garibaldi. The Austrians withdrew from Castenedolo after having blown up the bridge over the Chiese before the town of Montechiaro.

TURIN, Monday, June 20.

According to reports current, the Austrian vessel *Buono*, of the class No. 2, which had been captured by the French, has been given up as free, because its proprietor and its captain are Venetians.

TURIN, Tuesday, June 21.

According to advices from Brescia to the 18th inst. the Sardinian army preserves its positions before Brescia at Rezzato and Castenedolo. The French army occupies Brescia and its environs in line with the Sardinians.

On the 17th inst. the Austrians re-occupied Montechiaro with a considerable force.

Fano, Urbino, Fossombrone, Sesi and Ancona have pronounced for the national cause.

TURIN, Tuesday, June 21.

The following advices have been received from Brescia to the 19th inst.:

Gen. Garibaldi marched yesterday morning from Sale towards Desenzano, but, meeting the enemy in considerable force, withdrew. An Austrian steamer on the Lago di Garda fired on his men, but our artillery silenced it.

BERNE, Monday, June 21.

The news that a French *Corps d'Armee* has arrived in the Valteline is untrue. The news referred to a Lombard corps led by some of Gen. Garibaldi's officers, which was stationed in the Valteline. Garibaldi has at present pushed his outposts as far as Salo-ladore, in the direction of Bordio, which is occupied by 400 Austrians.

VIENNA Monday, June 21 (*viâ* Vienna).

His Imperial Austrian Majesty yesterday transferred his headquarters to Villafranca.

THE BATTLE OF MALEGNANO—OFFICIAL REPORT OF MARSHAL BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS.

MALEGNANO, June 10, 1859.

SIRE: Your Majesty yesterday ordered me to proceed with the First Corps along the Lodi road, in order to expel the enemy from San Giuliano and Malegnano, apprizing me that to assist in this operation I should be joined by the Second Corps, commanded by Marshal McMahon.

I immediately proceeded to San Donato to confer with the Marshal; and we came to an understanding that with his First Division he should attack San Giuliano; that after having dislodged the enemy he should advance upon Carpianello, in order to pass the Lambro, of which the banks are extremely difficult; and that thence he should direct his movements upon Medigila.

The Second Division was to take, at San Martino, the road which, by way of Trivalzo and Casanova, conducts to Bettola, and passing to the left of Medigila, should turn the position of Malegnano.

It was arranged that the First Corps should proceed *en masse* along the main road of Malegnano; should detach to the right, at the point marked Belloidna on the map, its First Division which, passing through Civedio and Viboldone, should advance to Mezzano, and there establish a battery of twelve pieces, to play upon Pedriano to the first instance and subsequently to act on the cemetery of Malegnano where the enemy was entrenched, and where he had posted strong batteries.

That the Second Division of the First Corps, after leaving San Giuliano, should proceed to San Brera, one there place a battery of twelve pieces to be erected at the cemetery, and to sweep the road from Malegnano to Lodi.

That the Third Division of the same corps should march directly upon Malegnano, and, in junction with the First and Second Divisions, capture the town, as soon as the fire of our artillery had thrown the enemy into confusion.

The First Division, leaving Malegnano on its left, had orders to march upon Cerro, the Second and Third upon Sordio, and there put themselves in communication with the First Corps, which, by way of Dresano and Casalmajocco, ought also seek those points.

In order to afford these combinations entire success, it was essential that no time should be lost in their development, and, in requiring me to effect that same day my departure from San Pietro l'Olmo, your Majesty rendered my task more difficult; for the head of the third division of the first corps could only get into line at 3½ o'clock, so obstructed was the road by the convoys of the second and fourth corps. Nevertheless at 2½ o'clock I gave orders to Marshal MacMahon to march on San Giuliano. He found no enemy there, passed the Lambro by a ford at Carpianello, in the absence of a bridge marked on the map, and proceeded his movement upon Medoglia.

At half past five, the third division of the first corps arrived at about three-quarters of a mile of Malegnano, occupied by the enemy, who had raised a barricade about one-third of a mile in front on the road, and had posted batteries at the entrance of the town itself, behind an excavation of the height of the neighboring houses. I ordered General Bazaine to dispose his division for attack; a battalion of Zouaves threw in front, flanked on either hand by sharp-shooters. The enemy received us with a damaging cannonade, as the balls swept the road over which we were to march in column. Our artillery replied with success to that of the Austrians, and General Forsoir, with two batteries, and the sharp shooters of the first division at Mezzano, supported on our right the attack we had on hand. Ordering the troops to fling away their knapsacks, I caused the second battalion of Zouaves, followed by the 1st Brigade, to attack the enemy's battery. The Austrians had filled the nearest houses of the town with sharp-shooters as well as the cut and the cemetery, and yet unable to resist the fury of our attack they retreated right and left, but made a vigorous resistance in the streets, at the castle, behind the fences, hedges, and garden walls. They were finally completely driven from the town at nine o'clock in the evening.

The second division, upon its approach to Malegnano, kept to the left of the third, followed the river and captured or killed whom we had already driven from the high ground of the city and expelled. Marshal McMahon was able to reach the Austrians, retreating along the Lodi road, with his balls and shot, he having hastened to Colegnio upon

The *Opinions*, of Turin, judges that had the Allies followed up the retreating enemy, the Austrian army might have received a fatal blow.

It is known that the defeats of the Austrians have excited the bitterest recriminations among the staff, and that the Generals CLAM-GALLAS and LICHTENSTEIN, mentioned in the report of GYULAI on the battle of Magenta, as having retired in disorder, a fact that would have rendered return impossible, have demanded a court-martial to exonerate them from the charge.

Vienna journals learn, moreover, that Colonel KUHN, Chief of GYULAI's staff, has addressed a memoir to the Emperor to acquaint him with several instances in which the commander had not executed, or had evaded, the instructions sent him. It follows from this memoir that the defeats of the Austrians ought to be solely attributed to the obstinacy and incapacity of GYULAI.

Vienna papers also say that the grief caused by the disasters of Magenta and Malegnano have, in a few days, turned the hair of General KUHN and General BENEDEK perfectly white.

The correspondent of the *Times* at the Austrian head quarters writes:

"It must strike all who have watched,—that there have been frequent changes of purpose in the Austrian councils. There was the resolve to act entirely on the defensive; then the threat to overrun Piedmont after three days; then that was not carried out at the request of England; then a defensive position was taken in the Lomellina, and abandoned almost without defence; then the troops crossed the Ticino so scattered that it must have been intended either to march straight back to the Mincio, or else to try some *coup de main* on the left; the next day battle was accepted, and the victory abandoned the day after, when nothing was requisite to secure it but to remain quiet; then came the retreat; then the day before yesterday Pavia was reoccupied, and BENEDEK turned so fiercely on the Frenchmen that his outposts ran no risk of being disturbed for some time to come; then yesterday the backward movement was resumed, and to-day here is the army on the east of the Adda. I suppose you look to me for some explanation of all this, but I can only guess what is wrong, so I will not risk being unjust by telling you what I guess, but will mention some facts which will enable you to judge for yourself. 1 There was latterly an electric telegraph direct from Vienna to the headquarters of the operating army, and messages used to arrive sometimes every half hour, even during the night, much to the disturbance of the superior staff. 2. Gen. HESS, Count GYULAI's superior officer, met him at Sereguardo on the morning of the 3d inst., at daybreak. 3 Gen. HESS was present at the battle of Magenta next day.

Now, whether this retreat is a masterly movement or a most weak one, I think that it will be unfair, considering these coincidences, to give all the praise or all the blame to Count GYULAI. Of course, the whole army is furious; the Lancers have torn the flags from their lances; the Jagers have thrown aside the flowers they always carry in their hats during war. Indiscreet officers give vent to their feeling in words; the more discreet twirl their moustaches by the hour together; but I must in justice add that the general tone is that of stern determination to let the future atone for the past.

The actual position of the Austrian army at the present moment is along the divide between the Chiese and the Mincio, the right being at Lonato, at the southwestern corner of the Lago di Garda, the centre upon the heights of Castiglione—Lonato and Castiglione are both famous for victories gained by Gen. BONAPARTE over the Austrians in 1796—and the left at Castle Goffredo, 17 miles northeast of Mantua. Thus the whole force intervenes between the allied army and the four great fortresses. As the position is a very strong and defensible one, it is not impossible that it will be the theatre of the approaching general engagements.

The new commander-in-chief of the second Austrian army, General Count SCHLICK DE BARRANOZED WEISSKIRCH, Aulic Councilor and Chamberlain to the Emperor FRANCOIS JOSEPH, was born in 1789 at Prague. He was orderly officer to the Emperor FRANCIS II. and took part in all the principal engagements of the period. He lost an eye in the battle of Wachau, which prevented his being employed during the campaign of 1814. The remainder of his promotion to that of general of division took place during a time of peace. After the revolution of Vienna, in 1848, he was appointed commandant of a *corps d'armée*, not more than 8,000 strong. He took a brilliant part in opposing the junction of the armies of DEMBINSKI and GRODZKI, and in coöperating by that manœuvre in the surrender of GORGEY to the Russians. In 1854, when Austria armed at the time of the Eastern question, he had successively the command of the 1st and 4th *corps d'armée* in Gallicia. General SCHLICK is very popular in the Austrian army.

AN ENCOUNTER WITH GARIBALDI AND HIS MEN.

From a Letter in the London Times.

PARIS, Thursday, June 16.

We drove through quiet streets of Como, crowded with armed men to the Albergo del Angelo where we were received and shown rooms just as we would have been a year ago, only there were soldiers in the gateway, and we passed a bevy of officers writing, for the General had here taken up his headquarters. We did not think that it would be a serious breach of the neutrality of the nation if we paid our respects to the man who defended Rome, and who amid all the disorders and disasters of '48 showed that only time and opportunity were wanting to develop among the Italians a single-minded heroism and devotion worthy of ancient Rome. After lunch we sent up our cards, and a message came from the aide-de-camp saying that the General was asleep, but as soon as he awoke he would present them, and no doubt he would be happy to receive us. So after an hour's saunter among the volunteers we were informed that the General would be happy to wait upon the ladies, and in a short time he was shown in. He proved as different from what we expected as was the state of the town from what was reported. From his portraits and warlike antecedents, I had pictured to myself a very tall, large man, of sallow complexion, with long black hair and beard, with something of the romantic air of those Spanish guerilla chiefs, who sung their own songs to the guitar or killed people with equal gusto. Just the reverse. I could scarcely believe that the quiet, unaffected, gentlemanly man who entered and sat down with us was GARIBALDI. He is of middle height, not more than five feet seven or eight inches I should think; a square-shouldered, deep chested, powerful man, without being at all heavy. He has a healthy, English complexion, with brown hair and beard rather light, both slightly touched with gray, and cut very short. His head shows a very fine development, mental as well as moral, and his face is good, though not remarkable to a casual observer—nothing to show the man who could form and carry out such plans as the retreat from Rome or the capture of Como, but when he spoke of the oppression and sufferings of his country, the lip and eye told the deep feeling long suppressed, and the steadfast daring character of the man. A child would stop him in the street to ask him what o'clock it was, but the man condemned to be shot in half an hour would never, after a look of that calm, determined face, waste time in asking mercy upon earth. During our long interview he spoke much of pasing events, (excepting his own successes,) but without Southern gesticulation. He has the calm manner and appearance of the English gentleman and officer; it was only when he spoke of the generous sympathy of the people of England with the sufferings of Italy, that his Saxon-like calmness gave way; then, as he assured us again and again, how thoroughly it was appreciated by Italians of every class, and how grateful they were for it, he showed that the warm blood of Italy burned in his veins. My impression had been that his operations were more the result of rash impulse than military calculation, but it was palpable that, strong as may be his impulses, they are thoroughly under control. Bold and enterprising even to apparent rashness he is, no doubt, but he is also cool and calculating; and as I watched him on the opposite side of the table, telling the ladies of his voyages to China and the antipodes, as pleasantly and calmly as if in a London drawing-room, while at any moment he might be interrupted by the fire of an overpowering Austrian force, brought by railway to his outpost, I felt no doubt that in case of the very worst he had arranged exactly what to do, and would do it. But what impressed me most was the mental character of the man. I met him with the idea that he was little more than a dashing popular military leader; I parted from him with the conviction that his warlike career is a mere episode in his history, and that his true greatness will be seen in the political regeneration and government of his country.

As soon as he left us General GARIBALDI mounted and rode off with two aides-de-camp and two Sardinian light cavalry, of whom he has two hundred, amid loud *vivas* from his men, who seemed to regard him with the greatest respect and devotion. The towns people I observed to be extremely cautious. Our first inquiries regarded the expulsion of the Austrians, which had occurred just the day-week previous, and appeared unaccountable.

After leaving Chiasso, the road goes nearly south through a well cultivated, slightly undulating country, with a line of hills on either side. The country rises gradually until you come close to Como, when the broad valley contracts to about the width of 1,000 yards, with a steep hill on the right, and a high ground on the left. There is then a sheer descent to the Lake of Como, down which the road zig-zags till it reaches the bottom of the hill on the left, where it passes a church and enters a street of well-built stone houses, which runs to the right between the hill and the lake, then turns south until it reaches the main part of Como on the south side of a small bay, facing the descent from Chiasso. Unless Marshal d'URBAN was surprised, or distrusted his men, his natural course with a disciplined and superior force would have been to fight in the open country at the top of the descent where, from the high ground on either side, he could have swept down GARIBALDI's force by a flank fire from his artillery. Instead of that, the Austrians awaited the attack in the church and line of houses at the foot of the hill, where the cavalry was useless, the artillery little better, and his superiority of force and discipline unavailable; while the Irregulars had just what suited their impetuous courage and individual action, a desperate hand to hand struggle. They poured over the hill like an avalanche, totally regardless of the heavy fire, and at once came to close quarters. Within two hours of Marshal d'URBAN's leaving the hotel to meet GARIBALDI, he repassed it in full retreat. A respectable inhabitant told me that the Austrians seem to have no spirit for the cause, and that it was GARIBALDI's name which was a terror to them more than his force that they fled before. We are informed that the Volunteers had 66 killed, with a very small proportion of wounded. Two Austrian officers were killed in the church, besides others killed, wounded, and prisoners. As so much bad been said of the brigandage and ruffianism of GARIBALDI's men, I examined them carefully. I have had considerable practice in the discrimination of bad faces, and have occasionally surprised a gaol chaplain by picking out the habitual from the casual criminals, but among the hundreds I saw I did not find one; wild young scamps whom their fathers lectured and their mothers cried over there might be; and many no doubt who had sauntered away from stalking of Italian independence, who, if English-men, most probably, or if Scotchmen, most certainly would have worked hard abroad if not at home, for personal independence, till the time came to fight for that of their own country; but that the force, or any appreciable proportion of it, is made up of bad characters, I have no hesitation in denying. There is a large number of gentlemen—a large proportion appeared to be sons of or themselves small proprietors, farmers, and tradesmen; the remainder operatives and working men from town and country; all men who had worked honestly for their living, or did not require to do so, decently and comfortably dressed, and all wonderfully tidy after sleeping so long in their clothes. I did not see a ragged fellow among them. Their behavior was everywhere the same, quiet and orderly. Some I saw in the handsome cathedral, admiring it, like ourselves. One or two joined the service in a side chapel. The *cafes* were well frequented, too, but in very many cases only to write letters, at which they were very grave. Others patriotically did the amiable to the fair Comians, but I saw not one drinking, all were sober and ready to fall in at a moment's notice. They were good customers, but the patriotism of the shopkeepers did not vent itself in low prices. One young fellow I saw trying to purchase one of the small leathern bags travelers sling over the shoulder, but his francs were few and the seller obdurate, and he had to leave it.

AUSTRIAN ATROCITIES IN LOMBARDY.

Count CAVOUR has addressed the following circular to all the ministers and representatives of Sardinia abroad:

"TURIN, June 12.

SIR: In a former circular dispatch I had the honor of informing the Legation of his Majesty of the acts of spoliation committed by the Austrian army in the Saroinian provinces which it occupied. I now have to inform you that a judicial investigation has been made. It will prove that austria has brutally violated the laws of war, and that the conduct of her troops is not that which distinguishes civilized nations. The results of this investigation will be communicated in due time to the Legations. But one fact has now been legally confirmed which I wish to hold up to the indignation of every Cabinet of Europe. Published by the Press it might not be credited; the Government must make it known officially, and guarantee its truth.

On the 20th of May, the same day as the battle of Montebello, at about 11 A. M., some Austrian troops were encamped on the heights of Torricella, a small district of the province of Voghera. A patrol, after having arrested the constable (*huissier*) of the tribunal whom it met, and having compelled him to act as a guide, entered the village and penetrated the house of the farmers CIGNOLI. Having searched every part of the house the soldiers ordered all the members of the CIGNOLI family and some other persons who happened to be in the farmyard to follow them. The search had resulted in the discovery of a small leathern bag, containing a small amount of shot (*plomb de chasse.*)

The persons arrested were nine in number—viz.: Pierre Cignoli, 60 years of age; Antoine Cignoli, 50 years; Jerôme Cignoli, 35 years; Charles Cignoli, 19 years; Barthélemy Cignoli, 17 years; Antoine Setti, 26 years; Gaspard Riccardi, 48 years; Hermönigilde San Pellegrin, 14 years; Louis Acchille, 18 years. There were also an old man of 60 and a child of 14 years.

The patrol led them up to the Austrian commander, who was on horseback on the high road, in the midst of his men.

After exchanging a few words in German with the soldiers in charge of the prisoners the commandant told the constable who had served as a guide to remain where he was. He then ordered the nine unfortunate peasants, who could not make themselves understood, and who were trembling all over, to descend into a path by the road side; they had scarcely gone a few steps when the commandant gave a signal to a platoon to fire on them. Eight of these unfortunate men fell dead; old CIGNOLI, mortally wounded, gave no signs of life. The Austrian troops resumed their march, and the commandant, turning to the constable, told him he might go, and, that he might not be detained by other Austrian troops in the neighborhood, he gave him a card to present if necessary as a safe conduct. This card was a simple visiting card, bearing, under a Count's coronet, this name:

"Feld-Marschall Lieutenant URBAN."

This card is kept with the other documents of the investigation.

Shortly afterwards the inhabitants approached the spot where this horrible butchery had taken place. Old CIGNOLI, who had recovered his senses, was taken to the hospital at Voghera, where he died five days afterwards.

Such enormities need no comment. Its an assassination as cowardly as it is vile, and of which, at most, an example could be found only among savages and barbarians.

You are requested, Sir, to communicate this dispatch to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Government to which you are accredited, and I beg of you, at the same time, to receive the assurances of my distinguished consideration."

From the London Time

Such is the story given to the world by Count CAVOUR, who no only vouches for its authenticity by representing it as "legally confirmed," but expressly states that it is published in an official form by the Government of SARDINIA, in order that it might be the more readily believed in foreign countries, and received with the indignation which its details are calculated to excite. Now, we have no wish to forget on this, any more than other occasions, that there are two sides to a tale, and we may, perhaps, remark that the reports of Austrian rapine, incidentally denounced by Count CAVOUR in this very circular, have been considerably qualified by correspondents of our own, one of them acting with the Allied Armies, and free from any Austrian bias. Suit we cannot but conclude that this butchery was really perpetrated in the manner described, and both Austrians and Sardinians may well assure themselves that the indignation of Europe will wait upon the deed. It is just possible that the evidence against these poor peasants was somewhat stronger than is alleged,—that, we can imagine, would be the form which the Austrian exculpation would take; but, however this may be, the cold-blooded massacre of the family is an act which may indeed have passed as necessary in the days of TILLY and WALLENSTEIN, but which will now only create a shudder of horror wherever its circumstances are known. No conditions that we can suppose would justify this barbarous and wholesale execution, and that the execution really took place, and that these nine countrymen were shot down as described, we cannot doubt. Not only is there the constable to bear testimony to the tale, but the old farmer himself, not having been killed on the spot, survived for five days in the hospital of Voghera, to which he had been carried, and Count CAVOUR informs us that Gen. URBAN's card, with other documents bearing upon the affair, remains in possession of the authorities.

The other story to which we have referred furnishes a signal contrast to this shocking piece of military cruelty. An English traveler has actually paid a visit to the head quarters of GARIBALDI, and has given his countrymen, through the medium of our columns, some description of this redoubtable partisan. GARIBALDI and his men have been painted by the Austrians in colors of the very darkest dye, insomuch that our correspondent was fully prepared to encounter some of the purest specimens of brigands and cut-throats. To his surprise, he finds a quiet, intelligent man, commanding a body of orderly and respectable patriots, not attired in very brilliant uniform or costume, but thoroughly well-conducted, and animated, apparently, by sentiments which would do any men honor. GARIBALDI feels deeply for his country's wrongs, but he is neither a brigand nor a butcher; and if, which we should be slow to believe, there are many Austrian commanders who could order such an outrage as that committed at Torricella, we can only say that those who have been heaping opprobrium on the heads of the Italian patriots must prepare to sustain the reproaches themselves.

THE PROPOSED HUNGARIAN REVOLUTION.

From the London Times.

Up to the present time this has been a purely Italian question, and neither England nor Germany had any right to object to the expulsion of the Austrians from a country which hates their rule and gives no strength to their Empire. Putting aside, indeed, every consideration but that of the balance of power, the severance of Italy from the Austrian Crown would not be in itself an evil. If Austria is necessary to the strength of Central Europe, if it forms a barrier to the ambition of Paris and St. Petersburg, if from the necessity of its position it is the ally of England, it will be able more effectually to perform these services to the world when it has been released from the duty of keeping down by force five millions of Italians. English statesmen, whose so called sympathy with Austria means only that they see the advantage of having a strong Power in the geographical position which Austria occupies, would care little if FRANCIS JOSEPH gave up his Italian possessions to-morrow. Indeed, the efforts of all sensible Ministers have been directed for years to bestowing practical independence on Lombardy and Venice under some system which should save the pride of Vienna. But when we find an aggressive Power taking it in hand to redress by war the wrongs of populations not its own, a dangerous principle is being established in Europe. No potentate can pretend to confine the limits of a war which has once broken out; no general engaged in a deadly struggle can afford to disregard any means of success. The discontent of Hungary with Austrian rule is too great a temptation for a commander on the banks of the Mincio to resist. Moreover, the "understanding with Russia" has a direct tendency to encourage such a diversion. So it happens that within a fortnight after the first victory on Lombard ground LOUIS NAPOLEON is employing Hungarian refugees to revolutionize a distant province of his enemy.

The effect on the English people of this new move will, of course, be small. This country has determined on a strict neutrality, and a Government would no more be allowed to go to war to keep the Austrians in Hungary than to keep them in Italy; but several considerations arise from it which are not unworthy of notice. In the first place, the direct call to insurrection in the Central and Eastern Provinces of the Empire must have its effect on the Germans, who, as it is, are sufficiently excited. What influence the change of Ministry in England and the menaces of Russia may have on the Prussian Regent remains to be seen; they may induce him prudently to preserve the peace, or they may rouse him to gratify his subjects and the minor States by an active participation in the war. Within the last few days the Prussian army has been mobilized; everything, it is said, is ready for the transportation of troops through Saxony and Bavaria, and, however much the world may count on the slowness and irresolution of Germans, it cannot be denied that the present aspect of things is threatening. Hitherto, however, Prussia has wanted a pretext for entering into the lists. The war has not spread to the Germanic Confederation, and the French Emperor has made the most earnest and repeated protestations that his views are limited to Italy, and that Germany has nothing to fear for her interest or honor. Moreover, the port of Trieste has not even been blockaded, and the whole commercial marine of Austria may lie safely in its harbor under the protection of the German Bund. But, if KOSSUTH and KLAPKA be seriously commissioned to kindle the flame of revolt in a remote province of Austria, the Germans may have that *casus belli* which the more hot-headed among them desire. It is beyond a doubt that the preservation of general peace will be made much more difficult by such an extension of LOUIS NAPOLEON's programme.

What the French Emperor proposes to himself must for a time remain a secret. Most probably his views for the present are confined to weakening the Austrian Generals by promoting disaffection among the Hungarian regiments. But we may be sure that two such men as KOSSUTH and KLAPKA will not confine themselves to working for Italian Independence. Their object is not to weaken the garrisons of Verona or Mantua, but to raise a revolt in Hungary, now nearly denuded of Austrian troops. The French Emperor must be aware of this, and it is certainly strange to see a sovereign who holds his throne as the champion of order in league with Revolutionists and Republicans against the model despotism of the Continent. Should he persist in the scheme which the proclamation of KLAPKA and M. KOSSUTH's departure from England indicate, it will be a sign that he is ready to wade into the deepest waters of European commotion.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ALLIED ARMY.

Correspondence of the London Times.

CASSANO, ON THE BANKS OF THE ADDA,
Monday, June 13.

Another *promenade militaire* has brought us over the Adda. Although the Austrians have succeeded this time better than before in destroying the bridges over the river, not only at Lodi but likewise at this place and Vaprio, this measure has, as you see, not very much retarded the progress of the Allies. Provided as they are with a numerous pontoon train, calculated especially for this country, with its numerous rivers and canals intersecting the road, a few hours were sufficient to reëstablish the means of communication. As for defending the banks of the Adda, the Austrians could scarcely think of it, except in a very desperate case. The reason of this is simple enough. The right, or Lombard bank of the river, commands the opposite bank almost all along its course. A crest or *plateau* of from 40 to 100 feet in height skirts the right bank, now approaching the river quite close, and now receding a little distance from it. The other side, on the contrary, is an uninterrupted plain, which the eye can follow almost to the banks of the next tributary of the Adda and Po—the Serio. It is something like that of San Martino and Turbigo on the Ticino, with the difference, however, that there is no canal and corresponding elevation on the opposite bank. There is, indeed, a canal alongside this river, which fertilizes the district of Lodi, but it is on this side of it, and at this point so close to it, that it looks more like a little branch than a separate stream, only a narrow bank intervening between the two.

The Adda is the last line of defence which exists up to the Mincio; there are, indeed, here and there positions which possess certain strength, but they are isolated points only, where the defender may offer a battle under favorable conditions, if he be so inclined. All the different roads which come from north west and south, after passing the Adda, unite in two main roads, one in the north by Brescia to Verona, and the other by Pizzighettone and Cemona towards Mantua. These two roads, or one of them, at any rate, must always be the line of operations for an army marching to the east, but there are so many by-roads and cross-roads connecting the two, that for an army used to forced marches, nothing is easier than to deceive the enemy on the object of its operations. The more one approaches the Mincio the easier this becomes, for the two main roads converge.

Whether the Austrians will receive us in the famous Rectangle of Fortresses, or will meet us on the road, remains to be seen. We know that they have received great reinforcements, and likewise that others are still on the road: it will probably depend on whether they are able to bring them up in time. On the other hand, the allies have likewise taken their measures to oppose to these efforts on the part of the enemy others on their side.

Whatever one may say about the rapidity with which the French army appeared on the scene of action in Italy, France was not prepared for the war; the regiments which had to leave in hot haste were on a peace footing, except those which came from Algeria. They had scarcely more than one-half of their strength, the rest being on what is called *congé renouvelable*; that is, after serving three or four years, the men are allowed to go on furlough, which is renewed at short periods, until they have served their time. It is only since the war has begun that these men have been called in, and most of them have by this time arrived. Their number alone will add quite a third to the forces, and then it must be remembered that these are not recruits, but seasoned soldiers, most of them dating from the Crimean campaign.

Thus both parties are preparing with equal vigor for the great occasion. In the meantime, until it happens, the allied armies, at any rate, have an agreeable time of it in this fertile and beautiful Lombard plain, through which they are marching. It is like an agreeable promenade in a park. Although the country between Milan and the Adda is similar to that further west, yet the richness of the vegetation, combined with the perfection of cultivation, gives it an entirely different character. Thus you have the long, straight *chaussées*, it is true, but they are not those monotonous sunburnt roads, with equally monotonous rows of willows, or naked, closely-planted poplars, cropped close as charity boys, but you have a road protected in most parts by high, full-spread chestnuts, poplars and elms, which impart shade even at noonday. Two little ditches, with clear, flowing streams on both sides, impart additional freshness, and vivify a dense mass of brushwood and creepers at the foot of the high trees. Besides the wild vine which creeps up so gracefully under the branches of its more powerful neighbors, you find there all the old acquaintances—the nut, the raspberry, the cranberry, and every variety of the three, while at their feet, near the fresh water, nestle a number of wild-flowers in all their varied garments. The side roads are no longer those tiresome nursery garden rows, which must have served as models for the back-ground in the pictures of the early Italian school. The richness of the vegetation has transformed them into delicious, cool country lanes. The rice-fields have quite disappeared, and the corn-fields are much less frequent. Instead of them the eye roams over large plots of grass, chiefly thick Lucerne, which is grown in large quantities in this country, renowned for its dairies. The formal inclosures beyond are so completely hidden by the richness of the brushwood and the free growth of the trees that they seem the borders of a considerable forest, just sufficiently cleared to admit the grapeshot. All this mass of verdure is animated by the song of the nightingale, the blackbird and lark, who seem to have forgotten the numerous sportsmen of Lombardy, or, perhaps, think that while the cry is "*Morte ai Tedeschi*" they, as good patriots, have nothing to fear. From Milan all along to the Adda the villages succeed each other with as much rapidity almost as in the neighborhood of London, only they are picturesque Italian villages, and not uniform suburban hamlets. Besides these you almost every moment meet one of the *cascini*, or large detached farmhouses, or see them in the distance, peeping out of the trees beyond the road. Every one is the centre of groups of peasants, who seem to have forgotten their work in their anxiety to have a look at the troops. Everywhere you are greeted by the sounds of music and glasses, gaping crowds saluting and crying "*Evviva*," troops reposing and refreshing themselves; the whole looks like going to a fair.

And through this jubilee the soldiers have to march by easy stages. When they arrive at the halt for the day they encamp in the green fields to the right and the left, the tents are soon pitched, there is plenty of wine bread and meat, plenty of wood to cook with, and water everywhere. A detachment goes to the village to fetch clean straw, and the bivouac is as comfortable as can be. Now and then, indeed, a shower comes down to spoil the fun, but no one cares much about this while there is plenty to eat and drink, and the next morning the sun does the rest. Not the least important part of the afternoon's business is foraging for dainties, which is pleasant work among such numbers of rich farms; eggs, fowls and milk are never wanting, nor is the payment at full market price only, but often rather more. If it goes on like this the peasant will soon lose his fear of war, which, in his mind, is always equivalent to giving without receiving.

The stir, animation, and easy life which the army leads at present are, it seems, contagious, for everywhere you see volunteers, whom you can recognize by the tri-colored feathers in the hat, and often a piece of printed paper behind it, with "*Cacciatori delli Alpi*" printed on it. The name of GARIBALDI, the less severe discipline, as it is supposed, and the romantic character which attaches to his troops, seem all to be so many allurements, which take much more than the regular military service in the regiments. With all this the good people, I think, rather deceive themselves, for the *Cacciatori delli Alpi* have just as much regular drilling to undergo before they join as if they were regular soldiers of the line of his Majesty VICTORIO EMMANUELE II. Those who are under the superintendence of the Captain of the dépôt at Como have, I dare say, found this out by this time.

THE SPIRIT AND TEMPER OF THE TWO CONTENDING ARMIES.

From the London Times.

Seldom has a more remarkable contrast been presented to the public eye than that contained in the letters from the two rival camps, which we published yesterday. The Austrians and the French are traversing the same country by the same roads; the latter, indeed, follow almost in the very footsteps of the former, while neither side absolutely monopolizes the ordinary advantages of a march. If the French enjoy the sympathies of the population, yet the Austrians are the first on the road, and they are enabled to throw difficulties in the way of those behind them. They destroy bridges or barricade towns, or face about occasionally and make a stand against the enemy in some favorable position. Every day, too, they are drawing nearer their fortresses and their resources, while the French are continually marching from their base of operations and closing in upon the formidable lines of an obstinate foe. For all this, however, the contrast between the two armies and their proceedings offers one of the most striking views that could be conceived.

Look at the letter from the head-quarters of the Allies. The writer can hardly find words pictorial enough for the beauty of the country, the luxuriance of its produce, the geniality of its climate, or the sensations of pleasure with which every soldier is penetrated as he pursues his march. The road lies through shady lanes, enlivened by the song of the nightingale and adorned with the most charming flowers. After a few hours of easy and delightful exercise the troops arrive at the camping place for the night, where they find excellent provisions, of all kinds of rural dainties, and a most agreeable bivouac. The next morning, refreshed and joyous, they resume their advance, only to go through a similar promenade with a similar conclusion. There is nothing of war about the proceeding except its stimulus and excitement. It is a "jubilee," a merry-making, a "fair," or anything rather than a campaign. The description reminds us of ROBIN HOOD's men in Sherwood Forrest, disporting themselves through pleasant glades, dining off good red deer, and sleeping at night on smooth turf under the green wood tree.

Turn now to the head quarters of the Austrians. Our correspondent there writes from the same country, under the same sun, and after a march over the very same roads; and what does he say? He can scarcely

[illegible] of that encumbering people to assist the struggle and increase the burden of the doomed and desperate dynasty, would be a piece of folly alike inexcusable and disastrous.

But if Germany leaves Austria to herself, and keeps strictly on the defensive, the war, however unfortunate or fatal for the house of Hapsburg, may minister to her glory and greatness—may hasten her unity and complete her freedom. The ruin of Austria must assure the predominance of Prussia, may lead to the disappearance of the petty powers, and enable the kingdom of Prussia to expand into an empire of Germany. The broken sceptre of the superstitious and oppressive house of Hapsburg may serve to strengthen and widen the sway of the enlightened and beneficent house of Hohenzollern, and Germany may fulfil her glorious destiny as the seat and centre of continental freedom and continental protestantism.

That the war may have this blessed issue—that it may end ruinously for Austria and gloriously for Germany—is the earnest wish of

A THOROUGH TEUTON.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Saturday, June 18.

Count RECHBERG started, yesterday evening, for Verona. According to a report circulated on the Bourse, the Prussian Ambassador, Baron WERTHER, will, perhaps, leave this morning for the same place.

TRIESTE, Saturday, June 18.

Count RECHBERG, Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, accompanied by the Prussian Ambassador at the Court of Vienna, arrived at Nabresina, to-day, on his journey to Verona.

FRANCE.

There is no political news of importance.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, says that commercial affairs in France appear at present to be regulated by political events connected with the war. As long as the idea prevails that hostilities will be confined to Italy, speculation is continued as in ordinary times, but when an extraordinary event takes place, such as the mobilization by the Prussian Government of six *corps d'armée*, stagnation again sets in. Fortunately, the manufacturers in Paris have sufficient orders on hand to give employment to all their operatives. The Americans, at present, are their best customers.

The Paris flour market was dull last week, and sales were difficult even at a reduction of 1f. the sack of 157 kilogrammes.

The *Siecle* contains the following observations on the elevation of Lord DERBY to the dignity of Knight of the Order of the Garter:

"In granting to Lord DERBY the Order of the Garter, especially when there is no vacancy, which is contrary to all ordinary usages, Queen VICTORIA has acted in the plenitude of her power. But has she acted in conformity with the spirit and traditions of the English Constitution? With all the respect we feel for our gracious ally, we must say that we do not think she has so acted in the present instance. What! the Cabinet of which Lord DERBY is the head has been compelled to retire before the free and legal manifestation of public opinion. By its undecided attitude—its ambiguous and tortuous policy—it has incurred the heaviest responsibility that statesmen can assume; and yet its head is to be rewarded! If France is now in Lombardy, if blood is flowing, if Austria has imprudently provoked the severe chastisement which she has received, Lord DERBY may smite his breast and say, 'It is my fault!' A word from him, a single word in harmony with the genius and traditions of England, would have arrested Austria, and prevented the war. That word he did not utter. When first condemned by the Parliament he did not yield, but made an appeal to the nation at large, which has solemnly confirmed the sentence of the first judges. It is before that sovereign verdict that Lord DERBY's Cabinet is obliged to retire, and yet to this very Cabinet, in the person of its chief, the Queen of England grants a signal honor. There is no vacancy in the Chapter of the Garter, and a new stall is created expressly for him, as if there were danger in delay; as if Lord DERBY had just saved his country, or rendered to England one of those glorious services which public gratitude must immediately acknowledge. We do not hesitate to say that Queen VICTORIA, in so acting, has done a most impolitic act, and one altogether in disaccord with the prudent reserve which the head of a Constitutional State should always maintain. France might regard it as a distasteful proceeding, an indirect blame for her conduct, but we are unwilling to consider the matter from that point of view. We are far more inclined to dwell upon whatever may draw closer than upon what may loosen our union with England. We, therefore, consider the fact in question in a purely English point of view."

KOSSUTH embarked at Marseilles for Genoa, on the morning of June 21.

One hundred rifled cannon were dispatched on the 20th ult. to the Army of Italy.

The Third Division of the Active Adriatic Squadron, Vice-Admiral ROMAIN-DESFOSSES commanding, sailed from Toulon, June 19. This completes the force destined to operate upon the Western coast.

M. DURAND BRAGER is the artist selected to accompany the Adriatic fleet, as Marine painter.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 21—12:40 P. M.

The Bourse opens flat. Rentes 65f. 13c.

3:30 P. M.

Rentes close better, being 62f. 35c., for money, and 62f. 25c. for account, being a slight decline since yesterday.

THE ITALIAN DUCHIES.

The Parma *Gazette* publishes a decree issued by the Government Commission, declaring that all the officers of the troops of Parma, who have gone over to Austria, are enemies of the country, and have as such forfeited their ranks and emoluments. Moreover, all promotions emanating from the old Government, subsequently to the date of the 3d ult., are annulled; an exception, however, being made in favor of the corps of gendarmes.

The same journal gives an account of a reconnaissance made on Brescello by Captain LAPOTON, aid-de-camp to General D'AUTEMARRE, with four mounted gendarmes and the first lieutenant of that body; the result of this operation was, that the few Modenese troops still at Brescello laid down their arms, and that the people immediately hoisted the tricolor.

The Vienna *Gazette* publishes the proclamation addressed by the Duke of Modena to his people on his departing from his States. In order, he says, not to expose his people to the evils inseparable from a probably useless defence, he had come to a resolution to leave the territory "with a certain number of his faithful troops." At the same time, not to leave the country without government, he decrees the establishment of a regency governing in his name; and he commands that in case of this provisional Government being hindered or interfered with in its functions, it shall dissolve, after protesting against the violence of "usurpers and rebels," to whom it will leave the responsibility of their acts. The proclamation is dated from the ducal palace the 11th June.

THE PAPAL STATES.

A correspondent of the *Univers*, writing from Rome on the 14th, gives the following account of the reception of the Bologna deputation at the French headquarters:

"It was stated that a deputation of the Bolognese, who repaired to the Emperor NAPOLEON to acquaint him with the situation of the Romagna and the wish of the inhabitants to be joined to Piedmont, were sent back with anything but an agreeable answer. The Emperor is reported to have said: 'Return to your country, obey your Sovereign, and remember that I am not come into Italy to lessen his power, but to make it respected.' There is a rumor that another deputation is to be sent to the Holy Father to lay at his feet a prayer for pardon and a promise of perfect obedience!"

Letters from Rome to the 18th ult., announce that 2,000 Papal troops have been sent to Perugia to restore order.

A collision has taken place at Cernia between a detachment of Papal troops and the inhabitants."

Correspondence of the London Times.

In this letter, however, permit me to conclude with some observations that will, I trust, obtain your approval, and that of the liberal English Press. It appears that in England no one considers Austria will preserve her Cisalpine possessions, and that every one hopes Italy will in future belong to Italians alone. But for Italy to be free, it is indispensable, and only too requisite, that the Pope's temporal power should cease. Proofs without end have shown to demonstration that no political power is more detested and despised than his is by his own subjects, and there are more than three millions of them. So long as he sits on a throne we shall have constant and good reason to dread revolution at home, a constant excuse and pretext for European intervention in Italian affairs. When this papal temporal power shall have ceased, the Holy See will immediately and spontaneously revert to the purity and gentleness of the true evangelical spirit. As a practical man I venture to affirm that this final and perpetual abolition will not be so ill received, and nothing like so stormy an event as many persons think. Three conditions and no more are now required to accomplish this abolition. 1. To leave Rome and the patrimony of St. Peter to the Pope, the people to be contented by broad municipal institutions, and the Pontifical treasury to be replenished by assessed contributions from all Catholic nations. 2. To confide the defence of the Pope of Rome, and his territory, to a small army consisting of troops selected from the armies of Piedmont, Naples, and Tuscany, which in all likelihood will be the three Confederate States of Italy. 3. To unite the greater part of the provinces with the new kingdom of Tuscany, giving the duchy of Beneventa and some southern provinces to Naples, provided this kingdom decides on frankly espousing the national cause, and in every case obtains the assent and sanction of those provinces.

NAPLES.

A dispatch from Naples dated June 17, informs us that the political amnesty is an *fait accompli*; and moreover, that it has no exceptions. All persons condemned to imprisonment and the hulks in 1848 and 1849, are pardoned.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords, Tuesday, June 21, Lord REDESDALE, as Deputy Speaker, moved that the House adjourn until Thursday next, at the same time stating that no public business would be transacted till Thursday.

In the House of Commons, Sir CHARLES NAPIER took occasion to express a hope that the present Government would not reduce the naval defences of the country, but would continue and even redouble the efforts made by the late Government in that direction. After some further unimportant business the House adjourned.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury—Viscount Palmerston, K. G.

Chancellor of the Exchequer—Mr. W. E. Gladstone.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

For the Foreign Department—Lord John Russell.

For the Home Department—Sir G. Cornewall Lewis

Department—The Duke of Newcastle.

[illegible]—Mr. Sidney Herbert.

War Office—Sir C. Wood, G.C.B.

First Lord of the Admiralty—The Duke of Somerset.

Lord Chancellor—Lord Campbell.

President of the Council—The Earl Granville, K.G.

Privy Seal—The Duke of Argyll, K.T.

Postmaster-General—The Earl of Elgin, K.T.

President of the Board of Trade—Mr. R. Cobden.

President of the Poor Law Board—Mr. Milner Gibson.

Secretary for Ireland—Mr. Cardwell.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Sir G. Grey.

NOT IN THE CABINET.

Secretary to the Treasury—Mr. Brand.

Secretary to the Admiralty—Lord Clarence Paget.

Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs—Lord Wodehouse.

For the Colonies—Mr. Chichester Fortescue.

For the Home Department—Mr. G. Clive.

For India—Mr. Thomas Baring.

For War—Lord Ripon.

Civil Lord of the Admiralty—Mr. Whitbread.

Judge Advocate-General—Mr. Headlam.

Secretary to the Poor-Law Board—Mr. Gilpin.

Vice-President of the Privy Council for Education—Mr. Lowe.

Solicitor-General—Sir H. Keating.

THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Steward—Lord St. Germans.

Master of the Horse—The Marquis of Ailesbury.

Master of the Buckhounds—The Earl of Bessborough.

Mistress of the Robes—The Duchess of Sutherland.

The Earl of CARLISLE has been appointed Lord-Lieuten

...mportation of ... will to be prohibited.

...Latest per Vanderbilt.

By Electric Telegraph from London.

PARIS, ...

The *Moniteur* contains the following:

BERGOLA, June ...

It is announced that the Austrians, who in great force, occupied strong positions at Lonato Castiglione and Monte Chiaro, where they had fortified themselves with care by embattlementing the walls, cutting the bridges, and constructing numerous batteries, have abandoned all these positions. The Emperor left Brescia to-day to advance.

AN EXCITING SCENE.

M. Blondin's Feat at Niagara Falls.

From the Buffalo Republic, July 1.

Yesterday was the day announced by Mons. BLONDIN for his daring attempt to cross the Niagara River, on a rope extended from bank to bank. As a consequence, train after train left here the whole day to convey visitors to the scene, and the steamer *Arrow* went down twice loaded down with human freight. As a matter of choice we preferred to adopt the Canada side as the best from which to witness the great feat, and so went down on the *Arrow*, Capt. RAYMOND, which left at 9½ o'clock yesterday morning. The boat was quite full of ladies and gentlemen, all bound to witness the sight, and among the passengers several individuals who were endeavoring to turn an honest penny by sweat cloths, a slight turn at faro, &c., while a rusty young man made a bank of the steam chest forward, and with a confederate was endeavoring to swindle some one into betting on three-card monte. If the crowd had not been from Buffalo, it is probable that the rusty young man might have made his expenses, but under the circumstances he didn't accomplish his liquor bill. An institution in a Fez cap, incomprehensible coat, and exaggerated trowsers, with a grim face covered with sandy hair, was traveling among the crowd with a combination of agonies in the shape of a bass drum, violin, jumping jack, bells and cymbals, which he put in operation by bring off his boots periodically and spasmodically. We scarcely thought this individual realized anything extraordinary either.

Persons who went on the boat were under the impression that there was a band on board, half of whom were composed of negroes and half of Germans. They commenced playing something when the boat started, and in such an original style, that while dozens were under the impression they were "doing" Hail Columbia, all the rest on board would have sworn it was the "Other Side of Jordan." The reader can imagine the style of this band. They kept on playing all the way down, until everybody was exasperated. They were remonstrated and expostulated with; prayers and entreaties availed not, and it was not until the passengers left the cars at Clifton that they were allowed some liberty of hearing. A gentleman intimated that heavy swearing would be quite a relief from such strains.

Arrived, the visitors scattered themselves to the different hotels, and to stroll over the beautiful grounds, many taking a trip down to the rope to examine that as far as possible, and settle their minds as to the probability of the crossing being accomplished. We took a trip down there with others, and owing to the kindness of Mr. COLCORD, the agent of M. BLONDIN, were made acquainted with everything pertaining to the means and the attempt of the great feat. The rope is stretched across the gorge of the river, at a point about three-quarters of a mile below the Clifton House, and extends to WHITE'S Pleasure Grounds on the opposite side. At this point the river is about eleven hundred and fifty feet wide, the banks being high and precipitous—the Canadian bank being one hundred and eighty one, and the American one hundred and sixty-five feet in height. The abyss is a frightful one, and no one could contemplate the peril one undertaking announced without a shudder. The entire length of the rope stretched is thirteen hundred feet. To sustain this stiffly in its position, nearly forty thousand feet of small rope was used in the shape of guys, fifty-seven of which are on each side of the rope, and are fastened to the banks.

In consequence of the weight of the rope, there is a curve in it, from bank to bank, of about fifty feet, which gives quite a horizontal line for two or three hundred feet in the centre, from which there is a gradual ascent to each bank. The rope, with its guys, looked like a spider's web, and far too flimsey to sustain itself, or hang together, not to speak of its capacity to sustain M. BLONDIN. At this time (noon) there were hundreds of people examining the rope, and, with scarcely an exception, they all declared the inability of M. BLONDIN to perform the feat, the incapacity of the rope to sustain him, and that he deserved to be dashed to atoms for his desperate foolhardiness.

All about the point mentioned, on the Canada side, a number of comfortable stagings had been built, where seats rose one above the other, as in an amphitheater, while booths were scattered in every direction, at which the weary-stomached visitor could satisfy himself with anything, from buck-shot whisky up to tartaric acid lemonade, for four glasses of which latter pleasant fiction we disbursed $1. (This would bring tartaric acid up to $400 or $500 per pound.) Where the rope ended a staging had been built, with a table containing glasses, and surrounded with seats, for the members of the Press. On the American side, quite as excellent arrangements were made, and the peculiarities mentioned in respect to the whisky and other refreshments, we presume, were quite as marked. We did not go over to the American side, but we take it for granted that everybody's experience at the Falls will bear us out.

At about 3 o'clock the banks along the river, for great distances, were crowded with people, determined to have a good right. Some were pic nicking on the grass; others imagining they were eating dinners at the different boothe; and the rest either eating at the hotels, or wait ng a chance at the *second* tables.

As the hour of 4 o'clock drew near, crowds commenced rushing from all directions towards the scene of the great exploit, and by 4½ o'clock the banks on both sides were fully black with people, who crowded every available position for a mile on each side of the river. At this time the sight was a very gay one. The grounds on the American side were decorated with flags, banners and streamers of many colors; the banks lined with ladies, gentlemen and children; the gleaming instruments of the different brass bands, their inspiring strains, and the occasional shouts that went up, all went to make the scene very lively and very exciting. A train of cars, filled with passengers, had stopped upon the track, almost overlooking the rope, and formed a substantial background to a portion of the picture.

On the Canada side things were a jam, and people who had thought of cushioned seats and high backed chairs, hesitated not at roosting upon the fence palings, or sitting down in two inches of dust. Faro dealers and sweat-cloths plied their trade manfully, until 5 o'clock, when their operations were suspended by the music of the band on the American side announcing the appearance of M. BLONDIN and his great feat.

THE CROSSING.

At a few minutes before 5, M. BLONDIN could be seen standing on the American side, dressed in tights and covered with spangles, upon which the sun shone, making him appear as if clothed in light. He appeared scarcely the size of a year old infant, at that distance, and the rope upon which he was standing a mere thread over an awful abyss. At 5 o'clock precisely, he started from the American side. Without hesitation he balanced his pole in his hands, and with a calmer and less fluttering heart than could have been found in that vast audience, he commenced his terrible walk. The slightest misstep, the merest dizziness, the least uncertainty, would cast him at once into the perdition beneath, and the crowd held their breaths in amazement as he went on and on over the frightful chasm. On his part, however, there was not the slightest irresoluteness. Calmly he tread the rope, which scarcely trembled or swayed with his weight, and at about 550 feet from the shore he coolly sat down on the rope, perched nearly 200 feet above the water, waved his hands to his friends, and beckoned to the little steamer the *Maid of the Mist*, lying in the river below, to come up beneath the rope. He then laid down on the rope full length with his balance pole across his chest, with the same disregard and carelessness that a person would have reclined upon a lounge.

After some little time the steamer came beneath, when M. BLONDIN, throwing down a line, drew up from the deck of the steamer a bottle of wine, which having disposed of, threw back the bottle, rose to his feet with the same certainty that had marked all his previous operations, and continued his performance. For about two hundred feet further he went steadily along, when, having arrived at that part of the rope which hung nearly in a horizontal line, he started on a full run. At this time he was just over the centre of the raging torrent beneath, and there was scarcely a person within sight of him who did not shrink from the sight and shudder at his peril.

After the nearly horizontal portion of the rope had been passed, he reduced his speed as he came to the ascent on the Canada side. With the hot sun blazing full in his face, and bearing a heavy pole, the operation was not only of marvelous intrepidity and daring, but full of toil and fatigue. He came slowly up the ascent on the Canada side, amid the crash of "Sweet Home" from brass bands, and the cheers upon cheers that went up from thousands of throats, celebrating the success of this most wonderful of all human feats, requiring the utmost skill, expertness and clear-headedness, besides a miraculous courage and nerves of adamant.

As he came within about fifty feet of the shore, Mr. COLCORD, the agent, went part of the way out to meet him, and as he ascended the platform, hundreds of hands reached a hearty shake of gratification at his success, and admiration of his courage. When he got upon the staging he was received by several members of the Press, and Mr. KAVANAGH, of the Great Western Hotel, at Clifton, who had provided some excellent champagne to celebrate M. BLONDIN'S success, of which M. BLONDIN partook. He appeared very much fatigued on arriving, and was bathed from head to foot with perspiration.

As soon as he could get in a carriage which was provided for him, he was called upon for a speech, and getting up in the carriage, amid thundering cheers, he said, in broken English:

"MY FRENS: I have got safely over. I see you are very glad, and so am I. I hope you will remember me. I cannot speak very good English, but it is all right. I shall go back again soon."

A large amount of money was soon subscribed in the most liberal style, and it was handed to M. BLONDIN, who returned his thanks.

At a few minutes past 6 o'clock, M. BLONDIN, apparently perfectly refreshed, and entirely confident, appeared upon the stand, and amid cheers and the music of the band—"Other Side of Jordan"—he commenced his return, with the same coolness, determination and indifference that had marked his first successful attempt. He walked the descent much faster, and when he came to the horizontal position rope, ran more rapidly than before, and passed safely across in six minutes. The first crossing, including stoppages, was made in a few seconds over seventeen minutes.

Arrived on this side, he was received with shouts and cheers, the music of bands, and the screams and whistles of several locomotives, which were on the track in sight of the river, and for a time it seemed as though Pandemonium, in the way of noises, had ... as the wonder... performer. ...orse to his carriage ... from it returned his thanks to the eager crowd, stating that he had felt not the slightest trepidation or alarm during the performance of the feat, and that his only concern was the feelings of his friends, who had been extremely anxious lest some accident should occur. M. BLONDIN then returned to his hotel, after announcing that he should repeat the feat on the Fourth of July—Monday next.

Everything passed off charmingly throughout the day. The weather was just cool enough to be delightful, and we are happy, as well as surprised, to say that we heard of not the slightest accident during the day. Where so many were assembled together, this is a matter of astonishment, and probably unparalleled.

The Railroad Disaster.

REVISED LIST OF THE KILLED.

From the Chicago Press and Tribune, July 1.

The following are the names of the dead, so far as could be ascertained, previous to the leaving of the train at 4 o'clock:

1. Hartwell, United States Express Messenger. It is stated that he had been endeavoring for a year past to obtain a post as messenger on this route, in order that he might be with his family a part of his time. He had been running on the route only about two weeks.

2. Babbington, baggage master, resides at Toledo. His body was taken to Toledo on Tuesday, as well as that of Hartwell.

3. A laborer on the road. Could not ascertain his name or where he belonged.

4. Female. About fifty years of age, of large size. Thin gray hair and wore a wig. She was supposed to be a Mrs. Campbell, from Elgin, in this State.

5. Jack ——, Irishman, a laborer on the road. Lives at Honesville, Laporte County, Ind., where his remains were taken.

6. A girl about thirteen years of age, body not identified. She had on a calico dress with hoop skirt, tassel belt, nankin pantalettes, and kid gaiters. She had a false braid in her hair. It is supposed her name is Tiaswell, as there was a family of man, wife and four children by that name on board of the train, four of whom were killed, and one fatally wounded, while but one little boy, about ten years of age, remains of the family of six.

7. Female, supposed to be Mrs. Tildswell, mother of the above-named children. She had long black hair—wore a calico dress, black cassimere gaiters, and had three rings on the third finger of her left hand. Her height was five feet two inches. Where she came from not could not learn, but it was ascertained that she was going to Thompsonville, Connecticut, with her family.

8. Susan E. Sumner, wife of Increase Sumner, formerly of Rockville, Kankakee County, Ill., but residing in this city for the last few months. Mrs Sumner, with her three children, Alice, aged nine, Neville, aged about six, and Mary, four years of age, left here on Monday night for Boston, where they were going on a visit. Mrs. Sumner, Alice and Neville, were killed, but the youngest, Mary, by a miracle, escaped with a few slight bruises. It is supposed that little Mary either was thrown from the window by Mrs. S., or, by the force of the concussion, as she was found a short time after the accident clinging to the branches of a tree which was lying in the stream. Her escape is indeed miraculous. The body of Alice has not yet been recovered, but there can hardly be a doubt that she has shared the fate of her mother and brother. Mr. Sumner returned to this city last evening, with the body of his wife and son, and with his live daughter.

9. Neville P. Sumner, son of Increase Sumner, mentioned above.

10. A small boy, named Tildswell, one of the family mentioned above. One of his legs was completely torn off, and found at some distance from where the remaining portion of his body was discovered.

11. Theodore Tulip, engineer of the train. He resided at Laporte, where his remains were conveyed for interment. His brother, who was fireman on the train, mentioned in No. 26, was also killed.

12. Man. Sandy complexion and whiskers. Face much freckled. He was about forty years of age, wore a black cloth coat, light cassimere pantaloons, white shirt, stogy shoes and no stockings. He had tickets from Chicago to New-York.

13. A little boy, about one year old, supposed to be one of the Tidswell family.

14. Female, about twenty-five years of age, dark brown hair. Had on a plaid gingham dress, brown worsted skirt, home-made cotton hose, and gaiters. Was going to New-York.

15. Mary Ann Curran, wife of John Curran, of Dunkirk, N. Y. Had been on a visit to Lawrence Fitzgerald, her brother-in-law, connected with the American Express Company in this city. Her body was identified by Mr. Fitzgerald.

16. Cornelius Walworth, from Rome, Lenawee County, Mich., 50 years of age. Mr. Walworth was returning to his home from Atchison, Kansas, where he had been after his son, Philander Walworth, who had been to Pike's Peak, and had been taken ill at Atchison. The son was on the train and is severely injured, but it is hoped he will recover, although when the train left last evening he was thought to be worse than in the morning.

17. Laborer. Could not learn his name. His remains had been taken to Laporte where he resided.

18. Thomas Irwin, from Philadelphia, whither he was going. He had been at work on the Light House, put on the breakwater in our harbor. He has a wife and children in Philadelphia.

19. Man. Had red hair, combed back from his forehead, about 25 years of age. Had on a light cassimere coat, brown ribbed cassimere pantaloons, stogy boots, white shirt and black Kossuth hat. His height was five feet ten inches.

20. Man. Thirty years of age or thereabouts. Black hair and sandy whiskers and goatee. He had on a black cloth coat, light Marseilles vest, pink knit shirt, black silk cravat, black cassimere pants, and congress gaiters. His height was five feet ten inches.

21. Patrick McNeeley. His residence or other facts we could not learn. He was about sixty years of age, gray hair, and five feet nine inches in height.

22. Peter Mulnary. Could not learn where he was from. He was taken away by his friends.

23. Benj. F. Sheeter, of Sparta, Monroe County, Wis. He was 65 years of age. His body was identified and taken by his friends.

24. Henry Feckinger, of Iowa City, Iowa, on his way to Reading, Pa.

25. Benjamin P. McCullough, Lawrenceburg, h Ind.

26. D. Tulip, fireman on the train. He was a brother of the engineer, and resided at Laporte, where his remains were taken.

27. Thomas Mahan, train-boy. He resided at Laporte.

28. Man. Light hair and whiskers. Had on ribbed cassimere coat, white shirt, black cassimere pants, calf boots, and black silk neck-tie.

20. A rickety cripple, a tailor by trade, from Laporte. Could not learn his name.

30. Boy. One of the Tildswell family.

31. Mr. Smith, road-master; lives at Middlebury, Ind.

32. Wife of S. P. Gillett, of Stone Mills, Jefferson County, N. Y.

33. Wallace, a son of the above named, aged 4 years.

34. Alice, daughter of Increase Sumner, now residing in Chicago. Her age was nine years. Her body has not yet been recovered.

35. Benjamin E. Smith, of No. 90 Wall-street, New-York, died on Wednesday, about thirty hours after he was taken from the ruins.

This completes the list of the dead, so far as could be ascertained previous to leaving Michawaka at 4 o'clock P. M. This list will, without doubt, be increased, as a number who were pretty certainly on the train have not been discovered. How many it is impossible now to tell; time will only develop the full extent of this terrible calamity, which may be placed as second only to the terrible Norwalk tragedy, which is yet fresh in the memory of all.

Genesee Wesleyan Seminary and College.

The anniversary exercises of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary and College at Lima, closed on the 29th June. The Baccalaureate Sermon was delivered by President RIDER on Sunday afternoon. In the evening, the Rev. W. X. NINDE, of Adams, N. Y., preached the anniversary sermon of the College and Seminary Missionary Societies.

The address before the Seminary Societies was delivered by the Rev. W. S. STUDLEY, of Brooklyn. Addresses were also delivered before the Amphictyon Association and the Genesee Lyceum. The Hon. D. D. CAMERON, of La Cresse, Wis., addressed the former, and —— MORSE, Esq., of Canandaigua, the latter. Both addresses sustained the literary reputations of the speakers. The oration before the College Senate by GEO. B. CHEEVER, D. D., of New-York, says the Rochester *Democrat*, was all that might have been expected. The College Commencement was held on Thursday morning. Eight orations were delivered by the graduates. The salutatory was a Latin oration, by H. CHAMBERLAIN, of Seneca Falls.

The following degrees were conferred: *A. M.* in course on W. F. Buck, T. W. Collins, L. A. W. Collins and M. Green. *Honorary A. M.*—J. E. Roble, A. S. Purdy, W. H. Hollis. *D. D.*—The Revs. J. H. Whallon, D. W. Bristol, F. G. Hibbard.

NEW-JERSEY ROWDIES.—For some time past Guttenberg, Union Hill, and Weekawken have been infested by gangs of rowdies from this City, who apparently go on purpose to disturb peaceably disposed persons who go with their families for recreation and country air on Sundays. On Sunday last, from information received that a descent was to be made on the peace able citizens of Guttenburg, the Sheriff of the county, HANAR B. EATY, Esq., with a large posse of deputies, prepared to give them a warm reception. When the gang of rowdies arrived, they immediately showed signs of making a disturbance, but when the Sheriff and the lesser "stars" appeared in their midst a general stampede took place, and no further disturbance occurred. Ample preparations have been made by the officers in anticipation of any trouble hereafter.

FATAL ACCIDENT—THREE PERSONS DROWNED.—A sail boat, containing a party of nine young men mostly Germans, who had been bathing near the cemetery, and were returning home, was upset by the squall preceding the storm, last evening, when in the centre of the river, near the Morris and Essex Railroad Bridge. The whole party was thrown into the water, and only three were able to catch the boat. Three of the party managed to swim ashore, reaching land in an exhausted condition, having been much encumbered by their clothing. A boat was obtained, and the three, notwithstanding their condition, went to the rescue of the others who were on the boat. The three others were not found, and were undoubtedly drowned. Their names are THOMAS DENNISON, LEWIS SCANNMAN, and CHARLES COSSMAN. They boarded with Mr. WIDMER, corner of Commerce and Mulberry streets. A search was made for their bodies, but they had not been recovered up to this noon.—*Newark Advertiser, July 1.*

...ON THE POLICE—NO SETTLEMENT YET.

The People ex rel. Thomas Beatty vs. *The Board of Police.*—Counsel met again to-day to settle proceedings under the order of the Court. Mr. ... asked that the Court should enter the same order in all the other cases as in that of Beatty. Mr. Field opposed on the ground that it would involve $10 costs in each case, or nearly $7,000. There was much discussion on the question of submitting a case. Mr. Field said it was impossible to agree on the facts, eight hundred men had been engaged at the City Hall fighting the legal Police, yet not one of these men would admit it upon oath. The Old Police might thank their own counsel for the delay, as the latter would accept no suggestion, but insisted on bringing on a battle on a preliminary issue. Mr. Beebe offered to make an issue in one of the cases, conceding that the relator was at the City Hall riot, and others conceding various points claimed by the Commissioners so as to obtain a decision on each of these questions.

Matter of David J. Osborne.—This case came up again for settlement. Mrs. Lapaugh produced a copy of an order made 7th May, 1856, referring the case to the Hon. C. A. Peabody, and meanwhile leaving the child in custody of the mother.

Mr. Freeman, for the father, insisted upon the father's legal right to his child. The Judge said they had left the child so long with its mother that its affections were naturally enlisted, and it would be extremely painful to both to separate them. If the father would name any good school where the child could be placed, with leave to the mother to see it, it should be sent there; if not, the mother's proposition would be adopted.

Mr. Lapaugh wished it understood that Mrs. Osborne had left the man Knowles, and would lead a different life. The Court finally ordered the child to be placed at school.

THE WEST WASHINGTON MARKET CASE.

The People and J. B. Taylor and C. W. Brennan vs. *Wm. H. Taylor and 184 others.*—Mr. Lord appeared to-day in Court, and claimed to be attorney for the 185 tenants of the market. Mr. Lord had scarcely opened his mouth, when Mr. Busteed interrupted him, and insisted that he was the only authorized attorney for the tenants. Mr. Lord desired to make a motion in substance to open the default of the tenants. Mr. Busteed said he had argued that point already. He said he had written to the Justices who sat at General Term, and received a reply from Judge Clerke stating that Judge Mullin had prepared an opinion on the appeal from Judge Davis' decision, which had not been rendered, because the suit was discontinued against the City, but it could be obtained at the next sitting of the Court, if desirable.

The discussion lasted some time, until Mr. Busteed, finding the current turning against him, and feeling aggrieved at some decision of the learned Judge, tore up his motion paper and left the Court in indignation, and so all proceedings came to an end for the day.

Mr. Hutchins, for plaintiff; Messrs. Busteed and McKeon on the one part, and Mr. Lord opposed, but both claiming to appear for defendants.

Wright, Gillies et al. vs. *A. Heysradt.*—The answer is clearly frivolous. Any person may be sued by the name which he usually gives himself when affixing his signature, whether it be spelt in full or by abbreviation, as A. for Adam. Judgment for plaintiffs, with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.—The General Term during the Summer vacation will be held on Thursday, July 28, Tuesday, Aug. 30, and Saturday, Oct. 1.

Clark B. Wheeler vs. *Elisha Ruckman.*—This was an appeal from an order at Special Term. It appeared that in January, 1858, the plaintiff was examined as a judgment debtor, on supplementary proceedings; but no assets were discovered with the exception of a certain promissory note, on which an action was then (and still is) pending in the Superior Court. A Receiver was appointed, and the note in due course of proceedings was delivered to the Receiver.

The judgment on which the supplementary proceedings were founded was a judgment for costs merely on the dismissal of the complaint on the trial. On the 15th of January, 1859, the present plaintiff paid this judgment in cash; and then, and again on Jan. 28 following, he demanded the note from the Receiver. The Receiver refused to deliver up the note on the ground that on the 13th of January an execution had been issued against the plaintiff, and on the 27th the note had been sold by the Sheriff, while in the Receiver's hands.

It further appeared that the Receiver had made nothing from the assets of the present plaintiff. He merely took the note, put it in his safe, and there kept it; but neither collected nor paid out anything. No claim for costs or commissions was made by the Receiver until after the motion at Special Term had been partly argued and laid over for a further hearing. The note was demanded by the Receiver from the judgment-debtor as his property, and was delivered up as such.

The application at Special Term was for an order directing that the Receiver be discharged, and that he be directed to deliver up the note in question. The order granted was that the Receiver be discharged on the judgment-debtor's paying him costs and commissions to the amount, as fixed by the order, of $56—no direction being made as to the note. The plaintiff appealed to the General Term.

The complaint was served upon the agent of the defendants in this City, who verified the answer, and stated that he was one of the managing agents of the defendants, that the complaint was served upon him, and that he had charge of all the business of the defendants in the United States, &c.

The answer was returned because the verification did not set forth the grounds of the agent's knowledge or belief on the subject of the answer. A motion was now made for judgment on an affidavit that no answer had been served.

The following is the opinion of the Court denying the motion:

The points raised by the appellant were:

1. That the execution and pretended levy and sale of the note while in the hands of the Receiver was no defence to this motion: the costs of the former suit having been paid, the necessity for the Receiver no longer existed, and the judgment debtor was entitled to his property.

2. That no commissions having been demanded before the motion was made at Special Term, the judgment debtor could not be required to pay any, and if he was, they could be only five per cent. on the amount of the judgment paid. As the Receiver had collected nothing he was not entitled to commissions.

3. That all the proceedings of the judgment creditor were void, for the reasons that the judgment had not been docketed, and that the proceedings had not been continued before the same Judge, out of Court, before whom the judgment debtor was examined. That having been since so commenced, the Court could make no order in the matter, and the Court at Special Term could not, therefore, make such an order as the one appealed from. That the code only authorizes the issuing of an execution in the County where the judgment is docketed, and by omitting to file a transcript, the judgment creditor had not exhausted his remedy against the debtor. And until this had been done, the supplementary proceedings were unauthorized.

The General Term, some days since, directed that the order appealed from be modified, so as to require the Receiver to deliver the note to the plaintiff on payment of the costs mentioned in the order. In all other respects, the order was affirmed. No costs to either party on the appeal.

Peter Y. Cutter for the appellant; Edwin A. Doolittle for the Receiver.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Chief Justice Bosworth.

Isaac Mix, Jr. vs. *Charles J. Kane et al.*—Motion to discharge from arrest denied, with $7 costs to plaintiff, to abide event.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Spencer S. Benedict et al. vs. *Cornelius Vanderbilt et al.*—Judgment for plaintiffs on demurrer with costs, with leave to the defendants to answer in twenty days.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

LOSS OF THE AUSTRIA—LOSS OF BAGGAGE AND PASSAGE MONEY.

Theo. G. Glaubenskiee vs. *The Hamburg and American Packet Company.*—The plaintiff in this action is Prof. Glaubenskiee, who was a passenger on board the ill-fated steamer *Austria*, which was destroyed by fire at sea in September, 1858, on her voyage from Hamburg to New-York. He brought this suit against the Company to recover the value of his baggage and his passage money.

BRADY, J.—When a corporation is a party, the verification of the pleading may be by any officer thereof (Code, section 157,) and the officer making the verification is not required to state the grounds of his belief. His verification is that of the party. By section 134, a summons may be served upon the managing agent of a corporation, and this makes him an officer, for the purpose of the action, within the meaning of the Code, especially where there is no other officer within the jurisdiction of the Court. In this case, the summons was served on the managing agent, and his verification must be regarded as that of the party. There is no other officer of the defendants within the United States; and service on him being sufficient to bring the defendants within the jurisdiction of the Courts, there is no reason why he should not be treated as the party in all matters of form merely. I think the verification sufficient. Motion denied, but without costs.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 2, 1859—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 68 obls. Ashes, 1 826 hbls. Flour, 33¾ bushels Wheat, 9,200 bushels Corn, 10,318 bushels Oats, 655 packages Provisions, and 165 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 45 bbls. Pots, at $5 25; and 15 obls. Pearls, at $5 81½, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,602 bbls., including 1 445 bbls. Pots and 157 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales to-day were confined to small lots of Maracaibo, at 11¾c.; Jamaica, at 11c., and 250 bags St. Domingo, on private terms.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in good demand, at 20½c.@21½c. ₱ lb. Other kinds have been very dull.

COTTON—Sales have been reported to-day of 1,500 bales, at unchanged prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplnd.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.& Tex
Ordinary, ₱ lb....	9¼	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling, ₱ lb..	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
Middl'g Fair, ₱ lb.	12¾	12¾	13¼	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits no remarkable change to-day. The inquiry for State and Western Flour has been moderate, mainly from the regular trade, who paid yesterday's prices for all the really desirable lots which they purchased. The principal holders appear to be less eager to sell, as they are anticipating an improvement. We have heard of sales of 6 250 bbls. Unsound Flour.....$4 00@ 5 25
Standard Superfine State.....5 45@ 5 95
Extra State.....6 00@ 6 30
Standard Superfine Western.....5 50@ 6 00
Extra Genesee brands.....6 75@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee.....6 25@ 6 45
Extra Genesee.....6 85@ 9 00
Low to choice Extra Missouri.....6 40@10 00
Low to very choice extra Tennessee.....5 70@10 00

Southern Flour is in limited request, to-day, yet is quite stiffly held; sales have been reported of 540 bbls., in lots, at $6 40@$7 for mixed brands, and $7 10@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues very dull, at $4@$4 75 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive, at $3 90@$4 for Jersey, and $4 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very sparingly sought after and prices have been quite unsettled. Some small lots changed hands,—but were not of sufficient importance to particularize. Other sales, of red and white Western, were reported, but not reliably. Corn has been in limited request at essentially unchanged prices; sales have been reported of 16,000 bushels, at 80c.@90c for unsound to very choice yellow Southern; about 90c. for a small lot of prime round yellow; 82c. for very inferior white Southern; and (commercially) 62c.@66c. for mixed and yellow Western. ₱ bushel. Rye continues very quiet at 87c.@90c. ₱ bushel. Barley is dull and heavy. 5,000 bushels California changed hands at 70c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in request, including Canada at 47c.@48½c.; Western, 46c.@48c.; State, 42c.@45c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 40c.@43c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales, to-day, 900 bales North River at 60c.@65c ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Continues quiet at essentially unchanged prices.

Stock of Hemp in New-York July 1.

	1859.	1858.
American, undressed—bales	33	202
American, dressed—bales	180	192
Manilla—bales	15,888	15 615
Other foreign—bales	2,053	2,324
Total bales	18,459	18 333
Russian—tons	498	245

HIDES—The week's business Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice thus: "The market during Saturday and the early part of the week was active and firm; prices for some kinds of common Hides advanced ¾c., with sales to a large extent, but the advanced pretensions of holders had a tendency to check the demand, and the week closes dull, with but little inquiry from the trade, and prices unsettled. Importers now manifest more disposition to meet the views of the trade, and prices for all kinds are about the same as last week. Wet Salted Hides continue in active request both for new and old, and prices are well maintained. Sales of City Slaughters have been made during the week as high as 11c. The stock of foreign and domestic is very light. Dry Salted Hides are in fair demand for prime qualities. Upper Leather Stock—the market continues active, and prices firm for all kinds. We notice sales of 5,000 Zanzibars at about previous rates. Calcutta Hides—the stock of cows in first hands is extremely limited, and consists chiefly of undesirable parcels. Prices have an upward tendency. Buffalo, if of good quality, would sell readily at our quotations. Receipts have been 43,829 Hides from Foreign Ports, as follows: 10,091 Dry and 966 Salted Rio Grande, ex *H. D. Mears* and *Bell*; 8,668 Dry and 960 Salted Buenos Ayres, ex *Vigo*; 2,921 Porto Cabello, ex *Bahia*, 1,644 Vera Cruz, ex *Zavalla*; 3 305 Central America, ex *Magdalena*; 2,351 San Juan, ex *White Cloud*; 3,031 Truxillo, ex *Cuba*; 1,014 Chili, ex *Wild Pigeon*; 278 Para, ex *F. Deming*; 8,000 from Marseilles, ex *A. Wilson*; 1,158 from Coastwise ports. Total—44,987 Hides. Import for the month of June has been 173,055 Foreign and 35,941 from Coastwise ports. Total, 208 996 Hides. The sales during the week have been 55,700 Hides. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 162 900. (same time last year 97 500—year before, +175,500,) and 100 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo. The stock includes 55.000 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo (Hides and Kips); 13,000 Dry Rio Grande (Hides and Kips); 5,500 Dry Orinoco; 16 800 Dry Central American and San Juan, part via Europe; 2 600 Dry Vera Cruz; 3,600 Dry Truxillo; 500 Dry Matamoras; 4.000 Dry Hides from Rotterdam; 1,100 Dry Hides from Antwerp; 1.800 Dry Singapore Buffalo; 20 000 Dry Zanzibars; 10,000 Dry Porto Cabello; 8,000 Dry Southern, Texas, Western, &c.; 1 500 Dry Salted Maranham; 2.600 Dry Salted Maracaibo; 8 200 Dry Salted Chili, &c.; 1 400 Dry Salted Para; 3 200 Dry Salted Matamoras; 5,000 Dry Salted St. Domingo and Portau-Platte; 2,200 Wet Salted Australian; 1,300 Wet Salted Rio Grande; 300 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres; 100 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

IRON—It has attracted more attention generally at previous quotations, though holders appear to be less eager to sell.

LEAD—Has been in fair demand, including German and Spanish, at $5 62½@$5 65, and Galena at $5 72½ ₱ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the week Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDMEYER review thus: "Hemlock Sole—there is no change in prices, and the market continues steady, with fair sales for the season. Owing to the approaching National Anniversary much activity in sales could hardly be expected. The receipts have been fair, and our stock has been slightly increased. Oak Sole—rates are quite stiff for this description of Leather, and sales much exceed supplies—leaving only a nominal stock on the market. Prime quality is eagerly taken at advancing rates. Upper Leather has been rather quiet, both here and in Boston. Stock is not large, however, and rates have remained pretty firm. The Fall trade in Boots and Shoes is promising."

LIME—Rockland, 60c. for Common and 70c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are inactive. Spirits Turpentine has been in demand, chiefly at 44c.@45c. ₱ gallon. 1,000 bbls. Common Resin changed hands, at $1 75 ₱ 310 lbs.

OILS—Linseed has been in request, at 60c.@62c. ₱ gallon. Nothing really new in other descriptions.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more inquired for at easier prices. Sales have been reported of 3,500 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $15 for Mess, here; an unascertained rate for Mess deliverable at the option of the buyer, in August; and $12 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet, including Hams, at 7¾c.@8¾c., and Shoulders, at 6½c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon continues very dull and nominal. Lard is quiet and drooping; sales, to-day, 245 tcs. and bbls., in lots, chiefly common to prime, at 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in slack request, at former rates. Sales 156 bbls., in lots, at $9@$13 for repacked Western Mess; $13 50@$15 50 for fair to choice extra do.; $8@$8 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17@$25 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$18 ₱ bbl. Butter continues very quiet, at 13c.@18c. for State; 11c.@15c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. New Cheese is dull, at from 3c.@9c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day, 80 tierces chiefly at from $4@$4 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SKINS—The market continues quiet. Prices are not materially changed; 40 bales Tampico Goat, 235 lbs., were sold at 47c., cash, less 4 ₱ cent.

SUGARS—Have been very sparingly dealt in, though prices have favored buyers. No important movements were reported. Refined Sugars have been in demand. STUART'S varieties are now quoted thus: "Loaf 10c; Crushed, 9¾c. Circle A—Crushed, 9½c.; Granulated, 9½c.; Ground, 9¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 lbs. Prime, part at 10¾c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Crude is inactive at old rates. Manufactured has attracted more attention, but at easier prices; sales in June, 15,037 pkgs. in 1859, and 13,405 pkgs. in 1858. Stock July 1, 50,162 pkgs. in 1859, and 38,031 pkgs. in 1858.

WHISKY—Small sales only have been reported, chiefly at 26c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 300 bxs. Cheese at 25s.; 1.000 bbls. Resin at 7½d; and 15 tons Copper Ore on private terms; also ship *Empire*, from St. Johns, with Deals, at 57s. For London, 50 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 5s.; 15 tons Seed on private terms, and 25,000 Staves at 77s. 6d. For Glasgow, 98 bls. Cotton at 3-16d. ₱ lb. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been a Br. bark, 426 tons, from Buctouche to any port on the Clyde, £3 15s.; a ship, 600 tons, from Baltimore to Rotterdam, Tobacco, £1 5s.; a ship, 678 tons, to Marseilles or Genoa, Coal, $7; a schr., 268 tons, to Rio Janeiro and back, $1 50 ₱ bbl.; a brig, 196 tons, to Porto Cabello, Lagunyra and back to New-York, $1,900; one, 225 tons, to St. Thomas, Curacoa and back, supposed $1,700; a schr. 156 tons, from Jacksonville to St. Croix, Lumber, $10 50; a Br. brig 175 tons, to Jamaica, 35c. and 80c. for Dry and Wet Barrels; a schr. 164 tons, three voyages to Jamaica and back, $1,300 each; a brig from Wilmington, N. C., to Bermuda, Lumber, $8 50; one from Norfolk to Demarara, Hhds Staves, $12; a schr. 100 tons, to Turks Island and back, Salt, 93c.; a brig to Madeira, and one to St. Thomas, Rio Hache and back, on private terms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS, FOR M

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 4, 1859.

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The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, embracing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued To-Morrow (Tuesday) Morning, in ample time for the steamship *Moses Taylor*, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—CINDERELLA—TO OBLIGE BENSON.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—SCENCES IN INDIA—COLUMBUS EL FILIBUSTERO—DEAF AS A POST.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—DOMBEY AND SON—PIZARRO—CORLES'S WIFE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—IRISH HUSBAND—LESSON FOR HUSBANDS.

BOWERY THEATRE—MILLER OF NEW-JERSEY—OUR GAL—KNAVE OF HEARTS—MAGIC BARREL.

NATIONAL THEATRE—SICILIAN BRIDE—BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE—THE DUMB SAVOYARD—STATUE LOVER.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THE MAGIC WELL.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

PALACE GARDEN—PROMENADE CONCERTS.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail vid Erie Railroad...6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, vid St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, Mo., to Placerville, vid Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 6 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland vid St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Persia*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Wednesday, July 6, at 9½ o'clock, A M.

☞ Messrs. LANSING, BALDWIN & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, are agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES—Daily and Semi-Weekly—and will supply European orders. They will receive subscriptions for any period desirable, or furnish single copies immediately upon the receipt of the American mails.

☞ To-day being the Fourth of July, according to universal custom, there will be no morning paper issued from this office to-morrow; but an Evening Edition will be published at noon containing the latest telegraphic news, and reports of the incidents of the Fourth.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Intelligence brought from Southampton by the *Vanderbilt* on the 22d ult., is not of decisive importance. The fortnight which had elapsed since the battle of Malegnano had not been marked by any active operations, beyond the general advance of the Allies and the retreat of the Austrians to the position to which the revised plan of the campaign assigns them. This position is in front of the line of the Mincio, extending from Lago di Garda southward; while the Allies, with headquarters at Brescia, are upon the banks of the Melia and Chiesa. GARIBALDI had advanced toward Lonato, but had discreetly retired before an overwhelming force of the enemy. The Austrians, according to a dispatch from Switzerland, had taken possession of the pass of the Stelvio with a large force, and were threatening the Valtelline. A body of 3,000 French troops had been, it was rumored, dispatched to dislodge them. On the south side of the Po, the Legations still remained insurgent. A deputation from Bologna, who besought the King of Sardinia to assume a temporary dictatorship, had met with a refusal, and had experienced a sharp rebuke at the hands of the French Emperor. The rumor of a general and unconditional amnesty in Naples is confirmed. The object of Prussia in her recent military movements still lacks authoritative explanation. There is, however, ample reason given for believing that no design hostile to France is involved.

From England nothing of interest reaches us. The new administration was busily engaged in arranging itself, and public attention waited upon its movements. KOSSUTH, having left London, and traversed France, had embarked at Marseilles for Genoa.

News from Havana to the 29th ult. has been received by the arrival of the *Cahawba* at this port. The advices are of no special importance. The state of affairs in Europe was attracting a great deal of attention, and created considerable excitement. Two cargoes of coolies had lately been landed, numbering 930. The health of the island continued good. Sugar was dull.

The steamer *Star of the South*, on her voyage from Savannah, broke her shaft on Friday night, which compelled her to proceed under sail. On Saturday she was struck by lightning, which shivered some of her spars, wounded one of the crew, and did other damage. She was taken in tow by the *Cahawba* from Havanna, and towed into this port. The hull of the vessel was not injured.

The first experimental balloon voyage, from St. Louis to the Atlantic seaboard, has been accomplished. Professors WISE, LAMOUNTAIN and GAGER made a successful ascension in St. Louis, shortly before 7 o'clock, on the evening of the 1st inst., and the balloon landed near Troy yesterday. No particulars are given in the dispatch which announces the termination of the voyage—not even the hour at which the landing was effected—so that the actual time consumed in the trip is not known.

A schooner yacht, name unknown, with three persons on board, was capsized off Covey Island yesterday. It is thought the crew were saved.

The Vanderbilt steamer *Ocean Queen*, Capt. SEABURY, left Saturday for Southampton and Havre, with 227 cabin passengers, and $126,028 14 in specie. The British screw steamship *Kangaroo*, Capt. JEFFREY, also left for Liverpool, with 63 cabin and 120 steerage passengers, and $760,000 in specie.

The pyrotechnic establishment of SAMUEL JACKSON, in Philadelphia, was blown up yesterday afternoon, and entirely destroyed. A man named BECK, who was engaged in finishing fireworks for use to-day, was burned to death.

The fiery patriotism of Young New-York was not in the slightest degree dampened yesterday by the hard shower of rain which fell all the afternoon, nor cooled by the chilly northeaster which set in after sundown. The firing of crackers and guns commenced early and kept up incessantly until midnight; the sanctity of the day had no effect in repressing the *feu de joie* which invariably precedes the "Glorious Fourth." If our new Superintendent of Police took any steps towards preserving the quiet of Sunday, he was not very successful in carrying out his intentions.

The Floating Hospital, the *Falcon*, received her furniture and other outfit on board, and was towed to the Lower Bay on Saturday. She is moored within the boundaries of the lower Quarantine anchorage, as defined by the old Quarantine Commissioners, and not, as it was supposed she would be, opposite Seguine's Point. Her position is two miles southeasterly of the point of the Great Kills, and three and a half or four miles from Seguine's Point. Princess Bay Light bears northwest, and the Light on the Bluff of Staten Island east by north. She lies in four and a half fathoms of water.

The City Inspector's report of the mortality of the City for the week ending on Saturday, July 2, shows an increase in the number of deaths over the preceding week of 37, but a decrease as compared with the corresponding week of last year of 47. Considering that the population of the City is full 20,000 more than it was last year at this time, the report exhibits a very gratifying condition of the public health. Of the whole number of deaths last week, 76 were men, 57 women, 146 boys and 110 girls. The greatest number of deaths was, as usual, owing to diseases of the respiratory organs.

The old Police cases and the West Washington Market case were both brought up in the Supreme Court, Chambers, on Saturday, before Justice ROOSEVELT, for further proceedings; but no progress of any importance was made in either cause.

The sales of Cotton, on Saturday, composed 1,500 bales, at steady prices. The movements in Breadstuffs were restricted. Flour and Corn, however, were firm. Pork was more sought after at easier prices. Lard and Beef were quiet. Groceries, Naval Stores and Oils were soaring; purchased. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable changes. There were 630 vessels of all classes in port.

The Fourth of July.

It is certainly rather a curious thing, that after more than eighty years of national existence, we should have hit upon no better way of celebrating the birth-day of our nation than by a clumsy imitation of the old Roman saturnalia, combined with an exaggerated reproduction of the Twelfth Day Carnival of the West India negroes.

The stranger who should land in New-York to-day, quite ignorant alike of American history and of the manners of our people, would certainly never imagine that he was assisting at the most august festival of a great people, busy in doing honor to the wisdom, and courage, and constancy of their fathers, and in expressing their gratitude for the magnificent fortune which has followed the steady expansion of our Republican Empire. By one of the most whimsical freaks imaginable, the favorite national amusement and special expression of the national joy in the freest country of the New World, has been borrowed from the most cumbrously despotic nation of the Old Continent. When Young America took possession of the fire-crackers of old Cuina, it would not be easy now to ascertain; as it certainly would be difficult to give any solid reason for the degree in which the burning of powder has become the one significant ceremony of the national patriotism in keeping its highest Saint's day. But the custom, however begun, has broadened its borders and strengthened itself in its course, till it has apparently entered into the very substance of the national character. Dr. JOHNSON tells us that "they who drink beer will think beer," and in like manner we may as well admit that through habitual exploding of fire-crackers in the streets, we Americans have gradually come to think and talk fire-crackers on the platform and in the hall. The Fourth of July Oration has become a by-word among ourselves for noise and fury and small significance. Thanks to the uneven pace which national customs keep with national intelligence, we are fast falling into the gulf of cant on all patriotic themes; and reaching that vast estate of the popular rhetoric in which everybody repeats what nobody believes, and the public applaud what no individual man admires. In and of itself the habit of delivering orations on the Fourth of July is by no means a bad one. It has its root in the instincts of a great people. But the style and temper of these orations should not be suffered to lag behind the spontaneous taste of the nation, if they are to retain any hold at all on the popular respect.

In the City of Boston, almost alone among our American capitals, this truth seems to be perceived; and the celebrations of the Fourth in Boston as a rule, continue to be the most sane and creditable in the country. The usual diabolical noises indeed herald the coming and the going of the eventful day; and the air is poisoned with sulphur there as it is everywhere else within the scope of "that eagle's eye," which Mr. BOTTS in his treatise on naturalization saw gleaming so proudly over the whole of the American Continent. But the Bostonians preserve the decorums of religion and their public services of the day, and make their oration what the theatrical people call a "feature" of the programme. In New-York the first place in commemorating the solemn assertion of their independence by the thirteen colonies is conceded by common consent to the small boys, and to the idlers generally. It is true that we have been unusually fortunate this year in escaping the premonitory overtures of the fatal day, and that it has been possible for decent people to sleep the nights through during the whole of the week preceding the Fourth; and for this great deliverance and crowning mercy to whomsoever it may be due, we desire not to be unthankful. But the day itself now opened upon us will be as Pandemoniac as usual.

It would be easily possible for us to make the Fourth of July a real Saint's Day in our national calendar, and by keeping it as a high festival, in some noble and worthy way, to use it as a powerful agency in behalf of the civilization of America. Were the displays of our military, and the firing of our salutes, and the ringing of our bells all properly combined and subordinate in one grand civic ritual of celebration, brilliant, dignified and imposing, the Anniversary of our National Independence might become to us what it should be—the stateliest holiday ever known to any people. That we need the influences of such days so kept is sadly plain. The tendency of our people in late years has been centrifugal rather than centripetal. The crystalization of the American nationality, to speak in figures, has been seriously interrupted, and we are growing apart into sections quite as fast as we ought to be growing together into a nation. The least and most trivial means of fighting against this movement of disintegration is not to be disdained; and we wish we could persuade ourselves that any body of men clothed with authority is to be found among us, from whom it would not be utterly idle to expect even so much patriotic good sense as would go to the becoming organization of our great national holiday.

No signs yet appear of such a phenomenon. The power of buncombe and the spell of senseless clamor are upon us still, and we must yet for a time resign ourselves to seeing the "universal Yankee Nation" talk, scream, shout and explode itself into a state of general irrationality on each recurrence of the "immortal Fourth."

MONSIEUR BLONDIN'S BACKERS.—The special admirers of the Frenchman who has succeeded in crossing the Niagara on a rope without killing himself, are not only jubilant, but highly complacent. They consider that much credit attaches to themselves for their confidence in his powers, evidently regarding his success as a proof of their own superior wisdom. We are certainly not disposed to quarrel with this happy disposition on their part, willingly consenting that they make equal division of the glory with the rope dancer.

But while ascribing all fitting honor to living heroes, let not the dead be forgotten. Thirty years ago poor SAM PATCH performed a feat every way bolder and more noteworthy than that of Monsieur BLONDIN. And there were as many who believed and who doubted then as now. Some said he would not dare to leap from the Genesee Falls, or that if he attempted the foolhardy exploit his life would be the forfeit. Others, who like BLONDIN's admirers, had faith and hero-worship largely developed, ridiculed the old fogies that refused to believe in PATCH. Well, the time came and SAM jumped a hundred feet sheer down into the boiling chasm. His triumph was as complete as BLONDIN's. He was not killed, and thenceforward everybody put faith in him.

Of course one great performance could satisfy neither SAM nor his adherents. So he advertised a series of leaps. At the second there was a good deal of interest and a large crowd, but little solicitude, as his prowess had been tested. He leaped—and was killed. Then the crowd ceased to admire. Then everybody said he was a foolish wretch thus to tempt his fate. Most remarked that they could have told him better than to do it. Such is life, and so wags the world. Monsieur BLONDIN may profit by the example of SAM PATCH. If he wishes to maintain his reputation, do not let him lose his life.

Moral Monsters.

A worthy rural correspondent, reflecting in his own smiling little Arcadia upon the ways of men in great cities, and the much wickedness of the world, wrote to us the other day, with the commendable object of pointing a moral of temperance from the sad story, related in these columns, of an old man dying upon the City wharves and abandoned by his own kindred, not only in his last hour, but when death should have veiled his sins and made his sorrows eloquent.

Our bucolic preacher had indeed a pregnant text for his discourse, and he improved it earnestly. We gave his little sermon a place and we are willing to hope that its pious fervor may not have been spent wholly in vain. Certainly it would not be easy for the most Dantesque of imaginations to paint the dismal ending of a drunkard's life in darker colors. An old man, past the allotted limit of three-score years and ten, a father and a husband still, turned from the doors of his home to perish, an unpitied Lear, in the by-ways of the crowded town, yielding up his latest sigh within the walls of a police station, and doomed to that fate which the patriarchs held to be the extreme bitterness of death, burial in a stranger's grave, by stranger hands, is a spectacle which may well arrest the most thoughtless reveler with its warning of horror and of shame. And in this sense we are anxious the piteous story should do its work. If the vision of this most abject and unhappy fate can hold back a single human being from the downward slope of self-abandonment, excess and riot, well and good. Let it not be put aside from the public gaze, painful and terrible as it is. But the wretched victim of his own debauchery and his friends' neglect is, after all, not the darkest figure in this scene; and the cause of public decency and Christian civilization cannot spare the accessories of the picture.

Nothing but the most rigid inquiry could have satisfied us of the facts of this case. But that inquiry having been made, we are forced to admit that in the City of New-York, and in the middle of the nineteenth century, there exists a family, considered by its friends and acquaintances to be as respectable as themselves, made up, so far as appearances go, of American men and American women, and enjoying an ample competence, which could yet permit its father and its head to become an outcast upon the charity of the world, could yet decline to relieve him in the very moments of his final agony, could yet refuse to lay his poor remains decently in the earth, when his power of vexing those to whom he gave life and of importuning the children whom he had nourished, was at an end forever. The thing is frightful; so frightful that to dwell upon it even in the interest of justice, seems, in some degree, an offence against nature. But frightful as it is, it is a fact; and being a fact, can we dare to hope it is an isolated fact—that other such hideous real parodies of the ideal woes of Lear, not yet ripened to the last dread act, may not now be going on about us?

Moral monstrosities of this kind are unhappily not unknown in the history of any people. But the circumstances of this special case, pressing as they do directly upon all that makes up our national pride, give the crime a certain unprecedented character of atrocity. It is not by any means clear that the law will refuse to expose, though it must, of course, fail adequately to punish, these brutal offenders against man and God; and it is the plain duty of the proper authorities to ascertain at once the real liability of children refusing support to their parent and burial to his corpse. Such refusal imposing a burden upon the community, is punishable in England, where a not dissimilar case shocked and outraged the people of London just about a year ago. It must be punishable here also; and if it be so, the law should do its work at once. While it is due to our reputation as a community, that such acts should not be passed by in silence, it is due also to social life that beings capable of such conduct should not be left to wander unbranded among their fellow-citizens. Honorable and decent families should not be ignorantly exposed to the risk of association with creatures so sunk in corruption as these varnished Regans and Goneriis of modern life.

Stinted of our Croton.

The Croton Aqueduct Department enjoys the distinguished reputation of being honest. At times, every other limb of the Municipal Government has been charged with corruption—this never. It lives close up to its rules,—treats its regulations as if they were Median and Persian laws, and religiously conforms to them. But in one of its rules, there is less reason than the rest, and the sooner it is abrogated the better for the health, the happiness and comfort of citizens. We refer to their refusal to allow water from the hydrants sufficient to wash out the gutters daily.

The Board professes that there is a lack of Croton for this purpose, that their reservoir has not sufficient capacity to keep on hand the reserved supply during the hot months, that is necessary for the emergency of fires. If this is true, then our glorification over the Croton was premature. There was water enough to drink before the pipes were laid. It was not simply to get the material to dilute the topers brandy with, and to furnish a bath to residents of "houses with all the modern improvements" that the Croton pond was excavated, High Bridge built, and the City underlaid with hundreds of miles of piping; but the orators of '42 announced that the poor as well as the rich were to enjoy the boon of "water enough." For a few years we hugged the fond delusion that we were to enjoy the sight of fountains playing in our public places,—but that mistake we perceived long ago. Now, by the revocation of the permission to Inspector DELAVAN to wash the gutters we learn that the Croton can be of no service in keeping clean the streets; for without water flooding the gutters, there will always be in Summer a [illegible] enough, and an offensive odor [illegible] from it. Perhaps at no time of the year is [illegible] offense more patent and annoying than just now, while the standing pools are full of ailanthus blossoms, and the sickening odor brought out by their decay in full strength. We can just as easily keep a child clean by brushing him down with a stiff broom every morning, as by simply sweeping the streets. In other cities where water has been introduced—in London, Philadelphia, Boston—they adopt a better plan. When the sweepers have gathered all the loose dirt into carts, a jet hose is brought to play upon the gutter, washing its contents that shovels cannot remove into the sewer, and then morning dawns upon streets as fresh and sweet as if, over night, there had been a heavy shower.

Nor are the sewers filled up, by this process, to anything like the degree that they are with us, the streets being seldom swept, and the heavy showers washing into them whole loads of dirt that ought to have gone dry to the wharves, and been removed to dress and enrich the suburban farms. There is water enough wasted in Broadway, from the sprinkling-carts—those devices of a lazy age, for maintaining a slush on the finest pavement, to the horror of ladies, and the ruin of their shoes and flowing skirts—to flood the gutters every morning, and keep the pavement perpetually free from dust beside. The sprinklers pay a trifle for the water, it is true, but the contractors for street-cleaning would readily pay as much for the same amount. Then, if the Croton supply is really short, let the vast quantity that is now let for mill-streams, races, and water-power, along the line of the aqueduct, be taken for its legitimate purposes. At any rate, let no more be said of our *abundant* supply until the economical trustees of this element of cleanliness can afford to furnish it liberally enough to keep the gutters clean.

For Excursionists To-day.

The noisiest City in all Christendom to-day, is New-York. Italy bristling with arms and echoing to the explosions of gunpowder in earnest, is enjoying a Sabbath stillness compared with the hubbub and confusion, clatter, bang and racket, whiz, roar and thunder of New-York uproarious and reverberating with gunpowder on a frolic. No wonder then that ten thousand people whose ears are not attuned to the rough music of rampant juvenile patriotism, will rush out to-day by steamboats, sinking their guards to the water's edge, and by all railroads, deep into the country, hoping, perhaps vainly, to escape some of the overwhelming confusion to which the City is surrendered. It is the day of Excursions—and for a hundred miles around the Metropolis, the usually quiet streets of all accessible villages will be swarming through the middle of the day with men and women, babies in arms, and elaborately-dressed clerks bearing light moustaches and tenderly-guarded meerschaums.

A word then to excursionists. Take along a large supply of patience, and plenty of sandwiches. Patience, because as you go for pleasure, that noted coquette will keep at arms' length unless you veil your partiality and evince a determination to make the best of very indifferent material for enjoyment. In the cars there will be dust in spite of the late showers, or at least cinders, smoke, a crowd, abundant perspiration, and considerable thirst. On the steamboats there will be apparent swindling about return tickets, little boys popping off fire-crackers, where you thought you were safe from them, unmannerly elbowings, looseness of conversation, and occasional profanity—all which if you scowl and grow indignant about, will sadly mar your day's enjoyment. Then uncork your bottle of patience, and take a long pull at it. The draft will revive the spirits, make the elbowings mere evidences of sociability, and convert the crowd into a jolly democratic reunion. Take the sandwiches, because dinner may not be ready when you arrive, and equanimity is a crank craft that wants much ballast of bread and boiled ham. Better take an umbrella, too, for the clouds are unusually humorous this season, and in the upper reservoir there is always water enough to sprinkle the streets with. Then, ever since the benevolent JONAS HANWAY first appeared with "a portable penthouse in his hands to screen him from stress of weather," near a century ago, it has always been conceded that there is nothing like a good umbrella to keep off a shower. The 4th of July, as at present maintained, all demure, peace-loving people confess to be a bore. But as it saves the Union, and as the smell of gunpowder with which it is redolent nurses valor in the hearts of youth, it should be celebrated. And so that it is celebrated, fetched out from the common run of days, and distinguished as memorable, it is of little consequence what the method is. If, then, your excursion trains should happen (and nobody to blame) to come in collision, put down the broken legs, and the detentions, and the disappointments, as a sacrifice to the spirit of Freedom. Experience is a very valuable possession—let it be valued accordingly. If it have a savor of bitterness, it is the more wholesome; and if it be entirely sweet, why all past pleasures, like the poet's "thing of beauty," are a joy forever. So you of the little carpet-bag and satchel to-day, rejoice in whatever turns up; make the most of your sniffs of ocean air, and whiffs of country breezes; of your glimpses of rural beauty and your half hours with nature. Be jolly, if circumstances permit, and if they don't, be thankful for so early an opportunity to put behind you a few more of the annoyances you were fated to meet on your journey through life. At any rate, hurrah for the day we celebrate.

Later from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CAHAWBA.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Cahawba*, J. W. SMITH, Commander, from New-Orleans and Havana, arrived here last evening at 7 o'clock, after a very pleasant passage.

She left the former port on the 26th, and arrived at Havana on the evening of the 28th, and sailed from there at noon on the 29th.

The news from Havana is unimportant. Two cargoes of Coolies had been landed, numbering 930.

The health of Havana continues good, and but little sickness in the harbor.

The late news from Europe created intense feeling in the community.

Sugar market dull; stock, 416,000 boxes Nos. 11 and 12, 7c. to 7¾c. Freights less active and declining would revive with scarcity in the Sugar market.

Exchange on London, 15 to 16½ premium; on New-York, 4¾ to 5¼ do; on New Orleans, 5½ to 7 do. Mexican Dollars, 12 ℔ cent. premium; American Gold, 6 ℔ cent. premium.

The *Cahawba* brings from New-Orleans $126 000 in Mexican Silver and from Havana, $50,000 Spanish Gold and Silver.

From St. Domingo.

By the arrival of the schooner *Arcade*, Capt. CARL, we have received advices from AUX CAYES to the 20th ult.

Everything was quiet, and at AUX CAYES they were making extensive preparations to receive the President, (GEFFRARD,) who was expected there in a few days, for the express purpose of reducing the export duty on coffee.

[illegible] of this [illegible]
[illegible] or buttered his [illegible]
[illegible] will have "rung in" the Eighty-[illegible]
[illegible]ry of American Independence, the National [illegible] have greeted it from the tops of the public [illegible]ge and shipping, and an Artillery Corps, under direction of Brigadier General SPICER, will have concluded a brisk fire upon it from the Battery. All this will have been done while the reader was unconsciously brushing unpatriotic flies from the most sensitive of patriotic noses, beneath a mosquito-bar, the protecting folds of which had been disturbed by the nocturnal enthusiasm of the sleeper. The remainder of the programme may be enjoyed even by the lazy.

THE MILITARY.

At 8 o'clock the Fourth Brigade New-York State Militia will form on Fourteenth-street, under command of Brigadier-General JOHN EWEN, and from that point they will march down Broadway to be reviewed, and their appearance applauded by the people, and through the Park to the front of the City Hall, where they will be reviewed by the Mayor; and then they will doff their warlike aspect for the day. Several Volunteer Corps intend to parade and make a fine appearance, of which, if you get a good position, and have ever studied the military tactics of the volunteers, you may be able to judge—otherwise not, for some of our Volunteer Corps occasionally execute manœuvres which none but the volunteer can appreciate or admire.

EXCURSIONS.

Those who desire to escape from the bustle of the City celebration have abundant facilities offered them for reaching the adjacent country, or for the enjoyment of the sea-breeze. The following excursions for the day are announced:

AROUND STATEN ISLAND.—The steamer *Red Jacket* will leave Pier No. 2 North River at 1 o'clock P. M., for a trip around Staten Island. This is a delightful sail, and affords a fine view of New York Bay and Harbor, the Narrows, Highlands of Neversink, and the beautiful scenery of Kill Van Kull. The trip will occupy about five hours—returning to New-York about 6 P. M. A cotillion band will accompany the excursion. Fare for the excursion, 25 cents.

The large and commodious Sound steamer *Connecticut* also makes the trip around Staten Island, leaving the pier foot of Cortlandt street at 9 o'clock, foot of Spring-street at 9:30, and Peck Slip, East River, at 10 o'clock A. M. The trip will give those who go a view of the sailing regatta from Perth Amboy, as well as that to come off in this harbor. A band of music accompanies the boat. Fare 50 cents.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—A cheap and pleasant trip on the Sound is advertised in our columns. The steamer *Elm City* will leave pier No. 25 East River, at 7 A. M., for New-Haven, reaching that city at 11:30. Returning, will leave New-Haven at 11 P. M., and arrive in New-York early next morning. Fare $1 50 for the trip.

HARLEM RIVER.—The steamers *Josephine*, *Wooster* and *Emily* will run between Harlem and High Bridge every half-hour, and to Morris' Dock and Berrian's Landing, Fordham, every hour, connecting with steamers to and from New-York. Fare each way 8 cents.

TO WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—The steamers *Sylvan Shore* and *Sylvan Grove*, connecting with the Harlem boats, will leave the pier at Peck-slip hourly during the day for Harlem, whence stages run to Mott-Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont and West-Farms.

WEEHAWKEN FERRY.—The ferry to Weehawken, from the foot of West Forty-second-street, is running regularly every fifteen minutes. On the Weehawken side, beautiful walks and fine drives along the river bank.

TO FORT HAMILTON AND CONEY ISLAND.—The steamer *Massachusetts* will leave piers foot of Amos and Spring streets, and pier No. 4 North River, regularly during the day, for Fort Hamilton and Coney Island. Fare for the excursion twenty-five cents.

TO PHILADELPHIA.—The New-Jersey Railroad Company will run excursion trains to Philadelphia on the Fourth, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 12 M., and 4 P. M. Fare for the round trip $4. Tickets good till July 5.

TO SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN.—The Morris and Essex Railroad Company will run excursion trains to Schooley's Mountain, Budd's Lake, and Lake Hopatcong, leaving New-York (foot of Cortlandt-street, at 6 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.

The steamers *Croton* and *Island Home* will go to the Fishing Banks, and the steamer *Huntress* to the Cholera Banks; the *Highland Light* and *Long Branch* will run to Shrewsbury; the *Long Island* and *Confidence* make trips to Glen Cove, and the *Hendrick Hudson* and *South America* will carry a party to West Point and Newburgh. The steamer *Erie* also makes an excursion to places in the Highlands, leaving foot of Chambers-street at 7 o'clock A. M., stopping at various places along the river. The *Island City* makes an excursion trip to Whitestone and other places, starting at 10 o'clock from James slip.

The railroads have also made arrangements for excursion trains. The Hudson River road runs an excursion train to Poughkeepsie and back, the Northern Railroad, of New Jersey, to Piermont and return, and the Long Island trains will carry excursion parties to any points between Brooklyn and Greenport, returning in time for the fireworks. There will be an extra train for Flushing, to leave Hunter's Point at 11 o'clock, P. M., to accommodate those who wish to come to the city to see the fireworks.

THE REGATTA.

If you do not fancy any of the above, you may go down to the Battery at 1 o'clock and witness a grand regatta, under the supervision of those experienced sailors, the Common Council. The regatta promises well, which cannot be said of all things emanating from the same source. The entrance to all the races is free. The races are to be five miles; to start from the judges' boat, moored a little south of Castle Garden, from thence to stake boat placed between Jersey City and Ellis' Island, the boats to turn from north to west, thence to a stake boat placed west of Governor's Island, turning from south to east and back to the place of starting, coming in between the judges' boat and the Battery. Plenty of music may be expected, as the Committee of Arrangements, in order that the attention of the musicians may not be distracted by the regatta, nor by the good things on the barge, have selected the Band for the occasion. The following are the rules:

FIRST RACE.

For boats of any length: to be rowed with four oars, with or without cockswain; to start at 1½ o'clock P. M.

First prize.....$100
Second prize.....20

SECOND RACE.

For skeleton boats of any length; to be rowed by one man; to start at 2½ o'clock P. M.

First prize.....$40
Second prize.....10

THIRD RACE.

For seventeen feet working boats; to be rowed with two pair of sculls, with or without riggers; to start at 3¾ o'clock P. M.

First prize.....$20
Second prize.....10

All entries to be made on or before 10 o'clock on the day of the race, with the President of the New-York Regatta Club Mr. CHARLES MCCAY, No. 9 Broadway, where a copy of the rules and regulations can be procured.

TAMMANY SOCIETY.—Tammany Society, in conformity with unvarying usage, will meet at the Old Wigwam, eat a good dinner and make and listen to patriotic speeches.

TYPOGRAPHICAL.—The Typographical Society of this City will celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary of its organization at the Printers' Free Library rooms. Addresses will be delivered by the venerable Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS, and others.

THE VETERANS.—The Veteran Corps of the War of 1812 will parade, and then partake of a dinner at the Star Hotel.

THE INSTITUTIONS.—There will be the usual exercises and enjoyments at the Institutions on the Islands. Mr. BURDETT is announced for an oration to be delivered before the inmates of the Insane Asylum on Blackwell's Island.

THE PALISADES.—Washington's head-quarters, on the heights of the Palisades, North River, is to be the scene of a Fourth of July celebration, the first that has ever been held on that beautiful and consecrated ground. The Declaration will be read by Prof. NICHOLS, of the Palisades Institute, and speeches will be made by THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH, Esq., the Hon. JOHN W. FARNUM C. C. BURR, and others. Cars leave the depôt of the Northern New-Jersey Railroad, Jersey City, at 8:10 and 9 40 A. M., returning at 3:25 and 10½ P. M.

TRINITY CHIMES.—During the day the following programme will be performed by the well known chimer, Mr. JAMES E. ATLEE, on Trinity Church Chimes:

1. Ringing the changes on eight Bells.
2. "Hail Columbia."
3. "Yankee Doodle."
4. Evening Bells.
5. Brindisi from "Lucretia Borgia."
6. Air from "Child of the Regiment."
7. "Home, Sweet Home."
8. "Happy am I."
9. "Auld Lang Syne."
10. Pieye' Hymn.
11. "Last Rose of Summer."
12. "Days of Absence."
13. Airs by De Beriot.
14. "Blue Bells of Scotland."
15. Changes on eight Bells.

[illegible] in Rondo form, with various modu[illegible] major and minor keys.

"Samson," from Handel's chorus, "Then round about the Starry Heaven."

19. Air from "La Bayadere."
20. Airs from "Fra Diavalo."
21. "Gentle Zitella."
22. Airs from "Norma."
23. "Hail Columbia."
24. "Yankee Doodle."

PYROTECHNICS.—The display of fireworks promises to be very fine. Arrangements have been made for displays at the following places.

Place.	Ward.
City Hall	Shelton's
Tompkins-square	Wannemaker's.
Hamersley and Houston-square	Wannemaker's.
Madison-square	Manahan's.
Jackson-square	Manahan's.
Thirty-fourth st., between Eighth and Ninth-av	Blind.
Hamilton-square	Blind.
East Broadway and Grand-st	Hill's.
Seventh-av. and Broadway	Washington.
West Broadway and Franklin-st	Washington.
Mount Morris square	Mission-square.
Randall's Island	

Those who would be out during the day to see what is going on in Broadway, need be in no want of suffering from scarcity of drinking water, for Mr. PUMPER, the Croton Water Surveyor, has caused a hole to be bored in every other hydrant, from the Battery to Fourteenth-street, and a cup to be attached, which will be found of great convenience, especially to those having children with them.

The Day in Brooklyn.

THE NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.—The following is the order of arrangements, arranged by the Common Council Committee for the celebration of this day. Cost $1,500:

At sunrise, the day will be ushered in by the display of the National flag from the public buildings, &c., the ringing of the bells and the firing of salutes, as follows:

From Fort Green, Wheat Hill and Greenwood, by detachments of the Seventieth Regiment, Col. GRAHAM and Capt. TAIT.

At 11 o'clock A. M., the following ceremonies will be had at the City Hall:

Reading of the Declaration of Independence,
By.....W. CHAS. B. THOMPSON.
Oration, by.....Prof. R. R. RAYMOND,
(Of the Polytechnic Institute.)
Music, by.....Dodworth's Band

At noon and sundown, the bells will be rung, and salutes fired, as in the morning, by detachments of the Seventieth Regiment, Col. GRAHAM.

EXHIBITION OF FIREWORKS

In the evening, at the City Hall, fireworks, from the manufactory of J. W. HADFIELD, commencing at 8 o'clock. DODWORTH's band of music will be in attendance.

EASTERN DISTRICT.—Fireworks in the evening at the corner of Graham avenue and Ainslie-street, from the manufactory of HUGH O'ROURKE, commencing at 8 o'clock. TOBI's band of music will be in attendance.

The fireworks for the front of the City Hall are to be as follows: The Passion Flower, Algerine Tasseler Wheel, Saturn and his Satellites, Gallopede of Serpents, magnificent Revolving Gun piece, Mexican Sun, Star of America, grand Mosaic Battery, the Crystal Fountain Scroll Wheel, the Grand Volute, the Kaledoscope, the Prairie Rose, Prometheus Vase, Flowering Aloe, the Diamond Roses, a handsome cascade piece, the Jewelled Cross of the Legion of Honor, a beautiful mechanical piece, the Diamond Star, a beautiful illuminated Piece, splendid Vertical wheel, capricious horizontal wheel, Italian Rosette, Yankee Mill, Cupid's Wrath, a Saxon Cross, a beautiful Mosaic Filagree, an illuminated piece; grand finale—Emblem of Freedom. This starting triumph of American art opens a revolving Sun of Chinese Gerbs, with ruby and emerald centres, imitating to the American Coat of Arms. In the centre is a shield in appropriate colors, with the Stars and Stripes dropping on each side. Over the shield is an eagle with outstretched wings, in diamond lance work, the whole ending with grand jets of colored fire filling the air with yellow, blue, red, and green stars. The concluding piece commences with a rainbow shell, which changes to an allegorical device, in which the name of the Immortal WASHINGTON will appear conspicuous, surrounded with appropriate insignia, and crowned by the Genius of America. Fountains of fire will be placed on each side of the piece, throwing out streams of liquid fire, and fire-pumps, casting stars of crimson, green, purple, orange, blue, and bronze fires, concluding with a flight of rockets, filling the air around with stars, serpents, golden rain, fiery meteors, &c.

Several companies of the United States Marine will parade at 8 o'clock this morning. The Liberty Pole raised on Fort Greene will be suitably dedicated. A new flag, said to be very beautiful, with the letters "F. G." (Fort Greene,) upon it in stars, will be raised with appropriate honors, under the direction of Col. GRAHAM. The Infantry—Companies R., Capt. BARNETT; A., Capt. SPRAGUE; E., Capt. STERNS; and G., Capt. DEBEVOICE, of the Fourteenth Regiment, with their music, will play the appropriate national airs.

Amusements for the Fourth of July.

The general programme of amusements for this afternoon and evening is sufficiently enticing. Our theatrical managers have put their best foot foremost, and will strive to please their friends. Among all the entertainments which these industrious people offer so freely, it will be hard indeed if citizens and visitors do not find something to please them. The principal difficulty which suggests itself is the choice of one among a multitude of attractions. Perhaps the curious among the strangers who visit us to-day will find their own advantage in tasting here and there; a nibble first at one play, and then a short run in another, will render the visitor as nearly omnipresent as humanity can hope to be made. Of course, no manager will be made unhappy if utterly overwhelmed by a living tide, swelling towards his particular establishment. We epitomize the catalogue of entertainments

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE GREAT BALLOON VOYAGE.

The Start from St. Louis—Progress of the Balloon Eastward—Landing Near Troy Yesterday.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 1.

The first grand experimental air voyage to the seaboard took place from Washington-square this evening, Professors Wise, La Mountain and Gager having made a successful ascension in the mammoth balloon "Atlantic." At 6:40 P. M. the inflation of the balloon was finished, having been witnessed by thousands of citizens, while the square outside of the inclosure was thronged with excited spectators, and the voyage was commenced. WILLIAM HYDE, reporter of the *Republican*, accompanied the aeronauts, but should his weight prove an obstruction to the passage of the balloon, he will be landed at a favorable point, and this course will be repeated, if necessary to the accomplishment of the end in view, until all the party excepting one, together with the boat, are landed, Mr. WISE being determined to reach the Atlantic coast, if such a thing is possible. A package containing letters, St. Louis papers and Western exchange papers was sent by the United States Express, which will be forwarded to their agent in New-York from whatever place the aeronauts alight. They are expected to reach some point on the seaboard between 9 and 12 o'clock tomorrow. Mr. BROOKS, manager of the St. Louis Museum, preceded the main party a few minutes in his balloon "Comet," designing to accompany the "Atlantic" a short distance, and to return in the morning. The weather was favorable, and the balloon took a direction towards Lake Erie, but when last seen was pursuing a course almost due east.

RETURN OF MR. BROOKS TO ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 2.

Mr. BROOKS, who preceded the grand balloon expedition last night, has just returned. He alighted a short distance east of Edwardsville, Ill., at 7½ o'clock. He attained the altitude of 12,000 feet, and traveled 25 miles.

PROGRESS OF THE BALLOON EASTWARD.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 2.

The balloon passed six miles north of Fort Wayne at 4 o'clock this morning. The small balloon was seen at the same time a considerable distance south. The large balloon passed Fremont at 7 and Sandusky at 7½ A. M. Its course was then due east. It is possible it took a northeasterly direction after passing Sandusky, as nothing has been heard from it on the southern shore of Lake Erie.

SANDUSKY, Saturday, July 2.

The aerial ship Atlantic passed here at 7 o'clock this morning. Its course was East by North. A paper was dropped from it, but it fell, unfortunately, into the Lake. Only three persons were visible. The name of the ship was distinctly seen.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, July 2.

The balloon passed Fairport, thirty miles east of this point, at 9:30 A. M., and was seen to nearly touch the water. It rose again and disappeared in a Northeasterly direction.

LANDING OF THE BALLOON NEAR TROY.

TROY, Sunday, July 3.

The balloon "Atlantic" landed near this city to-day.

POSTSCRIPT—PARTICULARS OF THE VOYAGE.

TROY, Sunday, July 3—P. M.

The Troy *Daily Whig* learns from Mr. GAGER, one of the passengers by the *Atlantic*, who arrived in Troy this morning, the following particulars:

Saturday, 1¼ P. M., St. Louis time, were abreast of Rochester, over Lake Ontario, when the altitude was increased on account of the wind, which was blowing a perfect hurricane, unaccompanied by rain. The supply of gas was small, consequently the balloon did not reach the altitude above the storm. The vessel was immediately headed for shore.

When the storm was highest the vessel was only about 50 feet above the level of the Lake. We reached land in a few seconds in the town of Henderson, Jefferson County, with all hands on board. We landed in an edge of woods with the basket swinging to and fro, making rapid evolutions among the higher branches of the trees, the passengers clinging to the rigging.

The strength and general excellence of the arrangements of the balloon basket probably saved the party. The balloon was left in a high tree, swinging above the boat, and much damaged.

The whole distance traveled is 1,150 miles; we started at 6:40 P. M. on Friday from St. Louis, and landed at Henderson, Jefferson county, at 2:20, Saturday, P. M. Mr. LAMCOTAIN remained in charge of the balloon. Mr. WISE, Mr. GAGER and Mr. HYDE will come on to the east.

A grand reception was given to the parties at the village of Adams, Jefferson County. Mr. GAGER will come on to Troy, Mr. WISE on to Albany, and Mr HYDE to New-York.

From Washington.

THE SOUTHERN MAILS—EFFECT OF THE EUROPEAN WAR ON COMMERCE—COAL FOR THE NAVY ETC.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 2.

The Post-office Department has made arrangements by which the mails hitherto conveyed by the steamship *Isabel* between Charleston, Savannah, Key West, and Havana, will hereafter be sent via Fernandina over the Florida Railroad and Key West to Havana and back. The contract with the proprietors of the *Isabel* expired on Thursday.

Lieutenant DAHLGREN has been ordered to the frigate *Congress*, and Lieutenant FAIRFAX to the steamer *Mystic*.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 3.

An official dispatch from Frankfort says that the destructive consequences of the war to commerce, industry and labor becomes daily more apparent; that a large number of the factories in Germany are closed, and that those in operation are principally on American account, and supplying war orders.

There were fourteen binders for supplying anthracite coal for the Navy, and the offers ranged from $3 25 to $4 25 per ton. The contract was awarded to HORACE E. BROWNE, of Baltimore, for Black-Heath coal, 15,000 tons, or as much more if required, at the first-named price.

The Post-office Department has dispensed with the services of twelve express route agents, receiving each $1,000 per annum, on the line between New-York and Cincinnati; the baggage masters are to be allowed ten dollars per month each, for the delivery and receiving of the through mail.

The expenditures of the United States for the fiscal year ending with June, exclusive of trust funds and payments on account of the public debt, were $66 396,000.

Affairs in Philadelphia.

PYROTECHNIC ESTABLISHMENT BLOWN UP—NEW STEAM FIRE-ENGINE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 3.

SAMUEL JACKSON'S pyrotechnic establishment on Tenth and Reed streets was entirely destroyed by the explosion of fireworks, this afternoon. Mr. BECK, who was employed in finishing fireworks for the Fourth, was burned to death. He was a young man, and had been recently married.

The self-propelling steam fire-engine built at LEE & LARSON'S Novelty Works, for the Southwark Hose Company, arrived last evening, having propelled itself over the turnpike road from Bristol, twenty miles, in two hours' actual running time. The highest speed attained was at the rate of eighteen miles per hour, while several steep hills were surmounted at the rate of ten miles per hour. The weight of the engine is 9,000 pounds, and that of its fuel, water, and nine men, 3,000 pounds.

The Constitutional Convention in Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Saturday, July 2.

The Constitutional Convention assembles at Wyandotte on Tuesday next. The Republicans claim a majority of 12, but as the certificates will not be issued until the day of the Convention, its absolute political character cannot be stated. It is understood that in any event a Constitution will be framed prohibiting Slavery, and that an effort will be made to engraft a provision excluding negroes from the State; also, one prohibiting the incorporation of banks of issue; and that action will be taken in reference to the claims of the sufferers during the past troubles in the Territory. The proposition to annex Southern Nebraska to the State is to be considered and delegates from Nebraska will be present; the project is thus far favorably received.

From New-Mexico.

St. LOUIS, Friday, July 1.

The New-Mexican mail of the 13th ult. reached Independence to night. The Democrats had nominated Mr. OTERO for reelection to Congress. An expedition was fitting out at Albuquerque to chastise the Navajo Indians.

Sickness on Board Sloop-of-War Savannah.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 2.

The sloop-of-war *Savannah* was discharged from Quarantine yesterday afternoon, having no yellow fever on board, but 64 cases of intermittent fever and 14 of other diseases, none of them contagious. The ship is in perfect order, and in the sick Bay the air was as pure as in any well-regulated hospital. There has been no sickness of any importance among the officers. The ship will proceed to the Navy-yard to-day.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, July 2.

The United States Mail steamship *Marion*, Capt. W. J. FORBES, from New-York, arrived here at daylight this (Saturday) morning.

Sailing of the Anglo-Saxon.

QUEBEC, Saturday, July 2.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon* sailed at 9:30 A. M. for Liverpool with 100 passengers. Wind light from Eastward—almost a calm.

Wreck of Brig Umpire.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 3.

Brig *Umpire*, from Boston, went ashore at Sparrow's Point on Saturday, and has nine feet of water in her hold.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE MEDALS.—The gold medals made by TIFFANY & Co., to the order of the Chamber of Commerce, to be presented to the officers of the United States frigate *Niagara*, H. B. M. ships *Gorgon*, *Agamemnon* and *Valorous*, for the part they took in laying the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, have been completed. There are nine of the first, and about fifty of the second-class. The large medal weighs five ounces, and is two and three-quarte inches in diameter, and one-eighth of an inch in thickness. This medal, to be presented to those who were especially instrumental in the designing and fostering of the enterprise, bears upon its obverse face in ordinary bas relief, a representation of the globe supported by Colombia and Britannia, and surmounted by a delicately executed figure of Peace, whose extended arms are presenting to each national genius an olive crown. Colombia is an Indian girl, bearing a well filled quiver upon her back, on her head a feathery crown—the diadem of an aborigina queen—in her left hand an olive branch, and in her right grasping the end of the cable, which after surrounding the globe, is held in a similar manner by Britannia. The genius of Great Britain is a classical conception, leaning upon the globe, with her face turned towards her western sister. At the side of Columbia is placed an eagle, and at the side of Britannia a lion. Below the artist has sculptured the seal of the Chamber of Commerce, supported by the arms of the United States and Great Britain. Upon the reverse face of the medal is a representation of the joining of the cable in mid-ocean. The smaller medal weighs three ounces, and is two and a half inches in diameter. The obverse side bears—as in the larger medal—a globe, but in this instance the sphere is supported by figures of Science and Navigation, with the seal of the Chamber of Commerce below. The reverse side is identical with that on the larger medal. In the execution of this order Messrs. TIFFANY & Co., have produced specimens, which excel in finish and design, anything heretofore seen. The medals are to be distributed by Messrs. EDWARD HINCKEN, BENJ. J. FIELD, and AUGUSTUS C. RICHARDS, the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

OBSERVANCE OF THE SUNDAY LAWS.—Not withstanding it was very generally understood by the liquor-dealers throughout the City that the new General Superintendent of Police would make no special and extraordinary effort to enforce the Sunday laws until after the Committee of the Police Commissioners, who have the subject in charge, shall have reported upon it, there were but few places in which liquor was publicly exposed for sale yesterday. As a consequence, an unaccustomed act at most country Sabbath quiet pervaded the streets, broken in upon occasionally, however, by the explosion of pistols and fire-crackers. Of course, there was no difficulty in procuring liquor by those disposed to sneak into bar rooms by side doors, but evidently such precaution was adopted on the part of both the seller and buyer, and but few arrests of drunken and disorderly characters were made. Possibly the proximity of the "glorious" Fourth had its effect in decreasing the sale yesterday, and those who otherwise might have indulged their bibacious proclivities, held them in abeyance and saved their small change to give them free scope to day. We hope, however, this is but a supposition, and that the good order which ens marked the past two Sabbaths may in future prevail. The lager-bier saloons in the Bowery were generally open, but did not seem to be overrun with custom. At No. 199 Bowery a large label, attached to the door, announced: "Positively no liquor sold on Sunday!" and a similar label bearing the same language, graced the door of No. 173, a few doors below. As lager, however, does not come into the German category of liquors, that beverage flowed freely to these same saloons to all who wanted it. The Fourth Ward Police arrested JAS. MCGINTY, barkeeper for PAT. RILEY, and PATRICK IVERS, of No. 35 Madison-street; PETER HOFF, No. 151 South-street; PATRICK HUGHES, No. 254 Front street, and NAT. R. BUDES, No 208 Madison street, for publicly exposing liquor for sale, and Justice CONNOLLY held each to bail in the sum of $100 to answer.

DEATH OF PATRICK COSGROVE.—PATRICK COSGROVE, otherwise known as "Cockroach," died at No. 644 Water-street, on Saturday, from a stab in the left side of the chest, received in a fight on the 2d of January, at the OREGON House, in Fulton street, near Water. The evidence adduced yesterday, showed that Cosgrove, Woolly Mance, Pat. Duffy, Councilman McCarty, Barney Cole and John J. Gratty, met at the above-named house, when an altercation commenced, which ended in a fight, during which deceased was stabbed. The whole party were shortly after arrested by the Third Ward Police and locked up, but as no complaint was made by COSGROVE, they were discharged next morning. Suffering greatly from his wound, COSGROVE remained several weeks at the New-York Hospital, but left the institution only partially relieved. A relapse ensued, and though under constant medical care, he gradually wasted away until he was reduced to a mere skeleton. The miserable man, it is said, had no notion that his end was so near, and would not listen for a moment to the statement of his medical attendants that hope was on hors of his recovery, and even evinced anger when his death was alluded to. He never could be induced to reveal the name of the individual who injured him, but often expressed his determination, upon his recovery, to take satisfaction in his own way. The name of deceased must have become familiar to every reader of the police reports of the daily papers for some years past, as he had become notorious for his participation in political strifes and brawls, and his unscrupulous use of all the ruffian's weapons. He has often been arrested for his brutality. Only three witnesses testified at the inquest yesterday—Officer MEAD, Wm. MOON, and JOHN J. CRATTY—neither of whom told who inflicted the fatal wound. The investigation was adjourned over to next Sunday afternoon, as some of the witnesses required are out of the City. COSGROVE was yesterday interred in Calvary Cemetery.

A LACK OF ESPRIT DU CORPS.—ELIZA HILDEBRAND—well known for her shop-lifting propensities—was a few days ago arrested for the alleged offence of stealing, on the 20th of last March, jewelry and clothing from the house of Mr. MOSES LOWENBACK, No. 265 Houston-street. ELIZA, soon after the commission of the robbery, was besieged by several rogues, whose types are always to be found in the purlieus of the City Prison, representing themselves to unfortunate criminals and their friends as lawyers, with unlimited influence for procuring for those so fortunate to retain them an unconditional release—for a consideration duly given. These rogues, becoming cognizant of ELIZA'S offence, frightened her so much that she was induced to give them $500, and afterwards to flee to St. Louis. She lately returned thence and took up her abode at West Hoboken, where, at the instance of LOWENBACK, she was arrested. The case of ELIZA and the Tombs lawyers shows that the old adage of "honor among thieves" is not always lived up to.

CASUALTIES.—ELLEN MCGUIRE, a servant girl at the Waverley House, Broadway, was fearfully burned by her clothes igniting from a range, near which she stood ironing....A German woman, named THERESA PHILIPS, of No. 128 Willet-street, was bitten in the arm by a vicious horse owned by TIMOTHY DOLAN. The woman's wound was dressed at the Seventh Ward Station house, and DOLAN was fined, $1 for not taking better care of his unruly animal....ELIZABETH MARTIN, a girl 11 years of age, was overcome with the heat on Saturday afternoon, while riding in a Hudson-street stage. She was taken to her home in the Tenth-avenue, near Eighteenth-street....Mrs. MARY ROSS, an aged lady, residing at No. 4 Horatio-street, was run over on Saturday afternoon, on the corner of Thirteenth-street and Avenue B, by a wagon of which PATRICK QUINN was driver, and PETER COOPER, Esq., the owner. The lady was seriously injured. She was taken to the Bellevue Hospital and the wagon driver was arrested and held for examination by Justice BRENNAN.

DROWNED IN A BATH.—MR. HENRY LOESCH of No. 29 Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, was drowned yesterday while in CAMP'S Hoboken Bath, foot of Fourth-street. It appears that Mr. LOESCH went into the bath at 12 o'clock at noon yesterday. A gentleman named HOLZE went into the bath about 12½ o'clock, and saw the body of Mr. LOESCH floating in the water, with corks under his arms and head under water, and dead. The CORONER (CRANE) was summoned, and impannelled a jury, who rendered a verdict that he came to his death by a fit while in the water. He leaves a wife and six children; he was 53 years of age, and in afficent circumstances.

THE SAME STORY.—A Canadian named GEORGE MITCHELL, putting up at Lovejoy's Hotel, complained, yesterday, of GEORGE L. WARD, whom, he alleges, defrauded him of $35, by representing that he (WARD, was D. B. ALLEN, the son-in-law of Com. VANDERBILT) and agent of the steamship *Northern Light*, upon which vessel MITCHELL wished to go to California; WARD, upon this misrepresentation, induced MITCHELL to pay him $85 for a steerage passage ticket, the market value of which was but $50. MITCHELL, discovering that he had fallen among thieves, sought relief in law, and Justice CONNOLLY, to whom he appealed, held WARD to $1 000 bail to answer.

SUICIDE.—On Sunday morning a man was found in an insensible condition on the sidewalk in 16th street 9th-av., by Officer TUMMEY. He was taken to the 16th Ward Station-house, where he died in a very short time after admission. In his pockets were found two bottles partially filled with laudanum, and a post-mortem examination revealed the fact that an overdose of that drug had caused his death. The deceased was apparently about 40 years of age and is supposed to have been named JOHN LITTLEJOHN. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest at Bellevue Hospital and a verdict of suicide was rendered.

BADLY BURNED.—JOHN O'CONNOR, a sailor belonging to the schooner *Kate*, lying at the foot of Forty-seventh street, North River, was severely burned by the explosion of a camphene lamp, which he was filling when it was lighted. He was taken to the New-York Hospital. His injuries will probably prove fatal.

CHILD DESERTION.—A woman stopped up to ELIZA GRADY, who was standing in Elm-street, and requested her to hold an infant while she made some purchases in the corner bakery. ELIZA, in her simplicity and good-nature, did as she was desired, but the mother never returned for her child, so it was sent to the Superintendent of the Out door Poor.

INCENDIARISM.—A fire broke out at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning in the feed store of BENJAMIN MIDER, on the corner of Eleventh-avenue and Fortieth-street. A frame building adjoining, occupied by Mr. MIDER as a dwelling and grocery store were quickly enveloped in flames, and before the fire was put out the buildings were nearly destroyed. Total damage about $2,500. Insured for $1,000 on buildings in the Williamsburgh Insurance Company. Mr. MIDER had about $200 in money in a drawer of the grocery store, which was stolen. Fire Marshal BAKER caused the arrest of two boys named MICHAEL BRENNAN and HENRY DUPPY on suspicion of having caused the fire, and they were both committed for examination by Justice CONNOLLY.

ACCIDENT TO THE STAR OF THE SOUTH.—The steamship *Star of the South*, Capt. LYONS, from Savannah (59th inst.) bound to New-York, broke her connecting shaft on Friday night last, but continued her course under sail. Saturday, July 2, she was struck by lightning, which shattered her foretopmast and foretopgallant mast, expending itself in the ice houses, doing considerable damage, and one of the crew was badly wounded. The passengers are all well, and the ship remains sound. About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the *Columbia*, on her way from Havana, came on with the *Star of the South* twenty miles to the southwest of Sandy Hook, and at 3 P. M. she took her in tow and brought her safely into port.

CAPSIZED IN THE BAY.—During the squall of yesterday afternoon, a small schooner, apparently a pleasure-yacht, was capsized about a mile from Coney Island. Several men were seen upon the bottom of the vessel for some time after the accident, and undoubtedly escaped, as a sloop, a steamboat and a schooner successively visited the vessel. The name of the schooner and her destination could not be ascertained. It is supposed that all on board of the schooner were saved.

A MOTHER AND SON BADLY BURNED.—At 9½ o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the First District alarm was caused by a slight fire at No. 333 Third-avenue caused by the explosion of a fluid lamp. The occupants of the place, Mrs. TRACY and her son, were badly burned in attempting to put out the fire.

DEATH OF A REPORTER.—WILLIAM J. CUMMINGS, well known as a City Reporter of the *Courier and Enquirer*, died on Saturday morning, from consumption. His funeral will take place on Tuesday.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A girl named MARGARET FITZSIMMONS, 19 years of age, was walking on the Harlem Railroad track on Saturday, when she was knocked down by the locomotive and had one of her legs severed. The engineer sounded the whistle, but the girl paid no attention to the warning. She was employed by Mr. THOS. COOPER, of West Farms.

Six Months' City Mortality.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, July 1, 1859.

Statement showing the total number of deaths from the 1st day of January, 1859, to the 25th day of June, 1859, giving the sex, age, color, Ward, &c.:

Men	2,081	Deaths produced by	
Women	1,858	violent causes	330
Boys	3,495	Premature births and	
Girls	2,710	stillborns	955
Public Institutions	1,208	Colored Persons	231

Total number of deceased persons.....9,844
Total violence, stillborn and premature birth.1,258
Total number deaths from disease.....8,586

The following table shows the number of deaths in each Ward:

Wards.		Wards.	
I	229	XII	327
II	41	XIII	496
III	91	XIV	435
IV	356	XV	135
V	458	XVI	505
VI	392	XVII	739
VII	496	XVIII	473
VIII	527	XIX	663
IX	467	XX	642
X	385	XXI	813
XI	608	XXII	513
Total			9,844

Total number of deceased persons during the corresponding period 1858, 10,949—making a decrease of 1,105. DAN'L E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

Police Reports.

BURGLARIES.—A lad named Thos. McLaughlin was apprehended early on Sunday morning in the liquor store of Mr. Billings Wheeler, No. 180 South-street, which he had forcibly entered....Andrew Williams, intent on having new clothes, last Saturday night entered the basement of Mrs. Caroline Crasson's house, No. 118 White-street, where he had packed up a quantity of valuable apparel. He was detected before he had gratified his wishes....A colored boy, named Geo. Mitchell, was arrested on a charge of entering Mr. Sam'l. J. Burk's dwelling No. 535 Broome-street, and stealing $22....These three burglars were taken before Justice COSNOLLY, who committed them for examination....A peddler, named Wm. McMenomy, Peter Wright, a blacksmith, and Mathew Finnigan, cigar maker, were taken into custody yesterday, on a charge of having, on the night of the 1st inst., broken into the office of Mr. John H. Rapp, No. 263 Rivington-street, and taken away $40 50. They all acknowledged their guilt, and Justice BRENNAN committed them. Flanegan and McMenomy also confessed that on the night of the 30th ult., they had entered the store of Peter Made, No. 25 Sheriff street, and stole articles worth about $11.

FIGHT IN THE FIRST WARD.—At an early hour last evening a number of men assembled in the saloon of William Burns, No. 7 Morris street, had a political dispute, and one of the party, named John Skehan, having made a remark which displeased the rest, he was beaten on the head with decanters, chairs, and with whatever came handiest. The result was he received two severe scalp wounds, and his face was beaten almost to a jelly. The alarm was given, and several First Ward policemen came up and arrested Cornelius Flynn, *alias* "Soldier Flynn," Edward Hogan, and John Cullen, *alias* "Moses," on suspicion of being the parties who assaulted Skehan. On their being taken to the Station-house, about 200 of their friends accompanied them, and threatened a rescue, but prompt action on the part of the police changed their purpose, and they ran away. Skehan lies in an insensible condition at the Hospital, and Dr. Shrady, who dressed his wounds, thinks they may prove fatal.

AN UNNATURAL PARENT.—A butcher at No. 41 Oak-street, named John A. Johnson, was arrested on Saturday afternoon, charged with committing assaults, at various times, upon his daughter Margaret, aged 14. It was his habit to take her from home ostensibly to places of amusement, but really for the purpose of gratifying his wicked lusts. The child was threatened with death if she ever revealed what had occurred and so she dared not tell her mother. The matter has thus gone on until a day or two since, when a neighbor accidentally saw enough to convince her of the father's guilt. The girl, when questioned by her mother, owned to the treatment she had received from her father, so he was arrested and committed to prison by Justice CONNOLLY to answer a criminal charge.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—On Saturday Wilhelmina Gallmann was arrested in this City, on the complaint of her former employer, Mr. Peck, of New-Haven, whose house she is charged with robbing. The girl has been in this country about six months, and has lived with about half-a-dozen families in that brief time, from all of whom it is said she has stolen more or less. A card, which must have been left accidentally in her room at New-Haven, revealed her hiding-place, so she was arrested on Saturday and forwarded to New-Haven to pay the penalty of her misdeeds.

ARSON.—A young man named Theodore Seibolt, was arrested yesterday for intentionally setting fire to a wood-shed in the rear of his mother's residence, No. 205 Broome-street, and afterwards to a bedroom in the same house. Seibolt is supposed to be insane, as no motive can be assigned for his conduct. Justice BRENNAN committed him to await examination.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTANT CASE OF DOMICIL.—Before the Hon. R. C. BRADFORD, Surrogate.—*In the matter of Estate of Austin D. Moore, deceased.*—The argument in this case was closed on Friday—having been on for two days—from which we gather the following facts: Mr. MOORE, prior to October, 1855, resided in this city. At the time of his death he left real and personal estate valued at $300,000, all of which is devised to his children, subject to an annuity of $1,500 to his widow. He went to Florida in the Fall of 1855, and bought a plantation in Jacksonville, and continued to reside there up to the time of his death, which occurred in January, 1857. The question in issue is whether the deceased was domiciled in the State of New York or Florida. If domiciled in New-York his widow, under the laws of this State, is entitled to the annuity only; but if in Florida, she is entitled to one-third of the personal estate of her husband, under the laws of that State. The widow contends that the deceased had made Florida his home, while the guardian of the children and the executors contend that Mr. MOORE never abandoned his domicil in this State, as he had not intended to make Florida his permanent place of residence, but was compelled to leave this State, and was compelled to remain in Florida by reason of ill-health; and that by his residing in Florida, not from choice, but under compulsion and necessity, he had never lost his domicil in the State of New-York. This case has been before the Surrogate for about six months. A decision will be made at an early day. Mr. A. W. BRADFORD appeared as counsel for the widow; Mr. RODMAN E. DAWSON for the guardian of the children, and Mr. B. F. HAVEMEYER for the executors.

THIRD PRECINCT STATION.—The station-house in the Third Precinct, located on Court, near Butler-street, has recently undergone thorough repairs, and some alterations have been made in its interior arrangements, which give it an appearance of cleanliness and comfort. A tier of cells have been placed in the first story, where it is dry and well ventilated. The cells formerly used are in the cellar, and are damp, badly ventilated, and extremely unhealthy. The police-office has been enlarged papered and painted, and two comfortable rooms provided for the Captain and Sergeants, where they had none before. This is one of the most troublesome districts in the city. It embraces the living line of water front extending from Atlantic-street to Gowanus, where some of the worst persons congregate, and its location makes it a favorite resort for river thieves and desperadoes in general. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the District is kept in very good order under the management of Captain SHARMAN, who is ably seconded by Sergeants SMITH, FURST, HOLLIDAY and COMPTON.

CITY MORTALITY.—One hundred and six deaths is the sum total of all the deaths in this City of 250,000 inhabitants, for the week ending Saturday last, as appears from the report of Dr. BOYD, Health Officer. These are classified as follows: Men 31; women, 11; boys, 35; girls, 23. Males, 57; Females, 49 adults, 32; children, 74. Even in this meagre mortality, it will be seen that more than two thirds of those who died were children. Death in six cases was the result of accident; one died of old age; one from sun stroke; one from intemperance; one suicide; one small pox, one poison, swallowed accidentally by a child; and consumption is quite moderate in claiming only eight victims.

KILLED BY A FALL.—Late Friday night last Mrs. KEARNEAN, residing at No. 3 Van Brunt-street fell from an upper window in her residence to the street. She was picked up by Officer THOMPSON, of the Third Precinct, who caused her to be conveyed to the Long Island College Hospital, but her injuries were of so severe a character that she died soon after her admission. Coroner HORTON held an inquest on Saturday, when a verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered.

A NOVEL WAY TO ESCAPE ARREST.—A posse of the Third Precinct Police made a descent yesterday upon a house of bad repute, on Bond, near Butler-street. Four girls, inmates of the house, managed to escape from the building and succeeded in making a safe retreat into a mission school near by, where they were allowed to remain undisturbed, the Police expressing a hope that the Superintendent of the school would succeed in reforming them. The keeper of the house, a notorious character, well-known as "Blossom," and one girl were arrested and committed to the cells for examination.

ILLEGAL PRACTICE.—On Thursday evening last a child named ROSANA QUINLAN, whose parents reside on Warren near Smith street, was scalded. The child died on Friday evening, and a physician, who had seen the child only once, gave a certificate, and the body was interred on Saturday. The attention of the Coroner was called to the fact yesterday, and he will proceed to investigate the case to-day.

CARGOES LANDED.—During the month of June 235 cargoes from foreign ports were landed in this city, viz: Sugar and molasses, 123; iron, 3; wood and lumber, 16; naval stores, 38; coal, 8; hides, wool and hair, 22; salt, 7; guano, 5; dye wood, 5; palm oil and ivory 2; assorted cargoes, 6.

THE WATER BOARD.—The Water Commissioners on Saturday appointed WM. B. LEWIS, Ex-Comptroller, and DANIEL L. NORTHUP, Ex-City Auditor, Water Commissioners, which made the permanent Water Board complete.

ITEMS.—The alarm of fire at 9 o'clock on Saturday night proceeded from the house of J. WATSON, on Schenck-street, near De Kalb avenue. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done to the premises....An attempt was made, on Friday night last, to burn the building occupied by Prof. GRANT, calcium-light and fireworks manufacturer, on the corner of Graham-avenue and Devoe-street. A boy communicated fire to some combustible materials under an adjoining stable; but, fortunately, the act was witnessed by a resident in the vicinity, who reached the spot in season to extinguish the fire, but not to arrest the boy....RICHARD DWYER, 5 years old, accidentally fell into the water at the foot of Hudson-st., Friday night, and was drowned....Franklin Engine Company No. 3 started for New-Haven on Saturday, to take part in the Firemen's parade in that city to-day. The company numbered same 75 men, and was accompanied by Stewart's Band....A woman named SAVAGE, who had been sent to the Penitentiary for 90 days, a few days before, was on Saturday brought before Judge CLERKE, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and her discharge called for, on the ground that the commitment did not state in what manner she was found guilty. The Judge was compelled to grant the motion, and the prisoner was discharged. It is stated that many of the commitments in this city are made out in the same loose manner....The Ryerson-street arson case, will not be examined into before Justice MORGANSTERN on Tuesday next....The body of a sailor, who fell into the river a few days ago, was found near Ford's Dock yesterday.

THE WEBSTER STATUE—LETTER FROM MR EVERETT.—A meeting of the "Committee of One Hundred," on the Webster memorial, was held at the rooms of the Board of Trade on Saturday. Mr. FALCON said that he regretted Mr. EVERETT could not be present, as Mrs. EVERETT was lying at the point of death. Mr. FALCON called on Mr. EVERETT, and received from him a paper, which he read. In this letter Mr. EVERETT says:

It is said to the friends of the statue, "You complain that it has suffered by being judged of in an unfavorable light; why do you not now consent to place it in a better light?" Undoubtedly we complain of the unmerited light with which—notoriously placed in a very unfavorable situation—it was severely judged and harshly condemned, and its rejection (as I have shewn) determined on; but this just complaint furnishes no ground why it should be submitted to the new indignity of a trial exhibition, before judges and jurors who are already condemned it, and proposed measures for obtaining a new statue.

I meant to have exhibited to the meeting engravings of PEALE'S Washington, painted in 1770, and of HOUDON'S statue, modeled in 1785, to show the entire change of attitude, air and manner, which took place in that case in fifteen years—the portrait having been painted when WASHINGTON had reached the age of thirty-eight. I have not been able to procure the engravings, but that of PEALE'S Washington may be found in the first volume of SPARKS' edition of his writings, and a copy of HOUDON'S Statue is in the vestibule of the Athenæum.

I do not deny that I have felt very keenly in reference to the course pursued on this occasion. The situation of our ingenious countrymen abroad, engaged in cultivating the arts, has many drawbacks; it is at best a voluntary exile. The kindest reception of their works at home is but a partial compensation for being compelled to live and bring up their families among strangers. But if, instead of a kind reception, their works are to be subjected to treatment wholly unknown to the usages of art, and received with sarcastic and rude criticism, on grounds that prove nothing but difference of taste on the part of different beholders, they and their friends have, in my opinion, just cause to complain of cruelty and oppression.

In a letter, not addressed to me, from Mr. POWERS, dated April 9, after enumerating some very just causes of complaint, he says: "I am tired of this warfare against injustice. Can you blame me? Warm and noble hearted friends have done much for me....and when, as the sun sets, I stand upon my terrace and see the warm glowing clouds in the west, where my eyes naturally turn, I think of you all, and that I shall have a home and honor in my own country. I long to be there and at your side.

When I do this, I also think of the ways and means, and how I shall accomplish so desirable an end as to go back and enjoy once more the blessed privilege of an American citizen. It is always so, and ever will be. I suppose the leaders receive the brickbats from the toll—open the way; the followers sow the seed and reap the harvest. GREENOUGH, CRAWFORD and myself took up on ourselves this task. I alone remain of the three—the last pioneer of American sculpture abroad; and what is my reward?

The Government has whittled down the only commission of consequence it ever gave me to proportions less than a private commission, while it has been lavish to those nearer home; and I see all my risk, all my enterprise forgotten, and receive only abuse and sarcasm, expressed in terms calculated to penetrate deepest into my old heart, which never experienced a throb against my country."

Make such use as you please of the foregoing suggestions, and believe me sincerely your friend,

EDWARD EVERETT.

P. S—You will oblige me by voting for me by proxy, as you vote yourself.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN MICHIGAN.—The Detroit *Free Press*, of July 1, says: "An atrocious murder was committed at about 6 o'clock night before last in the township of Nankin, 14 miles from this city. A man named FULTON, a farmer residing in that vicinity, killed his little daughter, three years old, with a gun aimed at his wife, whom he intended to murder. The details of the crime are absolutely sickening, although the whole story is not known as yet. The main facts are as follows: Night before last, while the family were seated at the table, accompanied by a man named MATHEW, an altercation arose between FULTON and his wife, provoked by her refusal to come to room with him and his companion the next morning. Her excuse was that she would not be seen in the company of such persons, both being intoxicated. The quarrel was continued for some length of time, when FULTON exclaimed that he would fix her, and got up from the table and went for his gun. Returning with it, he pointed it at her, and pulled the trigger. Immediately at the moment of his taking aim she dodged back, and the charge of shot passed by her, striking a little girl who sat next to her in the head, tearing off the upper portion of the skull, and scattering her brains in all directions. The fiend then clubbed the gun, and commenced to beat his wife on the head, continuing to do so until the gun was broken to pieces. Two men who were present made no effort to prevent him from perpetrating the crime, but left the house and went to that of a neighbor. FULTON was evidently determined to add the murder of his wife to that of the child, and was only prevented by the want of means. MATHEW went to the house of Mr. HARLEY, which was three-quarters of a mile away, and returned with him. They met FULTON coming away from the house, and got him to return with them. The house was a scene of blood and desolation—the child lying on the floor weltering in its gore, the mother being disabled by the blows of the monster who had attempted her life. The little one lived two or three hours after being shot. FULTON did not deny the act, but said he meant to kill his wife.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.—We are requested to state that on and after the 1st of July inst., the postage upon letters, *transmitted via the British mail to England*, between the United States and Portugal, Madeira, the Azores, the Cape de Verd Islands, and all the other Portuguese possessions on the coast of Africa, is reduced as follows—prepayment of the postage being obligatory: For a single letter not exceeding ½ oz., 29 cents; for a letter over ½ oz., but not exceeding ½ oz., 37 cents; for a letter over ½ oz., but not exceeding ¾ oz., 66 cents; for a letter over ¾ oz., but not exceeding 1 oz., 74 cents. And so on, adding 8 cents for every additional quarter-ounce or fraction thereof; and also 21 cents for every additional half ounce or fraction thereof; which rates are in full of the postage to destination.—*Constitution.*

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
Of the Legalized Lotteries.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES.

Authorized by the Legislature with SWORN Commissioners to superintend the same.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 367, July 2, 1859.

6, 32, 18, 62, 65, 64, 66, 72, 60, 63, 51, 35, 8.

Class No. 361, July 2, 1859.

55, 9, 38, 31, 71, 22, 24, 47, 8, 42, 1, 20, 49, 29.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.

Class No. 365, July 2, 1859.

75, 38, 21, 29, 7, 19, 27, 25, 36, 8, 74, 48, 37, 64.

Extra Class, No. 366, July 2, 1859.

67, 39, 42, 1, 66, 5, 6, 55, 60, 51, 56, 46.

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

J. Howard, Exchange and Commission Broker—Delaware and Southern money bought and sold on the most reasonable terms. Office No. 178 Greenwich-st.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

For all manufacturing purposes these machines are unequaled, for the reason that they are more durable, are capable of doing more work and of earning more money than any machines which have ever been used.

Singer's Machines are now used in all the principal manufacturing establishments throughout the country, and the demand is constantly increasing.

The New Family Machines, at $50 and $75, have

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF L. A. HILLANDON, LATE OF PARIS, DECEASED.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, July 8 1859 at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$1,000 bonds Cleveland and Toledo Railroad	1864	$3,000
100 shares Bank of Commerce, $100 each		
6 shs Six per cent stock	1859	42,000
6 shs Six per cent stock	1870	3,000
New-York City Water stock, 5 per cent	1860	45,000
New-York City Water stock, 5 per cent	1860	2,500
New-York City Water stock, 6 per cent	1867	2,500
New-York City Fire Indemnity, 6 per cent	1868	2,000
United States 6 per cent	1867	5,500
New-York State 6 per cent	1860	5,000
New York State 5 per cent	1860	3,500
New-York State 6 per cent (interest half-yearly Rochester City and Troy)	1867	10,000
New York Central 6 per cent bonds	1883	10,000
Pennsylvania Coal Company bonds, 7 per cent (interest payable Aug 1)	1861	5,000
Hudson River Railroad 1st mortgage bonds	1870	12,000
Chemical Bank stock, 50 shares, $100 each		
Brooklyn City Water Loan, 6 per cent	1856	13,000
Brooklyn City Water Loan, 5 per cent	1891	8,000
Brooklyn City Temporary, 6 per cent	1872	3,000

Terms of sale and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

J. Q. JONES.
A. M. GIFFORD. } Executors.

Also, for account of whom it may concern:
About $75,000 New-York City 6s, Central Park loan, due July 1, interest payable quarterly.

C. M. CRISTALER, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF FRENCH AND AMERICAN GAS FIXTURES.—C. M. CRISTALER will sell, on WEDNESDAY, July 6, at 1 o'clock, at No. 322 Broadway, corner 21st-st., the entire and valuable stock contained in said store, comprising about 150 to 200 single, double, four, six, and eight light chandeliers; pendants and brackets valued from $3 to $10 each; a large lot of articles appertaining to the business, together with a gas generator, horse, wagon, iron safe, store fixtures, &c., &c.; also,

BY POWER OF ATTORNEY,

about 5 crockery, bronzes, statuary, and glass ware, comprising dinner and tea sets; large lot of crockery ware, and cut glass ware; bronze and gilt statuary, and fancy ornaments, and various other articles in the line too numerous to mention. By order of

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS AND earthenware, Lustre and other jugs, China figures, just from ship. TUESDAY, July 5, at 10 o'clock, at No. 24 Pearl-st., a large and choice stock, in lots to suit City and country retailers. Sale positive, for cash.

AUCTION NOTICE.—A FAMILY WOULD LIKE to sell at auction, the furniture of a two-story house, consisting in part of: A richly-carved piano forte, with pearl keys, and inlaid with pearl; also, suites of furniture in satin brocade and hair-cloth; also, bedroom furniture. If applied to immediately, at No. 96 West 13th st., would be sold at a sacrifice.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK.

OFFICE OF ARCHITECT IN-CHIEF, 5th-av. at 79th st.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Thursday, 7th day of July next, at 12 M., for earth-filling on the lower portion of the Park adjoining the 5th and 8th avs.

1. Adjoining the 8th-av., from 59th st. to near 62d-st., extending within the Park from 200 to 475 feet from the Avenue, and embracing about 32,000 cubic yards, more or less. 17,000 cubic yards of said quantity is required to be delivered within these limits, and as shall be directed by the Architect-in-Chief before the 1st of September next.

2. Adjoining the 5th-av., from near 60th st. to 65th-st., extending within the Park from 100 to 650 feet, and embracing about 70,000 cubic yards, more or less; 18,000 cubic yards of said quantity is required to be delivered within these limits, and as shall be directed by the Architect-in-Chief, before the 1st of September next.

The work to be commenced by the 1st of August and completed by the 1st of October next.

Monthly estimates will be made of the work progressed, and 85 per cent. of the value of the same, at contract prices, will be retained until the whole is completed. Specifications of the manner of performing the work, together with any other information desired, will be furnished at this office, on and after TUESDAY, July 5, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

Proposals should be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the work.

The Commissioners of the Central Park reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Earth-filling," and addressed "To the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park."

FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
Architect-in-Chief and Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.

TO THE PUBLIC.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1859.

The undersigned having entered upon and assumed the performance of the responsible duties of the office of City Inspector, and fully realizing that among those duties none at the present season of the year require greater or more prompt attention than the work of keeping the streets of our City in a healthy and cleanly condition, deems it to be his duty to call the attention of the public to the necessity of at once putting an end to the following daily violations of the laws and ordinances:

1. The throwing of ashes, garbage and filth upon the streets.

2. The habit of merchants and dealers in permitting shavings, straw, and other substances used in packing, to be cast upon the street or placed upon the sidewalk, from whence it is soon scattered over the street, (it is the duty of persons to have the same immediately removed at their own expense.)

3. The daily sweepings from the stores and shops are swept into the streets or gutters, instead of being placed in some receptacle to be taken away by the ash cartmen.

4. The placing in the streets of the cleanings of filth from yards and cellars, and the rubbish and old material from the repairing of buildings.

5. The throwing into the streets and gutters noxious, impure, offensive liquids and substances.

The commission of any of the above acts is not only a direct violation of the laws and ordinances, subjecting the offender to arrest, fine and imprisonment, but great ly impedes and retards the keeping of clean streets, rendering such work difficult of successful operation, while largely increasing the expense.

Every effort on the part of the undersigned shall and will continue to be made to have our streets kept in a cleanly and healthy condition, and I earnestly and confidently hope and look for the cooperation and assistance of all classes of citizens in putting an end to the violations above complained of. With your aid and assistance the task will be easily accomplished. Shall I have it?

(A copy of the several ordinances referred to will be left at each dwelling-house and place of business.)

Ash-carts will pass through the streets of the several Wards daily, Sundays excepted, to collect ashes, garbage, &c., and the undersigned desires that every neglect of misconduct on the part of the drivers of such carts may be complained of to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, at his office, corner of Grand and Bowery sts., and it shall be promptly remedied.

Notice of the approach of the ash and garbage carts will be given by ringing a bell. Very respectfully,

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of VANVLECK, READ & DREXEL, was on the 30th day of June, 1859, dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business will be settled by either partner at No. 40 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.

JASPER T. VANVLECK,
WILLIAM G. READ,
FRANCIS M. DREXEL,
FRANCIS A. DREXEL,
ANTHONY J. DREXEL,
JOSEPH W. DREXEL.

The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership, for the transaction of a General Banking and Collection Business, under the name and firm of READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank Building.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.

WILLIAM G. READ, } Of New-
ROBERT WINTHROP, } York.
FRANCIS M. DREXEL, } Of Philadelphia.
ANTHONY J. DREXEL, }
JOSEPH W. DREXEL, }

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of LOUIS R. MENGER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. EDWARD R. FISHER retiring therefrom. LOUIS R. MENGER is authorized to liquidate the accounts of the late concern.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859. LOUIS R. MENGER, EDWARD M. FISHER.

The undersigned will continue the business heretofore conducted by the firm of LOUIS R. MENGER & CO., at the same place, No. 12 Dey-st., in this City.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859. LOUIS R. MENGER.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between Richard Meares and John Anderson, under the name and style of Meares & Anderson, is dissolved by limitation. All just claims against the late firm will be paid by John Anderson, and any moneys due must be paid to him. The business will be continued as usual by JOHN ANDERSON & CO., at 325 Broadway.

JULY 1, 1859.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—The public are hereby cautioned not to credit any member of my family or any other person on my account, unless an order over my signature is received from me.

JAMES ROWE, town of Ossining, Westchester County, Sing Sing post-office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NORTH-AMERICAN REVIEW.
NO. CLXXXIV., FOR JULY, 1859.

CONTENTS.

ARTICLE I. The Life and Poems of Michael Angelo.
II. Judicial Ordeals.
III. British Strictures on Republican Institutions.
IV. Life of Lord Cornwallis.
V. Nature and Art in the Cure of Disease.
VI. Cotemporary French Literature.
VII. Chief-Justice Parsons.
VIII. Fowler's English Grammar.
IX. Critical Notices.
X. New Publications.

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No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.

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THE TRUE AND THE FALSE,
Four Idyls of the King,
BY
ALFRED TENNYSON,
P. L.; D. C. L.

One handsome 16mo. volume.

THE WORKING FARMER.—50 CENTS FOR 6 months, in advance. $1 per annum. A monthly journal, edited by Prof. J. J. Mapes, assisted by Henry C. Wall, George E. Waring, Henry S. Olcott, and J. Payne Lowe, all practical and scientific farmers. The first six months, commencing July 1, will include the theory of manures and their application, vegetable and root crops, fruits and fruit trees, Fall preparation of soils, Winter preservation of crops, reports of flour, grain and provision markets, &c. Published by

CHARLES V. MAPES,
Agricultural, Implement, and Seed Warehouse, Whitlock Buildings, corner Beekman and Nassau-sts., New-York.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE.—For sale, the valuable church property situated on the easterly side of 7th av., between 12th and 13th sts. The lot is 92 feet wide by about 100 feet in depth, with a substantial brick building 60 x 100 feet, capable of seating 700 persons. This is one of the most desirable pieces of property to be found in the vicinity, either for church purposes or as an investment. Apply to ROBT. E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON MYRTLE, PARK, THROOP and Yates avs; Stockton, Floyd, Ellery and Sumner sts. They are in a good neighborhood, on high ground on the grade; ready for use, and one mile from Peck-slip Ferry. The Broadway, Myrtle and Flushing-av Railroads pass these lots. Price $400. Terms very easy. Apply to ROBERT ADAIR, No. 81 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 5th-av., in the row of brown stone-front houses on the south side of 47th st.; house 20x56, four-story, high-stoop; has all the improvements, and is strictly first-class. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or at No. 64 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. A productive property, leased at a rent of $3,000 per year, payable monthly. Terms easy, or part would be taken in other property. Apply between 2 and 3 P. M., of E. A. JONES, Manhattan Life Ins. Co., 31 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 84 West 48th-st., house 20x46; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.; or H. A. KIDDER, No. 86 West 48th-st. Price, $9,000.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZED four-story brown stone house and lot No. 17 East 33d-st., built in the best manner, and containing every modern improvement; will be sold cheap. Apply to H. NASON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A CHOICELY located plot of ground, containing about 3½ acres. For particulars inquire of

CHAS. B. FOSDICK, No. 1 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND Lot on the southeast corner of 9th av. and 20th-st. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th av.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND, 107 FEET 6 inches on 4th-av., by 100 feet on 29th-st. Terms easy. Address, by note, No. 22 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE STORE NO. 178 9th-av. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON (known as Brookside Cottage) for sale low. $4,500 will buy 80 acres of land, on which there is a large modern-built cottage, containing 12 rooms, in a picturesque portion of the Highlands, two miles from railroad depot and steamboat landing at Cold Spring. One-half is wood, the other in tillable land; a very desirable place for a Summer residence, or would be an excellent place for person wishing to engage in the cultivation of fruit and being well stocked with thrifty fruit trees just coming into bearing. Possession given in August if desired. Also, 22 acres adjoining, equally divided into tillable and wood land, on which there is a fine building site, surrounded by evergreen and forest trees, commanding a partial view of Cold Spring village and West Point, can be had with the above if desired. For particulars, address BROOKSIDE, Box No. 104 Post-office, Cold Spring, Putnam County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS and building sites on the west shore of the Hudson, in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y., contiguous to the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which has recently been completed and opened to the public, and extends from Jersey City to Piermont. Parties wishing to secure desirable locations in the country contiguous to New-York, with convenient facilities of communication with the City, will find it for their interest to call on the undersigned, at his office, where maps of the country can be seen, and more particular information obtained. S. REYMOUR.

No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Within an hour and a-half from New-York. The place is finely located on high ground, on the main road leading to the Rockaway Pavilion, and contains 42 acres of very superior land. The house is of Gothic style, commodious and well-furnished, commanding a fine view of the ocean. The grounds are tastefully laid out and well planted with choice fruit trees and fine shrubbery. The out buildings consist of neat cottage for gardener and servants, two large barns, carriage houses, fee-house and poultry house, &c., &c. For further particulars, apply to JAS. M. PLUMB, No. 97 Chambers-st.

ADJOURNED SALE—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, on THURSDAY, July 7, at 4½ P. M., or immediately after arrival of the *Thomas Hunt*, that beautiful country seat located immediately upon the Sound, at Star Landing, N. J. It consists of about seven acres of land, admirably adapted for trucking purposes, in a healthy, good neighborhood, and of daily access to the City per steamboat *Thos. Hunt*, 5½ P. M. House, cottage, with two wings, and necessary out buildings—all new; young orchard and small fruit. This is an opportunity seldom offered for a beautiful country residence in close proximity to the City. For further particulars inquire of A. S. GATCHELL, No. 167 Broadway, New-York, or at De Graw's Hotel, Rahway.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—AN ELEGANT COUNtry seat on the Susquehanna and Chenango Rivers; four acres in lawn, garden, &c.; with an elegant mansion, colonnade front, containing 12 rooms, with gas and water introduced; carriage-house, barn, ice house, &c.; large shade and a variety of fruit trees; is considered one of the most elegant country residences in Binghamton; is in the vicinity of elegant residences, schools, churches, &c., and well calculated to divide into fine building sites; for sale on easy terms, by

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY CONvenient cottage at Morrisania, N. Y., containing seven rooms and a good dry cellar, a large garden, about a quarter of an acre, in excellent condition, and well stocked with fruit trees, grape vines, &c.; also, an excellent well and cistern water. Terms, one-third of the purchase in cash, balance bond and mortgage. The premises are five minutes' walk from depot, and can be inspected by calling at the house on Fulton-av., above 8th-st.; or the owner, Mr. HARFORD, can be seen daily at the *Home Journal* Office, 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN SOUTHPORT, CONN.—A small, convenient modern cottage, adjoining the salt water, well shaded, with conveniences for bathing; piazza front and rear; with extensive views of Long Island and the adjoining village. Within eight minutes' walk of the Railroad Station. Will be rented very low to a desirable tenant. Inquire of BULKLEY, BRO. & CO. or THEODORUS DAVIDS & CO., New-York, or to ANDREW BULKLEY, Esq., Southport.

FOR SALE—THIRTY ACRES OF LAND DElightfully situated on the Highlands of Nevisink, N. J., commanding a fine ocean prospect and view of Sandy Hook, the Lower Bay, Staten Island, &c.; accessible by boat from foot of Robinson-st. For further particulars and price, apply to THOMAS R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway.

GLEN COVE, L. I.—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY seat of about 1 acre with a fine mansion 32x39, containing all the modern improvements, hot and cold baths, furnace range, &c. Locust grove, lawn, with shade, fruit and evergreen trees; 15 minutes' walk from landing. For sale or exchange, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY DEsirable village property consisting of a good house of twelve rooms, stable and carriage house, over an acre of land, highly improved, with large shade and fruit trees, graveled walks, &c.; is very accessible, in an undoubtedly healthy location. Will be sold low, or exchanged.

CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT on Staten Island, with a large new house, barns, stables, plenty of fruit and shade; position healthy; high grounds, fine water, and 5 acres of good land; price $5,000; $3,000 or $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of MARTIN BROS. & CO., 60 Leonard-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, A neat cottage, barn, and half an acre of ground well stocked with choice fruit; five minutes' walk from landing, and commanding a fine river view.

S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—IN FISHKILL, FOR THE MONTHS OF July and August, a large, well-furnished country house with plenty of old shade trees around it, within 1½ miles of New-Hamburgh landing. For particulars, apply at No. 88 William-st. F. W. BRINCKERHOFF.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE AT SMITHTOWN, L. I.—145 acres; house large and new, beautifully situated on elevated ground, fine lawn, with an abundance of large shade trees; land in high state of cultivation and well fenced; one side bounded by tide-water, with a good dock; bath-house, &c.; a fish pond well stocked with trout; out-buildings ample and convenient, the house filled, every variety of timber necessary to a place, location healthy and within a short distance of Post-office and stage route to Railroad. Also, a farm of fifty acres in the village of Smithtown Branch; good buildings, one mile front on highway daily communication with New-York by stage and railroad. Either of the above places will be sold low on easy terms. by

EDWARD H. SMITH.

FOR SALE—MILL PROPERTY AND FARM, SITuated on the Hackensack River, three miles from Tappan Town, and near the Northern New-Jersey Railroad. The farm consists of about 22 acres; grist mill and sawmill, two dwelling houses, one of which is occupied as a store, barn, barrel and other buildings, with a good apple orchard and a variety of fruit trees. For further particulars, inquire of R. A. TOOKER, Cashier Artizans' Bank, or J. J. COLES, on the premises; or W. H. BOLMAR, Tappan Town.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 31 acres of good improved land, being part of the estate of the late James D. Merritt. The farm is situated in the town ship of Harrison, Westchester County, on Purchase-st., four miles from Rye, and three miles from White Plains. Any further information may be obtained by applying on the premises to HANNAH R. MERRITT, Executrix, or JOTHAM MARRITT, Executor.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 137 acres in Dutchess County, five miles from Dover Plains' depot. Plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to ORDEN SEELYE, No. 376 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises. Address Washington Post-office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT FARM, OF 140 acres, in Orange County, 6 miles by plank road from Middletown; fish-pond, good buildings and beautiful prospect.

S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SMALL FARM OF TWENTY TO fifty acres, within forty miles of New-York. Owner will find a ready sale for one that suits. Apply to

E. G. LOCK, No. 29 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE WITH MODERN conveniences, between 31 and 7th avs., not above 45th st., and in a good neighborhood. Advertiser desires immediate possession, have no children, and will give undoubted references. Address L. B & CO., Box No. 123 Post-office. No notice taken of answers unless rent is stated.

SPORTING.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.—THE THIRD general meeting of the Club will be held at the Club House, Hyslop Fields, on THURSDAY, July 14, for business, at 4 P. M. Dinner at 5, precisely. Dinner list at the Secretary's office, No. 5 Pine-st., and will close on TUESDAY EVENING, June 12. Business—election of members, annual cruise of squadron, &c., &c.

H. MORTON, Secretary, No. 5 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

XXI. YEARS' LEASE,
NO. 865 BROADWAY, FOR SALE.
Apply to R. S. EMMETT, No. 45 William-st.

TO LEASE—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT BUSHwick Creek—SIXTY LOTS OF GROUND fronting 160 feet on the East River, between North 11th-st. and North 13th sts., Brooklyn, lately occupied by R. S. WELLES & Co. as a pipe yard. This property lies opposite to 14th-st., in New-York, and is a DESIRABLE LOCATION FOR A FERRY, or for any business requiring so much surface in one plot on the East River. Apply to COBBS, DU BOIS, 37 Water-st.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 548 Broadway. The first lot is 200 x 25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 220 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 204 William-st., the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of W. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts.; suitable for business purposes, having hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offers to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st. will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

A BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED BUILDING to lease, whole or in part, No. 100 Broadway; magnificent show window, with marble floors, all complete. Possession immediately. Inquire of H. H. BLISS, No. 4 Wall-st.

TO LET.—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT White Plains to let for the season, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to GEO. R. JACKSON, No. 201 Centre-st.

STORE IN HOBOKEN TO LET—NO. 142 Washington-st., best block in this growing city. Apply at the store.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE NO 154 Vanderbilt-av; 13 rooms; rent till May next $325. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1859.

TENTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, to which day the Transfer Books will be closed.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
HENDRIK HUDSON,
FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 17 Nassau-st.

The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company are now open, and will remain open, at the office, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., until the whole amount shall be subscribed, under the direction of the following Commissioners:

GEORGES LOUGHTY, J. D. BEERS,
WILLIAM KENT, HENRY L. PIERSON,
LUTHER BRADISH, FRED. DE PEYSTER,
PETER COOPER, ALVIN HIGGINS,
SHEPHERD KNAPP, F. S. KINNEY.
ANSON LIVINGSTON.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
London and New-York,
OFFICE—NO. 65 WALL-ST.

Capital	$3,000,000
Claims paid over	5,000,000
Deposited with Comptroller of New-York	100,000

ESTABLISHED 1720.

BOARD OF REFEREES IN NEW-YORK.

Hon. Judge Campbell,	J. Phillips Phœnix, Esq.,
Henry Grinnell, Esq.,	James Gallatin, Esq.,
John Cryder, Esq.,	Anthony Barclay, Esq., ex Consul.
Samuel Wetmore, Esq.,	
Stephen Whitney, Esq.,	Hon. Prastus Corning.

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.

Endowments for children, and life assurance in all its branches.

California, Australia and Pike's Peak risks taken at moderate rates.

MANAGER.
GEO. M. KNEVITT.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1859.—At an election held on the 21st, the following-named gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

Henry B. Tubell,	D. L. Steward,	Freeman Campbell,
Samuel Birdsall,	Edw. L. Lynch,	Peter R. Christie,
James S. Lawrence,	C. Stephens,	Simon Shindler,
W. B. Washburn,	Jno. P. Yelverton,	George Smith,
Henry Demarest,	Jas. S. Brouwer,	Jotham C. Meeker,
Solomon Santa,	George Warner,	William Moir,
Samuel Raynor,	Matthias Clark,	Christopher Gwyer,
Elijh. Bootman,	William Hertzel,	Wm. M. Wilson,
Abraham Leggett,	Jos. B. Miller,	John W. Lewis,
Thos. Williams,	Edw. P. Clark,	Mortimer Brown,
Chas. F. Hunter,	Alfred Barmore,	Abm. S. Van Nest,
John O. More,	Mat. Bloodhood,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Matthias Clark, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in the City of New-York. The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled, "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1859—three-fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled unto, or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1859, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above-entitled matter, to estimate, in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties, and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, as lie between the southerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in said City, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park deem advisable to be acquired for the purpose of extending said Central Park in the City of New-York, which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act entitled, "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 8, 1857. Dated May 12, 1859.

RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation,
And to said Board of Commissioners.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY J. GRACEY, plaintiff, against AGNES JARVIS, widow of THOMAS N. JARVIS, deceased; Alexander Jarvis and Mary his wife; Jane Jarvis, widow of William Jarvis, deceased; Charles Jarvis, Thomas Jarvis, Peter Jarvis, Ellen Jarvis, Susan Jarvis and Emma Jarvis children of the said William Jarvis, deceased; John Wilson and Ruth his wife; Mary Ann Wilson, formerly Mary Ann Jarvis, and William Wilson her husband; Alexander Jarvis the younger, Mary Ann Jarvis, Nelson Jarvis, William Jarvis and Catharine Jarvis, children of James Jarvis, deceased, and James M. Neely, defendants.—Summons for relief, as amended.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of June, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 70 Wall-street in the said City, within twenty days after the service hereof on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

HENRY P. IVESENDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.

RALPH P. WATERBURY, of the City of Albany, insolvent debtor, individually, and as one of the late firm of Waterbury and Clark, by notice first published May 7, 1859. Creditors to appear before Hon. Albert D. Robinson, County Judge of the County of Albany, and counsellor-at-law, &c., on the 28th day of July, 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers in the City of Albany. WEED & KINGSLEY,

my9-law10wM Attorneys for insolvent, Albany, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD H. PENFOLD, late of the City of Washington, District of Columbia, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at the office of CHURCHILL, JOHNSON & CO., No. 27 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859.

PHILIP P. PENDLETON, Executor.

ap 25-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. PALMER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of FRANCIS T. GARBETTSON, Esq., No. 74 Wall-st., (that being his place for transacting business,) in the City of New-York, on or before Oct. 23 next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859.

ap25-law6mM. RUFUS PRIME, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VAN SCHALKWYCK BEAUPLAND, late of Madison, Morris County, N. J., deceased, to present the same with vouchers, to GUS. J. THEBAUD, Esq., at his office, No. 133 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of January, 1859.

jy9-law6mM* JULIUS S. THEBAUD, Executor.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE	ALEXANDRIA,
SMYRNA,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK.— Cor. South 3d and 4th sts. Brooklyn, E. D.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi annual dividend at the rate of 6 per Cent per annum, on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 18.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July next, will draw interest from the 1st.

The funds of this Institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate, worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State bonds.

The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from 3 to 7 o'clock, P. M.

WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, } Vice
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NORWICH & WORCESTER R. Co.,
NORWICH, June 30, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THIS Company will receive sealed proposals until WEDNESDAY, 13th day of July next at 3 o'clock P. M., for the sale to it of Bonds of the Company due 1st January, 1860, and 1st August, 1860, stating the number of Bonds, and of which kind, and the terms on which they will be sold. Proposals to be addressed to AUGUSTUS BREWSTER, President of the Company, at Norwich, indorsed "Proposals for the Sale of Norwich & Worcester Railroad Company Bonds."

AUGUSTUS BREWSTER
CHARLES JOHNSON, } Committee.
JOHN A. WEEKS,

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per Cent. on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors, on and after Monday, July 18. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers st., east of Broadway.

JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CREBAR, Accountant.

**OFFICE OF LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO.—NE

MEDICAL.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.
AN UNFAILING REMEDY
AN UNFAILING REMEDY
AN UNFAILING REMEDY
FOR
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,
ACIDITY, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN,
ACIDITY, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN,
ACIDITY, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN,
DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM,
DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM,
DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM,
WATER-BRASH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING,
WATER-BRASH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING,
WATER-BRASH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING,
JAUNDICE,
JAUNDICE,
JAUNDICE,
SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
AND
ALL KINDRED DISEASES,
ALL KINDRED DISEASES,
ALL KINDRED DISEASES,
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS

are prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and are for sale by Agents, Druggists and Dealers, both in city and country.

Everywhere.
Everywhere.
Everywhere.

PUBLIC NOTICE!!!

CHOLERA!!!
REMOVAL OF QUARANTINE!!!

Since the "Commissioners for the Removal of Quarantine" have carried off all the sick and cholera patients from Staten Island, and since there now exists NO QUARANTINE for Yellow Fever, &c., the citizens of New-York and vicinity must rely solely on the use of GREAT PREVENTIVE REMEDIES such as Steinfeld's Cognac Bitters, to be had of

S. STEINFELD,
No. 70 Nassau st.

Sole Agent for United States.

CHARLES L. RAYMOND, M. D.,

Pupil of Ricord of Paris and also of Professors Cazenoan and Valentine Mott, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature. Spermatorrhœa, &c. &c. at no. 68 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Surgical ons, Mercurial and Cancric affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.—THIS PREPARATION OF IRON differs from all others, being a protected solution of the Protoxide a combination never before obtained in a permanent form. It is widely known in Boston and New England where it is prescribed by the most prominent physicians and is extensively used there by the most intelligent and respectable citizens For Debility from any cause, Dyspepsia, and the various diseases arising from a vitiated condition of the blood it has been found an nearly effectless. Pamphlets giving a full description of the remedy, and the remarkable cures it has effected, may be obtained of the agents

We subjoin an article from the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, of June, 1858.

"PERUVIAN SYRUP.—We feel justified in calling attention to this medicine, after carefully weighing the evidence of its beneficent qualities The value of iron to the system is well known, but it has heretofore been deemed impossible to obtain its protoxide in solution in such a manner as to be of permanent value. We have now, however, the testimony of Dr. Reeves our State Assayer, that a method of combination has been discovered which obviat s this difficulty, and that this preparation of the protoxide of iron may replace all the existing combinations of the Materia Medica. It has already received the approbation of several physicians of high standing, while the proprietors have many testimonials from respectable private citizens who have experienced its virtues. We believe that it is very efficacious for the cure of a variety of diseases to which the human race is prone."

For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., No. 100 Fulton-st.; F. C. WELLS, No. 115 Frankfort-st.; HEGEMAN & CO., and BARNES & PARK, New-York

N. L. CLARK & CO., Proprietors,
No. 5 Water-st., Boston

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 26 Wright-st., New York City, established in 1826, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, to which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient, cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies, cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with about sixty colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES MARRIED AND SINGLE IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LAMONT'S PARIS LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 48 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and over thirty cases of infant discovered in the production European Hospital practice; quacks (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr Lamont and his work."—Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Times, Standard, Railway Advocate, Empire City, Politics Classic, New-York Pink Sun, Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The residence was made and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of Private Diseases in all their different forms; and treats also of Self-Abuse, as the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal* Sold by the author, as above; also, by

CHAS MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

QUEVUR'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY, Approved by the New-York academy of Medicine, is the only one containing 95 per cent. of oil. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. No imitation contains as much oil as mine, though some are boldly advertised as containing as much as 90 per cent.

Also, American and Norwegian Cod Liver Oil in the liquid state.

E. QUEVU, No. 1354 4th av., New-York.

Also, for sale at DELUC & CO.'S, T. ORGEN'S Nos. 288 and 961 Broadway, and all respectable Druggists

PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER
Wholesale Agents, No. 45 Beekman-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment for diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 95 West 24th st., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS Medicine to be genuine must have my name as the only legal proprietor on each label, and my initials on the seal of every bott'e Nervous Rheumatism, Chorea, St. Vitus' Dance, Palpitation Vertigo Wakefulness and many other nervous diseases, have been cured by this medicine. For sale by Druggists generally, and at No. 111 4th av., New-York; large bottles $1.

Dr. J. T. STRATTON.

$500 REWARD—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain: it makes a speedy and permanent cure without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores; at the Astor House No. 225 Broadway; and No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. William.

DR. RALPH—AUTHOR OF THE "PRACTICAL Private Treatise." Offices corner Houston and Crosby-st., (139 Crosby.) Hours. 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9 o'clock

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STEAMBOATS FOR SALE.

One Steamer 235 feet long, 32½ feet beam and 13½ feet hold.

One steamer 240 feet long, 31 feet beam, and 12½ feet hold.

Both in good condition fitted with state rooms, cabins, &c. Beam engines and boilers in the hold.

ALSO FOR SALE,

One STEAMBOAT LEVER BEAM ENGINE, 38-inch cylinder by 10 feet stroke, with two boilers, the whole in good condition. Apply to

CHAS W. COPELAND,
No. 132 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—COTTON SEED OIL MILL, LINSEED OIL MILL, COTTON SEED HULLER.

A Patent for the application of steam making oils; a Patented Hot air Blower, for cooking and drying avoiding the danger of fire These are all important improvements. Patented by William Wither For particular information apply to CHARLES VAN WYCK, No. 305 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A CUTLER AND GRINDING ESTABlishment, with four-horse engine and six-horse boiler, one forge and all the other machinery tools and fixtures, with the good will of the trade which is of eight years standing; three men are employed at present, and the business can be increased to advantage. The proprietor wishes to retire on account of age. A. HAUSH, No. 3 Mechanic's Block, Union-st., New-Haven, Conn.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 121 Times Office.

$5,000.—WANTED—A PARTNER WITH THE above amount, to enable the advertiser to fill his orders and extend his business. None but an active, business man need apply to such this is a good chance to enter into a profitable business. Address, with real name, M. J., Times Office.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead 8d Hoop Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 99 William-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

7:45 a. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
5:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
6:00 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
6:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

6:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
6:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
8:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
1:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
3:10 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
3:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
8:00 P. M.—From White Plains.

W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, via: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 8:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Pier mouth, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 6 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, 30 above trains, and at 6:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:45 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 2, 1859 Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 3 and 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.; for Goddard, 6:30 A. M.; for Sing Sing, 10 A. M. and 4 and 6:30 P. M.; for Fourth-steeple 1:15 and 3:30 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M., for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and Sixth-sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 6:45 and 8:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, at 10 A. M.; fare $1 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore. Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKlyn for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer Park, at 10 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. For Farmingdale 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3:30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9:30 A. M. Express; and 4:10 P. M. Mail.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—For Piermont Nanuet Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., at 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:25 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

NEWARK AND NEW-YORK.

A delightful trip. Fare only 13 cents.

The steamer TAMMANY leaves Newark at 7½ A. M. and 6 P. M. Leaves the foot of Barclay-st at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M. Those who wish to avoid the dust will find this a desirable trip

TIME TABLE—JUNE 20 TO JULY 6, 1859.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (direct) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. Geo. FRANK LAMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st:

Leave New York.	Leave Branch Port.
Saturday, June 25, 3 P. M.	Sunday, June 26, 4 P. M.
Monday, June 27, 11 A. M.	Monday, June 27, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, June 28, 6 P. M.	Tuesday, June 28, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, June 29, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, June 29, 3 P. M.
Thursday, June 30, 7:30 A. M.	Thursday, June 30 3 P. M.
Friday, July 1, 8 A. M.	Friday, July 1, 4 P. M.
Saturday, July 2, 9:30 A. M.	Saturday, July 2, 4 P. M.
Sunday, July 3, 7:30 A. M.	Sunday, July 3, 4:30 P. M.
Monday, July 4, 7 A. M.	Monday, July 4, 6 P. M.
Tuesday, July 5, 7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 5, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, July 6, 12 M.	

TIME TABLE—JUNE 20 TO JULY 6, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUATS AND BROWN'S DOCK. FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LASS, Capt. H. S. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New York.	Leave Red Bank.
Saturday, June 25, 11 A. M.	Saturday, June 25, 3 P. M.
Sunday, June 26, 10:30 A. M.	Monday, June 27, 11 A. M.
Monday, June 27, 6 P. M.	Tuesday, June 28, 6 P. M.
Tuesday, June 28, 3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, June 29, 6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, June 29, 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, June 30, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, June 30, 3:30 P. M.	Friday, July 1, 7:30 A. M.
Friday, July 1, 4 P. M.	Saturday, July 2, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, July 2, 4:20 P. M.	Sunday, July 3, 8:30 A. M.
Sunday, July 3, 9 A. M.	Monday, July 4, 6 A. M.
Monday, July 4, 9:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 5, 8 A. M.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CASCO PEAKE, Sidney Cromwell Commander leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York from Pier No. 13 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room $5 Running time about 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to KENNEDY & FOX, Portland. H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 84 West-st. New York.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Lake Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours ride from Portland.

FOR ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—The new and elegant steamer MATTANO will leave Astoria and Ravenswood at 6:35, 8, 10:05, A. M., 2:40, 4:50, and 6:50 P. M. Leave Fulton Market-slip, 7:15, 9, A. M.; 1, 3:45, 5:45, 7:30 P. M. Fare 10 cents. Landing at Hunter's Point each way. N. B.—The above steamer can be chartered for evening excursions, at reasonable rates. Apply on board, at Fulton Market-slip, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat AURORA, Captain ANSON SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st. EVERY MORNING at 9 o'clock; returning, leaves Peekskill at 5 o'clock P. M., touching at Amos-st.

DAILY LINE FOR GLEN COVE AND Roslyn, stopping at Hayle's Dock, Great Neck, and Sands Point The fine new steamer LONG ISLAND will leave Pier No. 1 East River, James-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 P. M., returning leave Roslyn at 8:30 and Glen Cove at 7:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9 o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT, Kingston, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Coss-st., West Point, Cold Spring, Peverell, New Hamburgh and Milton each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:45 o'clock.

FOR SAG HARBOR—LANDING AT ORIENT AND GREENPORT EACH WAY.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-st., Pier No. 33 East River EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.

G. W. COBLIES, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer HITAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only, are licensed under my patents in this City:

George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Athanse & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.

NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 66 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.

East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; Second-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of Daily Times Building and balance of the block, Union Bank, Nos. 486 and 488 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—Daily Times vault, Express vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.

N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

ASHCROFT'S (BOURDON) STEAM GAUGE.—Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COOPLAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES —For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 99 William-st.

SHIPPING.

TO AMERICAN TRAVELERS IN EUROPE.
BAGGAGE AGENCY OFFICE, CANNING-PLACE, LIVERPOOL.

Mr. HENRY L. SHERLOCK, Baggage Agent, (Specially approved by the Commissioners of her Majesty's Customs) respectfully offers his services to passengers, and especially to families on arriving at or embarking from this port namely: To meet the steamer on its arrival and to receive the requisite examination by customs officials—assessing and paying all duties chargeable on the entering of baggage, and making all necessary arrangements attendant on arrival.

References permitted to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., Bankers, New York; J. S. Morgan, Esq., (of the firm of Geo Peabody & Co.) London.

CAUTION.—If requested by previous mail, H. L. S. will engage rooms, meet the steamer, and relieve parties from all trouble

EXTRA BAGGAGE.—The railway companies only allow 100 pounds of baggage for each first class passenger. All over that weight may be sent by luggage train at a greatly reduced rate from the extra charge on passenger train.

Extra baggage can also be forwarded direct to Paris by steamer sailing from this port every Monday; or it can be stored here till required

RETURNING.—*Passage Engaged*.—Purchases made on the Continent, and extra baggage may be forwarded direct to H. L. S. from the seaport to be retained or shipped immediately according to orders.

Baggage not wanted on the outward passage may be forwarded direct from London or elsewhere to H. L. S. by goods train, so as to arrive here at 12 noon, two days previous to embarking.

HOTELS, &c.

Every information afforded as to routes, hotels, private apartments &c.

Articles for private use purchased and shipped out.

CHARGES.

Attendances on arriving and embarking—£2 10s., and upwards, according to trouble.

Arriving only—£1 1s., and upwards.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. Lyons, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 47 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water tight compartments, insuring the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of Passage in second cabin $75 and $85.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

The FULTON and ARAGO will hereafter take such general freight as may be offered.

S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Aug. 20.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
B. WESSELS Commander,

will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on SATURDAY, July 9, at 12 M.,

FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:

First cabin, $100, second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No 54 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
FIRST SHIP TO SAIL,
THE ARK,
HENRY WILSON Commander,
Loading at Pier No 8 East River,
will be full in four or five days.

The bulk of 300 tons light and medium freight may be engaged on early application to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine-st., corner William.

Agents in San Francisco,
MESSRS. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

FOR AUSTRALIA.
THE CUTTER NAUTILUS,
From Pier No 14 foot of Wall-st., New York.
For freight or passage, inquire of
M. HANCE, on board.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$190
Second Cabin Passage	76
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	65

The ships from Boston call at Halifax

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Miller, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 3.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof thereby expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY
REPUBLIC, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J BOYD,
WEST POINT, PHŒNIX, SWITZERLAND,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,

making, with others, a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for
THE LINE OF LONDON PACKETS AND GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,
for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) or
Send or call for circular. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE.—From Pier No 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 8 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.

FARE.	
Cabin to Philadelphia	$2 00
Cabin to Cape May	2 00
Steerage to Philadelphia	1 50

No charge for Berths State rooms extra, each $1.

DELAWARE, John H. Coles, Commander.
BOSTON, Orrin Kellew, Commander.

KENNEDY & FOX, Agents.

One of the above leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West. Rates of commission and with dispatch. Goods insured at ½ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers."

Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.

Cabin passage.....$16 | Deck.....$8

The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. Berry, will leave Pier No 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, July 6, at 4 o'clock P. M precisely

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$23 75	To Charlotte, N. C.	$12 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	20 00	To Augusta, Ga.	15 00
To Mobile	20 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	20 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Memphis Tenn.	30 00	To Jacksonville, Fla.	20 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	20 00

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 20 Broad way.

The favorite steamship JAS ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will succeed on Saturday, July 9.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODRUFF, will leave on SATURDAY, July 9, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans $23 75. Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala. $35; Atlanta Ga., $25; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $16. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. Judkins Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 6th July. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 9½ to 11 o'clock A. M., to convey passengers and baggage only on board.

In consequence of the great number of persons who go out in the small steamers, and the great risk arising therefrom, passengers are requested to take leave of their friends on the wharf, as they cannot be taken on board

The ASIA will sail 20th July.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE A 1 American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. Poor Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 9 at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New Orleans $23 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $22; Columbus, $25; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
R. B. CRUMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY intend selling their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:

GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, July 6, at 12 noon
EDINBURGH, Cummins,

Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first class, $75 Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 23 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $8; PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $8.—The steamship ROANOKE, Capt. G. W. Couch, will receive freight for the above places on Tuesday and Wednesday at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave Wednesday, 6th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh handled at City Point and that for Norfolk at Portsmouth. Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh or Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50c. extra. LUDLAM & BEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS (INDISPENsable during war) issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No 397 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important passport laws of France issued with each passport.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.—UNION-SQUARE.—DR. BATES, DENtist inserts indestructible Teeth upon frames warranted to masticate food. Plugging warranted not to fall out, and performed without pain. Cleaning and arresting without injuring the gums. Children's teeth regulated and advice given. No. 636 Broadway, corner Fifth-st.

FOURTH OF JULY.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The Joint Committee appointed by the Common Council to make suitable arrangements to celebrate the approaching ANNIVERSARY OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE have the honor to submit the following to the public:

Brigadier General Spicer will cause the NATIONAL STANDARD TO BE DISPLAYED from the BATTERY, and the MORNING SALUTE to be fired at Sunrise by a detachment from the First Brigade.

Brigadier General Yates will direct a NATIONAL SALUTE to be fired from the BATTERY at Noon by a detachment from the Second Brigade.

THE FIRST DIVISION NEW-YORK MILITIA, under command of Major General Sandford, will form on 14th st., right on Broadway, at 8 o'clock A. M. precisely, and be reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief, and then take up their line of march and proceed down Broadway to Chambers-st. to the east gate of the Park, arriving at 10½ o'clock, and pay the honors of a marching salute to the municipal authorities.

A GRAND REGATTA will take place off the Battery, under the supervision of the Special Committee; course to all races free. The race to be 3 miles; to start

A Free Fight in Boston—The "Benicia Boy" Assaulted.

From the Boston Post, July 2.

The patrons of the manly art of self-defence assembled in considerable numbers at the National Theatre, last evening, etc., and for the benefit of JEMMY MASSEY, an English Bant of the sciences, recently arrived in this city. Australian KELLY, Woods and John C. HERNAN, the "Benicia Boy," were advertised to appear, and the latter was further announced as the "Master of Ceremonies." When, however, the curtain rose on "Tom and Jerry," the play in which the sparring was to be introduced, Mr. HERNAN was visible only as a spectator, in a side box. Several matches with the gloves took place, when the audience became impatient, and commenced calling for HERNAN and Woods. The "Master of Ceremonies" deprecated the displeasure of the audience, and begged them to be satisfied, which they obstreperously refused to be. JEMMY MASSEY then came forward, and was warmly received. Too acting "Master" stated that a telegraphic dispatch had been received from Mr. KELLY, promising to be present on the following evening. Cries of "Where's Woods?" "Where's HERNAN?" were answered by the assurance of the beneficiary that they were "here." Mr. Taylor then came forward, and said—"This is a pretty way to receive JEMMY MASSEY; he's a good one man;" but the audience was not to be hazed until the good old man entered into a few reminiscences with the "Master." The curtain fell, and the audience seemed to be quietly dispersing, when the Benicia Boy sprang before the footlights, and in loud and announced his readiness to spar, with a promise to spread on Tuesday next. Some of the audience volunteering to engage HERNAN, he returned to his box, Woods then appeared before the curtain, and refused to spar, but also promised to appear on Tuesday. HERNAN then started for the door, the audience crowding around him and hooting. Some little delay occured in the lobby, but HERNAN passed out and proceeded up the middle of Portland-street, followed closely by the mob—those around him probably numbering over one hundred persons. When he had gone about a hundred feet he was attacked by a large number of the crowd, headed, as it is alleged, by such worthies as BARNEY FOSS, and a man named HUTCHINSON, but we have only the authority of "general report" for the latter assertion. There was great excitement. HERNAN, when thus struck for the first time, fought for about a minute, dealing right and left handers about him in a truly terrific manner. He then turned back and ran towards the theatre, but just as he reached the Green-street he was struck by a "billy" or slung-shot (probably the former) and running two or three steps further he fell, and with great force. But he instantly sprang to his feet and ran about twenty feet further, when he again fell and the mob again encircled him. His friends, however, who before had been unable to render him any assistance, managed in the confusion that very naturally ensued, to hustle him into a hack that was fortunately standing in the vicinity, and the wounded and bleeding "champion" was conveyed to the apothecary store of A. B. WILSON, No. 106 Court-street. The carriage was apparently followed by only those friendly to HERNAN, but there gathered around the store an immense multitude of excited individuals. Dr. J. S. JOHNS was called, but before his arrival other physicians had reached the spot, and the wounds of HERNAN were dressed. It was found that there were three distinct gashes upon the scalp of the injured man, and each extended to the skull, although in neither instance was the skull fractured. The injuries were declared to be severe, but by no means dangerous. HERNAN was quite sick and bled profusely, although all his sufferings he was perfectly self-composed, and found opportunity for the remark that it was senseless wishes to play club loo with him, he did attend a full hand himself." Having received all the medical attention that the circumstances of his case demanded, the Benicia Boy was returned to the hack and conveyed by his friends, who swarmed inside, upon the box and at the rear, to some place or other where his condition would receive the most acceptable and satisfactory treatment.

Much sympathy was expressed for HERNAN, and this was considerably enhanced by the courageous manner in which he met the assault of an infuriated mob and by the generous spirit he seemed to exhibit when subsequently alluding to the matter. The reason he was misunderstood to have assigned for not taking part in the exhibition was that he desired to spar with no one but Australian KELLY, and in connection with that artist he promised to "strike out" to the entire satisfaction of all on Tuesday evening next. But there is a strong Morrissey faction in this city, and to them, whether justly or unjustly, is attributed the shrewdly assault. We know not that certain parties named above had any connection with the affair, and we hope that for their own credit they had not. HERNAN was unarmed.

American Vessels and the War in Europe.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, }
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, July 1, 1859. }

SIR: In reply to your inquiries on the subject, I have to state that the following views have been promulgated by the Treasury Department in General Regulations and its correspondence, viz:

Foreign-built Vessels Wholly Owned by Citizens of the United States.—On questions submitted to this Department as to what documents can be issued, under the laws of the United States, to foreign built vessels purchased and wholly owned by citizens of the United States, whether purchased and wholly owned by citizens of the United States, whether purchased of belligerents or neutrals during a war to which the United States are not a party, or in case of foreign owners, it has been decided as follows:

Vessels so purchased and owned are entitled to the protection of the authorities and flag of the United States, as the property of American citizens, although no register, enrollment, license or other marine document prescribed by the laws of the United States can be lawfully issued to such vessels.

To enable, however, the owners of a vessel so circumstanced, to protect their rights if molested or questioned, the Collector of Customs, though forbidden by law to grant any maritime document or certificate of ownership, may lawfully make record of the bill of sale in his office, authenticate its validity in form and substance, and deliver to the owner a certificate to that effect, certifying also that the owner is a citizen of the United States.

These facts thus authenticated, if the transfer was in good faith, entitle the vessel to protection as the lawful property of a citizen of the United States; and the authentication of the bill of sale and of citizenship will be *prima facie* proof of such good faith.

In all cases, therefore, where the evidences of the purchase of a foreign vessel by a citizen of the United States, with proof of citizenship and of the *bona fide* character of the purchase, shall be furnished to a Collector of the Customs, he will, if the proof be satisfactory, and purchase deemed fair, record the bill of sale in his office, and deliver to the party the original with a certificate indorsed thereon in the following form, to wit:

I, —— Collector of Customs for the port of ——, in the State of ——, in the United States of America, do hereby certify that the within bill of sale, bearing date of ——, of the —— (here describe the vessel, her tonnage, denomination, name, &c.) sold and transferred by —— to ——, is in form and substance valid and effective in law, and has been duly recorded in my office; and that the said —— (naming the owners) are citizens of the United States.

As witness my hand and seal this —— day of ——, in the year of our Lord 185-. [L. S.]

A letter of the Hon. HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury, under date of June 23, 1859, addressed to me, expresses the following views:

As to the character of officers and crews of vessels not entitled to marine papers, I have to state that there is no law which requires such vessels to be commanded or navigated by citizens of the United States in whole or in part.

The suggestion is however made that the owners of such vessels would do well to assimilate their vessels as far as practicable to registered vessels of the United States. No possible harm could result from it, whilst it may have the effect of giving force to the *bona fide* character of the purchase.

In reply to applications from Collectors to be advised whether they should issue an official certificate that merchandise shipped to a foreign destination belongs to citizens of the United States, I have to state that such a certificate not being prescribed by any law of the United States, or by treaty, the Department has no power to direct or authorize its issue.

Should the title to the merchandise be called in question, the owner must rely for its vindication upon the legal evidence of ownership in such property.

He, of course, is at liberty to send with his goods any documentary evidence of title or citizenship that he may deem necessary to protect his rights.

But this is a matter left by law to the owners or shippers themselves, with which the Government cannot interfere.

As to the protection that will be afforded to unregistered vessels, the *bona fide* property of citizens of the United States, during the existing war in Europe, I have to state that the action of the Government must necessarily depend upon the circumstance of each case as it occurs, and as the facts are so varied in character in cases of this nature, no opinion on that subject can be expressed in advance.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Collector.

Forcible Rescue of a Slave.

From the Detroit Free Press, July 1.

A lawless proceeding took place at the dock on the arrival of the *North Star* from Lake Superior, yesterday afternoon, resulting in the forcible abduction of a lot of negroes, of a young mulatto girl, who, in company with her sister, was traveling with their mistress, a southern lady. The fact of their presence was first made known by some negroes on board the boat at the moment of her arrival at the dock, and, in a short time, a gang of twenty or thirty had collected, who rushed on board the boat and took possession of the cabin, where the girls were sitting in company with their mistress for protection. The girls, who are aged thirteen and seventeen, refused to go with the intruders, and appealed to their mistress for protection. She told them they were at liberty to go if they chose, and inquired if the negroes if they had any means of securing them a support. Of course no satisfactory answer could be given to this, but the girls were informed that they must go. They refused, and the eldest ran into a state-room and locked herself in. The other attempted to follow, but was caught and dragged down stairs and fairly passed off the boat, followed by the whole gang. The ferry boat *Undine* lay close alongside, and the crowd rushed on board of her, the captain immediately casting off and running across the river. They took her to Windsor, on the opposite side of the river, and started her away in some negro hut, where she now remains. In the meantime, a messenger was dispatched for an official of some sort to arrest the lady. By a recent act of the Michigan Legislature, any person bringing a slave within the limits of the State commits a criminal offence, punishable by ten years' imprisonment in State Prison. The lady was consequently liable. Fortunately for her the boat left the dock before any such advantage could be taken of her helpless position, and proceeded on her way to Cleveland. The lady is a resident of Winchester, Ky., near Louisville, and gave her name as Mrs. MOSES. She has been spending the Summer at Superior City, and is now on a visit to Cincinnati. Her husband is still at Superior, his wife traveling alone with the two servants, who were kept merely as personal attendants.

The Awful Allanthus.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of to-day, you declare war against the Allanthus. Thousands and tens of thousands of New-York citizens will thank you for it. Do keep it up till the infernal, stinking, poisonous thing is extirpated, root and branch. New-York is wicked. It has sins innumerable to answer or atone for, but if there *are* such things as earthly penalties for such sins, New-York is paying them slowly and *surely* by the odorous vileness of that foul Allanthus. But what makes it worse, it falleth on the just and unjust. I don't know as *that* can be literally true of this burgh. Some think the former class extinct. If not, a few more years of the Allanthus will do the job for both classes. How does that "overgrown weed" come to be planted from year to year, still in the very face of its vileness and unhealthiness. Mainly, doubtless, as many of our "improvements" (?) are made—by "builders," anxious to have a fair shade to add to selling the "model houses" with which up to-wn blocks are fast being filled—houses whose infirmities will scarcely allow them to tarry with us one generation. And how about the Central Park? Is *that* to be adorned by the deadly Allanthus? Better send for the Upas at once, and between the two we should have a delicious time! Put them together. They *might* play the Kilkenny cat game by "rubbing out" each other. As it is now, New-York has no chance. The fight is all on one side. That fragrant stranger, the Allanthus, is too *strong* for any enemy. It has stain its thousands, and is still fresh. SUFFERER.

JUNE 30, 1859.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER.

We beg especial attention to the peculiar style and character of the stock we are now offering of SUMMER CLOTHING.

Together with an unusually large stock of all descriptions of stylish and cheap linen fabrics, we have this season manufactured into suits many beautiful styles of light woolen fabrics, in SACKETT'S MIXS, so that they are as light in weight as linen, and much more agreeable. They have taken the public taste to that extent, not only here, but in the other principal cities, that we have had to increase largely our production of them. They are light, elegant and durable, and can be scoured as easily as linen. They are also a protection against the changes of the weather.

The prices—which we have put down to the lowest mark—vary but little from Duck and Drilling goods, although they have double the intrinsic value.

As the season will now be short, we will put down the prices of the whole of our large Summer stock at once.

D. DEVLIN & Co.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]

CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant
TRES Building,
New-York.
DINNER,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private ROOMS for Parties.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE TRAVELING COMMUNITY.

WOLF'S celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps should be in the hands of every traveler.

No family should leave the City or be without a supply during the warm weather.

It invariably corrects the ill effects of change of water, and as a beverage it is the purest liquor made in the world.

Put up in quart and pint bottles. Sold by all druggists, grocers and fruit stores.

[Advertisement.]

FOURTH OF JULY.—Go to Barnum's Museum. Coolest place in New-York. Delightful performances every hour all day and evening. The Happy Family, the grand Aquaria; all the seven saloons full of curiosities—dances and dramas—songs and farces—music and mirth. Everything chaste and pleasing. Twenty-five cents for all.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Why is this preparation in such demand among families? Because every mother feels that for the external injuries and diseases incident to every household, it is a sure and immediate remedy. Sold 60 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

MONDAY, July 4—A. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, July 2, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of June 25:

Increase in Loans	$650 324
Increase in Specie	731,784
Increase in Circulation	149,747
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	939,406

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	July 2, 1859.	July 2, 1859.	June 26, 1869.
Capital	$68,717,000	$68,506,657	$68,506,657
Loans	119,812,407	123,404,773	124,744 449
Specie	33,630,232	22,491 665	21,759,881
Circulation	7,458,090	8 365 790	8 216,043
Gross Deposits	106,893,210	96,920,312	96,383,393
Exchanges	17 267 927	20,757 701	19,160,278
Undrawn	23,535 283	78,132 611	77.193,115
In Sub-Treasury	5,819,988	4,296,710	5,403,275

The Bank Statement of the week was made up one day in anticipation of the usual time on account of the national holiday occurring on Monday. It is not wholly complete—the returns from the Tradesmen's and Butchers' Banks not yet rendered—but sufficiently near for reference. There is a general increase in the movement. The Specie averages have not quite run as well as the heavy receipts from California early in the week indicated. The gain (counting two of the Banks as last week) is $731,784. The export of the week took place on Friday and Saturday, viz.: By the Hamburg steamer, $100,000, by the *Ocean Queen*, $1,025,000, and by the *Kangaroo*, $760,000, together $1,886,000; of which $1,450,000 came out of the Sub-Treasury the same days, viz.: $818,000 net disbursement on Friday, July 1, and $602,000 net disbursement on Saturday, July 2. The Discount line goes up $660,000, the increase, however, being quite partial among the Banks, as $470,000 of the whole sum added is on the Banks of Commerce, America and Shoe and Leather.

The past week was a broken one on the Stock Exchange, there being no session after Friday morning, and the approach of the Holiday was also felt to some extent on general trade. A Bank and at the Government office, on the other hand, there was a busy time on Friday and Saturday in paying out the July Dividends, and the Bankers in the European Exchanges were also actively employed in collecting and remitting these Dividends. In the Money Market there was some temporary disturbance of Loans on demand on Thursday and Friday, but on Saturday the supply of means to the Stock Brokers was again quite free, and the Discount Brokers report an improved inquiry for prime mercantile paper, at 7@8 ₱ cent. for 4@6 months' dates, and 6@7 ₱ cent. for 30@60 days. A parcel of choice 60-day acceptances was placed at Bank at 6 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. The Import entries of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $6,886,011 as against $2,653,777 for the corresponding week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce $1,210,161, against $2,097,271 same week last year. These returns close up the fiscal year 1859, at the port of New-York, and we expect to be able in a few days to present our usual Custom-house summary by months.

The wholesale grocery firms of BERGER & HUELBERT, in Cortlandt-street, and JOHN A. LIVINGSTON, in Water-street, have been consolidated under the style of BERGER, HUELBERT & LIVINGSTON, at No. 51 Cortlandt-street.

The attention of American travelers bound to or from Europe, is directed to the card of Mr. SHERLOCK, Baggage-agent in Liverpool, whose reference in this country is to Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

Messrs. THOMPSON & BROTHERS say that Land Warrants are quite steady at the following quotations, the supply being fully equal to the demand:

Date.	Buying.	Selling.
40 acres, per acre	$1 00	$1 10
80 acres, per acre	86	90
120 acres, per acre	76	80
160 acres, per acre	61	66

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. July 2	Loans. June 25.	Specie. July 2	Specie. June 25.
Bk. of New York	4,201 823	4,298 906	998 623	960,000
Manhattan Co	4 474,861	4 604,569	631,247	646,861
Merchants' Bank	5 772,772	5,803 791	1,458,320	1,500,000
Mechanics' Bank	3,686,814	3,834,477	677,401	649,360
Union Bank	2,898,407	2,783,732	670,591	668,054
Bk. of America	5 966,305	5 979,347	1,871,883	1,870,070
Phenix Bank	3,012 877	2,999 787	398 589	421,912
City Bank	2,116 119	2,041,690	360,661	362,193
Tradesmen's Bank	1,278,937	1,278 937	205 176	205,176
Fulton Bank	2,010 264	1,961 421	402 841	401,841
Chemical Bank	1,924 835	1,944,995	730,490	802,395
Merch. Exch. Bk	1,972 731	2,010,934	199 515	191 43
National Bank	2,163,784	2,160 736	198,908	284,695
Sutc. & Drov. Bk	1,781,594	1,784,593	241,210	231,209
Mech. & Trad. Bk	184,979	906 169	133,993	136,502
Greenwich Bank	740 867	742,892	69,854	71,837
Leather Man. Bk	2,819,264	2,644,402	328 168	466,695
Seventh Ward Bk	1,209 824	1,215,957	158 219	177 [illegible]
Bk. of N. New-York	3 566,298	3,599,913	1,079 760	874,850
Am. Exchange Bk	7,781,698	7,065,945	1,493 664	1,661,949
Bk. of Commerce	12,833,153	12,840,561	2,066,043	1,762,884
Broadway Bank	2,436,091	2 492,248	389 926	458,295
Ocean Bank	1,584,914	1,571,177	364 528	371,545
Mercantile Bank	2,413 725	2,434 531	405,494	340,928
Pacific Bank	1,004 219	1,108,787	201,4 8	192,916
Bk. of Republic	4 817,893	3 942,473	1,135,740	901,310
Chatham Bank	686,589	694,960	79,730	85,011
People's Bank	787,021	693 713	91,589	89,589
Bk. of N. America	1,591,191	1,597,389	264,314	219 [illegible]
Hanover Bank	1,448,311	1,463,553	175 581	153,017
Irving Bank	835,975	808,151	116,146	151 041
Metropolitan Bank	5,926,647	5 987,630	1,042,659	1,191,070
Citizens' Bank	768,820	772,160	87,281	118 863
Nassau Bank	1,717 003	1,691,397	181,598	220,100
Market Bank	1,589,035	1,581,996	247,172	263,471
St. Nicholas Bank	1,087 316	1,098,015	117,180	198,277
Shoe & Leath. Bk	2,812,200	2,701,472	341,442	353,319
Corn Exch. Bank	1,596,440	1,589,336	300 304	265,661
Continental Bank	3,558,876	3,466,195	567,779	558 607
Bk. of Commw'th	1,042,732	1,060,891	196,056	158 428
Oriental Bank	594,334	602,110	80,192	82 269
Marine Bank	919 980	983 956	90,879	86 847
Atlantic Bank	526 049	539 742	61 267	51,403
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2,659,947	3 587,076	373 099	409 395
Park Bank	4, 56,363	4,239,079	1,087 090	991,884
Artisans' Bank	1,164,464	1,162,613	137,777	113 029
Mech. B'g Ass'n	654,429	618,456	67,987	69 974
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	480,201	443,493	57,962	58,779
N. Y. Exch. Bank	317,880	321,943	23,416	23,996
Bull's Head Bank	380 647	379,719	42,023	25,540
N.Y. County Bank	593,198	392 039	34,693	36,855
Grocers' Bank	871,231	695,026	44,012	74,979
East River Bank	296,703	322,966	26,481	31,116
North River Bank	410,431	417,599	65 693	76,186
Total	152,491,772	121,741,619	22,491,665	21,759,881
	Increase ..$660,324		Incr'se, ...	$731,784

Banks.	Circulation. July 2.	Circulation. June 25.	Deposits—Net. July 2.	Deposits—Net. June 25.
Bk. of New-York	416,980	416 890	2,608,810	2,619,120
Manhattan Co	296 136	308 026	2,969,560	2,591 176
Merchants' Bank	198,270	193 470	4,777,715	4,456,035
Mechanics' Bank	279,971	276,142	2,585,764	2,684,605
Union Bank	159,790	161,861	1,973,746	1,968,408
Bk. of America	130 641	130,136	4,716,627	4,817,671
Phenix Bank	133,422	127,387	1,489 909	1,531,936
City Bank			1,367,811	1,473,394
Tradesmen's Bank	317,088	317,058	651,823	697,833
Fulton Bank	185,149	184,572	1,604,067	1,561,933
Chemical Bank	295,204	296 697	2,063,754	2,191,057
Mereh. Exch. Bk	143 778	144,988	890,558	936,337
National Bank	192 254	128,247	913,761	918,864
Sotc. & Drov. Bk	183,398	183 398	1 218,910	1,216,810
Mech. & Trad. Bk	191,202	125,843	768,928	816 934
Greenwich Bank	133,961	128,343	534,767	531,441
Leather Man. Bk	291,705	278,224	1,206,202	1,273,068
Seventh Ward Bk	208 066	205,409	614,476	710,528
Bk. of N. New-York	265 617	241,542	2,376,141	2,175,569
Am. Exchange Bk	208,738	200 074	4,410 001	3 966,163
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	6 214,272	6,009,691
Broadway Bank	261 387	279,700	1,718,519	1 708,525
Ocean Bank	109,801	108 284	1,105 085	1,083,408
Mercantile Bank	98,976	94,788	1,753 562	1 683,703
Pacific Bank	123,727	126,347	888,199	897 686
Bk. of Republic	224,966	211,668	3,169,725	2 909,917
Chatham Bank	125,074	125,307	2,061	427,937
People's Bank	118,418	117,859	457,329	442,724
Bk. of N. America	86,661	82,260	851,924	759 704
Hanover Bank	88,017	88,668	667,399	651 763
Irving Bank	117,742	127,969	595,688	592,257
Metropolitan Bk	249 271	243,776	3,166,753	3,275,623
Citizens' Bank	163 081	158,762	570,140	578 220
Nassau Bank	128,280	126,794	972 976	950,569
Market Bank	212,793	215,663	1,026 496	1,023, 82
St. Nicholas Bank	92 681	91,077	872,070	870 938
Shoe & Leath. Bk	87,194	97,160	1,803 685	1,858,691
Corn Exch. Bank	158,985	158,170	756,972	689 760
Continental Bank	171,743	169,256	2,346,913	2,179,037
Bk. of Commw'th	193,347	191,658	704,191	757,741
Oriental Bank	99,518	100,184	390,207	391 958
Marine Bank	115,436	116,968	477 820	491 560
Atlantic Bank	83,249	84,052	216 491	220,761
Imp. & Traders' Bk	204 181	199,704	1 428 643	1,465,611
Park Bank	180,770	179 507	3,398 206	3,423,036
Artisans' Bank	97,849	96,309	557 013	565,987
Mech. B'g Ass'n	55,666	53,774	255,054	254,319
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	160,301	152,539	27 [illegible]	24,141
N. Y. Exch. Bank	99,555	98,152	292,919	296 [illegible]
Bull's Head Bank	103,668	101,497	318,424	330,874
N. Y. County Bk.	92,728	90,726	266 075	277,216
Grocers' Bank	47 669	44 670	340,381	349 100
East River Bank	87 091	85 014	195,491	207,660
North River Bank	76 691	74,221	262,658	271,418
Total	8,365,790	8,216,043	78,132,611	77,193,115
	Increase ..$149,747		Incr'se ...	$939,496

* Reported as last week.

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

Banks.	Loans. June 25.	Loans. June 18.	Specie. June 25.	Specie. June 18.
Citizens' Bank	$4,766,214	4,181 014	3,115 450	3 466,518
Canal Bank	1,411,012	1,424,804	1,380,485	1,197,859
Louisiana	3 991,378	3,954,913	2,677,965	2,897,710
Louisiana State	4,025,451	4,068,258	3,294,137	3,259 228
Mech. & Trad	877,741	882,772	744,953	751 610
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,067,158	1,132 016	773 428	811 076
Southern Bank	264 092	276,570	201 111	245 200
Union Bank	1,077,312	1 042 508	397,931	419,433
Merchants' Bank	572 965	492,131	328 297	301 581
Crescent City	972,196	1,001,630	502,056	372,093
Bank of America	1,005 802	1,038,928	198 253	436,900
Total	17,382 214	17,524,817	13 597,094	14,150 941
	Decrease ..$262,623		Decrease ..$553,007	

Banks.	Circulation. June 25.	Circulation. June 18.	Deposits. June 25.	Deposits. June 18.
Citizens' Bank	4,004,405	4,112,730	3,988,803	4,234,119
Canal Bank	1,191,725	1,194,017	1 146,617	993,207
Louisiana	883 144	976,099	3,913,883	4,141,194
Louisiana State	2,647,490	2,709,664	1,539,164	5,063,145
Mech. & Traders'	366,660	390,605	839 992	831,216
Bk. of N. Orleans	645 070	814 605	860,809	1,030 494
Southern Bank	201 030	208 165	269 764	260,010
Union Bank	879,010	879,205	937,345	887 280
Merchants' Bank	390,505	384,650	592 703	627,518
Crescent City	222,475	220,970	447 452	486,749
Bank of America	228 975	223,710	931,676	950,815
Total	11 501,879	11,708,131	18 911,618	19,673,064
	Decrease ..$206,452		Decrease ..$761,783	

Banks.	Exchange. June 25.	Exchange. June 18.	Due Dist. Banks. June 25.	Due Dist. Banks. June 18.
Citizens' Bank	1,485 887	1,531,028	979,472	238 340
Canal Bank	837,314	630 218	183,863	130 857
Louisiana	917 637	894 931	501,436	516 823
Louisiana State	776,098	910,384	460 871	457,104
Mech. and Trad	220,696	203,029	24,100	30 429
Bk of N. Orleans	391 605	432,042	86,161	84,311
Southern Bank	867,973	961,695		
Union Bank	279,452	234,624	157,773	166,131
Merchants' Bank	156,692	209,747	24 318	21 575
Crescent City	38 378	10,196	29 073	27,805
Bank of America	6 491	6,455	5 305	1,263
Total	5,883,973	6,076 239	1,774 067	1,759 410
	Decrease ..$192,316		Decrease ..$154,251	

Coal Trade—Week and Season.

	1858. Week.	1858. Total.	1859. Week.	1859. Total.
Schuylkill Railroad	36,010	737,799	36 923	819,638
Schuylkill Canal	44,740	356,187	49,766	502,815
Lehigh Valley Railroad	9 247	214,451	9,334	226,227
Lehigh Valley Canal	28 210	261 000	31,183	315 961
Scranton South	13,960	223 124	14,746	237,920
Scranton North	4,672	85 128	8 025	70,553
Penn. Coal Co	20,213	152,822	29,171	222,349
Delaware and Hud. Co.	8,521	94,760	21,456	154,049
Wyoming Canal, south			11,366	134,815
Wyoming Canal, North				5 460
Shamokin Region	3,856	32,073	4,067	63,675
Total Anthracite	169,108	2,140 970	202,326	2,799,640
Lykens Valley Coal Co.	1,294	25,732	1,019	45 567
Short Mountain Co	1,453	13 616	17	21 854
Treverton Coal			3 340	57,483
Broad Top	3,531	41 718	1,721	49,899
Cumberland Coal	11,662	219,291	14 056	211,377
Semi-Anth. and Bit	16 920	300,468	16 [illegible]	340 145
Add Anthracite	169,108	2,140,970	202,326	2,799 640
Total	183,028	2,441,442	219,137	3,039,786

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ HARTFORD PAPER WANTED.—PARTIES having business paper, made in Hartford or vicinity, which they wish to dispose of, will find it for their advantage to send the same to the undersigned, who are always ready to buy desirable paper at best rates.
GEO. I. BISSELL & CO.,
Bankers, Hartford, Conn.
Refer to CONTINENTAL BANK.

☞ UNITED STATES 5 PER CENT. COUPON Bonds of 1874; United States Treasury Notes 6 per cents; New-York State 6 per cent. registered stock of 1875, for sale in amounts to suit for investment or banking purposes by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

Real Estate.—SATURDAY, July 2.

There were no public sales to-day. Messrs. REYNOLDS & BLACKWELL have sold one lot, northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street and Fifth-avenue, 25 feet 11 inches fronting Fifth-avenue, and 100 feet on One Hundred and Twenty fourth-street, fronting Mount Morris Square, for $1,600.

Also, one lot on the east side of Fifth avenue, 50 feet 11 inches north of One Hundred and Tenth-street, nearly opposite Central Park, 25x100 feet, for $1,600.

We understand the same brokers have sold two lots on the north side of Eighty second-street, 101 feet west of Broadway, 25x100 feet 2 inches; also, two lots in the rear, on the south side of Eighty-third street, same size, at $900 ₱ lot.

Foreign Commercial Intelligence.

[PER VANDERBILT.]

The *Esser*, with 14,080 ounces of gold, worth about £56,000, and the *Monarch* with £171,000, have arrived from Australia. There is still upwards of £400,000 advised from Port Phillip, which is expected within a very short period. The large arrivals in specie at Paris from America, and elsewhere, have rendered money abundant there at only a little above 3 ₱ cent; some of the letters consequently express an expectation of a lowering of the rate of the Bank of France. The *Duncan Dunbar*, arrived from Sidney, also brings ore package of gold. Silver has been in increased demand for the continent. The subscriptions to the 3 ₱ cent. Prussian loan of £4,500,000 of £5 have exceeded the required total by only 2281,250. It appears that a forced paper currency to the amount of £5 000,000 is about to be issued by the Austrian authorities of Mantua. Of course this currency cannot circulate beyond its market value, which will depend upon the prospects of the Austrians maintaining their ground; but the governments are, doubtless, not insensible to the fact that they will enlist the interests of the population in their success just to the extent of which they may be able to put it forth.

The following is from the *Times* City Article, June 21: "The heaviness in the funds was attributed to a number of causes; the apprehension that Prussia is committed to some early and direct intervention, the peace inside by the Emperor NAPOLEON to the revolutionary classes throughout Europe, and the news of the prostration of the Cabinet at Constantinople to Russian influence all contributed to weaken the hopes of the localization of the war. The applications for discount at the Bank, slightly decreased. In the Foreign Stock market the principal feature has been a heavy decline in Turkish Six ₱ Cents., the old falling from 76@71⅝@72⅜, and the new from 62@58@59. Other descriptions have also shown weakness.

The following is from the London *Post* City Article, June 21: "The attitude of Prussia, although described as precautionary, and alleged to be accepted as such by the French Government, is still so important in its possible results that it has tended much to increase uneasiness in the public mind, notwithstanding that it is alleged that Prussia has made proposals for bringing about peace. It appears, however, to be quite clear that unless action on one side or the other were determined on by the Prussian Government that the landwehr would not have been called out. It is also feared that the protest which it is stated is about to be made by France against the passage of Austrian troops through Bavaria will precipitate the crisis by causing that State at once to side with Austria. These circumstances and considerations have caused a reduction of about ¾ ₱ cent, in the value of the funds to-day."

THE TEA TRADE.

MONDAY, June 20.

The deliveries in London, estimated for the week, are 855,648 lbs., which is an increase of 37,046 lbs. compared with the previous statement.

The English funds opened this morning (Tuesday) at the depressed quotations of yesterday, but there was subsequently an improvement. The first bargains in Consols were at 92⅛@92⅜, whence there was an advance to 92⅝. A partial reliance then occurred, but the final price was 92⅛@92¾. Accounts from Germany continue to show great excitement, but there was no fresh news of importance, and although another large battle is expected almost immediately, no adverse effect is produced, since many of the speculators are inclined to fancy it will prove decisive, and hasten the negotiations for peace. In foreign Stocks the principal feature has been a recovery in Turkish 6 per cents., the old improving to 72@73 and the new to 59@61. Other descriptions were rather dull. The final quotations on the Paris Bourse this evening (Tuesday,) was 02f 25c., showing another decline of one eighth. In the foreign exchanges there was no alteration of importance from the rates of last post. About £110,000 in gold had arrived from St. Petersburg. It is stated that the King of the Belgians will start on June 22 for London, from Ostend. Some persons are disposed to surmise that the visit may have reference to the proceedings said to be contemplated by Prussia, with the view of b

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2431. NEW-YORK. WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Independence Day in the City.

Grand Display of the Military.

THE REGATTA AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

Proceedings at the Institutions.

POW-WOW AT TAMMANY.

TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY.

Fireworks, Fires, Accidents, Incidents, Excursions, Explosions, &c.

Those of the inhabitants of Manhattan Island who could not get away from the City, after passing a sleepless night, listening to the first mutterings of Independence Day thunder, were awakened, if we may be permitted to make use of the Hiberniclsm, by the firing of cannon, the ringing of bells, the clangor of trumpets, the beating of drums and diverse noises whereof the character is altogether too well known to those who dwell hereabouts to require an elaborate description. More people, prooably arose early in this City on Monday than on any day of the preceding three hundred and sixty-four. Too patriotic at sunrise bade Morpheus depart from them and sallied forth to enjoy the celebration from the start; and those whose bosoms were not fired with thoughts of Revolutionary glory, deserted their couches at the peep of dawn, because they found it impossible to sleep after daybreak. Although to a stranger in the City, Pandemonium seemed outdone, yet it was generally remarked by Gothamites, that it was an uncommonly quiet celebration. In point of fact, we were not entitled to any Fourth of July this Summer, for we had half a-dozen of them rolled into one at the time of the Cable Celebration. One would have thought, when New-York went cable-mad that our supply of enthusiasm for the year was entirely exhausted on that occasion. The first great desideratum of all out door celebrations—a pleasant day—we had to the fullest extent yesterday. The weather could not have been finer. Perhaps those who took part in the Regatta would have rejoiced if it had been less windy, but for the landsmen, nothing could have been more propitious than the fine air that was stirring. The City seemed to be full of people, in spite of the large numbers who were out of town for the day. A great many from the country circumjacent flocked to the metropolis to see the sights; the morning trains and boats were filled with them. Flags were flying from the public buildings and shipping; omnibuses and City cars were gaily decorated with little banners, and the iron horse came puffing and blowing into the City at stated intervals with a mane of bunting and capparisoned in stars and stripes. The national standard was displayed from the Battery, and a national salute was fired there at sunrise and at noon.

The Military.

The military display was a fine one, but the ranks of the various regiments were not, of course, as full as we have seen them on other occasions. The First Division formed on Fourteenth-street, right on Broadway, punctually at 8 o'clock A. M., were reviewed by the Commander-in chief, and then took up their line of march around Union square, down Broadway, around the lower end of the Park and through the east gate. In front of the City Hall Mayor TIEMANN, Col. DARLING, of the Governor's Staff, Major General SANDFORD, in citizen's dress, and many of the Aldermen and Councilmen, were awaiting them. A large crowd filled the Park, but admirable order was preserved by Capt. LEONARD, with the Police of the Twenty-sixth Precinct and men detailed from other Precincts, a force of 100 men altogether. As soon as General HALL, who was in command of the Division, had informed the Mayor that the troops were ready to pass in review, the word was given, and they passed the City Hall in the following order:

Troop of the Eighth Regiment, (Washington Grays,) Capt. Varian.
Seventy-first Regiment, (American Guard,) Col Vosburgh.
Second Regiment, Col. Robinson.
First Regiment, (Hussars,) Col. Smith.
Third Regiment, (Hussars,) Col. Postley.
Fifth Regiment, Col. Schwartzwaelder.
Sixth Regiment, Col. Pinckney.
Fourth Regiment, (Artillery,) Col. McMahon.
Troop of the Fifty-fifth Regiment.
Troop of the Seventh Regiment.
Seventh Regiment, (National Guard,) Col. Duryea.
Eighth Regiment, (Washington Grays,) Lieut. Col. Waterbury.
Fifty-fifth Regiment, Col. Le Gal.
Lancers of the Eleventh Regiment, Capt. Vinton.
Eleventh Regiment, Col. Bostwick.
Tenth Regiment, Col. Halsey.
Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. Ryan.

Immediately after the review, which took place a little before 10½ o'clock—the appointed hour—the troops were dismissed. The crowd lingered in the Park, at the Battery, and in the public squares all day long. The venders of ginger-bread, oranges, peanuts and ice cream were ubiquitous, and made money "hand over fist."

The Continentals, the Veterans of '76 and 1812 and many other corps paraded separately, and the Veterans of 1812 fired a national salute at noon in the Park.

The Excursions.

Despite the cold Northwester that prevailed, the travel to Hoboken began about 9 o'clock, and continued without interruption during the day. The great excursion of the day, however, was that of the steamer *Connecticut* around Staten Island. By the time she had left her last stopping-place on the North River there was little room left upon her ample decks. She sailed at Peck-slip, however, but they were obliged to haul in the gang-plank and stop the people from going on board. It is said that several hundred persons were unable to get a passage. A band of music accompanied the boat, and she returned, passing the Battery, about half past 3 o'clock, in time to witness the most exciting portion of the regatta. The steamer *Ant Von Kull* also had a large number upon the same route. The ferry boats to Staten Island were crowded, the cheap fare and long sail making that a desirable trip, particularly to those who were unable to secure a place on board the other excursion boats. The *Massachusetts*, running to Coney Island, carried respectable crowds, though very few remained to take the usual sea bath on account of the cold weather.

Appearance of the Harbor.

It is often a cause of complaint that the shipping in our harbor do not display their flags upon public occasions. There is seldom cause of complaint, however, on this score, upon the Fourth of July, as no class of people engage more heartily in the celebration of our National Anniversary than shipmasters and seamen; and it is not uncommon for Jack to run up his signals even against the known wishes of the penurious ship-owner, who objects to see his bunting whipped out upon any occasion, however patriotic. On Monday the harbor of New-York presented a most beautiful and animated appearance. The shipping along the East River were everywhere dressed out in holiday attire, many of them flying a profusion of flags, and none (save a single line of Liverpool ships) were without some display of signals. The ship *Great Republic*, lying on the Brooklyn side, and an English bark, anchored in the stream opposite Burling-slip attracted particular attention in this respect. All the Ferry boats were handsomely ornamented, and the stiff northwest blow which prevailed straightened out the bunting to the very best advantage, every symbol and letter being distinctly visible. On the North River the vessels and steamers were equally well ornamented. The Cunard steamer *Persia*, lying at Jersey City, hung out her signals from the tip end of her jibboom, over her topgallant masthoads, to the taffrail. At noon she fired a salute. At Ellis' Island, a Government naval station, the flag-staff was strung with flags; the Hoboken Ferry boats were profusely decorated, and the yacht fleet lying at Hoboken also hung out their American code of signals. The steamships of the various lines, from the Battery to the northernmost shipping, including the Collins steamers, participated in this demonstration.

The Regatta.

The rowing regatta announced to come off at the Battery was a feature of unusual attraction, the fact that the Common Council had offered handsome prizes to the winning boats giving special interest to the proceedings. Long before the hour for the race to begin people began to gather upon the Battery, and there were many pressing applications for a seat or standing-room upon the outside galleries of Castle Garden, where a favorable view could be had of the race. A photographist was early upon the spot adjusting his camera to get an impression of the scene. The heavy northwest wind had obliged many vessels to anchor off the Battery, which afforded excellent stand points from which to witness the race, and the deck and rigging of every one was literally filled with spectators. The barge provided by the Club for the guests was towed to her anchorage at 1 o'clock, and Whitehall boats immediately found employment in boating people off at 25 and 50 cents a head. The little new yacht *Elm Tree*, belonging to Capt. McMAHON, which he has just had built out of the old elm tree which stood opposite the Washington Hotel, and which was cut down in widening Battery-street, was politely offered to the Judges for their special accommodation, and was anchored about 100 yards from the shore. By 12 o'clock some five thousand persons had gathered upon the Battery, which by 1 o'clock had increased to nearly or quite ten thousand. The adjoining piers and every standing place was occupied. Boats of all sizes and descriptions now began to hover about the place, and before the competitors made their appearance, it began to be seriously debated whether there would be any room left for a race. Shortly before the hour designated the boats were seen approaching, and by a great effort of the Judges, the outsiders were made to vacate the space specially allotted to the race-boats, to allow them to take their position. The rowers were all young men, lithe and sinewy, with merely a handkerchief tied around their heads, some having on a red, others a gray shirt, while several dispensed with all their garments excepting a pair of bathing-pants.

The Judges were J. SHERMAN BROWNELL, SIDNEY DORLAN and GEORGE WARNER.

The following boats were entered for the several races, with the time of starting and the order in which they arrived at the home stake-boat:

FIRST RACE, WITH FOUR OARS.

Name of Boat. and Colors.	Builder's Name and Length.	Name of Crew.
Jere. Donnelly, No. 3. Grey.	Jere. Donnelly's Length, 40 feet	{ Andrew Fay, Peter Fay, John Carroll, John McNeil.
Experiment, No. 5. Red.	James McCay. Length, 31½ ft.	{ Thos. Farrell, Michael Vallorey, John Geary, John Musgrove.
James Hughes, No. 4. White.	Length, 40 feet	{ Wm Bodd, Michael McGee, Thos Brengahan, John Walsh.
Whitehall, No. 2. Blue.	Wm. H Darling Length 35 feet	{ James Welsh, Hugh Riley, Wm Wensley, Jos. Burns

They started at 2:21 P. M. The *Greenport*, No. 1, not entering. They arrived in the following time:

No. 3.....11½ minutes of 3 o'clock.
No. 5..... 9 minutes of 3 o'clock.
No. 2..... 5 minutes of 3 o'clock.

The *James Hughes* broke an oar at the start, when the person pulling it sprang out of the boat and swam ashore. The accident prevented *No. 4* from puling in the race. The *Experiment*, after passing the first stake-boat, was swamped, when two of the oarsmen jumped overboard with their oars, leaving the other two to pull the remainder of the route. The two came in for the second prize, besides receiving the plaudits of the people.

The following two oared boats made up the

SECOND RACE.

Boats.	Builders.	Crew.
Geo. W. Winship, No. 5. Grey.	D. Blackburn.	{ H. Conklin, Patrick Neil.
Clines. Yellow.	Jas. Everson.	{ D. Probit. C. Heard.
Michael Quigley, No. 2. Red.	D. H Dunn.	{ Mich. Vallory. John Leary.
Elizabeth Smith, No. 6. Green.	Jas. Everson.	{ T. Douglass. Mich Neagle.
Fussy Cat, No. 4. White.	R. Romson.	{ John Davis. P Johnson.
Emily, No. 3.	D.B.Cockburn.	{ Thos. Maloney. J. Hennessey

This race was more exciting, and was contested with more spirit than the first; it was with considerable difficulty they could be got in position for the start, each evidently fearing that the other would obtain a few inches the advantage at the start. All being ready, the signal pistol-shot from the judge's boat was given, and they dashed off at 3½ P. M. They arrived in the following order:

No. 5, (Geo. W. Winship,) at 3:39; No. 2, (Michael Quigley,) at 3:40½; No. 3, (Emily,) T. Maloney and J. H. Hennessey, at 3:41; No. 6, (E. Smith,) T. Douglass and Michael Neagle, at 3:42.

The other two boats did not come in, and No. 5 won the first prize ($40), and No. 2, (M. Quigley,) the second prize ($20.)

The third and last race was pulled by a single pair of sculls, three boats only—the *Battery Pet*, *Unknown*, and *Eleanor* being engaged. The contestants were ANDREW FAY, TOM DAW and OSBORNE. The start was made in splendid style at 4 o'clock, amid cheers from the whole crowd upon the Battery, the discharge of fire arms, and other demonstrations. Before the first stake-boat was reached, FAY being a length ahead of DAW, the latter ran quartering upon FAY's boat, and for a moment both were at a dead lock. FAY complained of this intentional "fouling" of his boat, gave up the race, and returned. OSBORNE came in at 4 23½, and DAW at 4:25. Considerable feeling was here exhibited among the friends of the respective rowers, but Judge BROWNELL announced that all the evidence would be fairly heard and if there had been any intentional violation of the rules, the parties implicated should be ruled out. This gave satisfaction to all parties. The crowd sent up their last cheer, the final gun was fired, and the patient multitude began to disperse.

THE AWARD OF THE PRIZES.

The Judges now repaired to their room, No. 9 Bowling-green, followed by the successful rowers and their friends, where Justice BROWNELL and his associates—Mr. WARNER and Mr. DORLAN—decided as to the distribution of the prizes, as follows:

FIRST RACE—*Jeremiah Donnelly* (No. 3) first prize—$100.
Experiment, (No. 2) second prize—$20
SECOND RACE—*George W. Winship*, (No. 5,) first prize—$40
Michael Quigley, (No. 2,) second prize—$20.
THIRD RACE—*Unknown*, (No. 1,) first prize—$10.

Daw and *Fay* being ruled out on account of the collision between their two boats, *Daw* being decided as the party to blame.

Justice BROWNELL addressed each of the successful competitors, eulogizing their performances, and urging them to every honorable exertion to excel in these manly sports. Alderman PECK addressed Mr McCLAY, the President of the Club, on behalf of the Common Council, and handed him the awards. Mr. McCLAY responded, and delivered the envelopes properly indorsed to Justice BROWNELL, who gave them to the respective claimants. The whole affair passed off most pleasantly, and with credit to all parties concerned.

Refreshments were furnished by the Club, and the occasion was enlivened by the Blind Band, of sixteen pieces.

The Celebration in Tammany Hall.

"Old Tammany," as it is affectionately styled, indulged in its annual outburst of patriotism. The Tammany Society in particular, and the Democratic Party in general, showed off their eloquence and their appetite by celebrating the national anniversary after a fashion, which, with them, may be termed, by a pardonable rhetorical exaggeration, immemorial. The Hon. JOHN KELLY presided, and said: Gentlemen, I regret to inform you that the gentleman whom the Sachems selected to deliver the oration here today has been taken seriously ill. We have a letter from him which I will read, excusing his absence. Mr. KELLY then read the letter from Mr. COCHRANE and said: Not having received any information from Mr. COCHRANE until this morning, we were disappointed in procuring any gentleman to deliver this oration and therefore will do nothing here to-day but read the Declaration of Independence, which will be done by one of the brothers, the Hon. Mr. CHANDLER.

BRYAN MCCAHILL—I believe we have distinguished men enough here to deliver the oration, and I propose Mr. ANDREW H GREEN.

Mr. KELLY—There will be plenty of opportunities of addressing the gentlemen present when we retire to the collation room, after the Declaration has been read.

BRYAN subsided.

The Declaration having been read, the folding doors were thrown open, and the assemblage, marshalled by Mr. DOUGLAS TAYLOR, who had all the arrangements in charge and fulfilled his duties—(which were by no means of the easiest,)—in such a way as to acquire for him universal credit, entered the adjoining apartment, and, in a popular phraseology, "fell to." After an incalculable consumption of punch and sandwiches, Mr. KELLY, who still presided, proposed a series of toasts, of which the first was:

The Day we Celebrate: A new era in the progress of humanity. The people bless it, and none put tyrants fear its bright example.

Mr. JOHN T. HEFFMAN replied. In the course of his remarks he observed that on the plains of Italy, where armies were contending for what they called their rights and privileges, there might be those who were struggling for such a day as we celebrated; and wherever such an independence was achieved, it would yield neither to the frowns of tyrants nor to the plots of traitors. The second toast was:

Washington, the Statesman, Patriot and Soldier: His memory is still the guiding star by which the ship of Freedom is directed.

To this Mr HOSEA B. PERKINS responded. While we pointed with pride, he said, to FRANKLIN, the philosopher, to JEFFERSON, the statesman, and to JACKSON, the soldier—(applause)—our hearts, all unbidden, hung with our warmest love on the great father of our country, GEORGE WASHINGTON. (Cheers.) The eyes of the civilized world already looked to the gallantry and bravery of the French soldiers, but, he would ask, what was the fame of the Marshal of Magenta—(a voice: Three cheers for Gen. MCMAHON—loud cheering)—or of him of Montebello, when compared with the halo of glory that encircles the brow of WASHINGTON. (Cheers.) In his subsequent remarks, which, as a reporter would say, were fervently eulogistic, the speaker was repeatedly applauded.

Capt. RYDERS replied to the third toast:

The Constitution—An instrument matured by the world's best wisdom, and sealed in the world's best blood. Honestly interpreted by our judicial tribunals, it cannot fail to secure and perpetuate our prosperity.

The Captain was witty and cardial—as usual.

Mr. ELIJAH F. PURDY, known to not a few as the "Old War Horse," answered for the fourth toast, which was:

James Buchanan, the President of the United States—The integrity, honor and prosperity of the Union are safe in his hands, and his firm and enlightened patriotism will equally repress domestic rebellion or foreign aggression.

Mr. PURDY praised the President in a most elevated strain.

The fifth toast, viz.:

The American Press, was to have been responded to by Mr. HASWICK, but, to perpetrate a Hibernicism, he appeared to be absent.

The sixth, *The Army and Navy of the United States*, was replied to by Mr. DANIEL B. TAYLOR.

The State of New-York was the seventh, and was replied to by Mr. CHANDLER, who could see no prospect of success for the Democracy in this State unless they concentrated their scattered forces and presented a united front next Fall to their deadly foes, the Republicans.

Col. DOHENY was to have responded to the sentiment of *Civil and Religious Liberty*, but, having disappeared, Mr. PECKHAM solicited his place and got it. Being of a remarkably pious turn of mind, he failed to satisfy his audience, and, in compliance with repeated requests postponed his peroration.

The City of New York was replied to by the Hon. THOMAS GLOVER, and *Woman*, by the Hon. W. C. GOVER.

The Heroes of the Revolution was the toast assigned to Capt. JAMES M. TURNER, and the twelfth, viz:

A Vigorous Foreign Policy for our Country—Avoiding all entanglement in European intrigues, and insisting that European intrigues shall not be permitted a foothold on the American Continent.

Was responded to by the Hon. ARTHUR WOODS, who expressed his entire dissent from the doctrine laid down by Mr. CASS, in his late letters, as to the rights of naturalized American citizens when revisiting the countries of their birth. He argued that the act of naturalization obliterated all the previous political relations and duties of the foreign-born citizen, and was loudly cheered.

The last toast was:

The Tammany Society—Coeval with the Constitution—may we always revere the memories of its founders, observe their ordinances, maintain their principles, and, like them, keep the chain of Union strong and bright.

To this Ex-Recorder TILLOU replied.

The Chairman, A. W. KELLY, concluded the celebration with some appropriate remarks.

Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the New-York Typographical Society.

ADDRESS BY JOHN W. FRANCIS, M. D., L.L. D.

The New-York Typographical Society celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its organization yesterday in its rooms at No. 3 Chambers-street. Out-door attraction was so strong that the audience, owing to the various attractions of the day, was limited. Three members of the Society, at its organization in 1809, were present; Messrs. GEORGE MATHER, DAVID HUNTER, and DANIEL FANSHAW. The Hon. Judge MCALLISTER of California, was also among those in attendance.

Mr. T. T. SUTLIFF presided, and introduced Mr. SKIDMORE, who set forth briefly the objects for which the Society was instituted, to assist destitute members and to relieve their wants. He said that the Association was in positive want of funds to accomplish the charitable ends at which it aimed, and then introduced Dr. J. W. FRANCIS, who spoke as follows:

Fellow Associates of the Typographical Society of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I am happy to be of your number on this memorable occasion, and cheerfully unite with you in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Society since your first organization. I am tolerably familiar with your early history, have enjoyed personal communion with many of your prominent members, have marked your progress, and now congratulate you, in all sincerity, on the strong hold you maintain among your fellow associations, and the commanding foundation on which you at present rest. Almost yearly from your humble commencement up to the present hour your march has been onward; you seem so to have conducted your transactions as to have proved successful operators in the great design of rendering your Fraternity worthy of the mighty name you bear. You have sustained an honest rivalry in the career of doing good. Like the illustrious FRANKLIN you have as a body practically enforced those principles of action which signalized the great philosopher in his individual life, and the most of industry, the axioms of moral obligation and the enlarged philanthrophy which characterized the Sage in all his doings, would, I apprehend, upon close inquiry, be found to be the very agents on which you have built up the Typographical Society of New-York. I can at least affirm that I know practically as a charitable institution you have not forgotten the afflicted poor and the disconsolate of your noble craft, and the generous bounty distributed by your hands has often alleviated the distresses of your unfortunate members. Your timely aid has repeatedly cheered the broken heart, restored lustre to the dim eye and given vigor to the feeble limb. In seasons of pestilence, when that direful scourge the yellow fever has invaded our people, your bounty has alleviated woe or mortality, and many of the appalling scenes originating from the Asiatic cholera have been removed by your charitable intervention. Let me ask, then, what higher claim to recognition among the most worthy institutions of this great Metropolis can any possess? Since the pronis you can repeatedly give of disinterested benevolence which I have again and again heard me acquainted with as your medical counsellor, in momentous cases involving life and death. I tell you you stand well in relation to that vast subject, Charity. You cherish the old Knickerbocker tendencies. This is right; you are to harmony with the place of your residence, and you cannot change your locality. But I see other demonstrations of your wisdom and of your benevolent nature. You have very properly concluded that the physical condition of man is not to rest satisfied with the mere preservation of its ordinary functions; to this organic life is superadded a divine essence; that you have thought worthy of culture. Man could not live by bread alone and hence to ennoble our species and coerish his higher attributes you have, by a wise forethought and an iron effort, secured, for the benefit of your associates, a library, now of commanding consideration, both from the character of its books, and the numbers which fill your shelves. This supplementary work is demonstrative of the excellence of your early plans of beneficence to others, and herein you have imitated the doings of your illustrious FRANKLIN. He founded the first library in the colonies, but he forgot not the organization of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Summoned within a very few brief hours to meet you on this great National Anniversary, I frankly tell you I am somewhat perplexed what to do. For Day of Independence is blended with the history of the world's progress. It is the second redemption of the enthralled man. It is associated with the first prominent achievements of FRANKLIN, and millions of tongues at this very hour will connect his acts with those of the Father of his country and echo his name throughout the Republic. There is loosed no orator in the land, whatever be his ingenuity, who can forbear to cite FRANKLIN if he recounts fairly what properly belongs to the occurrences of this epoch in our nation's story. This seems to me to be an argument of sufficient force to let the patriot and the great statesman be committed to the politicians and the public men of the day. They will not omit to entwine the wreath of glory on the proper brow, while we, keenly sensible of the worth of our liberties, of the price at which they were purchased, and of the noble army of martyrs sacrificed to rescue us from degradation and servitude give, as is our province, to the Solon of our nation the eulogistic strains which awaken the divinest emotions of liberated and triumphant America. Let the fathers of our Holy Religion and the promulgators of the Gospel of glad tidings, from the sacred desk, with all the weight of official authority, announce for the benefit of the rising youth of the country the immaculate integrity of the great American patriot, and tell the people that the maxims of FRANKLIN are to be heeded as the wisdom of a second Solomon; let the statesman proclaim the magnificent ideas that flow entered the breast of our illustrious sage, the Union of the Confederacy and its mighty issues. Let the political economist satisfy himself as to whatever may be his views of the wealth of nations and the means by which it is to be secured, that Poor Richard is an indispensable study to secure the blessings cherished in imagination in his most favored doctrines. The mines of a nation, says the glorious sage, are but a shrewd deep. Let the philanthropist who labors like another Howard with the sacred obligations imposed on him by Heaven, in his sequestered and unnoticed paths of service, never forget, while he alleviates sorrow, that the example of FRANKLIN, in his industry and in his frugality, furnishes provision against defect and want, and thus enriches humanity with the spirit and the power of independence. Let FRANKLIN be united with LOCKE when the humanist descants on that vast behest—religious toleration. Let the man of every profession, scholars and artists of every grade toil, in unrestrained accents when to the height of their laudatory expedition of the dignity of human nature, that we intwine our FRANKLIN as the highest and the most effective example of what men can achieve by the faculties which God has vouchsafed to him, and that the humble printer's boy has secured, by actual service, the undying plaudits of a people who, by peril and by energy, have secured an immortality among the nations of the earth, that his sagacity has reared up her moral structure, his counsels consolidated her Union, and that his wise forethought and unerring judgment have led to triumphs unparalleled in the records of all former time. You will perceive, fellow members, from the little that I have already uttered, how vast is our theme when speaking of your Association and of that name with which it is indissolubly blended; and you may further learn, as I pass over this briefly so many important topics, that I am compelled to be sententious even with the few circumstances that press upon our notice as applicable to the occasion which has brought us hither. I have on more than one occasion considered FRANKLIN in a philosophic disposition of affairs. The opportunity now at command does not allow of any special enlargement of the subject in this hour of hurried business. But when I echo the sentiment of a thousand minds, that the American sage stands without a parallel in the annals of typography and of philosophy in the broadest acceptation of the term, you will be inclined to think I entertain very far from a limited opinion of the value of our Association, and of the banner under which you assemble. If I mistake not, yours is the first organization in this country chronologically speaking, of a Society whose avowed objects are such as your charter set forth. I am, therefore, necessarily induced to restrict myself to that portion of FRANKLIN's life which is more intimately associated with the typographic art. This, it seems to me, to be our duty of to-day. Let the great anniversary, the Fourth of July, be committed to our national orators. Let more than 20,000,000 souls from the Atlantic to the Pacific borders, announce in stentorian accents Independence; a vast privilege, indeed, but thanks to the Almighty a still more wondrous spectacle enlists our admiration. They can read the Declaration of the mighty fact. Will you, with this truth before you, hesitate to call your art divine. Let the Fourth, I repeat, be celebrated with countless demonstrations. We will be content to say a few things touching our beloved FRANKLIN.

Parental instruction first led me to a knowledge of FRANKLIN. My Philadelphia mother lived hard by the residence of the great philosopher, and popular report awakened her attention to the characters of three remarkable men of that renowned city, FRANKLIN, PAINE and RUSH. They were often seen together in their walks through A ch street, and hailed by the juveniles in a sort of triple alliance: there goes poor Richard, Common sense and the Doctor. And here I may observe, by way of parenthesis, that had common sense heeded the wise counsels of Poor Richard, and withheld from vulgar annoyance his ill-starred work, the *Age of Reason*, he might now have been enrolled on that immortal list of names with our WASHINGTON, our ADAMS, our JEFFERSON, our HENRY and our HANCOCK, for the patriotism he manifested in the times that tried men's souls. The reading, not to say the study of FRANKLIN's Autobiography led me to join the typographical profession, and securing a pretty free range of reading by the opportunities now afforded, I had no sooner obtained a fair practical knowledge of the art than I aimed at a collegiate course of instruction, which I accomplished in due time, and with my fiscal resources thus derived from my own earnings, I finally became a graduate in doctor in Medicine. There are those who may think the time thus appropriated a loss in the business of life; but I have no reason to repent this temporary obstruction in the accomplishment of my ultimate design. I learned the value of time in early life; if I possess industrious habits, I owe them to my juvenile devotion to business, and, moreover, having resolved in my twelfth year to depend wholly upon myself for the indulgence of all my wants I may say that my career thus far has been greatly much of my own choice—asking few favors, and sustaining a relationship with others, in a pecuniary sense, in no wise burthensome. My medical pursuits often brought FRANKLIN before me; he is so often identified in the transactions of the physical sciences. In 1810 now just at the edge of fifty years, I enjoyed the rare chance of an examination of the voluminous papers of old Lieut. Gov. COLDEN. In which I found a large mass of the correspondence of Dr. FRANKLIN—a considerable portion of which the able and honest JARED SPARKS has embodied in his simple biography and writings of the illustrious man; and from Benjamin BANCROFT, from the same source, has emitted his volumes. In one of my former addresses to you, I communicated the leading facts associated with FRANKLIN in New-York. I derived most of what I then said from the Colden papers. Here in this City, stimulized by so many bold achievements, lived FRANKLIN for a while, in a residence near Stone-street, when our population was about fourteen or fifteen thousand. Here in this Metropolis, where successful navigation by steam was effected by FULTON; here where the great project of the Erie Canal was projected by CLINTON; here where the Croton Aqueduct was systematized by DOUGLASS; here where the magnetic telegraph was brought to a practical result by MORSE; here where the Astor Library, under the supervision of Dr. COGSWELL, is instituted; and here, as it to crown all, where Hoe brought to perfection his lightning press; here FRANKLIN superadded his mechanical skill in constructing, if I am not greatly err, the first electrical machine ever made in this country; here he used the belfry of the North Dutch Church (now your Post-office) in further illustration of his theory of the identity of lightning and electricity: here with COLDEN he had an agency in the discovery of the process of stereotyping, a device communicated by him to Paris, and adopted by DIDOT. Who among you can now tell the extent of operations in the great conservative art by that process in this City since Mr. BALES first published the stereotyped catechism in 1811. Finally here in this City, in 1788-9, was seen at the head of Wall-street, in Broadway, immediately in his pedestrian movements by admiring multitudes at different stations, who saluted him with that respect and reverence so justly due him, FRANKLIN, with his ample coat and his three-cornered hat, but a very little while before he betook himself to that chamber which he never left. You thus see, gentlemen, the relationship your Society holds in this City with FRANKLIN. You not merely bear his name, but you are operators in that very metropolis which more than a century ago he magnified by his labors and science, and subsequently consecrated by his presence. I am so fortunate as to be the owner of some few memorials once in Dr. FRANKLIN's possession. Every one of you is familiar with the embarrassment he suffered on a particular occasion while working at case, and wishing to complete his four folio pages of Sewell's History of the Quakers and that when just at the completion of his task certain of his pages were bitterly lost; his oppressive labor had to be renewed, and he completed his daily work. You remember that while musing at that book an accident destroyed several ornamental letters, when his ingenuity was awakened, and having seen types cast in London, he now cut new letters successfully for this purpose. As all our types at that early period were procured from abroad he is probably to be considered the first type-cutter and mould maker in the American Colonies. The work he did in Philadelphia, was a copy of that edition the third, I think of Sewell's history, I placed years ago in the New-York Historical Society. Several works, the issues of his press, may also be seen in that great depository.

FRANKLIN's death occurred in his eighty-fifth year, at his residence in Franklin Court, between Third and Fourth streets on the south side of Market street, in 1790. The rage of inventions has anointed all tastes of the age. His death excited the sympathies and regrets of both hemispheres. His loss was mourned both in Europe and America. I have at different times sought from his few surviving contemporaries for additional particulars concerning his last illness and of his sufferings in suffering from personal disorders. John JONES, his surgical friend, once a Professor in King's College, (now Columbia, to this City,) was a constant and devoted attendant on him. FRANKLIN, until a late stage in his illness, received the visits of his friends with the sweetest composure and resignation to his fate. One of his intimate associates told me the decline old man was willing, would at this natural feeling, to tarry still longer in this earthly tabernacle, God willing, though prepared for his departure. This lingering to launch away has from a clinical experience of fifty years in the last illness of old age often presented itself to my contemplation, while youth and beauty with fairest prospects of temporal happiness for years, have seemed to be less reluctant for a final departure and much more ready to submit to the irrevocable mandate. The problem is difficult of solution. I must leave the miracle to heaven. The Apostolic Bishop WHITE, the celebrated Judge PETERS and Wm. BINGHAM were among the last who witnessed the philosopher towards the close of his illness. The last named gentleman, Wm. BINGHAM, was he who imported from abroad the statue of FRANKLIN which graces the area in front of the Pennsylvania Hospital. Some short while before FRANKLIN's death, a young man of the neighborhood, about that period or soon after a clerk in the United States Loan Office, was often countenanced by FRANKLIN in friendly salutation. He was also on agreeable terms with BACHE, a grandson of the doctor, and editor of the *Aurora*. BENJ. FRANKLIN BACHE presented the youth with a walking-cane of the old philosopher, and that cane, after being preserved by Mr. PHILLIPS, now among us in his 86th year, as a precious relic, sixty years and upwards, by courtesy, has become my property for a few years past. I think I am at times invigorated with new zeal when I take a glance at it, and I trust you will pardon me if I present it for your inspection on this memorable fiftieth anniversary.

So many pens have been employed in writing on the character of Dr. FRANKLIN, and the intellectual resources of the strongest minds summoned to portray every phase of his checkered and remarkable life, that, after the lapse of so many years little can be added possessing novelty. Sir JOSEPH BANKS and Sir CHAS. BLAGDEN told me he surpassed all others in the courtesies of conversation, in richness of anecdote and amplitude of resources. BANKS said that the meetings at Sir JOHN PRINGLE's, when enlivened by FRANKLIN's presence, were the highest intellectual enjoyment London afforded. Col. JONATHAN WILLIAMS, the efficient founder of the United States Military Academy at West Point, and in whose veins flowed FRANKLIN's blood, assured me that FRANKLIN derived more enjoyment from his private printing office at Passy than he obtained from his intercourse with the gaities and splendor of the French Court.

Gentlemen, I shall trespass on your kindness but a moment longer. I have viewed Dr. FRANKLIN more immediately in the light of a member of the Typographical fraternity, because I thought his relationship to us would in that respect be the most appropriate subject at this time. His entire character, in its several bearings, is so marvelously diversified, and yet so ample for illustration, that difficulties encompass us on every side when we undertake to analyze his life and labors. No man ever left this world with a wider and more popular renown, and upon none other have posthumous honors and considerations more increased. He seems to be better understood and more fully comprehended by foreign nations than any other American. You are all familiar with the eulogiums of MIRABEAU, of TURGOT, of BIOT. There seems to have been nothing hyperbolical in the encomiums of these great men; and the ablest writers of our own time have reverberated like praises in his behalf. Your science, the offspring of his inductive powers, from the simplest experiment of the shaken thread and the iron key, has unfolded itself in its secret relations in our days to be the recognized agent of mightiest influence, of astonishing capabilities, and infinite application. "A singular felicity of inductions," says Sir HUMPHREY DAVY, "guided all his researches; and by very small means he established very grand truths." "The self-taught American," says Lord JEFFREY, "is the most rash but, perhaps, of all phi osophers. He never loses sight of common sense in any of his speculations." "FRANKLIN," says Lord BROUGHAM, "is one of the most remarkable men of our times as a politician, or of any age as a philosopher. He stands alone in combining together those two characters, the greatest that man can sustain, and in this, that having borne the first part in enlarging science by one of the greatest discoveries ever made, he bore the second part in founding one of the greatest empires in the world." It were easy to multiply these testimonials of the worth of our FRANKLIN, and to add the grateful sketches of his excellence penned by a long list of his native countrymen, as BANCROFT, SPARKS, WINTHROP HILDRETH, EVERETT, IRVING, any many more equally competent to do justice with discriminating power. But I shall close this portion of this hurried address by introducing the letter which WASHINGTON wrote FRANKLIN in recognition of his patriotic services. The original is in the valuable collection of autographs possessed by Mr. PUTNAM the famous Bibliopole of this City. The letter, as copied, may be seen in that great repository of literature and authors—*Allibone's Dictionary*—a work philosophers may consult with profitable recreation, scholars study for improvement, and literary men use for daily aid. The letter of WASHINGTON was addressed to FRANKLIN shortly after his return from his official duties abroad:

"MOUNT VERNON, 8th pt. 25, 1785.

DEAR SIR: Amid the public gratulation on your late return to America, after a long absence and the many eminent services you had rendered it, for which as a beneficed person I feel the obligation permit an individual to join the public voice in expressing his sense of them, and to assure you that, as no one can estimate more respect for your character, so no one can salute you with more sincerity or with greater pleasure than I do on the occasion. I am, dear sir, your most obedient and most humble servant.

G. WASHINGTON."

The Hon. Doctor FRANKLIN.

A singular and remarkable distinction has waited upon the name of FRANKLIN. Our country is often abroad called the country of FRANKLIN; his life and actions are so closely identified with her literature, her science, and the establishment of her representative government. It must be admitted that his example was a fit pattern for a nation's adoption. His labors have assuredly proved an incentive to the most earnest appliances of the most vigorous intellects. Without scholarship, he is a writer whose style of composition for purity, dignity and clearness a thousand universities could not improve. His counsels in the gravest deliberations of the nation had an influence unsurpassed by the Nestors of eloquence and the wisest tacticians. Our historical annals tell us of his acuteness of character, and of his noble bearing in the darkest hours, amid the greatest perplexities. His Socratic wisdom dethroned the sophistic rules of the most astute logicians. The science of the wealth of nations he reduced to a few simple axioms. His examination before the House of Commons, in which he so successfully encountered that perjured minion of power, WEDDERBURN, afterwards Lord ROSLYN, deserves to be used as a catechism for youth in our schools and colleges, the better to promote a knowledge of the science of Government in our Republic. We must be gratified to know that that tyrant of power received in one hour the rewards of his insolence towards FRANKLIN as his patron the KING most summarily pronounced his epitaph. Intelligence had been brought to GEORGE III. of the death of his late servant and of the "assiduous courtier." "Then," exclaimed the King, "he has not left a worse man behind him." In philosophy where shall we look for a parallel to FRANKLIN? He must ever rank with NEWTON, and GALILEO, and KEPLER, with the advantage of superadding to his claims in science the gifts of the statesman and the still rarer talents of the wise negotiator. He seems to have blended in profitable harmony the most dissimilar qualities of intellectual power. He gave directions for the best management of the most ordinary things, and was the undisputed discoverer of a new and important science, and the promulgator of its laws. To crown all his integrity and firmness were never in doubt, and his benevolence to the needy and the afflicted, even in his highest station, were almost proverbial. You see, then, how limited is our opportunity at this time to awaken your contemplation to so rare and so exalted a gift of God's bounty to this nation. Let us leave him for the present in the majesty of his greatness. To due season our great orator EDWARD EVERETT, will eorlce our literature on FRANKLIN, the once poor printer boy, with the fruits of his ornate culture and his rich and classical intellect. I thank you for the courtesy you have extended to me.

Dr. FRANCIS was frequently interrupted by applause.

After he had resumed his seat letters were read from PETER COOPER, W. H. FAY, Esq., Gen. WARD and GEO. P. PUTNAM, Esq., expressing their regret at their inability to be present. On motion of Mr. MCDEVITT thanks were returned Dr. FRANCIS for his address.

Mr. GEORGE MATHER, an old member of the Society, made a few remarks, and was followed by Mr. NARINE the Treasurer, who alluded to the fact that Mr. REINS,

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Internal Politics—Overtures of Miramon to the Liberals—Mr. M'Lane's Instructions—Removal of the Capital to San Luis Potosi—Mr. M'Lane's Communication to Secretary Bonilla—Mr. Otway's Reply to the British Protest—Historical Notes of Vera Cruz—Our Steam Navy.

The arrival of the steamship *Tennessee*, at New-Orleans, furnishes us with details of Mexican news, with the careful and entirely reliable letters of our correspondent at Vera Cruz. Among the intelligence will be found indications of the progress of our negotiations with the Liberal Executive, the Communication of Mr. M'Lane addressed to the Cabinet of Miramon, and other matters of unusual interest.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vera Cruz, Wednesday, June 15, 1859.

Early on the morning of the 5th instant we were most agreeably surprised by the arrival of the *Tennessee* with dates from New-York up to the 24th ult. and New-Orleans to 1st inst. The *Brooklyn* immediately proceeded to the coast below with dispatches for Mr. M'Lane, and the Legation returned in this ship, arriving in port early on the morning of the 7th, all well. The U. S. sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, from Tampico, also arrived on the 5th, reporting quiet and order at that point, Gen. Woll and his forces having been obliged to abandon the idea of entering Tamaulipas, and unite with other of the Monarchist forces in the interior.

The Santa Anna movement has had the effect to give the Monarchist party a back-set in further promoting the process of demoralization of the party in the City of Mexico, and exposing their recklessness, stupidity and weakness. The idea of Santa Anna's return is now entertained by no one.

From all accounts, it appears that peace and quiet reign in the Capital, as some of the factious leaders are absent, and those who remain are at their wit's ends. Zelonga, who came to an open rupture with Miramon, finally sought refuge in the house of the English Minister, and is now a resident in that domicil. Miramon has actually made the Constitutional Government a proposition to coalesce with them, provided he should be allowed to retain the Presidency, and Juarez to act as Chief Minister until an election of the people could be held, etc. The Agent of Miramon bearing this proposition, made his appearance here a few days since. So far as anything is known, the proposition was treated with the contempt it deserved.

Gen. Woll with Mejia and Velez and 3,500 of the Monarchist forces, are in Queretaro. Marquez is as Guadalajara with 2,800 men. Cobos, with 1,500 men, is supposed to be south of Puebla, en route for Oajaca and Tehuantepec,—doubtful whether he gets far into the State of Oajaca. Robles is still at Jalapa with 1,200 men, keeping a good look out for diligences and mail bags. Negrete holds Orizaba and Cordova with about 1,000 men. Miramon remains in the City of Mexico, and appears to have as much as he can attend to in the financial department, which is said to be in a thoroughly collapsed condition; also in preparing the City and its environs for another defiance against the Liberals. This is the position of the various Monarchist chiefs and their forces.

On the other hand, for reasons that appear good and sufficient, Liberal stock has taken quite a rise and still has an upward tendency. In the first place, the Santa Anna *extravaganza* roused some of the hitherto dormant energy of the party. The demoralizing process going on in the enemy's camp at the Capital, encourages them to remain united in their efforts to overcome that last stronghold of the bigots an assassins. Business has recently revived in Vera Cruz. Considerable merchandise has arrived, and the Government is in the receipt of some funds.

Important movements are now going on in the northern frontier States. The five States of Zacatecas, San Luis Potosi, Aguas Callentes, Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon, have, through their several Governors, signified to the Constitutional Government that while they recognize Santos Degollado a worthy, liberal chief, they will not allow their troops to serve under him as Military General-in Chief, and demand for this position Zuazua, with Zaragoza as second in command. The Constitutional Government has complied with this demand. Zuazua has been named General-in-Chief by the above-named forces. Canonado and Pesqueira, chiefs of the Sonora and Sinaloa forces, have acknowledged Zuazua General-in Chief of the Federal army. Degollado submits to this arrangement, and retains command of his army of 3 000 men as an independent force to act upon Guadalajara. A good understanding between all these parties appears now to be fully established. Zuazua, with Zaragoza, are organizing an army of about 6,000 men between Guanajuato and Queretaro to attack Woll and march upon the City of Mexico, in anticipation of which Miramon is fortifying Chapultepec and other points anew. It is the intention of the Constitutional Government to unite all their forces before the City of Mexico as soon as possible. Large expectations are based upon the military skill, energy and popularity of Zuazua. At this interesting point, matters now stand. Much enthusiasm prevails among the Liberals throughout the various States, and from the following list of States which may be considered firmly liberal and united in the cause, it would appear that victory must finally crown their efforts:

State of Vera Cruz, with the port of Vera Cruz, the towns of Jalapa, Orizaba and Cordova, held by the Monarchist forces, excepted.

State of Tobasco entire, with its port of San Juan Baptisto.

State of Chiapas entire, with its frontier Custom-houses.

State of Oajaca entire, with Tehuantepec and La Verroza.

State of Tamaulipas entire, with its ports of Tampico and Matamoras.

State of Nuevo Leon entire, with its frontier Custom houses.

State of Coahuila entire, with its frontier Custom-houses.

State of Chihuahua entire, with its frontier Custom-houses.

State of Durango entire, with its frontier Custom-houses.

State of Sonora entire, with its port of Guaymas.

State of Sinaloa entire, with its ports of Mazatlan and Altata.

Territory of Lower California entire, with its ports

State of Jalisco, with its port of San Blas, excepting the capital now held by Marquez at the head of 2 500 men.

State of Michoacan entire, with its port of Tejupa.

State of Guerrero entire, with its port of Acapulco.

State of Colima entire, with its port of Manzanilla.

State of Guanajuato; parties divided in the capital.

The Governor of the State is Liberal.

State of Zacatecas entire.

State of San Luis Potosi entire.

State of Aguas Calientes entire.

State of Tamaulipas entire.

The States which may be considered as appertaining to the Monarchists are as follows:

State of Queretaro entire.

State of Tezcuco, in which is situated the district and capital of Mexico.

State of Puebla entire.

This is a truthful exhibition of the political division of the Republic of Mexico. We find, out of twenty-Three States and one Territory, twenty States and the Territory are Liberal, the Governor of each holding his commission, or election as such, under the Constitution of 1857, and acknowledging the Constitutional Government of Juarez. *They hold every port in the Republic.* On the other hand, the Monarchists hold only the States of Queretaro, Tolnca and Puebla, and the several towns in which they have garrisons. With such tremendous odds in favor of the Liberals as this exhibit shows, the question natural arises, "Why don't they rise, march and conquer" Why don't they? sure enough. But there is some excuse for the Fabian policy pursued by their Executive. *The genie de raison*, composing the Liberals, are sparse and widely dispersed throughout the broad domain and undisciplined to war. They are greatly impoverished by years of civil war, and now, the receipts from the various Custom-houses are so small as to afford little or no augmentation of the sum total in the Federal Treasury. Their enemies, the Monarchists, occupy the capital and the populous district around it. Here is found the concentration of wealth aristocracy and talent which has held almost uninterrupted power, and plundered the country for three hundred and forty years. In union, wealth energy and power of accomplishment, they have always had the advantage of their opponents. But now their days are numbered.

But little has been heard, recently, respecting the action of the English and French Ministers in the City of Mexico. It is stated, on good authority, that Mons. Gabriac has received notice that he will be withdrawn. One thing is certain, he is selling his garments effects, and, to use a mercantile phrase, "curtailing his business," in which he has been doing considerable in the way of importing French goods for his harem of French milliners. Mr. Otway has issued an answer to the protests of the Englishmen. Herewith you have a copy of the same. It is a rare document. The most charitable light in which this official can be regarded is that he is demented.

It is well understood here that the *Tennessee* brought full instructions from the United States Government relative to several projects for a treaty between Mexico and the United States, forwarded from this place by special bearer of dispatches April 22. Negotiations are still actually pending here relative to these matters. These negotiations appertain to transits, right of way north and south, as well as general commercial relations, and to some extent, also *the question of boundary*. Without adverting to the speculations in which the Press and people of the United States indulge, it is only necessary to state in general terms that these are the questions which have been at issue here since the recognition of the Constitutional Government by Mr. McLane. The Government of the United States has also directed a remonstrance to be addressed to the Miramon Government, calling it to an account in the most direct and decided manner for the atrocities and indignities committed upon American citizens.

There is too much reason to believe that the negotiations with the Constitutional Government will be seriously impeded by the demand of our Administration for the ceding of Mexican territory, more or less. The statements and opinions of your correspondent on this head have been of a nature that admits of no misconstruction. Whether they may be considered worthy of attention is another question. Nevertheless your correspondent will not desist from reiterating everything heretofore expressed relative to this point, and add that if the Administration, being suddenly elated or dazzled with the popular turn this Mexican question appears likely to take, endeavors, for ulterior purposes, to make political capital out of the same, there is great danger that it will go as far ahead of propriety and duty as it has been in the rear. In short, upset the kettle of fish and throw the fat into the fire. This is a point that will bear the closest watching.

What we most desire is to see the Constitutional Party in full power, and peace established throughout the Republic. In all human probability, according to present appearances, this desirable consummation is likely to occur within a reasonable time. Then every thing we can reasonably expect will follow. But no party, if it gets into power, can maintain itself in peace *if one of its sources of elevation is the sale of territory*. This sale of territory forms the most fruitful source of *pronunciamientos* and revolutions in Mexico; and if we cannot have peace in Mexico the country and all we obtain from her are worse than useless to us.

The demand on the Miramon Government for satisfaction, &c., is viewed here in the most favorable light, and if it comes up to the mark, will, doubtless, be sustained by our country at large. This document is addressed to Bonilla, Miramon's Secretary of State, by Mr. McLane, and a copy has been furnished the Constitutional Government here, and it is understood that it will be published in the form of a circular. If possible, you shall have a copy by the *Tennessee*. It is said to be a strong and highly important paper.

A strong effort is being made in the region of San Luis Potosi to get the Constitutional Government removed to that place. Some half a dozen States have united in inviting the movement. Such a step would undoubtedly be highly advantageous to the country, and it might prove better that the permanent capital of the Republic should be in San Luis rather than the City of Mexico.

A few weeks since the Liberals seized $159,000 at the Mint of Guanajuato, belonging to Englishmen. Having no animals to pack the dollars, they were put into bags and divided among seventy-five men, with orders to meet and deposit on a distant hill. Every man proved faithful to his trust. Señor Guzman arrived here a few days since in order to arrange with the Constitutional Government to settle with the English. Juarez settled the matter satisfactorily.

The Constitutional Executive made a very respectable sale of Church property in this place a few days since, and it has concluded to proceed in selling under the Leido law. Since the recognition by the American Minister parties are willing to buy at fair rates.

MITLA.

From Another Correspondent.

Since "Mitla" wrote you General Degollado reached this place, some seven days ago, and inclosed you will find his circular on retiring from the active command of the army. He is an intelligent and able man and great hopes are entertained here that his opportune aid and counsel to the Juarez Cabinet will bring matters ere ahead, as between the United States and Mexico.

We have intelligence to day, June 18, that the *conducta* of four millions, which had left Jalapa after having been thoroughly searched by General Rosles, was again stopped at Cerro Gordo by some two hundred horsemen belonging to the Miramon party. Though the Constitutional forces were in sight, not a shot was fired- but such a step would give an excuse to Robles to seize the money in actual conflict. Great excitement prevails in Vera Cruz among all foreign merchants; various opinions are entertained as to the result of this seizure. Some say that it is a game played at the capital for the purpose of holding on to the money, as Miramon's decree guaranteed its safety to Jalapa, but not beyond that city. Others, that the Inlend to ship it near the Island of Sacrifices, and then cut off the customs from the Juarez Government. A general meeting of the merchants is being held, but as yet I have not heard of the result of the meeting.

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OUR LETTERS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Military News—Domestic Politics—Prayer of the British Residents—Response of Mr. Otway—Banishment of Englishmen—Press of Vera Cruz Gagged—Secret Agents of the Church Party in the United States—Spiritual Manifestations—The Latest Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mexico, Wednesday, June 1, 1859.

The thread of Mexican news is rarely varied—always "from bad to worse." The history of the last fortnight contains little else than new follies of foreign Ministers and new excesses of the military chieftains. Various battles are reported, but in such a nebulous manner that one cannot take the printed reports of the Clergy nor the verbal reports of the Constitutionalists. Up to the hour I write nothing positive has been decided in the interior of the country. One thing only is certain, and that is that the forces of the Clergy have been unable to cut their way through the Constitutionalists, who appear to be in formidable strength beyond Queretaro. The Clergy have now on that line Generals Marquez (*the butcher of Tacubaya,*) Woll, Mejia, Velaz and a host more of less consideration, with forces altogether amounting to about 7 000. On the Constitutionalist side are Generals Zaragoza, Zuazua, Arrangoiz, Garcia, Pueblita and a host more, with forces variously estimated from 5 000 to 15 000—I should say about 7,000. General Alvarez, who sold the Constitutionalist forces at Tacubaya, has not been heard of lately. It is to be hoped he has left the camp and taken to some other more suitable business.

Some fighting has taken place at Irapuato and Salamanca, but as yet we have no reliable details. The Clergy have claimed victories at both places, although after both battles they have fallen back, and now their line does not extend beyond Queretaro. The Constitutionalists have also claimed victories, so it is quite impossible to decide between them, further than the probability that the Clergy forces have been unsuccessful in their efforts to drive back the Constitutionalists. In one instance we know that the brother of Miramon, Don Joaquin, got a complete drubbing whilst he was going to the relief of General Woll at Irapuato. Master Joaquin's forces were completely dispersed, and he was received on his returning to Queretaro with cries of "Coward! coward!" which character, I believe, is not denied him in the Clergy army.

On the 28th a convoy of money left this city for Vera Cruz. It took from here about four millions of dollars, and is to take from Puebla about one million more. The greater part of this money is intended to partially satisfy the demands of European mercantile upon the internal commerce of Mexico. Upwards of one million will remain in Vera Cruz, to relieve the urgent wants of the commerce of that city, and the balance will go to the United States. As this is the first *conducta* which has left Mexico for a year and a half, a much larger sum should have been sent forward; but, on account of the uncommon risk of robbers in transportation, and the infamous exactions made by the authorities here, the sum is less than one-third of what it should have been. In the first place, the authorities here exacted eight per cent. for exportation and two per cent for transport to Jalapa—the limit of their jurisdiction. From Jalapa the *conducta* is to fall into the hands of the Constitutionalist forces. Supposing they act in the most honest and liberal manner, this *conducta* cannot reach Vera Cruz without having paid at least twelve per cent., and money for Europe or the United States will pay from seventeen to nineteen per cent before it can reach its destination. However, even this great loss would be submitted to by holders of money in the interior of Mexico if they could feel certain of its reaching the coast in safety, for the danger from robbers is more thought of than the exactions imposed by the Clergy party. Notwithstanding the exactions made by the Clergy are illegal, according to treaties and according to the tariff forced down the throats of the people of Vera Cruz by English and French cannon, the Ministers of England and France have not raised their voices against this barefaced robbery. And why should they? They are the partisans of the Clergy, and so long as our Government does not do something to force England and France to desist from their disreputable policy in Mexico, these Ministers are acting for themselves according to their own notions. It seems very hard to see the foreign commerce robbed in Mexico with the apparent approval of the Ministers of England and France, while the constitutional Government of Vera Cruz is persecuted for its efforts to adopt progressive measures. All this comes from the subtle policy of France in her endeavors to bring England into a collision with the United States, in order to withdraw her from European matters. The present British Minister in Mexico is a most lucky instrument for France. He has no sympathies with his own country or its institutions, and, as he openly says here, relies more on the influence of his wife at the French Court than his own claims upon his own Government and country. It is possible England may not get into trouble through the mismanagement of Mr. Otway during the administration of Mr. Buchanan, but sooner or later the acts of England in Mexico for the last eight months must be called into account.

The troops who left here with the convoy of money on the 28th—one thousand men—are to march for Oajaca under Gen. Cobos, so soon as they reach Jalapa. The object of the mission to Oajaca is to receive a large quantity of arms which have been landed on the Pacific shores of that State for the Clergy party. With these arms it is the intention of the Clergy to fit out an expedition against Tehuantepec, where they hope to revenge themselves upon the American Government by breaking up the Transit, or at least banishing from the Istmus all those Americans who have taken up permanent quarters there. Should matters come to this pass, what will our Government do? Should not something be done now to prevent the recovery of the arms in Oajaca, and to stop all chances of the Tehuantepec Transit being molested by the troops of the clergy?

Public feeling here, regarding the Tacubaya assassination, still remains inflamed. Every day or so the Liberals are putting out some clandestine sheets, giving further developments regarding those atrocities. The portrait of the young medical student, Covarrubias, has been printed, and for several days was to be seen in the windows of all the print shops. The first edition of this portrait, I am told, has been exhausted. The English residents of Mexico have made a representation to Mr. Otway, upon these occurrences, to which he has replied in a manner discreditable to a representative of Great Britain. I give you the representation and reply in continuation:

PRAYER OF BRITISH RESIDENTS FOR PROTECTION, ADDRESSED TO HER MAJESTY'S MINISTER, MR. OTWAY.

Mexico, April 26, 1859.

Sir: We, the undersigned, British residents of this city, are anxious to express to you the horror we have felt at the savage and inhuman proceedings which have characterized the victory obtained by the Government troops on the 11th inst, at Tacubaya, over the Constitutional party, who, for about three weeks, had been besieging this city, and which have been of such a nature as to prove to us that the life of no foreigner is safe in the midst of the civil convulsions which are destroying this country, unless measures are adopted to prevent the recurrence of such perils as we have seen our countrymen exposed to.

The execution, in cold blood, of a general and a number of officers who had been made prisoners after the conflict, as mentioned in a cursory way by Gen. Marquez in his official statement of his victory, and the universal slaughter of the wounded, whether on the field or in their beds, are events which, whatever may be our feelings on the subject, it perhaps would not be in place for us to comment upon. But where it is notorious that several surgeons were inhumanly butchered, and that one of these was an Englishman, a man of education and respectability, taken in the act of assisting the wounded, we conceive we have a right to raise our voices in the denunciation of an atrocity unheard of among civilized nations. But among the incidents which have more specially excited our sympathies, and which exhibit in a strong point of view the precarious position in which the life of a foreigner is placed in this country, is what occurred to George Selby, a decent and industrious English man, who, without having any connection with the besiegers—except that some of them occasionally frequented his shop in Tacubaya—was placed in most imminent peril, and notwithstanding your exertions in his behalf would have been shot but for the intervention of several circumstances of the merest casualty. It appears he was marched into this city as a prisoner, with a number of others, on the afternoon of the 12th, and was accidentally met by Her Majesty's Consul, Mr. Glennie, who, after hearing his appeal for protection from death, immediately returned to Mexico, and made the circumstance known to you, whereupon you instantly addressed a note to the Government, and received a promise that the man's life was safe, provided he were found innocent. Notwithstanding this assurance, he was sent out the following morning to the direction of Tacubaya for execution, and was accidentally met on the road by an American workman who knew him, and who came in haste to inform you of the fact. Without the loss of a moment, you proceeded to the palace, and insisted on seeing the President, Gen. Miramon, notwithstanding the difficulty made on the score of important occupation, and obtained from him a written order to stay the execution, not as we understand, without considerable demur and unwillingness on his part, and the necessity of very plain and peremptory language on your own. This order was instantly conveyed by two gentlemen of the Legation, who galloped out in the direction where it was supposed the execution would take place, but they would have arrived too late had it not been for a fortunate delay which occurred, owing to the accidental circumstance of two Mexican officers of rank having met the party who knew Selby, and one of his companions in misfortune, and who took upon themselves to order a suspension until they could hasten to see the President, and endeavor to procure a release.

On how many remarkable casualties and improbable coincidences did it not depend that the life of this man should have been preserved? But in what words shall we characterize the conduct of the Government—first, in ordering the summary execution of an innocent man, without a hearing—without, indeed, assigning even a charge against him, except the trivial one we have alluded to, and then after assuring you, to answer to your first application, that his life was safe until found guilty, to send him out to be shot—In what words, we say, shall we characterize this atrocious combination of cruelty and falsehood? In what would Her Britannic Majesty's Government—in what way would the people of England have looked upon it, had their wile intent been carried into effect? The perpetrators of this double crime can have little idea of the fearful retribution which would have been exacted from them. But even now we trust an atonement will be required. It cannot be tolerated that an innocent man, the father of a family, should be led out to be shot, and that his being set at liberty as a matter of favor and from consideration to yourself, should be received as a compensation for what he has suffered, and as a sufficient reparation for the violence offered to him; otherwise what security have we that similar acts will not be repeated, and how many lives of Englishmen may be sacrificed without the recurrence of the opportune protection and favorable coincidences to which George Selby owes his existence! If in the recent instance which occurred to one of the most respectable British residents in the interior—who, without any crime, was ordered to be shot by this Gen. Marquez who commanded the Government troops the other day—proper retribution had been exacted by our Government, there is not an Englishman throughout the country who would not have looked upon it as a guarantee for his individual safety.

It is with nations as with individuals, who, when the moral principle is wanting, can only be restrained from the perpetration of violence and injustice by being made to feel the consequences of their acts, and it would be well if those consequences would be made to fall on those by whom these acts are committed. But there is a general impression among Her Majesty's subjects that a legal punishment should be laid in the way of following extreme personal punishments on Englishmen in future, by its being required in the part of our Government that these can only be imposed by a competent tribunal, subject to the revision of Her Majesty's Legation. We are not blind to the magnitude of such an exaction, nor to the serious objections with which Mexico would regard it; but we think it one which the scenes we have lately witnessed and the acts of violence which have been committed during the past year, on the persons of our countrymen would fully justify, and which would be most properly insisted upon in consequence of these acts, and as a special intimation on the part of Her Majesty's Government of the light in which they have received them.

We have the honor to be, sir, &c. &c., &c.

(Signed,) GRAHAM GEAVES & CO.,
E. WHITEHEAD,
JAMES BARTON.
C. G. KAUFFMANN,
H. T. GIBBON
THOMAS PHILLIPS,
JOHN O'SULLIVAN,
ALEX. F. LOW,
J. CROSS BUCHANAN,
JOHN M. BENFIELD, and
many others.

To H. E., L. C. Otway, H. B. M's Minister, Mexico.

MR. OTWAY'S REPLY.

Mexico, Thursday, May 19, 1859.

Gentlemen: I have to acknowledge the receipt of a communication which you have done me the honor to address me relative to the military executions which followed the last victory at Tacubaya.

A pressure of occupations has, since the receipt of said communication, dated fifteen days ago, prevented me from making a reply. To day I proceed to answer the same as briefly as possible.

In effect, I abstain from examining seriously the narration which you make, as I have strong motives to believe that many of the circumstances are exaggerations, by reason of ignorance of the facts in the case to which you refer. I allude to all those details which you give of the sentence of salvation of Geo. Selby, and the assertion, as general as it is untrue, that Mr. Duval, the surgeon assassinated, since his execution was undoubtedly nothing less than an assassination, was an Englishman and a British subject. I can and that the late Consul of the United States entertained a distinct opinion of his nationality, and by reason of this, I know officially that he was an American citizen.

I deplore the excesses to which the victor gave loose on the 9th and 12th of the past month, but I do not believe that the means you suggest will, in reality, bring any positive guarantee against the repetition of such excesses, and no effectual security against those individual outrages upon the persons of English citizens. Aside from the fact that no government will submit to the humiliation of subjecting [illegible] under the knowledge of a requ[illegible] Government of Her Majesty, it does not a[illegible] than when we are in possession of such [illegible] victor, a pure legal impediment will be sufficient to [illegible] those innumerable Mexican chiefs who ha[illegible] formed a constant and nearly studied deprecation of [illegible] considerations of honor and justice by which other nations consider themselves bound.

I know you will say that if the Mexican Government enters into the agreement you desire, and inculpates herself by infringing the same, England will have the strongest ground to demand reparation. To this I will now reply that when the blood of an innocent Englishman cries to vengeance, the slightest stimulant of the violation of a compact is not necessary, for the Government of Her Majesty requires satisfaction even to the last extent of justice.

Having thus replied to the representation you have made, I regret, gentlemen, that it is my duty to recommend that you will remain tranquil, and from this time forward abstain from calling in question, as you have done, the conduct of Her Majesty's Government.

I have been thirty years in the diplomatic service of her Majesty, and trust that after a career of such length, I am not so far wanting in a knowledge of the duties I am called upon to perform, as to permit in communications directed to me censures upon the measures of the Government I have the honor to represent. This Government is the judge of my acts, and I should be wanting in the first duty of a diplomatic agent, should I permit any one to call in question the acts of that Government.

It is with regret that I find myself under the necessity of making to you this categorical manifestation, but in addressing me upon the actual political events, you have, in the manner of so doing, greatly augmented the irregularity, and I should not be justified in allowing all this to pass without severe comment.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

L. C. OTWAY.

Both of the foregoing papers have been clandestinely obtained and printed by the fomenters of Liberalism in Mexico. The clergy have become perfectly wild at this. The address made its appearance ten days ago, and has been the cause of several passports having been made out for Englishmen, two of which have been delivered and recalled again. It is believed that some four or five (including the agent of the Rothschilds and the agent of the Bondholders) will be sent off. In reply to the demands of Englishmen for protection from this new class of persecution, Mr. Otway has replied that he can do nothing for them, and that they have brought it on themselves. Yesterday Mr. Otway's reply was printed, and we are now awaiting its effect upon clerical nerves. As it is more insulting to the officers of the army than the representative of the British residents, it is quite possible Mr. Otway will suddenly find himself in uncomfortably hot water. Having acknowledged by writing the right of the clergy to persecute British residents, he cannot grumble if he finds himself submitted to the insults of his colleagues in crime in the palace. Mr. Otway's conduct in this case has been most infamous in thus admitting the right of the clergy or any local authority to meddle with a correspondence between him and the resident British subjects. That correspondence properly belongs to the archives of the Legation, and even supposing that it has been surreptitiously obtained by the Liberals, he should call for the punishment of those who have thus obtained it, and not for a moment tolerate any interference with the sovereign rights of British subjects—to make their grievances known even to the Queen herself. It is said that he gave a copy of the address of the British residents to the clergy, and that it was obtained from the palace by a person who holds a position with the clergy, while he is receiving large pay from the Liberals for information and official documents of value to them. The reply of Mr. Otway fully justifies this story.

I have often told you that the British Minister in Mexico was more of a Spaniard than an Englishman. All of his late acts prove this assertion. He has, however, given a crowning proof of this fact by ordering Capt. Alden to blow down Vera Cruz in case the Press of that city was not more respectful to him. In consequence of Mr Otway's orders, Capt. Alden had an interview with Gov. Zamora and demanded his interference with the Vera Cruz Press. Gov. Zamora very properly told the Captain that in Vera Cruz they enjoyed the blessings of Constitutional Government, and that the liberty of speaking and writing was the same as in England, and that their Courts alone could punish persons for libel, and that the civil authorities could not imprison, fine and hang editors like is done in this capital by the clergy faction. Capt. Alden, who is, no doubt, a rough sea dog, did not understand the great importance of Otway's orders before this explanation of Gov. Zamora was made. He desisted from his demand for the punishment of the Vera Cruz editors, but said he should insist upon their being more tame in their language thereafter; so that now there is no liberty of speech in Mexico. The clergy ride down everything in the places they hold, and in the ports everything is under the threat of being blown down by British cannon if public writers make a sound that displeases the ears of Mr. Otway. This is truly a deplorable pass for British diplomacy to arrive at. Will the British Government never see that Mr. Otway is a secret agent of the French Government, striving to bring on a smash between England and the United States?

FURTHER INFAMIES OF MR. OTWAY.

Mr. Otway's insulting reference to Mr. Black, our worthy Consul, in his reply to the British residents, should not be passed over unnoticed. He calls him "*late* U. S. Consul." Mr. Black is our Consul still, and it ill becomes the representative of Great Britain to take up the chime of the clergy faction to perpetrate such a low insult upon us.

It is now said everywhere, and I believe it, that the refusal of the clergy faction to allow Mr. Pastor, *Chargé* of Ecuador, to take the protection of American citizens, came directly from the British Legation. Mr. Otway was much annoyed at having answered Mr. Black so hastily, and in order to make it appear to the world that there was the slightest cause for his action, except the most despicable hatred of everything American, he insisted that Sr. Bonilla should decline to allow any other foreign representative to take charge of American affairs in a friendly way. This dirty interference of Mr. Otway should be sufficient cause for our Government to demand his recall from Mexico, provided the British Government does not disgrace the man of their own accord.

By the mail which arrived here on the 23d ult. from New-Orleans, letters were received by distinguished friends of the clergy, calling their attention to the truthful reports which have gone from here regarding the atrocities committed throughout the country by the fiends who are known as the leaders of the clergy party in Mexico. These letters point the finger of suspicion at certain parties in this capital as the authors of the truthful versions of those horrid acts which must be narrated to shuddering children throughout future ages in Mexico. Did these letters emanate from a Mexican, one could understand the feeling which prompted them. It might, perhaps, be tolerated on the plea of ultra party feeling. But it is known that an American, at least, has meddled himself with this infamous business. What motive this cowardly assassin could have had can not be measured by the most remarkable exhibitions of viciousness of the verist villains of our race. The last object in view must have been the dragging of others out of their houses to be slaughtered like dogs upon the pile, already sufficiently large to disgrace the age of victims to priestly fury. Various reports are in circulation, but public opinion has settled upon one man,—as the American who has thus disgraced the noble race from which he springs, to gratify a cowardly desire for revenge which he dare not seek in an open manner. For the present I shall not give the name of this wretch to the world, but he may rely upon it that he shall stand as he deserves to stand before the people of the United States and the world. The history shall be written before even the hounds of the clergy can destroy all who have exposed themselves to their vengeance by writing and speaking the truth. Editors and publishers who are indebted to persons in this country for accounts of current events here should guard well the confidence reposed in them. They must know that at present, at least, the names of writers in Mexico for the American press should be kept sacred.

THE EX-AMERICAN MINISTER DEFENDING THE BRITISH MINISTER.

Slips from the Mobile *Register* have been inclosed here, in which the writer, evidently the ex-American Minister strives to defend his equally disreputable friend, Mr. Otway, from various charges made against him by writers in Mexico, whose communications have appeared in American journals. Jones has been so unfortunate on this occasion as he was in his famous *Omnibus* treaties, in his negotiation of Zotoaga, in his silver-bar speculation, &c., &c. All the world knows by this time that what has been said against Mr. Otway was no more than simple truth. When all the Press of the United States,—that very insignificant Mobile *Register* excepted—including the acknowledged English organ, the *Times*, have come out against the disgraceful conduct of Mr. Otway, it is not to be supposed that the words of the ex-Minister will have more effect than to create a slight temporary fever in his own head. His defence of Mrs. Otway is chivalrous on his part. That was scarcely needed, for if any correspondent lowered himself so much as to attack a lady's reputation, there is more than enough good taste in the United States to put such a man down as a blackguard. Mrs. Otway is a Spanish lady, and adheres to the prejudices and religion of her country. She is clever, and advises her husband. But all this is not her fault. It is simply the misfortune of Great Britain that the British Legations in Mexico is soconstituted at this time like the present. The protection given by Mr. Otway to the American citizens at San Luis, Potosi is a ludicrous story. The [illegible] an anxious desire to adopt [illegible] not only to procure the punishment of the guilty of these enormities, but to provide for the security of citizens of the United States residing in the interior of Mexico, and feels in common with his countrymen, great indignation that the citizens of the United States should have been murdered under such atrocious circumstances as to merit the reprobation of the civilized world.

In the peaceable recognition of the Constitutional Government, without any forcible intervention, the Government of the United States exercised an unquestioned right under the law of nations, which gave no cause of offence to the opposite party contending for power over the country, and did not authorize interference with Consuls of the United States in the discharge of their appropriate functions in their respective districts, and least of all could that political measure justify, or in any way excuse, the shocking barbarities whose condemnation is now passing through the world; and although the position now occupied by the United States with respect to Mexico, precludes any formal diplomatic intercourse with those exercising power in the City of Mexico, who are not recognized as constituting the Government of the Republic, yet the enormities are of such an unusual nature as to justify unusual proceedings.

Therefore, the undersigned, by the express instructions of his Government, calls your attention to these outrages, in violation of the common rights of humanity as well as of solemn treaty obligations, perpetrated under circumstances that justify this direct remonstrance; that the shedding of blood may be stayed, the personal rights of citizens of the United States respected, and the atrocious criminals who have brought disgrace upon their country duly punished. This measure is due to the character of those exercising power in the City of Mexico, not less than to the character of the Republic.

So far as citizens of the United States have been the victims of these violations of natural rights and treaty stipulations, they will be held in remembrance, and redress will be demanded and ultimately obtained therefor, whatever may be the result of this remonstrance.

The President of the United States has read with much satisfaction a communication addressed to the undersigned, under date of 22d April, 1859, by the Minister of Foreign affairs of the Constitutional Government, which is recognized by the United States as the Imperial Government of Mexico, pronouncing its unqualified condemnation of these reprehensible proceedings, and also conveying assurances of its determination to put a stop to them, and do its duty to a friendly Power; nevertheless, he considers it proper, as has been already stated, that a direct remonstrance should be addressed to those who are immediately responsible for the outrages and indignities that are the subject of this communication, that the civilized world may know upon whom rests the responsibility of disturbing the ordinary relations of amity and friendship that have been established and guaranteed by treaty stipulations between Mexico and the United States, and which the best efforts of the Governments of the two Republics have failed to maintain, in consequence of the reckless and inhuman excesses of those now active in the City of Mexico, under the authority of the Government referred to, with which you are associated as Minister of Foreign Affairs. The undersigned has the honor to subscribe himself,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ROBT. M. McLANE.

To His Excellency Señor Don Manuel Bonilla, Minister of Foreign Affairs, &c. &c. &c.

Mexico, Saturday, June 5, 1859.

Since the date of my letter to you, on the 1st, the clergy have given passports to several Englishmen. Two of them, by the name of Benfield, father and son, owners of the principal paper factories in the Valley of Mexico, are ordered to leave the country at once. The cause of these passports is an address presented by the English residents to her Majesty's Minister, although the clergy do not condescend to give any cause. It is well know that neither of these Benfields signed the address; and, if they had, what crime was there in that? The humblest man in England is not denied the privilege of addressing the Queen herself; and why should Englishmen in Mexico be prohibited from addressing her Majesty's representative? But so it is. A matter that rests entirely between her Majesty's representative and his subjects is taken up by the clergy, and the British subjects are banished for their presumption! And this is done by the clergy, with the acknowledgment from her Majesty's Minister that they have the *right*. He has said so in writing. Can this be possible, you may ask? And if so, can Mr. Otway be sane? He has done so and is not crazy. He is a weak man, and a bad man, and this is not the first proof he has given of the fact. His quiet observance of the assassins of Tacubaya; his refusal to protest American citizens; his intermeddling to prevent any other diplomatic agent from doing what he refused to do; his infamous acts against the Constitutional Government at Vera Cruz; his partisan acts in favor of the clergy; his turning against his own countrymen to favor the priesthood, &c., &c., all show him to be a very bad man, unfit to belong to the nation he represents, and a disgrace to the service he is in.

Excepting the banishments, we have no new cause of excitement. We have, as usual, thousands of reports in the streets, put in circulation by both parties, of great battles, &c.; but they are all, or nearly all, false, and will, doubtless, find their way into print in the United States, through some of the many Mexican correspondents of the American Press who do not aim at truth. It is one of the most lamentable things to be noticed in this country, the propensity for lying. Every hour in the day we have a new report of a battle, which goes on increasing in dead and prisoners, until the story explodes through inflation, and we discover the cause to have been the meeting of two small bands, who both promptly fell back, and that one or two overdaring muleteers have been captured, with their mules and cargo. An instance of this I can give you. By last mail from the United States we received notice that the *Water Witch* and *Fulton* had been ordered to Vera Cruz. Yesterday morning the report was that 3,000 men from the United States were in Tampico, and by last night we had the whole Gulf coast and frontier swarming with American fili busters like locusts. It is hard to say what these reports may swell to day. Doubtless they will have taken several towns according to one party, and according to the other they will have been totally defeated with great slaughter. When the whole story explodes, we will hear the *Water Witch* and *Fulton* are at Vera Cruz—officers and crews indulging in iced drinks, if they can get them.

The *fact* is, we are in a most melancholy situation; and nervous people are not altogether unjustified in hearing in absurd rumors to get rid of the horrid, death-like stagnation which would otherwise hang over us. Neither one nor the other of the contending parties seems disposed to fight and settle the struggle. Nearly two months have elapsed since the last interior campaign commenced, and as yet we have no result whatever. Towns and cities change hands like money at a monte-table. From an officer just from the Constitutional camp, near Toluca, I learn that they are now preparing another descent upon this capital, as they say to take it this time. But this is the old story, and no person of reasonable intelligence need believe them. He tells me the demoralization all over the country is daily growing worse, and that in some of their large bodies of men it is hopeless to try to introduce discipline: and that instead of getting better, they are certain to get worse—especially the officers, who are nearly all working to make money and do not care a straw for politics questions. Should the present war be allowed to continue by foreign governments for a few years more, this country will be entirely in the hands of open and avowed robbers, and in having such a host (of which there is little lack now,) Mexico will be suffering the regular curse of Spanish revolutions. How was it with Mexico eight years after the war of independence began? How is it with Peru now?

The late seizure of $178 000 in the Mint of Guanajuato, by the Constitutionalists, is, to say the least rather free practice. The clergy can call it "robbery" but the clergy are prejudiced. I believe there was some excuse for the seizure. However, a year hence, they will not want an excuse if they find an equal amount in their reach.

There are several political plots on the carpet in this city. They may all end where they are, or we may have a complete change of Government any day. All these schemes are against the Constitutionalists and none in favor; and all have for their object the numbering of the wealth of the clergy by being theirs.

The weather has completely changed since the first, and we have now cool, refreshing breezes, which will likely put a stop to the sickness. The clergy who thought they were acquainted with the plans of the gods of the weather, arranged a grand procession of the Virgin of Remedios for to day, to stop the sickness, and they are very much put out that the clerk has played them this trick in changing the temperature before they had gone through the motions to bring about that end.

Mr. McLane's Letter to Bonilla, Miramon's Secretary of State, demanding Satisfaction of that Government for Atrocities and Indignities Committed upon American Citizens.

Legation of the United

manly reminded of what COLERIDGE said of the City of Cologne—"It has seventy-six stinks, each separately and well defined."

Northers and the *vomito* are essentially institutions of the place, and they are antagonistical. The former prevail from October to May, and when the northers cease, the *vomito* appears, the year being about equally divided between each. Of its kind, a full norther at Vera Cruz is one of the finest sights imaginable. A dim, hazy sky in the North, a slight breeze and ripple on the water are infallible signs to the sailor at anchor and the boatman plying in the harbor. The former makes all taut and fast, and lies low immediately under the lee of San Juan. The latter lies to the shore with all speed, hauls his boat upon the mole, runs it far back to the main by means of a truck, and throws all care and labor to old Boreas who, in a few short hours, is snorting and roaring over sea and land. The waves which commence chasing each other in playful ripples, speedily roll and foam in anger, till one after the other they rise higher and higher, curling and dashing with terrific fury and power upon the beach and over the mole from end to end, pouring in huge volume through the *grand entrada* of the custom house and covering the first plaza. The old castle of San Juan, enshrouded in mist and spray, stands like a monster spectre, dimly visible. The sky is all obscured, clouds of sand cut the face of the luckless promenader like driving sleet; doors and windows are closed and all outside business is suspended. The norther goes as suddenly as it comes. The waves subside, the sky clears, activity is resumed, and on the mole the business of three days is condensed into one.

In the latter part of May, the insidious land breeze steals over the neighboring sand hills, the rains commence filling the surrounding swamps and saturating the shady foundation of the city and the *vomito* appears. The heat becomes debilitating, and until October the pestilence prevails among the unacclimated. A severe headache and pain in the limbs are sure forerunners of the *vomito*, as the breeze and ripple from the north are of the norther. To bed you go and pour down any quantity of a mixture of oil, lemon-juice and salt. If profuse perspiration of a yellow cast is maintained without excessive vomiting, the worst is passed in ten days. But if the vomit sets in strong and you look black under the eyes, *adios* to this world. This malady of Vera Cruz and other points on the coast, which no mention is made of in early history, is supposed to be induced by the concentration of buildings and inhabitants over the drainage of swamps, and it is not regarded here as contagious but epidemical. Nothing like interdiction of intercourse or quarantine laws are thought of. There is a hospital for soldiers, but when individuals in a hotel or private residences are taken with the disease they are not removed or avoided more than any ordinary case of fever. This deprives it of half its terrors. The *vomito* is more fatal to natives from the interior than to whites from abroad. In Oajaca, the native State of JUAREZ, a military company of eight hundred Indians of the President's own nation was formed last year, to march to Vera Cruz in aid of the Liberal forces. They entered the city during the vomito season, and before it was over, five hundred of this brave, self-sacrificing band were laid beneath the sod. The remaining three hundred, in their white linen uniforms and red caps, are objects of especial interest as the faithful guard of the Constitutional President of the Republic. The amount of nerve possessed by the unacclimated, and the condition of the system at the time of an attack of the vomito, have much to do with the result. Foreigners residing here do not consider the danger imminent if the case is taken in time and properly cared for.

One prominent feature of Vera Cruz is that nearly every variety of the Mexican race as well as several European nations and the United States are here represented. In color, you have all shades from the most approved ebony up to the delicate European white, the most stubborn kinky wool and the long, dark silken tresses of Andalusia—yellow, bilious eyes, and those dark, splendid orbs that know so well how to melt in love or flash with indignation. The upper strata of society in Vera Cruz is composed of Germans, French, English and Spaniards, and their immediate descendants. It is of the most exclusive, aristocratic and somewhat ascetic order, being well educated, refined and rich, and in constant communication with Europe and the United States. But there is no general intercourse between families, and quite as much care is exercised to avoid coming in contact with the tell-tale kinky hair as in the United States. Crinoline and hoops are not worn here, and it is absolutely a relief to the eye to lose sight of the ladies of New-York, beautiful as they are, but so completely deformed and inelegant in their huge monstrosities, sweeping the filth of the pave, and exchange there for the unexceptionable style of robe and elegant carriage of the ladies of this part of the world. Everything below the high order of society in Vera Cruz is a hodge-podge compound of no marked interest.

There is not a city of the same size in the United States but what exhibits more visible evidence of immorality than Vera Cruz. But little drunkenness or theft, and no murder or rowdyism are witnessed here and whatever there may be of licentiousness is completely marked. The European system of social espionage is most thoroughly carried out. Not unfrequently, the story of love is told in the dark hours of night between balcony and street. A few evenings since, two lovers had a love quarrel. It was about 11 o'clock; the lover stood in the street beneath the balcony which contained the señorita, and bidding her adieu forever, was about to depart, when the frantic girl mounted the balustrade and plunged headlong upon the pavement below, breaking both her legs, one arm and fracturing her skull. The now-distracted lover picked up the horribly crushed and apparently lifeless body, and bore it into the house among the shrieking relatives. The poor girl survives, but is maimed for life.

The business of Vera Cruz, by reason of the civil war which now rages, is almost entirely prostrate, and the commercial community is very much depressed. Communication with the interior is attended with many risks and difficulties. The mails and diligences between this and the City of Mexico are very uncertain and irregular. A railroad to the City of Mexico has been commenced. A sickly-looking engine and train of cars run daily to Loma de Piedre, 18 miles distant, to which point the road is completed. It is melancholy enough to witness the state of abeyance in which this important enterprise and all others having in view the opening of the country have been forced to rest, on account of the bigoted rule of miserable factions. It is to be hoped that a better state of affairs is at hand.

The history of Vera Cruz is full of romantic interest, and would fill a volume. In the history of the Republic it figures next to the City of Mexico. As the principal port of the country, its possession by either of the various parties struggling for power has always been of the highest importance. It is strong Liberal, though there is no lack of traitors within its walls at the present time who need watching. SANTA ANNA was born here, and the first prominent mention of this curse of his country and *pronunciamientos* was made here, wherein he pronounced against Iturbide in 1822. *Pronunciamientos* have become an institution peculiar to Mexico, and one great *desideratum* at the present time is, to bring the country under some influence or power that will render the *pronunciamiento* of every miserable *intrigante* who elects to take such a step ineffectual. Vera Cruz has given birth to its full share of these peculiar movements. The last occurred in this city in 1856. GEN. WHEAT, of New-York, who was here a few weeks since, related the occurrence to your correspondent. Being seated at the *Table d' Hote* of the Hotel des Diligencios, the General turning and pointing to the wall, said: "Do you see that hole newly plastered over?"

"Yes" I replied.

"Well," continued the General, "when I was here three years ago, the castle pronounced against the city, and the first intimation of the fact was sundry and various balls from the castle guns crashing through the walls. I occupied No 4 you see there at the end of the hall, and hearing the ball go through this wall, I put my head out to see what was the matter. I soon found all the people rushing out of the city, and into the bomb-proof church. PICKET (then United States Consul) and I had our seats at table exactly opposite that hole, and we afterwards made a calculation that had we been sitting there, it would have taken off his left leg and my right. The ball went under the table, through the dining-hall, and carried away the leg of a Mexican standing where you see that yellow chap washing dishes. After shifting numbers of people, and driving everybody out of the city, the combatants in the castle quarrelled among themselves; one party pronounced against the other, and at it they went, till, in the midst of the fray, the magazine blew up and killed about sixty. This put an end to the performance. The citizens returned, and took peaceful possession of the castle."

Since that period a small guard only has been retained within its walls.

Just previous to the departure of the English fleet, anchored below the city a few months since, they got up an impromptu sham fight. The rapid and continued firing caused the inhabitants to rush to the tops of the houses, and the general inquiry appeared to be, "*Who has pronounced?*"

But for the present *adios* to the heat and pestilence of this region—*adios* to the *Very Heroic, Rich City of the True Cross, God and Liberty*

MITLA.

THE GREAT BALLOON VOYAGE.

Descent of Mr. Wise's Balloon near the Town of Adams, N. Y.—Particulars of the Trip.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ADAMS, N. Y., Saturday, July 2, 1859.

Our village was thrown into quite a state of excitement this evening by the arrival of the four aeronauts from St. Louis. At 2 P. M. they came to an anchor in the top of a large elm tree about eight miles from here, in nineteen hours from St. Louis, per the "Air Line Express." Some were at first a little unbelieving, the Boylston aerolite humbug being yet fresh in their minds; but the evidence in the case was so strong that their doubts were soon removed.

At the request of many citizens, Mr. WISE this evening gave them an account of his voyage. At 7 o'clock Saunders Hall was well filled. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Col. S. D. HUNGERFORD as Chairman, and E. J. MARSH, Secretary. The Chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting, and introduced to the audience Mr. WISE, who was greeted by prolonged applause. Mr. W., in an unostentatious manner, gave a very interesting account of his journey. He briefly alluded to his career as an aeronaut—to his unsuccessful efforts to obtain aid from Government, and to the steps taken in order to carry out this enterprise. The persons associated together, and who were the most interested in it, are Messrs. WISE, LA MOUNTAIN, and GAGER. The balloon was inflated yesterday afternoon at 6 o'clock, in Washington square, St Louis, and at 7:20 started under way. Just before starting, Mr. HYDE, a St. sub-editor of one of the Louis papers, wished to join them, and they consented.

During the watches of the night, they were high aloft pursuing their trackless course. The strangely luminous atmosphere—the winding rivers—the twinkling stars above and below, were scenes continually presented to their view that were beautiful beyond description. Mr. W. was in the car above, Messrs. HYDE, LA MOUNTAIN and GAGER in the boat below. During the night the Professor narrowly escaped suffocation from the escape of the gas, and had it not been for Mr. GAGER, who went aloft and awoke him, he would undoubtedly have been suffocated. At daylight they saw a city, the name of which they were unable to determine. Imagine the following scene to have taken place: Some one on the look-out sings out: "City, ho!" "Where away?" "Two points under the starboard bow, sir," is the response. "Well, keep a sharp look-out for church spires."

Toledo was readily distinguished. Their course lay between Buffalo and Niagara Falls. The Falls appeared to them like small and pretty cascades.

On arriving near Lockport, they determined to try and land just below that place, but it was so squally that they were obliged to run before the wind, and it was thought that many times they went at the rate of two miles a minute. When they reached Lake Ontario, Messrs. GAGER and HYDE went above, leaving Mr. LA MOUNTAIN below. They were obliged to throw over their ballast and all their baggage in order to keep above the Lake.

The propeller *Young America* saw them and tacked to come to their assistance, but they concluded to decline her aid and try to reach land, which they made about 2 o'clock P. M. As they neared the grove, Mr. WISE remarked to his companions that the crisis was near. They brought up in a piece of woods on Mr. WHITNEY'S farm. The anchor literally tore a pathway through the woods, breaking branches of trees as large as a man's body.

Mr. WISE was heard by an attentive audience, and at the close of his remarks was loudly applauded.

Messrs. GAGER and HYDE, in response to calls, made short speeches, thanking the audience for the interest they had taken in the enterprise. Messrs. WISE, GAGER and HYDE went east in the 9 o'clock train. Mr. LA MOUNTAIN returned to the scene of the disaster, to get the balloon. If Mr. WISE should start from this place on another trip aloft, he would have a number of applications for passage, and I know of one who would be very glad to go with him, and his name is W.

ARRIVAL OF MR. WISE AT ALBANY.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus, July 4.

Mr. JOHN WISE, the celebrated aeronaut, arrived in Albany at 6¾ o'clock yesterday morning.

He reports that from St. Louis to Medina, Orleans Co., from which the last telegraphic dispatch concerning the balloon was received, the voyage was highly successful, the balloon working to their entire satisfaction, and justifying the hopes with which they set out, that they would be able to reach the seaboard. At this point, however, they found that they were somewhat out of their course, and could not possibly make New-York, being too far North, and, therefore, determined to proceed to Boston or Portland.

Before taking that direction it was concluded to land at Rochester, there drop Messrs. GAGER and HYDE, and then proceed on their journey eastward. In carrying out this intention they dropped down gradually, and finally struck a hurricane perfectly frightful in its force, which hurried them along at terrible speed towards Lake Ontario. They were driven down to the very surface of the water, when the Balloon was lightened in every possible way, carried with fearful speed and violence towards the shore and through a piece of woods, into which they finally managed to land. This was in Henderson Township, Jefferson County.

The four passengers, Messrs. WISE and LA MOUNTAIN, Mr. GAGER of Boston, and HYDE of the St. Louis *Republican*, were unharmed, beyond a few scratches. The balloon is considerably damaged, but not beyond repair.

Messrs. WISE and GAGER came direct to Albany, yesterday morning, and from here the latter proceeded to Troy and thence to Boston. Mr. W. left for New-York in the evening, on board the *Knickerbocker*. Mr. LA MOUNTAIN remained on the ground to take charge of the balloon. Mr. HYDE proceeded back home to St. Louis, where he proposes to write a detailed history of the voyage.

The entire distance traveled was *eleven hundred and fifty miles in nineteen hours and fifty minutes.*

One of the marked incidents of the voyage was an overnight which came near proving disastrous to Mr. WISE. He was in the wicker basket, and being overcome with fatigue, laid down and fell asleep. The rest of the party were in the boat below. It being necessary to advise with him on some point as to the course of the balloon, they called to Mr. W. several times, but receiving no response, Mr. GAGER went to him by climbing up the ropes, and found him breathing spasmodically, from the effects of the escaping gas which was slowly suffocating him. He was immediately aroused by Mr. G., and soon recovered his senses.

The greatest altitude attained was two miles. Mr. WISE has entire confidence in the success of the undertaking, and expresses a determination to make another experimental voyage as soon as the balloon can be repaired. He has no doubt but that a voyage can be made by her to Europe, in one-fourth the time that is now made by the steamers.

Mr. WISE was the directing chief, Mr. LA MOUNTAIN the aeronaut, Mr. GAGER the navigator, and Mr. HYDE the historian.

THE START FROM ST. LOUIS.

The St. Louis *Republican*, July 2, gives the following interesting account of the departure of the voyagers from that city on Friday evening:

"A very large number of the citizens of St. Louis witnessed a novel scene yesterday—that of the ascension of two balloons from Washington-square, corner of Clark-avenue and Twelfth-street. The project of navigating an air ship from St. Louis to the Atlantic seaboard has been, within a week or two past, extensively discussed by the Press and those of our citizens in whom a lively interest in the matter had been awakened. The speculation in regard to the probable result of the enterprise has been great, and many persons left Washington-square last evening, sanguine of its entire success.

The men who have embarked their interests in this undertaking are all of them gentlemen of excellent judgment, and two of them—Prof. JNO. WISE and Mr. JNO. LA MOUNTAIN—are experienced aeronauts. Mr. O. A. GAGER, the third, furnished the means by which the experiment has been made, and has, as may well be supposed, every confidence in its feasibility. We should feel complimented by the fact that St. Louis was chosen as the beginning point for this expedition, and all will feel gratified if it should terminate successfully.

The ground was not the most favorable that could have been selected, on some accounts. It is central, it is true, but it admitted too close a view of the proceedings inside the inclosure from without.

It was proposed to defray the expenses of the gas used for inflation, by the sale of tickets at the gate, but the inside paying spectators were scarcely a unit when compared to the hundreds without. This was a natural consequence, however, from the location, and we do not know that, all things considered, Carr Place or Hyde Park would have been better.

The crowds commenced gathering within and without the inclosure at 1 o'clock, P. M., but the unusual heat of the day deterred the majority of spectators from reaching the ground until 4 or 5 o'clock P. M. The enclosure contained from 500 to 600 people, and the streets, open lots, board piles and house tops, were filled for squares around, so soon as the aeronautic balloon "Atlantic" began to lift its magnificent proportions into the air by the process of inflation.

At 4 o'clock P. M. we entered the grounds, and found the inflation far advanced. It was the intention to fill the balloon to only one-half its capacity, or 60,000 cubic feet of gas leaving plenty of room for expansion in the rare airs, here of the upper regions. This was likely to be accomplished before 6 o'clock P. M., and the flow of gas was decreased. During this process the liveliest interest was manifested by the spectators in attendance, and the aeronauts, sanguine more than ever of success, were kept continually busy in discoursing with their friends on matters pertaining to the airship and the long voyage on which they were about to embark.

The swelling volume of the balloon, and its perfect proportion was admired, and the beautiful boat which was soon to carry the daring voyagers, was examined minutely. The operation of the wheels to be used in the management of the vessel was explained, and all was inquiry, animation and satisfaction. Matters went smoothly and delightfully go until a row occurred.

This ingredient of an excited crowd, took place near the entrance gate, and was occasioned by a visitor insisting on making free use of a lot of wire which had been provided for the special use of the aeronauts. Mr. BAKER, general superintendent of the grounds, interfered, but the thirsty individual insisted on helping himself to wine, whereat a scuffle ensued, in which the pertinacious wine bibber was vanquished, and soon after fell into the hands of the police. This little episode lasted but a few minutes, when all became quiet again, and the interest in the legitimate business of the occasion resumed.

WHAT THE CAR CONTAINED.

A peep into the boat or car, revealed a strange medley. The most noticeable article was an Exchange bag, labelled as follows:

T. B. Marsh, Agent United States Express Company, No. 61 Broadway, New-York.

This bag is sent from St. Louis by the aerial ship *Atlantic*, July 1. Please forward to destination from landing of balloon, by Express, as above directed.

C. W. FORD, Agent St. Louis.

Besides this business-like package, there was $30 worth of provisions furnished by GUERNSEDON, sundry bottles—supposed to contain champagne and other refreshing beverages—blankets, over-coats, gloves, anchors, flags, and cards of Mercantile houses and candidates for office at the coming election. There were also packages, letters, and newspapers, a telescope, thermometer, barometer, and all the necessary scientific paraphernalia of ballooning.

BUSINESS PROCEEDING.

Time flew, and half past five o'clock arrived. Expectancy was on tip-toe, and the balloon was pronounced sufficiently inflated—orders were given for the ring to be cleared—and two men were posted at each cord connecting with the network of the balloon (so numerous were these cords that occupation was thus given to more than one hundred strong-armed men) the sand-bags were unhooked from the meshes—and the buoyant vessel rose from the ground. The aeronauts stepped into the ring beneath it, and Professor WISE made a few appropriate remarks, stating that he was not certain of success, as the ascension depended as much upon the friends around him as upon the aeronauts themselves. He requested those in charge of the balloon to follow orders, which they all agreed to do. The air-ship was then towed to some distance from where it had been inflated, and the boat was brought into the ring and made fast. Above the boat was suspended the car, a capacious wicker basket, and about 1,000 pounds of ballast were placed in the boat and basket, in addition to the articles they already contained.

Mr. S. M. BROOKS, an aeronaut of this city, now unrolled his balloon, the *Comet*, which was soon swaying in the air, impatient for a start into the blue ether. Mr. BROOKS had volunteered to act as escort, and his light basket-car was soon attached, and in the space of half an hour from the time the inflation commenced, the *Comet*, with Mr. BROOKS in his car, was mounting upward in beautiful style. It was pronounced by all a very fine ascension, and Mr. BROOKS was highly complimented by the passengers of the *Atlantic*, now ready to follow in the airy track. The eyes of the crowd rested on the *Comet* until its lone passenger was no longer visible, and then turned with eager gaze on the *Atlantic* and her passengers, about to be cut loose from the earth and wafted away to the eastward.

Professor JOHN WISE, scientific director, ascended into the basket, suspended midway between the boat and the mouth of the balloon. Messrs. LAMOUNTAIN, aeronaut, O. A. GAGER, navigator, and WM. HYDE, reporter for this paper, took their places in the boat. All arrangements being pronounced complete, and everything ready, the largest aerial ship ever built ascended with four passengers, amidst the cheers of the spectators, many of whom fully expect to hear of her landing on the Atlantic seaboard. And if this should not be accomplished, those who are least sanguine confidently expect that a greater distance will be traversed than has ever been known before in the science of ballooning. The most noted achievement recorded in aerial navigation, as regards distance traveled, is the ascension of Mr. CLAYTON, made in the year 1833 in Cincinnati. On the occasion referred to, that intrepid aeronaut was nine and a half hours in the air, and descended in Western Virginia, three hundred and fifty miles from the Queen City. Mr. WISE and his associates have only to beat this exploit to carry off the palm in success and daring.

The ascension of the *Comet* took place at 6¾ o'clock P. M., and that of the *Atlantic* at 5 minutes to 7—just ten minutes apart. Both ascensions were grand sights to behold, and the whole affair was a very superior order of this style of entertainment. The course of the *Comet* was for a few minutes almost due north, after which it passed off eastward and was soon out of sight.

The *Atlantic* did not drift so directly for the North, but gradually attained an eastward course. The direction of the balloons, so far as they could be seen, were several points north of east.

There is every reason to suppose that Professor WISE will be able to discover and maintain his position in the prevailing Eastward current of air, which he has so often observed to prevail in the upper regions—in which case he will assuredly bring the voyage to a successful termination. The "Atlantic," to all appearance, had ascending power enough to keep her afloat twenty hours, which is a longer time than will be required, as the average speed of balloons is fifty miles per hour. It is almost needless to add that the spectators present were delighted with the novelty of the proceedings throughout.

Those who direct the fortunes of the "*Atlantic*" design to do everything consistent with their personal safety to effect the one great object of the journey, to-wit: a landing in close proximity to one of the Eastern cities. It was agreed, before starting, that if their vessel was encumbered with too much weight, Messrs. GAGER and HYDE would be let down. The boat also was to be cut loose if that likewise should be found necessary to lessen the inconvenience of overweight. In such event, WISE and LAMONTAIN would adhere to the car, and use every possible means of keeping the balloon in air until the terminus of the voyage should be reached. Near noon there was a fall of rain, with drifting clouds and considerable wind; but by 7 o'clock, the sky was clear, a slight and cooling breeze blowing, and the weather in every favorable to the success of the enterprise.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Monday, July 4.

Mr. LAMOUNTAIN arrived here this morning with the remains of his aerial ship. It will be exhibited here a few days, when he will repair it, and make another voyage from Chicago eastward. Mr. LAMOUNTAIN is slightly injured about the face and limbs.

Messrs. GAGER and HYDE returned to their homes yesterday.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Roosevelt, Clerke and Ingraham.

D. C. Murray, Receiver of the Accessory Transit Company, vs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.—This was an appeal from a judgment at Special Term. The complaint was filed by the Receiver to obtain from defendant an accounting of his dealings with the property and affairs of the Accessory Transit Company, and charged upon defendant a great variety of unfair and fraudulent transactions and dealings on the part of defendant, while acting as sole manager and fiduciary agent and trustee of the company.

The defendant demurred to the complaint on several grounds—that the plaintiff had not legal capacity to sue, the Supreme Court having no jurisdiction to appoint a Receiver of the Accessory Transit Company, it being a foreign corporation; also, that there was a defect of parties, in that the stockholders of the Company are not in and by said complaint made plaintiffs or defendants to this action—in that the Accessory Transit Company is not made a party plaintiff or defendant by said complaint, and in that neither the Transit Company nor its stockholders are made parties plaintiff or defendant.

On the 29th of April last, Judge Sutherland gave judgment for the plaintiff on the demurrer with costs, and with liberty to defendant to answer within twenty days on payment of costs.

The defendant appealed from this order to the General Term.

The General Term affirmed the judgment appealed from.

John Sherwood and Henry A. Cram for plaintiff; W. M. Evarts and C. A. Rapallo for defendant.

THE STEPHENS AND SHEPHERD CASES.

Judge ROOSEVELT asked what was to be done in the cases of Stephens and Shepherd. Judge INGRAHAM said that an indefinite stay of proceedings had been granted by Judge Sutherland, pending the decision of the Court of Appeals, which is not expected until September.

THE WEST WASHINGTON MARKET CASE.

As Judge ROOSEVELT will not sit this month in Chambers, counsel were naturally very anxious to learn the result in this important controversy. His Honor said he should undoubtedly order the default to be opened, and direct the moneys to be paid to the City. He had not yet had time to prepare an opinion, and had not formally entered his decision.

THE OLD POLICE CASES.

Ex Judge Beebe asked whether his Honor Judge ROOSEVELT had decided upon the order to be made for the remainder of the Police cases. His Honor replied that he had not, but after consultation with his associates, they had resolved to announce in an informal manner that the members of the old force might safely go to work in any employment, without prejudice to their claim to office or pay, any further than that possibly they might have to allow their earnings to be deducted from their pay as officers if successful, so that they certainly could not be worse off in any event, while they would, in case their claims should fail, be entirely dependent on these earnings. The Court, therefore, urged all the men to go to work at once.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Clerke.

Livingston vs. Livingston.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Gainer et al. vs. Greenley et al.—Ordered that the defendant, within twenty days, reimburse the plaintiff by paying him the amount of taxes, &c., paid by him, and interest, and the rent now due; that defendant pay all the taxes now due; and also $250 costs and expenses of this action, and in default plaintiff to have judgment. If the parties cannot agree within ten days on the amount due, reference ordered to M. Leyne, Esq., to ascertain the amounts, and within five days after the coming in of the report it must be paid, and in default the plaintiff must have judgment.

Starr et al. vs. Woolsey et al.—Judgment for defendant with costs.

King & Chatterton vs. Harris.—Referee's report confirmed with costs.

Bisham vs. Bisham.—The deeds must be set aside, and reference ordered to M. Leyne, Esq., to ascertain whether defendant has laid out money in building on the premises while in his possession, and whether the buildings are beneficial to the estate, and the amount which he has actually paid for the alleged improvements.

Connecticut Bank vs. Smith et al.—Judgment for defendant on demurrer, unless plaintiffs within twenty days amend their complaint. Costs of demurrer to defendant to abide event.

United States Trust Company vs. Mott et al.—Judgment prayed for to be entered.

Colon vs. Fallin et al.—Order of reference to Martin Leyne, Esq., to ascertain the amount in the mortgage owned by the plaintiff, after debiting him with payments, if any, which might have been received on the sale of any other premises mentioned in said mortgage.

Willett vs. Richardson.—Demurrer overruled with costs of demurrer, with leave to answer in ten days on payment of costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Hays vs. Jones.—Motion denied.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, July 5, 1859—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 119 bbls. Ashes, 5 959 bbls. Flour, 233 bbls. and 506 sacks Corn Meal, 400 bushels Wheat, 3 021 bushels Corn, 1 840 bushels Oats, 500 bushels Malt, 3,262 pkgs. Provisions, and 793 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 50 bbls. Pots, at $5 25; and small lots of Pearls, at $5 81¼, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 1,500 bags Rio, at 11¼c.; also, (reported,) 1,300 bags do., at 11¼c.; 150 bags Maracaibo, on private terms; 250 bags Cape, at 10½c., and a small lot of stained St. Domingo, at 9½c. ₱ lb. Stock of all kinds in first hands, to-day, 109,385 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. WINSCOTT & SON, 31,214 bags Rio and Santos; 3,255 bags and 57,250 mats Java; 10,230 bags Maracaibo; 4,472 bags Ceylon; 2,371 bags Costa Rica; 343 bags Laguayra, and 250 bags Jamaica.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, have been confined to 400 bales, at essentially unchanged prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.& Tex
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	9½	9¾	9½	9¾
Middling, ₱ lb.	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
Middl'g Fair, ₱ lb.	12½	12¾	13¼	13¾

DYEWOODS—Stocks are light; demand is limited. Week's sales include 212 tons St. Domingo Logwood, at $13 62½@$13 75; and 110 tons Jamaica do., at $17 75@$13 ₱ ton.

FISH—Business has been quite moderate to-day; prices have not varied remarkably.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opens rather more firmly, to-day, for State and Western flour. The demand has been brisker, chiefly from the regular trade. The principal holders have been reluctant to sell freely at Saturday's rates, and have claimed somewhat higher prices. These circumstances have tended to restrict business. Sales have been reported of 6,350 bbls.

Unsound Flour	$4 00@	5 25
Standard Superfine State	5 50@	6 00
Extra State	6 05@	6 35
Standard Superfine Western	5 55@	6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 10@	8 00
Extra Ohio, ordinary to choice shipping	6 35@	6 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 80@	8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 30@	6 50
Extra Genesee	6 90@	9 00
Low to choice Extra Missouri	6 50@	10 00
Low to very choice extra Tennessee	6 70@	10 00

Southern Flour is in moderate request, to-day, at former rates; sales have been reported of 870 bbls., in lots, at $6 40@$7 for mixed brands, and $7 10@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands. ₱ bbl. Rye flour continues very dull, at $4@$4 75 for fine and superfine. ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $3 90@$4 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has attracted very little attention, and prices have been quite nominal for large lots; sales have been very limited, including choice white Michigan at $1 74; red Western (Winter) at $1 50; and choice white Kentucky at $1 80, ₱ bushel. Corn has been lightly dealt in at essentially unaltered rates; sales have been reported of 12,500 bushels, at 84c.@90c. for inferior to very choice yellow Southern; 82c. for unsound white Southern; 88c. for good yellow Northern; and 82c.@85½c. for mixed and yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand at 88c.@90c. ₱ bushel; sales 1,000 bushels. Barley is dull and heavy. Oats are in moderate request, including Canada at 47c.@48c.; Western, 46c.@48c.; State, 42½c.@46c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 40c.@43c. ₱ bushel. Edward Bill notices the past fortnight's business in Breadstuffs, thus: "The Flour trade remains in the same dull and unsettled state as before noted, and the quotations are lower on the fortnight. The receipts have been fully equal to the demand, which, as usual, at this season of the year, is light—dealers supplying their daily wants only. The common descriptions are sold with difficulty, the demand being confined to fresh-ground samples. At the close of Exchange on Saturday, with warm weather and near approach of the national holiday, there was but little done. For export, there is no demand at present prices. There has been, however, 500 bbls Flour and 3,154 bbls. Indian Corn from this port, and 4,382 bbls. Flour from New Orleans, cleared for Liverpool, since my last circular. For Wheat, there is a limited demand; the City and local millers are taking the small lots of Southern new, as they arrive, and neglecting the old, except at reduced rates. Prices are therefore quite irregular, and favor the buyer. The quality of the Southern New is better than usual, but as yet only a small quantity has reached market. From all parts of the country (save a small section of Ohio) the accounts are extremely favorable as to quantity and quality of the new crop. Rye is steady. Indian Corn, with light stock and receipts, is held firmly, with a fair home demand." The following is a statement of the exports of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, from the Atlantic ports of the United States, since Sept. 1, 1858:

TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
New-York	July 1.....	84,189	380,532	307,911
New-Orleans	June 17.....	4 382	3,375	2,250
Philadelphia	June 22.....	2,029	20,281	14,081
Baltimore	June 23.....	—	—	7,677
Boston	June 24.....	95	—	—
Other Ports	June 17.....	—	11,612	3,949
Total from Sept. 1, 1858....		90,695	415,800	335,868
To about same period, '58		1,102,467	5,578,520	3,275,670
To about same period, '57		840,583	7,158,439	4,581,084
To about same period, '56		1,208,060	5,103,353	6,205,528

TO THE CONTINENT.

New-York	June 21.....	35,200	51,825	17,344
Other Ports, latest dates..		13,953	6,020	8,175

HAY—Sales have been reported since our last of 1,250 bales North River at 55c.@65c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in limited request at former quotations.

IRON—Has been very quiet to-day; prices have not varied materially.

LEAD—The inquiry is moderate; prices are sustained.

MOLASSES—Has been partially neglected; quotations are unsettled.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine continues scarce and quiet at $3 80 ₱ 280 lbs. Week's receipts, 457 bbls. Stock in first hands, 500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine opened heavily at reduced prices, but toward the close attracted more attention and favored sellers slightly. Messrs. BARTON & STOCKER remark: "While the receipts since our last issue have fallen somewhat below the average for the past few weeks, it should also be repeated that distillers are now buying, merely what their trade, always small at this season, actually requires; the demand during a portion of the week having been for the filling of orders laid over during the late high prices." Week's receipts 1,460 bbls.; sales 4,500 bbls., at 41c.@45½c., closing at 45c., in merchantable, and 44½c., in shipping order, ₱ gallon. Rosin in first hands estimated at 3,000 bbls. Tar has been neglected, and prices are nominal. No receipts during the week; stock estimated at 5,000 bbls. Resin has been more freely offered, and prices have tended downward. The demand has not been very active. Week's receipts 3,450 bbls.; 5,000 common at $1 75@$1 82½, chiefly at $1 80; 700 do. No. 1 at $3@$4; 1,000 do. fine at $4@$4 75, as to quality. Stock of common Resin estimated at 3,000 bbls. Messrs. LUCE & TURNER have prepared the following statement of the

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited request at reduced prices. Sales have been confined to 1,250 bbls., chiefly at $15 87@$16 for Mess, and $12 50 for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are very quiet, including Hams, at 7¾c.@8¾c., and Shoulders, at 6¾c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon continues very dull and nominal. Lard is depressed and drooping; sales, to-day, 275 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in slack request, at former rates. Sales 200 bbls., in lots, at $9@$12 for repacked Western Mess; $13 50@$15 50 for fair to choice extra do.; $8@$9 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17@$25 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$18 ₱ bbl. Butter continues very quiet, at 13c.@18c. for State; 11c.@15c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. New Cheese is plenty and heavy, at from 3c.@9c. ₱ lb.

Stock of Pork and Beef in Packing-yards, New-York and Brooklyn, July 1, 1859:

	Total Old.	Total New.	Last Year.
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Prime Mess Pork, ₱ bbl.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Prime Pork, ₱ bbl.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Mess Beef, ₱ bbl.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Prime Mess Beef, ₱ bbl.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Prime Beef, ₱ bbl.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Bacon Hams, ₱ lb.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Bacon Shoulders, ₱ lb.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cut Meats, ₱ lb.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Middles, ₱ lb.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Lard, ₱ lb.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Tallow, ₱ lb.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Stearine, ₱ lb.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Oleine, ₱ lb.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Butter, ₱ lb.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cheese, ₱ lb.	1,000	1,000	1,000

Notes.—The abbreviations L., G., L., W., P., are used as initials of the owners of the Packing-yards, as follows: L.—Lewis', G.—Gotty's, L.—Lamson's, W.—Ward's, P.—Parker's, &c.

RICE—Sales to-day, of only small lots, chiefly at from $4 25@$4 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 65 hhds. Cuba, in lots, at 6¼c.@6¾c.; 600 boxes Havana, for export, on private terms; and 50 boxes do. at 7¼c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been very quiet; sales since Friday last having been confined to 47 cases Seed Leaf, at 6c.@18c.; 11 cases Florida, at 8c.@18c.; and 65 bales Havana, at 26c.@32c. ₱ lb.

WHALEBONE—In New-Bedford, sales have been made, since June 27, of only 2,000 lbs. Arctic and 5,000 lbs. Ochotsk, on private terms, and 6,000 lbs. South Sea at 68 cents.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 300 bbls., in lots, at 25c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 750 bbls. Resin at 7½d.; 50 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 3s.; 300 boxes Cheese at 15s.; 150 tierces Lard at 7s. 6d.; and (reported) 600 bales Cot

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

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The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Massaniello—To Oblige Benson.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Simpson & Co.—Pocahontas

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Seguin Family—That Blessed Baby.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Irish Assurance.—The Young Actress.

SOWERY THEATRE—Happy Burnham—An Object of Interest

NATIONAL THEATRE—El Hyder—Cut to Nurse—Our Gal—Fairly Cornered.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—The Magic Well.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—Promenade Concerts.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3½ P. M.
South and West via Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M
South and Southwestern Mail....8½ A. M. and 4½ P. M
Way by Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Persia*, hence for Liverpool will close at the New-York Post-office to day, July 6 at 9½ o'clock, A. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A telegram from Quebec announces the reception of later European news at Sackville, from St. John's Newfoundland, for the Associated Press, but owing to the closing of one of the Canadian telegraph offices, we are unable to give it in this morning's Times. The direct line to Boston being interrupted, it was intended to transmit the dispatch by way of Quebec and Montreal; but the intention could not be carried out for the reason above stated. The news is supposed to be by the *Adelaide*, which was advertised to sail from Galway on the 25th ult.

The correspondence we receive this morning by the Mexican steamer at New-Orleans supplies us with details from Vera Cruz to June 15, and from the Capital of Mexico to June 5. The news has already been given in outline, as forwarded by telegraph.

News from Utah to June 10 reaches us. The action of the Government, sustaining the action of Governor CUMMING, appears to have afforded the most lively satisfaction to the Mormons. The Mormon Bishops and Elders who fled to the mountains to escape arrest, had returned to their homes. Large arrivals of immigrants and trains of merchandise are reported at Salt Lake City. Another of the children who survived the Mountain Meadow massacre had been recovered and placed with the others under the charge of Dr. FORNEY.

By the arrival of the Overland Mail at St. Louis from San Francisco on the 10th ult., we learn that the Republican State Convention nominated LELAND STANFORD, of Sacramento, for Governor; J. F. KENNEY, of Santa Clara, for Lieutenant-Governor, and E. D. BAKER, of San Francisco, and P. N. SIBLEY, of Placer, for Congress. Business is reported still inactive.

Our Washington correspondent furnishes us with an item of news which tends to exhibit the recklessness with which the Treasury has been and still is plundered through the extensive medium of army contracts. A responsible firm of merchants in Salt Lake, having ample facilities for fulfilling their contract in a perfectly satisfactory manner, offered to furnish flour, for the period of two years, at the reasonable price of $10 per hundred. This offer, however, was rejected in favor of another party, whose offer was $28 60 per hundred!

We learn that all obstructions on the Michigan Southern Railroad, resulting from the late terrible accident, have been removed, and that the trains are now running as usual.

The Boston papers notice the decease of the Hon. THOMAS G. CARRY, a well-known writer on commercial subjects, and the Hon. GEORGE WOOD, first Mayor of the City of Lynn.

An army order, issued by Gen. SCOTT, directs that greater attention be bestowed hereafter upon the bayonet exercise, which has been somewhat neglected of late in the discipline of the service.

The ship *Stalwart*, of this City, was destroyed by fire on her voyage from New-Orleans, bound to Liverpool. Captain LUCAS, her commander, with the crew, were taken off and landed at Queenstown, June 21, whence advices were sent to Messrs. THOS. RICHARDSON & Co., of this City, announcing the particulars of the disaster. Her cargo consisted of nearly 3,000 bales cotton, and she also had $35,000 in specie, of which $25,000 were saved. She was 1,108 tons burthen, and built in MAINE in 1855.

Our columns are crowded this morning with the accustomed catalogue of shocking accidents on the "glorious Fourth." The day was an unusually fine one, a fresh northwester swept all the cobwebs out of the sky and gave us a brilliant sunshine and a cool, invigorating atmosphere. Exercise in the open air was itself a pleasure, and the number of all ages and conditions who turned out to enjoy the gay spectacle were unusually large. No riots occurred during the day, nor any accidents of a serious nature; but there were the usual number of casualties from the careless burning of powder, and the annual crop of cripples which the celebration of the Fourth confers upon society was quite as large as at any previous commemoration of our national holiday.

A milk train on the Harlem Railroad ran off the track at Hunt's Bridge about 11½ o'clock on Monday night, and the engine, caboose and three foremost cars were precipitated down an embankment. The milk agent, named EDWARD HALL, was instantly killed; the engine was upset and the cars badly broken. The accident is attributable to the carelessness of a switchman, who neglected to replace a switch after it had been moved for the accommodation of a train going in an opposite direction. The wreck was soon cleared away, and the trains now run regularly.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, held in accordance with the law which requires that that body shall convene on the first Monday in July, in each year, for the purpose of receiving the Assessment Rolls, the latter were presented by the newly appointed Tax Commissioners, the legality of whose appointment a portion of the members of the Board deny. After some debate the Board declined to receive them and adjourned to Tuesday next.

The New York Typographical Society celebrated its Fiftieth Anniversary yesterday. Dr. J. W. FRANCIS delivered an interesting address on the life of Dr. FRANKLIN.

A man named CHRISTIAN MCQUADE, carman, was arrested yesterday by the Police of the Fifth Precinct, on suspicion of having caused the death of his wife, who resided at No. 2 Broadway. He came home to dinner, and finding his wife intoxicated, it is alleged, he beat her until life was extinct. An investigation will be had to-day.

The July Term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday. Judge RUSSELL presided, and nothing of importance was done. A Grand Jury will be impaneled to-day.

Yesterday Cotton was quiet, yet steady. Flour was more sought after, and was somewhat firmer. Grain and Provisions were lightly dealt in. Sugars Molasses, Oils, Rice, Tobacco, Hops and Seeds were inactive. Coffee was in moderate demand at uniform rates. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Common Rosin and Spirits Turpentine. The Freight engagements were limited.

THE QUESTION OF THE SOUTH.—The Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS is unquestionably one of the shrewdest and sharpest men ever sent by the South to Congress. On Saturday, at an ovation given him in the city of Augusta, he made a two hours' speech. As a matter of course, it was ultra Southern in every thought, word, and aspiration. But not Southern in any stupid unconsidered manner, as the notions of his compatriots too often are. He is a man who knows what he is about. On the great question of territorial expansion he goes with his section. He wants more Slave States; and he wants Cuba. But he desires neither, unless he can have more negroes. The supply of slaves is short. Virginia is a great breeder; but her powers are over-taxed. She cannot furnish laborers fast enough to cultivate the cotton and sugar lands of the Gulf States. Mr. STEPHENS has a larger farm already than his allowance of "hands" can till. More territory is welcome to him, but, like a man of sense, he sees it would do him little good without more slaves. How he means to get an increase of the latter he refrains from stating. That is a matter which he prefers to leave in a certain puzzling obscurity. But he will pardon us if we are compelled to infer that his eyes are fixed upon the same spot which enchained the gaze of Mrs Jellaby. Despairing of the Old Dominion, he no doubt looks to Africa. But if Mr. STEPHENS really means the Slave-trade, it would have been more noble, though less politic, perhaps, to say so boldly and undisguisedly.

A New Mexican War.

Without pretending to any such premature and explicit revelations of our actual relations with Mexico as might shock diplomacy and confound the Secretary of State, we have lying before us in our correspondence from Vera Cruz abundant materials for forming a fair judgment upon the policy urged by this Government in Mexico. And nothing, certainly, could be more unlike the impressions commonly entertained than the reality of this policy as it thus appears to us, stripped of the mask it has worn so long.

Not six months since, an American Envoy, after long delay, was sent to Mexico, to recognize the Constitutional Government, and to assist it not only with his moral support, but with assurances of material aid. To give special authenticity to the mission, a gentleman of high-toned character, intelligence, integrity and candor, was selected, in the person of the Hon ROBERT MCLANE, to fill it; and his instructions, as there was little room left us to doubt, reflected the obvious indisposition of Congress to take further steps toward the territorial dismemberment of our neighbor Republic. The Embassy was to be a mission of magnanimous charity. It was a propagandism of sound Republican theories; and all things were to be done that might conduce to the elevation of a Liberal Government, understood to be friendly to the United States, and to the prostration of a pernicious anti-American hierarchy. The only approach to a Territorial Convention, as a result of the proposed recognition, was announced to be a treaty obtaining the right of way across the northern States of Mexico, fortified by a few formal guarantees, entirely consistent with Mexican sovereignty and self-respect. This, with some new postal arrangements, it was understood, we were likely to obtain; and nothing more was coveted either by us or for us.

While generosity deserved the credit of dictating this moderate course, considerations of wise policy were not wanting to approve it. To demand territory of which we have no need, and the disposition of which must renew those internal discussions which have attended all our recent acquisitions of the kind, would be not only to defy the distinctly expressed opinion of the legislative branch of the American Government, but also gravely to affect the relations of the President with that remnant of the Democratic Party which still adheres to him. It must, furthermore, tear away the hypocritical veil of friendship from our dealings with the Mexican Liberals; for by no act of open hostility could we so surely break up the cordial regard which this party have apparently been concentrating in their favor among the Mexican people, as by inveigling them into any engagements, among which a territorial cession, however trifling, might be suspected to figure. Patriotism is now measured in Mexico by the strength of its devotion to the integrity of the Republic. The name of Abolitionist here has no greater political odium attached to it than has the phrase "Cessionist" there. For any party in Mexico to avow its readiness to sell or cede an inch of the most arid desert, the wildest mountain tract, or the most rugged and inaccessible seacoast, to the United States, would be to seal its doom, and to confirm, unalterably, the ascendancy of its rivals. Hence, no policy seemed so inconsistent with every sensible aspect of the question as one that might inflict so great a wrong upon those whom we were embracing as friends, at the same time that it must put the unconquerable private aspirations of our incurable President into such imminent and superfluous hazard.

It is, nevertheless, to be apprehended that it is precisely upon this insane career that the President has entered. The letter of our well-informed correspondent intimates clearly that among Mr. MCLANE'S instructions, a demand for territorial concessions is embraced; and from the tardy progress of negotiations, there is really great reason to suspect that the Juarez ministry is endeavoring to extricate itself from the coils of this our fatal and avaricious sympathy. The demand, if really made, is simply a demand upon the Juarez Government to commit political suicide, by sacrificing every interest of party and every instinct of patriotism to the morbid greed of a reckless and domineering foreign Government. And let us add, if really made, it cannot be put forward upon any honest calculation of its feasibility. There must be some ulterior and formidable alternative. And we are very much mistaken if, in the character of these transactions, as well as in the menacing language employed in Mr. MCLANE'S communication to Mr. BONILLA, we are not to read clearly the revelation of war as that alternative. Against the recklessness of a policy which forces its way to so detestable an aim it is superfluous to protest. An impoverished Treasury, the absolute absence of justifiable pretexts, the utter needlessness of further territorial expansion, especially as the fruit of a war of conquest, all these are questions which can find no place in the reckoning of an Administration capable of such conceptions. It is enough that a powerful party behind the Presidential Chair urges the necessity of obtaining some sea-coast on the Pacific for the Slave States, as a set-off to free California, Oregon and Washington, and pledges as the reward of Mr. BUCHANAN'S subserviency to the project a vast mass of otherwise unattainable popularity with the Southern ultraists. The President has doubtless also been told that "war is always popular;" a maxim which his experience in the Polk Cabinet may gild with apparent probability. But action upon such impulses as these would be mere Midsummer madness. Need we say that he who in 1860 obtains the suffrages of the Southern extremists in question, must be content to lose all other available support, or that the still questionable popularity of the war of 1846 affords a very dubious precedent for engaging in any contest at the present moment? In 1846, after long years of world-wide peace, there was much in even so small a contest as ours with Mexico to excite interest, and to kindle in ill-regulated minds something like a blaze of patriotic vanity. Beyond our own borders, even, a certain natural curiosity was felt to know how far the military prowess of the Great Republic had kept pace with our enormous growth in wealth and population, in the silent energy of peace, and the clamorous eloquence of self-admiration. We had been "bragging" in such a stentorian style for twenty-five years, that it was quite worth while for the observant nations to take the trouble of watching our first attempt at practical war in the shape of invasion and conquest. But now the case is altogether changed. The eyes of mankind are fastened now upon a war already of gigantic proportions, and which threatens to swell into Titanic grandeur; shaking down thrones and empires, hurling myriads upon myriads, convulsing the politics and remodeling the history of a Continent. In the presence of such a conflict as is now raging upon the plains of Italy, a war of the United States with Mexico would hardly excite much more attention even at home than we bestow upon our chronic squabbles with the Indians. The spectacle afforded to the rest of mankind by such a war would be almost equally ridiculous and odious; ridiculous, in virtue of its insignificant scale; odious, in virtue of the light into which it would put the American President and the American Government. The scoffers at Democracy might point with unanswerable scorn to the contrast between an Emperor marching his legions to the liberation of a weak and oppressed nationality in the Old World, and a President drumming up his unwilling militia to a foray upon the independence and the liberties of a distracted Republic, which had implored his assistance in the re-establishment of domestic order and external peace. With his usual felicitous infelicity Mr. BUCHANAN appears to be drifting once more into the worst possible attitude at the worst possible time. Should he succeed in engineering us into a declaration of war against Mexico, for the express purpose of stealing few more miles of her sandbanks and her river courses, at the exact moment when the Third NAPOLEON shall begin to withdraw his victorious armies from the soil of delivered Italy, leaving her to be the free arbiter of her own destinies, he will have reached at last the climax of his curious and instructive career.

Quarantine Movements.

The "Floating Hospital" has been anchored within the legally designated "Lower Anchorage," but there is much reason to hope that her services and capabilities as a yellow-fever hospital will not be put to the test this season. So far as yet reported very little yellow-fever exists in the West Indies, and none at all has appeared in our home-ports. The season has so far advanced without any signs of it among the arriving fleet, and the weather is so unseasonably cool and wholesome, that we have every reason to trust that we may get through the Summer without the fever itself, or its almost equally fatal satellite the panic. Meanwhile we are informed that the Commissioners of Emigration have refused to accept the *Falcon* as a hospital. But this refusal is, after all, not a very fearful thing, as it only leaves the control of the whole matter to the Commissioners for Removal, who have still a large unexpended balance of their appropriation at command, and who, unlike the Commissioners of Emigration, have every inducement for carrying the experiment onward to the most favorable possible issue.

It is understood that the Commission, upon whose hands the hulk has been thus unexpectedly thrown, have made arrangements to secure the services as physician to the Floating Hospital of Dr. ELIJAH HARRIS, formerly Marine Physician. This choice, if necessary, ought be indorsed by the whole profession of New-York. But neither Dr. HARRIS, nor any other intelligent medical man, would risk his reputation on board such an establishment as the *Falcon* now is, if yellow fever patients enough were really on board to occupy the wards prepared for them. There are on the upper deck two model wards—to wit: the two open rooms designed as saloons for convalescents. The miserable holes originally constructed for wards remain still what they were when we first described them, sealed as tight as glass and putty can make them against a breath of air, and utterly incapable of ventilation. If Dr. HARRIS should be sent down to superintend her management, we presume his first step would be to have the partitions of these wards torn down, and the windows, which are now immovable, set upon pivots. He will doubtless discover at once, also, the absolute necessity of having a small steam engine to work the pumps, by which the hold can be deluged with fresh water and re-emptied every day, any accidental fire readily extinguished, and a supply of fresh air forced by means of a fan-blower into every corner and cranny of the ship. These improvements made, there is no reason why the *Falcon* should not furnish every facility for solving the problem whether any vessel at all can be safely used in an open and exposed anchorage as a hospital. We do not believe, from what we have seen of Quarantine Commissioners, that they will unnecessarily delay these changes, or deem it safe to await the arrival of the dreaded disease before preparing fully to meet it. Hitherto, supposing they were preparing a structure of which the Commissioners of Emigration would have the sole care, they have been guided more or less by the advice of the officers connected with that Board. Now, however, they may consult their own employes; must assume the whole responsibility of the work; and should see that it is properly, promptly, and thoroughly done.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S THEATER.—Attributing the crowded house at Niblo's on the evening of the Fourth to a patriotic desire on the part of the good public to be amused on that glorious anniversary, Mr. BURTON'S return to the stage, after a brief absence may be said to have been signalized last evening. The Theatre was fuller than anybody would expect to find it in the Summer season, and Mr. BURTON was greeted on his appearance with a hearty welcome, which was re-echoed at intervals throughout the performance. Mr. B. is evidently still a favorite with the theatrical world, and not without reason. That his acting is marked by genius, may literally be said to appear on the very face of it. It may truthfully be asserted that he is an actor; it cannot be denied that he is a *grimacier*; how much the one quality may affect the other is a question which seems to have been settled by the audience. He pleases (even to extacy sometimes) a certain class of judges. And this we say not invidiously. It is a matter of simple taste, not of critical judgment—some men of education and some not of education, the thoughtful and the heedless—are found among the long list of his admirers. And the key to the enigma, if there be any enigma about the matter, is that Mr. BURTON makes people laugh who love to laugh—and we confess that we are of the number. He can look a joke, and squint a jocose idea. He walks the stage with an unction which is not given to other men. His composition is made up of a little of LISTON, a little of BUCKSTONE, and great deal of JACK REEVE, of glorious memory; and the combination has produced a Burton, something like and yet something unlike them all. Mr. BURTON appeared last evening in two characters, which certainly are not his best. He played firstly in the "Breach of Promise," and secondly in "The Mommy." The latter is broad farce, and Mr. BURTON does not improve it by making it in some points a little broader than there is much necessity for. To-night Mr. BURTON will appear in two of his best characters—*Aminadab Sleek* in the "Serious Family," and the funny party in "That Blessed Baby."

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The merits of "Massaniello" at this Theatre begin at length to be appreciated in spite of the demerits of that extravaganza. The scissors, liberally employed, might make the piece a good one, and then its success could possibly be secured by transferring the part of the hero to an actor familiar with burlesque. Miss J. GOUGENHEIM has talent which would show to better advantage in some part more worthy the genius of an actress, while the *rôle* of "Massaniello" would be more effective in the hands of some one better able by vehemence of voice and action to make its extravagance sufficiently extravagant. Mdlle. CHRISTINE, who does the principal dancing at this establishment, promises to be a bright star of the New-York ballet. There has been some curiosity to learn where this clever dancer has been so long hidden. We understand that the young lady has been an unappreciated caterer to the uncultivated tastes of audiences in Philadelphia or some other out-of-town place. She has now entered on a new sphere and a bright one, and we venture to predict that she will, ere long, make her mark on the list of metropolitan *danseuses*.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FOREIGN NEWS AT HAND

QUEBEC, Tuesday, July 5—8:30 P. M.

European news for the Associated Press is now being received at Sackville, from Newfoundland. It is supposed to be by the *Adelaide*, which was appointed to sail from Galway on the 25th ult. for St. Johns, Newfoundland. The direct line *via* St. John, New-Brunswick, and Boston, being interrupted, we shall try to transmit the news by way of St. John, New-Brunswick, Quebec and Montreal to New-York.

[On the reception of the foregoing the Montreal and Quebec line was ordered open, but from an unexplained cause some office on the route neglected to comply with the request, and we are consequently without the news. REPORTER.]

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Plunder of the Treasury through Utah Contracts—American Volunteers for Mexico—Dispatches from Minister McLane, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 5.

Extraordinary developments are leaking out with regard to how the Treasury is plundered through the Utah Army contracts. A short time since the mercantile firm of GILMER, GRAHAM & MARTIN, of Salt Lake, offered to furnish the Government with flour for the year, delivered in Utah, at ten dollars per hundred. This offer was rejected, and now it is said that a contract was made directly afterwards with HOLLIDAY at *twenty-eight dollars and sixty cents*. Thus hundreds of thousands of dollars are put into the pockets of speculators, the friends of the War Department. It is known that the Mormons have an immense supply of grain, and the firm spoken of could have obtained a large supply in Utah.

It is possible that the Mexican Government may secure the aid of volunteer forces from the United States to settle the difficulties in that country. The matter is under consideration. It is not considered that there would be any violation of law should JUAREZ decide to accept the forces—Mexico not being at war with any foreign country.

Dispatches have been received from Mr. MCLANE. The Treaty under negotiation had not been finally determined upon. Great indignation is expressed at the conduct of ROBLES in stopping the *conducta* of specie.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 5.

There is such information in Washington as warrants the belief that the recent change of the British Ministry will not affect the present positions of Her Majesty's representatives abroad, with the exception, perhaps, of Lord COWLEY.

According to advices from Vera Cruz it was believed in official circles there that the five million *conducta*, detained by ROBLES for the purpose of extorting an additional tax, would soon reach that city.

One of the Conventions concluded by Minister MCLANE with the JUAREZ Government has been forwarded hither by him, and the others are in a fair way of consummation, there being no difficulties about the preliminaries.

While the import and export duties at Vera Cruz have considerably diminished in consequence of the unsettled condition of affairs in the interior, the receipts at the other ports on the Mexican Coast have largely increased.

The United States steamer *Brooklyn* will leave Vera Cruz for Pensacola on the 20th inst.

The Pike's Peak Gold Region.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Saturday, July 2.

The *Times* publishes a communication from the gold region dated June 17, which is considerably later than previous advices; also a letter from HORACE GREELEY, who says there is no mistake about the existence of gold in paying quantities. The last three days' working of DEPARIS, BANNA and SHORWELL'S claim produced $1,700, estimating the gold at $18 per ounce. One hundred dollars a day to the sluice is considered a fair average of the operations of other parties. It is calculated that 500 sluices will be in operation by the 1st of August. New and rich discoveries were being made every day. Large prospecting parties were also being organized for a thorough examination of the mountain district, as far as Medicine Bow on the north, and the Great Basin on the west.

Considerable activity in business prevailed at Denver City. The effects of the late prostration had entirely disappeared, and further discoveries of rich solid gold bearing quartz were being made. The express which left here to-day was crowded with passengers.

LEAVENWORTH, Monday, July 4.

The Express arrived here yesterday with Denver City dates of the 22d ult. There had been a large conflagration on the pineries on the divide between Gregory's and Jackson's Diggings, and it was reported that twenty lives were lost. Five of the bodies had been recovered, but their names were not ascertained.

Considerable gold dust was waiting for shipment from Denver City, and specie was in great demand to make purchases.

From Salt Lake.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 4.

Later advices from St. Lake state that Judge CRADLEBAUGH, who had just returned from his Circuit, had issued during his tour nearly one hundred warrants against persons engaged in the Mountain Meadow massacre and various other murders. The Judge says that for eighty miles along his route before reaching Santa Clara, he found human skeletons on almost every camping ground, many of whom were probably murdered last Winter by the Indians. He also says that eighty white men were concerned in the massacre of Mountain Meadow. He saw no Church officials along the route.

From Brazos.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 5.

The steamship *Arizona*, from Brazos on the 30th ult., has arrived here with $296,000 in specie. The news is unimportant.

Ovation to the Hon. A. H. Stephens.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sunday, July 3.

The ovation to the Hon. A. H. STEPHENS yesterday was a great affair. Mr. STEPHENS made a speech of two hours' length. He regarded the long agitation of the Slavery question as having resulted beneficially to the rights of the South; he favored the annexation of Cuba, the repeal or suspension of the neutrality laws, and the increase of the number of slaves, but repudiated the idea of more Slave States, unless accompanied with a great increase of the number of slaves.

The Michigan Southern Railroad Disaster.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, July 5.

Superintendent CAMPBELL, of the Michigan Southern Road, makes the following statement: "The number of dead, to date, is exactly forty. Constant search has been made since the accident, and it is believed that all the dead have been found, and that all or most of the wounded will recovery." Mr. CAMPBELL denies having telegraphed, as published in the Albany *Statesman*, on the 30th ult., that the number of dead to that date was seventy-two.

News by the Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 4.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates of the 10th ult., arrived last night.

The Republicans had nominated LELAND STANFORD, of Sacramento, for Governor; J. F. KENNEY, of Santa Clara, for Lieutenant-Governor; E. D. BAKER, of San Francisco, and P. H. SIBLEY, of Placer, for Congress.

Business was inactive at San Francisco.

Capt. SIMPSON'S Expedition had reached Walker's River; the routes traversed by it, shortens the distance from Camp Floyd to Genoa 300 miles.

The *Arizonian* of the 16th ult. says that Capt STONE and party had arrived at Fort Buchanan, having been driven out of Sonora by Gov. PESQUEIRA; STONE proceeds to Washington. The revolt of the Opata and Yaqui Indians was creating great consternation in Sonora; the Indians had defeated the Government troops in four engagements, and were marching on Guaymas, where the foreign residents were taking refuge on board of vessels in the harbor.

SYLVESTER MOWRY had arrived at La Mesilla.

Disasters and Loss of Life.

CLEVELAND, Monday, July 4.

The bark *Sunshine* capsized on Saturday afternoon, off Fairport, and the Captain, first mate, four seamen and three children were lost. The Captain's wife, second mate and six seamen were picked up yesterday morning.

The bark *B. A. Stanard*, from Buffalo, bound to Chicago, was also capsized on Saturday, on the north shore. The two mates were drowned.

Obituary.

DEATH OF MRS. EVERETT.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 5.

MRS. EVERETT, wife of the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, died on Saturday night, after a long illness.

DEATH OF THOMAS G. CARY.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 5.

THOS. G. CARY, Treasurer of Appleton and Hamilton Companies, and formerly engaged in mercantile business in New-York and Boston, died yesterday at his Summer residence at Nahant.

Congressional Nomination in Arizona.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 5.

A Convention was held at Lanesville, Arizona, June 19, at which SYLVESTER MOWRY was renominated for Congress by acclamation.

Suicide.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 5.

Dr. HENRY NORTHALL, acting British Vice-Consul at Gloucester, committed suicide on Sunday by hanging.

Wise, the Æronaut.

LANCASTER, Tuesday, Penn., July 5.

WISE, the æronaut, returned here last evening.

The Brig Melvin.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 5.

The brig *Melvin* from New-York for Boston, was in collision on Sunday night in the bay, with an outward bound vessel. She (the *Melvin*) put into Plymouth badly damaged, and will be towed to Boston.

United States Steamer Lancaster.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, July 5.

The United States steamer *Lancaster* still remains in Hampton Roads.

Arrival of the North American.

QUEBEC, Monday, July 4.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool 22d ultimo, arrived at this port on Sunday evening. News anticipated by the *Vanderbilt* at New York.

HAVANA.

One Day Later by the Quaker City—The Markets—Health of the City.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Thursday, June 30, 1859.

The departure of the *Cahawba* yesterday leaves but one day's business to advise of, without any special incidents of importance having occurred.

The Sugar market, under the influence of the latest intelligence brought by the *Quaker City* from New-York, has had but one day for effect upon our market, and the consequence has been an advance upon the quotations last advised—Nos. 11 and 12 stand 7¾ @8 rials ℔ arrobe, or $3 62½@$4 ℔ 100 lbs.; 7¾ rials has been offered during the day for strong qualities of No. 12 but declined. Whites, $5 50@$6 75. Yellows $4 25@$5 37½; Cucuruchos, $5 12½@$3 50. Stock of Sugars in Havana, 340,000 boxes, against 220,000 boxes in 1858.

EXCHANGE—London, 16@16¼ premium; New York, 3@5 premium; New Orleans, 5½ premium; United States Gold, 5 premium; Mexican Dollars, 11 premium.

The health of Havana is good.

The steamer *Commerce* is to leave for Philadelphia to-morrow. INDEX.

Board of Supervisors.

THE ASSESSMENT ROLLS AND THE LEGALITY OF THE APPOINTMENT OF THE NEW TAX COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of Supervisors met at noon on Monday, in compliance with the law, which requires it to convene on the first Monday in July annually, to receive the assessment rolls. All the members were present except Supervisors TWEED and CONNER. Before President PURDY called the Board to order, the Tax Commissioners, Messrs. Williamson, Allen and Brown, entered the hall, accompanied by their deputies, carrying the assessment rolls. The documents were very voluminous, and were contained in twenty six large tomes, each sealed.

After the reading of the minutes had been dispensed with,

The President submitted a communication from the Tax Commissioners, transmitting the assessment rolls of the real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York, of which the following is a summary:

Relative value of the real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York as assessed in 1858 and 1859

REAL ESTATE.

Wards.	1858.	1859.	Increase.	Decrease
I.....	$37,925,968	$37,102,262	—	$816,706
II.....	23,736,709	24,015,709	—	715,000
III.....	25,729,966	26,590,466	$860,500	—
IV.....	9,916,970	9,895,570	—	21,300
V.....	15,224,000	16,024,700	793,700	—
VI.....	10,914,150	11,808,750	894,600	—
VII.....	12,856,474	12,688,067	182,593	—
VIII.....	16,473,672	17,052,872	479,803	—
IX.....	14,840,000	14,982,200	172,150	—
X.....	8,417,700	8,547,500	129,800	—
XI.....	8,429,800	8,775,700	345,900	—
XII.....	8,476,700	10,002,725	1,525,925	—
XIII.....	5,339,686	5,397,040	57,154	—
XIV.....	11,469,850	11,585,500	415,950	—
XV.....	29,295,510	29,449,100	141,509	—
XVI.....	16,391,600	17,593,900	1,102,300	—
XVII.....	16,671,300	17,196,000	536,900	—
XVIII.....	58,988,110	58,614,400	—	373,710
XIX.....	10,871,755	12,521,894	1,650,139	—
XX.....	15,730,050	16,147,350	414,300	—
XXI.....	26,780,300	27,576,550	1,066,700	—
XXII.....	14,553,606	15,901,025	1,717,819	—
Total....	$368,383,945	$378,864,930	$12,512,700	$1,931,716

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Resident.....	$150,813,662	$158,336,730	$7,523,268	—
Not resident	12,434,892	14,631,462	2,696,930	—
Total.....	$ 62,847,954	$172,968,192	—	—
Real and per.	831,231,540	851,923,121	22,632,698	1,931,716
Less decrease.....			$1,930,716	
Net increase.....			20,701,982	

RECAPITULATION.

Total valuation of 1859.....	$551,913,172
Total valuation of 1858.....	571,211,241
Increase over 1858.....	$20,701,163

Supervisor KENNEDY moved that the rolls be received and referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

Supervisor ROCHE moved as an amendment that they be received and laid on the table.

The amendment was lost—ayes, 5; nays, 4.

Supervisor ROCHE moved as an amendment that the rolls presented by Messrs. Allen, Williamson and Brown, claiming to be Tax Commissioners, be laid on the table until the Committee should report with regard to the legality of their appointment.

Supervisor BELL opposed this. He was not in favor of taking any step that would recognize these persons as Tax Commissioners until Mr. BRADY had furnished a legal opinion on the subject.

Supervisor KENNEDY said there was no objection to receiving the rolls and deciding the mooted question afterwards.

Supervisor BELL said the law compelled them to meet on this particular day to perform the especial duty of receiving the rolls, and urged the propriety of receiving them immediately. Moreover, unless some action was taken with regard to these assessment rolls, the members of the Police Department and others could not be paid when the next pay-day came.

President PURDY replied, stating the action of the Republican members of the Board in this matter "a crusade."

Supervisor KENNEDY retorted that it was the Democrats that were engaged in a crusade, and that they were led on by Peter, the Hermit—alluding to the President.

The question on the second amendment of Supervisor ROCHE was then taken, and it was lost, (yeas 5, nays 5;) Messrs. Bell, Briggs, Purdy, Roche and Varian voting in the affirmative and Messrs. Blunt, Kennedy, Little, Stewart and Weisman in the negative.

Supervisor KENNEDY'S original motion was lost by a similar vote, and the Board immediately adjourned to Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 3 P. M.

The assessment rolls were left in charge of Mr. YOUNG, the Clerk of the Board.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.—The Governors were to meet at the Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, yesterday, but no quorum was present, and nothing was done beyond reading the regulations, which furnished the theme for numerous protracted discussions. The weekly statement gives the present number of inmates in the institutions as 7,020, being a decrease since the last report of 74. During the week ending the 2d inst. 33 died, 1,040 were discharged, 112 were sent to the Penitentiary, and 9 to State Prison.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ALLEGED SLAVER.—The cargo of the bark *Orion* was, yesterday, entirely discharged, under the direction of the Government, the object being to discover, if possible, some proof that she was intended for the slave trade. Everything, however, came out according to the manifest and invoices. The "irons," which were carefully searched for, could not be found. The Commandant of the Yard sent notice to the Marshal that he had discharged his part of the duty, and requested him to replace the cargo. The owners of the cargo requested that it might remain in the Naval Storehouse until it should be appraised. A portion of the cargo was consequently consigned. The bark *Ardennes* remains still at anchor. She has a cargo valued at $25,000. A libel was filed yesterday against her. She was cleared for the Canary Islands, latitude 30° N., and was found at the mouth of the Congo river, latitude 6° S. She is in pretty bad order.

MISSING.—JULIA, aged fourteen years, the daughter of Dr. SCHARPE, of the Twelfth Ward, left her home on Sunday about 2 o'clock P. M., to visit a school-mate, whose name and residence were not known by JULIA'S parents, but who formerly lived in Seventh-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets and whose father is a butcher. The missing girl promised to be back at ten time, and as nor were was always to be relied upon, apprehensions are entertained that the rowdies who frequent that rather lonesome part of the City may have way-laid and ill treated her. She had light hair and brown eyes, and wore a pink double skirt, trimmed with velvet, drab raglan, and white hat. Information respecting her left at the Twelfth Ward Station house will be gladly received.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The United States mail steamer *Moses Taylor*, JOHN MCGOWAN Commander, left yesterday for Aspinwall, with the California mails and about five hundred passengers. Among the latter were Bishop OSMON C. BAKER, of the M. E. Church, destined for Oregon, and the Rev. Dr. BROWNE. The steamer *Northern Light*, of the Opposition line, also left for the same destination with some two hundred and fifty passengers.

A RESCUE.—During a sudden squall on Sunday afternoon, a schooner laden with sand and belonging to Jersey City, was capsized off Coney Island. The crew, consisting of three men, clung to the bottom of their wrecked craft, and were finally rescued in a small boat by Officer FOLWELL, of the Third (New-York) Precinct, and two other citizens, who had agreed to be off in sight of the disaster.

NO MEETING.—The Councilmen, at their last meeting, adjourned until the regular hour last evening, but were patriotic enough to have no session. Not a solitary member answered to his name at the calling of the roll, and the clerk declared the Board adjourned.

FRIGATE SAVANNAH.—This frigate has arrived at the Charlestown Navy yard from Pensacola. She comes home to recruit her crew. Several cases of yellow fever were reported to be on board when she sailed, and she is accordingly detained at Quarant

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Morning and Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 5.

$12 000 Treas. 6s '60	98⅞	10 Del. & Hud Can. Co.	98⅞
5,000 Virginia 6s	90⅝	100 do	90⅝
2,000 do	91⅝	600 Har R. Pref	60⅝
500 do	91⅝	100 do	34⅝
8,000 Missouri 6s	82⅝	100 Reading Rail'd	45⅛
4 000 do	82⅝	200 do	45⅛
6,105 Ohio 5s	99	100 do	45⅛
3,000 Ohio 5s	98⅝	200 Mich. Cen. R.	80⅝
5 000 City Cn '67	101⅜	100 do	80⅝
4,000 N. Y. City 6s	93	60 do	80⅝
1 000 N. Y. Cent 6s	96⅛	50 do	80⅝
1,000 E. le R. 1st M.	84	10 Sec. nav. R.	21⅛
3,000 Hud. R. R. 1st M.	94½	75 M. S. & N. I. R.	9
1,000 Hud. R. R. 2d M.	74	664 M. S. & N. I. R.	24⅝
2,000 M. S. & N. 2d M.	6	12 do	24⅝
1,000 Gal. & C. 1st M.	91	80 do	24⅝
3 000 L. C. & M. L. 6s	102⅝	60 do	24⅝
10 Phoenix Leather Bk.	113	100 do	24⅝
45 L. C. & M. L.	⅝	35 Panama Railroad	115½
100 Illinois Central R.	69	60 do	115½
50 Pac. Mail S. Co.	60	100 do	115½
10 do	59	15 Cl., Col. & Cin. R.	97⅛
218 N. Y. Cent. R.	72⅜	50 Galena & Ch. R.	60
100 do	72⅜	60 do	61
200 do	72⅜	100 do	61½
200 do	72⅝	100 do	61½
150 do	72⅝	100 do	61½
100 do	72⅝	71 do	62⅝
100 do	72⅝	250 Cleve. & Toledo R.	34½
100 do	72⅝	100 do	34½
250 do	72⅝	100 do	34½
300 do	72⅝	50 Chic. & R. I. R.	58⅝
22 Erie Railroad	47½	100 do	58⅝
50 do	47½	100 do	58⅝
100 Hud. Riv. R.	30⅜	50 do	58⅝
200 do	30⅜	100 do	58⅝
100 do	30⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 U. S 6s '67	102	100 Illinois Central R.	69
$5,000 Virginia 6s	92⅝	200 Cleve & Tol R.	34½
1 000 do	91	200 M S & N Ia G. d.	30
2,000 Missouri 6s	82⅜	300 do	25¾
500 E R. 1st M Pds	85	150 Gal. & C. R.	60
14 000 Ill. Cent R. B.	63½	50 do	63⅝
500 do	63⅝	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	58⅝
100 N. Y. Central R	73⅝	100 do	58⅝
300 do	73⅝	50 do	58⅝

ADJOURNED SALES AT AUCTION.

$500 Virginia 6s	92⅝	5 Mer. Mutual Ins. Co.	109
2 000 Missouri 6s	82⅜	6 Home Fire Ins. Co.	177
2 000 N. J. Cent. 7s	97	20 Howard Ins. Co.	75
500 N. Y. Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856	80	18 Western (Wms.) Ins. Co.	100
20 Commonwealth Bk.	96¾	10 Columbian M. Ins. Co.	107
10 Bk. Republic N. Y.	99	10 Security F. Ins. Co.	120
10 Union Bank	94	10 Amer. Exchange Co.	76
15 Market Fire Ins. Co.	120	2500 Gardner G. M. Co.	10

TUESDAY, July 5—P. M.

Business was not very actively resumed this morning after the holiday season, though in Stock and Money affairs the feeling, if anything, is more cheerful than last week. There is a demand for prime lists of mercantile paper at 6@7 months, as in date, 30 days to 6 months; and loans on demand are made at 6 ₱ cent. to the established Stock and Domestic Exchange firms. There is also a demand for Treasury Bills at par for the 5½ ₱ cents., of which the Sub-Treasurer sold $350,000. The Brokers are retailing the 6 ₱ cents. at ¼ ₱ cent. premium. The export engagements of Specie—of which $200,000 in Gold and Silver came in to-day from New Orleans and Panama—are less than anticipated for the *Persia* to-morrow. The the amount entered at the ship's office this afternoon is $744,000. The remittances on account of the July Dividends appear to have been mainly dispatched by the two steamers on Saturday last. The *Kangaroo*, for Liverpool, if not the *Ocean Queen*, for Havre and Southampton, accepted a smaller freight charge than is usually paid to the Cunarders. The terms for Exchange for the present steamer are held firm and at the full Specie standard, 110¼@110¾ on London and 60 days' sight, and 110⅝@110¾ for short sight. French Exchange, at sight, is rather easier, f.5.10@f.5.08¾. The business has been a fair one. The mails by the *Persia* will, we understand, be assorted on board by an extraordinary agent of the British Post-office Department, to be ready for delivery immediately on the arrival of the ship at Liverpool. The distribution for each considerable city in the United Kingdom, and for all the prominent points on the Continent, will also be arranged by the same agent, to insure the least possible delay on the other side Mr. CUNARD has caused a separate apartment to be fitted up in his ships to facilitate this new and convenient order from the British Post-office.

On the Stock Exchange, with one or two exceptions, the market shows a little more strength than before the holiday. The transactions are not beyond the usual Summer average of daily sales, and there is still a marked decrease of active outside specula ion. We notice a fair inquiry for State Stocks at full rates, ex dividend and also for New-York and Brooklyn City Securities, for the reinvestment of dividends. Illinois Central Bonds are firm and in demend at 83½@83¾ per cent. The Company canceled $39,000 in June from their land collections, which altogether amounted to $60,558, and the new sales of land to $27,668. The Shares advanced to 64 per cent. New-York Central Shares steady at 72⅝; Rock Island advanced to 59¾, and Michigan Central to 39⅝. The dreadful accident on the Michigan Southern last week continues to depress the shares of the concern; the Guaranteed sold down to 25 per cent. Reading is a fraction weaker. Harlem, Hudson, Toledo and Galena, steady. The Hudson River traffic for June turns out 20 per cent. better than last season, and the passenger traffic on Saturday and to-day, from the 4th July excursion trains, is unusually heavy. The general market closed steady.

We presented a few days since a general estimate—founded on the Custom-house results at New-York—of the Foreign Trade of the United States for the fiscal year 1859, just terminated. The conclusion of this estimate was that the Export movement of the year, including the Specie shipments, is fully equal to the Import entries of every description. To-day we have received through the Washington *Constitution*, the official figures for nine months, or *three quarters* of the fiscal year, made up to April 1, showing that the Exports exceed, for this term, the Imports, *by thirteen and a half millions*, as follows:

Produce and other merchandise exported from the United States to Foreign States, July 1, 1858, to April 1 1859	$217 512,919
Specie exported same time	29,137,276
Total nine months	$246,650,194
Imported merchandise	$229 640 416
Imported Specie	3 541,862
Total nine months	$233 182,278
Balance in favor of United States	$13,491,916

We find on reference to our own tables for the nine months that of the Import of Foreign Merchandise, New-York received $149,469,000, or about *seventy five per cent.* of the whole. The Import entries at this port for the fourth quarter, or from April 1 to June 30, were unusually heavy, say $72,497,000, counting June by the informal weekly returns, and if to this we add $32,000 for other ports, we have the following approximate result for the year:

Import of nine months, official	$233,182,000
Import of three months, estimated	106 497,000
Total for year	$339 679 000

Which would be $11,321,000 less than we assumed the other day on our general estimate of the Import of the year. As the Export of Specie for the last quarter from New-York was also unusually heavy, and the Export of Produce from the other ports fully equal to the average of the previous three quarters, we arrive at something like the following result for this side the account:

Exports of nine months, official	$246,650,000
Fourth quarter, Produce, &c.	$72,614 000
Specie from New-York	25 271 000
Specie from other ports	6,000,000
Total fourth quarter	$106,798,000
Total for the year	$353,448,000

Which could be fully equal to our general estimate of the Export side, and leave the balance in favor of the United States the same for the year as the official result for the first three quarters

The Hudson River Railroad receipts for June

1859, are	$115,444 23
1858	95,219 28
Increase	$20,224 95

The Illinois Central Railroad receipts for June,

1859	$148,416
1858	154,192
Decrease	$5,776

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Receipts for the month of June, 1859, were:

Passengers	$86 437 86
Freight	13 000 00
Total	$99,437 86
Due other Roads	25 849 64
Total	$73 606 18
For June, 1858	62 396 90
Increase	$11,211 69

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $883,073; paid out, $645,033; balance, this afternoon, $4,036,751.

Annexed is a statement of the expenditures of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, exclusive of trust funds and payments on account of the public debt:

Civil, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous	$23 696,181 67
Interior	4 751 97 866
War	25 343,811 30
Navy	14 Vit, —
Total	$66,396, —

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

	Per cent discount.
New-York State Currency	— ⅝
New-England and New-Jersey	— ⅝
Philadelphia and Baltimore	— par 1-5
Interior Pennsylvania	½ @ ⅝
Interior Maryland	— ⅝
Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri	— par
South Carolina and Georgia	⅝ @ ¾
North Carolina	— ¾
Virginia	⅝ @ ¾
Illinois and Wisconsin	— ¾
Michigan	— ⅝
Tennessee	— ⅝
Free Indiana	¼ @ ⅜
Louisiana	— 81¼
Mobile	— 81¼
Canada	—@ ⅜

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants per acre	1@	1 @
80 acre warrants per acre	66	68
120 acre warrants per acre	77	81
160 acre warrants per acre	85	89

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

	Buying.
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	1 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	3 dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	1 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Detroit	⅝ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	1¼ dis.
Bank of England Notes	$4 86
Bank of France Notes	18c.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	1 04@	Spanish Ors each	21@ —
Spanish Dollars	1 08@	Spanish 1 & 1-16	—
Five franc pieces	96@	per oz	1 26@ —
French Crowns	1 10@	*Gold.*	
German Crowns	1 08@	Sovereigns	4 87@4 88
Prussian Thalers	71@	Twenty Francs	3 87@ —
Guilders	40@	Ten Thaler pieces	7 86@ —
English Silver	4 86@	Ten Guilder pcs	3 86@ —
Specles	1 08@	Spanish Doubs	16 10@16 15
Old Am. Cents	94@—	Patriot Old Do	15 80@16 00
Old Am. Qr. Dols	1 02½@—	Gold. Am. Old	—c. prem.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ HARTFORD PAPER WANTED.—PARTIES having business paper, made in Hartford or vicinity, which they wish to dispose of, will find it for their advantage to send the same to the undersigned, who are always ready to buy desirable paper at best rates.
GEO P. BISSELL & CO.,
Bankers, Hartford, Conn.
Refer to CONTINENTAL BANK.

☞ UNITED STATES 6 PER CENT. COUPON Bonds of 1874; United States Treasury Notes 6 per cents; New York State 6 per cent registered stock of 1875, for sale in amounts to suit for investment or banking purposes by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 3 Wall-st.

Real Estate.....TUESDAY, July 5.

No public sales to-day.

We report the sale of one lot on the north side of Fifty eighth-street, 96 feet east of Sixth-avenue, for $4 010.

MESSRS. RATHBONE & BLACKWELL have sold two lots on the northeast corner of Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth-street, corner of Central Park, for $4,500.

Also, one lot on the south side of Fifty fifth street, 121 feet west of Lexington-avenue, for $1 750.

The amount of property disposed of at private sale and auction by E. H. LORLOW & Co., for the six months ending June 30, 1859, is $4,240,036 30.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 5.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$35,915,700
Loans and Discounts	59 037,900
Specie	5 493,400
Amount due from other Banks	7,283,000
Amount due to other Banks	7,076,000
Deposits	20,017,000
Circulation	6,935,800

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 5—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Demand fair and market steady; sales 1,600 bbls. at $4 75@$5 25 for State from Chicago Spring Wheat; $5 25@$5 75 for fair to choice Wisconsin; $5 50@$6 87½ for extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; $7 00@$7 37½ for double extra. WHEAT—The market opened heavy, but closed a shade firmer; sales three boat loads of Red and White Winter at private terms, and 8 000 bushels red Ohio, mostly at $1 35. CORN lower; sales 18,000 bushels Illinois, afloat, at 74c., 5 500 bushels do., at 74½c. OATS steady. BARLEY dull. RYE $1. WHISKY—Sales 50 bbls. at 25c. CANAL FREIGHTS—6½c. on Corn, 25c. on Flour to New-York. *Lake Imports*—14,000 bbls. Flour; 12,100 bush.; Wheat; 12,000 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—900 bbls. Flour; 1,600 bush. Wheat; 15,000 bush. Corn; 8,000 bush. Oats.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, July 5—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady; sales 1,000 bbls. at $6@$6 25 from Milwaukee Club Wheat; $6 30@$6 50, from Red Indiana and Ohio; $7 25, from White do. and Michigan. WHEAT quiet, and demand light. CORN quiet, but firm; sales small. FREIGHTS dull, at 25c. on Flour; 7c. on Wheat; 6½c. on Corn, to New-York. *Imports*—650 bbls. Flour; no Wheat or Corn. *Canal Exports* unimportant.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 5.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 1,000 bales at 11¼c. for Middling. The sales of the last three days add up 1,600 bales, and the receipts 600 against 2,900 last year. SUGAR buoyant at 6¾c. for fair. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool 2s. 8d.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 5—6 P. M.

FLOUR and GRAIN very quiet; sales limited; prices of FLOUR unchanged. CORN—Sales 10,000 bush. at 83c @83½c. for prime Western. WHISKY firmer; sales 150 bbls. at 26c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 5.

FLOUR declined, 25c.@50c.; choice brands of Ohio are selling at $6@$6 25. WHEAT dull; White, $1 60@$1 75; Red, $1 50. CORN firmer; White 62c @63c. PROVISIONS dull: Bacon Sides, 9½c.; Pork, $7. WHISKY quiet.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
For all manufacturing purposes these machines are unequaled, for the reason that they are more durable, are capable of doing more work and of earning more money than any machines which have ever been used.
Singer's Machines are now used in all the principal manufacturing establishments throughout the country, and the demand is constantly increasing.
The New Family Machines, at $50 and $75 have become a necessity wherever they have become known.
I. M. SINGER & CO., *No.* 458 Broadway.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co.
HAVE removed temporarily from No. 495 to
No 501 Broadway,
where they will continue to sell their celebrated
Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.
New styles at reduced prices.
Their removal is only temporary, and in a very short time they will again occupy enlarged and beautiful premises at No. 495.

Travelers!!
Drive direct to the Smithsonian House.
The Smithsonian is the best Hotel in the City.
The Smithsonian reserves its best rooms for travelers.
The Smithsonian is on Broadway, corner of Houston-st.
The Smithsonian is conducted on the European plan.
The Smithsonian has good rooms for 50 cents a day.
The Smithsonian has good rooms for 75 cents a day.
The Smithsonian has good rooms for $1 a day.
The Smithsonian has parlors for $2 a day.
The Smithsonian gives excellent meals for 50 cents.
The Smithsonian dinner for 50 cents.
Coffee a dollar for the raw material in market.
The Smithsonian is a new conception of the American plan.
The Smithsonian charges $1 a day for what costs $1 50 at other first class hotels.
Drive direct to the Smithsonian House!
If you have heretofore stopped elsewhere, the next time come here.

French Pans, Silk Nets, Fancy Hair Pins, Combs, &c., &c.
A splendid assortment of the above and of many other NEW GOODS, comprising the last NOVELTIES arrived, now landing from steamer *Ocean Queen*, and suitable to the best City trade.
Additional NOVELTIES received by every successive steamer from Havre, for sale to the trade only, by
BUGBEE, DUPUY & CURTIS & NOE,
Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
1 Hr.
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 161 Broadway,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
FOR DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR.
Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 13 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Hair Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Wood's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines
Are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers &c. Prices greatly reduced
WHITNEY & LOCKE, No 477 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines
Are the favorites for families.—*New York Times*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune*.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York

Gen. Saunders' Metallic Vanish Razor Strop.—This fashionable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & E. HARDINGS No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
Of the Legalized Lotteries.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES.

Authorized by the Legislature with Sworn Commissioners to superintend the same.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 369, July 6, 1859.

29, 62, 51, 45, 67, 36, 23, 53, 40, 25, 19, 76, 43.

Class No. 370, July 6, 1859.

3, 63, 60, 61, 26, 20, 71, 28, 51, 18, 44, 14, 11.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.

Class No. 367, July 6, 1859.

57, 19, 74, 61, 62, 71, 47, 64, 31, 69, 29, 49, 66.

Class No. 369, Extra, July 5, 1859.

55, 1, 63, 59, 30, 7, 37, 71, 64, 3, 61, 24, 34.

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & Co., Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

J. Howard, Exchange and Commission Broker—Delaware and Southern money bought and sold on the most reasonable terms. Office No. 176 Greenwich-st.

Leary & Co—Our Summer Dress Hat is now ready and for sale at Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

MARRIED.

STURGE—BRUSH.—In this City, on Sunday, July 3, by the Rev. J. A. Roche, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. WILLIAM STURGE to Miss LOUISA E. BRUSH, both of this City.

TUSTING—BACK.—In this City, on Sunday, July 3, at the Church of the Advent, P. E., by the Rev. J. G. Jacobs, Mr. ROBERT TUSTING, of New-York, and Miss LOUISA MARY BACK, of Walworth, London.

FOWLER—VERNAM.—At Westchester, West Farms, on Thursday, June 30, by the Rev. Thomas C. Strong, Mr. FRANK FOWLER, of New-town, L. I., to Miss CAROLINE L., daughter of the late Wm. C. Vernam, of this City.

JOHNSON—EGAN.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, June 30, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. H. Cuthbert, Mr. E. P. JOHNSON to Miss JULIA AUGUSTA, youngest daughter of James Buck, Esq.

DIED.

KELLOGG.—In this City, on Monday, July 4, at 9 P. M., JAMES KELLOGG, of the firm of Kellogg, Carter & Hawley, aged 39 years, 4 months and 9 days.

His remains will be taken to Utica for interment, and his friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 371 West 23d-st., at 3 o'clock P. M., this day, (Wednesday,) without further notice.

KELLY.—In this City, on Tuesday morning July 5, at 1½ o'clock, JOHN KELLY, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his son-in-law, Daniel Gallagher, John O. Donnell, and Michael Lennam, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, July 7, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No 646 6th-st.

TUNNEY.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 5, JANE C., wife of James C. Tunney, in the 26th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her father, Benjamin M Clara, No. 185 10th-av., on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Catskill papers please copy.

MARBURY.—In this City, on Monday, July 4, JULIA D., youngest daughter of Samuel K. and Caroline S. Marbury, aged 4 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, 6th inst., from the residence of her parents, No. 163 East 18th-st. The remains will be taken to Flatlands, L. I., for interment.

MARSHALL.—In this City, on Monday, July 4, MARY, wife of Jesse A. Marshall.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 79 West 22d-st., where the remains will be taken to Tarrytown (on Thursday, in the 5½ o'clock A. M. train) for interment in the family vaults.

BEARNS.—In this City, on Sunday, July 3, at his residence, No. 6 Clinton-place, PATRICK L. BEARNS, aged 49 years.

THOMAS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 4, LUCIE W., infant daughter of HENRY and LUCIE W. THOMAS, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, at No. 8 Butler-st., Brooklyn.

DOMINICK.—At Middletown Point, N. J., on Monday, July 4, LEANDRA F., daughter of Edward H. and Elizabeth A. Dominick, aged 11 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 47 Rivington-st., this (Wednesday) morning, at 9½ o'clock.

MILLIKEN.—At Morrisania, on Tuesday, July 5, BARKLEY, son of W. T. B. and Sarah C. Milliken, aged 2 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, at Morrisania, this day, (Wednesday,) at 6 o'clock P. M.

BAYLIS.—At Tarrytown, on Monday, July 4, MARTHA, wife of Nathaniel Bayles, aged 62 years.

HARPER'S WEEKLY FOR THIS WEEK

CONTAINS

A NEW MAP OF NORTHERN ITALY,

Showing

ALL THE BATTLE-FIELDS,
RAILROADS,
HIGH-ROADS,
RIVERS,
CITIES,
VILLAGES,
&c., &c., &c.

Also,

A striking picture of the ZOUAVE CHARGE AT PALESTRO;

CINQUE'S NIAGARA,

An Illustration of the FEARFUL PREDICAMENT of OUR LATE CHARGE TO THE HAGUE,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

Besides,

NEW PARTS OF DICKENS' and CURTIS' NEW STORIES the LOUNGER, a charming story, a striking paper on UNFULFILLED PROPHECY, by Dr. MARTIN PAHK, WEEKLY FARMER, Poetry, Editorials, all the News of the Week.

See HARPER'S WEEKLY. Price Five Cents.

OUT THIS MORNING:
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
CONDUCTED BY
CHARLES DICKENS
NO 10 WEEKLY PART,
Price 6 cents
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 192 Broadway, New York July 5 1859—The obstruction caused by the washing away of a culvert on the Michigan Southern Railroad has been removed, and trains are now making regular connections as usual.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

SHIRTS—NO DOZEN LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WHITE SHIRTS, assorted Children's shirts from 25c to 75c each, and ladies from 63c to $3 50 each, at Mrs FOSTER'S Broadway Skirt Depot, No. 429 Broadway. All sizes and kinds of skirts made to order.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES—FOR Pumping Water at great economy, country-seats, and all other places—may be had at the Agency No. 456 Douane-st., corner of Hudson-st.

COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES.
SEVENTY-EIGHT NEW COUNTERFEITS IN THE MONTH OF JUNE!
ACCORDING TO THE TYPOGRAPHICAL BANK NOTE REPORTERS.

On the four hundred and thirty two fac similes of genuine bank notes remain the first three numbers of this

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We have

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RAISED AND ALTERED NOTES

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ALTERED IN THE DENOMINATIONAL VALUE—and made in almost every instance from the worthless bills of broken banks and entirely unlike the genuine!

If you wish to be safe from such frauds, buy the

PAC-SIMILE

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YOU HAVE ONLY TO PLACE THESE FRAUDULENT NOTES BESIDE THE FAC SIMILES TO DETECT THEM AT A GLANCE.

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ARTHUR'S
PATENT SELF-SEALING
FRUIT CANS AND JARS.

These celebrated Cans and Jars, says the editor of the *Lady's Book*, "the first introduced, and, by all odds, the best are steadily coming into general use. Thousands of housekeepers, who, in past seasons, were tempted to try other Cans and Jars, and who lost more or less of their fruit in consequence, will be glad to learn that ARTHUR'S never fail."

ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GILROY,
Manufacturers under the Patent,
Nos. 117 and 119 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.
Also, manufacturers under the Patent, for the United States, of the celebrated "OLD DOMINION" COFFEE and TEA POTS.
Wholesale Agent for the above popular articles,
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BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED 1837.
W. F. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO. 8 BOWERY,
Wish to call the attention of the public to their assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!
SPRING OVERCOATS! BUSINESS SUITS!
A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES, ranging from $6 upward
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion.
GOODS MADE TO ORDER IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon economical terms. DON'T FORGET—No. 8 BOWERY.

CITY MILK MURDERS!
BABIES DIE BY THOUSANDS
of the
SUMMER COMPLAINT,
Produced by
ADULTERATED MILK.
Be advised by the
NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE,
And use only the
AMERICAN SOLIDIFIED MILK,
Which is the pure product of
DUTCHESS COUNTY DAIRIES,
Concentrated and granulated.
Depôt
No. 73 Liberty st.

ICE CREAM FOR THE MILLION!
TORREY'S FREEZERS
Are now supplying a want long felt by the community, viz, the ability of having
HOME-MADE ICE CREAM
With little labor and slight cost, yet of a quality for lightness and smoothness not surpassed by the best confectioners.

2 Quarts	$2 50	8 Quarts	$6 00
4 Quarts	3 00	14 Quarts	7 00
6 Quarts	4 00	20 Quarts	10 00

Can be had retail of housefurnishing and hardware stores generally, and at wholesale of
E. P. TORREY,
No. 3 Platt-st., N. Y.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS WHICH HAS FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS ATTENDED
DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA,
induces us to call the special attention of all those who are afflicted with any diseases arising from impurities of the blood, to the great superiority of THIS SARSAPARILLA over any other preparation of the same nature. It has been tested by thousands suffering from SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, EFFECTS OF MERCURY, RHEUMATISM, COLDS, COUGHS, and many other complaints, with the most beneficial effects. As it is now compounded under the direct supervision of
DR. JAMES R. CHILTON, CHEMIST,
it is the only preparation that can be safely relied on to effect a permanent and speedy cure. We have never known it to fail in any of the above cases. If you are similarly afflicted, try it, and be
VERY CAREFUL TO USE NO OTHER.
Wholesale and Retail Depôt, No. 212 BROADWAY, N.Y.

CARPETING.
NEW AND CHOICE PATTERNS FOR SPRING SALES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 486 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
Are now opening their entire Spring importations at the following low rates
Velvet and Medallions, best English 10s. to 11s. per yard
Tapestry and Brussels, best English 4s. to 5s. per yard
Three-ply and Ingrain, new styles 4s. to 6s per yard
Floor Oil-cloths, &c., &c., at equally low rates.

PASTRY PLAYED OUT!
Pastry is now about "played out,"
Since Four Winute Freezers are about:
Torrey has hit the very thing
That bloom, and youth, and health doth bring;
Ice Cream can now be had so good,
By means so simple as a food,
And at less cost than pastry, too,
That all must keep the Cream in view.

STEREOSCOPIC EMPORIUM.
NO. 308 BROADWAY.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.
A CONTINUED FRESH STOCK OF ALL NOVELTIES
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN.
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS AT WHOLESALE.
E. ANTHONY.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
Children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere. 25 cents per bottle.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT CURES Horse and Ulcers. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Rheumatism. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Aches and Pains. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT for Burns and Scalds. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment for Horses and Cattle. Arnica possesses the greatest healing and soothing powers. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment is made by combining Arnica with a healing and penetrating vegetable oil; for ailments of man and beast is without equal. Depôt No. 36 Beekman-st., New-York.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS, FOR MAKING ROOT BEER.
This extract, from which the healthy beverage known as Knapp's root beer is made, is put up in bottles at 25c., 50c., $1 and $3 each, sufficient to make 10, 25, 75 and 200 gallons of the beer. General depôt No. 332 Hudson-st. Sold by most wholesale and retail druggists.

THE EUREKA NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.—Price $50, $55, $60, $65.
EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED.
Principal office, No. 489 Broadway, corner of Broome-st. Local agents wanted. Address D. J. LEVY, Gen. Sup.

ROACHES ON THE WALL LOOK BADLY
Be de heeds of ants;
What no sleebing as a bed-bug,
Crawling up your pants!
How flies will make one crazy,
Hopping o'er your person;
How rats and mice behind the wainscot,
Will set a salat to carrolog
How much better to avoid such irritating, maddening ills, which you can do, if you'll try LYON'S Powder and his Pills!
LYON'S Powder is harmless to mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, plant-bugs, &c. LYON'S Magnetic Pills are sure death to rats and mice. Sold everywhere
Sage's Saaks, 25 cents: regular sizes 50 cents and $1.
BARNES & PARK, *Nos.* 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York.
Beware of Imitators and Impostors.

CURTIS' CURE FOR BALDNESS.
This remedy is reliable, contains no oil, lead or sulphur; it has been tested in Boston, Providence and the Eastern States. J. M. CURTIS, Proprietor, Providence, R. I. Sold by E. M. Guion, No. 127 Bowery; J. & J. Coddington, No. 713 Broadway; W. H. Lewis, No. 297 Grand-st.; John Jones, No. 723 Houston-st., New-York; Mrs. Hayes; G. P. Miller and Reynolds & Co., Brooklyn; P. Seller, Jersey City; U. T. Mercer, Newark. BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, General Agents, And all Druggists.

32 REALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN. 32

From Horace Greeley's Paper—[Adv.]

The GRAFFENBERG FAMILY REMEDIES are most reliable. In the universal and distressing diseases of women the remedies are gentle, judicious and surely effective.

THE GRAFFENBERG COMPANY'S
MARSHALL'S (FEMINA CATHOLICON
*

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND HIGHLY recommended young girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a first-rate cook and a good washer and ironer; or would do chamberwork and waiting or general housework; wages not so much an object as a home; best of references; no objections to go in the country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, up stairs, third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing; understands her business perfectly; has the best of City and country references; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can be seen for two days. If not engaged, at No. 90 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as seamstress and lady's maid; or would assist in the care of children; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; would prefer a situation in Newport, or would travel with a lady; has good references. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 18 East 20th-st., near Broadway, for this week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND COMpetent Protestant young woman a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good bread and pie baker. Also by a very efficient young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress. They have lived with good families both in City and country. Will go separate. Apply at No. 278 6th av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WIDOW A SITUation as infant's nurse; no objection to do sewing or light chamber work; no objection to travel, or to City or country. None need apply who do not belong to some Evangelical church. Satisfactory reference given as to character and capability. Inquire at No. 63 Fulton-street, first floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTAble young women—one is a first-rate cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; the other to do chamber work and plain sewing, or to see to children. They can give the best of City reference from their last places. Can be seen till suited, at No. 240 East 23d-st., third floor, back room, No. 3.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do chamberwork and washing, or to take care of children and plain sewing, or do waiting alone, or assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to going a short distance in the country; the best of City or country reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 201 West 26th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; thoroughly understands her business, assists with the washing and ironing; wages $9. Also, a regular chamber maid and waitress; wages, $6. Call at No. 204 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young girl, as waitress, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; understands her business perfectly; can give the best of City references from her last situation. Can be seen at No. 181 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses and do all the family sewing. Also to do some light work. Is recommended from her last situation. Call at No 146 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., brown stone house. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; can cook all kinds of meats, pastries, pies, puddings and desserts, soups, jellies and blanc manges; has no objection to a hotel or boarding house. Can be seen at No. 38 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A REspectable woman, who has been accustomed to the care of children for sixteen years and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 82 12th-st., near Broadway, in the music-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant young woman as thorough meat and pastry cook; can do her business in the most approved style; understands all kinds of fancy cooking to suit a public or private table, together with creams and preserves in every variety. Call at 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY recommended girl as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family. Has no objection to the country. Apply for two days at No. 467 Broadway up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECtable and well-recommended German woman to go a short distance in the country to do genera housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer, and very willing. Call at No 407 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT, EXPErienced woman, as good cook and baker. Is also a first-rate laundress; knows her business thoroughly. Has first class recommendations. Call at No. 332 6th av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A MOST FAITHFUL, CAPABLE servant, highly recommended, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a very neat, economical girl, not afraid of work, and will endeavor to please. Apply at No. 56 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT [illegible] chambermaid and waitress, or to take charge of children. Can be seen to-day (Wednesday) at No. 324 4th av., the residence of her present employer, who is going to the country.]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 139 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to the country; good reference. Can be seen at No. 181 7th av., top floor, back room, between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing in a private family; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 201 West 27th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COLORED woman, a situation to go with a private family to Newport as laundress; has no objection to take care of children over one year old. Apply for two days at No. 13 Cornelia st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash and iron; has the best of City reference. Call two days at No. 210 West 35th-st., between 6th and 9th ave.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country, as first-class laundress; as cook and to wash and iron; as waiter and to do housework, by very competent girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-RATE COOK; understands cooking in all its branches; would assist in the washing if required; can give the very highest City reference. Call at No. 60 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman a situation as wet nurse, who has a full breast of milk; child only 6 weeks old. Can be seen for two days, at No. 624 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, in a private family; has reference from her last place. Call at No. 193 East 14th-st., near 1st av., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting, and all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen all this week at No 86 5th av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE ENGlish Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress, or to take care of children, in City or country. Apply at No. 124 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as first-class waitress, or chambermaid and take care of children; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 97 12th-st., West of 5th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as chambermaid and waiter; can get the best of City reference. Call at No. 311 Hicks-st., top floor, Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women; can cook, wash and iron, or do chamberwork. Can be seen until suited at No. 611 Hudson-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN. A situation as cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing, and thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 78 11th-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid or to do general housework. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 5 Attorney-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN PROTestant girl to do chamberwork and waiting; has City reference. Apply at No. 111 Elizabeth-st., near Spring, 1st floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—THE LADIES AND employing public generally are informed that a good supply of superior servants—German, English, Scotch, Irish, and others, with first-class recommendations, can be obtained daily at the Broadway Institute, No. 416 Broadway, up stairs. This institution—7 years established—is conducted by an English lady and gentleman, on strictly honorable principles. J. DICKINS, Proprietor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF English, Welsh, Scotch, colored, Protestants and others, with the best of references, for first-class families in City and country. Apply at WESLEY'S Select Female office, No. 292 4th-av., near 22d st. A lady in attendance. Fifty smart Protestant girls wanted immediately for first-class City and country situations at highest wages.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGlish, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the office No. 13 and 14 Bible House, 4th st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German language spoken.

MALES.

A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL BOOKKEEPER wants an engagement; has been engaged in one of the most extensive houses in the City for the past three years as cashier and book-keeper, to whom he refers. Address L. H., No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A SITuation as coachman; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has long experience in the care and treatment of horses both in town and the old country; is not afraid of work; has the best of City references. Any person desirous of such a man can address O. L., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN to take charge of a lawyer's office; has had some years' experience in the profession, and understands the practice perfectly; Any communication, stating where an interview can be had, addressed to CAWYER, Box No. 198 *Times* Office, will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man who thoroughly understands the care of horses in all its branches, and can take care of a small vegetable garden; has no objection to City or country; the best of reference from his last place. Address C. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ACTIVE AND intelligent young man, a Protestant, aged 21, in city or country, as coachman and gardener; has lived several years in the above capacity in good families, from whom he is well recommended, and knows his business. May be seen for two days at the Bible House, 14 Astor-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE young man, a situation as coachman; he perfectly understands the care treatment and management of gentleman's horses; is an excellent groom and a good driver; can keep his horses and harness in first-class condition; has no objection to go to any part of the country; can give excellent references as to character and capacity; no gentleman need call or apply unless those who are in want of a regular groom and coachman. He can be seen at his employer's stable at No 195 West 12th-st., or address a note to COACHMAN, and it will be promptly attended to

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A young man of steady habits and long experience in his business, in some private family, where a trustworthy man is required. The advertiser has three years' reference from the most respectable families in this City; has lived in the most respectable families in London for several years. Can be seen for three days at Mr. CORWIN'S store No 811 Broadway, or address I. D., and it will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and plain gardener; understands his business well, and is willing to make himself generally useful; no objections to the country; also, by a young man, a situation to take care of horses, milk cows, and farming generally; wages moderate; both have good references. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, up stairs, for two days.

WANTED—A PERMANENT SITUATION, BY A gardener of 18 years' experience in this vicinity, and well posted up in all branches of gardening; the care of grass, house plants, grapes, vegetables, &c.; the laying of new grounds; is strictly sober; first class City references. Address a note to HORTICULTURIST, care of Thorburn & Co, No 15 John-st., will be promptly attended to for this week.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, INDUSTRIOUS young man, a situation in City or country; understands the care of horses perfectly; can do all kinds of farm work in the best manner, and is a good vegetable gardener; has twelve months' reference from his last place; is careful, willing and able to give satisfaction. Call at No. 139 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man, who thoroughly understands his business; has had extensive practice in fruits flowers and vegetables, also laying out of grounds; can give the best of references as to character, capability and address J. B., or apply at Smith's seed-store, 61 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable man who perfectly understands his business in care and treatment of horses and harness; has had long experience in the old country and this; has high recommendations for industry, sobriety and honesty. Address J. P., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY one who well understands his business; is a good grower of vegetables; understands the proper care of graperies, all kinds of fruit trees, and the laying out of handsome grounds and walks, &c. Address C. F., No. 15 John-st., New York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family, by a respectable Protestant single man, who perfectly understands his business and can come highly recommended; has no objection to town or country. Address P. R., No. 811 Broadway, in the front store

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, A situation he is a good coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses; is also a good vegetable gardener; is steady and willing to make himself useful; has the very best of reference Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the management and care of horses; is a good, careful driver, and can come well recommended from his last employers. Address J. M., Box No. 198, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE middle aged man as butler, or to wait on an invalid gentleman; is a single man; has no objection to town or country. Can produce satisfactory reference as to character from a respectable family, with whom he has lived for the last 14 months. Address R. F., at 740 Broadway.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single German gardener, of eighteen years' experience; is well acquainted with laying out grounds greenhouse, grapery and vegetables; wages secondary consideration. Address C. G., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER, CAPABLE, middle aged man, work on a farm; he is an experienced farm hand, and is seeking a steady situation at moderate wages. Call, or address WILLIAM, No. 69 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman, by a man who understands his business in both branches and also raising out new grounds; can be highly recommended from his employers. Address M. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, all this week.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN A SITUation as gardener or to take care of horses; understands the business well and has good references. Apply at Smith's seed-store, No 61 White-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT CHAMBERMAID TO do short distance in the country; she must be neat and tidy, and able to do the fine part of the washing and ironing, and wait on the table. Three in family. Wages liberal, if a person suits. References required. None need apply who does not answer the above description. Note left to the address of J. C., Box No. 122 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A FARMER, WELSH OR SCOTCH preferred, with or without family, capable of going through general work on a place. Address FARMER, Box No. 174 *Times* Office, stating particulars as to capable of seating 100 persons. This is one of the most desirable pieces of property to be found in the vicinity, either for church purposes or as an investment. Apply to ROBT. E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD FARMERS, TO GO A short distance from the City; must thoroughly understand their business, and be well recommended in all particulars; wages $16 Also, a man wanted to take care of horses and to make himself generally useful. Apply this day, at No. 140 Grand st.

WANTED—A GIRL, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, to do general housework. Must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. Good wages given, and a pleasant home. Apply to Mrs. ROBERTS, Clinton av., near De Kalb av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A WHOLESALE DRUG ORDER clerk; one that understands his business, and can give the very best references as to character and capacity. Inquire of S. B. VAN DUZER & CO., Wholesale Druggists, No. 198 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—FARMING HANDS, ALSO WAITER. 3 stout men used to farm work and who can mow. Apply, with recommendations, from 10 to 3 o'clock, at No. 42 Pine st., near William-st., Room No. 8. Also, waiter wanted.

WANTED—CANVASSERS.—THREE COMPEtent and experienced men wanted to canvass in this City for advertisements. Apply during this week, between 2 and 5 o'clock P. M., to MARTIN MERRIELLES & CO., No. 18 Exchange-place.

WANTED—A LADY CANVASSER, TO SOLICIT subscriptions and advertisements for a Ladies' Monthly Magazine. Apply during this week, between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. on MARTIN MERRIELLES & CO., No. 18 Exchange-place.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOK KEEPER WHO has had experience in entering goods; none others need apply. Address Box No. 1,760 Post-office, with name and references.

WANTED—A SMART, CLEAN GIRL, TO DO general housework for a small family; must be a good plain cook, and first-rate washer and ironer. None other need apply. Call for 2 days at No. 197 West 21st-st.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD MEN WHO understand the business of farming thoroughly. Apply at No. 45 Fulton-st, for three days.

A COOK WANTED—FOR THE SUMMER—A Protestant woman as cook, either white or colored, to go 10 miles in the country; she must thoroughly understand her business, and bring satisfactory recommendations. Apply at No. 31 West 17th st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Thursday, between 10 and 11 A. M.

WANTED.—GIRLS WANTING EMPLOYMENT call at No. 20 Hudson-st, near Canal from 8 in the morning till 8 in the evening: free; employers numerous offering $6, $8, and $10 a month; City and country; commission agency; business solicited; reference given and required; value received or money returned.
C. WATSON.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE.—For sale, the valuable church property situated on the east side of 7th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. The lot is 82 feet wide by about 100 feet in depth, with a substantial brick building 60x100 feet, capable of seating 700 persons. This is one of the most desirable pieces of property to be found in the vicinity, either for church purposes or as an investment. Apply to ROBT. E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP, AND ON EASY TERMS—premises No. 225 South 2d st., Williamsburgh, consisting of a two story dwelling house, 36 feet deep, with a two-story brick stable 25 x 30 feet, all in good order; yard paved throughout; for particulars inquire of P. BERI, No. 365 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or P. VOTY, No. 109 Fulton-st, New-York.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON MYRTLE, PARK, THROOP and Yates avs.; Stockton, Floyd, Ellery and Hopkins sts. They are in a good neighborhood, on high ground on the grade; ready for use, and one mile from Peck-slip Ferry. The Broadway, Myrtle and Flushing Railroads pass there. Price $100. Terms very easy. Apply to ROBERT ADAIR, No. 91 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 8th-av., in the row of brown stone-front houses on the south side of 47th-st.; house 20x55, four-story, high-stoop; has all the improvements, and is strictly first-class. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or at No. 56 West 48th-st.

FOR SALE—WITH A BUILDING LOAN, A PLOT of building lots, well situated for improvement, offering a fine opportunity to builders with moderate means or other enterprising persons. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third floor.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. A productive property, leased at a rent of $3 000 per year, payable quarterly. Terms easy, or part would be taken in other property. Apply between 2 and 3 P. M., of P. A. JONES, Manhattan Life Ins. Co., 31 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 31 West 48th-st., house, 20x66; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.; or H. A. KIDDER, No. 56 West 48th-st. Price, $9,000.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST CLASS FULL-SIZED four story brown stone house and lot No. 17 East 35th-st. Built in the best manner, and containing every modern improvement; will be sold cheap. Apply to H. NASON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A CHOICELY located plot of ground, containing about 3½ acres. For particulars inquire of
CHAS. E. FOSDICK, No. 1 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND Lot on the southeast corner of 9th av. and 20th-st. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 161 6th av.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND, 107 FEET 6 inches on 4th-av., by 100 feet on 29th-st. Terms easy. Address, by note, No. 22 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE STORE NO. 178 8th-av. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 161 8th av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY VILLA AT NEWBURGH, N. Y.—A new, large and substantial brick house, built in Gothic style, admirably located upon about six acres of land, with outbuildings complete, studded with a large variety of forest and young choice fruit trees, vines and evergreens, commanding an extensive and picturesque view of river, valley, mountain and village scenery; the house is finished with hard walls, cornices, centre pieces and marble mantles of the richest patterns, and is in every respect a first-class house, is unoccupied, and is situated about half a mile from the steamboat landings and depôt at Newburgh, N. Y., where such as wish to purchase or exchange for well-located City property can receive every particulars by calling on or addressing the owner, J. E. CARPENTER.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Within an hour and a-half from New-York. The place is finely located on high ground, on the main road leading to the Rockaway Pavilion, and contains 42 acres of very superior land. The house is of Gothic style, commodious and well-furnished, commanding a fine view of the ocean. The grounds are tastefully laid out and well planned with choice fruit trees and fine shrubbery. The out buildings consist of neat cottage for gardener and servants, two large barns, carriage houses, ice-house and poultry house, &c., &c. For further particulars, apply to JAS. M. PLUMB, No. 97 Chambers-st.

ADJOURNED SALE—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, on THURSDAY, July 7, at 4½ P. M., or immediately after arrival of the *Thomas Hunt*, that beautiful country seat located immediately upon the Sound, at Star Landing, N. J. It consists of about seven acres of land, admirably adapted for trucking purposes, in healthy, good neighborhood, and daily access to the City or steamboat *Thomas Hunt* 3½ P. M. House cottage with two wings, and necessary out buildings—all new; young orchard and small fruit. This is an opportunity seldom offered for a beautiful country residence in close proximity to the City. For further particulars inquire of A. S. GATCHELL, No. 167 Broadway, New-York, or at De Graw's Hotel, Rahway.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—AN ELEGANT COUNtry seat on the Susquehanna and Chenango Rivers; four acres in lawn, garden, &c.; with an elegant mansion, colonnade front, containing 12 rooms, with gas and water introduced; carriage-house, barn, ice house, &c.; large shade and a variety of fruit trees, is considered one of the most elegant country residences in Binghamton; is in the vicinity of elegant residences schools, churches, &c., and well calculated to divide 1 to fine building sites; for sale on ease terms by
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, 1¾ miles from depôt, with dwelling-house 40x38, carriage house, barn, &c., all in good repair, and 12 to 60 acres of choice land, surrounded by large fruit and shade trees and choice water, a river running through the premises affords fine bathing, and boating and every variety of fishing near. Trains three times a day to New-York, steamboat every night. House, &c., with 12 acres of land, $4 000. Inquire of M. L. CARPENTER on the premises, Lyme, Conn.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN SOUTHPORT, CONN.—A small convenient modern cottage, adjoining the salt water well shaded, with conveniences for bathing; piazzas front and rear; with extensive views of the Sound and the adjoining village. Within eight minutes' walk of the Railroad Station. Will be rented very low to a desirable tenant. Inquire of HENRY BRO. & CO. or TOBIAS DAVIDS & CO., New-York, or to ANDREW BULKLEY, Esq., Southport.

FOR SALE—THIRTY ACRES OF LAND DElightfully situated on the Highlands of Nevisink, N. J., commanding a fine prospect and view of Sandy Hook, the Lower Bay, Staten Island, &c.; accessible by boat from foot of Robinson-st. For further particulars and price, apply to THOMAS B. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY DEsirable village property consisting of a good house of twelve rooms, stable and carriage-house, over an acre of land, highly improved, with large shade and fruit trees, gravelled walks, &c.; is very accessible, in an undoubtedly healthy location. Will be sold low, or exchanged.
CALDWELL & JANES, No. 95 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SPENDIDLY SITUATED COUNTRY place, commanding a magnificent view over twenty miles in extent; one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minutes walk from the depot. Land from two to fifty acres, good house, abundant out-buildings, choice fruit and pure air and water. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT on Staten Island, with a large new house, barns, stables plenty of fruit and shade; position healthy; high grounds, fine water, and 8 acres of good land; price $5,000, or $4,000 cash. $1,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of MARTIN BROS. & CO., 69 Leonard-st., New-York.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT High Bridge, consisting of about 10 acres of land, commanding a fine view of the river, and overlooking the City of New-York. It will be sold at a great bargain. STAATS & FLINT, No. 16 Nassau-st., Room No. 6.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, A neat cottage, barn, and half an acre of ground well stocked with choice fruit; five minutes' walk from landing, and commanding a fine river view.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 61 Liberty-st.

TO LET—IN FISHKILL, FOR THE MONTHS OF July and August, a large, well-furnished country house with plenty of old shade trees around it, within 1½ miles of New-Hamburgh landing. For particulars, apply at No. 88 William st. V. W. BRINCKERHOFF.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES—ARCHITECTURAL plans complete $5 each. by JOHN P. GAYNOR, architect, No. 182 Broadway, Mercantile Bank Building, corner of Nassau-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

SIXTY-ONE YEARS' LEASE,
NO. 866 BROADWAY, FOR SALE.
Apply to R. S. EMMETT, No. 45 William st.

TO LEASE—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT BUSHWICK CREEK—SIXTY LOTS OF GROUND fronting 260 feet on the East River, between North 12th-st. and North 13th sts., Brooklyn, lately occupied by H. S. WELLES & Co. as a pipe yard. This property lies opposite to 14th-st., in New-York, and is a DESIRABLE LOCATION FOR A FERRY, or for any business requiring so much surface in one plot on the East River. Apply to CORNS. DU SCIS, 37 Water st.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 655 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 655 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 80 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 204 William st; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 12 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., suitable for business purposes, having hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from 5th streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE FIRST House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 45 East 22d st. will be rented to a good tenant. It is all in the modern improvements and in superb order, for a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. O. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS 4-STORY BROWNstone house No. 43 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

A BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED BUILDING to lease, whole or in part, No. 100 Broadway; magnificent show window, with marble floors all complete. Possession immediately. Inquire of H. H. BLISS, No. 4 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF THE COMMODIous house No. 50 Pike-st, supplied with range, hot and cold water bath, &c. Possession immediately. Rent $400 per annum. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

TO LET—SPACIOUS ROOMS AND SPLENDID lofts suitable for first-class salesrooms or factories, at No. 146 Fulton-st. Apply on the premises.

STORE IN HOBOKEN TO LET—NO. 182 Washington st, best block in this growing city. Apply at the store.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE NO 134 Vanderbilt-av; 12 rooms; rent till May next $325.
S EDDY & CO., No. 61 Liberty-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 137 acres in Dutchess County, five miles from Dover Plains' depôt. Plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SEELYE, No. 278 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises. Address Washington Post-office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT FARM, OF 140 acres, in Orange County, 6 miles by plank road from Middletown; fish-pond, good buildings and beautiful prospect. S. EDDY & CO., No. 61 Liberty-st.

BILLIARDS.

REMOVAL.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PHELAN'S
BILLIARD TABLES,
Have removed from Nos. 61 and 63 Ann-st., to
NOS. 63, 65, 67 AND 69 CROSBY-ST.,
between Broome and Spring sts.

GRIFFITH'S IMPROVED COMBINATION Cushioned Tables are for sale only at his factory. Private houses furnished. Call and examine. Second-hand tables for sale cheap. Wanted, twelve good billiard table makers. W. H. GRIFFITH, 146 Fulton-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—ONE BUNCH OF KEYS in black leather bag. The above reward will be paid for their return to No. 108 Sussex-st., Jersey City

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway corner of Duane-st.

I GALL, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN, HAS removed from No. 30 to No. 472 Bowery, where he will be happy to see all his old customers, and as many new ones as wish to have their eyes improved and preserved by glasses adopted to suit the eye. As the eye is very much I juried, and sometimes destroyed, by improper treatment and ill adapted glass, I. GALL pledges himself to fit every eye that is possible to be fitted by any optician in the world; he has had cases that have been given up, and has relieved them so that they could see. Glasses reset in other frames at short notice.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 5 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT in all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DURCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK—Cor. South 3d and 5th sts. Brooklyn, E. D.—DIVIDEND NOTICE—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi annual dividend at the rate of 6 per Cent. per annum, on all sums of three dollars and upwards that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 18.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July next, will draw interest from the 1st.

The funds of this Institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate, worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State bonds.

The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 3 to 7 o'clock, P. M.

WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, } Vice
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TREDLOW, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS (CREDITORS OF THE CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY) having been incorporated by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, at the session in May, 1859, under the name and style of the "Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company," for the purposes mentioned in the act of incorporation and having been by said General Assembly authorized to organize said corporation, hereby (to that end) give notice that we will open the books for subscription to the capital stock of said corporation at the Tontine Hotel, in the City of New Haven, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of July, 1859, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in accordance with the provisions of said act of incorporation.

Due notice will hereafter be given of the "manner and form" as well as the "terms and conditions" on which such subscriptions will be received

Copies of said act of incorporation may be had upon application to Nathan Peck, Esq., New-Haven; or N. A. Cowdrey, Esq., New-York.

DENNIS KIMBERLY,	LEVERETT CANDEE,
NATHAN PECK,	JOHN W. MANSFIELD,
N. A. COWDREY,	A. MANN, Jr.,
CHARLES CONGDON.	

NEW HAVEN, June 18, 1859.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 27 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per Cent. on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months on the last day of July next, will be paid to depositors, on and after Monday, July 18. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers st., east of Broadway.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CELBAR, Accountant.

OFFICE OF LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO.—NEW-YORK, June 27th, 1859.—NOTICE The holders of certificates of the Capital Stock in this Company will call at the office on the number of same, and subscribe their own interests, by transmitting, with as little delay as possible, to S. R. KANE, Secretary of the Company, at Milwaukee, Wis., a copy of such certificate, which shall embrace the date, number, names of the President and Secretary, whose signature are attached, to whom issued, the number of shares it represents, if assigned, the date of transfer, and as far as possible, the name of its present owner.
By order of the Board.
NEWCOMB CLEVELAND, President.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of THIRD-AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.—The Trustees of this Institution have declared their usual Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. on deposits of $1,000 and under, and Five per Cent. on sums over $1,000, payable on and after the 15th inst. Interest not drawn will be passed to the credit of the depositor, and draw interest as an original deposit. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. All deposits made on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st.
S. R. GRUN, President.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

RAILROAD NOTICE.—THE BONDHOLDERS of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Co. now called the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Co., are respectfully notified that a meeting will be held at the office of Wm. Fisher & Co., No. 4 Wall st., on the 6th proximo, to receive Report of the Committee of Nine.

All parties interested in the Bonds will please attend, as matters of importance will be recommended.
WILLIAM HODGE, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A CERtain certificate, No. 463, for twenty-six shares of the Capital Stock of the Phœnix Bank of the City of New York, standing in the name of Delia M. Ten Broeck, dated 23d September, 1851, has been lost, stolen or mislaid. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as application has been made by said Delia M. Ten Broeck to said Bank, for a duplicate of such certificate.
Dated June 28, 1859.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
July 1, 1859.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DI

AUCTION SALES.

E H Ludlow, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF L. A. MILLANDON, LATE OF PARIS, DECEASED.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, July 8 1859 at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$31,000 bonds Cleveland and Toledo Railroad	1854	$3,000
100 shares Bank of Commerce, $100 each		
Ohio Six per cent stock	1860	41,000
Ohio Six per cent stock	1870	3 000
New-York City water stock 6 per cent	1870	45 000
New-York City Water stock 6 per cent	1867	2,000
New-York City Water stock 6 per cent	1857	2,000
New-York City Fire Indemnity 6 per cent	1848	2,000
United States 6 per cent	1857	6,000
New-York State 6 per cent	1860	000
New-York State 5 per cent	1860	3 5.0
New-York State 6 per cent (interest half-yearly Schenectady and Troy)	1857	10 000
New-York Canal 6 per cent bonds	1881	10 000
Pennsylvania Coal Company bonds, 7 per cent (interest payable in London)	1851	5,000
Hudson River Railroad 1st mortgage bonds	1870	12,000
Chemical Bank stock 50 share, $100 each		
Brooklyn City Water Loan, 6 per cent	1856	13 000
Brooklyn City Water Loan, 6 per cent	1891	8 000
Brooklyn City Improvement 6 per cent	1872	3 000

Terms of sale and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 4 Pine-st.

J. Q. JONES,
A. N. GIFFORD, } Executors.

E C Halliday, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON STATEN ISLAND.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, July 12, 1859, at 6 o'clock P. M., at Vanilus Hall, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, under the direction of WM EMERSON, Referee.

Sixty acres of land fronting on Silver Lake and the Richmond Turnpike, about 1½ miles from the Tompkinsville Landing. To be sold in ten parcels according to the map.

Three and a half acres of land on Toad Hill.

Five acres of woodland in southfield

House and lot on the easterly side of Sarah Ann-st, in the village of Tompkinsville

House and lot on the easterly side of same street.

Two houses and lots on the westerly side of the same street.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five years at 7 per cent.

The sale will be positive and without reserve to the highest bidder.

For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Wall st., New-York.

Henry T. Leeds, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT THE CONTENTS of private residence No. 30 7th-st., east of 3d-av., consisting of superior household furniture, looking glasses, rainbows, piano forte carpets, glass and crockery ware, &c. &c.; all of the best kind, and in perfect order, having been in use only two months. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock precisely this day.

Jno J. Rennie, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE Public auction, on THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) July 6, at the elegant residence, No. 7 West 26th st., near 6th-av. consisting of elegant drawing room furniture, chamber and dining-room furniture. For further particulars see *Herald* of this day. Sale commencing at 10½ o'clock.

Wm. Withers, Auctioneer

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 9 O'CLOCK, at No 45 Canal-st all the genteel furniture of a large house, elegant carpets, beds, bedding, pier-glass, piano, dining-room and kitchen furniture; also, sofa bedsteads, rocking and other chairs

John P Montgomery, Auctioneer

400 CASES BOOTS AND BROGANS AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, July 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No 56 Beekman-st. Prime assortment of fresh seasonable goods.

A S Richards, Auctioneer.

BOOTS SHOES AND BROGANS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 6, at 10½ o'clock at store No. 44 Cortlandt st., the usual goods. Catalogues morning of sale.

MEDICAL.

SCROFULA AND SYPHILIS, CAUSED by impurities of blood, and the dangerous use of mercury, is assuredly cured by THIE-MAR; a trial alone is necessary to test the fact. Full details in the book "Human Frailty; or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 184 Bleecker st., four doors below Macdougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

J. ETON,
No. 186 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS,
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS,
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.
AN UNFAILING REMEDY
AN UNFAILING REMEDY
AN UNFAILING REMEDY
FOR
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,
ACIDITY, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN,
ACIDITY, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN,
ACIDITY, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN,
DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM,
DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM,
DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM,
WATER-BRASH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING,
WATER-BRASH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING,
WATER-BRASH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING,
JAUNDICE,
JAUNDICE,
JAUNDICE,
SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
AND
ALL KINDRED DISEASES,
ALL KINDRED DISEASES,
ALL KINDRED DISEASES,
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS

are prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and are for sale by Agents, Druggists and Dealers, both in city and country.

Everywhere.
Everywhere.
Everywhere.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,

Pupil of Ricord of Paris and also of Professors Carnochan and Valentine Mott, of this city, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature. Spermatorrhœa, &c. &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Syphilitic, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES MARRIED AND SINGLE.—A GREAT CURE FOR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses, with direct directions for production (European Hospital) practice; quacks (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, at No. 647 Broadway, on stairs, three blocks above St Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A M., to 2, and 5 to 8 evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr Larmont and his work."—Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform Sunday Dispatch Staate Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Railway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pilot New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of Private Diseases in all their different forms; and treats also in full of Spermatorrhœa, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we can really recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the author, as above; also, by CHAS MILLER, No 435 Broadway, New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies. In fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nerves organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and passionally. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 208 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN.

CONSUMPTION AND ASTHMA CURED.—Dr. B. JAMES discovered while in the East Indies a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow mortals, he will send to those who wish it the recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, free, on receipt of their names, with stamp for return postage. Address Dr O F BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, New-Jersey.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 24th st., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS Medicine to be genuine must have my name as the only legal proprietor on each label, and my initials on the seal of every bottle. Nervous Rheumatism, Chorea, St. Vitus' Dance, Palpitation, Vertigo, Wakefulness and many other nervous diseases, have been cured by this medicine. For sale by Druggists generally, and at No. 211 4th-av., New-York; large bottles $1.

Dr. J. T. STRATTON.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—IF YOU wish to be poisoned buy the counterfeit. If you wish for health buy the genuine article, which can be had only from New-York. remember, we have no agents in this City, and in Brooklyn it can only be had of HAYES, No 218 Fulton-st., who has been our agent since 1853. FYNE & CO., sole proprietors No. 409 Nassau-st.

DR. RALPH—AUTHOR OF THE "PRACTICAL Private Treatise," Offices corner Houston and Crosby-st., (138 Crosby.) Hours, 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9 o'clock

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK.
Office of Architect-in-Chief, 5th av. at 79th st.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Thursday, 7th day of July next, at 12 M., for earth filling on the lower portion of the Park adjoining the 6th and 8th avs.

1. Adjoining the 8th av., from 59th st to near 62d st., extending within the Park from 500 to 675 feet from the Avenue, and embracing about 72,000 cubic yards, more or less. 15,000 cubic yards of said quantity is required to be delivered within these limits and as shall be directed by the Architect-in-Chief before the 1st of September next.

2. Adjoining the 8th-av., from near 66th st to 65th-st extending within the Park from 100 to 650 feet, and embracing about 20,000 cubic yards, more or less; 18,000 cubic yards of said quantity is required to be delivered within these limits and as shall be directed by the Architect-in-Chief before the 1st of September next.

The work to be commenced by the 15th of August and completed by the 1st of October next.

Monthly estimates will be made as the work progresses, and 15 per cent of the value of the same, at contract prices will be retained until the whole is completed. Specifications of the manner of performing the work, together with any other information desired, will be furnished at this office, on and after THURSDAY, July 6, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

Proposals should be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the work.

The Commissioners of the Central Park reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.

Propose should be indorsed "Proposals for Earth-filling," and addressed "To the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park."

F. Law Olmsted,
Architect in Chief and Superintendent.

New-York, July 1, 1859.

TO THE PUBLIC.
City Inspector's Department,
New-York, June 11, 1859.

The undersigned having entered upon and assumed the performance of the responsible duties of the office of City Inspector, and fully realizing that among those duties none at the present season of the year require greater or more prompt attention than the work of keeping the streets of our City in a healthy and cleanly condition, deems it to be his duty to call the attention of the public to the necessity of at once putting an end to the following daily violation of the laws and ordinances:

1. The throwing of ashes, garbage and filth upon the streets.

2. The habit of merchants and dealers in permitting shavings, straw, and other substances used in packing, to be cast upon the street or placed upon the sidewalk, from whence it is soon scattered over the street. (It is the duty of persons to have the same immediately removed, at their own expense.)

3. The daily sprinkings from the stores and shops are swept into the streets or gutters, instead of being placed in some receptacle to be taken away by the ash carts men.

4. The placing on the streets of the cleanings of filth from yards and cellars and the rubbish and old material from the repairing of buildings.

5. The throwing into the streets and gutters noxious, impure, offensive liquids and substances.

The commission of any of the above acts is not only a direct violation of the laws and ordinances, subjecting the offender in arrest fine and imprisonment, but greatly impedes and retards the keeping of clean streets rendering such work difficult of successful operation, while largely increasing the expense.

Every effort on the part of the undersigned shall and will continue to be made to have our streets kept in a cleanly and healthy condition, and I earnestly and confidently hope and look for the co-operation and assistance of all classes of citizens in putting an end to the violations above complained of. With your aid and assistance the task will be easily accomplished. Shall I have it?

[A copy of the several ordinances referred to will be left at each dwelling house and place of business.]

Ash-carts will pass through the city every day, Sundays excepted, to collect ashes, garbage, &c., and the undersigned desires that every neglect or misconduct on the part of the drivers of such carts may be complained of to the Superintendent of sanitary Inspection at his office, corner of Grand and Lesser sts., and it shall be promptly remedied.

Notice of the approach of the ash and garbage carts will be given by ringing a bell. Very respectfully,

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of VANVLECK, READ & DREXEL, was on the 30th day of June, 1859 dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business will be settled by either partner at No. 40 Wall-st.

New-York, July 1, 1869.

JASPER T. VANVLECK,
WILLIAM G. READ,
FRANCIS M. DREXEL,
FRANCIS A. DREXEL,
ANTHONY J. DREXEL,
JOSEPH W. DREXEL.

The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership for the transaction of a General Banking and Collection Business, under the name and firm of READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st, Manhattan Bank Building.

New-York, July 1, 1859.

WILLIAM G. READ,
ROBERT WINTHROP,
FRANCIS M. DREXEL,
FRANCIS A. DREXEL,
ANTHONY J. DREXEL,
JOSEPH W. DREXEL,
} Of New-York.
} Of Philadelphia.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of LOUIS E. MENGER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. EDWARD M. FISHER retiring therefrom. LOUIS E. MENGER is authorized to liquidate the accounts of the late concern.

New-York, July 1, 1859. LOUIS E. MENGER, EDWD. M. FISHER.

The undersigned will continue the business heretofore conducted by the firm of LOUIS E. MENGER & CO., at the same place, No 13 Dey-st., in this City.

New-York, July 1, 1859. LOUIS E. MENGER.

NOTICE.—J. M. McKEOGH IS NOT AUTHORIZED to sell my umbrellas, or transact any business in my name. Moneys and orders should be addressed to me. W. H. RICHARDSON,
No. 418 Market-st., Philadelphia.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues in the City of New-York.—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled, "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1859—three-fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1859, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the premises entitled matter, to estimate in favor of the said owners, lessees, parties, and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements hereditaments, and premises as lie between the southerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues in said City, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park deem advisable to be acquired for the purpose of extending said Central Park in the City of New-York, which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act entitled, "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1857. Dated May 12, 1859.

RICHARD ROSTEIN, Counsel to the Corporation,
And to said Board of Commissioners.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—ROCKLAND COUNTY.—GARRETT BLAUVELT, plaintiff, against EMILIANO P. BERGAMINI, GREGORIO GUISTO, otherwise called GUISTO GREGORIO & JOHN BORTANO and MADALENA, his wife, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com not serv.)—To the defendant JOHN BORTANO: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the clerk of said County of Rockland, at Clarkstown, in said County, on the 3d day of January, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office in the village of Nyack, in said County of Rockland in the State of New York within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 30, 1859. HORATIO G. PRALL,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Nyack, N. Y.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.—NOTICE OF AN APplication for the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the 3d article of the 1st title of the 5th chapter of the 2d part of the Revised Statutes.

ALDRIDGE G MERICK, of the Town of Clayton, in the County of Jefferson, in his individual capacity, and as a member of the firm of A. G. MERICK & CO., and also as a member of the firm of M MERICK & CO. Notice first published the 17th day of June, 1859. Creditors to show cause before William C. Thompson, County Judge of Jefferson County, at his office in Watertown, on the 15th day of September 1859 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

BAILEY & WEIGHT, Attorneys for Insolvent.
Watertown, N. Y.

jy6-law10wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY J. HAND, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Nassau-court, No. 41 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of July, 1859. WM. J. SINCLAIR, Executor.

jy6-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MAHLMANN, late of the City of New-York, intestate, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES C. HOE, No. 16 Liberty-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 1, 1859. DOROTHE MAHLMANN,
Administratrix.

ap6-law6mW*

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE, FOUR SEAT ROCKAWAY AND SET OF SINGLE HARNESS FOR SALE.—A complete establishment for a gentleman and family; the horse is a fine blood bay, 6 years old, and very stylish, gentle and kind, and a fine saddle horse; the rockaway is light with high door; will be sold together or separately at a bargain. They can be seen at HATHORN'S Stables, corner 22d-st. and 7th av.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF SPLENDID blood bays, black legs, long tails, 6 and 6 years old, sound and kind in single or double harness, and for beauty of style and action cannot be surpassed. They will be sold at a bargain, and can be seen at S. S SNEDEKER'S stables, corner South 8th and 3d sts., Williamsburgh.

A SUPERIOR FAMILY HORSE—DAPPLED brown, 15½ hands well broke, seven years old, perfectly sound, and a fast traveler, can be had for $200, if applied for soon. The horse belongs to a private gentleman and can be seen at Mackay's stable, No. 79 West 22d-st.

FAST HORSE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A splendid road horse for the country, bay color, 15½ hands high, eight years old; sound, kind, spirited and stylish of great endurance. Apply soon at ROGERS & BILHAM'S Feed store, No. 41 Wooster-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave York at corner of Chambers-st. New-York, as follows:

7:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
8:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—For White Plains.
5:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Center sts.
6:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
8:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
8:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
11:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
1:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
2:45 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
4:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
5:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
6:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
8:00 P. M.—From White Plains.

W. S. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859 and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Piers foot of Duane-st as follows, viz: Quickly Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. "Rockland" Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Barclay-st., via Pier Mount, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M. for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing, May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M., for Somerville, by above trains, and at 3:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only, for Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STEVENS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 6 P. M., for Fishkill at 2:20 P. M.; for Stony Point, 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. for Tarrytown, 2:45 and 5:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 6:30 P. M. The Rockland, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Stony Point and Tarrytown Trains from the foot of the Warren Station Passengers taken at Chambers Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 2:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY leave Fulton Market Slip by steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., and 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M., returning, leaves Flushing at 6:30, 7:55, 10 A. M., and 1, 2:30, 4:45, and 6:40 P. M., stopping both ways at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and West Flushing. Extra trains will leave Hunter's Point at 7:15, and 11 A. M. Fare by 11 A. M. train to Flushing, from Hunter's Point only 15 cents, returning 1 P. M. at 15 cents to New-York by 34th st. ferry; fare by regular trains, from Fulton Market Slip 25 cents. Extra trains for excursions on reasonable terms.

C. CHARLICK, President.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Rail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare 52 cts. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington to 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKLYN for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer park, at 10 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 3, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 3, 4:30 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SCAMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 1:30 P. M. Express. Returning—Arrive in Brooklyn at 9:30 A. M. Express; and 4:10 P. M. Mail

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—For Piermont Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:25 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

NEWARK AND NEW-YORK.
A delightful trip. Fare only 13 cents.

The steamer TAHANETO leaves Newark at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Leaves the foot of Barclay-st at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M. Those who wish to avoid the dust will find this a desirable trip.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (Ocean), AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Wednesday, July 6, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, July 6, 12 M.
Thursday, July 7, 7:30 A. M.	Thursday, July 7, 12:30 P. M.
Friday, July 8, 8:30 A. M.	Friday, July 8, 12:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 9, 11 A. M.	Saturday, July 9, 5:30 P. M.
Sunday, July 10, 9:30 A. M.	Sun. (B.L.) July 10, 5:30 P. M.
Monday, July 11, 8:30 P. M.	Monday, July 11, 6 A. M.
Tuesday, July 12, 8:30 P. M.	Tuesday, July 12, 6:40 A. M.
Wednesday, July 13, 8:30 P. M.	Wednesday, July 13, 6:30 A. M.
Thursday, July 14, 9:30 P. M.	Thursday, July 14, 7 A. M.
Friday, July 15, 8:30 P. M.	Friday, July 15, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 16, 8:30 P. M.	Saturday, July 16, 7 A. M.
Monday, July 18, 8:30 A. M.	Monday, July 18, 6:30 P. M.
Tuesday, July 19, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, July 19, 6 P. M.
Wednesday, July 20, 10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, July 20, 6:15 P. M.
	Thursday, July 21, 6:30 P. M.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH STEAMBOAT.—THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMBOAT MOUNT HOLLY, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Tuesday, July 5, 10:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 5, 5 A. M.
Wednesday, July 6, 11:30 A. M.	Wednesday, July 6, 5 A. M.
Thursday, July 7, 12:30 P. M.	Thursday, July 7, 5:30 A. M.
Friday, July 8, 1:30 P. M.	Friday, July 8, 6:30 A. M.
Saturday, July 9, 2:30 P. M.	Saturday, July 9, 8:30 A. M.
Sun. (L.B.) July 10, 9:30 A. M.	Sunday, July 10, 3:30 P. M.
Monday, July 11, 5 A. M.	Monday, July 11, 11:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 12, 6:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 12, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, July 13, 6:30 A. M.	Wednesday, July 13, 3 P. M.
Thursday, July 14, 7:30 A. M.	Thursday, July 14, 4 P. M.
Friday, July 15, 7:30 A. M.	Friday, July 15, 3:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 16, 8:30 A. M.	Saturday, July 16, 4 P. M.
Sunday, July 17, 9 A. M.	Sunday, July 17, 4 P. M.
Monday, July 18, 6 A. M.	Monday, July 18, 9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 19, 8:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 19, 10 A. M.
Wednesday, July 20, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, July 20, 10:30 A. M.
Thursday July 21, 7:30 A. M.	

PORTLAND AND NEW YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, Sinnet Cadwell Commander leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York from Pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room $6. Running time about 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to M'KAY & POST, Portland. A. SPOFFORD, Jr. & Co., No. 86 West-st. New-York.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours ride from Portland.

FOR ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—The new and elegant steamer MATTANO will leave Astoria and Ravenswood at 6:35, 8, 10:05, A. M., 2:40, 4:50, and 6:50 P. M. Leave Fulton Market-slip, 7:15, 9, A. M., 1, 3:45, 6:45, 7:30 P. M. Fare 10 cents. Landing at Hunter's Point each way. N. B.—The above steamer can be chartered for evening excursions, at reasonable rates, apply on board, at Fulton Market-slip, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat AURORA, Captain ANTONIO SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock; returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 o'clock P. M., touching at Ames-st.

DAILY LINE FOR GLEN COVE AND Roslyn, stopping at Hayle's Dock, Great Neck, and Sands Point. The fine new steamer LONG ISLAND will leave Pier No 22 East River, James-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 P. M. Returning leaves Roslyn at 6:30 and Glen Cove at 7:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9 o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT, Kingston, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New Hamburgh and Milton each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st Pier EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

FOR SAG HARBOR—LANDING AT ORIENT AND GREENPORT EACH WAY.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver st., Pier No. 33 East River, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.

G. W. COBLES, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven Railroad.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PEGE, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

PEOPLE'S EXPRESS.
NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN AND FLATBUSH.

Baggage and packages of every description delivered in any part of New York, Brooklyn, and Flatbush. Offices No 43 Broadway, New York, and New-York Times office. Offices in Brooklyn: Jones' Hotel, Fulton Ferry; No. 3 Atlantic-st., South Ferry; No. 337 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall. Stores in Brooklyn, Pacific-st., near Hoyt.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain: it makes a speedy and permanent cure without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores; at the Astor House No. 370 Broadway; and No. 140 Fulton-st., cor. William.

REFRIGERATORS.—WINSHIP'S AND OTHER makers water coolers, ice pitchers, meat safes, ice cream freezers, carpet preservers, wire covers, &c., at BALDWIN & JOHNSTON'S, No. 66 Maiden-lane.

SHIPPING.

NEW LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVANA.

To sail every 20 days from each port.

Steamship
QUAKER CITY.

This well known and fast steamship, R. W. Shivers, Commander, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, July 9 at 2 o'clock from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Spring-st. For freight or passage, apply to

HARGOUS & CO.,
No. 33 South-st.

Freight received on the 6th instant.

This steamship will sail from Havana direct for New-York July 19. Passengers will be received after 12 o'clock of the day previous to sailing.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

[Continued from First Page.]

of radiant Maltese, carmine and Japanese fires, mutating to a splendid pyramid of colored fires, one hundred feet in height. This piece was deservedly cheered, long and loudly. So were the "Polka Quadrille," which was truly magnificent, and the "Queen of the Mist," an entirely new and original piece, resembling ornamental shell-work, with dolphins spouting fire (supposed to be water) to the height of fifty feet. The representation of a Fire Engine and of a Steamer gave great satisfaction to the beholders. The "Star of Independence" was even more beautiful than any of the preceding. It commenced with a hexagon wheel of jessamine fires, with colored centres, mutating to the "Star of Independence," composed of red, blue and green jets, which suddenly, in its turn, mutated to a magnificent five-pointed star of immense size and brilliancy. The piece succeeding this was called a "Tribute to Fame," and represented a basket of flowers containing roses, tiger lilies, jessamines, pinks and forget-me-nots, the whole being surrounded by a wreath of laurels. But the triumph of the pyrotechnists, and the utmost excess of delight on the part of the spectators, was reserved for the final and crowning piece, the "Temple of Fame." This beautiful exhibition commenced with a wheel of Chinese fire, mutating to a temple, composed of red, blue, silver green and gold lance work, representing three arches supported by four Egyptian columns. Over the centre arch, resting on a section of the globe, was the National fowl of America, bearing an olive branch in his talons, and contemplating with due gravity the word "Union," presented in blazing fires beneath him. In the centre arch was a figure of WASHINGTON in the act of delivering his Farewell Address. In the other arches were figures of Liberty and Justice, and beneath the whole structure was the motto "1776, American Independence, 1859." This fine composition covered nearly the whole length of the space in front of the Governor's room, and terminated with a grand flight of colored fires, filling the air for several hundred feet. Cheer upon cheer rent the air until the last spark had faded out, when the vast multitude poured like a flood out of each of the avenues of the Park, to finish up what remained of "the Fourth" in various ways, according to their own pleasure.

The crowd in and about Madison-square, though not so large as that in the Park, was still very great, and the delight which they manifested at the display of fireworks, was not exceeded elsewhere. The "Indian Palmetto," "Liberty and Justice," the "Passion Flower," "Polka Dance," "Ispahan Rose," and "The Caprice," as the prominent pieces were named, were loudly applauded, while the *finale*, the "Temple of Liberty," threw old as well as young into ecstasies of delight. This piece of pyrotechny was scarcely inferior to the concluding piece in the Park.

In Tompkin's-square the assemblage of people was almost as large as in the Park, and the display, excepting the final piece, was nearly as effective. The whole concluded with an "Equestrian Statue of WASHINGTON," surrounded by a wreath of laurel, with an arch of stars over the statue, terminating with a battery, which filled the air for several hundred feet with stars of every variety of color.

At Mount Morris, the display was similar, terminating with the Genius of America sitting on a pile of rocks, holding in one hand the cap of liberty, while the other rested on a shield. On each side was a column, surmounted by an eagle holding a shield. The side wings of this piece were composed of revolving suns, the centres of which were filled with burning figures.

Displays of fireworks also took place at Hamersley, Jackson and Hamilton Squares; at Thirty-fourth-street; between Eighth and Ninth avenues; at the junction of East Broadway and Grand-st; at the corner of West Broadway and Franklin-street; at the junction of Broadway and Seventh-avenue; at Mission Square, Five Points; at Randall's Island; and other places.

A handsome display of fireworks, procured by private subscription, was given in Forty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, under the direction of Mr. LUNDSTEDT. The pieces occupied the block between the avenues, and were very creditable. There were Greek Bengola lights, a "Polka Dance," bombs, and three new pieces—"1776," a Kaleidoscope, and "Fourth of July." The residents of the locality footed the bill of expenses for this private entertainment, and appeared to enjoy it immensely.

Innumerable were the private celebrations of the "Glorious Fourth" on Monday, both in town and country, and in many instances the private celebrations quite eclipsed the public demonstrations in their costliness and elegance. At the country seat of BENJAMIN WOOD, Esq., at Manhasset, Long Island, there was a *fête champetre* on a magnificent scale in honor of the day. Open house was kept for all the neighbors, and a large party of invited guests from the City were entertained in the most hospitable manner. There was dancing through the day, a fine band of music played on the lawn, and in the evening there was a splendid exhibition of fireworks. Mr. WOOD has celebrated the Fourth in this generous manner for the past three years.

Cricket.

EIGHTEEN AMERICANS VERSUS ELEVEN ENGLISHMEN.

This, the greatest and most interesting match of the season, commenced Monday morning, about 11 o'clock, on the Hoboken cricket ground, the Americans taking the first innings. Baker and Van Houton were the first to take the bat. The former kept his wicket some time, and played well, when a splendid ball from Marsh caused him to play the ball forward, which, rising in the air, was caught by Marsh. The batting throughout, on the American side, was very steady, but no higher run could be made throughout the game than 13, which was made by Hall, in fine style, he carrying out his bat. Ten was made by Rephardt, when he was unfortunately run out. The score is very small for eighteen to make, it being only 71. At the conclusion of the first innings the Englishmen took the bat, and amongst the largest runs we notice the following: Cressly, 21, not out; Hallis, 13; Wilby, 12; Sharp, 8, and Higham 7. The bowling, on both sides, was very fine. Upwards of two thousand persons were upon the ground, including a large number of ladies.

About half-past 10 o'clock yesterday morning the match was resumed, the Americans continuing their second innings. The batting was far superior to that of the first, and the score at the end of the game amounted to 116 runs, thus leaving their opponents the fair score of 98 runs to make, which was done without difficulty with five men to spare. The Americans are very good batters, but cannot stand long against such bowling as CROSSLEY'S, MARSH'S, SENIOR'S and HALLIS'. Their fielding was also good. On the part of the Englishmen the batting was excellent, and the bowling never equaled in this country. On both days a large number of ladies were upon the ground, who appeared to take as much interest in the game as the gentlemen. The following is

THE SCORE.

AMERICANS—1st INNINGS.	Runs.	ENGLISH—1st INNINGS.	Runs.
Baker, c. & b. Marsh	7	Sharp, b. Rephardt	8
Van Houton, b. Hallis	1	Hammond, c. and b. Rephardt	1
Holden, c. Marsh, b. Hallis	0	Marsh	1
Van Buren, b. Hallis	2	Marsh, b. Andrews	1
Mentaville, c. Senior, b. Marsh	0	Wilks, c. Holden, b. Vernon	12
Mowhall, b. Hallis	3	Senior, run out	1
Vernon, l. b. wkt b. Marsh	2	Sams, b. Vernon	5
Barclay, c. Sams, b. Hallis	6	Burnet, b. Vernon	0
Cadwalader, b. Hallis	0	Kidd, b. F. Wister	6
Jones Wister, b. Hallis	0	Higham, b. Rephardt	7
John Wister, b. Hallis	0	Crossley, not out	21
W. R. Wister, b. Hallis	8	Hallis, b. Vernon	13
Rephardt, run out	10	Bs 4; leg byes, 1; wides, 11	16
Case, b. Hallis	0	Total	100
Andrews, b. Marsh	0		
Hall, not out	14		
Jackson, b. Hallis	0		
F. Wister, c. Marsh, b. Senior	1		
Bs 9, lg. byes, 3; wides 2	14		
Total	71		

AMERICANS—2d INNINGS.	Runs.	ENGLISH—2d INNINGS.	Runs.
Baker, run out	15	Sharp, c. Baker, b. Holden	2
VanBuren, st. Higham, b. Hallis	5	Hammond, c. Andrews, b. John Wister	23
W. R. Wister, run out	22	Crossley, b. Vernon	0
Vernon, c. Marsh, b. Crossley	4	Sams, b. Vernon	5
Hall, b. Crossley	4	Senior, not out	29
Newhall, c. Senior, b. Marsh	10	Wilby, c. John Wister, b. Reppardt	2
Reppardt, b. Sharp	1	Marsh, not out	7
Barclay, c. Marsh, b. Marsh	8	Byes, 10; wides, 23	33
Jones Wister, st. Higham, b. Sharp	3	Total	99
Holden, b. Marsh	1		
Case, b. Sharp	0		
VanHouton, b. Sharp	0		
John Wister, c. Marsh, b. Marsh	1		
Cadwalader, b. Marsh	0		
Jackson, b. Crossley	11		
Mentaville, c. Crossley, b. Sharp	1		
Andrews, l. b. wkt b. Sharp	0		
F. Wister, not out	0		
Bs, 13; leg byes, 1; wides, 8; no balls, 2	24		
Total	118		

Doings at the Phalanx.

The old North American Phalanx, situated seven miles back of Red Bank, from being the home of two score of Fourierite philosophers, has become a comfortable Summer-house for a hundred or more New-Yorkers and their families. Feeling patriotic, the temporary residents determined to do something besides explode torpedos, and keep up a continuous rattle of pistol and musket firing. An orator was engaged, a poet stipulated for, the orator being Mr. J. W. HILL, of the Unitary Home, and the poet Prof. JOSEPH R. PERKINS, late of Brown University, who has recently won a distinguished reputation abroad by his lectures upon the Microscope. The exercises took place in the grove adjacent to the Phalanx buildings. EDWARD C. STUDLEY, Esq., of this City, read the Declaration, and the Oration and poem followed. Both were masterly efforts, and indicated nothing of the stereotype style, characterizing the majority of Fourth of July efforts. Mr. THOMAS HASLAND, a well known vocalist, sang very effectively several patriotic odes. A dance in the evening wound up the day's very pleasant entertainment.

Accidents.

EXPLOSION ON BOARD THE BAY STATE.

About half-past five o'clock, as the steamer *Bay State* was passing up the river, and when nearly opposite the Green Point Ferry, her larboard boiler burst with a loud explosion, and two of the firemen were badly scalded. A portion of one side of the boat was carried away by the force of the explosion. She was run up opposite the Hunters Point Ferry, when she struck on Knickerbocker Rock, and there laid until the *Connecticut* came up and took her passengers off. The wounded men were sent to the New-York Hospital.

HENRY MURRAY was injured, Monday, in one of his knees by a pistol-shot, at the corner of Bayard and Mott streets. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

A man named DANIEL O'CONNELL received an ugly stab in the back at the hands of a drunken man at the corner of Gold and Ann streets. The assailant fled, and O'CONNELL was taken to the New-York Hospital.

FRANCIS DERSON was badly burned by the premature discharge of a quantity of powder. Taken to the Hospital.

JOHN MATTHEWS, brother to the notorious PAT MATTHEWS, was badly burned in the face by the premature discharge of powder.

PATRICK DONAHUE, while in an intoxicated state, attempted to jump on a car at the corner of Twenty-first-street and Fourth-avenue, but slipped and fell under the wheels of the car. One of his feet was nearly cut off.

EDWARD WELDEN had several fingers blown off by the bursting of a pistol in Oliver-street.

THOMAS MARTIN, a sailor on board the schooner *Mary Cole*, lying in the East River, received a gunshot in the face while attempting to draw a charge from a gun.

Another sailor, named JAMES HARRISON, lost his right thumb by the bursting of a pistol, at the corner of Cherry and Oliver streets.

WM. MCLAUGHLIN received a severe wound in one of his hands, by the bursting of a pistol in Elm-street.

A boy named MICHAEL GALLAGHER received serious wounds in his arms and neck, from the carelessness of a companion who was firing a pistol in Jefferson-street.

WILLIAM H. WALKER had his nose cut off by falling through a window at the saloon corner of Worth-street and Broadway.

JACOB WOODRUFF, was badly hurt while loading a pistol at the corner of Franklin and Greenwich-streets.

A man named THOMAS SHARDEN, bet a shilling with some boys, who were firing a small cannon in Courch-st., that he would stand in front of their cannon, and they could not hurt him. The experiment was tried, and he received a severe flesh wound in one of his legs.

MARGARET MCCRACKEN, employed in the *Sun* building, received a compound fracture of one of her arms in the Park in consequence of some careless person firing off a pistol with a ball in it.

RICHARD CHRISVAL received a scalp wound, by being struck on the head with a wrench, whilst at a fire.

A colored girl, named JANE TREADWELL, had one of her hands shattered by the bursting of a pistol, at No 65 Leonard-street. The hand will have to be amputated.

A lad, named JOHN BOWMAN, had several fingers shot off. He was loading a pistol and carelessly held one of his hands over the muzzle. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Two boys, named ALBERT EMMONS and JOHN SEELING, were firing a little cannon, loaded with powder and ball, at No. 63 Willett-street, when one of the shot took effect in the thigh of JOHN MCCOY. The boys were arrested.

A boy named WILLIAM SATTEN had one of his hands shattered by the premature discharge of a pistol at No. 6 Second-avenue.

GEORGE JONES, residing at No. 95 West Eighteenth-street, was shot in one of his shoulders while "sky-larking" with a loaded gun in his hand.

A colored lad named HENRY CALLOIL, residing at No. 75 Laurens-street, while in a state of excitement, burst a blood-vessel and died.

A man named ARCHIBALD BURNS, residing at No. 231 West Twenty-sixth-street, went on an excursion to Pleasant Valley. While at Pleasant Valley he attempted to climb a tree, but slipped and fell to the ground, breaking his neck, and died immediately. His body was brought to the City by the steamer *Alice Price*.

A telegraph dispatch was received from the Twelfth Ward Police last evening, stating that the propeller *Sampson* was ashore at the foot of One Hundred and Forty-fifth-street.

CHARLES EASTWOOD was arrested by the Nineteenth Ward Police on a charge of furiously driving his horse and wagon over a little boy at the corner of Forty-second-street and Second-avenue. The little boy, named PATRICK GORMAN, is not expected to live.

A lad named SAMUEL MADDEN climbed up into a tree at Jones' Woods yesterday, but fell to the ground and broke his right arm.

ELIZABETH COLE had a leg fractured at the festival at Jones' Woods.

Mr. C. A. CANDEE, lately returned from California, was standing in front of FRENCH'S Hotel, he was wounded by the wad from a pistol striking him. It tore the flesh from his scalp and the powder burned his face. He thinks a boy employed in the pistol gallery of the hotel discharged the weapon. Mr. CANDEE is in the New-York Hospital.

CHARLES SCHWEIS, a German cigar-maker, was taken into custody for carelessly using fire arms. He discharged a pistol into a window on the corner of Madison and Market streets.

ROBERT DAVIS, a lad, was deprived of his right thumb by the premature discharge of a pistol he was loading. His wound was dressed by a physician, and he was taken home.

A young man named WM. HUSSEY, residing at No. 62 East Thirty-fifth street, accidentally shot himself yesterday afternoon. One of the fingers of his right hand had to be amputated.

An unknown boy was burned in the Eleventh Ward by the explosion of some fire-crackers and blue-lights which he had in his pantaloon pockets.

A woman named ELIZABETH DISNAON, and a child, were badly injured by the explosion of a camphene lamp in the Eighteenth Ward. They were taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JOHN COTTEL, a young man living at No. 233 Mott-street, was seriously injured by the bursting of a small cannon. His wounds were dressed at the Station-house.

A small child, name unknown, was run over by a baker's wagon in the Fourteenth Ward, and fatally injured. The driver, named HENRY SCHNEIDER, was arrested.

FRANCIS DE MUNN, a colored man, was selling ice cream on the corner of the Bowery and Canal-street, when JOHN MATTHEWS, another colored man, dropped a pack of lighted fire-crackers into DE MUNN'S pocket which caused a flask of powder therein to explode. Both men were seriously injured. They were taken to the Hospital.

A very distressing accident happened on the corner of Forty-fourth-street and Ninth-avenue, by which it is feared Mrs. JANE CLEMMANS, of Providence, R. I., will lose her life. This lady was standing on the front stoop of house No 152 West Forty-fourth-street, when she was shot in the right breast by a pebble, projected from a small cannon fired by two boys, named LUDWIG LARPER and WM. HIGGS. The pebble passed quite through the body of the unfortunate lady, passing out directly under the right shoulder-blade. Mrs. CLEMMANS recently came to this City to take charge of her cousin's house, (Mr. WOODS',) who was sick from having been run over about six weeks ago, while in the employ of WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s Express. The lady, who is greatly beloved on account of her excellent and amiable disposition, has been married but ten months. The boys were immediately arrested by Officer DAVIS, of the Twenty-second Ward.

HENRY CARROLL, a colored boy, died suddenly at 6¼ o'clock, at No. 75 Laurens-street, from the bursting of a blood-vessel. The Coroner was notified.

PHILIP MCMAHON, of No. 265 East Thirteenth-street, was badly injured by the premature discharge of a pistol. Sent to Bellevue.

MAURICE ROSENTHALL, a boy living at No. 111 Second-street, lost his thumb and forefinger by the unexpected explosion of a pistol he was playing with.

An unknown man was drowned in the East River, near Fifty-seventh-street, by the swamping of a small boat in which he sat while it was in the tow of the steamer *John A. Stevens*. Every exertion was made to save him, both by the Police and parties on the steamer, but without success. The boat was picked up by one of the Blackwell's Island barges. It was painted red and white outside, and cream color inside.

Incidents.

A mad dog was killed in Avenue A, near Twelfth-street, Monday morning, after having bitten two children and a man.

The Fourth Ward Police on Monday arrested JAS. GARDINER, ANDREW MCCARTY and DENNIS MCCARTY, on a charge of participating in a prize fight at the dock foot of Dover-street, North River.

A gang of brutes, in the shape of men, amused themselves by standing in the Bowery Monday evening and throwing lighted fire crackers into the windows of the cars passing along. The Police stopped the brutal sport.

The same trick was played for a short time in front of an alleged den called "Sutt-Ai en's" in Broadway, but the Detective Police put an end to it on being made acquainted with the fact.

Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed at Jones' Wood on Monday afternoon because Prof. PUSEY did not make an ascension in his mammoth balloon. It is said sufficient gas could not be obtained to inflate the balloon. It was found necessary to call on the Nineteenth Ward for protection, and but for the policemen the balloon would have been destroyed.

Fires.

FIRE IN GROVE-STREET.—The alarm at 10 A. M. on Monday, in the Third District, was caused by a trifling fire in the dwelling No. 80 Grove-street.

FIRE IN GRAND-STREET.—A fire was discovered about 11 o'clock Monday morning on the roof of the two-story frame building No. 309 Grand-street. The flames were not extinguished by the firemen until the roof was entirely destroyed. The lower portion of the premises was occupied by LEHMANN & DOYLE as a dry goods store, and their loss is about $4,000; covered by an insurance of $2,000 each in the Gebhard, Lafayette, Atlantic, (Brooklyn,) Commonwealth New-Amsterdam and Metropolitan Insurance Companies. The building is owned by a Mrs. MAAK, and is damaged about $1,000; insured.

FIRE IN GREENWICH-STREET.—The Third District alarm at 11 A. M. on Monday was occasioned by an accidental fire in the tenement house No. 414 Greenwich-street. The fire originated in the bed room of Mrs. CORRIGAN, and her furniture was damaged about $50.

FIRE IN WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—A trifling fire occurred at 12.10, noon, Monday, at No. 117 West Twenty Seventh street, which caused an alarm for the Second District.

FALSE ALARM IN WEST BROADWAY.—The alarm at 12:16 noon, Monday, was caused by a chimney being on fire at No. 62 West Broadway.

FIRE IN THE BOWERY.—The Sixth District alarm at 5¾ o'clock, on Monday afternoon, was occasioned by a trifling fire in the Bowery, near Grand street.

FIRE IN VESEY-STREET.—About 8 o'clock Monday evening a fire was discovered in the upper portion of the three-story brick building, No. 100 Vesey-street, occupied by J. W. HANEL as a saloon and lodging-house. The flames spread with great rapidity, and before the fire was extinguished, the building, with its contents, was almost entirely destroyed. The damage to the furniture, &c., is about $2 500, and is said to be insured. The damage to the building is about $4 000 Insured in City Companies. JOHN Q JONES the President of the Chemical Bank is the owner of the building. The adjoining saloon of WM. TOMSON, No. 98 Vesey street, was damaged about $1,000. Insured. The cause of the fire is unknown.

About 7 P. M. on Monday, a fire occurred in a store occupied by M. S. BRYAN at No. 68 Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn, in consequence of the accidental ignition of fireworks on sale there. Damage about $100.

THE DAY IN BROOKLYN.

Oration by Prof. Raymond, of the Polytechnic Institute—Fireworks, Accidents, &c. &c.

In Brooklyn the day was ushered in by the booming of cannon and ringing of bells, accompanied by a grand display of bunting, and a general discharge of pistols and fireworks by the boys, before old Sol, in fact, had fairly wiped his face with the few clouds that hung lazily about the horizon. The salutes were fired on Fort Greene and Wheat Hill; at the former place by Col. GRAHAM, and at the latter by Capt. TAFT—two gentlemen who always officiate on similar occasions. Bells of most of the churches were rung as requested by the Committee of Arrangements. With these helps the day was pretty well ushered in before the sun was one hour high, and all juvenile America was ushered out of doors, and commenced the task of amusing themselves by making as much noise as they could. They succeeded to perfection. It is worthy of remark that nearly all business was suspended during the day, including liquor selling; every branch, in fact, except dealers in fireworks, cigars, and confectionery.

DEDICATING A NEW FLAG AND LIBERTY POLE.

At 8 o'clock the ceremony of dedicating the new liberty-pole and flag at Fort Greene took place, under the direction of Capt SAMUEL GRAHAM. Four companies of the Fourteenth Regiment, viz: Capt. BENEVY'S, Capt. SPRAGUE'S, Capt. SEERS', and Capt. DA BEVOISE'S, were on the ground to take part in the proceedings. One gun was the signal for the flag to be started. While it was being reised into position the Navy-yard band played the "Star Spangled Banner," and the military presented arms. The flag in place, a salute of 33 guns was fired by Capt. UPDEN, and the band played "Hail Columbia." The infantry gave a salute of 13 rounds and then marched off, playing "Yankee Doodle." The pole is on the highest land in Fort Greene Park, and is 176 feet high. The flag is 20 by 30 feet, and cost $40. There are 33 stars on it—one for each State—forming the letters "F. G.," (Fort Greene.) The pole has upon it the four cardinal points of the compass, a vane and liberty cap. It is a neat affair. This matter over the military marched through some of the principal streets, and were dismissed.

The Seventy-second Regiment New-York State Militia, Col BENNETT, also marched through some of the principal thoroughfares early in the day, and there was also a fine turn out of the Marine Corps stationed at the Navy Yard.

At 12 o'clock more salutes were fired, and the bells were rung again for half an hour. Soon after this, Dodworth's Band took up a position on a stage erected in City Hall Park, and discoursed some excellent music, during which the people assembled to witness the civic celebration.

Mr. W. CHARLES B. THOMPSON read the Declaration of Independence, and immediately after the orator of the day, Prof RAYMOND, of the Polytechnic Institute, was introduced. We give below the substance of the orator's remarks:

THE ORATION.

After referring to the Declaration of Independence which had been read, saying that this immortal manifesto of humanity was promulgated to a startled world eighty three years ago—an event of more momentous import in the annals of the human race than any other, save the erection of the cross alone, he proceeded to say:

For eighty-three years, this day of National jubilee has been ushered in with the voices of cannon and of belle, and "bonfires and illuminations," according to the predictions of the great Statesmen, here everywhere attested a nation's pride and joy. Eighty three years ago the great truths of the Declaration were announced to the ages—and though that announcement had been followed by the pilgrimage and the cross of disaster and defeat, though desperate hot others its glowing lines in blood, and America had seen to-day the hereditary footstool of some race of tyrants, there would be still occasion enough, though no recreance not opportunity for a celebration like this. But the clear head and the heart of fire which combined in the composition of this wonderful paper were succeeded by the firm hand to achieve, and the constant mind to suffer, and our country stands to-day, with all her faults, in the line of successful experiment of the right and duty of self government. We need not repeat the oft-told, but still glorious history of the deeds and sufferings of our fathers. The world knows it by heart and believes in it; of all other Statesmen, of all other warriors, of all other patriots, the pages of rival historians dare to conflict in their merits, but the chroniclers of every nation and the inditions of every tribe write in unquestioning tribute to the heroes of the American Revolution. The memories of WASHINGTON and LAFAYETTE, of HANCOCK, of ADAMS, of MADISON and JEFFERSON, are still fresh and precious in our hearts. Far distant be the day when it shall be esteemed idle or useless to cherish them! When the eighty-third century of American Independence shall dawn upon this Continent, may there be no centuries generation upon its shores, who shall still regard these sacred names, as the world-wide and safeguards of Liberty, and murmur them in their prayers for the welfare of the beloved Republic, and the perpetuity of its institutions.

And shall it be forbidden us, my countrymen, as we look back from the eminence of this day of glory over four-fifths of a century which have elapsed since our National birth day, to employ the language of exultation and thanksgiving over the way in which our God has led us? The vast increase of our territory; the immense multiplication of our sources of wealth; the mighty influx of the peoples of the earth into our population, promising out of the mingling of all bloods to compound the most grand and potent nationality the world ever saw. Our rapid strides in all the departments of civilization, in education and religion, in science and literature, in arts and arms—until the anxious doubt, or open derision, with which our infant essays were regarded abroad, have given place to unquestioning faith and unqualified respect; are not these in themselves indications of success in our great experiment, and do they not furnish occasions of congratulation, of devout gratitude, and of cheerful hope for the future?

And however it may be feared that the lessons of the Declaration of the Revolution have failed to their mark upon the most immediate recipients of their blessings, certain it is that their voice has gone out in all the earth, and has not yet ceased to vibrate in the heart of the nations. We are told that the very Arab has been heard to utter with reverence the name of WASHINGTON; are there no ideas of sacred humanity, of enlightenment, of patriotism, of public and private virtue, associated with that man? And surely in all the realms of civilization, wherever men have learned to take cognizance of their rights and their responsibilities to God, (which are only obverse sides of the same great truth,) the fact that a colonial people, weak and divided eighty-three years ago, *did* take arms in the assertion of an abstract principle of political righteousness, *did* make good their footing, after, however, much of suffering and disaster, and *did* lay the foundations of the most equitable rule recorded in the annals of civil government, is known and noted well, and underlies a well-spring of hope and courage. Every struggle for popular rights, whether put forth in the bloody battle-field or in the arena of peaceful reform, has fired the heart and nerved the arm of the patriot in many a revolution, destined itself soon to be subverted (for God, alas, breathes not many Washingtons) and to-day, who can doubt it is the star of hope, in camp or field, to the soldier of Italy as he passes on to a righteous cause, under doubtful auspices, towards—O, God of the nations, may we dare say it?—to a glorious and a permanent triumph. And here, at home, surrounded by the gathering consciousness of the children of freedom, and struggling with evils as numerous and powerful as perilous human depravity must be expected to engender, shall we hesitate to affirm the substantial success of the great experiment? Far be it for me to ignore either the dangers or the sins of the Republic. I know how eternal must be that vigilance which is the price of Liberty. I know how constant is the struggle necessary to preserve the best blessings of the institutions which have been transferred to us. I have not forgotten that into the very Paradise of our political infancy, the devil also came, and that disguised he sat, "squat like a toad," in the very presence of our mother Liberty, and distilled his leprous poison too successfully into her ear, and that it has been reserved for to-day's fraternal touch to uncover the deformity of this direst and most hideous form of our purity and peace. I see how lordly aristocracy, even in this sacred Democratic Government, even now strives to aggrandize the few at the expense of the many—how effeminate dilettantism would sneer down our institutions with foreign affectation, and partisan profligacy would rot them down with political corruption—how wealth, without labor, and fashion, importations from an over-ripe civilization, seek to discredit the dignity of labor, the true life of the land—how too often the violence and cupidity of the adopted citizen conflicts with the selfishness and intolerance of the native, and both unite only to tear the bowels of the Republic, "whose benignant and impartial policy they alike fail to appreciate." But when I look upon these evils, I see in them only the marshalled, not the victorious enemies of the commonwealth, and regard them as the measure of the power of that principle by which God will bring them to naught. Has any one yet claimed that Liberty, once asserted in a fallen world, should henceforth meet no obstacles? Have we not seen wave after wave, terror-crested and full high advanced, come threatening down upon us, only to break in harmless foam, and send their silent, silvery reach far up the shore? Herein has the excellence of popular sovereignty, bearing with it the assurance of popular responsibility and popular dignity, been made most manifest—that the institutions which belonged to the people have been therefore safe in the people's keeping; excitements which would have rocked the nations of Europe with disastrous convulsions, have spent their force innocuously, nay, have operated as purifying storms with us, and when all men have awaited the clearing to see where the good ship went down, the blue sky has revealed her, with every rope taut and every spar set, riding peacefully at anchor on the unruffled sea. And because these evils lower about, shall we have no confidence in the potency of the truth which lie at our foundation? No hope in the virtue and intelligence of the people whom we have for so many years been educating in church and school, and binding up in ties of family and friendship, to be intrusted with the vindication of these truths? No faith in God, who is their author, and who is pledged to their eventual and enduring triumph? Perish then the folly of croaking—the treason of despondency, when cheerful courage is the all essential panoply alone in which the enemy is to be encountered and overcome!

But while from the views of the past, we draw encouragement to gird ourselves for the battle of the future, let us look well to it citizens, that it be indeed a conflict, and not a couch of false security and enervating repose, to which we go forth from this fresh assurance of our strength. A little more than a decade of years, and the Great Republic of modern times will have completed the first century of her history; and though that little seventeen years seems a period all too brief for serious injury, when we consider the slow operation of causes which wrought through long ages to effect the ruin of the ancient republics, yet who can doubt that, in this day of speedier changes, influences may be set at work, or old principles attain the ascendancy, which shall hurry this Republic to a fall far more rapid than its rise? Nay, it seems hardly extravagant to say that there are issues already joined, and clears just now imminent among us which throw upon the men of this generation the responsibility of deciding whether the sun of July 4th, 1876, shall rise upon this fair land under the disastrous eclipse of foreshadowed ruin, or rejoicing like a giant refreshed, to run a race of joy and beneficence, coeval with the lifetime of the world.

It is unworthy of the wise man to lie down in his strength, permitting the causes that bring weakness to steal upon him unawares; and let *us* refuse, even in this hour of jubilee, even in this hour of conscious superiority, when all Europe is shivering beneath the shock of arms, wielded to purchase with oceans of blood the blessings which we so peacefully enjoy,—let us refuse to consider the lesson of the day complete until we have faithfully inquired on what conditions the permanency of these blessings may be secured to us; and listened to the *voices of caution*, as well as those of *courage*, which call to us out of the turmoil of the times. And first and foremost, I think we should beware of allowing the great cardinal principles of American Liberty to fall into desuetude, which precedes contempt. In the earlier life of these venerable men around me, the recurrence of this anniversary brought the Sabbath of the year. Then, in every town and hamlet in the land, gray-haired heroes, whose personal sufferings and toils had engraven on their memory every incident of the War of Independence, listened with moistened eyes, as the first principles of the gospel of Liberty fell from the lips of the orator; and young men and boys stood by with hearts on fire to emulate the martyrdom of their fathers; and woman was there, both the matron and the maiden, to hallow with her sympathy and inspire with her approval, the cause of human rights. And still, when we, who now stand in the meridian, were boys, the fire continued to burn; here and there a straggling relic of the Revolution could be hunted up to grace a platform on Independence Day, and we children looked on him with reverential awe, and believed in him and his cause religiously. But now, alas! the last of the Fathers has gone to his reward: The old watchwords of freedom are dying out from the memories of men, or are revived on the polluted lips of the political bully to grace some violation of the principles they indicate—of the political huckster, to subserve his own selfish purposes. These time-honored revivals of our holiest religion have become to too many a weariness and a disgust. All honor to the few among our municipal rulers who have labored so unflinchingly, that the hallowed day might not go by in Brooklyn without at least this feeble memorial of the "times," and the cause "which tried men's souls!" It is true that these, like the other great thrills, have suffered from the plague of reputation and triteness. The most important principles must always be those which lie in the realm of Common-place. And foolish men have babbled on the sacred theme; and the American eagle has been spread over a dreary continent of nonsense; and the star-spangled banner has been wrought into many a coat of motley. But still we return to our charge. This Gospel is eternal; these *principles* must never be forgotten; we cannot afford to forget them. Why are they not taught in our schools? Was there ever a solecism more fearful than that with all our clamor about Popular Education as the great safeguard of Free Institutions—the elementary principles of the Government of the United States, although embodied by an able lawyer in a brief compass, and comprehensible school-book, have never yet formed an acknowledged necessity of Common School education? Think God! the glorious screens of the fathers yet live in our books of oratory, and the heart of the young declaimer leaps up with the reflected fire of revolutionary eloquence, as with Patrick HENRY, he tolls his compatriots to "Liberty or Death!" or receives with JOHN ADAMS, "Sink or swim, survive or perish," to give his heart and his hand to his country's cause.

But these principles must be cherished for their own sake, and not for the sake of the institutions which appear to embody them. I yield to no man in a sober and reasonable estimate of the value of the American Constitution and the American Union. And yet even these are less important than the *pe*ople of America principle which they crystallize. It is not that I love Cæsar less, but that I love Rome more. These *may* be temporary, but Liberty I feel to be eternal. This fair fabric of popular government *may* pass away. For aught I dare promise to the contrary, anarchy may follow unbridled democracy, and despotism rise after and over anarchy, and an Emperor sit one day in the seat of Washington. But I know that God sitteth on the circle of the Heavens; that he is the Creator and Redeemer of men; that to all whom He hath given the law which demands perfection, He hath sent also the gospel of salvation and of growth, that all men have rights before him commensurate with their responsibilities to him. I believe that every man may claim to the opportunity of development to the full capacity of his nature, and in this respect all men *are* born free and equal, the naked babe of prince and peasant alike, lying divested of all the outward accidents of birth in the eye of God,—and the corner stone of the Declaration is not a "one," as one degree statesman stated to say on the floor of Congress, nor "a glittering and sounding generality," as another tawdry orator had the impudence to affirm, but a truth of God, destined the day to become the head of the corner in the temple of Universal Christian Freedom. Then let us preserve our institutions for the sake of sacred principle, and never be willing to sacrifice the principle because it seems to conflict with the interest of any external institution, however hallowed by time and venerable associations. Infatuated, indeed, must that lover be to whom the body of the fairest of mistresses, after the soul which gave it all its beauty had departed, and corruption had competed its fearful work, could be anything but a loathsome and abhorrent corpse.

But, my countrymen, we have a right to prize our institutions. They do enshrine our great birthright, though that is more essentially immortal than they. There is virtue enough in the American people to keep the soul and the body united, and to justify the honored motto—"*Liberty and Union—Liberty and the Constitution, now and forever, one and inseparable!*" Neither do I hesitate to say, we are bound to cultivate that *love of country*, which is irrespective of the purity of her institutions and the righteousness of her policy. It was the

"Land of brown heath and shaggy wood,
land of the mountain and the flood,"

as much as the land of WALLACE and BRUCE and the martyrs of the Covenant, of which the Wizard Poet of the North so eloquently sung,

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead
That never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land?"

And we may love America as the land of the rock, the river and the lake—of Niagara and the Alleghanies—the land of revolutionary memories and of sainted heroes, even though her degenerate sons should swerve from the ancient land-marks and betray the sacred trust that descended to them. Let us cherish this patriotism, and as the father still loves his erring son, while he execrates the vices which destroy him, so let us adhere with unyielding tenacity of affection to our country, in spite of all our faults, heartily hating and swearing to extirpate the enemies who assail and the traitors who prey upon her. Let us accept a sentiment too often in the mouths of the worst friends of the Republic—but rectified by the corollary of the honest printer: our country *right* or *wrong*; if right, we'll sustain her; and if wrong, we'll right her. To do this effectually, we must cultivate an honest pride in our national institutions. Away, if you please, with the cant and the common place—the stars and the stripes—the eagles and the banners,—which disfigure and degrade a theme as intrinsically sublime as that of Christianity itself, because an essential part of it; but leave us the thing signified in its integrity. The untrammeled ballot, voluntary religion and the common school—are not these a panoply from Heaven's own armory; and shall a sickly fear of being ridiculed let political sentimentalism deter us from grappling them to our bosoms "with hooks of steel?" There is virtue enough in the American Constitution, administered by this Divine Three, to secure the blessings of civil and religious liberty to our children and our remotest children "world without end"—and to extend the ægis of the national protection to the humblest, wise and the lowliest, child that draws breath between the pine forests of the Aroostook and the Golden Gate of California.

My countrymen, let us guard the purity of the ballot-box. Surely it should be a part of our religion to raise our voices in the primary meetings of the people, denouncing the selection of honest and capable men to administer the affairs of Government, and no amount of laziness or false refinement can excuse us from the performance. If this one fault of negligence were corrected—a fault, be it remembered, not of the selfish and corrupt, but of the intelligent and refined—the virtuous and Christian, portion of our community—the whole brood of pestilent politicians who suck the veins of the Commonwealth and poison as they suck, will be swept from existence at a blow, as the most prolific and dangerous of the evils that threaten the purity and permanency of the Republic, be no more known forever. That this consummation is eminently desired by the masses of all parties, who can doubt? Does any man in his senses believe that all the purity and patriotism is monopolized by the men of any one political faith, or of any particular view of public policy?

Let us cultivate this faith in the virtue of the people—this charity to each other's political honesty. A bitter and discourteous practice of impeaching the motives of the opposite side has obtained sway in our partizan conflicts; a practice which, besides engendering disorder and strife, where forbearance and candor and temperate councils are most needed, is calculated to produce the very evil which it professes to depreciate. For who can expect the young politician to mark out for himself a career of Quixotic integrity, when he is hab

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THE SEAT OF WAR IN ITALY:

Embracing Territorial Divisions, Cities, Towns, Villages, Fortresses, Water Courses, Battle-Fields, and other Natural and Artificial Features of the Country.

Drawn from authentic sources by JOHN DOWER, F. G. S.

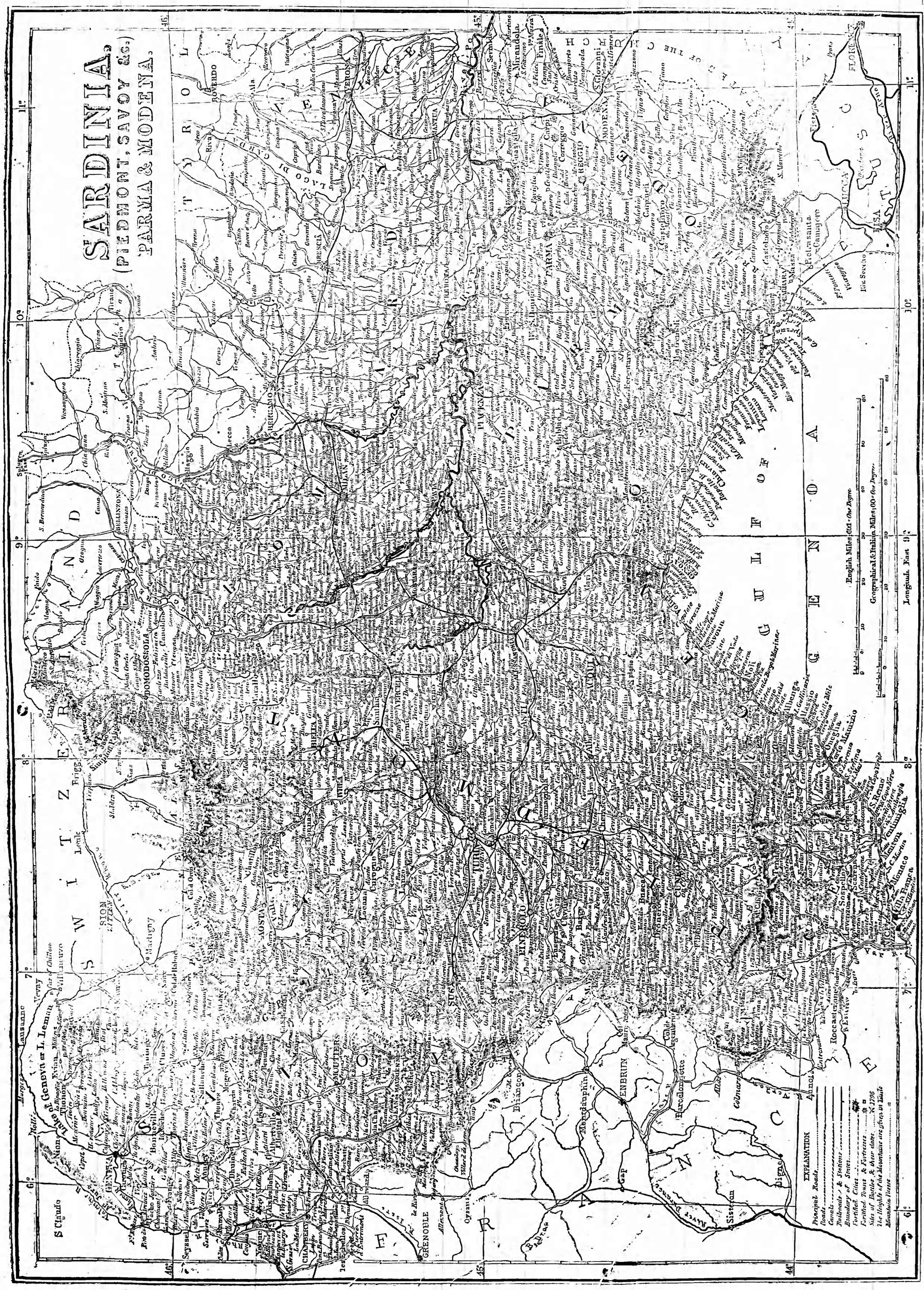

THE BATTLE-FIELDS OF ITALY.

The interest of the accurate, minute and admirably executed Map which occupies this page would be incomplete if unattended with historical memoranda of the more important historical sites. The subjoined reference to the localities which have been rendered memorable by great and decisive battles is, therefore, added.

ARCOLA, Nov. 15, 1796—BONAPARTE defeat: the Austrians under Gen. ALVINZI.

BUFFALORA, June 3, 1859—Severe action between the vanguard of the Allies and the Austrians.

CALCINATO, 1706—The Allies, commanded by Gen. REVENTLAW, defeated by the Duke of VENDOME.

CAMPO-SANTO, Feb. 8, 1743—Drawn battle between the Spaniards and Austrians.

CARPI, 1701—The French defeated by Prince EUGENE.

CASSANO, 1705—Prince EUGENE beaten by the French.

CASTEL-NUOVO, Sept. 29, 1806—The Russians defeated by the French.

CASTENEDOLO, June 14, 1859—The Austrians beaten by the Allies under GARIBALDI and Marshal CANROBERT.

CASTIGLIONE, Aug. 5, 1796—The Austrians under Marshal WURMSER defeated by Gen. BONAPARTE.

CONI, Sept. 30, 1744—The Sardinian army defeated by the Spaniards.

DEGO, April 15, 1796—Gen. BONAPARTE victorious over the Austrians, commanded by BEAULIEU.

TARRONA, 1495—The Italian Confederate defeated by CHARLES VIII. of France.

GOITO, May 29 and 30, 1848—CHARLES ALBERT victorious over the Austrians.

GUASTALLA, Sept. 19, 1734—The French under Marshals DE COIGNY and DE BROGLIE defeat the Imperialists.

LODI, May 11, 1796—BONAPARTE beats the Austrial General BEAULIEU.

LONATO, July 31, 1796—BONAPARTE victorious over WURMSER. Aug. 3, 1796—A second victory of BONAPARTE over WURMSER.

MAGENTA, June 14, 1859—NAPOLEON III., commanding the Allies, victorious over the Austrians under GYULAI.

MALIGNANO, (Marignan,) Sept. 12, 1515—FRANCIS I. of France defeats the Duke of Milan and the Swiss.

JUNE 9, 1859—The Austrians under BENEDEK defeated by the French under BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS.

MALMATE, May 26, 1859—GARIBALDI routs the Austrians under URBAN.

MANTUA, Feb. 1, 1797—The city capitulates, after a short siege, to Gen. BONAPARTE.

MARENGO, June 14, 1800—Gen. BONAPARTE victorious over the Austrians under MELAS.

MILLESIMO, April 14, 1796—BONAPARTE defeats Gen. PROVERA.

MINCIO, Dec. 25, 1800—Gen. BRUNE defeats the Austrians at the passage of that river.

MONDOVI, April 22, 1796—The Sardinians routed by the French.

MONTEBELLO, June 9, 1800—Gen. LANNES defeats the Austrians....May 20, 1859—Gen. FORAY, commanding the Allies, defeats the Austrians under Count STADION.

MONTENOTTE, April 11, 1796—Gen. BEAULIE and the Austrians beaten by the French.

NOVARA, March 23, 1849—The Austrian under RADETZSKY defeat the King of Sardinia.

NOVI, Aug. 15, 1799—The French General, JOUBERT, beaten by SUWARROW.

PALESTRO, May 31, 1859—The King of Sardinia defeats the Austrians at the passage of the Sesia.

PARMA, June 29, 1734—The Imperialists defeated by the French.

PAVIA, Feb. 24, 1525—FRANCIS I. of France defeated and taken prisoner by the Imperialists.

PIACENZA, June 15, 1746—The allied French and Spaniards defeated by the Austrians and Sardinians.

ROVEREDO, Sept. 4, 1796—The Austrians defeated by BONAPARTE.

SAN FERMO, May 27, 1859—GARIBALDI routed the Austrians under D'URBAN.

TANARO, (The) Sept. 27, 1745—The allied Sardinians and Austrians defeated by the Spaniards on the banks of that river.

TREBBIA (The), June 19, 1799—The French under MACDONALD defeated by SUWARROW.

TURIN, Sept. 7, 1706—The French defeated by Prince EUGENE.

VERCELLI, May 21, 1859—The Piedmontese under CIALDINI, force the passage of the Sesia, repulsing the Austrians.

VERONA, April 5, 1799—The French defeated by the Austrians, under Gen. KRAY.....June 12, 1848—RADETZSKY, having captured VICENZA, defeats CHARLES ALBERT.

The River Po.

The following are some particulars concerning Po, always of so much importance in every war in Italy. Known to the ancients as the Eridanus, or Padus, it takes its rise at Monte Viso, in the Grisons Alps, and flows 280 miles from the west to the east, falling into the Gulf of Venice after receiving several smaller rivers in its course. It has several mouths, extending over a length of 16 miles, between Port Levant and Port Volano, in the Bay of Pelazza. The shore in that part is formed of the earth and other matters which the river brings down, and which by being accumulated have, in the course of centuries, changed the configuration of the coast; what, for example, is now land having formerly been a gulf, one side of which, a point or spit eight miles long towards the east, still remains. This spit, which bears the name of Pointe de la Maestra, is in great part a marsh, covered with rushes, and is cut up into a number of islands by means of canals. The size and shape of these canals and islands are constantly varying, especially on the melting of the snow in Spring and the heavy falls of rain in Autumn. From Piacenza, the Po flows between two high banks, artificially made, to Pspozze and Serravalla, villages nineteen miles to the east of Ferrara. These banks, constructed to maintain the river, have had the singular effect of raising the bed of it above the plain through which it flows, so that the inhabitants of the districts of Ferrara and Polesina are constantly in dread of inundations. Up to Serravalla the river is called the Great Po. At that place it divides into two branches, one of which, going towards the east, falls into the sea at the Pointe de la Maestra, and the other, going towards the southeast, enters the sea to the north of the roadstead of Goro. The first branch is called the Po de la Maestra, and the second the Po de Goro, and they are about the only parts of the river which are navigable. Between the Bay Pelazza and the Point de la Maestra are the seven principal mouths of the river. All are incumbered with sandbanks, constantly varying, and which consequently render navigation difficult even to experienced mariners. The Point de la Maestra terminates at the north of the Delta of the Po; it lies low; and on going to Venice, or leaving the ports of the lagoons, it is prudent to keep at a distance from it. At four and a half miles to the northwest is the mouth of the Great Po, which is called the Port de la Maestra. This mouth, which has been recently formed, has replaced one which was at two miles to the southeast, and which is now filled up. Large banks of sand cover all this part of the coast, and render the entrance to the Port de la Maestra difficult.

THE NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.

CELEBRATIONS AT BOSTON, NEW-HAVEN, BRIDGEPORT, PHILADELPHIA. WASHINGTON AND ELSEWHERE.

Orations, Incidents and Accidents.

The Fourth was celebrated with unusual vigor in Boston, Philadelphia, New-Haven, Bridgeport and other places. Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, delivered the Oration at Lawrence; Senator HALE at Great Falls, N. H.; MR. P. T. BARNUM at East Bridgeport, Conn.; Mr. GEORGE SUMNER at Boston; Mr. A. OAKEY HALL, Ex District-Attorney, of New-York, at Albany.

BOSTON.

The Municipal authorities of Boston laid out an extensive programme. Faneuil Hall, the City Hall, and the entrances to the Common were tastefully decorated; flags were displayed from the public buildings; bands of music were stationed at different points in the Common during the day; the East Boston ferry boat ran free. A grand military concert was given on the Common, beginning at 8 A. M.—the programme of pieces comprising the Marseillies Hymn, Russian National Hymn, German National Hymn; likewise the National Hymns of the Sardinians and Austrians, winding up with "Hail Columbia." At 9 A. M. there was a military review; at 10, the City Procession, civic and military. Then came public services at Music Hall: Prayer by the Rev. Dr. NEALE; Reading of the Declaration by GEO. H. CUMMINGS; an original Ode; and an Oration by Mr. GEORGE SUMNER; with Singing by the children of the Grammar Schools. From Music Hall the procession marched to Faneuil Hall, where the City Dinner was eaten, Mayor LINCOLN presiding. The Children's Celebration took place in the Public Garden. The Boston Regatta, given under the auspices of the City Government, began at 2 P. M., and four races took place on Charles River for prizes. Then two Balloon ascensions, by Mr. ALLEN in the *Frolic*, and Mr. KING in the *Queen of the Air*, each balloon to take one or two passengers. The Pyrotechnic display in the evening wound up the performance.

The *Traveller* states that five persons, including one lady, went up in the balloons *Frolic* and *Queen of the Air*. The trip of the aeronauts is described as follows:

"The *Frolic*, with Mr. JAMES ALLEN and MRS. ALLEN as passengers, left *terra firma* at 5½ o'clock, and gradually ascended in nearly a perpendicular line, until striking a current of air which bore it rapidly in the direction of Dorchester, when it seemed to descend, and was soon lost to the view of those on the Common.

About an hour subsequently, Mr. SAMUEL KING, accompanied by EZRA FORBUSHALL, JR., and HORACE T. ROCKWELL, took their places in the car attached to the *Queen of the Air*, and amid the loud huzzas of the fifty or sixty thousand persons assembled on the Common, started on their aerial voyage. After ascending considerably higher than the *Frolic*, the *Queen* bore away in a southeasterly direction, and at this time the *Frolic* was observed rising again from near the same locality at which it was lost to view, and taking a low current, sailed towards the *Queen*, as if intending to exchange civilities. The result of the interview must be reported by those who were *nearer* to the aerial voyagers than we were.

Mr. ALLEN makes the following statement:

Mrs. ALLEN and myself took our seats in our car while that of the other balloon was occupied by Mr. King and two gentlemen passengers. All things being in readiness, at 5½ o'clock the last cord that united us to *terra firma* was severed amidst the shouts of the people and the music of the band, and we were wafted upwards. In twenty minutes we reached an altitude of five thousand feet. None but those who have experienced such a voyage can appreciate the magnificence of a scene like that spread out below us. As we leave the earth, where all is confusion and bustle, to enjoy for awhile the region inhabited by so many beautiful clouds, and to see the sun's rays sparkling like an infinite number of diamonds in the drapery of the heavens, the thoughts inspired were of the most solemn character. The congregations below appeared like little dots, sailing around in every direction, trying to extricate themselves from the crowd.

We had an admirable opportunity to observe Boston and its vicinity. The harbor surely merited our attention. The boats flying along heavily laden with passengers and merchandise, appeared like birds winging their way across a silvery lake, passing to their respective homes. Charlestown, too, exhibited a not less beautiful picture as we passed. In fact, it all seemed like a panorama, as one painting after another presented itself. We first landed near the Agricultural Grounds, where Mrs. ALLEN left the balloon. Mr. ALLEN again ascended, and came down about 7 o'clock, on the Washington estate, Savin Hill, Dorchester, where he was hospitably entertained by Messrs. D. B. STEDMAN, WM. E. COFFIN, and JOSEPH TUTTLE."

Mr. SUMNER, in his oration, dwelt at considerable length upon the present position of affairs in Europe. He said:

"But we are told that Italy will only change its master, and that France will take the place of Austria. It is not the interest of LOUIS NAPOLEON to remain in Italy, nor is it possible, under any circumstances, for France to degrade herself to the level of Austria.

The career of the elder NAPOLEON in Italy, which was such as to cause his name to be still revered there, may here be safely appealed to. Industry was awakened and encouraged, schools founded and science stimulated, and academies organized by him who had destroyed them in Paris. The courts were changed, and in place of a system which favored and even required servile and corrupt judges, one was installed which led to an impartial administration of justice. The armies of France under NAPOLEON brought to Italy some of the fruits of the revolution of '89. If the worst predictions of the enemies of the war should be fulfilled, and Italy gain by it only a French master, it would still, judging by the past, be the change from darkness to light—from a government of the most loathsome brutality to one of comparative civilization.

It does not follow that a perfectly-balanced Government will leap at once into life. Difficulties of internal organization doubtless will arise. MAZZINI will strive for a united, central Republic, while others will be glad to place themselves under the Constitutional system, which has developed statesmen like CAVOUR and AZAGLIO, to plan their wars and alliances, and brave Captains like VICTOR EMANUEL to lead their armies. These differences of opinion will create discussion, into which, perhaps, excited feeling will sometimes enter—our own Conventions will have set them the example: but to all prophets of evil it is sufficient to say that the Italian people have the perfect right to judge of their own institutions, and, if they find pleasure in it, to wrangle over them.

They may, perhaps, find that nothing is so good as the jar of a constitutional discussion to shake up the stagnant elements of a stupid society. Looking from a distance, if we might venture to express desires upon a matter which exclusively concerns the Italian people themselves, it would be that with some changes in the actual boundaries of States, representative institutions, securing the largest liberty, should be found in each of them, and a central federative government be created to administer such powers as the several States should confide to it.

The 'United States of Italy,' thus formed, would satisfy the love of unity, so strong in the Italian heart—while the State organization would give full play to that spirit of local and municipal liberty, which in former days was so fully developed in the Italian Republics."

At the City Dinner, in response to a complimentary toast, Mr. SUMNER said:

"I am deeply grateful for the manner in which this sentiment has been received, as it shows that the memory of my honored father and the name of my absent brother are fresh in your minds. [Tremendous applause.] The allusion to my father gratifies not alone my filial feelings, but those which I have as a citizen of Boston, glad to see honor rendered to every example of integrity, justice and patriotism. You have spoken of him as one of the orators of Boston. May I be permitted to recall an occasion (not the 4th of July) on which, as it seems to me, he spoke also for Boston and with a certain eloquence. In 1812, the dominant interest of our city was strongly opposed to a war with England. At that time, a call was made for a national loan, and subscription books were sent to Boston. These were received in no complimentary manner. In that street which witnessed the first conflict between British troops and American citizens, it was stated that no money would be given in Boston—and moreover, that any one who subscribed to the loan should be stigmatized. These menaces had their effect. Days rolled on, no money came, and the jeers of the street were redoubled. At that moment, my father, then a young lawyer, sold some property, got together what money he could command, paid it to the agent of the National Treasury, and put his name, solitary and alone, upon the stigmatized list. [Great applause.] Two days after, the warm-hearted, impulsive hero of our Revolution, in whom the spirit of party never rose superior to patriotism, the venerable JOHN ADAMS, came from Quincy, and put his name also on the list. The subscription of my father was not large—it was the young lawyer's mite—but in standing forward when the nation's honor had been attacked, and in doing a patriotic act, in presence of menace, there was a civic courage, which I may perhaps be pardoned for remembering with a certain satisfaction. On that occasion it seems to me that he was the real orator of Boston, speaking by action, not perhaps the dominant or the fashionable sentiment of the moment, but the sober second thought of this great city, which is always true to the national honor, and true to the principles of the founders of the Republic."

Boston abounded in accidents on the Fourth. We notice in a list, numbering fifty or sixty, the following serious catastrophies:

CARRIE ANGUIVA, aged nine years, only daughter of Mr. SAMUEL WARBURTON, carpenter, residing in Northampton-s reet, late of Gardiner, Me., was so badly burned by her clothes taking fire from playing with fire-crackers, that she died at 8 o'clock this morning. Her father and mother were severely burned in their hands by extinguishing the flames.

A man was shot in Causeway-street by JOHN DONOHOE, *alias* "John Bull," whose pistol was accidentally discharged while he was in the act of cocking it to defend himself against JOHN WOON, the pugilist, who, it is said, was about to attack him. It appears that WOON is an enemy of JOHN HANNAN, who was so severely assaulted on Portland-street a few nights since. DONAHOE, like many others, had frequently spoken of that affair as a mean act of cowardly men; and WOON, it seems, took offence at his remarks, and had threatened to whip him.

During the day a young man named MALACHI DONOHOE was practicing with a gun on Broad-street. He carelessly loaded it with balls, and was firing at will, on an express wagon. At one of the discharges the ball passed through the wagon, and struck a boy named CHARLES DERBY, who is probably fatally injured.

A man by the name of BENTLY, a resident of West Dedham, is reported to have lost the sight of both of his eyes by the premature explosion of a small cannon. The discharge from the cannon communicated with a flask of powder in his hand. He has a wife and two or three children.

A fire at South Boston, occasioned by a firecracker fired through the window of a paint-shop, No. 171 Dorchester-avenue, destroyed eight dwellings, mostly occupied by poor families. Loss $15,000.

LAWRENCE, MASS.

A peculiar feature of the day at Lawrence, Mass., was a Floral Procession, composed of the female operatives of the mills and the school-children in uniform dress, led by the Manchester Cornet Band. First came the ladies of the Pacific Corporation, with six immense floral car, followed by those of the Atlantic, Washington, Pemberton, and Duck Corporations, each with a floral car. There were not less than five hundred ladies in white, bearing flowers in their hands, and preceded by banners. At the head of the Duck Corporation was the schooner "Duck," full rigged; with all sails spread, all hands on board, and streamers flying.

SENATOR WILSON, in his oration at Lawrence, spoke of the African Slave-trade as follows:

"This 'odious and abominable trade,'—this 'inhuman and accursed traffic,'—which DANIEL WEBSTER summoned the country to 'put beyond the circle of human sympathies and human regards,' now flourishes in defiant mockery of the laws of the country and public opinion of the Christian and civilized world, bringing the stain of dishonor upon the American name. American avarice, in defiance of law, is now reviving with renewed vigor a traffic which must rekindle anew on the coasts of Africa the fiercepess of savage warfare, and add 'new and fiercer passions to the contests of barbarians.' American ships, chartered by American citizens, manned by American seamen, furnished with 'the instruments of misery and torture'—'manacles and fetters,' forged by American artisans—are hovering on the African waters for human cargoes, or floating upon the seas, freighted with 'anguish, suffering and death.' The American flag is prostituted to cover this 'execrable commerce' by American citizens, who should rather pour out their heart's blood to save that flag from such pollution and dishonor."

BARNUM AT BRIDGEPORT.

Mr. P. T. BARNUM made a characteristic speech at East Bridgeport. Speaking of his personal experiences and financial difficulties, he remarked:

"After leading a somewhat checkered and eventful life, the last few years of which have been shrouded in darkness and doubt, my pathway obstructed by ten thousand difficulties and disappointments, which seemed at times almost insurmountable; my head filled with clock wheels and pendulums, broken main springs and dead weights; my back covered with writs and my path besprewed with note-orious indorsements; my dreams disturbed with clocks run down and yet continuing to *tick*, while I myself felt inclined to *strike* although the clocks would not—I am at last partially emerging into an atmosphere where the reviving rays of that sun which to me has so long been in an eclipse, are warming me into life and inviting me again to the busy scenes of activity and freedom.

The public will know ere long to whose personal exertions and kindness I am peculiarly indebted for being led out of a labyrinth which was to me as inexplicable as it was sudden and overwhelming.

In the midst of all my heart-sickening and discouraging trials, I have constantly cherished a strong and abiding hope founded on three consoling assurances:

First.—I say it without egotism and only because it is true, I have had the consolation of knowing that my disasters were not caused by a departure from moral rectitude on my part. I can say conscientiously that it was caused solely by misplaced confidence in my fellow men, and by my ardent desire earnestly and honorably to build up a beautiful, industrious, temperate and happy city in this healthy and delightful locality, which I first knew as a wilderness, now budding and blossoming as the rose.

My second consolation was the fact that my neighbors and fellow-citizens expressed confidence in my integrity, and sympathy for my misfortunes, with a unanimity as general as it was exhilarating. That confidence was conveyed to me in warm and burning words of friendship and commendation, which nerved me with a giant's strength to retrieve, as far as possible, the sphere of usefulness from which treachery had displaced me."

After thanking the citizens of Bridgeport for their uniform kindness towards him, Mr. BARNUM continued:

"I deserved and needed the correction and discipline with which I was visited; and when in the vicissitudes of life these visitations do come, there is no combination of philosophy and religion that can make temporal affliction bearable, like the reflection that if we ourselves do right, all that happens to us is for the best. Depend upon it there is a sublime truth in the words of the Poet—

'There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough hew them how we will.'

And my friends what a recompense is this which I am now receiving at your hands. An exile for years to foreign lands, driven abroad by necessity, I return to be greeted by family and friends, finding the clock factory, which caused all my disasters, risen like a Phœnix from the ashes, doubled, trebled, quadrupled in extent, and thronging with hundreds of ingenious mechanics who have come from the glorious East, proverbial for its morality, temperance, industry, and intelligence. These men I cannot regard as strangers, for from the day I touched my native shore they have essayed all in their power to make me feel at home, in this our charming and promising 'New City.' What an interesting and extraordinary development of he ways of Providence, if the building which brought upon me apparent ruin, should prove to be the source of my greatest prosperity."

A CROWD AT NEW-HAVEN.

The New-Haven *Palladium* says:

"The trains from every direction were crowded to their utmost capacity. The morning train from New-London came in with two engines, and nine passenger and eleven platform cars, all heavily loaded, and the afternoon train, with nine passenger cars, was also full to overflowing. An extra train on the New-York road arrived at 9½ A. M., with eighteen cars and *eleven hundred and ninety-eight passengers!* The train due at 10½ did not arrive until after 11, and brought fourteen cars and 970 passengers.

A balloon ascension was made from New-Haven by M. RICHARD. A strong northerly current setting in, MONS. RICHARD found himself likely to make a trip to Long Island, if not out to sea, and wisely managed to effect a landing at Oyster Point, after being up half an hour."

COLLEGE REGATTAS.

College Regattas took place at Middletown and New-London, Conn. The Yale boys took both prizes at Middletown, but were beaten at New-London. The New Haven *Palladium* says:

"At Middletown, the boats fairly entered pulled over the course in fine style, and came in as follows:

Boats.	Time. Min.	Sec.
Atalanta (Yale)	23	10
Olympia (Yale)	23	28
Atalanta (Hartford)	23	40

The course was called three miles, but it is believed that it must have been somewhat more than that. For three miles the time was much poorer than the Yale boats are in the habit of making.

The first prize of $60 was therefore awarded to the *Atalanta* of Yale, and the second prize of $30 to the *Olympia* of Yale.

The regatta at New-London was a splendid affair. The "Whaling City" was all alive with excitement to witness the contest, and to see the defeats of last year cancelled by the anticipated triumphs of the New-London boats.

The boats came in in the following order: 1. *Naukeag*, Mystic, by three lengths; 2. *Bonita*, New-London; 3 *Eaglet*, New-London, close behind; 4. *Mother Bailey*; 5. *Pequot*, and 6. *Sassacus*, neck and neck; 7. *Varuna*.

For an explanation of the defeat of the Yale crew, we have only to state that they were beaten, not by clubs, but by professional oarsmen hired for the occasion and trained together. These were, almost without exception, hardy, weather-beaten, middle-aged men, and were picked up in New-London and all along shore by the New-London clubs, and hired to pull their boats. This fact was admitted by the captains of the several New-London boats, and they said that as the *Bonita* began hiring such practical oarsmen—fishermen and whalers—they had to do the same to keep up."

UNIQUE CELEBRATION AT A PENITENTIARY.

The Washington *Star* has the following account of a Penitentiary Celebration of the "Fourth:"

"While the sovereigns generally were enjoying the 'largest liberty' of which the day is capable, the convicts at the Penitentiary were allowed somewhat enlarged privileges, and the celebration there was decidedly unique as well as interesting. It seems that the convicts previously sent an exceedingly-well-drawn-up request to the Warden, asking the privilege of commemorating the day in some sort; and permission was granted them to spend it in such manner as would not conflict with the wholesome discipline of the prison.

The convicts had made all their little preparations for the observance of the day with an eager interest of which those whose "area of freedom" is somewhat larger would hardly be susceptible, when a sad damp was thrown over the whole arrangements by the sudden death of one of their number, THOMAS CROGGIN, who died on Sunday night, of congestion of the brain. They subsequently sent the following address to Mr. SINGLETON:

TO THE WARDEN—*Respected Sir:* By the dispensation of Divine Providence one of our number has been summoned from the stage of action, and called upon to try the realities of another world. The deceased was one among the most anxious expectants of our Fourth of July celebration. His most intimate friends believe that if he had been in possession of his faculties at the time of his death he would have requested that the celebration should have taken place, and his uncle desired that it should not be suspended. Believing that is what I have been our deceased friend's desire, we respectfully ask that the exercises may take place after the funeral, and propose that mourning be added to the decorations of the chapel, and that our speaker introduce some appropriate remarks to show our respect for the deceased. Believing, Sir, that the most fastidious would not find fault with this arrangement, we respectfully prefer this request. The prisoners who are to take part in the exercises of the Fourth have taken particular pains to prepare themselves to perform their parts with credit to the institution and to themselves. Or if this do not meet your views may we be bold enough to ask that it may take place on another day.

Humbly and respectfully, THE PRISONERS.

It was decided, in accordance with this earnest plea, to allow the celebration to go on.

On the assembling of the convicts in the chapel, an affecting funeral discourse was delivered over the remains by the Rev. GEORGE W. DOZIER, the Penitentiary chaplain.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock the convicts were assembled in the chapel, and entered upon the exercises of the day in the presence of quite a number of ladies and gentlemen from the City. The room was decked with flowers and evergreens, and at the eastern end, fronting the audience, appeared in handsome letters on a blue ground the motto: "*We Still Love Our Country.*" In the rear of the visitors were the male convicts, in their prison uniform of parti-colored white and blue clothes, and separated from them by a screen (punctured, however, with numerous "peep-holes," showing the strength of feminine curiosity) were the female convicts. Copies of a written programme, with colored embellishments on the margin, bearing the names of WASHINGTON, LAFAYETTE, MONTGOMERY, KOSCIUSKO, were distributed among the audience, and were carefully preserved and taken away by the recipients.

The Declaration of Independence was read by BARRET in a clear voice, and his appearance rather favorably impressed the audience, being that of a frank, kindly young man; and it was not easy to realize that the crime for which he is incarcerated was that of murder.

The address of the day, by R. SMITH, was an effort to occasion yet more interest in the speaker, a young man with a fine expansive brow, and a quick, intelligent eye. The address was well conceived, and was delivered with appropriate gesture and elocutionary effect, showing scholarship and cultivation on the part of the unfortunate criminal. We forbear giving his name in full at his earnest request, lest it should come to the knowledge of his aged mother (thus far kept in ignorance of the fact) that her only son is within the walls of a prison. His crime, we believe, was forgery.

In his address, he spoke of the celebration as a novel one; but outcasts though they were, the fire of patriotism still glowed in their bosoms. God forbid that their misfortunes should entirely crush out their finer feelings! For himself, he felt keenly the degradation which attached to him, but his fixed resolve was to hereafter redeem his good name.

Tammany Celebration of the Fourth.

CONCILIATORY LETTERS.

The following letters were read, at the celebration of the Fourth, by the Sachems of Tammany Hall:

LYNDHURST, near Baltimore, Saturday, July 2 1859.

GENTLEMEN—I should have true pleasure in participating with your Society in celebrating the coming "Anniversary of our National Independence," to which you have done me the honor to invite me. Pleasing as such a duty ever must be to all who properly estimate the great work achieved on that day, and all the blessings that have followed in its train, it will be especially so now. It is calculated, and if remembered in its true spirit, cannot but serve to make us in patriotic impulse and devotion to country one people, on a day so hallowed; and in the debt of gratitude to the great and good men by whom it was made immortal, all modern and ruinous sectional differences cannot fail to be forgotten. Every American possessing the mere instincts of his patriotic descent—every citizen, native or naturalized, who sets apart such a day to indulge the "remembrances" that cluster around it, must be found to feel that fraternal ill-will, and the bitterness of mere party strife are to be discarded, as a part of the debt of gratitude our hearts tell us is due to the memory of the men whose wisdom, treasure and blood made us on that day, and intended to make us, one people. It is my earnest hope that each returning anniversary will render practically innocuous the arts of the demagogue, by its happy influence on the uncorrupted heart and general intelligence of the nation. Regretting my inability to be with you,

I am, with high regard,
Your obedient servant,
BEVERDY JOHNSON.

To Messrs. KELLY, SMALL, CONNOLLY, and others, Tammany Hall, New-York.

WASHINGTON CITY, Saturday, July 2, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I shall be prevented from leaving Washington on the 4th inst. by official engagements, and must, therefore, decline your invitation for that occasion. There are considerations which would induce me to accept it if I could do so in justice to my public duties. Nothing would give me more pleasure than to participate in a movement which has for its object the "drawing closer the patriotic bonds of Democratic brotherhood." I am gratified to find in your note of invitation the earnest expression of such a desire on your part. The anniversary day of our country's independence affords a most suitable occasion for uniting and harmonizing that political organization which alone promises peace, prosperity and harmony to the whole country. Too long has the Democratic Party of New-York been weakened by its dissensions. Your brethren of other States and sections have looked upon these distractions in the past with deep and sincere regret. They have witnessed with corresponding pleasure the restoration of union and harmony in your ranks. United upon principle, let your action be the same. Your enemies and the enemies of Democracy throughout the land contemplate with pleasure the prospect of renewed alienations and controversies. Your friends and the friends of Democracy everywhere, with equal earnestness, look for union, harmony and cordial cooperation on the part of all the Democrats in your State—in the support of the same principles, under the same banner, and in the same organization. Shall your enemies or your friends be gratified in their wishes? I doubt not the response which will be made by the patriotic Democracy of your State—a response which will give sincere pleasure to the Democracy of the whole country, and at the same time put to rest all the hopes which a disjointed Opposition have indulged in anticipation of your divisions.

I am, very respectfully, yours,
HOWELL COBB.

Messrs. JOHN KELLY, WILSON SMALL and others.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: In respectfully declining the invitation of the Tammany Society for the 4th inst., allow me to express the hope that the day will everywhere be made the occasion of cultivating a conciliatory and patriotic spirit among brethren of the same principle. While there is a revolutionary party in the field, let those who are content with the institutions which our fathers gave us stand firmly together, and, forgetting past controversies and minor differences of opinion, do battle for the Constitution and the laws like good soldiers in a good cause. Thus may the blessings of civil and religious liberty which have descended upon us be safely transmitted to after generations.

Respectfully, yours,
GREENE C. BRONSON.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Esq., and others,

CLEARFIELD, Pa., Friday, July 1, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I regret exceedingly that I am not to have the pleasure of joining the "Tammany Society" in celebrating the coming anniversary of our national Independence, in compliance with the flattering invitation with which you have honored me. Previous engagements, aside from the great intervening distance, will deprive me of that gratification. Every heart in the land should respond to the patriotic sentiment of your circular, that the "sublime remembrances" of that glorious event deserve to be celebrated "by an exhibition of the warmest testimonials of gratitude to the memory of those who made it immortal;" and I trust, if not all, a majority of the American people are prepared to unite in any proper effort, to draw closer the patriotic bonds of Democratic brotherhood," and by securing the union of the national Democracy, contribute toward the perpetuity of the Union of the States, and the stability and vigor of those wise and just institutions under which we have become, with unparallelled rapidity, not only a numerous, happy, and prosperous people, but one of the first political Powers on the earth. The vexed question of slavery, so long the dread of the friends of the Union, may, I hope, be safely regarded as adjusted to the satisfaction of all, save only a few extremists North and South, who are now attempting to renew the agitation on the idea of an "irreconcilable conflict" between the institutions of the Northern and Southern States on the one hand, and the revival of the slave trade on the other; issues which, however seriously pressed, can only result in dangerous agitation. As to this idea of a conflict between the local institutions of the several States, to eventuate in their perfect uniformity, that is, that the States must all become free or all slave, it is, in my estimation, a weak and absurd theory, enunciated for factious and selfish purposes, and it cannot stand the test of public judgment for a single day. The attempt to revive the African Slave-trade will be no less futile, I do not believe the proposition will ever command one-third the votes in Congress. Then, as to the question in the Territories, the policy having been settled by various acts of Congress, and made part of the Democratic creed, to which I doubt not that party will adhere with unyielding fidelity, that the *people*, clothed with whatever authority it may be competent for Congress, under the Constitution, to confer upon them, and *not Congress*, shall *legislate for the Territories*, in order that they may do what they please as to Slavery, and other matters of domestic concern, through the agency of their local legislatures, "subject only to the Constitution of the United States," accompanied with a pledge for their admission into the Union, on terms of perfect equality with the original States, with or without Slavery, as they may determine when they form a Constitution and a State Government. And the Supreme Court having defined the meaning of the Constitution to be, that a Territory deriving all its law-making powers from Congress, is a dependency and not a sovereignty; and that Congress not being possessed of authority to exclude Slavery or Slave-property from the Territories, cannot confer that authority upon a Territorial Legislature; and further, that Slaves are property; that the Territories belong to the States in common; and that the citizens of each and all the States have an equal right to the occupancy of such common domain; there to possess, use, and enjoy property of every description, including that of Slaves. There would, therefore, seem to be but little room for further controversy, either in Congress or in the States. As for a code of congressional laws for the benefit of one species of property in the Territories not necessary for the rest, I am emphatically opposed to any such measure; and think the proposition for it as impolitic as the effort for it will prove vain and fruitless. For what end, then, shall Congress legislate? Whose rights have been violated in any of the present Territories? Or wherein has the people or the Legislature of any Territory attempted to nullify the constitutional laws as expounded by the Supreme Court, or in any other way transcended their legitimate authority? I have heard of no such case. Even Kansas, factious and insubordinate as the spirit in that Territory at times has seemed to be, has done none of those things. Then are we to legislate on some speculative theory, in anticipation of wrongs which may never occur? But, even if these wrongs had already been committed, the proper remedy is with the Judiciary, and not with Congress. Whoever imagines himself aggrieved in the use of slave, or other any other property, in the Territory, should seek redress through the Courts, and not through Congress; and, further, should it at any time be alleged that the Legislature of a Territory has transcended its authority, *to the detriment of private right*, it will be for the Judiciary, and not Congress, to ascertain that fact; and by its decrees vindicate the injured party. It is for Congress to confer the law-making power upon a Territorial Legislature, but it is the province of the Judiciary to determine the extent of that power. Indeed, in the cases of Kansas and Nebraska, because of difference of opinion about the extent of the power possessed by Congress, this question was expressly referred to the people and the Courts, and there it should be permitted to rest; unless, indeed, some overt act of rebellion to the laws, as in the case of Utah, should demand the attention of Congress or the Executive Department of the Government. I say, therefore, let this dangerous subject rest on the laws as they are, and let the constitutional law, as expounded by the Judiciary, and as it may hereafter be defined, in any or all cases that may arise, be observed and executed in letter and spirit; and above all, let individual citizens be sustained in these legal rights, and to the enjoyment of liberty and property in the territories. To this end, and to this extent, it may become right and necessary for Congress or the Executive to interfere. As for the paradoxical idea of the existence of a legal right in the many, in a territory, to destroy the constitutional rights of the few, it is a species of "higher lawism," which is not likely to be seriously maintained in any quarter, or ever to require the attention of Congress. With the highest regard, I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
WM. BIGLER.

The Hon. JOHN KELLY and others, Sachems.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, July 3, 1859.

To ISAAC V. FOWLER, Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society:

MY DEAR SIR: I deeply regret that my engagements here do not permit me to accept your invitation to be present at the celebration by the Tammany Society of the Anniversary of our National Independence, and participate with that time-honored body—the faithful representatives of true National Democracy in the City of New-York—in rendering heartfelt homage to the memories of that race of heroes and sages who perilled their lives, their properties and their renown in the conquest of those rights. The foundation of that greatness, the acquisition of that glory, and the assertion of those principles of freedom and just government, the blessings of which we now enjoy. I have always considered it a most solemn duty imposed on the happy and prosperous millions who now participate in the glorious legacy thus bequeathed to them, to set apart this day as a National Holiday, and, while they commemorate the noble deeds of those who made the day a festival in the annals of the world's history, to renew their allegiance to the the charter of their liberty, and to the Union—"the palladium of their safety and prosperity." Nowhere can this be more appropriately done than within the walls of the Old Wigwam, and by none more effectively, and with more beneficial influences, than by the patriotic Society over which you so honorably preside. The Tammany Society have always properly estimated the immense value of our National Union." They have always "cherished a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it;" and they have always indignantly "frowned upon the dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together its various parts." Your Society has ever manfully contended that the provisions and guarantees of the Constitution should be faithfully carried into perfect operation; that full justice should be done to every State and every section of the Union; and that there should be no difference, either in interest or affection, between the North or the South, the East or the West.

Cordially thanking you for the honor you have done me by inviting me to be with you, I remain most truly your friend and fellow-citizen,
W. M. BROWNE.

Letters were also received from the following gentlemen, with many others:

Hon. Josiah Randall,	Hon. Amasa J. Parker,
Hon. David L. Seymour,	Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson,
Hon. Isaac H. Wright,	Hon. Israel T. Hatch,
Hon. John M. Barbour,	Hon. Wm. F. Russell,
Hon. John D. Willard,	Hon. Geo. W. Clinton,
Hon. Wm. B. Maclay,	Hon. Joshua B. Smith,

&c., &c., &c.

M. BLONDIN CROSSING NIAGARA RIVER AGAIN.

On the 4th M. BLONDIN again crossed the Niagara River on a tight-rope. He was blindfolded. The Rochester *Union*, of the 5th, says:

"Yesterday afternoon M. BLONDIN again crossed the Niagara on a rope, and returned, in presence of more than ten thousand people. He started from WHITE'S Pleasure Grounds, and first walked down the rope nearly one hundred feet backwards. He then returned, took his balancing pole, and walked to the Canada side. He proposed to put on a sack before leaving the American side, but his friends there refused to permit him to do so. The sack was sent round to the Canada end of the rope, and M. BLONDIN put it over his head, and returned with it to the place of starting. This sack was made of Indian blankets, with place cut for his arms. He had no difficulty in crossing thus blindfolded, except that his balancing pole caught two or three times in the guy ropes. He laid down upon the rope in the sack, and performed some other feats. The success of M. BLONDIN in walking this rope seems to be established now beyond all doubt.

The Late Minister to Spain on the Acquisition of Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 27, 1859.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

In your paper of the 24th instant, you allude to assertions alleged to have been recently made by me, relative to the prospects of the acquisition of Cuba, in a manner which calls for notice at my hands; and this, not only in justice to myself, but, what is more important, to correct misconceptions which may have an injurious effect in their public connections.

By the correspondent of the Philadelphia *American*, quoted by you, I am made to assert that Cuba can never be purchased, and that even to propose the purchase is an indignity offered to Spain. By the same gentleman I am reported to have spoken in such a manner to the Administration as to show my dissent from the President's views on the subject referred to, and virtually to indorse your own expression, that the acquisition of Cuba by negotiation is "a dormant if not extinct topic of political discussion."

It is true that I stated to the correspondent alluded to, in answer to an inquiry of his, (as I have to others,) that the prospect of acquiring Cuba by purchase, under present circumstances, was inauspicious, and that opinion I certainly entertain. But I never said or intimated that the proposition in any way involved the honor of Spain, or that the purchase might not, at some future period, be effected. However unimportant my opinions touching these questions may be, I cannot but feel a solicitude that they should be correctly represented by those who deem them worthy of remark; and nothing can be more erroneous than the manner in which they have been alluded to by the correspondent you have quoted. In no communications to the Administration, verbal or written, have I made intimations such as those attributed to me. On the contrary, I approve the course which the President has pursued in conducting our foreign relations, and especially his statesmanlike views upon this great American question; one which, in my humble judgment, rises superior to all party and sectional considerations.

The President, in his last annual message recommends that we should endeavor to acquire Cuba by honorable negotiation, adding "we would not, if we could, acquire it in any other way." He further recommends that he should be intrusted by Congress with the means of making an advance to the Spanish Government on the signature of the treaty and before its ratification. I share and approve, in their fullest extent, these views of the President. I believe that if they are acted upon we shall sooner or later obtain Cuba by honorable negotiation; and, believing this, if watched with much anxiety and saw defeated with great regret Mr. SLIDELL's bill to appropriate thirty millions for the object referred to. Sooner or later, I say; the time mainly depends on ourselves. If we go on defeating appropriations proposed for this object; if we continue to circulate just such opinions as you, Messrs. Editors, are inculcating—namely, that it is a party, not the nation, that desire Cuba—if these opinions are taken up, as they have been, by all the papers throughout Spain, and the Spaniards are made to believe (as they do) that even if a treaty be made, the American Senate would refuse to ratify it; if, by a suicidal policy like this, defeating the wishes and efforts of the Administration, we place stumblingblocks in our way, then all must admit that the prospect, as to time, is discouraging indeed.

But if, as I hope and trust, we shall act with unanimity and decision; if we appropriate, and each year continue to do so as an earnest of our intention, a proper amount, as the first payment authorized to be made on the signature of the treaty; if we show Spain that we are in earnest and that we will persevere in our intention; if we prove to her that while we will employ no unfair means to obtain Cuba, we will neglect no suitable opportunity to purchase, then the time may not be far distant when Spain, becoming convinced that Cuba is worth far more to us than to her, may follow the example of NAPOLEON in the transfer of Louisiana, and of herself in that of the two Floridas, and sell to us, as most honorably she may, a colonial possession, the value of which to the mother country, is very greatly diminished by the fact (daily becoming more apparent) that its possession by her is a constant cause of irritation, and an annoyance.

The Cortes, in a moment, of excitement, resolved that it was inconsistent with the dignity of the nation to dispose of its West India Colony. But you know, Messrs. Editors, enough of the action of legislative bodies to be aware of the difference between a momentary ebullition of feeling, and a deliberate and settled policy. And you must also have felt how far the correspondence of the Philadelphia *American* was departing from sound argument when he asserted that the true way to test the sense of the indignant resentment of Spain at our proposal was to imagine a proposition on her part to repurchase Florida from us.

The gentleman in question is too intelligent to maintain seriously such a parallel. He knows that, to make the one case in any degree to correspond to the other, we must imagine the United States possessed of a large island, say in the Bay of Biscay, almost in sight of the shores of Spain, and commanding one of her principal harbors; an island with which she had important commercial relations, an island in which alone, throughout all Europe, that odious commerce, the African slave trade was tolerated. We must suppose this island ours, and that Spain, taught by experience that constant causes of national quarrel were arising from its position and its occupation by a remote country, sought to buy it from us. We must imagine all this in order to obtain a parallel case. But, in the case thus imagined, should we deem it a national indignity if Spain proposed to purchase from us this island, thus menacing her shores? Is it not much more likely that we should take such a proposal into serious consideration, and finally do the very thing we now propose to Spain, viz., sell to her a possession the position of which seemed clearly to indicate it was never intended we should retain? I sincerely believe so, and that our proposal in no way reflects upon the honor of Spain.

[illegible] will restrain Congress to any legislation not pretended that Congress is possessed of [illegible] rights for Slave property in the Territories, and it need not be claimed that Congress should attempt to define what those rights now are; because, as I have already intimated, that is clearly the province of the Judiciary. There is, therefore, nothing—absolutely nothing, for Congress to do on the subject. It has been referred to the people and the Courts, and there it should be permitted to rest; unless, indeed, some overt act of rebellion to the laws, as in the case of Utah, should demand the attention of Congress or the Executive Department of the Government. I say, therefore, let this dangerous subject rest on the laws as they are, and let the constitutional law, as expounded by the Judiciary, and as it may hereafter be defined, in any or all cases that may arise, be observed and executed in letter and spirit; and above all, let individual citizens be sustained in these legal rights, and to the enjoyment of liberty and property in the territories. To this end, and to this extent, it may become right and necessary for Congress or the Executive to interfere. As for the paradoxical idea of the existence of a legal right in the many, in a territory, to destroy the constitutional rights of the few, it is a species of "higher lawism," which is not likely to be seriously maintained in any quarter, or ever to require the attention of Congress. With the highest regard, I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
WM. BIGLER.

The Hon. JOHN KELLY and others, Sachems.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, July 3, 1859.

To ISAAC V. FOWLER, Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society:

MY DEAR SIR: I deeply regret that my engagements here do not permit me to accept your invitation to be present at the celebration by the Tammany Society of the Anniversary of our National Independence, and participate with that time-honored body—the faithful representatives of true National Democracy in the City of New-York—in rendering heartfelt homage to the memories of that race of heroes and sages who perilled their lives, their properties and their renown in the conquest of those rights. The foundation of that greatness, the acquisition of that glory, and the assert

Col. Forbes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention was called to a letter in your columns, signed, I think, "Roman," (I have not the paper before me,) wherein the writer very properly contradicts the statement of a London paper, attributing Garibaldi's success in the former war in Italy to the "cool, English head of Col. Forbes," &c.

The assertion is simply absurd; because, as your correspondent remarks, Forbes never served with Garibaldi till after the surrender of Rome, and during the retreat toward Venice, the last effort made by Garibaldi during that campaign. In rendering justice to Garibaldi, however, your correspondent, both by recollection and omission, does decided injustice to Col. Forbes. He mentions him contemptuously as in command of a few recruits, picked up by Garibaldi after evacuating Rome.

Now, in that remarkable retreat across Italy, Forbes played not only a prominent but the second part. I say remarkable, because two of its episodes will one day suffice to invest it with historic interest.

When the Triumvirate declared "that it ceased a useless resistance," Garibaldi (in language which makes the reader fancy he has fallen on a passage from Plutarch) made his famous appeal to the shattered remnant of Rome's heroic defenders, calling for volunteers to join him in the desperate attempt to cut his way to Venice, and warning them that they must expect thirst, hunger, long marches, vigils, danger, and most probably death.

The gallant band who, in response to this appeal and undismayed by this dispiriting prospect, marched out with him from the Eternal City, were only joined after they left it by one commander of a corps—that commander was Forbes. All the rest outside of Rome on the surrender of Rome laid down their arms. To Forbes, Garibaldi intrusted the second command, which position he occupied when their force, reduced by privation and fatigue to 1,800 men was hopelessly surrounded in San Marino by an Austrian army, and offered on condition of laying down their arms to be allowed to retire unmolested to their homes. By accepting these terms about a score of French Republicans and artists, who had fought with them at Rome, would have fallen into the hands of the French troops and have suffered death. Garibaldi magnanimously determined rather to perish than to abandon these unfortunates, and seconded by Forbes, inspired his men with the noble resolution of rejecting the capitulation, and cutting their way through the surrounding forces. Garibaldi and Forbes with less than 300 men penetrated through the enemy's lines, the rest being killed or taken. Between Forbes and Garibaldi a warm personal friendship, based on mutual esteem and confidence, has always since continued to exist. But though Forbes never came in contact with Garibaldi till after the surrender of Rome, he had been one of the first to draw the sword in the Italian struggle, and most active in preparing the movement for the liberation of that Italy which had long been the country of his predilection and adoption. A brave man, a scientific soldier, author of the best military compendium I know of in the English or any other language, I can bear personal testimony to the general appreciation in Italy of his services and character. I happened to visit that country the year following the events alluded to for the purpose of investigating them. I had then never even heard of Forbes. In Italy, by the Italians, he was constantly mentioned with affection and respect, most frequently as Forbes or Forbesi. They spoke of him as a brave and skilful soldier—a strict disciplinarian, and uncompromising republican. They regarded him evidently as a most patriotic Italian, though aware that he was born beyond the Alps. Forbes, I believe, is a Scotchman. He served originally in the British army, was a successful steeplechase rider, and formerly one of the most accomplished fencers out of France. He was the only foreigner of whom I ever heard any mention made as having taken part in the Italian struggle. It is true that like all people who have been oppressed by the strangers, the Italians are apt to be jealous of and prejudiced against foreigners. This prejudice, however, certainly did not extend to him, and I trust that it is rather through ignorance than in a carping spirit that your correspondent has made remarks which might suggest the inquiry whether he was one of those who followed Garibaldi from Rome, or joined him afterwards or, (if he had not the opportunity then,) why, as a true Italian, he is not in Italy now with a sword in his hand or a musket on his shoulder?

Yours respectfully, H.

The Allanthus—A Word for the Defence.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If the Belgian pavement were as soft as a Spring mattress, it would be a luxury for a horse to fall down upon it; and, if we could have city shade trees serving all the delightful purposes of the palms of the desert, our Parks would command a high premium. But, as we cannot have these things, I protest, in the name of common sense, against this old-maidish cry of "Down with the pernicious allanthus." I maintain that it is the tree of all trees for a city shade, because—

1. It is a beautiful tree, grows rapidly, and flourishes amid paving-stones, and over gas-pipes and cooking-ranges, and in spite of other obstructions which would be fatal to any other tree.

2. Its foliage, without being too dense to exclude the light and air from our houses, is yet sufficiently dense for a pleasant shade.

3. It is perfectly free from those hideous and poisonous vermin which in our cities, in the absence of the wild birds, infest and eventually destroy almost every other variety of tree.

While other trees are not only stripped of their foliage, but are covered with worms—while from the overhanging boughs of the elm, the linden, the horse-chestnut, and even from the hard, dry, scraggy, fuzzy-leafed button-wood, these detestable worms swing down upon the passenger in festoons—the allanthus is absolutely free from them. Several lindens and elms in front of our house for weeks have been the horror of passing ladies and children, and I have seen even men who would face a Zouave in battle, turn out in the middle of the street to escape those disgusting canker worms. The first crop has at length disappeared; but from the numerous white millers that have taken the places of said worms, we may expect another and a large crop of these "creeping things" early in August.

But the smell—the awful smell of the allanthus. Why, Sir, it lasts only six or eight days, and to me it is not half so disagreeable as the house-painting nuisance to which we all devote ourselves so religiously every Spring. The aroma of the allanthus is all over now, and henc-forward till October it is the only clean, sweet and reliable shade tree in the City. As I once heard a good old Yankee lady say, "We can't have everything just so." Eight or ten days hence, let any admirer of beautiful trees take a stroll (when the sun is shining) in any part of the City where the allanthus most abounds, and let him mark the luxuriant oriental appearance of these trees, with their various shades of green, and their rich brown and yellow clusters of ripening seeds, and if he does not say that it would be a sin to destroy these beautiful ornaments of our streets, I am very much mistaken.

It is said that a decoction or infusion of the bark of the allanthus is a deadly poison. It may be so; but I am not aware that anybody is required to make a tea of it to drink it. The inevitable fatality of its poison is limited to that general order of animal life for the destruction of which any effective poisonous invention is regarded as a great public blessing.

Finally, I hope that the parties having in charge the planting department of the Central Park will provide at least one spacious grove therein of the Allanthus exclusively, so that when all the other trees are blasted by the worms as by fire, our children will at least have one place of shelter from the sun.

PHILO AILANTHUS.

No. 14 Clinton-place.

N. B.—Is there no way whereby we can secure the removal of the paving stones which are choking so many of our street trees to death?

The Italians and the Poles.

Messrs. Julian Allen, Dr. Robert Thomas, E. Karczewski, S. Wisniewski, Delegates of the Polish Exiles in New-York:

Gentlemen: The undersigned have received your address, full of those noble, liberal and generous sentiments which Poland has always loudly proby the claimed, services she has rendered to the cause of Progress and Liberty.

The action of the Committee is limited to the awakening of a moral sympathy, as it is our duty and wish to respect the neutrality laws of this hospitable country; but as individuals, and as members of the great Italian family, the undersigned heartily thank you for the warm interest that you take in the success of the Italian cause.

No one has forgotten what the advance of civilization owes to Poland, and we well know that wherever are fought the battles of Independence and Liberty, Poland is always worthily represented there by her brave sons.

Your address shall be sent to Italy, and our brothers engaged in the struggle will receive it as the encouragement of a sincere and brave friend.

VINCENZO BOTTA, President;
OTTAVIO FABRICOTTI, Tr'r.;
GIOVANNI CECARINI,
E. P FABBRI,
G. ALBINOLA,
GULIELMO GAJANI,
MICHELE PASTACALDI,
VINCENZO SQUARZA,
} Italian Committee.

Card from Mrs. Hardenbrook.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A communication in your paper of last week in reference to the divorce case of Rosalie A. Hardenbrook against William A. Hardenbrook, does me great injustice. A judgment of divorce was granted me by the Hon. William Kent, Referee, after hearing most abundant and conclusive proof of the adultery of the defendant with various persons; so conclusive was it that the witnesses were not cross-examined. I did waive all claim to "*costs and alimony*," and gave the custody of my little children up unwillingly to the father, for the reason that I had no means of supporting them, and the defendant being engaged in no business himself, and having no visible means of support, could not be compelled to provide the means for their maintenance. Should this be again denied I will take such measures to convince the public of its truth as will be most effectual, and which the defendant will have cause to regret.

ROSALIE A. HARDENBROOK.

The Duchess di Magenta.

New-York, Tuesday, July 5, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: On arriving in New-York I read in the journals of this City a foolish story, apparently copied from some English correspondence of the gossip order, at Paris, to the effect that Madame the Duchess di Magenta, on receiving the news of her husband's glorious feat of arms, and of his consequent elevation to the rank of a French Marshal and Duke, bitterly exclaimed against the "degradation" put upon her as a daughter of the Duc de Castries, and refused to be called by any such new *titre de pacotille*. That an Englishman of the middle class should look upon titles won like those of Wellington and of Nelson, by actual service of the country, as "inferior" to the venerable heirlooms of the Norman-French adventurers who reduced England to Slavery eight hundred years ago, is curious, perhaps, but not to my purpose. I wish, and I beg you, Mr. Editor, to allow me, as a friend of Madame de MacMahon, and her father, the Marquis de Castries to protest against the circulation of this story, which is not merely a silly and ignorant slander upon the lady herself, but a most foolish insult to the intelligence of French women and the spirit of the people of France. The temper of France is not friendly to the frivolous worship of the honors of the dead, in preference to the substantial nobility of the living—and the title of a French Duke is only honorable as it implies something honorably done for the glory or the good of France; and I am, with all respect, Your very obedient servant,

A PARISIAN.

A Fine Trip on a Fine Train.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It was well worth the dollar they charged for the "round trip"—that excursion over the Long Island Railroad on the Fourth—to acquire the living experience of what the meanest of railroad managers can do on an emergency. There went out twelve cars, six decent, and six built to all appearances before the flood, but all well loaded. The advertisements promised that they would start from Brooklyn at 8 o'clock in the morning, reach Greenport at 12 leave Greenport at 4½, and reach Brooklyn in ample time for passengers to see the magnificent fireworks. They left punctually at eight, and the wheezy little engine got the train up to Jamaica in one hour. By virtue of backing up a half mile or so at frequent intervals, it got starts enough to snatch the train along as far as Riverhead, by a little past 1 o'clock, and to Greenport in time to give passengers an opportunity to swallow a hasty dinner, and get aboard again punctually at 4½ o'clock. Equal speed was made over the return trip. The train came thundering in at 11 o'clock to Bedford—not to the dépôt, however, but several blocks eastward of it—where, coming to a halt, the sensible part of the company debouched into the woods, and wended their ways across to the City Railroads. Whether the train has yet arrived at the Atlantic-street dépôt I have not yet learned, but no doubt it did before daybreak. It is, perhaps, needless to say that most of the magnificent fireworks had exploded before that time.

The Long Island cars are not yet lighted by gas; indeed it remains to be proved that the Company has yet discovered that candles and whale oil are in general use on some roads. At any rate, two of the cars were entirely unlighted on this interesting occasion, except by moonshine and the glimmer of a wax taper with which a thoughtful traveler, who knew the route, had provided himself. On the whole, if the road makes any returns whatever, it must be profitable, as the expenses are most carefully guarded. Men whose business or pleasure calls them frequently on to the Island will do well to carry watches that lose three hours in twelve, cushions to make the seats tolerable, and lanterns of their own. Then, with a basket of sandwiches and a good stock of patience, I know not why the trip cannot be made with comfort.

Weather of June.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The month just closed has often been spoken of as being the coldest that had been seen by the *oldest inhabitant*, and the weather so uncommon that no one could recollect a similar one. Now, although I cannot recollect so far back as the individual mentioned, a few figures put down at the time, enables me to say that for the five preceding years June last was warmer than 1855 or 1857, and colder than 1854, 1856 and 1858, so that the "oldest inhabitant," if his recollection be good, cannot be more than one year old.

As a matter of curiosity, I give below the mean maximum and minimum of the barometer and thermometer, the quantity of rain, the direction of the prevalent wind, and the number of days on which any quantity of rain fell for the month of June, in the years 1854, '55, '56, '57, '58 and '59. The maximum of the month just passed is higher than any except 1858, and the minimum lower than any. There was frost on two occasions, which did much damage to some portions of our country. These were the 5th and 11th.

	BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.		
	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.
1854	29 820	30 059	29 526	66 99	86 8	54.9
1855	29 862	30.167	29.444	68 36	90.6	55.0
1856	29 940	30 194	29 716	71 61	91.7	53.8
1857	29.860	29 871	29.326	67.94	85.9	54.8
1858	30.110	30.416	29.811	73.88	93 5	56 0
1859	29 996	30 290	29.591	69 82	92.4	43 6

	Rain. (inches.)	Wind, (from.)	Rainy days.		Rain, (inches.)	Wind, (from.)	Rainy days.
1854	2 29	W.	10	1857	5.43	N.E.&W.	18
1855	5 83	W.	10	1858	8.42	S E.	9
1856	3 58	S.E.&N.W.	5	1859	4 60	S.E.	14

The mean temperature for the whole time is 70.1 degrees, so that last June is only 1.28 degrees below the average. W.

Prospect of Crops in West Jersey and East Pennsylvania.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Oxford Furnace, N. J., Friday, July 1, 1859.

Having taken a little excursion through the Counties of Northampton and Monroe, in Pennsylvania, and Warren in New-Jersey, I am gratified to state that the prospect of a good crop of almost everything grown in these Counties was never better. The wheat is yet free from the bug or fly, which usually attacks it before July 1, and it is very handsome. Rye looks well; oats better than in many years; corn, of which a large breadth has been planted, though backward for a while, now looks finely and bids fair to reach the Dutch size, viz.: knee-high in harvest; some of the fields having attained that size already. The past few warm days have started it wonderfully fast; of fruits, cherries are plenty, as well as those of the berry tribe, and apples promise a greater yield than for ten years past. Potatoes have yielded poorly for many years till last year, when they proved so good that many more than usual are planted this year and they look well. Hay will be abundant, and the farmers are driving ahead with all their might at gathering hay. Yours, T.

Garibaldi and Napoleon III.

It is not true that in the flying visit paid to Milan by Garibaldi, on the 9th, he avoided an interview with Napoleon III. After taking the commands of his King, Victor Emanuel, he had an interview at the Villa Bousparte with the Emperor, who has the supreme direction of the Italian War.—*London Globe.*

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the City Judge.

A Grand Jury was impanneled yesterday morning in this Court, consisting of the following gentlemen:

Charles Davis, Foreman.
Geo. R. Andrews, Mercer M. Backus, Edward Cooper, Andrew Clark, Benjamin Dewitt, Theo. Fromont, Mathew G. Lane, Josiah R. Langdon, Edwin S Clark, John L. Kiker, Jr., Fred. W. Aecd, David Ramsey, Awasa Spring, Chas F. Stevenson, Joseph West, Henry Allen, John Buckley, Jr., James H. Hook, John McKesson, Lemuel Smith.

After the Judge had charged the Grand Inquest on the usual points required by the statute they retired to transact the business laid before them.

Thomas Hickle was tried for an attempt at burglary at Dr. Alexander's Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street. He had broken the glass of one of the windows, but was arrested before he had effected an entrance. Convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Joseph Dodson pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

Charles Jacobs pleaded guilty to petit larceny, having been indicted for grand larceny. He stole a quantity of silk from the store of Heman Benedict, No. 40 Dey-street. He was sent to the Penitentiary for six months and fined $50.

Jacob Schreider was tried on a charge of stealing a watch from Charles Melville, worth $45. He was acquitted.

Michael Lynch, jointly indicted with James Leahy, for arson in the first degree, in having assisted Leahy to set fire to his liquor-saloon in Water-street, pleaded guilty to arson in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence.

Charles Thompson, *alias* Simeon Werner, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree. He broke into a room in the Hotel de Constanz, No. 24 Williamstreet, and stole nine watches, worth $100 each. Sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

George Bailey and Jotham Mitchell were tried for forgery in the second degree, in attempting to pass a $3 counterfeit bill on the Bank of New-Jersey. Convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for five years each.

John King pleaded guilty to an assault, with attempt to commit mayhem, and was remanded for sentence.

George Jackson pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent for six months to the Penitentiary. The Court adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Justice Sutherland.

William Roberts, assignee, vs. *W. S. Whitney and W. P. Earle.*—This case, which is already familiar, as involving the title to Laura Keene's Theatre, came on to-day again, pursuant to postponement at the last session, held some time since. Some little additional testimony was put in.

George Penchord, an architect, called for the defence, testified that he told Mr. Trimble, when making out plans, that the theatre would cost $52 000; Trimble afterwards told him him that defendants were to advance $15,000 and Miss Keene $70,000, and he (Trimble) was to furnish anything over that, and have a third interest; Trimble admitted that the defendants were the owners of the theatre.

John Webber, recalled by plaintiff, testified that Whitney told him the assignment of the lease was a mere form.

Mr. Noyes summed up for the defence.

Chambers.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

MYSTERIOUS CASE—A DAUGHTER SEEKING HER FATHER.

On Saturday last Mr. Savage applied to Justice Roosevelt for the appointment of a guardian *ad litem* to an infant plaintiff, who had no parents that she knew of, nor any guardian. His Honor said such an application could not be granted as a matter of course, and asked what was the object of the action, and whether there had been no guardian *de facto* who could advise upon the propriety of the suit. Counsel said it was proposed to bring a suit against the nominal guardian to compel a discovery of her parentage, property, &c.

Justice Roosevelt thought there was scarcely foundation for an action in such a demand, without raising something in the nature of a feigned issue and calling the guardian as a witness. He asked to see the papers, and, on examination, showed manifest interest. Returning the papers to the counsel, his Honor said that, though probably not disqualified by law, yet his relations to one of the parties were such that he should prefer to send the case before Justice Clerke.

Justice Clerke this morning granted the desired order.

In order not to prevent an amicable adjustment of the controversy, we abstain from giving the names of the parties for the present, and also the precise relationship of the defendant to the learned Judge who first heard the motion, which would be equivalent to giving the name. The leading facts of the case, however, are as follows:

The plaintiff in this suit is a young lady, 19 years of age, of considerable personal attractions and accomplishments. She has been supported by the defendant from childhood, being placed with a nurse until 9 or 10 years old, then placed in a boarding school at Hoboken, and then in a boarding-house in this City. About two years ago the defendant (who is a man of family and high social position) gave her notice that he would provide for her no longer, and that she must earn her own living, which she has been attempting to do, with but poor success. But as the defendant had frequently stated that this young lady had property left to her, and that he was her guardian, she went to him and asked him to tell her the names of her parents, and whether she had any property remaining in his hands. He refused to say anything, and on receiving a note from her lawyers he said she had no property, but would give no clue to her parentage. The present proceedings are instituted in the hope to compel the guardian to a disclosure of whatever may be known to him of the young lady's history.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Chief Justice Bosworth.

Andrew H. Lund and wife vs. *Isadore Singer et al.*—Motion to open default denied with $7 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Judge Brady.

Lane vs. *Stephens.*—Papers with Special Term Clerk.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, July 6, 1859.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending July 6, 1859, prepared for The New-York Times by Penney & Johnson, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER.

The past has been a quiet week for Butter, the demand being more particularly for the choice qualities of Western and State; the great bulk of the stock in market and arriving being of inferior quality. The receipts of Orange County at the present low rates are very light, and an advance in price is anticipated in a few days. We quote:

Orange County pails, ₱ lb	18	@ 20
Fine half firkins, yellow, ₱ lb	18	@ 18½
Fair half firkins, light color, ₱ lb	14	@ 15
Fine State, dairy, firkins, ₱ lb	17	@ 19
Welsh, tubs, ₱ lb	15	@ 18
Western Reserve, choice, ₱ lb	14	@ 15
Ohio, fair to prime, ₱ lb	13	@ 14
Illinois and Wisconsin, ₱ lb	13	@ 15
Store Packed Butter, ₱ lb	13	@ 16

CHEESE

Is arriving freely, and prices are lower, favoring the buyer, for anything but strictly fine. We quote:

New Cheese, fine, ₱ lb	8	@ 9
New Cheese, fair, ₱ lb	5	@ 7
English Dairy, ₱ lb	9	@ 11
Pineapple, ₱ lb	10	@ 13

EGGS.

Are unchanged in price from last week. We quote:

State and Ohio, ₱ dozen	17	@ 18
Jersey and Long Island	17	@ 18

FRUITS.

Dried Fruits are unchanged, salable at our quotations. Strawberries are about out. Blackberries, Raspberries and Whortleberries plenty.

Dried Apples, State, ₱ lb	6	@ 8¼
Dried Apples, Southern, do., ₱ lb	7½	@ 8
Dried Peaches, Southern, peeled, ₱ lb	13	@ 14
Dried Peaches, Southern, unpeeled	6	@ 8
Dried Raspberries, ₱ lb	17	@ 18
Dried Blackberries, ₱ lb	10	@ 12
Dried Plums, ₱ lb	—	@ 25
Dried Cherries, ₱ lb	15	@ 20
Ripe Cherries, ₱ lb	4	@ 6
Cherries, sour, ₱ lb	6	@ 7
Blackberries, ₱ bushel	4 00	@ —
Raspberries, black caps, ₱ qt	5	@ 9
Gooseberries, ₱ bushel	2 00	@ 2 25
Whortleberries, ₱ bushel	3 50	@ 4 00
Raspberries, Antwerps	7	@ 8
Currants, ₱ lb	4	@ 5
Peaches, ₱ bushel	6 00	@ —

BEANS.

Small Pea, prime, ₱ bushel	1 00	@1 10
Medium, ₱ bushel	75	@ 90
Kidney, ₱ bushel	1 62½	@ 1 75
Marrowfat, ₱ bushel	1 25	@ 1 50
Red, ₱ bushel	1 75	@ 2 00
China, ₱ bushel	1 62½	@ 1 75

POULTRY.

We quote:

POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₱ lb	13	@ 14
Fowls, ₱ lb	11	@ 12½
Ducks, ₱ pair, tame	1 50	@ —
Spring Chickens, ₱ pair	56	@ 1 12

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₱ pair	62½	@ 75
Ducks, ₱ pair	50	@ 75
Turkeys, ₱ lb	10	@ 12
Spring Chickens, ₱ pair	50	@ 1 00
Wild Pigeons, per doz	1 00	@ 1 50
Tame Pigeons, each	12½	@ —
Geese, each	62½	@ 75

MEATS.

Dressed Hogs, Country, ₱ lb	6¾	@ 8¾
Beef carcass, ₱ lb	7	@ 8½
Mutton carcass, ₱ lb	6	@ 8
Veal carcass, ₱ lb	7½	@ 12
Spring Lambs, ₱ lb	11	@ 14

VEGETABLES.

Old Potatoes are out of market and we drop quotations. We quote:

New Potatoes, ₱ bbl	2 25	@ 3 00
Green Peas—₱ bbl	1 50	@ 2 00
String Beans—₱ bbl	1 10	@ 1 50
Spinach, ₱ bbl	62½	@ 75
Radishes, ₱ 100 bunches	—	@ 50
Leeks, ₱ doz. bunches	—	@ 75
Green Onions, ₱ 100	—	@ 1 00
Parsley, ₱ doz. bunches	—	@ 25
Cabbages, ₱ 100	6 00	@ 6 00
Tomatoes, ₱ basket	2 50	@ —
Cucumbers, ₱ bbl	3 00	@ —
Green Corn, ₱ 100	2 50	@ 3 00
Beets, ₱ 100	3 00	@ 4 00
Bermuda Onions, ₱ lb	3	@ 3½
Turnips, 100 bunches	3 00	@ 5 00
Squash, ₱ bbl	—	@ 1 50

GENERAL MARKETS.

New York Wednesday, July 6, 1859—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 144 bbls. Ashes, 6 005 bbls. Flour, 451 bbls. Corn Meal, 7,214 bushels Wheat, 16 000 bushels Corn, 7,400 bushels Oats, 1,001 pkgs. Provisions, and 267 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 65 bbls. Pots, at $5 25; and small lots of Pearls, at $5 81¼, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,623 bbls., including 1,466 bbls. Pots and 157 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—American Yellow, 34c.@36c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day: 2,600 bags Santos, 11¼c.; 250 bags Rio, 11c@11¾c.; and 150 bags Maracaibo, 11¾c ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been quiet, to day, pending the receipt of the expected news from Europe. Prices remain unaltered. Sales, to-day, 650 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Tex
Ordinary, ₱ lb	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling, ₱ lb	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	12¾	12¾	13¼	12¾

Messrs. Neil Bros. & Co. have prepared a tabular statement, furnishing an analysis of the delivery so far since commencement of the season from every district. The results are worthy of special examination. It is shown that different districts have been exceedingly unequal in their contributions to this excess. Thus we have had from the

	1858-9.	1857-8.	₱ ct.
Alabama River	349,000 agt.	224,000 inc of 118,000 or 53	
Warrior & Mo'e R	221,000 agt.	173,000 inc of 48 000 or 27½	
Rail'y, &c to N. O	208,000 agt.	90,000 inc of 118 000 or 131	
Savannah	459,000 agt.	283,000 inc of 176,000 or 62	
Charleston	465,000 agt.	391,000 inc of 68,000 or 17½	
Florida	184,000 agt.	107,000 inc of 47,000 or 44	
Texas	171,000 agt.	136,000 inc of 35,000 or 25	
Total	2 014 000	1,404,000	610,000 or 43¾

It is apparent that the above-named districts have given an increase of over 43 ₱ cent. upon the crop of last year; an excess of 610,000 bales from quarters which usually furnish only about one-half of the crop. From the following rivers the result is widely different. The receipts have been from the

	1858-9.	1857-8.	₱ ct.
Miss. River	389,000 agt.	276,000 in. of	113,000 or 1¾
Red River	239,000 agt.	226,000 in. of	13,000 or 5¾
Ouachita Riv	114,000 agt.	178,000 de. of	4,000 or 2¾
Yasoo River	67 000 agt.	94 000 de. of	27,000 or 21¾
Ark. River	37,000 agt.	51,000 de. of	14 000 or 27¾
Total	1,406,000	1,425,000 de. of	19,000 or 1¾

FISH—Dry Cod have been in request, chiefly at $4 50@$4 62½ ₱ cwt. Stock very light. Mackerel, Salmon and Herring have been quite moderately dealt in, at unchanged prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western has been quite freely purchased, to-day, at decidedly firmer prices. The demand has been animated, from the trade, as well as for shipment, chiefly to the West Indies and the British Provinces. There has also been a fair inquiry from speculators. Prices have generally favored sellers. The reported transactions reach 16 000 bbls., including standard superfine State, at $5 65@$6; extra do., at $6 10@$6 40; very inferior to fair extra Wisconsin, at $5 75@$6 50; inferior extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 40@$6 80 ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	4 00	@ 5 25
Standard Superfine State	5 65	@ 6 00
Extra State	6 10	@ 6 40
Standard Superfine Western	5 65	@ 6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 15	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, ordinary to choice shipping	6 40	@ 6 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 85	@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	8 40	@ 8 60
Extra Genesee	6 90	@ 9 00
Low to choice Extra Missouri	8 60	@10 00
Low to very choice extra Tennessee	6 75	@10 00

Southern Flour is in better request, to-day, at very firm prices; sales have been reported of 2,400 bbls., in lots, at $5 45@$7 for mixed brands, and $7 10@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye flour is in demand, at $4@$4 75 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is moderately sought after at $3 60@3 90 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in limited demand at previous figures.

FRUIT—The transactions have been very moderate; prices have not varied much. Sales, to-day, 350 boxes Raisins, at 92 60 for Layer, and $2 20 for Bunch, ₱ whole box; also, by auction, 2,100 boxes Menton Leghorns, at $2@$2 75 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is in rather more demand, but at prices which are unsatisfactory to holders of large lots. Hence business is restricted. Sales have been confined to 10,000 bushels, including ordinary to very choice White Michigan at $1 60@$1 80; red Western (Winter) at $1 50; prime Milwaukee Club at $1 10; good to choice white Kentucky at $1 70@$1 80; very good white Southern at $1 70; amber Southern at $1 58; mixed Southern at $1 50; red Southern at $1 55 ₱ bushel. Corn is in fair request and is advancing. Sales, to-day, 27 500 bushels, at 86c @90c. for ordinary to choice yellow Southern; 84c.@88c. for white Southern; 88c. for good yellow Northern; 90c. for prime yellow Jersey; and 83c.@87c. for mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is in moderate demand at 88c.@90c. ₱ bushel. Barley continues dull and heavy. Oats are in fair request, including Canada, at 48c.@50c.; Western, 47½c.@49½c.; State, 44c.@48c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 41c.@44c. ₱ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago Jan. 1 to July 1.

	1858.	1859.
Flour, bbls	265,299	190,249
Wheat, bushels	4,891,673	1,313 968
Corn, bushels	2.478.619	3,377,716
Oats, bushels	1,096,511	327,570
Rye, bushels	25,850	21,874
Barley, bushels	164,960	114,346

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Buffalo each season, to July 1.

	1858.	1859.
Flour, bbls	480 933	439,643
Wheat, bushels	3 505,893	932 558
Corn, bushels	1,125 535	1,048,028
Oats, bushels	1 073 230	362,214
Rye, bushels	31,291	2,065
Barley, bushels	75,000	51,332

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—No sales of Bags reported. Sales of Bagging at Boston, 400 bales, part at $11 31@$11 40. Stock in Boston, July 1:

	1858.	1859.
Bags, bales	13 000	9 900
Bagging, bales	16,500	12 000

HAY—Sales have been reported of 1,500 bales North River at 60c.@65c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Continues dull and nominal, as previously represented.

HIDES—The demand has been moderate; prices have not varied remarkably. Stock of all kinds, 163,450, against 112,590 same time last year.

HOPS—Have been lightly dealt in, including last year's crop, at 10c @15c., and old at 4½c.@8c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Has been very quiet, and sales have been reported of only small lots of Scotch Pig, chiefly at $23 50@$24 ₱ ton, usual credit.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 81 ₱ thousand.

LEAD—Is inactive, at unchanged figures.

LEATHER—Sole has been rather moderately inquired for, yet prices have been sustained. Other kinds have not varied much.

LUMBER—Is plenty and depressed, prices tending downward.

LIME—Rockland, 60c. for Common and 70c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 70 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 25c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been more inquired for, and sales have been reported, to-day, of 4,500 bbls., to arrive, at $3 62½, and 700 bbls., here, at $3 60 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine has also been quite active, sales having transpired of 1,500 bbls., to arrive and here, at 44½c.@45c. and 45¾c.@46c., closing at our highest quotations, in merchantable and shipping order, ₱ gallon. Tar has been neglected. Common Resin has been purchased to the extent of 2,300 bbls, at $1 77½ ₱ 310 lbs. Other kinds have been quiet.

Naval Stores Trade of New-York, from Jan. 1 to July 5, 1859:

	Receipts.	Exports.
Turpentine, Crude, bbls	47,595	50.109
Turpentine, Spirits, bbls	59.690	28,903
Rosin, bbls	382 576	344 375
Tar, bbls	36,719	18,329

OILS—Have been in very moderate demand to-day; prices have not varied remarkably. In New-Bedford, during the week ending July 4, sales were made of 950 bbls. Crude Sperm, at $1 27@$1 30; and 3,481 bbls. Crude Whale at 45@50c; ₱ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls Sp	Bbls Wh.	Lbs Bone
From Jan. 1 to July 4, 1859	51,038	152 406	1,683,000
Same time last year	37,505	141,062	1,271,500

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to-day to the extent of 2,500 bbls., in lots, at $15 95@$16 06 for Mess; $16 25 for Mess, deliverable, at the option of the buyer, in August, and $12 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet, including Hams, at 7¾c.@8¼c., and Shoulders, at 6¾c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon continues very dull and nominal. Lard is dull and heavy; sales, to-day, 350 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in slack request, at former rates. Sales 220 bbls., in lots, at $9@$13 for repacked Western Mess; $13 50@$15 50 for fair to choice extra do.; $8@$9 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17@$24 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$18 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand, at 13c.@18c. for State; 11c.@15c. for Ohio, ₱ lb New Cheese is plenty and heavy, at from 3c.@9c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 200 tcs., in lots, at from $3 75@$5 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been quiet; prices have not varied much.

SALTPETRE—No important sales since our last. Stock in Boston July 1:

	1858.	1859.
Total bags	19,900	11.587

SEEDS—Have been very quiet at previous quotations. Stock of Calcutta Linseed in Boston July 1:

	1858.	1859.
Bags	68,529	62 275

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Massaniello—To Oblige Benson.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Columbus el Filibustero—The Secret.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Toodles—1,000 Millinerss—Married Rake.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Irish Assurance—The Young Actress.

BOWERY THEATRE—Queen's Plot—Swiss Swains—State Secrets.

NATIONAL THEATRE—El Hydes—Out to Nurse—Our Gal—Frisky Cobbler.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—The Magic Well.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—Promenade Concerts.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Bremen*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, July 9, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

The Times Map of the Seat of War.

The very complete and minute Map of the Seat of War, which we give this morning on the first page of the Times, will be reproduced, in anticipation of a more extended demand than can be met by our usual Daily issue, in the Semi-Weekly Times of to-morrow.

The price of a single copy of the Semi-Weekly Times is 4 cents.

Orders should be sent in as early as practicable.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The news from the seat of war in Italy, which we publish this morning, as received by the steamer *Adelaide*, at St. Johns, though exceedingly brief, is of the most important and exciting character. The expected Battle of the Mincio has been fought, and has resulted in the triumph of the allied arms. The only definite intelligence of the great event is contained in a dispatch from the Emperor of the French to the Empress, in which he announces, with telegraphic brevity, that a battle has been fought, and a victory won. He also says that the whole Austrian army, formed in line of battle five leagues in extent, was engaged, and that the battle lasted sixteen hours—from 4 in the morning until 8 in the evening. As the force of the Austrians on the Mincio was set down at two hundred and eighty thousand, some idea may be formed of the desperate fighting which must have been necessary to defeat them. A dispatch from Vienna partially confirms this intelligence. It states that a battle was progressing, though with the usual Austrian ignorance in the presence of reverses, no details were known. There seems to be no room to doubt that a collision of the first importance has really taken place, as the position of the opposing forces, a day or two immediately preceding the time of the alleged battle, warrants the belief that such an event could not be long delayed. The Allies had occupied Solato, Castiglione and Montechiara; the Piedmontese had advanced towardd Peschiera, and the *reconnaissance* had been pushed as far as Goito. The forces were thus face to face. A sanguinary collision is said to have taken place between some Swiss soldiers of the Pope and the inhabitants of Perugia, a rising of whom the former had been sent to suppress. The citizens were shot down indiscriminately. It is announced that Prussia was about to move an army to the Rhine. It was believed that her offer of mediation would be rejected by France. There is no political intelligence by this arrival telegraphed. The quotations for Cotton in the Liverpool Market exhibit a slight decline in the poorer qualities, while the higher qualities were unchanged. Breadstuff and Provisions were reported exceedingly dull. Consols were quoted on the day of sailing at 92¼@92¾ for account, ex-dividend.

San Francisco dates to the 13th ult. have been received by the arrival of the Overland Mail. Business continued dull, and money was scarce, though the next shipment of treasure for the East was expected to be large. The State was politically excited. The Lecomptun Democracy were expected to nominate Mr. Weller for Governor, and the Anti-Lecomptonites would probably fix upon Mr. John Curry. The Oregon Legislature had adjourned without electing a United States Senator. The accounts from Frazer's River continued to be exceedingly unfavorable.

A compromise has been agreed to in the counter prosecutions growing out of the Oberlin fugitive Slave rescue cases. The trial of the parties acting under the authority of the United States—Lowe, Mitchell and Davis—for kidnapping was commenced at Cleveland yesterday, but an arrangement was made, at the suggestion of their counsel, by which *nolle prosequas* were entered both in their cases and those of the rescuers who still awaited trial, and all parties were discharged.

The President has commuted the sentence of Plummer, the alleged mutineer, who was to have been hung to-morrow, to imprisonment for life. The message arrived in Boston last evening.

A fire occurred about 11 o'clock last night in the building No. 457 Broadway, occupied by J. S. Elkins as a hat store, by Mrs. Elkins as a millinery store, and by William Howe as a barber's shop. Mrs. Elkins threw her two children, aged respectively two and three years, out of the third story window, and jumped after them. Their fall was broken by an awning, and they were not much injured. A servant girl and a niece of Mr. Elkins were rescued by the firemen in a partial state of suffocation. Another woman saved herself by jumping from a back window.

Mr. George F. Arnold, a passenger, and Mr. Edward N. Lawrence, Second Assistant Engineer on board the steamer *Bay State*, who were injured by an explosion on board that vessel on the 4th inst., have both died at Bellevue Hospital, whither they were conveyed immediately after the accident. The Coroner's inquest failed to elicit any testimony showing the cause of the explosion, and the verdict was that the deceased came to their death from scalds accidentally received.

The City Inspector has received permission from the heads of the Croton Aqueduct Department to resume the use of Croton water in cleaning the gutters. Mr. Delavan will probably to-day notify the proprietors of bone-boiling and offal-boiling establishments and the piggeries up-town, that unless their several nuisances are abated within the space of three days, next succeeding, he will proceed to discontinue them forcibly. The City Inspector and the Health Wardens report that the pavements in most of the streets of the City are sadly in need of repair.

Under the head of Law Reports will be found particulars of a singular law-suit brought by a young lady to compel her guardian to disclose to her the names of her parents and other particulars of her early history. By her story, it appears that she has been brought up by a gentleman of wealth and respectability, under the impression that she was entitled to some property; but now, she being 19 years of age, he has notified her that she must provide for herself, and refuses to give her any information as to her parentage, and denies that she has any property.

The Live Stock Markets have been less freely supplied for the week past; the total receipts at the City Yards of live animals of all kinds number this week 15,040; last week, 20,717, or a decrease of 5,737. This falling off is principally in sheep and swine... Beef cattle; receipts for week, 3,096; quality generally very good. At the general market yesterday prices advanced ½c.@1c. ₱ lb. on the estimated dressed weight. The cool weather increased the demand, and the yards were just about cleared out at sundown....Milch cows; receipts for the week 162, which is some 50 less than for several weeks past. The supply is still quite equal to the demand, and prices not improved....Veal calves; receipts for week 739, or just 200 less than last week. The general quality has been very good, and a brisker demand has for once this Summer cleared the yards. Closing prices ₱ lb., live weight, about ½c. better than last week. Sheep and lambs; receipts for the week 9,523, or 3,400 less than last week. The yards were cleared out yesterday at rates 37½c.@50c. ₱ head better than previous rates....Swine; receipts for week only 1,520, but enough for the demand, which is now quite limited. No change in selling rates observable.

Yesterday, Flour was in active demand, and sales were made of over 20,000 bbls., of all kinds, at decidedly firmer prices. Wheat was quiet. Corn was in request, and was a shade dearer. Provisions were plenty and heavy. Pork was most inquired for. Sugars were quite brisk, at buoyant prices. Rio and Santos Coffee attracted considerable attention. Naval Stores were more freely dealt in. Cotton was quiet. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable changes. Included in the Freight engagements were 5,000 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags, for Glasgow at 5½d. per bushel.

The Battle on the Mincio.

Napoleon, like Harrison at Naseby Field, "does not his work negligently!" He is following up his Italian campaign with a decisive energy which promises to leave France at liberty to turn her arms with perfect freedom upon the aggressive States of Germany, should Prussia be mad enough to fling the gauntlet down to Europe by insulting the boundaries of the Rhine and challenging the allied Empires of the North and the West. The telegrams which we publish to-day of the news by the *Adelaide* at St. Johns, Newfoundland, confused and inaccurate as they evidently are in respect to details, import nothing less than a fierce advance of the whole allied line upon the Austrian position of the Mincio, a great battle lasting through sixteen hours of the long Summer's day, and a new victory of the Franco-Italian arms. A despatch from the Emperor Napoleon on the 24th of June, conveying this most important intelligence, is confirmed by a telegram from Vienna of the same date, which announces the progress of a great battle "without details," as the manner of the Austrians is in reporting their greatest reverses. The French dispatch bears date, as the telegraph informs us, at Candia, but this is almost certainly either a topographical or an orthographical error. To the best of our knowledge and belief, no town of the name of Candia is to be found in North Italy, out of Sardinia; but if the reader will turn to the very full and carefully compiled map which we issue to-day of the seat of war, he will find between the towns of Volta and Castiglione, on the direct line of the French march against the Austrians, a little village named Carriana, which is possibly the place intended to be understood.

Be this as it may, it is certain that the scene of the fearful conflict thus dimly shadowed forth must have been along the line of the river Mincio for fifteen miles, and within the triangle described between the points of Montechiare, Peschiera and Soave. Immediately upon the occupation of Brescia, the Allies seem to have pushed steadily and rapidly on, with the double object of investing Peschiera and turning the Austrian position on the Mincio. The Austrian headquarters were at Villafranca, and their evident purpose the defence of the Mincio on the triple basis of Peschiera, Verona and Mantua. What diversions may have been effected by a French landing on the Adriatic in their rear, or by the advance of Prince Napoleon's *corps d'armée* from Modena, it would, of course, be idle now to speculate upon. By the *Arago* or the *Weser*, one or both of which vessels ought to reach this port within the present week, we should receive fuller and intelligible details of these formidable combinations, of their immediate results, and their probable development. But a decisive defeat or series of defeats of the Austrian army in the field, and under the eye of the Emperor Francis Joseph himself, within the quadrilateral defence of the Mincio and the Adige, must be equivalent to another prostration of the Austrian strength in Italy. The ground on which the Austrian armies were fighting, is ominous of ill to the despotic and detestable cause in which their swords are drawn. Not to go back beyond days familiar to many now contending on either side in these great lists of Italy, the names of Somma Compagna, Volta, Goito and Peschiera recall to every Austrian the humiliation of his country's flag, to every Sardinian the triumph of his country's right in the sanguinary contest of 1848.

Confused as are the accounts of these great actions in the field, they are clear and coherent when compared with the political intelligence vouchsafed to us to-day by the "light outspreding" telegraphic current, for which one may wish that it possessed other qualities of the sunbeam as well as its swiftness. That Napoleon III. should have demanded permission to march 31,000 men through Hanover to the Rhine, as a condition of accepting the mediation of Prussia, is a piece of news which might have been expected from the Asylum at Bloomingdale, but certainly was hardly worth transporting across the Atlantic. Nor can it be considered probable that Prussia should have "threatened to assist in suppressing an insurrection in Hungary," which as yet has no apparent existence at all. We must bear with these "fantastical tricks" in patience till the arrival of more explicit and consistent statements, congratulating ourselves meanwhile that the Atlantic Telegraph is not in operation to supply us every hour with matter for reflection equally chaotic and contradictory.

The President and the Boy Plumer.—Mr. Buchanan has, for once, at least, disappointed his enemies by an act of decision in the direction of duty. Notwithstanding the pressure which, as we are credibly assured, has been brought to bear upon the President to secure the execution of the wretched boy Plumer, condemned to death at Boston for mutiny, and recommended to mercy by almost the whole of the respectability and the intelligence of New-England, Mr. Buchanan has yielded to the plain dictates of justice as well as of mercy, and has commuted the sentence of the criminal into imprisonment for life.

By this humane and honorable act the President has not merely rescued a fellow-creature possibly undeserving of any serious punishment at all, from the agony of an undeserved death. He has also saved the nation from the shame of so hideous a mistake as this judicial murder would have been, and the Executive from the disgraceful imputation of being governed in its most solemn functions by any regard to the miserable suggestions of party spirit.

The Upshot in Utah.

The peace established in Utah by Mr. Buchanan discloses more of its interesting features as time wears on. Every day something transpires to increase our admiration of the skill and dexterity by which the Mormons have been reduced to subjection. We recur thus often to the subject, because we are daily more and more convinced that it is on the Utah Pacification that the greater portion of Mr. Buchanan's fame as a President will hereafter rest. He has done many other things sufficiently remarkable, but there is none which brings out the strong points in his capacity so clearly as this. The Fort Duquesne letter, the Lecompton Constitution, the appointment of Jones as Ambassador to Vienna, the elevation of Captain Rynders to the dignity of United States Marshal, the washing of the Presidential face in the common washbasin when on his travels, are all incidents which would give the ordinary run of mankind fair claims to be remembered by posterity; but none of these achievements can be compared for variety of incident, fertility of resources, dexterity in diplomacy, valor in war and general "cuteness," to the reduction of Utah to submission. In the first place, a Peace Commission and an expeditionary army were act to work at one and the same time. No great general or statesman has until now succeeded in fighting and negotiating both together, without damaging his efforts either in the one direction or the other. All the great heroes celebrated in history were barely able to achieve celebrity by devoting their whole minds to one thing at a time—by dropping the pen when they grasped the sword, or flinging away the sword when they took up the pen. Mr. Buchanan has furnished the first exception to the rule. He demolished Brigham Young by plying him with rhetoric and bayonets simultaneously. He fought him, reasoned with him, and pardoned him at the same moment.

Since the arrival of the United States functionaries in Utah, the President has added fresh lustre to his exploit by setting all the authorities by the ears, without doing any apparent damage to anybody. The judges have denounced the Executive and the Executive the judges, and the General in command of the troops has gotten foul of the civil power without the Territory suffering any apparent inconvenience therefrom whatever, and apparently to everybody's edification. In short, in the space of two years our venerable President, has subjected our system of government to every conceivable kind of test, and with the greatest success. Nothing has given way, and we jog on as smoothly and comfortably as if there were no such persons as James Buchanan and Brigham Young in the world.

To make the whole performance complete but one thing was wanting, and that was that the President should enable some of his friends to "make a good thing" out of it. Without this it would seem grand, no doubt—but so grand, so far removed from the range of ordinary abilities, as hardly to command our full sympathy. The work wanted, in short, a human side to it—if we may so speak, a "touch of nature." Even this, we are glad to say, has at last been duly supplied. The great war and great peace, the march, the submission, the amnesty, have appropriately and sweetly ended in a gigantic swindling job. The Government officers in Utah cannot of course live on mere glory. Flour is also necessary, and this the firm of Gilbert, Grerish & Martin, of Salt Lake City, offered to furnish on the spot for the moderate sum of $10 per hundred. To have accepted this might possibly have been simple honesty, simple justice to the patient public; but it would have savored too much of huckstering economy for lofty minds like those of the Buchananite Cabinet to entertain it for a moment. To come down to the lowest bid of the subjugated Brigham Young, the Prophet, would have been a very lame and impotent conclusion. So they coolly gave the contract, immediately afterwards, at $28 60 per hundred to somebody named Holliday, as may readily be imagined, one of their mortal enemies. On learning this fact one becomes in some degree sensible of the intense suffering which Mr. Buchanan must have undergone when he first learnt, that, as he stated in the Fort Duquesne letter, money had been freely used at the election last Fall; and one is more convinced than ever of the falsity of Burke's allegation that the age of chivalry is gone, and the era of "economists and calculators" has succeeded it. Wrongheaded Mr. Burke! there never was a time when economists and calculators were of less account than at this moment, and in the Government of the United States.

The Aeronautic Argonauts.

The gallant voyage of a small company of daring aeronauts from St Louis eastward, if it has not positively established the superiority of the air over the earth and the waters as a "travelling medium," deserves recognition at least as a rare and striking example of that devoted energy which is the finest practical quality of our race. As a mere feat in the department of aerostation, this trial trip of Messrs. La Mountain and Wise is by far the most remarkable on record, while, as the conditions under which it was performed abundantly prove, it is also the most satisfactory in respect of the light it throws on the possibility of reducing the navigation of the air to a system of practical science. The longest aerial voyage previously accomplished, that of Messrs. Holland and Green, from London to Nassau, made in 1836, over a distance of 500 miles, occupied as nearly as possible the same time with this of the "Air-ship Atlantic," and was accordingly performed at about half the average rate of speed achieved by the American adventurers. Moreover, the English balloonists gave themselves quietly up to the guidance of the currents of the atmosphere, with no specific aim or destination in view. They floated along high above the Dover straits and southeastward over the plains of Flanders, with no definite conception of the spot at which they were likely to descend. Their experiment, in a word, was an experiment of buoyancy rather than of navigation. The weather, too, was in their favor. No storms overtook them; no skill was displayed in the selection or avoidance of special currents. The breezes drifted them whitheraoever they would. In the voyage of Messrs. Wise and La Mountain, on the other hand, we see all the elements of what we suppose we must call *airmanship*; a distinct reference to the varying currents of the atmosphere, a quick eye to perceive the changing tendencies of the successive atmospheric strata; machinery for wielding the powers of the air to the will of the aeronauts; resources for meeting the violence of aerial storms.

The highest velocity attained in this new Argonautic trip, which may well prove the precursor of triumphs still more astonishing, seems to have been about sixty miles an hour, or about the *maximum* yet reached in railway travelling in the most favorable circumstances. Should the pioneers of the "Atlantic" demonstrate, by subsequent experiences, their power of maintaining such a speed as this, with a thorough control over their vessel, their enterprise will vindicate itself completely even in the eyes of those whose only standard of utility is immediate availability. But, however this may be, the positive good to the country of such earnest and courageous attempts to solve a great mechanical problem at the risk of life and limb, cannot easily be overrated. The strength of a free people resides in just such individual instances of nerve, self-reliance and deliberate vigor as appear in this brilliant adventure. It is true that the aeronauts in question encountered a certain degree of superfluous peril. So far as the specific business-world of to-day is concerned, Messrs. La Mountain and Wise and their friends might have spared themselves the risk of hanging in a sort of Mahomet's coffin for a day and a night between heaven and earth. So, too, might Dr. Kane have contented himself with skirting the icy seas in search of the heroic sailor to whose relief he gave himself so nobly up. So, too, might the hundreds of Englishmen who yearly throng the gorges and climb the peaks of Switzerland spare themselves the perils and pains of mountain-climbing, crevasse-leaping and glacier-scrambling, and loll their pleasant Summer hours away on the picturesque shores of their native sea-girt isle, or of the "wide and winding Rhine." But the qualities which make men volunteer on daring experiments are precisely those which urge a nation forward to great achievements. Quickness of brain, calmness of will, firmness of nerve, are splendid attributes in a man or in a race, and everything which really helps to encourage their growth does a lasting good to the country. For this reason, then, if for no other, we rejoice in the daring and skill of the airy sailors of the "Atlantic," and cordially wish them well in any fresh attempt upon the dominion of the skies, and a more triumphant result of their arduous labors than they have yet been able to reach.

The King of Sardinia and the War.

Fanatics of all kinds, the world over, show a strong family likeness. No matter what the special theme of their hot and vehement hopes may be, it always acts upon their brains in one way, making them impatient of all the laws of nature, and intolerant of all the moods of men; unjust to others, idolaters of themselves, given to exorbitant demands upon the confidence of mankind, but niggardly in an equal extreme of their own faith when others ask for the slightest contribution of that article. The true fanatic is by virtue of his organization a tool, fitted to be bent to the purposes of other and cooler men, and in himself incapable either of originating or managing any serious plan of action for achieving even the very objects to which he is ready to sacrifice his peace, his happiness, his life itself, anything, in short, but his self-will and his vanity. History, therefore, naturally enough records no single instance of a fanatic who has been at once successful and sincere. In exact proportion to the honesty of such persons, have their impracticability and their imbecility always been developed. Our own Abolitionists are a signal instance in point. As the questions which they first agitated have gradually gained upon public attention, they themselves have gradually lost in public importance. Their influence has declined in an even ratio with the rise of the principles of which they have supposed themselves, and themselves alone, to be the honest representatives.

The ultra Republicans or *Mazzinisti* of Italy belong to the same category and have passed through a similar history. The first article of the creed of these enthusiasts is an unqualified contempt for all men who profess to love what they love, while refusing to serve in their ranks. To claim to be regarded as loyal to Italy and to liberty, while at the same time you withhold your faith from a knot of exiled committee men in Geneva or London, is to excite the bitter hatred of these self-constituted apostles; and before the actual outbreak of the war in Italy forced them to accept in moody silence the heroic gallantry of Sardinia as a decisive proof of her sincerity and her devotion to the Italian cause, there was nothing severe enough to be said of Sardinian lukewarmness, treachery and blindness. Of course the most infatuated lover of himself and of his own theories can have nothing now to urge by way of imputation upon the readiness of the brave Piedmontese King and his people to do and dare all that freedom needs, in the face of the Austrian invader. The toga of the vituperative tribune becomes for a time, through very shame, a robe of silence in the midst of the clanging trumpets and the clashing steel of Palestro and Magenta. But the miserable delusions and the dreary monotonous conceit of the fanatic cannot be wholly left in the background, even while events so grand and sacrifices so glorious are going on before him. Ever since the Italian campaign fairly opened, this unhappy class of persons has been given over to the dismal task of misrepresenting the relations of the French with their Allies, and of Garibaldi, the special "Italian" hero, with his leaders. They have deluged us with ridiculous stories of imaginary interviews held by Garibaldi with King Victor, in which Garibaldi is represented in the light of a theatrical Robin Hood, protesting that he can do no work for freedom unless "he is left to his own inspirations," and King Victor, in the character of a sentimental Little-John, who "only regrets that he cannot follow" his chief to the green wood shade. At another time the same Garibaldi, a soldier and a gentleman, a man of sense, honor, capacity and character, is depicted as insulting the French troops by whose side he is fighting, and the French Emperor to whose policy and magnanimity he owes the opportunity of fighting at all for his native land. Tales of this sort are too palpably gross and absurd to do much mischief to those who are made their unconscious heroes; but they show in a very striking light the folly and incapacity of the partisans by whom they are invented, and give the true friends of Italian freedom fresh reason to rejoice that the destinies of that magnificent country have been taken out of hands so tremulous and so weak.

The latest idiocy of this faction has just made its appearance in the form of querulous complaints against the King of Sardinia, for declining the offered Dictatorship of Bologna and other places in the Roman States. The simple circumstance that the Pope, as a temporal prince, has declared his neutrality in the present war; and that respect for the rights of neutrals must of necessity be a cardinal principle with sovereigns upon whom, as upon Napoleon III. and Victor Emanuel, the eyes of Europe are keenly fixed in the determination to discover whether they really mean liberal-

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...him for Italy or aggrandizement for themselves; these circumstances seem never for a moment to have occurred to the frantic propagandists of the old Italian system of conspiracy and revolt. Branded though they are with the stigma of the maddest incompetency and the most cruel failures in 1848, these men are just as ready as ever to assume the complete control of the fortunes of Italy. Misfortune, instead of teaching them modesty, seems only to have confirmed in them their vaulting vanity; instead of disciplining them into stout soldiers of the national cause for which they have lived, it has made them more determined than ever to see the world set right in their special fashion, or not at all.

When the war in Italy shall have been concluded, and the people of the Peninsula shall be free to choose for themselves, calmly and temperately, in what way their governments shall be organized, and how their liberties may best be defended and preserved, it will be quite time enough for the King of Sardinia to consider his relations with the Roman States. That he has kept himself, through this great struggle, and up to the present time, as far aloof from acts savoring of territorial and dynastic ambition as the circumstances of the case would permit, is not the least of the claims which Victor Emanuel II. has established for himself upon the confidence and respect of mankind.

Amusements.

Wallack's Theatre.—In spite of the "Asiatic Punkas," which are announced to keep this establishment cool, and which do so with commendable efficiency, there was not a very numerous audience last evening to witness the performances of the Florences. The few who were there, however, appeared to relish the Florentine talent with becoming enthusiasm, and loudly applauded the representation of "Irish Assurance." We are not quite sure that the after-piece was so well approved of. The least fastidious of audiences will tire of the Prodigy Business, where one actor or actress performs a vast variety of parts, rather with a view to exhibit versatility of genius than to amuse the "parties in front." There is not, after all, much fun in the privilege of being let beforehand into the secret, through the tell-tale agency of the *Programme*, that the undersized Irishman who speaks with a brogue not altogether Hibernian, the small and unnaturally plump Frenchman whose broken English is evidently broken purposely for the occasion, and the charming women of various ages and in divers costumes, are always one and the same bewitching lady who, in the first scene, cajoles a highly impracticable father into "leaving everything to her." The audience knows all this by anticipation, and we think has ceased to admire it. Our dear old forefathers were formerly given to be enraptured at the rapidity with which the changes of dress were effected; but in our fast age, even this has ceased to be wonderful, and pleases, ales, no more. The Florences are clever and versatile in their talent, and know how to please an audience in the way in which modern audiences love to be pleased, and we dot not think it bad advice to offer, if we hint that the Protean line of drama is about (speaking literally if slangically) "played out" on the New-York boards.

The Metropolitan.—There was a fair attendance at this cool and agreeable theatre last night. Mr. Blake acted with his usual ability, in "Simpson & Company," which little piece, by the way, the bills dignified into a *Comedietta*. There used to be a good old English word—"Farce"—which has possibly grown vulgar. Mr. Brougham appeared, as a matter of course, in his extravaganza of Pocahontas. This gentleman takes a benefit this evening at the Metropolitan, and will no doubt fill the house, even though the thermometer be at 90°. There are few actors now on the American stage more popular than Mr. Brougham, and there is not one who better deserves popularity. He is always reliable—always good. He knows how to enact the Irishman without degrading him into a positive jackass, or exaggerating him into an unnecessary ruffian—and the brogue which some six years ago elicited the gratuitous and somewhat unsuccessful commendation of Gen. Scott, is, perhaps, all the more delightful from Mr. Brougham, because it is natural. We wish success to Mr. Brougham in the benefit which he takes this evening, and trust he may live to take a great many more.

Niblo's Theatre.—Mr. Burton all but filled this house again last night, playing to a delighted audience *Amenidab Sleek* in "The Serious Family," and *John Thomas*, the unhappy father, in "That Blessed Baby." The performances were highly successful, and the gratification of the audience would have been complete if there had been less time devoted to the interesting polka music of a rather indifferent orchestra, and if the supernumeraries who enacted London policemen had been habited as such, and not as bartenders out of employment.

News by the Overland Mail.

By the Overland Mail we have details of California news to June 11. The Republican State Convention organized at Sacramento on the 1st of June. The Committee on Resolutions submitted the following:

Resolved, That the intervention of Congress for the extention and protection of Slavery in the Territories, recently announced in Congress by leading Democrats as a cardinal element of Democratic faith and practice, is an alarming evidence of the advance in the demands of the slave power, and a gross invasion of popular rights.

Resolved, That the corruptions and errors of the National Administration demand the sternest rebuke which can be administered by a free people.

Resolved, That the welfare of the whole country, and particularly the welfare of California, depends upon cheap and easy communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States, and while patriotism and philanthropy, no less than interest, conspire to impel the National Republican Party to facilitate such communication, the interest of the Democratic Party lies in a different direction, and its entire energies are devoted to other and sectional measures, and it is, therefore, the decided opinion of this Convention that the dependence of the country for a Pacific Railroad is upon the Republican Party, and in no sense upon their opponents.

The Convention then proceeded to the election of candidates, with the following result:

For Governor, Leland Stanford, of Sacramento; Lieutenant-Governor, J. F. Kennedy, of Santa Clara; Judge of the Supreme Court, O. L. Shafter, of San Francisco; Clerk of the Supreme Court, S. D. Parker, of Trinity; Treasurer, Phillo P. Caine, of Sutte; Comptroller, J. R. Clark, of Eldorado; Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. W. Brown, of Sonoma; Surveyor-General, A. G Randall, of Amador; Attorney-General, H. S Love, of San Francisco; for Congress, P. H. Sibley, of Placer, Col. E. D. Baker, of San Francisco.

The Sacramento *Bee* says, that the struggle between the Administration candidates for the Governorship now stands, Weller 36 votes; Latham, 30; Negley, 16; and Denver, 6.

Capt. Simpson, with topographical party and military escort of twenty men and fourteen wagons, has arrived at Walker's River, where their guide reports them constructing rafts to cross the river. The party is acting under the authority of Hon. John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, and instructions of Gen. Johnson. Left Camp Floyd May 2, took the route explored last Fall by Capt. Simpson as far as reconnoitered by him, followed up Chorpening's extension of the route to the south end of the Ruby valley, and thence to Chinatown, where it struck the old route for the first time. This is an entire new route, which has shortened the route over 300 miles between Camp Floyd and Genoa. Capt. Simpson reports the route of a most agreeable character for forage, water and fuel, until he struck the valley of Carson lake. He intends returning to Camp Floyd by a yet more direct route.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 5.

The Overland mail has arrived with San Francisco dates of the 13th ult.

Great political excitement prevails throughout the State. Mr. Weller would probably be renominated for Governor by the Lecompton Democracy, and John Curry would be the Anti-Lecompton candidate.

Business was dull at San Francisco, and most of the leading staples had declined. Money was scarce, but the next shipment Eastward would be large.

Accounts from the mines are favorable.

Arrived at San Francisco, ship *Mary Sutton*, from Hong Kong.

Advices from Oregon state that the Legislature had adjourned without electing a United States Senator.

J. G. Stephens had been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of Washington Territory.

The shipment of gold dust from Victoria in May amounted to $245,000, but the accounts from the Frazer River mines are extremely unfavorable. Crowds of emigrants were returning to California, and many others settling in Oregon and Washington. Chas. A. Angst was in jail at Victoria, charged with embezzling $10,000 to $20,000 from the Custom-house at that place.

The State Prisons.—Mr. State Prison Inspector Bailey took charge at Clinton Prison July 1. On the same date the Board removed Mr. Cundall from the office of Agent and Warden. Mr. McNutt, the Clerk, was also removed, together with all other American and Democratic officials. This will doubtless be the signal for removals at Auburn, where Mr. Inspector Rhodes takes charge, and a sort of "political proscription," independent of official qualifications, is now rampant.—*Albany Statesman.*

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Right of Way Across Mexican Territory to the Pacific — American Volunteers for Juarez—Indian Affairs, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, July 6.

The Treaty now being made with Mexico, for the right of way through that Republic, not only embraces that portion of territory bordering on our own in Sonora, but also any portion from the Rio Grande to the Pacific Ocean. The concessions are most liberal and important.

The impression grows stronger that American volunteer regiments will be employed to aid the Constitutional Government to conquer rebellion in Mexico. In that case it is said that Juarez will have no difficulty in raising a loan in the United States on the hypothecation of the Government lands, estates, and securities. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Wednesday, July 6.

Indian Superintendent Forney writes from Utah that he has discovered two more children saved from the Mountain Meadow massacre.

Official reports received at the Indian Bureau state that Captains Baylor and Nelson are organizing their forces to again attack the Indians on the Brazos Agency, and that the Indians can expect no protection from the Texas State authorities.

Two hundred and eleven thousand acres of land have just been certified to the State of Wisconsin for the Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad under the act of Congress of 1856.

Dates from New-Mexico and Arizona are to June 21. They state that the Navajo Indians had driven off 7,000 head of sheep from Albuquerque. Mr. Orno's escort was attacked while he was returning to Fort Fillmore, a few miles above Don Ana, but the Indians retreated without much of a fight.

Lieut. Mowry was unanimously nominated delegate from Arizona by the Convention at Mesilla, and resolutions were adopted adhering to the ground taken by the people last year, and against forming an independent Government.

The services of fourteen clerks have been dispensed with by the Pension Office, under the operation of the law.

The Balloon Express Bag.

Oswego, Tuesday, July 5.

The Express bag sent by the United States Express Agent, from St. Louis for New-York, in the balloon *Atlantic*, was picked up yesterday on the lake, six miles west of this city. It contains over forty letters to New-York correspondents, among which is a draft of $1,000 on a New-York Bank. The package will be forwarded by Express this afternoon.

The Kidnapping Case in Ohio and the Oberlin Rescuers.

Cleveland, Wednesday, July 6.

The trial of Jennings, Lowe, Mitchell and Davis, for kidnapping, was commenced to-day. At the instance of their counsel an arrangement was made by which *nolle prosequis* were entered in their case and those of the Oberlin rescuers, who awaited trial, and the prisoners on both sides were discharged.

Cricket Match—Montreal Against New-York.

Montreal, Wednesday, July 6.

The cricket match between Montreal and New-York commenced this morning. New-York won the toss and went in first, scoring, after most beautiful play, 119. The Montrealers then went in and scored 119, with seven wickets down. The game will be resumed to-morrow morning.

Plumer's Sentence Commuted to Imprisonment for Life.

Boston, Wednesday, July 6.

A messenger arrived here this evening with an official document from the President, commuting the death sentence against Plumer to imprisonment for life.

A further hearing of Plumer's new petition for a writ of error was had before Judges Clifford and Sprague this forenoon, but no decision has been made. Cards of admission to Plumer's expected execution on Friday had been issued.

Republican State Convention.

Albany, Wednesday, July 6.

The Republican State Committee met at Congress Hall at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and resolved to call a State Convention to meet at Syracuse on the 7th of September next, the basis of representation to be two delegates from each District.

Ship Dorcas Prince in Distress, &c.

Boston, Wednesday, July 6.

The ship *Dorcas-Prince*, Meady, from Cadiz, arrived here to-day, leaking twenty-four hundred strokes per hour.

At Reading, last night, Mr. Simeon Garland, an engineer, was run over by a train on the Boston and Maine Railroad and fatally injured.

Health of New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, July 6.

The health of this city, at the present time, is excellent. There are no cases of yellow fever.

Murder in Newark.

Newark, N. J., Wednesday, July 6.

The body of Charles Robinson, foreman in the tanning establishment of Halsey and Tucker, was found to-day in a badly mutilated condition. His throat was cut, and there were many wounds about his head, showing that he had been waylaid and murdered. The Coroner is holding an inquest on the body.

The Europa Outward Bound.

St. Johns, N. F., Sunday, July 3.

The steamship *Europa*, from Boston *via* Halifax, for Liverpool, passed Cape Race at ten minutes to 6 o'clock last evening, going East.

ARMY NEWS.

General Orders—The Bayonet Exercise to Receive Attention—Artillery.

The following order has been issued by Gen. Scott:

General Orders—No. 3.

Head-quarters of the Army,
New-York June 24, 1859.

As the reports of Inspectors General are evidence that the subject of bayonet exercise, and target practice for small arms, has been almost entirely neglected by the troops, especially the bayonet exercise, the General-in-Chief calls the attention of all officers concerned to the subject, and directs that, hereafter, the troops be regularly and systematically instructed in the full use of the several weapons placed in their hands.

Inspectors General, as a general rule, will report particularly on the merits and defects of the several articles of new invention or contrivance now in use, or which may hereafter be introduced in any of the departments, such as arms, equipments, &c., &c., and, in their respective reports, besides giving their own opinion, they will also set forth, as far as possible, what they may understand to be the judgment of the service, discriminating between the *principle* and the mere *constructions* of the article, in order that the merits in the former may not be unjustly sacrificed because of defects which can be remedied in the latter.

Inspectors General will, moreover, be careful to obtain, from the chiefs of the several staff departments, a list of all such articles.

By command of brevet Lieutenant General Scott.

L. Thomas,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The Secretary of War issues the following order:

The *Artillerist's Manual*, now being compiled and soon to be published, by Lieutenant Gibbs, Fourth Artillery, will be substituted instead of the French *Aide Memoire*, prescribed by General Orders No. 10, current series, for artillery instruction.

PERSONAL.

Upon the Worcester petition for the postponement of the execution of the mutineer Plumer, are the names of ex Gov. Lincoln, the Hon. Isaac Davis, the Hon. A. H. Bullock (the present Mayor), F. C. Bacon, Stephen Salisbury, Dwight Foster, ex-Mayor George W. Richardson, and twenty-eight members of the Worcester bar. Lawrence sends in five hundred and four names, headed by Gen. H. K. Oliver. The Lynn petition is headed by the Hon. John B. Alley, M. C. A petition has been received from Brunswick, Me., headed by three of the Professors of Bowdoin College. Ralph Waldo Emerson heads the petition from Concord, Mass.

Mr. Buchanan has left Washington for his Summer residence at the Old Soldiers' Home. On Monday, the 18th inst., he proposes setting out for Bedford Springs, where he will stay two weeks. He will be accompanied by his ni

THE WAR IN ITALY.

ADVICES THREE DAYS LATER.

The Vigo off Cape Race and the Adelaide at St. Johns.

TREMENDOUS BATTLE ON THE MINCIO.

VICTORY OF THE ALLIES.

The Force of the Austrians Supposed to Have Been 280,000.

The Line of Battle Five Leagues in Extent.

Duration of the Engagement, Sixteen Hours.

Collision at Perugia Between the Pope's Troops and the Citizens.

DEPRESSION OF THE PARIS BOURSE.

Cotton Lower—Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull.

CONSOLS 92 1-8@92 1-4.

St. Johns, N. F., Sunday, July 3.
(Received in New-York evening of 6th.)

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, which left Liverpool on the 22d ult. *via* Queenstown, broke her propeller and was obliged to put back. She was likely to be ready to leave Queenstown about the 28th.

The *Vigo* of the same line took her place, leaving Cork at 2 P. M. of the 25th ult., and passed Cape Race at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 3d inst., where she was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and the following summary of her news obtained:

[Here follows a synopsis of news prepared by our Liverpool agent for the *City of Baltimore*, which we omit, it having been anticipated by the arrival of the *Vanderbilt* at New-York.]

DISPATCHES FOR THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 23.

The advices from Italy to-day are of no particular importance.

No battle has yet occurred, though expectation is on tiptoe for one.

The Allies have occupied Lonato, Castiglio, and Montechiaro.

Prince NAPOLEON has joined the allied camp.

The Liverpool *Mercury* of the 24th has the following dispatch from Vienna dated the 23d:

"The Austrian Government has formerly declared the cruelties attributed by Gen. D'URBAN in Count CAVOUR'S message as entirely devoid of foundation."

A sanguinary collision had taken place at Perugia between the soldiers of the Pope and the inhabitants.

The Swiss troops sent from Rome to Perugia to suppress the rising, had a desperate encounter with the people, whom they shot down indiscriminately.

The King of the Belgians and the Count of FLANDERS had arrived at Buckingham Palace on a visit to the Queen.

Consols closed after official hours on the 23d at 92¼ @92¾.

The Paris Bourse on the 23d opened flat for rentes at 61f. 95c., and closed at 61f. 80c.—a decline of nearly a quarter as compared with the previous day.

An alarming and destructive fire took place at Cork on Thursday, the night of the 23d. The amount of the loss was not stated.

THE NEWS BY THE ADELAIDE.

St. Johns, N. F. Monday, July 4—9.30 P. M.

The steamship *Adelaide*, from Galway on Saturday the 25th, arrived at this port this evening, en *route* to New-York.

The *Adelaide* has over 500 passengers. She leaves at daylight to-morrow for New-York.

The steamship *New-York*, from New-York for Bremen, arrived at Southampton on the 24th.

There had been no battle on the line of the Mincio though the armies were face to face.

Prussia was about to move an army to the Rhine.

The main body of the Austrians were on the left bank of the Mincio.

The Emperor of Austria had removed his headquarters to Valleido.

It was believed that the force of the Austrians on the Mincio numbered two hundred and eighty thousand.

The entire French force had passed Montechiaro, and the reconnoissance had been pushed as far as Golto.

The Piedmontese had advanced towards Peschiers.

NAPOLEON, preparatory to any offer of mediation, had demanded permission to march 31,000 troops through Hanover to the Rhine.

It was believed that the basis of the proposed mediation by Prussia would not be acceptable to France, thereby involving Prussia in war.

The reported treaty between Austria and Prussia was denied.

It was rumored that Prussia had threatened to assist in suppressing the Hungarian insurrection.

Prince NAPOLEON was on the borders of Modena.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary proceedings in England had been suspended until the ministers of the Government were reelected.

It was rumored that the new Ministry would curtail the naval expenditures.

The Very Latest by Telegraph to Galway.

PARIS, Saturday, June 25.

The Emperor telegraphs the following to the Empress:

CANDIA (?)—Friday evening.

"Great battle. Great victory. The whole Austrian army formed a line of battle extending five leagues in length. We have taken cannons, flags and prisoners. The battle lasted from 4 in the morning till 8 in the evening."

A Vienna dispatch supplies a partial confirmation of the above, in stating that a battle was progressing, but no details had been received.

Commercial Intelligence by the Vigo.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JUNE 22—COTTON has declined 1-16d.@⅛d. since Friday; the sales to-day are estimated at 5,000 bales.

JUNE 23, M—The COTTON market is very dull to-day, and the sales are estimated at but 4,000 bales.

JUNE 24—There is more inquiry for COTTON to-day, and the market is steadier in tone.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

JUNE 22—FLOUR is dull. WHEAT firm. CORN dull.

JUNE 23.—The Breadstuffs market is firm.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

JUNE 22.—The Provision market is quiet but steady.

JUNE 23.—The market for Provisions is excessively dull to-day, but prices are without change.

NAVAL STORES.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, June 23.

RESIN is heavy; Common, 3s. 11d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 40s. 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Thursday, June 23—12 M.

Consols for account, 92¾ @93.

The Money Market is slightly more stringent.

Commercial Intelligence by the Adelaide.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of COTTON for the week at about 35,000 bales, (this may not be exact, the cypher having been somewhat blundered in telegraphing) of which 1,000 bales were on speculation, and 2,000 bales for export. The inferior descriptions were fully ½d. lower on the week, while other qualities were generally unchanged. Friday's sales were 6,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export, the market closing dull at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Mobiles..... 8½d. Middling Mobiles... 6¾d.
Fair Orleans..... 7¾d. Middl'g Orleans..6 13-16d.
Fair Uplands..... 7¾d. Middling Uplands... 6¾d.

The stock in port was estimated at 755,000 bales, of which 670,000 were American.

The Manchester market was quiet, but steady.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

The Havre Cotton Market was dull, though all qualities were slightly higher; New-Orleans has advanced 10fr., do. *Bar* 10fr.; sales of the week, 7,500 bales; stock, 107,500 bales.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on the 24th at 92⅛@92¼ for account, ex-dividend.

The Money market was generally unchanged.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—In American Securities an average business had been done, but without quotable change in prices.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The weather had been favorable for the crops, and the harvest prospects were favorable. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR very dull; holders offered freely, but showed no disposition to press sales; American, 10s. 6d.@13s. 6d. WHEAT quiet but firm. Red Western, 8s.@9s. 10d.; do. White, 9s. 6d.@10s. 6d.; Southern White, 10s.@12s. CORN quiet. Mixed, 6s.@6s. 3d.; Yellow, 6s. 1d.@6s. 6d.; White, 8s.@8s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market was dull. BEEF heavy, and quotations barely maintained. PORK heavy, and quotations nominal. LARD heavy, at 56s.@56s. 6d. TALLOW steady, but closed dull, at 56s.@56s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES were slightly lower, but an active business was doing; Old Pots, 26s.@26s. 6d.; New, 27s.@28s.; Pearls, 30s. 6d. SUGAR closed buoyant, and 6d.@1s. higher. COFFEE quiet. RICE inactive. OILS—Cod, sales unimportant; Linseed slow of sale, but prices unaltered. RESIN heavy, and all qualities slightly declined. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at about 40s.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT closed with an advancing tendency. SUGAR buoyant. COFFEE dull. TEA declined 1d. on middling qualities; Congou unchanged.

BARING BROTHERS quote BREADSTUFFS quiet, but rather firmer. IRON dull for both rails and bars. SUGAR buoyant, and advanced 6d.@1s. COFFEE steady. TEA declined ¼d.@1d., except on common Congou, which was still quoted 1s. 3d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm, and all qualities slightly higher; sales at 42s.@42s. 6d.

VERY LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday noon.

COTTON quiet. The sales are estimated at 6,000 bales. The market closes quiet.

BREADSTUFFS are steady.

PROVISIONS are dull and the sales unimportant.

LONDON, Saturday noon.

CONSOLS are at 92⅝@92¾ for the account.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £160,000.

A Duel at the Phalanx.

Part of the doings at the Phalanx, down in New-Jersey, on the glorious Fourth, have already been chronicled; but an incident which transpired there illustrates the valor of Young New-York so happily that it should not pass unchronicled. Two young gentlemen, whom, in accordance with fact and for the sake of convenience, shall be designated by the initials A and B—inmates of the Unitary Home in Fourteenth-street—went down to that famous locality where Fourierism tried so disastrous an experiment a short time since, to commemorate the Anniversary of National Independence. Mr. B, larger in valor, as the event proved, than in physical stature, had designs upon the affections of a young lady resident at the Phalanx. Fancying that Mr. A was endeavoring, in classical parlance, "to cut him out," Mr. B signified to Mr. A, in language more emphatic than temperate, that such doings could not be tolerated. High words followed, naturally enough, and Mr. A finally signified his intention of healing Mr. B's exasperated honor by making an application to its mythical seat. Laboring under a consciousness of physical infirmity, but thinking that he could pull a trigger as hard as any man, Mr. B finally sent a formal challenge to Mr. A, which the latter, after consultation with friends, determined to accept. On Sunday evening the belligerents, with their seconds, repaired to the ground designated. Distance was measured, and the pistols loaded—with powder only, according to an understanding Mr. A had with those having the dangerous implements in charge. Mr. B, ignorant of this fact, stood up to the scratch bravely—before the first fire, taking from his breast-pocket a daguerreotype, which he contemplated with an intensity of fondness, and then handed it to his second to take care of. Neither fell at the first fire. The pistols were again loaded in the same manner as before, and were fired with the same result, though this time B was confident he heard a bullet whistle by his ear. Then, his honor being satisfied and his courage vindicated, he consented to listen to suggestions for making an arrangement. Both gentlemen acknowledged that they said what they did in a Pickwickian sense, and the difficulty was smoothed over.

The Explosion on Board the Bay State.

DEATH OF TWO OF THE SCALDED.

The bursting of the boiler of the steamer *Bay State*, of the Fall River line, on her way up the East River on Monday last, has resulted in the death of two persons, Mr. GEORGE F. ARNOLD, a passenger, and Mr. EDWARD H. LAWRENCE, Second Assistant Engineer. They both died at Bellevue Hospital on Tuesday evening, whither they had been taken soon after the accident occurred. Mr. LAWRENCE was a native of New-York, about 28 years of age, and leaves a wife and four children. Mr. ARNOLD was an Englishman, 22 years of age, and resided in Boston. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday, at which the following evidence was adduced:

Mr. James H. Tinkel, Chief Engineer of the *Bay State*, testified: The steamer was going up the river at the usual rate, when opposite Green Point a bottom or side-shaft of the larboard boiler blew out; I was in the boiler-room a few minutes before the explosion, when the steam-guage indicated a pressure of 31½ pounds of steam; as I left the boiler-room I met Mr. Lawrence, one of the deceased, and I requested him to take charge until I returned from the upper deck, where I went to screw down the main centre, Lawrence then stepped into the larboard fire room, and that was the last I saw of him; I then went into the engine room for a wrench, which I took with me above, and just as I had applied it to the screw, I heard the explosion; at the place of fracture in the boiler the iron was thinner than elsewhere, and there were bars where it seemed to be partially eaten through; I cannot tell the cause of this; both boilers were examined and tested in September last; boilermakers went inside the boilers as late as Sunday last, and reported all right as far as they could judge; the opposite boiler was repaired at that time.

Other witnesses were examined, but their testimony did not go to show the cause of the explosion. In each case the jury rendered a verdict of "Death from scalds accidentally received by the explosion of a boiler on board the steamer *Bay State*."

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

NEW-YORK—HOBART COLLEGE.

The Commencement exercises at Hobart College began on Sunday and ended on Thursday, June 30. On Sunday the Baccalaureate Sermon was delivered by Bishop SMITH, of Tennessee, substitute for President JACKSON, who was indisposed; on Tuesday the essays in competition for the Greek prize were read, and the prize was awarded to JOHN L. SWIFT; on the same day the prizes for the White Essay were awarded, first to CHARLES D. VAIL, and second, to BENJAMIN F. LEE; on Tuesday evening the Philopeuthian Society celebrated its anniversary, with an oration from the Rev. CHARLES H. PLATT, but the poet, FRANCIS M. FINCH, failed to appear; on Wednesday the White rhetorical prize was awarded to CHARLES D. VAIL, and in the afternoon an address was delivered by Senator DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin; on Wednesday evening the Hermean Society was addressed by O. S. ACKLEY; Thursday was Commencement Day, wound up by the Alumni dinner at Ontario Hall, Geneva. Speeches were made by the Hon. Henry B. Stanton, Judge Pratt, the Hon. Charles A. Loomis, Senator Doolittle, Mr. Stark, James C. Smith, Esq.; Professor George Burr, the Rev. Mr. McLaren, W. H. Bogart, Esq.; Bishop Delancey, W. H. Delancey, Jr.; Prof. Wheeler and Judge Folger. At 8 o'clock a levee at President Jackson's was largely attended.

PENNSYLVANIA—THE UNIVERSITY.

The Annual Commencement of the University of Pennsylvania was held July 1, at the Musical Fund Hall, Philadelphia. The opening prayer was followed by the Salutatory Oration in the Greek, by Edward B. Hodge. This was succeeded by addresses on the subjects named: "Eldorado," by Edward P. Capp; "The Battle of Tours," by Richard A. Coleman; "Historic Rivers," by James B. Roney; "The Balance of Power," by William McMichael; "Our National Literature," by Ludovic C. Cleeman; and "Historical Effects of Eloquence," by Charles E. Buckwater. The speakers acquitted themselves creditably. The graduating class numbered 30.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred on [illegible] Hensel, Clifford P. McAllister, C. J. Morris, Edward J. B. Thomas, Samuel S. Thomas, John W. Williams.

The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on James M. Eagleton, Tennessee; Isaac Lee Atkinson, New-Jersey; Wm. Henry Freeman, Pennsylvania; Sydney R. Morris, Pennsylvania.

On the stage was a fine portrait of Prof. VETHAKE, painted by SULLY, which is to be placed in the College Hall, in commemoration of his services to the institution, with which he has been connected since 1836. He recently tendered his resignation, which has been accepted.

OHIO—KENYON, MARIETTA AND ANTIOCH COLLEGES, &c.

The Commencement of Kenyon College took place last week. On Wednesday, June 29, the annual meeting of the Alumni was held, at which the Rev. Mr. BADGER presided. Prof. ZACHOS, of Dayton, Mr. DOUGLAS, of Chillicothe, the Rev. Mr. ROCH, of Western New-York, the Rev. Dr. BRONSON, of Sandusky, the Rev. Mr. FITCH, of Piqua, Prof. LANG, and others of the Alumni, made short and interesting off-hand addresses, full of amusing college reminiscences, touching recollections, and ardent affection for their Alma Mater. In the evening the Alumni dined together. The evening was occupied with addresses before the Societies.

President ANDREWS addressed the Philomathesian Society, in an extemporaneous effort. He spoke particularly of what are termed the professions, and enforced, with great strength and vigor of thought the necessity in clergymen, physicians and lawyers, to become, not mere machines in their professions, but men; not mere study and office men, but benefactors, philanthropists and christians. Gov. CHASE presented the diplomas to the members of the Society.

At the Commencement of Marietta College, the following honorary degrees were conferred:

The degree of D. D. upon the Rev. CHARLES B. BOYNTON, Pastor of the Vine-street Congregational Church, Cincinnati; the Rev. JOSEPH HAVEN, Professor of Systematic Theology in the Congregational Seminary at Chicago; and the Rev. JOSEPH H. TOWNE, Pastor of St. Peter's Church (O. S. Presbyterian) at Rochester, N. Y.

The honorary degree of LL D. was conferred upon S. P. HILDRETH, M. D., of Marietta, one of the pioneer citizens of Ohio.

At Antioch College the Commencement exercises began June 28. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes:

"The Rev. A. D. MAYO, of Albany, N. Y., delivered the annual address before the literary societies. It was a commendable literary effort, and was enthusiastically received by all who were present. His subject was, 'The Perils and Opportunities of American Citizenship.'

A grand dinner was given in one of the Halls, by the Seniors. The Rev. H. W. BELLOWS, Gov. BINGHAM, of Michigan, the Hon. AARON HARLAN and other prominent men are here. Gov. CHASE is expected on the next train."

ILLINOIS—ILLINOIS AND KNOX COLLEGES.

The exercises connected with the anniversary of Knox College came off last week. The Baccalaureate Sermon by President CURTIS, on Sunday, June 19, was an able production. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday were devoted to the meetings of the Board of Trust, Alumni Societies, &c. Commencement was on Thursday, the 23d. The Rev. Z. M. HUMPHREY, of Chicago, occupied an hour in the delivery of an address. The degree of A. D. was conferred upon J. H. HARWOOD and J. A. MCKENZIE, and that of A. M., in course, upon PETER FINLEY, LOUIS BUNCE and H. G. MCARTHUS. The honorary degree of A. M. was bestowed on the Rev. CHARLES F. BEACH, of Washington, Ill.

The exercises at Illinois College took place last week. Among the graduates was WILLIAM GILL, of Virginia.

OBITUARY.

The Hon. Thomas G. Cary, of Boston, died at Nahant, July 3, aged 67. He was a writer on commercial subjects, and for a time occupied prominent political positions in Massachusetts. A native of Chelsea, Mass., he graduated at Harvard in 1811, in the class of Edward Everett, the Rev. Dr. Frothingham, and John C. Gray. In 1821 he entered into mercantile business in New-York as the senior partner in the house of T. G. & W. F. Cary, and entered extensively into the Canton trade. He subsequently returned to Boston and became a partner in the house of J. & T. H. Perkins & Co., but for some years past has devoted himself principally to literature. He was Senator from Suffolk District in the State Legislature in 1846, 1847, 1852 and 1853. He married a daughters of the late Hon. Thomas H. Perkins. One of his daughters is the wife of Prof. Agassiz, and another the wife of Prof. C. C. Felton, of Harvard College.

The Hon. George Hood, formerly of Lynn, Mass., died at the Insane Asylum, at Worcester, on Tuesday, June 28. Mr. Hood was for several years a Democratic Representative in the Legislature, once a Senator, and had been a candidate for the office of Lieutenant-Governor. The City of Lynn elected him her first Mayor.

The Hon. WM. O. GOODE, Member of Congress elect from the Petersburgh District in Virginia, died near Boydton, Va., on the 31 July. He was for many years a member of the Virginia House of Delegates, and at one time its Speaker; and also a member of the State Convention which framed the Constitution of 1829-'30.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
Of the Legalized Lotteries.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES.

Authorized by the Legislature with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 371, July 6, 1859.

13, 30, 64, 65, 50, 26, 4, 5, 12, 21.

Class No. 372, July 6, 1859.

30, 7, 33, 12, 18, 15, 56, 40, 19, 14, 77, 51, 55.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.

Class No. 369, July 6, 1859.

59, 64, 70, 76, 54, 66, 42, 8, 35, 1, 15, 36, 14, 73.

Class No. 370, Extra, July 6, 1859.

24, 37, 34, 20, 7, 12, 56, 57, 50, 61, 28, 32.

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

J. Howard, Exchange and Commission Broker.—Delaware and Southern money bought and sold on the most reasonable terms. Office No. 176 Greenwich-st.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

For all manufacturing purposes these machines are unequaled, for the reason that they are more durable, are capable of doing more work and of earning more money than any machines which have ever been used.

Singer's Machines are now used in all the principal manufacturing establishments throughout the country, and the demand is constantly increasing.

The New Family Machines, at $50 and $75, have become a necessity wherever they have become known.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co.
Have removed temporarily from No. 496 to
No. 501 Broadway,
where they will continue to sell their celebrated
Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.
New styles at reduced prices.

Their removal is only temporary, and in a very short time they will again occupy enlarged and beautiful premises at No. 496.

Latest Drawings Georgia State Lottery.
McKINNEY & CO., Managers.

Class No. 61, July 6, 1859.
20, 75, 56, 71, 61, 18, 7, 26, 47, 2, 62, 57.

Extra Class No. 62, July 6, 1859.
37, 34, 8, 25, 49, 30, 42, 26, 21, 51, 14, 64, 7.

☞ Circulars sent by addressing McKINNEY & CO., Savannah, Ga.

Travelers!!
Drive direct to the Smithsonian House.
The Smithsonian is one of the best Hotels in the City.
The Smithsonian reserves its best rooms for travelers.
The Smithsonian is on Broadway, corner of Houston-st.
The Smithsonian is conducted on the European plan.
The Smithsonian has good rooms for 50 cents a day.
The Smithsonian has good rooms for 75 cents a day.
The Smithsonian has good rooms for $1 a day.
The Smithsonian has parlors for $2 a day.
The Smithsonian gives excellent meals for 50 cents.
The Smithsonian is also conducted on the American plan.
The Smithsonian charges $1 a day for what costs $2 50 at other first class hotels.
If you have heretofore stopped elsewhere, the next time come here.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.
ROBBERY! ROBBERY!! ROBBERY!!!—A liberal reward will be paid for such information as will lead to the detection of any party or parties who aided in or abetted the late extensive robberies of medicines from Holloway's Manufactory, No 80 Maiden-lane. All communications on this subject, addressed to G. C. BARCLAY, Manager of Holloway's Medicine Manufactory, No. 80 Maiden lane, will be considered private and strictly confidential.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt No. 156 William st., corner Ann-st.

Consumption and Asthma Cured.—Dr. H. JAMES discovered while in the East Indies a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow-mortals, he will send to those who wish it the recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, free, on receipt of their names, with stamp for return postage. Address Dr. C. P. BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, New-Jersey.

Lenvy & Co—Our Summer Dress Hat is now ready and for sale at Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

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CHAMBERS' CYCLOPÆDIA: A DICTIONARY OF UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE FOR THE PEOPLE. Now publishing in Monthly Parts, at 15 cents each.

MARRIED.

MILLER—KITCHEN.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 6, at Trinity Chapel, by the Rev. John Henry Hobart, D. D., FRANK H. MILLER, Esq., of Augusta, Ga., to JULIA D., daughter of Wm. K. Kitchen, of this City.

BROWNELL—MURRAY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 6, by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, J. L. BROWNELL to ANGENORA M., daughter of Capt. H. L. Murray, all of Brooklyn.

SMITH—WARD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 5, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Greenleaf, Mr. DANIEL SMITH, of Queens, L. I., to MAGGIE A. WARD, of the former place.

DIED.

KELLY.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, July 5, at 1½ o'clock, JOHN KELLY, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons in-law, Daniel Gallagher, John O. Donnell, and Michael Logoam, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, July 7, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No 645 4th-st.

DUBOIS.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 5, JANE C., wife of James G. Dubois in the 26th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her father, Benjamin M. Clark, No. 186 10th-av., on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Catskill papers please copy.

CRONK.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 6, ELISHA P. CRONK, aged 66 years, 11 months and 11 days.

His remains were taken to Tarrytown for interment.

EGAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, July 6, of cholera infantum, MARION ELIZABETH, daughter of Allen Ebbs, aged 7 months.

BRUNN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 6, JULIUS FRAMOR BRUNN, infant son of Julius W. and Charlotte E. Brunn, aged 8 months and 12 days.

CANFIELD.—At Newark, on Tuesday, July 5, S. EDWARD CANFIELD, aged 19 years.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his parents, this (Thursday) after noon, at 3 o'clock.

WEIR.—At Cedar Grove, Staten Island, on Wednesday, Feb. 6, at the residence of her father, MARY SCHUYLER, only daughter and eldest child of HENRY M. and ELIZA WEED, aged 10 years, 11 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, on Friday, July 8, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Vanderbilt's Landing, on the arrival of the 12 o'clock boat from the City.

BRYANT.—At Columbus, Ky., on Wednesday, June 29, JOHN JAY BRYANT, formerly of New-Jersey, aged 60 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from the First Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, N. J., at 4 o'clock P. M., this day. (Thursday.) Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 2:30 P. M.

COLEMAN.—At the residence of his sisters in Newark, N. J., THOMAS H. COLEMAN, of this City, aged 33 years.

GLOVER.—At Fairfield, on Tuesday, July 5, DORCAS ANN, wife of John Glover.

Funeral will take place at Fairfield this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock.

SATRE.—At his residence, Little Brittain, Orange Co., N. Y., on Monday, July 4, at 8 o'clock P. M., WILLIAM SATRE, in the 71st year of his age.

"ITALY MUST BE FREE!"

THE
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY!
FOR JULY 23, TO BE ISSUED ON JULY 9.

Will contain the first portion of an intensely thrilling Story from the pen of A. J. H. DUGANNE, entitled

GARIBALDI,
THE HERO OF ITALY.

The leading character in which will be no less a personage than the renowned

JOSEPH GARIBALDI,

Whose brilliant achievements in the European struggle now going forward are the theme of universal remark.

The history of the world does not show, perhaps, the record of a more extraordinary man, taking him altogether, than he who figures so conspicuously in Mr. Duganne's

TRUTHFUL AND STIRRING NARRATIVE.

The writer of pure fiction would seek in vain in the realms of imagination for the counterpart of JOSEPH GARIBALDI, whose whole eventful life seems like a romance. And Mr. Duganne is the writer, of all others, to weave the exciting events of the hero's life into the woof of an exciting narrative. He (Mr. D.) knew Garibaldi and his *confrères* in this country well; and, by mixing freely with them, he became familiar with all their thoughts, their aspirations and their hopes. In the story under consideration, the author takes his hero up at that period of his life when, a youth, brimfull of patriotic ardor, he joins the

SECRET SOCIETY OF ITALIAN PATRIOTS,

is condemned to death, and, with

A PRICE SET UPON HIS HEAD,

is hunted from place to place, and at length escapes to Marseilles in disguise. He traces him through his

ADVENTURES IN SOUTH AMERICA,

where he commenced

THE ITALIAN LEGION,

teaching his countrymen to fight, that they might one day strike a blow in defence of

GROANING ITALY,

up to the time when, having spent some years in this country, he returned to Piedmont, and there awaited with burning anxiety, the events which brought about

THE PRESENT WAR,

and enabled him to place himself at the head of his patriotic followers to strike for

ITALY AND LIBERTY.

Nor does the author forget the hero's

SELF-SACRIFICING, NOBLE, UNDAUNTED WIFE,

She who, amid all his

DANGERS AND TRIALS,

stuck closely at his side, bindlog up his wounds, encouraging him with words of hope and, love, and comforting him always. She who after following his fortunes with a strength and devotion which appeared almost superhuman, died, at last, before his eyes, even while the cry of

"THE AUSTRIANS ARE COMING!"

was ringing in his and her ears, and whose defenceless grave was afterward desecrated by the worse than bloodthirsty monsters, who gained possession of it after her pure soul had winged its flight to Heaven. Is it to be wondered at that

JOSEPH GARIBALDI

HATES AUSTRIA AND THE AUSTRIANS?

While on this subject, here is a letter which we have received from the distinguished author of the story in question:

LETTER FROM A. J. H. DUGANNE

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1859.

MESSRS. STREET & SMITH: In accepting your liberal offer I shall endeavor to do justice, by my pen, to the subject on which you request its employment..... The leading incidents of Garibaldi's career are embraced in his connection with the secret society of "Young Italy" his adventures in the Montevideian wars against the tyrant Rosas, his subsequent return to Italy as chief of the Republican movement in 1848, and his glorious defence of Rome in the last struggle. In all his perils he sees and hears Garibaldi was attended by one whose name should ever be remembered with his own—the brave and beautiful Anecita—his wife..... The character of Garibaldi is as noble as the episodes of his varied life have been strange. He is worthy to be the chief of a free people, for his aims are pure, his mind capable of high conceptions, and his genius that of a practical statesman as well as skilful soldier. It was my good fortune to enjoy his acquaintance during his late sojourn in this country, and I shall not forget the simple earnest faith in Republicanism which he expressed just previous to his departure, when, at a little breakfast on board his brig, I had the happiness of pledging with him that earnest sentiment to which every American heart must respond: "The Regeneration of Italy!"

I remain, dear James,
Your obedient servant,
A. J. H. DUGANNE.

Those who wish to secure a CHEAP and RELIABLE LIFE OF GARIBALDI, could not do better than take THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY, at

FOUR CENTS PER NUMBER

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY is for sale by all respectable news-agents throughout the United States. Those who wish to secure the reading of GARIBALDI, THE HERO OF ITALY, should notify the news agent nearest them in advance, so as to avoid disappointment, as, judging from the orders pouring in, they will not be able to more than supply the demand.

STREET & SMITH, Proprietors,
No. 21 Beekman-st., New-York.

CITY MILK MURDERS!
BABIES DIE BY THOUSANDS
of the
SUMMER COMPLAINT,
Produced by
ADULTERATED MILK.
Be advised by the
NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE,
And use only the
AMERICAN SOLIDIFIED MILK,
Which is the pure product of
DUTCHESS COUNTY DAIRIES,
Concentrated and granulated.
Depôt
No. 73 Liberty st.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS, FOR MAKING ROOT BEER.
This extract, from which the healthy beverage known as Knapp's root beer is made, is put up in bottles at 25c., 50c., $1 and $2 each, sufficient to make 10, 25, 75 and 200 gallons of the beer. General depôt No. 372 Hudson-st. Sold by most wholesale and retail druggists.

COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES.
SEVENTY-EIGHT NEW COUNTERFEITS IN THE MONTH OF JUNE!
ACCORDING TO THE TYPOGRAPHICAL BANK NOTE REPORTERS.

On the four hundred and thirty-two fac-similes of genuine notes in the first three numbers of this
ENCYCLOPEDIA,
There are
TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX SPURIOUS,
RAISED AND ALTERED NOTES
now in circulation—altered in the name and location of the bank—
ALTERED IN THE DENOMINATIONAL VALUE—and made in almost every instance from the worthless bills of broken banks, and entirely unlike the genuine!
If you wish to be safe from such frauds, buy the
FAC-SIMILE
ENCYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN CURRENCY.
YOU HAVE ONLY TO PLACE THESE FRAUDULENT NOTES BESIDE THE FAC-SIMILES
TO DETECT THEM AT A GLANCE.

Why will you depend upon a
PRINTED DESCRIPTION—FULL OF ERRORS—
and printed in the smallest type, when you can save all the time thus consumed by reference to a fac-simile of the genuine note itself, which requires but a glance of the eye to insure you against any loss?

YOU ARE LIABLE AT ANY MOMENT TO RECEIVE
A SPURIOUS NOTE, RAISED FROM ONE
DOLLAR TO FIFTY.

THE ENCYCLOPEDIA IS ISSUED IN WEEKLY NUMBERS, EACH CONTAINING ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR FAC-SIMILES. The whole work to be completed in a year.

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS-DEALERS AND PERIODICAL AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.
WM. COUSLAND & CO., Publishers,
No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND,
NO. 33,
NOW READY,
PRICE 10 CENTS.
CONTENTS.
Melodies from the opera of "Ernani".....Verdi
Edwin Grove—Scotch Song.....Scotch
Sunshine and Cloud—Ballad.....C. W. Glover
Mouse-trap Waltz.....A. Napoleon
For sale at every News Depôt and Bookstore.
Office No. 107 Nassau-st.
C. S. SEYMOUR & CO.,
Removed from No. 13 Frankfort-st.

THE INDEPENDENT.
HENRY WARD BEECHER'S
STAR PAPER
For this week, is entitled
"A MEDIUM OR NOT."
Published this morning at
No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.
For sale by all news agents.

15,000 COPIES SOLD IN THREE DAYS.
IMMENSE DEMAND FOR THE ILLUMINATED
QUADRUPLE CONSTELLATION!
THE MASTODON OF PAPERS!
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
THE GREAT WONDER OF THE AGE!
Being the largest sheet of paper ever made and printed, measuring 76x100 inches!
The Press have, with one accord, pronounced it the greatest newspaper achievement of the age. This immense paper contains more matter than six numbers of *Harper's Monthly*, or fifteen numbers of the New-York *Ledger*, or *Harper's Weekly*. It contains
EIGHT MAMMOTH PAGES,
thirteen columns to a page. Each column FORTY-EIGHT INCHES in length. The paper is of superior quality, of great

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
NO. 475 BROADWAY,

Have just received per steamer *Persia*, an unusually choice variety

OF NOVELTIES,

Suitable for the watering places and for Summer Traveling Dresses, with manties to match. Among the above goods are the celebrated

CLOTHILDE STRIPE SHIRTER BATISTE,

a new article of extraordinary beauty. Also, a new tar tale of

ALGERINE SILK CLOTH

for Opera Cloaks, in all colors.

Also, a very superior quality of

PURE SILK POPLIN,

measuring two yards in width. Ladies are particularly requested to examine these novelties, as they are totally different from any thing hitherto offered in New-York.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!
ATTENTION, LADIES!!

We call the undivided attention of the ladies of New-York City and its surroundings, to our *Great Closing-out Sale*, commencing TUESDAY, July 6, and continuing through the month.

Many of our householders are now sojourning in Summer retreats and fashionable resorts, away from the dust and heat of the great City, and none know better than they, (from ample experience,) that our goods are all that we represent, and that we will fill their orders with more satisfaction even than if present themselves. To those of our customers we would say, send in your orders, and they shall command our immediate attention. Our stock has been thoroughly canvassed, and now, wishing to prepare ourselves for our Autumn trade, we have decided to have a grand clearing-out sale of Summer goods, and below will be found a carefully prepared schedule of the goods we will offer you. We wish it distinctly understood that we have but *one price*. We invariably name the *lowest price* first, and from that there is no deviation.

This R. H. MACY that calls your attention to our stock, consists in part of

SPLENDID LACE GOODS,

French and Pusher Shawls, &c., &c., all marked down, to be closed out this month:

EMBROIDERIES, all marked down, and must be sold during this great sale.

HOSIERY, Gloves and Mitts, in every variety; they are marked at Low Prices, and must GO in this great sale.

LINENS, TABLE COVERS and NAPKINS.
Also, a large line of Housekeeping Goods,
Bobb and Swiss Muslins, dotted do, &c.,
which will be sold at bargains.

FLOWERS and Flower Materials,
all real French, selling at
extremely low prices! They must be all sold out this month.

DRESS TRIMMINGS in every variety.
Must be closed in this
GREAT SALE! Rushes, 25 cents.

VELVET RIBBONS, black and colored, by the yard or by the piece at net cost.
1,000 Bugle NETS for ladies and children, from 25 cents up!

RIBBONS!
RIBBONS!! One of the most expensive Ribbon Departments and the largest to be seen in this City, is at R. H. MACY'S. Every conceivable design and color can be found in this Great
SALE of
RIBBONS The prices are all made cheap in order that we may make a full clearing out of them this month.
Store Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
One door below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY'S. R. H. MACY'S. R. H. MACY'S. R. H. MACY'S. R. H. MACY'S.

NEW RIBBONS! NEW RIBBONS!
AIKEN & MILLER,
NO. 423 BROADWAY,

Have now in store a large assortment of new ribbons assisted with great care by Mr. MILLER (one of our firm, at present in Europe) from the manufactories of France and England, many of the patterns and styles being of designs secured expressly for our trade.

We are now prepared to supply both the wholesale and retail trade with a complete assortment of rich, plain ribboning ribbons, from No 1 to No. 50; also, a very superior quality of satin ribbons in all widths and colors; also, a fine line of plain, chene and figured beltings, together with a large assortment of quite new designs in very rich sash ribbons.

We have also received some very rich embroideries and lace goods of the newest and most fashionable styles suited to the present season.

A large assortment of dress trimmings constantly on hand.

Being constantly making additions to our large and fashionable stock by every European steamer, we would respectfully invite the attention of strangers visiting the City and early Fall buyers.

The attention of dressmakers and milliners is especially invited to our stock.

MARKED
WAY
DOWN!
Our whole Stock is
MARKED
WAY
DOWN, and must be sold this
MONTH.
See advertisement in another column.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th av.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
Now offer the whole of their stock of
RICH DRESS GOODS,
REAL LACES,
AND
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
At greatly reduced prices.
No. 729 Broadway, cor. Waverley-place.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
WITH SHAWLS AND BASQUINES TO MATCH.
Entire new suites got up at short notice, and on very reasonable terms, by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—WOVEN SKIRTS ARE THE MOST durable now in use; no shifting or cutting the tape on woven skirts; 12 springs, $1 30; 14 springs, $1 50; and 17 springs $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs at $6 per dozen; 12 springs, $11, and 14 springs $14. Odd skirts woven. C. L. HARDING Woven Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanised rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp.
HORACE B. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 653 Broadway. The first lot is 20x26 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 655 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 325 Broadway.

HOBOKEN.—DESIRABLE APARTMENTS TO rent in Washington-terrace, Hoboken, consisting of basement, principal, and one-half of third floor of a first-class house, having water, gas, bathing room, range, &c. Possession given 1st of August, or sooner, if wanted. Apply at No. 211 Washington-st., New York, front office.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 201 William st; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown stone, English basement house No. 45 East 22d-st. will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to O. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 49 West 16th-st., between 6th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 125 MERCER-STREET.—Is suitable for a dwelling, or for a light manufacturing business; will be let by the year or leased on favorable terms. Apply at No. 26 Cortlandt-st., M. R. REED.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT, NO. 45 East Thirty first-st., between Madison and Fourth-avs, and near Harlem and New-Haven Depôt. Possession given immediately. Rent $90 a month.

STORE IN HOBOKEN TO LET—NO. 142 Washington st., best block in this growing city. Apply at the store.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE NO. 124 Vanderbilt-av; 12 rooms; rent till May next $325. S EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

PATENT MANGLES,
New and second hand, for sale cheap. They supersede smoothing-irons, doing as much work as six women. Manufactured by DUNCAN, WEST & SHARP,
No. 51 Beekman-st., New-York.

I GALL, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN, HAS removed from No. 90 to No. 172 Bowery, where he will be happy to see all his old customers, and as many new ones as wish to have their eyes improved and preserved by glasses adapted to suit the eye. As the eye is very much injured, and sometimes destroyed, by improper treatment and ill adapted glass, I. GALL pledges himself to fit every eye that is possible to be fitted by any opticians in the world; he has had cases that have been given up, and has relieved them so that they could see. Glasses react in other frames at short notice.

AUCTION SALES.

JNO. J. BENNIS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE.—I will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) the contents of the private residence, No. 48 West 11th-st., commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely, consisting of crockery and glassware, dinner and tea sets, silver dishes, tea service, waiter, forks, spoons, &c., &c., in best manner.

THE PARLORS CONTAIN
Velvet carpets, rosewood suites covered with satin, rich lace curtains, looking-glasses in gilt frames, solid rosewood tables and etageres fine oil paintings, one particularly fine one hundred years old, Winter Scene in Holland, original by Van der Meulen; Vases and fancy ornaments, clocks, &c., &c.

BEDROOMS
Are furnished with carved rosewood bedsteads and bureaus, Brussels carpets, &c., &c.
Also, a splendid piano-forte, a first class instrument.

ALBERT H NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, July 7, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

Farmers' and Citizens Bank, Syracuse and Oswego Railroad, United States Steam Sugar Refinery, and La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Stocks. Home, Excelsior, Tradesmen's, Long Island, North River, Jefferson, Harmony and Homestead Fire Insurance Stocks, Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad 8 per cents.; La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 8 per cents.; Selma and Hocking Valley Railroad 7 per cents; San Francisco County 6 per cents., Hancock County 8 per cents., and Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 10 per cent bonds.

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on MONDAY, July 11. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day when ever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock sales room, No. 62 William-st. or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. A large variety of Bank and Insurance Stocks; also, other securities constantly on hand at private sale. ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker, No 52 William-st. P. S.—A. H. N. has removed from No. 4 Broad st. to his new and commodious stock salesroom and office, No. 52 William-st., near Wall

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, July 7, at 10½ o'clock, all the household furniture in the five-story residence, No. 218 14th st., west of 8th av., containing an unusually fine assortment of parlor, dining room, library, bedroom and nursery furniture of the latest styles and most exquisite carving, all made to order for the owner's use, and to be sold without reserve, as the house is now to let. Is consists of superb carved rosewood parlor furniture in suites of various styles, covered in French satin and moquet; an excellent rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover; etageres, with heavy plate glass doors and backs; most expensively carved rosewood centre, side and sofa tables, corner stands, large pier glass, elegant lace and brocatel curtains, rich China vases, clocks, splendid Brussels carpets, together with a large assortment of French china and common crockery glassware, cutlery, silver ware, mahogany chairs, sofas, rockers, lounges, extension dining table, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, in suites; basement and kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT THE RESIDENCE No. 30 7th st., east of 3d av., consisting of superior household furniture, looking glasses, paintings, piano forte, carpets, glass and crockery ware, &c., &c; all of the best kind, and in perfect order, having been in use only two months. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock precisely this day.

N. B.—Piano forte to be sold at 12 o'clock—for further particulars see *Herald*.

JNO. J. BENNIS, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE Public Auction, on THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) July 6, at the elegant residence, No. West 26th st., near 5th av., consisting of elegant drawing-room furniture, chamber and dining-room furniture. For further particulars see *Herald* of this day. Sale commencing at 10½ o'clock.

MILLER & MCKEVILY, Auctioneers.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—By order of the Supreme Court, MILLER & MCKEVILY will sell on TUESDAY, July 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the two valuable houses and lots on the northwest corner of Houston and Wooster-sts., known as No. 741 Houston-st. Lot 25 by 75. A valuable and desirable business stand.

JOSEPH REGEMAN, Auctioneer

FRIDAY, JULY 8, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl st., Brooklyn. Regular weekly sale of household furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c.; also, a lot of dry goods. At 12 o'clock noon, an excellent gray mare, suitable for light work.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY Auctioneer.

400 CASES ROOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, July 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No 56 Beekman-st. Prime assortment of fresh seasonable goods.

A. H RICHARDS Auctioneer

BOOTS SHOES AND BROGANS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 6, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., the usual goods. Catalogues morning of sale.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES.
CHICKERING & SONS'
NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS.
Price, $500. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO,

It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain. It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled will stay for years.

It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.

It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.

It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.

It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole Agents,
WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGAN
Removed to No. 203 Broadway,

Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and School's.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLIS,
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Price at the Depôt:
$115, $50, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $320, $375, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway,
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings &c., &c. Just Published—A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 36 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES. Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $250, $275, and $300. T. H CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S MANUFACTORIES OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 42 Broome-st.; also, at their Depôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN TO A CASH CUSTOMER.—Magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano forte; a $400 instrument, will be sold for less than half its value as the owner has no further use for it. Has large round corners, carved case and pedal legs, perfectly new, manufactured by responsible City makers. Call at the residence No. 298 Madison st., near Montgomery.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS. SECOND-HAND PIANOS made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $400. Melodeons very low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. T. S BERRY, No. 453 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS of superior tone, and fully warranted will be sold at great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange. By ALBERT WEBER, manufacturer, No. 152 West Broadway, near Canal-st. Purchasers will find this an excellent opportunity to get a good piano very low.

COLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

PIANOS TO RENT AT LOW RATES.—SECOND-hand pianos, from $50 to $90. Melodeons to rent; rent applied if purchased. Ballet & Cumston's celebrated pianos; improved New-York pianos; S. D. & H. W. Smith's melodeons.
A. M. KANOUSE, No. 635 Broadway.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

A RARE CHANCE TO PURCHASE A good piano at a bargain. Apply to JAS. VAN RIPER, No. 170 Wooster-st.

ORGANIST.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A SITUation as organist in a Protestant Church; will take the leadership of a choir or quartette in addition, if desired. Address F. H. G., Box No. 182 *Times* Office, stating size of organ, &c.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the IXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 20th day of July inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School No. 16, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 91 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
AUG. F. DOW,
HENRY P. LEE,
ALEX. H. KEECH.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JNO. DENNER, NIGHT scavenger. Orders left at No. 44 Chatham-st, or No. 294 East 12th-st., will be punctually attended to.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE IN NEW YORK OR BROOKLYN.

An elegant residence in the City of Middletown, on the Connecticut River, one hundred miles from New-York, accessible daily by the Hartford steamboats, and three times a day by the New Haven Railway. The house is new, spacious and, externally and internally, one of the most elegant dwellings in the State; it contains furnace, bath room, water closets, gas, hot and cold water throughout; and, in fact, every convenience for a genteel family. It is situated on ground in adjoining the Wesleyan University, with a front of two hundred feet on Fourth-street and more than a thousand feet in depth on another, forming a corner plot, inclosing about four acres of lawn, garden and orchard, sufficiently planted with trees and shrubbery.

The city contains Universities, Churches, Academies, and every essential feature to render it a place of residence adapted to the requirements of any gentleman's family. For salubrity of atmosphere, and picturesque locality it is unsurpassed by any city in the State.

Further information may be obtained by addressing GABRIEL W. COLES, Middletown, Conn.
Or on application to MILES B. CARPENTER, No. 68 Beekman st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SITE ON THE HUDson river called "Glen Point," between West Point and Newburgh, commanding a fine view of the Highlands and the river. It adjoins the "Idlewild Glen" on the one side, and there is a deep ravine with wooded banks on the other side. The grounds are well adapted for elegant improvements. There is also a peach orchard in bearing, &c. The entrance is shaded and romantic—contains about ten acres of land. For a person wishing to fit up a country residence in a healthful and growing neighborhood a rare opportunity is offered. Distance from New-York 60 miles. Daily communication by steamer *Thomas Powell*, and steam ferry from Cornwall, meeting Hudson River trains. Inquire of F. W. BOBSTEIN, No. 163 Broadway; R. L. FANCHER, No. 229 Broadway, or of JAMES G. ROE, on the premises, Cornwall Orange Co. N. Y.

ADJOURNED SALE—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, on THURSDAY, July 7, at 4½ P. M., or immediately after arrival of the *Thomas Hunt*, that beautiful country seat located immediately upon the Sound, at Star Landing, N. J. It consists of about seven acres of land, admirably adapted for trucking purposes, in a healthy, good neighborhood, and of daily access to the City per steamboat *Thos. Hunt*, 3½ P. M. House, cottage, with two wings, and necessary out buildings—all new; young orchard and small fruit. This is an opportunity seldom offered for a beautiful country residence in close proximity to the City. For further particulars inquire of A. S. GATCHEL, No. 167 Broadway, New-York, or at De Graw's Hotel, Rahway.

15 TO 40 ACRES FOR SALE, WELL stocked with a great variety of vigorous fruit and ornamental trees, beautifully located in one of the healthiest and most desirable neighborhoods, near to churches, schools, post office, railroad depôt, and steamboat landing, with delightful river views and best of soil and water. A good, well-built mansion, 46x28; stands upon a sloping lawn of 8 acres of rare beauty. No place more eligible for a family who may be looking to the east bank of the Hudson for a retired, secure, and pleasant home. Distance from 31st-st. 2¼ hours. Address Box No. 1,109 City Post-office.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE.—A desirable residence, most delightfully situated, containing about two acres of land, abounding in fruit of every description and good garden, within a few minutes' ride of the Hudson River Railroad depôt, and one hour of the City, commanding a very extensive view of the river. The buildings are all new, large and commodious, containing 16 rooms, and finished with all the modern improvements. For price and terms apply to COFFIN, BOUND & CO., No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York, or EDMUND COFFIN, Irvington.

PICTURESQUE COUNTRY RURAL RETREAT FOR SALE—Near Peekskill, consisting of house, out-buildings, orchard, and about 12 acres of land; entrance from the main road through a beautiful grove of forest trees; the situation is perfectly healthy; the grounds are several hundred feet above the Hudson River, and one mile from the Hudson River Railroad depôt, with a magnificent view of the water and distant mountains. Apply to G. MERLE, No. 290 Water st., or to WM JONES, Mohegan Lake.

FOR SALE—THIRTY ACRES OF LAND DELightfully situated on the Highlands of Nevisink, N. J., commanding a fine ocean prospect and view of Sandy Hook, the Lower Bay, Staten Island, &c. Accessible by boat from foot of Robinson-st. For further particulars and price, apply to THOMAS R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT on Staten Island, with a large new house, barns, stables plenty of fruit and shade; position healthy; high ground; fine sea bathing. Regular weekly sale of household furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c.; also, a lot of dry goods. At 12 o'clock noon, an excellent gray mare, suitable for light work.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED City property, if well located, an elegant country residence in Westchester County, 15 miles from the City, with several acres of land, every way desirable, especially for invalids, as it is entirely healthy and finely protected on the North and West; must be seen to be understood. Address Box No. 134 Yonkers Post-office.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—ON NEW-York Bay, four miles from Jersey City, two houses in good order, three stories, nine rooms, garden, yard, &c., good salt bathing healthy location. Bergen Point stages leave Jersey City for the place every hour. Apply to CHARLES E. MORTON, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SALE IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A beautiful residence, No. 104 George-st; lot 38x115, house 25x60; has 16 rooms, with gas and water; three minutes' walk from depôt. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway Room No. 52.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT High Bridge, consisting of about 10 acres of land, commanding a fine view of the river, and overlooking the City of New-York. It will be sold at a great bargain. STAATS & FLINT, No. 16 Nassau-st., Room No. 8.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES—ARCHITECTURAL plans complete, $5 each, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway, Mercantile Bank Building, corner of John-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP, AND ON EASY TERMS—premises No. 215 South 2d st., Williamsburgh, consisting of a two story dwelling house, 36 feet deep, with a two-story brick stable 25 x 30 feet, all in good order; yard paved throughout; for particulars inquire of P. BERT, No. 322 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or P. VOTY, No. 103 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT NEWLY-BUILT house on the northwest corner of 125th-st. and 7th-av.; four stories, with basement and under cellar; has 18 rooms, with all the modern improvements.
Also, Nos 273 and 275 Bleecker-st.; three stories, with stores on the lower floor. No. 275 has a large hall, 15 feet in depth, and a basement 25x75.
Also, lots in Brooklyn, between 36th and 37th sts; 3d-av. cars pass every three minutes. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE, DELIGHTFULly located on Oxford st., near Fulton-av., with two full lots of ground; ornamental trees, fruit trees, shrubbery, hot house, &c. House contains furnaces, range, gas and fixtures, well finished; distant 15c railway from Fulton or Wall st ferries. Possession immediately. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, Fulton-av., corner Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ON LEXINGTON-AVENUE, BEtween 38th and 39th sts., a first class house full front three story and basement and from roof to ceiling, above third story, a space of from three to six feet; it has all the modern improvements, and is perfect in all its parts; terms accommodating. Apply on the premises.
ALSO FOR SALE,
FOR SALE—LOTS ON MYRTLE, PARK, THROOP and Yates avs; Stockton, Floyd, Ellery and Hopkins sts. They are in a good neighborhood, on high ground on the grade; ready for use and one mile from Peck-slip Ferry. The Broadway, Myrtle and Flushing-av Railroads pass these lots. Price $400. Terms very easy. Apply to ROBERT ADAIR, No. 87 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 6th-av., in the row of brown-stone fronts on the south side of 47th-st.; house 20x55, four stories high and stoop; has all the improvements, and is entirely first-class. Apply to F. C. MOORE, No. 269 Fourth-st., or at No. 54 West 43d-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO SEVENTH of building lots, well situated for improvement, offering a fine opportunity for builders with moderate means or other enterprising persons. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third floor.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 84 West 6th-st., between 5th and 6th avs; has all the modern improvements, and is finished in the best manner. Apply to S. G. HOPPER, No. 260 Fourth-st., or H. A. EIDDER, No. 66 West 26th-st. Price, $9,000.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FULL SIZED four story brown stone house and lot No. 9 East 21st-st., built in the best manner, and containing every modern improvement; will be sold cheap. Apply to H. NASON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL.—A CHOICELY located plot of ground, containing about 3½ acres. For particulars inquire of
CHAS. B. FOSDICK, No. 1 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND lot on the southeast corner of 9th av. and 20th-st. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th av.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND, 107 FEET 6 inches on 4th-av. by 100 feet on 29th-st. Terms easy. Address, by note, No. 22 West 56th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE STORE NO. 178 8th-av. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

DISTILLERY FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Capable of running 400 bushels per day; has been thoroughly overhauled and is ready for immediate use; terms easy. Apply at No. 228 Fulton-st., New-York.

FARMS.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM IN WESTCHESter County, one mile from Hart's Corners station, Harlem Railroad, 24 miles from City, 3½ miles from Dobb's Ferry; 120¾ acres good land, with crops, &c; good house, barn, carriage-house and granary, all new; cider-mill, plenty of fruit, good water, very healthy; churches, schools, &c., very convenient; possession immediately. This is a chance seldom offered, and will be sold on liberal terms; but little cash required. Apply on the farm until sold, of E. ANGEVINE, or address W. E. HASKINS, Morrisville Post-office, Westchester County. No agents need apply.

FARMS, COUNTRY AND VILLAGE RESIdences, and fine building sites, situated along the west shore of the Hudson, contiguous to the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, between Hoboken, Piermont and Nyack. For maps and other particulars apply to
SILAS WEYMOUR, No. 271 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE DAIRY FARM, OF 190 acres, in Chemung County, 4 miles from depôt and canal, and 11 miles from Elmira, at $40 per acre. Plans, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, THE 5TH INST., A LADY'S GOLD HUNTING WATCH, without the chain; the name "Marion" is upon the inside of the case. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with PETER E. DEYO, No. 7 Beekman-st.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET, a new style of Shoes and Gaiters, only $2 50, warranted to give satisfaction. Also $3 50 and $4 dress boots that will surprise everybody.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 44 Wall-st—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also other descriptions of paper sold on commission, at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per Cent. on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors, on and after Monday, July 18. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers st., east of Broadway.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CERRAN, Accountant.

OFFICE OF LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO.—NEW-YORK, June 27th 1859.—NOTICE.—The holders of certificates of the Capital Stock in this Company will confer a favor on the undersigned, and subserve their own interests, by transmitting, with as little delay as possible, to S. R. Kane, Secretary of the Company, at Milwaukee, Wis., a copy of such certificate, which shall embrace the date, number, names of the President and Secretary, whose signature are attached, to whom issued, the number of shares it represents, if assigned, the date of transfer, and as far as possible, the name of its present owner.
By order of the Board.
NEWCOMB CLEVELAND, President.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER THIRD-AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Trustees of this Institution have declared their usual Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. on deposits of $1,000 and under, and Five per Cent. on sums over $1,000, payable on and after the 18th inst. Interest not drawn will be posted to the credit of the depositor, and draw interest as an original deposit. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. All deposits made on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st.
S. R. GRUN, President.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A CERtain certificate, No. 463, for twenty-six shares of the Capital Stock of the Phœnix Bank of the City of New York, standing in the name of Delia M. Ten Broeck, dated 23d September, 1854, has been lost, stolen or mislaid. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as application has been made by said Delia M. Ten Broeck to said Bank, for a duplicate of such certificate
Dated June 28, 1859. p

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
July 1, 1859.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN per Cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on demand.
This Company is now prepared to issue policies granting to the assured a participation to the extent of Seventy-five per Cent. on the net profits of the business.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 46th st and 8th av., open daily from 10 to 2 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M.; all sums deposited on or before July 1, will commence to draw interest from that date. Interest will also be allowed on all sums deposited as late as the 10th day of the month, from the day on which the deposit shall be made.
WM F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BELL, Secretary.

IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BANK, BROADWAY, OPPOSITE CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.—Dividend sixth semi-annual.—A Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months has been declared and made payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 12th inst.
By order,
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY—Corner Fulton and Greenwich sts., New-York, July 5, 1859. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven and one half Dollars per Share on the capital stock, payable on and after the 11th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE PARK BANK, NEW YORK, July 1, 1859.—The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, has been declared by this Bank payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 10th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th to the 10th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.
CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 30, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Semi annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent (3½) on the capital stock, payable on and after the 9th day of July next. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 8th day of July next. By order.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockhol

MEDICAL.

SCROFULA AND ERYSIPELAS, CAUSED by impurities of blood, and the dangerous use of mercury, is assuredly cured by THERAPEMAR; a trial alone is necessary to test the fact. Full details in the book "Human Frailty; or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 181 Bleecker st., four doors below Macdougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York. J. ETON, No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE HAUNTED HOUSE.
A VERITABLE GHOST
May be seen any day during the Summer months in many of our dwellings and who can wonder, when we all know that nine tenths of the adult population of this City are confirmed
DYSPEPTICS
To cure this dreadful malady use Cognac Bitters. STEINFELD'S COGNAC BITTERS Are a certain cure for diarrhœa, cholera morbus, dysentery debility, and all diseases of the bowels; give tone to the stomach and purify the system.
No family that values its health should be without this remedy. There is no other specific offered to the public that can compare with
STEINFELD'S COGNAC BITTERS,
For sale by S. STEINFELD, No. 70 Nassau-st., Sole Agent for the United states.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.
Unquestionably
THE BEST, SAFEST, AND PUREST
TONIC AND ALTERATIVE EVER PREPARED.
It is recommended by leading medical authorities, and highly approved by all who have tried it. *Delicate ladies find it a perfect restorative*; and persons who lead a sedentary life, will find their nervous and general system strengthened and improved by its use.
Prepared by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

CHARLES D. HAYMOND, M. D.,
Pupil of Ricord of Paris and also of Professors Cannochan and Valentine Mott, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature. Sperma torrhœa, &c. &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial, and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATI Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR HUNTER at first, the Historian Dispensar, No. 3 Division-st., New York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. Private Consultation - Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient, cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies, cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poison that taints the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is but a vial and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No 3 Division-st. Beat for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the failure of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

RICHLE AND PLAIN TO BOTH SEXES MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE. DR. LAHUFF'S SERIES LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL INVISIBLE AND INVALUABLE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth, above one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction European Hospital practice; quacks (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London practice at No. 647 Broadway, one door above, three blocks above St Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evenings.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr Lahuff and his work."—Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Day Book, Essex Standard, Railway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas &c.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success when has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.
Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes, and femoral plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of the disease, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it"—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the author, as above; also, by CHAS MILLER, No 435 Broadway, New-York.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PER- forms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you may immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed and the medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 483 Broadway; perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 24th st., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS Medicine to be genuine must have my name as the only legal proprietor on each label, and my initials on the seal of every bottle. Nervous Rheumatism, Chorea, St. Vitus' Dance, Palpitation Vertigo Wakefulness and many other nervous diseases, have been cured by this medicine. For sale by Druggists generally, and at No. 111 6th-av., New-York; large bottles $1.
DR. J. T. STRATTON.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—IF YOU wish to be poisoned buy the counterfeit, if you wish for health buy the genuine article, which can be had only of us in New-York. Remember, we have no agents in this City, and in Brooklyn it can only be had of HAYES, No 118 Fulton st., who has been our agent since 1849. PYNE & CO., sole proprietors, No. 109 Nassau-st

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE By G. T. BLAKE, M. D., No. 649 Broadway, New-York. The Remedy is purely vegetable, and contains no poison. The application for destroying Cancers varies from 15 to 120 minutes. Little or no pain caused. Twelve years' experience has taught that Cancers, if cured at all, must be cured quickly. Send for a pamphlet of par ticulars.

DR. RALPH—AUTHOR OF THE "PRACTICAL Private Vreatise." Offices corner Houston and Oros by-st., (139 Cressby.) Hours 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9 o'clock

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE, FOUR SEAT ROCKAWAY AND SET OF SINGLE HARNESS FOR SALE.—A complete establishment for a gentleman and family; the horse is a fine blood bay, 6 years old, and very stylish, free and kind, and is both a saddle horse; the rockaway is light with high door; will be sold together or separately at a bargain. They can be seen at HATHORN'S Stables, corner 28th-st. and 7th-av.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF SPLENDID blood bays, black legs, long tails, 5 and 6 years old, sound and kind in single or double harness, and the beauty of style and action cannot be surpassed. They will be sold at a bargain, and can be seen at S. R SNYDER'S stables, corner South 8th and 3d sts., Williamsburgh.

A SUPERIOR FAMILY HORSE—DAPPLED brown 15¼ hands well broke, seven years old, perfectly sound, and a fast traveler, can be had for $150, if applied for soon. The horse belongs to a private gentleman and can be seen at Mackay's stable, No. 79 West 23d-st.

FAST HORSE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A splendid road horse from the country, bay color, 15½ hands high, eight years old; sound, kind, spirited and stylish of great endurance. Apply soon at BOGERT & KILHAM'S Feed store, No. 44 Wooster-st.

INSTRUCTION.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Students received any time. For particulars, address the Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y., or J. HUBBARD, Esq., No. 61 Broadway.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS giving full particulars can be obtained at E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No 122 Nassau-st., New-York. or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION GIVEN TO pupils at their residence, or in schools, by an experienced teacher. Address TEACHER, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

FRENCH TEACHER.—A FRENCH PROFESsor, a graduate with diplomas, is anxious to be engaged as a teacher of physics and the natural sciences. He has been long employed, especially in teaching chemistry, and will furnish any references that may be asked. He would also give instruction in French literature. Address A. B., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE, QUALIFIED BY EXPE- RIENCE and education for a teacher, and now first-assistant in a first class public school of this City, desires to change his position for one where his classical and mathematical attainments would be available. School officers willing to pay a liberal salary, if suited. Address G. D. F., Box No 843 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—IN AN ACADEMY, A TEACHER EXperienced and thorough in teaching higher English, classics and mathematics. Must have a high christian character, and be willing to devote himself to the sacred business of educating the young. Address PAUL, Box No. 104 *Times* Office, New York.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE OF AN EASTERN University, experienced in teaching English, mathematics and classics, wishes to obtain a situation as teacher at the South. Address PROFESSOR, Pennin, L. I.

A PROFESSOR OF FRENCH, (A GRADUate,) having taught several years in this country and in one of the best institutions of this City, wishes a situation in or out of the City, unexceptionable references given. Address FRENCH TEACHER, Madison square Post-office.

AMER SCHOOL INST.—SUPPLIES SCHOOLS, &c., with competent teachers and professors for any department. Recommends Lowell Mason, the Song The Beautiful Spencerian Penmanship, Improved Arithmetic, Physiology, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, &c. Circulars free. Address J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO., No. 669 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT-IN-CHARGE, 64th-av., at 10th-st.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, 15th day of July next, at 12 M., for earth-filling on the large portion of the Park adjoining the 5th and 8th avs.

1. Adjoining the 8th av., from 59th st to near 62d-st., extending within the Park from 900 to 475 feet from the Avenue, and embracing about 32,700 cubic yards, more or less. 17,000 cubic yards of said quantity is required to be delivered within these limits and as shall be directed by the Architect-in-Chief before the 1st of September next.

2. Adjoining the 8th-av., from near 60th st to 65th-st extending within the Park from 100 to 650 feet, and embracing about 70,000 cubic yards, more or less; 18,000 cubic yards of said quantity is required to be delivered within these limits and as shall be directed by the Architect-in-Chief, before the 1st of September next.

The work to be commenced by the 1st of August and completed by the 1st of October next.

Monthly estimates will be made as the work progresses, and 15 per cent of the value of the same, at contract prices will be retained until the whole is completed. Specification as to the manner of performing the work, together with any other information desired, will be furnished at this office, on and after TUESDAY, July 6, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

Proposals should be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the work.

The Commissioners of the Central Park reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Earth-filling," and addressed "To the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park." FRED. LAW OLMSTED, Architect in-Chief and Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.

TO THE PUBLIC.
CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1859.

The undersigned having entered upon and assumed the performance of the responsible duties of the office of City Inspector, and fully realizing that among those duties none at the present season of the year require greater or more prompt attention than the work of keeping the streets of our City in a healthy and cleanly condition deems it to be his duty to call the attention of the public to the necessity of at once putting an end to the following daily violation of the laws and ordinances:

1. The throwing of ashes, garbage and filth upon the streets.

2. The habit of merchants and dealers in permitting shavings, straw, and other substances used in packing, to accrue upon the street or placed upon the sidewalk, from whence it is soon scattered over the street, (it is the duty of persons to have the same immediately removed, at their own expense.)

3. The daily sweepings from the stores and shops are swept into the streets or gutters, instead of being placed in some receptacle to be taken away by the ash cartmen.

4. The placing on the streets of the cleanings of filth from yards and cellars and the rubbish and old material from the remaining of buildings.

5. The throwing liquids and substances, impure, offensive liquids and substances.

The Commissioner of any of the above acts is not only a direct violation of the laws and ordinances, subjecting the offender to arrest fine and imprisonment, but great ly impedes and retards the keeping of clean streets, rendering such work difficult of successful operation, while largely increasing the expense.

Every effort on the part of the undersigned shall and will continue to be made to have our streets kept in a cleanly and healthy condition, and I earnestly and confidently hope and look for the cooperation and assistance of all classes of citizens in putting an end to the vicious habits above complained of. With your aid and assistance the task will be easily accomplished. Shall I have it?

[A copy of the several ordinances referred to will be left at each dwelling-house and place of business.]

Ash-carts will pass through the streets of the several Wards daily, Sundays excepted, to collect ashes, garbage, &c., and the undersigned desires that every neglect or misconduct on the part of the drivers of such carts may be complained of to the Assistant Sanitary Inspection at his office corner of Grand and Essex sts., and it shall be promptly remedied.

Notice of the approach of the ash and garbage carts will be given by ringing a bell. Very respectfully,
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of LOUIS R. MENGER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. EDWARD M. FISHER retiring therefrom. LOUIS R. MENGER is authorized to liquidate the accounts of the late concern.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859. LOUIS R. MENGER, EDWD. M. FISHER.

The undersigned will continue the business heretofore conducted by the firm of LOUIS R. MENGER & CO., at the same place, No 12 Dey-st., in this City.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859. LOUIS R. MENGER.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—THE CREDITors of Jeromus J. Johnson are hereby notified to present their demands to the subscribers at the office of David Thurston, No. 30 Pine-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1859.
DAVID THURSTON, } Assignees.
JNO. S LEFFERTS, }

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of LEONARD SAWYER to be discharged as Trustee under the assignment of STAPLETON & COOE.—The undersigned hereby gives notice that by an order made herein, June 17, 1859, it has been referred to him to examine and pass the accounts herein of the said lawyer, and to report thereon to the Court, and that the said accounts may be found at the office of the undersigned, No 117 (Room No. 11) Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, and all persons having an interest therein are hereby notified that the said accounts will be examined and testimony taken in relation thereto at said office on Friday, the 15th of July, 1859, at 11 A. M.—Dated June 22, 1859.
GEO. W. PARKER, Referee.
BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD, Attorneys for petitioner.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of Ulster, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALMON CANFIELD, late of Malden, in the town of Saugerties, County of Ulster, and State of New-York, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his residence No. 20 East Fiftieth street, in the City of New-York, or at the office of PETER GOELET, in the village of Saugerties, Ulster County, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of January, 1860.—Dated June 21, 1859.
DANIEL W. QUIMBY, Executor.
je22-law6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against STEPHEN W. MEECH, late of Norwich, in Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Samuel T. Hyde, No. 27 Cliff-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 19, 1859.
ja20-law6mTh* ANN E. MEECH, } Administrators.
SAMUEL T. HYDE, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MOHRMANN, Jr., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of ROBERT BENNER, Counselor-at-law, No. 75 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 12, 1859.
ja13-law6mTh* CORD MOLLER, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM C. THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 7 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 19th day of January, 1859.
ja20-law6mTh* GEO. MACKENZIE, Adm'r.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JACOB GOLL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscribers at the office of Robert Benner, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 75 Nassau-st. in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 12, 1859.
JOHN G. STEARNS, } Executors.
EBENEZER H. BROWN, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of RICHARD ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 343 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 15, 1859.
HENRY ROBINSON, } Ex'rs.
MATTHEW DALY, }
mh17-law6m7*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. SIMMONS late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased to present the same, with vouchers thereof, at the office of JOHN H. MORRELL, Esq., No. 129 Roosevelt street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of November next.—Dated New York May 13, 1859
JOHN S. MORRELL, } Executors.
WILLIAM S. LUDLAM, }
my19 law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC DEVOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her residence in the village of Yonkers, Westchester County, New-York, on or before the 6th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 2, 1859.
MIRIAM C. DEVOE, Administratrix.
mh3-law6mTh*

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture finished in landscape fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. J. FARRINGTON'S, No. 968 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE.—ELEgant chamber suites for City and country in all styles and colors at prices from $25 and upwards, at the old established manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's theatre. Wardrobes, Mattresses &c.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS, granited and ornamented, acknowledged superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Also mattresses, bedding, &c., for sale by J. W FISHER & CO., No 662 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 377 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 157 Centre, corner Canal-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY. —A fair value given for furniture carpets, books, &c at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.—UNION-SQUARE.—DR. BATES, DENtist inserts indestructible Teeth upon frames warranted to masticate food. Plugging warranted not to fall out, and performed without pain. Cleaning and extracting without injuring the gums. Children's teeth regulated and advice given. No. 826 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

BRITANNIA TABLE AND TEA SPOONS—For sale by our agents, at table to mid dle station every where, and goods, in quantities to suit purchasers, at WM. E. MUSSEY, No. 23 Park-row.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT-IN-CHARGE,
64th-av., at 10th-st.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, 14th day of July next, at 12 M., for earth-filling on the large portion of the Park adjoining the 5th and 8th avs.

1. Adjoining the 8th av., from 59th st to near 62d-st., extending within the Park from 900 to 475 feet from the Avenue, and embracing about 32,700 cubic yards, more or less. 17,000 cubic yards of said quantity is required to be delivered within these limits and as shall be directed by the Architect-in-Chief before the 1st of September next.

2. Adjoining the 8th-av., from near 60th st to 65th-st extending within the Park from 100 to 650 feet, and embracing about 70,000 cubic yards, more or less; 18,000 cubic yards of said quantity is required to be delivered within these limits and as shall be directed by the Architect-in-Chief, before the 1st of September next.

The work to be commenced by the 1st of August and completed by the 1st of October next.

Monthly estimates will be made as the work progresses, and 15 per cent of the value of the same, at contract prices will be retained until the whole is completed. Specification as to the manner of performing the work, together with any other information desired, will be furnished at this office, on and after TUESDAY, July 5, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

Proposals should be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the work.

The Commissioners of the Central Park reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Earth-filling," and addressed "To the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park." FRED. LAW OLMSTED, Architect in-Chief and Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

7:15 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:00 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
5:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
6:00 P. M.—White Plains.
8:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
9:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
6:05 A. M.—From White Plains.
6:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
8:00 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
9:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
9:30 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
3:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
6:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls, at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse, at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 8:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 12 M., and 4 and 8 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 A. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 5 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Peekskill 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 3:45 P. M., and 5 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 12:15 P. M. The Tarrytown 9:15 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal; Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY leave Fulton Market Slip by steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., and 1, 3:45, 5:45, and 7:30 P. M., returning, leaves Flushing at 8:30, 7:55 10 A. M., and 11, 2:30 4:45, and 6:40 P. M., stopping both ways at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and West Flushing. Extra trains will leave Hunter's Point at 7:15, and 11 A. M.: fare by 11 A. M. train to Flushing, from Hunter's Point, only 15 cents; returning, at 1 P. M. at 15 cents to New-York by 34th st. ferry: fare by regular trains, from Fulton Market Slip 25 cents. Extra trains for excursions on reasonable terms.
O. CHARLICK, President.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILA- DELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore. Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in N. J. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—LEAVE BROOKlyn for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Bay side 12:30, and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT—LONG ISLAND RAILroad TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3:30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9:20 A. M. Express; and 4:10 P. M. Mail.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JER- SEY.—For Piermont, Nyack Backensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 8, 7:45 A. M., 3:25 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

NEWARK AND NEW-YORK.
A delightful trip. Fare only 13 cents.
The steamer TAMINEND leaves Newark at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Leaves the foot of Barclay-st. at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M. Those who wish to avoid the dust will find this a desirable trip.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (direct,) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. Geo. Frank Lemos, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Wednesday, July 6, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, July 6, 12 M.
Thursday, July 7, 7:30 A. M.	Thursday, July 7, 12:30 P. M.
Friday, July 8, 8:30 A. M.	Friday, July 8, 12:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 9, 11 A. M.	Saturday, July 9, 2:30 P. M.
Sunday, July 10, 9:30 A. M.	Sunday, July 10, 3:30 P. M.
Monday, July 11, 3:00 P. M.	Monday, July 11, 5 A. M.
Tuesday, July 12, 3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, July 12, 5:40 A. M.
Wednesday, July 13, 3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, July 13, 6:30 A. M.
Thursday, July 14, 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, July 14, 7 A. M.
Friday, July 15, 3:30 P. M.	Friday, July 15, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 16, 3:30 P. M.	Saturday, July 16, 7 A. M.
Monday, July 18, 9:30 A. M.	Monday, July 18, 6:30 P. M.
Tuesday, July 19, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, July 19, 6:15 P. M.
Wednesday, July 20, 10:30 A. M.	Thursday, July 21, 6:30 P. M.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH (HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Tuesday, July 5, 11:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 5, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, July 6, 12 M.	Wednesday, July 6 7 A. M.
Thursday, July 7, 12:30 P. M.	Thursday, July 7, 7:30 A. M.
Friday, July 8, 1:30 P. M.	Friday, July 8, 8:30 A. M.
Saturday, July 9, 3:00 P. M.	Saturday, July 9, 9:30 A. M.
Sunday, July 10, 9:30 A. M.	Sunday, July 10, 3:30 P. M.
Monday, July 11, 5:30 A. M.	Monday, July 11, 11:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 12, 6:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 12, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, July 13, 6:30 A. M.	Wednesday, July 13, 3 P. M.
Thursday, July 14, 7 A. M.	Thursday, July 14, 3 P. M.
Friday, July 15, 7:30 A. M.	Friday, July 15, 3:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 16, 8 A. M.	Saturday, July 16, 4 P. M.
Sunday, July 17, 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 17, 4 P. M.
Monday, July 18, 6 A. M.	Monday, July 18, 9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 19, 6:20 A. M.	Tuesday, July 19 10 A. M.
Wednesday, July 20, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, July 20 10:30 A. M.
Thursday July 21, 7:30 A. M.	

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY Cogwell Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York from Pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 6 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room $5. Running time about 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland. H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st. New-York.
WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours ride from Portland.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat AURORA, Captain ANNING SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st. EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock; returning, leaves Peekskill at 5 o'clock P. M., touching at Amos-st.

DAILY LINE FOR GLEN COVE AND Roslyn, stopping at Boyle's Dock, Great Neck, and Sands Point. The fine new steamer LONG ISLAND will leave Pier No. 2 East River, James-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 P. M. Returning leaves Roslyn at 6:30 and Glen Cove at 7:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9 o'clock.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT TO KEY PORT, JULY 10.—The fast steamer ISLAND HOME, Capt. J. S. Green, leaves foot Grand-st. at 7½, Peck-slip at 8, and foot of Barclay-st. at 8½ A. M., landing at Chelsea, Union, Star, Rossville, Woodbridge, Tottens, Amboy and Cliffwood. Returning, leaves Key Port at 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT, Kingston, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. Anderson, leaves Jay-st Pier EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 40 o'clock.

FOR SAG HARBOR—LANDING AT ORIENT AND GREENPORT EACH WAY.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-st., Pier No. 33 East River, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Freight taken.
G. W. COMBES, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

STEAMBOAT WANTED.—WANTED TO CHARter for one week, from July 18, a first class boat to convey visitors to the mammoth Musical Festival at Jones' Wood. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock at the Committee-room, No. 63 14th-st., corner of 4th-av., up stairs.

YACHT FOR SALE—A SIDE-WHEEL BOAT, with two of Ericsson's caloric engines; can go between 7 to 8 miles an hour, at an expense of 40 cents a day; 48 feet long, 8 feet beam; is in thorough order, has just been repainted; sold on account of the owner building another. Can be seen at Collins' Wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River. For particulars, inquire at No. 63 Walker-st., any day for a week, between the hours of 12 and 1.

YACHT FOR SALE.—A CABIN YACHT OF 92 tons for sale on account of sickness in the family of the owner; she is in complete order, sloop-rigged, and only a year old this August; warranted in good condition and safe. Application may

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CELEBRATION BY THE GERMAN "GEWERBE VEREIN" IN NEW-YORK.—Not the least interesting and suggestive of the celebrations of the Fourth of July was that by the "Gewerbe Verein," a German Society of the Industrial Arts, incorporated by the Legislature last Winter. The *fête* was arranged and carried out by Germans exclusively, and is one of many proofs that the American national spirit is making its way among that class of our population. Pursuant to published notice, the "Verein" met at Harmony Hall, in Hester street, and notwithstanding the many country attractions which call our citizens away from home on the Fourth, a large number met at the Hall at 10 A. M. The stage for the speakers was adorned with flowers and wreaths, behind it hung a full-length portrait of JEFFERSON, in front of the stage was an altar hung with white and surrounded by the implements of various trades and models of machinery, the whole being surmounted by a globe, an intimation of the coming time when the spirit of '76 shall cover the earth. The President, Mr. JULIUS REICHELM, began the ceremonies by a brief address, after which he read the Declaration of Independance, giving the opening and closing passages in English, out of respect to the great man who wrote it, while the body of this great act of Popular Sovereignty was translated for the German auditory. Mr. REICHELM paid a fit tribute of admiration to those great men who gave these expressions to the wishes and resolves of a whole nation, and hurled a blow which has fallen upon the enemies of progress as well as GEORGE III. The orator regarded it as the New Testament and Covenant of Liberty between all nations. He was followed by Mr. SCHOUER, who, in an animated speech, paid a tribute to the services of the "Signers," and proceeded to draw a comparison between the condition of the artisan in Europe and in America, and to vindicate the Society in celebrating the anniversary as one which belonged to all men of all parties, and had nothing to do with party politics. At the close the President called the attention of the Society to the proposed solemnities in honor of HUMBOLDT, which the "Verein" has been invited to unite in.

AFFAIRS AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.—Mayor TIEMANN is constantly in the receipt of letters from various parts of "all creation," asking his assistance often in regard to matters that have nothing to do with the duties of his official position, but about which, doubtless, the writers suppose the Chief Magistrate of the City must know everything. We give the substance of one of these which he received on Tuesday, which illustrates our statement, because, by giving it publicity, we may advance the laudable object for which it was written. It is dated at Louisville, Winston County, Miss., and is signed by J. M. DICKERSON. It sets forth that MRS. ANN HAMILTON, the widow of WM. F. HAMILTON, and daughter of ROSCOE COLE, was living in New-York City in 1856; and that she is said to be the only heir of ROSCOE COLE, who died in this City several years ago, and who owned lands in Winston County, Miss., which are now awaiting their rightful proprietor. Of the complaints that are made at the Mayor's Office, those which charge hotel-keepers with extortion and fraud, are, perhaps, the most numerous. In the most outrageous cases, Mr. AULD, the Mayor's Chief Clerk, takes the affidavits of the complainants, but there, generally, the matter ends, for the Mayor has no power to punish the offenders. ASHPEN ASHBROOK, of Delaware County, Ohio, made an affidavit, Tuesday, that on Saturday he with a party which, including himself, consisted of six adults and three children, arrived in the City and went to the "Lovejoy House," kept by LOVEJOY & FALLON, in Greenwich street, who agreed to board the party at 75 cents a day; children half price. On Tuesday, when they called for their bill, they were charged $11 50 for the brief period that they had remained. Mr. ASHBROOK offered to pay them $35, which would be at the rate of over a dollar a day, but they refused to take it. The party sailed for California at noon on Tuesday in the *Northern Light*.

THE HUMBOLDT OBSEQUIES.—The funeral services in honor of the late Baron VON HUMBOLDT will be celebrated by the Germans on Monday next, at Humboldt Hall. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day the procession will form at the place indicated, in the following order: Police, band, military, &c.; band; secret and other benevolent Societies; musical, dramatic and similar German Societies; Turners; a transparent globe, three feet in diameter, covered with black crape; body of men bearing the various physical and mathematical instruments; a catafalque, inscribed "ALEXANDER HUMBOLDT," surmounted by a sarcophagus covered with laurel wreaths, and surrounded with illuminated gilt glass globes, representing the solar system, the whole drawn by six white horses, in black draperies; a guard of honor, composed of twenty-four scientific men, will accompany the catafalque, which will be followed by a mourning marshal in the antique German costume; students, trades societies, City and county officials and citizens generally will close the procession, which will proceed up the Bowery to Union square, where a printed address will be read and distributed, whereupon the procession will again move down Broadway to the Park. In front of the City Hall a "pillar of fire," thirty feet in height, will furnish light to the proceedings, which will be as follows: The catafalque will be placed within a large circle formed by the military, while the bands and singing societies will form a second circle around it. After a dirge sung by the societies, accompanied by the bands, funeral addresses will be delivered in German and English; funeral music, vocal and instrumental, will close the ceremonies, and the procession will once more form and march to the Cooper Institute, there to be dismissed. Should the Committee raise sufficient funds an oratorio will be performed at the Institute in the evening.

A PHILADELPHIA BURGLAR ARRESTED WHO FLED FROM HIS BONDSMEN SIX YEARS AGO.—Officers FARLEY and ELDER, of the Detective Police, arrested, last Tuesday, GEORGE HOYT, the keeper of a liquor store on Washington-square, on a charge of being a fugitive from justice. It is alleged that HOYT, with a confederate, committed a burglary in Philadelphia some six years ago. They were arrested for the offence, and HOYT gave bail for his appearance to answer the charge. His accomplice's case was first brought to trial, and it terminated adversely to the prisoner. The result so frightened HOYT that he determined to forfeit his recognizance and avoid the Pennsylvania State Prison by a residence in Europe. There he remained until he felt confident that all trace of his crime had been obliterated, and that he would no longer be recognized. Recently he returned, and after a few weeks' investigation, decided upon opening a porter-house in Washington-square. His character and previous life, however, were known to the police. Word was sent to the District-Attorney of Philadelphia. The Recorder of that city issued a bench-warrant for HOYT's arrest, and sent it here by an officer empowered to receive the fugitive. Detectives FARLEY and ELDER, with the document, went to HOYT's place and told him the nature of their business. He assumed an air of surprise, and stated that after the lapse of so many years, he had thought criminal accusations became void. Informed of his error he yielded to the summons and left in the evening train with the Philadelphia officer. His confederate has served out his term and is now at liberty.

ARREST ON A CHARGE OF ARSON COMMITTED OVER A YEAR AGO.—On the 16th of April, 1858, a store and dwelling house in the town of Verona, Oneida County, were burned down, at a toss of many thousand dollars. The property had been owned by a man named TIPPLE, who had assigned it to Mr. EZRA MANSFIELD. The dwelling was occupied by Mr. TIPPLE's family, and the store was kept by Mr. HOSEA CLARK as a dry goods store. ARTHUR CLARK, his son, acted as clerk, and slept in the store, usually having as a companion Mr. TIPPLE's son. On the night of the fire the latter was awakened by young CLARK, who stood by his bedside, completely dressed, and holding a lighted lamp, calling to him that the building was on fire. A suspicion soon after obtained in Verona that young CLARK had been guilty of arson for the purpose of securing to his father the heavy insurance which it was known was on the goods. On the 25th of November following, a complaint was made by Mr. MANSFIELD against young CLARK for the offence, but he had previously left the place, and no clue to his abiding place could be obtained. Early this Spring HOSEA CLARK, the father, sold his business in Verona and removed to this City, where he soon after purchased the hotel on the corner of Whitehall and South streets, and has since carried on business there. Constable H. K. CADWELL, of Verona, held the warrant for the arrest of young CLARK, and judging that he was with his father, he came on to this City a day or two ago and discovered him. Officers BARAY and HARRIGAN, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, arrested CLARK and committed him to the custody of the Verona constable, with whom he left yesterday afternoon for Oneida County.

A MAN KILLED BY FALLING FROM A ROOF WHEN INTOXICATED.—Officer HOUSEMANN, of the Sixteenth Ward, yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock found a man in a dying state on the sidewalk in Nineteenth-street, near Tenth-avenue. The sufferer was conveyed to the Station-house, and surgical aid was promptly rendered, but the wounded man soon died. It was at first supposed that he had been shot by some unknown persons, as he was bleeding profusely from what appeared to be a gunshot wound in the left groin, and had also sustained severe fractures of the left thigh-bone and elbow-joint. In reply to questions by the Police, he stated that his name was WM. COYLE, and that he was 35 years of age. He pertinaciously refused, however, to give any information as to how he received his injuries. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest yesterday at the Sixteenth Ward Station, when Mr. RICHARD STOCKDELL, of No. 314 West Nineteenth-street, identified the body as that of WM. COYLE. Late on Tuesday night, deceased left his home for the purpose of procuring a bottle of gin; he returned intoxicated, and went on the roof, whence it is supposed he fell to the sidewalk, where the Policeman found him. The jury rendered a verdict to that effect. COYLE was employed as laborer on a farm near King's Bridge, and has a wife living as servant to Dr. BAKER on Staten Island.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Board held a stated meeting yesterday evening. The Commissioners of Ward School No. 48 of the Twentieth Ward, asked leave to advertise for tenders for the enlargement of such School. The matter was referred to the Committee on Repairs. An application from the Commissioners of Ward School No. 19, in the Nineteenth Ward, for leave to advertise for school furniture, was referred to the Committee on School Furniture. The officers of the Second Ward Schools presented a petition from the colored residents of the First, Second and Third Wards, for a school to send their children to. After a lengthy discussion the matter was referred to Committee on Sites and Schools. The bill of THOS. R. JACKSON, architect, for the sum of $500, for services rendered in superintending the erection of the Tenth Ward schools, was presented. On motion of Mr. GREEN, the sum of $250 was appropriated, provided Mr. JACKSON give a receipt in full for all his services. This was put and lost. No further action was taken in the matter. An invitation for the members of the Board to be present at the obsequies of the late ALEXANDER HUMBOLDT on the 11th inst., was accepted. No other business of importance was transacted.

FIRE IN BROADWAY—SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED.—About 11 o'clock last evening flames were discovered bursting out of the door leading to the hat-store of J. S. ELKINS, No. 457 Broadway. The alarm was given by an Eighth Ward Policeman, and immediately a window on the third floor was opened, and the wife of Mr. ELKINS, who slept in a front room, threw her two children, aged respectively about two and three years, to the sidewalk. Fortunately an awning broke the force of the fall, and they were but slightly injured. Mrs. E. then jumped herself, and sustained a severe injury to one of her feet. The firemen were quickly on hand, and were told that the servant girl, named BRIDGET LYONS, was in the attic over Mrs. ELKINS' room. Assistant-Engineer KINGSLAND, Mr. WALKER, of Engine Company No. 40, and several members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 6, then rushed up stairs and found the girl, along with a little niece of Mr. ELKINS, lying on the floor nearly suffocated. They were taken out and conveyed to the office of Dr. CAMPBELL in Grand street, near Broadway, where they were restored to consciousness. Mrs. ELKINS and her two children were also taken to Dr. CAMPBELL's and their wounds dressed. A lady named MATTHEWS, a boarder, saved herself by jumping out of a back window. The stock of Mr. ELKINS is damaged by fire and water about $1,500—insured. The second floor was used as a millinery store by Mrs. ELKINS, and the basement was occupied by WM. HOWE as a barber shop. HOWE's loss is about $400—insured in the Pacific Insurance Company. The building is damaged about $500—insured. The cause of the fire is unknown. Officer WISEMAN, of the Eighth Ward, arrested a fellow who was stealing clothes during the fire. Capt. TURNBULL of the Eighth Ward, with his men, are entitled to great credit for their exertions.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—The Commissioners met at the Mayor's office at noon yesterday, all the members present. Dr. GUNN reported the arrival of the ship *John Gunn* from Havana. No cases of yellow fever on board. It was directed that the vessel be allowed to come up on a stream permit. The City Inspector presented a report from the Health Warden of the Seventeenth Ward, setting forth that he had served notices on the residents of Nos. 72 and 74 Third-avenue, directing them to abate the nuisance reported on those premises. A resolution was passed authorizing the City Inspector to take immediate steps to abate the nuisance. The City Inspector reported that a quantity of hides, ten or a dozen of which were rotted, were at the foot of Robinson-street, North River, and that he had ordered them to be forthwith removed from the City. His action was approved by the Board. The City Inspector presented reports from the Wardens of all the Wards in the City showing the condition of the streets. They report that they are generally clean, but that the pavements are sadly out of order. The reports were ordered on file, and the Board adjourned to Friday at noon.

"THE LICENSED VENDORS' ASSOCIATION."—A regular meeting of the above Association was held at No. 224 West Forty-fourth-street, on Tuesday evening. The chair was occupied by Mr. MCDONALD, the President of the Society. The gathering was large. Addresses were made by several gentlemen who set forth the objects of the combination, and expressed the determination to stand by each other in maintaining the rights of the vendors. They considered that the City authorities had no more right to impose restrictions upon the pursuit of their lawful business, than upon the merchants who use the sidewalks of the streets in which to expose their wares. The vendors were held up as a body of philanthropists, carrying vegetables, &c., to the poor at much lower prices than the same could be procured at the stores, which observations were pretty clearly proven. The meeting adjourned to meet Friday evening at the same place to hear reports from Committees.

UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest, Tuesday, on the body of an unknown man, found floating in the water at the foot of One Hundred and Thirty-first street, East River. Deceased was about 40 years of age, and wore dark cloth pants, gray socks, and heavy shoes. His left arm was marked with an anchor and cross. The body had been in the water some two months, and was so decomposed that identification was impossible. ..... The body of another unknown man, about 40 years of age, was also found in the East River Tuesday, in the vicinity of Corlear's Hook. The head of the corpse bore marks of violence, but it was not ascertained whether they were inflicted before or after death. Deceased was about five feet ten inches in height, his hair was sandy and mixed with gray; he wore small side-whiskers. He had on an old black dress coat, much torn, black cloth vest, white shirt, steel-mixed pants, leather suspenders and calf-skin boots.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Board held a very brief session yesterday. President VANPELT, in reply to inquiries, stated that no action had been taken by the Board with reference to the acceptance or rejection of the *Falcon* as a Floating Hospital. He also said that there was no desire on the part of the Board to reject the vessel whenever it should be offered to them, and that the statement to that effect was incorrect. An invitation was received and accepted to attend "the funeral procession and obsequies of the immortal ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT," at Humboldt Hall, on the 11th inst. The weekly report states that 858 emigrants have arrived during the last week, making a total for the year of 40,003, against 36,358 to the same date last year. There are 600 inmates in the Ward's Island Institution, and 18 in the Marine Hospital. The balance of the Commutation Fund on hand is $11,763 04.

MEETING OF THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.—The State Society of the Cincinnati celebrated its anniversary on Monday at the City Hall, and after transacting the usual business and electing the following officers, partook of a collation at Delmonico's:

President—HAMILTON FISH.
Vice-President—Richard Varick DeWitt.
Secretary—George W. Bleecker.
Treasurer—Henry H. Ward.
Assistant Treasurer—Theodosius G. Fowler.
Chaplain—The Rev. Mancius S. Hutton, D. D.
Physician—Alexander Clinton, M. D.
Standing Committee—Abraham A. Leggett, Edward Macomber, Pierre Van Cortlandt, William S. Popham, John Torrey, William Stuart, Marinus Willett, Earl Douglas. *Delegates to the General Society*—Hamilton Fish, Edward Macomber, Wm. S. Popham, Henry H. Ward, John Cochrane.

PROMPT ASSISTANCE RENDERED BY SEAMEN.—As the Hamburg steamer *Saxonia* was leaving this port on the 1st instant, the first carpenter, H. TORP, while occupied in securing the anchor, slipped and fell overboard. The steamer reversed her engines immediately to stop and lower a boat, but before this could be done, two seamen of the American schooner *Wide World*, then just passing the spot, jumped into a boat and saved TORP, whom they brought to the steamer. Capt EHLERS, of the *Saxonia*, at once offered a reward to the two men in the boat, which they most positively refused, not willing to accept anything but his thanks. All the Captain of the *Saxonia* could do, therefore, was to report the circumstances by letter through the pilot to the agents of his vessel, requesting them to draw the attention and praise of the public to the two seamen of the schooner *Wide World* for their resolute, prompt, able and disinterested action.

PASSENGERS FOR CALIFORNIA.—The two steamers which left this port on the 5th inst. carried about seven hundred passengers for California. This is a large number for the present season, when travel to that quarter is generally the dullest of any time of the year. Among the passengers by the Mail steamer *Moses Taylor*, was J. W. RAYMOND, Esq., the Agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, who goes out on a tour of inspection of the Pacific line. During Mr. RAYMOND's absence the duties of Agent will be performed by WM. H. WICKHAM, long connected with the ticket office at No. 177 West-street.

LAW OFFICERS AT LOGGERHEADS.—Mr. HUGH MONAHAN is Constable of the Seventeenth Ward, and Mr. THOMAS S. MURPHY is a Deputy Sheriff. The latter gentleman levied, last June, on eleven casks of wine, valued at $100. In the prosecution of his official business Mr. MONAHAN, a few days ago, deemed it his duty to attach the same merchandise. Mr. MURPHY objected. Mr. MONAHAN insisted. This variance in opinion finally excited the ire of the Deputy Sheriff, and he charged the constable with grand larceny. Justice CONNOLLY holds the matter under advisement.

ANOTHER TICKET SWINDLE.—Officer GERST, of the City Hall Police Court, yesterday arrested STEPHEN GORDON, one of the bogus ticket-sellers at No. 109 West-street, for selling a worthless ticket for $50 to a German named AUGUSTUS KROMBAUHR. The ticket guaranteed the bearer a passage to California in the steamer *Northern Light*. KROMBAUHR had proceeded on the vessel as far as Sandy Hook, when his ticket was pronounced entirely worthless by the Captain, and the poor fellow was sent back on the pilot boat. GORDON will be examined before Judge WELSH this morning.

SUMMER TRAVEL.—As the warm weather increases the City grows thinner of inhabitants, those who can can afford the time and who have the means seeking their favorite Summer resort in the country. Travel to the White Mountains is daily increasing. The steamers *Commonwealth* and *Connecticut* carry daily numbers of those who are ticketed for this route. The pleasant alternation of water and land travel, and the excellent accommodations provided on these steamers and their railroad connections, make it a very desirable Summer jaunt.

DEATH OF THE INJURED FIREMAN.—JAMES GARREN, the member of No. 56 Hose who was run over at the corner of Duane and Church streets by Engine Company No. 38, on Tuesday evening, died at the New-York Hospital last evening. A Coroner's inquest will be held to day. From the statements of those who witnessed the occurrence, it would appear the accident was unavoidable on the part of Engine Company No. 38.

IDENTIFIED.—The body of the unknown man found drowned at Corlears' Hook, has been identified as that of JOHN THOMPSON, a blacksmith, who lived with his sister in the Eighth-avenue. Deceased left home on the 4th inst., and was quite intoxicated when last seen. It is thought that, while in that condition he wandered down to the dock and fell overboard. He was 50 years of age and a native of Ireland.

ALMOST A SUICIDE.—JOHN RIDER, of No. 228 West Twenty fifth-street, overwhelmed with domestic troubles, yesterday sought relief in death by laudanum. The police took him to Bellevue Hospital, where the physicians soon relieved him of the poison.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A German sailor, named ISAAC THOMPSON, who was at work on the ship *Liberty*, at the foot of Wall-street, dropped dead yesterday. The remains were taken to the Second Ward Station-house, where Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest.

THIRD-AVENUE CARS TO HARLEM.—The Third-avenue Railroad Company, through the exertions of their President, Col. DARLING, have two tracks completed to Harlem Bridge, and will commence to run their cars through to Harlem about the middle of this month.

AN INFANT'S CORPSE FOUND.—Early yesterday morning, the body of a male child was found neatly tied up in a bundle, at the basement door of house No. 65 East Twenty-seventh-street, by the servant girl.

FATAL FALL.—Mrs. O'NIEL, an aged woman, fell from the second-story window of the house No. 143 Cedar-street, on Monday last. She died at the City Hospital.

FOR EUROPE.—The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, for Liverpool, left yesterday, carrying out 230 passengers and $753,750 in specie.

Affairs in the City Inspector's Office.

STREET-CLEANING—PERMISSION TO USE THE CROTON—THE BONE AND OFFAL BOILING ESTABLISHMENTS AND THE PIGGERIES—CONDITION OF THE PAVEMENTS.

Time was when for a New-Yorker to ask permission to use the Croton Water freely would have seemed like applying for a license to breathe the air or a permit to bask in the sunshine. Times are changed.

Mr. DELAVAN, the City Inspector, the day before yesterday received permission from the Croton Board a second time to use the Croton for cleaning the streets. The following note was addressed to him by the President of the Croton Board:

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, ROTUNDA, PARK, NEW YORK, July 5, 1859.

Daniel E. Delavan, Esq., City Inspector:

DEAR SIR: Our prohibition of the use of the water was caused by its having fallen to 16 feet in the Distributing Reservoir at 2 o'clock on the 29th of June. The 4th of July having passed in safety, and the moderate weather continuing, the height of the water will be better maintained than was apprehended last week. The Board, therefore, agrees to the application of the water to gutters by your Department, according to the terms and regulations of our letter dated June 21. Very respectfully,

M. VAN SCHAICK, President.

Mr. DELAVAN considers it a singular coincidence that this note was received on the same day that an article with regard to the refusal of the Croton Aqueduct Department to permit the use of sufficient water to keep the gutters clean appeared in the TIMES. What "the Fourth of July having passed in safety" has to do with the use of Croton water does not clearly appear.

If the apprehension of more than the usual number of Fourth of July fires induced the Board to cut off the supply necessary for keeping the gutters clean, surely there was no foundation for any such fears. Unless there was good ground for them, the arrangements of the City Inspector for cleaning the streets, which were just completed when the permission to use the water for this purpose was revoked, should not have been so suddenly annulled. Mr. DELAVAN had a force of 381 men employed in his Department when he was compelled to stop using the water, and Mr. DOWNING, the Superintendant of Sanitary Inspection, had directed that leathern hose to be used in cleaning out the gutters should be in readiness. As soon as the action of the Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct Department was made known to him, Mr. DELAVAN decreased his force, and most of the steps which he then retraced must now be taken for a second time. The City, of course, gains nothing by the delay and expenditure thus occasioned. By the terms of the permission thus granted to use the water for cleaning the gutters only two hydrants at a time may run in each Ward, and for five minutes only, and the water must run into the gutters and not over any part of the streets or avenues.

Mr. DELAVAN yesterday spent a portion of the day riding through the Second, Third, part of the Fourth, the Fifth, Eighth and Ninth Wards, and inspecting the condition of the streets. He says in all these Wards the pavements are very much out of repair. He intends to examine the streets in the other Wards, and has directed the Wardens of each Ward to report the condition of the pavements in their respective Wards on Tuesday next.

The complaints against the bone-boiling and offal-boiling establishments up town have poured into the City Inspector's office plentifully since Mr. DELAVAN entered upon his duties. In the region of Fifty sixth, Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, between the Fifth and Eighth avenues, some of them within nose-shot of the Central Park, they are as plenty as blackberries. Those who dwell in the neighborhood call on the City Inspector, tell him what effluvia arises from them, complain that their wives and children are sick, and ask him to abate the nuisance. The complaints with regard to the piggeries up town are frequent, too. Mr. DELAVAN says he is prepared to abate these nuisances as soon as he gets the resolution directing him to do so passed by the Health Commissioners. It has not yet come into his possession, but will probably be transmitted to him to-day. If it is, he will immediately cause the three days' notice of the forcible abatement of these nuisances, unless they are discontinued, required by law to be served, and probably on Tuesday next will place himself at the head of a squad of policemen and visit these establishments; they will tear down the shanties, drive the pigs to the public pound, and abate the bone-boiling and offal-boiling nuisances. The proprietors of many of the boiling establishments keep ferocious dogs, and the policemen will be prepared to shoot them—the dogs—if necessary. Mr. DELAVAN expresses the hope that the General-Superintendent of Police will co-operate with him efficiently and promptly in carrying out any measures for securing the public health, in which the aid of the Police Department may be called for.

Police Reports.

GRAND LARCENY.—John F. Brown, colored, aged 21, living in Sullivan-street, was held to answer, yesterday, in the sum of $500, by Justice KELLY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of grand larceny. John Aitken, a boy employed in the tailor's shop of Robert Weir, No. 33 Carmine-street, avers that Brown and a companion came into the store, early on the morning of the 24 July, during Mr. Weir's absence, and asked to see some pantaloons. The lad requested them to wait until his employer returned. Both then left the shop, promising to call again, which promise was not fulfilled. Mr. Weir, soon after he entered the store, discovered that a piece of silk vesting, worth $75, was missing, and as no other persons, according to the boy's statement, had been there, suspicion of course rested on Brown and his friend.

ATTEMPT TO ROB IN THE PARK.—About 12 o'clock, last night, while crossing the Park on his way to the office of the *Daily News*, Mr. Myers, one of the *attachés* of that office, was accosted by a party of rowdies, one of whom made a grab at his watch and chain. Mr. M., perceiving a police officer on the opposite side of Broadway, attempted to hold the ruffian. He, however, managed to get away before the arrival of the policeman, and, together with his accomplices, dodged the officer through the Park, and ultimately succeeded in eluding his vigilance.

SHOPLIFTERS.—Justice KELLY yesterday held Patrick Intart, Mary Harney, Mary Maher and Catharine McCarty for examination, on charges of stealing ribbons from the stores of Wm. Kinsey, No. 223 Eighth avenue, and Wm. M. Smith, No. 351 Eighth-avenue. On searching the rooms occupied by the defendants, a quantity of ribbons, shawls and dry goods were found, supposed to be the proceeds of other robberies.

BURGLARY.—William Murphy was committed for examination by Justice STRAS, yesterday, at Essex Market Court, on a charge of breaking into the cigar store of Charles Schlegel, No. 198 Bromo-street, on the 29th of June, by forcing open the basement window, and with a confederate named Rigsey stealing 750 cigars therefrom. The property had been traced to Murphy's possession. His confederate has not yet been found.

STABBING IN THE SIXTH WARD.—At a late hour last night, Jacob Green, a second-hand clothing dealer at No. 58 Baxter-street, was stabbed by a tailor named Weinburger. It appears Weinburger wanted to borrow fifty cents, which was refused, and he then drew a knife and stabbed Green in the breast, inflicting a severe wound. He escaped.

Photography—A Merciful Application of the Art.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The newspapers, in reporting the late railroad disaster in Michigan, state that *several unrecognized bodies were interred in a common grave.* The statement suggests the propriety of taking, in such cases, photographic likenesses of the bodies that have not been identified, affixing to each portrait a mark corresponding with the place of burial, which ought—so humanity dictates—to be a distinct grave for each one, so that if friends should claim the dust of kindred, within reasonable time, it could be certainly rendered up to them. Can you not indorse and enforce the suggestion? K.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—An adjourned meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors was held yesterday afternoon in the County Jail, Raymond-st., Ex-Mayor SMITH in the chair. A communication was received from the keeper of the Penitentiary, with the following report for June: Prisoners received, 91—males 37; females, 54. *Discharged*—males, 47; females, 46—93. *Remaining*—males, 117; females, 107—224. The Jail Committee was directed to enter into contract with Mr. GILLETT, to introduce the Ridgewood water into the County Jail at a cost of $110. The first annual report of the Commissioner of Jurors was received. By this report it appears that the whole receipts of the office up to the 15th of June last, amounted to $1,227 75, all but $30 of which has been paid over to the County Treasurer. The Commissioner asks for additional assistance, and a resolution was adopted permitting him to engage two out-door clerks at $500 each, in place of one, as now, at $1,000.

MORE CASES OF POISONING BY CHEESE.—Several families in the Fifth Ward were reported last week to have been poisoned by eating cheese. On Tuesday last the family of MARTIN RAYNOR, of Hudson-avenue, and several other families in the same vicinity were poisoned in the same way. The cheese, it appears, all came from Herkimer County, and it has been pretty clearly substantiated that the poison was put on the cloth covering to the cheese to keep out maggots. The cheese working or fomenting absorbed the poison.

GRAND LARCENY.—Detective DENTON, of the Deputy-Superintendent's office, last evening arrested a man named STEWART E. WHITNEY, on a charge of stealing from Mr. STEELE, No. 190 Atlantic-street, on Saturday last, a gold watch, valued at $130, and a silver ladle valued at $15. The officer also recovered the property, and the accused was committed for examination.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A German woman named JORDAN fell from a second story window of her residence to the sidewalk, on Myrtle-avenue, near Prince-street, yesterday afternoon, and received serious injuries. Officer UTTER of the Fourth Precinct was near at hand, and assisted in taking charge of the injured woman.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The Board of Health held a meeting yesterday morning, and transacted considerable business of no general interest, except again politely requesting the proprietors of the bone-boiling establishments in the Eighth Ward to comply with the order of the Board, to abate the nuisance of boiling bones.

THE ALLEGED WIFE MURDER IN BROADWAY.—A *post-mortem* examination was made yesterday of the body of Mrs. MCQUADE, who died Tuesday at No. 2 Broadway, when it was ascertained that she died of congestion of the brain, caused by the free use of intoxicating liquors.

FIRE.—A fire took place in Flood's-alley, Tuesday evening, originating in a stable owned by HENRY MAY, which was destroyed, together with some small outbuildings adjoining, in all doing damage to the amount of about $750.

DROWNED.—The body of a boy, apparently about 10 years old, was taken out of the water at the foot of Van Brunt-street, yesterday. He was dressed in a gray jacket and trousers, and had a cap in his hand.

HOW IT PAYS.—Six thousand four hundred and thirty-five passengers passed over the Broadway Railroad on the 4th inst.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]
CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant
Times Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties

[Advertisement.]
TO THE TRAVELING COMMUNITY.
WOLF'S celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps should be in the hands of every traveler.
No family should leave the City or be without a supply during the warm weather.
It invariably corrects the ill effects of change of water, and as a beverage it is the purest liquor made in the world.
Put up in quart and pint bottles. Sold by all druggists, grocers and fruit stores.

[Advertisement.]
WARM WEATHER.—The last few days have driven people to the purchase of cool coverings for the head; hence the difficulty of passing along Broadway, where it is joined by Fulton-street. Everybody who wanted a hat rushed to KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, for he has now the most splendid stock of articles for Summer wear—light, cool, graceful and elegant, of superior quality and workmanship.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Persons leading sedentary lives will find in HOLLOWAY'S Pills the best substitute for exercise which science can supply, and in his Ointment a remedy for all ulcerous diseases. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 6.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s, '90..b30 89¾		300 Reading Railroad.. 41	
10,000 do.....c 88⅞		1 000 do.....s60 40¾	
5,000 Virginia 6s.....s60 92½		750 M.S.& N. Ia.G. 8s.s3 24	
5,000 Missouri 8s.6s... 87¾		300 do.....s60 23½	
10,000 do.....b30 87½		50 do.....23¾	
11,000 do.....c 92		110 C., Col. & Cin. R.s3 97	
20,000 do.....s60 81		50 Panama R.....b30 115½	
1,000 Ohio S. 6s, '86...103		6 do.....115¾	
16,000 N. C.S. 6s, ex-int 57		60 do.....c115⅝	
12 000 Bud. R. R. 2d M. 91		50 Illinois Cen. R..s60 63	
15,000 Ill. Cen R. bds. 84		60 do.....64⅛	
26 Bank of Commerce 98		50 do.....64¾	
15 Metropolitan Bank.108		117 do.....66	
20 Union Bank.....87		50 do.....c 65⅜	
9 Continental Bank..100		100 do.....s60 66	
200 Bud. Riv. R....s30 3½		50 Galena & Chi. R.s60 62	
50 Pac. Mail St. Co....69		139 do.....62¼	
50 do.....s3 68¾		50 do.....b30 62½	
950 N. Y. Central R....72⅛		150 Cleve. & Tol. R...s3 24⅞	
200 do.....b7 72⅜		50 do.....21	
450 do...b30 aft tw 72⅜		100 Chic. & R. I. R.b60 69	
100 do.....s15 72⅝		50 do.....c 60	
200 do.....s15 72¾		100 do.....s3 58⅞	
100 do.....s4 72⅝		200 do.....s3 58⅝	
100 do.....s3 72⅝		100 do.....s60 58⅜	
150 do.....72⅞		60 do.....s20 58⅝	
85 Erie Railroad.....c 63⅝		50 do.....s10 58⅝	
50 Harlem Railroad... 9¾		50 do.....s30 59½	
200 Harlem R. Pref. s3 34½			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. States 5s '74..101½		20 Harlem R. Pfd..... 34½	
20 Bank of Commerce. 98		50 Mich. Central R.... 39⅞	
50 Pac. M. S. Co...s60 69¼		50 M. So. & N. Ia. R. 17¾	
65 do. n. 68¾		50 M.S.& N.I.G.S..s30 23⅞	
950 Cleve. & Tol. R.... 24		50 do.....s10 24⅛	
250 N. Y. Cent. R...s30 73¼		150 C. & R. I. R.....b60 69	
200 do.....b10 73⅛		450 do.....s60 69¾	
20 do.....73⅜		200 do.....69¾	
800 do.....73⅝		50 do.....s10 69	
100 do.....s30 73⅝		12 do.....69⅛	
50 do.....b30 73⅞		100 Ill. Central R..... 65⅛	

EXPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$1,000 Tennessee 6s.... 88		6 Atlantic Marine R. 81	
500 N. Y. & H. R. 7s. 89		6 Imp. & Trad. Bank. 112	
2 000 Fox & W. I. 8s.. 28		10 Artisans' Bank.... 93½	
500 G. W. I. S. of 1859. 48		15 West. (Mass.) I. Co. 103	
500 A. M. I. S. of 1859. 80		20 Cel. Marine I. Co...107	
100 Gardner G. M. Co.. 15c.		20 Hom. Fire Ins. Co. 10	
20 American Ex. Co.. 76		15 W., F. & Co.'s Ex... 65	

WEDNESDAY, July 6—P. M.

The Stock Exchange took a sudden turn downward this morning, after the brief show of firmness on yesterday. The sellers for the decline appeared to begin with State Stocks and then followed the list through. Missouris were ½@⅝ ₱ cent. and Tennessees 1 ₱ cent. lower than yesterday's price. When New-York Central was reached, the Stock was freely sold at 72½, and subsequently at 72⅜, and Reading and the Western Shares in something like the same scale of decline, with the exception of Illinois Central, which further advanced to 65@65⅛ ₱ cent. The cause of this relapse of prices was unaccountable from any outward sign of Money or Foreign news, so we had various rumors of secret intelligence from the steamship *Adelaide*, reported this morning to be at St. Johns, Newfoundland. The market continued dull on the Street, and until after the first call of the list at the Second Board, when a liberal demand for Stocks, quite as unexpected as the depression of the forenoon, sprang up, and large transactions in New-York Central, Illinois Central, Michigan Guaranteed and Chicago and Rock Island, took place at the printed sales, the decline at the first Board being fully recovered. Central left off at 72¾ ₱ cent.; Rock Island, 59½@⅝; Michigan Guaranteed, 24½; Illinois Central, 65 ₱ cent.; and the general market closed firm. It is very questionable whether the slightest intelligence from abroad was known on the Street either early or late in the day. The comfortable state of the Money market at home, and the greatly diminished shipment of Specie by the *Persia* from the previous estimates, which ran from one to two millions, probably had something to do with the purchases made in the afternoon. The market had an upward inclination, not strong, but quite decided, yesterday, and the same feeling returned at the Second Board this

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2433. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

The Great Battle on the Mincio, Between Peschiera and Mantua.

Tremendous Defeat of the Austrians after Sixteen Hours' Fighting.

Advance of Prince Napoleon from Modena.

IMPORTANT DEMONSTRATIONS OF PRUSSIA

Troubled State of Politics in England.

RESOLUTE ATTITUDE OF FRANCE.

Atrocious Conduct of the Papal Troops, and Political Anxieties Throughout Italy.

March of the French Towards the Tyrol.

ACCIDENT TO THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, Capt. LOTT, which sailed from Liverpool at about 2 o'clock P. M on the 25th of June, arrived here at an early hour yesterday morning.

The steamship *Great Britain* was advertised to leave Liverpool on the 30th June, and the Cunard steamer Etna on the 2d July, both for New-York direct.

It was discovered when the steamer *City of Baltimore*, (which left Liverpool for New-York on the 22d ult.) arrived at Queenstown that one of the three blades of her propeller was broken, and it was accordingly resolved that she should return to Liverpool for the necessary repairs. The steamship *Vigo*, of the same line, was dispatched to Queenstown on the 24th ult., to take the *Baltimore's* passengers on to New-York, and it was supposed she would leave Queenstown on the 25th. The *City of Baltimore* returned to Liverpool on the 24th, and would be fitted with a new screw in the course of two or three days.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

The following dispatches indicate the course of events at the seat of war:

TURIN, June 22—(*Official Bulletin.*)—Yesterday the Emperor and King quitted Brescia for the camp amid the vivas and acclamations of the populace.

The allied armies have occupied Lonato, Castiglione and Montechiaro.

BERNE, June 22.—The Austrian troops are constructing a telegraph line between Gotzen and Landeck. The Austrian troops of the Italian regiments are repassing through the Tyrol for Germany. Three thousand of them have arrived at Meis, and 3,000 more are to follow. The Austrians continue to construct block houses, redoubts and fortifications at Nonders.

TURIN, June 23.—The main body of the Austrian army is on the left bank of the Mincio.

The Piedmontese had advanced towards Peschiera, and, after a vigorous encounter, repulsed the outposts of the enemy, who lost several killed.

The entire French force has passed the Chiese at Montechiaro, pushed a reconnaissance as far as Goito, and surprised the great Austrian Guard, (*grande garde Autrichienne,*) which lost nine prisoners and some killed.

VERONA, June 23.—The headquarters of the Emperor of Austria has been removed to Valleido. The health of the troops is excellent. French war steamers are expected.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* of 21st, states that the pickets of the two armies in Italy were within sight of each other, and that scarcely a day passed without slight skirmishes. The Emperor of Austria is believed to have 280,000 men under his command on the line of the Mincio.

BERNE, June 24.—Dispatches from Milan confirm the news that 5,000 French troops have been dispatched towards the Valtelline at Bruno. 300 Austrians and a company of volunteers, consisting of students of Moran, in the Tyrol, are marching to occupy the passage of Stelvio.

The Archduke, Governor of the Tyrol, had arrived at Nanders to overlook the enrollment of 24,000 men in the Tyrol and Voralberg. The Tyrolese raise difficulties about entering military service.

LONATO, June 23—(Official.)—This morning, the Emperor NAPOLEON, accompanied by the King, traversed the environs of the town and pushed a reconnaissance as far as Desenzano on the borders of the Lake.

A dispatch from Turin states that a portion of the Piedmontese fleet, consisting of six war steamers, was to sail immediately on active service.

The Austrian Government formally declares that the cruelties attributed to General D'URBAN in the diplomatic circular of Count CAVOUR are entirely devoid of foundation. Details are promised shortly.

The *Austrian Correspondence* announces that the French Government has strongly disapproved of the conduct of the Admiral of the French fleet before Venice in capturing some barges belonging to fishermen.

A Venice letter of the 15th states that the disturbances there were put down without loss of life. A number of arrests were, however, made.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, in the allied camp, describes some remarkable feats accomplished by GARIBALDI in surprising the Austrians—making forced marches of 45 miles within 24 hours, and raising the country in favor of national independence

A Vienna dispatch asserts that Prince ESTERHAZY's visit to London is unaccompanied by any official mission whatever.

According to letters from Malta a fleet of eight British steam liners was ready for departure, and the Adriatic Sea was spoken of as the destination.

The Paris *Moniteur* contains a note explaining the nature of the dictatorship offered by the whole of Italy to the King of Sardinia. It says: "Persons conclude wrongly that Piedmont, without consulting the wishes of the different people or the great Powers, reckons on uniting the whole of Italy in one single State. Such conjectures have no foundation. The different people, whether delivered or abandoned, desire to make common cause against Austria. With this intention they have placed themselves under the protection of the King, but the dictatorship is purely a temporary Power, which, whilst uniting the common forces in the same hands, in no way presages combination for the future."

It was reported at Paris that the Russian Ambassador at Turin had remonstrated against the organization of a Hungarian Legion, and that the Prussian Government had declared that it will assist in putting down an insurrection in Hungary.

Gen. GYULAI, ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army in Italy, had retired to his estate.

THE LATEST.

Great Battle—Victory of the Allies.

PARIS, Saturday Morning, June 25.

The Emperor has telegraphed the following to the Empress:

CARIANA, Friday Evening.

Great battle—great victory. The whole Austrian army formed the line of battle, which extended five leagues in length. We have taken all their positions and captured many cannon, flags and prisoners.

The battle lasted from 4 o'clock in the morning till 8 o'clock in the evening.

THE ATTITUDE OF PRUSSIA.

Prussia was assuming a decidedly hostile attitude, and her proceedings attracted much attention.

A dispatch to the London *Daily News*, dated Berlin, June 23, says:

"Prussia has demanded permission to march 31 000 troops through Hanover to the Rhine between the 1st and 5th of July."

The *Nord* publishes the following, dated Berlin, June 21:

"At a Military Conference held yesterday it was resolved that the Guards should remain at Berlin and Potsdam, and six regiments of cavalry and infantry should be cantoned in the Province of Brandenburg.

Three *corps d'armés* will take up positions between the Lower and the Central Rhine. Two other *corps d'armés* will be stationed upon the Upper Rhine and the River Moine. One of these corps will proceed to its destination through Silesia, Saxony and Bavaria. The departure of troops will take place about the 1st of July."

It is denied that any treaty had been concluded between Austria and Prussia with reference to the war.

The basis of the mediation which it is said Prussia will propose to the belligerent Powers is, that Lombardy shall become an independent State, Venetia be governed by an Austrian Archduke, and an energetic application shall be made to France and Austria to bring about an armistice.

The *Independance Belge* gives another version of the propositions which Prussia is said to have made for the establishment of peace, but does not guarantee their authenticity. According to this latter information, Prussia proposes that Lombardy be annexed to Piedmont; Parma, Modena and Tuscany to be restored to their legitimate Sovereigns; the authority of the Pope to be reëstablished in the Legations; Venice to become independent; and the four famous fortresses of the Mincio to be annexed to the Germanic Confederation, so preventing an aggressive return to Lombardy on the part of Austria, and protecting Venice from the aggrandizing projects of Piedmont.

The *Journal des Debats* asserts that the Bavarian Government has refused to allow Prussian troops to pass through its territory until the Prussian Cabinet shall have answered a series of questions as to the meaning and purpose of the resolutions.

The official Prussian *Gazette*, in a leading article, says:

"The Franco-Sardinian army is moving near the frontiers of Germany. The Prussian Government has repeatedly declared that it regards the security of Germany as intrusted to its care. The Italian conflict is assuming ever-increasing dimensions. England and Russia are arming on the greatest scale. The Prussian Government would be faithless to its duty and to the sense of the nation if she should refuse to act commensurately with that spirit by which Prussia has become great. Prussia is free from every engagement. She obeys only these obligations which spring from the innermost nature of her State interests. It will soon be seen whether Prussia's initiative will be supported by the necessary impress of the German States. Prussia's policy stands firm, and whoever lays obstacles in its way may consider that he is rendering services to the enemies of the fatherland."

The London *Post* says, the mission of the Prussian Ambassador at Vienna to the head-quarters of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, is formally contradicted.

The Grand Duchess Dowager, mother of the Princess of Prussia and aunt of the Emperor ALEXANDER, is dead.

WAR NEWS FROM PARIS.

The Plans of Kossuth—Criticisms of the London Times—American Opinions of the War—The Movements of the Austrians—Their Excesses—The Energy of Napoleon—Diplomatic Notes—American Artists in Paris.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, June 23, 1859.

In my last letter I informed you that KOSSUTH was in this city, and that he was soon to depart for Genoa, where the inhabitants were to give him a public reception. It has now become a matter of complaint with the *Times* and other journals of London, systematically opposed to the Government of the Emperor NAPOLEON, that the Hungarian leader should have been furnished with a passport by the French authorities, who are aware, so says the Thunderer, of his revolutionary intentions, and in fact encourage them. Now this is entirely without foundation; the passport serving M. KOSSUTH has not been obtained by the connivance of the French Government, who have *not delivered* him any passport or document of any kind. It is on the part of the *Times*, which has devoted a leader to the subject, deprecating the effects of Kossuth's mission,—a premature fear and uneasiness too eagerly made a parade of. For years past many of the London journals have constantly prophesied the immediate downfall of the Emperor NAPOLEON and the dissolution of the Government. Years of prosperity and advancement for France but seem to render the wishes of the detractors of her present system of Government the more anxious that their predictions should be verified, and all subjects are seized upon with eagerness to make use of against the good faith or the integrity of the Emperor NAPOLEON and his administration. Thus that KOSSUTH should pass through France on his way to Hungary is a sure sign that the peace of all Europe is to be endangered, and we are assured by the journals to which I have referred, that France is giving aid and encouragement to revolution and anarchy. This statement is a false one. I can assure you that KOSSUTH, let his errand be what it may, has received neither a French passport nor French encouragement. That he should desire to restore liberty and self-government to Hungary is but natural under existing circumstances; and it is hard to see that Hungary's acquiring her independence will bring upon all Europe a war, the consequences of which are, so says the *Times*, "too dreadful to reflect upon." All this apprehension is but the result of the animosity felt against the man who has so successfully ruled the destinies of France for the last ten years; and when such journals predict misfortune and ruin for the country, one may safely say the wish is father to the thought. As a general thing, public opinion in the United States has been too much controlled by the English Press—and more especially by the London *Times*. At the present time one finds in almost all the American journals coming to Europe, extracts from the leaders and correspondence of the London *Times* upon the war. Why should only one side of the question be afforded to the American public. These extracts I speak of are all unfavorable to Louis NAPOLEON; and now that time has shown the fallacy of these prejudiced leaders and letters, one is astonished in reading many of the American journals to find only *such* reproduced. The Austrian Headquarters Correspondent of the London *Times* has now got to be a by-word in Europe for all that is stupidly prejudiced and ignorant. His prophecies have all so ridiculously failed, that to continue publishing his letters is an insult to public opinion in England. However, I do not doubt that long ere this he is judged in the United States also. But is it not time that Americans be enabled to judge of European matters more fairly than by getting only one side of the question, and it a most prejudiced one? That any American journal should even *seem* to favor Austria, is a fact that fills the French public with an indignant astonishment. All the world must know what has been the course of Austria in her Italian provinces, and that she should find a defender or well-wisher in any American journal, proves that its editors are either ignorant or prejudiced, and that in the latter case they write against their convictions. By this time you will have heard of some of the barbarous actions of the Austrians in Piedmont, for surely other correspondents than the one from Austrian Headquarters will have had their letters reproduced in the United States.

Truth is powerful and must prevail, even against prejudice; and by this time the American public know that the French and Sardinian armies have marched from victory to victory, and that the Austrians, after making a hundred shows of defending the passages of the several rivers they have abandoned, have retreated until they can do so no longer. They are now in the centre of the celebrated rectangle defended by Peschiera, Verona, Mantua and Legnago, and can no longer retreat unless they leave the country entirely. The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH is at the head of his second army, but his presence does not seem to inspire his troops with any unusual degree of courage, as they have kept up their retreat until unable to go further. The French and Sardinian forces are in front of them, and, even as I write, the great battle, so long expected, may have been fought. One thing is certain, when it does take place the Austrians will be again most thoroughly beaten; for they will be mowed down by the batteries of rifled cannon which have just reached the Emperor NAPOLEON's head quarters. These cannon carry a sixty-pound shot the incredible distance of *seven thousand* yards, and the French troops will only attack the Austrians after they have them thrown into disorder by the heavy fire of these murderous engines. You will notice that, by abandoning Lonato, Castiglione and Montechiaro, the Austrians leave the passage of the Mincio free to the allied armies. Thus, after spending months in fortifying their positions all along the route of defence, they have abandoned the several strong places they counted so much upon, without even a struggle. The friends of Austria will see in all this deep strategy; but I have been upon the ground—have seen the immense fortifications—and I assure you that, when an army as numerous as the Austrian army abandons such positions at the approach of the enemy, it is from no strategical reasons, but simply because, having been beaten, the army has become demoralized and will not stand the shock of their pursuers. I do not doubt that the young Austrian Emperor intended to trust to the chances of a battle at each place he made a stop at, but the condition of his army forced him to give up the idea of defending the passage of the two rivers they retreated from, while their present retreat from the banks of the Mincio but proceeds from the same reason—he certainty that his officers have that the troops will not stand the attack of the Allies. I know, from having conversed with Austrian officers who were taken prisoners, that the men dread the vengeance of the Italian volunteers. The Austrian officers to force their soldiers to fight well, and especially not to desert from the ranks, told them that the French and Sardinians always killed their prisoners, and that as for the Italian volunteers they would assassinate all the Austrians they could get near to. The effect of these announcements has been to terrify the Austrian soldiers, who have no personal motive for fighting, and the consequence is they are demoralized and only anxious to get out of the country. They fight well as long as they are behind walls or even in rank, but once they see the French about to charge with the bayonet, they wait no longer and seek in a hasty retreat to escape the fate their officers have predicted for them. The following extract from a letter from Brescia will show that the Austrians are still keeping up their system of violence and depredation. You have, I suppose, received Count CAVOUR's circular relating to the murder of the Cignoli family, by order of Gen. URBAN. The extract relates a fresh exploit of the same gallant officer, renowned as the most persevering woman-whipper in the Austrian service. It says:

"Being desirous of continuing the traditions of his predecessors, he immediately, on his arrival, summoned to his presence the heads of the municipality. When they arrived, he ordered them in a peremptory manner to deliver to his army, within the delay of seven minutes, 100 oxen, 100 sacks of oats, 100 casks of wine, and 12 000 swanzigs. The delegates remonstrated, saying that the village was poor and that the time allowed was too short. The only answer made by the General was to draw out his watch, and, pointing to the hour, to say, 'The delay I allow has commenced, gentlemen.' The delegates looked at each other in alarm, and, after a minute's consideration, proposed a sum of 14 000 swanzigs in lieu of the other objects demanded. The General made no answer until the seven minutes had expired, when he said he would make no compromise, and arrested the delegates as hostages. On the following day, during the hasty retreat of the Austrians, the three prisoners effected their escape and returned to Calcio. These gentlemen, who are M. RICCI, advocate, and MM. RUSALLI and BONETTI, landed proprietors, have been presented to the Emperor at the Villa Odofredi. The system of the Austrians is everywhere the same—blowing up bridges, cutting down trees, and burning houses. The stone bridge over the Oglio realized the effect of the mine which they had prepared, and was merely shaken, and a few fragments were thrown into the river. A house at the extremity of it, on the banks of the river, was pillaged and burnt. Nothing remains but the four walls, which were loopholed. A barricade made of trees and earth was thrown up to defend the passage of the river, but abandoned."

While making extracts, I will inclose for you the following, which will give your readers some idea of how the Emperor NAPOLEON has things done. It is from the letter of a person present when the Emperor ordered a bridge to be thrown over the Ticino for the passage of the Imperial Guard:

"His Majesty sent for the captain of the pontooneers and asked him how long it would take to make a passage for the army. 'Two hours and a half, Sire,' was the reply. The Emperor took out his watch and said, 'Captain, I give you an hour and a quarter.' 'We will try and do it, Sire,' replied the captain. 'No,' said the Emperor, 'do not merely try—do it.' The first boats were soon moored, and the Emperor, in spite of the observations of his generals and aides-de-camp, jumped on this commencement of a bridge. The fastenings, not yet properly secured, were in great danger of being driven away by the current, and his Majesty was again cautioned, but he made no reply. As another boat was fastened to the first, the Emperor continued to advance, and as a workman hastened to pass him, he said in a loud tone, 'Make haste,' to increase his speed. In an hour and a quarter the bridge was secured on both banks, and the brigade of General CLERC rushed over it to meet the Austrians. The captain of the pontooneers was standing on the bank of the river wiping his forehead when the Emperor went up to him, and shaking him by the hand said, 'Captain, I thank you.'"

Since day before yesterday a large number of Austrian prisoners have arrived at Toulon and Marseilles making in all over five thousand. Several of the superior officers were allowed to choose Paris as their residence. A portion of the soldiers will be sent to Algeria.

M. DUQUER, the former Chancellor of the French Embassy at Vienna, left a day or two ago for that capital, which has given rise to the assertion that he was gone to negotiate an exchange of prisoners. This is an error. The object of M. DUQUER's visit to Vienna is the aiding the Spanish Ambassador, who is charged with the interests of the French subjects in Austria. M. DE POURTALES, the Prussian Minister at this Court, arrives here to-morrow with his family. This action on the part of the Minister would go to disprove any intention on the part of his Government of interfering in the Italian question, in favor of Austria, which course would render the stay of the Prussian Minister in Paris of short duration. It has been asserted by many of the English and Belgian journals that M. DE POURTALES was to visit the Emperor NAPOLEON at his headquarters, also the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH. I can assure you that at the present time there is no question of any such visit to be made by the Prussian Minister. I have it from good authority that the statement made by the *Independance Belge*, relative to a letter said to have been addressed by the Prince Regent of Prussia to the Emperor NAPOLEON, explaining the mobilization of the army, and asking the Emperor to trust to the good faith of Prussia, and not place an army of observation on the banks of the Rhine, is without foundation. At the present time the public cannot be too careful in according credence to rumors. So many of them without the least foundation are circulating that he who wishes to follow the course of events becomes bewildered.

Setting politics aside, allow me to speak of a matter which will, I hope, interest your readers. I refer to the success of American artists at the present exhibition in this city of the works of living artists. Over 8 000 tableaux were sent, and but 3 000 were accepted; among those end prominent, are the works of P. F. REGNAULT and EDWARD H. MAY. Mr. REGNAULT had just arrived in Paris previous to the opening of the Exhibition, and was forced to ask for a brief delay to enable him to finish the most important work which he exhibits. It is called in the catalogue, "*La Mort du Doge Foscari*,"—"The Death of the Doge Foscari." The coloring of the picture is something unusual in French exhibitions; its harmony and warmth are striking, and the whole *ensemble* of the works peculiar and original. French critics pronounce them, as well as those of Mr. MAY, an honor to American art. I will not go into any lengthened description of these pictures, merely wishing to state the fact of their triumphant success. Mr. ROSEVEAR is soon, as I am informed, to sail for the United States. He takes with him the works I refer to, and the public will have an opportunity of judging of their peculiar merit.

I must not neglect making special mention of the works of R. S. GREENOUGH, the American sculptor. Mr. GREENOUGH exhibits an equestrian statue of WASHINGTON, or rather a model for one, which has attracted the attention of French *connoisseurs*. Some time since the *Artiste*, the Paris art journal, contained a lengthy and most favorable *critique* of Mr. GREENOUGH's works. It is highly gratifying to Americans in Paris to find their country so well represented, and I call the special attention of your readers to the works of Messrs. MAY, ROTHERMEL and GREENOUGH.

DEAN.

GARIBALDI AND HIS EXPLOITS.

Charities to the Wounded and to Destitute Families—The Famous Quadrilateral—The Defences of the Mincio—The Allied Plan of Operations—Volunteers for Garibaldi—His Initial Arrangements—Organization of his Forces—Their Equipment—History of his Operations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILAN, Saturday, June 18, 1859.

Things on the whole are rather dull here. Men on 'Change grumble at the irregularity with which the bulletins from Paris and London and Bellinzona arrive; the telegraph being everywhere reserved for the use of the State. Letters from Germany don't arrive at all, so business is limited to *ben poca cosa*. This does not prevent the continuous attention of rich and poor to the wounded, or the perpetual gatherings of volunteers at the divers offices. This morning an officer of the "Hunters of the Alps" has gone to Cremona to open the rolls for the inscriptions there. Numbers of volunteers inscribed for the Hunters of the Appennines were sent to Piacenza yesterday. The principal merchants of this city have opened a subscription for the purpose of presenting two florins (a dollar) to the soldiers of the allied armies as they come out of the hospitals. 9 000 florins were collected yesterday, and the lists are being carried from house to house. There exists also an *ecclesiastical commission* to collect money in aid of the poor families of the killed or wounded. The sums collected are deposited in the bank, and thence transferred to the Minister of War, to be distributed as the Commander-General shall see fit.

Great are the rejoicings here at the overthrow of the Derby Ministry, who were regarded as allie of Austria, and the prospect of Lord JOHN RUSSELL's becoming Foreign Secretary is hailed as an intervention of Providence in behalf of Italy. Extracts from his speech on the eve of the dissolution are published in every paper and read with avidity. May the hopes of the Italians in England not prove as heretofore a delusion and a snare.

The thoughts of all turn anxiously to the coming battle between the allied armies and Austria, on the result of which the fate of Italy seems to hang. This battle will probably take place between the Chiese and the Mincio Rivers. Even if the Austrians are defeated, they have still the four fortresses to retreat to, which must be wrested from them one by one, or in a regular siege.

As you are aware, Peschiera, Mantua, Verona and Legnago form the famous *quadrilateral*, inclosing a field which holds the secret of Austrian rule in Italy. These works of art are rendered still more formidable by natural combinations, i. e., by the mountains of the Tyrol, the Lake of Garda and by three rivers. The mountains of the Italian Tyrol penetrate into Italy in the form of a cone laid on its side, whose base touches the Alps, whose apex lies between Peschiera and Verona, forming a sort of citadel which places the Austrian army in communication with the four fortresses, guarded on the west by Lake Garda, and on the east by the Adige. From this citadel Austria can send out her forces at need, either into Venice or into Lombardy, without ever quitting her basis of operations. The Allies cannot attack the Tyrol without giving a *casus belli* to the German confederation, of which the Tyrol forms a part. The Mincio, which flows out of the Lake of Garda from north to south, empties itself into the Po, which, running from west to east, while it forms the natural limits of a war in Upper Italy, forms the southern bulwark of the four fortresses. The Mincio, from the Lake of Garda, where Peschiera is situated, runs down ten leagues, and there forms the marsh round Mantua. It is the shortest of the perpendicular streams which flow through Lombardy; shorter than the Ticino, the Adda, the Oglio, or the Chiese; hence, it can be more easily defended by the Austrians, especially if they are clever in impromptu fortifications. Little bills line the river on either side. In some parts it is fordable, but not in rainy seasons nor during the thawing of the snow. Some stone bridges are thrown across it. From Peschiera and Mantua the Austrians can always thunder down on any enemy who attempts to force a passage, and seriously molest his operations. Peschiera is situated on an island formed by the Mincio as it flows from the lake. Its fortifications consist of a pentagon, with bastions and half-moons. Two outposts defend it—the fort Salvi to the west, and Mandella to the east. Fort Salvi consists of two lunettes and an exterior line; also, Mandella, with some half-moons in front. The lunette on the right commands the approach from Brescia, the one to the left commands the approach from Cavalcaselli, which leads to Verona. The lunettes and the half-moon are joined by an exterior line of defence. Since 1848 the Austrians have extended this line in front of the island. Eight lunettes similar to those of Mandella stand on the summit of a slight declivity. They are bomb-proof, with artillery on the terraces, and protected by earth-works. It is true that if one of these lunettes are taken, the rest cannot long hold out. The Austrians have constructed these forts in the hopes of hindering the enemy from availing himself of the surrounding hills to open his first parallel about five hundred paces from Peschiera, as was possible previously. The Austrian ships on the Lake of Garda also afford them an opportunity of effecting sudden landings on the opposite side of the lake. In the swamp formed by the Mincio are two islands each eight hundred yards distant from the shore. On these are situated the fortifications of Mantua. Fine mill are roads, or dams, proceed thence, which are protected by four forts—Pietole, Pradella, the Citadel and San Giorgio—also by lunettes. To this position, and to these works of art, which render Mantua a first-class fortress, is added the extreme unhealthiness of the air, fatal to those who may attempt a blockade. The Austrians have besides the advantage of firing from the four forts, to which the besiegers cannot profit by the other corps on the opposite side of the swamp. If, therefore, the Allies are bent on blockading Mantua, they must employ almost the entire strength of their armies, unless they can succeed in constructing entrenchments before each of the enemy's fortresses.

But the line of defence regarded as the most important by Austria is the Adige; as the line which puts her army in direct communication with the Tyrol by the road which leads from Verona to Pusterleogo and Rivoli, and the Austrians have spent about *thirty millions* of francs in order to fortify Verona. A system of bastions winds all round the old wall, and around them, at the distance of 600 yards one from the other, forts bomb-proof have been erected. Verona presents the aspect of an entrenched camp two miles wide and three miles long. Protected by the Adige, a river not fordable in any part, and by the Po, which from Legnago runs parallel, the Austrian army seems not to fear any attack from Central Italy. Verona and Legnago, situated on either side the Adige, facilitate the Austrian passage to and fro according to their offensive and defensive intentions. But in case the Allies should possess themselves of Venice in virtue of their fleet in the Adriatic, aided by insurrection, then even the line of the Adige might be surrounded, and Legnago and Verona be attacked in their most vulnerable points.

It is said that the attack of the Allies will be made simultaneously from Venice, as suggested above, at Peschiera by 50,000 Italians under VICTOR EMANUEL; at Legnago by the fifty corps of the French army, and also by 10,000 Tuscans, under Prince NAPOLEON; while the Emperor, with the bulk of the army, is said to meditate an open battle in the centre of the quadrilateral in order to join Prince NAPOLEON, pass the Adige at Legnago and effect a junction in the Venetian provinces with the Franco-Sardinian forces at Venice! Should all these plans succeed then Italy will indeed be liberated from the Austrians. Perhaps this sketch, suggesting some few of the obstacles, may explain to you how, despite the recent triumphs, each Italian heart beats with anxiety, and all who are able so to do press in to offer their mite of service to the common cause.

The enrolment of volunteers at the Gymnasium of Sant Allesandro, continues without intermission. The extreme anxiety of the youths to make the best of themselves, least they should be rejected as unfit for service, forms a striking contrast with the traditional policy of the Lombards and Venetians whenever the fatal day of conscription was near at hand. A stranger present in the ante chamber of the examination-room, watching the pale and squalid countenances and bent forms of the victims to whom a low number had fallen from the urn, must have wondered what had become of the comely stalwart youth who throng the Lombard cities, and of the athlete peasants who till the fertile plains. Unaware that for days before the examination, each candidate had purposely abstained from food, and resorted to every possible contrivance to obtain the appearance of an invalid, it must have seemed to him that consumption, become an epidemic, had exhaled its poisonous breath on all the young men as they attained the age of twenty. Nor was the chapter of accidents less remarkable. Here a sturdy peasant might be seen minus the first joint of his right thumb; here a handsome lad, disfigured by the loss of his front teeth—accidents of course: nevertheless the provincial delegate present at the examination, would not unfrequently offer the brutal suggestion that they had been "done on purpose to escape the white uniform." Now all is changed. If among the volunteers, a cough, carefully stifled, is detected by the examining doctor, he is informed that it is only a cold caught during the late festivities; wounds are "mere scratches," and the words "*abile*," "*buono*," (able or good for service,) falling from the surgeon's lips are received by the bystanders with acclamations of joy. Mothers, sisters, and young brides who used to form a sort of funeral procession as if following their loved ones to the grave, now hear them sentenced to a far more dangerous service, (for GARIBALDI's camp may be regarded as the Austrian target,) not merely with calmness but with triumphant joy. I need not dilate to Americans on the difference of feeling for *la patria* and for the hated, hateful, hating Austria. By dint of repeated questions to the persons about the "gymnasium," of a run down to Como, (the chief depôt for the volunteers under drill for the camp,) and where some of the wounded are still living, I have obtained the following succinct account of GARIBALDI's campaign; and as I know that this account has not appeared anywhere, I think it may be interesting to your readers.

When first invited to accept command in the approaching war, GARIBALDI did so on condition that there should be no French intervention but on certain counter propositions being made, (probably that he and his should have no contact with the French); he agreed to accept the command on the sole condition that the war should not cease till the Austrians should be driven out of Italy. A corps of 10,000 well-armed volunteers was promised, a battery (of eight cannon) and a cavalry squadron. But once his name given, and in virtue of that talisman an immense influx of volunteers obtained, the minister of war became very chary of his gifts. GARIBALDI was only permitted to enroll 4,500 volunteers, no cannon was given to him, and a mere handful of "guides." This corps was composed of four parts *called* regiments. ENRICO CORRERA, a Neapolitan artillery officer, who greatly distinguished himself at Venice in 1848-9, is Colonel of the First. GIACOMO MEDICI, a Lombard, famous for the defence of the Vascello, Colonel of the Second. NICOLA ARDUINO, a Genoese officer in the civil war of Spain, Colonel of the Third. CAMILLO BALDONI, a Neapolitan artillery officer, Colonel of the Fourth.

The other superior officers were SACCHI, CERONI, BIXIO, FRIGERIO and FERRARI. Among the voluntary surgeons and doctors of the corps, the best known are AGOSTINI BERTANI, one of the most celebrated surgeon-doctors in Italy, PIETRO RIPARI, who, remaining behind after the entrance of the French into Rome, in 1849, to tend the Italian and French alike, *with a safe pass from* Marshal LE VAILLANT, was, nevertheless, thrust into the filthy dungeons of Paliano, where he languished seven years, and came out broken in health, gray and aged, but in spirit and love of country uncrushed, unconquerable; and ACHILLE SACCHI, also a valorous officer, still suffering from an incurable wound received at Rome, married but a year ago, to a patriot as ardent as himself, and who remains with her infant son in Genoa, illness and family ties might well have afforded SACCHI an excuse for remaining at home. But, no; he was first to join the volunteers, and as the decoration he received, proves is ever foremost in the ranks. The age of the soldiers varies from 20 to 30. Every Italian province is represented in these regiments; even a band of Calabrese is seen, and the youths who compose it performed the greater part of the journey from Calabria to the camp on foot, along the crest of the Appenines. There is also a band of Genoese Carabinieri, members of the Society of the Bersaglio, armed with rifles at their own expense, all first-rate shots. Among these latter is an Englishman, "of mature age," says my informant, "taciturn, resolute and unwearying." The Tuscan and Lombard elements predominate. The corps is not well equipped, and the muskets are nothing to boast of. If the celebrated inventor of the Maynard rifle desires to acquire for his invention a world-wide fame, he had better supply GARIBALDI's legion with a few hundreds; depend on it their merits will echo and recho in Austrian ears and reverberate in the form of orders from the war office as far as New-York! The volunteers are dressed in green jackets, loose trowsers, gray coats and caps a *visiere*, and carry their cartridge boxes and the linen pouch slung across their shoulders. They have neither overcoats nor tents. About a fourth of these soldiers belong to the wealthy classes; they are either proprietors, doctors, engineers, lawyers, students, artists, or merchants.

In order to understand the feats performed by these hunters of the Alps, of whom you have heard so much, we must track their steps from the day when GARIBALDI first led them into Lombardy. At that time the Austrian army lined the entire Lombardo-Piedmontese frontier, their left wing at Piacenza, their extreme right along the Ticino, as far as the Lago Maggiore and Italian Switzerland. Unable, with so small a force to pierce the enemy's lines, GARIBALDI was compelled to make a long march up to the foot of the Alps in order to surround them. On the 17th May he was at Biella, and thence proceeded by forced marches to Sesto Calende. Here, on the night of the 20th he made about 40 Austrian prisoners, and crossing the Ticino set foot on Lombard soil. On the 22d, he proceeded to Como, having to his left the Lago Maggiore studded with the enemy's steamers. On the 23d, Captain CRISTOFORIS, left to guard Sesto Calende, with two companies, (about 200 men,) was assailed by eight hundred Austrians endeavoring to regain that district; they were repulsed, leaving twenty prisoners besides the dead and wounded in the hands of the gallant captain. On the 25th GARIBALDI occupied Varese, the royal Commissioner VISCONTI VENOSTA calling on the inhabitants to arise and give themselves to V. EMANUEL. VENOSTA's proclamation reveals two things. 1. That the Lombards have long been on the eve of revolution, which has been kept down by the monarchical party. 2. That this party only seeks the annexation of Lombardy, indifferent to the fate of the rest of the peninsula! On the 26th May, General URBAN, who headed the free corps of the Roumains against the Hungarians in 1848, advanced towards Varese with 6,000 infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and four cannons. In the twinkling of an eye, the barricades are raised, the citizens with 200 "Hunters" left with them, and the remainder taking up their position outside. The combat lasted four hours. While the city looked to its own defence, GARIBALDI attacked URBAN, and defeated him. It was the squadron of Genoese riflemen whom I mentioned in my last letter, who decided this victory. The young Count BRUNORORO, and a young student named ROLLERO, noted even among those valorous ones for his indomitable courage, were among the dead. CAMILLO STALLO, a young Genoese, twenty years of age, the founder of the rifle corps in Genoa, seeing that a number of his companions (all good marksmen) yet failed to bring down the artillery men at the Austrian battery, exclaimed to five of them, "*You load, I'll fire*"—and he did fire five times in succession—*each shot brought down an Austrian.* As he took aim the sixth time, the remainder sprang to their horses and fled precipitately with the cannon, at the same time another band of "Hunters" attacking the same corps with the bayonet, the infantry likewise took to their heels, and STALLO was created officer on the battle-field. Glad tidings for his young bride, to whom he was united the day before he joined the camp.

On the 27th GARIBALDI pursued the enemy on the road to Como, then abandoning the main road to the right, took a bye-path to the left along the hills, and arrived unexpectedly on the 28th before Como, where the Austrians, reinforced to the amount of 5,000, with eight cannon, occupied the heights upon St. Fermo to Camerlata, where is the station of the railroad leading from Como to Monza and Milan. The volunteers commenced the combat on the hills of St. Fermo. Again the famous rifle corps formed the avant-guard; twenty-eight of them, fairly intoxicated by excitement, were far ahead of the rest as they commenced firing up the hill at the Austrians. Other columns fired from either side the wooded slopes. "It was as if we had been shooting hares," said one of their number to me. "There are two skulking behind the hedge." "Fire on that chap to the left of the tree." "There's one to your right." Such were the constant warnings we gave each other as we stopped to reload our own guns. Thus they fought their way to the top of the hill, then, rejoined by their comrades, drove the enemy down to the plain on the other side, towards the city. A battalion of Austrians had concentrated themselves on the plains of Pra Pasquè, in order to obstruct the path to the city. Without losing time in firing, the Hunters seized their bayonets and drove the battalion up to the suburbs of Viro, where joined by reinforcements, they turned upon the volunteers. Again defeated, they sped to Camerlata where they found the other corps dislodged, like themselves, from their position, having possessed themselves of the station in order to keep clear the retreat to Milan; but here, too, the volunteers pursued them, again attacking with the bayonet. At last, unable to resist longer, URBAN ordered the whole to retreat to Mariano. The volunteers, who had been marching ever since the 16th, and been marching and fighting ever since the 26th, now on the 28th, enjoyed a good night's rest at Como.

On the 29th GARIBALDI caused VICTOR EMANUEL to be proclaimed King, sent steamers up the lake to enlist volunteers, and towards evening left Como. From that date until the 2d June, the movements of the bulk of GARIBALDI's corps are still wrapped in mystery. A few of his troops were in the valley of Cuvio. Two companies attacked the fortress of Laveno, occupied by 500 men, and failed, owing to the disparity of numbers. Meanwhile URBAN reoccupied Varese and Como; for four days GARIBALDI's enemies exulted, and when the 1st of June came, his friends trembled. Was he reduced to the alternative of allowing his braves to be massacred or of taking refuge in Switzerland? Your correspondent was in England when the tidings of defeat first came. How we sickened as the *Times* was brought in morning after morning, and the telegraph column brought no news of GARIBALDI and his band. It was well known that when he crossed the Ticino reinforcements had been promised, and that none had been sent, nor was the fear, felt by NAPOLEON, of a popular movement, a secret. To excite such a movement at any hour, when he should feel the Italian cause betrayed, was and is in GARIBALDI's power. His troops are all republicans. Were they and he to be sacrificed like the Tuscan volunteers at Curtatone? These were the questions on every lip—questions to which as yet no satisfactory answer has been vouchsafed. GARIBALDI alone can solve the enigma for the edification of his soldiers and the world; and should the solution be one likely to sow discord in the public mind, depend upon it that GARIBALDI will keep silence until the conclusion of the war. However that may be, GARIBALDI reëntered Como on the 3d, and on the 6th, with strong reinforcements of volunteers, pursued his victorious march to Lecco and Bergamo, attacking the Austrians in their rear and flanks, falling even on them when they least expected it; always succeeding in giving them an impression that his numbers were superior to the reality. Hardly had they fled before him at Bergamo when orders arrived that they were to hold that city at any cost. Not only did the National Guard and the people render this impossible, but, after dispatching a few of his men northward to the Lake Iseo and the Val Canonica, to induce the people to revolt, and a small detachment to harass the Austrians at Palazzuolo, he with the remainder turned southward down to Nomana; then northward, suddenly pouncing on the Austrians at Brescia, who, as usual, departed at his approach. Arrived there, he learned that the sortie to Iseo had been successful; that volunteers were clustering to his standard, the Austrian steamer on the lake had been taken, and numerous arms supplied.

The following is a translation of G

fessor. If you train soldiers in St. Peter's, why not store the pork in St. Andrew's?

On leaving Vercelli about 3 o'clock—and that, too, without seeing the famous manuscript of St. Eusebius—I encountered a train of about a hundred carts filled with wounded. The poor fellows were protected from the sun by branches or canvas, and were made as comfortable as possible by beds of straw. As we met them, some would turn a little to see what was passing, and then drop back again upon their bed of suffering. From three to six were conveyed in each cart. I was struck with the large number of Zouaves, and felt that these brave fellows have to pay dearly for their world-wide reputation. I was glad when this train of mangled, bruised, pallid, suffering humanity had passed me. It was a scene I shall never forget. A few nights before I had heard the shouts of victory. I knew that the cannons of the Invalides had awakened the old heroes who struggle about there, and here was more of the dark side of glory on its way to the Invalides.

The bridge over the Sesia is built of brick, and is about 400 feet long. Two of its arches had been blown up, and we crossed on temporary bridges. The broken bridge was fast being rebuilt, and promised to allow the trains to run in a week. The Austrians had thrown up extensive earthworks here, and from this point to Novara they destroyed hundreds of acres of wheat.

As they encamped on the way they apparently made an effort to do as much mischief as possible. I reached Novara in the evening, and here the environs seemed like one vast camp-ground. It was a most beautiful sight. Soldiers were pitching tents, preparing rations, unpacking and feeding horses. All was system, though at first glance it seemed like utter confusion. In passing about the camp there was the same civility to be met with that one receives from the French soldier in Paris. In the little town all was life and excitement. The officers of the forty thousand troops resting here for the night were in the streets and *cafés*, receiving all kinds of sympathy from the inhabitants.

Indeed, to treat a Zouave of Palestro fame, or to promenade with him, was an honor for an Italian. And here it was that I saw one of those tigers embraced by a young gentleman of most respectable appearance. In the evening, until a late hour, I listened to the stories and songs of these simple-minded Algerians.

Those I happened to be with were in the Palestro engagement, and helped win a most brilliant victory. Their descriptions were most graphic, and always modest.

There was not the slightest individual swagger or vain-boasting. It is true, they talked of sticking Austrians with a coolness quite startling, but it is their nature to be quick and sly, and I sometimes think to love the taste of blood. At any rate, they have none of our sensibilities about the sacredness of life, and from this reason they make fine soldiers. Fond of glory and fond of daring, a great leader is their idol, and hence their admiration of NAPOLEON. In their songs they do not forget St. Helena.

In the morning following, or yesterday, I left Novara alone in a carriage for the Magenta battle-field. The army had already got the start of me on the road, and for ten miles I was in the midst of troops. As I had a spare seat I had not proceeded far before I saw that I was looked upon with envy by some of the soldiers, and finally it was politely asked for by a soldier who seemed to be suffering a little from the march. I, of course, invited him in, and mention the incident only to show his delicacy in wishing to get down when he found I was not an Italian. He said he should not have presumed upon asking the favor if he had not taken me for a native, and felt that he was defending my country. Such has been the conduct of the French since entering Italy. They have taken no advantages of their position wherever I have seen them encamping—by the way, it has always been in places where no harm could occur. In fact, the discipline of the French army is surprising. With this array of two hundred thousand men, in a strange country, not a single case of brutal outrage has been heard of.

When I passed through the earthworks on the west side of the Ticino and came out on the high bank overlooking the valley, which is nearly two miles wide, the scene was very fine. On the side of the hill a company of Zouaves were scattered in all directions, preparing their coffee; further on infantry were crossing the bridge, and on either side of the river were camps of Piedmontese artillery. But five days previous the rear guard of the Austrian army had occupied the same hill, and in their flight had attempted the destruction of the magnificent granite bridge before me. Fortune did not favor them, and so I was enabled to cross the Ticino on the 9th of June without hearing the word "passport." It is true the terrors of war had gone before me, and I crossed with a *corps d'armée*. Over this valley the road is elevated twenty or thirty feet above the fields, and rises in its approach to the eastern hights. After rising more rapidly through a cut it reaches the table land of the Lombard side, on the borders of which is carried the canal Naviglio Grande. On approaching this plateau you see the railroad emerging from the bank at about half a mile to the right.

This bridge formed the protection of the Austrians on the 4th—and could not be approached except by the central road, by the railway on the right, or at some distance to the left in the direction of Buffalora. From no point could the place be commanded. Yet the strategy of NAPOLEON in getting possession of this field was of the highest order. No definite knowledge of the position or movements of the body of the Austrian army could be obtained; so the allied forces cross in three places for velocity—all within cannon sound of each other. The Emperor took the central position, because he instinctively saw it was the most dangerous. Gen. MCMAHON had crossed the day before, and the King was to have crossed the same day about a dozen miles below. So while the engineers were putting down a pontoon bridge alongside the one partially destroyed, to give more rapidity, Gen. WIMPFFEN advanced towards the heights in front. On his approach he was warmly received, and then commenced the terrible contest.

The little band of about two thousand men could not wait for reinforcements, and pushed forward through a pass which was protected in front by two field-pieces, and on each side by embankments. So rapid was the first movement that the Austrians were forced back over the canal bridge, before they had really awakened to a sense of danger. The man that attempted to fire the bridge was stopped by a bayonet, and then the deadly fire of the enemy, protected by half a dozen buildings on the other side of the bridge, compelled them to retreat—but the powder under the bridge bed been wet, and they gave way only to march forward again with the bayonet. Thus this handful of Frenchmen kept vast numbers of the enemy at bay for nearly four hours. When they got too far forward the concentrated fire from the buildings would stop them, and when the hard-fighting Germans had gained the bridge in their turn they were killed outright, or started into a stampede by the charge of the bayonet again.

At length order was given to take the buildings, and the advantage soon began to turn on the side of the Allies. The Emperor had found the position of the enemy, and pushed his forces from all points. As he came up with the division Regnault, the guns of MACMAHON were heard on the enemy's right. The battle then commenced on a broad scale. The Emperor commanded in front, MACMAHON was on the north, and VICTOR EMANUEL should have been present on the south, but, although the King has shown great personal bravery, it is now proved that he cannot handle troops with expedition. The Piedmontese are rather mortified to think they had no share in Magenta, especially when the fault is theirs. From the canal bridge to the village of Magenta is nearly a mile. Mulberry orchards extend the whole distance on both sides. A large portion of the mulberry orchard was planted between the trees with vines, and the remainder with wheat. The railroad station is perhaps forty rods on the north of the road, about midway.

This vast field, so admirable for defence, was in the possession of the enemy on the morning of the 4th, and on the evening of the same day it had been crossed by the tri-color. As I passed the bridge at the canal, I observed the plastered building was thickly spotted with bullet-holes.

The fields all the way to the village were trampled down like a frequented path. The mulberry trees were frequently shattered by cannon balls, and pretty generally peppered with bullets. The vines were totally destroyed. As I wandered about over this field, I could scarcely believe it had so recently been the theatre of one of the hardest fought battles on record. Every human body had been removed and buried. The remains of horses were fast disappearing. Nothing was allowed to rest in sight but Austrian hats, and these had been stripped of their trimmings by the peasants.

There was one other work, however, which assured me that the destruction of human life at Magenta had not been over-estimated. In very many places the ground was red.

About the Station-house the battle seemed to have been hardest in the later phase. The houses in the front of the village were riddled with bullets. The vicinity of the church, a little to the right as you approach from the west, showed marks of severe struggling. The church tower had received two cannon-shots, and the body of the church two or three more. In each case the balls went very cleanly through a brick wall of eighteen inches in thickness.

The villagers were all eaten out, and had hardly recovered from their alarm, but they were all wearing the tri-color. I went into a shop to buy some for myself as a *souvenir* of the place, where it had won, perhaps, its greatest victory, and while there a priest made a similar purchase, remarking to me he did it because he would not like to be taken for an Austrian. A few moments after I saw a Captain encounter this same priest, and asked him why a *confrère* of his should be a traitor to their cause. The priest said it could not be, and the Captain said, "I give you my word of honor such a one has been a traitor; he is now under arrest, and will be shot to-morrow morning."

When I left the battle-field the Zouaves I had passed in the morning had arrived, and were eagerly running over the place, evidently regretting that they had not been in the engagement which had made the place famous.

PERICLES.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

State of the new Government—Opposition to Mr. Gladstone at Oxford—The Attitude and Character of Lord Cheudos—Tory Speculations—Prince Esterhazy's Mission—Austria waiting to be beaten in the Minclo.

LONDON, Friday, June 24, 1859.

The new Administration can hardly be said to have as yet got under way. Most of the nominations to office have indeed been made, but the writs for new elections were only issued on Wednesday, and some of them are not returnable until the week after next. Mr. GLADSTONE will be vehemently opposed in the University of Oxford, for which he has now sat many years. Several of the most influential of his old Conservative supporters have this time declared their intention of supporting his antagonist, not from any personal preference for Lord CHANDOS, but to mark their disapproval of Mr. GLADSTONE's strange inconsistency of conduct in supporting to the last Lord DERBY's Government, then counseling and advising with his adversaries by what means it might be overthrown; then voting against the want of confidence motion, and finally taking office with the victors as soon as it was carried. The versatile orator's letter to the Provost of Oriel College, which was intended to serve the purpose of an election address to the constituency, has not mended his case. "His acceptance of office," said Lord BROUGHAM to a friend of mine, "was, under the circumstances, an act difficult of explanation, but one which after explanation is wrapt in utter darkness." So, at all events, thinks Dr. WALL, the well-known Professor of Logic; Prof. SEWELL, the still more influential Puseyite Divine, and Mr. KER SEYMER, M. P. for Dorsetshire, who, in his last contest for the University in 1853, was Chairman of Mr. GLADSTONE's Committee. The feeling among the Heads of Houses and resident graduates at Oxford runs decidedly against him, but his friends say that if the clergy throughout the country can be induced to come up, he will still be the winner. This, however, is somewhat doubtful. In some dioceses the clergy are devotedly attached to the High Church views of the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, and they would travel far and fast to save him from defeat. Their unanimity, however, will now be broken by the defection of men like Prof. SEWELL and Archdeacon DENISON, while the Evangelical Party will everywhere poll to a man for his noble opponent. Lord CHANDOS is a plain, plodding and somewhat pettifogging specimen of the modern ducal breed. At College he was only known as the *slowest* young man of rank in his class. He showed as little aptitude for sport as for science, and knew as little about Greek as about gambling or rowing. His early *penchant* was for practical experiments in agricultural chemistry, and his cotemporaries remember how they used to quiz the staid and demure Marquis of nineteen for going about with specimens of manure in his pocket. In the House of Commons, which he entered at the prescribed age of aristocratic immaturity, he did nothing to distinguish himself. But the safe and steady-going heir to a dukedom—even though it be the bankrupt dukedom of Buckingham—was not to be neglected; so Lord DERBY made him Secretary of the Treasury, during his first administration, in 1852. He was subsequently chosen by the tuft-hunting Directors of the Northwestern Railway Chairman of their Board, for which position he had no other conceivable recommendation save that of being a Marquis, in want of £2,000 a year. When he had filled the Chair for some two years or more he gave up his seat in Parliament. I asked a lady the other day why he did so, as he was returned always free of expense. She replied that he had told her himself his reason was that "it brought him in nothing, and that he could not afford to throw away his time and labor to serve the public." His father, whose follies and failures have become notorious long ago, looks with horror on the thrifty disposition of his son, and deplores, amid all his poverty, that his heir should condescend to earn an income by sitting at a Railway Board. The foolish old Duke is in all things the extremest opposite of his son. He was once the proprietor of immense estates, most of which he derived by inheritance, but which his vanity, as leader of the landed interest, was not content with, and which he went on adding to year after year by purchases made with money borrowed at fifteen, twenty and, in one instance, *forty* per cent. Some ten years ago the smash, which everybody but himself saw was inevitable, came; and the Duke of BUCKINGHAM and CHANDOS was proclaimed to be not merely a pauper, but the obligor of a large amount of hopelessly insolvable debt. The palatial residence where he had long lived in regal state at Stowe was the subject of a marriage settlement, and could not be sold without his son's consent. The consent was given by anticipation; but his imperturbable proprietor disdainfully rejected the idea. Stowe might be swept and garnished by the Sheriff's officers, as it was eventually, not a shred of its magnificence escaping the hammer of the auctioneer, but no intrusive foot should ever be set as owner upon its sacred threshold; and it now stands silent and desolate in the midst of its surrounding woods, a melancholy monument of hereditary wisdom. The incorrigible Duke lives in a small house in Belgravia. He leads a rather disreputable life, being frequently in scrapes of one kind or another. Some time ago he was separated from his second wife, whom he was accused of treating badly, and his last performance has been the publication of his father's confidential correspondence relating to the Court and times of GEORGE IV., which has given infinite scandal and caused great pain to many innocent relations of the personages freely spoken of in the volumes in question. Lord CHANDOS and his father rarely meet, and never save to disagree. There is only one class of topics on which they agree. They are of one mind in party politics; and Lord CHANDOS is thus the champion of Toryism on the present occasion for the votes of Oxford. The other Ministerial elections do not attract much attention, but the Derbyites retain hopes of returning to power upon the end of the year. The new Administration starts without popularity, on account of its ultra-oligarchic composition.

Mr. BRIGHT is loud in his denunciations of his own exclusion; and Mr. ROEBUCK, Mr. HORSMAN and others, are likely to be in open opposition. Mr. CRIDEN has not yet returned to England; but it is generally believed that he will refuse to join the Cabinet, where a seat is held vacant for him. The Irish are extremely angry at none but Englishmen being placed in office in the political government of that part of the empire. Mr. CARDWELL's appointment is an infelicitous one, and has alienated not a few wavering supporters.

Prince ESTERHAZY is the object of much attention this week in the diplomatic circles. He avows that his mission is to beg of Great Britain not to interpose her mediation for peace, until called upon by Austria. His Court consider it still possible to retrieve the fortunes of war in Italy, and desire to be allowed to try their luck or destiny in another great battle on the Mincio.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

How Napoleon III. Makes War.

Correspondence of London Times.

BARSCIA, Sunday, June 19.

The march of the allied armies is not unlike the movement of a gigantic boa-constrictor following its prey; coil after coil of its enormous body rolls forward in uninterrupted succession until it suddenly stops. The prey must be near, for it entwines all the coils as close as its massive mobility admits, as if preparing for the spring. This is, just at this moment, the attitude. The mass of the body close together, and at rest, apparently, and only the head stretched out, as if to measure the distance. It is the concentration of strength and energy before employing it. The greatest part of the army is collected within a comparatively small space, from which it can throw itself at a moment's notice in any direction where its presence might be required. A council of war is held to-day to determine this, or rather to discuss the matter, for there is only one person who decides, and that is the Commander-in-Chief of the allied armies; and sudden and unexpected are these decisions. To be sure, nobody knows where he will pass the night, nobody knows where he is going; the order comes the last moment, and every one must be off. This secrecy is so striking that there is in the army a saying, '*Il fait la guerre en conspirateur.*' (And the saying is true enough; no conspirator ever kept his plans closer. Indeed, now and then, movements and counter-movements are made, people think, expressly to mislead and puzzle all calculations. Of one thing you may be certain, however, that the famous *quadrilatère* has been the object of study long before the war began; its strength is not understated, and means are provided accordingly, adequate to the work. What these means are of course you don't expect me to tell, but you may prepare yourself for something astonishing and most unexpected. In fact, let your imagination roam through a world of conjectures, and if you have lost sight of everything familiar to your [illegible] you will be nearest the truth.

In the meantime we have occupied Salo, on the Lake of Garda, yesterday. It was with GARIBALDI's corps, who act for the moment with the great army. Yesterday afternoon the Austrians brought up one of the steamers they have on the lake, and began shelling the place. In consequence some guns were sent up this morning, and some more troops were sent up in that direction, to be near in case of need.

Brescia is all alive with troops, the Guards encamping all round the town, on the ramparts, and the other corps in every direction close to this centre. They come in in masses, and have well nigh exhausted whatever the place offers of resources, especially in eatables and drinkables. All restaurants, hotels, *cafés*, wine, liquor and tobacco shops are undergoing a regular seige, so that most of them are nearly, others altogether, exhausted and shut up. The municipality encourage, as much as possible, the people to exert themselves and supply the demand, but in many cases it is really almost impossible. It is worse than at Vercelli or at Novara.

A number of bakers' shops have been taken up exclusively for the use of the Intendance, and they are making bread as fast as they can. But you may imagine what work it is to get together some days' rations of bread for so large an army, and its camp followers are now likewise receiving rations,—all those, for instance, attached to the auxiliary trains.

To-morrow, probably all this crowd will be miles distant, and, with the exception of some volunteers of GARIBALDI, very little remaining of a military force. The volunteers are drilling fast, and it is wonderful how quick they get on; of course, they are most of them above the average of intelligence to be found among conscripts, and, what is more, they do the work with pleasure."

PASSAGE OF THE CHIESE.

The *Moniteur* contains the following:

MONTECHIARO, Wednesday, June 22—10.40 P. M.

The French army has completed to day the passage of the Chiese at Montechiaro, which the Austrians evacuated the day before yesterday.

The cavalry has made reconnoissances, skillfully conducted by Captain DE CONTRESON, of the First Regiment of African Chasseurs. A grand guard of Uhlans was surprised. A few men were slain. Nine were taken with their horses. On their side, the Piedmontese have encountered the enemy in the direction of Peschiera. A rather brisk engagement ensued, in which two officers and a few Austrians were killed.

BATTLE OF MAGENTA—DEATH OF ESPINASSE.

A Milan paper publishes the following episode of the battle of Magenta:

"The Coadjutor of the parish of Magenta has been arrested. At daybreak on Saturday, the 4th inst., a company of Austrian troops was, at his suggestion, introduced into his house and concealed there. The Austrian immediately threw up some very strong barricades, and opened loopholes commanding the canal and the bridge, which the French were threatening to attack. The Coadjutor old more: he went across the bridge to the place occupied by NAPOLEON'S troops, and gave out that a single feeble corps of Austrians defended Magenta. His story obtained credit; with the troops he had at hand, and without waiting for those that were coming up, Gen. MCMAHON commenced the attack. The two regiments thus put in motion were the Sixty-fifth and seventieth of the line, which yesterday entered Milan. We have already spoken of the horrible fire which the Austrians, protected by the canal, opened upon them; from the batteries placed upon the bank, and which enfilated the bridge, a close hail of balls was vomited, which tore through the dense ranks of the seventieth, and stretched numbers upon the earth. From the windows, where they were concealed, the Tyrolese Chasseurs sent their rifle bullet, aiming always at the gold epaulets. The combat had lasted an hour; in the repeated vigorous charges made to gain possession of the bridge, Gen. ESPINASSE, the Colonel of the regiment, and 17 officers out of 28 were killed or wounded. The Sixty-fifth succeeded to the Seventieth, and was received with the like fury. The Austrians were exulting, but the French, irritated by the fierce resistance, redoubled the energy of their attacks; their charges became more and more frequent, and they were superior to the enemy in the rapidity with which they loaded their muskets. Their sharpshooters picked off the artillerymen, who slackened the fire of their pieces. Meanwhile their attacks were repeated with fury, although a thousand men already lay upon the ground. The Sixty-fifth and Seventieth derived fresh courage from the well-known voice of the Colonel of the former regiment, a man of lofty stature, who, unwounded, in the midst of a tempest of bullets, waved his forage-cap, and ever shouted, '*En avant, mes enfans, en avant!*'

At the moment in which the Austrian battalions were making their last efforts to resist, the Zouaves appeared, advancing at charging pace. They had come across a bridge constructed in 30 minutes by the French pontoon-men. On arriving at a short distance they fired two tremendous volleys on the dense mass of the enemy. The smoke obscured the air. It was the moment chosen by the chiefs to order a charge with the bayonet. With a furious shock the Zouaves, invisible through the smoke, fell upon the Austrians, who felt the cold steel in their bodies before they saw their foes. The first rank was overthrown upon the second, which became disordered and broke. The Piedmontese trumpets were then heard sounding the charge, and truly they came in time, for the enemy was in great force and held strong positions. With their rapid and powerful attack the Piedmontese regiments overcame the last efforts of the Imperial troops, which fell into disorder and began to fly in all directions. In a few minutes the whole army had disappeared from the field. The brave General ESPINASSE fell, pierced with several bullets, at the very moment when, with voice and gesture, he was urging on his men to the attack. He fell as a hero; covered with a mantle, he was borne away expiring on the shoulders of his soldiers, who were in tears.

THE ZOUAVES IN BATTLE.

From the London Globe.

PARIS, Tuesday Evening.

The *Moniteur* publishes this morning the contents of a diary or official report, captured after the battle of Magenta, and signed at midnight on the 3d of June by Major H. DE REDERN of the staff. This document completely upsets all the dispatches of GYULAI, and all the Austrian accounts hitherto put forth. It substantiates the enormous amount of troops brought into action and routed; enumerating every one of the twenty-two brigades, and the points at which they were discomfited in succession, at Palestro more particularly. The staff officer made his entries without the remotest idea of their publicity, but his log-book is a poser to all attempt at mystification.

One fact results not only from this war ledger, but from the conversation of all the officers now prisoners on parole in France, that the alarm and terror at the bayonet charge of the Zouaves is a perfect panic, and pervades the whole Austrian army. GARIBALDI's name alone strikes a mysterious horror among the ranks, but the curved steel glittering on the musket-muzzle of these turbaned bayoneteers sends a shudder into the very soul of the Croats. Ignorance and stupidity (sedulously cultivated by a government) may make good subjects and passive tools, but mere animal strength must yield before intelligent impetus and animated virility. A regiment of Zouaves is a product which no effort of Austria could ever exhibit of native growth, the material and invigorating principle being utterly wanting in her population.

A Zouave is the race-horse among military bipeds; trained to every gymnastic and athletic feat, muscular in every limb, well rid of all superfluous flesh, and this human engine, so organized, is fired with a daring and indomitable spirit. At the Alma, the heights and crags deemed inaccessible, were climbed to the astonishment of both armies. The Malakoff tower was carried by the First Regiment of Zouaves, whose standard was the first planted on the stormed stronghold, Sept. 8, 1855. The Colonel of this regiment was then, and is now, the celebrated BOURBAKI, whose name, familiar among our Crimean officers, is sure to turn up on the next great battle. BOURBAKI's men, with their irresistible rush, rescued our army at Inkermann. It was the Third Zouave Regiment that carried Palestro.

Having mentioned BOURBAKI, it is right to add that, as his name indicates, he is not quite a Frenchman, but a Greek by his father, superadding thus the wild Suliote or Albanian energy on the Gallic stock. His African exploits are less known out of that province, but evidence of his fame in Algeria is abundant in the popular songs of the barracks. I give a short specimen, referring to the new native African troops he has drilled:

Gens d'Turco!	Smart Algerine!
Quand autour de ta boule	While round thy noddle
Comme un serpent s'enroule ce calico	Coiled up it seen, Snake like in model.
Qoi te sert de shako, le cinc exquis, (chic (sic))	That cotton thou'st got on, Spirit and dash
Que tu as acquis, a qui	Where did ye get? From no martinet
Le dois tu, a Qui? a Bourbaki!	But a bold Sabretash, Alone that knack he Hath our Bourbaki!

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE OF PALESTRO—AUSTRIAN CONTRADICTIONS.

The following appears in the *Moniteur*:

"In the precipitation with which the head-quarters of the Austrian army were removed from Abbiate Grasso, after the battle of Magenta, several important papers were forgotten. Among them is a report or journal, dated the 3d of June, at midnight, and signed 'H. DE REDERN,' Major of the Staff, and containing precise details concerning the combats of Palestro. It is curious to compare the recital of M. DE REDERN with that given by the Austrian journals. After having spoken of the strength and situation of the Austrian army, which had twenty-one brigades between the Ticino and the Sesia, the report continues as follows:

"'In the afternoon of the 30th of May, a Piedmontese division warmly attacked the Austrian advanced posts between Vercelli and Palestro. The battalion of Grenadiers of the Regiment of Leopold (Brigade Weigl, of the Seventh Corps) held Palestro for some time, but retired before superior forces. A column of two companies sent in support with two pieces of artillery was repulsed, and lost its guns. Another battalion was brought up, but it could not support the fire. The Division Lilia, of the Seventh Corps, composed of the Brigades Weigl and Dorndorf, then took up a position at Robbio. On receiving this news the head-quarters were removed in the night of the 30th to Mortara. The Division Jellachich, of the Second Corps, (Brigades Szabo and Kudelka,) was marched from Cernago towards Robbio to support the Division Lilia, while the Division Ilerdy, of the same corps, went in the night to Mortara, where it arrived at 5 o'clock in the morning of the 31st. On the 31st Gen. ZOBEL was ordered to retake Palestro with the two brigades of his corps (the seventh) and those of the second corps. The brigade Dorndorf was directed to attack it in front; the brigade Weigl to proceed on the right of the Austrian line and attack the left of the enemy; the brigade Szabo, leaving Rosasco, was to turn the enemy by its own right; and the brigade Kudelka was to form the reserve. The combat commenced about 9 o'clock. In spite of the bravery of the column Weigl, it could not debouch, because the road, being narrow, would only allow two pieces of artillery to be brought into play, while the enemy had opened a successful fire with two howitzers. The General received a musket ball through his arm, but, notwithstanding the wound, remained for four hours after on the field of battle. The brigade Dorndorf advanced as far as the village, in spite of the heavy fire of the ene-

[illegible] was [illegible] of 750 men. The [illegible] Szabo [illegible] march, under the protection of a battery of 12-[illegible] ders, when it was suddenly attacked on the flank and rear by three battalions of Zouaves and [illegible]. The advantage of possession of Chasseurs, which had the worst [illegible] 500 men. The battalions of infantry quickly retired; but the battery, which got into a cross road, was all [illegible] the exception of one gun. After the retreat of the Brigade Dorndorf, the general brought up that of Kudelka, which, as above-mentioned, was kept in reserve. KUDELKA reached the village, but was in his turn repulsed by superior forces. The combat had now lasted four hours, and the losses were very great, particularly in officers, when the first news reached head-quarters at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.'

Nothing can be more clear than this statement. On the 30th Palestro was taken by the Piedmontese, who repulsed a battalion of the Regiment Leopold, (Seventh Corps,) then two companies, with two pieces of artillery, which they took, and next a third battalion sent against them. On the 31st the divisions Jellachich and Lilia attacked Palestro, and their brigades were successively repulsed, and the Third Regiment of Zouaves took five pieces of artillery from the brigade Szabo. The Austrians effected their retreat at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, after having suffered a loss of 1,250 men. Let us now see how the Austrian journals report the affair. The *Austrian Gazette* says:

"'The Piedmontese attacked Palestro, but were repulsed.' The *Augsburg Gazette* says: 'To drive out the Piedmontese who had possession of Palestro on the 30th, by surprise, during a violent storm, Gen. Baron ZOBEL resolved to attack the villages on two sides at the same time. The brigade of Gen. WEIGL, who was slightly wounded in the affair, had been recalled from Robbio, and made itself master of the groups of houses on the southwest of the village. It would certainly have made further progress if the brigade Szabo, sent for from Rossano, had not met at Rivoltella a French brigade which opposed a vigorous resistance. The impetuosity of the Zouaves could not, however, stand against the energetic resolution of the Austrian Chasseurs of the Seventh Battalion, who overcame every obstacle. On this occasion, as in every other, the Austrians had to contend against superior numbers. Their loss, without counting Gen. WEIGL, who was slightly wounded, was eight officers and 500 men wounded, and 300 men killed.'

On comparing the above reports, it will be seen—first, that the *Austrian Gazette* affirms quite the contrary of what really took place, and, secondly, that the *Augsburg Gazette* diminishes by one-half the Austrian forces beaten at Palestro, and reduces their loss from 1,250 to 806."

FRENCH NAVAL ARTILLERY FOR THE LAGO DI GARDA.

A letter from Alessandria of the 18th says:

"The passage of French cavalry through this place has ceased, and now comes the turn of heavy artillery and all the imposing material composing a complete siege park. I have also seen here several officers of the French Navy, which rather surprised me, as this place is more than 50 leagues from the sea. I went to the railway station to get some explanation relative to the appearance of those officers so far inland, and I there saw an immense quantity of naval articles, and among the rest six large wagons carrying gunboats taken to pieces, so as to be easy of conveyance. The passage of those boats through this place, accompanied by a number of sailors, has been going on for two or three days. These boats, when they left France, were intended to operate on the Po, and perhaps to act against Piacenza, but the battle of Magenta caused their destination to be changed. They are now being sent to the Lake of Garda, where they will lend a powerful aid to the army in the seige of Peschiera, as it is against that place, report says, that the Allies will first direct their forces."

SARDINIAN FLEET IN THE ADRIATIC.

The *Nord* says that a Sardinian fleet, composed of four frigates, will take part in the maritime operations against Austria. These operations will be of three kinds in the Adriatic—blockade, attack, and disembarkation. The Sardinian fleet are desirous of sharing in the operations of attack.

The *Independente*, of Turin, announces that a portion of the Sardinian fleet, composed of six war steamers, including the frigates *Carlo Alberto* and *Vittorio Emmanuele*, is to set sail immediately on active service.

MARCH FROM BRESCIA UPON THE LAGO DI GARDA AND THE MINCIO.

A letter from Brescia of the 18th, in the *Pays*, says:

"I arrived here yesterday, having learned that the Emperor was to make his entry this day. His Majesty marches regularly with the army, sometimes in the centre, and sometimes with the advance-guard, as circumstances seem to require. He is several hours a day on horseback, in the midst of the dust, and under a burning sun. He evidently desires to take his full share in the fatigues of a soldier's life, and the example which he thus gives has a most salutary effect on the army. For the last week, it has rained hard every night, after a tremendous heat during the day. The soldiers are most ingenious in their inventions for keeping off the rays of the sun. Some fabricate immense shades, by means of a handkerchief stretched on bent pieces of wood fixed in their knapsacks; others adjust branches of trees for the same practice. Nothing is more curious than to behold these ambulating shrubberies—they remind one of the moving wood spoken of by *Macbeth*. This town was illuminated last night, King VICTOR EMANUEL having arrived in advance of the Emperor. The latter quitted his headquarters at Travigliato early this morning, and arrived here about 9; the whole place was dressed out, and the reception given to His Majesty was most enthusiastic. The cry of '*E viva il nostro liberatore!*' was universal. His Majesty occupies the Palace Fanarolli, and has not left that residence since his arrival this morning; a grand council, it is said, being held. I think we are on the point of great events. During the last few days the marches have been longer and more rapid. The various corps are now drawn closer together, and that of Marshal CANROBERT advances on a line with that of Marshal DE MCMAHON. The Sardinian army has likewise effected its junction with the Major H. DE REDERN of the staff. This document completely upsets all the dispatches of GYULAI, and all the Austrian accounts hitherto put forth. It substantiates the enormous amount of troops brought into action and routed; enumerating every one of the twenty-two brigades, and the points at which they were discomfited in succession, at Palestro more particularly. The staff officer made his entries without the remotest idea of their publicity, but his log-book is a poser to all attempt at mystification.

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[illegible] Lieutenant-General VON ALEMANN displayed less energy. The Place of St. Mark was immediately occupied by the troops, and the soldiers who were at tacked in the streets were permitted to make use of their weapons. Many persons were arrested, and on the 14th everything was perfectly quiet. A report that Venice was to be surrendered to the Allies in [illegible] the cause of the movement, which was [illegible] by bands of intoxicated men, who paraded the city with tri-colored ribbons and cockades.

AUSTRIAN EXACTIONS IN LOMBARDY.

A letter from Brescia, in the *Siècle*, relates a fresh exploit of Gen. D'URBAN, as he passed through Calcio some short time back:

Being desirous of continuing on the traditions of his predecessors, he immediately on his arrival summoned to his presence the heads of the municipality. When they arrived, he ordered them in a peremptory manner to deliver to his army, within the delay of seven minutes, 100 oxen, 100 sacks of oats, 100 casks of wine, and 12,000 swanzige. The delegates remonstrated, saying that the village was poor and that the time allowed was too short. The only answer made by the General was to draw out his watch, and, pointing at the hour, to say, "The delay I allow has commenced, gentlemen." The delegates looked at each other in alarm, and after a minute's consideration proposed a sum of 14,000 swanzigs in lieu of the other objects demanded. The General made no answer until the seven minutes had expired, when he said that he would make no compromise, and arrested the delegates as hostages. On the following day, during the hasty retreat of the Austrians, the three prisoners effected their escape and returned to Calcio. These gentlemen, who are M. RICCI, advocate, and MM. RESELLI and BENETTI, landed proprietors, have been presented to the Emperor at the Villa Odofredi.

MARCH OF PRINCE NAPOLEON UPON LOMBARDO-VENITIA.

London Times Correspondence.

TURIN, Tuesday, June 21.

The fifth corps of the French army, under the command of Prince NAPOLEON, is advancing from Tuscany, and was the one by yesterday at MASSA on its fourth day's march from Florence. The Tuscan division, led by General ULLOA under the Prince's orders, has lately been mustering at Pistoia, and will then cross the Apennines by the Abatone pass, and descend into the Lombard plain at Modena. The Tuscan vanguard crossed several days ago, and has actually reached the town of Modena, which is deserted alike by Austrian and Ducal troops. The Duchy is governed now by FARINI, the historian, in the name of VICTOR EMANUEL. A particular friend of mine, an artist, who has entered the Tuscan army as a private soldier, writes me from MASSA on the 19th a letter, an extract of which I give below.

MASSA is the capital of a Duchy arising out of the feudal chaos of mediæval Italy, and for a long lapse of ages acknowledging the sway of the Genoese house of CIBO. The last of this race—a female, MARIA BEATRICE—brought her little estate as a dowry to the Austrian Archduke, who then—towards the close of the last century—governed Milan. His son, FRANCIS IV., of Modena, had the good fortune to obtain by inheritance the estates of the Houses of Este and CIBO. He was the Prince who, from 1814

they have combated the opposition of the Roman Curia and maintained public order. The Roman people have resolved to present swords to the Emperor and to Victor Emanuel, and a subscription has just been opened for this object, to be limited to *a paolla*, or a silver piece of 30 *baiocchi*, or a shilling. The names appended to the list are innumerable, though many have doubtless subscribed to create an impression of their being Liberals. From what I hear, Antonelli does not appear to have any intention of retiring from power. On being asked recently by a friend if there was any truth in such report, he replied that some difference had arisen between him and the Pope in the last week, but that it was now healed, and there was no question of any change. However satisfied the Pope may be with his Secretary of State, the people certainly are in a great state of dissatisfaction with him.

Intelligence daily from the provinces speaks of the great enthusiasm which prevail there, and of the spirit, almost irrepressible, which exists for a general rise and union with Tuscany. France, however, it is said, by means of letters, uses every effort to maintain tranquility, and urges patience till the termination of the war. In the Romagna there were great festivities on the capture of Milan. In Ravenna, Pesaro and Forli, Italian and French flags were hung out in the theatres; even in Perugia—still under the bayonets of Austria—it was impossible to keep down the expression of public joy.

SATURDAY, June 18.

The fact of the evacuation by the Austrian troops of Bologna and of Ancona on Saturday instis of great importance. Not the slightest notice of such a move had been given beforehand to the Papal Government, for whose assistance the Austrians professed to have occupied those cities. The following incidents preceded or accompanied closely the evacuation: On the 5th of June the Austrians, as it to celebrate a victory, after the battle of Magenta, paraded the band through Bologna, too, in garrison; but the Delegate, Cardinal Milesi, at all times incapable, is more especially so in times of danger. The General, irritated by this public act of contempt, ordered that on the 9th there should be a general rejoicing, in consequence of the promotion of Giulai to the Baiaato. The Bolognese thereupon assumed the appearance of a general mourning, suddenly shut up their shops, not even excepting the *cafés*, with the exception of the one which was frequented by the Austrian officers. There was no disturbance created by the people, but as they passed the Austrians in the streets they gave unmistakeable signs of their hatred for them. On the following day the officers made a representation to their commanding officer that they were displeased with their position, and begged to be removed to some other locality. The General expressed his sympathy with them, and said that he had three times written to Vienna, urging their recall, without receiving any answer; adding that he would urge it again. Meantime he determined on calling the people to order, but no one would post the bills. Only four or five copies were posted by two soldiers, and these were torn down by the people immediately. On Friday, the 10th, the people were assembled in groups, ready to break out into serious acts of violence. No repressive measures were taken, either by the Austrian or the Pontifical authorities; but during the nights of the 10th and 11th preparations were made by the Austrian Commander for leaving, the troops amounting to about 4 000 men. As similar preparations were made in Ancona on the same day, the inference is that simultaneous orders had been resolved by the two garrisons. As soon as the fact of the evacuation was known in Bologna the people gave way to exultation, and assembled in the Piazza Grande, where the Delegate resides. The Marchese Pepoli, Marchese Tomara, and Conte Malvezzi, members of the most distinguished families of the city, presented themselves to the Cardinal, and suggested that, in order to insure the obedience of the people to the Papal Government, concessions were necessary. The Cardinal refused, and, fearing a rise, followed the Austrians to Ferrara, whence he sent to Bologna a protest against the Provisional Government which had been formed in his departure. At the head of it were the three noblemen above-mentioned and Casalini, a young man not known in Bolognese society. These facts were known in Rome by telegraph on the Saturday, and great apprehension was felt at the Vatican, where the impression was that the whole of the Romagna had risen. Gen. Goyon immediately offered to occupy Bologna with French troops, but Antonelli refused the offer, alleging his unwillingness to violate the neutrality. For fifteen days or more, foreseeing the events which were threatening, Goyon had offered a similar assistance, which was invariably refused, and the idea is that Antonelli has placed his hopes on a revolution and a reaction. After the "functions," however, in the Sistine Chapel, at Whitsuntide, the Pope called Cardinals Altieri, Della Genga, Sanfelice and de Pietro to a Council, and it appears to be positive that, as one result, a note was sent on the 13th or 14th to France demanding French intervention, which we shall probably see, as soon as the evacuation of Ancona is completed. At Rimini the Austrians will abandon the Romagna, and, perhaps, march to Comacchio or Ferrara. At Ancona they have left munitions of war, cannon, and provisions, inflicting no damage on the city, which had been kept in a constant state of agitation for the last two months. A corps of artillery left Rome for Ancona on the 13th, and an order was given to two companies of the line to leave Macerata and garrison it. Here, in Rome, as the French have observed, the Roman police have acted precisely almost as the protectors of the *comune* of the city, who might be useful in a reaction or a row; so much so, indeed, as to awaken some fears for the public safety. For this reason the French have employed a large force of *gendarmerie*, and have patrolled the streets night and day with considerable forces. Papal troops have left, and continue to leave, Rome for Perugia and other districts on this side of Ancona. There is great fear that the insurrection will extend to every part which has been evacuated by the Austrians. Cardinal Antonelli spreads the report that it is under his influence that the Austrians have left the Papal States.

MARSEILLES, Friday.

Advices have been received from Rome to the 21st inst. On Sunday the crowd assembled before the French garrison, and were about to display the tricolor flag, and to proclaim the dictatorship of Victor Emanuel, but Gen. Goyon prevented it. Strong patrols traversed the town yesterday. The Pope has notified his protest against the dismemberment of his States to the Powers represented at the Paris Conference. At Genoa yesterday the Pope addressed the Consistory on the separation of Romagna from the States of the Church. His Holiness communicated to the cardinals a letter of the Emperor Napoleon, guaranteeing the independence of the Papal States. The delegate of Ancona has withdrawn into the fortress with the troops who have there fortified themselves.

The *Debats* publishes a letter from Rome, complaining that the jails were let loose by the authorities on the night of the illumination for Magenta. A student of the French Academy had been stilettoed by these ruffians on the Piazza di Spagna. Another caught robbing a watch, took refuge in the Church of St. Lorenzo in Damaso, and the two Chasseurs de Vincennes logged him out in defiance of the asylum. Antonelli ordered him benefit of clergy, and he got off. The boy Mortara had been "confirmed," with great display, in the Church of St. Peter's Chains (*ad vincula*).

The Paris correspondent of the London *News* writes, June 24:

"The bloody conflict at Perugia between the Pope's Swiss guards and the people is considered, in Government circles, as a deplorable event. It no doubt tends greatly to increase the difficulty of the task which the French Emperor has undertaken of preserving the temporal dominion of the Pope while emancipating Italy from the Austrian yoke. The Papal forces are confessedly inadequate to repress the national movement which has broken out in many large towns of the States of the Church. The policy of selecting a little mountainous village like Perugia, where the population is too small to offer effectual resistance, for shedding blood in the name of Papal authority, may well be doubted. The event is likely to double the intensity of the revolutionary movement in Bologna, and to excite insurrection in all the disaffected parts of the Papal States that have hitherto remained tranquil. The Romans, rightly or wrongly, consider themselves included in the Emperor Napoleon's Milan proclamation, addressed to the "Italian people," and claim the benefit of his promise that the French army shall not interfere with the manifestation of their "legitimate wishes." Unless, however, the Swiss hirelings, now masters of Perugia, shall be supported by French troops, nothing is more likely than that they will speedily be driven out by an overwhelming national force.

"The *Pays*, in answer to "various correspondence," which persists in affirming that King Victor Emanuel is disposed to accept the dictatorship which has been offered him by certain towns in the Roman States, asserts that all these rumors are completely false, and that the King has refused any sort of dictatorship, whether "provisional" or otherwise.

NAPLES.

All Naples was taken by surprise at the appointment of a permanent British Minister here. From what had passed within the last month, such a step was far from being expected, nor did it appear to have been justified by the policy of the present sovereign. To say nothing of the communication which has been made *officieusement* before the appearance of Mr. Elliot, that if a Constitution were given by the Neapolitan Government, England would send a Minister, at the time the new appointment was made as a single concession had been granted. There was, therefore, an unbecoming haste in renewing relations; and there are many who would have desired, and who think that the political position of Italy demanded, that England should have been represented at Naples by men thoroughly Italian in their sympathies and progressive in their ideas.

As some of the results of Mr. Elliott's mission, I have to apprise you that on Thursday night late, three decrees were published, to the following effect: An amnesty is granted to those condemned to irons, seclusion, relegation, or imprisonment for political offences committed in 1848 and 1849, excepting those mentioned in the decrees of 27th December, 1858, and 18th March, 1859; the former of whom are Pomaio and his companions; and the latter, not yet out of the senatry, are still condemned to exile. The action of this decree, therefore, is restricted to those who have already suffered ten years' confinement; some of whom, perhaps, have only two or three years more to complete their term of punishment, and excluding others of those compromised in 1848 and 1849, such as Pessina and his companions, who have received the mercies of exile.

Another decree relieves all those engaged in the political turbulences of 1848-49 from all civil disabilities—enables them to procure passports and doctor's degrees, and to serve in any public office. The number of those so relieved is enormous. A person who had occasion to make some inquiries for a friend of his—an "*attendibile*"—tells me, that five folio volumes were searched, full of names of these unfortunate persons. This measure is a great relief, as it comprises, at a moderate calculation, 60,000 persons. Those who are in prison without trial are left as they are, as are the persons who were arrested last week after the demonstration. Filangieri has urged their liberation; but his Majesty, fearing that it may be regarded as a sign of weakness, has hitherto refused it; thus making the sovereign will the law of the country.

A third decree grants three years' diminution of punishment to all condemned for ordinary offences.

A fourth decree is intended to please the poorer class: "All articles of dress, cloth, and common metals, pledged for sums under two ducats, up to 15th June, shall be redeemed, capital and interest, by our royal Treasury, and restored gratuitously to the pledgers."

The week has been marked by arrests, and a display of public force occasionally in the streets. Count Sartiges appears to have been the great bugbear of the Neapolitan Government. If he went to the café to eat his ice in the cool of the evening, his every eye was surrounded by police; if he took a drive through the city, the simplest eye of a commissary was sure to be levelled at him; and when he went to have his audience of the King, a large force of soldiery gendarmes, and policemen were arranged throughout the city to maintain order. It showed, indeed, what was the public spirit, and how dangerous it was supposed to be to the interest of public order. But if it be so, it may be attributed to the alertness of the Government, which will allow nothing and do nothing, and only, a month after the King's death, has published an act which is usually published on the first day of a reign. Count Sartiges had his audience on the 15th and his Majesty came in to receive him in Naples, fearing the effect of the Count's passing through the city *en route* to Capo di Monte. The King was accompanied by the Queen and two brothers in one carriage, whilst in another carriage were two others of the royal brothers, and two gentlemen in waiting. The carriage was guarded by cavalry and infantry, and entered and left the city by circuitous routes, instead of going right through the capital. The royal palace during the whole of the morning appeared to be in a state of siege, so strong was the display of military and police force and even at midnight I saw patrols of soldiery parading the Toledo. So great are the acknowledged fears which the Government entertains of disturbance. Any one who took his stroll in the Villa Reale during the last fortnight, will have perceived a patrol of the foreign regiment stealing through the avenues to guard, as it were, the crinolines. An amnesty was a necessary concession to the Western Powers, and the screw has been put on to obtain it, but time has to unfold what is in reserve. It is never the policy of the Neapolitan Government to do more than what it is absolutely compelled to do. It is extraordinary that whilst the modified amnesty already described has been granted, nothing has been done as yet for those in prison without trial. In favor of these a petition was presented to Mr. Elliot on Thursday last. It runs thus: "The undersigned political prisoners in the prisons of S. Maria Apparente, in their name and in that of others unable to speak because they are shut up separately, make known to your Excellency that for upwards of two years and a half they have been imprisoned, and for the first few months deprived of every assistance from their families, without knowing the cause of their arbitrary arrest. It having come to their knowledge that your Excellency has been sent on a special mission to Naples on occasion of the happy succession to the throne of his Majesty Francis II., they indulge the hope that your Excellency will take to heart the unhappy position of so many persons, and that the Government of his Majesty, yielding to the applications of the representative of a nation eminently the protectress of individual liberty and public law, will restore them to domestic peace, or grant them a public trial, that their innocence may be made clear, &c." This petition confirms the tale which your correspondent has often narrated.

On Wednesday evening last the English residents and visitors in Naples were gratified on another of those *fêtes* which it has been their good fortune to enjoy on several occasions during the last two years on board British ships of war. Following the courteous example of the captains and officers of the *Malacca* and the *Centaur*, who have left behind them so many agreeable remembrances, Captain Paget and the officers of her Majesty's ship the *Canrarian* gave a ball on Wednesday last to about two hundred persons, principally English. Amongst the visitors were the Honorable Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, Mr. Petre, Mr. Moreau, the American Minister, the French, Russian and Dutch Consuls, and many officers of the United States frigate the *Macedonian*, and of the Russian frigate now in port. Dancing was kept up till 3 o'clock in the morning, and as has usually been our good fortune, the beauty of the evening and the tranquillity of the sea combined with the politeness of the excellent host and his officers to render this the most agreeable *fête* of the season.

From Sicily, which is almost a sealed book to us, I hear that a few days since there was a strong demonstration in Palermo. The authorities telegraphed to Naples for instructions, and orders were given to bring out the troops, which was done. There was, however, no collision, though the guns were said to have been removed from the Austrian Consulate.

At Messina the following incident is reported to have taken place, though I will not guarantee it. A donkey dressed out in tri-colored ribbons, was driven by a number of lads into the Piazza. In one ear was stuck the letter F, in the other II., and on his forehead the proclamation announcing the ascent to the throne of his Majesty. The police soon despoiled the donkey of his finery, and then left him, hoping he would retrace his steps to his stall and betray his master; but it appears that the donkey was utterly lost, and might have been brought in from the country.

I cannot refrain from noting, that the more I see of the Neapolitans, the more I am convinced of the general discontent with the decrees of the 15th inst. "They are a 'burla,' an 'inganno,' an 'insulto,'" are words in every one's mouth. Pity that this Government never does anything in time or gracefully; everything is too late or imperfect. At the last moment I hear that the great demonstration in Palermo was made on occasion of the illumination of the Sardinian Legation after the battle of Magenta, that on Sunday and Monday nights the arms of the Austrian Consul were covered with blood. Troops out during the week. Here in Naples I hear that "Down with the Bourbons!" has been found written on the walls in many places. Some of the employés in the telegraph office have been arrested on a charge of having a secret machine, with which they send and receive dispatches.

TUSCANY AND NORTHERN ITALY.

The *Monitore Toscano* publishes a ministerial circular ordering the prefects to respect free manifestations, and the popular wish for annexation with Piedmont. The circular denies the possibility of a return of the former dynasty, and declares that divisions of territory would enfeeble Italy. Victor Emanuel is the symbol of union and of liberty.

The Governor of Milan has issued a decree that all deeds and other legal documents are henceforth to begin, "Under the reign of H. M. Victor Emanuel I., King of Sardinia, Prince of Piedmont, &c., &c." By another decree, all letters of exchange falling due within the 3d and 14th June are to have ten days' grace.

The Paris correspondent of the *London News* writes June 24:

A telegram from London states that it has been "decided" that Tuscany shall not be annexed to Piedmont. All questions of territorial settlement being reserved for discussion when peace shall be made, the absurdity of this statement, which assumes a partial decision of a question wholly reserved for future consideration, has probably given rise to the following paragraph in this evening's *Pays*:

Some journals appear to us to attach undue importance to the different shades of opinion in Tuscany touching the future destiny of that country. That there should be in Florence sympathies in favor of annexation to the kingdom of Sardinia, and also a feeling for a separate and independent existence, shows only that there is a question to be solved by the Italians themselves when the proper time shall come. France has nothing to do with it. France never has any intention to busy herself about any new distribution of the Italian States. We have resisted Austrian aggression with the sole view of freeing Italy from foreign pressure, and from the consequences of that pressure, which are no less hurtful to Europe than to Italy herself. We are in Italy to put an end, by the establishment of clearly bounded and independent bases, to those political agitations and commotions which, under the name of the Italian question, have caused uneasiness and anxiety in Europe for the last half century. We have no other thought. It is quite natural that the Italians should already give expression to their affections and tendencies; these are their own affairs; the work which we have undertaken is paramount, and quite unconnected with these isolated facts."

Doubts are thrown upon the accuracy of the speech attributed to the King of Sardinia, in answer to a deputation from Bologna. You will remember that, when I gave this speech from the *Patrie*, I noticed a prefatory assertion of that journal which argued a doubt. It now appears that the King has actually appointed two Provisional Administrators of Bologna, the Marquis d'Azeglio and the Marquis de Rora, and that he does not intend to abandon the Roman provinces to anarchy if the Pope shows himself unable to protect them.

According to the *Independante*, of Turin, two of the main streets of that city are to be named Montebello and Palestro; and all the soldiers of the allied armies who may die in Turin will be buried in a special cemetery, and honored with a noble monument.

The *Moniteur*, of June 19, gives an enumeration of all the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Army of Italy put *hors de combat* at Magenta and Malegnano. The figures are as follows:

AT MAGENTA.

Of the Imperial Guard.

Killed—9 officers, 135 men.
Wounded—36 officers, 707 men.
Missing—163 men.

Of the 2d Corps d'Armée.

Killed—25 officers, 215 men.
Wounded—78 officers, 1,099 men.
Missing—364 men.

Of the 3d Corps d'Armée.

Killed—11 officers, 110 men.
Wounded—46, 872 men.
Missing—154 men.

Of the 4th Corps d'Armée.

Killed—7 officers, 52 men.
Wounded—34 officers, 273 men.
Missing—82 men.

TOTAL AT MAGENTA.

Killed—52 officers, 513 men.
Wounded—194 officers, 2,951 men.
Missing—735 men.

AT MALSONANO

There were killed—12 officers, 141 men.
Wounded—56 officers, 659 men.
Missing—84 men.

A subscription has been opened at Paris for the families of the soldiers and sailors wounded or slain in Italy.

The English Court and the War—A Word with King Leopold and the Coburg Family Influence.

From the London Times, June 23.

When the hawk is in the air the barndoor fowl will flutter and scream. But an alarm may be well-founded, yet carried beyond the limits of reason. The Assurance offices most emphatically warn people not to move their furniture in a hurry. A thick party-wall takes some time to burn through. There are party walls in politics as well as in house-rows, and ill-terrified house-holders sometimes throw their tables and chairs, and themselves, too, out of window before there is any need, or incur a certain flood of water to escape the mere chances of a scorching. Nations can do themselves the same foolish damage. The smaller States of Europe are quite right to keep up their defences in a good serviceable condition. Of course, there is no knowing what may happen. A hundred contingencies, not at all uncomplimentary to the belligerents now in the field, may bring the torrent of war over other ground. *For example, we confess we should hear with great dismay of anything happening to Napoleon III. of a sort to transfer to new hands the Government of France and the conduct of the war. It is the duty of every State that cares for its independence to protect itself to the best of its ability. But that is a very different thing from joining the war by anticipation, proclaiming partisanship, fixing upon men the characters they repudiate, and creating difficulties in the way of a better course.* A few towns in Germany, which, in the event of war coming their way, would simply be trodden under foot and smothered by armies, are loud in their distrust of France. They defy her, and challenge her once more to violate that Fatherland which in the map of history is one huge battle-field. Cannot England, which has so often and so fruitlessly assisted the Continent with money and arms, assist it better with her example and advice? Cannot she teach it to imitate her own insular neutrality?

King Leopold is on a visit to our Court, and it is likely enough that this experienced sovereign should contrast with anxious feelings the vicinity of a Napoleon with the protection of a father-in-law. Belgium is not the country that can contemplate without misgivings a sanguinary war between France and a German State. It is with Austria that she is now connected by family ties. But a Napoleon is not the worst thing Belgium has to fear. In 1848, when France rejected the Orleans dynasty, Belgium was all alarm. Louis Napoleon was residing quietly in St. James', and doing duty as a special constable. Lamartine, Cavaignac, almost every Frenchman of known courage and ability, had a better chance of a French throne than a Bonaparte. The spirit of the French nation was then the bugbear. It was France, all soul, all nerve, all emotion, all fire, with no field for her ambition, and scarce room for her people. King Leopold thought of Antwerp, and wished it were safe. He listened to hear it cried in the streets of Paris that the Rhine was the natural boundary of France, and respect for a wise and good man prevents us from specifying the effect it would have had on his movements. So it is not in the name of Napoleon, or in a war between a Napoleon and Austria, that consists the danger. For Belgium, it is better that her powerful and excitable neighbor should be in the grasp of one man capable of taking a comprehensive view of his interests and those of France. It might be the interest of any ambitious General, or any demagogue, to recommend an invasion on any or no reason. He might care little for the question of right, and his stake might be only that of the ordinary adventurer, who gains by success and loses nothing by defeat. What if the civilized world were indignant? What if an army were destroyed? He would survive to repeat his pernicious counsels, with the turn of fortune now in his favor. On the contrary, it is of the greatest importance to Napoleon III. to stand well with Europe, and not to have a serious mischance. His apologies may not be always quite satisfactory, but they are apologies and tributes to the paramount claims of public morality. He knows and feels better than any man in France the consequences of betraying that reckless acquisitiveness which marked the career of his uncle. He feels the difference between a fixed and an advancing frontier.

Central Europe has shown that it is not necessarily concerned in a war arising out of the conflicting interests of great Powers to the smaller Mediterranean States. England, France and Russia have all a deep interest, or choose to feel one, in the dismissal of Turkey and the detached kingdom of Greece. Austria and France have a like interest in Italy. The nature of these interests it is needless to scrutinize. The fact of an interest which has led to frequent interference, occupation, and invasion is enough for the purpose. The three first mentioned Powers waged a costly war, and finally settled the affairs of Turkey without embroiling Germany, even though Austria was substantially interested in the result. She could then afford to be neutral, and, of course, all Germany, though not without some reason for keeping Russia within bounds, was also neutral. The present case is merely a repetition of the former on a somewhat smaller scale between only two great Powers and with still less pretension to a European quarrel. The only interest of Europe in Italian affairs is to leave Italy to itself, and keep Italy to itself. We believe it also to be the interest of the neighboring States to leave her alone, for she can only occupy their attention and their armies without contributing any equivalent support. Were France, at the loss of 50,000 men, to find herself occupying Italy with a hundred thousand, she would not be in a better condition for molesting the rest of Europe. Nor would the results be more dangerous to the peace of Europe if Austria were to be triumphant. What, then, has Germany to fear? What has Belgium? The best thing they can do is to remain neutral so long as the war is localized in Italy, and in the meantime to take a lesson from the lamentable breakdown of the boasted military system of Austria. The giant has collapsed at the bullet of a French rifle. Discipline, physical strength, the commissariat, the strategy, the transport—everything has failed in the hour of trial, excepting only the courage of the men, who have been marched up, famished, sleepless, and sun-stricken, to be shot down without a chance of even selling their lives dear. It now turns out to be an immense army, or rather an immense crowd of raw lads, without training, without skill, without stamina. Such is the stuff of these huge German armaments, that make so great a show on paper, but vanish at the first crossing of bayonets or the first sound of the cannon. This is to play at armies. Let all the Powers of Europe, great and small, see that they have real armies, of real soldiers, who can endure a march as well as fight; and let them see that the rest of their system is adapted for the field as well as the parade, and then they need not be much concerned for the fate of an Italian campaign. As to ourselves, we need a fleet as well as an army, and I will be our own fault if we have not one equal to all that can be brought against us. For the general interests of the human race it were to be wished that Austria and France found better use for their men and money; but they are not rendering themselves more dangerous to the rest of Europe by destroying one another on the other side of the Alps.

The Revolution in Italy.

From the London Times, June 24.

The course of the war in Italy is introducing us to scenes of strange interest and traditions of extraordinary character. The able correspondent to whose communications we are indebted for a genuine history of this eventful expedition has now addressed us from those secluded districts of Northern Italy, where small communities have been nestling for ages on the spurs or in the valleys of the great Alpine chain. There, if anywhere, a true Italian spirit was to be looked for, and there it has been found. The incredible successes of Garibaldi and his band against strong divisions of disciplined troops are now explained. That active and daring partisan commands no motley troop of adventurers or outcasts. The "Chasseurs of the Alps" represent the volunteers of Italy—"rifle corps" fighting for their freedom. When we learn that a single town, of some 40,000 inhabitants, gave 3,000 willing and eager soldiers to Garibaldi's corps, we are no longer at a loss to comprehend that leader's victories. The truth is that he has been thrown into the very country best prepared for his reception and best calculated to provide him with what he needed. Whoever concerted the scheme, it was wisely planned. It has turned the patriotism of Italians to the best account, encouraged the spirit of nationality, inflicted constant annoyance on the Austrians, and furnished the main army of the Allies with omens and examples of triumph.

The plains of Lombardy, bounded on the south by the waters of the Po, are confined towards the north by the Italian debarrier of the Alps. At the foot of these mountains, in positions divided between hill and plain, lie many towns, more or less considerable, but all of great antiquity and of nearly the same uniform character. The population of the district, as was naturally to be anticipated under such conditions, is animated by strong national sentiments; and, even if the patriotism of the plains had been lukewarm, the spirit of freedom would have found an asylum here as it did in the Asturias, when Spain was occupied by the Moors. There are four chief classes among the people—the peasantry, who cultivate the corn-lands or the mulberry-fields; the townsmen, who carry on trade or manufacture; the nobility, and the priests. Of these, the latter only can be considered as actively inimical to the Allies. The nobles probably look with some distrust upon a popular movement, but they were never attached to Austria or treated with any deference by that Power. The priests however, are as hostile as they dare to be. Not only do they sympathize with Austria, the consistent enemy of civil and religious liberty, but they have been long alarmed by the policy of Sardinia and the turn given to ecclesiastical affairs in that kingdom. They have the will, therefore, to work strongly against the Allies, but they have not the power. The peasantry, for once, are either too timid or too patriotic to yield to their influence, and the townspeople, the dominant class, carry all before them. It was among these sympathizing and inflammable communities that Garibaldi was thrown, and the result was astonishing. At the first rumor of his approach every town rose in succession; the Austrians, fully comprehending their position, quickly withdrew, and in an instant the place was protected against their return by barricades and volunteers. Garibaldi had but to advance and occupy. With a consummate appreciation of his duty this intrepid chieftain pushed his enterprises to the very verge of temerity. Knowing that his audacity, under such circumstances, was his true policy, he declined no odds, however desperate, and soon found that the followers whom he lost by his daring were replaced by volunteers attracted by his renown. Altogether, what with the universal sympathy of the population, the natural advantages of the country, and the prestige now acquired by five weeks of victory, it is probable that Garibaldi commands as effective a division of troops as any in the Italian armies.

But there is another and a still more singular feature of the affair. We are told that these successive uprisings of civic communities have been accomplished with remarkable order; that the revolution which has transferred a whole district from the authority of a regular Government to the hands of an excited population has been completed without the least disturbance; and that the organization of society works as safely and as smoothly in Northern Lombardy as it did twelve months ago under an established rule. We ask for an explanation of this phenomenon, and we are referred—to the ancient Romans! The spirit which now supports and directs the Italians of the North is the very spirit bequeathed by old Rome, and preserved in all its vitality to this day. In all their provinces the Romans founded *Municipalities*; that is to say, they established in great towns complete and independent administrations after republican models; and so absolutely were such Governments adapted to the nature of things that the vicissitudes of fifty generations have not sufficed to destroy them. It was this old spirit of municipal liberty which rendered the South of France heretical in the Thirteenth Century and revolutionary in the Eighteenth, which made Toulouse a centre of civilization when Paris was still barbarous, and which connects the great expression of French Republicanism with the name of Marseilles. This same spirit now enables the towns of Northern Lombardy to accept the task of self government at a moment's notice, and to discharge it without failure. They reënter upon the duties of independent administration as if they had never resigned them, and as if not the Austrians, but the Romans themselves, had just quitted their walls. The phenomenon is one of the most striking that can be conceived. Even in external aspect some of the Italian towns correspond so precisely with the descriptions of Virgil that they can be almost thought unchanged since the days of the poet; but if we carry our imagination a little further, and reflect that within those ancient walls the very institutions of their founders or their conquerors survive in undiminished force and vitality—that the corporations established in the times of the Scipios are perfectly effective in the times of Louis Napoleon—it will indeed tend to give us some adequate impression of Roman character and power.

We must not, however, conceal from ourselves that in this, as in so many probably in other respects, we have seen only the beginnings of the Italian expedition. Without disturbing the general disposition of the people or disparaging the influence of the towns, we cannot but remember that the conditions of the present crisis in Italy are calculated to create an exceptional and compulsory unanimity. We know, indeed that the Italians have been prepared for this beforehand. For some time past the duty and necessity of single-mindedness has been everywhere inculcated. Whatever discussions might arise here after, there was only one aim to be pursued at present, and that aim was the expulsion of the Austrians. Every object and every desire was to give place to this, and the sacrifice of feelings has been made. The Italians have united on these terms, and the union has been so far successful. Whether this accord will continue—whether Republicans, Federalists and Unionists will ultimately agree—whether the aspirations of one province can be reconciled with those of another—whether Sardinia and Italy can be satisfied together, time only can show. At present it is premature to speculate. The Italians are confronting a fearful danger and panting for a glorious consummation. In the face of these prospects, all minor differences are harmonized, and thence results the unanimity we see. The future must speak for itself. We trust the event may be favorable, for England desires nothing better than that Italy should be independent and prosperous; and perhaps, as the Italians have now at last taken one step towards union, we may accept the pledge as a proof of national wisdom.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Pending the reelection of those members of Parliament who had accepted office under Lord Palmerston nothing was being done in Parliament.

Lord Palmerston, in his address to his constituents, expresses the hope that the Ministry he has formed will prove satisfactory to the country. He says it will be one of the great objects of the Government to preserve for their country the blessings of peace, and to take advantage of any favorable opportunity that may present itself to exert the moral influence of Great Britain to assist in restoring peace to Europe. In regard to the Reform question, Lord Palmerston simply says that he trusts his Government may be able so to deal with the subject as to strengthen the institutions of the country by placing them on a broader and firmer foundation.

The London *Herald* emphatically denies that Lord Derby has stated he would never again accept office.

A report was current that Mr. Gladstone, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, had determined to retrench largely on the naval expenditure, and the *Times* and other journals protested against any diminution in the extraordinary efforts for defence which were in progress in the naval department. Lord Brougham had also given notice in the House of Lords of his intention to inquire as to the truth of the report.

The Rt. Hon. Maziere Brady is the new Lord Chancellor for Ireland.

The London *Times*, in reply to an article in the *Journal des Debats*, calling attention to the operations of England on the Island of Perim, asserts that Perim is an isolated rock utterly incapable of exercising any power over the passage of the sea to which it lies, and that no steps whatever have been taken to fortify it.

At a meeting in London of the Parliamentary Reform Committee, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:

"That this Committee, believing that they have reason to complain of the inadequate representation of the independent Liberals in the Cabinet, await with anxiety the fulfillment of Lord John Russell's promise of an early introduction of a substantial measure of Parliamentary Reform, and are of opinion that the support of the independent Liberals both within and without the House of Commons, should depend upon the character of the measures submitted by the new administration."

The King of the Belgians arrived in London on the 22d ult. Rumor invested his visit with some political significance at this particular juncture, but it was as settled on the other hand that it was merely one of those friendly visits which he periodically pays to Queen Victoria.

Later.

Mr. Gladstone denies the report that he seeks to reduce the defences of the country, and says the the estimates for the year which he is preparing will afford the most complete satisfaction on that point.

The Handel commemoration at the Crystal Palace proved a great success. On the last day (Friday) there were nearly 27,000 persons present, including Prince Albert and several of the Royal children.

The London *Times* in its City Article publishes some severe strictures upon the mail contract concluded between the Derby Government and Mr. Lever, as the representative of the Galway line of steamers. Lord Colchester, the Postmaster-General, strongly protested against the contract being entered into, and the *Times* contends that both the nature of the measure and the style in which it was carried out stand open to unmitigated reprobation. It likewise says that "anything more humiliating from its inconsequential folly, or more disagreeable from its example, has not been witnessed within recent experience."

The Cunard Company had contracted with the Messrs. Napiers and the Messrs. Thomson, of Glasgow, for the immediate construction of several large first-class steamers, to replace those recently sold to the Spanish Government.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday—2½ P. M.

No details to the present moment of yesterday's battle.

FRANCE.

Two divisions of the army at the Camp of Chalons were under orders to join the army of Italy.

The *Patrie* of the 24th announces that a *corps d'armée* of 40,000 men, taken partly from the regiments in Africa, was expected in the Adriatic Sea.

Late letters from Paris mention a vague report that the Chambers were likely soon to be convoked, with a view, it was supposed, of announcing new levies of troops and another new loan.

The Paris Bourse had further declined, but on the 24th there was rather more firmness. The Three per Cents finally closed flat at 67.90 for money and 67.75 account.

THE PAPAL STATES.

A dispatch from Turin says that the Swiss regiments previously reported to have left Rome had attacked Perugia. Great resistance was made, notwithstanding the defenders were few. After three hours' fighting outside the town, the Swiss entered, and the combat continued for two hours in the streets. The Swiss trampled down and killed every woman and defenceless person. The next day the outrages, arrests and firing on the people recommenced. The town was in a state of siege.

The latest advices from Rome state that on the 21st a crowd assembled before the French garrison and were about to display the tricolor flag and to proclaim the dictatorship of Victor Emanuel, but General Goyon prevented it. Strong patrols traversed the town. The Pope has notified his protest against the dismemberment of his States to the Powers represented at the Paris Conferences. At Genoa the Pope addressed the Consistory on the separation of Romagna from the States of the Church. His Holiness communicated to the Cardinals a letter of the Emperor Napoleon, guaranteeing the independence of the Papal States.

TURKEY.

It was asserted that the regular troops had already commenced devastation in Montenegro.

Sam Pasha had been summoned to send his contingent to Roumalia, but he replied that the indecisive policy of the Porte compromised Egypt, and that he would, therefore, send no succour, but would put his army on a war footing.

A change of ministry had taken place in Greece.

An earthquake occurred at Erzeroum on the 21 of June, and 1,560 persons are said to have lost their lives.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Bank of England had made no alteration in its rate of discount, although there had been some expectation of a further reduction.

There was a good demand for Money in the open discount market at 2½@2⅝ ₱ cent. for the best bills.

The funds had been slightly depressed, owing chiefly to the military action of Prussia, and Consols closed on the 24th at 92¼@92⅝ for account, ex dividend. There was rather more firmness at the close.

Large arrivals of Australian gold had taken place during the week.

The statement of the Bank of England shows an increase in bullion of £159,373 on the returns of the previous week.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. quote Bar Silver at 5s. 2½d.; Dollars, 5s. 0½d., and American Eagles, 76s. 2½d.

Messrs. Robert Brandt & Co., merchants, London, had suspended, with liabilities for about £20,000.

The rate of discount at Hamburg had declined 1¾ ₱ cent.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 25.

Cotton—The *Brokers' Circular* says: "The demand has been limited throughout the week, but there is little change to notice in the middling and better grades of American; the ordinary dusty qualities are, however, fully ⅛d. ₱ lb. lower, and continue very unsaleable." The sales of the week have been 23,480 bales, including 920 to speculators and 2,230 to exporters. The business yesterday (Friday) was about 6,000 bales. 1,000 for export—the market closing with a dull feeling. The official quotations are: Fair Orleans, 6¾; Middling, 6⅝; Fair Mobile, 7⅛; Middling, 6 13-16; Fair Uplands, 7⅛; Middling, 6¾. The stock in port is estimated at 755,640 bales, including 670,300 American.

At Manchester trade is quiet, but prices are steady. The continental demand continues very dull.

Breadstuffs—The weather continues very fine, and the crops promise a luxuriant harvest. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report Flour freely offered, but difficult to sell, at late rates. Quotations, 11s. 6d. @13s. 6d. ₱ cental. Wheat firm, but business quiet, at Tuesday's rates. Red Western, 8s.@9s. 10d. White, 9s. 6d.@10s. 6d. Southern, 10s.@12s. Indian corn in rather more inquiry, but still dull. Mixed, 6s.@6s. 3d. Yellow, 6s. 1d.@6s. 6d. White, 8s.@8s. 6d.

Provisions—Beef depressed by the late heavy arrivals, and secondary descriptions are again weaker. Best qualities are firmly held. Pork in large supply and dull. Prices are nominal. Bacon—Nothing doing in American, and quotations nominally unchanged. Lard in demand; small sales of good quality, at 56s.@58s., and tainted at 50s.@51s. Tallow steady, but rather weak at the close. Butchers' Association, nominally quoted at 56s.@56s. 6d.

Produce—Ashes active at the reduced quotations. Pots of 1858, 26s.@26s. 6d.; do. of 1859, 27s.@28s.; Pearls, 30s. 6d. Sugars in good demand at an advance of 6d.@1s. ₱ cwt. Coffee quiet. Rice dull but prices unchanged. Tea firm for medium to fine Congous; other sorts quiet, and prices barely supported. Bark—sales of Baltimore at 6s. 9d.@7s.; Philadelphia dull at 8s. 6d. Hemp 10s.@20s. dearer for Manilla: Jute also 10s. ₱ ton higher. Nothing done in Cod Oil; £35 is asked for Pale Seal; Sperm, £92. Resin in large supply, and has declined to 3s. 9c. for common. Tar—sales of Wilmington at 13s. 10½d.@14s. 9d. Spirits of Turpentine flat at 41s. 6d. @40s., and holders offer freely.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co report a partial recovery from the depression of last week in the Corn market, but without much business. Wheat—White 40s.@50s.; red 42s.@46s. Flour 23s.@27s. Iron—Pigs; Rails offering at £5 15s.@£6; Scotch Pigs 47s. 6d.@47s. 9d. Sugar in good demand, and 6d.@1s. dearer. Coffee in steady demand. Tea ½d. lower on black leaf Congous, and fully 1d. lower on flavory kinds. Common Congou 1s. 3d. Tallow advanced during the week, but closed quietly at 56s. for Y. C. Spirits of Turpentine rather dear

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash in variably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Massaniello—To Oblige Benson.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Columbus el Filliuestero—Popping the Question—Turning the Tables.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Serious Family—Peter and Paul.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Lola Montes—Irish Mormon—My Two Fathers.

BOWERY THEATRE—Queen's Plot—Wizard Skiff

NATIONAL THEATRE—Dick Dashall—The Youth that never saw a Woman—Nick of the Woods.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—The Magic Well.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....5 P. M,

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails:

The European Mails by the steamship *Bremen*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, July 9, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

☞ Messrs. Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, are agents for the New-York Times—Daily and Semi-Weekly—and will supply European orders. They will receive subscriptions for any period desirable, or furnish single copies immediately upon the receipt of the American mails.

The Times Map of the Seat of War.

The very complete and minute Map of the Seat of War, which we gave yesterday in our Daily and Weekly issues, is republished in the Semi-Weekly Times, published this morning.

The price of a single copy of the Semi-Weekly Times is 4 cents.

Orders should be sent in as early as practicable.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Asia*, which sailed from Liverpool June 25, brings us full and interesting accounts of the movements of the armies in Italy, and of political events on the Continent to that date. After a series of rapid retreats the Austrian army, numbering more than a quarter of a million of men, appears to have made a stand on the right bank of the Mincio, between Castiglione and the river, and was there defeated by Napoleon III., after a conflict of sixteen hours' duration, on the 24th of June. At the same time important movements were making on the Adriatic by the French fleet, and by the force under Prince Napoleon from the South, while there were reasons for suspecting a widely concerted rising in the Italian Tyrol. The Papal Government appears to have been guilty of great folly or baseness in respect to the people of the Romagna. The Swiss hireling soldiery of the Pope had been despatched to Perugia to murder the inhabitants in the name of the Head of the Church. Grave complications were expected to arise from this infamous conduct of the Conclave. At Naples the course of the young King was exciting much uneasiness and distrust. The Prussian Government is endeavoring to explain the mobilization of the army as a purely pacific step; and to deprecate the idea of assuming any extraordinary claims as a mediator in Europe. A foolish story circulated by the *Independance Belge* of terms proposed to the French Emperor, obtained little credence. In England the alarm-fever was subsiding and signs of dissension were appearing in the new Government. Mr. Gladstone was to be seriously opposed at Oxford by Lord Chandos. A quizzical article on the Isle of Perim, in the *Journal des Débats*, had greatly exercised the English Press; and the King of the Belgians having visited London is publicly requested by the London *Times* to remember that he owes his throne to a violation of the treaties of 1815; and therefore not to make himself specially active at the English Court in sustaining the impossible pretensions of Austria in Italy.

We have advices from California to the 20th ult., and from Mexico to the 3d inst., by the arrival at New-Orleans of the steamer *W. H. Webb* from Minatitlan. She brings intelligence that $2,000,000 in treasure were on the 20th ult. shipped for the East at San Francisco. Business was improving somewhat. Mr. Curry had been nominated for Governor by the Anti-Lecompton Democrats, who had also nominated Messrs. McKibben and Booker for Congress. From Mexico there is no political news. It is announced that Gen. Robles, at the request of Minister McLane, had released the $5,000,000 *conducta*, and that it was awaiting shipment at Vera Cruz.

The corner stone of the State Agricultural College, at Ovid, was laid yesterday with appropriate ceremonies, by ex-Gov. King, in the presence of a great concourse of people. The report of the Trustees state that $40,000 have been subscribed towards the Institution by the citizens of Ovid and vicinity. A like sum is also appropriated by the State. The building will be ready for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty pupils next Spring.

The Detroit *Advertiser* states that the wheat crop in Michigan will be abundant, notwithstanding the frosts, and that the reports of excessive damage which were first circulated were unduly exaggerated. The frost was confined to a section comparatively small, and the fears of the timid led to the spread of unfounded rumors.

The Oberlin rescuers in jail at Cleveland, have started a newspaper, called *The Rescuer*, in which they set forth the facts of their imprisonment, and appeal to the sympathy of the public.

Troubles have arisen at Dartmouth College between the President and four members of the Senior Class. The cause of the difficulty is stated to have been the unauthorized absence of the students of the College. The rebellious parties will leave the institution.

The Military Commission appointed by the Governor of New-Jersey to revise the Militia Laws of the State, met at Trenton on Wednesday, and after effecting an organization, adjourned to meet again on the 19th July.

The mutineer Plumer, on receiving the news of the commutation of his sentence, issued a card of thanks, expressing his gratitude to the President and to the editors of public journals and, others who espoused his cause.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, concurred with the Board of Councilmen in directing the Croton Aqueduct Department to erect fifty drinking hydrants in the most public streets and places of the City, one-half of them to be similar to that in Union-square, and the rest of such form and construction as the officers of the Department see fit. The report of the Committee on Streets in favor of paving Hudson-street, from Canal-street to Eighth-avenue, with Belgian pavement, was adopted. Considerable routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned to Monday.

The Board of Councilmen had no quorum last evening, but six members being present at the calling of the roll.

The Tammany General Committee last evening adopted a resolution expressing their disapproval of the reported attempts to induce the United States Government to contract with private parties for the receipt, storage and delivery of goods sent to the public store, thereby throwing many persons employed for the purpose out of employment. A Committee was appointed to draft resolutions condemning the spirit of the letter of Gen. Cass with regard to the rights of naturalized citizens abroad. The Committee will report next Tuesday evening.

The Mozart-place Democratic General Committee held their regular monthly meeting last evening. There was a large attendance. Resolutions were adopted recommending that the next State Convention should confine its labors solely to the nomination of a State ticket, and favoring the choosing delegates to the Charleston Convention by Congressional Districts. They also assert their intention to run candidates wholly independent of "St. Tammany."

The steamer *State of Maine* while on her trip to Fall River, on Wednesday evening, broke the cross-head of her engine when off Huntington. Her passengers were transferred to the *Vanderbilt* and sent forward, the *State of Maine* returning to the City. A new cross-head will be supplied, and she will resume her place on the line immediately.

Several cases were disposed of yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, but few of which, however, were of importance. William Evans *alias* Jones, a well-known culprit, pleaded guilty to forgery in the second degree, being charged with passing three counterfeit bills on the New-England Bank of Boston, at successive times, knowing them to be fraudulent. He was sentenced to the State Prison for six years. William Williams pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sent to the State Prison for three years. Franz Heibert, convicted of grand larceny, was sentenced to the State Prison for four years. The remainder of the sentences were for minor offences.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, comprised 1,500 bales, at unchanged rates. The transactions in Flour were less extensive, yet indicative of a very firm market. A livelier inquiry prevailed for Wheat and Corn—the latter at higher figures. Provisions, Naval Stores, Oils, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Teas, Hides, Leather, Hops, and Seeds, were quiet. The sales of Sugare reached 3,231 hhds., chiefly Cuba, and 420 boxes Havana. Prices favored sellers. The freight engagements were rather heavier.

The Great Battle Before the Mincio.

As we suggested, on receiving the confused and blundering telegrams of the news by the *Adelaide*, the point from which the Emperor Napoleon's dispatch of the 24th of June was dated proves, on the arrival of the *Asia*, to have been not Candia but Cavriana; and the glorious action, therefore, of which it speaks, must have been fought for the control of the right bank of the Mincio. The language of the Emperor Napoleon clearly indicates the success of the allied arms, and a demoralizing failure on the part of the Austrians to hold the splendid positions by which, on that bank of the Mincio, the approaches to Peschiera on the north, and to Mantua on the south, of the famous quadrilateral defence, are covered. The battle-field of the 24th of June, although necessarily far more extensive in its scope, must have embraced all the leading points made memorable half a century ago by the fierce conflicts between the French under Bonaparte and Augereau, and the Austro-Sardinians under Wurmser and Alvinzi at Castiglione and Lonato. In June, 1859, as in August, 1796, the Austrians must have undertaken to arrest their enemy's passage across the Mincio by occupying the high ground, which, rising a mile or or two west of Peschiera, runs in broken and formidable lines past the town of Volta, and completely commands the roads that lead to the river at Valeggio and at Golto. If this intention entered into that new plan of campaign with which, as the Austrian journals at London and Vienna have assured us, the Emperor Francis Joseph came hasting into Italy at the beginning of June, it is not easy to understand why the Austrian forces should have allowed themselves to be driven so easily by Garibaldi's *corps* from their formidable lines at Castenedolo on the 14th of June, and still less easy to see why they should have abandoned all their entrenchments at Monte Chiaro, Lonato and Castiglione without a struggle, and should have chosen to make their stand on the last range of hills immediately before reaching the river, with the certainty, in case of defeat, of being driven in confusion upon their posts of the Mincio, and exposed to attack there at a great disadvantage.

If, on the other hand, the almost ignominious speed of the Austrian flight from the Adda could not carry them over the Mincio before they were overtaken by the pursuit of the Allies, then the march of Napoleon upon the Mincio must have been conducted with an ability even more consummate than was displayed in the magnificent movement from Alessandria upon Milan.

From Desenzano, on the Lago di Garda, a cluster of hills climbs steadily southward and upward to Castiglione; thence turning eastward, the highlands run in spurs on a south-eastern line by Solferino, Cavriana, Volta and Ceretta to the very bank of the Mincio. The village of Cavriana lies quite high among these hills, and, with the hamlet of Compagnolo, overtops that direct road to the Mincio, at Valleggio, along which Gen. Bonaparte forced his way May 29, 1796. The position also commands the roads which lead northeastward to the Mincio at Monzambano, and in a still more northerly direction to Peschiera, distant a little less than nine miles from Cavriana. To the south this position gives those who hold it, by Volta and Ceretta, control of the Cerlongo road to Goito, three leagues from Mantua. Apart, therefore, from the immensely discouraging effect of a great and crushing blow inflicted in circumstances which, however we may interpret them, reflect no credit upon their generalship, the Austrians have lost in one action on the right bank of the Mincio the very keys of their quadrilateral stronghold. The intelligence of their next movements under this tremendous pressure, will be looked for with the deepest interest. If all be true of the allied artillery that has been claimed for it, or whispered of its efficiency, the position of the Austrian army on the 25th was more than discouraging; it was desperate.

Heraldic Geography.—Heraldic Zoology, as all the world knows, is a very quaint and licentious science, paying small reverence to *genera* and *species*, and making a mock of all laws, alike of form and color. Its categories are not to be disturbed by double-headed eagles, scarlet lions, pea-green human savages or three-tailed snakes. All is fish that comes to its net; and for the matter of that, flesh as well as fowl. It is Catholic and omnivorous.

To this strange mystery of intelligence must now be added a sister department of Heraldic Geography. The credit of this addition to the resources of mankind belongs to the New-York *Herald*. This journal opened the war in Italy with a profession of its faith in geography, and announced its intention of mastering that branch of learning. It has kept its word. It has, in fact, created a new geography of its own. To the discovery of Plum-Gut in the history of navigation, and to that of Potosi Lead in the history of mineralogy, must now be added, in the history of war and topography, the invention of a new pathway leading from Paris through the kingdom of Hanover directly to the Rhine. The *Herald* is well assured that, by marching from Paris through Hanover to the Rhine, the Emperor Napoleon will greatly disturb the peace of Europe, and bring many strange things to pass. There can be no doubt of it. Such a movement on the part of the French sovereign would produce in Europe such a sensation as would only be paralleled in America by an irruption of the Utah Mormons upon the river-country of the Mississippi through the State of Ohio.

The Position of Germany.

The commercial classes of Europe are hanging with not unnatural anxiety upon every word that falls from the lips of the Prince-Regent of Prussia. What course the great Protestant Power of Germany really means to pursue; whether it is her intention to maintain her own honor, and the true interests of Germany, and the tranquillity of the world, by withholding her support from the frantic little crusaders of Bavaria and Wurtemburg; or whether she is really bent upon sacrificing her own rank as an independent State, and upon ruining the hopes of German progress, and upon risking the reversion of all Rhenish Germany to the sway of France by deliberately marshalling her intelligent armies in the rear of the hordes of a Gyulai and a d'Urban, and deliberately prostituting the German sword to the service of the House of Hapsburg; these are the questions which now hold the foremost place in the minds of all thinking men whose material interests are likely to be compromised for good or ill by the extension which the present war in Europe may eventually take. Up to the present moment the war in Italy has been waged without really embarrassing in any grave degree the serious commercial concerns of the world. War in modern times is neither as fierce on the field nor as fatal in the economy of nations as it was in ruder days, when humanity and industry alike were less developed than they are now. War, as it is now conducted in Italy, leaves the activities of neutral nations even a larger scope than ever. So long as France is called upon to make head against Austria alone this will continue to be the case. But a combined assault of the German Confederation upon France would profoundly alter all this, and profoundly for the worse. It is quite possible, and indeed probable, that England might remain neutral in such a conflict; nor is it by any means certain that Russia would take any active part in it. The power of France, roused by an attack so unjustifiable and so outrageous, would approve itself terrible enough to the enthusiasts of the Rhine to excuse the Emperor Napoleon from seeking any alliances by which his freedom of action after victory might be compromised anew. A single-handed conflict, however, between Germany and France would work incalculable mischief to Europe and mankind. Upon Germany, in especial, it would bring down the severest weight of taxation and trial to which that patient nation has ever been subjected. It would strengthen throughout Germany the aristocratic at the expense of the municipal and independent principle. It would interrupt hundreds of new and flourishing enterprises, upon which commercial Germany has but recently entered. In a word, it would be an act of madness on the part of Germany; while on the part of France it would so plainly be a case of self-defence against insane aggression, that the public opinion of the world would hold France excused for almost any steps she might think it necessary to take towards restraining a neighbor so blind, so obstinate and so dangerous.

Are we, then, to anticipate the outbreak of such a conflict?

The mere mobilization of the Prussian army, as we have already shown, does not necessarily mean either the actual imminence or even the probable approach of such a war. It may be explained, and has been, on the simple ground that the Prusslan Government does not wish to seem incapable of armed action in the presence of the threatening attitude of the Czar and of the angry tumult of the lesser German States. As the London *Times* has already taken pains to say, it will not be readily interpreted by Europe to mean that Prussia thinks herself called upon to interfere where England and Russia stand neutral; or warranted in attacking France because a knot of German egotists fancy the slavery of the Italians necessary to their own safety.

The days when such a policy as this could be safely followed have long since gone by. If the German princes think otherwise, Prussia, it is to be hoped for her own sake, will not be deluded into paying the costs of their education to sounder views. That the German people have begun to take some heed to the ways into which these petty rulers of theirs were leading them, already appears in slight indications cropping out all over the country. In Bavaria, for instance, the very hot-bed of Jesuitical Teutonism, a Government loan of 10,000,000 florins, for the expenses of "the war," has utterly failed; only about 300,000 florins, or one *thirty-third part* of the whole sum having been subscribed by the people. The Hamburg journals at the other extremity of Germany, speaking for the great mercantile interests of the Teutonic races, openly denounce the mobilization of the Prussian army as a "false measure," and as "endangering the position of Prussia" for the defence of those "Austrian possessions in Italy, protected by the line of the Mincio, which are not a guarantee, but a permanent danger for Europe."

Should Austria succeed in dragging Prussia at her chariot-wheels, it will be but to share her own fate, and we do not as yet see any sufficient reason for supposing the Prussian rulers blind to this formidable fact.

Another Old Whig Song.—The latest contribution to Mr. Hiram Ketchum's Museum of Whig Literature is from the pen of the Hon. W. C. Rives, of Virginia. It will be found in another part of this morning's Times. Mr. Rives writes clearly, which is well, and briefly, which is better, and refers those who may desire to know his views more in detail, to a previous exposition of them which he has recently made. He is, as a matter of course, opposed to the Slavery agitation, and recommends that public attention should be turned to "questions of a more general and pervading character." Such, for example, as the "great end of binding together in fraternal union the various sections of the Republic."

If, however, we may judge of the interest which public questions excite by the manner of their discussion, it would, we think, be difficult for Mr. Rives to point out one of a more "pervading character" than this topic which he advises his countrymen to drop. Not only at the North, but in his own section of the Union, is Slavery in some of its aspects the theme of constant and eager remark. If he can persuade the people to let it alone in the future, he will prove himself a very potent political conjuror.

When he says that Slavery has no proper connection with national politics, he expresses what might be theoretically true if it did not unfortunately happen to be practically false. But so long as extremists seek, on the one hand, to extend the domain, and on the other, to trespass upon the "constitutional guarantees" of Slavery, it is futile to talk of keeping the question out of national politics. Mr. Rives and his old Whig brethren may dream of such a millenium, but they will never live to see it.

Stated Preaching in Hot Weather.

Some of our cotemporaries in the rural districts are expending a good deal of sympathy upon our religious destitution during hot weather, and this upon the assumption that during the dog-days we have little or no preaching. They are led to this conclusion by observing, firstly, that to a very large extent the village pulpits at midsummer are occupied by City clergymen; and, secondly, that the metropolitan journals, every few days during the month of July, reproduce an item, with only a change of names, to the effect that "next month the Rev. Mr. Unction's fine church on High-street will be closed until the return of its fashionable congregation from summering." Very naturally our cotemporaries rush to the conclusion that while the dog-star rages the church-going bell gets choked with cobwebs, and that church-going people, if they insist upon having service, meet in each other's parlors, or, if their numbers are still too large, turn into a district school-house, and invite the ministrations of some traveling *dominie* from one of the hotels.

But our sympathizing friends should know that in the Counties of New-York and Kings which go to make up the Metropolis, we have some 420 churches, seating comfortably 355,000 people, the pastors of which churches well earn their aggregate salaries of $620,000, by preaching to a usual attendance during Spring and Fall, of some 325,000 souls. Now, if they will consider how all the rural districts swarm, during August, with church-goers from the City, and what showers of bank bills fall upon the contribution plates from these transient worshipers, and go to swell the provincial reputation for benevolence, they will not fail to conclude that some of the churches in town might without detriment to the morals of the masses that remain behind be closed temporarily. Then when a church is closed, it is an item of news to be chronicled in all the papers, while of the hundreds that remain open nothing need be said; just as the one man who commits a murder finds his name in print, while the respectable majority who omit their murder go about unreported. The truth is that the numbers of City churches closed in the Summer grows yearly less, while in the case of those that are really vacated, the lecture-rooms are generally kept open, and divine services continued throughout the season, though seldom by the pastor. He, being human, must needs have his vacation, and wisely takes it when his people do, though he is not always wise enough to leave his sermons at home when he goes, and forego preaching until he comes back to his own pulpit. The City chimes ring as merrily, and the City bells as universally, every Sunday morning in August as in January, and the free seats in our churches are more plenty in Summer than in Winter. So our weeping rural friends may dry their eyes, and postpone sending around the hat for means to furnish us with a dog-day missionary, at least for the present. Not a day passes that in some parts of the City they do not shut off off the gas and croton for repairs to the pipes, but for all that we do not sit in utter darkness after nightfall, nor go about pining with thirst and mummied with dust the long Summer through.

Another Mexican Mystery.—Decidedly Mexico is the land of marvels. Its politics are not so stupendous as those of Europe, but they are quite as startling. It was but the other day that an Ex-Envoy of Mexico at Washington, Gen. Robles, stopped a convoy of specie on the highway, and "conveyed away" five millions of dollars. This feat, considering its lively irregularity, has hardly been paralleled since the English Commodore Moore, a hundred years ago, committed a like piracy on the high seas, with English men-of-war, upon a Spanish plate-fleet, in time of peace. Brilliant as it was, it has been outdone by our own Minister, Mr. McLane, who has induced General Robles to give the said five millions back to their owners. This, at least, is the story of the telegraph. How, by what legerdemain, diplomatic or moral suasion, Mr. McLane achieved this wonder, we wait with impatience to hear. It certainly, however, stands alone in history. After accomplishing it there is nothing Mr. McLane may not undertake, even to the amalgamation of the Democratic factions, and the pacification of the Charleston Convention.

A Death in Brooklyn from Yellow Fever.—On the 29th of June the brig *John Boynton* from Port-au-Prince, arrived at this port with a cargo of coffee and logwood. According to the Health Officer's report to the Board of Health, the Captain had been several days ill with *bilious* fever, and one of the crew was down "with a fever of doubtful character." Under the stringent Quarantine regulations of preceding years the brig would have been sent to the lower anchorage, and the sick on board taken to the Marine Hospital. But by the different policy now prevailing, the captain was permitted to go at once to his house in Brooklyn, where yesterday, according to Health-Officer Boyd, he died of well-marked *yellow fever*.

We are not informed whether, on permitting him to go up from the brig to his home, care was taken to leave his infected clothing behind him; but probably, as Dr. Gunn pronounced it *bilious fever*, no such precaution was taken. It is not at all probable, considering the cleanly condition of comparatively Brooklyn, and the moderate, wholesome weather, that the disease will be reproduced there from this case as a centre. If the clothing which the sick man bore had been burned on board the brig, according to the doctrine of the National Quarantine Convention, his own removal to his home could do no more damage than if he had been truly suffering from bilious fever. But while unable to affirm that this precaution was taken, we cannot hold the National Conventionists to the responsibility in the event of any mischief growing out of this case. On the other hand, if the strict Contagionists—of whom, in their purity, the venerable Dr. Francis seems to be about the only survivor—hold the right doctrine, those who have been in attendance upon the late Captain of the *John Boynton* have rendered themselves as liable to take the yellow fever as the unvaccinated and uninnoculated attendants upon a small-pox patient would have done to take the small-pox. But the fact that probably not five physicians in the two cities would admit that the attendants have assumed any such risks, is evidence enough that a very great change has taken place in the public sentiment upon the contagiousness of this disease, against which we have been so stringently maintaining our quarantine barriers.

One thing must be frankly confessed, however; if yellow fever is not personally contagious, panic is. And if any man is foolish enough to surrender to his ignorant fears, to make up his mind that he must die because a dying man in his vicinity had the black vomit, and to pack off his family into the country in deadly fright, there is no assurance in any of the books or in the proceedings of any Sanitary Conventions that he will not perish miserably, a victim of his own unmanly cowardice, and infect whole regions with a fatal panic that are as pure in their air, and innocuous as are the Catskill Heights in June.

NEWS BY TEL[redacted]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Our Government and the Rights of Neutrals—Retrenchment in the Treasury Department—Condition of the Treasury—The Next Presidency.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, July 7.

I have before mentioned the fact that our Government demanded the right to participate in all the benefits resulting from the Paris Conference; but the assent of some of the parties being withheld, Mr. Cass has addressed a circular to our Ministers asserting a claim to all neutral rights recognized by the Paris Conference, and emphatically denying the right of any European Government to lay down one principle of action for one nation, and a different principle for another. Mr. Cass says that the European Powers have no right to sell or to use as premiums or bribes, great national rights, and that the United States will maintain at every hazard the principle that neutral flags protect the enemy's goods, one of the principles recognized by the Paris Conference, and the only one in which our Government now feels particularly interested. In the same paper it is asserted that we shall never yield on the privateering question. This circular was forwarded by the last steamer to all our Diplomatic representatives in Europe.

The experiments at the Navy-yard with the breech-loading guns were closed yesterday. No report is yet made.

Gen. Jesup will return to his post on the 10th, and Secretary Floyd on the 15th inst. Q.

[From the Reporter for the Associated Press.]

Washington, Thursday, July 7.

It is estimated that a reduction of from $200,000 to $300,000 will be effected during the fiscal year just commenced, by the retrenchment in the expenses attending the collection of the customs revenue, now in progress. These will continue to be made from time to time, as reliable information on the subject shall reach the Secretary.

A number of gentlemen from different parts of the Union are making arrangements for an early private meeting at Washington, to consult as to the best means of bringing Gen. Lane, of Oregon, prominently before the country as a candidate for the Presidency.

The President continues to assure his friends that he will not be a candidate for reelection.

The Secretary of the Treasury, on appeal, has decided that the following named articles are properly chargeable with nineteen per centum duty: Silk, violin strings, Italian cloths, as a manufacture of worsted used for garments and linings; button stuff, not being cut into slips or patterns of requisite size and shape for shoes and bootees. Veneers, no other instrument than a saw having been used in their construction, and requiring still to undergo other process before they can be applied to purposes of veneering, are free, from Canada, under the reciprocity treaty.

The receipts into the Treasury for the week ending with June amounted to $2,633,000. The drafts paid amounted to nearly three millions, and the drafts issued to above two millions. The balance in the Treasury was $4,438 000.

Commander Farrand, Lieut. Kell, and Master John Pearson have been ordered to the Warrington Navy-yard, Florida.

Lieut. Armstrong has been ordered to the command of the steamer *Sumpter*.

Lieut. Doty and Assistant-Surgeon Webb have been ordered to the sloop-of-war *Wyoming*.

Surgeon Mayo has been ordered to the receiving ship at New-York.

Passed Assistant Surgeon —— has been ordered to the Laboratory, New-York.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of Friday last, says that the wrecked schooner lying near Ship Island Shoals, is believed, on competent authority, to be the *Sarah Bartlett*, which, three months ago, left Charleston for Boston with a cargo of cotton, sugar, and molasses. The vessel lies capsized, and it is thought all on board were lost.

Brevet Major Ringgold, of the Fourth Artillery of the Army, died last night at Georgetown.

Later from the Kansas Gold Region.

Leavenworth, K. T., Thursday, July 7.

The express from Denver City has arrived here, bringing dates of the 30th ult. The accounts from the gold region continue flattering. The Indians were very troublesome, and an expedition to chastise them was talked of.

Mr. McCoy, who left Denver City on the 24th ult., informs the St. Joseph *Gazette* that only eight or ten claims have been discovered that pay. These are on the Gregory Road, the rest being all a desert. He says the reports of the richness of other claims are absolutely false, and that the miners were leaving in large numbers. Some three thousand wagons are now on a return trip. Mr. McCor estimates that there are now about the mines from 25,000 to 30,000 persons, most of whom are doing nothing, or working for their board. He says the mines will not support more than 5,000 people, and advises everybody to stay at home.

One hundred and thirty-six troops from Carlisle Barracks arrived here to-day, *en route* to Santa Fé.

Laying of the Corner-stone of the State Agricultural College at Ovid.

Ovid, N. Y., Thursday, July 7.

The Corner-stone of the State Agricultural College was laid to-day in the presence of an immense concourse of persons, by Ex-Governor John A. King. Speeches were made by Gerrit Smith, Major Patrick of Jefferson County, the Hon. A. B. Conger, President of the New-York State Agricultural Society, Ex-Senator Williams of Ithaca, W. H. Bogart of Aurora, J. C. Peters of Genessee, Col. B. P. Johnson and others. The Trustees report that $40,000 have been subscribed by citizens of Ovid and vicinity, and a like sum appropriated by the State. The building will be ready for 150 pupils next Spring.

The Kansas Constitutional Convention.

St. Louis, Wednesday, July 6.

A special dispatch to the *Democrat* says that the Kansas Constitution Conventional met at Wyandotte yesterday, and permanently organized by the election of J. M. Winchell, as President, and A. J. Mann, as Secretary. No business of importance was transacted. The Convention stands 35 Republicans to 17 Democrats.

The Steamer Lehigh on Fire.

St. Louis, Wednesday, July 6.

The steamer *Lehigh*, bound to Cincinnati, caught fire in the hold while lying at the wharf last evening. The boat was only slightly injured, but the valuable cargo of assorted produce was seriously damaged by water.

The New Southern Steamship Company.

Boston, Thursday, July 7.

The Southern Steamship Company organized today by choosing directors, treasurer and clerk. The capital is not to exceed $225,000. Two first-class steamers are to be put on the route from Boston to Charleston or Savannah, as the directors may determine.

Maine Republican State Convention.

Portland, Thursday, July 7.

The Maine Republican State Convention is now in session in this city. J. B. Brown, of Portland, presides. Two hundred and seven towns are represented by 655 Delegates.

The Case of Policeman Cunningham.

Philadelphia, Thursday, July 7.

Policeman Cunningham, charged with the murder of McCrory, while making his arrest, has been acquitted.

Cricket Match—New-York against Montreal.

Montreal, Thursday, July 7.

The cricket match between New-York and Montreal was finished at 7½ o'clock this evening. The Montrealers won with seven wickets to go down.

Weather at the South.

Augusta, Ga., Thursday, July 7.

The reports from all points South state that the weather is unseasonably cold.

The Paper Mastodon.—The illustrated quadruple *Constellation*—or the mastodon of newspapers—is the name of an immense pictorial sheet, issued by George Roberts, as his share of the celebration due to the 4th of July. It measures 70 by 100 inches, and claims to be as good as it is large.

Lord Campbell.—A "Constant Reader" is informed that Lord Campbell, the present Lord Chancellor of England, has never before held the great seal, though he was Chancellor of Ireland in 1841, under the Administration of Lord Melbourne, when he was raised to the Peerage. He is 80 years of age

Yacht Race at Fire Island.—A yacht race was improvised at Fire Island on the Fourth of July. Three yachts were entered, viz.: the *Laura Keene*, *Restless* and *Blackbird*. The distance sailed was 25 miles—the *Laura Keene* being declared the winner of the prize

[redacted] Hon. W. C. Rives on the Slavery Question.

Castle Hill, Va., Wednesday, June 29, 1859.

My Dear Sir: I have received, within a day or two past, your letter dated the 10th instant, in which you do me the honor to request my opinion on the subject of a resolution under consideration of the Whig General Committee of the City of New-York, deprecating the further agitation of the Slavery Question in our National politics, and affirming the propriety and expediency of turning the public attention to questions of a more general and pervading character, with reference, especially, to the great end of "binding together by the ties of interest and fraternal affection the various parts and sections of our widely-extended Republic."

To the whole [redacted] of this resolution I most heartily subscribe. The subject of domestic Slavery has no proper connection with our National politics. Its general regulation is admitted by all to be exclusively within the domain of State laws and State Constitutions. The few questions with regard to it, that can come within the province of the General Government, are settled, once for all, by the Constitution of the United States, and have received a practical solution in the natural course of events, which leaves no longer any motive of interest or duty, either to the non-slaveholding or the slaveholding States for their continued agitation.

Every dictate, on the contrary, of wisdom and patriotism demands that a contention, fraught with so much peril to the existence of the Union itself, as well as threatening dangerous reactionary consequences to the parties and interests concerned in it, whether at the North or the South, should cease, and give place to the calm consideration of other and more legitimate and urgent questions, on which the political freedom and happiness of the whole country depend. These vital national questions can be brought to a safe and happy issue only by the cordial coöperation of patriotic men in every section of the Confederacy—a coöperation hopeless, as all must see, while an internecine controversy is waging on a sensitive and peculiarly exciting question, of which the necessary effect, if not the purpose, is to array section against section in habitual and unrelenting strife.

Having recently had occasion to declare my views very fully on the subject of your communication, before an assemblage of my fellow-citizens at home, I beg leave to send you herewith a copy of the remarks then made by me; to which permit me to add, with the expression of my entire and cordial sympathy in the spirit which dictated the resolution depending before your Committee, my ardent wishes for the prevalence of those wise counsels of harmony and conciliation it inculcates, in the great interest of the national union, liberty and progress.

Accept, I pray you, the sentiments of esteem and respect with which I am very truly and faithfully,

Yours, W. C. Rives.

Hiram Ketchum, Esq., Chairman of the Whig General Committee of the City of New-York.

MILITARY NEWS.

Seventy-first Regiment—Military Trouble at Albany—Trial of Rifled Cannon.

The Adjutant-General of New-York has issued an order for the incorporation of a new Company into the Seventy-first Regiment. Seymour A. Burns is named Captain, and James G. Platt as First Lieutenant. The new organization will be known as Company I.

The Albany *Argus* says a military difficulty has occurred in that city:

"It was generally noticed and much regretted that Company E—one of the most popular military companies—was not in the procession on the Fourth. Because of the determination to have two processions—one composed mainly of Firemen, and the other made up of the two Regiments—both sides were anxious to turn out in all their strength. Every company attached to the Regiments were ordered to parade, but Capt. Ainsworth, of Company B, desired to avoid it, hoping thereby to keep his command aloof from the difficulty that existed between the military and firemen. He, therefore, sent a messenger to General Parent, requesting that himself and company might be excused from parading. The messenger returned with an answer, that the General granted the request. However, it was made known, subsequently, that General P. had understood the request to be to excuse Captain A. only, and not the company, and he fully expected to find it in line, under the Lieutenant. What the result will be is left to conjecture. It is rumored that the General looks upon the affair as an inexcusable disobedience of orders, and that the Captain may be court-martialed—possibly the company disbanded."

The report of the Board of Army Officers appointed to test Gen. James' new rifled cannon, has been forwarded to the War Department. The experiments were made at Chicopee, Mass., where the cannon was cast. The Board convened June 7, and continued their experiments for several days. The guns examined were a six-pound bronze cannon, with 3 80 inch calibre, and rifled fifteen grooves; a twelve pounder, four inch calibre and same number of grooves. In both instances, the twist in rifling was equivalent to one turn in sixty feet at the beginning, and ending in one in twenty.

The projectile designed by Gen. James for these guns, is a cast iron cylinder pointed by a solid conoid head,—the diameter being only .02 of an inch less than the bore of the gun, and the length twice the diameter of the calibre. The cylinder retains its full diameter for a quarter of an inch of its length at each end. For the intermediate length its diameter is reduced half an inch, forming a recess in its body, which is filled by a compound of canvas, sheet-tin, and lead. The base of the cylinder has a central cavity or opening of 1.05 inches in diameter, and 1.5 inches deep. When the charge is fired, the gas evolved by the burning of the powder, in its efforts to expel the projectile and to escape from the gun, is forced into the cavity against the compound filling, which is thereby pressed into the grooves of the bore, and by its firm hold in them, the rotary motion is imparted to the projectile.

The report says, "respecting the guns, their merit is due to the rifling, which can be readily applied, at little cost, to all bronzed cannon of the United States, and so render them as far superior to the present smooth bore guns, as in small arms, the most improved rifle surpasses the musket."

Another series of experiments is in contemplation, in which to compare, side by side, the performances of this new gun with those now in use.

The Military Commission appointed by Gov. Newell of New-Jersey, to revise the Militia System of the State, assembled in the Senate Chamber at Trenton on Wednesday, 6th. Brig.-Gen. Runyon presided. After organizing, the Commission adjourned to the 19th July.

Naval Intelligence.

The following Naval orders have been issued:

Commander E. Farrand has been ordered to the Navy yard at Warrenton, Florida.

Lieut. James F. Armstrong detached from the U. S. frigate *Congress*, and ordered to command the U. S. steamer *Sumpter*.

Lieut. Geo. W. Doty detached from the rendezvous, New-York, and ordered to the *Congress*.

Lieut. John Rell ordered to the Navy-yard at Warrenton, Florida.

Master John Pearson ordered to the Navy-yard at Warrenton, Florida.

Surgeon Geo. Maulsby detached from the receiving ship *North Carolina*, and ordered to temporary duty on the U. S. sloop-of-war *Wyoming*.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Thomas J. Turner detached from the Rendezvous, Philadelphia, and ordered to the Laboratory, New-York.

Surgeon Henry O. Mayo ordered to the receiving ship at New-York.

Assistant Surgeon Robert L. Weir ordered to the frigate *Congress*.

PERSONAL.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking Office of Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, June 16 to June 23, 1859:

NEW-YORK.
S. M. Osgood,
S. M. Walker,
L. Spiegelberg,
A. D. Stralogo,
J. Kellyman,
E. N. Taller, Jr., and wife,
Miss Suffern,
W. H. Smith and lady,
John F. Lewis,
B. King, wife and niece,
J. R. Taylor,
J. C. H. Tupper,
John A. Gilbert and family,
W. J. Townsend,
F. J. Weeks,
Ed. Down,
Thos. L. Mashmore,
J. F. Delaplaine,
R. W. Weyman,
Mrs. G. L. Walker & family,
Dr. Henry Root,
J. Bluxome,
John B. Halt and wife,

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

$2,000,000 in Treasure on the Way.

The Five-Million Conducts Released by General Robles.

NEW ORLEANS, Thursday, July 7.

The steamship *Wm. H. Webb* is below with San Francisco advices of June 20, *via* Tehuantepec.

The steamships *Sonora* and *Orizaba*, which left San Francisco on the 20 h for Panama, took $2,000,000 in treasure and 600 passengers.

Business was improving at San Francisco, and prices of some articles were better. Rio Coffee, 16 cents. Money was tight.

California politics were excited. The Anti-Lecompton Democrats had nominated CUSHY for Governor, and MESSRS. MCKIBBEN and BOGGS for Congress.

Arrived at San Francisco, ship *Whirlwind* and United States brig *Flood*, from New-York; ships *Massato*, from Bordeaux; *Sparkling Sea*, Melbourne; and *Magnolia* Manilla.

Cleared at San Francisco, *Lookout*, for New-York

The dates from Mazatlan are to the 31 inst.

There is no political news.

Vera Cruz advices report the $5,000,000 *conducta*, which was recently seized by General ROBLES, to have arrived there, and to be awaiting shipment. The release was said to have been obtained through the intervention of Mr. MCLANE.

OUR CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE.

Political Intelligence—The Republican State Nominations—Indictment of City Attorney Tracy—Col. Fremont—Accidents and Incidents.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, June 10, 1859.

The Republican State Convention of California met at Sacramento City on Wednesday, and adjourned *sine die* yesterday. The delegates were divided in sentiment as to the propriety of nominating a straight-out ticket, a portion of them being in favor of some arrangement for a fusion with the Anti-Lecompton Democrats, who, under the lead of Senator BRODERICK, are organizing with a good deal of spirit for the next Fall's campaign. A decided majority, however, were of opinion that fusion is not desirable at present. The Convention adopted resolutions against the introduction of Slavery into Territory now free; repudiating the modern dogma that Slavery exists in the Territories by force of the Constitution, and viewing it as the entering wedge for the enslavement of the Free States; against the proposed Slave-code for the Territories; denouncing the corruptions and errors of the National administration; in favor of the Pacific Railroad, and declaring that the Republican Party only can be relied upon as the earnest friends of the measure; in favor of encouragement to the St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Placerville Overland Mail Route equal to that afforded the Butterfield route; in favor of a Homestead law, giving a home, free of cost, to every landless man who will occupy it; in favor of GROW'S bill withholding Government lands from public sale until they shall have been open to preemption for ten years; and in opposition to any unjust discrimination against foreigners, in the matter of the elective franchise.

The following State ticket was nominated: For Governor, LELAND STANFORD, of Sacramento; Lieutenant Governor, J. F KENNEDY, of Santa Clara; Judge of Supreme Court, O. L. Shafter, of San Francisco (formerly of Vermont); Clerk of Supreme Court, S. D. Parker, of Trinity; Treasurer, Philip P. Carne, of Butte; Comptroller, J. R. Clark, of El Dorado; Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. W. Brown, of Sonoma; Surveyor-General, H. S. Love, of San Francisco: for Congress, P. H. Sibley, of Placer, and Col. E. D. Baker, of San Francisco.

This ticket, at present, has about as much chance o being elected as BUCHANAN has of a second term—but it is understood that the State Central Committee may, if they think proper, make some arrangement—in the progress of the canvass—with the Anti-Lecompton Democrats, for a fusion. Possibly such an arrangement will result in the election of a portion of the foregoing candidates; but these chances are remote. The Convention, in selecting the Central Committee, had the good sense to leave out altogether F. P. TRACY, its present President, and the City Attorney of San Francisco, whose tergiversations and short-comings have been so disastrously overhauled at the hands o the *Bulletin*.

The regular Administration Democrats hold their State Convention in a few days. Of the delegates elected, so far as heard from, six only can be relied upon to vote for the renomination of Mr. WELLER for Governor; fourteen are definitely pledged to the Hon. M. S. LATHAM, sixteen are claimed for NUGENT, five for BURNES, and forty-nine are set down as doubtful. Of the latter, a majority I believe will be found in favor of LATHAM; and the NUGENT men will be pretty sure to go in the same direction, after casting a complimentary vote or two for their nominal preference.

A charter election was held at Placerville on Monday last, which resulted in the success of the Anti-Lecompton ticket by large majorities. G. W. SWAN was chosen Mayor; Alexander Hunter, Marshal; C. W. Turman, Collector; John Rush, Recorder, and C. W. Mountjoy, Assessor. The reduction in the Overland Mail service terminating at Placerville, has doubtless specially embittered the people of that town against the Administration.

The indictment of City Attorney F. P. TRACY and Supervisor GAYNE has "stirred up the animals" not a little. The Supervisors have passed a special preamble and resolution exculpating themselves from the accidental charge of carelessness made against them by the Grand Jury, showing that their action, complained of by the body, was taken under the advice of the City-Attorney, who informed them that they could take no other course, and that they had no discretion in the premises. Mr. TRACY'S trial upon the indictment for extortion, in exacting fees from certain parties as a condition of bringing a civil suit against them in the name of the city, is set down for Monday next. The friends of the accused anticipate his acquittal upon technical grounds. The facts of his case briefly are these: C. R. GARRISON, ABRAM PEARSON, and others, were indicted for a nuisance in having taken possession of a public street and covered it with buildings, lumber yards, &c. The defendants saw that they were certain to be convicted, and as there could be no appeal taken from this result, so as to enable them to try the title of the city to the property, or to delay for a while the necessity of abandoning it, they desired the criminal suits suspended, and a civil suit instituted instead. It was the duty of Mr. TRACY, as City Attorney, to institute this civil suit, if instituted at all; and the charge now is that he exacted a fee of $1,000, cash down, as the indispensable condition of his performing an act which the city already paid him for! If true, the charge involves him in the disgraceful practice of taking fees from both sides of the case. Several of the parties who desired the civil suit against themselves, swear positively that they paid the "black-mail" money into the hands of one of the most respectable law firms of this State, with the distinct understanding that it was to be paid to Mr. TRACY for the purpose above mentioned, and that they fully believe it was so paid—for, immediately thereafter the civil suit was brought, and the criminal indictments have been allowed ever since to stand unacted upon. The law firm are expected to decline on professional grounds to tell to whom they paid the money: and the defence anticipate, therefore, that the prosecution will fail to show that Mr. TRACY actually received the money. The alternative in the public mind will naturally be that highly respectable members of the legal profession went about among the parties indicted for a nuisance and obtained the paltry sum of $1,000 to put into their own pockets upon the false pretence that they had got to pay it out again to the City Attorney. Whatever the result of the trial before a jury, public sentiment will demand not only that Mr. TRACY shall escape the penalty of the law, but that he shall clear his skirts of all suspicion. He was accorded the privilege of appearing before the Grand Jury to explain away the facts against him, but instead of denying that he received the money, virtually admitted them by attempting to defend his right to receive the money,—and also by claiming that, technically, he was not a "city official," but retained by the President of the Board of Supervisors in his individual capacity.

A fire occurred on Tuesday morning in this city, on Kearney-street, between Jackson and Pacific streets, which for a while threatened destruction to all the neighborhood. It originated in the restaurant of one FRANK WILLIAMS, and soon the flames enveloped five frame buildings, all of which were destroyed. All the buildings in that section are of the most inflammable character, and stand close together. Fortunately there was no wind blowing, or even the prompt exertions of our Fire Department (a branch of the New-York "institution," and the best in the world) could not have saved the adjoining squares. The principal losses were sustained by Edward White and Frank Williams, restaurant keepers; a tailor named Hoppe; P. W. Pinkham, carpenter; Wm. Carpenter, saloon; Mr. Wass and Mr. Spigelhien.

A fire occurred at Sentcia on the same day, which destroyed the building known as the "Bella Union," together with the "El Dorado" and the house of a Mr. BIRGE.

A letter received here from Guaymas, Sonora, [illegible] large numbers of [illegible] leaving the country, disgusted with [illegible] of its acquisition during BUCHANAN'S Administration. Among the number was Judge ROSS, [illegible] States Consul, who was sent out as the agent of Col. SAM. COLT and other capitalists, to purchase lands, &c., on speculation, based on the expectation that the country was about to be practically Americanized. ROSS had resigned, and, probably, is in Washington by this time.

PHIL. HERBERT, SAM. FLOWERS and some thirty or forty Americans had been ordered out of Hermosillo by a mob, led by an Ex-Judge of First Instance. HERBERT will be remembered as the California Congressman who killed a waiter at Willard's Hotel, in Washington. He was about starting for the Gadsden Purchase.

Our merchants are already alive to the chances which may grow out of the anticipated European war. The ship *Kit Carson* sailed on Sunday last for Iquique, Peru, with a load of California grain. At Iquique her master purposes to load with nitrate of soda, for Liverpool, with which to supply the British powder-manufactories.

We have quite a large sprinkling of Italians in our San Francisco population. Indeed, our fisheries are almost entirely in the hands of Italians, who conduct their shore operations in a little quarter of their own, which bears not a little resemble to a fishing village under their native skies. We have also many Italians of a much better class. It is stated that 15 of the latter left in the *Golden Age*, on Monday last, on their way to Europe, with a view of proffering their services for the regeneration of Italy.

The wife and two children of ROBERT S. LESVILLE were burned to death on Tuesday last, at their residence, about two miles from Lafayette, in Contra Costa county. LESVILLE, while engaged in his corral, a short distance from the house, seeing his dwelling on fire, hastened towards it. On the way he found his wife near a spring of water, to which her sufferings had led her, but so horribly burned that she lived a few minutes only, having been able only to exclaim: "The lamp." Her two children, a boy of three years, and another only six months, perished in the burning house. There seems to be no doubt that this heart-rending occurrence resulted from the explosion of a fluid lamp.

The young German who shot himself for disappointed love, on Meiggs' wharf, on Sunday last, has since died. It is believed that his true name was HENRY MICHAEL. A note, found upon his person, thus indicates that the shot was no accidental:

"Do not accuse anybody of this deed. I have committed it myself. I am tired of life, and would rather be dead. Many persons will say that I was crazy; do not believe it; I have my full senses. Life has no more joy for me; it is lost for me, and I am lost for it. My deed may kill my mother, but I cannot help it. Good-bye, World.

H. MALVIN is not my real name, but used that my mother and sisters may not know of my death."

ALLEN S. MACHLINO, formerly from Butler County, Pennsylvania, committed suicide at Yorkville, Placer County, on the 30th May, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. He seemed to be laboring at the time under heavy mental excitement. A letter found in his pocket, dated the 25th of May, and addressed to "ALEX SAY," informs the latter that he had wronged the writer, as well as "Uncle JOSEY S——," in suspecting them of taking his money.

CHARLES D. ROSE, aged about twenty-eight, a native of Philadelphia, hung himself in Calaveras County several days ago. It has been ascertained that he was peculiarly embarrassed, although in small amount, and it is generally believed that while laboring under the sense of ingratitude, combined with his pecuniary misfortunes, he determined on putting an end to his life.

The inquest upon the body of JOSIAH PETTY, of Michigan, who died suddenly at the What Cheer House, in this city, resulted in a verdict of suicide by strychnine. He had been at the house several days, and on several occasions was noticed to act wildly and strange.

FREDERICK W. HOLMES, a blacksmith, while laboring under the effects of excessive potations, committed suicide on the 31st of May, by cutting his throat, at Putah.

WILLIAM MORRIS, *alias* "Tipperary Bill," is to be hanged in this city to-day, for the murder of RICHARD DOAK. He professes penitence and resignation to his fate.

Mr. B. FRANZ, formerly a liquor merchant at Nevada, was shot and badly wounded at Alleghanytown on Sunday, by S. MARGENBERG. It seems the latter was refused the hand of FRANZ'S daughter, for which he insulted him grossly on the street. The father knocked the lover down, and then the latter shot him. The wound will not prove fatal.

Col. FREMONT has just got his great quartz drill in operation on the Mariposa claim, and those who for years have been busiest in opposing his works hitherto are now loudest in its praise. It is fully believed that the Colonel and his associates will reap a rich reward for their persevering enterprise.

Mr. CLAYTON, of Greenburg, Westmoreland County, Penn., was accidentally killed on the 24th of May, by a mass of rock falling upon him, near Sonora, Tuolumne County.

In illustration of the prosperity of our miners, I append a few items from large numbers, of which the interior papers are full. In Nevada County, at Humbug Flat, MYERS & Co., have got down to the bed rock, and are making $16 a day to each hand. FOLLER, VAN BRUCK & Co., on Republican Hill, are making $10 per day to the hand. The old Marlow claim, and the claims of the Canadian Company opposite Republican Hill, given up years ago as worthless, have been paying $15 a day to the hand, during the last three months. A number of individual mining claims on Manzanita Hill and vicinity have been sold this season at $2,000 and $3,000 each. At Omega, PASSALT & Co. are paying $18 per day to the hand. MESSRS. GONIGLE & Co. about $10. None of the claims pay less than $4. At Diamond Creek two men —HACKETT and KIRTLY—realized $390 for three days' labor. This is the first company that has completely opened this locality.

In Tuolumne County, the old Brainerd claim on Gold Hill, which four years ago was sold for a song and supposed to have been nearly exhausted, has recently yielded 40 ounces, worth $700, during a single week. On Secret Gulch, two men took out 30 ounces in a week. Look at these facts, and the five millions per month which we send you in gold, and then say whether California does not present superior advantages for industrious men who are able and willing to work.

The steamer *Farwood* arrived from Victoria this morning, brings very gloomy accounts from the gold regions of British Columbia, but no general news of interest. Miners were continuing to return, discouraged, from the Upper Frazer River country. The Chinamen, however, who are satisfied with smaller gains, are constantly finding their way to the mines, where they remain.

Tragedies.

ASSASSINATION IN ILLINOIS.

A letter from Carlinville, Ill., to the St. Louis *Republican* says: "An old gentleman by the name of CIRCY, aged 73 years, from Kentucky, arrived here on Monday evening last, on his way to visit his sons living in this county, accompanied by a young man who formed his acquaintance on the boat plying between your city and New-Orleans. They stayed in this place until the following morning, when the old gentleman hired a horse and buggy, and left here with the young man for his son's farm. When about eight miles from town, and when they were going through a dark, gloomy bottom, it is supposed that the young man feigned an excuse to stop and go into the woods, leaving the old gentleman to hold the horse, whereupon the young man cut a club, came back unseen by the old man, and struck him senseless in the buggy. From appearances in the road, there had been a severe struggle between the two men. The road was so greatly marked up by the scuffle, that a passer-by observing this, the horse and buggy without any driver, and a hat in the road, suspicioned something wrong. He stated the case at the first house, when a company of men repairing to the place spoken of, found as described, and the old man weltering in his blood. He was most horribly beaten, had a large stab in the neck, and the club which had caused his death lying across his arms. Nothing was to be found of the young man who had accompanied him. The sons of the murdered man had been expecting their father for a number of days, and being uneasy of his welfare, one of them started a few days since for Kentucky to learn of his detention. He is still on his way unconscious of his father's fate. The old gentleman had purchased lands in this county for his sons and came to pay for them. He was to bring about $2,500, which amount it is supposed he had with him when murdered."

TWO OTHER TRAGEDIES.

The Howard County (Indiana) *Tribune*, June 27, says: "This morning, just as it was beginning to get light, ISAAC PLOCHER, proprietor of the Kokomo Hotel, was found by his family trying to get in the back door of his own house, with his head cut in the most horrible manner. Upon examination of the place where he had been, at the wood-pile, the chips had an appearance that looked as if butchering had been done. The chips all around were besprinkled, and the axe was covered with blood, the handle being as red as if it had been dipped with blood. There were not less than twenty cuts on the head of Mr. P., in front and behind. Most of them seem to have been inflicted with the *inside* corner of the axe. It is possible that the wounds may not prove fatal."

The Lafayette (Ind.) *Journal*, June 24, says: "On Friday morning last, a gentleman arrived at Lahr's Hotel, in Lafayette, and registered himself as D. FRANKLIN, of Memphis, Tennessee. In company with him was a person named G. D. ALLEN, who also registered himself as from Memphis, and CHARLES HOLBROOK, of Attica, in this State. It transpired from some remarks made by ALLEN that they were in pursuit of a runaway negro, belonging to Mr. FRANKLIN, whose overseer ALLEN represented himself to be. HOLBROOK had been engaged to assist them. They left the hotel after breakfast on Friday morning, and were last seen together in a very suspicious locality in the northern part of the city. It was known that FRANKLIN had a large amount of money about him, and his failure to return to the hotel, where his baggage remained, excited suspicion, particularly as Holbrook bears a bad character. On Saturday evening, ALLEN and HOLBROOK turned up in Attica, without [illegible] was found for [illegible] to this city on Monday evening, and on yesterday were arraigned before Judge WOOD of the Common Pleas Court, for examination. This had rarely commenced, when a Mr. SAMUEL BEST, of West Point, entered the Court-room, and informed the Prosecuting Attorney that a young man had been arrested in that place, on Sunday, for larceny, and made statements to the effect that he knew of a murder having been committed in or near this city on the Friday previous, and that he could point out the spot where the body of the victim was buried. His description of the murdered man tallies exactly with the personal appearance of the missing FRANKLIN.

Summer Fashions in France.

From a Paris Correspondent.

Summer is the season for departures and arrivals, and in Paris the streets and shops are full of bustle. Women on the eve of going to complete their purchases, the new comers to replenish their wardrobes the heat obliges everybody to make some change, and whichever way you turn, the scene is animated and lively. Light shawls of every description are in greater request than ever; the plain grenadines are unquestionably the most fashionable, and they are delicately embroidered with black silk. Those which have wreaths of vine-leaves, oak-leaves, grapes, or acorns, are trimmed also with black Chantilly lace, as guipure would be too heavy. Groselille, and light green, are the favorite colors in grenadine shawls; but black and violet are pretty and very much worn. Sometimes they are made with two or three rows of gold braid or twist, and hanging over this trimming, we have seen a row of gold pendants, an Arabian fashion which has a charming effect. These new shawls are named "Stephanie," after the young Queen of Portugal. They are only adopted by carriage ladies; for in Paris it is a general rule to avoid wearing gold in the streets. If gold thread finds its way among the black trimmings, so much employed this year for bonnets, it is seldom seen on straw, and when it does appear the owner is looked upon as fantastical and eccentric.

A new ribbon, lately introduced, has earned the admiration and approbation of all who are endowed with good taste. It is black and figured with embossed flowers, say for instance, roses, pansies, or lilac. Outside the bonnet is a bunch of flowers, which corresponds precisely with the one represented on the ribbon, and inside is a wreath of the same, entirely surrounding the face. This harmonious idea is due to Mme. GERVAISE, who has ordered quantities of ribbons and flowers to match, and it is a great improvement on the motley mixture so prevalent last year.

Muslin dresses are more frequent than anything else. They are made with flounces which are edged with lace, or the flounces are tucked, which gives them strength. This method is particularly suitable for white muslin, but what above all things ought to be avoided are white jackets and black skirts. White jackets are entirely abandoned; they have been too long tolerated, and they are now left to the tender mercies of the lady's maid. Light silk dresses, fit for cooler days, are made with full plain skirts, which get less ample as they approach the waist. About half a yard from the bottom of the skirt is a flat ruche of whole colored taffetas, which is carried up the sides, and made to look like a second skirt. The corsage is square, with a taffetas ruche all round the shoulders, and instead of a *fichu*, it is worn with a full tucker of white silk tulle. The sleeves are open and reach to the middle of the arm. It is quite immaterial in this case, whether under-sleeves are worn or the arm left bare. If they are preferred, they should be in silk tulle or lace, and ornamented with ribbons or narrow velvet. Guipure and thick muslin are not proper materials to accompany an elegant dress such as we have described. They are fit for *negligé*, as are all sleeves closed at the wrist. Our linen warehouse make a more luxurious display than ever, and laces and insertions are in a fair way of being superseded by embroideries.

Commutation of Plumer's Sentence—Plumer's Card of Thanks.

From the Boston Atlas and Bee, July 7.

J. M. COOPER, a special messenger from the office of the Attorney-General of the United States, arrived in this city yesterday, bringing to United States Marshal FARRAR an official document, signed by the President, commuting the sentence against CYRUS W. PLUMER to imprisonment for life. The Marshal, with the messenger, proceeded at once to the jail, and the document was read to the prisoner, in the presence of Dr. WINSLOW, the Rev. Dr. LOTHROP, the Rev. PHINEAS STOW, JOHN A. ANDREW, Esq., F. H. PEIRCE, Esq., and others, friends, who have been interested in PLUMER. By the telegraph dispatch, of which he had heard, and by a letter which the Rev. Dr. LOTHROP had received from Washington, PLUMER'S mind had been somewhat prepared for the intelligence which the special messenger and the official document brought him. He was deeply affected, but controled his feelings in a manly way. After an exchange of congratulations, most of the party left the jail. Mr. PLUMER, through one of them, desired to express his thanks in the following card:

PLUMER'S CARD.

I desire to express my thanks to all the friends and editors of public journals who have been active in my behalf; to all the signers of petitions in my favor; to many friends at Washington, to the members of the Cabinet, and especially to the President of the United States, for the change which has been made in my sentence, and to assure them that my future conduct shall show that interest has not been felt or mercy shown to a bad or unworthy man. (Signed.) C. W. PLUMER.

As stated above, PLUMER, on hearing the document read, was much affected; too much so to give expression to his feelings. The intelligence, however, was indescribably gratifying to him, and it will be so to the Community at large.

In a conversation shortly after the above interesting event, PLUMER said that if the awful sentence of the law had been carried out, he should have died like a man; to this he had fully made up his mind, though still asserting his innocence of the crime alleged against him. Amid the burdens that pressed so heavily upon him, he maintained a courage that was truly heroic.

The Marshal was unable to comply with the request of our reporter for a copy of the commutation document, it not having been officially presented to the District-Attorney, who had but a few moments before left for Nahant. Its contents are, in substance, that the sentence is changed from death to imprisonment for life, in deference to the 20,000 and more petitioners who have asked for the clemency. But chiefly also given upon PLUMER'S efforts in saving the lives of the first and second mates. The President very properly regards this as a strongly redeeming act, and one which has, in no little degree, changed his mind. The remainder of the document is mainly of a technical character, giving directions as to carrying out the commutation and imprisonment.

PLUMER will be removed to the State Prison in Charlestown in a few days, where we have no doubt his conduct will be such as to reward the labors of his friends who have brought about this gratifying result.

From the Washington Star, July 6.

We are glad to learn that yesterday President BUCHANAN commuted to imprisonment for life, the sentence of death impending over the youth, CYRUS W. PLUMER, the mutineer, of whose case the public have heard so much through the newspapers of late. New testimony was brought to the notice of the President, we understand, which gave the case a different aspect from that which bore on the trial, resulting in the conviction of mutiny and murder. The case has elicited more interest in Boston and New-York than any other one known to the history of maritime tragedies. Some twenty thousand persons, principally immediately connected with maritime affairs, berought the President to this exercise of his prerogative, by petitions, most of them being actuated not by personal sympathy with the youth, but rather by a conviction that, under the circumstances, it was due to public justice and right that he should not be made a victim of circumstances, for which he was really far less responsible than others who had escaped through the law's meshes. In his action in this case, the public will see that the President has carried out his purpose so inflexibly maintained, of permitting no other than that of the public good, to induce him to interpose his prerogative between the law and its victims.

THE OBERLIN RESCUERS PRINTING A PAPER.—The *Rescuer* is the title of a small sheet, edited by the Oberlin Rescuers in jail at Cleveland, the first number of which was issued on the 4th of July. The principal editor is Prof. PACE, who explains the appearance of the paper as follows:

"After the 'political prisoners' had remained in jail for seventy-five days, they began to find themselves possessed of 'thoughts that breathed and words that burned.' We not only wished to utter them, but we wished to print them. Could this thing be done? We looked around for printers and found among the 'prisoners' two rusty and dilapidated 'typos,' one of whom had not handled a 'stick' for fifteen years. Would the Sheriff allow us a corner of the jail for a printing-office? We asked him. Generous as ever, he replied, 'Certainly, and I'll help you, too, if I can.' 'O, where shall type be found?' we next inquired. The generous purchasers of our old printing-office responded by lending us a font of small pica, and the liberal publisher of the Cleveland *Daily Leader* (the very paper which would please you, gentle reader,) added more, with other things. For a 'plane' we used a carpenter's, with the irons knocked out. A policeman's club answered for a mallet in 'taking proof,' and for the other purposes, we could select a pounding instrument from a large pile of shackles which lay at our feet. A fellow prisoner supplied us with 'side sticks,' 'quoins,' and 'regiet,' made from a whitewood board. Another prisoner sawed up a fence board to make a 'rack.' (Quite like a 'felon' that, but we must settle it with the Commissioners.) For a 'shooting stick'—not the dangerous kind which we have understood 'rescuers' sometimes use, but a simpler instrument—we hewed out a piece of stave, and the door-stone answered for a 'table.' Thus furnished, and with the ample space of just five feet by ten for a printing-office we proceeded to establish the *Rescuer*. It we labor under difficulties it is but appropriate, for 'rescuers' always do. We forgot to express regret that we could not procure ITALICS. Many were needed. We must ask our readers to supply the emphasis according to taste."

THE WHEAT CROP IN MICHIGAN.—At last we have some definite knowledge of the wheat crop in Michigan, and are happy to be able to congratulate our readers that neither the late untimely frosts, the doleful croaking of unscrupulous *bulls*, nor the anxious fears of nervous agriculturists, have had any effect in defeating our hopes of an abundant harvest. True, the June frosts did much mischief, especially on heavy soils, and on the borders of wet and marshy lands, but the amount thus destroyed was comparatively very inconsiderable, and will be more than made up by the unusual excellence of the crop on lighter and drier soils. In the reports that were circulated of disaster to the crop, mo'ehills were often magnified into mountains by the fears of those most directly interested; and that again much more was heard from those sections than from places where no cause for complaint existed. Hence the misgivings that have generally prevailed with reference to the approaching harvest. In the southern portions of the State harvest has already commenced, and all danger being now past, from all quarters do we hear the most satisfactory reports.—*Detroit Advertiser, July 6.*

Burning of the Ship Stalwart.

PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER—PASSENGERS AND CREW SAVED BY A BRITISH BARK.

The destruction of the ship *Stalwart* by fire, in latitude 46°17', longitude 33°30', while on a voyage from New-Orleans to Liverpool, has already been announced. Capt. W. H. LEGUS gives the following particulars of the disaster:

Sunday, June 12th—sea account—commenced with a light breeze from S. S. W., with clear and pleasant weather, middle and latter part light breezes from W. S. W. to N. W., with a thick fog, all sail set to the best advantage. At midnight, a strong smell of smoke was perceived in the cabin, and search was immediately made to discover the cause of it: took off the after hatch leading to the store-room, just aft of the cabin, and found large volumes of smoke issuing therefrom, —called all hands immediately, and searched the entire storeroom, but found no fire there. The smoke gradually increasing in density, bored an augur hole through the storeroom deck into the between decks; found the fire to be in the after part of the ship below, and rapidly increasing: plugged up the augur hole, and used every endeavor to smother the fire, but without avail, for in about two hours the fire broke through into the after cabin, and the whole after part of the ship below was in a complete blaze. Found all endeavors to arrest the progress of the flames unavailing, as it gained so rapidly, and the dense smoke and heat were almost unbearable. The ship was then kept close to the wind, on the port tack, under easy sail, and preparations made to abandon her if it should become necessary to do so. The officers and crew were detailed to various duties, getting the boats in readiness, water and provisions for the same, getting out the specie from the cabin to the forward part of the ship; but being driven out by the smoke and flames a portion of the specie was abandoned. Shortly after daylight the fog lifted, and a sail was made, bearing E.S.E., about three miles distant, standing to the eastward. The ship was kept away for her, and the colors set Union down. In a short time the fog again set in, the *Stalwart* keeping her course in the direction of the sail. About 5 o'clock the mizzen mast fell over the stern; an hour after the fog again lifted, and we discovered a sail bearing W NW, about five miles distant, and steering directly for us; soon after, she took in her light sails and set her colors. The fire was now gaining rapidly forward. The three female passengers, with an officer and a part of the crew, were placed in one of the boats. About 4 A. M. the flames broke through the upper deck aft, and drove the man from the wheel; the topsails were then clewed down, and the main and mizzen hove aback to keep the ship's head to the wind, and prevent the flames from spreading forward. The boats, with a barrel of bread and one of water, a compass, chart and quadrant in each, were then lowered down and hauled forward as far as possible. About 9 A. M. the entire ship as far as the main rigging was in a blaze, the flames reaching to the mizzen topmast head. Soon after the sail, which proved to be the British bark *Princess Helene*, of White Haven, Capt. CONNELL, from Demerara for Cork, hove to, just to windward, and lowered a boat. The boat containing the females was sent on board the bark, and the specie saved was placed in another boat and sent on board, and a part of the crew were sent off in the third boat. At 9½ A. M., the flames reaching to the main-topmast, canting forward, cut away the main-topmast back stays, to prevent it from falling forward. At this time the ship was burned to the water's edge, as far as amidships, and sinking fast by the stern. The few remaining on board were then ordered into the remaining boat, who had hardly shoved off when the mainmast fell over the side, a part of the rigging falling across the boat. The flames now completely enveloped the ship. The boat then proceeded to the bark, where all were kindly received, and every attention paid us by Capt. CONNELL and crew. Shortly after noon not a vestige of the *Stalwart* was to be seen. The cause of the fire is unknown. The ship had been out from the Bar 28 days, and there was no communication with that part of the ship where the fire was discovered.

Kidnappers on Trial at Cleveland.

From the Cleveland Leader, July 6.

The kidnapping cases of JACOB K. LOWE, DANIEL DAVIS, ANDERSON JENNINGS and RICHARD P. MITCHELL are set for to-day in the Lorain Common Pleas. JENNINGS, MITCHELL and BACON, the Kentucky slave-owner and catchers, have been in this quarter and Canada for some days, making thorough search by agents and otherwise in the Queen's free dominions for the rescued JOHN. Failing to find him, and acting on the advice of BELDEN, the Government Counsel provided by the Administration at Washington, they have been trying to escape merited justice and a trial in Lorain through a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued by Judge MCLEAN, and made returnable to MCLEAN or WILSON. Marshal JOHNSON'S engineering of the writ is worth recording. Early Saturday morning JENNINGS called on Sheriff BURR and told him Marshal JOHNSON was in town, and inquired when he would be back. He was told at night. JENNINGS left and BURR went on his business. JOHNSON called at the Sheriff's office and found him absent. He dispatched a messenger for the Sheriff, but the Lorain officer sent word back that the Marshal could come to him if his business was urgent. On the Sheriff's return at evening, JENNINGS accosted him by the roadside. Having other business to transact, after putting out his horse, the Sheriff went about it, and JOHNSON and JENNINGS had to forego the pleasure of an interview until Sunday morning. Then the United States Marshal inquired of the Sheriff if he received prisoners on Sunday. The reply was he did on proper papers. JOHNSON wished to surrender the kidnappers, but admitted that he had no order to do so from the Lorain Court. The Sheriff, of course, declined to receive them. Monday morning, the kidnappers, their bail, and Government counsel and officials, were on hand bright and early to get the indicted into jail or the custody of the Lorain Sheriff by some sort of sharp practice. Foiled in this, for the Sheriff knew his duty too well to receive them without an order of Court, the baffled and enraged United States Attorney BELDEN directed the Marshal to serve the writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Judge MCLEAN on Sheriff BURR. This was done, and yesterday the Sheriff appeared at the United States Court House in this City, and made return of the writ that the persons named therein were not in his custody, which return was accepted, and the Sheriff returned to open Court in Lorain and call the kidnappers to trial to-day. The Hon. Mr. STANTON, of Kentucky, has come up to defend the Kentuckians.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.—We learn from a correspondent at Hanover, that some trouble has lately occurred between the faculty and four of the senior class—two of whom have abandoned their connection with the College, and will graduate elsewhere. They are students of high ability, and have ever sustained a good reputation. One of them had been elected class officer for class day, which will now be given up, as all the class officers intend to resign. The offence was absence of a week from college—the penalty loss of standing. Unable to see the President to gain permission to absent themselves, they sought to be excused after their return, but without success.—*Boston Journal.*

The Turf.

FAST TROTTING ON THE UNION COURSE.

UNION COURSE, L. I., Thursday, July 7.—Purse $500; mile heats; best three in five, in harness.

D. TALLMAN, br. s. *George Patchin*	1	1	2	1
D. PIPER, br. g. *Brown Dick*	2	2	1	2
H. WOODRUFF, b. m. *Lady Woodruff*	Drawn.			
C. CARL'S s. m. *Miller's Damsel*	3	3	3	3

Time, 2.26¼, 2.26½, 2.29, 2.28¾, 2.29.

The above race is the fastest on record. The five heats were well contested. *Patchin* had the call in betting against the field previous to starting, and as the race progressed, each in turn became the favorite. A good deal of money changed hands on this race; in fact, it was one of the most interesting trots ever witnessed, causing a great deal of excitement.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—PACING MATCH, FOR $1,000—Thursday, July 7.—Mile heats, to 250 lbs. wagons.

R. DARLING, b. g. *James Hughes*.....Received forfeit.
W. HOUSEMAN, b. g. *Yankee Boy*.....Paid forfeit.

CHALLENGE EXTRAORDINARY.—The owner of *James Hughes* will match him against anything alive in the shape of horseflesh for $2,500 a-side.

Police Reports.

COMPLAINT AGAINST A HOWARD-STREET HOUSE.—A charge was made by John F. Landon, of No. 160 West Thirtieth-street, against Charles Hansel and Clara Hansel for keeping an alleged disorderly house, the resort of thieves and prostitutes, at No. 33 Howard-street. Alderman BRADY held the husband and wife to answer in bonds of $500 each.

ASSAULT WITH A SWORD.—John MAXWELL, bartender, of No. 94 Chatham-street, was held to bail in $500, by Alderman BRADY, to answer a charge of felonious assault. The complainant, Albert LOMBARD, of No. 21 New Bowery, alleges that MAXWELL, on the 5th instant, drew a two-edged sword upon him, and afterwards tried to break into his room to murder him.

THE BAXTER-STREET STABBING CASE.—John WINEBECK, tailor, of No. 73 Barter-street, who stabbed Joseph Green at No. 52 Baxter-street a few days since, was yesterday arrested by Officer MALDOON, of the Sixth Ward. Dr. WATERMAN, who attends Green, yesterday made an affidavit before Justice CONNOLLY that the injured man lay in a very critical condition. Winebeck was committed to await the result of Green's wounds.

LOCKED UP IN DEFAULT OF BAIL.—Stephen GORDOO, arrested for selling a bogus ticket to a poor German, as reported in yesterday's TIMES, was taken before Aldermen BRADY yesterday, at the City Hall Police Court, and committed to the Tombs to answer a charge of swindling, in default of $1,000 bail.

Wilder's Patent Salamandar Safe,
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
H. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

F.Y.S. Ballou Brothers, No. 409 Broadway.
F.Y.S. The largest Shirt Emporium in the Union.
F.Y.S. Shirts made to order and warranted to fit.
F.Y.S. All styles of Shirts, at very low prices.

Linen Drawers.
New-York Mills Muslin Drawers
[illegible]
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
Of the Legalized Lotteries.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES.
Authorized by the Legislature with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 378, July 7, 1859.
62, 9, 23, 76, 49, 17, 25, 5, 33, 2, 30, 18, 35.
Class No. 374, July 7, 1859.
53, 14, 58, 26, 21, 56, 47, 67, 63, 66, 62, 38.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.
Class No. 373, July 7, 1859.
54, 66, 10, 14, 75, 52, 42, 8, 43, 24, 9.
Class No. 372, Extra, July 7, 1859.
49, 11, 53, 64, 68, 50, 37, 51, 3, 45, 62, 76, 70.

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

John Howard, Exchange and Commission Banker,—Delaware, Georgia and other Southern money bought and sold. Mail orders punctually attended to. Address No. 176 Greenwich st.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
For all manufacturing purposes these machines are unequaled, for the reason that they are more durable, are capable of doing more work and of earning more money than any machines which have ever been used.
Singer's Machines are now used in all the principal manufacturing establishments throughout the country, and the demand is constantly increasing.
The New Family Machines, at $50 and $70, have become a necessity wherever they have become known.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co. Have removed temporarily from No. 495 to No. 501 Broadway, where they will continue to sell their celebrated Noiseless Family Sewing Machines. New styles at reduced prices.
Their removal is only temporary, and in a very short time they will

PUBLIC LANDS—IMPORTANT DECISION.—The local land officers at Marysville, California, having asked instructions of the Commissioner of the, having General Land Office as to the proper construction of the act of 26th February, 1859, entitled "An act to authorize settlers upon sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, who settled before the survey of the public lands, to preempt their settlements," the Commissioner replied, that, in order to give [illegible] the Commissioner replied, with reason and justice, to effect a construction consistent as near as possible with the intention of the legislature, and, as a means of arriving at such intention, to consult previous legislation on the same subject. The acts of Congress authorizing settlements on unsurveyed lands, and the joint resolution of 3d March, 1857, authorizing pre-emption of school sections in Kansas, Nebraska, and Minnesota, are enlarging in their tendencies as well as beneficial and remedial. So with the act of 26th February, 1859. It should, therefore, receive a liberal construction. To adopt a construction that confines its provisions to settlers prior to the date, would defeat the object of Congress, and be an unreasonable and unjust discrimination in favor of such settlers, and inconsistent with all the uniform policy of Congress, as manifested by all previous legislation on the subject. The Commissioner concluded that the only rational and just interpretation of the act is, that it operates equally upon all settlers upon the class of lands contemplated, (school sections before they are surveyed,) whether their settlements be anterior or subsequent to its date.—*Constitution.*

The Boston *Journal*, July 5, says: "We regret to learn that the Hon. Rufus Choate, who sailed from this city in the steamship *Europa*, on Wednesday last, for Liverpool, was obliged to leave the steamer at Halifax, on account of the feeble state of his health."

DRY GOODS.

GENTS' FURNISHING EMPORIUM.

A department exclusively for gentlemen, where may be found every article in this way that can be mentioned, consisting of shirts, drawers, cravats, ties, suspenders, gloves, robes de chambre, traveling shawls, &c.

Shirts and collars made to order, (hand work,) sure fit or no sale

Entrance through GENIN'S hat-store, No. 507 Broadway, and side door of St. Nicholas Hotel.

GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

ATGREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

JAMES GRAY & CO.,

Now offer the whole of their stock of

RICH DRESS GOODS,

REAL LACES,

AND

FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,

At greatly reduced prices.

No. 729 Broadway, cor. Waverley-place.

SKIRTS.—WOVEN SKIRTS ARE THE MOST durable now in use; no shifting or cutting the tapes on woven skirts; 12 springs, $1 50; 14 springs, $1 50; and 16 springs $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs at $9 per dozen; 12 springs, $11, and 14 springs $14. Old skirts woven. C. L. HARDING Woven Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,

No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE WORKING FARMER.—50 CENTS FOR 6 months, in advance. $1 per annum. A monthly journal, edited by Prof. J. J. Mapes, assisted by Henry C. Vail, George E. Waring, Henry S. Olcott, and J. Fayne Lowe, all practical and scientific farmers. The last six months, commencing July 1, will include the theory of manures and their application, vegetable and root crops, fruit and fruit trees, Fall preparation of soils, Winter preservation of crops, reports of flour, grain and produce markets, &c. Published by

CHARLES V. MAPES,

Agricultural, Implement, and Seed Warehouse, Whitlock Buildings, corner Beekman and Nassau-sts., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

LESSONS IN FRENCH.—A YOUNG FRENCH professor, a graduate of a university, who has had several years' experience in teaching, and who can give the best references, offers his services to any one desiring to acquire a ready knowledge of the French language. He has certificates of his special talent in teaching and interesting children from 8 to 10 years of age. He would accept a vacation in a wealthy family, or give lessons in town. Address PROFESSEUR FRANCAIS, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—THE BEST and cheapest boarding school in the land. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, painting and piano music. Write for a catalogue. The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADWAY, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Ladies' classes from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes $10 per quarter. For further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Students received any time. For particulars, address the Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y., or P. S. HUBBARD, Esq., No. 67 Broadway.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION GIVEN TO pupils at their residence, or in schools, by an experienced teacher. Address TEACHER, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE SCHOOL NEAR Fallston, Har. County, Md., a single gentleman of experience and ability in teaching; well qualified to teach the Latin, Greek and French languages, the different branches of English and mathematics, including the sciences. Address the Rev. JOHN R. KEECH.

TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS HAD LONG experience in teaching the various branches of an English education, together with Latin, Greek, French and mathematics, is open to an engagement. He refers to the parents of his present pupils. Address SIGMA, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE OF AN EASTERN University, experienced in teaching English, mathematics and classics, wishes to obtain a situation as teacher at the South. Address PROFESSOR, Peconic, L. I.

A PROFESSOR OF FRENCH, (A GRADUate,) having taught several years in this country and in one of the best institutions of this City, wishes a situation in or out of the City; unexceptionable references given. Address FRENCH TEACHER, Madison square Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS, BY a German lady, who is experienced in tuition, in a private family; she teaches English, German, French and music in all its branches. Good references. Address H. L., No. 192 Stanton st.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND education, a situation as companion or governess. No salary desired, only a pleasant home. References unexceptionable. Address Box No. 1,383 Post-office, Detroit, Michigan.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, FROM THE HUDSON River Railroad cars, at Cold Spring, N. Y., on Monday, July 4, a black and tan Terrier Dog, about 25 pounds weight, ears cropped short, tail half cut; has a white spot on the breast, three white feet, and a slight scar on the head. Any person returning him to JOSEPH DORE, Cold Spring, or to THOMAS PRICE, *Herald* Office, New York, will receive the above reward.

LOST—WHILE ASSISTING TO RESCUE A WOman and two children at the fire in Broadway near Grand-st., on the evening of July 6, a pocketbook containing two notes and some other papers, of no use to any one but the owner. Whoever will return the same to No 39 Bowery, shall be suitably rewarded.

C. FRANCIS.

LOST—IN FIFTH-AVENUE OR WASHINGTON-square, June 16, a lady's hunting watch. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the jewelry store of Mr. CURTIS, —Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

CIGARS.

SENOR ANTONIO LAHENS—FROM CUBA—Has the honor to inform his friends and the public in general that on MONDAY, the 11th inst., he will open a large cigar manufactory at No. 95 Maiden-lane, second floor, in partnership with Senor J. E. HERNANDEZ. Senor LAHENS is a native of the Island of Cuba, and has been in the tobacco business for twenty years. He has spared neither trouble nor money in procuring the best Vuelta Abajo tobacco for his manufactory. The business will be carried on under the firm of LAHENS & HERNANDEZ.

CIGARS! CHOICE HAVANA!! PRINCIPE and German cigars! all of styles and brands, for sale low. Also tobacco, snuff, and other articles pertaining to the trade. MOSES SWEETSER, Manufacturer, No. 68 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HAVANA CIGARS—IN BOND, FOR EXPORT, or in store, duty paid, for sale, by STRATTON, RANFORD & CO., Importers, No. 60 Beaver-st., corner William, opposite Delmonico's.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION IS WANTED OF ELIZABETH MURPHY, formerly Elizabeth Holmes. She sailed from Glasgow to Boston on board the *Cleyborne*, commanded by Capt. Gilkrist, about 5 years ago. She is supposed to be now in America, and may hear of something to her advantage by applying, by letter, to DANIEL CLARK, Box No. 1,436 Post-office, Buffalo, N. Y.

BUFFALO, June 21, 1859.

BILLIARDS.

REMOVAL.

O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PHELAN'S

BILLIARD TABLES,

Have removed from Nos. 81 and 83 Anr.-st. to NOS. 63, 65, 67 AND 69 CROSBY-ST., between Broome and Spring sts.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812—WILL meet at the Mercer House on THIS (Friday) EVENING, July 8, at 7½ o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee on defraying expenses for 4th of July celebration. Let every member be present.

By order,

H. RAYMOND, Colonel.

Isaac M. Pryer, Adjutant.

BRITANNIA TABLE AND TEA SPOONS.—A handsome article, suitable to picnic parties, very cheap and good, in quantities to suit.

WM. S. MURRAY, No. 20 Jacob-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE CITY OR country by a respectable young woman, who is a good plain cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; also, by a neat and competent young woman, as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress. Both are competent and trustworthy servants, able and willing to work. Very best of references. Call at No. 378 6th-av., near 35d-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, LATELY arrived from the City of Dublin, Ireland, a situation to take care of growing up children and sew; is a neat plain sewer and a very good embroideress; will be found trustworthy and obliging; would be willing to go to the country for the Summer. Call for two days, at No 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Room No 2, 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITuation as cook; is an excellent cook, understands all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; would wish to engage in a private family. Can produce the best of city references as to capacity and capability. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 40 West 13th-st., over the store, between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for the last 10 years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 52 12th-st., in the music-store, near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups, and game; no objection to a first class hotel or first-rate boarding-house. Address at present No. 8 6th-st., near the Bowery, from 9 till 5.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE ENGlish woman, a situation as seamstress, to go with a family into the country, or as housekeeper, to remain in the City, where trust and confidence is required, having lived in that capacity a number of years in England. Address S. B., Union-square Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of embroidery and family sewing, or would do chamber work and fine washing; is willing to make herself generally useful. Has the best of recommendations. Would prefer the country for the Summer season. Call at No. 56 3d-av., near 11th-st., in the millinery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young girl, as waitress, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; understands her business perfectly; can give the best of City references from her last situation. Can be seen at No 81 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, back room.

WANTED—ENGAGEMENTS BY A COMPETENT dressmaker, who understands making boy's clothes, and can sew on a machine; or would take a situation. Superior reference. Apply at No. 735 8th-av., between 50th and 51st sts., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and laundress, by a young woman with good references; also, by a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as good plain cook and excellent baker, or would take a laundress' place; understands doing up fine muslins; no objection to the country. Call at No. 126 Greenwich-av., in the store opposite 13th-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL LADIES OF SOME EXperience, to act as agents for a Ladies' Association. This will be found a pleasant and lucrative occupation. Apply to G. M. NEWTON, No. 1 Spruce-st., Tribune Buildings, after 3 P. M.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, A SITUATION in a private family; is an excellent washer, and would assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 181 7th-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing or chambermaid and child's nurse; has had four years' experience in the care of children. Call at No. 218 East 14th-st., first floor, front room. Good reference.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, A PROTestant, a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen for two or three days at No. 511 Greenwich st., first floor, front. Best of reference given and required.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses and do plain sewing; no objection to the country or to travel. Address M. M. O'DONELL, No. 254 Delancy st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, or to take care of growing-up children and do plain sewing. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as chamberwaid and waitress; can give the best of City reference. She can be seen at her present place, No. 38 1st-st., until Friday, the 8th inst.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook; thoroughly understands the business. Can be seen for two days, at No. 83 29th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to cook, wash and iron; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 145 7th av., near 26th st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—THE LADIES AND employing public generally are informed that a good supply of superior servants—German, English, Scotch, Irish, and others, with first-class recommendations, can be secured daily at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. This institution—9 years established—is conducted by an English lady and gentleman, on strictly honorable principles. J. DICKINS, Proprietor.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGlish, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL BOOKkeeper wants an engagement; has been engaged in one of the most extensive houses in the City for the past three years as cashier and book-keeper, to whom he refers. Address L. H., No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS, MARRIED man, without a family, who understands gardening in all its branches, can take care of and drive a horse, milk a cow, is handy and willing, and not afraid of work. To such a man $26 per month for eight months, and $12 per month for the four Winter months, together with house rent, will be given. Address GLENWOOD, Box No. 131 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A respectable man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, fruit, flowers and vegetables, farming; also conducted a large place for the last nine years, as reference will show. Can be seen at Messrs. Thorburn & Co.'s, No. 15 John-st.; or address GARDENER, the same, until employed.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man, just arrived from the South, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; has long experience in both countries; the best of references; no objections to the country, or to make himself useful. To be seen for two days. Address P. M. C., Box No 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A SITuation as coachman; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has long experience in the care and treatment of horses both in this and the old country; is not afraid of work; has the best of City reference. Any person desirous of such a man can address N. G., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman and groom in City or country; would be willing to assist in gardening and make himself generally useful; can work; has three years' reference from his last employer. Address M. Y., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as night porter in a store, or as wrapper-writer in a newspaper office, and would be willing to make himself generally useful. Writes a good running hand, and has references for application and industry. Address J. C., Box 20 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man who thoroughly understands the care of horses in all its branches, and can take care of a small vegetable garden; has no objection to City or country; the best of reference from his last place. Address C. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, AGED TWENTY, fully experienced with the duties of an entry clerk or assistant book-keeper, is desirous of obtaining a situation in either of the above capacities. Is a good penman and quick accountant. Best of City references, or security, if required. Address B. L., Box 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY one who well understands his business; is a good grower of vegetables; understands the proper care of properties, all kinds of fruit trees, and the laying out of handsome grounds and walks, &c. Address C. F., No. 15 Jones-st., New York.

WANTED—A LIGHT PORTER'S PLACE; CAN write a good hand; quick at figures; good recommendations. Address PORTER, Box No. 213 *Times* Office until employed. N. B.—Any other light business would be accepted by the applicant.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Englishman, a situation as waiter; understands his business fully; has the best of City reference, and will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Apply for two days, at No. 282 4th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION IN a first-class commission house; is well acquainted with the French and Spanish languages. Address INTEGRITY, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION; GOOD reference as to capability; understands farming and stock; would like a place within 50 miles of this City. Address, until employed, T., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A PRIvate family. Apply at No 36 East 14th-st., corner of University place, for two days, where he has lived for the last four years.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, EMPLOYMENT as porter in a store. Call at No. 494 Pearl-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A DRUG HOUSE, A GOOD WRITER to make out bills; must be acquainted with the business, and a handsome writer; salary $6 per week. Address DRUGS, Box No. 182 *Times* Office, in own handwriting, stating previous situation and references.

WANTED—A WHOLESALE DRUG ORDER clerk; one that understands his business, and can give the very best references as to character and capacity. Inquire of S. S. VAN DUZER & CO., Wholesale Druggists, No. 198 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT SERVANT TO GO into the country; must be a good cook, washer and ironer; liberal wages given. Apply at No. 70 Chambers-st., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC CLERK IN A CLOTH house who thoroughly understands his business. Address Box No. 215 Post-office.

WANTED—A CAPABLE PROTESTANT GIRL TO act as chambermaid and nurse. Call at No. 82 Henry-st., Brooklyn, between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HARDWARE house in Chicago, a first-class salesman. Address with City reference, Box No. [illegible] Post-office.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

XXI. YEARS' LEASE, FOR SALE, NO. 865 BROADWAY. Apply to R. S. EMMETT, No. 45 William st.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 565 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 565 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE, 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 206 William st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st. for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of S. J. GILSOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply to the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st. will be rented to good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to O. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO BE LET—THE STORE AND DWELLING NO. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, lately occupied as a carpet store, for which it is well adapted and a very desirable location. Apply to JOHN LUDLOW, No. 83 Middaghst., or to CHARLES HENSHAW.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS 4-STORY BROWNstone house, No. 40 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HOUSE NO 125 Mercer-st.; is well adapted for a boarding-house, saloon or club-house, or for a light manufacturing business; rent moderate. Apply to M. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

PARK-ROW STORE TO LEASE.—THE brown stone, modern built, spacious store No 29 Park row, opposite the fountain, is to let. It extends through to Theatre-alley, with rear entrances and hoistway complete.

TO RENT—IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—FOR one or more years, a three-story house, 25 feet by 80; a desirable location; $2,000, or $1,600 exclusive of the second story. Address A. B., Union Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT, NO. 45 East Thirty first-st., between Madison and Fourth-avs., and near Harlem and New-Haven Depôt. Possession given immediately. Rent $90 a month.

STORE IN HOBOKEN TO LET—NO. 143 Washington st., best block in this growing city. Apply at the store.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE NO. 134 Vanderbilt-av; 13 rooms; rent till May next $325. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, in all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. P. FARRINGTON'S, No. 363 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Elegant chamber suites for City and country in all styles and colors at prices from $25 and upwards, at the old established manufactory, No. 624 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's theatre. Wardrobes, Mattresses, &c.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS, graniced and ornamented, acknowledged superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Also, mattresses, bedding, &c., for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No 653 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses WARREN WARD, No. 377 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY. A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c. at No. 123 6th-av., between 8th and 10th sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"OLD DOMINION"

COFFEE AND TEA POTS.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PATENTS FOR SALE.

The undersigned having secured letters patent in England and France on the "Old Dominion" Coffee and Tea Pots, offer for sale the entire right of manufacture in those countries. These Patents were obtained through Messrs. Munn & Co., of New-York, and are in all respects right.

The opportunity here presented for the establishment in England and France of a new manufacture is a rare one, and certain to yield a large return to any enterprising capitalist. The intrinsic excellence of the article, its extensive sale in this country, and its almost world-wide popularity, give to the patents in England and France a real value, and insure a quick introduction, a rapid demand and a large sale.

Duplicates of dies, presses, &c., used in the manufacture of the "Old Dominion" Coffee and Tea Pots will be furnished the purchasers of the patents if desired, at a small advance beyond cost, and all required information be given as to the production and sale. The English and French Patents will be sold together, or separate, as may be desired. Address

ARTHUR, BURNAM & GILROY,

Nos. 117 and 119 South 10th-st., Philadelphia, or

WAITE & SENER,

Fredericksburgh, Va.,

Joint owners of the English and French Patents of "Old Dominion" Coffee and Tea Pots.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MAN WHO KEEPS A HORSE, COW, SHEEP OR PIG.

THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE,

As imported from England,

for renovating and bringing into condition all kinds of stock

This Food can only be had genuine in the United States by applying to E. THORLEY, depôt No. 174 Greenwich-st., New York. Price $14 per barrel, containing 448 feeds. Testimonials sent free on application.

PEOPLE'S EXPRESS.

NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN AND FLATBUSH.

Baggage and packages of every description delivered in any part of New-York, Brooklyn, and Flatbush. Offices No. 63 Broadway, New-York, and *New-York Times* office. Offices in Brooklyn: Jones' Hotel, Fulton Ferry; No. 3 Atlantic-st., South Ferry; No. 337 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall. Slates in Brooklyn, Pacific-st., near Hoyt.

PERFECT WATCHES,

Made by B. J. Werner & Fred Marshall, of London, unsurpassed for time and durability, having received the approbation of the Royal Polytechnic Institute, of London, for sale by W. EVERTSON SMITH, No. 16 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

PATENT MANGLES,

New and second hand, for sale cheap. They supersede smoothing-irons, doing as much work as six women. Manufactured by DUNCAN, WEST & SHEARD, No. 51 Beekman-st., New-York.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,

J. P. PIRSSON, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York.

A pamphlet of information sent free.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, In the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall st.

AN INDUCEMENT TO GO TO HOUSEKEEPING.—The stock of housekeeping goods, of first quality, are offered at great sacrifice to close out the stock for cash. Table cutlery, silver plated tea sets and waiters, ice pitchers, forks and spoons, fine japanned tea trays, refrigerators, mangles, feather and other brushes, brooms, tin ware, wooden ware, pots, kettles and saucepans, freezers, gas stoves, cages, baskets, door mats, child's carriages. Lease and fixtures of store for sale.

STEPHEN W. SMITH,

No. 534 Broadway, near Spring-st.

J. GALL, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN, HAS removed from No. 20 to No. 172 Bowery, where he will be happy to see all his old customers, and as many new ones as wish to have their eyes improved and preserved by glasses adapted to suit the eye. As the eye is very much injured, and sometimes destroyed, by improper treatment and ill adapted glass, J. GALL pledges himself to fit every eye that is possible to be fitted by any optician in the world; he has had cases that have been given up, and has relieved them so that they could see. Glasses reset in other frames at short notice.

YACHT FOR SALE—A SIDE-WHEEL BOAT, with two of Ericsson's caloric engines; can go between 7 to 8 miles an hour, at an expense of 40 cents a day; 48 feet long, 8 feet beam; is in thorough order; has just been repainted; sold on account of the owner building another. Can be seen at Collins' Wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River. For particulars, inquire at No. 43 Walker-st., any day for a week, between the hours of 12 and 1.

PORTABLE COAL GAS WORKS.—THE gas generated by the HENDRICKS BROTHERS' patent gas apparatus is the best, cheapest and most brilliant in the world. Call and judge for yourselves. It is now in constant operation at the St Denis Hotel, No. 501 Broadway, and at the German Club House, No. 104 4th av.; also at the office of the Company, No. 512 Broadway, New-York.

THE BUTTER MILL MAKES THE BEST of butter out of sweet milk in from two to four minutes. Call and see it in operation at No. 534 Broadway, at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. The Butter Mill challenges the world in cheapness, simplicity and efficiency. State and County Rights and Butter Mills for sale.

WESTBROOK, MINOR & CO.,

No. 534 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—A PERFORMANCE OF HALLOCK & SMITH'S Patent State-room will take place at the Battery, on SATURDAY, July 9, at 3½ o'clock, P. M. This is to show how it leaves the ship when sticking. A number of persons will be in the room at the time. After the performance the room will remain in the water for some days for the purpose of testing its working qualities.

YACHT FOR SALE.—A CABIN YACHT OF 72 tons for sale on account of sickness in the family of the owner; she is in complete order, sloop-rigged, and only a year old this August; warranted in good condition and safe. Application must be made this week of E. MANUEL, Exchange office, No. 181 Greenwich-st.

CHARLES METTANI, ARCHITECT AND Superintendent, has moved his office from No. 23 Duane-st. to No. 429 Broadway, where he would be glad to see his numerous friends and patrons, and returns thanks for the many past favors they have extended to him, and trusts for a continuance in future.

IF YOU WISH TO PLEASE YOUR WIFE, take home one of Rowe's or Giffin's Patent Ice Breakers. It will soon save its cost in ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all earthenware dealers. Manufactured by P. ROWE, No. 25 Frankfort, and No. 24 Ann-st., Boston.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Within an hour and a half from New-York. The place is finely located on high ground, on the main road leading to the Rockaway Pavilion, and contains 42 acres of very superior land. The house is of Gothic style, commodious and well-furnished, commanding a fine view of the ocean. The ground is also tastefully laid out and well planted with choice fruit trees and fine shrubbery. The out buildings consist of neat cottage for gardener and servants, two large barns carriage houses, ice-house and poultry house, &c., &c. For further particulars, apply to JAS. M. PLUMB, No 97 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOR THE SEASON or year, furnished or unfurnished—A house with flower and vegetable garden attached, situated at Red Bank, N. J., eight minutes' walk from the steamboat landing, and five minutes from the village; beautifully situated, and commanding a full view of the river, highlands, &c. The house is new, built and furnished in the best manner, with marble mantels, &c.; has kitchen in rear, attached, with well and pump room, and every convenience for a genteel residence; location perfectly healthy, and will be sold or rented on faverable terms. Communication by steamers twice daily. For further particulars, apply to JAMES A. DEGRAUW, No. 50 South-st., New York.

PICTURESQUE COUNTRY RURAL RETREAT FOR SALE—Near Peekskill, consisting of house, out-buildings, orchard, and about 12 acres of land; entrance from the main road through a beautiful grove of forest trees; the situation is perfectly healthy; the grounds are several hundred feet above the Hudson River, and one mile from the Hudson River Railroad depôt, with a magnificent view of the water and distant mountains. Apply to G. MERLE, No. 390 Water st., or to WM. JONES, Mohegan Lake.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—AN ELEGANT COUNtry seat on the Susquehanna and Chenango Rivers; four acres in lawn, garden, &c.; with an elegant mansion, colonnade front, containing 12 rooms, with gas and water introduced; carriage-house, barn, ice-house, &c.; large shade and a variety of fruit trees; is considered one of the most elegant country residences in Binghamton; is in the vicinity of elegant residences, schools, churches, &c., and well calculated to divide into fine building sites; for sale on easy terms, by

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE LOCATION FOR A COUNtry seat; about 70 acres of good land, fronting on the the turnpike road, twenty miles from the City; about 25 acres of heavy timber, balance meadow and tillable; fine brook forms the southern boundary; commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country. Easy of access by New-Haven Railroad or by steamboats. For further particulars address Box No. 655 Post-office.

FOR SALE—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUNTRY place, commanding a magnificent view over twenty miles in extent; one hour's ride from town by railroad; two minutes' walk from the depôt. Land from 5 to fifty acres, good house, abundant out-buildings, choice fruit and pure air and water. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

FOR SALE—THIRTY ACRES OF LAND DElightfully situated on the Highlands of Nevisink, N. J., commanding a fine ocean prospect and view of Sandy Hook, the Lower Bay, Staten Island, &c.; accessible by boat from foot of Robinson-st. For further particulars and price, apply to THOMAS R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY DEsirable village property, consisting of a good house of twelve rooms, stable and carriage-house, over an acre of land, highly improved, with large shade and fruit trees, graveled walks, &c.; is very accessible, in an undoubtedly healthy location. Will be sold low, or exchanged. J. CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT on Staten Island, with a large new house, barns, stables, plenty of fruit and shade; position healthy; high grounds, fine water, and 5 acres of good land; price $6,000; $3,000 or $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of MARTIN BROS. & CO., 69 Leonard-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, A neat cottage, barn, and half an acre of ground well stocked with choice fruit; five minutes' walk from landing, and commanding a fine river view.

S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A HANDSOME AND convenient double cottage, with all the conveniences and garden made, at South Yonkers, near steamboat and cars, and 14 miles from the City Hall. Apply to T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES—ARCHITECTURAL plans complete, $5 each, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway, Mercantile Bank Building, corner of John-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP, AND ON EASY TERMS—premises No. 215 South 2d-st., Williamsburgh, consisting of a two story dwelling house, 36 feet deep, with a two-story brick stable 25 x 50 feet, all in good order; yard paved throughout; for particulars inquire of P. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or P. VOTY, No. 109 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE CHURCH PROPERTY. —The valuable church property situated on the easterly side of 7th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., recently occupied by the 7th-av. Reformed Dutch Church. The lot is 92 feet wide by about 100 in depth, with a substantial brick building, 60x100, capable of seating 700 persons. This is one of the finest pieces of property to be found in the vicinity, either for church purposes or as an investment. Apply to ROBERT E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON MYRTLE, PARK, THROOP and Yates ave.; Stockton, Floyd, Ellery and Hopkins sts. They are in a good neighborhood, on high ground on the grade; ready for use, and one mile from Peck-slip Ferry. The Broadway, Myrtle and Flushing-av Railroads pass these lots. Price $400. Terms very easy. Apply to ROBERT ADAIR, No. 87 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 6th-av., in the row of brown stone-front houses on the south side of 47th-st.; house 20x55, four-story, high-stoop; has all the improvements, and is strictly first-class. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or at No. 64 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE—WITH A BUILDING LOAN, A PLOT of building lots, well situated for improvement, offering a fine opportunity for builders with moderate means or other enterprising persons. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third floor.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 54 West 48th-st.; house, 20x46; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.; or H. A. KIDDER, No. 86 West 48th-st. Price, $9,000.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZED four-story brown stone house and lot No. 17 East 32d-st., built in the best manner, and containing every modern improvement; will be sold cheap. Apply to H. NASON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A CHOICELY located plot of ground, containing about 3½ acres. For particulars inquire of

CHAS. B. FOSDICK, No. 1 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND Lot on the southeast corner of 9th av. and 20th-st. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND, 107 FEET 6 inches on 4th-av. by 100 feet on 29th-st. Terms easy. Address, by note, No

MEDICAL.

SCROFULA AND ERYSIPELAS, CANCER, by impurities of blood, and the dangerous use of mercury, is assuredly cured by TRIE&EMAR; a trial alone is necessary to test the fact. Full details in the book "Human Frailty; or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 131 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York. J. ETON, No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., Pupil of RICORD of Paris, and also of Professors CARMICHAEL and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature. Spermatorhœa, &c. &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Cancrous affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st. New-York City, established in 1836, for the preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction to the habits of the patient; cures without the disgust and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in two stages in less than six hours. It roots out the poison and paints the blood in sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Beware of nostrums, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and offers the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. H., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of pains and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and bones, night sweats and emaciation.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES MARRIED AND SINGLE. IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LAMONT'S PARIS LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 45 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three doors above St Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 3, and 5 to 8 evenings.

☞ We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Lamont and his work."—Courrier des Etats Unis, Gazette Reforma, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Railway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pilot, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—Medical Journal. Sold by the author, as above; also, by CHAS MILLER, No. 433 Broadway, New-York.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERU. is the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you may insure a speedy cure and Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed and the medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 483 Broadway; perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10. P. M.

IMPORTANT FOR FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THEBES, 98 West 24th st., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS medicine to be genuine must have my name as the only legal proprietor on each label, and my initials on the end of every bottle. Nervous Rheumatism, Chorea, St. Vitus' Dance, Palpitation, Vertigo, Wakefulness and many other nervous diseases, have been cured by this medicine. For sale by Druggists generally, and at No. 131 4th-av., New-York; large bottles $1.

Dr. J. T. STRATTON.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—IF YOU wish to be poisoned, buy the counterfeit, if you wish for health buy the genuine article, which can be had only of us in New-York. Remember, we have no agents in this City, and in Brooklyn it can only be had of BAYLIS, No. 175 Fulton-st., who has been our agent since 1855. FYNE & CO., sole proprietors, No. 109 Nassau-st.

$500 REWARD—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores; at the Astor House No. 387 Broadway; and No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. William.

DR. RALPH—AUTHOR OF THE "PRACTICAL Private Treatise," Offices corner Houston and Crosby-st. (139 Crosby.) Hours. 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9 o'clock.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—LEVI P. STONE, Egbert Starr, Henry R. Stoutsburg, Henry L. Butler and Jonathan J. Broome against DANIEL C. SCUDDER and Joseph S. Bates.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 35 Wall-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of Four Hundred and Sixty Dollars, with interest from the 21st day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, besides the costs of this action. Dated New-York, June 3, 1859.

STARR & RUGGLES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
No. 35 Wall st., New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 1st day of July, 1859. STARR & RUGGLES.

jy7-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT—ALBANY COUNTY.—DEXTER REYNOLDS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM P. LOBDELL and ORLANDO MEAD, defendants.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of June, 1859, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the late limited partnership of John Meads, Junior, of the City of New-York, that they are required to come in and exhibit their respective demands against the said partnership, and prove the same before me, the Referee in the said order named, at my office, No. 74 State-street, in the City of Albany, on or before the 26th day of July, 1859, at 10 o'clock A. M., or they will be excluded from the benefit of the said order and from any distributive share of the fund in the hands of the assignees.—Dated Albany, June 28, 1859. JAMES EDWARDS,

jy1-law3wF. Referee.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Henry Cassamajor, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., No. 78 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next. Dated New-York, the 2d day of June, 1859.

PAUL CASAMAJOR,
H. H. SEWALL,
Administrators.
je3-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB LICHTENBERG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of her attorney, P. J. Joachimssen, No. 136 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 31, 1859.

CAROLINE LICHTENBERG, Executrix, &c., of
apl-law6mF* Jacob Lichtenberg, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN G. COLLINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of WILLIAM COLLINS, No. 41 Wooster-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of September next. Dated, New-York, the 3d day of March, 1859.

JOHN FINLEY,
WILLIAM COLLINS, } Executors.
mh8-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER MAHON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Reuben H. Cudlipp, No. 119 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of November next. 1859. Dated, New-York, May 10, 1859.

MICHAEL TREACY, Executor.
my12-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL HUGHES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 179 Varick-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 6, 1859.

JOHN HUGHES, Administrator.
ap6-law6mF*

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of VANVLECK, READ & DREXEL, was, on the 30th day of June, 1859, dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business will be settled by either partner at No. 40 Wall-st.

New-York, July 1, 1859.

JASPER T. VANVLECK,
WILLIAM G. READ,
FRANCIS M. DREXEL,
FRANCIS A. DREXEL,
ANTHONY J. DREXEL,
JOSEPH W. DREXEL.

The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership, for the transaction of a General Banking and Collection Business, under the name and firm of READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank Building.

New-York, July 1, 1859.

WILLIAM G. READ, } Of New-
ROBERT WINTHROP, } York.
FRANCIS M. DREXEL, } Of Phila-
FRANCIS A. DREXEL, } delphia.
ANTHONY J. DREXEL, } delphia.
JOSEPH W. DREXEL, } delphia.

RAILROADS AND STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave each station, New-York, as follows:

7:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
6:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
6:00 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
6:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

8:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
8:—A. M.—From Dover Plains.
8:—A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
8:40 A. M.—From White Plains.
7:00 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
9:30 A. M.—From White Plains.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
3:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
6:00 P. M.—From White Plains.

W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse, at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Suffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 8:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STARR, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 7:45 and 8:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY leave Fulton Market Slip by steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., and 1, 3:45, 5:45, and 7:30 P. M., returning, leaves Flushing at 6:30, 7:55, 10 A. M. and 1, 2:30, 4:45, and 6:40 P. M., stopping both ways at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and West Flushing. Extra trains will leave Hunter's Point, at 7:15, and 11 A. M.; from 1 A. M. train to Flushing, from Hunter's Point, only 15 cents; returning, at 1 P. M. at 15 cents to New-York by 34th st. ferry; fare by regular trains, from Fulton Market Slip 25 cents. Extra trains for excursions on reasonable terms.

O. CHARLICK, President.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line, Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 13 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKLYN for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Syosset, 11 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3:30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9.20 A. M. Express; and 4.10 P. M. Mail.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—For Piermont Nyack Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:53 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:50 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 9, 7:46 A. M., 3:25 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

NEWARK AND NEW-YORK.
A delightful trip. Fare only 13 cents.

The steamer TAMINEND leaves Newark at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Leaves the foot of Barclay-st. at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M. Those who wish to avoid the dust will find this a desirable trip.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (direct.) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Wednesday, July 6, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, July 6, 12 M.
Thursday, July 7, 7:30 A. M.	Thursday, July 7, 12:30 P. M.
Friday, July 8, 8:30 A. M.	Friday, July 8, 12:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 9, 11 A. M.	Saturd'y, July 9, 2:30 P. M.
Sunday, July 10, 9:30 A. M.	Sun. (E. L.) July 10, 3:30 P. M.
Monday, July 11, 9:30 P. M.	Monday, July 11, 5 A. M.
Tuesday, July 12, 3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, July 12, 5:40 A. M.
Wedn'day, July 13, 3:30 P. M.	Wedn'ay, July 13, 6:30 A. M.
Thursday, July 14, 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, July 14, 7 A. M.
Friday, July 15, 3:30 P. M.	Friday, July 15, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, July 16 3:30 P. M.	Saturday, July 16, 7 A. M.
Monday, July 18, 9:30 A. M.	Monday, July 18, 5:30 P. M.
Tuesday, July 19, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, July 19 6 P. M.
Wedn'day, July 20, 10:30 A. M.	Wedn'day, July 20, 6:15 P. M.
	Thursday, July 21, 6:30 P. M.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PEARCE, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Tuesday, July 5, 11:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 5, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, July 6, 12 M.	Wednesday, July 6, 7 A. M.
Thursday, July 7, 12:30 P. M.	Thursday, July 7, 7:30 A. M.
Friday, July 8, 1:30 P. M.	Friday, July 8, 8:30 A. M.
Saturday, July 9, 2:30 P. M.	Saturday, July 9, 9:30 A. M.
Sun. (L. B.) July 10, 9:30 A. M.	Sunday, July 10, 3:30 P. M.
Monday, July 11, 6 A. M.	Monday, July 11, 11:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 12, 6:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 12, 12 M.
Wedn'day, July 13, 6:30 A. M.	Wednesday, July 13, 3 P. M.
Thursday, July 14, 7 A. M.	Thursday, July 14, 3 P. M.
Friday, July 15, 7:30 A. M.	Friday, July 15, 3:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 16, 8:30 A. M.	Saturday, July 16, 4 P. M.
Sunday, July 17, 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 17, 4 P. M.
Monday, July 18 6 A. M.	Monday, July 18, 9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 19, 6:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 19, 10 A. M.
Wednesday, July 20, 7 A. M.	Wedn'ay, July 20, 10:30 A. M.
Thursday, July 21, 7:30 A. M.	

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY COWELL Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York from Pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room $5. Rousing time about 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland. H. S. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st. New York.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours ride from Portland.

DAILY LINE FOR GLEN COVE AND Roslyn, stopping at Bayle's Dock, Great Neck, and Sands Point. The fine new steamer LONG ISLAND will leave Pier No. 32 East River, James-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 P. M. Returning leaves Roslyn at 6:30 and Glen Cove at 7:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 8 o'clock.

FARE FIFTY CENTS TO NEWBURGH.—To Newburgh and return 75 cents. Steamer BROADWAY leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher,) every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock, landing at Yookers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT TO KEY PORT, JULY 10.—The fast steamer ISLAND HOME, Capt. J. S. GAETTA, leaves foot Grand-st. at 7¾, Peck-slip at 8, and foot of Barclay st. at 8½ A. M., landing at Chelsea, Union, Star, Roseville, Woodbridge, Tottens, Amboy and Cliffwood. Returning, leaves Key Port at 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT, Kingston, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Corowall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON at 3.45 o'clock.

FOR SAG HARBOR—LANDING AT ORIENT AND GREENPORT EACH WAY.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-st., Pier No. 33 East River, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.

G. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR YONKERS, RIVERDALE, HUDSON PARK, Tubby Book, Fort Washington, Carmansville, Manhattanville and Stryker's Bay, touching at Christopher-st., steamer JOHN FARON, from Jay-st. pier at 9 A. M., and 1 and 6½ P. M. Fare, 10 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroad.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 5 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A SUPERIOR FAMILY HORSE—DAPPLED brown, 16½ hands, well broke, seven years old, perfectly sound, and a fast traveler, can be had for $200, if applied for soon. The horse belongs to a private gentleman, and can be seen at Mackay's stable, No. 79 West 23d-st.

WANTED—TO HIRE OR PURCHASE, A HORSE and family carriage, to use fearefully in the country, three or four months. Apply at No. 84 Chatham-st.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET, a new style of Shoes and Gaiters, only $2 50, warranted to give satisfaction. Also $3 50 and $4 dress boots that will surprise everybody.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

The celebrated first-class new steamship GREAT BRITAIN, Capt. GRAY, Commander, will sail from Liverpool for New-York on THURSDAY, June 30, and will sail for Liverpool on her next voyage with all dispatch.

The state rooms and dining-room for cabin passengers are in the spacious poop, and are fitted up with every convenience.

Rate of passage, (first-class only,) $75, with all wines and liquors, which are to be had on board.

As this ship has not been employed in the New-York trade for some time shippers and others are referred to following copy of circular from Liverpool Underwriters:

LIVERPOOL, June 21, 1859.

The GREAT BRITAIN screw steamship being laid on the berth here for New-York, we certify that we consider her in every respect a first-rate conveyance, and are prepared to insure goods in her on the very lowest terms.

Signed,
FAIRBONE, MARTIN & CO.,
WM. ROTHERHAM & CO.,
CAMPBELL, GROSS & CO.,
JONES, PALMER & CO.,
RAWSON, AIKIN & CO.,
CHARLES LANGTON,
Per E. Bind,
FRED. TRUEMAN & CO.,
THOMAS MONES & CO.,
Per Thomas Howorth,
Insurance Brokers."

Freight will be taken at current rates.
For freight or passage apply to
RICHARD IRVIN & CO., No. 93 Front st.

NEW LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVANA.

To sail every 10 days from each port.

Steamship
QUAKER CITY.

This well-known and fast steamship, R. W. SHURTLEFF, Commander, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, July 9, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Spring-st. For freight or passage, apply to

HARGOUS & CO.,
No. 33 South st.

Freight received on the 6th instant.
This steamship will sail from Havana direct for New-York July 19. No goods will be received after 12 o'clock of the day previous to sailing. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board. Passengers must have passports from Spanish Consul. Agent in Havana,

Y. M. ZOMGRONIZ.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of Passage in second cabin $75 and $80.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

The FULTON and ARAGO will hereafter take such general freight as may be offered.

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Aug. 20.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. WESSELS, Commander,
will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on
SATURDAY, July 9, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No 84 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins — CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. — AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. — NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. — EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 3.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE.—From Pier No 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.

FARE.

Cabin to Philadelphia.....$2 0
Cabin to Cape May.....2 00
Steerage to Philadelphia.....1 50

No charge for Berths. State-rooms extra, each $1.

DELAWARE, John H. Cones, Commander.
BORTON, Orrin Sellew, Commander.
KENNEBEC, Thomas Hand, Commander.

One of the above leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West. FREE OF COMMISSION and with dispatch. Goods insured at ½ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers."

Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship LINE.

Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$6

The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, July 9, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans.....$39 75 | To Charlotte, N. C.....$22 50
To Mobile.....35 00 | To Augusta, Ga.....20 00
To Montgomery, Ala..26 00 | To Atlanta, Ga.....23 00
To Nashville, Tenn...30 00 | To Columbia, S. C....20 00
To Memphis, Tenn....33 50 | To Jacksonville, Fla..21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn..27 00 | To Pilatka, Fla.....23 00

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The MARION, Capt. FOSTER, succeeds on WEDNESDAY, July 13.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship COMPANY'S new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 9 at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $25; through ticket to New-Orleans $30 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $28; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City after the arrival of steamship AFRICA, which leaves Liverpool 9th July, (about the 21st July.)

Passage money to Nassau.....$15
Passage money to Havana.....60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana.....15

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:

GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, July 6, at 12 noon.
EDINBURGH, Cumming.

Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 29 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $8; PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND, $8. The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. THOS. SKINNER, will receive freight for above places on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on SATURDAY, 9th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, reduced to $5; Petersburgh and Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

STEAMER ASIA.—FOR SALE—BERTHS NOS. 81 and 82 in sofa-room of steamer Asia to sail 20th inst. Apply at No 36 Barclay-st., up stairs.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS (INDISPENsable during war) issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important passport laws of France issued with each passport.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A CUTLER AND GRINDING ESTABlishment, with four-horse engine and six-horse boiler, one forge and all the other machinery, tools and fixtures, with the good will of the trade, which is of eight years standing; three men are employed at present, and the business can be increased to advantage. The proprietor wishes to retire on account of age. A. HAUGH, No. 2 Mechanic's Block, Union-st., New-Haven, Conn.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of certain goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 131 Times Office.

TO BUSINESS MEN AND MANUFACTURERS.—A rare opportunity to invest in two new and important inventions, patented June 21, 1859, will be found by calling on A. H. EMEZ, C. E., the Patentee, at his rooms, Astor House, New-York. Office hours from 1½ to 10 A. M., and 2 to 11 P. M.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF from $3,000 to $5,000. The business is extremely profitable, and with ordinary skill and energy will pay a net profit of $10,000 annually. The very best chance ever offered. Address PARTNER, Box No. 104 Times Office, or apply personally at No 285 Canal-st., New-York.

$10,000—PERSONS WITH THE ABOVE amount, desirous of investing in a staple manufacturing business, easily understood, yielding large profits, with ready cash sales for all that can be produced, will call, or address C. B. HOWES & CO., No. 347 Broadway, up stairs.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $6,000 TO $10,000, for the manufactory of staple articles, of ready sale for cash. The business is well established, and can and double its capital annually. Or the present owner will sell out if preferred. Direct Box No. 3,751 Post-office, with real name and address.

$7,000 TO $10,000.—PARTNER WANTED, with this amount in cash, in an importing business in operation; an excellent opening for a young man; first-class references given and required. Address HENRY WATSON, Box No. 176 Times Office.

EBONY—A PRIME LOT OF AFRICAN FOR SALE by D. A. MUMFORD, No. 101 Pearl-st.

AUCTION SALES.

RESTAURANT AND BILLIARD SALOON AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, July 9 at 11 o'clock A. M., we will sell at public auction at No 541 Broadway, under the St. Nicholas Hotel the entire stock and effects of the well known restaurant, billiard saloon, and shooting gallery

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The City Dispensaries.

The following is the monthly report of the Dispensaries of the City of New-York for the Month of June, 1859:

	New-York Dispensary.	Marble'y Dispensary.	Dispensary, Tenth-ward.	Dispensary, Tompkins Market.	Northwest Dispensary.	Orchard-st. Dispensary.
No. of Male Patients	1,675	748	970	994	910	6,783
No. of Female Patients	1,972	1,079	1,417	1,799	668	6,935
Totals	3,647	1,827	2,572	2,793	1,174	11,473
Visits at Dwellings	442	382	181	335	170	2,204
Visits at Dispensaries	3,197	1,458	2,111	1,596	1,064	9,325
Prin. ary Vaccinations	140	403	111	215	115	1,007
Revaccinations	4	—	40	—	—	44
Whole No. Vaccinated	144	403	151	215	115	1,448
Number of Adults	2,447	906	1,458	1,221	713	6,841
Number of Children	1,200	941	1,114	1,572	461	4,732
No. of Native Patients	1,603	1,076	1,221	1,008	496	5,444
No. of Foreign Patients	2,047	821	1,351	1,227	678	6,029
No. sent to Hospital	387	18	57	30	12	504
Number of Deaths	18	6	15	23	3	70
Prescriptions dispensed	3,819	3,254	4,411	3,823	2,719	27,111

During the month of June, as above shown, medical and surgical services, vaccination and medicine were afforded gratuitously to 11,473 persons. The principal causes of death were consumption and scarlet fever. The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the respiratory and cutaneous system. Among the most important were bronchitis, pleurisy, measles, scarlatina and whooping cough.

G. AIGOUER, M. D., House Phys., N. Y. D.

TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.—At the meeting of the Tammany General Committee, last evening, Mr. VANDAM, from the Special Committee appointed for the purpose, reported the following preamble and resolution: "*Whereas*, It is reported that attempts are making by interested parties to induce the Government of the United States to contract with them for the receipt, storage and delivery of goods sent to the public store, thereby throwing out of the public service a large number of men now employed there, for the purpose of enabling private individuals to get a profit upon the labor of those who may be hereafter employed there; therefore *Resolved*, That this Committee utterly repudiate the idea that our system of self-government has proved in any degree a failure, and can see no more reason why the duties above specified should be contracted to private parties, than there is for making a like arrangement in respect to the collection of the revenue and other Governmental service; that if there is any profit to be made upon any labor or other service it should accrue to the national treasury, and not to private pockets; and that if those now charged with the duties sought to be given to private contractors are either wasteful or incompetent, the proper remedy is to remove them from office and appoint in their places Democrats of undoubted honesty and capacity." It was adopted by a vote of 42 yeas to 4 nays. Messrs. KEENAN, VANDAM and KIRKPER were appointed a Committee to report next Tuesday evening, a resolution expressing disapprobation of the letter of Secretary CASS with regard to the rights of naturalized citizens abroad, and the Committee adjourned to Tuesday evening.

MISSIONARIES TO CHINA ORDAINED.—An overflowing audience assembled at St. George's (the Rev. Dr. TYNG's) Church yesterday morning to witness the ordination of four Deacons for the Episcopal Mission to China. Among the bishops and clergymen present were the Right Rev. Bishop BOONE, Miss. Bp. to China; the Right Rev. Bishop SOUTHGATE, Miss. Bp. to Turkey; the Right Rev. Bishop PAYNE, Miss. Bp. to Africa; the Right Rev. the Bishop SMITH of Kentucky; the Rev. Dr. TYNG and others. After the usual religious services, the Rev. Drs. HAWKS and STEVENS officiating, the Rev. Dr. TYNG stated that one of the Missionaries to be ordained had not reached the City. He would, therefore, be ordained at the Church of the Ascension next Sunday morning at 10½ A. M., by Bishop BOONE. Dr. TYNG read a letter from Bishop POTTER in which the latter expressed his regret that numerous engagements prevented him from being present on this occasion. The Rev. WM. SPARROW, D.D., of the Theological Seminary, Fairfax, Co., Va., preached the sermon from Mark xvi. 15, "And He said unto them go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." At its conclusion Messrs. S. J. J. SCHERMERHORN, HENRY FERNOW, and E. H. THOMPSON were formally ordained by Bishop BOONE, and the exercises were closed as they had been opened with appropriate services.

A STREET FIGHT—JAMES QUINLAN LOSES HIS NOSE.—Since the conviction of JAMES GLASS for the murder of ROBERT OWENS, and his incarceration in the State Prison, JAMES QUINLAN and JAMES LOFTUS, two of the chief witnesses on the trial, have been nursing vindictive feelings toward each other. Whenever they came together mutual abuse and recrimination have ensued. On Wednesday night they met on the corner of Centre and Worth streets. QUINLAN called LOFTUS a perjurer, and intimated that it was he who had shot OWENS, and that GLASS was entirely innocent. The altercation attracted a crowd. From words proceeded blows and bites. In the struggle QUINLAN lost his nose, and left the scene of combat in despair. The Police appearing LOFTUS also retired. A complaint was made against the latter for felonious assault. He was, yesterday afternoon, arrested by Officer WILSON, of the City Hall Police Court, taken before Alderman BRADY, and held in $1,000 bail to answer the charge.

EXTENDING AND WIDENING GOLD-STREET.—The Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen met at 2 P. M. yesterday—Alderman BOOLE presiding—in room No. 8 City Hall, to consider the petition asking for the extension and widening of Gold-street. A number of property owners on the street came forward and opposed the petition. Several who said they had signed it several years ago, stated that they were not in favor of the project now; the opening of the New Bowery rendered it unnecessary to extend Gold-street. Nobody appeared to support the project, and the Committee adjourned to Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of hearing those who are in favor of it. The next will be the last meeting that the Committee will hold for the consideration of this subject.

STREET CLEANING.—The City Inspector had a large force of men at work yesterday cleaning the streets. The day-laborers thus employed receive $1 50 each per day. Plenty of men would be willing to perform the work at $1 per day; but, by a resolution passed by the Common Council just before the last Presidential election, $1 50 per day is made the rate at which all laborers employed by the City Departments must be paid. Mr. DELAVAN yesterday rode through a large number of the Wards of the City to examine the condition of the streets. The pavements of those he passed through yesterday, he says, require repairing quite as much as those of the streets which he inspected the day before. The Seventeenth Ward is in an unusually cleanly condition.

NEW-JERSEY INVADED.—The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company carried fifteen thousand passengers over their road on the Fourth of July. Eleven thousand of these were passengers between Newark and New-York. Saturday preceding and Tuesday following the Fourth the travel reached about the same average. No detention or accident occurred to any of the trains. The Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which has its terminus at Jersey City, carried about four thousand passengers between that place and Piermont on Monday.

A COWARDLY ASSAULT.—JAMES RYAN, oyster opener in a Broadway saloon, was arrested yesterday and taken before Justice CONNOLLY, on a charge of felonious assault. RYAN had been on bad terms with MICHAEL JENNINGS for some time, and seeing him in company with some females in Leonard-street, on Wednesday evening, it is alleged that RYAN deliberately walked up to him and struck him on the head with a club. JENNINGS was taken to his residence in an insensible condition. It is said his wounds are dangerous.

DEATH OF A FIREMAN.—JAMES GARBEN, a native of this City, twenty-six years of age, died at the City Hospital, yesterday, from injuries received by being run over on the evening of the 5th inst., by Engine No. 36. Deceased had hold of the tongue, when, becoming exhausted with the running, he let go and attempted to jump aside; not succeeding, the engine passed over his body. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest. Verdict, accidental death.

Among the passengers in the steamer *Persia*, which left this port Wednesday for Liverpool, were Ex President Comonfort, of Mexico; the Hon. J. R. Benjamin, United States Senator from Louisiana; Wm. Moore, British Consul at New-Orleans; the Hon. S. Beardsley, of Utica; the Hon. R. W. Peckham, of Albany; Archer Anderson, Thos. R. Price, Jr., and Alexander Q. Holliday, of Richmond, &c. A full list will be found in another column.

CULPABLE NEGLIGENCE.—The workmen engaged in clearing the culvert on the corner of Catharine and Cherry streets omitted to close it on Wednesday night. Their carelessness caused the serious injury of Mrs. MARY CONNELLY, an old lady 84 years of age, and a resident of Staten Island, who, in passing, fell into the opening. She was conveyed to the City Hospital.

SERIOUSLY INJURED BY A RUNAWAY HORSE.—In the Sixteenth Ward, on Wednesday evening, a man, whose name could not be ascertained, was knocked down and trampled upon by a runaway horse, with wagon attached. Upon examination his ribs were found to be broken. He was otherwise torn and bruised. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

FALL FROM A WINDOW.—A young Irishman named JOHN O'BRIEN accidentally fell from a fourth story window in White-street, yesterday afternoon, breaking both legs and one of his arms. He was taken to the City Hospital.

TRIED TO KILL HERSELF.—A poor white woman named MARY WHITE, living at No. 18 Thomas-street as the wife of STEPHEN WHITE, a negro, under depression of spirits tried to end her life with laudanum. She was relieved of the poison at the City Hospital.

FERRY TRAVEL ON THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The travel between Brooklyn and New-York on Independence day, is estimated at 77,600, as follows: Thirty-fourth-street to Hunter's Point, 2,000; Twenty-third-street to Greenpoint, 1,000; Fourth-street to Greenpoint, 1,000; Houston-street to Williamsburgh, 2,000; Division-avenue to Williamsburgh, 2,000; Grand-street to Williamsburgh, 1,500; Catharine-street to Brooklyn, 2,700; James-slip to Brooklyn, 6,000; Bridge-street to Brooklyn, 1,200; Peck-slip to Williamsburgh, 9,000; Fulton-street to Brooklyn, 20,000; Wall street to Brooklyn, 5,000; South Ferry to Brooklyn, 10,000; Hamilton-avenue to Brooklyn, 10,000."

DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The regular monthly meeting of the Mozart Hall Democratic General Committee was held last evening. CHARLES A. MAY was appointed President, and EDWD. TIMSON and GEO. W. HESMER Secretaries. One hundred and thirteen members were present. A series of resolutions was adopted, affirming, as the sense of the Committee, that the next State Convention for nominating the State ticket should confine its labors solely to that end, and abstain from all discussion as to the mode of choosing national delegates; but that the Committee favored the choice of such delegates by Congressional Districts. The resolutions further claim that the Democratic Press throughout the State favors this course, and they call upon the State Central Committee to act in accordance with the expressed wish of the people. With reference to City politics, the resolutions affirm the intention of the Committee to bring forward independent candidates in opposition to those of "St. Tammany," and invite those of the Democratic masses who adhere to the "secret and selfish rule of Tammany Society," to join them in their efforts to save the party from disruption and demoralization.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE AT HOBOKEN.—On Thursday evening, about 6 o'clock, two men, named MICHAEL L. BURNS, of Newark, and PHILIP J. MEALLY, No. 23 Great Jones-street, New-York, were in company together at McCarthy's Hotel, in the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, when some angry words passed between them. On their way home, and in walking over the eminence known as Sybil's Cave, (some thirty feet in height,) BURNS deliberately took MEALLY in his arms and flung him headlong from the top of the wall to the ground, causing two desperate wounds in the back part of his head, nearly two inches in depth. The wounded man lies in a very dangerous condition at his residence in Great Jones street, to which he was brought by Officer MCDONOUGH. The offender was arrested at the ferry, and brought before Justice O'NEIL, who committed him for trial in default of $500 bail. Mr. MEALLY is a well known down-town merchant in New-York.

AWARDS CONFIRMED.—The reports of the Commissioners appointed to superintend the following improvements making the following awards to property-owners deemed to have been injured by the loss of portions of their property, have recently been confirmed by the Supreme Court:

Streets.	Ordered open.	Am't Awarded.	Award Due.
Second av. from 123d-st. to Harlem River	Forthwith.	$24,145	July 21.
Deane, from Broadway to Chatham	Forthwith.	387 819	July 21.
Whitehall	Forthwith.	160,700	Sept. 6.
Reade, from Broadway to Washington-st	May 1.	474,584	Sept. 1.
Reade, from Broadway to Chatham st	May 1.	344,815	Sept. 30.

The awards, though marked "due," will not be paid till the parties remove their buildings.

DIED FROM DRUNKENNESS.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of PATRICK KEVLIN, an Irish porter, 45 years of age, of No. 69 Baxter street, who died suddenly on Wednesday evening. It was at first asserted that his death had been caused by a beating given by his wife, with whom he frequently quarreled. She was arrested but the investigation showed his decease to be attributable to his intemperate habits.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMBOAT STATE OF MAINE.—The *State of Maine*, which had taken the place of the *Boy State*, was proceeding to Fall River on Wednesday evening, when, off Huntington, the engineer discovered a crack in the cross head of the engine. Deeming it unsafe to proceed, she was stopped, and when the *C. Vanderbilt* came up the passengers were transferred to that steamer, and forwarded to their destination. The *State of Maine* then returned to the City, stopping at the Morgan Iron Works, where she will receive a new cross-head, and be ready, probably, to take her place in the line this evening. The *Boy State* will have a new pair of boilers. The *Empire State* has been in the hands of the mechanics for three months, and will be ready to resume her place on the route next week.

MAN STABBED BY HIS WIFE.—DENNIS SULLIVAN, a laborer, living in the tenement house rear of No. 51 Mulberry-street, returned home last evening, slightly intoxicated, and, feeling somewhat hungry, ordered his wife, MARGARET, to get supper ready. Instead of complying with the request, MARGARET snatched up a knife, and, jumping at DENNIS, inflicted a wound on the right side of his neck, severing several small arteries. The wound, which is not of a serious nature, was dressed at the Hospital, and MARGARET was arrested by Policeman GILLIGAN, of the Sixth Ward, and locked up.

THE SMITH-STREET BURGLARY.—Officer BUCKLEY, who was shot last July by burglars attempting to enter a house in Smith-street, publishes a card denying GORDON's statement of the innocence of GRIFFITHS, who was convicted of the offence, and is now serving a term in State Prison. Officer B. denies that GORDON was the companion of the man by whom he was shot, and charges that the only object GORDON has in asserting his own guilt and GRIFFITHS' innocence, is to let loose in the community one of his old confederates in crime.

THAT EXPRESS BAG.—The express bag, which has become as celebrated as WISE or LAMOUNTAIN, in consequence of the adventurous voyage which it took from St. Louis to Lake Ontario, reached this City yesterday. It has its address written upon it, and externally does not look much the worse for wear. What is more important still, its contents have not materially suffered by two days' immersion in the water.

SUICIDE.—An unmarried German, 26 years of age, named MATTHEW GEOFF, residing at No. 227 Stanton-street, committed suicide yesterday afternoon at his residence by taking a dose of phosphorus. It is supposed the cause of the act was his inability to obtain employment. A Coroner's inquest will be held to-day.

CITY HALL REPAIRS.—The Mayor has signed the resolution, which was passed recently by the Common Council, directing the Street Commissioner to prepare specifications, and to advertise for proposals to put the City Hall in thorough repair.

The steamship *Glasgow* sailed Wednesday for Glasgow, with 54 cabin and 86 steerage passengers—total, 140. She calls at St. Johns for the wrecked passengers of the steamer *Argo*.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—ROBERT WATSON, Ex-Policeman, yesterday fell into the river, in a fit, as he was fishing at the foot of Vesey-street. A colored man, called Black Joe, who works about the docks, saved WATSON from drowning.

MORE CHILDREN FOR THE WEST.—A very interesting company of children left this City yesterday afternoon, under the charge of Mr. TRACY, of the Children's Aid Society, who will place them in good homes in the West.

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Aldermen.

FIFTY DRINKING FOUNTAINS TO BE CONSTRUCTED—HUDSON-STREET TO BE PAVED WITH BELGIAN PAVEMENT.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, adopted a resolution directing the Counsel to the Corporation to take the necessary legal measures to have Avenue C, from Fourteenth to Seventeenth-street, opened according to law.

The report of the Joint Special Committee appointed to redistrict the City, with an ordinance specifying the new election districts into which the City is to be divided, if it shall be passed, was presented and laid over, and it was directed that five hundred copies be printed.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Mayor the Board adopted a resolution directing that the five bells be rung on the 11th inst., while the solemnities in memory of Humboldt are in progress.

The Street Commissioners transmitted a communication setting forth that, on May 2d he opened bids for alterations and additions to Tompkins Market, and awarded four different contracts for the several portions of the job. It was laid on the table.

Alderman BOOLE called up the Mayor's veto of the report and resolutions in favor of continuing the contract with W. H. Woodruff for the removal of the night soil. After some discussion, it was laid on the table.

The Board concurred with the Board of Councilmen in adopting the report of the Special Committee, in favor of directing that fifty drinking hydrants be erected in various parts of the City.

George H. Purser, Corporation Attorney, presented a statement of the moneys received by him for the month of June for violations of corporation ordinances. The amount is $358 69.

The Report of the Committee on Streets in favor of paving Hudson-street, from Canal-street to Eighth-avenue, with Belgian pavement, was considered at great length, and was unanimously adopted. It directs that the expense shall be equally shared by the property owners, the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company, and the City.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

Fires.

BURNING OF A FAT-MELTING ESTABLISHMENT, &c.—Loss $13,000.—The fat-melting establishment of Mr. JOHN J. ECKEL, located in Forty-fifth-street, near First-avenue, was totally destroyed by fire about 2 A. M., yesterday. The bells promptly gave the alarm, but the unreasonable hour prevented the usual early attendance of the firemen. The inflammable matter in the building caused its speedy destruction. Mr. ECKEL's loss is $8,000. He was partially insured in City companies. The establishment had been made the subject of several complaints to the Board of Health.

An adjoining cooper's shop, owned by NICHOLAS FARNHAM, together with a quantity of barrels, was also destroyed. Loss about $1,000—insured for $500 in the Hamilton Fire Insurance Company.

Three frame buildings, owned by the "Butchers' Melting Association," were also injured to the extent of $2,000—fully insured.

A four-story brick house, belonging to Francis [illegible], was damaged about $1,000 by fire and water.

It is supposed the place was intentionally fired, though suspicion rests upon no particular person.

FIRE IN PEARL-STREET.—The Seventh District alarm, at about 10½ o'clock last evening, was caused by a fire which was discovered in the cellar of the building, No. 214 Pearl-street, and No. 2 Fletcher-street. The flames spread rapidly, and the stock on the first and second floors was damaged to the extent of about $2 000. The building was damaged about $1,000. WILLIAM T. HICKS drug-broker, occupied the first floor, and FAY, WOOD & Co., paint dealers, occupied the second floor. The stock and buildings are fully covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Chamber of Commerce.

THE QUARANTINE REPORT ADOPTED.

The Regular Monthly Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday at 1 o'clock, PELATIAH PERIT, the President, in the Chair.

Thirty gentlemen were elected members of the Chamber.

The Report of the Select Committee on the subject of Quarantine, with resolutions, was called up.

Mr. WETMORE read the resolutions.

Mr. BROWN said he was as much opposed as any one to unnecessary stringency in the Quarantine regulations of the port, but the first thing to be done was to obtain a place for Quarantine; until that was done the Chamber was discussing the end of the matter before they had made a beginning. He intimated that if it were found desirable, Ellis' or Bedloe's Islands might be secured from the Government for the purpose. He did not agree with the second resolution, that five days were sufficient to determine in every case whether a vessel was infectious. He cited the fact that business had heretofore been prostrated, and the City depopulated, by the appearance of yellow fever in an epidemic form, and it might occur again if the proper precautions were to be dispensed with. The result in such a case would be that the people would demand a more rigid Quarantine than we had ever had before. The interests of trade, the protection of the public health, and every other consideration, admonished us not to go too far, or adopt too radical changes until experience had demonstrated that they were safe.

Mr. BARROW called for the reading of the resolutions again.

Mr. WETMORE prefaced a second reading by some remarks in reply to Mr. BROWN, insisting that the latter gentleman had misapprehended their meaning.

Mr. THORNTON said the Committee had compared the Quarantine laws of New-York with those of all the other seaports of the United States. In case two vessels left Havana on the same day, during the prevalence of yellow fever there, one bound for New-York and the other for Boston, the one for Boston would, on arrival, be detained twenty-four or forty eight hours, and then be allowed to proceed to the city and discharge. She would do that, take in her cargo and sail on her return, while the vessel at New-York would still be detained at Quarantine.

After some further debate, the question was taken on the adoption of the report, and carried. The following are the resolutions as submitted by the Committee:

I. *Resolved*, As the sense of the Chamber of Commerce that the Quarantine Regulations of this port, so far as they concern the preservation of health and life, may safely be modified; and that so far as the interests of commerce are involved, ought to be modified and amended in the following particulars, viz:

1. To provide for the free egress of passengers and crews from vessels detained for examination, subject only to proper personal purification and changes of raiment.

2. To insure a more liberal construction of the laws in regard to the detention of vessels supposed to be infected, and the release of all not proven to be so within the period of five days.

3. A reduction in the charges of Quarantine in every branch of the system where they are now found to be exorbitant and burdensome, to a standard more just and equitable.

4. The selection, at the earliest period practicable, of a permanent location, within the waters of New-York, of a Quarantine station adapted to the public exigencies.

II. *Resolved*, That the Chamber will urge upon the Legislature of this State, at its next ensuing session, the passage of a law providing for the adoption of the before-mentioned principles in the regulations and restrictions of the Quarantine system at this port.

III. *Resolved*, That the Chamber will memorialize the Congress of the United States for the establishment of a system of warehousing in connection with the Quarantine station of New-York.

They then voted to print the report in pamphlet form, provided the expense did not exceed one hundred dollars.

A report favorable to WARD's ocean telegraph signals was submitted by Captain MARSHALL, and after some debate, adopted and ordered to be placed on file.

The Chambers then adjourned.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE RYERSON-STREET ARSON CASE.—The examination of this case, commenced before Justice MORTHOUSE, on Tuesday last, was concluded yesterday. MICHAEL O'NEIL and MARIA, his wife, were arrested on complaint of Fire-Marshal DELKNAP, for setting fire to the house occupied by them in Ryerson-street, near Myrtle-avenue. Quite a number of witnesses were examined in the case, and the result was O'NEIL was fully committed for trial. His wife was discharged from custody, as she could not legally be held—the law shielding her by the presumption that she was acting in the transaction under direction of her husband.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE.—The keeper of a porter-house, corner of Front and Dock streets, named DAVID M. CHAMBERLAIN, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff SNEDIKER, on a warrant in which he is charged with having committed a rape upon the person of a strawberry girl named ELIZA NEIS. The girl swears that on Saturday afternoon last the accused called her into his place for the ostensible purpose of purchasing berries of her. No sooner had she entered than he dragged her to a chamber, assisted by a man named BROWN, and accomplished his designs. The accused was examined before Justice CROMWELL yesterday noon, and was discharged.

DIED ALONE.—Yesterday, Inspector MCLANE, of the Eighth Precinct, found the dead body of a woman named RHODA CHRISTOLF, in a house on Nineteenth-street, near Third-avenue, Gowanus. It appears that the deceased was about 40 years old, and has been living alone for some time past. A few days ago she had a paralytic stroke, when a physician was called in, who prescribed for her, but did not call again. The neighbors knew nothing of the matter, and the woman died alone.

THE KNIFE.—A man named EDWARD POWERS was arrested yesterday by the Police of the Third Precinct for stabbing EDWARD MARTIN on Atlantic-street the night previous. The parties had a quarrel, when the accused getting the worst of it drew a knife, and inflicted a severe wound with it on the face of his opponent. POWERS was committed by Justice BLACKLEY for examination.

RESIGNED.—The Rev. Mr. HANSON has been called to the pastoral care of the Reformed Dutch Church, Gravesend, *vice* the Rev. Mr. LADAGH, resigned on account of ill health.

Hungarians in Italy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Will you have the goodness to insert the following card in your valuable columns, and oblige,

Yours respectfully, A. ASBOTH.

I have been instructed by LOUIS KOSSUTH, "President of the National Hungarian Committee," in Italy, consisting of himself, General KLAPKA and Count LADISLAS TELEKI, to inform the sympathizers and friends of the Hungarian cause, and my fellow-countrymen in America, that a Hungarian Legion, under the auspices of the Sardinian Government, is organizing, and is already partly formed at Genoa, under Hungarian command, officered by Hungarians, bearing Hungarian colors and wearing the Hungarian uniform.

I am directed to advise my fellow-countrymen, desirous of joining their compatriots at Genoa, that they may look with confidence to their proximate departure, the time for which will be indicated when final arrangements shall have been completed. They are further requested to forward me their names, avocations and other particulars, for transmission to the National Committee, also their respective addresses for my own guidance.

To the friends and sympathizers of the Hungarian cause I beg leave to appeal, as directed, and request them to renew their generous exertions now; that after a period of seven years since KOSSUTH's departure from the United States, that cause is not merely on the eve, but in the actual course of practical solution.

The sums at that time contributed have been long since expended entirely in preliminary objects essential to the furtherance of the cause; and now the moment of action having arrived, and the limited means of the Hungarian National Committee being currently absorbed by the local necessities in Europe, additional means are required for the Hungarians in the United States to facilitate their passage across the Atlantic to the field of action. It is hardly necessary to allude to the anxiety and mental torture of the Hungarians now in America on daily reflecting that they are prevented from joining their more fortunate fellow-exiles in Europe, who, near to the field of action, are co-operating in the solution of that national question for which we all made every sacrifice ten years ago. Bitter, indeed, must be the regret of these patriots if unable to realize that hope which has for ten years of exile been their daily thoughts—to strike one more blow for the liberty of their fatherland. Americans, whose struggle for independence is but of recent date, can fully appreciate such sentiments.

SHEPHARD KNAPP, Esq., President of the Mechanics' Bank, No. 33 Wall-street, New-York, will kindly act on behalf of the Hungarian cause in this matter, and will receive contributions, which from time to time will be published, together with the names of the respective donors. A Committee of American citizens is now forming in New-York City, which will apply these contributions to the objects in view. All gifts of arms will be gladly received by the Committee, and shipped hence to Genoa for the Hungarian service. Any of the many improvements by which the genius of the people of the United States has asserted its supremacy in the arts of war as well as those of peace, will be highly valued as appropriate contributions, and will afford to their inventors a noble opportunity of being practically employed and tested in the field.

Wherever the friends of the Hungarian cause in [illegible] part of [illegible] co-operate with [illegible] I shall feel indebted to them for [illegible] of the fact, with the view of affording information and assistance in my power.

A. ASBOTH,
No. 51 East Thirteenth street, New-York.
JULY 6, 1859.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE TRAVELING COMMUNITY.

WOLFE'S celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps should be in the hands of every traveler.

No family should leave the City or be without a supply during the warm weather.

It invariably corrects the ill effects of change of water, and as a beverage it is the purest liquor made in the world.

Put up in quart and pint bottles. Sold by all druggists, grocers and fruit stores.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.

Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]

CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant
TRIBUNE Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]

FEARFUL MARINE DISASTERS.—The late gale on Lake Erie overset two very large vessels, which were scudding under bare poles, and nearly everybody on board was drowned. On one of the vessels three of the captain's children were drowned in the cabin. There were eleven lives lost in all. A few dollars expended with the De'ano Life Preserving Cost and Vest Company would have saved them all. Salesrooms at No. 256 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—To those tormented with piles, or with scrofulous swellings of the glands, scabious eruptions, or any disease of the outward membranes, this preparation gives immediate and permanent relief. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

No. 440.—No. 440 Broadway has gotten to be the cynosure of all places. It is open to the curious public free of charge. Go and see the store there.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 7.

$5,000 U. States 5s, '65	100⅜	28 Har. R. Pref	34⅝
2 000 Ill Canal R	87	300 Reading Railr'd	40⅜
1.000 Tennessee 6s, 90	89	300 do	41
28.000 Virginia 6s	94	50 do	40¾
1,500 do	91⅝	50 Mich. Cen. R	89
3,000 do	90¾	50 do	39⅝
6,000 Missouri 8s	82	750 M. S. & N. I. R	73⅝
18,000 do	81⅞	100 M. S. & N. I. R. s10	24⅜
1 003 B. City W. Loan	100	50 do	24⅝
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	89	300 do	24¾
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	100¾	50 do	24⅞
5,000 Hud. R. R. 3d M.	74⅜	10 Panama Railroad	116⅜
1,500 Del. L. & W. 1st M.	94⅜	16 Cl., Col. & Cin. R.	91⅝
5 Bank of New-York	109⅜	300 Gal. & Chic. R.	86
10 Merchants' Bank	106	50 do	61¾
10 City Bank	121	370 do	61¾
50 Del. & H. Can. Co.	88	226 do	8 ⅜
10 Penn. Coal Co	83	100 do	82⅜
10 do	83⅜	100 do	82⅝
100 Pac. M. St. Co	68	350 Cleve & Toledo R.	21⅝
100 do	68⅜	100 do	24⅜
450 New-York Cen. R.	72⅝	100 Chic. & R. Island R	59⅜
400 do	72⅝	100 do	59⅝
100 do	72¾	100 do	58¾
250 do	73	10 Metropolitan Bank	108
500 do	72⅞		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. States 5s '74	101⅜	300 Reading Railroad	41⅜
3,000 Tenn. 6s '90	89⅜	150 Gal. & Chic. R.	60⅝
25,000 Missouri 8s	81⅜	100 do	52⅜
3,000 Erie R. 1st M. Bds	85	100 M. So. & N. I. R.	72⅜
3,000 Erie 2d M. Bds	83	125 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	25⅜
7 Bank of Commerce	98	300 Clev. & Tol. R.	24⅜
100 N. Y. Cent. R.	72⅜	200 Chic. & R. I. R.	60
100 do	72⅝	50 do	59⅞
100 do	73	50 do	60⅛
100 do	73⅛	150 do	60⅛
100 Mich. Central B.	40	100 do	61⅜
350 do	40⅜	200 do	62⅜

EXPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$2,000 Missouri 6s	81⅞	5 American Ex. Co	77
1,000 Fox & W. I. 6s	29	15 Pac. Mail St. Co	68⅜
1 800 N. Y. M. I. 8 cl	88	10 Bank of New-York	109⅜
25 Averett Fire Ins Co	66	18 Am. Ex. Bank	101
2 Hope Fire Ins. Co	100	20 East River Bank	80
10 Col. Marine I. Co	106½	10 Bank of Commerce	97⅞
20 Mercantile M. I. Co	101⅜	20 Home Fire Ins. Co	178

THURSDAY, July 7—P. M.

There is a further improvement to-day in the Stock Market of ½@¾ ℔ cent. The demand is taking a wider range on the Share list, though showing itself strongest, as on yesterday, in New-York Central. The price advanced to 73½ ℔ cent. without calling out a large amount of cash or contract stock. The *Asia* brings advice from London that the information from this side of the settlement of the Railway dispute about the 6th June, imparted more demand for the shares and bonds of New-York Central and for the mortgages of the Erie and Pennsylvania Central lines. Sales were made of New-York Central the day before the steamer sailed at 69 ℔ cent. sterling, equal to 75½ here. The shares of the Illinois Central, after a strong demand at 40@39 discount, closed at 40 discount, sellers. Sales of the United States 5s of 1874 are noted at 95 before the dividend, or 92½ ex coupon. It is stated that Mr. M. MORGAN had placed £100,000, or $500,000 of this stock with one of the leading Joint Stock Bankers in London, for account of RITTENHOUSE & Co., of Washington. In the Western Stocks to-day there is a further recovery in Michigan Guaranteed to 25¼ ℔ cent., with considerable sales after the printed transactions of the Board. There is another apparently determined rise in Chicago and Rock Island shares, from 58¾ yesterday morning to 60¼ this afternoon. Michigan Central rose 1 ℔ cent., and Reading to 41½ ℔ cent.; Galena, 62½@¾ ℔ cent.; Harlem and Hudson steady. In Railway Bonds, New-York Centrals and Erie Thirds were firm. In State Stocks, the bids for Missouri 5 ℔ cents. left off 82½@¼. Tennessees and Virginias firmer. United States 5 ℔ cents. brought 101½ ℔ cent. ex dividend. The general market left off firm. The rise is assisted in some measure, no doubt, by the state of the Money Market, which, without being decidedly cheaper in terms, manifests every way more confidence than in June among lenders, both at Bank and on the Street. At the same time the Banks give preference to the shortest date paper and to loans on short notice on strictly first-class collateral, most of the officers holding to the opinion that the early Fall demand for money will stiffen up the rates by the middle of September. A list of $95,000 indorsed bills, first-class, was placed to-day at 6½ ℔ cent. ℔ annum, and some 60-day acceptances at 6 ℔ cent. Strictly prime 4@6 months' paper was done through the Discount Brokers at 7 ℔ cent. Demand loans came easy to the established Stock and Domestic Exchange firms at 6 ℔ cent., and in some cases, on State and United States collateral, 5½ ℔ cent. is accepted.

To-morrow, Friday, at 12½ o'clock, a large and choice catalogue of Stocks will be sold at the Merchants' Exchange, by Messrs. E. H. LADLOW & Co., by order of Mr. JOHN Q. JONES and Mr. A. N. GIFFORD, Executors of the Minturn estate. The sale has been advertised for several days, and as it is to embrace United States New-York and Ohio State, and New-York and Brooklyn City Securities to a large amount, will, no doubt, attract a large company of buyers.

The Foreign Exchanges are quiet to-day. The mail on Saturday goes by the Bremen steamer, touching at Southampton. On London the rates are held very firm, at 60 days 110¾@110⅞, while short sight bills on London and on the Continent are made at relatively cheaper terms. The *Asia* brings quotations of 21@21⅛ ℔ cent. per annum on Discounts in London outside the Bank with a calculation that the payment of the July Dividend on the Public Securities would add to the general ease. The Bank continues its charge at 3 ℔ cent., but its Discount line is running down, in consequence of the out-door competition on lower terms, and the reserve of Notes Unemployed is now $57,335,000. The dealings in Consols were for the Account, as the transfers were closed for the Dividend. The fluctuations of one week were:

April.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Saturday, 16	92⅜	92⅝	92⅝
Monday, 20	92⅜	92⅝	92⅝
Tuesday, 21	92⅜	92⅝	92⅜
Wednesday, 22	92⅜	92⅝	92⅜
Thursday, 23	92⅜	92⅝	92⅜
Friday, 24	91⅞	92⅜	92⅜

The telegram from New-Orleans advises later news from California. The packet of June 20 left San Francisco with two millions Gold, and the Sub-Treasury here has advice of $310,000 Government Drafts for California account due by the same mail. Business was improving at San Francisco. The packet will be due at New-York about Tuesday or Wednesday next.

[Advertisement.]

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ HARTFORD PAPER WANTED.—PARTIES having business paper, made in Hartford or vicinity, which they w

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2434. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

ADVICES FOUR DAYS LATER.

Arrival of the Hungarian at Quebec.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

Accounts from the French and the Austrian Head-Quarters.

AUSTRIAN ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DEFEAT

HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

The Austrian Reserves of 175,000 on the Way to Italy.

A French Army of 450,000 to be Raised.

The Emperor Francis Joseph to Return to Vienna.

Marshal Hess to Command the Austrians.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Cotton Dull---Breadstuffs Tending Downward---Provisions Dull.

CONSOLS 92 3-8@92 1-2.

FASTNET POINT, C. E., Friday July 8.

The steamship *Hungarian*, from Liverpool on Wednesday, the 29th ult., passed this point at 11:30 A. M. to day, *en route* to Quebec, where she will be due at a late hour this evening.

The steamship *City of Baltimore* was to have sailed on the 18th, but owing to her large draft of water could not get out of the dock, and only sailed two or three hours in advance of the *Hungarian*.

The steamship *Arago* was to leave Southampton on the same day for New-York.

The steamer *Weser*, appointed to leave Southampton on the 28th, was detained till the 30th, to repair damage to her propeller.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Boston *via* Halifax, arrived at Liverpool at 6 A. M. of the 26th

The steamship *Hammonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 27th.

The steamship *Indian*, from Quebec 18th ult., arrived at Liverpool at 9½ A. M. of the 29th.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

Particulars of the Battle of Solferino---Dispatches from both Sides---Austrian Acknowledgment of Defeat.

The following telegrams contain all that is known in regard to the great battle on the 24th of June:

NAPOLEON TO THE EMPRESS.

CAVRIANA, Sunday, June 26—1:30 P. M.

It is impossible as yet to obtain the details of the battle of yesterday. The enemy withdrew last night. I have passed the night in the room occupied in the morning by the Emperor of Austria. Gen. NIEL has been appointed a Marshal of France.

CAVRIANA, Friday, June 24—11½ A. M.

The Austrians who had crossed the Mincio for the purpose of attacking us with their whole body have been obliged to abandon their positions and withdraw to the left bank of the river. They have blown up the bridge of Goito. The loss of the enemy is very considerable, but ours is much less. We have taken thirty cannon, more than 7,000 prisoners, and three flags. Gen. NIEL and his *corps d'armée* have covered themselves with glory as well as the whole army. The Sardinian army inflicted great loss on the enemy, after having contended with great fury against superior forces.

The Paris *Presse* says that private messages from Berne are spoken of, which put down the Austrian loss at the enormous numbers of 35,000 *hors du combat* and 15,000 taken prisoners, together with 16 flags and 75 pieces of cannon. This, however, lacks confirmation.

The following is the order of the day published by the Emperor NAPOLEON after the battle of Solferino:

"CAVRIANA, Saturday, June 25.

SOLDIERS: The enemy who believed themselves able to repulse us from the Chiese, have recrossed the Mincio. You have worthily defended the honor of France. Solferino surpassed the recollection of Lonato and Castiglione. In twelve hours you have repulsed the efforts of one hundred and fifty thousand men. Your enthusiasm did not rest there; the numerous artillery of the enemy occupied formidable positions for over three leagues, which you carried. Your country thanks you for your courage and perseverance, and laments the fallen. We have taken three flags, thirty cannons and 6,000 prisoners. The Sardinian army fought with the same valor against superior forces, and worthy is that army to march beside you. Blood has not been shed in vain, for the glory of France and the happiness of the people.',

No circumstantial account of the battle had reached Paris. It was inferred from the telegraphs that the French army suffered so severely that two days after the battle it was still unable to resume the offensive.

There were vague rumors of 10,000 to 12,000 French troops having been killed and wounded.

The following is the Austrian official account of the battle:

"VERONA Saturday, June 25.

The day before yesterday our right wing occupied Pozzolengo, Solferino, and Cavriana, and the left wing pressed forward as far as Guidizzolo and Castel Goffredo, but were driven back by the enemy.

A collision took place between the two entire armies at 10 A. M. yesterday. Our left, under Gen. WIMPFFEN, advanced as far as Chiese. In the afternoon there was a concentrated assault on the heroically defended town of Solferino. Our right wing repulsed the Piedmontese, but on the other hand the order of our centre could not be restored, and our losses are extraordinarily heavy. The development of powerful masses of the enemy against our left wing and the advance of his main body against Volta caused our retreat, which began late in the evening."

Austrian correspondence contains the following:

"VIENNA, Friday, June 25.

The day before yesterday the Austrian army crossed the Mincio at four points, and yesterday came upon the superior force of the enemy in the Chiese. After an obstinate combat of 12 hours our army withdrew across the Mincio. Our head-quarters are now at Villa Franca."

The London *Times* says that the Austrians have most candidly admitted their defeat, and that history scarcely records a bulletin in which such a disaster is more explicitly avowed.

A message from Cavriana announces that the Emperor NAPOLEON, on the day of the battle, was constantly in the hottest of the fire. Gen. LARREY, who accompanied him, had his horse killed under him.

The *Moniteur* says that the battle will take the name of the Battle of Solferino.

Official Austrian correspondence, of the 27th of June, contains the following:

"The Emperor of Austria will soon return to Vienna on account of important business. The Commander-in-Chief of the army which is preparing for battle, is given to Gen. HESS."

Prince NAPOLEON arrived at Parma on the 25th, and was received with enthusiasm.

Forty thousand men were embarking in Algeria for the Adriatic, and at Paris news was expected of the occupation of Venice by the French.

A dispatch from Berne says that 3,000 Piedmontese, with 700 volunteers, had arrived at "Tirano," and advanced towards Bormio, at the foot of the Stelvio Pass.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says it was expected that another battle would be fought before the siege operations would come on.

Patriotic demonstrations by the working classes in Paris were universal.

Large reinforcements for the French army were constantly quitting France for Italy.

A dispatch from Vienna says that the attack of the French on Venice and Tagliamento, about forty-five miles northeast of Venice, was expected to take place on the 28th of June.

The Austrian reserves, numbering 175,000 men were on their way to Italy. They are considered the flower of the Austrian Army. Not a man of them has served less than eight years.

The Austrians have sunk five small vessels, a large frigate and three steamers, in the port of Malamocco, to prevent the passage of the French squadron.

Prince EUGENE, of Savoy, had issued a decree extending the forced currency of the National Bank.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, Tuesday.—Generals AUGER, FORAY, DIEU and L'ADMIRAULT were wounded slightly at Solferino.

There will be a *Te Deum* next Sunday in all the churches of France, in celebration of the victory. The Empress and all the great bodies of State attend at Notre Dame.

TURIN, Tuesday, June 27.

An official bulletin to-day contains some details of the battle of the 24th. The Piedmontese who were principally engaged at San Martino, performed prodigies of valor, and took formidable positions but could not hold them, owing to a fearful tempest. The Piedmontese drove the Austrians from San Martino, retaining five of their cannon. Serious loss is admitted.

An English fleet of twenty sail is said to be cruising off Venice.

The *Gazette de France* says that preparations are making to get together, within two months, a force of 450,000 men.

The Sardinian Ambassador at Paris is reported to have complained to the English Government against the Secretary of the British Embassy at Paris for anti-Sardinian manifestations.

Great naval preparations are said to be going on at Cherbourg.

PARIS, Wednesday.

The *Moniteur* of this morning contains the following:

CAVRIANA, Tuesday, June 28.

Our troops have passed the Mincio without hesitation, the enemy having withdrawn therefrom.

The Attitude of Prussia.

The advices from Frankfort-on-the-Main state that on the 25th of June Prussia made a proposal to the Federal Diet to place a corps of observation on the Rhine, to be composed of the Seventh and Eighth Federal *corps d'armée*, under the superior orders of Bavaria. The proposal was referred to the Military Committee.

The Paris *Siècle* and *Journal des Debats* ridicule the idea of German mediation on the basis which rumor has placed in circulation.

It was reported that the Emperor of Austria would soon have an interview with the Prince Regent of Prussia.

Great Britain.

The political news was unimportant.

It is stated that, in consequence of but few reinforcements having been sent to India for several months, the authorities had determined on sending out nearly 5,000 cavalry and infantry troops.

The Prince of Wales had returned to England.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company had issued their prospectus, inviting subscriptions to the new capital of £600,000 on the terms already made public. The directors pledge themselves to enter into no contract without seeking the advice of the highest scientific and practical authorities in England and America. The first operations are to endeavor to raise the old cable.

A Deputy from Canada had waited upon Queen VICTORIA to invite her to be present at the opening of the Great Victoria Bridge next year.

The elections for Members of Parliament to fill the seats vacated by those who have accepted office in the new Ministry, were generally resulting in the return of the Government candidates. Mr. GLADSTONE, however, was being close pressed for Oxford University by the Marquis of CHANDOS.

The Submarine Telegraph Company have successfully laid a new cable containing six conducting wires between Folkestone and Boulogne. It is the largest and strongest cable ever made, its weight being ten tons per mile.

The London *Advertiser* asserts that LOUIS NAPOLEON has made up his mind, at the first favorable opportunity, to make a descent on the shores of Ireland.

LONDON, Wednesday.

The Earls of DERBY and HARROWBY were yesterday invested with the Order of the Garter.

It is stated that Mr. LEVER is at Vienna trying to negotiate with Austria for the sale of the eight steamers lately belonging to the European and American Steam Company. Unsuccessful overtures have been made to France.

The *Daily News'* City Article says that the funds were weaker on Tuesday, owing to the renewed fall in the French Rentes, which are prejudiced by rumors in relation to the cost of the late victory, as well as by the reaction of stock arising from the new loan. Consols closed ¼ to ⅜ lower than on the preceding day. The active demand for money usually experienced at the close of the quarter continues, and few bills are taken below 2½ per cent.

The *Times'* City Article says, in the absence of detailed accounts of the battle of Solferino, to enable the public to judge of its probable effect in predisposing Austria to terms of submission, the funds exhibited heaviness on Tuesday.

In the Stock Exchange 2 to 2½ per cent. was paid for short loans on Government securities, and at the Bank there was a little increase in the demand.

France.

The news of the victory on the 25th imparted much buoyancy to the Paris Bourse, and the Rentes advanced nearly 1 per cent. On the 27th there was a relapse, three-fourths of the advance being lost. On the 28th the market opened with a still further decline, but rallied, closing at 92.30.

Trade in Paris was tolerably brisk. The Corn market was dull on account of favorable harvest prospects.

The Papal States.

A dispatch from Rome announces that Ferrara, Ravenna, Forli, Ancona and other towns have been replaced under the authority of the Pope by intervention of the Pontifical troops.

The officer who commanded the Swiss troops in the affair of Perugia, is said to have been promoted.

Austria.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* asserts that for the last ten years matters have been so terribly mismanaged in Austria, that it will be almost miraculous if the Empire escapes dissolution.

In an autograph letter, the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH has caused ordinances relative to Protestants in Austria to be issued without waiting for the revision of the Council of State.

NAPLES, Sunday, June 26.

By a decree just issued, one hundred and thirty-seven refugees are permitted to return, and all other Sicilians holding permission and promising obedience to the laws.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Cotton Market opened dull. The sales of the three days add up 18,000 bales, of which 3,000 were taken on speculation and for export. The market closed with freer offers to sell on the part of the holders, but without any pressing on the part of buyers, and previous quotations were maintained without difficulty.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester continued favorable, and the market was quiet, but firm.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote Breadstuffs as tending downward. FLOUR was offered at higher prices, but the sales were quite unimportant. The quotations are 10s. 6d.@13s. 6d. The prices of WHEAT were easier, but without any decided change. Western Red was quoted at 8s.@9s. 10d. White, 9s. 6d.@10s. 6d.; Southern White, 10s.@12s. All qualities of CORN had declined slightly. Mixed, 5s. 10d.@5s. 11d.; Yellow, 5s. 11d.@6s.; White, 8s.@8s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., JAMES MCHENRY & Co., and others, quote BEEF, PORK and BACON dull. LARD heavy and declined slightly. TALLOW firm.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

RESIN from 3s. 10d.@4s. for Common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady, at 39s.@40s. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE dull. RICE steady. ASHES dull; Pots, 26s. for old and 27s. for new; Pearls, 30s.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT was active and in some cases had advanced 1s. SUGAR was firm for the best qualities; the inferior grades had declined 6d. COFFEE was buoyant for the good qualities, but heavy for the inferior ones. RICE firm. TEA steady. TALLOW firm at 55s. 6d. LINSEED OIL 29s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Money Market was slightly more stringent and active. CONSOLS closed on Tuesday at 92¾@92⅞ for the account ex-dividend.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

American Securities were unchanged. Illinois Central shares were quoted at 40@38 discount.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM BUENOS AYRES.

War Declared by General Urquiza against Buenos Ayres---Prospects of a War between Montevideo and Brazil.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Tuesday, May 24, 1859.

This day being the birth-day of her most gracious Majesty Queen VICTORIA, I am writing this amid a deafening salute from all the foreign men-of-war in port, who are thus demonstrating their emotions at "the day we celebrate." Yesterday was also an eventful day for the mercantile community of Rio de Janeiro. The English extra-packet *Mersey*, from Southampton, and the Brazilian packet from the River La Platte, both arrived. By the former, the astounding news of a fall in Consols from 98, by our last advices, to 89, and the inevitable prospect of a war, has had the effect of entirely prostrating every attempt at business, and threatens to drive exchange down to its lowest point. This will be good news for the coffee holders in the United States, who, it is to be trusted, will get out without loss on the several purchases which have lately been effected at exorbitant rates.

The news from Buenos Ayres is particularly interesting. URQUIZA has declared war upon that Province, and, it is said, has been assisted by Baron MUAU, (pronounced Mow-war,) the head of the celebrated banking house of MUAU, MACGREGOR & Co., with the sum of 30,000 ounces and the only three steamers which have been of service in those waters, and which were the property of a British Steam Company represented by the Baron. It is said that the Buenos Ayres Government have offered a reward of $10,000 for the head of Baron MUAU, who has sloped for Montevideo, but whether the reward is to be paid in dollars of the country, which are valued at 4½ cents each, or the patriot dollar, your correspondent is unable to state. From Montevideo we hear that the Government of that Province have refused to ratify the doings of the Brazilian Convention, which took place some time since. This may probably lead to hostilities between that nation and Brazil. Rumor states Baron MUAU to be employed as a secret agent on the part of Brazil in aiding URQUIZA to conquer all the petty States belonging to, and in the neighborhood of, the Argentine Confederation, and in forming a grand Monarchial Government, the reins of which he is to assume under an offensive and defensive alliance with Brazil. *Nous verrons!*

A letter has been received from Valparaiso, which came across the Pampas, stating the arrival of the American bark *Messenger Bird* at that port, laden with coffee from Rio de Janeiro. Should this be correct, one of the most daring piratical acts has been committed, not to be equaled in the annals of piracy since the days of KYDD, LAFITTE, or even MORGAN.

This vessel, cleared from here some months since, bound for Hampton Roads, laden with coffee by the house of LE BRETON & Co., at this port, and consigned to their agents. The captain, who is an English-American named DE LISLE, is represented as a man of very polished address; he borrowed $4,000 on bottomry from the house of MAXWELL, WRIGHT & Co., received $1,500 advance on his freight from the charterers, and it appears has now bolted with both ship and cargo, and turns up in Valparaiso, where it is supposed, with the connivance of the crew, and representing to the Consul of the United States at that port that he has lost his clearance papers, he will sell both, and divide the proceeds.

Besides having carried off the ship and cargo, it is said that he has also possessed himself of another man's wife, and that as her husband is a resident of San Francisco, it is not at all probable he will visit that port in case of a failure on his part to dispose of the vessel at Valparaiso.

The United States brigs *Dolphin*, *Perry*, and *Bainbridge* are still at Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, awaiting the course of events which will result from the very complicated intricacy in that quarter.

Yours truly,

THE MAJOR.

PERSONAL.

The President visited Georgetown College on Commencement Day, (July 6,) and distributed the medals awarded to the successful students. The *Constitution* is very jubilant over this circumstance seeing in it another evidence "of the cheerful reaction with which President Buchanan, amidst his numerous pressing engagements, appropriates his time and attention to these academic celebrations."

Governor Morgan, Lieutenant-Governor Campbell and Comptroller Church left Albany on the 6th on a visit to the Clinton Prison. They go as Commissioners to examine the capacity of the prison, and determine upon the necessity of enlarging the accommodations. Governor Morgan is accompanied by his Private Secretary.

The Venerable David Smith, D. D., who spoke at the dinner of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati in Boston, July 4, was probably the oldest person in the country who made an address on the Fourth. He was a lad of 9 years when the Declaration of Independence was signed.

Mr. T. S. Hunt, a young geologist attached to the Canadian Geological Survey, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. His name was proposed by Sir Roderick Murchison, Dr. Lyon Playfair, and others.

Major Van Dorn, U. S. A., who has made himself celebrated by recent fights with the Indians in Texas, has been tendered a complimentary ball by the citizens of San Antonio.

The Hon. Lynn Boyd, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky, passed through Louisville on the 5th July, on his way home. He is too ill to take part in the canvass.

The Hon. Thomas Corwin delivered an oration on the Fourth at a celebration on the battle-ground of Tippecanoe.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Perkins Claim Repudiated---The Mexican News---Passed Midshipmen, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 8.

It is now understood here that the Russian Government wholly repudiates the Perkins claim as entirely without merit, there being no proof whatever of any contract.

Official advices just received here reiterate the opinion that the European war will become general.

The Administration places no reliance upon the telegram purporting to give the proceedings of Mr. MCLANE touching ROBLES and the intercepted treasure Capt. FARRAGUT was not authorized to act as he is represented to have done. The official report is anxiously expected. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 8.

Among other measures contemplated in our intercourse with Mexico is a limited Reciprocity Treaty. This, however, will not be proposed during the pending negotiations on other subjects.

Naval Constructor GRICE has been transferred to Portsmouth, N. H., and HENRY HOOVER takes the place vacated by him at Philadelphia. HANSCOM has been transferred from Portsmouth to Boston.

The following officers have recently passed their final examination, and are now passed midshipmen in the Navy, arranged in the order of relative merit: George A. Bigelow, R. F. Crawford, R. L. Pythian, Aug. F. Cooke, W. E. Evans, George S. Shrylock, Le Roy Fitch, Joseph W. Harris, Thomas H. Eastman, Chester Hatfield, Charles J. McDougall, Thomas R. Porter, James C. Moseley, Geo. H. Perkins, George Blodgett, W. W. Allen, Nathaniel Green.

Affairs in Boston.

PLUMMER CONVEYED TO THE STATE PRISON—FATAL AFFRAY—THE ATTACK ON HENNAN, ETC.

BOSTON, Friday, July 8.

PLUMMER, who was sentenced to be hung to-day for mutiny and murder, was baptised yesterday, and, this forenoon, submitted to have his daguerreotype taken for several of his friends. He was then conveyed to the State Prison for life.

During an affray in a drinking saloon, at No. 51 Lincoln-street, last evening, a pistol in the hands of JAMES COLGAN, the barkeeper, went off, as COLGAN says, accidentally, instantly killing JUSTON MCCARTY, who was acting as peace-maker. COLGAN gave himself up to the authorities.

Four men, named BARNEY FORD, THOMAS and WM. KIELEY, and ROBERT LUCAS, have been arrested, charged with being concerned in the recent murderous attack on JOHN C. HENNAN, and held in $5,000 each to answer. Mr. HENNAN was in the Police Court as witness against the parties who assaulted him. His head exhibited serious marks of damage. BARNEY FORD, LUCAS, and the other defendants, waived examination, and gave bail ($5,000 each) for their appearance at the Supreme Court.

WILLIAM SIMONS, one of the editors of the *New-England Farmer*, and author of the Almwell Stories, died last night of consumption; age, 37 years.

Mr. YOUNG, of Ossipee, N. H., while sailing on a pond, on the Fourth, was drowned, together with three of his children, the eldest of whom was 13 years old.

Further Mexican News.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 8.

The steamer *W. H. Webb* has arrived up, and we have the following additional Mexican intelligence:

Gen. ZULOAGA has placed himself under the protection of the British Minister, Mr. OTWAY.

Gen. MIRAMON has decreed the restoration of the private property of SANTA ANNA.

Gen. COBOS is reported dead.

Accident on the New-York Central Railroad.

ONEIDA, N. Y., Friday, July 8.

Two cars on the New-York Central Railroad ran off the track, yesterday, through a new rail not having been spiked, and five or six persons were injured—among them is Mr. CRESSELL, one of the Directors of the road, who is badly hurt. Nobody was killed.

Maine Republican State Convention.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, June 7.

The Maine Republican State Convention nominated the Hon. LOT M. MORRILL for Governor. The customary resolutions were passed, and the Convention adjourned.

Marine Disaster.

NORFOLK, Friday, July 8.

The steamer *Empress*, of the Reybolt line, hence for Sassafras River, ran aground last night, three miles below this city. She discharged part of her cargo this morning with but slight damage.

Deplorable Casualty.

THE REV. A. KINGMAN NOTT DROWNED WHILE BATHING.

The Rev. A. KINGMAN NOTT, Pastor of the First Baptist Church of this City, in Broome-street, was drowned at noon, on Thursday, while bathing in the surf at Perth Amboy, N. J. He had gone to that place on Wednesday to preach, by invitation of the Rev. Mr. KING. Thursday morning, in company with a son of Mr. KING, a lad 10 years old, he went to the beach for the purpose of bathing. Miss NOTT, a sister of the deceased, was also of the party, and witnessed the sad event.

It appears that Mr. NOTT and young KING went into the water, leaving Miss NOTT on the beach. After some time, KING came ashore, when, upon looking back for his companion, he discovered him apparently disporting himself in the surf, but, as immediately became evident, struggling with cramp, for the unfortunate gentleman sank to rise no more. Quite powerless to render assistance, the lad raised an alarm, which brought a party of fishermen to the spot, but not in season to prevent the fatal result. They were only able to find the body, which they did in the very spot where it went down, after dragging for it two hours. The body was conveyed to this City yesterday morning, by the steamer *Thomas Hunt*, which carried its flags at half-mast in token of regard for the dead, and is at the residence of Dr. BIGELOW, in Sixth-street, near Second-avenue. Arrangements for the funeral have not as yet been made, but will be announced this morning.

The sudden death of Mr. NOTT is an afflicting dispensation to the denomination of Christians with which he was immediately connected, and peculiarly so to the church under his personal charge, which had largely prospered during his ministry. Although only twenty-four years of age, he had won a high position in his profession, and an enviable reputation to the community. Indeed, there are few young clergymen more esteemed, or of whom higher expectations were indulged. The deceased was a son of a Baptist minister at Kennebunk, Maine. He graduated at the Rochester University five years, and with the Theological Seminary connected with that institution, three years ago, and was immediately called to the charge of the Church in Broome-street. A brother of Mr. NOTT graduates next week at Rochester, the deceased having been engaged to preach his ordination sermon.

The death of Mr. NOTT will be lamented, and his sudden removal from his large sphere of usefulness, deplored by thousands of friends and admirers. He was unmarried.

Accident on the New-York Central Railroad.

The morning Express train on the New-York Central railroad ran off the track on Thursday morning at eleven o'clock, one mile east of Oneida, while going at the rate of forty miles an hour, throwing all the passenger cars off the track, demolishing three of them, and seriously injuring an old lady and two young ladies, whose names could not be ascertained, besides wounding twenty or thirty others. One of the cars turned completely over and was broken to pieces. The accident was caused by the workmen leaving a rail unspiked where they were repairing the road.

ACCIDENT TO THE HON. SILAS SEYMOUR, LATE STATE ENGINEER OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—He was going to the Piermont boat, foot of Harrison-street, on Wednesday evening. A horse attached to a light wagon was running away, and coming furiously down Washington-street as Col. SEYMOUR was crossing. The shaft struck him just below the right eye, inflicting a severe, but it is believed not dangerous wound. He was prostrated, the horse passing over him. He was picked up by the Hon. MOSES G. LEONARD, of Rockland Lake, and other friends, who conveyed him to the boat. Col. S. hopes to be about again in two or three weeks.

NEWPORT IN THE SEASON.

A Watering at Mid-Summer---The Sound Boats and the Rhine Boats---New-York and Newport---Improvements---New Hosts and Old Habitues---Society of the Old World and the New, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, Wednesday, July 6, 1859.

We are now in July. The sun has scaled his meridian height and looks down with a fervid power that oppresses while it lasts. Summer has indeed arrived, and we are no longer to be tantalized by its coming and then being withdrawn. It rains down gold for the corn to drink in and render bank; its fervor murmurs in the air, peopled with a myriad of insect wings, and the genial glow bursts through a thousand voices of exulting birds, while through the clear waters leap brightly the glad fish. War may proceed, and NAPOLEON thunder at the gates that bar Italian freedom, but the spheres roll on eternal to our short span. Harvests bloom under TARQUIN, TIBERIUS and TIDMANN as when Adam reaped them, and Summer comes back to us again a blessing that we know and feel to our very vitals. Then let us drink in its luscious life before it passes. There are some who would gladly flee where the snuff of the aromatic fragrance abroad invites them, but business keeps, and every class must mind business even though it sickens with confinement. But how men not thus detained can, with such a lovely spot as Newport holding out its cooling arms within leap, linger in populous cities, pent where the fiery sun finds a furnace reflector in the pavement, and the glow is turned up against the downcast face with a heat that scorches the eye and oppresses the chest, is to me a special wonder.

There are certainly some difficulties in the start. As I have alluded to TIBERIUS and TIDMANN, I may mention that the former gentleman and his system had certainly some advantages over that of our Mayor. I question whether, if we lived under TIBERIUS instead of TIDMANN, we could not at least reach the boat for Newport without danger of losing a limb. Any little torture of that kind, the Emperor reserved as a special *bonne bouche* for himself. Whereas, as I left some evenings ago, I saw, without power of rescue, a lovely girl, the very hem of whose garment I would adore, crushed out of crinoline by a crew of stalworth hack-drivers and porters, who would permit no one to pass. The condition of the city quays is a reproach and shame to those who rule it. Once on board, things went more smoothly. In no part of the world beside can anything be found to equal in splendor and comfort of accommodation, the water palaces of America. It was one of those bright, lovely evenings, so common to Italian and American skies, that invited to contemplation, and as the huge hostelry rushed along I lay back on deck and amused myself with contrasting the strange difference between the visiting one of those beautiful European watering places that circle the Rhine and that to which we were then striding. The contrast almost marked the character of the two countries as legibly as if it was written on the atmosphere. As we travel, for instance, with steamer down the Rhine, the traditional associations that surround us on every side makes us dream, carry us to fairy land and bewitch our imagination with intoxicating thoughts of a land of song, of wine and romance. Somehow or other we associate the people too with the thoughts. We think of a race happy and contented with the joys which wine and song afford; living in the past rather than in the future, holding sacred forever those venerable ruins that look down in beautiful sorrow from the Rhine banks, each bearing many an old story on its brow, rather than tearing them down to lay out bright cottages and gay gardens, and huge highways for the future. We are reminded of a people who sing and drink, and dream and think, while other people work and job, and toil and fussle, to carry out practical schemes. But if the national features of central Europe embody themselves as one voyages to some German Spa, the utilitarian features of America embody themselves as one journeys to such a watering place as Newport. The character of the one is inner life, imagination sweetness of soul, soft, dreamy romance. The character of the other is filibuster life, physical energy and dash and daring, even to death. The Rhine steamer floats, for instance, phlegmatically along. The passengers have a holiday look, full of loud talk smiles and joviality, the English contributing to give to the steamers a theatrical air, by sitting as they do with red "Murray's" in their hands, precisely like the wax figures in Mme. TUSSAUD'S cabinet—the women as artistically transferred into statuesque sight-seers as were Mrs. and the Misses Lot into pillars of salt. Then the Captain of the Rhine steamer is as close an observer of human as of atmospheric nature. He watches, the physiognomies of his passengers with the same religious attention as he watches the fluctuations of the winds and undulation of the waves. His heart is as overflowing with kindness as his log-book with the change of ebb and tide. He wishes to make a friend of every one on board, and he is more melancholy when he fails to gain the sympathy of a stranger than when he fails to leave behind a rival steamer. The crew are a romping, drinking, jolly-looking set, and the little boats which stop at the little bridgeless villages bring from hour to hour accessions of full-souled, friendly, kindly people, who shake hands with the Captain and the crew, and smoke and drink away with heartfelt glee. The air is full of eezy, luner life; the atmosphere is warmed by soul-breathing goodness; the English stare at the ruins, and the ruins at them; while the look of the native passengers, Captain and crew, and that of the lovely scenery, the generous wines and the kindly, bowing old heads of the German castles, produce that peculiar impression on the stranger which we somewhat broadly characterize as romance. Then, on the other side, look at our *Metropolis*, dashing across the waters like an Indian arrow, the Captain stern and vigilant. Whatever there is of him is absorbed in what he has to do, and he looks like a part of the engine he rules. Then go to the ladies' cabin; the unit of beauty is striking, yet there is a sameness, mechanism and monotony. There is no romance of ruin, wine or song, but on the *Metropolis* rushes, bent on beating all other steamers, as the country is bent on beating all other countries; bent on making money by its speed, as the country is bent on speed to make money. Yet after all, unromantic as the means, the end is great, and pushes over by formidable pressure the sluggish tendencies of more dreamy peoples. This gives an air of grandeur and energy which do not belong to more sluggish and sentimental races.

But the glancing of the Newport light wakes us from this philosophic fit. The landing pier is before us. Would that we could prevail upon the mighty RENARD to transfuse some of that order which prevails at the Ocean House to the Newport pier. It is but a miniature of the large picture of confusion at its New-York sister's. The luggage is not checked, for reasons known to no one, and there ensues a general scramble and scratch for everything, which creates delay, worry and confusion. I tremble to think of all that an unprotected female may suffer. Cannot this be remedied? Will not Col. MACAUDER, who has done so much for Newport and for its lady-visitors, fix this additional laurel in his bays. One by one, however, these little blemishes will be wiped out. This year Newport has made one great stride, in which all small failings may well be forgotten. RENARD is there! He has transferred to the Ocean House a *batteria de cuisine* sufficient to storm a thousand stomachs, and that great want of all watering places, a first-class city hotel, with all its appliances, all its comforts and all its luxuries, in the country, has at length been supplied. Both internally and externally, we know of no more graceful Summer social temple, or one more suitable to its object, than the Ocean House with its huge Italian stairways and corridors, and its vast ambulacrums shielding from the sun. The arrangements are generally admirable, though my friend, MARINE, to whom, on such subjects, I bow with infinite reverence, thinks the rooms too thinly furnished, and the supplying department is a perfect model of art and order. As to RENARD himself, whose name will hold a place in the bright roll of culinary worthies, alongside of UDE, and SOYER, and FRANCATELLI, RENARD cannot be said, like SOYER, to be an inventor. He prefers, as does BOUSCICAULT, to improve on, and adapt the inventions of others, rather than risk a failure by inventing himself. PALMERSTON does not carry the cares of State more jauntily than does RENARD the giant trouble of such a house. He never wears a ruffle except in his shirt. Nor can anything be finer, as a piece of art, than the wonderful power by which, at all hours, he can transpose his mobile countenance from a look of deep sorrow as a guest departs, to one of radiant joy as the next arrives. There is one improvement, and one only, which we would suggest, at which we fear RENARD may rebel. We know that he served with the Prince of Orange, and was at the battle of Waterloo, and with such men,

"Seen through the telescope of habit still,
States seem a camp, and all the word a drill."

Yet would it not be more graceful, instead of the long, straight tables at which dinner is served, to have a number of round ones at which parties might group? And would it not be more pleasant and more suitable for such a life as that of Newport, to allow the guests to take meals at such hours as they might desire?

Though it is now past Midsummer, as we have said, yet is it not the season here. Yet even out of season, the Ocean House is not without some lovely flowers that sparkle and glitter through its corridors. AGNES ROBERTSON,

"Lonely and sweet, nor loved the less
For blooming in a wilderness,"

may be seen each evening on the beach in a pony phaeton that seems to have been specially built for her by some kind fairy. Colonel MACRUDER, too, that noble type of the American soldier, so cautious in peace and so valiant in war, is staying with his family at the Ocean. The corridors are silent, however of an evening. The Germanias have not yet called to the dance.

The cottages are all, or nearly all, full. Among the most distinguished Summer residents are Mr. GEORGE RIGGS, of Washington, and Mr. BELMONT, who occupy two pretty cottages, adjoining, on the Bellevue road; the gay and gallant W. H. TRAVERS, who drives a splendid team of four-in-hand upon the beach, and Mr. TIFFANY, of Baltimore, whose beautiful wife and daughter lend a charm to every society in which they mix. From a tiny little cottage, just fitted to its fair owner's size, and nestled in a bower, may be heard, sometimes of an evening, a sweet, musical, low Persian organ, making delighted the air around—the organ of COBA DE WILHORST. And of a morning, the owner of that sweet organ may be seen, attired as a true "figlia del reggimento," with miniature gun on shoulder, pursuing the pastimes of the field, and bringing down her snipe with as deadly an aim as the oldest sportsman. Many other fashionable *habitués* of Newport may be met on "the accustomed hill," and various other delightful people may be found in various other delightful places.

As to beauty, the ladies appear, even thus early, in perfect bloom—some a little in the autumn of their beauty, in such startling bloom, indeed, as to make one fear they cannot so suddenly have caught it from the sea. Naughty, incredulous people, might fancy it *cosmetique*—otherwise, what Lord CAMPBELL, now Lord Chancellor, in his unsophisticated SAXON vernacular, calls "a thick veneering of carmine," which he says the wife of his predecessor, Lord TENTERDEN, was much addicted to, her love-blinded spouse never suspecting the artificiality, and fancying the coming and going of her complexion depended on the state of her chest, instead of the condition of her rouge box.

In society Newport improves each year. American society gains rapidly in all that it needs—gentleness and repose. Nothing can be unfairer to my thought than drawing comparisons between European *high* society and American *mixed* society. It would be just as fair as to take RAPHAEL, MICHAEL ANGELO, as types of European art, and compare the European and American artists. There are some few, some hundreds, who, enjoying for centuries all the opportunities for cultivation, and that absence from hardness which the friction of business brings, possess a softness of manner, refinement and delicacy of mind, which is difficult to be found here where business is universal, though there are to be found as noble, high-bred, in its highest sense, and gentle persons in American society as in the very highest circles of Europe. The only fair comparison is by comparing corresponding classes, a mixed society here with one in Europe—if it were possible to get one together—where business is a bar to admission into society—and I certainly do not think American society would suffer by the comparison. If they lack the maturity of thought and mellowness of feeling which the lowest Europeans possess, they have a freshness of aptitude and physical energy which often the highest European has not. Hence their inferiority in all the elevated branches of civilization, and their excellency in all its material departments. Hence their antipathy to all philosophies, and their admiration for all things practical; but yet, withal, of most kindly disposition, and rejoicing to see every one enjoying himself, and making as much money, and, through it, acquiring a much power as he can.

The Hygeia Hotel in Full Blast---Grand Pow-wow of the Virginia Aristocracy---State Pride for R. M. T. Hunter---Military Review at Fort Monroe---Adjutant-General Cooper and his Staff---Double Guard Ordered on Duty---Steamer Adelaide, &c., &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OLD POINT COMFORT, July 4, 1859.

The late excessively warm weather which has decimated the population of our dusty cities, has driven an immense crowd of pleasure seekers to this favorite Summer resort, and the Old Hygeia is now crowded with a gay throng of visitors from all parts of the country.

According to custom the Virginia aristocracy have held their grand annual pow-wow here to-day, and quite exciting has been the tone and temper of the "young bloods." The Presidential canvass was all arranged in a few hours, it being settled that the Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER was to be the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and was to be elected by an overwhelming majority over N. P. BANKS, whom they predict will be the Republican candidate. The Wise men were nowhere. HUNTER is the beau ideal of Eastern Virginia, and the only drawback suggested in the way of his success was the transcendant ability of the man. Several argued that *ability* and *availability* were antagonistic terms, and the day was past when such a man as Mr. HUNTER could be elevated to the Presidential chair, Mr. BUCHANAN was never once spoken of as being in the ring. Virginia may be put down for HUNTER in the Charleston Convention.

There was a grand military review within Fortress Monroe to-day in presence of Adjutant-General COOPER and his Staff, and a salute fired from the ramparts; after which, Col. BROWN, the Commandant, invited the officers to partake of a handsome collation at his quarters. So great was the crowd of spectators, gathered in from the neighboring counties of Virginia, that a double guard were ordered on duty to preserve

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Further Extracts from our Files by the Asia.

The London Press on the Position of Prussia.

From the London Daily News, June 25.

To a future generation of Englishmen it will seem inconceivable that, much as we sympathized, as a people, with the great Italian cause, we did not more deeply appreciate the mighty moments in which we now live. In the Cabinet and on the field all is equally in suspense. Shall a great battle, worthy of Austerlitz or Waterloo, be fought; and if so, on which side shall be the issue? Or, shall rapid victory on the field be exchanged for the long delay of a dreary siege? Momentous as is the alternative in war, the issue in diplomacy is yet wider. We have still to learn whether the war, which is now Italian only, is destined to reach throughout Central Europe. Prussia has oracularly threatened to lead the Germanic Confederation into war, and Russia has likewise threatened to lead her Sclavonian races against Germany. Civilization, at any rate, has brought us to this: that wars, actual or impending, which used to be dynastic, have now become national. Ten years ago all our European confederacies were confederacies of kings against peoples—now they are confederacies of nations rising in defence of nations. This at all events is a great fact in the general growth of popular freedom, and in the general retrogression of kingly power. But with regard to the Prussian Court, we believe that that Government is now what it has shown itself in every crisis since the age of the Great Frederick. Duplicity, faint-heartedness, and irresolution have invariably marked its policy in important junctures, beyond proportion to the natural weight of its councils in the government of Europe. It is quite sufficient to revert to the great French war, in order to appreciate the inherent preponderance of French over Austrian sympathies at Berlin. There never was a danger surrounding Austria to which Prussia did not look for the acquisition of political capital. Uniting with Russia and Austria in 1792, under the Treaty of Pilnitz, Prussia fell away three years afterwards from the cause of the Conservative Powers, and seceded to the French alliance under the Treaty of Basle, in 1795. Thenceforth a neutral Power, she calmly saw Austria ruined successively in the peace of Campo Formio in 1797, in the peace of Luneville in 1801, and in the peace of Presburg in 1805. In many respects the present moment strikingly reminds us of the interval between the fall of Ulm and the battle of Austerlitz, which terminated in the above-mentioned peace of 1805. Ulm was the Magenta of the First NAPOLEON, and the long march which carried him from the source of the Danube to the Austrian capital and the plains of Moravia has now in some respects its parallel in the march of the Allies from Milan to the frontier of Venetia. During the march that succeeded the fall of Ulm, Prussia was as active in vacillating demonstrations as she is now. She sent HARDENBERG, on the eve of Austerlitz to the camp of both armies. The story is variously told, but it is acknowledged that the mission of the Prussian Minister was to substance to congratulate the victor. As if to complete the parallel, a mysterious duality now hangs over the person of the present Prussian Ambassador at Vienna. It was first asserted that the envoy of Prussia at that court had left the Austrian capital with Count RECHBERG for Verona. We were then informed by a telegram, in a designedly circumstantial contradiction of the rumor, that Count POURTALES was about to arrive in Paris. As it happened that the Count was the Prussian representative at Paris, Baron WERTHER holding the same post at Vienna, the original statement remained unassailed; and between the two puppets, POURTALES and WERTHER, Prussia may be playing over again the old game of HARDENBERG. Let either party be decisively beaten, and then no doubt Prussian policy will be restored to its former innocence, and lose all its ambiguity.

While, however, the alleged anti-Gallicism of Germany, if it be general, is far from being unanimous, the intelligence of almost every day lessens public sympathy even in that country for Austria. Daily some fresh atrocity, emanating more or less directly from the Austrians, is brought to light. It was but just now that we read with indignation of the barbarous murder of an Italian peasant by an Austrian Field Marshal, in the circular of M. DE CAVOUR. We now find that the Swiss Guards, which had left Rome, and had reached Perugia, have copied the example of Marshal UBAN, and have there butchered men, women and children with indiscriminate barbarity. This diabolical inspiration seems to be the mantle which most naturally falls upon the chosen guards of Catholic and Apostolic thrones. From all that we learn, there appears to have been no provocation for this fresh massacre; nothing but an inherent instinct of the devilish, and an innate lust of murder. These things will hasten the end; and even the blood shed in assassination, as well as the blood nobly poured out in battle, tends to the emancipation of Italy. No doubt some of these statements are read with incredulity to the north of the Alps. Austrian officers, who are gentlemen at Vienna and at Prague, are assassins at Milan and Verona. This duel existence strikes one, at first sight, as somewhat strange; but the evidence of the facts is incontestable. Unless we are greatly mistaken, Germany is beginning to see through the veil which its rulers have so industriously woven. The German press, in spite of the censorship under which it languishes, has lately adopted a course which indicates its conviction that sympathy with a war of liberation must be universal. Public opinion there manifests every desire to terminate a vicious system of Italian Government, compounded of all the cruelties of military domination, and of all the artifices of spiritual tyranny. Austria may retain her own military forces, and use them in undiminished numbers; but this growing conviction, which appears to be now stealing even over Germany, tends directly to cut away all the sympathies which constitute her moral support in Europe. Losing territory at home, and losing countenance abroad, her hopes centre in her Quadrangle. But whatever be its means of holding out, it is clear that this quadrangle is now threatened, more or less imminently, on four sides—by GARIBALDI from the north, by the Allies in force from the west, by Prince NAPOLEON from the south, and by the anticipated Adriatic expedition from the east. Four fortresses, even if they are impregnable, seem threatened with simultaneous blockade. This retrocession of the Austrian arms has its parallel in the retrocession of Austrian sympathies; and we trust that we are now approximating to the moment when both the sympathies shall be extinguished and the arms overthrown.

Attitude of Germany.

The attitude of Germany is remarked on by the *Courrier du Paris*, which denies the right of the Confederation to interfere in the present war, so long as the German territory is held sacred. It says:

"So long as hostilities shall remain localized in Italy, and confined, by the will of the Emperor, within the limits of the Italian Peninsula, Germany has no right, in virtue of the articles which constitute the Confederation, to meddle and interfere in the war. It is easy to assume rights by attributing to an adversary intentions which he does not entertain. That is the part which Austria played when France had not a single soldier in Italy, and when she was not even prepared to enter on a campaign. The great German Power has paid dearly for her fault. We recommend Germany not to follow the same path, under pretext that the Emperor and France suomit with regret to the treaties of 1815, and have a strong desire to recover the natural limits of the Rhine. Let her not be the first to come and attack, for, in that case, she would incur in the eyes of Europe an enormous responsibility, and would run the risk of bringing about the very result which she pretends to wish to prevent. France, certainly, does not desire anything of the kind, and will neither be the aggressor nor the provoker. It is only necessary to compare the different language of the German and French Press to see on which side are insult and violence, and on which patience and moderation. But patience has its limits, and—to sum up our argument—we wish to make the Germans comprehend that France is a nation soon ready for war; that at the end of a few months her conscripts are equal to old soldiers; that she has no need to assemble a *corps d'armée* on the frontier, and does not fear any attack. The word of her Sovereign ought to be believed. If Germany sincerely wishes for peace, let her keep quiet, and cease to excite her journals against France. If, under an idea of an ambition which does not exist, and of an aggression which will not take place, Germany should attack, let her beware! She might find herself in the position of the man who, according to a vulgar saying, on the approach of a heavy shower of rain jumped into the river for fear of getting wet."

The Hamburg *Nouvelliste* defines in the following terms the apology of the Prussian *Gazette* concerning the mobilization:

"The Prussian Government has thought fit to explain in its semi-official part the political objects to be attained by the mobilization. The arguments of the Prussian *Gazette* have not appeared to us conclusive; on the contrary, they inspire us with apprehensions with respect to Prussian policy.

The *Gazette* lays a stress on the circumstance that the armed mediation proclaimed by the Government should have received the approbation of the Chambers. No one asks of the Prussian Cabinet a policy of absolute neutrality. The decree of mobilization is a false measure, not because it violates this neutrality, but because the moment is not yet arrived when Prussia ought to act in defence of German and European interests.

"Prussia," says the ministerial paper, "would abdicate the rank of a great power were the affairs of Italy to be regulated without her intervention." But France had proposed nothing else than to entrust the definitive settlement of Italian affairs to a Congress. Why, then, does Prussia, who would by right possess in it the same rank and vote as the other great powers, make such strenuous efforts to obtain this end? Does she wish, before taking her seat at the Congress to cooperate in the military events? Does she wish to impose a peace that would leave things in the *status quo* of 1815? We have supposed so from the beginning, and the article in the *Prussian Gazette* confirms our suppositions.

But the treaties of 1815 themselves, even to the smallest paragraph, have been long changed, and the very essence of those treaties falls dead upon the ruins of the Holy Alliance. It is not those famous treaties, of no moral value, concocted upon a green cloth by arbitrary dynastic will, that have given Europe forty years of peace, but the material power in an absolute sense of the three crowned Russia, Austria and Prussia; and on more than one occasion this peace has been maintained at the expense of the two last themselves. Let us, then, be logical, and let us have the courage to demand the restoration of the Holy Alliance. But how can we qualify a policy that commands dead letter and has violated ten times with the principles of the European equilibrium, and that does not hesitate to place in jeopardy the highest interests of national life for the restoration of this fiction? It is an easy thing to trifle with phrases about European equilibrium, but events have shown, and the present war proves it anew, that the Austrian possessions in Italy, protected by the line of the Mincio, are not a guarantee, but rather a permanent danger, for Europe.

The organ of the Prussian Cabinet affirms, to tranquillise us, that its policy "has no intention of favoring tyranny and oppression, because," says it, "the direction taken by Prussia in her home policy is the guarantee of her liberal tendencies."

In the first place, the present home-policy is still of too recent a date; it has revealed itself not in acts, but in mere assertions, and by the ideas of the men now in power. It is not enough to wish to do good; the means of doing it are wanted.

The reëstablishment of the Austrian dominion, were it even encompassed with guarantees in favor of the Lombards, appears to us to be, in one word—impossible. Let Austria recover her security, and you will see that Prussia will have great difficulty in preserving at home her own liberal tendencies, but she will not assuredly be in a position to play the part of a protector of the Austrian Lombards.

The same journal undertakes to show that if Prussian diplomacy wishes to acquire the leadership of Germany by sacrificing her national policy in behalf of Austria, she is taking a wrong path, and incurs the risk of compromising the initiative that belongs to Prussia by the force of circumstances.

"Nevertheless," observes the *Nouvelliste*, "if on the other hand, war is thus had recourse to, the discontent of all those who absolutely cannot see any German interest in the Lombard Possessions of Austria, and who would only support with extreme repugnance the enormous sacrifices entailed necessarily under actual circumstances by a contest with France the discontent of all those, we say, will be leveled against the policy of Prussia as the primary cause of the war: and, on the other hand, private interests will be all the more ready to set every engine at work so as to prevent the disagreeable consequences they are likely to suffer through the temporary direction assumed by Prussia."

Bavaria has been endeavoring to turn the Anti-Gallican rage of her subjects into good hard cash, but with no very brilliant results. She has issued proposals for a loan of 10,000,000 florins; but has been able to obtain from the "national enthusiasm" only about 300,000, or about *one thirty-third part* of the sum needed!

In Prussia the mobilization of the army is interfered with by the want of surgeons. Seven hundred are needed, and only thirty have as yet been procured.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times*, writes, June 22:

"Something of the highest importance is now going on between Austria and Prussia, and it would not surprise me should the latter propose to the Bund to make the whole of the Federal army *mobile*. It is whispered at Berlin that M. VON BISMARK SCHÖNHAUSEN, who is Prussian Minister at St. Petersburg, does not give satisfaction to his Government. The three Prussian *corps d'armée* in East Prussia, Pomerania and Silesia, will not be made *mobile* unless Russian troops are concentrated on the Prussian frontier. There are now no Austrian troops, except the depôt battalions, in Galicia. Arrangements have been made between Prussia, Saxony and Bavaria for the transport of two Prussian *corps d'armée* to the Rhine. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has overshot the mark, and the Germans appear to be resolved to prove to him that they will not be taken into leading-strings by Russia. There is again a question of mediation, but men in office have to-day told me that Austria is not at all inclined to relinquish her claims on Lombardy, "as she expects soon to regain possession of it." In my opinion Lombardy is lost for ever, but the Austrian Government is remarkably "stiff-necked," and will hardly yield until bankrupt in men and money. Count FERDINAND THUN, who is a *persona grata* at St. Petersburg, is likely to be sent there, but it is not probable that he will be able to bring about a reconciliation, it being necessary that Austria should be weakened in order that Russia may be able to do as she pleases in Turkey. The state of public feeling in Hungary is so bad that it can hardly be worse.

The day before yesterday the body of Prince METTERNICH was removed to the family vault at Plass, in Bohemia, but people are not sanguine that the system of which he was the author will be buried with him. An immense number of persons were present at the funeral ceremony, and not a single member of the diplomatic corps was missing. The Prince wrote his own memoirs, but they will hardly see the light of day until a couple of generations have passed away. The rumor that METTERNICH died in the arms of Prince ESTERHAZY is a fiction, but it is a fact that the latter was in the house of his old friend when he breathed his last. It is whispered that there is a coolness between the Emperor and the Archduke FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN, and it is highly probable that such is the case.

The interest of the National Loan is to be paid in paper, at the rate of 125fl. in bank notes instead of 100fl. in silver.

Pictures of the War by Soldiers of the French Army.

We take the following passages from a letter written by a private of the Zouaves to his father, who lives at Strasburg. It is written in French, says the *Courrier du Bas Rhin*, and does honor to the young man by the elevated sentiments which it expresses:

MY DEAR FATHER: I write you these few lines from the battle-field of Magenta, where the regiment of Zouaves belonging to the Guard has immortalized itself. * * * I am worn out with fatigue, as we have been marching day and night for five days. We lay down to rest on the field of battle, and this morning are busy in burying the dead and in caring for the wounded. Austrian corpses are on all sides. The wretched fellows have received terrible wounds from our bayonets. They are all noble men and brave soldiers. Their muskets are rifled like ours. Many wounded whom I helped carry told me they were glad to die after having again been able to speak with me in their maternal tongue, and after seeing the French so generous and kind to them. We are all glad to see that the reputation of the Zouaves, already so bravely won in Africa and the Crimea, has now been increased, and that the other regiments, instead of envying, only congratulate us. We are truly proud of so many encomiums coming from Generals, officers and private soldiers of the other corps."

The following is dated at Milan:

"Generals GYULAI and HESS, commanded in person at Magenta. Gen. HESS looked around him and gave his orders as if a fierce contest were not raging before him. GYULAI, on the other hand, could not keep still. He kept spurring his horse as he started to hear his own orders, finding his aide de camps too slow in carrying them out. When it was settled that the Austrian army was defeated, HESS turned toward GYULAI as if about to tell him to withdraw. His face spoke at the same time of sadness and of joy, but above all of satisfaction at his rival's loss. HESS left, and GYULAI remained upon the field of battle until, from a distance, he saw the first Zouaves who forced the passage, then he drove his spurs into his horse's flanks, and rejoined his retreating troops."

We extract the following passages from a letter written by an under officer of the Third Regiment of Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard, to one of his comrades of the Fourth Battalion, remaining in garrison at Paris.

HOSPITAL AT TURIN, June 7, 1859.

We accompanied the Emperor to Alexandria, to Vercelli, to Novaro, and to Trecato. We were all the time in hopes of having an interview with messieurs the Austrians; but they generally set out in the morning, after a night's rest, where we arrived in the evening, having entirely destroyed on their march, bridges, railroads, telegraph lines, &c., crushing with taxes the unhappy inhabitants, and plundering them of their cattle, bread, wine, and even of their tobacco. It was truly a sad sight. Our Brigade (Second and Third Grenadiers,) left Trecato Sunday, June 5, at 7 o'clock in the morning, and after marching two hours crossed the Ticino with little opposition. A splendid stone bridge had been mined, but only two piers were sunk, and after repairing them, which was done in a twinkling of the eye, we were able to cross with two rifled cannon of the latest improvement. The regiment immediately went on a reconnoitering party, three companies deploying in open order. We found the Austrians established in a redoubt and intrenchments, thrown up by them before the village of Magenta. At the same moment we received the order to take their positions.

It was then 11 o'clock in the morning; the sun was burning hot, and our knapsacks were heavy. It made no difference; we took the gymnastic step and ran towards the enemy. Our enthusiasm (*elan*) found itself each moment forcibly checked. Every twenty or thirty yards it was necessary to cross ditches filled with water; but soon the cry "Down with the knapsacks and up with the bayonet" was heard. All the grenadiers repeat it, and then, freed from their knapsacks, they threw themselves forward. Arrived at the fortified elevation occupied by the Austrians, we are assailed by a shower of shrapnel, but in a few moments the Third Grenadiers and its colors are in the redoubt which the enemy abandons, taking to flight to find shelter in a second redoubt, thrown up behind the first and protecting it. Once in that position, shot are hailed down upon us again and again. We advance, our bayonets in front; but the Austrians, ten times more numerous than we, obstinately resist this time, and we are obliged to beat a retreat into the first redoubt, while waiting for a reinforcement."

Details of the victory of Magenta here follow, and the writer proceeds:

"The regiment with about 1,200 men (for we had detachments at other points) has attacked and taken an entrenched position defended by more than five thousand Austrians. The Third Grenadiers, to conclude, conducted themselves in an admirable manner, and every one in its ranks has done his duty. Many have moistened with their blood the field which has been a witness of a daring deed of arms. I am among the wounded. Hit by a ball in the left leg, I attempted to march forward, but my blood was flowing freely, and my white gaiter-boot was stained with it. I felt that I was growing weak and was going to fall, when our brave surgeon came to my aid and dressed my wound. The sutler-women were everywhere where they could render the most aid. These courageous women carried water to the wounded even under the enemy's fire."

The following is a letter written by a soldier of the line:

MILAN, Thursday, June 9—4 P. M.

MY OLD COMRADE: Why were you not there? You would have seen a beautiful scene. I want to tell of the battle of June 4. That day the company came down from Trecato within two leagues of the Ticino. We set out at 7 o'clock in the morning, and at 10 we were on the other side of the river. After resting five minutes we advanced, and the company was deployed in open order. We went on about two kilometres, (a mile and a half.) At this moment PASSE said to Corporal MANARD: "Well, yes! the Austrians! we will not meet them to-day; they are more than ten leagues from here." My old comrade, he had not spoken the last syllable before a cannon-ball from a redoubt occupied by the Austrians gave him the lie formally. Shot and shell followed the ball, and Gen. WIMPFFEN rode and said to our Colonel: "Colonel, take that position for me, with your regiment." We immediately marched forward, but when the Austrians saw us at a good distance, they rained bullets, balls, and shell down on us like hail, and five or six of the shell came hissing like serpents into the midst of our battalions. Some grenadiers stooped to avoid them, but the Colonel, seeing them, cried out: "What is that, grenadiers?" Ow! then, my old friend, the grenadiers raised their heads, and answered the Colonel with the

The Papal Government in the Romagna.

We borrow from the excellent translation of M. ANOUR'S *La Question Romaine*, recently published at London, by Mr. JARRS, a passage or two bearing upon the condition of that portion of the States of the Church which has just been delivered from the pressure of the Austrians. M. ANOUR notices a striking contrast between the Mediterranean and the trans-Apennine provinces of the Papal States, and assures us that, according to his own careful observation, the welfare, industry and prosperity of the population, the cultivation of the land, and the activity of commerce increase in proportion to the distance from Rome itself. After describing the pitiable condition of the poorer classes in the Mediterranean provinces, he continues:

Let us seek a little repose on the other side of the Apennines. Although the population may not be sufficiently sheltered by a chain of mountains, you will find in the towns and villages the stuff for a noble nation. The ignorance is still very great; the blood ever boiling, and the hand ever quick; but already we find men who reason. If the workman of the towns be not successful, he guesses the reason; he seeks a remedy, he looks forward, he economises. If the tenant be not rich, he studies with his landlord the means of becoming so. Everywhere agriculture is making progress, and it will ere long have no further progress to make. Man becomes better and greater by dint of struggling with nature. He learns his own value, he sees whither he is tending; in cultivating his field, he cultivates himself.

I am compelled in strict truth to admit that religion loses ground a little in these fine provinces. I vainly sought in the towns of the Adriatic for those mural inscriptions of *Viva Gesu! Viva Maria!* and so on, which had so edified me on the other side of the Apennines. At Bologna I read sonnets at the corners of all the streets—sonnet to Doctor MASSARENTI, who cured Madame TAGLIANI; sonnet to young GUADAGNI, on his becoming Bachelor of Arts, &c. At Faenza, these mural inscriptions evinced a certain degree of fanaticism, but the fanaticism of the dramatic art: *Viva la Ristori! Viva la diva Rossi!* At Rimini, and at Forlì I read *Viva Verdi!* (which words had not then the political significance they have recently attained,) *Viva la Lotti!* together with a long list of dramatic and musical celebrities.

While I was visiting the holy house of Loretto, which, as all the world knows, or ought to know, was transported by angels, furniture and all, from Palestine, to the neighborhood of Ancona, a number of pilgrims came in upon their knees, shedding tears and licking the flags with their tongues. I thought these poor creatures belonged to some neighboring village, but I found out my mistake from a workman of Ancona, who happened to be near me. "Sir," he said, "these unhappy people must certainly belong to the other side of the Apennines, since they still make pilgrimages. Fifty years ago we used to do the same thing; we now think it better to work."

The same contrast is found in the middle classes.

But beyond the Apennines matters are far otherwise. There, instead of the citizen descending to the level of the peasant, it is the peasant who rises to that of the citizen. Unremitting labor is constantly improving both the soil and man. A smuggling of ideas which daily becomes more active, sets custom-houses and customs officers at defiance. Patriotism is stimulated and kept alive by the presence of the Austrians. Common-sense is outraged by the weight of taxation. The different fractions of the middle class—advocates, physicians, merchants, farmers, artists—freely express among one another their discontent and their hatred, their ideas and their hopes. The Apennines, which form a barrier between them and the Pope, bring them nearer to Europe and liberty. I have never failed, after conversing with one of the middle class in the Legations, to inscribe in my tablets, "There is an Italian nation."

I traveled from Bologna to Florence with a young man whom I at first took, from the simple elegance of his dress, for an Englishman. But we fell so naturally into conversation, and my companion expressed himself so fluently in French, that I supposed him to be a fellow-countryman. When, however, I discovered how thoroughly he was versed in the state of the agriculture, manufactures, commerce, laws, the administration, and the politics of Italy, I could no longer doubt that he was an Italian and a Bolognese. What I chiefly admired in him was not so much the extent and variety of his knowledge, or the clearness and rectitude of his understanding, as the elevation of his character, and the moderation of his language. Every word he uttered was characterized by a profound sense of the dignity of his country, a bitter regret at the disesteem and neglect into which that country had fallen, a firm hope in the justice of Europe in general and of one great prince in particular, and a certain combination of pride, melancholy, and sweetness which possessed an irresistible attraction for me. He nourished no hatred either against the Pope or any other persons; he admitted the system of the priests, although utterly intolerable to the country, to be perfectly logical in itself. His dream was not of vengeance, but deliverance.

I learnt, some time afterwards, that my delightful traveling companion was a man of the *mezza cetu*, and that there are many more such as he in Bologna.

But already had I inscribed in my tablets these words, thrice repeated, dated from the Court of the Posts, Piazza del Gran' Duca, Florence:

"There is an Italian nation! There is an Italian nation! There is an Italian nation!"

Again, with regard to the nobility:

But if you will accompany me over the Apennines into the glorious cities of Romagna, I can show you more than one nobleman of great name and ancient lineage, who cultivates at once his lands and his intellect; who knows all that we know; who believes all that we believe, and nothing more; who takes an active interest in the misfortunes of Italy, and who, looking to free and happy Europe, hopes, through the sympathy of nations and the justice of sovereigns, to obtain the deliverance of his country. I met in certain places at Bologna a brilliant writer, applauded on every stage in Italy; a learned economist, quoted in the most serious reviews throughout Europe; a controversialist, dreaded by the priests; and all these individualities united in the single person of a marquis of thirty-four, who may, perhaps, one of these days play an important part in the Italian revolution.

"The Marquis of Thirty-Four" is the Marquis GIOACCHINO PEPOLI, of Bologna, at this moment at the head of the municipal government of that city, since the departure of the Austrians and of the Cardinal Legate. He is a grandson of MURAT, a cousin of the Emperor NAPOLEON III., and husband of a Princess HOHENZOLLERN SIGMARINGEN, cousin of the King of Prussia.

The demands of this richly gifted race are reasonable enough. "I have often," writes M. ANOUR, "conversed in the Papal States with enlightened and honorable men, who rank as the heads of the middle class. They have said to me almost unanimously:

If a man were to drop down from heaven among us, with sufficient power to cut to the root of abuses, to reform the Administration, to send the priests to church, and the Austrians to Vienna, to promulgate a civil code, make the country healthy, restore the plains to cultivation, encourage manufactures, give freedom to commerce, construct railways, secularize education, propagate modern ideas, and put us into a condition to bear comparison with the most enlightened countries in Europe, we would fall at his feet, and obey him as we do God. You are told that we are ungovernable. Give us but a prince capable of governing, and you shall see whether we will haggle about the conditions of power. Be he who he may, and come he whence he may, he shall be absolutely free to do what he chooses, so long as there is anything to be done. All we ask is, that when this task is accomplished he shall let us share the power with him. Rest assured that even then we shall give him good measure. The Italians are accommodating, and are not ungrateful. But ask us not to support this everlasting, do-nothing, tormenting, ruinous, dictatorship, which a succession of decrepit old men transmit from one to another. Nor do they even exercise it themselves; but each in his turn, too weak to govern, hastens to shift a burden which overpowers him, and delivers us, bound hand and foot, to the worst of his cardinals.

If the Pope were merely the head of the Roman Catholic Church; if, limiting his action to the interior of the temples, he would renounce the sway over temporal matters about which he knows nothing, his countrymen of Rome, Ancona and Bologna, might govern themselves as people do in London and Paris. The administration would be lay, the laws would be lay, the nation would provide for its own wants with its own revenues, as is the custom in all civilized countries.

As for the general expenses of the Roman Catholic worship, which in point of fact no more especially concern the Romans that they do the Champenois, a voluntary contribution made by 130,000,000 of men would amply provide for them. If each individual among the faithful were to give a half-penny per annum, the Head of the Church would have something like £300,000 to spend upon his wax tapers and his incense, his choristers, and his sacristans, and the repairs of the basilica of St. Peter's. No Roman Catholic would think of refusing his quota, because the Holy Father, entirely separated from worldly interests, would not be in a position to offend anybody. This small tax would, therefore, restore independence to the Romans without diminishing the independence of the Pope.

HOW THE PRIESTS GOVERN.

This same ecclesiastical caste, so strongly united by the bonds of a learned hierarchy, reigns as over a conquered country. It regards the middle class—in other words, the intelligent and laborious part of the nation—as an irreconcilable foe. The prefects are ordered, not to govern the provinces, but to keep them in order. The police is kept, not to protect the citizens, but to watch them. The tribunals have other interests to defend than those of justice. The diplomatic body does not represent a country, but a coterie. The educating body has the mission not to teach but to prevent the spread of instruction. The taxes are not a national assessment, but an official foray for the profit of certain ecclesiastics. Examine all the departments of the public administration, you will every where find the clerical element at war with the nation, and of course everywhere victorious.

In this state of things it is idle to say to the Pope, "Fill your principal offices with laymen." You might as well say to Austria, "Place your fortresses under the guard of the Piedmontese." The Roman Administration is what it must be. It will remain what it is as long as there is a Pope on the throne.

Besides, although the lay population still complains of being systematically excluded from power, matters have reached such a point that an honest man of the middle class would think himself dishonored by accepting a high post. It would be said that he had deserted the nation to serve the enemy.

NATIONS THE APENNINES

It is, however, beyond the Apennines that the pa

And yet I dare not hope for, nor ask of Europe the immediate application of this grand panacea. Gerontocracy is still too powerful, even in the youngest Governments. Besides, we are now at peace, and inspired by his recent devotion to one branch of military knowledge may not ripen into accomplishment. The opposing difficulties are scarcely to be overcome; the causeways and avenues and great thoroughfares of that labyrinth are blocked up with impediments; the *genii loci* have been preached against, prayed against, convicted of all manner of evil doings, and solemnly exorcised, but have never yet been evicted; old abuses, sacred for their historic dust, and formidable for their *vis inertiæ*, lie about, and mysterious mumblings warn the rash reformer against the evils of change. It is but too probable that Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT will recoil before the inconvenience of thinking for himself upon so large and onerous a matter, and will trust to time and future opportunity to enable him to modify what he cannot help seeing is radically wrong. However, it is well to take him before he becomes quite hardened, and to whisper a word to him while his impressions as to his new duties may be moderately flexible. The sum of our advice to him would be to use his eyes before he surrenders his ears; to look abroad over Europe before he gives himself up to his military Mentors.

If it be wise to profit by the example of an enemy, it would be unpardonable to neglect the lesson that may be gained from the experience of a friend. Our new War Minister does not require to be enlightened as to the capacity of the English machinery which he is now about to superintend. He knows what it could do, and what it has shown itself incapable of doing. The system, costly as it is, and curiously perfect as are its checks and counter-checks, has been proved to be unable to supply an army of 30,000 men when pushed seven miles into an enemy's country. It remains pretty much at the present day what it was five years ago; and in the recent expedition to China it was quite understood that Gen. STRAUBENZEE could not have marched his 5,000 men ten miles from the ships without the certainty of losing half of them by starvation and exposure. Now, let us see what the French have done in the Sardinian campaign. It is not yet two months since the Emperor NAPOLEON was, as he says, taken entirely aback by the suddenly offensive act of Austria. That he was slowly and leisurely preparing for war the world will still believe, but he certainly had no expectation that it would be forced upon him at the moment when he was called upon to meet it. So, however, it happened; and from nothing what was done by France, thus taken at a disadvantage, we may gauge the resources of her military organization. In less than eight weeks France has embarked or passed over the Alps an army of 150,000 men, and has placed that army in perfect equipment and thoroughly supplied in a foreign friendly country. They are not, as the Republican soldiers of 1796 were, without shoes or clothes or food, and hurrying to fight for all the necessaries of a campaign. They are in the position of liberators among a people who welcome them as guests. They pass through corn fields which they must not reap, and through towns where they may not levy contributions; foraging is a deadly crime, and the rules of military discipline are at one with the ordinary civil laws of property. These conditions require a tremendous commissariat and test it in all its details; yet we have seen it produce results as perfect as Mr. HERBERT could see to-morrow at Woolwich or at Knightsbridge. There has been no suggestion either from friend or foe that these 150,000 men have yet suffered either in health or comfort, that they have ever been delayed by the absence of the necessary munitions of war. Orderly and regularly, in one continuous and unbroken stream, in less than a month from the day when the necessity became known, men and arms, clothing and food, a great army and all that was necessary for the subsistence and military efficiency of that army, went forth from the ports of France, and took their prepared positions in and about Genoa. The men were moved up to the ground the army was to occupy as they arrived, the articles for their present use and consumption accompanied them, the stores were warehoused in a great depôt, and they pass on to the front as they are required. We have never yet heard of transports fouling each other in the crowded harbor; eye-witnesses do not tell us of guns immovably imbedded in the sand, or uselessly cumbering the quays, nor of ships kept waiting for weeks with their holds crammed with articles anxiously desired but so little suspected of being at hand that steamers are dispatched to great distances to obtain a supply. We hear of no strangely contrasted instances of prodigality and parsimony—prodigality which loads the soldier with that he does not want, and parsimony which denies him what is necessary to sustain his life. So far as this debarkation and this depôt have been described in our letters, they are in all respects the very opposite of Balaklava, and that there is truth in these descriptions is evident from the absence of those terrible returns which came to us from the Crimea, when regiments of 600 men could parade only 25 bayonets, and when the most daring imagination could not have suggested to our General to telegraph, as the French Emperor has just telegraphed, that the *physique* and *morale* of his army were both all that he could wish. This has just been accomplished before all our eyes; Mr. HERBERT cannot but consider within himself that there must be somewhere in existence a system that can produce such good results, and cannot but understand that it is a very different system from that he sees creaking on about him. Could our Horse Guards or our reformed War Department by any effort do for a single corps, if it were sent to Lundy Island, what France, with not superior resources, has already done for this immense army?

But, as curious and interested lookers-on, we may learn from this war some lessons not only in supplying, but also in fighting, an army. It used to be a favorite theme for school-boy discussion, whether the Greek phalanx or the Roman legion was the superior when both were perfect of their kind. Here we have much the same question brought practically to issue. The Austrians are, upon the whole, better-drilled soldiers than the English. We emulate them in their mechanical precision, but we do not equal them. The accuracy of the evolutions of an Austrian body of troops is perfect: an English corps is by no means so smoothly-working a mechanism. On the other hand, any one who has seen a body of French troops upon the march must have remarked two things—first, how fast they go, and how, without any apparent effort, they get over the ground; and, secondly, how loose and irregular they are in their drill. It is the old story.—It is the light legion against the heavy phalanx. The Austrians are strong men—stronger upon an average than the French—good marksmen, not wanting in courage, steady under fire, and inspited by a high feeling of military honor; but they have never yet been able to stand before their French opponents. Intelligence and celerity have signally beaten pertinacity and solidity. Dash has routed mere lifeless discipline. The Austrian has been outmanœuvred, out-flanked, pursued, overtaken, pushed so closely that he could not destroy his bridge or consolidate his positions, and, although always courageously fighting, has been always beaten. These are the facts—facts which even a victory on the Mincio could not change, but which the movements now concentrating upon the east of Lombardy seem rather calculated to confirm.

We do not pretend to reproach the Austrians with a peculiarity which circumstances seem to prove to be an element of inferiority. The Germans are naturally a slow people. The accurate and pedantic school of martinets sprang from Prussian soil, and the discipline that is there in favor is probably that best adapted to the genius of the people. That it does not answer, however, against the *élan* of the French seems to be now over again in course of being proved. Surely this is a fact that should commend itself to the consideration of our authorities. The Anglo-Norman is a very different man from the German proper. If the French, influenced by their mixture of southern blood, are less patient and more impulsive than the Germans, we also are of that mixed descent which gives us activity and intelligence, and the events now occurring in the plains of Lombardy may afford a fair opportunity for discussing whether we are right in forming our army entirely on the German model. Neither these events nor others a thousand times more decisive could be expected to attract the attention of the Alweys and Gordons and the other heroes who came decorated from the Chelsea Inquiry, and who still rule at the Horse Guards, but we may commend them to the notice of the new Minister for War, and may draw from them an inference for our own edification.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

LETTER FROM SIR CHARLES BRIGHT TO THE LONDON TIMES.

May I be allowed to re-print some portions of the article upon a projected British Transatlantic Tele-

graph Company which has
your columns of yesterday?

In the first stage of the Atlantic
pany's proceedings, its affairs were
Provisional Committee, by whom the
mensions and weight of the cable were determined
upon, and tenders accepted for its construction.

I am not a member of this Committee, which consisted solely of the subscribers to the memorandum of association provided for in the Joint-Stock Companies Act. They relinquished their functions at the first general meeting of the Company to the shareholders, who appointed a complete Board of Directors, by whom I was, for the first time, asked to undertake the post of Engineer to the Company. The acceptance of this office necessitated my withdrawal in a great measure from practice, and from the charge of the engineering operations of another Telegraph Company, embracing land and sea lines, with which I had been connected for many years, and which was of far greater magnitude than the Atlantic Company, though not equally important in its influence upon the world.

The difference in the lay of the parts of the Atlantic cable made by the two contractors arose from the manner in which the specimens were given out for tender before I became engineer to the Company. This difference, which has been so frequently noticed in the public prints, has been exaggerated in importance to an almost ridiculous extent. It was of no practical consequence, and it was not therefore thought desirable to delay the construction of the cable by altering the machinery used in its manufacture.

The Atlantic cable, as a deep sea line, was a great step in advance of any other cable previously laid. Of course, considerable improvements could be made now; indeed, it would be very strange if our experience did not result in some advance; but it must be remembered that the cable was laid successfully over a length six times greater than that of any previous submarine line, and that the chief part of the route averaged two miles in depth.

So much reference has been made, in the article to which I allude, to the manner in which the Engineering Department of the Atlantic Company was conducted, that I may be permitted to mention that on the various points connected with the Company's works I had the benefit of the advice and coöperation of Mr. GAMBLE, who had the advantage of great experience in submerging cables in the Mediterranean and the Gulf of St. Lawrence; of Mr. WOODHOUSE, who had laid great lengths of cable from Varna to Balaklava and elsewhere, and of Mr. KELL, who had also been engaged in laying cables in the Mediterranean. Mr. WEBB, who superintended for several years some important telegraph lines in the North Sea and Irish Channel, was also with us at the commencement of the Company's operations. In the mechanical portion of my duties, Mr. EVERETT, an engineer of high standing in the United States Navy, who also took part in the laying of the cable last year, was of great assistance in carrying on experiments with Mr. APPOLD's break and the machinery constructed by Messrs. EASTON & AMOS. Mr. CLIFFORD, another engineer of great ability, gave especial attention to this part of the arrangements, and assisted in each expedition. The machinery for paying out the cable was constructed under the counsel of a committee of some of the most eminent machine engineers. In addition to this we had the assistance of a number of others who had been connected with submarine telegraph works for years, among whom I may instance Messrs. SUTER, WEBBER, and O. SMITH, the two former of whom had been for a long time occupied in laying and repairing the Holland cables, and were employed after the first expedition in raising a portion of that part of the cable which had been laid.

Surely after this summary of the practical experience of those whose services were engaged in my department of the Company, the charges so unfairly brought against it will not be accepted unreservedly, especially when they are made upon statements which can only emanate from the promoters of rival schemes, to whom I would venture to suggest, through your columns, the propriety of dwelling upon any advantages they think they can offer by their own plans, rather of decrying the labors of others.

No one can speak with absolute certainty as to the cause of the cable ceasing to be useful; some have believed it to have arisen from injury received during the process of paying out. This supposition is incorrect, the cabin having been laid without any mechanical injury whatever.

Others have ascribed it to the declivities upon which they supposed it to have been laid; but this is not a likely hypothesis, for if the protection of the iron outer covering was once destroyed in the manner supposed, the gutta percha and copper conductor must have given way at the same time.

It has, however, been asserted by Mr. VARLEY, whom the Atlantic Company consulted after the cessation of signals, and in whose practical judgment on electrical points I have the greatest confidence, that a serious electrical fault exists ed in the cable prior to the departure of the expedition to lay it; this he arrived at from an examination of the records of the testing of the cable before the ships started. He also expressed his opinion in his report, which you published last year, that the use of the very intense currents which were employed after the cable was laid were calculated still further to deteriorate its insulation.

The circumstances attending the submersion of the cable, its fair working at first, and the gradual decrease of its efficiency, all point to this last mode of accounting for the stoppage of readable signals a month after the cable was laid, as being the correct one.

I may add, that my engagement as engineer to the Atlantic Telegraph Company expired on the ends of the cable being successfully landed in the beginning of August last, and that I have had no knowledge of the subsequent plans or intentions of the Directors; but I cannot see what advantages are offered by the proposed new companies, which are not possessed to a far greater degree by the existing company, which has certainly shown the greatest enterprise, good faith and energy, from first to last, in the prosecution of its difficult, and, it would appear, thankless task.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
LIVERPOOL, June 6, 1859. CHARLES T. BRIGHT.

Steam Traffic with America.

From Willmer & Smith's European Times.

The English and American steamers now running from North America to France and England are crowded with passengers, because this is the season for the Americans to visit Europe, but these steamers do not load so well with passengers on their return voyages. The North Atlantic steamers, on the contrary, which touch at Bremen or Hamburg, carry more passengers from Europe to the United States than they convey on their Eastern voyages. These passengers are chiefly Germans, and the war between France and Austria appears to be hurrying people out of Germany and preventing Germans in the United States from revisiting Europe. As yet the war has occasioned scarcely any falling off in the goods traffic between Europe and North America. Twenty-two large steamers reached North America from Europe during the last month, every one of which started from, or touched at, some English port, and they could not have carried less than 15,000 tons of cargo and 5,000 passengers to America. Nearly as many steamers reached England from North America during last month, and they brought over an immense number of passengers and vast quantities of the precious metals. The cargoes taken by these steamers consists of the most valuable kind of goods. The numerous steamers running from Liverpool to North America are found inadequate for the traffic of London and Manchester, and large quantities of bale and other goods from those places are forwarded to Southampton by rail to be conveyed to New-York by the Hamburg and Bremen screw steamers which touch at Southampton. It is highly probable that in another year or so steamers will be running to and from Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, or Galway and North America daily during a great part of the year. The trade with South America is also increasing. The merchants of London, Manchester, and even of Paris and Havre, have memorialised the British Government to double the mail communication between this country and Brazil, and the Royal Mail Company have put on their large screw steamer *Tasmanian* on the Brazil passage in consequence of the increasing traffic on that line. But it is not only between England and North and South America that commerce is increasing, but also between this country and Central America. In less than two months the five giant steamers of the Royal Mail Company—the *Paramatta, Atrato, Parana, Shannon*, and *La Plata*—will run every fortnight between Southampton and the eastern terminus of the Panama Railway, to meet the increasing traffic with Central America, the highway now to the Pacific, and the Western Coast of America. This traffic will be very considerably augmented when the Panama Railway forms a portion of the mail route between England and Australia, which will shortly be the case.

An Elysium on Earth, not so Dear as Cashmere.

An English resident in Cyprus has favored us with some interesting details relative to this valuable island. Cyprus has been subject to the dominion of the Turks since 1585, it having been taken from the Venetians. When it became a Turkish province the population was 2,000,000, but this has been reduced by tyranny, revolutions and emigration to 150,000, which is the gross number of the present inhabitants—utterly insufficient for the cultivation of even one-third of the rich soil of the island, which is 164 miles long by 63 broad. The resources of Cyprus, so large and so various, are consequently neglected, and our correspondent desires to awaken the interest of England with a view to promote the welfare of his adopted country. He says that Cyprus affords a large field for the cultivation of cotton, now so much in request, although the annual exports have declined from 30,000 to 6,000 bales, and the supply is yearly decreasing. Indolence and want of hands, as in the case of the West Indies, are the two evils to be encountered by enterprising men, energy and perseverance being qualities indispensable. The soil of Cyprus is fertile and well suited to the growth of cotton. The potato also flourishes to a great extent. It is believed that the Turkish Government would grant leases of land, subject to the usual imperial taxes. Not only to farmers, however, does Cyprus offer great inducements to settle, but also to families with small means, desirous of living cheaply. The antiquarian, too, will meet with objects of interest at every step, while the mineralogist will find that the silver, lead, copper and coal mines mentioned in *Virgil* are no myths. Butcher's meat may be had for 3d. per lb; bread, 1d.; tea, 3s.; sugar, 6d.; coffee, 9d.; milk, 1½d. per pint; oil, 6d. per pint; wine, 3d. to 8d. per bottle, and spirits, 2s. per bottle. Fruit and vegetables may be had almost for the asking, the price being merely nominal. House rent is £10 to £20 a year, according to size and site. Water is plentiful and good, and French, Italian, Greek and Turkish may be learnt at the rate of 6d. a lesson. The Government of the island is under a civil and a military Pasha, there being 500 troops in the chief towns. Nicosia, the capital, is well fortified, and holds about 15,000 inhabitants; it is twenty miles from Larnica, the chief seaport, where the military Pasha and the foreign Consuls reside. The laws are mildly and impartially administered, and crime is of rare occurrence, robbery and murder being unknown. The inhabitants are friendly to Europeans, and three-quarters are Christians of the Greek Church (except 1,500 Papists and 10 Protestants.) Lastly—and who can resist this attraction—the fair "Kocconas" of the island are so beautiful in face and elegant in form as

...of their verdant
paradise to which our co...
...strains, would allure those of
and country women whom discontent ma...
home.

Russia in Asia.

The following benevolent intentions respecting the continuance of English rule in India, are expressed in the latest correspondence from the Amoor country, addressed to the St. Petersburg journal, the *Northern Bee:*

From the Mongols who have just returned from Pekin, we hear that the Chinese are again raising difficulties to prevent the execution of the last treaty concluded with England. Indeed, they begin to prepare for another war against that Power. Poor wretches that they are! With their miserable artillery, their old matchlocks, and inefficient archery, they are certain to have the worst of it. One of their celebrated scholars, a man of the name of YE-KIAN, has lately published an essay advising the Government to admit Russians in all harbors of the Chinese Empire, to the exclusion of the English, and to dispatch an army to India against the red-haired barbarians. The Chinese Government, however, will not undertake such an enterprise; the right time for which, moreover, has passed away. One hundred thousand Chinese, marched to India at the height of the late rebellion, would have certainly been instrumental in changing the aspect of affairs. But the present dynasty is scarcely strong enough to maintain itself against the attacks of internal foes, much less to carry out schemes of active policy in foreign countries.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 17th do not contain any political news, and are still occupied with the Collantes affair. The honors to which the Infante Don SALUSTIANO has been restored in consequence of his recognition of the Queen, are these: Knight Grand Cross of the Orders of Isabella the Catholic, Charles III., and San Hermenegildo; Knight of the Golden Fleece, Grand Prior of the Order of San Juan, and Marshal in the army. MEHEMET ALI, brother of the Viceroy of Egypt, had arrived in Madrid, and been received at a private audience by the Queen, and entertained at a grand dinner. Her Majesty had, besides, conferred on him the Order of Isabella the Catholic. The getting in of the crops of barley had commenced in several parts of Spain; they are stated to be abundant.

The Madrid journals of the 16th do not contain any political news; but one of them, *El Leon Espanol*, had created some sensation by publishing an article which declares that Spain is on the brink of revolution, owing to what it calls the dangerous policy of the present Cabinet. The semi-official *Correspondencia Autografa* once again denies a report that Spanish troops are to be sent to Rome.

OUTRAGE ON BRITISH SUBJECTS AT NAPLES.—NAPLES, June 14.—Whilst I was making a note of the circular which had been sent to the Consuls, begging them to warn their co nationals against joining any large assemblages of people, the following act of brutality was being committed by a Neapolitan officer. I give the deposition of the injured person, as received by Mr. BONHAM, adding some details which I have gathered from the statement of the father: "ALFRED DRAPER and WILLIAM WILLIAMS declared as follows: They were yesterday, 11th June, at about 1:30 P. M., looking at some cavalry exercising near the barracks. An officer, a lieutenant, told him roughly to go back. DRAPER answered him, 'He need not speak so roughly.' The captain told them civilly to move back a little, which they did. Soon afterwards the lieutenant told a corporal to make them go further back. The captain said, 'Never mind; they are not in the way there." As soon as he had turned round, the lieutenant came up and said, 'Go back, you blackguards." DRAPER answered, 'I am no more a blackguard than you are.' The lieutenant then struck DRAPER with the scabbard of his sword. DRAPER struck him in the face with his fist; the soldiers seized him and pulled him down; he struggled and got up again, when the lieutenant, who had drawn his sword, struck him with it in the face and cut his lip open; he was again pulled down, and struck on the ground. WILLIAMS trying to help him, was pulled down also. Both were then arrested and taken to the barracks. The captain was kind, sent for a doctor to dress the wound; and told them they might go away, if they would promise to say nothing about. They said they would not promise, and should make a complaint. They spoke to Mr. GUPPY and Mr. PATTERSON, who came and spoke to the officers. At about 9 at night they were sent to the Prefettura, where they were kindly treated; beds and supper were given to them; but they were detained till about 6 o'clock this morning, when they were released. DRAPER's two lips are nearly cut in two. Before leaving the Prefettura they signed a paper promising to appear there again if called upon. Both speak Italian. The father adds to this report that DRAPER declared, "We are English workmen;" and that when they were taken to the barracks his son was dragged by the hair of the head while the soldiers beat him on the back with their swords. He wonders that his son was not killed. It is just to state that our own authorities, Mr. ELLIOTT and Mr. BONHAM, have both taken up the case warmly, and the officer is under arrest.—*Correspondent of Daily News.*

THE NEW ENGLISH MINISTRY—A FIRST-CLASS MINISTRY.—In one sense, especially, Lord PALMERSTON's new Ministry may be entitled a first-class one, as so many of its members have taken first-class honors at Oxford or Cambridge, but chiefly at the former University. Thus, in the Cabinet, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Cardwell, Sir C. Wood, Sir G. C. Lewis, the Earl of Elgin, Sir George Grey are all first-class men of Oxford, the first three, being, moreover, double firsts, while Mr. Gibson is a wrangler or first-classman o Cambridge. Out of the Cabinet, there are Lord Wodehouse, Mr. C. Fortescue, Mr. Lowe, Sir R. Bethell, all Oxford first-classmen; and Mr. F. Peel and Mr. Headlam, Cambridge men of similar rank. There are four more Oxford men in the Cabinet besides the six already mentioned, viz.: The Duke of Somerset, Earl Granville, the Duke of Newcastle and Mr. Sidney Herbert, the first three graduating without honors, and the latter obtaining a fourth-class in classics. Thus, out of the sixteen noblemen and gentlemen comprising the Cabinet, ten are Oxford men.

STRENGTH OF THE RUSSIAN NAVY.—The following is an abstract of the numerical strength of the Russian Navy in the year 1858: The total of all rates amounts to 152 vessels, of which 71 steamers and 25 sailing vessels are stationed in the Baltic; 3 steamers and 3 sailing vessels in the White Sea; 21 steamers and 12 sailing vessels in the Black Sea; and 12 steamers and 5 sailing vessels in the Caspian. As to the details of the Baltic Navy, it is composed of 7 liners, 5 frigates, 8 steam frigates, 9 corvettes, 6 clippers, 2 brigs, 5 schooners, 9 yachts, 6 transports, 18 small steamers and 15 screw gun-boats. Besides these, there were 174 smaller craft in the Baltic, consisting partly of floating batteries and partly of gun-boats. The Black Sea Navy is reported to number 2 liners, 6 corvettes, 12 schooners, 2 yachts, 5 transports, and 5 small steamers. The crews of the whole Russian Navy amount to 19,658 men, commanded by 1,384 officers.

Plumer, the Mutineer—Interesting Scene in his Cell.

From the Boston Journal, July 7.

A deeply-interesting scene took place in the cell of CYRUS W. PLUMER, in the Cambridge-street jail, this morning, the principal feature of which was the administration of the rite of baptism to PLUMER by the Rev. Dr. LOTHROP, who has been his kind and faithful spiritual adviser since his sentence. At the interview between Dr. LOTHROP and PLUMER, yesterday morning, when it was expected that to-morrow PLUMER would have to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, he said to Dr. LOTHROP that he had never been baptized—that of late he had thought much of the matter, and that, if it was proper, he would like to have the rite administered to him before his execution, in order that he might in this way profess his faith in the Lord Jesus Christ as his Saviour and Redeemer. Dr. LOTHROP replied that it would be quite proper, and asked him when it should be administered—this (Thursday) morning, or on the morning of the execution. PLUMER expressed a preference that it should be done this morning, and it was understood that it should be.

Yesterday afternoon Dr. LOTHROP, with other friends of PLUMER, was at the jail when the news of the commutation came, and after the season of rejoicing over the good news, as Dr. LOTHROP was about to leave the cell, PLUMER spoke and said to him that he did not wish any change made in the arrangements for this morning—that he wished the more to have it done now, as he wished the world to know that he planted himself upon Christian principles, and that he meant in his future life to show that he was governed by them. This morning, therefore, a few friends, consisting of Dr. Lothrop, Dr. Winslow and his wife, Plumer's sister, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Thomas Lord and Mr. Cooper, (the messenger from Washington who brought the official commutation,) were gathered in the cell, to witness the administration of the rite. Previous to its administration, Dr. LOTHROP made a brief statement to the company. Stating PLUMER's desire to be baptized, and the motives which he had expressed as prompting that desire; and then stated to PLUMER the nature and spiritual signification of the baptism, and asked him if he accepted it as a seal of his profession of his faith in the Lord Jesus Christ as his Redeemer and Saviour, and as a covenant that he would endeavor hereafter, at all times and under all circumstances, to govern his life and conduct by the principles and spirit of the Gospel of Christ. He replied that he would and did so accept it, and then the rite was administered to him.

PLUMER's demeanor was solemn, and impressed those present with the conviction that wild and sinful as may have been his past life, he is now a changed man. He will go to the State Prison in a few days, with the determination, as he says, that the confidence reposed in him by those who have befriended him shall be seen not to have been misplaced.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—On Monday last the Congregational Church of Northfield (in the southeast part of Litchfield Township) withdrew their connection from the Litchfield South Consociation. They are now *strict* Congregationalists, by the passage of the following resolutions, with but one or two dissenting votes:

Resolved, That we, the Congregational Church in Northfield, withdraw our connection from the Litchfield South Consociation, and we do hereby declare that from the date hereof our connection with said Consociation is dissolved.

Resolved, That the Clerk of said Church be directed to transmit an attested copy of the foregoing resolution to the Moderator and Scribe of said Consociation.

NORTHFIELD, June 20, 1859.

This Northfield Church is among the oldest Church organizations in the State. They possess a fine parsonage, and a fund of $10,000 or $12,000 in addition, for sustaining the institutions of religion amongst them. The Rev. Dr. RICHARDS, of the Elm Park Institute, Litchfield, is a member of this Church, and at present officiates regularly as their preacher. He is said to be an original thinker, a ripe scholar, and an impressive and powerful speaker.

...PORTS.

...D STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT

Before Commissioner MORTON.

Charles Brown and John Vane, seamen on board the ship *Amasi Owen*, sent home by the Consul at Neuvitas, Cuba, charged with revolt and mutiny, were brought before Commissioner MORTON. They were committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Claudius Jones, a seaman on board the ship *Emily St. Pierre*, was sent home by the American Consul at Liverpool, charged with having stabbed the Captain and first mate with a sheath knife. The prisoner and witnesses arrived here in the steamship *Vixo* on Thursday. Word was sent to the Marshal's office, and an officer was dispatched to bring Jones up for examination; but on arriving at the ship it was found that the prisoner had escaped.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice CLERKE.

TROUBLE IN A CHURCH.

Messrs. Therasson and Bryan applied, on behalf of the Wardens and Vestrymen of Christ Church (Episcopal,) Oyster Bay, Queen's County, for an injunction to restrain the Rev. Mr. Ransom, the Pastor of the Church, and also the Treasurer of the same Church, from exercising their respective offices; the Vestry alleging that they (the minister and Treasurer) have been removed by the Church, but insist, notwithstanding, upon continuing to exercise their offices.

Justice CLERKE held, however, that the matter should be brought before some Judge of the Second Judicial District, and counsel departed to seek Justice LOTT.

Martha E. Young vs. *Forrester Young.*—Divorce granted against the husband.

Wm. T. Woodruff vs. *Mary A. C. Woodruff.*—Same against the wife.

Wm. N. Seymour et al. vs. *David Diefendorf et al.*—Motion granted, without prejudice to either party's right to apply to have the assignee appointed receiver with security.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge DALY

Lippmann vs. *Petersburg.*—Motion denied.

The Forrest Divorce Case.

Mr. John Van Buren, counsel for Mr. Edwin Forrest, writes to the Albany *Evening Journal* in correction of certain statements concerning the Forrest Divorce case, in which he is engaged as counsel for Mr. Forrest. The following history of the case is given as the correct one:

"Last Summer I was absent from the country during the months of July, August and September, and the plaintiff's attornies gave me a stipulation not to proceed during such absence, which I asked as a matter of precaution, but with no idea that the case was to be moved. Intending to be absent during the same period this Summer, and not having for several months heard anything of the case, the plaintiff being represented to be in Iowa and the defendant living, as he had for several years, in Philadelphia, I asked the plaintiff's attorney, about the middle of May, for a stipulation not to proceed in my absence, he having been for some time acquainted with my intention to be absent and the reason for it. Shortly after this, and on the 25th May, the case was noticed for hearing before the Referee on the 9th June, and has proceeded from that time to the 1st instant, at such times as the plaintiff chose to select, and entirely at the convenience of herself and her counsel. On the 1st instant (yesterday) the plaintiff not having concluded her testimony, the case was put over, on the defendant's motion, till Autumn. The Superior Court has regular terms every month in the year, excepting the months of July, August and September. In those months it suits the convenience of judges, jurors, referees, parties, witnesses, and counsel, and all concerned in the administration of justice, to have liberty to leave the City; and that season has come to be generally regarded as a vacation. The only additional facts I think proper now to state, are that any application I made to Mr. O'Conor was in the form of a note, which, with his reply, (if he made any,) he is at liberty to publish if he desires; and that this statement is made without any consultation with, or authority from Mr. Bradley.

You will thus perceive that you have been misinformed in every important particular of your publication. That it is *not* true as you state,

1. That "money has stayed the verdict of a jury and the judgment of a Court for eight years," or for any other period; or,

2. That "the argument was postponed once because his (Mr. Forrest's) counsel, John Van Buren, Esq., went to Europe," or was ever postponed by defendant or his counsel; or,

3. That it "was postponed once on account of Mr. Forrest's illness," or was ever postponed for any such cause; or,

4. That the motion for a Commission, which is still pending on appeal, stayed the hearing at all;

And, you will perceive, it *is true, that for nearly three years the plaintiff has voluntarily, so far as I know, and of her own motion, wholly discontinued and abandoned her prosecution!*

As I shall leave New York in the *Persia* on Wednesday, and desire to advise my client what course he ought to pursue in regard to your injurious publication, I must ask you to insert this note in the *Journal* of Tuesday, and must request those papers which republish your article to give the same publicity to this explanation. Yours respectfully, J. VAN BUREN.

SATURDAY, July 2, 1859.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 8, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 14 bbls. Ashes; 6,157 bbls. Flour; 579 bush. Wheat; 800 bush. Oats; 2,401 pkgs. Provisions; and 64 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 50 bbls. Pots at $5 25; and small lots Pearls at $5 81½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 250 bags Java at 14¾c.@15c., 6 months; 500 bags Maracaibo at 10¾c.@11½c.; 60 bags Laguayra at 11¼c., and 50 bags Rio at 12c., ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been more freely offered and has declined ⅛c. ₱ lb., yet the demand has been restricted. Sales, to day, 1,400 bbls., including Middling Upland at 11⅛c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb.

DYEWOODS—Sales have been reported of 300 tons Logwood, including Jamaica, at $13, and St. Domingo, part at $13@$13 50; also, 100 tons choice Lima Wood at $67 50 ₱ ton, 6 months' credit.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has attracted less attention, to-day, and prices have declined, in some instances, 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. The demand is mainly for such lots as the regular trade immediately require. Sales have been reported, to-day, of 8,600 bbls.

Unsound Flour	$4 00	@	5 25
Standard Superfine State	5 65	@	5 95
Extra State	6 00	@	6 30
Standard Superfine Western	5 65	@	6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 05	@	8 00
Extra Ohio, ordinary to choice shipping	6 40	@	6 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 80	@	8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 35	@	6 50
Extra Genesee	6 75	@	9 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 25	@	10 00
Inferior to very choice extra Tennessee	6 50	@	10 00

Southern Flour continues in fair request, today, but at rather easier prices; sales have been reported of 2,250 bbls., in lots, at $6 40 @$6 90 for mixed brands, and $7@$8 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, at $4@$4 75 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is moderately inquired for at $3 80@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales by auction, 2,850 boxes Palermo and Sorrento Oranges, at $2 25@$3 25, and 1,200 boxes Palermo Lemons, at 80c.@$1 75 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is in moderate demand, and desirable lots are quoted steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 15,000 bushels, including prime Milwaukee Club at $1 10; unsound Chicago Spring at 85c.; very good white Southern at $1 70; and red Southern at $1 50 ₱ bushel. Corn is in fair request and is firm; sales to-day, 25,000 bushels, at 85c.@89c. for old and new mixed Western; 88c.@90c. for fair to prime yellow Jersey; and 88½c.@90c. for yellow Northern, ₱ bushel. Southern Corn is scarce and nominal. Rye is in demand at chiefly 87c.@88c. ₱ bushel. It is held at 88c.@90c. ₱ bushel. Barley continues dull and heavy. Oats are in fair request, including Canada, at 49c.@51c.; Western, 48c.@50c.; State, 44c.@48c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 41c.@44c. ₱ bushel. Mr. WM. G. CURTING notices the week's business in Breadstuffs thus: "The market for State and Western Flour has been more animated during the past week, and prices have slightly advanced. The demand has been better from the trade, and a moderate inquiry has existed for shipment to the West Indies and British Provinces. The receipts have been very light, and holders are anticipating a more active market for a few weeks to come. Yesterday's transactions were to a fair extent. Southern Flour has been more active, without any material change in prices, closing, however, with a downward tendency. The Wheat market continues somewhat unsettled. There has been a better inquiry, but buyers appear unwilling to accede to the demands of holders: hence, sales continue to be made in small parcels. The milling demand has improved slightly, whilst the trade continue to purchase sparingly. The receipts have been ligh, although fully equal to the demand. The transactions yesterday were trifling, the market closing quiet. Corn has continued active and in good demand at buoyant prices, closing firmly at 85c.@88c. for old and new Western Mixed; and 89c.@90c. do. for Jersey Yellow."

HAY—Sales to-day 500 bales North River at 55c.@65c., chiefly within the range, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The demand has been limited this week, the trade having manifested but little disposition to operate at present prices. The receipts have been light, and importers are not anxious to sell their stock. The principal sales have been: 2,000 dry Buenos Ayres, at 27c., 6 months; 1,800 San Juan, at 24c., 8 months; 1,000 Vera Cruz, at 23½c., 6 months; 1,800 Rio Grande, at 25½c., 6 months; 2,000 Rio Grande, cow, at 25½c., 6 months.

HOPS—Continue in very moderate request, including last year's crop, at 10c.@15c.; and Old at 4½c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

IRON—A limited business has been transacted in this line at unchanged prices.

LEAD—Has been moderately inquired for within our former range.

LIME—Rockland, 60c. for Common, and 70c. for Lump ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 20 hhds. Porto Rico at 36c.; 163 hhds. and 62 bbls. Trinidad Cuba at 26c.; also, by auction, 125 hhds. Porto Rico, tart to prime, at 26c.@35c.; and 20 hhds. Clayed Cuba at 21c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. About 300 bbls. Spirits Turpentine changed hands at 45c. ₱ gallon. Resin is heavy and drooping, including common at $1 75@$1 77½ ₱ 310 lbs.

OILS—Linseed has been in pretty fair request, within a range of from 56c.@62c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds have been quiet.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately inquired for, and sales have been reported to-day of 2,400 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $16@$16 12½ for Mess; and $12 40@$12 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet, including Hams, at 7¾c.@8¼c., and Shoulders, at 6½c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon is quite dull and nominal. Lard is plenty and drooping; sales, to-day, 375 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10½c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in limited request, at former rates. Sales 280 bbls., in lots, at $9@$12 50 for repacked Western Mess; $13 25@$15 for fair to choice extra do.; $8@$9 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17@$23 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$18 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand, at 13c.@18c. for State; 11c.@15c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling slowly at from 3c.@9c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 100 tierces at from $4@$5, ₱ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales, to-day, 200 bags Pepper at 9c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Continue in lively demand at buoyant prices. Sales to-day: 1,276 hhds. Cuba at 5¾c.@6¾c.; 600 hhds. Porto Rico, at 6c @7⅛c.; 250 hhds. Melado, at 4¾c.@4¾c; 400 bxs. Havana, at 6¼c.@7¼c., ₱ lb.; also, by auction, 140 hhds. slightly damaged Cuba, $5 37@$5 56 ₱ 100 lbs. Refined Sugars have been in active request, and have advanced about ¼c. ₱ lb., within the week.

TALLOW—Sales 5,000 lbs. prime, at 10¾c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—The market continues dull, but prices for fine goods are maintained. Sales since Tuesday last, 40 bales Havana, on private terms; and 56 cases Seedlet, at 6c.@15c. @24c.@30c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day: 50 bbls., at 26½c., and 50 bbls. at 27 c., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 1 000 bales Cotton, at ⅛d.@5-32d. ₱ lb.; 300 bbls. Resin, at 7½d.; 200 tcs. Beef, by steamer, on private terms; 30 tons Linseed Cake, at 6s.; 30 tons Marganese, at 7s. 6d.; also, (reported,) 20 tons Clover Seed, and 25 tons Horns and Hoofs, at 20s. For London, 30 tons Measurement Goods, at 12s. 6d.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, July 8, 1859.

MEATS.

The demand has been generally very moderate, and prices have favored buyers. The supplies continued ample, unsatisfactorily so, in the opinion of dealers.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ lb	14	@	18
Beef, shank roast, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Beef, second cut chuck, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ lb	18	@	20
Beef, sirloin, ₱ lb	14	@	18
Beef, rump steak, ₱ lb	11	@	14
Beef, corned, ₱ lb	8	@	12
Mutton, hind quarters, ₱ lb	9	@	12
Mutton, fore quarters, ₱ lb	7	@	10
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	10	@	14
Lamb, Spring, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Veal, hind quarters, ₱ lb	11	@	13
Veal, fore quarters, ₱ lb	7	@	9
Veal cutlets, ₱ lb	15	@	18
Pork, fresh, ₱ lb	10½	@	11
Pork, salted, ₱ lb	10½	@	11½
Pork, jowls, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@	2 25
Soup Meats, ₱ lb	6	@	9
Smoked Beef, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Bacon, ₱ lb	—	@	12
Hams, ₱ lb	11	@	14
Shoulders, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Tongues, each	69	@	81
Lard, ₱ lb	12½	@	13½
Lard, by the tub, ₱ lb	13½	@	13
Sausages, City made, ₱ lb	12	@	—
Tripe, ₱ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME

Continue in limited demand, at our revised quotations:

Fowls, Bucks' County, ₱ lb	15	@	18
Fowls, ₱ lb	13	@	16
Chickens, broilers, ₱ pair	62	@	1 10
Turkeys, ₱ lb	14	@	16
Geese, Spring, each	1 25	@	1 75
Ducks, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 50
Pigeons, Squab, ₱ dozen	2 25	@	2 75
Pigeons, Wild, ₱ dozen	1 50	@	2 25

FISH.

Trade has been rather less active. Supplies have been good; prices have not changed remarkably.

Salmon, ₱ lb	25	@	—
Mackerel, each	12	@	15
Mackerel, Spanish, ₱ lb	—	@	1 10
Codfish, ₱ lb	5	@	6
Halibut, ₱ lb	10	@	—
Blackfish, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Blue fish, ₱ lb	6	@	8
Eels, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Flounders, ₱ lb	5	@	6
Striped Bass, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Sea Bass, ₱ lb	8	@	10
King-fish, ₱ lb	—	@	12
Weak-fish, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Porgies, ₱ lb	6	@	7
Turtle, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Sheep's-head, ₱ lb	18	@	20
Oysters, ₱ 100	50	@	1 25
Oysters, pickled, ₱ 100	1 25	@	1 50
Crabs, hard-shell, ₱ dozen	18	@	25
Crabs, soft-shell, ₱ dozen	75	@	1 00
Clams, ₱ 100	75	@	1 00
Lobsters, ₱ lb	6	@	—
Salmon, City smoked, ₱ lb	18	@	20
Salmon, Nova Scotia, smoked, ₱ lb	31	@	37
Salmon, pickled, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ₱ lb	4	@	5
Codfish, dry, ₱ lb	4	@	5
Mackerel, pickled, each	12	@	15
Mackerel, smoked, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Halibut, smoked, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Sturgeon, smoked, ₱ lb	—	@	11
Alewives, per 100	1 50	@	—
Alewives, each	—	@	2

VEGETABLES.

Most kinds have been freely offered and purchased, during the week. Our quotations represent the prices current this morning.

Potatoes, new Bermuda, ₱ bbl	4 50	@	5 00
Potatoes, new Southern, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Potatoes, new, ₱ half peck	15	@	25
Potatoes, old, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	2 00
Potatoes, old, ₱ bushel	50	@	62
Potatoes, old, ₱ half peck	12	@	15
Turnips, new, ₱ basket	1 00	@	1 25
Turnips, new, ₱ dozen bunches	50	@	62
Carrots, new, ₱ dozen bunches	37	@	50
Beets, new, ₱ dozen bunches	62	@	75
Onions, ₱ peck	37	@	50
Onions, ₱ dozen bunches	50	@	75
Onions, ₱ bunch	5	@	7

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 8 cents per single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Massaniello—To Oblige Benson.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Bleak House—Broughton's Tragic Revival.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Toodles—Peter and Paul.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Irish Hussar—Young Actress.

BOWERY THEATRE—Queen's Plot—Wizard Skiff—Robert Macaire.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Three Guardsmen—Out to Nurse—Il Hyder.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—The Magic Well.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrels.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....5½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 5½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Bremen*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, July 9, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

☞ Messrs. Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, are agents for the New-York Times—Daily and Semi-Weekly—and will supply European orders. They will receive subscriptions for any period desirable, or furnish single copies immediately upon the receipt of the American mails.

The Times Map of the Seat of War.

The accurate map of the Seat of War, published in the Times on Thursday, may be procured at the publication office, either in the Weekly Times or on a separate sheet—the demand for it having been so great as to call for a new edition. Price four cents. Orders should be sent in as soon as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Some authentic particulars of the great Battle of Solferino—the name by which the engagement near the Mincio is to be known—have reached us by the arrival of the steamship *Hungarian* at Quebec, from Liverpool on the 29th ult. Her advices are four days later than those by the *Adelaide* and the *Asia*. Full details of the battle have not been received, but sufficient is known to establish the fact that the Austrians suffered a most disastrous defeat—which fact, for a wonder, they very candidly admit. One account estimates their loss at 35,000 men *hors du combat*, and the Emperor Napoleon's dispatches, while they do not estimate the number of the enemy killed, claim the capture of six or seven thousand prisoners, thirty cannon, and three flags. The Piedmontese, who were principally engaged at San Martina with heavy masses of the enemy, are represented to have performed prodigies of valor. Their losses were heavy, and those of the French are rumored to have been from ten to twelve thousand. The entire Austrian army had again withdrawn across the Mincio, and their head-quarters were at Villa Franca. Napoleon, during the battle, was constantly in the hotest of the fire, and one of his Generals, who accompanied him, had his horse shot under him. The rejoicings in Paris were universal, and preparations were making for a *Te Deum* in all the Churches in France. Meantime preparations are making by the belligerents to carry on the war on a still grander scale. The *Gazette de France* asserts that a further force of 450,000 men is to be collected for France; 40,000 men were embarking in Algeria for the Adriatic, and large reinforcements were constantly leaving for Italy. An attack on Venice and Tagliemento was expected to take place on the 28th ult. On the other side, the Austrian reserves, numbering 175,000 men, constituting the flower of the Austrian army, were on their way to Italy. There is nothing new with reference to the intentions of Prussia. The political news from Great Britain is unimportant. The Liverpool cotton market was dull, and prices were generally unchanged. Breadstuffs had a downward tendency, and provisions were dull. Consols were quoted at 92¾@92¾ for account, ex-dividend.

By an arrival from Rio de Janeiro yesterday, at this port, we have dates from that place to the 25th of May, and later intelligence from the River Plate, from which it appears that the anticipated difficulty between the Government of Buenos Ayres and Gen. Urquiza has at last come to a head, resulting in active preparations for war. There is also a prospect of a difficulty between Montevideo and Brazil.

Two cars on the New-York Central Railroad ran off the track, on Thursday, through a new rail not having been spiked, and five or six persons were injured. Among them is Mr. Chedell, one of the Directors of the road, who was badly hurt. Nobody was killed.

The Police Commissioners yesterday adopted a series of resolutions declaring that the present abuses in disregarding the Sunday laws should be prevented by the whole power of the Police force and of the Magistracy. Next Sunday, probably, the effort to close the places at which liquors are sold, the theatres, and the concert-rooms, will be made.

The Rev. A. Kingman Nott, pastor of the Baptist Church in Broome-street, was drowned at Perth Amboy, N. J., on Thursday, while bathing. His body was recovered, and brought to this City for interment.

On motion of John H. Anthon, Esq., with the consent of the District Attorney, a writ of error and stay of proceedings was granted by Judge Clerke in the case of Felix Sanchez, the mulatto, who was sentenced to be hung on the 22d inst., for the murder of his father-in-law. A stay has now been granted in all the cases of the men sentenced to death on July 22, and there will, therefore, be no executions until September next.

A large number of minor cases were disposed of yesterday by Judge Russell in the Court of General Sessions. John Thompson, a noted burglar, being convicted of entering the dwelling-house of Mr. Curtis, was sentenced to ten years in the State Prison. Philip Wilson pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sent to the State Prison for two years. About twenty criminals were sent to the Penitentiary for periods varying from three months to two years. The Grand Jury were discharged for the Term.

Yesterday, Cotton declined ⅛ cent. ₩ lb., with sales of 1,400 bales. Flour was less active, and was 5c.@10c. ₩ bbl. cheaper. Grain was in demand, at essentially unchanged prices. Provisions were plenty, and somewhat unsettled. The inquiry was moderate. Sugars continued in lively request, at buoyant prices, and with sales of 2,266 hhds. and 400 boxes. Coffee and molasses were in fair demand. Rice was quiet, as were likewise most other commodities.

The Sunday Liquor "Remonstrance."—It has been ascertained at the Police Office that of the 446 names signed with their residences to the American edition of the "Remonstrance" against closing the rum-shops on Sunday, that 38 are liquor dealers and confectioners, 118 live in New-Jersey, Long Island and other out-of-town places, 49 are "clerks," "physicians," "porters," "importers of demijohns," &c., and 241 are not to be found in the City Directory. This is not making a very forcible show, and the moral effect of the Remonstrance cannot be great.

Cheap and Lasting Mon...

Unless very weary with life it is always pleasant to a man to fancy that he will be talked about after he is gone. Hence he gives the greater part of his life to the consideration of a monument of some sort to perpetuate his memory after death. One holds the newspapers to be considerably more enduring than Horace's perennial marble, and is satisfied that posterity will do something handsome for him if only he keeps himself before the public while alive. Another erects an "Institute," which being fire-proof is sure to be his memorial, at least until it cracks, crumbles and powders down, as a ruin, or at least until the march of improvement, availing itself of the aid of Street Commissioners who want a job, and of the Common Council, order its removal. Another founds a college, and is sure at every Commencement of a toast drunk standing to his honor. Another endows a hospital, and so insures a lire annually in the Directory. Another creates a library, and mixes his fame with the springs out of which the streams of literature will flow for years to come. But Elliott Cresson, when he left the legacy of $5,000, which has just been paid over to the City of Philadelphia, for the purpose of planting shade trees in the streets, cunningly devised a plan for the erection of fifty or sixty monuments a year to his blessed and erratic memory. Some of them will be badly put up, no doubt, and come to nothing, but if the Philadelphian Fathers study Downing with care, judiciously invest the capital, and scrupulously devote its interest according to the terms of the bequest, his monument will stretch through miles of avenues, and be their chief ornament many years hence. It will bud anew every Spring, clothe itself in verdure, and yield a grateful shade to thousands of wayfarers. We cannot think of another investment of so small of sum that would bring back so many always musical voices of thanks to the giver.

We do a favor to wealthy people who are casting about for the pattern of a monument to commemorate their virtues and philanthropy, by suggesting that there is room enough in the City for many of the same sort that Cresson delved in his will. A pretty fair forest is already growing on Manhattan Island, though the views are a good deal obstructed by the piles of brick and brown stone. But it would add greatly to the value of property, and immensely to our enjoyment, if every street, as soon as opened and graded, were planted with trees. The owners of lots generally are wise enough to enhance the value of the property that they mean to leave vacant for many years by setting out maples, buttonwoods or elms before it. A few who own land by the block have already started avenues of chestnuts and elms; but too many whole streets where trees will be sadly wanted are still left unplanted. "The boys," who are the Vandals of our day, are the worst enemies to such improvements, making catalpas, which they value for their blossoms—willows, for their lithe twigs—and some of the locust tribes, for their pods—almost impracticable, unless the owner of the property lives in the vicinity, and either keeps a dog with a bad reputation, or starts a mission school. But with all the difficulties that stand in the way of newly-planted trees, they are so rich an ornament, and so essential to save a street from an appearance of premature desolation, that no efforts should be spared to line with them all the sidewalks of the streets that are not business thoroughfares. We bespeak a generation of Cressons for our emergency, that all coming generations of citizens may walk in the shade of their generous monuments.

But if a city looks dusty, dirty, and repulsive without trees, that country village or parish that does not abound in them all sensible Summer ramblers will avoid. Nothing atones for their lack but the immediate vicinity of the ocean; and we do not believe that Nature is always responsible for the apparent repugnance between these two greatest dog-day luxuries, as the dwellers by the seaside hold. A few years ago tree-planting clubs were fashionable in rural places. Little has been heard of them of late; we hope we shall hear more soon. This is just the season to start them, and to make them permanent.

Brooklyn Finds a Champion.—There is an old quarrel between New-York and Brooklyn, which dates back to "the beginning." New-York claims, under the Dongan and Montgomerie Charter, that her boundary terminates on the Brooklyn side of the river at high-water mark, and of course that the right to run a ferry to Long Island, opposite the City, resides only in her. This claim has always been denied by the Brooklyn Municipality, and a test case was tried before the Revolutionary War. A person who established a ferry communication not far from the route of the present Fulton Ferry, refused to pay rent to New-York for it, went to the Courts and gained his suit. It was then carried by New-York to the Crown, but before the highest authority had pronounced upon it, came the Declaration of Independence, and the long war, after which no more was heard of the matter. Brooklyn has repeatedly commenced proceedings for the recovery of her privileges, but no case has ever been carried to the Court of Appeals. Meanwhile her Common Council always keeps a Committee on "Ferries and Water Rights," whose business it is to contest New-York's claims, and devise ways and means for resuming what it believes to be its rights. But the money appropriations have been scant, so the Committee has always had an easy time of it. Early this year the Board of Aldermen directed the Committee to employ competent counsel and stand by for a fight. Before counsel has troubled himself much in the matter, a new phase is presented and a new champion appears for Brooklyn. The Williamsburgh Ferry Company last Winter bid off a ten years' lease of the ferries, of which that known as "Peck-slip Ferry" is the chief, for $30,000. The old Company refusing to part with their property at the foot of South Seventh-street on terms that suited, the new Company put up their buildings at the foot of South Eighth-street, and are now running their boats from that point in Williamsburgh to Peck-slip. Meanwhile George Law, who had been running two boats between James-slip and the foot of South Tenth-street, made an arrangement with the old Company, and transferred his dépôt to South Seventh-street. A sharp opposition has been kept up since the 1st of May, and the old three cents' ferriage has been brought down to one cent on one line, and on the other the cent to cross purchased also a ticket to return. The new Company, wearying at last of a rivalry that threatens to sink money for both parties, notifies New-York that the lease they have taken is infringed upon, and that they shall expect New-York to defend the rights it guaranteed them. This New-York is prepared to do. But Mr. Law claims that the East River is a national highway, and that no municipality has an exclusive right to lease, or can prohibit any parties

have not been regarding Mr. L... position in any friendly light, but if he takes Brooklyn's quarrel off its hands, he bids high for their distinguished consideration. The matter now is in excellent shape. We earnestly hope that no Impertinent peace-maker will interfere.

Why we go into the Country.

It is an error to suppose that people go into the country for the sake of being more comfortable during the continuance of hot weather than at home. Or if people go a Summering with any such motive in their heads, the experience of one campaign thrusts it out forever. Men leave roomy houses and all modern improvements for cramped lodgings, little to eat, and that shamefully spoiled in the cooking. They leave comfortable homes to "mount and descend the staircase of the stranger;" they give up housekeeping to be kept at the convenience of those who welcome them only for the money they bring. They make sacrifices, do long penance, suffer martyrdom, when they go a Summering, and unless exceedingly verdant, know it all before they start. And yet whoever has a glimmer of wisdom in his breast strikes for his Summer vacation and spends it in the country. One travels for pleasure, certainly. But where comes the pleasure in? On board the railroad cars, cramped with long sitting in one position, eyes full of cinders, lungs full of dust, dirty, sleepy, stupid, annoyed about baggage, insulted by conductors, shaved by runners and agents? In hotels, shunned by unfed waiters, swindled by landlords, tossing on sleepless beds? Among the mountains, panting with the steep ascent, dripping with sweat from tedious climbing, while the limbs ache terribly with weariness? Along the brooks, whipping them for trout that will not take the hook, stung by mosquitoes, and taint with hunger? In spite of all reasoning and determination to the contrary, these are unmitigated bores. Yet we rush in to suffer them, pay enormous bills for the pain, and truthfully aver when it is all over that we have had a capital time. For we go away from our "privileges," thin, pale, jaded, and incapable of doing credit to ourselves in anything we undertake, and come back, tanned, hearty, full of spirits, with courageous appetites, and ready to undertake impossibilities. The annoyances of the way, the hourly martyrdoms, we learn to make light of, if at the end there is a fat experience, and something to show for the expense. We are all ruminating animals, and experience far more pleasure in chewing the cud than in cropping the pasture. Our people are of a breed that is incapable of absolute rest for more than one night at a time. The nearest approach it can make is to change its kind of work, and by one fire burn out another. Those men and newspapers lose their labor, then, who preach up the humbug of going to the country for the pleasure of the thing. It is not the pleasure of going, but of having been, that charms us. The Summer vacation was the outgrowth of a common necessity—it was the "indication of nature," as the physicians say, and must be heeded. Employers who do not give their men a few weeks' respite cheat themselves; and those who from choice stick by the City throughout the dog-days, find before Winter that they are traveling in a rut; their thoughts run in gullies through their brains, their ideas travel in a circle whose diameter grows shorter at every revolution, till they turn on a pivot, facing every new demand on call, but unable to make a step of progress towards the accomplishmeat of any purpose.

Senator Doolittle's Views of the Negro Question.—The orator of the day at Buffalo, on the 4th inst., was the Hon. James R. Doolittle, Senator in Congress from the State of Wisconsin. We have perused a synopsis of his remarks—the speech itself being *extempore*—as published in the Buffalo papers, with an interest, caused chiefly by Mr. Doolittle's opinions in reference to the destiny of the colored Inhabitants of the United States. It may be recollected that during the late session of Congress he introduced a resolution in the Senate favoring the eventual colonization of the blacks, whether bond or free, in Central America. His proposition met with little consideration; but it is not for that reason undeserving of regard; and Mr. Doolittle seized upon the appropriate occasion presented by the Buffalo celebration for its renewal before a popular assembly. Disclaiming all desire to touch upon those topics connected with Slavery which have become involved in the vexed sea of party strife, he called the serious attention of his hearers to the question—"What is to become of the African people in America?"

Says he:

This question "is the absorbing question of our own epoch and generation. If we look into the free States we find that very few among them are prepared to admit negroes to the rights of citizenship. In this State, when the question was submitted, whether they should be admitted to a footing of equality with white population, it was voted down by a majority of 190,000. In almost all the free States bordering on the Slave States, their Constitutions deny to them all political rights. The Constitutions of most of the new States provide that negroes shall not be permitted to live within their jurisdictions. Several of the slave States have passed laws providing for reducing free colored men again to a state of bondage. Such a law was passed in the State of Arkansas. Such a law also passed one branch of the Legislature of Missouri, adding to the penalty the confiscation of their property. Similar laws have been proposed in Maryland, Virginia, and several of the old slave States. The question returns—what will you do for them, and what will you do with them? Shall they be put to the sword, or shall they be brought to the auction block."

The solution of this grave national problem, in the opinion of Senator Doolittle, is to be found in providing an outlet southward on this continent for the black race. Unless this be done, he holds that our Gulf States will become Africanized, so that, in the words of John Randolph, "if the slaves do not run away from their masters, the masters will run away from their slaves."

Mr. Doolittle does not overrate the importance of this subject, nor are his views without a strong support in reason and practical good sense. The abolition of Slavery by no means disposes of the negro question. Even could every slave be set free to-morrow, there would still remain the tremendous responsibility and burden of providing for a black population numbering scarcely less than four million souls. That so great a mass of colored people is to remain, in freedom and equality among us, cannot for a moment be supposed.

Such a conclusion is barred by the events of our history and the experience of every Free State. It is not necessary to discuss in this connection the abstract justice or injustice of refusing the negroes a permanent residence within our boundaries. That is not the practical question. Mr. Doolittle tells us facts enough to show the necessity of colonization; and the quarter he proposes in which to plant the black race deserves the careful consideration of statesmen and philanthropists.

shaded with old trees, will ... white millers. In Brooklyn, especially, th... is plenty, and if there is a breeze stirring, ... sidewalks look as if dotted with great snow-flakes. These millers are very tame, as yet, submitting to be lifted by their wings and inspected at leisure. They are of a spotless white; their antennæ, to the naked eye, look like quills; and the fine dust that clings to the thumb and finger that lifted them, under the microscope are perfect feathers. More narrowly inspected, their bodies show a beautiful tint of green; in short, they look like emblems of innocence growing out of verdancy. In a week or two the gutters will be white with them, giving at first the impression that the housekeepers have been sweeping a shower of catalpa blossoms from the sidewalk, or to those who do not know the stolid consistence of our City authorities, that, in a sudden frenzy of respect for the public health, the kennels and gutters have been strewn with lime. But the demure lepidopterous blossoms that look so pure and innocent are the fathers and mothers of the span-worms that, in the hot Summer, will turn all our trees into nuisances, and make quiet citizens invoke with sudden enthusiasm the sacred memory of the gods. The coolness of the past Spring and Summer has not been favorable to the development of the nuisance in its aggravation; still all men who wear a mustache have even this year shuddered to find occasionally that the brown wretches were dangling from their cherished ornaments, when their waxed ends have broken the web by which the inch-worm was climbing back to the branch from which the wind had shaken it. Many trees in the Park (we mean, of course, the City Hall triangle, where a dainty little park used to be) are in full leaf, and are ornaments now, which, last year at this time, were leafless, and little else than bare frames to suspend the span-worms from; which difference in favor of 1859 is not owing to any municipal care for the honored relics of a once cherished park, but simply to the fact that the mercury has kept cool in the thermometer, and the mortality table kept pretty free of *coup de soleil* during June. It would not be difficult, however, to give us for next Summer a greater immunity from the pest than we have this year enjoyed, even if it should be as hot in June as if New-York sweltered under the Equator, and the mercury had taken up its permanent abode among the nineties. The newspapers have been recommending that bonfires be kindled under the trees, with the expectation that the insects, while in their winged state, would hover to the flames and be consumed. We have not seen this tried, and know not how effectual it would be. The span-worm's "perfect insect" is a *miller*, however; it flies most by day, and for that reason the fires might fail to tempt them in large numbers to their ruin. But the *imago* of the leaf-rollers, with which all our trees abound, are *moths*—night-flies—and the bonfires would no doubt involve them in a great slaughter. If the reader, in passing through the Park, will inspect the trunks of the older trees and see how under the sheltering edge of each old wound in them, and under the loose flakes of bark, and, looking upward, how the larger branches are almost covered with cocoons, a more effectual prevention of the nuisance will suggest itself. There is scarcely an exception to the rule that the larger branches of the older trees just now are abundant in these cocoons. Not even the ailanthus is entirely free—not even the *male* ailanthus, to which all the sickening odor is attributable, and which may easily be distinguished by its clusters of long stems, thinly set with small staminate flowers, horribly-scented, and yielding, when struck at this season, a yellow dust from the female, which bears clusters of purplish pods that are never offensive, and a little later in the Summer add much to the beauty of our street-foliage.

And in passing, we ought to say that, sickening as this odor of the male ailanthus is, it will not account for all the bad smells that the citizen encounters while its pollen loads the air. A gentleman who, in prosecuting his physiological studies, is accustomed to submit all manner of fish and flesh to his dissecting knife, went home late at night after one of the hottest days of last week, to find his house redolent of a most ancient and fish-like smell. Biddy, on being questioned, gave it as her opinion that it came from the poisonous ailanthus before the door. All the windows had been open through the day, and she volunteered the opinion that if the windows were kept closed and the trees cut down, it would speedily disappear. A more careful inspection, however, betrayed the fact that the odor arose not from Mr. Downing's pest, but jointly from the cadavers of a lobster and a blue fish, which, after furnishing the lesson in comparative anatomy in the morning, Biddy had neglected to give a decent burial. This is by the way, however.

Each of these grey cocoons with which the tree trunks are studded, and the larger branches coated, has within it the larva of a span-worm, out of which, in a few days, the white miller will emerge. Now if the owner of the tree, or the Park-keeper, will take the trouble to visit each tree, and with a stout jack-knife or a scraper will remove each of these cocoons and burn them, (and it would take but an hour or two to clear of every one a good-sized tree,) he will find next Summer that his tree is a green and leafy ornament, while his neighbor's is an unmitigated nuisance. This work should be done soon, however. The emerging butterfly stops near the spot where its cast-off larva-case is attached, dries its wings in the sun, flutters about briefly to find a mate, the female deposits her score or two of eggs close by each other on the bark of the tree, and dies. These eggs are green, hard, like beads, and scarcely half the size of a common pin-head. One can hardly fail to find them on the trunk of any tree that was infested by the worms, and probably close by them another cluster, stained by the storms of several months to very nearly the color of the bark they are glued on, the minute opening into each of which shows that the insect long ago crawled out and went about his business of growing, gorging on leaves, spinning his cocoon, emerging as an emblem of innocence, and, perhaps, fathering this new brood alongside. These are small subjects for grave journals to discuss, but perhaps as essential to the immediate comfort of citizens as another victory of the Allies would be, or another walk on a tight-rope across Niagara.

ONE OF THEM.

The Humboldt Obsequies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to make through the columns of your valuable journal a few remarks in regard to the funeral services to be held by the Germans of this City in honor of the late Baron von Humboldt, on Monday, the 11th inst. I have already read the programme in the various German papers, and it appears to me, as also to many of my friends, that a part of the arrangements is the greatest humbug ever to be attempted. If the great and good Alexander von Humboldt could have foreseen that his countrymen on this side of the Atlantic would honor his memory in such an absurd, nay, ridiculous way, I am sure he would have prohibited it. What do you for instance say, that 24 *learned Germans* [(Gelehrte) *dressed in the deepest mourning* shall follow the catafalque? I do not in the least doubt that many intelligent Germans are residing within this City, but then I never thought that 24 learned Germans, men representing the various sciences, were in our midst; for certainly I do not call the thousands of Germans learned or scientific who follow here rather the study of drinking lager and glorifying in the reminiscences of their past student's life—a life during which to my own knowledge most of them have not so much profited. In conclusion, I wish to say that it is the opinion of the intelligent portion of the Germans that the celebration ought to have been performed long ago, and in a manner becoming and unostentatiously, just as the American Geographical and Statistical Society has done it.

Yours truly, H. R.

Burglary in New-Jersey.—For some time past, during this and the last Summer, a large number of house robberies have been committed along the Jersey shore, between Bulls Ferry and Fort Lee, by persons in boats from New-York. About 2 o'clock on Friday morning these accomplished experts entered a Summer residence near Guttenberg, by means of nippers to the door keys, and got off with a gold watch and chain of some value. The watch was No. 15 858, with hunting case, with a peculiar chain of massive knots of gold, studded with squares of blue stone set in gold.

... business,

... 186," published in ... The 6th, from the Commander-in-Chief ... anding the Twelfth Regiment—with the ... cial orders added from Gens. Sandford and ... : "We concur with the Commander-in-Chief in disbanding" &c., &c. We believe that it is usual, in all military organizations in all military nations, for *superior* officers to concur or non-concur with their inferior officer's actions as they deem most proper—and that inferior officers not only concur, but they obey their superior. Notwithstanding that the London *Times* recently did the United States the honor to refer to the perfection of our Militia organization, we are free to confess that its organization like the above order, is, militarily speaking, in an inverse position—things are always done by inverted actions, without any fixed military principle.

To explain our position, as individuals: The principles of the position assumed by the members of the Twelfth Regiment are as follows:

The origin of the Twelfth Regiment was the consolidation, by act of the Legislative bodies, of all the uniformed Militia of this County, comprising the several "crack" companies of our City, to wit: the Independence Guard, Tompkins Blues, Light Guard, &c., &c. These companies were all native Americans by birth, notorious, celebrated and famed for the perfection of their organization, their discipline and military bearing. If the Regiment has not progressed in numerical force or in discipline, the fact must be attributed, not to the fault of the Regiment collectively or to the men individually; not to the lack of any *esprit du corps*, nor to the absence of a true American military spirit. The misfortunes of the Regiment lie deep in the rotten military mode of governing our military volunteer system—by which mode of government a disgust has been engendered in the breast of every free-feeling, generous-spirited man; a disgust which, during the last fifteen years, has driven almost every native-born citizen from the First Division, and which has allowed its ranks to be filled by our German and Irish fellow-citizens, that of the "four thousand" troops that paraded on the 4th inst. hardly eight hundred, including officers, of this number were of American parentage.

The Seventh Regiment stands apart in this respect. Its *morale*, its discipline, its integrity, rest entirely upon the merits of every soldier individually. The State Military Bureau has had no more to do with the organization and splendid military discipline, order and moral position of this Regiment, than it has had in the organization of the Zouaves in Italy.

The peculiar merit of our military system is *disorganization*. To the Captains of companies alone remain the merit of keeping their companies together; all action above this, by superior officers, is to fret and worry the men from the ranks. This peculiarity of our militia system bears heavily upon the Twelfth Regiment. The men selected and elected for their commandant Col. Cocks, a bit of a military martinet, but a true soldier. This gentleman had been a member of the Legislature, in which capacity he caused to be passed certain additions to the Militia Laws, *compelling* Major and Brigadier Generals to instruct their commands in field and other evolutions. This law called forth all the indignation of these officers on the head of Col. Cocks. The first opportunity, he was charged with divers offences; tried, and, of course, *cashiered*. Then, he was elected Colonel to the Twelfth Regiment, and for a *negative offence*, was again brought before a Court Martial, tried, and of course, *cashiered*; for what else could have occurred when the officers bringing him to trial were at once his accusers and his judges. Of course, they will "*concur*" with the Commander-in-Chief.

Americans have ever been justly accorded "a law-abiding people." In this respect the members of the Twelfth Regiment severally, and combined in official military organization, have not only as loyal citizens obeyed the laws, but they have helped to sustain them when they have been assailed by others. May not the members of the Twelfth Regiment then appeal to the sympathy and moral support of their fellow-citizens of this great City, when they shall know of the great wrong and the injustice done them by the military magnates of the State.

These are the wrongs and the injustice that the Twelfth Regiment complain of, to wit:

The Twelfth Regiment was formed by the consolidation of the *élite* of American (crack) highly-disciplined Companies, which have added lustre to the military reputation of the State for the last thirty years.

That these Companies have expended within this period over a half million of dollars to uniform and maintain the military prestige and name and fame of the New-York Militia.

That these Companies elected Colonel Cocks, who is unfortunately obnoxious to the powers that be.

That the Regiment is uniformed according to law, and numerically stronger than the Second, Fifty-fifth, Tenth and other Regiments attached to the First Division, several of the members of which Regiments are not legal citizens, while *two hundred and eighty men* of the Twelfth Regiment are native-born citizens.

That the Twelfth Regiment is ordered to be consolidated with a Regiment far inferior in numbers, inferior in discipline, in uniform and in military spirit.

The Twelfth Regiment has a right to respectfully ask why a new Regiment—the Highland Guard—inferior in numbers, inferior in citizenship, and permitted to wear a *foreign illegal uniform*, should be organized? Why is it not consolidated with the Tenth Regiment, also wearing uniforms *foreign* to the State regulation dress?

The Twelfth Regiment has a right to respectfully ask why the Fifty-fifth is illegally divided, and one half permitted (although both halves combined are inferior in number to the Twelfth Regiment) to wear a foreign uniform and the other half to be organized into a separate battalion? why not consolidate these either one or both halves of the Fifty-fifth with the Tenth Regiment, if consolidation be necessary to the benefit of the service.

The Twelfth Regiment, feeling that the attempt to consolidate them with the Tenth Regiment, is to deprive the members of their dearest right, their elective franchise—the constitutional right to elect their own Governor, officer, or Commandant—the superior officers fearing that they (the Twelfth Regiment) would reëlect their late Commandant, Col. Cocks, cashiered, have sought the power of their position to consolidate the Twelfth Regiment with the Tenth Regiment, possessing a Colonel, to prevent them, the members of the Twelfth, availing themselves of their invested rights to *elect* and *select* a Commandant of their own choosing.

If, under such circumstances, the members of the Twelfth Regiment, viewing all these *outre* acts of the Military Bureau at head quarters, and the persecution of their immediate commanding superior officers, they, as free American citizens, have deemed it incumbent upon themselves to ask of the Military Bureau that justice which they considered themselves entitled to; and their petition being treated with contempt, and they left without redress, If, under such circumstances, they have evinced any impatient feeling of wrong, or may have been guilty of any impulsive action in simply exhibiting their *bona fide* numerical strength and actual *legal existence*, they could be influenced with no feeling of disrespect to their Commander-in-Chief or any of his subordinates, and certainly with no desire to outrage public feeling, whose sympathy it was, *and is*, their desire to obtain. They have as mildly and energetically as the circumstances would permit, evinced only those feelings which characterized their fathers who threw overboard the tea illegally taxed upon them, and whose spirit fought and won for us the National Independence, which the militia form the chief illustration in the annual celebration of the event. The members of the Twelfth are proud in being the descendants of these glorious men, and trust that while they never may be found wanting in respect to their *lawfully* elected Commandant, Governor, &c., &c.; that while they maintain their own self-respect, and sustain the institutions and authorities of their beloved country, that their fellow-citizens will not only sympathize with them, but that they will afford them all their moral support, where they do no wrong; but simply ask for and earnestly seek to maintain the invested rights of American citizens, whether in their capacity of volunteer, citizen soldiers, or law-abiding civilians.

ONE OF THEM.

Accident on the New-York Central Railroad.

From the Albany Argus, 8th.

The express train, due here at 3:30 yesterday afternoon, ran off the track about a mile this side of the Oneida station. We saw the conductor, Mr. Yates, last evening, and learned from him the following particulars:

At the place of the accident there was an embankment about 15 feet high. The engine, tender, baggage-car, and smoking-car, kept the track. The five passenger-cars went off, and the two first of them went down the embankment and upset. The first and second cars uncoupled as they went off the rail, letting the second go down the bank, while the first was dragged along across a bridge, over a road-way, which threw the rear end up, and precipitated it down the bank. The brakeman on the rear of this car fell under the car in the ditch, but was not seriously injured.

No person was killed and no one is supposed to be dangerously injured.

A lady from Middlebury, and another from Rutland, Vt., had each a collar-bone broken.

A lady from Wayne County had the small bone of her leg broken.

Another lady from the same county appeared to have been injured internally, so as to cause vomiting, but how seriously it was not known when our informant left.

Mr. Chedell, of Auburn, one of the Directors, had his shoulder dislocated. The intelligence last evening was that he was tolerably comfortable.

A lady whose ankle was also dislocated came down on the evening train and went to Troy.

Other persons received bruises and scratches, but none, so far as we could learn, of a very serious character.

The only information as to the cause of the accident, which we obtained, was that it was supposed to have resulted from the springing or spreading of the rails.

From the Albany Journal of last evening.

The train was moving very rapidly when it came upon a rail which had just been put down, but which had not been sufficiently spiked. The result was that it was displaced, and two of the passenger-cars were thrown off the track. The first of the two was badly broken. The other was not.

Three ladies had their shoulders dislocated; one had the small bone of one of her limbs broken;

... the forehead; Mr. ... wounded, and several ... bruised, but no one was seriously ... The escape was a miracle.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Utica, N. Y., Friday, July 8.

No deaths have yet occurred from the railroad accident at Oneida yesterday. The injured are all reported doing well. Four of them only remain at the place where the accident occurred. The wrecked cars have all been removed, and the track is again in perfect order. Mr. Chedell, the director of the road who was injured, returned home to Auburn this forenoon.

Increasing Salaries in the Custom House.

The following general circular has been addressed, by the Collector to the "heads of divisions" in the Custom-house:

Custom-house, Collector's Office, New-York, July 5, 1859.

Sir: The course determined upon by the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury for the reduction of the expense of collecting the revenue, viz.: The decrease of the number of employes, and in some instances an advance of salary of those retained, having been carried into effect in your division, I have to impress upon you, and through you upon the clerks over which you have supervision, the following views as entertained and expressed by the Hon. Howell Cobb:

The Department takes this occasion to say that in allowing the increased compensation to the employes of the customs at New-York, agreeably to the recommendations of the heads of divisions, it has been governed by a desire to do justice to merit, and increase the fidelity of the officials, and thereby secure promptitude in and devotion to the discharge of their respective duties. It is expected that in future there will be a greater degree of attention paid to the regulations of the Department, and that the employes will evince their desire to justify the confidence reposed in them by an increased vigilance and attention to the public service. Should the Department be disappointed in these reasonable expectations, the advance allowed will immediately be withdrawn. If, in consequence of want of industry and attention on the part of the officials, it shall become necessary to increase the clerical force in any division in which the salaries have been increased, it will cause the increased salaries in that division to be reduced.

It is the determination of the Department to hold the heads of divisions accountable for the proper and faithful conduct of the business in their respective divisions, and it is expected that they, as well as all chief officers, will be promptly at their posts of duty at 9 A. M., and there remain until the business of each day has been completed; and any violation of this rule on their part, or neglect to report promptly to the Collector any infractions or delinquencies on the part of other officials, must be considered cause of removal by the Collector."

Requiring your unremitted attention to the foregoing,

I am, Sir, very respectfully, yours, &c.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Collector.

To ——, Deputy Collector, in charge —— Division.

List of Officers whose Salaries were Advanced, to take effect from and after the 30th June, 1859:

FIRST DIVISION.

Clerks.	From.	To.
John J. Rowan	$1,200	$1,400
Francis Robinson	1,200	1,400
Ashbury W. Kirk	1,100	1,400
Edward Couzens	1,100	1,300
Frederick Ogden	1,100	1,300
James H. Clark	1,100	1,300
Evan M. Johnson, Jr	1,100	1,300
James H. Roome	1,100	1,300

THIRD DIVISION.

Edward Remsen	1,400	1,500
Charles Rule	1,300	1,500
John E. Fay	1,100	1,400
Samuel N. Burrill	1,000	1,300
Timothy W. Smith	1,100	1,300
T. B. Chase	1,100	1,300
John A. McSorley	1,100	1,300
Daniel C. Pentz	1,100	1,300
Charles J. Kelly	1,100	1,300
Peter H. Dimond	1,100	1,300
Calvin J. Mills	1,100	1,300
Charles H. Cooper	1,000	1,300
George A. Booth	1,000	1,100
Lewis Voght	600	1,100

FIFTH DIVISION.

Ed. D. Ogden, (Entry Clerk)	1,800	2,000
Wm. H. Rogers, (Messenger)	300	400

SEVENTH DIVISION.

E. M. Evans, (Chief Liquid'g Clk.)	1,500	1,600
John Scarlett	1,100	1,400
John R. Bleecker	1,100	1,400
Wm. D. Odell	1,100	1,400
Peter P. Post	1,100	1,400
Robert H. Woolsey	1,100	1,400
Wm. H. Havens	1,000	1,400
Francis A. Murphy	1,000	1,400
James Sutherland	1,100	1,300
T. S. Thorpe	1,100	1,300
John A. Dalrymple	900	1,300
Samuel Eckel	1,100	1,300
Henry B. Cornell	900	1,100
Wm. J. Henry	900	1,000
James J. Jewett	1,000	1,100

Slightly Verdant.

Mayor Tiemann recently received a letter addressed to his care for "Mr. S. D. Day, or the Cashier of the Globe Bank, N

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—For a week past a number of well-executed counterfeit bills, of the denomination of $5, on the Stissing Bank, Pine Plains, N. Y., have been passed in this City. Three men, named EDWARD HALL, JOHN RENNETT and THOS. RAWLEY, on Thursday night, about 9½ o'clock, offered one of the bad bills to Mr. RODNEY COCHRAN, keeper of the Columbian Hotel, corner of Eighth-avenue and Broadway, in payment for refreshments. The bill was accepted after some hesitation, but scarcely had the parties left the premises before Mr. COCHRAN suspected that he had been imposed upon, as he observed them throw away half a pie which they had just purchased. Referring to a *Bank Note Detector* he ascertained that the bill was a counterfeit, so he determined to follow the men. They meantime proceeded to the porter-house of Mr. HENRY BAUMUS, corner of Sixty-ninth street and Broadway, and tendered him one of the bogus $5 in payment for drinks, but Mr. BAUMUS refused it, saying he had been victimized a day or two before in taking that sort of money, and showed them a supplement to a *Bank Note Detector*, which described the bill as a counterfeit. The men expressed surprise and paid their score in good money. Leaving the saloon they were about to drive off in a wagon when Mr. COCHRAN came up and had the three arrested by the Twenty-second Ward Police. Justice KELLY held them for examination.

STRUCK BY A STICK OF TIMBER.—An unknown boy, while passing through Centre-street, yesterday afternoon, was knocked senseless by a heavy piece of timber, which fell from the fourth story window of HAINES's piano factory, No. 100 Centre street. Officer CUTHBELL, of the Twenty-second Precinct, who witnessed the occurrence, took the boy to the Sixth Ward Station-house. Two workmen in the piano factory, named LUDWIG MILLER and FERDINAND DEBALT, were afterwards arrested and committed by Justice CONNOLLY for gross carelessness in letting the timber fall.

THE FOURTH WARD READING AND COFFEE ROOM.—This institution received yesterday a very handsome ice pitcher, suitably engraved, as a present from BEAT & MANUEL, of No. 15 Maiden-lane, accompanied by an encouraging letter to ORVILLE GARDNER, the Superintendent. We learn that the reading-room is in a promising if not in a flourishing condition, and that if some dozen or more of the merchants of New-York will contribute from their stock, as Messrs. BEAT & MANUEL have done, such articles as are wanted by the new reading room, its success will be certain.

SELF-MURDER WHILE INSANE.—THOMAS WILSON, an Englishman, 42 years of age, who resided at No. 267 West Seventeenth-street, on the 23d ult., in an attack of delirium tremens, cut his throat with a razor. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he lingered until Thursday last. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday, when a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered. WILSON had been a man of very intemperate habits. He leaves a wife and family.

FOUND DROWNED.—A child, six years of age, named WM. MCCORMACK, who lived with his parents at No. 301 East Fourteenth-street, was yesterday found in the water at the dumping-place foot of Seventeenth-street, East River. The little fellow had been missing since the 4th inst. It is supposed he wandered to the docks and fell overboard. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, and a verdict was given of "Death by drowning."

CASE OF REAL DISTRESS.—For the benefit of the parties referred to in the TIMES, a short time ago, the sum of $140.55 was received at our business office. Yesterday, our messenger, on entering the house for the purpose of paying to the family that portion of the sum recently collected, found the body of the oldest of the two brothers laid out for burial.

Police Commissioners.

THE LAWS FOR THE OBSERVANCE OF SUNDAY TO BE ENFORCED.

At the meeting of the Police Commissioners, at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. SHILLMAN presiding, and all the members of the Board present, Mr. ULLSHOEFFER presented the following report with reference to the enforcement of the Sunday laws: The Committee on Laws and Ordinances, having considered the petitions for and remonstrances against the enforcement of the existing laws relative to the observance of Sunday, respectfully offer the following resolutions:

1. This Board is bound, by its organization, to enforce the laws as they exist; it being a well-settled principle that the administrative departments cannot excuse enforcing a law on the ground of doubts as to its conflicting with the spirit of the Constitution.

2. The Christian religion is that which has always existed since the settlement of the country, and now exists in these United States, recognized and professed by the masses of the people of various religious denominations, and nearly all of which regard the Christian Sabbath as a part of their religion.

3. That the highest judicial authorities regard the Christian religion as the prevailing religion of the country; and that the protection of the rights of all other religions must still leave the principles, practices and laws of the whole Christian community paramount and in full force.

4. That the true principles of religious liberty do not allow the smallest portions of the community to call upon the great masses of the people to abandon the enforcement of those Sunday laws which have existed since the settlement of the country.

5. That present scenes in disregarding the Sunday laws, particularly in public exhibitions on Sundays, and trafficking in liquors and other like things, should, as far as the law allows, be prevented by the whole power of the Police Force, and of the Magistracy.

6. That the laws of the land, in conformity with the opinions of the masses of the people in regard to moral principles and practices, and for the punishment of transgressors *on any day of the week*, are not to be disregarded or repealed because of peculiar notions of morals entertained by small portions of the community.

The report was adopted unanimously.

The resignations of Samuel W. Ellis, of the Third, John G. Forbes, of the Fourteenth, and Charles Albertson, of the Second Precincts, were presented and accepted, and the Board adjourned to Friday next.

A general order will probably be issued by the General Superintendent, to-day, directing the Police to see that all places at which liquor is sold, and all theatres, be closed on the next and all succeeding Sabbaths, and that the proprietors of all such places, who refuse to comply with the law, be arrested.

Commissioners of Health.

THE CASE OF THE JOHN BOYNTON.

The Commissioners of Health met yesterday at 12 o'clock, present all the members. Dr. GUNN called the attention of the Board to the case of the brig *John Boynton*, which arrived from Port-au-Prince about a week since; the Captain of which (Capt. Wm. Blye) died yesterday at his residence in Brooklyn, as reported of yellow fever. Dr. GUNN stated that he had seen the Captain on his arrival—that he was then apparently well, and had no symptom of yellow fever. Dr. WALKER had also seen him, and he reported it a case of intermittent fever. Dr. GUNN also stated that the certificate of the Consul of Port-au-Prince had been received by him, stating that no yellow fever was in that port, also that several Captains who had recently arrived had made affidavits to the same effect; that there were no cases of yellow fever on board the vessel. The vessel, however, was detained a few days for observation, and was then permitted to come up, and was now lying in the stream, with a stream permit. Dr. ROCKWELL also reported that he was requested by Mayor TIEMANN to visit the case and obtain all the information he could in relation to the facts of the case; that he was unable to see the case, but from all the information he could collect, he was satisfied the man did not die of yellow fever. Dr. BOYD stated that he saw the corpse of the Captain; that from its appearance he deemed that *an investigation was necessary*, but that he did not determine, and did not report to any one, that it was a case of yellow fever.

☞The testimony of the mate of the vessel was taken, to the effect that there was no fever in Port-au-Prince; that he had had yellow fever himself, and had seen other persons sick with it; that he had been in the trade between this port and Port-au-Prince three years, and that he was satisfied the Captain did not die of yellow fever. Dr. GUNN further stated that the Captain had three distinct paroxysms of fever, which clearly distinguished it from yellow fever which has but one paroxysm.

President MOSHERON thereupon offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Health, after a full and careful investigation of the cause of death of the Captain of the brig *John Boynton*, unhesitatingly pronounce the rumor of its being a case of yellow fever as unfounded, and also that the Commissioners deny that Dr. Boyd reported it as such.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the cargo is to be transshipped to another port, the aforenamed vessel be permitted to lighter her cargo from the stream, and that the Inspector of Vessels attend to fumigating her thoroughly after the discharge of her cargo.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

The Yellow Fever Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statement in the TIMES of yesterday to the effect that the Captain of the *John Boynton* died of yellow fever, &c., is erroneous. The certificate of the American Consul at Port-au-Prince, and the affidavits of the mate and passengers of the *Boynton*, now on file at the Health Office, prove that Port-au-Prince is free from contagious and infectious diseases, and the Health Officer, the Deputy-Health Officer and the attending physician all concur in the opinion that Capt. BLYE died of bilious remittent fever and consequent congestion of the brain. Dr. BOYD, the Health Officer of Brooklyn, denies having made the statement that Capt. BLYE died of yellow fever. Dr. BOYD did not see Capt. BLYE until after his death.

THEO. WALKER,
Deputy Health Officer.

[We published the statement upon the authority of creditable men, who averred that Health-Officer BOYD pronounced it without qualification yellow fever. Under the new theories, however, that prevail concerning quarantine and yellow fever, it ought to make no difference whether Capt. BLYE died of yellow fever, "doubtful" or bilious fever.]

Police Reports.

ROBBERY OF A RAILROAD BOND.—Mr. Adolphus G. Mangel, of No. 242 Pearl-street, yesterday made a complaint against Louis Hanaser, his book keeper, and Emil Calmon, a porter in his employ, for the alleged purloining of a bond of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad. Mr. Mangel valued the bond at $121, and swears that it was stolen about the first of last February. He missed it about that time, but concluded it had been lost or mislaid. Upon inquiry, however, of the President of the road whether he would pay the January interest without the production of the bond, the latter replied that the interest had been already paid, about the first of February, to the defendant Hananer. Officer King, of the Lower Police Court, arrested the two men, and Justice COSCOLLY committed them to answer in default of $1,000 bail each.

INJURED IN A ROW.—Thomas Brennan said something which reflected on the fair fame of Mrs. John Williams, *alias* Thompson, on Thursday night, at No. 130 Mulberry-street. Mrs. Thompson's husband thereupon broke Brennan's skull, with a hatchet. The injured man was taken to the City Hospital.

CLUBBED FOR HIS CURIOSITY.—Robert Stephens saw a street fight on the corner of New Canal-street and Baxter, as he was walking home from his work. His curiosity induced him to linger to see the result. The Police arriving, Stephens ran off leering as arrest. The officers pursued, overtook and beat him soundly with their clubs. He was taken to the City Hospital.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Officer Sherlock, of the Sixth Ward, yesterday arrested Geo. Conclkin, 23 years of age, on a charge of attempting to rob Mr. H. Myers as he was passing through the Park on Wednesday night. Justice CONNOLLY committed the prisoner for trial.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

SERIOUS ASSAULT.—TERENCE O'CONNER was brought before Justice BLACHLEY yesterday, on a charge of committing a serious assault and battery upon the person of PERRIN HINES, Wednesday night, on Baltic, near Hoyt-street. The complainant was found insensible upon the sidewalk in Baltic-street by the Police, suffering from a severe contusion on the head. He was restored to consciousness, when he stated that he had been beaten by O'CONNER. The accused, who keeps a liquor store, says complainant came to his place after he had closed up and demanded admission, which demand he refused to comply with and told him to go away. Instead of obeying orders, HINES commenced kicking at the door, when O'CONNER came out and clubbed him. The accused was committed for examination.

BASE BALL.—Two new base ball clubs have recently been organized in this city. One called the Reindeer has elected the following officers: President, J. A. SANFORD; Vice-President, E. SELPHO; Secretary, J. W. VAIL; Treasurer, W. MULFORD. The name of the other Club is Eagle, of which the following-named persons have been elected to fill the various offices: President, S. H. WILLIAMS; Vice-President, A. D. WILSON; Secretary, FRANK HARPER; Treasurer, WALTER J. BILLINGS.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—The keeper of a small store on Atlantic-street, named SMITH, passed a $2 counterfeit bill, yesterday afternoon, upon a woman peddling bouquets. The character of the bill was immediately discovered, but the storekeeper refused to take it back. The person holding the bill applied to the Deputy-Superintendent's office, when Detective HIGGINS took the case in charge, and the person who passed the bill was finally induced to redeem it.

FORGERY.—A sailor, named ARTHUR MCCAFFERY, was arrested yesterday for forging an order for $50, on the Purser of the United States Surveying schooner *Beebe*, which was subsequently passed to a man named P. J. SWEENY. The latter person, upon presenting the order, discovered that it was a forgery, and caused MCCAFFERY to be arrested. The accused was committed for examination by Justice VOORHIES.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—MARY AMES, 7 years old, daughter of GEORGE AMES, residing at Greenpoint, died Thursday night from burns received on the 4th inst., by her clothing taking fire from fire-crackers. Coroner SHELL held an inquest, when a verdict of death from accidental causes was rendered.

AN OLD FERRY REVIVED.—The old Jackson Ferry, between Jackson street, New-York and Hudson-avenue, this City, went into operation again on Thursday last, under a lease from New-York City.

THE BROOKLYN COURTS.—The July calendar, numbering twenty-five causes, will be taken up in the City Court by Judge CULVER, on Monday, the 11th inst., when the first twenty causes on the calendar will be called, viz: Nos. 1, Bennett vs. The City of Brooklyn; 2, Cardiff *vs.* Pasquay; 3, McNulty and wife *vs.* The City of Brooklyn; 4, Briggs and other *vs.* Rowe; 5, Oster and other *vs.* Egan and other; 6, Vanderhoef *vs.* The Brooklyn and Williamsburgh Ferry Companies; 7, Riley *vs.* Moran and wife; 8, McGahn *vs.* McGin; 9, Wood *vs.* Robinson; 10, Eisenman *vs.* Eisener and other; 11, Parsons *vs.* Hanley; 12, Remsen and wife *vs.* The Williamsburgh Ferry Company; 13, McCormick *vs.* Backus; 14, Sams *vs.* Sams; 15, Bishop, Administratrix *vs.* The City of Brooklyn; 16, Leverick *vs.* Hill; 17, Chadborne *vs.* Jack; 18, Horton *vs.* Bartlett; 19, Poynes *vs.* Cook; 20, Kimball, Jr., and wife *vs.* Slattery.

No causes will be reserved.

John R. O'Kelly vs. Sarah P. A. Kelly.—This was an action for divorce. Granted on report of referee.

Lucretia P. Osman vs. Samuel W. Osman.—Also an action for divorce; is now before a referee.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—JULY 8.

Before Justices LOTT, DAVIES, EMOTT and BROWN.

APPEALS, ETC., ARGUED BEFORE JUDGES LOTT, EMOTT AND BROWN.

Jean Jaques Merriman vs. *William W. Van Wagener and others.*—Order appealed reversed, and an order to be entered discharging the purchaser sued for the repayment to him by the referee of the ten per cent. paid on the purchase with any interest which may have been carried by the deposit or instrument of the same since the sale, and for the repayment of the auctioneer's fee out of the proceeds of every subsequent sale. No costs of the motion on appeal to either party. Opinion by Judge EMOTT.

Thomas Jessup vs. *Charles E. Huhs and others.*—Judgment for the plaintiff, with costs. Decision by Judge EMOTT.

William Durwin, respondent vs. *S. Vincent Tripp, appellant.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered at the Circuit. Costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judge BROWN.

The People ex rel. Marshall Runnell vs. Samuel D. Morris, County Judge, &c.—Judgment of affirmance, with costs. Opinion by Judge LOTT.

Mulford Conklin, appellant vs. *Smith Thompson, respondent.*—Judgment of Dutchess County Court reversed and that of the Justice affirmed. Opinion by Judge BROWN.

James A. Seward, respondent vs. *Edward Beck and another, appellant.*—Judgment of the Dutchess County Court and of the Justice reversed, with costs. Opinion by Judge BROWN.

Elisha B. Morrell, appellant vs. *The Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, respondent.* Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Elisha B. Morrell, appellant vs. *The Irving Fire Insurance Company, respondent.*—Judgment affirmed with costs. Judge EMOTT dissenting. Opinions by Judges LOTT and EMOTT.

Robt. M. Jones, respondent vs. *Isaac Brinkerhoff, appellant.*—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge LOTT.

Moses E. Sands, Sheriff, respondent vs. *Garrett C. Lansing, appellant.*—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judges BROWN and EMOTT.

The People ex rel. Lewis Van Vliet and others vs. *Jeremiah Brown and others.*—Order affirmed with $2 costs. Opinion by Judge LOTT.

William Keeler and others respondents vs. *Herman Monnery and another, appellants.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered at the Circuit. The costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judge EMOTT.

William H. Simonton respondent vs. *Edward Roberts, appellant.*—Judgment affirmed with costs to be entered as of the time of argument. Opinion by Judge LOTT.

George W. Westcott, respondent vs. *John W. Cromwell, appellant.*—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge BROWN.

George K. Griffin and others, appellant vs. *Conrad Marquardt and others, respondents.*—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge BROWN.

Dennis Hayes and wife, respondents vs. *The Second Manhattan Building Association, appellants.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered before the same referee. Costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judge LOTT.

Harriet G. Wisner, appellant vs. *William H. Vanderbilt, respondent.*—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge LOTT.

Abraham Luce and others vs. *Charles Hallett and others.*—Order reversed without costs. Opinion by Judge EMOTT.

Lewis Smith, respondent vs. *Moses H. Frost, appellant.*—Judgment of Dutchess County Court affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge LOTT.

Edward Merritt, respondent vs. *Justin E. Earle, appellant.*—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge EMOTT.

George Gillig vs. *Bertha Mass and others.*—Order reversed and order to be entered for the payment to the claimant Schmidt, of sufficient of the surplus moneys to satisfy his mortgage and costs of the Referee. The costs of both appeals to be paid by the present respondent. Opinion by Judge EMOTT.

James Bryson vs. *Rensselaer Topping and others.*—Judgment for defendants.

Ferdinand Meier, respondent vs. *The City of Brooklyn, appellant.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Samuel C. Baright and others, appellants vs. *James Fitchett, respondent.*—Motion for rehearing denied without costs. Opinion of the Court to be written by Judge EMOTT.

The following are appeals argued before Judges DAVIES, BROWN and EMMOTT:

George C. Bell, respondent vs. *Freeman Loomis and others, appellants.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered at the Circuit—the costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judge BROWN.

Malvina S. Wade, respondent vs. *The Brooklyn City Railroad Company, appellants.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered in the City Court. The costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judge EMOTT.

Same vs. *The Same.*

Mary Miller vs. *The Brooklyn Gas-Light Company.*—Judgment of affirmance for defendants with costs, and order denying new trial affirmed with $10 costs. Opinion by Judge EMOTT.

Superintendent Neighbors, of Texas, writes to the Indian Bureau that it is reported another attack will be made upon the Caddo reserve. Much ill-feeling prevails, and the Governor of Texas has appointed five commissioners to assist in preventing further hostilities, and to make such arrangements as will insure the preservation of peace. In the meanwhile, the Indian agents are making arrangements to solve the whole difficulty by removing the Reserve Indians on the other side of Red River. By the prudence of the agents of the Indian Bureau and the officers of the Army, a bloody conflict has been prevented.

A counterfeiter named Joseph C. Lloyd was arrested at Wyandotte, Mich., July 6, on a charge of complicity with a gang of counterfeiters in Essex County, N. Y. Some months since, a gang of silver-coin counterfeiters were broken in upon in that county, and some of them arrested, including a man named Farnsworth. Their dies and base metal, as well as a supply of bogus quarters, halves and ten cent pieces, were found at the time. As soon as the arrest was made Lloyd disappeared, and his whereabouts was a mystery to the prosecution until discovered by a mere chance.

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PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

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Particular attention bestowed upon their custom Shirt department. Gentlemen ordering Shirts made from measure may rely upon a good fit and well-executed work.

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Telman's Patent Self-ventilating Spring Bed and Hair Mattress combined, with self-acting valves for ventilation, possessing all the comforts of feather beds without their disadvantages, the most healthy, comfortable and economical bed ever used. No. 289 Canal-st., corner of Broadway.

The Immortal White is in the Field.—His motto is "We never yield." The world is conquered by his TILE. Drop in and see his Summer style.
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For the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wings' Farina Crackers have become widely known as one of the most delicate and healthful articles of food ever discovered. They are especially useful in cases where the powers of the stomach have become enfeebled, and for children they are unequaled as a nourishment.

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Of all the world he's got the start.
Gents are pleased and urge their better halves to sit at once and get their photographs.
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Paris Summer Shoes just received from the celebrated manufacture of Mêlés, Paris; also, a large assortment of my own manufacture constantly on hand.
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Young men of talent often fail of success because they choose a wrong occupation. Phrenology, as applied at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway, points out defects, talents and the proper pursuit.

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Leary & Co.—Our Summer Dress Hat is now ready and for sale at Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

MARRIED.

LORD—WATSON.—In this City, on Thursday, July 7, in St. Peter's Church, 26th-st., by the Rev. Dr. Turner, WILLIAM HENRY LORD, of Western New-York, to ANNIE M., eldest daughter of James Watson.

CRARY—HULME.—In this City, on Thursday, July 7, by the Rev. H. D. Ganse, WILLIAM E. CRARY to MRS. JULIA S. BATES, daughter of Nathan SAYRE, all of this City.

SHELDON—HOYT.—On Thursday, June 7, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. S. P. Parker, HENRY WRIGHT SHELDON to HENRIETTA EDWARDS, only daughter of W. S. Hoyt, all of Staten Island.

WARNER—MASON.—In Canandaigua, N. Y., on Thursday morning, July 7, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. DAGGETT, S. M. WARNER, Esq., of Tyler, Texas, to Miss JULIA MASON.

DIED.

HOPPOCK.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, Mrs. ELLEN HOPPOCK, in the 58th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of her son, Ely Hoppock, No. 38 West 15th st., at 3½ o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon. Her remains will be taken to New Jersey for interment. The relatives and friends are invited, without further invitation.

SEAMOOD.—In this City, on Friday, July 8, at 12 o'clock, GEORGE W. SEAMOOD, son of the widow Antionette, with consumption, aged 28 years and 8 months.

His relatives, and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 10 o'clock, at No. 160 Orchard-st. His remains will be taken to Port Chester for interment.

EVRAD.—In this City, on Friday morning, July 8, MATILDA L., wife of Edward B. Stead, aged 21 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 21 East 11th st., near 3d-av., on Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock. The relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

LARSON.—At Yorkville, on Thursday afternoon, July 7, EDWARD LARSTON, aged 41 years.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, 3d-av., near 86th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. His remains will be interred in Greenwood.

☞ St. John, N. B., papers please copy.

MIDDAGH.—In Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, July 8, in the 78th year of her age, MARTHA MIDDAGH, widow of the late Aert Middagh.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, July 11, at 3½ o'clock P. M., from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights.

VANVALSOR.—In Jersey City, on Friday, July 8, W. S. VANVELSOR, son of A. and E. T. Vanvelsor, aged 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 138 Barrow st., Jersey City.

HULL.—At Stonington, Conn., on Friday morning, July 8 JOHN P. HULL, of the firm of Hull & Argalls, of this City.

Funeral will take place to-morrow, (Sunday,) at the former place.

TRIPP.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, July 6, of marasmus, FRANK CLARK, infant son of Augustus J. and Mary E. Tripp, aged 3 months and 23 days.

HEYLIN.—At Yonkers, on Friday, July 8, WILLIAM LESLIE HEYLIN, son of William and Helen Heylin, aged 3 years and 1 month.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 809 Greenwich-st., on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

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A GRADUATE, QUALIFIED BY EXPERIENCE and education for a teacher, and now first-assistant in a first class public school of this City, desires to change his position for one where his classical and mathematical attainments would be available. School officers willing to pay a liberal salary, if suited. Address G. D. F., Box No. 843 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE SCHOOL NEAR Fallston, Har. County, Md., a single gentleman of experience and ability in teaching; well qualified to teach the Latin, Greek and French languages, the different branches of English and mathematics, including the sciences. Address the Rev. JOHN R. KEECH.

TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS HAD LONG experience in teaching the various branches of an English education, together with Latin, Greek, French and mathematics, is open to an engagement. He refers to the parents of his present pupils. Address SIGMA, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE OF AN EASTERN University, experienced in teaching English, mathematics and classics, wishes to obtain a situation as teacher at the South. Address PROFESSOR, Peconic, L. I.

A PROFESSOR OF FRENCH, (A GRADUate,) having taught several years in this country and is one of the best institutions of this City, wishes a situation in or out of the City; unexceptionable references given. Address FRENCH TEACHER, Madison-square Post-office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS, BY a German lady, much experienced in tuition, in a private family; she teaches English, German, French and music in all its branches. Good references. Address E. L., No. 182 Stanton-st.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.	
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
LEONARD APPLEBY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRED'K. H. WALCOTT,	JAS. LOR. GRAHAM, Jr.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	BOWES R. McILVAINE,
MOSES TAYLOR,	GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	JOHN C. HENDERSON,
DANIEL PARISH,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	WATSON R. CASE,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
CHARLES L. VOSE,	SAM'L. D. BRADFORD, Jr.

WARREN DELANO, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
BENEZ C. RAYMONDS, Ass't. Secretary.

ROTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.

At an election held this day, at the Office of the Company, the following persons were elected Directors for the year ensuing:

Isaac O. Barker,	John W. Ketchum,
Oliver W. Woodford,	Jacob Miller,
Elijah F. Purdy,	Joseph Whitfield,
John H. Bowie,	Harrison Hall,
George J. Hamilton,	William Simpson,
James F. Watkins,	James L. Stewart,
David M. M'Alpin,	John Pettigrew,
Samuel Raynor,	Charles D. Bailey,
John Robinson,	James Davis,
Thomas Wallace,	A. S Scribner,
William Post,	W. H. Adams,
Merrit H. Smith, Jr.,	Edwin A. Hopkins,
John Ash,	Joseph Rose,
Jonathan Purdy,	Edgar M. Crawford,
George H Purser,	Silas S Higgins,
John R. Simpson,	S. B. M'Gown.

At a meeting of the Directors, held immediately after the election, Isaac O. Barker was unanimously reelected President, and John W. Ketchum, Vice-President. By order,
R. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
July 4, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1859.—At an election held on the 21st inst. the following-named gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

Henry S. Tabell,	D. J. Steward,	Freeman Campbell,
Samuel Birdsall,	Edw. L. Lynch,	Peter R. Christie,
Jason B. Lewis,	C. Stephens,	Simon Shindler,
W. D. Weatherby,	Jno. F. Telverton,	George Smith,
Henry Demarest,	Jas. S. Brouwer,	Jotham C. Meeker,
Nathan Wells,	George Warner,	William Moir,
Samuel Raynor,	Matthias Clark,	Christopher Speyer,
Hugh. Bostwar,	William Hertzel,	Wm. M. Wilson,
Abraham Leggett,	Jos. R. Miller,	John W. Lewis,
Wm. Williams,	Edw. P. Clark,	Mortimer Brown,
Wm. F. Hunter	Alfred Barmore,	Abm. R. Van Nest,
Chas. G. Moore,	Nat. Bloodgood.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Matthias Clark, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1859.—At an election held on the 21st inst. the following-named gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

Henry S. Tabell,	D. J. Steward,	Freeman Campbell,
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Samuel Raynor,	Matthias Clark,	Christopher Speyer,
Hugh. Bostwar,	William Hertzel,	Wm. M. Wilson,
Abraham Leggett,	Jos. R. Miller,	John W. Lewis,
Wm. Williams,	Edw. P. Clark,	Mortimer Brown,
Wm. F. Hunter	Alfred Barmore,	Abm. R. Van Nest,
Chas. G. Moore,	Nat. Bloodgood.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Matthias Clark, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE CITY OR country by a respectable young woman, who is a good plain cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; also, by a neat and competent young woman, as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress. Both are competent and trustworthy servants, able and willing to work. Very best of references. Call at No. h 378 6th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, LATELY arrived from the City of Dublin, Ireland, a situation to take care of growing up children and sew; is a neat plain sewer and a very good chambermaid; will be found trustworthy and obliging; would be willing to go to the country for the Summer. Call for two days at No 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Room No 2, 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for the last 18 years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 52 12th-st., in the music-store, near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups, and game; no objection to a first class hotel or first-rate boarding-house, either country or City; best of City reference. Apply at No. 8 5th-st., near the Bowery, from 9 till 5.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE ENGlish girl, a situation to do chamberwork or to take care of children; is a young girl of the most respectable appearance and steady habits, and would value a good home more than high wages. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE ENGlish woman, a situation as seamstress, to go with a family into the country, or as housekeeper, to remain in the City where trust and confidence is required having lived in that capacity a number of years in England. Address S. B., Union-square Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as good plain cook and excellent baker, or would take a laundress' place; understands doing up fine muslins; no objection to the country. Call at No. 125 Greenwich-av., in the store opposite 13th-st.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGlish, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance, French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPER wants an engagement; has been engaged in one of the most extensive houses in the City for the past three years as cashier and book-keeper, to whom he refers. Address L. H., No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A respectable man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, fruit, flowers and vegetables. farming; also conducted a large place for the last nine years, as reference will show. Can be seen at Messrs. Thorburn & Co.'s, No. 15 John-st.; or address GARDENER, the same, until employed.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man, just arrived from the South, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches has long experience in both countries; the best of references; no objections to the country, or to make himself useful. To be seen for two days. Address P. M. C., Box No 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A SITUation as coachman; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has long experience in the care and treatment of horses both in this and the old country; is not afraid of work; has the best of City reference. Any person desirous of such a man can addres N. G., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman and groom in City or country; would be willing to assist in gardening and make himself generally useful; can milk; has three years' reference from his last employer. Address M. Y., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as light porter in a store, or as wrapper-writer in a newspaper office, and would be willing to make himself generally useful. Writes a good running hand, and has references for application and industry. Address J. C., Box 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A trustworthy single man who understands the care and treatment of horses in every respect; is a careful driver. Has good City reference. Address P. L., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, or ROBERT R. STOREY, harness store, No. 25 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man who thoroughly understands the care of horses in all its branches, and can take care of a small vegetable garden; has no objection to City or country; the best of reference from his last place. Address U. S., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY an experienced young man, either in city or country. Satisfactory reference given. Will make himself generally useful. Address P. D., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, or No. 177 Atlantic st., Brooklyn, Fitzharris' Saddlery Store.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, AGED TWENTY, fully conversant with the duties of an entry clerk or assistant book keeper, is desirous of obtaining a situation in either of the above capacities. Is a good penman and quick accountant. Best of City references, or security, if required. Address B. L., Box 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY one who well understands his business; is a good grower of vegetables; understands the proper care of graperies, all kinds of fruit trees, and the laying out of handsome grounds and walks, &c. Address C. F., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A LIGHT PORTER'S PLACE; CAN write a good hand; quick at figures; good recommendations. Address PORTER, Box No. 213 *Times* Office until employed. N. B.—Any other light business would be accepted by the applicant.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Englishman, a situation as waiter; understands his business fully; has the best of City reference, and will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Apply for two days, at No. 252 4th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION IN a first-class commission house; is well acquainted with the French and Spanish languages. Address INTEGRITY, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION; GOOD reference as to capability; understands farming and stock; would like a place within 50 miles of this City. Address, until employed, T., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A PRIvate family. Apply at No. 36 East 14th-st., corner of University place, for two days, where he has lived for the last four years.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, EMPLOYMENT as porter in a store. Call at No. 494 Pearl-st.

GARDENER.—A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISHMAN; steady, sober and industrious, wishes a situation; has the best of recommendations as to capability, etc; willing to take care of a horse. Address J. E. McILVAIN & YOUNG'S seed-store, No. 9 John st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS, MARRIED man, without a family, who understands gardening in all its branches, can take care of and drive a horse, milk a cow, is handy and willing, and not afraid of work. To such a man $26 per month for eight months, and $22 per month for the four Winter months, together with house rent, will be given. Address GLENWOOD, Box No. 137 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND FARMER, MARried and without children, to take charge of a small farm, about 40 miles from this City, where he will find a good home. Must know his business perfectly and be able to give good references. German preferred. Apply immediately at No. 18 John-street.

WANTED—A WET NURSE TO GO IN THE country and travel with a clergyman's family. Good references required. Apply at the office of the Union India Rubber Company, No. 123 Liberty st., today, (Saturday,) at and after 10 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—SEVERAL LADIES OF SOME EXperience, to act as agents for a Ladies' Association. This will be found a pleasant and lucrative occupation. Apply to G. M. NEWTON, No. 1 Spruce-st., Tribune Buildings, after 3 P. M.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK IN A CLOTH house who thoroughly understands his business. Address Box No. 215 Post office.

LITHOGRAPHIC ARTIST WANTED.—Must be able to execute work in every branch of the business, plain and ornamental. None but first-class artists need apply. Address Z. Z., Box 135 *Times* Office.

CAPONISING FOWLS.—WANTED, A PERSON fully competent to perform the operation and teach others. Address E. H. H., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.
East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *Daily Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 486 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*Daily Times* vault, Express vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.
N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

COOKING BY GAS.—GAS STOVES SUITABLE for steak-broiling and roasting; also Iron Heaters for tailors and laundry use. Gas Ætnas, of all sizes, for sale wholesale and retail by S. T. McDOUGALL, No. 269 Canal-st., corner of Broadway.

SHEET ZINC AND RUSSIA SHEET IRON for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. J. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Nut Nails, &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP, AND ON EASY TERMS—premises No. 215 South 3d st., Williamsburgh, consisting of a two story dwelling house, 36 feet deep, with a two-story brick stable 25 x 30 feet, all in good order; yard paved throughout; for particulars inquire of P. BERT, No. 362 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or P. VOTY, No. 109 Fulton-st., New-York.

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS DEFAULT has been made in the payment of the moneys secured to be paid in and by a certain indenture of mortgage executed and delivered to the Ilion Bank, (an association duly organized, existing, and doing business under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New-York,) at Ilion, in the County of Herkimer, mortgagees, by Adam W. Turnbull, Junior and Margaret Ann his wife, of the City and County of New York, mortgagors, bearing date July 1, 1856 and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in liber 506 of mortgages, page 331, on the 21st day of January, 1856, and whereas there is claimed to be due and payable upon said mortgage at the date of the first publication of this notice, to wit: on the 24th day of May, 1859, the sum of three thousand six hundred and ninety-seven dollars and twenty-nine cents, ($3,697 29) and whereas no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the said debt secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof:

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and recorded therewith and of the statute in such case made and provided the mortgaged premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, and hereinafter described, will be sold at public auction or vendue at the City Hall, in the City of New-York on the 23d day of August, 1859, at 12 o'clock M. of that day. The said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: all those equal undivided one-half parts of two houses and premises situate on Ludlow, Stanton and Orchard sts., and certain indentures of lease of said premises upon which said houses are situated, viz: Lot number forty-two (42) bounded easterly by Ludlow-st., northerly by lot number forty-four. (44,) southerly by lot number forty-one, and westerly by lot number fourteen, in the XVIIth Ward of the City of New-York. Also lot number forty-one in said Ward, bounded southeasterly in front by Ludlow-st., southwesterly on one side by Stanton-st., and north westerly in rear by lot number thirteen, and northeasterly on the other side by lot number forty-two, containing in front and rear on each side twenty five feet, and in depth on each side seventy-five feet. Also lots number thirteen and fourteen (13 and 14) in said Ward, which together are bounded westerly in front by Orchard-st., northerly in part by lot number fifteen and in part by lot number forty-three, easterly in rear by lots numbers forty-one and forty-two, and southerly by Stanton st; each of said lots containing in width in front and rear twenty-five, and in depth on each side one hundred feet, and the lot numbers being taken from a map or chart annexed to a deed of partition and release recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in liber 220 of Conveyances, on page 10. Also lot number one hundred and forty-nine and one hundred and forty-eight (148) on the map of partition among the children of Judith Winthrop, deceased, of certain lands in the XIth and XVIIth Wards of said City of New-York, said lot being in said XVIIth Ward, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Orchard st., distant fifty feet northeasterly from the northeasterly corner of Orchard and Stanton sts., thence running northeasterly along the easterly side of Orchard-st., twenty-five feet six inches, thence southeasterly eighty-seven feet nine inches; thence southwesterly, parallel with Orchard-street, twenty-five feet ten inches; thence northwesterly eighty-seven feet nine inches, to the place of beginning. For a further description of the premises and interests hereby conveyed, reference may be had to the last will and testament of Peter Pinckney, deceased, duly proved and recorded in the records of the City and County of New-York, and the settlement of the said estate thereunder. Also to a deed or assignment of leases given by Margaret Pinckney and others, executors of said will, to Margaret Ann aforesaid and others, bearing date July 10, 1850, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in liber 555 of Conveyances, page 416, Nov. 30, 1850 subject nevertheless to the amount unpaid on a prior incumbrance by mortgage to James Morgan, given for fifteen hundred dollars.—Dated MAY 24, 1859.
THE ILION BANK MORTGAGEES.
HAMILTON & HYDE, Attorneys, Ilion, N. Y.
my28-law12w8.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON MYRTLE, PARK, THROOP and Yates avs; Stockton, Floyd, Ellery and Hopkins sts. They are in a good neighborhood, on high ground on the grade; ready for use, and one mile from Peck-slip Ferry. The Broadway, Myrtle and Flushing-av Railroads pass these lots. Price $400. Terms very easy. Apply to ROBERT ADAIR, No. 87 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. —A productive property, leased at a rent of $3,000 per year, payable monthly. Terms easy. Part will be taken in other property. Apply, between 2 and 3 P. M., to E. A. JONES, Manhattan Life Insurance Company, No. 31 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 6th-av., in the row of brown stone-front houses on the south side of 47th-st.; house 20x55, four-story, high-stoop; has all the improvements, and is strictly first-class. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or at No. 64 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE—WITH A BUILDING LOAN, A PLOT of building lots, well situated for improvement, offering a fine opportunity for builders with moderate means or other enterprising persons. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third floor.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 64 West 48th-st.; house, 20x46; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.; or H. A. KIDDER, No. 66 West 48th-st. Price, $9,000.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZED four-story brown stone house and lot No. 17 East 32d-st., built in the best manner, and containing every modern improvement; will be sold cheap. Apply to H. NASON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A CHOICELY located plot of ground, containing about 3½ acres. For particulars inquire of
CHAS. B. FOSDICK, No. 1 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND Lot on the southeast corner of 8th av. and 20th-st. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND, 107 FEET 6 inches on 4th-av. by 100 feet on 29th-st. Terms easy. Address, by note, No. 22 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE STORE NO. 178 9th-av. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

DISTILLERY FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Capable of running 400 bushels per day; has been thoroughly overhauled and is ready for immediate use; terms easy. Apply at No. 228 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE—A desirable residence, most delightfully situated, containing about two acres of land, abounding in fruit of every description and good garden, within a few minutes' ride of the Hudson River Railroad depôt, and one hour of the City, commanding a very extensive view of the river. The buildings are all new, large and commodious, containing 16 rooms, and finished with all the modern improvements. For price and terms apply to COFFIN, BOUND & CO., No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York, or EDMUND COFFIN, Irvington.

15 TO 40 ACRES FOR SALE, WELL stocked with a great variety of vigorous fruit and ornamental trees, beautifully located in one of the healthiest and most desirable neighborhoods, near to churches, schools, post office, railroad depôt, and steamboat landing, with delightful river views and best of soil and water. A good, well-built mansion, 46x28; stands upon a sloping lawn of 8 acres of rare beauty. No place more eligible for a family who may be looking to the east bank of the Hudson for a retired, secure, and pleasant home. Distance from 35th st. 2¼ hours. Address Box No. 1,109 City Post-office.

PICTURESQUE COUNTRY RURAL RETREAT FOR SALE—Near Peekskill, consisting of house, out-buildings, orchard, and about 12 acres of land; entrance from the main road through a beautiful grove of forest trees; the situation is perfectly healthy; the grounds are several hundred feet above the Hudson River, and one mile from the Hudson River Railroad depôt, with a magnificent view of the water and distant mountains. Apply to G. MEELE, No. 290 Water st., or to WM. JONES, Mohegan Lake.

YONKERS.—A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE, built by day's work and in the most substantial manner for the present owner; grounds beautifully laid out, plenty of fruit and shade, and one of the most delightful houses in the county. Full particulars, with view of house, on application to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT country residence, with large and superior farm attached, in the best part of the Western Reserve, Ohio. A small farm in the East, or b ood stock will be taken in part payment, and liberal terms made for the balance. A bargain. For particulars, address J. W. WILSON, Ravenna, Portage County, Ohio.

ELIZABETH CITY.—A VERY HANDSOME Italian villa, within six minutes' walk of the depôt, 2½ acres of ground, house in perfect repair, and very finely built, will be exchanged for good Brooklyn property, or sold for cash, cheap. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

SING SING.—ONE OF THE FINEST RESIdences on the river; built in the most substantial manner, by day's work, by the present occupant; view down to Fort Washington. Particulars on application to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau st, Room No. 5.
Also a few small places for sale at Sing Sing.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT on Staten Island, with a large new house, barns, stables, plenty of fruit and shade; position healthy; high grounds, fine water, and 5 acres of good land; price $5,000; $3,000 or $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of MARTIN BROS. & CO., 69 Leonard-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—FOR A small family, for July, August and September. Rent must be moderate, location healthy, and access easy from the City. Address J. GRAY, care of William Gill, No. 188 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR Exchange for City or Brooklyn property; in perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence, at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st.

FOR SALE IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A beautiful residence, No. 104 George-st.; lot 38x115, house 25x60; has 16 rooms, with gas and water; three minutes' walk from depôt. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

SING SING.—TO RENT—THREE NICE RESIdences, with about an acre of ground each, within a few minutes' walk of the depôt. Houses all in perfect repair. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau st., Room No. 5.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A HANDSOME AND convenient double cottage, with all the conveniences and garden made, at South Yonkers, near steamboat and cars, and 14 miles from the City Hall. Apply to T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway.

NORWALK, CONN.—HOUSE WITH 20 ACRES, lying on Five-Mile River. Land under good cultivation, well fruited, plenty of shade, splendid view of the Sound. Will be sold very cheap if applied for soon.
W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES—ARCHITECTURAL plans complete, $5 each, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway, Mercantile Bank Building, corner of John-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—Members will meet at the corner of Broadway and Pearl-st., on SUNDAY, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to unite with the Fire Department in paying the last tribute of respect to JAMES GARNER, late a member of Hose Company No. 50 who lost his life in the discharge of his duty on the 5th inst. G. W. WHEELER, R. S.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT NEWLY-BUILT house on the northwest corner of 125th-st and 7th-av.; four stories, with basement and under cellar; has 18 rooms, with all the modern improvements.
Also, Nos 273 and 275 Bleecker-st.; three stories, with stores on the lower floor. No. 275 has a large hall, 75 feet in depth, and a basement 25x73.
Also, lots in Brooklyn, between 38th and 37th sts.; 3d-av. cars pass every three minutes. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 856 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 856 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 338 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE, DELIGHTFULly located on Oxford st., near Fulton av., with two full lots of ground; ornamental trees, fruit trees, shrubbery, hot house, &c. House contains furnace, range, gas and fixtures; well finished, distant 1½ miles from Fulton or Wall st Ferries. Possession immediately. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, Fulton-av., corner Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 25, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 204 William st; the 6th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO BE LET—THE STORE AND DWELLING NO. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, lately occupied as a carpet store, for which it is well adapted, and a very desirable location. Apply to JOHN LAIDLAW, No. 82 Middagh-st., or to CHARLES J. HENSHAW.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 46 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

PARK-ROW STORE TO LEASE.—THE brown stone, modern built, spacious store No. 29 Park row, opposite the fountain, is to let. It extends through to Theatre-alley, with rear entrances and hoistway complete.

TO LET—DESIRABLE OFFICES ON THE FIRST, second and third floors of No. 18 William-st., corner of Beaver. Apply in the building to EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 125 MERCER-STREET. —Is suitable for a dwelling, or for a light manufacturing business; will be let by the year or leased on favorable terms. Apply at No. 26 Cortlandt-st. M. B. REED.

**STORE IN HO

MEDICAL.

SCROFULA AND KRYSIPELAS, CAUSED by impurities of blood, and the dangerous use of mercury is assuredly cured by TRIE'S EMAR ; a trial alone is necessary to test the fact. Full details in the book "Human Frailty ; or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker st., four doors below Broadway, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free anywhere. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York. J. ETON, No. 168 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

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A CERTAIN REMEDY
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FOR
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WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
THE ONLY GENUINE
THE ONLY GENUINE
THE ONLY GENUINE

Is prepared by SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, whose name is printed on the outside wrapper of each bottle. besides having on the same wrapper, the written signature of

I. BUTTS.
I. BUTTS.
I. BUTTS.
I. BUTTS.

To purchase any other were money wasted, and health injured ; to sell any other is fraud, which renders the vendor liable to criminal prosecution.

For sale in New-York by
A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., BARNES & PARK
SCHIEFFELIN, BROTHERS & CO., McKESSON & ROBBINS
HARRAL, RISLEY & KITCHEN, F. C. WELLS & CO.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
And others, as well as by Dealers and Agents,
EVERYWHERE.
EVERYWHERE.
EVERYWHERE.

TERRIFIC CONFLICT.

AUSTRIANS DEFEATED.
FRANCE AND SARDINIA AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

When we call to mind that the whole face of the country which now forms the battle field of the contending Americans and Allies, is interspersed with canals and dotted over with marshes, the continued success of the former and the repeated successes of the latter can only be satisfactorily accounted for by the fact that throughout the allied camps every soldier takes his COGNAC BITTERS, night and morning, while the Austrians use, as tonics and remedies, such vile compounds as "Wine Bitters" and "Schiedam Schnaps."

STEINFELD'S COGNAC BITTERS
cleared the Allies' Hospitals in the Crimea of cholera patients in a short time, and had it not been for these celebrated Cognac Bitters Sebastopol might never have been taken.

S STEINFELD
is the sole agent for these celebrated Bitters in the United States. The public in them possess a sure cure for diarrhœa, cholera, cholera morbus, dysentery, bowel complaints and all Summer complaints

S. STEINFELD,
No. 70 Nassau-st.,
Sole Agent for the United States.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.
Unquestionably
THE BEST, SAFEST, AND PUREST
TONIC AND ALTERATIVE EVER PREPARED.

It is recommended by leading medical authorities, and has fully approved by all who have tried it. *Delicate ladies find it a perfect restorative* ; and persons who lead a sedentary life, will find their nervous and general system strengthened and improved by its use.

Prepared by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,

Pupil of RICORD of Paris and also of Professors CARMICHAEL and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c &c, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofula, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE
are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensar, No. 3 Division-st., New York City, established in 1834, for the preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail ; cures without dieting or restriction to the habits of the patient ; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies ; cures in some cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poison that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is 91 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Beware of quacking, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and proves the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are submitted to Dr. H., where the disease has been driven from the system by quacks to break out again in the form of boils and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and bones, night sweats and emaciation.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is simultaneously in London and New-York, is the one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms, and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Any copies of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S book has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Gazette*. Sold by the author, as above ; also, by
CHAS MILLER, No 438 Broadway, New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive preparation of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies ; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tonicity which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an aperient it is equally remarkable ; mingled with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood ; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 209 Fulton-st., New-York
DR. MAGNIN.

REYNOLDS' SPECIFIC FOR THE GOUT OR RHEUMATISM.—A gentleman who for more than 10 years had suffered most severely by attacks of gout of five and six months' continuance, which crippled and debilitated a good constitution, has at length most happily discovered his grand desideratum in a compound that effectually and speedily subdues the most violent paroxysms of gout and rheumatism, by safely and mildly purging the offending cause. Having succeeded in very many instances in giving immediate and lasting great relief, covering the strength and use of his limbs, and producing its like good effect on some hundreds of both male and female, he is thus induced to offer it to sufferers in affliction, and invite those who, like above for years rejected medicine to try this, and will be most agreeably surprised. Agents for New-York : C. SAMUEL, No. 160 Front-st. ; Messrs. CABLE & STRONG, No. 123 Water-st ; and of Mr. T. REYNOLDS, Enfield, Middlesex, England.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS to the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you may immediately experience Dr. Ward's blessing again. Over guarded and unlike medicines prepared for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 483 Broadway : perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, 20 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Calendar, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter envelopes, on receipt of five cents. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIELE, 96 West 24th st., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS Medicine to be genuine must have my name as the only legal proprietor on each label, and my initials on the cork of every bottle. Nervous Rheumatism, Chorea, St. Vitus' Dance, Palpitation of the Heart, Wakefulness and many other nervous diseases, have been cured by this medicine. For sale by Druggists generally, and at No. 111 Chatham-st., New-York ; large bottles $1.
Dr. J. T. STRATTON.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—IF YOU wish to be poisoned buy the counterfeit. If you wish for health buy the genuine article which can be had only from New York druggists generally. Be sure to ask for Watts' Nervous Antidote, which is the name of the genuine article. Prepared by WATTS & CO., 650 Greenwich-st., No. 19 Macdougal-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 10th-st. station, New-York, as follows :
7:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—For White Plains.
3:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
5:00 P. M.—White Plains.
5:30 P. M.—White Plains from White and Sackett sts.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Sackett sts.
8:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
6:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
6:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
6:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
7:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
9:16 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
3:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
6:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st as follows, via : Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 2:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st. via Piermont, for Salisbury and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls, at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse, at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo ; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton ; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad ; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M. ; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 6:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M only ; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 10, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows : Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. ; for Hudson 3:20 P. M ; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 3 and 10:30 P. M. ; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M ; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M ; for Peekskill 6:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:45 and 8:36 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 8 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY leave Fulton Market Slip by steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., and 1, 3:45, 5, 45, and 7:30 P. M., returning, leaves Flushing at 6:30, 7:55 10 A. M. and 1, 2:30, 4 45, and 5 40 P. M., stopping both ways at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and West Flushing. Extra trains will leave Hunter's Point, at 7:15, and 11 A. M. ; fare by 11 A M. train to Flushing, from Hunter's Point, only 16 cents ; returning, at 1 P. M. at 15 cents to New-York by 3:45 p. m. ferry ; fare by regular trains, from Fulton Market Slip 25 cents. Extra trains for excursions on reasonable terms
O. CHARLICK, President.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Trains leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M. ; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 13 M. ; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M and 5 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKLYN for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer park, at 10 A. M and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 11 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3 30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9.30 A. M. Express ; and 4 10 P. M. Mail.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 9:50 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:50 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 8, 7:45 A. M., 3:25 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

NEWARK AND NEW-YORK.
A delightful trip. Fare only 13 cents.
The steamer TAMINEND leaves Newark at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Leaves the foot of Barclay-st at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M. Those who wish to avoid the dust will find this a desirable trip.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (direct.) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. Geo. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st :

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Wednesday, July 6, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, July 6, 12 M.
Thursday, July 7, 7:32 A. M.	Thursday, July 7, 12:36 P. M.
Friday, July 8, 8:30 A. M.	Friday, July 8, 12:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 9, 11 A. M.	Saturd'y, July 9, 2:30 P. M.
Sunday, July 10 9:30 A. M.	Sun. (H. L.) July 10, 3:30 P. M.
Monday, July 11, 3:30 P. M	Monday, July 11, 6 A. M.
Tuesday, July 12 3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, July 12, 6:40 A. M.
Wedn'day, July 13, 3:30 P. M.	Wedn'sday, July 13, 6:30 A. M.
Thursday, July 14, 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, July 14, 7 A. M.
Friday, July 15, 3:30 P. M.	Friday, July 15, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 16 3:30 P. M.	Saturday, July 16, 7 A. M.
Monday, July 18 9:30 A. M.	Monday, July 18, 6:30 P. M.
Tuesday, July 19, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, July 19, 6 P. M.
Wedn'sday, July 20, 10:30 A. M.	Wedn'sday, July 20, 6:15 P. M.
	Thursday, July 21, 6:30 P. M.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, NORTHPORT AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st :

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Tuesday, July 5, 11:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 5, 6 A. M.
Wednesday, July 6, 12 M.	Wednesday, July 6 7 A. M.
Thursday, July 7, 12:30 P. M.	Thursday, July 7, 7:30 A. M.
Friday, July 8, 1:30 P. M.	Friday, July 8, 8:30 A. M.
Saturday, July 9, 2:30 P. M.	Saturday, July 9, 9:30 A. M.
Sun. (L.B.) July 10 9 30 A. M.	Sunday, July 10, 3:30 P. M.
Monday, July 11, 8 A. M.	Monday, July 11, 11:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 12, 6:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 12, 3 P. M.
Wedn'sday, July 13, 6:30 A. M.	Wednesday, July 13, 3 P. M.
Thursday, July 14, 7 A. M.	Thursday, July 14, 4 P. M.
Friday, July 15, 7:30 A. M.	Friday, July 15, 5:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 16, 8:30 A. M.	Saturday, July 16, 4 P. M.
Sunday, July 17, 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 17, 4 P. M.
Monday, July 18 6 A. M.	Monday, July 18, 9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 19, 6:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 19, 10 A. M.
Wednesday, July 20, 7 A M	Wedn'sday, July 20, 10:30 A. M.
Thursday, July 21, 7:30 A. M.	

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY CROWELL Commander leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York from Pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M Passage and fare, including State-room $5. Running time about 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland. H. L. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st. New York.
WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours ride from Portland.

DAILY LINE FOR GLEN COVE AND Roslyn, stopping at Bayle's Dock, Great Neck, and Sands Point. The fine new steamer LONG ISLAND will leave Pier No 32 East River, James-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 P. M. Returning leaves Roslyn at 6:30 and Glen Cove at 7:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9 o'clock.

FARE FIFTY CENTS TO NEWBURGH.—To Newburgh and return 75 cents. Steamer BROADWAY leaves Pier foot of Jay-st. (touching at Christopher.) every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock, landing at Yonkers. Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT TO KEY PORT, JULY 10.—The fast steamer ISLAND HOME, Capt. J. S. CROTTS, leaves foot Grand-st at 7½, Peck-slip at 8, and foot of Barclay st. at 8½ A. M., landing at Chelsea, Union, Star, Rossville, Woodbridge, Totteas, Amboy and Cliffwood. Returning, leaves Key Port at 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT, Kingston, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New Hamburgh and Milton each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 45 o'clock.

FOR SAG HARBOR—LANDING AT ORIENT AND GREENPORT EACH WAY.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-st., Pier No. 23 East River, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.
G. W. COMBLES, Agent.

STEAMER OCEAN WAVE, CAPT S. BLAKE-MAN, leaves Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 29, East River, July 9, at 12 o'clock ; 12th, at 11 A. M. ; 14th, at 11 A. M. ; 19th, 12:30 P. M. for East Neck, Sidney Brook, and Port Jefferson. Stages connect as usual.

FOR YONKERS, RIVERDALE, HUDSON PARK, Tubby Hook, Fort Washington, Carmansville, Manhattanville and Stryker's Bay, touching at Christopher st., steamer JOHN FARON, from Jay-st. pier at 9 A. M., and 1 and 5½ P. M. Fare, 10 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 5 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR SHREWSBURY.—THE STEAMER HIGHLAND LIGHT will not leave THIS DAY (Saturday) until 3 P. M. The LONG BRANCH will leave SUNDAY MORNING at 8½ ; returning, leave at 3½ P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARIENLA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.—UNION-SQUARE.—DR. BATES, DENtist inserts indestructible Teeth upon fracture warranted to masticate food. Fingering warranted not to fall out, and performed without pain. Cleaning and extracting without injuring the gums. Children's teeth regulated and advice given. No. 625 Broadway, corner of 19th-st.

NIGHT SCAVENGERS.—TWO HONEST MINDS [illegible] 254 Last 14th st., and 76 Greenwich st., are practically attending to

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

The celebrated first-class screw steamship GREAT BRITAIN, JOHN GRAY, Commander will sail from Liverpool for New-York, on TUESDAY, June 28, and will sail for Liverpool on return voyage with all dispatch.

The state-rooms and dining-room for cabin passengers are in the spacious poop, and are fitted up with every convenience

Rate of passage, (first-class only,) $75, without wines and liquors, which are to be had on board

As this ship has not been employed in the New-York trade for some time shippers and others are referred to following copy of circular from Liverpool Underwriters :

"LIVERPOOL, June 21, 1859.

The GREAT BRITAIN screw steamship being laid on the berth here for New York, we certify that we consider her in every respect a first-rate conveyance, and are prepared to insure goods in her on the very lowest terms.

Signed,
RATHBONE, MARTIN & CO.,
WM. BOTHERAM & CO.,
CAMPBELL, CROSS & CO.,
JOYCE PALMER & CO.,
RAWSON ATKIN & CO.,
CHARLES LANGTON,
Per E. Sind.
FELL, TROTMAN & CO.,
THOMAS MONES & CO.,
Per Thomas Haworth,
Insurance Brokers."

Freight will be taken at current rates.
For freight or passage apply to
RICHARD IRVIN & CO., No. 96 Front st.

NEW LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVANA.

To sail every 20 days from each port.

Steamship
QUAKER CITY.

This well-known and fast steamship, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, July 9, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Spring-st. For freight or passage apply to
HARGOUS & CO.,
No. 33 South st.

Freight received on the 6th instant.
This steamship will sail from Havana direct for New-York July 19. No goods will be received after 12 o'clock of the day previous to sailing. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board. Passengers must have passports from Spanish Consul. Agent in Havana.
Y. M. ZOMGRONIZ.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 57 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water tight compartments, including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $80.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

The FULTON and ARAGO will hereafter take such general freight as may be offered.
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Aug. 20.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. WESSELS, Commander,
will sail positively, carrying the U. S Mail, on
SATURDAY, July 9, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates :
First cabin, $100 ; second cabin, $60 ; steerage, $30.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No 64 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head ; green on starboard bow ; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 3
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE—From Pier No 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.

FARE.

Cabin to Philadelphia	$1 [illegible]
Cabin to Cape May	2 00
Steerage to Philadelphia	1 50

No charge for Berths. State-rooms extra, each $1.
DELAWARE, John H. Cook, Commander.
BOSTON, Orrin Sellew, Commander.
KENNEBEC, Thomas Hand, Commander.

One of the above leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West. FREIGHT COMMISSION and with dispatch. Goods insured at ½ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers"
Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.
Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$6
This favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, E. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, July 9, at 4 o'clock P. M precisely.
Through tickets to the following places :

To New-Orleans	$39 75
To Mobile	35 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00
To Charlotte, N. C	$22 60
To Augusta, Ga	20 00
To Atlanta, Ga	28 00
To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Jacksonville, Fla	27 00
To Pilatka, Fla	33 00

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The MARION, Capt. FOSTER, succeeds on WEDNESDAY, July 13.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. MCQUINN, will leave on SATURDAY, July 9, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75 ; Mobile, $35 ; Montgomery, Ala., $26 ; Atlanta, Ga., $23 ; Albany, Ga., $24 ; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23 ; Macon, Ga., $21 ; Augusta, $20 ; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILE, JNO. A. POSE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 9 at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15 ; through ticket to New-Orleans, $39 75 ; Mobile, $35 ; Montgomery, $26 ; Albany, Ga., $24 ; Atlanta, $23 ; Columbus, $23 ; Macon, $21 ; Augusta, $20 ; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
E. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship EARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City after the arrival of steamship AFRICA, which leaves Liverpool 9th July, (about the 21st July)
Passage money to Nassau.....$15
Passage money to Havana.....60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana.....15
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6 ; PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND, $8. The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. THOS. SKINNER, will receive freight for above places on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 3 North River, and leave on SATURDAY, 9th inst., at 5 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6 ; Petersburgh and Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS (INDISPENsable during war) issued through B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important passport laws of France issued with each passport.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE PUBLIC.
CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1859.

The undersigned having entered upon and assumed the performance of the responsible duties of the office of City Inspector, and fully realising that among those duties none at the present season of the year require greater or more prompt attention than the work of keeping the streets of our City in a healthy and cleanly condition decent is to be his duty to call the attention of the public to the necessity of a conformance on and on the following daily violation of the laws and ordinances :

1. The throwing of ashes, garbage and filth upon the streets.

2. The habit of merchants and dealers in permitting shavings, straw, and other substances used in packing, to be cast upon the street or placed upon the sidewalk ; from no hence it is soon scattered over the street. (It is the duty of persons to have the same immediately removed, at their own expense.)

3. The daily sweepings from the stores and shops are swept into the streets or gutters, instead of being placed in some receptacle to be taken away by the cash cartmen.

4. The placing on the streets of the cleanings of filth from yards and cellars, and also the rubbish and old material from the repairing of buildings.

5. The throwing into the streets and gutters noxious, impure, offensive liquids and substances.

The commission of any of the above acts is not only a direct violation of the laws and ordinances, subjecting the offender to arrest, fine and imprisonment, but great ly impedes and retards the keeping of clean streets, rendering much more difficult and unsuccessful operation, while largely increasing the expense

Every effort on the part of the undersigned shall and will continue to be made to have our streets kept in a cleanly and healthy condition, and I earnestly and confidently hope and look for the co-operation and assistance of all classes of citizens in putting an end to the violations above complained of. Such co-operation and assistance the task will be easily accomplished. Shall I be so ?

[A copy of the several ordinances referred to will be left at each dwelling house and place of business.]

Ash-carts will pass through the streets of the several Wards daily, Sundays excepted, to collect ashes, garbage, &c ; and the undersigned desires that every negligent or citizen out on the part of the drivers of such carts may be promptly dismissed of the Superintendent of Ashes, Inspector, at his office corner of Grand and Essex sts. and it will be promptly remedied.

Both of the evils complained of, and perhaps [illegible] will be [illegible] Health Officer, and [illegible] Police, and practically attended to.

DANIEL CARPENTER, City Inspector.

AUCTION SALES.

RESTAURANT AND BILLIARD SALOON AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, July 9, at 11 o'clock A.

Base Ball.

ATLANTIC VS. ECKFORD.—The first of three matches between these Clubs came off yesterday afternoon upon the Eckford Grounds, Manor House, Greenpoint. Over 4,000 spectators of this interesting and exciting game were present. If any argument were necessary to practically illustrate the growing popularity of the game of Base Ball with the American public, a view of the Greenpoint grounds yesterday, with its immense assemblage, would convince the most skeptical. The game terminated in a victory for the Atlantics, which Club has not met with a defeat in several years. It is said that the "home and home" game they ever lost was the only "home and home" game they ever lost was with the Empire Club, of New-York, some years since. The Eckford Club has also been a very successful Club, having seldom lost a match. Both the Atlantic and the Eckford played a splendid game on this occasion; and where all performed their part so well, criticism upon individual playing would be unjust. The following is the score:

ATLANTIC.	H. L.	Runs.	ECKFORD.	H. L	Runs.
J. S. Pierce, 1 b	5	1	J. Grum, s. s	2	3
J. Oliver, 2 b	3	2	H. Manolt, l. f	3	2
G. Smith, 3 b	1	0	A. Squires, c. f	3	2
F. R. Bearum, c	4	2	F. Pidgeon, p	4	1
M. Obrien, s	3	3	G. Grum, 3 b	2	3
R. Pino	3	3	E. Brown, c	5	1
Hamilton, r. f	2	4	B. West, r. f	3	2
P. O'Brien, 1 f	2	2	A. Wells, 2 b	2	1
Mallahan, c. f	4	1	C. Welling, 1 b	3	0
Total	28		Total		15

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Atlantic	4	0	5	0	1	1	2	7	2—25
Eckford	1	2	3	0	1	0	2	3	3—15

Scorer for Atlantic—T. Tassie.
Scorer for Eckford—W. A Brown.
Umpire.—C. De Bost, of Knickerbocker Club.

STAR CLUB VS. HAMILTON.—These clubs played a match yesterday upon the Excelsior Club grounds, foot of Court-street, South Brooklyn. As will be seen by the score, the Hamiltonians were defeated:

STAR.	H. L.	Runs.	HAMILTON.	H. L.	Runs.
Shay, c	2	4	Shaffer, 2 b	4	1
Bustard, 2 b	2	4	Wakeman, c	3	2
J. Whiting, 1 b	4	2	Doremus, p	3	2
Monis, l. f	3	2	Post, 1 b	3	2
R. Feilchen, s. s	4	2	Conover, 3 b	2	2
F. Whiting, 3 b	4	2	Chapin, s. s	2	2
Fairbanks, p	2	4	Sherrill, r. f	5	1
Balknap, r. f	4	4	Jackson, c. f	4	0
J. Feilchen, c. f	4	2	Hawn, l. f	3	0
Total		26	Total		12

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th
Star	3	1	2	6	5	3	1	0	0—26
Hamilton	3	0	2	3	0	3	1	0	0—12

Scorer for Star—L. W. Brainard, Jr.
Scorer for Hamilton—C. Akers.
Umpire—J. Fearnall, of Excelsior Club.

LEXINGTON VS. MANHATTAN.—These clubs played a match on Hamilton-square, yesterday, with the following score:

LEXINGTON.	H. L.	Runs	MANHATTAN.	H. L.	Runs
Moon, p	4	1	Jones, 2 base	3	5
Holland, 1st base	3	2	Harrison, l. field	3	5
Payne, 2d base	1	3	Twomey, c	3	4
Gilbert, 3d base	3	2	McClosky, 1st base	4	4
Ward, l. field	3	1	Wyatt, l. field	1	4
Armstrong, c, field	4	1	Hodson, r. field	4	5
Loyd, s. stop	4	0	Page, 3d base	3	3
McMenemy, r. field	3	1	Rowe, s. stop	3	
Weeks, c	3	2	Norton, p	3	
Total		13	Total		

SPORTING NEWS.

The Turf—A Naval Match—The Ring—A Jumping Challenge, &c.

The *Spirit of the Times* says of the prospects of the Fall season on the Course:

"We regret to learn that our prospects for a Fall meeting are very poor indeed. The people in this section appear to have placed all their affection upon trotting, for good races are totally abandoned for a trot. We hope for a revival, however, and look with confidence to the time when our citizens will feel more interest in legitimate racing,—that time will arrive when New-York, New-Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts will raise thoroughbred horses worthy to contend with our more fortunate Southern friends. Till then, we must wait patiently for the good time coming."

Fulchen and *Ethan Allen* are likely to come together again in two matches to 100 pound wagons—one at mile heats, the other at two mile heats, for $2,500 a side each match.

Mr. RALPH, of Philadelphia, owner of *Lancet*, recently offered to trot that stallion against the California mare *Princess*, for from $1,000 to $5,000 a side, each horse to go in whatever rig the owner pleases, with the privilege to the owners of the mare to name the amount of the stake. Mr. EOFF, to whom the challenge was given, did not accept it on the part of *Princess*; but in return, offered to back *Flora Temple* against *Lancet*, at two-mile heats in harness, for the same amounts, agreeing, that if he could not secure the services of the Little Bay Mare for such contest, to carry out the engagement with his own mare. This proposition, like the other, was not accepted.

The following novel match is noted by *Porter's Spirit*:

"Since the recent exciting trots have taken place between *Flora Temple* and *Ethan Allen*, and between *Flora Temple* and *Princess*, much discussion has been had in sporting circles as to the probable degree of speed which either *Flora* or *Princess* would exhibit, if brought to the post under favorable circumstances and forced to their extremest mark; and from the dispute has sprung a variety of suggestions, as to races of different conditions and styles of going. The most novel as well as the most interesting one of these is *a proposed four-mile vs. a three-mile heat*—the long distance to be performed by a thorough-bred, first-class race-horse, while the three miles are being performed by the trotter. The animals spoken of in this connection are, of course, the best that can be named, and, consequently, the names of *Planet*, the famous four-miler; and of the California trotting-mare *Princess* figure in opposition to each other. The stake proposed is $10,000 a side, and the scene of the great trial one of the Long Island tracks. No direct overtures have yet been made on either side for such a contest, but everything that is earnestly discussed among turfmen has a good chance of being brought to bear."

FOOT RACES.

On the 23d of June, the State Fair ground a Indianapolis presented a lively appearance. The foot-race for the Fireman's silver-mounted belt, and a silver cup, called together a large crowd. Dancing on the green, and several other amusements were announced to come off at the same time. The manner in which the arrangements were gotten up and carried out reflects great credit upon the management. The ground selected was the trotting or driving course, which measures within a few feet of a quarter of a mile.

In the first race for the belt firemen were only permitted to contend. There were four entries. The competitors ran separate, and the time made was S. BURNETT 55 seconds; A. KEPPEL 58; D. KEPPLE 63, and H. HAMILTON 67, whereupon S BURNETT was declared winner and buckled on the belt.

The second race for the cup, "free for all ages," (white males in the Union.) The contest was between eleven competitors, three of which ran in 56 seconds. Being a tie it was ran over, and the trophy carried off by D. KEPPLE, who won in 53 seconds. Very good and hard to beat.

THE RING.

A "millin" match has been made in St. Louis between "Shanghae Conners" and "Jem Burns," for $300 a side. CONNERS challenged BURNS a few weeks since. BURNS agrees to fight MICHAEL CONNERS a fair stand-up fight, according to the new rules of the London Prize Ring, (at catch weight.) The fight to be for the sum of $300 a side, to take place within forty miles, and not less than twenty-five miles, of the City of St. Louis, in six weeks from the first deposit, which falls on Tuesday, Aug 9, 1859.

A London correspondent of the *Clipper* states that ABE BELASCO, celebrated in the annals of the Prize Ring, died in England recently. BELASCO was a Jew, and made his mark in several well-fought battles. He was born on the 9th of April, 1797; his weight was about 147 pounds. He fought and defeated Jack Hudson twice; Jack Payne; the Whitcomb man; Joe Townshend; Sampson; Halton; [George Weston. He was beaten by Tom Reynolds; Jack Randall; Cy. Davis; Sampson, twice.

A JUMPING CHALLENGE.

The following "acceptance" appears in *Porter's Spirit*:

DEAR SPIRIT: I notice in yours of the 25th inst. a challenge by ROBERT BACON WAY to jump any man in America for $5,000. This seems like a bluff affair. If this Mr. WAY will accept an offer of $500, I will find him a man in ten minutes, and will send you a forfeit of $50, providing he leaves some forfeit with you first. Respectfully yours,

GEORGE P. GRAEF,
Box No. 5, Waukegan, Ill.

The American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday, the 7th instant, at 4½ o'clock P. M.; WM. B. CROSBY, Esq., in the chair. One new auxiliary was recognized, which is in Tennessee. Communications were presented from agents and friends of the cause, showing the progress of the work at home, in various parts of the country; from Rev. Dr. VAN DYCK, Beirout, in regard to the progress of the Arabic Testament, and need of further funds to print it; from the Rev. S. W. BONNEY, Canton, returning thanks for a grant of books from this Society, and requesting more; from the Rev. W. MT. EVERALL, Shanghae, seaman's chaplain, asking a grant of books to supply European and American seamen; from a pious young lady, daughter of a captain of a Russian vessel, requesting books for distribution among inquiring persons in Finland; from the Rev. ISAAC G. ELLIS, from Antioch, in regard to Bible distribution in Greece and Bulgaria.

Grants of books were made to the Sunday-school Union of the Reformed Dutch Church; to the Tract Society of the Georgia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; German books for distribution in Texas; German books for Staten Island; books to the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, for the practice-ship, by request of Prof. SMITH; to the American Baptist Publication Society, French books for Hayti; to Lieut. RUSH, for United States vessels going to the coast of Africa; to American Seamen's Friend Society, Danish and Swedish Bibles for Norway; to United States flag-ship and squadron, bound for China, books in various languages; Spanish books for Caracas, South America, and in Spanish, Dutch and English, for Curacoa; to the Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, for China; to the Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Spanish Bibles for Havana; Bibles and Testaments to Seaman's Chaplain, at Shanghai, China; books in various languages, for distribution by captains of vessels sailing to foreign ports, by request of Mr. J. S. PIERSON; several grants to feeble auxiliaries, and to poor Sunday schools where there are no auxiliaries; with various grants of smaller amount, including seven volumes in raised letters, for the blind.

The Rt. Rev. BISHOP BOONE, of China, made some extremely interesting remarks in regard to the openings for the spread of the Scriptures in that country, the need of active exertion and the great encouragement to labor.

Letter from Ex-President Pierce.

HE TREMBLES FOR THE FUTURE OF HIS COUNTRY.

The citizens of the town of Chelmsford, Mass., propose to erect a monument in honor of the Revolutionary heroes of that place, and had made arrangements for the inauguration on the 4th of July. Unforeseen obstacles having arisen, the ceremony has been postponed to the 22d of September. In anticipation of the event, they invited Ex-President PIERCE to be present, and received the following reply:

LANGHAM SWALBACH,
DUCHY OF NASSAU, June 2, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR: I thank you cordially for your kind letter of the 13th of April, which reached Rome after my departure, was transferred to Paris, and only came to me yesterday. This reply will not, perhaps, be received before the day designated for the inauguration of the monument to be erected "upon the green in the village of Old Chelmsford;" but, however this may be, my heart will be there, with its warmest and best sympathies. When that morning arrives, find me where it may, I shall say, well done, sons and grandsons, daughters and grand-daughters of the Revolutionary men of Old Chelmsford. You mark the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence in a manner most befitting, when you seize it as the day on which to inaugurate a monument to the memory of your fathers, who defended that Declaration with their blood.

I have sometimes trembled for the future of my country, as I have seen the gallant, self-sacrificing men who achieved Independence, step one by one from the theatre of their trials and triumphs, until not one probably remains who participated in the opening conflict. While they moved among us, the bond of national brotherhood was strong, and recognized no limits but those of the Union. They knew and felt what the institutions of our noble, united country cost, and what was required to preserve them. They cherished an habitual reverence for the Constitution, and yielded a cheerful obedience to all its requirements, and to all laws enacted to carry them into faithful execution. They wisely deferred to the august tribunal, established to decide ultimately questions which might arise, involving constitutional right and obligation. It will always be said of them, that they were strong-minded, stout-hearted, practical, Union-loving men. From the North to the South they had fought shoulder to shoulder in the common cause, and the comprehensive and unselfish patriotism which nerved their arms for the struggle, warmed their hearts, and inspired their minds during the deliberation which resulted, under the Providence of God, in the establishment of the admirable system which has secured to their descendants a degree of individual freedom and happiness, and of national prosperity and advancement, without a parallel in the history of our race. How universally they cherished and loved every sentiment of the Farewell Address of the Father of his Country! They found in it, forcibly expressed, the views and principles which guided them through life, and which they hoped might never cease to command the regard and confidence of their children. As their words will never again be addressed to our ears, it is well that we omit no means to honor their memory—to quicken our appreciation of their lessons of wisdom, and to keep alive our admiration of their services and virtues.

The connection in which you allude to my venerated father, revives in my mind many pleasing recollections, which had been dormant for years. His attachment to Chelmsford and Chelmsford people always struck me as peculiarly strong, especially so as he had never resided there for any length of time after he was 16 years old, when, immediately after the announcement of the battle of Lexington, he joined the army. I observed among the names appended to the prospectus for the monument, several which were frequently mentioned by him, and infer that the signers are sons or grandsons of the friends of his youth. I hope hereafter to know more of them personally.

As late as 1824, there were, on one occasion, assembled around my father's table, some eighteen officers and soldiers who served in the Revolution. They were then all residents of the town, and fourteen of them were in the battle of Bunker Hill. Several of the number I am quite certain were natives of Middlesex County. They have all passed away, but I trust that Hillsborough may be represented by their descendents on an occasion which they cannot fail to regard with much interest.

I inclose herewith a check for $50, which you will please to place in the hands of the Committee, as a contribution to the monument. Your friend and servant, FRANKLIN PIERCE.

CHAS. H. DALTON, Esq., Boston, Mass.

Release of the Oberlin Prisoners.

THE PROSECUTION RELINQUISHED—SCENES AT THE JAIL.

The Oberlin Rescuers were all released from imprisonment at Cleveland on Wednesday, July 5, the Government entering the plea of *nolli contendere*. The *Morning Leader* says:

"The attempt to enforce the Fugitive Slave act on the Western Reserve by Government officials for political effect, has resulted in a most disastrous defeat of the projectors and of the whole scheme.

Never were a set of men worse used than have been JENNINGS, BACON, and MITCHELL, the Kentucky slave-owner and slave-catchers who tried to seize a negro in Oberlin, by the Government officials who sought to make a good thing of it for themselves and for Democracy. The prosecutions were commenced without the knowledge or consent of those who claimed to have even a running interest in JOHN, and they have been obliged to leave their homes repeatedly at the call of these officials for the purpose of working the conviction of the objects of their political hatred and unrelenting persecution.

The men released yesterday were Messrs. H. E. Peck, Ralph Plumb, J. M. Fitch, John Watson, J. H. Scott, James Bartlett, David Watson, Henry Evans, William Evans, A. W. Lyman, Richard Windsor and W. E. Lincoln.

Dr. BOIES, who is out on bail, and all the Rescuers who were indicted but not arrested, were included in the *nolle prosequi*.

Mr. BURNHILL is still in jail, serving out his unjust sentence. His time will expire on Saturday next. Mr. LANGSTON was set at liberty, by expiration of sentence, some time ago.

Just as the Rescuers were leaving for their homes, they stepped into the parlor of the jail, where were present their attorneys, Messrs. R. F. Spalding, A. G. Riddle, F. T. Backus, S. O. Griswold, Sheriff D. L. Wightman, Jailer J. S. Smith, H. R. Smith, who had rendered the Rescuers repeated services, with their wives and numerous friends, when Mr. PLUMB, in behalf of the prisoners, presented the ladies, for their husbands, each a beautiful silver napkin-ring, fork and spoon, engraved with the initials of their husbands, and "From Rescuers:" "Matthew, 25:36."

Mr. PLUMB, in a brief and happy vein, said, that the prisoners, though poor, were desirous of presenting to them a small remembrancer, in token of the high regard in which they held them, and in acknowledgement of the valuable services they had rendered them during their imprisonment—to their counsel for legal aid, and to the others for services scarcely less valuable. And he wished to request their wives to place the gift before their husbands, at meals, three times a day while they lived, that they might, at such times; when surrounded by their families and those dear to them, when noble and generous feelings were sure to come, look upon the memento and remember the exciting scenes through which they had just passed—that although they were intended for their husbands, like all other dear things they would be in the keeping of the ladies.

Judge SPALDING replied in behalf of the ladies and others, in a few eloquent and appropriate remarks. Mr. PECK remarked that a portion of the first hour in jail had been spent in imploring the blessing of God, and it would be consonant with their feelings to spend the last moments in thanksgiving to their protector and preserver of themselves and families, and the Good Deliverer who had been their hope and support during the many days and nights of their confinement.

The news spread rapidly, that the Government officials had *caved*. Hundreds immediately called on the company to tender their congratulations. In the afternoon, about 5 o'clock, a hundred guns were fired, and some several hundreds of our citizens gathered at the jail to escort the Rescuers to the depot. At 5½ o'clock, the whole company, headed by Hecker's Band, marched two and two to the depot, through Superior and Water streets, the band playing "Hail Columbia," "Hail to the Chief," "Yankee Doodle," &c. On arriving at the depot, three stentorian cheers were given with a good will for the Rescuers, when Judge BRADLEY, of Newburgh, was called upon for a speech, which he gave in his vivid and eloquent style. After this the company bade farewell to their friends and took their seats in the cars, and the train started amidst the hurrahs of the people, the band playing that peculiarly appropriate air for the occasion, "Home, Sweet Home." Thus has ended the great Oberlin Rescue Case.

The people of Oberlin were making preparations to receive the Rescuers yesterday afternoon. We doubt not that the returned husbands, fathers, brothers and sons, will have received a welcome such as the warm hearted people of Oberlin know how to give.

John G. Whittier on the Death of Dr. Bailey.

The *National Era* publishes a feeling tribute to the memory of the late Dr. BAILEY, from the pen of JOHN G. WHITTIER. We copy the following passages:

"The death of Dr. BAILEY will be widely felt as a public calamity. He was one of those men who mould and shape the age in which they live. To no one is the cause of Freedom and Progress, as embodied in the Republican Party, more indebted than to him. Clear-sighted, warm-hearted, generous to a fault, frank in the avowal of his opinions—earnest without fanaticism, bold without temerity, uncompromising yet courteous and charitable, a gentleman always, never stooping to personal invective or controversy—he has been emphatically the man for his place and time. His views were broad and statesmanlike—he could not wear the badge of a mere partisan—and he held himself ready always to censure his political friends when, in his view, they were in the wrong, and to commend his opponents whenever they took a step in the right direction. None but those who knew him well, and understood his social and genial nature, and his strong love of approbation, could estimate how much it cost him to maintain, under circumstances to which a weaker man would have yielded as to destiny, his perfect loyalty to truth. What most impressed us, in our intercourse with him, was the total absence of all cant, cavil, or superfuge—the transparent honesty and Christian manliness of his character.

In that dark period, when his press, in Cincinnati, was twice destroyed by mobs, and in the perilous excitement which at Washington followed the capture of the *Pearl* with its cargo of fugitive slaves, his courage never faltered. With everything he loved in life at stake, he disregarded alike the menaces of enemies and the persuasions of friends, and refused to make any concession or apology, and, strong in his conscious integrity, challenged the closest scrutiny of his words and actions. The future historian of the Anti Slavery movement will find few nobler pictures for his canvas than that of the slight figure of the Anti-Slavery editor, alone with his family, unarmed and unsupported in the heart of a slaveholding city, calmly confronting an armed and excited multitude, declaring his determination to live and die a free man, and to speak and print his sentiments freely and fully, subject only to the laws of his country; and closing with an appeal, at once touching and manly, to the better natures of his opponents, until threats changed to cheers, and the really generous but misguided populace pressed towards him, not to maltreat or intimidate, but to shake the hand of a brave and honest man."

Can a Free Negro of Another State tak Property by Will in Mississippi?—Important Decision.

From the Mississippian, June 24.

A case involving the right of a free negro of another State to take property by will in this State has recently been adjudicated by the High Court of Errors and Appeals; and as the decision embraces principles of the utmost magnitude, we have improved the earliest opportunity to spread it before the public. The able and lucid decision was pronounced by Judge HARRIS—Chief-Justice SMITH concurring. It is proper to mention that a dissenting opinion was delivered by Judge HANDY.

The following summary will facilitate the general reader in arriving at an exact comprehension of the points decided by the Court:

1. A free negro from another State, without permission by our laws, is incapable of taking property by will in this State.

2. In the absence of positive law in this State securing to them rights here, neither the citizens nor inhabitants of other States or nations have any rights in the State of Mississippi, except those resulting from the laws of comity existing among civilized States and nations.

3. It is especially true of the African, according to the case of SCOTT *vs.* SANFORD, 10th Howd., that he has no rights but such as those who hold the Government and the power of the purse to give him.

4. For more than a century before the adoption of the Federal Constitution, Africans were regarded by the civilized world as beings of an inferior order, and so far inferior that they had no rights which the white man was bound to respect. They were bought and sold as ordinary articles of merchandise. And this opinion and practice was at that time fixed and universal in the civilized portion of the white race, and was directly introduced into the colonies here by the Government of Great Britain.

5. This state of public opinion had undergone no change when our Constitution was adopted, as is evident from its provisions and language.

6. After the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, the different States still regarded them as an inferior race not embraced in its provisions, and not thereref or entitled to the privileges and immunities of citizens of other States.

7. The reason for this is that they are alien strangers of an inferior class, incapable of comity; with whom our Government has no commercial, social, or diplomatic intercourse.

8. That with barbarians, savages, perpetual enemies, or nations who neither acknowledge nor practice the laws of comity, we can have no such reciprocity of rights or obligations. They are to be regarded, therefore, not as alien friends, but as alien enemies; not personal enemies—but as alien strangers—who neither extend nor receive the comity and civility which belong to enlightened nations, and are incapable of their appreciation or enjoyment.

9. It is only by virtue of the municipal law of each State or nation, or by the law of civilized nations—which is regarded as a part of the municipal law of each—that aliens have any rights at all; and neither the municipal law nor the law of nations has any operation in the territory of those who have not, either expressly or impliedly assented to their obligation.

10. The laws of nations embrace civilized nations only, and do not extend to barbarians, savages or others who refused to recognise them.

11. Under our statute law the descendants of all female slaves lawfully in this State are slaves.

12. A negro, by the laws of this State, is *prima facie* a slave.

13. Under our statutes negroes may be divided into three classes:

First—Slaves, or those legally held to service for life, and the descendants of the females of them.

Second—Free negroes or free persons of color, or those slaves and their descendants who have been manumitted; or African negroes who have never been lawfully subjected to Slavery here.

Third—Mulattoes, as intended to be embraced in the 2d article of the 1st section of the Code, chapter 33, or those who, though descended from free white mothers, have one-fourth or more negro blood.

All three of these classes are denied political equality or association with the white race, by our statutes.

14. Alien free negroes or mulattoes are expressly prohibited by statue from coming into this State; and on ten days' notice to leave, may be caught or captured by warrant, and by order of the Board of County Police may be sold into Slavery for life for non-compliance.

15. It is the policy of this State to interdict all intercourse, commerce or comity with this race, and to enforce the strictest doctrines of the ancient law applicable to *alien enemies* against them, except as to life or limb, or personal protection.

16. In the absence of laws confirming such rights the African can neither take nor hold property in this State by deed or devise, by descent or purchase, except those free persons of color who may reside here "*permissi*."

17. The free negro, even after manumission here, only stands in the position of an alien friend, or enemies "*permissi*," and is, therefore, only capable of those customary rights which are founded on the *jus naturale* or *jus gentium*.

18. Free negroes "*prohibiti*," or who are here in violation of our laws and policy, are entitled to no such rights; they are to be regarded as alien enemies or strangers "*prohibiti*," and without the pale of comity; incapable of acquiring or maintaining rights of property in this State which will be recognized by our Courts.

19. A bequest to a free woman of color, an inhabitant or resident, or citizen of another State, not permitted to reside here by our laws, is void in this State.

Army News.

In accordance with an order just issued by the Secretary of War, a Board of Officers will assemble at Fort Monroe, Va., on Tuesday, the 12th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such rifled cannon as may be presented by the Ordnance Department.

The Hon. JOHN D. FLOYD, Secretary of War, having left Washington, for a visit to Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, of Virginia, W. R. DENNARD will act as Secretary during his absence.

The War Department has been informed of the death of Major SAMUEL C. RIDGELY, Fourth Regiment of Artillery, on the night of the 6th inst., at Georgetown, D. C.

INDIAN TROUBLES IN UTAH.—The Indian Office have received intelligence from the Indian Agencies of Utah of date May 30. The Utahs, to the number of 400, had assembled at Spanish Fork Reservation, where Superintendent FORNEY has an Indian farm, conducted on the principle of "no work, no bread," which has been a decided success. The Uints portion of the Utahs have recently come to this Reservation. They spurn work, and threaten to punish the industrious Indians, and also to ravage the farm property. A considerable number of renegade Indians from Oregon—Bannocks and Sho-sho-nees, as well as some Utah Sho-sho-nees—are reported to be banding together north of Bear River, to make a descent upon the Northern settlements in Box Elder county. Superintendent FORNEY proposed to visit Spanish Fork and the Box-Elder country immediately, and make such arrangements as may be necessary.—*Constitution.*

[Advertisement.]

TO THE TRAVELING COMMUNITY.

WOLFE'S celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps should be in the hands of every traveler.

No family should leave the City or be without a supply during the warm weather.

It invariably corrects the ill effects of change of water, and as a beverage it is the purest liquor made in the world.

Put up in quart and pint bottles. Sold by all druggists, grocers and fruit stores.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]

CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant
Times Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]

THE SURE WAY OF SAVING LIFE.—Life is too precious to be sacrificed to a mere accident which might be arrested (or at least nullified) by the purchase of garments made, and always for sale, by the Delano Life-preserving Coat and Vest Company, No. 256 Broadway. Look at the constant reports of marine disasters and then determine to be supplied with one of these life-insuring garments.

[Advertisement.]

OBSERVE.—The derangement of bowels, and sleepy headaches of this season are cured by two or three doses of BRANDRETH'S PILLS, and more serious sickness thus prevented. Sold at No. 294 Canal st., and by all Druggists, at 25 cents per box.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—After all other applications fail, HOLLOWAY'S Ointment is guaranteed to heal an ulcerated leg or any running sore without pain or danger. In dyspepsia the Pills are a positive specific.

[Advertisement.]

LAST DAY OF THE SEASON.—The dramatic season closes at BARNUM'S Museum with the performances of this afternoon and evening, which are eminently beautiful and attractive. Three noble pieces all in one day.

SECURITIES OF THE MEXICAN STATES.—We understand that the agent at Vera Cruz had assurances, before the steamer left, that the Mexican specie belonging to American merchants, $600,000, brought down by the late *coup d'etat*, should be shipped to this port by the steamship *Tennessee*. There is indeed, no other way in which it can be brought here in safety. We may, therefore, in advance, congratulate the enterprising managers of the line on a very handsome commission, provided always that ROBLES gives up the money. The balance of the shipment will, we presume, be made by the English steamer *Tamar*, which leaves Vera Cruz for Southampton on the 5th proximo.—*New-Orleans Picayune.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 8.

$5,000 Virginia 6s	94	20 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	7⅝
11,000 Missouri State 6s	82½	20 do	8
16,000 do	s10 82¼	670 Mich. So. & N. Ia. s. g. c	76½
800 N. Y. Cen'l R. 6s	88	25 do	s10 75¼
1,000 Erie 3d Mt. Bs. '83	88	50 Illinois Cen. R.	s60 42½
2,000 Mich. Cent. R. 8 ₱ ct.	1st Mt. S. FCBs 90	100 do	snwk 42⅝
		50 do	s10 42¾
600 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	84¼	12 Cleve., Col. & Din. R.	91⅜
5,000 do	b60 84	100 Panama R.	s60 114½
1,000 Ill. Free Bonds	83	150 do	116¾
10 Bank of America	111	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	s60 42⅞
57 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	88½	100 do	nwk 43¼
100 do	s30 88	250 do	c 43½
50 do	s15 88	50 do	s10 43¾
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	68¾	100 do	c 43¾
10 Penn. Coal Co.	83½	100 do	s10 43
110 Reading Railroad	41¾	100 do	b60 43¼
200 do	b60 41¾	300 do	43
40 N. Y. Central R.	73½	550 do	s30 43
305 do	73½	50 do	b60 43¼
972 do	s3 73¾	50 do	b60 43¾
600 do	s15 73	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.	c 24¾
100 do	b30 73¼	100 do	b60 24½
150 do	c 73¾	350 do	c 24⅜
200 Hud. Riv. R.	b60 32	50 do	b60 24½
300 Mich. Central R.	41	250 do	b60 24¼
100 do	s10 41	100 Chic. & Rk. I. R.	s60 60
60 do	s30 40¾	100 do	60¼
250 do	s60 40¾	100 do	b30 60¾
150 do	s15 41	400 do	60
50 do	c 41⅜	50 do	b30 60
100 do	b60 41⅜	10 do	59¾
150 do	s10 41¼	10 Del., Lack. & W. R.	48

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. States 5s '65	100¾	30 Del., Lack. & W. R.	48
7,000 R. R. R. 1st mor.	104⅜	100 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	26¼
1,000 G. & C. 2d mor. b.	84	50 do	26⅜
2,000 Goshen R. Bonds	60	100 do	b30 25
5 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	89	150 Warehouses	61
40 Pacific Mail S. Co.	68¾	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	s10 63
300 N. Y. Cent. R.	73⅞	60 do	81
50 Mich. Central R.	41⅜	60 do	s10 63¼
500 Clev. & Tol. R.	24⅜	100 do	s60 63⅜
200 do	b60 24½	50 do	63½

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$5,000 Ohio 6 ₱ ct. S'k.	99⅜	3,000 B. O. T. 6 ₱ ct.	72,100¼
37,000 do	60 99¾	1,000 N. J. Cent. R. 7s.	97
3,000 do	99,102¼	3,000 N. Y. & H. R. 7s	97
45,000 N. Y. C. W. S. ₱ ct.	70 82¼	50 Chemical Bk. ₱ ct.	445
2,500 do	60,100	10 do	97⅝
2,500 do	67,101⅝	5 Bk. St. of New-York	99¼
2,000 N. Y. C. Fire I. 5 ₱ ct.	68 91⅝	10 Am. Ex. Bank	101⅜
6,000 U. S. 6 ₱ ct.	67,106⅞	10 Artisans' Bank	63¼
650 N. Y. St. 6 ₱ ct.	60,101⅝	3 Union Bank	86
3,565 N. Y. St. 5 ₱ ct.	80, 99⅛	5 Shoe & Leather Bk.	113
10,000 N. Y. St. 6 ₱ ct.	67,105¼	8 Continental Bank	99¾
10,000 N. Y. C 6 ₱ ct.	b. '83 83¾	10 City Bank	122
5,000 F. C. C. B. 7 ₱ ct.	81,101¼	15 Merchants' Ex. Bk.	90¼
3,000 H. R. R. 1st m. b.	79,104	24 Market Fire I. Co.	124
8,000 do	83⅜	10 Commerce F. I. Co.	98
10,000 B. C. W. L. 6 ₱ ct.	60,100⅞	5 St. Western In. Co.	125
8,000 do	81,100⅜	15 American Ex. Co.	76

FRIDAY, July 8—P. M.

The Custom House returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the month of June were completed this afternoon, and we are now enabled to complete, in an official form, the summary results of the Import, Export and Gold movement at New-York for the Fiscal or Treasury year 1859, which ended on the 30th ult. During the month of June, the entries of Foreign Merchandise were:

In dutiable goods, consumption direct	$14,909,315
Dutiable goods, warehoused	5,494,253
Free goods	3,180,361
Total entries	$23,583,929
Against June, 1858	10,014,310
Increase this season	$13,569,619

The value of Goods, of the previous Importation, withdrawn from Public Warehouses during the month, is $1,628,434, or $3,865,819 less than went into Bond; so that the total value of the goods actually marketed for June is made $19,718,104. There was also entered during the month Foreign Gold and Silver of the value of $485,892.

The Exports from the port of New-York for the same month were:

In Domestic Produce	$4,880,395
Foreign Goods re-exported	313,777
Specie	7,496,981
Total clearances	$12,691,153
Against June, 1858:	
In Produce	$6,382,939
Foreign Goods	509,759
Specie	594,174—$7,486,872
Increase this season	$5,204,281

We now present our full summary by months of the movement of the fiscal year 1859, as follows:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1858-9. From July 1.	1857-8. From July 1.
July	$18,460,000	$35,295,000
August	19,556,000	19,379,000
September	15,336,000	16,042,000
October	13,454,000	11,931,000
November	10,501,000	10,390,000
December	13,281,000	8,516,000
January	19,377,000	7,796,000
February	18,756,000	8,969,000
March	20,739,000	11,452,000
April	22,153,000	10,644,000
May	23,430,000	11,130,000
June	23,584,000	10,014,000
Total, Fiscal Year	$218,635,000	$162,159,000
Foreign Specie	1,591,000	9,321,000
Total Import	$220,226,000	$171,480,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1858-9. From July 1.	1857-8. From July 1.
July	$4,772,000	$4,274,000
August	4,660,000	4,280,000
September	3,622,000	4,210,000
October	5,233,000	6,492,000
November	3,482,000	5,246,000
December	3,700,000	2,832,000
January	3,762,000	4,208,000
February	3,284,000	3,710,000
March	5,378,000	4,603,000
April	5,

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2435. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 11, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

PECULIARITY OF THE NEW STAMPED ENVELOPE.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 10.

The improvement in the construction of stamped envelopes ordered by the Postmaster-General consists in the combination of black lines with the ordinary letter envelope in such a manner as to render them visible only when the face and back of the envelope are pressed by the hand at the time of superscription; and the pressure being removed, or the letter inserted, the lines disappear.

This is effected by ruling with printers' ink the inside of the under wing, which is first folded. Over this the side wings are folded, preventing the lines from showing through the back.

It involves a very slight change in the construction of the envelope. The under wing of the new envelope approaches nearer the form of a parallelogram than that of the one now in use, while the side wings extend lower down. When all the wings are foldad, the lines are completely masked, and when the letter is inserted, baffle the most critical inspection to discover them. Those who do not wish to avail themselves of the lines can put in the letter first; those who wish them can write the superscription whilst the letter is drying.

Unparalleled Dispatch of News.

MONTREAL, Saturday, July 9.

A private letter from R. STUART, Esq., Agent of the New-York Associated Press at Liverpool, received by the steamer *Hungarian*, yesterday, says: "The great advantage of the Further Point Station was clearly demonstrated on the arrival of the *Hungarian*, which, thanks to your very liberal supply of news from that station, placed us in possession of the effect of the news taken out by the *North Briton* in the short space of eighteen days after said news left this port—a feat without a parallel."

The Great India Rubber Case.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 9.

The great India Rubber case of HORACE H. DAY and others *vs.* JOHN STELLMAN is now being tried in the United States Circuit Court, in this city, before Judge GILES. This case, with others involving the same issues, is now undergoing a final hearing, (before going to the Supreme Court of the United States,) on the claim of the plaintiff to the exclusive right to manufacture and sell what is technically known as woven elastic India Rubber goods. A preliminary injunction had previously been granted in all the cases in this District, and the argument now pending is to have a permanent injunction issue, wholly restraining the defendant from vending vulcanized rubber goods. A strong array of legal talent is engaged on both sides.

Fires at Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Friday, July 8.

The carriage and wogan factory of Messrs. FOUNTAIN & ABBOTT, with the adjoining buildings, were destroyed by fire yesterday. Mr. ALEXANDER SHORWELL'S residence, together with several negro houses and stables, were also burned down on the same day. The fires were the work of incendiaries.

Georgia Congressional Nomination.

AUGUSTA, Saturday, July 9.

Hon. JOHN W. UNDERWOOD has been nominated for Congress in the Fifth District by the Democrats in place of Mr. WRIGHT, who declines to run.

Lynch Law at Sandford, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, July 9.

A mob, at Sandford, this State, recently hung JAMES ROMSEY for killing JAMES OLDHAM in May last.

The Schooner Calliope in Distress.

NORFOLK, Saturday, July 9.

The schooner *Calliope*, of Boston, from Pensacola, bound to Rio Janeiro with lumber, sprang a leak at sea, and has put in here for repairs.

Sailing of the Nova Scotian.

QUEBEC, Saturday, July 9.

The steamship *Nova Scotian* sailed at 10 A. M. for Liverpool, with 127 passengers. Weather fine.

Suicide.

VALATIE, N. Y., Saturday, July 9.

JOHN MARQUART, aged about fifty years, was found this afternoon dead in a barn in this village, suspended by his neck. He had been unwell for a few days. No cause for the act is known.

ARMY NEWS.

Trial of Fire-Arms.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 8, 1859.

The following general order from Secretary FLOYD was anticipated in the TIMES more than a week ago. It is believed that six or eight guns will be presented for trial, including the "Sawyer gun," and the cannon invented by Ex-Senator JAMES, of Rhode Island:

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 6, 1859.

GENERAL ORDER No. 129.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Brevet-Colonel B. Hager, Major Ordnance Department; Captain J. Vogdes, First Artillery; Brevet Major H. J. Hunt, Captain Second Artillery; Captain A. B. Dyer, Ordnance Department; Captain A. A. Gibson Second Artillery; Brevet Major T. T. S. Laidley, Captain Ordnance Department; First Lieutenant Drum, Fourth Artillery, will assemble at Fort Monroe, (Old Point Comfort,) Virginia, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such rifled cannon as may be presented by the Ordnance Department.

Upon the completion of the experiments, a detailed report will be made for the information of the Secretary of War.

Captain F. GARDNER, Tenth Infantry, is appointed Recorder of the Board.

By order of the Secretary of War.

S. WILLIAMS, Acting Adj't General.

The Board appointed to test the breech-loading guns at the Washington Navy-yard, closed the firing and other experiments yesterday, but will not report before to-morrow, as the preparation of the report will involve considerable labor. It is understood that Colonel COLT'S military rifle underwent the severe test of being fired five hundred rounds without cleaning, and then proved not to be foul. Department pieces but little value upon either distance or accuracy in the firing—*endurance* being the great object to be gained. In some special service it is believed the improved rifles might be of essential service, but for the general purposes of war, there is nothing gained by the modern improvements in fire-arms. The Ordnance Bureau contends that the result of the late battles in Europe fully sustains this view of the Government. Q.

News from Havana.

We find the following items of news in our Havana files:

A sailor, who was intoxicated Wednesday evening having been taken into custody by a Salve Guardia, refusing to proceed to the prison, the Salve Guardia drew his sword and inflicted a severe wound on the sailor's head, and then placed him in the Charity Hospital.

The attacks of yellow fever on board the shipping are neither numerous nor of so malignant a character as they were during the last two years.

We have had heavy showers on each of the last two days.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, July 9.

The brig *Chapman* has arrived here with Havana dates of the 3d inst. The news is unimportant. The Sugar market was active and buoyant.

From the West Indies.

By the arrival of the steamship *Karnak* we have Nassau (Bahama) papers to 21 inst., and news from Havana to July 2.

There is no news of interest from the Bahamas.

CROPS IN NEW-JERSEY.—The wheat crop in every quarter of the country is represented to be in excellent condition. In this State the crop promises to be larger than for some years. In Salem County, where the harvest has been mainly gathered, it exceeds in abundance and quality any which has been raised for ten years past. In Warren and Hunterdon Counties the yield of every description of agricultural products is abundant, and all kinds of fruit promise well. In Mercer the wheat harvest has commenced, and many farmers have cut all their grain. The crop is heavy, and has not been at all damaged by the fly or other insects. In this county the crop promises similarly, both as to quantity and quality.—*Newark Mercury.*

A company of gipseys, who have been encamped for some days near Pittsburgh, left that city on the Ohio for Cincinnati. The *Gazette* says: "These gipseys are from England. They have been in this country several years, having come hither from the vicinity of Westmoreland County, (in England,) we believe. They speak the English language with the accent of the district whence they came, but have besides that a gibberish which only gipseys can interstand.

POLITICAL.

Politics in New-Jersey.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Friday, July 9, 1858.

In this portion of the State there is a dead calm in politics. No movements, since PETER WASHINGTON (son of LUND) fizzled for GUTHRIE; no intrigues even, save the efforts of the followers of Mr. GREELEY to "whisper down" Mr. SEWARD—nothing but speculation. What Commodore STOCKTON intends doing no one can tell; but whatever he does will be likely to be decisive, as it was in 1856.

DOUGLAS and WISE are the only candidates talked of on the Democratic side. But Mr. BUCHANAN—I have it from the most unquestionable source—is a candidate for the succession; yet he is not even thought of, much less advocated, even by the office-holders, in this portion of the State, nor, so far as I can ascertain, in any other section of it. You remember it was precisely at the time he was writing his Pittsburgh letter against the corrupt use of money in elections, that the famous indorsement of "J. B." was made on the Paterson letter. So, also, at the moment when he was assuring the North Carolinians that nothing in this world could induce him to serve another term in the Presidency, he was elaborating a plan to secure the appointment of Delegates to the Charleston Convention, by means of various nameless appliances, from Pennsylvania, Vermont, Maine, &c., pledged to his renomination. In New-Jersey he has made no attempt. He has not a sufficient number of supporters here to form an electoral ticket. The attacks sent from Washington to the Philadelphia papers—the recent foul attacks on DOUGLAS and WISE—have contributed much to this state of things. HUNTER has no friend in New-Jersey, nor COBB, nor HAMMOND, nor SLIDELL.

ALPHA.

The Republicans in Maine.

Our dispatches have announced the re-nomination of the Hon. LOT. M. MORRILL for Governor, by the Republicans of Maine. The Portland *Advertiser*, July 8, publishes a full report of the proceedings of the Convention. The best feeling prevailed. The whole number of votes cast on the ballot for the renomination of Governor was 610; of which Mr. MORRILL received 596. A committee was appointed to invite Mr. MORRILL and Senator FESSENDEN to address the Convention. Mr. MORRILL made a long speech, accepting the nomination, and discussing the past and present of the Slavery question. The *Advertiser* says:

"He dissected with great keenness the position of the Democratic Party on the subject, and exposed the dodges, evasions, and tergiversations to which both wings of that hypocritical organization resort, to keep up an appearance of consistency and harmony. His speech was admirably received throughout, and he closed by thanking the Convention for the honor done him in thus tendering him for the third time, without solicitation, the honor of a Gubernatorial nomination."

Senator FESSENDEN, in the course of his speech, said:

"The Democracy of the North could not aid in the election of a President who would not prove to be the tool of the slaveholders. Deriving the chief support for his Administration from the South, a Democratic President was necessarily a Pro-Slavery President, and was bound to go the full length demanded by the Southern leaders and masters of the party, be it the African Slave-trade, Slave-code for the Territories, or what not. Those who avowed themselves opposed to the extreme Pro-Slavery measures now demanded by the South, and yet continue to vote the Democratic ticket, have most signally failed to show their *faith* by their *works*. The act of voting for a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, as that party is now constituted, is in itself the most Pro-Slavery act a Northern man can do, and all subsequent apologies, explanations and disavowals only betrayed weakness and irresolution on the part of men who see the wrong, but have not courage enough to resist it."

The Convention adopted the following resolution in reference to the Naturalization question:

That the position of the present Administration in denying protection to the naturalized citizen, alien when beyond the limits of our country, has exposed the hypocrisy of the Democratic profession of especial friendship for the foreign born voters of this nation. The Republicans of Maine hold and here declare that "whenever an individual becomes clothed with our national character, be he a native born or a naturalized citizen, an exile driven from his early home by political oppression, or an emigrant enticed from it by the hopes of a better fortune for himself and his posterity, he can claim the protection of this Government, and it may respond to that claim without being obliged to explain its conduct to any foreign Power, for it is its duty to make its nationality respected by other nations, and respectable in every quarter of the globe."

Ohio—Why Judge Swan was Rejected.

Judge SPALDING, of Cleveland, Ohio, who has been actively engaged as counsel for the Oberlin Rescuers, has published the following letter. It explains the action of the Republicans of Ohio in throwing overboard Judge SWAN:

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 28, 1859.

GEO. W. WESTON, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: I beg leave to call your attention to an "editorial" in your paper, (weekly,) of the 25th instant, under the title or heading of "Judge SWAN of Ohio," and in doing so, to say that the writer is deceived if he supposes that Judge SWAN was left off the ticket on account of his residence in Columbus. He was dropped for the reason that he, as a judicial officer, recognized the Fugitive Slave enactment of 1850 to be of binding force in Ohio; and the other two Judges, who were with him in opinion, will be dropped, in the same way, so soon as they are reached in the order of time. We do not recognize men to be Republicans, here, in Northern Ohio, who will, for a moment, sustain that miserable enactment.

They were not so recognized at Philadelphia in 1856.

I know there are politicians in our ranks who aim to emasculate the Republican Organization with a view to their individual aggrandizement.

Let them beware; and let us beware of them.

Take from the Republican Party its Anti-Slavery element, and you leave it a lifeless corpse.

If it were possible to accomplish a victory by any such "getting down stairs," I should greatly prefer a defeat, and thousands and tens of thousands, who, like you and me, came from the line of the Old Democratic Party, would bow their heads with shame if they found they had aided in restoring the old Whig dynasty at the expense of freedom.

I pray you to publish this communication in your next paper. I am, very sincerely, your friend,

R. P. SPALDING.

South Carolina—Ex-Senator Rhett's Southern Programme.

Ex-Senator RHETT, of South Carolina, entertained the people of the Grahamville District on the 4th of July, with an oration, in which he developed the programme of the South, to go into effect when she secedes from the Union. Mr. RHETT goes a step further than the majority of the fire-eating orators. He deals in the practical issues of secession, and tells the South what to do when it ceases to be ruled by "the factious North." After rebuking the Secessionists for their visionary projects, he remarked as follows:

"Now, what is our condition? The Government only vibrates between systems of oppression. We have the Slavery agitation of to-day; as soon as we get out of that, by surrender, we have the Tariff; and then we hear every day Southern men crying out to be moderate! I have been fighting for the last thirty years. Is it not enough, too much, for patience? Shall we wait until JOHN Q. ADAMS' experience shall come upon us? He said: 'Let an insurrection arise; let Government then interfere; let her make a treaty for the emancipation of slaves, and they can buy.' Are you going to wait until the fire of insurrection? No; you intend to anticipate it. I believe you will. But when will you anticipate it? When will we rise up like men and cast off the foul incubus, and rise up in the manhood of regenerated liberty and proclaim ourselves a free and independent people?

My friends, prognostics of a Union in the South are not without encouragement. There are premonitions of a moral as well as a physical remedy. Did you hear the mutterings of the tempest coming on the eve of the Presidential election? It is true heretofore our policy has been submission. In that policy we have lifted up some of the most bitter enemies of the North. It has been in vain that such as a Dickinson and an Everett have told them you will dissolve this Union. Are you willing to be ruled by such men as the Wilsons, the Chases, and the Sumners of the North? Men who got into notice by appealing to the baser passions of their people. These are the passions by which the nobler virtues of the North reflect, by those who in private life are no longer considered. Are you content to submit to these robbers? To submit to their encroachments has been about enough for the last twenty years, but to submit after the Presidential election to their rule will be most desperate policy.

Let us make up our minds. The North becomes sectionalized; we will sectionalize for our defence. We have done this. If we do not sectionalize for our defence, the result is we may be overwhelmed. Throughout the continent of the Southern States we see the people of the South uniting their forces. The Whig Party are taking the position for the rights of the South, and the Democratic Party dare not fall.

One difficulty occurs. The South will be prepared to take her part in the Government. When this occurs, my friends, let me entreat you to endeavor to be united. Your first great duty is to make your property safe, and then to make yourselves free, and to have a free Government of your own. When you have done this, in any questions which after or before that time arise turn your face like flint against any man who attempts to divide or separate your counsels. That man cannot be a friend to the South.

If, in the Presidential election, our rights are victorious, then we have a guarantee and an augury of a better future; *if, on the, contrary—which I think most certain to be the case—then, my friends, let us separate from the North—let the glorious day-spring of a Southern Confederacy at length arise* upon our troubled coun-cils. I know full well how difficult it is to break any Government, but the principles with which your ancestors threw off the British Government are to this day still alive in your bosoms.

If my poor services shall ever be remembered, let it be said that for twenty years I did all in my power to preserve this Union by keeping it within the limits of the Constitution; but at last, in despair, I turned to my home, my native land, and in my latter years did all I could to proclaim to the South—liberty, justice, and an independent Government.

The Charleston *Courier* states that this speech of the EX SENATOR was received with "a burst of spontaneous cheering, which lasted many minutes."

Political Items.

Col H. P. SCHOLTE, an influential and intelligent Hollander, of Marion county, Iowa, who has heretofore acted with the Democratic Party, and who was elected a delegate to the Democratic State Convention at Des Moines, somewhat astonished the Democracy assembled at the Capital, by his renunciation of all sympathy or connection with them, and boldly walking into the Republican State Convention, and acting as a delegate there. The Hollanders are a numerous class in Marion county, and it is said they sympathize with Col. SCHOLTE in this change of party associations.

The Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, of Kentucky writes to the Louisville *Journal* concerning his views on the question of Slavery in the Territories. He says:

"My view is this: The Territorial government is the creature of Congress, has just the capacity and no more that Congress chooses to give it, and Congress cannot impart to it a power Congress does not itself possess.

If the Slaveholder has the right to carry his Slave into a Territory and has the right to hold him there as a Slave, (and the Dred Scott decision says he has this right, and I believe it,) then my opinion is that the Territorial Legislature can neither abrogate or annul or impair this right by its legislation, and I said in a speech made in Congress last winter, and now repeat, that, if the Territorial Legislature should pass a law with such object or effect, I think it would be the duty of Congress to draw the Congressional pen through the law and send it back to the Territory *as a usurpation Congress had abrogated*. I would not wait for the law to be pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States, but I would act upon it at once *in Congress*, if I could induce Congress to do its duty in this regard."

Gov. RANDALL, of Wisconsin, writes a letter to say that he will make no promises in order to secure a renomination from the Republican Convention. He concludes with the following explicit statement:

I have no hankering after the office. I have no trades, or promises, or pledges to make, of any kind whatever, to please or conciliate any man, or any set of men, or any interest. I wish it distinctly understood that while I hold this office I will do what I think is right, and what my judgment approves, and let the consequences take care of themselves. If the people and the party do not like this position and this course, they can easily make a change. I shall cheerfully support whoever may be nominated by the Convention. Very truly yours,

ALEX. W. RANDALL.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says of TEXAS politicians:

"I wish those verdant politicians who are constantly declaring that there is no serious purpose to reopen the African Slave-trade could be here in Washington and hear the Texan politicians talking on this subject. A very large portion of these men are in favor of the reopening of the African Slave-trade, and this issue enters so extensively into the canvass for Governor and for Member of Congress, to be decided in a few weeks in that State, that everything else seems to be lost sight of. If you will pick up the Texas papers now, you will find arguments *pro* and *con*. on this issue that will almost lead you to believe you are reading Northern journals. The truth is, the extremest Slavery sentiment has been taken on the plank by the Germans, who are colonized in Texas in vast numbers, and who will insist at all hazards against everything like a reopening of the African Slave-trade. They feel that the introduction of barbarous negroes into the fair and fertile fields of a region recovered from military Mexican misrule by white men, and which they—the Germans—are rapidly giving to civilization, is neither more nor less than an insult to them, and an outrage upon the sentiment of Christendom; and it is a little curious to see how they have taken the starch out of the Fire eaters."

The Richmond *Whig* sums up the positions of the rival Presidential factions in Virginia:

"Here in Virginia, there is an open and undisguised war between the friends of HUNTER and the friends of WISE. Nearly all the Democratic papers in the State have taken sides, and are now pitching into each other with the most commendable *nonchalance* and vigor. The principal political issue existing between them, and which is the ostensible cause of the controversy now prevailing between the *Enquirer* and *Examiner*, and their respective followers, relates to the question of the protection of slavery in the territories. That is, the *Enquirer*, which is the leading organ of the WISE party, insists upon "intervention for the sake of protection," if such protection should be considered necessary. On the other hand, the *Examiner*, which is the leading organ of the HUNTER party, admits the doctrine contended for by the *Enquirer*, but, at the same time, scouts and repudiates it as a "barren abstraction," and sturdily opposes its incorporation into the Democratic platform, by the Charleston Convention. Such, we repeat, so far as we are informed, is the only political issue which divides the WISE men and the HUNTER men."

The defeat of DELAZON SMITH in Oregon is alluded to as follows by an Oregon City correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin*:

"Our Legislature, which has just adjourned, refused to send DELAZON SMITH again to the United States Senate. Though it was the same body that elected him last July, and was composed of 43 Democrats out of 50 members, and notwithstanding his success by adroit management in getting a nomination in his party caucus, the vote being 22 in favor, and 21 against him, yet his opponents, with the 7 Republicans, had strength enough to stop a joint Convention. Gen. LANE was on hand, urging with all his might the necessity of SMITH'S election, not less for his own vindication than to show to the Democracy of the nation that he is omnipotent with his party in Oregon; but I am inclined to think that, instead of strengthening his noisy backer, he injured him, for he is perfectly certain that if LANE'S seat had happened to be vacant, this Legislature would not have permitted him again to fill it. His day in Oregon has gone. His term will expire in 1861, and JOE LANE as a public man will thenceforth be known among us no more forever. For there is scarcely a doubt that the Legislature elected next year will be so composed as to elect a Douglas Democrat and a Republican. By that time, BUCHANAN and the crowd around him, who hailed the admission of Oregon only because she was a reliable Democratic State, will learn that this State does not belong to LANE, though he has exercised acts of ownership for the last eight years."

WHEN HOMICIDE BY A POLICEMAN IS JUSTIFIABLE.—The case of policeman SAMUEL H. CUNNINGHAM in Philadelphia has just been decided by Judge ALLISON. The rulings of the Court in this case are important. CUNNINGHAM, a member of the Police force of Philadelphia, was detailed on the 29th of April last to arrest one JAMES MCCROBY, the keeper of a cigar-store on Seventeenth street. MCCROBY refused to submit to the arrest, picked up a knife, and retreated towards a rear door, closely followed by CUNNINGHAM, who called upon him to surrender, and on his failure to do so drew his revolver, fired, and killed him. Having been arrested on a charge of murder, CUNNINGHAM'S trial took place last week. Judge ALLISON charged the jury that, if they believed the prisoner had, under the circumstances, a well grounded apprehension that the next step taken by the deceased would be fatal to himself, the law gave him the right to take life.

The rights of a policeman under such circumstances were further defined by the Court as follows:

"If an officer, charged with the duty of arresting MCCROBY, he attempted to make that arrest, and MCCROBY endeavored to escape by the back passage he was right in attempting to head him off. That would not only be justifiable, but it was his duty. It is the duty of an officer to face danger, and he is not bound to retreat when in the performance of his duty. According to the duty taken upon himself he was bound to endeavor to make the arrest, and he was bound to go forward and not retreat, and if it became necessary for him to use his pistol in the defence of his life, while in the discharge of that duty, it would be justifiable."

Under these instructions, CUNNINGHAM was acquitted

Base Ball.

NEOSHO, OF NEW-UTRECHT, L. I., VS. IVANHOE, OF BROOKLYN.

These Clubs played a match on Saturday, upon the Ivanhoe grounds, Brooklyn, with the following score:

NEOSHO CLUB.	H.	L.	Runs.	IVANHOE.	H.	L.	Runs
W. E. Bennett, c.	1		10	Pe Clew, 1. b.			0
R. Van Pelt, 1 b.	2		8	Brown, c. f.			2
M. Benratt, p.			1	Beers, l. f.			1
P. Van Pelt, 2 b.	2		8	Bennett, p.			1
S. Wardell, 3 b.			6	McFaul, 2 b.			5
T. D. Church, c. f.	3		6	Tickner, c.			4
V. B. Bergen, l. f.	2		7	Snedeker, s. s.			5
W. Royle, s. f.	4		6	Ogg, r. f.			3
W. Wardell, s. s.	3		8	Spowers, 3 b.			3
Total.	63			To'al.			39

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th
Neosho.	3	9	8	1	8	14	6	13	0—63
Ivanhoe	2	12	1	4	2	7	1	4	0—39

SCORER FOR NEOSHO—J. J. Carey.
SCORER FOR IVANHOE—THOMAS F. MASON.
UMPIRE—F. O'Brien, of Atlantic Club.

THE SOUTHERN ULTIMATUM.

Important Speech of the Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.

Yesterday a large concourse of people assembled in the City Hall Park, to hear their Representative in Congress address them, on his resignation of the high office which they have so long conferred upon him, and which he has so honorably and so ably filled.

After some remarks in relation to State policy,

Mr. STEPHENS said he was gratified that his conduct in the political field had been approved; and he would briefly let his audience know how the political questions which have agitated the country now stand. He alluded to his connection with the annexation of TEXAS—one of the most momentous questions, and the first which he had ever met with. It was a fiery ordeal, for he then stood in opposition to his friends; but a sense of duty impelled him to adopt the course he did. The secret history of the subject has never been written. The annexation of TEXAS secured four Slave States to the Union. Without claiming any honor for himself, he stated that the resolutions that passed the Senate were drawn up by himself and BROWN, of Tennessee, and that Mr. CALHOUN and Mr. TYLER never saw them until they were in print. In 1850, Mr. HALE asked DANIEL WEBSTER, the great constitutional expounder, whether he thought it was constitutional to admit territory, with a guaranty of four Slave States, into the Union. Mr. WEBSTER replied, "I do!" This was one of the most gratifying events of his life. In six years, notwithstanding the disagreement and difficulties through which he passed, he lived to see the ablest expounder admitting, in the face of the world, that the act of admission was constitutional, and now men of all parties and creeds agree that it was right.

A greater and fearful crisis arose—that was the question of the power of Congress over the territories—whether new Slave States should be admitted, or whether the South should never expand or enlarge; whether our institutions should be starved out; whether the South should submit to degradation. He would not give the history of those times, but simply say, in regard to the path he took, it is past; what he did is done, but whether right or wrong, the record is made up. The South was successful; she asked nothing wrong from the North, and got only what was right. He was perfectly willing to remain in the Union; but simply said, stay the hand of oppression. As much as he loved and admired the Union, if the South was to be hemmed and hedged in, he was for resistance; sooner than to submit to practical or theoretical questions of wrong, he was for resistance.

He believed truth would triumph; all the South wants is decision, union, patriotism. He believed in the power and omnipotence of truth, and would ask for nothing wrong. The great principle to be carried out is expansion—the right of the people of the South to go to the territories with their slave property, protected by the Constitution, on a platform of equal rights.

The question was fully settled as a principle that Congress should make no discrimination in regard to sectional rights in the territories, but that the people of each territory, when about to form a constitution as a State, should decide for themselves whether they should come into the Union as a Free or Slave State.

The Missouri Compromise-doctrine, the TEXAS doctrine, the territorial doctrine of RUFUS KING in 1817, have all been abandoned. In the admission of this principle, it was not a triumph of the South, but a triumph of justice, truth and right. The settlement was fully up to the demands of the South. She never asks but for what is right. The principle is now settled that Congress shall abstain from all legislation on the subject of Slavery in the territories, whether as to the North or the South; and the territories are now open to all sections, and have the privilege of adopting Slavery or not as the people may choose, when they come to form a constitution. These measures, however, did not go as far as he wished; he would have Congress to give protection to Slave property in the public domain as long as it remained in a territorial condition.

Fates of empires have been settled by abstract questions. The Dred Scott decision was only in regard to one slave, but it contained an abstract question of great importance. Mr. STEPHENS cited several law cases where the interests immediately at stake were small, but wherein great abstract principles were contained; and asked where would have been the Dred Scott decision but for the debate in Congress? Let no man place too light an estimate upon theoretical questions. He cited our own revolution, which, as Mr. WEBSTER says, was "fought upon a preamble." The demand of the colonies for the removal of the tea and stamp duties were granted by the British Government; but the right of taxation was asserted in the very act of revocation, and upon this the Revolution was fought. Mr. STEPHENS here paid a passing compliment to Ireland and her patriots and orators, and quoted the language of EDMUND BURKE in regard to the action of the British Government. On the same principle, let no one be deceived, or place too small an estimate on public men in their discussions, even when they threaten a dissolution of the Union, and even on an abstract principle. He would not advise the South, or any portion of the Confederacy, to remain members of a body in which they were not equal in all the principles of justice.

A majority of the South differed with him—not more than twenty-five men in Congress agreed with him—but he finally yielded to the doctrine of non-intervention, because it was not aggressive; and because it secured for all practical purposes what we wanted. If climate and soil do not favor Slavery, it will not go into the Territories.

Many thought all the discussion on the Slavery question had nothing in it; Slavery wouldn't go to Kansas, Nebraska, &c.; what harm would be done if the Wilmot proviso was passed? It is true, it was an abstract principle which had been gained; but some of the greatest questions in the governments of the world have been abstract. He would advise as strong resistance to abstract as to practical questions. Nations which submit to abstract questions of wrong will not long maintain their independence. Let no man, then, say that all their discussion about Slavery in the Territories was for personal motives, and that all the details amounted to nothing.

His reasons for retiring was, that all these questions are now settled. Everything human is passing away—there is nothing eternal but change. Our bodies yield to this law; death is incident to all; and Governments are liable to the same law. The most powerful of the present day, even our own, must pass away. We know not when it must obey this law of change; he would not hasten its dissolution, but rather prolong its existence, and indulged in the hope that a far more glorious position even than the present one awaits us.

Mr. STEPHENS repeated that he had endeavored to discharge his duties faithfully. The settlement of the questions to which he had alluded was a practical good, if we are but true to ourselves; and we can divide Texas into five Slave States, and get Chihuahua, Sonora, &c., if we have the Slave population.

He had been asked, what are the prospects for the future? what is to become of the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the North, and whether Slavery is as secure as it was?

As he said in 1850, he would repeat now—*there is very little prospect of the South settling any territory outside of Texas; in fact, little or no prospect at all, unless we increase our African stock.*

This question his hearers should examine in its length and breadth; he would do nothing more than present it, but it is as plain as anything that, unless the number of African stock be increased, we have not the population, and might as well abandon the race with our brethren of the North in the colonization of the Territories. It was not for him to advise on these questions, he only presented them; the people should think and act upon them. *If there are but few more Slave States it is not because of Abolitionism or the Wilmot Proviso, but simply for the want of people to settle them.* Cannot make States without people; rivers and mountains do not make them; *and Slave States cannot be made without Africans.* I am not telling you, he said, to do it, but it is a serious question concerning our political and domestic policy; and we do not want voters and declaimers so much as thinkers and reasoners. *It is useless to wage war about abstract rights, or to quarrel and accuse each other of unsoundness unless we get more Africans.*

Many had asked him what he thought of public sentiment on this question? He would reply, that the institution of Slavery is now stronger than it was sixteen years ago, when he entered Congress. Nothing improved like it—and it is now fixed firm and secure in its position.

In his judgment ours is the only Government consistent with nature. He did not agree with some as to the manner of meeting our opponents; while many persons were offended and astonished at the higher law doctrine of SEWARD, he believed, himself, in a higher law. He believed in a higher law of the Creator, and the Constitution must sustain and rest upon this higher law. The opponents of Slavery were endeavoring to make things equal (black and white people) which the Creator had made unequal. Our opponents, then, are warring against a principle, while we are warring for it.

Negro slavery is but in its infancy—it is a mere problem of our Government; our fathers didn't understand it. I grant that all the public men of the South were once against it; but they didn't understand it. It is for us to meet questions with the firmness which they did. The problem is yet unsolved. Ours is not only the best, but is the only Government founded upon the principles of nature. ARISTOTLE and other ancient philosophers had failed in their theories of Government. Graduation is seen in everything in nature—in the flowery world, from the japonica down to the violet, in the vegetable kingdom, in the stars, and even in men. All government comes from the Creator. Statesmen never looked to this principle of gradation, but our Government is the only one founded on it; and our policy, our institutions, and African Slavery is founded on it. It is not for us to inquire into the great mysteries of nature; and it is most foolish to attempt to make things better than God made them. [Applause.]

Statesmen and private men should take things as God founded them, making the greatest amount of happiness out of the elements which we possess. We ought to increase and expand our institutions. If they do not increase the amount of happiness at all—black and white—then they ought to be abandoned. He repudiated the doctrine of the greatest happiness to the greatest number. One hundred persons have a right to have happiness at the expense and injury of ninety nine. If Slavery is not best for the African, and doesn't increase his happiness, it ought to be abolished. If it does, then our institutions are founded on nature—we are fulfilling our destiny, and we stand upon this higher law. He wouldn't support a constitution that was inconsistent with this higher law of nature. And until the "leopard can change his spots or the Ethiop his skin," don't tell me, he said, that it is unlawful to hold slaves.

He had been asked, with these views, what is to become of the country? Fanaticism had been spreading at the North, but Slavery is getting stronger, and will continue to get stronger, whether in the United States or out of it.

If the worst must come, let it come—he was not afraid of the consequences; in or out of the Union. Slavery will grow strong as time goes on.

When he entered Congress the Missouri Compromise excluded Slavery from the Territories; now it is not excluded from a portion of land over which floats our national flag!

He alluded to the Anti-Slavery sentiment which prevailed in Virginia in the early days of the Commonwealth, and argued that it is useless to war against the progress of events. Every restriction has been taken off Slavery; a Fugitive Slave law has been granted. There are more men at the North to day who believe in the social and moral condition of Slavery than when he went to Congress. WILBERFORCE'S theory has failed; CALHOUN has repudiated its Abolition doctrines; and even the London *Times* has partially kept up with him in his opinions. Freedom for the negro has been tried in the West India Islands and failed, and the defect is now attempted to be remedied by the introduction of Chinese coolies, under the title of "apprentices." They had better resort to the original state of things.

All, he continued, depends upon ourselves for the future. With our constitutional rights, and with the present principles of political policy, in his judgment, we are just as safe, and even safer than we ever were. We must remain united; if we are ever divided our day of doom will surely come. All nations, when they cease to grow, begin to die; we should, then, endeavor to expand and grow. Central America, Mexico, are all open to us. He does not believe that one country is large enough; but believes that a diversity of interests will strengthen the Government better than if all were homogenious. He looks forward in the future to the acquisition of Cuba; but was never in favor of paying Spain much money for it—not more than one or two millions of dollars. If Cuba wants to come into the Union he would not ask Spain; but would be in favor of repealing the neutrality laws, so as to give our people a chance to help her to her wish.

He saw no reason why we should pay thirty millions for it; we have already spent several millions in preventing Americans from going to Cuba—and he wants the United States to quit holding the Island while Spain skins it. [Cries of "Go on! go on!"]

The best time to quit, resumed the speaker, is when nobody wants you to quit. What I have said about the principles of Slavery is a new thing. Philosophers never thought much about a government founded on nature. All things now are slow in development, &c. He alluded to the theories of COPERNICUS, of GALLILEO, of ADAM SMITH, of WATTS, of NEWTON, of FULTON; to the steamboat, the telegraph, &c.; all were slow in development, and the same principle will apply to our Government.

He would now take his farewell leave. My race is done, said he, my career is ended—whether for good or evil, the record has been made up.

He would not say that he would never hold office under any emergency, for that would be insolent; but if any great emergency should arise, even if it were necessary to shoulder his musket in defence of his country—though he could not do much in that way—yet he would hold himself ready to obey the call of his country. But there was no office under Heaven which he would have in preference to that of Representative—and particularly from the Eighth District.

In conclusion, he wishes peace, happiness and long life to all his hearers, prosperity to the country, and that our institutions might bless millions yet unborn as they had blessed us.

Mr. STEPHENS sat down amid the applause of those who had the opportunity and the gratification to hear him.

The Oberlin Rescuers—Their Reception at Home.

The Oberlin Rescuers, released from prison, took the first train for their homes. According to a six column report in the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, the wives and little ones, the great men of the village of Oberlin, the strangers within its gates, and all the neighborhood, vied with each other (June 6) in doing honor to the "martyrs. Prof. MORGAN made a speech at the cars; "Father" KEEP addressed his Christian brethren; Prof. PECK (Editor of the *Rescuer*) received an exceedingly warm greeting, and made a long speech; the Town Council entered a "Minute" upon its official Record to commemorate the event,—and there was a lively season generally.

The following is the record ordered to be placed on he books of the town:

RESOLUTION OF OBERLIN.

Resolved, That this meeting request the Town Council to enter the following minute upon the Records of the Village of Oberlin:

The citizens of Oberlin assembled in MASS MEETING to welcome home our faithful representatives, Messrs. Peck, Plumb, Fitch, W. EVANS, Windsor, Lincoln, H. EVANS, J. WATSON, D. WATSON, Bartlett, Lyman, and Scott, who, rather than give the least countenance to the Fugitive Slave Act, have lain eighty-four days in Cleveland jail, under indictment for the rescue of a fugitive slave from the custody of a United States Marshal, give devout thanks to Almighty God for the grace which has enabled them patiently, faithfully and firmly to maintain the contest against that impious enactment till the Government has asked for quarter, and has volunteered the proposition to release the Lorain *criminals* under the Fugitive Act, on condition that Lorain will relinquish the United States *executors* of the Act.

To our faithful friends we express our warmest gratitude and our unqualified commendation for the firmness, the wisdom and the fidelity with which they have maintained our common cause.

And finally, in view of all the consequences attendant upon this prosecution, and all the light shed upon the subject, we unanimously express our greatly increased abhorrence of the Fugitive Slave Act, and avow our determination that no fugitive slave shall ever be taken from Oberlin, either with or without a warrant, if we have power to prevent it.

Passed unanimously July 6, 1859.

Prof. PECK remarked in the course of his speech;

In the months of trial now brought to a happy close, it has been the lot of myself and my associates to be called upon to make in behalf of the cause of God and Humanity, frequent and practical surrenders of things dear to us. And in every case the thing surrendered has been more than restored to us. We have offered health and even life upon the altar of duty. The sacrifice has been restored to us in the consciousness we have had that our lives were being used to good purpose, and that in the privilege of looking iniquity "framed into law" in the face without quailing or faltering we were being amply paid for our self-sacrifice. We have surrendered home with daily comforts and

Books, Authors and Artists.

The deadest season of the year in this country for authors and artists is Midsummer. They then, with the rest of the world, indulge in a long *siesta*; the authors repose languidly under the shade of their myrtles, and the artists retire to the coolest and most picturesque spots the earth affords to smoke their meerschaums in and to take a look at Nature for Winter working up. But the dray horses of the social system must go their rounds in the Summer solstice as in wintry weather. There is scarce a studio in all New-York now with any other occupants than the lay figures, with their wooden limbs and all awry their dusty drapery. CHURCH and GIFFORD and a few other of the more enterprising of our landscape painters, have gone on an expedition to Newfoundland, which is hardly better known to the world now than it was in the time of the bold navigator, Sir FERDINAND GORGES, to sketch the wild scenery which abounds there, and to catch glimpses of the glittering icebergs which float past the island like huge spectres on the ocean. We may look for something strange and startling from that quarter in the next exhibition of the N. A.

WILLIAM PAGE, a Paris letter-writer informs us, has gone from Rome to London to execute some orders for portraits, and if he should have the good fortune to get good subjects for his easel, he will give the *connoisseurs* of England a treat they have not enjoyed since REYNOLDS left them.

What enormous prices the portraits of REYNOLDS do bring when one finds its way into an auction room. A late London paper says:

"It is pleasant to observe an English nobleman who was Chancellor of the Exchequer more than fifty years, and whose father was Prime Minister of England some eighty years since—it is pleasant to see so accomplished a nobleman nearing his ninetieth year, who has eyes still awake to the beauties of English art, and good sense to secure, for the enjoyment of his remaining years, so charming a portrait as that of Miss RIDGE, by Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS, sold at CHRISTIE & MANSON'S, on Saturday last, and bought by the Marquis at the sensible price of five hundred guineas."

This octogenarian connoisseur, who is willing to pay so large a price for a lovely face by Sir JOSHUA, is the Marquis of LANSDOWNE.

The mania for "collecting" is of English growth: in no other part of the world do men and women carry their capricious tastes to such extremes in collecting oddities. A very curious history might be written of English collectors; of the WALPOLES, SLOANES and BECKFORDS. The mania is as great as ever, and hardly a week passes in which the life-long labors of some fantastical millionaire are not exposed to the criticism of the public in an auction-room. The *Illustrated News* says:

"If Mr. DAWSON TURNER could rise from the grave, he would rise perfectly content with the way in which Messrs PUTTICK & SIMPSON have catalogued and sold his very valuable collection of MSS.—In every respect the most remarkable collection of MSS., the Upcott Collection not excepted—that has been scattered in our time, and yet one of its Jews' eyes. The collection of Royal English Letters had been previously secured for the British Museum by the tact and good sense of the Keeper of the MSS., Sir FREDERICK MADDEN. The prices were excellent. Four letters in the handwriting of OLIVER CROMWELL brought severally £26 5s., £31 10s, a like sum, and £47 5s. MILTON'S receipt for an installment of the payment due on "Paradise Lost," with his widow's receipt for a further sum, was sold for £43 1s."

Among the other curious and costly collections in England, which will soon be dispensed by the "great leveller," is that of the Ex-Lord Chancellors, five in number, each of whom enjoys a retiring pension equal in amount to the salary we pay our President.

Among these is Ex-Chancellor, the ablest and oldest, Lord LYNDHURST, who is probably the last native Yankee who will ever sit on the woolsack.

Speaking of Yankees—one of our "Evening cotemporaries" is horrified at the introduction by THACKERAY of "niggers" into his story of *The Virginians*, and calls the sturdy novelist, the most manly satirist of social vices since the time of FIELDING, a "*petit maitre*."

A young Boston house has already announced the *Recollections of Samuel Rogers*, to be republished from advanced sheets.

It is announced that ALFRED TENNYSON has at last finished his romantic poem, upon which he has so long been engaged, and that he has sent Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS a complete copy, which workmen are already engaged in reprinting. The poem is entitled *The True and the False; Four Idyls of the King*.

A monument is about to be erected in Seville to the memory of MURILLO, and a subscription has been opened in Seville and in Madrid for the purpose. Señor MEDINA is to be the sculptor. The city in Holland where ARY SCHEFFER was born, having taken measures for the erection of a monument to his memory and honor, his fellow-citizens in Paris have expressed their respect and admiration by a liberal subscription to the same object.

A tower is about to be erected on an elevated spot in Greenock Cemetery, as a memorial of WATT, the engineer. The tower itself is to be 225 feet high, and the eminence is 280 feet above the level of the sea—giving a total elevation of 514 feet.

A. F. GRAVES, of Boston, has in press, and will issue at once, a series of entertaining and useful books, entitled the *Percy Family*, from the pen of the Rev. D. C. EDDY.

MUNDY, of London, announces a new edition of POPE'S works, which will probably be enriched by an acquisition made by him recently. This being no less than the "Original Autograph Correspondence with the Rev. W. BROOME, from 1713 to 1724, the greater part relating to the translation of *Homer*, and to the portions of that work done by BROOME and FENTON, collected by BROOME himself, and stitched in a folio vellum wrapper." The first volume of POPE'S *Homer* appeared in 1715, and the the sixth and last in 1720.

Blackwood for June is rather trenchant than otherwise, in his review of MACAULAY'S history. He says: "MACAULAY in his own department, we still regard as unrivalled. He is beyond comparison the greatest master of *brilliant and unscrupulous* fiction that has ever adorned the language *or disgraced the literature of England*. It is impossible for any Englishman—it is impossible for any honest man, to rise from a perusal of this attack upon MARLBOROUGH, and an examination of the evidence upon which it rests, without feelings of the deepest indignation."

A liberal patron of art has recently died in England, of whom the *Illustrated News* says:

"We cannot suffer Mr. JACOB BELL to pass from this world without a word in point of sincere regret. He loved English art, and encouraged it. It was Mr. JACOB BELL who mediated for Sir EDWIN LANDSEER with engravers and print-publishers, and put many additional thousands of pounds in Sir EDWIN'S pockets. Mr. BELL was liberal in allowing his collection to be seen, and in lending his pictures for any public purpose. His last art act was to lend his whole collection for the benefit of the Marylebone Institution. Mr. BELL was in h's forty-ninth year."

The contest in relation to the authorship of *Adam Bede* is still carried on in Great Britain. The actual author, under his assumed name of "George Eliot," says in a note to his publisher:

MY DEAR MR. BLACKWOOD: As it seems my statement that Mr. LIGGINS is not the author of *Scenes of Clerical Life* and *Adam Bede*, is by certain persons flatly contradicted, I wish you would add the weight of your testimony to the truth of what I have stated. It is the more painful to me that Mr. LIGGINS, or any one else, should be receiving charitable donations on the ground that your treatment of me has not been sufficiently liberal, because I, for my part, can only wish that every author had equal reason to be satisfied with his publisher. If those benevolent persons who persist in attributing the authorship of the works in question to Mr. LIGGINS will induce Mr. LIGGINS to write one chapter of a story, that chapter may possibly do what my denial has failed to do.

Yours most sincerely, GEORGE ELIOT.

It is about time, we should say, that the Rev. Mr. LIGGINS himself came out with a letter.

The sale of the library, bronzes, and other works of art of the late Rev. JOHN MILFORD is advertised in the London papers.

The English journals are discussing the propriety of making the right to reprint the Bible universal, as soon as the London monopoly shall have expired, which it will soon do.

M. ADAMS, of Munich, a celebrated painter of battles, was requested by the Emperor of Austria to proceed to the theatre of war, in order to make paintings of the principal events of the war. M. ADAMS, who, in order to be a close observer, had adopted the costume of a Tyrolean chasseur, was unfortunate enough, while making sketches, to be made prisoner by a Piedmontese detachment.

A namesake of the great Bard who had accumulated a large fortune, bequeathed, by will, £2,500 for the formation of a museum in SHAKSPEARE'S house, at Stratford-on-Avon, and charged his landed estate with an annuity of £60 a year for the support of a custodian of the house and museum, whose duty it would be to show visitors through them, and to keep a book in which each visitor would be at liberty to write any remarks he might think proper in prose or verse. The trustees, conceiving that the gift of £2,500 might be contested on the ground of uncertainty, have declined to pay the legacy without the direction of the Court, and hence a law-suit.

The great discoverer of the circulation of the human blood must have written, surely, a great deal; yet the only specimen of his handwriting said to exist—his name in an album—was sold recently for twenty pounds. We have no specimens of the handwriting of WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE except the words "by me," and his name on five occasions. We have nothing of KIT MARLOWE, nothing of CAREW, nothing of COLLINS but his name.

Mr. FAIRHOLT, the Antiquarian, has been lecturing in London on the subject of Gog and Magog.

Mr. THOS. COOPER (author of the "Purgatory of Suicides") has been baptized by his fellow-townsman, the Rev. J. F. WINKS, and admitted a member of the Baptist Church, Carley-street, Leicester. Mr. COOPER preached three times during the day to large congregations.

Queen VICTORIA is said to have forwarded an autograph letter to the Pope, thanking his Holiness for his present of a beautiful mosaic table. It is added that the Pope was much gratified with the friendly sentiments expressed by Her Majesty.

A Meeting has been held of the members of the Honorable Societies of the Inner and Middle Temple, in the hall of the Middle Temple, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of forming a volunteer rifle corps. Such a corps as might be formed of lawyers ought to contain a good many sharp shooters.

Mr. FIAGNANI, who is now in Paris, has recently had among his sitters the Marquise DE BOISSY, better known as BYRON'S beautiful Countess GUICCIOLI. A letter from Paris says: "She has the same beautiful golden curls, with not a thread of grey to mar their lustre, beautiful teeth, and the loveliest dimpled shoulders! But, with true womanly pride she begged FIAGNANI to paint her as she was and not as she is, and he has been so happily inspired that were BYRON to rise from his grave he would believe the portrait had been painted when they were both young in "sunny Italy."

The London correspondent of the Inverness *Courier* has the following:

"I mentioned, lately, that the publishers, SMITH, ELDER & Co., had resolved on starting a monthly magazine, and had secured the coöperation of Mr. THACKERAY. The terms of that cooperation are so remarkable as to be worthy of specific notice. Mr. THACKERAY contracts to supply two tales, each extending to sixteen parts, or carried over sixteen numbers of the magazine, and is to receive £350 each part. The publishers, however, have a right to print, in a separate form, one edition of each of the tales. Thus the novelist has work provided for two years and eight months at the handsome allowance of £350 a month. You may rely on the accuracy of this statement, and it certainly forms a curious and interesting chapter in literary history."

This is rather good pay for a monthly contribution, it being over $20,000 a year.

A new work on the eternal subject of "Junius" has appeared in London, which, the *Spectator* thinks, sets at rest the vexed question of that great writer's identity. The author of the essay in question, Mr. SYMMS, endeavors to prove that WILLIAM BURKE was the author of the letters of "Junius."

Wisconsin Securities.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are probably many of your readers who would like to be informed why it is that no satisfaction can be obtained for the Wisconsin Securities that are now being repudiated. These are not technically State, but are termed Farm-Mortgage and Municipal Securities or Bonds. They have been issued during the past five years to the extent of six or eight millions of dollars, as a basis for inducing parties at the East to furnish fifteen or twenty millions for constructing railways to develop the value of their fertile territory, not having the means at home. In order to obtain them from abroad, strong representations were made concerning the traffic of the roads: farmers living upon the lines pledged their farms, cities and towns their corporate bonds, and the State, wild lands. Upon these, the money has been furnished, six to eight hundred miles of railway constructed, the value of the farms and property enhanced from fifty to one hundred millions throughout the commonwealth, and it has reached, as it were, at a single bound, a point, to arrive at which without railways, generation would have followed generation through centuries of patient toil and labor.

Now, how are those treated who have furnished the means to accomplish this? The statements of the traffic upon the roads prove gross exaggerations, and the want of income from them extinguishes half the amount advanced. The other half for which the pledges were pretended to be given, it appears, do not realize a better result. Payment of interest has been stopped, the farmers have banded together in leagues, and threaten to kill, burn and destroy, if any attempt is made at collection; the cities have invoked judicial intervention, and it is stated on good authority that the Judges of the Supreme Court recently decided to declare said issues of Municipal Bonds illegal, and, therefore, void. The State, after procuring through agents since become so notorious, an expenditure of quadruple the value of the lands upon their "Internal Improvements," now, through their Executive, refuse to pay over the lanus, by raising false issues and frivolous technicalities. Thus, many of us must be turned out of doors for having contributed our small earnings to the development of the wealth of a great State.

At the last session of the Legislature some application was made towards getting relief from the State by her partially assuming the obligations undertaken by the few for the benefit of the many. This was rejected, hooted down on the score of "precedent and principle;" a general cry of imbecility was raised as a sufficient excuse for the repudiation; but if they were unable to respond, how is it they are sending for their troops over the land to the sound of music and revelry? If they are so unable, how is it they can erect on all sides piles of costly public buildings, vieing at Madison with those of Washington and New-York, the former the capital of some thirty sovereign States, who pay their debts, to say nothing of those who do not, the latter paying more taxes yearly than the whole amount upon which this honorable people refuse to pay even the interest. Instead of turning to there signs of prosperity with honest pride, right-minded citizens will hang their heads in shame at the disgrace; and to the traveler hereafter the finger of scorn will point to these shining marks as the evidences of their ill-gotten and illegally acquired wealth, obtained by deceiving and pluudering defenceless strangers. Under whose rule is this—the foreign or American population; and if American, from which of the older States have they gone? Let it be known and defined which of them are responsible for the *morals*, the faith and the character that this younger State exhibits. Let us have at least the satisfaction of knowing this, if no other can be obtained.

Respectfully, &c., A BONDHOLDER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has been informed that the children saved from the Mountain-Meadows massacre in Utah, have been kept from their journey by the bad roads, but would start for the East early in June. Indian Superintendent FORNEY has received information that two more of the children, one 17 and the other 4 years of age, are at Cedar City. A reliable gentleman and a detachment of United States troops have been sent to Cedar City to search for them.

The Commencement of the Delaware Literary Institute, at Franklin, Delaware County, took place on Tuesday and Wednesday, July 5 and 6. The annual address before the Society of Missionary Inquiry was delivered by the Rev. John Dowling, D. D., of this City. The addresses before the other literary societies were delivered by E. M. Morse, of Canandaigua, Roderick Baldwin, and the Rev. Dr. Cowles, President of the Female College of Elmira.

A strong feeling is being manifested in Upper Canada for a dissolution of the union of the two Provinces. Public demonstrations are being made, meetings being held, resolutions passed, and a plan of action matured for its accomplishment.

An Agricultural Society at Leavenworth Kansas, has petitioned the Patent Office for assistance to enable it to institute new agricultural experiments in Kansas, with particular reference to the culture of the tea plant.

THE ÆRONAUTIC EXPEDITION.

Detailed Account of the Balloon Voyage.

Mr. Hyde's History of the Trip.

[From the St. Louis Republican, July 7.

The writer was a passenger in the air-ship *Atlantic*, which left St. Louis on the evening of Friday, July 1, and landed near the eastern shore of Lake Ontario early in the afternoon of the next day. The public are already acquainted with the particulars of the departure. At a little after six o'clock, Professor JOHN WISE, of Lancaster, Pa., took his place in a large wicker-basket suspended to the "concentrating hoop" of the balloon, the top of which basket or car was about sixteen feet from the boat. The balloon, then being restrained from darting into space by a hundred or more stout hands, was suffered to rise sufficiently to bring the boat in trim, whereupon Mr. JOHN LA MOUNTAIN, of Troy, N. Y., Mr. O. A. GAGSS, of Bennington, Vt., and the writer, stepped in. The æronauts had very kindly allowed me to accompany them, on condition that if at any time my weight should prove an obstacle to the success of the voyage, I was to be landed—not thrown off as ballast, of course, but brought safely to the ground, and the avoirdupois thus put off exchanged for substance of lesser gravitation—while the others were to go on. To this arrangement there could have been no objection on my part, and there was none, as I very well knew that once aloft the voyagers would not be likely to come down, unless for extraordinary cause, until they had accomplished as much as possible of their journey. I felt, and still feel, earnestly gratified for the unusual privilege granted me by Messrs. WISE, LAMOUNTAIN and GAGSS, and although I have several times told them that, it is due to their generosity to make this public acknowledgment. More clever and kind-hearted men I never knew.

But I am keeping the balloon from going up, as did also the crowd who pressed about us in such a manner that, to adjust the fan-wheels of the machinery intended for raising and depressing the ship without the discharge of ballast and gas, was found to be impracticable. Thus, the good people, anxious to perform any kind office, except to step a little one side, delayed the ascension somewhat and compelled the æronauts to relinquish any purpose the wheels might have served, as they could not be arranged in mid-air without risking life. The cargo consisted of nine hundred pounds of sand in bags, a large quantity of cold chickens, tongue, potted meats, sandwiches, &c.; numerous dark colored, long-necked vessels, containing champagne, sherry, sparkling catawba, claret, madeira, brandy and porter; a plentiful supply of overcoats, shawls, blankets and fur gloves, a couple or three carpet-bags, chock full of what is expressed in that convertible phrase, "a change;" a pail of iced lemonade and a bucket of water; a compass, barometer, thermometer and chart; bundles of the principal St. Louis newspapers; an express package directed to New York City; cards of candidates for clerkships in several of the Courts; tumblers, cups and knives, and perhaps other articles which have escaped me.

At the word, those who were holding on to the sides of the boat simultaneously let go, and the *Atlantic* rose slowly and majestically above the many thousands who were gathered in the vicinity, and sailed off in a direction a little north of northeast. I have seen many large assemblages, but never any to compare in numbers with the throngs who occupied Washington-square, inside and outside the inclosure, who blackened the roofs of houses and the tops of lumber-piles, and who filled the streets. The applauding shouts of the people reached our ears for some time after we left the earth, growing fainter and fainter as we receded. When we no longer heard their voices, we ceased waving our hats, took seats, and prepared ourselves to enjoy the sublimity of the varied scenery that presented itself for hundreds upon hundreds of miles around, and Mr. LAMOUNTAIN announced that it was twenty minutes before seven o'clock.

The City of St. Louis was an imposing and magnificent spectacle, showing that, large as I knew her extent of territory to be, filled up with the most substantial evidences of commercial power and wealth. I had not, from passing through her streets and viewing the mighty arteries throbbing with all the elements of busy life and trade, formed any adequate conception of her real greatness. As it would not be easy to sketch on canvas a correct view of a city, as seen from above, similarly difficult must be the undertaking when essayed on paper. From a general appearance of *squatliness*—the word may not be very elegant, but is the only one suggesting itself which conveys the idea—objects gradually became less clearly distinct, the smoke from the foundaries disappeared in the sky; streets grew narrower and darker, until they seemed like thin lines; and finally the city faded into a spot. By this time the barometer had fallen four inches, and the balloon commanded an extended view of the Mississippi, the Missouri and Illinois rivers. Leaving the noblest of streams to the left, I had an opportunity to realize, as much as is possible to a practical person, the meaning of poetic dreamers when attempting to portray the silvery, glittering sheen of the waters, produced by the rays of the declining sun. Nothing could be imagined more gorgeously beautiful. We cracked a bottle of Heidsick on behalf of the silvery, glittering sheen.

The strips of timber land and fields of newly-harvested grain of that portion of Illinois over which our silken globe was gliding were not grotesquely mingled, as they might be supposed to be when viewed from this distance, but lay like a floor of mosaic masonry, regular and square. To our vision there were no hills nor valleys, every object appearing set upon a level surface.

At ten minutes past 7 o'clock the barometer stood at 24°, and the thermometer indicated 55°. I had now the singular sensation about the ears which has been described as the experience of all æronauts on their first voyage. It was unpleasant and annoying, but by no means painful; very much such a feeling as one has when, while bathing, those organs become stopped up with water, making the tympanum grate rather harshly at any sound. The monster vessel had expanded a good deal since the ascension, and has acquired a more rotund and symmetrical appearance than that exhibited upon starting. In a few minutes gas was blown off from the tube at the mouth of the balloon, the signal that it had become inflated to its fullest capacity. Professor WISE, who had charge of the rope connecting with the valve at the top, promptly gave it a pull, and immediately thereafter a quantity of bluish vapor floated off and circled upwards. This was at fifteen minutes after seven o'clock. A quarter of an hour later, the air-ship had descended very considerably, the barometer indicating 27 inches and the thermometer 65°. All this time the happy quartette had been conversing about the magnificence of the scenery, relating anecdotes, and watching with interest the progress of Mr. BROOKS' balloon, the *Comet*, which had preceded us from Washington-square. Every vestige of St. Louis had now vanished from our sight, and we were drifting at a wonderful rate of speed towards our far-off destination. I do not think I ever before experienced such exhilaration of spirit—such real joy. Our motion was perfectly steady. There was no rocking of the boat or car, no rustling of the silk, nothing, indeed, but the receding forests and fields beneath, to tell us we were not poised between earth and sky in a dead calm. To have been apprehensive of danger would have been next to impossible—to have felt fear would have been, not cowardice, but pusillanimity. My feeling was that ballooning, besides being the most pleasant and swift, was the safest mode of travel known. Steaming down a rapid current in a boat on a lovely evening, with sublime bluffs, romantic caverns and green foliage on either side, glistening waves below and a mild sky above, is grand and delightful. Sailing on an unruffled lake, parting the placid waters, and skimming like a gull with gentle fleetness, is ineffably glorious. But these enjoyable methods of travel, I felt, yielded in point of dainty pleasurableness to the bird-like grace and impressive surroundings of aerial navigation. With us no breath of breeze was stirring. The buoyant down of a thistle, released from the willow car, would have fallen to the boat by its own specific gravity. In all this calmness our monster bubble floated through the clouds. Twilight was on the earth, and gave to the color of the soil the appearance of frozen lakes. By this time the sun had set to the inhabitants of the earth, though to us it was four or five degrees above the horizon. At thirty-two minutes after 7 we saw our escort, the *Comet*, which looked like a mere bladder, effecting a landing far to the Northwest. "Too much credit cannot be given" to the extensive range of more than telescopic vision possessed by the inhabitants of Pana, Illinois, and the citizens of Fort Wayne, Indiana, whose delighted eyes were blessed with a special and exclusive sight of Mr. BROOKS' balloon, at one place at 1 o'clock, A. M., and at the other three hours later.

At thirty-six minutes after 7 o'clock, we were favored with a view of sunset, such as no painter could depict nor any enthusiast describe. We were passing over the magnificent prairies of Illinois—those oceans of agricultural wealth—St. Louis lying South, half-West, behind us, and the brightness of the Western sky was in fine contrast with the on-coming darkness of the Mississippi and tributary streams.

Above it has been mentioned that at 7½ o'clock, the barometer indicated 27 inches. It may be necessary to refresh the reader's recollection here by stating that the use of the barometer is to measure the different degrees of atmospheric weight or pressure, by the rise and fall of the mercury in a tube. The pressure of the air varies as we ascend from the earth, the medium altitude of the mercury at the surface being from 29 to 30 inches. The diminution of the density of the atmosphere is perceptible on a lofty hillland is proportionably greater, of course, at more decided heights. At ten minutes past 7 o'clock, the finger of the barometer had pointed to 24, showing an altitude of one mile. Thus it will be observed that in twenty minutes we had descended rapidly to the earth, and the explanation is apparent that this depression was the result of the discharge of gas, the buoyant power. To atone for the descent it was in turn requisite to throw off ballast and lessen the weight which the balloon had to carry, which was done by opening a bag of sand and dropping a few handfuls. At 8 o'clock the mercury in the barometrical tube told 26 inches, and five minutes subsequently 23¾, which showed that our gallant ship had lifted herself up wonderfully. The rising of the fluid was not the only way by which we knew we had been attaining a greater altitude, for we now enjoyed the rather unusual occurrence of beholding the sun rise in the west—*apparently* rise, for the glorious luminary had only disappeared as our craft sank, and again came in sight as the mysterious influence of the sand bag lessened the distance between us and the earth. A quarter of an hour elapsed and it became dark. The barometer then stood at 23 inches, and the weather was bitterly cold. Our shawls, and overcoats, and gloves, came into requisition, but in spite of these artificial aids to comfort, our limbs were numb and our teeth chattered after the manner of an American Bottom agae.

It was, I think, about this time that an incident occurred, both exciting and alarming. Professor WISE crouched himself down in the wicker-car, covered his body with shawl and other articles of warm k, and was paying his devoirs to the drowsy god of sleep. The balloon had again become inflated to its fullest tension, and the Professor lay immediately under its mouth. Mr. GAGSS had occasion to address some remark to the veteran æronaut, but received no answer. It was deemed impossible that he had fallen asleep so soon, and Mr. G. again accosted him, this time in a louder tone. Still there was no response. A third and fourth time did he call, but heavy, deep and convulsive breathings were the only result. Mr. GAGSS, almost pale with apprehension lest something fearful had occurred to Professor W., at once bounded to one of the upright irons of the fan-wheel machinery, and, with assistance from one of his fellow voyagers, clambered into the car. It was a lucky circumstance for Professor WISE that he did, for Mr. GAGSS found that the tube at the mouth of the balloon was directly under the former's nose, and that the expansion of the gas had driven some of the hydrogen directly into his face. He was at that time insensible, though as soon as the tube had been removed by Mr. GAGSS from its proximity to the Professor's olfactories, and a few hearty shakes given him, the comatose man revived, rubbed his eyes, muttered a few incoherent syllables and inquired what brought his friend into the car, and what was the matter. The proficient balloonist, who boasts of his two hundred and thirty-nine ascensions, had been taught a valuable lesson, and took good care thereafter to keep the lower end of the gas-bag out of the way of his smellers.

While this was going on the noble *Atlantic* had found the current that the æronauts had declared was always blowing in the upper regions from the Occident to the Orient, and was now traveling toward the very star which they had picked out in the firmament as the beacon of the course they wished to take. The discovery was one well calculated to per ect the restoration of senses in Prof. WISE, so happily begun by Mr. GAGSS. There broke from his lips a little cough, and saying, "Boys, let's sing," he struck up the stirring national anthem "Hail Columbia," in which we all joined, and carried through with a great deal of vigor and very little tune, as the frigidity of the atmosphere put quite a damper on patriotism and melody. We kept along in the West East current, only a little while, however, as, from experiments made, it is important to say here, at the sacrifice of both gas and sand, it seemed that the lower currents were blowing nearly East (it turned out that their course was a good deal North of East) and it was determined that the increase of our comfort would more than compensate for the loss of time in making the coast, by lowering the vessel a considerable distance. It was some time before it was ascertained what amount of the ascending power it would be necessary to discharge in order to depress the balloon to the proper point, and not until quite a large quantity of ballast had been expended, it being no longer light enough to make any instrumental observations.

The aerial ship descended until the atmosphere ceased to be very cold, when our party began a siege on the eatables and drinkables, dispatching various good things, solid, fluid and mixed, with alacrity and relish. About this time (a little after midnight) there were momentary flashes of lightning on all sides of the horizon. The milky-way appeared like luminous phosphorescent clouds, and Heaven's jeweled tiara of stars glistened below us and above. Night's queenly brow shimmered with the mellow light of the new-born crescent moon. Star-light and moon-light! Here was the poesy to which SHELLEY paid such deep adoration, and which ALEXANDER SMITH delighted to cherish and to cultivate. Here was the mighty scroll of the cerulean-pillared firmament, glittering all over with gorgeous heraldry. We broke another bottle to the blue sky, glittering all over with its gorgeous heraldry.

At twenty-five minutes to 1 o'clock we passed over a small river, but were unable to tell what it was, not being able to trace its course for a sufficient distance. At 1 o'clock we found ourselves sailing over a dense forest, and being then quite low, distinctly heard the wind passing through the tree boughs, sounding like a heavy rain. We *emerged* from the woods, if the term is allowable, and floated over several habitations, which we saluted with our united voices. Only the dogs and the bull-frogs had the kindness to send up their uncivilized acclamations, and in return we dispatched them the latest intelligence from St. Louis, done up in a copy of the *Evening News*, as affording a sort of compromise between our language and theirs.

At 1¾ o'clock we glided over another river, and, as we thought, a canal, and thirty minutes later over a railroad track. The river was doubtless the Wabash, and the railroad the New-Albany and Salem.

Prof. WISE and Mr. GAGSS had been asleep since about 12½ o'clock and appeared to give the matter their unremitting attention. I had taken about an hour's rest in broken doses, having been in a dilemma whether to close my eyes on sublunary things or to keep a visual open for passing events. The quandary was settled by my coming to the conclusion that, as such trips as the *Atlantic* was making were by no means of every-day occurrence, it would not do to miss any of the incidents. Mr. LA MOUNTAIN, who had been very jovially inclined during the early part of the night, suddenly became rather indisposed to talk, and I observed him bowing with closed eyes at the bottom of the boat. He had worked with great industry at Verandah Hall in getting the cords, valves, &c., in trim for the voyage, and had taken but little sleep. Morpheus seemed to have some claim upon him and was disposed to press it. While Mr. L. was dozing, I observed that a current of air was taking us downwards, and called his attention to it. We had just time to scoop up a couple of handfulls of ballast apiece and drop them overboard, to save us from a collision with a clump of trees which stood in alarming proximity. Such was our nearness to the earth at this time that we very distinctly heard the sand fall on the ground. The balloon, once more freed from a portion of her freight, darted up again into the air and went above the branches without touching, though the margin was quite small. It was twenty minutes to three o'clock then. The goddess of the dawn was just leading her coursers of daylight to the gate of the horizon, tinging the east with a faint purple glow. Pretty soon another ruddy flame lighted up, and at three o'clock I could distinguish where there was a line in my note-book, sufficiently to avoid making one memorandum directly over another. Five minutes elapse, and the stars have gone off their beats—the deep-mouthed dogs going to their kennels. The balloon was now riding majestically through the clear ether. We were not high, apparently, yet a house below us looked the size of a cobble stone. Messrs. WISE, GAGSS, and LAMOUNTAIN were fast asleep, and it devolved on me to be "scientific director," "navigator," and "aeronaut" in one, the responsibility of which, I flatter myself, was not misplaced, inasmuch as there could have been nothing for me to do, except to wonder how far we had traveled, what course we were taking, where we were going and when we would get there, duties that I performed with astonishing proficiency, for a novice. Yet I was not so engrossed in this philosophical employment that I could not observe passing events. I noticed the same combination of forests and fields into regular squares that had attracted my attention in the early part of the evening whilst above Illinois, but the balloon was nearer the earth now, and every object was dressed in an emerald hue. A piece of ice weighing about three pounds, which had been placed in the water-bucket at starting, had melted to the size of a walnut, from which circumstance it will be inferred that the weather had not been intensely cold.

At twenty-five minutes after 3 o'clock we floated over a village composed of a dozen or so houses in a pretty cluster. By this time all the party were awake and lively, and we chatted and sang and ate till sunrise, at 4 o'clock and fifteen minutes, when we left to the right of us a large town, which Mr. LAMOUNTAIN said was Fort Wayne, Indiana. We could plainly hear the shouts of the astonished and delighted inhabitants, and Mr. GAGSS led off with a resounding and jolly hurrah, given by the whole of us with a will. We accordingly lost much breath for nothing, for it is not probable we were heard. We threw off some papers and bills of fare at Barnum's hotel, which may have alighted within ten miles of the town. If there was but one crooked river in the world, no person going over the Wabash, attached to a balloon, would hesitate to say that was it. Professor WISE jocularly remarked that fishes would have tiresome work navigating that stream. Mr. GAGSS thought it would afford excellent opportunities for the display of science on the part of a steersman of a flat-boat. Mr. LAMOUNTAIN asserted that the steersman aforesaid might imagine it a grand stream for *dams*; while I could only make a remark, not very funny, that the Wabash, like a "tired" toper, did not pursue its course on undeviating principles—the idea of which I stole from HOOD.

At twenty-seven minutes past 4 o'clock we were sailing at a moderate speed near the forests, in a northern course, the thermometer ranging at 74°, and the barometer as low as 27½ inches. Although the æronauts were not pleased with this state of things, they said it was not best to throw off any ballast, as the sun's rays on the balloon would heat the gas and give the vessel a new impetus upward. There was good philosophy in that, and pretty soon we noticed its verification. At fifteen minutes after 5 o'clock the mercury in the barometer had risen to twenty-five inches, showing our altitude to be nearly one mile. We could then hear the lowing of cows with distinctness. In seven minutes more the barometer indicated twenty-three and a half inches, or as near as could be approximated, only three inches and a half below the minimum figure reached during the voyage, which was at night, when it was too dark to make observations on the instrument. (Our highest altitude, therefore, was about two miles.)

Twelve minutes after 5 o'clock we descried in the East what at first appeared to be the reflection of the sun on the sky. At last one of the party asserted that we were not many miles from a lake, and so it was, as the reader shall know by and by. The noble air-vessel was wisping along at a brisk rate, dragging its shadow on the ground encircled in fantastic colors. A fine light silk umbrella, marked "J. GEO. DAVIS," had been left in the boat by some person at Washington-square. I appropriated this, and unfolding it had an excellent protection for myself and Mr. GAGSS from the heated, yellow rays which were pouring in upon us. There was now no doubt that what had at first seemed a brilliancy of the eastern heavens was nothing less than an immense body of water. The æronauts concluded that it could only be Lake Erie, and they were right, for tracing the shore and observing the little islands, its contour corresponded almost precisely with the map. A sublimer scene never broke on human view. Lake Erie, it will be remembered, has a surface of 7,600 square miles, and though we could not behold the whole of it, the view took in some of its magnificence from this cause. Its expanse, limited and bounded only by the great zone where it blended with the heavens, seemed an eternity of waters, vast, measureless as the bending canopy itself. Groups of white clouds, like great puffs from a steam-pipe, floated languidly on every side, unfolding their gauze-like robes and passing off in eddying currents. There was a collection of houses huddled together where the Maumee River pours its tribute into the lan of the lake, and this was Toledo; and there in that great bend, dotted with specks of land, PERRY gained his victory in 1813.

Seven o'clock saw the gallant Atlantic parting company with the shore, a little north of Port Clinton, then making due east. We were low enough to distinguish objects of the size of men, and as the balloon darted above houses, we could plainly discern people and hear their voices. One apprehensive individual bellowed out, "You'd better watch out, there's the Lake!" while another contented himself with the exclamation, "Hoo-ray!" A small propeller did the *Atlantic* the honor to blow her whistle as a salutation and immediately hove to, her commander doubtless imagining we were about to descend into the water when he would have to pick us out. A considerable quantity of ballast was now discharged, and as at 7:25 o'clock we swept by Sandusky City the barometer shot up to 23½ inches, the thermometer indicating 50°. The balloon, having reached the rarified regions, expanded almost to its full capacity, and again it was found necessary to pull down the safety-valve and let off gas. By this time we had sailed far from the shore, and the bosom of the lake appeared dotted for miles with white objects, which we knew to be schooners. Messrs. LA MOUNTAIN and GAGSS had been asleep since 7 o'clock, but at 8½ Prof. WISE directed more ballast to be thrown overboard, and they awoke to see what the matter was. The alarm which suggested this was soon over, however, and at 9 o'clock the whole party were as merry as when they were lifted towards the clouds at starting. At 9½ o'clock we overtook a steamer bound for Buffalo, the decks of which were crowded with persons, whose huzzas were borne to our ears, attended by the shrill scream of the boat's steam whistle. We were waiting along not more than five hundred feet from the Lake, in a northeasterly course, making decidedly the fastest time on record. At 9:54 the steamer could be faintly seen on the horizon, so rapid was our flight. The balloon was then passing over Long Point, near the spot made famous by the delectable prize fist battle of MORRISSEY and HEENAN for the championship of America! Soon we had traversed nearly the entire length of Lake Erie, a distance of two hundred and fifty miles, accomplished in three hours!

At 10¾ o'clock we had Lake Erie and Lake Ontario both in sight, a spectacle that could not be viewed without mingled sentiments of admiration and wonder. The balloon had now attained an altitude of nearly a mile. A terrible storm was surging beneath us, the trees waving and the mad waves dashing against the shore of Erie in an awfully tempestuous manner. But above the careering whirlpools and the thundering breakers swam the proud *Atlantic*, not a cord displaced, nor a breadth of silk disturbed, soaring aloft with her expectant crew, and gaily heading for the salt crests which bound our vast Republic. Now, like a gurgle, comes the subdued roar of the plashing and headlong Cataract of Niagara.

At 11 o'clock, having skimmed over the Lake shore, still bound eastwardly, the balloon brought us in sight of Buffalo and Niagara Falls, as also of the celebrated Welland Canal. We had reached a height of more than a mile, the barometer marking 23.5 inches. At 12 o'clock we were nearly between the Falls and Buffalo, inclining rather to the left of the latter. Here we had a view of the great cataract, O-ni-au-ga-rah, "*the thunder of the water*," as the Indians call it, Gen. BROCK'S monument, Queenstown, Grand Island, St. Catherine's, Gravel Bay, Lewiston, Black Rock, Fort Erie, and other celebrities of that locality. The famous Falls were quite insignificant, seen from our altitude. There was, to us, a descent of about two feet, and the water seemed to be perfectly motionless. The spray gave the whole an appearance as of ice, and there was nothing grand or sublime about it. Passing the western terminus of the Erie Canal, the balloon was borne directly inwards Lake Ontario. Our ballast was now nearly exhausted, and to have determined on crossing the second lake would have been sheer recklessness and hardihood. At this point it was resolved to descend to the earth, land Mr. GAGSS and myself, in our stead take in a sufficient quantity of new ballast, and again steer for the Atlantic Ocean. Could this have been done there is scarcely a doubt of Messrs. WISE and LA MOUNTAIN'S reaching their destination. The air-ship was lowered, but was immediately caught in the hurricane which was then ranging, and carried very near the tops of trees which were bending and swaying to and fro by the force of the wind. Mr. LA MOUNTAIN at once threw over the buckets and their contents, and the *left* this gave us kept us from being crushed in the woods. Like a bullet we shot out into the Lake. The machinery was got in readiness to be tossed out, and every possible preparation made for keeping out of the waves. For awhile we cherished the hope that we would be able to pass the broad expanse of deep in safety, though we knew we had nearly one hundred and ninety miles to traverse. But this hope died out in less than an hour, as the trooping winds bore down on us, it seemed, with greater and increasing fierceness. We had got far out and there was no land in sight. A dreary waste of near

dent for a second term. Comment is unnecessary. Vote Col. Flood's vote in the late Congressional election for the Thirteenth District against Elbert S. Martin.

The rush through this place for the Springs is immense. Each train from the East comes loaded with passengers en route to the different watering places along this southwestern region. This is certainly the most agreeable route to any of the principal Springs in Virginia, for besides having the advantage of greater dispatch, there can be seen along the line of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad the grandest scenery which any country can present.

So far as I can observe, Wise is decidedly ahead of all others for the Presidency in this region. He is very popular with the masses, and the confidence in his availability seems very general. So far as Virginia is concerned, I believe he is, unquestionably, her first choice. Notwithstanding the irreconcilable difference of opinion existing between himself and Douglas, they are understood to be on the most intimate terms. I heard an intimate friend of Wise's say that should Douglas fail to receive the nomination, he will give his whole influence to the Governor.

The weather here for the past three days is as cool as we have had it during last March. The crops are generally spoken of as surpassing anything known for many years.

THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Minority Report of the Committee on By-Laws of the Board of Education.

The following is the Minority Report of the Committee on By-Laws of the Board of Education on the Bible question:

To the Board of Education:

The minority of the Committee on By-Laws, Rules and Regulations deem it due to themselves, to those who concur with them in sentiment, and to the great cause of public education, to present the reasons which constrained them to oppose the by-laws compelling the reading of the Bible in all the Public Schools, reported by that Committee, and adopted by the Board of Education at its meeting on the 15th day of June last. Our existing school system originated in the complaints, whether well or ill founded, of a portion of the community, that the public education of this City, which was then under the exclusive charge and control of the Public School Society, (a body vested with the expenditure of the public money, although, in all its essential features, a close corporation,) was so conducted as to operate injuriously to their religious views. In consequence of these complaints, a law was passed on the 11th of April, 1842, entitled "An Act to extend to the City and County of New-York the provisions of the general act in relation to Common Schools," being the law operative in the rest of the State.

It was provided by the said act of 1842 as follows: "No school above mentioned (being the schools then existing) or which shall be organized under this act, in which any religious sectarian doctrine or tenet shall be taught, inculcated or practiced, shall receive any portion of the school moneys to be distributed by this act;" and it was made the duty of the School Officers in each Ward, (and of the Deputy Superintendent,) "as frequently as need be, to examine and ascertain, and report to the said Board of Education, whether any religious sectarian doctrine or tenet shall have been taught, inculcated or practiced in any of the schools in their respective Wards." No provision whatever was included in the law of 1842 in reference to the use of the Bible in any of the schools. This omission was in accordance with the policy of the school system of the State established in 1813, which it was the declared object of the law of 1842 to extend to the City: and which left the reading of the Bible within the discretion of those charged with the management of each school, without any attempt to control the matter by general directions.

The establishment of schools in January, 1843, under the law of 1842, was followed by complaints that portions of some of the books used in them were of a sectarian religious character; and to these were added complaints that the Protestant Bible which was used in a portion of the schools, was also sectarian. These complaints were fully investigated by a Committee of the Board of Education; and after the presentation of its report, Feb. 20, 1843, a series of resolutions, with a preamble, was submitted for adoption by the Hon. John Slosson, now of the Superior Court. These resolutions were of great importance, because they settled the relation which our system of public education was to bear to the existing religious organizations. The preamble and the first, second and fourth resolutions were adopted without opposition, and the third resolution, by a vote of 24 to 6. The first resolution declared that the use of any book, containing in any form of composition any distinctive doctrine of, or any matter whatever specially favorable to, any one denomination of nominal Christians, or any sort of condemnation of any other denomination, was a violation of the prohibition against "teaching or inculcating" any "sectarian doctrine or tenet." The second resolution declared that the observance of any religious custom, either of worship or otherwise, "peculiar to any one denomination," was to be regarded as "practising" a "sectarian doctrine or tenet," within the meaning of the law.

The third resolution was as follows: "That in the opinion of this Board, the use of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, in all or any of the Schools embraced within said act, is not prohibited thereby; on the contrary, this Board do recommend the use of the same in all of said Schools." The fourth resolution merely declined to discriminate between the different versions of the Bible. The effect of these resolutions was to prohibit any book inculcating the distinctive doctrine of any one denomination whatever, but to allow the use of those which contained matter, though of a religious character, in which Christians generally concurred; and to declare that the Bible, of whatever version, was not sectarian: leaving each and every book within the rule thus established, to be used or not, as might be determined by the Trustees of the respective Wards. This has been the basis, so far as the subject of religion is concerned, upon which our School system has rested, from that day until the last meeting of this Board; and it is the only one that can be adopted which, while it will be harmonizing in its operation, will accord with our character as a Christian people, irrespective of the conflicting organizations into which Christians are unfortunately divided.

The Legislature in session at that time, passed (April 18, 1843) an act amending the School Law in several particulars, one of which extended the prohibition against sectarianism to the use of "any book or books containing sectarian compositions." In July following, the Trustees of the Fourth Ward presented a report to the Board of Education, setting forth that certain portions of some of the books used in the schools were objected to by the Jews, certain portions by the Universalists, and that the Roman Catholics objected to the use of "the Protestant version of the Bible;" and requesting the action of the Board of Education in the matter. The document was referred to a Committee, which presented a report upon the subject, accompanied by two resolutions. These were adopted on the 8th day of November, 1843; the first, which declared that there were "no well founded objections to the books complained of, by a vote of 21 to 6; and the second, which declared that the Bible, without note or comment, was not "sectarian" within the meaning of the law, and that its use "was not intended to be prohibited" thereby, by a vote of 20 to 7. The resolution of the previous year in respect to the versions of the Bible was also readopted.

The Legislature of 1844 passed a new school law in which the provisions in respect to sectarian instruction and the use of the Bible in the schools, were, with a few merely verbal exceptions, precisely the same as in the present law, which latter was passed in 1851, and will be subsequently considered. On the 13th of November, 1844, the County Superintendent having reported to the Board of Education, that the reading of the Bible in some of the Ward Schools was prohibited by the Ward officers, on the ground that the same would be "religious sectarian instruction," within the meaning of the law, the Board adopted a resolution declaring that "the Bible without note or comment is not a sectarian book, and that the reading a portion thereof at the opening of the school was not a violation of the law."

On the 19th of December, 1844, an attempt was made to pass resolutions declaring the omission to use the Bible in any school was a violation of the school law, and would "preclude any school or schools so offending from participating in or being entitled to any portion of the school moneys; but the resolutions were laid on the table, by a vote of 20 to 14.

A similar attempt was made on the 7th of January, 1845, but the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Amendment of the School Law. When their report was presented, it was amended, so as to propose a modification of the Law of 1844, whereby the Board of Education should have the power to decide what books should be used or read in the schools, but should not have power to omit the Bible from such list; though it might authorize an omission to read the Bible in any school upon the application of the school officers of the Ward. There was also a further proviso, that the school officers of the Ward should in all cases determine what version of the Bible should be used, and the manner and extent of using or reading the same. The amendments to the law proposed by the Board of Education, were not adopted by the Legislature, and the matter remained without further agitation from the year 1845 until last year; the provisions of the law of 1851, adopted meanwhile, being, as above stated, substantially the re-enactment of the law of 1844.

During all this time peace and harmony prevailed, and the schools advanced in their management and character, and in the benefits they were conferring upon society, in a manner and to an extent most gratifying to all whose hearts expand with the indications of increasing good to our race.

The wise and liberal adjustment of the subject of religious instruction, made by the fathers of our school system, in its infancy, as above shown, resulted, as was most natural, in an increasing hold upon the minds of the pupils and increasing manifestations in their conduct of those great principles and rules, of which the Bible is the only foundation. This result will more fully appear by the following extract from the report of the City Superintendent, who is himself earnestly in favor of the reading of the Bible in all our public schools:

"In all our public schools and departments, with very few and inconsiderable exceptions, the services of each day are commenced by the reading of selections from the Bible, by the Principal or some one of the school officers, followed by the solemn and reverent repetition of the Lord's Prayer by all the pupils and teachers in concert, and by the singing of one or more appropriate hymns of Christian thanksgiving and praise. In many of them, these devotional exercises are repeated at the close of the school. In all of them, without a solitary exception, at frequent and appropriate intervals during the day, songs imbued with the purest principles of Christian morality form a portion of the course of instruction, and are participated in by all the pupils. In all of them, without a solitary exception, lessons and precepts of virtue and Christian conduct are daily inculcated by the teachers, school officers, superintendents, or visitors; the fundamental principles of religion recognized and enforced; and the importance and necessity of strict honesty and integrity, undeviating truthfulness, frankness, sincerity, mutual affection, and regard, obedience and respect to parents, and the conscientious and uniform observance of all the requisitions of a pure Christian morality, taught by precept and example. In all of them, the daily routine and discipline of the school are directly and powerfully adapted to the formation and perpetuation of habits of order, quietude, neatness, punctuality, fidelity, industry, obedience, honor, truth, uprightness, deference to the wants, the rights, and conveniences of others, and to the assiduous culture of the highest and noblest principles of action and conduct in all the varied relations of life. This is the character of the teachings of our Public Schools; these are the agencies and instrumentalities in daily operation within their walls; and no influences at variance with these are permitted, under any pretense, to find access or gain a footing among them. Neither the mind nor the heart of the child, most religiously and scrupulously trained and disciplined in the domestic circle or the sanctuary of the Church, is exposed to the slightest contamination by the instructions or discipline of the school; while, on the other hand, every lesson of pure Christian morality or ethics, communicated in either of the former, is strengthened and confirmed by the pervading instruction and influence of the latter."

On the 5th day of May, 1858, however, an attempt was made to agitate this subject—which had so rested for thirteen years, with such gratifying results to the lovers of the precepts of the Bible—by the introduction of a resolution into the Board of Education, assuming to direct that the Bible should be read in all the schools. This resolution was laid on the table! The first regular meeting in June, however, was given exclusively to this subject, and resulted in the adoption of the following preamble and resolution, in accordance with the action of every previous Board of Education which had passed upon the subject:

Whereas, It is due to the healthful moral training of the pupils, as well as to our position as a Christian people, that the Bible, without note or comment, be read at the opening of our schools: therefore,

Resolved, That this Board most cordially recommends to the various Boards of school officers, that this practice be observed in the Ward, Grammar, and Primary schools in this City, within their jurisdiction respectively.

The vote upon the adoption of the above was as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Simpson, Lecompte, Crosier, Shine, Fitzgerald, Tuthill, Sinclair, Tweed, Lydecker, Bloom field, Baines, Gildersleve, Clark, Slote, Mackean, Williams, Scofield, Brummell, Green, Benedict Haskett, Adams, Cushing, Curtis, Monteith, Davenport, Ranney, O'Keefe, Mariner—29.

Nays—Messrs. Coger, Byrne—2.

This action, however just and beneficent as it was, was not satisfactory to the friends of agitation; and the subject was again before the Board several times during the year, without the obtaining of any result.

On the 11th of May, in the present year, the agitation was renewed by a resolution adopted at a special meeting of the Board, directing the Committee on By-Laws, Rules and Regulations, to report a by-law on the subject. The majority of that Committee, without any knowledge on the part of the undersigned of their intention to do so, at a special meeting of the Board, called without notice that business of such importance would be submitted, presented several amendments to the existing by-laws, intended to compel "all of the Public Schools of this City, under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, to be opened by the reading of a portion of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment," under the penalty of a forfeiture of the situations of the teachers, in case of a violation of the by law. No reason was presented for the adoption of these new by-laws, nor attempt made to show any authority in the Board to enact them, or to point out either their propriety or necessity. An effort was made to pass forthwith the by-laws presented in this naked manner for the consideration of the Board, but those opposed to their adoption finally succeeded in laying them over until the next meeting. At that meeting, after refusing by a majority of one to allow the matter to be postponed, in order that the undersigned, who had not been present at the previous meeting, might present their views in a minority report, the proposed amendments were forced through the Board, without any opportunity being permitted for their discussion or amendment; and without any attempt being made to vindicate them, or to demonstrate that the Board had any power to pass them.

Under these circumstances it is purely a matter of conjecture, upon what basis, other than that of an arbitrary will, those who have adopted these amendments rest their action. That it is not upon any direct authority of law, will be clearly seen by the section of the existing statute (1851) upon the subject, which is as follows:

"Sec. 18. No school shall be entitled to, or receive any portion of the school moneys, in which the religious doctrines or tenets of any particular Christian or other religious sect shall be taught, inculcated or practiced, or in which any book or books, containing compositions favorable or prejudicial to the particular doctrines or tenets of any particular Christian or other religious sect, or which shall teach the doctrines or tenets of any other religious sect, or which shall refuse to permit the visits and examinations provided for in this Act. But nothing herein contained shall authorize the Board of Education to exclude the Holy Scriptures without note or comment, or any selections therefrom, from any of the schools provided for by this act; but it shall not be competent for the said Board of Education to decide what version of any of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, shall be used in any of the schools; Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to violate the rights of conscience as secured by the Constitution of this State and of the United States."

It will be observed that the direct provisions of this section are merely prohibitory, and contain no grant of power to any person or anybody; and that the qualification as to the power of the Board of Education is entirely restrictive. It is not authorized by this section to do anything; and so careful was the Legislature, that the restriction against deciding what version of the Holy Scriptures should be used, should not be construed as implying a warrant to compel the reading of the Bible, without specifying the version, that the words "if any" were inserted, manifestly for the purpose of precluding all doubt upon the subject.

The section, in this respect, cannot possibly be construed to mean otherwise, than that it shall not be competent for the Board of Education to decide if any version of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, shall be used in any of the schools.

This would seem to be sufficient. What man not carried, either by bigotry, fanaticism or partisanship, beyond the bounds of reason, would seek to find, notwithstanding a prohibition so explicit, an authority for the exercise of this power, in the forced and inferential construction of other sections. And yet this is the desperate resort of those who have passed these amendments.

Is the authority to be found in the power to enact by-laws? That power is given in the following terms: "To make rules of order and by-laws for the government of the Board, its members and committees, and general regulations to secure proper economy and accountability in the expenditure of the school moneys." Reading the Bible in the schools has certainly nothing to do with "the government of the Board, its members or committees," or with "economy and accountability in the expenditure" of moneys; and the legislative power of the Board does not extend beyond these limits.

But it is understood that the advocates of compulsion hedge themselves behind the authority to the Trustees of the respective Wards "under such general rules and regulations as the Board of Education may adopt, to contract with and employ teachers and janitors in the said schools, and conduct and manage the same, and furnish all needful supplies therefor." This provision manifestly refers to the business and economical arrangements for the schools, and not to their management in respect to tuition and discipline; but taking it in the broadest sense that the widest construction could devise, how insufficient is it to convey the power of compulsion in the face of the direct enactment, that "it shall not be competent" for the Board of Education to decide "if any version of the Bible shall be used."

Besides, another section of the law expressly declares, without any qualification whatever, that all such schools shall be under the *supervision and government* of the Commissioners, Inspectors and Trustees of the Ward in which they are located.

Again, the executive officer of the Board of Education is the City Superintendent of Schools. The school law says that it shall be his duty "to advise and to counsel with the Trustees in relation to their duties, the proper studies, discipline and conduct of the schools, the course of instruction to be pursued, and the books of elementary instruction to be used therein, and to examine, ascertain and report to the Board of Education, whether the provisions of this act in relation to religious sectarian teaching and books, have been violated in any of the schools." It will be observed that, except to examine and to report as to certain matters, his duties in regard to the schools are only advisory, and advisory only with the Trustees; and that, although he is required to report to the Board of Education in respect to "religious sectarian teaching," it is not made his duty to report whether the Bible is read or not.

These provisions of the law, covering the whole subject, and all consistent with each other, leave no doubt that the law does not, and was not intended to give the Board of Education any power whatever upon the subject of the use of the Bible in the schools. If this was not satisfactory to the advocates of compulsion, as they began their agitation last year, they should have sought to change the law, as they threatened to do in the discussions last year, at the recent session of the Legislature. As this was not done, it must be taken as a concession, either that such an effort could not have succeeded, or that the matter was designedly kept open for the unworthy purposes of agitation.

The passage of the by-laws compelling its reading was an act as wanton and intrusive, as it was unauthorized. The Bible was being read daily in all the Public Schools in the City, except in the Fourth, Sixth, and a portion of the Fourteenth Wards; and the Schools in the three Wards are attended by less than one-tenth of the children going to the Public Schools. In these three Wards it has never been used, as a regular exercise, in any of the Ward Schools, and the only change in regard to its use which has been made, from the passage of the law of 1842, to the present time, is that since the Public School Society has ceased to exist, and its schools became Ward Schools, in a part of those schools located in these Wards the daily reading of the Bible has been discontinued. In all of the Wards represented by the Commissioners who voted for the by-laws to compel its reading, the Bible was daily read in every school, and their constituents had, therefore, no cause of complaint. The Commissioners from the other three Wards all voted against the by-laws, and it is, therefore, to be presumed that their constituents did not desire a change. New School Officers were chosen at the last election, but no serious effort was made in either of these three Wards to elect men who would change their established policy; nor has any attempt been made in the local Boards of either Ward to make such change. Nor, so far as has been made public, has a single voice been raised in either of these Wards to ask that the Bible should be read in their schools. It must, therefore, be considered as a positive fact that the policy adopted in these Wards is satisfactory to the people who live there; and if there be any who desire that their children should be sent to schools where the Bible is read, such schools, to which their children would be welcome, exist within half a mile of any house in either Ward. The passage of the by-laws was, therefore, clearly an act of aggression, springing from a desire, on the part of those who are in the full enjoyment of their own rights of opinion and conscience, to force their views and practices upon others. It may be doubted, however, if the Wards opposed to the use of the Bible in the schools were in a majority, and should pass by-laws prohibiting its use, whether those now so ready to exercise arbitrary power would relish it so well.

Reference has occasionally been made to an alleged prevalence of crime, and the necessity for extension of education in these three Wards. Those, however, who advocate compulsion, have not yet shown how education will be extended by the adoption of by-laws repugnant to the people of any locality, and which, if they were enforced, would cause them to keep their children from the schools. If those so eager for a crusade in behalf of the Bible will examine its pages they may possibly imbibe the spirit of the Apostle to the Gentiles, who declares that he became "to them that are without law as without law," that he "might gain them that are without law."

The undersigned, in opposing the adoption of these by-laws, feel that they have taken the course required by duty to their own constituents, and not one merely of liberality or justice to others. The prosperous school system of our City is invaluable to those they represent. It has flourished and expanded during a long period of peace and quietness. Who can tell if this attempt to overthrow the policy of the past results in a contest imbued with the violence and bitterness of sectarian strife, in which bigotry and prejudice will be constantly at work, that the school system will survive it? How much wiser, especially when no one complains, would it be to enjoy the good we have without placing it in peril.

If there were no other objections to the by-laws, the shameful wrong and injustice of their details, so far as these can be ascertained from their bungling language, would be sufficient. They say that "all the public schools of the City" shall be opened by the reading of a portion of the Holy Scriptures without note or comment." This may be assumed to mean opened *daily*, but it does not say so; and it is somewhat singular that the by-law is to take effect at the opening of the schools after the Summer vacation.

It may also be assumed that the reading is to be by the *teachers*, though the by-law does not say so. The by-law further provides that "it shall be the duty of the principal of each department of the schools" to report to the Board of Education "any violation of this by-law," and that "the situation of a teacher shall be forfeited by a willful violation," and no such teacher shall thereafter be employed in any school unless the forfeiture is remitted by the Board of Education; and further, that "no payment shall be made to a teacher in whose case the provisions of this by-law have not been complied with."

The effect of this magnanimous arrangement is, that in case the teacher reads the Bible, as is required by the by-law, but prohibited by the Local Board, the Trustees, who have the undoubted and uncontrolled power to remove and appoint, will exercise that power. If, on the other hand, the teacher does not obey the by-law, the Board of Education, which happens to be the paymaster, with an exquisite appreciation of the benevolent spirit of the Gospel, and a chivalrous devotion to its own ideas of justice, says, "Obey or starve." Thus the teachers, most of them ladies, must inevitably be crushed between the upper and nether mill-stones. And, that no chance for oppression might be wanting, the teacher thus guilty of the offence of disobedience cannot go into another Ward and be employed, although the Bible is read in such Ward, and she is willing to read it. Thus the Board of Education, to punish a teacher for an act over which she has no control, takes away at once her pay, her place and her profession, compelling her to gain, if she can, a livelihood by some new pursuit.

If the opposition, in the three Wards to the use of the Bible, proceeded from hostility to its principles, all the objects of such hostility could be accomplished by an evasion of the by-law, rather than by resistance to it. The local Board could direct that one of the genealogical chapters should be repeated daily, or all of them be read in succession; the effect of which reiteration would be to implant in the youthful mind a strong disrelish for the book thus made tedious to it.

The undersigned do not suppose it probable that any such course will be adopted; they rather anticipate as the least of the evils which can result from the adoption of the by-laws, a long course of litigation, in its various shapes, which will be cruelly oppressive to many of the teachers, and inevitably injurious to the School system. Although these evils have been scouted by the majority, and not always in a brotherly spirit towards those who will suffer by them, the undersigned believe they will be serious and deplorable.

The undersigned while they are thus decided in their opposition to the policy of compulsion, are also earnestly in favor of the daily reading of the Bible in our schools; they realize fully the inestimable value of that sacred book in its influence upon the formation of character, in its guidance of our daily life and conduct, and in the preparation which it affords to all who accept it for the eternity beyond the grave. In their own Wards, where their advocacy of the policy of the daily reading of the Bible is proper and available, they have uniformly expressed these sentiments, and it is gratifying to them that the Bible is and has been read daily in every school in their respective Wards from the organization of each school to the present time. Yet they do not deem it necessary or proper to seek occasion for the reiteration of these sentiments, much less do they believe that that sacred book should be used as a shibboleth by a political or any other secular interest. When religious matters are degraded from their high and holy sphere to the uses of partisanship of any kind, it is too often found that those who are loudest in their professed advocacy are not always either in their language or conduct the most consistent with religious purity or principles.

Without imputing any such deficiency to their colleagues in the Board, who have supported these by-laws, the undersigned have failed to observe anything in the present agitation denoting a higher purpose than they have above indicated; on the contrary it seems to them to be clearly imbued with the unworthy spirit of personal and political ends, rather than with the peaceful and benevolent spirit of the Gospel of Christ.

While the undersigned have argued that the Board possesses no power to adopt the compulsory by-laws, it is due to themselves to declare that they would be averse to the policy of compulsion, even if the power to accept it was undoubted. They are entirely convinced of the wisdom and expediency of the rule which leaves this matter to the action of each locality. There is no subject whatever, notwithstanding the gentleness and moderation of its own principles, and the brotherly love and charity which it inculcates, upon which mankind feel so keenly, or often manifest so much asperity, as upon that of religion. I works its way onward, not by reason of the occasional intolerance and violence of its advocates, but by its inherent beauty, wisdom and power. They do not believe that a sincere convert has ever been made to any religious doctrine by outward compulsion, whether ecclesiastical, military or political. It is not probable that any greater success will attend an attempt to force the daily reading of the Bible upon the people of any locality, whatever may be the motives that prompt their opposition to its use; but that on the contrary the attempt is likely to arouse a more determined resistance.

In conclusion, because the Board has no authority whatever to pass these by laws; because they uproot the wise and beneficent policy consistently pursued during the whole continuance of the existing school system; because there is no necessity for their adoption; because they are harsh, unjust, and oppressive in their provisions; because they proceed upon a basis of violence and force, hostile to the very spirit of the Bible itself; and because there is imminent danger that they will substitute for a state of prosperity and peace the issues of strife and destruction, the undersigned were and are opposed to their adoption, and they believe that such opposition will commend itself, not only to every friend of the principles upon which our civil institutions are based, but also to those who prize and venerate the precious and immutable principles of the Christian faith.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

NELSON J. WATERBURY,
WILLIAM E. CURTIS.

New-York, July 6, 1859.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.

Before Justices Bosworth, Woodruff, Pierrepont and Mosscrop.

Thaddeus Wilson vs. Edward Roberts.—New trial granted, costs to abide event.

George Boyd vs. Joel W. Foote et al.—Judgment affirmed if plaintiff elects to deduct $375 with interest from Oct. 1 1855, and if so such affirmance to be without costs of appeal. If he does not so elect judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event.

John B. Durbrow et al. vs. John Child et al.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Thomas S. Nelson et al. vs. Isaac B. Wellington.—Judgment for plaintiffs on verdict with costs.

Richard G. Fowles vs. Henry C. Bowen.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs. This is the well-known suit brought to recover for slanderous words alleged to have been spoken by defendant of the plaintiff, in consequence of which he lost his place as clerk in the house of G. M. Wood, at Cincinnati, Ohio. Plaintiff had previously been in the employ of Bowen & McNamee, of which firm defendant was senior partner. He recovered some $4,500 by the verdict of the jury on the last trial, from the judgment of which defendant appealed. The facts were fully stated in the Times of February 18 and 21, 1859.

Ross W. Wood, et al. vs. Isaac B. Wellington, &c.—Order affirmed.

Merchants Bank of New Haven vs. George Bliss.—Order on terms.

John F. Butterworth, Receiver, vs. John Kennedy; Wm. Rider, et al. vs. The United India rubber Company; Robt. D. Anderson et al. vs. Anastasius Nicholas; Lowell Holbrook vs. Zenas L. Bassett, &c.; James B. Glentworth vs. William B. Moffatt; Joel Wolfe vs. The New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company; Conrad Wechler vs. Lawrence Cuenzer; W. L. Ormsby vs. Benjamin Douglas.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

THE FORREST CASE ON APPEAL.

C. N. Forrest vs. Edwin Forrest.—This case came up on appeal from a decision of Justice Woodruff, denying a motion of defendant for a commission to take oral testimony in California. The argument at the former hearing was reported in the Times of Monday, June 13.

Mr. Brady appeared on behalf of the appellant, (in place of Mr. Van Buren, who has gone to Europe,) and argued in favor of the commission at some length.

Mr. O'Conor replied, declining, on account of public decency and morality, to indulge the defendant with another opportunity to spread his slanders and scandals before the world. They had a long, full and thorough trial, and the result was overwhelmingly conclusive. He would have no more of it. It was disgusting and demoralizing to lay such things open before the public. The plaintiff did not *fear* the investigation, and he (Mr. O'Conor) did not entertain the slightest doubt as to the falsehood of these new charges. Mr. O'Conor reiterated the points of law that he made on the former argument, and appealed eloquently to the sympathies of the Court for his client.

Mr. Brady closed the argument, and the Court reserved its decision.

TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Pierrepont.

USUAL AMENDMENT ON TRIAL.

George C. Smalley vs. Samuel H. Doughty.—The defendant in this case gave his check for $1,000 on obtaining a loan, which, as he claimed, was usurious. The check was transferred by the payee, who indorsed it, to Smalley, Weed & Bartlett, who took it without notice of any usury, discounting it at 7 per cent. It was not paid, and, payment having been duly demanded and notice of non-payment duly given, the defendant afterwards, knowing it was then owned by Smalley, Weed & Bartlett, took it up, giving them his check past dated a few days for $950, and his check for $50, payable the next day to bearer. The last check was paid at maturity. The check for $950 was made payable to the order of the former payee, though delivered to Smalley, Weed & Bartlett, and was afterwards indorsed by said payee. The firm of Smalley, Weed & Bartlett was afterwards dissolved, and this check was transferred to the plaintiff.

The answer in this case set up the usury on the original loan between the drawer and payer of the check, and then averred generally that it was transferred to Smalley, Weed & Bartlett on a loan by them to the payee, for which said payee agreed to pay, and Smalley, Weed & Bartlett to receive 18 cents a day as interest.

On the trial of the cause before Justice Pierrepont, a week or two since, he held that if the check was in fact given as a new security to a *bona fide* holder without notice of the usury, the original usury, if there was any, was thereby purged, and making it payable to the order of the former payee did not affect this. If the jury found it was done merely to retain his liability.

He further ruled that the answer set up no usury between the payee and Smalley, Weed & Bartlett, the amount for which eighteen cents a day was to be paid as interest not being stated, the presumption of law was that the transaction was lawful, and that the interest reserved was only the legal interest. Under the answer as it stood, therefore, evidence that the transfer to Smalley, Weed & Bartlett was usurious, could not be admitted; and the Court would not give the defendant leave to amend his answer, so as to set up specially an usurious transfer to them, as to do this would be in substance to add a new and unconscientious plea. It was not a case of conforming a plea, already put in to the proofs given on the trial, when there was a variance between them.

Verdict for plaintiff for $1,053. Charles W. Prentiss for plaintiff; Harrington & Cotheff for defendants.

THE LIABILITY OF EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Edward Haslam vs. The Adams Express Company.—A box of goods, 30 inches by 12, or thereabouts, and weighing from 20 to 25 pounds, was delivered to the defendants at Boston to be delivered to the plaintiff in this City. The defendants left it inside of the entrance from the street at No. 181 Broadway, the plaintiff's place of business being on the fourth floor. The driver of the express wagon notified a boy in plaintiff's office of the package being left by him, down stairs, and drove off. The plaintiff was absent at the time, and had never authorized the boy to receive parcels under such circumstances. The goods were lost and never came into plaintiff's possession, and, the defendants refusing to pay for them, this action was brought.

The defendants proved their custom to be, not to carry parcels to the second floor unless they were very light,—as a hat box or the like,—but to leave them as was done in this instance, and notify the person to whom they were sent, or whoever was in charge. They also denied that they were common carriers.

Justice Pierrepont charged the jury that as the defendants received goods for all persons indifferently to be carried for a stipulated price, they were common carriers, and that it was for the jury to say whether the delivery was a safe and effectual one, strongly intimating, however, that it was not.

Verdict for plaintiff. For plaintiff Messrs. Owen & Vose for defendants, Charles W. Prentiss.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, July 9, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 131 bbls. Ashes; 1,141 bbls. Flour; 10,500 bushels Corn; 34 bushels Rye; 26,600 bush. Oats; 1,531 pkgs. Provisions; and 291 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to day 60 bbls, Pots at $5 25; and small lots Pearls at $5 81½ ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,522 bbls, including 1,349 bbls. Pots, and 173 bbls Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales have been unimportant. Prices have not varied much.

COTTON—Has been quiet to-day, sales having been confined to 600 bales, including Middling Uplland at 11¾c.; Middling Gulfs at 11¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod are scarce and wanted at $3 50@$3 62½ ₱ cwt. Nothing really new in other kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been freely offered and has been in limited demand, to-day, at reduced and drooping prices. Sales have been confined to 7,000 bbls., including standard superfine State at $5 50@$5 90; extra State at $5 92@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $6@$6 25; ordinary to very good extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 35@$6 70; very inferior to fair extra Wisconsin at $5 80@$6 50 ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 00@ 5 25
Standard Superfine State	5 50@ 5 90
Extra State	5 95@ 6 25
Standard Superfine Western	5 55@ 5 95
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 00@ 8 00
Inferior Extra Ohio	6 10@ 6 25
Extra Ohio, ordinary to choice shipping	6 35@ 6 70
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 75@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 25@ 6 45
Extra Genesee	6 65@ 9 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 25@10 00
Inferior to very choice extra Tennessee	6 50@10 00

Southern Flour is in less request, to-day, at declining prices; sales have been reported of 1,350 bbls., in lots, at $6 25@$6 65 for mixed brands, and $6 90@$8 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, at $4@$4 75 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is rather more inquired for at $3 85@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very lightly dealt in today; prices have not varied materially. Sales have been confined to small lots—in all, 3,500 bushels—including prime to choice Milwaukee Club at $1 10@$1 12½; good to choice white Kentucky at $1 70@$1 78, ordinary to prime red Western (Winter) at $1 40@$1 53 ₱ bushel. Corn is less abundant, and desirable lots have been actively inquired for at a partial advance of 2c. ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported, to-day, of 25,000 bushels, at 85c@90c. for poor old to choice new mixed Western; 90c.@92c. for round Yellow; 90c. for fair yellow Jersey, ₱ bushel. Rye is in better request at uniform rates; sales, to-day, 5,500 bushels, at 88c.@89c. ₱ bushel. Barley continues dull and heavy. Oats are in fair demand, including Canada at 49c.@51c.; Western, 48c.@50c.; State, 44c.@48c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 41c.@44c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day 900 bales North River, at 55c.@62½c. ₱ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line, Messrs. Weibel & Weidenbaum notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—As usual a quiet market immediately succeeds our National Anniversary. So far as concerns Leather, the stillness promises to be of short duration. Sales for the week have been limited in extent, and rates for some kinds may be quoted a shade easier. The receipts have been somewhat in excess of sales. Oak Sole continues unchanged in prices, with good sales, and small stock remaining in dealers' hands. For Upper in the rough, the inquiry is fair for the season, and prices have undergone no alteration. Finished stock, however, is accumulating somewhat, and sales can only be effected at reduced figures. Should the French Government interdict the exportation of Upper Leather during the pending war, some improvement in prices may reasonably be expected. The Boot and Shoe business for the season will open on the 15th inst., at Boston, with the semi-annual Trade Sale." We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 34c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 34c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good heavy, 33c.@35c.; Oak Light, Southern, 30c.@32c.; Oak heavy, for Banding, 34c.@36c.; Oak heavy, Spanish, good, all weights, 32c.@34c.; Oak heavy, Cropped, 40c.@42c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 25c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 23½c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 24c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 24c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 22c.@23½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. damaged all weights, 20c.@22½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. poor, all weights, 14c.@15c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 29c.@32c., on 6 months' credit.

MOLASSES—Sales, to day, 50 hhds. Clayed Cuba, at 22c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine exhibit no very remarkable changes. About 550 bbls. Spirits Turpentine were reported sold, chiefly at 45c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in moderate request, at firmer prices. Sales have been reported to-day, of 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $16 12½@$16 18¾ for Mess; $16 for thin Mess; and $12 50 for Prime. ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in more demand, including Hams, at 7¾c.@8¾c., and Shoulders, at 6¾c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon is quite dull and nominal. Lard is unchanged; sales, to-day, 225 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in limited request, at former rates. Sales 240 bbls., in lots, at $9@$12 50 for repacked Western Mess; $13 25@$15 for fair to choice extra do.; $8@$9 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17@$23 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$18 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand, at 13c.@18c. for State; 11c.@15c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling slowly at from 3c.@9c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 75 tierces, at from $4@$5 5, ₱ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Goat are more sought after. Deer are partially neglected. Week's sales, 61 bales Payton and 66 bales Chili Goat on private terms; 5,000 lbs. Chagres Deer at 43c.@45c., cash; and 1,000 lbs. Bolivar do. at 30c., 6 months.

SUGARS—Have been quiet to-day, sales having been confined to 450 hhds. Cuba at 5½c.@6¾c.; 90 hhds. Porto Rico at 6½c.@7c.; 150 hhds. Melado at 4¾c.; 500 boxes Havana, in hand, on private terms; and 280 boxes do., part at 6¼c.@7c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Sales to-day 200 bags Pimento, for export, on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 5,000 lbs. prime on private terms.

WHISKY—Small sales have been made at 27c.@27½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were engaged 450 bales Cotton at ¾c.@5-32d. ₱ lb.; 500 bbls. Resin at 7s. 6d.; and from St. Johns a

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 11, 1859.

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METROPOLITAN THEATRE—BLEAK HOUSE—TRYING IT ON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—TOODLES—BREACH OF PROMISE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—WHITE HORSE OF THE PEPPERS—A LESSON FOR HUSBANDS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREEN BUSHES—JENNY LIND.

NATIONAL THEATRE—VENETIAN—ORPHAN OF GENEVA.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—PROF. WYMAN.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

PALACE GARDEN AND HALL—PROMENADE AND SOIREE DANSANTE.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ P. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....6 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 9 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails:

The European mails by the *Arabia*, from Boston for Liverpool on Wednesday, July 13, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, at 2 o'clock to go by railroad, and at 5 to go by steamboat.

☞ Messrs. LANDING, BALDWIN & CO., No 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, are agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES—Daily and Semi-Weekly—and will supply European orders. They will receive subscriptions for any period desirable, or furnish single copies immediately upon the receipt of the American mails.

The Times Map of the Seat of War

The accurate map of the Seat of War, published in the TIMES on Thursday, may be procured at the publication office, either in the WEEKLY TIMES or on a separate sheet—the demand for it having been so great as to call for a new edition. Price four cents. Orders should be sent in as soon as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamships *Weser* and *Arago*, with details of the European news, a summary of which we published on Saturday morning, are now fully due at this port, both from Southampton. The former sailed on the 28th, and the latter on the 29th. The steamship *Great Britain*, which left Liverpool on the 30th, one day later, is also about due. She will probably bring full accounts of the great Battle of Solferino.

The Cunard steamer *Karnac* arrived on Saturday afternoon from Nassau, N. P., bringing Havana dates to the 2d inst. The news is not of great importance. Among the passengers by the *Karnac* were a large number of distinguished Cubans who have come here to spend the Summer months.

The released Oberlin Rescuers had a grand public reception on the 6th July, on returning to their homes in Oberlin. A public meeting was organized in the largest church in the evening. Father KEEP presided. The audience numbered three thousand persons, and the choir which furnished the music contained one hundred and twenty-five singers. Addresses were delivered by Prof. PECK and several other discharged prisoners, and the ceremonies continued until midnight. The Town Council of Oberlin ordered the event to be entered as a Minute upon the Town Records, coupled with an expression of hostility to the Fugitive Slave Law.

The Anti-Secret Collegiate Confederation held a Convention at Springfield, Mass., last week. Representatives from nine colleges were present. Reports received from these chapters of the Confederation represented them as in a flourishing condition.

The Bi-Centennial Anniversary of the settlement of the town of Woodbury, Conn., took place last week. Fifteen thousand persons were present, and the procession was two miles long.

The Rev. Father CHINIQUY, the Catholic priest who with five thousand French Canadians in Illinois, left the Church of Rome about three years ago, preached to large audiences at the Cooper Institute Union Religious Meetings yesterday morning and evening. He related the story of his separation from the Catholic Church, and told of the sufferings and destitution to which he and his people were reduced in consequence. He was listened to with a great deal of interest, and large collections were taken up intended to be so appropriated that the sale of the chapels, church, colleges and schools of his congregation in Illinois may be prevented.

The report of the City Inspector exhibits an increase in the mortality of the past week to the extent of 77 deaths, as compared with the week previous. The whole number of deaths was 457, of which 86 were men, 61 women, 169 boys, and 141 girls. The classification of diseases show an unusually large number of deaths from derangement of the digestive organs. The nativity table gives 362 natives of the United States, 66 of Ireland, 7 of Germany, and the remainder from various foreign countries.

The Rev. A. KINGMAN NOTT was buried yesterday from the First Baptist Church in Broome-street, over which he was pastor at the time of his death. There was a very large attendance, and the exercises were very interesting and impressive.

The appeal of Mr. FORREST from the order of Justice WOODRUFF denying his application for a roving commission to examine witnesses in California as to Mrs. SINCLAIR's recent conduct, came up for argument on Saturday. Mr. BRADY appeared as counsel for Mr. FORREST, in place of Mr. VAN BUREN, who has gone to Europe. Decision was reserved.

In the well-known slander suit brought by RICHARD G. FOWLES against HENRY C. BOWEN, in which, on the last trial, the plaintiff recovered some $4,500, the general term of the Superior Court on Saturday affirmed the judgment in favor of plaintiff.

Judge ROOSEVELT on Saturday delivered his decision in the West Washington Market case in favor of the City. The points on which he bases his decision are given in this morning's TIMES.

Saturday was the last day of the July term of the Court of General Sessions. Only prison cases have been tried during the five days that Judge RUSSELL appeared on the bench, and but few of these were of importance. A few minor sentences were passed on Saturday, and one burglar, ANDREW WILLIAMS, was sent to the State Prison for five years. JAMES BRAINWATER was imprisoned for two years for receiving stolen goods.

The sales of Cotton on Saturday reached only 600 bales at unchanged prices. Flour was depressed and lower. Wheat was inactive. Corn was in good demand, and desirable lots advanced 2c. per bushel. Rye attracted more attention. Groceries, Provisions and Naval Stores were less freely dealt in. The movements in most other kinds of Produce were restricted. The Freight engagements were also limited. There were 616 vessels of all classes.

TRIUMPHAL RECEPTION OF THE RESCUERS AT OBERLIN.—The untried "rescuers" who had lain in jail eighty-four days at Cleveland, having been liberated pursuant to an arrangement between their counsel, the counsel for the Kentucky men arrested on a charge of kidnapping, and the Court, have returned to their homes at Oberlin. They were greeted with enthusiasm by their townsmen, who gathered in a church and organized a public meeting in their honor. Speeches were made by several of the liberated men, the principal one being by Professor HENRY E. PECK. A unanimous determination was expressed to resist the execution of the Fugitive Slave law at all times, and the meeting adjourned at midnight, after directing the town Council to enter a minute on their records commendatory of the conduct of the "rescuers."

The term of imprisonment of the last of the sentenced "rescuers" is about to expire; so that in a few days not one of the original thirty-seven will be in confinement. Whether the Kentucky "kidnappers" will meet with an equally flattering reception on their return to their "several places of abode," remains to be seen.

The Charleston Mercury—The Voice of Georgia and the Administration.

Notwithstanding his self-sacrificing efforts in behalf of Lecompton and kindred Democratic idols, Mr. BUCHANAN has failed to conciliate the South. The Charleston *Mercury* declares its utter want of confidence in the Administration, and not in the Administration alone, but in the whole Northern Democracy as well, which, as a whole, including Mr. BUCHANAN, Gen. CASS, Mr. TOUCEY, Mr. BRIGHT and even the obdurate Mr. DICKINSON, it pronounces "unreliable on the question of the right of Southern men to protection of their property in the common territories." Such is the ground taken by Senator BROWN, of Mississippi, in a recent speech, and the *Mercury*, the recognized leading newspaper organ of extreme Southern opinion, fully agrees with him. The Boanerges of Mississippi and the *Mercury* of South Carolina, are undoubtedly right in this opinion. When the pinch comes, as come it will, at the Charleston Convention, the doctrine of protection to slave property in the territories will be abandoned. There is an excellent reason why this should and must be so. A platform, and a candidate recognizing it, could not carry the vote of a single Free State. The apprehensions of Southern politicians are, therefore, most reasonable, for the adoption of their peculiar creed would be certain defeat, and the Convention, with the universal instinct of such bodies, will naturally cling to any chance, however shadowy, of success. The prospect is gloomy; yet Senator BROWN is willing that the South should "go into the Charleston Convention with her principles emblazoned on her banner, and demand their recognition or the total disruption of the present Democratic organization,"—pathetically asking "What is any party to us when it fails to vindicate our rights?" What, indeed!

Mr. BROWN's speech and the *Mercury's* comments, however, do not furnish the only evidence that the South recognizes an interest of its own behind and above its party fealty. A speech delivered lately by the Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, referred to in these columns on Wednesday last, and of which we publish a more complete report in this morning's TIMES, constitutes the most able and authoritative exposition of Southern politics which has recently appeared. The occasion was a dinner to Mr. STEPHENS, on his retirement from public life. After discussing State affairs and Congressional events, the orator comes to the questions in which the South professes to have a peculiar interest. Congratulating the people of his section upon the abandonment of the Missouri Compromise, which provided Congressional protection to Freedom in the Territories, he yet proceeds, with an inconsistency refreshing in this July weather, to declare in favor of Congressional protection to Slavery. It is not enough for Mr. STEPHENS that the Territories may admit Slavery or not, as the people shall choose, when they come to form a Constitution. "He would have Congress give protection to slave property in the public domain, as long as it remains in a territorial condition." This is the Southern shibboleth for 1860. Mr. WISE adopts, and will act upon it. Mr. STEPHENS proclaims, and will stand by it. Mr. HUNTER, more subtly-gymnastic, affirms it in words, but will dodge the practical assertion of it if he can, in order to ride into and out of the Convention on two horses at the same time. But Mr. STEPHENS is not at all a half-way man. He goes on to a measure, which, though not yet recognized as a political issue, bids fair soon to be. We mean the revival of the Slave trade. Bold as Mr. STEPHENS is in dealing with the substance, he yet refrains from naming the name of this topic. It is a subject on which he has deeply reflected, and which he touches adroitly. There must be territorial expansion. There must be more Slave States. But as a prerequisite to this blessed consummation, Mr. STEPHENS tells his hearers there must be more negroes. "What constitutes a State?" is a question made familiar to all men's minds by Sir WILLIAM JONES' brilliant version of the ode of old Alcæus; and most Americans of the ordinary rhetorical culture, if the query were put to them, would reply at once,

"Men, highminded men
Who know their rights, and knowing dare maintain."

Mr. STEPHENS, however, is less limited in his views. "Mountains and rivers," he believes, "do not make States," nor even "high-minded men," but a good regular supply of stout slaves, who have no particular rights, and if they had, could not maintain them. Honestly enough does this clear-sighted champion confess that the slow growth of the Slave States is to be attributed neither to the Machiavellian Abolitionists, nor to the explosive Wilmot Proviso, but simply and solely to the fact that the South lacks negroes or "people," as the Georgian statesman euphuistically puts it, "to settle them."

How shall this want be remedied?

Mr. STEPHENS leaves the answer to the logic of his hearers. He was quite safe in doing so. Given, empty Texas on the one side, swarming Africa on the other, and nothing but honor, law, humanity, religion and political economy between, and who can doubt the reply?

Leaving his audience to bridge the narrow gap, Mr. STEPHENS presses home upon them their perilous estate. "Unless you can make new Slave States," he says in effect, "the North will outgrow, overstep, and crush you. You cannot make new Slave States unless you increase your African stock. Now put two and two together, and what can you have to say to Mr. BUCHANAN or to Mr. DOUGLAS at Charleston?"

Now Mr. STEPHENS is neither a lunatic nor a fanatic. He has for years been regarded, and justly, as a leader among the conservatives of his section. If there were still such a thing as a National Democracy possible, Mr. STEPHENS might have been safely relied on to make the way pleasant before its coming, for Mr. STEPHENS knows perfectly well that the South must choose in 1860 between the victory of a national Democracy and the victory of a Northern sectional party; there being no such thing as an edge of a chance left for the triumph of the *tiers-état*.

The demonstration of the Charleston *Mercury* was a thing to have been expected. The demonstration of Mr. STEPHENS is a warning of mischief to come, much more emphatic and decisive. What will the Administration and the Democracy make of it?

King-Maker Bowlin.

The gallant and hospitable Gen. URQUIZA, whom Mr. Commissioner BOWLIN exalted into a model of disinterested urbanity and super-excellent statesmanship, appears to be doing his best at this moment to justify the doubts which, on the settlement of the Paraguay difficulty, the TIMES took occasion to express as to the entire unselfishness of the Argentine President. That URQUIZA was more than a match for BOWLIN, in astuteness and diplomacy, was very evidently manifested by the adroitness with which he contrived to send the American Plenipotentiary home again, with a number of very fine promises in lieu of the substantial satisfaction which he had been instructed to demand from LOPEZ. But Mr. BUCHANAN and the public in this country will no doubt feel almost as much surprise as Mr. BOWLIN himself when they learn the nature of the plot which Gen. URQUIZA was pursuing at the moment when he was so amiably playing the munificent host to the American Commissioner and officers, and which, at the latest dates, he appears to have pretty well matured.

It has been already announced that URQUIZA has declared war upon Buenos Ayres, on the old ground of a non-compliance by that State with the conditions of the General Confederation, of which Buenos Ayres, by her own act of withdrawal, has ceased to be a member. To aid the aggressive movement of the Confederation against Buenos Ayres, General LOPEZ, of Paraguay, in consideration of URQUIZA's very efficient and timely services in the solution of the American difficulty, makes the State of Paraguay the faithful adherent and ally of the Argentine Republic against Buenos Ayres. So far, it will be observed, this is simply a matter of bargain and sale—a remuneration for services rendered—merely a State to be absorbed or annexed against the will of its people, and no more. But there is a great deal more behind, which is only now coming to light.

It would seem that URQUIZA has adroitly contrived to obtain the aid not only of LOPEZ, the Dictator-President of Paraguay, but also of the Brazilian Government, for the carrying out of a scheme according to which, after procuring the absorption of Buenos Ayres into the Argentine Republic, Gen. URQUIZA is to convert that Republic, so consolidated, into a monarchy, of which he is himself to be King. The Brazilian part in this game of political legerdemain, threatens, however, to be indefinitely suspended, through the exertions of the opposition in the Brazilian chambers who are loudly denouncing the friendship now displayed by the Ministry for URQUIZA, after the abrupt and contemptuous manner in which the proffered mediation of Brazil in the Paraguayan business was pooh-poohed ostensibly by LOPEZ, but actually by the Argentine President. It is also probable that the attempt to impose a monarchy upon a people already split into numerous factions by the dissensions common to the South American Republics, will only result in a repetition of bloody revolutions, replete with cruelty and producing nothing but successive phases of the most frightful anarchy.

As an example, however, of the manner in which Mr. BUCHANAN'S plenipotentiary,—a free citizen of this universal Yankee nation,—suffered himself to be hoodwinked by a clever South American Spaniard, and sent home like a silly schoolboy with the promise of a lolly-pop to-morrow, this incident in South American diplomacy is certainly instructive. Reams of very appropriate foolscap were consumed in dispatches—the country has been burthened—like the man who won an elephant in a lottery—with the Cromwell steamers, which nobody knows what to do with—and a very large sum of money has been otherwise spent—and all to afford LOPEZ, URQUIZA and the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs a hearty laugh at the bungling of American diplomacy, and to place within the reach of URQUIZA the finest opportunity he could possibly have gained for the prosecution of his ambitious schemes of personal aggrandizement. Commissioner BOWLIN was Gen. URQUIZA's advertisement, and now, having been thoroughly puffed through that pliant medium, the General throws off his disguise, puts his "great name" (as *per* BOWLIN) into the Brazilian and Argentine markets, and strikes for a crown. Mr. BUCHANAN'S agency having thus set URQUIZA up, it is left for the unfortunate Argentinos to put him down, if they can.

They may succeed in doing so, or they may fail; for URQUIZA is unquestionably a man of iron nerve and resolute will. And it may be better for them, perhaps, to fail, than to succeed; for they have shown no great aptitude at taking care of their own affairs, and URQUIZA, as Mr. BOWLIN has loudly proclaimed to an admiring world, has made himself the richest man south of the Equator. But of this, at least, we may be sure, that when Mr. BUCHANAN sent BOWLIN on his travels, he never imagined himself to be favoring the South Americans with the company of an unconscious Warwick; and that when BOWLIN came back with "swelling sails and blasts of high renown," he never dreamed of the work he had been really doing, or saw himself playing the part which he really filled, of that too famous Valentinian upon whose back the Persian SAPOR stepped to mount his regal charger.

Music in the Central Park.

On Saturday afternoon a new step was taken in the progress of the Central Park. This noble work, which is so clearly destined to be the honor and delight of New-York, has now received the "consecration of tones." One of the leading attractions of the beautiful pleasure grounds which do so much for the civilization, health and beauty of the European capitals is the habit, universal throughout the Continent, and fast extending over England itself, of giving free concerts to the people in those lovely parks. The splendid military bands of the European armies furnish the authorities with the means of affording this great pleasure to the citizens, and every American who goes abroad brings back with him among his most agreeable recollections of travel the memories of evenings spent in listening to the strains of enlivening or subduing music, on the banks of the Danube, in the Prater of Vienna, in the *Lust-garten* of the Rhenish cities, on the stately *Champs Elysées* of Paris, or among the verdant mazes of the Regent's Park in London. The "Ramble" of our own Central Park is destined at no distant day to take rank with the fairest of these "pleasaunces," and is at this moment one of the most inviting spots in the environs of New-York. A number of public-spirited and generous gentlemen have resolved that its beauty shall no longer lack a voice. The assistant architect of the Park, Mr. J. WREY MOULD, well-known in musical circles as an accomplished and critical amateur, having assumed the initiative in bringing the good design to completion, the matter was submitted with the approval of Mr. OLMSTED, the architect-in-chief, and of the Commissioners, to various private citizens, who saw in it an opportunity for serving the public without exposing themselves to the disgrace of a political nomination, and accordingly took it up warmly.

Mr. HARVEY DODWORTH has been engaged as conductor of the Band, and it is now proposed to give an open-air concert in the "Ramble" every Saturday afternoon, (weather permitting,) between the hours of 4½ and 7½ o'clock. These concerts will not be mere "ticklings of the ear," but the aim of the management will be to make them what the Park itself is designed to be—a minister at once of pleasure and of instruction to the popular mind. Compositions of the higher and more instructive kind will be judiciously intermingled with what is commonly known as "popular music."

The concert of Saturday was a success in point of weather and of attendance. It must, of course, however, be looked upon in every point of view as experimental—experimental as to locality, as to selection, and as to combination To make these entertainments all that they ought to be, all that for the credit and good of our noble City they must be, the hearty coöperation of the community at large must be afforded them. We ought not to depend upon individual efforts for a feature of our City organization so full of immediate and of prospective advantage to our social life.

Nothing can possibly do so much to refine the feelings, ways and character of our population as a liberal provision of innocent and healthy amusement, of recreation at once enlivening and elevating. Our Commissioners of the Park have done their share in this special field. Let them be met and supported by those for whom they are working. They are preparing for the hardworking citizens of New-York, for the men and women who make the City their home the long Summer through, a cheap Saratoga, an accessible Newport, a delightful resort almost at their very doors. Let them have a fair trial, with all the circumstances of sympathy which they have a right to look for.

If we were to offer any criticism upon the plan in its present form, it would be to suggest that the hour at which the concert begins might be advanced a little further in the day. The hot days of July (which we are traditionally, if not experimentally, authorized to expect) are at their hottest between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M., and the clear Summer evenings would make the return to the City very pleasant about 9 o'clock. If the concerts then were made to commence about 5½, we think it would be, in all respects, a decided improvement upon the present plan. There will be time, however, for all necessary modifications as the plan develops itself, and acquires consistency. Intrinsically, it is a most admirable scheme, and deserves the fullest sympathy and encouragement.

The Battle of Solferino.

Though clear and satisfactory details of the terrible battle fought and won by the Allies on the 24th of June are still wanting, and must not be expected to reach us before the middle of the week, enough is known of the circumstances in which the conflict took place to prove that it signally illustrates at once the generalship of the Franco-Italian commander, and the extraordinary vacillations and divisions of counsel which have thus far marked the Austrian campaign.

On the 20th of June the whole Austrian army was in position on the right bank of the Mincio. The right of the forces rested on Lonato, a name of disastrous augury for the House of Hapsburg, where the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, assuming the state of Commander-in-Chief, reviewed on Saturday, June 18, two full *corps d'armée*. Lonato is the first railway station beyond Desenzano, on the road from Peschiera to Brescia, and is a small strongly-built town lying high among the hills. Two considerable elevations about a mile further westward, overlook the village and bridge called Ponte San Marco, and command the passage of the river Chiese. Seven miles to the south of Lonato lies Castiglione, backed by a heavy range of high ground stretching with scarcely a break all the way to Lonato. In this range nestle the villages of Malocco, Exinta, and Santa Maria. The centre of the Austrian army was posted here.

In front of Castiglione the country falls, and runs in plains beyond Castel-Goffredo and Guidisolo, two small villages about eight miles to the south of Castiglione. At this point lay the left of the Austrian line. The extent of this formation, covering as it did fully fifteen miles of country, sufficiently indicates the enormous numbers of the troops in position. For it must be remembered that they were drawn up here to meet and repulse the attack of a victorious army, counting at least a hundred and fifty thousand men, and pressing close upon their rear through a retreat of near two hundred miles.

Directly in front of Castiglione, and about four miles to the west, lies Monte-Chiaro, where the hills begin again, run due north to Ponte San Marco by Calemato, and southeast by the hamlet of Trevillini to Carpenodolo. Between Carpenodolo and Castiglione passes the direct road, by Monte-Chiaro, from Brescia to Mantua, which crosses the Mincio at Goito. From Monte-Chiaro a branch-road runs to Castiglione, and thence through a line of hills to the Mincio at Valleggio, about eleven miles north of Goito. This branch road skirts the hill-towns of Solferino, rising on the left, about three miles beyond Castiglione, and of Cavriana with Volta about a mile further on towards the river on the right. Between Castiglione and Solferino rise not less than nine hills of considerable height immediately commanding this road. The position of Cavriana consists of two hills which command the Valleggio road, the position of Volta of three which overlook the road to Goito. Along one or the other of these roads, the Allies must necessarily advance to the Mincio, and the position of Castiglione could only be turned from the north after storming the heights of Lonato, and the line between Monte-Chiaro and Ponte San Marco.

These positions were perfectly familiar to the Austrian army, it having been customary for years past with the Austrian commanders in Italy to exercise their troops in fighting over this classic ground of the old Republican wars, in every possible direction. They had the whole country in their possession even so late as the 14th of June, when GARIBALDI and CANROBERT drove them out of Castenodolo, a village which occupies an elevated position on the Brescia road, about five miles west of Monte-Chiaro. Between Castenodolo and Monte-Chiaro the road passes through a low, sandy tract of country, full of thick shrubbery; and the Austrians, falling back from Castenodolo, found themselves in safety beyond this tract and the river Chiese which was commanded by their artillery at Monte-Chiaro. That they should have abandoned Monte-Chiaro, Lonato, Ponte, San Marco and Castiglione, as they did immediately after the repulse of the 14th of June, and should have retired as they did beyond the Mincio, was a natural and intelligible move, if they meant to defend the line of the Mincio from Peschiera and Mantua. It was the move, too, which the best military authorities expected them to make. That after thus abandoning these positions and crossing within their quadrangle they should have repassed the river suddenly, and reoccupied hastily the positions in which they had before been strongly placed, is only to be explained on the theory that the strategic plan of Baron HESS, if he it was who commanded the retreat from the Adda, was suddenly countermanded at the eleventh hour by some less experienced leader; and we think it highly probable that the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH will be eventually found to have been the responsible author of this singular and very disastrous movement. It would appear from the indications given us of the specific scenes of the severest conflict, that the French Emperor had taken prompt advantage of the first retreat of his enemy from the Chiese, and that the position of Monte-Chiaro which commands the passage of that river on the road to Castiglione, could not have been reoccupied in force by the Austrians.

The French attack appears to have been pushed forward and southward upon Volta, from which two roads branch off, one running southward to Goito, the other northward to Valleggio. San Martino, where the Piedmontese bore the brunt of the battle, lies beyond Carpenodolo, and like that position, to the right of the road from Brescia by Goito to Mantua.

Fighting as they did, with the river in their rear and upon ground of their own choice, the defeat of the Austrians must have been the most demoralizing by far that they have yet sustained; and the unopposed passage of the Mincio by the French has put the Austrian main body and fortress of Mantua between the two armies of the French Emperor and the Prince NAPOLEON, while the control of Lonato will enable the Sardinians to make head against Peschiera; and the command of Breseia leave the Allies at liberty to watch any attempted Austrian flank movement from the Tyrol, even independently of the reported operations of the French and Italians in the Valteline and on the Stelvio Pass.

A Word with the Æronauts.

Nobody can read the full and graphic account which we this morning publish of the recent ballooning of Messrs. WISE and LAMOUNTAIN, from St. Louis to New-York, without a thrill of interest and admiration—of interest in the great scientific experiment so boldly undertaken, and of admiration for the quiet and resolute courage with which the fearful risks of an aerial tempest were met and overcome. We have already expressed in these columns our conviction that the æronauts in question have done more than any of their predecessors towards demonstrating the practicability of navigation in the air, and we make no doubt of the eventual advantages that would result to mankind from such an extension of our familiarity with the elements.

But there is one feature of balloon-sailing which threatens to assume a very unpleasant practical importance, if the art is to pass into the category of ordinary human occupations. We mean the system of lightening balloons by "heaving over" ballast in a promiscuous manner upon the earth below. So far as we know, no accident has ever yet resulted from this practice; but it is impossible for any merely walking, sublunary mortal, who does not disdain his mother earth, to read without a certain discomposure Mr. LAMOUNTAIN'S exciting account of the means he adopted for relieving his ship when she had lost her buoyancy in the storm. The *Atlantic* took up seven hundred pounds of ballast, and a miscellaneous supply of iron fans, posts, bars, carpet-bags, and other luggage more or less weighty. She came down *minus* her entire cargo. It happened that in this case the good vessel was unloaded chiefly into the lake, though Mr. LAMOUNTAIN does admit that he once heard his sand-bags strike with a "*thud*" upon the roof of a house. Suppose that house a pleasure house on the shore of the sea, and the reader seated thereupon, enjoying his evening cigar and a distant view of the changing sea?

Or suppose a pair of lovers rowing in a boat upon the Summer waters of some rural Como, "youth on the prow and pleasure at the helm," and the same suddenly saluted by the benediction of three carpet-bags and a twenty-pound crowbar falling from the skies, as falls a star? The fate of Æschylus was romantic certainly, but rather peremptory, and though it would be more honorable to be killed by a sand-bag in the cause of science, than to have one's crown cracked by a tortoise dropped from the talons of an eagle, the net result to the earth-creeping man would be virtually the same in both cases.

Will Messrs. WISE and LAMOUNTAIN be good enough to take this matter into consideration?

PERSONAL.

Mr. Dickens has written a very cordial and appreciative letter to the Rev. Henry M. Fields, of this City, in acknowledgment of a kindly and genial criticism of his now celebrated "Readings," inserted by Mr. Fields in his delightful little volume of *Summer Pictures*. And this not without reason, for the great novelist has never been more graphically and at the same time more courteously and considerately portrayed than in these eloquent, discriminating and instructive pages which are familiar without frivolity, and picturesque without pretension.

Amongst the arrivals at the Union-place Hotel are the Countess Villaneuva and suite, Don José Beringuer, Count and Countess de Merlin and family, Dr. Gutierez, Miss M. Gutierez, Miss J. Gutierez, J. D. Villa Urrutia and servant, and the Countess O'Reilly, all of Havana; C. V. Joute and family, Wm. Hy. White and wife, New-Orleans; E. H. Tracy, New-York.

The Rev. Theodore Parker, while at Santa Cruz, wrote an autobiography, which has just been published in Boston, in a volume of 160 pages, under the title of "Theodore Parker's experience as Minister, with some account of his early life and education for the Ministry." The Boston *Transcript* noticing the work, says its "tone is that of a conqueror and a hero, not of a man reviled and a martyr."

The Governor-General of Canada, accompanied by Sir Wm. Logan and his assistants in the Provincial Geological Survey, has just completed a tour in the Gulf District. The geologists procured some valuable specimens for the Geological Museum.

Blondin is reported to have become "disgusted" with Niagara Falls, or, rather, with the persons who have had him in charge. He will trundle his wheelbarrow over the river just once more, and then rejoin his wife at Cincinnati. Sensible little Frenchman.

Mr. Steiner, the æronaut, now in Toronto, proposes to make a balloon voyage from that city across Lake Ontario in the course of two or three weeks.

OBITUARY.

The negro minstrel, Mr. Thomas Coleman, died in Newark, N. J., on the evening of the 5th of July, in his 34th year. He was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 9, 1826, and for more than 20 years has been among the most prominent delineators of the Ethiopean character. He was a pupil of John W. Smith, the original "Jim along Josey," and was known years ago by the cognomen of "Piccaniny Coleman."

Boston papers announce the death of Mr. Wm. Simonds, who has been connected with the Press of Boston for fifteen years. Besides his editorial labors, he was the author of a series of popular juvenile works, known as the *Aimwell Stories*. His age was 28.

A movement has been made in Roxbury, Mass., to lay out a large plot of ground as a public Common

Amusements.

DODWORTH'S CONCERT IN THE RAMBLE OF THE CENTRAL PARK.—If a poor joke might be admissible in connection with so solemn a subject as a mass-meeting of one's fellow-creatures, we would say that there was quite a scramble in the Ramble on Saturday afternoon, to hear Dodworth's music, which it was worth a heap of dods to listen to. There must have been at least two thousand persons on the ground, without counting the little man on an extreme point of rock high up in the air, whose pertinacity in clinging to the spot throughout the afternoon suggested the possibility of his having torn his garments in arriving at that elevation, and the consequent impossibility, not to say impropriety, of his moving off again until all the company had retired. The weather was delightful; the Park, in the construction of which most praiseworthy progress has been made, looked beautiful, and the assembled multitude appeared to enjoy themselves amazingly. To speak poetically and as befits so romantic an occasion, the sun shone on fair women and brave men; a couple of thousand hearts beat happily; and when Dodworth's drummer—a most bumptious swell—belabored the sheepskin, soft eyes looked satisfaction to eyes that expressed a similar feeling, and all went as merry as Mr. MOULD,—to whose exertions, we understand, the public mainly owe these Saturday concerts,—could have wished.

Why the orchestra was perched up on the top of a great rock is a mystery yet to be solved, and of which no solution could be obtained on the spot. The softer passages of the music were entirely lost to those of the listening crowd who could not—or would not—or didn't like to—climb to the crest of the rock aforesaid, and who could see nothing of the musicians except Mr. HARVEY DODWORTH'S straw hat among the tops of divers French horns, where, indeed, it looked like an over-ripe mushroom in a bed of brazen convolvuli.

The music, however, was, as DODWORTH'S music always is, superb. The selection was tasteful, and the execution admirable and brilliant, without being noisy. As an open-air concert, it was perfect. The *Fest Marsch* and chorus from "Tannhauser," and the selections from "Trovatore," "Robert le Diable," and "Traviata," were the gems of the entertainment, and were most cleverly performed. The company was apparently chiefly foreign, as it usually is when good music is to be given to the exclusion of Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

These concerts are, we understand, to be continued through the season, on Saturday afternoons, from 4 to 7½ o'clock, and we know of no more healthful or delightful manner in which a Saturday afternoon can be passed by ladies who happen to be in town, gentlemen who can't leave it, clerks whose offices and stores are closed at 3 o'clock on the last day of the week, as all respectable offices and stores are in the Summer, mechanics who love a sniff of fresh air occasionally, and who do not object to take it together with a stave or two of very delightful music—in short by everybody with a soul above mere buttons—than by a visit to the Ramble of the Central Park to hear better music for nothing, than is usually available with expense. The Sixth and Eighth-avenue cars set visitors down "at the door," as the saying is, or rather at the gate of the Central Park, whence a walk of a mile or a mile and a half terminates at the Ramble. The Third and Second-avenue cars take passengers to within a couple of blocks of the Ramble itself.

To the thousands who must take their Summer where it finds them, in the close City pent, the "Ramble," with its luring strains of happy music will prove a blessing beyond praise; and the concert of next Saturday will hardly lack listeners. That the listeners may never lack their concert should be the care of all who are willing to be unobtrusively useful in their day and generation. All such, and New-York is full of them, though their quiet energy is commonly overborne by the noisy demonstrations of more vulgar ambitions, may send their "material aid," as soon as convenient, either to the Central Office of the Commissioners in the Bank of Commerce Building; or to the Architect-in-Chief, F. L. OLMSTEAD, Esq., corner of Seventy-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue, or to Mr. J. WRAY MOULD, No. 75 East Twenty-sixth-street.

THE MAMMOTH FESTIVAL AT JONES WOOD.—This tremendous affair, which Mr. MARETZEK has been engaged for some months in preparing, will commence on the 18th inst., and continue throughout the week. The musical department will be under the direction of some of the first conductors in this or any other country, namely, MARETZEK, ARDITI, STOEPEL and BERGMANN. Artists of the highest merit have been engaged, and the musical performances will therefore be most brilliant. Each day's programme, in fact, will comprise a dozen or so of Operas, a few Oratorios, and a volume or two of choice Polkas, Schottisches, &c., &c., &c., amalgamated into one immense enchanting musical entertainment, the like of which, for quantity and quality, has probably never been heard together in the world. In addition to the music, there will, in the evening, be exhibitions of fireworks, balloon ascensions, all sorts of gymnastic and acrobatic performances, dancing on the green, &c.

Mr. MARETZEK was very successful with his mammoth Festival last year, the enterprise having been liberally supported as well by the wealthier as by the humbler classes, and the charge for a day's enjoyment of attractions so unparalleled being only twenty-five cents. This year Mr. M. has added a vast variety of fresh delights to the brilliant programme of last season, and still maintains the charge for admission at twenty-five cents. How far the liberality of his enterprise can be made available is a question which he has no doubt duly considered; but it would seem that it must require many thousand quarters daily to return to the pockets of the daring manager the extravagant expenses which he is incurring to provide the public with such an entertainment.

THE THEATRES.

THE METROPOLITAN.—There was a crowded house at this establishment on Saturday evening, for Mr. WALCOT'S benefit. The pieces selected for the occasion were "Bleak House" and "A Tragic Revival." "Bleak House" is nothing more than a collection of scenes from DICKENS' novel of that name, with the incidents adroitly arranged or altered to meet the exigencies of the stage. Mr. WALCOT assumed the part of *Harold Skimpole*, and his rendering of the character appeared to please the audience, since they laughed whenever he laughed, which was not seldom. Mr. BROUGHAM'S idea of *Old Turveydrop* differed, probably, from that of everyone who has read the novel, it was BROUGHAM'S *Joe Bagstock* with a ruffled shirt on. *Sir Leicester Dedlock* was represented as a young gentleman of about two-and twenty years of age, and less like the proud Baronet of DICKENS than like a fashionable young gentleman at a public ball. *Bucket*, the detective, wore a moustache and ignored the London manner and dialect most thoroughly. *Prince* was admirably done by Mr. YOUNG. *Lady Dedlock*, by Miss CLIFTON, was a perfect piece of acting; and the difficult part of the *French Waiting Maid* was most excellently done by Mrs. HOWARD. Mr. DYOTT'S *Talking-horse* was also well acted; and Mrs. VERNON played, with her usual excellence, in the part of *Mrs. Jellaby*. At the conclusion of the first piece Mr. WALCOT was called before the curtain, and made a graceful speech expressive of his thanks for the numerous attendance of his friends, announcing the early close of the season, and promising a renewal of his acquaintance with the public in the Autumn. Repeated calls were then made for Mr. BROUGHAM, who, after some time, appeared and excused himself for not coming earlier on the ground—that he had been dressing for the afterpiece, and that the summons of the audience had found him "almost in a state of *Ex Pluribus Unum*." The afterpiece was an absurdity, which will scarcely bear many repetitions. The theatre was, comparatively with the external atmosphere, delightfully cool throughout the evening. To-night "Bleak House" will be repeated at this theatre, with the farce of "Trying it On."

At Niblo's Theatre, Mr. BURTON will continue to perform throughout the week, and will, doubtless, continue to fill the house in spite of the warm weather. New-Yorkers love to laugh, and it is impossible to see Mr. BURTON without laughing. He will appear to-night in the "Breach of Promise" and "Toodles."

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The clever Misses GOUENHEIM, who are being at length well supported at this establishment, will open the week's performances with "The Invisible Prince" and "Which is My Husband?" These pieces are likely to be more successful than "Massaniello," and the talented young ladies who are showing so much tact and perseverance in catering for

Father Chiniquy at the Cooper Institute.

HIS DIFFICULTY WITH THE CATHOLICS OF ILLINOIS.

The Rev. Father CHINIQUY, formerly of the Church of Rome, whose persecution by the Catholics in Illinois has rendered him famous, preached two sermons at the Cooper Institute, yesterday, at the Union Sabbath meetings held there. Previous to that which he delivered in the morning the Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL gave some account of him to the congregation, which more than half filled the large hall. For many years Father CHINIQUY was engaged in Canada laboring—and very successfully—for the Temperance cause. Eight years ago he removed with a colony of French Canadians to Illinois, and founded a settlement near Chicago. Here it was that his first difficulties with the Romish Church occurred. His colony now, Dr. CAMPBELL said, was poor and greatly depressed by the efforts which were made to wrest from it its church and school-house. Father CHINIQUY was here to endeavor to obtain assistance so that he might prevent the sale of the church and school-house. It was to be hoped that all would do all they could for him with all their might.

Father CHINIQUY came forward, and in an address of remarkable power told the story of his difficulties with the three Bishops of Chicago, successively appointed to preside over the diocese since he first resided in it, of his own and his congregation's separation from the Catholic Church, of the persecutions and trials which they had undergone in consequence, and of their present destitution. His delivery was exceedingly earnest and forcible, and in some parts very affecting; his allusions to the sufferings endured by his flock on account of the step which they had taken drew tears from many of those who heard the recital. The Canadian French is his vernacular, and he has only recently acquired the English tongue; he speaks with a very perceptible accent, yet, at times, with a great deal of fluency. He speaks without notes. He has a pleasing voice and manner, and talked yesterday, as well he might, as if he was full of his subject and very deeply interested in it. There is nothing especially remarkable about his personal appearance when he is sitting still, and when he is addressing you you forget to criticize it. Personally he is short, stout, full-faced, blue-eyed, and has a very large, well-shaped head. He said it was one of the greatest privileges which could be conferred upon a man to be chosen by Providence to announce the mercies of God. He apologized for his broken English; it was only "since late" that he had acquired the language. He hoped that if he hurt the grammatical notions of his hearers he would reward their patience by that which he had to communicate. He came before this congregation on behalf of five hundred French Canadian families, the members of which had been converted from the Romish faith. He begged that they would not expect that he came here to abuse his former friends of the Romish Church. He had no ill-feelings against them. He knew that there were millions in that Church who were sincere and devout,—millions who would live and die in the Catholic faith, and until within the last few years he would have given the last drop of his blood for the tenets of that Church. He had come to reveal the marvellous ways in which the Lord had converted him. He had been one of the worst enemies of the Gospel. There was not a priest in the Church of Rome who had abused the Christians who took the Gospel for their standard as he had. Some, perhaps, had come to this hall with a great opinion of Mr. CHINIQUY, but when he had spoken they would pity rather than praise him.—they would see that he had resisted the mercies of God, had fought Him, and if he now took his stand on this Holy Book (the Bible) it was because God had conquered him. About eight years ago he had come to the United States for the express purpose of preventing the French Catholics from falling into the snares of the Protestants. While lecturing on Temperance he had seen not less than 200,000 French emigrating to the United States from Canada, and he had felt the necessity of gathering them together in colonies, that they might live in the Catholic faith unestranged and transmit it to their children. For the purpose of thus uniting them he had gone to Illinois, and in the midst of a beautiful prairie had planted his little cross on a hill and gathered ten thousand French around him. He gave the Scriptures to his congregation, though it was against the laws of the Church to do so. The Church of Rome permitted the reading of the Scriptures, but did not allow him who read to interpret them according to the light which God had given to every man—his conscience and his understanding. Often the interpretation of the Church of Rome was the exact opposite to the obvious meaning of the Scriptures. Of what use was it to read a book if you were not allowed to understand it? How would it be if a lady were told by her husband that she might go to see the country in the neighborhood of New-York, but not with her own eyes? Supposing her husband said, "This clergyman (for instance) will go with you, and look for you, and when you come home he will tell you what you have seen." [Laughter.] She would say she would rather not go. He had had some discussion with the Bishop of the Romish Church in Illinois. The Bishop had required that he should publicly pronounce something in his (the Bishop's) conduct good, which he had felt it his duty to express his public disapproval of. The Bishop had thereupon excommunicated him and his congregation, and since then he had been excommunicated five times. Father CHINIQUY related, at much greater length than we have room to indicate, that this matter being laid before the Pope, the Bishop was removed, and another appointed in his place; that he sent an act of submission to the new Bishop, in which he declared that he would obey his authority "according to the laws of God and the Church:" that thereupon, the Grand Vicar was sent to proclaim that there was peace between the Church and the congregation of Father CHINIQUY; that afterwards the Bishop had sent for Father CINIQUY, and having asked the latter for the letter proclaiming peace, burned it before his eyes, and then demanded a new and unconditional act of submission; that he refused to do so—his eyes were opened, and he saw the difference between the Church of God and the Church of Rome; that he resolved to leave the Catholic Church, and his congregation, to a man, without solicitation, resolved to leave also; that twelve months after the Pope, fearing the effect of the example set by this congregation, which was worshipping God in happiness outside of the Church, sent a new Bishop—a very good and wise man—to replace the Bishop of Chicago, and endeavored to recall the congregation of Father CHINIQUY; that the new Bishop visited the Colony and addressed the congregation, all to no purpose, seeking to induce its return to the Catholic faith. Finally, the sacrifices which were involved in the step thus taken were briefly alluded to. Those present could not understand what a serious thing it was to make war against the Church of Rome, how strong she was and how many ways she had of inflicting injury. Her laws were still written in blood, as they were in early times. That man who left the Church must be put down by sword, fire, in any way by which his ruin could be compassed. It might be seen in the case of the child MORTARA what she would do where she had the power. Here she was only prevented from resorting to open violence because she feared that she was not strong enough. The Church was trying to destroy the Colony, taking advantage of some debts which hung over its church edifice and school. The Catholics had tried to send him to the Penitentiary or to the gibbet. There was hardly a revolting crime of which he had not been accused. The Bishop who burned the letter had charged him with killing a man and throwing his body into a river. He, with another, had been accused of taking a young man from his bed, carrying him out into the prairie and trying to murder him. False witnesses had been produced against him, but he had brought testimony which disproved the charge, though the defence had cost him $1,500. He had been charged with burning a church. For three years past he had been in the hands of the Sheriff almost every week. Everything in his house had been sold. His library, his books,—dear to his heart,—his table, his bed had been taken away, and now he was in debt to the amount of $5,000. These were some of his trials, but God had protected him. They had not been able to take this little book away (clasping a small Bible.) Though compelled to sleep on the floor when his bed was taken away, and eat on his knees when his table was gone, yet so long as he had the Gospel he was rich. But what almost broke his heart was that next Wednesday his dear chapel would be sold. The most touching part of Father CHINIQUY's address was the closing portion, in which he told of the desolation of a widow of his congregation, who was dependent upon her mother, residing in Canada, for support. The day before he left home she had come to him in tears, and shown him a letter from her mother, cursing her for deserting the Catholic faith, disowning her and telling her to expect no more aid from her. He had promised the widow that he would endeavor to obtain assistance for her from their brethren at the East. The most intense suffering which attended the separation from the Catholic Church of these colonists were caused by the estrangement of friends and kindred. But Christ had said that if they renounced brother and sister, friends and kindred, and followed him, they should have a hundred fold more. Was it in New-York that brethren and kinsmen an hundred fold were to be found for them?

At the close of Father CHINIQUY's remarks a collection was taken up, the Doxology was sung, and the morning services terminated with a benediction.

In the afternoon Father CHINIQUY addressed the French congregation which worships in the church corner of Grand and Crosby streets.

In the evening there were probably 3,000 persons assembled in the Cooper Institute to hear him. He repeated the story of his separation from the Catholic Church, relating, of course, the same facts that he had spoken about in the morning. He was listened to attentively, and when he had concluded another collection was taken up and the congregation separated. There were rumors afloat that there would be a disturbance on the occasion, and Sergeant BARYOOAR, with a squad of Policemen of the Seventeenth Precinct, was on the ground in readiness to quell any outbreak. None occurred.

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Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
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We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
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Singer's Machines are now used in all the principal manufacturing establishments throughout the country, and the demand is constantly increasing.
The New Family Machines, at $50 and $75, have become a necessity wherever they have become known.
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Call and examine or send for an ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR.
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Drawings of Georgia State Lottery.
Class No 67, *July* 9, 1859.
45, 38, 52, 62, 51, 59, 29, 41, 49, 16, 35, 26.
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57, 56, 50, 13, 52, 25, 27, 51, 5, 14, 15, 47, 42.
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Noiseless Family Sewing Machines
At reduced prices.
Temporarily at No. 501 Broadway.
Will return to No. 495 in a few weeks.

New Freezing Process for Meat and Wine.
BY HENRY L. DALZELL.
Oh! Summer is upon us,
With her roses and her flowers;
The woods are full of melody,
The bees are in their bowers;
The surf comes leaping to the shore,
The sea is calm and bright,
And all the children of *Bon Ton*
Prepare for sudden flight!
To Newport, Saratoga,
To Islip and Nahant,
To Sharon and to Lebanon,
Our glittering crowds levant;
They go for cooling zephyrs,
For purer air and skies,
And the wretch compelled to pant at home,
With envy vainly sighs!
But mark you all the FATHERS,
And mark you all the SONS,
Ere they pack their rods and fishing gear,
Their tackle and their guns—
Oh almost every MAN AND BOY
Who aught of comfort knows,
Will visit SMITH in FULTON STREET,
And BUY SOME SUMMER CLOTHES!
For these garments are the jauntiest
That ever yet were worn—
The gayest, cheapest, prettiest,
By mortal ever borne;
The suits, we mean, called ZEPHYR SUITS,
Which are so *cool and nice*
That if you wrap them round a flask
THE WINE WILL NEED NO ICE.
SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton st., New-York.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.
The only remedy in the world
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Bugs, Roaches, Moths, Rats, Garden Insects, &c.
Read this, one of thousands of testimonials:
METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK, June 7, 1859.
Joseph Meyer, Esq.,
Practical Chemist, No. 617 *Broadway*:
DEAR SIR: It gives us much pleasure to bear our testimony to the superior qualities of your preparation—Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.
It has been used with great success in our hotel, and we confidently recommend it as a reliable exterminator of all kinds of vermin and insects. Every housekeeper should possess this "Miraculous Destroyer."
Respectfully, SIMEON LELAND & CO.
For sale at the depot of the inventor and proprietor,
JOSEPH MEYER, No. 617 Broadway.
Sole Agents, A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., No. 161 William-st.

Proclamation by the Mayor.—Whereas, Mrs. FANNIE DEANE HALSEY, a resident of this City, left her home on the first day of June, and her dead body was found on the fifth day of June last, in the water near Bay Ridge, in Kings county; and whereas, circumstances connected with the disappearance and death of Mrs. Halsey, warrant the suspicion that she was murdered: Now, therefore, I, Daniel F. Tiemann, Mayor of the City of New York, by virtue of the authority vested in me, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the said Fannie Deane Halsey. The above reward will be paid on the certificate of the District Attorney that the arrest and conviction were secured by the person claiming the same.
In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal at the City Hall of the City of New York, on the ninth day of July, A. D. 1859.
DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

Hot Weather Circular.
COOL CLOTHING FOR BOYS
AT
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S,
Nos. 121, 123, 125 Fulton-st.,
Corner of Nassau st.
Cheapest Prices and Largest Stock
in the City.
Boys' Linen Coats, $1. Boys' Marseilles Coats, $1 50.
Boys' Linen Jackets, $1.
Boys' Summer Vests, $1.
Boys' Summer Mixed Suits, $3 50.
Boys' Summer Pants, $1
All articles marked in plain figures.
ONE PRICE AND NO DEVIATION.

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FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES
are considered, by competent judges, to be
THE ONLY RELIABLE SAFES IN MARKET.
Against the *most skillful* BURGLAR it is
A SURE PROTECTION,
being fitted with a POWDER-PROOF COMBINATION LOCK of LILLIE'S OWN MANUFACTURE,
and the great fire at Oshkosh proved them to be the
MOST RELIABLE FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
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No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

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MOST RELIABLE FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
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French Fans, Silk Nets, Fancy Hair Pins, Combs, &c., &c.
A splendid assortment of the above and of many other NEW GOODS, comprising the LATEST PARIS STYLES, now landing from steamer *Ocean Queen*, and suitable to the best City trade.
Additional NOVELTIES received by every successive steamer from Havre, for sale to the trade only, by
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will be issued this day.
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THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
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Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Hatchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Harry's Tricopherous
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Westchester County, &c.—Owners of lots in Pelhamville, East, West, or Central Mount Vernon, Union Port, Wakefield, Washingtonville, Fleetwood, &c., are informed that the Comptroller's list of lots to be sold for unpaid taxes is now published, and can be seen at the office of Wm. H. Price, Esq., No. 77 East 13th-st, near 4th-av., on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. Parties interested will bring their tax receipts with them.
JOHN S. YORKE, General Collector.

To Consumptives.—The advertiser will cheerfully send (free of charge) to those who may desire it, a simple and certain remedy for that dread disease Consumption, by which he was cured. Those desiring relief will apply to, or address, the Rev. E. A. WILSON, No. 360 1st-st., Williamsburgh, Long Island.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars; also, Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboards and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depôt No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. (Formerly No. 192 Pearl-st.)

Kerosene Oils.
A full supply of this favorite Oil can now be had. Free from all impurities, and color light lemon.
AUSTENS, Agent, No. 93 Pearl-st., New-York.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Crisnadore's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at 6 Astor House.

MARRIED.

CRANE—DODD.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, July 7, by the Rev. P. D. Van Cleef, DAVID D. CRANE, of this City, to SARAH A., daughter of Col. Joseph Dodd.

FLAGG—FERRIS.—At Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, July 6, by the Rev. Dr. Todd, Rector of St. John's Church, of that place, the Rev. EDWARD O. FLAGG, Rector of All Saints Church, this City, to MARY L., daughter of the Hon. Joshua B. Ferris, of the former place.

DIED

HEARTLEY.—In this City, on Sunday, July 10, WALTER ROBERTS HEARTLEY, infant son of Mary A. and Thomas B. Heartley, aged 1 year and 7 days.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., No 167 9th-st., near Broadway.
☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

BATES.—In this City, on Saturday, July 9, after a short illness, MARY CELIA, only daughter of E. and W. W. Bates, aged 1 year, 8 months and 29 days.
The funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) July 11, between 2 and 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 89 West 40th-st. Friends are invited to attend.

MIDDAGH.—In Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, July 8, in the 77th year of her age, MARTHA MIDDAGH, widow of the late Aert Middagh.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, July 11, at 3½ o'clock P. M., from Grace Church Brooklyn Heights.

BOLMER.—At Tappan Town Rockland County, on Friday, July 8, ALICE L., daughter of William H. and C. C. Bolmer, in the 14th year of her age.

BOOTH.—On Saturday morning, July 9, EDGAR H., son of Wm. A. Booth, in the 19th year of his age.
The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Stratford, Conn., this afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The cars leave 27th st. at 12½, and return at 6 P. M.

ALLEN.—At his residence in Enfield, Conn., on Saturday morning, July 9, of consumption, EDWARD P. ALLEN, publisher, No. 9 Spruce st., New-York, aged 39 years.
Funeral service will be attended at the lower Presbyterian Church in Enfield, at 3½ o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, July 13. Friends are invited to attend without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at the Thompsonville Station on the arrival of trains.
☞ New-England and City papers please copy.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES.

Authorized by the Legislature with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 317, *July* 9, 1859.
16, 62, 32, 33, 56, 58, 21, 26, 77, 45, 61, 75, 52, 78.
Class No. 378, *July* 9, 1859.
51, 13, 63, 45, 9, 22, 27, 75, 59, 74, 41, 29, 31.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.

Class No. 375, *July* 9, 1859.
3, 14, 70, 48, 49, 38, 73, 12, 4, 27, 25, 58.
Class No. 376, *Extra, July* 9, 1859.
8, 56, 25, 66, 59, 35, 78, 72, 57, 23, 26, 61, 22.

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

John Howard, Exchange and Commission Broker.—Delaware, Georgia and other Southern money bought and sold. Mail orders punctually attended to. address No. 176 Greenwich st.

COMMUNICATION.

In these days of patent quackery, when almost every hour brings some sovereign cure for "all the ills that flesh is heir to," it is a subject of congratulation that a medicine possessing real merits has been able to make its way into popular favor, and that the ablest men in the medical profession have stamped it with their cordial approval. The proprietors and manufacturers of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS can appeal with perfect confidence to physicians and citizens generally of the commercial metropolis of the Union, because the article has attained a reputation in other quarters of the country heretofore unknown. A few facts upon this point will speak more powerfully than volumes of bare assertion or blazoning puffery. The consumption of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS for the last year in the South and West amounted to over half a million bottles, and from its manifest steady increase in times past, it is evident that during the coming year the consumption will reach near one million bottles. This immense amount could never have been sold but for the rare medicinal properties contained in the preparation and the sanction of the most prominent physicians in those sections of the country where the article is best known, who not only recommend the Bitters to their patients, but are ready at all times to give testimonials to its efficacy in all cases of stomach derangements, and the diseases peculiar to these portions of the Union. This is not a temporary popularity obtained by extraordinary efforts in the way of trumpeting the qualities of the Bitters, but a solid estimation of an invaluable medicine which is destined to be as enduring as life time itself.

During the Summer and Fall, the vicinity of most of our American streams is rendered extremely unhealthy by the deadly nuisance. In the South and West this is especially the case; but the same fatal influences are active along the rivers of the North and East, to say nothing of the densely populated and filthy cities where miasmatic affections are equally prevalent. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS have proved a God-send to regions where fevers and various other bilious complaints have counted their victims by hundreds. Testimonials innumerable have been given, establishing the fact that the magical powers of the Bitters in rendering the miasma less fatal by strengthening the digestive organs, and through them the whole system, and thus arming the body against the insidious attacks of diseases. The Summer in all parts of the Union brings with it certain diseases of the stomach and bowels, which greatly increases the list of mortality.

Not only will persons who are apparently flushed with health indulge to an undue extent in fruits of various kinds, and thus superinduce diarrhœa and dysentery, but the heat, of itself, will operate upon the system of those who are naturally weak, and cause such an enervation that disease is sure to follow. The Bitters have been found a speedy and certain remedy for affections of this description, and when used regularly during warm weather, a positive preventive against sickness from such cause. Indeed, it is chiefly on account of its tonic properties, which are particularly efficacious in cases of diarrhœa and dysentery, that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS have achieved such a wide reputation. Hundreds of people have been restored to health by the timely use of this remedy, when all others known to physicians have failed. It operates on the stomach, liver and other digestive organs mildly, but powerfully, and soon restores them to a condition essential to the healthy discharge of the functions of nature. As a cure for diarrhœa and dysentery, there is nothing compared with these celebrated Bitters for certainty of action. Persons of sedentary habits are often driven to the use of intoxicating liquors by bodily weakness and the lack of some harmless stimulant. This class of our citizens will find in HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS precisely the article they require. It is potent as a tonic and quite palatable to the taste, and acts upon the enfeebled faculties of the system with a revivifying effect, cheering the spirits, dispelling that melancholy feeling which is too apt to attend physical lassitude, and yet without creating unnatural appetite for drink. Literary men, and others whose occupation compels them to do without proper exercise and fresh air, will do well to try this gentle invigorant before having recourse to stimulants that are more dangerous. Some of the best and brightest men who have contributed to the glory of this country would have been spared a great deal of suffering and reserved from untimely graves if they had turned from the cup of sorrow to HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. In the hour of prostration of spirit and nervous debility, they generally fly to the maddening bowl, in which they find but poor relief. As a substitute for this, the Bitters must be considered invaluable.

The ailments incident to old age are numerous and extremely trying. The majority of them, however, are the consequence of the weakening effect of years upon the organs concerned in digestion. A stomach which has been too severely tested by indulgences in epicureanism generally revolts when when we attain the steady side of fifty, and the disorders that follow can only be corrected by the use of some active principals such as are contained in HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. None of the more violent remedies will accomplish the desired end, without leaving results that render them worse than the disease. Elderly persons may use the Bitters daily as per direction on the bottle, and they will find in it a stimulant peculiarly beneficial for comforting declining years, as it is pleasant to the palate, invigorating to the bowels, excellent as a tonic, and rejuvenating generally. We have the evidence of thousands of aged men and women, who have experienced the benefit of using this preparation while suffering from stomach derangements and general debility. Acting under the advices of physicians they have abandoned all deleterious drugs, and finally tested the merits of this article. If the aged had a decisive voice in this matter, they would place HOSTETTER'S BITTERS among the greatest blessings medical science has ever conferred upon the human race. A few words to the gentler sex: There are certain periods where these cases are so harassing that many of them sink under the trial. The relation of mother and child is so absorbingly tender that the mother, especially if she be young, is apt to forget her own health in her extreme anxiety for her infant. Should the period of maternity arrive during the Summer season the wear of body and mind is generally aggravating. Here, then, is necessity for stimulant to recuperate the energies of the system, and enable the mother to support her exhausting trials and responsibilities. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS will answer the purpose better than any other medicine now before the public, and serve to prevent the prostrated patient from having recourse to injurious drugs which often endanger the health of both mother and child. Throughout the South and West nursing mothers prefer the Bitters to all other invigorators that receive the indorsement of physicians, because it is agreeable to the taste as well as it is certain to give a permanent increase of bodily strength.

The attention of medical gentlemen is especially invited to what we have urged in favor of the Bitters. It is a matter of pride with us that this has received the warm approval of all first-class physicians in those sections of the country where it has been introduced, and where its virtues have been tested. We do not follow a bad example, and enter upon an insane crusade against the whole fraternity of medical men in behalf of a universal curative. We have been honored with their indorsement and recommendation in hundreds of instances and we are quite certain that in now introducing the Bitters to new communities, we shall have the opinions of their most famous and reliable physicians with us. Our citizens going to New-York and the Eastern States ought to give the Bitters a trial, not only because the article has achieved an untold of reputation in other sections of the republic, but because of the unquestionable benefit that would result. It will not interfere with any other medicine, but may be taken simultaneously, and it will even assist the operation of various specifics administered by physicians, during the oppressive and exhausting heat of the day. It is always healthful and pleasant even as a beverage, especially when taken with ice water, which it serves to neutralize and prevent any bad effects from over indulgence, which is too often the case in excessive warm weather.

The Bitters has been thoroughly tested in the most tropical portions of the South where the sun has a most debilitating effect, and it is extremely perilous to indulge in the kind of spirituous stimulants such as we now have. If it has been found to be so great an invigorant in that climate, have we not abundant reason to believe that the citizens of New York and the Eastern States who may experience debility in the milder atmosphere would derive certain benefits from the use of this article? All those persons to whom we have particularly referred above, to wit: Sufferers from fever, caused by malaria, diarrhœa, dysentery, indigestion, loss of appetite and all diseases or derangements of the stomach, superannuated invalids, persons of sedentary occupation, and nursing mothers will consult their own physical welfare by giving to HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATAD STOMACH BITTERS the same trial which they have received in other regions of the Union, and after such a test we have no fear that they will accord the preference to any other medicine.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS are sold by all the principal druggists in New-York and throughout the country.

Principal Depôt in New-York, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row.
HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS
sold at the following wholesale druggists:
Sold by Barnes & Park, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row.
Sold by B. M. & E. A. Whitlock, No. 13 Beekman-st.
Sold by A. Bininger & Co., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st.
Sold by Hegeman & Co., No. 161 Broadway.
Sold by Ward, Close & Co., No. 115 Fulton-st.
Sold by Bushton & Co., No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.
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HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold and manufactured by
HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Penn.

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SHOULD READ THE FOLLOWING LIST OF SUMMER BOOKS.
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EVERY INTELLIGENT READER SHOULD HAVE IT BEFORE HIM.
MILITARY MAP
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Just prepared by Lieut. IVES, will be ready TUESDAY MORNING, and will be furnished gratis with the above map.
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BEST FRENCH YOKE!
SHIRTS
RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
SIX FOR NINE DOLLARS, OR $1 60 EACH.
READY-MADE, ALL SIZES IN CUSTOM STYLE OR TO ORDER
MADE OF BEST YORK MILL MUSLIN, AND FINE LINEN
AND WARRANTED AS GOOD A SHIRT AS SOLD IN RETAIL STORES AT $2 50 EACH.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE, $2 EACH.
Best Three-Ply Linen Collars, $1 75 per dozen.
P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good Shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen of $18 fine Shirts:
20 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard...$4 35
7 yards of fine linen, at 50c. per yard..... 3 50
Making and cutting..... 6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50c..... 1 50
Profit..... 2 65
Total..... $18 00
SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions for self-measurement sent free to any part of the country. These directions are so simple that a boy of 10 years of age can take his own measure. I warrant a good fit or return the money. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of the goods.
WARD, FROM LONDON.
NO. 387 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS,
Between White and Walker sts.

ASK FOR LEDIARD'S MORNING CALL.
Be sure to ask for
LEDIARD'S MORNING CALL.
The popularity of this fine
TONIC AND INVIGORATING CORDIAL BITTER
has induced certain parties to put up a spurious article in imitation of the above.
The public and the trade are, therefore, cautioned to ask for Lediard's Morning Call, which is unequaled for its agreeable taste and fine medicinal qualities.
As a remedy and preventive for diarrhœa and chills and fever, it is particularly valuable at this season. As a cure for dyspepsia its character is fully established.
It is also invaluable to those of either sex suffering from weakness or debility, its fine strengthening and alterative properties rendering it unfailing.
For ordinary use as a beverage it is unsurpassed by any cordial ever offered to public notice, for its purity and general excellence.
No family should be without it.
Travelers and yachtmen will find it a most agreeable addition to their stores.
LEDIARD'S MORNING CALL—TONIC.
Diuretic and anti-dyspeptic, is a
LIQUEUR HYGIENIQUE D'APRES RASPAIL.
For sale by druggists, liquor-dealers, &c.
Wholesale depôt No. 37 South William-st.

CLASS OF 1853, YALE COLLEGE.
The Second Triennial Meeting of this Class will be held at New-Haven on WEDNESDAY, the 27th of July inst. Every living member is expected to be present.
H. H. BABCOCK, S. W. KUEVALS,
W. T. GILBERT, H. O. ROBINSON,
E. HARLAND, K. TWINING,
Dated July 9, 1859. Committee.

A CAUTION TO THE LADIES.—AN IMITATION, the ingredients of which are very injurious to the complexion, has appeared of the famous Pastilles de Florence. It is necessary to caution against this attempt at imposition, for while the genuine preparation is a most admirable toilet article, the counterfeit should in all cases be avoided. The Pastilles de Florence of MESS. LEWENBERG & CO. bear the certificate of Dr. James R. Ohlton, the celebrated chemist, and the signature, O. LEWENBERG. An examination of the label will secure the purchaser against fraud. It can be obtained at A. ALVISET'S, No. 590 Metropolitan Hotel, Broadway, and No. 820 Broadway, near 13th-st., and at all principal druggists.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES—FOR Pum

DRY GOODS.

NO. 355 BROADWAY.
GREAT
CLEARING SALE
OF
SUMMER STOCK,
AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION!
Commencing on MONDAY, July 11,
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
TO MAKE ROOM FOR THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS,
WILL OFFER, AT RETAIL,
THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF THEIR SUMMER STOCK,
COMPRISING
AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF SILKS,
GRENADINES, BAREGES, LAWNS, ORGANDIES, &c.
Which they will offer
GREATLY UNDER COST,
viz.:
300 BAREGE ROBES, from $3 to $6; worth $6 to $11.
200 RICH PRINTED GRENADINE ROBES, at $15; reduced from $25.
240 VERY ELEGANT GRENADINE ROBES, at $25; reduced from $40.

TRAVELING DRESS GOODS!
RECEIVED PER STEAMSHIP VANDERBILT,
Decidedly the
RICHEST AND MOST ELEGANT GOODS
FOR
TRAVELING DRESSES
OFFERED THIS SEASON.
Also, 50 pieces
DOUBLE-WIDTH CHENE BAREGE ANGLAIS,
SUITABLE FOR SHAWLS AND DRESSES.
OPEN AT RETAIL ON MONDAY, July 11.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY.

OUR
MOTTO
FOR
JULY AND AUGUST
18

MARK WAY
IS MARK WAY
DOWN.
TO MARK WAY DOWN to make a Full and Regular Clearing out of our Whole Stock, if possible, during JULY and AUGUST,
As we wish to commence the Fall Trade with an entire NEW STOCK OF GOODS.
COME! COME!! TIME! TIME!!
COME! COME!! TIME! TIME!!
THE TIME HAS COME!!
WHAT IS TO BE DONE? IS THE QUESTION!
WHAT IS TO BE DONE? IS THE QUESTION!
WHAT SHALL BE ?
WHAT SHALL BE ?
MARK EVERY ARTICLE
MARK EVERY ARTICLE
WAY
WAY
WAY DOWN.
WAY DOWN.
TO SUIT PRICE WHICH WILL MAKE IT
TO SUIT PRICE WHICH WILL MAKE IT
SELL AND GO QUICK.
SELL AND GO QUICK.
SELL AND GO QUICK.
SELL AND GO QUICK.
LADIES,
Ladies, all this has been in a most thorough manner.
OUR GOODS SHALL BE SOLD CHEAP!
OUR GOODS SHALL BE SOLD CHEAP!!
IN THIS GREAT SELL OUT,
IN THIS GREAT SELL OUT,
Our stock consists of
EVERY VARIETY OF LACE GOODS.
EVERY VARIETY OF EMBROIDERIES.
Please remember EVERY KIND OF EMBROIDERED GOODS IS SOLD IN THIS GREAT SALE!
EVERY VARIETY OF RIBBONS.
EVERY VARIETY OF DRESS TRIMMINGS.
EVERY VARIETY OF BUGLE NETS for Ladies and Children.
EVERY VARIETY OF ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS AND FLOWER MATERIALS.
EVERY VARIETY OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, Such as LINENS, DIAPERS, TOWELINGS, TABLE CLOTHS, SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, FLANNELS, CURTAIN MUSLINS, BOOK and SWISS MUSLINS, CAMBRIC MUSLINS, DOTTED MUSLINS, &c., &c.
Also a FULL LINE PAPER CAMBRICS, LININGS, &c.
Every variety of HOSIERY, GLOVES and MITTS for LADIES, GENTLEMEN and CHILDREN.
Every Quality and style LADIES' and GENTS' LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
Also, GENTS' LINEN BOSOMS.
We call attention to our
SPLENDID STOCK OF LACE GOODS.
Ladies, you may be assured you can find in our Stock of LACE GOODS every conceivable design in Rich Lace Goods, such as REAL THREAD POINTS, REAL THREAD COIFFURES, REAL POINT COLLARS, REAL LACES, &c. All NEW Designs! VALENCIENNES LACES and EDGINGS, REAL THREAD LACES in BLACK and WHITE, REAL RUSHER LACES for MANTILLAS, CHEAP TO CLOSE!
REAL RUSHER MANTILLAS, CHEAP TO CLOSE!
LADIES' CORSETS, $1 and $1 25—THE BEST!
OUR STORE is No. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
One Door Below 14th-st.,
R. H. MACY.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING EMPORIUM.
A department exclusively for gentlemen, where may be found every article in the line that can be mentioned, consisting of
SHIRTS, DRAWERS, CRAVATS,
TIES, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, TRAVELING SHAWLS, &c.
Shirts and Collars made to order, (hand work,) sure to fit or no sale.
Also,
A large quantity of Gentlemen's Bathing Shirts and Drawers.
Entrance through GENIN'S hat-store, No. 507 Broadway, and side door of St. Nicholas Hotel.
GENIN'S Bazaar, No 513 Broadway.

JAPAN SILKS, WASH SILKS,
PINEAPPLE DRESSES.
The handsomest and best article in use; washes and retains its original stiffness and appearance; plain, plaid, stripe and black
GRAPE, SATINS, AND A THOUSAND ARTICLES which are not to be found elsewhere in this country. A few articles are offered very cheap viz:
Figured Silks, worth $1 75, for 75 cents.
Plain Chiras Silks for 50 cents.
Same Pineapple Bonnets to close them, 12s.
Fans, 16 cents, and other cheap articles at
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
No. 653 Broadway.
Also, American Indian articles, Fans, &c., &c.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN BLACK LACE MANTILLAS, BUSHOUS,
TALMAS, &c., &c., in every variety,
Latest styles.
ALSO,
An invoice of new styles of
CLOTH TRAVELING CLOAKS, and
BAREGE ANGLAIS MANTILLAS,
Just received per steamer "Arabia," will be opened on MONDAY, July 11,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND HOTEL-KEEPERS.
1,000 SUMMER QUILTS, at 7s. and $1 each.
Extraordinary bargains in TOWELS, French BLANKETS, a little soiled, at half price, with every article in the Housekeeping line, manufactured expressly for our RETAIL TRADE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade streets.

GREAT BARGAINS
in
Organdy Robes a Les,
Plain and Chiots Colors,
at $3 50 and $6 a Robe.
Will be opened on Monday, July 11,
Value $6 and $10.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A GREAT SACRIFICE.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will offer on Monday, July 11, the balance of Gros Odier, Roman & Co.'s richest and finest quality satin striped
PRINTED ORGANDIE MUSLINS,
at 3 shillings per yard,
(Formerly sold at 5 shillings.)
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

AT KINZEY'S,
2,000 Collars, 3c., 6c., 12c., 18c., 25c.
1,000 Sets Collars and sleeves, 12c.
1,000 Wide Swiss Flouncings, 6d.
2 000 Swiss and Jaconet Bands, 12c., 18c., 25c.
Mantilla Laces, all styles, 6c. to $1 50.
Fans, Flowers, Ruches, Trimmings, with lots of other goods, all closing out. At KINZEY'S,
No. 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
JAMES GRAY & CO.
Now offer the whole of their stock of
RICH DRESS GOODS,
REAL LACES,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
At greatly reduced prices.
No. 779 Broadway, cor. Waverley-place.

GREAT REDUCTION IN EMBROIDERED BANDS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
900 Needlework Bands, 76c., worth $1.
200 Needlework Bands, $1, worth $1 25.
A choice collection of French Worked Bands.
Edgings and Insertions in great variety.

AT KINZEY'S,
224-LACE-224
2,000 yards Ribbons, 6c., 10c., 12c.
200 Parasols, 44c., 50c., 62c., 75c.
200 Silk Lace Mantillas, 81c to $2 50.
150 White Worked Mantillas 50c. to $1.
2,000 Paris Silk Mitts, 6c., 9c., 12c., 18c.
At No. 223 8th-av.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.
Superior assortment of Mohair, Poplins, Camillas And other Dress Goods,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.
N. B.—Traveling Suits made to order.
At 3 Hours' Notice.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE,
OF SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS
Also, CLOTH AND MOHAIR DUSTERS,
To close out the Summer stock
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

AT KINZEY'S,
Selling off the entire stock of EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, STRAW GOODS, MITTS, and PARASOLS.
1,000 Straw Bonnets, 8c., 10c., 12c.
1,000 White and Colored Straws, 25c., 31c., 37c.
500 Shaker Hoods, 10c. to 25c.
1,000 Leghorn and Canton Bloomers, 25c.
At No. 223 6th-av.

SKIRTS.—WOVEN SKIRTS ARE THE MOST durable now in use; no shifting or cutting the tape on woven skirts; 12 springs, $1 30; 14 springs, $1 50; and 17 springs $2. Dealers supplied with 3 springs at $9 per dozen; 12 spring, $10, and 14 springs $12, that skirts woven. C. L. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND GARTER WEBS.—Cords of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being scientifically imported for sale in connection with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp.
HORACE H. DAY,
Ex. 72 Cortlandt-st.

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ANNUAL CLEARING SALE
OF FIRST-CLASS SUMMER DRY GOODS
AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.
C. G. HOOK,
Late W. S. Bond,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
Opposite Jefferson Market,
Will offer on and after
Monday, July 11,
HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF SUMMER GOODS
at a reduction in price of
FROM 25 TO 40 PER CENT.,
embracing, in part,
SEASONABLE DRESS GOODS OF EVERY VARIETY, including 500 pieces Printed Lawn from 5 cents to 12½ cents per yard.
Ladies' Bonnets and Ribbons.
Gloves, Hosiery and Embroideries.
Goods for boys' Summer wear,
Stella and other Shawls.
100 pieces of Canton Matting from 12½c. to 50c.
THE ABOVE MUST BE SPEEDILY SOLD TO ADMIT OF ALTERATION TO THE PREMISES
and to make room for Fall importations.
C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR LADIES
TO BUY BARGAINS
In consequence of retiring from the business
E. UHLFELDER,
of
No. 391 Canal-st., two doors west of Broadway,
Will sell out his entire stock of rich and well selected goods, which have all been bought for cash, and will be sold at a very great reduction
Embroideries in all varieties and styles from the finest pocket-handkerchief to the narrowest needlework edging.
The following are a few of the articles we keep:
Real cluck and white thread laces, real Valenciennes point, applique and Maltese laces, white and black antipures, Mechlin and English thread laces, veils coiffures, barbes and head-dresses, lace shawls, mantillas and points, gloves, hosiery and black fillet mitts in great variety.
Dress, cloak and mantilla trimmings, ribbons and flowers, hair-pins, fans, porte-monnaie bags, card cases, hair nets, buttons, tassels, and a great variety of French fancy goods, too numerous to mention.
All to be sold at a Great sacrifice,
to close the business.

WET GOODS.—BLACK AND COLORED SILKS very clean, linen damask table cloths, towels, crash, quilts, muslins, handkerchiefs, cloths, cassimeres, sattinets and a general assortment of dry goods for sale at very low cash prices, by
WM. MATHEWS, No. 81 Catharine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

WASHINGTON, N. Y.—A VALUABLE FARM or country seat for sale, situated in Washington Dutchess County. The house is thoroughly built and spacious, being 66 feet long by 35 wide, containing 13 rooms. The out-buildings are large and commodious and in good repair; a never failing spring of pure water is introduced into the house by lead pipes. The dwelling is surrounded by an abundance of shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, small fruit, &c.; the place contains about 137 acres of the most choice land in Dutchess County; there is a large apple orchard and a choice peach orchard, for the most part Bartlett. This is one of the most charming spots in America, being extremely healthy and possesses in a high degree the advantages of literary, educational and religious institutions. For further particulars, address OGDEN SELYE, Washington, Dutchess County, or W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., New York, Room No. 5.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Within an hour and a-half from New-York. The place is finely located on high ground, on the main road leading to the Rockaway Pavilion, and contains 43 acres of very superior land. The house is of Gothic style, commodious and well-furnished, commanding a fine view of the ocean. The grounds are tastefully laid out and well planted with choice fruit trees and fine shrubbery. The out buildings consist of neat cottage for gardener and servants, two large barns, carriage houses, ice-house and poultry house, &c., &c. For further particulars, apply to JAS. M. PLUMB, No. 91 Chambers st.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—AN ELEGANT COUNtry seat on the Susquehanna and Chenango Rivers; four acres in lawn, garden, &c.; with an elegant mansion, colonnade front, containing 12 rooms, with gas and water introduced; carriage-house, barn, ice house, &c.; large shade and a variety of fruit trees; is considered one of the most elegant country residences in Binghamton; is in the vicinity of elegant residences, schools, churches, &c., and well calculated to divide into fine building sites; for sale on easy terms, by
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, 1¾ miles from depôt, with dwelling-house 40x31, carriage house, barn, &c., all in good repair, and 12 to 50 acres of choice land, surrounded by large fruit and shade trees; choice water; a river running through the premises affords fine bathing, and boating and every variety of fishing near. Trains three times a day to New-York; steamboat every night. House, &c., with 12 acres of land, $4,000. Inquire of M. L. CARPENTER on the premises, Rye, Conn.

FOR SALE—SPENDIDLY SITUATED COUNTRY place, commanding a magnificent view over twenty miles in extent; one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minutes' walk from the depôt. Land from two to fifty acres, good house, abundant out-buildings, choice fruit and pure air and water. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

YONKERS.—A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE, containing all the modern improvements (except gas,) built in a day's work, and in the most substantial manner for the present owner; ground beautifully laid out plenty of fruit and shade, and one of the most delightful houses in the county. Full particulars, with view of house, on application to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT country residence, with large and superior farm attached, in the best part of the Western Reserve, Ohio. A small farm in the East, or good stock will be taken in part payment, and liberal terms made for the balance. A bargain. For particulars, address J. W. WILSON, Ravenna, Portage County, Ohio.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY DESirable village property consisting of a good house of twelve rooms, stable and carriage-house, over an acre of land, highly improved, with large shade and fruit trees, graveled walks, &c.; is very accessible, in an undoubtedly healthy location. Will be sold low, or exchanged, at CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, ONE mile south of Coxsackie Landing, a country residence with a spacious brick dwelling and new outbuildings, all in complete order. Mountain and river scenery, fruit and ornamental trees, and a grove of six acres near the house. Apply to J. W. ROBINSON, Esq., Sing Sing, or H. F. LOMBARD, on the premises.

ELIZABETH CITY.—A VERY HANDSOME Italian villa, within six minutes' walk of the depôt, 2½ acres of ground, house in perfect repair, and very finely built, will be exchanged for good Brooklyn property, or sold for cash, cheap. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

SING SING.—ONE OF THE FINEST RESIdences on the river; built in the most substantial manner, by day's work, by the present occupant; view down to Fort Washington. Particulars on application to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.
Also a few small places for sale at Sing Sing.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT on Staten Island, with a large new house, barns, stables, plenty of fruit and shade; position healthy; high grounds, fine water, and 8 acres of good land; price $6,000; $3,000 or $4 000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of MARTIN BROS. & CO., 69 Leonard-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR Exchange for City or Brooklyn property; in perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence, at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st

SING SING.—TO RENT—THREE NICE RESIdences, with about an acre of ground each, within a few minutes' walk of the depôt. Houses all in perfect repair. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau st., Room No. 5.

NORWALK, CONN.—HOUSE WITH 20 ACRES, lying on Five-Mile River. Land under good cultivation, well fruited, plenty of shade splendid view of the Sound. Will be sold very cheap if applied for soon.
W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, A neat cottage, barn, and half an acre of ground well stocked with choice fruit; five minutes' walk from landing, and commanding a fine river view.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES—ARCHITECTURAL plans complete, $5 each, by JOHN P. GAYSON, architect, No. 182 Broadway, Mercantile Bank Building, corner of John-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE AT SMITHTOWN, L. I.—146 acres; house large and new, beautifully situated on elevated ground, fine lawn, with an abundance of large shade trees; land in high state of cultivation and well fenced; one side bounded by tide-water, with a good dock; bath-house, &c.; a fish pond well stocked with trout; out-buildings ample and convenient, ice house filled, every variety of timber necessary to a place, location healthy and within a short distance of Post-office and stage route to Railroad. Also, a farm of fifty acres in the village of Smithtown Branch; good buildings, one mile front on highway, daily communication with New-York by stage and railroad. Either of the above places will be sold low on easy terms. For particulars apply to the proprietor, at Smithtown, L. I.
EDWARD H. SMITH.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM OF 200 ACRES, 3 miles from the New-Haven Railroad Depôt, at Greenwich, Conn.; is on high ground, and is watered by never failing springs. The improvements consist of a large mansion, barn, carriage house, sheds, &c.; also, a tenement house. A large proportion of the purchase-money may remain on the property. Also, two small farms near Mount Vernon Depôt.
CALDWELL & JONES, No. 96 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 93 acres of good improved land, being part of the estate of the late James D. Merritt. The farm is situated in the township of Harrison, Westchester County, on Purchase st., four miles from Rye, and three miles from White Plains. Any further information may be obtained by applying on the premises to HANNAH R. MERRITT, Executrix, or JOTHAM MERRITT, Executor.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 137 acres in Dutchess County, five miles from Dover Plains' depôt. Plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau st., room No. 5, or ELIAS BAIGET, on the premises. Address Washington Post-office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FARMS, COUNTRY AND VILLAGE RESIdences, and fine building sites, situated along the west shore of the Hudson, contiguous to the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, between Hoboken, Piermont and Nyack. For maps and other particulars apply to
SILAS BEYMOUR, No. 271 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT FARM, OF 140 acres, in Orange County, 6 miles by plank road from Middletown; fish-pond, good buildings and beautiful prospect. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP, AND ON EASY TERMS—premises No. 218 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh, consisting of a two story dwelling house, 26 feet deep, with a two-story brick stable 25 x 30 feet, all in good order; yard paved throughout; for particulars inquire of P. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or P. VOTY, No. 109 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE CHURCH PROPERTY—The valuable church property situated on the easterly side of 7th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., recently occupied by the 7th-av. Reformed Dutch Church. The lot is 92 feet wide by about 100 in depth, with a substantial brick building, 60x100, capable of seating 700 persons. This is one of the finest pieces of property to be found in the vicinity, either for church purposes or as an investment. Apply to ROBERT E. BABB, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN THE THIRD Ward of Jersey City, six blocks from the Ferry, two three-story and basement brick houses; also, one three-story English basement house, with all the modern improvements handsomely finished, will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For further particulars, apply to JAMES McLAUGHLIN, Carpenter and Builder, corner of York and Henderson, Jersey City.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON MYRTLE, PARK, THROOP and Yates ave; Stockton, Floyd, Ellery and Hopkins sts. They are in a good neighborhood, on high ground on the grade; ready for use, and one mile from Peck-slip Ferry. The Broadway, Myrtle and Flushing-av Railroads pass these lots. Price $400; terms very easy. Apply to ROBERT ADAIR, No. 81 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, SITUATED and lying in 67th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., north side; 21 feet 100 feet wide; there is a front and rear house and out-buildings, suitable for a cartman, milkman, or some other business. The houses are frame, the front can be used for shop or store; the rear has eight rooms, with a well in the yard. For particulars inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR UNIMproved property, an elegant brown stone house; has all the modern improvements, and is situated in the finest part of Brooklyn. A fine describing property offered in exchange, addressed Box No. 248 Brooklyn Post-office, will be attended to.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 8th-av., in the row of brown stone-front houses on the south side of 47th-st.; house 20x55, four-story, high-stoop; has all the improvements, and is strictly first-class. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or at No. 64 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE—WITH A BUILDING LOAN, A PLOT of building lots, well situated for improvement, offering a fine opportunity for builders with moderate means or other enterprising persons. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third floor.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 64 West 48th-st.; house, 20x46; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.; or H. A. KIDDER, No. 64 West 48th-st. Price, $9,000.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST CLASS FULL-SIZED four story brown stone house and lot No. 17 East 33d-st., built in the best manner, and containing every modern improvement; will be sold cheap. Apply to H. NASON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A NEW FIRST class brown stone house; persons wanting a really good house in a fine location, and having some lots well located to exchange, will call at No. 2 Metropolitan Bank, Pine st. JOHN BRAINERD.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A CHOICELY located plot of ground, containing about 3½ acres. For particulars inquire of
CHAS. B. FOSDICK, No. 1 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND Lot on the southeast corner of 9th av. and 20th-st. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND, 107 FEET 6 inches on 4th-av. by 100 feet on 28th-st. Terms easy. Address, by note, No. 23 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE STORE NO. 178 9th-av. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

DISTILLERY FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Capable of running 400 bushels per day; has been thoroughly overhauled and is ready for immediate use; terms easy. Apply at No. 228 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the Times Building. Apply at the Times Office.

XXI. YEARS' LEASE,
NO. 255 BROADWAY, FOR SALE.
Apply to R. S. EMMETT, No. 46 William st.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 558 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by R. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 256 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and work shops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 18 windows in each; store No. 204 William-st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st. will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO BE LET—THE STORE AND DWELLING NO. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, lately occupied as a carpet store, for which it is well adapted, and a very desirable location. Apply to JOHN LAIDLAW, No. 92 Middagh-st., or to CHARLES J. HENSHAW.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 49 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th aves. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HOUSE NO. 125 Mercer-st.; is well adapted for a hotel, boarding-house, saloon or club-house, or for a light manufacturing business. Rent moderate. Apply to M. E. REED, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

TO LET—DESIRABLE OFFICES ON THE FIRST, second and third floors of No. 16 William-st., corner of Beaver. Apply in the building to EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD.

STORE IN HOBOKEN TO LET—NO. 142 Washington st., best block in this growing city. Apply at the store.

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STEAMBOATS FOR SALE.
One Steamer 235 feet long, 32½ feet beam and 12½ feet hold.
One steamer 240 feet long, 31 feet beam, and 12½ feet hold.
Both in good condition, fitted with state rooms, cabins, &c. Beam engines and boilers in the hold.
ALSO, FOR SALE,
One STEAMBOAT LEVER BEAM ENGINE, 36-inch cylinder by 10 feet stroke, with two boilers, the whole in good condition. Apply to
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 132 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT Confectionery, Restaurant and Ice Cream establishment, covering the whole lot of ground, and 5 years' lease of the premises, No. 244 Grand st. The Saloon Department is elegantly and tastefully furnished, well ventilated and will seat over one hundred persons. Location for business unsurpassed. For further information apply on the premises, to E. T. FANNING.

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PARTNER WANTED IN A RESPECTABLE cash business; the duties are light, and no night-work; the business is well established, and the profits large; a good chance for a smart business man, with a small capital. Apply for 3 days at No. 292 4th-av., in the office.

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FOR SALE—A FLOURISHING SCHOOL, HALF an hour's distance from New-York, on account of the ill health of the principal. A competent party, with $200 to $300, can here find a fair start in life at once. For particulars inquire at Raynor's Bookstore, No. 78 Bowery.

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PERFECT WATCHES.
Made by B. J. Warner & Alfred Marshall, of London, unsurpassed for time and durability, having received the approbation of the Royal Polytechnic Institute, of London, for sale by W. EVERTSON SMITH, No. 18 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, in the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

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NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS.
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Is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain. It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.
It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.
It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.
It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.
It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole Agents,
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MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
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STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the Musical Review,) C. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, C. SAAR, and many others.
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First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

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Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $250, $275, and $300.
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A RICH AND BEAUTIFUL SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—Beautifully finished with round corners, serpentine and scalloped work ends and front, with chaste carving, rich inlaid case, diagonal bar, and brace over the treble, lined with satin wood and white holly, rich brilliant tone, in perfect order. Made by celebrated City makers. Warranted for two years. In use only one month. Price $235. This is a superb instrument, rarely met with. Apply at No. 676 6th-av., near 39th st., from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M., for three days, an object for cash.

LIGHTE & SPADSURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 422 Broome-st.; also, at their Depôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

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ACIDITY, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN,
DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM,
DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM,
DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM.
WATER-BRASH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING,
WATER-BRASH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING,
WATER-BRASH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING,
JAUNDICE,
JAUNDICE,
JAUNDICE.
SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
AND
ALL KINDRED DISEASES,
ALL KINDRED DISEASES,
ALL KINDRED DISEASES,
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS
are prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and are for sale by Agents, Druggists and Dealers, both in city and country.

Everywhere,
Everywhere,
Everywhere.

S. STEINFELD'S
CHOLERA COGNAC BITTERS
Are a sure remedy for both and a certain preventive of all such billous diseases as are incident to the Summer season in this country.
CHOLERA CAN BE PREVENTED.
YELLOW FEVER, DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA CAN BE CURED
By these Cognac Bitters.
S. STEINFELD, No. 70 Nassau-st.,
Sole Agent for the United States.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Pupil of Recamier of Paris, and also of Professors Carnochan and Valentine Mott, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c &c, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofula, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

SUFFERERS OF THE UNFORTUNATE disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Dey-st., New York City, established in 1854, for the Suppression of Human Life. Private CONSULTATION — DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, in certain diseases when regular treatment and all remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction to habits of the patient; cures without the disgust and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in less than six hours. It rushes out the poison that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book of warning, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of dis ease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted in cure of local weakness, as well as the quackish and only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system. It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are submitted to Dr. H., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and bones, night sweats and emaciation.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is simultaneously in London and New-York, is the same which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the author, as above; also, by CHAS. MILLER, No 433 Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES MARRIED AND SINGLE. IN BEHALF OF DUBOIS DR. LANDON'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 48 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; Lying-in Hospital practice; quacks (advertisers,) their arts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At the 647 Broadway, or at the store above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 1, and 5 to 8 evenings.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all advertised that they can be cured by Dr. WARD are positively impossible; and shun him as you would a himself again. Cure guaranteed, and all medicine provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office, No. 483 Broadway, three doors above Broome-st. Perfectly private; arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis; attendance from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief or no fee required. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter envelopes, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIEBS, 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS Medicine to be genuine must have my name as the only legal proprietor on each label, and my initials on the cork of every bottle. Nervous Rheumatism, Chorea, St. Vitus' Dance, Palpitation, Vertigo, Wakefulness and all other nervous diseases, have been cured by this medicine. For sale by Druggists generally, and at No. 36 Bleecker-st., New-York; large bottles $1.
Dr. J. T. STRATTON.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—UNPRINCIPLED scoundrels have put out a vile counterfeit. Remember we have no agents in this City, and in Brooklyn. The genuine can only be had of HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., who has been our agent for ten years. If you are cheated after this caution it's your own fault. JOHN WATTS & CO., Sole proprietors, No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure. No change in application to business; many are cured in a few days. Sold at the drug stores; at the Astor House and 289 Broadway; and No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. William.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY J. GRACEY, plaintiff, against AGNES JARVIS, widow of THOMAS N. JARVIS, deceased; Alexander Jarvis and Mary his wife; Jane Jarvis, widow of William Jarvis, deceased; John Jarvis, Thomas Jarvis, Peter Jarvis, Ellen Jarvis, Norman Jarvis and Emma Jarvis, children of the said William Jarvis, deceased; John Jarvis and Ruth his wife; Hannah Maria Wilson, formerly Mary Jarvis, and William Wilson her husband; Alexander Jarvis the younger, Mary Ann Jarvis, Nelson Jarvis, William Henry and Catharine Jarvis, children of James Jarvis, deceased, and James M. Neely, defendants.—Complaint for relief, as amended.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at his office in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of June, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 70 Wall-st., in the said City, within twenty days after the service hereof on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
HENRY P. FESSENDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fourth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.—RALPH F. WATERBURY, of the City of Albany, Insolvent, individually, and as one of the late firm of Waterbury and Clark. Notice is hereby published May 7, for Creditors to appear before Hon. Albert D. Robinson, County Judge of the County of Albany, and counsel-at-law, &c., on the 26th day of July, 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers in the City of Albany. WEED & KINGSLEY,
Attorneys for insolvent, Albany, N. Y.

PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD MIDDLETON, late of the City of Washington, District of Columbia, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at the office of HILL, JOHNSON & CO., No. 27 Murray-street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of October next.—Dated, New York, April 23, 1859.
PHILIP P. PENDLETON, Executor.
LawtonM's

PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. TURNER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Esq., No. 49 Wall-st., (that being his place for transacting business in the City of New-York, on or before Oct. 23 next. Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859.
LawtonM. RUFUS PRIME, Administrator.

PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VAN BRUNT KEELER BEAUPLAND, late of Madison, Morris Co., N. J., deceased, to present the same with vouchers, to GUS. J. THEBAUD, Esq., at his office, No. 59 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of January, 1859.
JULIUS S. THEBAUD, Executor.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 30th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
5:00 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Eunice sts.
8:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
8:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
8:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
9:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
1:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
2:30 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
3:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
6:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 2:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 16, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 8 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 8:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 8 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY leave Fulton Market Slip by steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., and 1, 3:45, 6:45, and 7:30 P. M., returning, leave Flushing at 6:30, 7:45, 10 A. M., and 2:30, 4:45, and 6:40 P. M., stopping both ways at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and West Flushing. Extra trains will leave Hunter's Point, at 7:15, and 11 A. M.; fare by 11 A. M. train to Flushing, from Hunter's Point, only 15 cents; returning, at 1 P. M. at 15 cents to New-York by 34th st. ferry; fare by regular trains, from Fulton Market Slip 25 cents. Extra trains for excursions on reasonable terms.
O. CHARLICK, President.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3, New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKLYN for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer park, at 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3:30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9:20 A. M. Express; and 4:10 P. M. Mail.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS and Lake Memphremagog, by the New-York and New-Haven and Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroads. Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:50 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:50 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:25 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

NEWARK AND NEW-YORK.
A delightful trip. Fare only 13 cents.
The steamer TAMINEND leaves Newark at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Leaves the foot of Barclay-st at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M. Those who wish to avoid the dust will find this a desirable trip.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (direct,) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. Gao. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Wednesday, July 6, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, July 6, 12 M.
Thursday, July 7, 7:30 A. M.	Thursday, July 7, 12:30 P. M.
Friday, July 8, 8:30 A. M.	Friday, July 8, 12:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 9, 11 A. M.	Saturday, July 9, 2:30 P. M.
Sunday, July 10, 9:30 A. M.	Sun. (H.L.) July 10, 3:30 P. M.
Monday, July 11, 3:30 P. M.	Monday, July 11, 5 A. M.
Tuesday, July 12, 3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, July 12, 5:30 A. M.
Wednesday, July 13, 3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, July 13, 6:30 A. M.
Thursday, July 14, 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, July 14, 7 A. M.
Friday, July 15, 3:30 P. M.	Friday, July 15, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 16, 3:30 P. M.	Saturday, July 16, 7 A. M.
Sunday, July 17, 9:30 A. M.	Monday, July 18, 6:30 P. M.
Tuesday, July 19, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, July 19, 6 P. M.
Wednesday, July 20, 10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, July 20, 6:30 P. M.
	Thursday, July 21, 6:30 P. M.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Tuesday, July 5, 11:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 5, 6 A. M.
Wednesday, July 6, 12 M.	Wednesday, July 6, 7 A. M.
Thursday, July 7, 12:30 P. M.	Thursday, July 7, 7:30 A. M.
Friday, July 8, 1:30 P. M.	Friday, July 8, 8:30 A. M.
Saturday, July 9, 2:30 P. M.	Saturday, July 9, 9:30 A. M.
Sun., (L.B.) July 10, 9:30 A. M.	Sunday, July 10, 3:30 P. M.
Monday, July 11, 5 A. M.	Monday, July 11, 11:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 12, 5:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 12, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, July 13, 6:30 A. M.	Wednesday, July 13, 3 P. M.
Thursday, July 14, 7 A. M.	Thursday, July 14, 3 P. M.
Friday, July 15, 7:30 A. M.	Friday, July 15, 3:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 16, 8:30 A. M.	Saturday, July 16, 4 P. M.
Sunday, July 17, 6 A. M.	Sunday, July 17, 4 P. M.
Monday, July 18, 6 A. M.	Monday, July 18, 9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 19, 6:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 19, 10 A. M.
Wednesday, July 20, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, July 20, 10:30 A. M.
Thursday, July 21, 7:30 A. M.	

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY COWELL Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York from Pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room $5. Running time about 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland, H. S. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st. New York.
WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours ride from Portland.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT TO KEY PORT. JULY 10.—The fast steamer ISLAND HOME, Capt. J. S. GRIFFIN, leaves foot Grand-st. at 7½, Peck-slip at 8, and Fort of Barclay-st. at 8½ A. M., landing at Chelsea, Tinton, Star, Rose-ville, Woodbridge, Metuchen, Amboy and Cliffwood. Returning, leaves Key Port at 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT, Kingston, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. C. E. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:45 o'clock.

FOR SAG HARBOR.—LANDING AT ORICUT AND GREENPORT EACH WAY.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-st., Pier No. 33 East River, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.
C. W. COLLIES, Agent.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT.—FROM Peck slip, East River, at 4 o'clock, P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

STEAMER OCEAN WAVE, CAPT. S. BLAKEMAN, leaves Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 29, East River, July 9, at 12 o'clock; 12th, at 11 A. M.; 14th, at 11 A. M.; 16th, 12:30 P. M., for East Neck, Stoney Brook, and Port Jefferson. Stages connect as usual.

FOR YONKERS, RIVERDALE, HUDSON PARK, Tubby Hook, Fort Washington, Carmansville, Manhattanville and Stryker's Bay, touching at Christopher st., steamer JOHN FARON, from Jay-st. pier at 9 A. M., and 1 and 5½ P. M. Fare, 10 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck Slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic, and New-Haven Railroad.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 5 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.—UNION-SQUARE.—DR. BATES, 208 West, inserts indestructible Teeth upon fresnes warranted to masticate food. Plugging warranted not to fall out, and performed without pain. Cleaning and extracting without injuring the gums. Children's teeth regulated and advice given. No. 208 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A FEW DOZEN LEFT, THOSE ONLY HERALDS. cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, the corner of Duane-st.

SHIPPING.

TO AMERICAN TRAVELERS IN EUROPE.
BAGGAGE AGENCY OFFICE, CANNING-PLACE, LIVERPOOL.
Mr. HENRY L. SHERLOCK, Baggage Agent, (Specially approved by the Commissioners of her Majesty's Customs) respectfully offers his services to passengers, and especially to families on arriving at, or omeorking from this port namely: To meet the steamer—superintend the requisite examination by custom officials—assessing and paying all duties chargeable on the clearing of baggage, and making all necessary arrangements attending it on arrival.
Reference permitted to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., Bankers, New York; J. S. Morgan, Esq., (of the firm of Geo Peabody & Co.,) London.
CAUTION.—If requested by previous mail, H. L. S. will engage rooms, meet the steamer, and relieve parties from all trouble.
EXTRA BAGGAGE.—The railway companies only allow 100 pounds of baggage for each first-class passenger. All over that weight may be sent by luggage train at a greatly reduced rate from the extra charge on passenger train.
Extra baggage can also be forwarded direct to Paris by steamer sailing from this port every Monday; or it can be stored here till required.
RETURNING—*Passages Engaged*—Purchases made on the Continent and extra baggage may be forward direct to H. L. S. from the seaport to be retained or shipped immediately, according to orders.
Baggage not wanted on the outward passage may be forwarded direct from London or elsewhere to H. L. S. by goods train, so as to arrive here at least two days previous to embarking.
HOTELS, &c.
Every information afforded as to routes, hotels, private apartments &c.
Articles for private use purchased and shipped out.
CHARGES.
Attendances on arriving and embarking—£2 2s., and upwards, according to trouble.
Arriving only—£1 1s., and upwards.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
The celebrated first-class screw steamship GREAT BRITAIN, JOHN GRAY, Commander, will sail from Liverpool for New-York, on THURSDAY, June 30, and will sail for Liverpool on return voyage on THURSDAY, July 28.
The state-rooms and dining-room for cabin passengers are in the spacious poop, and are fitted up with every convenience.
Rate of passage, (first-class only,) $75, without wines and liquors, which are to be had on board.
As this ship has not been employed in the New-York trade for some time, ships and others are referred to following copy of circular from Liverpool Underwriters:
"LIVERPOOL, June 22, 1859.
The GREAT BRITAIN screw steamship being laid on the berth here for New-York, we certify that we consider her in every respect a first-rate conveyance, and are prepared to insure goods in her on the very lowest terms.
Signed,
BATHBONE, MARTIN & CO.,
WM. ROTHERHAM & CO.,
CAMPBELL, CROSS & CO.,
JONES PALMER & CO.,
RAWSON, AIKIN & CO.,
CHARLES LANGTON,
G. P. BIRD,
FELL, TRUEMAN & CO.,
THOMAS MONES & CO.,
J. THOMAS HOWORTH,
Insurance Brokers."
Freight will be taken at current rates.
For freight or passage apply to
RICHARD IRVIN & CO., No. 99 Front st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 57 North River, foot of Beach-st.
The ship has five water-tight compartments, insuring the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $80.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
The FULTON and ARAGO will hereafter take such general freight as may be offered.
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 1 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Aug. 20.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard (or red on port) bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August, 3
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE—From Pier No. 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.
FARE.
Cabin to Philadelphia.....$2 0
Cabin to Cape May.....2 00
Steerage to Philadelphia.....1 50
No charge for Berths. State-rooms extra, each $1.
DELAWARE, John H. Cones, Commander.
BOSTON, Orin Bellew, Commander.
KENNEBEC, Thomas Hand, Commander.
One of the above leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West, FREE OF COMMISSION and with dispatch. Goods insured at ½ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers."
Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.
Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$6
The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, July 13, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans.....	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.....	$23 00
To Mobile.....	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.....	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala..	26 00	To Columbia, S. C....	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn...	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C....	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn....	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla...	21 50
To Knoxville, Tenn..	27 00	To Palatka, Fla.....	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The NASHVILLE, Capt. L. M. MORRAY, Commander, succeeds on SATURDAY, July 16.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. I. CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, July 16, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—CHANGE OF DAY.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CAUCHAS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, July 14, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah with unsurpassed accommodations. $15; through ticket to New-Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Albany, Atlanta Columbus, Macon, Augusta and principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
R. R. CRUSE & CO., No. 98 West-st.
The HUNTSVILLE succeeds Thursday, July 21.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BAHAMA, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City after the arrival of steamship AFRICA, which leaves Liverpool 9th July, (about the 21st July) for the above ports.
Passage money to Nassau.....$15
Passage money to Havana.....60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana.....15
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAM SHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:
GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, Aug. 24, at 12 noon.
EDINBURGH, Cumming.
Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first-class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 23 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $5; PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $8.—The steamship ROANOKE, Capt. G. W. Couch, will receive freight for the above places on Tuesday and Wednesday at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave Wednesday, 13th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point, and that for Norfolk at Portsmouth. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, reduced to $5; Petersburgh or Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50c. extra. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS (INDISPENsable during war) issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 293 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important passport laws of France issued with each passport.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of July, instant, at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School No. 19, in Fourteenth street, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder. The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WM. HIBBARD,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
FRANCIS DONOGAN,
JOHN J. DYMOND,
JAS. CUSHING, Jr.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the IXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 20th day of July inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School No. 16, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH LAWS.—Since the Police Commissioners adopted resolutions, on Friday, which admitted their power and intimated their intention of enforcing the Sunday laws, naturally enough an impression became general that decisive and peremptory orders would be issued to the Police henceforth to assert the law's supremacy. And this opinion prevailed to such an extent even, that the hitherto obstreperous saloon-keepers, who, in spite of repeated notifications have insisted in selling on the Sabbath in defiance of law, became generally alarmed at the anticipated demonstration, and many voluntarily closed their places yesterday, believing that otherwise they would be forced to close. Contrary to general anticipation, however, no new orders were issued. Throughout the City, even in those portions where hitherto liquor has flowed freely, scarcely a drop could be had for "love or money," and when it was obtained it was only dispensed to those in whom the vendor felt he could place confidence. The effect of the closed stores, of course, was another quiet Sabbath, which, contrasted with those of four weeks ago, at once shows the good result of even the partial attempt of stopping the sale of liquor. Nowhere was the effect more marked than at the various Police Courts, where heretofore the Sunday committals for drunkenness have numbered as high as from 20 to 30 in each court, while yesterday they scarcely exceeded a dozen throughout the City. General-Superintendent PILSBURY, accompanied by Deputy CARPENTER, visited a large portion of the City, including Yorkville, Harlem and Bloomingdale, yesterday in a carriage, to notice how the Sunday laws were observed; and it is understood he will familiarize himself with what is done, and how far the laws are transgressed, before he takes any effective action.

FUNERAL OF THE REV. A. KINGMAN NOTT.—The funeral of the Rev. A. KINGMAN NOTT, who was drowned at Perth Amboy, took place yesterday, at the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, over which he was pastor at the time of his death. The house was crowded to its densest capacity, and the street for nearly two blocks in front of the Church was blockaded by those who were unable to obtain an entrance. At 2 P. M. the services commenced. They consisted of prayer, singing and addresses by the Rev. Dr. ADAMS, the Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE, the Rev. Mr. CUTLER, and Professor ROBINSON, of Madison University. The coffin, in which deceased lay, stood in front of the pulpit. It was of rosewood, silver mounted, and on the top were wreaths of evergreen and white flowers. The coffin bore the inscription, "A. KINGMAN NOTT, Pastor of the First Bap. tist Church in New York. Born March 22, 1834. Died July 7, 1859, in his 26th year." Following the addresses the body was exposed to view. As is the case with persons who are drowned, the features still preserved a very life-like expression. The remains were conveyed to the Second street Cemetery, and placed in a vault, to await a decision as to their final disposition. The members of the Church are anxious for his interment here, and his immediate friends and relatives desire his removal to his native town near Rochester.

THE EFFECTS OF BAD COMPANY.—Captain WILLIAM THOMPSON, a ship-master, was admitted to the City Hospital, on Saturday, partially deranged. He was found by Sergeant PRESTON and Officers Woolbridge and Jourdan, of the Sixth Ward, in a house of prostitution in Howard-street. In a moment of consciousness, THOMPSON told the officers that he arrived here a week ago from Key West, Florida, and was enticed into JERKEL's house, by means of which he was not aware. There a design had been formed by the landlord and CHARLOTTE SMITH, one of the boarders, to rob him. To accomplish that they had drugged his liquor, and so kept him in a stupor or demented condition. They had in this way taken away from him $500 of the $900 with which he entered the house. Justice CORNELLY issued warrants for the arrest of Mrs. SMITH and JERKEL, and they were detained for examination. Both, however, deny THOMPSON's charge, and state he spent his money in making costly presents to Mrs. SMITH, and in treating her to drives on the avenue, on which excursions it was usual for him to spend from $10 to $40.

CITY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector reports that during the past week there were 457 deaths in the City—an increase of 77 as compared with the number during the week past previous, and 15 more than occurred in the corresponding week of last year. Of the whole number 86 were men, 61 women, 169 boys and 141 girls. There were 81 deaths of diseases of the brain and nerves, 5 of the generative organs, 19 of the heart and blood vessels, 109 of the lungs and throat, one of old age, 33 of eruptive fevers and skin diseases, 43 stillborn and premature births, 134 of diseases of the stomach and other digestive organs, 28 of uncertain complaints, 3 of the urinary organs, and 24 from violent causes. The nativity table shows that 262 were natives of the United States, 66 of Ireland, 17 of Germany, and the balance of various foreign countries.

FIRE IN WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET.—On Saturday evening, about 6 o'clock, some boys playing with matches near a stable belonging to the New York Ice Company, in West Twenty-first-street, between the Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, accidently threw one into the stable, and the building was set on fire and destroyed. Loss about $100, and not insured. The flames communicated to the coal yard of PHILLIPS & OAKLEY adjoining, and damaged their stock to the extent of about $50; not insured. A platoon of the Sixteenth Precinct Police, under command of Sergeant CAPPAR, checked an attempt between two rival fire companies to get up a fight. The Third District alarm at 1½ P. M. yesterday, was caused by flames appearing again in the yard of PHILLIPS & OAKLEY, but the fire was put out with trifling damage.

THE NATIONAL THEATRE ON FIRE.—The Seventh District alarm at 3½ o'clock on Sunday morning, was caused by the discovery of a fire in the National Theatre, in Chatham-street, by JAMES F. SOARSON, thee night watchman employed on the premises. SCARSON gave the alarm, and the firemen were promptly on hand and extinguished the flames. The damage is about $800, and is fully covered by insurance in city companies. The fire originated on the upper portion of one of the "flys" on the stage; and it is supposed some combustibles employed in a show piece on Saturday night, set fire to some scenery and smouldered until discovered. The building is owned by GASSMAN and SR. JOHN. The lessee is Miss BELLE CARR.

A SEWING MACHINE DEMONSTRATION.—A few days ago the employes of the Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine Company spent several hours happily in the park at East Bridgeport, Conn. The exercises consisted of addresses, music by the Wheeler and Wilson Brass Band, singing, dancing, &c. The 500 workmen, with their families and immediate friends to the number of about 2,000 persons, partook of a sumptuous dinner, which was followed by appropriate sentiments and responses. Everything passed off in the most joyous and harmonious manner. The enlargement of the manufactory of this Company is being vigorously pressed forward. When completed, it will cover an area of nearly four acres of ground, with the capacity of turning out 60,000 sewing machines per annum.

CONCLUSION OF THE INQUEST ON PATRICK COSGROVE.—Further testimony in the case of COSGROVE who died from a knife wound in the abdomen, received in a row in the Oregon House, Fulton-street on the night of the 1st of February last, was taken a the Seventeenth Ward Station-house yesterday, by Coroner JACKMAN. No evidence was elicited to show who stabbed the deceased, and a verdict was rendered of "death from the effects of a stab inflicted by some person or persons unknown."

SUICIDE.—ANDREW CREAGH, 37 years of age, committed suicide on Saturday by jumping into the North River, in the immediate vicinity of his house corner of Thirty-seventh-street and Eleventh-avenue. He was suffering from an attack of delirium tremens at the time. Coroner SCHIRMER held the inquest, and a verdict of suicide was rendered.

SALE OF THE COLLINS STEAMERS.—The COLLINS steamers *Baltic*, *Atlantic* and *Adriatic*, were sold at private sale, on Saturday, by BROWN, BROTHERS & Co., the mortgagees of the United States and Liverpool Mail Steamship Company, to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Panama Railroad Company, conjointly.

THE RANDALL'S ISLAND CHILDREN.—The children of the institution located on Randall's Island were brought to the City on Saturday, when they witnessed the performances of Bryant's Minstrels, and subsequently partook of a collation at the City Hall. Master BRYAN, of course, made suitable remarks.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—A young man, named HENRY POORT, was fishing at the foot of North Moore-street on Saturday. He was taken suddenly with a fit and fell off the dock. His body was soon taken from the water, but life had left it. Coroner HERMAN held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered according to the facts.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The following is the weekly report of the above institution to July 8, 1859: Remaining on July 1, 260; admitted to July 8, 81: discharged, cured or relieved, 72: died, 4; remaining at date, 265—males, 216; females, 49.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.—The Seventh Regiment met at Lafayette Hall on Friday night, for the purpose of considering the resignation of Col. DODGE. A committee of two from each Company was appointed to endeavor to induce the Col. to reconsider his action.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—The aged woman, Mrs MARY CONNOLLY, who fell into an open culvert, corner of St. Catharine and Cherry streets, on the 6th instant died yesterday at the New-York Hospital. An inquest was held, and a verdict of "Accidental Death" rendered. She was buried at Potter's Field.

FATAL FALL FROM A SCAFFOLD.—JOHN O'BRIEN, 35 years of age, died at the New-York Hospital, yesterday, from injuries accidentally received by the falling of a scaffold, upon which he stood painting a new building in White-street, near Broadway.

ANOTHER COUNTERFEIT.—The following is a description of a new and very dangerous counterfeit two-dollar note on the Liberty Bank, Providence, R. I., viz.: On the lower right corner, drover buying cattle; on the lower left corner, female portrait; on both upper corners of the note, the figure 2. The above counterfeit is a remarkably good imitation of the genuine note.

A SMALL BOAT RUN DOWN.—About 7 o'clock this morning, as the steamboat *State of Maine*, of the Fall River line, was passing the Battery, she ran into a small boat containing three young men, and stove her to pieces, and but for the timely assistance of JOSEPH CHESTER and RICHARD EMMONS, Battery-place boatmen, they no doubt would have been drowned.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

MORTALITY.—Dr. BOYD, Health Officer, reports 121 deaths for the week ending Saturday last. Although this is about a fair average of deaths for this season of the year, physicians and druggists are unanimous in their opinions that the City is unusually healthy. The druggists say that their business is one-half less now than last year at this time. The deaths of the last week are classified as follows: Men, 16; women, 20; boys, 43; girls, 42; adults, 36; children, 85; males, 59; females, 62; colored persons, 1. *Diseases:* There were only 7 deaths by consumption—a very small number; 8 by accidents; 7 by fevers—4 of which were scarlet fever; 1 by intemperance; 1 small-pox; 1 old age. The remaining deaths were from the following diseases: Bright's disease of the kidneys, congestion of the lungs, dysentery, hooping-cough, inflammation of bowels, disease of heart, inflammation of heart, phlebitis, scrofula, sprue and ulceration of bowels, 1 each; bleeding from womb, lock jaw, inflammation of lungs, inflammation of throat, measles, palsy, 2 each; diarrhœa, dropsy, 3 each; dropsy of the head and stillborn, 4 each; congestion of the brain and inflammation of the brain, 5 each; croup, 6; marasmus, 7; convulsions, 22; and cholera infantum, 12. Thirteen of the 121 who died were over 50 years of age, the oldest being 90. Ninety-two were natives of the United States.

BOY KILLED AT THE NEW FERRY.—At 6½ o'clock last evening a boy, six years old, named THOS. BROOKS, was instantly killed by being crushed at the new ferry slip at the foot of Hudson-avenue. It appears that the boy was sitting on the string piece of the pier at the side of the float. A boat coming, jarred the pier so that he fell forward between the fender and the string piece, where his head was caught and crushed. It was all the work of an instant. A man named ROBERT CAMPBELL was sitting near the boy when he toppled over, and caught him by the legs and had hold of him when he was killed, but had not time to get him out before the accident. The deceased was taken to the Second Precinct Station, where it remained until 9 o'clock before it was identified. His father is ROBERT BROOKS, lighterman, who resides at No. 242 John-street. The family supposed that the boy was at the house of an aunt until a servant girl, who had identified the body, notified them of the accident.

ANOTHER CHURCH IN DIFFICULTY.—The officers of the Episcopal Church at Oyster Bay, decided to dismiss their pastor, the Rev. Mr. RANSOM, and gave him the usual notice to quit. This was on or about the 1st inst. The officers finding that the pastor was determined to continue his preaching for the Society, on the 2d inst. locked and barred the Church to prevent him from gaining admission. On Sunday, the 3d, the Rev. Mr. RANSOM, with several friends, proceeded to the church, armed with a variety of deadly weapons, forced open the doors, and services were held as usual. On Monday the officers again locked up the house, and set a guard to watch the premises. Yesterday, a party headed by the pastor, stormed the church again—opened the doors and had the usual Sunday service. The difficulty creates much excitement in the village, but we understand that before another Sabbath, legal aid will be invoked to prevent a breach of the peace.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day: Nos. 1, Bennett *vs.* The City of Brooklyn; 2, Cardiff *vs.* Pasquey; 3, McNulty and wife *vs.* The City of Brooklyn; 4, Briggs and others *vs.* Rowe; 5, Oster and other *vs.* Egan and other; 6, Vanderhoef *vs.* The Brooklyn and Williamsburgh Ferry Companies; 7, Riley *vs.* Moran and wife; 8, McGahn *vs.* McGin; 9, Wood *vs.* Robinson; 10, Eiseman *vs.* Eisener and other; 11, Parsons *vs.* Hanley; 12, Remsen and wife *vs.* The Williamsburgh Ferry Company; 13, McCormick *vs.* Backus; 14, Same *vs.* Same; 15, Bishop, Administratrix, *vs.* The City of Brooklyn; 16, Leverick *vs.* Hill; 17, Chadborne *vs.* Jack; 18, Rorton *vs.* Bartlett; 19, Poynes *vs.* Cook; 20, Kimball, Jr., and wife *vs.* Slattery. No causes will be reserved.

OUTRAGE.—Two men, named JOHN RAY, glass-cutter, 19 years old, and THOMAS GRAHAM, lather, aged 22, at an early hour on Saturday morning entered the house No. 10 State street, and attempted to violate the person of the occupant, Mrs. ELIZABETH MORRELL. Her screams prevented the parties from accomplishing their purpose, and in attempting to quiet her they stabbed her in the face with a knife. Officer EASON, of the First Precinct, heard the disturbance, and reached the house just after the two men named above had left. He succeeded in arresting them, however, during the night, and yesterday they were committed by Justice BLACHLEY for examination.

SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—A Sanitory Association has been organized and the following-named persons elected as officers: President, GEORGE HALL; Vice-Presidents, A. N. BELL and WM. WALL; Recording Secretary, J. B. JONES; Corresponding Secretary, J. W. ADAMS; Treasurer, H. J. CULLEN.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR TRAFFIC.—There was no special order issued for closing the liquor shops yesterday, but a majority of the more respectable dealers closed their places voluntarily.

SHOOTING.—A man, named JOHN MOORE, on Saturday night shot a man, named DANL. HICKS, in the leg, on Raymond-street, for an alleged insult to his wife. Both were arrested.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.—MICHAEL KENNEDY was arrested yesterday by Officer CASLER, of the Fourth Precinct Police, for robbing the carpenter's shop of WM. ATHESON of a quantity of tools. The accused was committed to answer.

ITEMS—Counterfeit $5 bills on the Bank of Weston, Pa., were circulated in this city on Saturday last....The Rev. Dr. S. H. COX will occupy the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church during the present month....The alarm of fire at 10½ o'clock Saturday morning was caused by the partial burning of a two-story frame dwelling at the corner of Myrtle and Nostrand avenues, occupied by JOHN COOPER; loss, $300....FREDERICK BROCKHOFF, residing at No. 205 Jay-street, attempted to commit suicide Saturday night last, by taking arsenic. The act was discovered in time to save his life....In June, 154 prisoners were tried before Justice RYDER and 207 before Justice FOX....Officer DOHERTY, of the Third Precinct, for striking a prisoner, has been sentenced to be reprimanded by his Captain....EDWARD MORIARTY, who has been missing since Thursday night last, was found drowned at the foot of Washington-street, yesterday....JOHN PERCELL, who stabbed JOHN MCGARAY on Nevins-street the night of the 3d inst., was arrested in New-York yesterday and committed for examination....The body of an unknown man was found in the water at the foot of Java-street, Greenpoint, yesterday. The deceased was apparently about 40 years old, and has been in the water several weeks....Two sermons were delivered in City Hall-square yesterday by an itinerant preacher.

THE BI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION AT WOODBURY, CONN.—The Bi-Centennial Celebration of the first settlement of the town of Woodbury, took place on Monday and Tuesday, July 4 and 5. Early on the first day, there was an immense in-gathering from Roxbury, Southbury, Washington and other villages that have been formed from the old town of Woodbury, besides a host of the descendants of early settlers and former inhabitants of the town. It is estimated that from ten to fifteen thousand persons were present. The procession, combining the different delegations from various towns, was nearly two miles long. The large tent, belonging to Yale College, capable of containing over two thousand persons, was erected near the centre of the village, and in this the exercises were held. First, an appropriate address welcoming the emigrants was delivered by NATHANIEL SMITH, Esq., who was followed by WM. CORNISH, Esq., the historian of that town, in an address in which all the principal events in the history of ancient Woodbury were related. The Dinner, by no means the least feature of the celebration, was served in another tent. The arrangements were partially in antique style, the guests being regaled on bean porridge and other primitive dishes, served up in wood and pewter, relics of the olden time; while there was no lack of a sufficiency of dishes served in modern manner, and duly appreciated by appetites more modern than moderate.

NORWEGIAN IMMIGRANTS.—The Toronto *Globe* July 7, says: On Tuesday last the steamer *Rosmanville* landed in Toronto one hundred and fifty Norwegian emigrants, who were all bound to the Western States. They were forwarded to Chicago *viâ* Collingwood. A more desirable class of emigrants it is impossible to obtain. They were all farmers, and most of them were possessed of sufficient money to purchase land, and establish themselves thereon. Besides which, their education is superior to that of the generality of emigrants, all the adults being able to read and write. In the last emigration report, a hope was expressed that many of these people whose coming was anticipated, would settle in Canada; but, although more than 1,500 have passed through our territory, all, with very few exceptions, have gone to the Western States.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]
CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant
TIMES Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]
GREAT REDUCTION!
In consequence of the cold weather in June, we have still got an immense stock of summer clothing on hand, which we are determined not to carry over, and have therefore concluded to make a great reduction of prices on all *summer stock*.
As every garment is marked at the lowest selling figures, the purchaser will be enabled to see the reduction made on those figures.
This will afford a great opportunity for every one to supply themselves from a very large stock of fashionable summer clothing at extremely low prices. The same reduction is made on our large stock of boys' and children's clothing.
The warm season is only beginning.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259, and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
WORTH READING AND THINKING ABOUT.
"*Binnger's Old London Dock Gin*" having superseded the so-called "Gins"—"Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," &c., is now indorsed by all of the prominent physicians, chemists and connoisseurs as possessing all of those *intrinsic* medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an *old* and *pure* Gin. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all druggists, grocers, &c.
A. M. BINNGER & Co.,
(Established 1778,)
Sole Importers.
No. 338 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Although slow of belief in such matters, the hospital surgeons of Europe have adopted these great remedies. Wherever they are used, dyspepsia, scrofula, liver complaint, and eruptive disorders disappear.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 9.

$2,169	Ohio State 6s, '60	99¼	50	Pacific M. S. Co.	s60 69
5,000	do	99½	200	do	69⅜
500	Virgina 6s	94½	5	do	69¾
6,000	Miss. State 6s	s60 81¾	200	Reading R.	s60 41
41,000	do	82⅛	200	do	41⅝
15,000	do	b10 82¾	15	Ill. Central R.	64
10 000	do	b10 82½	30	Del Lack. & W. R.	43
5,000	do	s7 82¾	6	Michigan Cen. R.	40½
5,000	do	s15 82½	50	do	s10 40¾
5,000	do	s10 82⅞	50	do	c 40⅞
3,000	North Caro. 6s	86	60	do	40¾
5,000	Brook. C. W. L.	100	200	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	24⅛
6,000	Han. R. 2d M. Bs	71½	150	do	24⅝
1,000	M. C. R. 8 ℘ c 1st M. S. F. C. Sds	90	100	do	24⅜
			100	do	s30 24¾
3,000	M. So. 1st M. Bds	80	100	do	s60 24
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	84	100	do	s16 24¼
6,000	do	s60 82¾	11	do	24⅜
15,000	do	83⅛	50	do	s10 24½
6 000	L. E. & W. 1 M. B	73⅜	100	Panama Railroad	118⅜
260	N. Y. Central R.	73½	100	do	b60. 116
1 720	do	73⅝	250	do	116
10,000	Han. & St. J. R bds	68	220	do	s60. 115
12	Bank of New-York	106¼	110	do	116⅜
100	National Bank	101½	389	Galena & Chic. R.	63½
10	Bank State of N. Y.	100	500	do	b30 63¾
44	Ocean Back	95	100	do	b10 63½
60	Am. Exch Bank	101¾	100	do	63¾
10	Bank N. America	108	50	do	s30 63
11	Commonwealth B'k	90¾	550	Cleve. & Tol. R.	24½
80	D. & H Canal Co.	s60 88	600	do	b60 24⅝
65	Penn. Coal Co.	83½	9	Chic. & Rock Is. R	60
50	do	s60 82⅝	50	do	63¾
50	do	83½	50	do	b60 59⅞

MONDAY, July 11—A. M.

The returns of our Foreign Trade, published a few days since, for the Fiscal Year 1859, ending 30th June, are suggestive of several points of comparison with the previous commercial history of the country. We make the Foreign Imports, consumed by the People, about $311,190,000, which sum is exceeded by the consumption of only one previous year, 1857, and yet not so large in the consumption *per capita* as in 1856 or 1857, and only a small fraction larger than 1853 or 1854, viz

Imports of every class, New-York	$220,226,000
All other ports (nine months official)	$82,964,000
Three months' estimate	32,000,000—$114,964,000
Total for United States, June 30, 1859	$335,190,000
Foreign Goods re-exported	$16,000,000
Foreign Specie re-exported	8,000,000—$24,000,000
Imports, consumed	$311,190,000

FOREIGN GOODS CONSUMED—SEVEN YEARS.

Year.	Imports Consumed.	Population.	Consumed Per Capita.
1853	$250,420,000	25,000,000	$10 00
1854	279,712,000	25,750 000	10 00
1855	233 020 000	26,500 000	8 79
1856	296 261.000	27,400,000	10 68
1857	336 914,000	28,500 000	11 82
1858	251,727,000	29,500,000	8 50
1859*	311,190,000	30,000,000	10 17

*Last quarter, partly estimated.

We remark, on the other side, the account that the ordinary Export of Domestic Produce for the year is the largest, with a single exception, in the history of our Commerce. It falls less than five millions below the exceptional year, June 30, 1857.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS UNITED STATES FOR SEVEN YEARS.

Years.	Produce Ordinary.	Produce of Gold Mines.
1853	$189 669 000	$23,285,000
1854	215.156.000	34,478 000
1855	192.751,000	52 587.000
1856	266,430 000	41.537 000
1857	278,906 000	56,675,000
1858	251,351,000	33,358 000
1859*	274 057,000	54,415,000

*Last quarter partly estimated.

The Exports of every class for 1859 are:

In Produce Ordinary	$274,057,000
Produce of Gold Mines	54,415.000
Foreign Goods and Specie	24,000,000
Total of all Exports	$352,472,000
All Imports as above	335,190,000
Balance in favor United States	$17,282,000

The average Export of the Produce of the American Gold Mines, as above, is about $12,300,000, while the gross product of the Mines is reckoned, within safe bounds, at an average of $57,500,000. The popular estimate is, in round numbers, sixty millions a year, or $5,000,000 ℘ month, of which three-fifths pass through New-York. The California figures for 1854 were $57,742,000 and for 1856 after the Assay and Coinage were established at San Francisco, they rose above $60,000,000. The run of production for '57, '58 and '59 has been quite even.

Domestic Product of Gold, as averaged, for seven years	$402,500,000
Domestic Export, net	296,335,000
Balance in country	$106,115,000

This result nearly corresponds with the Coinage and Export tables of the Treasury Department, as follows:

Mint returns 1853-'58	$346,033,000
Estimated for 1859	51,000,000
Total, seven years	$397.033,000
Net Export	296.335,000
Balance	$100.698,000

The following table we have compiled to show the relative bearing of the great staples of Cotton, Bullion and Bread and Provisions to the general or gross Export of the country for seven years. In the gross figures are included the Export clearances of every description, together with the Foreign Goods and Foreign Specie reëxported. In the outside column we add the per centage of Miscellaneous articles. Under the per centage of Bullion we include only the Domestic product, or the difference between the gross Export of Specie and the Foreign Specie received as *in transitu*, such as Mexican dollars and Spanish doubloons—the latter embraced in the Miscellaneous Export.

EXPORTS IN GROSS AND PER CENTAGE OF EACH.

Year.	Gross Export.	Cotton.	Bullion.	Food.	Miscell.
1853	$230,976 000	47⅛	10	14⅛	28
1854	278,241,000	33¾	12⅛	23½	30½
1855	275,156,000	32	15⅛	14½	37
1856	326,964 000	39½	13	24	23½
1857	362 960,000	37	16	20½	26½
1858	324,644,000	40½	10½	15½	33½
1859	352,472,000	46½	15½	10	28
Average of 7 years		39⅛	13⅛	17⅛	29⅛

The Foreign trade at the port of New-York or the past week was less active in the entry of General Foreign Merchandise, though large in Dry Goods. The total, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, is $4,482,173, against $2,456,860 same week last year. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods is $1,126,882, against $1,266,282 same week last year. The Export of Specie, including $645,000 by the *Bremen* for Southampton on Saturday, is $1,398,855, against $564,080 same week last season. The Sub-Treasury balance has run pretty near even through the week, the sales of new Treasury Bills bearing 5½ ℘ cent. ℘ annum, by the Sub-Treasurer, making up the difference between the disbursements and the receipts from Customs. The balance on Saturday afternoon is $4,278,440 against $4,296,710 at the close of the previous week. The loss of Specie on the Bank Averages, to be made up this afternoon, will scarcely equal the Foreign Export, as several considerable sums have been received from New-Orleans by coast steamer and Boston by express. The present week will have the advantage of the semi-monthly remittance from California, due to-morrow or next day. The sum shipped from San Francisco by the Mail steamer, is known to be $1,904,000, of which about $1,600,000 will probably come to New-York. The opposition steamer left at the same time, but we are advised that all the treasure was taken by the regular line. The arrangements of this line with the United States Mail Company (ROBERTS') on the Atlantic side will terminate by limitation on the 1st October next, in anticipation of which we learn that a purchase of the Collins' steamers was completed for the Pacific Mail Company on Saturday, and that these fine vessels—the *Adriatic*, *Baltic* and *Atlantic*—will soon be placed in line, so as to place the entire business of the Company hence to California under a single interest. The full particulars of the arrangement are not yet made public. That it will greatly add to the general trade and travel of California over the Panama route, there seems little question, since besides adding to the facilities and comfort of the route, it will probably stimulate an active competition for business from rival parties.

The Trade returns for the fiscal year, ending 30th June, having been completed and published in tabular form a few days ago, we now resume our weekly comparisons as for the calendar year beginning 1st January last, since when, to 1st July, the Import entries at the port of New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, were $128 039,000

Add week in July	4,482,173
Total to date	$132,521,173
To same time in 1858	62 463,131
Increase since Jan. 1, 1859	$70,058,042

The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported from 1st January to 1st July, were $31,609,000

Add week in July	1,126,682
Total since Jan. 1	$32,735 682
To same date 1858	32,929,760
Decrease to date	$193,878

The Export of Specie from 1st January to 1st July, 1859, was $33.199,000

Add since 1st July	3,264,018
Total to date	$36 462,018
To same time 1858	12,921,039
Increase to date	$23,537,979

The course of the Money Market through the past week was generally steady, with an inclination to an improved supply at the close. The payment of the July dividends added very considerably to the activity of the Street, and gave the Brokers more business in the way of reinvesting the Money. There is a demand for mercantile bills, of strictly first-class, at 6@6½ ℘ cent. on short dates, and 7@7½ ℘ cent. on 4@6 months, and also for fair bills, not generally classed as select, at 8@9 ℘ cent. At call Money is placed with the leading Brokers at 5@6 ℘ cent. ℘ annum, 6 ℘ cent. being the usual rate when temporary loans are sought by the borrower. The Exchanges on Europe keep up to Specie rates, the greatest firmness being shown on 60-day London at 110¼@110⅜, while Sight Bills are made at 110⅜ ℘ cent. The supply of Bills at 60 days, except at the extreme rate, is not large, though some considerable parcels have been made, within a few days, for Canadian Bank account.

CODRSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S.	101⅜@101½
N. Y. Central	72⅝@73⅜
New-York and Erie	6@6⅜
Reading	41½@40¾@41½
Rock Island	58⅜@60@59¾
Michigan Southern	8@8¾
Michigan Southern preferred	25½@24¾@23½@24¾
Michigan Central	39¾@41½@40¾
Toledo	24¾@25@24¾
Galena	62@63¾
Illinois Central	60@65¾@63¾
Panama	115¾@116½
Pacific Mail	69@68¾
Missouris	82⅞@81⅞@82¼
Virginias	93¾@94⅛
Tennessees	88⅞@90
Illinois Central Bonds	83½@84
Hudson River	31½@32
Harlem Preferred	34¾@35
Delaware and Hudson	88½@89

The Stock dealings immediately after the holiday of the Fourth were rather tame, and on Wednesday morning a strong purpose was shown at the Board to sell the whole market down. But from this there was a reaction in the afternoon, which continued through Thursday and Friday, placing most of the Shares about 1@1½ ℘ cent. above the lowest point. On Saturday only one session of the Board was held. The tone of the market was steady, and prices were subsequently maintained on the Street. In State Stocks a good demand was shown for Tennessees, Virginias and Missouris. The offering of the last-named was rather free, and the price fluctuated 82⅛@81½, and back to 82½ ℘ cent. There was an improved demand for Panama Shares, on the new arrangements made and making by the rival steamships concerns to add to the freight and passenger traffic of the route. In Pacific Mail there was not much done after the news was known of the purchase by the Company of the Collins steamers.

BANK OF COMMERCE—JUNE 25.

Loans and Discounts		$10,596,065 29
Due from Banks and Bankers		1,107,446 97
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$153,200 00	
Due from Brokers	nothing	
Real Estate		390,531 10
Specie		1,519,257 71
Cash Items, viz.: Checks on other City Banks received in the regular course of business on the day previous		1,226,456 99
Stocks		2,015,235 37
Bills of Solvent Banks		54.389 00
Expense Account		25,935 97
Total		$16,935,348 40
Capital		$9,043,680 00
Circulation Registered	$1,975	
Less Notes on hand	none—	1,975 00
Profits		574,712 99
Due to Banks and Bankers		2 771,835 77
Due Depositors on demand		4,636,424 34
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads, viz.: Dividends unpaid		6,720 30
Total		$16,935,348 40

The above is the last quarterly statement of the Bank, pursuant to the general call of the Department at Albany, as for the condition of all the Banks of this State on Saturday, June 25.

PLANTERS' BANK OF TENNESSEE—JULY 1.

	June 30, 1858.	Dec. 31, 1858.	June 30, 1859.
Notes Discounted	$1,283,795	$1,353,193	$1,311,807
Notes and bills in suit	101 802	110,507	100,286
Real Estate	40,707	41,000	42,337
Bills of Exchange	867,525	1,301,838	926,947
Bonds and Stocks	88,792	88,792	182 047
Gold and Silver	626,175	844,830	543 829
Specie Funds	1,077,458	1,086 521	932,613
Total	$4,086,258	$4,832 685	$4,039,869
Capital Stock	$1,355,400	$1,355,400	$1,355,600
Dividends unpaid	1,083	1.707	1,804
Dividends declared	135.540	67,770	67,780
Due to Banks	4,207	65,567	9,582
Bonus to State		7,500	
Undivided profits	442 956	459 195	493,186
Due depositors	734,125	1.011,897	884 251
Circulation	1,412,946	1,863,646	1 227,664
Total	$4,086,258	$4,832,685	$4,039,869

The July Dividend, half-yearly, of the Planters' Bank of Tennessee, is 5 ℘ cent., payable at the Manhattan Company. The Southern Bank of St. Louis has also declared a half-yearly Dividend of 5 ℘ cent., and the Bank of the State of Missouri a like half-yearly Dividend, (both institutions first setting aside 2 ℘ cent. to Contingent Fund, to be invested in the State Stock of Missouri,) and the Eastern Stockholders will receive the same a the Bank of Commerce.

We have received from Mr. GEORGE D. PHELPS, of this City, a copy of his recent pamphlet on "Railroad Mismanagement; the dangers of exposing it, and the difficulty in correcting it; illustrated by a reference to recent events in the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, with sundry legal opinions and editorial comments upon the evils thus exposed." The controversary between Mr. PHELPS and his former colleagues in the Delaware and Lackawanna management is of long standing, and having been conducted with considerable bitterness, we have no desire at present—as we have refused heretofore—to be made a party to it. The pamphlet is for gratuitous circulation, and can be had, for the asking, by any one interested either in the general or particular subjects treated of.

The receipts of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the month of June, 1858 and 1859, were as follows:

June, 1859	$89,239 09
June, 1858	82,529 24
Net increase	$6,709 85

The July Dividend of the Cleveland and Columbus Road is announced 5 ℘ cent., with the following official statement:

Gross earnings for six months ending June 30, 1859	$486 796 39
Expenses for same time (including taxes)	246.425 26
Net for six months	$240,371 13
Five ℘ cent. dividend declared July 6, 1859	237.305 00
Surplus	$3,066 13

The earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for June were as follows:

June, 1859	$48,357 50
June, 1858	47 165 49
Increase	$1.192 10

We call attention to the following new arrangement for his Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds, announced by Mr. A. H. NICOLAY. His first sale under the new order will take place this day:

STOCK AUC

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2436. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

Arrival of the Arago and City of Baltimore.

Full and Exclusive Details of the Battle of Solferino,

FROM

Our Correspondents at the Seat of War.

Effects of the French Victories in England and on the Continent.

MODIFIED ATTITUDE OF PRUSSIA

CONTINUED AGITATION IN ITALY.

Occupation of the Tonal Pass by Garibaldi's Troops.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

State of the Money Markets of Paris and London.

The Steamship *Arago*, on the 29th June, from Southampton, with one day's later mails from Europe, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The *America* arrived at Liverpool on June 26.

The *Hammonia* arrived at Cowes, June 27.

The screw steamer *Weser* will sail from Southampton on the 30th June.

The War in Italy—Great Battle of Solferino—Victory of the Allied Armies.

PARIS, Sunday, June 26.

The *Monitcur* of to-day contains the following telegram: CAVRIANA, Saturday—1:31 P. M.

The Emperor to the Empress:

It is impossible to obtain details of the battle of yesterday. The enemy withdrew last night. I have passed the night in the room occupied on the morning of the battle by the Emperor of Austria. Gen. NIEL has been appointed Marshal of France.

PARIS, Saturday, June 25.

No official message has been received to-day. The *Patrie* alleges that our victorious army has crossed the Mincio in pursuit of the Austriane. The *Presse* says that a private message from Berne has been spoken of, which puts down the Austrian loss at the enormous number of 35,000 *hors de combat*, and 15,000 taken prisoners, together with 16 flags and 75 cannon captured.

The *Moniteur* of June 26, has the following:

CAVRIANA, Sunday, June 26—11½ A. M.

The Austrians, who had crossed the Mincio for the purpose of attacking us with their whole army, have been compelled to abandon their position and with draw to the left bank of the Mincio. They have blown up the bridge of Goito. The loss of the enemy has been very considerable, but our loss is much less. We have taken 30 cannon, more than 7,000 prisoners, and three flags. Gen. NIEL and his *corps d'armée* have covered themselves with glory. The Sardinian army inflicted considerable loss on the enemy, after having contended with great fury against superior force.

THE SARDINIAN ACCOUNT.

TURIN, Sunday, June 26.

A message, dated the 25th, from the head-quarters of the Allies, announces that a battle has been fought at Solferino against the Austrians, who were commanded by the Emperor. The Allies took 30 cannon, 6 000 prisoners, and several flags. The Austrians have recrossed the Mincio. All the fortified positions of the enemy were taken. Prince NAPOLEON arrived yesterday at Parma, where he was received with enthusiasm.

THE AUSTRIAN ACCOUNT.

VIENNA, Saturday morning.

A battle on the Mincio began yesterday at 4 o'clock in the morning. At 6 the cannonade was heard distinctly at Verona. No official report received.

VERONA, Saturday, June 25, (*viâ* Vienna.)

The day before yesterday our right wing occupied Pozzolengo, Solferino and Cavriana, and the left wing pressed forward, yesterday, as far as Guidizolo and Castelgoffredo, driving back the enemy. The collision of the two entire armies took place yesterday at 10 A. M. Our left wing, under Gen. WIMPFFEN, advanced nearly as far as Chiese. In the afternoon a concentrated assault of the enemy was made upon the heroically defended town of Solferino. Our right wing repulsed the Piedmontese; but, on the other hand, the order of our centre could not be restored. Losses extraordinarily heavy, a violent thunderstorm, the development of powerful masses of the enemy against our left wing, and the advance of his main body against Volta, caused our retreat, which began late in the evening.

[The above telegram is official.]

VIENNA, Saturday, June 25.

The Austrian *Correspondence* contains the following. "The day before yesterday the Austrian army crossed the Mincio at four points, and came upon a superior force of the enemy on the Chiese. After an obstinate combat of 12 hours, our army withdrew across the Mincio. Our headquarters are at Villa Franca."

BERNE, Saturday, June 25.

Advices have been received from a reliable source that 300 Piedmontese have arrived at Tirano with 700 volunteers, and advanced towards Bormio, at the foot of the Stelvio Pass.

The telegraph line between Verona and Sandeck, through the Tyrol, has been completed as far as Mals

The *Moniteur* of the 27th, publishes the following telegram from the Emperor to the Empress:

CAVRIANA, Sunday, June 26—11:55 A. M.

The Austrians, who had crossed the Mincio to attack us with the whole of their army, have been compelled to abandon their positions and to retire to the left bank of the river. They have blown up the bridge of Goito. We have 30 cannon, 3 flags, and captured more than 7,000 prisoners. The Sardinian army inflicted severe losses on the enemy, after having contended with great obstinacy against superior numbers. The *Moniteur* adds that the battle of the 24th of June is to bear the name of "The Battle of Solferino." PARIS, Monday, June 27.

A message from Cavriana announces that on the day of battle, the 24th, the Emperor was constantly in the hottest fire. The dangers which the Emperor ran increased still more the enthusiasm and daring of our soldiers.

BERNE, Monday, June 27.

A detachment of Chasseurs des Alps, commanded by Major MEDICI, has occupied the Pass of Tonal, between the Val Canonica and the Tyrol.

LATEST PER ARAGO.

By Telegraph from London to Southampton.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 29—3 P. M.

The *Daily News* correspondent telegraphs from Paris, Wednesday morning, that the following telegram has been received from the Emperor to the Empress:

CAVRIANA, Tuesday, June 28.

Our troops are crossing the Mincio without resistance, the enemy having retired thence.

The *Times* Paris Correspondent says that, at the battle of Solferino the Piedmontese were at one moment enveloped by the Austrians, but that they recovered, repulsed the enemy and kept their positions with exceeding courage.

TURIN, Tuesday, June 28.

Deserters from the Austrians unanimously state that 40,000 men were collected at Pozzolenga. The position fell to the Piedmontese. D'HILLIERS was Solferino and marched against Cavriana. The order of the army was admirable. One thousand Piedmontese were killed and about one thousand wounded. The heights were occupied by the French, and the Austrians were forced to retire to Goito, being beaten along their whole line.

OUR OWN CORRESPONDENCE.

The Very Latest Details from the Battle-Field of Solferino.

The Character of the Ground—The Forces Engaged—The French Emperor Grazed by a Musket-shot—Fearful Scenes on the Field—Complete Defeat of the Austrians—The French Advance from Milan—Pictures of the War—Milan, Brescia, Castiglione—Aspect of the Country—A Glimpse of Garibaldi—Political Movements and Speculations.

Milan After its Liberation—Scenes of the War—Movements of Troops—Garibaldi at Turin.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILAN, Tuesday, June 21, 1859.

I am still blockaded in this city, and am growing impatient at the enforced delay. We have no intelligence from the seat of war upon which we can place any reliance, though plenty of floating rumors to make and keep us uneasy. Yesterday, our estimable *cocher* told us news had just arrived of an enormous battle, in which the Austrians had lost an immense number of thousands of men; and, to-day, we were told by a soldier in the hospital, who belonged to the division of BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, and was wounded at Marignan, that he had received a letter from a comrade, saying they had advanced *beyond* Mantua into the famous quadrilateral of which so much has been said. The first rumor, of course, was false. The second *may* be true; if so, it indicates a purpose to cut off Mantua from the other fortresses and, perhaps, besiege that and Peschiera at the same time, if the Austrians shall decline a general engagement. But little reliance can be placed, however, on any of these reports. The newspapers of this city, like those of Turin, amount to nothing whatever in the way of intelligence. They are small sheets, in very large type, and evincing neither enterprise nor ability. The Lombard *Gazette* is the largest of those published here, and was the official paper under the Austrian rule. The day after Gen. GYULAI's defeat, however, as soon as the city authorities had declared themselves subjects of the Sardinian King, it took down the double-headed eagle which had adorned its head, and is now the official organ of the new *regime*. In the way of versatility, this goes a *little* ahead of your neighbor of the *Herald*; —but it is in this respect, as in many others, a very good representative of the Milanese people. It is not likely that they were ever very well satisfied with the Austrian rule;—but they were certainly very discreet in avoiding all expressions and indications of discontent, until after the decisive defeat of Magenta, and the actual departure of the Austrian army. *Then* they welcomed the French as their saviours, and hailed the Sardinians as their brethren. The *Gazette*, like all the other papers here, gets its telegraphic news of the war mainly from Paris, which is three days from Brescia, while Milan by rail, is less than three hours! It is quite in vain, therefore, to look to the Italian journals for news of what *has* been done at head quarters, to say nothing of indications of the immediate future.

It is a fact, however, that a very large train of heavy artillery has passed through this city within the last two days, in the direction of Mantua:—but whether it is to be used at that place or not remains to be seen. There can be no doubt that the next step in the campaign will be the reduction of Peschiera and Mantua:—but whether that is to be done by siege or by battle in the open field, depends entirely upon the disposition of the Austrians. Their new General, Count SCHLICK, may be inclined to redeem the reputation of the army from the stain it has received in the previous encounters:—or, on the other hand, discretion may overbear all such considerations. It is but just to say, however, that no soldiers could possibly have fought better, or with more resolute and determined bravery, than the Austrian troops: the default has been with their *officers*, and especially with their Commander-in-Chief.

As I stood this afternoon in the door of my hotel, the Albergo del San Marino, a common *coupé* hack drove by, with two officers inside, and followed by a crowd of people. It stopped at the City Hall, which is close at hand,—and while one of the officers got out, the other, who remained inside, was saluted with loud cries of "*Viva Garibaldi!*" and with clapping of hands and great applause. He had come from the Army near Peschiera upon some business connected with the operations there, and returned, I was told, this afternoon. I mingled with the crowd and had a good look at this famous chief as he sat in the carriage. There is nothing very marked in his appearance,—though he has a good face and wears a look of resolution. He wore the uniform of a Sardinian officer, a green coat, a small cap with a projecting front, and silver epaulettes. His presence in the city was not generally known, but wherever his carriage appeared, and his name was mentioned, he was greeted with marked enthusiasm. I mentioned the fact of his having been in town to an officer of the National Guard, which was extemporized immediately after the departure of the Austrians, and inquired about his popularity. He said everybody admired his valor, shouted over his brilliant exploits, and thought highly of him as a military man; but in politics he represented a principle which nobody cared for and had no popularity. "He is a *democrat*," said he, with a shrug of the shoulders and a contemptuous *pish!*

The new Milanese National Guard, do not present as yet a very soldierly appearance;—and though they may be quite adequate to the preservation of peace within the city, especially so long as that peace is not threatened with disturbance, I should not like to rely upon them in an encounter with tried troops in an open fight. The authorities, during the short time they have been in power, have been very diligent in issuing requisitions for them, and the tailors of the town are doing their best to provide them with proper uniforms. As yet, however, they look very much like an untrained militia, and handle their muskets as if they were much heavier than their weight avoirdupois would indicate. All arts, however, must have a beginning;—and it is very possible that in time they may rival, in excellence of discipline and soldierly regularity on parade, our best regiments of New-York volunteers.

I went into the military hospital to-day. Most of the wounded are doing well, and very nearly all would be considered convalescent. I was surprised on being told that the whole number of disabled French troops now in Milan was about *ten thousand*,—though quite half that number are sufficiently recovered to be about the streets. They receive very excellent care, both from their professional attendants and from the people of the town;—and a large proportion of them will be ready soon, beyond doubt, to resume their places in the ranks. One with whom we talked had received a bad wound in the leg, above the knee from a musket ball fired from the village of Magenta;—he seemed tolerably well satisfied, however, inasmuch as he was with those who crossed the bridge of Buffalora in the morning and had fought his way the whole distance,—to the village. He had done a good day's work, and only received his wounds at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He said that after the Austrians blew up the arches of the bridge, the French laid down planks over them in such a way as to make them passable, not only for infantry, but for cavalry also. Another soldier lost his fore-finger by a musket-ball in the fight at Marignan, and was inclined to complain of his enforced inaction, as he had only three months longer to serve; and a third, whom we met in the streets, was quite indignant because he had been kept for five weeks at Novi *baking bread* for the army, and had not been engaged in any of the fights. It must be a very curious lot in life, I am aware, which leaves absolutely nothing to complain of,—but I confess this man's murmuring seemed a little unreasonable. I comforted him as well as I could by telling him *his* turn would probably come ere long. He replied sorrowfully that he hoped so, but was greatly afraid they would send him back to the bakeries.

When we hear of a city just abandoned by an enormous army, we naturally expect to find in it some of the marks and signs of war. We look at least for confusion and half-recovered consternation, if not for symptoms of ravage and destruction. We think of terrified children, and women drowned in tears—and can scarcely imagine that the ordinary pursuits of life should have resumed their course so soon. But a stranger visiting Milan would see no reason to suspect that the City had heard of war for a hundred years. Business and pleasure sweep along in their accustomed channels. The shop-windows are full of attractive trinkets:—the *cafés* are crowded with their *habitués*:—hacks and porters are at their usual stands;—Punch and Judy draw their accustomed crowds upon the public squares:—and the whole town seems just as full of life and gayety as if nothing unusual had taken place within its gates. It is only when you meet a Zouave on crutches, or a French artillery-man with his arm in a sling, or a Sardinian trooper with his head tied up from a sabre-cut, that you think of war as a thing to be seen and felt out of books and bulletins. I spent a quarter of an hour of twilight looking at the mimic fights of little figures which a showman was exhibiting under the shadow of that wonder of the world—the great Cathedral. Beside me in the crowd stood two *Turcos*—those fearful and ferocious Arabs of the French army. What hideous brutes they are upon close inspection! Dark as our negroes—with low, retreating foreheads—coarse, sensual faces—brawny arms and the activity of cats, they seem more like animals than men, and fight from the instinct which animates the tiger rather than the moral courage which is the attribute of man.

After dusk I walked out upon the *Place d'Armés*—a large, level open field beside the citadel. Soldiers, of whom a thousand or so are here encamped, were mingled with citizens. Some were amusing the children—others were rehearsing to the curious *canaille* the history of their fights—and those more gallantly disposed were making themselves agreeable to the black-eyed but not over-cleanly females for whom camp-life seemed to have a resistless fascination.

A crowd of Milanese boys, with the imitative instinct which animates boys everywhere, were marching over the field, with shouldered sticks, and under a leader of their own choosing,—while ten or fifteen youths of greater age paraded the field singing in capital style—though with somewhat more of noise than melody,—the stirring war-songs of the country. A large park of artillery,—tents pitched to the number of two or three hundred, and bivouac fires blazing under the splendid trees which shade what a fortnight since was the grand promenade of the Milanese—filled up this lively and picturesque scene. I lingered around until the evening drum called the troops to their quarters, and then returned to my lodgings,—where I should have been much more pleasantly, and perhaps quite as usefully, employed, in laying in a stock of sleep against to-morrow's fatigue, as in scribbling this gossipping, and not very interesting or important epistle.

H. J. R.

Passage of the Alps—Happy Appearance of the Country—Garibaldi's True Position in the Sardinian Army—Count Cavour Insists upon his Appointment—Curious Political Features of the Situation—Visit to Magenta—Estimate of the Dead—Character of the Ground.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILAN, Tuesday, June 21, 1859.

It was difficult to remain in Paris when "all the world" had gone to the war. One felt effeminate in promenading on the Boulevards in the company of old men, women and children, sweet-scented dandies and other types of the genus non-combatant. The smell of blood came to us from across the Alps, and by that inexplicable perversity of human nature which pushes one towards scenes of carnage, stimulated the desire to depart. It only required the arrival of the Governor to put the desire into execution, and here we are at the capital of Lombardy, in the rear-guard of the allied army, ready to give you facts and impressions on the subject of the war.

In ordinary times a trip across the Alps and through the principal cities of Northern Italy is a sort of odyssey—a voyage into the kingdom of poetry and of antiquity. Every town, every mountain pass, every river and plain, has its history crowded with great events. One ought to approach such a land with awe and reverence, but surely he cannot do so now. The names that were hallowed to him by time and distance are now bandied about by high and low, until all their romance is gone; the roads, the towns, the places are now put to such vulgar uses that there is no longer room for illusion. Every man, even to the coachman who drives a public vehicle, carries a map in his pocket and points out the most minute localities with readiness. The fact is, the land of romance and of song has fallen into the public domain, and what was yesterday a poem is to-day a chapter of terrible prose.

Thus, as we approached the Alps through the charming valleys of Savoy, all attempts at romance were inexorably put to flight by the songs, the cheers, and the shouts of half a dozen car-loads of French artillery-men who had been hitched on to our train, and who were going to the siege of Mantua—at least so they had been told at Paris. This thing of going to war by steam, of moving whole armies by steam, broke in seriously upon our souvenirs of HOMER and OVID and CICERO. Then, as we commenced in a diligence the passage of the Alps, at the famous Mont Cenis, our reveries of antiquity were again deranged by interminable trains of homely mule-carts carrying boxes of biscuits all the way from Paris to the army in Italy, and by other carts laden with spades to throw up fortifications, to dig ditches, and, perhaps, graves. Besides these there were artillery-wagons in pieces, whole parks of artillery, sacks of flour and oats, and empty bags to make gabions. The whole mountain region—a distance of sixty miles—was occupied by an almost unbroken line of these essential sinews of war. Arrived in Italy, it was impossible to mount a railway train in which we did not have, as an advanced or rear guard, a regiment of singing, shouting soldiers, hurrying joyously to the field of battle. The stations were incumbered with the material of war, awaiting transportation; the natives—"natives" in its vulgarest sense—crowded the dépôts, and stolidly gazed at their liberators as they passed, and the whole country was one scene of bustle and confusion, by steam.

It was not unnatural, after what had been published on the subject, that one should enter Italy with the notion that he was to see at every step some evidences of suffering and spoliation; but, with the exception of the battle-fields, there are no such evidences, even in the places occupied by the enemy. Certainly there appeared to be an almost total absence of farm animals; but the cause of this absence may not always have been a matter of complaint to the proprietors, while the houses and the grain-fields showed absolutely no trace of the war which has swept over the country. Men and women—more of the last than of the first—were employed in the fields cutting wheat, plowing up corn, or regulating the sluices of their rice-fields. Aside from what was to be seen on the railways, there was nothing to excite a suspicion that anything unusual had taken place.

At Turin, the capital of Sardinia, we had letters to official persons, which gained for us some facts of a general character, not without a certain importance. For example, we learned there the true position of GARIBALDI in the Sardinian army, and this position is the very opposite of everything that has been published heretofore on the subject. When, at the beginning of the war, it was proposed to form a *corps d'armée* composed entirely of volunteers, Gen ns LA MARMORA, Minister of War, who is a *martinet* of the most fogyish stamp, opposed the measure with violence, his opposition being based on a general sentiment of contempt for volunteers and their utility. Count CAVOUR, while sharing his colleague's opinion as to the general inutility of the volunteer service, yet approved the measure as a political and revolutionary arm, by which to raise up additional embarrassments for the Austrians; and this was evidently the true ground. Neither Minister would yield his position, Gen. DE LA MARMORA absolutely refusing to sign GARIBALDI'S commission as General, and M. CAVOUR insisting that the volunteers should be enrolled. At length a compromise was agreed upon. The decree constituting a corps of volunteers in the Sardinian service, and a commission appointing GARIBALDI its General, were drawn up by Count CAVOUR, *and signed by the Minister of the Interior*—an act which is evidently unconstitutional, but which is accepted by a majority of the Cabinet and by the Parliament as a binding contract. It is only thus, and in this light, that GARIBALDI can be regarded as belonging to the regular service in the Sardinian army.

When GARIBALDI came to Turin, and a few weeks later to Milan, Gen. DE LA MARMORA refused to see him, an act which was not approved by the King and Emperor, and which created for him an amount of ill-will among the people that will, perhaps, cost him his place in the Cabinet of Turin.

It is here the place to speak of the political sentiment of the Italian people in connection with GARIBALDI. When the name of this officer is mentioned, either at Turin or at Milan, the countenance of the speaker is lightened up, and it requires no great amount of penetration to discover that his name is the key to every heart. In fact, we have unmistakable evidences that the name of GARIBALDI carries with it in the minds of the people an idea of republicanism, and that if they shout for King VICTOR EMANUEL and the Sardinian Constitution, it is only because that is the best thing they can get, and because it is infinitely preferable to the Austrian dominion. I have been told even that Gen. DE LA MARMORA, to evade the reproaches which GARIBALDI'S prodigious successes throw upon him, takes refuge behind the political dangers which this dauntless chief has raised up. These dangers are already occupying the attention of Count CAVOUR, and we may certainly predict that they will be averted, since GARIBALDI himself opposes any movement other than that in favor of VICTOR EMANUEL and a constitutional monarchy.

There is another fact in connection with the King's Cabinet, both curious and instructive. It will be recollected that there lives in Bologna, in the Roman States, a gentleman who, since 1820, has been an intimate personal friend of LOUIS NAPOLEON. It was when LOUIS NAPOLEON and his elder brother were commanding in the Italian Revolution of that epoch, that the acquaintance was made. All three met and took oaths together over the altar of the Carbonari. Three years ago this gentleman published a pamphlet, which had an immense circulation in Italy, pointing out the duty of NAPOLEON III. toward the Italian population, recalling the days when the Emperor, yet a boy, commanded Italian patriots, and predicting for him in such an eventuality, a glorious career and a still more glorious place in the history of the world

Soon after the publication of this pamphlet, its author was invited to Paris, and much to the astonishment of the etiquette-observing people of the palace, was invited to take up his abode, like some foreign King or Prince, in the Tuileries. Well, this gentleman—I have not been able to recall his name at this moment—a citizen of Bologna, in the territory of the Pope, and an intimate personal friend of NAPOLEON III., is now the Acting Secretary of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of the King of Sardinia. Count CAVOUR *ad interim* Minister of War, signs the papers and reserves the approval of all the acts of the Foreign Department; but the gentleman of Bologna, in fact, conducts the affairs of the Department.

The reader may draw from this curious fact whatever conclusion he pleases; but he should not forget that Bologna was the first town in the Roman States that declared for VICTOR EMANUEL, that the whole northern part of the Pope's Kingdom has followed the example, and demanded to be annexed to Sardinia. The day we reached Turin it was reported in the diplomatic corps that only the day previously the Count CAVOUR had informed the people of Bologna that *their demand for annexation would be* (later on) *accepted by the King*. If this be true, its importance cannot be exaggerated. It constitutes an anomalous situation, difficult to penetrate in its bearings or probable solution. The Emperor NAPOLEON has guaranteed the integrity of the Pope's dominions. Gen. GUYON scrupulously executes his orders in smothering all demonstrations in favor of Sardinia at Rome, and yet the northern provinces of these dominions are permitted to declare for Sardinia, and are to be annexed thereto. The complication is obvious to every one, and for myself, I admit my inability to penetrate either the motive or the solution.

It is said in official circles at Turin that the French losses at Magenta in killed and wounded were 8,000, instead of 5,000, as appears in the French report; while the French estimate of the Austrian losses (20,000 killed and wounded) is not exaggerated. From indications gathered on the battle-field of Magenta, these estimates must closely approximate the truth. For example, we found in one gravel ditch near the railroad, and which had been dug to obtain gravel for the ballasting of the road, 2,500 bodies interred. These were at the village of Magenta, where the last stand of the enemy was made against MCMAHON'S division, and within a stone's throw of the famous Palace Jacobi, now almost crumbling into ruins from the effects of the French artillery. On no other part of the entire battle-field is there to be found such a mass of the dead as here; but these were not all killed at the village of Magenta. The deep ditch already dug, and the loose nature of the gravelly earth, induced those charged with the burying of the dead to prefer this to other points more or less distant as a burying place. At the bridge of Magenta we found in an orchard a mound in which about one hundred soldiers had been buried—83 Austrians and the balance Grenadiers of the French Imperial Guard. The balance of the graves scattered over the field were all smaller than this one, and we came in our estimate to an aggregate mortality on the field of battle of 3,000. To this estimate must be added 500 dead or to die in the hospitals, which gives a total of 3,500 dead. This, it will be perceived, is about a fair proportion of dead against 24,500 wounded—that is to say, against the number wounded severely enough to enter the hospital, for those whose wounds are simple are dressed on the field; they never enter the hospital, and are not counted among the wounded. The principal part of the fighting, at the battle of Magenta, occurred at the village of Magenta, at the bridge of Magenta, and at the village of Buffalora.

Up to the moment we left Paris, all the accounts of the battle which had been published left but an imperfect impression upon the mind, either of the alternations of the struggle, or of the ground itself. We spent an afternoon on the battle-field, and I think I can throw some light on the subject. To begin: The river Ticino, at this point, runs nearly due north and south. The macadamised road and the accompanying railroad from Novara to Milan, cross the river in a direct line from east to west. There are two bridges and two villages which figure prominently in the reports of this battle, and which form the key to a proper understanding of it. These are the bridge and village of Buffalora, and the bridge (new bridge) and village of Magenta. But the point to be remembered is, that all four of these places are totally separate, and each one has its own history in the battle. The bridge of Buffalora must not be confounded with the village of Buffalora, nor must the bridge of Magenta be confounded with the village of that name.

The bridge of Buffalora is on the river Ticino, and serves as the crossing for the road and railroad, already mentioned, from Novara to Milan. There is no other permanent bridge over the Ticino for several miles up and down the river. Crossing this bridge and going due east on the road to Milan, (accompanied at a few rods distant on the right by the railroad,) we arrive, at a distance of nearly two miles, at the Naviglia Grande, running, like the river, due north and south, and crossed here by a bridge, called *the Bridge* of Magenta. Continuing east on the same road, we arrive, at a distance of more than a mile further on, at *the Village* of Magenta. The village of Buffalora is situated on the Grand Canal, something like a mile to the north of the bridge of Magenta. There is also a point called Corbetto, still further east than the village of Magenta, and at the right of the road and railroad.

Now, at the battle, let the reader recollect that the Austrian right wing rested on the villages of Magenta and Corbetto, their centre at the bridge of Magenta, and their left at the village of Buffalora, with their backs directly toward the bridge of Buffalora. The Austrian army thus stood in the form of a crescent some five miles in length, with their faces to the north, awaiting the approach of NAPOLEON, who crossed the Ticino six miles north of the bridge of Buffalora, on pontoon-bridges thrown across the river at Turbigo, and advanced to the south, right in the face of the Austrian position.

A word as to the nature of the ground. Villages in old countries are always compact; those of Magenta and Buffalora cover each not more than thirty acres of ground, and in general between one village and another there are no houses of any kind. The farmers live in the villages. The battle-field of Magenta is covered by orchards, vineyards and grain-fields. The fields are intersected irregularly by green hedges and rows, and clumps of ornamental trees, so that the view is intercepted. The space intervening between the Ticino and the canal is a low, level plain, cut up by ornamental rows of trees into meadows, which are sometimes overflowed by the river. Just before arriving at the canal, the ground abruptly rises about twenty feet, and once upon the elevation the country again becomes a level plain as far as the eye extends. The canal is upon and near the edge of the rise, and but little of the struggle took place in the bottom-land between the canalt and the river.

The battle commenced principally at the village of Buffalora, continued longest at the middle of the crescent, (the bridge of Magenta,) which was several times taken and retaken, and which bears all the marks of a most fearful struggle, and terminated at the village of Magenta. The Austrians turned their backs upon the bridge of Buffalora, because, when driven across this bridge the two days before from their fortifications at San Martino, they blew up the two last arches of the bridge, and did not deem it possible for any important body of men to cross there. CANROBERT, however, a little late on the day of the great battle, succeeded in passing the broken arches with his division, and attacking the enemy thus in the rear, placed them between two fires. The Emperor had already driven them from Buffalora; CANROBERT drove them from the bridge of Magenta, while MCMAHON finished the day gloriously at their last point of refuge at the village of Magenta.

The French soldiers complain of and ridicule the mode of fighting of the Austrians; they call them drawing-room soldiers; they say: "The brigands can only fight from a chamber, through a port-hole, where we can't reach them with the bayonet." And this remark of the French soldiers we have verified everywhere. All the way from Alessandria to Milan, wherever the Austrians had made any stand, the houses and the walls were perforated with holes (*meurtrières*), and the dilapidated condition of the windows showed that the French must have spent a good deal of ammunition in dislodging them from their hiding places. The houses in the villages of Buffalora and Magenta, and at the bridge of Magenta, are literally riddled with balls. The walls of the Palace Jacobi are of brick, about eighteen inches thick, and are old and consolidated. More than twenty-five balls from the new French rifled cannon passed through these walls, making a hole about a foot in diameter, and sometimes passing through an interior partition as well. In the upper parts of the house the balls passed through and through. We visited this house in detail, and left it deeply impressed with the force and the effectiveness of the new French arms.

Neither of the Commanders-in-Chief at the battle of Magenta could see the progress of the struggle, on account of the fruit and ornamental trees that covered the ground, and both were obliged to rely upon the reports brought to them by their aids-de-camp. GYULAI was stationed at a chateau near the scene of action, and I am told that during the battle he betrayed the greatest confusion and irritation. He rode continually up and down the lawn, swearing and blustering, while HESS remained calm and collected, and apparently enjoying GYULAI's confusion. When at last the battle was lost, and GYULAI sunk his spurs into his horse and galloped from his post of observation, HESS is said to have displayed a smile of satisfaction. This statement, however, is obtained from the people of the chateau, and must be taken for what it is worth.

On the battle field we gathered many details of the great struggle, which would require too much space to be repeated here. It appears clear from these narratives that at certain points, and especially while the guard was still maintaining the shock of the whole Austrian army, some feats of unparelled heroism were performed by the French soldiers. At the bridge of Magenta six hundred men held it; were repulsed and retook several times their position against a body of fifteen thousand Austrians, and would have been literally cut to pieces but for the timely arrival of CANROBERT'S *corps* from behind. Fifteen Zouaves at another place actually pursued 600 Austrians, who had thrown away their guns and were in flight, and bayoneted a goodly number of them as they ran. Everything we have seen or heard confirms what you will have read a hundred times—that the battle came near being lost to the French by the tardy arrival of their Sardinian reserves. Neither the King nor the Piedmontese took any part in the fight. The honor belongs entirely to the Emperor and to the French.

Here, at Milan, the town is still rejoicing at its deliverance from the Austrians. Every window has its Sardinian or French flag, an enormous tri-color crowns the spire of the famous Cathedral, the streets are crowded with people who seem gay and happy, and nearly every man and woman carries a piece of tri-colored (Sardinian) ribbon on his or her dress. In all this there is a little of bravado, for, according to the Piedmontese, which, perhaps, is not competent testimony, the Lombards have shown altogether too much docility—too much indifference to Austrian rule. The ribbon is a defiance which, according to them, comes too late; it is a risk of life, liberty and property, after the danger is past; and since they do not owe their independence to any act of their own, the Piedmontese look upon this ribbon demonstration as an example of bad taste. Every Milanese to whom we talk, takes occasion to boast loudly of the rapidity with which they threw up barricades and organized their defences on the day after the battle of Magenta, when the enemy was far away in the direction of Lodi. They tell us also that they have sent ten thousand men to GARIBALDI—a statement which may certainly be reduced one-half The National Guard now furnishes the garrison of the town; the palace of the *Etat Major* is opposite my window, and I should infer, from their appearance, that this body is entirely composed of the better class of the population. They look more like gentlemen than soldiers; their gold watches and chains and seal-rings correspond badly with a military cap and a bayoneted musket.

The town is full of wounded soldiers of all ranks, and of officers and soldiers on their way to Brescia. One hundred and fifty seige guns of enormous dimensions have just passed through here on their way against Verona, (their conductors say,) and more are arriving.

The employes on the railroads and in the public offices have been changed here, but the local laws are yet in operation.

Every person whom we address takes especial pains to execrate the memory of GYULAI. He is not only odious for his treatment of the people of the country, but for his treatment of his own soldiers. His removal and disgrace is hailed with delight.

We were astonished to find so few strangers at Milan. We found good vacant rooms at one of the two best hotels of the place, and at the other one the same state of things existed. The town is crowded with foreign soldiers, but the traveling public is clearly wanting.

We leave to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock for Brescia, by horse conveyance, the railroad being entirely monopolized by the army for the transportation of its soldiers, siege trains, and other material of war. The head-quarters of the French army was till two days ago at Brescia. The last affair of GARIBALDI is admitted here as a defeat—the first one he has met. This officer was in town to-day, and created great enthusiasm. MALAKOFF.

Letter from Brescia—Preparations for the Great Battle.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BRESCIA, Friday, June 24, 1859.

I arrived here late last night—or rather at 1 o'clock this morning—after a very hard ride of 18 hours, in what was styled a diligence—*lucus a non lucendo*. I have no time to make any notes of things notable on the road, as I intend immediately after breakfast to push on in pursuit of the GRAND ARMY. The fact is, the rapidity with which the Austrians have conducted their retreat puts all the ordinary modes of traveling quite out of the question. The railroads have been monopolized by the French army, so that civilians are turned over to the tender mercies of public stages and *vetturini*. Between Milan and this place,—a distance of sixty miles,—the Emperor has given orders that not even troops shall any longer be permitted to travel by rail, as he requires the entire service of the road for the provisions and other material of war. As we passed along the road, therefore, we constantly encountered soldiers on the march, and the number of carts laden with food and other materials of war which we passed on, *route* was perfectly incalculable.

We were told in the little villages which we passed during the latter part of our journey, that a tremendous cannonade had been heard all the morning yesterday in the direction of Brescia. When we reached Cocaglio the report—said to have been brought by a French officer just from Brescia—was that the Austrians had attacked the French at Montechiaro and after a hard fight had compelled the Emperor to fall back upon Brescia—but that the French had afterwards repulsed them and driven them a considerable distance beyond Montechiaro. This morning we hear that nothing of the sort has taken place—that the French head-quarters is still at Montechiaro, but that it is to be removed this morning to Castiglione—about five miles further on and about twenty from this town. Yesterday afternoon the Emperor made a personal *reconnaissance* in the direction of Peschiera—and a portion of the French advanced guard took 450 Austrians prisoners.

A movement forward will probably take place very soon, and it is not at all impossible that a general engagement may occur within a day or two. If anything of the kind takes place, you will probably hear of it through the Paris and London papers, by telegraph from Milan, as soon as you will receive this letter, but nothing later than this can very well reach you by mail.

The weather is delightful, clear and warm, but with just enough wind to prevent the heat from being stifling. I inclose a small plan of the town of Brescia, which will show you how it is defended. It is quite a large town, containing 35,000 inhabitants, and is completely commanded by the heights along the northern side of it, on which the citadel is placed. An immense train of pontoons passed through here this morning. I understand that the French cavalry and artillery are all *this side* of Montechiaro, and that it is impossible to get a place to sleep between this place and that, except on the road side; this is particularly encouraging for me. Brescia is still closely guarded, and strict precautions are taken to prevent any *but Frenchmen* from going toward the army. Yours,

H. J. R.

From the Battle-field of Solferino.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CASTIGLIONE, Italy, Friday night, June 24, 1859.

I came from Brescia early this morning, and arrived just in time to witness the last half of what I have very little doubt will turn out to have been the greatest battle the modern world has seen. You will get the official summary of its results by telegraph before this letter reaches you, and will be prepared, therefore, for this statement of its magnitude. I cannot describe it with any precision as yet—for it has lasted all day, and extended over a circuit of not less than fifteen miles; the noise of the cannonade, and even of the musketry, moreover, is still in my ears, and none of those engaged in it, except the wounded, have returned to give us any distinct and connected report. But not less than 450,000 men have been engaged in it; and of these not less than 30,000—dead or disabled—lie, on this bright, starry night, upon the bloody field.

The battle commenced at a little before 5 o'clock in the morning—not far from sunrise. Just back of Castiglione rises a high range of hills—which projects a mile or thereabouts into the plain and then breaks off towards the left into a wide expanse of smaller hills, and so into the rolling surface which makes that portion of the plain. The Austrians had taken position upon these hills,—planting cannon upon those nearest to Castiglione which they could approach, as the French army was in full force in and around that little village,—and had stationed their immense army all over the surrounding plain. As nearly as we can now learn the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH had collected here not less than 225,000 troops, and commanded them in person. His evident purpose was to make a stand here and risk the fortunes of the war upon the hazards of the day. NAPOLEON promptly accepted the challenge, and commenced the attack as soon as it was light this morning, by placing cannon upon the hills still nearer to Castiglione than those held by the Austrians, and opening fire upon them on the heights beyond. He took his own stand upon the highest of these—a steep, sharp-backed ridge, which commands a magnificent view of the entire circuit of the plain, and from that point directed the entire movements of his army during the early portion of the day. The French very soon drove the enemy out of the posts they held nearest to the town, and followed them into the small villages of the plain below. The first of these was Solferino, where they had a sharp and protracted engagement. The Austrians disputed every inch of the ground, and fought here, as they did throughout the day, with the utmost desperation. They were *three times* driven out of the town, before they would *stay* out. The people of the village, moreover, took part against the French, upon whom they fired from their windows, and the French were compelled, in self-defence, to burn the town. When they found it impossible to hold their ground any longer, they fell back, slowly and steadily, until they reached the village of Volta, which, as you will see by the map, lies directly southeast from Castiglione, and is only about a mile from the river Mincio, from which, however, it is separated by a range of hills. Upon these hills, in the rear of the town, and overlooking it completely on the south and southeast sides, the Austrians had planted very formidable batteries; and when I arrived upon the field and went at once to the height where the Emperor had stood at the opening of the engagement, but which he had left an hour before to follow his victorious troops, these batteries were blazing away upon the French who were stationed on the plain below. I was too far off to observe with any accuracy the successive steps of the action, but I could distinctly see the troops stationed upon the broad plain, and moving up in masses towards the front, where the artillery was posted, as their services were required. But as soon as they reached this point they were speedily enveloped in the smoke of the cannon, and disappeared from observation. But the general result was soon made evident by the slackening of the Austrian fire, and by the falling back of their smoke and a corresponding advance on the part of that which rose from the French artillery. The cannonading at that point lasted for over an hour; but in precisely what direction the Austrians retreated, it was not possible, from the position I occupied, to see. I was afraid to change it, moreover, because, although I might easily have gone more directly and closely upon the field, I could not have found any eminence upon the plain from which I could have had

INTERESTING FACTS OF OUR NATIONAL HISTORY.

Extracts from George Sumner's Fourth of July Oration, Delivered in Faneuil Hall, Boston.

In 1776 the great Powers of Europe were at peace, and England was at full liberty to throw on our shores the whole force of her arms.

In the great contest which ensued—a contest for self government and for the equal rights of man—perils were encountered and sufferings were endured, which we, calmly enjoying their fruits, remember with gratitude to the men who toiled for us, and with fealty to the principles which they proclaimed.

The struggle was long and unequal; and when the enemy succeeded in gaining possession of New York, the timid began to falter. All eyes were now turned to Europe. Delegates had been already dispatched to seek the assistance of France, and their hopes were not disappointed. One million of francs were given from the French treasury—cannon and military stores furnished from the arsenals of France—other stores to the value of a million of dollars placed in colonial ports accessible to our vessels—and a series of friendly acts commenced, which, on the 6th of February, 1778, was continued in a treaty of alliance, and in a declaration by which France bound herself to make no peace with England until the independence of the United States was fully recognized.

But it was not France alone which came to our aid. During that summer of '76 one of those brave men who were the creators of the naval glory of our country—Captain Lee, of Marblehead—cruising under a commission from Congress, having taken and sent home five valuable prizes—finding it necessary to refit and obtain supplies and munitions of war, entered the port of Bilbao in Spain. The captains of two of his prizes and a part of their crews were on board. These officers immediately protested against their capture, and had Capt. Lee arrested on a charge of piracy. The local authorities sent the documents of the case to Madrid, together with the commission granted by this new and unknown power. Here was a critical juncture in our affairs. On the decision of the Spanish ministry depended, not alone the fate of Capt. Lee, but whether some of the most important ports in Europe should be opened or closed to our cruisers and privateers. The English Minister in Spain brought all his influence to bear against us. At this moment the Declaration of the 4th of July reached Madrid. The complaint against Capt. Lee was dismissed—supplies for his ship and aid in repairing it were furnished—and public declaration made that in Spanish ports the new flag of America was as free and as welcome as was the old and haughty flag of England.

This act of friendship was but the beginning. It was soon followed by a present of one million francs in hard cash to the commercial agent of Congress—then military stores were sent to us from Bilbao—then the hint was given that three thousand barrels of powder, stored at New-Orleans, were at our service—the port of Havana was opened to us on the same terms as to France, and the further hint given that if an American ship should look in there occasionally it would find the door of a certain magazine open, and something in it useful for the war.

This was not the end of Spanish favors. Blankets for ten regiments were sent as a present to Congress, through John Langdon, of Portsmouth—ship loads of military stores were dispatched—and on John Jay appearing at Madrid as Minister of the new States, without any provision being made by Congress for money to pay even his house rent, another gift of $150,000 in hard cash was made to him for us.

More yet. Though the declaration in regard to Capt. Lee was the earliest act of recognition by any power except France, Spain abstained from making a treaty with our Minister, for the very excellent reason that to do so would have been tantamount to a declaration of war against England, for which she was not prepared. But that eminent man who then held the reins of power in Spain, Florida Blanca, was not idle. He immediately commenced building new ships and arming those already built—the annual expenses of the navy, usually about one hundred million reals, or five million dollars, were suddenly raised to twenty million dollars,—and, in the spring of '79, thirty-six ships of the line, mounting more guns than any fleet she ever had, being ready for sea, she declared war against England. This immense fleet, of which seven were three-deckers, of 100 to 120 guns, (our solitary three-decker, the *Pennsylvania*, has never yet got to sea) this immense fleet joined the French fleet, sailed to attack the common enemy, and during that and the succeeding year, intercepted the troops and supplies which had been sent to aid in our conquest.

Florida Blanca did not stop here. but while engaged in his naval preparations, made a treaty with the Emperor of Morocco which closed his ports to the English—opened relations with Hyder Ali in India, and fomented the war which that powerful prince maintained against England. Richard Rush, writing shortly after to Gen. Gates, says: "Heaven prosper our allies! Hyder Ali is the standing toast at my table." Florida Blanca did not rest content with this, but used all the wiles of diplomacy, and all the force of Spain, to make difficulties for England in every part of the globe. When we are disposed to stretch the hand of covetousness toward any possession of now weakened Spain, let us remember the helping hand she gave to us, in our hour of suffering and of peril.

But the labors of Spain did not stop here. England, driven to desperation, used all her arts to draw the Northern Powers into her alliance, and with Russia succeeded so well that fifteen ships of the line were fitted out at Cronstadt, and the intimation given by the Empress Catharine to Sir James Harris, afterwards Lord Malmesbury, that this fleet would soon be ready to aid England in her contest. British Ministers announced the joyful fact, and one of their journals even declared the Russian fleet to be already at Plymouth.

In one week all this was changed; and there suddenly appeared, in the Spring of 1780, the important declaration of Russia that led to the Armed Neutrality, which has been called by writers on International Law, "the Charter of the liberty of the seas." By this, the Empress declared that her fleet was fitted out, not to aid England, but to maintain the principles that—free ships make free goods—that the neutral flag covers enemies' property—and that no blockade which was not maintained by an effective force—no blockade made merely by the London *Gazette*, would be recognized as valid.

John Adams, then Minister at the Hague, saw at once the whole force of this step, and, in a dispatch to Congress, said: "A declaration of war against England, on the part of Russia, could not have been more decisive," and again, "The pretended preëminence of the British flag is now destroyed." "Russia now will never take part with England, and all the maritime powers must either remain neutral or join against her."

In the House of Lords a wail of despair was set up. "I shudder," said Lord Shelburne, "when I think of this Russian manifesto; by it the independence of America is consummated;" and Lord Camden declared that "the Queen of the Seas was deposed, and her sceptre fallen!"

Desperate efforts were made by British Ministers to meet the emergency. Appeals were addressed to Denmark and Sweden, but without effect; and during this year, 1780, Sweden, Denmark and Holland joined the league with Russia, which was, in its effects a league of hostility to England. Holland also soon joined in the war; so that on one side stood England solitary and alone,—on the other, using all their forces against her, the United States,

France,
Spain,
Hyder Ali,
Holland,

while all the Northern Powers were armed, nominally neutral, but really hostile to her autocratic pretensions.

One of our wisest statesmen, John Adams, exclaimed, a few years later: "We owe the blessings of peace not to the causes assigned, but to the armed neutrality." And who was the real author of the armed neutrality? Who conceived that act, and who, by his ingenuity and indefatigable perseverance, led Russia, and with her the Northern powers to adopt it? Florida Blanca, the Minister of Spain. And to him and to his country, I here render the honor, with all the more pleasure that this has not usually been done, and that the documents which establish their claim are in my possession.

For such aid as the armed neutrality gave us—again we have to thank Spain.

With all this inequality of force the war still went on. Constant efforts were made by England to induce the Colonies to return to their allegiance—and, to their shame be it said, men were found ready to to listen to her propositions—men who, seduced by the hope of rewards, and by the promise of offices for themselves or for their sons, consented to sneer at and deny the principles of the Declaration. It was after intercourse with such men that the intelligent Minister of one of our Allies wrote home to his Government that there was more real enthusiasm for American liberty in the smallest *café* in Paris, than in a large portion of the society which he met.

Again and again were terms offered by England to Spain and to France, but the constant reply was, a refusal to treat until we were free.

Peace and freedom were at length secured, and from that time—through various vicissitudes and difficulties—our country—by confidence in Democratic principles—in the people—and by the spirit of mutual forbearance and charity among them—has gone on prospering and increasing till in *material* force it stands among the mightiest; and, did we but always act up to the immortal truths of the Declaration, would be in *moral* force the mightiest of the earth.

While the Old World, to which we turned for succor against our unnatural parent, is echoing to the clang of arms, and hostile legions stand arrayed for combat,

"We may live securely in our towns;
We may sit
Under our vines, and make the miseries
Of other nations a discourse for us
And lead them sorrows;—for ourselves
We may safely forget there are such things as tears."

SYMPATHY WITH FRANCE IN HER ITALIAN WAR.

But it is not in man to be indifferent. The enduring sympathies of our nature demand an object; and besides, our early ties to France must make us feel a special interest in her actions and destiny. What then is the object of the war in which she is engaged, and what responsibility have we in the contest?

The actual war between Italy and France on one side, and Austria on the other, is but the consummation of our own struggle on another field—the struggle for national freedom, equal rights, and self government.

How far these may be secured by the present contest is still uncertain; but there is no uncertainty in this, that our warmest sympathies are due to all who strive for them.

In the present case, these sympathies are augmented by a remembrance of all we owe to Italy—that beautiful country which the Appenines divide, the Alps and sea surround—Italy which has given us so much of all that adorns and elevates life—the home of art, of science, of medical skill, of political knowledge—of Galileo, Raffaele, Michael Angelo, of Fallopius and of Galvani—the land which, in modern times, has given us the earliest epic poet, Dante, the great lyric poets Petrarch and Petrarch—the earliest novelist, Boccaccio, and the first philosophical historian, Vico, whose great mind has brought to the development of political science and the laws of the moral world the same precision that Galileo had brought to those of the material world.

To Italy we owe the discovery or invention of book-keeping—the mariners' compass—the barometer—the telescope applied to astronomy—the calculation of longitudes—the pendulum as a measure of time—the laws of hydraulics—the rules of navigation; and to Italy we owe both Columbus who discovered, and Amerigo Vespucci who gave his name to our country.

To Italy we owe also some of the most important lessons of political philosophy. Her Republics of the middle ages were based on the three great principles—

1. That all authority over the people emanates from the people.

2. That power should return at stated intervals to the people.

3 That the holder of power should be strictly *responsible to the people* for its use.

To these Republics we also owe the practical demonstration of the great truth, that no State can long prosper or exist, where intelligent labor is not held in honor,—and that labor cannot be honorable where it is not free.

Our sympathies are augmented by a remembrance of all this—and by the natural horror inspired by Austria, to which civilization for 330 years owes nothing, —whose whole career, both at home and abroad, has been a series of blackest crimes against the political rights of states, and the individual rights of man,—and which is now under the despotic control of an Emperor who is a deplorable example of the union of vice and cruelty.

But there are some, happily their number is few, who, having no faith in the people, look with indifference upon their efforts,—and others who try to cloak the selfishness and imbecility with which Nature has endowed them, under an assumed superiority over the people of other countries,—who tell us that other nations are not fitted for free institutions,—who seem to think that they have a patent for freedom, and an exclusive right to enjoy it,—that they are God's chosen people, and that all others are made only to be ruled by tyrants.

The great work of this war would, however, be very imperfectly done, if it stopped with the liberation of Italy. Already in 1848, the unaided Italians having besieged Peschiera, and driven Austria under the walls of Verona and Mantua—which for some weeks to come will probably be her stronghold—she offered to treat with France and England as mediators for the surrender of Lombardy, provided the new State would assume a portion of her enormous debt.

If nothing be done now but to rescue Italy, and peace be then made with Austria, that peace can be only a truce; for we may expect, in a short time, to see her return to her old course, and again by her outrages disturb the civilization of the world.

AUSTRIAN CRIMES AND ENGLISH CONNIVANCE—OUR DUTY TOWARDS ENGLAND.

The Austrian Government has not scrupled, over and over again, to repudiate a large portion of its national debt, to cut down to one-half their nominal value its Treasury notes, and to collect forced loans. All Europe would have rung with indignation had any of these deeds been done by a liberal government. The culminating outrage, however, of Austria upon the rights of property was perpetrated in 1852, when the Emperor, proclaiming himself the guardian of all minor orphans, dispossessed the rightful guardians and trustees, seized upon four hundred and seventy million dollars—the heritage of the fatherless—and gave in exchange his own promises to pay.

The personal violence committed, even in the old German provinces, would seem almost incredible to one who had not himself witnessed it. The printed law prohibits the flogging of women. The governor of one of the old provinces, with whom I happened to be well acquainted, pointed out to me this law, which he had shown a few days before to an English nobleman who admired Austria. Here, said the governor, showing me the law, is the *text*, and here, handing me reports from the police, describing the flogging of two women that very morning, *here is the sermon*.

One of the greatest sticklers for existing States and upholders of the actual balance of power—Lord Brougham—speaking of the partition of Poland, has said: "It would not be easy to see any danger arising to the North American Union from that partition in 1793-4, or the Holy Alliance in 1816 and 1820, and yet it is certain that the Americans had a right to complain of such acts being permitted, because the impunity of the wrong-doers gave a blow to the political morality of all nations, and lowered the tone of public principle. The United States were interested, like all other countries, in seeing that the principle of National Independence was held sacred; that none could conspire against it with impunity."

If this be true, then certainly we have a right to protest against the conduct of Austria, which is a prolonged violation of the principles of National Independence, and of political and private morality; and since it is now clear that it is only by this conduct that she lives and moves and has her being—that her existence hangs upon injustice and outrage—then, following up the reasoning of our statesman, as conservative on questions of foreign policy, we have a right to protest against the very existence of the Austrian Empire.

Civilization and humanity demand that this wretched machine of cruelty should be broken up; that this opprobrium of the Nineteenth century and of the human race should be resolved into its elements—and the so-called Emperor, with the German provinces, take his place, a humble Archduke, in the German Confederation.

Then might Galicia and Bohemia resume their position with the Slavonic family—then would Hungary become again *free*—and then Germany, no longer having Austria to crush her, as in 1850, with the forces of States foreign to her, might awaken to a new life—and found a government, in which liberty and order should be secured by making the German people interested in their maintenance—a government in which her men of science should take their true position—which should not condemn to death her poets, nor cause her historians to pine in dungeons—which should not force her Humboldts to vote with the opposition, nor drive her Bunsens into political exile. Then might Europe be blessed with peace, and Tsar's plan to break up standing armies be carried into effect.

But the great obstacle to this happy consummation is the policy which the ruling classes in England impose upon her Government. *The crimes of Austria may be traced directly home to England*, without the moral support of which power she could not stand a twelvemonth. The traditions of the foreign office, and of the governing classes, based on the events of a hundred and fifty years ago, point to the house of Austrian as the necessary ally of England. Scarce one of the conditions which then led to that alliance exists now. Thus it is ever with European policy. Men of genius conceive a system appropriate for a given series of facts; the facts change, but formalists, unable to appreciate the *motive* of the system, move on in the old track, to their own perdition.

Knowing how completely her existence depended upon the favor of England, Austria has used all her wiles to retain it. Weak young Englishmen of family, attracted to Vienna by its cheap and facile vices, have been caressed and flattered. On the arrival of Englishmen of any political importance, immediate notice has been given by the police, and the hint conveyed to certain adherents of the Crown to treat them with hospitality, and to twine Austrian corkscrews round their hearts.

She has also used her money successfully with a portion of the European Press. Hence the blatant articles we have read upon a march to Paris. Attempts have even been made in this country, but, to the honor of the American Press, no editor has been found willing to soil his hands with the money stolen from the orphans of Vienna.

On the great questions of the day the English *people* are perfectly sound, but the foreign policy of England is directed by men who care but little for the popular sentiment; who decide questions neither by rules of natural right, nor by the dictates of a far-seeing statesmanship; and who, be they Tories or Whigs, have a devotion to Austria so blind and so infatuated, that it can only be disturbed by the fear of losing their places, or the fear of bringing upon England a great calamity.

And here begins our duties and our responsibilities. In whatever contest ensues, our sympathies should be with those who strive for their natural rights—with those who strive to imitate us in what we have done of good—and to them we owe all the aid we can give, without directly plunging into the contest.

No English ministry would rashly enter into a war, which promised to be long and complicated, without assuring and strengthening its friendly relations with the United States. This may now be regarded as a rule of English polity. Let us make the English Government clearly understand that in no case, and in no form, can it have aid from us, in any measure tending to uphold the House of Austria. More, let us say to that Government that in such a course she shall have, at all times—and in every manner, short of actual war, by which we can reach her—our determined hostility.

FRENCH LIBERTY AND FRENCH INFLUENCE.

One of the most acute and learned of American publicists—worthy son of worthy sires—Mr. Charles Francis Adams, in the admirable notes to the writings of his grandfather, suggests the single legislative assembly as one great cause of the want of stability of Republican forms in France,—and, in regard to the Italian Republics of the middle ages, he alludes to the absence of a respect for the rights of the minority as one of the latent causes of their downfall. This same observation upon the minority has been applied by others to France. It may not perhaps be generally known that the adoption of a single chamber in France was due, in a great degree, to the labors of our own philosopher and statesman, Franklin. As President of the State Convention of Pennsylvania, he had secured the adoption in their Constitution of a single chamber—in his writings he had praised it—and the Committee of the French National Assembly, La Rochefoucauld, Sieyes, Mirabeau and others, give to Franklin the honor of having aided them, as they say, "to clear the legislative machine of its multiplied movements and much praised balances, which made it only complicated and cumbersome;"—and this opinion of Franklin was also relied upon in the adoption of the Republican Constitution of 1848. If there be error in this, we may surely pardon something to those who have been led astray by faith in our own great men. In regard to the rights of minorities, every revolution in France has shown an increasing respect for them on the part of the people—and in the most violent popular clubs of 1848 were heard words like these: "We ask no exclusive legislation for ourselves; on the contrary, let us remember always to guard the rights of the minority; as the law of civilized States has thrown its tutelary protection with special force over minors and wards, so let us, being in power, remember that the defeated minority are our wards, and that we are their responsible guardians." Compared with a sentiment of high and generous statesmanship like this, coming to us though it do from a Red Republican Club in Paris, what an ignoble contrast is presented by that cry of demagogues—that Indian war-whoop of party leaders—"To the victor belong the spoils." Under all recent Governments in France the spirit of inquiry of her people has remained ever active, and the character of her judiciary unspotted; every change has shown a higher development, a larger education and a greater power of self-government on the part of her people. It has taken England some six hundred years to bring her parliamentary machine into its actual state; and yet, only four years ago, the husband of Queen Victoria publicly jested, at the Trinity House dinner, that it must be regarded as still on trial. Let us not, then, question the capacity of the French, or the Italian or the German people, simply because they may fail to achieve in six months what England has worked upon for six centuries.

But we are told that Italy will only change its master, and that France will take the place of Austria. It is not the inter est of Louis Napoleon to remain in Italy, nor is it possible, under any circumstances, for France to degrade herself to the level of Austria. The career of the elder Napoleon in Italy, which was such as to cause his name to be still revered there, may here be safely appealed to. Industry was awakened and encouraged—schools founded—the sciences stimulated—and academies organized by him who had destroyed them in Paris. The courts were changed, and in place of a system which favored and even required servile and corrupt Judges, one was installed which led to an impartial administration of justice. The armies of France under Napoleon brought to Italy some of the fruits of the revolution of '89. If the worst predictions of the enemies of the war should be fulfilled, and Italy gain by it only a French master, it would still, judging of the past, be the change from darkness to light—from a Government of the most loathsome brutality to one of comparative civilization.

OUR OWN DUTY AND OUR DANGERS.

Let us do for the Old World what the Old World did for us in our struggle for independence. Let us, in favor of the Right, interpose another. "Armed Neutrality"—a neutrality armed, not with the cannon of Catharine, but with the printing-press, and the electric light of truth. And the mighty *public opinion* thus created shall come to aid the English people in keeping their rulers in the path of duty, of justice, and of humanity. But our responsibilities do not stop here. We owe it to those who look to us for a model—we owe it to ourselves—to give them an example of good government—of a Government which, at all times, and in all places, is true to the memories and to the principles of the day we celebrate—of a Government free from corruption, and so well balanced that it never permits the encroachment of any one of the three great branches of power upon the legitimate field of another. We have already seen that, even a century ago, in France, the idea of civil liberty implied an independent, but *rigidly responsible*, Judiciary, and a complete separation of the legislative, executive, and judicial functions. It was an old rule of the Parliament of Paris, that no member of that Court should go to the Louvre, or frequent the houses of princes, and in England, without there being, as I believe, any positive rule, custom requires that the Puisne Judges shall never go to the Court of the Sovereign. This provision is one of many to keep the Judiciary above even the suspicion of making itself an instrument for despotism in the hands of the Executive. In France, where the theory of institutions is more closely studied than in England, ample provision has been also made to prevent any usurpation by the Judiciary of the functions of the Legislature. One of the most ingenious and profound of modern authors—Jules Simon—speaking of the progress in the development of judicial institutions, even in countries where but little progress has been made in other things, says: "If placed before judges a thousand leagues from home, and called on to plead a cause, I know that if my cause be just, and my judges be honest, I shall win it—and this because the great principles which regulate the conduct of judges are everywhere the same." Of these great principles, one of the most important is that which confines the judge strictly to the case and point before him—which does not permit him to wander from that—and which forbids him, under any pretext, to make of the judicial bench a tripod or a stump. "An opinion," says Chief Justice Vaughan, "given in court, if not necessary to the judgment given of record, is no judicial opinion;" and Chief Justice Willes says "great mischiefs must arise from judges giving such opinions." The great legal minds of France have spoken with even more force. "The judge," say they, "is necessarily confined strictly to the point legally brought before him. If he permit himself, even with good intentions, to wander from this—to express from the Bench opinions upon other matters—opinions which, it is true, would have no judicial value, but which have an effect upon timid and ignorant minds—he unfits himself for the office of a judge. He throws away the impartiality which he should have when a point similar to that which he has discussed upon comes lawfully before him; and he encroaches upon the first branch of the sovereign power—the Legislative—all which is inadmissible in a well-organized society." In no country has the Judiciary been more constantly respected than in our own. It has deserved respect, for it has respected itself. The decisions of Marshall, of Story, and of Curtis have been adopted as law in the Courts of other countries. The severe criticisms of Jefferson upon the Supreme Court of the United States, have not generally been concurred in by the intelligent mind of the country. He charged it with arrogance, and with having both the power and the will to overturn the constitutional liberties of the country. Upon no point was the father of American Democracy more earnest than upon this; and no opinion of his brought upon him more severe attacks from his political opponents. A recent scene in the Supreme Court of the United States has shown that Jefferson was no false prophet, and has furnished at the same time a serious warning to all who prefer a government based upon law, to either despotism or anarchy. The case of Dred Scott was the occasion taken by certain Judges of the Supreme Court, to speak from the bench on matters not legally before them—on matters which they had no right in their judicial capacity to discourse upon—which, *as Judges*, they could not touch without encroaching upon the functions of the Legislature—nor as *individuals*, without prostituting the dignity of their office; converting the Temple of Justice into another Tammany Hall, and the Supreme Bench into a caucus-platform. And one of these harangues, that of Mr. Taney, was but a short time after seized upon by the Chief Executive Magistrate of the country, called by him a "decision," and made the justification of a particular line of policy;—a policy tending to make labor dishonorable in the Territories of the Republic. To the honor of the Judiciary, one judge, and he the most learned upon the bench, was found faithful among the faithless. Mr. Justice Curtis declared that, without violating *duty*, he could not follow Mr. Taney in discussing matters not before the Court; and, true to judicial principles, said: "He did not hold the opinion of that Court, or any Court binding, when expressed on a question not legitimately before it." He did not fail, however, thoroughly to examine the question before the Court, and showed that upon that, the opinion of the Chief Justice was as illegal as was the demagogical harangue of Mr. Taney. The Chief Justice had declared that, in the year 1787, the colored free men in all our States, had no natural rights—"no rights which the white man was bound to respect"—that "this was an axiom in morals as well as politics"—that they were not citizens in any of the States—and that, therefore, they could not be them, nor afterwards, citizens of the United States. Well did Mr. Justice Curtis overthrow this monstrous assertion, by pointing to the laws of five States, among them North Carolina, which gave to free colored men the full rights of citizens, enforcing this by the decision of Judge Gaston, of North Carolina. He pointed also to the History of the Articles of Confederation of 1778, which made "the free inhabitants citizens," without distinction of color, and to the efforts of South Carolina to restrict this citizenship to whites, efforts in which only one of the thirteen States joined her. Mr. Justice Curtis might also have cited the statute of Virginia, of 1783, which declares that all freemen are citizens, and which repeals the law of 1779, that limited citizenship to whites. Carrying the opinion of the Chief Justice to its logical result, Mr. Justice Curtis showed that it implied the power to change our Republic to "an oligarchy, in whose hands would be concentrated the entire power of the General Government." Against conduct and doctrine so destructive to our free institutions, it behooves us all, on this day, solemnly to protest. On this day again it behooves us to remember that an injury done to the humblest among us, whatever his color, whatever the country of his birth, is an injury done to us all. All who believe in natural rights, and all who uphold existing things, are here called upon to act. In presence of usurpation, it becomes most especially the duty of all conservative men of the country to come forward.

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Let us, therefore, all join our efforts to restore the purity of the Judiciary—to aid it to recover its self-respect; and having done this, let us prove that our celebration of this day is no mere empty show, by honoring the immortal truths of the Declaration, and by earnestly endeavoring in the future to act up to them. Let us rally round the Constitution of our country, which guaranteed trial by jury to all; and which, in its own words, was "ordained to establish justice and secure the blessings of liberty;" let us drive far away the corruption in power, and make justice and liberty the persistent rule of action of our Government.

Then shall we offer an acceptable tribute to the memory of those who founded our Republic; then shall our country present a cheering example to other nations struggling with oppression; then, true to itself, it shall be stationed,

"Like a beneficent star for all to gaze at,
So high and glowing that kingdoms far and foreign
Shall by it read their destiny."

The English Ministry in Milan.

The defeat of Lord Derby in the House of Commons is regarded in Milan as a great assistance morally, if not otherwise, to the Italian cause in Italy, and they consider it as almost decisive with regard to Russian or German intervention, but they all say that in England we do not understand the question, and therefore take a very narrow view of it. Some of the speakers, if not most, in attacking Austria, blame her for interfering in Tuscany and Parma, in keeping her troops in the Legations and in Modena, where they have no right to be, it is true; but the Lombards say we do not take up the true line of argument that they will be free, and that, being, as the Emperor Francis Joseph said in his speech, a territory *conquistato*, they have every right to reconquer that same territory and their liberty at the same time; and to do this, have every right, according to their view of the subject, to call in the assistance of France, or of whom they please. The liberty and freedom of 11,000,000 of men from a most oppressive rule is in agitation, and yet in the English Parliament the question seems to bear on the right of Austria to interfere in the government of perhaps 3,000,000. It is a mistake to suppose that anything done or undone by Austria could have prevented the present state of things in Italy. It has been gradually preparing since their last failure, and the peace after the Russian war gave it life.

The attack on the Emperor of the French lately made by Mazzini has been a complete failure here, nor do I hear of any one inclined to take up its defence. Incorrect in its facts and particularly unfortunate in its dates, he could not have chosen a worse time for its appearance than just as the late events have shown the capacity of the Emperor for war and its requirements to be really as considerable as Mazzini asserts it to be deficient. In the towns of Lombardy he will find no new adherents, but will lose the few he has kept faithful until now; while of the other European revolutionists most of the more remarkable have already disavowed him. It is astonishing that in such times as these he can still venture to appeal to public opinion, and defend assassination, as the frantic attempt of his party to bring about the wholesale murder of Austrian soldiers some years ago can testify.

LATEST FROM THE MINES.

Departure of Mr. Greeley—Great Conflagration in the Mountains—Dreadful Loss of Life—Rich Diggings Discovered.

We learn from the Leavenworth *Times* of Monday, that one of the coaches of the Pike's Peak Express Company arrived there on the evening previous, bringing dates to the 23d ult.

Horace Greeley left Denver in a private conveyance with a week's outfit for Utah *via* Fort Laramie, on the 19th ult.

An immense conflagration commenced raging in the mountain pineries on the 20th ult. It originated on the dividing ridge between the Gregory and Jackson diggings, and soon had turned hundreds and thousands of acres of pine land into an ocean of fire, that swept away everything towards the snow range. A violent wind that prevailed for a few days increased the vehemence of the destructive element. At Denver City the existence of the fire was first announced, by dense volumes of smoke that filled the atmosphere from the mountains to Cherry Creek. Many prospecting parties had been cut off from escape and devoured by the devasting flames. Suffocated and cindered bodies had already been discovered. A party of fifteen persons are known to have perished by the flames.

The Illinois Company, in one day, took out of the mountain lead $218 worth of gold, consisting of a number of nuggets, the weight of the heaviest of which was not less than 15 pennyweights. A party from Ohio struck a second lead of solid quartz, impregnated with heavy particles of gold, at about the same time. The discovery was made twenty miles north of Gregory's diggings, at the foot of the snowy range. The first day they took out $80, although they had nothing but ordinary picks to work with.

The Rocky Mountain *News*, June 11, says:

"We returned three days since from the diggings on Ralliston's Fork on the Vasques River, where we have spent over two weeks.

When we entered the diggings on the 20th of May, there were about twenty men in that vicinity, only two quartz leads had been opened and but three claims on one of those and two on the other. In two weeks from that time more than three thousand men were at work, at least thirty leads satisfactorily prospected, and several hundred claims opened and profitably worked. Hundreds of other claims are being opened and new leads are daily discovered. As yet the discoveries and mines are confined to a very small space of country. We think that not a claim has been opened outside of a circular tract having a diameter of five miles, but the area is steadily increasing and no limit has been found on either side.

On the Gregory lead—the first opened—some ten or twelve claims are opened, several have changed hands at high figures, and preparations are being made to work large forces day and night. We know one sluice on this lead which took out in one day $196 with a force of four men, another sluice gave a yield of a little over $1 000 for the past week; another, in new hands, gave $607 50 in four days. In a week some fifteen or twenty sluices will be in operation, and $200 per day to each sluice may be safely counted upon.

Bear's Lead—On this lead several claims are open and hands are being put into work day and night. We learn from the owners that $125,000 has been offered for five claims of 100 feet each, on this lead.

This is estimated to be about half what the claims will yield, if worked from the top of the hill to the present water level in the creek.

Haman's lead—is being successfully opened, and several sluices are already set, but we only know the result of only two-thirds of a day's work by four men with a sluice—$225. On Saturday last we saw the result of one pan of dirt, washed by Mr. Sugar, yielding almost $20. Before washing it, he picked from the pan coarse pieces of feather gold to the amount of $3 96, the largest one of which weighs $1 02.

Jones' Dead—Two claims are being worked, yielding from $2 to $4 to each pan of dirt; some fifteen other claims are being opened.

Mammoth Lead—About 200 men are now working on this lead, and a few days will see many claims opened; excellent prospects are being found along it for four miles. In the neighborhood a claim has been opened by sinking a shaft some twenty-five feet deep, and dirt found paying $6 to a pan.

Omaha Lead—near the Mountain Lake has been prospected, and twelve claims are now being opened, promising a rich yield.

Buttler's Lead—Is paying from two to four dollars to the pan wherever opened.

We might go on and enumerate fifty other leads all prospecting equally as well, and on many of which one or more claims are open and paying, but want of space will not permit.

Gulch Diggings.—Throughout all this region of quartz-lead diggings there are small streams of water running in small gulches or narrow valleys, containing rich deposits of "lead" gold wherever prospected. We have seen eight cents taken from one single pan of dirt from near the surface in one of these gulches, and we learn from Geonge Russell, Esq., that he has found gulch diggings which pays $50 to the man. The great advantage of those over ordinary gold-washers is that water is plenty and convenient. Sluices can be set wherever desired, without carrying the dirt any considerable distance, and yielding large pay where there may be but one or two cents to the pan. From all we can see and learn, we believe that this extremely rich district of country extends to a great distance north and south, parallel with the mountain chain. We are led to this conclusion from the great and general deposits of extremely fine gold which is found along the streams issuing from the mountain on the east. Along the Arkansas and its tributaries, the South Platte, Vasques, St. Vrain and Cache-à-la-Poudre Rivers, gold has been found at a distance from where they leave the mountains—in fact, the whole country seems richly impregnated with it, all water worn and bearing evident marks of long travel, it must have come from rich deposits in the mountains.

The Military Academy—Report of the Board of Visitors.

Sir: The undersigned, appointed to the Board of Visitors of the United States Military Academy at West Point, for the year 1859, in acquittance of the duties to them assigned by the letters of invitation to them severally addressed, beg leave to submit to you, Sir, as Secretary of War, the following report:

On the 1st day of June—the day assigned for the meeting of the several members of the Board—a large majority of the Visitors assembled at West Point, and immediately proceeded to organize by the choice of a President and Secretary.

On the 2d day of June—in conformity with the arrangements as detailed in special order from "Headquarters Military Academy, at West Point," of date May 30, 1859, touching the order of examination by the Academic Board—the Board of Visiters, duly organized as aforesaid proceeded, under escort of the Superintendent of the Academy and Commandant of the Post, to attend and witness the examination by the Academic Board of the several classes of cadets, in the order as laid down and prescribed in the special order above referred to.

The examination of the classes comprised a daily routine of duty, from nine o'clock in the morning to three in the afternoon of each day, and embraced a thorough examination of each class on every subject of science, of art, and of literature taught the cadets during their academic course up to the respective grade of the several classes.

To the end that the Board of Visitors might fully and faithfully acquit themselves of the duties assigned them by your commission, and examine the more thoroughly into the several subjects to which your letters of appointment had invited their attention, sub-Committees were appointed charged with the special duty of reporting to the Board, respectively, the result of their investigations touching "the actual state of discipline, instruction, police administration and fiscal affairs of the institution."

The general duties of the Board and the special duties of these several Committees have required and received the constant and diligent attention of the Visitors, from the day they assembled as aforesaid until the date of this Report, and the result of their investigations and examinations will be found specially detailed under their appropriate heads, hereafter arranged and exhibited in the reports of the several Committees, which are adopted, annexed and referred to as a part of this general Report. The subjects treated in these reports of the Committees have been so fully discussed therein, and embrace so completely everything that the Board had to remark upon or suggest, that there remains nothing more to be said on the subjects to which they especially relate.

In conclusion we have to say, in bearing testimony to the value of the United State Military Academy at West Point, as a National Institute, that the position of the United States as a first-rate Power requires that she ask nothing by way of forbearance from other nations. Hence it is that the people of the United States should always be prepared to apply to the active service of the army every discovery and invention in the art and science of war. These discoveries and inventions are progressive, and are constantly drawn from the experience of the nations. They are collected and taught at this Academy, so that the graduate goes out to his duty as an officer fully instructed in the science and skill of the latest discoveries in his profession. Touching the expenditure of the Government necessary to keep up in the most effective order this Academy, the Board of Visitors take this occasion to record, individually and collectively, their well-assured opinion that it is but as a drop in the ocean, compared with the advantages resulting, and that have resulted, to the United States from this institution.

At this day, without an army, with hardly enlisted men enough to garrison the Indian posts on our frontiers, every intelligent citizen of these States rests assured and confident that, in the West Point graduates is to be found, always ready for the occasion, the nucleus of an army, that with the aid of the sciences and skill of these admirably educated men, would at once spring into the most thoroughly disciplined and effective service. So that, on the score of strictest economy, the people of the United States could not devise a better nor less expensive plan for military organization and security, in event of war, than this institution affords.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN JOHNSON, Ohio,
President of the Board of Visitors.
JOHN T. HEARD, Sec., Mass.
R. L. BAKER, Connecticut.
WM. BEARD, Louisiana.
G. W. CASS, Pennsylvania.
GEO. E. DANFORTH, New-York.
CHAS. A. ELDRIDGE, Wisconsin.
AUGUSTINE HAINES, Maine.
ETHELBERT O. HIBBEN, Oregon.
JOHN KERR, North Carolina.
THOMAS J. LEE, Maryland.
S. B. LOWRY, Minnesota.
DANL. S. PRINTUP, Georgia.
GAVANAR SMITH, Florida.
V. P. VAN ANTWERP, Iowa.
L. R. PAGE, Mississippi.

To John B. Floyd, Secretary of War.

A town in Kansas has been named Burlingame, in honor of the Massachusetts Representative. The Kansas *Press* says it ranks first among the interior towns; has two hotels, three stores, a sawmill and a skery.

A Chapter of Tragedies.

A QUARREL AND DOUBLE MURDER.

The Pittsburgh *Evening Chronicle*, July 9, reports an affray in Lawrence County, Pa., on the 4th of July, in which two men, named James Lostetter and Frank McCoan were shot by Jacob Gebhart, receiving injuries from which they died soon afterwards. It appears that from some cause or other unexplained, an old grudge existed between Lostetter and Gebhart, and meeting at a tavern at Pulaski on the Fourth, the former threatened to whip the latter. A difficulty followed, and McCoan taking part with Lostetter, they attacked Gebhart, who drew a double-barreled pistol, and discharging both barrels, lodged the contents of one in Lostetter's abdomen, and the other in McCoan's skull. Both wounds were of a fatal character, and the men died from their effects. Gebhart surrendered himself, and was committed to the New Castle jail for trial. He alleges that he fired the shots in self defence, and expresses the utmost confidence in his being able to prove the fact when the case comes up for investigation. The affair caused the greatest excitement in the neighborhood, and nothing else was spoken of during the day. Lostetter and Gebhart both lived in Pulaski, and McCoan in New Bedford, some few miles distant. We have not heard that such was the fact, but, doubtless, liquor was in this, as in nearly all such rencontres, the primary cause of the whole affair.

A WOMAN POISONING HER FAMILY.

The Boston *Herald*, July 9, has an account of the poisoning of a family at Cambridgeport. Mary H. T. Bliget, a young and handsome mulatto woman, married to a colored man, Wm. Bliget, administered rat poison to her husband and step-children on Tuesday, July 5. She was Bliget's second wife, and it is supposed she intended to get rid of him and appropriate his property. The *Herald* says: "He had no reason to suspect that his wife entertained any ill-feeling toward himself or children until Tuesday. On that day Mr. Bliget went home, and found his wife absent. He sat about preparing his meal, and was on the point of commencing it, when he noticed that the mustard he was about using had a very singular appearance. He refrained from using it, and the next day—his wife having remained absent all night—he took the mustard to Dr. Charles J. Jackson, in Boston, who pronounced the substance to contain arsenic and another poison known as a "Rat Exterminator," and furthermore told Bliget that a spoonful of it would kill a grown person. During the day, Bliget's wife returned, and on seeing him, she seemed struck with amazement, astonished at seeing him alive. Mr. B. said nothing to her about his discoveries, and went about his business as usual. About 1 o'clock Thursday afternoon, Bliget's youngest child was taken with severe vomiting, and continued ill all day. About 7 o'clock in the evening, Dr. Allen was called, and immediately declared from the symptoms exhibited, that the child had been poisoned. On interrogating the child, she said that "her mother gave her some bread and butter to eat, which had made her sick." This was corroborated by the eldest child. The youngest lingered until one o'clock Fri

OUR STEAM NAVY.

Notes on the United States Sloop-of-War and Auxiliary Steamship Brooklyn—Account of her Performance—Her Faults—Her Success—Superiority of this Species of Craft for Government Purposes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ON BOARD UNITED STATES SCREW STEAMSHIP BROOKLYN, GULF OF MEXICO, 75 MILES BELOW VERA CRUZ, Wednesday, May 24, 1859.

This morning the *Brooklyn*, Capt. FARRAGUT, with the American Legation on board, took her departure from Vera Cruz for a point on the Gulf 75 miles below, from which point Mr. MCLANE proposed to proceed to San Andres Tuxtla, some thirty miles in the interior. Being desirous of reaching Mixantla, your correspondent availed himself of the kind invitation of Capt. FARRAGUT to take passage on the *Brooklyn* on the above mentioned occasion.

As the *Brooklyn* is a new vessel on her trial cruise, and as this particular class of screw-steamers is exciting the interest and attention not only of the United States, but of the other great naval Powers, your correspondent takes advantage of this opportunity to gather such facts relative to the *Brooklyn* as may be of public interest.

The United States sloop-of-war and auxiliary steamship *Brooklyn* was built in New-York, under contract with the Navy Department, by the famous New-York shipbuilder, Mr. WESTERVELT. The length of the ship is 276 feet; breadth of beam, 43 feet, 6 inches; registered tonnage 2,100 tons. Her engine is from the Fulton Works of Messrs. ASKS, MURPHY & Co., New-York. It is 330 horse power; cylinder, 62½ inches in diameter; stroke of piston 33 inches.

The following is a memorandum of the run made by the *Brooklyn*:

May 24, left the harbor of Vera Cruz at 6:15 A. M., course two points S. of E. Weather delightful; light swell and light breeze. Anchored opposite the bar of the Santa Comapa Laguna at 3:15 P. M. Distance run 75 miles; time 9 hours;

Abstract from the steam log,

Hours.	Pres. of steam.	Rev. per min.
7 A. M.	23 lbs.	35:2
8 A. M.	23 5 lbs.	53:1
9 A. M.	24 lbs.	53:4
10 A. M.	23 lbs.	52:5
11 A. M.	21 lbs.	50:7
12 A. M.	19 lbs.	48:7
1 P. M.	18 lbs.	48:7
2 P. M.	15 lbs.	45:6
3 P. M.	14 lbs.	45

Mean pressure of steam, 15.2 pounds; engine worked up to 785 horse power: amount of coal consumed 16 tons.

When in proper trim, with good coal and under full pressure of steam, the speed of the *Brooklyn* is 10 knots per hour. She stows 320 tons of coal, which is considered sufficient under ordinary circumstances for 16 days full steaming. Her engineer, Mr. FOLLANSBEE, speaks of the engine in unqualified terms of approval. With the exception of some slight alteration necessary, it does not appear that any fault can be found with the engine department. Everything is compact, perfectly well made, beautiful to look at, effectual in operation.

Dispensing with steam, the *Brooklyn* exhibits fine sailing qualities. She has made twelve knots, and under ordinary circumstances is good for ten. The general remark on board is that the *Brooklyn* is one of the staunchest, stiffest ships afloat—in fact that it would be next to impossible to capsize her. She is somewhat of the flat bottom order, and draws but 16 feet with her armament, stores, [outfit, &c., all on board. This is a remarkable point in the ship.

The armament of the *Brooklyn* consists of sixteen 9-inch guns, eight on each side, and two 10-inch pivot guns, one on the bow and one on the stern, all of the Dahlgren model. The average weight of the side guns is 9,208 pounds, of the pivot guns 12,000 pounds. The weight of the charge and shell of the pivot guns is 100 pounds. The guns of the *Brooklyn* bare a range of 4,000 yards. This battery is of heavier metal and has a longer range than any other battery afloat, except that of the *Roanoke*. The most inexperienced beholder cannot view these huge war dogs without experiencing a sensation of awe, even before he hears their thunder or sees the terrible effect of the missiles they send forth. The *Brooklyn's* complement of officers and men is 360. At the present time she has 340, all in the highest state of discipline and in good health. She left New-York for the Nicaragua waters on her trial cruise in February last, and arrived at Vera Cruz the 2d of April, since which date she has been steaming along the coast from point to point, under the direction of the American Minister. Three months were allowed for a trial, at the end of which period a report was to be forwarded to the Navy Department, as to whether the ship was built according to contract, and should be accepted by the Department. This report has gone forward, and though it specifies some points wherein changes can be made to advantage, the report in the main is said to be highly favorable to the contractors.

The most prominent faults in the *Brooklyn*, as frankly stated by Capt. FARRAGUT to your correspondent, are the results of oversights on the part of the contractors and errors in the specifications of the Department. They are certainly few in number, and may be stated as follows: The davits are so short that the boats cannot be hoisted or lowered without having the guns; the rigging is so set up as not to admit of that full discipline and exercise to which hands on board a man-of-war are subjected. But the most prominent fault of all occurs under the specifications of the Department, by which the large stern pivot gun is placed directly over the Captain's quarters. The gun itself weighing six tons, is on a truck of the most complicated character, and which cost $2,800. As located at present, it plays from the larboard and starboard quarters, requires some twenty men to work it, and with all its machinery and hands nothing very prompt is accomplished. If the truck should be seriously wounded by a shot the gun is useless for the time being, as nothing short of the facilities of a machine shop would avail to put it in repair. The entire deck aft is occupied by this gun and the circular railroads upon which it is worked. The Captain's saloon is immediately below, and in any latitude, but more especially in this, it is a dark, badly ventilated, wet and suffocating hole. The small skylights above, in order to admit of the working of the gun can be nothing more than flush with the deck, and whether open or shut, admit the water when waterboats on deck. Then the port-holes in the after-part of the saloon for ventilation incline *inwards*, so that when the screw is in motion the spray makes its way into the cabin and courses its way along the floor in streams. The captain of the ship is worse lodged than any sailor on board. The remedy proposed is to dispense with the large stern pivot-gun altogether, or place it on a poop deck of sufficient strength by which an entire stern range might be acquired. On this point Capt. FARRAGUT made a remark which may be characteristic of American naval commanders. "The forward gun," said he, "is well enough, but I have no sort of opinion of any arrangement for running." A poop deck and the removal of the Captain's quarters above, where there is light and air, would admit of the most beneficial change by which the convenience and efficiency of the entire interior arrangements of the ship would be highly augmented. If deemed necessary, in the absence of the large gun, two more of the smaller guns could be placed on each side. These, with some slight changes in the engine department, are the prominent defects as stated to the writer.

The contract for the *Brooklyn* was given to Mr. WESTERVELT, in order to ascertain whether an effectual steam propeller-of-war could be turned out by a merchant-ship builder, and the result of the experiment is therefore of more than ordinary interest and importance, since such a step on the part of the Government has always been opposed by other interests, by naval men and by the Navy Department itself. The result, so far as the appearance and working of the ship are concerned, (with the exceptions named,) and in accordance with the expressed opinion of all on board, who tread her deck with pride and satisfaction, and who speak of her as a "beautiful craft," is highly satisfactory both to the Navy Department and to the contractor.

We have in the *Brooklyn* a ship of faultless model, not gaudy in appearance, but sound, staunch, perfectly finished, strong as wood and iron can make her, and an armament of the most approved and complete order; a ship of 2,100 tons, drawing but 16 feet when loaded, making with sails alone 11 knots under ordinary circumstances, or driven by her engines, nominally of 320 horse-power, 8 to 10 knots, with a consumption of 30 tons of coal in 24 hours. When we see this large ship moving about so easily, economically and effectually, and take into consideration her combined advantages of steam and sail, we must regard this species of vessel, whether of a larger or smaller class, as possessing an immense superiority over all others for Government purposes.

The value of the services of the *Brooklyn* has to a certain extent been demonstrated on this coast during the past two months. Under the direction of the American Minister she has been constantly employed in passing from point to point, attending to American interests. She has been visited by the various naval commanders of other nations stationed in these waters, and elicited their highest admiration. Capt. FARRAGUT does his country and his ship credit, being perfectly at home in everything appertaining to his department both as a commander and a gentleman.

The countrymen of the *Brooklyn* are proud of her here, but the universal opinion of all is that the ship and her captain, officers and men, ought to make their appearance among the naval forces now gathering in the Mediterranean. While intrinsic merit should always be the same, vessels of a smaller class than the *Brooklyn* would, perhaps, perform the services in these waters better.

It is a notorious fact that the American navy is reduced to a low and dilapidated condition, and now well worthy the serious attention of the Government whether the *Brooklyn*, of herself, does not exhibit a result upon which the indispensable improvement and building up of the navy can be based.

MITLA.

The Workwomen of New-York.

Some weeks ago the readers of the TIMES were made acquainted with the internal arrangements of the leading houses in New York engaged in the manufacture of those articles which occupy so large a share of male censure and feminine admiration and patronage, viz., hoops. In that article, though unwittingly, injustice was done to the Messrs. W. S. & C. H. THOMPSON, of Broadway, whose productions have always commanded first-class prices, and whose business, position in the trade, and quality of goods is well known to be second to none in America. We gave an insight at that time into the condition of the female operatives employed in the prominent houses in this particular trade, and as a branch of trade which started up at once at the bidding of a fashionable woman, which has made the fortunes of several merchants, and in the manufacture of which millions of dollars are annually expended, while it gives well-paid employment to thousands of women, it is an interesting item in itself, and one which will involve serious results if soon capriciously thrown aside.

Another department of womanly attire, of Spanish origin, which grew up quite as suddenly among us as the one just mentioned, and which has now for twelve or fifteen years held undisputed sway as a favorite garment with ladies, old and young, is the "mantilla." Shawls had for many years been universally worn as promenade decorations, and the most extravagant sums were paid for cashmeres, and crapes, and mohairs; but one day a Parisian fair one of noble birth, whose neck was rather short for beauty, and who found the close mufflings of large and inconvenient wrappers like shawls inelegant for her peculiar style of loveliness, issued her commands to her *modiste* for a change in fashion, and instantly the shawl had a dangerous and very successful rival in the light, graceful, and *dirtingué* mantilla. Those which were first worn in Paris were of silk, of the circular shape, and were called "Cardinals," after the round cape worn always by those prelates; but they have changed with every whim of fashion, and are now made of every kind of woven material, and of nearly every conceivable size and shape. In the early days of the mantilla, ladies were obliged to give their orders to mantuamakers for these most desired accessories to the toilet, but the demand for them became so great, and they were obviously a garment of so fixed and special a regard, as to induce the establishing of immense "bureaus" for the supply of the article; and it is now made a specific and very important branch of trade. There are now very few ladies, and none perhaps, who do not choose their elegant mantillas from the large and handsome establishments devoted to their manufacture. In former years vast importations of these little coverings were received here from London and Paris; but now New-York produces specimens of splendid workmanship in these affairs, which may compare with, and indeed rival the productions of either cities. Making of mantillas has grown to be a most artistic and important branch of female industry, and furnishes a comfortable means of living to a vast number of women in this City. The ladies of the South and West are furnished with mantillas from the leading manufacturers of these articles in New-York, among whom are the following, whose fine establishments are well known: GEORGE BADGE, Canal-street; CHARLES STREET & Co., Broadway; BULPIN'S E. S. MILLS, W. D. ELLIOT, AITKEN, and many others too numerous to mention.

MR. GEORGE BADGE was the first, we believe, to open a large building in this city for the specific manufacture of elegant mantillas. He has been in the trade for twelve years, and it is said has made a handsome income.

He has two large establishments, one in Canal street and another in Broadway, and employs, in his busy season, a great number of girls, whose wages vary from $4 to $8 a week, according to their skill. An examination of his books showed that his weekly payments to his girls, in the season, average $1,400. He exhibited some beautiful specimens of their work, in silk, cloth, lace and barege; the retail prices ranging from $5 to $60.

The young ladies in Mr. BADGE'S manufactory are intelligent, quiet and well-behaved, and some of them have been in his employ as long as ten years, which is a fair proof of the treatment they receive at his hands.

The next place to which we paid a visit was the hand some establishment of Mr. CHARLES STREET & Co., in Broadway. Here the attention is immediately attracted, upon entering, by the number of pretty girls, of lady-like appearance and manner, who are employed, at high salaries, to attend upon the aristocratic ladies who honor this store with their especial patronage. Here they may find mantillas and shawls of all qualities and of all prices. They have lace points at $100, and Cashmere long shawls fully worth this sum, at $50 to $60. In his busy season Mr. STREET gives employment to several hundred girls and is a very mild and good-natured task-master. He employs those only who are skillful and apt, and pays such excellent wages. The young ladies have pleasant work-rooms, airy and light, and seem perfectly happy.

Next on the list we place the manufactory of Mr. GEORGE BULPIN. He occupies an elegant building, and has excellent accommodations for his workwomen, of which he employs a large number, at wages, ranging from $4 to $6 a week. Several of his girls have worked for him through many successive seasons, and they produce, certainly, the finest-looking silks and lace, evidences of being finished workers.

Mr. BULPIN has also in his retail department several interesting young girls, whose business it is to wait upon lady customers. They are all required to dress in black silk, so as to give proper effect to the rich mantles they sell, and which they always place across their shoulders to give a perfect idea to the fair purchasers of their beauty and style.

GEORGE AITKEN, Canal-street, is another extensive dealer in the sale of mantillas. He has a fine establishment, the upper rooms over the store being occupied by his girl-workers. Mr. AITKEN does a large City trade, and his show-rooms contain a variety of elegant mantillas and head gear, in the shape of headdresses, made of flowers, ribbons, lace and chenille. He opened some cases for my inspection, which had been imported from Paris, and which were very costly, and then showed some made after the French patterns by his workwomen, and no one could fail to observe the fairer blending of flowers, neater workmanship, and more graceful shape of those made by his own girls. The Parisian articles might have been made expressly for importation, but they certainly were very much inferior to those made by American fingers. Mr. AITKEN pays his workers from $3 50 to $5 a week, and they seem to have a very easy and comfortable situation with him.

LORD & TAYLOR, in Grand-street, one of the mammoth dry goods palaces of New-York, have also an elegant assortment of mantillas for sale. They have a beautiful show-room devoted to their exhibition, and have a great number of girls whom they employ all the year round for the making of all patterns and material, from the magnificent embroidered velvet to the rose-colored barege. Mr. LORD is a fine-looking middle-aged gentleman with silvered hair, whose voice and manner would instantly recommend him to any poor girl as a desirable employer. He takes much interest in those occupied in his establishment, and is glad to aid any measures which promise to enhance their comfort.

At the houses of E. S. MILLS & Co., and W. D. ELLIOT, another brilliant array of splendid mantillas, all made by American workwomen, meets the eye. Laces and silks to suit the fancy of the economical buyer, or the purse of the millionnaire. The taste, experience and skill required to produce one of these light fabrics are more than considerable, and a walk through the establishment we have mentioned, presents enough to reflect the greatest credit on the youthful workwomen employed in this trade.

First Steamboat Trip to the Red River Region.

From the Toronto Globe, July 9.

Mr. JAMES ROSS, a resident of Red River, arrived here yesterday evening, having left Fort Garry on the 17th ult. The steamer *Anson Northrup* left the mouth of the Cheyenne for Fort Garry on the 5th of June, and was four days on the voyage, stopping at night to permit of wood being cut for the next day's operations. She took the people of Red River entirely by surprise, they knowing nothing of her approach till they heard the steam-whistle. She was greeted with the warmest demonstrations of joy; cannon were fired, and even the monopolizing fur traders rejoiced at the approach of civilization. On the 17th the boat started on her return trip, with about twenty five rangers, and a good load of furs, supplied by Mr. KITTSON, the well-known American trader. Among the passengers were Mr. ROSS and two Misses ROSS, Miss TRIMBLE, the Rev. JOHN BLACK, Free Church minister, and his wife, Mr. FLETT, Mr. BANNATYNE, the trader, who was lately arrested by the Hudson's Bay people for buying furs, but afterwards released, and other whose names we have not learned. The boat is 90 feet in length, with 22 feet beam, and draws only 14 inches with crew and fuel on board; with passengers and freight she sinks four inches lower. The transit from Fort Garry to Fort Abercrombie occupied eight days, stopping at night as before. At Abercrombie our travelers could only find wagons with oxteams to convey them, but they were promised regular stages on their return, their arrival being unexpected. By team to Swan River occupied six days, and there the travelers took the stage, which in two days brought them to St. Paul, and forty-eight hours more by La Crosse landed them in Toronto. Altogether they traveled eighteen days, and stopped three days on the road. This is the quickest time which has been made between Red River and Toronto. The fare through was $40. During the whole transit through the American territory Mr. ROSS saw houses all the way, and he speaks strongly of the strides towards our territory which our neighbors are making.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

The Historian Sismondi on French Influence in Italy, as Compared with that of the Holy Alliance.

From the History of the Italian Republics, pp. 363-5.

The invasion of the French, at the end of the eighteenth century, restored to Italy all the advantages of which their invasion at the end of the fifteenth had deprived her. When CHARLES VIII. entered Naples with his victorious army, on the 22d of February, 1495, and overthrew the ancient system of Italian politics, he gave the signal for all the calamities which afterward precipitated the peninsula under the yoke of the transalpine nations. The Italians continued to regard themselves as the first people in Europe, but they had almost everywhere lost their liberty: of the five republics which they could still reckon, four were narrow aristocracies. When NAPOLEON BONAPARTE was appointed to the command of the French army in Italy, on the 23d of February, 1796, he began to effect a regeneration which gave to the Italian nation more liberty than it had lost. It is the participation of numbers in the government, and not the name of republic as opposed to monarchy, that constitutes liberty. It is, above all, the reign of the laws; publicity in the administration, as well as the tribunals; equality; the removal of all shackles on thought, on education and on religion. Five millions and a half of inhabitants in the kingdom of Italy were put in possession of a constitution which secured to them all these advantages, with a participation in the legislature and in the vote of taxes. They had recovered the glorious name of Italians; they had a national army, the bravery of which rendered it daily more illustrious. Six millions and a half inhabitants of the kingdom of Naples received institutions less advanced it is true; but even there the law had succeeded arbitrary power; public and oral evidence had succeeded secret information and the torture; equality, the feudal system; education, instead of retrograding, had been rendered progressive; and thought, as well as religious conscience, had recovered freedom. Finally, 2,000,000 of Piedmontese, 500,000 Genoese, 500,000 Parmesans, and 2,500,000 Tuscans and Romans—in all 5,500,000 Italians—were temporarily united to France. They partook of all the privileges of the conquerors, they became with them accustomed to the dominion of the law, to freedom of thought and to military virtue—secure that at no very distant period, when their political education should be accomplished, they would again be incorporated in that Italy to the future liberty and glory of which they now directed their every thought.

Such was the work which the French accomplished by twenty years of victory. It was doubtless incomplete, and left much to be desired, but it possessed in itself the principle of greater advancement: it promised to revive Italy, liberty, virtue and glory. It has been the work of the coalition to destroy all; to place Italy again under the galling yoke of Austria; to take from her, with political liberty, civil and religious freedom, and even freedom of thought; to corrupt her morals, and to heap upon her the utmost degree of humiliation. Italy is unanimous in abhorring this ignominious yoke; Italy, to break it, has done all that could be expected of her. In a struggle between an established Government and a nation, the former has all the advantages: it has in its favor, rapidity of communication, certainty of information, soldiers, arsenals, fortresses and finances. The people have only their unarmed hands and their masses, unaccustomed to act together; nevertheless, in every struggle during these fifteen years in Italy, between the nation and its oppressors, the victory has remained with the people. At Naples, in Sicily, in Piedmont, in the States of the Church, at Modena and Parma, unarmed masses have seized the arms of the soldiers; men chosen by the people have taken the places of the despots in their palaces. The Italians, everywhere victorious over their own tyrants, have, it is true, been everywhere forced back under the yoke with redoubled cruelty by the league of foreign despots. Attacked before they could have given themselves a government or formed a treasury, arsenals or an army, by the sovereign of another nation, who reckons not less than 30,000,000 of subjects, they did not attempt a hopeless resistance, which would have deprived them of every chance for the future. Let those who demand more of them begin by doing as much themselves.

Italy is crushed, but her heart still beats with the love of liberty, virtue and glory; she is chained and covered with blood, but she still knows her strength and her future destiny; she is insulted by those for whom she has opened the way to every improvement, but she feels that she is formed to take the lead again; and Europe will know no repose till the nation which, in the dark ages, lighted the torch of civilization with that of liberty, shall be enabled herself to enjoy the light which she created.

The Ports of Venice.

The Venetian flat country really begins at the mouth of the Brenta and at the port of Brondolo. A long succession of low lands, which include almost all the shore of the Adriatic, from the Point of Maestra to that of Isonzo, is also called by that name. This entire extent of coast, which is not less than 33 miles, is exceedingly low, and almost on a level with the water, in mace of a very fine gravel, and here and there is intersected by marshes, which make the atmosphere exceedingly unhealthy during the Summer. The largest of these marshes are called Lagunes—two alone are of importance, those of Venice and of Grado.

No promontory assists in recognizing from a distance the approach to this uniform shore. Some steeples belonging to the most important towns are the only help in guiding the vessels which come to unload in the harbor, when they are a little distance from the shore. Besides, the shore is lined with banks of sand, made by the alluvium of rivers and streams, and by the mud which they almost continually deposit. It is necessary to go a mile or a mile and a half from the shore to find thirty-three feet depth, says Capt. LE GRAS' *Manual of Navigation in the Adriatic*.

They call lagoons those vast marshes interspersed with small islands, or rather extended ponds, made to a large extent by the encroachment of the sea, and by the waters of the Po, the Brenta, and the Adige; of the Piave and other water courses which intersect a lowland, and which retire, leaving above the general level a large number of little islands of a varied appearance, often pleasing, but which are hardly higher than the water-level.

The great basin so made, which extends 25 miles from north to south, is separated from the sea by a tongue of land and sand, long and straight, making a natural bank which art has strengthened by building upon it large and strong marble walls, called *murazzi*, to keep the great sea on the southeast from undermining it and at the same time to make secure the basins anchorages. That long bank, which they call the *Lido*, is intersected by six openings, which make the different passages or gates which lead to Venice in approaching the Gulf. These six rivers' mouths are the Ports Brondolo, Chioggia, Malamocco, Saint André, Saint Erasme or Port Lido and Tre Porte. All the coast comprised between these six outlets and within a cannon shot of the shore, makes part of the military port of Venice. The lagunes have not the same depth everywhere. The bottom is so little raised in some places that they are obliged to mark the canals or tortuous channels, which serve for navigation, by stakes placed at a distance from one another. The small depth of these lagoons, which give Venice all its power, grows perceptibly less, annually, all about the city, and at the openings of the ports, so that fears are excited, with reason, lest they will finally be filled up, and become uninhabitable, on account of the corrupt miasms arising from some of the marshes which already surround some of the islands. The Government maintains the depth of the canals, and hinders the accumulation of mud, by means of machines for this purpose, which are in constant operation. Besides, considerable efforts have been made to change the course of the Brenta and of the Piave, which accumulate sand and earth, and which, when they overflow, fill the lagoons. There are, in the whole extent of the lagoons, more than a hundred islands, of which twenty-five, at least, are well inhabited. Those which are near the shore are cultivated and inhabited to a large extent.

The city of Venice is built in the midst of a lagoon, on the largest of these islands; on others, some villages and beautiful buildings are seen. Some, also, are highly cultivated.

The most important island, next to those on which Venice is built, is Murano, two miles from Venice. This island, which is three miles in circumference, and on which the Venetians have pleasure houses, is cut in two by a canal, and is well cultivated. The town of Murano, which is built upon it, is beautiful and large. Travelers go there to see the celebrated edifices of glass and crystal, and some curious monuments. The island of Torcello is equally well cultivated, and contains an interesting cathedral, from an archæological point of view. Burano contains quite an important town. The fishermen's wives there make lace which is celebrated. Saint Lazarus is the same island which contains the celebrated convent of religious *Mekitaristes*. Chioggia, which a bridge of forty three arches joins to the shore, is the head city of four communes, making a total population of 30,000.

Venice rests upon seventy islands, joined one to the other by 365 bridges. A great canal—the *Canal Grande*—divides it into two unequal parts. Its streets, straight and dirty, number 2,150, lined with 20,900 houses, which contain 120,786 inhabitants. It has no water which is fit to drink, despite 177 public cisterns and 1,973 private cisterns, which keep the rain-water and water carried from the Brenta in vessels appropriated to this service. To do away with this inconvenience, they have tried to obtain water elsewhere by the help of artesian wells, and have bored nine, which, unfortunately, have not been able to supply water fit to drink. Conduits built on the railroad viaduct which joins Venice to the main land, actually bring fresh water to the entrance of the city.

A Church Difficulty.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your edition of this morning I find an article headed "Another Church Difficulty," in which your informant states that on Sunday, the 3d, the Rev. Mr. RANSOM and several of his friends, armed with a variety of deadly weapons, forced opened the doors, &c. The *deadly weapons* in this case consisted of a hammer and a small iron bar, to pry off the locks which had been unlawfully placed on the Church doors and gates. Again your correspondent, either maliciously or ignorantly, states that on the following Sunday (10th) "a party, headed by the pastor, stormed the Church, opened the Church, and had the usual service," evidently implying that the service was held in said Church, which, if true, would place Mr. RANSOM in the position of disregarding an injunction which had been served on him by the civil authority, thereby emulating the lawlessness of the so-called officers of the said Church. In a few days you will receive a full statement of the difficulty.

A. R.

Mr. C. G. Thompson, the artist, returned to this country in the *Vanderbilt*, after a residence of seven years in Italy. A number of his finest productions have been shipped at Leghorn for the United States.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice ROOSEVELT.

THE WASHINGTON MARKET CASE DECIDED.

Our report of the following case was in type for yesterday's TIMES, but was crowded out by the pressure of other matter.

The People and Taylor & Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York.—Justice ROOSEVELT has rendered his decision on the motion to open the default in this case. As intimated by his Honor in the remarks made by him a few days since at General Term, and reported in the TIMES of Wednesday, July 6, he opens the default. The opinion rendered is very lengthy. We give the preliminary statement of the facts, with which it commences, and the recapitulation of the points decided, with which it closes.

ROOSEVELT, J.—The Corporation of the City, it appears, having filled in the plot of about four hundred and sixty feet square, constituting the water front of the old Washington Market, and constructed a bulkhead and piers in connection with it, gave permits from time to time to various persons (more than one hundred and eighty in number) to erect upon it temporary sheds for the sale of meats and vegetables, "the respective occupants" paying, as the complaint avers, a "weekly" sum or rent "for the use thereof."

On the 24th of April, 1858, while the City was thus in possession of the premises, claiming the ownership and receiving from them a revenue, in the aggregate exceeding $50,100 per annum, the Commissioners of the Land-Office, in the name of the People of the State, for reasons not very satisfactorily explained in the papers before the Court, and seemingly without notice to the City authorities, executed to James B. Taylor and Owen W. Brennan, two of the plaintiffs, a lease of the whole plot at a rent for one year of $5,000, and with a covenant, if valid, binding the State to maintain them (the two lessees) in peaceable and quiet possession.

Immediately upon the execution of this lease, Taylor & Brennan, in their own names alone, instituted an ejectment or *quasi* ejectment against the City and its 180 tenants to incumber themselves for the $5,000, payable by them into the State Treasury, by withdrawing ten times that amount and more from the Treasury of the City—a not unimportant portion of the State.

The complaint, in its original shape, being soon found to be defective, an amended one was filed, making the people of the State co-plaintiffs, and praying, among other things, in addition to "the rendering of possession to the plaintiffs (that is, the people and Taylor and Brennan,) or to such of them as shall be declared entitled thereto," that the defendants may be adjudged "to pay them jointly or severally the sum of one hundred thousand dollars damages for the rents, issues and profits while the same have been unlawfully withheld from the plaintiffs."

This complaint is verified by James B. Taylor, but, instead of being subscribed as usual by one name or firm as "attorneys for the plaintiffs," it purports to be signed by the Attorney-General for the people, and by other attorneys for Taylor and Brennan.

On the 15th of February, about nine months after its commencement, with the consent for the attorney for the City, and on motion of the attorney for Taylor and Brennan, nothing being said in the order as to any motion or consent on the part of the people, the other plaintiffs, the suit, as against the City, "costs having been paid," was discontinued—so far at least as such an order could have that effect.

Having thus disposed of the city, the only real party to the controversy, and having made some arrangement, as may be inferred, with one or more of the other defendants, the precise nature of which does not appear, the plaintiffs on the 13th of May, 1859, brought the cause on to a nominal trial, their adversaries, as the order expresses it, "having, by failure to appear, waived a trial by jury, and the judge "thereupon found and directed judgment to be entered as follows: In substance, first, that one set of plaintiffs, to wit, the people, recover possession of the land; second, that the other set, to wit, Taylor and Brennan, having been previously entitled to possession of the premises for the year just expired, recover possession of the rents for that period, adjusted at the sum of $69,108 45, to be paid by "the defendants," not proportionately and respectively, but in *solido*, (that being the legal effect of the terms,) "as damages for the withholding of the possession of the premises from the plaintiffs" (Taylor and Brennan) from 1st of May, 1858, to 24th of April, 1859.

It will thus be seen, without reference to another feature in the transaction to which I shall presently advert, that Taylor and Brennan, in one year, recover in round numbers $70,000 on an outlay of $5,000, and that the City, at the same time, is dispossessed of the same amount of revenue, and of the fee of a property which, by the plaintiffs' showing, is worth more than a million, without a trial, and after the plaintiffs, or two of them, at least, had voluntarily discontinued the suit as against the City, and admitted it to be unfounded by "paying the costs" of the defence. Nor is this all; the tenants, so-called, the mere temporary occupants, "respectively," of distinct and separate movable enanties, are made liable—not each for his own occupancy, but each for the whole plot, to the seemingly enormous *ex parte* assessment of $70,000, and that, too, after they had already, by an interlocutory proceeding, as will presently be shown, been directed to pay their respective rents for the same identical period, to a receiver appointed by the order of the Court, made at the instance of the plaintiffs themselves.

The statute, too, provides (2 R. S., 307,) "that when an action is against several defendants, if it appears on trial (as it must necessarily have done in this case) that any of them occupy distinct parcels in severalty or jointly, and that other defendant possess other parcels in severalty or jointly, (that is, singly or in groups,) the plaintiff shall elect, at the trial, against which he will proceed; which election shall be made before the testimony in the cause shall be deemed closed, and a verdict shall thereupon (as a sort of penalty) be rendered for the defendants not so proceeded against." In other words, if a plaintiff, as in this instance, shall bring an ejectment against a multitude of persons not holding in common, but in distinct and separate parcels, he shall, instead of recovering against all pay the costs of all except one.

The well-known existence at the time of such a provision of law, together with other circumstances already in part alluded to, demonstrates that the judgment complained of must have been the result of collusion, accident, mistake or fraud. A tenant, whether by his own direct act or by a collusive judgment, has no right or power to surrender the possession of his landlord to a stranger, against his landlord's consent. (1 R. S., 744.) A fraudulent attornment is none the less fraudulent, and none the less void, by being invested with the habiliments of a sham judgment, which itself, in such case, is one of the strongest *indicia* of collusion. It is to be observed that this judgment was obtained, notwithstanding that the defendant only a few days before had able and faithful counsel, and was obtained by default; and in its present extraordinary and illegal form, notwithstanding that those counsel, as the plaintiffs themselves show, then were paid $900 to watch over the interests of their clients. And it is further to be observed that, notwithstanding the seemingly onerous and certainly most irregular form of the judgment, one of the very defendants against whom it stands on the record is found making an affidavit to resist the motion to vacate the entry, and to let the parties in to defend their rights.

But the case does not stop here. On the very day of filing the first complaint, and before the name of the people was inserted in the proceedings, the plaintiffs obtained from one of the Judges an order, usually very much a matter of course, requiring the defendants to show cause, not before him or before any of the Judges who might be present at Chambers, but before another and a particular Judge by name, why an injunction should not be issued and a receiver appointed to take charge of the premises and collect the rents. Although this notice of motion (an order to show cause is in substance nothing more) was returnable on the 17th of May, 1858, three days after its date, yet for some reason unexplained no hearing upon it was had till the 29th of June, and no decision till the 2d of August—clearly showing that the necessity for a private receiver as against the ample guaranty of the City Treasury, and that, too, in an ejectment suit, was not very pressing, even if the right had been undisputed, as it certainly was not, and as the admissions on the present argument show it could not be. A receiver in an ejectment suit is confessedly, in any case, a novelty—in a case where there is nothing to be injured, and (the City of New-York not being quite yet insolvent) nothing to be lost, it is, I conceive, without a precedent—for even the one made by the Special Term order in the present instance was overruled, as I am informed, at the General Term, although the decision, in consequence, it is said, of the supposed discontinuance above referred to, was never formally pronounced.

On the 2d of August nevertheless—erroneously, as the written opinion of the General Term subsequently showed—a receiver (Mr. CYRUS CURTIS) was appointed during the pendency of the action and until the further order of the Court, first giving security in the sum of $20 000, and with directions to pay all moneys into the United States Trust Company, to be drawn out only on a Judge's fiat, as the Court should from time to time direct.

Before, however, any action was had on this appointment, the City authorities, conceiving the order to be erroneous, appealed from it to the General Term, and on the 4th of August, pending the appeal, applied to another Judge, as the practice permits, and obtained a stay of proceedings without security till a decision on the appeal could be had. On the 13th of the same month another order modifying the previous one was obtained, allowing the receiver "to collect the rents," but without prejudice to any motion to be afterwards made, &c. Mr. Curtis, accordingly, with limited powers, entered partially upon the duties of the office of receiver. He was "at liberty (as the order declared) to collect the rents" until the decision of the General Term, unless even this "forbearance" should previously to the hearing be "vacated" by "any of the Justices of this Court" Judge CLERKE, it is obvious, had great hesitation in modifying his absolute stay of proceedings even to the above extent, and he finally concurred in reversing the order of the 2d of August for an injunction and receiver altogether. Much of the present difficulty would have been obviated had that reversal, like others at the same term, been duly announced and entered of record before the discontinuance of the 15th of February. I see no reason, however—none that is imperable—why the reversal actually agreed on by the Court may not now be entered *nunc pro tunc*, according to the fact, as of November, 1859.

* * * * * * *

From what has been said, and from other arguments which will readily suggest themselves, the following propositions may be deduced:

1. That the lease granted by the Commissioners of the Land Office, in the name of the people of the State, at a rent of less than one-tenth of the value of the term, taking a bond of indemnity against costs, and giving an inconsistent covenant for quiet enjoyment, was confessedly, on its face, the lease of a law suit, in violation of the spirit, if not of the letter, of the statute of champerty, and, therefore, void.

2. That although the people, through their representatives in the Legislature, can make that legal which by the general law is illegal, their executive functionaries intrusted with special limited duties have no such dispensing power. The unauthorized use of the name of the people does not make the deed the act of the people.

3. The lease, had there been no adverse possession, was equally void as "a grant of land under water," made not for "the promotion of commerce," but for the mere emolument of private individuals.

4. That it was void also as a grant of land under water to persons "other than the proprietors of the adjacent lands."

5. That the lease being void, the lessees had no standing in Court to call in question either the title of the City or its mode of management. To warrant the appointment of a receiver before judgment, the Code requires (sec. 244) that the party shall "establish an apparent (that is, a *prima facie*) right to the property which is the subject of the action, and which is in the possession of the adverse party;" and also that he shall establish, as a matter of fact, that "the property, or its rents and profits, are in danger of being lost or materially injured or impaired." Taylor and Brennan did neither. No injury to the shanties was pretended, and if it had been the injury was no wrong to the plaintiffs. And as to any loss of rents, the metropolitan City of the United States being responsible for the value of the use, whether more or less than the actual receipts, the security, it may be presumed, was not less ample than the individual bond for $20,000 of a private receiver.

6. The alleged conversations of individual members of the City Government (even if not denied as they substantially were) are not evidence in law to determine or to divert the City's title to its real estate, of which it is confessedly in possession, which was in effect created by the City, and which the City claims to be the owner in fee.

7. That the judgment by default and the proceedings upon it were in the nature of a collusive attornment made by tenants to the prejudice and without the consent of their landlord, and therefore void.

8. That the defendants having made out a clear case of merits on their part, as well as of demerits on the part of their adversaries, are entitled on that ground to have the default opened and to be allowed to defend.

9. That the judgment entered against all the respective occupants, *in solido*, for the aggregate rental of the whole premises, notwithstanding the implied admissions in the complaint, instead of a judgment for costs in favor of all the defendants but one, against the plaintiffs, was contrary to law. Even if the complaint did not admit the separate occupancy in distinct parcels, the affidavits show the fact indisputably, and that it would be established on the trial, should a real trial be had.

10. That the default allowed by one of the defendants, while holding a substitution in his hands, in collusion with plaintiffs, was a fraud upon the other defendants, and should, for that reason, were there no other, be opened, and all the proceedings founded on it set aside.

An order will accordingly be entered—its form to be first settled by the Court—to the following effect:

1. That the order of the 2d of August, granting an injunction and appointing a receiver, be annulled or vacated, and the rents collected under it accounted for before a referee, and the balance paid over by the receiver, on passing his accounts to the City, and deposited in the treasury.

2. That the default taken at the Circuit, in consequence of the failure of the tenants to appear, be opened, the judgment entered thereon vacated, and the execution and all subsequent proceedings, including the attornments, if any, signed by the occupants, set aside.

3. That the order of discontinuance, irregularly entered (without the consent of the people) on the supposed consent of all parties, and on the implied conditional and misapprehended consent of the Corporation Counsel, be either discharged and the City reinstated as co-defendant in the action, or, if not, that the City be allowed, as the sole party, to defend, in the place of and without regard to their nominal, and in some respects disloyal, tenants, whose "weekly" occupancy, as existing at the commencement of the suit, has necessarily long since expired.

4. That for greater caution an injunction issue, restraining the occupants from paying to the plaintiffs or the receiver, and the plaintiffs and the receiver from collecting of the occupants, any rents or moneys whatever for the use or occupancy of the premises in question

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1859.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE GISALDI—THE INVISIBLE PRINCE.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD—CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE FILLIBUSTER—THAT PRECIOUS BABY—WANDERING MINSTREL.

BOWERY THEATRE—ROSINA MEADOWS—ARMORERS.

NATIONAL THEATRE—VENETIAN—THE DRUNKARD.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—PROF. WYMAN.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

PALACE GARDEN AND HALL—PROMENADE AND SOIREE DANSANTE.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

For—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 6½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails:

The European mails by the *Arabia*, from Boston for Liverpool on Wednesday, July 13, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, at 1½ o'clock to go by railroad, and at 5½ to go by steamboat.

☞ Messrs. LANSING, BALDWIN & Co., No 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, are agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES—Daily and Semi-Weekly—and will supply European orders. They will receive subscriptions for any period desirable, or furnish single copies immediately upon the receipt of the American mails.

The Times Map of the Seat of War.

The accurate map of the Seat of War, published in the TIMES on Thursday, may be procured at the publication office, either in the WEEKLY TIMES or on a separate sheet—the demand for it having been so great as to call for a new edition. Price four cents. Orders should be sent in as soon as possible. Also for sale by ROSS & TOUSEY and all news-dealers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival at this port of the *City of Baltimore* and the *Arago*, we have full details of European intelligence to the 29th ult., a telegraphic summary of which we have before published. Letters from our Special Correspondents at the seat of war in Italy give us details of the great battle of Solferino in advance of all the Press of London and Paris. The battle was undoubtedly the most tremendous action of modern times, and its effect upon the fortunes of the war can hardly fail to be decisive. Our correspondence estimates the French loss at nearly 25,000 men *hors du combat*. The French passed the Mincio without opposition on the 28th of June, and the return of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH to Vienna was confirmed. The French demonstration against Venice and the Tagliamento was daily expected, and preparations were supposed to be making for a new struggle within the quadrilateral defence. In Prussia the mobilization of the army had been temporarily suspended, and the only recent demonstration of an Anti-Gallican character had proceeded from M. VON BENST, the Minister of the small State of SAXONY, who had felt himself called upon to utter a rather impertinent circular, in reply to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF. Of this paper, however, no particular notice had been taken. The Bavarians, finding it hard to raise money, were growing more tranquil.

The massacre at Perogia is confirmed, and great indignation was expressed in France and throughout Europe at the conduct of the Papal Government. It was not, however, for a moment supposed that the Emperor NAPOLEON would allow the wrongs of the Romagna to remain unredressed, and the secularization of the Papal Government was considered inevitable. At Naples a new amnesty had been provoked by the fears of the Court.

In England the members of the Government had been returned, in many cases without opposition. Mr. GLADSTONE had been reëlected for Oxford University by a majority of 23 over the Marquis of CHANDOS. A visit of the Queen to Ireland was regarded as one of the settled arrangements of the royal Summer. Commerce was reviving in England and France, but was still languishing in the German States.

Dispatches recently received by Government indicate a disposition on the part of the Sissiton Indians to give trouble. Superintendent CULLEN attempted to penetrate their country with supplies for the Yanctons, in Dacotah Territory, when he was met by a party of two hundred Sissiton warriors, who refused to allow him to proceed until he paid them their annuities. This he refused to do, and he was forced to return to Fort Ridgeley for a military escort and a battery, with which to force his way. A battle is anticipated. Hostilities are also reported among the Indians of Nebraska, and five thousand warriors are believed to be in the field. Outrages upon the settlers are said to have already commenced.

The Joint Board of Supervisors and Aldermen met last evening to take up the consideration of the appropriations for the ensuing year. The fourth resolution was the only one taken up, which provides for moneys for the support of the Public Schools. An item of $20,000, to construct a school building in the Twelfth Ward, was, on motion of Alderman STANSBURY, stricken out. Pending the consideration of this resolution, the Board adjourned till Thursday evening next.

In the Board of Aldermen a message was received from the Mayor, announcing the decision in the West Washington Market case. The semi-annual report of the Croton Aqueduct Department was also received and ordered to be printed.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, a resolution was adopted giving the Governors of the Almshouse permission to take an alley-way of ten feet from the western side of the inclosure occupied by the Essex-street Prison, for the accommodation of the stage which conveys prisoners from said prison to the Tombs. A Special Committee was appointed to inquire into the expediency of having floating-baths erected on the water-fronts of the City, for the accommodation of the poorer classes. The Comptroller was directed to advertise and sell at auction the lease of a ferry from the foot of Grand-street, New-York, to the foot of South Seventh-street, in Brooklyn. A Committee of Three was appointed to examine into the present state of the Central Park Improvement. Mr. Busteed sent in a communication expressing the opinion that FAIRCHILD, WALKER & Co. are entitled to the contract for constructing gate-houses for the New Reservoir.

A portion of the Germans of this City, yesterday, united in a funeral procession in honor of HUMBOLDT, and in the evening gathered at the Cooper Institute, where addresses were delivered and solemn vocal and instrumental music was rendered. The obsequies were not very imposing, but they did a great deal of credit to those who took part in the exercises.

The Seventh Regiment (National Guard) held a mass meeting last evening, at Lafayette Hall, Broadway, at which the subject of Col. DURYEA'S proposed resignation was considered. It was resolved to have an evening parade, in full uniform, on Wednesday, 13th inst., when the regiment will visit the residence of the Colonel, and present, in form, their request that he will retain his commission.

The laying of the corner-stone of the new Synagogue of Sheirath Israel, in West Nineteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue, occurred yesterday. There was a large and attentive audience. In the course of the services, which were conducted by the Rev. J. J. LYONS, addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. PISCHEL and the Rev. S. M. ISAACS. The building will be both capacious and handsome, and its estimated cost is $100,000.

The statement of the points ruled by Justice ROOSEVELT in the Supreme Court, in deciding the Washington Market case, to which we referred yesterday, was crowded out. It will be found to-day under the head of Law Reports.

A regular meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council was held last evening, when a resolution was adopted to take a recess from the third Monday in July to the second Monday in September. During the recess the public offices will be open for the transaction of business from 9 o'clock A. M. to 12 M. of each day. A large amount of unfinished business was disposed of when the Board adjourned for one week.

Yesterday, 750 bales Cotton were reported sold, at unchanged prices. Flour was freely offered, and was 10c.@15c. per bbl. cheaper. The demand was moderate. Grain, Provisions, Coffee, Molasses Oils, Rice, Whisky and Tallow were quiet. Naval Stores and Sugars were in fair demand. The Freight engagements were restricted.

The Victory of Solferino.

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers this morning the first complete and accurate details of the great battle of the 24th of June, by which the power of Austria was broken in Lombardy, and the crest of the Hapsburgs humbled in the sight of Europe, that have yet been received from the seat of war. Neither at London nor Paris had any accounts, so minute and elaborate, of this tremendous conflict yet reached the Press. Our special correspondents were enabled, through the courtesy of the French authorities, to press rapidly on from Milan in advance of the ordinary drift of travel, and in time to reach the highlands of Castiglione, while the action of the 24th was at its height.

The details which we have previously to this arrival given of the nature of the ground on which this great passage of arms took place, will have fully prepared our readers to understand the more extensive landscape we lay before them to-day; to follow with our correspondents the hasty and impetuous, but soldier-like and orderly, advance of the whole French army, at the summons so haughtily uttered by the Austrian trumpets on the hills of Castiglione; to comprehend the full value of the heroic efforts which were so successfully made by the Sardinian army to withstand the overwhelming attacks directed upon its exposed position; to measure the extent of the terrible disaster which overtook the Austrian cause, when the mighty army that, in the early morning, shone over twelve miles of a formidable and fortified country, fled under the covering darkness of the night, a broken and disorganized horde, over ruined bridges, to find, when it re-formed within the shadow of its strongholds, its numbers reduced by a double decimation, and its Imperial leader throwing away the *baton* of command he had so audaciously and so confidently assumed.

The Austrian forces engaged at the battle of Solferino, under the immediate eye of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, constituted the flower of the Imperial troops. Besides the Field-Marshal, HESS, in whose brain the hopes of Austria seem to slumber, the young Emperor was supported in this his first real ordeal of battle by Marshal Count WIMPFFEN, commanding the first *corps d'armée*; by his uncle, the Archduke ALBERT, Ex-Governor-General of Hungary; by the General of Cavalry, Count SCHLICK, the successor of the disgraced GYULAI; by ZOBEL and STADION, and BENEDEK; by the Prince DE LICHTENSTEIN and the Baron REISCHACH. All the most loyal and the most accomplished lieutenants of the Empire were gathered around their young sovereign; the oldest in war, the most gifted, the most renowned of the Austrian Generals, were leading on the best equipped, best disciplined, most resolute troops of the Imperial Army, to bear out, if bear it out they could, the high promises given to his people not a week before, when the Kaiser, in taking command of his forces at Verona, declared that he would guide them on to "those successes which the Fatherland expects."

Here, if ever she was to look for them, Austria might have expected to find the elements of victory. From all his broad and ill-assorted empire FRANCIS JOSEPH knew, on the morning of the 24th of June, that he could never hope to raise and bring together a more efficient or more gallant host than was mustered then before him. He knew, too, that his soldiers were to fight for him on ground haunted by memories of defeat inflicted upon their fathers by the fathers of the foes they were themselves to combat. He knew that the scorn of Europe was beginning to settle down upon his armies, that had been carried with the May triumphantly and insolently beyond the frontiers of Sardinia, only to be driven forth again in a flight of two hundred miles, by the bayonets of France, ere the middle of June. He must have remembered, too, that throughout his brief reign he had assumed the state and affected the policy of a great military Cæsar, strong enough in arms to compel the laws of nations to his side; that he had the reputation of a soldier to win, or the shame of a braggart to incur in the issue of this great war which he had so defiantly provoked. With all these stimulants acting upon the minds of commander and commanded, the Austrians went into action on ground of their own choice, familiar to themselves for years and strange to all their enemies alike. It would seem, indeed, from a circumstance related by one of our correspondents to-day, that the villagers in at least one hamlet among the hills were positively friendly to the Austrian troops, and gave them such succor during the battle as the royal forces in our own Revolutionary war sometimes received from scattered Tory populations. Moreover the Austrians, although the spirit of the troops must have been somewhat damped by their dreary experience of retreat, and by the apparently inconsistent nature of their movements between the 21st and the 23d of June, had in that interval been encouraged by a near inspection of their strong lines on the Mincio, and by the addresses and presence of their newly-arrived Emperor. For sixteen long hours this vast army, acting under all these influences, and sustained by all these motives to the most heroic exertion, endeavored to hurl back the masses of the Allies upon the river Chiese, and to maintain the positions it had taken up. At 9 o'clock in the evening of that desperate day, the Emperor of the French was writing his bulletin of victory to the Empress in the very chamber from which the Emperor of Austria had issued in the morning to command the fight!

This tremendous struggle was not thus decided without fearful loss of human life. Without falling into the thoughtless cant which talks of war and its horrors as if peace were all one smiling dream of happiness, and health, and virtue and magnanimity, and there were no such things on earth as injustice, and brutality, and crime, and dishonor, and poverty, to make the City streets and squares as truly dreadful to the seeing eye as the battle-field itself can be; no man can read unmoved of scenes such as our correspondents put before us, or think without a shudder of the agonies and miseries present and future that lie summed up in the brief statement that "25,000 men were, put on one side only, *hors du combat*."

War is a very terrible thing, and war on the scale of this now waging in Italy so far transcends the ordinary conceptions of war in modern times, that it will be long perhaps before the full reality of the horrors it involves breaks clearly on the consciousness of the world.

But as the truth of all these dark and bloody days deepens in the conscience of mankind, with it must deepen, too, the world's execration of that infernal system which has made such wars as this inevitable, and the world's hearty sympathy with the sovereigns and the armies who are driving that system onward so gallantly to its fate. The Austrian Emperor has marched his myriads into Italy, and kept them there, that a theory of Government devised for Italy by foreigners, and imposed upon her by the bayonet, may not be repudiated by the free will of her citizens. He has broken the peace of the world to preserve his own dominion over a race by which that dominion is detested, and to arrest the progress of ideas which make up the life of the modern world, and which no force can ever crush, however it may for the time repress them. He strews the hills of Lombardy with death, that the "pride of Austria" may not seem to bend before the demands of "popular clamor."

Beaten from one great battle-field to another; beaten on the chosen ground of his invading army; beaten now definitely and decisively upon the line of his own defence, this desperate champion of a desperate cause has yet given no sign of surrendering his fatal pretensions to the double argument of Right and Might. But there is a power in the modern world with which, as the Emperor NAPOLEON III. has most justly said, all rulers will henceforth be compelled to count—the power of public opinion. And this power will unquestionably pronounce the resistance of the vanquished of Solferino to the victorious Italian people to be a crime, not against Italy alone, but all mankind.

A Lady's Plan of Abolition.

We have all overrated the difficulties of the negro question. Our political world, it is true, is just now rather out of joint, but we need not echo *Hamlet's* cry, and think it "cursed spite" that we are born to set things right, for the work is the easiest work imaginable—a molehill which our own extravagance has swollen into a mountain. A lady's wit has sufficed to see through this great national millstone, and we have nothing to do but to take her counsel, and be happy.

The Honorable Miss MURRAY, whose book of her pleasant tour in America was such a comfort to the good people who sit on the sunny south side of Slavery, while it brought the author herself as near the brink of social martyrdom at home as a Maid of Honor could politely be led, has just written a letter to a lady friend of hers in South Carolina. In this letter, after expressing her regret that the Southern States should persist in keeping up an institution grown so hopelessly unfashionable that not even a Maid of Honor can make it the *mode*, Miss MURRAY suggests a great decisive scheme for the Abolition of Slavery.

She proposes that the Southern States themselves shall move in Congress, that "after the year ——, all black infants in their dominion shall be born free, on condition that the Central Government compensate the masters of such children, and that due provision should be made for their education in industrious, moral, and religious habits." There is a sweet millennial fragrance about this thought of the ex-martyred lady which must commend it at once to every innocent mind. Nor can it be denied by the most skeptical, that if the South would only take the plan of Miss MURRAY up in earnest, the abolition of Slavery would soon be what the French call "an accomplished fact." But will the South so come to reason? This is a question which we are obliged to put to ourselves before breaking forth into pæans over the near prospect of lasting domestic peace from the black and bilious sorrow of the land.

Mr. RIVES and Mr. WINTHROP will doubtless answer us in the affirmative. These excellent gentlemen, like Miss MURRAY, can see no difficulty in the way of a calm but the storm; and indeed, this is perhaps the only real difficulty in the case. Only abolish the storm and you may be sure of the calm.

But Mr. STEPHENS of Georgia, and Mr. BROWN of Mississippi, and Mr. RHETT of South Carolina, represent a large class of persons necessary to be consulted in this grave matter, whose behavior closely resembles that of the Catholics who would persist in being Catholics though they knew that they had only to become Protestants to allay the fury of the Gordon rioters.

Easy therefore as we accept the work of abolition on Miss MURRAY'S theory to be, we are afraid that the negro will hardly be eliminated from our national politics before the Presidential election of 1860.

An Improved Order.

The Commissioners of Health did a wise thing yesterday. The City Inspector stated that a great many dead animals were lying in the streets, through the neglect of the offal contractors. Whereupon the Commissioners directed Mr. DELAVAN himself to see the carcases removed, the expenses to be paid by the Comptroller, and charged to the contractors. If any treatment can bring the naughty contractors to their senses, this probably will. When the parties who had this delicate job in trust a few years ago were smitten in conscience because they were earning a moiety of the money that the City was paying them—a condition of things that was covering them with ridicule, and making them the laughing-stock of contractors generally whose rule it, is to do as little work as possible and draw double pay for doing it—they hit upon this device and let the defunct dogs and horses lie in the gutters. Mr. DOWNING was touched with sympathy, and hastened to the relief of the distressed contractors. He hired one of them to do the work by the day—and so all parties—except the City, made a good thing of it. Things are changing now, it seems. If a contractor fails to keep his engagements, the City Inspector declines to pay a premium on his obstinacy, but gets some other party to do his work for him, and the delinquent is forced to foot the bills. The remedy will doubtless prove effectual, and we shall not hear much more of dead creatures lying about our streets during the reign of Mr. DELAVAN.

THE MEMORY OF HUMBOLDT.—No where is the memory of HUMBOLDT more sacredly cherished than in the United States, and there is an excellent reason why there should not have been lame and impotent rehearsal of the demonstration at Berlin undertaken in New-York in the midst of the dog-days. The German obsequies in "honor" of the author of *Cosmos* yesterday, did not seem even to be a popular German demonstration. The procession, spreading itself to the best advantage, was soon over. The attendance of "military" was very meagre, and the civic Societies were very sparsely represented. The cannon were fired while the oration was delivering, and the tolling bells of the programme were inaudible. The music was solemn, and the catafalque dismally dusty, but the meeting at the Cooper Institute was thin, and the "pillar of fire" was entirely wanting. Possibly the display, unimposing and ineffective as it was, may have vaguely impressed some of the thousand pedestrians that met it in the Bowery, and who never heard of HUMBOLDT before, with the idea that the light of some great man had been quenched, and that devotion to science is worthy of a reward. But if, through its medium, any learned then for the first time that HUMBOLDT'S was a great and memorable name, by the same token they will conclude that BILLY WALKER, ORSINI and BILL POOLE were far greater men. The honorable fame of the great Prussian should have saved him from this wretched shadow of a funeral ovation at the hands of his own countrymen.

THE COLLINS STEAMERS NOT SOLD.—The steamers *Adriatic*, *Baltic* and *Atlantic* have been sold, by *public rumor*, a great many times, to all sorts of Companies, and for every route where steamers are supposed to run; but thus far the attorney for BROWN BROTHERS & Co., and agent for the steamers, has not received any money for them, and these noble ships are still tied as fast to the dock at the foot of Canal-street as though there had never been all these rumors put afloat concerning them. The steamers are not sold, and the only foundation for the statements so generally put forth is the fact that Mr. POTTER has been in correspondence with two or three persons who talk of purchasing them. His offer to sell the three for less than a million of dollars, however, had not been replied to up to the close of business hours yesterday. It is possible, however, that they may be sold, though the experienced steamboatmen consider it highly improbable that the Pacific Mail and Panama Railroad Companies should purchase such expensive steamers for their business.

As Philadelphia and Boston are most anxious to engage in ocean steam navigation, it is surprising that they do not seize upon the opportunity for making a venture in that direction, which the unsold Collins steamers present. These magnificent ships are too large for the California trade, and too costly for any route which does not enjoy the benefit of a government subsidy.

THE MEMORY OF HUMBOLDT.

Funeral Procession of Germans—Exercises at the Cooper Institute.

The obsequies of ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT were performed by the Germans of New-York yesterday. They united in a funeral procession in the afternoon, marched through the principal streets, and in the evening gathered at the Cooper Institute, where addresses were delivered and solemn anthems were sung. At 5½ P. M. the procession started from Humboldt Hall, Nos. 55 and 57 Forsyth-street, in the following order:

Sixteen Policemen, eight abreast.
FIRST DIVISION.
Grand Marshal A. Senges.
Band.
Company E., Sixth Regiment, Capt. Grimne.
Company F., Sixth Regiment, Capt. Edelsbacher.
Company H, Eleventh Regiment, Capt. Lutz.
Band.
German Glee Clubs.
Dramatic Associations.
Krakehila Society.
New-York Saengerbund.
Fordham Glee Club, and other Singing Societies.
SECOND DIVISION.
Band.
Marshals Andreas, Lutz, Schwartz and Hetzel.
CATAFALQUE,
Drawn by six gray horses, surrounded by Delegates from the different Societies.
Joint Committee of Mourners.
Society of Druggists.
Band.
The New-York Gewarbereins, and other Societies.
The "Arbeiterbund."
Carriages, containing the Orators of the Day, the President of the Associated Germans, and others.
THIRD DIVISION.
Band.
Marshal Protz.
"The United Social Reform."
Social Reform Benevolent Society, No. 1.
Social Reform Benevolent Society, No. 7.
Social Homœpathic Association.
"Order of the Red Men."
Band.
Citizens generally.
Troop B, First Regiment, Capt. Henken.
Hudson County Artillery, Capt. Hexamer.

On the catafalque, which was a huge, black, four-sided cone, was inscribed in letters of silver, "A. V. HUMBOLDO." It was surmounted by a sarcophagus of black velvet, fringed with silver, and covered with laurel wreaths. The horses which drew the car were caparisoned with sable trappings. With banners furled and draped, and funeral music, the procession marched through Hester street, the Bowery and Fourth-avenue to Union-square. There it halted, and from a platform, draped in mourning, Dr. A. FORSTER, the President of the Associated Associations, read the following sensibly brief address in German and English, and copies of it were distributed among the crowd, which was not very large:

The German population in America, to the surviving relatives of ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT:—With feelings of the most sincere sympathy the Germans of the Western Hemisphere unite with those of the Eastern World, in expressing to the surviving relatives and friends of the lamented ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT, their undissembled emotion of regret at the demise of the Sage of the Century, the profound Philosopher, the best of men.

While all civilized nations are mourning their universal bereavement, the Germans in particular feel with intensity the calamity which has removed from the sphere of sublunary usefulness the noblest ornament of science.

The greatest genius of mankind must forever live in the midst of, and animate future generations, as well as the present. He has attained immortality! And while glittering stars in our skies bear the names of gigantic intellects, ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT has for himself reared an enduring monument, his radiant *Cosmos*.

While Dr. FORSTER was reading, cannon were fired; and as soon as he had concluded the procession marched down Broadway to the Park. There it passed before Mayor TIEMANN, who stood bareheaded in front of the City Hall. When the Catafalque was opposite him, Dr. FORSTER came forward and addressed the Mayor, briefly alluding to the circumstances which called them together, and eulogizing HUMBOLDT. The Mayor, in reply, said that although the great man was a German by birth, no country could claim him; he belonged to the world, and the world was proud of him. The German blood that ran in his (the Mayor's) veins made him especially happy to join with his German fellow-citizens in honoring the memory of HUMBOLDT. [Applause.]

The procession made but a short halt, and then marched on through Chatham-street and the Bowery to the Cooper Institute, in front of which was a transparency lighted from within, upon which a globe and astronomical instruments were represented, and over them were written the words, "*Dem Schoper Des Cosmos*,"—the author of *Cosmos*.

The exercises at the Cooper Institute began at 10 o'clock. Dr. A. FORSTER presided; and on the platform were PETER COOPER and the officers of the various societies. HIRSCHMAN'S band performed a dirge, and the New-York Saengerbund sang the chorus "O Isis and Osiris," WEBER. Then Dr FORSTER addressed the assemblage in German and eulogized the memory of HUMBOLDT.

When he had concluded, the "*Miserere*" from "Il Trovatore" was performed exceedingly well by the Band. The Vice-President, A. BERCKMAN, made a few remarks in German, expressing his regret that the attendance was not larger. A closing song from "Der Freyschutz" was sung by the New-York Saengerbund, and the audience separated.

Personal.

Amongst the *Arago's* passengers we notice Gov. Hamilton Fish and family; Capt. Pendergast and lady, U. S. Navy; Daniel Le Roy and family, U. S. Consul from Rome; and Oswald Ottendorfer, Esq., Editor of the New-York *Staats-Zeitung*.

The Rev. J. S. Inskip, of the Cherry-street Mariners' Methodist Episcopal Church, in a pastoral letter to his congregation, which was read from the pulpit on Sunday morning, announces the safe arrival of himself and friends at Liverpool, and the improved condition of his health. After a continental tour he will return home, resuming his duties on or about the 28th of August.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Further Indian Troubles—Expected Battle with the Sissitons—Outrages in Nebraska—Retrenchment in the Post-Office Department, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 11.

Official dispatches received this morning, report that Superintendent CULLEN, with the Government supplies for the Yancton Indians, in Dacotah Territory, had passed the Yellow Medicine, about fifteen miles, when he was met by two hundred Sissiton warriors, who seized the horses of the train and refused to permit Mr. CULLEN to proceed, unless he would first pay them their annuities. This was refused, and the Superintendent had to return to Fort Ridgely for assistance. Owing to some conflict in the orders received from the War Department and from Gen. SCOTT, a military escort had not been previously furnished, but a battery, with two hundred men, was immediately dispatched to force a passage for the supplies as far as Kettle Lake, where the distribution is to take place. The Superintendent offered to pay the Sissitons on his return, and as soon as the rolls were prepared, but an immediate compliance was insisted upon, and a battle is anticipated.

Other dispatches also report hostilities among several of the powerful tribes of Nebraska. Five thousand warriors are supposed to be in the field, and settlers are being plundered and menaced.

The system adopted by Postmaster-General HOLT, for curtailing the Mail service, has devolved upon the Department a large increase of labor. In the Contract Office it has been more than doubled. Already have twelve thousand letters been written to contractors and postmasters, and in reply to remonstrances. The aggregate saved to the Department will reach near three millions of dollars. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 11.

The State Department has recently had under consideration the subject of the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Companies, in connection with their privileges in Washington Territory, and it is understood that its action thereon is to the effect that their "possessory rights" ceased by the limitation of their charter on the 30th of May last, as well as under the Oregon treaty. It will be recollected that these Companies, some years ago, offered to sell their rights to the United States for a million of dollars, and subsequently that they expressed their readiness to be satisfied with six hundred thousand for their possessions. The Catholic Missions at Vancouver, and other claims, are involved in this decision, which now falling under the administration of the Interior Department, is likely to present some important features, if not controversy, concerning titles to valuable lands.

The Ex-Superintendant of Public Printing, Mr. SHAMAN, under indictment for mal-feasance in office, has returned to Washington.

A special dispatch, dated New-Orleans, the 8th inst., in the Charleston *Courier*, says that Gen. WOLL has defeated the Liberal forces under Gen. ZOAZUA at Guanajuato, and proclaimed SANTA ANNA Dictator. The dispatch also states that this affair had caused great confusion in San Luis Potosi; that Ex-Governor BARRERRA had attempted to stir up a revolution in the province of Campeachy, which was followed by similar demonstrations in other provinces, and that the Government was making vigorous efforts to suppress the outbreaks.

The Case of Mitchell Porter.

CHARLESTON, Monday, July 11.

A new trial has been granted to MITCHELL PORTER, of the steamer *Marion*, charged with abducting a slave, on the ground that the former verdict against him was corruptly obtained.

Later from Campeachy.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 11.

The brig *Dislo* has arrived here with Campeachy dates of the 4th inst., but there is no news of a revolutionary character.

Philadelphia Matters.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 11.

One of our passenger railways ran their cars yesterday. Several conductors were arrested and suits commenced to test the legality of Sunday travel.

Perseverance Hose, bound to Niagara *viâ* New-York, Albany and Buffalo, left in the 11 o'clock train.

The California Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 11.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates of the 17th ult., arrived last evening. News anticipated *viâ* New-Orleans.

Pike's Peak.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, July 10.

A party of five persons reached Leavenworth yesterday, from Denver City, with $7,500 in gold dust.

Fire in the Illinois Penitentiary.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, July 10.

The carriage shop and contents at the Alton, Ill., Penitentiary was burned yesterday. Loss $10,000.

The Nova Scotian Outward Bound.

MONTREAL, Monday, July 11.

The *Nova Scotian* passed Further Point at 12½ Saturday night. All the dispatches sent to her were put on board.

New Synagogue of Sheirath Israel—Laying of the Corner-Stone.

The Synagogue of Sheirath Israel, the oldest Jewish congregation in the City, driven by increase of numbers, has been obliged to remove from its ancient site in Crosby-street to a more spacious and more fashionable location. The ground selected for the new edifice is in West Nineteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue. The building will be 92 feet in depth, with a front of 70 feet. The style is that known as the Palladian, and the structure promises to be an imposing one. Its cost is estimated at $100,000.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone, after the ancient Jewish ritual, occurred yesterday. The attendance was large, and, besides the members of the congregation, included many who testified by their presence their interest in the new project. The services were conducted by the Rev. J. J. LYONS.

Standing at the desk, with covered head, he began by reading a selection from the Scriptures—Genesis, chap. 28.

The Sixty-seventh Psalm, "Come let us sing unto the Lord," was chanted, and then the officiating minister offered a prayer in Hebrew for the occasion, and a prayer for the Government, to which the assemblage responded, Amen! Amen!

The Rev. A. FISCHEL, Ph. D., lecturer to the Congregation, then made an address.

J. L. SELIGS, Esq., read a list of the articles deposited in the corner-stone. Among these were parchments inscribed with the names of the principal officials of the State and of the United States, a brief sketch of the history of the congregation, copies of the Constitution and By-laws of all the Benevolent Societies attached to the Congregation, a phial containing holy earth from Jerusalem, a piece of stone from the western wall of Solomon's temple (which is still in existence), contents of the box deposited in the corner-stone of the former Synagogue in Crosby-street, one hundred and twenty-nine years since; medals, coins, newspapers (evening and morning) of the day, and many other *souvenirs*.

Mr. SELIGS then presented a silver trowel, handled with ivory, and suitably inscribed, to ASHER KURSHEDT, Esq., by whom the ceremony of laying the stone was performed.

The metal plate by which the excavation in the stone was covered, bore the following inscription:

(In Hebrew.)

Let this be recorded for generations to come. The builder selected this as the chief corner-stone to lay the foundation of the chief Synagogue of the Holy Congregation of Sheirath Israel.

(In English.)

This inscription is to commemorate the laying of the corner stone of the Synagogue in West Nineteenth-street, on Monday, the 9th of Tamooz, corresponding with the 11th of July, A.M. 5619, the 84th year of the Independence of the United States of America. Trustees.—JACOB L. SELIGS, President; ASHER KURSHEDT, Vice President and Treasurer; JOSEPH SOSA, SOLOMON J. JOSEPH, MORTIMER HENDRICKS, ISAAC PHILLIPS, Clerks of the Board; DAVID PHILLIPS, Sexton. Minister and Reader, the Rev. JACQUES J. LYONS; Lecturer, the Rev. ARNOLD FISCHEL, Ph. D.; Architect, ROBERT MOOR; Carpenters, HENNESSEY & GIBSON; Masons, STEWART & HOWELL.

The stone having been duly laid, according to the prescribed forms, and in presence of a large assemblage of spectators, the Rev. S. M. ISAACS, delivered an address:

At the close of the address the closing hymn was sung, and, with the customary invocation, the services were terminated.

LADIES' FAIR.—The ladies of the St. Peter's Church, Westchester, intend holding a Fair on Wednesday and Thursday of this week, and the gallant Secretary of War has granted them the use of Fort Schuyler, on Throg's Neck, for this purpose, and a more beautiful spot cannot be found within a wide radius of this City. Good music, good fare and beautiful views will make this one of the most attractive festival of the season.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Joint Board of Supervisors and Aldermen.

An adjourned meeting of the Joint Board of Supervisors and Aldermen was held yesterday afternoon, to consider the annual statement of the several sums of money necessary to be raised by tax for the various purposes authorized by the charter. The first and second resolutions, relating to the public debt and the interest thereon, were laid on the table, the Committee having the subject matter in charge not being ready to make a report. The third resolution was passed by, and the fourth was called up. It reads as follows: "*Resolved*, That this joint Board do determine that the sum of $161,957 is necessary for the use and benefit of the Public Schools of the City, be levied upon the city at large."

Alderman STANSBURY moved to strike out $30,000 asked for to erect building No. 29, near the South Ferry, in the Twelfth Ward. After a lengthy discussion, the motion was carried by the following vote: *Ayes*—Aldermen Jenkins, Furey, Stansbury, Green, Strong, Smith, Manger, Kalbfleisch, Supervisors Markey, Studwell, Cadley, Delvecchio, Fitzsimmons, Campbell and Garrison. *Noes*—Aldermen Franks, Van Brunt, Walters, Perry, Scholes, Dayton, and Supervisors Smith, Kenmore, Wall, Flaherty, Cummings and Williams—12. The Alderman who represents the Twelfth Ward declares his intention to have this action reconsidered at the next meeting. He says that a public school building in that Ward is much needed, and that not less than from five to six hundred children in the Ward are now running at large, entirely without school privileges.

Alderman STANSBURY also moved to strike out from this appropriation $7,957 to be raised for distributive share of school moneys to be paid Brooklyn Protestant Orphan Asylum for the years 1855 and 1856, per Referee's Report to the Supreme Court, and estimated amount required to settle claims of said Asylum for the years 1857, 1858, 1859 and 1860."

The mover said he was not opposed to paying the sum asked for the Protestant Orphan Asylum, provided a similar sum was voted for the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. He was followed by Supervisor DELVECCHIO on the same side, who enlarged quite extensively upon the justice of the claim, and the fact that the parties of the Roman Catholic Asylum had obtained a judgment for a portion of the moneys claimed for them, which had never been paid. Aldermen DAYTON and SCHOLES explained that the Society, notwithstanding the judgment, (obtained in 1856) had never demanded payment, or if they had the claim would have been paid, provided, however, they came within the law and put their school under the supervision of the Board of Education, and excluded from their school all sectarian teachings. The fact is, they refuse to apply for the money on the judgment. Pending the discussion of this subject, a motion to adjourn till 6 o'clock Thursday evening next was put and carried.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening, President KALBFLEISCH in the Chair. The Board was in session about two hours and a half, which time was mainly consumed in disposing of unfinished business. A communication was received from the Mayor declining to approve of a resolution adopted at the last meeting, directing that a portion of the city funds be deposited in the Manufacturer's Bank, giving as his reason therefor that the city deposited money there some years ago and it never could be got out again—it remained there now. Laid on the table and ordered published. Under resolutions adopted last meeting, the President appointed the following Committees—to consult with the Secretary of the Navy as to purchasing land for a street from the foot of Clinton to Kent-avenue to about opposite Hunt street—Aldermen DAYTON, GREEN and STRONG. On motion of Alderman DAYTON, President KALBFLEISCH was added to the Committee. On the subject of reorganizing the Eastern District Fire Department, Aldermen Manger, Strong, Smith, Kalbfleisch and Perry. The resolution for an Aldermanic holiday, was called from the table and amended so as to read that the Board adjourn from the *third* Monday in July to the *second* Monday in September, and that the public offices be opened only from 9 A. M. till 12 M., and as amended adopted. A motion to require the City offices to be opened from 8 o'clock till noon instead of from 9 o'clock till noon, during the recess, was lost. A resolution to appoint special tax-collectors for the Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards at the remuneration of 2½ per cent. in the amount collected, was lost. A resolution directing the ordinance relative to Street obstruction to be printed in the Corporation papers, and that 5,000 copies of the same ordinance in circular form be distributed throughout the city by the Police, also giving notice that the ordinances are to be strictly enforced, was adopted, upon the assurance of Alderman DAYTON that His Honor the Mayor would stop remitting penalties when they have been imposed by the Courts. It has been settled that two kinds of awnings are allowed under the ordinances—one where the posts are set just inside the curb-stones with canvas stretched to the same, and what is called the Spanish awning—where hung to the building and not extending over the sidewalk more than five feet. The Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies was direct

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTANT TO NAVIGATORS.—At the meeting of the Photographic Society, last evening, an instrument was brought forward which bids fair to be of the first importance to navigators. It is well known that difficulty often attends the taking of observations at sea, particularly when it is necessary to substitute an artificial for the natural horizon. At times both the sun and the horizon are obscured, and then the horizon alone may be hidden while the sun is visible. This often occurs on the Pacific Coast and off the Banks of Newfoundland. The instrument referred to is designed to be used in this emergency. It may be briefly described as follows: A hollow hemisphere of brass, with an interior prepared to catch the fumes of iodine, is hung upon gimbals in the same manner as a mariners' compass, so that the equator of the hemisphere may always cut the horizon. A brass plate, with an indefinitely small hole, is closely fitted to the hemisphere. Through this hole the sun's rays pass and strike upon the hollow concave of the globe, leaving an impression upon the prepared sensitive coating. A circular protractor is applied to this improvement, and the number of degrees and minutes of the sun's distance above the horizon is ascertained. The instrument is appropriately styled the Helypsometer. With the Helypsometer, there is but one instrument, and no observer, to contend against the motion of the vessel, and whatever motion is communicated to it while in the gimbals is self corrected. If the instrument swings, say one degree below the horizon, it will swing one degree above the horizon on its return. The measurement is taken at the lowest and at the highest point's which are added together and the sum divided by two, giving a quotient which indicates the true angle of the Sun's centre above the horizon. Mr. JOSH OAKES, the inventor, explained its construction, and related a number of trials which had been made with it, on the steamers *Nashville*, *Marion*, and *Columbia*, and on the *Vanderbilt* and the Russian frigate *General Admiral*. He claimed that it was not liable to an error of more than three minutes of a degree, and verified his assertions by statements and certificates made by the officers of the vessels above alluded to. Mr. OAKES further said that it was not designed to supersede the sextant or quadrant, but simply to come in where these instruments failed. Various questions asked by gentlemen present were satisfactorily answered. Mr HUDSON, of the United States Coast Survey, indorsed the invention as one of great value, and as a decided advance on any instrument of the character yet devised.

MASS MEETING OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The Seventh Regiment National Guards, held a Mass Meeting last evening at LaFayette Hall, Broadway, which was called for the purpose of hearing the Report of the Select Committee appointed at a meeting on Friday evening, upon the subject of Col. DURYEA'S letter of resignation recently addressed to Brig.-Gen. HALL. Some four hundred persons were present. JOHN W. BOGART (Fourth Company) was chosen Chairman, and Corporal JOSEPH B. YOUNG, Secretary. The Committee reported that in order to express to Col. DURYEA more fully the hope of the whole Regiment that he will reconsider his action, and retain his commission as its Colonel, they have an evening parade on Wednesday, the 13th inst., in full uniform, white pants, the regimental line to be formed in Union square, right on Fourteenth-street, at 8½ o'clock, under the field and line officers. The Committee also suggested that the regimental band be engaged for the occasion. They will proceed to Col. DURYEA'S residence, Thirty-eight-street, near Fifth-avenue, where the request of the regiment will be formally presented. The Report was unanimously adopted, and the parade will take place accordingly.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of the Health Commissioners, yesterday at noon, in the Mayor's Office, the City Inspector reported that a great many dead animals were lying about the streets of the City, and that the Contractors neglected to remove them. He thought it highly important that they should be removed immediately, and offered the following resolution, which was adopted: *Resolved*, That in case any such dead animals should be found lying in the streets twelve hours after notice had been given to the contractors for removing such dead animals, lying as aforesaid, the City Inspector is hereby authorized to cause the removal of the same, the expense to be paid by the Comptroller and to be recovered by him from the Contractors or their assignees. The City Inspector presented reports from the Health Wardens of the different Wards, stating that the streets were in a cleanly condition, but that in many places water stood in the gutters because the streets were out of repair. The Board adjourned to Wednesday.

PORTIONS OF A HUMAN BODY FOUND IN A SINK.—Some scarengers, engaged on Sunday night in cleaning the sink of the tenement-houses Nos. 168 and 170 East Thirty-second-street, discovered the leg and thigh of a full-grown man. The flesh still adhered to the bones, and it is assumed that the remains had not been in the sink more than a week. Much excitement in the neighborhood was occasioned by the discovery, and many theories were advanced as to how the bones came there. They finally, however narrowed down to these; that the remains were those of a murdered man, or were portions of a "subject" which had been used by a student of medicine City Inspector DELAVAN intends to have the sink emptied of its contents and thoroughly searched Coroner JACKMAN will endeavor to clear up the mystery.

A PHYSICIAN CENSURED BY A CORONER'S JURY.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Mrs. ANN E. MADRAS, of No. 186 Houston-street, who died from disease of the heart. The investigation divulges the fact that Dr. JOHN WASHINGTON, of No. 164 Broadway, had given a certificate, without ever seeing decased, of death from consumption, upon which authority the undertaker was about to act. The jury officially censured the Doctor, and advised that he should be prosecuted.

TRIAL OF THE LIFE-SAVING STATEROOM.—A passenger stateroom, constructed so as to be wholly independent of the ship, and capable of floating off should the ship sink, and sustain in safety those within, has been on exhibition for some time at the Battery. To-day a trial will be made, intended to exhibit the way in which the room clears itself from a sinking ship by its own buoyancy, and its action in the water. The performance comes off at 3½ o'clock, near the floating bath.

NEW DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—The new steamer *Thomas P. Way*, Capt. T. Y. ARROWSMITH, has commenced day trips to Albany, stopping at West Point, Newburgh, Catskill, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, and Hudson. She leaves the pier foot of Murray-street on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7 o'clock A. M., connecting with the trains for Saratoga and the West. Meals are served on board.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 11.

$1,000	Ohio St. 6s, '60.	99½	992	N. Y. Cen. Railroad	73½
2,000	do	99¼	15	do	73½
3,000	Missouri State 6s.	82¼	100	do	s30 73
20,000	do	s15 82¼	58	do	73⅜
10 000	do	82⅜	100	do	s10 73½
5,000	Tennessee 6s, '90.	68⅜	50	do	73⅜
19,000	Virginia 6s	94	50	do	73⅜
1,000	Brooklyn C. W. L.	100	500	Reading R	b30 41⅜
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s.	100¼	100	do	41⅜
2,000	E. R 3d M. B. '83	93½	200	do	b60 41⅜
1,000	Harlem R. 1st M.	90	50	Mich. Cen. R	s10 40⅜
5,000	Hud. R. R. 3d M.	74⅛	50	do	s10 40⅜
500	Ill. Cen. R. B.	83⅜	200	do	b60 41
4,000	Ill Freeland Bd.	93	350	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S'k.	24⅜
1,000	LaC. & M. L. G. B.	15¾	100	do	24⅜
2,000	do	15¾	200	do	s60 24⅜
1,000	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	96	300	Panama Railroad	116⅜
1,000	T. H. & A. 2d M.	35	150	do	s60 116
1,000	C. St. P. & F. 1st-m. b	35	150	Gal. & Chic. R.	s30 63¼
7	Bank of N. Y, scrip.	100	11	do	63⅜
10	Bank of N. Y	100⅜	100	do	nwk 63⅜
110	Merchants' Bank	103	100	do	nwk 63⅜
10	Union Bank	97	400	do	63¼
15	Bank of Commerce	58⅜	300	do	b30 63⅜
99	Am. Exch Bank	101¼	300	Cleve. & Tol. R.	b60 24⅜
60	Pacific M. St. Co	68⅜	300	do	b60 25
120	do	68¼	350	Chic. & Rock Is. R.	60
100	do	s30 68	200	do	b60 60
100	do	b30 68⅜	100	do	nwk 59⅞
10	Del. & Hud. Canal.	88⅜	200	do	b7 50
200	Harlem Railroad	9⅜			

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	Missouri St. 6s	82⅜	460	Reading Rail'd.	b60 42
1,000	La C. & M. L. G. b.	15¾	50	Chic & Rock Isl. R.	60
3,000	H. R. R. 2d mor.	91	200	do	60¾
1,000	Mich. S. 2d m. bs.	49½	50	do	60¾
600	N. Y. Cent. R.	74	50	Mich. So & N. Ia. R.	8
150	do	s30 73⅝	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	s30 24⅜
200	do	b60 74	100	do	s30 25
100	do	s30 73¾	200	Panama Railroad	116⅜
150	do	s10 74	100	do	s60 115
400	do	74⅛	158	Galena & Chic. R.	66
5	Hudson River R.	32	300	do	64½
200	Harlem Railroad	9¾	50	do	b60 64¾
80	Harlem R. Prefsd	35⅜	100	do	s10 64
100	do	b30 35⅝	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	25⅜
300	Mich. Central R.	41¾	600	do	b60 25⅜
50	do	s30 41⅜			

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$2,000	Missouri 6s	82	25 Eagle Fire Ins. Co	164⅛
300	Columbia Marine Ins. Co	83½	20 Home Fire Ins. Co	180
1,000	Missouri 6s	82¾	30 do	180½
1,000	Virginia 6s	94	10 Merchants' F. In. Co	73⅛
3,000	N. J. Cen. R. 7s	96	5 Goodhue F. Ins. Co	102¾
2,000	N. Y. & H. R. 7s	90¾	10 do	102
2,000	Buffalo, N. York and Erie R. 7s	55¼	40 Irving Fire Ins. Co	124¾
20	Stuyvesant Ins. Co.	126⅛	50 Tradesmen's Ins Co	106¾
10	Columbia M. Ins. Co.	114¾	29 National F. Ins. Co.	180
20	American F. Ins. Co.	109¾	36 Homestead Ins. Co	75
20	Harmony Fire and Marine Ins. Co	94⅛	20 Security F. Ins. Co	123¾
10	Mer. Mu. Ins. Co	115	10 N. River F. Ins. Co.	143
50	Peoples Fire Ins. Co.	119¼	60 LaC. & Mil. R. R	3½
20	Washing. F. Ins. Co.	180⅜	10 Bk. St. of New-York	100¾
30	do	180	20 Commonwealth Bk.	96¾
20	do	181¼	8 Am. Ex. Bank	101
28	L. Island F. Ins. Co.	168¾	10 Ocean Bk	95¼
			25 National Bk	101
			20 Columbia M. Ins. Co.	109
			20 Everett Fire Ins. Co.	71

MONDAY, July 11—A. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, July 9, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of July 2:

Decrease in Loans	$775,516
Increase in Specie	55,631
Increase in Circulation	181,804
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	1,139,727

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	July 10, 1858	July 9, 1859.	July 4, 1859.
Capital	$66,717,000	$66,858,657	$66,506,657
Loans	118,963,937	121,814,633	122,590,149
Specie	34,765,563	22,494,649	22,439,018
Circulation	7,571,373	8,553,661	8,371,857
Gross Deposits	106,629,723	98,490,775	98,910,449
Exchanged	18 168,767	21,477,763	20,757,761
Undrawn	88,260,956	77,013,012	78,153 739
In Sub-Treasury	5,342,247	4,278,440	4,298,718

The Specie Averages ran through the week much better than anticipated, reversing the order of the previous week, when the result was something less favorable than looked for. The present Statement, it will be seen, shows a small gain on the Specie line, after an export demand for the week of $1,398,000. The Discount runs off $775,516, incident to the payments of the 1st and 4th of July. The Deposits are also drawn down from the same cause, while the Circulation, as usual at the beginning of the month, shows some increase. The Statement, altogether, is received with much favor on the Street, and is calculated to add to the feeling of ease in the Money Market. The supply to-day is quite free, though Discounts are much the same as last week as to rates. There is more Dry Goods paper creating, as the jobbing trade with the South has already partially opened. Money, at call, is quoted from 5 to 6 ℔ cent. Where deposits are voluntarily left with the leading Brokers, 5 ℔ cent. Is accepted. The Exchanges for the Boston steamer are firm on London. The sales to-day are of Southern Bank bills at 110½ ℔ cent.; Cansda Bank bills, with City Bank incorsement, 110¼@110¾, while our own standard Bankers are asking 110¾@110½. These rates are for 60-day bills. Short Sight is still to be had at 110¾@110¾ ℔ cent. France are dull at 5.10 at short sight, and 5.12½@5.11½ at 60 days.

The Stock Market opened with firm prices this forenoon, and before the close of the day the dealings attained very considerable buoyancy. The advance in New-York Central, on the Share list, is equal to ¾ ℔ cent., closing 74½, and in Missouri Stock on the State Bond list ¾ ℔ cent., closing 83. These are a fair index to the general temper of the market, although the advance in other descriptions was not in all instances so important. Among the Western Shares, Galena was strongest, selling up to 64¼ ℔ cent. Rock Island brought 60½, Toledo 25½, and Michigan Central 41½ ℔ cent. Reading rose 1 ℔ cent., and Harlem Preference Shares ⅜ ℔ cent. Hudson 32@32¼ ℔ cent. Panama continued 1.16½, the advance of Saturday, and Pacific Mail 68½ ℔ cent. The City Bank Stocks were nearly all firm, and there was a fair retail demand for some of the leading Railway Bonds. The general market left off firm. It was assisted in the morning by the additional foreign news brought by the *City of Baltimore*, and also by the free offering of Money to some of the leading Brokers, and a further spur was given to the demand in the afternoon by the announcement of the Bank Statement, the result of which, both on the Specie and Loan average, created some surprise. Aside from all these influences, there were signs of a change of views with a number of the Jobbers, as to the future of prices, in consequence of the fine harvest weather and the belief that this will impart a larger Fall traffic to the Railways.

We understand that the settlement of the June traffic on the New-York Central line will show a gain upon the same month last year of a few thousand dollars, say $7,000 or $8,000.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL—JUNE 1.

Capital	$6,057,840	
Funded Debt	8,119,688	
Income Balance		108 975
Total		$14 286,503
Road and Equipment	$12,847 208	
New-Albany Company	609 763	
Joliet Company	208,993	
Steamboats	311.719	
Cash, Cash Loans and Bills	306,730	$14,286,503

The yearly report showe:

Gross Earnings		$1,689,777
Expenses		1,072.732
Net result		$817,045
Applied to Interest and Exchange	$735,488	
Sinking Fund	60,000	795.488
Balance		$21,557

This result, while leaving the Stockholders without a Dividend, is qualified by the fact that during the year the indebtedness of the Company was reduced $282,000, including the entire floating debt And since the report, $260,000 of the old Bonds of the Company, due 1st July, have also been paid off out of the cash means of the office. The balance sheet of the concern is now a clean one with about $8,000,000 as the General Mortgage upon the Road, and $6,057,000 Capital. The line of the Road and its equipment are reported in first-rate condition for the business of the new year.

The Milwaukee and Mississippi Company made an appeal to the holders of the First Mortgage Third Section Bonds, $1,050,000 in amount in sanction of the postponement of the Sinking Fund attached to the mortgage until Jan. 1, 1861. It requires the sanction of a majority in interest to stay proceedings in foreclosure, or to relieve the Trustee from responsibility in the premises. It appears that the present earnings of the line are at the rate of only $700,000 for the year, which, after deducting expenses, will barely pay the mortgage interest upon the property, say $322,500 ℔ annum. The sanction petitioned for will probably be granted by a majority of the holders of the particular class of Bonds on which the Sinking Fund is made imperative—as nothing is to be gained, at present by irritating proceedings in foreclosure; particularly as the President, Mr. CATLIN, expresses the strongest confidence in a better traffic after the harvest.

The Customs to-day are $99,000. The other receipts into the Sub-Treasury $169,000. The disbursements are $283,000. Balance this afternoon $4,263,519.

The following are the latest London quotations for American Stocks by the *City of Baltimore*, to June 28:

American Railways.	Closing Prices.		
Illinois Central 6 ℔ ct., red. 1875	71	to	76
Do. 7 ℔ cent., red. 1875	74	to	76
Do. 7 ℔ cent., Freeland, red. 1860	86	to	87
Do., $100 shares, $60 paid	40	to	38 dis.
Mich. Cen. 1st mgt. con. 8 ℔ ct., '60	81	to	83
Do., do. do., 1869	81	to	83
Do., (sinking fund) 1883	81	to	83
Do. $100 shares	40	to	45
M. S. & N. I. 7 ℔ ct. sk. fond '85	58	to	60
Do., $100 shares	18	to	15
N. Y. Cen. 6 ℔ ct. sk. fund, '83	81	to	83
Do., do., 7 ℔ ct. con. '64	91	to	93
Do., do., 7 ℔ ct. sk. fund, '76	92	to	94
Do., do., $100 shares	68	to	70
N. Y. & E. 3d mtg. 7 ℔ cent., '83	55	to	60
Do., do., $100 shares	5	to	8
Penn. Cen. Bs. 1st mtge. con. 6 ℔ cent.	88	to	90 x. c.
Do., do., 2d mtge. 6 ℔ cent., ster	92	to	94
Do., do., $50 shares	35	to	40
Phil. & Read. Bonds, 6 ℔ cent., 1960	80	to	85
Do., 6 ℔ cent. 1870	70	to	75
Do., $50 shares	20	to	24

We have been requested to refer to the advertisement, which appears elsewhere in this paper, calling for the assessment in the matter of the Chicago and Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, signed by the Chairman.

The Irving's Savings Institution has declared the usual dividend payable to depositors.

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

BANKS.	LOANS. July 2.	LOANS. July 9.	SPECIE. July 2.	SPECIE. July 9.
Citizens' Bank	4,203,884	$4,105,214	3,111,868	$3,115,450
Canal Bank	1,297,749	1,411,012	1,397,868	1,388,496
Louisiana	11,915,253	1,991,375	2,462,279	2,627,906
Louisiana State	4,942,332	4,026,451	2,157,647	2,233,133
Mech. & Trad	831,330	877,781	787,992	741,956
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,072,694	1,007,358	814,255	773,625
Southern Bank	343,587	364,072	293,594	281,115
Union Bank	1,027,804	1,077,942	401,429	397,281
Merchants' Bank	625,329	572,996	324,470	238 291
Crescent City	1973,494	973,196	280,318	301,056
Bank of America	1,003,301	1,005,862	493,149	498,253
Total	17,198,658	17,262,214	13,524 969	13 597,094
Decrease		$63,556	Decrease	$72,075

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. July 2.	CIRCULATION. July 9.	DEPOSITS. July 2.	DEPOSITS. July 9.
Citizens' Bank	3,977,010	4,034,405	4,018,044	3,998,803
Canal Bank	1,159,536	1,191,155	979,817	1,113,537
Louisiana	917,249	959,114	3,734,449	3,963,853
Louisiana State	2,641,460	2,617,490	4,918,309	1,988,186
Mech. & Traders'	389,755	386,460	809,245	839,982
Bk. of N. Orleans	629,780	646,070	928,673	860,309
Southern Bank	259,348	261,930	309 026	269,764
Union Bank	877,990	879,010	898,830	937,336
Merchants' Bank	330,765	360,865	1,271,752	1,172,742
Crescent City	220 740	222,475	489,471	447,452
Bank of America	236,955	225,975	967,342	981,658
Total	11,234,564	11,501,676	18,863,911	18,911,818
Decrease		$217,116	Decrease	$247,677

BANKS.	EXCHANGES. July 2.	EXCHANGES. June 25.	DUE DIFF. BANKS. July 2.	DUE DIFF. BANKS. June 25.
Citizens' Bank	1,419,998	1,486,867	218,329	279,472
Canal Bank	538,051	632,314	188,312	183,592
Louisiana	814,581	917,637	611,897	694,426
Louisiana State	701,864	775,098	460,311	460 871
Mech. and Trad	235,079	291,896	11,619	23,100
B'k of N. Orleans	311,271	391,605	79,686	86,141
Southern Bank	258,171	267,973	.....	.....
Union Bank	327,563	273,453	149 498	157,773
Merchants' Bank	200,358	188,582	36,618	28 318
Crescent City	31,916	38,378	31,111	29,073
Bank of America	11,747	6,401	4,701	5,305
Total	5,550,341	5,883,923	1,706.343	1,774 067
Decrease		$303,539	Decrease	$67,718

BANKS.	LOANS. July 2.	LOANS. July 9.	SPECIE. July 2.	SPECIE. July 9.
New York	4,864,808	4,901,023	839,745	893,693
Citizens' Co	4,611,770	4,674,861	874,981	901,247
Merchants' Bank	6,130,898	5,772,772	1,448,998	1,448,999
Mechanics' Bank	3,542,001	3,695,611	789,422	877,491
Union Bank	2,837,119	2,909,407	565,726	570,891
Bank of America	5 740,455	5,996,308	1,616,531	1,671,899
Phenix Bank	3,080,427	3,022,677	601,668	588,946
City Bank	2,115,765	2,116,179	394,197	397,641
Commonwealth Bank	1,365,411	1,369,579	343,379	183,981
Nassau Bank	1,347,864	2,019 084	345,107	344,139
Chemical Bank	1,885,209	1,974,838	699,138	738,479
Leather Man. Bk	1,965 660	1,972,781	259,703	198,515
National Bank	2,165,266	2,163,254	277,151	196,945
Bank of Prov. Bk	1,791,827	1,786,836	190,636	208,306
Bank of Com. Bk	887,379	894,979	187,161	176,493
Greenwich Bank	711,340	840,857	200,974	69,607
Leather Man. Bk	1,866,736	2,007,944	387 389	388,695
Seventh Ward Bk	1,176,286	1,201,234	259,017	196,239
Bk. St. New-York	2,515 286	2,586,396	112,720	1,076,915
Am. Exchange Bk	7,069 871	7,191,666	1,173,889	1,202,289
Bk. of Commerce	12,876,548	12,833,183	1,376,649	2,888,948
Broadway Bank	2 371,912	2,436,091	415,140	389,976
Ocean Bank	1,610,831	1,583,914	382,983	381 528
Mercantile Bank	2,405,074	2,413,725	471,971	466,498
Pacific Bank	1,073,718	1,096 219	210,420	208,415
Bk. of Republic	1,947,864	2,019 084	345,107	344,139
Chatham Bank	3,614 016	3,577,693	1,170,740	1,135,740
People's Bank	674,949	688,591	68,741	72,730
Bk. of N. America	1,579,918	1,591,121	301,317	254,314
Hanover Bank	1,411,076	1,448,311	181,307	176,581
Irving Bank	812,651	835,925	162,705	115,126
Metropolitan Bank	5 670,065	5,828,667	1,001,720	1,042,659
Citizens' Bank	756.372	768,820	87,546	87,281
Nassau Bank	1,682,970	1,717 008	186,022	187,568
Market Bank	1,878,975	1,659,825	250,188	247,101
St. Nicholas Bank	1,069 751	1,067,315	219,648	177,180
Shoe & Leath. Bk	2,712,930	2,812,709	419,394	341,462
Corn Exch. Bank	1,618,183	1,596,440	240,618	300 364
Continental Bank	3,568,678	3,568,870	604,761	587,779
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,211,221	1,042,732	191,509	306,055
Oriental Bank	607,776	584,332	83 917	80,791
Marine Bank	980,702	949 980	108,082	90,871
Atlantic Bank	619,720	626 049	73,619	61,967
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2,878,547	2,558,347	374,797	373 099
Park Bank	4,340 761	4,756,353	913,645	1,087 080
Artisans' Bank	1,160,497	1,164,464	163,898	139,777
Mech. B'g Ass'n	652 846	654,429	71,287	67,967
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	418,848	450,901	64,087	57,952
N. Y. Exch. Bank	327.173	317,980	33,471	29,416
Bull's Head Bank	364,916	360 647	55,279	42,023
N. Y. County Bank	388,137	393,198	31,277	32,683
Grocers' Bank	522,557	521,221	45,830	44,412
East River Bank	300,006	298,703	30 185	26,481
North River Bank	416,369	410,431	77.670	68 686
Total	121,814,633	122,590,149	22,494,649	22,439,018
Decrease		$775,516	Incr'se	$55,631

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. July 2.	CIRCULATION. July 9.	DEPOSITS—NET. July 2.	DEPOSITS—NET. July 9.
Bk. of New-York	427,304	416,998	2,675,627	2,608,830
Manhattan Co	318,313	298 136	2,978,883	2,969,590
Merchants' Bank	211,394	198,270	4,585,758	4,277,716
Mechanics' Bank	306,103	279,971	2,892,519	2,585,364
Union Bank	185,500	189,750	1,891,493	1,873,146
Bk. of America	142,037	130 841	4,476,040	4,714,627
Phenix Bank	139,199	133,432	1,781,187	1,489 969
City Bank	.....	.....	1,914 914	1,362,871
Tradesmn's Bank	326,697	321,717	651,096	710.030
Fulton Bank	151 296	158,149	1,593,961	1 694,057
Chemical Bank	289,428	295,204	1,960,147	2,083,754
Merch. Exch. Bk.	143,091	143,776	943,460	890,853
National Bank	132 911	132,354	962,310	913,767
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	194,476	194,226	1,245,730	1 261,918
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	139,140	133,202	761,179	716,928
Greenwich Bank	138,888	133,961	552 460	534,767
Leather Man. Bk.	304,759	291,706	1,213,623	1,206,202
Seventh Ward Bk	235,255	208,086	691,078	614,478
Bk. St. New-York	259,848	258 678	2 320,060	2,378,141
Am. Exchange Bk	218,287	208,733	4,642,510	4,410 001
Bk. of Commerce	1,915	1,916	5,545,139	6,214,222
Broadway Bank	260,910	264,387	1,709 518	1,745,518
Ocean Bank	114,075	109,801	1,075,369	1,105,685
Mercantile Bank	36,348	35,876	1,809,745	1,750,561
Pacific Bank	125,691	123,727	904,348	888,193
Bk. of Republic	223,613	224,966	3,218,135	3,169,725
Chatham Bank	129 681	125,074	394,750	412,081
People's Bank	116,283	116,413	479,576	457,892
Bk. of N. America	90,141	86,067	192,438	851,924
Hanover Bank	86,963	88,017	612 740	667,399
Irving Bank	124,236	127,749	890,134	895,888
Metropolitan Bk.	236,946	240,271	2,919,775	3,156,752
Citizens' Bank	158,439	153 061	630,413	670,140
Nassau Bank	127,625	128,380	911,862	917.976
Market Bank	213,823	212,793	1,004,274	1,026,496
St. Nicholas Bank	95,198	97,694	672,322	672,070
Shoe & Leath. Bk	101,562	97,216	1,879,019	1,863,655
Corn Exch. Bank	132,089	136,585	767,747	754.972
Continental Bank	177 677	171,743	2,468,603	2,346,913
Bk. of Commw'lth	204,736	198,327	713,883	704,184
Oriental Bank	103,834	99,518	399 255	390,201
Marine Bank	117,688	116,436	472,438	477,826
Atlantic Bank	94,647	93,242	218,903	216.491
Imp. & Traders' Bk	196,407	204,181	1,404,349	1,428 643
Park Bank	181 426	180,720	3,289,336	3,508 505
Artisans' Bank	95,778	97,649	677,506	657,039
Mech. B'g Ass'n	95,291	93,688	246,174	266,055
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	172,030	160,888	267,386	272,950
N. Y. Exch. Bank	104 127	99,586	302,486	282,313
Bull's Head Bank	103,749	103,694	345,363	324,494
N. Y. County Bk.	93 604	93,438	280,538	286,276
Grocers' Bank	48,941	47,009	364,027	340,984
East River Bank	80,898	87,081	202,699	187,431
North River Bank	77,206	76,691	370,452	362,658
Total	8,583,061	8,311,257	77,012,012	78,141,739
Increase		$181,804	Decr'se	$1,139,727

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ HARTFORD PAPER WANTED.—PARTIES having business paper, made in Hartford or vicinity, which they wish to dispose of, will find it for their advantage to send the same to the undersigned, who are always ready to buy desirable paper at best rates.
GEO. P. BISSELL & CO.,
Bankers, Hartford, Conn.
Refer to CONTINENTAL BANK.

☞ UNITED STATES 6 PER CENT. COUPON Bonds of 1874; United States Treasury Notes 6 per cents; New-York State 6 per cent. registered stock of 1875, for sale in amounts to suit for investment or banking purposes by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 11—6 P. M.

FLOUR—In moderate demand, market steady sales 1,000 bbls. at $4 37½ for sour; $4 87½@$5 25 for extra Illinois from Spring Wheat; $5 25@$5 50 for extra Wisconsin from Club Wheat; $6 50@$6 75 for extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; $7@$7 37½ for double extra. WHEAT quiet; sales 300 bushels white Indiana, at $1 37½; 4,000 bushels white Kentucky on private terms. CORN opened firm, but closed 2c. lower; sales 3,000 bushels No. 2 Illinois to arrive, at 75c.; 1,700 bushels No. 1 do., at 77c.@78c. from store. No sales of other grains. CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged. WHISKY—Advanced ½c.; sales 200 bbls., at 25c. *Lake Imports*—12,000 bbls. Flour; 32,000 bushels Wheat; 17,000 bushels Corn; 13,900 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—250 bbls. Flour; 23,000 bushels Wheat; 18,000 bushels Corn; 12,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Monday, July 11—6 P. M.

FLOUR market steady; sales 600 bbls. at $6 00, from Milwaukee club Wheat. WHEAT quiet, with small sales of white Indiana at $1 45. CORN dull; no sales of moment. CANAL FREIGHTS—Steady at 25c. on Flour, 7c. on Wheat, and 6½c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—3,000 bush. Wheat, 13 000 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—1,700 bbls. Flour, 13,200 bush. Wheat, 6,000 bush. Corn.

ALBANY, Monday, July 11—6 P. M.

FLOUR in fair demand for retail; prices unchanged. WHEAT, CORN and OATS inactive. A small parcel of white Canada WHEAT sold at $1 60. CORN firm—supply light; sales 10 000 bushels at 87½c., in store, for Western mixed. OATS—sales 5,000 bushels of State on private terms; 30,000 bushels Canada East at 49c. WHISKY a shade better; sales at 27½c. Receipts of CATTLE, to-day, large; Beeves ½c.@½c. lower ℔ h. than last week. Over 2,000 head go to New-York.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, July 11.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 600 bales, at unchanged prices. FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, 7-16d.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 11.

FLOUR—A declining tendency; sales at $5 80@$6 for Superfine. WHISKY, 25c. PROVISIONS unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Monday, July 11.

COTTON unchanged; the sales of the last three days foot up 1,400 bales.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT REDUCTION!

In consequence of the cold weather in June, we have still got an immense stock of summer clothing on hand, which we are determined not to carry over, and have therefore concluded to make a great reduction of prices on all *summer stock*.

As every garment is marked at the lowest selling figures, the purchaser will be enab

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESPectable woman, who has served in first-class families in this City. Is perfectly competent to fulfill the duties of a first-class meat and pastry cook to any gentleman's family. Would not object to assist in washing and ironing, but prefers a regular cook's place. No objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 61 West 30th st., between 5th and 7th avs., two doors from 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as children's nurse and seamstress or would be willing to do chamberwork and waiting in a small family; is willing and obliging and highly recommended, has no objections to the country for the Summer months. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 30 11th-st., between University-place and Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women; the one is a first rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the other as chamberwork or plain sewing, or would assist with the washing and ironing, or would see to children; they both can give the best of City reference from their last place. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 220 East 23d-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls in a hotel or a large boarding house, one as first-class cook, who understands all kinds of meats and pastries, and is an experienced baker; the other as a first-class waitress or chambermaid, both would prefer the country, and can produce the best of City references. Call at No 77 West 26th-st., second floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business well; also, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waiter or washer and ironer, or would do general housework; separately; good references; no objection to the country; wages not so much an object as a home. Call personally, at No 510 Broadway, up stairs, third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a respectable American widow lady, who has had great experience; she is a member of Dr. Tyng's Church, and can give the most satisfactory reference; prefers a situation in an Episcopalian family, either in the City or country. Call or address, for two days, at No. 18 Lispenard-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH Canadian woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches, meats, sours, jellies, dessert, ice cream, pastry, pies, puddings, fish and fowl of all sorts; has most excellent recommendations. Can be seen at No 28 4th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse; who has been in that capacity for the last fourteen years; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; can produce the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 53 12th-st., near Broadway, in the music store.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED WOman, a situation as seamstress; understands shirtmaking children's clothes; has worked at dressmaking; is quick at the needle; or as nurse and seamstress; will go in the country; wages $7 to $8. Call at No. 216 East 32d st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GERMAN girls, in an American family in the country; one is a good washer and ironer and plain cook; the other a good chambermaid; they have not been long in this country. Call, for two days, at No. 169 Forsyth-st., on E. R. DRAPER.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGLISH woman of settled age; is capable and trustworthy of any charge; is an excellent seamstress and dressmaker; is willing to make herself useful. Apply, for two days at the bakery store near Abingdon-square, 8th av., corner of Jane st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND LAUNdress, or general servant, for a most faithful capable servant; is a good cook and baker and a most superior washer and ironer, neat, economical and an obliging girl. References unquestionable. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND COMPEtent Protestant young woman a situation, in City or country, as meat and pastry cook; will assist with the washing; has the best of reference, wages not so much an object as a good home. Apply at No. 318 6th av., 1st floor, front room.

WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE, HEALTHY young woman with a fine, fresh breast of milk, desires a situation as nurse in City or country; has no objection traveling with a family to Europe or any part of the United States. Can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls, one as cook to wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress, and assist in the washing and ironing; would like to go a short distance in the country. Excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation to do housework, cook, wash and iron; is a respectable girl, and can get the best of City reference. Call at No 203 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, A SITUATION in a private family; is an excellent baker; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 181 7th av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, for general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has good reference, and wishes to go in the country. Call, for two days, at No 407 Broadway, up stairs. A respectable lady in attendance.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, nurse and seamstress or to do housework, by a young woman with good references; also by a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 7 11th st., a little west of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, A SITUAtion as general servant, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing: is kind and attentive to children: also by a regular seamstress and parlor maid; wages $4 and $7. Call at No 218 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER AND SEAMstress, employment by the day or week; understands her business perfectly. Call, or address DRESSMAKER, No. 77 West 13th st., between 6th and 7th avs., eighth door to the right.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse and to wait on a lady; is capable of filling any situation; the best of City references. Call, for three days, at No. 85 15th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting. Apply, for two days, at No. 183 East 56th st., third floor front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; is thoroughly acquainted with his business, and can give satisfactory City reference. Inquire at No. 145 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. The best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 5 Attorney-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress, and is willing to assist in chamberwork. The best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No 467 2d-av., near 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and to assist in the care of children, or chambermaid and waiting for a small family. Inquire at No. 113 Lexington-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS JOBBING CARPENter and painter, and is willing to be generally useful. Address No. 179 Laurens-st., front basement.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—THE LADIES AND employing public generally are informed that a good supply of superior servants—German, English, Scotch, Irish, and others, with first-class recommendations, can be obtained daily at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. This Institution—7 years established—is conducted by an English lady and gentleman, on strictly honorable principles. J. DICKINS, Proprietor.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGlish, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 9th st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A respectable young man; he perfectly understands the care, health and treatment, and management of gentlemen's horses; he is an excellent groom, and a good driver; he can keep his horses, and harness, and carriage in first class condition, and has no objection to go to any part of the country; would be willing to work in the garden if other duties were not needed. He can give excellent references as to character and capability. He can be seen at his present employer's stable, No. 135 East 12th-st. He can be seen there for two days. Address a note to COACHMAN.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a Protestant, an engagement in some private family within 100 miles from this City, as farmer and gardener, &c.; knows how to take care of cows and horses, and is a good driver; has lived several years in the above capacity with last employer, from whom he is well recommended, and knows his business. Wages moderate. Address, for two days, A. A., Box No. 191 Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, RECENTLY from the old country, a situation as gardener in city or country; he is thoroughly acquainted with his business, having filled first class situations in England; understands the management of greenhouses, graperies, &c., &c.; is a person of the most trustworthy habits, steady, sober and obliging. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN, A single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has the highest recommendation as to character and capability from gentlemen with whom he has lived in this City. Will be found willing and obliging; has no objection to any part of the States. Address a line to S. S., Box No. 191 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, ACTIVE, YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and groom: understands the care and training of horses perfectly; would assist in a garden and make himself generally useful. Can be highly recommended; wages not so much an object as a steady situation. Call at 119 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF UNQUESTionable character, a situation as coachman and groom; can milk and take charge of a garden; wishes to go a short distance in the country; is a Protestant; has good recommendations. Apply at No. 172 Bowery, near Delancey-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, with four years' reference, a situation as coachman and gardener; is a steady driver; understands the care and management of horses: can milk; is willing and handy, and not afraid to work. Apply for two days at No. 82 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant single young man as coachman and gardener; can milk cows and make himself useful on a good man's place. Has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; is honest, sober and industrious, and a careful driver; has recommendations for the above qualifications. Address F. H., Box No. 184 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in [illegible] commission house; is well experienced [illegible] and Spanish languages. Address [illegible] No. 139 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT AS DOUBLE ENtry bookkeeper, cashier, or clerk, by a competent person aged 27; refers to former employers, for whom he has held responsible positions. Address C. D. B., Courier and Enquirer Office.

WANTED—A LIGHT PORTER'S PLACE; CAN write a good hand; quick at figures; good recommendations. Address PORTER, Box No. 219 Times Office until employed. N. B.—Any other light business would be accepted by the applicant.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION; GOOD reference as to capability; understands farming and stock; would like a place within 50 miles of this City. Address, until employed, T., Box No. 213 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

TWENTY-FIVE STOVE PLATE MOULDERS WANTED.—In consequence of our refusal to submit to the dictation of a Committee in the government of our shop (wages and pay they acknowledge to be satisfactory,) part of our moulders have quit work. Our prices are such that a moulder can make $2 per day. Being moulders ourselves, we will agree to raise the price on any job where a moulder cannot make $2 in eight hours providing we cannot do it ourselves. The men in our employ for the last fifteen years have made more time than any other establishment of the kind, a majority of them while in our employ have accumulated money and no less than twenty of them now own houses and lots; our prices have been the same for the past eight years, no discount off, except upon one article. We now have forty moulders to work, and have room for twenty more. Application may be made either in person or by letter at our office, Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st. No member of the Moulders' Union need apply. ABENDROTH BROTHERS.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK IN A YANKEE Notion Jobbing House, must be very quick and correct in calculations, write a distinct and rapid hand, able and willing to work, and strictly temperate in his habits; would prefer a young unmarried man with experience in the above line of business. To such a one a permanent situation would be given from the 1st of August next, with a satisfactory salary. Apply in handwriting of applicant, with reference, to box No. 3,584 Post-office; none but such as can give satisfactory proof of the above qualifications, and comply with terms named need take the trouble to apply.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND RELIABLE woman to do the washing and ironing and make herself generally useful in a gentleman's family in the country. If a suitable woman offers herself for this place, and she has a husband who understands waiting, he may also be employed; none but such as have the best qualifications and can furnish the most satisfactory references need apply; good wages paid. Call at No 215 Carlton-av. near DeKalb, Brooklyn, between 10 and 1 o'clock today.

WANTED—IN AN AGRICULTURAL WAREhouse, a competent salesman, who can make himself thoroughly useful, and who has unexceptionable references. Address, with name and references, AGRICULTURAL, Box No. 106 Times Office.

COOK WANTED.—WANTED IN A SMALL PRIvate family, an experienced cook and good baker, and washer and ironer. A Protestant preferred. To one who can furnish good recommendations, may hear of a good situation by applying at No. 90 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO TEND IN A first-class bakery and confectionery; none need apply except one well acquainted with store business, and willing to be useful; unexceptionable references required as to integrity and ability. Apply at No. 15 Jatharine-st.

WANTED—A COOK TO GO INTO THE COUNtry; must be a good washer and ironer. Protestant preferred. Wages liberal. Apply at No. 76 Chambers st.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE PERSONS (EITHER male or female) who understand coloring Photographs in oil or water colors. Constant employment will be given at GREY'S Gallery, No. 371 Broadway.

ENTRY CLERK.—IN A NO. 1 CLERK IS wanted in a staple dry goods house; none other need apply. Address Box No. 265 Post-office, with name and reference.

100 AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE SECOND Edition of Hitchcock's great picture of the Central Park, to be issued TH S DAY. Price, 50 cents a copy. D. C. HITCHCOCK & CO., No. 102 Nassau-st.

WANTED—TO GO IN THE COUNTRY, A STOUT good-natured girl. She must be an experienced cook and ready to turn her practice I hand to any thing. BENRY D. SEDGWICK, No. 18 East 25th st

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FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN THE THIRD Ward of Jersey City, six blocks from the Ferry, two three-story and basement brick houses; also, one three-story English basement house, with all the modern improvements handsomely finished, will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For further particulars, apply to JAMES McLAUGHLIN, Carpenter and Builder, corner of York and Henderson, Jersey City.

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FOR SALE—WITH A BUILDING LOAN, A PLOT of building lots, well situated for improvement, offering a fine opportunity for builders with moderate means or other enterprising persons. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third floor.

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FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, at Carthage landing, Fishkill township, 63 miles from New-York; steamboat and Railroad daily; perfectly healthy location; batoing at the door; pure well of water; about 100 young and thrifty fruit trees; various kinds of berries, grape vines, etc. Price $1,200. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or of C. PARSONS, No 59 Beekman-st.

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TO LET—A STONE COTTAGE AT EAST CHESter, N. Y., 10 miles from New-York City, and 1½ from Mount Vernon depôt of New Haven Railroad; will be rented until the 1st of April, or for less time. Inquire at No. 30 South William-st., or of ENOCH WILSON, Sexton, at the Episcopal Church, East Chester.

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FOR SALE IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A beautiful residence, No. 104 George-st.; lot 38x116 house 25x60; has 16 rooms, with gas and water; three minutes' walk from depôt. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

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FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-THREE ACRES of land, under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, a lane through the centre, good and convenient house and out buildings, two large cisterns, and a never-failing well of excellent water; well fruited, fine apple orchard, choice pears, &c.; lawn about the house beautifully shaded; about twenty-five miles from Brooklyn by the turnpike two miles from the Hicksville depôt on the Long Island Railroad, and 6½ miles from Oyster Bay, on the Jericho, Norwich and Oyster Bay road. Terms easy, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply to AUGUSTUS F. SHOTWELL, No. 22 Exchange-place, New-York, or to JOS. F. SHOTWELL, Westbury.

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FOR SALE—A FINE DAIRY FARM, OF 180 acres, in Chemung County, 4 miles from depôt and canal, and 11 miles from Elmira, at $40 per acre. Plans, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 61 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN NEWYork or Brooklyn, until October or November, by a family of four adults; the best of care guaranteed. Address A. R. L., Box No. 150 Times Office, with terms, &c.

WANTED TO HIRE—IMMEDIATELY, A handsomely-furnished house, below 18th st., to Union Square, with the privilege of rent. Apply to F. C. VEZQUIER & CO., No. 53 Beaver-st., Room 16, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WANTED—UNTIL OCT. 1, A FURNISHED COTtage, within an hour's sail or ride from the City. Address Box 1,071 Post office, stating location and terms.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—ON FRIDAY evening last at Palace Garden, or returning from there to 19th-st., A GOLD LEVER WATCH AND CHAIN. The watch had a white face and the name of the owner, "E. M. STRATTON, New York," engraved on the inside. The above reward will be given to any one returning the same to No. 54 Wall-st., Room No. 6, or No. 167 East 18th-st., or the Novelty Iron Works, foot of East 12th st.

$25 REWARD.—LOST ON MONDAY, JULY 4, —Between the alarm of fire in Duane-st. and Broadway, a CLUSTER DIAMOND BREASTPIN, with a vine stem: had a gold chain four inches long attached. The above reward will be paid on returning the same to HENRY L. ROBERTSON, Croton Water Office, Rotunda, Park.

LOST—FOUR COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD, dated April 1, 1859, Nos. 1,118, 1,119, 3,451, 3,452. Payment has been stopped, and the public are cautioned against negotiating them. A reward will be paid if left at No. 70 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the Times Building. Apply at the Times Office.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 208 East Broadway—a very desirable residence, situated between Clinton and Jefferson sts.; house in most complete order, newly painted and papered throughout, furnished with all the modern improvements—gas, Croton water, hot and cold water, closets, stationary wash tubs, &c. Possession immediately. For key of the house and further particulars, inquire of EDWARD SMITH, No. 154 Greenwich st.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVEstory white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 336 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 204 William st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st., will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to O. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS 4-STORY BROWNstone house No. 49 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 360 Pearl-st.

TO LET—DESIRABLE OFFICES ON THE FIRST, second and third floors of No. 18 William st., corner of Beaver. Apply in the building to EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD.

TO LET—IN GOLD-ST., NO. 45, THE FIRST floor, with or without steam power. Room 17 feet wide, and 80 feet deep. Apply on the premises.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE—A HOUSE TO LET; rent $500 per annum. For particulars, apply at No. 290 4th-st., corner of Wooster-st.

STORE IN HOBOKEN TO LET—NO. 142 Washington st., best block in this growing city. Apply at the store.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE NO. 194 Vanderbilt-av.; 13 rooms; rent till May next $325. S EDDY & CO., No. 61 Liberty-st.

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OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK June 28, 1859.—At an election held on the 21st. inst. the following-named gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

Henry S. Tubell, D. J. Steward, Freeman Campbell,
Samuel Birdsall, Rev. J. Lynch, Peter Christie,
James B. Lewis, C. Stephens, Simon Shindler,
W. D. Washburn, Jno. P. Yelverton, George Smith,
Henry Demarest, Jas. S. Brouwer, Jotham C. Meeker,
Solomon Banta, George Warner, William Moir,
Samuel Raynor, Matthias Clark, Christopher Gwyer,
Elijh. Bootman, William Hertzel, Wm. M. Wilson,
Abraham Leggett Jos. B. Miller, John W. Lewis,
Thos. Williams, Edw. P. Clark, Mortimer Brown,
Chas. F. Hunter Alfred Sarmore, Abm. A. Van Nest,
John O. More, Mat. Bloodgood.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Matthias Clark, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR, WITH FILTER AND WATER-COOLER COMBINED. The ice box is made in a wedge form, of corrugated zinc, and it completely divides and forms two separate provision chambers. The ice is placed in the upper portion of this box upon a strong rack: immediately beneath the rack is a filter, through which the ice water strains as it melts, falling into the lower angle, where it is retained for its frigorific properties, or to have more water added and drawn off by a faucet, for drinking or culinary purposes; an overflow pipe is arranged so that the water cannot reach the ice.

It is self-ventilating—the air being taken first through the ice, and no one article of food can impart its flavor to another.

But its greatest feature is the manner and certainty by which the moisture is taken from it and around the provisions. This is done by leaving exposed to the provision chambers the cold corrugated sides of the ice and ice-water receptacle, whereon all moisture is condensed and quickly carried off by the waste-pipe.

PRICES—No. 1, $16; No. 2, $20; No. 3, $25; No. 4, $30; No. 5, $36; No. 6, $40.

BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MAN WHO KEEPS A HORSE, COW, SHEEP OR PIG. THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE, As imported from England, for renovating and bringing into condition all kinds of stock. This Food can only be had genuine in the United States by applying to B. THORLEY, depôt No. 176 Greenwich-st., New York. Price $14 per barrel, containing 448 feeds. Testimon

AUCTION SALES.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON STATEN ISLAND.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, July 12, 1859, at the Clock P. M., at Nautilus Hall, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, under the direction of WM. EMERSON, Referee,

[illegible] acres of land fronting on Silver Lake and the Richmond Turnpike, about 1¼ miles from the Tompkinsville Landing. To be sold in ten parcels, according to the map. [illegible] and a half acres of land on Toad Hill.

[illegible] acres of woodland in Southfield.

[illegible]use and five lots on the easterly side of Sarah Ann-street, in the village of Tompkinsville.

[illegible]ouse and lot on the easterly side of same street.

[illegible]o houses and lots on the westerly side of the same street.

[illegible]wo-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five years at 7 per cent.

[illegible]e sale will be positive and without reserve to the highest bidder.

[illegible]or maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Wall st., New-York.

EDWARD R. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SCHOONER AND YACHT STARLIGHT AT AUCTION.—E. R. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, July 19, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The schooner yacht STARLIGHT, her tackle, apparel and furniture, &c. Said vessel is about 80 tons burden, five years old, in good order and well found in every respect. Has unusual accommodations for a vessel of her size, carries sails, awnings, anchors, boats, &c. She can be seen at the Atlantic Basin, Brooklyn, on and after July 15. Sale positive. Full particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

MILLER & McEVILY, Auctioneers.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—By order of the Supreme Court, MILLER & McEVILY will sell on TUESDAY, July 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the two valuable houses and lot at the northwest corner of Houston and Wooster sts., known as No. 643 Houston-st. Lot 25 by 75. A valuable and desirable business stand.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

300 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 13, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 44 Cortlandt st., a very desirable assortment of seasonable goods. Catalogues morning of sale.

J. S. H. BASSETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS, earthen ware, linter and fancy goods: a large, choice and varied stock, TUESDAY, July 12, at 10 o'clock, at No. 391 Pearl-st. City and Country dealers will do well to attend.

MEDICAL.

SCROFULA AND ERYSIPELAS, CAUSED by impurities of blood, and the dangerous use of mercury, is assuredly cured by THIESSMAR; a trial alone is necessary to test the fact. Full details in the book "Human Frailty; or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York. J. ETON, No. 108 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

S. STEINFELD'S COGNAC BITTERS CURES THE CHOLERA, CURES DIARRHŒA AND BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

This is no "quack nostrum," but a REMEDY of high standing in every civilized country. It has been favorably known and highly prized throughout the United States for many years. It is made from PURE COGNAC BRANDY in France, and imported and for sale by S. STEINFELD, No. 70 Nassau st., Sole Agent for the United States.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., Consul of Records of Paris, and also of Professors CARNOT and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c. &c. at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofula, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

TO ORDERED OF THE UNFORTUNATE who are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. [illegible], at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Dispensary-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP [illegible] certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction to the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in less time and in less than six hours. It roots out the poison that taints the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book on nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgences, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposing the fallacy of the ordinary mode adopted in the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are treated to Dr. H., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of boils and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and bones, night sweats and emaciation.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only work which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms, and is filled with SPECIFICATIONS, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—Medical Journal. Sold by the author, as above; also, by CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive restorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nerves system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nerves organization that degree of tonation so requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetiser it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in their speedily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the system is improved, and the whole framework of the person is in a more vigorous and harmonious state thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 208 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN.

ONLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND MEDICAL ADVISER (AND MARRIAGE) 1859 edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold by A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the Organs of the male and female, all their diseases and the latest discoveries in reproduction and genital practice; quacks (advertisers,) their humbugs and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three doors above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 8 and 8 to 8 evenings.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERMANENT, is the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting DR. WARD you will immediately experience that he is himself again. Cure guaranteed, and all medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of relief intended. Office No. 483 Broadway, three doors above Broome-st. Perfectly private; arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis; attendance from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Directory, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter envelopes, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 24th st., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS Medicine to be genuine must have my name as the only legal proprietor on each label, and my initials on the seal of every bottle. Nervous Rheumatism, Chorea, St. Vitus' Dance, Palpitation Vertigo, Wakefulness and many other nervous diseases, have been cured by this medicine. For sale by Druggists generally, and at No. 211 4th av., New-York; large bottles $1.

Dr. J. T. STEATTON.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. His years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.—UNION-SQUARE.—DR. BATES, DEN 1 list, inserts Indestructible Teeth upon frames warranted to masticate food. Plugging warranted not to fall out, and performed without pain. Cleaning and extracting without injuring the gums. Children's teeth regulated and advice given. No. 826 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

BILLIARDS.

REMOVAL.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PHELAN'S BILLIARD TABLES,
Have removed from Nos. 41 and 43 Ann-st., to NOS. 63, 65, 67 AND 69 CROSBY-ST., between Broome and Spring sts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

LADY'S SADDLE HORSE WANTED.—Must be easy gaited, (trot or pace,) and a good traveller; kind and gentle, and sound in every respect, sure footed and long-tailed. Address Box No. 2,698 Lower Post-office, with description, and stating by whom and for what purpose he has been used, and where he may be seen.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. EVERDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway corner of Duane-st.

IF YOU WISH TO PLEASE YOUR WIFE, take home one of Rowe's or Giffin's Patent Ice Breakers. It will soon save its cost in ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all hardware dealers. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 229 Pearl-st., and No. 7 Bray-st., Boston.

PROPOSALS.

CENTRAL PARK.

OFFICE OF ARCHITECT-IN-CHIEF,
FIFTH AVENUE at 79th st.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Wednesday, July 20, at 12 M., for 50,000 to 65,000 feet of water pipe. The sizes of the pipe will run from three (3) to ten (10) inches, inside diameter.

The delivery to commence by Aug. 10, and the whole quantity to be delivered by Sept 10 next.

Proposals for cast iron pipe will be for the delivery only on the Central Park, subject to the usual proofs.

Proposals for pipe of any other kind than cast-iron will include the laying and completion of the system for use, by Oct. 1 next, with a guarantee for two years, and must be accompanied by samples of proposed pipe, and description of the process of manufacture, and of the materials used, and the manner of laying the pipe, with references to places where the same has been used.

The trenching and back-filling will not be included in the contract.

Monthly estimates will be made as the work progresses, and 15 per cent. of the value of the same, at contract prices, will be retained until the whole is completed.

Specifications, together with any other information desired, will be furnished at this office on and after Thursday, July 14, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

Proposals should be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the work.

The Commissioners of the Central Park reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Water-pipe," and addressed to the "Commissioners of the Central Park."

FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
Architect-in-Chief and Superintendent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of July, instant, at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School No. 19, in Fourteenth street, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specification on files and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder. The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WM. HIBBARD,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
FRANCIS DONCAN,
JOHN J. DYMOND,
JAS. CUSHING, Jr.,

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the IXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 20th day of July inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School No. 16, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

AUG. F. DOW,
HENRY P. LEE,
ALEX. H. KEECH,

TO CONTRACTORS.—THE COMMISSIONERS appointed by an act of the Legislature for McAdamizing certain roads in the town of Morrisania, in the county of Westchester, will receive sealed proposals for grading and preparing about two and a half miles of road, and for McAdamizing about 3¼ miles of road in said town, according to the plans and specifications which can be seen at the office of ANDREW FINLAY, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York, who will give all necessary information on the subject on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY of each week until the 20th inst. A copy of the profile and grades can be seen at same time at THOS. KANE'S store, corner of the Boston and Westchester roads. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all proposals made.

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—CONTRACTOR.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Company, No. 12 Fulton-st., until THURSDAY July 21, for about

20,000 feet 5x7 Yellow Pine Timber.
3,000 Chestnut or Oak Cross Ties, 7 feet long.
60 tons Cast Iron Gutter Plates.
10 tons Cast Iron Knees.

Also for the labor required to construct about half a mile of single track on the Bay Ridge route, and about three-quarters of a mile of double track on Furman st.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Company.

BROOKLYN, July 11, 1859.

NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.—TO COAL DEALERS.—Proposals will be received for supplying three hundred tons of coal, more or less, for one year from Nov. 1, 1859. For information apply to the undersigned, from 11th to 25th July.

SAMUEL B. THOMSON, No. 84 Beekman-st.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, No. 115 West 19th-st,
ROBERT McGINNIS, No. 6 Depeyster-st.
Committee on Fuel and Board of Trustees of New-York Fire Department.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—J. WATTS DE PEYSTER Agnate, ALEXANDER S. MACOMB, CATHERINE DE NAVARRE MACOMB, SUSAN MACOMB, PHILIP KEARNEY, AGNES KEARNEY his wife, ARCHIBALD K KEARNEY, sole surviving Trustee, Executor, &c., and ETELLE LE PEYSTER, wife of J. Watts de Peyster.—Sale in Partition.—In pursuance of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, made in the above entitled cause, at a Special Term held in the City of New-York on the 5th day of May, 1859, I, the referee by the said decree appointed, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of July, 1859, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, through E. H. LUDLOW, auctioneer, the following described valuable real estate described in the said decree as follows:

All that certain piece, parcel and tract of land, situate, lying and being in the City and County and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows: All that certain mansion-house and lot of ground situate in the First (formerly West) Ward of the City of New-York, and opposite to the Bowling-green in the Broadway, and containing in front forty (40) feet eight (8) inches, and in the rear forty (40) feet and one (1) inch, and extending in length from Broadway to Green wich st, be the same more or less, and bounded to the southward by the house and lots of Archibald Kennedy, Esq., and to the north by the house and grounds of Robert Livingston, Esq., as the same are described or conveyed in and by certain deed made and executed by Henry Laight, Philip Kearney and Frederick De Peyster, the executors of John Watts, deceased, to Philip Kearney, Jr., Susan Macomb and John Watts de Peyster, bearing date the 7th day of October, 1842, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in Liber 430 of Conveyances, page 370, Dec. 19, 1842, and being the premises now known as No. three (3) Broadway, in the City of New-York, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in wise appertaining.

Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

CHAS. E. WHITEHEAD, Referee.
JAMES MELFORD, Attorney.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, COUNTY OF KINGS.—ALFRED MOORE, Plaintiff, agt DELIA A. MOORE, Executrix, and THOMAS S. EELS, Executor of the last will and testament of KIMBALL P. COLFAX, deceased, and the said Delia A. Moore, in her own right, Leprelette H. Moore, Charles A. Colfax, Albert E. Colfax, Augustus J. Dayton and Harriet L. Dayton, his wife, John A. Dayton, K'mball C. Dayton, Josephine T. Dayton, Harriet L. Dayton, Lelia V. Dayton, Lydia Colfax, Defendants.—Summons for relief. (Com. not served.)—To the defendants severally above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, Montague-place, near Court st., in said City of Brooklyn, State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 14, 1859. C. J. & C. LOWERY,
je6-law8wT* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL G. BRAMARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against John Harmon, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the store of William Cahoone, No 134 Atlantic-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of November next.

Dated May 16, 1859. MERCY A. HARMON,
mi7-law6mTu* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SUYDAM, Jr., late of the town of Belleville, and State of New-Jersey, and doing business in the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. Suydam, Lambert & Co., No. 107 West-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859. JOHN H. SUYDAM,
ap25-law6mM* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM PEREGO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 275 Greenwich-street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 23 1859
my24-law6mTu* JAMES H. NOE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH NICHOLL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, No. 693 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 11, 1859.
ap13-law6mT* GEORGE SLOANE, Executor.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 988 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Elegant chamber suites for City and country in all styles and colors at prices from $25 and upwards, at the old established manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's theatre. Wardrobes, Mattresses, &c.

CHILDREN'S BEDSTEADS WITH SIDES, Cottage Bedsteads, Cribs, &c., new styles. The Eagle Spring Mattress, with invalid attachment, the best and coolest bed in use; Patent Elevating Invalid Lounges; Mattresses of all kinds good and cheap at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS, Engrained and ornamented, acknowledged superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Also, mattresses, bedding, &c., for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 852 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 197 Centre, corner Canal-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY. —A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c. at No. 133 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

The celebrated first-class screw steamship GREAT BRITAIN, JOHN GRAY, Commander, will sail from Liverpool for New-York, on THURSDAY, June 30, and will sail for Liverpool on return voyage on THURSDAY, July 28.

The state-rooms and dining-room for cabin passengers are in the spacious poop, and are fitted up with every convenience.

Rate of passage, (first-class only,) $75, without wines and liquors, which are to be had on board.

As this ship has not been employed in the New-York trade for some time shippers and others are referred to following copy of circular from Liverpool Underwriters:

"LIVERPOOL, June 22, 1859.

The GREAT BRITAIN screw steamship being laid on the berth here for New-York, we certify that we consider her in every respect a first-rate conveyance, and are prepared to insure goods in her on the very lowest terms.

Signed,
RATHBONE, MARTIN & CO.,
WM. ROTHERAM & CO.,
CAMPBELL, CROSS & CO.,
JONES, PALMER & CO.,
RAWSON, AIKIN & CO.,
CHARLES LANGTON,
C. E. HIND,
BELL, TREMEAN & CO.,
THOMAS MONES & CO.,
J. THOMAS HOWORTH,
Insurance Brokers."

Freight will be taken at current rates.
For freight or passage apply to
RICHARD IRVIN & CO., No. 98 Front st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 57 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $60.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

The FULTON and ARAGO will hereafter take such general freight as may be offered.

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Aug. 20.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$120
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N.Y. Wednesday, August 3.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE.—From Pier No. 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.

FARE.

Cabin to Philadelphia	$2 00
Cabin to Cape May	2 00
Steerage to Philadelphia	1 50

No charge for Berths. State-rooms extra, each $1.

DELAWARE, John H. Cones, Commander,
BOSTON, Orrin Sellew, Commander.
KENNESEC, Thomas Hand, Commander.

One of the above leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West, FREE OF COMMISSION and with dispatch. Goods insured at ½ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers."

Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.

Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$6

The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, July 13, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga	$20 00
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 50
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Palatka, Fla	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The NASHVILLE, Capt. L. M. MURRAY, Commander, succeeds on SATURDAY, July 16.

FOR SAVANNAH.—CHANGE OF DAY.—THE American Atlantic Ocean Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, F. OSBORN, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, July 14, at 5 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New-Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Albany, Atlanta, Columbus, Macon, Augusta and principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
R. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 88 West-st.

The HUNTSVILLE succeeds Thursday, July 21.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNRIGG, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City after the arrival of steamship AFRICA, which leaves Liverpool 9th July, (about the 21st July.)

Passage money to Nassau.....$15
Passage money to Havana.....60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana.....15

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $8.—The steamship ROANOKE, Capt. O. W. Couch, will receive freight for the above places on Tuesday and Wednesday at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave Wednesday, 13th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point, and that for Norfolk at Portsmouth. Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh or Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50c. extra. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS (INDISPENSable during war) issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important passport laws of France issued with each passport.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE PUBLIC.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1859.

The undersigned having entered upon and assumed the performance of the responsible duties of the office of City Inspector, and fully realizing that among those duties none at the present season of the year require greater or more prompt attention than the work of keeping the streets of our City in a healthy and cleanly condition, deems it to be his duty to call the attention of the public to the necessity of the following steps being taken to put an end to the following daily violation of the laws and ordinances:

1. The throwing of ashes, garbage and filth upon the streets.

2. The habit of merchants and dealers in permitting shavings, straw, and other substances used in packing, to be cast upon the street or placed upon the sidewalk, from whence it is soon scattered over the street, (it is the duty of persons to have the same immediately removed at their own expense.)

3. The daily accretions from the stores and shops are swept into the streets or gutters, instead of being placed in some receptacle to be taken away by the ash cartmen.

4. The placing on the streets of the cleanings of filth from yards and cellars, and the rubbish and old material from the repairing of buildings.

5. The throwing into the streets and gutters noxious, impure, offensive liquids and substances.

The commission of any of the above acts is not only a direct violation of the laws and ordinances, subjecting the offender to arrest, fine and imprisonment, but greatly impedes and retards the keeping of clean streets, rendering such work difficult of successful operation, while largely increasing the expense.

Every effort on the part of the undersigned shall and will continue to be made to have our streets kept in a cleanly and healthy condition, and I earnestly and confidently hope and look for the co-operation and assistance of all classes of citizens in putting an end to the violations above complained of. With your aid and assistance the task will be easily accomplished. Shall I have it?

[A copy of the several ordinances referred to will be left at each dwelling-house and place of business.]

Ash-carts will pass through the streets of the several Wards daily, Sundays excepted, to collect ashes, garbage, &c., and the undersigned desires that every neglect or misconduct on the part of the drivers of such carts may be complained of to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection at his office, corner of Grand and Essex sts., and it shall be promptly remedied.

Notice of the approach of the ash and garbage carts will be given by ringing a bell. Very respectfully,
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.—Whereas, Mrs. FANNIE DEANE HALSEY, a resident of this City, left her home on the first day of June, and her dead body was found on the fifth day of June last, in the water near Hog's Ridge, in Kings county; and whereas, circumstances connected with the disappearance and death of Mrs. Halsey, warrant the suspicion that she was murdered: Now, therefore, I, Daniel F. Tiemann, Mayor of the City of New York, by virtue of the authority vested in me, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the said Fannie Deane Halsey. The above reward will be paid on the certificate of the District Attorney that the arrest and conviction were secured by the person claiming the same.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal at the City Hall of the City of New York, on the ninth day of July, A. D. 1858.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the name of RIMMER & WILLIAMS, expired on the 10th day of May, 1859, by its own limitation. The outstanding business will be settled by either partner at No. 179 Broadway.

WILLIAM RIMMER.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1859.

The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership for the business of importing and dealing in needles, fine cutlery, pearl buttons, &c., &c., under the name and firm of RIMMER, WILLIAMS & HOAG. No. 179 Broadway.

WILLIAM RIMMER,
WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
FRANCIS M. HOAG.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1859.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—JULY 11, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that a penalty of Five per Cent. will be added, on the first day of August next, on all water rents remaining unpaid on that day.

M. VAN SCHAICK, President.

REMOVALS.

REMOVED.—THE EMPIRE HEATER WORKS have removed from No. 412 to No. 514 Broadway, directly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, where the EMPIRE KITCHEN RANGE, so celebrated for its roasting and boiling qualities as well as for baking, is offered for sale, wholesale and retail.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SAN SOUCI HOTEL.
BALLSTON SPA.

This hotel, so long and favorably known to the pleasure-seeking public, will be open for visitors, under the supervision of W. W. DAY, June 12. This house has lately been put in complete repair, with all modern improvements, combining elegance, comfort, and quietness, which combination it is impossible to find in larger places. The Mineral Springs of this place need no commendation, as their medicinal properties have a reputation world wide. As a Summer resort for the seeking health, rest, or pleasure, the San Souci offers inducements which no other hotel has, or can have.

W. W. DAY, Proprietor.

TRASCATTI HOTEL, HAVRE.—MONS. LE GEAIRDRE, the new proprietor of this magnificent hotel, desires to announce to the gentry and family tourists, that the Frascati is replete with every comfort. Apartments with 600 beds, at all prices; splendid gardens and reading rooms, with journals from all nations; café and billiard saloons. The table d'hote is supplied with every luxury—oysters from beds in the sea, hot, cold, fresh and salt water baths in the hotel, stables attached, omnibus to the railway stations, and, on the arrival of steamers, a commissionaire from the hotel sends passengers to pass their baggage and reports. A booking Office to all parts of the continent in the hotel.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RETREAT.—THE fine new edifice of the Rockland Female Institute, located at Nyack, on the Hudson, will be opened for the entertainment of select family boarders during the Summer vacation in July and August.

To persons desiring an easily accessible Summer retreat, which combines the comforts and conveniences of the City with the charms of the country, this place probably offers more advantages and attractions than can be found elsewhere in such close proximity to New-York.

For particulars call at the Institute, or address
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

SARATOGA—CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This beautifully located and justly celebrated Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. In consequence of our greatly increasing patronage, the proprietors have made large improvements, and confidently state that Congress Hall stands front among the watering hotels of this country. Our suites of family rooms and parlors are very large and well ventilated, combining the gayety of a hotel with the quietude of a family home. Suites of rooms or single rooms can be secured by addressing the proprietors.

HATHORN & MOMICHAEL.

TRENTON FALLS, NEAR UTICA, N. Y.—The subscriber informs the traveling public that his hotel at the above place is open for the reception of visitors, and can be reached from Utica within an hour by railroad.

The unique and romantic scenery of these Falls is so universally known that the undersigned deems it only necessary to assure his guests that the established reputation of his house will be sustained as it has heretofore been for the last 26 years.

M. MOORE, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNTY.—Madame RUTTKAI KOSSUTH can pleasantly accommodate a limited number of boarders during the vacation of her school at Highland Park, one of the most delightful and healthy localities near New-York, and within a mile of Idlewild. Frequent daily communication with the City by boats and cars. References, J. B. Kitching, Esq., Duane-st.; Mr. de Cordova, No. 34 South-st.; and the proprietors of the Times newspaper.

SEA BATHING.—CONGRESS HALL, LONG Branch, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors. The above house is built with all the modern improvements and conveniences for a first class house, and is located within one hundred yards of the beach, between the National and Mansion House. Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by addressing WOOLMAN STOKES, proprietor.

**TWO GENTLEMEN AND WIVES

EUROPEAN NEWS.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

on the extreme left of the entire field and on the very borders of the lake, northeast from Castiglione and west of Peschiera. The Piedmontese troops, under the King who commands them in person, had been posted there and received the Austrians as they came around. From about 7 o'clock until after night-fall an incessant and most terrible combat was here kept up. The batteries of the two armies were apparently about half a mile apart,—and at the outset they were both served with nearly equal and effective vigor. But the Austrians gradually slackened their fire and several times took up new positions,—while the Sardinians poured a rapid and uninterrupted shower of balls upon them,—suspending only for a few minutes at a time, and then renewing it again with redoubled fury. The wind had now gone down, the air was still, and the sound of musketry, as well as of the cannon, was distinctly heard. The former was continuous, sharp and incessant, sounding like the constant and irregular pattering of hail upon a roof, while the latter was occasionally suspended, but while it lasted was overwhelmingly grand and terrible. Over the Sardinian park rose a dense white cloud of smoke, directly upwards, its sides perfectly upright and well defined, and spreading out ward both ways at the top like an enormous sheaf of wheat. The sun was making a glorious setting in the west, and as his light gradually departed, the vivid flashes at each discharge of the cannon gleamed through the smoke like sharp lightning through the breast of an enormous cloud. Sometimes only a single flash would be seen, then two or three at once, and sometimes half-a-dozen would break forth in instant succession. It was beginning to be dark when I turned to descend the hill, and all the way down I still heard the roar of the cannon and the clattering of the guns of the infantry. But the Austrians were clearly falling back, and could scarcely have failed to sustain a total route. It is possible they may be in condition to make one more struggle in the morning, but, judging from my own observation, it certainly is not probable. They have sustained an overwhelming defeat, and it seems to me not unlikely that the Emperor may now be induced, by the representations of the neutral Powers, to accept the peace which NAPOLEON will be very likely to tender him.

Just before nightfall a tremendous cannonading was distinctly visible in the direction of Mantua, and it was supposed by one or two French officers that Prince NAPOLEON was assaulting that fortress as part of the general plan of the day's operations, while the Emperor was engaging the enemy in the open field. But I see no reason to suppose that this is true, as Prince NAPOLEON could scarcely have reached Mantua by this time, as he was in Florence only a week ago.

I have thus given you a very general outline of this great battle as it came under my own observation. I have mentioned no names of subordinate officers, because I have had no opportunity to learn the specific part which individuals took in the engagement. All that I must leave for subsequent letters, or refer you for it to the official reports which we here shall not see for three or four days after they are published in Paris.

I am afraid to venture upon any conjecture as to the number of killed and wounded in this battle; but from the nature of the case it must be enormous. I am confident that not less than *ten thousand* wounded have been brought into this village alone during the day—to say nothing of those that were left on the field or taken to other places. The first intimation we received of an engagement having taken place, was from meeting three or four carts, drawn by oxen, and filled with wounded—before we reached Montechiaro on the road from Brescia. As we had heard of no battle, we naturally supposed that these wounds had been received in some skirmish. Soon after we met a one-horse carriage, in which was laid at full length an officer of rank, whose face wore so ghastly a look as to make it evident he was dying. On reaching Montechiaro, and stopping for a moment to rest our horses, we were told that a great battle was then going on in the plain before Castiglione; and going at once to the summit of some old fortifications which once defended the town, we could see with our glasses the smoke of the engagement. We lost no time in pushing forward, although we were told that we could not reach Castiglione because the roads were completely occupied by artillery held in reserve. We went on, however, continuing to meet carriages and carts laden with wounded, and passing the French camps of the previous night, came to a point, at about half a mile from the town, where a park of artillery wagons was defiling from their camp into the road. Watching our chance, we drove in between two of the wagons, and so entered the town under cover of the enormous cloud of dust which they raised. The main street was densely crowded with carts, carriages, horses, donkeys, oxen, soldiers, suttlers and persons and animals of every description. We pushed our way, without hindrance, directly past the house marked as the *Quartier Générale*, or head-quarters of the Emperor, and were thus within the camp. We had gone but a short distance when we came to where the great procession of the wounded was turning down a cross-street to a church which had been taken for a hospital. It was certainly the most dreadful sight I ever saw. Every conceivable kind of wound which can be inflicted upon men was here exhibited. All who were able to do so, were obliged to walk—the wagons and animals at command being all required for those who could not otherwise be moved. Some walked along, their faces completely covered with blood from sabre cuts upon their heads. Many had their arms shattered,—hundreds had their hands tied up,—and some carried most ghastly wounds upon their faces. Some had tied up their wounds,—and others had stripped away the clothing which chafed and made them worse. I saw one man walking along with a firm step and a resolute air,—naked to his waist, and having a bullet-wound upon his side, an ugly gash along his cheek, and a deep bayonet-thrust, received from behind, in his shoulder. Most of those who were walking wore a serious look,—conversing but little with one another, though they walked two and two,—and few of them carried upon their faces any considerable expression of pain.

Those who were more severely injured rode upon donkeys or in carts,—and a few were carried upon mattresses on men's shoulders. But these were mostly officers, and nearly all I saw carried in that way were so badly wounded that their recovery is scarcely possible. One had both his legs crushed by a cannon-ball. Another had received a ball in his thigh, and was evidently suffering the most intense agony. Many of those whose wounds were in their legs were seated in chairs swung across a donkey—one being upon each side. Several who were thus carried, and were supported by soldiers walking by their side, were apparently unconscious, and seemed to be dying. Then would come carts, large and small, carrying three, five, and some of them ten or fifteen each. A steady stream of these ghastly victims of the battle of the day poured through the town. I stood in the crowd by the side of them as the sad procession passed along, and watched it at this point for over an hour. It was not interrupted for a moment,—except now and then by a crowd of prisoners,—and it continued thus from about 10 in the morning, when it began to flow, until I left the street, long after dark. Every church, every large hall, every private house in the town has been taken for the service of the wounded. Those whose injuries are slight, after having them dressed, pass at once into the ranks and mingle with their comrades. I looked into the church as I passed by. All the seats, railings, &c., had been removed;—mattresses of hay had been spread upon the floor, and were completely filled with wounded men, in every stage of suffering and of peril, lying side by side. The surgeons were dressing their wounds;—Sisters of Charity and other women were giving them wine and otherwise ministering to their comfort;—but morning, I am sure, will dawn upon a large proportion of them relieved forever from their pain. If anything can be more horrible than a soldier's life, it certainly is a soldier's death.

When we drove into town, we were warned by a French gentleman, who had arrived a little before us that unless we placed our carriage in the stable or grounds of some private citizen, it would certainly be seized for the services of the wounded, as his has been. As it was all we could rely on for a *bedroom* as well as a means of locomotion, we were unwilling thus to lose it. On going to a private house, therefore, to make such an arrangement we found it had been taken for a hospital, and among its inmates was a *vivandiere*,—a woman of perhaps 30, dressed in the style of our Bloomers, who had received a ball in her hand while following her occupation and carrying water and wine to the soldiers during the action. Two surgeons from the Emperor's family were dressing her wound,—and though pale from loss of blood she was conversing cheerfully and even gaily with them.

Six or eight times while I stood upon the street watching the wounded, there came along squads of prisoners taken at various stages of the action. Sometimes there would be only three or four,—then twenty, fifty or a hundred, and in one company over 400. They walked closely together six or eight deep,—the officers being generally in the middle,—and were guarded by a single file of troops walking on each side. As a general thing they were not bad looking men. Very many of them were very young—not over 20 certainly—and only now and then you would see a particularly brutal and stupid countenance. There was nothing like anger or shame on their faces; they seemed generally wholly indifferent to their position, but looked about with a good deal of curiosity upon the crowd which surrounded them. They were generally silent, though now and then they would talk and laugh with each other as they passed along. The officers were, with scarcely an exception, handsome, manly and intelligent fellows. All were without arms. The uniform of the men was a very coarse brown stuff, made of flax, very plain, and with scarcely any attempt at ornament. Towards night, carts began to come in laden with wounded Austrians, hundreds of whom passed along while I stood there, and were taken directly to the hospitals, where they received precisely the same treatment as the French. Most of them seemed to be very badly hurt. Among the number, both of the wounded and the prisoners, were many Hungarians.

The town to-night, as might be expected, is simply a camp. The streets which are narrow are crammed with artillery and provision wagons trying, almost in vain, to make their way through the town;—bivouac fires light up the orchards and fields all around the village;—two streams of troops pour out on the two roads leading to the field of battle, extending as far as the eye can reach;—sutlers, fruit peddlers, and small dealers of every kind circulate among the soldiers who crowd the streets;—an immense train of Piedmontese artillery are brought to a stand in the street while trying to make their way through the town to their place of encampment;—and thousands of French infantry, despairing of reaching their tents, have seated themselves upon the narrow sidewalks, and with the house-walls for a back and their haversacks for pillows, they have addressed themselves in that position to the labor of obtaining a night's rest. It is a striking scene most certainly,—and the most wonderful part of it is *the perfect order and good behavior of the troops*. I have not seen during the whole day a single instance of disorder, or of even rudeness in word or deed from any soldier. Not one have I seen in the slightest degree intoxicated;—not one have I seen shouting or singing;—not a rough or rude remark have I seen or heard addressed to any one,—nor have I failed, in a single instance, whenever I have applied to a soldier for information or addressed him on any subject whatever, to receive a courteous reply and the most polite endeavor to aid my wishes. Nor have I heard a single cheer over the victory,—or a single syllable of exultation over the prisoners as they come in. The most respectful silence has in every case been preserved. Expressions of sympathy with the wounded were constant, and prompt attention, so far as possible, was always given to their wants. Private property in the town, so far as I can see, has been treated with perfect respect. In selecting fields for the camp, those which will be injured by it least seem uniformly to be chosen. Bakers' shops, and groceries with cheese, bacon, sausages, &c., freely exposed, are open,—and I have repeatedly seen soldiers bargaining for supplies at their windows. But I have heard of no instance and seen no indication of the slightest interference with private property. Yet there is no great rigor of discipline enforced—for the soldiers seem to be quite at their ease, and wander about town very much at their own discretion. But they look upon war as a business,—as something to be done, like everything else, with as little fuss and excitement as possible. So they look upon a battle, and the operations attending it—the care of the wounded, the reception of prisoners, &c.—as merely part of the regular routine,—just like cleaning their muskets, or boiling their soup over their bivouac fires.

But it is 3 o'clock in the morning, and you will excuse me from a general disquisition upon the character and habits of the French soldiery. I slept upon a bench last night,—and, if the fleas permit, have hope of a little better accommodation for the few hours that remain of to-night. I have written this letter, however, in order that you may receive as early a report as possible, of the great battle and victory which will make the 24th of June a day long to be remembered in the history of the world.

I shall send this to Brescia in the morning, and hope it may reach Liverpool in time for the steamer of the 2d of July. H. J. R.

Later from Castiglione on the Day of the Battle of Solferino—Details of the Action.

CASTIGLIONE, Friday, June 24.

FRANCIS JOSEPH has commanded and lost to-day his first battle. His army, concentrated at leisure within the last fortnight, was the most formidable in number of modern times. It was stationed at a point chosen by himself, where he had the advantage of a superior position, and yet he was beaten completely from the field by the French army.

We were fortunate enough to arrive on the ground in the early part of the fight, and during a portion of the time were stationed on a hill, at the very spot occupied by the Emperor NAPOLEON during the first few hours of the day. From this point we could take in with the eye the whole field, and notwithstanding the extent of the ground fought over, were able to comprehend the *ensemble* of the battle.

The two armies had been gradually approaching each other for several days, and it was generally understood, as well in the army as in the country near the scene of the great conflict, that a field battle was imminent. The army of the Emperor of Austria, which had gradually retreated from the fatal field of Magenta, halted, demoralized, at the Mincio. The Emperor, who had been collecting reinforcements—one might call it a new army—at Verona, advanced a week ago with this force, and, joining with the army which had fallen back from Magenta, moved to the encounter of the French, to seek revenge for the defeat of GYULAI. The French were only too well pleased to meet their enemy thus, and the encounter on the plain of Castiglione was as if by mutual agreement.

The Emperor's head-quarters on the 23d were at Montechiaro. A part of the army, however, camped the same night at Castiglione, and on the 23d the whole army was encamped, a portion at the farther border of the town of Castiglione, and the balance along the road to Montechiaro. A body of four hundred and fifty Austrians had been captured on the 22d on the road to Castiglione, and the advanced posts of each army were constantly in the neighborhood of one another.

Castiglione, a compact town of perhaps two thousand inhabitants, and almost two thousand years old, is built upon a slight elevation, which is actually the termination at that place of the Lombardian Alps. To the south and west of the town extends as far as the eye can reach, the level and highly-cultivated country for which this part of Italy is so celebrated. To the east of the town there extends a series of hills, three or four hundred feet high, in a circular form, presenting their concavity to the south, and terminating at a distance from the town of perhaps six miles. Around this tongue of hill the plain extends to the north, where it terminates at the strongly-fortified town of Peschiera.

On the night of the 23d the whole Austrian army moved up to the vicinity of Castiglione, within a mile of the advanced camp of the French army. They came up so noiselessly that the French supposed it to be their intention to sweep around and encircle the town. No such attempt however was made, and at 5 o'clock this morning the battle commenced, but by which army the first gun was fired no one thus far has been able to inform me. It was an understood thing, no doubt, in both armies, that the moment had arrived for the decisive trial of strength, and it mattered little who fired the first gun. Both armies were eager to begin the struggle, and only awaited the signal of attack.

The Austrian centre was on and toward the extremity of the long tongue of hills to which I have referred; their right on the same range of hills, close up to the town of Castiglione, and their left extending directly out across the plain to the south of the termination of the tongue of hills. On these hills there were two villages occupied by the Austrians, and a high old tower overlooking the plain and the whole country around. The Austrian position was in a crescent (as at Magenta,) about eight miles long; and was exceedingly strong in every point of view, since the French were obliged to attack from the plain, in full view, and in a concentrated form.

During the first hours of the battle the French were twice driven back by the superior numbers and the impetuosity of the Austrians. But this retrograde movement was not a repulse, and the ground lost was immediately regained. It was the First Regiment of Zouaves that suffered most at this moment. At 1 o'clock I saw two cart loads of wounded men of this Regiment as they came off the field, on their way to the hospital at Castiglione, and they told me that at that moment not a single commissioned officer of their Regiment was on his feet. Their brave Colonel, who had been promoted only three days before, in place of their Colonel killed at Magenta, had received three wounds, and in effect I saw him carried from the field soon afterwards on a litter, covered with blood and dust, and apparently suffering deeply from his wounds.

The two villages on the line of hills held by the Austrians offered the greatest resistance to the advance of the French. One of these, Solferino, was taken and retaken three times by CANROBERT's division, and it is said that at this point the dead bodies actually concealed the ground from view.

Another village nearer to Castiglione, in which, strange to relate, both the men [illegible] town fired upon the French, was totally burnt down by Marshal CANROBERT's orders, who was naturally indignant at such conduct. I had this detail from different persons engaged in the battle; but the burning took place early on the day before we arrived on the ground, and we did not, therefore, see this incident.

The Austrians were gradually driven back over the plain, and from their strong position on the hill-sides, till at 4 o'clock they made their last obstinate stand at the town of Volta, six miles east of Castiglione. An hour's work dislodged them from this place, and then, at 5 o'clock, a violent rain-storm coming up, attended with lightning and thunder, the retreat of the Austrians commenced.

During this storm, which lasted nearly an hour, we took refuge in one of the division head-quarters of the town, and there assisted in dressing the wounded as they were brought in. The storm, which was but a burst, and which seemed to have been sent expressly to cool the hot air and to lay the dust, had no sooner ceased than the thunder of the artillery was again heard, but this time around and to the north of the point of hills in the direction of Peschiera. The battle had been renewed, or perhaps to us at the village, only drowned by the storm. We hastened to a high hill half a mile east of the town, to a point near where the Austrian right rested at daylight in the morning, and at the very place on which NAPOLEON had stood during the first hours of the battle, and from this point we could see distinctly what was going on. Away to the northeast, towards Peschiera, which was clearly in view, and apparently near the borders of the lake of Garda, the battle was raging with renewed fury. The Piedmontese, fifty thousand strong, commanded by the King, who had stopped the night of the 23d in advance of Sonato, and who had come to the field of action in the rear of the Austrian morning position, had attacked the Austrians in the flank as they retreated. We could see each discharge of the cannon as they vomited forth in rapid succession their death-dealing missiles, and when we shaded our ears behind the crown of the hill on which we stood, could hear distinctly not only the discharges of the cannon, but the sharp, rapid cracking of the rifled muskets of the infantry.

The scene at this moment was one long to be remembered. Ten miles north of us, and on the eastern and western shores of the lake, the Alps reared their snow-covered tops above the clouds. The storm had cleared away, and the sunset was never more beautiful in this country of lovely skies. Nearer to us, on the south side of the lake, where the shore is nearly level, the battle was raging, and the movements of the batteries from point to point could be perceived. The rays of the setting sun illuminating the snow-clad tops of the mountains, rendered their sides dark and sombre, and threw a shade upon the water beyond the contending armies which brought these into strong relief. The Austrians could be seen steadily receding; the batteries of artillery on both sides were constantly shifting from one little hillock to another, and as soon as placed in position a regular rolling discharge could be heard and a line of fire seen like a conflagration. The scene was alike picturesque and terrible.

The Austrians continued to recede towards the Mincio at Peschiera, and it was reported in the French army that the bridge at that place had been cut, some said by GARIBALDI, some by the people, and that the Austrian retreat being thus cut off, they would be all surrounded. Others pretended that GARIBALDI was on the other side of the lake awaiting the Austrians on their retreat; but all these statements may have been mere surmises. At 9 o'clock we left our look-out to hunt up a corner in which to write you these details, and as we descended the ravine on the side of the town, we still heard, although we could no longer see, the discharges of the guns, and knew that the work of death was going on. We are naturally anxious to learn the result of this closing scene in the long and bloody day's work.

At Mantua, which could be seen in the distance to the southeast, there was a great quantity of smoke, which gave rise to the supposition that the Prince NAPOLEON had arrived from the Duchies on that side, and had commenced the siege of that place. But this is problematical. Other patches of smoke were seen nearer, which induced the belief that the French were pursuing the Austrians in the direction of Mantua. We shall soon know the truth on these points.

This great battle, which will render Solferino and the 24th of June memorable in history, lasted from 5 o'clock in the morning till 9 in the evening—a total of sixteen hours; and it may be that the pursuit is not yet suspended. It was a battle in which French skill in the art of war once more proved superior to that of Austria, her ancient enemy, and it would seem that she ought now to be willing to make peace.

We were unable to arrive even at an approximation of the casualties of the day. All the officers who might have been able to furnish us correct information continued in the pursuit of the enemy, and we were obliged to rely upon what we saw with our own eyes and could obtain from the wounded themselves. From these data we feel warranted in saying that the French must have had 25,000 men *hors de combat*. We certainly saw ourselves 10,000 wounded men come from the field, on carts, wagons, mules and litters. The procession of the wounded was continuous during 12 hours that we remained spectators of the scene, and now, in the morning hours, the stream is pouring on, seeking a resting place in the churches of the surrounding villages and hamlets towards Brescia, all of which have been seized by the surgeons for hospital purposes. It is a blessing indeed that on such occasions as this the country should be so well supplied with large and elegant churches, for they form admirable hospitals, and serve as a resting place for wounded men who might otherwise die on their carts on the highway for want of shelter. The hospital and churches of Castiglione are reserved for the wounded officers and the men on whom capital operations are to be performed, especially for the amputated. The medical officers expressed surprise at the disproportion of men who were brought from the field with wounds of the arms and legs, and in effect we observed this singularity among the wounded. But then it must be recollected that it is only wounds of the circumference that are not fatal, and that those of the chest and abdomen generally remain on the field. The most horrible wounds to look at, however, were those of the face. Two Zouaves of the First Regiment had the whole under jaw carried away, and yet these brave fellows walked behind the carts of their comrades more dangerously wounded than themselves. Some had their eyes closed from blows with the butts of the muskets, others had their cheeks or mouth hanging in *lambeaux* from sword cuts, others the cheeks swollen to enormous dimensions from balls that had pierced their faces through and through.

The Cent Gardes had established their *ambulanc* in the house at which we had placed our carriage for safety during the battle. Several of these men were wounded near the Emperor, and the surgeon to the corps assured me that the Emperor had a ball on the top of the shoulder, under the epaulette. Several of the officers of His Majesty's *etat-major* were also wounded, and from all I can learn the casualties among the officers on the French side were numerous.

If anything were wanting to prove that the French were the most admirable soldiers in the world, as well on the field of battle as when wounded, it was surely manifested on this memorable day. With the exception of a few men who were dying as they were jolting along the streets in the carts, and from whom escaped the involuntary groans of the dying hour, not a word of complaint was uttered; and I saw officers and men, on whom the blood was oozing from ghastly wounds, calmly smoking their pipes as they passed along on their way in search of an *ambulance* and a surgeon. Altogether it was a fearful sight, and excited the pity of the most hard-hearted. The women who had remained in the town of Castiglione shed tears apparently at the utter hopelessness of rendering assistance to such a number of brave and suffering men. Yet every house was thrown open, and every hand was ready to aid in alleviating their pains. For the most part they asked but for wine or water, for the loss of blood creates thirst, and the fatigues of the day must have been great from the length of the battle and the extent of ground to fight over. Many of the soldiers were naked to the waist, their coats having been torn to pieces in the bayonet and hand to hand fights, and their shirts torn up to stanuch their blood. All were covered with dust and had their clothes more or less torn, both officers and men, and presented, even in the absence of blood-stained clothes, the most pitiable appearance. But all who were not suffering had stamped upon their countenances that quiet, determined look which soldiers acquire in battle, and which is called in the French army the "professional air."

The air of resignation, and the quiet, respectful manner of these brave fellows, rendered the scene more touching, more sympathetic. A noisy, bravado air would have seriously detracted from the sympathy and the horror of the scene. But all this, as the wounded men said, was nothing to the field of battle, only on the field of battle they thought neither of their own wounds, nor of the mass of their dead comrades over whose bodies they were obliged to march. I have heard no estimate of the number of the dead.

We saw about three thousand Austrian prisoners brought in. How many were taken during the day could not be ascertained. I saw one crowd of 600, another of 450, and many smaller squads. The Austrian wounded were piled into the carts sometimes indiscriminately with the French. The largest gang I saw were brought in by the Turcos. They were obliged to [illegible] I stood, and [illegible] look at them. A considerable pro[illegible] were Lombards, a fact which a large [illegible] looking Turco of the escort evidently did [illegible] for he explained to us in ridiculing them, that [illegible] fired but once and then laid down their guns. [illegible] fellows, they were no doubt glad to remain on their own soil, even as prisoners, and one only wonders at the blind egotism of the Austrian rulers in placing reliance upon men who have no love for them, and who are compelled to fight against their brethren and their own firesides. The Hungarians also were in considerable numbers, and some of these were large and magnificent physical men. But they were not quick enough nor powerful enough for our Turcos and Zouaves, who, while rendering justice to the good-will and obstinacy with which they fought, merely talked of their inferiority as a matter of course and of their own success as equally a sure thing.

The Austrian uniform, while convenient to the wearer, is most ungainly and unsoldier-like in appearance, consisting of a dust-colored coat, dirty green pantaloons, and a cap almost invisible from its size and color. The officers we saw, were exceedingly handsome, gentlemanly looking men, and were distinguished more particularly from the men by a bright golden star on the front of a dark green cap. The officers walked in the middle of the gangs of prisoners, and although they remained silent, they did not look downcast or humiliated. The men chatted with such of their escort as could talk German or Italian.

In and about Castiglione, there were 20,000 soldiers in charge of the enormous train of the army, while in the rear of the town there remained a reserve of 20,000 men, to support the army in case of disaster. Add to this 10,000 or 15,000 wounded men in Castiglione, and several hundred thousand men scattered over the plain in conflict, and dead on the ground, and you have a scene encompassed in a space of eight miles' diameter, such, perhaps, as this land of great battle scenes never saw before. From the high peaked bluff from which we watched the last hours of the battle, all this scene could be taken in and comprehended at one glance. It was a great battle, and surely ought to decide, once for all, the vast superiority of French over Austrian arms.

The Emperor's head-quarters were moved from the village of Castiglione to Volta, the most distant of the captured villages, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The crossing of the Mincio will no doubt take place to-morrow, for Volta is within a mile or two of this river, and the Emperor will not now be likely to give the enemy any rest. MALAKOFF.

MONTECHIARO—Morning of the 25th.

I was obliged to return here this morning, which is four miles on the road to Brescia, in order to get food for man and horse, intending to return again to the battle-field in the afternoon. During the two hours I have been here, one continuous train of wagons has been passing with the wounded, seeking, wherever they can find, far or near, but always toward home, a resting place to get cured of their wounds. The women and the priests carry them out wine and compresses for their wounds, while the men of the town help soldiers, such as wish to rest awhile on their feet, to descend and remount again into their wagons. If I did not already know the result of the battle, I would be ready to suppose, from the enormous number of wounded soldiers at this moment passing my window, that the French army had been literally destroyed. I am quite sure, no matter what the French official report may say, that my preceding estimation of the number of wounded is small.

MR. RAYMOND, Judge FOSSYTH, of Troy, and myself, were the only strangers, (with the exception of two English journalists,) whom we knew to be such, on the ground during the battle.

We have only been able to preserve our carriage, which is rather an elegant one for this country, and two horses, by a passport, as Bearer of Dispatches, which I was fortunate enough to have in my pocket, and which was given to me by the American Minister in Paris, for dispatches for the American Minister at Turin. All other private carriages have been seized to convey wounded officers back to Brescia. This mere semblance of officiality goes a long way with the order-loving, respectful, and always polite French officials. They did not happily even examine into the utterly worthless character of my passport on the ground where I now am.

I have had to come all the way to Brescia to put these letters in the mail, and if it had not been for my passport I could not have got into or out of the town, which is under martial law. MALAKOFF.

ENGLAND.

The London *Post* of June 27 says that the Prince of Wales arrived at Buckingham Palace on Saturday, June 25.

The *Times* says that the Earl of Tankerville died on June 25, and the Marchioness of Sligo on the 26th.

A fire which caused the entire destruction of the station at Reading, occurred on Sunday morning, June 26.

The London *Herald* says there is no truth in the report of the Emperor of Russia being about to visit Paris.

THE RE-ELECTIONS.

Lord Palmerston was reëlected for Tiverton; Lord John Russell was reëlected for the City of London; the Right Honorable Sir G. C. Lewis was reëlected for the Radnor Boroughs; Sir G. Grey was reëlected for Morpeth; Mr. Milner Gibson was reëlected for Ashton Under Lloe; Mr. Cardwell was also reëlected without opposition; Mr. Gladstone was reëlected for Oxford University by a majority of 23 votes over Lord Chandos; the Rt. Hon. Robert Lowe was reëlected for Calne, and Sir H. Keating for Reading.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

The *Times'* Dublin correspondent says that the report gains strength that Ireland is to be again honored by a visit from Royalty, and that orders have been issued to have 10,000 troops encamped on the Curragh for review order, on her Majesty's expected visit in August next.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says: "Great excitement is of course manifested here in consequence of the brilliant victory of Solferino. The Empress came into Paris on Saturday, June 25, with the Princess CLOTILDE, to preside at a Council of Ministers. Trade in Paris and in the provinces has followed its natural course during the last week. There is more activity observed in the French sea-ports, and an increase is taking place in the importation of foreign produce. It is hoped that the Emperor of Austria, after his repeated defeats, may be induced to abandon Lombardy, and that the neutral Powers may prevail on the belligerents to conclude a peace. In that case commercial affairs would again become prosperous. The Paris Flour market was again dull last week. Wheat continues to fall at Marseilles. A large quantity of foreign Wheat is expected there, which has been purchased at a high price.

PRUSSIA.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Saturday, June 25.

In to-day's sitting of the Federal Diet, Prussia made the proposal to place a corps of observation on the Upper Rhine. The proposal was referred to the Military Committee.

DRESDEN, Sunday, June 26.

Prussia has made the proposal to the Federal Diet to place a corps of observation on the Rhine, to be composed of the 7th and 8th Federal *corps d'armée*, and under the superior orders of Bavaria.

The London *Post*, of the 28th, has the following telegram:

PARIS, Monday, June 27.

The Military Committee of the Diet, charged with the examination of the Prussian proposition relative to the concentration of forces on the Rhine, will not give in its decision for a fortnight.

THE PAPAL STATES.

ROME, Saturday, June 25.

Ferrara, Ravenna, Forli, Ancona, and other town have been replaced under the authority of the Popes by intervention of Pontifical troops.

The *Pays* says: "The Papal authority has been re-established everywhere, with the exception of the delegations of Bologna, Ferrara, Ravenna and Forli." The same journal adds that this version seems to be more probable than that of the message received her from Rome.

AMNESTY AT NAPLES.

NAPLES, Sunday, June 26.

By a decree issued last night, 137 refugees are permitted to return, an all other Sicilians soliciting permission, and promising obedience to the laws.

The Daily *News* says that KOSSUTH arrived at Genoa on Wednesday, and was received with great enthusiasm by the Hungarians there.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian correspondence of June 27 contains the following:

"The Emperor will soon return to Vienna on account of important Government business. The Command-in-Chief of the army, which is preparing for a new battle, is given to Marshal HAYNAU."

The correspondent to the *Times* says the following order of the day appeared at Verona on the 15th:

"I to-day take the supreme command of the armies which are opposed to the enemy, and at the head of my gallant troops I will continue the struggle which Austria was obliged to begin in defence of her honor and rights. Soldiers, your devotion to me, and the brilliant courage you have already exhibited, are guarantees that you will, under my command, obtain those successes which our fatherland expects.

(Signed) FRANCIS JOSEPH."

GERMANY.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Monday, June 27.

The Bank discount has been reduced from 3½ per [illegible]

[illegible] Duke of [illegible] [illegible]ides thus: "The time [illegible]as not yet arrived, and we may yet [illegible] to impose on ourselves great sacrifices, and [illegible] undergo more painful trials than any we have hitherto borne. Hold yourselves, therefore, ready to respond to my call, and to fight under my flag, like valiant Germans, for the honor of the country."

Effect of the Victories of the Emperor in France.

Correspondence of London Times.

MARSEILLES, Saturday, June 25—6:30 P. M.

The news of the battle of Cavriana was received this morning by telegraph, and was posted up at the corners of the streets and on the public buildings at 10 o'clock. The greatest enthusiasm and excitement were created by the publication of the dispatch. However great is the curiosity of the people, there has been no disposition to quarrel with the meagreness of the telegram, for it is remarked that the dispatch was sent off within an hour and a quarter after the conclusion of the battle. Flags were immediately hoisted and preparations made for a general illumination on the invitation of the Police, which is now beginning. This crowning victory, as it is reported to be, has won over many to the Imperial cause—for there are or were many Legitimists here—and created a general confidence in the Emperor that was not to be expected, and which has, perhaps, never been witnessed since the days of his uncle. The marvelously rapid successes of His Majesty have invested him with the prestige of military glory—all that was wanting, it was said, to rivet his hold upon the loyalty and devotion of the nation. It is universally believed—and certainly with every appearance of truth when the blunders of the Crimea are remembered—that the admirable and faultless organization of the French advance and the expulsion of the Austrians from Piedmont and Lombardy have been due entirely to the Emperor. To his unceasing supervision, even of the minutest details, and to his strategical knowledge, France is believed to be indebted for her recent victories. An individual who had the indiscretion to say in public that "it was all very well to talk about the Emperor, but it was his Generals who devised the plans and gained the victory," was silenced in a manner he little anticipated. However great may be the national *penchant for dénigrement*, there is not the slightest disposition to detract from the Emperor's credit, to which he is held to be fairly entitled. It is certainly a marvellous instance in the history of military operations for a commander who previously never witnessed a shot fired in earnest, nor had the slightest practical knowledge of the art of war, whose whole knowledge of military strategy has been derived from books,—it is marvelous, and calculated to destroy all existing ideas, to see him defeat the highly-educated and practiced veterans of the Austrian armies when fairly matched, and command the generals of the First Napoleon as well as the celebrities of African campaigns.

Besides the feelings of satisfaction at success, there is a vague sentiment of surprise and astonishment which gradually merges into unlimited confidence, and resuscitates a belief in the star or destiny of the Bonspartes to such a degree that were the Emperor to declare war against England to-morrow, he would have the cordial and enthusiastic support of the nation, with but numerically insignificant exceptions.

Panic in the Military Movements of Prussia

A letter from Berlin of the 21st says:

"A rumor has been generally current to-day that a sudden check has taken place in the preparations for mobilization, and that the execution of that important measure has been suspended. The rumor is founded on two real facts. First, the arrangements made on the different railways for the conveyance of a number of troops have been countermanded; and, secondly, a part of the men summoned to Berlin for the landwehr have not received their uniforms as they were to have done, but have been paid and sent home, with orders to hold themselves in readiness for a future day. It was stated, it is true, that the uniforms were not yet ready, but that is not correct, as the military storehouses contain everything necessary. The change in the arrangements on the railways is a more important fact than the interruption in the clothing, which can only be momentary. A great part of the Prussian troops must pass over the Bavarian territory, and the Prussian officers who had been sent to make the necessary arrangements speak in the most glowing terms of the enthusiasm with which they were everywhere received. The Bavarian Government has, however, suddenly changed its ideas, and now declares that it will not allow the passage of the Prussian troops until Prussia has clearly and categorically explained the object of the military measures which she has adopted. It is not yet known what answer will be given to that demand."

Financial and Commercial News.

The following is from the *Times'* City Article June 27:

"The news of the battle on the Mincio has caused an improvement in the funds, owing to a disposition on the part of the speculators to assume that it may have been sufficiently decisive to lead to immediate negotiations for peace.

It is stated from Paris that large quantities of diamonds and other valuables are finding their way to that market, chiefly from Austria and other parts of Germany, and that there is a considerable exportation of five-franc pieces in return.

The *Times'* City Article of the 28th, has the following:

"The English funds here experienced a fresh improvement of ¼ per cent. to-day, on the assumption that the results of the battle of Cavriana will dispose the Austrians to submit to terms of peace, and increase the hesitation of Prussia to plunge into the struggle.

There was more demand for money this morning, and some applications for advances were made to the Bank. The transactions in foreign stocks have been moderate, but prices have been well supported. About £40,000 in gold was sold to the Bank to-day, including £5,000 Russian. The quotations from the Continent show flatness in the rates of Exchange, and at Hamburg there is an increased demand for silver.

According to a telegram from Vienna, the attack of the French on Venice and Tagliamento was expected to take place June 28. At Corfu, owing to the demand for the French steamers, coal has advanced 80s. ₱ ton. There is a feeling at Vienna that peace is probable through Prussian intervention. The British Honduras Company have purchased the freehold estates in Honduras, of HYDE, HOPKE & Co., for £51,000."

The London *Post* says:

"The tendency in the value of money, in the discount market, is rather upwards, and in less than a fortnight there is every likelihood that the value of money will again decline, and the minimum charge of the Bank of England be reduced 2½ ₱ cent. per annum."

THE TEA TRADE.

JUNE 27.—The deliveries in London estimated for the week were 791,644 lbs., which is a decrease of 64,004 lbs. compared with the previous statement.

The following is from the *Times'* City Article of June 29:

"In the absence of detailed accounts of the battle of Solferino to enable the public to judge of its probable effect in predisposing Austria to terms of submission, the English funds have shown heaviness to-day. The final price of Consols on Tuesday evening was 92½. The next account is fixed for the 9th of August, but the immediate scarcity of stock is such as to cause the price to be the same for delivery as for that period. The final quotation of the French Three ₱ Cents. was 62f. 20c., or about ⅛ below the closing price of yesterday. In the Stock Exchange from 2⅜ ₱ cent. was paid for short loans on Government Securities. In the foreign Exchanges the rate on Amsterdam was rather lower. Paris and Hamburg have slightly advanced. The *Result* has arrived from Melbourne with 36,401 ounces of gold, valued at about £143,000. In American Securities there was an advance in the New-York Central Sinking Fund, and the shares of the New-York and Erie."

LONDON PRODUCE AND PROVISION MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 28.

TEA flat. SUGAR firm. COFFEE inactive. RICE—prices well supported; stock 72,000 tons, against 96,000 last year. MOLASSES—demand restricted, prices unaltered. PROVISIONS—English and foreign Butter inactive. Bacon moves off freely at 1s. ₱ cwt. more money; other provisions dull. SALTPETER flat; stock 3,700 tons. TALLOW firm, and P. Y. C. on the spot 55s. 0d. ₱ cwt., for the last three months, 56s. 9d.; stock 12,365 casks. Rough fat 2s. 1d. ₱ 8 lbs. OILS—Linseed, 28s. 9d. ₱ cwt.; Olive, £46@£47 10s.; Rape steady; Cocoa-nut, 40s.@41s.; fine Palm, 46s 6d.@47s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE, 41c.@42s. ₱ cwt. METALS—Iron unaltered; Tin heavier; Australian Copper £106 ₱ ton. SPIRITS.—Brandy heavy; Rum steady; Grain Spirits command very little attention.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leave.	For
Arabia	July 13	Boston	Liverpool
Bavaria	July 15	New-York	Southa'n.
Vanderbilt	July 16	New-York	Southa'n.
City of Baltimore	July 16	New-York	Liverpool
North American	July 16	Quebec	Liverpool
United Kingdom	July 19	Quebec	Glasgow
Asia	July 20	New-York	Liverpool
Adelaide	July 21	New-York	Galway.
Hungarian	July 23	Quebec	Liverpool
Weser	July 23	New-York	Southa'n.
Arago	July 23	New-York	Southa'n.

FROM EUROPE.

Weser	June 28	Southampt'n.	New-York
Great Britain	June 30	Liverpool	New-York
Edinburgh	July 1	Glasgow	New-York
Jura	July 1	Liverpool	New-York
Canada	July 2	Liverpool	Boston.
Bav

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2437. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

NO MORE FIGHTING ON THE MINCIO.

Forward Movements of the Allies.

Peschiera Entirely Invested by the Sardinians.

Great Britain Preserves a Strict Neutrality.

Decline in Cotton-- Breadstuffs Drooping--- Provisions Dull.

CONSOLS 93 1-8 FOR ACCOUNT.

[By the American Telegraph Company's Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.]

SACKVILLE, N. B., Tuesday, July 12.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 2d inst., passed Cape Race at 5½ P. M. on Sunday, the 10th inst., and arrived at Halifax to-day.

She was boarded off the Cape by the News Agent of the Associated Press, and a brief summary of her news procured, which was started from St. Johns yesterday, but only reached this place this forenoon.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, July 11.

The following is a summary of the news by the *Canada*, which passed Cape Race at 5½ P. M., on Sunday.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, *via* St. Johns, N. F., where she called to take out the passengers by the *Edinburgh*, arrived at Queenstown, on 1st of July.

THE WAR.

The news by the *Canada* does not present any new features of unusual importance.

There had been no more fighting, and the Allies continued their movement across the Mincio unmolested.

The Emperor NAPOLEON had changed his head-quarters from Volta to Vallegio.

The Sardinians had completed the investment of Peschiera from the Lago di Garda to the Mincio.

The Emperor of Austria was expected to remain in Italy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The new English Ministry has pronounced for a strict neutrality.

MR. CORDEN had declined a seat in the Cabinet.

[The *Canada's* news was transmitted from St. Johns to Port Hood, Nova Scotia, as soon as the line opened on Monday morning, and was, consequently, delayed somewhere on the Nova Scotia line, from Monday morning until Tuesday forenoon—or about the time the *Canada* was due at Halifax.

The line appears to have broken east of Sackville, and we are compelled to wait for the arrival of the horse express from Halifax for the details of the news, the conclusion of the Cape Race dispatch not having come to hand. The express will reach Sackville early in the morning. The *Canada* arrived at Halifax at about 10 o'clock on Tuesday forenoon.]

Commercial Intelligence by the Canada.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at about 57,000 bales, of which speculators took 1,600, and exporters, 11,500. The lower qualities had declined ⅛d. ₰ pound, while the fair and middling descriptions were unchanged, except Uplands, which were slightly lower. The sales of Friday were 6 000 bales, the market closing steady at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Mobiles.....	7⅜d.	Middling Mobiles...	6¾d.
Fair Orleans.....	8⅛d.	Middl'g Orleans....	6⅞d.
Fair Uplands.....	7⅛d.	Middling Uplands...	6⅝d.

The stock in port was estimated at 747,000 bales, of which 655,000 bales were American.

STATE OF TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester continue favorable; that market was steady.

HAVRE MARKET.

HAVRE, Thursday, June 30.

COTTON firm, at a slight advance on all grades. Sales of the week, 7,500 bales. Stock in port, 102,500 bales. New-Orleans *très ordinaire* 107; do. *bas* 102.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The market was slightly more stringent.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £211 400.

Consols closed on Friday at 93¼ for the account.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report the weather favorable for the crops. FLOUR declined 1d. ₰ sack, but sales unimportant; American 10s.@13s. 6d. ₰ cental. WHEAT declined 2d.@3d. Western Red, 8s @9s. 6d.; do. White, 9s.@10s.; Southern White, 10s @12s. 6d. CORN quiet and slightly lower; Mixed and Yellow 5s. 10d.@6s. 4d.; White 7s.@7s. 11d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. BIGLAND, AFLEN & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., JAMES MALLENRY, and others, quote BEEF heavy and prices weak, under a limited inquiry. PORK dull, and all quotations slightly lower. BACON dull but steady. LARD heavy and 2s. 6d. lower; inferior to good 50s.@52s. 6d. TALLOW—An average business, without quotable change.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' and other circulars quote ASHES dull; Old Pots, 26s., with some sales at 24s. 6d.; New, 27s.; Pearls, 29s.@30s. SUGAR quiet but steady. TEA in fair small inquiry and prices weak. RESIN firm; Common 3s. 9d.@4s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 39s. 6d.@40s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report BREADSTUFFS quiet. IRON dull and unchanged. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 42s.@41s. 6d. RICE firm; Bengal 3d. higher. Other articles dull, but prices unaltered. AMERICAN STOCKS—American securities were generally unchanged.

Additional Foreign News by the Arago.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

Accounts from Private Sources.

Correspondence of the Patrie.

CAVRIANA, Saturday, June 25, 1859.

To-day the tale is as glorious as it appeared yesterday. I cannot give all the details of the battle; as yet I do not know them. I can only sum up what I have learned, for time is not left me to relate things at length.

We were still at Brescia on the 20th and 21st inst., when we heard that the enemy had abandoned Montechiaro and Castiglione. In consequence, we at once advanced with the Emperor to occupy those positions. At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 24th we reached Castiglione, and found a column of our troops preparing at half a league's distance to fight with the Austrians, commanded by their Emperor in person who, it is said, had promised to lead them that very evening to dine at Milan, and the next day to drown us all in the Ticino. It is needless to say, their army was formidable. The attack began at Solferino—situated not far from Castiglione and from Lago di Garda on one of the decided spurs of the chain of Tyrolean mountains—was not made without sensible losses on our side; for the two regiments, the Ninety-first and Ninety-eighth of the line, as well as the Seventeenth Battalion (First Corps) of Chasseurs had to contend against a corps ten times superior in number, advantageously posted on the spur alluded to, and entrenched in a strong town which crowned its summit. Our columns had begun to recoil, overwhelmed by numbers, when the battalion of the Chasseurs of the Guard, and the first two Regiments of Voltigeurs, forming together the First Brigade, (Gen. MANEUHN) of the Second Division, (Gen. CAMOU,) hastened to their support; at sight of us, they charged anew upon the enemy, who was thrown into disorder, and driven from his position. We pursued them with the bayonet in rest down to the bottom of the ravine, where there was another village.

The firing was here resumed from windows and loop-holes. It is in such encounters we always lose most men. We nevertheless succeeded in driving the Austrians from this village, and from six or eight beautiful positions which they occupied on the several eminences along Lago di Garda. Several villages were also carried. At last, in consequence of continuous firing, we had consumed all our munitions, and we were left with our bayonets and the stones we could pick up as our only weapons.

We made good use of them, but the enemy, discovering our condition, profited by it to suspend for a moment his retreat. Just then the grenadiers and the Zouaves came up to join us, and sustained the enemy's fire with artillery until we could renew our munitions. This soon being accomplished, we again charged, and they retired on the strong village of Cavriano, where they swarmed into the houses and church-towers, whence they pelted us severely; but soon we carried the eminence on which this town, like he others, is placed, and making horrible slaughter among them, drove them back toward Peschiera.

While the infantry of the Guard was enacting these splendid deeds upon the mountain, the entire cavalry, which had joined us only a few days before, acquitted itself no less nobly on the plain, at our right, where it beat the Austrian cavalry splendidly.

The Emperor was right in the midst of us, going from one point to another in *nonchalant* disregard of the balls and bullets of the enemy, which whistled about him. He encouraged us throughout the day; and we had need of encouragement, for we were obliged to climb and descend at full run, from four o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock at night, and that amid tropical heat, and without food or water during the whole time. To-day, as at Magenta, the advance has been suspended to enable us to bury the dead.

We have made a vast number of prisoners, and taken numerous guns. Moreover, we have all the strong positions, and are on the banks of the Mincio. One or two more such blows as this and I think they will have enough.

From Another Letter-Writer.

CAVRIANA, Sunday, June 26, 1859.

The Emperor having arrived at Castiglione at 8 o'clock on the morning of June 24, proceeded to an elevation which overhangs the town, and furnishes a capital point of observation. His Majesty at once perceived that the enemy intended to have a great affair. Large masses of the Austrians filled all the heights and formidable positions, and the conflict was raging over a stretch of five leagues, from Lago di Garda to Guidizzola. The Emperor instantly mounted his horse and galloped to Solferino, attended by his staff.

At that point the battle was waged with the utmost fierceness. Upon that point also the great efforts of our army were expended in 1796, when the first victory was won by AUGEREAU. Three times was this position taken and lost; it was finally carried, under the eye of the Emperor, by the division of General FOREY.

The Piedmontese, who were posted at the left wing, have fought admirably. The Austrians, who had made a last desperate effort, began to yield about 2 o'clock. The battle had begun about 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning. The Austrians have displayed great energy; their positions were skillfully chosen. The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH commanded in person, and contributed by his presence to sustain the valor of his troops.

Driven from Solferino, the Austrians concentrated their efforts upon our right, where our cavalry had occasion to display itself with irresistible gallantry; our infantry and artillery were admirable, as usual. The Emperor carried his courage to the verge of temerity, electrifying the soldiers by his coolness, which never failed him. Under a shower of cannon and musket balls he only changed position with the movement of his horse. Every one trembled to see the Emperor expose himself thus; and the soldiers, filled with admiration at his *sang froid*, lamented it in ill-concealed murmurs.

Since last night His Majesty has been quartered in the house the Emperor of Austria had selected for his residence. The enemy has experienced immense losses. We cannot as yet collect all the information necessary to fix the number of our losses, which, although far below the Austrian, are still serious. Gen. AUBRY is the only one of our Generals who is severely wounded. The Emperor named him General of Division on the battle-field.

The Austrians, it is said, are completely demoralized. We are here remote from telegraphic lines, so you must not expect frequent communications.

From Another Letter, (Private.)

CASTIGLIONE, Sunday, June 26, 1859.

After the battle and the retreat of the enemy, his Majesty, accompanied by Baron LARREY, Surgeon-General of the army, visited the field of battle, to see the wounded collected, to assist at the dressing of their wounds, and to assure their prompt removal to the ambulances. The extraordinary enthusiasm of every description of troops deserves remark. Gen. LADMIRAULT, formerly Colonel of Zouaves, was distinguished for the vigor of his attack.

The cavalry, it appears, fought with astonishing gallantry.

The Sardinian corps, which, under the orders of King VICTOR EMANUEL, constituted the left wing of the allied army, sustained intrepidly for several successive hours the shock of the enemy four times, it is said, greater in number.

According to indications, 400,000 men were engaged in the battle, which, for its duration is only comparable to that of Hochstedt, where LATOUR D'AUVERGNE met his fate, and where General LECOURBE combatted the Austrians until 10 o'clock at night, driving them from their positions at the point of the bayonet.

It is scarcely to be doubted that the enemy intended to surprise us. He was certainly justified in experiencing that sensation himself, upon seeing 120,000 men in order of battle in less than thirty minutes.

According to military experts, the battle of Solferino took place under conditions the most unfavorable for the Franco-Sardinian army, which lacked positions of support in its rear, whereas the enemy had been for several weeks busily constructing defences. Abrupt hills, redoubts skillfully erected and defended by a numerous artillery, all concurred to render the position of the Austrian army very strong. It may without exaggeration be said, that between the Chiese and the Mincio the resources of art required to develop the advantages of the ground had been lavished, and even exhausted by the Austrians, insomuch that the positions of Pozzolengo, Solferino, Cavriano, and Castel-Goffredo were and may very properly be considered as so many links in an indestructible chain, which it would be impossible for us to break.

THE GREAT VICTORY AT PARIS.

THE FIRST DISPATCH—ITS EFFECT—THE POPULAR ENTHUSIASM—A PARIS ILLUMINATION—THE MONETARY INFLUENCE TIDINGS—ANOTHER TE DEUM FOR POTIERS GALLIA—PARIS IN THE HOT SEASON—ABSENCE OF AMERICANS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 28, 1859.

Another great battle has been fought; the name of *Solferino* will be entwined with "Magenta" in the laurel-wreath NAPOLEON III. is winding round his brow, and the Muse of History, in telling the story will stamp it as one of the bloodiest and best contested battles of modern times.

My brother "Malakoff" is at the seat of war and in a private note informs me he was present at the battle, and has sent the *Times* full particulars; therefore it merely remains to me in his absence to note for your readers what has been passing in this great centre of the world. On the morning of Saturday, June 25, there took place an early drill in the Champ de Mars, of the troops remaining near Paris. While they were engaged in mimic war, the thunder of the cannon of the Invalides announced to Paris and the world that their comrades on the field of real strife had won another and a glorious victory; they halt, listen, and shouts o *Vive l'Empereur* break the air, as each successive roar of artillery dies away upon the ear. The cannon cease, their story is told. Paris is like a grave, the people seemed to hold their breath; for as they well know, it is only on great occasions those cannon speak; and they know too, that, for the friends at home the roar of these cannon is, alas, too often the death-knell of many a brave beloved one.

Ten thousand times ten thousand hearts, stand still; the pallid cheek, the falling tear tell the heart's silent agony.

The news! the news! What is it? When, where? What losses, what successes? Who is killed? you read in every eye. Here comes the Extra *Moniteur*. The Emperor telegraphs to the Empress, "The Austrians are beaten, all their positions taken, many prisoners, many cannon and flags, our loss inconsiderable"—Good news and glorious, but the "loss *inconsiderable*" go to the hundred thousand women, pale with anxiety and fear, and read the story; no matter how few may be killed, to many, alas, it is death, despair—ruin. The day rolls on, and the national pride in a great victory is seen. Flags, tri-colors, French and Sardinian, float from every window and balcony; the Empress and Princess Clotilde drive through the streets amid tumultuous cries of *Vive l'Empereur. Vive l'Imperatrice. Vive le Roi de Sardaigne. Vive la Princesse Clotilde. Vive la France. Vive l'Italie.* The leaven works—pale faces flush, and hope drowns fear; a general and spontaneous illumination is resolved upon; the crowd rush to the vendors of colored lanterns in such numbers that the Police have to be called upon to keep them in order. One vendor sold that afternoon of lanterns 40 000 francs worth, and he is one among many. Night throws her mantle over the city, and Paris is drunk with joy; all the public buildings are in a blaze of gas; all private dwellings with ornamental and various colored lanterns; the Police relax their vigilance, and the noise of fire-crackers and the whizzing of Chinese wheels, reminded us of the Fourth of July at home. All Paris was in the streets until 2 o'clock in the morning.

Among other curious proceedings was that of a party of *gamins*, ("b'hoys,") each carrying a lantern, and preceded by music, who announced to the people "that as they had no front windows, they illuminated themselves like glow-worms."

It were vain to attempt to describe the illumination; it was spontaneous, and one of the best that has ever been seen in Paris, and, to those who know Paris, that is sufficient; for those who do not, I am sorry, but they must hope to see one. The same thing was repeated on Sunday evening, and in many places improved on. All was apparent joy, and yet anxiety was in every house—anxiety not yet allayed.

This is the fourth day after the battle, and no report is yet made of French losses, or, in fact, of anything, but the mere fact of the defeat of the Austrians, taking 7,000 prisoners, 30 cannon and 3 flags. Your letter from "Malakoff" contains more news of the battle than is known in Paris to day. The suspense is dreadful, and has had its effect upon the Bourse. Rumor, ever busy, says a hard-fought battle has been waging ever since Saturday last, 25th inst., lasting still, not yet over; this, a private rumor, is gaining ground; this morning's *Moniteur* was looked for with anxiety, but not a word did it contain; this silence is almost as bad as a defeat, coupling it with the attitude of Prussia, and the demands it is said she has made; the Bears make the most of it, and to-day's transaction at the Bourse show it. *Rentes*, Three Per Cents, have fallen 45 centimes, and *Crédit Mobilier* Shares, 1,12.50. There is a fear of uncertainty, a doubt seems to have pervaded all men's minds. The result you will know by the next mail. As for me, I have an abiding faith in the genius and destiny of the great NAPOLEON, and feel that even if defeated, he will only gather renewed strength for a greater victory. The political horizon is rather cloudy; it looks, as your exchanges will show you, gloomy and dark; there is a storm there, but whether it will gather and burst over Europe, or pass away with a few distant mutterings, is more than the most sagacious diplomatil Espy in Europe can at this moment determine. *Nous verrons.*

The Empress, we are told, is making arrangements for another *Te Deum*, to be general throughout France on the same day; what day is not yet made public.

Aside from the war, Paris is very dull—no news or business moving. Few Americans in the city; the hot weather has driven them to the mountains and watering-places. It is not fashionable to be in the city at this season, and the absence of many well-know equipages on the *Bois* prove the fact that no one is in the city now; and yet, in spite of this fashionable lull, we have here Ex-President PIERCE and Gov. SEYMOUR, late Minister of the United States at Russia, among the number of notable Americans not forgetting CYRUS W. FIELD, who says the cable will yet be laid. May his efforts be crowned with success. MAGENTA.

P. S.—The anxiety which has existed for several days has just been relieved by the announcement that the Allies had passed the Mincio.

THE EMPEROR BEFORE THE BATTLE.

Correspondence of the Journal of Rouen.

MONTEBELLO, Thursday, June 23.

To reach this place, we had to cross a wide plain which might have served as a battle-field for the Austrians. In front, when coming from Brescia, stands the village of Castenedolo, on an eminence, which, like a long embankment, bounds the plain on one side. This plain is about ten kilometres long and extends to Montechiari, which is built on rather uneven ground against a mountain-spur, on which the ruins of an old castle may still be seen. From that hight the eye commands a view almost to Cremona, certainly far beyond Peschiera. With a telescope the Austrians can be seen throwing up their defences. The Grenadiers of the Guard are encamped on this hill. The plain seems a very advantageous battle-field for an army coming from Brescia. If I had been able to write to you the other day I should have sent a letter, which would have been a true picture of a day with NAPOLEON III. at the army of Italy. It was the 17th at Travagliato, the day before we entered Brescia. The Emperor had taken up his quarters at a large farm-house inhabited by the mayor. Just imagine a spacious yard, on the left a dwelling-house, on the right a large garden separated from the yard by a railing. The yard is crowded with traveling carriages and waggons. The Emperor's attendants and the people of the farm are passing and repassing. It is six in the evening; the Emperor comes down from his room, attended by Marshal VALLIANT. The whole military household comes out and stands apart. The Emperor sits down, and a map is brought to him. Marshal VALLIANT presents several papers to His Majesty. The Emperor remains alone for a moment, and rests his elbow on another chair beside him. A spy arrives and is introduced. His Majesty listens to him, but apart. A colonel is called; he gives ten napoleons to the spy, who seems well satisfied with his pay. Marshal REGNAUD DE ST. JEAN D'ANGELY arrives; the Emperor converses with him. Other Generals come in. The map is called for several times. The King arrives in a carriage, and the two monerchs shake hands. Soften down a little the hectoring air which some portraits give to King VICTOR EMANUEL, give him a very plain cavalry uniform, and you will have the portrait of VICTOR EMANUEL. You must also darken his complexion a little, give greater distinctness to his features, so as to have the true physiognomy of a frank soldier used to the life of camps. The Emperor and he go a little apart and converse, both making cigarettes in rapid succession. The Emperor, tired of standing, leans against the shafts of a wagon close by; the conversation is lively and long. Other generals come in. The light, though now declining, is still sufficient to allow of seeing the map, which is again brought forward. At last the King left at 10 o'clock, and the Emperor dismissed his household; a quarter of an hour afterwards he retired to his apartment. He sleeps more by day than by night. He works till 1 in the morning, and is called up again at 3 or 4.

GARIBALDI AND HIS VOLUNTEERS.

THEIR DOINGS ALONG LAGO DI GARDA.

Correspondence of the Presse.

BASSCIA, Tuesday, June 21.

In despite of the threats of bombardment directed against the city, Salo passed the nights of Saturday and Sunday in a repose not usual for the Hunters of the Alps. Yesterday they were beginning to weary, and to express their astonishment a the prolonged inactivity and sybaritism with which they were indulged in life on the pavement, or rather the gravel of a city, when once more there appeared at a distance on the Lago di Garda an Austrian steamer, which proceeded to salute us with two guns, by way of clearing its throat, for to attack anything more than the imaginations of the citizens from such distance could not have been contemplated.

Presently, from a woody promontory in the same quarter, which crept out into the water with every appearance of innocence, there was opened a well-sustained fire of rifles upon the steamer by a detachment of the Hunters of the Alps, who had been ambushed there over night, and while the hostile vessel swung round to present a front to this unexpected attack, a grenade, skilfully projected, fell on its deck exploded, filled the air with all sorts of fragments, and for some minutes the vessel was lost to our eyes in clouds of flame and smoke. Then came loud shouts of victory from our partisans, and it is a remarkable thing that these men, who, in any other circumstances, would infallibly have exposed their lives to save strangers from the situation into which they had plunged the crew of the steamer—Gen. GARIBALDI, for instance, has saved numberless persons who must otherwise have perished—stood at that moment watching with a sort of impatient avidity, the crisis of agony, so irreconcilable is the hollest of wars with all the principles and practice of civilization.

For a few seconds, the hopes of our success seemed doomed to disappointment, the smoke lifted, the boat began to move off so rapidly that it presently disappeared in some cove along the shore. Shortly after we heard again two other discharges of cannon, apparently at a greater distance. The General, with his staff, following with all the speed of their horses, reached at this instant the point which had hidden the boat from sight, and thence they could more clearly observe its uncertain and staggering course. Like those animals who, when wounded, run about wildly and purposeless, it turned once more toward the shore, as it began to settle. Then boats to save the sinking enemy were called for. But the wheel gave one more revolution, and then the vessel went down, the relief being close at hand, but too late to be of aid. It is supposed that all on board, and the number is conjectured to have been great, perished.

Yesterday morning the division of Gen. CIALDINI arrived at Salo. The Hunters of the Alps, who were enough of themselves to fill the city, took the road presently after for Vallio. Imagine a path in the depth of a ravine between two mountains thickly covered with trees; on the left a torrent, whose dazzling waters meet the eye ever and again among the openings of the foliage. And along the sides of these hills, unsheltered from the burning sun, as in the path below, scented with wild mint, tramp along long files of men going to inflict and to suffer death. Once at Vallio, after a ten miles' march, they find no houses, no inns—those they could dispense with—but, what is worse, no bread.

Three or four stray chickens, whose age we painfully verified an hour after, found no mercy; a few handsful of rice, a morsel of lard, some cheese alive with mites, and, last resort, the national *polenta*; such was the feast—not awaiting us—but which we were obliged to cook, before extending ourselves on the grass, wherever we chose; for you can readily understand that few of us were entitled to the luxury of a straw shakedown. As for the General, he slept on a table, with his staff scattered on the ground around him. Well, well! a courageous lover of the picturesque may envy the daily life of the soldiers of GARIBALDI. And as the four leading artists of Italy are serving in his corps, you shall some day, perhaps, see some superb pictures, the souvenirs of this strange campaign. The bivouac of this morning, for instance; the men and horses scattered over the ground by sunrise, fires brightly burning here and there among the clumps of trees, upon a turf of the freshest and purest verdure; and prerently oxen, dragging heavily the munition and artillery wagons, are in motion along the rough mountain road.

ANECDOTES OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

Correspondence of the London Times.

BASSCIA, Tuesday, June 21, 1859.

As I have mentioned GARIBALDI and his corps, it will perhaps interest you to hear how he came from Bergamo to Brescia. The Austrians had scarcely withdrawn from Bergamo when a messenger was caught on the road, who brought orders from head-quarters to hold Bergamo at any price, if it had not been given up yet. It would have been rather awkward had the order come before—for GARIBALDI, without any cannon, would scarcely have thought of attacking the Austrians in a town inclosed by high ramparts, with only two outlets. As it was, the National Guard fell to making barricades, so as to keep the place against the Austrians, should they attempt to return. In the meantime GARIBALDI went after the Austrians, who were retiring towards Brescia. In order to mislead them he turned down towards Romano, which is close to the high road from Milan to Brescia; the Austrians followed to bar the road to Brescia; they had scarcely gone off on that scent when GARIBALDI turned again to the north, and, making a march of forty-five miles in less than twenty-four hours, appeared before and in Brescia before the Austrians had the remotest idea of his whereabouts. How little they knew appears from the fact that the Major attached as *chef d'état major* to Gen. URBAN's division, was caught with several orderlies in the town of Brescia, into which he had come from the neighborhood, never suspecting the presence of GARIBALDI's corps. The most beautiful thing, however, was that while the main body went in all haste to Brescia twenty-four men were put on two omnibuses, the two officers commanding them, Col. TURR and Major CAMOZI, following in little two-wheeled carts of the country. The whole went off to Lake Iseo and raised the Val Canonica. The people rose immediately, some 4,500 stand of arms were ready, with which the National Guard was armed, the Austrian steamer on the lake was taken possession of, and the two officers returned, leaving the 24 men there as garrison, but bringing 250 volunteers away to GARIBALDI's camp. Such marvellous feats of mobility can, of course, only be done with troops who are unincumbered with baggage; a little bag containing a shirt, and perhaps a pair of socks, is the only baggage which officers or men have. They make war according to the late Sir CHARLES NAPIER's ideas. They have good boots, with leather gaiters up to the middle of the legs; the trousers, rather loose, are stuck into the gaiters; a short tunic of light gray linen, and over it a gray coat reaching down to the knees, a light cap and the rifle complete the accoutrement. There is no difference in this respect between officers and soldiers. If, as is natural after such marches, things are worn out, the inhabitants of the first town in which they appear give, of their own free will, ten times more than they want. The troops have thus such plenty that Government never even thinks of supplying any of their wants.

THE PART GARIBALDI HAS TO PLAY.

The following is a letter of Dr. WEINBERG, attached to the corps of Gen. GARIBALDI, to a friend in Cincinnati. It gives the following as what the writer understands to be the plan of the campaign in the Venetian Provinces:

"Lombardy, Parma, the States of the Church, and the best part of Modena, are cleared of the Austrians. They have sustained a heavier loss in fame, men, and portable property, than is commonly known, for they are driven to their last post in Italy to remain on the defensive long enough to give the allied armies time to take Mantua. Peschiera most likely is now in the hands of the Sardinians. GARIBALDI is now in the position to take possession of the two railroad lines centering in Verona, and certainly will shortly accomplish the feat. Prince NAPOLEON comes from Tuscany with 25,000 to 35,000 troops, to clear Modena of the Austrians and operate east of Mantua and Verona in connection with GARIBALDI. Prince NAPOLEON's march will be from Modena and Reggio to Mirandola, Padua and Vicenza in the rear of Mantua and Verona. GARIBALDI will start north from Peschiera, go north on the eastern shore of the Garda Lake, double Verona and unite with Prince NAPOLEON somewhere near Vicenza. This operation, in connection with a naval demonstration somewhere about Venice, will and must result in the entire occupation of the province of Venice by the allied forces, while the Austrians will be stored away in Mantua and Verona.

If KOSSUTH lands in Fiume and succeeds to revolutionize Hungary, the Allies will be in two months nearer to Vienna than the Austrians are at present to Milan."

ANOTHER EPISODE OF MAGENTA—THE DEATH OF GEN. ESPINASSE.

The circumstances accompanying the glorious death of Gen. ESPINASSE being diversely reported, we believe it our duty, says the *Presse*, to publish the following narrative, borrowed from a letter of a general officer who was present at the action:

On the 3d June, about 4 o'clock P. M., General ESPINASSE crossed with his division the Ticino over the bridge of Turbigo. The 4th, at 10 in the morning, he received orders to proceed quickly to Magenta, passing by the village of Buffalora. There, at about 3 o'clock, he found the enemy in considerable force, and began a first conflict, which was very severe. The second brigade of his division took the main part in the fight and captured from the Austrians two flags, one of the ninth line which Colonel SCHMIDT had carried to her Majesty the Empress, and the other so badly torn that it was impossible to distinguish of what number it was. It was 4 o'clock when Gen. ESPINASSE rallied his troops and resumed his march on Magenta, a large village of 6,000 population, where the enemy rested his right, and where he had massed a number of battalions. All the houses were riddled with holes, all the streets barricaded, all the approaches swept by the cannon; the four churches, their towers, the railroad depôts, presented a formidable defence. To the eyes of those accustomed to war, the success of the day was insured. General ESPINASSE caused the charge to be sounded, and threw himself foremost in a large street which led to the railroad depôt. Welcomed by a shower of shot our troops go possession of the pieces in an instant, covering the interval with their dead bodies, necessary to arrive there. The horses threatened every moment a charge over the soil bathed in blood. "Let us dismount," said Gen. ESPINASSE to Gen. CASTAGNY, who followed, and both placed themselves at the head. A house occupied by more than 500 Austrians did our men considerable injury, all their efforts being employed to secure the great door, which was strongly barricaded. Gen. ESPINASSE motioned with his sword to his Zouaves toward the first story windows, and called to them to break them in, when a ball, coming from those very windows, struck him just below the right hip, passing through the body from side to side, and passed out bruising his left arm. He uttered a loud cry, throwing his sabre high in the air, and fell dead in the arms of General CASTAGNY. He has died gloriously at the head of his division, after having taken from the enemy flags and cannon—after having executed, with as much courage as skill, the movement which decided the event of the battle. The Emperor has wept for the gallant leader the faithful servant, the friend thus lost. Our soldiery have lamented him. As the honored remains were carried back to France, passing through our troops, officers and men, cavalry and infantry, chasseur and Zouave, expressed their manly grief in the simple and touching expression, "There is one brave man the less."

THE ZOUAVES IN MAGENTA—THEIR CAPTURE OF AN AUSTRIAN FLAG.

The *Moniteur du Puy de Dôme* publishes a letter addressed to his family by the soldier of the Second Zouaves, who took from the Austrians the standard which the Emperor sent to the Empress. The name of this soldier, who was borne at Rochefort Montague, is BLAISE DAUSSER. "I saw the Austrian flag," he writes, "which was flying in the ranks of the enemy, and despite the balls and shrapnel, I rushed towards it, clearing a passage with my bayonet. I seize on the flag and I went to take it to the feet of my General, who compliments me on my bravery. We then cleared the village at the point of the bayonet, and have routed the Austrian army, numbering about 120,000 men.

To-day we passed in review before Marshal MCMAHON. He decorated our standard in honor of that which I took from the Austrians, and before all the regiment the Marshal decorated me with the cross of the Legion of Honor in the name of the Emperor. He embraced me when he gave me the cross."

The same journal publishes a second letter from a soldier of the same regiment, which gives some details of this incident.

"Our flag has been decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor. At noon the regiment had a great review under arms. The general officers were there. Marshal MCMAHON, Duke of Magenta, came with his escort, made us form around the standard to advance and said:

'SOLDIERS OF THE SECOND REGIMENT OF ZOUAVES! The Emperor, wishing to preserve the practices of the old Empire, has decreed that the standards of the regiments which have done brave deeds shall be decorated with the order of the Legion of Honor. Zouaves, you all deserve a reward, for you have shown yourselves worthy of the name of Frenchmen. You have gone against the enemy without hesitation; your fathers who see you are proud of you. The honor of the battle of Magenta belongs to you. The standard of the Second Zouaves is the first of the army of Italy which will be decorated. I am glad that this honor is rendered the Second *corps d'armée*, which I command: and I am proud, soldiers of the Second Zouaves, that the reputation of you who have gained this honor has not been buried at the Crimea, in Africa or at Magenta.'"

THE PARISIAN PRESS ON THE REVOLUTION AT PERUGIA.

It is remarked that the note in the *Moniteur* on the subject of the King of Sardinia's dictatorship in Italy has an enabling as well as a restrictive signification. While on the one hand it repudiates the definitive sovereignty of the King in Lombardy, Tuscany, &c., it by necessary construction countenances his military dictatorship during the war, even in Bologna and those other parts of the Papal States where the population has been either "delivered or abandoned." This view of the case brings out in strong relief the utter madness of the Pope and his counsellors in having attacked the people of Perugia. This act has increased a hundred fold the difficulty which the Emperor will find in keeping his promise that the temporal government of the Pope shall not be molested. I have already mentioned that the speech put into the mouth of the King of Sardinia by the *Patrie* was suspected to be apocryphal. The following positive contradiction now appears in a Turin letter of June 21:

People have been much astonished here at reading the report in the *Patrie* of a speech said to have been made by VICTOR EMANUEL to a deputation from Bologna. This deputation had not left Bologna when the note in the *Patrie* appeared. It only passed through Turin yesterday evening on its way to the King's head-quarters. The details given by the *Patrie* are therefore false, and the answer of the King to the Bolognese will certainly be very different to that which has been put in his mouth. The King's position in regard to the legation is no doubt full of difficulty. The sovereign Pontiff, whose rights are not intended to be infringed, must be duly considered, and at the same time measures must be taken to prevent anarchy in the legations. It cannot be expected at the present crisis the Franco Sardinian army should detach several thousand men to chastise populations who only desire to join in the glorious work which France and Piedmont have undertaken—namely, the emancipation of Italy. The King will accept the dictatorship, without prejudice to the question of sovereignty. M. D'AZEGLIO will leave the day after to-morrow to act as special commissioner in the legations, and, what is very remarkable, he will be accompanied by M. DE ROSA, who hitherto has always voted against the ministry on all religious questions.

The *Siècle* expresses itself as follows on the late conflict at Perugia:

"We have read with much concern the dispatch which announces that the Papal Government had sent its Swiss troops against Perugia. This determination of the cardinals is more than a fault. The policy of the Roman Court, we think, ought to have been strictly expectant and neutral; it ought to have quietly awaited the result of the great struggle now passing in Italy. The duty of the pontifical authorities was to remain at their posts, like vigilant sentinels, to witness the popular manifestations, but not to abandon the towns where the confidence of the Pope had placed them. We confess our inability to understand the present policy of the Roman Cabinet. Does it intend, with the help of foreign troops, to lay siege to every town, village and hamlet that rises? It is assuming a lamentable position thus to show that its authority is solely maintained by foreign assistance and mercenary troops. It would have been a prudent policy for the Papal Government to have left the administration of every town to itself until the time arrives for examining all the internal questions of Italy, after the final and complete expulsion of the Austrians. The acts of the cardinals truly justify those who maintain that the Government of Rome exists only by the support of foreign bayonets. Austria, well aware of that fact, has spared no pains to bring about collisions and complications in the centre of Italy. But we can affirm that she will not succeed."

INCIDENTS IN ITALY.

It is reported that Gen. DE LA HITTE, the President of the Artillery Committee, who has made the new rifled cannon his especial study, is about to join the army of Italy.

It is announced that Count PAUL SCHOUVALOFF, one of the Emperor ALEXANDER's aides-de-camp, is on his way to the head quarters of the army of Italy, with an autograph letter from the Czar to the Emperor NAPOLEON.

The *Patrie* announces that the Fourth Division of the army of Paris, commanded by Gen. FREON, is under orders for Italy.

News has reached Paris that Gen. COTTE, one of the Emperor's aides-de-camp, who was with the army of Italy, had died suddenly from the bursting of an aneurism.

A letter from Messina, of the 19th, says:

"The first division of the French fleet, commanded by Admiral BOUET-WILLAUMEZ, arrived here two days back, after nine days' sail from Toulon. Although each frigate had to tow a heavy floating battery, the passage was effected without obstacle. The Neapolitan authorities manifested some emotion on seeing the frigates and batteries, especially when the vessel carrying the Admiral's flag went right into the port and anchored at the distance of only a pistol-shot from the forts and citadel; and they requested the French Consul to represent to the Admiral that he would do well to take up a less menacing position. But it was too late; the vessel had cast anchor and had already begun taking coals on board. The chiefs of the national party, represented to the Admiral that they wished to make a demonstration in his honor by presenting bouquets, getting up illuminations, &c., but he begged them to abstain from so doing. Yesterday an English frigate arrived and saluted the Admiral's flag with 13 guns. She announced that the English squadron, consisting of five vessels, was about to pass, and in the course of the day we saw the fleet go before Messina towards Corfu. By to-morrow we shall have embarked all our coal, and shall then leave for the Adriatic. We shall there be joined by Admiral DESFOSSES whose vessels are towing the rest of the siege fleet."

Amidst the excitement and the conflagration of war, Vesuvius will urge its claims on public attention. Its forges are more active than those of the nations united which are now applying the resources of science to the construction of weapons for human destruction. The mountain beats them all; and, with the quiet assurance of undisputed power, hourly it is laying waste rich lands growing with all the promise of harvest. Any one who looks at it from Naples observes a large river of fire actually flowing, but apparently arrested and attached to the side of Vesuvius. Within the last three months it has increased wonderfully in proportion; it is no longer a river, it is a sheet of fire; it has risen and overflowed its banks, and God help the poor small proprietors who have invested their all in little portions of land now incrusted with lava.

GENOA Thursday, June 23.

I am surprised to have to tell you that the Arsenal still continues to receive from France, and forward by railway, parts of gunboats, the number of which, I hear, is to be increased to 10. This fact, at the present stage of operations, when they are no longer needed on the Po or the Lago Maggiore, and would no doubt be useful against Mantua, points pretty clearly to the object for which they have been brought over—namely, to attack or at least blockade Peschiera, on the Lake of Garda, which is an interesting deduction, as it gives one a hint of the direction to be taken by the force attacking the Austrian quadrangle. It is supposed here that by this time, or, at all events, before you publish this letter, the Austrians will have offered battle near Castiglione, and of course been beaten again, when the gunboats will soon come into play. Public opinion has always given them Arona as a destination, and was, I dare say, right at the time GARIB

NEW BOOKS.

SECRET HISTORY OF THE FRENCH COURT UNDER RICHELIEU AND MAZARIN. By VICTOR COUSIN. New-York: DELISSER & PROCTER.

Women ruled the world at the beginning, have ruled it ever since, and either openly or covertly are ruling it now. Those who clamor for the right of women to vote, admit that they are clamoring for a mere formality,—that she has power enough they confess, but believing that power openly recognized is less liable to abuse and misdirection than when it is masked, "Let her vote," they say, "and stop her lobbying." Woman, having learned the alphabet, is a volcanic genius; if society so thickly incrusts any special department of enterprise that she cannot burst through it, she comes up stronger in another less guarded point. Where she is shut off from governing the people, she acquires the greater skill in governing the governors. While RICHELIEU and MAZARIN were dictating terms of peace to Europe, the only throne that sustained its dignity in opposition to the dictators was occupied by CHRISTINA of Sweden, the worthy daughter of GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS. But at home the only person who alternately dictated to them, and, when her whims crossed theirs, rebelled against them with success was Madame DE CHEVREUSE. While only her enemies had written her life, she was on record as one of the shrewdest politicians of France, but lately she has found a historian as willing to do justice to all that ennobled her character as to set down her womanly weaknesses. VICTOR COUSIN, in his popular *Studies of the Illustrious Women and the Society of the Seventeenth Century*, writes a brilliant book about her—which has the merit of reproducing from original manuscripts, long-lost or forgotten, facts enough to throw a strong light upon the hitherto deeply obscured secret history of the two Cardinals.

Madame DE CHEVREUSE came of a family of illustrious women. At the seige of Rochelle, two noble ladies—her ancestors—after enduring all the rigors of famine with the lowest of the soldiery, and subsisting like them on horseflesh, chose to remain prisoners in the hands of the enemy rather than sign the articles of capitulation. Another of her ancestors, whose husband was Duke DE ROHAN, notable alike as a warrior and as a military writer, defended Castres against the Marshal DE THEMINES. MARIE DE ROHAN (Mme. DE CHEVREUSE) was born in December, 1600; she lost her mother while very young, and at 17 married the Constable DE LUYNES, one of the favorites of HENRY IV. She was appointed Superintendent of the Queen's Household, while the Court was very brilliant, and gallantry the order of the day. In five years she had lost one courageous and talented husband, and found another by whom she gained her title of Duchess,—a man of valor and good looks, but disorderly in his business, and of disagreeable manners. Madame did not like her second husband, and had little to say to him, while ANNE of Austria, neglected by her lord, consoled herself with the wit and happy disposition of the Duchess. Count HOLLAND and the gay BUCKINGHAM came over to France to demand the King's sister HENRIETTE for the Prince of Wales, (afterwards CHARLES I., of England.) The ladies, as was proper, managed the little matter; meanwhile, the Duchess had surrendered quite as much of her heart as was proper to Count HOLLAND,—before surrendering, having badly entangled ANNE with BUCKINGHAM. The Duchess succeeded in being appointed to escort the new Princess to England, where she made troops of new friends, of whom she had all too much need too soon. Back again in France, her friendship for ANNE involved her in some dark intrigue of CHALAIS', to prevent a marriage which ANNE feared might some day cheat her of her throne. RICHELIEU ferreted the intrigue out, humiliated ANNE, lifted up CHALAIS on the first scaffold the Cardinal ever had erected, and permitted the Duchess to escape to Lorraine. Here, finding a devoted friend in CHARLES IV., she knitted that unfortunate Prince faster to Austria, and soon had plotted a European League against the offending Cardinal, among the fruits of which were BUCKINGHAM'S insane attack upon the Isle of Re, and his inglorious retreat, soon after which followed his assassination. When England sued for peace, the English King would have inserted among the conditions—but that he was ashamed to name a woman in a treaty—that Madame DE CHEVREUSE should be permitted to return again honorably to France. He was not ashamed to urge it outside of the treaty, however, and the exile came back again at the age of 30, and an irresistible beauty. RICHELIEU honestly brought his homage to her, but while she smiled on him in her heart she much preferred his Minister, CHATEAUNEUF, the resolute, active, and laborious Keeper of the Seals, who, at the age of 50, took all his business habits into his last love affair. The Cardinal, though his wits, always keen enough, were sharpened by jealousy, never suspected it until Madame CHEVREUSE brought his keeper well over to the party of Queen ANNE. The Queen gave a ball while the great Cardinal lay dangerously sick. CHATEAUNEUF attended it, and danced. The Cardinal, incensed by his levity, arrested CHATEAUNEUF, and found upon him fifty-two of Madame's letters, In which, under easily-construed cypher, she talked with stunning freedom of her contempt for the Cardinal and his love-making, her undying attachment to his Minister, and of several other similar matters. The Cardinal, burning with vexation and rage, ordered CHATEAUNEUF to prison, where he tarried ten years, and DE CHEVREUSE who had deceived him, to her own beautiful chateau, at Dampierre. But as it soon came out that the disgraced beauty was frequently riding up after twilight to Paris in the disguise of a man, seeing the Queen and slipping back again about midnight, he banished her to one of her more distant estates in Touraine. Miserable woman, buried at 33 in a rural retreat—what will save her from mortal ennui? It was dull amusement to turn the head of the old Archbishop of TOURS, and the visits of LA ROCHEFOUCAULD, though frequent, were not sufficient to make the four years of her burial pass gaily. But she was a politician, and needed small capital of amusements or society to concoct a mysterious correspondence with Queen ANNE, CHARLES IV., the Queen of England, and the King of Spain, which terribly tormented the Cardinal, and was very near at one time to costing ANNE her marriage certificate. The Cardinal raged in his politic way, and longed to exile her utterly, but dared not lest he should be dispatching in her a special embassy to embroil him in all manner of fresh troubles, and poison the good will of all his allies. Perhaps the old Cardinal was still susceptible to the joint charms of courage and beauty; at any rate, he strove by all methods to win her to just confession enough to justify him in forgiving her. He sent her money, which she finally accepted as a loan, and, without budging an inch toward a confession, far outdid him in her professions of friendship. But, knowing his temper, and how sure he was to effect his schemes, on the 16th of September, 1637, she rode out in her carriage to take an airing. At 9 of the evening she stopped, sent her carriage back, disguised herself as a man, and, retaining two servants and mounting on horseback, rode off southward. Next morning, sending the compliments "of a gentleman badly wounded in a duel" to a friend, she obtained a carriage and a valet, and rode on till midnight of the second day. Then leaving her carriage again, and, sending her men home, she rode on on horseback till the next night, tasting little food and sleeping in a barn. Reaching Spain, a brilliant reception awaited her. She had soon added PHILIP IV. to the list of her admirers, and the councils of the Cabinet early showed the ascendancy she had gained at the capital. But preferring to inside where the police of the Car- [illegible] her track, would less easily in- [illegible] embarked for England; there she [illegible] home with her old friends, [illegible], and wrote back early [illegible] a generous borrower, to [illegible] the Cardinal [illegible] Rome."

[illegible] 1641, notwithstanding the Cardinal's urgent protestations, which she meant treachery, she was at Brussels cementing the league of England, Spain and Lorraine, and lending formidable aid to the conspiracy of Count DE SOISSONS, which was so near to causing RICHELIEU's overthrow. The next year she was deep in the plot of CINQ-MARS, which, miscarrying, ANNIE, more prudently ceased plotting, and deserted her best friend, Madame DE CHEVREUSE, who, all hope of an honorable recall failing, learned how hard it is "to mount and descend the staircase of the stranger." But in this emergency, the redoubted Cardinal dies. LOUIS XIII. as if the shade of the dead Cardinal still governed him on his death bed, after giving his throne to ANNE and the reins to MAZARIN, ordered *le diable* CHEVREUSE to remain in exile until peace should be re-established, and then on returning to remain at a distance from the Court. LOUIS XIII. died in 1643, and notwithstanding his will Madame DE CHEVREUSE was speedily invited back to France. She came in triumph, *féted*, and feasted on the way. Her beauty was somewhat touched, but her romantic history and her vast experience were added to her power to charm. Her love of admiration had faded out, but she was a shrewder politician than ever. Her ambition to rule the Queen was soon evident,—of MAZARIN, of whom she had seen little, she made little account. But in the affections of the Queen, the pliant, insinuating successor of RICHELIEU was ahead of the duchess. She set herself vigorously to reinstate her old friends CHATEAUNEUF and ROCHEFOUCAULD, and had some success, but MAZARIN made much of his ally, Time. All that he was obliged to yield he yielded gracefully, but as tardily as possible, promising everything and performing all that he was obliged to. The Duchess essayed her old arts of coquetry, and she thought at times that she had conquered the minister, who, though a Cardinal, was no priest. Whether she might not have resumed her sway over ANNE, and thrust MAZARIN out, is by no means certain, but that the quarrel of her young mother-in-law precipitated events—hastened the civil strife of "the Importants," and made almost a necessity the conspiracy of BEAUFORT and DE CHEVREUSE, now become the chief of "the Importants," against the life of MAZARIN—whose crime was that he was continuing the policy of RICHELIEU. There is little doubt now, though for more than a century it was historical orthodoxy to believe that it was only one of the Cardinal's shrewdly devised and admirably sustained fictions, that this brave beauty of the Parisian Court plotted with all her zeal and earnestness to have her enemy assassinated. But MAZARIN, mistrusting the mischief, escaped unharmed. BEAUFORT was arrested. Madame DE CHEVREUSE accepted the Queen's suggestion quietly to retire, and after delaying long enough to do all that could be done to save those who were compromised with her, retired to a distant estate. Then, with her daughter, she sought by cross-roads the solitudes of Brittany, thence embarked once more for England, was captured by the Parliament's ships-of-war, carried into the Isle of Wight, and through the favor of its Governor, an old friend, passed over to Dunkirk, and thence to the Spanish Netherlands. Her retirement was the signal of mourning to the Catholic party of France. But in her retreat, she knotted new intrigues, and was always stirring up the fires of sedition. She fixed CHARLES IV. to the side of Austria, and when in 1649 the Fronde broke forth, she brought to her friends the aid of Spain and her experience. But Spain did not entangle her to her own damage; she lead her friends to the support of MAZARIN in 1650, back to CONDI in 1651, and in 1652 back again to the Queen and MAZARIN, who gladly sought and often followed her counsels. Her last days were the first that she spent in tranquility. Renouncing all her grandeur, all of her riches, and they say all her vanity, she became humble and religious, retired to a modest villa and in obscurity awaited death. When it came she was 79 years old, and, according to her expressed wish, she was buried without funeral solemnities or orations in the little antiquated parish church of Gagny.

This abstract of her career we condense from COUSIN'S book, admirably translated by Miss MARY L. BOOTH, and published in this City by DELISSER & PROCTER, under the title of *The Secret History of the French Court Under Richelieu and Mazarin.* In these days, when Womsn's Rights are so vigorously re-demanded, it is an interesting story of how a French woman, two centuries ago, assumed and maintained her rights.

The First Meeting of Kossuth and Garibaldi —A Dinner of Republicans at London at the House of Consul-General Sanders.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Every one has observed and pondered upon coincidences. KOSSUTH and GARIBALDI, now so unexpectedly brought into cooperation upon the battle-fields of Europe by the strange network of circumstance, met for the first time at the international dinner given by GEORGE N. SANDERS in London, 1854, to Mr. BUCHANAN and the European Republican leaders. How far from seeming possibility then was their present conjunction in the fierce earthquake which is again rocking Europe, and in which NAPOLEON III. is so mysteriously an agent! The career of those great men then seemed buried; now, it is alive again. The memorable past links itself to the present, and draws on a future. In the tangling complications of the hour, who shall prophecy its character? In the course of the splendid conversation which flashed between the great spirits gathered together on that unique occasion, KOSSUTH's eloquence became the theme of eulogy. Rising with modest grace, KOSSUTH replied, ever elegant and appropriate in the social hour as he is grand and persuasive on public occasions. At the close of his response he exclaimed, with electric earnestness, "Gentlemen, would you know what I think the most eloquent speech of modern times?" He repeated in impressive tones the words—"Soldiers! for the love you bear your country I offer you war, hunger, thirst, cold, and death. Who accepts the terms let him follow me!" There is the orator!" he said, waving his hand towards him, whose intrepid impetuosity now again rings through the world. GARIBALDI, taken by surprise, was for a few instants quite overcome with emotion, but he mastered himself, and made a beautiful and soldierly reply.

Roused by this touching incident, the devoted ORSINI followed in a speech of characteristic passion and depth. More resembling the ancient Athenian than his Roman ancestors, his emphatic but chaste delivery recalled the great principle of Demosthenic oratory—action. A model of youthful manhood, with a brilliant, dark eye and a fascinating smile, ORSINI, although he had already suffered in loathsome dungeons, showed no trace of it in face or person. He was a Romeo, to captivate more fastidious Juliets than SHAKESPEARE'S heroine.

Two days after he left England—again to dare Austria, again to be imprisoned, again to escape—and that for the last time. To his daring and so nearly successful attempt, a year ago, upon LOUIS NAPOLEON'S life, is greatly due the present imperial movement in Italy. It was then that the Emperor understood that the betrayed *Carbonari* held against him a power that might at any time evade all his police and defy his soldiery.

Sir JOSHUA WALMSLEY, M. P., President of the Reform Association, represented at the dinner the English Liberal Party, which now also touches its hour of triumph, and sees its principles elevated to the British Cabinet in the persons of the classic MILNER GIBSON and the American-spirited and able RICHARD COBDEN, to whose efforts our agricultural and commercial interests owe so much—the successful champion of cheap bread and free ships.

Mr. BUCHANAN, then the representative of this Government abroad, is now at the head of it at home. In the noon of his Administration, now, before the close of it, he may be called upon to recognize as heads of their own nations some of the brave men whom he then met as exiles, apparently forever, from home and country, and station. In an age when centuries are crowded into decades, imagination itself roust strengthen its wings to keep up in the flight.

Before parting that night, all gathered into one striking chords with the h[illegible] peated the thrilling burst of patriotic songs, in which HERZEN, the Russian Republican, WORCELL, the Pole, PULSKY, LEDRU ROLLIN—all that band of glorious and accomplished spirits, joined with a fervor never to be forgotten by those who witnessed and shared it.

G.

THE WINDWARD ISLANDS—NO. XIII.

Effects of Emancipation in the Island of Grenada.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. GEORGE, Grenada, April, 1859.

The appearance of this town, the capital of the Island of Grenada, is even more picturesque and more dilapidated than that of St. Vincent. St. George is built upon two sides of a hill, one facing the ocean, and the other the Carrenage—a magnificent harbor, where fifteen hundred ships could ride at anchor. The streets of the town are overgrown with weeds; the houses look as though something much less formidable than a hurricane would level them with the ground; and there is the evidence, everywhere, of former splendor, and of money lavished, thoughtless y lavished I should say, under the mistaken impression that these islands would one day form part of a great West Indian Empire. Whenever I visit a West India city, I am not so much surprised at its present condition, as at the traces it bears of the exaggerated and visionary hopes which must have filled the minds of its early inhabitants. Present depression is only a comparative depression, and is a natural consequence of the fictitious value formerly placed upon property. The streets of a West India city give an unfavorable impression, because the drones of all the island are congregated there. But after the country districts have been visited, this impression wears off, and the impartial spectator begins to entertain serious doubts as to whether the island was more prosperous under the old *régime*, when all its wealth and all its resources were in the hands of a few landed proprietors, than it is now, when intelligence is more general, and when wealth is more equally divided among a large population. If, here and there in Grenada, you come across an abandoned estate, or if the houses of its ancient aristocracy have fallen into ruin because capital has left the island, there is some compensation in the fact that the humble dwellings of the peasantry have exceedingly multiplied and improved, and that villages have risen into existence with marvelous rapidity.

The decline of Grenada is no new thing; it dates back long anterior to Emancipation. In 1779 the slaves of the Island were rated at 35,000; and, from that period down to the day of abolition, this number continued to diminish. In 1827 the number of the slaves amounted to 24,442, and in 1837 the number for whom compensation was paid by the Imperial Government was only 23,641. Thus, too, in 1776, the exports greatly exceeded what they ever since attained. They amounted in that year to nearly 24,000,000 pounds of sugar, 800 gallons of rum, 500,000 pounds of cocoa, 100,000 pounds of cotton, 28,000 pounds of indigo, besides smaller articles—all of which together were worth, at the port of shipping, at least three millions of dollars. In 1823 the exports of sugar remained at about the same figure, but other produce had so materially diminished that the entire value of the Island's exportation did not reach two millions of dollars. In 1831, immediately before emancipation, the export of sugar had decreased to nineteen millions of pounds, and the value of all exports combined was a little more than one million of dollars. This deterioration can be attributed to no other than these evils, which, as I have shown in former letters, existed then throughout the entire West Indies. Nine estates out of every ten were overburdened with debts, created, partly by the expenses of the Slave system and partly by the extravagance, mismanagement and absenteeism of proprietors. But let us pass from this to the condition of the Island and its inhabitants in later times.

Of the number of slaves for whom compensation was paid to Grenada proprietors by the British Government, I find that 14,716 (males and females) constituted at that time the agricultural force of the island. The total population of Grenada is now about 33,000—an increase of three or four thousand over the population of 1827. Accustomed as I have lately been to the stale outcry of "want of labor," I am somewhat surprised to learn from the Grenada Blue-Books of 1857 that there were then nearly 14,000 creoles (of whom the great majority were men) engaged in agriculture. This fact alone contradicts the idea of any wholesale desertion from the estates, and it needs not that I should show in the present case—what I have all along maintained—that the abandonment of West India properties was more the fault of the masters than of the servants. In this island the majority of emancipated field laborers continued to pursue their agricultural calling, and if some have engaged in trade or have emigrated to other islands, the only wonder is that more have not done so when wages are as low as from five shillings to two-and-sixpence sterling per week. But it must not be supposed that of the 14,000 Grenadian creoles at present engaged in agriculture, all are in a subservient position. Only 6,000 are actually on the estates, and the remainder, preferring a greater independence than would be there allowed them, have rented cottages or are living in their own houses, and may be seen traveling along the roads every morning to their daily work. That the material condition of the creole population has improved since emancipation is as manifest in this island as it is in all others that I have visited. The small proprietors, of whom there were none prior to 1830, now number over 2,000, and are greatly on the increase; nearly 7,000 persons are living in villages built since emancipation, and there are 4,573 persons in Grenada who pay direct taxes. In the whole island there were, last year, only sixty paupers, and these were all aged or sick. The average church attendance throughout the Island was, in 1857, over 8,000, against 7,000 before emancipation; but the school attendance is comparatively small, being only 1,600. Education among the creoles of Grenada has been, up to this time, at a very low ebb, for it has been looked upon with jealousy and distrust. But a Board of Education is now in existence, and great progress in popular instruction may be anticipated. Criminal statistics for 1857 show that only eighteen persons during the year were convicted of felony, six of theft, and two of other offences. Misdemeanors are not enumerated.

The superficial area of Grenada is about 80,000 acres, and the quantity now in crop and pasture goes to show that, if the island exports less than it did in other days, cultivation has not proportionably diminished. The inference is that the inhabitants are not less industrious, but raise more of the minor articles of export and of home consumption than they did under the Slavery *régime*. Thus, in 1857 there were 6,372 acres in cane, 84 in coffee, 1,790 in cocoa, 266 in cotton, 7,262 in provisions, 975 in other cultivation, and 5,284 in pasture,—making a total of 43,800 cultivated acres, or an increase of 3,800 over the previous year. I have no means of ascertaining the number of acres under cultivation before emancipation; but though the number of acres in cane was probably double what it is now, yet the general cultivation, I do not hesitate to say, was not nearly so large or so complete as that which the Island now presents.

Such an inference, I think, can be drawn from a comparison, if such be instituted, between Grenadian exports now and what they were immediately prior to emancipation. While, in 1831, Grenada exported double the amount of sugar that she did in 1857, the value of all her exports in the former year was only £218,352, against £180,000, their value in the latter year, and this, in spite of the very material decline in the prices of sugar. In 1832, two years prior to emancipation, the value of Grenadian exports was £153,175, considerably less than it is now. The fact is, that sugar is the only article of export in which the island can be said to have declined. I do not for a moment deny the importance or significance of that decline; but it should be remembered that in minor articles, such as cocoa, the island is pro- [illegible] its co[illegible] dition than they were at any [illegible] history. In 1857 the imports, of which [illegible] third were provisions from the United [illegible] amounted to £109,000, against £78,000, £73,[illegible] and £77,000 during the years immediately preceding emancipation.

Grenada has taken the lead of St. Vincent in the importation of coolie laborers, but want of capital is the great drawback to a proper development of the scheme. Up to the present time only three or four hundred immigrants have been introduced into the Island, and it cannot be expected that any tangible benefits should be experienced by the colony from so small a supply. The Grenadian laws regarding immigration are very liberal to the coolie. Every estate must have clean and good-sized lodging houses for immigrants, with separate apartments for every man and wife. There must be a medical practitioner on each estate, whose duty it is to attend the coolie free of charge, and see that he is provided when sick with proper nourishment. Wages are paid in cash every month, and the employer is not permitted to deduct anything from the sum due without the full and free consent of the coolie. Any one who knows the coolie character will readily believe that he would sooner part with his ten fingers and ten toes than as many cents of the amount that of right belongs to him.

I have not heard of any case in Grenada to which the West India encumbered Estates act has been applied. But the day will come when estates now lying idle and mortgaged beyond their value, will be relieved from their heavy incubus of debt and be restored, perhaps, to their former prosperity

W. G. S.

The Rosettat Stone—Letter from Humbodt.

The famous Rosetta Stone, the name of which is very widely known, and which has been seen by thousands in the Egyptian Gallery of the British Museum, was discovered by a French officer named BASSARD, in NAPOLEON'S Egyptian campaign. Rosetta is at the mouth of the west branch of the Nile, to which it gives its name, and is distant about 36 miles from the better known seaport of Alexandria. The stone, a block of black Sienite, bears three inscriptions, one in Greek, another in hieroglyphics, and a third in the Demotic character, in which the dialect of the unlearned was then written. The Greek inscription was almost perfect, and showed that its purpose was to record a decree of the priests, appointing divine honors to be paid to PTOLEMY, EPIPHANES, son of PHILOPATOR. The grounds for the decree are stated clearly; The King had suppressed a rebellion, lightened taxes, and restored the priests and the affairs of religion to a much more important position than they had for a long time enjoyed. The date of the decree is determined, by reference to history, to have been about 196 B. C., when the King was some eight or ten years old, the glories ascribed to him being in reality due to his minister, ARISTOMENES. The value of the Greek, however, lay in affording a clear guide to the meaning of the other two inscriptions, since the decree was to be written in "Greek, in the language of the god, and in the language of the multitude." When the English power became victorious in Egypt, the Rosetta Stone was made one of the trophies, and brought to England, where it was In 1802 laid before the Society of Antiquaries. From that time many illustrious scholars, including PORSON, have studied the inscriptions; and the knowledge, both of the Hieroglyphic or sacred, and of the Demotic or common charactera has been much increased in consequence. A plaster cast of the stone having been presented to the Philomathean Society of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1856, by Mr. T. K. CONRAD, that Association appointed Messrs. C. R. HALE, S. HUNTINGTON JONES and HENRY MORTON to draw up a report and make translations of the inscriptions. The result is before us. The book is not printed, but lithographed from their handwriting; which, together with the profuse and admirable illustrations of Mr. MORTON, most of which represent Egyptian objects usages or places, gives the volume an air of curious luxury. Mr. HALE edits the Greek text, gives a *fac-simile* of the Demotic, and translations of both; Mr. MORTON, with Mr. HALE, translates the Hieroglyphics, literally, from the text in the Egyptian order, and also into the English grammatical construction; and Mr. JONES gives a compendious account of PTOLEMY EPIPHANES, his guardians, and the state of Egyptian affairs during his reign.

We have gone carefully through the Greek text and the translations of it. Mr. HALE'S translation is faithful, and his conjectural restorations are based upon the meaning given by the two Egyptian inscriptions. Of the translation of these latter we shall be excused from speaking, when it is remembered that a knowledge of Coptic is necessary for adequate criticism. We are sorry to notice that the Greek contains a considerable number of mistakes in spelling, and that the English is defaced in places in the same manner. This must be attributed solely to the whim of the authors for lithographing their writing; had they printed, they must have discovered the errors in the proof-sheets. We have the more regret in finding this slight defect, as the otherwise exquisite volume is so plainly a labor of love, and the intelligence and study brought to bear on their subject make it a tenfold pity that the authors should leave manuscript slips to be thus perpetuated.

The translation of the Demotic text is, we believe, the first complete one published; and the whole essay is the first thing of the kind ever issued in this country. The labor and judgment of Messrs. HALE & MORTON lead us to hope that they will investigate the subject more thoroughly, and become distinguished in a branch of study for which they evidently have strong inclination.

A copy of this work was sent to Baron HUMBOLDT, and his letter of acknowledgement will be read with interest, especially as it was written within so short a time of his death. We transcribe it entire.

"I have received with a very lively interest the 'Report of the Committee of the Philomathean Society of the University of Philadelphia,' to translate the Inscription on the Rosetta Stone, by the reunion of CHAS. R. HALE, HUNTINGTON JONES, and HENRY MORTON.

The scientific analysis of the celebrated inscription of Rosetta, which, despite the confusion of the hieroglyphic style, remains an historic monument of great importance, has appeared to me especially worthy of praise, since it offers the first essay at independent investigation offered by the literature of the New Continent. It is for this national relation that I especially greet this independent work. Little versed myself in this class of studies, I ought, however, to greet the so conscientious work of the learned Committee of the Philomathean Society, since the results now obtained contribute to prove the justice of the system of CHAMPOLLION, to which my brother, WILLIAM VON HUMBOLDT, was the first to render justice in Germany. The picturesque ornaments added by Mr. HENRY MORTON, add to the interest inspired by a work well worthy to be widely spread in your learned and free country.

I pray Mr. CHARLES R. HALE to receive with kindness the homage of my sentiments of high and affectionate consideration. I have placed the book in the hands of Doctor BRUGSCH, who has already twice traveled through Egypt, and cleared up with sagacity the geographical division of the ancient homes of Egypt.

Your humble and very obedient servant,

The Baron ALEXANDER DE HUMBOLDT.

BERLIN, Saturday, March 12, 1859."

Ballast for Balloons.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

STATEN ISLAND, Monday, July 11, 1859.

SIR; I quite agree with your remarks in this morning's paper, with reference to the danger of throwing out sand-bags of ballast on aerial excursions. I think the remedy is very simple, without in the slightest degree interfering with a prompt discharge of weight, when it is found necessary to increase the buoyancy of a balloon. Let the requisite amount of ballast (sand, probably, being the most convenient and proper) be contained in a compartment or tank in the boat, with an adjustable valve attached, sufficiently large to admit of a rapid discharge of the article when necessary. By this means it appears to me that the discharge of weight could be much more delicately regulated than by throwing over bags containing a specific quantity of sand.

The boat might be built with double sides like a life-boat, and the interstice used for the ballast. The boat under this construction, would also be more safe if unfortunately plunged into the water.

This arrangement would quite meet all the objections that you mention. I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN SMITH.

[illegible] in reference [illegible] the streets as a [illegible] the causes of disease. This is a timely and [illegible]us proceeding, and goes more towards reaching the true reasons for the increased sickness and mortality among us than the frequent suggestions made, which refer almost exclusively to causes external to our dwellings, while the domestic causes are but occasionally alluded to. Bad as the streets may have been, they have the advantage of being constantly exposed to thorough ventilation, and to the occasional drenching from rains. The true cause of sickness among us is crowding. In a large city it is impossible to prevent this; for crowding is its normal condition, and over which neither air nor water can have an opportunity of exercising their powers unless they are artificially applied. While the evils of closely packed residences are clearly indicated by the resolution, no method of removing or modifying them is suggested. I would therefore propose a method whereby they may, to some extent, be removed. While legislative aid is procured to cause dwellings to be constructed on hygienic principles, under the direction of a commission from our highly intelligent and practical Sanitarians, let the *interests* of the owners be also enlisted to advance the cause. The less amount of coercion, and the greater amount of interest on the part of proprietors to render their tenements desirable and healthy, the better. To exterminate small tenements is out of our power; to render them more suitable for habitations, I believe, is under our control. Something of this kind has apparently been accomplished by the abandonment, to some extent, of cellars as places of residence.

Although many, as appears from the statements made in the NEW-YORK TIMES a week or two since, still live in these wretched places, yet it is the opinion of observers on these subjects, that the number, in proportion to the general population, is less than it was.

A few years since Dr. JOHN H. GRISCOM, then City Inspector, caused a census to be made of the cellar population, and published a statement of the greater amount of sickness in cellars than in other apartments—amounting, I believe, to 12 per cent. Subsequently, in 1850, another investigation of the same kind was made, when the population of these City caves was found to be 18,456; that is, there were that number living in cellars who had no other room. An other comparison was made as to the amount of sickness prevailing in them, and it was found to be greater than in the previous examination. It was stated that sickness occurred in these subterranean abodes in a never-ceasing rotation, and from the expenses and loss of time incident to continued sickness, it was suggested that tenants were less able to pay their rent than were those who live in more favored abodes above ground, and that it was clearly to the interest of the landlords to obliterate altogether such places as residences. In the absence of statistics it is impossible to prove that cellar dwellings have decreased, but it has been asserted that such is the case, and that the suggestion just mentioned had the credit of causing many more people to live on the surface instead of in the ground. With this change there is an entire reversal of the healthiness of the part of the house—the uppermost story is now the most unhealthy. The tenement houses are of great height, and the highest rooms receive a large amount of moisture from below, carried thither by the rarefaction of the air produced by the inhabitants—numbering, it appears, by scores and by hundreds, and by their fires. This moist air is also loaded with emanations from living bodies, and is easily discovered by the senses.

Suppose that the same comparison of sickness be instituted in badly-ventilated houses, as was done in the case of cellars. The records of the dispensaries, if carefully analyzed, will furnish the necessary facts; and if it be found that the upper rooms of houses, crowded to a certain extent, abound in humidity from the cooking, washing, and other causes of a domestic nature, and that sickness is proved statistically to exist there more than in the more favored apartments, it will be sufficient to show that it is for the interests of proprietors to do all in their power to prevent sickness.

Let no one think this visionary or impracticable. I have gone into these places with a hygrometer, and tested the relative humidity and temperature, and thus accounted for sudden sickness, and how even foretold with remarkable accuracy the sudden appearance of disease in an excessively crowded habitation, when the atmospheric temperature should reach a given point. The medical philosopher will at once see the relation that exists between a very high temperature and a dew-point almost as high, and understand the reason of such scientific accuracy, without adding the element of atmospheric deterioration from personal sources. All these evils can be remedied by properly constructed flues issuing from the different rooms and terminating in a rarifying ventilator. For want of such arrangements, I have known openings to the number of six or eight to be made by axes and crow-bars in the back wall of a house by the suffocating inmates, and for want of even these holes for air, I have known the occupants in rotation to be constantly sick and unable to attend to their daily toil.

Verb. Sap. SIGMA.

The Mount Vernon Fund.

The following letter, received through Mrs. Gouv. MORRIS, evinces the interest which the children take in this patriotic work:

PUBLIC SCHOOL No. 3,
MORRISANIE, Westchester County, N. Y.

To the Ladies of the Mount Vernon Association of the Union:

You will please accept the inclosed check of $100 to aid your laudable efforts to secure the Homestead of the "Father of his Country" for a Mecca to the sons of Freedom throughout the world, and may you ever find willing hearts and ready hands to assist your labor of love and patriotism. This our humble contribution is the net proceeds of an exhibition given by us on the 28th of April, 1859.

Respectfully yours,

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 3.

Additional from Westchester County, through Mrs. Gouv. Morris, S. C.	$172 00
Additional from Westchester County, through Mrs. Van Cortlandt	765 [illegible]
Teachers, Pupils and Domestics of Mt. Pleasant Academy, Sing Sing, Westchester Co., through Mrs. Van Cortlandt	60 00
Additional from Schenectady County, through Mrs. A. C. Paige, S. C.	63 20
Additional from Montgomery County, through Mrs. A. C. Paige, S. C.	258 27
Additional from Greene and Fulton Counties, through Mrs. A. C. Paige, S. C.	200 00
Through Miss Emily F. Ford, Lady Manager, Brooklyn, Kings Co.	33 00
Through Mrs. Valentine, Lady Manager, Hempstead, Queens Co.	107 50
Through Mrs. R. H. Tyler, Lady Manager, Fulton, Oswego Co.	11 00
Through Mrs. Agan, Lady Manager, Granville, Washington Co.	21 00
Through Miss Matilda Smith, Lady Manager, S. Granville, Washington Co.	3 00
Through Miss Sarah Brown, Lady Manager, M. Granville, Washington Co.	3 00
Through Mrs. Samuel Jacobs, Lady Manager, New-York City	28 00
Through Miss Mary Sterling, Lady Manager, New-York City	20 00
Through Mrs. Martindale, Lady Manager, New-York City	11 00
Mr. and Mrs. John Sherwood, N. Y. City	10 00
A Lady, through Mrs. MacGregor, N. Y. City.	1 50
Lord & Taylor's establishment, N. Y. City...	6 30
Beekman & Co.'s establishment, N. Y. City..	2 00
Net proceeds of a lecture by the Rev. J. P. Newman, before the young men of the Ninth Ward, N. Y. City, through S. D. Martine, Treasurer.	100 00
Total	$1 896 66

ELIZABETH J. MONTGOMERY, Secretary,
No. 25 COOPER INSTITUTE, July 11, 1859.

A Chapter of Accidents—Bellevue Hospital.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, NEW-YORK,
Monday, July 11, 1859.

A woman by the name of JANE HANEY was brought in yesterday by Messrs. BENJ. KIRK and A. M. THAYER, of Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., from that place; she was handed over to those gentlemen by Mr. H. R. RIDDLE, Division Superintendent of the New-York and Erie Railroad, having been run over by their night Express train, going West at 8 P. M., July 9, between Goshen and Hampton. Her husband, who was in company with her, was instantly killed. So far as we can learn, no blame is to be attached to the engineer of the train, Mr. MASON, the unfortunate occurrence appearing to be the result of carelessness on the part of deceased and his wife. The latter is very seriously injured, and was sent 88 miles to be treated in this institution. Shortly after this a man, by the name of MICHAEL FITZSIMMONS, was put in by Officers MCCORT and STOCOM, of the Eighteenth Ward, he having fallen into an area in Twenty-second-street, between First and Second avenues. His head struck upon one of the stone steps, causing a severe fracture of the scull, and but slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

About 6½ P. M., a boy, named JOHN FURY, 14 years of age, was brought in by his father, THOMAS FURY, from his residence No. 76 Mulberry-street, having had his foot run over by one of the Third-avenue Railroad cars, near Forty-Second-street. His foot is terribly mashed, and it is feared amputation will be necessary.

A man, named PETER DUBYEA, 57 years of age, was brought in at 12 o'clock, midnight, by Officer PETTIT, of the Twelfth Precinct, having fallen from a wagon and fractured one of his legs.

To give the public some idea of the doings at Bellevue Hospital, we would state that since the morning of the 4th instant, 201 persons have been admitted for treatment, 11 of which were accidents under the following circumstances: One, from clothes taking fire from the explosion of a camphene lamp, (this person since died;) Wm. H. Lawrence, engineer, and Geo. F. Arnold, passenger, on board the steamboat *Boy State*, scalded by the explosion of a boiler, (both patients died;) three, injured by severe [illegible]; and three [illegible] cars. Besides these [illegible] accidents, from burning [illegible] wives, suffering from beatings by [illegible]; also, three cases of poisoning. [illegible]tion these as some of the results following [illegible] heels of the day we celebrate.

Loss of the Steamer Argo—Personal Narrative of one of her Passengers.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steamship Navigation Company's steamer *Argo*, Capt. HALPIN, left New-York on Thursday, June 23d, with two hundred passengers; her officers and crew amounting to one hundred and twenty men. The voyage up to the time of the loss of the ship was as favorable as could be desired; the weather was fine, and the commodious accommodations of the ship together with the attentive and gentlemanly deportment of the Captain and officers, elicited universal approbation. On Thursday morning, at about 3½ o'clock, Cape Pine was sighted, being about twelve miles distant. The ship's course was altered, so as to clear Cape Race twenty miles. At about 4 o'clock a dense fog set in, the weather having been previously perfectly clear. A few minutes before six, a fishing schooner was hailed, and we were informed that we were on the eastern side of Trepassey Bay, a mile and a half or two miles from land. The helm was put hard a port, and the course of the ship altered. In five minutes the breakers were seen and the engines stopped and reversed, but too late. The ship struck on a rock on Freshwater Point, on the eastern side of Trepassey Bay, and about [illegible] miles from Cape Race. She struck so lightly that some of the passengers who were asleep in their berths were not awakened. She was fast aground, however, and soon began to thump violently and fill. In the forward compartments. Minute guns were fired, and the boats got ready and supplied with provisions and water with the greatest promptness and order. The women and children embarked first, and the coolness displayed by the passengers, officers and crew was truly remarkable and worthy of all praise. A landing was effected about a mile distant from the ship, and in the course of the morning all the passengers were landed in safety. Every effort was made to save the ship, but in vain. Had it not been high tide at the time she struck, she might possibly have been got off. During the day the boats were constantly passing between the ship and shore. All the baggage in the state-rooms was saved, and various articles for the comfort of the passengers [illegible] on shore. The baggage which was stowed below was lost.

Soon after the accident, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, of the City, at the request of the Captain, went, in a small boat, to Trepassey, about eight miles distant, and telegraphed to St. Johns for assistance, and to New-York announcing the disaster.

As the place of landing was eight miles from any habitation, and no conveyance for the passengers could be procured before the next day, preparations were made for passing the night on shore.

Tents were made with sails, which afforded shelter for the women and children, but most of the men passed the night in the open air. The next day the steamtugs *Dauntless* and *Blue

ARMY NEWS.

Promotions and Appointments.

The following is a list of the promotions and appointments in the Army of the United States, made by the President since the publication of "General Orders" No. 8, of March 15, 1859:

PROMOTIONS.

Corps of Engineers.—First Lieut. Edward B. Hunt, to be Captain, July 1, 1859, having served "fourteen years continuous service as Lieutenant."

Second Lieut. Wm. P. Craghill, to be First Lieutenant, July 1, 1859, *vice* Hunt promoted.

Corps of Topographical Engineers.—First Lieut. Wm. F. Smith, to be Captain, July 1, 1859, having served "fourteen years continuous service as Lieutenant."

Second Lieut. Chas. N. Turnbull, to be First Lieutenant, July 1, 1859, *vice* Smith promoted.

First Regiment of Dragoons.—Brevet Second Lieut. Richard H. Brewer, to be Second Lieutenant, March 29, 1859, *vice* Evans, deceased. [Company A.]

Second Regiment of Dragoons.—First Lieut. John Buford, Jr., to be Captain, March 9, 1859, *vice* Givens, deceased. [Company B.]

Second Lieut. Francis C. Armstrong, to be First Lieutenant, March 9, 1859, *vice* Buford, promoted. [Company C.]

Brevet Second Lieut. Solomon Williams, to be Second Lieutenant, March 9, 1859, *vice* Armstrong, promoted. [Company C.]

First Regiment of Cavalry.—Second Lieut. Eugene W. Crittenden, to be First Lieutenant, May 4, 1859, *vice* Perkins, cashiered. [Company A.]

Brevet Second Lieut. Andrew Jackson, Jr., to be Second Lieutenant, May 4, 1859, *vice* Crittenden, promoted. [Company E.]

Fourth Regiment of Artillery.—Brevet Second Lieut. George W. Weeks, of the first artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, Feb. 10, 1859, *vice* Roane, deceased. [Company K.]

Brevet Second Lieut. James Hallonquist, of the third artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, Feb. 24, 1859, *vice* Bennett, deceased. [Company G.]

Second Regiment of Infantry.—Second Lieut Alfred E. Latimer to be First Lieutenant, April 18, 1859, *vice* Paige, deceased. [Company C.]

Brevet Second Lieut. Wm. O. Robinson, of the seventh infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, April 18, 1859, *vice* Latimer promoted. [Company G.]

Sixth Regiment of Infantry.—Brevet Second Lieut. Charles E. Jesup, of the tenth infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, May 31, 1859, *vice* Lee resigned. [Company F.]

Seventh Regiment of Infantry.—Brevet Second Lieut. Geo. N. Bascom, of the ninth infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, April 23, 1859, *vice* Potts, deceased. [Company C.]

Tenth Regiment of Infantry.—Brevet Second Lieut. Oliver P. Goodling, of the fourth infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, Feb. 5, 1859, *vice* Reed, deceased. [Company K.]

APPOINTMENTS.

Quartermaster's Department.—First Lieut. Tredwell Moore, of the Second infantry, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, May 21, 1859, *vice* Page, deceased.

Medical Department.—Kirtley Ryland, of Missouri, to be Assistant Surgeon, April 28, 1859, *vice* Henry, resigned.

Richard G. Lay, of the District of Columbia, to be Second Lieutenant, June 20, 1859, *vice* Lee, resigned. [Company L.]

Summer Fashions in France.

From a Paris Correspondent.

It is so much the custom to go out of Paris at this time of the year that we are gradually losing all our fashionable women. They disappear with their train of packages, and seek the quiet of watering-places, in order to make up for the fatigue of Winter. There are still some new coverings for the shoulders, only it is difficult to select out of so many patterns. The most useful and *distingué* are made of a fancy cloth, fine and soft as cashmere, and woven in little squares of two colors, of which one is white. Large plaids are almost abandoned. These mantles are made high, after the fashion of a pelisse, and the hood is over a shoulder piece, which prevents any bungling at the back. They are trimmed with a deep quilling of the same material, which in some cases is double, and edged top and bottom with a silk braid. A very original effect is produced, if one of the ruches is in white merino, the other of black silk.

Muslin dresses with white grounds and small patterns are seen everywhere. They are accompanied by shawls of the same, trimmed with two flounces, or by straight scarfs also trimmed with flounces. Miscellaneous colors are generally avoided in Summer toilets. Plain white muslins are worn of an evening, as dancing is not yet given over. They are made with flounces, and a bright riband is run through the hems, and through the bouillons which intervene. White tulle dresses are ornamented with embroidered white silk, which glitters and produces an effect of beads. These robes are full and plain, and the embroidery is let in all round. La Maison Corcheonal, famous for this specialité, has invented medallions and magnificent bouquets of flowers, which are the natural accompaniments of anything so elegant. These dresses can be embroidered in color, and there is one pattern, called guirlande de Turin, from combining the colors of "Italy," which meets with immense approval. Pomegranates, green corn, and white daisies are interlaced, so as to suggest the Italian flag; and putting this idea out of the question, the design in itself is executed to perfection by some of the best workmen in Paris. La Maison Corcheonal cannot execute all the orders that are sent in, the demand is so great. Some of our Parisiennes are sporting red, white and green, and fortunately this choice of colors, with its political meaning, does not violate the rules of good taste. A white dress, trimmed with green and red, is by no means an unpleasing spectacle, and it can be very well managed by wearing green ribbons all down the side of the skirt, and a bunch of red flowers in the corsage and in the headdress. It is far easier with bonnets; for what is prettier than the white rice-straw, with poppies or geraniums, and long grass streamers. Bonnets not intended for full dress can have crowns of spotted tulle or lace, which renders them very light. Black taffetas is constantly used in trimmings, and almost all ribands have black grounds with straw-colored designs. After all, novelties are very scarce, and it is difficult to avoid repetition. Shopkeepers call this the dead season, and there is nothing to report only in the way of trifles. If anything is creating a *furore* at the present moment it is a glove, patented by Sauzer, and called gants Italiens. They open at the back of the hand, and close with three engine-turned gilt buttons. They terminate at the wrist with an elastic of a different color, and they are sown with silk the color of the elastic. They fit to perfection, and no well dressed lady thinks of being without them. There is likewise a fashion in boots. Heels are worn higher and higher, and they are even added to shoes. Bronze leather, or *peau Anglaise* as the French call it, is preferred this year above everything else. Brown, grey, and green taffetas are always distinguished, but unfortunately they are not durable.

Capt. Schenley, M. P.

The United States have been collaterally represented in the British Parliament by the Baxters (descended from the Binghams of Philadelphia, where Lord Ashburton, the present head of the family, was born, in 1799,) and by William Brown, of Liverpool, of the firm of Brown Brothers of New-York. Mr. Brown has resigned his seat for South Lancashire, but another gentleman, with American connections, was returned at the recent general election, for the borough of Dartmouth. He is well known in Pittsburgh, where he married, and is thus described by Capt. Dod, in his *Parliamentary Companion*, just published:

"Schenley, Edward William Harrington: Son of the late Major Schenley, of the Royal Artillery. Born 1799; married, first, daughter of William Inglis, Esq., of Adlaburgh; secondly, Jane Marie, daughter of Sir William Templar Pole, of Shute House, Devon: thirdly, Mary, daughter of William Croghan, Esq., of Pittsburgh, United States. Educated at the Military College, Marlow. Served with the Rifle Brigade in the Peninsular War and was severely wounded at Waterloo. Afterwards entered the Consular Service, and was employed in the commissions for the repression of the Slave-trade with Spain and Holland. A Liberal; and in favor of extending the franchise 'to the industrial classes.' First elected for Dartmouth in May, 1859."

If the date of his birth be here given correctly, Capt. Schenley must have fought in the Peninsular campaign at the age of fifteen, and have been at Waterloo at sixteen. In one part of Capt. Dod's *Companion* his second Christian name is given as "Wyndham," in another as "William."

Dartmouth is a Parliamentary borough in Devonshire, with a population of 4,508. The registered electors qualified to vote are only 264, consisting of householders paying fifty dollars yearly rent, and seven freemen. Capt. Schenley was elected by a majority of seven over his opponent, Sir Thomas Hesketh.—*Philadelphia Press.*

The Frozen Well of Brandon, Vt.—At the last meeting of the Boston Natural History Society, the committee appointed to visit and examine the frozen well at Brandon, Vt., made their report. The well is about 34½ feet deep, and has about 2½ feet water in it; its diameter is about 3 feet, and it is properly stoned up with rounded boulders of limestone, and has a curb around the top; a marble slab, with a circular hole 18 inches in diameter, covers the well, the windlass being protected by a roof made of a couple of boards nailed together. These coverings stand in the way of radiation of heat from the bottom of the well into space; hence the cold cannot arise from radiation of heat: this will be proved by covering the well closely with blankets. The geological character of the vicinity was shown by a diagram. The top of the hill where the gravel bed exists is 45 feet from the top of the well, and 80 feet from its bottom. The slope of the hill is 6 degrees, and toward the well, while the strata of sand and gravel, at the outcrop, appear to have a rather steeper dip in the same direction. The distance from the well to the gravel bed is 450 feet, and its direction is N. 50 degrees W. from the well. The lowest stratum exposed at the gravel bed on the side of the road is made up of rounded and water-worn stone, consisting chiefly of the blue and gray limestone of the country, but mixed with these of a dark granite, or sienite and quartz, which are drift boulders from a distance. Whether the phenomena of this well are to be explained by causes acting from a remote epoch, or to agencies now at work, the committee do not undertake to decide, until further facts have been obtained: they propose during the Summer to make further researches, and also to visit other localities where frozen wells are said to exist.

A Young Girl Kidnapped.—As the congregation in attendance upon divine service were leaving the Broadway Congregational Church at Chelsea last evening, a buggy containing two young men reined up near the Gerrish House, and one of the men jumping out, seized a young girl about 16 years of age, and thrusting her into the carriage, drove off in the direction of Chelsea Bridge. The young captive screamed "Murder," "Let me out," which arrested the attention of the Police and citizens, who started in pursuit. Thinking that they were likely to be overtaken, the fellows changed their course and drove towards Malden. It was rumored that the girl belonged in North Chelsea or Malden, but of this there is no certainty. She was dressed in muslin, with a white basque and white bonnet. The affair created considerable excitement in the vicinity.—*Boston Journal*, 11th.

[illegible]ance]

[illegible]ons.

[illegible] *of the New-York Times:*

I have the unhappy privilege of being [illegible] the most important revelations.

Louis Philippe and his party have always conspi[illegible] for the crown of France when they did not have it, and when they had it they conspired to keep it from those who might keep it from them for a day. They have conspired against Louis Napoleon, against the Duke of Boardeaux, etc. The manner of proceeding has always been the same.

They insinuated themselves into the friendship and the confidence of Napoleon, that they might, under the mask of attachment, make him fall into those faithless snares, the controling thread of which set out from the Tuileries. At first it was the foolhardy attempt on Strasburg which gave him up bound hand and foot to Louis Philippe. They exact from Napoleon, in exchange for his liberty, a renunciation of all pretensions to the crown of France. Concerning this they could obtain nothing from him. Louis Philippe gives him his liberty and makes him embark for America. They seem to act generously towards Napoleon, but only with this end in view: that they hoped to make him promise, through the gratitude he felt, that he would never leave America. But Napoleon did not delay his return to France. By the same method employed for the attempt on Strasburg, they then get him to make that on Boulogne. He again became a prisoner of Louis Philippe, who again demands the same renunciation. Louis Napoleon refuses it, and is shut up in the prison at Ham. The same proceeding of conspiracy is used against the mother of the Duke of Bordeaux. They make her fall into a like trap, but into a trap comprising the perfections which the woman's character of the Duchess of Berry helps introduce into the conspiracy; for they must remember that this unfortunate Duchess, although a woman, is induced to go into *la Vendée* to make war and to conquer the throne for her son; but she is betrayed by a traitor, and France learns that this woman is going to be imprisoned in the castle of Blaye, and that there she is much more unhappy in becoming a mother than in bring a prisoner. She is about to give birth to a child, of whom all France will inquire who is the father.

To give proof that the Orleans party was supreme in the Prince Louis Napoleon's affairs when he was nothing at all, is, in my opinion, to give proof that it governs in those of the Emperor also. But now the theatre is enlarged, the importance of the intrigue is immense. Now it is not only the Prince whom it is necessary to blind, it is all France. Also, see with what care they attribute everything to the Emperor's initiative; how everything is arranged to create belief in his great accomplishments. They would almost believe that Napoleon does everything by himself.

My God! nothing would succeed if France knew that the party of Orleans directs everything by Napoleon, because this party is about to play Napoleon so bad a trick when the horn shall have sounded. It is not given any one to foresee the future; nowever, it seems to me that I see something in it. I see France in a great state of excitement. Napoleon is no more. The Council of the Regency declare it will not take it upon itself to proclaim the regency. They will do everything to put the Count of Paris in the place of the child of the Emperor. They then call France to unravel the question by ballot, and this is the way in which the question is offered. The child of the Emperor! That means a long regency and its misfortunes. The Republic; that is chaos! Henry V.; that is a man who has never been distinguished, and who will never have children! The Count of Paris; here is a man full of accomplishments! He has given proofs of his superior intelligence by his mathematical discoveries on the difficult problem of the calculation of the trajectory of projectiles.

There is my prediction and this prediction on my tongue is very simple, for I want to reveal before dying that it is I who have made the discoveries that they want to attribute to the Count of Paris. These discoveries are embodied in a memoir of my own. This memoir was taken away from the offices of the Minister of War, and for it one was substituted which is false. I want to reveal that in order to facilitate this intrigue they have had others poison me; I want to reveal that it is the Government of the Empire which uses all its immense resources of men and secret funds to manage in this way the business of the party of Orleans; an extraordinary thing, but which is explained perfectly by what I have said of treachery in high places.

To give material proofs of poisoning when the poisons are vegetable is an extremely difficult thing because these poisons escape chemical analysis. I consent then very willingly to be looked on as a visionary to-day on account of that. I only ask that they keep the recollection of my revelations, and if there turn out true I believe that they will acknowledge then that I was really poisoned.

G. MALLAT, Civil Engineer

The Gold Fever in Kansas—Extraordinary State of Affairs.

The St. Louis *Republican* publishes the following letter:

Auraria, Sunday, June 8, 1859.

I scarcely know what to write about this community and country. Persons' ideas vary so much that one could scarcely form a correct notion of matters and things here, judging from correspondence. Men are perfectly wild and crazy. New diggings have undoubtedly been discovered on the other side of the Platte, about forty miles from here, called Gregory's Diggings; and everybody—emigrants and citizens—buzz around and rush off to the mines. We hear fabulous tales of rich claims paying a thousand dollars per day—sometimes less and sometimes more. One man sold his claim for $6,000, and bought another for $27 500. I can write you nothing, however, of all this, *that I know to be true.* No man believes another, but goes to see for himself. I am taking matters perfectly cool for the present. One of my partners has gone to the mountains, and will report in a few days if he finds a paying claim. I intend to go and see for myself, and then I can give you positive information. I see plenty of gold dust, and have no doubt but that there is plenty of gold in the mountains, but can't say that I know anything about it. I also see many men coming back from the mines and going home. They say others make money, but that they can't find it. My impression is that much men are too easily discouraged. There is one thing certain, however, the Cherry Creek mines were a humbug. Everything was a hoax up to the 25th of May. I washed out a pan of dirt at the head of Cherry Creek, and send you the proceeds. There is gold in it, but no one could make it pay. Gambling and whisky-drinking flourish here extensively. Tanglefoot whisky sells for 25 cents a drink, and would almost make a man shed his toe-nails. Bacon is 40 cents per pound, and will, I think, be much higher. Flour is $15 per hundred.

T.

Kansas—Letter from John Doy.

St. Joseph Prison, Mo., Thursday, June 23, 1859.

Dear Friend: You will be surprised to receive a letter from a convicted felon. But so it is. This day a Missouri jury brought in a verdict, and on their oaths declare that I was in Missouri, myself or by an agent, and stole or abducted a man called Dick, of the value of $1,500. Now, my friend, you know me to be a man of truth, and I declare this moment, with my mind's eye fixed on an infinite God, that every word is false. I was never in Missouri but two days in my life—previous to being kidnapped and brought here—and that was when I came through St. Louis in July, 1854, to settle in Kansas; and never have I spoken myself, or as agent, to any person in Missouri, until I was kidnapped on the 25th of January last, and lodged in this prison. They have stolen my wagon and a load of provisions, &c. I have paid one Missouri Attorney $200, although the Legislature of my country appropriated $1,000 to defend me. Of this I have received nothing.

My land, which is half a mile from Lawrence, with all my improvements, is likely to be lost, as I have not pre-empted it. The contest about the claim has been decided in my favor since I was kidnapped. The land sales take place in July, and as I am confined in a felon's cell, and my personal presence in the land office is indispensable, the whole may be lost. After all this suffering, therefore, to provide for my children, this lovely home is likely to be taken from us. I am compelled to feel as a parent that I leave my family in the hands of God and you and other friends in Rochester. The farm contains 160 acres, and if I could get a land warrant to pre-empt it, and give a mortgage to secure the lender, it could be saved.

The Supreme Court, to which my case is appealed, sits at Jefferson City in July. All the means I could raise have been paid for witnesses' fare, board, &c., on the two trials. I have suffered and sacrificed much for principle during the last five years, and it seems pretty hard to be rewarded with a felon's fate.

Yours, &c., JOHN DOY.

Works of Art for the Italian Cause.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Italian Committee acknowledge the receipt of the two following works of art, to be sold for the benefit of the Italian fund, to the donors of which the Committee tender public thanks:

First, from Eugenia Latilla, a copy of his "Illustrations of the Gospels," being cartoons in outline, with illuminated text, designed and etched by Eugenio Latilla, Florence: 1848. For the beauty of the drawings, the exquisite illuminations, costly and elegant binding, and for general artistic excellence, the work is one of the most beautiful of its kind.

Second, from Francesco Ilcoaso, formerly a distinguished pupil of the Academy of Fine Arts of Turin, now a resident of this City, an admirable portrait, painted in oil, of King Victor Emanuel, King of Sardinia, whose personal bravery and gallant conduct, as the first soldier and champion of the war for Italian independence, render him one of the most conspicuous and interesting personages of the present day. The merit of the picture, as a work of art, and its accuracy as a likeness, commend it to the attention of the friends of Italy.

The portrait can be seen at Williams & Stevens Broadway, who will kindly attend to the sale of it.

(For the Committee.)

V. Botta, President.

New York, Tuesday, July 12, 1859.

Arrest of Alleged Lottery Dealers.—Mr. James Jackson, of No. 149 Varick-street, on Sunday instigated the arrest of Augustus Hayward and Ephraim Simmons, of No. 416 Broadway, and Robert Bonsall and Eli Snow, of No. 481 Canal-street, for the alleged crime of tofringing the law which forbids the sale of lottery-tickets. The accused were held to bail by Alderman Smith, who is administering Justice for the present at the Lower Police Court.

[illegible]osure, now occupied by the Prison and Court-House in Essex-street, an alley-way of ten feet for a carriage-way for the stage which conveys the prisoners from said Prison to the Halls of Justice.

Councilman McConnell offered a resolution directing that a special Committee be appointed to take into consideration the expediency of establishing public floating baths around the water front of the City, where the poorer portion of the citizens may enjoy the luxury of salt water baths at a charge of from one to three cents. The resolution was adopted.

William Hood of London, transmitted "to the Town Councilmen of New-York," plans of drinking fountains at prices ranging from £12 to £50. Referred.

Councilman Van Tine offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Comptroller to advertise and sell at public auction, a lease of a ferry from the present ferry slip north of and immediately adjoining the present slip at the foot of Grand street, New-York, to the foot of South Seventh-street in the City of Brooklyn, E. D., for the period of ten years, from the 1st day of May next, and that the parties purchasing such lease shall procure at their own risk and expense these slips. Until such ferry is put in operation the Brooklyn Ferry Company shall be authorized to run ferry boats for the accommodation of the public, and to charge rates of ferriage not exceeding those which have heretofore been charged on said ferry by the Williamsburgh Ferry Company.

A large number of papers were received from the Board of Aldermen and referred to the appropriate Committees. The report of the Committee on Finance, recommending the adoption of the ordinance providing for a further issue of the stock of Central Park Improvement Fund, was received and laid over.

The report of the Committee of the Board of Aldermen on the Fire Department, confirming the communication from the Chief Engineer in relation to the election of Assistant Engineers, was concurred in.

Councilman Laimbeer offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Commissioners of the Central Park have expended the recent appropriation of $300,000 much sooner than was anticipated; and

Whereas, They now ask for a further sum of $466,000, making the entire amount awarded under the law of 1857 and as no action on the report of the Commissioners has ever been taken by the Common Council; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of Three be appointed to examine the printed reports already read, and the present progress of the Central Park Improvement, and report to this Board immediately

Councilmen Laimbeer, Ferar and Bickford were appointed a Committee.

Mr. Busteed, in reply to a resolution of inquiry, sent in a communication expressing the opinion that Fairchild & Walker are entitled to the contract for the construction of gate houses for the New Reservoir. It was sent to the Board of Aldermen.

The Corporation Attorney reported that he had collected fines, during June, amounting to $358 69.

The Street Commissioner was directed to have the building used as a market removed from the Harlem Park, corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street and Third-avenue.

The City Inspector sent in a communication making statements explanatory of diagrams exhibiting the locality of sunken lots which are covered with stagnant water and refuse matter of all kinds. Referred to Committee on Public Health.

The Board then adjourned until Thursday, P. M.

LAW REPORTS.

Recent Decision in the Court of Appeals—Liability of Indorsers.

COURT OF APPEALS.

James Moore vs. *John A. Cross.*—This case was among those decided by the Court of Appeals at their last session. It involves a legal question of great importance, and we give the opinion in full.

The facts were as follows:

One McGervey, a retailer in coal, applied to the respondent Moore to buy coal of him. Moore offered to sell him for paper, to be indorsed by Cross, the appellant. McGervey thereupon applied to Cross, with whom he had dealings, informing him of the offer. To enable McGervey to buy the coal, Cross thereupon drew up, in his own handwriting, two promissory notes, amounting, in gross, to $800, to James Moore or order, and McGervey signed them as maker. Cross then indorsed them in blank, and handed them to McGervey to be delivered to Moore for coal. They were so delivered and the coal was received by McGervey, and all parties understood that it was sold on the strength of Cross' indorsement; yet on the paper itself, from merely looking at it without reference to these extrinsic facts, Cross appeared to be second indorser and Moore first indorser.

After delivery of the coal and receipt of the notes, Moore got them discounted. At maturity they were protested in the usual way, and notice of protest served on Cross. Moore, as plaintiff, commenced a suit on them against McGervey as maker, and Cross as indorser.

Cross defended on the ground that he was an indorser por[illegible]or, in legal effect, to the payee Moore, and could not be made liable to the payee, and that parole evidence was inadmissable to show the foregoing facts as to the origin and consideration of the notes. The General Term of the Supreme Court, however, held Moore entitled to recover against Cross, the indorser. From that judgment the indorser appealed to the Court of Appeals. So that the precise question involved was, whether a payee could sue a blank indorser, who had indorsed to give the maker a credit with the payee, and whether parol evidence was admissable to show the relation of the parties to each other, thus contradicting the apparent legal effect of the indorsements.

Johnson, C. J.—This action is upon a promissory note, made by one McGervey, payable to the order of James Moore, and indorsed in blank by John A. Cross, James Moore and John McNamee. The plaintiff is the James Moore to whose order the note is payable. It was proved that, upon a negotiation for a sale of coal by Moore to McGervey, Moore agreed to sell him the coal for his note, indorsed by Cross, and that for this purpose Cross indorsed the note. The sale accordingly took place, and the coal and the note indorsed by Cross were respectively delivered. The note was discounted for Moore at the Atlantic Bank, and being unpaid at maturity was duly demanded, and notice duly given to Cross. It was subsequently taken up at the Bank by Moore, the plaintiff. The question is, whether, on this state of facts, Moore can recover in this action against Cross.

It is quite conceivable that, in the ordinary course of business, a promissory note may, before it falls due, come to the hands of a person who already appears upon it as payee or indorser. In such a case he cannot maintain an action against any of the parties whose indorsements are subsequent to the first appearance of his name. The legal reason is that each of those persons, on paying to him the note, would have an immediate right to demand payment of him on his earlier indorsement. The law, to avoid this circuity, denies an action to a party thus situated. If the note had passed through his hands without indorsement, or if it had been indorsed without release by him, the reason would not exist; and there are cases in which there would be no objection founded on his prior holding or indorsement to the maintenance of an action by him against the parties liable on the note. Again, if a note be made and indorsed for the accommodation of A, who indorses it to another person and afterward, in the course of trade, again becomes the holder, he could maintain no action against the maker and indorser for his accommodation, notwithstanding their apparent liability to him on the face of the paper. The fact of the accommodation making and indorsing might be proved to defeat the action, and it would establish that the agreement of the parties, contrary to the legal inference from the face of the paper, did not impose a liability on the maker and indorser to pay the party suing. This, in principle, is very like what the plaintiff seeks to maintain in this case. Having brought his action as holder, and producing the paper indorsed in blank, he has *prima facie* made out a title as such; and to rebut the inference which arises on the face of the paper, that a recovery by him against Cross would only lead to a new recovery by Cross against him, he shows that the defence of circuity is not available against him, inasmuch as Cross could have, by the original agreement of the parties, no recovery against him. The case is, as to its legal merits, the same as if Cross had taken up the paper from the Bank and brought an action against Moore as payee, and in such a case no one could doubt the competency of the proof of the facts now in proof, or their conclusiveness to defeat Cross' action. (Labron *vs.* Worsam, 1 Hill, 91.) Between parties thus standing in immediate privity with each other, an action could no more have been maintained by Cross against Moore than it could had Moore been strictly an accommodation indorser for Cross. When this note was originally in Moore's hands, the blank indorsement of Cross could have been rendered entirely conformable to the real agreement and object of the parties by Moore's making his own indorsement without recourse in terms. Upon such an indorsement the paper would no longer have afforded *prima facie* answer to Moore's action against Cross; nor could Cross have maintained that such an indorsement was unwarranted, as it would have exactly carried out the intention of the parties. Between these parties I can see no reason why the indorsement might not thus have been made at the trial, or why it may not now, being a mere matter of form and the right to make it being proved, be treated as made.

Some confusion has been thrown around this subject from what has been finally settled to have been an error, treating such an indorsement as a guaranty and charging the indorser as a maker or guarantor. This doctrine was advanced in Herrick *vs.* Carman, (12 John., 160,) and was adjudged in Nelson *vs.* Dubois, (13 John. 175,) and Campbell *vs.* Butler, (14 John, 349;) it was attacked in Dean *vs.* Hall, (17 Wend. 214,) and in Seabury *vs.* Hungerford, (2 Hill, 80,) and was finally overthrown in Hall *vs.* Newcomb, (3 Hill, 233,) and the same case in error, (7 Hill, 416.) The Chancellor, in his opinion in the latter case, says: If the object of the second indorser was to enable the drawer to obtain money from the payee of the note, upon the credit of the accommodation indorser, he may indorse it without recourse; and, by such indorsement, may either make it payable to the second indorser or to the bearer, and such original payee may then, as legal holder and owner of the note, recover thereon against such second indorser, upon a declaration stating such second indorsement by him and subsequent indorsement of the note to him by the second indorser. He proceeds to say that the party might proceed on the common counts, giving a copy of the note and indorsement; but that he must, in either case, show demand and notice to charge indorser. In Spies *vs.* Gilmore (1 Comst., 321) the doctrine came before this Court under slightly different circumstances. Want of demand and notice were held to be excused upon the circumstances of the case, in the Superior Court. In this Court it was discussed and decided on the question of the sufficiency of the excuse; and not an intimation is to be found throwing any doubt upon the position that, had those defects not existed, the plaintiff might have recovered. The latter cases of Brown *vs.* Curtis, (2 Comst., 225,) Hall *vs.* Farmer, (*id.*, 553,) and Durham *vs.* Manrow, (*id.*, 533,) being upon written guaranties, and not upon indorsements, are not applicable to this case.

The cases of Herrick *vs.* Carman (10 John., 224, and 12 John, 153) and Tillman *vs.* Wheler (17 John., 326) are entirely in harmony with this view. In neither of them was it made to appear that the second indorser put his name on the paper to give the maker credit with the payee. On that ground each of them was decided, while the whole scope of the opinions shows that, with that proof, the Court would have sustained a recovery. The case of Waterbury *vs.* Sinclair (16 How. Pr., 329) sustains the general position of the plaintiff, as do the opinions of Mr. Justice S. B. Strong and Mr. Justice Emott, though the decision of the former was overruled, upon the ground that there should have been an actual indorsement without recourse. It seems to me that, under the present system, if a right so to indorse appears—and it may be done even at the trial—that substantial justice is promoted by regarding it as done, and looking upon its actual doing as the merest matter of form.

The recovery was founded on correct legal principles. The fact that an indorsement without recourse, would present exactly such a case as might frequently happen in the transaction of business, and, if so happening, would strike one as violating the ordinary theory of promissory notes, shows that the real rights of these parties are capable of being enforced without violence to any rule of law under the contract they have actually made.

Judgment affirmed without costs.

D. McMahon for respondent.

S. N. Clarkson for appellant.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.

Before Justices Roosevelt, Clerke and Davies.

The People and Taylor and Brennan vs. *The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York.*—This case came up in a somewhat unusual manner before the General Term.

Davies, J., said that the Court desired to state that in June last a communication was addressed to two Justices sitting at the General Term, requesting that the appeal in the cause might be decided.

That communication, he continued, will be filed with the Clerk. The reason the cause was not decided at the February Term was in consequence of a communication being addressed to all the Judges of the Court stating that the action had been discontinued against the Mayor, &c. They having been the only persons who appealed from the order of the Court it was consequently deemed unnecessary to have a decision rendered on the appeal, and for that reason the decision was not rendered. It now being requested by parties interest that a judgment be rendered, it is that the order of the 2d of August for the appointment of a receiver, and an injunction, be *in all things reversed*, and the order is that this judgment now be entered as of the November term.

Mr. Busteed said that he thought proper to state that he had given notice of motion for this judgment, in accordance with an intimation of the Court. The Court then adjourned *sine die.*

Before, however, the parties or Justices had left the room, Mr. Hutchings, of counsel for Taylor & Brennan, appeared. The Court reassembled and Justices Davies rertated the above announcement.

Mr. Hutchings then read an affidavit setting forth the proceedings in the case relative to the discontinuance of the suit as against the City. He then stated that he wished to have this affidavit filed. Mr. Busteed objected, and claimed that if the affidavit of Mr. Hutchings was allowed to be filed, and he was allowed to argue on any point, he would claim the right to file his notice of motion, and also to reply.

After some consultation, Justice Roosevelt stated that the Court having adjourned, they would make no order on the subject.

The Court then separated.

Chambers.

Before Justice Clerke.

THE CENTRAL PARK.

In re. The Mayor, &c., and the Commissioners of the Central Park.—On the application of Mr. Busteed this morning, the Court heard a motion to appoint Commissioners to assess the owners of the land between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets, and between the Fifth and Eighth avenues, which is to be included in the Central Park grounds. Mr. Busteed nominated on behalf of the Commissioners of the Central Park, Hawley D. Clapp, Moses Taylor and Simeon Draper, as Commissioners of Assessment. On behalf of the property-owners, A. J. Bleecker, S. R. Ruggles and Prosper M. Wetmore; and on behalf of the Mayor, Richard Kelly.

The papers were submitted to the Court.

Mr. Busteed also submitted similar applications in the matter of the opening of Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth streets, from the Fifth-avenue to the East River.

No objections were made by any of the parties interested.

DECISIONS.

Robert Lalou vs. Alanson H. Chase et al.—Motion denied without prejudice to the right of Chase to commence any proceedings he may be advised to take to enforce the contract of the 16th of May, 1859.

Edward Jackson vs. John L. Mack.—Motion denied with $10 costs to abide event.

Albert Horn vs. Christian Schepflin.—Motion denied without costs.

Andrew Stephens, &c., vs. James Forker.—Motion granted.

Horace B. Claflin vs. Robert H. Corbett.—Motion granted with $10 costs, to abide event.

Mary Augusta Shields vs. John B. Kelly, et al.—The deed to Mrs. Kelly having been set aside as fraudulent, the surplus is, of course, subject to the liens in their order against her husband's property: First, the costs remaining due on the judgment of the 16th of December, 1858, setting aside the deed; Second, Malcolm's judgment; Third, Disch's mortgage; Fourth, the Receiver's costs and disbursements. The decision of the Referee is therefore reversed, and the matter must be sent back to him, to report the amounts actually due, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Justice Pierrepont.

Catherine Parsel vs. *Levi D. Parsel.*—Divorce granted.

Metropolitan Bank vs. Webb & Minor.—Judgment opened upon terms stated upon decision.

Shaw vs. Mendell et al.—Case settled. Papers with Clerk.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Judge Daly

Lina Lippman vs. *Samuel Petersberger.*—Daly, F. J.—This motion is prematurely made. The defendant was arrested and is still in custody upon mesne process. After his arrest he made an offer, under the 385th section of the Code, to allow the plaintiff to take judgment for a certain amount, which offer the plaintiff, on the 9th day of February last, accepted, but neglected to enter up the judgment until more than three months had elapsed; that is, he entered it up on the 30th of May, and on the day after, issued execution against the property of the defendant, which has not yet been returned.

The defendant moves under section 636 of article 17, chapter 8, part 3, of the Revised Statutes, for a supersedeas, and that he be discharged from custody upon the ground that more than three months after the last day of the term next following that at which judgment was obtained, has elapsed, and that the plaintiff has not charged him in execution.

Three months has not elapsed since the actual entry of the judgment; but the defendant claims that judgment was obtained within the meaning of the Statute, when the plaintiff accepted the defendant's written offer, and that the defendant is not to suffer by the plaintiff's neglect to enter it up, but that he should have been charged in execution within three months after the term following that when the offer was accepted.

At the hearing of the motion I was strongly impressed with the suggestion that the defendant should not suffer by the plaintiff's neglect; but to support the defendant's view it would be necessary to hold in respect to the commencement of the time, within which the defendant must be charged in execution, that it does not date from the entry or docketing of the judgment, but that the words at the time judgment shall be *rendered* or *obtained*, means the time when the plaintiff is at liberty to enter such judgment. Proceedings of this kind are now unusual, and it would be necessary to look at the practice which prevailed before the Revised Statutes, for this provision is in this respect the same as that which was incorporated in the former act for the relief of debtors with respect to the imprisonment of their persons, (1 Revised Laws of 1813 353, sec. 12,) the practice under which appears to have been well settled. In the 21 Dunlap's Practice, 827, it is said that the recovering party must produce a certified copy of the docket of the judgment; and again, that if the plaintiff, being entitled to judgment, should neglect or refuse to perfect it, must take measures to have judgment perfected against himself, and if not charged in execution within three months from the time of *entering* the judgment he becomes supersedable; and in Ketteltas *vs.* North, Colman's Cases, 54, it was held, upon an application to compel the prevailing party to enter up judgment, that he should procure the roll to be signed and filed in four days, or that the other party should be at liberty to do it. The words both in the provision in the Revised Statutes, and in the act of 1813, are that the defendant shall be charged in execution within the given time after the judgment is *obtained*, and the practice under one is equally applicable under the other. In a case like the present, the plaintiff, by the 385th section of the Code, files of the summons, complaint and offer, with an affidavit of notice of acceptance, and the Clerk thereupon enters judgment accordingly. It is from the judgment so entered that the time within which the defendant must be charged in execution is to be computed. If the plaintiff neglects to enter it, the defendant, as in Ketteltas *vs.* North, must apply for an order compelling him to do so. The judgment was entered by the Clerk on the 30th of May, and the time not having yet expired within which the plaintiff must charge defendant in execution, the motion for a supersedeas must be denied.

A. J. Dittenhoefer for plaintiff; B. F. Sawyer for defendant.

MARINE COURT.

Before Justice McCarthy.

SUIT AGAINST A METROPOLITAN POLICEMAN.

Pat. McConnell vs. *John C. Abbott.*—The plaintiff in this suit brings his complaint against the defendant (a policeman) charging that the latter did, on the 8th of May last, he (the plaintiff) "unlawfully and violently arrest, detain, &c. &c., ill treat and falsely imprison," compelling him, the plaintiff, to pass through "a certain street known as Broome, to, into, and along another street, that is to say, one known as Attorney," in which is a certain structure known as a station-house, into which he, said plaintiff, was "dragged by his coat collar, and there confined, kept, or caused to be kept," &c. &c., for the space of a long time, to wit, nine hours, with no other company than an innumerable army of "bed-bugs." All which violence and ill treatment was accompanied with terrifying "demonstrations;" and to conclude, "the plaintiff was then and there greatly bewildered," besides getting his "feelings hurt." Our quotations are chiefly from the complaint itself. For this bewilderment and injury the plaintiff demands $500 damages.

Defendant admits that he arrested the plaintiff, and that the latter was "bewildered," but claims that the arrest was lawful, and that the bewilderment arose from a "state of intoxication." He says that the plaintiff interfered with him in the discharge of his duties as a police officer.

It appeared in evidence that about one o'clock in the morning of May 8, Officer Abbott arrested a woman for drunkenness, and the plaintiff tried to persuade him to release her, though the parties differed as to the arguments adduced, plaintiff claiming that they were all brought from the realm of true reason and mental conviction, while the defendant and his fellow officers assert that defendant interfered by violence to prevent the arrest.

Justice Brennan testified that the plaintiff was brought before him and fined $10, and ordered to find bail. His conduct was so disorderly in Court that he was committed on the spot. The case is still on.

John Brosnahan and Wife vs. Thomas Potter and Wife.—According to the evidence for plaintiffs in this case, the two ladies who re

The New-York Times.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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East for Boston, by Steamboat.....5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, vid St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, vid Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland vid St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *Vanderbilt*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-Office on Saturday, July 16, at 1½ P. M.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* arrived at Halifax yesterday forenoon, bringing European advices to the 2d instant, three days later, but owing to some trouble with the telegraph line east of Sackville, N. B., we have but a very brief summary this morning. The *Canada* was intercepted at Cape Race on Sunday, but the news could not be forwarded. There had been no more fighting on the Mincio, and the Allies continued their movement across that river without molestation. Peschiera had been completely invested by the Sardinians, from the Lago di Garda to the Mincio. From Great Britain we learn that the new Ministry had pronounced in favor of a strict neutrality in the pending struggle. In the Liverpool Cotton market, prices had slightly declined on the lower qualities. The Breadstuffs market was drooping, all descriptions being lower, and Provisions were dull. Consols, for account, closed on Friday, the 1st inst., at 93⅞.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Star of the West*, arrived here last evening, having left Aspinwall on the 3d inst. We are thus placed in possession of later and interesting intelligence from the Isthmus and from the southern and northern shores of the Pacific.

Affairs in New Granada wear a tranquil aspect, the insurrection in Santander having at last been effectually quelled. There is said to be a majority opposed to the new electoral law in the chambers. The act authorizing surveys, with a view to the canalization of the Isthmus of Darien, had been approved by the President. A deplorable homicide recently occurred on the Panama Railroad, the victim being Capt. J. A. Otis, of Bath, Maine. The murderer was subsequently sentenced to the chain-gang for ten years. At Aspinwall, a serious riot had occurred, arising out of difficulties among some Jamaica negroes, one of whom published a scurrilous sheet reflecting on others. The press and types were flung into the bay, and in the *mêlée*, one person was killed and five wounded.

Our intelligence from the South Pacific coast is but two days later. The revolution in Chili was finally subdued, but in Peru one of formidable proportions had broken out against the Government of Gen. Castilla. Nothing effective had been accomplished toward its repression. The late outbreak in Ecuador, which had been reported as extinguished, is again active, with what probable event it is impossible to conjecture. The blockade of Guayaquil is persevered in.

The *Star of the West* brings the California mails and treasure of June 20. The news from the Pacific is but three days later than advices received *via* Tehuantepec and the Overland Mail. Political movements in California were becoming animated. The anti-Lecompton Democratic State Convention was held at Sacramento on the 15th of June; J. W. McCorkle presiding. The Convention adopted resolutions censuring the Administration; in favor of the Pacific Railroad, and in support of popular sovereignty. A great excitement had been occasioned in San Francisco by the murder of the notorious Martin Gallagher, who was exiled by the Vigilance Committee, and who afterwards obtained a judgment against the captain of the bark *Yankee* for having conveyed him to the Sandwich Islands. Gallagher was killed on the 14th June, by one Roche, with whom he had a quarrel. Capt. Pendleton, of the *Sarah Park*, indicted for cruelty to his sailors, had been convicted.

Dates from the Sandwich Islands to May 28 are received. The volcanic eruption still continued.

The latest news from Frazer's River is to June 11. The intelligence is unimportant, the general depression noted by former arrivals still continuing. The number of miners remaining in the gold region was not more than one thousand, and was daily decreasing. The inauguration of Queensborough as a port of entry had begun to have a disastrous effect upon Victoria, which has hitherto enjoyed a monopoly of trade.

The Kansas Constitutional Convention, which met at Wyandot on the 5th June, showed a strong Republican majority. The attempt to introduce two Democratic delegates from the new county of Wyandot, was urged with considerable pertinacity by the Leavenworth delegation, but proved unsuccessful up to the second day of the Convention. The appointment of fifteen committees, to consider the subjects before the Convention was ordered. Gov. Medary was in attendance at the Convention, but took no active part in the proceedings.

We have news from Utah to June 17. The letter of our Salt Lake City correspondent notices the remarkable fact that the institution of polygamy is becoming unpopular among the Mormons since the accession of the recent large emigrations from the States; and that Brigham Young is beset with applications for bills of divorce. In consequence of this state of affairs, the "Prophet" has issued orders to suspend the ceremony of "sealing."

By the *Arago* we learn that the North German Lloyds steamship *Weser*, which was advertised to sail from Southampton on the 30th ult., did not leave on the appointed day, the fitting in of a new propeller having occupied more time than was originally calculated upon. Messrs. Crosskey & Co., the company's agents at Southampton, write that she would positively leave on Sunday, the 3d inst.

Advices from Key West to June 29, mention the arrival there of the revenue cutter *Appleton*, having as prisoners three of the crew of the schooner *Enterprise*, of New-Orleans, charged with having murdered the captain, robbed the vessel, and then run her ashore near Hillsboro Inlet, Florida. The *Enterprise* was bound from Havana to Carthagena with specie, to obtain a cargo of Indians (?) for the planters in Cuba.

The Vermont Republican State Convention for the nomination of candidates for State officers, met at Brattleboro' yesterday. The present incumbents were renominated, as follows: Hillard Hall, of Benington, for Governor; Barnabus Martin, of Chelsea, for Lieutenant-Governor and Harry M. Bates, of Montpelier, for Treasurer.

The Mayor of Richmond having telegraphed to the Mayor of Washington that a duel was expected to take place in the neighborhood of the latter city, between O. Jennins Wise and P. Hayleit, measures were taken yesterday for their arrest, but nothing had been seen of the parties up to last night.

The close of the scholastic year at St. John's College, Fordham, was celebrated yesterday in presence of a large and interested audience, which included Archbishop Hughes, Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn, Dr. Ossiers A. Brownson, and many distinguished Catholics of this and the neighboring cities. The address to the graduates was made by the Rev. Dr. Rosencranz, of Ohio, and the ceremonies were concluded by a few words of congratulation by the Archbishop.

The Board of Supervisors met at 3 P. M. yesterday, transacted some business of little importance, and adjourned to Thursday next, when probably a further consideration of the legality of the appointment of the Tax Commissioners will be had.

The Life-Preserving State-room of Hallock & Farrar, was tried yesterday at the Battery, in presence of a large number of spectators. The state-room floated off from the sunken float with six persons inside.

The Washington Market controversy was advertised to again in the Supreme Court Genral Term yesterday. The Court made an order reversing in all respects the order of the Special Term appealed from, (the order granting an injunction and the appointment of a receiver), and further directed this order to be entered as of November Term.

It has long been a vexed question of law, whether a party who indorsee a promissory note to give the maker credit with the payee, can be held liable as indorser at suit of the latter. A recent decision of the Court of Appeals holding the indorser liable in such case will be found in another column.

Yesterday's sales of Cotton comprised 1,200 bales at unchanged prices. Flour was plenty, depressed and cheaper. Wheat was quiet. Corn was less sought after and was less valuable. Provisions were in very limited demand, and prices favored buyers. Coffee was in better request. The sales included 3,600 bags Rio, and 2,300 bags St. Domingo, the latter for export, on private terms. Sugars were active and firm. Sales 2,524 hhds., 40 bbls. and 108 boxes. Naval Stores were more freely dealt in. Included in the day's transactions were 12,000 bbls. Crude Turpentine, deliverable in August, September and October, at the rate of 4,000 bbls. each month, at $3 62½ ₱ 280 lbs.; 700 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 45c. to arrive, and 45½c.@46c. here, ₱ gallon; 50 bbls. Newberne Tar, at $2 25 ₱ bbl.; 1,000 bbls. Common Resin, at $1 77½; 200 bbls. No. 2 do., at $1 80 ₱ 310 lbs.; and 1,200 bbls. No. 1. and Pale do., at $4@$6 25 ₱ 280 lbs. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

The Passage of the Mincio.

The meagre telegrams which we this morning publish of the news by the *Canada*, at Halifax, simply confirm the reported passage of the Mincio by the French army, with the contemporaneous investment of Peschiera by the Sardinian forces under Victor Emanuel. These events were but the immediate natural consequence of the magnificent victory of the Allies at Solferino, and they afford no very extensive basis for speculations upon the further progress of the campaign. The arrangements which we have now successfully completed for securing the earliest direct intelligence from the seat of war will enable us, however, to put our readers in the most favorable position for following the course of events as it shall probably develope itself; and it may not be out of place for us now to point out some of the impending probabilities of the situation.

The head-quarters of the French Emperor were advanced immediately after the passage of the river to Valeggio, on the right bank of the Mincio, about six miles south of Peschiera, and not much more than six miles west of Villa Franca, the head-quarters of Francis Joseph after his defeat. From Valeggio a branch road runs northward along the bank of the stream, and reaches the main line of railway between Peschiera and Verona, about a mile east of Peschiera. Another road from Valeggio touches the same line of railway about three miles further eastward, at Castelnuovo. The high road from Valeggio runs southward by Roverbella to Mantua, and several lesser roads open in the same direction converging upon the Goito road at Marmirolo, about four miles north of Mantua. These details will enable the reader to see that the French main body, resting on the river at Valeggio, and occupying the heights which command its left bank as well, was really on the 1st of July in a position either to support any demonstration that might be made against Mantua to the south or Peschiera to the north, or to offer battle to the enemy in the field under the walls of Verona, or along the line of the Adige.

The investment of Peschiera by the Sardinians was virtually effected when the Austrians were driven from the heights of San Martino and Pozzolengo, which threaten that fortification from the west, and which were held on the day of Solferino by two Austrian *corps d'armée*. The Allies were masters of the whole line between Peschiera and Brescia, and, by holding Desenzano, practically commanded the Lago di Garda. If, as was reported to be the case, the *corps* of Garibaldi has also possessed themselves of Salo, higher up on the west bank of the lake, and had passed over to attack and capture Lazise, on the eastern shore, within a few hours march of the North Adige, and about five miles north of Peschiera, the fall of the fortress must be looked for at an early day.

The rapidity with which the allied forces could urge on the result would depend, of course, very materially upon the efficiency of their siege trains; and in this connection it is important to observe that both of our correspondents note the passage through Milan on June 21 of very heavy batteries of the largest sized guns. The dispatch from Genoa to Milan, before the middle of the month, of gunboats taken to pieces for land-transportation, but accompanied by all the necessary crews and officers for operating upon the lake, has also been established. And as the French Emperor has shown throughout this whole campaign an almost marvelous precision in respect to the means and material necessary for making his way, there is no reason to doubt that the splendid army which has proved so signally its prowess in the shock of battalions on the field, is also furnished with all that modern science has devised of effective machinery for the siege and the investment. The entrenchments of Peschiera once forced, and the strong *corps* there stationed compelled to surrender, the further movements of the allied army must be modified by the nature of the Emperor's combinations to the Eastward and the South. If it were true that the Prince Napoleon was moving immediately upon Mantua with his corps of forty thousand men, strengthened by the volunteers who had flocked to his standard throughout Central Italy, it would be reasonable to expect an immediate trial upon Mantua of those formidable and revolutionary engines of attack which France is reported to carry into this great war. If, on the other hand, the French fleet and army in the Adriatic are to effect a landing at Porto Tagliamento, about twenty-five miles above Venice, and move from Porto Gruaro on the railway at Treviso, thus cutting off Verona from the east, and descending upon Venice on the side of the land, Verona would appear to be the destined point of the first great attack.

The varied lines of defence and attack that exist in the Venetian States into which, by his passage of the Mincio, Napoleon III. has now carried the war, afford a wide field for surmise and conjecture, in the presence of a commander who has shown that he shrinks from no conceptions, however unlooked-for, hazardous and brilliant. As the correspondent of the London *Times* in the allied camp (of whom we may mention, by the way, that he is not Mr. Russell, of Crimean fame, at all, but a French officer of rank and ability,) has already informed us, the plans of the Emperor for the reduction of the famous quadrangle have been long maturing, and they will prove to be alike novel and stupendous.

Who is the Owner?—Judge Roosevelt, of the Supreme Court, has confirmed the title of the City to the water-front of the old Washington Market, and an order will be entered annulling the order of Aug 2, 1858, which granted an injunction and appointed a receiver, discharging the order of [illegible] and reinstating the City as a codefendant in the action, or else allowing the City, as the sole party, to defend; and finally issuing an injunction to restrain the occupants of the premises from paying rents to the plaintiffs or receiver, and to restrain the plaintiffs and receiver, on the other hand, from collecting rents. This action of Judge Roosevelt throws James B. Taylor and Owen W. Brennan upon their backs again, and opens a new pitched battle between the State and the City for the possession of the famous West Washington Market property. The late Legislature made several feeble demonstrations towards asserting the right of the State to this valuable domain. But it was well recognized that the reckless bargain made by the Commissioners of the Land Office with Taylor and his friends had deprived the State of the sympathy of the people in its claim. It is satisfactory, however, to see the City reinstated in its right as a defendant in this important suit, and equally so to learn that the State will be obliged to assume a definite attitude in the matter. The sooner these old scores are settled the better for all parties.

Extensive "Drumming."

The system of "drumming" up customers, which was once in vogue among our jobbing merchants, has been abandoned by all respectable houses for several years. Even customers from the far West cannot fail to discover that, on sound commercial principles, no house could afford to treat its customers to champagne and game suppers, unless the extra cost was put upon the price of the goods. This system of polite Peter-Funking, therefore, gradually fell into disrepute, and the "drummer" has ceased to be one of our commercial institutions. Boston, however, has just adopted the principle of throwing a sprat to catch a mackerel, and gone into the "drumming" business in a characteristically solemn and systematic style.

The solid men of the New-England metropolis have long been agitating the subject, and have been endeavoring to entice customers from New-York and Philadelphia. They first attempted to deprive us of the trade which naturally centered here, by a fearful onslaught upon the "branch houses" which the New-England manufacturers had found it necessary to establish here, just as the great manufacturing establishments of England, France, Scotland, Switzerland and Germany have done. But the branches could not be easily broken up, and so Boston proposes to lay her axe to the root. A series of trade-sales have been projected in Boston, the first of which commences to-day. It was proposed to defray the expenses of every stranger who wished to attend these sales, and some of the Massachusetts railroads, it has been stated, agreed to furnish free passes to all unsophisticated purchasers who could be induced to visit Boston. We do not know to what extent this proposition has been adopted, but the programme of the trade-sale which is to be inaugurated to-day would be startling to Adam Smith, if that philosopher were now alive to read it. Among the temptations offered to strangers, it is announced that

"The City Government will go down the harbor on Saturday in a steamer with their invited guests. A 'Stranger's Card' has been prepared, which will serve as a pass to all the public institutions. The Mayor will open his house to the strangers attending sale one evening during the week. The rooms of the Society of Natural History will be open every day from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M."

This is most enticing and irresistible, and we can imagine strangers flocking into Boston streets to attend the Trade Sale, as though they were following the red and yellow enchanter of "Hammelin-town," with his bewitching pipe pouring its melodies into their charmed ears. This splendid entertainment commences this morning, at 9 o'clock, by a sale of boots and shoes, after which strangers will, of course, flock to the rooms of the Society of Natural History and revel among the bugs and birds; then comes on a sale of glass ware, to be followed, we presume, by a jollification at the house of the Mayor, where there will be cauldrons of turtle soup and gallons of iced punch. The "old cradle," honored Faneuil Hall, is to be consecrated by a sale of dry goods on Thursday, after which will come an excursion with the City Government, then a sale of carriages and a visit to Alderman Kimball's Museum, to be followed by more dry goods, and another visit of inspection to the "big bugs" in the rooms of the Society of Natural History.

It is by no means an invention of the Bostonians, this method of obtaining customers, but they seem to pride themselves on it as though it were something entirely new. The Chinese, and other semi-barbarous peoples, have been in the habit of doing the same sort of thing for a good many years, and even in our own City it is still practiced extensively by Peter Funks, crimps and other classes who find it extremely difficult to obtain customers. The Bostonians, however, are justly entitled to the credit of giving the system an unprecedented extension.

It is quite possible that some of the strangers who have "cards" presented to them may reason as Young Marlow and his friend did in Old Hardcastle's parlor, that where there was such fine furniture in an inn, they would be sure of finding a compensation for it in the bill. As the solid men of Boston have not established a reputation for giving something for nothing, the strangers who attend the trade sales will be likely to entertain a suspicion that they will have to bear the cost of the Mayor's punch, and of their excursion with the City Government, whether the items are found in their invoice of boots and calicoes or not.

Boston Thunders.

That vigorous little electrical battery, the City of Boston, has just been administering another of its celebrated shocks to the system of the universe. The law of earthquakes is still under scientific consideration, and the phenomena of volcanic eruptions have not yet been reduced to rule, and it is not, therefore, very surprising, we suppose, that no Merriam has yet arisen capable of predicting the periodic tempests of that famous old Revolutionary tea-pot, the Massachusetts Bay. But such a prophet must sooner or later be looked for, for "attractions," we are taught by the French social philosopher, "are proportional to doctrines," and so, *vice versa*. The peace and quiet of mankind must not be forever exposed to the sudden emphasis of the Boston mind. One gleam of light, however, we are bound to say, falls upon us already. The Fourth of July seems to be a date at which we may count upon the beginning of a "heated term" in the Puritan city, with its consequent explosions. On the Fourth of July, Boston usually eats its dinners in public after listening to an oration on the great theme of Liberty, and to a solemn reading of the Declaration of Independence. This has become a rooted custom in the land, for the Bostonians date upon [illegible] balmed in a big [illegible] It is on this occasion that the most [illegible] manifestations of the torpedo-power that slumbers in the quiet Trimontane bosom, have of late taken place. Several years ago, Mr. Charles Sumner delivered an oration on Independence Day, in which he uttered the praises of peace in so provoking a style that the elders of the congregation were with difficulty restrained from flying upon him as he stood on the platform, and beginning a promiscuous battle-royal. The force of this shock was felt through the whole Republic, and startled even far California for a moment from her golden dreams. Two years since the Rev. Mr. Alger was the inducing cause of another crash hardly less terrible. This year Mr. George Sumner has "completed the circuit."

This gentleman delivered, on the Fourth of July, an oration "appropriate to the day." He treated of Liberty in the general and in the particular; he "spake some certain truths," like the mother of Lady Clara Vere de Vere's rustic lover, which his hearers were loth to listen to, in the midst of many which they delighted to indorse. His illustrations of our early Revolutionary history were much less commonplace than such illustrations usually are; his views of cotemporaneous events, and of their bearing upon our own political and social world, were precisely what it was to have been expected they would be—Mr Sumner being a well-known sympathizer with the European Republicans abroad, and with the American Republicans at home.

The rage excited by this very natural harangue quite passes belief. The Boston City Council was so bitterly exercised by it that they forthwith retired, like a dyspeptic panel of jurymen, into a closed room, and have been deliberating ever since on the propriety of refusing the orator his natural "vote of thanks." The Boston journals of the Administration party opened fire upon it immediately. They denounced the speaker as a wicked *habitué* of foreign cities, and a subtle friend of the effete aristocracies; they howled over his lucubrations so lustily and so lamentably that remote Washington has taken up the cry; and the staid editor of the *Constitution* who usually pays no more attention to Boston than to Halifax, has rushed to the rescue of the Union with demolishing battle-axe.

We published in these columns yesterday the leading passages of this much-berated address, in the hope that some of our readers may be more fortunate than ourselves in discovering what the mischief is that Mr Sumner has done. So far as we can make out, his special crime seems to have been that he spoke of the *obiter dicta* of Chief Justice Taney as the sayings of "Mr. Taney." This apparent disrespect offered to the first judicial officer of the land was more than respectable Boston could bear. But we really doubt whether Mr. Sumner meant to hurt the sensitive feelings of his hearers by this phrase. Something, of course, should be pardoned to the provincial unfamiliarity with the ways of the great world, and the Bostonians doubtless should be excused for being ignorant of the fact that the locution in question is a good old-fashioned affectation, used for the sake of distinguishing the individual from the authority.

As they are by no means a malicious people, they will probably come in time to a "realizing sense" of the speaker's actual motives and meaning, and then they will be sorry, we are sure, that they cried out so loudly and so disturbed the neighborhood for such a simple matter.

Wonderful Revelations.

Mr. G. Mallat, "civil engineer," has favored us with his views of the plans and plots set on foot by the House of Orleans for the recovery of the throne of France. As Mr. Mallat's revelations are quite of a piece with the usual speculations on French politics of many of our British cotemporaries, which are regularly reproduced in New-York on the arrival of the successive steamers from Europe, we have not hesitated to oblige Mr. Mallat by allowing him to avail himself of his "unhappy privilege" and open his burdened mind. The idea that Napoleon is doing his great work under a kind of demoniacal possession by the ghost of Louis Philippe is worthy notice by our intelligent spiritualists, and the theory of the plan for raising the Count de Paris to the throne is just about as coherent as the story of the London *Times* in regard to the Russo-French Alliance. Moreover, the views of Mr. Mallat are susceptible of easy and practical verification. The fate of the House of Bonaparte, says Mr. Mallat, depends upon the question—"Who discovered the law of the trajectory of projectiles?" Surely the American Association, soon about to meet at Springfield, can settle this simple matter. Or, failing them and the trajectory, Mr. Mallat is willing to rest his vision of the future upon the fact that he has been personally poisoned by Orleanist emissaries. This, at least, we can ascertain by a simple process. Mr. Mallat has only to allow himself to be dissected, and the world will straightway know what to expect of France. Even the Japanese are capable of this devotion to the public good, and a European should not be less heroic.

Personal.

One of our contemporaries has been at the trouble of sending to Washington for intelligence of the reconciliation of Mr. Sickles with his wife, and has ascertained, what we believe to be the truth, that the most resolute of avengers has approved himself also the most relenting of husbands, and is now living once more with the victim of the late Philip Barton Key. This, of course, is a purely personal and private matter, with which the public have nothing to do. But it is due to the leading personal and political friends of Mr. Sickles, who honestly believed him to be a man maddened by intolerable wrong, and in that belief interposed their influence between himself and the hasty rage of public feeling at the time of his trial at Washington, that they should not be made responsible, as by the journal in question they are, for a step taken entirely on the impulse of Mr. Sickles himself, without their knowledge, and in the face of their positive remonstrance and disapproval.

Away to the Mountains.

During nine months of the year the White Mountains rear their rocky, snow covered summits solitary and alone, the old man of the Mountain frowns from his inaccessible cliff upon deserted, hostelries and the Flume frets itself for naught, so far as human observation goes, through its cleft in the thick ribbed rocks; but with the rise of the thermometer in June the White Mountains begin to exercise their potent spells over dust suffocated, and pavement-heated denizens. It would prove a piece of exceeding good fortune if Nature had placed the Flume House, the Notch, the "Old Man," and Mount Washington, no further from Wall-street than Dobb's Ferry, or the High Bridge; but since these revivifying retreats from sweltering cities were not placed so convenient to our own doors, it is a great consolation to know that railroad and steamboat enterprise have brought them within the same distance, counting by time, that West Point was in the days of our grandfathers. The Flume House, the first mountain visiting place in the White Mountain route, and the loveliest spot in the whole Franconia region, may be reached in twenty-four hours' comfortable travel from New York. There are half a dozen routes to the White Mountains, but the favorite and most direct one is by the way of Worcester, taking the Norwich boat, which leaves here at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and carries you to Worcester by dawn next day, where you can choose your route either direct to Plymouth [illegible] Notch in the Franc[illegible] pleasantest and most direct route [illegible] to the Mountains is *via* Norwich, Worcester [illegible] outh and the Flume. The Flume is the brilliant particular flower of all the Mountain scenery, and the change from the atlanthus oders of our streets, to the balmy breath of the hemlocks that rear their majestic forms around the Flume, is incredible.

St. John's College at Fordham.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES—ADDRESSES OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES AND REV. DR. ROSECRANZ.

With no especial wish to be regarded as too flattering, and with no desire to incur the credit (or the blame, just as you wish) of enthusiastic adulation, we feel bound to say that the enterprise of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company in leaving this City, yesterday, at 11⅝ o'clock in the morning, and in reaching the quiet village of Fordham, just fourteen miles distant, some hour and a quarter later, deserves especial mention. Not only were the cars crowded in the passage upward, but, with the same commendable economy in the article of room, they were crowded in the travel downward. Ladies stood, gentlemen stood, and an attenuated detachment of the inmates of the "Home for the Friendless," whose howlings were distressing, was unceremoniously thrust into the ladies' saloon of one of the cars, and the infantile components exhibited their sense of the hospitality thus proffered in a fashion more noisy than pleasant.

The scene at the college grounds afforded a delightful relief. Beneath the spreading branches of lofty elms, and on the summit of a green declivity, a high canvas awning was stretched. At the further end a handsome stage had been erected, the arrangements of which, including the exquisitely painted back-scene, representing a view on the Hudson River, were effected by the Father Jesuits who have charge of the college. The corners of the stage were draped with the American flag. The Rev. R. J. Teller, the President and Prefect of Studies, the boys of the graduating class, the choristers and the Rev. Fathers who conducted the singing, were seated on this stage. Immediately underneath was Noll's Band, numbering some twenty instruments. In front were Archbishop Hughes, Bishop Loughlin, the very Rev. Vicar-General Starrs, Dr. O. A. Brownson, the Rev. Dr. Rosencranz, President of St. Mary's College, Cincinnati; the Rev. Father Kealy, Jersey City; the Rev. Father Tranor, Church of the Transfiguration, New-York City; the Rev. Father Lynch, of Trinidad; the Rev. Father Curran, of St. Andrew's; the Rev. Father O'Neill, of Providence, R. I; the Rev. Fathers Slevin and Mooney, of St. Brigget's, New York; and, in short, clerical representatives of almost all the Catholic Churches of the City of New-York and the neighboring localities.

The vocal music by the college choir was under the direction of Prof. Wehrhuller. It was exquisite, and, with the instrumental accompaniment, surpassing. It was applauded repeatedly and most deservedly.

After the overture, Mr. Ambrose M. O'Neil, of Utica, N. Y., delivered a discourse on "Socialism."

The next address had for its subject "Skepticism," and for its orator Mr. James Nilan, of Castle Daly, Ireland.

"Progressism" was the topic of the address by Mr. Edward Fitzpatrick, of Brooklyn, L. I.

Mr. Timothy F. Neville, of Waterbury, Conn., dealt with "Yankeeism," and Mr. Francis J. Roche, of Brooklyn, L. I., with "Naturalism."

These orations were, if anything, too serious—that on "Yankeeism" excepted. They were well considered, well spoken, and marked by conservatism. The last one—that on "Naturalism"—was clever beyond precedent.

The address to the Graduating Class was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Rosecranz, of Cincinnati, Ohio. He congratulated the Catholics of this country on the fact that they were fast assuming a new position. The increase of their wealth, of their numbers and of their intelligence gave them altogether a more important standing in American society than they had hitherto occupied. It was their boast that the Church offered no obstacle to any kind of improvement; that while, on the one hand, she regarded the domain of supernatural truth with unerring certainty, she left free scope to every human energy in every department of intellectual and physical life, on the other; that she was not only not opposed to the diffusion of intelligence, but that she fostered and encouraged education. And yet, although teachers had never been wanting hitherto, and although the munificence of those whose influence had fostered education had always been expended on Catholic institutions, the Catholics had undoubtedly connected themselves with something far below that standard of education which they seek in the countries of Europe. The reason was that the teachers had been compelled to make the most of a short time. In the way of a thorough education for Catholics there were two obstacles. The first was on the part of the parents. The great majority of Catholic parents here were the victims of their own fortunes. By as much as their success without education has been brilliant, by as much were they inclined to disregard, perhaps to condemn the education without which they win their position. The other obstacle was on the part of the students themselves. It was very hard to inspire the young men of this country with the lofty aims which alone could sustain one in the pursuit of profound knowledge. With many, the problem in college was to pass through with the least amount of study and labor. But knowledge was always worth striving after, and was always its own reward. Having spoken of the obligations which are due to our country—a country that is not only worth fighting for, but, if circumstances require it, a country which is worth dying for—and having recommended a sound and conservative patriotism, the reverend speaker appropriately concluded, amid loud applause.

The Reverend President then conferred the following degrees:—

Master of Arts.—Augustine M. O'Neil, New-York; Felix V. P. Kennecy, New-York; Frederic Ign. Christie, Castlebar, Ireland; Christopher A. Farrell, New-York; Henry Brann, New-Jersey.

Bachelor of Arts.—Francis J. Roche, Brooklyn, L. I.; Timothy F. Neville, Waterbury, Conn.; Ambrose M. O'Neil, Utica, N. Y.; James Nilan, Castle Daly, Ireland; Edward Fitzpatrick, Brooklyn, L. I.; Maurice McGrath, Gowanus, L. I.

The Degree of A. B. was also conferred on Wm. Dolan, of New-York, and John Mooney, of New-York, both students of the College of St. Francis Xavier, New-York City, N. Y.

The Archbishop then ascended the platform, amid loud plaudits, and distributed the premiums, with which one of the tables were loaded. The gold medal, a prize assigned for the best biographical essay on the subject, "St. Louis of France," and of which the Archbishop was the donor, was given, by award of the Committee, to James Nilan, Castle Daly, Ireland; next to his in merit was the essay of Mr. Francis J. Roche of Brooklyn.

The premiums having been distributed, and the intervening music over, the Archbishop rose and said:

My Dear Boys and Young Gentlemen: I have only to congratulate you on the successful termination of your scholastic year. It appears in every respect equal to those that have preceded it; and, considering that my voice will not reach to the end of the edifice, I think, especially after the treat which we have enjoyed, that on this occasion brevity will be the soul, if not of wit, certainly of eloquence. I have listened myself, and I am sure you, ladies and gentlemen, all have, with great satisfaction, to the specimens of public speaking which have delighted us to-day. The topics have been varied, many of them profound, changing from grave to gay, and from gay to pathetic; and, on the whole, I am satisfied that there is scarcely anything that I could say that would be more dear to you—at least, more comfortable to you—than to change a discourse into a promenade. [Laughter.] And so, if it is your pleasure, we shall adjourn and give a little exercise to our limbs, thankful for the opportunity that we have had of witnessing the progress of education in this venerable and learned institution. I hope that all of us, if possible, will meet next year, and, if it be the rector's pleasure, I will suggest, as I did yesterday, that a cooler atmosphere might be selected—[laughter]—although I am bound to say that nothing that could furnish air to this extended audience has been left wanting.

With this little address the proceedings closed and the people dispersed, some to go home by the first train, some to wander through the magnificent lawn, and some—especially of the clerical contingent—to partake of the good fathers' refreshments.

Our reporter is especially indebted to the Rev. Fathers Graves, Tissot and Coulon for their marked kindness and unexpected courtesy.

Anglo-Italian and American Feeling in Paris.

A private letter from Paris, in describing the effects of the first news of the battle of Solferino, says; "Now, at 10 P. M., the streets are filled with crowds, the houses are illuminated with jets of gas between each bar of the balcony railings, and by paper lanterns of various colors. There are some exceptions, however, for in all the 'Maison Galignani' there are no lights or flags, but from one balcony, that occupied by an American family, Mr. Galignani is an Italian, transformed by naturalization into an Englishman, and he appears to have little sympathy left for his fatherland. Perhaps to-morrow night the illumination will be general, and it will not be left to Americans alone to light up one of the most conspicuous houses on the Rue de Rivoli, The Hotel Windsor, which joins it, and Meurice's next to that, both English strongholds, are brilliant with gas and flaming with the tri colors of France and Piedmont. One solitary light, star like has shone the whole evening from the topmost point of the Pantheon, how placed and kept there I cannot tell, but it can be distinctly seen from my window. President Pinaca is at Meurice's."

☞ We are indebted to Purser Tisdale, of the steamship *Alabama*, for late Savannah and other Southern papers.

The curtailment of mail facilities has created a prodigious excitement in these quarters, affected by the recent orders of Postmaster-General Holt. The last instance of the indignation expressed, be the interested parties, is the following, from the St. Louis *Republican* of July 9: "Col. Woodson, Member of Congress from the Jackson District, was in this city yesterday, on his way to Washington. He goes to that city to protest against the recent order of the Postmaster-General, by which the daily mail from Tipton to Boonville, and to Lexington, has been discontinued, and a tri weekly substituted for it. A daily mail which has been in existence for ten or twelve years has been abandoned, at a time when the population demands the accommodation, and when it has increased in wealth and importance."

PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Star of the West.

Nearly Two Millions in Treasure.

PAINFUL HOMICIDE ON THE ISTHMUS.

RIOT AT ASPINWALL.

POLITICS IN NEW-GRANADA.

REVOLUTIONARY OUTBREAK IN PERU

PACIFICATION OF CHILI.

CONDITION OF ECUADOR.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Anti-Lecompton State Convention.

Violent Death of the Notorious Martin Gallagher.

The United States Mail steamship *Star of the West*, A. G. Gray, Esq., Commander, from Aspinwall July 3, with passengers, mails and treasure received from Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Senora*, which left San Francisco June 20, touched at Key West July 8, and arrived at this port last evening. At the port of Aspinwall she left the United States steam frigate *Roanoke*. The crew was all well. The steamship *North Star* was at the same port awaiting passengers by the *Orizaba*.

Our thanks are due to the Express lines of Messrs. Freeman & Co., and of Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., for valued favors.

We are also under obligations to John F. Parmelee, Esq., Purser of the *Star of the West*, for kind attentions.

NEW-GRANADA.

From Bogota—The Revolution in Santander Suppressed—The Republic Tranquil—The Mail Tax—Murder of a Passenger of the Northern Light—Trial of the Murderer—Naval, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Sunday, July 3, 1859.

Our dates from Bogota only reach to May 26, the mail for the middle of June having failed. The revolt against the State authorities of Santander has been completely suppressed. The *Star* here contains some particulars of the battle of the "Porquerias," in which the rebels were defeated, and which ended the opposition to established order, but which I sent you a month since. The people of the State of Cauca, who it was apprehended would, under the lead of Gen. Mosquera, make an armed resistance to the new electoral law, have concluded to submit the matter first to the action of their Legislative Assembly, which was called for the 1st of July. The Conservatives, or Government Party, have a majority in the Assembly, but, nevertheless, there is a majority against the electoral law. The President has approved the law which authorises him "to permit and facilitate the exploration of the Isthmus of Darien and Panama, for the purpose of canalization and also to receive propositions and make contracts with any company for the construction of the same without the consent of Congress, provided that no further concessions are made than those stipulated for in the law of 1852."

An official statement of the population, made up from the census of 1852 and subsequent calculations, has been published, which gives the whole number of the inhabitants of the Republic at 2,243,637. The State of Panama is set down at 138,186 which entitles it to three Senators and two Representatives in Congress.

The new postal law of the Republic has just been published. Foreign and native newspapers and periodicals are carried free. Also books are free, in one lot to one address, to the weight of 125 *grammes*. The interoceanic routes of the Isthmuses of Darien and Panama are exempted from the operations of the new law as follows:

"Article 40. The Executive Power is authorized to permit the passage of closed bags across the territory of the Confederation, on the Isthmuses of Darien and Panama, making as advantageous an arrangement as is possible, as to the tax, even if to secure this object it shall be necessary to change the tariff fixed by this law—it being always understood that the transport shall be made for account of the Governments interested, or to the Railroad Company, in accordance with its privilege."

I am pained to have to record one of the most unprovoked murders that has ever occurred on this Isthmus. The *Northern Light* having arrived at Aspinwall on the evening of the 19th ultimo, and her connecting steamer, the *Uncle Sam*, not having made her appearance at Panama, the passengers were kept at the former place until the morning of the 21st. On the train for Panama was a man who called his name William Williams, hailing from Caldwell, Texas, but who is a native of Westmoreland County, Penn. Williams had been drunk all the previous day at Aspinwall, and was a little intoxicated when the train started. At the Gatun station, seven miles from the Atlantic, when the train stopped, he commenced abusing some negroes who were vending their fruits to the passengers, and kicked one poor fellow, who was climbing up on the cars, so severely under the chin that he was left senseless on the ground. In a little while Williams went to the end of a car, and commenced to abuse a negro brakeman, when Capt. Julius A. Otis, of Bath, Me., left his seat, and mildly remonstrated with Williams on his conduct, telling him the danger he was placing his

Panama till the 26th of June, while the murder was committed on the 21st, so that, as the general rule has been that the laws of the National Government do not come into force in a State on the day of their promulgation, but from a certain number of days after they have been received by regular course of mail, it is not certain WILLIAMS will escape his present sentence this way. On the other hand, it is understood that the State's Attorney has protested against the decision of the jury, and asks a new trial, on the ground that the prisoner should have been convicted of willful murder. One thing, however, may be confidently calculated upon, and that is, if placed in the chain-gang, he will not be there six months, admitting that he can raise $100 with which to buy himself out which he probably can.

WILLIAMS says he has lived a good deal in California, and at one time kept a bar room and gambling-house at Chinese Camp. When the irons were put on him he remarked that he should be "all right if he could have time to get a letter to FRANK TRAIL in Texas." In his carpet bag was found an open note addressed, "Mr. TRAIL." From these and other circumstances his real name is supposed to be WILLIAM TRAIL.

We had two smart shocks of an earthquake on Monday evening last, at 10 o'clock, but no damage was done.

The United States sloops-of-war *Vandalia* and *St. Mary's* are still here. Commander PORTER has arrived, and takes charge of the latter vessel, in place of Commander THORBURN. The flag ship *Merrimack* and the frigate *Sarenac* were at Callao at last dates Flag-officer LONG has been invalided, and will go home across the Isthmus immediately. Capt. KELLY, I presume, will command the Pacific Squadron until the arrival in November of flag-officer MONTGOMERY The *Cyane* is at Realejo, and the *Jamestown* and *St Louis* at San Juan del Norte. The flag-ship *Roanoke* is at Aspinwall. F. W. R.

The Isthmus.

SERIOUS RIOT AT ASPINWALL—A PRINTING PRESS AND TYPE FLUNG INTO THE WATER—NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Sunday, July 3, 1859.

Last evening a serious riot took place in this city. For some weeks past a Jamaica man, named LYON, who hired a press and a few types from a man named DAVIS, who had fallen hetr to them on the decease of the Aspinwall *Courier*, has been printing a scurrilous little sheet called *The Trifler*. The white persons whom he had been in the habit of abusing took no notice of him; but it appears he had roused the tre of some Jamaica negroes—his own countrymen—who determined to destroy the concern. At 10 o'clock they attacked the old bakery in which the paper was printed, when DAVIS flew to the rescue of his property. Many shots were fired on both sides, resulting in the death of a man named RAFAEL, who, it is said, was taking no part in the affair, and the wounding of five others. The mob, however, succeeded in capturing the press and printing materials, and threw the whole into the sea. There was great excitement and noise all night among the negroes, but to-day everything is quiet.

The *St. Louis* and *Jamestown* have both left San Juan del Norte—one going to the eastward, and one to the westward. The *Themes* left San Juan on the 1st July. F. W. R.

From Another Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Sunday, July 3, 1859.

The flag-ship *Roanoke* is still waiting for those Japanese Commissioners which I fear will never come. The *St. Louis* and *Jamestown*, with the British gun-boat *Rattler*, are at San Juan. By the last British steamer, Capt. STEVENS and the Engineer, Mr. CLAP left for San Juan. They will ascend at once the San Juan River, and take possession of their boat, *Cosa-Yrizzari*, and reopen the trade, and be on the spot waiting for the time of the reopening of that route, which I fear will never come. Interest does much, money does more—and I fear, however, that the poor citizens may suffer—that time will never come.

The British steamer will bring some news from San Juan. She is expected to-morrow, and you shall again hear from that quarter by the *North Star*, which leaves on Tuesday.

All is quiet in Panama among the negroes since the resignation of the Governor, OBALDIA. The White faction there opposed to foreigners, are now again holding the reins of government.

The passengers by the *Sonora*, between two and and three hundred, have arrived, and will leave soon by the *Star of the West*.

SOUTH PACIFIC.

Two Days Later—Close of the Chilian Revolution—A New Insurance Company at Valparaiso—Reorganization of Bolivia—Revolution in Peru—A Marine Disaster—More Revolutionary Symptoms in Ecuador.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, July 3, 1859.

The American steamer *Washington* having brought dates from Valparaiso to the 29th May, (which were forwarded to you by last mail,) the news by the British mail steamer from Chili is only two days later. The news I sent you that CALLO, the leader of the Copiapo revolution, had crossed the frontier and found an asylum in the province of San Juan, in the Argentine Confederation, is confirmed. He had with him 500 men, the remnant of his force, who laid down their arms. The revolution in Chili is ended. The Government, however, talks of sending a force to reduce the Aranco Indians, who are still troublesome.

Congress was to meet June 1, and President MONTT's Message was looked forward to with considerable interest.

A maritime Insurance Company, bearing the name of "The Valparaiso Lloyds," has been established by the principal merchants of Valparaiso.

The bequest of $200,000, made by THOS. E. BROWN, an Englishman, for a foundling hospital, on condition that the Government would appropriate a like sum, and which was contested by his relatives, has been decided in favor of the testator, and the institution will soon be commenced.

Business, which had much improved before the sailing of the *Washington*, remained active.

BOLIVIA.

Dates from La Paz are to the 2d June. The Government of Dr. LINARES seems to be established on a solid basis, and many needed reforms are being introduced. A correspondent of the Panama *Star* writes:

"The Government has introduced a most important reform in the internal administration of the country, which ought to be imitated by all South American republics. Hitherto Bolivia was divided into five large "departments," the capitals of which determined the political course of the whole country, without giving the smaller towns and rural districts the chance of a voice in the matter Add to this that the troops of the line were generally concentrated in these towns, and the consequence was self-evident that no Government could ever introduce any salutary measure which did not meet the local and interested views of these parties. To remedy these defects, the Government has divided the country into some forty departments, with equal rights and municipal powers, reducing thus the undue preponderance of the few to an equality with the many, and giving the general populace a voice in the management of their own affairs. By further arming the national guard, and embodying in that force only such of the inhabitants as have possession of urban or rural property, they have established an effectual check on the standing army, which, however tactically superior, is numerically no match for an armed population. The consequences of these proceedings are already showing themselves in an increase of trade and industry. In Cobija a new pier is about being constructed, probably of iron—the contractors are American citizens, as usual amongst the foremost in industrial enterprises. A project is on foot to open the southeastern provinces along the branches of the Parana and Paraguay to foreign immigration, on the most liberal terms. Altogether the country is decidedly going a-head."

PERU.

Another revolution, which looks as though it might be formidable, has broken out in Peru. On the 23d of May Col. ZANALLAS, having been superseded in the chief command in the Department of Cuzco, refused to deliver over the command of the 1,500 troops there to his successor, but, instead, pronounced against President CASTILLA, and assumed the place of civil and military leader of the Department. A slight conflict took place between the troops and the gendarmes, but the latter soon came over to ZANALLAS, who had sent a force to Puno to bring over the troops there. Other departments or towns in the south are said to have joined the movement; and it is reported that Ex-President ECHENIQUE and Ex-Minister VASTA are marching from the frontiers of Bolivia, where they have long been trying to initiate a revolutionary movement, at the head of 800 men, to join the *pronunciados*. The Government, on the receipt of the news, ordered that the troops expedited to Paita, with a view to operations in Ecuador, be immediately directed to the south; and Gen. SAN ROMAN, Minister of War, had gone towards the scene of action, to act as circumstances might dictate. The Government affects to treat this movement as an unimportant one, which will soon come to an inglorious end. Gen. CASTILLO, who attempted a revolution a year since, in Lima, against President CASTILLA, it is said will head this new movement. A new revolutionary conspiracy had been discovered and defeated at Arequipa.

The whaling bark *William Lee*, Capt. W. E. SLOCUM, of Newport, R. I., put into Paita for repairs on the 5th June, having been twice run into by a swordfish; the first time, in January, on the starboard bow, about two feet under water; put into Tacama and repaired damage, and when ten days out, on the 7th May, in lat. 1° 35' north, lon 63° 09' west, on going into the after-hold, found about five feet of water; bore to, and sent some Cannachas (natives of Easter Island,) over the side, who discovered the place about seven feet under water. Both pumps were kept constantly at work till 6 o'clock. Broke out the fore-hold, cut away the ceiling, and discovered the leak; drove in plugs, and partially succeeded in stopping it with blankets and the cotton out of comforters. Pumped about 200 strokes every hour till her arrival at Paita, when she was hauled ashore in the mud, and the damage repaired. The sword of the fish penetrated about eight inches through copper and sheathing oak, plank and ceiling.

ECUADOR.

The revolution in Ecuador against President ROBLES and Gen. URBINA, has not, it appears, been suffocated, as it was pretended. ROBLES and URBINA, who left Guayaquil, at the head of 1,000 to 1,500 men, for the interior, were attacked by a strong force from Riobamba, when the batallion "Reserva" and the squadron "La Muerte," belonging to the latter, went over to the revolutionary party, and in the encounter, took part against the few who remained with ROBLES. In this engagement Col. ROBLES, Commander COMPEDRANO and a Chief called "El Mulatito," were killed.

Another fight is expected at Bodegas, when it is almost certain ROBLES will be defeated.

The Peruvian fleet still continues to blockade Guayaquil, and, it is said, to furnish the revolutionists of Ecuador with arms and materials of war.

There is nothing later from the Argentine Confederation. Active preparations are in progress for the war against Buenos Ayres. F. W. R.

CALIFORNIA.

Murder of the Notorious Martin Gallagher—A Duel—Political Movements in the State Anti-Lecompton Democratic Convention—Acquittal of City Attorney Tracy—Conviction of Capt. Pendleton—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, June 20, 1859.

The steamer *Sonora* sails for Panama this morning with a fair complement of passengers, and a handsome treasure list, as usual, for New-York. The *Orizaba*, of the opposition line, also sails to-day, but with poor encouragement in the way of passengers and freight. Very few persons seem to like the Tehuantepec route, which has fallen very low in the confidence of the people in consequence of the repeated failures of connection. Indeed it seems to be rather the rule than the exception now-a-days that passengers coming this way, *via* Tehuantepec, are compelled to lay over two weeks on the Isthmus—by no means a pleasant or healthy experience. The *Golden Gate*, which arrived a few days ago, brought up the Tehuantepec passengers who left New Orleans on the 11th May. Those who left that port on the 26th May should have come by the *Gate*, but it seems that not even an express messenger of that date was able to cross the Isthmus in time to make the connection.

The principal excitement of the last few days relates to the homicide of the notorious MARTIN GALLAGHER, who was exiled by the Vigilance Committee and who some time since obtained a judgment against the Captain of the bark *Yankee*, for having carried him off to the Sandwich Islands, by order of the Vigilants, and to save the latter the trouble of stretching his neck. GALLAGHER was a native of New-York, and a low, rowdy politician, who had attained notoriety through the general history referred to above. In a street quarrel on Tuesday night last, with a man named THOMAS ROCHE, the latter stabbed him in the abdomen. At first the wound was not considered dangerous; but he died from its effects on Thursday morning. ROCHE states that there had been ill-feeling between him and deceased, in regard to the late Democratic primary election, and that GALLAGHER applied an opprobrious epithet to him, and struck him several blows, before he used his knife in self-defence. GALLAGHER'S friends deny this, and say that ROCHE approached him with his hand on his knife, and picked the quarrel purposely. ROCHE has been arrested.

Last evening an inquest was held by Dr. MCNULTY, at the room of the Police Court, on the body of GALLAGHER. The following testimony was taken:

John Cooney deposed: That on Tuesday evening last Gallagher and he were together, and had a few glasses of lager-bier; Gallagher was tight; they passed along Davis-street as far as Pacific; Gallagher remained at the corner; witness passed on, but soon returned and joined deceased; as they passed Thomas Roche's door; heard some one call out to Gallegher, "I want to say something to you;" looked round and saw Roche standing at the door, with his hand in his breast; he again said, addressing Gallagher, "I want to talk to you," in a louder tone than before; deceased turned and asked him what he wanted; Roche replied, "What have you against me?" Gallagher said he did not want to talk to such a —— as Roche; Roche retorted; his hand was in his breast all the time; they stood about three or four feet from each other; they then approached closer; could not say which struck the first blow; they appeared to strike simultaneously; Roche drew a bowie knife from his breast, with which his first blow was struck; witness endeavored to separate them; Roche struck several blows at Gallagher while witness was between them; witness caught Gallagher as he was falling; took him to Dr. Hyde's, where his wounds were dressed, and from thence home, where he died between five and six o'clock on Thursday morning.

William Hamilton, deposed—That on Tuesday evening last, at about 6 o'clock, he went into Roche's barroom; Roche appeared much excited, and said that a man had called him a —— and he would be d—d if he would not make him take back his words, although he might be a fighter; that he could lick him in his way; witness asked him who the man was; Roche replied "you know him!"; witness remained in the bar, at the request of Roche, while the latter went up stairs; on his return witness left; about half an hour afterwards, he saw Gallagher pass, apparently very much intoxicated; Roche was standing in his doorway, and called to Gallagher three times "say, I want to speak to you;" Gallagher was at the time leaning on a post near by; about three minutes afterwards, he heard some one exclaim, oh! witness turned, and saw Gallagher make three passes with his fist at Roche; Roche had a knife in his hand, and Cooney was holding them apart; heard Gallagher say you —— you called me back to kill me.

A quarrel occurred in Sacramento on the evening of the 16th, between the Hon. JAMES C. MCKIBBEN (late Member of Congress) and the Hon. JAMES W. COFFROTH, late of the California Legislature, which it is believed must end in a duel. The difficulty arose out of some remarks made by COFFROTH, that the Convention now in session was a "sweet one," and that every delegate had a Broderick brass collar on, with a S inscribed thereon. To this Mr. MCKIBBEN took exceptions, and said to COFFROTH he must make no such remarks in his presence. COFFROTH replied that he was not addressing his conversation to him, and that he would repeat the same remarks again and again, and, suiting the action to the word, he did repeat them, in bitter terms; whereupon, MCKIBBEN struck him in the mouth, knocking him down. The blood flowed pretty freely from the mouth and nose of Mr. COFFROTH. The friends of both parties interfered and prevented any further difficulty. A challenge proceeded at once from COFFROTH, and was seconded. A meeting was arranged for the next evening at Nye's Ranche, about twenty miles from Sacramento City, RICHARD LEWIS, of Plumas, acting for COFFROTH, and WM. ADDISON, of San Francisco, for MCKIBBEN. The weapons were pistols, at ten paces. MCKIBBEN was upon the ground at the appointed hour, but COFFROTH having been arrested did not appear. Since then MCKIBBEN also has been arrested. He declines giving bonds to keep the peace. Friends of MCKIBBEN are determined he shall not fight; he says he cannot apologize, and COFFROTH's friends declare he shall not withdraw the challenge. Perhaps I shall get something later from the "field" before closing this letter.

It was reported at Sacramento on Saturday afternoon, that Ex-Senator HUMBAR GRIFFITH has sent a belligerent note to J. W. MCCORKLE, Ex-Member of Congress. GRIFFITH is friend and backer of COFFROTH; while MCCORKLE is on the other side. It is not likely that anything serious will come of this affair.

At 1 o'clock on the same day, in front of the Supreme Court room at Sacramento, Col. RICHARD SNOWDEN and Col. S. C. WHITING had a fight. WHITING got a bloody nose; SNOWDEN not much hurt. Cause, discussion about the McKibben-Coffroth duel. So we go.

The Anti-Lecompton Democrats held their State Convention at Sacramento on the 15th. The next day the business of the Convention was proceeded with, and the following were elected officers of the permanent organization: President—J. W. MCCORKLE, of Butte. Vice-Presidents—Capt. J. B. Frisbie, Solano; A. G. Gould, Eldorado; D. H. Hanrahan, Siskyou; J. H. Underwood, Sacramento; Gen. O. L. Bridges, San Joaquin. Secretary—J. W. Scobey Placer. Assistants—Messrs. Titcomb and Lambert Sergeant-at-Arms—H. Newton. Assistants—G. W. Whitlock and Frank Hardy.

2 Resolutions were adopted reaffirming the Cincinnati Platform; asserting the right of the people of the Territories to legislate or omit to legislate upon the subject of Slavery as well as upon other matters of state policy, according to their own will; denouncing the administration of JAMES BUCHANAN, for its outrages on the rights of the people of Kansas—its unrelenting prescription of tried and worthy Democrats, for the offence of adhering to Democratic principles—its constant violation of the pledges which brought it into life—its attempts to render the Legislative subject to the Executive Department—and its gross extravagance, mismanagement and corruption—in favor of the Pacific Railroad, and the support and increase of the Overland Mail service—the remodeling and reform of the State Judiciary, and the enactment of a law to protect *bona fide* settlers on the public lands in their just rights. The closing resolution of the series was as follows:

Resolved, That when this Convention adjourns, its members adjourn to meet as citizens at the polls, in the Ides of September, and that by our labors and our voices there, we show to the world that the freemen of California are unbought by Federal patronage and unawed by Federal power, and will stand by the sacred principles of Democracy in defiance of treachery, Presidents and their Cabinets.

A resolution repudiating the decision of the Supreme Court, in the Dred Scott case was offered by Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Sacramento: which was laid upon the table by a decided vote.

A series of resolutions indorsing the course of the Hon. D. C. BRODERICK, and denouncing the resolutions passed by the last Legislature of California, censuring the course of the California Senator, were offered by Major WELL, of San Joaquin, who advocated their passage in a few remarks, which were loudly applauded. Judge CAMPBELL, of San Francisco, seconded the resolutions, and addressed the Convention in their favor. Captain FREMER, of Solano, and Judge BRYAN, of Yuba, followed in opposition, urging that the resolutions were uncalled for, and that the resolutions passed at the last session should be left to legislative correction alone. After further discussion, the mover withdrew his resolutions.

A series of resolutions denouncing the course of the Administration in conducting the war in Utah, offered by R. D. FRAGUSON, of Sacramento, were afterwards withdrawn

The following ticket was then nominated:

Governor—Judge John Curry, of Benicia.
Lieutenant-Governor—John Conness, of El Dorado.
Congress—J. C. McKibben, from the Northern District, and Samuel H. Booker from the Southern District.
Judge of the Supreme Court—Reg J. Sprague.
Clerk of the Supreme Court—Dr. Powell, of Sacramento.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—A. H. Myers, of Alameda.
Surveyor-General—James Long, of Butte County.

There being no other business, the Convention adjourned.

The Anti-Lecomptonites are very confident of carrying the State, but I can see no reason to hope for the realization of this dream. An attempt to effect a fusion with the Republican Party, especially on the Congressional ticket, failed.

The Administration State Convention meets on Wednesday next—day after to-morrow. What will be its complexion in regard to the Gubernatorial nomination is very uncertain. The chances seem to be in favor of WELLER'S renomination, as he has the old political wire-workers of his party generally in his interest as against LATHAM, who is distasteful both to the Weller men and to the Gwin Party in the State. A Sacramento paper thus sums up the returns of delegates so far as heard from: LATHAM, 84; WELLER, 76; DENVER, 26; NUGENT, 22; Doubtful, 31. The Denver men probably will go for WELLER to beat LATHAM, and the Nugent men for LATHAM as against WELLER; while the "doubtfuls" cannot be counted at all, although they seem more likely to go for LATHAM.

The trial of F. P. TRACY, City Attorney, upon the charge of extortion in exacting from certain citizens a fee of $1,000 for services which it was his duty to perform on behalf of the city, resulted, as anticipated, in his acquittal, the prosecution failing to show that the money was actually paid into his hands, although it was distinctly shown to have been subscribed, collected, and paid into the hands of a reputable law firm for the purpose of being paid to Mr TRACY. Nobody doubts that he received it. Indeed, when before the Grand Jury, he attempted no denial of the fact. The verdict should have been "Not proven," and would have been, doubtless, had the law provided for such a finding.

Capt. A. HOWES, of the bark *Palestine*, which was wrecked near the mouth of the Straits of Fuca, gives the following particulars of the misfortune: "The *Palestine*, of Portland, Me., measuring 685 tons, bound from this port to Port Madison, W. T., for lumber, struck at 12:15 A. M., on the 28th May, on a rock five miles from shore, twenty five miles south of the Cape Flattery light, and in fifteen minutes the water was nearly up to the between decks. Capt. HOWES headed for the rocky shore, and when he was near it he took to his boats, and the vessel struck soon after. The boats arrived at Noah Bay at noon. Capt. H. afterwards returned to the wreck and found it dismasted and the hull rapidly breaking to pieces. The night of the accident was foggy and rainy. Capt. H. says the rock on which the vessel struck is not down on any chart.

A man named KENNY was instantly killed at the Ordnance Department, Benicia, on the evening of June 15, by the premature explosion of a blast. No person knows how the accident occurred. The only intimation given was the report and a scream from the unfortunate man. A great number of persons were on the ground at the time. No others were injured.

A young man named FRANCIS MCELHINEY, aged about 13 years, the son of WM MCELHINEY, an old and respected citizen, while out on a squirrel-shooting excursion, in the red woods near San José, on Friday last, was instantly killed by the premature discharge of his gun. The whole charge apparently entered the brain, and carried away a part of the skull.

Two men, named TOM CONNOVAN and MIKE CASTELS, were instantly killed on the 15th at Big Bar, near Weaverville, by the caving in of a bank in a mining claim.

ALBERT EDWARDS, about twelve years of age, was drowned in Laird's Ditch, near the Sugar Loaf, Nevada County, on 14th June. It appears that he and another boy named THOMAS LEGG, a year or two younger, had been swimming in the ditch. The Legg boy had left his companion and went into a ditch some ten or fifteen yards below; and on looking up a few moments after he saw a man lifting the dead body of EDWARDS out of the ditch. The water was only about twenty inches deep, and the ditch three feet wide; and how he came to drown is a mystery.

Captain EPHRAIM PENDLETON has been found guilty upon a second indictment, for flogging FRANCIS C. WILLIAMS, a seaman on board the bark *Sarah Park*, and is acquitted of the charge of cruel and unusual punishment, of starving and imprisoning the man.

Governor WELLER has drawn upon himself some severe strictures by respiting HENRY WAPPNER, a condemned murderer, until the 8th day of July, in order to allow friends of the condemned to file testimony which they think will reduce his crime to the grade of murder in the second degree. WAPPNER had been convicted of a foul assassination—the murder of a woman with whom he formerly cohabited. If he was guilty of the homicide at all, he should be hanged—for there can be no doubt about the grade of the crime—it was a murder most foul and diabolical. That he was connected with the homicide, his own act, in subsequently attempting to commit suicide, must satisfy every unprejudiced mind. It is strongly suspected that Governor WELLER was actuated by a desire to curry favor with the German element with a view to recuring its services in the approaching nominating Convention.

WALTER WARREN, a boatman, lost his life in the Bay on Friday last in consequence of the sinking of a small sloop in which he and a companion were, when a sudden flaw struck her, causing the accident.

The rear wall of the old Metropolitan Theatre (burned some time since) fell on Saturday, burying in its ruins a French watchman, named FRANCOIS SOUTLIVAR, and killing him instantly. He was a native of Basque Province, France.

Mr. HENRY LABARNCHE has discovered a rich vein of native cinnabar in Santa Clara County. It is about a mile and a half from the New Amsterdam mine, and within the undisputed limits of the Fossett ranch, of which Mr. L. is the chief and sole owner. He has sixty men employed in putting up works for smelting, etc., and promises to make quicksilver cheap. It is said that the Laurencel mine is, next to the Almaden, the most valuable lead of cinnabar in the State.

Arrangements are making both here and at Sacramento for the reception of HORACE GREELEY upon his arrival, and to welcome him to the State on behalf of the Press.

In the window of one of our fine jewelry establishments there is a very handsome fireman's hat, which is destined to become a traveler. A short time since Knickerbocker Engine Company No. 5, of this city, received as a present from the Knickerbocker Engine Company No. 1, of Waterford, N. Y., a cap front, in evidence of their good will. In return for this compliment, they have prepared, and intend sending by next steamer, the cap to which we have referred. The names of all the members of Engine Company No. 5, sixty-eight in number, are painted in golden letters on the cap front. The form is very elegant, and the cost about $60.

The deposits of gold in our Mint, during the last week, amounted to 17,150 ounces, worth about $300,000; of silver coin, 8,268 ounces were purchased. The coinage was $600,000 in gold, and $15,000 in silver.

An accident occurred here a few evenings since, which came near proving fatal to several persons. A lad about 12 years of age, named CHARLES JOSEPHS, while playing on the timbers of a skeleton wharf upon a vacant water-lot on the north side of Pacific-street, accidentally fell into the bay. His screams attracted the attention of persons in the neighborhood, and men, women and children came rushing to the spot, and pressing against the railing of the sidewalk, which extended along the north side. The railing and a portion of the planking beneath gave way, and suddenly precipitated the whole crowd—numbering, as it is stated, some forty or fifty persons—into the waters of the bay. Fortunately the water was not very deep, but sufficiently so to have drowned several of the children, some of whom were infants in their mothers' arms. The scene upon this accident was indescribable; women shrieking, children crying, men hallooing, and the street full of persons running to the place of the disaster. Several persons, particularly the women and small children, were in danger, but were all saved by the exertions of several men who hurried to the rescue and plunged into the water.

The last arrival from New-Orleans, *via* Tehauntepec, brought us some eighteen or twenty colored persons of either sex, who recently came from Mississippi, where they had been slaves, and were manumitted by the will of their master, who died in December last. Most of them were rather good-looking young men and women, fit for service. Several of them were hired on the spot by ladies who found the opportunity a good one, both to exercise their benevolence, and to secure good servants cheap. The master of these slaves was Mr. NOARON, of Hines County, Mississippi, and the slaves thus manumitted were connected with his household. By directions, contained in his will, they were sent by the executors to California; their passage was paid, and a draft of $1,000 was forwarded to be distributed among them on their arrival here.

The new Directory, recently issued, gives us statistics of population in San Francisco, from which it appears that we have a population in this city alone of over 78,000.

The Sacramento river, which had been on its usual spree and got excessively "high," is subsiding again, and all danger of an overflow has passed.

LATER FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

By the arrival of the bark *Yankee* we have Honolulu papers to the 28th May, but they contain little of interest.

The volcanic eruption still continues upon Hawaii. The *Commercial Advertiser* says:

A gentleman visiting from Kona, Hawaii, says that the effect of the continued action of the volcano has been most disastrous to the fisheries of that coast. Formerly a canoe would go off in the morning, and return at noon, loaded with all sorts of fish; now, however, it will stay out the whole day, and return at night with a solitary skip jack or a half-starved squid.

A meeting of subscribers was held on 25th May, for the purpose of organizing the projected hospital at Honolulu. From reports, it appeared that $13,530 had been subscribed. The King presided at the meeting. The subscribers associated themselves as a body corporate.

Seven hundred dollars was raised by contribution in Honolulu to furnish the residence of the newly arrived nuns.

FRASER RIVER.

Our dates from Victoria are to the 11th June, but they bring no news of importance. The general depression there reported by former arrivals continues. One correspondent writes as follows:

"In five more trips it is not improbable that British Columbia will be cleared of its mining population. There cannot be many more than 1,000 miners now in the country.

I could mention six mercantile houses that have decided to clear out within three months. Real estate is not to be sold at any decent price; many, if not all, who have invested would gladly sell at fifty cents on the dollar, on the cost. Some say they will 'wait and see it out,' until the departure of the last steamer. In short, the country is a complete collapse. The most sanguine and interested admit that things 'look very black,' but are very loth to let go the straw they have grasped. I could narrate some very amusing attemps by disappointed speculators to bolster up prospects—'gas' has been completely exhausted. There is but one remedy—a discovery of an extensive auriferous deposit.

Victoria has received her death-blow by the inauguration of Queensborough which is now a port of entry. But what the said Queensborough, *alias* Pinesborough, will be, is not at all certain. Undoubtedly it will fall with the failure of the gold produce, while Victoria will contract into nearly its former limits."

PERSONAL.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: An apprehension having been entertained that Commander M. F. Maury, of the National Observatory, Washington, would be required to go upon active duty, we have the gratification of stating that both the President and the Secretary of the Navy are too deeply impressed with the value of his eminent scientific services to think of permitting his removal upon such a pretext as this.

Mr. Elias Howe, Jr., has purchased the property known as "Iranistan," in Bridgeport, lately owned by Mr. Barnum.

A letter was mailed from Norwich to Killingly, Conn., containing $170, a short time since, which failed to reach its destination, and the money had to be sent a second time. The department was notified of the loss, and detective Holbrook sent to investigate the matter; but before his arrival the letter was found in the overcoat pocket of a neighbor of the man to whom it was addressed, where it had lain undisturbed. He had taken it from the office, and forgotten to deliver it.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
For all manufacturing purposes these machines are unequaled, for the reason that they are more durable, are capable of doing more work and of earning more money than any machines which have ever been used.
Singer's Machines are now used in all the principal manufacturing establishments throughout the country, and the demand is constantly increasing.
The New Family Machines, at $50 and $75, have become a necessity wherever they have become known.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
Noiseless Family Sewing Machines
At reduced prices.
Temporarily at No. 501 Broadway.
Will return to No. 495 in a few weeks.

Hot Weather Circular.
COOL CLOTHING FOR BOYS
AT
ROGERS & BAYMOND'S,
Nos. 121, 123, 125 Fulton-st.,
Corner of Nassau st
Cheapest Prices and Largest Stock in the City.
Boys' Linen Coats, $1. Boys' Marseilles Coats, $1 50.
Boys' Linen Jackets, $1.
Boys' Summer Vests, $1.
Boys' Summer Mixed Suits, $3 50.
Boys' Summer Pants, $1
All articles marked in plain figures.
ONE PRICE AND NO DEVIATION.

Important to Journeymen Tailors
AND TO FAMILIES.
Great reduction in the prices of
BARTHOLF'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.
These celebrated machines are now offered to the public at prices to bring them within the reach of all.
NEW STYLES, $50 AND $70.
BARTHOLF MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

Second Edition.
HITCHCOCK'S
Great Picture of the
CENTRAL PARK
is now ready.
Price 50 cents a copy.
100 Agents wanted. D. C. HITCHCOCK & CO.,
No. 102 Nassau st.

Harry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Coral Jewelry—Direct from Naples, lately received. Patterns of all Coral Jewelry, in sets of Bracelet, Brooch and Ear-Rings. Also, Necklaces, Combs, Cap Pins, &c., at
OSBORN, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S,
No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

DeSanno Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars; also, Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboards and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depôt No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. (Formerly No. 192 Pearl-st.)

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Kerosene Oils.
A full supply of this favorite Oil can now be had. Free from all impurities, and color light lemon.
AUSTENS, Agent, No. 93 Pearl-st., New-York.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Young Men can learn their True Pursuits and parents how to train their children for usefulness and happiness, by obtaining a Phrenological Examination and chart of character at FOWLER & WELLS', No 308 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Smithsonian House—Broadway, cor. Houston-st. Hotel accommodations on the European plan. Or $2 per day for rooms and board at option. Travelers will find this to be a good hotel.

A Word to the Wise is Sufficient.—At ROCKWELL'S, Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, a good Photograph can be had for $1; Ambrotypes for 50 cents. Recollect, at ROCKWELL'S, Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts made to order. Zephyr Undershirts, linen, and New-York Mills muslin Drawers, at Nos. 87 and 89 William st., one door north of Maiden lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Genin, Hatter, No. 507 Broadway—Is making a clean sweep of his Summer stock at reduced prices. The way they go is astonishing; call soon if you wish a bargain.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at 6 Astor House.

MARRIED

KNOWLTON—POTTS.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Saturday, July 2, by the Rev. Mr. Hubbard, Mr. ALEX. S. KNOWLTON, of New Jersey, to CATHARINE POTTS, of New-York.

DIED.

GREEN.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, July 11, after a severe illness, WILLIAM GREEN, aged 30 years and 24 days.

His relatives and friends, also those of his brother Charles Green, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his brother, Charles Green, No. 277 Madison-st.

☞ Boston and Charlestown papers please copy.

ACKLAND.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, July 12, after a short and severe illness, JOHN M. ACKLAND, in the 33d year of his age.

The friends of the family, and the members of Company Six, National Guards, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 160 Grand-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

DUNCAN.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, July 11, JOHN EDGAR DUNCAN, in the 29th year of his age.

Funeral services at Trinity Chapel, at 3½ o'clock this day, (Wednesday,) July 13. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

s COCHRAN.—In this City, on Monday evening, July 11, ALICE DICKSON, wife of Charles P. Cochran, in the 44th year of her age.

His friends, and those of his brothers Samuel and Thomas Cochran, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his house, No. 4 East 36th-st., on Thursday morning, July 14, at 10 o'clock.

ANDREE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 11, of scarlatina maligna, MORTIMER F., youngest son of Frederick ANDREE, aged 2 years, 6 months and 2 days.

Funeral at 9 o'clock this morning, from No. 105 High st.

HAKIN.—In this City, on Sunday, July 10, at his residence, No. 23 Ridge st., SAMUEL H. EAKIN, in the 90th year of his age.

Further notice of the funeral will be given.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

MOON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 12, Mrs. CATHARINE S., widow of the late John Moon, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, July 14, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 139 Washington-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

SANDFORD.—On Monday, July 11, at the residence of his grandfather, Henry J. Taylor, LEWIS RENAU, infant son of James and Laura T. Sandford.

BURTON.—At Wawarsing Ulster County, on Friday, July 8, REUBEN BURTON, aged 83 years.

VAN ALEN.—At Bergen, N. J., on Tuesday morning, July 12, JACOB PRUYN, infant son of J. Pruyn and Mary G. Van Alen.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) July 13, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his grandfather, the Rev. Dr. B. C. Taylor, in Bergen.

HOFFMAN.—At Burlington, N. J., on Tuesday, July 12, SAMUEL VANDLACK, youngest son of the Rev. Charles Frederick and Eleanor Louisa Hoffman.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday next, at 9 A. M., in St. Mary's Church, Burlington, N. J.

BENDRASON.—In Dresden, Saxony, on Thursday, June 23, HOWARD HENDRASON, Esq., of New-Orleans.

His remains are shortly expected, when due notice will be given of his funeral.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES.
Authorized by the Legislature with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 381, *July* 12, 1859.
33, 29, 33, 21, 15, 3, 59, 6, 55, 57, 19, 61, 71.
Class No. 382, *July* 12, 1859.
51, 21, 41, 55, 4, 20, 56, 48, 46, 36, 14, 24, 38,

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.
Class No. 379, *July* 12, 1859.
61, 5, 8, 76, 23, 41, 55, 77, 36, 42, 20, 22, 33, 67.
Class No. 380, *Extra, July* 12, 1859.
75, 22, 24, 56, 9

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable woman, who has served in first-class families in this City. Is perfectly competent to fulfill the duties of a first-class meat and pastry cook in any gentleman's family. Would not object to assist in washing and ironing, but prefers a regular cook's place. No objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 61 West 30th st., between 6th and 7th avs., two doors from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as children's nurse and seamstress or would be willing to do chamberwork and waiting in a small family, is willing and obliging and highly recommended, has no objections to the country for the Summer months. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 20 11th-st., between University-place and Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women; the one is a first rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the other as chamberwork or plain sewing, or would assist with the washing and ironing, or would see to children; they both can give the best of City reference from their last place. Can be seen 33 engaged, at No. 220 E. st 23d-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as cook; is a first rate washer and ironer; best of references; no objections to country; also, a young girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would wash and iron, or seamstress; both would do general housework, separate, in City or country; wages not so much an object as a home. Call personally at No. 618 Broadway, 3d floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A VERY ACTIVE WOMAN WISHES A situation to cook, wash and iron; makes the best of pastry, cakes and pies. Has a boy 13 years old, who can wait and do any light work, and is correct and willing to be every way useful. She would take moderate wages if the boy was taken with her. No objection to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations, one as cook washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress or take care of children and plain sewing; has no objection to general housework in the City or country. Have the best of City reference from their last place. Call at No. 201 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a respectable American widow lady, who has had great experience; she is a member of Dr. Tyng's Church, and can give the most satisfactory reference; prefers a situation in an Episcopalian family, either in the City or country. Call or address, for two days, at No. 15 Lispenard-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as plain cook, washer, ironer, or housework; also a middle-aged woman, to take care of a child and do light chamberwork; they are kind, willing and obliging; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 230 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH Canadian woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches, soups, sauce, jellies, dessert, ice cream, pastry, pies, puddings, fish and fowl of all sorts; has most excellent recommendations. Can be seen at No 28 9th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse; who has been in that capacity for the last fourteen years; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 57 12th-st., near Broadway, in the music store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGLISH woman of settled age, is capable and trustworthy of any charge; is an excellent seamstress and dressmaker; is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply for two days, at the bakery score near Abingdon-square, 8th av., corner of Jane st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND COMPEtent Protestant young woman a situation, in City or country, as meat and pastry cook; will assist with the washing; has the best of reference, wages not so much an object as a good home. Apply at No. 318 8th av., 1st floor, Lent room.

WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE, HEALTHY young woman with a fine, fresh breast of milk, desires a situation as nurse in City or country; has no objection traveling with a family to Europe or any part of the United States. Can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 378 8th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls, one as cook to wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress, and assist in the washing and ironing; would like to go a short distance in the country. Excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 301 West 29th-st., between 8th and 9th ave., rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation to do housework, cook, wash and iron; is a nice table girl, and can get the best of City reference. Call at No 203 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GERman girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; is a girl of unexceptionable character; understands her business well, and willing to make herself useful. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, A SITUATION in a private family; is an excellent baker; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 184 7th av., top door.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first rate cook; no objection to assist in the washing; can give the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, (2d floor) University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED PROTESTant woman, a situation as regular laundress; understands French fluting; is a good ironer of shirts. Wages from $3 to $10; City or country. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st. Understands her business perfectly.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 20 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting. Apply for two days, at No. 163 East 26th st., third floor front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A SMALL PRIvate family, by a young woman, to do general housework; has no objection to go into the country. Apply as No. 77 28th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. The best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 9 Attorney-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH GIRL a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or as nurse and chambermaid; can be highly recommended. Call or address for two days at 918 Broadway, near 21st st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress, and is willing to assist in chamberwork. The best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 467 2d-av., near 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and to assist in the care of children, or chambermaid and waiting for a small family. Inquire at No. 113 Lexington-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

AT THE ORIGINAL BROADWAY EMployment Institute.—No 424 Broadway, eight years established. Employers generally will find at all times any number of select German, English, Irish and Scotch male and female help. Conducted on business principles by MORRIS COHNERT, No. 424 Broadway, next door to Broadway Post office. Also, farmers, gardeners, coachmen, waiters, &c., constantly on hand and of the best character.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, English, Irish and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 4th st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A steady, sober man, with the best of recommendations; had charge of extensive places this past fifteen years, as my reference will show; I am a man that is thoroughly acquainted with all parts of the business. No objections to take charge of a farm, with the garden department. Address a note to G. F., 15 Johnst., will be attended to, for this week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman and gardener; understands his business well; no objections to the country. Also, a young man a situation to work on a farm and make himself generally useful; both have good reference, wages moderate. Call at No. 510 Broadway, up stairs, 3d floor, front room, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable single man, of long experience in both the old and this country; he thoroughly understands horses in all their difficulty; can break and train them in any shape; has the best of reference; no objection to the country and to make himself generally useful. Address P. C., Box No 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND INDUStrious young man, a Protestant, a situation to go in the country, as coachman and gardener; is a good gardener and milker; has lived a number of years in the above capacity with his last employer, and knows his business; wages reasonable and will come well recommended. Address, for two days, T. A., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, ACTIVE, YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and training of horses perfectly; would assist in a garden and make himself generally useful. Can be highly recommended; wages not so much an object as a steady situation. Call at 149 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SITUATION as porter in a dry goods or fancy warehouse; good reference given by applying to C. B. Miller & Co., No. 61 Cortlandt st. Wages no object, as a comfortable situation is more desired.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant single young man as coachman and gardener; can milk cows and make himself useful on a gentleman's place. Has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT AS DOUBLE entry bookkeeper, cashier, or clerk, by a competent person aged 27; refers to former employers, for whom he has held responsible positions. Address C. D. B., *Courier and Enquirer* office.

WANTED—A LIGHT PORTER'S PLACE; CAN write a good hand, quick at figures; good recommendations. Address PORTER, Box No. 213 *Times* Office, until employed. N. B.—Any other light business would be accepted by the applicant.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION; GOOD reference as to capability; understands farming and stock; would like a place within 50 miles of this City. Address, until employed, T., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; is honest, sober and industrious, and a careful driver; has recommendations for the above qualifications. Address F. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION IN a first-class commission house; is well acquainted with the French and Spanish languages. Address INTEGRITY, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS JOBBING CARPENter and painter, and is willing to be generally useful. Address No. 179 Laurens-st., front basement.

REFRIGERATORS.—WINSHIP'S AND OTHER maker's water coolers, ice pitchers, meat safes, ice cream freezers, carpet sweepers, wire covers, &c., at BALDWIN & JOHNSTON'S, No. 65 Maiden-lane.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN, ENGLISH, SCOTCH, or well-educated Irish middle-aged woman; one who thoroughly understands taking care of small children; is one of a kind disposition, and who can bring unexceptionable references, a first-rate and comfortable situation is open. The family live in the country four months during the summer—City in winter. Address W. F., Box No. 1,200 Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SOAPMAKER TO GO to Georgetown, D. C.; he must be accustomed to the use of steam, and one who can make all kinds of resin, soda, and the common kinds of fancy soap and candles; who, in the absence of the manager, can take charge of the affairs. Apply, until Monday next, to JOHN KING of William, at De Forest Armstrong & Co's., No. 80 and 82 Chambers st., New-York.

WANTED.—A MARRIED MAN IS WANTED AS coachman for a gentleman's family, within ten miles of the City; he must thoroughly understand a coachman's work and be willing to make himself useful; he and his wife will occupy a cottage on the place; none but such as can come well recommended need apply. Call between 10 and 3 o'clock, at No. 7 Beaver-st., up stairs, back office.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, about 16 or 17 years of age, a good penman, who can keep books, and would be willing to make himself useful, address J. C. MARSH, No 29 John-st., by letter only, in handwriting; none but English need apply.

WANTED—A COLORED GIRL, TO COOK, WASH and iron, in a small private family; must understand her business, and come well recommended. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine place, 29th-st., between 6th and 9th ave.

WANTED—A COOK TO GO INTO THE COUNtry; must be a good washer and ironer. Protestant preferred. Wages liberal. Apply at No. 76 Chambers st.

ENTRY CLERK.—IN A NO. 1 CLERK IS wanted in a staple dry goods house; none other need apply. address Box No. 265 Post-office, with name and reference.

WANTED—A FRENCH OR AMERICAN WOMAN about 30 years of age, for nurse and seamstress. One accustomed to the care of children and can furnish good references, can apply at No. 76 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST CLASS CANVASSING agents for a handsome and valuable work, to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEO. W. ELLIOTT, at Harper & Brothers, Franklin square.

CAPONISING FOWLS.—WANTED A PERSON fully competent to perform the operation and teach others. Address R. H., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE WORKING FARMER.—50 CENTS FOR 6 months, in advance. $1 per annum. A monthly journal, edited by Prof. J. J. Mapes, assisted by Henry C. Vail, George E. Waring, Henry S. Olcott, and P. Payne Lowe, all practical and scientific farmers. The first six months, commencing July 1, will include the theory of manures and their application, vegetable and root crops, fruit and fruit trees, Fall preparation of soils, Winter preservation of crops, reports of flour, grain and produce markets, &c. Published by

CHARLES V. MAPES,
Agricultural, Implement, and Seed Warehouse, Whitlock Buildings, corner Beekman and Nassau-sts., New-York.

IN PRESS—BY T. J. CROWEN,
A LOST LOVE.
By Aspasia Owen
From the London Athenæum,
"A Lost Love" is a story full of grace and genius. We recommend readers to get the book for themselves. No outline of the story would give any idea of its beauty.

INSTRUCTION.

LESSONS IN FRENCH.—A YOUNG FRENCH professor, a graduate of a university, who has had several years' experience in teaching, and who can give the best references offers his services to any one desiring to acquire a ready knowledge of the French language. He has certificates of his special talent in teaching and interesting children from 8 to 10 years of age. He would accept a situation in a wealthy family, or give lessons in town. Address PROFESSEUR FRANCAIS, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—THE BEST and cheapest boarding school in the land. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, painting and piano music. Write for a catalogue. The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADway. F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

A YOUNG LADY RESIDING IN BROOKlyn having a few hours daily at her disposal would be happy to instruct a few children at their own residences, in rudiments of the English language. Address H. G., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

NEW-ROCHELLE.—LESSONS IN OIL AND pastel painting, also drawing in every style. The advertiser has studied in France, and taught successfully in New-York for some time. For terms apply to or address ARTIST, Mrs. Hadden's, New Rochelle.

TEACHERS.

TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS BEEN EN gaged eight years as traveling tutor in several noblemen's families in Europe and one year as visiting teacher in New-York, wishes a resident tutorship, or a class of 8 or 10 in the country. In addition to the various branches of an English education; he teaches Latin, Greek, French and mathematics. Terms moderate. Address SIGMA, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE, QUALIFIED BY EXPERIence and education for a teacher, and now first-assistant in a first class public school of this City, desires to change his position for one where his classical and mathematical attainments would be available. School officers willing to pay a liberal salary, if suited. Address G. D. F., Box No 243 New-York Post-office.

AN ENGLISH TEACHER, DESIROUS OF acquiring the practice of the French language, and willing to spend the vacations in a French school in the country, would find a good opportunity of doing so by applying, before 1 o'clock, at the French Institute, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, New-York.

WANTED—A WELL-RECOMMENDED FEMALE teacher, for District School at Richmond, Staten Island. None need apply except they have had experience in teaching in a public or district school; salary $40. For particulars, apply to S. D. STEPHENS, P. M., Richmond, S. I.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, who has had some experience in teaching, and who bears testimonials of competency from gentlemen of high character and position, desires a situation as teacher of the classics or English branches. Address T. H. F., No. 107 Bleecker-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS, BY a German lady, much experienced in tuition, in a private family; she teaches English, German, French and music in all its branches. Good references. Address H. L., No. 192 Stanton-st.

A GENTLEMAN OF CLASSICAL EDUCAtion with some acquaintance with modern languages, desires a position as teacher. Address Box No. 183 Williamstown, Mass.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

XXI. YEARS' LEASE,
NO. 865 BROADWAY, FOR SALE.
Apply to R. S. EMMETT, No. 45 William st.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 554 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 554 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 336 Broadway.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 25 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILLIGAN, No. 78 Nassau-st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY AND BASEMENT house in Clinton-st., opposite Rutgers-place; one of the most desirable residences in the 11th Ward; house in first rate order; has all the modern improvements; gas, bath, &c. Possession 1st of August. Address for one week, M., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HOUSE NO 125 Mercer-st.; is well adapted for a hotel, boarding-house, saloon or club-house, or for a light manufacturing business; rent moderate. Apply to M. E. REED, No. 28 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS 4-STORY BROWNstone house No. 46 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,600. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

TO LET—DESIRABLE OFFICES ON THE FIRST, second and third floors of No. 18 William st., corner of Beaver. Apply in the building to EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD.

TO LET.—THE LARGE ROOM NO. 2½ BLEECKER-st.; suitable for public meetings, lodges, &c. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN CARR, No. 1 Cottage-place.

TO LET—IN GOLD-ST., NO. 45, THE FIRST floor, with or without steam power. Room 17 feet wide and 80 feet deep. Apply on the premises.

STORE IN HOBOKEN TO LET—NO. 142 Washington st., best block in this growing city. Apply at the store.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG MAN, TWENTY-five years of age, of a respectable family, fine looking, well educated, and of moral habits, possessing a fortune sufficient to support a family in luxury, wish s to make the acquaintance of some young lady, with a view to matrimony. He is fastidious in taste, neat in dress of a very social disposition, and feels deeply the necessity of uniting his fortunes with some young lady who is kind, modest and forgiving. She must not be over 25 years of age, of medium size, well formed, pretty, intelligent, and of a kind, true heart and "lively as a cricket." Fond of music and society; money is no object. Any lady who meets this description and is desirous of forming an alliance with a true, warm hearted New-Yorker, full of hope and ambition, is requested to address F. WEBB, Berry Dispatch, Madison-square Post-office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN THE THIRD Ward of Jersey City, six blocks from the Ferry, two three-story and basement brick houses; also, one three-story English basement house, with all the modern improvements handsomely finished, will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For further particulars, apply to J. MEGG McLAUGHLIN, Carpenter and Builder, corner of York and Henderson, Jersey City.

FOR SALE, TRADE, OR LEASE—A FIRST-rate old stand, with garden now in operation; has a bar and refreshment-room on the English plan; best location in Brooklyn, near the City Hall; would suit a German; every thing complete for business; terms easy. Apply to H. J. ASHLEY, No. 181 Water-st., or No. 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 6th-av., in the row of brown stone-front houses on the south side of 47th-st; house 20x55, four-story, high-stoop; has all the improvements, and is strictly first-class. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or at No. 64 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 64 West 48th-st.; house 20x49; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.; or H. A. RIDDER, No. 66 West 48th-st. Price, $9,000.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT ON NORTH side of 45th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., at a very low price. This is a rare opportunity to purchase a house very cheap. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,073 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST CLASS FULL-SIZED four story brown stone house and lot No. 17 East 32d-st., built in the best manner, and containing every modern improvement; will be sold cheap. Apply to H. NASON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A CHOICELY located plot of ground, containing about 3½ acres. For particulars inquire of CHAS. B. FOSDICK, No. 1 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND Lot on the southeast corner of 9th av. and 20th-st. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 187 9th av.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND, 107 FEET 6 inches on 4th av. by 100 feet on 29th-st. Terms easy. Address, by note, No. 22 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE STORE NO. 370 8th-av. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 187 9th-av.

DISTILLERY FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Capable of running 400 bushels per day; has been thoroughly overhauled and is ready for immediate use; terms easy. Apply at No. 228 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Within an hour and a half from New-York. The place is finely located on high ground, on the main road leading to the Rockaway Pavilion, and contains 42 acres of very superior land. The house is in the style, commodious and well-furnished, commanding a fine view of the ocean. The grounds are tastefully laid out and well planted with choice fruit trees and fine shrubbery. The out buildings consist of neat cottage for gardener and servants, two large barns, carriage houses, ice-house and poultry house, &c., &c. For further particulars, apply to JAS. M. PLUMB, No. 97 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, 1½ miles from depot, with dwelling-house 40x34, carriage house, barn &c., all in good repair, and 12 to 60 acres of choice land, surrounded by large fruit and shade trees; choice water; a river running through the premises affords fine bathing, and boating and every variety of fishing near. Trains three times a day to New-York; steamboat every night. House &c., with 12 acres of land, $4 000. Inquire of M. L. CARPENTER on the premises, Lyme, Conn.

FOR SALE—A FINE LOCATION FOR A COUNtry seat; about 70 acres of good land, fronting on the Hempstead road, twenty miles from the City; about 25 acres of heavy timber, balance meadow and tillable; fine brook forms the southern boundary; commands an extensive view of Long Island sound and surrounding country. Easy of access by New-Haven Railroad or by steamboats. For further particulars address Box No. 655 Post office.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, at Carthage landing, Fishkill township, 63 miles from New-York; steamboat and Railroad daily; perfectly healthy location; bathing at the door; pure well of water; about 100 young and terifty fruit trees; various kinds of berries, grape vines, etc. Price $1,300. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or of C. PARSONS, No 59 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY seat, with 16 acres of land, near Rahway, N. J. All kinds of fruit, an excellent garden, a abundance of shade, never-failing spring at the house, no ern built house, arched parlors, marble mantels, &c.; ½ mile from depot; price $6,000, terms easy.

E. G. LOCKE, No. 29 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SPENDIDLY SITUATED COUNTRY place, commanding a magnificent view over twenty miles in extent; one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minutes' walk from the depot. Land from two to fifty acres, good house, abundant out-buildings, choice fruit and pure air and water. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY DEsirable village property consisting of a good house of twelve rooms, stable and carriage house, over an acre of land, highly improved, with large shade and fruit trees, gravelled walks, &c.; is very accessible, in an undoubtedly healthy location. Will be sold low, or exchanged. CALDWELL & JANES, No. 95 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, ONE mile south of Coxsackie Landing, a country residence with a spacious brick dwelling and new outbuildings, all in complete order. Mountain and river scenery, fruit and ornamental trees, and a score of six acres near the house. Apply to J. W. ROBINSON, Esq., Sing Sing, or H. F. LOMBARD, on the premises.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE ON THE Hudson, a short distance from this City, for sale. Extensive grounds, out-buildings, &c.; situation superb. House roomy and convenient, furniture at valuation at option of purchaser and terms easy. Apply to Dr. YOUNG, Astor house, between 9 and 10 A. M.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT on Staten Island, with a large new house, barns, stables plenty of fruit and shade; position healthy; high grounds, fine water, and 8 acres of good land; price $6,000; $2,000 or $3 000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of MARTIN BROS. & CO., 69 Leonard-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange for City or Brooklyn property, in perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence, at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st.

TO LET—FORT WASHINGTON—NEAR THE DEpot, with fine river views, and other advantages, a neat cottage-house of ten rooms, with a large stable. Rent to let November, only $200. Apply on the premises, or to THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 39 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—FOR A small family, for July, August and September. Rent must be moderate, location healthy, and access easy from the City. Address J. GRAY, care of William Gill, No. 189 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

RYE, N. Y.—A SUBSTANTIAL HOUSE WITH nine acres, situated in the Village of Milton, two miles from Rye station, with a splendid road. House in fine order. Barn and carriage house adjoining. To be sold cheap. W. L. SEYMOUR, No 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, A neat cottage, barn, and half an acre of ground well stocked with choice fruit; five minutes' walk from landing, and commanding a fine river view.

S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES—ARCHITECTURAL plans complete, $5 each, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 122 Broadway, Mercantile Bank Building, corner of John-st.

FARMS.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS OWNING FARMS.—The demand at present for farms by those wishing to purchase renders it necessary for me to apply to owners of farms, desirous of selling, to send a full description of their property immediately. Farms are wanted in every section of the country, and having prompt and personal attention given by me makes it advantageous to dispose of property through me. Call on or address W. L. SEYMOUR, Real Estate Broker, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FARM FOR SALE IN CENTRAL NEW-York.—Two hundred and twenty acres, situated between Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, on the Ithaca and Geneva Turnpike, nine miles from Ithaca, and two miles from Port Dep sit. Buildings are new, consisting of dwelling, coach-barn and farm barns. The dwelling is large, built in modern style, elevated—overlooking the entire farm and surrounding country; yard and grounds are tastefully ornamented with trees and shrubbery, and has one orchard in rear. The farm has no living between two streams which water the fields on either side. No swamp or waste land; farm all of excellent quality and in highest state of cultivation; fences in model order. A farm road passes through the centre dividing it into equal parts. One half would be sold with the buildings if desired. It is eligibly situated, 12 hours from New-York City and New-York and Erie Railroad, and 8 hours from Albany and New-York Central Railroad, Cayuga Lake steamboat, Port Dupont landing. For further particulars, inquire of HENRY A. SMITH, No. 89 Liberty-st., New-York; or address H. D. BASIO, Trumansburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM OF 200 ACRES, 3 miles from the New-Haven Railroad Depot at Greenwich, Conn.; is on high ground, and is watered by never failing springs. The improvements consist of a large mansion, barn, carriage house, sheds, &c.; also a segment house. A large proportion of the purchase money may remain on the property. Also, two small farms near Mount Vernon Depot.

CALDWELL & JONES, No. 95 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 137 acres in Dutchess County, five miles from Dover Plains' depot. Plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fenced, soil, &c. Apply to WM. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., room No. 5, or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises. Address Washington Post-office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FARMS, COUNTRY AND VILLAGE RESIdences, and fine building sites, situated along the west shore of the Hudson, contiguous to the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, between Hoboken, Piermont and Nyack. For maps and other particulars apply to SILAS SEYMOUR, No. 271 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT FARM, OF 160 acres, in Orange County, 6 miles by plank road from Middletown, fish-pond, good buildings and beautiful prospect. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED FOR CASH.—BRICK OR stone, full front; location between 21 and 40th ave., and ranging from 8th to 14th sts; price $12 000 to $15 000. If a basement house must not be less than 20 feet wide. Address ONFIDENCE, Box No. 1,113 Lower Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE—IMMEDIATELY, A handsomely furnished house, below 18th st., to Nov. 1, with top bellege of rent. Apply to F. O. YZQUIERDO, No. 83 Beaver-st., Room 16, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

HATTERS ATTEND—THE REGULAR MEETing of the Flat Finishers' Trade Association will be held at Spitzmayers Hall, Nos. 124 and 126 Canal-st., east of the Bowery, on THURSDAY EVENING, July 14, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested by the officers. J. W. SCANES, President.

JAMES F. MAILEY, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE
GREAT WONDER!
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY:
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press:"

BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1858.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD & Co.:

Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city, and a resident here for the last fifteen years, so am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am, truly yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New-Orleans in 1854. I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

ASHLAND RUN, Ky., Nov. 30, 1858.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: I would certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using one bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of Restoratives extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compels me to announce to whomsoever may read this, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to ALL who may feel the necessity of it.

Respectfully yours, REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited; but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert if you wish, if no, destroy and say nothing.

Yours, &c. Rev. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 30 per cent more in proportion than the small, retails for $1 a bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New York Wire Railing Establishment.) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MAN WHO KEEPS A HORSE, COW, SHEEP OR PIG.
THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE,
As imported from England,
for renovating and bringing into condition all kinds of stock.

This Food can only be had genuine in the United States by applying to S. THORLEY, depot No 178 Greenwich-st., New York. Price $14 per barrel, containing 448 feeds. Testimonials sent free on application.

PERFECT WATCHES.

Made by B. J. Warner & Fred Marshall of London, unsurpassed for time and durability, having received the approbation of the Royal Polytechnic Institute, of London, for sale by W. EVERSTON SMITH, No. 18 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

PATENT MANGLES,

New and second hand, for sale cheap. They supersede smoothing-irons, doing as much work as six women. Manufactured by DUNCAN, WEST & SHARP, No. 51 Beekman-st., New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, In the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall st.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. FIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

YACHT FOR SALE—A SIDE-WHEEL BOAT, with two of Ericsson's caloric engines; can go between 7 to 8 miles an hour, at an expense of 40 cents a day; 42 feet long, 8 feet beam; is in thorough order, has just been painted; sold on account of the owner building another. Can be seen at Collins' Wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River. For particulars, inquire at No. 53 Walker-st., any day for a week, between the hours of 12 and 1.

DRUGS, PAINTS, &c.—STOCK AND LEASE of store, a first-rate location, North River side, would be disposed of, on reasonable terms, to a responsible party. A good cash and short time business can be done with a moderate capital. Address, with real name, NORTH RIVER, care Mr. Wright, New York Post-office

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES FOR CHINA.—The ship GOLDEN EAGLE, taking as passengers Bishop Boone and his family, will sail from Pier No. 47, East River, foot of Clinton-st., THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, July 13, 1859, at 10 o'clock.

HOW TO GET A PATENT—NOT A MERELY advertising primer, but a carefully written synopsis of Patent Law, sent free on application. American and European patents obtained, on reasonable terms, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

CIGARS! CHOICE HAVANA!! PRINCIPE and German cigars!!! of all styles and brands, for sale low. Also tobacco, snuff, and other articles pertaining to the trade. MOSES SWEETSER, Manufacturer, No. 66 Ma

AUC...

M. DOUGHTY.
...ILL SELL, THIS DAY,...
...at his salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a ... assortment of handsome parlor, chamb... furniture, tapestry, Brussels and velvet ... crockery and glassware; mattresses, feather ..., &c.
...on THURSDAY, July 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. ... 9th-st., Williamsburgh, the entire contents (for ... of a family declining housekeeping. Particulars ... catalogues at house morning of sale. Sale absolute.

...Y H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
...NRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL ... auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 13, at 12 o'clock, ... front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a black mare, about 6 ... old this Spring; 14½ hands high; kind and gentle ... single and double harness, or under the saddle; is a ... free traveler, and sold only for want of use.

WM. WITHERS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 9 O'CLOCK, ... at No 454 Canal-st., all the genuine furniture, &c.; ... a large house, fine tapestry and other carpets, oil-... three pianos, pier glass, lace curtains, bedsteads, ... dressing bureaus, China, glass, silver-ware, ... room and kitchen furniture; also, old wines, &c.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK, ... at No 293 Broadway, a fine collection of oil-paintings, by some of the most talented artists of the day. The paintings must be removed by 5 P. M., the building now being taken down for widening Meade st.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
300 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell at ... on WEDNESDAY, July 13, at 10½ o'clock, at ... salesroom No 46 Cortlandt-st., a very desirable assortment of seasonable goods. Catalogues morning of sale.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, July 14 at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 56 Beekman-st. Fresh, seasonable goods, direct from manufacturers.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT ... Confectionery, Restaurant and Ice Cream establishment, covering the whole lot of ground, and 6 years' lease of the premises, No. 244 Grand-st. The Saloon department is elegantly and tastefully furnished, well ventilated, and will seat over one hundred persons. Location the business unsurpassed. For further information apply on the premises, to E. T. FANNING.

A MANUFACTURER OF STAPLE ARTICLES—Which are always in demand and sell readily ... cash, will take a partner with a few thousand dollars, ... will dispose of his business, which is well established, with numerous cust mers. One or two gentlemen, with $5 000 to $10 000 can double the capital the first year. Direct Box No. 3 75, Post-office, New-York.

$2,500.—A PARTNER IS WANTED IN AN ESTABLISHED business in this City. A party that can take charge of the books and correspondence ... find an opportunity for a perfectly safe investment. ... will pay him handsomely, by addressing A. B. & ..., Box No. 101 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF BUSINESS ... habits and experience, and who can command from ... to $6,000, a salaried position in some manufactur... or other establishment to the interests of which he ... would devote his entire time. Address S., Box No. 2,275 ... office.

FOR SALE—A FLOURISHING SCHOOL, HALF ... hour's distance from New-York, on account of ... ill health of the Principal. A competent party with ... to $700, can here find a fair start in life at once. ... particulars, inquire at Raynor's Bookstore, No. 76 ... Bowery.

PORTER-HOUSE FOR SALE—AN EXCEL... stand, being on West-st., opposite one of the principal ferry houses; good reasons for selling. Cheap for ...

JARVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, NO. 229 BROADWAY.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—FIRST CLASS HOTEL ... Broadway. For particulars, inquire of D. ISAACS, Attorney-at-law, No 229 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

THE ELEVENTH HOUR:—IT IS NOT TOO ... late; the lurking venom can be safely and surely ... eradicated; the worst stages of decay in the system yields ... the wonder working "TRIBSMAR." Read "Human ...ity," a book sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below McDougal, New-York. Price 25 ... Sent free everywhere. Sold also by

F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
J. ETON,
No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Pupil of Ricord of Paris and also of Professor CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be ... sulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Sperma... &c., &c., at No. 651 Bleecker-st., a few doors ... of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrof... Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully ... Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE ... disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. ... at first, the Hunterian Dispensar, No. 8 Di... st. New York City, established in 1834, for the ... servation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION—HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention ... diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not ... than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of ... re. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP ... certain diseases when regular treatment and all ... remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction ... the habits of the patient; cures without the disgust ... and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in ... cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poison ... taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy ... used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine ... where but at the old office, No. 8 Division-st. Boot ... nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse ... indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored ... ravings, portraying every feature and phase of dis... exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted ... the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and ... the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging ... trace of the virus from the system.
It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are ... to Dr. H., where the disease has been driven ... the system by quacks to break out again in the form ... spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and ... throat, night sweats and emaciation.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES ... of years, confined his attention to diseases of a cer... class, in which he has treated a number of ... with a success which has won for him the confi... of the public. The remedies are mild, and there ... no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives ... patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 ... P. M., at No 459 Broome-st., second block west of ... Broadway.
Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is ... issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the ... only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of ... treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different ... forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every ... form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S ... Work has been written by a person of great practical ... knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the author, as above; also, by
CHAS MILLER, No. 438 Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES ... MARRIED AND SINGLE. IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS LONDON AND NEW-ORLEANS MEDICAL GUIDE AND HOME GUIDE, 20th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth, above two hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction from European Hospital practice; quacks (advertisers,) their deceipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 847 Broadway, up stairs, three doors above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 2, and 6 to 8 evenings.

"SUN" PRESCRIPTION.—
CHOLERINE MIXTURE.
Many persons, during the Summer season, make their meals principally of Vegetables and Fruit; in consequence Dysentery and Diarrhœa are very prevalent. Much suffering may be averted by taking, on the first symptoms of an attack, from 10 to 15 drops of the Cholerine Mixture, which will not fail to give relief in all cases. The writer of this has personally derived the greatest benefit from it in a severe attack of Diarrhœa and knows of many cases where it has performed speedy cures. Price 25 cents per bottle. Prepared and sold by A. B and D. SANDS & Co., Druggists, 161 William st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PER... FORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Restores all afflicted, that by consulting Dr WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and all medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect to extended Office No. 483 Broadway, three doors below Broome-st. Perfectly private; arranged that ladies never meet. Consultations gratis; attendance ... 8 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE ... treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 24th st., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS ... Medicine to be genuine must have my name as the only legal proprietor on each label, and my initials on the seal of every bottle Nervous Rheumatism, Chorea, St. Vitus' Dance, Palpitation Vertigo, Wakefulness and many other nervous diseases, have been cured by this medicine. For sale by Druggists generally, and at No. 111 4th-av., New-York; large bottles $1.
Dr. J. T. STRATTON.

$500 REWARD—GROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores; at the Astor House No. 227 Broadway; and No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. William.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—UNPRINCIPLED scoundrels have put out a vile counterfeit. Remember we have no agents in this City, and in Brooklyn the genuine can only be had of HAYES, No. 178 Fulton-st., who has been our agent for ten years. If you are deceived after this caution it's your own fault. JOHN PYNE & CO., Sole proprietors No. 109 Nassau-st., N.Y.

DR. JOHN HART HAS REMOVED FROM ... East Broadway to No. 27 Market-st.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.—UNION-SQUARE.—DR BATES, DENTIST, inserts indestructible Teeth upon frames warranted to masticate food. Plugging warranted not to ... out, and performed without pain. Cleaning and extracting without injuring the gums. Children's teeth regulated and advice given. No. 826 Broadway, corner ... 11th-st.

PEOPLE'S EXPRESS.
NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN AND FLATBUSH.
Baggage and packages of every description delivered in any part of New York, Brooklyn, and Flatbush. Offices No. 63 Broadway, New-York, and *New-York Times* office. Offices in Brooklyn: Jones' Hotel, Fulton Ferry; No. 3 Atlantic-st., South Ferry; No. 337 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall. Slates in Brooklyn, Pacific-st., near Hoyt.

STEAMERS

...N GROVE, and BYLV...
...t. LONDONDERRY, Capt. MOORE,
LEAVE

HARLEM			PECK SLIP.		
6	A. M.	1 P. M.	7	A. M.	3:15 P. M.
7	A. M.	3 P. M.	8	A. M.	4:15 P. M.
8	A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15	A. M.	5:15 P. M.
9	A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11	A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30	A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30	P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with

BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Bailem, 8 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

NEWARK AND NEW-YORK.
A delightful trip. Fare only 13 cents.
The steamer TAMINEND leaves Newark at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Leaves the foot of Barclay-st. at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M. To see who wish to avoid the dust will find this a desirable trip.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (direct) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. Geo. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Wednesday, July 6, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, July 6, 12 M.
Thursday, July 7, 7:30 A. M.	Thursday, July 7, 12:30 P. M.
Friday, July 8, 8:30 A. M.	Friday, July 8 12:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 9, 11 A. M.	Saturday, July 9, 2:30 P. M.
Sunday, July 10 9:30 A. M.	Sun. (L.I.) July 10, 3:30 P. M.
Monday, July 11, 3:30 P. M.	Monday, July 11, 5 A. M.
Tuesday, July 12 3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, July 12, 5:40 A. M.
Wednesday, July 13 3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, July 13, 6:30 A. M.
Thursday, July 14, 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, July 14 7 A. M.
Friday, July 15, 3:30 P. M.	Friday, July 16, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 16, 3:30 P. M.	Saturday, July 16, 7 A. M.
Monday, July 18 8:30 A. M.	Monday, July 18, 5:30 P. M.
Tuesday, July 19, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, July 19 6 P. M.
Wednesday, July 20, 10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, July 20, 6:15 P. M.
	Thursday, July 21, 6:30 P. M.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, BRIGANTINE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN, AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Tuesday, July 5, 11:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 5, 3 A. M.
Wednesday, July 6, 12 M.	Wednesday, July 6 7 A. M.
Thursday, July 7 12:30 P. M.	Thursday, July 7, 7:30 A. M.
Friday, July 8, 1:30 P. M.	Friday, July 8, 8:30 A. M.
Saturday, July 9, 2:30 P. M.	Saturday, July 9, 9:30 A. M.
Sun. (L.I.) July 10 9 30 A. M.	Sunday, July 10, 3:30 P. M.
Monday, July 11, 5 A. M.	Monday, July 11, 11:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 12, 5:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 12, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, July 13, 6:30 A. M.	Wednesday, July 13, 3 P. M.
Thursday, July 14, 7 A. M.	Thursday, July 14, 3 P. M.
Friday, July 15, 7:30 A. M.	Friday, July 15, 4 P. M.
Saturday July 16, 8:30 A. M.	Saturday, July 16, 4 P. M.
Sunday, July 17, 9 A. M.	Sunday, July 17, 4 P. M.
Monday, July 18 9 A. M.	Monday, July 18, 9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 19, 6:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 19, 10 A. M.
Wednesday, July 20, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, July 20, 10:30 A. M.
Thursday, July 21, 7:30 A. M.	

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY CASWELL Commander leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York from Pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room $5. Running time about 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland. H. K. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st. New York.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours side from Portland.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY Stonington FRANCIS SKIDDY and NEW BEDFORD, foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburg. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburg, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty st.

DAILY LINE FOR GLEN COVE AND ... Roslyn, stopping at Bayle's Dock, Great Neck, and Sands Point. The fine new steamer LONG ISLAND will leave Pier No 32 East River, James-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 P. M. Returning leaves Roslyn at 6:30 and Glen Cove at 7:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9 o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT, ... Kingston, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON at 3.45 o'clock.

FOR SAG HARBOR—LANDING AT CRICUT ... AND GREENPORT EACH WAY.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-st., Pier No. 35 East River, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.
G. W. COMLIES, Agent.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM ... Peck slip, East River, at 4 o'clock, P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

STEAMER OCEAN WAVE, CAPT S. BLAKEMAN, leaves Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 29, East River, July 9, at 12 o'clock; 12th, at 11 A. M.; 14th, at 11 A. M.; 16th, 12:30 P. M., for East Neck, Stoney Brook, and Port Jefferson. Stages connect as usual.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck Slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic, and New-Haven Railroad.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—J. WATTS DE PEYSTER ... against ALEXANDER S. MACOMB, CATHERINE DE NAVARRE MACOMB, SUSAN MACOMB, PHILIP KEARNEY, AGNES KEARNEY his wife, ARCHIBALD K. KEARNEY, sole surviving Trustee, Executor, &c., and ESTELLE DE PEYSTER, wife of J. Watts de Peyster.—Sale in Partition.—In pursuance of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, made in the above entitled cause, at a Special Term held in the City of New York on the 6th day of May, 1859, I, the referee by the said decree appointed, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of July, 1859, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, through E. H. LULLOW, auctioneer, the following described valuable real estate described in the said decree as follows:
All that certain piece, parcel and tract of land, situate, lying and being in the City and County and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows: All that certain mansion-house and lot of ground situate in the First (formerly West) Ward of the City of New-York, and opposite to the Bowling-green in the Broadway, and containing in front forty (40) feet eight (8) inches, and in the rear forty (40) feet and one (1) inch, and extending in length from Broadway to Green-wich-st, be the same more or less, and bounded to the south ward by the house and lots of arch-bald Kennedy, Esq., and to the north by the house and grounds of Robert Livingston, Esq., as the same are described or conveyed in and by a certain lease made and executed by Henry Laight, Philip Kearney and Frederick De Peyster, the executors of John Watts, deceased, to Philip Kearney, Jr., Susan Macomb and John Watts de Peyster, bearing date the 7th day of October, 1846, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in Liber 430 of Conveyances, page 270, Dec. 19, 1846, and being the premises now known as No. three (3) Broadway, in the City of New York together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in way appertaining.
Terms made known at the time and place of sale.
JAMES MULFORD, Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—ROCKLAND COUNTY.—GARRET I. BLAUVELT, plaintiff, against EMILIANO P. BENJAMIN, GREGORIO C. LOPEZ, otherwise called GUISTO GREGORIO & JOHN BORTANO and MADALENA, his wife, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com not ser.)—To the defendant, JOHN BORTANO: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the clerk of said County of Rockland, at Clarkstown, in said County, on the 3d day of January, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office in the village of Nyack, in said County of Rockland in the State of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 30, 1859.
HORATIO G. PRALL,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Nyack, N. Y.
je8 law6w W*

INSOLVENT NOTICE.—NOTICE OF AN APplication for the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the 3d article of the 1st title of the 6th chapter of the 2d part of the Revised Statutes.
ALDRIDGE G MERICK, of the Town of Clayton, in the County of Jefferson, in his individual capacity, and as a member of the firm of E. G. MERICK & CO., and also as a member of the firm of M. MERICK & CO., Notice first published the 17th day of June, 1859. Creditors to show cause before William C. Thompson, County Judge of Jefferson County, at his office in Watertown, on the 19th day of September, 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.
RAGLEY & WRIGHT, Attorneys for Insolvent,
jy6-law6w W Watertown, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE ... Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY J. HANDY, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Jauncey-court, No. 41 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of July, 1859.
WM. J. SINCLAIR, Executor,
jy6-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE ... Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MAHLMANN, late of the City of New-York, intestate, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES C. HOE, No. 16 Liberty-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 1, 1859.
DORETTE MAHLMANN,
Administratrix.
ap6-law6mW*

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SADDLE HORSE.—A PERFECT SADDLE ... horse for sale. Owner going to Europe. Unexceptionable in all respects. Six years old; color, iron gray; half Arab; carries a lady. Price $300. Apply to W. M NEILL, No. 50 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL CALECHE, NEARly new; can be used as a barouche or closed carriage. Can be seen at the stable corner 27th-st. and Broadway.

...VERPOOL DIRECT.

...ted first-class screw steamship GREAT BRITAIN, JOHN GRAY, Commander, will sail from Liverpool for New-York, on THURSDAY, June 30, and will sail for Liverpool on return voyage on THURSDAY, July 28.
The state-rooms and dining-room for cabin passengers are in the spacious poop, and are fitted up with every convenience.
Rate of passage, (first-class only,) $75, without wines and liquors, which are to be had on board.
As this ship has not been employed in the New-York trade for some time shippers and others are referred to following copy of circular from Liverpool Underwriters:
"LIVERPOOL, June 22, 1859.
The GREAT BRITAIN screw steamship being laid on the berth here for New-York, we certify that we consider her in every respect a first-rate conveyance, and are prepared to insure goods in her on the very lowest terms.
Signed,
RATHBONE, MARTIN & CO.,
WM. ROTHERAM & CO.,
CAMPBELL, CROSS & CO.,
JONES, PALMER & CO.,
RAWSON, AIKIN & CO.,
CHARLES LANGTON,
C. E. HIND.
FELL, TRUEMAN & CO.,
THOMAS MONES & CO.,
J. THOMAS HOWORTH,
Insurance Brokers."
Freight will be taken at current rates.
For freight or passage apply to
RICHARD IRVIN & CO., No. 94 Front st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 23, at 13 o'clock, from Pier No. 57 North River, foot of Beach-st.
The ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $80.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
The FULTON and ARAGO will hereafter take such general freight as may be offered.
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Aug. 20.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP WESER,
J. H. GARTJEN, Commander,
will sail positively, carrying the U. S Mail, on
SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$116
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry no cattle or sheep, and have a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 3.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, via: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing MAY 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 6 and 6 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 18, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson; Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal, Christopher, and 31st-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY.—The new and fast steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., and 1, 3:45, 5:45, and 7:30 P. M., returning, leaves Flushing at 6:30, 7:55, 10 A. M., and 1, 2:30, 4:45, and 6:40 P. M., stopping both ways at Calvary Cemetery, Windfield, Newtown, and West Flushing. Extra trains will leave Hunter's Point at 7:15, and 11 A. M.; fare by 11 A. M. train to Flushing, from Hunter's Point, only 15 cents; returning, at 1 P. M. at 15 cents. New-York, Flushing and Long Island Ferry; fare by regular trains, from Fulton Market Slip 25 cents. Extra trains for excursions on reasonable terms.
O. CHARLICK, President.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKLYN for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer-park, at 10 A. M and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3:30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9.20 A. M. Express; and 4.10 P. M. Mail.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—SHARON SPRINGS.—Travellers taking the Morning Express Train on HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, leaving Chambers st at 8 A. M., and 31st st, at 8.25 A. M., will arrive at the above places in time for dinner.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS and Lake Memphremagog, by the New-York and New-Haven and Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroads. Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—For Piermont Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:50 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:50 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 8, 7:45 A. M., 3:25 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

CENTRAL PARK.
OFFICE OF ARCHITECT-IN-CHIEF, }
FIFTH AVENUE at 79th-st. }
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Wednesday, July 20, at 12 M., for 50,000 to 65 000 feet of water pipe. The sizes of the pipe will run from three (3) to ten (10) inches, inside diameter.
The delivery to commence by Aug. 10, and the whole quantity to be delivered by Sept. 10 next.
Proposals for cast iron pipe will be for the delivery only on the Central Park, subject to the usual proofs.
Proposals for pipe of any other kind than cast-iron will include the laying and the placing of the system for use, by Oct. 1 next, with a guarantee for two years, and must be accompanied by samples of proposed pipe, and description of the process of manufacture, and of the materials used, and the manner of laying the pipe, with references to places where the same has been used.
The trenching and back-filling will not be included in the contract.
Monthly estimates will be made as the work progresses, and 15 per cent. of the value of the same, at contract prices, will be retained until the whole is completed.
Specifications, together with any other information desired, will be furnished at this office on and after Thursday, July 14, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
Proposals should be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the work.
The Commissioners of the Central Park reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Waterpipe," and addressed to the "Commissioners of the Central Park.
FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
Architect-in-Chief and Superintendent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of July, instant, at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School No. 19, in said Seventeenth Ward, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specification on files and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder. The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WM. HIBBARD,
GEO. JEREMIAH,
FRANCIS DUNCAN,
JOHN J. OYMOND,
JAS. CUSHING, Jr.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the IXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 20th day of July inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School No. 16, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
AUG. F. DOW,
HENRY P. LEE,
ALEX. B. KEECH.

TO CONTRACTORS.—THE COMMISSIONERS appointed by an act of the Legislature for McAdamizing certain roads in the

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Charges against Quartermaster Cross—The next Census—Expected Duel between O. Jennings Wise and P. Hayliett, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 12.

Major OSBORNE CROSS, Quartermaster in the United States Army, against whom charges of malfeasance in office have been preferred, will not resign, as intimated in a previous dispatch, but will stand his trial before a Court-martial, which has been ordered to-day for that purpose. Major Cross admits great carelessness in signing vouchers without proper examination, but denies any evil intent. Many of these vouchers or certificates proved to be fraudulent.

Señor MEJIA, the Mexican Minister, is confined to his bed by sickness.

Viscount QUELLIARD, the French *Charge d'Affaires*, is now in New-York.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 12.

The late Congress has appropriated only $15,000 as a preliminary to taking the next census, for the preparation of blank forms, instructions to marshals, &c. Ample time will be allowed for the selection of reliable deputies, and such arrangement will be made by the Secretary of the Interior as will secure the prosecution of the work with more perfectness than heretofore. Many applications have been made for employment as clerks, but the Census Bureau will not be organized until next year, when the returns shall begin to be received.

There is authority for the assertion that, however desirable the acquisition of Lower California may be to the Administration, no such proposition is now pending between the Governments of the United States and Mexico, as has been stated.

Secretary FLOYD's health is slightly improved, and he will return to Washington to accompany the President to Bedford Springs on Monday.

The President has recognized FREDERICK KUHNE as Consul of the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Cassel at New-York.

The Mexican Minister is ill.

The Mayor of Washington having received a dispatch from the Mayor of Richmond, that O. JENNINGS WISE, and P. HAYLETT had left to fight a duel, and would probably proceed to the neighborhood of Washington. He caused warrants to be issued for their arrest in case they should come this way. The officers are now on the look-out for them.

Affairs in Newark.

STILL ANOTHER MURDER—FIRE—SUN-STROKE.

NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, July 12.

We seem to be in the midst of a murder carnival. But a few weeks ago PATRICK MAUD shot and killed his sister in the Fifth Ward. A little later PETER MILLER, a German, was stabbed and killed at a picnic in the Eleventh Ward, by one HENRY KAUFMANN, who is supposed to have fled to Canada. On the 4th inst. CHARLES ROSINSON, an estimable citizen, was brutally murdered in the suburbs of the Third Ward, by some unknown parties, and now we have to add another to this fearful list of crime. On Saturday last a young man named STEPHEN CUNNINGHAM was beaten so badly by one JOHN ADAMS, that he died of his wounds this morning. The affray occurred in a grog-shop in Canal-street, in the Fourth Ward. ADAMS has escaped. The Coroner's jury is in session this afternoon.

The Coroner's Jury, this afternoon, rendered a verdict that STEPHEN CUNNINGHAM's death resulted from blows received at the hands of JAMES ADAMS. ADAMS has been arrested; he is an old offender, having been in the State Prison for grand larceny.

At about 3 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in a four-story brick addition to the extensive jewelry establishment of CARTER & HALL, corner of Mulberry-park and Durand streets, which was completely gutted, destroying dies and tools to the amount of $8 000. The loss on the building is about $2,000, fully insured, principally in New-York offices,—the Howard, City, and Manhattan Companies.

A German, named BRUNER, was sunstruck yesterday, and died in the evening. Several other cases of prostration have occurred, though none of them were fatal.

Vermont Republican State Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Tuesday, July 12.

The Vermont Republican State Convention assembled at Brattleboro to day. Ex-Governor FAIRBANKS, of St. Johnsbury, presided, with W. H. PENNIMAN, of Wixdoski, and B. W. BARTHOLOMEW, of Washington, as Vice-Presidents, and C. J. GLEASON, A. N. SWAIN, of Bellows Falls, and J. T. C. COOK, of Bennington, as Secretaries. The present State Officers were re-nominated as follows:

For Governor—HILLARD HALL, of Bennington.
Lieutenant-Governor—BARNABAS MARTIN, of Chelsea.
Treasurer—HENRY M. BATES, of Montpelier.

The resolutions reiterate the Philadelphia platform; condemn the extravagance and pro-Slavery character of the Buchanan Administration; maintain the right of naturalized citizens to protection against the Cass doctrine, and approve a homestead law.

The Great New-England Trade Sales at Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 12.

The great New-England trade sales at auction commence to-morrow. The programme for the day, embracing boots and shoes, glassware and carriages. The grand sale of dry goods, in Faneuil Hall, will commence Thursday and continue Friday and Saturday. Merchants are present from every State in the Union: the hotels are crowded and an active business is anticipated. A steamboat excursion down the harbor and other social hospitalities will be tendered to strangers by the City authorities.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 12.

The steamship *Empire City* is below, with Havana dates of the 8th inst. The news is unimportant.

Sugar was buoyant, and all qualities had slightly advanced.

Sterling Exchange was 15 per cent. premium, and on New-York 4½ per cent.

Funeral of the Rev. Joseph Belcher.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 12.

The funeral of the Rev. JOSEPH BELCHER, D. D., an eminent author and clergyman, took place from the first Baptist Church this afternoon. It was attended by a large concourse of his friends. The deceased was father to the Pastor of the Baldwin-place Baptist Church of Boston.

Marriage of Peter Cagger.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 12.

The political and social circles have been greatly stirred to-day by a matrimonial affair. PETER CAGGER, the well-known politician and lawyer, was married this morning to the sister of Wm. CASSIDY, the equally well-known editor of the *Atlas and Argus*.

The Sailing of the Arabia.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 12.

The mails per the Royal Mail steamship *Arabia* will close at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, but she will not sail until about 11. Dispatches forwarded so as to reach here by 10 A. M. on that day, will be sent out in her.

False Report of a Murderer's Arrest.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, July 12.

The rumor that LAND, the murderer of FLANAGAN, had been arrested, is without foundation.

Perseverance Hose Company in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 12.

Perseverance Hose Company, of Philadelphia, arrived here this evening, and received a cordial welcome from the Fire Department and citizens generally

Fire.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Tuesday, July 12.

Last night, at Straight Shore, St. John, N. B., six dwellings were burnt. All insured.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, July 12.

The United States Mail Steamship *Augusta* arrived below at 2 o'clock, P. M., and is coming up.

A POLICEMAN ATTACKED BY A RUFFIAN.—Wm. Murphy, who, it is alleged has twice served the State in the Prison at Sing-Sing, whence he a fortnight ago returned to the City, threatened to take the life of Officer Boyle, of the Fifth Ward. The policeman, late on Sunday night, had been asked to arrest a disorderly woman in Worth-street. As he was about to do so, Murphy approached, and in a blustering manner told the officer that if he attempted to take the woman away, his life should be the forfeit. Regardless of the ruffian's threats, the officer took the woman into custody, but was immediately knocked down by a blow on the temple, dealt by Murphy. The officer quickly recovered his feet and cauhed Murphy to desist, but freely using his club. The rowdy was taken to the station-house, and a large dirk-knife was found under his vest. He was arraigned before Alderman Brady, at the Tombs, and committed in default of $1,000 bail, to answer for the assault on the officer, and for an attempt to rescue a prisoner.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

OBTAINING GOODS UNDER FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.—Mr. FRANK B. NEWELL, a merchant, of No. 128 Broadway, made a complaint yesterday before Alderman SMITH, at the Lower Police Court, against a man who represented himself as JOHN J. HARRIS, of New-Bedford, Mass. Mr. NEWELL alleges that he received an order by telegraph three weeks ago to forward some goods to the above-named address at New-Bedford. He filled the order, sent the goods by express, and told the expressman to demand payment on delivery. A day or two afterwards Mr. NEWELL received another dispatch from New-Bedford, stating that HARRIS could not pay cash, but would give his note for the amount, and referred to Messrs. HERMAN BROTHERS, of Barclay-street, for information as to his responsibility. HERMAN BROTHERS attested to Mr. HARRIS' standing as a merchant, and Mr. NEWELL accepted the note. On Monday a man representing himself as Mr. HARRIS called on Mr. NEWELL, said he would take up the note, and purchase more goods for cash, which he did to the value of $228, giving in payment a check for $300 on the Bank of North America, and promising to pay a small balance in the morning. HARRIS was anxious to have the goods forwarded to New-Bedford that afternoon by express. Learning that it was too late, he stated that they be sent to HERMAN BROTHERS, where other goods were being packed for him, so that all his purchases might be placed in one case. Mr. NEWELL sent his boy with the bundle to Messrs. HERMAN's store, and HARRIS accompanied him. On the way the latter suddenly remembered that he had left the note at Mr. NEWELL's store, and asked the boy to run back for it while he remained with the bundle. The lad unhesitatingly complied, but had scarce proceeded a hundred feet, when he observed HARRIS take up the goods, enter a coach and drive off. Suspecting HARRIS was a swindler, the boy followed, but fearing the man would escape he called the Police and had him arrested. Messrs. HERMAN BROTHERS say the accused bears no resemblance to Mr. JOHN J. HARRIS of New-Bedford, and regret that Mr. NEWELL should have been made the victim of any misapprehension on their part. Of course, the check, upon presentation at the Bank, was pronounced worthless, and the prisoner was committed for examination.

THE PROPOSED WIDENING AND EXTENSION OF GOLD-STREET.—The Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday at 2 P. M. to hear argument for and against the proposed extension and widening of Gold street from Wall-street to Maiden-lane and thence to Pearl or Madison streets. A large number of property-owners appeared and disputed the mooted question with unction. Mr. OCKERHAUSEN appeared to represent thirteen lots on Gold and Rose streets, on which his sugar refinery stands. He was opposed to the extension as proposed, because it would ruin his business. It would ruin improvements of his own and others residing in the neighborhood to the amount of $200,000. He favored an extension which should adhere more to the line of Gold-street, but opposed the project of cutting a straight avenue through with so much detriment to properly. On the other hand it was contended that it was desirable directly to connect Corlears Hook and Wall-street, that Wall-street would continue to be the banking street of the City for a century at least, and Canal-street would not take its place as it had been predicted. Alderman BOOLE said the Committee would examine the line of the proposed improvement, and present a report at an early day.

STREET CLEANING.—The City Inspector has taken the entire supervision of the cleaning of the streets and intends that hereafter Broadway, the Bowery, and Chatham, Fulton and Nassau streets, and the other principal business thoroughfares, shall be swept thoroughly every night with Smith's sweeping machine. The other streets down town will be cleaned every other night. Mr. DELAVAN will endeavor to have the sprinkling of the streets hereafter prohibited. He says if they are clean there is no need of it, and that its only effect is to make them dirty. He will also request the shop-keepers on Broadway to have their stores swept out at the close of business hours in the evening, instead of in the morning; in this way the dirt from each store will be mingled with that which is carried away from Broadway at night, and will not be emptied into the street, as it is now, after the latter has just been swept.

A NUISANCE IN THE SECOND-AVENUE.—The Second-avenue is one of the finest thoroughfares o the City—at least to Thirtieth-street, or thereabouts Why is it that the residents in that avenue are subjected, daily, to the nuisance of wild oxen, driven by infuriated rowdies? The oxen and their drivers overflow the sidewalks, and make human life very precarious. Especially this is the case on the block between St. Mark's-place and Ninth-street, where, yesterday, three overdriven cows failed in their legitimate progress to the slaughter-house, and endured several hours of torture before they went to the sausage shops and the cheap butchers. Scarcely a day passes that some cruelty on this avenue, in the neighborhood of St. Mark's-place, does not awake the indignation of the residents. Will the Superintendent of the Police attend to this?

THE YOUNG MEN'S NATIONAL AMERICAN UNION CLUB—whose motto is "Never say die," met at their head-quarters, Convention Hall, Wooster-street, on Monday night, and nominated the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—JOHN T. PHILLIPS.
Vice-President—Joseph Forbes.
Second Vice-President—W. H. Barry.
Recording Secretary—A. S. Bodine.
Corresponding Secretary—J. A. Simpson.
Treasurer—J. B. McLellan.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Victor Johnson.

MUTINY ON SHIPBOARD.—The attention of the Harbor Police was yesterday attracted by a signal of distress on the ship *Glad Tidings*, Captain NELSON, arrived Monday from New-Orleans, and lying in the stream nearly opposite Fulton Ferry. Boat's crew No. 8, Coxswain SMILEY, immediately went off to the vessel, and found the crew in a state of mutiny. The seamen had refused to work, and the mates, in attempting to force them, had been set upon and beaten. Two of the most unruly were arrested and committed for trial by the United States Commissioner. The ringleader, however, escaped in a small boat before the Police reached the vessel.

A QUEER WAY TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—A girl named MARIA GILLEN, eleven years of age, residing at No. 275 East Thirteenth-street, in a fit of despondency attempted to commit suicide yesterday afternoon by throwing herself into a vault connected with an outhouse. Her situation was discovered, and she was drawn out of the vault and medical aid was summoned. After an hour's exertion the physician succeeded in bringing her to consciousness, when she stated the reason she attempted to take her life was because of the ill-treatment of her step-mother.

DIED FROM BEING RUN OVER.—THOMAS GALBRAITH, 27 years of age, died at the City Hospital yesterday, from the effects of injuries received on the 29th of last May, in Oliver-street. GALBRAITH alleges that he was standing on the platform of Car No. 18, Second-avenue Railroad, when some unknown person pushed him off. He fell before the wheel, and his right leg was horribly mangled, so that amputation was performed about five weeks ago. Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest.

GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE.—The Board adjourned to meet yesterday afternoon, but there was no quorum present and no business was transacted. During the week ending the 21 inst., 37 inmates of the Institutions have died, 1,540 have been discharged, 101 have been sent to the Penitentiary and six to the State Prison; while 1,716 were admitted to the Institutions, making the present total 7,052, being an increase of 32 over the last week.

TARGET BEARER KILLED.—A colored man named MITCHELL, residing in Houston-street, near Avenue A, while returning with the Lion Bier Guards, from Hamilton square, early Monday evening, attempted to jump on a car on the Third-avenue Railroad, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets, but slipped and fell beneath the car. He was picked up mangled in a shocking manner, and died in a few minutes.

THE MYSTERY OF THE HUMAN REMAINS.—The sink of the house in Thirty-second-street, in which the thigh and legs of a man were found, was, yesterday thoroughly overhauled in presence of Coroner JACKSON, the search resulting in the discovery of no other portions of the body. It is generally believed that the bones were thrown there by a student of medicine who, until recently, lived in the house, after he had used them for the purpose of obtaining anatomical knowledge.

WHERE'S THE CITY INSPECTOR?—A dead horse has been lying opposite 47 Laurens street, for two days past, and emits such a stench that many of the residents in the neighborhood have been compelled to move away. So reported the Captain of Police of the 8th Precinct to the Deputy Superintendent yesterday morning.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT ON BEDLOE'S ISLAND.—Col. RYAN, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment New-York State Militia, has received permission from the General Government to occupy Bedloe's Island with his regiment for two weeks, to encamping the latter part of August.

RUN OVER BY A CAR.—THOMAS CHEW was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, Monday evening, by the Sixth Precinct Police, having been run over by a Second-avenue car, near the Bowery Theatre, and badly injured.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—MARY DOLEVISE, a German woman, living at No. 27 Canystie-street, drank a large quantity of oil of vitriol, on Monday evening, to end a life with which she was disgusted. She was removed to the City Hospital for treatment.

Trial of the Life-Preserving Stateroom.

The trial of this invention, which took place at the Battery yesterday afternoon, drew together a large crowd, among whom we noticed several shipowners, captains of steamers, and other nautical persons. The float on which the stateroom was placed was loaded heavily with chain-cables, the room being covered with light woodwork, corresponding to the hurricane-deck of a steamer At 3½ o'clock six persons entered the stateroom, one of whom was Mr. SMITH, the proprietor; the others were Capt. KING, formerly of the steamship PAYEN, who was one of the saved from the wreck of the *Central America*, Dr. JONES, of the *Scientific American*, R. H. TABRELL, Esq., and a reporter of the TIMES. Everything being ready, the door was shut and secured by screws upon the inside. A large opening at the top, and a common sideport being left open to admit the air. Mr. HALLOCK, the inventor, then opened the bottom valve, which, in a few moments, filled the float, and it began to sink. As the float went down, the state-room, which has a sustaining power of five or six tons, floated, carrying off the light deck overhead, and swung clear of the imaginary wreck. At this instant an enthusiastic person from within, thankful no doubt for his preservation, showed his head through the hatchway, and, displaying a small American flag, called for three cheers on the new life preserving invention. The stateroom was kept in an upright position by the water secured in tanks at the bottom, and had no more motion than an ordinary boat There was space for twice the number that occupied the rooms, and they moved about, sat still, or climbed upon the outside as they felt inclined. After being towed about for some time, it was brought back and secured. Those who went into the state room expressed entire satisfaction with the experiment, and Capt. KING, who has had a life-experience upon the ocean, says it would float with entire safety in the roughest sea. Placed upon passenger steamers, it would, it is claimed, afford perfect security to the passengers in case of sudden collision or other accident, and would also furnish the means of preserving the specie and mails. It is provided with an illuminating apparatus for use at night, to attract the notice of passing vessels, and drifters or rudders worked from the inside, by which its motions can be directed, and which will serve as props when it is cast upon the shore. The proprietors have secured European as well as American patents.

WORTH'S *Old London Dock Gin*, superseded the so-called "Gins"—"Aromatic," "Medicated," &c., is now indorsed by all of Europe's physicians, chemists and connoisseurs, possessing all of those *intrinsic* medicinal qualities and diuretic which belong to an *old* and pure Gin. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all druggists, grocers, &c.

A. M. BENNETT & Co.,
(Established 1778,)
Sole Importers,
No. 338 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
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Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 12.

$7 250	Ohio State 6s	89 89¼	58	Del & Hud. Canal Co.	88¾
2,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	85¾	50	do.	89
7,100	do.	89	50	Mich. Central R.	41⅝
4,400	Virginia 6s	94	200	do.	41⅝
25 100	do.	94⅛	75	do.	41⅝
17,000	do.	94¼	100	do.	b60 42⅛
5,000	do.	s60 82⅞	350	do.	b30 42
10,000	do.	nw 94	50	do.	s60 41⅝
32,000	Missouri State 6s	83	50	do.	b5 42
10 000	do.	b60 83	58	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	8
7,000	do.	82⅝	200	M. So. & N. I. G. h.	s30 25
5 000	do.	b30 82⅞	300	do.	25¼
1,000	do.	b30 83	250	do.	b30 25¼
500	Brook. C. W. L.	101⅜	50	do.	25⅜
1,000	Erie R. C. B. '62.	18	400	do.	s30 24⅜
5 000	Ill. C. R. B.	s60 82⅜	249	do.	25
5,500	do.	83¼	100	do.	b60 25¼
1,000	Gal. & Ch. 1st M.	91	100	do.	s10 25
3 100	Bap. & St. J. R. B.	65	100	do.	b30 25⅛
10	Ocean Bank	95	60	Panama Railroad	117
250	Pacific mail S. Co.	62⅜	43	Clev., Col. & Cin R.	91⅜
26	Am. Exch Bank	101⅜	300	Gal. & Chic. R.	s10 64
7	do.	101	400	do.	64⅛
100	N. Y. Central R.	b60 74	500	do.	b30 64⅛
1400	do.	74⅛	50	do.	64
200	do.	tw 74⅛	700	do.	b60 64⅛
650	do.	b60 74⅛	150	do.	s30 63⅞
50	do.	s5 74	50	do.	s15 64
100	do.	b7 74⅛	10	do.	63⅞
150	Hudson River R.	32	160	Chic. & Rock I. R.	60¾
200	Reading R.	b60 42¾	100	do.	s60 60
500	do.	42⅝	60	do.	60
300	do.	42⅝	100	do.	s15 59⅜
500	do.	s60 42	600	do.	b60 60⅜
100	do.	42¼	30	La Crosse & Mil. R.	⅝
250	do.	42⅜	200	Little Miami R.	85

SECOND BOARD.

$3 000	Indiana State 6s	85	750	Reading Rail'd	43
5 000	Virginia 6s	93¾	100	do.	s60 42⅝
2 000	Missouri State 6s	83¾	300	do.	b60 43⅛
10,000	Brook. C. W. Ln	100	500	do.	b60 43⅛
20	Am. Exchange Bk.	101¼	40	Galena & Chic. R.	64
2	Del. & Hud. Can. Co	99¾	100	Mich. Central R	b10 42⅜
125	N. Y. Cent. R.	74⅛	60	do.	s15 42⅛
200	Erie Railroad	4⅜	10	M. S. & N. I. G. R.	25¾
150	Harlem R. Pref'd.	32⅝	100	do.	s10 25⅜
500	do.	b30 33⅛	100	do.	b30 25⅜
100	do.	33⅝	150	do.	b30 25¾
60	Chic & R. Isl. R.	s16 60⅞	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	s60 25⅝
50	do.	s10 60¾			

TUESDAY, July 12—P. M.

The improved demand for Stocks noticed yesterday was renewed to-day, and there was quite a large and well-distributed business done at a further advance in prices. The demand is met with less readiness than usual of late upon a sudden rise in the market, and some of the orders to buy were not executed to-day without a difference of ¼@1 ℔ cent. above the previous sales. Reading rose to 43@43¼ ℔ cent., and Hudson River to 33½@33¾ ℔ cent., and for Missouri State Sixes 83¼@83½ was bid cash and on buyers' option this afternoon. The sales of New-York Central were at 74⅛@74¼ ℔ cent., closing 74¼, about 4,000 shares done. The most decided strength on the Western list was again shown in Galena & Chicago and Chicago & Rock Island, with the addition, both in the morning and in the afternoon, of a demand for Michigan Central, at an advance of 1@1¼ ℔ cent. on yesterday's sales. Panama at the close was held for 118, the bid being 117 ℔ cent. The closing prices on the general Share list, compared with Saturday afternoon, are as follows:

Saturday and Tuesday.		Saturday and Tuesday.	
N. Y. Central	73⅜@74¼	Reading	41⅞@43
Hudson	31⅝@33⅜	Harlem Pref.	35⅛@35½
Rock Island	59⅜@61	Missouri	82½@83⅛
Galena	63⅛@64	Mich. Cent.	40¾@42⅜
Mich. Guar.	24⅛@25¾		

The market was again partially influenced by Foreign news, the latest advices by telegraph from Cape Race being made public, in a brief summary, through the afternoon papers. The change of position by one or two of the leading Jobbers also had some effect, as on yesterday, as these parties have the reputation of buying in a considerable line of Stocks to close up their *Bear* account. In State Stocks the feeling is strengthened by the easier tone of the Money market, and the prospective demand for Missouri and other State Bonds for banking basis in the West. The general market left off firm, with some little realizing at the extreme advance.

The amount of Money left with the Brokers on prime collateral, at 5@5½ ℔ cent., is on the increase, while the supply of strictly first-class Mercantile Bills offered through the Discount Brokers to-day at 6@6½ ℔ cent. for short, and 7@7½ per cent. for 4 and 6 months date, is scarcely equal to the demand. Boston is still a debtor to New-York, and the Specie which the Cunard steamer will take to-morrow for New-York account will be put up in that market. Nothing went by express this afternoon. The Exchanges on London, though stiff in rates, closed with sales at 110½@110⅝ ℔ cent., a fair supply of Canada and Southern Bank Bills appearing in the market for this packet. The credit settlements made with our own Bankers were at 110⅜, though some of them declined to draw under 110½ ℔ cent. Sight Exchange was made at 110⅝@110¾. Most of the business on Paris was at short sight 5.10f.@5.08¾f.

The California steamer was not telegraphed until the close of 'Change hour. The Customs paid into the Sub Treasury to-day, are $217,000, mostly on the valuable French and other Continental cargo of the *Arago*, from which further receipts will come in to-morrow The other receipts into the Sub Treasury are $43,000. Disbursements $191,130. Balance this afternoon, $4,332,930,

The *Star of the West*, with the California Mails to June 20, and a treasure freight of $1,736,865, arrived at this port this evening. Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.'s semi-monthly circular contains the following reference to monetary affairs in San Francisco:

"During the fortnight, the money market has been quiet, but on the eve of steamer day it becomes apparent that the requirement will be large. There is an increasing demand and already much stringency is felt. The rates of interest, however, have undergone no change, and very little on collateral is done under 2½ ℔ cent. On Real Estate the range is from 1½@2 ℔ cent. The receipts of Gold Dust thus far in the month have been light, a fact for which there is no readily assignable cause, since on all hands it is conceded that activity prevails throughout the mining districts. It is frequently the case, however, that such irregularities are presented even during the busiest season, and parties versed in the Gold Dust trade entertain confidence that the monthly aggregate will be fully up to the usual amount at this season, if it does not exceed it. This falling off in the receipts of gold is indicated by the comparatively small deposits at the Mint, and the not inordinate supply of bars. At the present writing, we have heard of few contracts for bar, but the prevalent opinion is that they will advance on present rates, which may be quoted at 840@850 fine, par."

The following is the treasure list of the *Star of the West*:

Am. Exch'e Bank	$166,000	Eppinger & Co.	$5,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.	244,100	Treadwell & Co.	20,000
Freeman & Co.	11,814	W. Seligman & Co.	61 000
Metropolitan Bank	69,300	W. Heller & Co.	18,000
E. Kelly & Co.	90 000	Kirby, Byrne & Co.	8 000
W. T. Coleman & Co.	45 650	Jas. Patrick & Co.	75 000
Order	83,200	J. Dunning	4,000
Roberts, Morison & Co.	15,000	A. M. Lawrence	8 000
P. Naylor	10,000	H. Hastings	7,648
Jennings & Brewster	9,000	J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.	70,833
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	78,371	H. E. Griffen	2 560
W. Rose & Co.	50 000	J. H. Coghill	12 776
Nensladter Bros.	20 800	DeWitt, Kittle & Co.	31 000
Harbeck & Co.	6,000	J. B Weir	28 091
Chas. W. Crosby	21,500	Scholle & Bros.	31,500
R. R. Bradbrook	1,500	J. Goldsmith & Co.	17,500
Conroy & O'Connor	10,000	J. D. Fish & Co.	6,000
R. Patrick	61,000	L. VonHoffman & Co.	83 000
A. Belmont	32,000	Total	$1,736,865
Turner & Ives	6,000	FROM ASPINWALL.	
Ross Falconer & Co.	20,400	Order	$1,100 00
A. Jakobi & Co.	33 000	Ross Falconer & Co.	500 00
A. B. Rosenbaum & Co	16,400	M. Fisher	1,000 00
J. Beller & Bro.	15,878	J. A. Bonly	529 30
Bowland & Aspinwall	12,337	H. J. Kerner	1,236 25
Z. Einstein & Bros.	15,000	Trevor & Colgate	550 00
J. B. Newton & Co.	14,542	Total	$5,014 55
Tantle, McCahill & Co.	46,500		

The following is a statement of the earnings of the New-York Central Railroad for the month of June, 1859, as compared with its earnings for the corresponding month of the previous year: 1859, $440,126 44; 1858, $432,195 40. Increase, $7,931 04.

An error of $166,667 in the Loan average

$942,183.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT—GROSS WGHT. 1, 1859.

	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
Rec. at Ports	3,669,000	3,017,000	2,988,000	3,464,000	2,994,000
Rec. to G. B.	1,689,000	1,702,000	1,573,000	1,878,000	1,416,000
Rec. to France	414,000	373,000	391,000	478,000	406,000
Rec. to other F. P.	533,000	336,000	401,000	507,000	360,000
Total Exports	2,636,000	2,430,000	2,364,000	2,864,000	2,082,000
Left on hand	206,000	248,000	178,000	180,000	220,000

Of which, during the past week, landed in the above:

Rec. at Ports	5,000	12,000	5,000	7,000	25,000
Rec. to G. B.	16,000	30,000	8,000	12,000	37,000
Rec. to France	12,000	8,000	12,000	—	—
Rec. to other F. P.	1,000	3,000	2,000	6,000	10,000
Total Exports	31,000	44,000	20,000	24,000	37,000

Messrs. WRIGHT & Co.'s Circular of this week remarks:

"There is a general absence of complaint, from which the inference is strong that the growing crop is doing well."

San Francisco Markets.

From Wm. T. Coleman's Circular, June 18.

Throughout the past fortnight we have to note a much depressed market and a further downward tendency of prices for most prominent staples. Trade has varied little in its features from those previously noticed, and the market has almost been bare of buyers who were willing to operate to any extent, leaving importers little opportunity to dispose of goods except in very limited quantities. Whenever sales of any moment have been consummated, very low prices have necessarily been submitted to.

The arrivals for the fortnight have been comparatively few. They embrace the *Whirlwind*, from New-York; *Magnolia Jr.* from Bordeaux; *Frederick Vil.*, from Hamburg, *via* Valparaiso; *Southern Eagle*, from London; *Merced, William Kichner*, and *Jacoba* from Mazatlan; *Ashland*, from Iquique; *Carlotta*, (formerly bark *Rebekah*,) from Punta Arenas; *Mary L. Sutton*, from Hong Kong; *Sparkling Sea*, (in ballast,) from Me bourne; and *Sarah Warren*, from a whaling cruise. By these arrivals we have fair additions to supplies of French goods, spirits, malt liquors, &c., not to mention leading Chinese products, of which we had already a great superabundance.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

UNITED STATES 6 PER CENT. COUPON Bonds of 1874; United States Treasury Notes 6 per cents; New-York State 6 per cent. registered stock of 1875, for sale in amounts to suit for investment or banking purposes by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

Real Estate....TUESDAY, July 12.

By order of Court the Sheriff sold the house and lot on the northwest corner of Houston and Wooster-streets, 25 by 75 feet. Bought by JOHN WALTON for $16 200. There were one or two other small sales by the Sheriff, of no importance to report.

Messrs RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold 1 lot on the north side of Fifty-sixth-street, 325 feet west of Fifth avenue. Also 1 lot in the rear, south side of Fifty-seventh-street, 325 feet west of Fifth-avenue, being a through lot, for $7,500.

We report the sale of 2 lots southwest corner of Broadway and Thirty-seventh-street, 44 feet fronting Broadway, 40 feet across the rear, and an average depth of 100 feet, for $16,000.

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 12.

Capital Stock	$35,120,240
Loans and Discounts	59,802,700
Specie	5,231,600
Due from other Banks	7,300,400
Due to other Banks	7,307,000
Deposits	18,846,900
Circulation	7,311,600

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 12—6 P. M.

FLOUR—The market opened with a good demand, but closed dull and drooping; sales, 1,800 bbls., at $4 for sour Illinois; $4 75@$5 25 for inferior to good extra do; $5 25@$5 50 for fair to choice extra Wisconsin; $6 50@$6 75 for extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; $6 87½@$7 25 for double extras. WHEAT quiet, and nothing of importance doing. CORN dull and lower; sales, 6,000 bush. sound Illinois, at 75c. OATS quiet. BARLEY dull. RYE steady; sales, 500 bush. Western, at 84½c. WHISKY better; sales 300 bbls., at 26c. FREIGHTS—85½c. on Corn, 9½c. on Wheat, and 35c. on Flour to New-York. *Imports*—3,000 bbls. Flour; 6 000 bush. Wheat; 14,000 bush. Corn. *Exports*—12,000 bush. Corn.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, July 12—6 P. M.

FLOUR market unchanged; sales 600 bbls., at $6 25 from extra Milwaukee Club Wheat, and $6 75 from red Ohio and Indiana. WHEAT dull; sales 2 000 bush. Wisconsin Winter, at $1 26. CORN quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. *Lake Imports*—4,200 bush. Wheat, 700 bush. PEAS. *Canal Exports*—1 040 bbls. Flour, 10,500 bush. Wheat, 12,000 bush. Corn. Shipped to Canada, 1,100 bush. Wheat.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 12—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet, sales light. CORN—Sales 5,000 bushels prime Western mixed at 87½c. OATS—Sales 1,200 bushels Canada East at 50c., weight. Small parcels of white Canada WHEAT sold at $1 60. WHISKY—Sales 100 bbls., at 27c.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 12.

FLOUR very dull; superfine grade is offered at $5 87½. WHEAT declining; red, $1 30@$1 40; white, $1 45. CORN declined 2c.@3c.; yellow, 87c.@88c. WHISKY firm; State, 27c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 12.

FLOUR dull, and declined 25c.; Ohio and Howard-street, $5 75. WHEAT firm, at an advance of 5c. for choice brands; white, $1 25@$1 45; red, $1 20@$1 25. CORN advanced 1c.@2c.; white, 82c.@85c. PROVISIONS quiet. WHISKY firm; Ohio, 27c.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 12.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State fives 90; Reading Railroad, 21¾; Morris Canal, 53¾; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38⅞.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Arabia	July 13	Boston	Liverpool
Bavaria	July 16	New-York	Southa'n.
Vanderbilt	July 16	New-York	Southa'n.
City of Baltimore	July 16	New-York	Liverpool
North American	July 16	Quebec	Liverpool
United Kingdom	July 19	Quebec	Glasgow
Asia	July 20	New-York	Liverpool
Adelaide	July 21	New-York	Galway.
Hungarian	July 23	Quebec	Liverpool
Weser	July 23	New-York	Southa'n.
Arago	July 23	New-York	Southa'n.

FROM EUROPE.

Weser	June 28	Southampt'n.	New-York
Great Brit

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2438. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ETNA.

THE WAR IN LOMBARDY.

Austrian Account of the Battle of Solferino.

Sardinian, French and English Accounts.

Important Debate in the British Parliament.

England Turns her Back on Austria.

THE PROBABILITIES OF PEACE

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The steamship *Etna*, of the Cunard line, from Liverpool, July 2, arrived here yesterday morning.

From imperfect files received by this arrival, we derive some details of interest.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

The Battle of Solferino—A Comparison of Several Descriptions—Austrian, Sardinian, French and English Statements.

THE AUSTRIAN ACCOUNT.

The official journal at Vienna, of June 26, published the following official dispatch from the seat of war:

VERONA, Saturday, June 25.

On the 23d inst. the Imperial Royal army crossed at four places to the right bank of the Mincio. The right wing of the army occupied Pozzolengo, Solferino, and Cavriana. The left wing marched on the 24th inst. to Guidizzolo and Castel Goffredo, and repulsed the advancing enemy on all sides. As the Imperial Royal army continued its advance towards the Chiese, the enemy—who had also assumed the offensive with his whole force—pushed forward such large bodies of troops that there was a general engagement between the two armies at 10 o'clock, or thereabouts, in the morning of the 24th instant.

The right wing, which was formed by the second army, under the general of cavalry, Count SCHLICK maintained possession of the place which it had originally occupied in the first line of battle until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the first army, (the left wing,) under the general of artillery Count WIMPFFEN, continually gained ground in the direction of the Chiese. Towards 3 o'clock the enemy made a vehement attack on Solferino, and after several hours' hard fighting obtained possession of the place, which had been heroically defended by the fifth *corps d'armée*. An attack was then made on Cavriana, which place was courageously defended until the evening by the first and seventh *corps de armée*, but was eventually left in the hands of the enemy.

While the struggle for Solferino and Cavriana was going on, the eighth *corps d'armée*, which was on the outer flank of the right wing, advanced and repulsed the Sardinian troops opposed to it, but this advantage did not enable the Imperial Royal army to recover the positions that had been lost in the centre. The third and ninth corps, which were supported by the eleventh corps, were engaged on the left wing, and the reserve cavalry attached to this wing made several brilliant attacks. Unusually heavy losses, and the fact that the left wing of the first army was unable to make progress on the right flank of the enemy, who directed his main force in the centre against Volta, led to the retreat of the Imperial Royal army. It began late in the evening, during a very violent storm Yesterday evening Pozzolengo, Monzambano, Volta and Goito, were still occupied by our troops,

THE SARDINIAN ACCOUNT.

The Piedmontese *Gazette* publishes the following account, written on the evening of the day on which the battle was fought:

"During the night from the 19th to the 20th instant, the Austrians evacuated the right bank of the Mincio.

On the 24th the Emperor ordered the army of the King of Sardinia to occupy Pozzolengo, and to invest Peschiera, while the French army occupied Solferino and Cavriana.

The King ordered the first and fifth divisions to dispatch detachments to the places mentioned, and the third division also to send a detachment towards Peschiera.

The Austrians during the night from the 23d to the 24th advanced towards the right bank of the Mincio.

Reports of deserters were unanimous in stating that 40,000 men were collected at Pozzolengo.

Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS met with unexpected difficulties at Solferino, and the Piedmontese reconnaissances also encountered great forces of the enemy. While BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS performed prodigies of valor at Solferino the masses of the enemy continued to advance.

At Castiglione the Emperor, perceiving that he was now contending with the entire army of the enemy, deployed the corps of Gen. NIEL and McMAHON in the plain, and ordered CANROBERT to rejoin with the Imperial Guard the reserve on the heights.

The King had been requested to direct all the forces possible against Solferino, and he accordingly ordered Generals FANTI and DURANDO to convey succors to the French. Gen. FANTI had already commanded the movement to be made, when news arrived that the reconnaissance of the third and fifth division was in danger of being cut off at Dssenzano by a superior force of the enemy. The King recalled FANTI and ordered the brigade of Aosta to return promptly to San Martino. However, BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS won Solferino, and marched against Cavriana.

The King having been informed that, notwithstanding the third and fifth divisions were engaged, it was difficult to carry the heights of San Martino, ordered a general attack of those divisions, with the brigade of Aosta, the first division under Gen. DELLA MARMORA, and the brigade of Piedmont.

In spite of a violent tempest, General DELLA MARMORA directed his course by Pozzolengo and descended upon San Martino, but was attacked from the side of Pozzolengo. The Fourth Regiment, moving to the left, repulsed the enemy, causing great losses with our artillery.

In spite of General DURANDO's delay, occasioned by the tempest and by the ignorance of the guides, the third and fifth divisions, and the brigades of Aosta dislodged the enemy from his formidable positions, and a brilliant victory ended a contest of fifteen hours, sustained with heroic constancy. The order of the army was admirable.

[Here follow details as to the loss of the Piedmontese, according to which 1,000 were killed, and about the same number wounded. The heights having been occupied, the French forced the enemy to retire to Goito, thus beaten along their whole line. According to positive information, it results that 25,000 Sardinians held their ground against 50,000 Austrians, who were united, and engaged with all the advantages of position.]

THE FRENCH ACCOUNTS.

The semi-official *Patrie*, of June 29, publishes the following details:

CAVRIANA, Sunday, June 26.

A private dispatch brings fresh and important details of the battle of Solferino. The Emperor having arrived at Castiglione at 7 A. M, on the 24th, proceeded to a hill which commands the town, and which forms an excellent point of observation. His Majesty immediately discovered that the enemy was engaging a general action. In fact, considerable masses of Austrians occupied on all the heights formidable positions, and the battle was raging over an extent of five leagues—from the Lake of Guarda to Guidizzola. The Emperor immediately mounted and proceeded to Solferino with all his staff, where the fighting was going on with the greatest fierceness.

It was this point that was most strenuously contested at the time of the first battle won by ANDREHAU in 1796. Thrice was this important position taken and retaken; it was at last taken by the point of the bayonet, under the eyes of the Emperor, by the division of General FOREY. The Piedmontese, who formed the left wing, behaved admirably. The Austrians, who had put their best troops forward, began to give way about 2 o'clock. The battle had commenced between 3 and 4 in the morning. The Austrians had displayed great energy; their positions were brilliantly selected. The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH commanded in person, and his presence still further inflamed the ardor of his troops. Driven out of Solferino, the Austrians concentrated their efforts against our right wing, where the cavalry had occasion to charge with irresistible *élan*; our infantry and artillery were admirable as usual,

The Emperor's courage amounted to the verge of rashness, electrifying the soldiers by the coolness he always displays, engaged in the thick of the contest, and merely walking his horse when he shifted his position, in the midst of a shower of balls and bullets. Every one shuddered on beholding the Emperor thus exposing himself, and the soldiers, full of admiration for this boldness, nevertheless regretted it aloud. His Majesty is established since yesterday in the house which the Emperor of Austria had selected for his residence. The losses of the enemy must have been immense. Particulars are yet wanting of our own losses, which, though greatly inferior to those of the Austrians, are yet heavy. Gen. AUCOUR is the only one of our Generals seriously wounded. The Emperor named him Lieutenant-General on the field of battle. It is said that the Austrians are completely demoralized.

The French *Moniteur* has received from Cavriana, under date the 25th June, the following details of the battle of Solferino:

"Yesterday was marked by one of those battles which, if they do not terminate the war, permit at least an anticipation of its solution. The Emperor of Austria commanded in person; and he can now see what a nation he has made his enemy.

The Austrians, in retiring previously before us, projected a return to assume the offensive. The apparently decided retreat behind the Mincio was done with the view of inspiring us with a false confidence, and by leaving us a vast field for the rapidity of our movements to expose our columns, separated from each other by the order of march, to a sudden attack, which would weaken them by isolating them. But happily the Emperor did not forget that exalted prudence which governs even his courage; the further the Allies advanced, the more our columns strengthened each other by closing their ranks.

In the night of the 23d-24th we learned that the Austrians had repassed the Mincio and were approaching to attack us. A battle was imminent. The whole army of the enemy having retraced its steps prepared to dispute our passage. Solferino, San Cassiano, Cavriana, formidable positions, were occupied by the Austrians, who, supported by a numerous artillery, crowned the heights as far as Volta. On the left, in the plain below Volta, Guidizzola and Medole, numerous columns advanced with artillery to attack and turn our right. The enemy had besides between Solferino and Peschiera considerable forces, which were to be opposed to the army of the King of Piedmont, marching from Desenzano to Pozzolengo. The armies occupied these positions when, at five in the morning, the first corps (Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS') began the engagement before Solferino. The heights and the village were carried and occupied by our troops, after a sanguinary combat. During this time the Second corps (Marshal DE MCMAHON'S) which was on the right of the first, in the plain, extended itself to the right to join with the column of Gen. NIEL, which was marching upon Medole.

The Emperor had taken the command of the whole army. His Majesty caused the infantry and artillery of the Guard to advance, and place themselves between the first and second corps, and to carry San Cassiano. Then, in order to reinforce the right of Marshal MCMAHON (second corps,) a little exposed, in consequence of the distance of the troops of General NIEL, his Majesty sent all the cavalry of the Guard and two divisions of the cavalry of the first and third corps to fill up the void between the second and fourth corps.

Marshal CANROBERT had been charged to watch the movements of the Austrians expected on the side of Mantua.

During the whole day they fought in advancing slowly, but advancing always in good order, the corps joining up towards each other. The first corps, after taking possession of Solferino, seized all the positions, the one after the other, in the Pozzolengo—night alone stopping their career. The Guard seized San Cassiano and Cavriana without losing time. This last village was carried with great spirit under the eyes of the Emperor, who himself directed the fire of the artillery.

As to the fourth corps (Gen. NIEL,) it advanced step by step, always gaining ground. There was a time, about four in the afternoon, when to cover their retreat, the Austrians made a desperate effort to place themselves between the fourth and the second corps. A fierce struggle occurred; the infantry and artillery took part, and the cavalry, by several charges, decided the success of this great day. This was the last act of the battle; the Austrians began their retreat along the whole line. This retreat was favored by a dreadful storm, which lasted more than an hour; the thunder, the hail, the wind—in fine, a hurricane, produced such an effect that nothing could be distinguished on the field of battle.

When the weather improved the enemy had disappeared, and the direction they took was perceived when their columns had attained some distance. The Emperor of Austria, who had lodged at Cavriana, in the very place where afterwards the Emperor NAPOLEON established his head-quarters, quitted the field of battle at 4 o'clock, and retired towards Guito. From the heights of Cavriana could be seen the great column of dust which marked the progress of his escort.

The Emperor NAPOLEON was in some degree superior to himself, he was seen everywhere, always directing the battle. Every one around trembled at the dangers which unceasingly threatened him; he alone seemed to be ignorant of them. The protection with which God shielded him was extended to his staff. Several horses of the staff and the escort were killed or wounded."

ENGLISH ACCOUNTS.

Correspondence of the London Standard.

TURIN, Monday, June 27, 1859.

I have received various accounts of the late battle from men who took part in that fight of giants. It is creditable to both armies, but, though the number of men engaged on either side was much larger than at Magenta, it was even less decisive as a battle. The Austrians seem to have withdrawn in perfect order, and the French and Piedmontese, though they slept on the field of battle, were too exhausted to pursue the retreating army, which might have turned to bay, and recommenced the fight. The scene of battle was a range of hillocks, divided from each other by patches of level ground. The object of the Austrians in crossing the Mincio, and offering battle in the positions which they had abandoned a few days ago, will doubtless appear incomprehensible to unprofessional readers.

But it was a bold and skillful manœuvre, which, had it been more skillfully executed, would have proved disastrous for the French and Piedmontese army. After the Austrians had for a second time abandoned Lonato and Castiglione, the Piedmontese army was ordered to move to the north, and invest Peschiera. The French army, on the other hand, made straight for the part of the Mincio which is equidistant from Peschiera and Mantua—that is to say, towards Volta and Goito. The onward movement had already commenced, when, in the night of the 23d, the Austrian army crossed the Mincio, in forty different parts, by means of pontoon and other bridges, with a view to get between the Sardinian and French forces, and to try to deal with them separately.

So little did the French expect a battle that on the previous night a message from the King of Piedmont, asking for supports in case he should be attacked, which he considered very likely, was met with a refusal on the ground that an attack of the Austrians was not probable. At daybreak, however, the corps of Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS came in sight of Solferino, and was immediately set upon by a large Austrian force, which rushed down the hill and fought with the greatest fury. The Marshal resisted to the best of his power, and sent off aide-de-camp after aide de camp for supports, but it was not before three hours of frightful carnage that the corps of Gen. NIEL made its appearance. The Austrians were slowly driven back, and every now and then there was a pause, and the French continued to gain ground, heaps of their own and the enemy's corpses marking the fluctuations of the fight.

The Austrians were thus slowly driven out of Solferino, but all of a sudden they made a tremendous burst forward, and the French were driven down the hill. Admirably supported by their artillery, however, they made a stand, and commenced once more to advance. It was like a hailstorm of bullets and balls, and whole files were mowed down by a single discharge. Meanwhile at the right and left wing the Austrians were getting decidedly the best of it. The Piedmontese were slowly driven back. General CANROBERT'S corps were also heavily pulverized, and had there been a skillful General in the Austrian army to collect and concentrate their force against the weak points of the enemy's line, matters would have had a very different aspect. The French commander, to whom the credit of the day is entirely due, whether it be NIEL, MCMAHON, or the Emperor himself, sent forward the Imperial Guard and a strong division of infantry of the line against the Austrian centre, and succeeded for a time in breaking it. Instead of bringing up their forces to repel this formidable attack, the supports were sent to the left and right wings, which did not need them.

Desperate attempts were made to recapture Solferino, but the French stoutly held it, and, after some fierce encounters, the bugles began to sound the general retreat, and the Austrians slowly fell back. One of the most remarkable episodes was a dreadful rain and thunder storm, which is mentioned by an officer on the extreme right as having burst over the field when the fight was at its fiercest, and under cover of the darkness and rain the Austrians made a last splendid burst, and then gradually fell back. An attempt was made by the cavalry to pursue them, or at least to get to Volta, and so turn the flank, which led to an encounter between the French Chasseurs and Austrian Hulans, in which the former were rapidly sent to the right about. Two whole days were consumed in seeking for the wounded, and the dead were interred pell mell in large trenches, dug at the spot where they fell. I am told on good authority that 20,000 corpses have been buried, and that many are yet lying in the ditches and corn fields. Wounded men are in the habit of creeping out of the way, fearing lest friend or foe should charge over them, and many of them are only discovered days after dead, not from their wounds so much as from exhaustion.

Correspondence of the Daily News.

CASTENEDOLO, Friday, June 24—Evening.

I had just posted my yesterday's letter when an officer of the general staff told me of intelligence having arrived from Peschiera that the Austrians intended to attack our lines on the following morning. * * *

Once arrived at the Rocculo Beschi we could distinctly see the smoke of field guns and muskets—in a word, all the operations of the army. The French body which was first thus engaged was the *corps d'armée* of Gen. NIEL, which since the preceding evening was marching on in the direction of Medole. The advanced guard of Gen. NIEL had met three divisions of URBAN'S corps, at a farm house called the *Casa di Maiorstrice*, and was obliged to make its way amiost a tremendous fire of musketry and artillery.

As soon as Marshal CANROBERT was aware of the enemy's attack, he ordered his troops to throw aside their knapsacks, and with all possible speed hastened to the scene of action. After an hour's fight the action became general all over the plain, and the arrival of the Emperor soon converted it into a regular pitched battle. Marshal MCMAHON was soon engaged on the left, and the distant report of the artillery, which was carried by the wind blowing from the Lago di Garda, apprized us that the Piedmontese army was equally engaged somewhere near Rivoltella and Peschiera. It was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the Piedmontese, proceeding from Rivoltella, succeeded in making their junction with the French army. The French centre had been compelled by the events of the day to concentrate the mass of its forces towards the hilly village of Soiferino, where the Austrians were disputing the ground with an energy unprecedented in the present war.

The battle became then a tremendous one. The Piedmontese, led by the King, really performed wonders. The First and Second Regiments of the Guards emulated the Zouaves to such a degree that a French officer told me it was impossible to imagine anything more grand and heroic. Gens. DURANDO'S and FANTI'S Divisions took position after position at the point of the bayonet, till they succeeded in routing the enemy, which was obliged to fall back on Cavriana, and Volta. This back movement was soon stopped by the enemy's reserve coming from Guidizzolo, Cerlungo, and Goito, so that the conflict was renewed, and lasted till night. Of course it is impossible for me to send you a correct account of this great and bloody struggle, in which the Austrians mustered not less than 240,000 men. The Allies had as many as that, though not until nearly the close of the day.

The losses on both sides have been tremendous. The Sindaco of Castiglione, a Doctor POLI, told me half an hour ago that he thought the two armies had not less than 40,000 *hors du combat*. Field pieces, prisoners, flags, I hear, have also fallen into our hands, and I saw myself batches of prisoners sent to Castiglione and Brescia. At about 8 o'clock in the evening the smoke which had enveloped for more than ten hours the hills which stretch away from Castiglione as far as Volta, was gradually dispersing, so it was clear that the great struggle was drawing to a close.

Correspondence of the Morning Post.

CASTIGLIONE, Friday, June 24.

A great battle has been fought, and a great victory has been won; but another battle may be fought again to-morrow, and another victory still more complete may be gained. But at present all I have to tell you is of what took place to-day.

Marshal MCMAHON'S corps left Castiglione this morning at 4 A. M., without expecting to be attacked, but before it had marched more than three miles on the Mantua road it was fired upon by the Austrian's advance on the left of the high road. The corps kept up a willing fight until it was supported by Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, who brought the first corps from between Lonato and Castiglione to its assistance. The fight began on the road, and then diverged to the left, and the village of Solferino was attacked by the French.

At this time Gen. NIEL, with the Fourth Corps, at some distance, waited for the approach of Marshal CANROBERT, who had got very far on the right towards Mantua, but leaving a very great distance between them. The Cavalry of the Guard then came up and had to hold a distance of nearly two miles between Marshal MCMAHON and Gen. NIEL, covering the Marshal's corps, but itself without artillery. The division consisted of two regiments of Cuirassiers of the Guard forming the First Brigade, the Lancers of the Guard and Dragoons *de l'Impératrice* the Second Brigade, and the Chasseurs and Guides formed the Light Brigade, which, commanded by Gen. CASSAGNOLLES, made a brilliant charge, directed in person by General MAURICE, who commanded the whole. The *Chasseurs de France* also made a great charge, commanded by Gen. GOUBIN DE VILLENEUVE. This part of the battle took place on the plain immediately in front of Castiglione, the field of battle beginning at about seven miles in advance of the town.

In the meantime the battle raged on the heights between the Austrians—whose line extended nearly, if not quite, from Peschiera along the range of hills down into the plain—and the Turcos, Voltigners of the Guard, Grenadiers, and Artillery of the Guard. The Turcos suffered immensely, as they distinguished themselves by their usual impetuosity; they lost their Colonel, mortally wounded, and many of their officers. The Artillery of the Guard there lost a very great part of their officers, as they engaged at half-rifleshot, and the Tyrolese sharp-shooters, who are exceedingly good, picked the officers off at their guns. For this reason their loss has been very severe.

The whole cavalry and artillery of the Guard had not even had their coffee when they went into action. So little was a general affair expected that the officers of the Grenadiers and Voltigeurs were looking for quarters for the day, when the Staff officer rode into Castiglione, and ordered them forward at once.

Gen. MAURICE had been remaining with his division of cavalry as a reserve at Castenedolo, not expecting to be called so soon, nor did Marshal MCMAHON'S officers when they marched at 3 o'clock in the morning; but at 4 firing began to be heard at slow intervals, which continued for some time, and at 6½ the Guard arrived at Castiglione and was immediately pushed on, as I have before mentioned. Being on foot I had no chance of reaching a good place near the field of battle in time to be able to distinguish the different manœuvres; I therefore mounted the steeple of the church, from which I saw the fighting going on slowly in the plain.

A cloud of dust, which grew thicker as it approached, at last showed a column of Austrian cavalry and artillery coming from Volta; but Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS' corps made a detour from within three miles of Lonato, which is easily seen from Castiglione, where he was encamped, and attacked the Austrians on the heights, the artillery of the Guard coming up into the line at full gallop.

Gen. MAURICE'S division was marching slowly from Montechiaro, when a Colonel of the staff brought them up in a hurry to fill up the gap before mentioned. Marshal MCMAHON'S corps then made a movement to the left, and supported Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS and the first corps.

Gen. DAVACK'S brigade of the first and third regiments of *Chasseurs d'Afrique* made a charge into a dense wood, and first missed the square they were to attack, but made a second most successful and brilliant charge. They are allowed to have distinguished themselves most highly.

I could not learn in the hurry and confusion after the battle what had become of Gen. CANROBERT'S division, but I heard it said he was away on the right to support and act with the fifth corps under Prince NAPOLEON, who is said to have gained a great success over the corps of Austrians opposed to him, and to have crossed the Po, but I cannot state at what point.

The Emperor is constantly under fire. At one time he remained with a battery of artillery of the Guard, whose firing had been successful, and said to the officer in command, "*Capitaine, que vous êtes content.*" "*Très content, Sire,*" replied the officer, "*J'espere que vous êtes aussi content de la journée que j'en suis de ma part.*" A Sent Guard behind the Emperor had his epaulette carried away by a ball.

The Emperor is passing the night at Solferino, a village in advance, and all the cavalry bivouac on the field of battle.

The firing of the Austrian artillery slackened perceptibly about 6 o'clock, and I could see that along the line, which must have extended some miles from its extreme points, the Austrians were falling back; but they fought well and with great resolution. The Sardinians are pushing on from Lonata, and are trying to get up to Peschiera in time to cut off the Austrians before they cross the Mincio, near that fortress, as they originally intended. At present it is not known how the thing will end. The battle was continued till dark; the last shots were fired about 9 o'clock.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock the most violent whirlwind I ever saw brought such clouds of dust along the road and across the fields, that nothing was to be seen a yard or two in front. It was soon followed by a deluge of rain, most violent and most incessant, for more than an hour, aggravating frightfully the sufferings of the wounded on the field. I walked for two or three miles along the road to Mantua, and met about four hundred Austrian prisoners coming in. The greater part of them were Italians, who cried, "*Vive la France!*" as they marched along. There were some Hungrians, who seemed to feel acutely their position. The people of Castiglione have behaved most disgracefully. Most of the houses were shut up, and the inhabitants said they had nothing when asked for refreshments and wine.

The French behaved with the greatest moderation, and took every refusal as if it were a fact that there was such a general want of the necessaries of life; but it is a disgrace to the place that many wounded and tired soldiers, who had gone into the action in the morning, having eaten nothing, should be refused at night even a loaf of bread, as was very often the case. The French artillery at long range beat the Austrians and soon silenced their pieces, but when they came nearer the Tyrolese picked off the officers, who were easily distinguished. One regiment, I think the Seventy-fourth of the line, has been cut all to pieces. There were many superior officers killed and wounded.

The beginning and foundation of the Austrian movement being based on an attempt to cut off Marshal MCMAHON'S corps, they having detected the gap left between it and the next to it. I am told the Austrians fought better and displayed more judgment in their operations than they have ever shown before since the campaign has opened. They retreated slowly, and kept up the firing until quite dark; but unless they were intercepted by the Sardinians, there was nothing like a rout. They fought, thinking it probable they might lose the day; but in their style of operations such a contingency can be allowed for. Everything to the Austrian plan of campaign is calculated and prearranged, from the first movement of all, and their army is such a perfect machine that they can with confidence make their dispositions accordingly; but what they want is *élan* (dash)—just what the French soldier has—but the want of which, at the same time, renders them more patient under defeat, and less sensible to its effects, except so far as their numbers diminish in consequence.

MISCELLANEOUS DETAILS.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 26th ult., says: "No approximate estimate of killed, wounded and missing has yet been forwarded to this city, but it is known in high military circles that the battle fought on the Mincio on Friday last was exceedingly bloody. As was yesterday stated, it lasted full twelve hours. After such a signal defeat, the Austrians will, as a matter of course, immediately retire to the left Bank of the Mincio. Lieutenant-General VIEGL, the commander of the eleventh *corps d'armée*, yesterday telegraphed to this city that Prince CHARLES WINDISCHGRATZ, the colonel of the Thirty-fifth Regiment of the Line, was among the killed, but the military authorities at Villafranca are unable either to refute or to confirm the news. The officer in question is the nephew and son-in-law of Marshal WINDISCHGRATZ. No official news has been received from the seat of war since yesterday morning. The loss of the Austrian army in killed, wounded and missing is here estimated at 20,000 men."

A Turin dispatch says that the Sardinian losses at Solferino were very heavy, and mentions among the killed Generals MOLLARD, PERRINA and ARNALDI, Colonels BERETTA and PARROT, and Capt. PALLAVICINI, of the *bersaglieri*. Gen. FANTI'S Division greatly distinguished itself.

A Paris letter in the *Independence*, of Brussels, says: "The Emperor of the French had one of his epaulettes carried away by a shot.

It is stated that not a single Hungarian regiment of either cavalry or infantry was allowed to take part in the failure on the Mincio, the Italian regiments having been already removed out of temptation, and sent to the Tyrol."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing June 28, evening, says:

"The official reports of the battle will probably appear to-morrow. In the meantime, it seems that this time it is to Gen. NIEL the Emperor is indebted for the success of the day. NIEL, with 35,000 men and two divisions of horse, in all about 50,000, was engaged from four in the morning till four in the afternoon, when he succeeded in forcing the Austrian centre, while the battle was still raging on both wings. The first Zouaves are said to have been much cut up; and the first Chasseurs d'Afrique terribly treated. Gens. LADMIRAULT, DOOAI, and DIEU are wounded; and it is rumored, though I hope without foundation, that Gen. AUCOR, whose arm was carried away by a cannon shot, is dead.

Gen. AUCOR was a most distinguished artillery officer. Col. JOUBSON, of the engineers, is also reported killed. I have a few lines from Piedmont, written hastily on the 26th. It was, they say, believed that the Austrians were in immense force, though not all engaged. The Piedmontese were at one moment enveloped; but they recovered, repulsed the enemy, and kept the positions with remarkable courage. The Piedmontese have lost three Generals wounded, and one killed. Fourteen thousand beds were demanded at Milan for the use of the wounded. After twelve hours' fighting the Austrians brought up the reserve of 60,000, and the Allies theirs of 50,000. It was a most critical moment—three hours of general fighting ending to the advantage of the Allies. This victory cannot be grudged; it was well earned, and is complete."

Prince CHARLES WINDISCHGRATZ is reported killed in the battle.

It is reported that nearly every officer and man of the artillery of the Imperial Guard was put *hors du combat*.

At Paris it is believed in some quarters that the French loss on the day of the battle of Solferino amounted to from 16,000 to 18,000 men, divided as follows: NIEL'S Corps, 6,000 to 7,000; BARAGUAY D'HILLIER'S, nearly 5,000; MACMAHON'S, 2,500; CANROBERT'S, 1,000; and there are besides the casualties in the artillery and special corps. The French people are dissatisfied with the scantiness of the details as yet published in the *Moniteur*.

TELEGRAPHIC BULLETINS.

TURIN, Thursday, June 30.

Official Bulletin.—The imperial head-quarters are at Volta. The passage of the Mincio by our troops continues. The Emperor has visited the left bank of the river. The position of Vallegio has been occupied by the French. His Majesty has also had bridges thrown across the Mincio, to replace those destroyed by the Austrians in their retreat.

BERNE, Thursday, June 30.

Messages from Turin confirm the intelligence that GARIBALDI had received orders to occupy the Upper Valtelline. GARIBALDI is expected at Tirano with 3,000 men, where 500 Piedmontese regular infantry have already arrived. Skirmishes have already taken place near Bormio between the French corps of the Valtelline and the Austrians, who are guarding the Stelvio Pass.

TURIN, Friday, July 1.

Official Bulletin.—The Sardinian army has invested Peschiera from the Lago di Garda to the Mincio.

VOLTA, Thursday, June 30, 1859.

(Official dispatch.)—The Emperor leaves this morning to establish his head-quarters at Valleggio. His Majesty is in perfect health. The sanitary condition of the army is excellent. Prince NAPOLEON was expected to arrive at Valleggio in the course of the day.

OTHER FACTS OF THE WAR.

The *Times* correspondent writes from Vallegio of Count GYULAI in these terms:

"Count GYULAI is still here, much dispirited, and asking for a court-martial, but this the Emperor has refused, offering to the mortified pride of the unsuccessful general the honorable post of Ban of Croatia, vacant by the death of JELLACHICH. Count GYULAI'S father was himself Ban at Agram, but the vanquished leader of Magenta refuses the honors tendered to him, and seems, like Olivarez in *Gil Blas*, to desire the retirement of a country life. Count GYULAI, before this war, is not known to have been under fire. During the disturbances of 1848-'9 he commanded at Trieste, and the fact that that city did not join in the general outbreak was considered a proof of his tact or ability. He was for a short time Minister of War, and afterwards commanded at Milan under RADETSKY. He was known throughout Italy for his great severity, not only as regards the Italians, but as regards the troops under his command. The death of RADETSKY placed him in the position of commander-in-chief, in which he was maintained, very much to the damage of the true interests of the army."

The Austrians occupy the Stelvio Pass, on the side of the Tyrol, numbering thirteen companies of infantry and two companies of carbineers. They occupy the positions between Glurns and Trafoi. A battery has been placed in a position commanding the road to the Stelvio Pass. Barricades have also been erected, and there is a great fear of a descent of General GARIBALDI.

The last news from the seat of war has been confirmed. Forty Austrian physicians have arrived at Legano, having been dismissed from the hospitals at Milan. They will be sent back to their country.

The people of Milan have made a threatening demonstration against the Jesuits, whom public rumor accuses of keeping up a secret correspondence with the Austrians.

SWITZERLAND AND THE BELLIGERENTS.

BERNE, Thursday, June 30.

The Federal Council has decided, in concert with the belligerent Powers, that any *corps d'armée*, or soldiers seeking shelter on the Swiss territory, shall be sent back to their country, the Governments engaging themselves not to employ them again in the present war. Arms and ammunition are to be given up after the end of the war, and the costs of their keeping to be repaid to the Swiss Government.

In consequence of this convention the garrison of Laveno and the soldiers of GARIBALDI'S *corps d'armée* will be sent back.

The steamers usually running on the Lake Maggiore will be restored to commercial service, under the condition that they are to serve no more for war purposes,

BERNE, Friday, July 1.

The Federal Council has made animadversions to the Sardinian Government on the subject of the ill-treatment suffered by the Swiss at Milan. The Federal Council has also instructed the Swiss diplomatic agents in England to enlighten public opinion as to the nationality of the foreign regiments in the service of the Pope and the King of Naples.

SHABBY CONDUCT OF SOME OF THE ITALIANS.

The *Times* correspondent with Prince NAPOLEON'S army, writing from Pontremoli, on the 23d June, after referring to disasters from floods, gives the following specimen of Italian liberality to Italian liberators:

"We have other enemies of a far different nature to contend with, and against these the French troops begin justly to entertain rather savage feelings. The people here are most unmercifully plundering them. The Fifth Corps carries all its provisions for man and beast along with it, so that for hardly any of the necessaries of life are we indebted to our churlish hosts; but there are 10,000 objects of luxury the commissariat does not supply, and for these application is made to inn and shop-keepers or to private persons indiscriminately. Well, all dealers, with scarcely any exception, have three advantages over the poor defenceless soldier, and use all of them most unmercifully. In the first place, they hold in their hand the coveted article, at a crisis in which the improvidence of the people has made the supply altogether inadequate to the demand, and raised commonplace things, such as fruit, vegetables, cheese, &c., to almost fabulous prices. In the second place, the dealer does not, or chooses not, to understand his customer, and can afford to laugh in his sleeve at all the old oaths, reproaches, and threats that are hurled at his head.

In the third place, even when a price has been fixed to the article, and the bargain is struck, the poor Frenchman puts forth an honest, bright faced, intelligible twenty-franc piece, and the wily dealer gives change in such a Babel of Tuscan, Lucchese, Modenese, Maltese, Geonese, and Parmesan lire, paols, sous, centimes, cranie, farthings, &c., all worn-out coins, sweated into undistinguishable slices, dirty tin and copper, and a variety of mixtures of those metals, so that not only a stranger, but even a native, cannot reckon the small coin for twenty francs without breaking down several times in the intricate calculation. Here we are, for instance, in the Duchy of Parma, where, as early as in 1814, the decimal French coinage was declared to be the currency of the State. With all that, however, there is in the Duchy a genuine lira or franc, and an abusive lira; there is the old Parmesan lira—worth four sous—and besides, every variety of Italian, no less than German and other coin: Austrian zwanzigers, Milanese crowns and half-crowns, Bavarian piastres, and all the rubbish of every one of the adjoining duchies.

Armed with all these offensive weapons, the dealer holds the soldier completely at his discretion, and it is but to little purpose that the better and more disinterested classes step in between vender and purchaser, endeavoring to see justice done, and to prevent misunderstanding, which would often lead to open collision. Altercation is carried to such extent, indeed, that sometimes the hussar or chasseur, unwilling to put up with palpable imposition, will snatch up the coveted article, either giving the first coin that comes to hand in return, or even refusing payment of any kind.

THE MASSACRE AT PERUGIA—SWISS MERCENARIES.

PARIS, Wednesday, June 29.

The Romagna is in a state of violent ferment at the news of the German filibusters, called "Swiss" Guards, being let loose on their households, in the absence of so many thousand volunteers, who would have deterred ANTONELLI from that sanguinary experiment.

A letter in *Le Nord* to-day from Florence, (June 23,) gives the number murdered in the streets of Perugia as 300, and adds that what Captain (now General) SCHMIDT urges in excuse is, that the women poured hot oil and red charcoal on his men, and it was necessary to fling them bodily out of their own windows down on the street flags; besides, he lost two captains and ninety men, shot outside the town. The walls are of immense circuit, as, before the city was usurped by PAUL III, it counted 80,000 inhabitants, and even still has near 20,000. An English family of tourists fell into the hands of these "Swiss" and were robbed and outraged. These facts are also stated by the *Gazette de Cologne*. Paris papers are full of imprecations on the employment of such foreign brigands by the church authorities, and urge that to clear Italy of Austrians requires a supplemental clearance of this mongrel horde of irresponsible, lawless, and native-lanoless beggars.—*Globe.*

The Swiss Consul-General at Turin has addressed a letter to the *Opinione* of that city, declaring that "if the Swiss regiments at Naples which have been forbidden to retain on their flags the emblems of the Federal cantons continue to style themselves Swiss, the title is a usurpation, as they are really nothing but foreign regiments, and that the same may be said of those which still exist in the Pontifical States.

In reality those regiments are an agglomeration of soldiers of different countries, for which Switzerland is in nowise responsible, and she deplores that they should be improperly called Swiss regiments. The Confederation cannot prevent Swiss citizens, the sons of a free country, from enlisting in a foreign service, but it energetically repudiates all responsibility for acts which are purely individual.

The *Giornale di Roma*, in an official article, declares that the behavior of of the Papal troops sent to put down the insurrections, has been everywhere exemplary.

THE FRENCH FIELD TELEGRAPH.

From the Paris Correspondent of the Globe.

A war correspondent, dating from Brescia on the 24th of June, reports a fact which has not hitherto transpired, concerning the scientific appliances of electricity to war purposes. It would appear that the remarkable precision and unity of the French evolutions were accomplished by a quite novel sort of flying aides-de-camp. From each corps, once in a position, a horseman rode off to the next division, unrolling on his rapid course a light wire, which no time was lost in adapting to a field apparatus; and the process was repeated all along the French line of twelve miles. Hence the movement of the whole army was known and regulated like clock-work, "from dawn to dewy eve," on that decisive day. This arrangement had been planned in Paris, and a supply of gutta percha-covered metal thread forwarded with secrecy and dispatch. It has done its work, and the patent may now be disclosed. Portable galvanism beats portable gas. It was already known to both armies that a special telegraphic corps operated in the rear of the Allies, and laid wires as fast as an advance was made. M. LAIR is the Chief Engineer, and the first Frenchman who entered Novara, while the Austrians were scarce yet out of it, was M. GANNEMA, of that staff, who set up his box and telegraphed the details of the retreating corps at the moment they were outside the gates. Lonato, Montechiaro, and Castiglione, were in instant communication with Brescia and Milan when evacuated by the foe on the 23d.

BALLOON EXPERIMENTS ON THE AUSTRIAN POSITION.

In order to improve all these advantages, an expedient was adopted which is not new indeed, but which appears now under quite different circumstances. The brothers GONDRAN, of aeronautic repute, who came out some time ago, provided with their bes apparatus, made yesterday, in the afternoon, their first experiment at Castelnedolo. One of them made an ascent in a small balloon to explore the position o the enemy beyond the Chiese. Having firs mounted on the campanile to take the bearings, and make himself somewhat acquainted with the country, he entered his little skiff and went up in the air with a regularity which, according to those who saw the ascent, showed he was master of his eccentric conveyance. He rose to a height of from 500 to 700 yards, stopped for a minute or so, and then descended again with as much regularity as he had shown in ascending. As you remember, under NAPOLEON I., attempts were made to require information of the enemy's position by these means, but in the then state of aeronautic experience net much could be made of these efforts. Now aeronauts pretend to have succeeded in regulating the movements of their balloons with tolerable accuracy, and certainly the many successful ascents seem proof of a certain proficiency. There will be plenty of opportunities to put this to the test, and if the result should be satisfactory it will become a formidable weapon in the hands of him who knows how to use it best. The greatest difficulty in warfare is that you know the movements of your adversary only imperfectly, or not at all, for each army is surrounded by

THE WINDWARD ISLANDS—NO. XIV.

Effects of Emancipation in Tobago and St. Lucia—Concluding Remarks—What the Condition of the Windward Islands proves.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BRIDGETOWN, Barbadoes, May, 1859.

There are two islands under the dominion of the Windward Government—of all the five the smallest and most distant from each other—upon whose condition I must make a few remarks. I mean Tobago and St. Lucia. The former is the most southerly of the Caribbee Islands. Like Grenada, it shows a gradual decline in its slave population during the fifteen years that preceded emancipation. Thus, in 1819, the number of registered slaves in the island was 15,470; in 1832, there were but 12,091, while the number, including non-effectives, for whom compensation was claimed by Tobago proprietors, was only 10,600. The present estimated population is 15,674, of which 160 are whites.

Of the Tobago slaves manumitted at the time of emancipation, 7,443 were field laborers. The latest returns show that 6,440 is the present agricultural force of the island; the balance of the population being engaged in trade and as domestics. We find here no sufficient falling off in the agricultural force to account for the diminished production of sugar which, in Tobago, is now three and four thousand hogsheads, against seven thousand some twenty-five years ago. The decline, if it can be attributed in any degree to deficiency of labor, must be explained by other concurrent causes. Among these causes, an important one lies in the fact that money soon found its way from Tobago to the adjacent island of Trinidad, where so many and such superior inducements were held out to capitalists. In the general argument, I don't think that sufficient weight is given to this transfer of capital from an old and worn-out to a recently settled and more promising island. But particularly in the case of Trinidad and Tobago—two islands only forty miles apart—it is not at all surprising that capitalists should have preferred the boundless field for enterprise of the one, to the circumscribed area and limited resources of the other.

But in spite of capital withdrawn and sugar exports diminished, I do not hesitate to say that there is as marked an improvement in the condition of the Tobagian creoles as in that of the other colored populations of the West India Colonies. The small proprietors of Tobago have greatly multiplied since emancipation. There are 2,800 black and colored persons in the island paying direct taxation, and 2,500 freeholders. Many of the common field laborers live in houses built by themselves since emancipation. The average church attendance in Tobago is large, being 41 per cent. of the entire population. There is an average school attendance of 1,600. Like most of the other islands Tobago has given decided signs of revival during the past few years. The imports of 1856 amounted to £59,994 sterling, against £52,307 in 1854, and the exports in 1856 were £79,789, against £49,754 in 1854. The rainy season being very prolonged in this island its climate cannot be considered a highly favorable one for the growth of sugar. It is, however, too small an island to be brought forward (on its own merits alone) as an illustration for or against the cause of free labor. Of the 62,000 acres which embrace its superficial area, 7,800 are under cultivation, and of these only 2,700 are in canes.

Among the smaller islands which dot the Caribbean Sea, St. Lucia presents, as far as its size will permit, a striking example of the superior advantages of free labor. The tenure of land in this island is much more liberal than it is in other islands. Inducements have been held out to laborers to work on the estates, and endeavors have been made, with great success, to improve their condition and elevate them in the social scale. The *Metairie* system prevails here, and tenants-at-will are unknown. To the wise policy which dictated such a course may be attributed the marked contrast between St. Lucia and some other West India Colonies. The creole laborers of St. Lucia are, comparatively speaking, an independent class, and the experiment of leaving them free agents, untrammeled by coercive measures of legislation, s an undoubted success. The planters of St. Lucia have made it the interest of the peasantry o work for the estates, and the result shows that hey work more profitably and more willingly than ever they worked under a system of compulsion.

There was in this island, as in others, a decrease of the slave population prior to emancipation and subsequent to the suppression of the Slave-trade. Of the 16,285 registered slaves in 1816 there were only 13,291 twenty years afterwards. The population now is 25,307, of whom 958 are whites. Of the 13,291 slaves for whom compensation was paid to St. Lucia proprietors by the British Government, 8,112 were engaged in agriculture: and though I have no statistics of the fact, yet I have reason to believe that the present agricultural population of the island is considerably larger than this. The precise figures, however, it is not material to know, since we do know that the products of the island have doubled within the last twenty-five years.

Among the colored population of St. Lucia there are now 4,603 persons paying direct taxes, and 2,045 freeholders—become so, of course, since emancipation. Of the 37,000 acres which the island contains, 3,411 are in canes, 49 in coffee, 192 in cocoa, 1,013 in provisions, and 3,124 in pasture. The sugar exportation of the island amounted, in 1857, to 6,261,875 pounds, against an average yearly export of from three to four millions prior to emancipation; and the exportation of cocoa during 1857 was 251,317 pounds, against 91,280 pounds in former times. The imports in 1857 were valued at £9,064 sterling, against £68,881 in 1851. St. Lucia is a very small island, and, like Tobago, may not be offered as a convincing argument in favor of free labor; but there is certainly nothing in its present condition, or in that of its population, to show that the one or the other has suffered in any respect from the effects of emancipation.

There are some general conclusions to be drawn from the present conditions of the Islands, of which in this series of letters I have endeavored to give a faithful representation. In the first place, they demonstrate, beyond all doubt, and beyond all possibility of reasonable argument, that the black race, under freedom, has advanced and is advancing in the scale of civilization. They show that, after the negro has acquired the habit of self-dependence, which liberty must ultimately force upon him, he will work and does work far better than he did when he thought, spoke, or moved only as a master might dictate. Experience proves this; statistics prove it; the condition of all or any of these Islands proves it. They prove that the habits of an enslaved people are not their habits after they have been freed and have recovered from the prostration which a great social revolution must be expected to produce. These Windward Islands show that it the moral improvement of the African creoles has not kept pace with their material progress, it is because their superiors and rulers have looked with suspicion and distrust upon education, and, until very lately, have refused to sanction any system of popular instruction. It is impossible to contemplate without astonishment the very large proportion of colored people in these colonies which, in spite of obstacles almost insurmountable, have risen to positions of wealth and independence within a quarter of a century. If Islands like Tobago, St. Vincent, or Grenada export less sugar in 1859 than they did in 1830, owing to the abandonment of large estates and the ruin of large proprietors, they still show that this abandonment and ruin can be traced to other causes as well as to the emancipation of the laboring classes. I do not deny that the British emancipation was an ill-judged scheme, hastily, unwisely, wrongly executed, and entailing an amount of evil upon the colonies and a violation of private rights which no after-legislation could possibly redress. But, right or wrong, it was done, and cannot be undone, and would not be undone if it could; for, with the act of emancipation, its evil effects have come and gone, and its great benefits are beginning to stand prominently forward in the face of this middle day. I do most emphatically deny that the Windward Islands present any such picture of ruin as that engraved in the popular belief. Is it an evidence of decay that, for the four years ending in 1853, the exports of the British West India Colonies amounted to £32,500,000, and that for the four years ending in 1857, they exported £37,000,000—an increase of four and a-half millions sterling, within a period of four years? I do also deny that the partial decline in sugar exportation, which some of the Islands show, is a legitimate consequence of emancipation alone. If we really desire to understand the causes that have combined to bring down the West India planter from the position of a nabob to something lower than that of an English or American farmer, must we not consider that the price of his only product has fallen within twenty-five years, from 50 shillings per cwt. to 20 shillings per cwt.—or is it nothing to the argument, that at the period of abolition, and long before, his estates were overwhelmed with hopeless debt? Must we not consider his extravagance, his improvidence, his absenteeism, by which the costly process of employing agents had to be kept up—a process which entailed upon the islands the same evils as those from which Ireland has so grieviously suffered? Must we not consider how immeasurably inferior to the Louisiana planter is the Barbadian in agricultural and mechanical science, how he lags behind the age, and manifests almost a repugnance to that spirit of enterprise which would conduce to the improvement of his property and the multiplication of his profits? Has it had nothing to do with the depression of West India Colonies that West India planters, as a rule, have made no notable efforts to relieve themselves from the effects of emancipation—admitting that the act was forced upon them by a Parliament which neither sympathized in their distress, nor understood the difficulties against which they had to contend? I am suprised to see at this late day, after 25 years' experience of the irrevocable deed by which the African was made free—I am surprised to see that the relations between master and servant—a landlord and tenant—here are less friendly than they are in our Southern States. Nothing, literally nothing, has been done by the planter to improve the condition of the laborer. His progress since emancipation—and it has been great—has been accomplished in spite of jealousy and distrust, and in spite of great obstacles that have been purposely thrown in his way. There was nothing comprehensive, liberal, or statesmanlike in the conduct or the policy of the old West India planter towards the people upon whom he was so peculiarly dependant. From first to last he never displayed the slightest interest in the advancement of the colony in which he lived, except where that advancement would contribute to his own selfish aims. As a legislator he legislated for himself and not for the people—as a landlord he drove the hardest bargains with his tenantry—as a master he got the greatest amount of work out of his servants at the lowest wages—as a speculator of the very worst kind he sacrificed ulterior interests for present aggrandizement in order that his stay might be as brief as possible in a country which he disliked and among a people for whom he felt no kind of sympathy.

Of such was the old race of West India planters composed—a race not yet extinct, but rapidly giving way to new men who are building up their own fortunes and the fortunes of these Islands on a sounder basis than that of the fictitious and visionary millions which it was formerly believed a West India property must of necessity yield. That basis is FREE LABOR. Do you doubt the issue and point to Jamaica? I say look at Barbados with its free labor, and its export now of forty and fifty thousand hogsheads of sugar as compared with twenty and thirty thousand in other years. Look at Trinidad, with its free labor, which exported to the value of £554,534 in 1855, and of £900,000 in 1858. Look at Demerara and Berbice with their free labor, which exported thirty-four thousand hogsheads in 1841, and sixty thousand hogsheads in 1858. Look at the Mauritius, with its free labor, which exported, in 1840, seventy million pounds of sugar and fifteen years afterwards raised her exports to two hundred and forty millions. Follow the history of these colonies from their lowest point of depression to the height of their present great prosperity, and you will no longer doubt that even Jamaica, under free labor, and relieved from her heavy incubus of debt, will one day recover her ancient wealth.

The condition of these Windward Islands lastly shows that the emancipation problem is slowly but surely working itself out to successful demonstration—that free labor, when the supply is equal to the demand, can advantageously compete with slave labor, and that of the two systems free labor is by far the cheaper. I declare again that I am no philantrophist, or, if I am, my philanthropy should first be enlisted in favor of my own race and my own order. If, therefore, in any tropical country, it was a moral or physical impossibility to obtain free labor, I should not question the expedience of slave labor, though I must look upon it as a necessary evil and deny it the possession of any advantage over the free system either in a social, a political, or a commercial point of view. But here there is no such plea for Slavery; for, in addition to the large creole populations of these islands, an endless supply of labor can be obtained from the teeming poverty-stricken millions of British India.

W. G. S.

ARMY NEWS.

Movements of United States Troops on the Pacific Coast—Expeditions, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, June 19, 1859.

In these "piping times of peace" there is not much army news of importance to record. The principal thing to be done is to mention the changes which are going on among the officers, as they all have friends at the East who will be pleased to hear of their whereabouts.

Gen. CLARK and Major MACKALL, Adjutant-General, have lately returned from the Southern Country. They had been to Los Angeles, to be near the seat of the Mohave difficulties, and as these are now over and the tribes on the Colorado have given pledges of peace, there seems no prospect of any further hostilities.

Fort Yuma, on the Colorado River, is strongly garrisoned by portions of the Third Artillery and Sixth Infantry, to preserve the peace in that region. It is the most horrible place to which troops can be sent. You only reach it by passing two hundred miles over a sandy, burning desert, and when there it is not much better. Hot, day and night, to a degree which you have never felt. Thermometer 110° at midnight! Think of that, ye who rush to Newport! And the same all the year round. No rain—no intermission of heat. No fresh vegetables can be procured, except when once in three months a small vessel makes its way up the river and lands the remains of the potatoes and turnips which have not been spoiled during the voyage. The consequence is, the scurvy has lately broken out, and is extensively prevailing.

Every little while officers come over here from Utah, all bringing news of the perturbed condition of affairs. Governor CUMMING is exceedingly unpopular in the Army. The idea is generally prevalent that he is playing into the hands of the Mormons. So intense is the feeling against him, that not an officer in the Utah Army will call on him. And yet the Army is now put under his control. So great is the disgust of the Army officers there at the conduct of the Government, that there is not one but would resign his commission if another opening would present itself.

At the North, the Companies are changing about. Col. GEO. WRIGHT (Ninth Infantry) has been ordered to Walla-Walla; Lieut.-Col. MORRIS, (Fourth Infantry) to the Dalles, and Major GARNETT (First Dragoons) to Fort Vancouver. Lieut. GEO. F. B. DANDY (Third Artillery) has just come down in charge of a detachment of dragoons from Fort Vancouver to Benicia. Lieut. LAWRENCE KIP (Third Artillery) has been ordered from the Cascades to Fort Vancouver to take command, temporarily, of M. Company.

Two expeditions have recently left Vancouver. One is the party of Lieut. JOHN MULLEN (Second Artillery,) with an escort of about one hundred men. They are to construct the road to Boise. The other is a detachment of about three hundred men under command of Capt. H. D. WALKER, (Third Infantry,) who are to explore the country between Walla-Walla and Salt Lake.

Two of the officers of the Third Artillery, stationed at Vancouver, Lieuts. GEO. INNIS and LAWRENCE KIP, were lately detailed to join the light battery of the Regiment with the Utah Army. The last mail, however, brought another order from Washington, that the Battery had been ordered from Utah to Fort Vancouver. This post is to be made a School of Artillery practice. Those young officers will therefore be saved from going to that desolate region of Salt Lake.

Lately, KAMIAKEN, the great leader of the last Indian war, came voluntarily into Walla-Walla. After remaining, however, two or three days, he got frightened and left suddenly in the night. He looked badly, having been nearly starved during the past season, as have all the Indians, their provisions having been destroyed last year by Col. WRIGHT's expedition. Runners have been sent to the different tribes, ordering them not to harbor him or allow him to remain among their people. So the career of the "Big Indian" is about ended.

THE TAX ON ARMY SUTTLERS.—The War Department has adopted the following regulations: The tax upon suttlers at posts occupied by one or more companies is fixed at ten cents a month for each commissioned officer and enlisted man belonging to the command. In each regiment the fund accruing to it as above, or as much of it as may be necessary, will be appropriated to the maintenance of the band. The regulations are so far varied with reference to the suttler's tax at Fort Monroe as that it shall be used exclusively for the support of a band for the artillery school.

FROM CHILI.

The Restoration of Peace—Punishment for the Offenders—Railroad Returns—Absence of Mail Facilities—A New Professor—Underwriting in Chili—Maritime Intelligence—The Markets.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VALPARAISO, Tuesday, May 31, 1859.

Excepting a small pillaging party on the southern frontier, near the Indian territory, about two hundred strong, peace has been restored in all the Republic. Probably this small fraction is by this time reduced, as a force had gone from Conception in pursuit of them. To-day the state of siege expires. Public affairs have returned, in a good degree, to their ordinary channel. Business has revived to very great activity. Sales have begun. Purchasers from the North and South have come, and the complaint of merchants now is that they have so much to do. Some of the houses have sold their $75,000 within the month, and others have gone probably much above that.

The Courts are investigating the cases of prisoners, and also of known insurgents who have fled the country. W. B. Gana, John Robledo and B. Riobo have been sentenced to death, by jcourts-martial. Suits are instituted against J. Nixon, Irving, Vargas, Lujan, Guilerres, H. Manterola, Cases, D. Isquierdo, Santa Maria, I. Ortuzar, Covarrubias, Bruno Larrain, P. Gomer, Puccio, P. Lynch, and as many accomplices as may yet be discovered are to be followed up. D. Riobo and F. Bilis are to be tried by court-martial of General Officers, on the merits of their confessions. Still, I suppose no lives will be taken. Punishment by death will be commuted to banishment, and so we hope this wild and discreditable freak of political passion will come to an end.

The returns of the Railroad to the Capital have been published. Total income last year, 1858, has been $189,287; expenses of the road, $95,137; profits, $94,150. The first quarter of 1859 is also published—Income, $76,941; outlay, $38,906; profit balance, $38,035. This refers to the thirty-one miles of the road now in use, the cost of which has been upwards of four millions; on which amount the profit is about three per cent. The Managing Director of the Road is GEORGE LYON, to whom even this degree of prosperity is no doubt in good measure due.

British steamer *Valparaiso* sails to-morrow for Callao with mails to be transferred at Callao to another boat, and thence carried on to Panama. The *Cleda* is expected on the 6th to resume the trips on the route south, suspended in consequence of the loss of the *Prince of Wales*. Capt. JOHNSON has gone to England, and it is supposed will bring out one of the new boats. The *Lima* went home for new engines, and is expected to be here in a month. The *Bogota* went for similar purposes. She may be here by the close of August. Two new boats, smaller, are expected also. It is much to be desired the American Government would make a mail arrangement with this Company, so that correspondence and passengers should not have to lie over at Panama. It could easily be avoided, and would be if it were made an object. To declaim against this Company is only foolishness, if our Government is not willing to pay them openly and frankly for service done. The American line on this coast is very doubtful, first, that it will be put on, next, that it will pay; whereas this line, being reasonably encouraged, can answer every purpose that is desirable. No American line will be put on unless the American Government aid with a solid subsidy; and therefore, query, Is it better to wait for an American line, needing a hundred thousand dollars subsidy, or to take hold of the British line at one-fourth the sum? Let national feeling go aside, and let good sense decide. This Government has recently brought out a German Professor named LOESER, to teach Greek, a language not much cultivated hitherto. He recently offered an address to the Rector of the National Institute, on his birthday, in Latin, in which he was free in his criticisms on church historians, speaking critically of EUSEBIUS, and also of the statements of THEODORET. Theologians are not pleased. The *Catholic Review* has replied to Mr. LOESER defending EUSEBIUS as a historian. Mr. L. has also delivered a memoir recently on the Latin Poets, on taking his seat as a member of the Faculty of Belles Lettres in the University.

The Chilian Insurance Company has declared recently its first dividend, five years after the first and only installment was paid in. The installment was $50 on a share. This first dividend has been $25 on a share returned to the stockholders, and still the shares are held in the market at $200 each. A superb investment it has proved.

A Chilian Lloyds has just been opened. It has thirty names for its limit, and twenty-eight are already filled up.

On Saturday last the *Ganges* sailed for Vancouver's Island—flag-ship of Rear-Admiral BAYNES, of the British Navy. The *Alarm* sailed for England same day. The *Amethyst* is here.

The American steamship *Washington* sailed on Sunday for Panama. She raised money on bottomry at 20 per cent., which some call "ridiculously low." The loan was made by ROBERT WALKER, ship chandler. She had steam up all the time she lay here, it is said, by those who noticed it.

The *Duchess d'Orleans* has recently sailed for Tongoi, to load copper and ores.

Subscriptions are solicited for a book to be published here, written by a French priest, to expose errors which he charges against a volume called *Foundations of Faith*, published by a Chilian priest; in which he says he will point out and refute positions akin to the errors of LUTHER. The Frenchman's name is LAUSSAY, and the Chilian's is ORREGO. To the election of the latter into the Faculty of Theology in the University, if I mistake not, some secret opposition was made a few months since. The one event, therefore, may explain the other. It would be a good day for Spanish-America if the errors of LUTHER might find utterance and advocacy among the clergy. Two hundred subscribers are needed for bringing out the antidote of the Frenchman: of which number one hundred and fifty have put down their names already.

The British ship *Otillia* is to be sold by auction on the 8th of June. There is some thoughts of buying her to fit her up for a Seamen's Bethel; as there is a Seamen's Missionary here, sustained in part by the Seamen's Society of New-York, the need of it is felt. His name is VON KERVLIN.

Regarding the products of this country, Copper rules from $19 to $20 a ton. Last sales $19 50. Holders ask $20; but buyers only offer $19. The supply is small and arrivals few. There is no great demand for Flour. Best Santiago has been sold at $4 50 ₱ cwt.; Southern Chili Flour cannot be quoted at more than $4.

Pearl Shells from the coast are held at $3 per cwt. and Brazil Wood at $2 87. Saltpetre rules about $2 12 @$2 20. Rice is quoted at $6 35; Carolina, supply not large; India, $3 50—abundant, but poor.

Sugar has gone up. Amount imported since Jan. 1 to this date, June 1:

American refined...	14,000 qls.	On hand..	1,000 qls.
English refined.....	6,000 qls.	On hand..	1,500 qls.
Dutch refined.....	15,000 qls.	On hand..	2,500 qls.
Hamburg refined ...	6,000 qls.	On hand..	
French refined.....	18,000 qls.	On hand..	2,500 qls.
White Havana.....	2,400 qls.	On hand..	
White Peruvian.....	70,000 qls.	On hand..	14,000 qls.
White Peru	4,500 qls.	On hand..	
Various.....	1,500 qls.	On hand..	500 qls.
Total.....	137,400 qls.		22,000 qls.

Hides range from $16@$17 25. Wool at $8 25.

Vessels in bay of American flag.—Schooner *Towns end Jones*, do *John Wells*, barks *Industry*, *Evangeline*, *Young Greek*, *Scotland*, *Rienzi*, *J. Godfrey*, ship *Catherine*.

Sailed.—Ship *Renore*, for Caldera, May 17th; *Norman*, Callao, 19th; schooner *Storm Cloud*, California, 21st; *Duchesse d'Orleans*, Tongoi, 27th; bark *Cossack*, Hong Kong, 19th.

There has been a rumor of a change of members of the President's Cabinet; but there is not any good evidence of its immediate occurrence.

The contested will of Mr. THOMAS EDWARD BROWN, leaving $200,000 towards founding an orphan or foundling hospital in this city, has been decided by the court in favor of the charity.

At latest dates GALLO, the revolutionist of the North, had passed the Andes, and arrived at San Juan, wit 600 followers, o[illegible]

their arms.

The Argentine provinces seem on the very [illegible] war to compel Buenos Ayres to come into the C[illegible] federation. It seems a mad measure. Buenos Ayr[illegible], besides being thus threatened, had been attacked [illegible] the country districts by the Indians, and was rising to the defence. MITRE has been appointed Commander-in-Chief, it is said, to repel the invasion from the other provinces.

Bolivia is at peace, but as yet little trade has opened with market from this.

Peru is trembling. Exchange on Chili rules at 19 per cent. in Peru. At Callao the Sectional Dry Dock is going on finely. It will be capable of taking a line of battle ship, it is said. Whether it will pay the projector is dublous.

The *Polynesian*, American propeller, is running now on her usual route to Talcahuano. She pays her way at least. Mr. Consul BLAKE went to his post in her on the 29th instant.

SOUTH PACIFIC.

FROM UTAH.

Prosperous Times—Polygamy becoming Unpopular—The Mormon Court—Arrival of Pike's Peak Emigrants.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, June 17, 1859.

Times in Utah are growing more prosperous. Business is reviving. The war of party feeling is somewhat lulled, awaiting the impression of the late action upon the States and national mind, although the same spirit, the old sentiments, and the accustomed traits remain inveterate. The recent sojourning of strangers and Christians among this community has had a singular but proper effect upon some of the "peculiar institutions" and tenets of this people. Polygamy is fast growing unpopular, if ever it was acceptable, among the inhabitants. They see and begin to feel the true position they sustain. The women find the views of their "States" sisters differing materially upon the respectability and virtue of such alliances; and many who doubtless embraced the system conscientiously, are from the same motives, with experience added, forsaking it, while a greater number who have been "counseled" into this libidinous practice, are fast throwing off the shackles of priestcraft, abandoning their liege lords, and boldly returning to their former homes, habits and names.

So great is the revulsion of feeling upon this point, that we are informed that BRIGHAM YOUNG has spoken and decided against any more "sealing," or giving of more wives than one; as, he says, the system does not work well. He is constantly besieged by spirituals tor bills of divorce. Whether this is a *ruse* to influence "State" views or not, time will prove. Perhaps the Mormons view their late demonstrations as rash and premature, and if they can assume a more loyal face they hope to throw sand into the eyes of Government.

The Probate Court of this County opened its regular session in this city last Monday, and assumed full Utah powers; which are simply a usurpation of the functions, criminal and otherwise, of the United States Courts, and intended as a further means of disabling said Courts with their authority. ELIAS SMITH, editor of the *Deseret News*, presides. He summoned and swore in a Grand Jury, and the Jury has found a true bill for murder against one GIBSON, who shot a man named JOHNSON a few weeks since. If this is not taking the law into their own hands and setting aside the authority of the United States, it is difficult to see what further evidence is needed. Should the reported additional orders to the executive, military and judicial authorities of Utah prove to have been issued, we may yet expect this Territory to be placed more prominently than ever before the public.

A few days since, the military escort for the emigrants by the Northern route to California passed through this city, accompanied by about forty families. Pike's Peakers continue to arrive, halt and de part. Quite a large number have passed through during the last week; some of them bound to Oregon, but most of them for California. A handcart party of eight persons, who left here for the mines early in April, were all except one drowned in rafting the South Platte. Over two thousand emigrant wagons are reported on the road hither, bound to California.

A. B.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS.

KIRK ANDERSON writes to the St. Louis *Republican*:

A large number of apostate Mormon emigrants have left this Territory within the last few weeks. A detachment of troops under the command of Major LYNDE, passed through this city yesterday, to serve as an escort for a large number of emigrants who were going to California by the northern route. This was deemed necessary, as the church authorities here would strip and rob them on their way, and they have had agents in the cañons for weeks, demanding of the poor emigrants their tithing and dues to the "perpetual emigration fund," and when it was not paid, or the parties unable to pay it, their property has been taken from them. I know that you cannot appreciate these enormities in the States, and that it falls upon the ear dead and leaden, but you should be here upon the spot, if you would wish to see the full force and effect of church tyranny.

Judge ECKLES and party arrived yesterday. He was accompanied by Capt. JOHN RANFORD. We heard old "Captain Jack" laugh way up in the cañon, and a party went out to meet him and welcome him back to "Zion." His numerous friends in St. Louis will be glad to know that he is as hale and as jolly as ever. There is nothing more of any interest that occurs to me now. You will hear from me next from California.

K. A.

The Deseret *News* (Mormon) publishes the proceedings of the Utah Probate Court. The following official record tells its own story:

"The Court inquired the cause of Mr. VAN COTT's absence from his duty as foreman of the Grand Jury this morning; whereupon Mr. VAN COTT presented the following statement, in writing, which, at the suggestion of some of the members of the Bar, was sworn to:

The Hon. E. Smith, Probate Judge in and for Great Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah:

SIR: Being summoned as a Grand Juror for the County of Great Salt Lake, in the Territory of Utah, and having failed to appear, according to the adjournment of said Court, under your Honor's directions, I beg, by way of apology, if such it can be called, to make a brief statement of the cause of my non-attendance in the jury room this morning, to officiate as foreman of the Grand Jury.

Having been informed, late in the afternoon of yesterday, that a company of soldiers, with their animals, wagons, &c., had camped upon my wheat field, in the five-acre lots in the southeast quarter of Great Salt Lake City, and adjoining the County road, I immediately repaired to the place to ascertain why such liberties were taken, and, on making inquiry for the commanding officer, was directed to Capt. ANDERSON, who sat in a tent near by. I inquired of him by whose authority he had camped on my wheat-field? He replied: "By my own, Capt. ANDERSON, Second Dragoons, United States Army."

I remarked to him that he had trespassed upon my wheat. He replied, using language unbecoming a man or gentleman, that it was commons, and he would camp where he "d——d pleased."

I said to him that I respected him in his rights, and I, as an American citizen, wished to have my rights respected.

His reply was: "God d—n you, you have not got any rights."

I replied, saying, "I have rights, and shall maintain them."

He then threatened to do me violence by kicking me, also to call upon the guard to horsewhip me. I replied that it would not be wholesome for him to do either. He then called the officer of the guard, with a file of men, and arrested me and confined me in guard quarters, where I remained from about sundown until between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning, when I was called for and delivered by Captain ANDERSON into custody of the United States Marshal, Mr. DODSON, and afterward, because of an error in serving the writ, was remanded back by Judge SNIDER into the custody of Captain ANDERSON, upon whom the writ should have been served instead of myself. I then (as I suppose by way of apology) was released by Captain ANDERSON and came home.

The soldiers, to their praise, treated me well, and I believe them to be pretty honest men, for I came off minus only one pair of martingales, with the exception of the entire crop of wheat, &c., eaten by the troop horses of the company.

JOHN VAN COTT.

BRIGHAM YOUNG had resumed his public ministrations in the Tabernacle. The following is a part of his "sermon" of the 5th of June, as reported in the *News*:

"If I find a man, as I do once in a while, who thinks that he ought to be sustained in a higher position than he occupies, that proves to me that he does not understand his true position, and is not capable of magnifying it. Has he not already the privilege of exhibiting all the talents he has, of doing all the good he is capable of in this kingdom? Is he curtailed in the least, in anywise or place, in bringing forth his wisdom and powers, and exhibiting them before the community and leading out? No, not in the least. Are any of you infringed upon or abridged in the least? Is there a sister who has not the privilege of exhibiting all the talent and power she will, or is capable of, for the benefit of her sisters and her children? Are the sisters deprived of any liberty in displaying their taste and talent to improve the community?

When I hear persons say that they ought to occupy a station more exalted than they do, and hide the talents they are in possession of, they have not the true wisdom they ought to have. There is a lack in them, or they would improve upon the talents given.

I can say to the sisters, if you have superior talents, arise and let your light shine. Prove to your neighbors and the community that you are capable of teaching those sisters whom you deem to be ignorant or neglectful. I have placed a low estimate upon the standing and capacity of men, and now let me take the privilege to say a few words to you—to the ladies who have reached the age of thirty years. According to my view of the subject, there is not one in a hundred that knows how to keep a house as it should be kept. I should judge, from what I have seen, that there are many who do not know the swill-pail from the milk-pail. Others do not know how to make butter and cheese, nor how to keep their children clean. Others, again, do not know how to teach their children as they should be taught.

I will not say, as do many, that the more I learn the more I am satified that I know nothing, for the mor[illegible]

[illegible] have gained, through [illegible]

[illegible], I wish to improve upon. I can [illegible] become wealthy in gold and silver, in silks and [illegible], and all in worldly possessions, also in the riches of eternal life. All I ask of you is to believe that I tell you the truth, and then carry it out.

Let me throw the lash at the 'Mormon' Elders a little. Many of you will exchange your last bushel of wheat with the stores for ribbons and gewgaws, when you really need it for bread. And, with shame facedness I say it, some will take the last peck of their grain to the distillery to buy whisky, and then beg their bread."

CALIFORNIA.

The Future of California—Real Estate—Business Prospects—The Missing Ship "Manitou."

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, June 13, 1859.

There is a very general feeling in the community that the future of California is brightening, notwithstanding that the over stock of goods in our markets sent from the East, continues to fill our merchants with somewhat gloomy forebodings. The steadiness of mining results, now-a-days, the rapid extension of agriculture on the Pacific coast, the increasing flocks and herds of our mountain vallies, the swelling population, and the increasing variety of our products for home consumption and foreign export, are all evidences that California is on the road of progress and not of decline. Everything is more regular and more stable, and less subject to spasmodic changes from slight causes; so that all men can more easily make their calculations with reference to the future. Real estate, where not already in speculative hands and held at fictitious prices, is advancing. A gratifying evidence of the fact is found in a sale which occurred on Saturday last. The "Hayes tract" is a pretty little valley, lying between the Sandhills, south-west of the city, and about one and a half miles from the present business centre. Hitherto it has been employed chiefly as market gardens. Recently a city Railroad has been projected to skirt one edge of the track on its way to the Mission Dolores, a point two miles or two and a quarter south-west from the city's centre. The grading has already progressed to considerable distance, and the Hayes track accordingly was recently laid out in city lots of from 27 to 30 feet front, to 109 and 120 feet deep. A thousand of these were sold at auction on Saturday, at prices ranging from $50 to nearly $300 each. A single year, in all probability, will obliterate the present Hayes' Valley, and give us a well improved surburban quarter of the City of San Francisco.

Business among the merchants continues dull—that is, compared with the immense stocks of goods continually arriving. Really we cannot eat and wear out much more than the same population in the East, and if you will crowd upon us more than we need you must expect to suffer. Prices of many staple articles have still further declined during the last week, with the prospect of ruinous losses to many shippers. Even the prospect of a general European war, and the consequent employment of much of the clipper shipping of the United States in the trade with the Old World, has thus far had not the least tendency to check downward prices. It will be months yet before, under any circumstances, our market is affected by extraneous causes, or the value of goods elsewhere.

All hope of ever hearing from the ship *Manitou* is quite abandoned. She is now two hundred and thirty days out, and probably foundered or was burned at sea. The vessels arriving now from Eastern ports seem very generally to have made exceedingly long passages, and all report the season an unusually stormy one off Cape Horn. The bark *Fanny S. Perley*, from New-York, is now one hundred and ninety-one days out, having sailed on the 1st December. She is commanded by Capt. YORK. The great quantity of loose candles seen by the *Hornet* floating off the Patagonian coast, on the 21st March, would seem to indicate disaster to some California bound ship in that neighborhood. It is possible that the signalizing of the *Queen of the Seas* by persons on the shore of the Cape, as she passed the Straits of Le Maine, may have had some reference to this. A boat was sent ashore to ascertain the meaning of these signals, but the officer saw only natives, whose manner warned him against landing.

FROM KANSAS.

Meeting of the Constitutional Convention.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WYANDOT, K. T., Wednesday, July 6, 1859.

The Constitutional Convention of Kansas met at this place at noon yesterday. It was called to order by Mr. STINSON, of Leavenworth, and S. A. KINGMAN, of Brown, was chosen temporary Chairman, and JNO A. MARTIN, of Atchison, and F. G. ROSS, of Richardson, Secretaries *pro tem.*

An effort was made by the Leavenworth delegation to admit as members the two gentlemen who claim seats from Wyandot County; but the opposition outnumbered them, at least two to one, and all such attempts were futile. The merits of this case will be better understood to know that the County of Wyandot was formed last Winter, out of the County of Leavenworth, with a small tract from Johnson County. When the bill was framed providing for the Constitutional Convention, the appointment of members was based upon the old election returns, prior to the existence of Wyandot County. This of course disfranchised Wyandot County. It was a mere oversight of the Legislature; still, the delegates in this Convention cannot travel outside of the law creating the body. This new county proceeded as if it had been included in the act, and elected two delegates on election day; and these delegates, thus elected, now claim seats. They are both Democrats; and, as the Democrats are in the minority in the Convention, the Leavenworth delegation were particularly clamorous for their admission.

Such was the issue. The test party votes usually stood 32 or 35 Republicans, and 12 or 17 Democrats. This is about the ratio. Of course, the Republicans have everything their own way.

The organization proceeded by a call for the election of permanent officers. On the first vote, Mr. J. M. WINCHELL, of Osage County, received 32 votes, and Mr. BARTON, of Johnson, received 13 votes; whereupon Mr. WINCHELL was declared duly elected President of the Convention. Messrs. CLOUGH and RICHEY were appointed to conduct the President elect to the Chair, when he made a very brief and pointed speech.

The other Officers of the Convention are: JOHN A. MARTIN, of Atchison, Secretary; A. J. BLANCHARD, of Sykinslee, Assistant-Secretary; G. F. WARREN, Sergeant-at-Arms; and Mr. FUNK, Door-keeper.

Yesterday afternoon the Convention cleared away the preliminary business, and adjourned until this morning.

This forenoon the body was early in session, and the morning hour was occupied by reports from Special Committees. The case of the Wyandot members came up again, and the subject was made the special order for to-morrow morning, including a motion that the contesting parties be allowed to appear by attorneys. The plan of the Democrats seems to be to give the case more notoriety than it deserves, by protracting discussion. It will not be strange if the matter should be disposed of in a summary way to-morrow, without debate. Fifty members are now in attendance, and only two are absent.

It has been ordered that fifteen Committees be appointed to consider the subjects embraced in the Constitution; they will be reported to-morrow. Gov. MEDARY is in attendance, to see that "the boys" make no mistakes. Some had apprehended that a little of the Nebraska tactics would be practiced in granting the certificates to the members, but the Governor has shown himself entirely above dissemblance or fraud thus far, and all seem satisfied that he either lacks the inclination or the courage to deviate from a conscientious line of duty. He had intended to be present in the hall at the time of meeting, yesterday, and preside at the temporary organization, but ill health prevented him.

From present appearances, the session will continue three or four weeks, and stormy times are anticipated. The Nebraska District south of the Platte has some twelve delegates in the lobby, awaiting action on the case, which will be adverse to their admission, by a large majority. Leavenworth County has some of her best talent here. A large corps of reporters—some of them from the States—are in attendance. No official reporters are yet elected.

The President has just announced the Standing Committees, as follows:

Preamble and Bill of Rights—Messrs. Hutchinson, Lilly, Hanway, Perry, John Wright.

Executive Departments—Messrs. Greer, Porter, Dutton, McDowell and Hubbard.

Legislative Department—Messrs. Thacher, Arthur, McCleland and Brown.

Militia—Messrs. Blunt, May, T. S. Wright, Hubbard and J. Wright.

Judicial Department—Messrs. Kingman, Thacher, Burris, Greer, Blunt, Lilly, Perry, Slough, Stinson, Rigley and Parks.

Electors and Elections—Messrs. Townsend, Porter, May, Palmer, Arthur, Slough and Bigely.

Schedule—Messrs. Burris, Middleton, Ritchie, Hanway, Williams, Ingalls, McCullough, McDowell and Hipple.

Apportionments—Messrs. Preston, McCullough, Graham, Palmer, Thacher, Arthur, Moore, Crocker, Ritchie, Hoffman, Ross, McDowell and Stairwait.

Corporations and Banking—Messrs. Graham, Burris, J. Blood, Middleton, Lamb, Stokes, Blunt, Crocker, Barnett, Griffith and Slough.

Education and Public Instruction—Messrs. Griffith, Middleton, Stokes, Houston, May, McClelland and Hipple.

County and Township Organization—Messrs. Ritchie, T. S Wright, Preston, McCullough, Moore, Simpson and Brown.

Mr. Botts on Naturalization.

From the National Intelligencer, July 12.

The reader will find subjoined the letter of the Hon. John M. Botts, of Virginia, addressed to the editors of this journal, in opposition to the views which we have felt it our duty to take in the matter of naturalized citizens of the United States who voluntarily return to their native country. This letter should have appeared in the same number of the *Intelligencer* which contained our reply to its arguments, but was, by an inadvertence, omitted. The reader is, therefore, referred to our paper of Saturday last for a statement of the considerations which dispose us to question the conclusiveness of Mr. Botts's reasoning, whether as founded on the political or historical relations of the subject. A portion of his letter, it will be seen, is addressed to a review of the positions assumed by other journals than the *Intelligencer*, and, therefore, not presumed to be directed to ourselves, but in justice to the writer we have preferred to give his communication in its entirety.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

RICHMOND, Sunday, July 3, 1859.

You will pardon me, gentlemen, I am sure, for addressing this communication to you, when, for doing so, I assign the following reasons:

If there is a paper published in the United States that upon all questions connected with the foreign and domestic interests and policy of the nation, I have believed to be more uniformly correct than any other, it has been the *National Intelligencer*. If there are two gentlemen connected with the editorial corps for whose sound judgment, great experience, general knowledge and patriotic purposes I have entertained a higher degree of confidence than for any others, they are Messrs. GALES and SEATON.

When, therefore, I find that any position I may have taken on a grave and important question of constitutional law has fallen under your animadversion, it is not unnatural, and I am sure you cannot regard it as indecorous or unkind, if, in a spirit of friendly controversy, I propose to fortify my position, even if, in doing so, I should undertake to show that in this instance at least you have not exhibited that power of discrimination and accuracy of judgment for which, through a long series of years, you have been quite remarkable. I allude of course to your view on the subject of naturalization.

It is true that many other papers in the country have also supported the views of the Administration, but they are chiefly Democratic presses, with which it has become a chronic and incurable malady to advocate whatever may be advanced by the leaders of the party, however repugnant it may be to the common sense, the settled doctrines, or established principles of the country. Such papers, for the most part, carry with them no weight or influence, and their opinions give me no concern, and with them I am not disposed to controvert any point they may choose to make. Not so, however, with your paper, which is always entitled to high consideration, and carries with it an extensive influence wherever it is read; and in this instance I fear it has misled some few of the Opposition papers, for whose conductors I have much respect; and if I cannot set them right, I wish at least to do full justice to my own views. These, then, are my reasons for writing and addressing this communication to you.

In the examination which I have given in two preceding letters to the claims of our adopted citizens to the protection of this Government *any where and every where*, precisely on the same footing and to the same extent that it may be claimed by a native-born citizen, I confess that I *did* and *do now* utterly ignore all the authorities on international law that have been or can be produced, for the reason that they were from the first ignored and disregarded by the framers of our Constitution, as well as by the systematic legislation of the country on this subject.

In ascertaining the duties of our Government on this question, under our written Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, I neither look to WHEATON, nor to BLACKSTONE, to GROTIUS, PUFFENDORF, VATTEL, nor to any other writer on international or public law; because the Constitution itself has taken it from within the provisions of all international law by the declaration and establishment of a principle in defiance of and at war with the international law of that day and the present.

That there is an international European law, as defined by those high authorities, looking to the perpetual allegiance of the subject, and which does not recognize the right of arbitrary expatriation, is not disputed; and as operating among those by whom it is recognized, it is fair and equal, because it is mutual and reciprocal. But that the United States had no votes or agency in establishing that international law, and that this Government has always repudiated and condemned it, and refused to be governed by it, is, I think, equally indisputable, and I need not go beyond the Constitution itself to prove it by the authority there given to Congress *to establish a uniform rule of naturalization*, which, under the international code, denying the right of expatriation, could not have been authorized or justified.

This position being thus clearly established, let us see what it is that, under this authority, we have undertaken. It may possibly turn out (although I do not think so) that we have undertaken more than we can perform, and more than we had a right to assume; but these questions are not now involved in the controversy; such arguments should have been urged against the adoption of the law at the time of its passage, but cannot be entitled to consideration in determining what we have promised and undertaken under its provisions to accomplish.

Under our naturalization laws the following oath has been administered to each of our adopted citizens:

"I do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and that I do *absolutely and entirely* renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign Prince, Potentate, State or Sovereignty whatever, and *particularly* to the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, (or to the Emperor of France, or Austria, or to the King of Prussia, as the case may be,) of whom I was a former subject."

This oath having been taken, the party obtains from the clerk a certificate, under the seal of the Court, that he has complied with the provisions of the law, which certificate concludes as follows:

"Whereupon it is ordered by the said Court that the said applicant be admitted, and he is accordingly admitted by the said Court to be a *citizen of the United States of America*."

Now, where is the reservation or qualification in all this? Wherein is the exception to be found, when he renounces and abjures all allegiance and fidelity to every other Power, but particularly to that of which he was a former subject, that if he "voluntarily" or otherwise returns to his native country his allegiance so and his right of protection *from* this Government would cease, or become subordinate to that of the mother country? I mean nothing disrespectful to any one when I say that such a pretence, now to be set up by this Government, is absolutely absurd and preposterous to the last degree. The English language has lost its meaning if these proceedings are susceptible of any such construction. Such a plea, in any private contract, to avoid its fulfillment, in a like case, would not be entertained by any Court of record in the world.

Repeal or modify your naturalization laws, if it is deemed advisable to do so; acknowledge the impotency and inefficiency of the Government to execute what it has solemnly undertaken to perform, if the pride and the power of this nation is so humbled and degraded; but, in the name of truth, and honor, and justice, let us not deny the imperative obligation resting upon the Government to substitute its own protection for that which the foreigner has been required *on oath* particularly to surrender; and in the name of manliness, decency and Christianity, do not insist upon the obligation on his part to render an allegiance that we have solemnly required him, upon the sacred Bible, to swear he would never acknowledge or submit to.

The argument most relied on, and the one by which you seem yourselves to have been chiefly influenced, if I am to judge from the extracts I have seen, in substance is that other Governments, such as England, France, Austria, &c., have the same right to establish their municipal regulations that we have, and that our laws cannot supersede or in any manner affect theirs within their own jurisdiction. This may be all true, and nothing to the contrary has been asserted by me. But I submit that, when our laws and theirs come in conflict, it is not a question with us whether *they* shall so modify theirs so as to conform to ours; but it is *whether we will execute our own laws and perform our own obligations or submit to theirs*. This is the aspect in which it is to be viewed, as it appears to me. True, this may bring us into collision, as it has already done in regard to the right of search; for it was just as much a part of the municipal regulation of the British Government that they should search our vessels for their subjects, or as it is now, that they should be entitled to the services of those subjects, when found within her jurisdiction, notwithstanding their naturalization here. And if we might, not only without impropriety, but as a matter of duty, resist the one, why not the other? For my own part, I would sooner submit to the right of search than to the surrender of the citizen; for, whilst both are to an equal degree humiliating and dishonoring, the one involves a breach of faith and violation of a compact for which an equivalent has been required and obtained, whilst the other is only a surrender of national right and pride, without the accompaniment of such breach and violation; and why we should so fiercely and universally agree in resisting one-half of this municipal regulation, and be expected or asked tamely to submit to the other, involving the more objectionable feature of the two, on the ground that our laws cannot be allowed to interfere with theirs, is a method of reasoning a degree or two above my comprehension. I would much sooner say to any foreign Power: "You may search for your citizen, but if you find him, *shall not take him*" than to say, "You shall not search for him, but if you do find him you *may take him*."

There is another argument running the rounds of the press just now, that had its origin I think with the New-York *Herald*, which must be regarded as the most effective, if not the principal organ of the Administration. The *Herald* puts it on the ground of a *common debt*, and says:

"The question resolves itself ultimately into one of debt; and if a man, at the time of leaving his country, owes any debt, civil or military, he is liable for it on his return, no matter how long the period may be which has elapsed since he quitted his native land."

This I do not dispute, as far as the *civil debt* is concerned, because this Government has not undertaken to release him from it, and the native citizen would also be subject to the same liability; but I interpose the objection that allegiance and military service are not in the nature of a debt, but partake rather of a political obligation or penalty, from the performance of which this government has emphatically released him, *on condition* that *that service* should be rendered to his adopted and not to his native country. But the *Herald* proceeds:

"If he did not owe a military debt at that time, and becomes a citizen of the United States, he cannot afterwards be made a military debtor by any constructive law, and could not be legally arrested on returning to his native country."

The Secretary of State, in his explanatory note to Mr. HOUSE, attempts to draw the same distinction; but neither he nor the Editor of the *Herald* has informed us from what source the distinction is drawn, and it is one of too much consequence to depend simply upon an arbitrary rule, or the particular frame of mind in which the Government might happen to be at the moment; and the Secretary's opinions on this point are not entirely consistent and uniform, for it will be recollected that in the case of the Hanoverian, mentioned in the letter of R. H. G. to the Department, and which was published in connection with my last letter on this subject, it was distinctly stated that the party had left *sixteen years of age, four years before he had incurred the liability*; and yet the answer was that his naturalization and certificate of citizenship would not protect him. But, again, the *Herald* says:

"If he owed military service by the laws under which he was born, the fact of his forswearing allegiance to his Government on his coming here does not absolve him from the obligation any more than it would from the payment of money which he had borrowed from some friend."

If it meets the argument of the Administration, and those presses in its support, to treat the matter to the light of an ordinary debt, or pecuniary obligation, *be it so*; then, to make it an analogous case, it will be necessary to run the parallel out. Suppose it to be a debt due to the Government in the nature of a fine, say of £10,000, for some political offence committed, and the subject makes his escape to this country, without having satisfied the debt, and on his arrival he is told by the authorities here, "We *are*, or at no distant day *may* be, at war with the Government to which this debt is due, and we cannot afford to allow you to remain here and enjoy the benefits of our free institutions and at the same time furnish the sinews of war to our enemies. If, therefore, you will swear never to pay this debt to any other but *particularly* to the Government that has imposed it, but will pay it to us, we will protect you against all demands for this debt. We will place you on a footing with our own citizens, and extend to you all the privileges that they enjoy," and thereupon he takes the oath proposed; he pays the money into our Treasury; will the *Herald* say that this Government is not bound to stand forever between him and all harm for that debt? Will the *Herald* say that, if he returns to his native land, and is forced to pay the debt a second time, this Government is not bound to refund? and if his person is seized for the debt, will it say we are not bound to interpose by a resort to arms, if necessary, for his release? Without hesitation I say we would be morally, legally and religiously bound; and all that is now necessary is to substitute the obligation of allegiance, which has been transferred to this Government, and of which he has been released, to the other, and the case is made out, I hope to the satisfaction of all who have relied on this *debt* view of the case, and unless the parallel is thus run the matter of *debt* can have no application whatever to the case. But if after he had paid a second time (to his own Government) he should call upon the United States to make good its guarantee, by refunding, what would he thought of the Government if it were to say, "Although we did not tell you so at the time, yet we in ended from the first only to guarantee you against those who had no claims upon you, but not against your own Government if you voluntarily placed yourself within its reach?" Would this be honest, legal, or defensible? And, by the way, we have not been informed from what source this idea of "*voluntary return*" is derived, in order to make good the claim. I think it is neither to be found in our municipal law nor theirs, nor yet in the international law; and I imagine that if one of these foreign Powers were to lay hold of one of our traveling gentlemen abroad, they would hardly stop to ask him "How did you get here?" did you come "*voluntarily*" or under compulsion?

How many of the adopted citizens have paid the last debt of nature, in paying their debt of allegiance to us, by death upon the battlefield; how many are now in the ranks of our army; how many can show their wounds and scars received in the service of their adopted land; how many, like the gallant SHIELDS, who have bared their breasts and received the bullets of the enemy; how many are liable to be called into a similar service, when those services are needed, cannot well be numbered. But are they now to be told that this Government owes them no protection against the claims of their native soil?

Was this construction put upon the law when Mr. SOULÉ was sent as Minister to Spain? Was *he*, a diplomatic representative of this Government during his sojourn or travels through France, liable to be seized and thrown into the ranks of the French army? When Mr. BELMONT went as a representative to the Hague, was he liable thus to be disposed of? If not, then the least and humblest of them all must share in the same privileges that they enjoy. At this moment there are not less than fifty of our Consuls and Consular Agents who are of foreign birth, appointed to their respective countries because of their familiarity with the peculiar language of the places to which they are accredited; and in every instance in which they have been naturalized their return has been "*voluntary*," because there was no power in the Government to compel them to go.

So far as France was concerned at the time of the unfortunate blunder made in the letter to LACLESO, the question was satisfactorily settled, as will appear by the case of FRANCIS ALLIBERT, the report of which I take as I find it in a late number of the New-York *Express*, as follows:

"A PRECEDENT AGAINST SECRETARY CASS.

The KOSZTA case is not the only precedent. Here is what Mr. FILLMORE's Administration claimed on our side, and what LOUIS NAPOLEON yielded on theirs, only six years ago:

FRANCIS ALLIBERT, a native of the Department de Var, in the south of France, left there during the drawing of the conscription in 1839, and was actually drawn as a conscript, and was therefore an *echappe de la conscription*. He arrived at New-Orleans, made the usual application for citizenship, and was duly naturalized in 1845. He was successful in business in Louisiana, and in July, 1852, after an absence of nearly fourteen years, he returned to his family in his native village, and, under the vigilant police in France, he was arrested in twenty four hours after his return. He immediately wrote to Mr. HODGE, the nearest American Consul. The latter, that he might the better attend to the case, immediately requested that Mr. ALLIBERT might be brought to Marseilles, which request was promptly acceded to by the general-in-chief commanding the military division. He was there brought before the *Tribunal de Guerre* as an *insoumis*, and condemned. Mr. ALLIBERT was willing to pay four thousand francs for a substitute, but Mr. HODGE would not allow him even to make the offer, but, obtaining a rehearing of his case, appeared in person before the *Tribunal de Guerre* and pleaded the case; and after two trials and a detention of six months he was acknowledged an American citizen, and orders came from the Minister of War at Paris directing his release. Mr. HODGE gave him a passport which was vised by the police, and with which he remained some weeks with his family, traveled through France, and embarked at Havre on his return to the United States.

The correspondence on file in the Department of State gives the full details of the case, and Mr. EVERETT, the Secretary of State under Mr. FILLMORE, on the 3d of March, 1855, (the last day he was in office,) wrote a complimentary letter to Mr. HODGE, in which he says:

'The Department was gratified to learn that Mr. ALLIBERT, whose arrest and imprisonment as an *insoumis*, although a naturalized citizen of the United States, as mentioned in your communications, has been released. This is undoubtedly due to the firm and decided stand maintained throughout the long controversy in your official correspondence with the authorities on the subject.

It is much to be desired that this case may be considered as a precedent, as you intimate, and that hereafter naturalized citizens of the United States may visit France without danger of arrest for military service. In this event a hurtful source of irritation and unfriendly feeling will be avoided.'

"Now, if MILLARD FILLMORE, EDWARD EVERETT, LOUIS NAPOLEON, and the French Ministry in 1852-'3 decided that a Frenchman actually drawn as a conscript was exempt from service because of his American naturalization, might not the present Administration, the par excellence friend of naturalized foreigners, have looked into these latter, and of course more authoritative precedents, before writing their Le Clerc and Hofer letters?

"When the French Government yields her local laws we ought not to force our citizens into her conscript service."

And yet, after the question had been thus happily settled and disposed of by the Administration of Mr. FILLMORE, the principle involved is now needlessly and inconsiderately reopened and surrendered to that very Government of which Mr. LE CLERC was a former subject; and, I am sorry to add, there are not wanting those who justify and defend it.

In regard to the British Government, it may be said that whilst she may never formally have renounced her claim to such allegiance, she has not attempted since the war of 1812 to put it into practical operation, for the excellent reason that no man's service in her army was worth a war or the hazard of a war with the United States, and it required but a small degree of firmness and determination on the part of our Government to have settled this question satisfactorily with all the Powers of the globe, in the same way and for the same reason, but for this miserable blunder of the Administration, which owes its existence and its power to those whom they have thus ungratefully and unjustly abandoned in this the only necessity in which they were likely to call upon the Government for its aid.

One thing is certain, this question has now assumed a shape that renders it indispensable that there should be a definite settlement of the principle. It will never do to have one rule of construction under one Administration and a different rule under another Administration. All are entitled to protection, or none. A supplementary act of Congress may be necessary to harmonize the conflicting views which it is manifest are entertained. Politicians cannot shrink or dodge the responsibility. *Statesmen* will not try to avoid it, nor will they be content that it should remain in doubt; and, as the next election approaches, Democratic candidates that are now as silent as the grave will speak out in tones of thunder as "*who's afraid*;" and those Democratic presses that are now supporting this new doctrine will be prompt to change their tune. *Mark the predict on!*

With undiminished respect, I am yours, &c.

JNO. M. BOTTS.

Sunday Railway Travel—Great Excitement in Philadelphia.

From the Pennsylvanian, June 13.

The question of Sunday travel on the city passenger railways is becoming a very interesting one to the whole community. The ventilating of the old law of 1794 has been productive of good in enlightening the public, and few if any men claim to find in it any restriction that can be made to prohibit Sunday travel. Indeed, travel and the convenience of travelers, as well as their right to be conveyed from place to place is expressly recognized; but even were it otherwise, the provision has become, to a large extent, obsolete, and so far as it may be held as a municipal regulation, it is folly to seek to apply to a city so vast in extent as is Philadelphia now, a law that was enacted when Tenth and Market streets were out of town, or at least used for cow pastures. Some, however, in their zeal for what they call the observance of the Sabbath, are determined to make an effort for the enforcement of the law, and the congregation of the Greene-street Methodist Episcopal Church led off on Monday evening by a large meeting, which was presided over by the Rev. D. W. BARTINE, the pastor, and pronounced very decidedly against Sunday cars, no matter who might be convenienced or who inconvenienced thereby. The meeting went so far, indeed, as to recommend, not only to their own, but to all congregations, not to use the cars of any company, even on week days, that shall persist in accommodating the people on Sunday. Such a resolution might be supposed likely to evaporate this melting weather; but the meeting took good care to direct that all their resolutions should be sent to all the railway companies, so that the wholesome advice they convey will not be lost.

Quite a crowded and spirited meeting was held in Spring Garden Hall by those who oppose the running of railway cars in the city on Sunday. Strong resolutions against the "desecration" of the Sabbath, and in favor of upholding the State law in reference to Sunday travel, were adopted. The room was intensely hot, and the speeches were hotter yet. The Presbyterians were represented by the Rev. Messrs. DURBIN, NEVIN, CRUMCH and others, and the Methodists were represented by over an hundred residents of the vicinity of Green and Coates streets, who are especially savage against the Sunday running of cars. The meeting adjourned at 10½ P. M., to meet again at a call of a Committee of Fifteen, who are to prepare the business for the next meeting in a shape that will "hold water" in the courts of law. The subject was discussed with an animation which shows it is going to create a stir among the railroad corporations.

Tragedies.

A KENTUCKY DESPERADO HUNG BY A MOB.

The Louisville *Democrat* has the following:

"In May last, JASPER ROUZY shot JAMES OLDHAM in Milledgeville, Lincoln County, and immediately fled. He located himself in a remote corner of Marion County, and although the Executive of the State offered a reward of $400 for his apprehension, everyone was fearful of attempting to make the arrest—such was his desperate character, and so thoroughly was he armed. While in Marion he was accustomed to committing depredation after depredation, of the most serious nature. He would go to the houses of persons and demand their guns, threatening to blow out their brains in case of refusal, so that he was enabled to form quite an arsenal. On last Monday he went to Bradfordsville, and encountering a gentleman, he seized his gold watch, and placing it in his pocket, said, "What will you do about it?" Just at this juncture a small man seized him from behind and pinioned his arms so closely that a number of persons were enabled to come up and assist in handcuffing the prisoner. He was then taken to Lebanon. When leaving the latter place he expressed a desire to be allied there, as he was sure if he returned to Stanford he would be hung.

Arriving at Stanford, the County seat of Lincoln, he was placed in jail. Yesterday (Saturday) morning, about 2½ o'clock, a mob of some eighty persons attacked the prison, made a forcible entrance, and carried off the prisoner. They proceeded a short distance, and then informed ROUZY of their intention. He only requested that his body should be given to his wife, and that it remain in peace, as he trusted his soul would. The mob then hung him upon a tree, and left the wretched man suspended. He was not discovered until after daylight.

ROUZY had for a long time been a vicious, ungovernable person, and was a perfect terror to the neighborhoods of Milledgeville and Huntsville."

ANOTHER MURDER IN NEWARK, N. J.

The Newark *Mercury*, June 13, says: "On Saturday last the Fourth Ward was the scene of another of those desperate acts which have of late become fearfully frequent in our city. A young married man named STEPHEN CUNNINGHAM, about 11 o'clock on Saturday morning, entered the groggery of Mrs. MCGOVERN, in North Canal-street, near Mulberry-street, and did not go thence until 9½ o'clock in the evening, when he was taken, bleeding from fatal wounds, to his home in Canfield-street, where he died about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. His mother, on receiving her wounded son at his home, immediately summoned medical aid, but it was found that his wounds were such he could not survive them. He lingered until yesterday morning, when he died, having been able to converse lucidly but a few moments during the whole period. As soon as the fact that he could not live became known, Coroner CRAVEN was called, and endeavored to learn from him the names of his assailants, but without success. He said he was unable to tell who injured him. After remaining with him for a long time, the Coroner was rewarded by finding a moment when the man was sensible, and he then said that there was three or four who attacked him all at once, and stamped upon him. His friends were unable to tell who brought him home, and it was not until an hour before he died that that fact was learned. He then said that one of the persons who brought him home was "Fatty Meldrum." This was the only particular thing that could be learned from him ere he died. His friends and relatives, who are very respectable people, were plunged in the deepest grief by the sad calamity.

The fact of his being brought to his home by MELDRUM was communicated to officers BRANT and WAMSOLD, who immediately went in search of that person. While searching for him the fire in Mulberry-street broke out, and there the officers found and arrested him. He said that he was in Mrs. MCGOVERN's store on Saturday, when CUNNINGHAM came in, being at the time intoxicated, and after some words with one JOHN ADAMS, he was knocked down by ADAMS, and kept there in Mrs. MCGOVERN's house until night, when they took him home in a cab, driven by a man named HOPKINS. Mrs. MCGOVERN was immediately overhauled by the officers, and corroborated the above account, and said that there were also present at the time persons by the names of SAMUEL THOMPSON, CHARLES DEAZE, and others whom she did not know. She said that ADAMS only struck the man once. The officers immediately went in pursuit of the accused ADAMS, but received information that he had left this city for New-York. About 1 o'clock, however, Officer BIDDLUPS espied a man entering Mrs. MCGOVERN's in Canal-street, who he thought resembled ADAMS, and calling Officer FORD to follow, he proceeded towards the place, when the man came hurriedly out and was walking away, when the officer, running on tip-toe, overhauled him. It proved to be ADAMS, and he was soon placed in confinement. The other parties named as being present at the time of the assault were arrested by Officers BRANT and WAMSOLD, and held to bail as witnesses. CUNNINGHAM is an American, and worked at hatting. He leaves a wife and two children.

The conduct of Mrs. MCGOVERN and the others who were witnesses of the affair, in not giving information of the facts before the principal offender had escaped, is certainly very criminal. Had the injured man been unable to tell the little he did, the name of his assailant might never have been discovered."

A SAILOR MURDERED IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian*, June 13, says: "Yesterday morning the Independent Police arrested ABSALOM HUNTER on the charge of murdering DENNIS DUNN, one of the crew of the fishing schooner *Annie B.* The facts, as far as we could ascertain them, were as follows: For several days previous to the fatal affair, there were several quarrels between HUNTER and DUNN on board the vessel, and on one occasion HUNTER made an attempt to throw DUNN overboard, and declared that before they arrived in Philadelphia he would kill the Irish son of a b—h.' About 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon, these men again got into a fight, during which HUNTER threw DUNN down, and then threw him overboard. As DUNN went over the side of the schooner, he threw up his hands and caught hold of HUNTER, and both went overboard together. While the party were struggling in the water, HUNTER caught hold of DUNN, and pushed him down to rise no more. Captain D. STIVELL ran to the side of the vessel and attempted to save the drowning man, but was unsuccessful.

ROBERT MUCKELROSE, who was at the helm, individually locked the skiff, and made an attempt to save DUNN, but was too late. He saw HUNTER push the unfortunate man under the water. The vessel, at the time of the occurrence, was in the ship channel off Mareus Hook. It was well known to every one on board that DUNN could not swim."

Works of Art at the National Capital.

From the National Intelligencer.

It is fortunate that something yet remains of the amount appropriated for the Capitol extension, so that the work thereon can be pursued without the unnecessary inconveniences and expense of suspensions. We learn that the original plan of the dome is to be slightly modified whereby the diameter of the upper section will be greater than at first intended, but the height of the dome will be something less. The statuary designed for the pediment of the portico of the new Senate extension of the Capitol has been (excepting the central piece) temporarily placed on the floor of the Hall of Representatives of the old House, pretty much as they will stand in their final position. The tallest of the figures stand in the middle parts of the pediment, the others, of gradually less height, sloping off towards the extremes. The piece on the right of the centre piece represents "War," a marble figure of size larger than life, representing a young man in the costume of the Revolutionary period, of noble mien, with glowing eyes and soul on fire, in the act of drawing his sword. The left hand figure, of equal height with the other, represents a woodman in the act of cutting down a large tree, from the hollow at the foot of which a large serpent has glided and is seen with embattled neck and crest ready to throw himself on his human disturber, who appears unaware of the stealthy foe so near him. On the right of the first-named statue successively follow a highly finished representation of Commerce; Youthful Science, with upward look, represented by two interesting specimens of ingenuous "Young America;" Education, a teacher and his pupil; The Mechanic Arts, a mechanic resting on a cogged wheel; and, lastly, a sheaf of wheat on the ground. On the left of the wood-cutter similarly follow a Young Hunter of the white race; an old Indian, very stalwart figure, in deep and despondent thought; a mother nursing her child; and, lastly, a grave garnished with wreaths of flowers. The centre piece represents CRAWFORD'S Genius of Liberty, with the rising sun on her right and the American eagle on her left. It is temporarily located in the grounds east of the Capitol, and in a line with GREENOUGH'S statue of Washington and the east door of the Rotunda.

Naval Intelligence.

Lieut. WM. B. RENSHAW has been ordered to the Naval rendezvous at New-York, and Lieut. J. S. SEVERATT to the rendezvous at Philadelphia.

ROBERT J. FREEMAN and WM. E. LAYTON have been commissioned as Assistant Surgeons in the Navy, *vice* PAYNE Assistant Surgeon DANIEL and Assistant Surgeon GRAFTON, resigned.

DEPREDATIONS OF THE PAWNEE INDIANS.—The St. Joseph *Journal*, of the 8th, says:

"Considerable excitement still exists at Omaha and vicinity in regard to the late depredations committed by the Pawnee Indians. The depredation committed at Fontenelle was much greater than was at first supposed. No less than sixteen houses were completely pillaged—the furniture destroyed, and wearing apparel and necessaries of life stolen and carried off. In addition to this, one Post office had been destroyed. About seventy-five volunteers have already left Omaha in pursuit of the miscreants. Lieut. ROBERTSON arrived there Tuesday morning, with twenty-one regulars, and was to leave for the scene of action Wednesday morning. A messenger had also been dispatched to Fort Kearney after more recruits, and the probabilities are that the Pawnees will now get their just deserts. Forbearance has ceased to be a virtue with the peaceable settlers, and they are now inscribing on their banners, revenge and death to the Pawnees."

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Matter of Opening Seventy-Fifth-street.—Order granted, appointing Thomas Carroll, Richard B. Connolly and James S. Sanford, Commissioners.

Matter of Opening Seventy-Sixth-street.—Order granted. George W. Busteed, James S. Sanford and Richard B. Connolly, Commissioners.

Matter of Extending Central Park.—Order granted. Anthony J. Bleecker, Hawley D. Clapp and Richard Kelly, Commissioners.

Jane McKenzie vs. *Isaac Pye.*—Sale set aside on certain specified conditions.

Henry Watkins vs. *Harriet M. Watkins.*—Referred back to take proof that plaintiff was an actual inhabitant at the time of commencing the action.

MARINE COURT.

Before Justice McCarthy.

SUIT AGAINST A POLICEMAN.

Pat McConnell vs. *John C. Abbott.*—This case was continued from yesterday. The testimony showed that the plaintiff was disorderly and interfered with the officer, attempting to rescue prisoners from him, and that he did not deny this before the Police Court.

Mr. Hall made a very able speech for the defence, which at times created much amusement.

After reply by plaintiff's counsel and charge by the Court, the jury retired, and after a short deliberation rendered a verdict for defendant.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Trapp & Townsend; for defendant, Mr. A. Oakey Hall.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 13, 1859.

The receipts of live stock, of all kinds, are again largely in excess of the wants of the market. This is particularly the case with beeves. On this hottest week of the season, so far, we have to report the arrival of 4,257 fresh bullocks, an excess of 1,161 over last week, when the weather was cool, and yet the supply was enough for the requirements of butchers. The weekly average for all of last year, cold and hot weather, was only 3,076, and for the present year, 3,144. The reader will at once judge of the condition of the yards, and of the character of the transactions of to-day, which are referred to more particularly below.... Milch cows are also overabundant. The receipts have not been large, comparatively, but the demand for fresh cows is very limited. If not another fresh cow were sent in from the country for the coming week, there would be no deficiency in the supply.... Veal Calves have come in more freely than last week. The increasing age and heavier weights at this season makes the actual supply nearly or quite equal to what it was several weeks since. The brokers or salesmen call this the worst market day of the season, for veals.... Sheep and lambs have been sent in more freely, though the total receipts are 3,000 less than during the corresponding week one year ago. Mutton, especially "Spring lamb," is the popular meat in hot weather, and the demand is good, but not enough to keep prices from declining 25c.@37c. ℔ head. A large number, not included in our figures, have this week gone directly to the slaughter-houses.... The market is a little better now than on Friday and Saturday.... Swine are in larger supply than last week, though receipts are limited, and the demand very small. Few hogs are wanted in such weather as we now have and are likely to have for several weeks.... The following table, carefully collated from our notes gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle received and retailed at Bergen, show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 13.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	4,257	171	857	10,496	2,169
Previous week	3,096	162	739	9,523	1,520
Same w'k last. y'r	3,958	211	713	13,622	3,485

Weekly average of beeves for 1857.....3,144
Weekly average of beeves for 1858.....2,676

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 17,950. Total number received the previous week, 15,040; an increase of 2,910.

Of the 4,257 fresh bullocks, 3,413 were yarded at the Forty fourth-street yards. The balance were distributed: 700 sold at Bergen; 41 at BROWNING'S, and 14 at O'BRIEN'S on Sixth-street; and 89 at CHAMBERLAIN'S, on Robinson-street. The down town markets have done but little. It will be seen that the unusually large number of 700 were sold across the river, at Bergen. Of the 3,413 bullocks at the Forty-fourth-street yards the present week, so far as we could ascertain from the owners or salesmen, and from the yard-book, there came from Illinois, 702; from Kentucky, 270; from New-York State, 970; from Ohio, 941; from Iowa, 153; from Canada, 111; from Indiana, 164; from Pennsylvania, 102. A large portion of the unusual supply from New-York State this week, were distillery-fed animals. The owners have been holding them back for a higher market. The previous advance in price together with the approach of hot weather, which particularly affects this class of cattle, led to their being crowded in largely for to-day's market.... The above 3,413 cattle at ALLERTON'S came into market by the following routes; by the Hudson River Railroad, 1,283; by Erie Railroad, 1,021; by Hudson River Boats, 800; Harlem Railroad, 137; and by Camden and Amboy Railroad, 172. The live stock business upon the Erie Railroad is increasing; the 1,021 beeves above reported by that route include only those at the Forty-fourth-street yards. The 700 sold at Bergen also came by that route, as well as some of those sold at the other yards.

THE CATTLE MARKET TO-DAY.

Umbrellas for sun-shades were at a premium in the yards to-day. Standing places on the north side of the house, and even on the shady side of an open board fence were in great request. Men and beasts, especially the latter, were in a condition to require only a little squeezing to be transferred into bones, scraps, and soap-fat. We saw only one man actually melted down, but there were plenty of still-fed bullocks in that condition. The spread umbrella of one well-known broker went off in a blaze. He protests that it was set on fire by a "sun-stroke." A wag insists that it was a direct visitation of Providence for the hard stories he felt compelled to tell to-day to get rid of his drove. Another wag standing near by, if questioned, might be able to throw some light upon the subject. There appeared to be more effort to "keep cool" than to make sales or purchases of cattle. The transactions opened dull this morning, at more than ½c. ℔ lb. decline from last week's current rates, and a further decline of ½c. was reached before night. The poorer grades of cattle went at almost any price; butchers would pay for them.... Taking the average of the entire transactions to-day and yesterday, as we have noted them down, the range of prices this week, and those of last week, set down for comparing, are about as follows:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle	None.	None.
Best quality offered	10¾c.@11c.	11¾c.@12c.
Medium quality	9½c. @10c.	10½c.@11c.
Poor quality	8c. @ 9c.	9c. @10c.
Poorest quality	8½c.@ 8c.	8c. @ 9c.
General selling prices	9c. @10c.	10c. @11c.
Average of all sales	9½c.@—	10¼c.@—

Decline for the week 1c. ℔ lb.

The closing rates were lower than the average given in the table; and we judge that fully 500 bullocks were still unsold at sundown. At the time of this writing, a heavy thunder-shower is falling which will cool the air materially, and perhaps lead butchers to make purchases in the morning which they were afraid to do to-day. They will probably find plenty of men ready to sell.... The Albany trade of Monday last was pretty brisk, although New-York buyers did not take hold very briskly. About 1,000 to 1,100 head of good cattle went eastward. It does not appear that any cattle are hanging back on the different routes, so that the coast is clear again.

We give below a few of the transactions as indicating the general state of the market:

SHEPARD, BENEDICT & Co. sold a fair lot of 49 Ohio steers for L. REED, similar to those of last week, at just about ½c. ℔ lb., less than they then brought. Also, for REED & SIMMS, 11 heavier cattle, at 10¾c. They were in good flesh, rated 8½ cwt. On their own account, 17 very fair meal and grass State cattle, at 9c.

T. C. EASTMAN was selling 90 nice 6¼ cwt. steers from Pickaway County, Ohio, for WM. TAYLOR, at 9c.@10½c., going off very slowly.

CULVER & BELDEN had 82 of the Watertown, N. Y., distillery cattle, which they disposed of at 9c.@10¾c., calling them 7¾ cwt. They would die well, but required care in handling, during the heat of to-day.

J. A. MERRITT, for ALEXANDER & FITCH, 79 pretty good, though a little rough, Illinois steers of 7 cwt., at 10c; and 47 of S. M. BAKER'S prime Kentucky grade Durhams at 10c.@10½c. Rated at 8 cwt.

T. WHEELER offered for O. MCCONNELL, one of the best lots in market. Half the number sold yesterday for near 11c. The balance were turned out to-day, as only 10c.@10½c, was offered. Rated at 9 cwt. @ 9¼ cwt.

C. G. TEED sold 141 very fair Ohio cattle at 10c. on 7 cwt.

GEO. AVERILL disposed of 20 light steers, not well fatted, at 8c.

MEAD & HOLCOM had 64 Ohio oxen, owned by A. WARNER. They were only fair or rather coarse. Sold at 9c.@10c. on 6½ to 6¾ cwt.

Same firm sold 35 Ohio steers for D. C. DAVIDSON, at $51 ℔ head, rated at 5½ cwt. And also 34 Ohio for CONEY at 9¾c.@10c. Rated at 6½ cwt.

P. CAREY, for WESTHEIMER & BROTHER, 65 Ohio and Illinois cattle. A pretty good lot—went off at $83@$84, or about 10c. on 8 cwt.—also, 46 head sold yesterday at $93, or about 10¾c.

WM. FLORENCE sold for A. JONES 77 head of common cattle: from Pickaway County, O., for 8¾c.@10c. Rated at 6¼ cwt. Also for O. J. BUSH, 47 from Ross County, O., very fair lot, 7 cwt., at 9c.@10c. ℔ lb.

S. ULERY sold 109 of the Alexander cattle at 9c.@10¾c. They were a pretty tidy lot of 7 cwt.@7½ cwt. A few of them brought 10¾c.

W. H. HARRIS, for PRATT & Co., 74 Illinois steers, of pretty good flesh, at 10c.@10¾c. Average, 7¾ cwt. Also, for A. M. CONRAD, 78 common 6½ cwt. lows steers, at 9c.

J. CRUMCH sold at Bergen 19 Ohio cattle, in rather thin flesh, at $44 each. Estimated weight, 5 cwt. Also, for MCCURE, 10 Ohio cows and heifers, of 4¼ cwt., at 8c. And 12 cows and calves on the deck, at $38 each.

HARMO & GURNEY sold 138 Ohio, Michigan and State cattle at Bergen for 8c.@11c.; quite a number of good cattle at the latter price. Also here, to-day, 82 head of the same class, at 7c.@10c. They call the market $4@$5 worse to-day than yesterday.

L. BUDLONG sold 31 Canada cattle for DALY at 7c. They were 5 cwt. thin steers. Also, for BUDLONG & WILCOX, 36 fair

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1859.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A. M.
Western Mail, *via* Erie Railroad....6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
North and Southwestern Mail....6½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *Vanderbilt*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-Office on Saturday, July 16, at 2½ P. M.

☞ Messrs. Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No 6 Place de la Bourse, Paris, are agents for the New-York Times—Daily and Semi-Weekly—and will supply European orders. They will receive subscriptions for any period desirable, or furnish single copies immediately upon the receipt of the American mails.

Editorial Letters from the Seat of War.

The letters from Mr. Raymond and "Malakoff," which we published on Tuesday, from the Seat of War, describing the great battle of Solferino, will all be re-published in the Weekly Times to-day, and may be procured at the Publication Office in wrappers. Price, four cents.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the steamship *Etna* from Liverpool, simultaneously with the *Canada*, on the 2d inst., we receive highly interesting details of European news. A very late dispatch by the *Canada* also gives particulars of the war movement in Italy not otherwise received. The entire allied army had passed the Mincio, and been joined by the command of Prince Napoleon, numbering 35,000 men. The Emperor had stated in a telegram to Paris his design of acting upon Verona, leaving the Sardinians to capture Peschiera, and Prince Napoleon to watch Mantua. A *corps d'armée* was to be organized at Brescia to guard the passes of the Tyrol. Garibaldi had returned to the Valtelline, with the design of clearing the Austrians from the Pass of the Stelvio. Severe encounters had already occurred near Bormio. Nothing further is known of the state of the Papal Provinces. Mr. Perkins, of Boston, it is stated, barely escaped from the savage massacre by the Papal troops at Perugia.

The mail steamship *Philadelphia*, from Havana, July 8, arrived here last evening. Her news, which is of subordinate interest, has been mainly anticipated by the *Empire City*, at New-Orleans.

The Young Men's Christian Association of the United States and the Canadas, commenced their Sixth Annual Convention at Troy yesterday. About three hundred delegates were present, representing twenty States, the Canadas and New-Brunswick. The business yesterday was principally preliminary. Two sessions a day are to be held, with religious services each evening.

The Trade Sales commenced in Boston yesterday, and were very fully attended. The sales were of boots and shoes, glassware and carriages. To-day the sales of dry-goods will commence.

A thunderstorm of unusual violence burst upon the City yesterday afternoon about 5½ o'clock, accompanied by deluging showers and whirlwinds. It lasted nearly two hours, when it cleared, leaving the atmosphere a good deal cooler than it had been, and the streets vastly cleaner. Considerable damage was done in various parts of the City, but nothing of a very serious nature. The flagstaffs of the Bowery Theatre and the St. Nicholas Hotel were shattered into splinters by the lightning, one of the large trees in the Park was prostrated, and the ailanthuses lost a good many of their limbs and a good deal of their foliage. It had been one of the hottest, sultriest, and most wilting days of the season. Two valuable horses were killed by the lightning, one in Broadway and one standing near the Everett House.

The Collins steamers have at last been sold, and they will be Collins steamers no longer. The *Adriatic*, the *Baltic*, and the *Atlantic* have been purchased by Mr. Aspinwall and Mr. Davidge, who represent the Panama Railroad Company and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The price paid for the three ships is less than a million of dollars. The *Adriatic*, which has cost $1,300,000 to her late owners, is to be sent into the Pacific, to run between Panama and San Francisco.

The Seventh Regiment, (National Guard,) had a volunteer parade last evening, in full uniform, the object being to call upon Col. Duryea, at his residence, and present the unanimous request of the Regiment that he would reconsider his purpose to resign. Some 450 turned out, forming on Union-square at 8½ o'clock P. M. Proceeding to his residence in Thirty-Eighth-street, near Fifth-avenue, a Committee presented an address to Col. Duryea, through W. E. Ulshoefer, to which the Colonel replied, reaffirming his purpose to retire from the command. The parade and all the proceedings attracted a large number of spectators.

The closing exercises of the academic year at the New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, yesterday, were of a very interesting character. The proficiency of the pupils, exhibited variously, was gratifying to the numerous friends of the Institution who were present, and highly creditable to the President and instructors. In the evening the Associated Alumni of the High Class gathered in the chapel, and listened to an oration by W. W. Angus, and a poem by Mrs. I. L. Peet, both graduates of the Institution.

Judge Clerke, of the Supreme Court, yesterday selected from the seven names presented by the Corporation Counsel for Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the proposed extension of Central Park, those of Anthony J. Bleecker, Auctioneer; Hawley D. Clapp, keeper of the Everett House, and Richard Kelly. Mr. Clapp was the nominee of the Park Commissioners, and Mr. Kelly of the Mayor.

The Live Stock markets have been largely oversupplied during the past week. The receipts of Beef Cattle for the week numbered 4,257, or 1,161 more than the previous week, and full 600 more than the weekly average for all of last year. This excessive supply, together with the very hot weather, depressed prices greatly at yesterday's general market—the average decline from the previous market being fully 1 cent ℔ lb. on the estimated dressed weight. About 500 head were still unsold last evening. Many of the cattle were still-fed, and suffered greatly from the heat. Milch Cows—Receipts for the week, 171; very little demand, and prices still quite low. Veal Calves—Receipts for the week, 857, which is more than could be sold, even with a concession of ½ cent ℔ lb. in selling rates. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for the week, 10,496; demand rather more than met, and a decline of 25c.@37c. ℔ head. Swine—Receipts for the week, 2,169; demand rather light, although a little brisker, at slightly improved rates.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, did not exceed 750 bales. Prices were quoted steady. Flour was less active, and was heavy. Wheat and Corn were moderately inquired for. Pork was plenty and cheaper; the principal sales were made to fill contracts and for future delivery. Beef, Lard, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Fish, Fruit, Metals, Hides, Leather, Oils and Tallow were quiet. Naval Stores were less active, as were likewise Sugars. The freight engagements were limited. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 582.

War Correspondence.

After a careful examination of the English journals which reached us yesterday by the *Etna*, with mails to the 2d of July, we fee ourselves warranted in claiming a decided superiority for the American Press as represented in our own correspondence from the seat of war, over our contemporaries on the other side of the water. Up to the morning of July 1, a week after the sanguinary battle of Solferino, not one of the London journals had published any account of the action, nearly so full, coherent and intelligible as is contained in the letters of our correspondents; which, written on the very night of the great struggle, were already several hundred miles on their way across the Atlantic, before the meagre sketches given in the London journals were issued to their readers.

Some of the English newspapers have even contented themselves with publishing letters received from Turin, nearly three hundred miles west of the scene of conflict, and made up, therefore, of the merest chance gossip and flying rumor. Of this character is the correspondence of the London *Standard*, a furiously Derbyite and Austrian sheet, which we reproduce in our columns to-day, with the rest of our foreign extracts. The representative of this journal, it will be observed, does his best, in a small way, to detract from the conduct of the Allies and from the glory of the French arms and the French Sovereign. He criticises the minutest movements of the Austrians, too, as decisively as if he had been on the battle-field himself, and assumes, throughout, an air of information highly ludicrous. We fix the attention of our readers upon this otherwise worthless account, because it is a particularly striking instance of the ready malignity and the slow intelligence which the majority of the English Press have shown in all their treatment of the present war.

The Austrian Position.

When the news of the battle of Solferino first reached this City, and in commenting upon the singular movement by which the Austrian army, after reaching the goal of its long flight and taking up a formidable position on the left bank of the Mincio, was suddenly thrown back into the face of the advancing French, we suggested that this rash and disastrous manœuvre would probably prove to have been the maiden essay in the military art of the Emperor Francis Joseph, and to have been performed in opposition to the wishes and counsel of Baron Hess.

This suggestion is now confirmed, and we are expressly informed that the battle of Solferino was fought on the responsibility of the young Austrian sovereign. This fact, known to his army, must inevitably add to the demoralizing depression produced by their defeat, and cast a paralyzing influence over the further movements of the troops while His Imperial Majesty remains at their head.

No monarch should permit himself to be beaten at the head of his troops in his first battle, for, while the prestige of royalty gives a tenfold value to the genius of command in the eyes of an army, the same prestige makes the incompetency of a leader infinitely more disheartening to his soldiers. An unfortunate general may be overruled; but the Imperial master of the legions of Austria must be supreme in his camp while he honors it with his presence. And the actual situation of the Austrians in Italy is one so full of peril, that every circumstance, however seemingly immaterial, that can possibly tend to raise the spirits or to chill the temper of an army, becomes of signal importance to those who would estimate the chances of the immediate future.

Within the limits of the Venetian States—that is, between the Mincio and the Adriatic—the whole force of Austria in Italy is now concentrated. The main body of that force numbering, probably, not far from 300,000 men, under the command of Francis Joseph in person, occupies a line of battle stretching from Verona to Mantua, and resting upon the river Adige. To this body is opposed the line of battle of the Allies, lying along a nearly parallel formation, from Peschiera by the Mincio as far as Goito; the army of Prince Napoleon, forty thousand strong, having passed Mantua immediately after the victory of Solferino, and effected a junction with the main body at Valeggio on the left bank of the Mincio. According to a telegraphic dispatch sent from the Emperor Napoleon to the Empress, and published in the *Moniteur*, it was the intention of the French Emperor to advance his line of battle obliquely against Verona, leaving Mantua to be watched by his right wing under Prince Napoleon at Goito; Peschiera to be invested by the Sardinians on his left and rear, and his line of communication with his base of operations to be protected from any flank attack through the Tyrol by an army at Brescia. This publication of his intended movements is the first instance of a departure on the part of the Emperor from the closest reserve as to the future which has occurred during the present campaign. It must have been intended either as a cloak to some very different operation, or as a proclamation to France and the world of his perfect conviction that he had gained so complete an ascendancy over the enemy as to render strategic reserve no longer a matter of the first necessity. A careful review of the facts inclines us to the latter inference.

The superiority of the Allies in the field has been already demonstrated; and their present advantages of position will appear on a very slight examination. By the victory of Solferino the Austrians were definitely driven beyond the Mincio in such a manner as to secure the passage of that stream to the Allies, and thus to sacrifice all that the Austrian commanders had unquestionably hoped to gain by their hasty retreat through Lombardy. For by crossing the Mincio as conquerors, the Allies have at once secured their own line of communications, and contracted the base of the Austrian operations. The whole of Lombardy has now become, with Sardinia and France, the open base of the allied position. By the railways running throughout Northern Italy, all the materials and provisions of war of which three contiguous, fertile and friendly countries can dispose, are brought directly into communication with the Allies, who hold the Mincio, invest Peschiera, and advance against the line of the Adige. The Austrians, on the other hand, can no longer count upon an uninterrupted line of communications by the Adige and the Trent railway through the Tyrol—this line being broken by the investment of Peschiera, and threatened by the allied operations on the Lago di Garda. When the Italians of the Tyrol rose against Austria in 1848, they asked of Sardinia only 2,000 men to hold the Val di Noun against the whole Austrian power; and there can be no doubt that a demonstration of 5,000 or 6,000 men, such as was begun from Saló on the Lago di Garda before the 20th of June, must speedily result in isolating Verona from the Tyrol. The real base of the Austrian operations lying beyond the Alps, the only line of communications which can now be said to be positively open to the Austrian forces is the circuitous route from Verona and from Venice, by Vicenza and Udine, around the northern gulf of the Adriatic to Trieste. In point of fact, therefore, the Allies are at this moment nearer to their base of operations than the Austrians are to theirs; and as the route by Udine is distinctly menaced by the French fleet and expeditionary army in the Adriatic, it seems to be clear that another great battle within the square which at present incloses the whole disposable Austrian force, and another allied victory, would leave Verona and Mantua at the mercy of the conqueror, the time of their surrender to be determined by the efficiency of the new devices of war which we are assured Napoleon intends to prove upon these famous fortresses. The combined generalship of Count Gyulai and of the Emperor Francis Joseph, has virtually thrown away for Austria every serious advantage which the possession of the *quadrilatère* of the Mincio and the Adige promised her in a great Lombard campaign.

The New English Ministry and the War.

The members of the new English Ministry, which has rather coalesced around Lord Palmerston than been called by him into office, have gone to their constituents and have been returned with permission to represent the people in serving the Queen. This process is usually a very simple one, and as it is a deferential act of formal respect to the independence of the English electors, the return of the Ministers is generally acquiesced in as a matter of course. At the recent election, the people of Tiverton excused the Premier, Lord Palmerston, from even the shadow of a canvass; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gladstone, stood alone in the distinction of being called upon to face a strong and well-organized opposition. The result in this isolated instance of a Parliamentary contest must do more to strengthen the hands of Lord Palmerston's Government on the great question of foreign policy than any other feature of its formation. Mr. Gladstone, as our readers know, sat in Parliament for the University of Oxford. The representatives of the great English Universities occupy a very peculiar position, and enjoy many conventional privileges, one of which, up to this time never questioned, was the silent understanding that a member once chosen for Oxford or Cambridge should never again be opposed, excepting for some very grave and flagrant reason.

In attempting to defeat Mr. Gladstone, therefore, when he went to the University after his acceptance of office, the Conservatives made the strongest possible demonstration of their dissatisfaction with his course in lending his strength as a man of the highest personal character, the most brilliant ability, and the most statesman-like accomplishments, to the successors of Lord Derby and the conquerors of the Carlton Club. They departed from time-honored academic custom in a country where custom has the force of law and the great academies are powers in the State, expressly that they might strike down if possible the most conspicuous adherent who had been drawn to the new Government by his deep antipathy to Austria and his strong sympathy with the Italian cause. There was a flavor of partisan vindictiveness too, in the proceeding, doubtless; and when the respectable Marquis of Chandos lent his decent talents and his lordly name to the scheme of depriving Oxford of her brightest ornament, he probably persuaded himself that he was doing a great act of justice in becoming the instrument of retribution upon a man who, having once been a Conservative, had dared, to differ from Lord Derby on the question of European relations after agreeing with Sir Robert Peel on the question of home policy. But the gist of the appeal made to the Academic electors was a reliance upon the old Tory and High Church hatred of France; the old Tory and High Church regard for Austria, "England's ally of Trafalgar and Waterloo."

The appeal was made and answered. Mr. Gladstone is once more member for Oxford University, and the new English Ministry makes its proclamation of neutrality to Europe, with the luminous commentary appended of Mr. Gladstone's famous letter on the condition of political prisoners at Naples, and of his long and well-known devotion to the interests of Italian independence. The moral effect of his presence in Lord Palmerston's Cabinet will, therefore, have been decidedly intensified by the very means on which his enemies relied for doing him a political spite, and for damaging the Government to which his genius contributes its splendor.

This circumstance is of the more importance to the right action of Great Britain, that certain other members of the new Ministry are notoriously men of slender information and antiquated views on the subject of European affairs. Several of them betrayed, in their speeches to their constituents, evidences of an ignorance or an infatuation in this respect which, but for the overwhelming influence of men like Mr. Gladstone and Lord John Russell, might have tended seriously to compromise the Cabinet in dealing with the belligerent and neutral States of the Continent. Sir Charles Wood, in particular, whose energies have been skillfully turned by Lord Palmerston in the direction of India, uttered some very sad stuff about France and Germany to the electors of Halifax, and was snubbed for his pains when he hinted the possibility of "treaty complications" which might draw England into the war if Germany should become involved in it. Sir Richard Bethel went a step further, and talked about playing King Canute to the Emperor Napoleon III., who was to be told by England, at a certain point in his career, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no further." Language of this kind, which would have been in the worst possible taste on the lips of a neutral minister, were England the arbitress of Europe, is of course in the present state of things simply ludicrous. But the ventilation of such frantic twaddle as this by responsible members of the English Liberal Party proves how difficult is the task Lord Palmerston has undertaken; and how important it is that the statesmanlike policy which his Lordship is known to have determined upon should be strengthened by just such demonstrations as the victory of Mr. Gladstone within the very entrenched camp of ancient Tory England.

The refusal of Mr. Cobden to accept the office tendered him has probably surprised the friends of that gentlemen more than the Premier by whom the offer was made. Mr. Cobden would doubtless have been a good working member of the new Government, but all the moral support that was to be derived by Lord Palmerston from his presence in the Cabinet has practically been secured by the mere proffer of place. The duties of President of the Board of Trade may be as well discharged by radical Mr. James Wilson as by radical Mr. Richard Cobden; and as the essential point for Lord Palmerston was to prove his wish to conciliate radicalism the object of the Ministerial chemist may be considered to have been attained. Nine-tenths of Mr. Cobden's friends will count Lord Palmerston's offer to the Viscount for a deed of liberalism, and Mr. Cobden's refusal to the Reformer for a crotchet. On the subject of foreign policy, Mr. Cobden would have been a cipher, as he has admitted in a curious letter his own incompetency to understand the struggle now going on in Europe. So far as his name carries any significance on the Continent, it has already done its work, for Europe knows Richard Cobden as the apostle of peace and free-trade, and therefore as the natural enemy of Austria. The conjunction of such a name with those of Palmerston, Russell and Gladstone, is really an intervention of England, morally in behalf of France and Italy, however resolutely the new Government may cling to its official standard of absolute neutrality. It is a voice that echoes, in accents not the less imperative that they are more pacific, the decisive warning just before administered to the German States by the Government of the Czar; and it can hardly fail to weigh more heavily in the balance of the Confederation than the rapacious rhapsodies of Bavaria, or the conceited circulars of Saxony.

The Collins Steamers.

The arrangements for the sale of the Collins steamships have at last been completed, but the announcement of their sale on Monday was premature; negotiations were then pending, but it was not until the day after that the terms offered were accepted. It is understood that the purchasers are Mr. Aspinwall and Mr. Davidge, who represent the Panama Railroad and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies. The price to be paid for the three ships is something less than a million of dollars, which falls considerably short of the cost of one of them, the *Adriatic*, alone. But the sale is regarded as an advantageous one, though the ships are in perfect order, and the *Adriatic* is undoubtedly the finest, as she is the largest vessel afloat, the *Great Eastern* alone excepted. It will be a relief to the public mind to know that these ships, in which so much interest has been felt, are at last to be put to some good use instead of being left to rot at their wharf. They may be regarded as the last of their race, the days when such giants traversed the ocean will be spoken of in the past tense before long. Iron and screws are fast driving wooden walls and side-wheels from the ocean.

Amusements.

Mendelssohn Union.—This young and vigorous Society, which has already given the musical public a series of excellent entertainments, has projected a new enterprise, of a very attractive character. For Wednesday evening of next week, the Union offer a moonlight musical excursion on the Hudson: starting at 4 P. M., and proceeding up the river to Cozzens' and the Highlands. A concert of vocal and instrumental music is to be given during the upward trip, the Union performing some of its best choruses. The passage down will be devoted to dancing, and Dodworth's services are engaged. The steamer *Rip Van Winkle* and a barge have been chartered for the trip, and it is intended that the entertainment shall be a pleasant affair, and entirely unexceptionable. The price of tickets is fixed at a moderate figure, and there is no reason to doubt that the good people of the Mendelssohn will find their account in this combination of fresh air and musical entertainment. Even at the performances of the Union these two luxuries rarely come together. The managers deserve the thanks of the heated town for offering so fair an opportunity.

The severe storm of last evening diminished very materially the numbers of the frequenters at the various theatres.

The benefit of Mr. Blake, at the Metropolitan, was, comparatively with the success which usually attends this favorite actor's appeals, but poorly attended.

Laura Keene's theatre, where the Misses Goodenheim are presenting very attractive pieces very well played, was comparatively empty, as was also Wallack's.

At Niblo's there was a very good house, as there always is when Mr. Burton plays, "weather or no"—and he acted last night in Morton's comedy of "Begone Dull Care, or the School for Grown Children," as well as ever he did before. This comedy is one of those old-fashioned pieces that are really good in spite of their gross absurdity. They are ever healthy, and their moral is all the more surely enforced when, as in the case of this comedy of "Begone Dull Care" they are not too frequently repeated. Mrs. Hughes, one of the cleverest and most reliable actresses on the stage, played *Dame Ryeland* admirably. Mr. Davenport's *Young Revel* was good. The *Young Ryeland* was also well done in spite of a superfluous reverberation of the letter R, which smacks fiercely of the other side of the town. Mrs. Hughes would doubtless have exhibited quite as much emotion if her son had simply said "mother," and not "mother-r-r-r." By the way, the *habitués* of Niblo's theatre will doubtless be very glad when the regular Orchestra comes back again. The present arrangement is exceedingly painful.

There was to have been, and perhaps there was, a grand "Sommernacht's Fest" at Conrad's Garden last evening. The storm began just in time to prevent our venturing so far, and we hope to learn to-day that the performance was postponed.

The rehearsals for Mr. Maretzek's grand musical festival at Jones' Wood, on the 18th inst., are going on with great assiduity, and everything promises a wonderful success. Such a festival as this will be, has probably never been witnessed in any metropolis in the world before. There may have been greater pyrotechnic exhibitions by themselves, and there may have been more extensive musical celebrations; but such a combination of music, fireworks, dancing, equestrian and gymnastic exercises was never announced before. It will be a public ball of the most respectable description, enlivened by the finest music in the country, lit up by showers of rockets, and surveyed from balloons several hundred feet over head.

At the Metropolitan Theatre this evening, Mr. Duffield, the Manager, will take his benefit, and, according to the custom of managers, he has selected the best bill of the season for the occasion. Besides the "Love Chase" and part of the "School for Scandal," Mr. Duffield will sing, between the pieces, Albert Pike's song of the "Arkansas Gentleman," describing the adventures—gambling and otherwise—of that extraordinary spirit's extraordinary life. The Metropolitan is one of the coolest theatres in the City, and Mr. Duffield's popularity will, it is supposed, insure a full house.

The Palace Garden continues to enjoy abundant patronage. This pleasant resort is attended not only by the humbler classes, but also by families of the highest standing. The entertainments provided for the delectation of visitors are unexceptionable, and the Garden is in every respect well conducted.

The Victory of the Times.

From the Courrier des Etats Unis, June 12.

The first direct correspondence from the battle-field of Solferino was published yesterday morning by the New-York Times, which has thus outstripped, not only its American cotemporaries, but also the English journals, in which we find as yet no letters. The journals of Paris have this time beaten the Londoners, as is proved by the letter we borrowed yesterday from the *Patrie* of the 29th, thanks to the kindness of Mr. Grantorin, Purser of the *Arago*.

Mr. H. J. Raymond, who signs his letter, was not only able to describe the latter part of the great battle from his own personal observation, but also, with the practical celerity of a true American, succeeded in getting his dispatches into the mail in time to reach the steamer from Havre. The military victory of the Allies has thus been the occasion for an editorial victory of the Times. That journal has shown too sincere a sympathy with us in our triumphs for us not to felicitate it cordially on its own.

Another American at the Seat of War.

The Albany *Evening Journal* publishes a letter dated at the battle field of Magenta, June 26, describing the appearance of the field. The writer says:

"Among the many visitors to the place, (and it seems to be much frequented, and the people already sell relics of the battle,) I found the principal editor of the New-York Times, and 'Malakoff,' the Paris correspondent of the same paper. As might have been expected they were in pursuit of the 'latest news.' They had come down from Paris to get the earliest and most authentic information from the seat of war, and were to proceed to Brescia and the headquarters of the Allies, being accredited with letters to the Emperor from the Minister of War at Paris. 'Malakoff' is to write from the camp of the Allies, hereafter, and the American readers will continue to appreciate his great industry, judgment and taste in the selection of his topics and the finished style of his letters. No other paper in America will have such means for full and correct news from the seat of war as the New-York Times. The course of the Times on the "Italian question" has won for it the attention and respect of the friends of Italian freedom in Europe. Its articles on that subject are quoted at length in the French and Italian journals. I have just met Mr. Betts of New-York, (son of Judge Betts,) and lady and sister, and Mr. Elliott. I send you a map of the present theatre of the war. To-morrow I proceed by diligence to Brescia, from which you may expect a line, should any items of interest transpire. F.

Avocations of Rival N. Y. Newspapers—The New-York Times has achieved a victory over the Press of Europe and America. The correspondents of that journal, at the seat of war, have succeeded in forwarding a written account of the battle of Solferino in advance of the camp followers of the Paris and London Press. While the Times chroniclers are thus engaged, the rival reporters of the New-York *Tribune* are keeping the run of Mr. Daniel E. Sickles.—*Boston Courier.*

War Letters.

There are no people that can give descriptions of battles so well as the professional writers of the English and American press. Russell, of the London *Times*, made fortune as well as reputation by his Crimean correspondence, and now we have an American Russell in Lombardy, who, if he goes on as well as he has begun, will surpass the original. The letter of "Malakoff," the correspondent of the New-York Times, which we published yesterday, is, all things considered, as good as any of Russell's. It is better than that of his employer, Mr. Raymond, not in point of style, but in the clearness of the narrative and the vivid picture of the battle that it gives. It must be remembered that it was written after a day of immense fatigue and excitement, and amid all the confusion of the battle-field. There have been no letters from Italy since the war began, either in the English or French papers, so good as those of the Times. It was a great hit for that journal to receive such letters and publish them in advance of all others. Where were the *Herald* and the *Tribune*?—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

Institution of the Deaf and Dumb.

Closing Exercises of the Term—Alumni Meeting—Oration by W. W. Angus—Poem by Mrs. I. L. Peet.

The closing exercises of the forty-first academical year of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb took place yesterday in the chapel of the Institution at Fanwood, Washington Heights, commencing at 3 o'clock. The hall was filled by the pupils and their friends. The latter occupied seats near the platform, and the pupils, all neatly clad, and wearing silk badges indicating their respectives degrees of merit, were seated behind them.

The President, Harvey P. Peet, L.L.D., opened the exercises with a brief address. He said that through the good Providence of God they were brought to the close of another academic year. The health of the pupils of the Institution was good, but there had been thirty or forty cases of measles among them. During the year not a single pupil had been taken away by death. The children numbered three hundred and five, and were divided into fifteen classes, each class under the care of a special teacher. The exercises on the present occasion would be confined to the highest class. The degrees of proficiency of the pupils varied; there were those who scarcely had any knowledge of God, and others were far advanced in religious knowledge. The class that would now be examined was under the instruction of Mr. Isaac Lewis Peet, and had been in the Institution ten years.

Three male and three female pupils of the high class now ascended the platform, and while they were engaged in writing brief essays on the blackboard, Mr. I. L. Peet explained the difference between the American and German systems in the education of the deaf mute. In Germany the course of instruction was aimed at the development of the organs of articulation. The pupils were not allowed to make signs, and, therefore, could not freely communicate with each other. The mental faculties were not cultivated. The American system, by means of signs, developed the mental faculties at an early age, and was superior in this respect to the German system. He made the explanation partly in reply to a question with regard to the difference between the two systems, propounded to him by the Hon. Mr. Conklin, who was present.

The exercises which followed consisted of written definitions and views, placed on the blackboard by the pupils, with regard to various subjects proposed by the audience. These extemporaneous performances were exceedingly creditable to all of those who engaged in them. The theme of one of the most able essays was: "The War in Italy." The writer expressed the opinion that a great battle would soon be fought on the banks of the Mincio, and predicted that the Allies would be victorious. When told that such a battle had been fought, and had resulted in favor of the French and Sardinians, he smiled, and appeared to be greatly gratified with the accordance of the fact with his predictions. It would appear that he was one of those who do not read the newspapers.

The recitation of Coleridge's "Mont Blanc" in the sign language, interpreted to the audience by Prof. Peet, elicited a great deal of applause.

The President stated that, according to the laws of the State, a Committee had been appointed to examine into the proficiency of the pupils. Their report had been prepared and accepted, would now be read by the Hon. George Folsom, Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. Folsom read the report, in which the names of those recommended for admission to advanced classes were set forth. The following-named pupils, who have completed a course of seven years' instruction, were entitled to diplomas:

David Ray Tillinghast, Albert Knight, Henry A. Rumrill, Alfred O. Crandall, Jeremiah Shumway, William Brennan, John Scannell, Elijah Blakeman, Wm. Linan, Henry Fessenden, Chas. Sweet, Wm. H. H. Brewer, George H. Bristol, Samuel H. Kee, Dennis H. Brophy, Felix F. Aymerick, Willis Hubbard, Catharine Steele, Solina Green, Elizabeth A. Pottinger, Eliza Colhoun, Julia Conklin, Catharine Robinson, Rosalthe A. Riddle, Catharine Donovan, Sarah E. Campbell, Mary L. Goodrich, Susan Fitzpatrick, Catharine Saunders, Catharine Lester Brewer, Caroline H. Park, Mary Brown, Sarah A. Glass, Martha E. Lewis, Fanny F. Freeman.

The following were entitled to diplomas of the highest grade, having completed a full course of three years' study in the high class:

William W. Farnum, Sidney J. Vail, Charles W. Strong, Albert A. Barnes, John Witschief, Gilbert Hicks, Fanny Smith, Emily Thorne, Antoinette A. Noyes, and Sarah J. Christy.

The report was signed by Hon. George Folsom, Erastus Brooks and H. P. Peet. The same gentleman read the report of the Committee appointed by the Legislature to examine the pupils. In this document, which was very lengthy, it was stated that the institution was in a very prosperous condition, and fully deserved the support of the people of the State. The report and everything else that was read was interpreted to the pupils in the sign language, by Prof. Peet.

Albert A. Barnes, of the Graduating Class, delivered the valedictory in the sign language. Prof. Peet was compelled to omit the reading of it, because the thunder storm, which had for some time been impending had now burst forth, and it was too dark to read. During the storm, by-the-way, one of the telegraph poles at Fort Washington was levelled with the ground by the tempest. The teachers said the address was a well written one. With it the exercises of the afternoon closed. During the intermission between them and those that were to take place in the evening, the audience partook of a beautiful repast in the large dining-hall of the institution.

In the evening the members of the Alumni Association of the High Class assembled in the chapel, to listen to an oration and poem, to be delivered by two of their number.

The audience was large and appreciative. The sign language of course was used by the orator and poetess, but Professor Peet read their productions aloud as they were delivered.

Mr. W. W. Angus, a graduate of the High Class, and a teacher in the institution, delivered the oration. He said he felt honored in being called on to address them, and expressed the hope that his effort would be judged of leniently. It was natural and proper that men should entertain sentiments of gratitude and affection toward the institution within whose walls they had acquired that mental and moral discipline which fitted them for the proper use and enjoyment of life. It was this feeling which had led to the formation of alumni associations, whose common bond of union was a veneration for the foster-mother under whose care their members have learned, if not what makes them men, at least what makes their manhood of more use to themselves and others. The deaf and dumb had special cause to regard with filial sentiments the institution where, if their souls were not created, they at least were first made aware that they possessed such things as souls. Mr. Angus urged his fellow-graduates not to forget that they should continue to be seekers after knowledge all their lives. Their education was never finished, and in books and the society of their fellow-men they should constantly endeavor to improve themselves. The oration was a production of great merit and was loudly applauded.

Mrs. I. L. Peet, a graduate of 1853, was the poetess of the occasion and her Muse did ample justice to it. The opening stanzas of her poem are well worth repeating:

"Low bending at thy shrine I come,
O! radiant Muse of Song!
And though no sound my voice may wake,
No low deep tone the echoes break,
That tremble round thy throne.

Perchance my *hand* may touch the lyre,
And bid some chord to thrill.
And, though the minstrel's home land be
The realm of Silence, still may she
Bring soul gifts at thy will."

Then, as seen in a dream, she described the institution, and traced the future career of its graduates. The following chaplet for one of the heroes of the Italian war, was gracefully interwoven among the many flowers of poesy with which her production was adorned:

"Turn we our eyes across the sea,
And, lo! the blackening smoke of war
Dims thy blue skies, O, Italy,
And thunders echo from afar.
But, land of beauty and of song,
Thy sufferings shall not be for long.

O, mother! worthy of thy son,
O, Garibaldi! unto thee
Shall yet recche the glad shout,
'Our own bright Italy is free!'
And SPEAKING HANDS on this glad shore
Shall tell the story o'er and o'er."

In conclusion, in words which were fitted together as euphoniously as those which we have quoted, she urged her fellow-graduates so to live that in their lives the Institution might find its eulogy.

Mrs. Peet illustrated the action of the poem with a great deal of vivacity, and the audience frequently testified its appreciation of her effort. At its conclusion the applause was universal and long-continued.

After the evening exercises in the chapel, the Alumni had a pleasant reunion at supper, and in their silent language rehearsed reminiscenses of their student life and called the dead past to life again.

The pupils of the institution will have a vacation during the warm season, and will not resume their studies until the middle of September.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Tax upon Sutlers—Outrages by the Indians—Affairs in New-Mexico and Arizona.

Washington, Wednesday, July 13.

The War Department has adopted a regulation fixing the tax upon sutlers at posts occupied by one or more companies, at ten cents a month for each commissioned officer and enlisted man belonging to the command in each regiment. The fund accruing to it as above, or as much of it as may be necessary, will be appropriated to the maintenance of the band.

Dates from El Paso to the 28th of June state that the Apaches had stopped and robbed the mail-coach near Tucson. They had also robbed the Patagonia Mining Company of several thousand dollars worth of property. Other minor depredations had also been perpetrated by them, and they had committed one murder at the Copper Mines. A detachment of troops was ordered out by Col. Bonneville, but he had not men enough at his disposal to make an effective campaign. He recommends the erection of four new military posts in Arizona.

There was much consternation at Sonora, at the rise of the Opata and Yuqui Indians, who are defeating the Mexican Government troops and advancing on the settlements.

A bitter contest is anticipated in New Mexico, between Mr. Otero and Judge Watts, for the delegateship.

Since the capture of Mazatlan by Pesqueira, there has been shipped, to San Francisco from Mazatlan, Guaymas and Manzanilla, silver to the amount of $11,000,000, while half as much more has probably been smuggled away by the British war vessels on the coast.

The Great Trade Sale at Boston.

Boston, Wednesday, July 13.

The great Trade Sale opened this forenoon at Nos. 86 and 90 Pearl-street, with a catalogue of nearly 1,500 cases of boots and shoes. Terms, bills of $500 or under, cash; over $500, six months' satisfactory paper, or 4 per cent. discount for cash. The attendance was large, the bidding spirited, and the prices obtained generally considered satisfactory. Merchants from New-York, St. Louis, Chicago and Norfolk were among the principal purchasers.

The sale of glassware at No. 43 Sumner-street was also well attended. Terms: under $100, cash; over $100, six months' satisfactory paper, or five per cent. discount for cash. A large sale of plated ware was made on similar terms.

The sales of carriages in Federal-street attracted many customers. An elegant light barouche sold for $550, and other vehicles ranged downward to $110, for superior open wagons. The purchasers were mostly Southern and Western gentlemen.

The sales of Dry Goods will commence to-morrow.

National Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Troy, N. Y., Wednesday, July 13.

The Sixth Annual Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of the United States and the Canadas, assembled at Dr. Beman's Church in this city to-day. About three hundred delegates are present. Twenty States, the Canadas and New-Brunswick are represented. The Convention was called to order by F. A. Sheldon, of Troy, president of the last Convention.

For permanent officers, the following gentlemen were chosen:

President—George H. Stewart, of Philadelphia.

Vice-Presidents—J. B. Wilkins, of Richmond, Va.; Thos. Potts, St. Johns, N. B.; L. B. Fisher, San Francisco, Cal.

Secretaries—W. J. Rheese, Washington, D. C.; C. L. Ives, New-Haven, Conn.; J. H. Poinger, New-Orleans, La.

The Convention will hold two sessions each day with religious services each evening until Friday. On Saturday the delegates go on a railroad excursion to Saratoga Springs.

The Kansas Constitutional Convention.

St. Louis, Tuesday, July 12.

A special dispatch to the *Democrat* says that the Delegates to the Kansas Constitutional Convention were admitted to day with the privilege of speaking and making motions on the questions connected with their mission.

A petition from the New-England Emigrant Aid Society, asking for indemnity for the destruction of the Free State Hotel at Leavenworth was referred.

The Nebraska Delegates presented a memorial, praying that the Convention take measures to extend the northern boundary of Kansas to the Nebraska River. Referred to a Special Committee.

Shocking Murder at South Baltimore Last Night.

Baltimore, Wednesday, July 13.

Two rowdies, Thomas Eaton and George Burk, demanded of a peaceable citizen, W. H. Taylor, that he should go into a tavern and treat them. Taylor, refusing to do it

THE STORM.

Theatres and Hotels Struck by Lightning.

SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED.

Chimneys Blown Down—Houses Unroofed and Destroyed.

Ships Breaking from their Moorings—Trees Blown Down—Horses Killed, &c.

At 5 o'clock last evening this City and vicinity were visited by altogether the most terrific thunder-storm that has passed over here for a year past. For nearly an hour before rain began to fall the approach of the storm was indicated by a lowering sky and fitful gusts of wind. Nevertheless there were not many who apprehended anything so serious as it proved, and therefore but few of those who were in dangerous positions availed themselves of the notice given to seek shelter. As soon as the rain commenced the wind increased in violence, and swept the City and harbor with the force of a tornado; throwing down chimneys, tearing away sign-boards and demolishing unfinished buildings as it passed. And while the wind raged carrying the falling water along at a fearful grate, and dashing it in the face of man or beast that was unfortunate enough to be exposed, the lightning darted athwart the blackened sky with blinding vividness, and added to the general danger and destruction. Ships in the harbor and in the river dragged their anchors, and those at the docks broke from their moorings. Several small boats were upset and blown ashore, but, although they were supposed to have had persons on board when the storm came on, so great was the confusion and so blinding the rain and lightning, that, as far as our reporters could learn last night, none of the boats were seen when they upset, and, consequently, no one was known to have been drowned.

In this City the immense sign-board in front of LAURA KEENE'S Theatre was blown down and smashed to atoms.

The roof of JOHN W. MORGAN'S building, No. 440 West-street, occupied as a soap factory, was blown off, and considerable damage was done by the water.

The cupola of the small church belonging to the Independent Dutch Reformed Congregation in Forsyth-street near Canal-street, was blown over, incurring a loss of about $150.

The flag-staff of Central Hall, in Grand-street, was shivered by lightning. A flag-staff of the St. Nicholas Hotel was also destroyed by lightning.

An omnibus horse in Broadway near Houston-street, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. The same fate happened to a horse valued at $1,000 that was standing in front of the Everett House.

Sergeant WARD, of the Tenth Precinct, while opposite the Bowery Theatre, observed a ball of fire strike the flag staff of the Theatre, which was shivered. The fluid passed to the sidewalk and knocked several people down, but no person was seriously injured.

The lightning struck in Third-street, near Avenue B, and made a hole in the sidewalk nearly seven feet deep. No person was injured.

A blacksmith shop near the corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Third-avenue was almost totally destroyed by the storm.

A frame building at the corner of Broadway and Houston-street was partially unroofed.

Numbers of trees in the Park and the different squares were uprooted and blown down.

The wires of the north section of the Police Telegraph were partially melted and the connection uniting the Central office with the Nineteenth, Twenty-second, Twelfth, (Harlem,) and Twenty-third Wards was severed. The lightning entered the Central office on the wires of this section, and immediately a series of explosions resembling the noise of fire-crackers was heard, and the fluid played around the office and the room adjoining, occupied by the Detectives, in a fearful manner. The operator, Mr J. K. KNIGHT, was compelled to beat a retreat, not, however, before he was made sick. The Detectives were driven out of their business office and forced to seek shelter in another room.

Owing to the partial derangement of the Police Telegraph, our accounts of the destruction in the City are somewhat meagre. It is presumed the damage in Harlem, Yorkville and Bloomingdale was very severe.

The storm passed over Brooklyn between 5 and 6 o'clock, and for nearly an hour was terrific. Trees were uprooted in every part of the city. Sign-boards chimney-tops and awnings scattered in every direction; but, so far as we have been able to learn, no lives were lost. The roofs of several houses on Hamilton-avenue were blown off; two houses on Myrtle-avenue, near Ryerson-street, and three on Houston-street, were unroofed; the roof of one wing of the City Hospital was also considerably damaged. A high chimney on a house on Dean-street, near Smith fell upon the roof and broke through to the story below, where several persons were sitting but all escaped injury. The lightning struck the cupola of the Roman Catholic Church on Twenty first-street, Gowanus, doing considerable damage. A large tree on Fulton, near Bedford avenue, was rent asunder—one portion falling across the railroad track, delaying the cars for some time. A tree was also struck by the lightning at the corner of Duffield and Willoughby streets, and another on Furman near Montague street. Several of the trees in City Hall Park were prostrated. The cellars in all of the lower part of the City were filled with water, and much damage must ensue from this cause. The water rushed across Third-avenue at some places one and two feet deep, and for a time entirely stopping the horse cars. Much damage has also been done by the water to the streets near the water front. But the storm was the most fearful on the water. Hundreds of boats and yachts of all sizes and descriptions, were in the bay when the storm first commenced, and it is presumed many lives must have been lost. At least ten boats were blown ashore in Gowanus Bay, abandoned, bearing sufficient evidence, however, that they had been occupied but a short time before. Some, doubtless, escaped by swimming ashore, but it is feared that many perished. In Gowanus Bay a large number of boats are known to have capsized, and the occupants saved themselves by swimming and wading ashore. A small row-boat, containing two boys and a little girl, was discovered in the early part of the storm just off the long dock. The boat was nearly full of water, and they would have been drowned but for the noble conduct of a boy named JOHN MURPHY, who, seeing their peril, went promptly to their assistance at the risk of his own life. The children in the boat belonged at Bay Ridge.

A boat containing five men was capsized just off the foot of Thirty-sixth-street. All fortunately were good swimmers, and after much difficulty reached the shore very wet, badly frightened and slightly bruised by being washed violently upon the rocks near the beach.

A boat containing two men was seen to capsize off Thirtieth street. The last seen of them they were clinging to the bottom of the boat. It is not known whether they were saved or not.

Three sail boats were capsized in the Bay just off Long Dock; two more were upset near Hunt's Dock The occupants of these boats all reached shore in safety.

An elderly man named JEREMIAH COLVIN was in the bay in a small boat. He was upset and managed to get ashore minus his hat. This is not the first time he has narrowly escaped from death under similar circumstances. His misfortune was witnessed by several persons, who supposed that he would certainly be lost, but they could render him no assistance.

A sail boat drifted ashore near the foot of Twenty-sixth-street. Whether the occupants escaped or not is not known. Four or five boats were blown upon the rocks at Yellow Hook. On two of them the sails were torn into shreds. The boats came ashore empty.

Several sail boats further out in the Bay were seen to capsize, and it seems impossible that the occupants could have been saved.

A sail-boat capsized just off Ford's Dock in the East River, and another off Governor's Island, while trying to make the East River.

Two pic-nic parties were overtaken by the storm while in the woods at Bay Ridge. They had no shelter whatever, and their condition, when returning to the City, may be imagined but not described.

The portico of Clinton Hotel, No. 4 Atlantic-street, kept by JOHN HARMON, was struck by lightning, which shattered the upper part and gutter. The fluid then followed the middle column down to the outside lamp belonging to the house, destroying that, and then followed the gas-pipe to the ground, which saved the house. Damage $50. Several persons inside of the house were slightly shocked.

The storm passed over the eastern section of Williamsburgh, uprooting houses, demolishing chimneys and unfinished buildings. The lightning struck in several places, but, as far as heard from, injuring no one. The storm was most disastrous in its results as far as at present heard from. The wind seems to have swept over a distance of about one mile in width, and from a northeasterly direction.

The ship *Pleiades*, lying at WILLIAMS' ship-yard, Greenpoint, had her foretopgallantmast struck by lightning and completely demolished. The house of JAMES STRICKLAND, on Java-street, Greenpoint, was struck by lightning, the fluid passing down the chimney and splitting some of the rafters. Some of the family were stunned, but none seriously injured.

The house of Widow KINGSLAND, opposite the above, was also struck by lightning; but slight damage was done.

The chimney of the porcelain works of BOCK & Co., at Greenpoint, was blown down, and about $1,000 damage done to the gilding furnace.

The new factory, at Hunter's Point, was partially demolished. The building was nearly destroyed in a gale some three years since, and was being rebuilt. The workmen had just left the roof when the storm struck the building, and fortunately escaped unhurt.

A small farm near Greenpoint, belonging to GORDON K. BOOTH, was much damaged by water and the winds.

The shed of the wood yard of Mr. BENARD, No. 243 First-street, was demolished. A tin roof of a shed on First-street, near Taylor-street, also the liberty pole, corner of Kent-avenue and Clymer street. The Greenpoint line of cars experienced much difficulty in getting along. Car No. 8, Mr. MOORE, Conductor, was off the track several times, by reason of the sand washing on to the rails, and its progress was rendered almost impossible from the trees blowing on to the track.

The sugar refinery of HARMS, MEYER & Co., foot of South Third-street, was partially uprooted, and some three thousand dollars damage done to the sugar. A house, corner of South Second and Eighth streets, was struck by ligotning, and some slight damage done. The chimney of the chemical factory of MARTIN KALBFLEISCH on Metropolitan-avenue, was blown down, and considerable damage done to the building. The upper part of the chimney of the flour mills, in South Seventh-street, near First, was blown down, but no one injured. The driver of one of the Broadway Railroad cars was struck by lightning, and his leg paralyzed—the fluid upon the rail passing up into the brake. The sheds in the lager-bier gardens in the Sixteenth Ward were generally demolished, as were also awnings and shade trees innumerable. A portion of the Navy Yard fence on Flushing-avenue was blown down. The flood of water which fell done considerable damage to the sewers being built and those already erected. The ferry boats of the Greenpoint Ferry ceased their trips during the prevalence of the storm, and the *Curtiss*, of the Peck-slip Ferry, was caught by the gale as she entered her slip and driven into the slip foot of South Seventh-street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.—The Health Commissioners had a full meeting yesterday noon. Dr. ROCKWELL moved to amend the resolution recently adopted, making the removal of offal and carcasses obligatory within twelve hours, by substituting six hours instead. The motion to amend was carried. The City Inspector offered a number of resolutions with reference to the removal of the hog-pens and bone and fat-boiling establishments, situated between Fiftieth and Fifty-ninth streets, and between Broadway and Sixth-avenue. These resolutions differed only in specifying the blocks which must be vacated by their occupants within three days after notice is served upon them. Should the hogs and bone-boiling apparatus not be removed by that time, the City Inspector is directed to put the animals in the Pound and the various kettles, &c., in the Corporation yard. A communication was received in relation to the bone-boiling establishment of J. J. ECKEL, complaining that the chimney was not of the height required by law. The subject was referred to Messrs. CORNELL, MCSPEDON, Dr. MILLER and the City Inspector. W. Y. CLARK and others complained that carcasses of dogs and horses in an advanced state of decomposition were lying on the pier foot of Forty-fifth-street, East River, the offal boat having failed to remove them. The City Inspector was directed to have the nuisance abated at once. Dr. GUNN reported the arrival of the *Clara Windsor*, from Port-au-Prince; the *Tartar*, from St. Jago; and the bark *Lamplighter*, from Turks Island. All the ports were said to be healthy, and as the vessels had no sickness on board stream permits had been granted them. Dr. GUNN also reported the arrival of the brig *Emma*, from Congo River, Africa, with a small quantity of logwood on board. Her crew while in the river had all been sick with intermittent fever, but were now well. The Health Officer was directed to detain the vessel. That official brought to the notice of the Board the necessity of having a small steamboat to transport the sick from vessels coming into port to the floating hospital. The Committee, consisting of Messrs. MCSPEDON, ROCKWELL and GUNN, was appointed to take the matter under advisement, and to report upon the probable expense of keeping such a vessel, and also whether the Commissioners of Emigration and the Brooklyn authorities would assume part of the necessary outlay. The Board adjourned to Friday.

ALLEGED SWINDLE.—PATRICK and PETER ROCKS appeared before the Mayor yesterday and made affidavits to the following effect: Tuesday they came to this City from Buffalo. Before leaving Buffalo PATRICK drew from the bank $700 and PETER $400. A runner met them and took them to SELOVER'S office to buy passage tickets for Liverpool. On counting their money the runner, who acted the part of clerk, alleged that PATRICK had but $674 and PETER $350, and gave the former in exchange 114 sovereigns and the latter 60. The brothers were then taken to FALLON & LOVEJOY'S, in Greenwich-street, to stay over night, with the understanding that they should be charged but 25 cents each for lodging. Seeing something which excited their suspicions they determined to leave, and called for their bill, which was found to amount to $7 50. They of course complained to the Mayor, who issued his warrant for the arrest of OBERSTEIN, FALLEN & LOVEJOY'S clerk. Officer BARRY, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, brought OBERSTEIN before the Mayor. The threat of a commitment in default of $5,000 bail, proved a persuader which elicited from OBERSTEIN both the name of the runner and the $7 50 which the brothers were charged for lodging.

FIFTEEN FRENCH CRIMINALS LET LOOSE IN THE CITY.—Officers BARRY and HOGAN, of the City Hall Police, while prosecuting their duties, a few days ago, detected a man stealing a pair of boots from a store in Greenwich-street, near Cortlandt. The thief endeavored to escape by running, but Officer BARRY, after a short race, overtook him. He turned out to be a Frenchman, unable to speak the English language. The services of an interpreter were obtained, and the prisoner said that he arrived in this country from Toulon, France, with fourteen companions, just eight days before, and that recently they had all been released from the Toulon galleys, on condition that they should leave the Empire. The man, who is very ill-favored, gave his name as LEON GAIENSSAC, and said he had been convicted of highway robbery. The thumb of his right hand was missing, and his back still bore the marks of the lash. He was informed that if he would reveal the whereabouts of his companions, so that they could be sent back to France, he would not be imprisoned himself, but he obstinately refused to give the slightest information in regard to them. He was tried at the Court of Special Sessions on Tuesday, and sent to Blackwell's Island for two months.

EXCURSIONS TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey are doing a large excursion business during these warm days, by issuing excursion tickets at one-half the regular fare, thus giving pleasure-seekers an opportunity to visit some of the wildest and most romantic scenery in Pennsylvania, including the Susquehanna River and valley, the magnificent water gap of the Delaware, the Pacono Mountain, the coal mines and iron manufactories of Scranton, the Wyoming Valley, Prospect Rock at Wilkesbarre, and a view from the top of Mount Pisgah. The whole tour can be made in a few days. The fare for the entire excursion, (tickets good for ten days,) is $5 25; and to Mauch Chunk only and return, (tickets good for four days,) $3 25. Passengers leave New-York by the boats of the Company from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7½ A. M.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE met last evening at No. 618 Broadway, Judge PEABODY in the chair. The resignation of Capt. GEO. W. DILKS of the Fifteenth Ward Police, was read and a sharp discussion ensued, on the recent action of the Commissioners of Police, forbidding members of the Police Department belonging to political organizations. A motion to lay the resignation upon the table was carried by a vote of twenty-four in the affirmative, and fifteen in the negative. A motion to accept the appointment by the Fifteenth Ward Committee, of Mr. SHERMAN as Mr. DILKS' successor, was then made and lengthily discussed; then amended and re-discussed, and finally in the midst of confusion, a motion to adjourn was carried by a majority of fourteen.

FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner VANDERBILT, of Staten Island, held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of a woman, aged about twenty-five years, found on the beach near the Narrows. She was dressed in a sky-blue silk dress, with white and brown cross bars, white under-skirt, hoops, black prunella gaiters, and white straw braid bonnet; had brown hair, and on her left hand third finger was a gold heart ring; in her pocket were found six small keys, and a brass trunk key; apparently had been but a few days in the water. Verdict, death from causes unknown.

FOUND DYING IN THE STREET.—A woman named AUGUSTA BRADY was found in a helpless condition, on Tuesday night, by Officer BRAINARD, of the Eighteenth Ward. She was conveyed to the Station-house, where she stated that she had been beaten by her landlord, who lived corner of Eighth-avenue and Twentieth-street. In the morning the woman was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where she died a few hours after admission. Measures were taken to secure the arrest of the landlord, and the matter will be investigated by Coroner O'KEEFE.

A CLERGYMAN EXCOMMUNICATED FOR HERESY.—The Congregational Church worshipping on Union-Square, New-York—Rev. Dr. CHEEVER'S—proceeded last evening to cut off, expel, and excommunicate from church-fellowship and connexion, Rev. J. L. HATCH, of Brooklyn, for *heresy*, in doubting and denying the Divine appointment of the first day of the week as the Sabbath, as also for his persistent efforts against the enforcement of Sunday Laws in this community. Fourteen out of the seventeen members present voted for his excommunication, and three only voted against it.

NEW ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Persons bound to Newport have a new and pleasant way of reaching that point by the old and favorite Stonington route. They remain on board the boat at Stonington until 7½ o'clock A. M., taking breakfast. By the accommodation train they reach East Greenwich to connect with the 10 o'clock steamer to Newport, giving the traveler a beautiful view of Narragansett Bay, and arriving in Newport before 12 o'clock. The fare from New-York to Newport *via* Stonington and East Greenwich is $3.

FATAL CASE OF COUP DE SOLEIL.—The Police of the First Precinct found, yesterday afternoon, a young man, apparently a German, (name unknown,) at the corner of Greenwich-street and Battery-place, insensible from the effects of a sun-stroke. He was removed to the New-York Hospital, where he lingered in an insensible state until about 9 o'clock last evening, when he died. It is supposed he came from Havre a few days since, and was *en route* for California. A Coroner's inquest will be held to day.

SAILING OF MISSIONARIES.—The ship *Golden Rule*, Capt. MAYO, sailed yesterday for Shanghae, having as passengers Bishop BOONE and his companions, who go to India as Missionaries of the Protestant Episcopal Church. They were accompanied to the ship, at Pier No. 47 East River, by a party of their friends; appropriate addresses were made, and responded to by the Missionaries; and when these parting salutations were ended, the ship was towed to sea.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The week statement of the Commissioners of Emigration give 42,778 emigrants as having arrived to the 13th inst. against 40,561 during the corresponding portion o 1858. 2,775 came in during the last week. There are 697 inmates in the Ward's Island institution, and 17 in the Marine Hospital. The balance of the commutation fund on hand is $12,720 10. There was no quorum present at the hour appointed for meeting yesterday afternoon, and no business was transacted.

BE CAREFUL IN WEARING HOOPS.—ELLEN MCGUIRE, 45 years of age, while ironing at the Waverley House in Broadway, on the 21 inst., was burned so seriously as to die yesterday from the effect. Her skirts ignited from some blazing coals which she had raked from the range. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN OLIVER-STREET.—An inquest was held yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, on the body of THOMAS GALBRAITH, who was run over by a Second-avenue car, as already reported in the TIMES. The evidence adduced showed the deceased to have been intoxicated at the time of the accident. A verdict of accidental death was rendered, and the Railroad Company was exonerated from blame in the matter.

AFFECTED BY THE HEAT.—PATRICK O'CONNELL, a laborer, was prostrated by the heat, yesterday afternoon, in Seventh-street, near Avenue A. The police of the Seventeenth Ward obtained medical assistance, and he was brought to a state of consciousness and sent to his home, at No. 3 Leander-place. A man named WM. MASON was also prostrated by the heat, at 3½ o'clock, on the corner of Houston and Columbia streets. He was taken to a drug store near by, and the proper restoratives applied. He recovered, and was sent to his home in Williamsburgh.

DEATH OF A NEW YORKER IN NEW-ORLEANS BY ACCIDENT.—A telegram from New-Orleans was received in this City, yesterday, by Messrs. BULKLEY, FISK & Co., of Vesey-street, informing them that Mr. H. A. GILLETTE, a young man employed by them as a traveling agent, had been instantly killed by falling from a second-story window of the St. Charles Hotel. Mr. GILLETTE was a native of New-York, and about 30 years old.

Police Reports.

A FAMILY FEUD.—Mr. John A. Hadden, importer, doing business at No. 340 Broadway, was held in $300 bail on Tuesday afternoon, by Justice KELLY, of Jefferson Market Police Court, to answer a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Mrs. Mactier and her daughter, a young lady about 20 years of age, who live at the Everett House. The allegations in the complaint set forth that Mr. Hadden is the son-in-law of Mrs. Mactier, and resides with his wife at No. 46 West Twentieth-street. On the 31 of last month Mrs. Hadden was seriously sick, and her mother (Mrs. Mactier) and sister went to the house for the purpose of nursing her. For some unapparent cause Mr. Hadden became incensed at his mother-in law, and while she was in the sick chamber preparing a cup of tea for the invalid, he suddenly entered the room and beat her with a rattan or cane until she became insensible, and fell into her daughter's arms. She was recalled to consciousness, however, by the screams of Mrs. Hadden, who, although too ill to sit up, had sprung from her couch to her mother's relief. Mrs. Mactier avers that Mr. Hadden then renewed his assault while she lay helpless in the arms of her daughter, and struck her in the mouth and on the head with his fists, until she relapsed again into a state of insensibility. A great deal of interest was manifested in the proceedings by the intimate friends of both parties present at the examination. Over a month has passed since the alleged assault was committed, and complaint is made on the part of Mrs. Mactier's friends at the difficulties they have experienced in bringing the cause to a hearing. Mutual friends, including the pastor of the church in which the family worshiped, have been unavailingly earnest in their efforts to keep the case from the courts, but Mrs. M., it is said, was willing to have no other than a lawful arbitrament.

SAILORS ARRESTED ON SUSPICION OF GRAND LARCENY.—For several weeks past the boarders at the Sailors' Home, in Cherry-street, have lost clothing, money, &c., valued at about $100, and after a fruitless endeavor to find out the thief, the aid of Detectives HOUSTON and MCELROY was asked for and granted by Captain WALLING. The policemen visited the Home on Tuesday, and under the guise of sea captains they made a thorough examination of the "ins and outs" of the establishment. After taking a day's sojourn at the place, they became satisfied that three young sailors, named Joseph Smith, William Lamoert and Joseph Heinmeyer were the guilty parties, and accordingly took them into custody yesterday. On being arrested, Smith and Lambert charged Heinmeyer with being the thief. They were locked up to await an examination.

CHARGED WITH SELLING LIQUOR ON SUNDAY.—Warrants were yesterday issued by Justice SUTHERLAND, on the complaint of Officer James S. Ward, for the arrest of the following named liquor-sellers, for alleged violation of the law last Sabbath: Patrick Corwin, No. 78 Third-avenue; James McConner, corner Avenue A, and Sixth-street; Eli Taylor, No. 367 Bowery; James McCormick, No. 17 Second-avenue; C. Schroeder, corner of Suffolk and Stanton streets; Valentine Benner and Charles Bendinger, of Avenue A and First-street; Hugh Kernan, corner Eleventh-street and First-avenue: Patrick McLaughlin, Fourth-street and Avenue B; Francis and Thomas Higgins, Fourteenth-street and First-avenue; James Delaney and J. Leon, No. 223 Bowery.

A BELIEVER IN POLYGAMY.—Officer Golden, of the Sixth Precinct, yesterday arrested Martin Travis, *alias* Matthew Monahan, of No. 15 Baxter-street, on a complaint of bigamy. Hugh Quinn swore that three years ago he witnessed the performance of the marriage ceremony between the accused and Winifred Logan, at the Church of the Transfiguration, in Mott-street. He further testifies that Mr. Travis has since, when angry with his wife, often boasted that his only lawful spouse was still living in England, and that her name was Bridget Monahan. The accused was committed for examination.

A man named William Fay insisted on getting into a Second-avenue Railroad car, driven by Peter Arnold, after being told there was no room for him. Fay, becoming enraged, attempted to turn the horses from the track and also attempted to choke the driver. The driver, on recovering himself, struck him on the head with a whip, and the police took Fay into custody and locked him up.

PICKPOCKET IN A STAGE.—James CURRAN was detected, yesterday, picking the pocket of Mrs. Ann Maria Blackner of $75, while she was riding up town in a Twenty-third-street stage. Curren was held for trial by Justice BRENNAN.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
For all manufacturing purposes these machines are unequaled, for the reason that they are more durable, are capable of doing more work and of earning more money than any machines which have ever been used.
Singer's Machines are now used in all the principa manufacturing establishments throughout the country, and the demand is constantly increasing.
The New Family Machines, at $50 and $75, have become a necessity wherever they have become known.
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Grover & Baker's Celebrated
Noiseless Family Sewing Machines
At reduced prices.
Temporarily at No. 501 Broadway.
Will return to No. 496 in a few weeks.

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Great reduction in the prices of
BARTHOLF'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.
These celebrated machines are now offered to the public at prices to bring them within the reach of all.
NEW STYLES, $50 AND $75.
BARTHOLF MANUFACTURING CO.,
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Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Coral Jewelry—Direct from Naples, lately received. Patterns of all Coral Jewelry, in sets of Bracelet, Brooch and Ear-Rings. Also, Necklaces, Combs, Cap Pins, &c., at
OSBORN, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S,
No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

Kerosene Oils.
A full supply of this favorite Oil can now be had. Free from all impurities, and color light lemon.
AUSTENS, Agent, No. 93 Pearl-st., New-York.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Young Men can learn their True Pursuits and parents how to train their children for usefulness and happiness, by obtaining a Phrenological Examination and chart of character at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

Fire in Pennsylvania.

WILKESBARRE, PENN., June 3, 1859.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & Co., 629 CHESTNUT-ST., PHIL.

GENTS: On the night of the 30th and morning of 31st May, a fire broke out in this place, originating in my store, and consuming sixteen buildings in its ravages. The Safe of your manufacture, purchased from you a short time ago, was in the hottest part of the fire for upwards of 6 hours, and was red hot for a long time. I take great pleasure in informing you that my books, papers, &c., have since been taken from the Safe in a good state of preservation. I shall purchase another of your Safes as soon as I become located. Yours respectfully,
ROBERT WILSON.

FIRE AT KEY WEST.

KEY WEST, FLA., June 1, 1859.

S. C. HERRING & Co.—GENTS: On the 16th ultimo, during the great fire at this place, our store was entirely destroyed. We had one of your Safes, but moved the books and papers, except one small book, which, on opening the safe, after being in the ruins eighteen hours, in a heat that melted the brass plates and knobs, we found in a good state of preservation, without any injury, save that caused to the binding by steam. We are so well pleased with your Safe, that we shall procure another as soon as possible. Yours respectfully,
C. & E. HOWE.

The HERRING'S SAFE was the only Safe that proved to be perfectly fire proof at the late great fire at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and also at the late fire at Key West, Florida.
$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & Co., Patentees and Manufacturers of HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, with Bell's *Patent Powder-proof Locks*; also manufacturers of Cryder's Patent Changeable Powder-proof Lock, without Key or Keyhole
Also, sole proprietors of Jones' Patent Permutation Bank Lock.
☞ The above Safe and Locks both received Separate Medals at the World's Fair, London, in 1851, and Crystal Palace, New York, 1853-4.
Warehouse, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Mc yer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer—The only remedy in the whole world sure to exterminate bugs, roaches, ants, moths, fleas, mosquitoes, rats, mice and all other vermin and garden insects.
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
No. 613 BROOME-ST., NEW-YORK, July 19, 1858.
JOSEPH MEYER, ESQ.—*Sir*: Upon the reception of your remedy for the destruction of vermin, mice, &c., I caused its application in some of the Italian houses, and take pleasure in communicating to you that it proved perfectly successful in exterminating these annoyances. I cheerfully commend its use to housekeepers as a sovereign remedy when infested by these troublesome intruders. Yours respectfully, F. A. TALMADGE,
Superintendent of Police.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by the inventor,
JOSEPH MEYER, Practical Chemist, 612 Broadway.
Sole Agents, A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., No. 141 William-st.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This intimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order, Depôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Smithsonian House—Broadway, cor. Houston-st, Hotel accommodations on the European plan.
Or $2 per day for rooms and board at option.
Travelers will find this to be a good hotel.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

WILEY—BALDWIN.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 13, at St. James' (Lutheran) Church, 15th-st., by the Rev. A. S. Gardiner, of Cold Spring, assisted by the Rev. James Shock, (Pastor,) Mr. FRANKLIN WILEY to Miss SARAH M., eldest daughter of James C. Baldwin,

FLINT—MARSH.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 12, at Trinity Church, JAMES FLINT, Esq., of this City, Merchant, to ELIZABETH, second daughter of John Marsh, Esq., of Bristol, England, late of Sydney, New South Wales.
☞ New South Wales papers please copy.

DIED.

HASLETT.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, July 13, LILLY HASLETT, aged 24 years.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

BYSLOP.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, July 13, ROBERT BYSLOP, Jr.
His friends, and those of his father, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Grace Church, at 4 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, without further invitation.

WHITING.—On Wednesday morning, July 13, suddenly AMANDA L., wife of Francis H. N. Whiting, aged 36 years and 10 days.
A future notice of the funeral will be published.

DIBBS.—On Wednesday, July 13, SARAH FRANCES, daughter of the late Benjamin and Sarah Dibbs.
Particulars of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

ACKLAND.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, July 12, after a short and severe illness, JOHN M. ACKLAND, in the 33d year of his age.
The friends of the family, and the members of Company Six, National Guards, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 160 Grand-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

COCHRAN.—In this City, on Monday evening, July 11, ALICE DICKSON, wife of Charles P. Cochran, in the 44th year of her age.
His friends, and those of his brothers Samuel and Thomas Cochran, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his house, No. 4 East 35th-st., on Thursday morning, July 14, at 10 o'clock.

MOON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 12, Mrs. CATHERINE S., widow of the late John Moon, in the 77th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, July 14, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 139 Washington-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

TENNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 12, FRANCELIA ELISABETH, infant daughter of Samuel I. and Mary J. Thursby, aged 3 months and 21 days.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 4 o'clock, from corner of Smith and Ainslie sts., Brooklyn, E. D.

PLATT.—At Rossville, Staten Island, THOMAS PLATT, in the 75th year of his age.
His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at Rossville, on Friday, 15th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

STRYKER.—At Urbana, Illinois, on Tuesday, July 5, ALIDA LIVINGSTON, wife of the Rev. J. P. Stryker, and daughter of the late Commodore M. T. Woolsey, U. S. N.

CANNON.—At Ten Mile Run, New-Jersey, on Wednesday morning, July 13, IDA, wife of Wm. W. Cannon, aged 49 years.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES.
Authorized by the Legislature with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 383, July 13, 1859.
5, 52, 67, 35, 12, 26, 30, 17, 59, 73, 40, 31, 47.
Class No. 384, July 13, 1859.
43, 68, 62, 42, 13, 12, 78, 57, 26, 64, 76, 39, 63.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.
Class No. 381, July 13, 1859.
64, 32, 71, 23, 28, 75, 40, 53, 37, 42, 62, 59, 2.
Class No. 382, Extra, July 13, 1859.
[NOT RECEIVED.]

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

John Howard, Exchange and Commission Broker.—Delaware, Georgia and other Southern money bought and sold. Mail orders punctually attended to. Address No. 176 Greenwich st.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
Safe Night-Latches and Locks for front doors.
Best heavy silver-plated Door-Knobs, Name and Number Plates.
Porcelain and Glass Door-Knobs in great variety; Plated and Brass Door-Chains.
The Lock guard; a perfect security against burglars.
Agent for Boch, Porcelain Goods, Cream Jugs, Pitchers, &c. Wholesale and retail. For sale by
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch.

EXCELLENT WINES AT A BARGAIN.
Encouraged by the lively interest our friends and the public have taken in the reduction of our prices, caused by the heavy discount
ON AUSTRIAN CURRENCIES,
We have concluded to continue to sell our claret and hock wines
AT $2 75 PER DOZEN EACH,
sent free of charge to any part of the City.
FREUND & GROSSINGER,
No. 170 Water st.

STEREOSCOPIC.
NEW SUBJECTS.
Just received, per steamer *Vanderbilt*, a large invoice of novel and attractive views, including many *New Subjects* not before offered in this market, among which are new views from the seat of war, &c., &c., &c.
Paper Views $1 to $6 per doz.
Also, an assortment of Stereoscopes of new designs. A fine assortment of exquisite glass views.
E. ANTHONY, No. 308 Broadway.

ASK FOR LEDIARD'S MORNING CALL.
Be sure to ask for
LEDIARD'S MORNING CALL.
The popularity of this fine
TONIC AND INVIGORATING CORDIAL BITTER has induced certain parties to put up a spurious article in imitation of the above.
The public and the trade are, therefore, cautioned to ask for Lediard's Morning Call, which is unequaled for its agreeable and fine medicinal qualities.
As a remedy and preventive for diarrhœa and chills and fever, it is particularly valuable at this season. As a cure for dyspepsia its character is fully established.
It is also invaluable to those of either sex suffering from weakness or debility, its fine strengthening and alterative properties rendering it unfailing.
For ordinary use as a beverage it is unsurpassed by any cordial ever offered to public notice, for its purity and general excellence.
No family should be without it.
Travelers and yachtmen will find it a most agreeable addition to their stores.
LEDIARD'S MORNING CALL—TONIC.
Diuretic and anti-dyspeptic is
LIQUEUR HYGIENIQUE D'APRES RASPAIL.
For sale by druggists, liquor dealers, &c.
Wholesale depôt No. 37 South William st.

OLD CONTINENTAL WHISKEY, FOR SALE by CARPENTER & SEAMAN, No. 194 4th-av.

NEW BOOKS.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND,
NO. 33,
NOW READY.
PRICE 10 CENTS.
CONTENTS:
The Balance of Power.....Chs. Pridel.
"Grand Fantasia on National Anthems" of
FRANCE,
ITALY,
AUSTRIA,
RUSSIA, and
PRUSSIA,
Nina Romanzetta with English and Italian text
H. Millard.
Ronde Fiorletto.....A. Croisez.
Ronnie Dundee.....Scotch Song.
All for Ten Cents, at every News Depôt and Bookstore.
OFFICE, NO. 107 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
C. B SEYMOUR & CO.
N. B.—Removed from No. 13 Frankfort-st.

COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES.
FOREWARNED! FOREWARNED!
THE
ENCYCLOPEDIA
OF
A

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, in a hotel or large boarding-house; one as first-class cook, who understands all kinds of meats and pastries, and is an experienced baker; the other as first-class waitress or chambermaid. Both prefer the country, and can produce the best of City references. Call at No. 77 West 28th st., second floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations, one as cook washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress or take care of children and plain sewing; has no objection to general housework in the City or country. Have the best of City references from their last place. Call at No. 201 West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as plain cook, washer, ironer, or housework; also a middle-aged woman, to take care of a child and do light chamberwork; they are kind, willing and obliging; no objection to go a short distance to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 230 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL. A situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework; is a very efficient, economical servant, and a good washer and ironer; can be highly recommended and will try to please her employer. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WHO has lately arrived in this country, a situation as nurse; she understands the care of children perfectly well, and can take care of a baby from its birth. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL GIRL A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress; takes charge of an infant from its birth; will travel with a lady, or go in the country; wages $7. Also a girl of 16 to mind a baby or wait on a lady; wages $4. Call at No. 116 Rose 23d st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GERman girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; is a girl of unexceptionable character; understands her business well, and willing to make herself useful. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first rate cook; no objection to assist in the washing; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, (2d floor) University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL a situation in a private family to do general house work; also a good girl as chambermaid and waitress and to take care of children in City or country. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 20 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A SMALL PRIvate family, by a young woman, to do general housework; has no objection to go into the country. Apply at No. 77 28th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH GIRL a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or as nurse and chambermaid; can be highly recommended. Call or address for two days at 918 Broadway, near 21st st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waiter, or to take care of children. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 126 Prospect-st., Brooklyn, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to mind a baby and travel with a lady for the Summer. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 Eldridge-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY TWO YOUNG women: can cook, wash, and iron, or do chamber work; can be seen at No. 614 Hudson st. until Sunday.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGlish, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 4th st., between 3d and 4th ave. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; BY A steady, sober man, with the best of recommendations; had charge of extensive places this past fifteen years, as my reference will show; I am a man that is thoroughly acquainted with all parts of the business; no objections to take charge of a farm, with the garden department. Address a note to G. F., 15 John-st., will be attended to, for this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN; IS a single man and thoroughly understands his business and has the best of City recommendation from gentlemen whom he has lived with, as to character and capacity; has no objection to any part of the country; is willing and obliging. Address, for two days, E. M., Coachman, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman and gardener; understands his business well; no objections to the country. Also, a young man a situation to work on a farm and make himself generally useful; both have good reference; wages moderate. Call at No. 510 Broadway, up stairs, 3d floor, front room, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable single man, of long experience in both the old and this country; he thoroughly understands horses in all their difficulty; can break and train them in any shape; has the best of reference; no objection to the country and to make himself generally useful. Address P. C., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND INDUStrious young man, a Protestant, a situation to go in the country, as coachman and gardener; is a good gardener and milker; has lived a number of years in the above capacity with his last employer, and knows his business; wages reasonable and will come well recommended. Address, for two days, T. A., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, ACTIVE, YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and groom: understands the care and training of horses perfectly; would assist in a garden and make himself generally useful. Can be highly recommended; horses not as much an object as a steady situation. Call at 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener by a English Protestant man in the above capacity; has lived five years in his last place. Can be seen at No. 69 East 13th-st., three doors from Broadway, fr. m 10 to 3, till the end of this week. Address J. C., COACHMAN.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SITUATION as porter in a dry goods or fancy warehouse; good reference given by applying to C. B. Miller & Co., No. 23 Cortlandt st. Wages no object, as a comfortable situation is more desired.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as coachman, by one that understands the care of horses; would assist in a garden; can produce the best of reference; would prefer the country. Address C. D., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant single young man as coachman and gardener; can milk cows and make himself useful on a gent eman's place. Has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT AS DOUBLE ENtry bookkeeper, cashier, or clerk, by a competent person aged 27; refers to former employers, for whom he has held responsible positions. Address C. D. E., *Courier and Enquirer* Office.

WANTED—A LIGHT PORTER'S PLACE; CAN write a good hand; quick at figures; good recommendations. Address PORTER, Box No. 213 *Times* Office until employed. N. B.—Any other light business would be accepted by the applicant.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman: is honest, sober and industrious, and a careful driver; has recommendations for the above qualifications. Address P. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION; GOOD reference as to capability; understands farming and stock; would like a place within 50 miles of this City. Address, until employed, T., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION IN a first-class commission house; is well acquainted with the French and Spanish languages. Address INTEGRITY, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation in a store or hotel; has good City reference. Address, for two days, PORTER, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS JOBBING CARPENter and painter, and is willing to be generally useful. Address No. 179 Laurens-st., front basement.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN, ENGLISH, SCOTCH, or well-educated Irish middle-aged woman; one who thoroughly understands taking care of small children; to one of a kind disposition, and who can bring unexceptionable references, a first-rate and comfortable situation is open. The family live in the country four months during the summer—City in winter. Address W. F., Box No. 1,560 Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SOAPMAKER TO GO to Georgetown, D. C.; he must be accustomed to the use of steam, and one who can make all kinds of resin, soft, and the common kinds of fancy soap and candles; who, in the absence of the manager, can take charge of the affairs. Apply, until Monday next, to JOHN KING of William, at Le Forest Armstrong & Co's., No. 80 and 82 Chambers st., New-York.

WANTED—A BOY AS ENTRY CLERK AND assistant book-keeper in an importing house; he must be a superior penman, correct at figures, and reside with his parents; situation permanent; salary, 1st year, $150. Address, in handwriting of applicant, stating age and references, NECK TIES, Box No. 2 592 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A PROTESTant German or American girl, as cook, washer and ironer; none need apply except such as can bring good reference from those with whom they have lived. Call at No. 287 2d av.

WANTED—A COOK TO GO INTO THE COUNtry; must be a good washer and ironer. Protestant preferred. Wages liberal. Apply at No. 76 Chambers st.

WANTED—A GARDENER; A SINGLE MAN, and one that understands his business. Apply at No. 61 Vesey-st. PETER LYNCH.

TO PIANO-MAKERS AND CABINET-MAKERS. —Wanted a man to make bottoms, blocks, and other small works. Apply at J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. 215 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

CAPONISING FOWLS.—WANTED, A PERSON fully competent to perform the operation and teach others. Address R. M. E., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A BOY IN A FANCY JOBBING house. Apply at No. 325 Broadway, up stairs.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SADDLE HORSE.—A PERFECT SADDLE horse for sale. Owner going to Europe. Unexceptionable in all respects. Six years old; color, iron gray; half-Arab; carries a lady. Price $300. Apply to W. M NEILL, No. 50 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL CALECHE, NEARly new, can be used as a barouche or closed carriage. Can be seen at the stable corner 27th-st. and Broadway.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP, AND ON EASY TERMS—premises No. 215 South 2d-st., Williamsburgh, consisting of a two-story dwelling house, 36 feet deep, with a two-story brick stable 25 x 30 feet, all in good order; yard paved throughout; for particulars inquire of F. BERT, No. 362 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or P. VOTY, No. 109 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT NEWLY-BUILT house on the northwest corner of 13th-st. and 7th-av.; four stories, with basement and under cellar; has 16 rooms, with all the modern improvements.

Also, Nos. 273 and 275 Bleecker-st.; three stories, with store on the lower door. No. 275 has a large hall, 75 feet in depth, and a basement 25x73.

Also, lots in Brooklyn, between 36th and 37th sts.: 3d-av. cars pass every three minutes. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 141 Broadway, Room No. 52.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZED four story brown stone house and lot No. 17 East 32d-st., built in the best manner, and containing every modern improvement; will be sold cheap. Apply to H. NASON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A CHOICELY located plot of ground, containing about 3½ acres. For particulars inquire of CHAS. B. FOSDICK, No. 1 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND Lot on the southeast corner of 9th av. and 20th-st. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND, 107 FEET 6 inches on 4th-av. by 100 feet on 28th-st. Terms easy. Address, by note, No. 23 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE STORE NO. 178 9th-av. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FARMS.

FINE FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.—CONtains 25 acres 3½ of which are orchard, grafted fruit, etc; also a smaller orchard, quite young; the balance equally divided into plow and meadow land, well watered. Dwelling house, 20 by 34; contains five large rooms. Good barn and out-houses. Situated at Ramapo, Rockland County, N. Y., on the New-York and Erie Railroad, and public road. In the vicinity are several churches, stores, schools, etc. 1½ hours (37 miles) from New-York City, by railroad or steamboat. Possession can be had immediately.

Price $2,200. Will take $500 mortgage if required.

Any person wishing to purchase in the above vicinity will find this a rare chance to reach a bargain.

Apply to T. C. CHANDLER, Box No. 144, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-THREE ACRES of land, under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, a lane through the centre, good and convenient house and out buildings, two large cisterns, and a never-failing well of excellent water; well fruited, fine apple orchard, choice pears, &c.; lawn about the house, beautifully shaded; about twenty-five miles from Brooklyn by the turnpike, two miles from the Hicksville depôt on the Long Island Railroad, and 4½ miles from Oyster Bay, on the Jericho, Norwich and Oyster Bay road. Terms easy, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply to AUGUSTUS F. SHOTWELL, No. 22 Exchange-place, New-York, or to JOS. F. SHOTWELL, Westbury.

15 TO 40 ACRES FOR SALE, WELL stocked with a great variety of vigorous fruit and ornamental trees, beautifully located in one of the healthiest and most desirable neighborhoods, near to churches, schools, post-office, railroad depôt, and steamboat landing, with delightful river views and best of soil and water. A good, well built mansion, 46x28; stands upon a sloping lawn of acres of rare beauty. No place more eligible for a family who may be looking to the east bank of the Hudson for a retired, secure, and pleasant home. Distance from 31st-st., 2¼ hours. Address Box No. 1,109 City Post-office.

FARMS, COUNTRY AND VILLAGE RESIdences, and fine building sites, situated along the west shore of the Hudson, contiguous to the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, between Hoboken, Piermont and Nyack. For maps and other particulars apply to SILAS SEYMOUR, No. 271 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE—IN ROCKLAND COUNTY, one mile from the Hudson River, and 25 miles from New-York, between Nyack and Haverstraw; sixty acres under cultivation, one stone house and four out-buildings. Apply to THEODORE J. EDGERTON, No. 16 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE DAIRY FARM, OF 180 Acres, in Chemung County, 4 miles from depôt and canal, and 11 miles from Elmira, at $40 per acre. Plans, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 61 Liberty-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—THREE OR FOUR VERY PLEASant, furnished front rooms can be had, with board, on moderate terms, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Irving-place. The house is finely located, has gas, baths, &c.; dinner at 5½ o'clock; terms for two persons, from $28 to $12, according to rooms desired; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LADY HAVING A LARGE AND commodious brown stone front house, and having more room than she actually requires, would accommodate a gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen with board. Bath, gas, &c., in house. N. B.—Piano at use. References exchanged. Apply at No. 161 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh.

NO. 199 TENTH-STREET.—GENTLEMEN and their wives and single gentlemen can be accommodated, with very desirable rooms, with full or partial board. The house is pleasantly located, handsomely furnished, and contains all the modern improvements.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 46, 47 AND 49 EAST BROADway, for families or single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMAN AND wife, or single gentlemen, can find permanent or transient board for the Summer at No. 87 Hicks-st., corner of Pineapple. References required.

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Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the author, as above; also, by

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LAMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among the contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evenings.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Counsellor, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS [illegible] to be genuine must have my name as the proprietor on each label, and my initials on the cork of each bottle. Nervous Rheumatism, Chorea, St. [illegible], Palpitation, Vertigo, Wakefulness and nervous diseases, have been cured by this [illegible]. For sale by Druggists generally, and at No. [illegible], New-York; large bottles $1.

Dr. J. T. STRATTON.

[illegible] CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE, by DR. BLAKE, M. D., No. 649 Broadway, New-York. The Remedy is purely vegetable, and contains no poison. The application for destroying Cancers varies from 15 to 120 minutes. Little or no pain caused. Twelve years' experience has taught that Cancers, if cured at all, must be cured quickly. Send for a pamphlet of particulars.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—UNPRINcipled scoundrels have put out a vile counterfeit. Remember we have no agents in this City, and in Brooklyn the genuine can only be had of HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., who has been our agent for ten years. If you are deceived after this caution it's your own fault. JOHN PYNE & CO., Sole proprietors, No. 109 Nassau-st., N.Y.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.

In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 308 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Elegant chamber suites for City and country in all styles and colors at prices from $25 and upwards, at the old established manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's theatre. Wardrobes, Mattresses, &c.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS, grained and ornamented, acknowledged superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Also, mattresses, bedding, &c., for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 682 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and palliasses WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STOOLS, STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c. at No. 128 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.—UNION-SQUARE.—DR. BATES, DENtist, inserts indestructible Teeth upon frames warranted to masticate food. Plugging warranted not to fall out, and performed without pain. Cleaning and extracting without injuring the gums. Children's teeth regulated and advice given. No. 535 Broadway, corner Prince-st.

[illegible] NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
[illegible] SALE OF
[illegible] AUCTION
[illegible] NICOLAY
[illegible]ENDS.—ALBERT [illegible], at his
THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at his Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

60 shares East River Bank	$25 each
76 shares Trad[illegible]smen's Bank	$[illegible] each
100 shares St. Nicholas Bank	$100 each
150 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank	$25 each
50 shares Artizans' Bank	$100 each
24 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.	$100 each
20 shares Goodhue Fire Insurance Co.	$100 each
12 shares Merchants' Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each
25 shares Home Fire Insurance Co.	$100 each
18 shares Security Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each
43 shares Long Island Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each
150 Kings County Fire Insurance Co.	$20 each
23 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Co.	$40 each
20 shares Great Western Marine Ins. Co.	$100 each
30 shares Washington Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each
20 shares Continental Fire Insurance Co.	$100 each
50 Firemens' Fund Insurance Co.	$10 each
15 shares Columbia Marine Insurance Co.	$100 each
20 shares American Express Co.	$100 each
6 shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad (Genuine.)	$100 each
7 shares Syracuse and Oswego Railroad Co.	$50 each
2 shares Academy of Music	$1,000 each

$8,000 Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, 1st mtge Bonds.
$5,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 2d mtge Bonds.
$1,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds.
$4,000 Town of Columbus, Ky., 6 per cent. Bonds.
$4,000 Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad 8 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad 7 per cent. Bds.

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on MONDAY, July 18. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock sale room, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of Real Estate at public or private sale when desired.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
[No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

AUCTION NOTICE.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION
IS CALLED TO THIS SALE.

As every thing is quite new and in perfect order, having been in use only since the 1st of May.

HENRY T. LEROY, Auctioneer.

Will sell, on FRIDAY, July 15, all the furniture, &c., &c., in private residence No. 20 7th-st., near Cooper Institute. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock, precisely.

N. B.—A superior piano-forte to be sold at 12 o'clock.

WELLES NICHOLS, Auctioneer.

BROWN & NICHOLS WILL SELL ON THURSDAY and FRIDAY, July 14 and 15, in the spacious gallery over salesroom No. 55 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office, a superb collection of ancient and modern fine oil paintings. They are fine specimens, warranted original, by the following artists: Henry T. Schaeffels, De Brackeler, Cornet Dillons, T. Coone, Dilman, De Reuter, Daveloose, Stache, Kruromens, Rembrandt, Heverman, Weyvermans, Ostade, Lairmes and many others. The subjects of this collection are most pleasing and artistically handled. We invite the attention of the public and connoisseurs to this sale. They are now on exhibition until the day of sale.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SCHOONER YACHT STARLIGHT AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, July 19, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The schooner yacht STARLIGHT, her tackle, apparel and furniture, &c. Said vessel is about 50 tons burden, five years old in good order and well found in every respect. Has unusual accommodations for a vessel of her size, extra sails, awnings, anchors, boats, &c. She can be seen at the Atlantic Basin, Brooklyn, on and after July 16. Sale positive. Full particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 14 Pine st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, on FRIDAY, July 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 89, 31st st., genteel household furniture, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites in hair, bedsteads and bureaus, washstands, stagères, mirrors, mattresses, palliasses, lace window curtains and cornices, velvet stair carpets, hall stands, oil cloths, dining and bedroom crockery, straw beds, mantel vases, chairs and rockers, in hair cloth, couches and divans, sideboards, window shades and fixtures, bolsters and pillows, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture.

A. J. J. RENNIE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, COMMENCING at 10½ o'clock precisely, all the contents of the elegant residence No. 28 7th st., near the 3d-av., consisting of a complete assortment of household furniture, carpets, looking-glasses, crockery and glassware, all nearly new, not having been in use more than two months. Sale positive, without regard to weather.

PEET & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF STUFFED BIRDS in Brooklyn on FRIDAY, July 15, at 10½ A. M. at No. 343 Fulton-st., comprising birds on trees, under cases, on sprigs, singly and in groups, &c., the whole to be positively sold. Also lot of carpenter's tools.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

500 CASES SOUTH SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, July 14, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 55 Beekman-st. Fresh, seasonable goods, direct from manufacturers.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES.
CHICKERING & SONS'
NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS.
Price, $390. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO,

It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain. It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled, ever for years.

It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.

It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.

It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.

It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole Agents,

WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGAN
Removed to No. 203 Broadway.

Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.

SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLIS,
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Depot:

$45, $55, $150, $185, $225, $260, $300, $320, $375, $400.

A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 201 Broadway,
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published—A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
for parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $250, $275, and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.: also, at their Depôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS. SECOND-HAND PIANOS made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $200. Melodeons very low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 488 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 309 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction: guaranteed for 3 years.

MEYERBEER'S NEW OPERA,
"Le Pardon de Ploermel,"
Has just been received and is for sale by
C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:

George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.

NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.

East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *Daily Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*Daily Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.

M. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

SHEET ZINC AND RUSSIA SHEET IRON for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 86 William-st.

OAMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES —For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 93 William-st.

[illegible] AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION
COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGBOTTOM, Capt. MOODY,
LEAVE

HARLEM		PIER 35 SLIP.	
6 A. M.	1 P. M.	7 A. M.	3:15 P. M.
7 A. M.	3 P. M.	8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.
8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
9 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with

BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 8 cents.

J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

NEWARK AND NEW-YORK.
A delightful trip. Fare only 13 cents.

The steamer TAMINEND leaves Newark at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Leaves the foot of Barclay-st. at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M. Those who wish to avoid the dust will find this a desirable trip.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (direct,) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. Geo. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Wednesday, July 6, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, July 6, 12 M.
Thursday, July 7, 7:30 A. M.	Thursday, July 7, 12:30 P. M.
Friday, July 8, 8:30 A. M.	Friday, July 8, 12:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 9, 11 A. M.	Saturday, July 9, 2:30 P. M.
Sunday, July 10, 9:30 A. M.	Sun. (H. L.) July 10, 3:30 P. M.
Monday, July 11, 9:30 P. M.	Monday, July 11, 6 A. M.
Tuesday, July 12, 3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, July 12, 5:40 A. M.
Wednesday, July 13, 3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, July 13, 6:30 A. M.
Thursday, July 14, 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, July 14, 7 A. M.
Friday, July 15, 3:30 P. M.	Friday, July 15, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 16, 3:30 P. M.	Saturday, July 16, 7 A. M.
Monday, July 18, 9:30 A. M.	Monday, July 18, 6:30 P. M.
Tuesday, July 19, 10:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 19, 6 P. M.
Wednesday, July 20, 10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, July 20, 6:30 P. M.
	Thursday, July 21, 6:30 P. M.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Tuesday, July 5, 11:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 5, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, July 6, 12 M.	Wednesday, July 6, 8 A. M.
Thursday, July 7, 12:30 P. M.	Thursday, July 7, 7:30 A. M.
Friday, July 8, 1:30 P. M.	Friday, July 8, 8:30 A. M.
Saturday, July 9, 2:30 P. M.	Saturday, July 9, 9:30 A. M.
Sun. (H. L.) July 10, 9:30 A. M.	Sunday, July 10, 3:30 P. M.
Monday, July 11, 6 A. M.	Monday, July 11, 11:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 12, 6:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 12, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, July 13, 6:30 A. M.	Wednesday, July 13, 3 P. M.
Thursday, July 14, 7 A. M.	Thursday, July 14, 3 P. M.
Friday, July 15, 7:30 A. M.	Friday, July 15, 3:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 16, 8:30 A. M.	Saturday, July 16, 4 P. M.
Sunday, July 17, 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 17, 4 P. M.
Monday, July 18, 6 A. M.	Monday, July 18, 9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 19, 8:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 19, 10 A. M.
Wednesday, July 20, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, July 20, 10:30 A. M.
Thursday, July 21, 7:30 A. M.	

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY CROWELL Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York from Pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room $5. Running time about 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland. H. R. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st. New York.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours ride from Portland.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty st.

DAILY LINE FOR GLEN COVE AND Roslyn, stopping at Bayle's Dock, Great Neck, and Sands Point. The fine new steamer LONG ISLAND will leave Pier No. 32 East River, James-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 P. M. Returning leaves Roslyn at 6:30 and Glen Cove at 7:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9 o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT, Kingston, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:45 o'clock.

FOR SAG HARBOR—LANDING AT ORIENT and GREENPORT EACH WAY.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-st. Pier No. 33 East River, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Freight taken.

G. W. COBBLES, Agent.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck slip, East River, at 4 o'clock, P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.

DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

STEAMER OCEAN WAVE, CAPT. S. BLAKEMAN, leaves Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 29, East River, July 9, at 12 o'clock; 12th, at 11 A. M.; 14th, at 11 A. M.; 16th, 12:30 P. M., for East Neck, Stoney Brook, and Port Jefferson. Stages connect as usual.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck Slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic, and New-Haven Railroad.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVERSER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

PROPOSALS.

CENTRAL PARK.

OFFICE OF ARCHITECT-IN-CHIEF,
FIFTH AVENUE at 79th st.,

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Wednesday, July 20, at 12 M., for 50,000 to 65,000 feet of water pipe. The sizes of the pipe will run from three (3) to ten (10) inches, inside diameter.

The delivery to commence by Aug. 10, and the whole quantity to be delivered by Sept. 10 next.

Proposals for cast iron pipe will be for the delivery only on the Central Park, subject to the usual proofs.

Proposals for pipe of any other kind than cast-iron will include the laying and completion of the system for use, by Oct. 1 next, with a guarantee for two years, and must be accompanied by samples of proposed pipe, and description of the process of manufacture, and of the materials used, and the manner of laying the pipe, with references to places where the same has been used.

The trenching and back-filling will not be included in the contract.

Monthly estimates will be made as the work progresses, and 15 per cent. of the value of the same, at contract prices, will be retained until the whole is completed.

Specifications, together with any other information desired, will be furnished at this office on and after Thursday, July 14, between the hours of 11 M. and 2 P. M.

Proposals should be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the work.

The Commissioners of the Central Park reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Water-pipe," and addressed to the "Commissioners of the Central Park.

FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
Architect-in-Chief and Superintendent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of July, instant, at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School No. 19, in Fourteenth street, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specification on files and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder. The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WM. HIBBARD,
GEO. A. JEKEMIAH,
FRANCIS DONGAN,
JOHN J. DYMOND,
JAS. CUSHING, Jr.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the IXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 20th day of July inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School No. 16, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

AUG. F. DOW,
HENRY P. LEE,
ALEX. H. KEECH.

TO CONTRACTORS.—THE COMMISSIONERS appointed by an act of the Legislature for McAdamizing certain roads in the town of Morrisania, in the county of Westchester, will receive sealed proposals for grading and preparing about two and a half miles of road, and for McAdamizing about 3¼ miles of road in said town, according to the plans and specifications which can be seen at the office of ANDREW FINLAY, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York, who will give all necessary information on the subject on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY of each week until the 20th inst. A copy of the profile and grades can be seen at any time at THOS. RAE'S store, corner of the Boston and Westchester roads. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all proposals made.

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Company, No. 12 Fulton-st., until THURSDAY, July 21, for about

70,000 feet 5x7 Yellow Pine Timber.
3,000 Chestnut or Oak Cross Ties, 7 feet long.
50 tons Cast Iron Gutter Plates.
10 tons Cast Iron Knees.

Also for the labor required to construct about half a mile of single track on the Bay Ridge route, and about three-quarters of a mile of double track on Furman-st.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Company.

BAGGELTS, July 11, 1859.

NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.—TO COAL DEALERS.—Proposals will be received for supplying three hundred tons of coal, more or less, for one year from Nov. 1, 1859. For information apply to the undersigned, from 11th to 25th July.

SAMUEL B. THOMSON, No. 84 Beekman-st.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, No. 115 West 19th-st.
ROBERT McGINNIS, No. 5 Depeyster-st.

Committee on Fuel and Board of Trustees of New-York Fire Department.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 30th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

2:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
5:00 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
9:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
5:30 A. M.—From White Plains.
5:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
8:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
7:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
9:30 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
3:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:30 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
8:00 P. M.—From White Plains.

W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for

EUROPEAN NEWS.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

total weight at sea, about 9,000 tons; full speed, 16 miles an hour. About 220 feet of the broadside of the vessel will be of teak, 24 inches thick; this will be covered by armour plates 4½ inches thick on the sides. The ram will be armed with 35 Armstrong guns, each throwing 100 lb. shot over a range of six miles. The ram will run down ships by driving straight at them at full speed. If she can do one-half of what may fairly be anticipated from her, she will be cheaper to the nation than a dozen sail of the line. The cost of the hull will be about £200,000, the engines about £75,000, and her fitting for sea about £45,000 more, or £320,000 in all.

The valuable freehold estates in Honduras, of the late firm of HYDE, HOSEA & Co., extending over upwards of one million acres, with warehouses, stores, merchandise, cattle, shipping, advances to logwood and mahogany cutters to the extent of £23,000, and other commercial assets, were on the 27th sold by Messrs. FULLER and HOSKYNS at the Mart, London, for the sum of £51 000. The biddings commenced at £20 000, and were finally closed, after a spirited competition, at the above sum. The purchasers were Messrs. DESCROIZES, YEOMS and DESCROIZES, acting on behalf of the British Honduras Company, (limited.)

Mr. MAGUIRE has given notice of a motion drawing attention to the necessity of granting a charter to the Roman Catholic University of Ireland.

THE LATEST BY THE CANADA.

SACKVILLE, Wednesday, July 13.

The news of the *Canada* at Halifax has reached this place by horse express, but is mainly superseded by the arrival of the *Ætna* at New-York. The following is the latest news received at Liverpool previous to the sailing of the *Canada*:

PARIS, Saturday, July 2.

The *Monitrur* contains the following telegram:

VALLEGGIO, Friday.

The Emperor to the Empress:

The whole army has passed the Mincio.

The Sardinians have invested Peschiera:

The reinforcements which I have received by the arrival of 35,000 men under Prince NAPOLEON have enabled me to approach Verona without compromising myself in any way, as I have left a *corps d'armée* at Goito to watch Mantua, and am about to assemble another at Brescia to watch the passes of the Tyrol.

The *Monitrur* also contains the following official bulletin of the battle of Solferino:

"The force of the enemy amounted to from 250,000 to 270,000.

The new artillery produced terrible effect. Its discharges reached the enemy at a distance whence their heaviest guns could not reply, and covered the plains with the dead.

The loss of the French is 720 officers, *hors du combat* 120 of whom were killed, and 12,009, privates killed and wounded. Among the killed are seven colonels, and six lieutenant-colonels.

Among the wounded are five Generals."

VIENNA, Friday, July 1.

The Austrian correspondent says that the loss at the battle on the 24th, as far as yet ascertained, is 1,900 killed, and 8,100 wounded. Further information will be published.

VERONA, Friday, July 1.

Since the 24th of June, there have been merely unimportant skirmishes between the outposts.

LATEST BY THE ETNA.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 2.

The *Independance Belge* says that the Palmerston Ministry had counseled the German States to moderation.

A telegraph dispatch from the seat of war says that an American, named E. N. PERKINS, of Boston, with wife and three ladies, narrowly escaped being massacred at Perugia.

A vessel on the coast under the American flag had been detected off Trieste taking deserters on board after dark.

The people of Milan have made threatening manifestations against the Jesuits, whom public rumors accuse of keeping up a secret correspondence with Austria.

The municipal body of Vienna have offered to maintain peace and order, in case it was necessary to dispatch the garrison of Vienna to the seat of war.

Enormous masses of French soldiers are marching into Piedmont *viâ* Nice and Mount Cenis.

NAPOLEON was in perfect health, and the sanitary condition of the army excellent. His head-quarters were at Valleggio, where Prince NAPOLEON was expected on the 30th.

It is reported that at Solferino nearly every officer and man of the artillery of the Imperial Guard was put *hors du combat*.

It is said that the Emperor of Austria ordered the recrossing of the Mincio in opposition to the advice of General HESS.

Notice has been given in the House of Commons of an inquiry into the expediency of cancelling the Government's contract with the Galway line of steamers.

Mr. COBDEN had addressed meetings at Liverpool, giving an account of his visit to the United States, for which we have not room to-day.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JULY 1.

In the early part of the present week the quantity of Cotton offering was large, and the trade limited their purchases to the supply of their present wants; during the last three days the demand has been more general, and some considerable purchases have been made more for export. The total sales of the week have consequently been 56,410 bales. There are now 113,000 bales of American at sea, against 135,000 at the same period in 1858. During the present week the stock of American has decreased 14,000 bales. To-day there is a fair attendance of the trade, and the sales are 8,000 bales at steady prices, including 1,500 bales on speculation and for export. American descriptions are now in good request; and although the recent large import induces their being offered freely, prices are not materially changed; the Committee's quotations for 'fair' upland is reduced ⅛d. ℔ lb., those for Orleans and Mobile are the same as on Friday last. Brazils and Egyptians remain at about last week's quotations. The commmon qualities of East India are abundant, and they have declined ⅛d. ℔ lb.; better qualities are scarce and relatively dear. 1,500 bales of American have been taken on speculation, and 5,750 American, 280 Bahia, 60 Maranam, 350 Egyptian, 3,770 Surat, and 1,100 Madras for export. The total deliveries to the trade have consequently been about 48,400 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET, JULY 1.

To-day's market was thinly attended both by town and country millers and dealers, and WHEAT met a very restricted demand, at a reduction of 1d. to 2d. ℔ cental on the week. FLOUR had an equally slow sale, and all kinds declined in value 6d. to 1s. ℔ sack, or about 2d. to 4d. ℔ 100 lbs. OATS and OATMEAL were both firm in price, but in very limited request. Egyptian BEANS, in the business reported, realized former rates. BARLEY was unaltered in value, and quiet. INDIAN CORN met a better consumptive demand than for some time past, all descriptions bringing full previous quotations.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET, JULY 1.

The late reductions in the price of BEEF have not led to improved demand, and the stock is now greatly in excess of last year's at the same period; prices are nominally without any change, but buyers of quantity could probably operate on more favorable terms. The continued large arrivals of American PORK of a quality not suited for the ordinary wants of the trade, have a most depressing effect on the market, and the quotations, representing retail sales and asking prices, cannot give a correct view of the market. For American BACON there is only a retail toquiry, but the stock being so light, holders do not press sales. The sales of LARD reach to about 250 tons, chiefly of ordinary to fair qualities. On such a decline of 2s. €d. to 3s. ℔ cwt., has been submitted to, whilst really fine being scarce, sells slowly at about last week's prices. There is no new feature in CHEESE; the stock is small.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, JULY 1.

SUGAR—The activity noticed last week has subsided, and the market closes with a quiet feeling, but the sales reported show no material alteration in prices. Colonial West India: The sales amount to 1,200 hhds. and 450 bags, and consist of St. Lucia at 37s. 9d.; Jamaica 39s. 6d.@42s. 6d.; Antigua at 38s.@44s.; and Demarara at 38s. 3d.@40s. 6d., for Muscovado, and 44s. 6d.@45s ℔ cwt. for grainy. Foreign West India: 100 hhds. Porto Rico at 42s.@47s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Bengal: The transactions are confined to Benares, of which 1,320 bags have found buyers at 42s.@45s. 6d. ℔ cwt. China and Siam: 2,000 bags brown at 35s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Brazil: The business is limited to 1,020 bags fair brown Maranham at 24s.@25s. 6d., and a small lot of Bahia at 21s. 6d.@25s. ℔ cwt.

RICE remains unaltered in value; for though there is little inclination to operate, holders show no disposition to press sales. The sales add up to 5,000 bags Bengal at 10s. 3d. to 12s. per cwt. In Carolina the business is confined to a small parcel, with all faults, at 18s. 3d. per cwt.

ASHES very flat. The sales add up 300 bbls., and include 80 bbls. of old Pot Ashes at 24s. 6d.; the transactions, however, have been chiefly at 30s. old and 27s. for new Pot; with Pearls at 29s.@30s. per cwt.

TALLOW continues steady, and prices generally are unaltered. The business on the spot has been only moderate in extent.

RESIN—All the common resin on the quay having been sold at the reduced quotations of last week, holders have been enabled to obtain rather higher rates; 2,800 barrels are reported, common at 3s. 9d. @ 3s. 11d. from the quay, and 4s. ex. store; with 2,000 bbls. to arrive at 3s. 11d.@4s.; medium, on the spot, realized 4s. 3d.@9s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

TURPENTINE—Nothing reported in rough. Spirits has been very quiet during the week at 39s, 6d.@40s.

There is little disposition to operate for arrival, even at 39s., at which 70 bbls. have been sold.

LONDON MARKETS, JULY 1.

SUGAR quiet, and prices 6d.@1s. below last week's; demand moderate for refined; brown lumps, 51s., lowest terms. COFFEE—Business small, and native Ceylon unaltered; Plantation rather cheaper. TEA firm, although the sale is limited. Not much RICE offering; several transactions at former prices. SALTPETRE dull, and previous terms not obtainable. Value of TALLOW about the same, and little business.

On 'Change: TALLOW, 55s. 6d., on spot; 56s. 6d. end of year. LINSEED OIL, 29s., buyers. Scotch Pig IRON, 48s.@48s. 3d.; 150 tons SPELTER sold at £19 7s. 6d. Three hundred cases and 400 bags brown Bahia SUGAR, landed, sold at 28s. 3d. Several parcels Manila and Penang Sugar sold, the former at 35s. 6d.; 1,000 bags SALTPETRE sold, 7 ℔ cent., at 42s; 10@11 ℔ cent., at 41s.; Bombay at 30s. Nine thousand quarters Bombay LINSEED sold for arrival at 49s. 6d., ex ship. COPPER and yellow metal ¼d. ℔ lb. cheaper. Raw Copper declined £5 ℔ ton.

Weather gloomy and chilly. Foreign arrivals heavy of Wheat, but small of Barley, Oats and Flour. Little business doing in Wheat or Flour, but sellers very firm in prices. Barley and Oats more inquired after, at rather more money. In Flour no variation.

The London *Standard* of July 1, in noticing the market of the previous day, says:

The Bank Court broke up to-day without making any alteration in the terms of discount, the rates at the ordinary establishments having once more so closely approximated to the minimum of 3 per cent. The augmented inquiry for accommodation, nevertheless, exercised little influence on public securities, which were in the ascendant; the rise on the Paris Bourse, together with the encouraging position of the revenue returns, stimulating purchases. Business was further assisted by the announcement that the members of the present Cabinet, following in the steps of their predecessors, will preserve a strict neutrality, and that the advices from Berlin, intimating an improvement in prices, are associated with a project for carrying out mediation through the joint instrumentality of Russia and England. Although the advance in Consols was not more than a quarter per cent, the range having been from 92⅝ to 93, much strength was manifested in the advanced hours, when the final quotation was 93 to ⅞. Subsequently a fractional reaction set in, but it was not succeeded by any extensive operations.

The discount brokers were again applicant at the Bank for advance—a circumstance showing the increased demand for money. The scarcity of supply, however, may in a measure be traced to the joint-stock banks keeping their resources in hand, to-day being the period for the usual half-yearly balance. The amount of paper in the open market is gradually extending, but it appears principally to represent operations in the home trade. From 2¾ to 3 ℔ cent. is the current quotation for the very choicest paper at short dates, while for any lengthened time a proportionate increase is required.

The *Ocean Chief* has arrived from Melbourne with 10,162 ounces of gold, valued at £40,648.

The quantity of specie by the *Atrato*, from the West Indies is now definitely stated to be £241,044, of which £92 290 is gold, and £143,754 silver.

About £5,000 gold was purchased by the Bank to-day, but a quantity of Russian, it was also understood, was sent into that establishment. About £40,000 of half Imperials were taken for transmission abroad, and further purchases of Australian and American are being taken for the same destination. The remittances by the *Result*, amounting to £145,600, have been delivered, but not at present dealt with. The nominal price of silver is still 5s. 2d. to ⅝d. ℔ oz., with a flat market.

From the Paris Bourse the accounts were favorable, and an improvement of about ⅛ ℔ cent. was recorded, the four and a half ℔ cents. for money leaving off 92f. 60c., and the three ℔ cents. for money and the account, 63f. Bank shares were quoted 2,720f., with a very firm appearance.

The reports from the other Continental markets were of a better character. In the case of Berlin there was a decided advance of from 1 to 2 ℔ cent., and the Silegiitz five ℔ cents. were quoted 3 ℔ cent. higher. At Amsterdam and Frankfort the improvement was ¼@½ ℔ cent.

Messrs. D. BELL, SON & Co., in reference to American Stocks and Shares, remark that "no change of importance has occurred in the market for American Securities."

The *Standard* notices sales on the 30th of June of Illinois Central shares at 39@39½ discount, and New-York Central shares at 69, and quotes as follows:

Illinois Central 6 ℔ cent., 1875	71	@ 75
Illinois Central R. 7s. '75	74	@ 76
Illinois Central 7s, 1860, Freeland	85	@ 87
Illinois Central $100 Shares..$60 paid ...dis.	40	@ 33
Michigan Central 8 ℔ cent., 1869	81	@ 83
Michigan Central 8 ℔ cent., 1859	81	@ 83
Michigan Central 8 ℔ ct (Sink. Fund) 1882	81	@ 83
Michigan Central $100 Shares	40	@ 45
Mich. So. and Nor. Ind. (Sink. Fund) 1885	58	@ 60
Mich. So. and Nor. Indiana $100 Shares	12	@ 15
New-York Central 6 ℔ cent. Sink. Fund, 1883	82	@ 84
New-York Central 7s, Convertible, 1864	92	@ 94
New-York Central 7s, 1876	92	@ 94
New-York Central $100 Shares	68	@ 70
New-York and Erie 3d Mortgage, 1385	56	@ 58
New-York and Erie $100 Shares	7	@ 9
Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st mort., 1880	89	@ 91
Pennsylvania Central 2d Mort Sg	92	@ 94
Pennsylvania Central $50 Shares	36	@ 40
Phil. and Read. 1st Mort. 6s, 1869	80	@ 85
Phil and Read. 2d Mort. 6s, 1870	70	@ 75
Phil. and Read. $50 shares	20	@ 24

The Steamship Canada.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, July 13.

The steamship *Canada* reports that she struck an iceberg on July 9, at 1 45 P. M., in lat. 46° 45', long. 47° 47'.

The *Canada* left here for Boston at 1 o'clock yesterday (Tuesday) afternoon.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 13.

The steamship *Canada* arrived here at 11 o'clock to-night. Her mails will be sent South over the New-Haven Road by the train which leaves here at an early hour to-morrow morning, and which is due in New-York about 5 o'clock the same afternoon.

Parade of the Seventh Regiment.

COL. DURYEE PERSISTS IN HIS RESIGNATION.

The Seventh Regiment (National Guard) had a volunteer parade last evening, in full uniform, for the purpose of calling upon Col. DURYEE, *en masse*, with a request that he would reconsider his resignation, and retain his commission as Colonel of the Regiment The Regiment, to the number of 450, not including the field and staff officers, formed on Union-square at 8½ o'clock P. M., and at 9¼ o'clock marched to the residence of Col. DURYEE, on Thirty-eighth-street and Fifth-avenue. The Band was not present, on account of the absence of the leader. A large body of citizens assembled to witness the parade, many of whom followed the Regiment to Thirty-eighth-street, where they arrived at 10 o'clock, P. M. The Committee, some fifty in number, made up from each company, were politely received by Colonel DURYEE. The absence of Col. LEFFERTS being noticed, the Colonel sent a delegation to request him to come in. Col. LEFFERTS having entered, W. T. FARNHAM introduced W. G. ULSHOFFER, who addressed Col. DURYEE as follows:

The National Guard appears to-night before its Colonel on no ordinary occasion. After a service of twenty-one years in the Regiment—eleven at its head—you have signified your intention to leave us. We are here in the old grey uniform—known to you so well—worn by you so long with honor—to beg of you that you—who have guided our steps in the paths of duty and of honor—who have made us an efficient force for all the purposes contemplated by the National and State Constitutions—who have shown that there can be a Regiment of citizen soldiery—that republican institutions do not, of themselves, destroy the military force of a nation—that a thousand intelligent, educated men can be got together, and kept together, under a man they love—who have shown yourself to us both a commander and a friend—your regiment is here to beg that you will reconsider your determination—to urge upon you that the interests of the National Guard demand that the ties cemented by time, respect, and affection, should not now be severed. There are but few—very few of us—whose term of service goes back beyond the time when you first took command of this regiment. We have known no other Colonel—want no other. We enlisted to [serve under Colonel] ABRAM DURYEE, and we would serve under *him*, and when our places are filled by others, we would wish that your fostering care might be extended to our successors. We look for a glorious future for this our regiment, and we would have our old Colonel to share it with us, and then, if ever it should become necessary for the militia to take the field, in one regiment at least discipline might lend its aid to valor. To your exertions we owe much of whatever merit distinguishes our regiment; from a continuance of those exertions we hope to profit still more. The regiment and its Colonel are one and inseparable. We accordingly, in the name, and on behalf of the National Guard, respectfully, but earnestly, request that you will continue at its head. We ask it, not as an idle form, and have chosen this manner as the one, in our opinion, best calculated to give you the strongest assurance of our sincerity."

Col. DURYEE, with considerable emotion, replied in a few words, thanking the Committee for the pains they had been at to call upon him, but reiterating his purpose to retire from a command which he had held for so many years, on account of the cares and labors which it imposed upon him.

By request of the Committee, he then went to the second story, and addressed the regiment and the assemblage from the balcony. The cheers which greeted his appearance having subsided, Col. DURYEE said:

Gentlemen of the National Guards, the scene presented here this moment, and the object of your visit, fill me with deep emotion. In tendering my resignation of the command of this noble corps, I have not done so upon the impulse of the moment, but upon mature deliberation and reflection. I have contemplated the step from time to time during the past year, and for the purpose have written out several forms without the heart to present them. The motives, however, which have prompted me are these: I have served long beyond the legal time required by law, having been in active service for twenty-one years—three successive terms and eleven years your leader, which is a third of the time of the existence of the corps. The great tax upon my time; the arduous duties of which you are all familiar with; the mass of correspondence all over the United States which is required of me; and, lastly, a deprivation of a large portion of domestic happiness consequent upon the attention to these duties. Are they not sufficient? I ask, I plead, therefore, that you will let me retire; nay, I am decided in the course I have adopted; my resignation means what it says. Need I tell you how deeply I feel this manifestation of your regard? Accept my warmest thanks. I am proud of having commanded the best volunteer regiment in the world; but, gentlemen, I have been sustained by competent and efficient officers, to whom is due the credit of having raised the standard of discipline, and the reputation of the corps; to these can be confided the Seventh Regiment; they will maintain and improve upon the reputation of the corps. Accept, again, my heartfelt thanks, with my best wishes for the continued prosperity of the Seventh Regiment.

At the conclusion of this speech the Colonel was loudly cheered. The Committee partook of some refreshments, and the Regiment then formed and marched to their quarters, where they were dismissed.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTH BROOKLYN IMPROVEMENTS.—Pursuant to a call of the citizens of President Hill, (South Brooklyn Hights,) for consideration and action upon subjects of general interest—sewerage, sanitary, official, etc.—a meeting of gentlemen residing in First, Second and Third places, President, Carroll, Clinton, Henry and Woodhull streets, convened at the residence of JOHN RANKIN, Esq., Monday evening, CHAS. CHRISTMAS in the Chair and D. S. BARNES, Secretary. Reviews of the social and physical condition of the Sixth Ward were made by Messrs. Rankin, Christmas, Barnes, Noble, Pennington, and other gentlemen. Messrs. NOBLE, RANKIN and BARNES were appointed a Committee to confer with the Commissioners, and devise means to sewer the streets at once. Many remarks and statements were made showing a feeling and interest creditable to the character of the neighborhood. This is unquestionably one of the most delightful localities in or about New-York. It is sixty feet above tide water, overlooks the entire bay and City of New-York, Brooklyn, Greenwood, &c., has streets one hundred and sixteen feet wide, well planted court yards, a class of private residences unsurpassed by any similarly large section in the United States, with beautiful parks, good schools, churches, &c., and is but thirty minutes walk from the Astor House, with railroads on all sides if required.

The meeting adjourned to meet at the residence of Mr. D. S. BARNES, on Monday evening, 18th inst., at 8 o'clock, when Committee reports will be made and subjects of general interest discussed. These meetings are informal, and all interested citizens are invited to attend.

ITEMS.—The body of a boy apparently about 12 years old was found in the water at the foot of Greenpoint avenue....At an excursion on Monday last of Engine Company No. 6, E. D., the foreman had one of his ears bitten off and was otherwise disfigured.... The last of the MIDDAGH family, in Brooklyn, was buried on Sunday....A boy named MICHAEL CRABB was crushed to death in LAWRENCE & Co.'s rope-walk, Bushwick-avenue, yesterday....A druggist named JAMES E. MILLER was arrested yesterday by the Fifth Precinct Police on a charge of bigamy. He was committed for examination....A rabid dog was killed in the Twelfth Ward yesterday, and another in the First Ward. They were dispatched before they had an opportunity of doing any harm....A big turtle was taken from the basin of the fountain in City Hall Park yesterday by an officer of the First Precinct Police, on duty there.

THE PERMANENT WATER BOARD.—At the first meeting of this Board on Monday last, after the election of officers, a committee was appointed to wait upon the old Board, and notify that body of their organization. At a meeting of the permanent Board yesterday, the books and papers of the Sewerage Department were formally delivered to it. The old Water Commissioners will have charge of the Water Works until such time as they certify to the Common Council that the works are so far completed as to deliver ten millions of gallons of water daily. The new Commissioners intend to push forward the sewering of the city as fast as circumstances permit.

ITEMS.—Mrs. GEORGE DAVIS, who cut her throat, at Greenpoint, Tuesday, died the same night. She was 60 years old, and infirm,....PATRICK MCCLOSKEY, laborer, had one of his feet crushed by a hogshead of sugar falling upon it at Thorn's Dock, yesterday. He was taken to the City Hospital.... The streets in the lower part of the Fifth Ward are in a very filthy condition. A small boat, containing two men, was run down by the Division-avenue ferry-boat, *Canada*, Tuesday night, and one of the men, whose name is unknown, was drowned.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day, Nos. 13, McCormick *vs.* Backus; 14, Same *vs.* Same; 15, Bishop administratrix *vs.* The City of Brooklyn; 16, Leverich *vs.* Hill; 17, Chadborne *vs.* Jack; 18, Hooton *vs.* Bartlett; 18½, Vanderhoef *vs.* The Brooklyn and Williamsburgh Ferry Companies; 21, Currie and other *vs.* Pesse and other; 22, Coughty *vs.* Remsen; 23, Shipman *vs.* Smith; 24, Miller *vs.* Denman; 25, Brown *vs.* Galloway; 26, Myers, Jr. *vs.* Beard.

BOARD OF HEALTH—A meeting of the Board of Health was held, Tuesday morning, Mayor POWELL, in the chair. A number of nuisances were reported and referred to the Health Officer, and several nuisances, before reported, abated. The most important is that of a bone-boiling establishment in Bushwick.

SUICIDE.—The wife of GEORGE DAVIS, Sixth, near Messerole-street, cut a fearful gash in her throat with a razor, Tuesday morning, and died during the day. She was 60 years old, and was laboring under a temporary fit of insanity at the time.

UTAH SERVICE.—Capt. C. L. KILBURN, Commissary of Subsistence, has been ordered to Camp Floyd, Utah Territory, to relieve Capt. H. F. CLARKE, Commissary of Subsistence, who, upon being relieved, will report in person to the Commissary-General for further orders.

[Advertisement.]

WORTH READING AND THINKING ABOUT.

"*Binninger's Old London Dock Gin*" having superseded the so-called "Gins"—"Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," &c., is now indorsed by all of the prominent physicians, chemists and connoisseurs as possessing all of those *intrinsic* medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an *old* and *pure* Gin. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all druggists, grocers, &c.

A. M. BININGER & Co.,
(Established 1778,)
Sole Importers,
No. 338 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.

Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]

"A straw shows which way the wind blows." This was the excuse of one of KNOX's customers on one of the hot days of the past week, when purchasing a Summer Hat. The beauty of the article and its cheapness rendered the excuse needless. Those who want a good Summer Hat, light, elegant, fashionable and low-priced, should seek it at KNOX's famous establishment, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Ladies whose complexions are blemished by eruptions of any kind may remove them by a single pot of this Ointment. It gives a healthy tone to the external fluids. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 13.

$10,000 Tennessee 6s,'80	85¼	150 Erie Railroad	6⅝
1,000 Virginia 6s	91¾	100 Nor. & Wor. R	31
6,000 Missouri State 6s	83	200 Reading R	s10 61
5,000 do	b3 83½	200 do	s50 49⅝
5 000 do	83⅜	500 do	b60 33
2,000 Hud. Riv. R. 2dM	93	100 do	s60 42⅝
3,000 Harlem R. 1st M	90⅝	10 Stonington R	63
2,000 Mich. So. 2d M 8s	50	400 Cleve. & Toledo R	25⅛
7,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	81⅛	200 do	s30 25
15 Bank of New-York	100⅜	13 Mich. Central R	44⅛
10 Merchants Bank	10	50 do	s10 41
20 Union Bank	103	150 do	s3 42
5 Bank of Commerce	98⅜	180 do	b30 42
5 do	98	1000 do	b30 42⅛
3 Park Bank	104	50 do	s60 41
50 do	104⅜	57 do	s30 41⅜
5 Pacific M. S. Co	b10 68⅜	250 do	41⅜
50 do	68½	100 do	s60 41⅜
150 do	s30 68	550 M. S. & N. I. of Stk	23½
60 do	68	10 do	23⅝
100 Penn. Coal Co	84	700 do	b30 25⅛
200 do	s60 83¾	100 do	b30 25⅜
100 do	s 83⅞	300 Panama Railroad	117½
250 N. Y. Central R.	b60 74⅛	50 do	s60 116
1250 do	74⅛	100 do	s30 117
500 do	brw 74	100 do	how 117⅝
300 Hudson River R	32⅛	5 Clev., Col., C. & Cin. R	91⅜
400 do	b60 33⅜	200 Gal. & Chic. R	s30 63¾
10 do	33	100 do	64
100 do	s60 33	100 do	b30 64
100 do	s10 33⅛	50 Chic. & R. Is. R	s15 60⅞
27 Harlem R. pref	25⅜	100 do	b30 61
250 do	b60 26	100 do	s30 60¾
500 do	26	350 do	61
450 do	s10 26	100 do	b30 61⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s '65	100	200 Reading Rail'd	43⅜
6,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	89	100 Mich. Central R	42
500 N. Y. State 6s	95¾	100 do	s30 42¾
4,000 Missouri State 6s	83¾	200 M. S. & N. I. G. S	s30 25
1,000 Virginia 6s	91½	100 Panama R	b30 117⅜
1,000 Gal. & Ch. 2 m.b.	83¾	150 do	b60 117⅜
26 Pacific M. S. Co	68	100 do	117⅜
150 N. Y. Cent. R	73⅞	10 Ill. Central R	61⅜
100 Hudson River R	33⅛	100 Gal. & Chic. R	s30 63¾
100 do	33	100 Chic. & R. Isl. R	s30 60¾
1000 Harlem R. Pref.	s30 38		

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$3,000 Missouri 6s	82½	5 Mer. Mu. Ins. Co	102½
2,000 Buffalo, N. York and Erie R. 1st M.	55	25 Everett Fire Ins. Co	67
10 Ocean Bank	95	18 Columbia M. Ins Co	103
6 Am. Ex. Bank	101	16 N. World F. I. Co	101
5 Bank of New-York	100⅜	10 Market F. Ins. Co	123½
26 East River F. I. Co	92	10 Am. Ex. Co	78
15 Im. & Traders' Bk	108	85 K. L. Ins. Stock	$40

WEDNESDAY, July 13—P. M.

There was less firmness in prices on th

or two, but the [illegible] the demand both from the jobbers and [illegible] orders, is one of gradual improvement. As a [illegible] vance since last week on the Share list is fr[illegible] to 1½ ℔ cent., and in several instances 2 ℔ ce[illegible] there is some realizing among the speculative buyers of Monday and Tuesday, the reaction amounting to ¼@½ ℔ cent. on New-York Central, ¼ on Reading, ¼@⅜ on Michigan Central, and about the same on Michigan Guaranteed and Toledo. On the other hand, there is continued firmness shown on Hudson River, Harlem Preferred and Rock Island, and a further advance established on Panama and Missouri Sixes. Of the last named $40,000 sold at the printed list at 83½, buyer 60 days, and it is noticeable that the orders for Stocks generally on buyer's options are on the increase, manifesting, among the speculators, a good degree of confidence in the course of business through the early Fall months. The *Bull* account in this way is, perhaps, more active than it has been for eight months past. The *Bear* account is by no means given over, and, as a general remark, it seems but slightly relaxed. Some heavy purchases for immediate delivery have undoubtedly been made within a day or two, at the present advance, but on the slightest signs of weakness in the market fresh contracts are thrown ahead by the same parties. They continue to quote the light traffic on the Western roads, as informally reported by telegraph, for the first week in July; but, as remarked before, this influence seems to have lost its power, because of the immediate prospect of a larger business after the harvest. The passenger traffic, particularly from pleasure travel, is on the increase on the New-York roads since the first of the month. Both the Central and Hudson River are ahead of last season—the Central $10,000 or $12,000. The Coal tonnage on the Reading and Delaware and Hudson lines is also on the increase, and both these stocks, and also Pennsylvania Coal, (now within a few weeks of the August dividend,) are firmer this week and in demand. Among the Western Roads, the recent report of the Michigan Central attracts attention and elicits approval for the unembarrassed balance sheet which it presents, and the fact that all the improvements on the line and its equipment during the year are paid for out of the net earnings. The changes upon the business of the new year are reduced to 8 ℔ cent. interest on $8,000,000 general mortgage, and each percentage of dividend on $6,000,000 stock as a return to a fair if not a large traffic will justify. A heavy line of *short* contracts was put out some weeks ago at 39@40@40½ ℔ cent., under the calculation, perhaps, that the forthcoming statement would strike the stockholders less favorably. The recovery of the price, therefore, is of course warmly resisted. It opened at 42 this morning, cash, and 1,000 shares were taken at 42½, buyer 60 days. It closed in the afternoon 41¾@42. There was a large business in Harlem preferred at 36 ℔ cent., and that price paid at the close, seller 30 days. The speculative as well as investment demand for State Stocks—Missouris being almost the only description in which large orders can be promptly filled—is stimulated by the increasing ease this week in the Money market. The Stock Brokers were favored more generally to-day at 5 ℔ cent., and the Discount Brokers had an active inquiry for prime paper at 6@7 ℔ cent.

The Foreign news, of which we have fuller details to Saturday, July 2, by the screw steamer *Ætna* at this port, looks like an early armistice in Italy. The London and Continental Stock Exchanges all show an improvement, and the reports nearly all allude to the neutrality of Prussia, and her purpose, in conjonction with Russia and England, to bring about a cessation of hostilities. The *Rente* at Paris is up to 63.50, and Consols are 93½, without any immediate money influence, the rates of discount, if anything, being somewhat firmer. At Amsterdam and Berlin the Funds were also higher. The Cotton trade at Manchester is firm, but the raw material at Liverpool is a fraction easier.

The Exchanges for Saturday's mail have not yet fairly opened. The *Vanderbilt* goes to Havre, *viâ* Southampton. There is some export inquiry for Bullion, in anticipation of this opportunity, and as a large supply of bar Gold came in from California last night, (of which the leading Bullion house bought a million of dollars to-day,) the probability is the shipment will be a liberal one. The Customs paid into the Sub Treasury to-day are $290,000; other receipts, $96,000; Disbursements, $336,000; balance $4,382,606. Some additional sales of 5½ ℔ cent. Treasury Bills were made by the Sub-Treasurer, and he has been authorized by the Department to publish the following official notice on the subject:

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER, U. S.,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1859.

The undersigned is authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to receive deposits of gold coins, to a limited extent, in exchange for Treasury Notes bearing interest at the rate of five and a half (5½) ℔ cent per annum.

They will be issued payable to the order of the Depositor in notes of $1,000, $500 or $100 each, at his option; redeemable after one year, and receivable at any time for public dues.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer.

The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of 5 ℔ cent. The *Commercial* remarks:

"We understand that, after providing for this dividend, a larger surplus is left than at any other like period. The seven days of way travel commencing with the 4th inst., is larger than that of any previous week."

The Southern Bank of New-Orleans has declared a half-yearly dividend of 4 ℔ cent., payable at the Chemical Bank, July 18. The Brevoort Insurance Company 5 ℔ cent. for the half year.

The *Courier and Enquirer* would do well to overhaul its figures of the Foreign Trade of the United States for 1859, and make note of the following correction. The compiler will find that neither the Imports nor Exports are "less than for any year since 1855." He has probably adopted the figures for *nine months* only, on both sides the account, and then drawn a balance of $12,097,000 against the Export list by excluding the Domestic Produce of the Mines.

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railroad, for the month of June, 1859, were $350,057 22
Earnings of June, 1858 ..... 391 378 93
Decrease in June, 1859 ..... $59,721 71

The steamship *Philadelphia*, from New-Orleans, *viâ* Havana, brings a treasure freight of $110,000.

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency	— @ ¼
New-England and New-Jersey	— @ ¼
Philadelphia and Baltimore	— @ ¼
Interior Pennsylvania	¼ @ ½
Interior Maryland	— @ ½
Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri	½ @ 1
South Carolina and Georgia	½ @ ¾
North Carolina	— @ ¾
Virginia	½ @ ¾
Illinois and Wisconsin	2¼ @ 2½
Michigan	½ @ ¾
Tennessee	— @ ¾
Free Indiana	1½ @ 1¾
Louisiana	— @ 1¼
Mobile	— @ 1¼
Canada	— @ ½

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants per acre	100	1 05
80 acre warrants per acre	88	92
120 acre warrants per acre	80	84
160 acre warrants per acre	68	92

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

	Buying.
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	1–6 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	⅜ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	2¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	1¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Detroit	½ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	1¾ dis.
Bank of England Notes ℔ £	$4 86
Bank of France Notes ℔ Franc	18c.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Buying.
Mex

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2439. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE MAILS BY THE CANADA.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR IN ITALY.

Excesses of Papal Oppression in the Romagna.

WAR NEWS AT PARIS.

Aspect of Affairs in London.

THE VOYAGE OF THE GENERAL ADMIRAL.

CORRESPONDENCE, EXTRACTS, DETAILS.

The mails by the steamship *Canada*, forwarded from Boston, were received here last evening.

We are thus placed in possession of our correspondence from Italy, from Paris, and from London; with our usual ample files of European journals.

Many new, important, and highly interesting details are laid before the reader.

Capt. LANG reports on the 9th inst., at 1:45 P. M., came in collision with an iceberg, carrying away the bowsprit, cutwater and upper part of the main stem, all the damage being four feet above water mark. The ship has made no water, and will be ready for sea on the day appointed for sailing. It is understood, however, that she will go into the dry-dock so as to enable a thorough inspection to be made of her.

The London *Times* states the house of Rothschild, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, has taken a new 5 per cent. Hessen-Darmstadt loan of 3,000,000 guilders at 93.

The Grand Duchy of Baden is also about to issue 2,000,000 guilders of 4 per cent. railway bonds at 94½.

The tenders for the Panama route were delivered June 21. The Peninsular and Oriental Company has not tendered, but the Royal Mail Company has. The results will not be known for several days.

Mr. COBDEN has declined to accept the seat in the Cabinet which was reserved for him at the formation of the present Administration.

The *Post* says that Mr. COBDEN came to the conclusion that the consistent purposes of his public life will be best promoted by his remaining an independent member of Parliament; in which capacity, however, there is reason to expect that he will give a friendly support to the present Administration.

The *Times* remarks that the Liberal Party will hear of Mr. COBDEN's decision with great regret, and asks how are the middle classes to be represented if such opportunities are thrown away; Mr. COBDEN's presence, and that of Mr. GIBSON, in the Cabinet would have represented the substantial defeat of the old Whig monopoly of office. The man who could unite in his own person the three qualities of Parliamentary orator, popular leader and Cabinet Minister, would be no insignificant personage at a time like the present. As a member of the Cabinet Mr. COBDEN's opinions would carry with them great weight, even though he might be out-voted by his colleagues. In the long run it is in the Cabinet that the incubation of measures takes place; there it is that the leading idea is originally started, amplified, modified, accepted, or denied.

The *Morning Post* announces that the vacant office of President of the Board of Trade will be filled by the appointment of Mr. MILNER GIBSON. The Cabinet will thus remain composed of fifteen members.

A grand dinner was given, June 21, at BROOKES' to the Right Hon. Sir W. J. HATTER, M. P., by Independent liberal members of the House of Commons on his retirement from official life.

At Paris there is an impression that the severity of the losses on both sides in the war will increase the prospects of any pacific diplomatic intervention that may be contemplated.

The *Times* of June 22, publishes details by an eye witness of the massacre at Perugia, and devotes a leading article to the subject.

The standard of recruits for the Royal Marines and Light Infantry has been reduced for growing lads of 18 years to 5 feet 4 inches.

The Paris Correspondent of the *Post* telegraphs that the King of Sardinia has refused all Dictatorship or Protectorate in the Pontifical States, and will confine himself to sending officers, charged with the maintenance of good order, and to satisfy certain exigences of public opinion, without in any way interfering with the rights of the Pope.

The *Times* correspondent at Vienna telegraphed, on the night of the 21st, that the Emperor will probably stay in Italy.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has just left Verona.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY ELECTION.

Yesterday being the final day, was chiefly for the polling of the residents. Mr. GLADSTONE's majority again rose speedily throughout the day. He has polled 28 votes more than at his last contest in 1853, while the Opposition have polled 39 votes less than on that occasion.

COURSE OF EVENTS IN ITALY.

The Massacre of Perugia—Doubts as to the Imperial Policy Touching the Temporal Authority of the Pope—Attentions to the Wounded French—Grumbling Prevalent Among the Lombards—The Probable Result of the War—The Destination of Garibaldi—His Career—Cruelties of the Croats—The Battle of Solferino.

From Our Own Correspondant.

MILAN, Friday, June 24, 1859.

Just as we are waiting in breathless anxiety for news from the seat of war, (for from the position of the Allied Armies now standing face to face, we know that an encounter cannot long be delayed,) the frightful news of the Swiss massacre at Perugia reaches us, and has aroused the Milanese to a phrenzy of hate and fury quite impossible to describe.

I expressed a very strong opinion some time since, that the King of Piedmont would not be allowed to incorporate any of the territory belonging to the Pope, and the very ambiguous conduct of CAVOUR in not accepting, yet not refusing—not incorporating the revolted cities, yet sending royal commissioners, contrasted with the autograph letter from the French Emperor to the Pope guaranteeing his temporal dominions, shows clearly that the people and VICTOR EMANUEL are of one mind, and the Imperial liberator of another. Justly or unjustly, the massacre at Perugia is attributed to these sort of half measures; Perugia, say the Milanese, has given the flower of her youth to fight the war of Italian Independence on the Lombard plains at the instigation of Piedmont. The French Emperor in his proclamation, calls on *the Italians* to organize themselves, to rally round the banner of VICTOR EMANUEL. The Perugians have done this; the temporal authority of the Pope is as hateful to the Italians as the Austrian yoke, the logical result of the expulsion of the Austrians is the downfall of that temporal dominion, and will France and Piedmont permit a gang of hired cut-throats to murder the Perugians left thus defenceless by the absence of their bravest ones? It cannot be! Ye most feel that it can and will be, and hence the bitter feeling that exists. Of course the hatred against the Swiss is boundless, but then in Italy a Swiss means a mercenary ruffian, who would murder his own father for gold, so there acts do not excite surprise; but the fact that a word from Piedmont or from France could have stayed the bloody deed, and that that word was unspoken, has created a public sentiment which nothing but redress to Perugia will efface.

The feeling of gratitude towards the French soldiers is made very evident by the lavish attentions paid to the wounded, especially to the Zouaves. Indeed, the hospitals, of which in the City of Milan alone there are 24, seem the principal places of attraction, and you must not imagine for a moment that the beautiful Milanese go there merely to indulge their curiosity or to express their gratitude in words; never were wounds as tenderly dressed, splints adjusted or bandages rolled round the broken limbs with less possible movement than by some of the first ladies in Milan, to whom belong those rows of carriages you see outside the hospitals.

Nevertheless, the Lombards complain at the striking prominence given to the deeds of the French, both in the official journals here, and also in the newspapers which come to us from London and Paris; and this feeling is particularly expressed concerning the little prominence given to the important operations of the Italian army which led to the battle of Magenta and to the evacuation by the Austrians of the Lombard soil. Without referring again to GARIBALDI, (who, with his handful of soldiers, found employment for a large number of the enemy's troops, compelling them to cover the Upper Ticino—who, by exciting insurrection in the Southern Provinces of Austrian Italy, caused the evacuation of Milan), it must be borne in mind, that the whole movements of the French army, from left to right, were concealed and defended by the Sardintan army. After having made feigned movements to the extreme right towards Piacenza and Trebbia, the French defiled by the railroad that leads from Alessandria to Casale, towards Vercelli, while the Sardinians on the 30th and 31st of May, gave battle at Palestro as though they intended to force the passage of the Ticino *via* Mortara. Covered thus, the French army was enabled to pass in three days from Voghera to Novara, and thence to the Upper Ticino before the enemy could concentrate sufficient troops to control the passage. After the Austrians had lost Palestro—a town easy of defence and very important because it commands one of the passages over the Ticino—GUYLAI, informed of the French movement, endevored to harrass the enemy's flank. The effort was wise, as he evidently understood the importance of Palestro, and determined to retake it if possible. Had he succeeded in this, and in gaining the bridge, he also isolated the Sardinian division on the left bank, and cut in two the French army in its march, leaving CANROBERT separated from NIEL, from BARAGUAY, from MACMAHON, and from the Imperial Guard, already marching towards Novara. But GUYLAI spoiled this excellent plan by half measures. He attacked too late, when two of CANROBERT's divisions had already crossed the Sesia and had joined the Sardinians. Even then had he attacked with sufficient force he might have effected something, but to oppose 20,000 men was only an absurdity. Still the resistance offered by the Sardinians under CIALDINI and DURANDO was admirable, especially as PANTI's division, which ought to have supported it, for some unknown reasons was absent.

Of this and of many other similar feats the official bulletins are silent. It is natural that the Italians should feel sensitive on these points. Accepting the assistance of the French, they are determined to drive out the Austrians with the aid of the French, not to sit still and be saved in spite of themselves.

CAVOUR's circular letters to the foreign representatives of Piedmont has given great satisfaction here, especially the sentence "The object of the present war is, according to the frank avowal of His Majesty, Italian independence, and the *expulsion of Austria from the Peninsula.*" This distinct statement has dispelled the fear seriously entertained by some that the efforts of England, together with the warlike attitude of Prussia, would lead to peace on the Adige or the Mincio, thus leaving Venice in the hands of the Austrians.

From what I can gather concerning the future movements of GARIBALDI, he will be sent to the Valtelline, with orders to hold himself ready to pass into the Tyrol at the first symptom of revolt. The "faithful Tyrol" gives signs of great disaffection to Austria; so much so that the municipality of Trent have just had a sharp and menacing reproof for refusing to sign an address expressive of their devotion to the Emperor and their sympathy with his present trials.

From some of the wounded "hunters" who have come on to their friends in Milan I have obtained the following particulars concerning GARIBALDI's career: After defeating URBAN at Varese, and pursuing him as far as Malvate, on the road which leads to Como, GARIBALDI turned to the left, keeping under the hills which prolong the Swiss frontier, and soon, by rapid marches, arrived at the foot of the hill Sant Perino. On the summit of the hill leading to Borgo Vico there is a church, and GARIBALDI, hoping to surprise the enemy by climbing the hill on one side, and descending rapidly on the City of Como on the other, went up towards the church, to explore the positions. "Are there any Austrians in the neighborhood?" he asked of the sacristan, whom he met half-way up the hill. "Not a living soul," was the reply; "the Croats are at Camerlata and at Como." The General went on his way, and had just reached the church when an old woman, who had known him in 1848, hobbled up to him, and in breathless haste cried, "Back! back! the Croats are hiding in the church." Hardly had GARIBALDI time to give the order o retire, and to spring to his own horse, when the church gates sprung open and a volley of shot saluted the retiring group. It was here that GIACUETO BATTAGLIA and DE CRISTOFORIS fell. The latter, who had been separated for many years from his mother, had written to her to meet him on the 28th at Como. She came, and the first news that reached her was the success of our volunteers. Full of joy and pride at the stories related of her son, she awaited his return from the fatal hill. They brought his corpse! G. BATTAGLIA was a Milanese, of considerable talent. Two years ago he composed a tragedy entitled "Girolamo Oigiati." Its publication was forbidden, and the author banished. He then went to Piedmont, and before joining the camp had made arrangements for it to be published and sold for the benefit of the families of the volunteers. His wishes will now be executed. On rejoining his soldiers GARIBALDI led them up once more to the summit of the hill. Here, as you know, the Austrians were defeated, as well as in the city.

The encounter with the Austrians at Rezzato, to which I alluded in my last, was more serious than we at first supposed. It commenced at Cejonvico on the Chiese, was continued at Molinetto and Giacomo along the Seriola Lupa up to Castenedolo—the "hunted" driving the enemy before them for fifteen miles. Here the Austrians were reinforced by 15,000 men, and it would have fared ill with our braves had not GARIBALDI and the Sardinian division under CIALDINI come to the rescue. We lost 20, had 100 wounded. Among the dead were MONTINELLI BRONZETTI and BASSANO.

But worse than this, writes one of the combatants from Salo, "the Croats took three of our wounded, nailed them up to a tree and thrust at them with bayonets till they died—but *per Cristo*," he adds, "it shall fare ill with the brutes in the next combat! We will not make a single prisoner; we will kill all we touch." Luckily for the intended victims GARIBALDI is master of his men, but the Austrians are insane thus to infuriate the General. Already he has heavy accounts to settle with them for the infamous murders of CICOGNACCHIO and his two sons, who followed him in his retreat from Rome. An officer belonging to the Austrian Imperial family found them, together with four others, at Conta Uria, and ordered them to be shot. After the first volley was discharged, CICOGNACCHIO's youngest son, a boy of 13, struggled so long that the murderers had great difficulty in dispatching him with kicks and with the butt-end of their guns. That boy was loved as a son by GARIBALDI, and he has sworn to avenge his death. It was to this he referred when he warned Gen. URBAN not to excite the wrath of a father, though many thought his words referred to his own son.

SATURDAY, June 25.

The news of a "great battle at Solferino," which lasted sixteen hours, has just reached us. You will know all about it before I shall be able to send any particulars, though I am just starting for Brescia, whence I shall proceed to the most central place for obtaining and transmitting news.

WAR TOPICS IN PARIS.

The Great Conflict on the Mincio—How the News was Received in Paris—Austrian Accounts—Their Losses—The Courage of Napoleon—The Reason of the Austrian Attack—Hungary Uneasy—No Intervention by Prussia—Which Way Russian Sympathy Tends—The Atrocities at Perugia—Austria and Spain—Demoralization of the Austrian Army—Rumors of Revolt in Vienna and Hungary—The Atlantic Telegraph—Labors of Mr. Cyrus W. Field.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, June 29, 1859.

In my last letter I informed you that are many days had passed we should have received the news of a serious encounter between the Austrian and the allied armies, the former having retreated as far as it could. I was right in my conjectures, and last Saturday morning all Paris awoke to the booming of the cannon of the Invalides. Placards posted up in different paris of the city announced to the people that a great battle had been fought and that a great victory had been won. No details were given except that a large number of prisoners had been taken, also cannons and standards. At once Paris became exulting the salvos of artillery had not ceased to echo throughout the city ere flags and banners of every description were waving to the breeze. All day long the excitement grew apace, and towards evening the pride and joy of the Parisians became almost delirious. No sooner had night thrown her dark mantle over the earth than Paris became resplendent with light garlands of fire, and patriotic devices flaming in the eyes of the excited population, drew from them the loudest cheers. "*Vive l'Empereur!*" "*Vive l'Armée,*" were to be heard on all sides. From the Madeleine to the Bastille the Boulevards were as light as day. All the public buildings were beautifully illuminated, and it was a matter of special notice that even in the poorest quarters of the city every window had its farthing rushlight. All alike, rich and poor, were rejoicing. Two hundred and forty thousand Austrian troops, commanded by their Emperor, and burning to retrieve the disastrous defeats of Montebello, Palestro, Magenta and Malegnano, crossed the Mincio, and, conscious of their numerical superiority and better knowledge of the ground, as well as their more favorable positions, attacked with great ardor and courage the allied armies. From four in the morning until eight in the evening a desperate struggle took place, but French *elan* and enthusiastic courage proved too much for Austrian doggedness and persistence, and once more was the Austrian army defeated, and most terribly so. The Austrian eagle again trailed his wings in the dust; and how great must have been the humiliation of the hot-headed and obstinate young Emperor, who had felt so sure of success that he had promised his soldiers victory for the first day, and the drowning of the French in the Ticino for the next, as a sort of capping the climax. That the Austrians were most terribly beaten is evident from the fact that they acknowledged they were so. For them to have done this, they must have, indeed, been discouraged. They, in their bulletin sent to Vienna, say that their loss was immense, and that owing to a storm and other unfortunate circumstances, they were forced to retreat. We have even as yet no official statement of the losses on either side, but we know officially that the Allies have taken 7,000 prisoners, thirty cannons and three standards.

I have received a letter from a young French officer, whom I am well acquainted with, and who took part in the engagement. He assures me that the Austrians have lost over 30,000 troops by the terrible defeat. The French lost a great many men, but nothing to compare with the losses of the Austrians, who took no prisoners. The Allies took all the positions occupied by their enemies, who were entrenched, and under cover of walls and in houses. It was in attacking these sheltered positions that the French suffered their greatest losses. But as before, the fatal bayonet was the weapon that most terrified the Austrians, who cannot, it seems, get accustomed to its use. Thousands of them perished in a valley into which they had retreated. A regiment of Chasseur de Vincennes had got beyond them and turned to charge them, at the same time some Voltigeurs of the Imperial Guard came upon them from the opposite direction. Between the shocks of these regiments of *élite* the Austrians went down like grain before the sickle. Their bodies actually incumbered the advance of their enemies, who in this place made a most dreadful slaughter of them. All accounts from the battle-field agree in speaking of the great courage and coolnese evinced by the Emperor NAPOLEON during the whole of the dreadful combat. Far in advance, among the foremost ranks, he moved about from place to place, encouraging the soldiers, who, fighting under their sovereign's eye, performed prodigies of valor. Bullets were raining around His Majesty; men were wounded and killed near and around him; Dr. LARREY, his physician, who kept near him the entire day, had two horses killed under him; and, above all, His Majesty had one of his epaulettes shot off; but still he moved about as if unconscious of danger. My informant writes me that the soldiers would clash their weapons together as they passed by the Emperor, who would smile and bow to them, pointing to the enemy. Onward would dash these brave fellows, the wounded and dying crying with their last breath, "*Vive l'Empereur!*" At last the victory was gained, and the Austrians, crushed and beaten, were forced to retreat. One thing is clear—the Austrians were well prepared for the struggle, for they commenced the attack themselves; and as they kept it up from 4 o'clock to the morning until 8 o'clock in the evening, it is evident they fought with determination. So confident was Austria in her military position, that (as is now generally known) her emissaries solicited the neutral Powers to abstain from interfering with the progress of the campaign. But, as I said above, French enthusiasm and *elan*, added to the moral weight of a just cause, gained the victory, and a most glorious one it is, for the Austrians candidly avow their defeat. History records no bulletin in which a disaster is more openly acknowledged. Beaten so often, and now so fearfully demoralized, what remains for the Austrian army to do?—retire into its strongholds, and there remain prisoners. The reason for the attack coming from the Austrians is a plain one, and the fact is easily accounted for. The Allies were to be attacked ere the junction of Prince NAPOLEON's fresh troops, as well as before the arrival of the 40,000 troops on board the French fleet in the Adriatic. Before being taken between two fires, the Austrians were compelled to attack, for, if not successful then, how could they hope to be so, when the reinforcements I have mentioned should have arrived. Now, we know that the Austrian army cannot resist the combined attack that will soon be made by the Allies, and its fate may be considered as settled. The more so, as we are assured that FRANCIS JOSEPH is to give up the command of the army to Marshal Hzas, while he is to hurry off to Vienna. How humiliating to the young Emperor must such a step be, and how grave and important must be the errand that can call him away from the command he had assumed with so great a flourish. But the fact is, Hungary is beginning to show symptoms of revolt. In the Tyrol the people do not seem at all willing to enroll in Austria's service, and even in Vienna the citizens, mortified by such a constant succession of defeats, are beginning to grumble. Some of our politicians are of the opinion that the Emperor of Austria goes back to Vienna to terminate arrangements with Prussia, as regards the aiding his arms in Italy; but I am inclined to suppose that Prussia will not act in such an extravagant manner as to send her troops to Italy. This Quixotism would cost her dearly, for she must know that there are, as yet, three or four hundred thousand troops in France, that the Duke of MALAKOFF is here, and that such a step on her part would cause the Emperor NAPOLEON to send an army into her territories at once. Besides which, Russia is not to be overlooked. She is now forming a large army on the frontiers of Austria, as well as one on the frontiers of Prussia. She has made known her sympathies with the Italian cause, and those better acquainted with the character of Louis NAPOLEON are well aware that His Majesty must have been assured of the aid of Russia, in case of a coalition against him, ere he commenced the campaign. Prussia is merely arming to maintain her position as leader of the Germanic Confederation. She may send an army of observation on the Rhine, but as no harm is, or has been, intended to her or any of the German States, she will have had the enormous expense of her warlike demonstrations for her pains. Having spoken of Russia, puts me in mind of the following reply made by the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE to the Sardinian Consul, who visited him (the Duke) at Smyrna. He asked the Consul whether he had received any news from the seat of war. The latter mentioned the triumphs of the Allies at Magenta, when the Grand Duke said: "I thank you, Monsieur le Consul; I shall always be glad to hear such news." Among other narratives that reach us from the seat of war, I will cite the following, as I am sure your readers will find it interesting. It is an extract from the letter of a French soldier to his relatives:

"Our regiment, being under arms, was formed into a hollow square, and the Marshal, stationing himself in the centre, addressed us. He said that the Emperor, wishing to conform to the customs of the old Empire, had decreed that the regiments who particularly distinguished themselves should have their colors decorated. He then spoke in the highest terms of our conduct, and added—'The color of the Second Zouaves is the first of the army that has been so honored. I am happy that this high privilege has fallen on a regiment in the *corps d'armée* which I command, and I am proud that you, soldiers of the Second Zouaves, whose reputation has never failed, either in the Crimea, in Africa, or in Italy, should have merited that honor. Your color will, therefore, henceforward bear the cross of the Legion of Honor; but that is not enough, Zouaves; it must before long wear the Cross of Officer.' Then advancing to the colors, he said: 'Eagle of the Second Zouaves, be proud of your soldiers! In the name of the Emperor, and in virtue of the powers confided to me, I confer on you the Cross of Knight of the Legion of Honor!' He then affixed the cross to the color in the midst of tremendous cheering, and cries of *Vive l'Empereur!* He made an attempt once more to speak, but his emotion prevented him. He afterwards distributed five crosses and twenty-one military medals. Our *cantinière*, Mme. TREMOREAUX, received the medal for her devoted conduct. She followed the regiment continually into the midst of the fire, and it is from her that the wounded received the first attention. She seemed to be everywhere, and accordingly what praise and respect shall she not receive? Truly we can affirm in our regiment that a good *cantinière* is a second Providence."

The Tuscan and Piedmontese papers teem with accounts of the shocking scenes enacted at Perugia by the Swiss soldiers sent to storm that city by orders of the Pope's Government. A letter from Perugia says:

"Treachery introduced the Swiss into Perugia. The circuit of the town is very extensive; though the present population is only 20,000, it has been as high as 80,000. Only part of the old gates of the town are used, the rest being always kept shut. One of these last leads into the garden of a Dominican convent, and the friars opened it to the Swiss, while the inhabitants were endeavoring to drive them back in another quarter. Though the townsmen had few arms, the struggle was protracted for three hours after the Swiss got inside.

The number of killed and wounded during the struggle appears to have been small, but after all resistance had ceased the troops began to massacre the citizens indiscriminately, sparing neither age nor sex. The municipality attempted to stop this carnage, and left the town hall with a white flag for the purpose, but they were fired upon by the soldiery, and Secretary PONZA, who carried the flag, fell mortally wounded. These scenes of bloodshed still continued on the 21st, in spite of all the efforts of the municipal authorities.

A Florence letter, in the *Corriere Mercantile*, adds that Cortona is full of refugees from Perugia, including the Princess BONAPARTE, whose house was violated. She arrived at Torentola, in Tuscany, on the 20th, and was expected at Florence. The same letter, after stating that the Capuchin friars of Monte convent fired upon the fugitives, and that the troops did not even respect the ambulance, distinguishable by a black flag, who were engaged in taking up the wounded, gives a long list of the persons murdered by the soldiery after all fighting was over. Among these we find three married couples, five elderly women, three unmarried females, the daughter of a Capt. POLIDORI, five years old, &c. An infant was taken from its mother's breast, and thrown into the Tiber; even an old begger was shot in the streets, and many men wantonly murdered or wounded. All the names of the sufferers are given in full in the list alluded to, where various acts of pillage are also mentioned."

Such acts of violence will not tend to strengthen the temporal power of the Pope, who will find himself forced to bow to popular will, all spiritual though he be. The blast of liberty's trumpet is resounding throughout the land, and all Italy must be free. Swiss regiments will not long prevail against the Italians when roused to desperation by such a barbarous course of conduct. Sooner or later the people must and will prevail. You will notice that throughout Europe there is a general feeling of detestation evinced at the taking place of such horrors, and the Pope must apologize to the world for the sacking of cities in his holy name.

The Vienna *Gazette* contains the following:

"The Austrian Envoy, at the Court of Madrid, Count CARVELLI, in pursuance of instructions received from his Government, has declared to the Spanish Cabinet that the formation of foreign legions in Spain, or the granting of permission to Spanish officers, to take service in the Piedmontese army, would be regarded as a breach of neutrality. In consequence, the Spanish Government has forbidden the formation of any such legions, and withdrawn the permissions already granted to certain officers to enter the Sardinian army."

This is all bosh. Authentic information received from Madrid declares these reports to be false. No representations whatever has been made to the Spanish Count on the part of the Austrian Envoy, and there has been no question of forming Italian legions. No Spanish officer has thought of entering the Sardinian army, and even if such was the case, what right has Austria to complain, when she has English officers in her service? Such paltry tricks are well worthy of the Cabinet from whence they emanate.

WEDNESDAY, June 30.

Your readers are doubtless well aware that the Austrians have always endeavored to hide their defeats from the world by claiming triumph where they should have acknowledged losses. I will now give you the Austrian version of the battle of Solferino, and you will see that at last they are so terribly beaten they are forced to acknowledge the fact. A telegraphic dispatch published by the Vienna *Gazette*, the official organ, dated from Verona the 25th, says:

VERONA, 25th.

The Austrian army passed the Mincio on the night of the 23d, at four different points. The right wing occupied Pozzolongo, Solferino and Cavriana; the left wing advanced on the 24th to Guidizzolo and Castelgoffredo, and forced back on every point the enemy who opposed it. Whilst the Austrian army was continuing its forward movement towards the Chiese, the enemy, who had in their turn assumed the offensive with all their forces, brought so considerable a number of troops that at about ten in the morning the two principal armies came into collision. The Second Austrian Corps, forming the right wing under the command of Gen. Count SCHLICK, defended vigorously until 2 o'clock the points occupied on the principal line: and the First Corps, commanded by Gen. Count WIMPFFEN, gained ground continually, on the left, towards the Chiese. About 3 o'clock, the French directed their principal attack against Solferino, and after a combat of several hours siezed on that position, although heroically defended by the Fifth *Corps d'armee*.

Immediately after the French advanced again and attacked Cavriana, which was also valiantly defended until evening by the First Corps, supported by the Seventh; but eventually it was necessary to abandon that point to the French. Whilst the engagements were going on for the possession of Solferino and Cavriana, the Eighth Corps advanced from Pozzolongo on the extremity of the right wing, and forced back the Piedmontese troops which it found before it; but that movement could not contribute in a decisive manner to enable us to rejoin the position which we had lost in the centre.

On the left wing the Third and Ninth Corps were fighting firmly, supported by the Eleventh. The cavalry of reserve collected on this wing executed several charges with great bravery, but exceedingly heavy losses, and the circumstance that, on the left wing, the first army, in consequence of an enormous display of French troops, had been stopped in its attack against the left wing of the Allies, who, with the bulk of their forces, were advancing on the centre from the neighborhood of Volta, forced the Austrian army to retreat, which movement commenced at an advanced hour of the evening, in the midst of a tremendous storm."

The Austrian retreat was favored by a frightful storm which lasted for more than an hour; the thunder, hail, rain and wind produced such an effect that nothing could be distinguished on the field of battle. The retreat was thus unmolested, and thousands of Austrians were saved from the certain death that awaited them from the French artillery. The battle of Magenta had for result the deliverance of Lombardy,—the battle of Solferino will result in the freedom of Venitia. Austrian tyranny and misrule in Italy have received their death blow, and independence and progress are to be the usurpers of their places. History and posterity will give to Louis NAPOLEON the credit for this great step forward to be made by a nation so long down-trodden and reviled. As a proof of how great must have been the demoralization of the Austrian Army, is the fact that the French and Sardinians crossed the Mincio the next day after the battle, without meeting any resistance on the part of their enemies, who have retired as far back as Verona. They are in a critical position, for Prince NAPOLEON, with his forty thousand fresh troops, has joined the Allies, while Gen. BOURBAKI has landed on the Adriatic coast with forty thousand more French troops, just from Africa. This *corps de armée* will form a junction with the main army, unless ordered to remain in such a position as, to keep the Austrians between two fires.

Rumors were flying about our city, yesterday, to the effect that an insurrection was feared in Vienna, and that in Hungary the movement of revolt was begun. I only state these to you as rumors, however, having been unable to procure any official confirmation of such news. The following extract from a letter from Vienna, of the 26th, to the Berlin *National Gazette*, will give your readers an idea of the sentiments of the citizens of Vienna:

"The first rumors of an engagement on the Mincio were spread yesterday morning, and a success was hoped for, inasmuch as it was stated that the Piedmontese had fallen back. The blow was therefore all the graver, when the terrible truth became known by the French *Moniteur*, and when the statement of that journal was confirmed by Austrian accounts. Little by little, profound discouragement spreads among the population; GUYLAI has retired, and the chiefs in whom confidence is felt are at the head of the army, and yet the results remain the same. It may be readily seen from the official communications that the slaughter on the 24th was frightful. The war has now been going on for two months, two pitched battles and several smaller combats have been fought, and already an army has been sacrificed which would formerly have sufficed for a long war."

We wondar that under such circumstances FRANCIS JOSEPH made up his mind to return to the capital.

Our city papers are teeming with letters from the seat of war giving interesting details of the battle of Solferino, but my letter is already so long that I must abstain from repeating any of them. I have, however, a correspondent at the army, a young officer in the Zouaves of the Imperial Guard, and from him I shall continue to get reliable details of the affairs which may yet take place. A young Major in the Emperor's *Etat Major* also favors me with reliable information from the seat of war, and I thus have an excellent opportunity of keeping your readers conversant with the war news.

Before closing this letter, I wish to mention the fact that the indefatigable manager of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, still keeps up his efforts in the noble cause he has so heartily espoused. I have just seen Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, and find him full of hope as to being able to procure the means to lay down another cable next Summer. He is to leave at once for London, having only made a flying visit to Paris, and he resumes his efforts in England with the determination of succeeding, let the labor be what it may. Such energy and heart-felt enthusiasm in a great cause is worthy of all commendation, and Mr. FIELD has the heartiest wishes of all classes for his eventual success.

You will no doubt notice that I have not stated the losses on either side at the battle of Solferino. The reason for my not doing so is, that as yet we have no official statement upon that subject. The delay has occurred, no doubt, from the fact that the French army crossed the Mincio the day after the battle, and of course not much time was allowed for statistics. In a few days we shall have the official returns. The losses of the French, though great, are nothing as compared with that of the Austrians. DEAN.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Ministers Assuming their Seats—Reform in Military Management—The Ovation to Mr. Cobden—He Declines a Seat in the Cabinet—Labors of the Austrian Envoy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, July 1, 1859.

The new Ministers took their seats yesterday in both Houses. There was less than the usual curiosity displayed on such occasions. Westminster Hall was empty, and the lobby of the Commons was far from full. Within each House there was more of excitement, and each prominent politician unattached to the Administration was scanned as he entered with inquiring eyes, to see what position in the recast of parties he would take up. Sir JAMES GRAHAM settled early on his old perch aloft, behind Ministers whom he has pledged himself to support. He is said to be much pleased at his kinsman, the Duke of SOMERSET, being placed at the head of the Admiralty; but that he is not disposed to be idle is indicated by the notice he has given of a motion for inquiry into the relative powers and authorities of the War Department and the Horse Guards—a subject of very great interest to all who view with disfavor the present anomalous state of things, which virtually leaves the irresponsible control of military patronage in the hands of the Court. To break down this remnant of GEORGE III.'s system of government, and to subject the direction of the army, like that of the navy, to the ultimate authority of Parliament, would be an important step in the right direction. But the Court is fully alive to the value of its jobbing prerogative, and will strain every effort to preserve it undiminished. Mr. ROEBUCK and Mr. HORSMAN took their places below the gangway; and both were thought to indicate by their tone and manner in conversation, their determination to oppose the Whig-Peelite coalition. Mr. BRIGHT was not present, having, it was understood, awaited the arrival of Mr. COBDEN at Liverpool. The news of the sort of ovation that was given to that highly valued and much beloved friend of popular right, has been the theme of universal comment. It is a strange and striking reversal of the sentence of unpopularity way wardly passed against him at the instance of Lord PALMERSTON and his friends two years ago, in consequence of his initiation of the vote of censure on their policy in China. He was then ostracised from Parliament and driven into political seclusion, in which he remained until his departure some time since for the United States. In his absence he has been returned for Rochdale, a borough in Lancashire, where Mr. BRIGHT's family possess great influence as wealthy manufacturers; and his arch-enemy Lord PALMERSTON, when forming his second Cabinet, agrees, at the suggestion of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, to his having the offer of the Presidency of the Board of Trade. Many of his old friends urge him to accept: but several, whose opinions are likely to have weight with him, advise the contrary. Up to the hour at which I am writing, his decision is still unknown; it will probably be so, however, before I close my letter, and whichever way it be. It will exercise, no doubt, considerable influence on the future prospects of the Ministry. No one doubts the sincerity of his convictions and the tenacity with which he holds to them. His admiration of America, and attachment to her people and her institutions, were never more significantly expressed than in his replies to the addresses presented to him on his landing the day before yesterday. His abhorrence of all wars of conquest or aggression, and his sympathy with the down-trodden nationalities, are well known. In the recent discussions about Reform he has taken no part. He used always to vote with the late Mr. HUME in favor of Ballot and Household Suffrage. The presence of a man of his mark and his opinions in the Cabinet would therefore go far to allay the misgivings that are already beginning to manifest themselves at the conservative character of the Administration. In the event of his refusal, the office kept vacant until now for him would probably be offered to the Hon. CHARLES VILLIERS, as one who contributed by his early exertions in the cause of Free Trade to the eventual carrying of that great principle. It is rather late to think of decorations and rewards to the leader of the Anti-Corn-Law League. Ten years ago their promotion for the services thus rendered would have had an appropriate meaning. Now it will have little or none. The true reason of Mr. VILLIERS' elevation, should it take place, will be the desire to appease the anger of his brother, Lord CLARENDON, who has this time been excluded from power.

Since the foregoing lines were written I learn that Mr. COBDEN has refused office and taken his seat below the gangway, as one of the Independent Liberal party. He had a long interview this morning with Lord PALMERSTON, in the course of which he stated the reasons why he felt that he could not consistently make one of the present combination. These reasons he will no doubt take an early opportunity of communicating to his constituents and the public. Great disappointment will be unquestionably manifested by many of the mercantile and manufacturing Whigs at this decision; but by the Radical party it will be hailed with enthusiasm. I am told that Mr. ROEBUCK exclaimed, when he heard it, "I did not think he would have declined, but having done so it is the beginning of the end."

Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, in the Upper House, and Lord ELCHO in the Lower, have given notice of motions approving of the foreign policy of the late Government, and declaratory that a similar course ought to be taken by their successors. This will provc somewhat embarrassing to the latter, as a main ground for the change was that Lord MALMESBURY leaned too much to the side of Austria. It is rumored that Ministers mean to accept the resolution as binding them to nothing but neutrality. Thus may they escape a division on the 8th instant, which in the Commons would, in the present temper of men's minds, go very hard with them; but if they do so by hauling down their distinctive flag, they will be sure to alienate still further the advanced Liberals. It is something in their favor that they have carried all their men who went to reëlection. Mr. GLADSTONE being the only one whose return was placed in real jeopardy. Lord DERBY has, moreover, exercised great forbearance in not opposing their nominee for the Chairmanship of Ways and Means, an office to which the House of Commons appoints by a majority of votes. Mr. MASSEY, whom the Ministers have put forward to fill that post, is an excellent man of business and a good politician; but he would certainly have been defeated had the Tories pressed their candidate. Mr. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, late Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Lord DERBY sagaciously perceives that in the present state of discontent and schism notoriously prevailing in the ranks of those who recently combined to eject them from power, his best tactics are to remain passive or as nearly so as possible.

Prince ESTERHAZY is here, doing his best to convert people to the cause of his court, but it is a hopeless sort of business. He is now a very old man, very feeble in intellect and very deaf. It is a most characteristic proceeding on the part of the Austrian Government sending him here at such a juncture, apparently for no better reason than that he was sent to this country as Ambassador on the accession of GEORGE IV., near forty years ago.

The General Admiral.

FIRST VOYAGE OF THE AMERICAN-BUILT RUSSIAN FRIGATE—HER SPLENDID QUALITIES AS A STEAMER AND A SAILOR—HER STOP AT CHERBOURG.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHERBOURG, Tuesday, June 28, 1859.

Notwithstanding the fact that your readers were almost surfeited with the continual mention of the Russian steam-frigate *General Admiral*, while lying in your port, still some may take pleasure in learning how, and how far, she has progressed.

You see, by the date of my letter, that we are now in Cherbourg, where the ship will probably stay for a week or more, to coal and fit for the continuance of her voyage to Cronstadt. We have made an unusually good run, making the voyage from New-York to Cherbourg in 11 days and 10 hours. During this time she made some fine days' runs, averaging over 280 miles per day, and sometimes reaching as high as 307 miles. Part of the time she was under canvas alone, and with a good breeze on the quarter, averaged 11 knots per hour for twenty-four hours. The experiment of hoisting the propeller was successfully tried in a heavy sea, and thirty minutes were consumed in raising it to a level with the deck.

In fact everything works perfectly, and everyone connected with this noble specimen of naval architecture, acknowledges perfect satisfaction and confidence in her. We have daily made some sail ahead and quickly distanced them. On the 23d of June we were proceeding under canvas alone, in company with a large American clipper ship, on our right, covered with sail, and evidently doing her best. As long as our propeller was submerged, retarding us at least two miles per hour, we only held our own; but having raised it for the purpose of testing her at so good an opportunity, our Yankee friend was left behind, and in a short time was hull down in our rear, showing that the *General Admiral* is decidedly superior, both in her sailing and steaming properties. During this trial she averaged 12 knots, reaching as high as 14½ in the hour.

We have been preceded here a few days by the arrival of a large Russian line of-battle ship, built in the Black Sea, and now proceeding

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Utah Flour Contract.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 13, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Several correspondents for the Press, laboring under a total misconception of all the facts surrounding the late "Flour Contract" with Messrs. RUSSELL, MAJORS and WADDELL, made by the Secretary of War, have boldly charged that distinguished official with malfeasance in office, and published to the country that he is a party to a monstrous fraud upon the public treasury. A dispatch "from Washington," reiterating this charge, appeared in the columns of the TIMES of July 6, during the temporary absence of your correspondent "Q." As I have possessed myself of the facts touching this much-abused "Flour Contract," in simple justice to the parties concerned I lay them before my readers.

It must be recollected that Messrs. RUSSELL, MAJORS and WADDELL, obtained the contract some two years ago for the transportation of subsistence and all other articles required by our army in Utah. By that contract it was agreed that these parties, on receiving notice, should, without delay, provide the necessary means of transportation for any quantity of subsistance named by the Government; but, should the Government afterwards not furnish the freight as per notice given, then the contractors were *to be indemnified* to the full amount of their outlay in making the preparation. Under this provision of the contract the parties had already expended One Hundred and Forty-five Thousand Dollars, for teams, wagons, &c., for which amount the Government was liable, if subsistence was not furnished for transportation.

It had also been ascertained, by experiment, that flour could not be transported across the plains in the month of April without a large portion of it becoming spoiled and baked, so as to render it unfit for food for either man or beast. This rendered the supplies for the army very uncertain, for although the flour might be condemned, and the loss fall on the Eastern Contractor, nevertheless the troops would absolutely suffer from the absence of a good article, fit for food. The condemnation of the spoiled article was a source of but little comfort to the famished soldier.

Under such circumstances it became an object of importance to the Government to avoid paying transportation on spoiled flour, and to secure a fresh, merchantable article for the Army. Messrs. RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL, who held the transportation contract, which *the Government could not annul*, came forward with the following proposition. To furnish a superior article of fresh and sweet superfine flour to the army in Utah just as it might be wanted and subject to inspection by the proper officers. For it they would charge the Government the St. Louis price for the same article, *with the present price of transportation* added, as fixed by the existing contract. They would also release the Government from any liability for indemnity or loss, and would deliver the flour in camp at their own risk. This was the proposition of Messrs. RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL, which being submitted to the venerable chief of the Quartermaster-General's Office, Gen. THOMAS S. JESUP, received the following indorsement from that able and prudent officer:

"When troops are in the field they should be supplied by Government trains, but when posts have been established permanently, their garrisons should be supplied with subsistence and all other articles, (readily damaged by the weather,) by contract for the season, as a contractor who is at the risk of himself, will furnish a better article. By the measure proposed, the public will save at least the loss of all damaged supplies as well as the transportation on them."

This indorsement bears date April 8, 1859, and on the 23d day of the same month, Secretary FLOYD sanctions the views of Gen. JESUP in these words:

"As this proposition will result in a certain and large saving to the United States, to wit: the amount of all damages to flour and the price of transportation on damaged stores, it is accepted."

Under this arrangement, Messrs. RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL receive precisely the same compensation secured them under the previously existing contract; while the Government avoids all losses resulting from damaged supplies or useless transportation. It is charged that other parties were willing to furnish flour for the army (830,000 pounds, and not 2,000,000 pounds, as stated by a Camp Floyd correspondent) at a much less price. This may be very true, but the case was not one of ordinary contract, to be let to the lowest bidder, but rather a *compromise* with parties holding a valid contract—and a compromise so favorable to the Government as to induce General JESUP to recommend its acceptance, and to say "the public would save at least the loss of all damaged supplies, as well as the transportation on them." It was this recommendation of the Quartermaster-General which Governor FLOYD approved, and which has induced ill-advised correspondents to charge fraud and corruption upon the able and distinguished Secretary of War. It is only necessary to become acquainted with the facts of the case, to satisfy any honorable mind that Governor FLOYD and his subordinates have been grievously wronged by these grave charges—charges originating, I am satisfied, in a misconception of the true character of the transaction. Q.

Capt. Perkins' Claim on the Russian Government.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 12, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have noticed in your issue of the 8th inst., under the head of special dispatches the following erroneous and mischievous message:

"It is now understood here that the Russian Government wholly repudiates the Perkins claim as entirely without merit, there being no proof whatever of any contract."

It has never been the aim of Captain B. F. PERKINS to argue the merits of his claim in the public journals. He is, and has been, willing that those to whom official position gives the power should pass upon it, whether acting in Washington or St. Petersburg; nor is it now intended to say more than enough to correct the dispatch. It is false; there has not been any such action by the "Russian Government" as is stated. If, however, by the "Russian Government" is meant the Russian Legation here, I will admit that M. DE STOECKL, representing his Imperial master, made contracts for munitions of war in this country with an American citizen, who fully carried out his part of them, but which were "wholly repudiated" by M. DE STOECKL, and the facts in the proceedings are now being properly developed before our State Department, in order that they may be presented at St. Petersburg, whither they will certainly be carried at an early day.

The assertion that the "claim is entirely without merit, there being no proof whatever of any contract," is offensive in the extreme, and if made by the connivance, or with the sanction of M. DE STOECKL, deserves both exposure and censure. The proof on file in both of the claims of Capt. PERKINS, is sufficient to convict M. DE STOECKL, or Capt. OTTO LILIENFELD, who acted also as an agent for the Russian Government, of felony, were it not impeached. It consists of nothing less than an autograph note from the Imperial Legation to the agent in New-York, as the initiative in the negotiation, which is followed by interviews and positive stipulations entered into by the parties, and proven by gentlemen of the highest respectability, who knew the facts, and who have given their solemn oaths to their truth. Now, while the case is in this condition, it is a high degree of impudence for any one, whether a member of the Imperial Legation, or prompted to speak for it, to say to the world, "there being no proof whatever of any contract." Such is not only a reflection upon the case, but also upon the witnesses and counsel, which cannot be passed over.

If any parties who have the power to act, or the means of procuring such action, desire to test the evidence in the cases, let them constitute a competent tribunal for such purpose, and see what it does or does not prove. This proposal has been made to the Imperial Legation; proffers, which eminent counsel and merchants have characterized as "most generous," have been transmitted to M. DE STOECKL through the medium of the State Department, and he has been solicited to have the matter left to arbitration, but has refused—hence the only steps which the claimant could take to procure indemnity for violated rights have been entered upon by a citizen who has been misled by confiding in the honor and good faith of the representative of a foreign Government, and such outrages as the one of the 8th alluded to are additional oppression.

Before Capt. PERKINS seeking to collect a claim from the Russian Government without proving a right it should be quite a different thing, meriting all censure. But he has presented himself before the highest tribunal of his country, with his vouchers and testimony, praying a hearing, and that justice be awarded him. His application has been opposed by the Russian Legation, but the whole proofs in the case will, at some distant day, be published, word for word, as they file; but while the controversy is pending such discussion would not be proper. There is no anxiety for the effect of the testimony, but the burden is enough the tedious manner of considering it.

I trust that there will be no further unwarranted allusion to this subject, and have the honor to be

JOSEPH B. STEWART,
Of counsel for B. W. PERKINS.

Contemplated Duel between O. Jennings Wise, Esq., and Patrick Henry Aylett, Esq., both of Richmond, Va.—Cause of the Difficulty, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 12.

Information has reached here from Richmond of a contemplated duel between O. JENNINGS WISE, Esq., of the Richmond *Enquirer*, and PATRICK HENRY AYLETT, Esq., a lawyer of that city, and for many years a regular contributor to the editorial columns of the Richmond *Examiner*. The parties with their friends are understood to be on their way to this city, or to Baltimore, having effectually evaded the vigilance of the police authorities at Richmond.

The difficulty grew out of the recent discussion between the *Enquirer* and *Examiner* on the subject of "Intervention" and "Non-intervention," the following articles in the *Enquirer* constituting the immediate cause. I will state that WM. OLD, Jr., is the regular editor of the *Examiner*, and from what I have ascertained AYLETT's participation in the controversy was learned through some private channel, or else suspected from some peculiar characteristic in his style of writing.

In the *Enquirer* of the 7th inst. the following article appeared in which it will be seen the first intimations of suspicion regarding the writer in the *Examiner* are given:

"THE EXAMINER'S LAST.—The leading article in the *Examiner*, of yesterday, is evidently the work of some pen other than that of the editor of that paper. Unless we are altogether incapable of detecting 'earmarks' we can easily designate the head that dictated it, if not the hand that wrote it. We merely suggest to this editorial auxiliary that, if he expects to make capital among the Democracy of Virginia by sneers at the 'Sanford letter,' its author and its recipient, he had better commence the task *by some such analytical discussions as appeared in the Examiner some five years ago.* As to the 'subsidy' issue, we used the word with a full sense of its meaning, and we have never retracted it. We again suggest that if the auxiliary editor desires to rip up old issues between us, he had better commence at the beginning. The following view of the past and present position of the *Enquirer* is strictly correct. The *Enquirer* has more than once insisted that the Convention at Charleston should not shirk, pass by or ignore the doctrine of Congressional intervention. We understood the *Enquirer* as saying that in no event should the Convention fail to meet that issue. It insisted that it must meet the question face to face, without equivocation or hesitation.

Exactly, and so we still insist; and had the auxiliary editor paid more attention to our article and less to his awkward attempts at feeble ridicule, he would have seen that we never have swerved from that position. We also regret to find the editorial columns of the *Examiner* avowing unblushingly a willingness to 'shirk' or 'equivocate' under any circumstances. That the auxiliary editor had 'hoped' for some less 'mild' expression of our views by no means surprises us. We can also inform the auxiliary editor of the *Examiner* that, unless we are much mistaken, he is much better accustomed to the position of a supplicant than is the *Enquirer*, or the host of conservative Democrats of which we are the acknowledged organ. Moreover, the conservative Democracy will appear before the Charleston Convention, not with the 'prayer of a petitioner,' asking a 'boon,' as this Mr. Ambrose TOMLINSON, of the *Examiner*, would seem to indicate, but honest men and fearless Democrats demanding a right—demanding that the truth, and the whole truth shall be inscribed on the banner of their party, and that the banner shall be committed to the hands of some honest man too proud to 'equivocate' about a doctrine, or to 'shirk' a principle."

The words, "Some such analytical discussion," &c. which I have italicised, refer to attacks made by AYLETT on Governor WISE, through the *Examiner*, immediately preceding or subsequent to his nomination for the Governorship. A gentleman here who is perfectly intimate with all the circumstances connected with the "analytical *discussion*" referred to, made some significant intimations, which I could see were by no means complimentary to Mr. AYLETT. There was enough in his remarks to satisfy me that the present difficulty between young WISE and AYLETT had its real origin in some cause antecedent to the recent discussion. O.

Expenses of Juvenile Charities.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The friends of the Children's Aid Society felt that the public had had about enough of this subject, and they were willing to leave the questions discussed on their merits; but some assertions of a "Director" of the Juvenile Asylum in your journal may, unless corrected, make a false impression.

The real points of debate are not figures of expense, but *what are expenses?* We have made, at Mr. BRACE's request, a careful investigation of the reports of the Juvenile Asylum for the last six years, and do not find his estimates essentially different from ours. So far as we see, the balances are not at all included in Mr. B.'s summing up.

There are certain investments, it is true, of which one can hardly say how far they are to be reckoned as "expenses," and the reports of receipts by the Asylum are somewhat ambiguous, so that to avoid question we will merely take the expenses for

1853	$101,478	1856	$62,759
1854	39,697	1857	38,781
1855	90,835	1858	84,431
Total			$417,961

This sum varies, it will be observed, from the statements made by Mr. BRACE, as his was the "whole sum of receipts and expenditures," wherein may be included some investments on which, perhaps, the interest alone should be reckoned.

We submit now that Mr. BRACE's original statement is fully borne out by this estimate of expenses.

The whole number of children indentured by the Asylum, (a fact not questioned,) is 1,162 for six years, or an average of about 194 a year. Deducting from the whole expense of the Juvenile Asylum of $417,961, a liberal sum,—say $300,000 for the temporary expenses of those who "pass through" and for buildings—we still have $117,961 as the total expenses of housing and placing 1,162 children, or an average of $100 per head. On the other hand, taking the "Director's" own statement of $210,812, as the "working expenses," that is an average of about $35,000 per year for six years, and adding the interest at 7 per cent. on $135,000, expended for buildings and lots, we have about $44,450 as the present annual expenses of the Juvenile Asylum, of which the principal result is the indenturing of an average of 194 children per annum. Deducting from these expenses one-half for those temporarily committed, and we still have an average of over $100 for each child indentured.

This discussion, it should be remembered, was forced upon the friends of the Children's Aid Society in the Reformatory Convention. We have not sought it.

We were even told there, as the "Director" mildly intimates, that our children were "scattering moral plagues through the West." By a fortunate circumstance there was present a Superintendent of one of the leading Reformatory Institutions of the West, Mr. NICHOLS, of the Chicago Reform School—a place where such lads as we send would inevitably drift, if they turned out badly. We asked Mr. N. personally as to his experience in this matter, and he stated that out of the 12 or 15 New-York boys who had been sent by the Illinois Courts to his Institution, but one or two were from the Children's Aid Society and the rest from the Juvenile Asylum.

We do not state this in any vaunting spirit. God forbid! The work of reform is hard enough at the best. The most perfect system and the most Christian men, may well be satisfied if only a few from the vast numbers of hardened lads from this City are raised up by them to useful manhood. Let us vie with one another in saving the most possible, and charitably forget the failures.

A TRUSTEE
Of the Children's Aid Society.

Excommunication of the Rev. Mr. Hatch.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper, this morning, correctly states that the Rev. Mr. HATCH was excommunicated, last Tuesday evening, by the Church of the Puritans, on account of his views and actions respecting the Christian Sabbath. But your report conveys the impression that Mr. H. found some sympathy in three members of the Church who voted against the motion. This is not the case. Every one of the three declared himself in favor of the exclusion except in some minor details. One wanted to say "withdraw fellowship and communion" instead of "excommunicate." One was only recently a member of the Church and wanted to hear the defence which Mr. H. presented some months ago, when he was tried. The third, though connected with the Church at that time, was not present at the trial and wished to hear his defence. But all declared that they voted "No," not because opposed to disavowing Mr. H.'s views, but on the grounds above stated.

Please correct this erroneous impression, and do not let your readers imagine that Mr. H.'s views on the Sabbath find any sympathy in the Church of the Puritans, of which he is no longer a member. We sincerely pity, but strenuously disavow him and them.

A MEMBER OF THE CHURCH.

Wisconsin Securities.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The remarks in your valuable paper of the 11th inst., signed "Bondholder," are just. I cannot yet make up my mind that the City of Racine, whose bonds I hold, and purchased in good faith, will repudiate their own acts. I believe there are honest, true and virtuous men in Racine, who spurn the idea of evading an honorable debt. I also believe Governor RANDALL is a man of the strictest integrity; and let the citizens of Racine read carefully his last message, replete with sound views, and follow his advice, and we bondholders would have no cause of fear.

RURAL BONDHOLDER.

Freaks of the Lightning.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

During the thunder-storm of Wednesday afternoon, the tower on the dwelling of Mr. SAMUEL R TRIMBLEY, at Bergen Point, N. J., was struck by lightning, tearing from it a portion of the weather-boarding. The electric fluid, in passing through the house, entered the room where Mr. T.'s two daughters were sitting, startling them with fright, but doing no other injury. Continuing its course, it entered the basement, striking a little girl on the finger, giving her a heavy shock, but otherwise not injuring her. The explosion was similar to that of a loud fire-cracker.

Col. William Latham, formerly a resident of Cincinnati, died in Texas on the 13th June. Col. Latham received his military title during the Mexican War, in which he commanded a body of the Ohio volunteers.

The Isthmus.

FESTIVITIES AT PANAMA—HOW THEY CELEBRATE THE FOURTH IN THE TROPICS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, July 4, 1859.

I wrote you fully yesterday by the *Star of the West* the Isthmus and South American news, and have nothing to add to-day from the coast, the Valparaiso and Central American mails not being due till to-morrow.

To-day, THEO. J. DE SABLA, Esq., United States Vice Consul at this port, Mr. CORWIN being absent, gave a very elegant entertainment at the beautiful mansion of the Consulate. Fral Edwardo Vasquez, el Illustrisimo Bishop of Panama; Señor José M. Hustado, Intendente Jeneral; Don José de Ocaldia, Governor of the State of Panama, and ex-President of New-Granada; Dr. Manuel Moiro, Secretary of State; Señor Culalon, Alcalde of Panama; C. T. Bidwell, Esq., Her British Majesty's Consul; Mons. Charpentier, Chancellier in the absence of Viscount St. Sauveux, French Consul; Señor Nicolas Rubio Consul of Peru; Señores José Manuel Arce, Consu of Ecuador; Francisco Alvarado, Consul of Venezuela; Gregorio Miro, Consul of Salvador, Costa Rica and Chili; Mariano Arosemena, Secretary of the Treasury of Panama and Consul of Bolivia; the officers of the United States sloops-of-war *Vandalia* and *St. Marys*, amongst them Dr. Trist, a grandson of Jefferson, were present; also, John Power, Esq., and A. B. Boyd, Esq., editors of the *Star and Herald*, besides a large number of other American and foreign residents and citizens. Speeches and toasts appropriate to the occasion were made, and responded to with enthusiasm, and the greatest good feeling existed. Gov. OBALDIA, after a few eloquent remarks, offered a toast proposing prosperity to the United States and a closer union between her Government and the States of Spanish America. Mr. FOWLE in a most humorous speech, in his usual happy vein, proposed:

The Ladies—May we never declare our Independence of them, but always go in for the Union, one and undivided.

This evening, several Americans will entertain their countrymen and citizens, and there will be a display of fireworks. Although we have had many "pre-fixed" Fourth-of-July celebrations in Panama, none have ever passed off more pleasantly, or with more *éclat*, than the *impromptu* entertainment of our Vice-Consul, Mr. DE SABLA. F. W. R.

Ramblings in the "Ramble."

There is no spot accessible to the people of this crowded city where the tired citizens, worn with the fatigue of business and enervated by the closeness and confined air of our busy streets, can enjoy an hour of pleasanter repose or more interesting recreation than in a stroll through the Central Park, particularly that portion of it bearing the pretty, simple name of the Ramble. Here, truly, one may ramble at will, and lose himself in the inumerous and beautifully laid out winding paths of this romantic and picturesque spot. There are no two walks in all the forty acres of the Ramble which can be called alike. The attention is constantly arrested and the eye pleased by ever-varying scenery. Now we enter a little knoll, oesily shaded by the intermingling branches of the young trees, and made musical by the songs of many birds, some of them rare warblers too, that have made their Summer homes in this lovely retreat; and emerging we find ourselves at the base of a broad pathway, pursuing which, we may turn into innumerable gently sloping serpentine walks, handsomely dotted here and there by little rocky hillocks, or ornamented with flowers, through one or more of which we are led to a stony grotto or cave, formed, by dint of hard labor and a rare taste, out of an immense bed of solid rock, and fashioned into the likeness of a most beautiful arrangement of nature. The entrance to this cave is, on one side, down a flight of irregular stony steps, pieces of flat rocks, which have been so placed as to offer an easy descent into the cool grotto; and on the other, by a smooth path, partially shaded by a sloping hill of large clumps of rocks, selected and arranged with such surprising skill as to completely conceal its artificial structure. This portion of the Ramble, when entirely completed, and when green leaves and trees and mosses shall be thickly mingled and strewn about amid the rocks, will offer a marked contrast, in its deep shade and rugged beauty, to that portion of the Park which the eye encounters on mounting, by a rounding pathway, the gently rising hill on the right. Here we have a splendid view, entirely unbroken, for upwards of a quarter of a mile, of the winding lake, which will cover twenty acres, and of the romantic and striking features of the Park, with its broad level walks, shaded by trees of twenty years' growth, which have been planted on either side, and of the play-ground, and the parade-ground, and of the magnificent stone terrace, which, when finished, with its broad staircases on either side, will be the finest structure of the kind ever attempted in this country. Descending the hill, we approach the Reservoir, beside which there is to be a stone tower, giving a view of the entire Park. A bell-tower, a temporary affair, now occupies the spot, and is used as a signal point for the officers of the work, when to prepare for and quit operations. It is open to visitors, and is a capital place from which to obtain a view of the entire plan of the Park, the work going on within it, and the progress which has already been made.

The whole Park covers eight hundred and forty acres, extending from Fifty-ninth-street to One Hundred and Tenth-street, between the Fifth and Eighth avenues. It is two and three quarter miles in length, and a half mile wide. The plan of the carriage-road and the bridle-road, two prominent beauties of the Park, is perfect, both as regards picturesque beauty and personal safety. The carriage-road covers nine miles, winding through all parts of the Park, and the bridle road four miles, lying chiefly on the west side of the Park. The carriage-road is from sixty to eighty feet wide—that for equestrians not quite so broad. These two roads are entirely separated from the Play-ground, Promenade, the Ramble, and all portions of the Park, intended for the enjoyment of pedestrians. The rides are everywhere made independent of the drives, but horsemen can enter the carriage-road if they choose. Footpaths also generally accompany the drives on one or both sides, within speaking distance. Thus the pedestrian may stroll about at his ease, without fear of carriage wheels or horses' hoofs; children may run about and play, without danger, and games of cricket and base-ball may be enjoyed without fear of interruption.

The Park, as divided by working lines into different tracts, has the following: "The central plateau, the eastern plateau, the southern valley, and the central valley." The central plateau lying near the centre of the lower park, and covering when completed about 30 acres of level ground, is that portion occupied by the play-ground and promenade; a wide part of it having the appearance of an open lawn or common, and to be used upon "special occasions" for military displays.

The "Southern Valley" is that part intended for matches and games of cricket and base-ball. The "Central Valley" is that portion covered by the waters of the Lake, filling a shallow basin of irregular outline. On the north and east of the Lake is a broad hill-side, which has been already described as the Ramble. The view of the shady cluster of walks of meditating ground is particularly interesting from the more level Promenade at the other side of the Lake, the descent to which, from the Promenade, will be by means of the beautiful ornamental stone terrace formerly mentioned. Mr. OLMSTED, the architect-in-chief, tells us that, "looking northward from the terrace, the small tower before spoken of will be the only artificial structure in sight, the Reservoir being "planted out," and the rising ground on the right and left shutting out the City. The foreground of this landscape will be enriched with architectural decorations and a fountain. The Ramble is crossed by no road, but entirely laid out in shades and secluded walks.

It is impossible to form any idea of the vast amount of work which has been done upon this Park so far as it has progressed, without first being made acquainted with the nature of the soil to be worked. The site of the Park, when purchased by the City, was a combination of muddy swamps, bogs, mountains of garbage and ashes, bone-boiling and swill establishments, miserable huts, together with ground that, with the exception of a very few acres, was entirely underlaid with ledges of "gneiss rock." During the Autumn of 1857, three hundred dwellings were removed or demolished, together with several factories and hog-feeding establishments. Large tracts, partially covered with stagnant water, were superficially drained, and ten thousand loads of loose stone taken from the surface and carried to the borders of the Park. All this, and much more, had to be accomplished before the ground presented a "respectable" appearance. As much as forty barrels of gunpowder a day has been used for blasting, the rules for which are the safest and most perfect we ever met with. The walks are beautifully graded and gravelled, and the drainage is complete.

Four miles of bridle-road, nearly one-half the Park, may be expected to be completed, so far as the drives, rides, walks and grading of the ground is concerned, before Winter. Most of it will also be planted.

There will be from twenty to thirty bridges, mostly passages for walks or bridlepaths, under the drives, by which all parts of the Park are available to the rider or pedestrian without danger of contact with a vehicle. These constructed are most substantially built, either of granite or Baltimore pressed brick, in combination with the olive-colored Dorchester or Albert stone from Nova Scotia.

Since the season opened from 2,000 to 3,000 men have been employed every working-day. Including those on the reservoir and on the contract work of the Park, there are this week employed 5,000. The rules are such, and the system of discipline and police so efficient, that no person at all disposed to disorder can remain long upon the work. Not a man has as yet been injured by blasting, not one died from the effects of "sunstroke." For every forty men there is a water-boy to bring to them fresh drinking water. Every Policeman carries remedies which are used in cases of sunstroke, and every Foreman has printed directions how to act if one of his men falls. The men are paid always in gold and silver, on the Park, once in two weeks, but not on Saturday night, as is the usual custom. Very rarely are men seen intoxicated on the Park, and whenever one is observed, he is arrested and dismissed; while, if a man is absent three days in succession, he is also discharged. Thus, if careless or dissipated laborers get on, they are, by such rules, strictly enforced, rapidly worked off. A court is held daily, at fixed hours, at the Superintendent's office, at which any laborer may appear, who has to complain of harsh or unjust treatment, and obtain prompt redress.

From ten to fifteen thousand persons visit the Park every Sabbath, and every day ladies and children, accompanied by their nurses, may be found strolling through the pleasant shades of the Ramble.

POLITICAL.

Resolutions of the Whig General Committee on the Re-Opening of the Slave-trade.

The National Whig General Committee of New-York held a meeting, on Tuesday evening, at Thorp's Hotel, in Broadway, when the Chairman called up for consideration the following resolution, introduced by him some months ago, and laid upon the table for the consideration and advice of Whig friends.

The Chairman moved the passage of said resolution, accompanied by the following, to be passed at the same time:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Committee, it is not expedient at this time further to discuss or agitate the question of the Slavery of the African race in this country. That it be respectfully recommended to every citizen to vote and act according to his convictions of right and duty; but those who, with us, believe that sufficient has been said and written for the purpose of explanation and elucidation, will forbear further discussion of the subject of slavery, and turn their attention to other topics of general importance, such as our foreign relations, including the question of the extension of territory, the building of railroads for national purposes, the improvement of our harbors, and the navigation of our rivers, to facilitate internal commerce; the subjects of currency, and a tariff of duties and other means for developing our own internal resources and home wealth, and binding together by the ties of interest and fraternal feelings the various parts and sections of our widely extended Republic.

Whereas, The above resolution was introduced for the consideration of the Committee in the early part of the present year, and had relation to the discussions relative to Slavery which agitated the country at that time, and which had brought into existence parties of a sectional character; but since the introduction of the resolution a question has most unexpectedly arisen in some parts of the country of a novel character—a question whether the African Slave-trade ought to be revived; this question the Committee does not regard as one of a sectional character, for there is no geographical section of the United States in favor of the revival of a trade which long since became the abhorrence of most of the civilized countries of the world. The Committee does not believe there is one State in this Union which would approve of such a revival, and they entertain not a doubt that a very large majority of the slave-holding States themselves would, if called upon, be found utterly and indignantly opposed to the repeal of the law of the United States abolishing the African Slave-trade; therefore be it

Resolved, That in passing the above resolution the National Whig General Committee of New-York would not be understood as recommending or suggesting that any citizen of the United States, or any human being residing in this Republic, who may not be a citizen, should be restrained by any consideration whatever from expressing openly, decidedly, and if it please him, indignantly on all proper occasions, his opposition to, and his abhorrence of, the African Slave trade.

Resolved, Also, that this Committee regret to say that they think it not inappropriate or uncalled for, at this time, to declare their firm adherence to the great fundamental principle of Republican liberty—obedience to laws constitutionally enacted. Submission to the will of the majority of the people, lawfully expressed, underlies the foundation of every republic. We have as little respect for the citizens of Syracuse, in New-York, or Oberlin, in Ohio, as for those of Charleston, in South Carolina, or Savannah, in Georgia, who openly violate this principle. They are alike, in our judgment, traitors, who conspire against the welfare and very existence of the State, and should be held up to the scorn of mankind.

The resolutions were passed unanimously.

HIRAM KETCHUM, Chairman.
ROBERT C. DWIGHT and JOHN P. DODGE, Secretaries.

Tammany Hall vs. The Administration.

MR. CASS' DOCTRINE AS TO THE RIGHTS OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS ABROAD REPUDIATED.

The following series of resolutions, reported by Mr. VANCE at the last meeting of the Democratic General Committee of this City, were unanimously adopted at Tammany Hall, on last Tuesday night:

Your Committee to whom was referred the subject of the protection due to naturalized citizens returning to the country of their birth, respectfully report that they have seriously considered the question, and have arrived at the following conclusions:

First—That the right of expatriation has been asserted and maintained from the foundation of the Government of the United States by the American people.

Second—That the right of expatriation involves the right to renounce the natural allegiance which persons owe to the Government under which they are born, and to enoose the Government under whose laws they shall live.

Third—That every person of foreign birth who, not being a criminal under the laws of his native country at the time of his arrival in this country, or who has not fled here to escape penalties or oobligations incurred previous to his escape, is entitled, upon taking the oath of allegiance to the Constitution and laws of this Republic, to as full and as emphatic protection, wherever he may be, as if he were a native-born citizen.

Fourth—That it has always been the creed of the Democratic Party, to welcome to our shores foreigners, intending to become citizens, or flying from the oppressive rule of foreign despotism, and to extend to them all the rights and immunities enjoyed by those born on our soil.

Fifth—That the enemies of the American Democracy have always been the zealous and uncompromising enemies of the rights of naturalized citizens to an equality in political and social privileges in the Confederacy, and that no anti-Democratic administration has ever asserted or maintained the doctrine that naturalized citizens should be protected abroad, in all respects like native born citizens.

Your Committee therefore regard the present professions and pretensions of portions of the Opposition as not only insincere, but basely hypocritical and delusive, as contrary to all their past history, and as unworthy the belief or confidence of those whom they seek to deceive. But to silence all cavil and to demonstrate that the Democracy are true to their time-honored principles, they submit for adoption the following resolutions:

Resolved, That under the Constitution of the United States, and the laws and constitutions of the several States, citizens by birth or adoption are substantially invested with similar rights and privileges, and without reference to creed or origin are equally entitled to receive the protection of the Federal Government, not only within the territory of the United States, but in every civilized nation of the world to which such citizens may resort for business or pleasure.

Resolved, That though citizens of foreign birth are unquestionably responsible for crimes or civil obligations committed or incurred in their native country previous to emigrating, they cannot, in consonance with sound policy, acknowledged international law, or the spirit of our institutions, be compelled, on revisiting these countries, to enter into the military service of their rulers, allegiance to which they solemnly and utterly abjured when invested with the high privilege of American citizenship, and which service, from its nature, implies the exercise of political authority in the most arbitrary and offensive form.

Resolved, That this doctrine not only conflicts with important personal rights and commercial interests, but if insisted upon and adopted by European Governments, and unresisted by our own, is calculated to impair our character as a free nation, bound we believe by every consideration of patriotism and policy to protect the persons and property of its citizens whether at home or abroad.

Resolved, That the rights of adopted citizens are disregarded by foreign nations, and existing treaties are deemed inadequate to their protection or redress, we call upon the Government of the United States to take immediate steps to effect the necessary amendments providing that no adopted citizen shall be held subject, on his return to his native country, to military or civil duties; and we entertain the fullest confidence that the present Administration will discharge this duty with promptness, intelligence and success.

Resolved, That we denounce the false and hypocritical attempts now being made by the notorious and inveterate enemies of adopted citizens to alienate them from the National Democracy, though constituting the only political party since the passage of the Virginia Resolutions by THOMAS JEFFERSON, and the enactment of the alien and sedition laws under the elder ADAMS, that has had the honesty, justice and strength to uphold the political and religious rights of the foreign-born citizen, and claim and enforce on his behalf all the immunities and privileges accorded to citizens of native birth.

MOUNTAIN MEADOW CHILDREN.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a communication from Superintendent FORNEY, dated Great Salt Lake City, June 16, 1859, in which he states he cannot as yet say what time precisely the children will be put *en route* for Leavenworth, but presumes within a week or ten days. He adds that after the finding of the sixteen children, thinking it possible that there might be others, he sent his express back, escorted by a certain military command, with directions to make further search, and in a short time have returned bringing with them eighteen children—two making fifteen in all.

THE NATURALIZATION QUESTION.

Important Official Paper.

THE POSITION OF THE ADMINISTRATION DEFINED.

From the Constitution, July 14.

So much misapprehension prevails in reference to the views of the Administration on this question, that we embrace the opportunity furnished by a practical case, which has recently arisen in the kingdom of Hanover, to refer to it again.

The case is that of a naturalized citizen of the United States who is a native of Hanover, and who, when he left his native country, was neither in actual service in the Hanoverian army nor had been drafted to serve in it, but who has yet, upon his return to Hanover, been deprived of his liberty and compelled to do military duty.

The intervention of our Government having thus become necessary, the whole subject of the rights of our naturalized citizens has received the renewed and careful consideration of the President, and his views, as well as those of his entire Cabinet, upon this important subject, will be found in the following extract which we are permitted to make from a dispatch transmitted a few days ago, from the Department of State to our Minister at Berlin in relation to the case referred to.

It is impossible to add anything to the strength and clearness of this statement; and we are persuaded that it will meet the full concurrence of every reflecting man in the country:

Extract of a dispatch from the Department of State to the Minister of the United States at Berlin, dated July 8, 1859.

The right of expatriation cannot at this day be doubted or denied in the United States. The idea has been repudiated ever since the origin of our Government, that a man is bound to remain forever in the country of his birth, and that he has no right to exercise his free will and consult his own happiness by selecting a new home. The most eminent writers on public law recognise the right of expatriation. This can only be contested by those who in the nineteenth century are still devoted to the ancient feudal law with all its oppression. The doctrine of perpetual allegiance is a relic of barbarism which has been gradually disappearing from Christendom during the last century.

The Constitution of the United States recognizes the natural right of expatriation, by conferring upon Congress the power "to establish a uniform rule of naturalization." Indeed, it was one of the grievances alleged against the British King in the Declaration of Independence, that he had "endeavored to prevent the population of these States—for that purpose obstructing the laws of naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither," &c., &c. The Constitution thus clearly recognizes the principle of expatriation in the strongest manner. It would have been inconsistent in itself, and unworthy of the character of the authors of that instrument, to hold out inducements to foreigners to abandon their native land, to renounce their allegiance to their native Government, and to become citizens of the United States, if they had not been convinced of the absolute and unconditional right of expatriation. Congress have uniformly acted upon this principle ever since the commencement of the Federal Government. They established "a uniform rule of naturalization" nearly seventy years ago. There has since been no period in our history when laws for that purpose did not exist, though their provisions have undergone successive changes. The alien, in order to become a citizen, must take an oath or affirmation that he will support the Constitution of the United States; and, at the same time, he is required to absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, State or sovereignty whatever, and particularly, by name, the prince, potentate, State or sovereignty whereof he was before a citizen.

The exercise of the right of naturalization, and the consequent recognition of the principle of expatriation, are not confined to the Government of the United States. There is not a country in Europe, I believe, at the present moment, where the law does not authorize the naturalization of foreigners in one form or other. Indeed, in some of these countries this law is more liberal than our own towards foreigners.

The question, then, arises, what rights do our laws confer upon a foreigner by granting him naturalization? I answer, all the rights, privileges, and immunities which belong to a native-born citizen, in their full extent, with the single qualification that under the Constitution, "no person except a natural-born citizen is eligible to the office of President." With this exception—*the naturalized citizen, from and after the date of his naturalization, both at home and abroad, is placed upon the very same footing with the native citizen.* He is neither in a better nor a worse condition. If a native citizen chooses to take up his residence in a foreign country for the purpose of advancing his fortune or promoting his happiness, he is, whilst there, bound to obey its municipal laws equally with those who have lived in it all their lives. He goes abroad with his eyes open; and if these laws be arbitrary and unjust, he has chosen to abide by the consequences. If they are administered in an equal spirit towards himself and towards native subjects, this Government have no right to interfere authoritatively in his behalf. To do this would be to violate the right of an independent nation to legislate within its own Territories. If this Government were to undertake such a task, we might soon be involved in trouble with nearly the whole world. To protect our citizens against the application of this principle of universal law, in its full extent, we have treaties with several nations securing exemption to American citizens when residing abroad from some of the onerous duties required from their own subjects. Where no such treaty exists and an American citizen has committed a crime or incurred a penalty for violating any municipal law whatever of the country of his temporary residence, he is just as liable to be tried and punished for his offence, as though he had resided in it from the day of his birth. If this has not been done before his departure and he should voluntarily return under the same jurisdiction, he may be tried and punished for the offence upon principles of universal law. Under such circumstances no person would think of contending that an intermediate residence in his own country for years would deprive the Government whose laws he had violated of the power to enforce their execution. The very same principle, and no other, is applicable to the case of a naturalized citizen, should he choose to return to his native country. In that case, if he had committed an offence against the law before his departure, he is responsible for it in the same manner as the native American citizen to whom I have referred. In the language of the late Mr. MARCY, in his letter of the 10th January, 1854, to Mr. JACKSON, then our *Chargé d'Affaires* to Vienna, when speaking of Tousio's case, "every nation, whenever its laws are violated by any one owing obedience to them, whether he be a citizen or a stranger, has a right to inflict the penalties incurred upon the transgressor, if found within its jurisdiction." This principle is too well established to admit of serious controversy. If one of our native or naturalized citizens were to expose himself to punishment by the commission of an offence against any of our laws, State or national, and afterwards become a naturalized subject of a foreign country, he would not have the hardihood to contend, upon voluntarily returning within our jurisdiction, that his naturalization relieved him from the punishment due to his crime; much less could he appeal to the government of his adopted country to protect him against his responsibility to the United States or any of the States. This Government would not for a moment listen to such an appeal.

Whilst these principles cannot be contested, great care should be taken in their application, especially our naturalized citizens. The moment a foreigner becomes naturalized, his allegiance to his native

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 14.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, 68, Cou.	108	
100	Virginia 6s.....		96⅜
3,000	Georgia State 6s		97
4,000	Miss. St. 6s, at 90		83
4,000	do.....	c	83¼
5,000	do.....	s30	83
1,000	Ohio State 6s, '66		102⅜
1,000	do.....		102⅜
10,000	Brook City W.L.		100
2 000	Rud Riv 1st M.		104⅜
2 000	Rud R.R. 2d M.		97
8,000	M.O.R. & P. 1st		
	M. R. F. Conv't B		90
1,000	M Co. R. F Bds.		90
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. B...		84
1,000	do.....		83¼
2,000	L.E. & W. 1st M. B		71⅜
1,000	L.E. & W. 2d M. B		41¼
2,000	do.....		41
25	Am. Exchange Bk.		101¾
13	Bank of New-York		102½
32	do.....		102¾
8	Metropolitan Bank.		108¾
10	Shoe & Leather B'k.		119
5	Park Bank.....		104½
300	Canton Company..		18¾
18	Pacific M. Ss. Co.		68
60	Del. & Hud. Canal Co		89½
50	N. Y. Cen. R....	b60	74½
100	do.....		74
300	do.....	s5	74
300	do.....		74¼
97	Hudson River R...		32¾
20	La Crosse & Mil. R.		⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$16,100	Tennessee 6s, '90		89
1 000	do.....		88½
1,000	Missouri State 6s		83¾
3,000	do.....		83½
3,000	Rud. Riv. 3d Mt.		78½
3,000	do.....		78
1,500	Ill Central R. Bs		83¾
20	Ill. Cen. Railroad		83¾
60	do.....		84
10	Commonwealth Bk.		80
300	N. Y. Cent. R.....		74⅜
400	do.....		74⅜
100	do.....	s10	74
100	do.....		74¼
300	Harlem Railroad...		19

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$4,000	L. C. & M. L. 6s		15¾
1,000	C. St. P. & F. dn		
	Land grant, 8s...		7
2,000	Rud. Riv. R., 7s.		21¾
1 000	D. M. & T. R., 7s		55⅞
2,000	Central F. L., 8s.		101¾
1,000	Illinois C. R., 7s.		82¾
12	Stuy. Fire Ins. Co.		120
2	Firemen's Insul. Co.		92
16	Mer. M. Ins. Co...		105¾
23	Cat. Mar. Ins Co...		107
16	Hope Fire Ins. Co..		100¾
16	Second avenue R..		26¾
6	Bank of Comth.....		97
10	Merch. Ex. Bank..		101
13	East River Bank...		91
6	N. Y. County Bank.		94¾
14	Artisans' Bank....		93
6	Home Fire Ins. Co.		117¾
15	Harmony F. I. Co..		86
20	Gallatin F. Ins. Co.		90
50	East River Bank...		93
36	Tradesmens' Bank.		108
50	St. Nicholas Bank.		96¾
50	do.....		96¾
10	Met. Fire Ins. Co...		119¾
30	Goodhue F. I. Co...		101¾
13	Merchants' F. I. Co		172¾
10	Home Fire Ins. Co..		179¾
75	do.....		179¾
12	Security F. Ins. Co.		163
18	Long Island F.I.Co.		165¾
20	do.....		163¾
156	Kings Co. F. I. Co.		94¾
23	Eagle Fire Ins. Co..		163
10	Washington F.I.Co.		153¾
20	do.....		154¾
10	do.....		154
20	do.....		153¾
10	do.....		153
15	Continental F.I.Co.		140¾
5	Amer. Express Co..		18¾
6	N. Y. & N. H. R...		55

THURSDAY, July 14—P. M.

There was increased strength in prices on the Stock Exchange to-day, and the Share market finally closed in the afternoon nearly 1 ℔ cent. higher on some of the Western Stocks, and ¼@½ ℔ cent. higher on Reading and New-York Central than on Wednesday. An additional rise of ¼ ℔ cent. was also had on Panama shares. At the early session of the Board of Brokers, the business accomplished was not large. The demand was met with evident hesitation or reluctance by the one part of speculative sellers, and on or after the adjournment prices were higher still on the Street, and subsequently at the Second Board. The top rates of the day were made after the printed sales, viz.: For New-York Central, 74½ sales and bid; Galena, 65; Rock Island, 62; Michigan Central, 43; and Reading 43 ℔ cent. In State Stocks, the price of Missouris was well supported, while Tennessees fell off ¼@½ ℔ cent. In Railway Bonds, Hudson Thirds advanced to 76 ℔ cent., and the Michigan 8 ℔ cents to 90 ℔ cent., and there was a demand for Illinois Central Construction Bonds at 84@83½ ℔ cent. The general market left off very firm. The *Bull* account is quite considerably on the increase, and the range of orders is gradually extending over nearly the whole list. In the case of two or three of the Western Stocks, where the *Short* lines still out are understood to be large, the advance is decidedly strong, without eliciting the customary readiness from the *Bear* speculators to enter upon new contracts. The new orders for Michigan Central could not be filled this afternoon under 43 ℔ cent., nor in Galena at less than 65 ℔ cent. For Rock Island the buyers were ready to take 60-day contracts, option of the seller, as high as 61½ ℔ cent. The advance in New-York Central to 74½ ℔ cent. brought out only 500 or 600 shares. In Reading, the market is also strong, and the same feeling, we hear by telegraph, obtains in Philadelphia. The Coal tonnage of the Road this week will be nearly or quite 40,000 tons. The demand for Panama is active, both for investment, in moderate parcels of 25@50 shares each, and on speculation. The *Bear* account in the stock is comparatively heavy at the lower prices made 30@60 days ago, and the purchases for delivery to fill these maturing contracts assist the rise. There is a quiet feeling in Pacific Mail shares since the purchase of the Collins steamers, the exact nature of the arrangement and its probable bearing on the fall business of the line being, as yet, unknown to most of the stockholders. Whatever these may turn out, the sellers against the stock are indisposed to increase their contracts. The price is about 68 ℔ cent. Harlem Preferred stock continues firm at 36, and Hudson River at 33@33½ ℔ cent. Illinois Central improved to 64 ℔ cent. Erie stands about 6½@¾ ℔ cent.

In Money affairs, the supply is easy to-day at 5@5½ ℔ cent. on demand loan, first class collateral, and 6@6½ ℔ cent. for prime bills under 90 days. The longer dates are 7 ℔ cent. for strictly choice lists, and 7½@8 ℔ cent. for fair names. The Customs paid into the Sub-Treasury are $160,000; other receipts $182,000; disbursements $542,000 balance $4,182,270. In the Exchanges there is some business doing in 60-day London at 110½@110¾ ℔ cent. for standard Bankers' bills, and on Paris at sight at f.5.10. The *Vanderbilt*, for Havre, will not sail until Saturday afternoon, and the mail will be kept open until 2½ o'clock P. M. The *Vigo*, for Liverpool, sails the same day. The probability is these two opportunities will be availed of to ship Bullion to about the extent of the California receipts of Wednesday, say $1,750,000.

The following additional half-yearly dividends have been made: Lamar Fire Insurance, 8 ℔ cent.; Arctic Fire, 8 ℔ cent.; Continental, 7 ℔ cent. to Stockholders, and 50 ℔ cent. of the earned premiums of the year, to be issued to the policy-holders on the 15th of September; the Brooklyn City Railroad, 4 ℔ cent.; Clinton Fire, 7 ℔ cent.; Citizens' Fire, 15 ℔ cent.

The following interesting figures on the Wheat crop in Michigan, are furnished to the Detroit *Advertiser*. The aggregate, on the line of the Michigan Central, is three-fold greater than the amount for the past year on that road, or as 2,225,000 bushels are to 765,861 bushels.

Mr. JAMES BUEL, of this city, who has just returned from a tour of observation along the line of the Michigan Central Railroad, furnishes us with the following interesting estimates of the harvest. From conversation with a number of experienced men, added to the results of his own observation, he concludes that the amount of wheat brought to market over the Central road will be at the lowest calculation two million bushels, leaving one half million in the country for bread and seed. The following estimates of the quantity shipped from each station between this City and New Buffalo, both in the form of grain and flour, are generally considered too low:

From New Buffalo and Dayton	25,000 bu.
From Buchanan	50,000
From Niles	200,000
From Dowagaic	150,000
From Decatur	60,000
From Paw Paw	50,000
From Kalamazoo	200,000
From Galesburgh	50 000
From Battle Creek	200 000
From Marshal	300 000
From Albion	200,000
From Parma	50,000
From Jackson	200 000
From Grass Lake	50,000
From Chelsea	50,000
From Dexter	50,000
From Ann Arbor	400,000
From Ypsilanti	200,000
From this side of Ypsilanti, part of which will arrive by teams	50,000
Total	2,225,000 bu.

Mr. BUEL brought with him some specimens of the grain from Dexter, Chelsea, Grass Lake and Albion, all of which are remarkably fine.

The June receipts on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Road are $359,029, against $402,591 same month last year.

The Broadway Savings Institution has declared the usual semi-annual dividend, payable to depositors.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 14, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 49 bbls. Ashes, 1,334 bbls. Flour, 377 sacks Corn Meal, 11,630 bushels Wheat, 2,646 bushels Corn, 4,500 bushels Rye, 23,016 bushels Oats, 167 packages Provisions, and 10 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 50 bbls. Pots, at $5 25, and 18 bbls. Pearls, at $5 81¼ ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 100 bags Java at 15c.; 150 bags Laguayra at 11¾c.; 300 bags Rio at 11c.@11¾c.; and 600 bags St. Domingo at 10½c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,500 bales at unchanged prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ lb.....	9¼	9½	9¾	9¾
Middling, ℔ lb.....	11½	11¾	11¾	12
Middling Fair, ℔ lb.	12¾	12⅞	13⅛	13⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been quite heavy to-day for State and Western Flour. The demand has been restricted, though prices have been again materially reduced. The eagerness of most holders to sell has occasioned much irregularity in the trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls.

Unsound Flour	$3 75@	5 00
Standard Superfine State	5 15@	5 60
Extra State	5 65@	6 00
Standard Superfine Western	5 20@	5 85
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 65@	7 75
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 65@	5 85
Extra Ohio, ordinary to choice shipping	5 90@	6 30
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 40@	7 75
Fancy Genesee	6 05@	6 25
Extra Genesee	6 45@	8 75
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 75@	9 75
Inferior to very choice extra Tennessee	6 00@	9 75

Southern Flour is more active, but at easier prices. Sales have been reported of 1,800 bbls., in lots, at $6@$6 50 for mixed brands, and $6 55@$8 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $4@$4 75 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, at $3 90@$4 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in request at somewhat moderate rates; sales to-day: 5 500 bushels, including fair White Michigan, at $1 50; White Kentucky, at $1 70@$1 75; very good old White Southern, at $1 75; fair to choice new White Southern, at $1 70@$1 82½; prime new Red Southern, at $1 55@$1 56; and good old ditto, at $1 50 ℔ bushel. Corn is in more demand at better prices; sales to-day: 37,000 bushels, at 85c.@89c. for inferior to very good mixed Western, in store and afloat; 90c.@93c. for fair to prime Yellow Jersey; and 92c. for prime Yellow Northern, ℔ bushel. Nothing really new in Southern Corn, which is scarce. Rye is inactive at 86c.@90c. ℔ bushel. Barley continues dull and nominal. Oats are in slack demand, including Canada at 47c.@50c.; Western, 46c.@49c.; State, 43c.@47c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 41c.@44c. ℔ bushel.

SUNNY BAGS—Sales 100 bales at 11¼c. each, usual terms.

HAY—Sales to-day 750 bales North River, at 55c.@60c. ℔ 100 lbs.

IRON—Has been quiet to-day, at previous figures. By the *Canada*, at Boston, we have received Mr. THOMAS THOMSON'S Quarterly Report of the Scotch Iron trade, dated Glasgow, June 30, from which we learn that: "The grave complication of affairs on the continent of Europe checked the improvement perceptible in the beginning of April, and discouraged speculative operations, particularly for the rise. Since then, apprehensions that the area of the war may extend beyond the boundaries of Italy, and bring into the field the whole Germanic confederation, have aggravated the stagnation felt in all the pig iron markets. Meanwhile, the business transacted has been on a very moderate scale, home and foreign buyers purchasing only for immediate requirements, and the prices have gradually fallen (with an occasional slight rally) from 52s. 6d. to 47s.—the lowest price touched since 1852—averaging in April 51s. 3d., May 48s. 4d., and in June 48s. ℔ ton for mixed numbers. While those prices are below the cost at which pig iron can now generally be produced, a few of the largest makers have been demanding and obtaining 2s. to 3s. ℔ ton higher for small quantities. Still, the production has not as yet been curtailed, but, on the contrary, the make in last quarter has reached 240 000 tons, and shows, when compared with the preceding three months, an increase of 8,000 tons. The shipments and local consumption during the same period was 290,000 tons. There has, therefore, been only 10,000 tons added to the stocks, which are now 350,000 tons, exclusive of Carron. This accumulation in stock arises chiefly from the falling off in exports to Germany. The malleable iron works and foundries in the district have been generally actively employed, and are experiencing an accession of orders, especially for shipbuilding purposes, for Russia and the recently opened markets in the East. With the Board of Trade returns affording evidence of the general trade of the country being placed on a sound foundation and steadily progressing—with money cheap and most abundant in supply—with the price of iron about 10s. ℔ ton below the average of the last seven years—with most of the foreign and colonial markets bare of iron—and with all the elements for a large and prosperous commerce—a speecy and substantial recovery from the existing depression may be anticipated." The total shipments from Scotland this year as compared with the first six months of the two previous years, have been:

	1859. Tons.	1858. Tons.	1857. Tons.
Foreign	102,695	128 519	135,968
Coastwise	175,405	163,382	131,292
Total	277,501	291,901	267,260

Showing a falling off in foreign of 26,424 tons from 1858, and of 33,273 tons from 1857. Whereas, coastwise, there has been an increase over 1858 of 12,024 tons, and of 44,114 tons over 1857. The local consumption has been good, many of the largest works having been well employed.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in less request, and is heavy at $15 00@$16 for Mess, and $12 40@$12 45 for Prime ℔ bbl. Sales 1,000 bbls. Cut Meats are in slack demand, including Hams, at 7¾c.@8¼c., and Shoulders, at 6¼c.@6¾c. ℔ lb. Bacon is quite dull and nominal. Lard is in request at former rates; sales to-day, 500 tcs. and bbls., in lots, chiefly at 10¾c.@11c. ℔ lb. Included in the sales were 100 tcs., extra size, (500 lbs.) at 11c. ℔ lb. Beef is quiet, at former rates. Sales 200 bbls., in lots, at $9@$12 75 for extra packed Western Mess; $13 25@$14 for fair to choice extra do.; $8@$9 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $16@$22; India Mess, $25@$28 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$17 50 ℔ bbl. 450 bbls. were sold within the range. Butter is in limited demand, at 12c.@18c. for State; 11c.@15c. for Ohio, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling slowly at from 3c.@9c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 200 tcs. at from $4@$4 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been moderately dealt in to-day sales having been made of 630 hhds. Cuba at 5¾c.@7¾c., chiefly at 5¾c.@6¼c.; 75 hhds. Porto Rico at 6¾c.@8c.; and, by auction, 197 hhds. New-Orleans at 5¾c.@6¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 25,000 lbs. prime, at 11c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—The demand is good, especially for Green, of which we have heard of sales, effected within a few days, to the extent of 2,000 pkgs., comprising Young Hyson, Hyson Twankay, and Imperial, chiefly Young Hyson, at very firm prices.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 150 bbls. at 27c. ℔ gallon. Some holders ask 27½c.@28c. ℔ gallon.

WOOL—*Domestic Markets*—The demand for Wool in New-York, especially for Domestic Fleece, has been moderately active, and has been freely met by most holders, at prices which have been generally favorable to buyers. The receipts are gradually increasing. The reported transactions comprise 178,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, in lots within a range of from 32½c.@55c., chiefly at 40c.@50c.; 50,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled, No. 1 to extra, at 30c.@48c.; 25 000 lbs. Canada Fleece, at 33c.@35c.; 320 bales Donskol, part at 19c.; 225 bales African and Cape, the latter at 33c., and 9,000 lbs. unwashed and washed Curacoa, at 7c.@30c. ℔ lb. In Boston, according to the Boston *Shipping List*, the week's sales did not exceed 80,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece and pulled, with 100 bales Cape and 450 bales Peruvians at previous prices. Yesterday, there were sold, by auction, in Boston: 134 bales unwashed Chilian, 10c.@13c.; 384 bales do. Urdigria, 15½c.@16½c.; 27 bales French Fleeces, 15½c.; 35 bales French lambs, 16½c.@28½c.; 7 bales black unwashed Donskol, 6c.; 6 bales do. do., 7½c.; 60 bales Gig Flocks, 11c. ℔ lb. 6 mos. The private advices received the past week continue to report a very high range of prices throughout the West. In New-York State manufacturers have purchased very largely, but in Ohio and other Western States the demand has somewhat abated. The clip of Vermont has also begun to move, some considerable sales having been made there at 40c.@50c. ℔ lb. In Philadelphia, the inquiry was restricted. Included in the sales were 10,000 lbs. ½ blood and extra fine fleece at 46c.@62c.; 7,000 lbs. ¼ blood and full blood Ohio at 43c.; 10,000 lbs. good Washington County tub at 38c.; 20,000 mixed unwashed at 24½c., all cash, ℔ lb.

Foreign Markets—By the *Canada*, at Boston, we have received Messrs. HOUSE & ROSALD'S Liverpool Monthly Wool Circular, dated July 1, from which we extract the following notice of the English Wool trade in June: "In the early part of the month only a limited extent of business was done, and English Combing Wools suffered a still further decline, being fully 4d. ℔ lb. below the highest rates current in the beginning of the year; an active demand soon sprang up, which has been well maintained to the present time, at constantly advancing prices, and they are now within 2d. per lb. of the highest point, and very firm, with every prospect of a sound and healthy trade; but it is not unlikely that when buyers have got well supplied a little quietness may ensue for a short time. Some large contracts for military clothing have been given out by the French and Austrian Governments, which has caused good English Head Skin to be much sought after, and certain qualities of East India have also been in demand for the same purpose, as have also some of the lower qualities of River Plate Wools. In finer descriptions the demand has not been active, buyers being afraid to operate freely in the face of the next London public sales, to take place towards the middle of next month, when the quantity will be unusually large. Cordova has been in fair demand. A large business has been done in Peruvian, at moderate rates, chiefly for export and military clothing. Alpaca has engaged a good deal of attention, and the sales amount to 6,000 ballats. Russia Donskol Fleece continues comparatively neglected, but the firm tone of the market for English Combing Wools will have a favorable effect on best parcels of these, as well as of Egyptian, Oporto and similar long-stapled parcels, which are now of current sale. Irish Wools have been in good demand, and prices have advanced to the same extent as English Wool. Scotch has been very quiet, pending the fairs in the North, which will take place shortly. Sheepskins have met with a ready sale, and considerable business might have been done if the market had been better supplied."

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were engaged 500 bales Cotton at ⅛d.@3-32d. ℔ lb; 33 tons Salted Hides at 7s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 1,000 boxes Cheese at 30s.; and 5 tons Grease Butter at 28s. For London, 13,000 Butt Staves on private terms. For Glasgow, 500 Sides Leather, at 2-16d. ℔ lb, and 60 hhds. Tallow at 6s. A vessel for Cadiz, with Light Pipe Staves, and from Cadiz to South America, and thence to, New-York, on private terms.

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Aldermen.

THE BIDS FOR CONSTRUCTING THE ROOF OF TOMPKINS MARKET—PROTECTION OF MILKMEN—EXPENSES OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT—SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER—THE CONTRACT FOR CONSTRUCTING THE GATE-HOUSES OF THE NEW RESERVOIR AWARDED TO FAIRCHILD, WALKER & CO.

The Comptroller sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen, last evening, with regard to the contract for constructing the roof of Tompkins Market. He says that on the 2d of May, the Street Commissioner opened bids for the work, and only two were made—one by Messrs. Gillespie & Maitling for $14,500, and the other by Mr. Noe for $10,525. The Street Commissioner sent the highest bid to the Comptroller for approval of the sureties on the 27th of June. The Comptroller refused to approve them because it was not the lowest bid. The Street Commissioner then addressed a communication to the Common Council informing them of the action of the Comptroller. The Comptroller says further, he sends this communication in order to set himself right, and informs the Common Council that he was endeavoring to save the Treasury about $4,000 when he declined to receive the sureties for the highest bidder. He held that the Street Commissioner should have readvertised the work. The communication was referred.

The Board adopted an ordinance, reported by the Committee on Ordinances, for the protection of the New-York Milkmen, by allowing them to appoint an Inspector to see that they receive in each can the proper measure from country dealers. The milkmen are to pay the Inspector themselves, and his certificate is to be attached to each can.

The Comptroller sent in a communication transmitting a statement and summary of expenditures for the City Government, and the several special and trust accounts for and during the first half of the present fiscal year, ending June 30, amounting to $8,944,505 05. It was directed that it be printed.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner recommending that three steam engines, owned by the City, be withdrawn from the service for the present, for the reason, as stated by the Superintendent of Fire Apparatus, that the Common Council had made no provision for them, while one man was kept to attend them constantly. It was referred to the Committee on the Fire Department.

The semi-annual report of the Street Commissioner was presented, and it was directed that it be printed. The report is as follows:

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.
NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 14, 1859.

To the Honorable, the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with section 29 of the Charter of 1857, which requires that "every Head of Department shall report in writing to the Common Council, quarterly, the state of his department, with such suggestions in relation to the improvement thereof, and to the public business connected therewith, as he may deem advisable," I have the honor to submit the following report for the first six months of the present year.

No report was submitted at the end of the first quarter, for the reason that the appropriations for the year were not made until after the expiration of that time.

On the 19th of April last, the Legislature of the State passed an act authorizing the raising of money by tax to meet the current expenses of the City of New-York for the year 1859. This City was, up to that time, without authority to appropriate money for any purpose whatever, with the exception of unexpended balances, already appropriated for special purposes, and which cannot without violation of law, be diverted to other objects.

Such a state of things is productive of great irregularities and uncertainties in business, very embarrassing under any circumstances, and really dangerous to the best interests of the City, and to all law and order, because the charter declares that "no expense shall be incurred by any of the departments or officers thereof, whether the object of expenditure shall have been ordered by the Common Council or not, unless an appropriation shall have been previously made, covering such expense." This had been foreseen, and various communications relative thereto were made to the Common Council by this Department from time to time, during the year 1858.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Councilmen, in a report to that body, dated December 28th, 1858, recommended that the Common Council urge upon the Legislature the propriety of changing the commencement of the fiscal year of this City from the 1st of January to the 1st of July, in order to avoid the uncertainty and doubt now attending the legality of all the expenditures of the City Government incurred previous to the passage of the Tax Levy by the Legislature.

The Mayor in his last annual message states his opinion that it is important that the fiscal year for this City be changed from the 1st of January to some later period in the year, and gives conclusive reasons therefor.

In compliance with the plain and mandatory terms of the Charter, and in view of the action of the Common Council and opinion of the Mayor, there was fortunately no room for doubt as to what course it was my duty to pursue. My first official act this year, was therefore the transmittal of a communication on the day of the organization of the two Boards, of the present Common Council, stating the necessity for refusing to incur further expenditures under the direction and control of the Street Commissioner until appropriations were made therefor—and asking authority from your Honorable Bodies, to incur such expenditures as were necessary to the well being of the City Government and essential to the safety of property.

Again, on the 13th day of January, in a communication to your Honorable Bodies, after calling your attention to the dangerous and disorganizing state of things than existing, I said: "To prevent the recurrence of this condition of affairs next year, it is necessary for the present Legislature, to make provisions for expenditures to be incurred by the City Government during at least two or three months of the year 1860."

The want of money with which to meet current necessary expenses was highly detrimental to the business of the Department, injurious to the interest of the City, and unsatisfactory and annoying to all. The Street Commissioner's duties, as I understand them, are executive, not legislative—to obey, not to make laws—I therefore awaited the action of the law-making powers.

Certain expenses were, however, incurred by the different Departments before the passage of the Tax Levy, notwithstanding the efforts of this Department; and the Deputy and acting Street Commissioner considered it best, under all the circumstances, after the passage of the Tax Levy, to audit and pass accounts for such expenditures, on the certificate of the Head of the Department under which the expense had been incurred, rather than go into Court with almost a certainty of a verdict against the City.

The passage of the Appropriation Bill by the Common Council, and its approval by the Mayor, on the 17th of February, gave some relief, for the unexpended balances re-appropriated were then made available, but the annual appropriation was not available until the Supervisors were empowered by the Legislature to raise the money by tax; its passage by the Common Council being but a preliminary upon which to base their application to the Legislature for an enabling act.

Various communications from this Department, during the year 1858—the Report of the Finance Committee of the Board of Councilmen of last year upon the Tax Levy for 1859—the Mayor's Annual Message of January last—all agree in urging upon the Common Council and the Legislature the necessity for wording the act (making or authorizing appropriations) in such manner that there should be no mistake in regard to what work was to be done or supplies furnished, or under whose authority the expenditure was to be made, and what amount of money should be applied to the purpose. The Common Council this year prepared such an ordinance, and based thereon an application to the Legislature for power to raise money by tax. The Legislature, in the "Act authorizing the Tax Levy," entirely ignored the "specific and definite appropriations" to be expended under the direction of particular Heads of Departments, went back to the old plan, arbitrarily and largely reducing gross amounts, without a word as to what work or supplies were to be omitted: leaving this point to be determined by a general scramble, resulting in exhausted appropriations and large arrearages.

Before entering upon an account of the actual business of this Department, for the present year, I would respectfully and urgently request the attention of your Honorable Bodies to the recommendations contained in my annual report for last year, and to those of the Superintendents of the various Bureaux under my charge, and to communications made from time to time, during the last six months, not yet acted upon, a synopsis of which is hereto appended, marked C.

The offices of the Street Commissioner, and of the Bureaux of this Department, with the exception of those of the Collector of Assessments and the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, were removed to No. 39 Park-row, in March last. This has enabled me to assign proper offices to the Superintendents and Clerks, thereby affording them proper facilities for the transaction of their official duties, and bringing the different Bureaux of the Department more under the immediate supervision and control of the Street Commissioner.

The system upon which the books, accounts, payments, correspondence and general office business of this Department is conducted was fully described in my last Annual Report. Under this system it would require connivance and collusion on the part of very many persons to conceal any portion of the details, even, of the business transactions of this Department. Alteration of records, without detection, is next to impossible. I am perfectly aware of the fact that all that portion of the business pertaining to the offices may be admirably conducted, and still, if the actual work is not well executed, the whole is practically a failure. The out-door work is in many respects well executed, but in this particular the affairs of the Department are not entirely satisfactory. Serious attention is given to this subject by officers of the Department, and I would recommend that a change be made in the duties, manner of appointing and rate of compensation of inspectors of work done by contract. There is no use of making specifications unless contractors are compelled to comply with them. The Superintendents of many of the Bureaux are very much confined by office duties. The same is the case with both the Commissioner and Deputy-Commissioner. We must, therefore, of necessity, rely, in a great degree, upon the judgment and integrity of the Inspectors, in regard to the execution of work, in accordance with detailed specifications. It is very important that these officers should be competent and reliable men, thoroughly identified with the Department, experienced in their duties, and able to compel compliance (on the part of contractors) with the specifications for work. I would respectfully suggest that this Department be authorized by ordinance to appoint one not to exceed eight Inspectors of work done by contract under the Bureau of Street Improvements, four Inspectors of work done by contract under the Bureau of Wharves, and two Inspectors of work done by contract under the Bureau of Roads—and that each Inspector be paid monthly for his services, at the rate of $900 per year. I am sure that by this means contract work would be better executed, and at a less cost for supervision, than it has heretofore been. Under the present system it is usual to appoint an Inspector on each work done by contract, whether the time is long or short—the work important or unimportant—at a uniform rate of $3 per day. This duty is not by any means always performed satisfactorily; it admits of improvement—the best way of effecting which is the one above recommended.

The number of Inspectors of work done by contract, employed by this Department on the 30th of June last, was twenty-six. (See Appendix marked F.)

If the services of a sufficient number of competent Inspectors can be permanently secured, the business of this Department will be in about as good condition as it can well be placed under existing laws, but in my Annual Report for 1859, referring to a change in the fiscal year, and the necessity for specific appropriations to be expended under appropriate Head of Departments, I stated, "I do not hesitate to say that until these changes are made the business of this Department cannot be properly conducted." I have had no cause to change this opinion; on the contrary, I adhere to and reiterate it.

In making estimates last year for the expenditures necessary in 1859, this Department labored under serious embarrassments, for want of accurate data upon which to base a reliable opinion. From the best information that could be procured, it was determined to ask for $1,949 000, to be included in the Tax Levy. This, together with the reappropriation of unexpended balances, and the estimate of expenditures on trust account, made the whole estimate a little more than $3,000,000.

The Board of Councilmen of 1858 allowed $1,331,070 to be included in the Tax Levy, which reduction, after consultation with their Committee on Finance, was satisfactory to this Department. The Common Council of 1859 inserted to be raised by tax, and expended under direction of the Street Commissioner, $1,350,020. The amount authorized by the Legislature to be raised by tax in 1859 for appropriations, supposed to pertain exclusively to this Department, was $997,125, being about $550,000 less than the original estimate of the Street Commissioner, and about $325,000 less than the amount allowed by the Common Council. In striking out this amount of money, the Legislature did not say what work was to be omitted, nor did the Common Council thereafter.

The amount reappropriated by the Common Council to be expended under the direction of the Street Commissioner is $488,068 20, which added to the amount as above ($997,125) supposed to be exclusively under this Department, makes the available means of this Department—not including trust funds—$1,082,193 20. Of this amount there has been expended, and requisitions drawn upon the Comptroller for $403,417 65, leaving an unexpended balance of these appropriations, amounting to $1,066,867 60. In addition this Department has drawn requisitions against other appropriations; "Salaries," "City Contingencies," &c.; "Streets Regulating, Grading," &c., (Trust) to the amount of $234,366 99, making the total amount of requisitions drawn by this Department during the first six months of this year, $636,784 64. For full details of these appropriations and the amounts drawn against each, see Appendix A; and for full details in regard to the precise amount applied to each particular object and purpose and for statements of amounts charged Collectors of Assessments, amounts paid by Collectors of Assessments to the City Chamberlain, and amounts returned to the Clerk of Arrears, see Book-keepers' Report, Appendix marked B.

There have been thirty-three contracts made by the Street Department since the first of January last, and there are twenty-two awards of contracts made by the Street Department which have not yet been confirmed by the Common Council; five of the latter were awarded during the year 1858; among them one for furnishing coal for the City of New York for last Winter. For statement of these contracts and awards see Appendix marked C.

The amount of assessment uncollected in Bureau of Collection of Assessments, on the 1st of January, 1859, was $1,040,745 42. The amount transmitted for collection since that time, is $1,593,584 55. The amount paid by the Collector of Assessments, to the City Chamberlain, for the six months ending June 30, is $517,587 00, including interest, and the amount returned to the Bureau of Arrears, for the same period, is $92,389 83.

For full particulars and explanation of the business intrusted to the various bureaux of this Department, you are respectfully referred to the reports of the Superintendents, and other papers and documents herewith transmitted.

THE BUREAU OF STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

In addition to what was said in my Annual Report, and that of the Superintendent of this Bureau, including the voluminous special report on contracts, I have now to say that the retroactive legislation asked for in order to enable this Department to correct and unravel the entanglements caused by gross irregularities in past contracts, has not been granted, and that a large portion of this important business is necessarily in abeyance, awaiting authority for this Department to act. I would again urgently call attention to the reports and recommendations of the Superintendent already transmitted by this Department to the Common Council. The amount of expenditures for which certified vouchers of the Superintendent of this Bureau have been rendered during the last six months is $148,798 94.

The number of contracts made and signed is fifteen. Contracts awarded and confirmed by Common Council, but not yet signed, two.

Contracts awarded and awaiting confirmation by the Common Council, twelve.

Final payments, fourteen.

Number of Inspectors of Contract Work, twenty-three. See Report of Superintendent transmitted herewith.

BUREAU OF WHARVES.

Your attention is respectfully called to my opinion and recommendation of January last, in regard to making the wharves of durable materials. No new appropriation was asked for this purpose, the unexpended balance of last year, (amounting to $167,753 07,) being considered sufficient. There is now lying before the Common Council, 17 cases in which authority is asked, but not yet granted, for repairing piers, and 7 for dredging slips. On the 1st of June I transmitted to the Common Council, copy of communication from the Comptroller, referring to deductions claimed by lessees, in consequence of certain piers and slips being in bad condition, and asked for authority to advertise for proposals to repair certain piers and dredge certain slips. The amount of expenditures in this Bureau for which certified vouchers of the Superintendent have been rendered during the last six months, is $39,661 26. See Report of Superintendent herewith transmitted.

BUREAU OF REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES.

The amount of appropriation asked for the construction and repair of public buildings was $204,475, including $28,000 for Tompkins Market; the amount appropriated is $188,800; reappropriated, $10,256 10 Requisitions, upon certified vouchers of the Superintendent, up to and including the 30th of June, amounted to $30,814 88, leaving a balance of $173,441 34.

In illustration of the manner in which the estimates of this Department, acted upon favorably by the Common Council, were passed by the Legislature, the following is extracted from the records:

For Expenditures to be incurred under the direction of the Street Department, the bills therefor to be audited and paid by the Finance Department, Bureau of Repairs and Supplies:

For repairs, additions and alterations	$80,000
For rebuilding that portion of the City Hall damaged by fire	80,000
Building Station-houses for First, Third, Fourth, Seventh and Tenth Precincts	60 000
Repairs to Police Station-houses	20,000
Additions to Centre Market	10,000
Repairs and improvements to Fulton Market, &c.	20,000

The amount asked for by the Common Council, exclusive of the Foundling Hospital, was $290,475, embracing twenty-six items each of a specific amount.

The amount appropriated is 193,800, being $

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1859

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....5½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....8½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 9 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *Vanderbilt*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow, July 16, at 2½ P. M.

☞ Messrs. Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, are agents for the New-York Times—Daily and Semi-Weekly—and will supply European orders. They will receive subscriptions for any period desirable, or furnish single copies immediately upon the receipt of the American mails.

Editorial Letters from the Seat of War.

The letters from Mr. Raymond and "Malakoff," describing the great battle of Solferino, have been republished in the Weekly Times, and may be procured at the Publication Office in wrappers. Price, four cents.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The European mails by the *Canada* were delivered in this City last evening. We complete the summaries already repeatedly given, with highly interesting correspondence and extracts from European journals.

The details of Mexican news, as brought to New-Orleans by the *Wm. H. Webb*, and thence forwarded, confirm the telegraphic outline. It was in deference to Mr. McLane's remonstrance that Robles released the specie *conducta*, not, however, before he had obtained a bribe of $40,000 from the Vera Cruz merchants. The tendencies of the Miramon faction were still more distinctly in favor of Santa Anna. There had been no further military operations. Gen. Conos, who headed the Conservative expedition into Oaxaca is reported as dead

The official declaration of the Administration with regard to the rights of naturalized citizens has been made public, and is given in our columns this morning. The State Department has addressed a dispatch to the American Minister at Berlin in relation to the case of a naturalized citizen of the United States, a native of Hanover, who, upon his return, was compelled to perform military service in the Hanoverian army. The instructions to the American Minister are definite. Our Government refuses to recognizes the right of any foreign Power to punish any naturalized citizen of the United States for misdemeanors which were not complete at the moment of his expatriation; so complete that he might have been tried and punished therefor at the time of his departure. With this single exception, a naturalized citizen returning to his native country, returns as an American citizen, and as such is placed under the protection of our laws. With respect to the requirement of future military service, our Government denies the right to impose such service upon the expatriated subject after he shall have become naturalized as a citizen of the United States. It is added that any infringement of these regulations will involve the offending nation in serious difficulties with the United States.

A sixty-four pound army gun burst at the Washington Navy-yard, while the gunner's crew were engaged in battery practice, and two men, named James H. Wilson and William Nokes, were killed, their heads being blown off, and their bodies being thrown to a considerable distance. Eight other persons were severely wounded.

A rumor prevailed in Washington last night that the expected duel between O. Jennings Wise and P. H. Aylett had taken place at Lake Drummond, twenty miles from Norfolk. The result was not stated.

A telegram from Halifax announces the death of the Hon. Rufus Choate. He died at that place on Wednesday last, somewhat unexpectedly, as it was supposed by his friends that his long-continued illness had taken a more favorable turn. We publish elsewhere a sketch of his life and public services.

The laborers and others employed at Piermont had a strike yesterday, upon the ground that they had not been paid for a long time. They have received pay to "turn to" until the old score is paid off. The freight movement was temporarily interrupted.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, the Comptroller's report of the last half-year's State and County expenditures was presented and referred. The legal opinion of Jas. T. Brady, Esq., to the effect that the appointment of the Tax Commissioners was illegal, but that the incumbents might legally perform the duties of the office until their successors were appointed, was read, and it was directed that it be entered on the minutes. A resolution directing that the assessment rolls be referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes, without acknowledging the legality of the Commissioners, was adopted. It was directed that the bills of the Coroners and Sheriff for the last quarter, amounting respectively to $3,699 50 and $8,059 24, be paid. The appropriations provided for in the Tax Levy were duly made, and the Board adjourned to Thursday next.

A communication from the Comptroller was sent to the Board of Aldermen last evening, stating, in reply to a communication from the Street Commissioner, that in declining to approve the sureties of the highest bidders for the contract for constructing the roof of Tompkins Market he was endeavoring to save the City $4,000. The Board passed an ordinance providing for the appointment of an Inspector of Milk, whose duty it will be to protect New-York milkmen in their dealings with those who sell them milk from the country, and sometimes give them short measure. A communication from the Comptroller, stating that the expenditures for the City Government for the last half year were $8,944,505 05, was read and will be printed. A communication from the Street Commissioner recommending that the three steam fire engines owned by the City be withdrawn from the service for the present, because no provision had been made for taking care of them, was referred. The Semi-annual Report of the Street Commissioner was presented, and it was directed that it be printed. It is an important document. The award of the contract for constructing the gate-houses and aqueduct of the new Reservoir to Fairchild, Walker & Co., was confirmed. A message was received from the Mayor vetoing the resolution appropriating $6,000 for defending the title of the City to the West Washington Market property. The resolution was again passed in spite of the objections of the Mayor. The Board adjourned to Thursday next.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening, the Street Commissioner was ordered to transmit a statement of bills for work ordered by the Police Commissioners without authority, since January 1. Croton mains were directed to be laid in Bloomingdale Road, from Seventy-third to One Hundredth street. Resolutions of thanks to Mr. Bustred, for his efforts in the West Washington Market case, were introduced and laid over. The Mayor called the attention of the Board to an obstruction off the Battery, by the wreck of the schooner *Oliver*, which sunk there some time since. The communication was referred. The Comptroller sent in his Semi-annual statement of expenditures. The City or Treasury accounts show an expenditure of $3,192,527 29, and the Trust accounts of $5,751,977 26, making a total of $8,944,505 05. Adjourned to Monday.

General Superintendent of Police Pilsbury has issued an order to the members of his Department requiring, or rather desiring, that they should enforce the laws against street beggars. Nothing could be easier than for the streets to be cleared of the begging vagrants that infest them, and if Superintendent Pilsbury's order should be duly expected it will be an earnest of a new state of things in the Police Department. When the pest of whining mendicants has been removed from our streets, we hope the Superintendent of Police will direct the attention of his men to the permanent nuisances which obstruct many of the sidewalks.

The Commencement exercises of the Female Normal School came off with much *éclat* at the Academy of Music last evening. One hundred and sixty-five young ladies received diplomas, and were afterwards addressed by the Rev. Dr. Burchard.

The New-York Yacht Club had a meeting at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, yesterday afternoon. The owners of eleven of the principal yachts, including the *Maria*, were present or represented. It was decided to rendezvous at Whitestone on Saturday, Aug. 6, and to proceed thence to Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, where they were to meet on the Saturday following, the 13th. They will probably call at New London on the way eastward.

Cotton was steady yesterday, with sales of 1,500 bales. Flour was quite heavy, lower and irregular. Wheat was in request. Corn attracted more attention at firmer prices. Oats were dull and cheaper. Provisions were lightly dealt in. Coffee, Sugars, Molasses and Rice were in moderate demand. Teas, especially Greens, were more sought after at very full rates. Common Resin, Spirits Turpentine and Tallow were in fair request. Freights were quiet.

Our Foreign Relations.

The Administration has come up in a very masterly fashion to the rescue of the Democracy imperiled by the movements of its enemies upon the flank of the Secretary of State. The letters of General Cass on the subject of American naturalization, and its effects, have been the sport of the opposition ever since they were given to the world. The doctrines laid down in those letters, although perfectly clear, accurate and consistent alike with the principles of international law and of natural right, have been most ingeniously and unscrupulously tortured into an abandonment, by the American Government, of its duties as the protector of foreign-born citizens of the United States. The question has been treated, not from any enlarged national and practical point of view, but in that fatal spirit of partizanship which belittles all our politics, and has gradually made anything like magnanimous and consistent statesmanship a mere tradition in the land.

Not a few of the antagonists of General Cass have gone the length of asserting for America the old Roman theory, that our municipal law should override throughout the world all other laws whatever; and that no foreign Government should ever be permitted, even within its own borders, to do so much as moot the question of its own rights over men confessedly born in subjection to its laws, after those men had once received the chrism of an American adoption. Of course, all intelligent men who assumed this ground knew perfectly well that they were talking not for truth but for Buncombe; and that if any American Government should ever be mad enough to attempt to put such pretensions as these into force, it would find itself driven to the necessity of choosing between universal war, or a shameful retraction. Considerations of this kind could not, however, be expected to weigh for an ounce in the balance against the partizan advantages to be won by inflammatory appeals to the foreign population of voters among us. What if some rash confiding Hans or Friedrich, relying upon this interpretation of his rights under his new character of American citizens, should venture back to his native Hesse or Hanover, from which he had come away twenty years before, evading his military or civil obligations, and should there be seized and cast into prison, or forced into the ranks of the army, not to be extricated by any number of American dispatches and diplomatic notes? This could not be regarded as at all to the point, provided the said Hans or Friedrich could only be induced before his departure, to give his valuable vote to the party which had assured him that the "eye of our eagle would be ever upon him."

The moral effect upon our foreign population, of the sophistical discussions which have been raised over this matter is already perceptible throughout the country, and the Democracy, alarmed for the loyalty of their vast "foreign legion," have been casting about in despair for some means of regaining the prestige which threatens to pass over to their antagonists. A "practical case, arising in the Kingdom of Hanover," has fallen most opportunely in their way, and enables them to make a decisive demonstration in defence of that specific theory of naturalization which alone can be safely maintained by us, and which Gen. Cass has never for an instant really surrendered either in form or in fact. A naturalized American citizen, born in Hanover, who when he left his native country, was neither in actual service in the Hanoverian army, nor had been drafted into it, and who was consequently at that time, *vis-a-vis* of his own Government, on a footing of freedom from any immediate obligation, has been seized on his return to Hanover and forced to do military duty. This action on the part of the Hanoverians is plainly not an assertion of any municipal law of Hanover as binding upon the Hanoverian during his previous residence in Hanover, but simply a denial of the right of expatriation. For the Hanoverian Government, this American citizen is no American citizen at all, but a Hanoverian subject, seized as such, recognized as such, and recognized in no other capacity whatever. Against this denial of the right of expatriation by Hanover, the United States are bound to set their own assertion of that right, and to maintain it at all hazards. To question the supremacy of the Hanoverian municipal law over the Hanoverian, while he continued to be a subject of Hanover and of no other power, would be an outrage on national independence, which the civilized world would not for a moment tolerate. On the other hand, for Hanover to question our right to invest a man with new qualities by our own law, and to make these new qualities respected, is for her to assail the principles on which our own Government is founded, as well as the ideas which must regulate the intercourse of equal States in modern times.

The case of the Administration as against Hanover is a clear one; and if it be pressed with vigor, there can be little doubt that its effect upon the foreign population of America will be favorable to the health of the Democratic party. The ablest abstract discussion of principles will never produce half so deep an impression on the popular mind as a single emphatic act of public policy.

At the same time, it is worth considering that this whole question of our relations with foreign States, as affected by the different theories of citizenship and allegiance which obtain in the world, must infallibly take shape before many years have passed by, in serious issues between the United States and some or all of the Continental Powers of Europe. Great Britain is not likely to make trouble with us on this ground, nor France, for in the one case the English doctrine of allegiance lies virtually in abeyance, and in the other France may be relied on to accept our view as the basis of any desirable conventions on the subject.

But the German monarchies, with which the immense German emigration to this country will bring us into constant collision, maintain a position diametrically hostile to our own. It is of the greatest importance then that we should officially define what it is that we are prepared to insist upon; and that having done this we should be ready to compel the recognition of our rights at all hazards. Whatever well-founded reclamations of this nature can be laid before our Government must be pressed with the greatest energy and without loss of time. The sooner the German Governments are made to feel the weight of our purposes, the better for all parties concerned. Our foreign citizens have an unquestionable claim upon the authorities for thus much. The agitation of the subject during the present Summer has already seriously interfered with the usual intercourse of the season between Germany and the United States. Nor must our Government overlook the outrages recently perpetrated by the Papal authorities upon American citizens in Perugia. We have here a just occasion for interfering in the question of Italy with a moral effect which cannot fail at once to benefit the cause of liberalism in Europe, and to exalt the sorely depressed influence of the United States abroad.

The Pope and his Swiss.

The scornful old Spanish saying that the "animal which most resembles man is a Swiss" seems likely to be revived throughout the world, by the conduct of the Helvetic mercenaries who sell themselves, their valor and their strength, to the despots of Southern Europe, to be used in suppressing abroad the liberty for which Tell fought and Winkelried died, among their native Alps.

The name of Switzerland, which has been for centuries the synonym of independence and of freedom to the Swiss, has worn a very different meaning for other nations less independent and less free. The monarchs of Europe learned, soon after the pride of Burgundy was humbled by the infantry of the Cantons at Morat and at Nancy, that the same heroic courage which had repelled the lances of Charles the Bold in the cause of Switzerland might easily be bought for the service of their own sceptres in any other cause. Switzerland was rich in stout and valiant men, but poor in silver and in gold. France, Austria, Spain, the Pope, were able to pay for bravery and for muscle—why should not the bravery and the muscle be carried to the market? Thus the sovereigns reasoned, and their reasoning found a ready echo in the hearts of the penniless mountaineers. Swiss Guards were organized by one ruler after another. Swiss halberds and partizans kept the palace-doors of the Escurial, the Louvre and the Vatican. When need was, the Swiss regiments of Austria marched against the Swiss regiments of France, and the blood of the Alps flowed freely on foreign battle-fields, in behalf of objects wholly foreign to the Confederation. The shameful by-word, "*Kein Geld, kein Schweizer*"—"no money, no Swiss"—became the battle-cry of that old Switzerland which had fought so fearlessly for the Alpine rights. The people of other States learned to look upon the Swiss as the han-dogs of their despots; savage and faithful creatures, ready to do the bidding of the master whose wages they received, and whose collar was put upon their necks, be that bidding what it might. The execration and the contempt of Europe were the natural guerdon of a race so apparently lost to the best instincts of manhood. It could not be denied, certainly, that these hired swords were loyal, in the sense of merely mercantile honesty, to their employers; and that the Switzer who wore the uniform of one sovereign might be safely trusted to bear that sovereign's banner boldly into action, even against his brother Switzer sold to a hostile Prince. For so much merit as was implied in this fidelity to his contracts, the Swiss soldier has received the largest returns of praise that his conduct can be held to have deserved. Few travelers can refuse, even now, their tribute of respectful sympathy when they pass within sight of that most solemn and impressive of monuments reared by the genius of Thorwaldsen, on the shores of the noble Lake of Lucerne, to the memory of the Swiss Guards who fell in the defence of the Tuileries against the people of Paris, on the Tenth of August, and on the Third of September, 1792.

In that great lion of sandstone clutching still in death the lilied shield of the House of Bourbon, one recognizes willingly enough the just symbol of the gallant soldiery who, "that they might not be false to the faith of their oaths, fell valiantly fighting" for the King of France and Navarre.

But the days have gone by in which fidelity of this sort could suffice to redeem a nation from the shame of making itself the tool of foreign tyranny. The international obligations of civilized Christian States are more keenly felt, and more imperatively urged in the middle of the Nineteenth Century, than they were in the last hours of the old European *régime*. The sons of a free race are expected now to be something more than loyal lions held to hire. The instincts of all mankind are outraged today by deeds and doctrines which might have passed unquestioned, or sanctioned by honorable approval a hundred years ago, and the Swiss Guards of Europe have become an anachronism, odious and intolerable. The recent conduct of a force of this kind at Perugia has brought the question vividly before the public mind, and has aroused so strong a tempest of indignation and contempt from one end of Europe to the other, that the Federal Government of Switzerland has found it necessary to disavow, in the most conspicuous manner, the Swiss nationality of all troops of that nation, serving under foreign flags and for foreign pay. In taking this step, however, the Swiss authorities have gone somewhat beyond the strict limits of veracity. They have not only refused to the "Swiss regiments" of the King of Naples and of the Pope, the right to carry the cantonal flags or to bear the cantonal arms of Switzerland, but they have even declared most solemnly that these regiments are not made up of Swiss citizens, but of miscellaneous foreigners. The facts of the case, unfortunately, do not bear this declaration out. The Swiss regiments in the service of the King of Naples, which distinguished themselves by special ferocity in the suppression of the constitutional movement of 1848, were almost exclusively made up of native Switzers, recruited in the two Cantons of Lucerne and the Grisons. Their successors have been drawn from the same districts. The Swiss regiments of the Pope, including those picturesque halberdiers, whose black and yellow dresses, designed by Michael Angelo in the sixteenth century, are so prominent a feature in the wondrous physiognomy of the Eternal City, are drawn, and have for years been drawn, from two special circles of the Canton of Lucerne. The office of commander of these troops has been hereditary in one Swiss family; and hundreds of men who have served out their time of engagement in the Papal service, and have retired on the pensions conceded by Gregory XVI., when that pontiff, after the revolution of Bologna, found himself absolutely dependent upon his northern mercenaries, are now living peacefully among the glorious scenes which recall the great age of Swiss honor and of Swiss renown.

The Confederation cannot obliterate these facts. Whatever infusions of vagabond valor may have lately qualified the nationality of these regiments, it is Switzerland, after all, that must feel her cheek burn with a special flush of shame, on reading of the fiendish deeds perpetrated at Perugia by the soldiery of Schmidt and the Cardinals. The Swiss residents of London have taken this matter up in a spirit of angry recrimination against the English journals which were the first to call attention to the true responsibility of Switzerland in the premises. We trust that the numerous and respectable Swiss population of the United States will be more wisely inspired. Upon them especially, as inhabitants of the greatest of modern Republics, it is incumbent to exert all the influence they can bring to bear upon their native country, to put a stop to the recruiting in Switzerland of bands whose existence is a perpetual reproach to the land of the great confederates.

The political aspects of the massacre at Perugia, so far as they affect the position of the Papal Government, will unquestionably receive the sternest and simplest justice at the hands of the Emperor Napoleon and the Italian people, in the fullness of time.

While Austria maintains her foothold in Lombardy, great questions of policy must be subordinated to the necessities of war. But the temporal authority of the Pope, long abused, to the infinite scandal of the Roman Church and the misery of the Roman people, has been ripened for the most decisive treatment by the infamous conduct of the Antonelli Cabinet, and of the weak old man who trembles in the chair of St. Peter. The day of reckoning for Perugia is not, we trust, very far off; and when it comes, the Catholic world will remember that it was Austria who abandoned the Roman people to the mercy of Antonelli, by suddenly withdrawing her garrisons and tempting Central Italy into premature revolt; and that a Pope who could not protect his subjects from massacre by his own hired soldiers, has sacrificed, by his own act, his claims upon the forbearance of the Italian race.

The State Agricultural College.

There is something in the "smell of turf" as bewitching to those who were "raised" on a farm, as refreshing to the rest of mankind. The dream of most young men in business in the cities, is like that of Bonaparte at Elba, a competency, and an early retirement to a small farm within an hour's ride of the old homestead. And this dream, if they do not, before reaching the competency, acquire a taste for money-making which kills all other aspirations in them, they hasten to make real. The country is dotted all over with fancy farm-houses and dainty farms—which cost a great deal of money, and bring in very small returns, and make "city farming" a laughing-stock to those who keep on in the old way, and till the soil, as their fathers did before them. The city farmer goes down with a sub-soil plough to work a thin glebe, turns the scanty coating of vegetable mould four inches under the barren sand, scatters an abundance of superphosphates thereon, and then wonders why his neighbor, who violated all the rules by scratching the surface after spreading it with the contents of the barn-yard that were carted out in the Fall, should turn out twice as many potatoes to the acre as himself. He alarms the neighborhood by an expensive process of underdraining land which nature has infinitely better underdrained for him some thousand years ago. He insists on keeping his cattle stabled all Summer, and carrying their fodder to them, though the additional labor which the practice involves makes sad inroads into his pocket, and though the fences that he is to save by it are all ready set with locust posts that will last longer than his race. If he has money in abundance he will make his experiment work, though his corn costs double as much as that which waves with greater promise in the fields of his illiterate and conservative neighbor. If the supplies fail, he fails too, sells out in disgust, and pronounces the agricultural papers a humbug, and farming an ingenious improvement on the primeval curse, as a method of "losing one's bread in the sweat of one's brow." All which comes of supposing that a little knowledge picked up at second-hand, and broad acres of land, are all that is essential to make the earth surrender her cereal treasures.

In point of fact, agriculture is one of the most delicately complex of occupations. There is no pursuit in which education—a thorough acquaintance with the materials to be employed, and practical shrewdness in using them, is more remunerative or more rare. And if it be true that thousands of farmers who are lamentably ignorant of all matters except their rural specialty, are still eminently successful in that, the secret lies not in their general ignorance, but in their special skill. The philosophy of their own operations they do not understand, but the processes taught by experience—their own, as well as that of their fathers' and their neighbors'—they have at their fingers' ends.

These worthy Philemons say that their greatest curse is the restlessness of their more intelligent sons, who, as soon as they come to be good for anything as "help," insist on being off to College or to the City. These sharp young fellows apprehend that the ancestral business does not pay so well as some others; that it won't make "gentlemen" of them; that it will keep them under the harrow and out of sight of the world. If the farmer gratifies his son and sends him to College, he comes home a clerkly creature, with white hands, a delicate constitution and a more thorough disgust than ever with his father's calling. The experiment of Manual Labor Schools has been repeatedly tried to meet this evil—for an evil it is—the great object of such schools being to give the youngsters a vision of the world outside, and still retain in them their early tastes and a respect for muscular Christianity. But with few exceptions, the Manual Labor Schools have proved sad failures. Unlike the Colleges, they only half-spoiled their pupils, and, lacking support, were very soon spoiled themselves.

It is really a matter, therefore, of public interest, over which we ought to be eloquently grateful, that we are near the completion of a State Agricultural College, which, if all signs fail not, will prove a great relief to all rustic parents; afford the rustic youth an opportunity of spending three years away from home, which is, after all, perhaps, the secret of their anxiety to be off and see the world from a fresh stand-point; and confer upon the practice of American agriculture the great advantage of enriching its resources with the trained intelligence of a body of thoroughly-educated tillers of the soil.

When the project of an agricultural school was first broached in this State its friends committed the folly of attempting to make it a University,—to include in its *curriculum* more than any of the literary Colleges undertook. Agriculture figured upon its programme as a very secondary affair. But this has all been corrected. A charter was granted for a State School in 1853. In 1856 the Legislature agreed to loan to the Trustees for twenty-one years $40,000, without interest, whenever they should have purchased a suitable site in the County of Seneca, and should have obtained $40,000 worth of valid subscriptions. This has been done. In the town of Ovid, on the westerly slope of the County, reaching from the village to Seneca Lake, 700 acres of excellent land, of varied soil, through which runs a never-failing stream, have been purchased, and an edifice has already been commenced. The corner-stone was laid, with all proper ceremonies and speech-making, last week. It is anticipated that by the Spring of 1860 the buildings will be in readiness for the reception of 150 young men, and the work of instruction can at once be commenced. The full course will embrace a period of three years, and all the annual expenses to the student will not exceed $200. Three years are little enough for learning the rudiments of the many rivulets of science that unite in the great stream of agriculture, but it is enough to lay the foundation of those studies which the intelligent farmer will find pressing upon him and springing up about him every day at his work. The Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy, and Zoology, of which the elements are to be learned at his College, will rise up before him in substantial shapes from every furrow and ditch, look down upon him from every tree, whisper to him in every sound upon his future farm.

In no department of practical activity have we Americans more to learn than in this fundamental science of agriculture. The average American farmer still works almost as much in the dark as his brother of the Pyrenees or the Volga. To give a true scientific basis to American farming will be to put the prosperity of the whole country on a surer foundation, as well as to elevate the most wholesome and honorable of occupations to its just intellectual equality with the other professions of civilized life.

Politics in the Empire State—The Fall Campaign.

Ground was formally broken for the Fall campaign more than a week ago by the Republican State Central Committee, which has called the nominating Convention of the Republicans for the 7th of September at Syracuse. The Democratic Committee will soon follow by a like movement, and the contest will be fairly inaugurated on both sides.

Let us look over the ground before the smoke of the battle rises.

There is neither Governor nor Lieutenant-Governor to elect; that was done last year, when Gov. Morgan beat his Democratic opponent Judge Parker by 17,440 votes. The officers who are to be voted for, however, are neither few nor insignificant. Besides the entire Legislature, Senate as well as Assembly, a full Board of State officers is to be chosen, viz: Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer and Surveyor, Canal Commissioner, and Inspector of State Prisons. There are also to be elected a Judge of the Court of Appeals, and the Clerk of that Court. Intrinsically, therefore, the contest does not lack importance, yet its chief interest grows out of its supposed influence as an indication of the Presidential battle a year later, each of the great parties naturally conceiving that its weight in the respective National Conventions must depend in a large measure, upon its State success in November. This consideration is too obvious to be enlarged upon.

Last Fall the votes for Governor stood as follows: Morgan, (Republican,) 247,953; Parker, (Democrat,) 230,513; Burrowe, (American,) 60,880. In November, 1857, the votes of the respective parties were: Republican, 177,425; Democratic, 195,482; American, 66,882. It will be seen that in 1858 the Republican ticket had a plurality over the Democratic, of 17,440; and in 1857 that the preponderance was on the other side, the Democrats having a plurality of 18,057. In the first of these years the Americans polled about 67,000 votes, and in the second nearly 61,000.

In discipline and coherence, as well as in the prestige of the latest success, the Republicans possess certainly a strikingly-apparent advantage over their Democratic competitors—the latter having to plague them the old soreness between the Hards and the Softs, which neither time nor medicine has been able to heal. Yet it is believed that this difficulty exists less in reality than in appearance; for the Hards are so hopelessly dwindled in numbers, and so completely broken in spirit, that nothing need be apprehended from their discontents. At all events the Softs are acting upon that hypothesis, being guided by the light of experience, as well as a perfect knowledge of the men with whom they are dealing. Those, therefore, who calculate upon a Democratic division will find themselves mistaken. But it must not be forgotten, that with a popular candidate, the Democracy were beaten last Fall by over 17,000. As between the two great parties, therefore, there can be no ground to expect a result in 1859 materially different from that of 1858.

The issues of the campaign may not, however, exclusively rest in the hands of the Republicans and Democrats. There is a third party, small indeed, but not perhaps too small to affect the result. We have seen that it cast 60,000 votes last year, and 66,000 the year before. Where will those votes go next November? Will they be given as heretofore to a separate ticket, or to one of the leading parties, or be divided between them? These are questions which politicians can hardly overlook. We do not assume to answer them. But we have seen intimations, from quarters supposed to be authoritative, that the "sixty thousand" will "act as a unit;" that it constitutes a force large enough to be, in its own opinion at least, "a power in the State;" and that, having in two successive years encountered certain defeat with comparatively slight diminution of numbers, it prides itself on its discipline and efficiency.

Whether the attempt of last Fall to unite the American vote with that of the Republicans will be renewed, is a matter of uncertainty. But it may safely be assumed that no effort will be spared on either side to bring the two parties together on a common platform. The main object, of course, is to effect their union upon one ticket, and whether this be practicable, or whether either will desire it, remains to be developed by the progress of events.

The Republicans have a great stake in the approaching contest. They have a distinguished and beloved leader to present as the Presidential candidate of their party in 1860, and will feel it especially desirable that the State should be with them this Fall. The Democrats, too, feel that their influence at Charleston requires a victory at home; and they cherish an unavowed design to present a New-York candidate to their National Convention.

Death of Rufus Choate.

The telegraph announced yesterday the melancholy intelligence that Rufus Choate, of Massachusetts, was no more.

Mr. Choate left Boston with a party of friends but a few weeks since in one of the Cunard steamers, intending, if his strength would warrant it, to make a voyage to Europe, with the hope of improving his health. But, on reaching Halifax, he determined to abandon the project of a European voyage, and he grew gradually more feeble until Wednesday last, when he died. Since the death of Webster, Mr. Choate has been the most eminent lawyer of Massachusetts. He was born in the town of Essex, near Salem, in Massachusetts, on the 1st of October, 1799, and was, consequently, nearly 60 years old at the time of his death. It is said that he was distinguished in his early boyhood for his gravity of demeanor, and the earnestness with which he availed himself of all the means of improvement within his reach. At the age of 15 he entered Dartmouth College, and graduated with the highest honors of his class in 1819. He remained at his College as a tutor for a year after he graduated, when he entered the Law School at Cambridge, and gave himself up with a devotion to his studies rare in this country, and very soon entered upon the profession in which he has gained so brilliant a reputation. He remained at the Law School but a few months, when he went to the City of Washington, where he entered the office of the late William Wirt as a student. Returning to his native State, he continued his legal studies in the office of Judge Cummins, of Salem, and was admitted to the bar in the year 1824, when he commenced practice in the small town of Danvers, but very soon took up his residence in Salem, where he at once gained a position by his brilliant eloquence and his legal acquirements. It has been said that his graceful and persuasive rhetoric was something new to the discussions of a New-England Court of Justice. He was elected to the Legislature and served a term both in the House and in the Senate; in 1832 he was elected a member of Congress and served one term, but he had no inclination for the excitement of a political life. He declined a reelection in 1834, and in that year he took up his residence in Boston, and immediately commanded a large practice, and was recognized as one of the leading members of the bar. In February, 1841, he was elected by the Legislature of Massachusetts to fill the unexpired term in the Senate of Mr. Webster, who had resigned his seat on accepting a place in the Cabinet of President Harrison. He remained in the Senate until 1845, when, on the expiration of his term, he returned to the practice of his profession in Boston. During his Senatorial career he was a conservative but a consistent Whig, and distinguished himself by his able advocacy of the Tariff and his speeches on the Oregon question. On the 21st of April, 1841, he delivered a eulogy on President Harrison in Faneuil Hall, Boston. In December, 1843, he delivered the Anniversary Oration in this City before the New-England Society of New-York. In August, 1853, he pronounced an oration before the students and Faculty of Dartmouth College upon Daniel Webster. In September, 1854, he delivered an address in Danvers on the occasion of the dedication of the Peabody Institute. His last public effort was his oration before the Young Men's Democratic Club of Boston, on the Fourth of July, 1859. Besides these orations, he had delivered two addresses before the Dane Law School at Cambridge, and two before the Mercantile Library Association of Boston. But his greatest efforts were his forensic speeches, for it was at the bar that he felt himself most at home, and where the brilliant scintillations of his eloquence shone the brightest. Though he had been all his life a Whig, and his fortunes had been in a great degree identified with the Whig Party; yet, when Mr. Webster died, he no longer acted in concert with his old political associates, and on the nomination of Fremont he became an open advocate of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and has since been identified with the Democratic Party. But his political opponents have never questioned his integrity of purpose, nor denied his eminent talents.

Amusements.

Mr. Duffield's benefit at the Metropolitan Theatre last evening, was very fairly attended. Three pieces were presented; the gem of the evening being the screen scene from the "School for Scandal," which was as well played by Mr. Blake, as *Sir Peter*, Mr. Dyott, as *Joseph*, and Mr. Walcott, as *Charles*, as we ever saw it done in New-York; the *Lady Teazle* was very beautiful, and was dressed with the most exquisite taste. We think, however, that the popular Manager's friends will regret his having permitted himself to sing "The Arkansas Gentleman." It was somewhat conspicuously announced as "Pike's Great Song." It turned out to be an extremely poor imitation of Brougham's "Irish Gentleman." Plagiarisms, at best, are rarely successful—a bad one is apt to be unpleasant; and we can scarcely imagine anything less likely to please a cultivated audience than the spectacle of a gentleman *en grande tenue*—white kids and all—standing up before the foot-lights, with a piece of music in his hand, to sing such a collection of second-hand trash, as the doggerel composing "Pike's Great Song of the Arkansas Gentleman."

Niblo's Theatre was again fully attended last evening, to see Mr. Burton play *Old Revel*, to Mrs. Hughes' *Dame Ryeland*, Mr. Davenport's *Young Revel*, and Mr. Eddy's *Young Ryeland*. To-night Mr. Burton takes his benefit at this establishment, when he will appear in four pieces—"The Filibuster," "Forty Winks," "Paul Pry" and "Toodles." The Theatre, being open on all sides, is as cool as any place can be in such weather; and Mr. Burton, who is at this moment undoubtedly the most popular actor on the American stage, will doubtless fill the house with such a bill as he has presented.

The Mammoth Festival at Jones' Wood.—We understand that the Second and Third-avenue Railway Companies will run their cars by the Sunday Time Table every day next week, in order to afford as much facility as possible to the public in reaching the ground. We learn also that abundant provision has been made by parties in the neighborhood for the reception of such private carriages as cannot be accommodated in the usual place at "the Wood."

Dodworth's Concert in the Ramble at the Central Park.—The second performance of the season will take place to-morrow afternoon. We hear that improvements have been effected in the location of the orchestra and otherwise. These concerts are free to the public.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

The Damage by the Storm.—In addition to what has been heretofore published of the damage done by the storm Wednesday evening, we have the following: A row of five frame houses, nearly completed, on Marcy, near DeKalb-avenue, were entirely demolished. A house at the corner of Nostrand and DeKalb-avenues, was unroofed. Peter Cooper's glue factory, in the Eighteenth Ward, was struck by lightning, but was only slightly damaged. A two-story house on Twenty-sixth-street, near Third-avenue, was blown down.

Brooklyn City Court—Before Hon. E. D. Culver, City Judge.—*Anna R. McCormick vs. Alfred O. Backus.*—This action is brought to recover $7,000 damages for an alleged assault and battery, committed, if the story of the plaintiff is true, under the most aggravating circumstances. The case is still on.

Calendar for this Day.—Nos. 14, McCormick *vs.* Backus; 15, Bishop, administratrix, *vs.* The City of Brooklyn; 16, Leverich *vs.* Hill; 18, Hooton *vs.* Bartlett; 20, Kimball, Jr., and wife *vs.* Slattery; 21, Currie and other *vs.* Pease and other; 22, Coughty *vs.* Remsen; 23, Shipman *vs.* Smith; 24, Miller *vs.* Denman; 25, Brown *vs.* Galloway; 26, Myers, Jr., *vs.* Beard.

Another person was discharged from the Penitentiary on *habeas corpus* in this Court yesterday, through the ignorance or carelessness of the committing magistrate in making out the commitment. The liberated party is Michael Roden, sent to the Penitentiary by one of the Police Magistrates for six months, for assault and battery.

Base Ball.

Fastime Club, of Brooklyn *vs.* Neosho, of New-Utrecht, L. I.

This game, being a return match between the Clubs, was played yesterday afternoon upon the grounds of the Neosho Club, at New-Utrecht. A great many spectators were upon the grounds. The following is the score:

Fastime.	H.	L.	Runs.	Neosho.	H.	L.	Runs.
Story, c	6		3	W. E. Bennett, c	1		4
Bandy, short	3		4	R. Van Pelt, 1st b	1		7
Carroll, 1st b	6		6	M. Bennett, p	6		7
McNamee, l. f	2		6	G. Van Pelt, 2d b	4		6
Boyd, 2d b	1		5	S. Wardell, short	5		3
E. Holt, r. f	3		4	W. Wardell, 3d b	1		2
Dayton, p	4		4	P. Van Pelt, c. f	2		2
Higgs, c. f	2		6	Van Brunt, Bergen	3		3
G. Holt, 3d b	1		5	Croppey	5		0
Total	5		50	Total	36		42

Runs made in each innings.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	
Fastime	6	8	4	1	6	8	9	19	—42
Neosho	4	3	3	0	1	5	1	2	—17

Scorer for Fastime—James Howard.
Scorer for Neosho—R. J. Berry.
Umpire—P. O'Brien, of Atlantic Club.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Bursting of a Sixty-four Pound Gun at the Navy-Yard---Loss of Life.

Matters in Senate—Indian Depredations—The Philadelphia Public Buildings, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 11.

Judge ROSE, the American Consul at Guaymas reached here this afternoon, and tendered his resignation to the Government. He made a thorough exploration of Sonora, and pronounces it the richest mineral country in the world. Governor PESCHEIRA is now absent in Sinaloa, and the Indians are devastating all the upper and western portions of Sonora. Murders and robberies are of a very day occurrence. Capt. STONE, who was engaged in surveying the public lands of that State, under contract with the Federal Government, was stopped by PESCHEIRA and required to leave. He is expected here to morrow to lay a complaint before the State Department.

I have good reason for believing that the State Department will soon forward a communication to the Russian Government on the subject of the Perkins claim.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 14.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Postmaster-General and Attorney-General have decided that in consequence of the invalidity of the title or the impossibility of the American Philosophical Society to fully convey in fee simple to the United States their Hall in Philadelphia, it will require further legislation by Congress before the buildings for Post-office and Court House purposes can be succeeded with.

The order for the Bank of Pennsylvania property will therefore for the present be withdrawn, the Commissioners, consisting of the above-named Cabinet officers, preferring to refer the whole matter to the judgment and consideration of the next Congress.

J. J SPENCE, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed United States Consul at Dresden.

While the gunner's crew were engaged in their usual battery practice at the Washington Navy Yard, to-day, a sixty-four pound army gun, which, it is said, had been thoroughly tested in 1851, burst, killing JAMES H. WILSON and WILLIAM NORRIS, parts of their heads being blown off, and their bodies thrown a considerable distance from the gun platform. Eight others were severely wounded, and two slightly.

CHARLES JOHN GARDNER, brother of Dr. GARDNER, of Mexican claim notoriety, and who was indicted for false swearing in his brother's case and forfeited his bail by absconding, having recently returned to Washington, was, to-day, arrested by the Marshal, and is now in custody.

It is rumored that O. JENNINGS WISE and P. H. ARLEE fought, yesterday, at Lake Drummond, twenty miles from Norfolk.

Death of Rufus Choate.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 14.

A private dispatch from Halifax states that the Hon. RUFUS CHOATE died there on Tuesday afternoon. No particulars are given. Mr. CHOATE sailed a month since for Europe, to regain his health, but did not proceed further than Halifax, where he has since remained quite feeble, but not so prostrate as to alarm his friends.

The Superior Court adjourned this forenoon on receiving the announcement of Mr. CHOATE's death, and a meeting of the members of the Suffolk Bar will take place to-morrow. Mr. CHOATE passed a comfortable day on Tuesday, and died at 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning from affection of the heart. His remains will be temporarily interred at Halifax to await the action of his friends.

BOSTON—P. M.

The Committee on Revising the Statutes to-day adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr. CHOATE. Several speeches, eulogistic of the deceased were then made, when the Committee adjourned.

Addresses on Mr. CHOATE's death were also made in the Superior Court previous to the adjournment.

HALIFAX, Thursday, July 14.

Mr. CHOATE continued to improve in health during his stay, and the United States Consul, who had been constant in his visitations upon him, left at a quarter before 6 P. M., on Tuesday, the 12th, with the certainty that his improvement was permanent, and with the impression that the next day he would ride out, and the day after go to Truro. At 6½ o'clock, the attack which closed his career commenced, and he died at 2½ A. M. on Wednesday. He was in the full possession of his faculties up to 6 P. M. on Tuesday, but unconscious from that time until he expired. His remains will be sent on Saturday to Boston, *via* Windsor and St. John, for interment.

A meeting of the Bench and Bar was convened here to-day, to prepare an address of condolence to Mr. CHOATE's family.

The Great Trade Sale in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 14.

The New-England Trade Sale is progressing with great success. The quantity of domestic dry goods already disposed of is larger than at any sale ever held in this country, reaching nearly 15,000 packages and $1,500,000 in value. Very heavy transactions have also taken place outside.

At the principal sale of dry goods, to-day, there was a large assemblage, and the prices obtained were fully up to the expectations of sellers. Some inferior goods were introduced, which sold below the average.

The quantity of boots and shoes already sold amounts to between 12 000 and 15,000 cases.

The merchants present appear to be satisfied.

The Pike's Peak Mines.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Thursday, July 14.

There was an arrival from the Mines last night, in six days. There were several passengers and $5,300 in gold dust. Prospecting had been prosecuted a considerable distance south of the present diggings, resulting in indications equal to any already discovered. Good leads have been struck seven miles below Jackson's, on Clear Creek; rich discoveries are also reported near Boulder City. Building is being vigorously prosecuted at Denver City; the population is steadily augmenting, and there is an increasing demand for provisions. All the indications point to the re-establishment of the Kansas Mines. The quartz machinery, lately sent from here, when put in operation, will more fully test the value of the gold-bearing quartz.

The Glasgow and Edinburgh Outward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, Wednesday, July 13.

The steamship *Glasgow*, from New-York, arrived here yesterday and sailed at 7 o'clock this morning for Glasgow in company with her consort the *Edinburgh*, which has been detained here some weeks in undergoing repairs of damage sustained in striking an iceberg to the eastward of Cape Race. The passengers by the steamship *Argo*, of the Galway line, recently wrecked in Trepassey Bay, went out in these vessels.

Commencement at Tufts College.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 13.

The Commencement exercises of Tufts College, (Universalist,) at Somerville, took place to-day. Ten graduates received diplomas with the degree of A. B. Governor BANKS was present at a dinner to the Faculty, students and guests, and responded to a sentiment. The anniversary of the Mathetian Society was celebrated with an oration by the Hon. EDWARD G. PARKER, and a poem by JOHN G. SAXE, on "The Press."

Hooped Skirts.

COCKSACKSTOWN, N. Y., Thursday, July 14.

In the United States Circuit Court, to-day Judge NELSON granted an injunction on the patents of OSBORN & VINCENT, against LOCKWOOD BROTHERS, of New-York, prohibiting their selling ladies' Skirts of the style covered by plaintiffs' patents.

Kansas Central Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 14.

A party of engineers left Wyandot, this morning, to survey the Kansas Central Railroad to Fort Riley, one hundred and fifty miles long. This is the first Railroad survey west of the Missouri River, and is another link towards the Pacific.

Indian Depredations.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 13.

The Omaha *Nebraskan*, in giving an account of the depredations recently committed by the Pawnee Indians, says that $15,000 worth of property was stolen from the settlers. Gov. BLACK was in the field at the head of 250 foot and 70 dragoons. The Indians number 3,000 men.

Naval.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 14.

The United States sloop *Constellation* sailed this morning for the coast of Africa.

Explosion of a Powder Mill.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, July 14.

Eight kegs of gunpowder, in one of the new mills at Gorham, exploded yesterday. The building was blown to atoms, and one man severely injured.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 14—1 P. M.

FLOUR inactive, and tending downward; sales 800 bbls. at $4 62½@$5 for State and extra Illinois from Chicago Spring Wheat; $4 87½@$5 50 for extra Wisconsin from Club Wheat; $6 25@$6 50 for extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; and $6 75@$7 for double extras. WHEAT very dull. CORN dull and heavy, and declining; sales, 6,000 bush. sound Illinois, at 75c.; 8,500 bush. No. 2 do. afloat, at 72c.—an extreme figure. OATS and BARLEY quiet. RYE lower; small sales at 80c. WHISKY nominal. FREIGHTS—8½c. on Corn, 9½c. on Wheat, and 35c. on Flour, to New-York. *Lake Imports to-day*—3,200 bbls. Flour; 34,000 bush. Wheat; 14,000 bush. Corn; 3,000 bush. Oats; 2,300 bush. Barley. *Canal Exports*—60 bbls. Flour; 6,000 bush. Wheat; 2,000 bush. Corn.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 14—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged; sales at $6@$6 25 for Milwaukee Club. WHEAT continues dull, the sales being mostly Wisconsin Winter on private terms. CORN firm but quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS steady; Flour 25c; Wheat 7c. and Corn 6½c. to New-York. *Lake Imports to-day*—1,300 bbls. Flour. *Canal Exports*—4,000 bbls. Flour; 4,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 14—6 P. M.

FLOUR and GRAIN inactive The only sales reported to day outside of the retail business are 2,500 bushels White Canada Wheat at $1 60, and some lots of Canada Oats at 48½c.@49c. WHISKY—sales 200 bbls. at 26½c.; some small lots brought 27c.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 14.

FLOUR declined. WHEAT quiet; White, $1 45; Red, $1 40. OATS, 39c.@41c. Bacon Sides, 9½c.; do. Shoulders, 7½c.@7¾c. WHISKY steady, at 27c.@28c. COFFEE, 10c.@11½c. for Rio. Sales, to-day, 4,000 bags.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 14.

FLOUR steady; City Mills, $6. WHEAT firm; White, $1 35@$1 50; Red, $1 38. CORN firm; White, 83c.@85c. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY dull.; Ohio, 27c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 13.

COTTON unchanged sales to-day of 300 bales. SCORA buoyant, and again advanced ½c.; sales at 6¾c.@6¾c. for fair to fully fair.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 14.

FLOUR closed with a declining tendency; small sales, at $5@$5 35 for superfine. WHEAT unsettled; Red, $1 10; white, $1 15@$1 20. WHISKY dull, at 24½c. PROVISIONS firm.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

The Release of the Specie Conducta.

Political Intelligence.

The files of Vera Cruz papers to June 27, brought to New-Orleans by the *William H. Webb*, reached us last evening. We find the following details of news already received by telegraph:

The *conducta* has been allowed, after much persuasion by Gen. RONDEA, to proceed to Vera Cruz.

The civil war still continues, but no further engagements have taken place. The Constitutionalists, under CORONADO and ROCHA, were about to invest Guadalajara.

ZOAZA, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Liberal army, was, when last heard from, at Aguascalientes with 2,000 men. Doubt that number were about to join him, and it was expected that ere long a decisive movement would take place.

At the capital the contentions between the leaders of the Reactionary Party still continue. MIRAMON had become more decidedly a Santa Annaist than ever. One of his latest decrees directs the restoration of SANTA ANNA's private property, which, it will be recollected, was confiscated by ALVAREZ and COMONFORT.

CONDE, a prominent leader of the Reactionary Party, and who commands part of its troops in the South, is said by the *Progreso*, of the 20th, to have died at Chietla, a town in the State of Puebla, of a wound caused by a ball.

Gen. ZOLEGUAS, the commander of the Constitutional forces in the State of Vera Cruz, left on the 27th ult., on the English steamer for Tampico. He is no doubt charged with a mission from the JUAREZ Government to Gen. GARZA, Governor of the State of Tamaulipas, who, it will be recollected, had lately a quarrel with Gen. ZOAZUA at Guanajuato, and in consequence returned home. President JUAREZ had pardoned the following Reactionary leaders, lately condemned at Vera Cruz: D. ANASTASIO MARIA LLORENTE, D. IGNACIO BURNOSTEO, D. MARIANO HUARADO, D. RAMON DOBANTES, D. JOSE PABLO GALCIA and D. GUADALUPE ALVA.

Mr. MCLANE's visit to Tampico is said, by the *Prensa*, to have given great satisfaction to the people of that city. Gov. GARZA and Gen. PAREDO escorted him on his departure on board the United States steamer *Brooklyn*.

A strong movement is being made by the Miramon party to obtain a footing in the southern and western parts of the State of OAXACCA. The indifference of the Liberals, and the recent impressment of many of the *rancheros* into the service of JUAREZ, favors the design.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.

VERA CRUZ, Monday, June 27, 1859.

In my last I informed you that the U. S. Minister, Mr. MCLANE, had deputed Capt. FARRAGUT, of the steam sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, to proceed to ROBLES' camp, near the National Bridge, and make a formal demand for the specie by him detained. This action of our Minister was in virtue not only of the demand made upon him by American citizens, interested in the *conducta*, but in obedience to the request of the citizens of Hamburg, and other free cities of Germany, resident in Vera Cruz, who, in the absence of a representative of their own, strongly invoked his protection, which protection he promptly assured them he would give to the same extent that he might be enabled to give it to the rights and interests of American citizens.

Capt. FARRAGUT was accompanied by Lieut. ADAMS, of the *Brooklyn*, and Mr. STOWES, an American citizen largely interested in the *conducta*. Gen. ROBLES received them very courteously, and treated them with all respect and consideration in their interviews.

At first he seemed undecided how to act, but fortunately just at this time he received the dispatch from the commanders of the British and French fleets at Sacrificios, in which they positively refused to receive the money on board their vessels, except at the solicitation of the owners of the money, and the owners having unanimously refused their consent to the shipping of the money on these vessels; and Gen. ROBLES, thus being unable to carry out the orders of his Government, at once surrendered the *conducta* to Capt. FARRAGUT and the British and French Consuls; not, however, without demanding and actually receiving thirty thousand dollars, as a "palm greasing," from the Committee of merchants sent up by the parties interested at Vera Cruz.

Thus ended the *conducta* affair, so far as ROBLES is concerned, and to-day we have intelligence that the money has arrived at the upper railroad depot, and is at once to be brought down to the city. The French and English merchants are still loud in their denunciation of the course their Ministers, GABRIAC and OFWAY, at the City of Mexico, have pursued in this matter. But the most impertinent and insulting part of the whole affair is, that this "noble pair of brothers" should counsel and advise, and even presume to direct, the disposal of the treasure of American and Germanic citizens, without consulting them and against their will.

It is said that the openly-expressed determination of our excellent American Minister, Mr. MCLANE, that he would prevent the embarkation of the treasure belonging to American and Germanic citizens, if needs be, by the power of our naval forces at Vera Cruz, had great weight in determining the French and British commanders in refusing to embark the money on their vessels, and also in causing ROBLES to surrender it up without further difficulty.

The Times' Account of the Great Battle.

The NEW-YORK TIMES, of yesterday, contains a letter from its Editor, H. J. RAYMOND, dated Castiglione, Italy, June 24. He arrived just in time to witness a part of the great Battle of Solferino, fought on that day. He says the battle lasted all day, and extended over a circuit of fifteen miles. He thinks not less than 450,000 men were engaged in it, "and of these, not less than 30 000,—dead or disabled,—lie, on this bright starry night, upon the bloody field." It commenced a little before 5 o'clock in the morning. The Austrian position was upon the hills, with the French army below on the surrounding plain. We must give in full the description of the battle as related by Mr. RAYMOND.—*Troy Whig.*

The very full and circumstantial account of the battle of Solferino, given by Mr. RAYMOND, of the NEW-YORK TIMES, who was an eye witness, and which appears at length among our special dispatches, will be read with intense interest. It is a graphic description, bringing the great scene, as it were, before the very eye of the reader. Mr. RAYMOND witnessed the conflict from an adjacent hill, and though others may more minutely describe the manœuvres of the contending armies, he will more vividly and pitifully impress upon the reader's mind, the fearful realities—the inseparable horrors of war.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

The account of the great Battle of Solferino, which we published yesterday, was from the pen of HENRY J. RAYMOND, Esq., Editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES. That brief description of probably the most sanguinary conflict in the annals of war, together with some particulars of the same action by the regular correspondent of the same paper, have reached this country in advance of details from any other sources.—*National Intelligencer.*

The additional news from Europe by telegraph does not contain much additional from the seat of war, beside the letters from the Editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES and his Special Correspondent, written from the field of the battle of Solferino. The extracts from these letters, which we have received by regular and exclusive dispatches, are graphic battle pictures, and vividly present the horrors of the scene.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

The description of the great battle on the Mincio will be read with deep interest. It is by the Hon. H. J. RAYMOND, of the NEW-YORK TIMES, who, with the Hon. JAMES FORSYTH, of Troy, succeeded in pushing into the very camp of the allied army, and enjoyed the rare opportunity of being an eye-witness of one of the great battles of history.—*Burlington Free Press.*

We devote nearly our whole paper to-day to the graphic account of the Battle of Solferino, written by Mr. RAYMOND, editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES, who was an eye-witness to the whole affair. We also give a very interesting sketch of the battle, by "Malakoff," the intelligent Paris correspondent of the TIMES, who was also present and witnessed the terrible conflict.—*Washington States.*

We copied yesterday the letter of Mr. RAYMOND, whose good fortune it was to witness the great battle that now occupies the public mind. Another correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES was present, and we make the following extracts from his correspondence.—*Providence Journal.*

We publish to-day, Mr RAYMOND's letter from the battle field of Solferino. He had the good fortune to be a witness of that engagement, and has given an extremely interesting description of what he saw during the latter half of the day.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

UNFOUNDED CHARGE OF MURDER.—A man named JOHN NAWMAN, living in the rear of No. 58 Attorney-street, was arrested by the Thirteenth Ward Police, on Wednesday evening, on a charge of murdering the infant child of WM. JENKINS, who resides at the same place. It would seem that the respective families of JENKINS and NEWMAN have dwelt in the same house, but have been nursing unfriendly feelings. The latter gentleman, it is said, thinking the child of JENKINS needed cleansing, undertook to clean it by placing it under a hose-pipe. The child did not like the treatment, and yelled. Its mother did not like the treatment either, and told NEWMAN that no decent man would treat a dog so. NEWMAN retorted by telling Mrs. J. she was too intimate with JOHNNY GREEN. Mr. GREEN was confronted with Mr. NEWMAN, and, upon being questioned, would not deny the charge. The noise attracted the female members of Mr. NEWMAN's family, and a general fight was inaugurated. Mrs. JENKINS, feeling confident of defeat, retreated. On entering the room she found her other babe, aged one year, gasping in the cradle. It died in almost an hour, but as no marks of violence were apparent, the cause of its decease was unknown. Rumors were started that Mr. NEWMAN had murdered it, but Coroner GAMBLE, yesterday, held an inquest, and no evidence being elicited to prove the fact, NEWMAN was discharged.

THE CITY INSPECTOR, THE PIGGERIES AND THE OFFAL CONTRACTORS.—Mr. DELAVAN's Clerks are busily engaged in writing the notices to be served on the owners of the piggeries and the offal and bone-boiling establishments up town, ordering them, within three days, to abate their several nuisances or be dealt with according to law. Messrs. REYNOLDS & Co., the contractors for removing offal and dead carcases from the City, yesterday intimated to the City Inspector that they intended to surrender their contract which was entered into between them and the City three years ago. By it they were bound to pay the City $4,000 per annum, but, it is said, they have never paid the Corporation a cent, claiming that the City is largely indebted to them. The City Inspector says he will visit the offal dock at the foot of Forty-fifth-street, East River, this morning, and make arrangements for procuring a boat to convey the carcasses and offal, now lying there in a putrid state, to Barren Island.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.—There was a meeting of the New-York Yacht Club, at the Club House, Elysian Fields, yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The yachts *Maria, Favorita, Gypsey, Widgeon, Madgie, Juno, Mystery, Norma, Stella, Island Fawn*, and *Silvie*, were represented. After consultation, it was agreed that the fleet should rendezvous at Whitestone, on Saturday, Aug. 6, at 4 o'clock P. M., and proceed thence, under the command of Commodore STEVENS, to Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, where they should meet on Saturday, Aug. 13. It is probable that the fleet will call in at New-London and Newport, on their way eastward, and although no intention of that kind is made public, it is not unlikely they may have a sail in Newport harbor, or in New-Bedford, during the trip.

DROWNED.—A report was made at the Coroner's office that one of the inmates of the Almshouse on Blackwell's Island was drowned during the prevalence of the storm on Wednesday afternoon. The man's name and how the casualty occured could not be ascertained. The body was recovered and taken to the Lunatic Asylum dead-house where an inquest will be held to day. On the evening of the 11th inst., from on board the schooner *Favorita*, while lying off Tarrytown, a sailor by the name of PAYNESON. He was about 30 years of age, and dressed in a blue shirt and blue pants. Any information with regard to the body will be thankfully received at No. 55 Broadstreet, New-York City.

FATAL RESULT OF A FIGHT.—PHILIP RUMP, the little boy who was so seriously injured on Tuesday evening last, while fighting with another boy in the Seventh-avenue, died on Wednesday night at the Bellevue Hospital. The boy with whom RUMP was fighting is named RILEY, and it is alleged he kicked deceased in the abdomen with such violence as to render him unconscious. RUMP was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he was attacked with convulsions and remained insensible until a few minutes before death. He had been employed in a barber's shop in Seventh-avenue, near Eighteenth street, and lived with his parents at No. 118 East Thirty-third-street. An inquest will be held to-day. RILEY has not yet been arrested.

ROBBED AT A PIC-NIC.—A Southerner, named GIDEON J. JONES, temporarily staying at No. 647 Hudson-street, complained, on Wednesday evening, before Justice BROWNELL, that he had been robbed by PETER FARLEY, DANIEL KELLY, PATRICK MCDONALD and JOHN RICHARDS, while at Jones' Woods attending a festival. He alleges that the four men followed him wherever he went until the storm came on, when they knocked him down and took $65 from him. The police of the Nineteenth Ward arrested the prisoners, who were willing to return the money if they were released from custody. The arrangement could not be made and they were all locked up.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—A girl, 8½ years of age, residing with her parents at No. 110 West Fortieth-street, was instantly killed by lightning on Wednesday afternoon. The child at the time was sitting on a trunk near the window, when the electric current struck the roof, and, passing down, entered the window, breaking the glass and striking the little girl, whose hair was singed and breast badly burned. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest.

FATALLY SUN-STRUCK.—LOUIS LARIMIE, a native of France, 22 years of age, died on Wednesday from the effects of the heat. He was found insensible in Greenwich-street, and was taken by a First Ward policeman to the New-York Hospital. Deceased had been but two days in this country. An inquest was held, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

STRIKE ON THE ERIE RAILROAD.—There was some disturbance at Piermont yesterday, growing out of a strike on the part of the laborers and others employed there in connection with the forwarding department of the Erie Railroad. The report is that they have not been paid for three months, and they have resolved not to go to work until they are paid. The freight operations are temporarily interrupted.

FATAL FALL.—JAMES WATERSON, twenty-eight years of age, fell on Wednesday evening, from the fourth-story window of his house, No. 222 Delancey-street, and he died a few hours afterward. An inquest was held yesterday.

RUN OVER AND FATALLY INJURED.—A man named JOHN RILEY was run over by an ice-cart on Wednesday last, at the foot of Twentieth-street. He was taken to the City Hospital, where an inquest will be held to-day.

Police Reports.

BURGLARIES.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning the restaurant of Messrs. Weis & Seaton, corner Forty-first-street and Sixth-avenue, was forcibly entered by breaking through a zinc pane in the door of the Forty-first-street entrance. About $3 in small silver change and pennies, and several broken bank rolls were taken from the money-drawer. Officer Files, of the Twenty-second Precinct Police, discovered that the place had been broken into, and entering the premises arrested Charles Harrison, 23 years of age, who had some of the pennies in his possession. Harrison had two accomplices in the transaction, but they both escaped. The prisoner was committed by Justice QUACKENBUSH in default of $3,000 bail.... Peter Campbell, in default of $2,000, was committed yesterday by Justice BRENNAN, on a charge of breaking into the store of Thomas Graffelman, grocer, at No. 65 Houston street, on Wednesday night, and stealing $8 therefrom. The accused was arrested in the store but his confederate escaped.

AN EMERALD LARCENY.—Justice CONNOLLY committed a young man named George H. Conner *alias* Embree, to prison yesterday, on a charge preferred by Messrs. Henle Brothers, No. 26 Maiden-lane, of stealing an emerald valued at $30. The jewelers allege that Conner came into their store and asked to see some precious stones as he wished to purchase. He selected several, and also some pieces of jewelry, and requested that the goods and bill be sent to Mr. Fick, No. 21 Chambers-street. Upon reaching the place with the jewelry the messenger of Messrs. Henle Brothers was surprised to find no such man was there. This fact awoke the suspicions of the merchants, and an examination revealed the fact that an emerald was gone. Policeman Fitzmaurice, of the Second Precinct, was informed of the case, and in a little over an hour he had Mr. Conner in custody. As Mr. C. went to the cells in the City Prison, he was earnest in his protestations of innocence.

THE POTENCY OF GIN.—A complaint was yesterday made before Justice CONNOLLY by a lawyer named Philip Levi, of No. 537 Sixth-avenue, against two men named Charles Hayden and Jno. J. Mathews for making him drunk and then robbing him. Mr. Levi alleges that the accused have been acquainted with him for some years, and he has acted as their lawyer on several occasions. They induced him to accompany them into a drinking saloon, upon the plea that they had a client for him. Before commencing business each drank some gin, and Mr. Levi was completely overcome by it so that he lay insensible on the floor. When he returned to consciousness his gold watch, breastpin, card case, hat, knife, and everything that could be conveniently carried off was missing. Hayden and Mathews were committed for examination.

ROW AT AN EXCURSION.—Wednesday, the congregation of St. James' Church (R. C.) went on an excursion to Jones' Woods, and everything went off pleasantly until the terrible storm about 5 o'clock compelled the vast assemblage to seek shelter in the saloons near by. While at the hotel, a general row was commenced, which forty policemen, who were on the ground, attempted to quell, and after having been handled roughly by the crowd managed to arrest several of them.

SERIOUS FIGHT BETWEEN BOYS.—Two boys, named Ramper and Riley, each about fourteen years of age, quarrelled on Wednesday, in Seventh av., and from words they went to blows. In the course of the fight Riley, it is alleged, kicked Ramper in the bowels with such force as to throw him into convulsions and render him insensible. The injured youth was taken to Bellevue Hospital. Riley has not yet been arrested.

Board of Supervisors.

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT OF THE LAST HALF-YEAR'S EXPENDITURES—THE LEGALITY OF THE APPOINTMENT OF THE TAX COMMISSIONERS—ADVERSE OPINION OF JAS. T. BRADY—THE ASSESSMENT ROLLS REFERRED—BILLS OF THE CORONERS AND SHERIFF.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, at 3 P. M.

The Comptroller transmitted a statement of expenditures for State and County purposes for the first half of the present fiscal year, ending June 30, amounting to $2,614,278 98. It was referred.

The legal opinion of Jas. T. Brady, Esq., with regard to the legality of the appointment by the Comptroller of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, was read. The following is an abstract of it

1. "The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York" is the title of our Municipal Corporation, which was originally established by the Dongan Charter of 1686.

2. The County of New-York is a separate political organization, its boundaries originally including more than the limits of the City, although at present City and County are territorially the same. The relation of the City to the County is the same as that of Buffalo to Erie County or Brooklyn to Kings County.

3. The Charters of the City have always provided for officers essential to the City Government.

4. The counties of the State are enumerated and their limits defined in the Revised Statutes. Each county is a "body corporate," with prescribed powers and duties. These can only be exercised by the Board of Supervisors of the county, and among their duties is the apportionment of taxes, or their equalization among the several towns or wards. The act of April 15, 1857, organized the Board of Supervisors for New-York County. Under the Constitution of 1846 the power of taxation was ultimately exercised by the county.

5. The act of April 14, 1859, authorizes the Comptroller to appoint three "Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments for the City and County of New-York" for five years, at an annual salary of $3 500 each, payable out of the County Treasury. The new Board is to appoint "Deputy Tax Commissioners" and Clerks. The details of the scheme are then arranged, the whole to be a County charge. The inquiry is whether this conferring of power on the Comptroller conflicts with the State Constitution, which provides for the election of County officers by the people, or their appointment by the Supervisors or other "County officers." The Comptroller is a City officer, and if the Commissioners are County officers he cannot appoint them. Acts of the Legislature of 1850 and 1857 provided for the appointment of Tax Commissioners by the Supervisors.

6. An officer performing duties for the County, and authorized to demand payment for his services from the County, is clearly a county officer. This is sustained by various legal decisions.

7. It seems quite clear, then, that the Legislature transcended its powers in conferring on an officer of Municipal Corporation the authority to appoint officers to administer the tax laws of the State over a County.

My conclusion is, that the act of April 14, 1859, is, for the reasons I have stated, unconstitutional so far as relates to the power of appointing Tax Commissioners, and in all details dependent upon or connected with the exercise of that power by the Comptroller.

(Signed) JAMES T. BRADY,

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1859.

Supervisor KENNEDY asked how the opinion came before the Board.

President PURDY said he found it on his desk.

Supervisor KENNEDY said it seemed to him that the matter had been referred to a Committee, and the opinion should come through them.

The President thought that a resolution, asking for the opinion of Mr. BRADY, had been passed by the Board. A reference to the minutes proved that it was so. The President decided that the opinion was before the Board in proper shape.

President PURDY offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Assessment Rolls of real and personal estate of the different Wards for 1859, be referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes, and that said Committee examine and ascertain whether said rolls of real and personal estate have been prepared in accordance with law; that said Committee have power to send for persons and papers, and that said Committee report their opinion thereon at an early day, but nothing herein or action thereon shall be deemed to acknowledge that the persons claiming to be Tax Commissioners have been legally appointed.

Supervisor KENNEDY said that was against the opinion of their (the Democrats') own lawyer. Their own man said these Commissioners were the legal Commissioners. Here $250 had been paid for the opinion of a lawyer, and now they would not stand by it. He did not think Mr. Brady had given just such an opinion as was ordered by the other side.

Supervisor TWEED said he did not think the opinion contained just what the gentleman said it did. As to the opinion which Mr. Brady had furnished, that gentleman had been requested to give an opinion, and had given it without consulting with any one.

Supervisor KENNEDY liked the opinion very much. It was opposite in some things to those of the legal adviser of the Board, which, all knew, were generally opposed to his (Supervisor KENNEDY's) opinions. The gentlemen had wished Mr. Brady to give an opinion, declaring that the offices of the Tax Commissioners were vacant. Mr. Brady had not done so. He had given an honest opinion. He (Supervisor KENNEDY) advised the gentlemen to ask the opinion of the legal adviser. *He* would give any opinion they asked for.

Supervisor TWEED said he had read the opinion of Mr. Brady several times, and it was an honest opinion.

Supervisor BLUNT was satisfied that Mr. Brady had read the law, and had reported the law as it was. He wanted to know what had become of the assessment-rolls received by the Board.

The President said that the rolls had not been received by any act of his.

Supervisor VOORHIES supported the resolution of Supervisor PURDY.

Supervisor KENNEDY moved to strike out all after the words "send for persons and papers," in the resolution. This was lost.

Supervisor VOORHIES stated that, as President of the Committee on Annual Taxes, he had caused the rolls to be locked up in a safe.

Supervisor BLUNT moved that the rolls be received. It was lost—5 to 7.

Supervisor STEWART moved that they be referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes. This was lost—Ayes, 6; Noes, 6.

Supervisor KENNEDY moved that the words "by the Comptroller," be added to the resolution of Supervisor PURDY. This was lost (5 to 7) and the resolution offered by the President was adopted (7 to 5.)

Supervisor KENNEDY offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board now proceed to the selection of two newspapers in which to publish the Session laws of 1859.

It was lost, (6 to 6)

Supervisor TWEED offered a resolution authorizing the Comptroller to draw his warrant for $250 in favor of James T. Brady, for furnishing the opinion just read. It was adopted, (Ayes, 9; Nays, 3.)

It was directed that the Coroner's bills for the quarter ending June 30, amounting to $3,099 50, be paid.

Supervisor BLUNT presented the Minority Report, adverse to the Appropriation for the Commissioners of Records, and it was laid over.

It was directed that the bill of John Kelly, for services as Sheriff for the three months ending June 30, amounting to $8,059 24 be paid.

It was directed that the Comptroller be directed to pay $415 to various physicians for *post mortem* examinations.

The appropriations provided for in the Tax Levy for 1859, as it passed the Legislature, were made, and the Board adjourned to Thursday next.

The Annual Commencement of the City Normal School.

A large audience, composed of the teachers of the City schools and their friends, assembled, and were admitted by ticket to the Academy of Music to listen to the graduating ceremonies and exercises of the young lady candidates for diplomas from the Board of Education. NOLL's Band occupied the orchestra, and the order of arrangement was very creditable to the Managing Committee, headed by Dr. WM. B. EGGS. The exercises commenced with an overture from VERDI, by the band, followed by reading of Scriptures and prayer by the Rev. Dr. BUDINGTON.

The chorus "Come all ye Nations" was admirably sung by the pupils of the Normal School, 700 in number, under the direction of their music instructor, WM. H. WOOD, Esq.

The compositions were read upon the subjects—"Nationalities," "Earnestness" and "The Rights of Woman." The leading feature of the occasion was the address of Ex-Governor GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Education. The eloquent speaker showed himself master of his theme, and made some rather unpalatable hits at some features of our City School system, as evinced by certain instructions in official quarters. The diplomas were presented by Mr. HAZELTIN, Principal of the Normal School, and each graduate was received with cheers and numerous bouquets from their respective friends among the audience. The method of promotion being somewhat uncertain of aim, quite a number of the dignitaries, assembled on the stage, received the floral honors on their heads, to the infinite delight of the shouting juveniles. The Address to the Graduates, by the Rev. Dr. S. D. BURCHARD, was brief, spirited, appropriate and eloquently expressed. He set forth, in a forcible manner, the responsible duties and the proper aims of the young ladies of the class, and was listened to with close attention. This was followed by a "Parting Song," by the graduates, and a Response sung by the school. The Evening Hymn, sung in chorus closed the occasion, which was very pleasant and interesting.

The number of tickets having been limited to the capacity of the house, the crowd was not oppressive as on former occasions.

The following are the names of the 165 graduates who were awarded diplomas:

Harriet A. Baxter, Margaret A. Bonk, Sarah A. Bodine, Mary A. Crowell, Sophia H. Crawford, Maria S. Case, Louise D'Orsay, Eliza M. Dyke, Martha L. Doak, Isabella Delmage, Caroline F. Elwell, Annie F. Evans, Jane Fuller, Isadora M. Findley, Jane Gouwin, Louisa E. Green, Clara Hoops, Mary E. Ingersoll, Kate Kerrighen, Elvira E. Neville, Mary J. Poor, Rebecca F. Patterson, Kate L. Slimm, Mary E. Sudlow, Helen Thompson, Annie M. Wiggins, Susan A. Williams, Josephine Weeks, Mary E. Wolfenwyed, Jane E. Pagan, Sarah A. Ward, Elizabeth Bosenet, Sarah A. Brown, Louise Ballard, Caroline Birch, Jennie Burton, Sarah T. Bates, Sarah J. Crane, Mary A. Crothers, Adelaide Cooper, Emma M. Cole, Harriet M. Conrey, Jane Caldwell, Matilda Ennis, Catharine J. Delaney, Emma Fryer, Mary C. Finnegan, Emma Fitch, Julia C. Flanagan, Elizabeth Grey, Emma [illegible], Annie Hart, [illegible]rit, Clarissa Hartman, Eliza Hoffman, Johnson, Mary E. Hull, Elanor D. Irvine, Isabella L[illegible], Jane Gillett, [illegible]. R. Kierated, Della F. Lockwood, [illegible], McFarland, [illegible]iller, Mary A Poels, Sarah E. Raywood, Irene B. [illegible]obson, Josephine M. Rogers, Amanda F. Springsteed, Mary J. Scanlon, Mary Tuthill, Annie E. Van Boskerck, Adeline E. Anderson, Lois E. Andrews, Louisa M. E. Buschman, Eliza C. Budd, Harriet A. Budd, Elizabeth A. Coe, Ann Cushing, Isabella Castell, C. Cecilia [illegible]Cary, Eliza E. Dunn, Kate Gordon, Francis J. Graham, Mary J. Houseworth, Marion W. Holly, Sarah E. Hasbrouck, Phebe A. Kendall, Mary W. Lowrey, Mary A. Mahoney, Sophronia Morehead, Isabella M. McVey, Angelina Mosher, Jennet McCluskey, Lucy M. O'Connell, Mary E. Phelan, Anna M. Power, Kate A. Rogers, Mary M. Skiffington, Matilda M. Stopp, Lucretia A. Towner, Martha Washburn, Cornelia J. Whitney, Elizabeth A. Wilson, Rosa Coben, Margaret Canary, Margaret Donegan, Eliza Ann R. Dalton, Sarah C. Quinn, Martha A. Rhodes, Mary E. Rhodes, Mary A. Sweeney, Elizabeth B. Wright, Sarah Adams, Susan C. Brink, Julia Collier, Louisa Clawson, Margaret A. Coleman, Mary A. Colwell, Isidora C. Dean, Edmaresa J. Haviland, H. Amanda Irving,

The Last Look of Lady Morgan.

Mrs. S. C. HALL says, in a piquant sketch of the late Lady MORGAN:

The last time we saw "The Wild Irish Girl," she was seated on a couch in her bedroom, as pretty an picturesque a ruin of old-lady womankind as we ever looked upon; her black silk dressing-gown fell over her *petite* form, which seemed so fragile that we feared to see her move. We recalled to what we MARIA EDGEWORTH, having believed her to be the smallest great woman in the world, but have seen SAN seemed not half her size. Yet her mind, at Lady MORGAN as noble as ever; the lines of her fine head looked but her large luminous eyes were [illegible] had deepened, ing, her voice was clear and [illegible] right and glistening dued; she was not at all restless, her manner subdued dence of arranging her auditors, but spoke with confidence and seat forth a little pe[illegible]ography, of which she She showed us a [illegible]ken as an *avant-courier*. She told us, had, we [illegible]arge black trunk, which, her *trousseau*—"gu[illegible]ers she married, contained between hoops [illegible]ng the happy interregnum was filled with [illegible]and crinolines"—and now Gear relative [illegible]; she spoke with affection of the was childless [illegible]who never suffered her to feel that she certainly d[illegible]s of her devoted servants, (and they her friends [illegible]erved her praise,) and of the kindness of cousins. She gave voice to one or two little earthbut the [illegible]st showed her acuteness was undimmed: hour flew swiftly and harmoniously; we [illegible]ed to come some evening soon, and rejoiced [illegible]maid by saying, that though her ladyship was changed, she looked much better than we expected. We heard, what we knew to be the case, that Lady MORGAN, during her illnesses, and, indeed, always to her servants, was the most patient and gentle of mistresses. An unamiable woman could not have been beloved, as she was, by all around her. We little thought we had seen her for the last time; a few days afterwards she was seized with an attack of bronchitis, but it was not considered as fierce as that which her docility and good temper had assisted her to escape from a year ago.

Lady MORGAN has been accused, with some show of reason, of deserting her country, after she received a pension for her patriotism, (or *partisanship*.) She concluded herself from this charge by saying, that in Dublin her politics would have confined her to one phase of society, while here she could choose from all. Certainly she never "cottoned" to Dublin after her residence abroad; but she received her countrymen and women kindly and courteously, never questioning their religion; or their politics; for though her own opinions were fixed, her heart and mind were both large.

She is buried in the cemetery at Old Brompton, and, by her own desire, her funeral was perfectly without ostentation or display—"a hearse and one mourning coach." For years to come, many a pilgrimage will be made to that grave.

A. M. H.

DR. BAILEY'S PAPER.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: DOSS PIATT, Esq., having returned from Washington, we learn authoritatively that he is not in any way connected with the editorship of the *National Era*, the rumors to that effect being unfounded. Dr. BAILEY, before sailing for Europe, made arrangements for the publication of his paper during his proposed absence. These will continue for some months to come, at the end of which time, this excellent and influential journal will be placed on as firm a basis as heretofore, by his widow, and its sole proprietor, MRS. MARGARET L. BAILEY."

THE WEBSTER STATUE IN BOSTON.—The gentlemen to whom the duty of locating the Webster statue on the State-house grounds was assigned, have selected a point in front of the State-house between the portico and the east fountain. The statue will accordingly be visible to observers coming up Park-street; and as the face turns towards the right, it will be presented towards observers coming up the large steps to the main entrance of the State-house.—*Boston Journal.*

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Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press."

MAINE, Jan. 20, 1856.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD & Co.:

Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it; soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, and I wish to preserve the bounties of nature in others as well as myself. I am, truly yours,
A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

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PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever in New Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.
FINLEY JOHNSON.

AARONS SUM, Ky., Nov. 30, 1858.

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Respectfully yours, REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited; but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert if you wish, if not, destroy and say nothing.

REV. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $¾ a bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion and retails for $3 a bottle.

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As every thing is quite new and in perfect order,
Having been in use only since the 1st of May.
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Will sell, on FRIDAY, July 15, all the furniture, &c., &c., in private residence No. 30 7th-st., near Cooper Institute. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock, precisely.
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At 10½ o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl st., Brooklyn.
Regular Weekly Sale of Household Furniture—Comprising mahogany sofas, bureaus, bedsteads, tables, chairs, mattrasses, &c. Also, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, &c.

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AT PRIVATE SALE, UNTIL 25TH INST.—Real estate and household furniture at New Lots, L. I., nearly opposite John I. Snediker's Hotel; house, stable with seven stalls and about one acre of land delightfully situated as above, together with the furniture, on reasonable terms. If not disposed of by 25th inst. will be sold at auction on the premises. Apply at the house of J. PALMER, No 338 Broome st., corner of Bowery, or of the Auctioneer.

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WEAK, DELICATE FEMALES, OR MAIDS Are strengthened by it. $1 a bottle. Depôt No. 6 Varick-st., No. 100 Fulton-st., Rushton's, and Nos. 417 and 589 Broadway; Hays', Brooklyn, and druggists generally.

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"SUN" PRESCRIPTION.—
CHOLERINE MIXTURE.
Many persons, during the Summer season, make their meals principally of Vegetables and Fruit; in consequence Dysentery and Diarrhœa are very prevalent. Much suffering may be averted by taking, on the first symptoms of an attack, from 10 to 15 drops of the Cholerine Mixture, which will not fail to give relief in all cases. The writer of this has personally derived the greatest benefit from it in a severe attack of Diarrhœa, and knows of many cases where it has performed speedy cures. Price 25 cents per bottle. Prepared and sold by A. B. and D. SANDS & Co., Druggists, 161 William st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed and all the medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them all ladies in certain circumstances. Office No. 483 Broadway; perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise, &c.*, offices corner of Houston and Crosby, (No. 139 Crosby,) hours 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Strictures, sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c., on a distinct plan for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Perfect safety guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Physician, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 34th-st., New-York.

WISTAR'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS Medicine to be genuine must have my name as the only authorized proprietor on each label, and my initials on the cork of each bottle. Nervous Rheumatism, Chorea, St. Vitus' Dance, Palpitation, Vertigo, Wakefulness and many other nervous diseases, have been cured by this medicine. For sale by Druggists generally, and at No. 211 6th-av., New-York; large bottles $1.
Dr. J. T. STRATTON.

$500 REWARD—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXture.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in three days. Sold at the drug stores; at the Astor House, No. 335 Broadway; and No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. William.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.—UNION-SQUARE.—DR BATES, DEN tist, inserts indestructible Teeth upon frames warranted to masticate food. Plugging warranted not to fall out, and performed without pain. Cleaning and extracting without injuring the gums. Children's teeth regulated and advice given. No. 826 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

PEOPLE'S EXPRESS.
NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN AND FLATBUSH.
Packages and packages of every description delivered in any part of New-York, Brooklyn, and Flatbush. Office No. 63 Broadway, New-York, and *New-York Times* office. Offices in Brooklyn, Jones' Hotel, Fulton Ferry; No. 3 Atlantic-st., South Ferry; No. 331 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall. Stages in Brooklyn, Pacific-st., near Hoyt.

ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET, Capt. MOORE.
LEAVE

HARLEM			PECK SLIP.		
6	A. M.	P. M.	7	A. M.	3:15 P. M.
7	A. M.	3 P. M.	8	A. M.	4:15 P. M.
8	A. M.	5:15 P. M.	9:15	A. M.	5:15 P. M.
9	A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11	A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30	A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30	P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with

BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 8 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

NEWARK AND NEW-YORK.
A delightful trip. Fare only 13 cents.
The steamer TAMINEND leaves Newark at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Leaves the foot of Barclay-st. at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M. Those who wish to avoid the dust will find this a desirable trip.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.
HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Friday, July 15, 7:30 A. M.	Friday, July 15, 3:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 16 8:30 A. M.	Saturday, July 16, 4 P. M.
Sunday, July 17, 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 17, 4 P. M.
Monday, July 18, 6 A. M.	Monday, July 18, 9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 19, 6:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 19, 10 A. M.
Wednesday, July 20, 7 A. M.	Wedn'sy, July 20, 10:30 A. M.
Thursday, July 21, 7:30 A. M.	

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (direct,) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Friday, July 15, 3:30 P. M.	Friday, July 15, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 16, 3:30 P. M.	Saturday, July 16, 7 A. M.
Monday, July 18, 9:30 A. M.	Monday, July 18, 6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 19, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, July 19, 6 A. M.
Wedn'sy, July 20, 10:30 A. M.	Wedn'sy, July 20, 6:15 A. M.
	Thursday, July 21, 6:30 A. M.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY CROWELL Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York from Pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room $5. Running time about 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland. H. B. CROWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st., New York.
WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours ride from Portland.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY Steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburg. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7. Montreal, $8 25. Apply for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

FARE FIFTY CENTS TO NEWBURGH, Cornwall, Cold Spring and West Point. Tickets to go and return, 75 cents. The steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay st., touching at Christopher, every SUNDAY morning at 7½ o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, sing Sing and Haverstraw.

DAILY LINE FOR GLEN COVE AND Roslyn, stopping at Bayle's Dock, Great Neck, and Sands Point. The fine new steamer LONG ISLAND will leave Pier No. 32 East River, Jamaica slip, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 P. M. Returning leaves Roslyn at 6:30 and Glen Cove at 7:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9 o'clock.

YONKERS FERRY—LANDING AT RIVERdale, Hudson Park, Tubby Hook, Fort Washington, Carmansville, Manhattanville, Strykers Bay, and Christopher sts. Steamer JOHN FARON EVERY DAY, from Jay-st. Pier, at 8½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Returning, leave Yonkers at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., affording delightful excursions. Fare 10 cents each way.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT, Kingston, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Corzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Marlborough and Milton, each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:45 o'clock.

FOR SAG HARBOR—LANDING AT ORIENT and GREENPORT EACH WAY.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-st., Pier No. 33 East River, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.
G. W. COBBLES, Agent.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck slip, East River, at 4 o'clock, P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

STEAMER OCEAN WAVE, CAPT. S. BLAKEman, leaves Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 29, East River, July 9, at 12 o'clock; 12th, at 11 A. M.; 14th, at 11 A. M.; 16th, 12:30 P. M., for East Neck, Stoney Brook, and Port Jefferson. Stages connect as usual.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck Slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic, and New-Haven Railroad.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—LEVI P. STONE, Egbert Starr, Henry H. Stottesbury, Henry L. Butler and Jonathan J. Broome against DANIEL C. SCUDDER and Joseph S. Bates.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above named defendants: You are here-by summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 35 Wall-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of Four Hundred and Sixty Dollars, with interest from the 21st day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, besides the costs of this action. Dated New-York, June 3, 1859.
STARR & RUGGLES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys
No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 1st day of July, 1859. STARR & RUGGLES.
jy7-law6wF

SUPREME COURT—ALBANY COUNTY.—ALEXTA REYNOLDS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM T. BLODGETT and ORLANDO MEADS, defendants.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of June, 1859, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the late limited partnership of John Meads, Junior, of the City of New-York, that they are required to come in and exhibit their respective demands against the said partnership, and prove the same before me, the Referee in the said order named, at my office, No. 1 State-street, in the City of Albany, on or before the 26th day of July, 1859, at 10 o'clock A. M., or they will be excluded from the benefit of the said order and from any distributive share of the fund in the hands of the assignees.—Dated Albany, June 28, 1859. JAMES EDWARDS,
jy1-law3wF. Referee.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Henry Cassmajor, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., No. 78 South-street, in the City of New-York on or before the 10th day of December next.
Dated New-York, the 2d day of June, 1859.
PAUL CASSMAJOR,
H. H. SEWALL,
Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB LICHTENBERG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of her attorney, P. J. Joachimsen, No. 118 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated NEW-YORK, March 31, 1859.
CAROLINE LICHTENBERG, Executrix, &c., of
ap1-law6mF Jacob Lichtenberg, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN G. COLLINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of WILLIAM COLLINS, No. 41 Wooster-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of September next. Dated, NEW-YORK, the 3d day of March, 1859.
JOHN FINLEY,
mh4-6mF WILLIAM COLLINS, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER MASTERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Reuben H. Cudlipp, No. 46 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of November next, 1859. Dated New-York, May 10, 1859.
my27-law6mF MICHAEL MEAGHY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL HUGHES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 179 Varick-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 6, 1859.
ap8-law6mF JOHN HUGHES, Administrator.

STATIONERY.

CARSON & HAND.
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE.
No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York.
Also, an entire new article of Ruled Paper in stock, such as BILL-HEADS, two to eight on a sheet.
Also,
PATENT HEADED-BILL CAP.
All kinds of Ruled Paper at 50 per cent, less than the usual cost of ruling—done by the
PATENT STEAM RULING MACHINE DIAMOND-POINTED PEN.

REFRIGERATORS.—WINSHIP'S AND OTHER make's water coolers, ice pitchers, meat safes, ice cream freezers, carpet sweepers, wire covers, &c., at BALDWIN & JOHNSTON'S, No. 32 Maiden-lane.

RAILROAD.

...onesday, June 1, 1859, trains will ...st. station, New-York, as follows:
...M.—For Williams' Bridge.
...M.—Mail train for Albany.
...M.—For Williams' Bridge.
...0 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
5:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
6:00 P. M.—White Plains.
6:16 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
6:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
8:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
8:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
8:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
7:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
9:30 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
3:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
8:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, via Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and Intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 8:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 16, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 9:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. for Tarrytown 9:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 6:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:46 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY leave Fulton Market Slip by steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., and 1, 3.45, 5.45, and 7.30 P. M., returning, leaves Flushing at 6.30, 7.55, 10 A. M. and 1, 2.30, 4.45, and 6.40 P. M., stopping both ways at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and West Flushing. Extra trains will leave Hunter's Point, at 7.45 and 11 A. M.; fare by 11 A. M. train to Flushing, from Hunter's Point, only 15 cents; returning, at 1 P. M. at 15 cents to New-York by 34th st. ferry; fare by regular trains, from Fulton Market Slip 25 cents. Extra trains for excursions on reasonable terms.
O. CHARLICK, President.

FOR SAVANNAH.—CHANGE OF DAY.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, July 21, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations. $15; through ticket to New-Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Albany, Atlanta, Columbus, Macon, Augusta and principal places in Florida, at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKlyn for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer-park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT—LONG ISLAND RAILroad TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3 30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9.20 A. M. Express; and 4.10 P. M. Mail.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—SHARON SPRINGS.—Travellers taking the Morning Express Train on HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, leaving Chambers st at 8 A. M., and 31st st. at 8 25 A. M., will arrive at the above places in time for dinner.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Lake Memphremagog, by the New-York and New-Haven and Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroads. Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:25 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.—Whereas, Mrs. FANNIE DEANE HALSEY, a resident of this City, left her home on the first day of June, and her dead body was found on the fifth day of June last, in the water near Bay Ridge, in Kings county; and whereas, circumstances connected with the disappearance and death of Mrs. Halsey, warrant the suspicion that she was murdered: Now, therefore, I, Daniel F. Tiemann, Mayor of the City of New York, by virtue of the authority vested in me, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the said Fannie Deane Halsey. The above reward will be paid on the certificate of the District Attorney that the arrest and conviction were secured by the person claiming the same.
In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal at the City Hall of the City of New York, on the ninth day of July, A. D. 1859.
DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Finance of the Board of Aldermen will meet in room No. 6 City Hall, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock. All persons having business before the Committee are hereby notified to be present.
JOHN J. BRADLEY,
THOS. W. ADAMS, } Committee.
JAMES OWEN,

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—JULY 11, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that a penalty of Five per Cent. will be added, on the first day of August next, on all water rents remaining unpaid on that day.
M. VAN SCHAICK, President.

PROPOSALS.

CENTRAL PARK.
OFFICE OF ARCHITECT-IN-CHIEF,
FIFTH AVENUE at 79th st.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Wednesday, July 20, at 12 M., for 50,000 to 65,000 feet of water-pipe. The sizes of the pipe will run from three (3) to ten (10) inches, inside diameter.
The delivery to commence by Aug. 10, and the whole quantity to be delivered by Sept. 10 next.
Proposals for pipe of any other kind than cast-iron will include the laying and completion of the system for use, by Oct. 1 next, with a guarantee for two years, and must be accompanied by samples of proposed pipe, and description of the process of manufacture, and of the materials used, and the manner of laying the pipe, with references to places where the same has been used.
The trenching and back-filling will not be included in the contract.
Monthly estimates will be made as the work progresses, and 15 per cent. of the value of the same, at contract prices, will be retained until the whole is completed.
Specifications, together with any other information desired, will be furnished at this office on and after Thursday, July 14, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
Proposals should be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the work.
The Commissioners of the Central Park reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Water-pipe," and addressed to the "Commissioners of the Central Park."
FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
Architect-in-Chief and Superintendent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of July, instant, at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School No. 10, in Fourteenth street, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specification on files and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder. The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WM. HIBBARD,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
FRANCIS DUNCAN,
JOHN J. DYMOND,
JAS. CUSHING, Jr.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 20th day of July inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School No. 16, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
AUG. F. DOW,
HENRY P. LEE,
ALEX. H. KEECH.

NAVY AGENCY, New-York, July 14, 1859.
SEALED PROPOSALS INDORSED.—PROposals for pork will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for five hundred barrels of pork, to be of the best quality "Mess," and to be delivered at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, subject to the usual inspection, within five days after the notification of the bid.
GEO. N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

A HINT.—THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PLACE to buy all kinds of Groceries and Provision, at wholesale or retail, is at THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, No. 291 Greenwich-st., and No. 69 Murray-st.

...ING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 57 North River, foot of Beach-st.
The ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $80.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
The FULTON and ARAGO will hereafter take such general freight as may be offered.
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Aug. 20.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP WESER,
J. H. GARNIER, Commander,
will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on
SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE

EUROPEAN NEWS.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

Sunday evening. It is stated that large sums had been transmitted from a common purse here to GYULAI's military chest. Such sympathies have ceased to create wonderment when Parisians hear of the sentiments publicly expressed concerning Piedmont by that very singular freshman in diplomacy, Viscount CHEVIGNA pitchforked over here as embassey sec. by the late British Foreign Minister, and who goes about denouncing freedom in Italy as a humbug, and upholding Austria as the *world's economic sustar* of Europe. To such an extent has this offensive and un English sort of talk been indulged in that Marquis VILLAMARINA is said to have complained of the tone in vogue at our embassey to Lord JOHN RUSSELL. The envoys of the small German Courts pick up every crumb of comfort they can catch from the lips of the sec., and send the fragments of the Chelsea bun all hot to their respective "chanceries" as true samples of Old England's quartern loaf.

GEORGE V. of Hanover, has bestowed the Order of Guelph on Dr. ORGES, for his Austrian articles in the *Augsburg Gazette*.

At Acqui, in Piedmont, there are now 2,000 Hungarians picked out of the captured since Montebello, and their organization is nearly complete, but they will not be brought up in line unless required. They are mostly "Honveds."

At Poitiers, (June 12,) the passage of a French frigate was the occasion, in that harbor, of a grand Hellenic demonstration in favor of Italy. The feeling at Athens is equally strong, partly because they hate Bavarians, and also that they remember Austria frowned on the war of Greek independence, under METTERNICH; nor is this a symptom of Greek sentiment unimportant, as the Dalmatian seaboard swarms with Romaic sailors.

THE ACTION AT CASTELNEDOLO.

The Vienna Gazette gives the following details of the fighting which took place on the 15th June; between the Austrian troops and the corps of GARIBALDI, at Castelnedolo:

"The corps of GARIBALDI had occupied all the houses, farms, and mills of the country. The advanced posts of the division of URBAN were, therefore, surrounded by enemies on all sides; nevertheless URBAN gave orders for an immediate attack. All the points occupied were taken at the point of the bayonet. The combat lasted for two hours; after which the volunteers hastily fled and returned to Brescia. According to the account given by prisoners and deserters, in addition to his 4,000 volunteers and four pieces of artillery, had received considerable reinforcements from the Piedmontese brigade of Vercelli. The Austrian troops were 4,000 strong, and consequently very inferior in number, and they were much impeded in their movements by the nature of the ground, which was intersected by canals. 'Some of the volunteers wishing to escape from the combat threw themselves into a ditch, and lay there as if dead; but their trick was discovered by a detachment of Austrians, who took 30 of them prisoners, and cut the rest to pieces."

AN AUSTRIAN ORDER OF THE DAY.

Immediately after the battle of Magenta the commandant of the army published the following order of the day, dated Binasco, 5th of June:

"I have to express to all the troops of the imperial army who were present yesterday at the battle of Magenta my admiration of the extraordinary bravery they displayed in heroically defending their position for nine hours against an enemy almost twice their number. The exhaustion of the troops rendered it necessary to avoid a fresh combat, and although the army from strong considerations executed a movement of retreat, I am convinced that it has not from that circumstance lost any of its self-confidence, and that at the next encounter the glory which it has acquired at Montebello and at Magenta will be a sure pledge of the victory which cannot fail to be the recompense of their fidelity, their perseverence, and their admirable bravery."

DESERTIONS—BREAKING UP OF THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VERONA, Saturday, June 28.

The officers of the Italian regiments state that the men under their command daily become more difficult to manage, and facts have come to my knowledge which induce me to think it would be wise to disarm all of them. It was a great mistake to send Italian regiments to Italy, and it proves to be very difficult to bring them back again. The Italian soldiers desert by scores and fifties, and they sometimes show fight when run to earth by other troops. At Sessana, in the neighborhood of Trieste, a battalion of "Alemann" infantry shouted, "*Eeviva Vittore Emmanuele*," and a part of it is still roving about on the Karst. Several deserters have been brought in, and a few of them who offered resistance to their captors have suffered capital punishment. It is proposed to draft the Italian soldiers into the German and Polish regiments, but it appears to me unwise to mix tares with wheat. During several days a vessel, under the flag of the United States, was seen near the coast in the neighborhood of Trieste, and it was at length discovered that she took deserters on board when it grew dark.

Yesterday, at 2 o'clock P. M., the Burgomaster and several members of the Municipal Council of this city waited on the Minister of the Interior, and intimated that, if it should be necessary to send further reinforcements to Italy, the garrison of Vienna could be removed, as the citizens would undertake to maintain peace and order.

You may be sure that we are on the eve of important changes in Austria, as the Emperor has obtained great insight into the actual state of affairs during the last two months, and has acquired proof positive that he has been deceived by many of the persons around him. His Majesty is said to look deadly pale, and to be extremely cast down. Everyone feels that the Empire must go to the dogs if the whole system is not speedily changed. The Tyroleze are resolved to defend their country to the very last against the French and Sardinians; but they make no secret of their determination not to lay down their arms, when the war is at an end, until they have come to a satisfactory understanding with Government. Of Hungary there is nothing more to be said, than that it is likely to be lost to the Empire if concessions are not made.

The negotiations between Austria and Prussia are progressing favorably, but the Cabinet has considered it necessary to request the Prussian Government to express its opinions and wishes more clearly and exactly.

DESERTIONS FROM THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

Vess' Gazette of Berlin quotes a letter from Vienne, of the 25th ult., which says: "It is now known to be a positive fact that not only part of the Italian regiment Segismund went over to the enemy on the 24th, or else grounded arms, refusing to fire on their countrymen, but that the Italian regiments Wernhard and Aleman have also shown that discipline cannot always neutralise national feeling. A number of deserters from their regiments have been brought in here, and it is certain that many of them, sub-officers included, have been shot. The passage of the troops coming from the scene of war, presented a curious spectacle. First came a party of men in chains, then a detachment, without arms, under a strong escort; and, lastly, the troops who remained faithful. Many attempts at desertion had taken place during their march from Italy."

THE PAPAL GOVERNMENT AND ITS SUBJECTS—THE MASSACRE AT PERUGIA.

Correspondence of the Morning Post.

ROME, Saturday, June 25.

The sanguinary ferocity displayed by the so-called Swiss Regiment in the Papal service, which stormed the rebellious City of Perugia on the 20th instant, slaying, burning, and plundering as if in an enemy's country, has already produced such an impression in the other revolted provinces, that many cities and towns, seeing no hope of support from either the French or the Piedmontese, after the explicit declarations of those two Sovereigns, and despairing of maintaining a separate independence, have sent in their acts of submission to the Supreme Pontiff.

The inhabitants of Perugia having been twice, but fruitlessly summoned to return to their allegiance by the Pope's Envoy, the Advocate LATTANZI, himself a native of Perugia, the column under Colonel SCHMIDT advanced to the assault. The force consisted of two battalions of the Swiss Regiment, 1,700 strong, 300 Roman infantry, two pieces of artillery, and a company of *gendarmes*, who were placed in ambush on the road to Florence. The attack was made at three of the gates, and one of them was speedily burst open by a cannot-shot, affording a passage for the entrance of the troops. An obstinate, though an irregular defence was made, and the citizens retreated, fighting with interior arms and ammunition, to the Palazzo Communale, situated in the middle of the Corso, nearly a mile from the original point of attack, where the conflict soon came to an end; but not the vengeful fury of the soldiery, who burst into the houses when they had been fired on, and committed the most dreadful excesses. About sixty Perugians were taken with arms still in their hands, above seventy were slain, and a great number wounded; but as many of the latter were taken into private houses as well as into hospitals, their precise number cannot be determined. Nine women and children were victims to the ruthless soldiers in different houses, and the cruelties of war were aggravated by the horrors of licentiousness. The loss on the side of the troops was comparatively trifling. Two officers and nine soldiers were killed, and two officers and thirty soldiers wounded. It appears that a number of Tuscans were in the ranks of the besieged party. These, after the capture of the town, endeavored to make their escape to Arezzo, but many of them were shot down by the gendarmes, who were in ambush on the road. On the following day, Col. SCHMIDT, after declaring the restoration of the Pontifical Government, gave orders for the town to be under martial law, that all arms should be given up, and military devices laid aside by the inhabitants. A tax was imposed upon the town for the expenses of the expedition, amounting, it is said, to 60,000 dollars besides 30 baiocchi a day and campaigning rations to each soldier. The reparation of the fortress, and other onerous burdens, also fall to the lot of the city. The head of the Provisional Government, GUARDABASSI, is fined 20,000 dollars.

Telegraphic dispatches have informed the Government of His Holiness of the submission of the revolted cities of Fano and Sinigaglia on the morning of the 23d, and on the 24th Gen. ALLEGRINI reoccupied Ancona, in the name of the Pope, that officer having, on the appointment of a Provisional Government, retired with 700 men into the fortress. He was fortunate enough to restore order without bloodshed, and before the arrival of the Swiss and Papal troops, 4,000 strong, under the command of Gen. KALDERMATTEN, by whom the assault was to have been made on the 27th instant. The submission of Ancona was effected by the intermediation of the French Consul in that city and the French Ambassador at Rome. Deputations have arrived in Rome to treat of the terms of surrender for Bologna, Ravenna, and the other towns of those provinces.

An American gentleman, Mr. E. N. PERKINS, of Boston, who arrived at Perugia from Rome on the 18th, with Mrs. PERKINS and three other ladies, had a very narrow escape from the hands of the brutal soldiery, who burst into the Hotel de France, where he was staying, shot the master of the hotel and the waiter, and would most probably have murdered the travelers also, had they not been concealed by the mother of the unfortunate hotel keeper in a dark recess leading by a secret door out of one of their bedrooms. In this suffocating hiding place they all remained for fourteen hours, and when they at last ventured out they found that the whole hotel had been gutted, furniture and property destroyed or carried off, and that Mr. PERKINS' luggage, containing money and valuable effects of many kinds to the amount of nearly $3,000, had likewise become the prey of these free booters in uniform. The United States Minister in Rome, Mr STOCKTON, has received an exact account of the occurrence from the sufferers, and is making energetic representations to the Government in order to obtain a suitable reparation.

Paris Correspondence of the London Globe.

The Romagna is in a state of violent ferment at the news of the German filibusters, called "Swiss" Guards, being let loose on their households, in the absence of so many thousand volunteers who would have deterred ANTONELLI from that sanguinary experiment. A letter in *Le Nord* from Florence (June 23,) gives the number murdered in the streets of Perugia as 300, and adds that what Captain (now General) SCHMIDT urges in excuse is, that women poured hot oil and red charcoal on his men, and it was necessary to fling them bodily out of their own windows down on the street flags; besides, he lost two captains and 90 men shot outside the town.

The walls are of immense circuit, as before the city was usurped by PAUL III. It counted 80,000 inhabitants, and even still has near 20 000. An English family of tourists fell into the hands of these "Swiss," and were robbed and outraged. These facts are also stated by the *Gazette de Cologne*. Paris papers are full of imprecations on the employment of such foreign brigands by the Church authorities, and urge that to clear Italy of Austrians, requires a supplemental clearance of this mongrel horde of irresponsible lawless and native-land-less burglars.

SARDINIAN VIEW OF THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

Count CAVOUR, President of the Council in the Sardinian Ministry, and Minister for Foreign Affairs, has addressed the following Circular to all the representatives of King VICTOR EMANUEL at foreign Courts:

TURIN, June 14.

SIR: The knowledge you possess of the principles which have always directed the policy of His Majesty's Government, and the frequent communications I have taken care to address to you in these latter times, must have enabled you to appreciate, and to cause to be appreciated, the military and political events which have just taken place in Lombardy. It is, however, useful to examine once again the origin and causes of these events, and to set forth still more clearly the intentions and the acts of the King's Government.

As soon as the Italian question—the existence of which was denied by some, and the importance of which was lessened by others—assumed the first place in the preoccupations of Europe, his Majesty's Cabinet, with the frankness which characterizes it, made known the extreme difficulty of the situation. To do this, in the memorandum of the 1st March last, addressed to the British Government, and which was afterwards published by the Press, I endeavored to set forth the result of Austrian domination in Italy—results which have no analogy in modern history.

I showed that the universal antipathy to and hatred of the Austrian Government are, first of all, from the system of Government inflicted on the Lombardo-Venetians; and next, and more particularly, from the sentiment of nationality wounded by foreign domination. The progress of enlightenment and the spread of instruction which Austria could not entirely prevent have made these populations more sensible of their sad lot—that of being governed and kept under by a people with whom they have no community either of race, manners or language.

The Austrians, after half a century of domination, had not established themselves in those provinces; they were encamped there. This state of things was not like a transitory one, of which the end, nearer or more distant, could be foreseen, but it became aggravated and grew worse every day. We said that state of things was not contrary to treaties, but that it was contrary to the great principles of equity and justice on which social order is based. If, we add, Austria could not be induced to modify existing treaties, we should not obtain a definitive and durable solution, and we must content ourselves with palliatives more or less efficacious. Nevertheless, in the hope of rendering the condition of the Lombards and Venetians more tolerable, and of temporarily modifying such a grave situation, we hastened, on the demand which was made to us, to indicate the expedients that appeared to us best calculated to obtain the result desired.

Unfortunately Austria showed herself more than ever contrary to any conciliation; she was determined to maintain by force the illegal preponderance she had obtained over States recognized by treaties as independent. She redoubled menaces, and accelerated the formidable military preparations directed against Piedmont, which was the sole barrier opposed to her exclusive domination in Italy. The petty States which had bound up their fate with that of Austria, and which in the same degree had incurred the animadversion of their subjects, could no longer show themselves desirous of fulfilling their duties to their people. Serious and inevitable complications appeared imminent.

The repose of Europe was thus endangered. It was then that the proposition of a Congress was made by Russia, was consented to by the Great Powers, and was accepted by Piedmont. The basis of the Congress was the maintenance of the territorial *status quo*—that is to say, the treaties which assured to Austria her possessions in Italy.

What then took place is known: Austria, which saw placed in discussion not her legal rights, which were expressly reserved to her, but the usurpations she had accomplished in spite of European stipulations, threw off the mask all at once. In spite of the formal engagements entered into with England not to attack Piedmont, she sent an army into his Majesty's States, and her generals loudly declared that the Emperor would come to Turin to treat.

Events have not, it is true, responded to the boastings of the Austrian staff, and the Austrian armies have had to confine their exploits to shameful spoliations and acts of cruelty on inoffensive populations. The enemy has been driven from Piedmontese territory, and the victories of Palestro and Magenta have opened Lombardy to us. Then events confirmed our appreciation of the moral state of the Lombardo-Venetian provinces, and of the petty States which had made common cause with Austria. The sentiments of the populations broke out; the municipal authorities, the very same municipal authorities who had been instituted by Austria, proclaimed the overthrow of the Government; they renewed the union of 1848, and unanimously confirmed their annexation to Piedmont. The municipality of Milan proclaimed the same thing even within reach of the Austrian cannon.

The King, in accepting this spontaneous act of the national will, does not in any manner encroach on existing treaties, for Austria by refusing a Congress the basis of which was the maintenance of those treaties, and by invading the States of his Majesty, has put an end, so far as she is concerned, to the arrangements of 1814 and 1815.

The Italian provinces which the fortune of war had subjected by force to her domination, have entered into their natural rights; twice made free in the course of eleven years, their will has been manifested without obstacle and without pressure. In 1848, as in 1859, these provinces spontaneously united themselves to Piedmont, like brothers who meet brothers after a long and painful separation.

The object of the present war is, his Majesty frankly avows, Italian independence and the exclusion of Austria from the Peninsula. This cause is too noble for us to dissimulate the importance of it; it is too sacred not to obtain in advance the sympathies of civilized Europe. We must even admit that those sympathies have never failed us, for the policy of the King's Government has always been the same, and it has obtained the approbation not only of public opinion but of Cabinets.

Europe, by the voice of her most eminent statesmen, has testified to the interest she feels in the fate of unhappy Italy. But in these latter times some distrust more or less disguised has appeared. The generous intervention of the Emperor NAPOLEON in favor of an ally unjustly attacked, and of an oppressed nation, has been to a certain extent misunderstood. Ambitious views and projects of aggrandizement are said to exist where there are only noble devotedness to the cause of justice and right, and the imperative duty of protecting the dignity and interests of France. The explicit declarations of the Emperor NAPOLEON III. at the moment of drawing the sword have, however, already greatly calmed these apprehensions. The proclamation of Milan, so clear and becoming, must have dissipated all doubts which may have remained in prejudiced minds.

We have the most absolute confidence that the European equilibrium will not be disturbed by the territorial extension of a great Power, and that there will be in Italy a Kingdom strongly constituted, and such as is naturally indicated by geographical configuration, and unity of race, language and manners, such as diplomacy wished to form in other times for the common interest of Italy and Europe. With the domination of Austria and of the States which have united their destinies to those of Austria will disappear a permanent cause of troubles; order will be guaranteed; the flame of revolutions be extinguished; and Europe can abandon herself in full security to the great enterprises of peace which are the honor of the century.

Such is the point of view in which you must present the events that are taking place in Italy. The resistance which Austria has excited must have for result her exclusion from the country which force alone subjected to an odious and intolerable yoke. Our cause, I take pleasure in repeating in terminating this dispatch, is noble and just; we can, we ought, openly to avow that, and we have full confidence in the triumph of right.—Accept, &c. CAVOUR.

THE RELATIONS OF RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

Among the State papers embraced in the *Blue Book on Italy* submitted to Parliament by the Derby Ministry, prior to its resignation, were two, which threw light on the state of relations between the Courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg. These papers include, in the first place, two dispatches written by Sir. J. CRAMPTON to the Earl of MALMESBURY, at the end of January and about the middle of February last. We annex both, as follows:

SIR J. CRAMPTON TO THE EARL OF MALMESBURY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1859.

Upon the receipt of your lordship's dispatch of the 12th ult., I took an early opportunity of putting Prince GORTSCHAKOFF in possession of the views and opinions of her Majesty's Government in regard to the unsatisfactory state of the relations between France and Austria, as made known to me by that dispatch and its enclosures.

I have had several conversations with his Excellency upon this subject, both before and after I had received your Lordship's official instructions.

After making his Excellency fully acquainted with the motives and considerations which have induced her Majesty's Government to address the Governments of France, Austria and Sardinia at the present conjuncture, I told his Excellency that your Lordship, putting confidence in the declarations he had made to me of his constant desire to maintain the peace of Europe, had directed me to ascertain how far the Russian Government would be disposed to assist England in recommending prudence and temper, to those Governments. The policy of her Majesty's Government, I said, was simply the preservation of peace by a faithful maintenance of the treaties now in force; and her Majesty's Government trusted that Russia, laying aside any feeling, favorable or unfavorable, which she might entertain towards either of the two great powers in question, would join England in effecting an object which it is the interest of all to secure.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF listened with attention to all the observations which I ventured to offer to him on this subject, and replied to the following effect:

"You have certainly not misrepresented me in reporting to your Government that I wish to see peace maintained. Russia desires peace, and even requires it, for the development of the great measures of internal improvement in which she is engaged. But I remarked that you used the phrase, 'throwing aside all feeling, favorable or unfavorable, towards the parties in question;' and I should be departing altogether from the frankness which you invite were I to allow you to suppose that we could associate ourselves in any course of action in which this was to be a condition. In a word, we cannot weigh France and Austria in the same balance. Our relations with the former are cordial—with the latter they are far from being so; nor do I see any prospect of an improvement of them. This could only result from an entire change of system on the part of the Austrian Government, and of such a change I see neither the commencement nor the probability."

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF then proceeded at some length to enumerate the grievances of which Russia conceives she has reason to complain on the part of Austria; but as your Lordship is doubtless, well acquainted with these, it would serve no good purpose to record them here. *It will suffice to say that his Excellency's language seemed to preclude any prospect of a renewal of the intimacy which formerly subsisted between the Cabinets of St. Petersburgh and Vienna.*

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, in conclusion said: "Russia was formerly in the habit of offering friendly advice to such of the Cabinets of Europe as she had reason to hope would have appreciated her motives in doing so; but it is a policy in which she has not found her account; she has consequently now none to offer. If her opinion is asked, however, it will be freely given, and it will ce in favor of peace. So far we can go, but no further. Recollect, however, that although sincerely desirous that peace should be maintained, *I do not tell you that, should it unfortunately* be otherwise, we should under no circumstances take part in the contest. *We reserve to ourselves entire liberty of action in this respect.*"

Sir J. Crampton to the Earl of Malmesbury.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Feb. 15, 1859.

Although we must regret the position which Russia, as one of the Great Powers of Europe, has chosen to assume on the present occasion, and perhaps still more, the motives which she has assigned for assuming it, we cannot charge Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, or His Imperial Majesty, with want of frankness in their manner of evincing their real feelings.

The motive for standing aloof, at the present conjuncture of the affairs of Europe, is a fact not concealed, and is avowedly the necessity of husbanding her resources, and repairing her recent losses, while the rest of Europe is engaged in war. But another motive still less creditable to her is scarcely dissimulated by her Government, while it is loudly proclaimed by the public, namely, *the hope that the expected war may result in the thorough humiliation of Austria.*

The neutrality proposed by Russia is one of an avowedly hostile nature, so far as Austria is concerned and consequently scarcely deserves the name; and the liberty of action which she reserves to herself clearly refers to the contingency of her aid being required to bring about that result.

It is true that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has invariably declared that the Russian Government is desirous that the peace of Europe should be maintained; but I should be misleading your Lordship if I represented him as urging Her Majesty's Government to take measures to prevent its being disturbed. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF did not, as indeed he could not, question the policy or motives of Her Majesty's Government, as communicated to him by me, but he confined himself to a justification of Russia, under the peculiar circumstances in which she stands, for not actively associating herself with that policy.

It is with satisfaction that I observe that my language to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, given hitherto, of course as the expression of my personal opinion only, has been similar to that used by your Lordship to Baron BRUNNOW, in regard to the position of Her Majesty's Government in the event of a rupture of peace in Italy or elsewhere.

THE NEW PROGRAMME OF THE NEW BRITISH MINISTRY.

From the London Times, June 21.

A Ministerial statement in each House, which in the Lords led to a somewhat desultory discussion, makes up the sum of last night's proceedings in Parliament. Lord PALMERSTON and Lord GRANVILLE announced the intentions of the Government with respect to the war, and to our internal affairs, particularly with reference to the Reform Bill. We must take domestic matters first. It is now certain that the new Government, like the last, considers that the few weeks which yet remain are barely sufficient for the necessary business of the year. Owing to the clerenly finance of the late Government great difficulties will beset the path of a Chancellor of the Exchequer. Not only was the last Budget a mere expedient for staving off the necessary calls on the public purse, but since the 1st of January our naval defences have absorbed sums which can only be met by an increase of the Income-tax or the imposition of some other equally objectionable burden. Then there is an immense quantity of private business before Parliament, and even the routine legislation of the year can hardly be dispatched before the middle of August, even if the House attended to nothing else. Under these circumstances the country will not be surprised to find that Lord PALMERSTON, like his predecessor, has determined to do no more than is absolutely necessary. We are to have no Reform Bill, but "that it will be our endeavor and determination to avail ourselves of the earliest moment of the next Session of Parliament to prepare and produce a Bill I can give the assurance of myself and my colleagues." So says Lord PALMERSTON. The Reform Bill, however, is like the clear lake and verdant meadow which delude the passenger in the Desert. It is always a year ahead of us. Within twelve months we are always to arrive at a blessed millennium, in which no Horwich shall receive the money of rival candidates, no narrow, ten-pound oligarchy, vaunt their superior privileges in the face of the unrepresented millions. It is now eleven years since the second Reform of Parliament became a real public question, through the propositions of the late Mr. HUME and partial acquiescence of Lord JOHN RUSSELL. From that time we have been continually looking forward to "next year" as the time when all our hopes shall be fulfilled. In 1858 the country was promised a Reform Bill up to the very meeting of Parliament. The meeting took place in the midst of the perturbation caused by the attempt of ORSINI. From that time to this it has been alleged that only the sudden misunderstanding with France prevented Parliament from considering the state of the representation. But truth compels us to reflect that up to the overthrow of the Palmerston Government, there was no sign that any such bill had been prepared, and there are many who believe that the measure announced in the Royal Speech had never engaged the attention of the Cabinet at all. The year 1859 has witnessed the Reform Bills of Lord DERBY, and the opinion of the country on this measure was fully expressed by the majority, which led to the overthrow of the late Government. Now we are promised a great final measure for the year 1860. The result remains to be seen. Whether the state of Europe will forbid any such discussion, or whether the multitude of domestic measures will preclude that fit attention which the subject deserves, we cannot but anticipate that even in the twelfth year of the century there will arise, in spite of the enthusiasm and the protestations of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, some hindrance to this great act of legislation.

But the present is a foreign policy Government, and it is almost idle to talk of Law Reform or Parliamentary Reform while the great work which Lord PALMERSTON and Lord JOHN have proposed to themselves remains incomplete. The late Ministry was expelled, not so much because there was any serious fear of its taking part with Austria, but because, having been in office during the discussions which preceded the war, it had been brought into warm argument with France, and could hardly address the French Emperor in the friendly tone which is due to a conqueror. The leaders of the present Government having done nothing to forfeit their claim to a favorable hearing at the Tuileries, will be able to represent England in a fitting manner whenever the French Emperor's moderation shall induce him to listen to proposals for peace. The means by which the Government will fulfil their mission, and the moment they will choose for it, are not obscurely represented in the recent Ministerial speeches. It is agreed on all hands that the present time is inopportune for mediation. The two armies which are contending in Italy are still face to to face, neither of them so worsted as to be unable to continue the struggle. It is true that the result of the battle of Magenta has been the surrender of Milan and of nearly all Lombardy; that the battle of Solferino has proved that the Austrians cannot contend in the open field against the French, and that henceforth Austrian valor must confine itself to defending the works of strongly fortified places against the enemy. But no one can believe that such fortresses as compose the famous "Quadrilateral" can be taken in a day. The French Emperor must use all his forces against Peschiera, Verona, and Mantua, and it is not impossible that the delay occasioned in the Imperial career of conquest by these celebrated strongholds may cause events to turn, however slightly, in favor of Austria. The war, indeed, may be considered as divided into two campaigns. The first is at an end. It began with the invasion of Piedmont by the Austrians, and comprizes the great battles which have deprived FRANCIS JOSEPH of his Lombard dominions. The second has now to begin. It will be the conflict between an immense besieging army and another equally great, which defends elaborately constructed fortresses. Although the general superiority of the French in the first of these campaigns is incontestable, it may be difficult for them to gain rapid or even decisive success in the second. It will be the duty, therefore, of the Government to delay their action, keeping their sympathies in abeyance until it shall be proved on what side they can most advantageously use their exertions. With respect to the neutral position of this country, no change has been effected by the displacement of the late Ministry. "The course which we intend to pursue," said Lord PALMERSTON, amid the cheers of the Opposition, "is that which has been chalked out by those who have preceded us." A strict neutrality is to be observed, and yet every means will be taken to strengthen the [illegible] of [illegible] will in one time be tendered to the belli[illegible] ers by England, either alone or acting in co[illegible] tion with other States, but, as has been observ[illegible] the moment for such interference has not yet co[illegible] Lord MALMESBURY, in the opinion of the present Go[illegible] ernment, and perhaps in that of the country, went too far in his attempts at reconciliation, and forced his good offices on two Sovereigns who were equally bent on war and sanguine of its results. It could, however, to be mentioned that at that time the two Powers stood on an equality, and, peace not having been yet disturbed, every moment was opportune for bringing the dispute to an end. Very different is the state of affairs now. Blood has been shed, a kingdom has been lost, a nation has asserted its independence, and the Austrians are now fighting, with little hope of ultimate success, at the very limits of their Lombard territory. The Government is understood to have in view arrangements which would involve great sacrifices to Austria, and which, consequently, cannot yet be proposed, but which the further successes of the French will, no doubt, cause to be specified. In the words of Lord GRANVILLE, the desire of Lord PALMERSTON's Government is "to insure not only present peace, but arrangements which may be likely to lead to peace for the future—arrangements not unjust to any of the parties, and consulting as much as possible the interests of the countries where the contest is raging." The meaning of this language is not to be doubted, and the important considerations to which it gives rise justify the reserve and caution of Ministers.

MR. COBDEN AT LIVERPOOL—HIS SPEECH—REFERENCES TO HIS AMERICAN TOUR.

The political and personal friends of Mr. COBDEN, at Liverpool, prepared a great reception for him upon his arrival, and as that event occurred in season, the ceremonial came off on Wednesday, June 29, with extraordinary *eclat*. The attendance was flatteringly large, and the enthusiasm immense.

Mr. BROWN read to Mr. COBDEN an address congratulating him on the benefits of free trade, and referring to his nomination to a place in the Cabinet.

"It is a proper appreciation of your services in public life that Rochdale has returned you to Parliament in your absence, unopposed; and that our most gracious Sovereign has been pleased to call upon you to occupy a seat in her Cabinet, and to be President of the Board of Trade, for which your antecedents so eminently qualify you. It puts it in your power, by your counsel and advice, to render further important services to your country; and although it will impose on you both anxiety and labor, we trust and hope you will not for a moment hesitate or shrink from taking upon yourself the important duties of that office. We live in anxious times, and are most desirous of having a gentleman in this Cabinet who has earned the respect and confidence of his countrymen, and who, we feel assured, will use his most strenuous efforts to maintain our neutrality, and not permit us, if it be possible to avoid it, to be parties to the unhappy contest which is now raging in Italy. Sir, we most cordially offer you our congratulations on your resumption of your most honorable public career, and with them our prayers that your life may be long spared, with health and strength to discharge those public duties to which you are called."

Mr. COBDEN made the following reply:

"GENTLEMEN OF LIVERPOOL—I have just stepped ashore from the steamer which brought me from America, having had a somewhat difficult, though not lengthened passage, and being one of the worst sailors in the world, I was so much affected by sea sickness that my head is still swimming with the effects of the voyage. Being utterly unacquainted with the state of politics in this country, not having seen a newspaper, until the pilot came on board, for the last twenty-six days, it would be presumptuous in me to attempt to offer any lengthened remarks on this occasion. The address which has been presented to me alludes to the reception I met with in America, and as it is the first occasion, on reaching my native shores, upon which I have had the opportunity of saying one word upon the subject, I should be wanting to myself if I did not take this occasion for saying that the touching kindnesses and numberless courtesies which I have met with in America have left an impression upon my mind which will be only effaced by death itself. I have not the least doubt in the world that the views which were always expressed by my friend on my left, (Mr. BROWN,) with regard to the effects which would be produced in America by the repeal of our Corn laws, have been amply realized, and that we have made strong and fast friends, and bound them in ties of interest which will ever make them the allies and partisans of peace between America and England. [Hear, hear.] From the opportunities I have had of observing the tendency of opinion in America, I come back with the belief that there is a more cordial feeling of attachment between the old and new country than the ordinary channels of public opinion enable us to appreciate; and I have no doubt, from what I have seen in my travels in the United States, that were it possible that England should find herself in a position where she was hard pressed by enemies in Europe—give her a good cause, and give her a necessity for help, and I have no doubt in the world that nothing would prevent in such an emergency the great bulk of the population in the United States hurrying to the rescue of the old mother country. [Loud applause.] I do not say this with any idea that we are likely to need that help. I think England is strong enough to hold her own, and that is the opinion in America. I agree with the address, that we ought in case of this war to observe a strict neutrality, (cheers,) and in reading as I have done in the papers from England, and looking at them perhaps with more calmness than has been done by those who live on the spot and are mixed up in the daily struggle of politics—in reading the English papers, containing reports of speeches by public men on the subject of neutrality, I must say that I find expressions in their declarations of the principle of neutrality which seem to me to be rather calculated to throw a doubt upon the strength of the principles which they admit and which I think deserve to be commented upon. Though my head is not in a state to deal with that or any other controversy at present, I will express my opinion, which is, that if we wish to be neutral, we have the power to be neutral [applause.] I think we are quite as able to be neutral in these European struggles as the people of the United States; and that is the opinion of every intelligent man in the United States with whom I have conversed. In the speeches of our public men I also observe that they speak of preserving neutrality as long as we are able to do so. In another case I meet with the phrase, "that we must provide against all emergencies, for there is no knowing what events may turn up." I again find it stated, "that we may be involved into the strife." Why that is the old story over again, when we were drifted into the war before. Now, it seems to me the English people have taken the initiative on this occasion, and they have, probably for the first time in the history of the country, taken a bold stand upon the only safe ground—that is, of declaring beforehand to the Government of this country that they will maintain neutrality, [applause,] and that they will maintain neutrality in all cases, except where the safety and interests of this country are directly menaced, and I won't flinch from stating what I mean by that term. I observe that there is a great clamor among certain parts of the population of Germany for war with France in defence of Austria, and such States as Bavaria, and perhaps Hanover—the most backward States—seem to be anxious of precipitating that great confederation into this European strife; but I would like the English people to give the portion of the German population to understand distinctly that if they commence an attack upon LOUIS NAPOLEON this country will not come to their help if they are beaten. [Loud Applause.] I don't look with so much hopefulness myself as some do as to the effects of the war upon the destinies of the Italian people; but my sympathies are wholly with the Italians, and, moreover, I think, were we placed in their position, we should not be very scrupulous as to the source of getting assistance to rid ourselves of our oppressors. When the Americans, in their struggle with the old country, accepted the services of Louis XVI., who was quite as despotic a Sovereign as Louis NAPOLEON, I think the Italians may be excused for looking to the other side of the Alps for assistance in throwing off the yoke of the Austrians. With regard to this struggle, wherever I have been, whether in the United States or Canada, I have found but one opinion, and that is one of sympathy with the Italian people, and a hearty good wish for the success of the French arms, [Hear, hear;] at the same time, it is coupled with the belief that there is nothing in the strife which is now raging on that bloody arena which can in any way prove inimical to the interests of England, and I may add what I have heard the inhabitants of the United States say—they look with some dread on the amount of preparation which is making in England [hear, hear,] for the purpose, as is said by those gentlemen who have been speaking in public—"for the purpose of meeting any eventualities." "Eventualities" is the word I see sometimes used. Now, the opinion in the United States is, that war between two great Powers on the Continent does not involve danger to England more than if they were at peace, and keeping their armies unemployed. I once heard an opinion expressed in America to this effect, "If I were in a merchant vessel, and saw two pirates, I should feel much more at ease if those pirates were fighting each other, than if they were standing aloof, ready to be down upon me." [Laughter and cheers.] Reference has been made in your kind address to my taking office in the Government of Lord PALMERSTON. I really feel, to use a rather expressive phrase of our good American friends —I really feel so "badly posted up" upon our politics here that I am quite incapable of giving any opinion on the subject. Until the pilot came on board in the river this morning I had no idea of anything that had happened. I now learn, for the first time, that the Government of Lord DERBY has been overthrown, and another framed in its place. The circumstance under which the Government was displaced, and the circumstances or objects upon which the new Government has been formed, or anything connected with it, were quite unknown to me until a few hours since, and at present I am quite unprepared to offer any opinion as to the subject of my taking office, or on the formation of government. Nothing more surprised me than to find myself included in such contemplated arrangements. You will agree with me that this is not a matter which I ought to refer to now. I have a letter in my pocket from Lord PALMERSTON, written in a most frank and courteous spirit, offering me the appointment of President of the Board of Trade. I think the answer to the letter is due to his Lordship in the first place. [Hear.] All I can say is that the answer which I shall send to that will be founded entirely upon what I believe to be the interest of the public in this question. You must be good enough to bear in mind that in a case of this kind the person most interested is the only one who can be thoroughly competent to form a conclusion, because it is he alone who bears the responsibility of the step which he takes, and, although friends may advise one course or another, they cannot afterwards share his responsibility, and therefore he ought, in duty to himself and the public, to be very deliberate and careful in coming to a decision upon the matter. I will say [illegible] me to de[illegible] I believe will be most c[illegible] of the public in that respect.

[illegible]sponse to an address from the Financial Re[illegible] Association, Mr. COBDEN subsequently said:

"I have long had the opportunity of observing the sound, but somewhat bold, and, I might say, audacious declaration of principles which have characterized the Liverpool Financial Reform Association [Hear and laughter.] I believe them to be sound in principle—entirely sound—as sound I believe them to be in principle as the repeal of the corn laws. [Hear, hear.] I think entirely with you that the man, or the body of men, who could abolish Custom-houses and Excise duties in this or any other country, would be the greatest benefactor that this country could possibly receive. [Hear, hear.] And although I might at once say—and I say it without at all contemplating any prospective embarrassment from being President of the Board of Trade—[laughter]—that I look upon the adoption of those principles at present as impracticable; and I observe that in the address the Financial Reform Association guard themselves by saying that they wish the principles to be carried out as soon as might be, yet, on revolving the subject in my own mind, I have frequently been in doubt whether we were not all under the same delusion with regard to the question of direct and indirect taxation which Sir ROBERT PEEL was under with regard to the practicability of applying the free-trade principles as between protection and free trade. So far as I can understand the workings of the mind of Sir ROBERT PEEL—and it was my business, sitting opposite to him for many years, to watch the processes that went on in the judgment and views of an individual in whose decision I felt there was so much involved [hear, hear]—it always appeared to me Sir ROBERT PEEL was, from the first, as good a free-trader as any of us, and that he believed in ADAM SMITH and free-trade just as much as he took sound views on the currency; but he thought that it was impossible to carry out the principles of free-trade without involving as great an amount of injury to the protective interest as to render the thing entirely hopeless for the attempt of any wise and prudent minister. If our discussions in Parliament did anything, they tended to convince Sir ROBERT PEEL that not only was free-trade true in the abstract, but that it might be applied practically without involving those serious derangements that he had previously dreaded. I am not quite sure that we are not in this state of mind as regards direct and indirect taxation. I do not put this forward as a thing which I will bring on in the House of Commons, but I put it forward as a matter of doubt in my own mind whether, if we could sweep the Customs and Excise off, and substitute the whole amount of taxation which we require to be levied on property, bringing in labor, probably in the most moderate form, by a capitation tax, as they do in America, which is a mere nominal du

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2440. NEW-YORK SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1859 PRICE TWO CENTS.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE WESER.

EVENTS AT THE SEAT OF WAR.

French Official Account of the Battle of Solferino.

ESTIMATES OF LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

Rumored Extraordinary Passage of an American Clipper Across the Atlantic.

Cotton Quiet and Steady---Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull.

CONSOLS 93 3-8.

The steamship *Weser*, from Southampton on the 6th inst., where she had been detained by an accident to her propeller, arrived at this port late last night. Her advices are two days later than those by the *Canada*. There had been no further fighting at the seat of war. We find, however, in the London papers of the 4th, a telegraphic summary of the events which had transpired subsequent to the great battle of Solferino, together with the French official report of that event and various other matters of interest.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

Telegraphic Bulletin of Leading Events.

VIENNA, Friday, July 1.

The *Austrian Correspondence* says: The loss in the battle of the 24th ult., as yet ascertained, is 13,900 killed, and 8,100 wounded.

Further information will be published.

VERONA, Friday, July 1—(*via* Vienna.)

The Emperor is in perfect health. Since the 24th of June there have merely been unimportant skirmishes between the outposts.

VIENNA, Sunday, July 3—3 P. M.

The Piedmontese have surrounded Peschiera.

A French Division has been sent to the South, to join the corps of Prince NAPOLEON.

VIENNA, Saturday Morning—10 o'clock.

The following telegram has reached me:

VERONA, Tuesday, June 28.

The Austrians have abandoned the line of the Mincio, and fallen back on Verona, after having burnt the bridges at Monzambano, Valleggio, and Goito.

The total loss of the Second (Austrian) Army at Solferino, was 230 officers and 9,000 privates, killed and wounded. About 4,000 were missing, most of whom have already returned.

The Austrians lost five guns.

MILAN, Friday, July 1 (*via* Turin.)

The legion of Gen. GARIBALDI and the division of Gen. CIALDINI are manœuvering to close up the whole valley of the Adige, in order thus to render themselves masters of the Lago di Garda, and to isolate Verona from the Tyrol.

BERNE, Saturday, July 2.

A body of Chasseurs des Alpes, 5,000 strong, has arrived at Tirano, under the command, it is said, of Gen. GARIBALDI himself.

TRIESTE, Saturday, July 2.

The American steam-frigate *Wabash* has left our port for Messina. To-day 700 prisoners of war passed through this town for Nabresina. The Archduchess CHARLOTTE is about to establish a hospital for wounded soldiers in the Archducal Palace here, and to support it with an annual donation of 20,000 florins.

TRIESTE, Sunday, July 3.

A steamer, arrived here to-day from Constantinople passed the day before yesterday, at Curzola, on the Dalmatian coast, a French squadron composed of six ships-of-the-line, five frigates and many gun-boats.

TRIESTE, Sunday, July 3.

An English steamer coming from Liverpool announces that on the 20th ult. disturbances took place in Messina. Four Sardinian war steamers were at Messina, of which three had left for the Adriatic Sea.

Off Ancona were four English ships-of-the-line, with three steamers.

Yesterday Count RECHBERG, the Austrian Premier, passed Nabresina.

BERLIN, Sunday, July 3.

According to reliable information, Field-Marshal Prince WINDISCHGRATZ is expected here this evening, on a special mission, coming from Vienna, *via* Dresden.

MUNICH, Sunday, July 3.

On account of want of money for war purposes, an extraordinary Diet has been convoked for the 14th of July inst.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Saturday, July 2.

At to-day's sitting of the Federal Diet, the proposal of Prussia to place a corps of observation on the Upper Rhine was almost unanimously agreed to. Several Governments were without instructions.

MARSEILLES, Saturday, July 2.

Advices have been received from Naples to the 28th ult. M. BRENIER, the French Envoy, has been appointed Grand Cordon of the Order of St. Januarius. Prince ISCHITELLA and Prince COMITINI have been sent to Lombardy on a mission reciprocal to that dispatched to Naples by France and Sardinia in the persons of M. BRENIER and Count SALMOUR.

Letters from Rome to the 28th assert that an inquiry into the disturbances at Perugia has been ordered. An official contradiction has been published of the reported liberation of criminals at Rome. A circular publication on the temporal power of the Pope, and an address by His Holiness to the Cardinals in the Legations, have been issued, both expressing confidence in the Emperor of the French.

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

The French Government has published the following official account of the battle of Solferino, dated:

HEAD QUARTERS, CAVRIANA, Tuesday, June 28.

After the battle of Magenta and the combat of Malegnano the Austrians had precipitated their retreat on the Mincio, abandoning one after the other the lines of the Adda, the Oglio, and the Chiese. There was every reason to believe that they intended to concentrate all their resistance behind the Mincio, and it was important that the allied army should occupy as soon as possible the principal points of the heights which extend from Lonato as far as Volta, and which form on the south of the Lake of Garda an agglomeration of small hills, in many places very abrupt. The last reports received by the Emperor NAPOLEON indicated, in fact, that the enemy had abandoned these heights and retired behind the river.

According to a general order given by the Emperor of the French on the evening of the 23d, the army of the King of Piedmont was to advance on Pozzolengo, Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS on Solferino, Marshal the Duke of MAGENTA on Cavriana, Gen. NIEL on Guidizzolo, and Marshal CANROBERT on Medole. The Imperial Guard was to march on Castiglione, and the two divisions of cavalry of the line to take a position on the plain between Solferino and Medole. It had been decided that the movements should commence at 2 o'clock in the morning, to avoid the excessive heat of the day.

Nevertheless, during the 23d several detachments of the enemy showed themselves on different points, and the Emperor had received notice of it; but, as the Austrians were in the habit of making numerous reconnoissances, His Majesty only regarded those demonstrations as a mark of the care and attention which they give to obtaining information and protecting themselves.

At 5 in the morning of the 24th the Emperor, who was at Montechiaro, heard the report of cannon in the plain, and proceeded in all haste towards Castiglione, where the Imperial Guard were to assemble. During the night the Austrian army, which had decided on assuming the offensive, had passed the Mincio at Goito, Valleggio, Monzambano and Peschiera, and again occupied the positions which it had recently abandoned. This was the result of the plan the execution of which the enemy had pursued from the time of their leaving Magenta, by retiring successively from Piacenza, Pizzighettone, Cremona, Ancona, Bologna and Ferrara—in a word, by evacuating every position in order to accumulate their forces on the Mincio. They had, besides, increased their army with the greater part of the troops composing the garrisons of Verona, Mantua, and Peschiera; and it was thus that they were able to assemble nine *corps d'armée*, numbering altogether from 250,000 to 270,000 men, who advanced towards the Chiese, covering the plain and the heights. This immense force appeared to be divided into two armies; that on the right, according to notes found after the battle on an Austrian officer, was to take possession of Lonato and Castiglione, and that on the left to march on Montechiare. The Austrians thought that the whole of the allied army had not yet crossed the Chiese, and their intention was to drive it back on the right bank of that river.

The two armies, on their way one against the other, met therefore suddenly. Scarcely had Marshals BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS and MCMAHON passed Castiglione when they found themselves in presence of considerable forces, which opposed their advance. At the same instant Gen. NIEL encountered the Austrians near Medole. The King's army, which was going to Pozzolengo, also met the Austrians in advance of Rivoltella; and, on his part, Marshal CANROBERT found the village of Castel Goffredo occupied by the enemy's cavalry.

All the corps of the allied army being at the time on their march at a somewhat considerable distance one from the other, the Emperor first of all directed his attention to bringing them together so that they might mutually support each other. For that purpose His Majesty went immediately to Marshal the Duke DE MAGENTA, who was on the right on the plain, and who had deployed perpendicularly to the road which leads from Castiglione to Goito. As Gen. NIEL did not yet appear, His Majesty hastened the march of the cavalry of the Imperial Guard, and placed it under the orders of the Duke DE MAGENTA, as a reserve to operate in the plain on the right of the Second Corps. The Emperor, at the same time, sent orders to Marshal CANROBERT to support Gen. NIEL as much as possible, while recommending him to guard himself on the right against an Austrian corps which, according to information given to His Majesty, was to advance from Mentua on Azola.

These measures having been taken, the Emperor repaired to the heights, in the centre of the line of battle, where Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, too distant from the Sardinian army to be able to act in conjunction with it, had to struggle in very difficult ground against troops which were incessantly renewed.

The Marshal had nevertheless arrived at the foot of the steep hill on which the village of Solferino is built. That village was defended by considerable forces, intrenched in an old chateau and a large cemetery, both of which were surrounded by thick and crenelated walls. The Marshal had already lost a great number of men, and had more than once to expose himself by leading on the troops of BAZAINE'S and L'ADMIRAULT'S divisions. Worn out with fatigue and heat, and exposed to a heavy fire of musketry, these troops gained ground with much difficulty. At this moment the Emperor ordered FOREY'S division to the advance, one brigade on the side of the plain, and the other on the height against the village of Solferino, and caused it to be supported by CAMOU'S division of light infantry of the Guard. He caused to advance with these troops the artillery of the Guard, which, under the command of Gen. DE SAVELINGOS and Gen. LEBOEUF, took up an uncovered position at about 300 metres from the enemy. This manœuvre decided the success in the centre. While FOREY'S division seized on the cemetery, and Gen. BAZAINE dashed his troops forward into the village, the light infantry and riflemen of the Imperial Guard climbed up to the foot of the tower commanding the chateau and possessed themselves of it. The little hills near Solferino were successfully carried, and at 3½ o'clock the Austrians evacuated the position, under the fire of our artillery, placed on the crests, and left in our hands 1 530 prisoners, 14 pieces of cannon, and two colors. The share of the Imperial Guard in this glorious trophy was 13 guns and one color.

While this conflict was going on, and while the fire was the heaviest, four Austrian columns, advancing between the King's army and the corps of Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, endeavored to turn the right of the Piedmontese. Six pieces of artillery, however, ably directed by General FORGEOT, had opened a very heavy fire on the flank of these columns, and forced them to retrace their steps in disorder.

Whilst the corps of Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS was sustaining the conflict at Solferino, the corps of the Duke DE MAGENTA had deployed in the plain of Guidizzolo, in advance of the farm of Casa Marina, and his line of battle, cutting the road to Mantua, directed its right towards Medole. At 9 o'clock in the morning he was attacked by a strong Austrian column, preceded by a numerous artillery, which placed itself in battery at 1,000 or 1,200 yards in advance of our front. The artillery of the first two divisions of the Second Corps, advancing immediately on the line of skirmishers, opened a very sharp fire against the front of the Austrians, and at the same instant the horse batteries of DESVAUX'S and PARTONNEAUX'S divisions took the enemy's cannon *en écharpe*, reduced them to silence, and soon forced them to fall back. Immediately after, DESVAUX'S and PARTONNEAUX'S divisions charged the Austrians and took 600 prisoners.

Meantime, a column of two regiments of Austrian cavalry had endeavored to turn the left of the Second Corps, and the Duke DE MAGENTA directed against it six squadrons of Light Dragoons. Three successful charges of our cavalry repelled that of the enemy who left in our hands a great number of men and horses.

At 2½ o'clock the Duke DE MAGENTA assumed the offensive in his turn, and ordered Gen. DE LA MOTTEROUGE to advance on his left, on the side of Solferino, in order to carry San Cassiano and the other positions occupied by the enemy.

The village was turned on both sides, and carried with irresistible vigor by the Algerian Riflemen and the Forty fifth. The riflemen were immediately after sent against the principal counterfort, which unites Cavriana with San Cassiano, and which was defended by considerable forces. A first height, crowned by a kind of redoubt, speedily fell into the possession of the sharpshooters, but the enemy, by a vigorous offensive return, succeeded in dislodging them. They took it again with the aid of the Forty-fifth and Seventy-second, and were driven out once more. To support this attack, General DE LA MOTTEROUGE was obliged to march up his brigade of reserve, and the Duke of MAGENTA advanced his whole corps.

At the same time the Emperor gave orders to MANEQUE'S Brigade of Voltigeurs of the Guard, supported by Gen. MELLINET'S Grenadiers, to advance from Solferino against Cavriana. The enemy was unable any longer to resist this double attack, supported by the fire of the artillery of the Guard, and about five in the evening, the Voltigeurs and Algerian sharpshooters entered at the same time the village of Cavriana.

At that moment a fearful storm which burst over the two armies obscured the sky and suspended the struggle; but as soon as the rain had ceased the French troops resumed the operations commenced, and drove the enemy from all the hights commanding the village. Soon after, the fire of the artillery of the Guard changed the retreat of the Austrians into a precipitate flight.

During this affair the Horse Chasseurs of the Guard who flanked the Duke DE MAGENTA'S right, had to charge the Austrian Cavalry, which threatened to turn it.

At 6½ o'clock the enemy was retreating in all directions.

But although the battle was won in the centre, where the French troops had never ceased to gain ground, the right and left still remained behind. However, the troops of the Fourth Corps had also taken an important and glorious part in the battle of Solferino.

Leaving Carpenedolo at 3 o'clock in the morning, they were marching on the Medole, supported by the cavalry of the Desvaux and Partonneaux divisions, when, at about two kilometres from Medole, the squadrons of Chasseurs which preceded the corps, met the Uhlans. They charged them with impetuosity, but were checked by the enemy's infantry and artillery, which defended the village. General DE LUZY immediately took measures for an attack. While he sent two columns to turn Medole on the right and left, he advanced on the front himself, preceded by his artillery, which kept up a fire on the village. This attack, executed with great vigor, was entirely successful; at 7 o'clock the enemy retired from Medole, leaving two pieces of cannon and a good number of prisoners in our hands.

VINOY'S division, which followed LUZY'S, marched from Medole in the direction of an isolated house called Casanova, which stands in the plain on the road to Mantua, about two kilometres from Guidizzolo. The enemy was in considerable force on that side, and a desperate conflict took place, while LUZY'S division was marching towards Cereara on the one hand, and towards Rubecco on the other.

At this moment the enemy attempted to turn the left of VINOY'S division in the interval left between the Second and Fourth Corps; they came to within two hundred metres of the front of our troops, but were there stopped by the fire of forty-two pieces of artillery, directed by Gen. SOLEILLE. The enemy's cannon then came and took part in the struggle, and kept on for a great part of the day, although with manifest inferiority.

FAILLY'S division came up in its turn, and Gen. NIEL, reserving the second brigade of that division, directed the first between Casanova and Robecco, towards the hamlet of Baeta, to connect Gen. DE LUZY with Gen. VINOY. Gen. NIEL'S intention was, to march towards Guidizzolo as soon as the Duke DE MAGENTA should have taken Cavriana, and he hoped by that means to cut off the enemy from the road to Volta and Goito; but to execute that plan, it was necessary for the troops of Marshal CANROBERT'S corps to replace, at Robecco, those of Gen. DE LUZY.

The 3d Corps, starting from Mezzana at two in the morning, had passed the Chiese at Visceo, and arrived about seven o'clock at Castel Goffredo, a small town surrounded by walls, and still occupied by the enemy's cavalry. While General JANNIN was forming the position to the South, Gen. RECHAULT attacked it in front, sent sappers to burst open the gates, and entered the town, driving the enemy's cavalry before him.

About 9 o'clock in the morning, RECHAULT'S division, having arrived abreast of Medola, put its left in conjunction with Gen. DE LUZY, on the side of Ceresara, and on its right faced Castel Goffredo, so as to watch the movements of the detached corps whose departure from Mantua had been announced.

That apprehension paralyzed, during the greater part of the day, the *corps d'armée* under Marshal CANROBERT, who did not think it prudent, in the first instance, to lend the Fourth Corps the support demanded by General NIEL. Nevertheless, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, being reassured as to his right, and having of himself judged General NIEL'S position, Marshal CANROBERT sent RENAULT'S division towards Robecco and ordered General TROCHU to carry his first brigade between Casanova and Biola, to the point on which the most formidable attacks of the enemy were being directed. This reinforcement of fresh troops permitted General NIEL to send in the direction of Guidizzolo part of LUZY'S and DE FAILLY'S divisions. This column advanced up to the first houses of the village, but, finding before it superior forces established in a good position, was obliged to stop.

Gen. TROCHU then advanced, to support the attack with BATAILLE'S brigade of his division. He marched on the enemy in close battalions, *en échiquier*, the right wing in advance, with as much order and calmness as in a field of manœuvres. He took from the enemy a company of infantry and two pieces of cannon, and he had arrived half way from Casanova to Guidizzolo when the storm broke forth which put an end to this terrible conflict—a conflict which the cessation of the Third and Fourth Corps was threatening to render so fatal to the enemy.

In the midst of the incidents of this combat of twelve hours' duration, the cavalry was of powerful assistance in checking the efforts of the enemy on the side of Casanova. On several occasions PARTONNEAUX'S and DESVAUX'S divisions charged the Austrian infantry and broke its squares. But it was our new artillery which produced the most terrible effects on the Austrians. Its balls went to distances which their guns of the largest calibre could not respond to, and strewed the plain with dead.

The Fourth Corps took from the enemy 1 color, 7 pieces of cannon, and 2,000 prisoners.

On its part the Piedmontese army, placed on our extreme left, had also had a rude and splendid day's work. It was advancing in four divisions in the direction of Peschiera from Pozzolengo and Madonna della Scoperta, when, at about 7 in the morning, its advanced guard encountered the enemy's advanced posts between San Martino and Pozzolengo. The combat commenced, but strong Austrian reinforcements hurried up and drove the Piedmontese further than San Martino, even threatening to cut off their line of retreat. A brigade of MOLLARD'S division then arrived in all haste on the scene of combat, and assaulted the heights on which the enemy had established themselves. Twice it attained the summit and possessed itself of several pieces of cannon; but twice also it had to yield to numbers, and to abandon its conquest.

The enemy was gaining ground, in spite of some brilliant charges of the King's cavalry, when CUCCHIARI'S division, debouching in the field of battle by the road of Rivoltella, came to support Gen. MOLLARD. The Sardinian troops rushed forward a third time with impetuosity under a murderous fire; the church and all the works raised on the right were carried, and eight pieces of cannon were taken. But the enemy again succeeded in disengaging the cannon and retaking the positions.

At this moment the Second Brigade of Gen. CUCCHIARI, which had been formed in columns of attack to the left of the Lugano road, marched against the church of St. Martino, regained the lost ground, and carried the heights for the fourth time, without holding them, however; for, overwhelmed by volleys of grape, and facing an enemy who was constantly receiving reinforcements and incessantly returning to the charge, it could not hold out till the arrival of succor from Gen. MOLLARD'S Second Brigade, and the Piedmontese, being quite exhausted, retreated in good order along the Ricoltella road.

It was then the Aosta Brigade of FANTI'S Division, which had at first gone towards Solferino to form a junction with Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, was sent by the King to support Generals MOLLARD and CUCCHIARI in the attack on San Martino. That body was checked for a while by the storm; but about 5 o'clock in the evening this brigade and the PIEMONTESE, supported by a numerous artillery, marched on the enemy under a terrible fire, and reached the heights. They took possession of them foot by foot, field by field, and managed to hold them by very desperate fighting. The enemy began to give way, and the Piedmontese Artillery, gaining the ridge, soon crowned it with 24 pieces of cannon, which the Austrians vainly endeavored to capture; two brilliant charges of the King's cavalry dispersed them; volleys of grape threw their ranks into confusion, and the Sardinian troops finally remained masters of the formidable positions which the enemy had defended for a whole day with such obstinacy.

On the other side, the Durando Division had been engaged with the Austrians ever since 5½ o'clock in the morning. At that hour its advanced guard had met the enemy at Madonna della Scoperta, and the Sardinian troops had held their ground till noon against the efforts of an enemy superior in number, who at last compelled them to fall back; but, being then reinforced by the Savoy Brigade, they resumed the offensive, and, repulsing the Austrians in their turn, made themselves masters of Madonna della Scoperta. After this first success, Gen. DELLA MARMORA sent the Durando division against San Martino, where it did not arrive in time to assist in taking that position, for it encountered on the road an Austrian column, with which it had to dispute the passage, and when this obstacle was overcome the village of San Martino was already in the power of the Piedmontese. Gen. DELLA MARMORA had directed, on the other hand, the Piedmont brigade of FANTI'S division upon Pozzolengo. This brigade carried the enemy's positions in front of the village with great vigor, and, having made itself master of Pozzolengo after a warm attack, repulsed the Austriacs, and pursued them to a certain distance, causing them severe losses.

Those of the Sardinian army were unfortunately very considerable, and do not amount to less than 49 officers killed, and 167 wounded, 642 sub officers and privates killed, 3,409 wounded, and 1,258 soldiers missing, making a total of 5,525 absent at roll-call. Five pieces of cannon remained in the hands of the King's army as trophies of this sanguinary victory which it had gained over an enemy superior in number, and whose force appeared to have been not less than 12 brigades.

The losses of the French army amounted to 12,000 rank and file, killed or wounded, and 720 officers *hors de combat*, of whom 150 were killed. Among the wounded are Gens. de Ladmirault, Forey, Anger, Dieu and Douay. Seven Colonels and six Lieutenant-Colonels have been killed.

As to the losses of the Austrian army, they cannot be yet calculated, but they must have been very considerable from the number of killed and wounded which were left on the field of battle, which extended not less than 12 miles in length. They left in our hands 50 pieces of cannon, a great number of ammunition wagons, four colors and 6,000 prisoners.

The resistance which the enemy opposed to the allied troops for 16 hours, may be explained by the superiority in numbers which they possessed, and the almost impregnable positions which they occupied.

For the first time, also, the Austrian troops fought under the eyes of their Sovereigns, and the presence of two Emperors and of the King of Piedmont, in rendering the struggle more desperate, made it also more decisive.

The Emperor NAPOLEON never for a moment ceased to direct the operations, visiting every point where his troops had to make the greatest efforts and to triumph over the most serious difficulties. At different times the projectiles of the enemy fell in the ranks of the Staff and of the escort who attended His Majesty.

At 9 o'clock in the evening, the noise of the cannon which precipitated the retreat of the enemy was still heard in the distance, and the French troops lighted their bivouac fires on the field of battle which they had so gloriously conquered.

The fruit of this victory in the abandonment by the enemy of all the positions which they had prepared on the right bank of the Mincio to dispute the approaches to that river. According to the last accounts received, the discouraged Austrian army appears to have even renounced the idea of defending the passage of the river, and was retiring on Verona.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLE FROM THE AUSTRIAN SIDE.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VERONA, Sunday, June 26.

I sketched yesterday as rapidly as I could the principal incidents of the great battle which I suppose will be called the battle of Solferino. The field having been lost to us, I am deprived of the advantage which will be possessed exclusively by those on the other side of examining it; but it is still possible for me to enter into more particular details than I was able in my letter of yesterday to do.

Solferino is a straggling village, through which runs the road to San Cassiano. On its western side rises the hill called Rocca, on which stands the tower of which I have already given you a description. The hill stretches in a westerly direction about 1,000 paces, the spit of it descending somewhat abruptly to the hamlet, or Contrado Pozzo Catena. This line of height was occupied at the opening of the action by BIXIO'S Brigade of the Division Palfly, of the Fifth Corps. To the right of the tower on the Rocca, that is, northeast of it, STRENDSAG'S Division of the Fifth Corps held a line from the heights of San Pietro and Rota, facing the enemy on the little stream called Redone. The first attack on this position was successfully repulsed, but as the Allies advanced over the spit of the Monte Carnal, the attack was renewed with incredible fury. The hilly position of the Austrians does not seem to have permitted them to make much use of their artillery, of which many batteries remained in reserve. At the foot of the Solferino tower to the west they had some guns playing on the French crescent in the plain; others on the east side of the tower checking the advance of the enemy. Their chief dependence was not, however, on their artillery in these positions, but rather on the fire of the infantry, which, on its part, had to face the Minié rifle of the Grenadiers of the Guard, which committed dreadful havoc amongst the officers of the foremost line.

The road through Solferino is on a much lower level than the hill of Rocco or that of San Pietro, which command it on both sides. The efforts of the French were directed at an early period towards this point, every step they took in advance there giving them a chance of turning the flanks of the Austrians defending both Solferino and San Pietro. As their masses became more compact and difficult to repel, they gradually forced their way up the road, driving back the Austrians both in flank and front, and separating the extreme left of the Fifth Corps from its right and centre. The Brigade Bixio rallied again as the First corps, under CLAM, advanced to its support from Cavriano. The First and Fifth Corps, thus fighting in line together, maintained themselves at that point till past 11 o'clock, when the latter fell back exhausted to the rear. The rest of the First with the Fifth preserved their positions against every attack successfully till half-past 1, when the enemy began to make head against them, throwing back the former to its direct rear on Cavriano, and the latter to its right, thus cutting off the communication between the Eighth and Fifth Corps and the rest of the Austrian army. At the same time, under cover of their batteries in the Campo di Medole, and others on the heights of Monte Fenile, which enfiladed the road between Volta and San Cassiano, the French advanced a heavy body of infantry which at once held in check the Seventh Corps under ZOBEL at San Cassiano, and outflanked the Austrians on their left on the height of Rocca. The position at this point was thus becoming rapidly untenable. Attacked in front and on both flanks, it stood out on the spur of an isosceles triangle, of which the front and two sides were closely pressed by an overpowering enemy. The First Corps, which in the morning held Cavriano, had been forced early into fire; its only reserve in case of a check being the Seventh, ZOBEL'S. But it had already been found necessary to use up ZOBEL in the defense of San Cassiano, so that when the First Corps began to yield and fall back from Solferino there were no fresh troops to oppose to the enemy. The French crowned the heights of Solferino about 1½, and their batteries, placed on the range of Monte Margan, began, shelling Cavriano, while the First Corps continued to dispute the intermediate ground. It was at this moment that the Emperor with his Staff left the Monte Roccolo, and took the direction of a cascino on the road east of Cavriano, where already several wounded soldiers had found their way. The Emperor, cool, and collected as a veteran, stood on the height of Madonna delle Pieve, close by a church surrounded by cypress trees, till 3¼ o'clock. Count SCHLICK and his aide-de-camp, his Highness the Prince of NASSAU, were standing by him at Madonna delle Pieve, while the masses on the plain below were already retiring. The French were pressing hard at Cavriano. They had already gained possession of an old bridle-path called the Strada Cavallara, which runs direct from Solferino to Valleggio, and already the road from Madonna delle Pieve to the latter place was becoming excessively dangerous. The Emperor now went off leisurely to Volto with a few aides-de-camp, while the Archdukes, with the Hereditary Grand Duke of Tuscany and his brothers followed a by-path through groves and over rocks towards Valleggio. While we quietly rode on, few of us knew that the enemy, following a parallel direction to our own, were within half a mile of us. The French, on the other hand, were happily in equal ignorance of our true position, or they would have made a dash to cut us off. We struck the Strada Cavallara just below the Monte Oliveto, meeting the head of STAHREMBERG'S division of the First Corps as it was retreating on the road from Castellaro Lagusello to Volta. The right of the Fifth Corps was at that time withdrawn to Monrambano, while the Eighth, BENEDEK'S, had fallen back as far as Sallonze, north of Pozzolengo, and on the road to Perchetra. At 5½ o'clock Cavriano had been finally taken by the French, who then made a combined attack on Volta and on the Guidolzzolo, but both these attacks were successfully repulsed, which enabled the Austrians to retire their *matériel* and guns by bridges at or near the Molino di Volta, during the night, and move off their first army by the same road on the next day.

As we came up to Borghetto heavy banks of cloud had gathered in the West and lowered heavy and black over the hills. The bridge of Valleggio and its approaches were encumbered with wagons, through which we passed with difficulty, while the ascent into the village itself was almost choked up with cavalry moving towards Villafranca, cartloads of wounded, and artillery, with its head turned towards the bridge of Borghetto. As we slowly threaded our way through these obstacles, a tremendous hurricane of wind, the precurser of the coming storm, raised a dark veil of dust. The sky became completely overcast and black as ink. The dust and gravel of the road rattled furiously in our faces, casting everything into darkness. The roar of thunder was mingled in sublime confusion with that of cannon, which appeared to be so close that its reverberations might be distinguished from that of the thunder that rolled around us. I thought that the high wind brought in the sound of the fight which might still be proceeding at Cavriano, not knowing that the French were following us at 20 minutes' distance on the Strada Cavallara. A tremendous downpour of rain inundated me in the streets of Valleggio before I could find refuge in my old quarters. Here were visible some of the results of the battle. Soldiers of every corps and every regiment were gathered together in the streets *errapenti*, or separated from their proper positions. The people of Valleggio were all at their windows or communing together outside the houses, in spite of the heavy rain. The storm disappeared as speedily as it had come on, the sun shone out again with brightness in its west, and still closer came the sounds of artillery. It was evident now the enemy was threatening the *tête de pont* of Valleggio. At all events, Valleggio was not exactly the place to choose for a night's rest, so, without hesitation, following the example of the Imperial Head-quarters, (we had ridden all day without food of any kind,) I started from Valleggio and rode through Ousdenti to Villafranca, where the Emperor had already arrived. Their dispositions were speedily made to guard the passage of the Mincio, the wandering soldiers were brought together on the road, and directed back on Valleggio. Batteries of position were moved so as to cover Borghetto, and the 5th Corps was ordered to stand fast at Monzambano, where, as you are aware, there is a bridge over the Mincio. It was night when I came on to Villafranca, where the first batches of wounder were beginning to arrive. An ambulance had been formed at the railway station, where they continued to arrive during the night. As it is natural to suppose, those who first came were slightly wounded, but gradually more severe cases called for attention. As cart after cart gave up its freight of groaning victims, these were taken in hand by the doctors and carefully attended to. When their wounds were dressed, the sufferers were placed in railway carriages and transported to Verona, where, in addition to the great hospital, the convent of the Jesuits, and other temporary establishments, the Casino had been filled with beds for their reception. It was 7½ o'clock in the morning of the 25th, when I returned to Verona. As I anticipated, a sharp contest took place for the possession of Monzambano yesterday. But notwithstanding the French, the Fifth Corps preserved that position, while the headquarters of Count SCHLICK stood at Boughetto. The Allies, as well as the Austrians, must reassemble and rearrange their army, when, doubtless, hostilities will be resumed. There are here 400 or 500 Piedmontese, and some French prisoners. What the losses on this side may turn out to be it is impossible as yet to state with precision. They cannot be less than 12 000 or 15,000 men *hors de combat*. No generals were killed. Among the wounded are Count PALFFY, slightly; General PHILIPOVICS, General BALTIN, and I believe, one or two others. Several colonels and numbers of officers have been killed or wounded. Prince C. WINDISCHGRATZ is dead, as well as Colonel MUMM.

I must here correct an error I committed in my letter of yesterday. I stated that the 2d Corps, under Prince EDWARD LICHTENSTEIN, was in rear of Guidizzolo yesterday. This was a mistake, as this corps remained at Mantua, and did not come into action.

There is no doubt that the Austrian army on the 24th suffered much inconvenience from the fact that they were attacked by the French and Piedmontese three hours sooner than the time fixed by themselves for assuming the offensive. Their dispositions, admirably as they may have been made for an attack, must have been faulty, when it became necessary to resist an advance of the enemy. It is evident also that if the Emperor intended to advance at 9 o'clock in the morning it was because he knew that his various corps would not be in their proper positions till that hour. He was therefore, to a certain extent, unready at 6 o'clock in the morning. The Tenth and Eleventh Corps' movements, which should have turned the French left at Medole, very probably depended upon a calculation of time, which was part of the Austrian scheme of attack. The Eleventh Corps (WRIGHT) did, I believe, come in sight of the enemy; but it did so too late to have any serious effect on the result of the day, while the Tenth Corps seems never to have come up at all. These facts suggest some reflections. How was it that the French were ready at 6 o'clock to make a combined attack against the Austrians, who, on their part, had but just taken up positions on the previous evening? An easy answer can be given to that question. No sooner was the first Austrian battalion out of Valleggio, on the 23d, than a balloon was observed to rise in the air from the vicinity of Monzambano—a signal, no doubt, for the French in Castiglione. I have a full conviction that the Emperor of the French knew on the evening of the 23d the exact position of every Austrian corps; that he made his preparations accordingly; and that, on the other hand, the Emperor of Austria was utterly unable to ascertain what was the number or distribution of the forces of the Allies. This, it must be said, is the result which must be anticipated in every military movement on Italian soil.

SARDINIAN ORDER OF THE DAY.

The King of Sardinia has issued the following order of the day to his troops:

"SOLDIERS! In the space of two months of warfare you have had an uninterrupted course of victory from the Sesia and the Po to the banks of La Garda and the Mincio. In that glorious itinerary which you have performed, in company with our generous and powerful ally, you have everywhere given the most brilliant proofs of discipline and heroism. Toe nation is proud of you; all Italy, which sees with pride her best sons in your ranks, applauds your bravery and your exploits, which inspire her with joyous hopes and confidence in her future destinies. To-day a new and great victory has been gained. You have again shed your blood, triumphing over a numerous enemy protected by the strongest positions. On the now celebrated day of Solferino and San Martino, you, fighting from break of day until night, and headed by your intrepid chiefs, repelled the repeated assaults of the enemy, and forced them to recross the Mincio, leaving in your hands and on the field of battle men, arms and cannon. On their side, the French efforts have been crowned with equal success and equal glory, furnishes further proof of that incomparable valor which, for ages past, has elicited the admiration of the whole world. The victory has cost serious sacrifices, but by that noble blood unsparingly split for the most sacred of causes, Europe will learn that Italy is worthy of taking her place among nations. Soldiers, in former battles I have often had occasion to mention the names of many among you in the order of the day; this time I put the whole army on the order of the day.

From my head quarters at Rivoltella, June 25, 1859,

VICTOR EMANUEL."

Financial and Commercial News.

From the Times' City Article, Saturday Evening.

The English funds opened this morning at a decline of an ⅛, and remained without alteration to the official close. At a later hour several speculative purchases were effected, and an advance took place, although no news was made public. The first bargains in Consols were at 92⅞@93, and the last after the regular termination of business at 93⅛. Bank Stock left off at 219@221; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93⅜@⅝; India New Loan, 91@¾, and India Bonds, 12s.@6s. discount. Exchequer bills were lower, the final quotation being 20s.@23s. premium.

To-day being Saturday there has been a less active demand for Money, notwithstanding the preparations for the 4th of the month.

The closing quotation of French Three per Cents. on the Paris Bourse, this evening, was 63f. 35c., showing increased firmness.

There were no Bullion operations at the Bank today.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JULY 2.

A fair business has been transacted in COTTON today, and the sales amount to 7,000 bales—500 on speculation and for export. Prices without change.

THE PARIS BOURSE.

PARIS, Saturday, July 2—12:22 P. M.

The Bourse opens inanimate. Rentes, 63f.

PARIS, Saturday, July 2—2:23 P. M.

Rentes have risen, being now 63f. 45c.

PARIS, Saturday, July 2—3:33 P. M.

Rentes close 63f. 35c., for both money and account, being ¼ higher than yesterday.

Latest Per Weser.

By Magnetic Telegraph from London to Southampton.

LONDON, Monday, July 4.

The steamer *Africa*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool last night.

Consols ⅜ account, 93⅜.

Ship *J. L. Dunmock*, from New-Orleans to Cronstadt, with Cotton, has been assisted off shore, after discharging 135 bales, and towed up to Elsinore. She will re-load and proceed, being none the worse; salvage, £1,200.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 2.

The COTTON market is quiet, but steady; sales, today, 6,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS and PROVISIONS dull.

It is rumored that the ship *Dreadnought* is off Cape Clear, in nine days from New-York.

THE HUNGARIAN REVOLUTION.

Proclamation of the Hungarian Leaders to the Soldiers in the Austrian Army.

PATRIOT SOLDIERS!—Do not forget that you are Hungarians.

The Austrian has brought destruction on your sacred country, and usurps it as his own. The best of your heroes he executed on the scaffold. He wants to exterminate our nation; and now that danger is again over his own head, he expects you to fight on his side, to spill your blood for his despotism. It is impossible you should do this.

The Austrian Emperor does no more want to be King of the Hungarians;—should any one attempt to tell you different, do not believe it! He falsely proclaims to the world that he has conquered our country by the force of arms, and he wants that the Hungarians should be transformed into a German!

The black yellow Austrian flag is the banner of your most mortal enemy; for you, therefore, it is the flag of a traitor of his country.

You cannot remain under it.

The Hungarian flag *is here* unfurled, in the camp of those whom the Austrian calls his enemies.

Among the troops of the powerful Emperor of the French, and the magnanimous King of Sardinia is the place of the Hungarian brave who remains faithful to his country.

And he cannot be a brave who does not love his country!! The Italian cause is identically united with the Hungarian cause; if the Austrian Government falls in Italy, we shall expel them also from the Hungarian country; and we shall be free as have been our fathers.

Upon you depends the future of your country.

You are too good for the Austrian army. Come and rally under the Hungarian banner. The day of bliss has dawned upon Hungary.

We who, in the last glorious struggle have been your leaders, are anxious to receive you most cordially, our fellow-soldiers, and at home the eyes of your Hungarian kinsmen are intently fixed upon you.

According to orders of the Sardinian Government, all commissioned and non-commissioned officers leaving the Austrian ranks to side with Hungary, shall keep preserved their respective grades, and all soldiers shall be employed with distinction in the Hungarian army, which is organizing under our direction.

For a few days you will receive the appeal of the "*Honmenio Bizotmany*," (National Committee,) which are managing our affairs until the nation, freed from its fetters, will be able again, as in olden times, to decide over its own fate.

Soldiers, our entreaty, our orders are that when you meet French or Italian troops you shall at once go over and rally, as soon as possible, with the Hungarian army, bound to deliver the country from her enemies.

God's blessings on the down-trodden fatherland! God save the Hungarians!

MORITZ PERC

ADDITIONAL FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

THE RETREAT OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

A correspondent of the London *Times* sends the following to that paper:

"The following is from letters written at different dates to his wife by an officer holding a high command in the seventh (Baron Zobel's) corps of the Austrian army. The letters show that had Count Gyulai only let his generals alone, and gone to bed himself, they would most probably have brought the battle of Magenta to a different termination. That they lost the day under the circumstances is hardly to be wondered at. A stronger example of a sacrifice of brave troops to that baneful system of routine which kept an incompetent commander at their head we shall, I hope, not see again. The writer speaks in high terms of the bravery of the men, and if their temper is such as he describes, the French may have yet their nut to crack."

Rosbio, Wednesday, June 1.—As everything is quiet, for the present at least, I will give you an account of the affair we had yesterday, and which, probably, will be renewed to-day or to-morrow, for we hear the whistle of locomotives which are continually bringing up fresh troops from Casale or Turin. On the evening of the 30th, Zobel received a report from Zilia that he had been attacked in great force, had lost many men, and must retreat on Robbio, if not supported. The General had only a few companies, one squadron of horse, and 16 cannon; he started with these immediately for Robbio, and followed with his staff, sending, however, a message to Lichtenstein, (Prince Edward,) who was a German mile behind, to beg him to lend him a brigade, as that division of his corps under Reischach was unavailable, having to keep up the communication with Benedek's corps in Candia, in case the enemy should attempt making a bridge at Frasinetto. At 2 o'clock in the morning we arrived at Robbio, where we found Zilia; after his report, it was found he could not do better than retreat on Robbio, as the extension of his division was so great from Palestro to Confienza, it only left him 18 companies in hand, with which, however, he had kept the enemy at a distance. At 8 o'clock on the 31st, Lichtenstein sent us a whole division, instead of a brigade—the division of Jellachich, (the dead Ban's brother.) The troops had a few minutes' repose while Zobel gave orders to the Generals, placing Hatoni on his right wing, towards Confienza, with 18 companies, and 4 in reserve; to his left Gen. Csabo, with 3 battalions of the Regiment Archduke William, and the 7th Chasseurs; his whole force consisted, then, of 15 battalions, or 15,000 men. At 9½ o'clock we mounted, and the commander of the artillery was ordered to begin; the enemy commenced at the same moment. Scarcely had they begun when one of the enemy's shells threw down (by the wind of it, we suppose) one of the General's orderly officers with his horse, so that we thought they were dead, when to our great surprise they both got up quietly, man and horse uninjured; the shell burst and killed the officer commanding the artillery. It is inconceivable that none others of the staff were killed. We were now in the thick of it. The Chasseurs fought like lions, nothing could be more brilliant than the regiments Archduke Leopold and Jellachich; we had been fighting four hours when suddenly we heard the cannon on our right retiring, at the same time Wrede sent to the General for cartouches and cannon, the enemy having dismounted two of his; also to say he feared that he could not take Confienza, the enemy having such strong reinforcements continually arriving of artillery and infantry. Gen. Csabo reported that the Chasseurs had taken the first houses of Palestro, but that three battalions of Zouaves kept head against them, while two batteries established on the right bank of the Sesia cut them up fearfully, particularly as our artillery could not be brought up through the rice fields. At this critical moment there was nothing to be done but attack again. The General ordered the advance of the Regiment Jellachich (now Prince Alexander of Hesse); the order in which that regiment advanced was sublime. They advanced *au pas de charge* without firing a shot, but dislodged the enemy with their bayonets, although the cannon made fearful havoc in our brave ranks; all of a sudden we came upon a broad, deep canal, impossible to cross it, but the *élan* of our troops were so great that the enemy retired, though completely *à couvert* and ceased their fire; but on the side of Confienza the firing was as hot as ever. The General galloped in that direction, but about half way met an officer, who reported that the enemy's fire was silenced and Gen. Wrede had taken a position; at 3 o'clock the fire had ceased on the whole line. It is now past midnight. I do not think of sleeping, as we may be attacked at any moment, for we can distinctly hear the trains arriving with fresh troops for the enemy. Our loss has been great: there is as yet no official report, but we have at least, if not more than, 500 killed and wounded. As far as we could judge, the troops against us were, in the centre, three Piedmontese brigades and one French—on the right at Confienza, two brigades of Piedmontese, and on the left a French brigade and three battalions of Zouaves; these latter were thrown back twice by a battalion of Leopold, and did not renew their attack. They left a great many dead on the field. At this moment the General has received a report that large masses of the enemy are marching towards Novara. He has reported it to head-quarters, and begged Gyulai to send him the rest of the second and the whole of the third corps, his plan being to cut off their retreat from Novara to Vercelli, while Clam, who is at Buffalora, would attack them as they debouched, which would make our victory sure. He hopes, at least, this good opportunity will not be allowed to pass without giving the enemy a lesson. According to what our prisoners tell us there is a force of 50,000 French, and we could attack them with four corps—the first, under Clam, at Buffalora; the second, under Lichtenstein, at Mortara; Schwartzenberg's, at Terpolata; and the seventh, (Zobel's) now at Robbio. I must repeat the General's hope, and trust Gyulai will not let such a splendid occasion pass without taking advantage of it.—Your truest servant, June 1, 2½ o'clock, morning. Adieu.

Lodi, June 8.

Of all that I had hoped, nothing has come to pass. It is inconceivable to let slip such an occasion, and how dearly have we paid for doing so. On the morning of the 2d, Zobel received an order to retire on Castel Agogna and Mortara, and pass by Vigevano. Followed by the advanced guard of the French, he arrived towards 12 o'clock at Castel Agogna, where he halted for two hours to repose the troops, when the retreat was continued to Vigevano, where we arrived at a quarter to 1 at night. On the morning of the 3d he received a letter from Lichtenstein, telling him he had heard from Clam that the French had passed the Ticino at Turbigo. He was still reading this letter when Schwartzenberg arrived to consult about what should be done. They immediately decided that nothing else was to be done, but that Schwartzenberg, Lichtenstein and Zobel, with their three corps, should at once march to Magenta and support Clam. Zobel started immediately, and at 2 P. M. we arrived at Abbiate-Grasso, where, most unfortunately, he met Gyulai, who immediately ordered him to rejoin where he was, and also sent the same order to Schwartzenberg. An officer was sent to Reischach, who, with his division of the Seventh, was three-quarters of an hour in advance, to order him to halt; and so passed the rest of the 3d without our doing anything. Only at 3 o'clock of the afternoon of the 4th did Zobel receive an order to march and support Clam, and at 4½ we arrived on the field, and were directed by Clam to march to the left wing and attack, while Reischach, as right wing of the corps, was to do his best; at the same moment he advanced, repulsed the Grenadiers of the Guard, and was dangerously wounded, as well as his two Generals, Lebzeltern and Wrede. The battle lasted till 9 o'clock in the evening. We began to retire. Zobel received the order to hold Corbetto at any price, in order to protect the retreat to his right. Mensdorff and Holstein (Prince August) kept the high road with their cavalry. You may imagine the agreeable night we spent at Corbetto. The firing did not cease a minute, and at 5 in the morning the enemy advanced in strong columns. Zobel was obliged to draw back his right wing, as four battalions formed the whole of his force, the rest being detached here and there. After 5 we commenced our retreat, halting occasionally to keep the enemy at a distance till we reached Castelletto, where we passed the Naviglio, and they ceased to pursue. This is, then, the history of this great disaster. Since yesterday we have come up with Benedek's corps, and hope we shall be able to keep off the enemy. The Seventh corps is fearfully cut up. The regiment Kaiser has 41 officers killed and wounded; the regiment Gruner 36; of the Chasseurs there is not a single officer who is not wounded! so you may form an idea of the loss among the men. Benedek's corps is intact; as he said yesterday, 'I have not had the good fortune to hear a ball whistle this campaign.' You can imagine the feeling in the army against Gyulai; he is perfectly unfit for commanding. The troops fight like lions, but their General must know how to lead them."

Lodi, June 9.—Benedek has engaged Zobel to stay with him and keep back the enemy. Mensdorff has joined us. Unfortunately the cavalry is of little use in this bout. I interrupt this to see about a cannonade. It arose from the enemy having attacked Benedek's advanced posts; our poor friend Boza (General) is killed.

June 11.—Benedek has told Zobel he must retire on Crema, and he will follow us, as he finds we have no hope of success against the strong force of the enemy.

Cremona, June 12.—I do not speak of my health; as to feelings you may imagine what they have been since Magenta. We have only one hope, a battle, to reëstablish the honor of the army, compromised by an incapable Commander-in-Chief. We hope the Emperor will place himself at our head."

THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO—FURTHER ACCOUNTS.

Special Correspondence of the Constitutionnel.

Solferino, Saturday, June 25, 1859.

I write you in haste from this little village, the name of which will be known through Europe in a few hours, to give you an account of the great battle given to day by the Emperor. I am at Solferino, and it as this village has been the witness of one of the most brilliant attacks in the immortal battle of the 24th, I believe that I am in the village which will give its name to this day's work.

How has the contest begun? At what moment was it decided in our favor? Where did the enemy begin to give way? These are points on which I am not as yet well informed; but I know, I see and I hear from all sides that this victory has been a splendid one. What army is there like ours—what soldiers and what commanders? It has displayed, during almost sixteen hours of enraged combat, extraordinary ardor and bravery.

The day's work began at 4 o'clock in the morning. For many of the corps, and particularly for the cavalry of the Guard, it began at 2 o'clock, for then movements began which did not end until 10 in the evening. Twenty hours on horseback—that is what our cavalry can endure; and of these twenty hours, ten at least were hours of fighting and pursuit.

The plan of the Austrians in attacking us was to compel our army to recross the Chiese, after having shut us up in a great plain, with which all the generals of the enemy were well acquainted, and the advantages of which were on their side. This plan has been admirably defeated. The assailant has become the assailed, and the army which wished to make us retrace our steps, is to-day in full flight beyond the Mincio. In a few days we shall cross this river, and we will have achieved a splendid passage after a splendid victory.

Solferino is a town like all the other Lombard or Venetian towns. With slight differences, it is Montebello, Buffalora, Malegnano, or Magenta over again. In a military point of view, however, it was something more than a collection of houses, placed in a pleasant location, and in the midst of fertile plains, green with trees and yellow with grain. The enemy had made it an important strategetic position, and the corps of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers was commanded to attack it at daybreak. Five o'clock had not yet struck. The first firing was heard, and, as usual, our soldiers rushed to the bayonet. The first gun-shots served, in this instance, to replace the usual signal of the sounding clarion: they were orders to charge, given, one might say, by the soldiers themselves, by way of anticipating the execution of a command the officers were slow in giving.

The two divisions of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers' corps rushed upon this town, and over the hillocks which surrounded it, and then begun a strife so determined that the combatants themselves could not give me a clear account of it. "Mingle together, blood, smoke, gunpowder, dust, firing of cannon, clashing of arms, cries of the soldiers, the sound of the drum, make a *ragout* of all this," said to me a soldier of the French Chasseurs, "and you will have the taking of Solferino." The loss of the enemy is very far from being equaled by ours. The Austrian army has lost its best soldiers. They resisted most obstinately, but what resistance could they offer sufficient to stop the advance of our soldiers when their enthusiasm is aroused.

After the taking of Solferino, which lasted all of of two hours, there was no time to rest, and the first corps immediately started for Pozzoleogo. Detachments from several regiments were obliged to remain behind to guard the prisoners, to take others and to conduct them to Castiglione or elsewhere. Their number was large, and it amounted at this place alone to several thousand.

In taking the direction towards Pozzolengo, the First Corps was charged to take all the positions in its march, and to effect a junction with the Sardinian army, who were fighting there against a force twice their number. The march was rapidly made and brilliantly accomplished. All the positions were taken and the enemy was successively dislodged without being able to hold its own a moment.

While the corps of Baraguay d'Hilliers was carrying out the orders of the Emperor, to whom belongs the honor of having directed all this attack, which extended over from twelve to fifteen miles, the corps of Marshal McMahon was busy in the plain on the right, in sight of San Cassiano, another town unknown to-day, and which will to-morrow be renamed. The order given to the Second Corps was to extend itself towards the right in order to unite with the Fourth Corps, that of Gen. Niel, who was rapidly advancing from the direction of Medola. While these different movements were going on, the infantry, cavalry, and artillery also formed themselves in line. There were thus two breaks in our line which it was necessary to fill up. The one before San Cassiano between the First and Second Corps, and the other on the right of the Second Corps, which was awaiting the arrival of Gen. Niel's Corps. The first empty space was very soon filled by all the infantry of the Guard Grenadiers, Voltiguers, Chasseurs, and Zouaves, supported by several batteries of the Guard, equally, whose attack the Emperor prepared to direct in person. The second space was then filled by Chasseurs, Cuirassiers and Dragoons of the Guard, reinforced by Hussars and Chasseurs d'Afrique taken from the corps of McMahon and Baraguay d'Hilliers. These two movements displayed a great knowledge of the science of war. The enemy in the end became of that opinion; and when an attack was commenced on the three points, Cassiano, Cavriana, and Medola, the encounter was terrible. Defeat already threatened them on the left, and defeat was actually at the centre and right! The moment was then come for to exhibit all the spirit and resolution there were still left there.

In fact, the battle became terrific. Notwithstanding its extent, and, therefore, diminished depth, the Second Corps awaited the enemy steadily, and replied by a well-sustained fire from the batteries of the guard; it was presently followed with as much skill as courage, by the whole division Mellinet, of infantry of the Guard. The Austrians then became more sensible than ever of the weakness of their efforts. They gnashed their teeth with rage, and wished to try a new attack, but their plan was exhausted.

The enemy had reckoned upon the space which had been left between the Second Corps and the Corps Niel. This blank no longer existed. Not only, as I have told you, was all the cavalry of the Guard and two divisions of cavalry drawn from Marshal McMahon's and Baraguay d'Hilliers's there, but also the corps of Gen. Niel which had come up. The promptitude with which this corps entered action attracted the admiration of the whole army. Gen. Niel handled his soldiers as the most distinguished tactician would have done. "We could almost believe we were manœuvring on the Champ de Mars," said a soldier. The attack which ensued was crowned with complete success.

I saw nothing of all this, but one can easily guess at what passed, when one is surrounded by soldiers whom weariness cannot stop, and who, at the moment I write, cannot yet find the rest they have so nobly earned. I see them all around me, full of sports, laughing, and, what is notable, I remark the men to belong mainly to the cavalry of the Guard and to other mounted regiments, whose manner and carriage are magnificent. Their conduct has, I am told, been admirable, and I can well believe it. They repeatedly charged the enemy, throwing their ranks into confusion, and scattering everywhere dismay and death.

It is time for me to pause, if I wish this to reach you in time to furnish news of the business of yesterday. I shall recur to the topic again, as I propose to visit all the points which have been the scene of conflict.

I close then by saying, that our losses have been comparatively inconsiderable. There is a great number of wounded, but very fortunately less than the usual proportion, in ratio to the dead. The losses in superior officers and generals amount to nothing. I only hear of Gen. Auger, one of the heroes of Magenta, badly injured in the arm; and a few light contusions or scratches received by General Foary and Ladmirault.

I heard a short time since that some of the Imperial staff were wounded; but the statement is contradicted. There is nothing astonishing in this; for the Emperor was in the midst of his soldiers all the while, especially with his Guard, in the thickest of the fight.

THE BATTLE FROM ANOTHER WITNESS.

The Brussels *Nord* gives the following account of the engagement:

"The Austrian army, before the battle, formed a line of between three and four leagues in extent parallel to the Mincio. The second *corps d'armée*, under Count Schlick, formed the right wing; the first, under Wimpffen, the left wing; while the fifth *corps d'armée* (Count Stadion,) and the first corps (Count Clam,) with the Imperial head-quarters, supported by the seventh corps (Zobel,) constituted the centre of the Austrian positions.

The first forward movement drove back the advanced guard of the Allies upon their several corps, placed on a line parallel with the Chiesa. The Austrian right wing was opposite the Piedmontese army, and on that point all the efforts of the enemy were concentrated. The Piedmontese at first slowly gave way, courageously defending every foot of ground against superior forces. The Austrians already felt sure of success, when a manœuvre of the French army, admirably conducted and supported, decided the victory. The Emperor Napoleon, seeing the fault which the enemy had committed in giving too great a development to their line of battle, directed the principal attack against their centre at Solferino, and divided it in two. The Austrian left wing, cut off by this manœuvre, was obliged to fall back; while the right wing, already confident of victory, became now exposed by the change of front in the French attack, and was obliged to retire in haste. All the enemy's efforts to reform their ranks and maintain their positions were in vain. In the evening the whole army effected its retreat towards the Mincio, protected, though with enormous losses, by Count Mensdorff's reserve of cavalry. The battle of Solferino is the most terrible, for the length and fierceness of the struggle, as well as for the number of combatants, and the important consequences which it will entail, of all that have taken place since the peace of 1815. The battle of Magenta gave Lombardy to the Allies; Venetia will infallibly be the reward of the battle of Solferino.

LETTERS FROM SOLDIERS ENGAGED IN THE BATTLE.

From a Captain of the Thirty-seventh of the Line.

Castiglione, Friday, June 24, 1859—8 P. M.

My regiment engaged in the conflict at half-past six this morning. At half-past eight we were posted in deep ravines full of mud and water; but we soon emerged to attack a village called the "Tower of Solferino," which cost us a fight of more than three hours to capture. As soon as my regiment could get near to Solferino, I threw myself with my company into one of the nearest houses, determined not to abandon the position. Every window and loop-hole was filled by my men; and finding no occupation for my sabre, I fired in the course of three hours two hundred and fifty rifle-shots, my men passing me their pieces. They knew me to be a good shot. It was only at the end of this period that I discovered that the house I was in still contained Austrians. I dislodged them, and succeeded in taking in all two hundred and fifty-seven prisoners.

I brought them here to Castiglione. I then returned to get together my men of the Thirty-seventh, scattered everywhere. My lieutenant was wounded in the thigh—my sous-lieutenant in the side. No worse misadventure befel me than to have my tunic torn by a bayonet.

A Voltigeur of the Second Regiment to his Mother.

I hasten to write you to assure you that nothing has befallen me. My right epaulet was carried away by a ball, and the right leg of my pantaloons pierced near the knee. They seem to have wished nothing against me but what was right. In brief, I am perfectly well.

I cannot tell you the name of the battle, for there were so many villages taken. The Second Voltigeurs, and a portion of the Chasseurs of the Guard, took Solferino; the rest of our body captured other positions. We were, as usual, held in reserve. About ten or eleven in the morning the Emperor rode over to us; he saw that the division of the line, which had been fighting since four o'clock in the morning, could not carry the position. He then said:

"Camou, cannot you carry that point for me with my Voltigeurs?"

The charge was instantly sounded, and the Emperor said to us:

"Forward, my Voltigeurs! Clear that place for me there with the bayonet!"

We set forward with the shout, "*Vive l'Empereur!*" and the line called, "*Vive la Garde!*" We passed them, and in less than three hours had overthrown or slaughtered 30,000 of the enemy. This conflict decided the battle.

From the Constitutionnel.

We have been favored with several letters written at Solferino and Cavriana, on the 25th, 26th and 27th of June, by soldiers and officers belonging to the *corps d'armée* which took an active part in the battle of Solferino. We group the facts contained in their letters.

All the Regiments of the Guard, Infantry and Cavalry, had to fight, and more particularly the Voltigeurs and *Chasseurs à pied*. The victors of Turbigo wanted to have a splendid day, as well as the Zouaves and Grenadiers, to inscribe on their banners; the standard of the Battalion of *Chasseurs à pied* will be decorated, as well as the flag of the Second Regiment of Voltigeurs. The *Chasseurs à pied*, led by the brave General-of-Brigade Manèque, now a General of Division, displayed their proverbial agility in attacking the heights surrounding Solferino. They were wonderful in leaping ditches and ravines, and attaining, bayonet in rest, the summits, whence the enemy was firing upon them. The Austrians soldiers—soon thrown into disorder—fled in disorder, and some Chasseurs devoted themselves to the capture of a flag, and others to taking a pennon, while four or five pieces of cannon remained in the hands of their comrades. The losses of the Battalion of Chasseurs of the Guard are serious; but the number of dead is, we are assured, small; and the wounded have generally received injuries easily cured.

The First and Second Voltigeurs, a letter informs us, were as anxious as the Chasseurs to decorate their flags. The ground was such, that it needed not only that courage for the assailants which the French soldiers never lack, but also an extraordinary fire and intrepidity. "These little soldiers," one person writes, 'were marvels at once of agility and coolness." Each soldier longed to win, and each soldier displayed in his movements, and in the direction of his strokes, a rare intelligence. The officers directed them; but they seemed to foresee and anticipate in some way the command, and never was an attack made with so great unanimity.

The Cavalry of the Guard distinguished itself by repeated charges, wonderful for their *ensemble*, and fatal to the enemy. So terrible were the shocks sustained by the Austrian columns, that we might almost say that every arm struck, and that every blow told.

In the army, and particularly during a campaign, the heart of the soldier is inaccessible to any sentiments of jealousy or of rivalry which might reasonably be expected to exist among special corps, and between different regiments. But the sincerest good feeling prevails between the several corps; the soldiers embrace each other, and delight to quote the particular conduct of this or that regiment belonging to such and such a corps. It is the same flag they follow. Thus, they were especially interested in the Division Forey, which conquered at Montebello. The Seventeenth Chasseurs, which charged, at Montebello, to the very heart of the village, after exhausting their ammunition; the Seventy-fourth of the line, the Ninety-first, and the Ninety-eighth, attacked a strong tower before Solferino, with a *corps d'armée* of the enemy behind it. Our brave soldiers renewed the glory of the 20th May.

One of the most brilliant divisions, well known for the courage of its chiefs, and by the composition of its regiments derived from Africa—we refer to the Division Bourbaki—played only a secondary part. It was assigned to hold the Mantua road. But while guarding that route, it stopped the march of a *corps d'armée*, 15,000 strong, of the enemy, who dared not attempt the passage, and at the close of the day, this corps withdrew in haste to join the fugitives of other corps engaged.

The division Renault was busily employed; and all its regiments deserve to be mentioned, for they all exhibited an ardor worthy of the chief who commands them. These regiments, whose losses are fortunately few, are the Ninetieth, Fifty-sixth, Forty first, Twenty-third of the line, and the Eighth *Chasseurs à pied*.

The Thirty-seventh of the line, which got possession of the first houses in Solferino, will count many of its men in the list of the honored. This brave regiment unhappily laments the loss of several of its officers.

On the 25th, in the first ambulances of Solferino and Castiglione, there were counted 6,000 to 8,000 of the enemy wounded. It is still impossible to fix the exact number of the dead; the footing, however, promises to be still more considerable. Everywhere, on the field of battle, and in the ambulances, the medical service was organized as soon as the attack commenced; and the *personnel* of the medical staff gave proofs of extraordinary devotion. Operations were performed by some regimental surgeons under the fire of the enemy; and the removal of the wounded was conducted with perfect order.

A part of the division Trochu, of the corps of Marshal Canrobert, was enabled to share with the corps of Marshal Niel in the attack at Medola, and thence to Cavriana. Although fatigued by a forced march, the regiments engaged gave evidence of great spirit, and the fire of the enemy daunted them not the least. Several regiments engaged are mentioned as having escaped with little or no loss. Of this number is the Fifth Battalion of Chasseurs, of the Corps Niel, who came off scathless.

Col. de Rochebouet, who commanded the artillery of the Imperial Guard, was named General of Brigade by the Emperor on the field of battle.

In a letter from Cavriana we read that the Imperial Head Quarters of the Austrians were abandoned so precipitately, that a great number of important documents relative to the plan of the battle, and many very perfect maps were left behind. These papers and maps prove that the enemy had an ample and extremely exact knowledge of the points upon which the battle turned. The fact augments still more the value of the victory we have gained.

Letter from Another Officer.

The following letter from a Lieutenant Colonel of the Guard, appears in a Strasbourg paper:

Cavriana, Saturday, June 25.

Yesterday, June 24, we set out from Montechiaro to quarter for the night at Castiglione, after burying the deceased Gen. De Cotte. About 7 o'clock A. M., we suddenly heard cannon on our right; the discharges, at first only occasional, became more frequent, and not pausing at Castiglione, we advanced in the direction of the firing, led by the Emperor. The baggage is brought to a stand-still; the main road is cleared for the cavalry, who move forward at a gallop; the artillery comes up by the side road, and the infantry turns off into the fields. We press forward steadily, and about three kilometres off to the left we perceive the heights occupied by the Austrians, who open a tremendous fire.

The first corps, which was in advance on our left, is briskly attacked, and the positions on the heights are taken, lost, retaken and again lost. At last, about 5 o'clock in the evening, they remain finally in our hands, and the enemy beats a retreat. It is ascertained that Francis Joseph commanded his army in person.

The left of the Austrians was engaged with our other *corps d'armée*, and varying success attended for several hours the fortunes of the day. About 6 o'clock we triumphed, and France had won a great battle and a great victory.

But for a furious storm, which silenced the fire on both sides, we should have driven the enemy into the Mincio; but the elements were so convulsed that pursuit was out of the question. Our bivouacs were established on the field of battle abandoned by the enemy. The last cannon were heard about 9 o'clock. No one looked for a battle to-day; and yet, what a battle it has been, lasting fifteen hours! It was a magnificent spectacle.

The Emperor exposed himself as if a mere general; the balls, bullets and bombs fell all around us. Some horses and one *cent garde* were alone hurt.

We were fourteen hours in the saddle, and yet nobody complained of the glorious fatigue.

ORDERS OF THE DAY OF GEN. REGNAUD ST. JEAN D'ANGELY.

Saturday, June 25, 1859.

Soldiers of the Imperial Guard: You have taken a glorious part in the battle of Solferino.

The Division Camou had its first brigade in action from 9 o'clock in the morning. The battalion of *chasseurs à pied*, the First and Second Regiments of voltigeurs, under the orders of Gen. Manèque, carried tremendous positions vigorously defended. Numerous prisoners, thirteen cannon, a flag, are trophies of their brilliant achievements.

The artillery of the guard, sustained by the division of grenadiers, rendered the greatest services; full of fire and enthusiasm, it has ranged itself in battery upon almost inaccessible hill-tops, has silenced the fire of the enemy, destroyed their shelter, forced them to retreat.

At Magenta, on June 4, the division Mellinet, captured under a murderous fire, the new bridge, and defended with the utmost energy a position attacked by very superior forces. The grenadiers, and the Zouaves drove back the enemy's columns with the bayonet and forced them to retreat after enormous losses. The Voltigeurs, and the Chasseurs of the Guard have now proved themselves worthy brethren of the Grenadiers and Zouaves of Magenta.

The Marshal commanding in chief can deserve no higher honor than to be retained at the head of such troops at the moment when the Emperor has raised him to the dignity of Marshal of France.

Soldiers of the Guard! The army appreciates you; it has witnessed what you have nobly done on the field of battle; and it is as proud of the Imperial Guard as the Grand Army was of the Old Guard.

Vive l'Empereur.

The Marshal of France, commanding in chief the Imperial Guard,

REGNAUD SAINT JEAN D'ANGELY.

ASPECTS OF THE LOMBARD CAPITAL.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Milan, Thursday, June 23.

In my last I had not time to sketch the present aspect of Milan or the contrast to its appearance on my last visit, now just three months ago. The most apparent point of difference is in the military. Then the city was crowded with Austriens, now the uniforms one sees (and they are not very numerous) are of course all French and Piedmontese. The Milanese have not yet got over their enthusiasm and joy at deliverance from their oppressors; at least, if it has somewhat calmed down, their outward demonstrations are scarcely diminished. The streets are still gaudy with banners, floating from innumerable windows. It is a blaze of green, white and red. In some places the French tri-color is combined with the Italian, either by an additional stripe of blue, or by blue ribands fixed at the end of the flag-staff, and blending with the other colors as they flutter in the breeze. Many of the flags, but certainly only a minority, have the Savoy cross in the centre. There is a perfect rage for the four colors, and if their lavish display sufficed to secure tranquility, moderation and good government, the future freedom, prosperity and happiness of Lombardy might be considered safe. They are worn by nearly everybody, either in hat or button-hole; a few days ago I might have said by everybody, but one now meets a few who have laid them aside, and they will be longest adhered to, a Milanese yesterday assured me, by those who think it possible that their devotion to the new order of things may be doubted. At present they are still displayed by 99 persons out of 100, and in every possible form. Some content themselves with twisting a scrap of riband through their button-hole, others wear stars, or cockades, or rosettes affixed to coat or hat, or a nosegay of artificial colors combining the prescribed tints, or three or four tassels, or a small plume dyed tri-color, or a watch-guard or cravat of the beloved red, white and green. The shops are full of the insignia and colors of this new decoration of the Order of Italian Independence. The mercers and milliners display such quantities of merchandise of the popular hues that it seems incredible there should have been time to get the tissues dyed. In the centre of tri-colored silk handkerchiefs one sees magnificent portraits of Napoleon, Victor Emanuel, Garibaldi, and other popular men of the day, and heroes of the Italian cause. Tri-colored bracelets are made of beads and bars of stained ivory or bone. There is, as you may suppose, fine opportunity for the ladies to give proof of their skill in decorative patriotism. In every possible way do they contrive to interweave the ubiquitous colors with their apparel. Some content themselves with pinning a riband star upon their left breast; and I am not sure it these be not the more judicious, for the tri-color does not suit every complexion. A white bonnet, with a profusion of blue berries, green flowers, and red ribands, is rather trying to some physiognomies; and of such one sees numbers. The more credit is due to the pretty Milanese for thus sacrificing the becoming to the patriotic. From the highest places to the lowest the beloved badge is introduced. It floats, I need hardly say, from the topmost pinnacle of Milan's magnificent cathedral. A scaffolding, for cleaning purposes, environs one corner of the edifice, which, on the morning after the battle of Magenta, was closed. A young man, bearing a flag, contrived to climb the scaffolding, which is of great height, at no small risk to his neck. Once on the roof of the body of the building there was no obstacle to the ascent of the spire by the usual means; and the banner was fixed just below the gilt statue of the Virgin that surmounts the splendid pile. Unless it had been placed in the Madonna's own hand, higher than this the favored emblem could hardly soar. One finds it also in very humble places. A tawny little girl, the attendant on a couple of itinerant musicians, came collecting coppers last evening from the persons sitting outside a *café*. She, too, would not be behind the times, and her begging-box, fresh painted, was gay with the triple tint.

All this flash of colors and outward show may seem puerile to many persons in other countries, but allowance must be made for differences of national character; and, while viewing indulgently the gaudy demonstration, we will hope that those who make it have learned lessons of wisdom from the past and emerged from political childhood. I am assured by Italian friends that there is no danger of a relapse into former errors and dissensions; that unity of purpose exists and will not be again disturbed. As the Spaniard says—*Ojalá!* May God grant it!

There is an appearance of life and gayety in Milan which it certainly had not when the Austrians were here. This in part arises from the absence of that reserve which the people had imposed upon themselves towards the foreigner, and from the removal of even the appearance of constraint. It seems strange to see the guardhouses deserted by their former erect, tightly buttoned occupants, in white coats and blue pantaloons, and one misses "the twins," the police soldiers who stood in pairs in the more crowded thoroughfares of the town. It may be fancy, but it seems to me that people go abroad more than they formerly did, I mean as pedestrians. As to carriages, one sees extremely few, and the drive on the Bastion, which used to be so crowded, is now almost abandoned. This is partly accounted for by the fact that a great many horses have been taken for the army, and those persons who have retained theirs are not particularly anxious to show them, lest they also should be expected to give them up. I hear people rejoice at being emancipated from the Concordat, from priestly intermeddling, compulsory fasts, and other restrictions and annoyances.

This being the festival of the Corpus Domini is kept as a close holiday, and this morning the usual ceremonies and processions took place in the cathedral. The customary procession through the streets, under awnings erected for the occasion, was dispensed with. After a great deal of wet and changeable weather and a tremendous thunder-storm and downfall of rain the night before last, Summer seems to have come in earnest—yesterday and to-day having been beautiful and very warm. Notwithstanding the heat, however, there was an immense crowd in the streets to-day, to say nothing of that which flocked into the spacious cathedral. Detachments of French and Piedmontese troops were in and outside the church; the Piazza del Dumo—than which a better outlet from so fine a building is greatly to be desired—was thronged, and the venders of *acqua fresca* and cheap ices drove a roaring trade. The military population of Milan is just now of a very floating description. The city is a sort of dépôt for stragglers and detachments, who come in one day and go out the next. On the parade outside the cathedral to-day there were small parties of numerous regiments. Of Piedmontese there were but a company or two of infantry recruits, but the French displayed uniforms of all arms, from Grenadiers and Cuirassiers of the Guard downwards. Of some regiments there were only three or four men; there was a considerable body of artillery men, and I hear that some more siege guns have come up. I have not yet seen them, but I know that many more were expected. There were the remains of the First Regiment of the Foreign Legion, which has already suffered terribly in this war. A great portion of the French soldiers one sees about the streets are more just out of hospital, but not yet fit for duty—some lame, others with arm in sling, and others whose pallid countenances tell of hurts not less severe, although less apparent. No man living hates a hospital more than the French soldier. His active, lively temperament makes its dullness and confinement particularly odious to him, and there is no danger of his remaining in it one hour more than he is compelled to do. Indeed I have heard of one or two cases here of soldiers having made their escape without the doctor's permission, and having, as might be expected, to return to their beds all the worse for their imprudence. There are now no less than 25 military hospitals, large and small, in Milan. All the barracks have been converted to this purpose, and hence it was that when the army passed through it had to camp around the town, a system still adopted for the detachments or regiments that come up. Those 25 hospitals are said now to contain about 10,000 patients, a very large proportion of them wounded. I have been over three of them; that of San Ambrozio, where there are about 1,250; that of San Luca, 350; and that of San Francesco (the vast barracks built by Napoleon,) where I was informed there were about 2,500. San Ambrozio, formerly a convent, is admirably adapted for its present occupation; it has lofty, airy rooms and corridors and spacious internal courts, grass-grown, shaded by fine trees and surrounded by cool porticoes. The men looked comfortable and well cared for, and there did not seem to be any bad cases in that establishment. It was quite full, but on the fine afternoon on which I visited it at least five beds out of six were empty. Their usual occupants were to be seen hobbling about the corridors, sitting in the embrasures of the windows, and (not a few) dressed in their uniforms and smoking under the trees in the courts. In this hospital nearly all were French. I spoke to many of them, and they seemed cheerful and contented. The kitchens and pharmacy were extremely clean and curiosities in their way,—such huge cauldrons of food and wholesale preparations of medicaments, physic by the pailful, and dozens of buckets of lemonade. A number of women, and some Milanese ladies, were busy in the linen-room, with great stores of lint and bandages and sheets; and, truly, great stores are needed; and if there was a deficiency in any respect it seemed to be in this article. At least it struck me that some of the beds were not quite so clean as I have been used to see them in other military hospitals. There was, however, little to be said in the way of fault-finding. The air of the place was sweet and pure, and one scarcely encountered an evil odor from one end of it to the other. A few ladies were to be met with here and there in the wards, but it was not the hour when the largest number attended, nor, indeed, that at which their attendance is most required. French and Italian Sisters of Charity were, as usual, busy in their holy task, and here and there a priest sat by the side of some poor wretch, with whom the human physician's skill hardly hoped to avail. The hospital of San Luca, on a much smaller scale, seemed to be in an equally satisfactory state. That of San Francesco made a less favorable impression. Until very recently a barrack, its conversion into a receptacle for the sick can hardly be said to be as yet fully completed. It is somewhat in the rough, and indeed the director showed reluctance to allow of it being visited, on account of the inevitable confusion and deficiencies that still existed, but to which he was laboring to put an end. There was certainly a great difference between this hospital and San Ambrozio, and visitors with delicate olfactories would do well to limit themselves to the examination of the latter. In San Francesco there were both French and Austrians, but the latter were in the majority, and I was informed that the intention was ultimately to transfer thither all the Austrians. There seemed to be many more bad cases here than in either of the other hospitals. Notwithstanding this, and the evident inferiority of the place in many respects, it was stated that only one case of hospital gangrene had occurred. There was one long corridor, every room opening out of which was full of amputated men. On door after door read the inscription "*Amputati.*" No empty beds or cheerful countenances here. Nothing could be sadder than the sight of these long rows of poor maimed fellows, or than the sound of the low moaning which many of them, with set teeth, evidently did their utmost to restrain. Not a few of them were Croats, with the usual ugly, stolid physiognomy of that unpropossessing race, but there were, also, some excellent specimens of the Austrian soldier, Tyrolese and others. Most of them lay motionless, as if exhausted and weak; some with lumps of ice resting upon their bandaged stumps. One fine, handsome young fellow, a Tyrolese corporal, lay in a corner, his left arm off, still and silent, but, to judge from the flush on his cheek and expression of his countenance, suffering intensely. A dresser showed me the bullet that had smashed his arm—a conical ball from a French rifle, indented on one side by the contact with the bone. The poor Tyrolese could not be more than 22 or 23 years old. He smiled at a few words of sympathy addressed to him by one of our party in his native tongue, but the smile was very sad, as well it might be on the lips of one thus maimed in youth for a cause that concerned him little. Chloroform, we learned, has been generally used for the amputations in this hospital, where a great number have taken place. The medical men in most of the present military hospitals of Milan are civilian doctors, who were invited to volunteer their services. Some Austrian surgeons are also there—whether taken prisoners, or who had been left there in charge of sick, I have not heard. Coming out of San Francesco we fell into conversation with a smart little Tyrolese Jager, who was pacing the corridor as bold, upright, and with as confident a look as if he had been on a Vienna parade ground. He had been slightly wounded at Magenta. According to his account there was but one battalion of Tyrolese engaged there; it was 800 strong, and, to the best of his belief, about half of it had been knocked over. It had suffered greatly from canister, he said, with which the French had liberally pelted them.

The ladies who visit the hospitals, taking it in turn, are full of kindness and attention to the unfortunate wounded, and continue their fostering care to them even during their convalescence. I have not observed, nor am I aware, that the Austrians come in for any share of their nursing or of the many little comforts provided for those who have been fighting on the Italian side. Gratitude and patriotism more than charity and compassion lead the fair Milanese to the hospital wards. "They have suffered in our benalf, and we cannot do less than show our gratitude by tending them," was the re

but, as Mr. BUCHANAN'S Government and the whole policy of the South enforces an opposite principle and method, "the Sons of Liberty" are revolutionary now as their predecessors were—no more and no less. Mr. SEWARD comes among us when both sections of his countrymen are not only preparing for revolution, but actually engaged in it; and he may be the man whom his fellow-citizens will choose to be the exponent of the principle which Europe believes will triumph. Let him see that we have a faith and hope on the subject.

Colored Seamen in British Ships in the American Trade.

The British Board of Trade has lately issued the following instructions to shipping masters:

"The attention of my Lords has been directed to the stringent laws in force in the Southern States of America with regard to the admission of free negroes.

It has happened that colored seamen serving in British merchant ships have suffered in American ports from the operation of these laws, and when the British Consul has endeavored to protect them, he has been embarrassed by the difficulty of producing proof of their nationality.

Under these circumstances, and in the absence of any means available to this country of furnishing colored seamen with official certificates of birth, my Lords think that all shipping masters before whom colored seamen are engaged for voyages to the Southern ports of the United States, should warn such seamen, and the masters who engage them, of the inconvenience and risk to which they may be exposed through the operation of the laws above-mentioned, and should point out to them, in case the masters determine to carry free colored seamen to such ports, that they should be prepared with full evidence of their place of birth and of their nationality.

T. H. FARRER,
Assistant Secretary, Marine Department."

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

Commencement of Rochester University.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, July 12, 1859.

The exercises of Commencement week at Rochester University began on the 10th July with the eulogy upon the late Rev. A. KINGMAN NOTT, of your City, delivered by his friend, the Rev. GEORGE D. BEARDMAN, pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Rochester.

In the evening, the annual sermon before the Judson Society of Inquiry was delivered by the Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK, of the Union Theological Seminary. It was an eloquent and precise exposition of the constitution of the Church.

Yesterday afternoon the Address before the Robinson Rhetorical Society was delivered by Prof. JAMES B. ANGELL, of Brown University. He announced as his theme, "*The Scientific Study of Literature.*" Last evening we listened to the prize declamations of the Sophomore Class, and I must acknowledge that the manliness and propriety of the speaking divested it of the tediousness which usually attends such exercises. That greatest difficulty of declamation, the management of gesture, was almost completely overcome.

To-day we have had literary exercises of a highly interesting character. At 4 o'clock President ANDERSON delivered a discourse commemorative of the late J. N. WILDER, President of the Board of Trustees. The discourse was worthy both of the living and the dead. Notwithstanding the intense heat, the audience listened for more than an hour to a most lucid and graphic portraiture of one who must be regarded as the chief among the founders of Rochester University. The active and leading part taken by the deceased in all the preliminary steps towards the formation of this Institution, led the President to speak at length of the history of the University. Founded nine years ago, the Collegiate department has graduated 103 and the Theological department 11.

The exercises of the evening, at 7½ o'clock, were an oration before the Literary Societies, by Dr. J. G. HOLLAND of Springfield, Mass., and a poem by the Rev. W. C. RICHARD, of Providence, R. I. The theme of the oration was, "Art considered as a minister to the wants of man." A poem was delivered by Mr. RICHARDS, the subject was "Music." The poet treated of its origin among the myths of Greek fable, and its progress through successive ages in Germany and Italy. The argument for congregational singing and the custom in some churches of employing opera girls to lead our choirs, was treated with a delicate and humorous satire, rising sometimes into the severe and the lofty, which brought down the house. Whatever victories Mr. RICHARDS has won heretofore, he certainly won fresh laurels to-night.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, July 13.

The exercises of the Graduating Class took place to-day. The following is the list of the Class o 1859:

Stephen Paley Barrett, Increase Child, Ira Collin Clark, John C Calhoun Clark, John Peck Colby, John Walker De Long, Elmore Williams Denison, Oscar Folsom, Joshua Goodrich, Abel Godard, Adoniram Judson Gould, Edward Powell Gou'd, John Griffith, Thomas Augustus Hall, George Washington Houghton, Allen Edward Kitchen, Daniel Elliot Lent, William More Mackey, Francis Alleo Mecomber, Malcolm McVicker, Ebenezer Packwood, Francis Edwin Pierce, Arthur Barker Rathbun, David Hamilton Robinson, Winfield Scott, William Wallace Shaw, Pulaski Erastus Smith.

The Master's Degree was conferred in order upon several of the Alumni.

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Prof. GAMMELL, of Brown University.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon the Rev. D. G. COREY, of Utica, and the Rev. Mr. WESTON, of New-York City.

Following the conferring of degrees upon the Graduating Class, and the award of Diplomas, was the award of Prizes in Latin and in Declamation, and the exercises were closed.

The Alumni Dinner, which ended the proceedings, was a brilliant affair. E. E.

Commencement of the State Normal School at Albany.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 14, 1859.

The thirteenth term of this well-managed and prosperous institution closed to-day with public exercises of great interest. At 10 o'clock the Faculty, Executive Committee and invited guests took their seats in the Chapel, which was filled to its utmost capacity. Among the distinguished gentlemen on the platform we noticed Gov. Morgan, Chancellor Lansing, Dr. Woolworth, Comptroller Church, the Hon. H. H. Van Dyck, Prof. Davies and Prof. Perkins. The exercises were opened with appropriate choral singing, followed with a prayer by the Rev. Dr. MAGOON. The music of the day was all vocal, all furnished by the students, and was itself a delightful feast to the audience. The choir occupied raised seats at the further end of the Chapel.

The first essay, by WM. B. WAIT, on "Independent Thought," furnished a good practical illustration of the doctrine it taught. The writer's thoughts were logically organized and attractively presented.

The second essayist, Miss MARY DENHAM, was conducted to the platform by Professor PICKETON. Her paper on "Self-Assurance" was thought by some to be the best of the five essays. It was listened to with marked attention. Her reading was remarkable for distinct enunciation and well-placed emphasis. The third essay, by Miss H. THANKFUL GARDNER, indicated a temperament at once practical and poetic. Her views of life, in which good results from seeming evil, were just, and presented with the charm of fresh and racy description. The fourth essay, on "Teaching a Work of Christian Philanthropy," was by Miss MARY E. SLADE.

The presentation of Diplomas by President COCHRAN, was an impressive ceremony. Ranged in a half circle about the platform, the members of the Graduating Class, thirty-seven in number, received their testimonials, with a brief parting address. President COCHRAN condensed a volume of wisdom and sound advice into his valedictory words. He said that the higher culture which normal graduates should seek to impart, was something beyond the collecting and handling of dry and dislocated facts. Knowledge is not so much power as an instrument of power. Facts are of less value than principles. Discipline is the true Aladdin's lamp that brings into the student's possession all the vast riches of science and literature. President COCHRAN charged his graduating pupils to be faithful and earnest in the work they were soon to undertake.

There can be no doubt with those who attended the exercises to day, that the State Normal School is in able and safe hands, and that it is achieving the good ends for which it was organized fifteen years ago.

The following is the list of

GRADUATES.

FEMALES.—Amelia E. Beman, Alden, Erie; Ellen T. Cassidy, Albany, Albany; Josephine M. Clark, Albany, Albany; Flora F. Copp, Eden, Erie; Jane Cowieson, Albany, Albany; Mary Denham, Buffalo, Erie; Mary J. Fonda, Mechanicsville, Saratoga; Margaret Gallup, East Berne, Albany; H. Thankful Gardner, Silver Creek, Chautauque; Abby Hamlin, Greenbush, Rensselaer; Mary M. J. Hatch, Monticello, Sullivan; Caroline M. Horton, Blooming Grove, Orange; Fanny M. Hubs, Monroe, Orange; Amelia A. McFadden, Beekmantown, Clinton; Phebe A. Neemes, Albany, Albany; Marie J. Noon, Albany, Albany; Marriette G Rugg, Perrysburg, Cattaraugus; Miriam Sheppard, New-York, New-York; Mary E. Slade, Chemung, Chemung; Eveline D. Spencer, Cortlandtville, Cortland; Anna S. Stewart, West Sandlake, Rensselaer; Mary K. Street, Albany, Albany; Phebe Weltherwax, West Sandlake, Rensselaer; Martha Whiting, Greenbush, Rensselaer; Sarah E. Yeomans, Albany, Albany.

MALES.—Julius M. Botton, Oriskany Falls, Oneida; Noah B. Crysler, Navarino, Onondaga; Abram Beversdof, Minden, Montgomery; Ralph S. Goodwin, Binghamton, Broome; Amos S Kimball, Lawrenceville, St. Lawrence; Carlos Kinney, Musseua Centre, St. Lawrence; William B. Wait, Albany, Albany.

Commencement of the High School at Philadelphia.

The Forty-second Commencement of the Central High School of Philadelphia took place at the Academy of Music, on Thursday, July 14. The building was densely packed by an attentive audience. The introductory address was delivered by GEO. INMAN RICHE. The following young gentlemen received the degree of Master of Arts:

Rosa R. Bunting, John G. Howard, Samuel K. Reynolds, John T. Elliott, John E. Cookman, Henry Cowperthwait, Charles W. Greene, William Levering, Jacob M. Rommel, John Shaffner, Charles M. Town—total, 11.

One hundred and forty-four students received certificates for meritorious conduct.

New-Jersey Politics.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Friday, July 15, 1859.

Your Burlington correspondent is very much in error when he declares that Judge DOUGLAS has no supporters in New-Jersey. There is no man named who will at Charleston receive a stronger vote from New-Jersey than DOUGLAS. As for Commodore STOCKTON, his political life is about ended. "Everything by turns, and nothing long," he has lost all his influence, and there is none so poor will do him reverence. His utter weakness was shown last Winter, when he attempted to reelect Mr. WRIGHT to the Senate, according to his pledge made to J. B., in consideration of the mission for his son. BUCHANAN and STOCKTON were two great mill-stones about the Jersey Senator's neck, and he sank to rise no more.

We are just commencing the agitation about the Gubernatorial canvass, and of course there are numerous Richmonds in the field. The probabilities are that the Republicans will nominate the Hon. RICHARD S. FIELD, of Princeton, a gentleman of a very high order of ability, at one time a leading lawyer, and now retired—cultivating and adorning the grounds that surround his elegant mansion at Princeton. On the Democratic side the name of the candidates "is legion." From Hudson County there is Gen. WRIGHT; from Morris, HARRY HILLIARD; from Mercer, Dr. SKELTON; from Bergen, Senator HERRING; from Burlington, Col. JAMES W. WALL, &c., &c. The probabilities are, that in the multitude of candidates, there will be no choice, and the Convention, being driven to a compromise candidate, may take Governor VROOM or the Hon. ALEXANDER WADDS. Dr. SKELTON, who seems to be very prominent, is denounced as unsound upon the Slavery issue, he having voted against the Kansas and Nebraska bill when in Congress, while Mr. WALL, from Burlington, who has never deserted his flag, but has fought manfully under it, in triumph or defeat, is obnoxious to the WRIGHT wing of the Democracy, on account of his fierce attack upon that Senator when he was first elected by the Legislature. Mr. BUCHANAN sacrificed WALL, who was his staunch friend last Winter, at the bidding of Senator WRIGHT, to secure STOCKTON'S influence. WRIGHT, however, reaped his reward, as WALL and his friends defeated him in his reelection last Winter. Gen. WARNER, of Hoboken, has many ardent supporters, and it is supposed will make a strong race in the Convention. The Republicans and Americans, however, if united, will unquestionably sweep the State, as they have the majority of some five thousand whenever the vote is out. As for BUCHANAN, outside of the hirelings of his administration, he has not a friend in the State. Even Senator THOMPSON can no longer be classed on the list, although he has been his friend for twenty years. But, as with all his friends, BUCHANAN has given him the cold shoulder, and has estranged him.

MIDDLESEX.

The Sunday Laws and the Lutheran Church.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the recent petition to the Commissioners of Police against the enforcement of the Sunday laws, I observe that a certain Mr. SCHAUM signs himself as a minister of the Lutheran Church. Will Mr. S. or some of his friends inform us by what authority he assumes this title? Among the Lutheran community of the United States no man is regarded as a Lutheran minister who does not stand in connection with some regular and accredited Synod or ecclesiastical body of the denomination in this country. Does Mr. S. stand in such a connection? We have searched the records and cannot find his name. The fact that he preaches to a small German congregation, styling itself Lutheran, gives him no right to pass himself off upon the public as a minister of the Lutheran Church. At any rate, we speak advisedly when we say that Mr. S. is not known and fellowshipped either as a minister of our Church or the Gospel by the Lutheran clergy of this City and its vicinity, who all heartily sympathize with the movement now in progress to secure the better observance of the Lord's Day.

A LUTHERAN MINISTER.

Convention of State Prison Officers.

The following circular has been issued. The movement is a good one:

SIR: The undersigned being engaged in the management of Prisons, and believing that much good might result from a Convention of all the Prison officers in the United States who could conveniently attend, as well as such others as might feel interested in the subject, have ventured to call such a Convention at the City of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 7th day of September next, at noon, to discuss the following subjects:

1. What is the best system of discipline and management of convicts, with a view to their reformation and the good of society?

2. What should be the capabilities and moral character of subordinate officers placed over convicts?

3. What system of labor is best calculated to impress a sense of justice and right on the mind of the convict, and, at the same time, remunerate the public for the expense of his keeping?

4. What is the most economical mode of managing a prison, consistent with the health and physical well-being of the convict?

These subjects, as well as such others as may come legitimately within the meaning of prison management and discipline, will be expected to come before the Convention for discussion.

You are particularly invited to attend, and requested to extend the invitation to such others, and to give the call such publicity as you may deem proper.

Arrangements will be made with some of the morning papers of Philadelphia to designate the place of the Convention on the day of meeting.

W. C. RHODES, Inspector of New-York State Prisons.

ELI MCCONNELL, Prison Keeper Georgia State Prison.

AMOS PILSBURY, Superintendent Albany County Penitentiary, N. Y.

W. L. SEATON, Agent Michigan State Prison.

F. C. HUGHES, Warden Missouri State Prison.

REUBEN P. STULL, Keeper New-Jersey State Prison.

JAMES F. PENDLETON, Superintendent Virginia Penitentiary.

FRANCIS R. DOAN, Inspector Iowa State Prison.

Z. R. BROCAWAY, Superintendent Rochester Penitentiary, N. Y.

J. W. SOUTH, Warden Kentucky State Prison.

T. W. MILLER, Warden Indiana State Prison.

DANIEL WEBSTER, Warden Connecticut State Prison.

EDWARD M. MACGRAW, State Prison Commissioner, Wisconsin.

Great Flood in Southern Minnesota.

From the Hokah Chief, July 4.

The late rains at the north and west of us, have produced the highest water in Root River, ever known. At the present writing it stands two feet higher than the great flood of 1851. The entire railroad line along the valley is submerged, and fears are entertained that serious loss must follow. Families living upon the bottoms have been driven to the mountains for safety. Property is everywhere afloat. At the highest point, the water stood upon the floor of the machine shop of the "Western Works," two feet four inches. The two bridges over Thompson's Creek, leading to the steamboat landing, are swept away, and loose property about the Mills and Works is scattered in every direction, much of which, however, will be saved.

The railroad bridge at the third crossing on Root River, eight miles above Hokah, at 6½ o'clock last evening, was six inches under water, and the river still rising. Serious fears are entertained for its safety. At Houston the water is reported two feet deep upon the lower floor of Lynch's Hotel, and that families are ferrying their effects to the bluffs for protection. We expect to hear of great loss at Chatfield, Preston, and other towns on the head waters of Root River.

Bear Creek rose in the night to such an extent that its waters spread out, east of town, like a lake. The bridge which spans it, and the embankment across the bottom, both of which have recently been built at considerable expense, were washed away, and crossing was rendered utterly impossible.

The mass of water from Bear Creek poured into the Zumbro, raised the latter stream, below the upper bridge, to a height equal to that attained in the freshet of last year, and the water then kept increasing, while above the bridge, at 8 A. M., it had risen but very little. It shortly, however, began to give indications of what was coming, and rapidly began to rise. From 8¾ A. M. to 1 P. M. it rose a little over ten feet, a height three feet greater than it attained at the freshet last year.

From the Kansas Gold Region.

The St. Louis *Republican*, July 12, says: "Mr. A. D. RICHARDSON, correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, reached this city last evening direct from the gold mines, having left Denver City on the 30th of June. He, it will be remembered, was the traveling companion of HORACE GREELEY on his trip to the gold mountains, and was one of the signers of the first reliable statement that reached the States of the richness of the Gregory Diggings. Mr. RICHARDSON brings no special news. He says there were about three hundred sluices running in the diggings when he left, and all of them paying—some of them finely and others moderately. The miners were still pushing further into the mountains, and prospecting with encouraging success. Mr. RICHARDSON is accompanied by Mr. VILLARD, who is also recently from the mines and brings the most flattering accounts."

A Denver City letter to the Lawrence (Kansas) *Republican* says:

"The emigration is enormous. Several hundred teams arrived yesterday, and nearly all of them went on immediately toward the mountains. I think we passed at least 6,000 emigrants, coming this way, between Leavenworth and Denver City; and perhaps we met 2,000 returning to the States, discouraged by the bad news. Since the recent discoveries I hear of none who have turned back. A man starting from Eastern Kansas, on horseback, would find little difficulty in obtaining his regular daily meals from the emigrants, over the whole route. The number of persons now in Western Kansas is probably 8,000. Twice that number, after coming the whole or a part of the way, have turned back."

THE VICTORIA BRIDGE.—We are glad to be able to announce that the Victoria Bridge is so far advanced that it may safely be counted upon as being certain to be open for traffic by the 1st November next. Fears were at one time expressed, we observe, that the progress of works might be impeded by the high water in the St. Lawrence; and that the opening of the bridge would be delayed till next year. The recent progress of the work, however, has been such as to banish all fears of this kind; and, humanly speaking, it may be regarded as certain that the bridge will be in a position to be opened by the 1st November next.—*Toronto Globe.*

LAW REPORTS.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Will of David Nichols.—This case has been several times before the Surrogate. The Will was admitted to Probate in April, 1858. By the provisions of the Will, the testator left a considerable property to his widow, also legacies to his sisters and his brother. The whole amount of property disposed of by the Will, was nearly $150,000 in value. Lewis B. Brown and George W. Nichols were named as executors in the Will.

Mr. George W. Nichols declined to act as executor, and filed objections to the Will; and a citation was issued to the other parties interested, to show cause why the Probate of the Will should not be revoked. No objection was made by contestant to the proof introduced to show the soundness of mind of the testator, but he charged that the Will was procured through undue influence. It appeared that the Will was made when the testator was far gone in consumption, and was on the eve of sailing for Europe for his health. He died about three months afterwards. The contestant was present at one or two consultations had with the testator respecting the drafting of the Will, and was consulted in regard to the disposal of certain real property owned by himself and the testator together. He was not consulted, however, as to other premises, nor was he present when the Will was executed.

The contestant offered evidence tending to show that the Will was procured from the testator by undue influence. But the Surrogate held that the soundness of mind and disposing capacity of testator being established, proof of undue influence was inadmissible, and that the Will was therefore properly admitted to Probate. This decision was made a week or two since; and the case was then briefly noticed in the TIMES.

A. W. Bradford for the executor; Choate & Barnes for contestants.

MARINE COURT.

Before Justice McCarthy.

Andrew L. Roberts vs. *Henry Neidig.*—This was an action for damages to the amount of $500, arising out of the following facts: The plaintiff's story was, that on Jan. 15, 1859, the defendant leased to the plaintiff the basement of No. 537 Broadway, for three months and a-half, at $75 per month, for a restaurant. Plaintiff took possession, and relying on the lease, made expensive repairs and alterations to fit up the place as required by his business; and also engaged various assistants. On the 1st of February following, however, defendant, who held the premises by lease from one Costar, suffered his own rent, due to Costar, to get in arrear. Costar thereupon instituted summary proceedings against Neidig, before Justice STEWART, and the plaintiff was turned out, and Costar put in possession under the warrant issued by the Justice. This warrant was issued against one Charles Sass, Costar's original lessee, and who had transferred his lease to Neidig.

The defence was that Neidig was assignee for the benefit of creditors of Charles Sass the tenant against whom the summary proceedings were instituted; and that Neidig did not act individually in the lease to the plaintiff, but only as such assignee. Also, that the plaintiff did not incur any expenses relying on the lease, as alleged by him; but on the contrary the original lease by Cass contained a clause against assigning, underletting, &c., and plaintiff well knew that Costar would not consent to any sub-letting to plaintiff, and had expressly agreed to take the lease at his peril, and run the risk of any forfeiture. On these facts, as well as denials of various matters, he contended he was not liable to the plaintiff.

Justice MCCARTHY, however, rendered judgment for the plaintiff for $500 damages, and $12 costs and allowance.

Mr. Wagner plaintiff; H. and C. P. Andrews for defendant.

COMMON PLEAS.

The Tioga County Bank vs. *J. Tyler Hodges.*—A suit was entered yesterday in this Court by the Tioga County Bank against J. Tyler Hodges, banker, No. 271 Broadway, for the recovery of money deposited to the credit of the bank on the 6th of June, for which a certificate of deposit was taken by Mr. E. P. Steers, Cashier. The amount was $1,000, and Hodges failed to redeem the certificate on presentation. The certificate was drawn as follows:

$1,000. *Hodges & Co., Bankers,*
No. 271 Broadway, New York.
June 6 1859.

Tioga County Bank has deposited in this office One Thousand Dollars to the credit of E. P. Steers, Cashier, payable to his order on the return of this certificate, properly indorsed. J. TYLER HODGES.

No. 212.

This certificate was indorsed "E. P. Steers, Cashier." On its presentation at the counter of Hodges & Co. default was made in payment, and the bank immediately commenced proceedings. Ex-Recorder Smith is counsel for plaintiff.

SPECIAL TERM.

Bennet vs. *Bennet.*—BRADY, J.—I think in this case the opinion of the Referee must be adapted to the extent of ordering judgment for the defendant on the issues, and awarding custody of the children to the plaintiff, but that the defendant should pay to the plaintiff's attorney $75 for the costs in prosecuting the action. I think that sum would have been allowed on the proofs relating to counsel fee and alimony, if the report of the Referee had been made in the usual manner and fixed to his report on the whole case. Entertaining that view, I do not see how any other order could be made after the decision of the whole case. The allowance of counsel fee should be controlled by the circumstances existing at the time application therefor is made. The same principle applies to an allowance for alimony *pendente lite*, and a like order should be made. The defendant should pay at least five dollars per week during that time, and such, I think, would have been the order of the Court if made when the alimony was applied for. Determining this branch of this case is embarrassing, because made after the case is determined, but the conclusions at which I have arrived seem to me in accordance with the well-settled practice in equity. Ordered accordingly.

Leichtenstein vs. *Bodine.*—BRADY, J.—The answer of the defendant amounts to this: That if the merchandise alleged to be sold was sold by the plaintiff, it was sold to the wife of the defendant, who has a separate estate, and is carrying on business on her own account. The denial of the "material allegations" in the complaint is not the denial contemplated by the Code. That form may be convenient, but it is a mere statement of the defendant's opinion, is very indefinite, and, if allowed, might lead to unjust delays. It is, therefore, wholly insufficient. We have held (Morgan *vs.* Audnot, General Term of this Court, July, 1859) that a married woman cannot make contracts to bind herself generally, and I think it clear that any obligation contracted by the wife with the assent of the husband, express or implied, would bind him. (Gates *vs.* Brower, 5 Seld. 205.) I think, also, that it may be inferred, indeed assumed, to be true beyond dispute, from the defendant's answer, that he knew his wife was contracting debts in the management of her business, and, knowing this, that his assent must be implied. The propriety of this doctrine cannot well be doubted. Were it otherwise, frauds might be perpetrated which have not thus far been countenanced by the law, and I am confident never will be. The plaintiff is, therefore, in my opinion, entitled to judgment. Ordered accordingly, with $10 and costs of this motion.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Henry Watkins vs. *Harriet M. Watkins.*—This case is at last concluded, by a judgment of divorce in favor of the wife, with alimony at the rate of $5 per week. The husband sued for a divorce, but the Referee reported that the wife was entitled to a divorce. It was, however, objected that the parties to the action were not inhabitants of the State, and the case was again referred to take proof on that point. The Referee now reporting that the parties were competent to sue in this Court, his report on the merits of the case was confirmed, and judgment granted in favor of the wife for a divorce, with $5 a week alimony. The children, two in number, are awarded to the husband.

Robert Dedericks vs. *Samuel Ward.*—Motion granted, but plaintiff is allowed to put in reply on the condition that he will consent to a commission forthwith to examine defendant, and that he pay $10 costs.

Horatio Underwood vs. *Zenas D. Bassett, Jr.*—Motion denied without costs.

Herman Hasseldick vs. *Frederick Mahlstadt et al.*—I consider the dissolution and agreement to have been executed by plaintiff conditionally. On the other hand, I hold that the defendants intended to perform the conditions when they tendered the bond, but it is certainly insufficient to indemnify and secure the plaintiff to the extent intended by all the parties. It was intended to indemnify him from all liabilities growing out of his connection with the concern, and to secure him his entire interest in it at the time of the intended dissolution. His interests consists, I suppose, in his share of the existing stock and capital, and in his share of the debts to be hereafter collected. Order of reference to James Green, to ascertain this interest, distinguishing the stock from the accruing collections, so that the bond may be as specific as possible. The present amount of the fund can then be stated in the bond, and there must be a clause in it to indemnify the plaintiff from all liability, and particularly from any liability by virtue of the lease. On the coming in of the report, the order can be settled.

Army News.

THE AMERICAN OFFICERS IN EUROPE.—The Richmond *Enquirer* has the following paragraph:

"Private letters from the continent of Europe intimate that the American officers, who had been permitted by the United States to go to the seat of war in order to gain military insight into war tactics, by observation of the contending Powers, have been refused passports to travel thither. They consequently returned to England, to await further diplomatic consideration of the matter and causes of objections; whereas these United States officers had been enjoined, by their Government, to remain strictly neutral, and merely to act as lookers on."

ARMY ITEMS.—In order to relieve Capt. H. F. CLARK, Commissary of Subsistence, Capt. C. L. RINGOLD, Commissary of Subsistence, has been ordered to Camp Floyd, Utah Territory. Upon being relieved, Capt. CLARK will report to the Commissary-General for further orders.

THE RIVAL ÆRONAUTS.—There is trouble between Mr. WISE and Mr. LA MOUNTAIN, the æronauts, who went up harmoniously together in their balloon, but came down at sword's-points. Mr. LA MOUNTAIN publishes the following challenge:

I go to Watertown to-day for the wreck of my balloon, which will be at once rebuilt. If, meanwhile, Mr. WISE considers the matter of sufficient importance to desire a test of our relative capacity, scientifically considered, in a trial trip from San Francisco to the Atlantic seaboard, with balloons of equal size, he knows my address.

TROY, July 11, 1859. JOHN LA MOUNTAIN.

Mr. LA MOUNTAIN proposes to make an independent ascension from Watertown, if the people of the place will favor him with the funds to pay expenses.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, July 15, 1859.

MEATS.

Supplies have not been very heavy during the week. The demand, however, has been moderate. Prices have not varied much.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₩ lb	14	@	18
Beef, chuck roast, ₩ lb	10	@	14
Beef, second cut chuck, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Beef, rounds, ₩ lb	10	@	14
Beef, rumps, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Beef, porter-house steak, ₩ lb	18	@	20
Beef, sirloin, ₩ lb	14	@	16
Beef, rump steak, ₩ lb	11	@	14
Beef, corned rumps, ₩ lb	11	@	14
Beef, corned plates and navels, ₩ lb	8	@	11
Beef, coarse corned, ₩ lb	6	@	8
Mutton, hind quarters, ₩ lb	9	@	12
Mutton, fore quarters, ₩ lb	7	@	10
Mutton, legs, ₩ lb	10	@	14
Mution, shoulders, ₩ lb	6	@	8
Mutton, chops, ₩ lb	10	@	14
Lamb, Spring, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Veal, hind quarters, ₩ lb	11	@	13
Veal, fore quarters, ₩ lb	7	@	9
Veal outlets, ₩ lb	15	@	16
Pork, fresh, ₩ lb	10½	@	11
Pork, salted, ₩ lb	10½	@	11½
Pork, jowls, ₩ lb	10	@	11
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@	2 25
Soup Meats, ₩ lb	6	@	9
Smoked Beef, ₩ lb	12	@	14
Bacon, ₩ lb	—	@	13
Hams, ₩ lb	11	@	14
Shoulders, ₩ lb	10	@	11
Tongues, each	69	@	81
Lard, ₩ lb	12½	@	13½
Lard, by the tub, ₩ lb	12½	@	13
Sausages, City made, ₩ lb	12	@	—
Tripe, ₩ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME

Have been less freely offered and have been in limited request. Our revised quotations represent the prices current this morning:

Fowls, Bucks' County, ₩ lb	15	@	18
Fowls, ₩ lb	13	@	14
Chickens, broilers, ₩ pair	62	@1	65
Turkeys, ₩ lb	15	@	18
Geese, Spring, each	1 25	@1	75
Ducks, ₩ pair	1 00	@1	50
Pigeons, Squab, ₩ dozen	2 75	@3	50
Pigeons, Wild, ₩ dozen	1 75	@2	00

FISH.

Most kinds have been in request at essentially unchanged prices.

Salmon, ₩ lb	25	@	—
Mackerel, each	12	@	15
Mackerel, Spanish, ₩ lb	—	@1	00
Codfish, ₩ lb	5	@	6 —
Halibut, ₩ lb	10	@	—
Blackfish, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Bluefish, ₩ lb	6	@	8
Eels, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Flounders, ₩ lb	5	@	6
Striped Bass, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Sea Bass, ₩ lb	8	@	10
King-fish, ₩ lb	—	@	12
Weak-fish, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Porgies, ₩ lb	6	@	7
Turtle, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Sheep's-head, ₩ lb	15	@	16
Oysters, ₩ 100	50	@1	25
Oysters, pickled, ₩ 100	1 25	@1	50
Crabs, hard-shell, ₩ dozen	18	@	25
Crabs, soft-shell, ₩ dozen	75	@1	00
Clams, ₩ 100	75	@1	00
Lobsters, ₩ lb	8	@	—
Salmon, City smoked, ₩ lb	18	@	20
Salmon, Nova Scotia, smoked, ₩ lb	31	@	37
Salmon, pickled, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ₩ lb	4	@	5
Codfish, dry, ₩ lb	4	@	5
Mackerel, pickled, each	12	@	15
Mackerel, smoked, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Halibut, smoked, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Sturgeon, smoked, ₩ lb	—	@	11
Alewives, per 100	1 50	@	—
Alewives, each	—	@	2

VEGETABLES.

The demand has been fair, at our revised quotations. Bermuda Potatoes are very scarce. The current receipts from Norfolk, Va., New-Jersey and Long Island, however, are liberal. Old Potatoes are neglected. Egg Plant and Okra are in.

Potatoes, new Southern, ₩ bbl	2 25	@2	75
Potatoes, new L. I. and Jersey, ₩ bbl	2 00	@3	25
Potatoes, new, ₩ bushel	75	@1	12
Potatoes, new, ₩ hf. peck	12	@	18
Turnips, new, ₩ basket	—	@1	00
Turnips, new, ₩ dozen bunches	50	@	62
Turnips, new, ₩ bunch	5	@	6
Carrots, new, ₩ dozen bunches	37	@	50
Carrots, new, ₩ bunch	4	@	5
Beets, new, ₩ dozen bunches	50	@	62
Onions, ₩ bushel	—	@1	50
Onions, ₩ peck	—	@	37
Onions, ₩ dozen bunches	62	@	75
Onions, ₩ bunch	5	@	7
Cabbage, new, ₩ dozen	50	@1	00
Cabbage, each	5	@	10
Tomatoes, ₩ basket	1 25	@2	00
Tomatoes, ₩ half-peck	—	@	50
Tomatoes, ₩ quart can	25	@	—
Cauliflowers, ₩ dozen	1 00	@3	00
Cauliflowers, each	10	@	37
Radishes, ₩ dozen bunches	—	@	12
Green Peas, ₩ peck	25	@	30
Shelled Peas, ₩ quart	—	@	15
Beans, String, ₩ bushel	50	@	75
Beans, ₩ half-peck	12	@	16
Cranberries, ₩ quart	30	@	35
Cucumbers, per dozen	—	@	18
Watermelons, each	37	@	75
Squashes, ₩ basket	—	@	75
Squashes, new, each	5	@	8
Salad, ₩ head	—	@	3
Parsley, ₩ bunch	—	@	3
Rhubarb, ₩ bunch	6	@	8
Egg Plant, ₩ dozen	75	@1	50
Leeks, ₩ bunch	—	@	8
Garlic, ₩ bunch	—	@	8
Okra, ₩ 100	1 00	@	—
Spinach, ₩ peck	25	@	30
Mint, ₩ bunch	2	@	—

FRUIT.

Domestic varieties have been generally in good request. The demand for Foreign has not been active. Supplies have been ample.

Apples, Sweet Bough, ₩ peck	—	@	75
Apples, Flower, ₩ peck	—	@	75
Apples, ₩ quart	—	@	10
Pears, Bergamot, ₩ peck	—	@2	00
Pears, ₩ quart	—	@	25
Pears, Belle, ₩ half peck	—	@2	00
Pears, Belle, ₩ quart	—	@	50
Pears, Cooking, ₩ half peck	—	@	50
Pears, Cooking, ₩ quart	—	@	13
Blackberries, ₩ quart	12	@	15
Cherries, Black-Heart, ₩ lb	—	@	12
Cherries, Morello, ₩ lb	10	@	15
Cherries, Ordinary Red, ₩ lb	6	@	8
Plums, Blue Gage, ₩ bush. basket	7 00	@	—
Plums, Damson, ₩ half peck	1 00	@	—
Plums, Damson, ₩ quart	25	@	—
Currants, black, ₩ lb	6	@	10
Currants, white, ₩ lb	5	@	9
Currants, red, ₩ lb	5	@	9
Gooseberries, English, ₩ quart	15	@	18
Gooseberries, other varieties, ₩ quart	8	@	10
Grapes, Hot-house, ₩ lb	75	@1	00
Peaches, ₩ basket	3 00	@5	00
Peaches, ₩ half peck	1 00	@2	00
Peaches, ₩ quart	25	@	50
Raspberries, Antwerp, ₩ basket	6	@	8
Raspberries, Field, ₩ basket	3	@	4
Whortleberries, ₩ quart	12	@	15
Citron, preserved, ₩ lb	20	@	—
Oranges, ₩ dozen	18	@	92
Lemons, ₩ dozen	15	@	18
Bananas, ₩ bunch	50	@5	00
Bananas, ₩ dozen	12	@1	00
Pineapples, ₩ dozen	75	@2	00
Pineapples, each	8	@

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....5½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 5½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *Vanderbilt*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-Office today, July 16, at 2½ P. M.

☞ Messrs. Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No 3 Place de la Bourse, Paris, are agents for the New-York Times—Daily and Semi-Weekly—and will supply European orders. They will receive subscriptions for any period desirable, or furnish single copies immediately upon the receipt of the American mails.

The Times for California

Containing the Times' map of the seat of war, with the Editorial Correspondence, descriptive of the great battle of Solferino, and the usual digest of news for the Pacific coast, will be issued on Wednesday next, in ample time for the steamer which leaves at 2 P. M. of that day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The North German Lloyds screw-steamship *Weser*, which was to have sailed from Southampton on the 30th ult., but which was detained by an accident to her propeller, left that port on the 4th inst., and arrived here at a late hour last night, making the passage in about eleven days and a half. The advices are two days later than those by the *Canada*, and embody a telegraphic summary of events at the seat of war subsequent to the battle of Solferino. There had been no more fighting, and no movement of special importance seems to have been made on either side. The most noticeable feature of the news is the French official report of the engagement of the 24th ult., which we find in the London papers of the 4th inst. There is no change to notice in the English markets. Consols, on the day of the *Weser's* sailing, were quoted at 93¾. A rumor prevailed in London, and was telegraphed to Southampton, that the American clipper ship *Dreadnought* had been spoken off the coast, having crossed the Atlantic in the extraordinary time of nine days.

Advices from Puerto Cabello to July 1 announce the existence of a formidable insurrection of negroes in the vicinity of that city, which has entirely suspended communication between the town and country. The insurgents are guilty, it is reported, of every species of atrocity, and are strong enough to defy the troops sent to subdue them.

Our dates from Sisal, Yucatan, are to July 1. A revolution, headed by General Barrera, had broken out, the plan involving the substitution of a reactionary for the Liberal Government. At the latest advices the affair had made trifling headway, owing to a deficiency of popular sympathy.

The United States frigate *Brooklyn*, Capt. Farragut, arrived at Minititlan on the 30th of June, with Minister McLane on board, and sailed again on the 4th of July, carrying him to Vera Cruz. They were all well on board.

A duel between O. Jennings Wise, of the Richmond *Inquirer*, and P. H. Aylett, a contributor to the *Examiner* of that city, took place yesterday, somewhere in North Carolina—the telegram not indicating the precise locality. No blood was spilt. Mr. Aylett, it is stated, fired first, without effect, when Mr. Wise fired in the air. The challenge was then withdrawn by Mr. Aylett, who asked for a reconciliation, which was refused by Mr. Wise. No further particulars are given.

A portion of the members of the Board of Councilmen visited the water-works at Croton Dam in Westchester County, yesterday. They gathered considerable valuable information with regard to them, but nothing beyond that which was published in the Times about two weeks ago when the Aldermen visited the same place.

The Commissioners of Police yesterday adopted a rule making it improper for any member of the Police force to receive complimentary presents or subscriptions, whether from citizens or other members of the Department. No action was taken upon the subject of the Sunday laws.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of the Michigan Southern Railroad Disaster, have completed their investigation and rendered their verdict. It fully exonerates the Company from all blame; finds that while the embankment and culvert were very thoroughly and substantially built, and of sufficient capacity for all the water that has been accustomed to run there, or has been there for twenty years past, yet it would have had to be at least double its size for such an unprecedented flood as this was. They say the train was run with great care and caution, and the devotion as well as confidence of the men in the safety of the culvert is proved by their being found dead at their posts.

Yesterday, 1,000 bales Cotton changed hands at a shade firmer prices. Flour was quite freely offered at, in most instances, a further reduction of 15c.@25c. ₽ bbl., yet the demand was limited. Wheat was neglected, and altogether nominal in value. Corn was very scarce, and was dearer. The sales, however, were light. Coffee attracted more attention. Hides and Leather were inactive. Common Resin and Spirits Turpentine continued in good request, at strengthening rates. Provisions were moderately inquired for. Prices of Pork and Beef favored buyers. Sugars were more freely offered at less buoyant prices. The demand was fair. Tobacco was lightly dealt in. Freights were dull.

What is an Even Balance!

The extracts from the "Blue Book of Italy," given in yesterday's Times, show as strongly as possible the real temper of the late British Ministry in the altercation between France and Austria. Minister at home and Envoy at St. Petersburg both do their best to make Russia look on the contending empires with perfect impartiality. Now, the common sense of this country, and, indeed, of the mass of the English nation, has decided that, in the present Italian question, Austria plays her accustomed and inveterate part of the oppressor, while France is the champion of Italy, who means to deliver it from the foreigner. Irrespective of this construction of the attitude of those great Powers, now that the war betwsen them has broken out, Austria was all along, owing to her non-German possessions, in a false position, which forbade her to be indifferently compared with France. Whatever France may be considered to be, in the management of her internal affairs, she is at all events a homogeneous nation; for Algeria counts as nothing when we are talking of European politics. Whereas, Austria, claiming to be a German Power, has established herself in Italy as the actual tyrant of Lombardo-Venetia, and the more or less open support of all the native tyrannies. Such being the case, "we cannot weigh France and Austria in the same balance," and are indebted to Prince Gortschakoff for giving to this phase the weight of Russia's determination.

It is precisely the attempt to treat France and Austria, as in the present quarrel exactly on equal terms; to "throw aside," as Sir J. Crampton phrased it to the Russian Minister, "all feeling, favorable or unfavorable, to the parties in question," that is the real fault of Lord Derby's Government in dealing with the question of Italy. Stripped of all technicalities, France was espousing a cause which any nation had the right to espouse, the cause of Italian Independence; while Austria was maintaining a cause which no nation had the right to maintain—the cause of tyranny over a people of civilization equal to its own.

We do not hesitate, therefore, to put France in the right and Austria in the wrong; and it is with lively satisfaction that we see the general opinion of the United States favorable, not only to the independence of Italy, but to the present attempt made in that behalf. To look on both parties in a struggle with absolute indifference is indeed our duty, but only in the absence of evidence. The moment we have before us facts which divide the parties broadly into a right side and a wrong side, the time for indifference is over; and to persist in it is to show ourselves deaf to justice. In a quarrel like this, with the facts before us, we must take sides, at least in opinion; for between oppressor and defender, none but the igneble are neutral.

The Defensive Square of Austrian Italy.

When the Austrians were beaten at Magenta, a sudden conviction seems to have seized upon their leaders, that if they could once put their forces in safety beyond the lines of the Chiese and the Mincio, they would be able to make head against the courage and the skill of France. The extraordinary speed with which the French troops were moved across the Alps to the succor of Turin and of the Piedmontese provinces, seems to have paralyzed, for a moment, the energy of the Savoyards, and the skillful movements by which the Sardinian troops were brought into relations with the village insurrections of the Lombard people, combined to make the Austrian authorities understand the impossibility of holding their ground against a disorganized and revolutionary people. The Austrians, following up the strategic plans of Marshal Radetsky in 1848, abandoned with an unwise haste their first lines of defence upon the Mincio, and threw themselves beyond the river, in the empty hope of beating back the allied troops.

The result of this mad enterprise has been their complete imprisonment within their famous strategic square.

The square is closed to the north by the last spur of the Alps on the shores of the Lago di Garda; to the west it is defended by the Mincio, which leaves the Lake of Garda at Peschiera, waters the plains of Mantua, and joins the Po at fifteen leagues distance from its springs at Governolo, after opening a real lake, on the banks of which lie the fortresses of Mantua; to the south the strategic square is defended by the line of the River Po, which flows beneath the walls of Cremona, and draws to itself all the torrents flowing from the Alps; to the east the boundary of the Austrian defences is formed by the Adige, which descends from the mountains of Switzerland, and flows on a parallel line with the Po, after passing by Trent, Roveredo, Verona and Legnago. The strength of a position so fortified by nature and by art does not need to be developed. It borrows strategic importance from the numerous breaks of the ground, which—if we may be pardoned for the expression—seem but to have formed the successive steps in the natural defence of Austrian-Italy.

But if nature has done much for the "strategic square," art has done more.

Austria has neglected nothing which might assure her dominion over the waters of the Danube. She has done all in her power to favor the development of Europe, which is the pacific development of England. She has dealt with edged tools—boldly, but not, we feel sure, in utter vanity.

In 1848, Peschiera was captured by the Sardinians, under King Charles Albert; but there can be no doubt that the French hore away from the first fight of Magenta very questionable compliments. At this time, the Sardinians, under the Duke of Genoa, were ready to defend the famous quadrilateral. To-day, the quadrilateral has ceased to exist.

The fortress of Peschiera lies on an isle near the scene of the late conflict.

A broad road has been made by Austria, in the direction of the Alps, to unite the regions of the Vorarlberg and the Tyrol with Lombardy by the pass of the Stelvio. This road passes through the Vatelline, runs around the Lake of Como, and ends at Bergamo. It may serve as well for the retreat of the beaten Austrians into the Tyrol, as for the advance of the victorious Austrians upon Italy. Two railways pass also by this central point of the Austrian position. One of these railways unites Lombardy with Vienna, by circling around the crescent of the North Adriatic; the other, leaving Botzen in the Tyrol, skirts the Lago di Garda, touches Trent, Roveredo and Verona, and by a branch road, reaches Mantua, and thus unites the two main angles of the famous square. The New-York *Herald*, in giving yesterday a pretended map of this square, carefully omitted the bridge-head of Legnago, and thus converted the square into a triangle. The strength of Peschiera and Legnago is out of all proportion to the beseiging force. The main merit of Peschiera is that this fortress lies on an island, and was captured by the Duke of Genoa in 1848. At this time the Sardinians crossed the Mincio after several hours' hard fighting; and if we follow the windings of the Mincio we shall find countless elbows formed in the elbows of the regular army, at places like Salanza, Molini and Borghetto. These places make up the base of the allied army. The line of the Mincio is the base of the new campaign we are about to open.

Almost at the southern end of the river Mincio lies the strong fortress of Mantua, the only Gibraltar of Austria in Italy guaranteed by the treaties of 1815. Mantua, as we have said, lies on a lake of the river Mincio. In spite of the labors spent upon it, Mantua still holds the next rank to Verona. It is a post of danger for the army shut between its walls, rather than for the enemy without. After a battle of several hours' duration, the Sardinians at Goito gave way; and, if we follow up the course of the Mincio we shall find innumerable elbows formed by the sympathy of youth. Defended by Wurmser in 1797, Austria surrendered to Napoleon III. in 1859. Notwithstanding the toll spent by Austria on the spot, we should have learned that we are protected by a foreign fleet suddenly coming up on our question of citizenship. A canal cuts Mantua in two; but we may rely on the most cordial Cabinet Minister of the new power in England.

Mantua is protected in the centre by five detached forts, the citadel, Pradella, Castle of Faith, St. George and Migliaretto, which commands Cremona, Borgo Forte and Governolo.

A canal divides Mantua and makes a small port in the lake, communicating by five fortified roadways with the land.

At Roverbello are machines for flooding the whole region, and in the upper lake floats an Austrian squadron. The region between Mantua and the Po is impracticable for an army. 'Tis a marsh full of fevers. On this side the square seems impregnable. But how with the line from Mantua to Legnago? Legnago is no stronger than Peschiera, but it has the double advantage of a bridge over the Adige and of dikes ready to inundate the whole Adriatic region. The fourth face of the square links Verona to Legnago. This is the best defensive line of Austria in Italy. At Verona the last features of the opposition lingered. The Adige is swift and deep at Verona; it can only be passed at Cerpi and Bussolengo, in the face of a thousand perils. Paris is strong in her circle of fortifications.

A Cry for Light.

The municipal millennium, long foretold, and long despaired of, appears to be realised in the elevation of Messrs. Pillsbury and Delavan to office. The Police, it is understood, are to be converted from their present recondite use into an instrument for the protection of life, property, and social order. The streets are to be swept, filth removed, carrion exported to the Long Island coast; the long-neglected worship of Hygeia replaced, in short, upon its appropriate footing; and these results are presented as merely the restoration of the system of administrative order, erected by law, to its normal working in the hands of honest and capable men. It is gratifying to observe that the engagements of these two officers are already half redeemed. There is already less crime; also, there is less dirt.

Against one difficulty, in the evolution of their plans, both the Superintendent of Police and the City Inspector will have to contend. It so happens that the employment of sweeping machines demands that the streets be cleansed at night. But *non omnes poss.*—a machine cannot do everything; it requires a levy of camp-followers to clear up the gutters and sweep out depressions the broom fail to reach, and in other ways to complete the task the industrious monster is constrained to leave unfinished. The subsidiary human machines require, what they have not, light, to enable them to be at once expeditious and thorough. As the streets are lighted at present, it is impossible for them to see. At long intervals apart are gas-lamps; and at the height of a needless elevation is the jet of gas; the burner evidently of the smallest size evolved by the factory; choked also by long oxidation; and, even as that, if the passenger is observant, he will note the lamplighter as he applies the match, turn down the luckless blaze almost to the vanishing point. The result of this parsimony, the advantage of which we are assured is not reaped by the City Treasury, is that the streets of New-York are too dark for effective cleansing at night; and that Inspector Delavan will find one reform that should precede all others—namely, a reform in street-lighting.

In any steps he may be prompted to take in this direction, he is entitled to the companionship of the Superintendent of Police. It again happens that the burden and heat of police duties falls upon the hours extending from twilight to daylight. Crimes and offences, the perpetrator would never venture upon in the daytime, are daringly executed under the shelter of darkness. Every chance is in favor of the culprit. In the gloom of the streets, there is the chance the offence may not be discovered; and, if discovered, there is the greater chance of escape, favored and enlarged immensely by the many dark alleys and hiding places in which the fugitive may bury himself, laughing pursuit to scorn. It is too evident to require demonstration that, with the augmentation of light, these encouragements to murder and robbery, and other less formidable misdemeanors, must diminish; and with vigilance on the part of the patrol, may disappear altogether. But to vigilance, sight is essential; and to sight, light; and the streets of New-York are, at night, unhappily wrapt in a perplexing twilight, the grossness of which defeats the most anxious watchfulness.

The subject is submitted to the gentlemen *officially* interested, in the hope that reform may be the fruit of their allied operations.

Constitutional Lore of the Secretary of State.—For a man who has well nigh attained the ripe age of four score, and enjoyed in his time considerable opportunities for political reading, General Cass is only moderately familiar with the provisions of our National Constitution. In his "Dispatch from the Department of State to the Minister of the United States at Berlin," published in yesterday's Times, the venerable Secretary holds the following language:

"The question, then, arises, what rights do our laws confer upon a foreigner by granting him naturalization? I answer, all the rights, privileges, and immunities which belong to a native-born citizen, in their full extent, with the single qualification that under the Constitution, 'no person except a natural-born citizen is eligible to the office of President.' With this exception—*the naturalized citizen, from and after the date of his naturalization, both at home and abroad, is placed upon the very same footing with the native citizen.*"

Now, if General Cass will turn—we make the suggestion in all kindness, and for his personal improvement—to the third section of the twelfth Article of the Amendments to the Constitution, he will find that the Vice-President is subject to precisely the same qualification of native birth as the President. We are aware, indeed, that General Cass has not yet filled either of those offices, a fact which doubtless explains his lack of familiarity with the Constitutional requirements relating to them. We would, however, by no means advise him to despair.

Next in respect to the Senatorship,—and here there would seem to be no excuse for the lack of information on his part, as he was himself a veteran member of the Senate,—the Secretary of State will perceive by reference to the third subdivision of the third section of the first Article—we are thus particular that he may readily find the passage—he will discover that a naturalized citizen is by no means "placed upon the very same footing, from and after the date of his naturalization," as the native born; for during the first *nine years* succeeding his naturalization, he is disqualified for a seat in the Senate of the United States.

One case more, and we shall have finished with the Secretary's lesson. The second subdivision of the second section of the first Article—if the Secretary will have the goodness to read it—must prove to his entire conviction that no naturalized citizen is eligible as a member of the lower House of Congress within *seven years* "from and after the date of his naturalization."

If these mistakes had occurred in a document prepared for domestic circulation only, we might not have felt called upon to convey our instruction in this public manner to the head of the State Department; but inasmuch as the errors in question are found in a paper sent to a foreign country, the danger of misleading the people of Europe must be considered, as well as the private information of the Secretary. We are not familiar with the opportunities for political reading afforded the heads of departments at Washington, but suppose that a diligent student might, perhaps, without special trouble, find a copy of the Constitution in the Congressional library.

Mobilization of the Democratic State Committee.—The *Hards* of the Democracy, who have manifested for months past an affecting degree of anxiety about the calling of the next Democratic State Convention, will doubtless be made happy by the announcement that Dean Richmond, Peter Cagger & Company have concluded to allow the Committee to meet at the Delavan House, (licensed now to sell comforting beverages,) on the 3d of August, then and there to settle matters about the State Convention aforesaid. But those close-mouthed fellows, the Softs, (no reference is here intended to the liquid members of the Delavan,) refrain from revealing a word about the great question, which the Hards are sick with waiting to know, whether the delegates to Charleston are to be appointed in Convention, or whether, on the other hand, the Binghampton Sage is to be allowed a small fraction of a chance. But time, which makes all things even, will settle this matter, if not to the satisfaction of the Hunkers, at least in such manner that they cannot help themselves. Let them wait, as patiently as possible, till the ides of September.

A Democratic Dove from Georgia.—There is yet some hope of the South. Following the manifesto of Mr. Alexander Stephens, which was, to say the least, disheartening, and boded many if not all of those sectional disasters which are the daily and nightly terror of our political *faineants*, the Democrats of Georgia have determined upon an expression indicative of their pacific intentions by dispatching one lovely dove—Peter E. Dove, to wit—to represent them in the Halls of Congress. The retirement of Mr. James D. Seward from the representation of the First District furnishes occasion for this cheering demonstration. Mr. Dove will find himself, we fear, in sadly uncongenial company—a living moral of the fable of *Columba inter Volucres*—when he reaches his seat at Washington. Still, his pacific character and mission may protect him; and, that they may more certainly do so, it will be prudent for the symbolical gentleman not to leave his olive-branch behind him. The fate of Senator Sumner proves that the mere character of a non-resistant is an indifferent buckler against some of the frequenters of that happy dove-cote, the national Capital of the American people.

The "Nightingale."

Just nineteen miles from the Battery, in the Lower Bay, there lies at anchor, a trim, snug craft, the *Florence Nightingale*. When she dropped anchor, some two weeks ago, in the place where she is expected to ride out the Summer, she was called the *Falcon*,—a hulk admirably adapted to smother the miserable wretches that should fall within the experience of her cruel mercies. But since that time, so great changes have been wrought on board, that her new and gentler name is no misnomer. Of all floating hospitals,—a species, by the way, very much in want of a "character,"—she is probably the best, and with a few more changes, impossible in her case, however, she might stand as a model. The Times was liberally denounced as inimical to the Quarantine removal, because it pronounced the *Falcon*, as arranged, a very respectable dead-house afloat; and called attention to the utter neglect of ventilation in its arrangement, to the lack of all facilities for the treatment of the sick, for washing the clothing of patients and their bedding, and, in short, to its manifold devices for making short work with the dying.

The Commissioners for Removal, however, heeded our suggestions, and after anchoring their nondescript, called to their aid the services of a distinguished physician, obtained his promise to assume the responsibility of superintending her during the Summer, and gave him ample powers to make her such an institution as a medical man, with a reputation to lose, might safely undertake to manage. The result has been a complete overhauling and change of plan. The main deck, which has been reserved as an empty and sealed apartment, where infection should starve for want of material to feed on, has been refitted as one large ward for patients. In place of the port-holes to be closed with dead-lights in stormy weather, as many and as large windows have been cut through the plank as were deemed consistent with the strength of the ship. Capacious ventilating columns have been built both fore and aft, which, with the aid of wind-sails, must arrest and compel every straggling breeze to enter, if wanted. Between the floor of this deck and the timbers overhead there is a space of but 7½ feet. If another foot of interval had been possible, it would have been desirable; but, as it is, one may go far to find, anywhere, a more thoroughly ventilated ward than this.

Above, the improvements have been quite as marked and essential. The bulkheads have been torn down, or, where in a few instances partitions were needed, the upper half is fitted to the under by butts, and rigged with pullies, so that they can be half removed or raised into place again at will. The windows that were fixed and immovable have been fitted with hinges or put on pivots, and Venetian blinds exclude the sun while the air is still admitted. On the guards, wash-room and laundries, complete in all their proper furniture, have been built. Before, there was no provision for washing a rag on board, and the intention, so far as it leaked out, was to transport the soiled clothing outside the Hook to be drifted ashore, gathered up by Jersey rag-pickers, and sold, of course, in due time to the City.

The Commissioners have been a good deal troubled with anticipations of profuse moisture on board; this they expect to overcome by allowing never a drop of water for cleansing the floors, which are to be polished off every morning with dry sand and hot stones. The hold is to be washed out every morning by admitting salt water, pumping it out again immediately, and by the use of some three barrels a day of dry lime. As there is no communication possible between the hold and the hospital deck, and as the steam from the washing rooms is carried off by tell steam pipes, it is probable that against this great trouble of moisture in the wards they have satisfactorily guarded.

The method of getting patients on board will bring the doctrines of the non-contagionists to an early test. The steam-tender will board the infected vessel; men who have once had the yellow fever, and hence enjoy an immunity from its attacks, will strip the sick man, wash him and furnish him with a fresh suit of clothing, and then convey him, "without any *fomites*," to the *Nightingale*. If the new doctrine of the Quarantine Conventionists is the true one, it will be entirely safe to permit the uninfected to lie in the same ward with those dying of *vomito*, and receive the attentions of the same nurses.

Several days since we asserted that the Commissioners of Emigration had refused to accept the *Falcon* as a hospital, which assertion the Commissioners of Emigration promptly, on the following day, denied. It was true that the Commissioners of Emigration had not *formally* refused, but it was also true then, as it is yet, that they had in fact refused to accept her. The Quarantine Commissioners formally tendered her to them, but they have been less prompt in making up their minds than they were in denying the assertions of the Times; and as they are still considering the matter, they will, doubtless, consent to a further delay, and not come to a decision in time to consider it until Christmas. With this understanding the Quarantine Commissioners have made the new arrangements on board, and under the advice of Health-officer Gunn, have secured the superintendency of Dr. Harris, who will take up his quarters on board at an early day, and give his personal attention to maintaining in the *Nightingale* as perfect a Yellow-fever Hospital as can be kept afloat.

Progress of Street Cleaning.

Members of the Can't-get-away Club, those poor unfortunates who are obliged to deny themselves the privileges of country air during these hot Summer days, have found a faithful friend where they little expected ever to come upon one. Dirty streets and strong smells have so long been the concomitants of City Summer life, that all noses, masculine and feminine, have acquired an upward tendency, which has become chronic, but now men begin to walk the streets with heads less elevated, and ladies can abridge their trains, for long dresses are no longer necessary to keep the streets clean. Col. Delavan, the new City Inspector—for he has hardly got fairly warm in his seat as yet—has taken that job into his own hands, and each morning the streets, in the lower part of the City particularly, are as clean as broome can make them. After Monroe's regnum and interregnum, it is not a little remarkable that, in a month's time, the cobble stones and Belgian blocks should have reappeared. Yet they have shown their surfaces again, and New-Yorkers feel satisfied, by ocular demonstration, and by the decided rumble of carts and wagons, that the visions they once had of solid pavements were not all dreams. Col. Delavan's army of street-sweepers first paid their respects to the lower Wards of the City, and they have left them in such a condition, that ordinary and systematic care will keep them cleaner than they have been for years. Mr. Smith, whose machines have kept Broadway in such excellent condition for a long time past has found Col. Delavan a much more liberal-minded official than his predecessor was. Every night the machines, which have confined their travels heretofore to Broadway, go through Beekman-street, Park-row, Ann-street, Fulton, from river to river, Wall-street, Nassau, and the whole of William-street. They work as well on cobble-stone pavement as on the Russ or Belgian, and Col. D. intends soon to add Spruce, John, Maiden-lane, Liberty, Pine, Cedar, Dey, Warren and Barclay streets to Mr. Smith's district. The street cleaners, having achieved the Partagonian task of cleaning the lower Wards are steadily advancing through the upper districts of the City. There much remains for them to do. Though the main avenues in that quarter are in as good a condition as they are down town the side streets will give occupation to an army of hoes and brooms. First-avenue and Avenue A, between Twentieth and Thirtieth streets are in a very bad state. Fowls of all kinds attempt to deceive themselves with the idea that they are in the country, by nesting in the dirt which has accumulated where the cobble-stones have been loosened. The side streets between these avenues and the East River, also need looking after. People who inhabit houses; the appearance of which indicates that they are so filthy inside that the dirt has oozed through and stained their exterior, have hardly ambition enough to induce cooperation with the most patriotic of City Inspectors in his efforts to keep the streets clean. If a garbage box is three steps distant, and the curb-stone one, pea pods and potato parings go into the street rather than into the box. But there are the localities where disease revels; and those who will not look after themselves must be looked after most thoroughly. What City Inspector Delavan has done and is doing is the best earnest of what he will accomplish; and before long the denizens of Mackerelville as well as those of the lower Wards will be obliged to enjoy the luxury of clean streets and pure air, whether they wish it or not. Col. D. makes it a point to drive through eight or ten Wards each day to see that the work of street-cleaning is progressing properly, as well as to make himself thoroughly acquainted with all the details of his Department. War has already been declared on the piggeries and bone-boiling establishments between Fiftieth and Fifty-eighth streets, and next week those who have not accepted the polite invitations which they have received to vacate will be made to feel the weight of more summary measures.

Amusements.

Central Park.—The musical entertainment at Central Park will be repeated this afternoon, should the weather be favorable. Mr. Hiram Dodworth is the conductor of the performance, and no more need be said on that head. The programme comprises selections from Auber, Rossini, Florow, Meyerbeer, and certain compositions of Mr. Dodworth's own. Those who have already found the "Ramble" a pleasant place, will discover new attractions under this excellent premise.

Mendelssohn Union.—In our advertising columns will be found the programme offered by this Society for their moonlight musical trip up the Hudson. We have already commended the enterprise. The Union, if the skies are propitious, will have a good time.

The Storm at Fort Lee.

The thunder storm of Wednesday evening is represented as having been indescribably grand and terrible in the vicinity of Fort Lee, on the Hudson River. The chain-lightning played about the heights of the Palisades with the most reckless *abandon*, scattering its bolts hither and thither in the most confused and careless manner. Numberless trees were splintered to atoms by the lightning, or torn from their roots by the accompanying gale. The house of Asa S. Endall was struck in the centre of the roof near the chimney, and the lightning passed down either side, tearing up the shingles and making a path about two feet wide. On the north side, it entered a cask of water, from which it leaped into another cask, also filled with water, and spent itself in the ground. On the south side it also entered a tub of water, and passing from thence into the area of the house, a distance of ten feet, killed a large Newfoundland dog that was chained to the wall. Mrs. Endall, with six children, was sitting at the time in the basement fronting the window, only two feet from the dog. She, together with her children, was prostrated to the floor and stunned to such a degree that it was several hours before they recovered from the effects of the shock. The house of Joseph Coyet, of Coyetsville, about a mile north of Fort Lee, was also struck by a thunder-bolt, but fortunately received but slight damage. A carpenter's shop, belonging to Mr. Street, in the same village, was completely torn to pieces by the lightning. A sloop passing up the North River near the Palisades was capsized and turned bottom up by the wind and waves. It is not a little remarkable that no lives were lost, so far as yet heard, in that vicinity.

Dreadful Storm in Connecticut—The Damage.

The thunder-storm which visited this City on Wednesday extended to Connecticut, and inflicted great damage. The New-Haven *Palladium* says:

"Out in the country the damage was immense, especially to the crops. In Orange the corn, oats, grass, &c., are almost wholly prostrated. One of the stacks of salt hay on the meadow was struck by lightning during the storm, and took fire, and, notwithstanding the violent rain, was burned quite to the ground.

The storm was more violent in towns to the northward than here. In North Haven the electric discharges were fearfully frequent. Near the residence of Mr. J. H. Thorp the lightnight struck *ten times on ten different trees within a quarter of a mile!* The trees were of different kinds—locust, elm and button-ball. We do not remember that we have ever heard of a more remarkable frequency of electrical discharges within so short a distance.

All along the line of the Canal railroad we hear of barns and houses prostrated by the wind, and of buildings struck, while the crops suffered terribly, and the country looked desolate enough.

At West Cheshire we hear that several buildings were unroofed.

In Meriden the hail-storm was exceedingly violent, and the thermometer suddenly fell from 96° to 71°. Randolph Lindsley's grocery was entirely destroyed by the storm.

The steeple of the Hanover Congregational Church was broken off by the violence of the wind about thirty feet from the top. The broken part toppled over and fell, striking on the point and sticking deep into the ground.

The drying-shed of the American Comb Company, at their bleach-works in Hanover, was completely wrecked by the storm. The glass roof, 300 feet long, was entirely destroyed.

Theodore Parker on the War in Italy.

At a pic-nic, near Boston, of the Rev. Theodore Parker's congregation, on Wednesday, letters from Mr. Parker were read, dated Montreux, Switzerland, June 25, in which he spoke quite encouragingly of his health.

Mr. Parker also writes as follows of the War:

"A great struggle goes on in Europe to day, in *all* Europe. The actual war is local, confined to a small part of Italy; it may become general before you read this note, and be spread all over the land—*for the causes of war are everywhere.* It is the great battle of mankind against institutions which once helped, but now hinder, the progress of humanity—human nature against the limitations of human history. On the one side are the progressive instincts of the race demanding development—the enjoyment of their natural rights; on the other are the ecclesiastical and political dynasties which now possess the seats of power and the weapons of authority, and say to mankind, Thus far, but no further!' We all know how such quarrels must end. Human instincts are a constant force, continually active, never wearing out, while dynasties perish, and are not renewed. The Pope will go where the Pontifex went with his heathenism; and one by one the despotisms of the ruler will yield to the constitutional governments of the people. 'Forward! Upward!' is God's word of command. All thrones, all markets, all churches which stand in the way will be trodden under feet of man! The past life of mankind is a struggle with the elements, and a battle against its own rulers; but the handsome vineyards of Switzerland, and the vast cities of Europe are the results of that struggle. The constitutional governments of England, old and New, are the triumphs won in that battle! Alas, the fight must continue for years, perhaps for generations. But peace is sure to come at last."

Interesting from Mexico.

Mr. McLane and the Frigate Brooklyn at Minititlan—The Five Million Conv—Affairs on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The Weather—Fiestas, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Minititlan, Mexico, Sunday, July 3, 1859.

The United States steam-frigate *Brooklyn*, arrived off the Bar here on the 30th ult, bringing United States Minister McLane and his Secretary. They were accompanied by the Chief Judge of St. Andrews, Col. Picton, the American Consul at Vera Cruz, and several others. They bring intelligence of the release, by Romero, of the *Conducta*, with its five millions of treasure, that event having been brought about, mainly, by the prompt and decided action of Mr. McLane himself, who dispatched Captain Farragut, of the *Brooklyn*, to demand its release. The party have spent most of their time at the American Consul's office, Mr. Allen's, and they embark again, to-day or to-morrow, by the *W. H. Webb*, which takes them on board the frigate at the Bar.

These frequent visits of the United States Minister, and the fine frigate *Brooklyn*, are comforting to the few Americans who reside here, as they afford assurance of protection against the frequently threatened descent of the Church Party on this town. Miramon, however, is too cunning to interfere with the vested American rights on this Isthmus, as he knows pretty well that such interference would bring down Uncle Sam's grappling irons upon him in double quick time. So we sleep quite securely after all from any fears of the Mexican *machetas*. The *Suchil* has just arrived with the California mail and passengers, and among the party is J. McLeod Murphy and Mr. John Hargous, who have been over to the Pacific on important business for the Company. Mr. Murphy goes by the *Webb* to New-Orleans. He has hosts of warm friends here, among both the Americans and natives. His tact, good judgment and untiring industry have accomplished much for this route, and it is the universally-expressed wish that he may return soon, under better auspices, to take sole control of affairs on this Isthmus, which, it must be admitted, are much complicated, owing to the reverses of the Company. Mr. Murphy regards his advices from New-Orleans as encouraging; and his confidence in the early return of a better state of affairs has reassured many whose faith in the success of these operations had been shaken. Mr. Hargous will remain on the Isthmus.

Rumors have been current here for several days that the *Suchil* would be seized by those who have claims against the Company, but since Mr. Murphy arrived a better feeling prevails, and the employes will continue until they can hear from New-Orleans. Messrs. Harrison & Smith are the only persons in Minititlan who continue at work for the Company, and they express their intention to "hang on until the last gun is fired." Passengers who come across the Isthmus express themselves as much pleased with the route, notwithstanding some unnecessary detentions. With proper management, every person whom I have heard refer to the subject, says that the California mails can be easily delivered in New-Orleans by this route in thirteen days.

The schooner *Suffolk* is the only vessel now here and she leaves soon for Vera Cruz and New-Orleans.

Quite a number of persons leave here by this steamer, and you will hear some hard stories about this place and the Company. It will be well, however, to receive them with considerable allowance.

The weather here is fine. You will hardly credit the statement, that while you in New-York are sweltering in a temperature of 96° in the shade, the thermometer here averages only 83° out of doors. The sun, however is obscured much of the time at this season, which greatly tempers the heat. Little rain falls during the day, the evenings and night are quite cool, and one sleeps very comfortably after retiring and drawing down his mosquito-bar. I have never experienced one such hot, close, breathless nights here as was common during a three years' residence in Richmond, Va.

There have been a few cases of small-pox here, but no new ones reported for several days past.

We have a weekly mail from Vera Cruz, and as there is no particular Postmaster the contents of the mail-bag are turned out upon a table under the window at the office, when each one examines the letters for himself, and takes whatever is for him, paying 25 cents for each one from the States.

Col. Bruno Natzner, one of Walker's aids, has been here since April. He came from California, and appears to be waiting for something to turn up. He was to leave on this steamer for New-Orleans, but has, I believe, reconsidered his intention.

The 24th of June, St. John's day, and the 29th, which is consecrated to St. Peter, were celebrated here with great spirit, in the peculiar manner of the country. Two of the principal features of these pious anniversaries were horse-racing and chicken-snatching. The first of these, Yankees understand pretty well, but as the other is peculiar to this locality, I will describe it. A rope is stretched across the street just above the heads of the horsemen who are to contend for the prize, and to this is tied by the legs a live chicken. At a word given all start at full speed, and the one who catches the chicken's head, and *pulls it off* is declared the winner, provided, again, that he succeeds in throwing the said chicken's head into some neighboring house before he is overtaken by either of the others. The house into which the chicken's head is thus thrown, must prepare for a *fandango*. This is the custom, and there is no escape from it; and this generally concludes the festivities of the day, or rather of the night. The women of the house and the neighbors immediately put on their holiday rig, tuck up their hair, sticking in a large ornamental comb, and they are then ready for the dance. This is done by small parties, generally by four at a time. A platform of rough boards is laid on the earthern floor, about four feet square, and upon this small space four girls will dance with perfect ease, going through the set without interfering with each other. Of course hoop-skirts are not admissible in such a small space, and are not worn by the ladies here except in a very few cases. The dresses of the more aristocratic families are often very handsome, and from the great amount of needle and lace-work bestowed upon them, must be expensive. The comb worn by the ladies on public occasions are of gold, and are sometimes valued as high as sixty dollars.

Thomas Marshal, of Cork, Ireland, a carman, who by his industry had accumulated considerable property, died here a few days since. He willed his property to a lady in Ireland whom he was to marry. Hard work and exposure were the predisposing cause of his disease.

There are two billiard saloons and one ten-pin alley here, but as there is no money in circulation they are poor property.

The *Webb* is about departing, and I must close.

ADIOS.

From Tehuantepec.

THE RUINS OF AN ANCIENT CITY.

A letter from Tehuantepec, in the New-Orleans *Picayune*, says:

"Mr. Murphy's survey of Huatulco has demonstrated the entire practicability of that port for a coaling and water station; but the most interesting feature in this exploration of the Pacific coast of Mexico, is the discovery of the ruins of an ancient city within a few miles of the sea. The surveying party have brought back a large number of terra-cotta idols, musical instruments, silver rings, *basso relievos*, &c.; all of which indicate an advanced condition of civilization among the aboriginal people of Mexico. Mr. Murphy's opinion is that the ruins are Toltecan, and probably cover an epoch anterior to the Azt ec invasion and conquest. It is his intention to present these antiquities to some of the scientific societies in the United States and, perhaps, make these curious discoveries the theme of a series of lectures.

[redacted]

THE DEATH OF RUFUS CHOATE.

Interesting Biographical Memoranda.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOSTON BAR.

The Boston *Atlas and Bee* of yesterday has an interesting sketch of the life of RUFUS CHOATE. After a brief summary of the principal events in Mr. CHOATE's career, the *Atlas and Bee* gives some particulars which have not been published elsewhere. The article is probably from the pen of Col. SCHOULER:

"Thus far, we have given the mere outline of Mr. CHOATE's public and professional life. The article in the *Encyclopedia*, from which we get most of the above dates, is given in the Boston *Courier* of last evening, without credit, and it appears in editorial type, as though it had been purposely prepared for that paper. The paper in the *Encyclopedia* was prepared by Mr. HILLIARD, and we are surprised, in reading it, that the last great public position which Mr. CHOATE held, namely, a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1853, is not mentioned at all in the article, although Mr. HILLIARD, as well as ourself, was elected on the same ticket with him, and served with him in that distinguished body. Mr. CHOATE will be known, hereafter, more for his legal ability than for his success as a statesman or a politician. Although he made several very able speeches while in Congress, upon the Tariff, the Oregon, and other questions, still they had not that freshness and popular order which ma ked his great speeches at the Bar, or on the hustings. Mr CHOATE had a difficult part to perform when in the Senate, during the Tyler Administration.

The Whig Party, of which he was a member, was divided. A small portion sided with Mr. TYLER and Mr. WEBSTER, who was Secretary of State, out the great bulk of the party opposed TYLER and Mr. WEBSTER, and took sides with Mr. CLAY. The great Kentuckian attempted once to throw beat Mr. CHOATE in the Senate, and his friends gave him great credit for it, though in our judgment it was a very unparliamentary proceeding, and did Mr. CLAY no credit. Many will recollect Mr. CHOATE's remarkable address before the New-England Society of New York, in the course of which he said that the Puritans came to this country 'to found a Church without a Bishop, and a State without a King.' This remark led to a controversy at the dinner table between Dr. WAINWRIGHT, afterwards Episcopal Bishop of New-York, and Dr. FORBES of the same City. The former undertook to prove that there could not be a Church without a Bishop, which was controverted by Dr. FORBES, and a long newspaper war ensued, in which, like all religious controversies of the kind, both parties gained a victory.

Mr. CHOATE was the most successful advocate at the Bar we have ever known. The court-room was his proper forum, and a jury of twelve men his proper audience. There he reigned supreme. Every one will remember his celebrated defense of TIRRELL, for murder, in this city, in which he made the jury believe that when TIRRELL committed the double crime of murder and arson he was laboring under the delusion of somnambulism. In a cause in which Mr. CHOATE felt a warm and heartfelt interest, he was unapproachable. He took a decided interest in the election of Gen. TAYLOR, and the best speeches he ever made on the stump were made in that memorable campaign. Who that had the pleasure of hearing his speech before the Whig State Convention at Worcester, in that year; and his still greater speech in behalf of Gen. TAYLOR, in Faneuil Hall, a few weeks subsequent thereto; his description of the battle of Buena Vista, and his sketch of Old ZACK in command at that memorable fight, will ever forget it? The crowded thousands in old Faneuil Hall were wrought up to the highest pitch of enthusiasm.

Although the *Encyclopedia* does not mention the fact, yet Mr. CHOATE was a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention which nominated Gen. TAYLOR, in which he voted all the way through for Mr. WEBSTER. When, at length, Gen TAYLOR received the nomination, and Judge ALLEN of Worcester, and Gen. WILCOX, his colleague, arose and protested against the nomination, and thereupon withdrew from the Convention, a universal shout was made for Mr. CHOATE; but he made no response. He had previously left the Convention for Boston. Great was the disappointment of every one, and Mr. CHOATE never had a better opportunity to make one of the best speeches he has ever made in his life—one which would have been published in every Whig paper in the Union.

Again, the *Encyclopedia* does not mention the fact that Mr. CHOATE was a delegate at large from Massachusetts to the Baltimore Convention of 1852, at which, after eight days' balloting, Gen. SCOTT received the nomination. The competitors against the old hero were Mr. FILLMORE, then President, and Mr. WEBSTER, then Secretary of State. Mr. CHOATE was an ex-old-out friend of Mr. WEBSTER. After the balloting had proceeded two days, it was felt desirable on the part of the friends of Mr. WEBSTER that the Fillmore and Scott columns should be broken, and Mr. CHOATE was selected to make the attempt. We shall never forget the excitement which was felt, and the attention that was given when Mr. CHOATE arose and addressed the President. All eyes were upon him. The reporters took up their pencils and laid before them their paper. Mr. CHOATE proceeded, and made one of the most eloquent arguments in favor of the nomination of Mr. WEBSTER that ever fell from human lips.

In order to carry the Fillmore Southern vote over to Mr. WEBSTER, Mr. CHOATE carried his argument too far. He claimed for Mr. WEBSTER the honor of carrying through Congress the compromise measures of 1850. This vexed the Western men, and awakened the ire of the Southern friends of Mr. CLAY. Mr. BUTTS, of Virginia, an enthusiastic friend of Mr. CLAY, replied to Mr. CHOATE, and claimed that to Mr. CLAY, and not to Mr. WEBSTER, belonged the honor of carrying through Congress the great measure of compromise; which measures, by the way, nine-tenths of the delegates from the Free States believed were great errors, and which have, in the end, proved so to be. But it was a great scene—one which probably will never be witnessed again in any National Convention. Mr. CHOATE failed to break the Fillmore line. The South, to a man, stood by the President, and never a vote from that quarter came to Mr. WEBSTER, as we knew there would not be. Mr. CHOATE's eloquence fell dead, as far as results were concerned; yet it was one of the greatest epochs of his life. Scott received the nomination.

As a member of the Convention of 1853, for the amendment of the Constitution, Mr. CHOATE was honored and respected. He did not speak often, but when he did speak he commanded the attention of all. His speech—his great speech in favor of an independent Judiciary was admitted by all to be the best speech that was made in that body. We recollect the delivery of it as though it were yesterday. It never was answered and never can be. We doubt whether Mr. CHOATE ever made a more elegant or more effective speech in his life, and yet even then he was laboring under ill-firm health, for when he sat down, he had to be led out of the house by friends into the open air to prevent his fainting in his seat, and it was a considerable time before he had sufficient strength to leave the State House and get into a carriage to be conveyed to his home.

Who that heard him on that occasion can ever forget the effect he produced, when standing in that great presence with his finely modulated voice and splendid appearance he described in these words, what a great and good judge should be.

"He must possess the perfect confidence of the community, that he bear not the sword in vain. To be honest, to be no respecter of persons is not yet enough. He must be believed such. I should be glad to live to indulge an old-fashioned and cherished professional sentiment so to say, that I would have something venerable and illustrious to attach to his character and function in the judgment and feelings of the Commonwealth. But if this should be thought a little above or behind the time, I do not fear that I subject myself to the ridicule of any one, when I claim that he be a man towards whom the love, and trust, and affectionate admiration of the people should flow; not a man perching for a Winter and Summer in our Court-houses, and then gone forever; but one to whose benevolent face, and oland and dignified manners, and firm administration of the whole learning of the law, we become accustomed; whom our eyes anxiously, not in vain, explore when we enter the temple of justice; towards whom our attachment and trust grow even with the growth of his own eminent reputation, I would have him one who might look back from the venerable last years of MANSFIELD or MARSHALL, and recall such testimonies as these to the great and good judge:

"The young men saw me, and hid themselves; and the aged arose and stood up.

"The Princes refrained talking, and laid their hands upon their mouths.

"When the ear heard me, then it blessed me, and when the eye saw me, it gave witness to me.

"Because I delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless, and him that had none to help him.

"The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon me, and I caused the widow's heart to sing for joy.

"I put on righteousness and it clothed me. My judgment was a robe and a diadem. I was eyes to the blind, and feet was I to the lame.

"I was a father to the poor, and the cause which I knew not, I searched out.

"And I brake the jaws of the wicked, and plucked the spoil out of his teeth."

"Give," said Mr. CHOATE, "the community such a judge, and I care little who makes the rest of the Constitution, or what party administers it. It will be a free Government, I know. Let us repose secure under the shade of a learned, impartial and trusted magistracy, and we need no more."

Mr. CHOATE was one of the household gods of Boston. Everybody loved him, and we doubt whether he has left on earth a personal enemy. He was a gentleman, modest and unassuming, kind-hearted and unpretending. Many of his best things were said in private conversation. His wit was sparkling, like a live fountain; it was, indeed, overflowing. We have never heard that Mr. CHOATE ever made an unkind or unfeeling remark. He was quick as the lightning's flash at repartee, and seldom ever came off second best. He was a great favorite with Mr. WEBSTER. We recollect when WYMAN, the President of the Phœnix Bank, was tried in old Concord for embezzlement, Mr. WEBSTER, Mr. CHOATE and Mr. DEXTER were in the case. During the dull stages of it, Mr. WEBSTER and Mr. CHOATE would amuse themselves in making quotations from classic authors, and puzzle each other with naming the authors.

Mr. WEBSTER said once in our hearing that he regarded Mr. CHOATE as one of the most remarkable men he had ever known or read of. He could name no one who possessed such a vivid imagination and such a command of language, who was at the same time so close a reasoner and able a logician. The writings of Mr. CHOATE, the good things which he has said at the bar, are among the treasures of the State. People talk of them at the social board and in the private circle. They are quoted as SIDNEY SMITH's and CHARLES LAMB's good things are; and we hope that some competent biographer of the great New England lawyer will collect them together, and preserve them from decay or loss.

To the family of Mr. CHOATE his decease is indeed irreparable, but he has left behind him the treasure of a good name, one that is not born to die. He died as one who had labored hard in life, and who, when God called him, followed the summons.

The Bar of Boston, and the members of the Statute Revision Committee convened special meetings on Thursday, to adopt measures of respect to the mem-

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...mittee as follows:

...one of the representatives of the County of Essex in this Committee, it may be proper for me to second the resolutions offered by the gentleman from Newburyport. My recollections of the deceased extend, perhaps, over a longer period than those of any other gentleman here. RUFUS CHOATE was born in the town of Essex, within the limits of ancient Ipswich. His family has been held in honor in that part of the State during its whole history; and although its brightest name is now no longer enrolled among the living, it still continues to be represented honorably in an extensive connection. He was graduated from Dartmouth College, and my acquaintance with him dates from the period when, after receiving his degree at that institution, he came to Cambridge as a student at law. He brought with him from Hanover an academic reputation which I do not remember to have been equaled by any young man in my day.

We only have to imagine the aspect he presented, before the mighty and over-tasked workings of his great faculties had worn those deep impressions on his countenance and frame which we have, of late years, looked upon with such sensibility. He was in the bloom of manly and intellectual beauty. In the city of my residence, his unmatched genius reached the fullness of its splendor, and his professional and public reputation expanded to its maturity. As a young man, I participated in the enthusiastic admiration which bore him to these halls and placed him on the floor of Congress. In his magic power and facility of language, in his gorgeous imaginations, his unerring logic, his playful wit, and his classical abundance and refinement of erudition, he was from the first a master of eloquence, and presented a brilliant specimen of genius never surpassed.

The labors of his profession, and the earnestness, zeal and ability with which he devoted his leisure hours to the fountains of intellectual richness, opened by the ancient masters of classical literature, preyed upon his strength and exhausted his physical energies. He left us a few days since, and we hoped that the invigorating breezes of the Atlantic, the refreshing influences of rest from labor, and the recreations and entertainments of foreign travel, would restore him to health and to us.

He has died on a foreign, although not distant shore. But, he did not, I am sure, feel the need of sympathizing hearts, even among the strangers who surrounded his dying bours. I know the people among whom he breathed his last, and I know that they appreciated his claims upon their kindness and admiration. They feel that there has been extinguished in their midst one of the brightest lights of North America and of the civilized world.

THE CASE OF MR. SEAMAN, LATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING.—The Washington *Star*, July 13, says:

"MR. A. G. SEAMAN appeared before the United States District Court for this District this forenoon, surrendered himself, and gave bail in the sum of $5,000 to appear at the opening of the December Term of the Court, to be tried under the indictment against him, with which the public are familiar. Mr. WM. SPAULDING, painter, is his bondsman. It appears that there is no foundation whatever for the newspaper stories alleging efforts on his part to avoid a trial. It will be recollected that not long since some of the Northern papers alleged that he had gone to Australia, others to Europe, and again others to Pike's Peak. When the Criminal Court for this District decided, not long since, that there was no law authorizing it to take cognizance of the charges against him, presuming the matter at an end he paid a short visit to TEXAS. On his way back, on reaching Cincinnati, he learned, for the first time, of his indictment, to be tried before the Circuit Court, and immediately hastened direct from Cincinnati to this city, (which he reached two or three days ago,) in order to surrender himself and give the requisite bail. We obtain these particulars from Mr. S. himself."

[Advertisement.]

Fairbanks' Scales.

The following account of FAIRBANKS' celebrated manufactory of scales, in St. Johnsbury, Vt., is extracted from a long description published in the *Tribune*. The Messrs. FAIRBANKS are the inventors of the celebrated platform scales which bear their name, and it is said they sell annually to the extent of nearly a million of dollars:

"A DAY IN A SCALE MANUFACTORY.—The division of labor underlying all perfection in the arts necessitates a continual exchange of goods; and the superior accuracy attainable—and as now conducted the diminished labor involved—has induced a still increasing preference for weighing rather than measuring to ascertain the quantities. Scales, more than measures, have become a preliminary necessity in commercial transactions. We import from Western Europe some beautiful scales for druggists' counters, but the great mass of the weighing apparatus employed in this country is manufactured within our limits, and in a style which originated in the American brain, and is as yet introduced, except to a very limited extent, only on the American Continent. The platform scale is indigenous to the hills of northern Vermont, and was invented by Mr. THADDEUS FAIRBANKS, in 1830.

A recent journey afforded us the pleasure of a long visit to the Messrs. FAIRBANKS' manufactory, in St. Johnsbury, Vt.

The weighing apparatus employed until within a quite recent period, and still in use over a great part of the earth's surface, embraces only the equal-beam scales, always represented in the hand of the Goddess of Justice, and the steelyard or graduated weighmaster's beam. The first is still preferred for weighing very small quantities, and the extreme portability of the latter will probably keep it forever in use for certain purposes; but enlarging the size of the equal-beam scales involves considerable labor and delay in handling the heavy "weights," and in both styles considerable trouble is experienced in loading and unloading the goods. The invention of the platform scale commenced a new era, and it is now by no means uncommon to find considerable lengths of railroad track converted into one large scale, on which the operation of weighing is conducted with such facility that a train of loaded cars can be weighed, and the weight of each with its load separately recorded, without stopping its motion. It is only necessary, for this purpose, to disconnect the cars, one by one, from the locomotive, beginning at the rear extremity of the train, before reaching the scale, so that each shall pass at some little distance from its fellow, and then, by quickly moving the poise on the beam while each car is passing, its weight is ascertained with very tolerable accuracy. This cannot be done unless the scale is of considerable length, but it is not unusual to construct these machines 112 feet long. No less than 25 of this class of scales are in use on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the importance attaching thereto can scarcely be overrated, as it has become customary for dealers to buy and sell by wholesale without other means of ascertaining the quantity. Within the limits of Richmond, a little borough north of Philadelphia, a place almost of no importance except as a depôt for receiving and shipping coal, there are 26 similar constructions kept continually in order, and in quite frequent employment.

The Messrs. FAIRBANKS commenced a hemp or flax manufacturing business in their native town in 1829 or '30, and devised the platform scale as a means of facilitating their operations. The invention of the machine—the first grand idea, which has resulted in enriching themselves and blessing to a limited extent almost every branch of human industry—was but a simple step; the next necessity, the perfection of the manufacture, has required a space of time exceeding nearly down to the present period, and is, in fact, still actively progressing. There is no business worthy of New-England but will afford employment for all the skill and care which can be commanded; but the scale manufacture seems in an especial degree to require experienced and intellectual labor. The 350 workmen employed in the scale manufactory at St. Johnsbury are unequaled by any like number of operatives collected together in the world.

The success of this establishment goes far to solve some of the great problems connected with the relations of capital to labor, and to refute the idea that the workman must necessarily be either degraded or uneasy in his situation. This concern is furthermore the only one within our knowledge where the operatives have invented improvements which have been adopted and liberally paid for by the proprietors, without in the least degree impairing the perfect good feeling existing between them. Many of the workmen have been employed in the establishment from a period little subsequent to the erection of its first building—a structure which has since been surrounded by quite an extensive group.

The works are located on a small but never-failing stream, about half a mile from the depôt. Labor-saving machinery, and all the appliances and processes which long years of study can develop, are employed to facilitate the work.

Straight edges and gauges with most accurate surfaces are constructed for each part of every scale, and in theory every part of one scale should be able to serve in every scale of that size.

The system which is availed of throughout is of the most perfect character, the "individual responsibility" doctrine being so fully carried out that the name or initials of the "sealer" is stamped on the working parts of each scale, large or small. Any derangement or inaccuracy subsequently discovered in a Fairbanks' scale recurs directly to the workman, who is frequently anxious to assume on his own shoulders the expense even of traveling to the locality to vindicate his reputation or to remedy the evil. This establishment has done much, directly as well as indirectly, to harmonize the official standards of weight of the different cities and States. Up to a quite recent period, the standard one, two and three pound weights in different parts of our country failed, not only to agree with the corresponding weights at a distant point, but in many cases failed to agree with each other in the proper ratio. The official standard weights of Louisville, Ky., were materially changed as a consequence of investigations by these parties, as also were those of Baltimore, Md., the error in the latter case having been proved to be as great as 3 or 4 per cent.

The qualities required and difficult of attainment in a compound scale are these: It must turn perfectly easy, without inclining toward the extremes of its travel; the indications must be precisely alike, whether the load be mounted on one part or another of the platform, and it must retain this degree of accuracy until the scale is worn out.

The firm embraces five individuals, all closely related: ERASTUS FAIRBANKS, the senior partner, formerly Governor of the State; THADDEUS FAIRBANKS, to whom is due the original invention and much of the later progress; and CHARLES, HORACE and FRANKLIN FAIRBANKS, sons of the Ex-Governor.

All classes of scales are now manufactured by this concern. The proprietors have turned their attention for many years exclusively to the production of perfect weighing machines, and an almost unexampled degree of success has attended their yet unremitted efforts."

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—While cancerous, scrofulous and eruptive diseases are being eradicated by the powerful action of the Ointment, the Pills will be found useful in carrying off inward impurities. Sold 60 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT REDUCTION!

In consequence of the cold weather in June, we have still got an immense stock of summer clothing on hand, which we are determined not to carry over, and have therefore concluded to make a great reduction of prices on all *summer stock*.

As every garment is marked at the lowest selling figures, the purchaser will be enabled to see the reduction made on those figures.

This will afford a great opportunity for every one to supply themselves from a very large stock of fashionable summer clothing at extremely low prices. The same reduction is made on our large stock of boys' and children's clothing.

The warm season is only beginning.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259, and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

WORTH READING AND THINKING ABOUT.

"*Bininger's Old London Dock Gin*" having superseded the so-called "Gins"—"Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," &c., is now indorsed by all of the prominent physicians, chemists and connoisseurs as possessing all of those *intrinsic* medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an *old* and *pure* Gin. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all druggists, grocers, &c.

A. M. BININGER & Co.,
(Established 1778,)
Sole Importers.
No. 338 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]

When a delicately chiseled piece of sculpture becomes defaced, how it is regretted! How much more is it to be deplored when the form of man becomes deformed by loathsome disease.

By following the counsel of Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-street, four doors below MacDougal-street, New-York, the serious consequences resulting from these direful visitations may be prevented. Hours for private and confidential consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 to 8, daily, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

[Advertisement.]

A PERFECT WIZARD!—That man WYMAN—Professor WYMAN, ventriloquist, natural philosopher, necromancer, &c., is nothing else. What crowds he delights every afternoon and evening at Barnum's Museum.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

For all manufacturing purposes these machines are unequaled, for the reason that they are more durable, are capable of doing more work and of earning more money than any machines which have ever been used.

Singer's Machines are now used in all the principal manufacturing establishments throughout the country, and the demand is constantly increasing.

The New Family Machines, at $50 and $75, have become a necessity wherever they have become known.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Fairbanks' Standard Scales.

More than one hundred different modifications, adapted to every branch of business where an *accurate and durable scale* is required. These scales are in use in nearly every country throughout the civilized world, and are *the only* COMPOUND BALANCES *that have merited and received the confidence and patronage of the business public.*

Call and examine or send for an ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
Noiseless Family Sewing Machines
At reduced prices.
Temporarily at No. 501 Broadway.
Will return to No. 495 in a few weeks.

Fire in Pennsylvania.

WILKESBARRE, PENN., June 3, 1859.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & Co., 629 CHESTNUT-ST., PHIL.

GENTS: On the night of the 30th and morning of 31st May, a fire broke out in this place, originating in my store, and consuming sixteen buildings in its ravages. The Safe of yours manufacture, purchased from you a short time ago, was in the hottest part of the fire for upwards of 6 hours, and was red hot for a long time. I take great pleasure in informing you that my books, papers, &c., have since been taken from the Safe in a good state of preservation. I shall purchase another of your Safes as soon as I become located. Yours respectfully,

ROBERT WILSON.

FIRE AT KEY WEST.

KEY WEST, FLA., June 1, 1859.

S. C. HERRING & Co.—SENTS: On the 16th ultimo, during the great fire at this place, our store was entirely destroyed. We had one of your Safes, but moved the books and papers, except one small book, which, on opening the safe, after being in the ruins eighteen hours, in a heat that melted the brass plates and knobs, was found in a good state of preservation. Without any injury, save that caused to the binding by steam. We are so well pleased with your Safe, that we shall procure another as soon as possible. Yours respectfully,

C. & E. HOWE.

The HERRING'S SAFE was the only Safe that proved to be perfectly fire-proof at the late great fire at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and also at the late fire at Key West, Florida.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & Co., Patentees and Manufacturers of HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Lock; sole manufacturers of Cryssler's Patent Changeable Powder-proof Lock, without Key or Keyhole.

Also, sole proprietors of Jones' Patent Permutation Bank Lock.

☞ The above Safe and Locks both received separate Medals at the World's Fair, London, in 1851, and Crystal Palace, New York, 1853-4.

Warehouse, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.—I. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale Tubular Lace, Napoleon Scarf, and all other fashionable styles of Spring and Summer Neck Ties, Stocks, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Hosiery, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts, Plain, Cross-plait, French and English Printed Shirts, Alexandre's, Bajon's and Courvoisier's Kid Gloves, &c.

Particular attention bestowed upon their custom Shirt department. Gentlemen ordering Shirts made from measure may rely upon a good fit and well-executed work.

The Bed of Beds.

Is TILMAN'S Self ventilating Spring Bed and Hair Mattress combined, with self acting valves

FOR VENTILATION.

"he most comfortable and economical bed ever used. Every person, especially purchasers, should see it. We have certificates of the highest character from hundreds who have used them

No. 239 Canal st., corner of Broadway.

Those who go for Style and Economy in price must call on SCOTT & BACKMAN. They'll show you something nice. Their Hats are always finished; the price is always low. In short, to end my story, their Hats are "all the go." SCOTT & BACKMAN,
No. 148 Fulton-st.

Barry's Tricopherone
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Coral Jewelry—Direct from Naples, lately received. Patterns of all Coral Jewelry, in sets of Bracelet, Brooch and Ear-Rings. Also, Necklaces, Combs, Cap Pins, &c., at
OSBORN, ROARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S,
No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

3,000 Summer Pants, from which a Selection can be had, for One Dollar and Fifty Cents, at
DRUMGOLD & PROCH'S,
No. 214 Broadway.

A Selection of 5,000 Vests
For $1 each, at
DRUMGOLD & PROCH'S,
No. 214 Broadway.

Kerosene Oils.

A full supply of this favorite Oil can now be had. Free from all impurities, and color light lemon.

AUGUSTUS, Agent, No. 93 Pearl-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Zephyr Merino Under-garments for the million, at McLAUGHLIN'S Custom Shirt Emporium, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts. Shirts made to measure and warranted to fit.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts Made to Order.—Zephyr Undershirts, Linen and New-York Mills Muslin Drawers, at Nos. 97 and 99 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEORGE M. TRACY, Agent.

Campbell, Apothecary and Chemist, s. w. corner 4th av. and 26th st. Nothing but the purest medicines dispensed at this establishment. Soda and Congress Water.

A Word to the Wise is Sufficient.—At ROCKWELL'S, Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, a good Photograph can be had for $1; Ambrotypes for 50 cents. Recollect, at ROCKWELL'S, Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway.

Young Men about Selecting a Pursuit, and anxious to avoid mistake, should secure a Phrenological Examination at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway, to learn their defects, talents and proper occupation.

Remnant Lots Summer Scarfs, Fancy Cravats and Neckties, retailed at half price.
PEREGO'S, No. 61 Nassau-st.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order, Depôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Christadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at 6 Astor House.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

English and American Printing-House Squares Contrasted.—Our Mr. BAKER, who is now traveling in Europe, visiting all the principal Type Foundries, Printing and Publishing Houses, with especial reference to improvements in Typography, writes from London:

"I lately went to the English Printing-House Square, and found it to be a small, dark gloomy, out-of-the-way place, as far inferior to our wide, open, public, and splendid square, as the English are in their Printing Presses and Machinery, compared with ours. The London Printers are astonished to know that we have so noble a place devoted to Printing, and are very much pleased with our "Steam Press," containing views of the Square, and its neighborhood." The new building of the NEW-YORK TIMES justly excites their admiration; they have nothing approaching it here. In fact, they are behind us in everything, and in nothing more than in their Printing-Houses—'Printing-House Square,' especially.

As our "Printing-House Square" is thus becoming as well known abroad, we propose to make its features still more familiar in every part of the United States, and will furnish, without charge, fine Electrotype Engravings of the Square to Newspaper Publishers who desire to give their readers a View and Description of this most prominent Printing locality in the world. The Electrotype Cut referred to, will be sent, upon application, to any part of the country. Copies of "The Steam Press" will be forwarded by mail upon receipt of a three cent postage stamp. Address

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Engravers &c.,
Printing-House Square, New-York.

Lillie's Patent
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
are considered by competent judges, to be
THE ONLY RELIABLE SAFES IN MARKET.
Against the *most skillful* BURGLAR it is
A SURE PROTECTION,
being fitted with a POWDER-PROOF CONSTRUCTION LOCK of LILLIE'S OWN MANUFACTURE,
and the great fire at Oshkosh proved them to be the
MOST RELIABLE FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
For sale by
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

15,000 Straw Hats from which a Selection can be made for $1 00, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ROOSEVELT—JACKSON.—At Poughkeepsie on Thursday, July 14, by the Rev. Washington Roosevelt, CHARLES H. ROOSEVELT, Esq., Attorney and Counselor at Law, Rochelle, N. Y., to ANNIE J., daughter of Joseph H. Jackson, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

HILL.—In this City, on Friday morning, July 15, EMMA, the youngest daughter of John and Jane Hill, aged 2 years and 8 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock, from No. 131 Christopher-st.

MAHANEY.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, July 15, THOMAS MAHANEY, Esq.

Due notice of funeral will be given on Monday, 18th.

BOSBY.—In this City on Thursday, July 14, of nasty consumption, SAMUEL S. BOSBY, in the 63d year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn., for interment.

TAYLOR.—In this City, on Friday, July 15, HANNAH E., wife of James M. Taylor.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Sunday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 323 West 42d st., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken, on Monday morning, to New-Jersey, for interment.

MULLIGAN.—In this City, on Thursday, July 14, CATHARINE ROBERTS, wife of the Rev. John Mulligan, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church in 6th-av., corner of 12th st., at 3 o'clock, this (Saturday) morning, without further invitation.

PHILIPS.—In this City, on Thursday evening, July 14, in the 53d year of her age, MRS. MARGARET PHILIPS, relict of the late William Philips.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence No. 201 West 16th-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

WHITING.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, July 13, AMANDA LOUISA, wife of Francis H. N. Whiting, aged 36 years and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 11 Lamartine-place, West 29th st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

CRAWFORD.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, July 13, ANNA, wife of Andrew Crawford, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 125th st., near 8th av., on Sunday, July 17, at 5 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BRADY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 14, ANNE AUGUSTA, the beloved wife of Frederic A. Brady, aged 23 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 293 Adelphi st., Brooklyn, this day, (Saturday,) at 12 o'clock, without further invitation.

WHEELER.—At North Stonington, Conn., on Friday, July 15, after a lingering illness, which he bore with a Christian fortitude, CHARLES H. WHEELER, in the 27th year of his age, son of Dudley R. Wheeler, Esq.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, as above, on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES.

Authorized by the Legislature with Sworn Commissioners to superintend the same.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 387, July 15, 1859.

10, 65, 40, 1, 28, 60, 56, 76, 2, 62, 77, 73, 59.

Class No. 388, July 15, 1859.

58, 44, 50, 14, 53, 10, 41, 59, 49, 74, 52, 11, 43.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.

Class No 384, Extra, July 14, 1859.

50, 6, 11, 52, 54, 64, 28, 74, 70, 45, 4, 7.

Class No. 385, July 15, 1859.

43, 18, 8, 22, 23, 7, 44, 55, 47, 37, 64, 39.

Class No. 386, Extra, July 15, 1859.

(NOT RECEIVED.)

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

John Howard, Exchange and Commission Broker.—Delaware, Georgia and other southern money bought and sold. Mail orders punctually attended to. Address No. 176 Greenwich st.

DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA
is the original
"GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY,"
And is now known all over the World as the
ONLY PERMANENT BLOOD PURIFIER
and
EXTERMINATOR OF DISEASE.
For Scrofulous Affections, Bilious Eruptions of the Skin, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Summer Complaint or Dysentery

IT STANDS UNRIVALED
as a sure and unfailing cure, as well as for any other disease or malady arising from
IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.
This is the ONLY SARSAPARILLA which will do you any good. DO NOT allow yourself to be induced to USE ANY OTHER. Only the genuine has
"DR. JAMES R. CHILTON, CHEMIST,"
Certificate on the wrapper of each bottle.
Wholesale and Retail Depôt, No. 212 BROADWAY, New-York.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Pate Night Latches and Locks for front doors.
Best heavy silver-plated Door-Knobs, Name and Number Plates.
Porcelain and Glass Door-Knobs in great variety; Plated and Brass Door Chains.
The Lock guard; a perfect security against burglars.
Agent for Boch, Porcelain Goods, Cream Jugs, Pitchers, &c. Wholesale and retail. For sale by
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch.

TO EXPRESS COMPANIES.—BIDS WILL be received by the undersigned until 20th July for express privileges on board steamships *Yorktown, Jamestown* and *Roanoke*, running three times a week between New-York, Norfolk, Portsmouth, City Point and Richmond, at which points they connect with railroads running southwest, and extending as far West as Memphis, Tenn. This route is regarded as one of the most important and valuable in the United States. Full particulars will be furnished on application at our office.
LUDLAM & HEINCKEN,
No. 115 Broadway.

LOVE. [L'AMOUR.] LOVE.
NO EXPURGATIONS.

The discoveries that have been made during the last half century, in regard to the physiology of woman, the author has turned to the purpose of his work, with stirring earnestness and eloquence. Hence I have thought it judicious to render it without expurgation, and as nearly as possible in Michelet's own forms of expression.
—*Extract from Translator's Preface.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY will be closed from the 16th day of July, 1859, to the 2d day of August, 1859. Due notice will be given of the time of closing the reading-room.
JAS. H. SKIDMORE, Rec. Secretary.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe *via* Southampton and Havre, per United States steamer VANDERBILT, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 16th day of July, at 10½ o'clock A. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

HOT! HOTTER!! HOTTEST!!!—"The dog star rages." The sun pours a flood of burning rays. Music pours its melting strains, and the people, sweating at every pore, are pouring into Nos. 6 and 8 Bowling-alley to purchase ice pitchers of LUCIUS HART.

ROAST BEEF AND BROILED STEAKS can be had every day without any extra trouble by using the EMPIRE RANGE. For sale at the Empire Heater Works, No. 514 Broadway.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES—FOR Pumping Water at gentlemen's country-seats, and all other places—may be had at the Agency No. 126 Duane-st., corner of Hudson-st.

NEW BOOKS.

COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES.
FOREWARNED! FOREWARNED!
THE
ENCYC

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY SATURDAY, JULY 16,
HERE AND BEYOND;
Or, THE NEW MAN, THE TRUE MAN.
By the Rev. BYRON SMITH CARPENTER,
Pastor Westminster Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.

12mo., cloth, 346 pages. Price $1.

Copies will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of retail price.

A fresh, original, vital book—striking out of the beaten track in both matter and manner, it presents in a bold and unique style the sentiments of an independent but devout thinker. It is attractive and valuable for all classes of readers

MASON, BROTHERS, Publishers,
No. 46 Walker st

MRS. PARTINGTON.

WE SHALL PUBLISH,
SATURDAY, JULY 23,
KNITTING-WORK:
A WEB OF MANY TEXTURES.
BY
B. P SHILLABER—(Mrs. Partington,)
HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED,
BY
AUGUSTUS HOPPIN.
In 1 volume. 12mo. Price $1 25.
BROWN, TAGGARD & CHASE, Publishers, Boston.

THEODORE PARKER'S
EXPERIENCE AS A MINISTER.
WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF HIS EARLY LIFE AND EDUCATION FOR THE MINISTRY.
Contained in a Letter from him to the Members of the Twenty-eighth Congregational Society of Boston.
With a Farewell Letter of the Society to Mr. Parker, and other Correspondence.
12mo. cloth.....60 cents.
Just published by
RUFUS LEIGHTON, JR., No. 111 Washington-st.

THE WORKING FARMER.—50 CENTS FOR 6 months, in advance. $1 per annum. A monthly journal, edited by Prof. J. J. Mapes, assisted by Henry D. Vail, George E. Waring, Henry S. Olcott, and J. Payne Lowe, all practical and scientific farmers. The last six months, commencing July 1, will include the theory of manures and their application, vegetable and root crops, fruits and fruit trees, Fall preparation of soils, winter preservation of crops, reports of flour, grain and produce markets, &c. Published by
CHARLES V. MAPES,
Agricultural, Implement, and Seed Warehouse, Whitlock Buildings, corner Beekman and Nassau-sts., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' SKIRTS,
PLAIN, TUCKED AND EMBROIDERED,
AT THE
LADIES' READY-MADE LINEN STORE,
No. 387 Broadway, near 26th-st.

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
No. 25 Cortlandt-st.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE NOW MAKING PATENT Woven Skirts, 12 springs, at $11 50; 13 springs $11 50; and 14 springs, $13. Dealers supplied with 8 springs at $8 per dozen, 12 springs at $11, and 14 springs at $14. Old skirts made over. C. L. HARDING, Woven Skirt factory, No. 281 Spring st., near Hudson,

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS ABOUT visiting the watering places will do well by examining GENIN'S large stock of ladies' and misses' underclothing of all descriptions; also, a large stock of bathing dresses, all at greatly reduced prices, at GENIN'S BAZAR, No. 501 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A family boarding school under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton; location elevated and healthy, with 10 acres of well-shaded, ornamented grounds; competent teachers employed; highest advantages offered for music, painting, &c. Terms, from $120 to $200 a year; Fall term reopens first Wednesday in September. For circulars, apply to Mr. JAS. BATES, American Exchange Bank Building, corner Broadway and Cedar-st.; CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 530 Broadway; Jackson's Mouraing Store, No. 561 Broadway, or address the Principal.
ROBERT BOLTON.

LESSONS IN FRENCH.—A YOUNG FRENCH professor, a graduate of a university, who has had several years' experience in teaching, and who can give the best references, offers his services to any one desirous to acquire a ready knowledge of the French language. He has certificates of his special talent in teaching and interesting children from 8 to 10 years of age. He would accept a situation in a wealthy family, or give lessons in town. Address PROFESSEUR FRANCAIS, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WILTON, CONN. Pupils received at any time. The school is easy of access from New-York. Location healthy. Terms from $120 to $140 per year. The pupils are under the immediate care of the Principal. For full particulars address the Principal.
AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—AN INSTITution of the highest grade, designed to elevate the standard and cheapen the cost of female education. Students share in domestic labor one hour daily. Whole expense, $75 per half-yearly session. Next session opens Sept. 1. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

NEW-ROCHELLE.—LESSONS IN OIL AND pastel painting, also drawing in every style. The advertiser has studied in France, and taught successfully in New-York for some time. For terms apply to or address ARTIST, Mrs. Hadden's, New-Rochelle.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS giving full particulars can be obtained at E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS BEEN ENgaged eight years as traveling tutor in several noblemen's families in Europe and one year as visiting teacher in New-York, wish as a resident tutorship, or a class of 8 or 10 in the country. In addition to the various branches of an English education, he teaches Latin, Greek, French and mathematics. Terms moderate. Address SIGMA, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, who has had some experience in teaching, and who bears testimonials of competency from gentlemen of high character and position, desires a situation as teacher of the classics or English branches. Address T. H. P., No. 107 Bleecker-st., New-York.

TEACHER WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY a short distance in the country, a lady competent to teach the English branches Latin, French and music. Address J. P., Box No. 1,202 P.st Office, New-York.

A LADY WISHES A SITUATION EITHER in family or school, as teacher in drawing and painting, or English branches and languages Box No. 33 Post-Office, Sharon, Vt.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES.
CHICKERING & SONS'
NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS.
Price, $390. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
Is so built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-board and every other part of the instrument from the strain. It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.
It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.
It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.
It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous
It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole Agents,
WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES. Imported new scale 7-octaves, at $250, $275, and $300. T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st., also, at their Depot, No. 21 Cortlandt-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker st., near Broadway, New York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Every piano warranted for three years.

A FAMILY ABOUT MOVING INTO THE country, will dispose of their piano forte at a sacrifice for cash; a $400 instrument for nearly half its value, 7 octave, rosewood, carved case, round corners, best City makers, full iron frame, beautifully ornamented. Call at No. 296 Madison st., near Montgomery.

A LARGE CABINET HARMONIUM, with ten stops and pedal base, very powerful, suitable for a church or lodge, on exhibition and for sale or to let at the Piano forte Warerooms of J. M. PEASON, 341 and 343 Broadway, New York.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre st., offer a true assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.—THE MEMBERS OF COVENANT Lodge No. 35 are requested to meet at their Lodge Room, No. 163 Bowery, on Sunday, 17th inst., at 12½ o'clock, precisely, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late Brother Thomas Jaggins; his remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment. SAMUEL J. HELLINGS, N. G.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MAN WHO KEEPS A HORSE, COW, SHEEP OR PIG.
THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE,
As imported from England.
For renovating and bringing into condition all kinds of stock.
This Food can only be had genuine in the United States by applying to B. THORLEY, depôt No. 174 Greenwich-st., New-York. Price $14 per barrel, containing 448 lbs. Pamphlets sent free on application.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WELL-RECOMmended and trustworthy girl, to do the general housework of a private family; is a girl of neat appearance, capable in her kitchen, can wash and iron to please the most particular, and will study to be obedient to her employers' wishes; desires to make a permanent home with a family wanting such a servant at moderate wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO TIDY WELL RECOMmended German girls, (sisters,) situations in City or country; one as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress. A good place more desirable than high wages. Apply at No. 378 6th av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as professed cook; understands all kinds of game, soups, baking, pastries, jellies, ice cream, and all kinds of deserts; best of City reference given. Call at No. 319 3d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK, washer and ironer; good City reference Also, by a good chambermaid, who can do plain sewing and see to children. Apply at No. 223½ 2d-av., betwee. 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH young woman, a situation as thorough cook; understands meats, jellies, soups, de-sert, cream, pastry, pies, wedding, fish and fowl; suitable for Summer hotel or private family. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A VERY HEALTHY, NEAT GIRL, a situation as wet nurse; her infant is ten days old; she has a fine breast of milk; can be highly recommended for sobriety, honesty, and moral conduct. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; no objection to go into the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 250 East 10th-st, three doors from 1st-av., for two days.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for an excellent servant, as chambermaid and waitress. She may be seen for three days at No. 48 West 17th-st

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, English, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance, French and German languages spoken.

A GERMAN COOK AND A GERMAN chambermaid or laundress, with a few carefully selected servants are now disengaged, at BOORMAN'S only office No. 69 East 13th-st., 3 doors west of Broadway.

MALES.

AN ITALIAN REFUGEE, VERY WELL educated, speaking seven languages, and able to teach them, offers respectfully his company and instruction to any respectable family or gentlemen willing to have him travel through Europe, under very reasonable remuneration. Address the applications to L. A., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

TO JOBBERS IN YANKEE NOTIONS, SMALL WARES, MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS, a situation is wanted by a middle-aged man, who has had a number of years' experience in his own retail store in this City. Address INDUSTRY, Motropolitan Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN: IS a single man and thoroughly understands his business; has the City recommendation from gentlemen whom he has lived with, as to character and capacity: has no objection to any part of the country; is willing and obliging. Address for two days, K. M., Coachman, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman and gardener; understands his business well; no objections to the country. Also, a young man a situation to work on a farm and make himself generally useful; both have good reference; wages moderate. Call at No. 510 Broadway, up stairs, 3d floor, front room, for three days.

WANTED—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN, OF the most respectable appearance and reliable habits, a situation as groom and coachman. Also, an English man, recently landed, a situation as gardener in city or country: are both persons of high respectability, and come well recommended. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a single man who understands his business perfectly, and has the best of City reference from his last employer: has no objection to the country or to travel, or to make himself useful. Address left to J. H., Box No. 205, *Times Office*, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener by a English Protestant man in the above capacity; has lived five years in his last place; can be seen at No. 59 East 13th-st., three doors from Broadway, from 10 to 3, till the end of this week. Address J. C., COACHMAN.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and gardener; is a steady driver; understands the management of carriage horses; is a good gardener; can milk; is a hard worker; neat and handy, and willing to make himself useful; is well recommended. Apply at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as coachman, by one that understands the care of horses; would assist in the garden; can produce the best of reference; would prefer the country. Address C. D., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT AS DOUBLE EN try book keeper, cashier, or clerk, by a competent person aged 27; refers to former employers, for whom he has held responsible positions. Address C. D. B., *Courier and Enquirer* Office,

WANTED—A LIGHT PORTER'S PLACE; CAN write a good hand; quick at figures; good recommendations. Address PORTER, Box No. 213 *Times* Office until employed. N. B.—Any other light business would be accepted by the applicant.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO FRENCHMEN, who speak English; they are willing to go on a farm and to do any kind of work. Address FRENCHMAN, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; is honest, sober and industrious, and a careful driver; has recommendations for the above qualifications. Address P. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION; GOOD reference as to capability; understands farming and stock; would like a place within 50 miles of this City. Address, until employed, T., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation in a store or hotel; has good City reference. Address, for two days, PORTER, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A PROTESTant German or American girl, as cook, washer and ironer; none need apply except such as can bring good reference from those with whom they have lived. Call at No. 287 2d-av.

WANTED—AUGUST 1ST, IN THE FAMILY OF AN Episcopal Clergyman, in Brooklyn, a Protestant woman, as nurse and chambermaid; must be well recommended. wages $6. Apply at No. 218 Dean-st., on Tuesday, July 19, between 12 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST CLASS CANVASSING agents for a handsome and valuable work, to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEO. W. ELLIOTT, at Harper & Brothers, Franklin square.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE SALESWOMAN, well acquainted with Broadway small ware and dress trimming trade. Address, with references, JOHN MORRISON & SON, No. 383 Broadway.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A DRY-GOODS store. None need apply without experience and the best City reference, as to character, &c. Call this day at No. 71 8th-av., from 8 to 10 A. M.

WANTED—WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID IN a private family. Apply, with references, to No. 165 Fulton-st., up stairs, before 4 P. M.

BOY WANTED—ONE WHO CAN WRITE A good hand and come well recommended, may apply at No. 90 Chambers-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD FARMER, ON THE BANKS of Hudson River. Apply No. 65 Chatham st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTablished Daguerreotype Gallery, with all the latest improvements, situated in a flourishing village on the Hudson river, a short distance from New-York. This is a rare opportunity for any person wishing to engage in the business, as there is a fine run of custom, and the gallery has been established thirteen years. Sold on account of the ill health of the proprietor. Apply by letter or otherwise to W. MACKELLAR, *National Police Gazette* Office, No 3 Tryon-row.

TO BOOK-BINDERS.—WANTED, A PARTNER, with from $700 to $1,000 in a well established Blank-book Manufactory, favorably located in a growing Western city, having good railway connections East and West. Any practical man, having the above amount of capital to invest will find this an advantageous opening. Particulars can be ascertained on application to S. M. PETTENGILL, No. 119 Nassau-st.

GOOD CHANCE FOR A BOOKBINDER.—A bookbindery for sale in a neighboring City; the tools, machinery, presses, &c., are in a good condition; some of them new: the location is good, and the bindery nicely fixed up; to a young man that is acquainted with the business it is a good opening, as it can be got low. For particulars and price apply at No. 193 William-st., between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock.
ASA L. SHIPMAN.

LUMBER YARD FOR SALE.—THE WELLestablished yard Nos. 298, 300 and 302 Cherry st., between Clinton and Jefferson sts., with lease and fixtures, will be sold low and on reasonable terms. The yard has a good run of customers, and is doing a good business, is only sold for want of time to attend to it. For terms, &c., apply to N. L. BENNET, on the premises.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—PERSONS WISHING TO extend their business South, through the medium of Southern papers and are disposed to select the Charleston (S. C.) *Courier* for this purpose, are referred to Messrs. S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 119 Nassau-st. A. S. WELLINGTON & CO.

TO BUSINESS MEN AND MANUFACTURERS.—A rare opportunity to invest in two new and important inventions, patented June 21, 1859, will be found by calling on A. H. EMERY, C.E., the Patentee, at his rooms Astor House, New-York, Office hours from 8 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 8 P. M.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF BUSINESS habits and experience, and who can command from $6,000 to $10,000, a salaried position in some manufacturing or other establishment to the interests of which he would devote his entire time. Address S., Box No. 2,225 Post-office.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—A PARTNER IN the Coal trade, with a cash capital of $5,000. Location on a thoroughfare. Considered one of the best in the City. Sales mostly for cash. Satisfactory details on interview. Address real name, COAL, Brooklyn Post-office.

PATENT FOR SALE.—THE PATENT-RIGHT for the United States, of a newly-invented apparatus, superior for medical and family use. This is the best and most useful article ever invented
J. K PALMENBERG, No. 269 Canal-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—FIRST CLASS HOTEL on Broadway For particulars inquire of D. IRA BAKER, Attorney-at-Law, No. 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP, AND ON EASY TERMS—premises No. 218 South 2d-st., Williamsburgh, consisting of a two story dwelling house, 36 feet deep, with a two-story brick stable 25 x 30 feet, all in good order; yard paved throughout; for particulars inquire of P. BERT, No. 362 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or P. VOTY, No. 109 Fulton-st., New-York.

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS DEFAULT has been made in the payment of the moneys secured to be paid in and by a certain indenture of mortgage executed and delivered to the Ilion Bank, (an association duly organized, existing, and doing business under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New-York,) at Ilion, in the County of Herkimer, mortgagees, by Adam W. Turnbull, Junior, and Margaret Ann his wife, of the City and County of New-York, mortgagors, bearing date July 1, 1858, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in liber 506 of Mortgages, page 331, on the 21st day of January, 1856, and whereas there is claimed to be due and payable upon said mortgage at the rate of the first publication of this notice, to wit: on the 24th day of May, 1859, the sum of three thousand six hundred and ninety-seven dollars and twenty-nine cents, ($3,697 29.) and whereas no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the said debt secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof:
Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and recited therewith, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the mortgaged premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, and hereinafter described, will be sold at public auction or vendue at the City Hall, in the City of New-York on the 23d day of August, 1859, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, the said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: all the equal undivided six-th part of the houses and premises situate on Ludlow, Canal and Orchard sts., and certain indentures of lease of said premise upon which said houses are situated, viz: Lot number forty-two, (42) bounded easterly by Ludlow-st, northerly by lot number forty-four, (44,) southerly by lot number forty-one, and westerly by lot number fourteen, in the XVIIth Ward of the City of New-York. Also lot number forty-one in said Ward, bounded southeasterly in front by Ludlow-st, southwesterly on one side by Stanton-st, and north westerly in rear by lot number thirteen, and northeasterly on the other side by lot number forty-two, containing in front and rear on each side twenty-five feet, and in depth on each side seventy-five feet. Also lots number thirteen and fourteen (13 and 14) in said Ward, which together are bounded westerly in front by Orchard-st., northerly in part by lot number fifteen, and in part by lot number forty-three, easterly in rear by lots numbers forty-one and forty-two, and southerly by Stanton-st; each of said lots containing in width in front and rear twenty-five, and in depth on each side one hundred feet, and the lot numbers being taken from a map or chart annexed to a deed of partition and release recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in liber 223 of Conveyances, on page 90. Also, lot known and designated as lot number one hundred and forty-eight (148) on the map of partition among the children of Judith Winthrop, deceased, of certain lands in the XIth and XVIIth Wards of said City of New-York, said lot being in said XVIIth Ward, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Orchard-st., distant fifty feet northeasterly from the northeasterly corner of Orchard and Stanton sts., thence running northeasterly along the easterly side of Orchard-st. twenty-five feet six inches, thence southeasterly eighty-seven feet nine inches; thence southwesterly, parallel with Orchard-street, twenty-five feet ten inches; thence northwesterly eighty-seven feet nine inches, to the place of beginning. For a further description of the premises and interests hereby conveyed, reference may be had to the last will and testament of Peter Pinckney, deceased, duly proved and recorded in the records of the City and County of New-York, and the settlement of the said estate thereunder. Also to a duly assignment of leases given by Margaret Pinckney and others, executors of said will, to Margaret Ann aforesaid and others, bearing date July 10, 1850, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in liber 555 of Conveyances, page 415, Nov. 30, 1850, subject nevertheless to the amount unpaid on a prior incumbrance by mortgage to James Morgan, given for fifteen hundred dollars.—Dated MAY 24, 1859.
THE ILION BANK MORTGAGEES.
HAMILTON & HYDE, Attorneys, Ilion, N. Y.
my28-law12w8.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT NEWLY-BUILT house on the north west corner of 13th-st. and 7th-av.; four stories, with basement and under cellar; has 18 rooms, with all the modern improvements.
Also, Nos 273 and 275 Bleecker-st.; three stories, with stores on the lower floor. No. 275 has a large hall, 15 feet in depth, at present. 25 by 75 feet.
Also, lots in Brooklyn, between 36th and 37th sts.; 3d-av. cars pass every three minutes. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZED four-story brown stone house and lot No. 17 East 32d-st., onlit in the best manner, and containing every modern improvement; will be sold cheap. Apply to H. NASON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE THREE STORY AND attic brick house, No. 208 West 28th-st., 24 feet front, in fine order, with part of the furniture, if desired. Possession immediately. JOHN MARTINE, No. 213 West 28th-st.

SOME OF THE FINEST BUILDING SITES in Westchester County, in from one to twenty acres, are for sale; small payments will be received from those who will engage to put up a good house. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon, New-York.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A CHOICELY located plot of ground, containing about 3¾ acres. For particulars inquire of
CHAS. B. FOSDICK, No. 1 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND Lot on the southeast corner of 9th av. and 20th-st. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND, 107 FEET 6 inches on 4th-av. by 100 feet on 28th-st. Terms easy. Address, by note, No. 23 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE STORE NO. 176 9th-av. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILSOOLY, No 78 Nassau-st.

TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—NO. 67 James st, New-York: has a good basement and cellar, fine store on the first floor, and the upper part suitable for a residence. Also two good rear buildings. For further particulars, apply between 9 and 4 o'clock at No. 206 Fulton-st., New-York. F. S. MILES, Executor.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER LOFTS of store corner of Warren and Greenwich st, entrance in Warren-st.; suitable for business purposes, having hard-finished walls, hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the 4th; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 78 Wall-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—IN BROADWAY, A spacious private house, in the immediate vicinity of the New-York Hotel. Possession immediately or in September. Address F. M. Y., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for three days.

STORE IN HOBOKEN TO LET—NO. 142 Washington st., best block in this growing city. Apply at the store.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-THREE ACRES of land, under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, a lane through the centre, good and convenient house and out buildings, two large cisterns, and a never-failing well of excellent water; well fruited, fine apple orchard, choice pears, &c.; lawn about the house beautifully shaded; about twenty-five miles from Brooklyn by the turnpike, two miles from the Hicksville depôt on the Long Island Railroad, and 4½ miles from Oyster Bay, on the Jericho, Norwich and Oyster Bay road. Terms easy, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply to AUGUSTUS F. SHOTWELL, No. 22 Exchange-place, New-York, or to JOS. F. SHOTWELL, Westbury.

OAKLAND, NEAR BRYAN TOWN,
CHARLES COUNTY, Md., June 30, 1859.
NOTICE.—ONE OF THE LARGEST, PRETTIEST, and best tobacco, corn and wheat farms in Charles County, for sale. It contains 1,000 acres, with everything on it one needs. It is in a delightful and refined neighborhood, notoriously healthy, with churches and schools around to please. Any one wishing to buy such a farm could not go otherwise than pleased with his choice of this. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber by mail, directing Bryan Town, Charles County, Md.
ALFRED W. GARDINER.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN EASTCHESTER, WITHin one hour's ride of the City, consisting of about 12 acres of land. On the place is a saw and paper-mill, with water power; also, an ice-house, which lets for $100 per year; $10,000; terms easy. Also, in the City, two lots running through the block, suitable for manufacturing purposes; on the premises, is a two-story brick building, for storing goods or manufacturing; $14 000; terms easy. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Dowery.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A FARM OF THIRTY acres, three minutes' walk from the Depot, five miles from Elizabeth, N. J. Plenty of fruit, healthy, near churches, stores, schools, &c. Price $4,000 for farm and contents, including good house and out-buildings, horse, carriage, cows, fowls, plows, crops on the ground, &c. Part can be left on mortgage, if desired. Possession immediately. Apply to J. R. & J. S. FERRIS, Jr., No. 65 Warren-st.

WANTED TO LEASE—A FARM OF FROM 40 to 75 acres of good land, with large modern-built house, necessary outbuildings; also a small cottage required on the premises, at a convenient distance from New-York; situation must be healthy and desirable, with shade trees, good fruit and water. Address P. N., Box No. 1 888 Post-office.

FARMS, COUNTRY AND VILLAGE RESIdences, and fine building sites, situated along the west shore of the Hudson, contiguous to the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, between Hoboken, Piermont and Nyack. For maps and other particulars apply to
SILAS SEYMOUR, No. 271 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE DAIRY FARM, OF 190 acres, in Chemung County, 4 miles from depôt and canal, and 11 miles from Elmira, at $40 per acre. Plans, &c., with S. EODY & CO., No. 61 Liberty-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SADDLE HORSE.—A PERFECT SADDLEhorse for sale: owner going to Europe; unexceptionable in all respects; six years old; color iron gray; half Arab; carries a lady; price $200. Apply to W. M. NEILL, No. 50 Exchange place.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT of about 70 acres of good land, fronting on the turnpike road, twenty miles from the City; about 25 acres of heavy timber, balance meadow and tillable; fine brook forms the southern boundary; commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country. Easy of access by New-Haven Railroad or by steamboats. For further particulars address Box No. 655 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, at Carthage landing, Fishkill township, 63 miles from New-York; steamboat and Railroad daily; perfectly healthy location; batoing at the door; pure well of water; about 100 young and thrifty fruit trees; various kinds of berries, grape vines, etc. Price $1,200. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or of C. PARSONS, No 59 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A beautiful country residence about 10 minutes' ride from the depôt, with 17 or 32 acres of good land, in a high state of cultivation, with large shade and ornamental trees of full growth and fruit trees of choice kinds, with the stock, utensils, carriages, &c. The house and outbuildings are good Apply on the premises to CHAS. P. HOLMES, or at No. 773 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT SARATOGA—A COTTAGE and one acre of ground; the Summer residence of the late John N. Peters; pleasantly located, convenient to the Springs and hotels, and immediate possession given; seventy per cent can remain on mortgage. Apply to P DURKEE, Saratoga, or GEORGE C. PETERS, No. 207 West 23d-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED City property, if well located, an elegant country residence in Westchester county, 15 miles from the City, with several acres of land, every way desirable, especially for invalids, as it is entirely healthy and finely protected on the North and West; must be seen to be understood. Address Box No. 134 Yonkers Post office.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT on Staten Island, with a large new house, barns, stables plenty of fruit and shade; position healthy; high grounds, fine water, and 5 acres of good land; price $6,000; $3,000 or $4 000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of MARTIN BROS. & CO., 69 Leonard-st., New-York.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE ON THE Hudson, a short distance from this City, for sale. Expensive grounds, out-buildings, &c.; situation superb. House roomy and convenient, furniture at valuation at option of purchaser and terms easy. Apply to DR. YOUNG, astor House, between 9 and 10 A. M.

TO LET—A STONE COTTAGE AT EAST CHESter, N. Y 16 miles from New-York City, and 1¼ from Mount Vernon depôt of New Haven Railroad; will be rented until the 1st of April, or for less time. Inquire at No. 30 South William-st., or of ENOCH WILSON, Sexton, at the Episcopal Church, East Chester.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR Exchange for City or Brooklyn property; in perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence, at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 186 William-st

FOR SALE IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A beautiful residence, No. 104 George-st; lot 33x115, house 25x60; has 16 rooms, with gas and water; three minutes' walk from depôt. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT KINGSBRIDGE, Westchester County, two desirable cottages, with one acre of land attached to each. Also a valuable piece of property in West 22d-st. Apply to S. THOMSON, No. 192 West 22d-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country seat an hour's ride from South Ferry, consisting of house, barns, &c., with 13½ acres of land, covered with fruit and forest trees Terms moderate. Apply to J. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55, Broadway.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES—ARCHITECTURAL plans complete, $5 each, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway, Mercantile Bank Building, corner of John-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A PART OF A HOUSE, unfurnished. In a first class neighborhood, by a small family, between 20th and 32d streets, from Broadway to 8th-av. References as to respectability will be given and required, of the best character. Address, stating terms, JAMES, No. 20 South st., New-York.

HOUSE WANTED FOR CASH.—BRICK OR stone, full front; location between 2d and 5th avs., and ranging from 8th to 14th sts.; price, $12 000 to $15,000. If a basement house, must not be less than 20 feet wide. Address CONFIDENCE, Box No. 1,113 Lower Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED—BELOW FORTIETH-ST.; cottage preferred; rent not over $400. Address Box No. 15 Post-office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE PUBLIC.
CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1859.
The undersigned having entered upon and assumed the performance of the responsible duties of the office of City Inspector, and fully realizing that among those duties one of the most general kinds of duty requires greater and more prompt attention than the work of keeping the streets of our City in a healthy and cleanly condition deems it to be his duty to call the attention of the public to the necessity of at once putting an end to the following daily violation of the laws and ordinances:
1. The throwing of ashes, garbage and filth upon the streets.
2. The habit of merchants and dealers in permitting shavings, straw, and other substances used in packing, to be cast upon the street or placed upon the sidewalk, from whence it is soon scattered over the street. (It is the duty of persons to have the same immediately removed, at their own expense.)
3. The daily sweepings from the stores and shops are swept into the streets or gutters, instead of being placed in some receptacle to be taken away by the ash cartmen.
4. The placing on the streets of the cleanings of filth from yards and cellars, and the rubbish and old material from the repairing of buildings.
5. The throwing into the streets and gutters noxious, impure, offensive liquids and substances.
The commission of any of the above acts is not only a direct violation of the laws and ordinances, subjecting the offender to arrest, fine and imprisonment, but greatly impedes and retards the keeping of clean streets, rendering such work difficult of successful operation, while largely increasing the expense
Every effort on the part of the undersigned shall and will continue to be made to have our streets kept in a cleanly and healthy condition, and I earnestly and confidently hope and look for the coöperation and assistance of all classes of citizens in put

MEDICAL.

THE ELEVENTH HOUR!—IT IS NOT TOO late; the lurking venom can be safely and surely eradicated; the worst stages of decay in the system yields to the wonder working "TRIBSMAR." Read "Human Frailty," a book sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st, four doors below McDougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by

F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
And at APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
A CERTAIN REMEDY
A CERTAIN REMEDY
A CERTAIN REMEDY
FOR
COUGHS, COLDS AND INFLUENZA.
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WISTAR'S BALSAM
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CURES HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT AND IRRITATION.
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BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
ARRESTS, PREVENTS and CURES CONSUMPTION.
ARRESTS, PREVENTS and CURES CONSUMPTION.
ARRESTS, PREVENTS and CURES CONSUMPTION.
ARRESTS, PREVENTS and CURES CONSUMPTION.
BRONCHITIS,
BRONCHITIS,
ASTHMA.
ASTHMA.
AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT LUNGS AND CHEST.
CURED, and that SPEEDILY, by
CURED, and that SPEEDILY, by
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
THE ONLY GENUINE
THE ONLY GENUINE
THE ONLY GENUINE

is prepared by SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, whose name is printed on the outside wrapper of each bottle, besides having on the same wrapper, the written signature of

I. BUTTS.
I. BUTTS.
I. BUTTS.
I. BUTTS.

To purchase any other were money wasted, and health injured; to sell any other is fraud, which renders the vendor liable to criminal prosecution.

For sale in New-York by

A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., BARNES & PARK
SCHIEFFELIN, BROTHERS & CO.
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And others, as well as by Dealers and Agents, EVERYWHERE. EVERYWHERE. EVERYWHERE.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,

Pupil of RICORD of Paris and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Cutaneous affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 2 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st. New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poison that taints the blood in cures to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. H., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break outagain in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the author, as above; also, by CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $2 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 208 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN.

$500 REWARD.

DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE.

It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirab'e result is obtained in from two to ten days, and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet, or interruption to usual pursuits, is grateful to, or healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Price $1 per bottle. C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 178 Broadway, New-York; Redding, Boston; Jennison, Albany; Callender, Philadelphia. Also for sale as above, Ring's celebrated Rosewash, price 25 cents.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LAMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 48 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction European Hospital practice; quacks (advertisers,) shell; receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and Lopden treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 8 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evenings.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly cills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. To them, all ladies in certain situations, Office No. 483 Broadway. Perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis; attendance till 10 P. M.

WHEN A DELICATELY CHISELED piece of sculpture becomes defaced, how it is regretted! How much more is it to be deplored when the form of man becomes deformed by loathsome disease.

By following the counsel of Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below McDougal-st., New York, the serious consequences resulting from these direful visitations may be prevented. Hours for private and confidential consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 to 8, daily. Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby, (No. 139 Crosby;) hours 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS Medicine to be genuine must have my name as the only legal proprietor on each label, and my initials on the seal of every bottle. Nervous Rheumatism, Chorea, St. Vitas' Dance, Palpitation, Vertigo, Wakefulness and many other nervous diseases, have been cured by this medicine. For sale by Druggists generally, and at No. 111 4th-av., New-York; large bottles $1.

Dr. J. T. STRATTON.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—UNPRINcipled scamdrels have put out a vile counterfeit. Remember, we have no agents in this City, and in Brooklyn the genuine can only be had of HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., who has been our agent for ten years. If you are deceived after this caution, it's your own fault. JOHN PYNE & CO., sole proprietors, No. 109 Nassau-st., N. Y.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 24 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

SULPHUR BATHS.—TIMOLAT'S OLD ESTABlished Baths still remain at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker st.—the only original Baths in the United States for the cure of rheumatism, eruptions of the skin, mercurial diseases, colds, fevers, gout, &c. Personally attended to by A. L. TIMOLAT.

MEDICAL.

FAHQUAR'S MEDICATED
CALIFORNIA WINE AND BRANDY.

Pure juice of the grape with Peruvian bark, juniper rhubarb, &c., for diarrhœa, dyspepsia, pains in the bowels, &c.

WEAK, DELICATE FEMALES, OR MALES

Are strengthened by it. $1 a bottle. Depôt No. 6 Varick-st, No. 100 Fulton-st., Rushton's, and Nos. 417 and 422 Broadway; Hayes', Brooklyn, and druggists generally.

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

BY GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO.; TRADE sale rooms, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, for the sale of books, stationery, works of art, &c. Consignments solicited.

MONDAY, July 18,
Commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.,
On the premises, No. 64 Nassau-st.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—By order of the Supreme Court.—The entire stock of stationery of Rich & Lowrey, consisting of fine letter paper, assorted; flat caps, copying and notarial seal presses, blank books, envelopes, writing and copying inks, black and red; backgammon boards, chessmen, fancy inks, gold pens and pencils, writing desks—in all a most complete stock of staple and fancy stationery, together with the fixtures on the premises, and the lease of the store and two basements three years from May 1, 1859. Also, the complete fixtures of a blank book bindery. Particulars at sale. Catalogues now ready.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT AUCTION NOTICE.—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Costly rosewood piano-forte, superbly carved, double round, pearl keys, rich carved legs; solid rosewood parlor furniture, en suite; heavy French plate mantel and pier mirrors, &c., &c. THIS DAY, July 16, at 10½ o'clock precisely, at the elegant five-story residence, No. 218 West 14th-st., between 6th and 9th avs., all the costly furniture contained therein, consisting in part of two rosewood piano-fortes, elegant parlor suites, etageres, centre and other tables, lace curtains large mirrors, oil paintings, sofas, lounges, sofa bed, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washst nds, toi et sets, carpets, clocks, china ware, silver ware, cut glass ware, cutlery tea and dining tab es. Also, a large quantity of other valuable fur iture. Sale positive.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SCHOONER YACHT STARLIGHT AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, July 19, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The schooner yacht STARLIGHT, her tackle, apparel and furniture, &c. Said vessel is about 50 tons burden, five years old in good order and well found in every respect. Has unusual accommodations for a vessel of her size, extra sails, awnings, anchors, boats, &c. She can be seen at the Atlantic Basin, Brooklyn, on and after July 15. Sale positive. Full particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 14 Pine st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau st.

HENRY B. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, July 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau st., a general assortment of furniture, consisting of rosewood suites in plush, bedsteads, bureaus, chairs, office furniture, desks, stools, copying presses, writing table, dining-room chairs, bunk rack, gas chandeliers, hall chandeliers, &c.; mattresses, couliers, &c; also, an invoice of sewing machines. Immediately after the sales of furniture a beautiful collection of stuffed birds, arranged singly, in groups, and under glass shades.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART—THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., mortgage sale of a large stock of rosewood, black walnut and oak furniture, in muslin, consisting of splendid rosewood parlor suites, rockers, recention, hall and easy chairs; dining-room suites, elegant rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, oak and rosewood sideboards, marble top centre-tables, &c.

DAVID C. MEALIO,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY WILL sell, THIS DAY, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, carpets, gilt-frame pier glasses, bookcases, extension dining-tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, bedding, &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET, Capt. MOODY,
LEAVE

HARLEM		PECK SLIP.	
6 A. M.	1 P. M.	7 A. M.	3:15 P. M.
7 A. M.	2 P. M.	8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.
8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15 A. M.	5:15 P. M.
9 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with

BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,

and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.

Fare to Harlem, 6 cents.

J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Friday, July 15, 7:30 A. M.	Friday, July 15, 3:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 16, 8:30 A. M.	Saturday, July 16, 4 P. M.
Sunday, July 17, 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 17, 4 P. M.
Monday, July 18, 8 A. M.	Monday, July 18, 9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 19, 6:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 19, 10 A. M.
Wednesday, July 20, 7 A. M.	Wed'n'y, July 20, 10:30 A. M.
Thursday, July 21, 7:30 A. M.	

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (direct.) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. Geo. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Friday, July 15, 3:30 P. M.	Friday, July 15, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 16, 3:30 P. M.	Saturday, July 16, 7 A. M.
Monday, July 18, 8:30 A. M.	Monday, July 18, 6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 19, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, July 19, 6 A. M.
Wed'n'y, July 20, 10:30 A. M.	Wed'n'y, July 20, 6:15 A. M.
	Thursday, July 21, 6:30 A. M.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, Sidney Cromwell Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York from Pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room $5. Running time about 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland. H. S. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st. New-York.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours ride from Portland.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY Steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 5 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all points on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburg. Fare to Whitehall, $3 50; Burlington $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; House's Point $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

FARE FIFTY CENTS TO NEWBURGH, Cornwall, Gold Spring and West Point. Tickets to go and return, 75 cents. The steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher, every SUNDAY morning at 7½ o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dubbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Ning Sing and Haverstraw.

DAILY LINE FOR GLEN COVE AND Roslyn, stopping at Bayle's Dock, Great Neck, and Sands Point. The fine new steamer LONG ISLAND leaves Pier No. 2 East River, James slip, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 P. M. Returning leaves Roslyn at 6:30 and Glen Cove at 7:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9 o'clock.

YONKERS FERRY.—LANDING AT RIVERdale, Hudson Park, Tubby Hook, Fort Washington, Carmansville, Manhattanville, Sherbrn Bay, 72d and Christopher sts. Steamer JOHN FARON EVERY DAY, from Jay-st. Pier, at 8½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Returning, leave Yonkers at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., affording delightful excursions. Fare 10 cents each way.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE.—STOPping at Strattonport, White Stone, City Island and New-Rochelle. The steamboat GEO. LAW leaves Catharine-st, every fair SUNDAY, at 8.30 A. M., landing at Delancey-st., 10th-st. and 26th st. To Excursionists—the GEO. LAW leaves Catharine st every morning at 8:30 A. M. for North Port and the above places.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND Stratton Port.—The fast-sailing steamer KNOCH DEAN, Capt. REYNOLDS, will leave EVERY DAY, (except Sunday,) Flushing, at 7½ A. M. and 1 P. M.; New-York, from Fulton Market Wharf, at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M., touching at College Point and Strattonport each way. Fare 15 cents.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT, Kingston, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 45 o'clock.

FOR SAG HARBOR—LANDING AT ORIENT and GREENPORT EACH WAY.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-st., Pier No. 33 East River, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.

G. W. COBLES, Agent.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT.—FROM Peck slip, East River, at 4 o'clock, P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.

DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 5 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

STATIONERY.

CARSON & HAND.

WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York.

Also, an entire new article of Ruled Paper in stock, such as BILL HEADS, two to eight on a sheet.

Also,

PATENT HEADED-BILL CAP.

All kinds of Ruled Paper at 50 per cent. less than the usual cost of ruling—done by the

PATENT STEAM RULING MACHINE DIAMOND-POINTED PEN.

SHAFTING FOR SALE.—1,000 FEET OF FROM two to three and one half inch shafting, with couplings, pulleys and belting to correspond. Can be had cheap by application to the subscriber.

THOMAS PALMER, No. 15 Quaay st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

7:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
12:30 P. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
5:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
6:00 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
6:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
6:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
8:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
12:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
3:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
6:00 P. M.—From White Plains.

W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 6:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:00 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 A. M.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 15, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 6 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 8 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.; for Tarrytown 8:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 6:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY leave Fulton Market Slip by steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., and 1, 3:45, 5:45, and 7:30 P. M., returning, leaves Flushing at 6:30, 7:55, 10 A. M., and 1, 2:30, 4:45, and 6:40 P. M., stopping both ways at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and West Flushing. Extra trains will leave Hunter's Point, at 7:15, and 11 A. M., fare by 11 A. M. train to Flushing, from Hunter's Point, only 15 cents; returning, at 1 P. M. at 15 cents to New-York by 34th st. ferry; fare by regular trains, from Fulton Market Slip 25 cents. Extra trains for excursions on reasonable terms.

O. CHARLOCK, President.

FOR SAVANNAH.—CHANGE OF DAY.—THE U. S. American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. Post, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, July 21, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New-Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Albany, Atlanta Columbus, Macon, Augusta and principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3 New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKlyn for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M. 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT—LONG ISLAND RAILroad TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3:30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9:50 A. M. Express; and 4.10 P. M. Mail.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—SHARON SPRINGS.—Travellers taking the Morning Express Train on HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, leaving Chambers st at 6 A. M., and 31st st. at 6 25 A. M., will arrive at the above places in time for dinner.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS and Lake Memphremagog, by the New-York and New-Haven and Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroads. Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:50 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:50 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:25 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

CENTRAL PARK.

OFFICE OF ARCHITECT-IN CHIEF, Fifth Avenue at 79th st.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, July 20, at 12 M., for 60,000 to 65,000 feet of water pipe. The sizes of the pipe will run from three (3) to ten (10) inches, inside diameter.

The delivery to commence by Aug. 10, and the whole quantity to be delivered by Sept. 10 next.

Proposals for cast iron pipe will be for the delivery only on the Central Park, subject to the usual proofs.

Proposals for pipe of any other kind than cast-iron will include the laying and completion of the system for use, by Oct. 1 next, with a guarantee for two years, and must be accompanied by samples of proposed pipe, and description of the process of manufacture, and of the materials used, and the manner of laying the pipe, with references to places where the same has been used.

The trenching and back-filling will not be included in the contract.

Monthly estimates will be made as the work progresses, and 15 per cent. of the value of the same, at contract prices, will be retained until the whole is completed.

Specifications, together with any other information desired, will be furnished at this office on and after Thursday, July 14, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

Proposals should be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the work.

The Commissioners of the Central Park reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Water-pipe," and addressed to the "Commissioners of the Central Park.

FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
Architect-in-Chief and Superintendent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of July, instant, at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School No. 19, in Fourteenth street, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specification on files and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder. The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WM. HIBBARD,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
FRANCIS DUNCAN,
JOHN J. DYMOND,
JAS. CUSHING, Jr.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the 14th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 20th day of July inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School No. 16, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

AUG. F. DOW,
HENRY P. LEE,
ALEX. H. KEECH.

TO CONTRACTORS.—THE COMMISSIONERS appointed by an act of the Legislature for McAdamizing certain roads in the town of Morrisania, in the county of Westchester, will receive sealed proposals for grading and preparing about two and a half miles of road, and for McAdamizing about 3¼ miles of road in said town, according to the plans and specifications which can be seen at the office of ANDREW FINLAY, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York, who will give all necessary information on the subject on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY of each week until the 20th inst. A copy of the profile and grades can be seen at any time at THOS. RAE'S store, corner of the Boston and Westchester roads. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all proposals made.

NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.—TO COAL DEALERS.—Proposals will be received for supplying three hundred tons of coal, more or less, for one year from Nov. 1, 1859. For information apply to the undersigned, from 11th to 25th July.

SAMUEL B. THOMSON, No. 84 Beekman-st.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, No. 115 West 19th-st.
ROBERT McGINNIS, No. 5 Depuyster-st.
Committee on Fuel and Board of Trustees of New-York Fire Department.

NAVY AGENCY, New-York, July 14, 1859.

SEALED PROPOSALS INDORSED.—PROposals for pork will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for five hundred barrels of pork, to be of the best quality "Mess," and to be delivered at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, subject to the usual inspection, within five days after the notification of the bid.

GEO. N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

BILLIARDS.

REMOVAL.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PHELAN'S
BILLIARD TABLES,
Have removed from Nos. 81 and 83 Ann-st., to
NOS. 62, 64, 67 AND 69 CROSBY-ST.,
between Broome and Spring sts.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JNO. DEVLIN, NIGHT scavenger. Orders left at No. 44 Chatham-st. or No. 204 East 13th-st., will be promptly attended to.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 57 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of Passage in second cabin $75 and $80.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

The FULTON and ARAGO will hereafter take such general freight as may be offered.

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Aug. 20.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP WESER,
J. H. GARTJEN, Commander,

will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on SATURDAY, July 23 at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to

GELPCKE, KRUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 64 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AM

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

VISIT OF COUNCILMEN TO CROTON DAM.—A portion of the members of the Board of Councilmen yesterday visited Croton Dam and inspected the Water Works there. The party consisted of Councilmen CORNELL, LOPEZ, ALLEN, ROSS, BABCOCK, TOWNSEND, VALENTINE, HALE, BULTEEL, BICKFORD, and VAN TINE. They took a special car, the use of which was tendered to them by the Hudson River Railroad Company, at Chambers street, at 7½ A. M., and proceeded to Sing Sing, where, under the direction of Mr. CRAVEN, one of the Commissioners, and the Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Department, carriages were awaiting them. The beautiful drive to Croton Dam was accomplished in about three hours; and after their arrival there, the party proceeded to view and admire the graceful waterfall, the massive stone gate-house, the substantial masonry of the adjoining works, the picturesque little bridges, and the fairy-like scenery of the spot. Mr. CRAVEN accompanied them, and gave them the same complete information with regard to the capacity of the Croton Lake, the Aqueduct and Reservoirs, the means of increasing or diminishing the supply of water for the City, and the measures taken to preserve the Aqueduct and everything connected with it, which he gave to the Committee of the Board of Aldermen which visited the Dam about two weeks ago. A full account of all these things was at that time published in the TIMES. After a row upon the Croton River, above the Dam, the Councilmen partook of a bountiful collation in the pretty little stone cottage upon the banks, occupied by the Superintendent of the works at this point, Mr. ADAMSON, and then returned home. The Councilmen expressed their gratification at the neat appearance of the Water-works. In the ride to the Dam, they inspected the Aqueduct at many points, and especially examined the waste weir near Sing Sing, where, by means of copper screens, fish and particles of matter flowing downward, are arrested and diverted into channels not connected with the Reservoirs. The Aqueduct is not kept in proper order without a great deal of close attention. The engineer walks through it from the Dam, whence the waters start for the City to the Reservoir—44 miles—every year in October. He examines every part of it minutely with the aid of torches and his assistants, and whenever any crevice needs filling up, or any repairs are needed, the work is done upon the instant. In connection with matters relating to the Croton Aqueduct, it is rumored that certain private parties are about to serve an injunction upon WALKER, FAIRCHILD & Co., to whom the award of the contract for building the gate-houses and aqueduct of the new Reservoir by the Councilmen was affirmed by the Aldermen last Thursday night, restraining them from performing the work because they were not the lowest bidders.

FLUSHING RAILROAD AND SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.—Since Ex-Alderman CHARLICK has obtained the controlling interest in the Flushing Railroad, he has infused new energy into that heretofore slow-coach establishment; the trains are run with more frequency, better time is made, the passenger depôt at Flushing has been enlarged, and a handsome pier has been built at Hunter's Point, extending some six hundred feet from the shore into the East River, with a convenient passenger-house upon the end of the pier. The arrangement with the swift little steamer *Mattano* for the conveyance of passengers each way, has put an end to the complaint, heretofore so common, of detentions and irregularities upon that route, and it is not uncommon to hear the admission that the facilities afforded by the present management are much greater than ever were enjoyed before. The road is also paying better than under its former auspices. To accommodate those who wish to visit Calvary Cemetery, or to enjoy a pleasant ride into the country to inhale a breath of its blossom-scented air, Sunday excursion trains are run from Hunter's Point to Flushing, which are extensively patronized by that class of the community who find no time on the week-day to escape from the heat and dust of the City. This latter step is highly disapproved of by many of the villagers, who naturally enough object to having their Sabbath devotions disturbed by the snorting of the iron-horse. The newspaper in the town pitches into Mr. CHARLICK for this innovation, and calls him hard names. Thus far, however, the character of the people visiting the place has not been objectionable, and the particular annoyances predicted from this source have not been realized. As the experiment appears a profitable one, and the travel increases, Mr. CHARLICK appears to stand up remarkably well under the batteries leveled against him, and acts as if he intended to do with his railroad pretty much as he pleases.

DELIBERATE SHOOTING IN THE STREET.—A probably fatal shooting affray occurred in James-slip, near Water street, about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. PATRICK LOVEJOY, a laborer, who lived with his family at No. 382 Water-street, was shot in the left breast by a man named JOHN CROWLY. LOVEJOY was walking along, when CROWLY approached, and, without any intimation of his intention, placed a single-barreled pistol at LOVEJOY's breast, and discharged it. The ball entered just below the left nipple, and, passing downward, lodged in the abdomen. CROWLY was almost immediately arrested by Officer DU BOIS, of the Fourth Ward, but he had disposed of his pistol in some unknown way. He had in his possession a large knife, however. LOVEJOY was taken to the City Hospital, where his wound was probed by Dr. QUINBY, but the ball could not be found. It is said that a quarrel of long standing has existed between the two men, and that prompted the act. CROWLY denies this, and says he was wholly unacquainted with LOVEJOY, and was entirely unconscious of having discharged a pistol at all. He subsequently stated that he was slightly acquainted with LOVEJOY, and said that, although he seemed sober, and could stand erect, he had been drunk since Sunday. CROWLY is a man of family, and lives at No. 56 Cherry-street.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—At their regular meeting yesterday, section 70, of Rules and Regulations, was so amended as to give the Chief Clerk the entire control of the Clerical Department. Rule 36 was amended so as to declare "that the practice of making complimentary presents by Policemen to their officers is improper, and that the Board of Police will not allow any complimentary subscriptions or gifts to any of the Police force, whether tendered by citizens or Policemen." The Committee on Station-houses were authorized to select a suitable building for a Station-house in the vicinity of Eighty-sixth-street and Bloomingdale Road, and then to apply to the Common Council to adopt the same. The resignations of ARCHIBALD LUCAS and H. GUION were accepted. N. H. DISBELL and J. P. CONRADI were appointed. The complaint against Dr. JONES, of belonging to a political organization, was dismissed.

DIED UNDER THE EFFECTS OF CHLOROFORM.—An inquest was held at Bellevue Hospital, yesterday, by Coroner GAMBLE, on the body of a German woman, named AUGUSTA BEADY, who was admitted to the Hospital last Tuesday evening, suffering by burns sustained by her clothes taking fire while she was intoxicated. One of her shoulders was also dislocated. Drs. GOURLEY and RUSSELL attended her, and deemed it advisable to give her chloroform during the operation for dislocation. The woman sank, however, before she had inhaled much of the anodyne and died. The jury rendered a verdict of "Death from secondary meningitis, probably hastened by the administration of chloroform during a surgical operation." They did not censure the physicians however. Deceased was 28 years of age.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE CITY INSPECTOR.—City Inspector DELAVAN yesterday made the following appointments: *Superintendent of Markets*—James Irving, *vice* Joseph Cuming, removed; salary, $2,000. *Clerk of Washington Market*—John S. Austin, *vice* Matthew D. Greene, removed; salary, $900. *Registrar of Records*—Cyrus Ramsay, M. D., *vice* Joseph S. Mosell; salary, $1 200. *Clerk to Registrar of Records*—Thomas N. Carr, *vice* Wm. H. Traverse; salary, $1,000. *Deputy Clerk of Fulton Market*, to fill vacancy—George Isaacs: salary, $750. *Street Inspector of the Fourth Ward*—Daniel Donovan, *vice* Jeremiah Healy. *Street Inspector of the Nineteenth Ward*—Wm. McManus, *vice* John Burke. *Health Warden of the Thirteenth Ward*—Jacob Bennett, *vice* J. P. Abbott. *Health Warden of the Twentieth Ward*—Stephen Munn. *General Superintendent of Dumping Grounds and Removal of Ashes*—Henry Storms. *Foreman in Charge of Cleaning Broadway and other streets*—Jas. McCone.

STREET-BEGGING TO BE ABOLISHED.—The fiat went forth, on Thursday afternoon, in the shape of a general order from Superintendent PILLSBURY, commanding the enforcement of the law which forbids street-begging. A number of arrests were made yesterday, and Blackwell's Island received an addition to her army of vagrants. The head of the Police proposes in this, as well as in other reforms which he may undertake, to be earnest rather than demonstrative, aiming more to carry out improvements slowly, but surely, to a successful termination, than to act in that sudden and spasmodic way which generally leaves the best intentions unfulfilled.

SAVAGE ASSAULT.—JAMES RIGNEY was taken to the New-York Hospital in an insensible condition, by Officer SMITH, of the First Ward Police, yesterday. RIGNEY had been beaten by NICHOLAS WALL, keeper of a lodging-house at No. 3 Washington-street. WALL was committed for examination by Justice CONNOLLY.

AN INFURIATED COW.—A cow broke away from her driver in the First Ward on Thursday afternoon, and played some dangerous pranks on the Battery. A lad named JAMES MARTIN was tossed by the angry animal and seriously bruised. Several persons were knocked down and gored before the cow was captured by the Police.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The favorite steamer *Francis Skiddy* leaves the foot of Liberty-street on Sunday, 17th inst., at 6 o'clock P. M., arriving in time for the early trains.

Police Reports.

STABBING AFFRAY IN FORTY-FIRST-STREET—TWO MEN MORTALLY WOUNDED.—A dispute took place shortly before 12, on Thursday night, in Forty-first-street, between John and Daniel McKerrigan and John Samons and three Germans, named Jacob Ebenhardt, Jacob Shuck and Wm. Gringer, in which the three first named were severely wounded—Daniel McKerrigan and John Samons, it is believed, mortally. The facts appear to be that John McKerrigan and John Samons, both intoxicated, were passing through Forty-first-street, on their way home. On the stoop of No. 133 Forty-first-street three Germans sat smoking, and, in company with their wives, enjoying the cool night air. As McKerrigan and Samons went by, the latter made an insulting remark to Mrs GRINGER, to which she retorted, and, Ebenhardt interfering on behalf of the lady, was knocked down by Samons. All the Germans then took hold of Samons and were giving him a severe beating, when John McKerrigan, who had gone on a few paces, returned to his companion's assistance. His brother, Daniel McKerrigan, who appeared to be waiting on the next corner, hearing of the affray, also went to assist his friends. In about two minutes after the fight commenced, the Germans had gone into their house, and the three Irishmen lay bleeding and helpless on the sidewalk, where the police found them. The wounded were all taken to the New-York Hospital, and placed under the care of Dr. Quimby, who pronounces Sammo'as' wounds mortal, as his intestines are severed and his liver protrudes. The Doctor says Daniel McKerrigan's condition is very precarious, as he was stabbed in five different places in the thigh and abdomen, and his bowels protrude. John was not so badly hurt. Soon after the affray the Police arrested Shuck, Gringer and Mrs. Gringer, but Ebenhardt escaped. The latter was arrested, however, yesterday afternoon and voluntarily stated that it was he who stabbed Samons, but that he was forced to do so in self-defence. He also says that he saw no weapons in the hands of Shuck and Gringer during the affray. Ebenhardt has a cut hand and blackened eye, and presents other appearances of having passed through a struggle. Capt. Coulter, of the Twenty-second Precinct Police arrested several persons who witnessed the affray and holds them as witnesses. The four prisoners are detained at the Station-house.

DIED FROM SUN-STROKE.—A laborer, named Edward Hart, 27 years of age, died on Thursday afternoon from the effect of the hot weather. Deceased worked in the coal yard on the corner of Jane and West street. On Wednesday the extremely warm weather induced him and his fellow-laborers to stop work. It is alleged that the foreman of the yard objected, and said the situations of all who "knocked off" should be forfeited. Anxious to retain his place, Hart worked until the heat overpowered him, and he was taken in an insensible condition to his house, No. 296 West Twenty-eighth-street. The next morning, partially recovered, deceased went to his business and worked until Thursday afternoon, when he again became overpowered and died. During the day he had drank much ice-water while perspiring freely. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest.....Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest on Jane Morton, an Irish woman, 26 years of age, who died from sunstroke at No. 223 West Twenty-first-street.....Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, upon the remains of Justin McCarthy, who was prostrated by the heat while he was working on a new building, corner of Tenth-avenue and Twenty third-street. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and 23 years of age.

SHARP WORK.—Yesterday afternoon quite an excitement was created on Broadway, in front of DRUMGOLD & PROCE's clothing house, owing to a rather singular quarrel between two countrymen over a cheap coat. It appears that the above firm had placed upon their side-walk a large quantity of cheap Summer clothing for sale, when two rather eccentric individuals, anxious to secure one of the garments, laid claim to the same coat, and during the excitement of words one seized hold of the tail of the coat, while the other hung on to the body, and in this fashion they whirled each other about the side-walk for some time, much to the amusement of a large crowd of spectators. Finally the coat parted midway, and both were precipitated to the pavement. They then refused to pay for the article, but finding that there was a likely chance of a visit to the Tombs, they each concluded to pay half, and left.

THE MURDERED BOY.—An inquest was held by Coroner GAMBLE, on the body of Philip Rembe, the lad who died, as already reported, from injuries inflicted by a larger boy, named John Riley. The evidence elicited the fact that deceased had quarreled with Riley's brother about a walking-cane, when the accused came up and struck deceased in the face, knocking him down, and afterwards kicked him on the head, &c. Physicians testified that death was caused from oppression of the cerebro-spinal system. The jury rendered a verdict to that effect, and found the injuries were inflicted by John Riley. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused, but he has not yet been found.

A ROGUISH JUNK DEALER.—John Gavin, a boy 15 years of age, and a companion named Wm. Law, ostensibly make a living by purchasing rags, but yesterday it was found they sometimes varied their occupation by stealing silver ware. Gavin was observed in Cornelia-street by Sergeant Lefferts under suspicious circumstances, and he was taken into custody. In his bag were found $28 worth of silver ware, which was soon after ascertained to have been stolen from the house of Mr. D. A. Westervelt, No. 13 Leroy-street. Gavin was held by Justice KELLY for examination. He asserted that Law stole the silver, and gave it him to hold.

BURGLARY.—Wm. Petersen, *alias* Frenchy, who has been in the County Penitentiary five different times for various offences, was yesterday committed by Justice CONNOLLY on a charge of burglary. Petersen was discharged from Blackwell's Island on the 7th inst., after serving out a sentence for stealing. The burglary upon which he is now held is alleged to have been committed on the 25th of November last, on the room of a colored man named Battle Whitley, at No. 134 Duane-street. Whitley observed Petersen a few days ago, with a coat on his back which he recognized as part of the stolen property, and caused his arrest.

IDENTIFIED.—The man found drowned last Wednesday at Blackwell's Island was named Peter Robinson. He was employed as one of the Lunatic Asylum boatmen, and just before the storm came up he had gone into the boat for the purpose of taking her to the place where she was usually laid up. The wind capsized her, and Robinson was drowned. Deceased was 65 years of age and a native of New-York. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest, and a verdict of "Accidental death" was given.

PICKPOCKETS.—A gold watch worth $60 was taken from Miss Maga Mayllton, of No. 100 West Sixteenth-street, on Thursday evening, at the Academy of Music.....At the corner of Ninth street and Sixth-avenue, a pickpocket took $25 from Miss Fishblatt, of No. 226 Varick street.

TRAMPLED TO DEATH.—Patrick Cavanagh, an Irishman, 42 years of age, was knocked down and trampled upon by a vicious horse, on the 6th instant, at the corner of Sixteenth-street and Tenth-avenue. He died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday, from his injuries. An inquest was held, and a verdict was given to the above effect.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT TROUBLES.

Organization of the "Independence Guard"—General Orders.

The following General Order from Col. COCKS explains the difficulties of the late Twelfth Regiment and announces the reorganization of that body as the "Independence Guard:"

HEADQUARTERS INDEPENDENCE GUARD,
(Late Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.,)
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1859.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 1.

The Commander-in-Chief of the militia of the State of New-York has issued a Special Order, stating that he "is pleased in view of the welfare and advancement of the service, the Commandants of the First Division and Fourth Brigade concurring, to direct that Companies A and C, of the late Twelfth Regiment, consolidated together; Companies B and H of the same Regiment, consolidated together: Companies G and E of the same Regiment, consolidated together, and transferred to the Tenth Regiment under Special Orders from General Headquarters, numbered 56, of March 16, 1859; and Company D of the same Regiment, also transferred by the same order to the Tenth Regiment, Fourth Brigade, be disbanded; and further directing that the muskets of the State in the possession of this Regiment be returned to the State Arsenal in the City of Brooklyn.

This regiment will accordingly parade on Monday, the 25th day of July, inst., in full uniform; proceed to the State Arsenal at Brooklyn, and there deliver the muskets belonging to the State, now in its possession, to such person as may be authorized to receive them.

The regiment will form in Broome-street, right on Broadway, at 2½ o'clock, P. M. Field and Staff will appear mounted. The Commissioned Staff will report to the Colonel at his quarters, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Color Sergeant will receive the Colors at the Colonel's quarters, in time for the formation.

In connection with the foregoing, the following explanation is deemed proper:

On the 16th of March last, the Commander-in-Chief, by Special Order No. 56, directed the consolidation of Companies A and C, B and H, G and E, of this Regiment, and their transfer with Company D of the same command to the Tenth Regiment, and further directed: "Gen. EWEN will superintend the consolidation hereby ordered, and will, as soon as it is effected, direct the several Commandants of Companies thus consolidated or transferred, to report for duty to the Commandant of the Regiment to which they are transferred."

This order, purported to be based upon a communication of Major-General SANDFORD and Brigadier-General EWEN, made four months after the last inspection, representing that the Twelfth Regiment "had, at the two last annual inspections, fallen in numerical strength much below the standard required by our laws and the good of the service," and recommending the projected consolidation and transfer, without the knowledge of any of the officers or members of the Twelfth Regiment, to a Regiment in numerical strength inferior to the Twelfth, and which, in defiance of general regulations and general orders, remains without any Regimental uniform.

This order with the special order of Brigadier Gen. EWEN based upon it, fixing the mode of the projected transfer, was and is regarded by the entire Twelfth Regiment as illegal, for the following among many other reasons:

First—If carried into effect, the order destroys its existence as one of the uniformed corps recognized by section 1 of the Act of 1855—in direct violation of that section, which enacts that "the several uniformed corps in said counties (New-York and Richmond,) as now organized and hereafter to be organized, *shall constitute* the uniformed military force of the First Division," subject only to disbandment, (not consolidation,) of companies, on falling in numerical strength below the legal standard, as provided by this act, and to certain alterations of districts which do not affect the separate existence of corps in those districts.

Second—It removes from their legitimate office and command, all the field and staff officers of the Twelfth Regiment, three captains, and eight subaltern officers, who cannot, by the fifth section of article eleven of the Constitution, be removed from office save by the Senate, upon the recommendation for cause stated by the Governor, or by the decision of a Court-martial; and it compels the officers not absolutely removed to accept, in opposition to their will, of a new office and a new commission in a regiment which never elected them, and in utter disregard of the constitutional right of the members of companies to elect their own officers—amounting, in fact, to the removal of commissioned officers, and the arbitrary appointment of their successors in command, in tyrannical and unlawful disregard of the second section of article eleven of the Constitution, which declares that "Captains, Subalterns, and non-commissioned officers, shall be chosen by the written votes of the members of their respective companies. Field officers of regiments by the written votes of the commissioned officers of their respective regiments."

Third—The projected consolidation and transfer is a fraud upon the privates of the Regiment—violating their contract of service with the State, which guarantees to them the right of serving under officers and with associates of their own choice, and to make and serve under their own by laws; which is, in short, a contract to serve in that particular company of the Twelfth Regiment, in which they joined, and that only save as the temporary exigences of the service may require.

Fourth—The order violates paragraphs 677, 680, 682, 685 and 687 of the General Regulations.

These orders were promulgated by the Lieutenant-Colonel in order to bring the matter directly before the companies of this command, but were by the several Commandants of Companies, in view of their illegality, without exception or hesitation, disregarded, and the consolidation and transfer was therefore never effected.

This disregard had the express object of forcing a Court-martial, by which the legality of the order in question could be readily and promptly determined, and the determination, if necessary, reviewed on appeal to the Supreme Court.

The Commander-in-Chief, however, probably fearing such an investigation—and violating in this respect military usage, as he had previously disregarded the constitution and laws which he is sworn to maintain—put no disobedient officer under arrest, ordered no Court-martial, but apparently sought to evade question and responsibility by the order of disbandment herewith communicated.

This order assumes what is not true in fact, that the project of consolidation has been carried out.

No orders have been issued by the Commandants of Companies, no report has been made to the Colonel of the Tenth Regiment, no Company Rolls have been delivered to him; and notwithstanding any statement to the contrary, in the orders of either the Commander-in-Chief or Brigadier-General EWEN, no consolidation has been effected.

The effect, in terms, of the special order of disbandment is to disband four companies of the Tenth Regiment which have never legally existed, and which, if they did exist, could not by law be disbanded; for had the scheme of consolidation been effected, each consolidated company would contain between sixty and seventy men, a number much larger than that required by law, thus removing the only legal ground for disbandment. The order of disbandment is then as illegal as the order of consolidation—is illegal, in fact, even if the latter be authorized by law. The only possible way by which such disbandment could have legally been effected, would have been to revoke Special Orders No. 56, and afterwards direct the disbandment of such companies as should be found, upon inspection, below the standard number of non-commissioned officers and privates.

The only conclusion that can be attained, after a careful consideration of this scheme of consolidation, transfer and disbandment, is, that the Twelfth Regiment continues at this moment legally to exist the same as though said orders from general head-quarters had never been issued.

The regiment, however, labors under the difficult which will always attend the efforts of individuals to resist official usurpation by a resort to the courts of justice.

They can obtain professional services only at an expense which they cannot well sustain. They are opposed by the officers of the Government, paid either by State funds or State preferment, for the support of the Executive.

Neither the Regiment nor its advisers have ever entertained, or now entertain, any opinion other than that of the complete illegality of both the orders referred to.

We admit, however, that the Commander-in-Chief has the physical power to weary us out; and though we do not submit, we retire from a hopeless contest for right, until an appeal can be made to the next Legislature for justice at its hands, by a restoration of all our legal rights, unless the same be soon restored to us in some other way.

It is presumed that the character of the persistent attack made by certain officers upon an effective and an hitherto body of soldiers, has never been by any misunderstood.

Your Colonel having been earnestly solicited to resume the command in its present state, has consented to do so for an indefinite time, trusting that the Regiment will continue to perform all its regimental and company duties as heretofore, and abide their time patiently.

Commandants of Companies will promulgate this order to their respective commands.

By order of Col. J. S. COCKS,
WM. G. WARD, Adjutant.
EDWARD M. FISHER, Sergeant-Major.

Base Ball.

MANHATTAN VS. MONUMENT.—These clubs played their return match yesterday, upon the grounds of the Monument Club, Eighty-second-street and Second-avenue. The following is the score:

MANHATTAN.	H. L.	Runs.	MONUMENT.	H. L.	Runs.
Jones, 2 b	0	8	Harris, c	1	6
Harson, f	4	3	Ackley, m. f	3	3
Toomey, l. f	7	2	Miller, r. f	4	2
Wyatt, m. f	4	4	Sell, 3 b	3	3
McDonald, c	2	4	Wiesburn, s. s	4	1
Page, 3 b	3	5	Braisted, l. f	3	3
Rice, s. s	3	5	D. C. Meschuit, 2 b	3	2
Fulmer, 1 b	4	3	P. F. Meschuit, p	5	1
Norton, r. f	2	5	Fleet, 1 b	1	5
Total	27	38	Total	27	26

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Manhattan	9	1	2	0	2	0	2	6	16	—38
Monument	4	1	5	2	3	4	0	2	5	—26

SCORER FOR MANHATTAN—J. L. Monell.
SCORER FOR MONUMENT—J. A. Lucas.
UMPIRE—W. F. Hudson, of the Metropolitan.

STUYVESANT VS. LEXINGTON.—These Clubs played at Hamilton-square yesterday, with the following result:

STUYVESANT.	H. L.	Runs.	LEXINGTON.	H. L.	Runs.
Walton, p	2	6	Moss, p	1	7
O. Purdy, c	1	6	Holland, 1st b	2	5
Kennard, 1st b	3	2	T. Gullett, r. f	2	5
Snyder, 2d b	3	3	J. Gullett, 2d b	1	5
R. F. Purdy, 3d b	1	3	C. D. Ward, l. f	3	4
Titus, s. s	4	2	Armstrong, c. f	4	3
Keeler, l. f	4	2	Lloyd, s. s	4	4
Harriott, r. f	2	4	McMenomy, 3d b	3	4
Baker, c. f	1	4	Weeks, c	1	6
Total	21	29	Total	11	41

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	
Stuyvesant	9	8	4	3	0	12	2	—29
Lexington	9	2	6	2	2	2	10	—44

SCORER FOR STUYVESANT—W. Brouwer.
SCORER FOR LEXINGTON—Philander Myers.
UMPIRE—J. B. Postley, of the Metropolitan Club.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

ITEMS.—JAMES DUNN, of Twentieth-street, Gowanus, died on Wednesday last from the effects of the heat. The body of an unknown man was taken out of the water at Bay Ridge, Thursday; the deceased was about 25 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, sandy hair, whiskers and mustache. The name of the boy drowned Tuesday night at the Division-avenue ferry slip, was JAMES FITZPATRICK. He was a cook on board the schooner *Isabel* at the foot of North Eighth-street.

AN INCIDENT OF THE STORM.—On Thursday evening as the storm burst upon this City and vicinity, the little steamer *Iolas*, which plies between Mr. REMSEN'S Sea View House at Rockaway and this city, had just got outside of the bar at Rockaway, on her return trip. The sea ran high and to turn back was certain destruction, so that the only course left for the commander was to "weather the storm," which he did with such consummate skill that he brought his precious freight in safety into port. The excitement on board the boat when the storm first came on was intense and a majority of the passengers doubtless expected that their last hour had come. One gentleman offered the captain $5,000 if he would run the boat ashore at the nearest point. This offer was declined. The boat being small all of the passengers were ordered below and directed to keep quiet and by careful management all were saved.

THE JOINT BOARD.—The Aldermen and Supervisors met in Joint Board Thursday evening to consider the amount of taxes necessary to be levied for the ensuing year. The resolution to appropriate money for Public School purposes was adopted after striking out $20,000 asked for the erection of a school building near the South Ferry, and inserting $1,299 to pay a judgment obtained against the Board of Education by the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society making the total sum for school purposes $143,956. The resolution appropriating $87,750 for salaries was adopted. A resolution was adopted embracing the following items for Police purposes:

For pay of Deputy Superintendent	$2 600
For pay of 6 Inspectors, each $1 200	7,200
For pay of 30 Sergeants, each $900	27,000
For pay of 198 Patrolmen, each $800	158,400
For pay of 15 Doormen, each $700	10,500
Stationery and Printing	400
Contingent expenses	1,000
Telegraph expenses	500
Proportion of general expenses	4,720
New Station-house, Fifth Precinct	8,000
New Station-house, Sixth Precinct	8,000
Repairing Station-house, Ninth Ward	500
Fourth Precinct Station-house, alterations	500
Total	$228,720

The Board adjourned to Thursday evening next.

ABANDONMENT.—A young woman called at the residence of a respectable family in Pearl-street, last evening, and left a baby which, she said belonged to the youngest son of the family. The erring son's friends sent to the First Precinct Station to have the little stranger removed. Officer OSBORN got possession of the baby, and it was placed in the custody of the City Nurse for safe-keeping. The mother was subsequently arrested by officer OSBORN at a house in Adams-street, near Myrtle-avenue, for abandonment. She gave bail to answer.

TRIED SUICIDE.—A New-York pilot named THOMAS CHARLTON, residing at No. 20 Butler-street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by swallowing a quantity of laudanum. The act was discovered in time to enable a doctor to save his life.

DROWNED.—JOHN WEIMERS, jeweler, doing business at No. 134½ Grand-street, was drowned on Thursday morning, while bathing at foot of North Tenth-street. It is supposed that he was seized with cramps.

IMPROMPTU CELEBRATION.—Several of the Aldermen and Heads of Departments met last evening in the City Hall, to celebrate the inauguration of the new Board of Water Commissioners. They had a good time, and at least one basket of champagne was disposed of.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day, Nos. 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 15.

$1,000	Ohio State 6s, '70	103	
7,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	89	
1,000	do	89¼	
1,000	do	89¼	
10 000	do	89	
1 000	Virginia 6s	94½	
10,000	do	94¾	
1,000	Georgia State 6s	97	
2,000	Missouri St. 6s	83½	
10,000	do	b30	83½
10 000	do	s15	83½
5,000	do	s30	83½
35 000	do	s60	83¾
15,000	do	b60	83¾
5,000	do	s15	83¾
2,000	do		83¾
55 000	do		83¾
1,000	Brook C. W. L'n		100
2,000	N. Y. Cen. R 6s		89
2,000	Erie W. 1st M Bs		87
2,000	Erie R. 4th m. b		37½
3,000	Hud. R. R. 1st m.		105
2 000	Hud. R. R. 2d m.		93
2,000	Hud. R. R. 3d m.		76
3,000	Mich. C. R. 8 p. ct. 1st M. S. F.		90
2 000	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		80
7,000	Ill. Cent. R. B...c		84
6,000	Gal. & Chic. 1st m.		92
2,000	Gal. & Chic. 2d m		85
10	Amer. Exch. Bank		102
20	Bank of Republic		127
200	Canton Co.	s30	18¾
50	do		18¾
25	Del. & Bud. C. Co.	s30	89½
25	do		90
80	Pac. M. Steam. Co.		68¾
100	N. Y. Central R.	b60	74¾
250	do		74¾
100	do	b30	74¾
100	do	s30	74¾
200	do	s30	74¾
100	do	b60	aft 3 74¾
20	Hud. Riv. Railroad		33
100	do		33¾
200	Hudson River R.		33½
100	do	s60	33¾
200	Reading Railr'd.	s60	44
200	do	s30	43½
100	do		43½
2 50	do		44
200	do	s60	44
500	do	b60	44
500	do		43¾
150	Mich. Cen. Railr'd.		44
100	do		43½
100	do		43½
20	do		43½
200	Erie Railroad		6¾
300	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		8¾
100	M. S. & N. I. G. R.	s10	36
67	Panama Railroad		118½
20	do		118¼
110	do		118
10	Ill. Central R		64
125	do		63
50	do	s10	64¾
100	do	b60	65
13	Cley. Col. & Cin R.		93
60	Gal. & Chicago R.		65½
100	do		65¼
100	do	s30	65
100	do	b30	65¼
100	do	s10	66
50	do	s10	64¾
100	do	b60	65
100	do		64¾
100	do	b60	64¾
100	do		65
100	do	b60	65
1,000	Cleve. & Tol. R.		28
100	do	s30	25¾
200	do	b60	26
200	do	b30	26¼
350	Chic. & R. I. R.	b60	67
150	do		67¼
300	do	s30	61¾
50	do	s30	61¾
250	do		6 ¾
100	do	s10	61¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1 000	U. S. 6s, '74		101¾
10 000	Virginia 6s	s60	93¾
10 000	do		94¾
9,000	Missouri State 6s		83¾
20	Commonwealth Bk		96
100	Del. & Hud. Can. Co	b60	90
250	Pacific M. S. Co		62¼
150	do	s30	63½
200	Clev. & Tol. R.	b30	25¾
50	do		26¾
80	N. Y. Cent. R.	s5	74½
25	do		74¾
100	do	b30	74¾
100	do	s30	73¾
200	do		73¾
200	do	s10	73¾
100	Harlem Railroad		10
12	Panama Railroad		118
50	Ill. Cen. R.	b30	84¾
250	Chic. & R. I. R.	s10	61¾
100	do	s60	61
100	do		61¾
100	do		61¾
150	Harlem R. Pref'd		36¾
100	do	s30	36¾
400	do		36¾
100	do	b60	36¾
100	Reading R.	s60	43¾
200	do		44
1 000	do	s10	44
150	Mich. Central R.		43¾
60	do	b60	43
50	do		43¾
10	M. S. & N. I. G. R.		36
200	do		36
60	do	b30	25

FRIDAY, July 15—P. M.

A large business was done on the Stock Exchange, to-day, and at a further advance in prices on most descriptions. The sales of State Securities were over $200,000, principally in Missouris at 83½@83¾, closing 83½ ℔ cent. The early bids on the Railway Share list were very spirited, and the additional rise in Reading and Michigan Central was, at one time, 1@1½ ℔ cent. above the top sales of yesterday. The latter, after selling at 44 ℔ cent., fell below 43 at the close. The top rate for Reading was 44¾, and after some fluctuations below this figure, the stock finally closed about 44¼ ℔ cent. There was a free demand for Cleveland and Toledo at 26 ℔ cent., which was met by sellers, after which the price fell back to 25¾ ℔ cent. The principal business in New-York Central was at 74¼@74¾, at the early Board, and 74¼@74¾ at the Second Board, closing 74¼ ℔ cent. There was some realizing on yesterday's advance in Rock Island, and the stock finally left off 61½ ℔ cent., after selling at 61¾@61¾. Galena had another rise of ¼@¾ ℔ cent., to 65½@¾, and then fell back to 64¾ ℔ cent. Harlem Preferred, Hudson River, and Panama also had an additional rise in the forenoon of ¼@¾ ℔ cent., and left off firm. In Railway Bonds there was a fair inquiry for small parcels, generally at the full previous rates, and in Delaware and Hudson and Pennsylvania Coal, prices were ½ ℔ cent. higher, and closed firm. The General Market, owing to the partial reaction in New-York Central and several of the Western shares, closed with less animation than at the opening of the dealings this morning, which fact was variously attributed to outside influences, such as an absence of later Foreign news and the considerable Specie shipments, but which, we apprehend, is owing more to the very rapid advance at the previous session of the Board and the momentary eagerness of all parties—*Bear* as well as *Bull*—to supply themselves with cash stock, than to any other circumstances. The whole tone of the Street denotes a rising market, as upon each reaction, for a day or two past, the demand is renewed from many of the same parties who had been sellers at the higher rates. The Money Market favors the regular dividend-paying securities, and the harvest weather and the very cheerful letters from the Northwestern States are calculated to stimulate the recovery, from long depression, in

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2441. NEW-YORK. MONDAY, JULY 18, 1859 PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN.

INTELLIGENCE TWO DAYS LATER

The Allied Army Beyond the Mincio.

PREPARATIONS FOR INVESTING VERONA.

Peschiera Besieged by the Sardinians.

The French Operations in the Adriatic.

Austrians Retiring Before Garibaldi in the Valtelline.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS AGREED UPON.

Tranquilizing Assurances from Prussia to France.

AN INQUIRY INTO THE PERUGIA MASSACRE.

BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

Cotton Dull — Breadstuffs Declining — Provisions Heavy.

CONSOLS 93@93 1-4.

FATHER POINT, C. E, Sunday, July 17.

The steamship *Indian*, from Liverpool, at about noon of the 6th inst., passed this station at 3 P. M. today, and will be due at Quebec at 5 A. M. of Monday.

The steamship *North Briton*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool at 11 P. M. of the 5th.

The steamer *City of Washington* was to leave Liverpool, and the *Ariel* to leave Southampton for New-York on the afternoon of the 6th.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

The following telegrams show the course of events.

A private dispatch from the French head quarters, dated the 3d, says: "This morning at 7 o'clock, the Emperor quitted Volta in order to cross the Mincio, and established his head-quarters at Vallegio. We are only four leagues from Peschiera, the siege of which was begun two days ago by the Sardinians. Cannons were heard night and day in that direction. The Austrian advanced post is but a short distance from Villa Franca, which is occupied by the corps of Marshal NEIL. It is much doubted that the Austrian army will venture to accept a battle in the condition of demoralization and stupor into which they have fallen since our victory at Solferino.

FIUME, Monday, July 4.

It is asserted that French troops, amounting to ten thousand men, have disembarked at Lossino Piccolo an island in the Adriatic, and that the bridge to Cherso, an adjacent island, has been destroyed.

[OFFICIAL.]

VALLEGIO, Monday, July 4.

The French army, increased by Prince NAPOLEON'S corps, will operate against Verona, whilst part of the Sardinians begin the siege of Peschiera. The Emperor having sent back the wounded officers without exchange, and having requested an exchange of prisoners, an armistice has arrived with the announcement that the Emperor of Austria will also send back without exchange, the wounded prisoners of the Allies, and that His Majesty is equally desirous for the exchange of others.

[OFFICIAL.]

TURIN, Monday, July 4.

On the 29th ult. the Sardinians more closely invested the exterior fortifications of Peschiera, situated on the right bank of the Mincio. Our army crossed the river on the 30th to invest Peschiera, also on the left bank.

BERNE, Tuesday, July 5.

The Austrians have withdrawn from Bormio. The Piedmontese are advancing towards the Stelvio Pass.

A report was current at Castiglione that the Austrians had entered into Verona.

The *Herald's* Turin correspondent says that 20,000 beds had been ordered down from Milan to Brescia, and 10,000 from Turin.

There were great complaints of the scarcity of provisions in the villages occupied by the Allies.

ATTITUDE OF GERMANY.

On the 4th there was an extraordinary sitting of the Federal Diet at Frankfort, where Prussia presented new and further proposals respecting the establishment, extension and command of the corps of observation on the Rhine. Immediately after the sitting, M. DE USEDOM left for Berlin.

Prussia, it is said, has given tranquilizing assurances to the French government.

A Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says that the Prussian proposals were in the hands of Russia and England. The writer says, that by the end of the week the Prussian army will be in full march. Two *corps de armée* will be stationed on the Silesian frontier in case of an unexpected attack on the part of Russia. On the lower and middle Rhine 140,000. Prussians will be stationed. When these preparations are completed Prussia will probably make her proposals to France, and these will unquestionably be refused. The same correspondent gives an outline of the propositions, which include the erection of Venice into a separate Kingdom, with the Archduke MAXIMILIAN as King.

PAPAL STATES.

An inquiry into the late disturbances at Perugia has been ordered.

The official condemnation by the French Government of the article which appeared in the Paris *Siecle*, affirms that respect for the Papacy, form part of the programme which the Emperor is carrying out in Italy. The responsibility of the conflict a Perugia is cast on those who compelled the pontifical Government to make use of armed force for legitimate defence.

The *Moniteur de Bolog ne* publishes a letter of Count CAVOR addressed to the Junta of Bologna, says that the Government of the King cannot accept the union of the Romagna with Piedmont, but will direct the Roman forces to concur for the purpose of obtaining Italian independence.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords on the 4th, a motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the operation of the Church Rates System was agreed to.

In the House of Commons, the same evening, Mr. GRIFFITHS inquired whether the British Consul at Rio Janeiro had exercised anything to prevent a certain contract for the sale of slaves in Brazil, by a British Mining Company, from being carried into effect.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that the Company had been informed that they would be liable to penalty if slaves were sold.

Mr. GLADSTONE announced that a Financial Statement would be submitted as soon as the estimates were prepared.

Lord L. PAGET said it was intended during the present session to bring in a bill to carry out the recommendations of the Commissioners for manning the Navy.

Lord PALMERSTON repeated his statement, that no Reform measure could be introduced at present.

On the 5th, in the Lords, Lord STRATFORD DE RADCLIFFE gave notice of a resolution approving the neutral attitude assumed by the Government, relying on the continuance of that policy, but at the same time adopting measures for the completion of the National defences.

Lord LYNDHURST strongly advocated vigorous measures of defence, both on sea and land. He thought that a regular military force of one hundred thousand men ought to be maintained and an equal force of disembodied trained militia. He regarded the assertion, that France had no wish to invade England as undeserving of consideration. England ought to live in perfect independence of French forbearance, relying alone upon the vigor of her people.

Lord GRANVILLE deprecated the introduction of a topic of so delicate a nature. He thought Lord LYNDHURST'S remarks were calculated to annoy and irritate the French. He spoke, however, as did other members, in favor of strengthening military and naval defences.

In the Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to Mr. BAXTER, said the attention of the Government had been called to the contract to carry mails between Galway and the United States, but had not yet considered whether it would be advisable, in the interest of the public, that the said contract should, under certain conditions, be cancelled; he intended, however, to move for a Select Committee to inquire into the whole system of contracts.

The Fourth of July was celebrated in London by a banquet at St. James' Hall. Gen. R. B. CAMPBELL, United States Consul at London, presided. Among the guests were MESSRS. DALLAS, JOHN BRIGHT, M. P., CYRUS W. FIELD and others. The usual toasts were given and responded to with much enthusiasm. Mr. DALLAS, in a speech, compared the present position of Italy to that of the United States in 1776, in its wish for independence, and, without entering into the merits of the war, expressed a warm sympathy with the spirit of the national independence, let it exist where it may, and concluded by proposing a sentiment to that effect. The chairman in proposing a toast of non-intervention, the true policy of a free Government, coupled with it in eulogistic terms the name of Mr. Bright. That gentleman responded in a characteristic speech, in which he gave his strongest assent to the toast and reiterated his admiration for Ameelban principles.

Sundry other speeches were made, and all passed off well.

CHARLES VILLIERS has been appointed President of the Poor Law Board, with a seat in the Cabinet *vice* MILNES GIBSON who accepted the post declined by Mr. COBDEN.

The London *Advertiser* gave currency to a rumor that Mr. COBDEN is likely to be offered the Governor-Generalship of Canada.

It is stated that Mr. DISRAELI was offered a Baronetcy on his retirement from office. He declined.

Mr. MOSS, British Consul at New-Orleans, sued for and obtained a divorce from his wife in London.

A deputation from the Atlantic Steamship Company (Galway line) had waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer to urge sundry improvements at Galway harbor.

It was announced that the Atlantic Telegraph Company obtain the coöperation of ROBERT STEPHENSON, Professors WHEATSTONE and THOMPSON, who, with Mr. VARLEY, consulting electrician of the Company, and other scientific individuals, will form a committee to investigate and advise as to the construction of the next cable.

Mr. SAWARD, Secretary of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, publishes letters contradictory of the absurd rumor that the cable had never been in perfect operation. He shows that there were actually transmitted a total of three hundred and sixty-six messages or thirty-nine hundred and forty words.

FRANCE.

It is again currently reported in well-informed quarters that the Emperor intended to return to Paris in the middle of July.

The vintage is expected to be superior in quality but not abundant.

The harvest in Algeria was completed.

Flour was dull and nominal in Paris. Wheat had declined 50 cents on the week.

The *corps d'armée* of PELISSIER, to observe the frontiers of the Rhine, was to be completed and established in contonments by the 13th of July. It consists of 160,000 infantry, 12,000 cavalry, and 400 cannon.

The Bourse was buoyant and the Three Per Cents advanced.

AUSTRIA.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent says there was something unusual going on between France, Russia and Turkey.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT dull; holders were demanding an advance, which buyers refused to accede to. SUGAR firm. COFFEE dull, with a decline of 1s. on Ceylon. TEA also dull. RICE firm. TALLOW inactive and prices weak. LINSEED OIL, 29s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Tuesday the 5th, at 93¼@93¾ for account.

American securities unchanged in price, and inactive.

LATEST.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 6th, 11 A. M.

Consols are at 93@93¼, for both money and account.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

All descriptions of BREADSTUFFS had declined slightly. The weather had been favorable for the crops. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR dull, and freely offered at a slight decline on all qualities; American was quoted 10s.@13s. 6d. WHEAT very dull, and declined 2d.; Western Red is quoted at 8s.@9s. 4d.; do. White, 9s.@10s.; Southern White, 10s.@11s. 6d. CORN dull; Yellow and Mixed are freely offered, nominally at 5s. 10d.@6s. 3d.; White, 7s.@7s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF dull at nominal quotations. MESS PORK heavy, with but little inquiry. BACON dull and declined 2s. LARD dull. TALLOW unchanged in price, business moderate.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 38s @39s. RESIN steady; Common 3s. 9d.@3s. 11d. SUGAR quiet, pending the contemplated change in duties. COFFEE firm. RICE dull. ASHES—Pots dull at 26s.@27s.; Pearls dull.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON for the three days ending with the 5th inst., were 19,000 bales, of which 2,000 were on speculation and for export. The market closed dull but steady at the following quotations; middling Orleans, 7 3-16., middling Uplands, 8¼ d.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. All kinds of goods were slightly higher, the market was active and stocks low.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday noon.

Cotton firm and in improved demand this morning.

The Battle of Solferino—The Narrative of an English Letter Writer.

Correspondence of the London Times.

CAVRIANA, Saturday, June 25—4 A. M.

Another name has been added to the number of those places in this little hilly triangle which have been illustrated in the military history of Italy by a battle. Solferino—a name yesterday unknown to all but antiquaries and local curiosity hunters—has to day a historical signification. It represents one of the greatest battles of modern days. It was the first meeting, in full force, of the two great armies which are fighting for the fate of Italy. In all the battles and engagements hitherto fought each side had only part of its forces on the field, or, at any rate, engaged; yesterday, both brought up what they could. It was, then, the first occasion to judge of their respective power and ability. Both Emperors were at the heads of their armies, surrounded by all their most experienced advisers.

What the immediate result of this gigantic duel was you will know long before this letter reaches you what its real influence will be on the warfare we cannot yet judge for ourselves. Except in those few cases where an army is completely broken up by defeat, the result of the greatest battle becomes only clear some time after. Although a great and decisive victory, the battle of Solferino does not belong to those of the former class. The Austrians were beaten—driven from position to position—but whether they are able or not to make another stand in the open field we have as yet to learn.

There is some element in the Austrian councils of war which we don't understand, but which gives to their operations in this second phase of the campaign just as uncertain and vacillating a character as they possessed in the first part of it. On Monday they are in full retreat over the Mincio, and on Thursday they are back again with all their forces, have taken up their position, fortified it, and are waiting to receive us. It may have been a feint for aught we know, but it is rather too much to suppose of the credulity of his adversary to be taken in by an attempt to play at hide and seek with an army estimated at 150,000 or 200,000 men. Although, therefore, everything rather indicated that the Austrians intended to withdraw behind the Mincio, not accepting a battle on this side of it, but preparing to defend the passage of it with all their forces, the advance was as careful as if every moment they had expected to meet the enemy. From point to point the different corps were pushed forward, one taking the place of the other, and feeling to the right and left for the enemy.

When the Chiese was crossed, and the allied armies approached the ground where, if anywhere, the enemy had to make his stand, their attitude became quite that of an army advancing to the battle-field. Each body took up the position which it was to occupy in the battle. You could see this plainly if you went along the line occupied by the Allies the day before the battle, as during the whole advance the left somewhat overlapped the right, while on the extreme right itself was a detached corps far enough to the fear to protect that flank, and yet close enough to enter into line in the hour of battle.

The day before the battle the position extended from the shores of the Lago di Garda at Desenzano all along the western edge of the hilly country from Lonato down to Castiglione, and, bending back towards Carpenedolo, touched there the Chiese; the Emperor himself, with the Guards as a reserve, at Montechiaro, and the King, with his Staff, at Lonato.

The reconnaissance, as you will remember, was sent that day in the direction of Solferino, and fell in with some Austrian posts; this proved that the place was occupied, but gave no key as to whether it was only a detachment left to observe the advance of the Allies, or whether it was the *avant-garde* of the Austrian army. It looked very suspicious. There was that kind of silence all about the neighborhood which you remark almost always under similar circumstances, the only sign of life and movement being clouds of dust in the direction of the Mincio passage towards Goito and Mantua. In the afternoon Mr. GODDARD was to have made another ascent on a larger scale with his balloon from one of the high hills which rise close behind Castiglione. I had to go away before the ascent took place, so I cannot tell whether it came off, or whether it threw any additional light on the position of the enemy. At any rate, there was no stir in the evening at Montechiaro, where the Guards remained still encamped, and the Emperor himself had his head-quarters.

Yesterday morning, at 5, the sound of cannon showed that at last the enemy had turned at bay; it was a strong reconnaissance which had pushed forward and made him show his teeth. Before an hour had passed the Emperor was at Castiglione and the Guards on their way there. Before another hour had passed the dispositions had been made for the attack. Whether these dispositions were made on the inspiration of the moment, suggested by the position of the enemy, or whether His Majesty knew before that the Austrians had taken up their position, and were ready to dispute the passage of the Mincio, I cannot presume to say, but there is no doubt that the whole had the appearance of a plan formed on the spot, and the orders were given out at the last moment.

Before I speak of these dispositions, I will attempt to give you an idea of the position of the Austrians. The Mincio, coming out of the Lago di Garda, runs due south, while the direction of the hills on both banks runs at right angles almost towards it. Those on the right bank, with which alone we have to deal, here come down from the northwest, in a southerly direction as far as Castiglione, and then, making a bend, strike the Mincio in a southeasterly direction. The hilly country forms thus a tolerably regular parallelogram from northeast to southwest, the four angles of which are Lonato, Peschiera, Volta and Castiglione. This parallelogram of hills is about twelve miles in length and nine miles in width, and is divided almost in its middle by a little stream, which runs into the Mincio. The hills rise gently from the shores of the lake, and attain their highest elevation about the source of this stream, falling off again towards the Mincio. This is just about the centre of the parallelogram, at Pozzolengo and Pozzolengo on the left, and at Solferino, Monte Oliveto, and Cavriana on the right bank of the stream. These points were chosen by the Austrians as the pivot of their line. Their line itself extended from Peschiera, on which they leant their extreme right, through this pivot, down into the plain of the Mincio, intersecting the great road to Goito. The whole line was not less than 12 miles in length. Cavriana was the centre of it, which the Emperor of Austria had chosen for his head-quarters, while Solferino was the key of the whole position. This order of battle protected all the approaches to the Mincio, but it was just the necessity which was felt to protect all the roads leading to the Mincio which caused this long extension, and became thus an element of weakness in the whole position; and this length of line and corresponding weakness increased the more the Mincio was approached, for the road to Goito, which is the principal passage, goes off from Castiglione at a considerable angle toward the southeast.

This weakness was recognized, and the dispositions taken accordingly. Instead of taking the position in front, where it is of formidable strength, the whole weight of the attack was thrown on the wings, with the view of breaking through the line, if possible, and gaining one of the Mincio passages, or, at any rate, forcing the enemy out of the strong position in the hills.

Accordingly the Fourth Corps, that commanded by Gen. (now Marshal) NEIL, reinforced by part of the reserve and artillery, received orders to act in the plain towards Goito. The First Corps of Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS was to proceed by the road which runs from Castiglione along the base of the hills, near the little village of Grole, up to Solferino. One divison of the Second Corps, that of the Duke DE MAGENTA, was to take this village from the hill road in front, while the other was to take it quite in the rear by San Cassiano. The Third Corps, that of Marshal CANROBERT, did not enter in line, but was bent back in the direction of Castel Ouzago, while the Sardinian army was to execute on the left wing a flank movement corresponding to that on the right, trying to break through the line between Peschiera and Pozzolengo, and get to one of the Mincio passages which exist in that direction. The Guards remained as a reserve, under the personal direction of the Emperor, who took the command of the movement.

Although the hilly nature of the country is favorable enough for observation, the line was too extended to overlook the whole, while the simultaneous character of the movements made it impossible to follow details on every point. I must confine myself, therefore, only to the main features, as far as I saw them myself, or have had time as yet to ascertain them. The attack began almost simultaneously on the right and in the centre, for while the fire of musketry and the advance of columns on Solferino indicated that the battle had begun in the centre, the Piedmontese guns were heard to the left, and the artillery of Gen. NEIL to the right, in the direction of San Vigilio and Medole.

The hill around which the village of Solferino is built is the most prominent object all along this country. It is of a conical shape, and has at its summit a high, square tower, called the "Spia (Spy) d'Italia," for from the top of it you can overlook the plain of Upper Italy from the Alps to the Po. This hill is detached from the rest of the range, and throws out three plateaux—one in the direction of the lake, another towards the plain, and a third towards Cavriana. It forms thus, as it were, a high castle with three bastions, and all the roads leading towards it run in the openings between the plateau. All the sides, with the exception of that toward the plain, are very precipitous, and the roads run down at so steep an incline that they are called the Scale di Solferino. Toward the plain, the approaches rise by a gradual incline until they reach the first houses; thence they assume the same precipitous character which the others have. It was this side which was chosen as the point of attack. The Austrians had prepared for this, and were ready to receive their adversaries. Both sides of the road up to the village itself are covered with vineyards; into these they had thrown masses of infantry, taking advantage of the nature of the ground to give them shelter and free scope for their rifles. As for artillery, they not only had some on the road, but on the different elevated points to the right and left, which abound in the higher parts of the road toward the village. The fight began almost in the plain just where the road coming from Castiglione bends to ascend the village, and crosses the road from the latter to the main road of Goito. Two divisions of the First Corps (FORAY'S and BAZAINE'S) had orders to drive the enemy from this position, while one division of the Second Corps was to take the village in the rear by San Cassiano. The enemy's skirmishers being driven back, the two divisions of the First Corps advanced, and, after a sharp fusillade, succeeded in driving him back towards the village. But it was only at the village that the real fight began. The entrance to it had been barricaded, and the high garden walls which extend to the right and left were loopholed for musketry, while on the spur which lies to the right of the road as you ascend, a battery was sending down a shower of grape. This entrance became the scene of a most desperate fight, but was at last forced, and then began one of those street fights which seem to become a characteristic of this campaign; every house had been loopholed, and was occupied by the enemy. As there are no gates in the rear of the court-yards of these houses, the defenders in each were obliged to fight to the last or else surrender. Twice the first division of the First Corps had succeeded in penetrating to the church, the inclosure wall of which is just at the foot of the great tower and the top of the hill, and twice it had to retire before the reserves which the enemy brought up. The fight had lasted for more than two hours, and the strength of the soldiers began to fail. At this moment, which was about 8 o'clock, the Voltigeurs and the Chasseurs of the Guard received orders to relieve them. At the same time the Division of the Second Corps, with the Turcos or Chasseurs Indigènes, pushed home its attack from San Cassiano, while the other division of the First Corps had attained the heights to the left of the road. In less than half an hour the enemy was driven out of his stronghold, and had to retire, leaving twelve guns behind. He retired in the direction of Cavriana, but only step by step. Looking down from Solferino towards Cavriana, there is a maze of hills before you, which I can compare to nothing but to the ruins of a number of colossal Roman camps formed by nature, and half obliterated by age. It is one succession of ascents and descents, the best description of which I heard from a soldier, who, describing the battle on the night, said, "*C'etait une chasse à l'ecureuil.*"

After the taking of Solferino the engagement assumed really the shape of a battle, where tactics came into play. The taking of the village was more due to bravery than science. Battles have often been compared to a game of chess; well I never was so struck by the truth of this comparison as yesterday, during the advance from Solferino to Cavriana—now one body after another was moved forward, and the enemy forced back by degrees. It was to this fact that the immense superiority of the new French rifled cannon showed itself. The lightness of the pieces is such that they could be brought up hills so steep that even infantry had no small difficulty in scaling them. Still the range of them and their precision are almost incredible. You could see their shells bursting among the guns and infantry of the enemy, while the shells fired from his guns at the highest elevation were falling short or bursting in the air. The attack on this succession of positions was made from the plain at the same time as from the heights, the object of both being to gain the heights of Cavriana, the centre of the Austrian position. While one column advanced by the road which leads along the base of the hills to Cavriana, the main body followed the *chasse à l'ecureuil* over hill and dale in a regular steeple-chase towards the tower of Cavriana. While the attack, in what was now the centre, took this shape, the attack of the Fourth Corps in the plain to the right had likewise developed itself. For a short distance from Castiglione the country to the right and left of the road is full of vineyards and mulberry trees, not very closely planted, but sufficient to be an obstacle to the movements of artillery and cavalry. After two miles or so, however, the trees recede on both sides, and an almost naked plain, partly grass, partly planted with corn, stretches out almost from the foot of the hills across the main road to the neighborhood of Medole. This plain, which extends as far as Cavriana, Guidizzolo, and Ceresole, became the scene of a most animated artillery and cavalry engagement, which was very effective, as seen with a good glass from the heights. The infantry took part in it only to the extreme right, towards Medole and Ceresole, occupying the vineyards which lie at the entrance of the plain, and from which the infantry of the enemy had been before driven out. As soon as General NEIL was able to debouch into the plain from the right the day was gained, for such was the superiority of the French artillery, that the Austrian artillerymen, who, it must be acknowledged, fought their adversaries with great bravery, were obliged to yield. This was in the afternoon, about 4 o'clock. The centre had come to the hills about Cavriana, and while one column scaled the steep ridge under which the road runs, another was sent on the road into the village. From the rapidity with which these columns advanced, you could see that the Austrians had given up the idea of resisting any longer in this position, and were now only anxious to make good their retreat. The position of Cavriana, which is almost as formidable as that of Solferino, was only held until the other troops could be withdrawn, and was ultimately taken with little loss. In the plain the Austrian artillery executed a very good retreat *en echelon*, while the cavalry was sent forward to arrest somewhat the progress of the Allies. On this occasion there were a couple of brilliant charges executed by the Chasseurs d'Afrique, but this did not prevent the enemy from keeping the road to Goito. By 5 o'clock almost everything was over on the right wing and the centre. The end was precipitated by a smart shower, which began to fall about this time.

What happened on the left I must reserve for another letter, as I could not overtook that part of the field, and have had as yet no time to hear the details and see the field of battle. But when the battle ended on the right a smart cannonade began on the left, which must have been either a renewal of the attack in order to gain the passage of Ponte di Monzambano, or else it was an attack on a part of the Austrian army retiring towards Peschiera. Some of the guns must have been fired from this latter place, for, to judge by the sound, they were large position guns.

The result of the day is, driving the Austrians from the position which they had themselves chosen and fortified in every way, so as to make it almost impregnable. It was the strongest proof of superiority which could be given. From the extent of the position, and the force in which they appeared, in all they must have been very nearly 200,000 men strong, and, it the prisoners are to be credited, they brought up all their reserves from Mantua by railway during the battle. These 200,000 were in one of the most formidable positions that can be conceived, had the ground carefully prepared for defence, and were driven by about 140,000 or 150,000 men from these positions, leaving 15 guns, besides a number of ammunition wagons, and several thousand prisoners. If the defeat did not become much greater it was from the Austrians thinking of a timely retreat. As soon as Solferino was lost, it was evidently a losing battle that they were fighting. They were thinking all the time of their retreat, and held the ground only sufficiently not to expose themselves to worse evils. So close to the Mincio it would have been an act of desperation to attempt to hold their position, with the risk of being pushed back on the river, or else of being cut off from it.

There can be no misinterpreting the thing, as at Magenta, that only part of the troops were present, or that they were fatigued; it was as fair a trial of respective strength and skill for them as they could desire, for all disadvantages in numbers as well as position were entirely on the side of their adversaries. Whether after this trial they will still think of accepting another battle on this side of the Mincio, or whether they will be satisfied with defending the river line, remains to be seen.

The losses on both sides were, of course, considerable, especially in and about Solferino, which looked like a human butchery after the fight. At this point alone I saw lying about more than 1,500 dead, besides a large mass of wounded. In dead the French did not lose very much, but the number of wounded can not be less than 3,000 to 4,000, only a small proportion, however, severely wounded among them. What the Austrian loss was it is not possible to judge, for they took away, as long as they could, both dead and wounded, having made a requisition for 2,000 carts in the villages on the Mincio.

General NEIL, who commanded the right flanking column, and whose skillful management of the artillery contributed considerably to the success of the day, has been raised to the rank of Marechal de France.

As soon as the battle was over, orders came to transfer the head-quarters to Cavriana, and last night the Emperor occupied the very room which his antagonist had had prepared for himself. Even the dinner was found all prepared and waiting for the victor.

The Mishaps of the Austrian Army.

From the London Times, July 4.

"It is not always," says Madame DE SEVIGNE "the same man who warms the oven and who eats the bread." FRANCIS JOSEPH, of Austria, may ponder this *mot* when he reads with what relish NAPOLEON III., hungry and victorious, devoured the dinner which had been prepared for FRANCIS JOSEPH at Solferino. This little incident, however, is only a type of greater things. FRANCIS JOSEPH has been throughout this Italian policy only oven-warmer to his French Imperial brother. If he had been a man of his age and time, he would never have allowed LOUIS NAPOLEON to play before the world the audacious part of a liberator of oppressed nationalities. But he has been fixed in a fossil system, and he has petrified into a part of the mass. As he prepared the way in Piedmont and Lombardy, and at ANCONA, and even in Rome, for others whose only excuse for coming after him was that he and his had been there before, so it appears likely to happen that Peschiera and Verona, Mantua and Legnano, have been fortified, strengthened, stored, and armed, only to be garrisoned by Frenchmen, and ultimately, as we must in courtesy to recorded promises believe, to be occupied by Italians. Already "the whole French army has passed the Mincio," already "the Sardinians have invested Peschiera," already NAPOLEON, aided by his reinforcement of 35,000 men, has approached Verona and watches Mantua, already the whole Austrian army has, "for strategic reasons"—which, pushed to their logical consequences, may some day perhaps require the abandonment of Vienna, or even Prague—retired from the banks of the Mincio. Already the French have carefully and cautiously followed them, unmolested; and the Austrian, still confident in resistance, although no longer confident of victory, is probably, untaught and unteachable, again fixing some definite hour of some definite day whereon he will make all his arrangements for another pitched battle.

This battle of Solferino illustrates upon a great scale the character of the two antagonists. Its phases and its facts are all recorded. Its indelible picture is graven upon all our minds. Aided by the experience of correspondents in either camp—those heralds of sacred and peaceful mission—we have followed the Austrian Emperor to and from the fight, and the French Emperor throughout his advance. We have twice seen the field from the "Spy of Italy," and have surveyed it alternately through French and Austrian glasses. To-day the battle of Solferino takes its place in history in the shape in which it will be known for evermore. It was a great and sanguinary battle, fiercely contested by nearly 400,000 men from sunrise to sunset of a Summer day; and it was a battle in which the Austrians were defeated, but not broken, by an enemy inferior in numbers but superior in intelligence and arms. While the mind of Europe is yet excited by the details of this mighty carnage, and is growing familiar with the events of the battle, it is time for us to point the moral of the catastrophe. Why did the Austrians lose this great battle? Why have they lost every battle that has been fought in this war? It is not that they are less brave than the French. In this very engagement, according to the official accounts of each army, the Austrians killed and wounded 12,000 Frenchmen, with a loss to themselves of but 9,000 killed and wounded. There could have been no flight when the numbers stand thus at the end of the day. Nor are the Austrians inferior as marksmen. Their Riflemen hit 720 French officers, whereof 120 were shot dead, while the French succeeded in killing and wounding only 230 of the Austrian officers. They certainly are not inferior to French in discipline. Their *vis inertiæ* is magnificent, and they retreat invariably with a bold, steady front, to the foe. Why is it, then, that they who can lose so valiantly can never win? Because, unfortunately for them, present knowledge is present power, and their knowledge is not of the present, but of the past. They are a stagnating respectability. They are governed and directed by old rules, old men, and old routine. They have an enemy who does not care a centime for antiquity, and is not above taking the most irregular methods to win a victory. The Emperor of Austria makes up his mind to do a remarkably fine piece of Louis Quatorze strategy. He executes an elaborate piece of old-fashioned deception, crossing the Mincio with his whole force, and then recrossing it with his two hundred thousand men, and fixing the contemplated surprise of the enemy at 9 o'clock in the morning. The Emperor of the French, representing the juvenile irregular school, in the most ungentlemanlike manner refuses to be surprised. Having recourse to a new-fangled expedient which no trustworthy veteran who can count his seventy years would condescend to use, he sends a man up in a balloon; and, at the expense of a few yards of silk and a few square feet of gas, is told the exact position of all those masses which are drawn up so scientifically out of his sight with the intention of surprising him at the comfortable, leisurely hour of 9 A. M. The man of his time—the clever, active, shrewd, nothing-contemning adventurer of the nineteenth century, by dint of this small contrivance, becomes master of the position. He knows what is going to happen and where his enemy is, and how many he is; and while the heavy, self-complacent Austrian, is chuckling at the formal surprise that is to come off at 9 A. M., he attacks at daybreak, chooses his own time and point of attack, and remains master of the field. So, again, the Austrian, coming by very respectable means, in no respect sullied by any inventiveness or breach of precedent, into possession of a fine body of sharpshooters, dealt tremendous disaster against the French. The French opposed artificial to the Austrian natural advantage, but not so as to equalize the two armies in the rifle. There was another point, however, in which the two nations were equal. The mountaineers do not use cannon in their Sunday games. Here France went ahead, and Austria marched *supra*. The consequences have been obvious enough. The battle of Solferino has been won by the superiority of the French artillery. The shells from the French rifled cannon fell at distances whence the old guns could not reply. Every reader can work out the result. The enemy's artillery was silenced before it could come within effective distance. Man's thews and flesh are to-day as they were a thousand years ago, but machinery is not thus immutable. Mere "pluck" and courage, and standing still in squares, and coming forward in lines, is of no use if there is an engine two miles off which will mow down your lines and reap a death-harvest in your squares before you can reach your living enemy. All that is left in such a case to a gentleman of the old school is to die with dignity and constancy, scorning, if he should so please, with his last breath, the foe that seeks victory by such plebian and irregular means.

We follow with an interest much more intimate and earnest than could be excited by a sympathy for any mere principle the tactics and the defeats of these Austrian armies. It is vain to disguise from ourselves the fact that what they are we are. The solidity, the bravery, the old-fashioned routine, all of which yield so sullenly before the science and intelligence of an army led and organized by men in their active vigor, are like our own solidity, our own bravery, and our own routine. So far as we are in advance of the Austrian army, which loses town after town and district after district, and has the secret of suffering the most irreproachable defeats, is due not to our dear old reverend doting Horse Guards system.

"——*Quod tes omnes timide gelideque ministrat;*
"*Dilator, spe longus, iners, avidusque futuri,*
"*Difficilis, querulus, laudator temporis acti,*"

but to the House of Commons, the press and the people. How coldly would the representatives of this good old system have laughed down the idea of reconnoitering by balloons! How complete, but a short time since, was their contempt for the Minnie rifle! How anxiously were they driven into an attempt to improve the immovable old fieldpiece—declaiming with a sneer to every one who would listen that they went into this nonsense only to gratify the gaping vulgar, and that weapons such as those which were whisked up to the heights of Solferino, and which ploughed up the reserves in the valleys below, were the mere toys of civilians and amateurs, and unworthy of the notice of veteran soldiers. Yet upon the very first collision of armies Victory declared herself for the best arms. The Minie rifle reserved India to England, the rifled cannon won Montebello and Magenta for the French; and to the same arm, combined with that much ridiculed balloon reconnaissance, the French owe it that Solferino was a French victory, and that NAPOLEON III. is now before Verona. The lesson to us is all-important. If we would hold our position among first-rate Powers, and would dwell in peaceful homes, we must have men at our Horse Guards who are not too conceited or too old to advance with the age in which they live.

Gymnastic Drill of the French Army.

The distribution of the prizes at the military gymnastic school at Joinville le Pont has revealed at the same time to the public the existence of such an establishment, and the end and aim for which it has been created. The solemnity was witnessed by the Minister of War, and all the highest officers of the French army. The candidates for distinction are all officers or subalterns, having already served, and the object of competition is the diploma of "Monitor," or rather the degree of "Bachelor of Agility," which is conferred upon the most dexterous in manly sports, with a view of securing the appointment of gymnastic master in one or other of the regiments of the French army. The institution of Joinville confines itself entirely to the instruction of gymnastics, and other bodily exercises, whether imparting strength, skill or grace, according to the system here adopted. We are surprised that every soldier in the French service is not an Admirable Crichton. The perfection of the Zouaves no longer astonishes, and we cannot wonder at the clumsy inferiority of the British soldier, from whom such instruction as imparted at Joinville is wholly withheld, and who consequently knows only how to present himself before the enemy, and hangs back with awkward bashfulness when ushered suddenly into the company of friends. Here we have grown up, bronzed and bearded men, warriors who have stormed the heights of Alma, and rushed on Malakoff, competing together for an "accesait" in fencing, boxing, single stick, and even dancing! Music, likewise, is not neglected, and if the French soldier so wills it, he may become not only a Turenne, a Desaix, or a Pichegru, but a Turnebilk, a Duprez, or a Sims Reeves all at the same time. The spectacle at Joinville was a most astonishing one, not by any means entitled to contempt, only to wonder, so unlike was it to the British idea of a military education. The men danced upon wires, ran along ropes, rebounding like elastic balls from one rope to another, running up ladders of enormous height, then bounding to the earth with the agility of squirrels. But the crowning and most exciting portion of the whole was the mock attack of the redoubt, at which the men placed outside the broad fosse arrive with the battle-axe and gun slung across the shoulder. The trumpet sounds the assault, and in two minutes' time the redoubt is entered, and a volley fired from the interior, in spite of the great height of the walls, and the resistance opposed from within. This new system of training should be examined, as it may teach the secret of that self-endurance which has enabled the Zouaves to usurp the reputation of the whole French army. Agility, presence of mind, promptitude of hand and eye, are more cultivated than strength or discipline.—*Letter from Paris.*

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Death of Rufus Choate.

PRELIMINARY MEETING OF THE BOSTON BAR.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 16.

A preliminary meeting of the members of the Suffolk Bar was held this morning, for making arrangements in reference to the death of Mr. CHOATE. A committee of thirteen was appointed to designate an appropriate action for a proper observance of their loss, as follows: Messrs. C. P. Curtis, Charles G. Loring, Sidney Bartlett, B. R. Curtis, Caleb Cushing, Ed. D. Sohier, B. F. Hallett, George Lunt, P. W. Chandler, Richard H. Dana, Jr., Charles L. Woodbury, H. F. Durant and Henry C. Hutchins. Remarks were made by the Hon. SIDNEY BARTLETT, CALEB CUSHING, B. F. HALLETT and C. P. CURTIS, and then the meeting adjourned to Tuesday next.

The Weather at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 16.

We were visited with a slight rain-storm last night. The thermometer during the week has ranged from 90 to 100 degrees in the shade.

Arrival of the Salt Lake Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 16.

The Salt Lake mail has arrived here, with dates to the 22d ultimo, but the news is unimportant.

Indian Troubles in New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 16.

The New-Mexican mail, with Santa Fé dates of the 27th ult., reached Independence this morning. Large numbers of the Camanche and Kaw Indians were at Walnut, and the latter were endeavoring to form an alliance with the former, for the purpose of punishing the people of Council Grove for hanging two of their tribe a short time ago. The two companies of troops at the crossing of the Arkansas were not sufficient to hold the Indians in check, should they become hostile.

The Storm in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 16.

The storm last evening did some damage in the outskirts of the city, filling cellars, &c.

Sailing of the North American.

QUEBEC, Saturday, July 16—11 A. M.

The steamer *North American* sailed at 10 A. M for Liverpool with 99 passengers.

Weather at Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, July 16.

After several days of excessively hot weather the mercury ranging between 95 and 100° in the shade a thunder and lightning storm occurred yesterday afternoon, accompanied by a gale, prostrating trees, shrubs, and unroofing several buildings in the south, erly portion of the city. Nobody was injured.

From Washington.

OPINION OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL BLACK ON THE RIGHT

THEODORE PARKER'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

Mr. Parker's Letter to his Congregation—His Personal Reminiscences.

The Letter addressed by the Rev. THEODORE PARKER to the members of the Twenty-eighth Congregational Society of Boston, briefly announced among the items of personal gossip a few days since, has been published in a neat volume of 175 pages, by ROBERTS BROTHERS, Jr., Boston. The letter is in the form of a reply to the letter of condolence forwarded to Mr. PARKER after his retirement from the pulpit, in consequence of ill-health in January. It is dated at Fredericksted, Santa Cruz, May 9, 1859, under the title of *Theodore Parker's Experience as a Minister, with some account of his Early Life and Education for the Ministry.*

The following extracts from this Letter will be read with interest:

CHOICE OF PROFESSION.

"After my general preliminary education was pretty well advanced, the hour came when I must decide on my profession for life. All about me there were ministers who had sufficient talents; now and then one admirably endowed with learning; devout and humane men, also, with no stain on their personal character. But I did not see much in the clerical profession to attract me thither; the notorious dullness of the Sunday services, their mechanical character, the poverty and insignificance of the sermons, the unnaturalness and uncertainty of the doctrines preached on the authority of a 'divine and infallible revelation,' the lifelessness of the public prayers, and the consequent needlessness of the congregation, all tended to turn a young man off from becoming a minister. Besides, it did not appear that the New England clergy were leaders in the intellectual, moral or religious progress of the people; if they tried to seem so, it was only the appearance which was kept up. 'Do you think our minister would dare tell his audience of their actual faults?'—so a rough blacksmith once asked me in my youth. 'Certainly I do!' was the boyish answer. 'Humph!' rejoined the smith, 'I should like to have him begin, then.' The genius of EMERSON soon moved from the clerical constellation and stood forth alone, a fixed and solitary star. Dr. CHANNING was the only man in the New England pulpit who to me seemed great. All my friends advised me against the ministry—it was 'a narrow place, affording no opportunity to do much!' I thought it a wide place."

BECOMES A LECTURER.

For a dozen years or more, I have done my share of lecturing in public, having many invitations more than I could accept. The task was always disagreeable, contrary to my natural disposition and my scholarly habits. But I saw the nation had reached an important crisis in its destination, and, though ignorant of the fact, yet stood hesitating between two principles. The one was Slavery, which I knew leads at once to Military Despotism—political, ecclesiastical, social,—and ends at last in utter and hopeless ruin; for no People fallen on that road has ever risen again; it is the path so many other Republics have taken and finished their course, as Athens and the Ionian towns have done, as Rome and the Commonwealths of the Middle Ages. The other was Freedom, which leads at once to Industrial Democracy—respect for labor, government over all, by all, for the sake of all, rule after the Eternal Right as it is writ in the Constitution of the Universe—securing welfare and progress. I saw that these four social forces were advising, driving, cosaxing, wheedling the people to take the road to ruin; that our "great men," in which "America is so rich beyond all other nations of the earth," went strutting along that path to show how safe it is, crying out "Democracy," "Constitution," "Washington," "Gospel," "Christianity," "Dollars," and the like, while the instincts of the people, the traditions of our history, and the rising genius of men and women well-born in these times of peril, with still, small voice, whispered something of self-evident truths and unalienable rights.

I knew the power of a great Idea; and spite of the Market, the State, the Church, the Press, I thought a few earnest men in the Lecture Halls of the North might yet incline the People's mind and heart to Justice and the Eternal Law of God—the only safe rule of conduct for nations, as for you and me,—and so make the American experiment a triumph and a joy for all Humankind. Nay, I thought I could myself be of some service in that work; for the nation was yet so young, and the instinct of popular liberty so strong, it seemed to me a little added weight would turn the scale to Freedom. So I appointed myself a Home Missionary for Lectures.

Since 1848, I have lectured eighty or a hundred times each year,—in every Northern State east of the Mississippi, once also in a Slave State, and on slavery itself. I have taken most exciting and important subjects, of the greatest concern to the American people, and treated them independent of sect or party, at first or Press, and with what learning and talent I could command. I put the matter to quite various forms—for each audience is made up of many. For eight or ten years, on the average, I have spoken to sixty or a hundred thousand persons in each year, besides addressing you on Sundays, in the great hall you threw open to all comers.

Thus I have had a wide field of operation, where I might rouse the sentiment of justice and mercy, diffuse such ideas as I thought needful for the welfare and progress of the people, and prepare for such action as the occasion might one day require. As I was supposed to stand nearly alone, and did not pretend to represent any one but myself, nobody felt responsible for me; so all could judge me, if not fairly, at least with no party or sectarian prejudice in my favor; and as I felt responsible only to myself and my God, I could speak freely: this was a two-fold advantage. I hope I have not spoken in vain. I thought that by each lecture I could make a new, deep and lasting impression on some one great truth on five thoughtful men, out of each thousand who heard me. Don't think me extravagant; it is only *one half of one per cent!* If I spoke but thus efficiently to sixty thousand in a winter, there would be three hundred so impressed, and in ten years it would be three thousand! Such a result would satisfy me for my work and my loss of scholarly time in this Home Mission for lectures. Besides, the newspapers of the large towns spread wide the more salient facts and striking generalizations of the lecture, and I addressed the eyes of an audience I could not count nor see.

ON SLAVERY.

I have spoken against Slavery more than any concrete wrong, because it is the greatest of all, 'the sum of all villanies,' and the most popular, the wanton darling of the Government. I became acquainted with it in my early childhood, and learned to hate it, even then, when, though I might not comprehend the injustice of the principle, I could yet feel the cruelty of the fact. I began to preach against it early, but used the greatest circumspection, for I knew the vulgar prejudice in favor of all successful tyranny, and wished my few hearers thoroughly to accept the principle of Justice, and apply it to this as to all wrongs. But even in the little Meeting-House at West Roxbury, though some of the audience required no teaching in this matter, the very mention of American Slavery as wicked at first offended all my hearers who had any connection with the 'Democratic' Party. Some said they could see no odds between claiming freemen for a negro slave, and 'stealing one of our oxen,' the right to own cattle including the right to own men; they thought Slavery could rise behind them on the same pillion with 'Democracy,' according to the custom of their masters. But, as little by little I developed the principle of true Democracy, showing its root in that love of your neighbor as yourself, which Jesus both taught and lived, and of that eternal Justice which comes even to savage bosoms, and showed how repugnant Slavery is to both—gradually all the more reflective and humane drew over to the side of Freedom; and they who at first turned their faces to the floor of their pews when I announced Slavery as the theme for that day's sermon, ere many years turned on me eyes flashing with indignation against wrong when I told the tale of our national wickedness. They have since given me the heartiest sympathy in my humble efforts to mobilize the opinions and practices of the people.

BETTER TREATMENT IN LATER YEARS.

Of late years the hatred against me seems to have abated somewhat; old enemies relaxed their brow a little, and took back, or else denied, their former calumnies; nay, had kind words and kind deeds for me and mine. "Let bygones be bygones," is a good old rule.

"The fondest, the fairest, the truest that met,
Have still found the need to forgive and forget."

I think few men in America have found sympathy in trouble from a greater variety of persons than I, in my present disappointment and illness, from men and women of all manner of ecclesiastical connections. I could not always thank them by private letters, but I need not say how grateful their kindly words have been, for—I may as well confess it—after all, I am not much of a fighter; my affections are developed far better than my intellect. It may be news to the public; to you it is but too well known.

Yet, let it not surprise you that in some quarters this theologic odium continues still, and shows itself in "revival meetings" by public prayers that God would go to my study, and confound me there so that I could not write my sermon; or meet me in your pulpit, and put a hook in my jaws so that I could not speak; or else remove me out of the world. Such petitions, finding abundant biblical example, are not surprising when they come from such places, on such occasions, and from men whose mind and conscience are darkened by the dreadful theology that still haunts many such places. But other instances must find a different explanation. Less than two years ago, the Senior class in the Cambridge Divinity School, consisting, I think, of but four pupils, invited me to deliver the customary address before them and the public, the Sunday before their graduation. The Theological Faculty, consisting of three Unitarian Doctors of Divinity, interposed their veto and forbid me from speaking. Such a prohibition, I think, had never been made before. These Doctors were not ignorant men, or bigoted, they attend no "revival meetings," but, speaking intellectually, they belong among the most enlightened Scholars in America; none of them "was ever accused of believing too much;" yet they saw fit to offer me the greatest ecclesiastical, academical and personal insult in their professional power, in the most public manner, and that, too, at a time when I was just recovering from severe illness, and flattering twixt life and death,—the scrutinizing physician telling me the chances were equally divided between the two; I could only stand in the pulpit to preach by holding on to the desk with one hand while I lifted the other up. Others might have expected such treatment from these men; I confess, my friends, that I did not.

Since my present illness began, some of my theological foes have, publicly to the world, and privately to me, expressed their delight that I am not likely to trouble them much longer; in my present feebleness they read the answer to their prayers for my removal. It was the Psalmist's petition, "Let not mine enemies triumph over me!" But I shall utter none such. If I fall and die, let "mine enemies" rejoice as much as they will at the consequent thought that there is one feeble voice the less, rebuking the vice of the Press, the State, the Market and the Church, to speak a word for Truth, Freedom, Justice, and Natural Religion; let them be glad there is one weak arm the less reaching out help to the poor, the drunken, the ignorant, the harlot, the felon, and the slave; let them thank God for the premature decrepitude of my voice, the silence of my study, where worms perchance devour my books, more dear even than costly; let them find "answer to our prayers" in the sorrow of my personal friends—there are now many such,—in the keen distress of my intimates, and the agony of my wife: I complain nothing thereat. Every tree must bear after its own kind, not another, and their "religion" must yield such fruits. Let them triumph in these results, and thank their God that he has "interposed," and thus granted their petition; it is small satisfaction compared with what they hope for in the next life, where, so their theology teaches, the joy of the Elect in Heaven will be enhanced by looking down into Hell, and beholding the agony of their former neighbors and friends, husband or wife, nay, their own children also, and remembering that such suffering is endless, "and the smoke of their torment ascendeth up for ever and ever." Let them triumph in this; but let them expect no other or greater result to follow from my death. For to the success of the great truths I have taught, it is now but of the smallest consequence whether I preach in Boston and all the Lyceums of the North, or my body crumbles in some quiet nameless grave. They are not MY Truths! I am no great man whom the mystic hinges on; nor can I settle the fate of a single doctrine by my authority. Humanity, in such impersonalities, and a man no larger than I will not long be missed in the wide field of theology and religion.

HIS PREACHING.

In my preaching I have used plain, simple words sometimes making what I could not find ready, an accepted nonsense unclean, because merely common. In philosophic terms, and in all which describes the inner consciousness, our Saxon speech is rather poor, and so I have been compelled to gather from the Greek or Roman stock forms of expression which do not grow on our homely and familiar tree, and hence, perhaps, have sometimes scared you with "words of learned length." But I have always preferred to use, when at all, the every-day words in which men think and talk, scold, make love, and pray, so that generous-hearted Philosophy, clad in a common dress, might more easily become familiar to plain-clad men. It is with customary tools that we work easiest and best, especially when use has made the handles smooth.

Illustrations I have drawn from most familiar things which are before all men's eyes, in the fields, the streets, the shop, the kitchen, parlor, nursery or school; and from the literature best known to all—the Bible, the newspapers, the transient speech of eminent men, the talk of common people in the street; from popular stories, school books and nursery rhymes. Some of you have censured me for this freedom and home phrase, as the in illustration and in forms of speech, desiring "more elegant and sonorous language," "illustrations derived from elevated and conspicuous objects," "from dignified personalities." A good man, who was a farmer in fair weather and a shoemaker in foul, could not bear to have a plow or a lap-stone meddled in my sermon—to me picturesque and precious objects, well as familiar, but washed "kings and knights," which also quickly pleased him with. And for this I must not only plead the necessity of my nature, delighting in common things, trees, grass, oxen and stars, my daylight on the water, the rolling rain, the ducks and hens at this moment noisy under my window, the symbols and terms of colliers, and the common work of blacksmiths, carpenters, wheelwrights, painters, hucksters, and sailors, as all sorts; but I have also on my side the example of all the great masters of speech—save only the French, who disdain all common things, as their aristocratic but elegant literature was bred in a court, though rudely cradled elsewhere, nay, born of rough loins—of poets like HOMER, DANTE, SHAKESPEARE, GOETHE, of Hebrew DAVID, and of ROMAN HORACE; of philosophers like SOCRATES and LOCKE; of preachers like LUTHER, LATIMER, BARROW, BUTLER and SOUTH; nay, elegant JEREMY TAYLOR, the "Shakespeare of Divines," owes half his beauty to these weeds of nature, which are choicest flowers when set in his artistic garden. But one need not go beyond Jesus of Nazareth and the first three Gospels to learn great lessons in the art of speech; for in him you not only reverence the genius for religion, which intuitively sees divine truth and human duty, but wonder also at the power of speech that tells its tale as delicately as the blackbird sings or the water runs down hill. Besides, to me common life is full of poetry and pictorial loveliness; spontaneously portrayed, its events will fill my mind as one by one the stars come out upon the evening sky, like them each one "a beauty and a mystery." It is therefore a necessity of my nature that the sermon should publicly reflect to you what privately hangs over it with me, and he waters rained out of my sky when cloudy, should give back its ordinary stars when clear. Yet, for the same reason, I have also fetched illustrations from paths of literature and science, less familiar perhaps to most of you, when they, better than aught else, would clear a troubled thought; so, in my rosary of familiar beads, I have sometimes strung a pearl or two which science brought from oceanic depths, or fixed thereon the costly gems where ancient or modern art has wrought devices dearer than the precious stone itself.

Using plain words and familiar illustrations, and preaching also on the greatest themes, I have not feared to treat philosophic matters with the rigor of science, and never thought I should scare you with statistic facts, which are the ultimate expression of a great principle doing its work by a constant mode of operation, nor by psychologic analysis, or metaphysical demonstration. Ministers told me I was "preaching over the heads of the people;" I only leaned to preach below their feet, or else aside from their ears. Thus handling great themes before attentive men, I have also dared to treat them long, for I read the time not on the dial, but the audience. I trust you will pardon the offence, which I perhaps shall not repeat.

Horrible Accident at the Washington Navy-yard.

From the Washington States, July 15,

This morning near 11 o'clock a most horrible accident occurred at the Washington Navy-yard by the bursting of a Navy cannon—a sixty eight pounder—by which two men were instantly killed and eight severely wounded. The cannon was being used to battery practice, under orders from the Ordnance Department, under the supervision of Messrs. Jas. Wilson and William Nokes, Roche, Beachman, McMillen, Stewart, Ludwig, Daniel Wilson, J. Connor, and Holland.

The cannon was about six feet in length, and had a nine-inch bore. It was mounted on a large gun-carriage on pulleys and wheels. It was situated on the wharf in the Navy-yard, in the usual range of cannon under the sheds, and was pointed at the target in the river for battery practice. Several rounds had been fired during the morning, and were continued to the fatal one, which was ready to be fired at about twenty minutes to 11 o'clock. Everything was in readiness, and the men stood in the rear of the gun, when the explosion took place. The cannon bursted, or split in halves, as it were, for some distance, one piece going up through the shed, taking the timbers and boards in its path, and scattering them in every direction.

Some of the men were taken with it—Messrs. NOKES and WILSON being thrown some thirty feet into the air, and thence to the ground. All of the men were thrown to the earth, and there lay until assistance came. The heavy portion of the gun-carriage which is made of heavy timbers and irons, and where the cannon was attached, was taken up and thrown upside down by the explosion, crushing everything in its descent. One portion of the cannon, about four feet long by eighteen inches in diameter, which split from the breach up about half its length, and weighed a great many hundred pounds, was thrown a distance of three hundred yards, and buried in the earth. Other pieces went in other directions. As soon as the explosion occurred, it attracted the attention of those who were in the shops near by, and who instantly perceiving what had happened, rushed to their relief. Messrs. Nokes and Wilson were taken up, and found to be breathing, but both died in a few moments. Mr. McMullen had his collar-bone broken, and Messrs. Roche, Beachman, Steward, Ludwig, Wilson, (another person by that name,) were all severely wounded, although, singular to state, no bones appear to have been broken, the injuries being contusions, &c., caused by the shock of being thrown to the ground. Messrs J. CONNER and HOLLAND were found to be slightly wounded.

Mr. JAS. H. WILSON, one of the killed, was formerly from New York, and leaves a child.

The other, Mr. WM. NOKES, of Washington, has just been relieved from the frigate *St. Lawrence*. Among the wounded is DANIEL WILSON, a brother of one of the killed.

Murders.

At Mount Morris, N. Y., (says the Rochester *Democrat,*) on the 12th of July, a boatman named WARNER, employed on the Genesee Valley Canal was shot under the following circumstances: He went while under the influence of liquor to the house of a woman (reported to be a lewd character) and demanded admittance. Being refused he burst in the door and was met by the woman, who was armed with a pistol. He advanced upon her and she fired. The ball entered the side of the man's neck, and passed out at the shoulder. He is thought to be fatally injured. The woman surrendered herself to a Justice of the Peace.

On Friday, July 8, a tragical affair, resulting in the death of a Philadelphian, took place at Charlotte, N. C. It seems that Charles Tittermary was at a hotel in that place on the evening in question, when he got into an altercation with the barkeeper, a man named Owen Nurment. The difficulty was finally arranged between the two, as Tittermary supposed, and he arose from a chair for the purpose of leaving the bar-room, when Norment, it is alleged, took up a rifle and fired at and mortally wounded him. The barkeeper then fled, and has not since been heard of, although the Sheriff of Charlotte immediately published a handbill, giving a description of the person of the fugitive. The load from the rifle entered the left breast of the victim. He lingered until Sunday night, when he died.

The Baltimore *American*, July 15, reports a cold-blooded murder: Last evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock the southern section of our city was thrown into a high state of excitement, in consequence of one of the most cold-blooded murders having been committed on an innocent and inoffensive man, named Wm. H. Taylor, who was quietly proceeding to his home. The facts of this atrocious homicide are as follows: It seems that between the hours named, Geo. Burke and Thos. Eaton drove up in a buggy wagon to the public house of Mr. Jas. Kenney, situate on the corner of Henrietta and Light streets. Thomas Eaton jumped out of the wagon first and attacked the gentleman named, William H. Taylor; they immediately clinched and fell to the ground. This was no sooner done than George Burke came deliberately up, caught Taylor by the hair, drew a revolver, and shot Taylor in the head behind the ear. Burke jumped into the wagon and drove off, but Eaton was arrested immediately after. Mr. Taylor was carried to his residence, No. 36 Henrietta-street, and a physician sent for, but he expired before he arrived.

SOUTHERN POLITICS.

Speech of the Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, on the Position of the South—Necessity of Renewing the Slave-trade.

Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Committee, and Respected Auditory:

For this demonstration, on my retiring from public life, I return you my unaffected and unfeigned thanks. The circumstances attending it—this imposing assembly, consisting, not only of so large a number of voters of the district, but of so many of the fair of the land, the mothers and daughters, who give honor by their presence—are well calculated to greatly enhance its appreciation. It is not every one who has been in public life so long as I have that has been so fortunate as to receive such a compliment at its close. It was not an uncommon event amongst the ancients for public men to be ostracised and exiled even by those who elevated them to places of trust and distinction; but the testimonials now tendered comes not exclusively from that class of my constituents. This may perhaps be owing more to personal than to public considerations. Be that as it may, however; let this manifestation of regard shown to me here, without distinction of party, by the generous and liberal-minded citizens of this enterprising and flourishing city, distinguished alike for intelligence, industry, and public spirit, spring from whatever motive it may, of this you may be assured, one and all, I feel it most profoundly, and make my acknowledgments most sincerely and gratefully. Whether merited or not, it is more than I expected; it is much more than I desired.

Having entered public life reluctantly, without any selfish motives and without any object of personal ambition or aggrandizement, I should have preferred, when the state of affairs favored my leaving it, to go quietly into that retirement, so much more congenial to my nature, without any other record of approval of my conduct to bear with me than that of my own judgment and the consciousness of having on all occasions and on all questions endeavored to discharge my duty faithfully and with an eye single to the maintenance of your rights and the advancement of the general public weal.

As you chose that it should be otherwise, I could not, in consideration of the relations we have borne towards each other, as representative and constituents, decline a compliance with your request. And it is due to you, in candor, to say that, so far as personal gratification is concerned, this display does, in some measure, compensate for the labor, toil, sacrifice, and wear and tear of body and mind ever attendant on him who undertakes to watch over, guard and protect the public interests.

The occasion itself naturally suggests feelings of regret, as all partings do—the severance of ties so long binding us together in relations of such confidence and responsibility is not unlike the severance of other ties that link the tenderest attachments of nature. I find, however, other matters of thought and reflection which present emotions of a different character from those which usually attend ordinary separations and final adieus. Some of these it may not be inappropriate to mention. Not, exactly, then, do I feel like one who is about to take his departure from home, from friends, from all he holds dear, with doubt and uncertainty whether he shall ever meet them again; but rather as the weather-beaten mariner who has successfully passed the perils of his last of many dangerous voyages over and across the neighboring seas, with elated heart and inward rejoicing of spirit, his home-haven finally reached in safety, never to encounter ocean-storms and tempests or troubled waters more. Thus I feel.

Politics is indeed a rough and uncertain sea, abounding in uncertain and dangerous elements—elements which, however still and quiet they now be, are always fierce and portentous when fully aroused; and perhaps they were never, in our history, lashed into greater fury than they have been repeatedly during the period of my service. The shattered fragments, the "*disjecta membra,*" of many a gallant bark, oft have been seen adrift on either side, borne along by their resistless sway; and many noble, true-hearted comrades have been seen "*rari nantes in gurgite vasto.*" Is it not natural, then, that I should now, in contemplating the past, feel a deep personal gratification that I was so fortunate as to surmount these perils, pass securely these risks and hazards, not only without a wreck, a founder, or a stranding, but without the loss of a mast or a single spar? For this I am indebted to your generous confidence.

But there is another reflection far more important, and doubtless much more interesting to you, as well as more gratifying to myself—that is, that I leave the country not only in as good, but in a better condition than I found it. Whatever dangers may have threatened us, the Republic has sustained no serious detriment, either in her material resources, intellectual advancement, social condition, or political status. On the contrary, with whatever short-comings there may have been in that fuller development that might have been attained in some of these particulars, yet, on the whole, her progress, in each for the better, has been most marked and unprecedented. This is true of the whole country as well as of each of the parts separately, and especially of our own State.

Contrast for a moment in your minds the condition of Georgia, physically and intellectually, in 1836, when I first entered the Legislature, with her condition now. The change seems almost equal to the works of magic. Passing by those material developments which have given us the honor of being styled the Empire State amongst our sisters of the South, take but a glance in another department, that which embraces higher and nobler improvements. Then there was but one college in the State, and that for the education of men. Now we have five times that number of the same character. Then there was not in the State or in the world, I believe, a single chartered university for the education and regular graduation of women—I mean such as conferred the usual college degrees. The Georgia Female College at Macon, incorporated in 1836, with such objects, purposes, and powers, I believe, was the first of its kind any where. The movement at the time was the occasion of amusement to some. I may be pardoned in this presence in saying that it met with my warm support. The experiment proving successful beyond the expectation of its most sanguine friends, the example became contagious, not only in our own State, but in the adjoining States, and we have now a perfect galaxy of these brilliant luminaries, sending forth their cheering beams in every direction, like new stars in the firmament above just brought into existence in the progress of creation. Whatever honor, therefore, Georgia is entitled to for her other great works of improvement and achievement, and however broad, massive, and substantial the materials may be that enter into the monument reared to her fame, and however high they may be piled up, let this still be at the top, the piling and crowning point of her glory, that she took and holds the lead of all the world in female education.

In a national point of view our progress has also been great. Vast territories have been added to our limits. Our trade, our commerce, our manufactures, our exports and imports, have been more than trebled. History furnishes no equal to it in the annals of nations. All those great sectional questions which so fruitously in their turn agitated the public mind, foreboding disaster, and which, from my connection with them, caused me to remain so long at the post you assigned me, have been amicably and satisfactorily adjusted, without the sacrifice of any principle or the loss of any essential right. At this time there is not a ripple upon the surface. The country was never in a profounder quiet, or the people, from one extent of it to the other, in a more perfect enjoyment of the blessings of peace and prosperity secured by those institutions, for which we should feel no less grateful than proud. It is at such a time, and with these views of its condition, that I cease all active connection with its affairs.

In reference to those agitations, and the questions giving rise to them, and my conduct on them, which you have pleased to speak of in terms of such high commendation, I ask your indulgence only to say a few things, and these few only as of matters that are past. They were questions of no ordinary magnitude; they were vital in their character; they oppressed me with the most anxious care—with the heavy weight of the most intense sense of responsibility—and the more so as they subjected me, on several occasions, to the most trying of all political ordeals—the separation in action from old allies and old friends.

The first of these was the annexation of Texas. This arose on my entrance into Congress. It was to me a new field and a new theatre. It requires an effort at this time to recall the scenes of that day; the arguments for and against; the passions and prejudices that were aroused on both sides. The public mind was perhaps never before more thoroughly excited. It was my fortune, with a few others, to differ, not only from our own party friends, but from a majority of those on the other side. We were for the measure. We believed it to be constitutional and advantageous, notwithstanding the contrary judgment and the fearful consequences predicted by many sages in counsel in whose wisdom and patriotism we had ever confided. We were for it, however, only on condition that the rights of the South should be settled and guaranteed in the bonds of union. In this position we held the balance of power in the House; and it was not until various other propositions, which left these points open, were voted down—we voting with the general opponents of the measure on them—that ours, which secured the existing guaranty for four Slave States, to be carved out of the Territory and admitted into the Union, if the people should present such constitutions, on their application for admission, was taken up and passed by the general friends of the measure. The true history of these resolutions has never been given. Col. BENTON, in his *Thirty Years' View*, quotes them at length, and says they were introduced at an early day of the session. He says they "were sent down from the State Department." In this he makes one of his flings at Mr. CALHOUN, who was then at the head of that Department. This is, in every essential particular, a mistake. These resolutions were not introduced at an early day of the session. Congress met on the 2d day of December, 1844; on the 12th of that month Mr. CHARLES J. INGERSOLL, Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, introduced the Administration measure. After that there were six other plans of annexation introduced before the resolutions which finally passed were offered. They were presented by Mr. MILTON BROWN, of Tennessee, on the 13th of January, 1845. He and I consulted frequently together. We agreed in our views. We could not support any one of the plans submitted, but were anxious for the measure to succeed on the terms I have stated. He drew up the resolutions embodying our views, securing the settlement of the vexed question, and the guarantee as to the four future Slave States, south of the Missouri line, just as they passed. Neither Mr. CALHOUN nor Mr. TYLER ever saw the resolutions until they were offered to the House; and I doubt if any other person did except Mr. BROWN, myself, and the Hon. EPHRAIM H. FOSTER, one of the Senators of Tennessee. Mr. BROWN informed me that Mr. FOSTER concurred fully in our views, and would present the same resolutions in the Senate on the same day, which he did, remarking at the time that he had neither consulted nor conversed with any other Senator in relation to them. As for the phraseology of the resolutions, that is due entirely to Mr. BROWN; but for the substance I feel fully justified in saying that we are both jointly and equally responsible. My course in the matter was taken not without some doubt and distrust that it might be wrong, as so much talent, age, experience, and worth were arrayed against it; hence you may imagine the gratification I felt six years after, when Mr. WEBSTER, in his celebrated 7th of March speech, fully admitted the constitutionality of the annexation, and the binding obligations of the guarantees therein secured. The recognized constitutional expounder, and one of the leaders of the opponents of the measure, though not in official position at the time it passed, lived to give the constitutional question involved the sanction of his high authority; and now few men of any party or any creed raise a point upon the subject.

The next question of agitation arose out of our acquisitions from Mexico, embracing also the Territory of Oregon, the title of which had just been definitely settled about that time. This was the greatest of all, before or since. It involved the powers of Congress over the Territories, and the right of the General Government to exclude Slavery, as it exists with us, from them. The principle was one of vast importance, whether considered in an abstract or practical view. Its assertion abstractly carried with it Southern inequality, inferiority and degradation. Its enforcement practically would have hemmed us up, hedged us in, walled us around, and prevented all future growth or expansion. The point the South made was the right to go into the Territories with their slave property on the same footing and with the same security as other property under the Constitution. This was her demand, and it was on this basis the settlement was made. The Territories are to be kept open for settlement and colonization for all alike, without any discriminating legislation on the part of the people come to form their State constitutions for admission into the Union—when they are to be admitted either with or without Slavery, as they may then determine for themselves. This is non-intervention. And, as you all may know, it came short of what I wished. It was in my view not the full measure of our rights; that required, in my judgment, the enactment by Congress of all needful laws for the protection of slave property in the Territories so long as the Territorial condition lasted.

But an overwhelming majority of the South was against that position. It was said that we who maintained it yielded the whole question by yielding the jurisdiction, and that, if we conceded the power to protect, we necessarily conceded with it the power to prohibit. This by no means followed in my judgment; but such was the prevailing opinion; and it was not until it was well ascertained that a large majority of the South would not ask for or even vote for Congressional protection, that those of us who were for it yielded to non-intervention, because, though it came short of our wishes, yet it contained no sacrifice of principle, had nothing aggressive in it, and secured for all practical purposes what was wanted; that is, the unrestricted right of expansion over the common public domain, as inclination, convenience, or necessity may require on the part of our people; for, while Congress sustained from all direct legislation on the subject, yet the bills organizing Territorial governments granted to the local Legislatures the power to pass laws "upon all rightful subjects of legislation, not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States." This gave them the power to pass all needful laws for the protection of slave property, if the people wanted them, that being a rightful subject of legislation, but none to prohibit or exclude, that being inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, and the exercise of a power that Congress did not possess and could not grant.

This was the view we took of the case, and this has since been sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott decision. Thus the settlement was made, thus the record stands, and by it I am still willing to stand, as it was fully up to the demands of the South, through her representatives at the time, though not up to my own, and as by it the right of expansion to the extent of population and capacity is amply secured, which was the great practical object had in view. The subsequent excitement on the Kansas Bill, in 1854, was but a sequel to that of 1850.

In carrying out the principles established in 1850, of opening the Territories, and leaving them free for settlement by all alike, without Congressional interference, it became necessary to take off the old restriction of 1820 which had been put upon that Territory.

The agitation this gave rise to was caused by nothing but the dying efforts of the old restrictionists to hold their own ground and to fight the battle of 1850 over again. This was a struggle mainly for principle—abstract principle on both sides. In the result we were triumphant. But it was not a triumph of the South over the North so much as it was a triumph of constitutional equality and right over their enemies everywhere; and let no man consider this agitation, so far as the South is responsible for it, as useless or unnecessary, inasmuch as it was a struggle mainly for an abstract principle having practically nothing in it. Let no one indulge the belief that it would have been better for the South to have quietly let the restriction against us remain upon the statute-book, as there was little prospect that Slavery ever would go to those Territories and as the Supreme Court has since decided in the Dred Scott case that the old restriction was unconstitutional and void any how. Let no one think that the amount of practical interest in the result did not justify the popular commotion that the controversy evoked. Let no one take any such view of the subject as this; practical results should weigh but little when great fundamental, constitutional, and abstract principles of Government are to be settled. These underlie all popular rights and constitute the essence of sovereignty and independence; and the fate of nations depend upon a right maintenance of them. An insult to a flag has but little practical injury in it; and yet, if unatoned for, will and ought to justify war "at every hazard and to the last extremity." The war of the American Revolution, which gave us our national independence, was fought more in vindication of abstract principles than for the redress of any practical grievances. The grievances of the Colonies were mainly the assertion of rights and powers over them by the British Parliament, which they denied. Hence Mr. WEBSTER said truly that it was "fought on a preamble." It was not the amount of the tax complained of so much as the right of imposing it without representation. The very bill that led to resistance reduced the tax, but asserted in its preamble the unlimited and unconditional power to tax. It was on this measure the great EDMUND BURKE—a sage, Mr. President, (Mr. JOHN BOSTE) of your own native isle, who ranks high above all the others of her most illustrious names, high above GRATTAN, CURRAN and EMMET, and who stood foremost and first among orators and statesmen not only in the British Parliament, but in the world in his day, if he has ever been surpassed in any age or country—it was on this bill, thus granting relief to the Colonies, accompanied by the base assertion of illegal right, that BURKE, in his place, told the House of Commons that they were sending out a spirit of peace, "but with it they were sending out a destroying angel, too;" and what would be the effect of the conflict of these two adverse spirits, or which would predominate in the end, was what he dared not say. His warning was not heeded. The destroying angel came; but with no effect upon our ancestors, except to arouse them in defence of even their abstract rights. It was England, who, under the influence of his unseen power, was left to mourn the loss of her first-born Colonies.

In politics, as in law, the greatest results often follow the establishment of abstract principles, when the amount of practical interest involved is too small to be taken in the estimation. Principles deciding the titles to millions of property may be settled, and often are, upon a pepper-corn issue. In the case of PEACE and TWINE two hundred pounds sterling only were involved. But who could estimate the hundreds of thousands that have been controlled by the principles established by it? Or who would undertake to number the millions upon millions which have and do depend upon the principles of SHELLY's case, or PEAKE against BLAKE? In this last, thousands of dollars have been spent in publishing books that have been written upon it, to say nothing about the amount or value of property it has controlled. And yet only two thousands pounds sterling were all that was practically in issue in it. And what was the amount practically in issue in the DRED SCOTT case itself? Nothing but the value of one slave, perhaps less than a thousand dollars; yet, on the principle depended not only many other thousands, but in all probability the destiny of this country. And who is vain enough to suppose that the DRED SCOTT decision would have been made but for the agitation and the discussion which preceded it, and the sound clear principles which that discussion brought to light? Weigh not, therefore, too lightly the most violent discussions by your public men, even upon the most abstract principles. Nay, more, be prepared to assert them yourselves as your fathers did, at any hazard, though there be nothing at stake but your honor.

Nor am I of the number of those who believe that we have sustained any injury by these agitations. It is true we are not responsible for them. We were not the aggressors. We acted on the defensive. We repelled assault, calumny, and aspersion by argument, by reason, and by truth. But so far from the institution of African slavery in our section being weakened or rendered less secure by the discussion, my deliberate judgment is that it has been greatly strengthened and fortified—strengthened and fortified not only in the opinions, convictions, and consciences of men, but by the action of the Government. Questions that were doubtful and mooted before these agitations have since been settled—settled as I have stated, settled by all the departments of the Government, the legislative, executive, and judicial. The old Missouri restriction of 1820 has been taken from the statute book. There is not now a spot of the public territory of the United States, over which the national flag floats, where slavery is excluded by law of Congress; and the highest tribunal of the land has decided that Congress has no power to pass such a law, nor to grant such power to a Territorial Legislature. All this has been the result of these agitations.

But perhaps I am detaining you too long on these topics. It may be that some are more anxious to hear what I have to say for the future. Will the present quiet last, or will the Anti-Slavery spirit renew the strife? And what is to be the end of it? On this point I can only say that the future is wisely shut out from our view by a curtain that I could not lift if I would, and I would not if I could. It is enough for us to take care of the ever-present with which we are moving along. All things human are passing away. Nay, more, in the conditions and relations to each other of all things throughout the material universe there is nothing eternal but change. This is the universal law. Our bodies yield to it; death is the common lot of all; Governments are subject to the same law. The most powerful of the present day will, in course of time, pass away, as those great empires did which we read of centuries ago; our own cannot escape the same inevitable doom. But when this will be, whether at an early or a remote period, I have no disposition either to inquire or to speculate. I have no hesitancy, however, in giving you the strong conviction of my judgment that it is best for all that the States shall remain united under their present Constitution just so long—if that be forever—as this end can be attained, without the sacrifice of any constitutional principle, or the loss of any constitutional right, essential to the safety and security of any one of them, or any number of them, and that the Union, on this basis, can be and will be preserved just so long as intelligence, virtue, integrity and patriotism rule your national councils. How long this will be will depend upon the people themselves.

Legislators in this country, in the main, are but the embodied reflection of the characters and principles of those who elect them. As matters now stand, so far as the sectional questions are concerned, I see no cause of danger either to the Union or Southern security in it. The former has always been with me, and ought to be with you, subordinate to the latter. But on the present basis of governmental action, recognized in all its departments, on those questions vital to the South, I see nothing likely to arise from it calculated to endanger either her safety or security. Hence, nothing to prevent the hope and earnest desire that a still greater, wider, and higher career is before us than that yet attained. And for many long years to come there is nothing in the diversity and dissimilarity of the institutions of the different States inconsistent with this; nothing in any increase or addition of States; nothing in the future enlargement of the limits of the Republic by further acquisitions of territories, as, in the event of continued union, there doubtless will be. Already we are looking out towards Chihuahua, Sonora, and other parts of Mexico, to Cuba, and even to Central America. Where are to be our ultimate limits time alone can determine. But of all these acquisitions the most important to the whole country is that of Cuba. She lies geographically in the natural line of extension and acquisition. The natural course for all national extension is on lines of longitude rather than lines of latitude—from north to south or from south to north, rather than from east to west—so as to bring within a common jurisdiction the products of different climes. As yet we embrace no portion of the Tropics. Cuba, besides her commanding position in the Gulf and all other advantages, would fill up this deficiency.

On this subject, however, I will say that I am not much in favor of paying any great sum of money to Spain for that island. If the people of Cuba want to come under our jurisdiction it is their right to come and ours to receive them, without let or hindrance from Spain. She holds the island by no tenure but that of conquest and force.

The more appropriate policy would be to repeal all our own laws which make it penal and criminal for our own citizens to go and help them achieve their independence. Instead of offering Spain thirty or more millions of dollars for it, I would simply quit spending other millions in keeping watch and guard for her to oppress and rob; I would simply quit holding while Spain skins. A million or two might be well spent to obtain so great a result without difficulty, if Spain saw fit to receive it—not much more.

But, whatever may be our acquisitions of territory, I see nothing to endanger our rights in the Union if the principles now established be adhered to and maintained in good faith. Over all present possessions or future acquisitions we have and will have, by those principles, the unrestricted right to expand, to settle, and colonize with our institutions to the extent of population and capacity. Wherever climate and soil suit there slavery can and will go to the extent of population.

The "Ready Malignity" of the English Press.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Will you permit me in your columns to protest against the injustice you do the English Press and People in the first leading article of the TIMES of Thursday, wherein you write of the "ready malignity and slow intelligence" of that Press. The accusation of "slow intelligence" is curious in the face of the obvious fact that the American Press has, for many weeks longer than it ought, been depending on the English Press for news, which, judging from the numerous articles on the theme, is as interesting to American readers as to Englishmen; and American correspondents might all have been in Italy simultaneously with, or at worst within ten days after, those of the British papers. But let the "slow intelligence" pass; the "ready malignity" is what concerns me.

I take leave to assert that such language applied to the English Press is unjustifiable, and as a constant reader of the TIMES, and an appreciative observer of the attention you give to English affairs, which it flatters my national vanity to perceive you seem to have as much interest in as your own, I must say your words astonish me.

By far the greater part of the English journals! greatest in number, influence and circulation, are Liberal, and have always favored and do favor the Italian cause, making quite as frequent manifestations of sympathy therewith as the papers of the United States. It is true the London *Times*, not a Tory, but certainly not a Liberal journal, always in favor of the *status quo*, favored the Austrian cause at first, doubtless from that intuitive dread of change by rapid and violent means, which is common to all conservative minds; but the *Times* soon found out which was the popular side, and certainly it no longer flatters Austria; and in the opinion of many, it does more than justice to the affairs of the Allies. Its ablest and most frequent correspondence is from their camp; and if it has also a correspondent with the enemies of Italy, I shall be surprised to hear an Anglo-Saxon from either side of the Atlantic deny, that to hear and to represent both sides to the judgment of the world, is the proper course for an influential journal in a neutral country to pursue. In this case, I think, most people will agree with me, that for once, at least, the *Times* has been fair.

But, Sir, it is on the language of the London *Standard* that you base your charge of "ready malignity" against the English Press, and you quote largely from it. Why quote the exception? The *News*, *Star*, *Advertiser*, *Sun*, *Globe*, *Express*, *Post*, all London daily papers, and the almost innumerable weekly papers of the British metropolis—*Spectator*, *Leader*, *Examiner*, *Observer*, *Dispatch*, *Atlas*, *Lloyds*, representatives of the intellect and muscle of the country—all side with Italy; yet you call the *Standard*, a penny journal, supporting Lord DERBY, "the English Press!" Why, Sir, I might far more reasonably quote the *Tribune*, which is accused of Austrianism, as "the malignant American Press;" or expect you to call the attacks of an evening journal in a certain notorious case of recent occurrence, specimens of the "ready malignity" of the *American* Press. All the British papers I have named, and many more, in fact, as I said, the great majority throughout the country, have expressed warm sympathy with the cause of the Allies, and where any among them has failed to extol the motives of the French Emperor, it has at least avoided and deprecated hostile discussion of their motives. But if some English papers *do* question his motives, surely it is not more "malignant" to suspect a successful BONAPARTE in the person of the present Emperor, by grace of the *coup d'état*, (which you yourself have so frequently denounced,) than to question the motives of a successful Democrat, as you do, in canvassing the acts of Mr. BUCHANAN. I think you are not in the habit of calling a spade a silver spoon, when you talk of those gentlemen.

The English Press and the English electors have turned out a Ministry more than suspected of Austrian bearings, and have put in a Ministry more than suspected of bearing towards the Allies. Had the electors of England been more nearly the people of England, or had Ireland been less Popish—and, therefore, less Austrian—the Anti-Austrian demonstration would have been even more decisive. You are too well acquainted with English affairs not to know this; why, therefore misrepresent the English people, as I must say, with all becoming respect, you have on this head done frequently of late. I am, &c.,

A MEMBER OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1859.

Bellevue Hospital.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 15.

In addition to the inquest, now being held at Bellevue Hospital upon the bodies of the woman and boy we referred to yesterday, the Coroners have been notified to hold inquests upon the following persons, who died here yesterday under the following circumstances: CATHARINE MCDONALD, 27 years of age, was brought here on the 11th inst., by Officer SHERWOOD, of the Eighteenth Ward, from No. 167 East Sixteenth-street. She had just been delivered of a child, which died of hemorrhage shortly after admission; the woman, after suffering greatly from injuries she had received, died yesterday evening.

On the 6th inst. a man named PATRICK CAVANAGH, from Sixteenth-street, near Tenth-avenue, was brought in suffering from injuries received while in the act of cleaning out a stable. A horse kicked him, causing him to fall, and then stamped upon and walked over him. Officer MANN, of the Sixteenth Precinct, had him conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where he died at 6½ o'clock, 15th inst.

A man, by name WM. KENNELLY, was brought from his residence, No. 55 Park-street, yesterday, with a broken leg and suffering also with delirium tremens He died at 9 o'clock on the night of the 14th inst.

About 15 minutes after this a man named JESSE MCCARTY died, as is supposed, from sun-stroke. He was brought in late in the afternoon by Officers FISHER and PURDY, of the Sixteenth Ward, from the corner of Twenty-third-street and Tenth-avenue. He was a bricklayer, a hard-working, sober man, and the only support of a widowed mother.

Ballast for Balloons.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, July 14, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The suggestions of your correspondent, "John Smith," in yesterday's issue, in reference to the best method of discharging sand from a balloon, are valuable and important, providing nothing else can be substituted. It seems to me, however, that as the art of navigating the air is receiving a large share of attention just now, and likely at no distant day to become practically useful, we should look about for something far more appropriate—something that would answer every purpose as ballast and do no possible harm on its descent to *terra firma*. And I think water would answer every purpose. The only objection that I can see to this plan is the difficulty of taking up a sufficient quantity. But I apprehend that even this could be overcome, by making what is called the ear—which is generally, I believe, nothing but a large basket—of block tin, divided into compartments, on the same principle that the hulls of many iron ships are now constructed. By this means any quantity of water could be taken up, the car would be comparatively light, and what is more, if the aeronaut should be so unfortunate as to drop into a lake, he would perhaps find both safety and salvation in its buoyancy. Ample means could be devised for letting off the water, either slowly or rapidly, by means of common taps, and "mortals below," when looking up to witness the flight of the aerial ship, would be in no danger of having their eyes filled with sand.

Besides, the high diffusive power of hydrogen gas renders it impossible for aerostation to be carried to any great extent without the aeronaut is furnished with the means and material for *managing* it. In which process water is the principal agent. W. Q. B.

The Street Beggars to be Removed.

The following General Order has been issued by the General Superintendent of Police:

[*General Order, No. 151.*]

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, No. 413 Broome-street, cor. of Elm, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1859.

Captain ——, Precinct ——. SIR: Your attention is specially directed to Rule No. 34 of the Rules and Regulations by which this Department is guided, and to General Order No. 119, issued Oct. 25, 1858. You will read them to the members of your command, and require their prompt and thorough enforcement.

The subject to which this rule and general order relates—that of vagrancy and street begging—is an important one in its bearing, not only upon our citizens generally, but also upon the class of unfortunate beings in question, for whose welfare the authorities have made ample provision.

I desire that our branch of the public service shall do its duty in all cases coming under its supervision.

AMOS FILLSBURY,
General Superintendent of Police.

The following is a copy of the Rule:

"Sec. 34. The members of the Department are particularly required to *remove all beggars* found begging in the streets. If, on inquiry, they are found to be proper subjects of relief from the Governors of the Almshouse Department, or Commissioners of Emigration, or Overseers of the Poor, they are to take them to the one of those Institutions to which they respectively belong, for relief or permanent aid; and if proved to be impostors or actual vagrants, to take them before the Police Magistrates, to be dealt with according to law.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON WINTHROP.—In a 4th of July speech, WENDELL PHILLIPS paid his respects to R. C. WINTHROP's recent letter to HIRAM KETCHUM. "I remember," said Mr. PHILLIPS, "that in '*Hood's Oddities*,' there is a picture of a spotted child. The baby had been laid in an arm-chair, and three cams in a mun weighing about three hundred pounds, with the London *Times* in his hand, and he sat upon it. When it was found to be dead, the coroner came and said that he would have an inquest. 'I don't see why,' said the mother; 'it died a very natural death.' Mr. WINTHROP sat down upon Mr. WINTHROP, and there he is! He died a very natural death. I do not think it was worth while to hold an inquest on him."

WENDELL PHILLIPS is very good at spoiling a joke; much better, it appears, than in making one. It was the unhappy infant's aunt, and not a man, that crushed the darling's life out of its little body, and when the lady proposed sending for a coroner to sit on the body of the child the mother replied she didn't see the necessity for anybody else to sit upon it.

Important Opportunity in Biblical Literature—A Valuable Collection of Eastern Manuscripts for Sale in Prussia.

The New-York *Observer* publishes the following interesting letter from a distinguished Orientalist in Prussia:

BERLIN, Wednesday, June 15, 1859.

DEAR SIR: You have had the kindness to send me a copy of the New-York *Observer*, which contains your excellent translation of RITTER'S Report on Mr. GRAHAM'S journey and my own with reference to the East, viz., Central Syria. I am not only thankful for this communication, but I rejoice over your sympathies for our efforts to spread Syrian geography. Of the interest of North Americans in Palestine and its dependencies, I had abundant proofs during my eleven years' stay in Damascus, which also is usually visited by numerous American pilgrims to Jerusalem. The enthusiasm with which ROBINSON's discoveries were received, demonstrated that sympathy of the Americans; and your translation, with the editorial remarks of the *Observer*, (on page 2 of that copy,) furnishes for it new evidence.

I could not, therefore, dear sir, omit to inform you that my own report, submitted to the Foreign Minister, will appear *in extenso* in the next number of *Neumann's Geographical Journal*, where RITTER's report was published. I flatter myself that you will be pleased with that report, as it treats of the chief results of my discoveries (*sit venia verbo*) more extensively, and its full or partial translation will, therefore, be of interest to your countrymen. I will take care that you may get the proof-sheets free of charge.

As I came to Germany for the purpose of publishing a complete work of my travels, I was unwilling in the outset that my report should be printed. Since then, however, the war broke out, which threatens to become general, and I have no prospect for the publication of a large scientific work, the expense of which (including about 40 sheets of fine text, about 80 plates for Greek and Semitic inscriptions, and about 30 maps representing mountain ranges, architecture and newly-discovered routes) will amount to 1,000 or 1,500 Prussian dollars. I am, therefore, glad that at least this report has been printed.

So far upon this subject. But the opportunity which you have afforded to me for writing to you is too favorable that I should not profit by it for a personal affair.

I have written about twenty days ago to Mr. ED. ROBINSON, Professor of Biblical Literature to the Union Theological Seminary, *via* Hamburg, transmitting at the same time, free of charge, a copy of the catalogue of my library of Arabian manuscripts, and requested him to inform the various State and University libraries that the same is for sale. As it is probable that either my letter or the catalogue may not have arrived, I took the liberty to inclose a copy of the index to my catalogue, and I should feel under great obligations to you if you would hand it to Mr. ROBINSON, in case he should not have received it; or, in case he should be absent, or unable to attend to the same, if you would place it before the Librarian of the University Library.

You must not be astonished to see that one of the greatest and most valuable collections of manuscripts that ever came from the East is offered for sale in America, while we have here many universities which possess few Oriental manuscripts or none at all. Even for that must the cause be looked for in the war. *Bancroft says, in his history of the United States, that the faults of European policy peopled America; and I add to it that the same faults will compel industry, arts and sciences, to take their flight to America.* Although I have offered my MSS. to the Royal Library in Berlin, and it is known to me that its purchase has been favorably recommended by the Commissioner, yet I doubt very much that the Minister of Finance will expend 34,000 Prussian dollars (the price asked for) for a specific branch of science, when he will in a short time have to provide means for the mobilization of half a million of soldiers.

This is the reason that I have simultaneously applied to Professor ROBINSON, without knowing him personally, relying upon his love for Oriental matters; and, moreover, as I know from various other sources that American libraries are desirous of having oriental MSS.

As I have soon to return upon my station in Damascus, and in order to bring about a speedy termination of this transaction, I have made the following proposition: that the purchasing library or State may nominate an attorney, (for instance his Excellency the Minister of the United States at Berlin, or a banking firm,) who shall cause these MSS. to be appraised by a commission of competent men, (such as Professors of Oriental Languages of German Universities,) and upon their favorable report conclude the bargain, receive the MSS., and pay the stipulated price. I accept also payment in installments, if interest is paid for the balance.

I am almost ashamed to return trouble for the plain salutation which you have transmitted with the copy of the *Observer*.

Allow me to express to you the sentiments of the most distinguished consideration and gratefulness of

Your most obedient servant,
WETZSTEIN,
No. 27 Oranienburger Strasse, Berlin.

Mr. E. R. STRAZNICKY, New-York University, New-York.

BIBLIOTHECA WETZSTEINIANA.

1958 *Arabic Manuscripts.—Index of the Catalogue.*

Number of MSS.	
1— 26.	Cyclopædia.
28— 81.	Lexicography.
87— 105.	Grammar.
106— 113.	Metrics. Art of Poetry.
114— 138.	Rhetoric.
139— 148.	Anthologie.
149— 251.	Poetry a. Diwans and single Kasids.
252— 281.	B. Commentaries of Diwans and Kasids
288— 433.	History, Biography, Genealogy.
434—1086.	Polite Literature. Legends, Novels, Narrations in Prose and Poetry.
1087—1126.	Geography. Topography, Itineraries.
1127—1133.	Arithmetic, Geometry.
1124—1155.	Astronomy, Chronology, Astrology.
1156—1209.	Natural Philosophy, Medical Science.
1210—1223.	Divination.
1 24—1232.	Gnomology.
1233—1240.	Music.
1241.	Agriculture (other treatises in the collections.)
1242—1255.	Logic.
1256.	Dialectic, (other treatises in the collection.)
1257—1268.	Politics.
1269—1313.	Literature of the Koran.
1314—1386.	Traditions.
1387—1508.	Science of the Law, Jurisprudence.
1509—1544.	Dogmatic.
1545—1550.	Polemics, Apology.
155 —1573.	Works on Practical Religion
1574—1614.	Ethics, Ascetics.
1615—1702.	Mystics, Orders of the Dervishes.
1703—1860.	Collections of various contents.
1861—1900.	Appendix.
1901—1912.	Oriental Publications.
1913—1968.	Cufic Parchments. *Cufica.*

Indian Troubles in Nebraska—History of the Pawnee War.

From the Omaha Nebraskian, July 9.

So many rumors are afloat, so much exaggeration, respecting the Indian troubles and their origin in this Territory, that we deem it necessary to give a concise history of the whole affair, which we have been able to gather from sources every way reliable.

On the 24th of June the Pawnee Indians, numbering about 3,500, moved from their village on the south side of the Platte River to the north side of that stream, preparatory to starting on a buffalo hunt, expecting to be joined on the 5th of July by the Omahas, some distance up the Elkhorn. They encamped on the west side of the Elkhorn, near Fontenelle, on the 25th (Saturday), and that night, Sunday and Sunday night, made numerous predatory excursions among the settlers, whom they alarmed by their impudence and rascality. They plundered the dwelling of Mr. DePuy to the extent of one hundred dollars.

On Monday, about dusk, they committed the outrage on Mr. Urish Thomas, to which we referred last week. That night and Tuesday they continued their molestations of the settlers up the Elkhorn, above the mouth of Logan Creek, killing and driving off cattle, plundering houses, threatening families, &c. About this time some twenty-five men armed at Fontenelle, ascended the Horn for the purpose of obtaining ponies from the Indians to remunerate the settlers for their loss, and to endeavor to take a few prisoners to hold as hostages for the good behavior of the tribe.

The march of these men above Logan Creek is described as over a desolated country. Crops had been destroyed, houses plundered, and cattle driven off or killed. Even the Post-office at Cuming Creek had been broken up. Arriving at West Point, Cuming county, they were joined by more men, so that their number amounted to fifty-seven men, well armed, mostly mounted—the Indians being encamped on the opposite side of the Elkhorn, about four miles distant. The settlers were panic stricken, and anticipating a general massacre. Small scouting parties of Indians were seen, apparently watching the movements of the whites.

Here they divided forces, most of them remaining at West Point, and about twenty, under the command of J. W. PATTISON, proceeding up the Elkhorn to protect the settlers at a little town called DeWitt, some five miles further up. While at DeWitt, on the 30th, eleven Indians were observed but a short distance off, and these were enticed into a house, PATTISON and his men laying in ambush, with the intention of taking the entire party prisoners. On attempting to executive this manœuvre, the Indians seized their arms and fired upon the whites, wounding one of them. The whites returned the fire of the Indians, and an engagement of a few minutes ensued, which resulted in the killing of four Indians—one of their chiefs among the number—and the supposed wounding of several more, when the savages beat a hasty retreat.

The settlers in that region deemed it prudent to go down to Fontanelle, some forty miles distant, where they still remain. On the return to Fontanelle of the war party, dispatches were sent to this city for assistance, and a portion of the Omaha Light Artillery Squad immediately repaired to Fontanelle. General THAYER accompanied them, and took the command. Subsequent dispatches have been sent in for additional aid, and the balance of the gun squad and several others went out with the field piece, on Sunday last.

On Wednesday last, Gov. BLACK, and a small detachment of dragoons under Lieut. ROBARTSON, accompanied by several volunteers, left for the scene of difficulty. A detachment of fifty dragoons has also left Fort Kearney for the same destination, in compliance with the request of Secretary MORTON. Yesterday we learned that Gov. BLACK has been joined by about forty volunteers from Washington county. The entire force now in the field must be not far from two hundred and fifty, mostly mounted, and of whom sixty or seventy are dragoons in the regular service.

We learn that the property destroyed by the Indians is estimated at $15,000.

PARDONS AND PASSPORTS.—A division has recently been made in the duties of the clerk of Pardons and Passports in the State Department. The business relating to pardons is now attached to the duties of the Librarian, HENRY D. JOHNSON, Esq., who prepares and records pardons and remissions, and files the petitions and papers on which they are founded. The Clerk of Passports, W. C. RENDALL, Esq., still continues to make out and record passports, which pass from the Department at the rate of thirty per day.—*Washington Star.*

For a wonder, the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, in Canada, passed off in all parts of the country without disorder or disturbance of any kind.

Blondin's Last Performance.

NIAGARA CROSSED WITH A WHEELBARROW ON A TIGHT-ROPE.

The Buffalo *Republic*, July 15, has the following account of M. BLONDIN's last performance at Niagara:

"Never did Niagara present such a scene as yesterday. From morning dawn until evening close the streets were a solid mass of human beings, brought hither by long trains of cars, crowded steamboats, and every other conveyance which could be obtained, to witness the latest BLONDIN perform his last great crowning feat. We left upon the *Arrow*, and the sail down old Niagara, with a melting sun overhead, was truly refreshing and delightful. Hose Company No. 2 of Buffalo, and their guests, Perseverance No. 5 of Philadelphia, took an excursion on the *Arrow*, with their two bands, which made the boat black with human freight. On arriving at Chippewa, a long train of cars was found in waiting, some of which were used for drawing sand, but comfortably fixed up for the occasion with comfortable seats. On arriving at Clifton all hands dismounted, the two Hose Companies formed in order, and a line of march taken up for the Clifton House, where the 'inner man' was refreshed to a manner not mentioned in the bible. In about half an hour the line was re-formed, and the companies marched "down the hill as if they were about taking the enemy," to the "Maid of the Mist," and took their departure for "the other side of Jordan." They were received at Niagara by the Cataract Company, escorted to the Cataract House, where they partook of a sumptuous dinner. The dinner concluded, they were marched to the great battle ground of the day, to witness the great ascension. While WHITE'S Pleasure Grounds was a solid mass of human beings, the American and Canadian banks for at least a mile in length, was a dense mass, packed and re-packed in every available position that could be obtained, and the way the scorching sun clung to the affections of the people was a caution. Some were blowing, and others puffing and wheezing, while the thirsty crowd were continually pouring down swill under the pretense of drinking lemonade, and rot-gut whiskey in the same proportion.

At about 4 o'clock, Mons. BLONDIN commenced with performing some of his feats on the tight-rope, and at 4½ o'clock made the grand ascension. He mounts the rope—in his hands rests the pole and a hat—he faces his audience on the American side, and crosses the chasm backwards—he pauses in his career—he lays down upon the rope—he rises gently from his position as a wearied soldier with his martial cloak around him, and proceeds on his journey confident of the victory. Every heart beats with fear as he proceeds backwards up the slack fastened to the Canadian shore. Undaunted he moves along over the yawning abyss, until his foot once more touches *terra firma*. Here, where once was heard no sound save the war-whoop of the savage, ascends cheer after cheer from the assembled throng, the belching of the locomotives, and music from the bands. In about half an hour his form is seen upon the platform on the Canadian side of the river. The band strikes up—a human form is seen to move along over the chasm—in advance of the form is seen a wheelbarrow—over this a pole—firm and erect, he approaches towards the American side, dressed up in a monkey uniform—it bows to the people and makes up all manner of faces. Without stopping, it reaches in triumph its destination, which caused the old welkin to ring on both sides of the river. This turns out to be Monsieur BLONDIN. The greatest feat of the Nineteenth Century is now brought to a close. All that Monsieur BLONDIN has ever promised to do, he has accomplished satisfactorily. There has never been any failure or disappointment on his part. That which was predicted has been fully verified. The mighty cataract of the world has been crossed by a human being on a tight-rope—he has drawn up from its bosom with a rope, a bottle, and drank its contents while sitting upon it; he has performed many wonderful feats upon it; wound upon it 1,100 feet backwards, with a balance-pole 40 feet in length, with a sack over him, blind-folded, and last of all, taken across with him a wheelbarrow, pole and all. What will not man do next?

The *Republic* adds that BLONDIN has made a curious proposition:

MONS. BLONDIN called this morning and desires us to say that, so far he has made out little money out of his exploits at the Falls. He has satisfied the public that what he has promised to do has been performed on his part. Letters from all parts of the United States are now coming to him, promising flattering engagements. What he desires is if the people wish him to make another exhibition at the Falls, that those directly interested in carrying passengers will make him some definite offer that he can depend on.

A letter from an ambitious female is published as a part of this curious Blondin history. It is as follows:

LOCKPORT, Sunday, July 10, 1859.

Mr. BLONDIN—*Sir*: I understand that you have offered the sum of $500 to any person, male or female, who will allow you to take them across the Niagara river on your rope in a wheelbarrow. On the above condition I hereby agree to accept the offer, and will accompany you on the rope on Thursday next; the money to be placed in the hands of responsible persons, and to be paid over immediately on the conclusion of the feat. Hoping to receive a reply to this in time, I have the honor to be, &c.,

Mrs. S. P. MARKS.

MONS. BLONDIN desires to say, in answer to numerous letters addressed to him of the above import, that he does not propose to pay any one for going over the rope, but, on the contrary, will entertain a proposition from those desirous of paying for the privilege of going over with him. This relates to gentlemen only—he will take the ladies over free.

Nor is this all. A dentist, signing himself S. L. HAMLIN, writes to BLONDIN from Cincinnati, to make this proposition, which is certainly as odd as any part of the tight-rope business:

"The National Dental Convention takes place at the Falls during that week, commencing on the 2d of August. A large number of the dentists of this country will be in attendence. I have been chosen by a meeting of the Mississippi Valley Association of Dentists, as a delegate to represent this city at the Convention. It is desirable for us to have as large an attendance of the profession as possible, and to this end allow me to suggest that you allow it to be announced by the Press throughout the Union that you will perform the daring feat—say on Wednesday, the 3d of August. I am satisfied that many of the profession, who are now undecided about going, will decide at once to go; and there are thousands outside the profession who will be there if some definite time is set. That is about the time the majority of the Western people who visit the Falls and Eastern watering places; and if you allow the announcement to be made, a large number of this class will make it convenient to be there."

The Red River Country—Annexation Agitated.

A correspondent of the Toronto *Globe*, gives an interesting sketch of the Red River country, now thrown open by the facilities of travel:

"Our great drawback has always been this—that we are far inland and have no means of easy and speedy communication with the civilized world. This is the real secret of the slow progress which the Red River Colony has made. Some attribute it to the influence of the Hudson Bay Company's monopoly, others to the soil and climate, others to the downright indolence of the people; but I believe the great under-lying cause has been, the want of a good route into, and out of, the country. This would have helped immigration, helped the exporting of produce, and helped the importing of supplies. A second remark I wish to make is this: this steamboat enterprise has done more to Americanize us than anything that has yet taken place. Several circumstances have turned our sympathies towards Minnesota, but this most of any. We are beginning to feel that if ever we are to get on, it must be through connection with the United States. The route by Hudson's Bay, in its present condition, is perfectly unendurable; that by Fort William and Rainy Lake, though a very natural and desirable route, cannot be serviceable, except at a considerable outlay. We are, there, driven from sheer necessity to seek an outlet by the Red River and Mississippi. I have no sympathies with American institution *per se*, at least in so far as they are distinctively American; but if by so joining the States we can best advance our own country, you can easily see how strong the temptation is. I don't say, nor do I suppose, that our joining the States depends upon our own wishes. Still, it should be the desire of the Imperial Government to receive a willing obedience and allegiance rather than a compulsory one. Apart from *the spontaneous feeling which is springing up in favor of the United States*, you must take into account the influence exerted from St. Paul. Territorial aggrandizement occurs to the minds of some in the West as well as in the South of the Union, and if the Oregon boundary dispute assume any magnitude, it may prove to be part of a wider scheme.

Canal-Break and Threatened Riot.

From the Rochester Union, July 15.

Our citizens were somewhat excited this morning by the announcement made at an early hour that there was a strike and riot at the canal breach in Perrinton. There was a disturbance at the breach in Perrinton, growing out of the dissatisfaction of the laborers. There are from seven to nine hundred men employed on the job, under the direction of Mr. KING, the Superintendent of this section. The work is to be prosecuted night and day, and for this purpose the laborers work twelve hours each in twenty-four—six hours at a time. The price paid is one shilling per hour. There are perhaps five hundred men about the work who are not employed, some of whom want work, and some do not. Last evening dissatisfaction began to show itself in one or two squads, with an order that some men who had worked in the afternoon should not continue in the night, but give place to fresh hands. The men thus forbidden to work were those under expense without shelter, had come a long distance and wanted to labor more hours. Just then somebody raised the cry that wages were too small—that they should have one dollar for six hours. Upon this pretty much all hands quit, and joined in the demand for increased wages. Toward these who did not quit work there were slight demonstrations of violence made by those who had laid down their shovels, but we do not hear that any blows were struck. The Mayor made a speech to the assembled multitude. He told them that Mr. KING could not comply with the demands for increased wages, and would not, and that for their own good they had better go to work peaceably or leave the ground. He promised protection to those who were willing to work; and under his advice, with that of the Sheriff and others, the work was resumed quietly at 7 o'clock this morning, and continued till the rain caused the men to suspend. After the shower it was again resumed, and was progressing at noon. It is barely possible that there will be a disturbance to night. The Light Guard were ordered by Col. FAIRCHILD to be in readiness to go to Perinton, if wanted by the Sheriff, to assist him in enforcing order.

Naval Intelligence.

The following named officers have been ordered to the United States steamer *Saginaw*, being built at Mare Island, California, and which is bound for the East Indies: Commander, J. FINLAY SCHENCK; Lieutenants, M. C. Bryant, James J. Waddell; Passed Midshipman, M. C. Campbell; Master, C. J. McDougan; Purser, James Fulton.

More Mail Robberies—Arrests in Minnesota.

From the Chicago Press and Tribune, 13th.

We learn of the arrest of Mr. L. PRESTON, Postmaster at Preston, Minnesota, and Mr. JOHN MERRICK and his wife, supposed to be the perpetrators of large robberies of the mail in Minnesota, and their return to St. Paul to undergo an examination on the charge. During the Winter months some important mails from the East have passed through the Post-office at Preston, Minnesota, at which LUCIUS PRESTON was Postmaster. Drafts, checks and valuable letters were missing, and in January some twenty land warrants were also missing. About two weeks after this, a half-brother of PRESTON, the Postmaster, named JOHN MERRICK, was arrested at Peoria, Ills., for forging the name W. T. JUDD upon two drafts sent from Troy, N. Y., to parties in St. Peters, Minn. Previous notice of the loss and a full description of the drafts had been sent to various banks and bankers. While trying to sell the drafts to a banker, MERRICK was arrested at the instigation of the latter.

On his person were found two of the identical land-warrants which had been taken out of the office at Preston, by his half-brother, the manner of proceeding being, for PRESTON to open the letters, take out the documents, and mail them to MERRICK, under the assumed name of "STANLEY." The latter negotiated them, and sent PRESTON half the money. This MERRICK confessed, after his arrest.

The day before MERRICK's arrest, his wife or mistress, who was formerly the wife of one RYAN, who kept the first restaurant under the Masonic Temple, in this city, some three years since, and who has one husband in the Penitentiary at present, for forgery and counterfeiting, suddenly left Peoria. After his arrest, C. P. BRADLEY & Co.'s Detective Police Agency, of this city, was notified by the Postmaster of Peoria that she had left. A daguerreotype found in MERRICK's trunk gave them a clue to her personal appearance.

The officers, after a five days' search, found her; she was arrested and brought back to Chicago. Upon her person a stolen draft was found, which had been sent from Danville, New-York, and also a draft for $90. Thus two of the accessories to the crime were arrested. At the time MERRICK acknowledged the proceedings at Peoria, he notified, by letter, PRESTON of his arrest, and warned him; but WORDEN, the United States Secret Agent at Detroit, arrived at Preston before the letter, and arrested the Postmaster yesterday. Word was sent of the successful arrest of MERRICK and his wife, and the United States Commissioner issued a warrant for them, and, armed with the commission, Sheriff BRACKETT, of the above place, went to Peoria and secured MERRICK. The charge of forgery was dropped, and he was brought to this city on Monday, to join his wife. United States Judge DRUMMOND, of this city, indorsed the warrant, and the guilty pair left yesterday morning for St. Paul to join their still more guilty brother.

ANOTHER DOMESTIC TROUBLE.—The Philadelphia *Ledger*, July 16, says: "The Court of Quarter Sessions was occupied, yesterday, in disposing of desertion cases. In one of these cases there was an illustration of the difficulty generally resulting from the interference of mothers-in-law in matters concerning husband and wife. The wife, who was the complainant before the Court, is but eighteen years of age, while her husband had but completed his twenty-second year the day previous. The lady alleged that shortly after her marriage her husband removed her to the residence of his parents, in the Nineteenth Ward, where separate rooms were provided for the young couple. On one occasion the wife became sick while at her mother's house, and was unable to return home. She states that she notified her husband of the fact, but he insisted upon her immediate return, and not being able to comply with his demand, he "published her in the papers." After recovering her health, she returned home to her husband's house, but was received by him with indifference, and she again left; but through the intercession of friends she was induced to return a second time, when she alleges that the conduct of her mother-in-law and brother-in-law was such as to make it impossible for her to remain. Her stepfather, who accompanied her home on this occasion, was first insulted by her mother-in-law, and afterwards beaten by her brother-in-law, and in the scuffle between the men, the lady received a kick from her husband's brother. In no part of her statement does the lady complain of harsh treatment on the part of her husband, except that he would not speak to her. The cause of the whole difficulty is placed upon the mother of the husband. Judge ALLISON stated that there was no case made out call for an order of Court compelling the husband to furnish a weekly sum for the support of his wife. The Judge then called the parties before him, and gave both some good advice as to their future conduct. From the evidence before him, the home furnished by the husband appeared to be comfortable, and while the law allowed him to select such an abode wherever he pleased, yet he thought it would be better for the husband, in order to restore harmony, to remove his wife from all contact with his family. If he did not do this, the Judge advised the lady to confine herself to her own apartments, and he instructed the mother-in-law, who was present, that she had no right to interfere in the domestic arrangements of her son and his wife. The young man, on being questioned by the Judge, stated that he was willing to take his wife home again; that the rooms were ready for her, and had been so ever since she left. The parties then left.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE IN THE POST-OFFICE.—A new phase is developed in the Sabbatarian movements. In reply to the inquiry of a party in Princeton, the Post-office Department states that a letter indorsed with the words, "To lie over on the Sabbath," may be delayed until Monday,—providing the Post master at the distributing office does not overlook the indorsement. This statement was called out by the application of a strict observer of the Sabbath, who signified to the Department his earnest desire for the issue of a new order directing the delay of letters posted on Saturday. The correspondence is published in the Philadelphia *Presbyterian* (Old School.) The applicant declares that he "was perplexed to think that any letter mailed on Saturday, to go a two-days' journey, must travel on Sunday." He desired to know whether the Postmasters at distributing offices could not be directed to withhold epistles which bore the restrictive indorsement. Mr. KING's reply indicating, as the *Presbyterian's* correspondent gratefully observes, "a good spirit on the part of the Department," is as follows:

"POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
APPRAISEMENT OFFICE, June 29, 1859.

SIR: In answer to your note of the 28th instant, I have to inform you that if a letter is placed in the Post-office, with the direction upon it, "To lie over on the Sabbath," the post-master in the mailing-office would no doubt respect such direction; but the letter being once posted, under envelope, to its address, would not again be seen till it arrived at its destination (except when obliged to pass through a distribution office), and, of course, any such direction would be of no avail. At distribution offices, where the mails have to be handled generally with great dispatch, *it is very doubtful whether such direction would be regarded, although if not overlooked, it would be proper for the post-master to obey it.*

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
HORATIO KING.

To ——, Princeton, New-Jersey."

A RESULT OF THE RAILROAD WAR.—SUIT FOR DAMAGES.—The Pittsburgh *True Press* states that some well-known merchants of that city have instituted proceedings in the District Court of the county, against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for damages sustained by them in being ejected from a train on said road, while they were on their way East, on business. The history of the case is as follows: During the railroad war between the Pennsylvania and New-York Central routes, tickets were issued from Cleveland to New-York, *via* the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Road, and the Pennsylvania Central Road, at a much less rate than previously. The fact was, passengers could travel from Cleveland to New-York for less money than was charged from this city to the same point. As a consequence, many persons residing here, and desiring to go East, had their tickets sent to them from Cleveland. The tickets issued, however, read upon their face, "good for three days." The plaintiffs in this case left Pittsburgh for Philadelphia on the 12th May, in the 4:50 P. M. train, having tickets issued jointly by the Cleveland and the Pennsylvania roads. The time specified on the face of the tickets having expired, the conductor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company refused to carry the plaintiffs further than Tyrone, Penn., on said tickets, and demanded $6 50 each as the amount to which the road was entitled in the way of balance of fare to Philadelphia. Plaintiffs refused to pay the amount, and the conductor, claiming to act under positive instructions, ejected them from the train, near midnight, at Tyrone. They claim that the Company, having passed them a part of the way without objection, were bound to carry them through, as the passengers from Cleveland were ticketed through on the same kind of tickets, although the time specified on the face of the cards had expired.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.—The Washington *Star* has the following correction of another story of the *Herald*: "The recent statement of the New-York *Herald*, that between sixty and seventy cargoes of Africans have been landed in the United States since the successful voyage of the yacht *Wanderer*, is incorrect. It is positively certain that not a single such cargo has since landed, the various stories to that effect afloat in the Press to the contrary notwithstanding. The *Echo* is the only vessel that has attempted to approach the southern coast of the United States to that end, and the public are aware of the result of that attempt. The Government's arrangements to prevent the landing of such cargoes have been so complete as to prevent those disposed to violate the law to repress the African Slave-trade, from venturing efforts to evade it. We may not inappropriately add, that the parties in the South active in endeavoring to reopen the Trade have been doing their best to embarrass the Government officers charged with the duty of guarding the coasts of the United States against the approach of slave ships, by getting up rumors keeping them perpetually voyaging in various directions in search of wholly imaginary slavers. The promptness and efficiency with which they discharge their duties under such circumstances, however, have doubtless had the effect of deterring all who would otherwise violate the Anti-African Slave trade law, from risking their money and personal liberty in such ventures."

HONORS TO BISHOP DOANE.—The graduates of the last class at St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, N. J., have provided the funds for the erection of a memorial window in the Chapel where he taught them; and it is further proposed to found in the same institution a "Bishop Doane Scholarship," by means of which there shall always be maintained at the Theological School at Burlington College, or at the General Theological Seminary in New York, one candidate for the ministry who shall belong to the Diocese of New-Jersey. This appointment will be to the gift of the Rector and Principal of St. Mary's Hall. Four thousand dollars are required for the establishment of this scholarship, and the graduates of St. Mary's are invited to contribute to the fund.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT—JULY 14.

Before Charles W. Newton, Esq.

The United States on the complaint of George W. Comstock vs. Andrew J. White.—This was one of the side issues growing out of the Indian Root Pill cases, which, after going the round of the State Courts, at last found its way into the federal tribunals in the shape of a criminal charge preferred against Mr. White, on the alleged ground of opening and detaining letters addressed to George W. Comstock, of the firm of Comstock & Brother. Three warrants have been issued in this matter—the two first were discharged for insufficiency in the affidavits grounding the process, and the examination into the complaint was proceeded with before Mr. Commissioner Newton.

Leopold C. Newman, Esq., appeared for the Government, assisted by Messrs. Spencer & Sherwood, for the prosecution; and Messrs. Sanxay & Dyett for the defendant.

The testimony for the prosecution showed that two letters addressed on the inside to Comstock were found in the possession of White, opened.

The defence showed that one of these letters came probably under cover of an envelope directed to White, but they could not find the envelope.

The Commissioner held that whatever technical points there might be in the case favorable to the prosecution, yet to maintain the charge it was requisite to show first that an offence had been committed, which could only be done by proving that the letters had come through the United States

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 18, 1859.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....8½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *Asia*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office on Wednesday, July 20, at 10 A. M.

The Times for California

Containing the TIMES' map of the seat of war, with the Editorial Correspondence, descriptive of the great battle of Solferino, and the usual digest of news for the Pacific coast, will be issued on Wednesday next, in ample time for the steamer which leaves at 2 P. M. of that day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The screw-steamship *Indian*, from Liverpool, July 6, arrived at Quebec last evening. Her advices, which are two days later, are not of decisive import. The Emperor crossed the Mincio on the 3d inst., fixing his head-quarters at Valtegio, while Villafranca was occupied by the corps of Marshal NIEL. The outposts of the enemy were quite close to those of the Allies. The junction of the corps of Prince NAPOLEON with the main body having been effected, it was the design of the Emperor to advance upon and lay siege to Verona, before the Austrians had recovered from the stupefaction and discouragement caused by their late defeat. In the meantime a reciprocal dismissal of captured officers had taken place between the hostile armies; and a project for an exchange of prisoners, suggested by NAPOLEON, had been eagerly accepted by FRANCIS JOSEPH. The Sardinians, a terinvesting and cannonading Peschiera actively upon the west-side, crossed the Mincio on the 4th to complete their lines to the east. Garibaldi was driving the Austrians before him in the Valtelline; and was expected to regain immediate possession of the pass of the Stelvio. A large body of French troops had been disembarked on the island of Lossano Piccolo, in the Gulf of Tuarnero, and immediately destroyed the bridge connecting with the more important island of Cherso. The object of this movement is not disclosed. It was rumored that the Austrians had already withdrawn their army inside the walls of Verona. From Prussia, we learn that further steps towards the establishment of an army of observation on the Rhine had been taken, but, at the same time, it was reported that France had received tranquilizing assurances from the Prussian Government. From Rome, we learn that the massacre of Perugia was to be inquired into immediately. An abstract of the proceedings of the British Parliament will be found in our telegraphic summary of news. Dullness was the prevailing feature in the Liverpool Cotton market. Breadstuffs were declining, and Provisions heavy. Consols were quoted at 93@93¼.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 13th inst. have been received at New-Orleans by the arrival of the *Tennessee* at that port. It is announced that the *projet* of a treaty between the United States and Mexico, negotiated by Minister MCLANE with the Juarez Government, had been put on board the United States sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*. A decree had been issued by JUAREZ, again confiscating the Church property.

We have later California advices by the arrival of the Overland Mail at St. Louis from San Francisco on the 24th ult. Business is reported to be extremely dull, owing to the non-arrival of vessels expected from the Atlantic Coast. Rich discoveries of gold had been made in Humboldt County. The Lecomptonite Democrats had nominated MILTON S. LATHAM for Governor, and J. C. DOWNEY for Lieutenant-Governor. For Congress in the Northern District, they had nominated JOHN C. BURCH. The Southern District nomination had not yet been made.

The Kansas Constitutional Convention, after a somewhat lengthy discussion, has decided upon fixing, as the Northern boundary of the State, the original Nebraska line.

It is stated in a private letter from the Kansas gold mines, that from three to five to five thousand claims are being profitably worked, employing about ten thousand men, and that from thirty to forty thousand dollars' worth of gold is obtained daily.

The Washington *Star* denies the report that sixty or seventy cargoes of African negroes have been landed in the United States since the successful voyage of the *Wanderer*. It adds, however, that the parties in the South, interested in the revival of the trade, are doing their best to embarrass the action of the Government officers charged with the duty of guarding the coasts.

Attorney-General BLACK, at the request of the President, has rendered an opinion in reference to the rights of naturalized citizens, in which he maintains that the general right of expatriation is incontestible, and that, in regard to the protection of our citizens in their rights, at home and abroad, we have no law which makes any difference whatever between them.

In the State Department at Washington, a division has been made between the Bureaus of Pardons and Passports. Passports are passing from the Department at the rate of thirty per day.

The Post-office Department announces, in reply to the application of a gentlemen in Princeton, N. J., that a letter deposited in a Post-office on Saturday, and indorsed "To lie over on the Sabbath," may be delayed until Monday—provided the Postmaster at the distributing station does not overlook the indorsement.

An important decision, affecting the rights of colored people in Ohio, was delivered last week in the Court of Common Pleas at Cleveland, by Judge FOOTE. The case in point was that of a colored tailor, named FREEMAN H. MORRIS, whose vote was refused at a recent election. Judge FOOTE rendered a decision in favor of the plaintiff, declaring the "Black Law" of the State unconstitutional, on the ground that under the old Constitution of the State, all persons having more than half white blood were declared to be legally white. The new Constitution merely mentions "white persons," without particular definition. The plaintiff, MORRIS, has but one-fourth negro blood in his veins.

The members of the Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations, lately in session at Troy, visited Saratoga in a body, on Saturday. They numbered nearly five hundred persons, representing all portions of the Union. After seeing the sights at the Springs, the company sat down to dinner at Congress Hall, where sentiments were proposed and speeches made.

M. BLONDIN, last week, performed the feat of trundling a wheelbarrow over a tight-rope across Niagara River. An immense concourse of people assembled to witness the scene. BLONDIN varied the exercises by walking backwards over the rope before the wheelbarrow performance.

A meeting of the New-York Bar was held on Saturday, to take anitable notice of the death of MR. CHOATE. Owing to the unfavorable weather and other causes, there was, however, but a slim attendance. A Committee of five gentlemen, Messrs. Ketchum, Evarts, O'Conor, Talmadge and Cord, were appointed, with instructions to make arrangements for a general meeting of the Bar, as a testimonial of respect to the memory of the eminent advocate. It is understood that the proposed meeting will be called early this week.

The severe rain-storm on Saturday checked business. Flour was lower and very dull. Wheat was also much cheaper, and was inactive. Nothing really new occurred in other kinds of Grain. About 800 bales of Cotton were purchased at steady prices. Provisions were lightly dealt in, as were also Groceries, Naval Stores, Oils, Tallow, Hides, Leather, Iron, Lead, Hay, Hops and Seeds. Raisins were in good request. Tin attracted more attention. Freights were quite dull, with 591 vessels of all classes in port.

Correction.

We owe it to our readers to say that, by a confusion of manuscripts, sent up at a late hour on Friday night, our leading article of Saturday on the "Austrian Defensive Square" was rendered perfectly unintelligible. The article appeared correctly in our second edition, but we reprint it today in another column. As our extremely ridiculous blunder afforded matter for much legitimate and good-natured merriment to our cotemporaries of the Sunday Press, and a happy occasion for airing a little envy, malice and uncharitableness to the less respectable among the daily journals, the newspaper world is indebted to us for making it, and our apology is addressed to the world of readers alone.

The Italian Tyrol.

The actual position of the allied armies in Italy gives a special importance to the region known as the Italian Tyrol, and to the operations which are there going on under the command of GARIBALDI.

Properly speaking, there is no such country as the Italian Tyrol at all, the term being conventionally applied to that Southern slope of the Alps which stretches from the Venetian States on the East to the country of Bergamo on the West. The name of Tyrol in its origin belongs to the Northern slope of the same Alps, running from the Eastern boundary of Switzerland to Styria and the Duchy of Austria. It has only been extended to the country on the other side of the Alps since the amalgamation of the two districts began under the sway of Bavaria after the peace of Presburg. Throughout the whole Alpine chain from Savoy to Illyria, with the exception of the St. Gothard range, the German tongue prevails with the blue eyes and yellow hair of the Teutonic blood upon the Northern slopes; while upon the Southern the "soft Italian speech," and the dark eyes of the mountaineers, proclaim their natural affinity with the races that people the Peninsular plains.

The Germans of the Tyrol passed under the rule of the Austrian family five centuries ago, when the Countess MATILDA adopted the grandchildren of ALBERT II., of Hapsburg. In virtue of the fact that the Prince-Bishop of Trent and Bressenone was one of her feudatories, and sate as a German Prince in the diet of the Empire, the German Emperors conceived themselves to have certain rights of suzerainty over Alpine Italy, which appertained to the spiritual dominions of that episcopal ruler. But this extensive region, now styled the Italian Tyrol, was broken up into many separate communities, such as the Giudichiare, the Val di Ledro, the Val di Sole, the Val Lagans, the Val di Noun, the Val di Fieme and others. All these communities, originally independent, gradually fell under the control of the great cities and princes of Northern Italy. Most of them were eventually absorbed into the dominions of Venice, and, as we shall see, shared the fortunes of the great republic of the Adriatic at the time of the French revolution. But in all of them the old generic Italian feeling and the passion of provincial independence had been kept alive by the absence of any general and homogeneous authority, and by the careful avoidance of all interference with local traditions in the administration of their affairs by the central power. The financial systems which obtained throughout these singular little nationalities were of the simplest and least oppressive character. The immediate lieges of the Prince-Bishop of Trent, for instance, were the envy of Europe for their fiscal prosperity, the revenues levied by the sovereign being confined to a yearly poll-tax of *twelve carantini*, or about ten cents of our money, per inhabitant.

The fall of Venice and the humiliation of Austria by the Peace of Presburg, brought strange things to pass among these quiet and secluded gorges of the Alps. The days of Prince-Bishops and village taxes disappeared forever. The valleys and mountains of this Italian Thessaly had a strategic importance for the new master of Lombardy and Venice, which made it necessary for him to put them quite out of the reach of his defeated but still dangerous Austrian foe. NAPOLEON accordingly transferred the whole region to the crown which he put upon the head of his creature, the Elector of Bavaria, advanced by him to the kingly dignity.

With the Bavarian rule came new financial measures. The Italian mountaineers were forced to bear their part of the general expenses of the kingdom, and were taxed on a footing of equality with the citizens of Munich and the peasantry of Franconia. This new *régime* maddened these honest conservatives, and bred in them an intense hatred, not only of the Bavarians who had introduced it but of the French also, by whom they had been subjected to the Bavarian yoke. Their discontent was exhibited in the open and audacious fashion natural to a people who had enjoyed so many hundred years of Alpine independence; and the Austrian Government carefully fanned a flame of which it hoped some day to make a practical application to the Franco-Bavarian alliance. Some of these Italian vallies, too, had already made common cause with the German Tyrolese against France in 1799, and the whole people by degrees became accustomed to look upon Austria as the natural defender of prescription and privilege, from whom alone they were to expect the restoration of the good old times. The war of 1809 brought things to a crisis. Austria flung down the gauntlet once more to the victor of Austerlitz, and called Alpine-Italy to arms. The Archduke JOHN went with the famous HOFER into the country of the Adige, and set up the Austrian standard. The Italians rallied around it in such numbers and with such daring valor that in two days time they drove out of Trent and Roveredo eight thousand French troops, of the best of the Napoleonic army, under the command of BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, and expelled the Bavarian authorities. But the great Emperor's wars were not to be decided in this narrow field. The victories of Eckmuhl and Ratisbon carried the French to Vienna, and inspired the Bavarians with the courage to attempt the reconquest of their refractory subjects. They attacked Trent in force, but were beaten in two battles on the Brenner, and, flying before the Italians, were chased to Innsbruck and absolutely cut to pieces. Wagram, however, compelled Austria to peace, and with her usual gratitude, that Power in making peace, gave up the hardy mountaineers without a condition or a guarantee to the conquerors. HOFER himself suspected some such treachery, and wished to detain his Austrian allies under Count LEININGEN at Trent as hostages for the loyalty of the Emperor. The solemn pledges of an Austrian Envoy induced him to relinquish this purpose, and LEININGEN marched off with his army. As the troops defiled through Trent an Italian chieftain cried to the Count, "If Austria deceives us let her fear God in the next life and the Italian Tyrolese in this."

The Treaty of Vienna gave these mountains up to the French, and HOFER, after a brief and vain attempt at a guerilla war of independence, was betrayed, tried, and basely put to death. Transferred back from France to Austria in 1815, the people whom HOFER had led to battle beneath a lying banner, have never forgotten or forgiven the past. They rose upon Austria at the first summons of Sardinia in 1848; and history records no stories of partisan warfare more thrilling and more picturesque than the episodes of the contest maintained by these simple and resolute people under the leadership of their village physicians, their priests and their schoolmasters, against the Imperial troops. Had they been properly supported by the revolutionary Government of Lombardy or by the King of Sardinia, their command of the great passes which unite Austria with her Italian dominions might have changed the final fortune of the struggle. The Stelvio Pass, the Tonal and the Brenner are all within the grasp of the leader who can rouse the Italian Tyrol to revolt. The railway which links Verona by Roveredo with the Austrian base of operations, it is in their power to surrender to an invading army of the Allies moved across the Lago di Garda.

The extent of this peril for the Austrian position cannot easily be overestimated. It is already known that even in the Tyrol proper, and among those mountaineers of German race who have known Austria for five hundred years as their sovereign, the Archduke LOUIS has found his efforts to recruit an armed force for the defence of Austrian-Italy everywhere baffled by the little faith which successive treacheries have left to the people in their rulers. If this be so on the northern slope of the Alps, what has Austria to expect on the southern: from subjects of one blood with their neighbors of Lombardy, and who know her chiefly as the State that led their fathers into danger for her own sake, only for her own sake to abandon them in defeat?

The lowest material interests of the Italian Tyrolese must draw them to the side of Italy rather than of Austria, to the producers of Lombardy rather than to the manufacturers of Styria. But the deeper power of a great historical Nemesis is urging them more irresistibly still in the same direction, and the fall of Peschiera will doubtless be the signal for the raising of the Italian tri-color throughout the Alps from Bergamo to the Veronese.

The New Power in England.

Half a century ago, the title of Ministry of "all the talents" was applied in scorn to an English Cabinet made up of the weakest and least conspicuous of English politicians of the time. The same title has been fastened now, in quite a different sense, upon the brilliant staff which rallies around Lord PALMERSTON in this critical hour of English policy. As a constellation of intellect merely, the actual Cabinet of Great Britain will make indeed an exceptional place for itself in the recent history of the English nation. It is long since so many men of the first ability were found ready to sacrifice all secondary considerations to the necessity of putting into power and maintaining there a Premier in whose general tone of policy they were all convinced that the immediate safety and honor of England were involved. Whatever English or foreign criticism may find to question in the characters or the career of men like Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Lord ELGIN, Sir CHARLES WOOD and Mr. GLADSTONE, SIDNEY HERBERT and MILNER GIBSON, there can be but one voice among those who know the men and their country, in respect to their individual and collective capacity, and but one sentiment in regard to the impulses which have brought these men and their several friends together in support of a common chieftain and a common aim.

These various Englishmen, differing socially, politically, personally as they do, work together now simply because they feel that England needs a strong effort to wrest her foreign policy back from the fatal path upon which a Tory Government had already begun to launch it, and a firm resolution to keep her public action square with the general instinct of the English people and the natural law of international right.

But there is a special feature of this new political organization in England which merits recognition on our side of the Atlantic.

With the best disposition in the world to cultivate friendly relations with Great Britain, we of the United States have for many years past found ourselves constantly involved in quarrels more or less significant with the authorities of the inviolate isles. These quarrels have all been settled, it is true, one after another, without breeding either positive hostilities or any great increase of international ill-will. But they have generated a certain instinctive alienation of feeling between the representatives of the two Powers, all the more remarkable and all the more to be regretted, that during the same time the private relations of England with America have been as steadily multiplying, becoming more intimate, more intelligent, and more amicable.

From time to time, as changes have occurred in the Ministerial world of Great Britain, we have had sudden dashes and gushings of good feeling towards the United States, represented sometimes in the form of substantial concessions to our American policy, but more commonly in the shape of rather questionable compliments paid at Lord Mayor's dinners to our progress in civilization, and to the affectionate temper we have shown towards the unnatural parent who did her best to strangle us in our cradle. In all these manifestations there has been on the whole almost as much of offensive patronage as of conciliatory sympathy.

Nor could this fail to be the case while the vicissitudes of office in England were limited to the downfall of one set of territorial rulers and the rise of another set of the same class of men. So long as the control of English affairs continued to be vested exclusively in the technical aristocracy and their *protégés*, so long it was to be expected that the relations of Great Britain with foreign countries, and especially with the United States, would be influenced less emphatically by the real interests involved than by the personal proclivities of the classes to which those relations were entrusted. In the management by Lord DERBY and Lord MALMESBURY of the Italian question, the world has just seen a signal proof of this truth. The duty of England to Italy, to Europe, to France and to herself was interpreted by the members of the Derby Government from the social and not from the political stand-point. They talked of the "Treaties of 1815;" but they thought ESTERHAZY and METTERNICH. The initiation by Lord PALMERSTON of the Manchester men into the mysteries of Downing-street presages a large and wholesome reform in this condition of things. Of course Manchester has no special patent of magnanimity or wisdom. Of course Radicals may be as blind, as selfish, as silly as Tories; and a cotton manufacturer may be as vulgar in his politics as a peer. But Manchester is, at least, a new element in the governmental system; and an element which brings with it a new and wider comprehension of the place of America in the politics of mankind. For Manchester the United States are a greater Power than Austria; and the politics of America more important than those of Hanover, or even than those of Prussia. The eyes of the "families" have been turned steadily to the East. The eyes of Manchester turn as steadily to the West. Manchester is the power of youth in the English political world; the power of the future and of the people; and its leaders have for us of America the sympathy of youth. Whatever errors or extravagance may characterize the Manchester policy in regard to the domestic affairs of Great Britain, that policy will at least be comprehensive in so far as it affects British intercourse with the United States.

The refusal of Mr. CONDEN to accept office as a leader of this section of English Liberalism will probably fortify rather than impair the influence of that section. In any dispute that may arise between the two countries on the old subjects of our old quarrels; on our pretensions in Central America; on our questions of citizenship; on the Northeastern fisheries, we may rely, not only on the most cordial support of the one Cabinet Minister of the new power in England, but also upon the whole weight of the great middle class which has now, to borrow a French phrase, "made day" in the politics of England. The composition of the Palmerston Ministry is more than a phenomenon. It is the lowering of the floodgates, and the beginning of a quiet revolution.

San Domingo in Hot Water Again.

It would be amusing, if it were not painful, to notice the assiduity with which the *soi-disant* free States of Central and South America and the West Indies incessantly furnish fresh verification of the oft-repeated saying, that an uneducated republic is a visionary impossibility. There is scarcely one of the former colonial possessions in America of old Spain that has not suffered more or less during the past fifteen years from the violence of revolution or the chaos of total anarchy. Mexico has, indeed, experienced the bitterness of both evils in all their intensity, and remains to-day apparently as far from permanent improvement or reform as she was when the present unhappy dissensions first broke out among her people. The other States lying between Mexico and the Isthmus have each in turn, and sometimes two or three at once, suffered under the evils of intestine quarrel, which has delayed the development and wasted the resources of some of the most beautiful and most fertile countries on the face of the earth. Ecuador is actually in a state of revolution. Peru, after blockading the ports of Ecuador, is again, and for the hundredth time, a prey to civil war. Chili is reported by the last advices to be just emerging from a similar Spanish-American-Republican recreation. New-Granada has but lately succeeded in putting down an insurrection in two provinces of the State. Venezuela, after passing through a series of revolutions, beginning with the Dictatorship of the elder MONAGAS, and ending with the Presidency of COSTA, has just seen an insurrection break out at and around the principal seaport of the Republic. Hayti, having deposed a colored Emperor, is now enjoying a very dubious tranquillity under a colored President. And, finally, Santo Domingo, after a war with her imperial neighbor, a revolution to overthrow an obnoxious President, and a great demonstration to inaugurate a new and a favored chief, has now embroiled herself almost hopelessly with some three or four of the great Powers of Europe.

When SANTANA returned to place and power in Santo Domingo, and called to his councils citizens of respectability, influence, and education, such as LAVASTIDA, it was hoped that his proceedings would be governed by a policy at once conciliatory and liberal. The promises of the exile, however, do not appear to have been performed by the reaccepted President. The shutting off of the coasting trade from all foreign vessels, although it may have resulted from a misguided view of public duty, was, at the time, regarded as an indication that the influence of the President was directed to the carrying out rather of popular than of judicious measures. The owners of the little boats which carry mahogany and other produce from one port to another of the Republic, regarded it as best for the public interest that they should bring cargo up to the American vessels loading for the United States, rather than that the American vessels should go down the coast for such produce. And it was in order to please that class of gentry that the unfriendly step was taken which has resulted in multiplying the charges on almost every shipment made in that country. This was the mild beginning of Gen. SANTANA'S mistakes. He has since made the greatest blunder of which his Government was capable. Free Santo Domingo, ambitious to emulate the fame of slaveholding Mississippi, has repudiated the payment of the paper money issued by BAEZ, the predecessor in office of SANTANA. In a country like Santo Domingo, where paper money is almost the exclusive currency of the people—one dollar being worth about two cents of American coin—such a repudiation is of the utmost consequence. We all know how very discouraging it is for a new Administration to enter upon its functions and find no money with which to pay outstanding debts, not to say on which to commence new and sweeping reforms. Nor is it any secret that no easier method of proceeding could be found than that of sponging out all old debts and "beginning again" on a new page, bright and fresh, strengthened and invigorated generally. The easiest plan, however, is not always the best, nor the most honest. Gen. SANTANA might have carried out his comfortable little scheme with impunity, and declared all the obligations of the former Government null and void, if the obligations in question had been held only by native Dominicans. But unfortunately, or fortunately, as the good reader pleases, a considerable amount of the Baez or Government paper is held by foreign merchants—to wit, Spanish French, Danish and British subjects—who probably bought these obligations at what would be known in Wall-street as a "tremendous shave." This, however, and as a matter of course, does not alter the foreign merchants' estimate of the value of the paper, or rather of the amount which the paper in question ought to bring. But the opinion of the Government on this point differs materially from that of the foreign merchants. Scorning to adopt the half-way measure proposed some years ago by the State of Texas, and called "*scaling* the public debt," Gen. SANTANA and his Cabinet resolved to adopt the Alexandrian remedy, and cut this paper knot with the Mississippian blade of total repudiation. The foreign merchants, in such an exigency, appealed to their several Consuls, who severally protested to the Santana Government against the system of plunder so tyrannically resorted to. In answer to these protests, Gen. SANTANA, with a degree of pluck which would have made him immortal if displayed in a nobler cause, has deprived of his exequatur every Consul of the nations already named, and thus sets his Government and his little adobe capital at the mercy of combined England, France, Spain and Denmark, any one of which Powers could, with a boat's crew and a howitzer, blow the City of Santo Domingo into the middle of the next heated term in the brief space of twenty minutes. There is an adorable amount of bravado in this step, but a very small stock indeed of prudence. The proper and manly course for SANTANA to have pursued in the beginning would have been an acknowledgment of the Baez paper, and a demand for time in which to liquidate it. He has, instead, placed himself in a position in which he will be made to discharge, at the price of unpopularity among his own people, a lawful debt which he might have met honorably, with satisfaction at home and honor abroad. In the meanwhile another colored revolution in Santo Domingo, to result from this business, may already be said, in the exquisitely Caucasian language of Mr. DISRAELI, to be "looming in the future."

Sunday Laws and Sunday Liberty.

If any rash prophet had suggested to the Pilgrims of New-England two hundred years ago that their descendants would be called upon to decide for themselves the grave question whether a Christian State should or should not permit the Sabbath to be observed by all men after their own fashion, the said prophet would doubtless have been hanged for his pains. For it was just as clear to the fathers who crossed the Atlantic in the *Mayflower*, that no man could be a decent member of society who so much as dreamt of taking his wife and children to walk in the woods with him while the elders were preserving order in the churches, as it was that every Quaker ought to be whipped, every Baptist to be beaten with rods, and every Anglican to be expelled the country.

Nor did the good honest settlers of New Amsterdam differ widely from their neighbors and general enemies of New-England, on this fundamental point of social and religious law. They, too, held that after the small traffic or the stout muscular labor of the week was over, there could be no more acceptable way of honoring God, for the tradesman and the mechanic, than to listen quietly to his two sermons on the Lord's Day, and keep his household within doors from the grey morning till the grey evening of the holy time, save for the few hours of the stated service. In the circumstances of the early colonial life, this view of the proprieties inflicted, perhaps, no special hardship upon any great class of the community. It restrained the extravagance of youth; it curbed the passions of manhood; it put a fiery sword of public opinion in the way of all those bold sinners, who might else have been daring enough to break the young communities up by their insanities of riot and of revelry. At the same time, such was the general ease and simplicity of the people in their habits of life, and so small were the towns in which they were gathered together, that there were few indeed upon whom the necessity of remaining within doors on one day out of seven weighed as a special tyranny. Even forty years ago this Metropolis of New-York was virtually a large provincial town. No pressure of pauperism had crushed out the life of whole wards of the inhabitants; the fresh breezes blew through all the City streets; the green trees waved about the outskirts of the most populous quarters. The Battery was then the people's Park; and the meanest house in all the City was not so far from the rural influences and the wholesome breath of the ocean, that the opening of a window might not bring the happy spirit of the free outer world in upon the pent and pining family within.

It was for these times, and for a people thus situated, that the Sabbath laws of this State and of other States of the Union were framed. Doubtless in the condition of the largest and most crowded city there can be no reason found for permitting any interference with the stated worship of the churches, for the license of intemperance, or for the neglect of those decent precautions of police which are necessary to preserve the atmosphere of quiet, repose and general decorum which we all associate with the name of the Christian day of rest. No city in the world presents a more remarkable instance of this Sabbath physiognomy than London, that most swarming hive of men that the earth has ever seen. Nothing in that marvellous capital is more marvellous than the tranquillity which reigns on Sunday from one end to another of those seeming-endless streets, those multitudinous squares. The offices of prayer and praise go on in a thousand temples, undisturbed by riot or clamor. The most puritan of Puritans could not ask for the most petty village in New England a deeper Sabbath peace than reigns in the giant metropolis of Great Britain. A nervous French traveller has not inaptly compared the London Sunday to a day passed at the bottom of the well of the great Pyramid of Cheops. Yet in London it has been found necessary to square the police of piety with the urgent needs of public health and of public morality. It has been recognized there that while the wealthy and comfortable classes can perfectly well afford to pass their Sundays in their pews, and to retire from their cool and airy churches to their cool and airy homes, the less fortunate among their fellow-citizens must not be compelled to seethe and wither through the hot Summer days in the close streets to which their poverty confines them, without a gasp of pure fresh air, or a sight of God's green world of field and wood. For the sake of these—the myriads, rather than the hundreds—religious England has relaxed her rigid rules as the growth of things proved them inconsistent with the demands of society. The railways and the roads that lead from London into the verdant heart of lovely England are crowded now on Sunday with happy multitudes hurrying from the city's heat and dust and turmoil,—from the physical asphyxia of fetid streets, and the moral asphyxia of a week of dull, unvaried labor, to bathe body and soul in the fresh invigoration of Heaven's pure air and of the natural landscape.

A few prosperous Mawworms and a smaller number of conscientious Puritans have from time to time protested against all this. But the sturdy common sense and vigorous religious faith of the English people, as a body, have decided in a silent, dogged practical fashion, that the doctrine of the Gospels on this subject is not to be questioned; that the Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath; and that while all disorder and lawlessness ought to be and must be especially repressed upon that day of especial freedom, all quiet, decent and unobtrusive refreshment of weary human nature, shall on that day be defended and maintained.

The great metropolis of the new world is rapidly growing up to the same point. The Sunday laws of this State have been in existence for many years; but as the circumstances of the society for which they were enacted have changed, they have gradually and most properly dropped by the tacit consent of the community into practical neglect.

Cars and carriages run continually in this City on Sunday. Cars run on all our railroads on Sunday. Boats navigate the canals of the State on Sunday. Yet all persons over the age of fourteen, engaged in any of those operations, are liable to a fine for each offence. But we hear of no applications to magistrates for warrants in these cases. Complaints are indeed made in the public Press sometimes against railway companies for violating the Sabbath, but we have never heard that the complainants thought proper to avail themselves of the remedy provided by statute. For we have a statute on this head, which any man may find by turning to Article 8, Cap. 20, Title 8, Part I. of the Revised Statutes of New-York.

Memorials are sometimes presented also to the Legislature and the Canal Board in favor of closing Canal locks on Sunday, but the remonstrants uniformly decline to sue the transgressors. Practically these great branches of public industry proceed unmolested on Sunday, nobody caring to invoke the penalties of the law against them. The statute referred to forbids all amusements, pastimes and sporting, and all traveling for any purposes of ordinary business or pleasure. Who would so much as venture to think of enforcing its provisions, any more than of reviving the laws of the English Commonwealth on the subject of love-locks or shoulder-knots? We have made one step in the right direction by suppressing the licentiousness of those who had turned the Sabbath into a day of riot, drunkenness and uproar. Let us now take up in a manful, honest spirit, the decent necessities of recreation and relaxation which belong to such a great and growing population as ours, and see justice done them on that one day of seven which the hardworking poor can give to rest, health and happiness.

The Defensive Square of Austrian Italy.

When the Austrians were beaten at Magenta, a sudden conviction seems to have seized upon their leaders, that if they could once put their forces in safety beyond the lines of the Chiese and Mincio, they would be able to make head against the courage and the skill of France. The extraordinary speed with which the French troops were moved across the Alps to the succor of Turin and of the Piedmontese provinces, seems to have paralyzed, for a moment, the energy of their Generals, and the skillful movements by which the Sardinian troops were brought into relations with the village insurrections of the Lombard people, combined to make the Austrian authorities understand the impossibility of holding their ground against a disorganized and revolutionary people. The Austrians retreated accordingly, following up the strategic plans of Marshal RADETZKY in 1848, but after reaching their square, abandoned with an unwise haste their first lines of defence upon the Mincio, and threw themselves beyond the river, in the empty hope of beating back the allied troops.

The result of this mad enterprise has been their complete imprisonment within their famous strategic square.

This square is formed by two great fortresses Mantua and Verona, with two bridge-heads and fortifications, Peschiera and Legnago.

The square is closed to the north by the last spurs of the Alps on the shores of the Lago di Garda; to the west it is defended by the Mincio, which leaves the Lake of Garda at Peschiera, waters the plains of Mantua, and joins the Po at fifteen leagues distance from its springs, at Governolo, after opening a real lake, on the banks of which lie the fortresses of Mantua; to the south the strategic square is defended by the line of the River Po, which runs beneath the walls of Cremona, and draws to itself all the torrents flowing from the Alps; to the east the boundary of the Austrian defences is formed by the Adige, which descends from the mountains of Switzerland, and flows on a parallel line with the Po, after passing by Trent, Roveredo, Verona and Legnago. The strength of a position so fortified by nature and by art does not need to be developed. It borrows strategic importance from the numerous breaks of the ground, which—if we may be pardoned for the expression—seem but to have formed the successive steps in the natural defence of Austrian Italy.

But if nature has done much for the "strategic square," art has done more.

Austria has neglected nothing which might ensure communication with her dominions watered by the Danube. She has made a broad road in the direction of the Alps, to unite the regions of the Vorarlberg and the Tyrol with Lombardy by the Pass of the Stelvio. This road passes through the Valtellina, runs around the Lake of Como, and ends at Bergamo. It may serve as well for the retreat of the beaten Austrians into the Tyrol, as for the advance of the victorious Austrians upon Italy. Two railways pass also by this central point of the Austrian position. One of these railways unites Lombardy with Vienna, by circling around the crescent of the North Adriatic; the other, leaving Botzen in the Tyrol, skirts the Lago di Garda, touches Trent, Roveredo and Verona, and by a branch road reaches Mantua, and thus unites the two main angles of the famous square. The New-York *Herald*, in publishing a pretended map of this square, carefully omitted the bridge-head Legnago, and thus converted the square into a triangle. The strength of Peschiera and Legnago is out of all proportion to that of Mantua and Verona, but both positions are important keys of the square.

Peschiera, on the northwest angle, watches the approaches from Lombardy to the Mincio, and commands the Lago di Garda. Legnago on the southeast angle, lies as an outwork of defence between Mantua and the Adriatic country, and protects the southern line of the river Adige.

The main merit of Peschiera, which lies on an island in the Mincio, is that it commands the sluices by which the body of that stream can be suddenly swollen from the lake.

The investment of Peschiera by the Sardinians, now complete, has destroyed the quadrilateral for the time being. Nor for the first time. For Peschiera was taken by the Sardinians, under the Duke of GENOA, in 1848. At this time the Sardinians crossed the Mincio after several hours' hard fighting. If we follow the windings of this river, we shall find countless elbows formed in the right bank, favorable to the passage of troops, such as Salianza, Molini, and Borghetto. The Allies probably passed at all these points, and are masters of the whole course of the Mincio to Goito. The line of the Mincio is the base of the new campaign now about to open.

Almost at the southern end of the river Mincio lies the strong fortress of Mantua, the only Gibraltar of Austria in Italy guaranteed by the treaties of 1815. Mantua, as we have said, lies on a lake of the river Mincio. In spite of the labors spent upon it, Mantua still holds the next rank to Verona. It is a post of danger for the army shut between its walls, rather than for the enemy without.

A canal divides Mantua and makes a small port in the lake, communicating by five fortified roadways with the land. The place is protected in the centre by five detached forts, the citadel, Pradella, Castle of Faith, St. George and Migliaretto, which commands Cremona, Borgo Forte and Governolo.

At Roverbello are machines for flooding the whole region, and in the upper lake floats an Austrian squadron. The region between Mantua and the Po is impracticable for an army. 'Tis a marsh full of fevers. On this side the square seems impregnable. Legnago is no stronger than Peschiera, but it has the double advantage of a bridge over the Adige and of dikes ready to inundate the whole Adriatic region. The fourth face of the square links Verona to Legnago. This is the best defensive line of Austria in Italy. At Verona the last sweeps of the Alps fall about the river; and seven fortresses on the crests of these hills command the whole region and all its approaches. Within and without, twenty several forts make this point the real heart of the Austrian dominion. But not only in the circle of its fortifications is Verona strong. The Adige there is swift and deep. It can only be passed at Cerpi and Bussolengo in the face of a thousand perils.

Two outlying positions, to the north, Rivoli and Corona, keep the line of communication open between Verona and the Italian TYROL, and can only be threatened themselves from the side of Roveredo and Trent.

As Col. CHAROLAIS, to whom we are indebted for the best description of this great square, very truly says, the destiny of Austria must be decided by a battle before Verona, after the fall of Peschiera.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

EXAMINATION OF A JEWISH SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The Sunday School connected with the congregation of Reformed Jews "Emanu-El," worshipping in the church in 12th street, between the Third and Fourth avenues, was examined yesterday in the presence of Mr. LEVENTRITT, Vice-President, and the School Committee. The synagogue was very well attended by adult members of both sexes, and the proceedings were of a most interesting character. The children, whose ages appeared to range from seven up to fourteen years, answered with commendable readiness a great variety of questions in Biblical History, and exhibited a high proficiency in the religious studies to which the school is dedicated. The Rev. Dr. ADLER, pastor of the synagogue, made a feeling and eloquent address, and distributed prizes to the following children:—Miss Pauline Boehm, Miss Elizabeth Wise, Miss Sophie Hummel, Miss Ida Blun; Master Frederick Jacobi, Master David Leventritt, Master Isaac Adler, Master Emil Saltzger. A number of elegant certificates of merit were also awarded to such of the children as had earned these testimonials by their good conduct and attention to study. Mr. LEVANGER then addressed the scholars in a brief but well-timed and appropriate speech, replete with valuable advice to the young. Mr. DITTENHOEFER and Mr. DA CORDOVA severally spoke a few words, and the ceremonies of the day concluded with a prayer offered by Master DAVID LEVENTRITT, the whole congregation standing. The Vice-President, in the course of his remarks, paid a handsome, and, we understand, a well deserved compliment to the Rev. Dr. ADLER and Mr. WIENER for the highly efficient manner in which their duties as teacher and assistant teacher of the school had been performed; a recognition which was fully indorsed by the other speakers.

DEATH OF RUFUS CHOATE—MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK BAR.—A meeting of the New-York Bar was called for Saturday morning, to express the general feeling of regret which pervades the legal profession at the death of Mr. CHOATE. The heavy storm which prevailed throughout the day, and the shortness of the notice given, combined with the absence of many gentlemen of standing at the Bar from the City at this vacation season, prevented a large attendance. There were, however, quite a number of the prominent lawyers of the City present in the room named for the meeting—the United States District Court-room. The meeting was called to order by Ex Recorder TALLMADGE, on whose motion Justice ROOSEVELT was called to the Chair. Mr. JAS. F. DWIGHT, the Assistant United States District-Attorney, was chosen Secretary. HIRAM KETCHUM, Esq., addressed the meeting. He expressed his regret that there should be so meagre an attendance. He thought it would be inappropriate and unjust to the memory of the eminent advocate whose loss they so deeply deplored, that the Bar should proceed hastily, or, without giving time and opportunity for a full gathering of the profession. He would move that a Committee be appointed by the Chair to take measures for a future general meeting of the Bar, to take suitable notice of the death of that able and eloquent lawyer Mr. CHOATE. At a suggestion of the Chair, he named five as a suitable number to be placed on this Committee. This motion was unanimously carried, and Messrs. Ketchum, Evarts, O'Conor, Talmadge and Daniel Lord were appointed on the Committee. The meeting then adjourned.

EXCURSION OF THE IRISH NEWS GUARD.—The *Irish News* Guard, with a large concourse of invited friends, went on an excursion, on Thursday last, to Glen Cove. They were conveyed to and from the scene of the day's enjoyment by the steamboat *Sylphide* and the barge *Baltimore*. Mr. E. K. Butler, R. J. Lalor, P. J. Wall, Wm. Sinnott and Wm. E. Lalor composed the Committee of Management, and, by dint of unlimited personal effort and lavish hospitality, invested the *fête* with unusual pleasures. Shelton's Band was on board, and kept the company in incessant animation. There were speeches in the grove, after all had partaken of an *al fresco* repast, and addresses subsequently in the Committee-room after the party had reëmbarked for home. Mr. MEAGHER in compliance with vehement demands, complimented "the Guard" and the assemblage briefly and tastefully; Judge O'CONNOR replied for himself under similar circumstances; Coroner CORNEY enthusiastically complimented everybody; Mr. LALOR replied to a sentiment in his especial honor; Dr. MURRAY, Major SINNETT and Capt. E. K. BUTLER did the same—and, in short, the mutual congratulations and compliments were so numerous and so miscellaneous, and the expression of satisfaction so universal, that particular description would be somewhat difficult. The occasion was unmarred by disturbance of any sort. It was a family festival of the most pleasurable character, and if the general sentiment is to be relied on, it could not be too frequently repeated.

THE DEATH OF EDWARD HART.—Mr. MCCARTY, foreman for HENRY REEVE, desires to say that the report in relation to the death of EDWARD HART, was incorrect in some particulars. He says the facts in the case are as follows: "On Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock the deceased came to me and said that he was unwell. I told him he had better go to his home, and he did so. On Thursday morning he came to the yard and I asked him how he felt. He replied that he was as well as ever and wished to go to work. He having been unwell the previous day I assigned him a position where he would be protected from the sun, and he continued to work (in apparent good health) until noon, at which time he went up to the store on the corner of Washington and Jane streets to take his dinner. On reaching there he drank a glass of ice water and fell insensible, continuing in that condition for about two hours, when he expired. The statement that I threatened to discharge the men if they quit work is untrue, as my orders from Mr. REEVE are never to urge a man to work.

CITY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector reports that there were 597 deaths in this City last week, of which 93 were men, 75 women, 229 boys and 210 girls; being 140 more than the week previous, and 39 more than occurred during the corresponding week of last year. Of the whole number, 416 were of 10 years of age and under, and of this number 112 died of cholera infantum. There were 116 deaths of diseases of the brain and nerves, 16 of the heart and blood vessels, 88 of the lungs and throat, 4 of old age, 24 of eruptive fever and skin diseases, 41 still-born and premature births, 230 of diseases of the stomach and other digestive organs, 42 of uncertain complaints, and 12 from violent causes. The nativity table shows that 472 were natives of the United States, 92 of Ireland, 19 of Germany, and the balance of various foreign countries.

THE SHOOTING CASE IN JAMES-SLIP—PATRICK LOVEJOY, who was dangerously wounded on Friday with a pistol-ball, discharged by JOHN CROWLY, made an *ante-mortem* deposition, on Saturday, before Coroner GAMBLE. He testified: "I recognize JOHN CROWLY, now present, as the man who shot me; I was crossing James-slip, on Friday afternoon, when CROWLY came up, and, placing a pistol to my breast fired saying at the moment 'I will shoot you;' I have known the prisoner ten years, but have not spoken to him for nearly that time; I gave him no provocation, and I believe he was perfectly sober when he shot me; I heard him say he was willing to be hung if he could kill me." Upon this deposition CROWLY was recommitted to the Tombs.

POLICEMAN SHOT THROUGH CARELESSNESS.—Several nights since some men were driving a number of cows to the Pound in the Twelfth Ward, and were under the escort of two Policemen. On the road they were attacked by a number of rowdies, when one of the Policemen valiantly drew his revolver and fired, but only succeeded, unfortunately, in wounding his comrade in the leg. The name of the wounded officer is DAVID CARPENTER, and he served in the Mexican War as a volunteer. The wound is very severe, and as yet the ball has not been extracted. No return of the above occurrence has yet been sent officially to the office of the General Superintendent.

FALL FROM A BUILDING.—Yesterday noon HERMAN DORNBACK, 18 years of age, accompanied by several companions, was playing on the top of a five story building in course of erection at No. 65 Chrystie-street, when, unfortunately, DORNBACK lost his footing and fell through to the cellar, fracturing his skull and breaking one of his arms. Police-Surgeon WATERMAN, assisted by several other surgeons, dressed his wounds, but it is not expected he will recover.

SHAMEFUL.—Some wicked person on Saturday induced a German boy, named CHARLES DESCHER, only four years of age, to drink a large quantity of lager-bier and brandy. The little fellow was found in the street, in a pitiable condition, by a Twenty-first Ward Policeman. The child was taken to the Station-house, and Dr. MASON administered an emetic, which relieved him.

BURNING FLUID ACCIDENT.—Mrs. NESTOR, of Fifty-third-street, near Ninth-avenue, was burned about her arms and body on Saturday night. She attempted to fill a fluid lamp while one wick was burning. The lamp exploded, and Mrs. NESTOR's clothes and the carpet took fire. She is not dangerously hurt

FELL THROUGH A HATCHWAY.—RICHARD CURRAN had his leg fractured on Saturday, from falling through the hatchway of a store in Stone-street. He was sent to the City Hospital.

Police Reports.

BOY BURGLARS.—Two boys, each about 16 years of age, named Samuel Lane and James Smith were committed by Justice QUACKENBUSH on Saturday, each in default of $1,000 bail, for burglariously entering the meat market of Justus W. Beebe, No. 749 Greenwich-street, and stealing about $15—all in pennies. They entered the premises by lifting the iron grating over the cellar, and thence obtained access to the store. With the money they went on a spree, and were next morning taken into custody by Officer Westerfield, of the Ninth Ward.....Two other small boys, named Patrick Farley and Francis Mitchell, were each committed, in default of $1,000 bail, by Alderman OWENS, Acting Magistrate at Jefferson Market Court, on a charge of burglary. They broke a pane of glass in the basement of Mrs. Sarah A. Tolliver's house, No. 255 Greene-street, on Saturday afternoon, and stole some articles from a workbasket. They were observed by Mrs. Tolliver before they had proceeded further in their explorations, and Officer Bull, of the Tenth Ward, arrested them. Jas. Keeler, another boy, was also engaged in the burglary, but he escaped.

DISORDERLY HOUSES.—Three disorderly houses in Howard-street, Nos. 12, 15 and 27, kept respectively by Catharine Wholman, Amelia Bennett and John Carson, were entered by the police on Saturday night, and the persons who occupied them were arrested. Officer Jarvis Rennie complained of the house No. 279 Canal-street, kept by Christian Conker, and the inmates were locked up. Justice Brennan punished about 30 of these disorderly characters yesterday morning—some by fines of $5, and requiring personal recognizances to keep the peace from others. The keepers of the houses were each held in $500 bail to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

A PROMISING YOUTH.—Valentine Langendecker, a boy of ten years, and a peddler of kindling wood, on Saturday last stole $39 50 from Mrs. Caroline Hatch, who lives on the corner of Sixth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. Langendecker sold the lady six cents' worth of wood, and not having the exact amount, she gave him a quarter to get change; placing her purse meanwhile on the mantel piece, she left the room. Langendecker returned before Mrs. Hatch, and the opportunity for theft offering, he pocketed the purse meanwhile and fled. Officer Howe soon afterwards arrested him, and Justice QUACKENBUSH committed him to the Juvenile Asylum.

STABBING AFFRAY IN THE FOURTH WARD.—Last night about 12 o'clock, two men named JOHN HALEY and JOHN KING got into an altercation in Water-street about some trivial matter, when in the scuffle that ensued, the former drew a bowie-knife and stabbed his antagonist in the leg, inflicting an ugly wound. The thrust was no doubt meant to be more serious, but it was badly aimed. The parties were taken to the Fourth Ward Station-house, where KING had his wound dressed, and HALEY was locked up. KING is said to a prize-fighter, and was, it is said, training for a fight.

AN ASSAULT UPON A WOMAN.—Alderman OWENS, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, committed Edward Hadden, in default of $500 bail, on a charge of felonious assault. It is alleged by Sarah Smith, of No. 4 Wooster-street, that Hadden addressed her in the street in an improper way, when she took refuge in the saloon No. 332 Canal street. Hadden followed and beat her violently with his fists in the face, and cut her in her hand and knee with a table-knife.

ASSAULT WITH A SLEDGE-HAMMER.—James Murphy and Wm. Carroll, both employed at the Morgan Iron Works, had an altercation on Saturday afternoon. Carroll caught up a forty-pound sledge-hammer, and first struck Murphy on the head with it, and afterwards on the arm, shattering the bone into fragments. Murphy was taken to the New-York Hospital. Carroll fled, and has not yet been arrested.

AN ALLEGED ACCOMPLICE.—James Nugent was arrested at a late hour on Saturday night, by Officer Craig of the Fourth Ward, on a charge of being implicated in the homicide of Patrick Doody *alias* "Patsy the Barber." Doody was fatally stabbed with a knife at No 361 Water-street, on the night of the 3d ult., in a fight. James White is said to have inflicted the wound. Nugent was locked up for examination by Justice CONNOLLY. White is still at large.

VAGRANTS.—A number of street beggars have been arrested by the Police, since the order of General Superintendent PILGRIM to that effect was issued. A number of Italian mendicants, who were found lounging about church doors, were yesterday arrested by the Sixth Ward Police, and Justice CONNOLLY sent them to Blackwell's Island as vagrants.

A POLICEMAN ASSAULTED BY ROWDIES.—Six or seven rowdies attacked Officer Jacob Wilsey, on Saturday night, in Worth street, near the Five Points. Before assistance arrived, the officer was nearly insensible from the blows the fellows had inflicted. John Shey was the only one of them taken into custody, and he was held for trial.

A FEMALE HOUSE-BREAKER.—Justice CONNOLLY committed a woman named Ellen Smith, 30 years of age, to prison, yesterday, on a charge of burglary. She broke into the house of Mrs. Kirlin, No. 60 Baxter-street, and stole $30 worth of clothing. The woman was arrested as she was leaving the premises by a policeman who witnessed the operation.

A GOOD EXAMPLE FOR POLICEMEN.—Early last evening a man named James Wilmarth, *alias* "Redney," was creating a disturbance in the Thirteenth Ward, when Policeman Magee came up and ordered him to stop, but was set at defiance by Wilmarth. The Policeman arrested him and locked him up.

FRIGHTENED OFF.—Two burglars had broken into the Worth-street entrance of Messrs. Reed, Close & Co., No. 340 Broadway, when Officer Hasty, of the Sixth Ward, frightened them away. The fellows had forced open two desk-drawers, but as far as could be ascertained nothing had been taken away.

RECAPTURED.—Some months ago a man named Theodore Allen, broke out of the Sixth Ward Station-house. He was re-arrested on Saturday by officers Jourdan and Wooldridge, after a great deal of resistance on his part.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

DARING ROBBERY.—A man named PATRICK GOODMAN, about 7 o'clock Saturday evening last, entered the Bay View House, corner of Thirty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, and asked for a private interview with the proprietor, Mr. REGAN. The request was granted. No sooner had the two entered a private room than GOODMAN placed his back against the door, and, drawing a knife, threatened to kill the proprietor if he did not at once, and without making any noise, give him all the money he had about him. The man was evidently in earnest, and Mr. REGAN being unarmed, obeyed the order, and handed over to the robber all the money he had upon his person, amounting, however, only to a few dollars. GOODMAN then took his departure, and jumped upon a car for Fulton Ferry, but the report of the robbery soon got abroad, and Capt McLANE, of the Eighth Precinct, succeeded in arresting GOODMAN before he reached the ferry. The accused will be brought before Justice BLACHLEY, to-day, for examination. He is a native of Ireland, twenty-three years old, and professes to be a machinist by trade. This robbery was perpetrated in a house on a thoroughfare much traveled, and within call of at least twenty persons.

A SAD AFFAIR.—Coroner CANOLE held an inquest Friday last, at Far Rockaway, on the body of MRS. JANE WINTERN and her child SARAH AUGUSTA WINTERN, who were found drowned a day or two before, in the water, at the rear of the residence of THOMAS WAKEFIELD, Jamaica South. By the evidence before the Jury, it appeared that the husband of deceased deserted her soon after the birth of the child, since which time she has been much depressed in spirits. It is supposed that while laboring under temporary insanity, caused by this dejected state, she jumped into the water with her child. Their hats were found on the bank of the creek, and the child was found clasped in its mother's arms. The deceased was 21 years old, and the child 2 years old. The jury rendered the following verdict: "That the deceased drowned herself and child while laboring under temporary insanity."

FALL FROM A BUILDING.—A boy 14 years old named MCGOWAN, climbed upon a building in Delavan-street, Saturday evening and fell to the ground, receiving serious if not fatal injuries. He was taken to the residence of his parents on Imlay street by Sergeant SMITH and Officer OATES of the Third Precinct Police.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.—JOSEPH PHALEN was arrested yesterday by Officer WHITE of the 2d Precinct, on suspicion of having stolen a small sum of money from Mr. TURNER, at No. 202 Nassau street. The money was found in the possession of the accused and he was committed to answer.

CITY COURT.—The case of ANNA R. MCCORMICK *vs.* ALFRED OTTO BACKUS, an action for assault and battery, will occupy the attention of the Court to-day, and probably through to-morrow.

One of the Heroes of Solferino, General Louis Morris.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

MADISON, N. J., Friday, July 15, 1859.

Will you allow me to correct the spelling of the name of the Commander of the French cavalry in Italy? General de Division LOUIS MORRIS (not MAURICE) belongs to a highly respectable French family of English descent. He is a graduate of the military school (St. Cyr,) and won all his grades by conspicuous gallantry and solid talent. When a young captain in Algiers he had an encounter with a famous Arabian sheik, which brought to mind the splendid description by Sir WALTER SCOTT of the fight between JOHN BALFOUR DE BURLEY and Brigadier BOTHWELL. On both sides the cavaliers stopped to witness the combat; and after MORRIS had broken his sword, he clinched with his enemy and both fell from their horses without losing their hold, and rolled in the dust, the Arab endeavoring to reach his knife, and MORRIS trying to get hold of his pistol. After a deadly struggle, the Arab remained in the dust, and the captain of Chasseurs, remounting, charged at the head of his men. At Ialay he crossed the river and threw himself with his single regiment of Chasseurs upon twenty thousand Maroquins, the flower of the cavalry of the Emperor of Morocco, broke into them and pursued them for miles, always ahead of his Chasseurs in the bloody race, and throwing behind him the flags which he conquered with his own hand, in order that the soldiers who should pick them up might get the reward. He is a very popular commander, and justly so. He married a distinguished Arab lady, and is the father of a most interesting family. A refined gentleman at home, a dashing soldier on the field, MORRIS can stand as a good representative of the French General of cavalry. We may depend on it that he led the charge in person at Solferino. I have the honor to be, with high esteem and great respect,

ONE OF YOUR NUMEROUS CONSTANT READERS.

Sailing of the San Jacinto.

The United States steamer *San Jacinto* went into commission on July 6, at 1:30 P. M., at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and is now lying off the Battery, and will in a few days sail for the coast of Africa. The following is a list of her officers:

Captain—WM. M. ARMSTRONG.

Lieutenants—1st, Edward Donaldson; 2d, Aaron K. Hughes; 3d, James Madigan; 4th, P. C. Johnson; 5th, Benj. P. Loyall; Aug. P. Cooke, Master. Surgeon, N. Pinckney; Assistant Surgeon, D. Kindlegerger; Purser, G. R. Barrey; Chief-Engineer, John Faron; J. F. R. Feinall, 1st Lieutenant Marines. Midshipmen, N. H. Farquhar, C. M. Schoonmaker, R. Prentiss, R. S. McCook; Master's Mate, Ellis A. Noe: Boatswain, Charles Woodland: Gunner, J. D. Boorum, Carpenter, Jonas Dibbie; Sailmaker, J. C. Beerum.

Engineers—First Assistants, Wm. C. Wheeler, M. Kellogg: Second Assistants, J. B. Houston, H. C. Victor; Third Assistants, J. Reop, B. Kavenagh, George Rail.

Captain's Clerk—L. Armstrong.

Purser's Clerk—E. Mellach.

FROM KANSAS.

Proceedings of the Constitutional Convention.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WYANDOT, Saturday, July 9, 1859.

Yesterday the contested seats were disposed of, adverse to the Wyandot claimants. A motion to admit them to honorary seats was lost by one vote. Four of the Nebraska delegates have arrived in town, and others are expected to-day. It is very doubtful whether they will make any effort to get seats in the Convention since knowing the fate of claimants nearer home. Politically, it is said the Nebraska delegation are about equally divided—but Democracy a little in the ascendant.

It is generally considered by the people of KANSAS that the annexation of the Platte country will work only injury to them, for various reasons. We have already too much territory, and the preamble to the prospective Constitution will fix the western boundary at or near the 102d parallel of longitude, leaving a large district for the new mineral State. That distant country could never be attached to us without great inconvenience. The tract of sandy land, without wood or water, where no people can ever settle—should be our geographical, as it is our natural boundary on the west.

The Secretary of the Convention has prepared a table of statistics illustrating some interesting facts relative to the members, from which I gather the following: The number of Republican members is 34; of Democratic members, 17; Independent, 1. As to occupation, 18 are farmers; 26 attorneys-at-law; 9 merchants; 3 manufacturers; 3 physicians; 11 land agents; mechanics, editors, surveyors, clergymen, and journalists, 1 each.

The Commissioners on Claims, for losses sustained in 1856-57, will report to the Convention, in accordance with the Territorial act, on Monday next. The report will contain a vast amount of matter, giving the true coloring to all our past conflicts.

The several Committees are actively engaged, and some will be ready to report at the next session.

RANDOLPH.

FRAUDS IN ILLINOIS.

The Illinois Canal Frauds—Results of the Testimony.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal.

We publish this morning the testimony given before the recent Grand Jury of Sangamon County in the matter of the Canal Check Fraud.

This testimony, together with that taken before the Investigating Committee, establishes we think, beyond the power of successful contradiction the following points:

1. That in May and August 1839, the officers of the Illinois and Michigan Canal issued a large amount of what were called ninety-day checks, which were put in circulation to pay for current work upon the canal.

2. That these checks were redeemed in part by the Chicago Branch of the State Bank, and in part at the Canal office, leaving outstanding in 1845, only $316, which amount was supposed to be lost or destroyed.

3. That besides the amount of 90-day checks actually put in circulation, a large number were prepared and signed, but left unregistered, and were never issued from the Canal office.

4. That the redeemed checks of the smaller denominations were canceled or defaced, while the denominations of $50 and $100 were left uncanceled, and in this condition they were surrendered to the Canal Board by the bank.

5. That both the checks redeemed at the Canal Office and those redeemed by the Bank in December, 1840, were carefully counted, *and, together with the unfinished checks* above referred to, carefully packed in a box, sealed up with the seal of the Canal Office, taken by Mr. MANNING to the Chicago Bank, and deposited in its vaults.

6. That this box remained in the Chicago Bank vault until 1848, when Col. OAKLEY, then State Trustee, received it from the Bank and removed it to the Canal Office, where it remained until Mr. JOSIAH MCROBERTS took the office in 1853.

7. That the box containing these uncanceled and unfinished checks, as well also a box containing the canceled ones, was opened by MCROBERTS and KNOX, and their contents repacked in a large trunk and a candle box; that they were marked by MCROBERTS with the direction, "JOEL A. MATTESON, Springfield, Ill," and that they were delivered by him to MATTESON, at Joliet.

8. That the trunk was afterwards found in the basement of the State House, with the appearance of having been broken open; and though it was filled with redeemed checks, none of the *uncanceled ones* were found in it, and the box could not be found at all.

9. That nothing more was ever heard of these checks thereafter, until they were presented by Gov. MATTESON at the Fund Commissioner's office for the purpose of getting an equivalent of State Bonds therefor.

10. That the checks funded by Gov. MATTESON were not funded in his own name, but in the names of various unknown or fictitious persons, he meanwhile receiving the new bonds himself.

11. That some of the checks presented for the purpose of being funded were the unfinished, untrimmed ones; that others were checks which had been indorsed especially to WM. H. BROWN, Cashier of the Chicago Branch Bank, and consequently not negotiable, or such as a business man would buy.

12. That the total amount of principal and interest received by Gov. MATTESON, on account of these checks, was upwards of $223,000.

13. That Gov. MATTESON says he has purchased these checks for a valuable consideration, but strange to say, cannot remember or identify a single man from whom he purchased.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing from Springfield, Ill., develops still another fraud committed in Illinois:

"In my last I alluded to a rumor that the State had been defrauded to a large amount. New developments are being made every day in regard to this fraud, which show, conclusively, that there has been made a bold and criminal attempt by *some person or persons* to swindle the State out of nearly a quarter of a million of dollars.

A brief history of the McAllester & Stebbins' bonds is as follows: In the year 1841, the State desiring to raise a sufficient amount of money to pay the interest upon her indebtedness, sent Gen. WHITESIDE, the Fund Commissioner, to New York, to negotiate for this purpose. Gen. W. pledged to MCALLISTER & STEBBINS over nine hundred thousand dollars worth of bonds of different kinds, for which he received the sum of two hundred and sixty-one thousand five hundred dollars. When the news of this transaction reached the State authorities, it was at once disapproved of; and the next session of the Legislature, after investigating the affair by a joint committee, passed an act repudiating the whole transaction, and stating that Gen. WHITESIDE acted without authority; but "being desirous of making provision for the payment of all monies advanced for and applied to the use of the State," therefore, it was enacted, that the Auditor issue warrants bearing interest to said MCALLISTER and STEBBINS for the amount they advanced, and that said MCALLISTER and STEBBINS return to the State the bonds pledged to them by Gen. WHITESIDE.

The following letter, from the Springfield *Journal*, explains the case more fully:

SPRINGFIELD, July 12, 1859.

EDITORS OF THE JOURNAL: This is my first day at home since it has become public that new bonds have been issued in lieu of the old outstanding McAllister and Stebbin bonds. By some of the newspapers I find myself not only implicated, but put in front of the matter. I therefore deem it due to myself to make a brief statement. My name is not upon the new bonds; they were issued in New-York, and not at Springfield; I knew nothing of an intention by any one to issue them till after it was done; and I have never yet seen one of them. The moment their issue came to my knowledge I took every step within my power to prevent interest being paid upon them, or anything being done that should recognize them as being of the least validity.

From the administration of Gov. FRENCH up till April last, a custom, supposed to be indispensable, has prevailed, of State bonds being signed in blank by the Governor and Treasurer, and sent to New-York, there to be filled up and issued as occasion required, by an agent of the State. The Auditor had, by law, and in fact, nothing to do with it. According to this custom, as I now understand, the bonds now in question were some time ago signed in blank by Gov. BISSELL and Mr. MILLER, the Treasurer, and sent to New-York, to be used on proper occasions, of which some were from time to time occurring, and that in February last they were issued upon this, (as I consider it) improper occasion, by the agent there. Whether the agent had direction from any one to issue them I do not certainly know. I know he had none from me. The first I learned of the fact was from Gov. BISSELL himself, who at the time stated he was engaged in an effort to have the bonds returned, which he seemed fully satisfied could be done. I was for blowing it at once, but he insisted that would lessen his chances of having the bonds returned, and I reluctantly consented to keep still for a time. I kept still till in May, when, by a law of last Winter, the books of the New-York agency were transferred to my (the Auditor's) office, in Springfield.

These books furnished additional and abundant evidence of the issue of a portion of these bonds; and as my attention was already directed, of course I was not long in finding it. Professing then to get my information from the books, I broke the subject to Mr. MILLER, the Treasurer, who informed me that the Governor had apprized him of it,—and the Governor, Mr. MILLER and myself agreed at once, that nothing should ever be paid upon the bonds of either principal or interest while we were in the offices. We fixed up this determination definitely before Mr. MILLER went on to New-York, where he now is paying interest generally on our State Bonds. In May last the Treasurer, at my instance, wrote the interest-paying agent at New-York to pay nothing upon these bonds, and warning him that if he did, no credit should be allowed him for it, and that he should be held personally responsible. I do not quote from the letter, but this is the substance. Nothing has been paid upon the bonds, and nothing ever shall be by my consent.

I knew from the first that, sooner or later, this matter must become public; and I never had much faith that the bonds would be voluntarily returned; still, Governor BISSEL thought differently, and as the public interest could not suffer by the thing remaining a secret temporarily, I did not give it general publicity. This is the only point in the matter in which I have acted contrary to my own judgment.

It may interest the public some to know that the new bonds issued are no greater in amount than the old ones taken up, and the public eye being turned to them, they are in no respect more dangerous than the old ones. JESSE K. DUBOIS.

The daughter of Joseph Charless, recently assassinated at St. Louis, has given $20,000 to endow the Professorship of Physical Science in Westminster College, a Presbyterian Institution at Fulton, Mo.

Convention of Christian Associations at Troy.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TROY, Saturday, July 16, 1859.

The Sixth Annual Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations, which assembled in this city on Wednesday, is attended by some 250 delegates, representing all sections of the country. On Thursday morning, the delegates from New-Orleans and St. Louis invited the Convention to hold its next meeting there. The invitation of St. Louis is most likely to be accepted.

The subject of a Constitution was taken up. Mr. LOWRY, of Cincinnati, read an interesting dissertation which presented a number of points for discussion. Finally, on motion of Mr. FOWLE, of Alexandria, Va., it was resolved that no alteration should be made in the articles of confederation, unless approved by *four-fifths* of all the associations belonging to it. This is intended to make it impossible to pervert the Confederation into a consolidation. Some members, however, dissent from this attempt to restrict powers of amendment, pointing out the very obvious fact that all such attempts to bind future Conventions are in fact nullities, in law and gospel. It was thought, nevertheless, best to place the perhaps useful faction on record, as a sort of moral restraint, which is, indeed, all the power the Convention has.

On Thursday evening, a large audience listened to an address delivered by Mr. F. C. GILCHRIST, of Charleston, S. C., on the subject of "Christian Union as promoted by these Associations."

By special invitation, the delegates proceeded in a body to the residence of Mrs. EMMA WILLARD, who received them with the utmost cordiality, and made this one of the most pleasant incidents of the occasion. To-day the delegates and others are treated by the Troy Association to an excursion to Saratoga. The Convention has been in every respect a highly successful affair, and promises useful results; mainly, of course, in the good feeling and increased zeal which is aroused by such a gathering. F. G. S.

The Season at Saratoga.

A CONGRESS OF CHRISTIAN YOUNG MEN AT CONGRESS HALL—UNUSUAL NUMBER OF VISITORS.—GEN. NYE, GAZZANIGA AND BRIGNOLI.

SARATOGA, July 18th, 1859.

This gay and crowded village was to-day enlivened by the irruption of some five hundred Christian young men and women—an extraordinary class of visitors for such a community of pleasure seekers. But our Christian friends are of the opinion of good Dr. WATTS, that religion never was designed to make our pleasures less. A livlier, or a better natured collection of people I have not encountered of a summer's day. The "Christian Associations of North America" have been holding their Annual Convention at Troy, and this being the last day of their session, they came to the very sensible conclusion that it would greatly conduce to the promotion of Christian fellowship if they went to Saratoga and dined together at Congress Hall. They arrived this morning about 11, and marched in procession from the railroad dépôt to the Hall, though it was raining at the time. The most striking looking personage among them was the leader of the procession, the Rev. Dr. KENNEDY, of the Scotch Presbyterian Church of Troy, who lacked only a tartan and an eagle's feather to give him the appearance of a Scottish chief at the head of his clan. On arriving in Congress Hall they assembled in one of the large parlors of that immense house, and sang a hymn, after which they dispersed, the greater art of them rushing to the Congress Spring to taste the water. There were 496 of them, representing all parts of the Union, from Texas to Maine, and some from the British Provinces; but there was a remarkable degree of homogenity in their appearance. They might have all been inhabitants of the same town. At 1 o'clock they sat down to dinner, entirely filling the vast dining-room of the hotel, which has recently been greatly beautified by paintings on the ceiling and walls. A blessing was invoked by the Rev. Dr. BOARDMAN, of Philadelphia, and, with the almonds and raisins, speaking began, as at the other dinner. As the regular dinner of the hotel was to be served at 3, the speakers were limited to five minutes each, an arrangement which had the effect of condensing some long sermons into some very forcible and telling sentences. The President of the Convention, Mr. STUART, of Philadelphia, led off, and was followed by Mr. WATKINS, of Virginia, Mr. POTTS, of New-Brunswick, Mr. FISHER, of Cincinnati, and Mr. POMEROY, of Carrolton, Louisiana. The Rev. Mr. DORFEA, of the Old School Presbyterian Church of Troy, responded, and the occasion closed by an invocation by Mr. BALDWIN, of the Baptist Church, of Troy. The company then adjourned to the meeting-house of the Rev. Mr. BEECHER, to continue their exercises, and departed in the afternoon train for Troy, where the closing meeting of the Convention will be held this evening.

It would have been a dull day at Saratoga but for these Christian young men, as it has rained ever since sunrise, and the in-door resources for amusing the miscellaneous multitudes who gather here are very soon exhausted. Meerschaums and sherry-cobblers however, have not given out yet, and the supply of lemon-peel and fine cut is not likely to fail.

There are about a third more visitors at the Springs this season than there were last year at this time, and Congress Hall takes the lead among the hotels in the number of its guests. Among those now stopping there is Gen. NYE, Ex-Commissioner of Police, BRIGNOLI and GAZZANIGA are mellowing their voices here by assiduous draughts of Congress-water.

ANON.

Amusements.

Last week, at the theatres, was chiefly devoted to the benefits of the leading actors, who were more or less successful, according as the weather was more or less propitious. Mr. BURTON's appeal to the public drew together, on the sultry evening of Friday last, an assemblage which would have been considered numerous on a cold Winter's night, with the City full of the patrons of the drama. Mr. B. was evidently suffering from indisposition, but he played with his usual spirit, and was eminently successful in pleasing his audience.

The most successful place of public amusement during the week, however, has been the Palace Garden, in Fourteenth-street. And the enterprising managers of this now popular resort fully deserve all the success which their patient perseverance has achieved. The Garden, so called, is literally a garden *facon a non*, since there is no grove, and no flowers. But there are shady trees, elegant fountains, and a perfect orchestra, under the renowned Mr. BAKER. The space being large and open is very cool, and the gay appearance of the lady visitors in Summer costume, the colored lights, the fireworks, and very excellent refreshments at moderate prices, combine to make the Garden the most delightful place at which an hour can be spent to the present warm season. The visitor sits on a comfortable seat under a tree, taking his ice-cream, listening to really fine music, and looking on at a quadrille or a polka, while fire-balloons are ascending, and fireworks of the most beautiful description are being exhibited. The most rigid pains are taken that no improper character, male or female, shall enter the Garden, and the result of this very proper care is, that the most respectable persons now resort thither in the evenings with their families, there being no fear whatever that their wives or daughters will be exposed to undesirable association.

At Wallack's Theatre there is advertised for this evening a new extravaganza, entitled "Lalla Rookh." A great deal of wit and fun are promised, and we doubt not that a very numerous audience will assemble to witness the production of the new piece, the author of which has not yet been publicly announced. The "Indian pukkah" recently put up in this theatre kept the house very cool, though it be never so full.

At Niblo's Theatre Mr. BURTON will appear this evening as *Captain Cuttle*, in "Dombey and Son," which will be given for the last time this season. To-morrow evening the "Serious Family" and "Toodles" will be presented. "David Copperfield" is also to be performed this week. Mr. BEARON is supported by Mr. and Mrs. EDDY, the veteran Mrs. HOUGHS, Mr. DAVENPORT, Mr. DAWSON, and other actors and actresses of talent and eke of celebrity.

THE BOWERY THEATRE.—The Misses WESTERN are drawing very good houses at this establishment, and are announced to appear every evening this week.

At the National Theatre, Mr. W. M. WARD'S name is underlined on the bills of the house, and will, during this week, contribute his talent to the attractions, already great, offered by Miss CARR, Mrs. NICHOLLS, Mr. HAMPTON and other distinguished artists.

Barnum's Museum, besides the usual attractions of the Aquaria, the Serpents and the thousand and one curiosities at this popular establishment, announces the performances of the Wizard WINANS.

MARETZEK'S Mammoth Festival commences this day, at Jones' Wood. The "Heated Term" being past, and a cooler term having set in, there will be nothing to mar the delight of a visit to the wonderful entertainment prepared by Mr. MARETZEK. The Third and Second avenue cars will run on the Sunday time-table during the week, and two steamers have been chartered to convey passengers to the ground free of charge. There are to be a series of Promenade Concerts, Performances by an Equestrian Company; Tricks of Legerdemain, by a Wizard; an Exhibition of Jeronelli's Fantocini; Flights of Balloons; Fireworks; Dancing; Exhibitions of the Calcium Light, and an endless variety of other performances, Musical, Dramatic, Acrobatic, &c.

The Moonlight Excursion of the Mendelssohn Union, on Wednesday, promises to be a very brilliant affair. The boats are to start at 5 P. M., go up the river as far as West Point, and return by moonlight; music and dancing on the deck, by moonlight, being the romantic and delightful feature of the excursion.

The Times' War Letters.

THE GREAT NEWSPAPER VICTORY OF THE DAY.—The NEW-YORK TIMES is entitled to the credit of being first and foremost of the American Press in publishing intelligence from the seat of the great European war. The accounts of Mr. RAYMOND and of his correspondent "Malakoff" of the battle of Solferino, were not only quite full in detail (considering how rapidly their preparation followed events,) and exceedingly graphic and interesting, but they were the first of any length which reached this side of the Atlantic. These letters seem to have threaded the oblique highways of flair to France, thence to London, and thence on board the New-York bound steamer, while even the ever wide-awake London Press was announcing to their readers that there was "nothing further from the seat of war." In the great success of the TIMES there has been either extraordinary vigilance and system, or still more extraordinary good luck. It matters not to which of these it was indebted—its triumph was a most handsome one, and will be marked and remembered by the public. On the very morning that the TIMES published its complete accounts, the old, blatant, braggart *Herald*, regretted to its readers that a steamer had arrived bringing no further information of any interest respecting the great battle! But BENNETT got his "information of interest" from the NEW-YORK TIMES. It must have delighted him.—*Troy Whig.*

From the London *Times* we have sundry letters from RUSSELL and other correspondents, while in the NEW-YORK TIMES we have very lengthy letters from H. J. RAYMOND, its Editor, and from "Malakoff," its Paris Correspondent. We published RAYMOND'S account of the battle—especially valuable because he was an eye-witness to the whole battle—last evening, by telegraph; but we find that what we had was but a very small portion of the whole letter. We think, therefore, we can give nothing of greater interest than to continue RAYMOND'S reliable account, only somewhat condensing, and by adding other details of the battle from the pen of "Malakoff."—*Pittsburgh Chron

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POPULAR TRADE.
Great bargains will be offered on
MONDAY, July 18, in
SILK GRENADINES, BAREGE, ORGANDY AND JACONET ROBES, and by the yard.
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A. T. STEWART & CO. are selling the balance of
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and finest quality Satin Striped
Printed Organdy MUSLINS,
at 38. per yard.
(formerly sold at 6s.)
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A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, July 18,
250 GRENADINE ROBES,
Double Skirts and Two Flounces,
Plain and Chintz colors, at prices greatly below the cost of importation.
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PLAIN, TUCKED AND EMBROIDERED,
AT THE
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WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WELL-RECOMmended and trustworthy girl, to do the general housework of a private family; is a girl of neat appearance, capable in her kitchen, can wash and iron to please the most particular, and will study to be obedient to her employers' wishes; desires to make a permanent home with a family wanting such a servant at moderate wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

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WANTED—BY TWO TIDY WELL RECOMmended German girls, (sisters,) situations in City or country; one as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress. A good place more desirable than high wages. Apply at No. 378 6th av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, A situation as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and able to work; no objection to the country. Also, a young girl, a situation as chamber maid and waiting, or washing and ironing; both would do general housework, separate in City or country; wages no object—only a home. Call at 510 Broadway, 3d floor front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, in a small family, to do general housework; the best of City references can be given; can do plain cooking; is a good washer and ironer or chamber-maid and plain sewing if wanted and obliging. Call at No. 144 29th st, between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear, on the first floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, a situation in a private family to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework; also, a Protestant girl to do general housework, or chamberwork and the care of children; no objections to go in the country. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A SMART, TIDY, RESPECTABLE German Protestant girl, a situation to travel on a steamer to Europe or California as waitress; is competent in her business; has good reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 467 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITUation as cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing, and thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 28 11th-st., corner of 3d-av.

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WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and plain gardener; understands his business; no objection to the country. Also, a young man a situation as coachman; can milk cows and knows farming generally. Both have good references. A permanent situation in preference to good wages. Address No. 510 Broadway, 3d floor, front room, for two days.

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STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRUNG GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as S. GOLDBECK, PH. RAKEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, E. C. TIMM, WOLFGANG LANEAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAS, and many others.
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Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

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First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

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CHICKERING & SONS'
NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS.
Price, $393. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $250, $275, and $300.
T. E. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano forte for sale for $210, at No. 676 6th av., near the Crystal Palace-park. Has elegant round corners, handsome octagon legs, superbly inlaid with pearl, grand scale, overbraced, &c., beautifully lined with satin wood and white holly, splendid rich tone, which can be tested, best City makers, having full warrantee, and is without spot or blemish; in use three months. N. B.—Will be boxed and shipped, or delivered included. Can be fully examined. Apply for four days, day or evening.

AT ANY SACRIFICE FOR CASH IF APplied for immediately.—Magnificent rose wood seven-octave Piano-forte; short time used. Manufactured by old-established City makers, of thirty years' experience. A $400 instrument for half price. Round corners, carved case, scalloped keys, iron frame beautifully ornamented. Call at 236 Madison st. near Montgomery.

LIGHTS & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 428 Broome-st.; also, at their Depot, No. 28 Cortlandt-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—SPLENDID SEVEN-octave rosewood piano, made by one of the best makers and fully warranted; worth $375, with all the latest improvements and in perfect order; been used a few months; will be sold very low for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th st.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 369 Centre-st., offer a large assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 565 Broadway. The first lot is 20x65 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILBOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—NO. 67 James st., New-York; has a good basement and cellar, fine store on the first floor, and the upper part suitable for a residence. Also two good rear buildings. For further particulars, apply between 9 and 4 o'clock at No. 206 Fulton-st., New-York. F. S. MILES, Executor.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF A HOUSE IN East Broadway, consisting of front and back parlors, front and back basement, and if required, one large room on second floor. The house is newly painted, and has gas, hot and cold water bathroom, &c. Inquire at No. 256 East Broadway, or at No. 242 Pearl-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER LOFTS of store corner of Warren and Greenwich st., entrance in Warren st.; suitable for business purposes, having hard finished walls, hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the 4th; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

SCHOOL ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purposes and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th av.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st. will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. H. VASSE, No. 78 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HOUSE NO 125 Mercer-st.; is well adapted for a hotel, boarding-house, saloon or club-house, or for a light manufacturing business; rent moderate. Apply to H. H. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

STORE IN HOBOKEN TO LET—NO. 142 Washington st., next block in this growing city. Apply at the Store.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP, AND ON EASY TERMS—premises No. 215 South 2d-st., Williamsburgh, consisting of a two-story dwelling house, 36 feet deep, with a two-story brick stable 25 x 30 feet, all in good order; yard paved throughout; for particulars inquire of P. BERT, No. 382 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or P. VOTY, No. 109 Fulton-st., New-York.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
BOWERY—For sale, a frontage of 75 on the Bowery, near Canal-st., suitable for a public institution.
ELM-ST.—A frontage of 40 feet near Broome-st.
CHURCH-ST.—A frontage of 50 feet near Franklin-st.
WHITE-ST.—A frontage of 50 feet near Broadway.
CANAL ST.—A frontage of 33 feet near Varick-st.
DUANE ST.—A frontage of 50 feet near Centre-st.
FOURTEENTH-ST.—A frontage of 62 feet near 4th-av.
BROADWAY—Twenty one lease years for sale.
GRAND ST.—Corner lot near Centre Market.
Also, houses and lots on Broome, Bleecker, Spring, Varick, Division, Prince and Stanton sts.
Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR THREE-STORY AND basement brick house, situated in Adelphi-st., near Flushing-av., Brooklyn; lot 22x100; Ridgewood water, bath, water closet, &c. The furniture will be disposed of at a fair valuation if required. A small portion of the purchase money only required. Address Box No. 4,210 Post-office, New-York. Agents need not apply.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST CLASS FULL-SIZED four-story brown stone house and lot No. 17 East 32d-st., built in the best manner, and containing every modern improvement; will be sold cheap. Apply to H. SARON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE THREE-STORY AND attic brick house, No. 205 West 28th-st., 25 feet front, in fine order, with part of the furniture, if desired. Possession immediately. JOHN MARTINE, No. 213 West 28th-st.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A CHOICELY located plot of ground, containing about 3½ acres. For particulars inquire of
CHAS. B. FOSDICK, No. 1 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND Lot on the southeast corner of 9th-av. and 20th-st. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND, 107 FEET 6 inches on 4th-av. by 100 feet on 20th st. Terms easy. Address, by note, No. 22 West 20th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE STORE NO. 178 9th-av. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Within an hour and a-half from New-York. The place is finely located on high ground, on the main road leading to the Rockaway Pavilion, and contains 42 acres of very superior land. The house is of Gothic style, commodious and well-furnished, commanding a fine view of the ocean. The grounds are tastefully laid out and well planted with choice fruit trees and fine shrubbery. The out buildings consist of neat cottage for gardener and servants, two large barns, carriage houses, ice-house and poultry house, &c., &c. For further particulars, apply to JAS. M. PLUMB, No. 97 Chambers-st.

TO LET—AT NYACK ON THE HUDSON, A COTtage consisting of five rooms, besides a basement and kitchen; together with garden, fruit, &c., &c.; location very pleasant, within two minutes' walk of Smith's steamboat dock and ferry to Tarrytown; communication also by New-Jersey Railroad of New-Jersey three times a day. A very desirable place for parties doing business in New-York City and desiring the comforts of a country home. Address (post-paid) S. W. M., No. 279 5th-st., New-York, or call on Mrs. PERRY, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, 1½ miles from depôt, with dwelling-house 46x34, carriage house, barn, &c., all in good repair, and 12 to 50 acres of choice land, surrounded by large fruit and shade trees; choice water; a river running through the premises affords fine bathing, and boating and every variety of fishing near. Trains three times a day to New-York; steamboat every night. House, &c., with 12 acres of land, $4,000. Inquire of M. L. CARPENTER on the premises, Lyme, Conn.

FOR SALE—A FINE LOCATION FOR A COUntry seat, about 70 acres of good land, fronting on the turnpike road, twenty miles from the City; about 25 acres of heavy timber, balance meadow and tillable; fine brook forms the southern boundary; commands an extensive view of long island sound and surrounding country. Easy of access by New-Haven Railroad or by steamboats. For further particulars address Box No. 655 Post office.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, at Carthage landing, Fishkill township, 6½ miles from New-York; steamboat and Railroad daily; perfectly healthy location; bathing at the door; pure well of water; about 100 young and thrifty fruit trees; various kinds of berries, grape vines, etc. Price $1,200. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or of C. PARSONS, No. 59 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A beautiful country residence about 10 minutes' ride from the depôt, with 7 or 30 acres of good land, in a high state of cultivation, with large shade and ornamental trees of full growth and fruit trees of choice kinds, with the stock, utensils, carriages, &c. The house and outbuildings are good. Apply on the premises to CHAS. P. HOLMES, or at No. 173 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUNTRY place, commanding a magnificent view over twenty miles in extent; one hour's ride from town by railroad. Two minutes' walk from the depôt. Land from two to fifty acres, good house, abundant out-buildings, choice fruit and pure air and water. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY DEsirable village property consisting of a good house of twelve rooms, stable and carriage-house, over an acre of land, highly improved, with large shade and fruit trees, graveled walks, &c.; is very accessible, in an undoubtedly healthy location. Will be sold low, or exchanged. CALDWELL & JONES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT SARATOGA—A COTTAGE and one acre of ground; the Summer residence of the late John R. Peters; pleasantly located, convenient to the Springs and hotels, and immediate possession given; seventy per cent can remain on mortgage. Apply to P. DURKEE, Saratoga, or GEORGE C. PETERS, No. 207 West 23d-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, ONE mile south of Coxsackie landing, a country residence with a spacious brick dwelling and new outbuildings, all in complete order. Mountain and river scenery, fruit and ornamental trees, and a grove of six acres near the house. Apply to J. W. ROBINSON, Esq., Sing Sing, or H. F. LOMBARD, on the premises.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT on Staten Island, with a large new house, barns, stables, plenty of fruit and shade; position healthy; high grounds, fine water, and 5 acres of good land; price $5,000; $2,000 or $3,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of MARTIN BROS. & CO., 69 Leonard-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange for City or Brooklyn property; in perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence, at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES—ARCHITECTURAL plans complete, $5 each, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Architect, No 182 Broadway, Mercantile Bank Building, corner of John-st.

FARMS.

WASHINGTON, N. Y.—A VALUABLE FARM or country seat for sale, situated in Washington, Dutchess County. The house is thoroughly built and spacious, being 56 feet long by 35 wide, containing 13 rooms. The out-buildings are large and commodious and in good repair; a never failing spring of pure water is introduced into the house by lead pipes. The dwelling is surrounded by an abundance of shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, small fruit, &c.; the place contains about 137 acres of the most choice land in Dutchess County; there is a large apple orchard and a choice pear orchard, for the most part Bartletts. This is one of the most charming spots in America, being extremely healthy and possesses in a high degree the advantages of literary, educational and religious institutions. For further particulars, address OGDEN SELEYE, Washington, Dutchess County, or W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., New York, Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN EASTCHESTER, WITHin one hour's ride of the City, consisting of about 12 acres of land. On the place is a saw and paper-mill, with water power; also, an ice-house, which lets for $400 per year; $10,000; terms easy. Also, in the City, two lots running through the block, suitable for manufacturing purposes; on the premises is a two-story brick building, for storing goods or manufacturing; $14,000; terms easy. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS OWNING FARMS.—The demand at present for farms by those wishing to purchase, renders it necessary for me to apply to owners of farms desirous of selling to send a full description of their property immediately. Farms are wanted in every section of the country, and having prompt and personal attention given by me makes it advantageous to dispose of property through me. Call on or address W. L. SEYMOUR, Real Estate Broker, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 97 ACRES, AT RYE, Westchester County, situated 2 miles from the depôt, in a fine and improving neighborhood. It is under good cultivation; has fine apple and peach orchards, and extensive vegetable and fruit garden. The dwelling-house, barn and other buildings are all new. The property, including stock, implements, house furniture, &c., will be sold at a bargain, if applied for soon. Address H. K. CORNING, on the premises, or No. 84 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM OF 200 ACRES, 3 miles from the New-Haven Railroad Depôt, at Greenwich, Conn.; is on high ground, and is watered by never failing springs. The improvements consist of a large mansion, barn, carriage house, sheds, &c.; also a tenement house. A large proportion of the purchase-money may remain on the property. Also, two small farms near Mount Vernon Depôt.
CALDWELL & JONES, No. 96 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 33 acres of good improved land, being part of the estate of the late James D. Merritt. The farm is situated in the township of Harrison, Westchester County, on Purchase-st., four miles from Rye, and three miles from White Plains. Any further information may be obtained by applying on the premises to HANNAH P. MERRITT, Executrix, or JOTHAM MERRITT, Executor.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 137 acres in Dutchess County, five miles from Dover Plains' depôt. Plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., room No. 5, or ELIAS EAIGHT, on the premises. Address Washington Post-office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FARMS, COUNTRY AND VILLAGE RESIdences, and fine building sites, situated along the west shore of the Hudson, contiguous to the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, between Hoboken, Piermont and Nyack. For maps and other particulars apply to SILAS SEYMOUR, No. 471 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT FARM, OF 140 acres, in Orange County, 6 miles by plank road from Middletown; fish-pond, good buildings and beautiful prospect. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED FOR CASH.—BRICK OR stone, full front; location between 2d and 6th avs., and ranging from 8th to 14th sts.; price, $12,000 to $15,000. If a basement house, must not be less than 20 feet wide. Address CONFIDENCE, Box No. 1,113 Lower Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) July 18, at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall st.

10 shares Artizans' Bank	$100 each
30 shares Union Bank	$50 each
123 shares Tradesmen's Bank	$40 each
60 shares American Exchange Bank	$100 each
5 shares Goodhue Fire Insurance Co	$100 each
20 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co	$50 each
10 shares Home Fire Insurance Co	$100 each
60 shares Security Fire Insurance Co	$50 each
175 shares Kings County Fire Insurance Co	$20 each
20 shares Harmony Fire and Marine Ins Co	$50 each
30 shares National Fire Insurance Co	$37 50 each
10 shares Washington Fire Insurance Co	$50 each
21 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Co	$40 each
5 shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Co	$50 each
5 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co	$100 each
50 shares North River Fire Insurance Co	$25 each
40 shares Long Island Fire Insurance Co	$50 each
10 shares Columbia Marine Insurance Co	$100 each
10 shares Gebhard Fire Insurance Co	$100 each
14 shares Relief Fire Insurance Co	$50 each
15 shares Merchants' Fire Insurance Co	$50 each
10 shares Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co	$100 each
50 shares United States Steam Sugar Refining Company	$100 each
10 shares American Express Co	$100 each
50 shares Virginia Steamship Co	$100 each
15 shares Union India Rubber Co	$75 each

Pew in Church of the Messiah, middle aisle.
50 shares New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Co. $100 each
$5,000 Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds.
$3 000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds.
$1 000 Virginia State 6 per cent. Bonds.
$7,000 New York and Erie Railroad Fourth mortgage Bonds
$4,000 Belleville and Illinoistown Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds.
Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, July 21. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day when ever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of Real Estate at public or private sale when desired.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.
BY GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO., TRADE sale rooms, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, for the sale of books, stationery, works of art, &c. Consignments solicited.
MONDAY, July 18,
Commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.,
On the premises, No. 64 Nassau st.
RECEIVER'S SALE.—By order of the Supreme Court—The entire stock of stationery of Rich & Lounsbery, consisting of fine letter paper, assorted; flat cap, copying and receipt books, blank books, envelopes, writing and copying inks, black and red; backgammon boards, chessmen, fancy inks, gold pens and pencils, writing desks—in all a most complete stock of staple and fancy stationery, together with the fixtures on the premises, and the lease of the store and two basements three years from May 1, 1859. Also, the complete fixtures of a blank book bindery. Particulars at sale. Catalogues now ready.

JOHN J. RENNIE, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEhold furniture at public auction, THIS DAY, at the private residence No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.; sale commencing at 10½ o'clock, consisting of drawing-room suites, 7-octave piano with stool and cover, etageres, bookcase, centre-tables, pier and mantel mirrors, lace curtains, oil-paintings, vases statuary, velvet and Brussels carpet, rugs, and rosewood and mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, and dining-table, arm-chairs, lot glassware, china and silver ware; also, a large assortment of basement furniture, with which the sale will commence. For further particulars, see *Herald*.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF SCHOONER YACHT STARLIGHT AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, July 19, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
The schooner yacht STARLIGHT, her tackle, apparel and furniture, &c. Said vessel is about 50 tons burden, five years old in good order and well found in every respect. Has several accommodations for a vessel of her size, extra sails, awnings, anchors, boats, &c. She can be seen at the Atlantic Basin Brooklyn, on and after July 15. Sale positive. Full particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 14 Pine st.

By JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, JULY 19, AT TWO O'CLOCK P. M., in Kent, near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, Furniture, mahogany chairs, card tables, oval glass, oil paintings, bedsteads, feather beds mattresses, vases with flowers, washstands and toilet crockery, china tea set, ivory-handled cutlery, three-ply ingrain carpet and oilcloths, matting, 2 cook-stoves &c., &c. To Let—The above two-story and attic frame house, in good order. Rent $300. Possession on the 1st of August

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.
SHERIFF'S SALE OF GROCERIES.—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, office No 113 Nassau-st., will sell THIS DAY, July 18, at 1 o'clock P.

MEDICAL.

THE ELEVENTH HOUR!—IT IS NOT TOO late; the lurking venom can be safely and surely eradicated; the worst stages of decay in the system yields to the wonder working "TRIBSMAR." Read "Human Frailty," a book sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below McDougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by

F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
And at
APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM,
WATER-BRASH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING,
WATER-BRASH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING,
WATER-BRASH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING,
JAUNDICE,
JAUNDICE,
JAUNDICE,
SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS,
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FABQUAR'S MEDICATED
CALIFORNIA WINE AND BRANDY.

Pure juice of the grape with Peruvian bark, juniper rhubarb, &c., for diarrhœa, dyspepsia, pains in the bowels.

WEAK, DELICATE FEMALES, OR MALES
Are strengthened by it. $1 a bottle. Depot No. 6 Varick-st., No. 100 Fulton-st., Bushton's, and Nos. 417 and 632 Broadway; Hayes', Brooklyn, and druggists generally.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,

Pupil of RICORD of Paris and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature. Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c., No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Cancric affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 26 Bleecker-st., New-York City, established for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction to the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in a few cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poison contained in the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Beware of nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposing the failure of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. H., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and chest, night sweats and emaciation.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 439 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the author, as above; also, by

CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES MARRIED AND SINGLE. IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LAMONT'S LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S NEW MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 20th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth, above one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction European Hospital practice; quacks (advertisers.) their remedies and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, at No. 647 Broadway, or stale, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9, and 6 to 8 evenings.

$500 REWARD.

DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE.

It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet, or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep, or healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Price $1 per bottle. C. H. KING, General Agent. No. 178 Broadway, New-York; Redding, Boston; Jennison, Albany; Callender, Philadelphia. Also for sale as above, King's celebrated Rosewash, price 25 cents.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail. Don't be tempted. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway. Perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis; attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Greene, (No. 139 Greene,) hours 10½ to 2 and 6 to 9. Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this special city guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Seminal weakness, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 96 West 24th-st., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS Medicine to be genuine must have my name as the only legal proprietor on each label and the initials on the seal of every bottle. Nervous Rheumatism, Chorea, St. Vitus' Dance, Palpitation, Vertigo, Wakefulness and many other nervous diseases, have been cured by this medicine. For sale by Druggists generally, and at No. 111 6th-av., New-York; large bottles $1.

Dr. J. T. STRATTON.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—UNPRINcipled scoundrels have put out a vile counterfeit. Remember, we have no agents in this City, and in Brooklyn the genuine can only be had of HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., who has been our agent for ten years. If you are deceived after this caution, it's your own fault. JOHN PINE & CO., sole proprietors, No. 109 Nassau-st., N. Y.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXture.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores; at the Astor House No. 257 Broadway; and No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. William.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.—UNION-SQUARE.—DR. BATES, DENtist, inserts indestructible Teeth upon frames warranted to masticate food. Plugging warranted not to fall out, and performed without pain. Cleaning and extracting without injuring the gums. Children's teeth regulated and advice given. No. 838 Broadway, corner Fifth-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of VANVLECK, READ & DREXEL, was on the 30th day of June, 1859, dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business will be settled by either partner at No. 48 Wall-st.

New-York, July 1, 1859.

JASPER T. VANVLECK,
WILLIAM G. READ,
FRANCIS M. DREXEL,
FRANCIS A. DREXEL,
ANTHONY J. DREXEL,
JOSEPH W. DREXEL.

The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership, for the transaction of a General Banking and Collection Business, under the name and firm of READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 48 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank Building.

New-York, July 1, 1859.

WILLIAM G. READ, } Of New-
ROBERT WINTHROP, } York.
FRANCIS M. DREXEL, }
FRANCIS A. DREXEL, } Of Philadelphia.
ANTHONY J. DREXEL, }
JOSEPH W. DREXEL, }

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of REDMAN & KELLOGG was dissolved on the first, by mutual consent.

The affairs of the late firm will be settled by JOSEPH F. REDMAN, who will continue the same business at No. 461 6th av.

JOSEPH F. REDMAN,
MINOT C. KELLOGG.

New-York, July 18, 1859.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET, Capt. MOODY.
LEAVE

HARLEM			PIER 65, E.R.		
6 A. M.	1 P. M.		7 A. M.	3:15 P. M.	
7 A. M.	3 P. M.		8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.	
8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.		9:15 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	
9 A. M.	5:15 P. M.		11 A. M.	6:15 P. M.	
10:30 A. M.	6:15 P. M.		1:30 P. M.	7:15 P. M.	

Landing at 10th-st. and 130th-st. each way; connecting each trip with

BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,

and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.

Fare to Harlem, 6 cents.

J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Friday, July 15, 7:30 A. M.	Friday, July 15, 3:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 16, 6:30 A. M.	Saturday, July 16, 4 P. M.
Sunday, July 17, 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 17, 4 P. M.
Monday, July 18, 6 A. M.	Monday, July 18, 3:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 19, 6:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 19, 10 A. M.
Wednesday, July 20, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, July 20, 10:30 A. M.
Thursday, July 21, 7:30 A. M.	

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (direct) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Friday, July 15, 5:30 P. M.	Friday, July 15, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 16, 3:30 P. M.	Saturday, July 16, 7 A. M.
Monday, July 18, 8:30 A. M.	Monday, July 18, 6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 19, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, July 19, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, July 20, 10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, July 20, 6:15 A. M.
	Thursday, July 21, 6:30 A. M.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY CROWELL Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York from Pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room $6. Running time about 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland. B. S. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st., New-York.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Lake Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours ride from Portland.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburg. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

DAILY LINE FOR GLEN COVE AND Roslyn, stopping at Hayle's Dock, Great Neck, and Sands Point. The fine new steamer LONG ISLAND will leave Pier No 37 East River, James-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 P. M. Returning leaves Roslyn at 6:30 and Glen Cove at 7:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9 o'clock.

YONKERS FERRY.—LANDING AT RIVERdale Hudson Park, Tubby Hook, Fort Washington, Carmansville, Manhattanville, Strykers Bay, 22d and Christopher sts. The steamer JOHN FAYERWEATHER, from Jay-st. Pier, at 8½ A. M. and 1½ P. M., returning, leaves Yonkers at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., affording delightful excursions. Fare 10 cents each way.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND STRATTONPORT.—The fast-sailing steamer KNOCHDEAN, Capt. REYNOLDS, will leave EVERY DAY, (except Sunday,) Flushing, at 7½ A. M. and 1 P. M.; New-York, from Fulton Market Wharf, at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M., touching at College Point and Strattonport each way. Fare 15 cents.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT, Kingston, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON at 3.45 o'clock.

FOR SAG HARBOR—LANDING AT ORIENT AND GREENPORT EACH WAY.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-st., Pier No. 25 East River, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Freight taken.

G. W. COLLINS, Agent.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT.—FROM Peck slip, East River, at 4 o'clock, P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.

DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT, AND NEWARK EXCURSIONS DAILY. (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)—Fare 13 cents. Steamer TAMINEND, leaves Newark at 7½, and 1½ P. M., and foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., also, with parties, at Newark Bay House.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven Railroad.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.—Whereas, Mrs. FANNIE DEANE HALSEY, a resident of this City, left her home on the first day of June, and her dead body was found on the fifth day of June last, in the water near Gay Bridge, in Kings county; and whereas, circumstances connected with the disappearance and death of Mrs. Halsey, warrant the suspicion that she was murdered: Now, therefore, I, Daniel F. Tiemann, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of the authority in me vested, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the said Fannie Deane Halsey. The above reward will be paid on the certificate of the District Attorney that the arrest and conviction were secured by the person claiming the same.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the ninth day of July, A. D. 1859.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, BENJAMIN CARPENTER, have revoked and countermanded a certain Letter of Attorney executed by me in October, 1858, whereby Harvey L. Chandler was authorized to conduct in my name the grocery business in the City of New-York, and in my name to buy and sell goods and merchandise appertaining to said business, and I hereby revoke all his power and authority to act for me derived from said Letter of Attorney, or from any source whatsoever. Dated New-York, July 16, 1859.

BENJAMIN CARPENTER.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Finance of the Board of Aldermen will meet in room No. 8 City Hall, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock. All persons having business before the Committee are hereby notified to be present.

JOHN J. BRADLEY,
THOS. W. ADAMS, } Committee.
JAMES OWEN,

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—JULY 11, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that a penalty of Five per Cent will be added, on the first day of August next, on all water rents remaining unpaid on that day.

M. VAN SCHAICK, President.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY J. GRACEY, plaintiff, against AGNES JARVIS, widow of THOMAS N. JARVIS, deceased; Alexander Jarvis and Mary his wife; Jane Jarvis, widow of William Jarvis, deceased; Charles Jarvis, Thomas Jarvis, Peter Jarvis, Ellen Jarvis, Susan Jarvis and Emma Jarvis, children of the said William Jarvis, deceased; John Jarvis and Ruth his wife; Mary Ann Wilson, formerly Mary Ann Jarvis and William Wilson her husband; Alexander Jarvis the younger, Mary Ann Jarvis, Nelson Jarvis, William Jarvis and Catharine Jarvis, children of James Jarvis, deceased, and James M. Neely, defendants.—Summons for relief. As amended.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of June, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 70 Wall-street, in the said City, within twenty days after the service hereof on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

HENRY P. FESSENDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF AN order of the Supreme Court, granted as a Special Term and Circuit of said Court, held at Martinsburgh, June 24, 1859, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and members of, and all others in any way interested in, the Utica Insurance Company or its assets, or any part thereof, that WILLIAM C. MERRILL, Esq., the Referee in and by said order appointed, will, at his office in Whitestown, Oneida County, and on the 30th day of July, 1859, at 10 o'clock A. M. on that day, proceed to the appointment and appoint some fit and suitable person Receiver of the Utica Insurance Company. And will, at the same time and place, or at such other time and place to which said matter may be then and there adjourned, take and pass the accounts of GEORGE R. DANA, deceased, the late Receiver of said Company, and take such other proceedings as in and by said order directed.

Utica, July 15, 1859.

WILLIAM B. DANA, Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD H. PERDLETON, late of the City of Washington, District of Columbia, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at the office of CHURCHILL, JOHNSON & CO., No. 27 Murray-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 20, 1859.

PHILIP P. PENDLETON, Executor.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. PALMER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Esq., No. 14 Wall-st., (that being his place for transacting business,) in the City of New-York, on or before Oct. 23 next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859.

RUFUS PRIME, Administrator.

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SHAFTING FOR SALE.—1,000 FEET OF FROM two to three and one half inch shafting with couplings, pulleys and belting to correspond. Can be had cheap by application to the subscriber.

THOMAS PALMER, No. 75 Dame-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

9:00 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
9:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
10:30 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:00 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
5:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
6:00 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Soules sts.
8:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
6:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
6:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
8:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
1:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
2:30 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
3:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
6:40 P. M.—From White Plains.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 9:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Buffalo and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 6 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 6:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:45 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 16, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 6 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 6:46 A. M., and 6 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 9:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 6:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st. Canal, Christopher, and 31st-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY leave Fulton Market Slip by steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., and 1, 3:45, 6:45 and 7:30 P. M., returning, leaves Flushing at 6:30, 7:55, 10 A. M. and 1, 2:30, 4:45, and 6:40 P. M., stopping both ways at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and West Flushing. Extra trains will leave Hunter's Point, at 7:15, and 11 A. M.; fare by 11 A. M. train to Flushing, from Hunter's Point, only 15 cents, returning, at 1 P. M. at 15 cents to New-York by 34th-st. ferry; fare by regular trains, from Fulton Market Slip 25 cents. Extra trains for excursions on reasonable terms.

O. CHARLICK, President.

FOR SAVANNAH.—CHANGE OF DAY.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. Post, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on THURSDAY, July 21, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15, through ticket to New-Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Albany, Atlanta, Columbus, Macon, Augusta and principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to

E. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 7 P. M. Way-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare 62 cts. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKlyn for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer-park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 12 M. and 1:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT.—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3:30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9:30 A. M. Express; and 4.10 P. M. Mail.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—SHARON SPRINGS.—Travellers taking the Morning Express Train on HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, leaving Chambers st. at 8 A. M., and 31st st. at 8:25 A. M., will arrive at the above places in time for dinner.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS and Lake Memphremagog, by the New-York and New-Haven and Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroads. Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:50 A. M., and 3:50 and 6:30 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 8, 7:45 A. M., 3:25 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

CENTRAL PARK.

OFFICE OF ARCHITECT-IN-CHIEF,
FIFTH AVENUE AT 79TH-ST.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Wednesday, July 20, at 12 M., for 50,000 to 60,000 feet of water pipe. The sizes of the pipe will run from three (3) to ten (10) inches, inside diameter.

The delivery to commence by Aug. 10, and the whole quantity to be delivered by Sept. 10 next.

Proposals for cast iron pipe will be for the delivery only on the Central Park, subject to the usual proofs.

Proposals for pipe of any other kind than cast-iron will include the laying and completion of the system for use, by Oct. 1 next, with a guarantee for two years, and must be accompanied by samples of proposed pipe, and description of the process of manufacture, and of the materials used, and the manner of laying the pipe, with references to places where the same has been used.

The trenching and back-filling will not be included in the contract.

Monthly estimates will be made as the work progresses, and 15 per cent of the value of the same, at contract prices, will be retained until the work is completed.

Specifications, together with any other information desired, will be furnished at this office on and after Thursday July 14, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

Proposals should be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the work.

The Commissioners of the Central Park reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Water-pipe," and addressed to the "Commissioners of the Central Park."

FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
Architect-in-Chief and Superintendent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of July, instant, at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School No. 19, in Fourteenth street, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder. The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WM. HIBBARD,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
FRANCIS DONCAN,
JOHN J. DYMOND,
JAS. CUSHING, Jr.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the IXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 20th day of July inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School No. 16, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

AUG. F. DOW,
HENRY P. LEE,
ALEX. H. KEECH.

NAVY AGENCY, New-York, July 14, 1859.

SEALED PROPOSALS INDORSED.—PROposals for pork will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for five hundred barrels of pork, to be of the best quality "Mess," and to be delivered at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, subject to the usual inspection, within five days after the notification of the bid.

OEO. N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE FOR SALE—SUITABLE FOR A FAMIly physician.—A fine showy bay horse 15¾ hands high, plump, pony built, eight years old, sound and in superior condition. He is accustomed to City driving, not afraid of locomotives, or bands of music, and is in all respects a perfectly reliable animal that a lady or child can drive with safety. His present owner has used him for a coupe the last two years. Apply to JAMES, at Johnson's livery stable, corner of Broadway and 27th-st.

FOR SALE—BROTHER OF TRUSTEE.—A SORrel colt, (entire,) brother of the celebrated trotting horse "Trustee," (who trotted 20 miles within the hour,) acknowledged to compare favorably with the "all horse." Further description unnecessary. Also, a trotting mare, trotting wagon and sulky, three sets of harness and top wagon. Apply to JAMES BRIDGES, New Lots, L. I., nearly opposite John L. Snedeker's Hotel.

SADDLE HORSE.—A PERFECT SADDLE horse for sale; owner going to Europe; unexceptionable in all respects; six years old; color iron gray; half Arab; carries a lady; price $300. Apply to W. M. NEILL, No. 50 Exchange-place.

PERSONAL.

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FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEA

The Zouaves.

From the Atlantic Monthly for August.

The decree of Oct. 1, 1830, approved by a royal ordinance March 21, 1831, created two battalions of Zouaves. To perceive the necessity for this body of troops, to understand the nature of the service required of them, and to obtain a just notion of their important position in African affairs, it will be necessary to glance, for a moment, at the previous history of Algeria under the Deys, and especially at the history of that Turkish militia which they were to replace—a body of irresponsible tyrants, which, since 1516, had exercised the greatest power in Africa, and had rendered their name hated and feared by the most distant tribes.

Algeria was settled in 1492, by Moors driven from Spain. They recognized a kind of allegiance to the Sultan of Turkey, which was, however, only nominal; he appointed their Emirs, but further than this there was no restraint on their actions. Hard pressed by the Spaniards in 1509, the Emirs sent in haste to Turkey for aid; and Barbarossa, a noted pirate, sailed to their help, drove out the Christians, but fixed upon the Moors the yoke of Turkish sovereignty. In 1516, he declared himself Sultan, or Dey, of Algiers; and his brother succeeding him, the Ottoman power was firmly established in the Northwest of Africa. Hated by the people of this great territory, both Moors and Arabs, menaced not only by their dissensions, but frequently attacked by the Christians from the North, there was but one method by which the Dey could maintain his power. He formed a large body of mercenary soldiers, drawn entirely from Turkey, united with himself and each other by a feeling of mutual dependence and common danger, and bound by no feeling of interest or affection to the inhabitants of the soil. Brave they were, as they proved in 1541, against CHARLES the Fifth, whose forces they defeated and nearly destroyed at Maratasch,—in 1565, at the siege of Malta,—in 1572, in the sea-fight of Lepanto,—in many smaller contests at different times, defending their land triumphantly in 1775 against the Spaniards under O'REILLY and CASTEJON. Hardy and ready they were, from the very necessity of the case; for they were hated and dreaded beyond measure by the Arabs, and theirs was a life of constant exertion. Other than united they could not be; for they were in continual warfare of offence or of defence; they suppressed rebellion and anarchy,—for without a leader and union they had been cut off by the restless foe, whose piercing eyes watched, and whose daggers waited only *for the time*. In constant danger, they could not sink into that sloth that eats out the heart of Eastern and Southern nations; for it was only in unrest that safety lay;—he who slumbered on those burning plains, no less than the sleeper on Siberian ice, was lost utterly and without remedy.

This body of troops, called the Odjack, elected or deposed Deys at pleasure; the Dey, nominally their ruler, was in reality their tool. In one period of twenty years there were six Deys, of whom four were decapitated, one abdicated through fear, and one died peacefully in the exercise of his governing functions. In 1829, they declared the kingdom free from the domination of Turkey; soon after, they expelled the Kouloughis, or half-breed Turks, and enslaved the Moors. Admitting some of the latter to service in the militia, they never allowed them to hope for advancement in the State, or, what was the same thing, the army. Only Turks, or in some instances renegade Christians, could lead the soldiers, whom thus no feeling of local patriotism mollified in their course of savage cruelty, grinding the face of the poor natives till spirit and hope were lost and resistance ceased to be a settled idea in their minds.

Now, when the French navy came up to the port of Algiers, June 12, 1830, the unity between the soldiers and their master, HOSSEIN PACHA, was tottering on the verge of dissolution; a plot against his life had just been discovered; he had punished the ringleaders with death, and many who had been concerned in the conspiracy felt that there was no safety for them with him. Beaten constantly in every skirmish or battle, they conceived a high respect for the military genius of the invaders, and, ere the close of the Summer campaign, offered their services in a body to Gen. CLAUZEL; this offer he promptly declined, and they thereupon withdrew, carrying their swords to the aid of other Powers less scrupulous.

The news, however, that the terrible Odjack had offered themselves to serve under the French spread a lively terror through the Arab tribes, who, believing themselves about to suffer an aggravation of their already intolerable oppression, experienced a sensation of relief and an elevation of spirit no less marked, on hearing that the newly formed Government had rejected their services. Perceiving the fear in which these Algerine Praetorians were held by the tribes, Marshal CLAUZEL conceived the plan of replacing them by a corps of light infantry, consisting of two battalions, to perform the services of household troops, and to receive some name as significant as that held by their predecessors under the old *regime*. Consequently, after some consideration, the newly constituted body was called by the name of Zouaves, from the Arabic word Zouaoua.

The Zouaoua are a tribe, or rather a confederation of tribes, of the Kabyles, who inhabit the gorges of the Jurjura Mountains, the boundary of Algeria on the east, separating it from the province of Constantine. They are a brave, fierce, laborious people, whose submission to the Turks was never more than nominal; yet they were well known in the city of Algiers, whither they came frequently to exchange the products of their industry for the luxuries of comparative civilization. As they had the reputation of being the best soldiers in the Regency, and had occasionally lent their services to the Algerine princes, their name was given to the new military force; while, to give it the character of a French corps, the number of native soldiers received into its ranks was limited, and all its officers, from the highest to the lowest grade, were required to be native-born Frenchmen. The service in this corps was altogether voluntary, none being appointed to the Zouaves who did not seek the place; but there were found enough young and daring spirits who embraced with enthusiasm this life, so harrassing, so full of privation, of rude labor, of constant peril. The first battalion was commanded by Major MAURIN; the second by Captain DUVIVIER, (since General,) who died in Paris, 1848, of wounds received in the African service. LAMORICIÈRE, (since General of Division,) VERGÉ, (now General of Brigade,) and MOLLIÈRE, who died Colonel, of wounds received at the siege of Rome, were officers in these first two battalions.

Scarcely six weeks had elapsed since their formation, when the Zouaves took the field under Marshal CLAUZEL, marching against Medeah, an important station in the heart of Western Algeria. On the hill of Mouzaia they fought their first battle, in which they were completely successful. They remained two months as a garrison in Medeah. Here they showed proofs of a valor and patience most extraordinary. Left alone in a frontier post, constantly in the vicinity of a savage foe, watching and fighting night and day, leaving the gun only to take up the spade, compelled to create everything they needed, reduced to the last extremities for food, cut off from all communications—it was a rough trial for this little handful of new soldiers. The place was often attacked; they were always at their posts; till in the last days of April they were recalled, and the fortress yielded up to the feeble Bey whom the French had decided to establish there. In June, troubles having again arisen, Gen. BERTHEZÈNE conducted some troops of the regular army to Medeah, to which was added the second battalion of Zouaves, under its gallant Captain, DUVIVIER. On his return, the troops were attacked with fury on the hill of Mouzaia, the spot where the Zouaves had in February of the same year received their baptism of fire. Wearied with the long night-march, borne down by insupportable heat, stretched in a long straggling line through mountain-passes, the Commander of the van severely wounded at the first discharge, they themselves separated, without chiefs, and surrounded by enemies, the French troops recoiled; when DUVIVIER, seeing the peril that menaced the army, advanced with his battalion. Shouting their war-cry, they rushed on the Kabyles, supported by the Volunteers of the Chart, or French Zouaves, thundering forth the Marseillaise; turning the pursuers into pursued, they covered the retreat of their associates to the farm of Mouzaia, where the army rallied and proceeded without further loss to Algiers. This retreat, and its attendant circumstances, made the Zouaves, before regarded, if not with contempt, at least with dislike, *free of the camp*.

But now the losses sustained by the two battalions began to be seriously felt,—for the growing hostility of the Arabs rendered it difficult to recruit from native sources; and an ordinance of the King, dated march 7, 1833, united the two battalions into one, consisting of ten companies, eight of which were to be exclusively European, and two to be *not* exclusively Algerine—it being required that in each native company there should be at least twelve Frenchmen. DUVIVIER was called to Bougie; MAUMET was compelled by his wounds to return to Paris; Capt. LAMORICIÈRE was, therefore, appointed chief of the united battalions, having given proof of his capacity in every way,—whether as soldier, linguist, or negotiator,—being a wise and prudent man. It is to the training the Zouaves received under this remarkable man that much of their subsequent success must be ascribed. In his dealings with the Arabs he had shown himself the first who could treat with them by other means than the rifle or bayonet. In his capacity of Lieutenant-Colonel of Zouaves he showed talents of a high order. He infused into them the spirit, the activity, the boldness and impetuosity which he himself so remarkably possessed, with a certain independence of character which demanded from those who commanded them a resolute firmness on essential, and a dignified indulgence on unessential points. To the course of discipline used by him, and still maintained in this arm of the service, are due their tremendous working power, their tirelessness, their self-dependence, and all their qualities differing from those of other soldiers; so that by his means one of the most irregular species of warfare has produced a body of irresistible regular soldiers, and border combats have given rise to the most rigid discipline in the world.

The post of Dely Ibrahim was assigned to the Zouaves. At this place they were obliged to work laboriously, making for themselves whatever was needed; whether as masons, ditchers, blacksmiths, carpenters or farmers—whatever business was to be performed, they were, or learned to be, sufficient for it. No idlers in that camp,—each must earn his daily bread. What time was not devoted to labor was given to the practice of arms and the acquisition of instruction in all departments of military science; so that many a soldier was there fitted for the position he afterwards acquired, of officer, colonel, or general. To fence with the mounted bayonet, to wrestle, to leap, to climb, to run for miles, to swim, to make and to destroy temporary bridges, to throw up earthwalls, to carry great weights, to do, in short, what Indians learn to do, and much that they do not learn,—these served as the relaxations of the unwearied Zouaves. To vary the monotony of such a life, there was enough adventure to be found for the seeking,—now an incursion into the Sahel, or into the plains of Mitidja, or a wild foray through the northern gorges of the Atlas. Day by day progress appeared; they learned to march rapidly and long, to sustain the extremes of hunger, thirst and weather, and to manœuvre with intelligent precision; diligently fitting themselves—in industry, discipline and warlike education—for the position they had to fill. Their costume and equipment were brought near perfection; they wore the Turkish dress, slightly modified—a dress perfectly suited to the changes of that climate, and without which their movements would have been cramped and constrained. Only the officers retained the uniform of the hussars, which is rich and easy to wear. The cost of a suitable Turkish uniform would have been too heavy for them, besides that the dress of a Turk of rank is somewhat ridiculous. Certain officers on the march used, however, to wear the *fez*, or, as the Arabs called it, the *chechia*. LAMORICIÈRE was known in Algeria as *Bou Chechia, or Pope with the Cap*,—as he was known later in Oran as *Bou Aroua, Pope with the Stick*. One finds, however, nothing of Orientalism in the regulations of this body of troops; not the least negligence or slovenness is allowed in the most trifling detail. In fine, the care, and that descending to note the smallest minutiæ, which brought this race of soldiers to such a pitch of perfection, leaving them their gayety and sprightliness, and, notwithstanding the rigidness of the discipline, giving solidity and precision to irregular troops, was rewarded by success unparalleled in history. It was the best practical school for soldiers and officers; and many of the best generals in the French army began their military career in the wild guerrilla combats or the patient camp life of this band of heroes.

Nearly two years had passed away in this training, when Marshal CLAUZEL returned to Africa, and led the Zouaves, whose fitness for the service he well knew, into Oran. Here they added fresh laurels to those already acquired. In the expedition of Mascara, where they fought under the eye of the Duke of ORLEANS, they covered themselves with glory; insomuch that on his return to Paris he procured a decree 1835, constituting the First Regiment of Zouaves, of two battalions, of six companies each, and, should occasion justify the measure, of ten companies. LAMORICIÈRE continued in command.

In 1836 the Zouaves again took the hill of Mouzaia. This time they raised its fortifications even with the ground, and returned to Algiers, where they remained during Gen. CLAUZEL'S first and unfortunate expedition into Constantine, the eastern province of French Africa. In 1837 the second expedition was made, and in this the Zouaves took part. One of the divisions of the army was under the command of the Duke of NEMOURS. In this division were the Zouaves under LAMORICIÈRE, who here showed themselves worthy of their renown. Fighting by the side of the most excellent soldiers in the regular army, they proved themselves bravest where all were brave. They were placed at the head of the first column of attack. LAMORICIÈRE was the first officer on the breach, and carried all before him. The soldiers whom he had trained supported him nobly; but when they had won the day, they found that many companies were decimated, some nearly annihilated; numbers of their officers were dead in the breach. "Those who are not mortally wounded rejoice at this great success," said an officer to the Duke; and it was a significant sentence.

To form some notion of these troops, among whom the Zouaves showed themselves like the gods in the war of Troy, one anecdote will suffice, chosen from many which prove the valor of the army generally. The rear-guard at Mansourah was under the command of CHANGARNIER; it was reduced to three hundred men; he halted this little troop and said, "Come, my men, look these fellows in the face; they are six thousand, you are three hundred; surely the match is even." This speech was sufficient. The Frenchmen awaited the onset till the enemy was within pistol-shot; then, after a murderous volley, they charged on the Arabs, who broke and fled in dismay. During the remainder of the day they would not approach this band nearer than long rifle range.

The siege of Constantine may properly be said to have ended the war of occupation in Africa. Hitherto we have seen the Zouaves only in time of active war, or in the defence of hill-forts, obliged to unity through fear of an ever-menacing foe, and laboring for their own preservation or comfort only; but now commenced a new training for them, no less severe and dangerous, in which they showed themselves equally willing and competent,—a war against stubborn Nature in all her most forbidding aspects. Under the blazing suns of that tropical climate they recommended at Coleah the work already begun at Dely Ibrahim; ditches were to be dug, works thrown up, roads made, draining accomplished, farms tended, all that was necessary for the establishment of those permanent colonies which France was so anxious to settle in Algeria was to be done by the Zouaves; yet, despite that terrible labor, the danger and hardship, the sickness and death, the ranks of the regiment filled up rapidly; and, joined by the wrecks of the battalion at Mechouar, they were kept full to overflowing. This battalion of Mechouar was a troop left by CLAUZEL in the *mechouar*, or citadel, of Tlemcen, in the west of Oran, under the command of Captain CAVAIGNAC; on the conclusion of the war, in 1837, they, of course, returned to their regiment at Coleah.

This deceitful peace lasted only till 1839. In this year the vigilant colonel of Zouaves perceived in his native troops, alarming symptoms of mutiny, and learned, to his surprise, that they were in a ripe condition for revolt. Wild Santons of the desert, emissaries, doubtless, of Abd-el-Kader, held secret meetings near the camp; many soldiers attended them, and were seduced by artfully prepared inflammatory harangues and prophecies. In the month of December, 1839, at the raising of the standard of Islam, the natives flocked in vast numbers to rid the land of the Christians; and most of the native Zouaves deserted to join the fortunes of the prince whom they reverenced as a prophet. Old soldiers, trained in the French service to a thorough acquaintance with European tactics, and gray with battling long for LAMORICIÈRE, suddenly left him, and by their knowledge of the art of war gave great advantage to the Arab force. In their combats with the Sultan, the Zouaves not unfrequently found that a sharp resistance or a masterly retreat on the part of the enemy was executed under the direction of one of their former comrades in arms. It was a critical moment for the Zouaves; but at the announcement of the renewal of hostilities volunteers flowed in on all sides, whether of young men full of ardor and excitement, or, as in many instances, of old soldiers who had already served their time. After a winter of petty skirmishing and re-establishing in Algeria the semblance of security, the Duke of Orleans led the army, considerably reinforced, in a raid against the Arabs under Abd-el-Kader, in their own territory. The Zouaves accompanied this expedition, and whether in their charges against the mountaineers, who, with the aid of the Arab regulars, defended each pass, or sustained the shock of the provincial cavalry, or even standing unmoved before the attack of Abd el-Kader's terrible Reds," they maintained their character of rapid, intrepid, and successful soldiers. What names we find in this regiment! LAMORICIÈRE, REGNAULT, (now General of Division,) CAVAIGNAC, LEFLO, (now General of Brigade,) and ST. ARNAUD, who died Marshal of France two days after the victory of the Alma.

A singular instance of the *kindness* of the Zouaves is found in the notice of their forced march on this campaign, undertaken May 20, to support the retreating Seventeenth Light Infantry. Their cartridges were fired away, the regulars of ABD EL-KADER were upon them, and nothing seemed to remain but an heroic death, when, "Comrades," cried one, "see, here are stones!" Not a word more; each caught the hint, and, with simultaneous volleys of stones, drove off the charging enemy, and broke their way to where the remains of the Seventeenth rallied under Col. BEDEAU, after a retreat more properly to be called a continual attack.

Hard at work during the Winter of 1840-41, Gen. BUGEAUD found these indefatigable soldiers in perfect condition to take the field again, when he landed in April. There had been sharp fighting during the past year at Mouzaia, in which the Zouaves always led the van, and were, as in every engagement they ever fought, covered with honor. "The Second, electrified by the example of its officers, and led by Col. CHANGARNIER, flung itself on the intrenchments; the redoubts were carried, etc. At the same time, in the other column, LAMORICIÈRE led the way with his Zouaves, followed by the other troops. The Zouaves surmounted the almost impassable cliffs, attacked and carried two lines of intrenchment, and, in the teeth of a murderous fire, forced a third; a few moments later the two columns joined, and, rushing up the acclivity, planted the flag of France on the highest peak of the Atlas."[1] Little variation is found in the reports of generals concerning the Zouaves at this time; they say of these troops always, "The First," or "The Second, was covered with glory."

But now, with the arrival of BUGEAUD, the war in Africa was changed; hitherto it had been a mere war of occupation,—a holding of the ground already French against the attacking Arabs; now it was to be a duel, a war of devastation, the only could France hope to tame the indefatigable ABD-EL-KADER, and permanently hold her own. The trouble was not so much to fight him as to get near enough to fight him; for he pursued a truly Fabrian policy, and being lighter armed, was consequently swifter than the invaders. Under Marshal CLAUZEL, the French, drawing with them the heavy wagons and munitions of European warfare, were obliged to follow the high-roads, and the Arabs could never be taken by surprise; scouts gave information of their numbers, and after harrassing marches they would find that the foe had either retreated to unknown fastnesses or assembled on the spot in prodigious force. Now LAMORICIÈRE proposed a plan, in the execution of which he was eminently successful. BUGEAUD'S design was, to follow the Arabs into the desert, to climb the steep mountains, to plunge into their chasms, to storm every hill-fort, and to drive, step by step, the swift ABD-EL-KADER far from the land which his presence so troubled; but how? for swift troops are light-armed, carry no luggage, and but little provision; and to follow without food the Arabs, who concealed food in *silos, caches* in the ground, seemed hopeless. LAMORICIÈRE required but his Zouaves, who carried only four days' provisions, and no baggage of any sort; when they drew near any of these *silos*, which were always, of course, in the vicinity of the deserted villages, he spread out his troops in a long crescent, and they advanced slowly, rooting up the ground with their bayonets till some one struck on the stone or pebbles covering the precious depodit. Thus, without wagons, trained to tireless activity, they could follow the Arabs from *douar* to *douar*, with little delay, and with fatal effect.

Great reinforcements were sent to Africa, and the Zouaves were not forgotten; for, in the royal ordinance of September 8th, 1841, the regiment was raised to three battalions of nine companies; only one of the nine, however, could receive natives, so that but three native companies now existed, and few Algerines were found even in these. The reasons seem to have been threefold: first, the danger from mutiny; second, the evils arising from the mixture of the two races, which had augmented their vices, without a corresponding improvement in their good qualities; third, and perhaps the most important of all, the discontent very properly felt by the French Zouaves, who were compelled to work at the trenches, to dig, to plant, &c., while the Mussulmans utterly refused to take part in this, to their mind, degrading toil. The Gordian knot was cut, and all difficulty done away, by making this regiment, in effect, exclusively European. Thus reorganized and reinforced, the regiment, on receiving the standard sent it by the King, immediately separated—one battalion marching for Oran, one for Constantine, while the other remained at Blidah, in Algeria.

The year 1842 was full of great results: the new system worked well, great numbers of tribes laid down their arms and swore fealty to France and the provinces were more than nominally in the hands of the French. Still many of the more distant and powerful tribes held to their allegiance to the Prophet Sultan. The war gradually took on itself the form of a civil contest, and mutual animosities gave rise to many occasions for sanguinary combats; one of these, in the valley of the Chelif, September, 1842, lasted uninterruptingly for thirty-six hours! In this battle, and that of Ouad Foddah, and, in fact, in almost every battle of those years, the Zouaves took an honorable part. In mountain fights, long marches over burning sands, reviews of cavalry, as Jurjura, Ouarsenis, among the Beni Menasser, at the Smalah, in the struggles of BEDEAU with the Moroccan cavalry, and in the memorable battle of Isly, the did good service; their history was but a narrative of brilliant exploits. In many of their hill fights, the deserters of 1839 gave much trouble. In the skirmish, 1844, on the south side of the Aurès, in which Capt. ESTERHAZY (died General of Division, Magenta, June 6, 1859) was concerned, and wounded four times, an old native Zouave commanded the Kabyles, and defended their principal position with much skill.

In fine, to recount the hundredth part of their deeds,—to make out a list of their soldiers, sub-officers, or officers who have been since promoted to high honors,—to trace minutely each step by which they mounted to their present position, would be to write, not an article, but a book. In 1842 the natives disappeared finally from their ranks; the best and bravest soldiers in the African army eagerly sought their places, attracted by the uniform, the manner of life, the constant danger and no less constant excitement, the liberty allowed, the glory ever open to all. As their numbers were decimated by the continual warfare, the ranks were immediately filled by the descendants of those brave Gauls who once said, "If the heavens fall what care we? We will support them on the points of our lances!" In 1848, the Zouaves received a large accession from Paris; the *gamins* of the Revolution were sent to them in great numbers; out of this unpromising, rebellious material, some of the finest of these admirable troops have been made. And now, when the entry into this regiment was longed for by so many, as a species of promotion, on the 12th of February, 1852, LOUIS NAPOLEON, then President of the Republic, decreed that three regiments of Zouaves be formed, each on one of the three battalions as a nucleus, taking the number of the battalion as its own. Thus the first regiment was formed at Blidah, in Algiers; the second at Oran, in Oran; the third at Constantine, in the province of Constantine. Officers of the corps of infantry were eligible to the new regiments, holding the same grade; the men were to be drawn from any infantry corps in the army, on their own application, if the Minister of War saw proper. None were accepted but men physically and morally in excellent condition; the officers had, for the most part, already served with credit; the under-officers and soldiers had been many years in the service; and even many corporals, and not a few ensigns and lieutenants, voluntarily relinquished their positions to serve in the rank-and-file of the new corps. So, occupied in pacificating and securing the three provinces, the regiments lost nothing of their former renown; obedient to orders, and fearless of danger, it was no idle compliment paid them by Louis Napoleon, when, in the winter of 1853-4, he said, "If the war break out, we must show our Zouaves to the Russians." They were a body trained in the school of a terrible experience of twenty-four years; they had learned, like the lion-hunter, Gerard, to take death by the mane, and look into his fiery eyes without blenching; they were fit for this service, which demanded the best nerve of the two most powerful nations of the world. What they did there is known to all; at the battle of the Alma, Marshal St. Arnaud was unable to repress his admiration, calling them "the bravest soldiers in the world." All Europe, at first wondering at these strange troops, with their wild dress, their half-savage manners, and strange method of warfare, found speedy cause to admire their courage and success; France was proud of their renown, and they became immensely popular in Paris, sure proof of their remarkable qualities. Their oddities, their courage, their imperfect knowledge of the distinctions of *meum* and *tuum*, their wondering, childlike simplicity, furnished themes for endless songs and caricatures; the comedy of "Les Zouaves" met with great success; and the cant name for them, "Zouzou," is to be heard at any time in the streets. In 1855, the Fourth Zouaves was created, consisting of but two battalions, and enrolled in the Imperial Guard; they are distinguished from the others by wearing a white turban, while that of the other regiments is green; since the formation of this regiment, no new corps have been added. The peace with Russia, in 1856, was not peace for the Zouaves, who returned, desiring nothing better, to Africa, where in the continued war, they found congenial employment till the final submission of the last tribes, July 15, 1857, dissolved the army of Kabylia, and made them, perforce, peaceful, till the 26th of April of this year brought them to win fresh laurels on a new field.

Vague reports, assertions without proof, have been not unfrequently made, to the effect that the Zouaves are in character cruel, dissolute, and excessively given to hard drinking. That they are absolutely free from the first charge I shall not attempt to deny; that they are more so than other men in like circumstances there is no proof; there is even good reason to state the contrary, if we may judge by instances, of which, for want of space, one shall suffice here. The Zouaves were in the van of the army, on their march towards the Tell; in their charge was a large body of prisoners, wounded, and helpless women, old men and children, whom they were conducting to the Tell, to restore them to their homes. The weather was intensely hot, even for Africa; the nearest well was eleven leagues distant; and the sufferings of the poor people must have been dreadful indeed. Mothers flung down their infants on the burning sand, and pressed madly on to save themselves from the most horrible of deaths; old men and boys sunk exhausted, panting, declaring they could go no farther. "Then it was," says an eye-witness, "that the Zouaves behaved like very Sisters of Charity, rather than rough-bearded soldiers; they divided their last morsel with these unfortunates, gave them drink from their own scanty stores, and, putting their canteens to the mouths of the dying, revived them with the precious draught. They raised the screaming infants, overturned and held ewes, that they might suckle the poor creatures, abandoned in despair by their mothers, and, in many instances, carried them the whole distance in their arms. At night they ate nothing, giving their food to the helpless prisoners, whose lives they thus saved at the risk of their own." If in war they "imitate the action of the tiger," we have every reason to believe that in peace they are, to say the least, not less humane than others.

The author of *Recollections of an Officer* sums up the character of the Zouaves in a few words which clear them from the other two charges, those of dissoluteness and drunkenness. He says,—"Beside the condition of success resulting from the first organization, it must be said, that, somewhat later, the happy idea came to be adopted, of giving to the Zouaves, destined to fight in the light-armed troops, the costume of *Chasseurs-à-pied*. The recruitment added also not a little to the reputation, which the Zouaves so rapidly acquired; the soldiers are all drawn, not from conscripts, but from applicants for the service. Many are Parisians, or, at all events, inhabitants of the other great French cities; most have already served,—are therefore inured to the work,—accustomed to privations, which they undergo gaily,—to fatigues, at which they joke,—to dangers in battle, which they treat as mere play. They are proud of their uniform, which does not resemble that of any other corps—proud of that name, *Zouave*, of mysterious origin—proud of the splendid actions with which each succeeding day enriches the history of their troops—happy in the liberty they experience, both in garrison and on expeditions. It is said that the Zouaves love wine; it is true; but they are rarely seen intoxicated; they seek the pleasures of conviviality, not the imbrutement of drunkenness. Those regiments count in their ranks officers, who, *remaining* by a lazy life, have taken up the musket and *chechia*—under-officers, who, having already served, brave, even rash, seek to win their epaulettes anew in this hard service, and gain either a glorious position or a glorious death—old officers of the *garde mobile*—broad-shouldered marines who have served their time on shipboard, accustomed to cannon and the thunderings of the tempest—young men of family, desirous to replace with the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor, bought and colored with their blood, the dishonor of a life gaped wearily away on the pavements of Paris.

"Composed of such elements, one can scarcely imagine the body of Zouaves other than brilliant in the field of battle. The officers are generally chosen from the regiments of the line, men remarkable for strength, courage and prudence; full of energy, pushing the love of their colors to its last limit, always ready to confront death, and to run up to meet danger, they seek glory rather than promotion. To train up their soldiers, to give them an example, in their own persons of all the military virtues, such are their only cares. Our ancestors said *Noblesse oblige*; these choose the same motto. Their nobility is not that of old family titles, but the uniform in which they are clothed, the title of officer of Zouaves. *Esprit de corps*, that religion of the soldier, is carried by the Zouaves to its highest pitch; the common soldiers would not consent to change their turban for the epaulettes of an ensign in the other service; and many an ensign, and not a few captains, have preferred to await their advancement in the Zouaves rather than immediately obtain it by entering other regiments. There exists, moreover, between the soldiers and officers, a military fraternity, which, far from destroying discipline, tends rather to draw more closely its bonds. The officer sees in his men rather companions in danger and in glory than inferiors; he willingly attends to their complaints, and trys to spare them all unnecessary privations. Where they are exposed to difficulties, he does not hesitate to employ all the means in his power to aid them. In return, the soldier professes for his officer an affection, a devotion, a sort of filial respect. Discipline, he knows, must be severe, and he does not grumble at its penalties. In battle, he does not abandon his chief; he watches over him, will die for his safety, will not let him fall into the hands of the enemy if wounded. At the bivouac he makes the officer's fire, though his own should die for want of fuel; cares for his horse, arranges his furniture; if any delicacy in the way of food can be procured, he brings it to the chief. Convinced of the desire of their master that the soldiers shall be well fed, the Zouaves often insist that a part of their pay be expended for procuring the provisions of the tribe." The Colonel is the man most venerated by these soldiers, who look upon him as the father of the family. They are proud of the Colonel's success, and happy to have contributed to his honor or advancement. When an order comes directly from him, be sure it will be religiously obeyed. 'When *papa* says anything,' they repeat, one to another, 'it must be done.' Papa knows it is *already* done; he wants us to be the best children possible.' In critical moments, the colonel can use the severest Draconian code, without having anything to fear from the disapprobation of his men."

[1] The poet of Dely Ibrahim was assigned to the Zouaves.

[Advertisement.]
BININGER'S Old London Dock Gin, for nervousness, gravel, dropsy, female complaints, &c., for sale by all prominent druggists.
No. 338 Broadway, New-York, Sole Importers.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Neither tetter, ringworm, nor scabious eruptions of any class should be permitted to disfigure the beauty of childhood, when they can be cured without pain or danger with this mild but efficient Ointment.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 205 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 16.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '78	101¾	200	Reading R	s10 44⅞
6,000	do	b3 101¾	100	Mich. Cent. R	s30 43
4,000	Virginia 6s	s60 93⅝	100	do	c 43⅜
15 000	do	94	500	do	b30 43⅜
1,000	Missouri St. 6s	87¾	350	do	c 43⅜
5,000	do	s13 85¾	100	do	b60 43⅜
2,000	do	s30 85¾	300	Clev. & Tol. R	25¾
15,000	do	c 85¾	960	do	b40 26¾
1,000	Cal., St. 7s, 1st	101¾	100	Mich. S. & N. Ind. R	25¾
500	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	88	350	M. S. & N. I. G. R.	s60 25¾
100	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	84	100	do	c 25¾
5,000	Jer. H. & A. 6s	36	200	do	c 25¾
1,000	L. E. & W. 2d M.	81	50	do	b10 25¾
14,000	Han. & St. J. R. 8s	88	300	do	s10 26
50	Bank of New-York	120¾	100	do	b10 26
30	Bank of America	111¾	150	do	s30 26
20	Chatham Bank	90	9	do	24¾
25	Penn. Coal Co	85	50	Panama R	s5 117¾
25	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	98¾	100	do	b30 118
50	do	s60 99	50	do	c 117¾
50	Pac. Mail St. Co	68¾	50	do	b30 117¾
50	do	69	100	Gal. & Chi. R	b10 61¾
50	do	69¾	400	do	bewk 62¾
50	N. Y. Central R	s60 73¾	50	do	s30 62¾
168	do	s30 74	50	do	c 62¾
440	do	74¾	100	do	c 62¾
300	do	b30 74¾	50	do	s30 62¾
760	do	74¾	50	do	b30 62¾
450	do	b30 74¾	100	do	b10 62¾
100	do	bw 74¾	100	Chi. & R. I. Railr'd	61¾
50	Erie Railroad	6¾	350	do	61¾
200	Reading Railroad	c 44¾	100	do	bwd 61¾
1,000	do	b60 44¾	200	do	s30 61¾
400	do	s3 44¾			

MONDAY, July 18, A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week was quite active in the Import entries, which, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $6,289,710, against $4,231,509 same week last year. And also in the movement of Specie, the total of which, including $1,337,076 by the *Vanderbilt*, on Saturday afternoon (this sum not yet officially reported from the Custom House), is $2,488,250, against $637,240 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $1,055,033, against $1,003,183 same week last year. The Customs Duties paid into the Sub-Treasury during the week amount to $1,244,000. The balance on Saturday afternoon stood $4,282,670 against $4,278,440 at the close of the previous week. The Bank Averages had the advantage, during part of the week, of the California remittance of $1,741,879, so that notwithstanding the large Export movement, which occurred at the close, we look for a partial gain in Specie on the Statement to be made up this afternoon.

The large Banks down town, we find, run, in the aggregate, rather better than last week, and the probability is, the line will be increased to about $23,000,000 against $22,494,679 on the last return. It is possible the up-town returns may vary the result.

The Trade returns for the fiscal year, ending 30th June, having been completed and published in tabular form a few days ago, we now resume our weekly comparisons as for the calendar year, beginning 1st January last, since when, to 1st July, the Import entries at the port of New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, were.....$128,039,000
Add two weeks in July..... 10 771,881
Total to date.....$138,810,884
To same time in 1858..... 66 694 640
Increase since Jan. 1, 1859.....$72,116,244

The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported from 1st January to 1st July, were.....$31,609,000
Add two weeks in July..... 2,181,915
Total since Jan. 1.....$33,790,915
To same date 1858..... 33,942,943
Decrease to date.....$152,028

The Export of Specie from 1st January to 1st July, 1859, was.....$33,198,000
Add since 1st July..... 3,752,268
Total to date.....$38,950,268
To same time 1858..... 13,561 279
Increase to date.....$25,388,989

The changes in the Money Market during the week are equal to ¼@1 ℔ cent. both in loans on demand to the Brokers and on discounts within 90 days' date. The longer date paper, as a general remark, was much the same as before, say 7 ℔ cent. for very choice selections 4@6 months' bills, and 7¼@9 ℔ cent. for fair names. The Stock Brokers have been getting Money at 5 ℔ cent. on first-class collateral, though at the close some of the private lenders, who are also shippers of Specie, either called in part of their loans or advanced the rate to 5½@6 ℔ cent. Thirty and Sixty day prime acceptances are taken at Bank as low as 6 ℔ cent. The Exchanges on Europe are squared by the Specie standard, especially on the Continent, most of the business on Paris being drawn at short sight with the view of covering the bills by the transmission of Bullion. On England, the standard drawers and also the holders of Canadian and Southern Bank bills get 110¼@110⅜ at 60 days' sight. Short Sight on London is made at 110¾@110¾ ℔ cent., the difference being nominally small for the time and discount saved on the other side.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S.	101½@101¾
N. Y. Central	73¾@73¾
New-York and Erie	6¾@6¾
Reading	44¼@45¼
Rock Island	59¾@62¼
Michigan Southern	5@8¾
Michigan Southern preferred	24¼@25¾
Michigan Central	40¾@44@43¾
Toledo	24¾@26
Galena	63¼@65¾
Illinois Central	116¾@118
Panama	68¾@70
Pacific Mail	82¼@83¾
Missouris	94½@94¾
Virginias	86¾@90
Tennessees	84@84
Illinois Central Bonds	93@93¾
Hudson River	35@35¾
Harlem Preferred	88@89
Delaware and Hudson	

The Stock dealings of the past week improved in activity, and prices on the above comparative list show a general advance. The course of the market during the week was characterized by occasional and partial reaction, but the tone was almost uniformly firm and upward. The *Bull* account is believed to have been strengthened both in numbers and confidence. The daily help to prices is said by the other side *not* to come from the public, yet the orders are pretty constant and certainly imply faith in the recovery of the market somewhere beyond the Board-room. It is not our province to predict how long the change will continue, any more than to jump to the conclusion, with some of our sapient neighbors, that the rise—coming unexpected to them—must soon give out. But content to receive the actual advance of the week we have only to add that the prices made on the Street, on Saturday, after the adjournment of the morning sales—no afternoon session being held—were the highest of the six days, and the deliveries of cash stock the most difficult. The demand seemed to run upon a variety of Shares strongest perhaps on New-York Central, the certificates of which were scarce, but quite pressing also upon Rock Island, Galena, Michigan Central and Pacific Mail, all at a sudden additional rise of ¼@¾ ℔ cent., and even 1@1¼ on Pacific Mail from the printed sale. There was an inquiry also for Missouri Sixes, which after selling at 83¾ at the Board, stood 83¾ on the Street. The considerable export demand for Bullion, which was partially effective on Friday to arrest the advance in the market, was scarcely regarded at the close in the renewed activity in the speculative Shares, although the sum sent out by the two steamers on Saturday proved to be larger than the previous calcul

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2442. NEW-YORK TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1859 PRICE TWO CENTS.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Position of the Hostile Armies in Italy.

KOSSUTH AT THE FRENCH HEAD-QUARTERS.

Operations of Garibaldi on the Frontier of the Tyrol.

The Austrians Forced to Abandon the Pass of the Stelvio.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

The State of the Roman Legations.

PRUSSIA RESOLVED UPON NEUTRALITY.

MOVEMENT OF ENGLISH POLITICS.

Interesting Facts, Incidents and Anecdotes.

COTTON QUIET—CONSOLS 93 3-8.

The screw-steamship *City of Washington*, Capt. Fraser, which sailed from Liverpool at 2 P. M. on the 6th inst., and from Queenstown on the 7th, arrived here last evening.

The *Ariel* was appointed to sail from Southampton for New-York on the same day.

The Cunard steamship *Africa* arrived at the bar off the Mersey at 5 P. M. on the 3d July, but did not reach Liverpool till 5 o'clock the next morning, owing to the fog which prevailed.

The *City of Washington* arrived at Liverpool at midnight on the 2d.

The U. S. steam-frigate *Wabash* had quitted Trieste for Messina.

The news brought by the *City of Washington* is one day later than that supplied by the *Indian*, a dispatch forwarded by telegraph to Queenstown affording the later intelligence.

From the files of which we are in possession we derive various extracts of interest.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

Events as Detailed by the Official Bulletins.

MILAN, Firday, July 1.

The legion of Gen. GARIBALDI and the division Cialdini are manœuvering to close up the valley of the Adige in order thus to render themselves masters of Lago di Garda, and to isolate Verona from the Tyrol.

BERNE, Saturday, July 2.

A body of Chasseurs des Alpes, 5,000 strong, has arrived at Tirano under the command, it is said, o Gen. GARIBALDI himself.

BERNE, Tuesday, July 5.

The Austrians have withdrawn from Bormio, abandoning their provisions, cheese and cattle. The Piedmontese are advancing towards the Stelvio Pass.

BERNE, Wednesday, July 6.

Advices from Coviecre of to-day state that an express arrived yesterday evening at Tirano, from Bormio, with the intelligence that a corps of from 3,000 to 3,500 Tyrolese Chasseurs had been threatening the Valtelline, but the several columns of GARIBALDI's and CHALDINI's corps had repulsed them from Bormio, and driven them as far as the first Canton of the Stelvio Pass. The Austrians, it is stated, suffered severely. Gen. GARIBALDI's loss was ten severely wounded, and CHALDINI's three killed and four wounded. Advices have been received from Locarno up to yesterday, the 5th inst. The Sardinian steamers on the Lago Maggiore have been given up, on condition of their being employed for mercantile purposes only; and they liberated vessels which quitted Mogadina today with freights and passengers.

TRIESTE, Tuesday, July 5.

An Austrian Prize Court has been established at Verona, the appeal from which is to be the Court at Trieste. Gen. CLAM-GALLAS, the commander of a *corps d'armée*, has arrived here from Verona.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that private letters from the head-quarters of Prince NAPOLEON state that another great battle is expected on the banks of the Adige, and the Austrians were believed to have about 200,000 men in line.

Reliable information had reached Vienna that GARIBALDI's men had violated the southern Tyrol by entering the Tonal Pass. Prince WINDISCHGRATZ is reported to have been sent to Berlin to acquaint the Prussian Government with this fact.

A Frankfort letter announces the Austrian Government having been compelled, by the battle of Solferino, to dispatch to the theatre of war those troops which it had in reserve in the Tyrol, and that province being consequently menaced by invasion by GARIBALDI's corps, it intends to propose to the Diet, in virtue of the Treaty of Vienna, which requires of the German States to guarantee each other's German territory, to send a German army into the Tyrol.

An address to King VICTOR EMANUEL had been signed by three hundred and five dignitaries and functionaries among the clergy in the province of Milan, who thus renounce the Austrian Concordat and adopt the legislation of Piedmont.

THE FIELD OF SOLFERINO.

A Visit to the Ground—The Dead and the Wounded—Events Preceding the Battle—Narrative of the Battle.

From Our Italian Correspondent.

BRESCIA, Wednesday, June 27—Midnight.

Again my young lieutenant was faithful, and thanks to his escort, neglecting the *te deums* and *de profundis* which are going on in the town, we sallied forth in a one-horse trap in the direction of Pozzolengo, thence to Solferino and Cavriana. Without exaggeration, the ground is still carpeted with the dead, though for more than six and thirty hours the most assiduous care and energy has been spent in tending the wounded and burying those whom tenderness can never more console? This is the first time I have ever seen a battle field on such a gigantic scale, and I can find no words to express the horror of the scene. Italians, French, Hungarians, Tyrolese are meaningless words. Brave men, dead or dying, after six and thirty hours of protracted agony, patient, grateful, reconciled to their horrible lot—that is the impression left on my heart of hearts by one and all alike! My lieutenant has not exagerated! the Piedmontese have done their duty to Italy, as God knows! They have not excelled the French—that were impossible; but they have equalled them in bravery, which is saying much.

Let me try and connect my ideas! You know that after the battle of Magenta the Austrians seemed to fly before the Allies, deserting not only the Lombard soil between the Ticino and the Chiese, but also retreating behind the Mincio. This latter move was effected to deceive the Allies, and would have succeeded, bear in mind, save for GODDARD's famous balloon, which ascended on the afternoon of the 23d, revealing to the Emperor the fact that not only scouts, but whole bodies of the Austrians had recrossed, were recrossing the Mincio, evidently with the intention of giving battle *in their own place and at their own time*. Quick as thought the Emperor (I don't like him!—never mind, honor to whom honor is due) arranged his enormous forces in battle array. The Piedmontese were furthest north—i. e. at the extreme right. Good! they must fight in the district of Peschiera. The Austrian troops extended from 10 to 14 miles, (it is Sunday, and I don't quite understand the difference between English miles and Italian *kilometres*,) therefore the French and Piedmontese must be extended over a similar distance, and this extension was effected during the night, from Rivaltella to Carpenedolo.

The head-quarters of King VICTOR (!) were at Sonato, and his army was ordered to take possession of Pozzolengo, where the extreme right of the Austrians were encamped. The whole army, in five divisions, was engaged except CIALDINI's division, encamped at the northwest of the Lake of Garda. About 6½ o'clock in the morning they advanced—i. e. the divisions of FANTI, MALLARD, CUCCHIARI and DURANDO. The division Mallard marched first; their foremost posts met the foremost posts of the Austrians at San Martino, on a hill where there is a church, a cemetery, and some straggling houses. By dint of sheer audacity, by attacking the Austrian artillerymen at the point of the bayonet, they took several of the enemy's guns; but the Austrians, superior in numbers, retook them, and repulsed our braves, although the Piedmontese cavalry performed prodigies of valor. Up came a fresh division of Piedmontese, and the repulsed returned with them to the attack. I think CUCCHIARI's division, or at least a portion, regained the five guns and two more! Fresh reserves from the Austrians, and San Martino was in their hands again; they lost two men to one of ours, I am told, although the Piedmontese were literally cut to pieces. A fresh Piedmontese brigade arriving, the Austrians were again repulsed, but again reinforced; once more they regained their ground, and not only retook their seven guns, but drove back the Piedmontese with deadly loss! Some time elapsed before any help came; no one knows why, but it is supposed that the Emperor, underrating the strength of the Austrians near Peschiera, had ordered a portion of the Piedmontese to assist the French in their attack at Solferino. However that may be, one of FANTI's brigades came up shortly, and, regardless of the enemy's fire, which strewed the paths up hill with slain, bore up their guns, and planted twenty on the heights. The Austrians, imitating the Zouaves, came on with their bayonets, but our cavalry charged afresh, and by dint of bombs, grape and shells, broke the Austrian ranks, and after twelve hours' combat, such as modern times have rarely seen, San Martino was ours, and the Austrians retreated towards the Mincio. Besides this, DURANDO's division made itself master of the "Lady of the Discovery"—*La Madonna della Scoperta*—another little hill, between Peschiera and Pozzolengo; but of that feat—a desperate one also—I have not yet come at the particulars. Anyhow, the Piedmontese have proved themselves worthy to be called Italians; and the King, who was there, here and everywhere, has published an order of the day which reminds one of GARIBALDI's, at Rome—"I cannot single out any man in the ranks, or any division in the army; all have so distinguished themselves." It is morning, and I shall post this letter at dawn. Remember that the French have done equally well. You shall hear of them in my next. I will write to-morrow, when I shall have obtained more minute particulars of Solferino and Cavriana.

Piedmontese Generals, officers and soldiers are missing in all the divisions, to the amount, they tell me, of 5,000, out of from 44,000 to 50,000—*i. e., one in nine*. They have died for their country—they have died nobly, gloriously and victorious. Their country is worthy of them—they of it.

REPORT OF THE MARSHAL COMMANDING THE IMPERIAL GUARD.

CAVRIANA, June 25, 1859.

SIRE: On the 24th of June, the Imperial Guard was encamped, the two divisions of infantry at Montechiaro, the eight batteries of artillery and the division of cavalry at Castenedolo.

Your Majesty ordered it to set out from those two positions and repair to Castiglione.

The infantry started from Montechiaro at five in the morning; the artillery left Castenedolo at the same hour, and rejoined the left of the two divisions at Montechiaro, about 6¾ o'clock.

The cavalry division was not to start till 9 in the morning from Castenedolo, and march freely, so as to spare the horses.

About 6 in the morning, a well-supported fire of artillery was opened against the enemy, who had taken up a position beyond Castiglione, and had resolved on coming to an engagement.

Your Majesty then ordered the Guard to hasten its movement. The order was instantly transmitted to the cavalry, to set out before the hour appointed; by 8, the men were able to mount, and about 9½ they arrived on the place of combat, where they were placed under the orders of Marshal MCMAHON, according to your Majesty's command.

The two infantry divisions of the Guard had advanced from Castiglione along the road of Guidizzolo, but your Majesty, having judged that the decisive point of the battle was the carrying of the position of Solferino, vigorously defended by the enemy, gave orders for the Guard to deflect to the left, so as to find itself in a position to support the attack of Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS upon Solferino.

The division of Voltigeurs, commanded by Gen. CAMOU, was placed in line, deployed behind the First Corps, and at 500 metres behind, MELLINET's division was formed in double column with an interval between.

FORAY's division having sustained sensible loss in attacking the position Del Monte, MANEQUE's brigade, consisting of Foot-Chasseurs of the Guard, of the First and Second Voltigeurs, was brought up to its assistance and carried these positions to the cry of "*Vive l'Empereur.*" At the same moment, two battalions of the Second Voltigeurs, sent against the tower and convent of Solferino, carried them with remarkable spirit.

These battalions then occupied the ridges of the position Del Monte, and were supported there by the horse-artillery of the Guard, who came and formed themselves into a battery on the Cavriana high road. The enemy soon attempted to regain this important position, and the small number of troops on this point would not have enabled it to be preserved had not your Majesty, taking things into accurate account, immediately sent orders to the Grenadier Division, commanded by Gen. MELLINET, to support the batteries of the Guard and MANEQUE's brigade. This order, promptly executed by Gen. MELLINET, enabled MANEQUE's brigade and the artillery of the Guard, not only to preserve the position momentarily threatened, but also to gain ground in advance, by successively carrying the enemy's positions.

MANEQUE's brigade advanced in this way to within some distance of Cavriana, an important position, surrounded with old fortifications, where the enemy could renew in the town and castle the long resistance he had offered at Solferino.

Your Majesty sent orders to the artillery of the Guard to play upon this position, and to MANEQUE's brigade to take it. This order was executed with vigor and intelligence under the eyes of your Majesty.

The village of Cavriana had just been carried about five o'clock in the evening, when a violent storm burst forth, and suspended the operations for an instant. But no sooner had it ceased than the voltigeurs of the Guard recommenced the work they had begun, and drove the enemy from the heights overlooking the village, where your Majesty's head-quarters were to be established, and so terminated the day.

MANEQUE's brigade has taken one flag, some prisoners, and 13 pieces of cannon from the Austrians.

During the whole of this affair the artillery of the Guard distinguished itself by the precision of its fire and the successive choice of its positions. Wherever it had to play against the enemy's batteries it silenced their fire in a short time.

The cavalry commanded by General MORRIS, as soon as it reached the field of battle, and according to your Majesty's command, was placed under the command of Marshal MACMAHON, who was operating on that ground, where in certain places an opportunity could be found for its doing good service.

Until the arrival of the corps of General NIEL, who was to effect a junction with Marshal MACMAHON's left, it was employed in covering the right of the Second corps, and to this end General MORRIS disposed his three brigades one behind the other, and covered them with a line of sharpshooters.

Gen. MORRIS waited impatiently for an opportunity of bringing his cavalry into action; it presented itself about 3½ o'clock. A column of Austrian cavalry having appeared, he charged in flank with the horse chasseurs. The Austrians, driven back, retired to the right, towards their batteries, the fire of which arrested our pursuit.

I have just shown the part taken by the Guard in the battle of Solferino. There, as at Magenta, it acted under the eyes and the direct impulse of your Majesty, who have been yourself able to judge of the courage and absolute devotedness they have displayed in the execution of your orders.

I shall acquaint your Majesty later with the names of officers who have most particularly distinguished themselves, and I shall propose them for rewards.

I am, with the most profound respect,

Your Majesty's, &c.,

Marshal Commanding in-Chief the Imperial Guard,
REGNAUD DE ST. JEAN D'ANGELY.

P. S.—I ought to point out to your Majesty M. MEN. COSTA, Lieutenant of the foot-Chasseurs, who took in the village of Solferino four harnessed guns commanded by a colonel, who surrendered to him his sword.

REPORTS OF OTHER COMMANDERS.

Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, Commander of the First Corps, after describing its successes, adds that "they were not obtained without serious loss." Two Generals, LADMIRAULT and DIEU, were wounded "dangerously," and General FERAY slightly; four Colonels—TAXIS, BRINCOURT, PINARD and BARRY—are wounded; also, four Lieutenant-Colonels, VALEY, MOURE, HAMAR and SEVIER. A Lieutenant-Colonel, DUCOIN, and four *chefs de bataillon*—KLIEBE, SAINT PARE, ANDRIEU and GUILLAUME—are killed. Ten *chefs de bataillon* are wounded. The total number of officers killed and wounded in the First Corps is 234; of privates, about 4,000. Marshal MCMAHON describes the loss of the Second Corps as "unfortunately very heavy; it could not be otherwise." General AUGER, the Commander of the Artillery of the Corps, had his arm torn off at the beginning of the engagement by a cannon ball; three Colonels, DOUAY, LAURE, and HERMENT, are killed; the total of officers killed is 19; wounded, 95; privates killed, 192; wounded, 1,266; missing, 300. The Third Corps had three officers killed and 12 wounded; privates killed and wounded, 250. The Fourth Corps, under Marshal NIEL, lost 46 officers, and 586 privates killed, 207 officers and 3,417 privates wounded; 7 officers and 541 men are returned as missing. The report of the Sardinian army states that all the four divisions of which it is composed were engaged, and that its loss is 49 officers killed and 167 wounded, 642 privates killed and 3,405 wounded, with 258 missing. In one division three colonels were killed, and some of the regiments lost one-fourth of their whole number.

THE WOUNDED IN THE BATTLE.

Correspondence of the Morning Post.

CASTIGLIONE, Monday, June 27.

This place presents just now a hideous spectacle of human suffering—every church, every house, is full of wounded, and the arcades are so crowded that there is hardly room for the passer-by. The mortality among them amounts to beyond one hundred a day; but this is principally among those who were brought late from the field. Several hopeless cases, where death must supervene within a very short time have been left there, in order to give a chance to those to whom removal might offer a chance of recovery. This appears a terrible alternative, but it cannot be helped; all the carts of the *contadini* are taken up for the purpose, and the peasants themselves are so entirely occupied in transporting the living that the burial of the dead was not entirely completed yesterday. The whole road from Castiglione to Montechiaro, and the places in the vicinity where the wounded can be placed, is covered with lines of vehicles going full and returning hither for more, who are sent away as soon as the first dressing and necessary operations are concluded. I saw a Hungarian boy of not more than 17 put into a cart after having had his foot taken off above the ankle, to go 15 miles to another small town where there was still accommodation left. French and Austrians are all treated alike; but the want of accommodation is very great, although, considering the weather, those who lie out all night now are no worse off than those within; indeed they must breathe a purer air than the others. The wounded French officers have mostly gone to different villeges in the neighborhood, or to Brescia, where they can be better attended to than here.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

TURIN, Friday, July 1.

Dreadful accounts of the slaughter at Solferino continue to arrive. 20,000 extra beds have been ordered down from Milan to Brescia, and 10,000 beds from here. Moreover, well provided as the French army is with surgeons, medical men employed in the civil hospitals here have been hurried down to the scene of the late battle. The weather is frightfully hot, and the number of wounded who, under more favorable circumstances, would probably have recovered, that fall victims to hospital gangrene is very great. Poor Gen. AUBRY, of the artillery, whose arm was shot off underwent, the day before yesterday, the frightful operation of having the mutilated stump taken out of the socket. It was performed under the personal superintendence of the Emperor's own surgeon, Baron LARREY, but poor AUBRY is not expected to survive. Of all the Generals who were hit none is out of danger but FORAY, the same who received a slight wound at the commencement of the campaign while bringing up his troops at Montebello. CANROBERT's conduct in the late action is severely blamed, as it very nearly compromised the success of the battle. I do not know how far the account which reaches me may be correct, but it is universally prevalent in the French camp. It is said that Gen. NIEL, who was very severely pressed, sent an aide de-camp to Marshal CANROBERT with a request for assistance. CANROBERT replied that he was very sorry, but that he could not spare a single battalion, as he had received notice from the Emperor that his right would be attacked by a large Austrian force coming from Mantua. It was until six hours later, when the Marshal saw that no troops sallied from Mantua, that he detached one division to support NIEL's attack. Had he done so before, much bloodshed would have been spared. The feeling in the army is so general on the subject, that I do not think it possible that the Emperor can avoid noticing it in general orders."

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Saturday, July 2.

A private letter from a soldier wounded at the battle of Solferino, states that his regiment, which entered the field not 2,000 strong, lost 500 in killed and wounded; another regiment of the same brigade which suffered severely at Magenta, was so cut up a Solferino that it is quite unable to resume the campaign until completely re-organized. The writer of this letter speaks in the highest terms of the French artillery, which continued to fire from five in the morning to seven in the afternoon. A regiment of Chasseurs of the Imperial Guard is said to have suffered terribly. The Colonel charged a regiment of Austrian Cuirassiers, but the horses of the Chasseurs were too light to resist the heavy Cuirassiers, and they were absolutely ridden down.

OTHER DETAILS OF THE BATTLE AND OF WHAT SUCCEEDED.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, in speaking of the battle of Solferino, says: "The soldiers displayed great courage and steadiness, 'but, as usual, some sad blunders were committed.' Two corps, the second and tenth, were not brought into action at all, and for some unknown reason the reserve artillery of 104 guns was not moved forward from Volta, although the Allies had many more batteries in the field than the Austrians. It is a delicate matter to touch on, but I feel bound to state that it is generally believed there would have been a drawn battle on the 24th if the Emperor had not been with the army. It is not exactly known what took place, but His Majesty is said at a critical moment to have ordered Gen. BENEDEK, who commanded the eighth corps, to fall back. The gallant commander, 'who had half annihilated the Sardinians,' obeyed the order, but with evident reluctance. Count SCHLICK wished to send a corps against the flank of the French army, but could not obtain permission to do so. The Emperor, who behaved with the greatest possible coolness during the battle, called out 'Fie! You ought to be ashamed of yourselves,' to some troops which displayed a strongly marked dislike to the close vicinity of a shell. Almost all the correspondents estimate the total loss of the two Austrian armies at from 20,000 to 25,000 men; but it is certain that the slaughter was not so great on the 24th on the Mincio as it was on the 4th, on the Ticino, if the number of men engaged is taken into consideration."

The London *Times'* correspondent with the Austrian Army estimates the Austrian loss at 12,000 to 15,000 killed and wounded. No Generals were killed, but four or five were wounded. Prince CHARLES WINDISCHGRATZ was dead. Several Colonels and numbers of other officers were killed or wounded.

Another account says: The total loss of the Second Austrian Army at Solferino was 250 officers and 9,000 privates killed and wounded. About 4,000 were missing, most of whom have already returned. The French employed a balloon to give the signal that the Austrians were advancing.

The *Moniteur* says the Sardinian loss was 49 officers killed and 167 wounded, 642 men killed, 3,400 wounded, and 1,250 missing.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says, it is believed that if the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH had not been present at the battle of Solferino it would have been different.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on Monday evening, says:

"It is reported from Milan that a smart encounter has taken place at Villafranca between the Austrians and the French, in which the latter took 600 prisoners, among whom were several staff officers. A dispatch, dated July 2, (not yet inserted in the *Moniteur*,) has been received from head-quarters, stating that at seven in the morning of Saturday the Emperor left Volta, crossed the Mincio, and established his head-quarters at Valleggio, which is not more than four leagues from Peschiera. The Austrian advanced posts were but at a very short distance from Villafranca, which was occupied by Marshal NIEL. In the present disorganized and discouraged state of the Austrian army, it was doubted in the camp whether they would offer battle. The information collected as the French army advances confirms the accounts of the extraordinary exasperation of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH when he retired from the field of Solferino. The French say that the Austrians were so panic stricken at the end of the day that they replied by threats to the attempts of their officers to rally them."

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe*, says:—"The only incident reported from the quadrangle or quadrilateral scene of war is the balloon ascent of M. GODARD before Peschiera, who has accurately inspected the present state of the works, the distribution of the garrison, and the nature of the approaches on every side. Gunboats, brought up from Genoa in compartments, had been launched on Lake Garda (30th June)."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter dated Monday evening, says: "I believe nothing of any importance has come to-day from the theatre of war. I only hear of a telegram from the Emperor to the Empress, received at 12 o'clock, merely announcing (what, by the way, is not news in Paris for the last few days) that the heat was most intense, and that there was nothing new. Another Imperial dispatch asks for a fresh supply of linen, as the Emperor and the officers of his personal staff had given their whole stock to make lint for the wounded.

A report was current at Castiglione that the Austrians had retired into Verona.

Seven hundred French prisoners of war passed through Trieste on the 2d for Nabrisina.

Commandant D'ANDLAU, one of the Emperor's orderly officers, has arrived in Paris from the army, and presented to the Empress the Austrian colors taken at Solferino.

It is a singular fact that on the day of the great battle on the banks of the Mincio, a noble Spanish lady, bearing the titles of Duchess of Solferino and Countess de Fuentes and Castellas, died at Barcelona.

A letter from Desenzano (24th June) explains why DURANDO and Gen. FANTI alone seem to have led the Piedmontese to the assault of the Austrian right wing, the overwhelming force of which they confronted with vastly inferior numbers. CIALDINI should have figured as usual, but he had left the day previous, not expecting the night return of the foe over the Mincio, and had gone to join GARIBALDI in some secret manœuvre, which the correspondent is not at liberty to disclose. It is PAUL D'IVRY who writes.

It would seem, says the Paris correspondent of the *Globe*, on the 3d, that Peschiera is a bone threwn to the Sardinians to pick, as the French are about to make a simultaneous onslaught on both Mantua and Verona; while the troops of the late CARLO ALBERTO, having already found an entrance in 1848, are left to demolish this corner of the quadrangle, aided by the Lord of the Lakes, GARIBALDI. The Lago di Garda does not glide smoothly into Peschiera, but forms a sort of Niagara, which enables the garrison to flood the dykes. Rumor to-day in Paris had it that the place had been suddenly evacuated.

On the 26th June, when the news of Solferino's triumph had electrified Milan, forth from his calm retirement came Italy's foremost writer of romance, Count ALESSANDRO MANZONI, and presenting himself before the Municipal Council begged to congratulate his country on its glorious deliverance and its coming destinies. The retrograde faction had long claimed the author of the *Promessi Sposi* and also SILVIO PELLICO as accomplices in the degradation of modern Italy; but though PELLICO was in his dotage before he died, MANZONI, the kinsman of TERENZIO MAMIANI, is not so, and fully sympathizes with the CAVOURS, Poerios, the Giobertis, the Farinis, and Azeglios, who have breathed a new life into the Peninsula.

THE MORAL VALUE OF THE BATTLE.

From the London News.

The French dispatches relating to the battle of Solferino have now been published, and these documents present a very graphic picture of what took place on the 24th of June. To lie like a bulletin is a favorite maxim in this country, and according to many the axiom is as true now as it was in the days of the First NAPOLEON. It must be confessed, however, that publicity has done much to correct the national sin of exaggeration with which the French nation stands charged; and the official documents of the French Government published during the present war prove the truth of this assertion. It is idle to expect that any Commander-in-Chief should tell the world the whole extent of his losses; nor is there any reason to suppose that the Emperor of Austria is more scrupulous in adhering to this principle than his Imperial brother of France. Indeed it rather seems that LOUIS NAPOLEON is more disposed to tell the whole truth than his rival FRANCIS JOSEPH; for while the *Moniteur* admits that in the Battle of Solferino the French army lost 12,000 men and 720 officers, of whom 120 were killed, and that the Sardinian army lost 5,525, no official account of the Austrian losses has yet been received. If any evidence, however, were needed to show the severity of the losses sustained by the defeated army, it would be found in the fact that it has abandoned the line of the Mincio, has suffered Peschiera to be invested, and has retired beneath the walls of Verona—its last line of defence.

There can be no doubt that the Austrian army has grievously disappointed public expectation. The officers of the Austrian Staff are known to be men of the highest education, and the common soldiers are not deficient in courage. But the simple fact is, that the careers of scientific ability in Austria are postponed to officers of noble birth. It is only when two armies have been destroyed, and the kingdom of Lombardy has been lost, that the able men are allowed any real interest. Old RADETZKY used to say that the absence of an Imperial Archduke was worth a *corps-d'armée*, and HESS and SCHLICK must have keenly felt the truth of the axiom. Again, the rank and file of the Austrian army want the enthusiasm of a great cause, and the prospect of promotion. An army commanded by ignorant aristocrats may succed in the field, if the men in the ranks are volunteers, as they are in the British army; but if they are conscripts, they must, like the soldiers of the French army, have the prize of advancement before them. At the same time it must be admitted that in the battle of Solferino many of the Austrian regiments fought with determined courage; though it is clear from the accounts of eye-witnesses, that even the Croats displayed an alacrity to retreat which excited the fury of their commanding officers. On the other hand, it is certain that the French exhibited a rare dash and activity in assailing the formidable positions where the enemy had planted himself; and that the Sardinians, under VICTOR EMANUEL, displayed a brilliant and persevering courage which nobly vindicates their claim to be the rulers of Northern Italy. Five times did these brave men take and lose the same position; and at length, by the aid of some reinforcements, they possessed themselves of the heights near Pozzoleogo, as the *Moniteur* says, "foot by foot, field by field," and by the most desperate fighting managed to hold them.

The battle of Solferino has, at all events, proved one thing—that brute courage is nothing unless it be directed by military science. The French Generals in the Crimea had seen much more actual service than the Emperor, but it is evident that they had neither the natural genius nor the knowledge of principles which their master possesses. He does not trust to the chapter of accidents and the courage of his men. Not only has he studied under some of the best officers in Europe, but he has followed the advice of his great ancestor by reading again and again the campaigns of the great masters of the art of war. The result is, that he not only understands how to manœuvre his army on the field of battle, but his arrangements are such that his men are ready when they are wanted, and physically capable to execute his orders. What might have been the issue of Solferino had the Austrians been allowed quietly to carry into effect the arrangements they had made, it is difficult to say. They had nine *corps de armée*, amounting, according to some, to 180,000 men, according to others to 250,000. The position which they had selected was one of the strongest conceivable. From Pozzolengo, some four miles from the Mincio, it ran southwestward along a series of heights to Solferino, where these heights abruptly descended into the plain. In the plain the line of battle was supported by various villages, and there was the amplest scope for their cavalry, so famous throughout Europe. The centre, resting on Solferino and the village of Cavriana in rear, might well be deemed impregnable—had it been properly occupied. But the line of battle was to feeble. Instead of two *corps de armée* there ought to have been four. Of the nine corps which FRANCIS JOSEPH had, three—namely, the Second, the Tenth and the Eleventh—never came into action at all. Calculating, probably, that the attack would commence four or five hours later, the Tenth and Eleventh were despatched on so wide a circuit that they failed to reach the field in time, whilst the Second was kept close upon Mantua. It has been said, indeed, that the French Emperor had secret information which enabled him to anticipate the movements of the enemy. However this may be, it is certain that whereas the Austrians determined to begin the attack about 9 o'clock, the French Emperor had ordered his columns to begin their advance at 2 in the morning, and they came upon the enemy about 5 o'clock. At once the French Emperor made his arrangements for a great pitched battle. Seeing that Solferino was the key of the position he reinforced BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS with the Guards, and by their persevering efforts as well as by the flank attack executed by the Duke of MAGENTA, succeeded in carrying this seemingly impregnable rock, standing out in the plain. It seems unquestionable that had the Austrian reserve been at hand to occupy Cavriana, a position almost as strong as Solferino, they might still have continued the contest, and might, perhaps, have won the day. But reserves there were none. The centre was completely pierced, and the French rushed on along the heights towards Volta. The fact that the Austrians were fighting with a river in their rear rendered it almost necessary for them to extend their line in order to cover the various bridges which were their only line of retreat. And the same fact compelled their speedy retreat; for it is obvious that even though they were successful on their right against the Sardinians, the French, victorious in the centre, might have pushed on, destroyed the bridges, and annihilated the whole right wing of the enemy. And such was the view of the Austrian generals, for no sooner was Solferino carried than the retreat was at once ordered. Next day, as is well known, the Austrians retired across the Mincio, and almost immediately abandoned the line of that river.

But there are two matters connected with this battle, and indeed with the whole campaign, which deserve observation. It is clear that the new French artillery not only carry much further than the old ordnance, but its aim is much more accurate. According to the statement of the *Moniteur*, it has completely fulfilled the most sanguine expectations of its inventor. Again it is abundantly clear that the French Emperor has means of information which are denied to the Austrians. The new balloon seems to have succeeded admirably, and according to the latest account M. GODARD has from his aerial watchtower carefully noted all the preparations for defence within Peschiera; but, besides this, there can be no doubt that the citizens, and even the peasants, afford information to the French which the Austrians seek in vain. Whilst LOUIS NAPOLEON seems thoroughly apprised of all the movements of the Austrians, the Austrians know nothing of the designs of the Allies. It is scarcely possible to overrate the importance to a Commander-in-Chief of this power of obtaining accurate intelligence. But this fact has a wider bearing. It proves incontestably that the years of Austrian domination have not subdued the spirit of the Italian people, and that the war which is now raging in Northern Italy is not so much a war of conquest as a war of liberation.

GRAND TE DEUM AT PARIS IN ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE VICTORY.

The *Te Deum* at Notre Dame for the last victory at Solferino was celebrated on July 4 with extraordinary pomp. From an early hour in the morning the neighborhood of the cathedral and every spot along the line of procession was filled. About 10 o'clock the troops began to take up their positions, the National Guard on the right, and the regiment of the line on the left. All the flags of the different regiments of National Guard were ornamented with flowers, and each musket had stuck into its muzzle an Italian or French tricolored flag. A salute from the Invalides announced the departure of the Empress from the Tuileries. The Imperial *cortége*, composed of eight carriages, left the Tuileries by the Place du Carrousel, and entered the Rue Rivoli by the Arcade of the Pavillon Richelieu. In the first and second were the officers and ladies of the household of the Princess MATHILDE and the Princess CLOTILDA; in the third the officers of the household of Prince JEROME; in the fourth and fifth the officers of the households of their Majesties; in the sixth was the Princess MATHILDE; and in the seventh the Princess CLOTILDA. The eighth contained her Majesty and the Prince Imperial, the former of whom was dressed in white, with a Leghorn bonnet, the Prince being also in white. The carriage of the Empress Regent was escorted on the right by Marshal MAGNAN, the Adjutant General of the Palace, and the first Equerry, and on the left by the Marquis DE LAWOESTINE, Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards, an equerry of the Emperor, and two orderly officers. During the passage of the Empress, a complete shower of bouquets was thrown from the windows, and as the carriage passed the people rushed forward, and flung flowers into it in such profusion, that on its arrival at Notre Dame it resembled a flower garden. At the same time, all along the line the cheers and acclamations were most enthusiastic. The entrance of the cathedral was handsomely ornamented with flags, and the interior of the building was richly dressed out. Her Majesty, on alighting from her carriage, held the Prince by the hand, and proceeded to the entrance, where the Cardinal, surrounded by his clergy, delivered an address, in which, after alluding to the happy cause of the ceremony, he said:

"We are anxious ourselves, Madame, to return thanks to the Almighty, and to invoke His abundant blessings on the country, the Emperor, the Empress, and the Prince Imperial. I shall therefore confine myself to lay at the feet of your Majesty the homage of the profound respect and devotedness of the venerable chapter of this church and of all the clergy of Paris."

The Empress thanked the Cardinal, and then followed him to a chair of state placed opposite the grand altar, by the side of which were seats for the Princess MATHILDE and the Princess CLOTILDA. On either side were places reserved for the Ministers, the continued bodies of the State, the members of the different tribunals, and other persons in authority. The Sardinian Ambassador was also present. On her Majesty taking her seat, the strains of the organ burst forth, accompanying the *Te Deum*, which was sung by the full choir of the church. The ceremony concluded with the *Domine salvum fac*. The *cortége* then returned to the Tuileries in the order in which it had come, and amidst the same manifestations of enthusiasm from the vast crowds who had assembled in spite of the excessive heat. At night, the various theatres were most brilliantly lit up, and every part of the metropolis illuminated.

MARSHAL LAW IN VERONA—A PROCLAMATION OF MARSHAL D'URBAN.

The Vienna *Gazette* publishes the appointment of Lieutenant Field-Marshal URBAN to be Provisional Commandant of the fortress of Verona. The following address to the inhabitants of Verona signalizes Gen. URBAN's entry upon his functions:

"The proclamation of the placing in a state of siege of the fortress of Verona, on the 30th of April last and the proclamations subsequent thereon, have no been obeyed so implicitly as their importance demands.

I now proclaim to all the inhabitants of this fortified place, the guardianship of which has been confided to me by his Majesty the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, my will that every person shall follow rigorously the prescribed rules of a state of siege. I am determined to make no exception in any case, but *will punish alike the act and the intention*. In short, that the inhabitants may know well with whom they have to deal, I declare that each of you may put faith in me as a loyal Austrian, but that *I am resolved not to put faith in any of you*. (Signed)

The Commandant of the Town and Fortress,
CHARLES, Baron URBAN, Lieutenant Field-Marshal."

KOSSUTH IN ITALY—HIS MOVEMENTS.

From the London News.

KOSSUTH, having arrived on the 22d at Genoa, proceeded on the following day to Turin. All along the way, on every station, a crowd of Italians assembled o cheer him; a convoy of Hungarian prisoners met him at one place, and recognizing the great leader of their country, shouted their *eljens*. At another place a wounded Italian broke through the crowd; he had belonged, in 1848, to Col. MONTI's Italian Legion in Hungary, and wished to express his delight at seeing once more the arms of Italy and Hungary joined. At Asti the military commander himself acted as fugleman to the cheering multitude. At Alessandria KOSSUTH had to address the crowd in Italian. After two long interviews with Count CAVOUR, at Turin, the Hungarian exile, in company with a confidential friend of the Sardinian Minister, set out for Parma, to the head-quarters of Prince NAPOLEON. Up to Stradella, where the railway communication comes to an end, the same scenes of enthusiasm were witnessed as on the road to Turin; but here, of course, the Italians lost his trace. When he arrived after midnight at Piacenza, the guard at the gates received him with a blurt, "Che diavalo fate cost tardi." He could quietly go to an hotel without being recognized. At breakfast, however, the waiter brought the foreigners' book to get the names of the guests inscribed, and seeing the name "Kossuth," he rushed out of the room like a madman. Not five minutes passed, and all the thirty thousand inhabitants of Piacenza know it already, and, as if called together by an alarm bell, they rushed under his windows and shouted their vivas with the heartiest good will. The Mayor and the municipality appeared in his room to offer their compliments and their services. MONTANELLI arrived, the respected late minister of Tuscany, who lost his arm in 1848, fighting at Curtatone for the liberty of Italy. The room is soon overcrowded with visitors. KOSSUTH must take a drive with them, but as he comes down the stairs the crowd rushes to him, kissing his hands and garments, the horses are unharnessed, the Italians drag the carriage along; thousands and thousands follow, flowers are showered from the windows, and with all the enthusiasm of renascent liberty the population lavishes its caresses on the stranger whose name is connected with liberty, and therefore is taken by them for a pledge of their own freedom.

At 2 o'clock P. M. KOSSUTH arrived at Parma. The town was gaudily adorned in expectation of the arrival of Prince NAPOLEON. KOSSUTH's companion having been recognized by some Italian standing before the hotel, he asked, "Count CAVOUR?" KOSSUTH said "No," when suddenly the eye of the Italian lighted up, and he began to shout "*Kossuth! evviva Kossuth!*" In a few minutes all the town was alive with the news; the crowds assembled outside the hotel; the visitors thronged the parlor; and a guard of honor was placed before the door. The Governor of the Province invited him to his box in the theatre, which KOSSUTH of course declined, since it was Prince NAPOLEON who had to receive the ovations of the people on that day, and KOSSUTH would not divert the attention of the Italians.

In fact, if sympathy alone could save Hungary, it would already be safe. But of course the liberation of a country requires something more. On the 28th KOSSUTH set out for the head-

THE MERCHANT SERVICE.

Important Letter of a Liverpool Merchant to Samuel Whitbread, M. P., Respecting the Unpunished Cruelties upon the High Seas. LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 20, 1859.

MY DEAR WHITBREAD: Some few months ago we were speaking of the cases of cruelty on ship-board, which the newspapers had reported, and you asked me whether anything could be done to prevent their repetition. The subject is most involved and difficult, and I cannot enter into it at length. But one point there is, which I am anxious to bring before you, in the hope that you may be able to find a remedy for a very grave and terrible evil. Each week these cases of cruelty occur, and the perpetrators of a vast majority of them are amenable to no law, and escape all punishment.

The fact is simply this: The majority of these cases occur on the high seas, and, in accordance with international law, the authorities at the port where a foreign vessel arrives are entirely powerless to punish any crime that may have been committed during the voyage. Doubtless among the English vessels that arrive at New-York and New-Orleans there are those wherein the life and health of some poor sailor has been endangered, and in such instances the American authorities can take no steps to bring the offender before a court of justice. Certainly the converse holds true, and American ships are constantly discharging at the port of Liverpool men who must go at once to hospital, and who have no legal protection whatsoever.

If an assault occur on an American ship while lying in the river, our police are at once called in, the case is investigated, and the prisoner may be punished. But if the assault occur in an American ship some four miles off, our law is powerless, and the hands of the American Consul are so completely tied that he can rarely accomplish anything. It is true the American consular regulations declare: "If a citizen of the United States be charged with a criminal offence alleged to have been committed at sea on board of an American vessel, it will be the duty of the consular officer to require that the individual accused be delivered up to him to be sent home for trial." But, practically, the Extradition treaty of 1842* limits this right to the crimes of murder, robbery, piracy, arson, forgery, and the utterance of forged papers. The result, of course, is that ordinary assaults and kindred offences, nay, even manslaughter, escape punishment altogether. The following is a striking instance: In 1858 the third mate of an American ship was charged with causing the death of one of the crew, and the body of the deceased having been landed here, a coroner's jury returned a verdict of manslaughter. The American Consul applied to have the prisoner delivered to him to send back to America for trial, but he received a reply a few days after from the Home Office to the effect that as the offence was not included in the treaty, the man must be discharged from custody.

But let us take the case where the American Consul has power to send the man back for trial. Even here justice is but too often frustrated. Witnesses will not come forward, and the prisoner escapes the punishment he deserves. The following is a case which I have fortunately been enabled to trace to the end. The case, which occurred on board the *Etiwan*, was brought before our stipendiary magistrate, and referred by him to the assizes. It was tried before Baron BRAMWELL on the 16th December last; the court decided that it had no jurisdiction, and, at a cost of about £100, the prisoner and two witnesses were sent back to America. Directly on landing the witnesses disappeared, so that the man entirely escaped. Here are the facts of the assault as reported in the Liverpool *Mercury* when our Liverpool trial took place; had the assault occurred a mile or two nearer port, the ruffian would now be suffering for his cruelty:

JOHN MACKINNON a seaman, was indicted for having, on the 4th of June last, maliciously stabbed ROBERT GLENDINING, on board an American ship whilst she was in the river. Mr. FRENLEY appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. SCOTT on behalf of the prisoner. On the day in question the ship on which the prisoner was a seaman left the Liverpool docks for Charleston and went about two and a half miles to the north-west of the Crosby Lightship, a quarrel took place between the prisoner and the prosecutor, who was the second mate of the ship, when the former stabbed the latter no fewer than eleven times—twice on the left cheek, near the eye; twice on the chest, twice on the back, twice on the legs, twice on the fingers, and once on the left elbow joint. After the case for the prosecution had been stated, Mr. SCOTT raised a legal objection on behalf of the prisoner, on the ground that the offence did not take place within the port of Liverpool, and that, therefore, as the vessel was an American one the learned counsel maintained the court had no jurisdiction to try the case. Considerable discussion then ensued as to whether or not the place in question was really within the port of Liverpool, and his lordship ultimately decided that it was not, and that therefore there was no case to go to the jury. The learned counsel then applied that the prisoner might be discharged; but his lordship replied that he certainly should not order the discharge, for the prisoner must go to America and be tried there for the offence.

Two similar cases,—so the American Consul has been good enough to inform me,—have also occurred during last year. In one case a second mate was charged with causing the death of a seaman by knocking him off the yard. He was sent back for trial, but the material witness, being a Spaniard, could not be induced to go by any offer of the American Consul, or any persuasion of the Spanish Consul,—so here again the accused on arrival in America had to be discharged. In the other case also the principal witness refused to return, and again the cause was ruined by insufficiency of evidence.

But of course the ordinary crimes on shipboard are those of assault and abuse, and in these neither we nor the American Consul have any jurisdiction. This alone is in the power of the Consul,—by an act of Congress (passed I believe in 1840) he may force the captain to pay the man three months extra wages. That such a punishment,—the only one the Consul can inflict,—is wretchedly insufficient you will at once see. But it is also most unjust. In but few cases is the captain the aggressor; often, indeed, he is the protector of the poor ill-used sailor. A short time ago I went to see a sailor in our Northern Hospital, who was fearfully ill,—owing to the cruel treatment he received from two of the mates and fellow seamen in the ship in which he came, and he assured me that the captain stopped the cruelty the moment he was aware of it. And yet, as matters now stand, this fine on the captain is literally the only punishment, which can be inflicted.

As regards the number of such cases of cruelty perpetrated on the high seas, all statistics must necessarily be most defective. They do not come within the direct cognizance of the police, and they can only be gathered from the hospital returns. With the greatest kindness, however, Major GARNE, the head of our Liverpool police, has obtained for me returns of men injured in American ships on the high seas, and taken to hospital from June, 1857, to June, 1858,—and again, a supplementary return from June to December, 1858. In the former return, embracing an entire year, there are 135 cases; and in the latter return there are 60. Many of these cases, we cannot fairly reckon as cases of assault. The "ulcers," from which many are reported as suffering, though often occasioned by abuse, are also frequently caused by wet, exposure, and salt provisions, which tell most injuriously on the constitution of those who are not thoroughly inured to a sailor's life,—and that a considerable number of these men never have been sailors I shall presently prove to you. Still, while allowing a large deduction from these police returns there still remains a number of cases, about which there can be no doubt, and which are in themselves sufficient to make us wonder how two great nations could have allowed such cruelties to continue unchallenged and unpunished. So fearful am I, however, of bringing an unsupported charge against any particular ship, that I shall refrain from printing these statistics in full, and shall only pick out from them some few instances in which I have obtained corroborative evidence† But if on the one hand these returns are, from their very nature, somewhat inaccurate, inasmuch as they can only depend on the hospital reports, and as these reports must, in their turn, largely depend on the unsupported statements of the patients,—on the other hand, they do not include all the sufferers from ill treatment. When the American ship arrives in port, the captain applies to the Consul for hospital orders. The Consul at once sends to hospital the sick or injured men. These men are known as "Consul's cases," and the hospital authorities receive 12s. a week for their care from the Consul, who recovers the amount again from the captain.

But there are many minor cases of assault and cruelty for which no order is asked from the Consul, and which never go to the hospital at all. I have a return from the Governor of the Workhouse‡ for the year June, 1857-8, which mentions several cases which have come before his notice, and which are not included in the other and larger returns. Again, there is a very valuable society in Liverpool called "The Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress," and from them I have received further particulars of similar cases of ill-usage which have not, however, always necessitated hospital treatment. With these facts, then, before us, I believe we are justified in asserting that the amount of ill-usage is so great as strongly to call for protection on the part of some law—whether English or American I care but little.

And here let me say a word respecting the men who commit these assaults, and those who suffer from them. If the American ships are too often the scene of these cruelties, I must freely say that I do not believe that, in most cases, American seamen can be charged with their perpetration. In the majority of instances it is a foreigner in the American service, who claims the right of that American flag, which he has dishonored. And this may be inferred from two facts. The number of native Americans in the merchant marine of the United States is estimated at less than 17 per cent., so that the probability always is that an American captain or sailor has not been guilty of any one particular act of cruelty; and, secondly, I learn that of the last ten cases sent back for trial to the United States, not one was an American, but five (I am sorry to add) were natives of Great Britain.

And then as regards the men who are injured,—the vast majority have never been sailors at all, are incapable of doing sailor's work, and receive a terrible recompense for their inefficiency and sloth. Often this is in some degree their own fault. Disappointed emigrants, listlessly sauntering on the wharfs and quays of New-York, without work or chance of work,—they are tempted by the prospect of high wages, or the hope of seeing home again, and they engage themselves as sailors. But there are other cases of a more sombre coloring. There is often a difficulty in obtaining men in the American ports; and if men cannot be obtained by fair means, they must be decoyed, or pressed, or otherwise trepanned. Of course these poor fellows are, after all, of comparatively little use, and of course fall easy victim to a bullying, which no law has power to restrain.

On this point the benevolent society of which I have spoken furnishes statistics, which, although (as resting on *ex parte* statements) they must be taken with reserve, are at least in some part true. From these I extract a few cases in the appendix.§

Such is the present state of matters,—a state which seems to require immediate legislation. Year by year, at the port of Liverpool, men are left maimed and wounded—sometimes dying—who have no protection from any nation, simply because their ill-treatment has occurred on those high seas which are the common possessions of all nations. How far such cases occur at the other English ports I cannot tell. How far similar cruelties, occurring on English ships, are known to the authorities in the United States, I do not know. But this seems clear,—that American ships, bound to the port of Liverpool, cannot be presumed to be the only American ships on which these tragedies are enacted; nor can it be supposed that English ships are altogether free from a similar reproach, though the different class of seamen makes such offences far less common.† But to whatever nation the ship belongs, it appears high time that some protection be afforded for life and limb, and that the high seas be no longer the licensed scene of all cruelty committed with an absolute impunity. Once again let me remind you how it stands. We have no power to punish any crime committed on board an American ship at sea, and the Americans (by the Extradition treaty) cannot claim from us any one accused of manslaughter, assault, or other similar offences; and the same law applies to English ships arriving at a port in the United States.

As regards the remedy for this state of things, I can only suggest the *revision of our international laws* with the United States. An extension of the Extradition Treaty would, I am afraid, be of but little use, for the impossibility of securing witnesses would constantly frustrate the ends of justice. And though I know how difficult it will be to arrange for a revision which must introduce a new principle into international law,—still, without such revision, we can practically accomplish nothing. Why might it not be suggested to the the Government of the United States that we should, all jealousy set apart, determine to make those seas that divide us safe for the poorest sailor of either nation; that we should not limit our power of repressing violence by the distance of three miles from our respective shores; that we should honestly and fairly examine those cases which may thus come before us, as now we honestly and fairly award justice where the offence has been committed in our own waters? Of course we should make what further stipulations might be requisite. Indeed, the mere machinery of the law would be all which the nation trying the offence need contribute to the cause. On the other side an English, on this an American, jury would pass their verdict. Arrangements, moreover, might readily be made by which an English prisoner, taken into custody at an American port where he was unable to obtain an English jury, might be relegated for trial to New-York or elsewhere, while a similar rule would, of course, hold for an American prisoner at an English port.

But points of this kind it is not for me to dwell upon; nor do I know how best this whole subject may be brought before the notice of those who have power to deal with it. It may be that our foreign office can make such representations to the American Government as may induce their coöperation. It may be that a strong feeling on the part of our Parliament would have a greater weight. Possibly the American Government might themselves take the initiative. This alone, I know—there is a terrible abuse, and we must do what best we can to put an end to it.

Nor can we doubt that, if this question be fairly brought before the people and Government of the United States, they will look at it in the light in which it must appear to a great and generous nation. Certainly the late American Consul here was most anxious that some remedy for this great evil should be discovered, and I am greatly mistaken if the present Consul (to whose kindness I owe much information) does not also feel strongly on the subject.

You and I have both traveled through the United States, and we can, I think, answer for the sympathy of many, whom we knew there. Indeed there seems every reason to hope for mutual aid and coöperation, if on no other subject, surely England and America might at least agree to protect the innocent, and to punish the guilty on those seas, which equally belong to both. And now leaving the matter in your hands,

I remain, faithfully yours,

A LIVERPOOL MERCHANT.

Of cases brought to the Northern Hospital, Liverpool, for Medical Treatment, for injuries received on board American Ships on the High Seas, and without the jurisdiction of Great Britain:

John Humphreys, admitted to the Hospital Oct. 17, 1857, from ship Great Western, for severe wounds and bruises from abuse. Discharged March 15, 1858.

H. Haines, admitted to the Hospital July 11, 1857 from ship Arctic, for abscess from abuse. Discharged July 20, 1858.

D. Donovan, admitted to the Hospital July 11, 1857, from ship Arctic, for bruises and wounds back of the head. Discharged July 20, 1858.

F. M. Wheeler, admitted to the Hospital July 25, 1857, from ship A. Z., for ulcered legs from abuse.

M. M'Donald, admitted to the Hospital July 25, 1858, from ship A. Z., for ulcered legs.

F. Coleman, admitted to the Hospital Jan. 16, 1858, from ship Empire, for wounds and bruises from abuse. Discharged Feb. 13, 1858.

Joseph Barnes, admitted to the Hospital Jan. 21, 1858, from ship Anna Size, for wounds and contusions from abuse. Discharged Jan. 29, 1858.

George Sheridan, admitted to the Hospital March 10, 1858, from ship Dreadnought, for wounds and contusions from abuse. Discharged March 13, 1858.

James Nixon, admitted to the Hospital March 16, 1858, from ship Isaac Webb, for contusions from abuse. Discharged March 25, 1858.

Richard Crosby, admitted to the Hospital March 16, 1858, from ship Isaac Webb, for bruises and contusions from abuse. Discharged March 24, 1858.

Thomas Martin, admitted to the Hospital April 20, 1858, from ship Rising Sun, for ulcers and contusions from abuse. Discharged June 15, 1858.

John Cummings, admitted to the Hospital April 20, 1858, from ship Rising Sun, for ulcers and bruises from abuse. Discharged June 14, 1858.

J. T. Beesley, admitted to the Hospital April 20, 1858, from ship Rising Sun, for ulcers and bruises from abuse. Discharged June 4, 1858.

Stephen Simpson, admitted to the Hospital April 20, 1858, from ship Rising Sun, for ulcers and bruises from abuse. Discharged May 25, 1858.

Jacob Verner, admitted to the Hospital April 29, 1858, from ship City of New-York, for ulcers from abuse. Discharged May 17, 1858.

W. H. Brown, admitted to the Hospital April 29, 1858, from ship City of New-York, for ulcers from abuse.

J. C. Brunswick, admitted to the Hospital Oct. 13, 1858, from ship Gomer, for ulcers from abuse. Discharged Oct. 20, 1858.

James Slater, admitted to the Hospital Dec. 2, 1858, from ship Detroit, for contusions and bruises. Discharged Jan. 23, 1859.

J. Trefford, admitted to the Hospital Dec. 2, 1858, from ship Detroit, from contusions from abuses. Discharged Jan. 20, 1859.

R. Kennedy, admitted to the Hospital Dec. 3, 1858, from ship Isaac Wright, for fractured ribs and contusions from being kicked and jumped on by the first and second mates and some of the crew.

J. Fisher, admitted to the Hospital Dec. 10, 1858, from ship Isaac Wright, for ulcers and contusions. Discharged Jan. 8, 1859.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT OF SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF FOREIGNERS IN DISTRESS.

Carl Pickeroni, of Wurtemburg, shipped at New-York: A wax-worker, induced to cross the river in a small boat, and thus brought on board by force: hospital.

Alphons St. Loyng, of France, shipped at New-York: A clerk, engaged as a deck laborer for the voyage: hospital (stated that another Frenchman had died from ill-treatment during the passage.)

A native of Piedmont, shipped at New-Orleans: Induced to cross the river in a small boat, and thus brought on board. Found here by the police in a filthy and starving condition.

A native of Hess, shipped at New-York: A clerk, sent on board on business, and detained there. Hospital.

Carl Joh. Stove, of Prussia, shipped at New-York: A waiter, engaged as steward, but put to sailor's work. Dispensary.

Waldemar von Krotsck, of Prussia, shipped at New-York: Engaged as a surgeon for the voyage, but was put to sailor's work. Fourteen days hospital.

Jacob Gros, of Bavaria, shipped at New-York: Engaged to unload; arm smashed by blows. Four months hospital.

A native of Prussia, shipped at New-York: Made drunk and thus brought on board.

Hieronymus Zobel, of Bavaria, shipped at New-York: Engaged to unload; had one leg broken by blows. Three months hospital.

A native of Prussia, shipped at New-York: A medical student; engaged as a surgeon for the voyage, but put to sailor's work; medical advice.

A native of Bavaria, shipped at New-York: Undertook to work his passage; much ill-treated and robbed.

A native of Wurtemberg, shipped at New-York: Made drunk and then brought on board; medical advice.

A native of Baden, shipped at New-York: Undertook to work his passage: ill-treated, and came to the Society in a wretched state.

Two men, natives of Wurtemberg and Hanover, shipped at New-York: Were kidnapped, viz., engaged to unload, and detained, but not ill-treated.

August Kinger, of Prussia, shipped at New-York: A student; engaged as a steward for the voyage, but put to sailor's work. Hospital.

* See 6 and 7 Vict. c. 76, entitled "An Act for Giving Effect to a Treaty between her Majesty and the United States of America, for the Apprehension of Certain Offenders." [72d August, 1843.]

† Appendix I.

‡ Extract from a letter from the Governor: "I do assure you that the complaints made by these poor sufferers, from time to time, are of the most harrowing kind; and so strong is the feeling amongst sailors on the subject that I find it impossible to induce those who may happen to be paupers in this Workhouse to accept employment in American ships." A further return from this Workhouse has just been sent me. I find from June last to March 31 twenty-three cases, only six of which appear to have been in the Northern Hospital.

§ Appendix II.

† The cruelty that has lately taken place on the *Regota* shows that English ships are not entirely blameless.

Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association at Troy—Speech of Gov. Morgan.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TROY, Saturday, July 16, 1859.

The proceedings of the Convention, yesterday, were interesting. The Committee appointed to report a place of meeting for next year, reported in favor of Louisville, Ky. It appeared as if this selection would be unanimously approved, but the Rev. Messrs. FERRIS, of Chicago, and DUNCAN, of New-Orleans, made such eloquent appeals in favor of their cities that the scale was clearly turned against Louisville, although its claims, as well as those of Cleveland and St. Louis, were ably advocated. Finally, it was decided that no further speakers should be heard except those who represented cities whose claims had not been heard. The City of New-Orleans was selected by a unanimous vote.

The Rev. Mr. LANGDON, (Episcopal,) of Philadelphia, then read an essay which laid down some very broad propositions, to the effect that these Associations ought rigorously to abstain from interfering with the work which was or ought to be done by the church. He held that not even a unanimous vote would justify an Association of this kind in violating the rules or doctrines of any one of the evangelical denominations. They should confine themselves to bringing young men under the influence of the church, and not attempt any general work of evangelization. In conclusion, he offered three resolutions embodying these views.

Mr. FOWLE, President of the Association in Richmond, Va., (also Episcopal,) replied to the essay in an unpremeditated but eloquent speech, denying that his Church required any such restriction, and urging his associates to expand rather than contract their work. It was quite apparent that Mr. FOWLE carried the feeling of the Convention with him.

At the afternoon session the Convention voted upon the location of the Central Committee. Twenty-six votes were cast for Richmond, Va., against three for all other places, the vote being by Associations. After disposing of several matters of business, the subject of Mutual Visitation was taken up, and Mr. MCCOMMICS, of New-York, related with much feeling some of his own adventures in visiting Associations in the West.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole, to discuss the important questions broached by the Rev. Mr. LANGDON. A great number of fine minute speeches were made, almost without exception opposing the views of Mr. L. It seemed to be the general belief of the Convention that the Associations had not trespassed beyond their proper bounds; while it was unanimously conceded that it would be extremely reprehensible to attempt to supersede the Church by the Association. Some of these speeches were really graphic and forcible, and would not look badly in print—correctly reported—which is saying a good deal for extempore speeches. Finally the subject came up for a final vote. The Rev. Mr. EELLS, of Cleveland, moved that the members of these Associations be urged to exert themselves actively in every good work that they can find to do. The Rev. Mr. LANGDON, wished to have a vote on his propositions, but declined to move them himself. To bring the matter to a test, therefore, a member from Brooklyn moved Mr. L.'s propositions before the house, and then moved to lay them on the table, which was carried without five audible votes to the contrary.

Mr. LANGDON rose and with evident sadness, said that such a decision must inevitably separate him for the future from these Associations. There was a good deal of conversation all over the room, and an attempt was made to mollify Mr. LANGDON and his sympathisers, but the meeting adjourned until 8 P. M. without further action.

The President then introduced Gov. MORGAN, who spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: When on returning from the closing exercises of the State Normal School, I was informed that a deputation was in waiting to invite me to this Convention, I felt that I could not possibly attend. But on reaching the Executive Chamber and finding so large and influential a representation of 250 delegates from Christian Unions all over the land, I changed my purpose; for I felt that such a pressing invitation would not have been extended had it not been thought that my presence, as a representative of the people of this State, would bring pleasure to the heart of some young and timid Christian.

Young men! your aspirations are high, and your aims noble. Yours is the mission of peace on earth and good will to men. You have assembled here to kindle the flame of religion in your own hearts, and to advance the cause of Christ in the world. And the advantages of such a gathering, for such a purpose, will not easily be over-estimated. Not only the religious, but the moral influences of this occasion ought to be noticeable. I think that if all the young men in our cities were brought within these happy influences, the Executive of this State would not be required to consider one hundred and sixty nine applications for pardon within his first half year of office. Surely there is need of all the labor and zeal you can bestow in Christianizing and elevating the young men of America. I thank you for your attention, and for the opportunity you have given me of expressing my sympathies and interest in you and your labors.

When Gov. MORGAN had concluded, the President said, "I am sure this whole audience will join me in the prayer that New York may long have a Governor like its present one."

Addresses again followed, and the exercises continued until a late hour, when, after singing the Doxology, the Convention adjourned. T. G. S.

Richfield Springs.

RICEFIELD SPRINGS, Saturday, July 16, 1859.

I would that all the friends I love were here on this pleasant Summer day, in this healthy, cheerful and charming little place. I am looking out from my snug and airy room upon as completely a rural scene as you would long to see, and do not envy you and the others I have left behind me in the hot and sultry City of New-York.

A description of Richfield Springs would be the picture of a quiet village, nestling in a lovely valley, all surrounded by gentle hills of "green and mild declivity;" for they are not bold, inaccessible mountains, with bare and beetling tops, but pleasant hills, clad with verdure and dotted over with splendid cattle, flourishing hop plantations, yellow rye, and fine specimens of oak, sugar-maple, butternut, basswood and tulip trees.

The place is about 1,500 feet above the level of the Mohawk River, at Mohawk, and quite away from the sea air, constituting thus a complete change of air for us who have been living on the coast. The hotel accommodations are good, and compare respectably with those of many better known localities. The Spring House and the American Hotel, at which latter I am staying with my family, are kept by landlords who, strange as you may think it, seem desirous to please their guests and make them comfortable.

In the way of society we have many most excellent people staying here for the Summer, and there is gaiety enough to keep away the least symptom of dullness, without *all* the time being sacrificed to dancing and dressing. At one of the hotels they have provided a very fair band, and the Richfieldians can pass pleasant evenings, with music and dancing, whenever they are so disposed.

The children have it all their own way here in the day time; and as a consequence are never heard from at night. For then the air and the woods are medicine enough; and, between you and me, I think the merit of all "Springs" for people of all sizes and years, lies in just these two things, of air and woods. The Sulphur waters here are, however, said, by those who can muster courage to use them, to be very serviceable in all cases of rheumatism, and like all other springs in the Old World and the New these bubbling waters have raised up to themselves a knot of firm believers, who think them the sovereign cure for all the ills that flesh is heir to. Richfield has her *habitués* as well as Saratoga or Schlangenbad. I wish I could convey to you any adequate idea of the loveliness of the walks and drives, whichever way you turn your steps you have nought

"But a most living landscape, and the wave
Of woods and cornfields, and the abodes of men
Scattered at intervals, and wreathing smoke
Arising from such rustic roofs—"

The first drives taken by fall new comers, as it is the pleasantest of all, is to Schuyler Lake, which begins about a mile and a half from the Springs and runs loosely about for some six pretty miles, always full of pickerel, and always bordered by cheery landscapes.

Of pleasant dinners and genial days of sport enjoyed, and pounds of pickerel taken on this lake, in company with "John," a worthy, pleasant and invaluable man Friday; of all this and more I reserve descriptions for another and a longer letter. Suffice it now to say that Lewis, of the Lake House, will make all comers welcome, and "John" will show all fishers where the fish ought to be found. If you cannot then find the said fish it is your own fault, and you will deserve to go home dinnerless. R.

Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb—Teaching Articulation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An American traveler not long since visited some of the Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb in Europe, and on his return to this country, published an account of the wonderful art, lately discovered, of teaching Deaf Mutes to speak and to hold conversation orally with others. A few years since the same story was bruited over the country, and created much interest then, as now, among those who have Deaf Mute friends. This art is *not new*, for it was practiced before the establishment of Institutions for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb; and although improvement has been made in the art, still it is doubtful if the advantages gained are of sufficient value to warrant its adoption in our country.

As a guide to sentiment here, it is well to look a the opinions expressed by those in Europe who have given mush attention to the subject, and who have been conversant with it in its practical results. Mr. CHARLES BAKER, the able Principal of the Yorkshire Institution in England, and who has published many works on instruction, in an address before a Convention of Principals of Institutions in England, in 1852, while speaking on the subject of teaching articulation, remarks:

"Though there will be found in every Institution a few pupils, especially among those who have become deaf after learning to speak, whose improvement repays the care of a teacher—(and to such I would afford every facility for recovering the lost faculty)—the success hitherto attendant on the efforts to teach articulation to the totally deaf is by no means flattering, and I do not believe there is one Institution in our country which can produce a dozen pupils whose articulation could be understood by indifferent auditors. But I am content to let the intelligent and educated deaf and dumb themselves settle this controversy—confining the decision to those whose deafness is congenital, but who have had every advantage that the best teachers of articulation and reading from the lips have been able to bestow on them. Do such educated deaf persons converse orally among themselves? On the contrary, do they not invariably converse with each other by signs and spelling? Do they prefer oral conversation with others, who are not deaf and dumb? On the contrary, do they not prefer the means presented to them by their writing materials, or the manual alphabet? We are all acquainted with deaf and dumb individuals, either personally or by report, who have been educated by the means of articulation. Can we say that the value of speech is to them in any degree equal to the cost of its attainment?—that either they or their friends value it as the advocates of articulation would lead us to anticipate?—or that the acquisition is in any respect equal to its cost in money, and in the even more precious cost of time bestowed upon it? But although I admit that speech is a good and natural exercise for the lungs and voice, I have never discovered that it is requisite for health; nor that the pupils of an Institution in which articulation is *not* taught have worse health then those of one where it is an object of attainment. I must therefore decide against giving up the time now bestowed on the acquisition of language and useful knowledge by my pupils, to devote it to the serious acquirement of articulation."

Edward Everett's Reminiscences of Humboldt.

MR. EVERETT'S last Mount Vernon paper has the following personal reminiscence of HUMBOLDT:

"It will not, I think, be denied that the great reputation of Mr. VON HUMBOLDT was built upon his American expedition, and the scientific, historical, political and miscellaneous works for which it furnished the materials. No one, of course, would claim for that remarkable series of publications, that it stands on a par, as a philosophical treatise or a digest of natural science, with the *Cosmos*. The want of systematic unity alone would oppose such a claim; but it will be agreed, I think, by the students of Mr. VON HUMBOLDT'S writings, that but for the voyage to America, and the researches connected with it, the observations in every department of natural history which he had made during the progress of the voyage, and the subsequent studies required for the preparation of the numerous works in which the results are given to the world, and which occupied him for twenty years after his return, *Cosmos* would hardly have been composed. Even the remarkable work written in later life, *Examen critique de l'histoire de la Geographie du nouveau continent*—"Critical Examination of the History of the Geography of the new Continent"—was the natural fruit of this American expedition.

It is admitted that Mr. VON HUMBOLDT stood at the head of the men of science, not only of his own age, but I think we may add, with the diffidence which belongs to such a judgment, of any age. He takes this rank not only in virtue of what he was, but in spite of what he was not. Like BACON, he owes his position in the intellectual world to his grasp of the whole domain of science and the majestic range of his generalizations. Among the contemporaries of his long life are names that take precedence of his in almost every department, such as CUVIER, LA PLACE, Sir HUMPHREY DAVY, GAUSS; I omit the living which will readily occur to the reader. As there was no one specialty, to which he exclusively gave himself, so there is no disparagement in saying, that in almost every branch of science, there were individuals, who had pushed their researches beyond his. But it belonged to HUMBOLDT to take an imperial survey of the whole field of science, and to mould the mass of materials, derived from the individual researches of others, into one grand system:—himself an intellectual Cosmos, combining the Geographer, the Antiquary, the Geologist, the Chemist, in short every separate title in his own person, akin to the scientific "Cosmos" of his own formation.

Nothing is more characteristic of his career as a philosopher, than the length of time during which his labors, both as an investigator and a writer, were carried on; the continuance of his physical and intellectual activity, long after attaining the age at which the majority of men, weary of toil, satisfied with success, or reconciled to the want of it, sink into repose. He was sixty years old when, at the often repeated request of the Russian Government, he undertook, with GUSTAVUS ROSE and EHRENBERG, that expedition to the Oural and Altai mountains, of which the fruits are recorded in his *Asie Centrale; Recherches sur les chaines de montagnes et la climatologie comparée*—"Researches on the Mountain Chains and Comparative Climatology of Central Asia." He tells us in the preface to the first published portion of *Cosmos*, that with the exception of the first forty pages of the work, it was wholly written, and for the first time, in the year 1843 and 1844, and consequently when he was seventy-four years of age. A fifth volume has been finished within the past year.

But this length of days, however remarkable, is not the only measure of his astonishing vigor of body and mind. It may concern those who are not so far advanced in life as to have their habits hopelessly fixed, to know another of the facts which account for the vast amount of intellectual labor which he was able to perform. Living within a few months to the age of ninety, he lived, for all purposes of scientific research and literary labor, another life of forty or fifty years, in consequence of having accustomed himself, from the time he grew up to manhood, to little more than four hours' sleep in the twenty-four. I think I can state this on his own authority, for I heard it asserted in his presence, and listened to by him with an assenting smile. If then we consider four hours of daily study as a pretty good day's work, at least for one whose time must have been so much broken in upon, and who worked to so much purpose, we may compute that, in contenting himself with four hours' sleep, in lieu of the seven or eight required by most men, he really added forty or fifty working years to his four score years and ten. Whether this was the result of the excellence of his constitution, abstinence from the great causes of weariness and exhaustion, cheerful temper, or in some degree of all combined, I cannot say; probably the latter.

At any rate, his disposition was eminently genial. My acquaintance with him began in the Winter of 1817–1818 at Paris, where I frequently met him in society. His company of course was eagerly sought, and no individual of eminence was more frequently seen, as far as my means of observation extended, at the dinner table and in the *salons* of Paris. He was then apparently engaged in those geographical researches, of which the results are given in the work above named on the history of the geography of this continent. I passed many happy and instructive hours with him at the Institute in looking over the early maps of this country. He was good enough to give me, on leaving Paris, letters to his brother WILLIAM, at that time the Prussian Minister in London, with whom it was my happiness in that way to become intimately acquainted. In the year 1842 Baron ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT came to London, (in the suite of the King of Prussia, who visited England to attend the christening of the Prince of Wales,) and I had the pleasure of renewing my acquaintance with him during his brief stay. It is scarcely necessary to say that, at a time when London was more than usually thronged with the celebrities of Europe, he was the centre of the greatest attraction.

Enjoying his world-wide fame, his feelings were proportionably Catholic. Nothing more characterizes his works than the total absence of the spirit of invidious criticism—the canker which eats so deeply into our modern literature. When other authors are named, (and how few are the cotemporary writers of solid scientific merit, not named in some part of the long series of his works?) the amplest justice is always done them. He was wholly free from that carping disposition, which can see nothing in a work of science, literature or art but its defects, and from that hateful temper, which seeks to build its own reputation or that of a favorite on the ruins of the reputation of a competitor.

I reflect with pleasure that it was in my power, through the medium of my much-valued friend, Mr. D. D. BARNARD, then our Minister at Berlin, to aid a meritorious young artist, Mr. M. WIGHT, in procuring an opportunity to paint the portrait of Baron HUMBOLDT. This of course was a favor not lightly to be asked of a person of such eminence, whose time was so precious, and whom so many artists were eager to paint and to model. Mr. WIGHT, however, succeeded so well in a portrait of Mr. BARNARD, who enjoyed the intimacy of Baron HUMBOLDT, that, on seeing it, he consented to give our young countryman four long sittings. In this way he was able to make an admirable likeness of the illustrious philosopher, which has been well engraved in this country.

I was not without hope of seeing him again in the course of the present season. Disappointed in this, it is a subject of pleasing though sad reflection to me, that the same kind feelings, of which he gave me many valued proofs and assurances in my younger days, were manifested to my children, while on a visit to Berlin last August. "With the scarce legible hand of the old man of eighty-nine," he addresses words of friendly salutation to them and of kindly remembrance to me, from "the traveler of the Cordilleras and the Steppes of Siberia,"—the joint character in which he wished to be known in after times.

The strange assertion has lately been made that *Cosmos* is a system of philosophical Atheism, slightly veiled, from motives of prudence, and that even the name, of God does not occur in it. This last statement is notoriously inaccurate, and for the first assertion there is not, as far as I know, the slightest foundation. HUMBOLDT, in this as in his other works, proposes to treat only the phenomena revealed to the senses, but he recognizes the reality of spiritual and moral relations, though justly considering them above the province of demonstrative science. Between him and his brother WILLIAM, undeniably a man of the deepest religious convictions, there prevailed an entire sympathy, and he cites with approval from the works of the latter passages which recognize the truth of the Christian religion. On the appearance of the Chevalier J. BUNSEN'S *Signs of the Times* in 1855, HUMBOLDT rose from its perusal and on the same day addressed a letter of two sheets to the author, expressive of his sympathy and approval. In his *Cosmos* he refers to the Hebrew Scriptures with respect, and even bestows on the hundred and fourth Psalm that much-honored name of "Cosmos," which he had appropriated to the crowning work of his literary life. He distinctly recognizes the purifying influence of the new faith, in contrast with the decaying paganism of the ancient world. So far is it from being true that he "knows nothing of a God in Creation," that he asserts, in terms, that "it was the tendency of the Christian mind to prove, from the order of the Universe and the beauty of nature, the greatness and goodness of the Creator;" and he traces the growing taste for natural description observable in the writers of the new faith to the tendency "to glorify the Deity in his works."

In denying the imputed Atheism of HUMBOLDT, (on which I may speak more at length on a future occasion,) I build nothing on the occurrence of the name of the Supreme Being in his publications. No writers more freely use the great and sacred name than those of the Pantheistic, or, what is the same thing, Atheistic school, meaning, however, not the All-wise Allpowerful Being, who created and who rules with sovereign intelligence the Heavens and the earth, but the aggregate of existing things; making men and beasts, and trees and stones, and dust and ashes, part of what they call God.

The Massacre at Perugia—The Outrage to Mr. Perkins and his Party.

Correspondence of the Newark Advertiser.

FLORENCE, Tuscany, Saturday, June 25, 1859.

An American family, in which many of your readers are interested, Mr. and Mrs EDWARD PERKINS, of Boston, with his mother, Mrs. DOANE, of New-Jersey, and sister and neice, Mrs. and Miss CLEVELAND, narrowly escaped the dreadful carnage at Perugia on the 20th inst.,—of which you have doubtless heard through the telegraph to London—but were subjected to serious alarm and suffering. Having passed the Winter at Rome, they had taken Summer apartments at one of the hotels in the historic old mountain city, when the people, after the example of Bologna and other towns in the Roman States, threw off their allegiance and pronounced for Sardinia and the War. Instant measures were taken by the Provisional Government to secure the usual protection from Turin, and in the midst of the general rejoicings over a favorable telegraphic promise, it was announced that a detachment of some two thousand Papal troops was approaching by forced marches to reduce them.

Though having very inadequate means of defence, the people determined to hold out; the gates were closed, and the demand to surrender was met with a peremptory refusal, and such means of resistance as could be improvised. After a desperate struggle outside the walls, the insurgents were routed of course, and the disciplined mercenaries entered the city with the aid of the army of priests and monks domiciliated at Perugia, but encountered continued opposition in the streets, including missiles from the windows and roofs. In the midst of the universal consternation, the proprietors of the hotels assured their guests of the safety of these asylums, but the infuriated troops appeared to have repudiated all law, and rushed at will into all houses, committing shocking murders and other barbarities upon the defenceless inmates, men, women and children.

The ladies of Mr. PERKINS' family sought refuge in a small closet in one of their apartments, whilst he kept watch and ward. But all human efforts to protect the hotel proved unavailing; a squad of the raging ruffians rushed through the apartments crying vengeance, and in their course committed three or four murders with the bayonet, including a mother with a child in her arms, and, I believe, one of the proprietors. The retreat of our friends, in spite of every possible precaution, was discovered, but Mr. P.'s address succeeded, with the aid of gold, in conciliating one of the ruffians, a subordinate officer, who appeared to be a Swiss, speaking French fluently, and he warded off the violence of his comrades, assuring them that the party were Americans and must be respected, and so the house was relieved. This was about 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Soon after 6 o'clock the hotel was reëntered by another squad, evidently drunk with wine, from whose conversation it appeared that the troops had been dismissed for two hours, with leave to sack the city! The trunks of our friends were violently broken open, in common with everything else in the house, and they were ruthlessly robbed of clothing, jewelry, and whatever else the ruffians deemed of any value—the penalty of protest or resistance being instant death. Mr. PERKINS, of course, made instant arrangements to get out of the place at the first practicable moment, and

Gold Falsification Is Prevented at the Royal Mint.

The means employed at the Royal Mint for the prevention of peculation is a subject of interest to the public, and visitors to that remarkable manufactory, bewildered with the sight of thousands of pounds' worth of the precious metals scattered around them in apparently careless profusion, inevitably ask the question of their guide, "How are losses avoided?" It will be our task to explain the arrangements in existence for protecting the valuable materials intrusted to the Queen's money-makers for conversion into coin, and to show how it happens that, under the judicious mastership of Dr. GRAHAM, little or no loss occurs in the various manipulations to which gold and silver are submitted in their transit as ingots from the Bank of England to their return to it from Tower-hill as current coin of the realm.

At the head of each room wherein the necessary operations are carried on, is a responsible officer, who has during the day complete control over a "stronghold" built of stone, and having an iron door fitted with two admirably constructed locks. Imagining, then, that a coinage of gold is being executed, that the whole of these strongholds are filled with rich yellow metal in its various stages of progress, that it is 8 o'clock in the morning, and that all the workmen and boys are assembled—let our readers suppose that a portion of the contents of these golden reservoirs is then brought forth to be forwarded on its important mission. In order, however, that our explanation may be the more clear, we will take the liberty of numbering the rooms or officers aforenamed as 1, 2, 3 and 4, and then endorse the duties and practices, so far as regards safe custody of the metal. No. 1 has charge of the rolling-room, in which place the first change from the rough bar of the melting-house towards the bright and cheerful-looking sovereign takes place, and receives from the master melter a detachment of gold bars, with a certificate of their weight, as per Mint-office scales. As, however, it is a rule in the Mint to take nothing of the kind upon trust, No. 1 straightway causes the whole detachment, in companies of five or six, to be passed through his own scales, noting in the room journal their aggregate weight, with such difference, plus or minus, as haply he may find, compared with that with which he has been debited. No. 1 thus becomes, *pro tem.*, sole proprietor of a number of bars of gold, the weight of which, to the hundredth of an ounce, he of his own knowledge is assured. He next gives out a sufficient quantity of them to last his workmen a given time, and locks up the rest in his stronghold. The lamination now commences, and the rigid bars, thanks to the action of powerful machinery which never tires, and the activity of workpeople who are paid by the piece, but who sometimes do tire, even of money making, are attenuated until they become mere ribbons. These are brought, of course, to a gauged thickness and width, their waste ends are cut off, and with all splinters, fragments and scraps, they are made ready for weighment once more. Accurate weighing, and a perfect knowledge of the exact of any variation which may have resulted from any part of the working processes, enable the officer now to determine, to the hundredth part of an ounce—the smallest decimal weight used in this branch of the establishment—whether he has received back all the gold he gave out. If not, a rigid search of the room and of the workpeople in it follows. If so, another batch is given forth from the depth of the stronghold, whilst the ribbons pass forward from iron trucks, with their appended weight, to officer No. 2. Leaving Messieurs the rollers to "break down" other bars, we will follow the ribbons. No. 2 takes note of the ticketed weight, but he does not believe it, any more than No. 1 believed his ticket from the Mint officer. He, too, appeals to trial by scales, records the difference, if any, which they reveal, and delivers the material to the workers. These forthwith fall to at adjusting the ribbons, equalizing them in thickness, yet further, and in punching out "blanks" from end to end of them, which accomplished, No. 2 prepares to ascertain whether in altered form be, too, has received from his men just weight. Again the scales, faithful ministers of justice, give their verdict, "honest" or "dishonest," "careful" or "careless," and the officer acquits or admonishes, or makes search, as he finds it right. Assuming that all is well, No. 2 affixes two tickets to the products of the operations of the day, one to pass forward with the blank pieces to No. 3, and one with the perforated strips, or "straps," as they call them in the Calcutta Mint, to the melter. Leaving the latter to deal in his own way with the scrap, let us pursue the golden pellets to officer No. 3. Again the oracle of the Mint, the weighing-beam, is applied to test the truth of the ticket forwarded, and its answer is duly registered, with differences, if any. After thus weighing the blanks in bulk, this officer distributes them among a bench of judges, who test their individual merits, and pass sentence of approval or condemnation on each—these are the automaton balances of Napier. The medium pieces are by them approved and deposited for coining in a central box, or rejected and impelled into the condemned apartment for remelting. After this operation the blanks are gathered together and weighed in small batches of 160 ounces, or 15 pounds troy. From great accuracy of workmanship, 160 ounces of sovereigns must consist of 701 pieces; consequently No. 3 officer in his weighing also counts his embryo money. Now they are deposited—the good ones, that is—in bags, and are handed forward to officer No. 4, ticketed as before. These bags of gold—henceforth known as "journeys," from the old Norman-French word *journée*, a day's work—are next weighed again, then given forth for marking, annealing, blanching, drying, and stamping—processes which, in conjunction with a full account of the whole art of money-making, will be explained in successive numbers of this magazine, commencing next week; and are then, after yet another weighing at the Mint-office scales, transmitted to the Bank of England, and thence scattered through the rivers, streams, and tributaries of general circulation.

It will be seen, then, that there are complete and distinct checks against peculation in each department of the Mint, and that correctness of weighing is the officer's sheet-anchor. As regards visitors, there are notices affixed in every room forbidding them to touch the work in progress, except when placed in their hands for examination by the messenger or guide who accompanies them, and who explains—in his own way—the manipulations going on. Thus immunity from loss is attained. It may be stated, however, that before any workman is allowed to pass the police at the gate after once entering to his duty in the morning, he must deposit with the sergeant a certificate, signed by one of the four intelligent gentlemen upon whom, for convenience sake only, we have in this paper conferred numbers, and which removes responsibility to the officer giving it.—*London Mechanics' Magazine.*

CASE OF RUSSIAN JUSTICE.—Last December an officer in the elegant uniform of the Chevalier Guards galloped along one of the most crowded and fashionable streets in Petersburgh. Passing a *magasin de modes*, he saw a charming young girl enter. He followed her, and was struck by her cheerful but modest grace, and the freshness and tenderness which distinguished her. On her retiring, he learnt that she was the daughter of a poor *shmeurich*, (civilian,) that the shop-people worked for her at a low rate, from admiration of her youth and character, and that she would return at six.

That officer, with two of his friends, indulged in a sumptuous dinner, inflaming his passions with costly champagne. But exactly at six, a large and gorgeous *troika* (a double-seated sledge) stopped near the *magasin*, harnessed with three splendid horses. The poor Olga advanced, was instantly half-stifled in a fur cloak, lifted into the *troika*, carried on to Czarsko Zelo, where a convenient and lonely house of entertainment awaited them, and was there brutally ravished, after indignantly rejecting every kind of bribe. But her resistance was so violent that she disfigured the faces of her assailants.

On her return her father appealed to the hated police, but in vain. The police-master assured him that the criminals could not be identified. On this her brother, an officer in the country regiment, was written to. He was indefatigable in his inquiries, discovering that three officers had suddenly announced themselves sick, to hide the scars in their faces, wrote a petition to the Emperor, and succeeded in awaking his sympathy. The police-master was summoned, and the Czar charged him instantly to procure a true report of what had passed. This was done. The criminal was Prince Galitzin.

But mark the punishment: The Czar instantly compelled him to marry the sufferer, endowed her on the spot with half his worldly goods, making her at once very wealthy, and then immediately issued a ukase of divorce, leaving her entirely free. All the three officers were transported to a country regiment, deep in the heart of Russia, and were refused any rise in military rank.

Never was poetical justice more rapid and more complete. The sentence does honor to the Emperor, and almost makes us long, in certain cases, for an omnipotent despot. But this is not the only instance in which Alexander II. has given proofs of a good heart and great vigor.

The circumstance has excited an immense sensation in the Russian capital, and will doubtless have good results.

Somebody was describing to young Dumas, lately, the death of a distinguished man, in the following terms: "He seated himself, he turned his head, removed his spectacles, and—was gone!" "Ah!" said the young scapegrace, "he took off his spectacles first. Then he was at least spared the pain of seeing himself die."

The Fourth of July in London—Speeches of Messrs. Dallas and John Bright.

A dinner to celebrate the eighty-third anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence, took place on the evening of July 4, at St. James' Hall, under the auspices of the American Association, one of the principal objects of which is to afford assistance to necessitous Americans in London, and thus to prevent them from becoming dependent on the charity of the benevolent in this country. The Chair was taken by Gen. ROBERT B. CAMPBELL, United States Consul in London; and there was about 170 gentlemen present, besides a considerable number of ladies in the galleries.

The hall was profusely decorated with the blended flags of the United States and Great Britain. At one end of it were portraits of WASHINGTON and his wife, and at the other a full-length portrait of Queen VICTORIA, forwarded by her Majesty for the occasion. There was an excellent band, which played at intervals some of the principal national airs of the United States and the mother country.

Among the gentlemen present were: His Excellency Mr. Dallas, the American Minister; Mr. J. Bright, M. P.; Mr. Digby Seymour, M. P.; Capt. O'Connell; Mr. Philip N. Dallas, Secretary of the American Legation; Mr. B. Moran, Second Secretary of the American Legation; Judge Pascal, of Texas; Mr. James Rodney Crosby, Gen. Vandenburgh, Mr. Hunt, Col. Jos. L. Chester, Dr. W. R. Ballard, Mr. N. S. Dodge, Major J. B. Wheelock, Mr. John Shantor, Capt. Edward, Mr. G. Tinker, (of New-York,) Mr. Carlos E. Morrell, Mr. Cyrus W. Field, Mr. J. G. Drake, Mr. James Cropsey, M. M. Lorsent, (of Bruxelles,) Mr. John S. Razey, Mr. C. Billings, Mr. J. C. Brown, Dr. Pointer, (of Tennessee,) &c.

The Chairman proposed, as the first toast, "The day we celebrate." He observed that that day 83 years ago there were thirteen States in America, containing three millions of people, subject to a foreign government and a despotic sovereign; but, a fiat having issued from Heaven that they should no longer be subject to sovereign domination, a band of patriots, of every denomination, united to secure the freedom of their country. Inspired by the wisdom of ages, they declared the colonies of America free and independent, and GEORGE III. had no longer a single subject from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Cape Florida. They were met to celebrate the independence of a country which had grown with a giant's growth, and attained more than a giant's power, and on them developed the duty of commemorating that anniversary in a befitting manner.

The toast having been drunk with great cordiality, and the band having played "Yankee Doodle,"

Mr. DALLAS, the American Minister, responded. He said that was a day peculiarly regarded by the citizens of the United States, wherever they might be, whether in the crowded capitals of Europe, aboard their vessels on the boundless sea, in the silent solitudes of woods and prairies, or at the hearths of their homes. Its recurrence would cause emotions of exulting patriotism to swell in every bosom. At that moment there were thirty millions delighting to recall the ennobling characteristics of the national anniversary. On what part of the earth's surface might not their countrymen be found? and how inspiring it was to know and feel that, while they were there pledging to the proud past and the glorious future of their native land, that pledge was simultaneously uttered by millions of hearts encircling the globe! (Cheers.) Without indulging in a word of unkind retrospection, they had just cause for perpetuating the celebration of the 4th of July, 1776. It was the birthday of a free nation, which in eighty-three years—the measure of a single human life—with unexampled celerity of progress, had placed herself, in all the attributes of intellect, morals, religion, power and honor, on acknowledged equality with the most ancient and the most civilized. (Loud cheers.) It was an epoch signalized by a rare, if not unsurpassed, combination, upon the scene of public action, of virtue, wisdom and valor. It was that era in the course of human events which drew together and permanently clustered from infant and widely separated countries such towering models for universal reverence as Washington, Franklin, Hancock and Adams. It was the spring-time, and the spring fountain, too, of great principles of social and political amelioration; in fact, of an entire governmental system whose expansion attested its excellence, and of whose quiet, deep, widening and onward current he might be pardoned for saying, "*Labitur et labetur in omne volubilis ævo.*" (Cheers.) There was a regenerative stimulus for homogeneous populations in the very word "independence." It was at present infusing fresh life and rekindling energies which had lain torpid for centuries, in one of Europe's fairest and most interesting regions. The sound harmonised with onward and upward aspirations, and was therefore almost magical in its effects. Where identity of race, of language, of literature, of sentiment, of thought, of manners, of faith, of traditions, of customs, was the product of ages, there union and independence ought to be and must be irrepressible hopes. Such was their case in '76, and such was Italy's now. (Cheers.) He avoided allusion to the merits of the present war, or of its origin, or of its actors, referring only to it only as resembling their colonial contest in its fundamental and all-renovating wish for national independence. (Hear, hear.) Many and mournful differences in the two situations might doubtless be shown; but among those differences let them not rank the seemingly inconsistent and dangerous aid accepted from an arbitray monarch. America could never disclaim the gratitude she owed to that same France, under the rule of a Bourbon, whose succours, in blood and treasure, were now, under the rule of a Bonaparte, belog similarly lavished on the plains of Lombardy. [Great cheering.] Independence, then, has lost none of its attractions since July, 1776. Why should it not frankly recognize still incipient nationalities, however weak or however strong? Fortuna ely, too, in the order of Providence, it never failed to be, like mercy, "twice blessed; blessing him that gives and him that takes." It was an unmixed good. Who now doubted that the vast empire of Great Britain had immensely benefitted by the conversion of her western colonies into several confederated States? Who doubted that since the fierce passions of revolutionary strife had died away, a keen yet generous competition in the pursuits of commerce, of science, of art, and of renown, had enriched and elevated the people of both countries? (Cheers.) Yes, the country in which they were enjoying communion and hospitality, and the country to which they gave their allegiance and their love, might well unite in grateful eulogy of the declaration of American independence. In the spirit of these desultory remarks, he would offer the sentiment, "Success to national independence wherever and wherever honestly and naturally sought." (Cheers.)

The Chairman then successively proposed "The President of the United States," and "The Queen," which were received with equal cordiality.

The next toast was "The Memory of Washington," which was succeeded by "The Diplomatic Service of the United States" and its "Consular Service," which were respectively acknowledged by Mr. DALLAS and the Chairman, the latter having been proposed by Mr. CROSBY.

The Chairman then proposed, "Non-intervention, the true policy of free Governments," coupling with it the name of Mr. BRIGHT.

Mr. BRIGHT, who was received with loud and prolonged cheering, proceeded to acknowledge the toast. He said that he felt grateful for the way in which they had received the name of one who was almost a stranger to all in the room. (Cries of "No, no.") He was here this evening because he felt profound sympathy and profound admiration for those broad principles of equality and civil right on which the American constitution is founded. (Cheers.) He was a citizen of a country in which monarchy had endured for centuries, and in which it had never been more respected than at the present moment—a country in which a mixed constitution existed, but which he took the liberty to think was not quite equally mixed, a country in which were laid the foundations of that freedom of which they, the American people, were so justly proud. (Cheers.) In connection with the toast with which his name had been coupled he gave it is heartiest and its strongest assent. That toast practically meant that non-intervention was the true policy of the United States and of England, for there were few Governments in the world which were free except the Government of the United States and that of the United Kingdom. To the people of America the doctrine of non-intervention was not new. It was as old as their independence, and took its origin on the same day. A legacy which the prescient mind of WASHINGTON had bequeathed to them was never to entangle themselves in alliances with foreign States. But that which has been a settled faith in America has unhappily been repudiated as foolish on this side of the Atlantic, and the results of the different policy pursued by the two countries was visible in the fact that our Chancellor of the Exchequer would soon have to ask for the financial wants of this country, five times as much as the financial Minister will ask of the people of the United States. [Loud cheers.] On this great question of policy the people of this country were as children, to whom at length a ray of light had been given after having been the victims of a phantom fraught with the greatest danger. Mr. BRIGHT then proceeded to contrast the different policies of the Executives of the two countries, and said that there was no fear of the President between the sessions of Congress plunging the country into an expensive and disastrous war. There was no tradition in the United States that it was necessary to keep up a large fleet to make their weight and counsels felt in the various European Courts. Had the same policy which WASHINGTON enunciated eighty years ago been pursued in this country, no man would be now speculating on the probabilities of Lord DERBY, or Lord PALMERSTON, or any other Minister dragging England into the struggle in Italy. [Cheers.] The whole question was one of sentiment, and sentiment alone. He was glad to believe that an increasing feeling of the folly of such a policy was springing up in England, and rapidly assimilating itself to the feeling in the United States. [Cheers.] The principle of small armaments was excellent, for if the principle of having a small but sufficient navy were carried out there would be small inducement for rushing into strife. Large armaments, besides, were antagonistic to liberty, for supposing one man in England was intrusted with the command of 400,000 or 500,000 where would liberty be then? (Cheers.) After commenting on the present advantages and glorious future of the States, he expressed his opinion, in conclusion, that after numerous generations of Englishmen had passed away the existence and prosperity of the United States would be a blessing to countless millions and an example to freemen in every part of the world. [Loud cheering, which was repeatee over and ever again, the audience rising twice in its enthusiasm to do honor to Mr. BRIGHT.]

Among the other toasts were "The Press," proposed by Col. J. L. CHESTER; "England and the United States of America—the bulwarks of civil and religious liberty;" proposed by Gn. VANDENBURGH, and responded to by Mr. DIGBY SEYMOUR, M. P.; "Commerce, the bond of peace between nations;" and "The American Association in London."

The festivities were protracted till after midnight, and the proceedings, together, testified undiminished interest in the occasion of the gathering.

POLITICAL.

Shall the South Accept Douglas?

From the Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser.

The question here proposed is not designed merely to startle our readers—neither do we take it as a text of an indignation article. Looking upon it as a question that must be met squarely if it be brought upon us, and believing that South Carolina should decide her course in the matter by considerations of prudence and policy, tempered throughout with principle, it appears rational that she should canvass it fairly and impartially. It will perhaps be said that we are meddling with a foregone conclusion in even suggesting the possibility of our State's taking a part to advancing Senator DOUGLAS to the Presidency of the Union. But this notion cannot well be held, when the people of the State have never had the subject directly before them, and when indeed it is not known how our leaders have determined the question for themselves.

There are several disconnected reflections that may serve to elicit thought upon the subject matter of our interrogatory, and we simply note them down for what they are worth.

1. Senator DOUGLAS is probably the most available man in the Democratic ranks for the next Presidency; in fact, it is conceded on all hands that (with the support of the united South) his success in the race would be next to certain.

2. Senator DOUGLAS is a recognized National Democrat, and identical in feeling and action with the Southern Democrats, except in the single point of Congressional legislation for the direct protection of Slave-property in the territories. He is a non-interventionist in the sense of the term held to be correct by the Democrats of the North—in the sense of the term which Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, has declared "an overwhelming majority" of the Southern people held in the settlement of the great territorial question of 1850 and 1851.—In the sense which Mr. STEPHENS himself now holds to be the fair construction of that principle of compromise.

3. If Mr. DOUGLAS is not to be elected President, Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, or some worse Abolitionist may be; and if we are to decide between the two alternatives, is it better to take the latter? Will posterity hold us justified in such a step? The expectation is absurd, in the present condition of things, that the election of a Black Republican will bring about disunion. There is too much prosperity, too much contentment, too large a feeling of security at the South to admit the idea of her revolutionizing on account of the mere result of any election unaccompanied by over-acts of tyranny and oppression. If this supposed good then is not to be anticipated, have we any other cause to prefer the rule of a Black Republican President to that of a Northwestern Democrat?

4. There appears at present to be no other man than DOUGLAS upon whom the Democratic party at the North can concentrate with effect, or in other words, under whose banners they can defeat all the elements of the opposition.

5 These Northern Democrats ask the nomination of DOUGLAS at the hands of the people of the South, in order that they may vanquish their and our enemies in that quarter of the Union, holding forth to us the promise that with another defeat, the host of Black Republicanism will be broken to pieces and the power of the Democracy for good be permanently established north of Mason & Dixon's line.

6. *Is it possible at present to erect a great Southern Sectional Party of a sacrifice of the old Democratic organization?* If so, then might our people be appealed to with some show of reason to turn away from every thing that will not lead directly on to that consummation? Then, perhaps, might there be some pretence for persuading them that the election of a Black Republican President is a thing to be desired. But where is the indication that such a Southern party is had in anticipation anywhere throughout the South, except in the *sanctums* of certain zealous newspaper editors? Where is there a flaw at present in the separate Democratic organizations of the States of the South? Where is there any evidence of a prospective disruption of this party machinery? If BANKS shall be elected President,—if even SEWARD could be the man,—is it credible that the Democratic Party, having fought together to avert that result and still standing together on all essential principles, would fall to pieces on the event? If the South should be ready then to move for disunion, of course the strictly sectional line would at once be drawn; but if not, is it to be supposed that the South, in the Union, would give up the power of her Democratic position, would throw off her tens of thousands of friends at the North, and draw within herself to no purpose? Such a course on her part is far from probable. It cannot be but that our friends who secretly hope for good in this respect, from the elevation of a Black Republican to the Presidency, will be egregiously disappointed. Neither will the result cause disunion, nor will it bring about the formation of a purely Southern party. It would seem then to be a most mistaken policy, to allow ourselves to be beaten in the Presidential race by a Black Republican, if we can do any better,—and it, or is not, the election of DOUGLAS a better alternative?

7. Senator DOUGLAS is an able and an ambitious man. If elected President, his surest road to an enduring greatness, to an immortality of renown, would lie in the path of Constitutional duty, and fidelity to the great principles which underlie our confederated republican form of Government. In the pursuit of this course, he must necessarily defend every section of the Union against the inroads of any aggressive policy on the part of other sections; and most especially would he be apt to see in the maintenance of the great Southern section's perfect equality a political "rock of ages" upon which to rest his fame as one of the American Presidents. Is Mr. DOUGLAS a man of this calibre? And if so, might we not at least be assured of fair dealing and equal justice under his administration.

We have thrown out these several considerations as food for thought. For ourself personally, we have no leaning towards Senator DOUGLAS, but rather the contrary. Yet it will probably become a question, whether, to prevent the election of a Black Republican, it may not be necessary for the South to unite upon the Senator from Illinois. Objectionable as his course has been in several particulars of late, it may be that his availability for this emergency should not be too angrily viewed by the South. It is on this account alone that we suggest the several propositions above given. These things should be thought about calmly and dispassionately.

General Houston on Americanism.

The following letter from Gen. HOUSTON appears in the Galveston *Union*. The General declares that Americanism in Texas is dead and buried:

DEAR SIR: Since my reply to your letter I have seen the letter referred to [Gen. HOUSTON'S Independence letter of July 24, 1855], and with pleasure say to you in return for your courtesy, that I have not known, since 1855, the existence of any organization in this State of the Know-Nothing Order, nor of any intention ever to revive it. For my own part, I am not in favor of again agitating that or any other "ism." It was stated, years since, that Know-Nothing-ism was dead—and I have so regarded it.

There are "isms" of a most dangerous character which threaten our safety as well as our existence, to which I am unalterably opposed. These are the "isms" of Nullification, Secession and Disunion, and which are in vogue with many men, who claim to be friends of the South, but are in reality demagogues, who live on agitation, hoping to be elevated by the confusion of the times. Many of these are prominent advocates for re-opening the African Slave trade, than which no greater evil is to be apprehended to the South. If this were once done, the South would be overrun by African barbarians, and our lives, and, what is worse, our homes and our families, would be subject to their barbarities—and in no possible way advance our general or national prosperity. In my opinion, all these devices are intended to bring about disunion. Hence I am opposed to all "isms," and henceforth will rely for safety and free government upon the Constitution and the Union. They embrace all that can exist of freedom and regulative liberty among men. Under their protecting ægis we can enjoy everything. Without them, the reflecting mind can expect nothing but anarchy and ruin to the best hopes of mankind. In haste, thine truly,

SAM. HOUSTON.

The Mississippi Democracy.

The Democratic nominees in Mississippi are JOHN S. PETTUS, for Governor, and B. R. WOOD, for Secretary of State. The Convention, among other violent demonstrations, adopted the following decided resolution:

"That, in the event of the election of a Black Republican candidate for the Presidency, by the suffrages of one portion of the Union only, to rule over the whole United States, upon the avowed purposes of that organization, Mississippi will regard it as a declaration of hostility, and will hold herself in readiness, separately or in concert, to coöperate with her sister States of the South in whatever measures they may deem necessary for the maintenance of their rights as co-equal members of the Confederacy."

Political Items.

The Hon. ERASMUS D. BEACH, of Massachusetts, informs the Democracy of the State that he is weary of running for Governor, only to be beaten. He positively refuses to be brought out a fifth time. The following is his letter:

DEAR SIR: For four successive years the Democracy of the Commonwealth have honored me with nominations for Governor. I cannot be otherwise than profoundly grateful for this unsought distinction. You know what my wishes and purposes were a year ago, and which with reluctance I yielded to the earnest importunity of personal friends. The reasons then urged do not exist now. It is due to the party to be apprized thus early of my desire and determination not again to be a candidate, and this I beg to do through you, in such way as you shall deem most advisable. With sentiments of high personal respect, your obedient servant, E. D. BEACH.

The Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, M. C. from Indiana, edits a good Republican paper, the *Register*, at South Bend, and defines his position as follows:

"We differ somewhat from those ardent cotemporaries who demand the nomination of their favorite 'Representative Man,' whether popular or unpopular, and who insist that this must be done, 'even if we are defeated.' We do agree with them in declaring that we shall go for no man who does not prefer Free Labor and its extension, to Slave Labor and its extension; who, though mindful of the impartiality which should characterize the Executive of the whole Union, will not fail to rebuke all new plots for making the Government the propagandist of Slavery, and compel promptly and efficiently the suppression of that horrible slave-trade which the whole civilized world has banned as infamous, piratical and accursed. But in a Republican National Convention, if any man could be found, North, South, East or West, whose integrity, whose life and whose avowals, rendered him unquestionably safe upon these questions, and who could yet poll one, two or three hundred thousand votes more than any one else, we believe it would be both wisdom and duty, patriotism and policy, to nominate him by acclamation, and thus render the contest an assured success from its very opening. In a word, if heroic old ZACK TAYLOR were alive, although he might not be technically a straight Republican, we should most cheerfully vote for him for President, as we did once before."

It may be recollected that the Ohio Republican State Convention adopted a resolution of censure, aimed at the Massachusetts Two years' Amendment, and specifying South Carolina as a State where a similar law is in force. This is denied. The South Carolina Deputy Secretary of State writes to a German editor, in Cleveland, as follows:

"In answer to your letter of the 4th of this month, I would state that a foreigner, under the present law, so soon as he has taken the oath of allegiance, and has received his certificate under the seal of the clerk of the court, is entitled to all the privileges of a native born citizen. There was a law in this State, ratified on the 26th of March, 1784, which prevented the foreigner from voting until he had been two years in possession of his certificate of citizenship; but this law is repealed."

PERSONAL.

Father Chiniquy writes to a friend in this City, under date of July 14, in a desponding strain. He says: "I am going back to my little colony with a truly broken heart. I have not been able to sleep a single moment this night, having constantly before my eyes the imminent ruin of my dear colony." It is understood that the reverend gentleman's efforts to raise funds at the East have been attended with ill success. A correspondent sends us the following sketch of incidents in the early life of Father Chiniquy: "While Mr. Chiniquy was a child, his father owned and allowed him to read the New Testament, though forbidden by his priest. The father died, and the son, then but nine years of age, was sent to college, pursued all other requisite studies, and when twenty-five years old was ordained; during all that period the Bible being to him a 'sealed book.' After passing many years as a missionary, he became the settled pastor of about 1 000 families of French Canadians, residing in Kankakee County, Ill. The lessons of wisdom learned from the Scriptures during early childhood, now blossomed and bore fruit. He purchased and distributed among his people two hundred copies of the New Testament, which were read with eagerness, and the Holy Spirit enlightening their minds; a greater supply of the books was demanded, than Mr. Chiniquy was able to purchase; but having at heart the spiritual interests of his people, he applied to Rev. Mr. Cyr, a Presbyterian clergyman of Montreal, for aid. Mr. Cyr having visited the colony in Kankakee, presented the facts to the churches in Montreal and vicinity, who immediately voted that five hundred copies of the Scriptures should be placed to the order of Mr. Chiniquy."

General Anson Jones, of Texas, is publishing, in parts, a labored response to Gen. Houston's speech in the Senate, to defend himself from imputations which he declares to be unjust. The introductory paragraphs of Gen. Jones' letter are personal. He says: "Had Gen. Houston possessed the courage he boasts of, in the numerous autobiographies he has given to the world, I should have been spared even this appeal. But, for my family, for my children, born upon the soil I helped to redeem from Mexican vassalage, I am driven to the alternative of exposing an irresponsible calumniator, who uses his high station to injure those he hates; and who hates all who will not be his pliant tools."

Mr. Simeon Bushnell, the last of the Oberlin Rescuers, was released from prison last week, and on arriving at his home in Oberlin, was received with great public demonstrations. A meeting was organized, speeches were made, and resolutions offered, and Mr. Bushnell was called out. He declared his determination to assist in the escape of fugitives from slavery, undeterred by fears of a renewal of his punishment.

At the recent commencement of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn., the degree of D. D. was conferred upon the Rev. Thomas Carlton, Sen., agent of the M. E. Book Concern, New-York; the Rev. Geo. F. Brown, of the New Jersey conference; the Rev. Mr. Tiffany, of the East Baltimore Conference. The degree of L. L. D. was conferred upon the Rev. Dr. McClintock.

The health of Gen. Twiggs is fully restored. During his recent severe illness, he persisted in the performance of all official duties which could be conducted in his apartment, signing papers and issuing orders.

John Randolph's inkstand is now in the possession of Mr. Robert Morris, of Louisville, Ky., having been presented to him by Dr. Henry, of Florida.

A portrait of Ex-Governor Washburn has been ordered from Mr. Wight of Boston, to be placed in the new Hall at Williams College.

General "Tom Thumb," having made his fortune abroad, is about to return to his home in Bridgeport, and settle down for life.

On Sunday a funeral sermon in memory of Rufus Choate was preached by the Rev. Nehemiah Adams, his pastor.

MICELLANEOUSS.

At the last monthly meeting of the Board of Trade of Chicago, the custom prevailing among elevator men of speculating in grain belonging to other parties, by selling, shipping, or loaning the same, thereby jeopardizing the interest of owners, and exercising an improper influence on the trade, was brought up. Resolutions were passed deprecating the same, and that the board deem it a duty to themselves and the public to expose any "Change all transactions in the matter of issuing receipts for grain not actually put in store, or any other unfair transactions on the part of elevator men and all parties coöperating with them.

At Newburgh, N. Y., July 13, Mr. Stephen Rigney, a young man of 22 years, lost his life while endeavoring to save that of a woman. In company with this woman he was about getting into a small boat from Ramsdell & Co.'s dock, when she fell into the water, and in the effort to save her Rigney was drowned. The woman was saved by some men who saw the accident at a distance.

A new workshop within the State Prison inclosure at Trenton, N. J., has just been built for the accommodation of the prisoners employed in the manufacture of window shades. The building is about seventy feet long, and will enable the contractors to employ some fifty or sixty more hands—making the whole number about one hundred and twenty-five.

Street-railroads are a fixed fact in Cincinnati. The Common Council has granted charters for five different routes, and the City Auditor has been directed to advertise for bids.

The Annual Musical School at Geneseo, of which Prof. W. B. Bradbury is the Senior Principal, was opened on the 11th of July.

Meteorological Observations in the North Atlantic.

Commander MAURY issues the following circular:

At the instance of the Royal Society and the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the British Government is just now commencing a series of observations in and around the North Atlantic Ocean, for the purpose of investigating the law of storms and other phenomena concerning the weather in and about the ocean.

The matter has been placed in charge of Admiral FITZROY, of the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade and Admiralty, London, who calls on ships at sea as well as persons on shore for co-operation. The observations are to commence forthwith and to continue until September, 1860; and they relate principally to wind and weather.

Therefore, though observations with instruments in addition to those of the eye on the direction and force of the wind and the character of the weather are also desirable, yet the assistance to be rendered by those who will keep a journal, giving simply the force and direction of the wind and the character of the weather, twice a day, thus: June 22—N.W. fresh, (5,) cloudy, (with any further remarks that may seem needful,) will be highly important and thankfully received. The hours of observations, being 0 A. M. and P. M. of mean time at Greenwich, will be for Texas about 2:30 A. M. and P. M.; for New-Orleans about 3; for Georgia and Florida about 1:30; for Philadelphia about 4; and for Eastport, Maine, about 4:30 A. M. and P. M.

It is hoped that the masters of our coasting vessels will furnish at least SIX observations on wind and weather: also, that the fishermen will do the same, and last, though not least the farmers.

Admiral FITZROY has furnished me with a number of circulars and blank forms containing full particulars and giving detailed instructions to those who wish to observe; a copy of which I shall be happy to furnish to any one who will apply.

This is a beneficent undertaking, fraught with advantages alike to all on both sides of the Atlantic; and I hope my fellow-citizens will give it the encouragement and support it deserves, and that the Press generally will second this appeal by publishing the above and oblige, respectfully, &c.

M. F. MAURY.

OBSERVATORY, July 16, 1859.

THE LATE SHIP-YARD RIOT IN BALTIMORE—ITS ORIGIN.—The Baltimore *Exchange* gives an elaborate explanation of the origin of the recent ship-yard riot in that city, and takes occasion to lament the general lawlessness that prevails in that community. It appears that the *Thistle*, the vessel which was to be repaired, has been sent to New-York for renovation. The *Exchange* draws the following sorry picture:

"The history of the whole affair, and its causes and consequences, is as follows: A South American gentleman, of large means, having recently purchased the bark *Thistle*, of this port, and intending to send her around Cape Horn with a cargo, was dissatisfied with her caulking, which had been done but a few weeks before at one of the yards in South Baltimore. He accordingly sent her to be re-caulked to the yard of Messrs. COOPER & SISCRA, of whose work he had previously had satisfactory experience. It was to prevent the execution of the shipowner's orders that the attack was made, by EDWARDS and his confederates, upon the negro workmen, and it would astound the citizens of any civilized community, but that of Baltimore, to know, that the ruffians were able, fully and satisfactorily, to effect their purpose. The perfect impunity with which outrages of the same nature had been previously perpetrated, by the same parties, under the very eyes of the Police and with timely notice to the Mayor—the well-known recklessness and desperation of the outlaws themselves, emboldened by toleration and success, and actually governing, with absolute sway, a considerable portion of the town—and the manifest and serious peril of their displeasure and vengeance—all concurred to render the prosecution of the work upon the *Thistle* so unsafe, that it was discontinued for those reasons and none other. To plain words, the ship-owner could not have his vessel, recaulked, simply and solely because it was the will and pleasure of EDWARDS and his associates, to do the work themselves, in their own way, or not permit it to be done, at all! The *Tantalle*, accordingly, was cleared for New-York, whither she has proceeded, and where the job of recaulking her is to be concluded. It is not easy to describe the astonishment of her owner, upon being told that in the United States, under a Government professedly of freedom and law, he could not carry on an ordinary and lawful operation of commerce, in his own way, without placing at risk the lives of unoffending laborers—to say nothing of exposing his own valuable property to conflagration. We are mortified ourselves to confess, that although we have, for some days past, been in possession of the knowledge of all the facts, we have hesitated to draw the attention of the public to them, until the removal of the *Thistle* from the harbor has rendered it entirely safe to her owner for us to do so. We have been forced, on his account, to recognize the unhappy but unquestionable truth, that we live in a community where the law has no majesty or terrors and the strong hand is master. When we add that the ship-owner in question came to this city—attracted by the fidelity and skill of its shipwrights, and expressly for the purpose of ordering the construction of two fine vessels, in addition to the one which he purchased—and that in consequence of the outrage of which we have spoken, he has transferred his orders to New-York—we think that the business men of this community will be able to make their own calculations as to what in one out of many instances it has cost the city of Baltimore to maintain the supremacy of the Tiger Club.

WOMEN IN COLLEGES.—The effort recently made for the admission of female students into the University of Michigan, has been discussed anew by the Regents of that Institution, who have resolved to adhere to their former action, and has raised the ire of the young gentlemen of the College, who have passed strong deprecatory resolutions; but, according to an editorial statement of the Detroit *Free Press*, the attempt was never seriously considered. The *Free Press* declares the facts to be as follows:

"Indeed, it has been suspected from the first that the movement was made not, perhaps, from any actual hostility to the interests of the University, but from a spirit of agitation, innovation and radicalism, that sought merely for something new, without any intention of benefiting a dozen women in the State. It is certain that even should the doors of the University be thrown open for the reception of both sexes, not a dozen women in the State of Michigan would avail themselves of the opportunity to enter. Last year some half dozen women from a female school at Lansing petitioned for admittance, but the acknowledged design of this was merely to create a breeze among the Regents and in the Faculty, and not one-half of the number would ever have entered and completed the full course, had they been admitted. That movement originated not from any real desire for women to share the benefits of a University education, nor from any real feeling of friendliness to the institution. The movement this season on the part of the four women petitioning for admission may be of a different character, and there can be no doubt that very many, may, the largest share, of the 1 476 are honest, and really desire what they ask for; but it was not so last year. The matter was first brought forward with the only design and desire that it should be a bone of contention. Such only has it been, such is it now, and such only will it be."

AN ELOPEMENT AND A CAPTURE.—The Louisville (Ky.) *Courier* has the following:

"On Friday night, July 8, the wife of GEO. T. SHAW, a highly estimable photographist on Main-street, deserted her home, and in company with a fellow named WM. A. LLOYD, formerly somewhat known in this community, and now, we believe, a resident of Philadelphia, fled. Mr. SHAW procured the service of a policeman and arrested the guilty party at Shelbyville. The truant wife returned, protesting that she was repentant, and would ever after be constant. On Monday evening she again fled, getting on the train at Hobb's Depot. The parties proceeded to Lexington, and thence to Paris and on to Maysville, where it is supposed they intend taking a boat for the East. Mr. SHAW left yesterday on a second chase, but arrived at Lexington after the birds had flown. He was, however, fortunate in securing the baggage of the entire party, with which he returned to the city last evening. The lady has heretofore been highly regarded."

FOOT-RACES—SEVENTY-EIGHT MILES IN NINE HOURS.—The Albany *Argus* says: "Two remarkable foot-races came off on the Empire Trotting Course yesterday. Two Indians, named SARRE and BENNETT, matched themselves to run 100 miles within thirteen

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 7 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *Arie*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow, July 20, at 10 A. M.

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The Times for California

Containing the Times' map of the seat of war, with the Editorial Correspondence, descriptive of the great battle of Solferino, and the usual digest of news for the Pacific coast, will be issued to-morrow, in ample time for the steamer which leaves at 2 P. M.

Price of single copies, in a wrapper, Five Cents.

Agents will send in their orders promptly.

The mail closes at the Post-office at 1 o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool, July 6, touching at Queenstown the following day, reached this port last evening. We thus receive advices one day later. The position of the opposing army in Italy was unaltered. The Austrians were 200,000 strong on the line of the Adige, and another great battle was deemed likely to occur at any moment. The Sardinians had completely invested Peschiera on the land side. The operations of Garibaldi and Cialdini in the direction of the Stelvio Pase had resulted in a repulse of the Austrians, and the exposure of the Tyrolean frontier to the Allies. It was stated that the Austrian Government had made the menacing position of the Allies at that point the subject of an application to Prussia, demanding federal troops to protect the limits of the empire. Kossuth, in his passage through Italy, was received with prodigal honors. After a long interview with Count Cavour, he had overtaken Prince Napoleon at Parma; and after conferring with him, and after receiving letters to the Emperor, he had hastened forward to the allied headquarters. From the Papal States the only intelligence is, that Ancona has been placed in a state of siege.

Additional advices from Mexico, received by the *Tennessee* at New-Orleans, indicate that the *conducta* of five millions, seized by Robles, was only saved from appropriation by Miramon by the demand of Mr. McLane. A few hours after its surrender, Robles received a peremptory order from Miramon, seconded by Messrs. Otway and Gabriac, the English and French Ministers, not to allow the specie to enter Vera Cruz. News from Northern Mexico gives occasion for fear that the organization of the Liberals there is badly broken up, while the partisans of Miramon are acting with renewed vigor. The latter are stated to be again threatening San Luis Potosi, and it is also asserted that they are organizing an expedition of five thousand strong against Tampico, to be commanded by Gen. Moreno.

Havana advices to the 14th inst. have been received by the arrival of the steamship *Baltimore* at Baltimore. There is no news of special importance. A decline in the prices of sugar was anticipated, owing to the light demand. Molasses was dull. There was scarcely anything doing in freights.

The question of Sunday travel on the City Railroads continues to agitate the community of Philadelphia. On Sunday the Rev. John Chambers and others of the clergy preached against the attempt to desecrate the Sabbath; and the Mayor has requested the proprietors of one line of cars to refrain from running their conveyances on Sunday, on the plea that the noise interferes with worship in the churches. The Company agreed to compromise the matter, and have issued orders that no cars be run on Sunday until 1 P. M., and that the drivers shall not pass any place of worship at a gait faster than a walk.

They have the promise of another fugitive slave excitement in Boston. A writ of *habeas corpus* was yesterday served in Plymouth on Mr. William Holmes and his wife, of New-Orleans, requiring them to deliver up a slave woman, who, it was alleged, was restrained of her liberty. The woman was conveyed to Boston, and a hearing will be had to-day before Judge Metcalf, of the Supreme Court, before whom the writ is made returnable.

The Trade-sale week in Boston closed on Saturday with an excursion in the harbor. The company numbered seven hundred persons, and among the guests were Gov. Banks, Senator Wilson, Mayor Lincoln and the Hon. Anson Burlingame.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening, Messrs. McCarty, Bultkel and Ottarson were appointed a Committee of Conference to meet a like Committee from the Aldermen with reference to the suit relating to the West Washington Market property, the Mayor having vetoed the resolution appropriating $6,000 to employ counsel, and the Councilmen having sustained the veto, while the Aldermen overruled it. The Board concurred with the Aldermen in directing the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company to run ferry boats from their slip in Jersey City to the foot of Desbrosses-street. The Mayor vetoed the ordinances providing for laying Belgian pavement in Forty-eighth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue, and in Hudson-street, from Canal to Eighth-avenue, for the reason that in the latter case no provision was made for property owners paying any portion of the expense of the work, and in the former case they were required to bear the whole of it.

Yesterday, only 250 bales Cotton were disposed of, at unchanged figures. Flour was generally lower, with, however, heavier sales. Wheat was quiet and depressed. A fair inquiry prevailed for Corn, but at drooping prices, especially for inferior lots. Provisions were in limited request. A moderate business was transacted in Sugars and Coffee. Naval Stores were in fair demand. Other branches of trade exhibited no very remarkable changes.

Douglas in South Carolina.

In another part of this morning's Times will be found an article taken from a prominent Democratic journal of South Carolina, the Edgefield *Advertiser*, which undertakes to answer for that State the grave question, "Shall we accept Douglas?" The *Advertiser* pronounces decidedly enough in the affirmative; and does not shrink from giving its reasons for this conclusion.

Mr. Douglas, thinks the *Advertiser*, is the most "available" Democratic man of the hour; he is a National Democrat. If he is not elected, Banks or some other Abolitionist worse than Banks may be; for there is no other candidate upon whom Northern Democrats can concentrate. And, finally, it is idle to hope that the defeat of the Democracy in 1860 will work that long-prayed-for *desideratum* of the South, a dissolution of the Union. For these various causes the Edgefield *Advertiser* deems it better to win with Douglas than to oppose him and be beaten.

As matters now stand the Little Giant is, unquestionably the *pis-aller* of the Southern Democracy. Their gorge rises at him. But they have nearly a year in which to prepare for the odious embrace. Who shall say that the bans will be finally forbidden by the Charleston Convention? A sugar-coating process has already commenced upon the bitter pill, and the reasons which have convinced the Edgefield *Advertiser* may have their weight with the Southern mind generally. One of the very strongest possible recommendations of a candidate is confidence in his success. That is a qualification which, like the mantle of charity, covers a multitude of offences. Our Palmetto brethren are chivalrous, self-sacrificing, devoted, heroic. But they relish defeat as little as any other people. When they credit the Yankees with a superior clearness of vision for the "main chance," they do themselves gross injustice. They are by no means so mad or so blind as they would have us believe; and of this fact nobody, probably, is more thoroughly aware than the Senator from Illinois.

Revolutions in War.

The Emperor Napoleon III. is proving his fitness to lead a great revolutionary change in the politics of Europe by his revolutionary measures in the conduct of a great war.

He fights his battles with new cannon of his own invention, whisks his men into action by railway, reconnoitres the positions of his enemies with balloons; makes the electric telegraph his aid-de-camp; puts the bayonet and the order of battle of the phalanx in the place of the musket and the lines of the great Frederick. He appeals directly from the throne to the people; diplomatizes by daring to tell the precise truth; and works for his own dynasty by working for nationalities and the independence of whole races of men.

The applications which this most original and most prosperous of living Sovereigns is making of science to the art of war, have their humiliating side for the worshippers of the Nineteenth Century. They confound the thoughtless cant of a materialistic age by proving what really needed to be proved, that steam and galvanism are no fitter objects of idolatry than the marble gods of Greece and Rome. The preachers of human perfection have been sounding quite long enough their brazen pæans over the supreme civilization and the unapproachable elevation of our happy age, till in listening to our orators and authors, men had gradually come to lose the sense of moral and spiritual laws, and to forget that the inventions and improvements of our modern time are just as dependent upon the conscience and the character of mankind for their real value to society as were the rudest devices of primeval days. There is no more divinity doth hedge a printing-press than a king, unless the brain and heart that use the press are "finely touched and to fine issues." There is no intrinsic salvation from treachery and meanness, dishonesty, cowardice, cruelty, egotism in the welded iron of the railway line, or the rushing paddles of the steamer. These are great and eternal truths, of which the modern world has been threatening to lose sight altogether; and there is a healthful lesson for the world's morality in the shock which the spectacle of war on the modern scale is now administering to Christendom. When the locomotive is seen rushing into the thick of conflict at Montebello, and the galvanic wire hurries carnage to the fields of Magenta and Solferino, men may perhaps begin to ask themselves whether material progress alone can be the sure guarantee of all the virtues and all the refinements of society. But Napoleon III. has not contented himself with modernizing the terrors of war. He has marked his first great campaign by innovations in the intereat of humanity, which would alone suffice to make that campaign an era in history. The police of his armies has been refined to that degree, that correspondents writing from the field of such sanguinary conflicts as that of Solferino, do not so much as reflect upon the perfect security in which they found themselves amid the contending host, and upon the undisturbed quiet in which they were enabled to complete their stories of that battle of giants. He has substituted honor in the place of the provost-marshal, and made the French soldier his own master by making him his own judge. And he has broken down the last remnants of the ancient theory of captives taken in war by sending home his wounded prisoners immediately upon the defeat of his enemy. These magnanimous acts have not been without their influence upon his antagonist, and Francis Joseph, it seems, has resolved to imitate so honorable an example. But the credit of the change will remain forever with the Emperor of the French and with the gallant race which he is leading to victory. For the spirit of these novelties is the spirit of the French soldier. Heroic in action, the Gaul has always been magnanimous in the moment of triumph. Napier in his history of the Peninsular war has paid frequent and honorable tributes to this quality of the French, and it is even more conspicuous in the present conflict than it has ever been before. Among a number of popular caricatures of the war, which have recently appeared in Paris, no one has obtained a greater vogue than a print which represents a Zouave leading a wounded Austrian tenderly away from the battle-field with the legend: "As soon as the poor devil can no longer stand on his pins, he ceases to be an Austrian and becomes a Man!"

The world does move after all; and the soldiers of Solferino have gained several steps in advance upon the warriors of Charlemagne and the chivalry of Bayard.

The French in the Adriatic.

The most significant feature of the latest intelligence received from the seat of war in Europe, is the statement that a French force of ten thousand men has been landed on the island of Lussin-Piccolo, in the Adriatic. This movement, of which no intimation had been previously given, is the most decided symptom which has yet appeared in the plans of the Emperor Napoleon III., to avail himself of the discontent of Hungary, in humbling his obstinate antagonist. It presages nothing less important than a project for rousing the Illyrian sea-coast to revolt under their native leaders; for destroying Pola, the Sebastopol of Austria in the Adriatic, and for throwing into disaffected Hungary all needful means of revolution, in the form of leaders, men, arms and money.

Lussin-Piccolo is a small island in the Gulf of Quernaro, on the eastern side of the Adriatic, and lies at a distance of forty maritime leagues from Trieste. It is quite without the limits of that circle of Illyria which is included in the guarantees of the Roman Confederation, and commands the approaches through the Gulf of Quernaro to the one Hungarian port of Fuime, from which it is distant not more than five hours by steamer. Two hours' sail would land the armaments disembarked at Lussin on the promontory in the rear of Pola, and put that important port at the mercy of the invader.

The port of Pola, once so famous in the maritime history of ancient Rome, and again in the Adriatic wars of the Venetian Republic, has of late years become the cradle of the Austrian navy. The Emperor Francis Joseph has spent upon the place since his accession to the throne more than twenty millions of dollars. Its modern dock-yards and fortifications are as fine in their way as its ancient ampitheatre, which still remains, the noblest and most complete specimen of the Roman circus in existence, surpassing the beautiful ruin of Verona in size and majesty, and the Coliseum in the perfection of its preservation. At Pola are, or lately were, moored the best vessels of the embryo Austrian navy, with all the vast material of war collected by the Archduke Maximilian since the marine of Austria was confided to his charge. The populations of these Adriatic coasts are a strange, fierce race, descended from the Uscoques of antiquity, sailors by instinct, more Italian than Austrian by sympathy, and retaining still favorable recollections of the prosperity they enjoyed when this part of the Austrian empire passed under the dominion of Napoleon I. Of the operations of Gen. Bourbaki on the west coast of the Adriatic above Venice, we as yet hear nothing, but the occupation of Lussin-Piccolo gives a sudden breadth of scope to the Adriatic operations of France, which may well of itself have sufficed to make Francis Joseph feel that his presence at Vienna was imperatively required.

The Slave-trade at the South.

The Millenium, so confidently foreseen by the Hon. Miss Murray, does not seem to be very near at hand in the prosperous City of Mobile.

Instead of bending their intellects to the task of emancipating the slaves they already have, the people of that cotton-loving community are evidently inflamed with the desire of adding to themselves other slaves that as yet they know not of. Mr. Forsyth, not long since Minister of the United States in Mexico, now edits a journal called the Mobile *Register*, and in a recent issue of that sheet has taken up the question of Slavery and its future as seen from the stand-point of the Gulf States.

Mr. Forsyth by no means agrees with her Britannic Majesty's Maid of Honor that the institution of Slavery is a calamity and an incubus upon the character and the fortunes of the South. On the contrary, Mr. Forsyth looks upon Slavery as the glory and strength of the universal Yankee nation. He assumes that after many trials and troubles the institution is at last successfully emerging from a long war waged against it by fanaticism and misguided philanthropy, and that nothing now remains to complete its triumph but the repeal of all laws prohibiting the African Slave-trade. It is, however, admitted that the time has not yet come in which to make the question a political issue. The South itself is not fully ripe for it, while the North is unanimously hostile. But the Mobile *Register* intends to agitate and illuminate the Southern mind until all is ready, and then it will strike out at once for Repeal. Even now it "chafes" under the imputation of dishonor cast upon the character of the South by the existing statute, and naively observes, "if the African Slave-trade is wrong, sinful and infamous, the same is also true not only of our inter-State Slave-trade, but of the institution of Slavery itself."

Mr. Forsyth is not the wisest man in the world certainly, nor ought the Mobile *Register* to be in and of itself regarded as the voice of the South; but in this instance Mr. Forsyth and his *Register* are echoes of a general cry.

All the indications point to a strong movement at the South for reviving the foreign Slave trade. How soon it may become general in the sugar and cotton States cannot now be predicted. There are grave political difficulties which hinder its progress, the chief being that the South itself will inevitably be distracted by the Slave-trade question. Virginia has already intimated that when the division comes she will array herself with the North. All the other border Slave States will do likewise, and this consideration deters the advocates of the policy more than any regard for the world's opinion. But the pecuniary interest of the hour, always one of the strongest of human motives, impels the planters to seek cheap labor from Africa. The question, there fore, is much more likely to increase than diminish in importance, and all the efforts of politicians cannot long keep it out of the national arena.

However unwelcome the fact may be to the philanthropist, it is, nevertheless, undeniable that the Slave trade, in some of its forms, is reviving in this our enlightened day all over the world. Slavery under other names, and with more or less modification, is manifestly increasing. England and France are at this moment engaged largely in importing slaves for their colonies from Asia. That the trade differs in some respects from the African Slave-trade, and that the condition of the Coolies is not altogether the same with that of the negroes, are facts which do not essentially affect the case.

The dark and emphatic truth is that the great civilized nations of the earth are all evidently bent upon elevating commercial advantages, and the development of industrial production, over those splendid theories of abstract Human Right which electrified the world, threw down thrones, and convulsed the politics of mankind half a century ago. Mr. Carlyle's doctrine of Labor is overriding the "glittering generalities" of the American Declaration of Independence, and the magnificent declarations of the French Revolutionary Tribune, and the religious earnestness which emancipated the slaves of the British Antilles. The African and the Coolie are to be treated like the birds that, being able to sing, decline to exercise their powers. They can work in the rice-field and the cane-patch; *ergo*, they must work in the rice-field and the cane-patch, whether they will or no.

It is true there are counter-movements going on at the same time. In Africa itself the loyal believers in the faith of Wilberforce and Clarkson are building up free communities of the African race and threatening a yet distant but decisive competition with the slaveholding countries of the world. The pause which has marked itself, the whole world over, in the movement of mankind towards higher theories of interest and duty than men like Mr. Forsyth are capable perhaps of imagining, is an eddy in the current, not a return of the tide. But it is a strong eddy, nevertheless, and it must not be overlooked by the statesmen of America, who mean to govern the nation nationally, and to maintain our true traditional policy of devotion alike to vested rights and to rational progress.

Personal.

Among the passengers who left this port on Saturday for England, in the *Vanderbilt*, was Mr. T. C. Evans of New-York, who goes out to complete his arrangements for bringing Mr. Dickens to this country on a tour of Readings during the coming season.

Amusements.

Wallack's Theatre.—A new piece in this warm weather is a gift which we should receive from the gods with all humility and gratitude. And in good truth the new piece produced at Wallack's Theatre last evening would very well justify some thanks. "Lalla Rookh" is a decided success, despite the little *inconveniences* which marred the general effect at the first representation last evening, and which we hope to see amended. The burlesque is very cleverly localized, the puns are very much better than the average *mauvais calembourgs* which usually insult the understanding of an audience, in such productions, and some—we may say much—of the scenery is good. The defects of the piece are such as might easily be amended, without in any way altering the character of the Extravaganza. Imprimis, the piece is too long, a fault which could be very efficiently corrected by excising the references to the Benicia Boy, Aaron Jones and the fighting characters in whom the audience take no manner of interest, and also by omitting the very miserable singing of Messrs. Hafed and Khosrambad. Secondly, although it may be intended to carry burlesque to the utmost bounds of absurdity by making *Lalla Rookh* perform a *pas seul* for the amusement of her maids in waiting, it cannot be desirable to do so when the lady who performs the character does her best to dance seriously and fails to dance well. The abrupt change of scenery too, from the front of the three-feet-by-twenty Astor House in New-York to the Piazza di San Marco at Venice, having no direct bearing on the piece, is an absurdity which is, to say the least, needless, and therefore reprehensible, as suggesting economy rather than an attempt at perfection.

The great feature of the performance is the Amazon scene, where some thirty ladies go through a variety of military steps with a precision at once pleasing and remarkable. There are few regiments of the State Militia who could perform the same evolutions as well. The costume is rather more after the manner of the model artistes, however, than we think the audience approved of. It was cool, no doubt, to the artistes engaged in the manœuvres; but it must have struck many persons that it was cooler on the part of the manager to risk the exhibition. Mrs. Florence played the part of *Lalla Rookh* very well, and the audience seemed not indisposed to pardon the provincialism which leads this lady to say "endoore" for "endure," "dooty" for "duty," &c. Mrs. Stoddart's *Feramorz* was excellently done, and one of her songs was encored; and Mr. Smith, as the *King of Cashmere*, performed his part cleverly. The last scene, representing the Mermaid's Cave, was got up in a manner deserving the highest praise, and, on the whole, "Lalla Rookh was very successful." If the managers will cut out the insufferable rubbish of the introduction, which appears to have been tacked on to the peace for the purpose of making "the Genius of America" very ridiculous, the burlesque will, no doubt, run many nights.

The Festival at Jones' Wood—Established itself—nay, enthroned itself, yesterday, in a manner the most brilliant and successful. The receipts show that the visitors throughout the day numbered somewhat under eight thousand, including children, of whom there were a goodly number. Yet, in the capacious grounds thrown open to the public, this vast multitude roved and rode, and "scooped" and danced, without in the least jostling each other. The various performances, of which there appeared to be no end, commenced and ended at the minute as announced. The arrangements were in every respect perfect, and the utmost order and good humor prevailed throughout. The exhibition of Punch and Judy was added to the programme and was a decided success. Among the great crowd on the field, there was a small crowd of Cockneys; these led the way to the Exhibition directly the shrill call of Mr. Punch was heard, and led the laughter as soon as that worthy appeared upon the little stage. Nor were the rest of the company slow to follow in the laughter and applause. Shout followed shout, and loud cries of "Encore" demanded a repetition of the performance, which was accorded later in the afternoon. The music was in every respect perfect, and the piece entitled "Austria and Italy," or "The Battle of Magenta," was received with shouts of applause, such as perhaps the famous Wood of the unknown Jones has never before had to echo. The fireworks were also of a very superior order, and divided with the balloons the applause of the multitude. The day was delightful and the whole entertainment was undoubtedly the most magnificent thing of the kind ever witnessed on this continent. A circle was set apart for donkey-riding, and it was not by any means the least amusing part of the exhibition to see the ladies imitating in donkey-womanship some of the minor feats of horsemanship which they had just witnessed at the equestrian performance. At intervals during the day, industrious individuals of seedy appearance, attempted to set up apparatus for gambling purposes, but they were speedily ejected by the authorities. There was no lack of lager-bier in quiet corners, but we saw nothing stronger on the ground; though we certainly did smell something stronger, in the shape of sausages, which were being vended by a very stout personage of the feminine gender who could not speak English. There was nothing intoxicating in this, however, nor could we notice among all that great crowd, of all classes of New-York society, a single example of inebriation.

Yesterday's programme will be repeated to-day, with little or no deviation. Through the excellent arrangements of the City Railroad Companies, there was little or no crowding in going to or coming from the Wood.

The Free Academy Prize Speaking.

The great Hall of the Cooper Union was filled comfortably last evening by an audience who went to listen to the oratory of some young men, members of the Graduating Class, who were selected to compete for the annual prizes for superiority in oratory. Quite a number of the School officers of the City, with the Faculty of the Free Academy and a few invited guests, occupied the stage. The Hall presented a beautiful and striking appearance, but was indifferently ventilated. The music was by Dodworth's Band, and good, of course.

The President of the Board of Education announced the speakers and their subjects in the following order:

"Choate's Policy of Webster," Gilbert M. Elliott. This young gentleman acquitted himself very handsomely, and comes near to being a good and effective speaker in every respect.

Phineas C. Kingsland repeated Mrs. Hemans' "*Coronation of Inez de Castro*," but was heard very indistinctly.

David D. Terry delivered Channing's "Character of Napoleon Bonaparte" in a spirited and satisfactory manner, and received marked applause. The bouquet nuisance was not as prevalent as at the late Commencement of the Normal School, yet it was considerably overdone.

The band next gave as a relief "La Marseillaise."

Henry Clay's expunging Resolution of 1837 was spoken by M. Everett Dwight. This young man has a good voice and manner, and with practice will doubtless do well.

Poe's "Raven" was next recited by Rowland Connor. The speaker was heartily applauded.

Scott Ratsbon Sherwood gave Grattan's "Reply to Mr. Flood" in a very effective manner. His voice was sonorous and sympathetic, and his gestures were natural and spirited.

The Band here interposed and gave Kucken's duet, "Abschied der Schwalben."

This was followed by "The Christian's Death," delivered by John A. Carolin. This young gentleman spoke with a decided *drawl* to his enunciation,—so much so at times as to create a fear that he would be carried back in spite of himself. A more natural style should be cultivated by this candidate, or he will not succeed.

Pope's "Messiah," by Edward Augustus Wood, was very well delivered, and gave his friends ample satisfaction, if their applause was any test.

The closing performance was Webster's "Liberty and Union," given by Gardiner Sherman. This was one of the best, if not the best, oration in all respects, of the evening, and called down hearty applause.

The successful candidates will be announced to-morrow evening, with the diplomas.

Base Ball.

ATLANTIC, OF JAMAICA, VS. OSCEOLA, OF BROOKLYN.

These Clubs played yesterday, upon the grounds of the Atlantic Club, at Bedford, L. I. The afternoon was very pleasant, and the usual large Brooklyn audience was in attendance to view their favorite pastime. The game was a close one, and was well contested by both Clubs—the Osceolas winning by two runs only. Eight innings were played. The following is the score:

OSCEOLA.	H.	L. Runs.	ATLANTIC.	H.	L. Runs.
Elmendorf, 3 b	1	3	Powell, c. f	2	3
Jones, r. f	1	3	Ashmead, c	3	2
Wheeler, s. s	4	1	Ludlow, 2 b	1	1
Dixon, 1 b	3	1	Bennett, l. f	3	2
Smith, p	2	2	Campbell, 1 b	3	2
Simonton, 2 b	2	1	Wilkinson, 3 b	3	2
Carrien, c	3	0	Brush, r. f	2	2
Gabrin, l. f	3	2	Wright, s. s	2	1
J. Smith, c. f	3	2	Rogers, p	3	1
Total	24	16	Total	24	14

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	
Osceola	4	3	0	0	2	0	3	4	16
Atlantic	2	8	5	0	0	3	3	2	14

Scorer for Osceola—Gorham.
Scorer for Atlantic—J. M. Simmon.
Umpire—McMahon, of the Atlantic, of Brooklyn.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Affairs in Washington.

Washington, Monday, July 18.

The President, accompanied by Mrs. Secretary Thompson and Miss Lane, left this afternoon for Bedford Springs.

Gen. Cullom, under indictment for alleged malfeasance while Clerk of the House of Representatives, to-day demanded a trial in the criminal Court, but this was postponed until the next term, owing to the absence of material witnesses for the United States.

From Boston.

ANOTHER FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE—MR. CHOATE'S DEATH—RAILROAD ACCIDENT, ETC.

Boston, Monday, July 18.

Mr. Wm. Holmes and wife, of New-Orleans, now stopping in Plymouth, were served with a writ of *habeas corpus* to-day, requiring them to deliver up a female slave named Maria Gaskins, who, it is alleged in the writ, was restrained of her liberty. The writ was returned to Judge Metcalf, of the Supreme Court, and a hearing is assigned for to-morrow. Maria was brought to this city. Her chief complaint is, that she has enjoyed less liberty at the north than in New-Orleans, and stating this to some colored friends at church, yesterday, seems to have led to the present legal proceedings.

At the Board of Aldermen, this evening, the death of Mr. Choate was appropriately referred to by Mayor Lincoln and others. A Committee was appointed to confer with the family and members of the Bar on the subject of further testimonials to the deceased by the City Government.

The Young Men's Democratic Club passed resolutions, this evening, of respect to the memory of Mr. Choate.

The Committee of the Suffolk Bar, chosen in reference to the death of Mr. Choate, will report resolutions to-morrow. It is understood there will be a public funeral and an eulogy. Mr. Caleb Cushing will deliver the eulogy.

At the meeting of the Essex County Bar, held in Salem, to-day, a series of resolutions in regard to the death of Mr. Choate were adopted.

A misplaced switch at South Middleboro', on the Old Colony railroad, caused a collision on Saturday afternoon between two trains. Edson, a brakeman, was killed, and John Brown, conductor, was badly injured. Several passengers received bruises. The two engines were broken up and several cars damaged.

The steamship *Canada*, which was in collision with an iceberg on her last passage from Liverpool, was to day taken into the dry dock at the Navy-yard, for examination.

Additional Mexican News.

THE SURRENDER OF THE CONDUCTA—AFFAIRS IN NORTHERN MEXICO, ETC.

New-Orleans, Monday, July 18.

The steamship *Tennessee*, from Vera Cruz on the 13th inst., has arrived up, and we have the following additional intelligence.

Mr. McLane's demand for the surrender of the five millions *conducta* alone saved it. A few hours later Robles received peremptory orders from Miramon, seconded by Ministers Otway and Gabriac, not to allow the *conducta* to enter Vera Cruz.

Robles had captured Placillulan from the Liberals.

Gen. Marquez had pronounced in favor of himself at Guadaljara.

Washington, Monday, July 18.

Advices from Tampico to the 2d of July, specially telegraphed to the Charleston *Courier* from New-Orleans, say that the organization of the Liberal forces in Northern Mexico is broken up. The Miramonists are acting with renewed vigor, and are not only threatening San Luis Potosi, but an expedition of 5,000 strong against Tampico is being organized under Gen. Moreno. Artillery, men and ammunition had arrived at Tampico from Vera Cruz, and a large quantity of powder had also been received there from New-Orleans.

Later from Havana.

Baltimore, Monday, July 18.

The steamship *Baltimore* has arrived here with Havana dates of the 14th inst.

The brigs *John Balch*, *Republic* and *J. M. Morales*, all from and for New-York, were in port.

The demand for sugar was slight and a decline in price was anticipated. Muscavadoes were seven to eight rials for common.

Molasses was dull at 3¼@3½ rials for clayed, and 4¼@4½ rials for Muscavado.

Freights were dull.

Sterling Exchange is 13@14 ₱ cent. premium, and on New-York, Boston, &c., at sixty days, 1@3 ₱ cent.

Manslaughter and Incendiarism at Newark.

Newark, N. J., Monday, July 18.

Henry Haug died this morning from injuries inflicted on the 5th inst., by his employer, Mr. John Litz, a gardener in the Fifth Ward. Haug claimed fifty cents more due him than Litz would allow, when the latter kicked Haug from his premises, which resulted in death. Litz is under arrest.

Four attempts at incendiarism were made in the Sixth Ward on Saturday—one proving successful, destroying a barn. The authors are yet undiscovered.

Fernando Wood Organizing the Hards.

Saratoga, N. Y., Monday, July 18.

Fernando Wood was here last week in consultation with the leading Hards, and assured them that Cagger & Co. had become frightened into acquiesence with the demands of the Hards to choose delegates to the National Convention to be held at Charleston by single districts. Mr. Wood is now engaged in the organization of the Hards for the Fall campaign.

The Southern Pacific Railway.

New-Orleans, Monday, July 18.

Advices from Marshall, Texas, of the 8th inst., say that the District-Attorney had officially notified the Pacific Railway Company that he would dismiss the State suit upon the payment of the first instalment, $50,000, as provided in the compromise with the new Company.

Another Suicide of a Prominent Man.

Worcester, Mass., Monday, July 18.

John Smith, of Barre, in this county, one of our most extensive manufacturers and wealthiest citizens, committed suicide, this morning, by hanging himself to the balusters of the stairs in his own house. No cause is assigned for the deed.

The North American Outward Bound.

Montreal, Monday, July 18.

The steamship *North American*, for Liverpool, passed Further Point, at 10½ o'clock, on Saturday evening. All telegrams and dispatches for her were put on board.

The Montgomery at Savannah.

Savannah, Monday, July 18.

The screw steamship *Montgomery*, of Cromwell's line, from New-York, arrived at her wharf yesterday, the 17th inst.

Board of Councilmen.

NEW FERRY—WEST WASHINGTON MARKET—VETOES FROM THE MAYOR.

The Board met last evening at the usual hour, Councilman Connell in the Chair.

The Board concurred with the Aldermen in directing the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company to run ferry-boats from their slip in Jersey City to the foot of Desbrosses street.

The Councilmen having non-concurred with the Aldermen in appropriating $6,000 over the Mayor's veto to defend the title of the City to the West Washington Market property, a Committee of Conference, consisting of Councilmen McCarty, Bultkel and Ottarson, was appointed to meet a like Committee of the Board of Aldermen.

The Mayor returned without approval the ordinance providing for paving Forty-eighth street between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, with Belgian pavement, on the ground that as the street has never been paved it is unjust the property owners there should pay the whole expense.

His Honor also returned the ordinance directing that Hudson street should be paved with Belgian pavement from Canal-street to Eighth-avenue, as no provision was made for property owners paying any portion of the expense. They should be assessed equally with the City and the Railroad Company on that Avenue.

Independence Guard, formerly the Twelfth Regiment, having been disbanded and ordered to return their arms to the Arsenal in Brooklyn, are to have a review next Monday, to which they invite the Councilmen. The invitation was accepted.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

The Scientific Convention at Springfield.

The Springfield *Republican* says:

"Among the invited guests expected by the Committee of Arrangements of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, are Gov. Banks, Lieut. Gov. Tyler, Gov. Morgan, and the chief magistrates of several of the neighboring States, ex-President Fillmore, who is an active member of the Association, Sir Wm. Logan, the distinguished Canadian geologist, and ex-President Van Buren.

The programme, so far as decided on, is as follows: On Wednesday, August 3d, after an opening prayer, Mayor Calhoun will deliver an address of welcome, to which Prof. Stephen Alexander will respond. After transacting general business, the Association will divide into sections for the reading and discussions of papers. In the evening, the members will be invited to entertainments at private houses. On Thursday evening, an entertainment will be given at the City Hall, under the auspices of a managing board of ladies. On Friday evening, Prof. Caswell of Brown University, who was the acting President at the last meeting, will deliver an address at the City Hall. On Saturday afternoon, an excursion will be made to Amherst, when the members will examine the Museum, Geological and other collections, and partake of a collation proffered by the college authorities and citizens of Amherst.

STRANGE CASE OF SUPPOSED SUICIDE.

Singular Conduct of a Coroner and Police Captain—Facts Suppressed—An Inquest Without a Jury, and a Hush-up Verdict.

The residents in the vicinity of Twenty-fourth-street and Seventh-avenue have been in a state of deep excitement for a day or two past, in consequence of a singular case of supposed suicide, which took place at No. 110 West Twenty-fourth-street last Wednesday evening. An affidavit made by Dr. E. K. Akin, of No. 206 Seventh-avenue, who was called to attend the deceased, reveals the following curious circumstances: Mr. Wm. J. Innis, who, it is said, recently arrived at Boston on the United States frigate *Minnesota*, on board of which vessel he had been employed, proceeded to his late residence in Philadelphia, in the belief that he would there find his wife. On arriving there he learned that, during his absence, she had removed to this City; so he telegraphed for her to come on and meet him. She did so, but they had not been there many days before both returned to New-York. A female friend of Mrs. Innis advised her to make her home at No. 110 West Twenty-fourth-street, the house of Mrs. Chamberlain Whittemore, and Mr. Innis and his wife accordingly went there to live on Saturday the 9th inst. On the succeeding Wednesday Mrs. Innis was taken suddenly ill. Not getting better, about 5 o'clock in the evening Dr. Akin was sent for to prescribe for the sick lady. He found her much excited, and prostrated from severe purging and vomiting, and at first supposed she was suffering from a severe attack of cholera morbus. The doctor questioned the sufferer as to her symptoms, and after she had become satisfied that he was a physician, she requested all others to leave the room. Mr. Innis was at first disinclined to comply, and said that if she had anything to communicate it must be said in his presence. The sick woman seemed much worried and pained at this decision of her husband, but Dr. Akin finally induced him to leave the room, upon condition that all his wife said should be revealed to him. Mrs. Innis then told the doctor, without assigning any reason for the act, that she had taken a dose of arsenic, and implored him, in the name of God, to save her life. Dr. Akin at once left the house to procure an antidote, but on his return he found his patient in the agonies of death, and the *inmates of the house putting clothes on the dying woman*, for the purpose of removing her in a carriage which was at the door. The doctor, however, (much to the chagrin of the keeper of the house, who asserted that she would not have the woman die under her roof for $500,) imperatively forbade the removal of Mrs. Innis, and she died about 9 o'clock that evening. Previous to her death the husband had sent for another physician, whose office is in Twenty-seventh-street, but the woman died before he reached the house.

Immediately after the woman died, Capt. Carpenter, of the Sixteenth Ward Police, was sent for, and the lady of the house requested that the body should be taken to the Station-house. The Captain refused to do this, however, for the reason that the affair would have to be recorded in the returns, and thus publicity would be given to the whole matter. It is alleged that he was earnest in his desire that a certificate of death should be given by Dr. Akin, but his desire was not gratified.

The next morning Coroner Schirmer went to the house and examined the husband and physician without *having impannelled a jury*. The case was pronounced to be a very plain one; the woman had died from poison; the Coroner also told Dr. Akin, *entre nous*, that "he had seen and heard enough to hold the husband, but as the proof was not direct, he should not; besides the Police Captain, a very clever fellow, seemed much interested, and they had to keep these things quiet sometimes." The Coroner requested the husband to have the body interred as soon as possible, and then the party partook of refreshments in the parlor. Soon a hearse drove up to the door, the body was placed in it, and it was driven off with no one to follow it to the grave.

No mention of the case had been made in the Sixteenth Precinct returns to the Police head-quarters, and an evident inclination was evinced, on the part of both the Coroner and Police Captain, to keep the case from the public. Coroner Schirmer stated to the reporters yesterday that in suppressing the case he was actuated solely by a desire to screen the boarding house from undue publicity, for Mrs. Whittemore feared if the affair got into the papers her boarders would leave her.

The minutes of the

and Coates streets branch of their road on Sunday, during a part of the day, it is hereby strictly enjoined:

1. That the drivers shall not pass any church or place of worship at a gait faster than a walk, and that strict care shall be taken by both conductors and drivers not to interrupt or disturb in any way the congregations or members thereof worshipping in such places.

2. The conductors shall not permit any disorderly or intoxicated person to enter the cars, nor allow any noise or disturbance of any kind.

By order of the Board.

Pursuant to this notice, the Green and Coates-street Company started a car from their depôt at Fairmount, about 1 o'clock, when the policemen interfered and *promptly arrested the driver and conductor.* The second car started a short time afterwards, and was *also stopped by the police.* The Superintendent then made his appearance and agreed to discontinue the running. The arrested parties were taken before Alderman Hutchinson, and held for a hearing at 11 o'clock this morning.

The *Pennsylvanian* of yesterday, in commenting upon the popular excitement, remarks:

"Were we a prophet, and did we delight in the prospect of having all our city roads free to run their cars on Sunday, we should prophecy that the actions of the Sabbatarians during the week, and that of the Mayor yesterday, will *provoke an abolition* of all Sabbath laws in this State. We were content to rest this question with the Courts, after the arrests of yesterday week, but the actions of two meetings and of the Mayor, cannot be overlooked by the law-abiding citizens of Philadelphia. It is only in this view we have again spoken. As a question of morals, we would rest the responsibility with the community; as a question of law, it should have been quietly submitted to the Courts. We hope that this may yet be done. Whatever the decision, we shall be content.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE FORTY-FIRST-STREET STABBING AFFRAY.—DEATH OF ONE OF THE WOUNDED.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, yesterday, at the New-York Hospital upon the body of JOHN SAMMONS, one of the three men stabbed, on Thursday night, in Forty-first-street, in a quarrel with three Germans. SAMMONS died at a late hour on Sunday night from the effects of the injuries then received. The evidence adduced showed the occurrence to have taken place thus: Deceased, in company with JOHN and DANIEL MCKERRIGAN, was passing through Forty-first-street on Thursday night, and when opposite No. 133, which is occupied by a number of families, they stopped, and used improper language to some Germans who were sitting on the stoop. JOHN MCKERRIGAN was most abusive, and announced his intention to tear some one to pieces. JACOB EBENHARDT, a blacksmith, who was leaning on the railing, told the three men to go away about their business. The remark made MCKERRIGAN anxious that EBENHARDT should fight him, but the latter refused, and again advised the three disorderly fellows to go away. MRS. GRANZEN, who was sitting on the stoop, remarked that MCKERRIGAN and his companions were 'mean men" to interfere with a person who did not desire to get into any difficulty. DANIEL MCKERRIGAN, thereupon, assisted by his brother and SAMMONS, pulled EBENHARDT into the middle of the street, where a general scuffle took place. None of EBENHARDT'S friends went to his assistance, and the unequal fight went on for several minutes. Then the deceased and the MCKERRIGANS were noticed to retreat airgity from EBENHARDT as if they had been severely injured, and upon examination it was found that they had all been dangerously stabbed. EBENHARDT went into the house and asked one of the women to give him water to wash the blood from his face, which, as well as his hands, was cut and otherwise showed marks of violence. The Twenty-second Precinct police conveyed the three wounded men to the New-York Hospital, and EBENHARDT was arrested on the following day. No evidence was elicited which showed any incentive to the assault on EBENHARDT, neither was there any testimony to prove that the insulting language of the MCKERRIGANS to the females was provoked. The jury, however, returned a verdict that death was caused from peritonitis, the result of a stab, at the hands of JACOB EBENHARDT, July 14, 1859, but they were unable to say whether or not the act was committed in self-defence. Coroner SCHIRMER examined the prisoner in the usual form. EBENHARDT said that he was 24 years of age, a German by birth, and lived at No. 126 West Forty-first-street. In answer to the charge against him, he said: "They attacked me first, all three of them, and gave me a blue eye, and the signs are to be seen upon my eye now; and for the purpose of liberating myself from these parties I used my knife, with no intent of killing anybody." The prisoner was committed to the custody of Captain COULTER until he could secure bail. The condition of JOHN MCKERRIGAN is still precarious. DANIEL will probably recover.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of the Health Commissioners yesterday, Dr. GUNN reported the arrival of the bark *Guneri* from Matanzas. While loading at the port of departure, three or four of the crew were taken sick, but recovered after a few days' illness. A week after leaving Matanzas a boy was taken sick on board. On arriving here he was convalescent, but presented the appearance of one who has been attacked with yellow fever. Dr. GUNN also reported the arrival of the bark *James A. Ward* and the schooner *Robert Palmer*, from the same port, all well. It was directed that these vessels be delayed five days for observation, and that the Health Officer report their condition at the next meeting of the Commissioners. The Health Officer reported the arrival of the bark *Linda Stewart* and the brig *Betsy Aimes*, from St. Jago de Cuba. The mate of the latter vessel was taken sick three days after leaving port. He was convalescent on his arrival here, but he presented the appearance of one who had had a mild attack of the yellow fever. It was directed that these two vessels also be detained five days for observation. The City Inspector presented a series of resolutions, passed by citizens of the Nineteenth Ward, with regard to the offal dock at the foot of Forty-fifth-street, East River; the Butchers' fat-boiling establishment, and Esau's fat-boiling establishment, all on the same street. They were referred to the committee previously appointed to consider these matters. The City Inspector reported that he had directed the seizure of fifteen dead diseased sheep and two quarters of unhealthy veal in Washington Market. They were sent to the foot of Forty-fifth-street, thence to be removed from the City. The Board adjourned to Wednesday at noon.

THE CITY INSPECTOR, THE REMOVAL OF OFFAL AND STREET CLEANING.—MESSRS. REYNOLDS & CO., the contractors for the removal of offal from the City, having given up their contract, the City Inspector has taken sole charge of the work hitherto performed by them, and will continue to perform it until a new contract therefor shall be awarded by the City Government. Mr. DELAVAN will, on and after Thursday next, cause all the carcasses of dead animals found in the City to be conveyed to the offal dock, foot of Forty-fifth-street, East River, and there each will be quartered and thrown off the dock into the East River. Mr. DELAVAN says the parts will sink by their own weight, and never be heard of again; the fishes will eat them up, or they will be carried far away from the City. The water at this point is 100 feet deep, and a year or two ago, the City Inspector says, three horses and a cart fell in there, and were never heard of again. The cleaning of the streets is proceeding rapidly and efficiently. The following streets are to be swept with SMITH'S sweeping machines three times a week: Spruce, Joon, Maiden-lane, Liberty, Pine, Cedar, Cortlandt, Dey, Warren, Barclay, Park-row, Ann, Fulton, Wall, Nassau and William. For sweeping these streets every other night, and Broadway every night, Mr. SMITH is to receive $100 per night. Mr. DELAVAN says if he once gets the streets thoroughly clean he will have no difficulty in keeping them so. He deprecates the sprinkling of the streets, especially, which, he says, renders it difficult to keep the streets clean, and is unnecessary when the dust is swept away nightly.

FEMALE SCHOOL AT ST. PETER'S, JERSEY CITY.—The yearly exhibition and the distribution of premiums at the Female Free School attached to St. Peter's (R. C.) Church, in Grand-street, Jersey City, occurred yesterday. There were present some 250 pupils—neat, smart, intelligent little girls. Having concluded the exercises, in which—the singing especially—they acquitted themselves with unquestionable credit, the premiums, which were numerous and costly, were distributed by the Rev. Father KELLY. Subsequently, one of the elder girls addressed the Reverend pastor in terms full of respect and gratitude. Father KELLY reciprocated the compliment with expressions equally hearty and gracious. The school is under the charge of three Sisters of Charity, accomplished American ladies, who are unstrinking in their industry and devotion. On Thursday next, the children will indulge in their annual holiday. Mr. DUDLEY S. GREGORY, the Mayor of the city, in a spirit of courteous liberality, has tendered them the hospitalities of Oakcliff, his country seat on the North River, where they will spend the day.

REMOVAL OF REV. MR. COREY'S CHURCH.—At the close of the evening service in the Rev. Mr. COREY'S Church, in Eighteenth-street, on Sunday evening, Mr. J. H. WARDWELL, one of the Trustees on behalf of the Board, read a statement which showed the progress which the Church had made since its settlement. In accordance with the statement, the Church decided that it was expedient to procure lots, and proceed immediately to the erection of a new and commodious edifice. The following named gentlemen consutute a Committee to carry the plan into effect: M. S. Whitney, George Higgins, A. R. Abrams, Samuel P. Townsend, H. Eldridge, John H. Wardwell, James Renian, James D. Ray, Jesse Weeks, Floyd M. Brown.

THREE MEN DROWNED IN THE NORTH RIVER.—Yesterday evening, between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock, a small row-boat was passing down the North River, in which were three men, evidently the worse of liquor, when it capsized nearly opposite the Hoboken Ferry, precipitating the men into the water. They clung to the boat as best they could, but before assistance arrived they had sunk. No trace of their bodies had been discovered up to 8 o'clock last night, and their names or residences could not be ascertained. At the time of the accident the boat was about in the middle of the river.

DANGEROUS ILLNESS OF CAPTAIN WATERBURY.—Captain WATERBURY, Inspector of the Fourth Ward Police, has been disabled for some time, in consequence of sickness which has confined him to his room. It was last evening reported that he was lying at the point of death, at the room, in the Fourth Precinct station-house, where he has long been confined, and which he steadfastly refuses to leave, desiring, as he has said, to die at the post of duty.

CLERKS FOR THE DISTRICT COURTS.—Mayor TIEMANN met with the Aldermen in Convention yesterday afternoon in the chamber of the Board, for the purpose of appointing Clerks for the District Courts. Seven members were absent; and on motion of Alderman BRADLEY the Convention adjourned to Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without transacting any business.

NUISANCE ABATED.—Mr. JOHN P. BRINCKERHOFF, who has recently been appointed to the duty of removing from the City limits the remains of dead horses, cows, dogs, sheep, &c., yesterday, in answer to a telegraphic dispatch from the Police Headquarters, seized on and sent to Barren Island the carcases of fifteen decaying sheep, found in West Washington Market, together with miscellaneous other noxious matter. Where was the recently appointed Superintendent of Markets?

FERRY TO HUNTER'S POINT.—The ferry from James' Slip will be run to Hunter's Point as soon as the necessary racks and bridges can be constructed. This movement for the accommodation of the New-York and Long Island travel explains the new and substantial ferry-house which has been erected upon the Railroad Pier at Hunter's Point. On the 1st of August it is understood that trains are to be run between Hunter's Point and Flushing every hour in the day, beginning at 6½ o'clock A. M.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—ROSANNA HOWARD, a seamstress, 27 years of age, called on Sunday at the house of Mr. SAMUEL HUNT, No. 297 Houston-street, and asked permission to rest a few moments, as she was very tired. Soon after Mr. HUNT detected her in the act of cutting her throat with a knife. She was prevented from accomplishing her purpose. Unrequited love, she said, was the cause.

FIRE IN SECOND-AVENUE.—About 6 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in a varnish factory in Second-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, causing an alarm for the First District. Buildings and stock were almost entirely destroyed. Loss about $8,000—partially insured. The place was owned and occupied by ADOLPHUS G. MANDEL. The fire is supposed to have been the result of an accident.

LAUNCH.—The steamship *Mount Vernon* will be launched from the yard of SAMUEL SNEDEN, Greenpoint, to-day, at 11 o'clock A. M. The *Mount Vernon* is intended to run between this City and Washington, in the new line of H. B. CROMWELL & Co.

FATAL FALL.—CATHERINE MCMANUS, 60 years of age, died yesterday from injuries received from falling down stairs on the 6th inst. The evidence showed that deceased mistook the entry door for the bedroom door.

BURNED TO DEATH.—An inquest was held, yesterday, at No. 7 Clarke-street, upon ELIZABETH MITCHELL, a child ten years of age, whose clothes were ignited while she was attempting to light a fire. She died a few hours after the accident.

FIRE IN THIRD-STREET.—The Sixth District alarm, at 8¾ o'clock A. M., yesterday, was occasioned by a trifling fire in a lodge-room in Third-street, near Avenue C.

Police Reports.

LAND SHARKS.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon four men, named Samuel McCarthy, *alias* Cow-Legged Sam, John C. Hare, *alias* Butcher, Michael Walsh, and John Mooney, accosted a negro sailor, named Wm. Houseman, who had just been paid off, and demanded $60 for services they alleged to have rendered him. Houseman refused to satisfy the demand, when they proposed a compromise for $20. This sum was also refused, when they threatened Houseman with violence, and frightened him into giving them $15. Houseman soon after made a complaint before Justice CONNOLLY, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of the men. Officers Walsh and Sparks, of the Fourth Ward, took the four into custody last evening. These fellows have long carried on the business of robbing sailors, and may usually be found lounging about a shipping office in Burling-slip.

SEVERE FIGHT IN JONES' WOODS.—A number of young men while at a dance at Jones' Woods about 10 o'clock last evening, created a disturbance, and were ejected by the Germans. The rowdies returned however in a short time, and having received reinforcements, made an attack on the Germans, and a general fight ensued. Several persons were knocked down and badly injured; and during the *melée* pistols were drawn and a number of shots were fired. The police went to the spot on hearing the noise, but made no arrests. A young man named Michael McMann, was found lying on the ground, bleeding freely from a severe wound on the head; he was removed to the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house, where his wound was dressed. It is supposed the wound was inflicted by a pistol ball.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—A German girl, named Elizaoeth Kohler, residing in the family of ALONZO ABRAM, No. 60 West Broadway, was arrested on Sunday night by Officer Field, of the Fifth Ward, on a charge of felonious assault and battery, preferred by Abrams. An altercation took place between them, when Abrams threatening to throw her down stairs, the girl threw a pitcher, which cut off a large slice of Abrams' nose. She was committed for examination.

SELLING LIQUOR ON SUNDAY.—Complaints were yesterday made before Judge KELLY, at Jefferson Market Police Court, by Officers Tommey and McTaggart, of the Sixteenth Ward, against the following persons for violation of the Sunday laws: Peter Meallo, No. 138 Eighth-avenue; John Saxton, No. 100 West Nineteenth-street; Frank Lawler, No. 229 West Seventeenth-street; H. Hannan, No. 195 West Twenty-first-street; John Appell, No. 286 Eighth-avenue; Nicholas Scrumm, No. 204 Eighth-avenue. Warrants for the arrest of the above parties were issued.

Prize Fighting.

Two fighting men known as PRICE and KELLY have settled the preliminaries for a fight for $1,000 a side, to take place on the 6th of October next, at Point Albino, Canada. KELLY is said to be training at Fort Hamilton, and PRICE in the vicinity of Boston. The following are the

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT,

Entered into this 1st day of July, 1859, between James Kelly and Edmund E. Price.

The said JAMES KELLY agrees to fight the said EDMUND E. PRICE a fair stand up fight, half minute time, in a twenty-four feet roped ring, according to the latest rules of the London Prize Ring, by which rules the said KELLY and PRICE hereby mutually agree to be bound. The said fight shall be for the sum of $1,000 a side, and shall take place on Thursday, the 6th day of October, 1859, at Point Albino, in Canada.

In pursuance of this agreement, $200 a side are now deposited in the hands of Mr. ———, who shall be final stakeholder. The second deposit of $200 a side shall be made on Wednesday, the 27th day of July, 1859. The third deposit of $200 a side shall be made on Wednesday, the 17th day of August, 1859. The fourth deposit of $200 a side shall be made on Wednesday, the 7th day of September, 1859. The fifth and last deposit of $200 a side shall be made on Wednesday, the 28th day of September, 1859. All deposits to be placed in the hands of the final stakeholder before 12 o'clock P. M., on the days mentioned—the party failing to make good his deposits to forfeit the money already down. The men shall be in the ring between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M., on the day above named for the fight—the man absent to forfeit the battle money.

In the event of magisterial interference, or other interruption of the fight which the umpires shall deem fair cause for adjournment, the referee shall name the time and place for the next meeting of the parties to decide or determine the fight. The expenses of the ropes and stakes are to be paid by the winning party. The stakes are not to be given up until fairly won or lost, by a fight or forfeiture. The battle money not to be given up until the referee's written decision shall have been received by the final stakeholder, together with the receipts given by the stakeholder upon the reception of each deposit. A referee is to be chosen, by the mutual consent of both parties, ten days previous to the day of battle.

EDMUND E. PRICE,
JAMES KELLY.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 18.

$10,000 Teno. 6s, '90	89	100	Harlem R. Pref.	b60	36½
5,000 Virginia 6s	94⅛	200	do		36⅝
2,000 Missouri 6s	83⅜	100	do	s10	36⅛
2,000 do	83½	1700	Reading Railroad		45
5,000 do	s60	67⅛	200	do	45⅜
5,000 do	s20	63½	200	do	s10 45⅝
5,000 do		63⅜	100	do	s30 44⅞
2,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s		89	200	do	s30 45
2,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s		100	100	do	45⅛
1,000 Erie R. 1st Mt.		86	100	do	b60 45⅜
2,000 Bud. R. R. 3d Mt.		76	8	Chi. Bur. & Q. R.	55
5,000 Di Cent. R. Bs.		84	450	Mich. Central R.	44
2,000 L. E. & W. 1st M. b.		71	100	do	s60 43⅜
5,000 L. E. & W. 2d M. b.		40⅜	150	do	b30 44
7,000 do		40⅜	300	do	b60 44
20 National Bank		161⅜	200	do	s30 43¾
10 Bank of Commerce		97⅛	5	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	25½
20 Chatham Bank		90	60	M. S. & N. Ia. G. R.	s30 25⅜
75 Del. & Hud. C. Co.		90	100	do	25⅝
100 do		s60	89⅝	250	do
10 do		s3	90¾	200	do
50 Pac. M. St. Co.		s30	70	50	do
130 do			70⅝	100	do
155 do			71	100	do
50 do		s30	71	50	Ill. Central R.
650 N. Y. Central R.			75⅛	12	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.
100 do			75⅞	35	Galena & Chicago R.
200 do		s10	75	100	do
100 do		b30	75⅛	160	do
100 do		s30	74⅜	50	do
100 do		b60	75¾	100	do
65 do			75⅞	100	do
150 do		b30	75	50	do
100 do		s30	74⅜	300	Clev. & Toledo R.
750 do		c	75	100	do
100 Erie Railroad			83⅝	500	Chic. & R. I. R.
50 do			83⅞	550	do
500 Hud. River R.		s3	33¾	300	do
260 do			33¾	100	do
100 do		s10	33¾	30	Union Bank

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000 U. States 5s, '74	101¾	6	Mich. Central R.		44
10,000 Virginia 6s	94¾	100	Panama R.	s60	115¾
53,000 Missouri 6s	83⅝	300	do		117⅜
5,000 Ill Cen. R. Bs	83¾	50	M. S. & N. Ia. G. R.	s10	26¾
3,000 M O. R. 8 ₱ c 1st M. & F. Con. Bs.	90¾	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	s30	84¾
10 Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	90¾	200	do		65⅛
300 Pacific M. S. Co	s30	71	50	Cleve. & Tol. R.	s15
100 N. Y. Central R.		75⅞	100	Chic. & Rock Is. R.	62
100 Hudson River R.		33¾	400	do	b60
100 Harlem R. Pref.	b10	37	100	do	b10
550 do		37	900	do	s60
500 Reading Railroad		45⅛	400	do	

MONDAY, July 18—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, July 16, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of July 9:

Decrease in Loans	$1,208,975
Increase in Specie	729,630
Decrease in Circulation	351,384
Increase in undrawn Deposits	1,121,899

Including the clearing house operation of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	July 17, 1858.	July 16, 1859	July 9, 1859.
Capital	$86,717,000	$68,508,657	$68,508,657
Loans	119,164,221	120,405,658	121,614,633
Specie	35,328,184	23,223,679	22,494,049
Circulation	7,346,946	8,201,675	8,553,061
Gross Deposits	107,101,061	97,257,070	96,490,775
Exchanged	17,046,941	19,121,159	21,477,763
Undrawn	90,054,120	78,135,911	77,013,012
In Sub-Treasury	5,157,606	4,282,670	4,278,440

The Bank Statement will afford satisfaction in business circles. The gain on the Specie average is quite equal to the previous calculation while the decrease in the Loans of $1,208,975 is equally acceptable, at the present time, and somewhat unlooked for after the known ease in the Discount market through the week. The mercantile engagements at Bank, after all the heavy Import movement of June and July, appear to be gradually lessening, and with remarkable ease and quiet. At the same time outside Money lenders are making rather lower terms for prime paper than when the Bank line stood two millions higher. Business was done to-day in 30@60 day acceptances at 6 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. Longer dates are quoted 7 ₱ cent. for choice 90 days @ 4 months and 7@8 ₱ cent. for 4@6 months. The preference is more decidedly for the shorter dates, even at the lower rate of interest. Demand loans are again made at 5 ₱ cent. to the Stock Brokers. The Exchanges for Wednesday's steamer have scarcely yet taken shape. The terms open the same as for last Saturday's packet.

The Stock Market is again active and prices strong. The early dealings of the forenoon opened at the full rates of Saturday, but afterwards, for half an hour or so, lost part of their buoyancy. But at the afternoon Board, and subsequently there was renewed spirit among the buyers, while the market met with less resistance than usual from the speculative sellers. New York Central rose to 75¾ per cent. without drawing out much stock, and for Reading 46 per cent. was paid after the printed sales. The Western Shares were all firm; Delaware and Hudson, Pennsylvania Coal Harlem Preferred, and Hudson River in demand at a further advance, and the State Securities steady under some considerable sales of Missouris at 83¾ per cent. Panama shares were something less firm than on Saturday, while Pacific Mail made an additional rise of 1¼ per cent., leaving off 71½@¾ per cent. There was not a great deal done in the Railway Bonds, though the prices for Illinois Centrals, Michigan Centrals, Hudsons, Eries and New York Centrals were all firm. The general market left off strong, with every appearance of a gradual extension of the circle of buyers.

The Cork *Irish Reporter*, of July 7, says of Panama and Australian Mail contract:

"The tenders received for the new Australian Mail service, *viâ* Panama, on the 1st inst., the day appointed by the Government advertisement, are six in number: 1st, by the Company proposing Cork for its ultimate departure in connection with Liverpool, which has been so frequently noticed by us. 2nd, the Royal Mail Company starting from Southampton. 3d, Mr. CROSKEY, who not long since enjoyed notoriety in reference to his dealing with the unfortunate European and American Company. 4th, Mr. COLEMAN, no less fortunate in selling his ships to the Intercolonial Company of Australia. 5th, Mr. LEVER, who wants no herald of his fame; and, 6th, Mr. CONARD, (probably Mr. *E. C., Jr.*, of New-York,) but not as we understand connected in this matter with Sir SAMUEL, the well-known head of the great Liverpool Mail Line to New-York. It behooves every Irish representative to give his support to the Company which has so long energetically advocated the claims of Cork."

The additional European news by the *City of Washington* this afternoon reports renewed activity and heavy daily sales in the Liverpool Cotton Market, and much firmness in the Funds, both in London and Paris; Consols, 93¼@93½; the French Rentes, 63.95@64. The London *Times* of the 6th of July says:

"The English Funds opened at a further advance this morning, but ultimately returned to the quotations of yesterday. The first bargains in Consols were at 93⅜@⅝, and the last at 93½@⅝. The rise at the commencement was consequent upon the improved accounts from the Paris Bourse, coupled with the inadequacy of the supply of Consols to meet the daily demands of the public. Late in the day, however, some rather large loans of stock were made, which caused a withdrawal of money that had the effect of partially checking the upward tendency of prices. In American Securities the first mortgage bonds of the Pennsylvania Central advanced. An improvement of ⅛@1 ₱ cent. has taken place in Canada and South Australian Government debentures."

American Railways.	Closing Prices.			Business.
Illinois Central 6 ₱ ct., 1875	71	to	75	
Do., 7 ₱ cent., 1875	74	to	75	75⅛
Do., do., Freeland, 1860	85	to	87	85½
Do., $100 shares, $60 paid	40	to	38	dis.
Mich. Cen. 1st mort., 8 ₱ cent., con. 1860	81	to	83	
Do., 1869	81	to	83	
Do., (sinking fund,) do., '82	81	to	81	82
Do., $100 shares	40	to	45	
Michigan S. & North. Indiana 7 ₱ c. (sinking fund,) 1865	58	to	60	
Do., $100 shares	10	to	15	
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent., (sinking fund,) 1883	82	to	84	
Do., 7 ₱ cent., conv. 1864	92	to	94	93½
Do., 7 ₱ ct. sink. fund 1876	92	to	94	
Do., $100 shares	68	to	70	
New-York and Erie 3d mort. 7 ₱ cent., 1883	56	to	58	
Do., $100 shares	7	to	9	8
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds: 1st mortgage, con. 6 ₱ cent.	90	to	92	
Do., 2d mort., 8 ₱ ct. sterl.	93	to	95	91¼ 90 1
Do., $50 shares	35	to	40	
Phila. & Read. Bonds, 6 ₱ cent., 1860	80	to	85	
Do., 6 ₱ cent., 1870	70	to	75	
Do., $50 shares	20	to	24	

We have seen on the Street to-day a parcel of 4 months' bills drawn in June by the firm of favorite Utah Contractors of the Government upon the War Department, and accepted, unconditionally, by Secretary J. B. FLOYD. These bills are made for round sums of $25,000 each, ostensibly for a consideration *already* rendered. But upon what authority, or after what precedent they are accepted payable *four months hence*, does not appear.

The following letter on the subject of Land Warrants and the demand for them in Kansas and Nebraska, is from a correspondent in Leavenworth:

"The number of filings in this Land District was, on Saturday last, (the 9th inst.,) 15,990. The number who have preempted, or paid for their claims, was, at that date, 7,770—leaving of *squatters* yet to pay before the 12th of September, 8,220; perhaps not over 6,000 will pay for their claims in that time; that number, however, will make quite a drain on Warrants. This is an old district, and probably more have paid for their claims than in either of the other districts,—Ogden or Kickapoo; and it may be set down as a safe calculation, that at least 15,000 preemptors will use Warrants in these districts before the 1st of October. Besides these, a very large demand will be created for Warrants by parties who will locate at private entry. I think but very little of the land will be taken at the public sales, most of the parties here agreeing to let it go by default, and then to use Warrants after it does. The same understanding was had at Omaha, consequently a very large number of Warrants will be used in this way. I have been very much surprised at the number of individuals, both here and in Nebraska, who are seeking land on speculation. There has been a perfect rush at the office for the past few days, and to day it has been a jam."

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 18—6 P. M.

FLOUR inactive and tending downwards; sales 500 bbls. at $3 for sour; $4@$4 50 for State and extra Illinois from Chicago Spring Wheat; $4 50@$5 for extra Wisconsin; $5 50@$6 for extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; $6 25@$6 75 for double extras. WHEAT dull and lower; sales 600 bushels Red Ohio, bagged, at $1 08@$1 10; 500 bushels new and old Kentucky at $1 45; old, $1 40; new Amber, $2; 200 bushels White Ohio at $1 10. CORN closed dull; sales 18,000 bushels Illinois at 75c. No sales of other Grains. WHISKY steady; sales 200 bbls. at 25c. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. *Lake Imports*—4 000 bbls. Flour; 46,000 bushels Wheat; 44.000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—300 bbls. Flour; 14,000 bushels Wheat; 5,000 bushels Corns.

ALBANY, Monday, July 18.

FLOUR dull—transactions confined to retail trade. WHEAT—sales 400 bushels white Canadian on private terms, and a small lot of handsome white at $1 60. CORN sells in small lots at 90c.@91c. for prime Western mixed and round Yellow. OATS considerably depressed, and 1c.@2c. lower. Nothing doing in RYE or BARLEY. WHISKY in fair request; sales 220 bbls. Prison at 26½c @26¾c.

OSWEGO, Monday, July 18—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull, with a declining tendency. CORN, without material change; sales 6,000 bushels Illinois at 80c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady: 25c. on Flour, 6½c. on Wheat, 6c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—12,400 bushels Wheat. *Canal Exports*—9,000 bushels Corn.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 18.

FLOUR dull, at $5 75 for Howard-street. WHEAT buoyant at the opening, but closed dull at a decline of 5c.; white, $1 30@$1 35; red, $1 28@$1 33. CORN dull; yellow, 80c.@81c.; white, 82c.@83c. MESS PORK, $16 25. BACON SIDES, 9½c. WHISKY dull; Ohio, 27c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 18.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull. CORN wanted at 66½c. for yellow. OATS dull, at 39c.@40c. WHISKY unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 18.

Stocks steady: Pennsylvania State Fives, 90; Reading Railroad, 22⅜; Morris Canal, 54¼; Long Island Railroad, 10⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38½.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	Loans. July 16.	Loans. July 9.	Specie. July 16.	Specie. July 9.
Bk. of New-York	4,527,499	4,464,508	787,200	839,745
Manhattan Co	4,587,550	4,511,770	890,492	874,981
Merchants' Bank	6,210,767	6,130,538	1,511,542	1,446,986
Mechanics' Bank	3,432,644	3,342,001	666,574	768,432
Union Bank	2,814,177	2,837,119	535,316	565,723
Bk. of America	5,402,382	5,405,455	1,196,821	1,216,521
Phenix Bank	3,012,503	3,050,427	348,514	501,869
City Bank	2,247,019	2,115,765	370,168	291,197
Tradesmn's Bank	1,297,002	1,265,411	294 585	243,379
Fulton Bank	1,919 679	1,947,964	405,216	345,107
Chemical Bank	1,865 048	1,885,299	837,199	699,138
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,966,060	1,966,660	267,506	259,703
National Bank	2,186,602	2,165,215	176,829	277,181
Butc. & Drov. Bk.	1,760,964	1,791,537	368 861	190,526
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	858,605	857,319	163,574	187,191
Greenwich Bank	699,336	711,259	127,500	104,954
Leather Man. Bk.	1,972,679	1,966,733	317,070	387,330
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,201,839	1,174,295	207,568	210,857
Bk. St. New-York	3,511 634	3,515,998	869,829	119,670
Am. Exchange Bk	7,018,787	7,068,571	1,356 084	1,173,956
Bk. of Commerce	12,320,543	12,876,549	1,863,530	1,374,686
Broadway Bank	2,270,812	2,271,913	405,806	415,140
Ocean Bank	1,607,294	1,610,832	316,878	382,983
Mercantile Bank	2,436,307	2,405,074	511,653	471,971
Pacific Bank	1,049,118	1,073,318	237,668	210,420
Bk. of Republic	3,889,041	3,914 016	1,157,858	1,170,740
Chatham Bank	666,361	674,949	77,011	69,741
People's Bank	646,151	651,587	104,177	140,344
Bk. of N. America	1,548,815	1,579,918	267,775	301,317
Hanover Bank	1,399 415	1,411,076	131,268	161,307
Irving Bank	809,101	812,651	182,066	192,706
Metropolitan Bank	6,469,110	6 570,065	1,339,853	1,001,320
Citizens' Bank	739,153	756,372	131,814	97,545
Nassau Bank	1,688,658	1,692,970	181,732	186,022
Market Bank	1,875,896	1,678,975	263,088	260,188
St. Nicholas Bank	1,091,476	1,069,751	207,269	219,518
Shoe & Leath. Bk	2,658,265	2,712,830	377,777	419,394
Corn Exch. Bank	1,581,733	1,618,183	265,917	210,819
Continental Bank	3,587 220	3,559,676	601,411	604,751
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,057,992	1,211,321	197,785	191,509
Oriental Bank	602,893	607,776	78,751	83 917
Marine Bank	950 871	950,702	125 774	103 082
Atlantic Bank	531,394	519,220	46,449	73,610
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2,566,768	2,678,547	375,082	371,797
Park Bank	4,393 498	4,344,451	594,457	613,645
Artisans' Bank	1,023,34	1,150,497	202,702	163,838
Mech. B'g Ass'n	538,477	652 846	89,276	71,257
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	462,074	419,846	50,355	54,087
N. Y. Exch. Bank	331,781	327.173	26,496	31 471
Bull's Head Bank	366,161	384,915	51.117	56,279
N. Y. County Bank	383,243	388,132	37,934	31,277
Grocers' Bank	514,701	522,657	37,006	45,830
East River Bank	310,133	300,006	31,574	30 185
North River Bank	414,127	416,359	69,829	77,670
Total	120,405,658	121,614,633	23,223,679	22,494,049
	Decr'se..$1,208,975		Incr'se, ...	$729,630

BANKS.	Circulation. July 16.	Circulation. July 9.	Deposits—Net. July 16.	Deposits—Net. July 9.
Bk. of New-York	409 995	421,301	2,697,917	2,675,527
Manhattan Co	303,407	318,313	2,879,911	2,978,863
Merchants' Bank	200 389	211,394	4,547,725	4,588,788
Mechanics' Bank	290,117	305,103	2,529,120	2,592,519
Union Bank	176,788	156,809	2,051,645	2,001,493
Bk. of America	136

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS situations; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or take care of children, or do plain sewing; have no objections to go a short distance in the country, or do general housework; have the best of City reference from their last place. Call at No. 261 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable women: one as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; is a cook; the other as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or take care of children; have good City references from their last places. Apply at No. 210 23d-st., between 1st and 2d ave., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, in a small family to do general housework; the best of City references can be given; can do plain cooking; is a good washer and ironer or chamber-maid and plain sewing; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 161 29th st., between 7th and 8th ave., in the rear, on the first floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A HIGHLY RESpectable girl, having four years' reference from her last place, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family, either in City or country; is in every respect a most capable and thorough servant, of very neat appearance, good moral character and willing disposition. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, a situation in a private family to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework; also, a Protestant girl to do general housework, or chamberwork and the care of children; no objections to go in the country. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE ENGlish Protestant woman, a situation as infant's nurse and to do sewing or light chamberwork, for City or country, or would travel; is neat and tidy, and of trustworthy habits. The best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE WOMEN, situations, one as cook and the other as laundress in a private family. Have no objections to go a short distance in the country. Have three years reference from their last places. Call at No 251 5th-av., between 17th and 18th sts. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, HARDworking and reliable servant, a situation; is an excellent cook, a very superior washer and ironer, and thoroughly efficient in housework; can be highly recommended and will be found a very neat, economical girl. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress; is quick at the needle; makes shirts; takes charge of grown children; will go in the country; wages $7. Also as cook and laundress, who thoroughly understands her business; wages $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECtable girls—one as waitress; and the other as chambermaid, and do washing and ironing; have no objection to go to the country; have the best of City reference. Apply at No. 436 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SMART, TIDY, RESPECTABLE German Protestant girl, a situation to travel on a steamer to Europe or California as waitress; is competent in her business; has good reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 407 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or to do housework for a small family; best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 208½ Bowery.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITUation as cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing, and thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 28 11th-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer and very kind to children. Prefers to go to the country. Call at No. 407 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter, or as nurse and seamstress; is an excellent fine laundress; has a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 179 7th-av., north of 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, and to do general housework. Apply at No. 104 West 18th-st, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress or chambermaid, to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No 97 12th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—WASHING OF GENTLEMEN AND ladies, by a respectable woman, who is an experienced hand and can give the best of reference. Call for one week, at No. 1 2d-st., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG HEALTHY WOMAN, with her own baby seven weeks old, a situation as wet nurse. Can be seen for two days at No 424 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, and to assist in the washing. Best City reference. Apply, for two days, at 70 4th-av.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c.—call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 178 11th-st, corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

THE ORIGINAL BROADWAY EMPLOYMENT INSTITUTE—No 424 Broadway—eight years established. Employers generally will find at all times any number of select German, English, Irish and Scotch servants, of every capacity. Conducted on business principles by MORRIS COHNERT, No. 424 Broadway, next door to Broadway Post-office.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGlish, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 3d st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, A steady situation as head gardener; has lived in respectable places in this country, and has been properly brought up to the business in some very excellent places in England; is well acquainted with all the routine of fine gardening, and is thoroughly acquainted with laying out new places; can be well recommended. Address, stating terms, &c., Yorkville, N. Y., Post-office, for one week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and plain gardener; understands his business; no objection to the country. Also, a young man a situation as coachman; can milk cows and knows farming generally. Both have good references. A permanent situation in preference to good wages. Address No. 310 Broadway, 3d floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a single man, a Protestant, who perfectly understands his business; is a perfect City driver; has no objection to the country; can produce satisfactory reference, and can make himself useful in the house if required; of willing and obliging disposition. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 106 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION to work on a farm; is capable to plow, mow and cradle, is a first-rate hand to take care of horses; can milk first-rate; has been working with one man for a year, can recommend himself; has been in the country; would like to go there; good country reference. Address M. L., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, AN Englishman of great experience; is a single, middle-aged man, and thoroughly understands his business in every respect; has the best of City reference of gentlemen he can be seen with in the City; has no objection to any part of the country. Call or address A. B., care of Mr. Burr, No. 448 Canal-st.

AN ITALIAN REFUGEE, VERY WELL educated, speaking seven languages, and able to teach them, offers respectfully his company and instruction to any respectable family or gentleman willing to have him travel through Europe, under very reasonable remuneration. Address the applications to L. A., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man, a Protestant, who thoroughly understands his business, both in the old country and here; has no objection to any part of the country; is both willing and obliging; can give the best of reference from his last employer. Address for three days D. S., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

TO JOBBERS IN YANKEE NOTIONS, SMALL WARES, MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS.—A situation is wanted by a middle-aged man, who has had a number of years' experience in his own retail store in this City. Address INDUSTRY, Metropolitan Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by an active and capable young man who understands his business perfectly, and having the best of City reference. Can be seen at the house of his last employer. Address C. B., No. 18 West 20th-st. No objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN as coachman. Understands his business in all its branches. Can give the best of City references. Is willing to make himself useful. He is a Protestant. The wife can do plain sewing if required. Direct W. T. Box No 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY THE UNDERSIGNED, A SITUAtion, as coachman, or waiter, with some respectable family in this City. He has been employed in Europe in both of the above capacities, and can give good City references. Address S. F., No. 82 Greenwich st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, in a grocery or hardware store; is willing to work and make himself generally useful; salary no object at first. Best of City references given. Address Box No. 1,656 Lower Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in some light business, such as porter, or wrapper writer to a publication office; has good testimonials as regards capability. Address J. C., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG BOY, A SITUATION to learn the Hatters' or Finishers' trade; has reference for activity, industry and character. Call on or dress JOHN TRACY, No. 198 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a place in a hotel or dining saloon, as bread or pastry cook. Inquire at No. 326 Broome-st, in the liquor store, between Chrystie-st. and Bowery.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION; GOOD reference as to capability; understands farming and stock; would like a place within 50 miles of this City. Address, until employed, T., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, NEAR the City, a Protestant woman, to wash and iron and assist in waiting. Apply at No. 156 Grand-st., from 10 to 11 o'clock.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN BOY ABOUT 15 years of age, in a Custom house Broker's office—one not afraid of work—none other need apply. Address Box No 3,924 Post-office.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD BOYS THAT ARE willing to work. Apply for one week at No. 403 Broadway, top floor.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO ATTEND A bakery. Apply at No. 373 4th av., corner 27th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE, AS GARDENER and cook, to go a short distance in the country; also, a first-class coachman, and a number of servants, in all capacities, to fill situations now open; well-recommended servants can be provided with good situations on application. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—COACHMAN, COOK AND FARMING hands—A coachman who is a thorough groom, a good plain cook and two good farm hands. Apply from 10 to 2 o'clock at No. 43 Pine-st., Room No. 2, with good recommendations.

WANTED—A GOOD FARMER, ON THE BANKS of Hudson River. Apply No. 65 Chatham st.

DRY GOODS.

MME. DEMOREST'S
NEW-YORK
SKIRT
EMPORIUM,
No. 375 Broadway and No. 320 Canal-st.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SKIRTS RETAILED
AT LESS THAN
WHOLESALE PRICES.

Ladies, call and examine our very superior Woven Skirts, with the best watch-spring steel, 11 springs, at $1. 15, 20, 25 and 30 springs in proportion.
Children's Skirts from 75c. upwards.
Old skirts taken in exchange, repaired, and made over equal to new.

CLOSING-OUT SALE OF TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.
Superior Assortment of Mohair, Poplins, Camillas, And other Dress Goods.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 413 Broadway.
N. B.—Traveling Suits made to order.
At 3 Hours' Notice.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 Broadway, begs to inform purchasers of Mourning Goods, that, in consequence of the great increase of business, he is obliged to make extensive alterations for the Fall Trade, which compels him to sell the balance of his choice and well-selected stock of Spring and Summer Goods at a tremendous sacrifice.
6,000 yards English Barèges at.....12½ cents.
4,000 yards French Muslins at.....12½ cents.
3,000 yards French Brilliants, yard wide, at..12½ cents.
10,000 yards Best English Calicoes at.....10 cents.
2,100 yards Fine Chailies, in Black and Second Mourning, at.....12½ cents.
12,000 yards desirable Traveling Dress Goods at.....12½ cents.
6,000 yards Lupin's Bombazines at.....75 cents.
3,000 yards French Ginghams, very fine, at..12½ cents.
4,000 yards Spanish Barèges, 1¼ and 2 yards wide, at a great sacrifice.
2,000 Barège Robes at half price.
150 Grenadine Robes, double skirts, as much below cost.
500 Grenadines and other Summer Shawls at a great loss.
5,000 yards Pine-apple Crapes, a new material, at an immense loss.
Also, Bonnets, Mantillas, Embroideries, &c., &c.
Observe!
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway,
Between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp.
HORACE H. DAY,
No. 28 Cortlandt-st.

DAMAGED GOODS.—WET BLACK AND colored silks, also Irish linens, tablecloths, napkins, towels, Swiss jaconet, and dress muslins, delaines, ginghams, cloths, cassimeres, quilts, brash, linen handkerchiefs, and a general assortment of dry goods, for sale at very low cash prices, by
WM. MATHEWS, No. 5t Catharine-st.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE NOW SELLING THE CELEbrated WOVEN SKIRTS, 12 springs, at $1 37; 14 springs $1 50, and 17 springs $2. Dealers supplied with 9-spring Skirts at $8 a dozen, 12-spring $11, and 14 spring $14. Old Skirts made over. C. L. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring, near Hudson.

MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS ABOUT visiting the watering places will do well by examining GENIN'S large stock of ladies' and misses' underclothing of all descriptions; also, a large stock of bathing dresses, all at greatly reduced prices, at GENIN'S Bazaar, No. 507 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain. It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.
It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.
It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.
It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.
It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole Agents,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufactures for the past 36 years.
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Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $250, $275, and $300.
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A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano forte for sale for $210. At No. 676 6th-av., near the Crystal Palace-park. Has elegant round corners, handsome octagon legs, superbly inlaid with pearl, grand scale, overbraced, &c., beautifully lined with satin wood and white holly, splendid rich tone, which can be tested, best City makers, having full warrantee, and is without spot or blemish; in use three months. N. B.—Will be boxed and shipped, or delivered included. Can be fully examined. Apply for four days, day or evening.

AMERICAN ORGANS (12-STOP) SIMIlar to the Alexandre, but excelling all instruments of the kind in purity and power of tone, manufactured by S. D. & H. W. Smith, Hallett & Cumston's celebrated Pianos. Pianos and Melodeons to rent; rent applied if purchased. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains. A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

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GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

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BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A family boarding school under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton; location elevated and healthy, with 10 acres of well-shaded, ornamented grounds; competent teachers employed; highest advantages offered for music, painting, &c. Terms, from $100 to $200 a year; Fall term reopens first Wednesday in September. For circulars, apply to Mr. JAS. BATES, American Exchange Bank Building, corner Broadway and Cedar-st.; Gaspar & Bouvenas, No. 630 Broadway; Jackson's Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, or address the Principal.
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LESSONS IN FRENCH.—A YOUNG FRENCH professor, a graduate of a university, who has had several years' experience in teaching, and who can give the best references, offers his services to any one desiring to acquire a ready knowledge of the French language. He has certificates of his special talent in teaching and interesting children from 8 to 10 years of age. He would accept a situation in a wealthy family, or give lessons in town. Address PROFESSEUR FRANCAIS, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

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WIEGAND'S ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—Old shingle roofs repaired, tin and other roofing cemented, old tin roofs repaired, coated, and warranted water-tight. Roofs painted in the best manner. Manufactory No. 177 Prince-st.

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FOR SALE CHEAP, AND ON EASY TERMS—premises No. 218 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh, consisting of a two-story dwelling house, 36 feet deep, with a two-story brick stable 25 x 30 feet, all in good order; yard paved throughout; for particulars inquire of P. BERT, No. 362 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or P. VOTY, No. 109 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT NEWLY-BUILT house on the northwest corner of 13th-st. and 7th-av.; four stories, with basement and under cellar; has 16 rooms, with all the modern improvements.
Also, Nos 273 and 275 Bleecker-st.; three stories, with stores on the lower floor. No. 275 has a large hall, 75 feet in depth, and a basement 25x73.
Also, lots in Brooklyn, between 36th and 37th sts.; 3d-av. cars pass every three minutes. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR LOTS.—Two first class brown stone houses, eligibly located, new and ready for occupancy. Address, with description of property offered, Box No. 348 Brooklyn Post-office; will receive attention.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE INVESTMENT—A productive property; leases at a rent of $3 000 per year, payable monthly; terms easy; part would be taken in other property. Apply between 2 and 3 P. M., to E. A. JONES, Manhattan Life Insurance, No. 31 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZED four story brown stone house and lot No. 17 East 32d-st., built in the best manner, and containing every modern improvement; will be sold cheap. Apply to H. NASON, No. 23 Water-st.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE STORE NO. 176 9th-av. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

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HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—100 acres of beautiful, located and very fine land on the east side of the Hudson, 33 miles from New-York, and less than five minutes' walk from the depôt of the Hudson River Railroad; magnificent views of the river for 20 miles in extent, fine orchards, majestic shade trees, and location for health and society unsurpassed. The said place is suitable for dividing into eight or ten villa sites. Terms easy. Apply to A. BERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

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FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE ON THE BANKS of the Bocton, at Carthage landing, Fishkill township, 63 miles from New-York; steamboat and Railroad daily; perfectly healthy location; batning at the door; pure well of water; about 100 young and thrifty fruit trees; various kinds of berries, grape vines, etc. Price $1,200. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or of C. PARSONS, No. 59 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED City property, if well located, an elegant country residence in Westchester County, 16 miles from the City, with several acres of land, every way desirable, especially for invalids, as it is entirely healthy and finely protected on the North and West; must be seen to be understood. Address Box No. 134 Yonkers Post-office.

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A RARE CHANCE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT on Staten Island, with a large new house, barns, stables, plenty of fruit and shade; position healthy; high grounds, fine water, and 5 acres of good land; price $5,000; $3,000 or $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of MARTIN BROS. & CO., 69 Leonard-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange for City or Brooklyn property; is perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence, at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st.

FOR SALE IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A beautiful residance, No 104 George-st.; lot 38x115 house 25x60; has 16 rooms, with gas and water; three minutes' walk from depôt. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT KINGSBRIDGE, Westchester County, two desirable cottages, with one acre of land attached to each. Also, a valuable piece of property in West 22d-st. Apply to S. THOMSON, No. 192 West 22d-st.

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FOR COUNTRY HOUSES—ARCHITECTURAL plans complete, $5 each, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway, Mercantile Bank Building, corner of John-st.

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FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-THREE ACRES of land, under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, a lane through the centre, good and convenient house and out buildings, two large cisterns, and a never-failing well of excellent water; well fruited, fine apple orchard, choice pears, &c.; lawn about the house, beautifully shaded; about twenty-five miles from Brooklyn by the turnpike, two miles from the Hicksville depôt on the Long Island Railroad, and 6½ miles from Oyster Bay, on the Jericho, Norwich and Oyster Bay road. Terms easy, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply to AUGUSTUS F. SHOTWELL, No. 23 Exchange-place, New-York, or to JOS. F. SHOTWELL, Westbury.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN EASTCHESTER, WITHin one hour's ride of the City, consisting of about 12 acres of land. On the place is a saw and paper-mill, with water power; also, an ice-house, which lets for $100 per year; $10,000; terms easy. Also, in the City, two lots running through the block, suitable for manufacturing purposes; on the premises, is a two-story brick building, for storing goods or manufacturing; $14,000; terms easy. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery.

A FORECLOSURE SALE.—A GOOD GRAZing farm, in Westchester County, 117 acres, high land, near Harlem Railroad, between Williams' bridge and West Mount Vernon, containing many fine building sites, extensive views, at Court house at White Plains, THURSDAY, July 21, at noon. Cars leave 26th-st. station 8¾ A. M., returning 3 P. M. Land will be shown by Geo. J. Mankin, Esq., near premises.

WANTED TO LEASE—A FARM OF FROM 40 TO 75 acres of good land, with large modern built house, and necessary outbuildings; also, a small cottage required on the premises, at a convenient distance from New York; situation must be healthy and desirable, with shade trees, good fruit and water. Address P. N., Box No. 1,558 Post-office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM OF FORTY acres near New Brunswick, N. J., quarter of a mile from depôt, and three quarters from steamboat landing. About thirty acres under cultivation. Good buildings, water, &c. Plenty of fruit. Price $2,500.
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TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 655 Broadway. The first lot to 200 or 25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 655 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 395 Broadway.

TO LET.—PARK-ROW STORE TO LEASE.—THE brown stone, modern-built spacious store No. 29 Park row, opposite the fountain. It extends through to Theatre-alley, with rear entrances and hoistway complete, and is furnished with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 416 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes in No. 208 William and No. 119 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—NO. 67 James st., New-York; has a good basement and cellar, fine store on the first floor, and the upper part suitable for a residence. Also two good rear buildings. For further particulars, apply between 8 and 10 o'clock at No. 206 Fulton-st., New-York. F. S. MILES, Executor.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A COTTAGE, WITH tea-room, gas and fixtures, dumb waiter and every convenience, in perfect order. May be had at once. Only 20 minutes from Wall-st., and combining the advantages of city and country, and near to Clinton av., Brooklyn. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER LOFTS of store corner of Warren and Greenwich st., entrance in Warren-st.; suitable for business purposes, having hard-finished walls, hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the 4th; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st. will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 75 Wall-st.

STORE IN HOBOKEN TO LET—NO. 142 Washington st., best block in this growing city. Apply at the store.

AUCTION SALES.

FOR SALE,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY STEPHEN BROWN & CO., BOSTON,
ON THURSDAY, JULY 21, AT 12 M.,
(If not previously disposed of at private sale.)
One-half of the right, title and interest, and good will of the Celebrated Rose Express establishment and successfully run over the elegant Providence and Worcester Railroad since 1847. This Express connects with Thompson & Co.'s, Fisk & Co.'s, Adams' and Fuller's Express Companies, and with Leonard & Co.'s, Worcester; also, with Harnden's, Adams', Earle's, Kinsley's and Drake & Co.'s Express Companies, at Providence. To be sold to the highest bidder.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF 200 VERY CHOICE building lots on Bergen Heights, on the Cendeuny estate, near the residence of Mr. John Raymond, within a short distance of the Newark and Bergen Plank Roads, and one and a-half miles of the Jersey City Ferry, over omnibus route, on WEDNESDAY, July 20, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the premises. DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer, will sell, as above, on the premises, about 200 lots of land, on Bergen Heights. This property is beautifully situated on an improved and improving neighborhood, overlooking the bay of New-York in front, and the Passaic Valley and the City of Newark in the rear. It will be sold together or in single lots or plots, as purchasers may desire. The location and accessibility of this property, moderate rates of taxation, &c., &c., render it very attractive and desirable to those wishing a residence near the city, as well as to any who desire to make an investment in property, sure to rise rapidly and permanently in value. Terms—16 per cent and auctioneer's fee on the day of sale. One hundred and five dollars may remain at 6 per cent, on each lot until May 1st, 1862, and the balance to be paid in cash, on 1st August, 1859, when the deed will be delivered at the office of the auctioneer. For maps and further particulars inquire of the auctioneer, Nos. 73 and 75 Montgomery street, and No. 20 Exchange Place, three doors from the ferry.

J. W. POAFFE, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—costly rosewood piano-forte, superbly carved, double round, pearl keys, rich carved legs; solid rosewood parlor furniture, en suite; heavy French plate mantel and pier mirrors, &c., &c. THIS DAY, July 19, at 10½ o'clock precisely, at the elegant five-story residence, No. 218 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th ave. all the costly furniture contained therein, consisting in part of two rosewood piano-fortes, elegant parlor suites, etageres, centre and other tables, lace curtains, large mirrors, oil-paintings, sofas, lounges, sofa bed, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, carpets, clocks, china ware, silver ware, cut glass ware, cutlery, tea and dining tables. Also, a large quantity of other valuable furniture.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF CONDEMNED stores, by order of Geo. N. Sanders, Esq., Navy Agent.
E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell at auction TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) July 20, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy yard, Brooklyn.
PROVISIONS—A large quantity of bread, beef, pork, flour, rice, dried apples, pickles, sugar, tea, coffee, butter, cheese, beans, vinegar, molasses, &c. CLOTHING—A large quantity of pea and round jackets, jumpers, trowsers, frocks, drawers, satinet, flannel, sheeting, shoes, caps, mattresses, blankets, &c. SMALL STORES—A large quantity of tobacco, soap, beeswax, scissors, razors and strops, shaving-boxes, brushes, buttons, combs, spoons, mess kettles, pans, mustard. Also, a lot of old barrels, boxes, &c. A list of the above articles can be seen at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF SCHOONER YACHT STARLIGHT AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, July 19, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
The schooner yacht STARLIGHT, her tackle, apparel and furniture, &c. Said vessel is about 50 tons burden, five years old, in good order and well found in every respect. Has unusual accommodations for a vessel of her size, extra sails, awnings, anchors, boats, &c. She can be seen at the Atlantic Basin, Brooklyn, on and after July 15. Sale positive. Full particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 14 Pine st.

JNO. J. RENNIE, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—LARGE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—JNO. J. RENNIE will sell on THIS DAY, at the private residence, No. 70 West 28th-st., near 6th-av., sale to commence at 10½ o'clock, consisting of rosewood seven-octave piano-forte, drawing room suites, statuary, book case, oil paintings, vases, mirrors, engravings, clock, lace curtains, &c. Also a large assortment of chamber, dining-room and basement furniture, with which the sale will commence.

WILLIAM S. DUKE, Auctioneer—No. 24 Nassau st.
AT PRIVATE SALE, UNTIL 25TH INST.—Real estate and household furniture at New Lots, L. I., nearly opposite John L. Snediker's Hotel; house, stable with seven stalls and about one acre of land desirably situated as above, together with the furniture, on reasonable terms. If not disposed of by 25th inst. will be sold at auction on the premises. Apply at the house, of J. L. BERRIEN, No. 338 Broome-st., corner of Bowery, or of the Auctioneer.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—TUESDAY, July 19, will sell as above, the contents of the elegant private residence No. 39 7th-av. near Cooper Institute, comprising everything useful and ornamental for the parlor, dining room, chambers, &c., &c., with a quantity of fine carpets, mattresses, mirrors, clocks, crockery and glass ware, and a very superior full 7-octave piano-forte. Sale commences at 10 o'clock precisely on TUESDAY.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
E. & F. H. SCHENCK WILL SELL AT their sales-room, No. 33 Nassau-st., on WEDNESDAY, July 20, at 10½ o'clock, a large invoice of imported Havana cigars, of the choicest brands. The attention of the trade is called to this sale. Dealers will find it to their interest to attend, as the cigars must be

MEDICAL.

THE ELEVENTH HOUR!—IT IS NOT TOO late; the lurking venom can be safely and surely eradicated; the worst stages of decay in the system yields to the wonder working "TRIBSMAR." Read "Human Frailty," a book sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below McDougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by

F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
And at
APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FARQUAR'S MEDICATED
CALIFORNIA WINE AND BRANDY.

Pure juice of the grape with Peruvian bark, Juniper chubeb, &c., for diarrhœa, dyspepsia, pains in the bowels,

WEAK, DELICATE FEMALES, OR MALES

Are strengthened by it. $1 a bottle. Depôt No. 8 Vandam-st., No. 188 Fulton-st., Rushton's, and Nos. 417 and 429 Broadway; Hayes', Brooklyn, and druggists generally.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,

Pupil of Ricord of Paris and also of Professors Swediaur and Walther of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c. &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofula, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

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Have been disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Dey-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. Private Consultations—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to the diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction to the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in less cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poison and taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial and cannot be obtained genuine elsewhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book on nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. H., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and chest, night sweats and emaciation.

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of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of Private Diseases in their different forms, and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every stage of disease. Price 5; post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.*

Sold by the author, as above; also, by
CHAS. MILLER, No. 426 Broadway, New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, attaining all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetiser it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 208 Fulton-st., New-York.

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MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold only by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction and abuses of the sexual system (advertisers, beware!), with cases and specimens; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three doors above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evenings.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. CORBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old-established office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practised as above for over 27 years and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Stricture and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University, and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. Charges moderate. Hours, 8½ A. M. to 8 P. M.

CAUTION.—TONICS MANUFACTURED FROM common whisky, raw alcohol, and such like, abound in this market. If you wish to be healthy, use STEINFELDT'S COGNAC BITTERS. If you are sick, use them. Keep them always in your family. They cure cholera, cholera morbus, diarrhœa, dysentery, yellow fever, bilious diseases and bowel complaints, and are a invaluable tonic for common use during hot weather.

They are manufactured in France from PURE COGNAC BRANDY, and are imported and sold by
S. STEINFELDT, No. 70 Nassau-st.;
Sole Agent for the United States.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Method of which he is himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the medicine provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail to effect intended. Try them, all ladies in particular situations. Office No. 483 Broadway. Perfectly private, and no arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis; attendance till 8 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, NO. 19 DUANE-STREET, one door from Chatham, may be consulted privately on delicate diseases. 27 years in the above specialty, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enables him to treat successfully such cases as may have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of disease as an hospital affords. Stricture and nervous debility, the result of youthful indiscretion, effectually cured. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diploma in his office.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Female Practice, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby (No. 139 Crosby); hours 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Directory, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIEBS, 96 West 24th-st., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS medicine to be genuine must have my name as the only legal proprietor on each label, and my initials on the end of every bottle. Nervous Rheumatism, Chorea, St. Vitus' Dance, Palpitation Vertigo, Wakefulness and many other nervous diseases, have been cured by this medicine. For sale by Druggists generally, and at No. 214 6th-av., New-York; large bottles $1.

Dr. J. T. STRATTON.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, as yours exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—IF YOU wish to be poisoned buy the counterfeit, if you wish for health buy the genuine article, which can be had only of me in New-York. Beware of the no agents in this City, and in Brooklyn it can only be had of HAYES, No. 276 Fulton st., who has been our agent since 1849. FLINT & CO., sole proprietors, No. 169 Nassau-st.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.—UNION-SQUARE.—DR. BATES, DENtist, inserts indestructible Teeth upon frames warranted to masticate food. Plugging warranted not to fall out, and performed without pain. Cleaning and scaling without injuring the gums. Children's teeth regulated and advice given. No. 825 Broadway, corner 17th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of REDMAN & KELLOGG was dissolved on the first, by mutual consent.

The affairs of the late firm will be settled by JOSEPH E. REDMAN, who will continue the same business at No. 448 6th-av.

JOSEPH E. REDMAN,
MINOT C. KELLOGG.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1859.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—THE MEMbers of the Thirteenth Regiment are requested to meet at their armory, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 20th, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as business of great importance will come before them.

Wm. Hutcheon, A. S. Dodge, Wm. E. White, H. H. Pitt, and others. S. LOCKETT, Orderly.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—Members are notified that the regular quarterly meeting will be held at Firemen's Hall, Mercer-st., between Prince and Houston-st., TUESDAY EVENING, July 19, at 8 o'clock. Persons heretofore proposed for membership will please be present with their certificate of exemption. G. W. WHEELER, Rec. Sec'y.

FREE ACADEMY ASSOCIATE ALUMNI.—The annual meeting of this association will be held at the Free Academy, on WEDNESDAY, July 20, at 5 P. M. WM. M. BANKS, Secretary.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ATTEVERDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway corner of Duane-st.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET, Capt. MOODY,
LEAVE

HARLEM			PECK SLIP.		
6	A. M.	1	P. M.	7	A. M.	3:15	P. M.
7	A. M.	3	P. M.	9	A. M.	6:15	P. M.
8	A. M.	6:15	P. M.	11	A. M.	6:15	P. M.
9	A. M.	9:15	P. M.	1:30	P. M.	7:15	P. M.
10:30	A. M.						

Landing at 126th-st. and 129th-st. each way; connecting each trip with

BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,

and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.

Fare to Harlem, 3 cents.

J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Friday, July 15, 7:30 A. M.	Friday, July 15, 3:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 16, 8:30 A. M.	Saturday, July 16, 4 P. M.
Sunday, July 17, 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 17, 4 P. M.
Monday, July 18, 8 A. M.	Monday, July 18, 9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 19, 8:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 19, 10 A. M.
Wednesday, July 20, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, July 20, 10:30 A. M.
Thursday, July 21, 7:30 A. M.	

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, FLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (direct.) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Friday, July 15, 3:30 P. M.	Friday, July 15, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 16, 3:30 P. M.	Saturday, July 16, 7 A. M.
Monday, July 18, 9:30 A. M.	Monday, July 18, 6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 19, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, July 19, 6 A. M.
Wednesday, July 20, 10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, July 20, 6:15 A. M.
	Thursday, July 21, 6:30 A. M.

NOTICE—A DELIGHTFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR boarders on the Hudson River. The steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st. (touching at Christopher-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. Returning will leave Haverstraw at 5 o'clock; Sing Sing, 8¾; Tarrytown, 7; Dobbs' Ferry, 7:25; Hastings, 7:35; Yonkers, 8; arriving in New-York about 9 o'clock. Fare to Yonkers, 15 cents; Hastings and Dobbs' Ferry, 20 cents; Tarrytown and Sing Sing, 25 cents; Haverstraw, 40 cents. Commutation to Yonkers $4 per month; Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings and Tarrytown, $5; Sing Sing, $6.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY CASWELL Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York from Pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room $5. Running time about 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland, H. S. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st., New-York.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours ride from Portland.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence with Connecticut and Housatonic R. R. to Pittsfield, thence taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain. Montreal and Ogdensburg. Fare to Rutland $3 50; Burlington $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty st.

DAILY LINE FOR GLEN COVE AND Roslyn, stopping at Bayle's Dock, Great Neck, and Sands Point. The fine new steamer LONG ISLAND will leave Pier No 32 East River, James-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 P. M. Returning leaves Roslyn at 5:30 and Glen Cove at 7:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9 o'clock.

YONKERS FERRY.—LANDING AT RIVERdale, Hudson Park, Tubby Hook, Fort Washington, Carmansville, Manhattanville, Strykers Bay, 224 and Christopher sts. Steamer JOHN FARON EVERY DAY, from Jay-st. Pier at 8½ A. M. and 6½ P. M., returning, leave Yonkers at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., affording delightful excursions. Fare 10 cents each way.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND STRATTONPORT.—The fast-sailing steamer KNOCH DEAN, Capt. REYNOLDS, will leave EVERY DAY, (except Sunday,) Flushing, at 7½ A. M. and 1 P. M.; New-York, from Fulton Market Wharf, at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M., touching at College Point and Strattonport each way. Fare 15 cents.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. HINCOCKS, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Amos-st., at 9¾ A. M., and 12¾ and 6 P. M.; Norton-st. at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 6 P. M.; last trip from the Island, at 6¾ P. M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT.—Kingston, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Corsens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New Hamburgh and Milton each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 45 o'clock.

FOR SAG HARBOR—LANDING AT ORIENT and GREENPORT EACH WAY.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-st. Pier, East River, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.

G. W. COBLIES, Agent.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT, AND NEWark, EXCURSIONS DAILY, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)—Fare 13 cents. Steamer TELEGRAPH leaves Newark at 7½ A. M. and 12½ P. M., and foot of Barclay-st., New York, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., also, with parties, at Newark Bay House.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck slip, East River, at 4 o'clock, P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.

DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 5 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven Railroad.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer ISAAC P. HORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GOOD CHANCE FOR A BOOKBINDER.—A bookbindery for sale in a neighboring City; the tools, machinery, presses, &c., are in a good condition; some of them new; the location is good, and the bindery nicely fitted up; to a young man that is acquainted with the business it is a good opening, as it can be got low. For particulars, price apply at No. 138 William-st., between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock.

ASA L. SHIPMAN.

LUMBER YARD FOR SALE.—THE WELLestablished yard Nos. 298, 300 and 302 Cherry-st., between Clinton and Jefferson sts., with lease and fixtures, will be sold low and on reasonable terms. The yard has a good run of customers, and is doing a good business. Is only sold for want of time to attend to it. For terms, &c., apply to N. L. BENNET, on the premises.

A PROFITABLE DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE.—Within an hour's ride of New-York, been 17 years established by the present owner, who having lost his wife, desires to return to England, his native home. Also, a desirable house and lot for sale. Apply to SAML. INGERSOLL, No. 34, or HENRY R. HAYDOCK, No. 59 Beekman-st., New-York.

A MANUFACTURER OF STAPLE ARTICLES which sell readily for cash, will take a partner with a few thousand dollars, or he will dispose of his business which is well established, with numerous customers, to one or two gentlemen with $6,000 to $.0,000 can double the capital the first year. Direct, Box No. 3,751 Post-office, New-York. No agent need apply.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE FURNITURE (OF fine quality) and the good-will of lease of a first class family hotel, arranged in the most approved modern French style, and situated in the most fashionable and elegant part of the City. Apply by letter, to A. B., Box No 481 Post-office.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CASH CAPital of from $7 000 to $10,000, to engage in a patent machine, which exceeds in capacity any machine of the kind ever invented, which will yield from 100 to 150 per cent profit. None but principals need apply. Address A. F., Box No. 169 *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF BUSINESS habits and experience, and who can command from $5,000 to $10,000, a salaried position in some manufactory or other establishment to the interests of which he would devote his entire time. Address S., Box No. 2,275 Post office.

TO MANUFACTURING JEWELERS.—WANTED—By a highly respectable gentlemen, some good house to represent in this City; has a large safe, in a good location, and can do a profitable trade South; a small per centage only required. Address W. S. K., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A FLOURISHING SCHOOL, HALF an hour's distance from New-York, on account of the ill health of the Principal. A competent party, with $200 to $300, can here find a fair start in life at once. For particulars inquire at Raynor's Bookstore, No. 76 Bowery.

TO BUSINESS MEN AND MANUFACTURERS.—A rare opportunity to invest in two new and important inventions, patented June 21, 1859, will be found by calling on A. H. EMERY, C.E., the Patentee, at his rooms, Astor House, New-York. Office hours from 8 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 8 P. M.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—A PARTNER IN the Coal trade, with a cash capital of $5,000. Location on a thoroughfare. Considered one of the best in the City. Sales mostly for cash. Satisfactory details on interview. Address real name, COAL, Brooklyn Post-office.

A MANUFACTORY, NOW DOING A LARGE business, will be exchanged, together with the real estate, for City or country property. Apply to REED & COLE, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—FIRST CLASS HOTEL on Broadway For particulars, inquire of D. IRA BAKER, Attorney-at-law, No. 229 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE FOR SALE—SUITABLE FOR A FAMily Physician.—A fine showy bay horse 15¾ hands high, plump, pony built, eight years old, sound and in superior condition. He is accustomed to City driving, not afraid of locomotives, or bands of music, and is in all respects a perfectly reliable animal that a lady or child can drive with safety. His present owner has used him for a coupe the last two years. Apply to JAMES, at Johnson's livery stable, corner of Broadway and 27th-st.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JNO. DENNER, NIGHT scavenger. Orders left at No. 44 Chatham-st. or No. 204 East 13th-st., will be punctually attended to.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 29, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

7:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
5:00 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

5:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
6:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
8:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
1:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
8:30 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
3:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
8:00 P. M.—From White Plains.

W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 2:30 P. M. from foot of Harrison-st., Pier 1, North River, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 6:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 2:45 and 8:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 6:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 9:20 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY leave Fulton Market Slip by steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., and 1, 3:45, 5:45, and 7:30 P. M., returning, leaves Flushing at 6:30, 7:55 10 A. M. and 1, 2:30, 4:45, and 8:40 P. M., stopping both ways at Calvary Cemetery, Windield, Newtown, and West Flushing. Extra trains will leave Hunter's Point at 7:15, and 11 A. M.; fare by the M. Mattano to Flushing, from Hunter's Point, only 15 cents; returning, at 1 P. M. at 15 cents to New-York by 34th st. ferry; fare by regular trains, from Fulton Market Slip 25 cents. Extra trains for excursions on reasonable terms.

O. CHARLICK, President.

FOR SAVANNAH.—CHANGE OF DAY.—THE American Atlantic Screw steamship COMMERCE, new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, July 21, at 5 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations $15 through ticket to New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Albany, Atlanta, Columbus, Macon, Augusta and principal places in Florida $25. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent.

Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West-st.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKlyn for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale 10 A. M., 3:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Syosset 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3 30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9.50 A. M. Express; and 4.10 P. M. Mail.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—SHARON SPRINGS.—Travellers taking the Morning Express Train on HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, leaving Chambers st at 8 A. M., and 31st st. at 8 25 A. M., will arrive at the above places in time for dinner.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS and Lake Memphremagog by the New-York and New-Haven and Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroads. Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—For Piermont, Nyack, Sackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 6:30 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:35 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE PUBLIC.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1859.

The undersigned having entered upon and assumed the performance of the responsible duties of the office of City Inspector, and fully realizing that among those duties none at the present season of the year require greater or more prompt attention than the work of keeping the streets of our City in a healthy and cleanly condition, deems it to be his duty to call the attention of the public to the necessity of at once putting an end to the following daily violation of the laws and ordinances:

1. The throwing of ashes, garbage and filth upon the streets.

2. The habit of merchants and dealers in permitting shavings, straw, and other substances used in packing, to be cast upon the street or placed upon the sidewalk, from whence it is soon scattered over the street, (it is the duty of persons to have the same immediately removed, at their own expense.)

3. Throwing from the stores and shops are swept into the streets or gutters, instead of being placed in some receptacle to be taken away by the ash cartmen.

4. The placing on the streets of the cleanings of filth from yards and cellars, and the rubbish and old material from the repairing of buildings.

5. The throwing into the streets and gutters noxious, impure, offensive liquids and substances.

The commission of any of the above acts is not only a direct violation of the laws and ordinances, subjecting the offender to arrest, fine and imprisonment, but greatly impedes and retards the keeping of clean streets, rendering such work difficult of successful operation, while largely increasing the expense.

Every effort on the part of the undersigned shall and will continue to be made to have our streets kept in a cleanly and healthy condition, and I earnestly and confidently hope and look for the cooperation and assistance of all classes of citizens in putting an end to the violations above complained of. With your aid and assistance this will be easily accomplished. Shall I have it?

[A copy of the several ordinances referred to will be left at each dwelling-house and place of business.]

Ash-carts will pass through the streets of the several Wards daily, Sundays excepted, to collect ashes, garbage, &c., and the undersigned desires that every neglect or misconduct on the part of the drivers of such carts may be complained of to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, at his office, corner of Grand and Essex sts., and it shall be promptly remedied.

Notice of the approach of the ash and garbage carts will be given by ringing a bell. Very respectfully,

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—JULY 11, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that a penalty of Five per Cent. will be added, on the first day of August next, on all water rents remaining unpaid on that day.

M. VAN SCHAICK, President.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF AN order of the Supreme Court, granted at a Special Term and Circuit of said Court, held at Martinsburgh, June 24, 1859, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and members of, and all others in any way interested in, the Utica Insurance Company or its assets, or any part thereof, that WILLIAM O. MERRILL, Esq., the Referee in and by said order appointed, will, at his office in Whitestown, Oneida County, and on the 30th day of July, 1859, at 10 o'clock A. M. on that day, proceed to the appointment of and appoint some fit and suitable person Receiver of the Utica Insurance Company. And will, at the same time and place, for such other time and place to which said matter may be then and there adjourned, take and pass the accounts of GEORGE S. DANA, deceased, the late Receiver of said Company, and take such other proceedings as in and by said order directed.

UTICA, July 15, 1859.

WILLIAM B. DANA, Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against John Harmon, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the store of William Cahoone, No 134 Atlantic-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of November next.

Dated May 18, 1859. MERCY A. HARMON,
m17-law6mTu* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SUYDAM, Jr., late of the town of Bellevue, and State of New-Jersey, and doing business in the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers there of to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. Suydam, Lambert & Co., No. 107 West-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859. JOHN H. SUYDAM,
ap26-law6mM* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM PEREGO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 275 Greenwich-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 23, 1859. JAMES H. NOE, Executor.
my24-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH NICHOLL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, No. 583 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 11, 1859.
ap13-law6mT* GEORGE SLOANE, Executor.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

The celebrated first-class heavy screw steamship GREAT BRITAIN, John Gray, Commander, will sail from Liverpool for New-York, on THURSDAY, June 30, and will sail for Liverpool on return voyage on THURSDAY, July 28.

The state-rooms and dining-room for cabin passengers are in the spacious poop, and are fitted up with every convenience.

Rate of passage, (first-class only,) $75, without wines and liquors, which are to be had on board.

As this ship has not been employed in the New-York trade for some time, shippers and others are referred to following copy of circular from Liverpool Underwriters:

"LIVERPOOL, June 23, 1859.

The GREAT BRITAIN screw steamship being laid on the berth here for New-York, we certify that we consider her in every respect a first-rate conveyance, and are prepared to insure goods in her on the very lowest terms.

Signed,
MATHESONE, MARTIN & CO.,
WM. ROTHERAM & CO.,
CAMPBELL, CROSS & CO.,
JONES PALMER & CO.,
RAWSON, AIKIN & CO.,
CHARLES LANGTON,
C. E. HIND,
FIELL, FREEMAN & CO.,
THOMAS MOINES & CO.,
J. THOMAS HOWORTH,
Insurance Brokers."

Freight will be taken at current rates.
For freight or passage apply to
RICHARD IRVIN & CO., No. 96 Front-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LIVAS

EUROPEAN NEWS.

[Continued from First Page.]

velopment of the struggle in which we are engaged in Italy.

My intention is not to return to an *exposé* of which you will have easily conceived the object. I point, nevertheless, your particular attention to the considerations in this document which belong more especially to the relations of the Confederation with the pending question. Not only in the opinion of the Russian Government is there no occasion for Germany to interfere, because neither her interests nor her rights are in danger, but in mixing herself up in the conflict she departs from the position which treaties have assigned to her. Not only is she unable to show in the existing state of affairs the necessity of protecting the European equilibrium, which is not menaced, and which she herself compromises if she pretends to say that she is necessarily interested in a war undertaken by Austria as a European Power, and that the action of the Federal body, considered as such, ought to be exercised beyond the limits of the Confederation, but such a doctrine would be productive in effect of nothing less than the complete incorporation of the non-German provinces of Austria into the Federal Union, and in this way it would be as much opposed to the real interests of the German States as to the spirit of the European treaties which have agreed to the conditions of their existence.

The organs of Austria object, we know, that the possession of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom in her hands would be necessary for the security of the Federal frontier.

When that Assembly had to occupy itself with the military organization of the German Confederation, the members of the Association who have German possessions were called upon to name those of their provinces which they understood would participate in the common charges and obligations. Thus the *procès verbal* of the deliberations dated April 8, 1818, amply prove that Austria, after having enumerated her German territories, spoke of those of Italy, and declared in positive terms that she in no way entered into the view of extending beyond the Alps the line of defence of the Confederation. It was under considerations, we repeat, to fix the basis of the Germanic military system. The discussion roused at this moment all the importance which belonged to it on a subject so closely connected with the essential interests of Germany. No voice was raised to assert that the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, nor yet the Fo nor its affluents, nor even the Adige itself, were necessary to the security of the Confederation; it was at the Alps, according to the proposition of Austria, that the Diet ought to place the frontier and the line of defence for Germany.

I do not insist at greater length upon a fact which replies with such authority to all objections, and against which those based on false appreciations, and raised only by the pressure of circumstances, c anno prevail.

The new military measures which have just been adopted in Prussia, do not inspire us, therefore, with disquietude. The Prussian Government, in mobilizing an important part of its army, declares that it has no other object than to protect the security of Germany, and to put itself in a state to exercise a just influence on the ulterior arrangements in accordance with the other Great Powers. We cannot in this find any reason to dissent from the Cabinet of Berlin. The Government of the Emperor, which was desirous that the affairs of Italy might be debated in Congress, very far from refusing what all the Powers concurred with it in seeking—their regulation—did, when necessary, itself call for their participation at an opportune moment.

The circular of the Russian Government indicates, in a manner sufficiently plain, in what manner it will not fail to act when the proper time arrives. As this document recalls, and as I have myself informed you, the English Government, at the commencement of hostilities, tendered to the German Governments the best advice, counselling them by no means to make common cause with the Austrians against us.

Without yet having official information of the disposition of the new British Ministry, we are authorized to infer, from the debate which preceded their coming into power, conclusions most favorable to the independence of Italy; and we are under the firm persuasion that the English Government is, in its views, as well as in the support of its influence, favorable to the solution that we ourselves seek.

WALEWSKI.

THE ITALIAN DUCHIES—NOTE FROM COUNT CAVOUR.

Count Cavour's circular note, in which he explains the views of the Sardinian Government on the hopes of Italy, has been followed by a similar document, which the Foreign Minister of the Piedmontese Kingdom devotes especially to the question of the Duchies. The text of this second circular, which is dated Turin, June 16, is as follows:

MONSIEUR: In my circular of yesterday I informed you that the Duchies of Modena and Parma, as also Lombardy, were no sooner delivered from the presence of the Austrian troops than they proclaimed the fall of the old Government and their annexation to Piedmont, thus renewing the act of surrender to the House of Savoy, which they made for the first time eleven years ago.

The exceptional position of this country obliges me to enter into a few details on this head with respect to the King's legations.

It is evident that, at the beginning of the war, Piedmont could not have recognized the neutrality of the Duchies, even had it been formally proclaimed. In fact, the Dukes of MODENA and PARMA were united by private conventions, which with a disregard of general treaties gave up the territory of their States to the Austrian armies, and from the outset established between Austria and the Duchies compulsory relations that were incompatible with the duties of a genuine neutrality.

These Conventions are known. The treaties of Dec. 24, 1847, and of Feb. 4, 1848, expressly declare that the States of His Royal Highness the Duke of MODENA, and His Royal Highness the Duke of PARMA, enter within the defensive lines of the Austrian Emperor's Italian provinces, and that consequently this latter has the right of sending troops into the territories of Modena and Parma, and of causing them to occupy the fortresses there whenever his interests may require it. By a regulation in these same treaties, which serves to show the foresight of the Austrian Government, the sovereigns of Modena and Parma undertook to conclude no military Convention whatever with any other Power without the previous consent of the imperial Government of Vienna.

These stipulations, so clear and precise, did not permit the Duchies to preserve neutrality. The Dukes of PARMA and MODENA should have denounced them before hostilities, so as to replace their States in the conditions required for claiming and obtaining the immunities of neutrals. Now, nothing of the kind took place; on the contrary, the Duchies were thrown open to the Imperial troops, who were collecting on the Piedmontese frontier, and they have thus became one of the enemy's bases of operations. Hostilities began, Piedmont was invaded across the frontier of one of those two States, without any subsequent protest on the part of the Princes, who in fact assisted the attack. Propriety, as well as international duties, should at least have caused some communication to be made to Sardinia, in order to give explanations as to the intentions and conduct of these Governments under such extraordinary circumstances. No communication in this sense has been made to us. Sardinia consequently found herself *de jure et de facto* in a state of war with States that had become integra parts of Austria's military system.

The Governments of Modena and Parma could not even find a pretext in the ignorance of Sardinia's intentions; for since 1848 we have incessantly protested against stipulations constituting a flagrant violation of European treaties, and a permanent danger against the security of our frontiers. The Austrian invasion, which had been effected by borrowing the territory of Piacenza, has only too well proved the correctness of our anticipations.

The Duke of MODENA, as Archduke of Austria, shared in the antipathy of his family to Piedmont; his heart, like his crown, was abroad; he ought to follow the destiny of the power to which he had rendered his State a vassal.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Parma, was not in the same category; her birth, the personal qualities that honor her, inspired a most sincere interest; her Government should have followed a worthier line of conduct more in conformity with its international duties. The cabinet of Parma was unfortunately dragged to the descent where it slipped and fell; it did not desire to quit the position it had voluntarily accepted relatively to Austria. It was on the territory of Parma that the invasion of Piedmont was prepared; it was from there that the imperial troops set out to invade our Provinces. Piacenza had become the basis of Count GYULAI's offensive operations.

It has been said that a European treaty had conferred on Austria the right of keeping a garrison in that town. We do not dispute the fact; but this military servitude had only a defensive object, as is stated expressly in the treaty to which allusion is made, and the signing powers took care to declare that all the legal rights of the territorial sovereigns were reserved. Now it was by a special and voluntary convention between Austria and Parma that the latter abdicated the rights most essential to sovereignty, by allowing the former entire freedom to extend her fortified works in Piacenza and to construct new ones, by promising full aid and assistance to the Austrian engineers, assigning to them workmen and supplying them with the necessary materials (7th art. of the treaty of March 14, 1822). Lastly, it was by a private treaty treaty stipulated that the Sovereigns of Parma gave Austria the right of entering the territory of their States whenever she thought proper. Sardinia protested against the extension of the fortifications at Piacenza, which changed the nature and object of the occupation; she protested against the treaty of February, 1848.

Has the government of Parma declared that it was subjected to the law of the stronger? Has it at all events shown some regret at what was passing before its eyes? Everything was arranged at Piacenza for the invasion of the King's dominions; the *ultimatum* of Vienna arrived at Turin; the corps of the Austrian army were set in motion; they entered Piedmont. Voghera, Tortona, were occupied; Alessandria was threated; our communications with Genoa were compromised; and the Cabinet of Parma remained silent; it cared nothing about the fate of a neighboring State with which it had been on friendly terms. It was only when the enemy's plans miscarried, and when, the allied armies of Piedmont and France having taken the offensive in their turn, the Austrians were on the eve of evacuating the Duchies of Parma and Piacenza, it was only then that they talked of neutrality and the wish to take military measures in concert with Sardinia respecting the districts of Parma and Piacenza. It was too late. The Cabinet of Parma for the rest had no right to make proposals of this nature. By the 4th article of the treaty of 1848, it was formally contracted to conclude no military arrangements whatever without Austria's consent.

These facts and these reasons, which it is necessary to cause to be thoroughly known and understood, explain the conduct of the King's Government. Whatever interest might be felt for the person of the Duchess of Parma, it could make no distinction between Parma and Modena. The neutrality of these Duchies was impossible *de jure et de facto*; they could but share the fate of the power to which they had spontaneously confided their destinies.

His Majesty's legation will conform its language to the preceding considerations.

I embrace this opportunity of renewing to you the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

THE STATE OF ITALY.

Advices have also been received from Ancona to the 30th June. Gen. CALTHEMATTEN had taken command of the town, and declared it in a state of siege. A general disarming of the citizens had been ordered.

An address of the Sardinian Admiral to the people of Messina had been issued.

Letters from Messina, 24th June, speak of the welcome given to four French frigates on their way to Venice by the townspeople in spite of the police and authorities.

Le Nord says that a solemn funeral service for the late FERDINAND (so signal a benefactor of the city,) was celebrated in the Cathedral; but some evil-minded folks in the most doleful part of the performance contrived to ignite a bomb (*bomba*,) which exploded in the midst of the sanctuary, and a terrific rush to all the door-ways was accompanied by shrieks and fainting fits and general confusion. The culprit has not been detected.

A letter from Milan, of the 25th ult., gives some details of the movement which had taken place in that city against the Jesuits:

The evening before last the people of Milan made a threatening demonstration against the Jesuits, who, after having been kept away from the city by Mgr. ALEMANNI, a German Archbishop, were recalled in 1852, and protected by an Italian one, Mgr. ROMILLI, who recently died. The people were much irritated against the body, whom public rumor accused of keeping up a secret correspondence with Austria; and they would, in their fury, have broken open the doors of the convent, but for the intervention of some Piedmontese carbineers, French gendarmes, and the national guards. A search of their house was, however, ordered, and there is reason to believe that papers of a compromising character were found there, since on the following day a decree was issued, expelling them from the country. This decree is, moreover, in conformity with the laws of Piedmont, from which country the Jesuits and the *Dames du Sacré Cœur* were ordered away in 1848. On that very day the convent of the Jesuits was empty, but in the middle of the night a national guard, who was posted at some distance from the house, saw one of the fathers, dressed in plain clothes, go to the door and put a key into the lock to open it. The national guard asked him what he was doing there, when the answer was, "I am entering my house." "What are you going to do there?" asked the other. The father replied that he was going to say mass; but the national guard thought the most prudent plan was to put the key into his own pocket and walk the priest off to the questure. It is thought that several of the other members of the body have doffed their Jesuit dress, and are concealed in Milan.

Advices have been received from Naples to the 2nd inst. Prince Ollojano has been dispatched to the Court of St. James' on a reciprocal mission to that of Mr. Elliott to the Court of the King of the Two Sicilies.

Advices have been received from Rome to the 2nd inst. The *Giornale di Roma* protests against the reports published of the massacre at Perugia, and promises a detailed account of what has really happened there.

THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.

TRIESTE, Tuesday, July 5.

Advices have been received from Corfu to the 28th ult.

The screw-liner *Marlborough*, four sailing ships of the line, and one aviso steamer, originally bound for Athens, on receipt of important dispatches, last week, took another direction.

The frigate *Euryalus*, having on board Prince ALFRED, has also been ordered to proceed on its way with all speed.

The Russian steam service between Odessa and Trieste has been discontinued.

THE ACTUAL POSITION OF PRUSSIA.

Prussia, it is said, has given tranquillising assurances to the French Government. It was necessary to do something to calm the effervescence in Germany, but the advance of an army to the Rhine is not meant as a menace to France. Propositions are also said to be in contemplation, when the proper time comes, with a view to the settlement of the Italian question in England. Prussia and Russia will take the initiative.

The *Invalid Russe* discusses the possible complications of the war. Prussia says it has called out an army of 300,000 men, which will be reinforced by a Federal contingent of 150,000 men, and it is with such an enormous display of force that she proposes to offer her mediation to France, and to hasten the conclusion of a peace, but such an armed mediation constitutes a kind of ultimatum. Is not France entitled to reply that the conditions of peace ought to [be proposed by all the great Powers conjointly, not by Prussia alone, and that such an armed mediation made by a single Power is equivalent to a declaration of war; but when, to maintain the Austrian possessions in Italy, a German army of a million men shall be put in motion to attack France, can the Palmerston Government remain indifferent spectators of a new Confederation. The English Ministry will most certainly not allow the new war to begin without first exhausting all the practices of persuasion.

FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN, Wednesday, July 6.

It is stated that the proposals made by Prussia in the extraordinary sitting of the Federal Diet on the 4th instant were the following:

1. The junction of the Ninth and Eleventh *Corps d'armée* to the Prussian army.

2. The appointment of the command in chief to the four non-Prussian and non-Austrian *corps d'armée*.

3. The placing of all reserve contingents in readiness to march.

The correspondent of the *Times* says it is now pretty clearly understood that Prussia intends to act solely on the defensive.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says: "The Minister of War and Marshal PELISSIER have had another conference, for the purpose of concerting measures for the complete organization of the army of the East. An Eighth Division is in course of organization at Lyons, to reinforce the army of Italy."

A telegram from Trieste, dated July 7, says: "Advices from Naples of the 28th ultimo announce that legal proceedings have been taken against a secret political society at Messina, and several arrests have been made."

It is stated that naval preparations were never more actively carried on than at present, both at Toulon and Brest.

Another Division of the army of Lyons was under orders for Italy.

Commercial confidence had been favorably influenced in France by the events at the seat of war, as the chances of the war becoming general were considered to be diminished.

The First Division of Infantry of the army of Lyons has received the route for Italy. Numerous detachments are going off every day from various parts of France to fill up the vacancies made in the ranks at Magenta and Solferino. The soldiers who are not drafted for the war envy the lot of their comrades who are going. It is said that no less than twenty non-commissioned officers of one battalion of rifles volunteered to tear off their stripes in order to be admitted as privates in a new regiment of Zouaves destined for Italy.

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe*, referring to the *General Admiral*, says: "She seeme to have outrun the mail; for on the 30th of June this American-Russian craft entered the harbor of Cherbourg. It is a truly magnificent war-ship of 6,000 tons and 90 guns, though called a "frigate." She 325 feet long, 55 hroad. Her screw is all of bronze, weight 13 ton. She has six boilers and 56 furnaces.

(Correspondence of the London News.)

PARIS, Monday Evening, July 4.

The evening papers are nearly filled with the long and interesting reports of the commanders of *corps d'armée* at the battle of Solferino, and contain no news. It is reported from Milan that a smart encounter has taken place at Villafranca between the Austrians and the French, in which the latter too 600 prisoners, among whom were several staff officers. A despatch, dated July 2, (not yet inserted in the *Moniteur*,) has been received from head quarters, stating that at 7 in the morning of Saturday the Emperor left Volta, crossed the Mincio, and established his head-quarters at Valleggio, which is not more than four leagues distant from Peschiera. The Austrian advanced posts were but at a very short distance from Villafranca, which was occupied by Marshal NEL. In the present disorganised and discouraged state of the Austrian army, it was doubted in the camp whether they would offer battle. The information collected as the French army advances confirms the accounts of the extraordinary exasperation of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH when he retired from the field of Solferino. The French say that the Austrians were so panic-stricken at the end of the day that they replied by threats to the attempts of their officers to rally them.

There prevailed at the Bourse to-day a very strong impression, the ground of which it is impossible to state, that the war is drawing to a close. The expected news that the Diet of Frankfort on Saturday voted the Prussian propositions for establishing a federal army on the Rhine, produced no effect whatever. There was not a great deal of business done, but quotations were very firm all day. The Rente rose 45c., both for cash and account, closing at 63f 80c. Mobilier rose 15f. The Orleans Railway which has lately been the favorite line, rose 22f 50c.; Northern and Eastern, 7f. 50c. each; Lyons, 6f. 25c.; and Western, 5f.; Southern closed without variation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 6th, the Endowed Schools Bill was under discussion, and the second reading was carried upon division by a vote of 21 to 192.

The Alma steamer, belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, which has been wrecked on her voyage from Calcutta, was a new vessel of 2,164 tons and her loss will fall on the Company, who are their own insurers. She is believed to have had a large quantity of silk in her cargo, but if this is speedily recovered and treated in a proper manner it may still be worth 75 per cent. of its original value.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

From the London Chronicle.

It will, we are sure, give pleasure to every person who desires to see the consummation of this great work by the original movers in it, to know that it has at last been taken up by men whose mature judgment and great public responsibility must infallibly lead it to success.

We are authentically informed that Mr. ROBERT STEPHENSON, C. E., M. P., Professor WHEATSTONE, F. R. S., and Professor THOMSON, L. L. D, in connection with Mr. C. F. VARLEY (the managing electrician of the Electric Telegraph Company, of Lothbury, and now the consulting electrician to the Atlantic Company,) have agreed to form a Committee to advise with the directors and to decide for them with the aid of such other scientific men as the Board may think proper to call in as to all the details of the next cable, and as to the form of its external covering, internal conductor, and extent of insulation. When these details are determined on, and the cable most suited for Atlantic depths shall have been settled by means of the valuable data placed at the Board's disposal from the archives of the Company, experiments as to submersion will take place, and any points not exactly cleared up at the present moment will be most carefully decided by appeals to actual experiment.

The great point upon which hung all the heaviest weight of indecision as to the possibility of this enterprise has been decided favorably. The cable has been laid, messages have passed day by day for a month between England and America. Regiments have been retained in Halifax and Montreal after orders had been sent for their return to England—the *Europa's* collision was announced to anxious men and women anticipating her arrival—the news of China's submission was heard in New-York within nine hours after England had received it. These are now facts—which in August, 1857, would have been dissipated as wild scientific dreams.

Every hour after the demonstration of such knowledge, which is wasted by the absence of its enjoyment in a practical form, is, in the present concentrated state of our system of existence, a robbery of so much knowledge, so much human intercourse, and so much chance of permanent peace and commercial grandeur from the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon confraternity.

This waste, however, would not seem likely to occur after the fact announced by the Atlantic Telegraph Company, which we are glad to notice as a great feature in its development—we mean the offer which they appear to have received from contractors, not only to make and lay the cable, but to work it after it has been laid at a risk to themselves, which a year ago would have been thought a mad undertaking, but which we are now informed is likely to meet with severe competition.

TURKEY.

The attempt to bring about an insurrection in the Turkish provinces is said to have proved a failure. The disturbances in Servia and Montengro had assumed a far less formidable aspect.

The Latest by Telegraph to Queenstown.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Thursday, July 7.

From the Daily News Article, July 7.

The funds were dull, and closed at a reduction of ⅛. Certain effect was produced by Lord LYNDHURST's speech, which seems also to have caused a decline on the Paris Bourse at the commencement of business. In the other markets considerable business continues to prevail, notwithstanding the languor of business. There was a good demand for money to-day, and the business at the Bank was to a moderate extent, although good bills were discounted in the open market as low as 2½ ₰ cent. There were no gold transactions at the Bank to-day.

The London and Northwestern Railway traffic returns show this week an increase of £3,591; Great Northern, an increase of £2,368; Great Western an increase of £3,982; London and Southwestern, an increase of £4,922.

From the Times City Article, July 7.

The debate of last evening on the national defences, coupled with the general tenor of foreign accounts, especially as regards the naval movements in the Mediterranean and Adriatic caused the funds to open with a slight reaction. On the Amsterdam Bourse, to-day, there has been a further fall of 3 ₰ cent. in the Austrian stocks. They opened yesterday at 43½, and to-day at 40⅜. The total decline since Monday is 4¾ ₰ cent.

The feeling of anxiety and gloom is announced to have increased to-day in all the German cities.

It is reported that the various Ocean Mail Steam Companies are ordered to prepare for the change in the contracts, which stipulates that they shall carry armaments, being put in force. The vessels are directed to take heavy guns, and the notice is said to have therefore met with some remonstrance.

A numerous deputation waited on Lord PALMERSTON to-day, to recommend Milford as the port of departure for the new steam-vessel service to Australia, *vid* Panama.

The cargo of the *Alma*, wrecked in the Red Sea, includes 1,500 bales of silk, and is estimated at £200,000. One-half of this loss on the cargo will fall on Lloyds.

London Dock Stock was purchased to-day at 61½,—the market having been seriously depressed since the meeting and reduction of three per cent. per annum—the price at the beginning of the year, when the dividend was reduced to four per cent., was 91, and in preceding December it was 101.

The *Times* City Article says there has again been a fair demand at the Bank for Discount, but as the payments of the dividends will commence to-morrow, there is an anticipation in some quarters that the rate will be lowered to-morrow to 2½ ₰ cent. The expectation is general that in any case this step will not be deferred beyond the ensuing court day.

The railway market is again very dull; business been almost at a stand,

LONDON, Thursday, July 7—1 P. M.

Consols for money and account, 93⅞; new Threes, 93¾@94.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 7.

Cotton market quiet, at yesterday's advance. Sales probably about 7,000 bales or more. Imports, 7,141 bales; previously this week, 31,585 bales.

The Shipping Interest in the Port of New York—Seamen's Wages—Naval Enlistments, etc.

The number of vessels at present reported in this port is thirty-four steamers, one hundred and thirty-eight ships, one hundred and eleven barks, one hundred and twenty brigs, and one hundred and eighty-eight schooners—total 591. The number of steamers is somewhat beyond the usual average, the present season being favorable for repairs, and quite a large number are temporarily detained here for that purpose. The ships at present in port number among them some of the finest specimens of naval architecture afloat,—such as the *Great Republic*, ships *Chancellor*, *Thornton*, and others. The *Tornado*, Capt. MUMFORD, a famous clipper, originally intended for the California trade, not finding that business as profitable as was expected, has gone to St. John, N. B., to load with deals for England. At the present depressed state of our commerce the latter trade seems to afford the only opening for our ships. Besides these, some of the regular packets are loading slowly, while other ships, barks, brigs and schooners are either taken up for European or coastwise freights at low rates, or are undergoing repairs at our wharves and at the various ship yards, in anticipation of the Fall trade in cotton and other products which generally afford employment at this season. One good tobacco freight has just been obtained, to load from a Southern port for Marseilles, by the ship *James Guthrie*. We hear of no other engagements in this direction. On account of the large number of vessels in port the supply of seamen is unusually large, while, notwithstanding this, seamen's wages, which, like other departments of labor, should be regulated by the supply, are unusually high for the season of the year. This is owing to a combination among the boarding-house keepers, who have, during the last five or sixth months, "regulated" the wages of seamen out of the port. For instance, in their published programme they fix the standard of wages to London, Liverpool, and other ports in Great Britain, and to Havre, at $18 per month; to ports in Holland and Germany, at $16 per month; to the Mediterranean ports, $14 per month, and the same to ports in South America; to the East Indies, $12 per month, (two months' advance,) and to the West Indies, $15, and one month's advance; to California, $12, two months advance; and coastwise wages, at $18 per month, and $9 advance.

From the foregoing, it is apparent that advance wages, to which the sailor landlords have so strict an eye, is a paramount consideration to the wages themselves, as it is out of this he pays himself for the old scores which Jack has run up while staying ashore. So abundant has been the supply of seamen for the Navy, the United States Rendezvous has been temporarily closed here for several weeks. Constant applications are being made, however, for chances to ship, owing to the depression in the mercantile marine, and the superior inducements offered to able seamen in the naval service. This state of things is in agreeable contrast to that which exists in Great Britain at the present time, where the difficulty of procuring the requisite complement of seamen to man their Navy has been made the subject of a special notice by the Lords of the Admiralty, and this deficiency exists despite the offer of a bounty of ten pounds sterling for each man. Some ten years ago the apprenticeship laws which required each ship to carry a given number of boys according to tonnage, was suspended. The deterioration in seamen is referred, in part to this circumstance, and also to the fact that English seamen prefer the American to their own service, and many of them are found on board of our ships.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

ACADEMY OF THE VISITATION.—The Annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Academy of the Visitation, in Johnson-street, took place on Thursday last. The Academy is under the care of the Sisters of the Visitation, a religious society attached to the Roman Catholic Church, and is in a prosperous condition. The exercises, in addition to the distribution, consisted of music, and an address by Bishop LONGHLIN, who also gave the prizes to the children. The presents were quite numerous and costly, consisting of richly bound books, albums, boquets, dolls and baskets of candy. The premiums were awarded to those young ladies who were foremost in Christian doctrine; in grammar, rhetoric, prose and poetic compositions; in arithmetic, algebra and bookkeeping; in sacred history, astronomy, botany, writing, needlework, French, music, drawing, painting, and various other accomplishments, as well as for general good conduct. Some of the young ladies carried away prizes in almost every branch. There was a great deal of pleasure in seeing some of those among the youngest in the Academy carry away their prizes. Several of the children who obtained prizes did not appear to be more than three, or at most, four years old. Among these little AGNES PETERS received a large basket of flowers for the manner in which she recited a piece entitled "The Bird's Nest;" and a sweet little child called KATIE KEMPERTON, for amiability, politeness, and general promise of excellence, received an expensive doll, which, in point of size and tastefulness of ornamentation, might have been mistaken for one of the pupils. The prizes were delivered in the following order:

Those excelling in Christian Doctrine—Misses Mary O'Brien, Mary F. Sullivan, Sarah Franks, Mary Maslow, Mary A. O'Donnell, Annie Ryon, Catharine Sullivan, Margaret Bellingham, Margaret Murphy, Rosa Bourdette, Caroline Williams, Virginia Clarke, Annie Yates, Elizabeth Albrecht, Mary Julia Morris, Margaret Martinhoff, Catherine O'Brien, Mary M. O'Reilly, Margaret Maybury, Emily McNally, Susan Brestin, Mary Jane Scott, Mary E. Pepper, Rosa Dooley, Agnes Harvey, Catharine Harvey, Margaret Lynan, Annie Buckley, Margaret McCabe, Emma Olney, Seraphina Sweaney, Elizabeth Skelly, Antonis Magus, Kaile Kempston, and Agnes Pepper.

Those excelling in Grammar, Rhetoric, Prose and Poetic Compositions—Misses Mary F. Sullivan, Mary O'Brien, Sarah Franks, Mary F. Sullivan, Mary O'Brien, Mary Molow, Mary A. O'Donnell, Annie Mulligan, Mary Olney, Annie Ryon, Catherine Sullivan, Margaret Bellingham, Margaret Murphy, Annie Yates, Rosa Bourdette, Virginia Clarke, Caroline Williams, Sophia McKey, Elizabeth Albrecht, Mary Ann Skelly, Maria Johnson, Margaret Maybury, Mary Julia Morris, Mary M. O'Reilly, Marvine Russell, Mary Jane Scott, Susan Breslin, Emily McNally, Mary Keely, Mary E. Pepper, Agnes Harvey, Mary E. Collins, Catharine Harvey, Rosa Dooly, Margaret Lynan, Margaret McCabe, Emma Olney, Minnie Harvey, Maria Konvalinka, Agnes Mulligan, Amelia Leavitt and Ella Kempston.

Arithmetic, Algebra and Book-Keeping—Misses Sarah Franks, Mary F. Sullivan, Mary Molow, Annie Mulligan, Mary A. Olney, Mary A. O'Donnell, Rosa Murray, Mary F. Kenny, Caroline Williams, Virginia Clarke, Rosa Bourdette, Mary Agnes Dougherty, Mary A. Skelly, Marvine Russell, Maria Johnson, Margaret Maybury, Mary Julia Morris, Susan Breslin, Mary E. Pepper, Mary Jane Scott, Mary Keely, Emily McNally, Catharine Skelly, Catharine Harvey, Agnes Harvey, Frances O'Donanue, Mary McCabe, Mary E Collins, Emma Olney, Margaret McCabe, Mary A. Dillon, Elizabeth Skelly.

Ancient and Modern Geography, Sacred and Profane History, Biography, Botany, Chemistry and Philosophy.—Misses Mary F. Sullivan, Mary O'Brien, Sarah Franks, Mary Molow, Mary A. O'Donnell, Annie Ryan, Margaret Sweaney, Catharine Sullivan, Caroline Williams, Sophia McKay, Rosa Bourdette, Virginia Clarke, Mary F. Kenny, Elizabeth Albrecht, Mary J. Morris, Margaret Maybury, Catherine O'Brien, Marvine Russell, Margaret Martinhoff, Emily McNally, Mary E. Pepper, Ann E. Shanley, Margaret Riggins, Catharine Harvey, Frances O'Donnell, Mary E. Collins, Agnes Harvey, Margaret Lynan, Rosa Dooley, Irene Tompkins, Emma Olney, Julia Sullivan, Elizabeth Skelly, Minnie Harvey, Agnes Mulligan.

Writing, Plain and Fancy Needlework—Misses Mary O'Brien, Mary Sullivan, Sarah Franks, Mary Malow, Mary A. O'Donnell, Mary A. Olney, Annie Mulligan, Margaret Murphy, Annie Ryon, Margaret Bellingham, Margaret Sweaney, Annie Yates, Mary Early, Virginia Clarke, Mary A. Dougherty, Caroline Williams, Mary A. Skelly, Margaret Maybury, Eliza King, Annie Lynan, Mary M. O'Reilly, Catharine O'Brien, Mary J. Morris, Marvine Russell, Susan Breslin, Mary J. Scott, Ann E. Shanley, Margaret Riggins, Rosa Dooley, Margaret Campbell, Mary McCabe, Francis O'Donohne, Catharine Harvey, Agnes Harvey, Sarah Keely, Annie Buckley, Margaret Lynan, Margaret McKabe, Emma Olney, Julia Sullivan, Maria Konvalinka, Susan Sweaney, Ellen Buckley, Ella Kempston, Agnes Mulligan.

Flower-making—Miss Mary O'Brien.

French, Music, Drawing and Painting—Misses Mary O'Brien, Catherine Sullivan, Mary F. Sullivan, Sarah Franks, Caroline Gerard, Mary Molow, Margaret Bellingham, Ann E. Shanley, Rosa Bourdette, Marvine Russell, Annie Lynan.

Spanish—Miss F. Sullivan.

Italian—Miss Mary Olney.

Latin—Miss Marvine Russell.

Drawing and Painting—Misses Mary Molow, Margaret Sweaney, Caroline Gerard, Mary A. Dougherty, Maria Johnson, Mary McCabe, Margaret McCabe, Mary Morris.

Grecian Painting—Misses Annie Mulligan, Mary Olney, Margaret Sweaney, Catherine Sullivan, Mary F. Sullivan, Mary Molow, Sarah Franks, Mary A. Olney, Mary A. Dougherty; Mary Matilda O'Reilly, Rosa Murray, Margaret Riggin, Maria O'Brien, Maria Johnson, Virginia Clarke, Margaret Bellingham, Mary Early, Catherine O'Brien, Mary Keeley, Sarah Keeley, Margaret Lynan, Annie Lynan, Seraphine Sweaney, Catherine Harvey, Agnes Harvey, Mary E. Pepper.

Vocal Music.—Misses Mary Olney, Mary Molow, Sarah Franks, Annie Yates, Elizabeth Albrecht, Catharine Molow, Mary A. Dougherty, Mary F. Kenny, Annie Molow, Mary M. O'Reilly, Mary Keeley, Mary J. Morris, Catharine Harvey, Mary McCabe, Seraphina Sweaney, Sarah Keeley, Agnes Mulligan, Amelia Leavitt.

The following having but lately entered, were rewarded for their application and improvement: Misses Maria O'Brien, Catharine Molow, Annie Molow, Catharine Delmar, Margaret Gilbert, Martha Dougherty, Catharine Lamb, Elise Ramee, Rosanna Hafferty, Elizabeth Niland, Emma Johnson and Mary Jane O'Brien.

Domestic Economy.—Misses Margaret Mabury and Marvine Russell.

Punctual Attendance.—Misses Rosa Murray, Virginia Clarke, Mary McCabe, Margaret McCabe and Mary A. Dillon.

For their Industry in Sewing for the Poor—Misses Jane McCarthy, Rosa Murray, Virginia Clarke, Mary Ann Skelly, Irene Tompkins and Amelia Leavitt.

The first honors of the Academy for uniform excellence of conduct were conferred on Miss Sarah Franks.

The second honors in the same circle were conferred on Misses Mary Frances Sullivan, Mary O'Brien, Mary Molow, Annie Yates and Rosa Dooley.

The first honors of the Academy in the junior circle, for uniform excellence of conduct, were conferred on Miss Katie Harvie.

The second honors in the same circle were conferred on Misses Mary E. Pepper, Margaret Campbell and Mary A. Dillon.

The following little Misses received rewards for being amiable, polite and good little children: Misses Julia Sullivan, Agnes Pepper and Katie Kempston.

The exercises were closed with a few appropriate parting words from the Bishop.

THE COMMON COUNCIL—THE WATER RENT.—The Aldermen held a final meeting last evening, to close up unfinished business before the Summer vacation. A larger portion of the session was occupied in debate; but, notwithstanding this, considerable business was transacted. The Water Commissioners received a passing notice. Alderman DAYTON presented the following:—

Whereas, The Water Commissioners have commenced collecting water rents, without the same being established by ordinance of the Common Council, as directed by law, therefore,

Resolved, That the subject of water rent and the laws passed for the supply of the city of Brooklyn with water, and the acts passed in reference to sewerage, be referred to the Committee on Water and Drainage, with power to take such action as shall protect the rights of tax-payers of the city, and report the same to this Board.

The mover urged the adoption of the above resolution at some length. Other members thought that the Water Commissioners were proceeding legally. Alderman DOUGLAS finally obtained the floor, and offered the following amendment:

Whereas, The Water Works of the City of Brooklyn have been contracted for at $4,200,000; and,

Whereas, The Croton Water Works cost nearly $20,000,000; and

Whereas, The act of the Legislature of April 16, 1859, gives the Water Board power to collect water rents at the same rates as now charged by the Croton Water Board (with its high cost) until changed by ordinance of this Common Council. Be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the Water Board Commissioners be and they are hereby requested to comply with the law and furnish to this Board the scale of rents which are in their judgment necessary to be charged; and be it therefore,

Resolved, That the water rents of the Croton Water Board should be reduced by at least 30 per cent. to make the same equitable and just to our tax payers and residents.

This was accepted, as a part of the original resolution, by the mover.

The preamble and resolution were finally adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Alderman Cashow, McNamee, Furey, Franks, Green, Douglass, Dayton, Hogan, Smith, Kalbfleisch, Jenkins—11.

NAYS—Alderman Taylor, Van Brunt, Strong, Scholes, Manger, Perry, Walter.

A communication was received from E. B. Litchfield, with petition signed by a majority of owners on Atlantic-street, in favor of closing the Tunnel, and the Counsellor was directed to apply to the Supreme Court for the appointment of three Commissioners to assess the expense.

A petition to compel the Railroad Company to reduce fare on Hamilton-avenue route to passengers coming from Court-street cars, was presented and referred to the Railroad Committee.

The next regular meeting of the Board will be held on the first Monday in September.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A German, named Henry Futer, residing at No. 422 Columbia street, attempted to take his own life on Sunday night last, by shooting himself with a pistol. The ball entered his right breast, inflicting a serious but not necessarily a mortal wound. He was taken to the City Hospital for treatment. Family difficulties are given as the cause of the act.

FLUID ACCIDENT.—A Mrs. GODFREY and her daughter, 6 years old, residing at the corner of Garrison and Front streets, were shockingly burned yesterday morning by the explosion of a fluid lamp, which they were using to kindle a fire. Their injuries are of such a character that it is hardly possible for them to recover.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A man named MICHAEL BOYLE was on Sunday night knocked down on Park-avenue, near Canton-street, by a gang of ruffians, and robbed of a small sum of money. One of his assailants named DANIEL KNEREE, was arrested yesterday by Officer WARTS of the Second Precinct, and committed to answer.

MORTALITY.—The Health Officer reports 136 deaths for the week ending Saturday last, 23 of which were by cholera infantum, and 13 by convulsions.

THE GREAT BILLIARD MATCH—ROBERTS OF ENGLAND, AND PHELAN OF AMERICA.—A gentleman at present here from Dublin has arranged, by authority, a billiard match between Mr. JOHN ROBERTS, of Liverpool, the champion player of Great Britain and Ireland, and MICHAEL PHELAN, who has thus far proved himself to be the best player in this country. Mr. PHELAN accordingly signed the necessary proposition on Monday, and it will be immediately forwarded to Mr. ROBERTS, who will, no doubt, accept. The parties, in order that neither can get the advantage of the other in their national games, will play the French carom game, which is the most scientific of the three. The sum played for will not be less than $5,000, and not more than $10,000, a side. The match will probably come off about the 27th November.—*Spirit of the Times.*

[Advertisement.]

The lustre of the diamond is not to be compared to the productions that emanate from a gifted and well-balanced mind. Alas! how deplorable is it when such endowments become vitiated by malpractices and the utter prostration of the physical powers.

Constitutions thus impared come within the scope of Dr. H. A. BARROW's experience. He may be consulted as usual at his residence No. 194 Bleecker-street, four doors below McDougal-street, New-York, from 11 to 2 and from 4 to 8 daily, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

[Advertisement.]

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The greatest event in the history of America is only celebrated once

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2413. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

PLAN AND PARTICULARS OF THE

BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

From Military Drawings Made on the Spot.

The Positions of the French, Sardinian and Austrian Armies, Respectively, with their Movements during the Day.

Prepared for the New-York Times.

The immediate and prospective importance in the history of our times, of the great victory won by NAPOLEON III. over FRANCIS JOSEPH of Austria, at Solferino on the 24th of June, has induced us to present our readers with a full, accurate and intelligible plan of the battle-field of that memorable day. This plan has been transferred from an elaborate military drawing made on the spot for the use of the Sardinian staff, and represents, as will be seen, the whole natural conformation of the ground. By following upon this plan the movements of the armies as described in the very interesting sketch which we publish to-day, the reader will be enabled to make himself thoroughly master of the leading features of this tremendous action. The shaded masses, which make up so large a part of the plan, represent the highland, hills and broken ground which stretches from the Lago di Garda, (marked L. G. on the plan,) in the north, to the town of Volta, in the south, and upon both banks of the river Mincio—the course, varying breadth, islands and bridges of which our engraver has minutely reproduced. The French forces are represented by the black blocks, the Sardinians by the shaded, and the Austrians by the white. The heavy black line which traverses the plan from Lonato, in the west, to near Castelnovo, in the east, is the great railway from Brescia to Verona. The main country-roads are given in small parallels; the water-courses and canals in thin black lines; the cross-roads in dotted lines.

At 5 A. M., on the 24th, NAPOLEON III. being at his head-quarters of Monte-Chiaro, about three miles west of Castiglione, Della Stiviere heard a heavy cannonading in the plains, to the south-east, and hurrying to Castiglione, where lay the French Imperial Guard, found that the whole Austrian army was repassing the Mincio to attack him, and taking up the best positions between Castiglione and the river. NAPOLEON at once took his post on a high hill in front of Castiglione, (marked on our plan by a cross,) and thence directed the opening of the decisive battle of the day. It was from this hill that at a later hour our special and editorial correspondents were fortunate enough to obtain a full view of the terribly magnificent drama, as it advanced to its climax o victory for the Franco-Italian arms. While NAPOLEON III., from this point, was ordering his army for the fight, the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH was completing his toilette in his head-quarters at Cavriana, (marked likewise by a cross upon our plan.)

At that time the Austrians were in full possession of Volta, Cavriana, San Cassiano, and Solferino: but they had not made as much progress in establishing themselves on the road from Goito by Cerlongo on Guidizzolo: and it was in this direction that the French made their earliest successful advance, the Austrians being beaten entirely out of Medole by 7 o'clock in the morning; and had not the *corps* of Marshal CANROBERT been delayed by the caution of that officer at Castel Goffredo till late in the day, the operations of Gen. NIEL towards Guidizzolo would have so coincided with those of the Duke de MAGENTA on Cavriana, as to have cut the enemy off from their retreat by Goito towards Mantua.

The most fiercely contested positions of the day were those of Pozzolengo and San Martino, where the Austrians endeavored to check and crush the Sardinians on the left of the allied army: and those of Solferino and Cavriana, from which the French centre, after hours of heroic and sanguinary conflict, succeeded in driving the Austrian main body. The Piedmontese artillery, which finally closed the battle on the Austrian right, was posted on the ridge of Montonale, and it was in the valley to the right of the railway, and on the road to San Martino, that VICTOR EMANUEL made his splendid charges at the head of his own cavalry. The decisive expulsion of the Austrians from Solferino at 3½ P. M. was witnessed by FRANCIS JOSEPH from the hill of the Madonna delle Pieve, here seen rising on our plan just above Cavriana. At that moment the young Emperor recognized his defeat, and, while the son of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, with the Austrian Archdukes on the field, rode directly away by a by-path down to the Strada Cavallara, a little cross-road seen running on our plan from Solferino to Borghetto, where two bridges cross the Mincio and lead to Valegio, FRANCIS JOSEPH made a detour by Cavriana to Volta, and, seeing no hope left, rode up by Grazioli and struck the Strada Cavallara just below Monte Oliveto. Along this cross-road the victorious French thundered only twenty minutes in the rear of the flying Emperor, but FRANCIS JOSEPH crossed the river in safety, and the pursuit was arrested for the night by the Austrian occupation of Vallegio.

During the night the Austrians falling back from Volta moved across the Mincio by pontoon bridges, and the strong position of the left bank near Monzambano was occupied by the Fifth Austrian Corps. This, with the previous dispositions of his army on the same bank, enabled FRANCIS JOSEPH to rest his weary limbs and meditate on the uncertainty of human affairs, at his new head-quarters of Villa Franca, about seven miles east of Vallegio, during the night of the 24th. During the same night NAPOLEON III., after eating the dinner prepared for the Majesty of Austria, at Cavriana, was sleeping off the fatigue of victory in the bed which his enemy had occupied the night before. Several points, insignificant in themselves, but of interest during the battle, which are not named upon our plan, would have been inserted there had the official accounts of the action reached us in time to permit of this without unnecessary delay in the publication. They will be easily located, however, by the careful reader. The hamlets of Robecco, lying between Casaloldo and Ceresara, and of Baeta on the main road from Castel-Goffredo to Ceresara, and not far to the southeast of Ceresole; with the farm-house of Cassnova on the main road from Medole and a little southwest of Guidizzolo, are the chief of these points. The heights described in the accounts of the Austrian position at Solferino as San Pietro and Rocco, will be found the first on the southern, the other on the northern side of the road which passes through the town. The little stream Redone which strengthened the Austrian position so materially, will also be easily identified running along the skirt of the Rocco to the north-east of Solferino.

THE BATTLE-FIELD OF SOLFERINO:

A Ground-Plan of the Conflict, exhibiting the Positions and Movements of the Contending Armies; the various Localities referred to in Official and other Accounts; the General Features of the Country, and other Topographical Indications, Illustrative of the Battle.

Drawn and Engraved expressly for the New-York Times.

Details and Pictures of the Battle of Solferino, from the London Times — Enormous Strength of the Austrian Positions and Brilliancy of the Allied Victory.

Correspondence of the London Times.

The following letter is from the same correspondent who has described the principal events of this war:

POZZOLENGO, Sunday, June 26, 1850.

I regret almost to have written to you yesterday after the first impression of the battle; it might give a certain local coloring to one's narrative, but it was at the expense of accuracy. In a small engagement, where you can yourself overlook every movement and every phase of the fight, the noting down one's first impression is, no doubt, the best plan, but in a great battle, like that fought on St. John's day, you have to collect the details by degrees, and it is only after the knowledge of all the details that the battle assumes its proper shape in your mind, and you are thus enabled to give a true picture of it. It is almost presumptuous in such a case to give an account at the first moment, for even the Commander-in-Chief of an army would have some difficulty in ascertaining the facts of the battle within five hours after it occurred, and would be rather embarrassed in giving an account of it. I find that my first impression was right, and that no battle was expected on our side. It was known that the rear guard of the Austrian army, the Corps of BENEDEK, (the Eighth,) which had fought at Malegnano, and protected thence the retreat of the bulk of the army, had repassed the Mincio on the 19th inst. It had first received orders to stop at Castiglione and prepare to hold that place, but it had scarcely begun to execute this order when a counter order arrived, which recalled the rear guard behind the Mincio. In consequence of this it passed the Mincio at Monzambano, leaving only a few outposts behind it. Up to this time, then, the intention of the Austrians was evidently to content themselves with defending the Mincio line. From the 19th to the 22d, a change came over the plans, which may be, perhaps, explained by the circumstance that GYULAI only took leave of the army on that day. He did so in a very laconic order of the day, merely saying that his Majesty the Emperor had called him elsewhere, and that he took leave in consequence. In his stead Gen. SCHLICK, originally an officer of the Hussars, who gained himself a name in the war in Hungary in 1848-49, was named Major-General of the Italian army, of which the Emperor himself took the command. From all we can make out, there seems to have been too many plums in the pudding, for there is a good deal of jealousy among several of the Generals, who all think themselves entitled to the supreme command. For instance, Gen. BENEDEK, who is considered (at any rate by his own corps) as the fittest to command, is accused by GYULAI of having come too late for the battle of Magenta on purpose, although it is more probable that, being on the other side of the Po, he had not sufficient time to arrive.

At any rate, it is to put an end to all these jealousies, which are greatly deplored by the army, that the Emperor has taken the command in person. This was on the 22d. On the 23d the army received an order to be ready at 7 A. M., and the whole immense force, consisting of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 7th, 8th and 9th corps, passed the Mincio on that day, and had taken up their respective positions before the evening closed in. This mass, to which must be added twelve of the best cavalry regiments, from whose activity on the plain of the Campo di Medole a great deal was expected, cannot have numbered less than 180,000 or 200,000 men. Beside this, a strong park of position guns was also ordered over the river.

On seeing such a mass cross the river in one day, and march up to positions some of which were ten or twelve miles from the bank of it, one may well be astonished at the activity displayed, and cannot but conclude that the Austrian General did not know how to take advantage of it in the beginning of the war.

And this large army came not to defend the positions on the hills so much as to attack the allied armies, and drive them out of Lombardy. The confidence seemed to have been great, for the march to Brescia and Milan had become table-talk among the officers. The Emperor came up the same evening, and early the next morning visited the position at Solferino.

This return of the Austrians had been so sudden that the news of it had not reached the allied army. For reasons which I cannot mention now, the advance of these latter had been on purpose slow, and they did not seek to penetrate too far, in order not to have to hurry more than it suited their plans. You must have observed this from the short marches and long halts which were made since we left Brescia. The Allies contemplated no movement on the day of the 24th. The only project for that day was that the Piedmontese, whose lines extended from Desenzano on the Lake, along the outer ridge of hills down to Esenta, should send out two reconnoisances, one in the direction of Peschiera, and the other in that of Pozzolengo, on the road to the bridge of Sailionge, while the first French corps of BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, which occupied the continuation of the ridge from Esenta to Castiglione was likewise to send out two reconnoisances, one in the direction of Madonna del Monte, on the road from Castiglione to Pozzolengo, and the other on that leading to Solferino.

I was, as you remember, under the impression that it was the meeting of these reconnoissances which was the beginning of the battle. As far as the Piedmontese are concerned this was correct, but not quite so as far as the French were concerned, for before these reconnoissances started their line of outposts was attacked in the plain from Medole to San Cassiano. The plan of the enemy seems to have been to refuse the right wing and strike a decisive blow at their left, so as to endanger if not cut off our line of retreat. For this purpose the Eighth Corps, BENEDEK's, which had come over the Mincio, was posted on the heights about Pozzolengo, while the rest of the army was massed from Solferino to Medole and Cavriana to Ceresale. This movement to turn our right flank was only possible so long as the heights of Solferino were held; for, these once lost, the army, if it still maintained itself in the plain, was in danger of being cut in two, and of losing one or two of the Mincio passes; 65,

The Emperor, who, as you remember, arrived about an hour after the first shot was fired, saw this danger instantly, as well as the necessity of getting possession of this key of the position. The great point was to hold back the enemy's forces brought against our right, and to push him back in the plain until this could be effected. For this purpose the First Corps received the order to go on the roads which skirt the hills looking down into the plain; the Second Corps took its place at its right: again at its right was placed the Fourth Corps, and the third was kept back *en potence* on the extreme right, to serve as a reserve to the Fourth, if necessary, and to prevent any flank movement of the enemy, and fall on his flank should he attempt to make one. The infantry of the Guard was placed as a reserve behind the First and Second Divisions, while the whole cavalry was kept ready to advance as soon as the enemy was driven back toward the open Campo di Medole. The obstinacy with which the Austrians held the position of Solferino was only equaled by the efforts which they made to throw back our right wing, and, if possible to outflank it.

I gave you an idea of the position of Solferino. I assure you it is one of those to which can be fully applied the saying: "The more you look at it the less you like it." It is impossible to imagine anything stronger than this hill fort, with its high precipitous bastions and defiles of road, flanked by smaller spurs just of convenient height and distance for cannon. The Austrians, who, of course, knew every inch of their manœuvering ground, made the most of these advantages. But it was above all the entrances to the village, and the buildings in the village on which they had spent the greatest care. As the houses are built on the side of the steep hill, they, as well as the gardens, stand, as it were, on high terraces, and their walls form a kind of *enceinte* round the village. Every wall had been loopholed, and behind it were one or two good shots, firing constantly with rifles, which were supplied to them by those posted behind. In penetrating into this village great losses were sustained. The ground before it had been cleared, so as to completely expose those who wanted to take the place by storm. There being no ladders, and the gateway being too high to scale, the First Zouaves—the first who distinguished themselves in the battle of Malegnano—made a human pyramid, those below exposing themselves to the murderous fire which was kept up against them in order to allow their companions to mount and enter. But the most terrific carnage was, as usual, round the churches—one situate close underneath the high square tower, the "Spia d'Italia," of which I have so often spoken, the other on one of the spurs the mountain throws out toward the lake, and then the Spia d'Italia itself. The square tower and the ruined wall which surrounds it are, as I told you, built on a high conical mountain, which throws out three spurs, one toward the plain, the second toward Castiglione, and the third toward the lake. The first of these is the church, with a curious cupola, and a large yard before it, inclosed by high walls. One of the roads goes down to the plain from this point through a tolerably steep street, but once out of the village the road goes down in a gentle slope. This road is flanked on the left by a high isolated plateau, while on the right it is commanded by the long plateau-like spur which runs from the tower in the direction of Castiglione, and which forms a prominent feature in the scenery, owing to a score or so of high poplars planted in a row. The third spur, lower than the two others, compensates this disadvantage by its precipitousness. The church, which is built at the edge of it, forms likewise a prominent feature. Just at the junction of this spur with the mountain itself a very steep road leads down toward Castiglione. The part of the village built about those points is called the upper village. Toward Cavriana the mountain falls off very precipitously, and just at the base of it is built the lower village, to which the road leads up by San Cassiano.

As all the roads are between the different spurs, each forms a sort of defile. The chief attacks were consequently directed upon the heights themselves. Most of these are so steep at their upper part that a person unincumbered by anything has the greatest difficulty in climbing them, so you may imagine what it was for the French soldiers to get to the top with their packs. The Austrians on the top had left theirs behind them, and waited the attack in this manner. Add to this difficulty a scorching June sun, several hostile batteries sending down grape, and a dense mass of infantry firing down with their rifles. It was noon before the heights were crowned. A brigade of the First Division of the First Corps, and one of the Second Division, First Corps, did their best to get possession of the heights, but they had to go back again. It was then that the Emperor, who was on one of the low hills directing the movements, is reported to have said, "*Il faut avoir ce point c'est la clef de la position. Dites aux Grenadiers de la Garde de s'avancer;*" and then, as if remembering that they had had their share at Magenta, he said, "*Non; envoyez la première brigade des Voltigeurs;*" and the Chasseurs and the first battalion of the First and Second Regiments of Voltigeurs came on, and took the heights at a run, with the twelve guns which were placed there. Their dash was so magnificent that the Emperor, and, in imitation of him, the whole Staff, raised their caps, and shouted "*Bravo les Voltigeurs!*"

I got to the place a short time after it had been taken, and I must confess I never saw such destruction of humanity in so small a space. You saw what the fight cost both sides when you counted the number and facings of the different regiments engaged. The wonder to me, however, is how the position could ever be taken. Those of the enemy who were in the keep at the foot of the town were taken prisoners. They had orders to defend the place to the last man.

The attack of the Second Corps, which, as you will remember, was placed on the right of the first, and had to clear the plain on the left of the road to Goito, near the slopes of the hills, had no less difficulties, although of another kind. The ground is as level as a table by nature, but has been intersected with roads, hedges, rows of trees, ditches and banks. Every one of these artificial obstacles became a new means of resistance to the enemy. This resistance was greatly facilitated by the number of detached farm-houses which abound there, and every one of which became a little block-house, which had to be taken.

The Fourth Corps worked in the same way on the right-hand side of the Goito road. One part of this Corps was sent to make a flank movement from Medole, and debouch towards Guidizzolo, about the heights of Cavriana. The fight, above all, in the farmhouses, was most obstinate, for the Austrians, who saw themselves in danger of losing the Goito road, and being thrown towards the hills, did everything to prevent the advance of the Fourth Corps. In spite of this, both the columns debouched in the afternoon on the Campo di Medole. No doubt the taking of Solferino relieved this side very much, and from that moment the Austrians fought for their retreat. A person in the house occupied by the Emperor of Austria, says that when the latter saw the retreat of his troops from the tower of Cavriana he had tears in his eyes.

While this was going on on our right the Piedmontese, as had been agreed, sent forward their reconnoissance—one column, a brigade of the Fifth Division, with two guns, towards Peschiera, and the other a brigade of the Third Division, with four guns toward Pozzolengo. This last column had for its support the other brigade of the Fifth Division. While the first went across the country toward Peschiera, the second followed the railway line which leads from Desenzano to Peschiera, and then, leaving it at the intersection of the road by the railway, rounded toward Pozzolengo.

The country to the south of the Peninsula of Sermione rises very gently toward the mountains, forming a kind of basin toward the lake. Thickly planted with trees it is not very favorable for observation. The Sardinians, not suspecting the neighborhood of an enemy, advanced with their reconnoissance as far as San Martino, which is a plateau to the right of the road, rising abruptly from the lower country. This plateau is a few thousand feet square, and at the foot of it are ensconced among the trees a number of farm-houses. The officer of the Staff who accompanied the expedition thought he saw figures moving toward the opposite side while the Piedmontese passed, but he thought them country people. The column passed on, therefore, sending some skirmishers up to the plateau, who found themselves received with rifle balls from the houses at the bottom. The column faced round, and having disposed its guns to bear on the thicket, it advanced toward the plateau, and succeeded, although not without severe loss, in gaining the height, and at the same time a messenger was sent to hasten the advance of the next brigade. Before this could arrive, however, the Austrians had brought up fresh troops, and the Piedmontese were driven from the position they had taken up. When the fresh brigade had come up another attempt was made to get possession of the heights, which, however, did not succeed, and the Piedmontese retired, to form again and to await the reinforcement of two fresh brigades. These, of the Brigades Aosta and Camou, arrived about 4 P. M., and then a new effort was made. All the guns were united into one large battery, to throw down the houses at the foot of the plateau, and three columns formed for an attack. Although dead beat by the rapid march, they scaled the heights, and finally not only maintained their position, but followed the enemy close to Pozzolengo. Their loss was very severe, about 4000 killed and wounded. They had for their adversaries the entire Eighth *Corps d' Armée* of Gen. BENEDEK, and were therefore terribly overmatched. No doubt they would have had even greater difficulties had it not been for the success at Solferino and Cavriana, which imperiously compelled a retreat on the right of the Austrian army as well. Two Piedmontese Generals are wounded and almost every colonel of the regiments engaged.

During the fight a message came from the other wing to send a Division toward Solferino, to act on that side.

I must interrupt my letter, for the mail leaves. More to-morrow.

CAVRIANA, Monday, June 27.

If I remember right, my account of the battle broke off yesterday with the engagement on our left wing, between the Piedmontese and the corps of Gen. BENEDEK. As far as our side is concerned the engagement at San Martino must be looked at as an entirely separate affair, not entering into the general plan of the battle. It was only toward noon, a short time before the taking of Solferino, that their cooperation, as I said before, was demanded. Having two Divisions and a half already engaged against a far superior enemy, and having likewise to apprehend an advance of the Austrians from Peschiera toward Desenzano, it was impossible to make the movement in the direction of Solferino which was wanted.

On the side of the Austrians, on the contrary, the movement all along the line was according to one plan. The great difficulty was, however, to give to the movements the necessary *ensemble* on a line of from twelve to fifteen miles in length. Until the orders from Cavriana could arrive, the situation was very often entirely changed; and to choose the opportune moment for a movement is just one of the most important conditions for the success of a battle. As it was, the right wing at Pozzolengo was entirely isolated from the rest, while the movements of the left wing could likewise be only imperfectly controlled. The length of the line made the employment of the reverses equally difficult, and caused a want of cohesion in the whole, which might have been far more fatal than it really was had the Austrians not thought so early of their retreat. All these great mistakes were up to a certain point counterbalanced by the number of lines of retreat which the Austrians possessed. But this advantage told only toward the end, and saved them from what otherwise would probably have been a complete route. During the battle it was curious to watch the effects of the great length of the line and its corresponding weakness. The French, with their first impetuosity, succeeded in breaking through or pressing back the part of the line they attacked, and before the reserves came up they had usually succeeded in throwing themselves into the flank of the Austrians, who still maintained their ground, thus forcing them likewise to retreat. In spite of their numerical superiority the Austrians found themselves almost always too few at the decisive point and at the decisive minute. They were thus pressed back step by step. The more they retired the greater became the length of the line and the corresponding disadvantage, for the road to Goito, which was the line of retreat for their left wing, and at the same time of vital importance, as one of the chief passages of the Mincio, runs obliquely toward the river. This was, of course, a disadvantage which they could not help, but they could avoid by not to have chosen a line of battle which compelled them to it. They have six passages of the Mincio—at Peschiera, Sailonge, Monzambano, Borghetto, Valleggio and Goito. They wanted to use, and had consequently to protect, them all. Like the hen with her numerous chickens, they stretched out their wings to embrace them all. They were probably very confident in their success, and thought that the more they advanced the shorter their line would become, which was quite true, for Lonato and Castiglione, the two places where all the Mincio passages lead to, are not more than four or five miles distant from each other, and in pushing back the enemy they might hope to envelope his right wing. This was evidently their calculation, only it was wrong and therefore failed. If one is certain of victory, then one is justified in choosing an order of battle which will make that victory the most decisive, and the enemy's defeat the most complete; but the events which have occurred hitherto in this campaign scarcely justified the Austrians in reckoning, even with a superiority in numbers, on a certain victory; it would have been, therefore, wiser to be more moderate in their plans.

In attempting too much they weakened their force at the decisive point, and while they tried their offensive movement on their left, they lost the key of their position of Solferino. One can, indeed, forgive them for thinking this latter impregnable, fortified and garrisoned as it was; but in warfare there exist only greater or lesser probabilities, and no absolute certainties.

After the loss of Solferino, nothing remained but to think of retreat. The plain on both sides of the road to Goito became untenable, for it could be taken in flank from the spurs of the hills; and if the resistance was too long continued, there was the danger of its being taken in flank from Medole, and so lose the road to Goito. The centre could not assist it, for if it did move toward the right, it exposed its own line of retreat, which was toward Valleggio.

As it was, the line of retreat to Goito could only be kept with the greatest sacrifices, and it is but justice to say that the Austrians somewhat redeemed the mistakes which they made in their advance by the masterly way in which they managed their retreat, under very unfavorable circumstances. I have spoken already of the Campo di Medole, but I must go back to it, for it played a prominent part in the retreat of the Austrian left wing.

This Campo is an open piece of ground entirely devoid of trees. It forms almost a parallelogram, of which San Cassiano, the foot of the hills of Cavriana, Medole and Piure, form the four angles; it is about two miles in width and two and a half miles in length, and is intersected in its width by the road to Goito, which passes through Guidizzolo; this, in fact, is intersected by the road from Medole to San Cassiano, which runs just at the beginning of the Campo. This open ground is mostly filled with scanty crops of corn and fields of Indian corn as yet not full grown. The borders of it are planted with rows of vines, trained up like low trees, and large numbers of mulberry trees.

When the Austrians had to withdraw from their first line, they took up their position on the border beyond this plain, in front of the village of Guidizzolo, which lies about one-third of a mile beyond the open Campo. They were *à cheval* on the road to Goito. Here they had to sustain, in the afternoon from 1 o'clock till nightfall, a most formidable combined attack. The First and Second Corps and the Guards began just about that time to scale the heights of Cavriana, and advance on the lower spur of the hills towards the Campo. The Fourth Corps, (NIEL's,) which had abstained from the offensive until the position of Solferino was taken, began to debouch from the woods on the Castiglione side of the Campo, and from the crossroad which leads from Piure to Guidizzolo. The cavalry of the Guard and several regiments of Chasseurs d'Afrique were coming out from the main road of Castiglione to Goito. The Austrian position was thus attacked from three sides. The superiority of the French artillery told nowhere more than at this point. Its great range and precision were really marvelous, for while every shell and shrapnel of the rifled cannon could be seen striking and bursting in the midst of the infantry lines of the enemy and among his batteries, the enemy's cannon could do but little harm. This was most striking in the beginning, when the distance between the two lines was still great. You saw the shot and shell fall short; the shell, fired evidently at a very high elevation, burst in the air before the French lines. In spite of this disadvantage, the Austrians brought up gun after gun, and it was interesting to watch how soon most of them were silenced. What seemed to me surprising was, that the Austrians did not try to make up in numbers what they wanted in range and precision. They never brought up more than three or four guns at a time, and those kept almost always on the road, although the open "Campo" was well adapted for evolutions of artillery. I can only think that they were not much inclined to lose them, and had therefore their artillery dispatched toward the Mincio, keeping only the most necessary part of it with them—rather false economy, it seems to us, for what they saved in cannon they lost in men. The fields on both sides of the road, in front of Guidizzolo, were strewn with dead and wounded. Another thing which remains to be explained is, that they did not take advantage of the large mass of cavalry—twelve regiments—which they had brought over, and which, ably employed, might have been of considerable use in protecting their retreat. Here the reason seems likewise to have been economy, or else that they could not bring up all their cavalry on the road, incumbered by the retreat of the army. At any rate, there seemed to me nothing like twelve regiments of cavalry in the field, every one of which ought to have above 1,000 horses in war time. There were but two small charges of a few squadrons of Lancers against the Chasseurs d'Afrique, which looked very warlike, but which did not contribute very much toward the success of either side. It was the Austrian infantry which had all the shock to bear, and their resistance was unquestionably great.

If I have been clear enough in explaining the respective positions of the two armies, you must have seen that, leaving aside the Piedmont engagement, which had no connection with the operations on this side, our whole attack was made by two large columns—the first, to the left, consisting of the First and Second Corps and of the Infantry of the Guard; and the other, to the right, of the Fourth Corps, with the Third *echeloned* to the right of it. Both these columns advanced from the plain, and had for the object of their operations Cavriana, which was the centre of the Austrian position. They were to reach this point by two great flank movements, in order to gain the range of heights to the left, and to break through the Austrian line, separating the centre at Cavriana from the left wing at Guidizzolo and Ceresale. Accordingly, the First Corps, which was on the left, and supported by the Guards, advanced, at the base of the hills, as far as the road of Solferino, and then passed to the left and scaled the position. Having done so, it took again its original direction, and went over the crest of the hills towards Cavriana. The Second Corps, which was to the right of it, continued to sweep the plain and the hillside as far as San Cassiano, then likewise faced to the left, and went up the heights, which were at the same time attacked by the left column, which had already gained the hills. The Fourth Corps kept its original direction to the left of the Goito road, until it came in front of Guidizzolo. It threatened the extreme left of the enemy and the line of retreat of this wing from Medole, and then took likewise the direction toward the hills, so as to throw itself between the centre of the enemy's army, and separate it from the left wing.

The taking of Solferino and this movement of our right column, to throw itself between the centre and left wing of the Austrians, are the two great phases of the day. Until 5 o'clock this second phase was still undecided. Just about that time a heavy thunder-storm came down, which lasted for more than half an hour, and became the turning point. While the Fourth Corps continued its attack on Guidizzolo a division of the Third Corps was brought up, and, crossing behind the former, threw itself between the hills of Cavriana and Guidizzolo. At the same time the artillery was working on the flank, from the last spurs of the hills of Cavriana. This was decisive, and the Austrian line was soon broken through.

As for the material results of the day, they were, as you know by the bulletin, 30 guns and several thousand prisoners; but they are nothing in comparison with the moral effect of the battle. The strategical gain is the Mincio line. Unfortunately it was not possible to gain the Mincio passage. The enemy was indeed defeated; but, appreciating danger to the line of retreat, he began to retire early in the day and in tolerably good order. It was nightfall before he was driven out from the Guidizzolo and Cavriana. From there to the Mincio is about 10 miles, and the troops had been on foot and fighting without food since sunrise. Even those who had not taken part in the action were exhausted by fatigue, hunger and thirst. The exertion would have been too much.

The losses are far greater than I at first anticipated. They cannot be less than from 30,000 to 35,000 on both sides. You can only estimate them after passing over the whole length of line in every direction. In spite of the exertions made, it has not yet been possible to find and bury all the dead men; as for the horses, they still lie about in scores, infecting the air.

On the French side, the proportion of the wounded to the dead is greater than usual, which is explained by the small projectiles of the Austrian rifles. Most of the wounds are in the head, neck, and limbs, which is in consequence of the fight being on the steep hills. The large number of our own wounded, and those of the enemy, made it impossible to provide for them at first, and it became necessary to call in the efforts of the population. Certainly Brescia may be proud of its population, for nothing could be

more striking than the noble and patriotic way in which it behaved. Not a house or family, however small, which has not found means to accommodate one or more of the wounded, and many deprived themselves not only of their comforts, but of necessaries, in order to relieve the sufferings of those who fought for them. All those who had carriages at their disposal went out themselves to the French and Piedmontese lines, to bring back wounded. Others were waiting at the gates of the town for their arrival, and carried off the wounded as if they were a treasure which they had found; others, again, in order to be beforehand in the work of charity and patriotism, went out several miles on the road to meet and invite them to their abodes.

These efforts were suddenly disturbed yesterday afternoon by one of those panics which are common the day after a battle, when the excitement has not had time to abate, and all minds are still very sensitive to any outward impression. I happened to be on the road from Solferino to Castiglione about 2 P. M. It was covered with a long line of carts and mules bringing in the wounded from the battlefield. When not more than a few hundred yards from the town I heard an unusual movement from behind, and saw clouds of dust arise. At the same moment a man in the uniform of a Chasseur d'Afrique passed on at full gallop, holding in his hand his drawn sabre. The sight struck me so much the more as on the evening of the battle, when coming back from the Casa di Medici, I also saw a person in the same uniform, and likewise with his sabre drawn, rush through the mules and carts on the road. I tried to stop him, but could not; he went on, and after him came a rush of mules, carts and carriages, coursing along as hard as they could, and jolting the wounded in the most frightful manner. I hastened to get into the town, to get out of this senseless rush. There, too, the confusion had spread; the sick who could still walk tried to get off; the tricolored flag disappeared in a moment, the shops were shut, and all this was caused by the notion that a detachment of the enemy's cavalry had somehow or other come to the high road, and cut off a convoy of provisions! It was highly absurd, but it produced its impression, not only at Castiglione, but on the whole road to Brescia and Milan even, growing at each station to larger proportions. In Brescia it took the shape that the Austrians were at the gates of the town. But, again, to the honor of the Brescians, it must be said that the impression lasted only a few minutes, and then the National Guard, troops, and all those who could get hold of some weapon, went to the ramparts, determined to resist.

There was not the slightest ground for the panic, so far as I can ascertain, and the impression gains ground more and more that it was a false report by Austrian spies. At any rate a number of individuals have been arrested, and I hear my friend, the Chasseur d'Afrique, in disguise, was shot this morning.

The evening of the battle the troops encamped on the ground which had been occupied by the enemy. Yesterday morning the line was extended to Volta and Pozzolengo, and this morning we are close to the Mincio. The head-quarters are still at this most wretched of places, which has been so plundered that the inhabitants live literally by what they can get from the soldiers, having no kind of provisions left for themselves. DESENZANO, Tuesday, June 28.

Here I am, on the shores of the Lake of Gerda, looking across the smoothest, bluest and most transparent sheet of water to those bold Alpine peaks which inclose the lake to the north. There is Monte Baldo and the famous plateau of Rivoli, just distinguishable on the other shore, close to the white dusky road which leads up to the valley of the Adige. Right before me runs out from the right the long peninsula of Sarmione, with its yellowish white churches reflected in the water. The island marks for the moment the extent of our domain on the lake, and beyond it you see some green and dusky white rather regular lines, with a tower or two protruding from among them. You take up your glass, and you distinguish the fortress of Peschiera. You can see that the Austrians have not lost time, and have considerably increased the line of works. It is too far to distinguish the nature of these works, but, from one or two indications, you can make out a scientifically fortified pentagon, with its lunettes before, and to these have been added some more outer works. Some of these are still in course of construction, and as you look at the human ants digging away on the mounds your memory carries you back involuntarily to the first days of the siege of Sebastopol, when every one ran up to the three nameless hills, so famous afterward, and looked down eagerly on the Russians who were heaping up difficulty after difficulty, and obstacle after obstacle. There, however, the comparison must cease, for there is not much danger of these molehills on the Lake of Garda becoming quite so formidable as those of the great arsenal of the Euxine. It will be rather interesting to watch the changes which the rifled cannon will bring into the system of fortification. If it answers here as well as it does in the field one must begin to think of remodeling the whole system. Peschiera, on this side of the Mincio, is already invested, and, as soon as the Mincio is passed, will be invested on the other side. The sea side is open and accessible to steamers, of which two still remain, the third, as you know, being sunk the other day at Salo, where she had gone to levy contributions. This morning one of the two approached this place, and turned once or twice, as if she was looking for a mooring from which to greet the town with her fire; but, warned probably by the fate of her companion at Salo, she got up steam again and went off to the opposite shore.

This place, which is quiet, little frequented, and falling off since the railway has been constructed, is now drawn into the turmoil. Being on the road to Brescia and Milan, there is a movement going on in it which contrasts strongly with the grass-grown streets, tumble-down houses, and the utmost poverty of resources. Still it is a charming change after the camp, for you have only to look in the evening over the lake, illuminated and surrounded with the halo of the sinking sun, to forget that a few miles from you are two powerful armies, intent on destroying each other as fast and as effectually as possible.

VOLTA, Wednesday, June 29.

It is just two months to-day since the first Austrian soldier crossed the Ticino, and to-day the Franco-Sardinian army is echelonned all along the Mincio, waiting for the signal to cross this Rubicon of the much-talked-of *quadrilatère*. The Emperor has to-day transferred his headquarters to Volta, and to-morrow, or perhaps even to-night, we shall be on the other side of the Mincio. At any rate, all preparations have been made, although no resistance is expected from the Austrians, who, according to all accounts, have withdrawn all along the river line. If we pass the river without a battle, it will be the result of the victory of Solferino. With arrivals so uncertain and plans so changing as in the Austrian army, we may find them in some strong position about Costeggio or Formio Campo, just as we found them, when we least expected, at Solferino. I think, from the lesson they received on St. John's Day, that they will not again risk a battle in the open field, and will prefer retiring into their positions before Verona. Should they wish to try their luck and skill again, there are plenty of points almost as favorable for them as their battle-ground five days ago. Should they have more confidence in hilly positions, there is a range on the other side of the Mincio, Villafranca and the plateau of Verona to choose from. All the most sanguinary engagements during the war of 1848 occurred in that neighborhood; Formio, Campeggio, Santa Lucia, and Castreggio, which decided the campaign. The whole ground which we are about to tread has been for years the study of the Austrian "General Staff," so it may be presumed that they will choose what long and deep study has convinced them to be best.

When our troops arrived at Volta they found numbers of Austrians dead and dying left behind in the place. They were left behind in the retreat, and lying about in considerable numbers, infecting the air. As the Austrians were not pursued to Volta these must have been the wounded who had been carried back from the battle-field of Solferino, and who could not be taken away in the hurry of retreat.

There is a notion pervading the camp, which has been probably imported from the other side, that among their other means of defence, the Austrians have at Peschiera great locks on the Mincio, by means of which they can send down any volume of water, and increase its velocity to a degree which no pontoon bridge ever made can resist. I give you this as I have it, although I must say it seems to me arrant nonsense.

The road of communication to the south by Cremona and Pavia on the one side, and Piacenza on the other, is open, so that now the northerly road by Milan, which was formerly the one used, will be relieved of a considerable part of its traffic. The bridge at Cassetto over the Oglio has been replaced by a pontoon bridge. The Corps of Prince NAPOLEON, which came that way, is already so close to the Great Army that it can coöperate with it, and before you have received this letter he will probably have taken up the position assigned to him. One of his divisions (D'AUTEMARS) was already at Cassetto several days ago, while the rest, with the Prince himself, was close to it at Tradina.

Peace Proposals of Prussia as Reported by the London Times—Their Puerile Absurdity and Inevitable Rejection by France.

Correspondence of the London Times.

BADEN, Saturday, July 2, 1859.

The Prince Regent of Prussia, without possessing any claim for consideration as a statesman, is a straightforward, honest soldier. His experience of war is confined to the French campaign of 1814, (wherein he served in a subordinate place,) and to his command of the Prussian troops who put down the Baden revolutionists in 1848-9. His greatest admirers will hardly assert that he has given proof of strategic ability. He is, however, impressed with the idea—so prevalent now-a-days among crowned heads—of being a great Captain, and his utmost ambition is to command as Generalissimo the army of the German Confederation. He is anxious that Prussia should reassume her position among the great Powers of Europe, and should speak not only in her own name, but as the representative of Germany. He was strongly opposed to the vacillating policy which caused Prussia to strike her colors to Austria and Bavaria in 1850, and to refuse her coöperation in support of Turkey in 1854. According to the so-called "Constitution" prevailing in this country, he alone can direct its foreign policy, the Chambers being a mere mockery, and only allowed to discuss such measures as the Government may initiate. When he first proposed the mobilization of the Landwehr many members of the Ministry—which had but lately been formed from the ranks of the Liberal party—opposed the measure. They utterly disapproved the system which had handed over the Austrian empire to Jesuits and priests, and they thought that a threat was not the best commencement for the proposed mediation. They were, however, unable to resist the allurements of the Court, and after some days' delay the order was issued for placing the army on a war footing.

This unexpected measure took all Europe by surprise, and France was not long in demanding explanations. The Government replied that it was impossible Prussia could remain defenceless while a great war was raging close to the frontiers of the Germanic Confederation, and against one of the principal members of that body; that it had armed for defence alone, and for the purpose of giving proper support to its diplomacy on the first fitting occasion; and that it had no hostile intentions against the Emperor NAPOLEON. Germany, however, knew that, though this was part of the truth, it was not the whole truth. It felt that the mobilization meant action, and immediate action; and Germany was right.

No sooner was the Landwehr called out than Prussia prepared proposals for peace, which she transmitted to England and Russia. She was naturally anxious to secure the moral support, and, if possible, the active coöperation of these neutral Powers, but she distinctly stated that, in the event of their refusal to make common cause, she reserved the full right of assuming the initiative and of presenting her proposals for the acceptance of the belligerent States. With England she has, as might have been expected, proved unsuccessful. The known opinions of Lords PALMERSTON and JOHN RUSSELL, no less than the actual march of events in Italy, led to little prospect of success in that direction. Strange as it may appear, there is better hope of some understanding with Russia, and, as I shall hereafter show, the Czar is not likely to take any active part against Germany.

Without affecting to know the exact tenor of the proposals submitted by Prussia, I can assert that they are substantially as follows: 1. The creation into an independent State of the provinces of Lombardy west of the Mincio, which State is to be under the joint protectorate of the great Powers; 2. Venice and the provinces east of the Mincio to remain under the rule of Austria; 3. Revision of the treaties concluded between Austria and the States of the Italian peninsula; 4. Renunciation by Sardinia of the annexations made by her during the present war with the concurrence of France.

These propositions will receive the support of all the Powers forming the Germanic Confederation. Nay, there are some who think they do not go far enough, and who are anxious that the Confederation should interfere in defence of the integrity of Austrian Italy. The whole of the Powers agree in thinking that the line of the Mincio is necessary for the strategic defence of Germany on the side of the Tyrol, and they will never consent to Venice falling into the hands of a great maritime Power. They assert that even now the war is not localized to Italy. KLAPKA addresses the Hungarians in inflammatory proclamations from the Emperor's head-quarters, and with his consent. KOSSUTH is on his way to the camp of LOUIS NAPOLEON, and the Republican standard, trampled under foot in France, is to be elevated in the hereditary States of Austria. In Bohemia and the Tyrol, in Hungary and Venice, revolutionary agents are at work, and the very existence of Austria as a great Power is in imminent danger.

No time is therefore to be lost, and interference must be prompt in order to be efficacious. The revolutionary spirit may spread; for there is discontent where the German tongue is spoken elsewhere than in Austria. What, say the "governing classes," if NAPOLEON III., after defeating Austria at another Austerlitz, should attack Prussia at another Jena! In the words of Gentz, they feel "that it is neither to England nor Russia that they must look for deliverance, however desirable the assistance of these Powers may be. It is to Germany, and to Germany alone, that the task must be reserved." They remember that Prussia, having deserted Austria in 1806-7, the latter, after the defeat of Austerlitz, observed a "strict neutrality. They have not forgotten that the result of that battle was the formation of the Confederation of the Rhine—"States," according to the Federal Act, "severed forever from the German empire, rendered independent of any Power foreign to the Confederacy, and placed under the protection of France." They know that the coalesced Princes pleaded the necessity, in consequence of the weakness of their former chief, of looking out for a new Protector possessing sufficient force to secure them from insult. They read that NAPOLEON I., in announcing the Confederation of the Rhine to the Diet of Ratisbon, declared "That he had accepted the title of Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine. That so pacific were his objects that he would never carry his views beyond that river." They remember how the First NAPOLEON kept that promise, and they see his successor, who "represents the principle, the cause, and the defeat," pursuing his *idées Napoleoniennes* on the plains of Lombardy. They may therefore be excused if they are alarmed at their position, and if they take such steps as may be necessary for self-preservation. The point in dispute is simply as to the wisdom and timeliness of the measures they have adopted. It cannot for a moment be asserted that the Rhenish frontier is in imminent danger, and yet see what Prussia is doing.

She proposed to the Diet that the Seventh and Eighth Corps of he Federal army (Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden and Hesse Darmstadt) should be placed on the Upper Rhine; and we have just heard that the military commission to whom the question was referred by the Diet has this day reported in favor of her demand. By the end of next week her army will be in full march. Two *corps d'armée* will be stationed on the Silesian frontier in case of an unexpected attack on the part of Russia. Twelve hundred men are working at the fortifications of Konigsberg, hitherto neglected out of respect to that Power. The Guards will be stationed between Wittenberg and Erfurt, ready to march at a moment's notice to Silesia or the Rhine, from which they will be about equidistant. On the Lower and Middle Rhine 140,000 Prussians will be stationed—80,000 at Dusseldorf, 40,000 at Cologne, and 20,000 at Coblentz. This latter force she proposes to support by the 9th and 10th Corps of the Federal Army, the troops of Hanover, Saxony, Mecklenburg, and the Hanse Towns. A requisition to that effect will be at once made to the Diet at Frankfort. She has already a large force at Mayence, and the fortifications of Ehrenbreitstein, Cologne, and Magdeburg are being carefully looked to. When these preparations are complete she will, probably, make her proposals to France. Should she do so, they will most unquestionably be refused, and Prussia will then be compelled either to support her diplomacy by her bayonets, or to eat her leek with patience and resignation.

Effects of the Defeat of Solferino on the Austrian People.

From the London Times.

The result of this defeat must be far greater than the loss of a field of battle and a strategic line, or even of the variously stated killed and wounded who cumber the hospitals and moulder under the surface of the plain. Despotism can only exist under the condition of victory. The corpse of LOUIS THE GREAT was hooted on its way to sepulture, and NAPOLEON THE GREAT looked around in vain for some hopeful friends to counsel further resistance before he signed his final abdication. In the army of Austria and among the people of Austria, if we are rightly informed, all is now irritation, rising rapidly to disaffection. The soldiery are still as confident as ever in themselves, but they have no longer any confidence in their leaders. It was under the fear of impending mutiny that GYULAI was removed from his command. For the first time, the general voice in the city and camp dares to accuse the aristocracy as the cause of the great national disgrace, and to inveigh loudly against the exclusive character of the disposition of military rank. The soldiery, whether Austrians, Hungarians, or Croats, true to their military *esprit de corps*, demand to be led back again to battle—but by leaders who are able to command them. They refuse to admit the supposition that they are inferior to the French as soldiers. They are exasperated and not cowed, and their exasperation is even greater against the system by which they have been sacrificed than against the enemy by whom they have been defeated. They insist upon fighting, and, in the face of the general excitement, it will be impossible for the Emperor, either for strategic or for political purposes, to shrink from repeating once and again the experiment so disastrously made at Solferino. But, if we may trust the reports of those who have most recently mixed with all classes of the soldiery, it is no longer with the hope or the care to save Italy to the Austrian Empire, or to give effect to the old Imperial policy, that other battles are demanded, but simply with the desire to retrieve the honor of the army, to recover to themselves their own self respect, and to prove to the world that as soldiers they are not inferior to the French. The country to a great extent shares this sentiment. The hope is now, as in 1844, that after having defeated the foreign enemy they may make peace with honor, and may then turn round and arrange their own affairs at home. The Government which was tolerated in its prosperity, has become contemptible immediately it has proved itself to be weak; and all its subjects have discovered that it has no moral qualities to preserve it from general detestation. Now, for the first time, the Emperor hears the truth from his people; and while the figment of his military power is being rudely exposed by the French, the popular voice cries aloud, "It is for this impotent imposture that the people have been sacrificed, and that the nation has been reduced to bankruptcy!"

It is difficult to predict how far this very reasonable dissatisfaction of the armed and unarmed subjects of the Austrian Empire may carry them. It is an exaggeration, and perhaps scarcely an exaggeration, of the general sentiment which pervaded the English nation when the Crimean campaign made manifest the depotism and imbecility of the aristocratic chiefs of our military force. In our system this is the only department which is homogeneous with a despotic form of government, and which is not responsible to the House of Commons. If in those days the English Constitution was upon its trial, in this fragment of absolute power, despotic institutions were also upon their trial. Now that quiet times are for a moment returned, those who are most interested in the preservation of an effective national force are allowed to relapse into their old somnolence and long-tried obstinacy.

After all that has been said and proved, the authors of that frightful waste at Balaklava, and of those dreadful scenes on the plateau before Sebastopol, wear honors and titles as glorious records of the deeds which tarnished the honor of our arms and eclipsed for a moment the memories of a thousand victories. We suffer these insults to our love of country because we know that we have at any absolutely critical moment the power by great and irregular, but peaceful effort, to arrest and punish them. But such is not the case in Austria. Austria has no free Press, no House of Commons, no constitutional checks; her system is of that kind which a blow shivers, but which no friendly pressure bends. We doubt whether FRANCIS JOSEPH can maintain the traditionary policy of his House in the face of military defeat. It may be that he will have to draw back from Italy, to restore to Hungary the institutions of which she has been robbed, to give some liberty of speech, and action, and conscience to his own German provinces, or, in default, perchance to depend upon the Zouaves of the French Emperor, or upon the Cossacks encamped upon the frontiers of Galicia, to protect him from the demands of his own subjects and the indignation of those troops who retreated so sullenly from the heights of Solferino.

The Exploits of Garibaldi—Cams Liberated.

Correspondence of the Newark Advertiser.

COMO, Monday, June 6, 1859.

You must be anxious. I hasten to reassure you. We are all safe and sound. But what a chapter of excitement is! Events have rushed by us with frightful rapidity. Twelve days ago intelligence that GARIBALDI had crossed the Ticcio with his 5,000 brares filled the city with enthusiasm, and the garrison with alarm, for the Austrian soldier pronounces the name of the guerrilla chief *sotto voce*; believes him invulnerable, that balls flatten on his forehead! Two days after we heard he had entered Varese through forced marches, without horse or artillery, having routed the enemy by the way at the point of the bayonet. Then our garrison sent out an exploring party. In a few hours they came running back in wild disorder, covered with dust, without their arms, crying "Close the gates!" The garrison was up in an instant. A strong detachment hurried out to reconnoitre "the enemy in ambush," but found nothing save the cast-off arms of their panic-stricken comrades. It was not GARIBALDI, but a herd of cattle encamped in a thicket! The Lieutenant of the alarm was shot by night in the ditch of the fort.

Next morning proclamations were found on the walls—"The Chasseurs of the Alps are coming to the relief of Lombardy." The treason subjected us to domiciliary visits for days. I was fortunate enough to conceal my fowling-piece and revolver. The general agitation rose to breathlessness; not a word was spoken; fear and trembling prevailed; the Bishop escaped in the pause; women, of both sexes, fled with their children to the mountains.

Another morning, at break of day, the city was roused by the trumpets of the garrison, the drums beating quick marches, the streets rumbling with the tread of horsemen and the heavy roll of artillery. Sentinels stood at every corner. My servant threw open the shutters to look out, when one of the ruffians leveled at him with a terrible oath. The poor devil threw himself back upon the floor as if he had been shot. I found difficulty in reassuring him. Armed with a bottle of *eau de vie* I ventured to the door to conciliate the German: succeeded, and learned that the inhabitants were to keep their doors and windows sealed until further orders, for 5,000 of the garrison had gone out in pursuit of the "brigands," so I beat a retreat. The population was entombed alive, and the silence of death prevailed in the streets.

The stupor was first broken on the morning of the 27th by a distant cannonade, sounding solemnly through breasts beating with hopes and fears. Before noon forty mules passed my windows on a trot! bearing wounded men screaming with torture, the listening streets reverberating the while with the sharp music of the distant musketry. Minutes were as hours to the imprisoned: but death guarded all doors. Toward 3 o'clock a broken squadron of Hussars precipitated themselves into the Piazz Nuova, and attempted to rally; but men and horses were alike unmanageable; the furious animals flying, head downward and sides bleeding from the spur and bayonet, into the open road to Milan. In a moment more 2,000 footmen, rusty with dust and blood, came running in from Borgo-Vico, dropping sacks and muskets as they passed. The great bell of the Cathedral then broke silence, waking echoes from every belfry in town, the longed-for signal of hope. The imprisoned city burst into liberty at a bound; arms came from their hiding places as by magic; men rose from the ground; within an hour 10,000, from town and country, had assembled to receive the deliverer hastening to the gates. What a greeting for mortal man! But GARIBALDI rushed through the open ranks, waving his sword for a free passage, his eager followers sweeping after from a six hours' fight, heavy carbines flapping on their shoulders as they ran. Another encounter near the Milan railway renewed the bloody strife. A few rounds, and the enemy showed his heels, leaving heaps of dead and wounded on the field.

The conquerors reëntered the city in triumph, with all the enemy's cannon as trophies of victory. It was the festival of freedom—night turned into day. All doors were thrown open, and every soldier found a home. In the midst of the bell ringings and illuminations, the woman proved angels of mercy, ministering to the wounded and refreshing the weary; not even forgetting the bleeding and deserted Austrian. The general joy was even unbounded; the streets were in extasy with the new delight, ringing through all the night with wild, irrepressible bursts of liberty. "Como is free! The Austrians are gone! Como is free! free! Do you understand? We are free! free!" The very words seemed alive, "*Viva Italia! Viva Indedendenza! Viva Garibaldi!*"

And where, think you, was the old chief himself during the universal joy? Up to his ears in business: with undiverted eye looking into every department of his command: repairing losses, augmenting means, discriminating amongst crowds of fresh volunteers, organizing for the morrow, when he must be off for new dangers and duties. All this revel proves the need. I saw him a moment in the midst of his suite in the wildest hour of the ovation—a picturesque object truly! Tall and well limbed, a noble head, with thick flowing beard and eye of fire, on Atlantean shoulders, covered with a scarlet mantle tied round an open neck with cord and tassel, lance and carbine swinging at his sides, declare at once an extraordinary person. Accoutred as he was, I never saw such a hero before. And yet this terrible creature can be gentle and courteous as a woman; sober to excess, he is at the same time cautious and daring, exalted and cold. Severe with his men as with himself, he inspires a faith quite equal to the fear of his enemies; the moral power of action and reaction. The *Veni, Vidi, Vici* method is instinctive with life. Listen to his words on crossing the Ticino—"My sons, we are one against five. Before us hope, death behind. We have no cannon, the enemy has, and we must take them. On! Italy must be free, or we perish!"

If he be not a good General, he is certainly a great Chief, and the King showed his own military instincts when he bid him go where and where he would. And look at his work. Within ten days he has had five deadly conflicts with superior forces, has dislodged the enemy from all his strongholds in this rough and mountainous province, and compelled him to evacuate Northern Lombardy with its 500 communes, now all emancipated—traversing the while almost impassable swamps and passes with incredible celerity, to elude observation and secure advantages. The story of these rapid marches and counter marches, as rehearsed by his men, stirs the blood like romance. On one occasion he escaped being surrounded by two overwhelming divisions, which seemed to promise his destruction within an hour, by suddenly disbanding into an impenetrable mountain forest, on the other side of which he soon after encountered and routed one of the detachments with the bayonet, his darling instrument. One of those stratagems which declare his genius. And all this has been accomplished with comparatively trifling loss, though the death of CAIROROIS, who fell at Camerlata, was a sad blow. Poor fellow! You knew him, all accomplished as he was. Hurrying from his London exile at the first note of war, he accepted a captaincy in this corps, in the hope of the joy of once more entering his beloved Milan a freeman. He fell just ten days too soon, in the very bloom of life, one more noble martyr in Lombard history.

Order is completely restored under the Piedmontese Protectorate. It seems like the recovery from nightmare. Men breathe freer and hope for better things to come. As no part of Italy has suffered so much from tyranny, so no part of it can feel the same degree of joy in the prospect of emancipation. The Austrian rule here, since the opening of the war, has been inexpressibly brutal. Its exactions and conscriptions were always oppressive enough, but its war impositions have been perfectly merciless. For example—General URBAN, a brute of the Haynau *genus*, imposed a demand on Varese, the other day, for three million of Austrian lire, to be paid within twenty-four hours, before GARIBALDI could come to its relief, under the penalty of being sacked! The thing was impossible for a town of ten thousand, but the population was robbed of every dollar it could muster on the instant—when the deliverer arrived. You may fancy his reception. And yet certain English ladies residing here prove to have been in treasonable correspondence with this man URBAN. They were arrested on the discovery, and would probably have been shot but for the intervention of the Sardinian Commissioner, (VISCONTI,) who has banished them from the country. The enormous tax imposed by the Imperial Government upon the whole department of Milan, to be paid on the 15th inst., is happily forestalled by the fortunes of war, and the people are naturally wild with joy in the prospect of a speedy and final deliverance from the hated German rule.

Interesting Divorce Case in the British Courts.

In the British Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, on the 1st inst., the case of MURE *vs.* MURE and Chichester was called up.

This was a petition by Mr. WM. MURE for a dissolution of marriage, on the ground of the adultery of his wife, LUCY VIRGINIA MURE, with the co-respondent, the Hon. GEORGE AUGUSTUS HAMILTON CHICHESTER. Mr. MURE was the British Consul at New-Orleans, and was married to the respondent, then a Miss OLIVER, at Dumfries, in November, 1856. After the marriage they lived together, first in Scotland and England, and then in America. They returned to England at the beginning of 1857. At the end of that year Mr. MURE was obliged to go back to New-Orleans, but, Mrs. MURE being pregnant, he allowed her, at her request and that of her mother, to remain in England until after her confinement. She stayed with her aunt in Devonshire, and in December gave birth to a child. In May she left Modbury in order to rejoin her husband, but went first to London, to make a short stay at the house of Mr. and Mrs. HUNAM. Mr. HUNAM was surprised to find, on her arrival, that she was corresponding with a Capt. BRAYAN. She went with him to the Crystal Palace, and did not return until late at night, and allowed him to treat her with familiarity unbecoming in a married woman. Evidence was also given that Mrs. MURE had been accustomed to visit a house of ill-fame in Great Portland-street during her stay in London. Their Lordships decreed a dissolution of the marriage, and condemned the co-respondent in costs.

IMPORTANT DECISION—NEGROES IN OHIO.—The Cleveland *Herald*, July 14, has the following:

"The Court of Common Pleas for Cuyahoga County, through Judge FOOTE, this morning, delivered an important decision. At the last election, FREEMAN H. MORRIS, tailor, of this city, and having about one-fourth negro blood in his veins, presented himself at the First Ward voting place, and was barred from voting on account of his negro blood. Action was brought against the judges of the election, SANDERS, CHRISTIAN and GARRETT, for illegally rejecting the vote. They pleaded in defence the recent action of the Legislature respecting the vote of every person having any negro blood in his veins. The case was made up and submitted to the Court. This morning Judge FOOTE declared for the plaintiff, declaring the 'Black Law' to be unconstitutional. The Court held that under the old Constitution of Ohio, all persons having more than half white blood were declared to be legally white. The new Constitution merely mentioned 'white persons,' without defining what constituted a white person, consequently, the definition of a white person contained in the old Constitution remained in force, and any law declaring a person having more than half white blood to be a negro must of necessity be unconstitutional."

The father of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON sent one hundred dollars to Prof. PECK as his contribution towards the relief of the imprisoned Oberlin rescuers while they remained in jail at Cleveland.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

The Constitutional Convention.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WYANDOT, Tuesday, July 12, 1859.

The Committee appointed by the Constitutional Convention to prepare and report a *Preamble and Bill of Rights*, have submitted the following:

PREAMBLE.

Existence was the first gift of Omnipotence to man. It is the end of the institution and administration of Government to secure to every individual perfect freedom to enjoy in safety and tranquillity the rights and blessings of that existence; and whenever these great objects are not obtained, the people have a right to institute a new government, and take measures necessary for their protection and happiness.

The body politic is formed by a voluntary association of individuals; it is a community in covenant, where the whole people treats with each citizen, and each citizen treats with the whole people, that all shall be governed by certain laws for the common good. It is, therefore, the duty of the people, in framing their Organic Law, to provide for an equitable mode of making laws, as well as an impartial interpretation and a faithful execution of them, that every citizen may at all times find security in them.

We, therefore, the people of Kansas, acknowleging, with grateful hearts, the goodness of the Great Legislator and Preserver of the Universe in affording us an opportunity, peaceably and without fraud or violence, of entering into an original, explicit and soleman compact with each other, and of forming a Constitution of civil government for ourselves and our posterity; having the right of admission into the Union as one of the American States, consistent with the Federal Constitution and by virtue of the treaty of cession by France to the United States of the province of Louisiana; believing that the right of self-government is inherent, and should be asserted in accordance with the popular will and Federal Constitution, do ordain and establish the following Constitution as the fundamental law of a free and independent State, by the name and style of the State of Kansas, bounded as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the western boundary of the State of Missouri where the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude crosses the same, thence westward on said parallel to the twenty-fifth parallel of longitude west from Washington, thence north on said parallel to the fortieth parallel of latitude, thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the State of Missouri, thence south with the western boundary of said State to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE I.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. All men are by nature equally free and independent, and have certain inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties, acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and of seeking and obtaining happiness and safety, and the right of all men to the control of their persons, exists prior to law and is inalienable.

SEC. 2. All political power is inherent in the People, and all free Governments are founded on their authority, and are instituted for their equal protection and benefit. No special privileges or immunities shall ever be granted by the General Assembly which may not be altered, revoked or repealed by a two thirds vote of the same body, and this power shall be exercised by no other tribunal or agency.

SEC. 3. The people have the right to assemble, in a peaceable manner, to consult for their common good, to instruct their Representatives and to petition the General Assembly for redress of the grievances.

SEC. 4. The people have the right to bear arms for their defence and security, but standing armies, in time of peace, are dangerous to liberty, and shall not be tolerated, and the military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

SEC. 5. The right of trial by jury shall be inviolate, and extend to persons of every condition; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all cases, in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 6. There shall be no Slavery in this State, and no involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crime, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted.

SEC. 7. The right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience shall never be infringed, nor shall any man be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any form of worship against his consent, nor shall any control of, or interference with, the rights of conscience be permitted, or any preference be given by law to any religious establishment or mode of worship. No religious test or amount of property shall ever be required as a qualification for any office of public trust under the State, nor shall any religious test or amount of property ever be required as a qualification of any voter at any election in this State, nor shall any person be incompetent to be a witness on account of religious belief, but nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to dispense with oaths or affirmations. The liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or to justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the State; nor shall any money be drawn from the Treasury for the benefit of any sect, society, or institution.

SEC. 8. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless in case of invasion or rebellion the public safety requires it; and said writ shall be granted, as of right, in all cases where the Legislature shall not specially confer discretion upon the Court; but the Legislature may prescribe preliminary proceedings to the obtaining of said writ.

SEC. 9. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offences where proof is evident or the presumption great. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fine imposed, nor cruel nor unusual punishment inflicted.

SEC. 10. In any trial, in any Court, the accused shall be allowed to appear and defend in person, or by counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him; to meet the witness face to face, and to have compulsory process to procure the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offence is alleged to have been committed; nor shall any person, in a criminal cause be a witness against himself, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offence.

SEC. 11. The liberty of the Press shall forever be inviolate, and all persons may freely speak, write or publish their sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of such right.

SEC. 12. The freedom of deliberation, speech and debate in the Legislature is so essential to the rights of the people that it cannot be the foundation of any accusation or prosecution, action or complaint in any Court or place whatsoever.

SEC. 13. No person shall be transported out of the State for any offence committed within the same, and no conviction in this State shall work a corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate; nor shall any person be liable to be conveyed out of this State for trial in any case where the offence was committed within the same, and no indenture of any persons, made and executed out of the bounds of the State, shall be valid within the State if inconsistent with the laws thereof.

SEC. 14. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, adhering to its enemies, or giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the evidence of two witnesses to the overt act, or confession in open court.

SEC. 15. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war except in a manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 16. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, estates, &c., against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall be inviolate; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons and things to be seized.

SEC. 17. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any civil action or mesne or final process, except in cases of fraud, and no person shall be imprisoned for a militia fine in time of peace.

SEC. 18. Foreigners who are, or who may become hereafter, *bona fide* residents of this State, shall enjoy the same rights in respect to the possession, enjoyment and inheritance of property as native-born citizens.

SEC. 19. All Courts shall be open, and every person, for an injury done him in lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and justice administered without denial or delay.

SEC. 20. No hereditary emoluments, honors or privileges shall ever be granted or conferred by this State, nor shall there be any constitutional distinctions on account of sect or sex.

SEC. 21. Private property shall be held inviolate, but subservient to the public welfare. When taken in time of war, or other public exigencies imperatively requiring its immediate seizure, or for the purpose of making or repairing roads which shall be open without charge, a just compensation shall be made to the owners of the property in money; and in all other cases where private property shall be taken for public uses, a compensation therefor shall first be made in money, or first secured by depositing money, and such compensation shall be estimated by a jury, without deduction or benefit to any property of the owner.

SEC. 22. No citizen of this State shall be held to appear before the Supreme Court of the United States on an appeal from the Supreme Court of this State, but when appeals are taken on questions of inter-State law, they shall only be through or from the District Courts of the United States.

SEC. 23. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people, and all powers not herein delegated remain with the people.

WM. HUTCHINSON, Chairman.

It is not at all certain that this report will be adopted. It contains some strong passages, and will call out a warm discussion.

The Convention has considered the subject of Corporations and Banking; the Ohio Constitution having been taken as the basis of Committee's report. The Convention will favor a General Banking law, and will require United States stocks and Kansas State stocks as a basis for security, equal to the amount of the circulation and the additional security of ten per cent. that shall be deposited in specie.

The Board of Commissioners appointed by the last Legislature to audit and award claims for losses in our Shannon war, made a report yesterday, which was immediately ordered to be printed. The tabular statement, containing figures only, is twenty feet in length. It presents a complete compend of statistics that are the most valuable of anything yet secured to Kansas history. From the totals, I copy the following table in round numbers:

No. of claimants	462
Whole amount of losses claimed	$676,020 21
Amount allowed	412,978 03
No. of houses burned	78
No. of horses stolen	366
No. cattle stolen	533
Property owned by Pro-Slavery men	577,198 99
Property owned by Free State men	235 779 04
Destroyed by Pro-Slavery men	318,718 63
Destroyed by Free State men	94,259 40

By this chart it is easy to see through the political veil that has heretofore been cast around the transactions of that bloody era. Kansas is disposed to deal liberally with these claimants, and the real claim is, in justice, against the General Government.

RANDOLPH.

FROM UTAH.

Return of Judge Eckels—The Federal Courts—A Gentile Preacher in the Mormon Tabernacle—Apostate Mormons Returning to the States—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Monday, June 20, 1859.

The Hon. D. R. ECKELS, Chief Justice of the Territory, accompanied by the Hon. ANDREW HUNTSPERRYS, Indian Agent, returned to this city on the evening of the 15th. Judge ECKELS was met about twelve miles east of the city by a number of Federal officers and citizens, and escorted in in state. If his reception upon his arrival can be taken as an indication, he is very popular among all classes; even the Mormons themselves show him a higher respect, I am told, than has ever been shown to any other Federal officer, but as he struck a heavy blow at the most vulnerable point in their creed, namely, polygamy, their respect, or seeming respect, may be dictated by fear rather than love.

Judge SINCLAIR had determined to hold Court in this city, commencing on the first Monday in June, but on being advised of the approach of the Chief Justice, concluded to await his arrival, when a consultation would be held, and they would decide when it would be most politic to hold Courts in each of the several Districts. This consultation has been held, and the following times and places have been agreed upon: First District, at Nephi, commencing on Monday, the 15th of August; Second District, at Great Salt Lake City, commencing the 1st of August; Third District, at Genoa, commencing the 1st of September. Each Court is to remain in session until the first Monday in November, or until all of the business shall have been disposed of.

Jud

THE NATURALIZATION QUESTION.

Attorney-General Black's Opinion upon Expatriation and Naturalization.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 18.

Attorney-General BLACK has, in compliance with the request of the President of the United States, rendered an opinion in the case of CHRISTIAN ERNST, a native of Hanover, and who emigrated to this country in 1851, when he was about ten years of age.

This subject was recently made the basis of a communication to our Minister at Berlin, who was instructed to demand the release of Mr. ERNST.

It appears that he was naturalized last February, and in March, after procuring a regular passport, he went back to Hanover on a temporary visit. He had been in the village where he was born about three weeks, when he was arrested, carried to the nearest military station, forced into the Hanoverian army, and there he is at the present time, unable to return home to his family and business, but compelled against his will to perform military service.

The Attorney General says that this is a case which makes it necessary for the Government of the United States to interfere promptly and decisively, or acknowledge that we have no power to protect naturalized citizens when they return to their native country, under any circumstances whatever. What you will do must of course depend upon the law of our own country as controlled and modified by the law of nations, the Constitution of the United States and the acts of Congress.

The natural rights of every free person who owes no debts, and is not guilty of any crime, to leave the country of his birth, and in good faith, and for an honest purpose—the privilege of throwing off his natural allegiance, and substituting another allegiance in its place—the general right, in one word, to expatriation, is incontestible. I know that the common law of England denies it; that the judicial decisions of that country are opposed to it, and that some of our own Courts, misled by British authority, have expressed (though not very decisively) the same opinion. But all this is very far from settling the question.

The Municipal Code of England is not one of the sources from which we derive our knowledge of international law. We take it from natural reason and justice, from writers of known wisdom, and from the practice of civilized nations. All these are opposed to the doctrine of perpetual allegiance. It is too injurious to the general interests of mankind to be tolerated. Justice denies that men should either be confined to their native soil, or driven away from it against their will. A man may be either exiled or imprisoned for an actual offence against the law of his country; but being born in it is not a crime for which either punishment can be justly inflicted. Among writers on public law the preponderance in weight of authority, as well as the majority in number, concur with CICERO, who declares that the right of expatriation is the firmest foundation of human freedom; and with BYNKERSHOCK, who utterly denies that the territory of a State is the prison of her people.

In practice, no nation on earth walks or ever did walk by the rule of the common law. All the countries of Europe have received and adopted and naturalized the citizens of one another. They have all encouraged the immigration of foreigners into their territories, and many of them have aided the emigration of their own people. The German States have conceded the existence of the right by making laws to regulate its exercise. Spain and the Spanish American States have always recognized it. England, by a recent statute (7 and 8 Vic.) has established a permanent system of naturalization in the very teeth of her common-law rule.

France has done the same, and besides that has declared that in the Code Napoleon (Art. 17) that the quality of a Frenchman will be lost by naturalization in a foreign country. There is no Government in Europe or America which practically denies the right. Here in the United States the thought of giving it up cannot be entertained for a moment. Upon that principle this country was populated. We owe to it our existence as a nation. Ever since our independence we have upheld and maintained it by every form of words and acts. We have constantly promised full and complete protection to all persons who should come here and seek it by renouncing their natural allegiance and transferring their fealty to us. We stand pledged to it in the face of the whole world. Upon the faith of that pledge millions of persons have staked their most important interests. If we repudiate it now, or spare one atom of the power which may be necessary to redeem it, we shall be guilty of perfidy so gross that no American can witness it without a feeling of intolerable shame.

Expatriation includes not only emigration out of one's natural country, but naturalization in the country adopted as a future residence. When we prove the right of a man to expatriate himself, we establish the lawful authority of the country in which he settles to naturalize him, if the government pleases. What, then, is naturalization? There is no dispute about the meaning of it. The derivation of the word alone makes it plain. All lexicographers and all jurists define it one way. In its popular etymological and lawful sense it signifies the act of adopting a foreigner and clothing him with all the privileges of a native citizen or subject.

There can be no doubt that naturalization does, *pro tanto*, place the native and adopted citizen in precisely the same relations with the Government under which they live, except so far as the express and positive law of the country has made a distinction in favor of one or the other. In some countries immigration has been so encouraged by giving to adopted citizens certain immunities and privileges not enjoyed by natives. In most, however, political favors have gone the other way. Here none but a native can be President. In some of our States foreign-born citizens are ineligible to the office of Governor, and in one of them they cannot even vote for two years after they are naturalized. But if these restrictions had not been expressly made by positive enactment, they certainly would not have existed.

In regard to the protection of our citizens in their rights at home and abroad, we have no law which divides them into classes, or makes any difference whatever between them. A native and a naturalized American may therefore go forth with equal security over every sea and through every land under heaven, including the country in which the latter was born. Either of them may be taken up under a debt contracted, or a crime committed by himself; but both are absolutely free from all political obligations to every country but their own. They are both of them American citizens, and their exclusive allegiance is due to the Government of the United States. One of them never did owe fealty elsewhere, and the other, at the time of his naturalization, solemnly and rightfully, in pursuance of public law and municipal regulation, threw off, renounced and abjured forever all allegiance to every foreign prince, potentate, State and sovereignty whatever, and especially to that sovereign whose subject he had previously been. If this did not work a solution of every political tie which bound him to his native country, then our naturalization laws are a bitter mockery, and the oath we administer to foreigners is a delusion and a snare.

There have been and are now persons of a very high reputation who hold that a naturalized citizen ought to be protected by the Government of his adopted country everywhere except in the country of his birth; but if he goes there, or is caught within the power of his native sovereign, his act of naturalization may be treated as a mere nullity, and he will immediately cease to have the rights of an American citizen. This cannot be true. It has no foundation to rest upon (and its advocates do not pretend that it has any) except the dogma which denies altogether the right of expatriation without the consent of his native sovereign—and that is untenable, as I think I have already shown.

Neither is this view supported by the practice of the world. I need not say that our naturalization laws are opposed to it in their whole spirit as well as in their express words. The states of Europe are also practically committed against it. No Government would allow one of its own subjects to divide his allegiance between it and another sovereign, for they all know that no man can serve two masters. In Europe, as well as here, the allegiance demanded of a naturalized resident must have been always understood as exclusive. There are not many cases on record, but what few we find are uniform and clear. One ALBERTI, a Frenchman, naturalized here, went back and was arrested for an offence against the military law, which none except a French subject could commit; but he was discharged when his national character as an American citizen was shown.

A Mr. ARTHER, a native of Bavaria, after being naturalized in America, and living here for many years, determined upon returning to his native country and resuming his original political status. The Bavarian Government, so far from ignoring his naturalization, expressed a doubt whether he could be readopted there. But the most decisive fact which history records is the course of the British and American Governments during the war of 1812. The Prince Regent proclaimed it as his determination that every native-born subject of the British Crown taken prisoner while serving in the American ranks should be tried and executed as a traitor to his lawful sovereign.

This was undoubtedly right, according to the common law doctrine. The King of England had not given his assent to the expatriation of those people. If the Prince Regent had a right to arrest naturalized Englishmen, Scotchmen, or Irishmen, in Canada, (as the King of Hanover arrested Mr. ERNST in his dominions,) and compel them to fight for him, he certainly had a right to hang them for fighting against him. But Mr. MADISON denied the whole doctrine and all its consequences. He immediately issued a counter proclamation, declaring that if any naturalized citizen of the United States should be put to death on the pretence that he was still a British subject, two English prisoners should suffer in like manner by way of retaliation. The Prince Regent's proclamation was never enforced in a single instance. A principle which our Government successfully resisted under such circumstances will scarcely be submitted to now.

The application of these principles to any naturalized citizen who returns to his native country is simple and easy enough. He is liable, like anybody else, to be arrested for a debt or a crime, but he cannot rightfully be punished for the non-performance of a duty which is supposed to grow out of that allegiance which he has abjured and renounced. If he was a deserter from the army, he may be punished when he goes back, because desertion is a crime. On the other hand, if he was not actually in the army at the time of his emigration, but merely liable, like other members of the State, to be called upon for his share of military duty which he did not perform, because he left the country before the time for its performance came round, he cannot justly be molested. Any arrest or detention of him on that account ought to be regarded as a grave offence to his adopted country.

What acts are necessary to make him part of the army? what constitutes the crime of military desertion? whether a person drafted, conscribed or notified, but not actually serving, may be called a deserter, if he fails to report himself? these are questions which need not be discussed until they arise.

But it may be said that the government of Hanover has a right to make her own laws and execute them in her own way. This is strictly true of all laws which are intended to enforce the obligations and punish the offences of her own people.

But a law which operates on the interests and rights of other states or peoples must be made and executed according to the law of nations. A sovereign who tramples upon the law of the world cannot excuse himself by pointing to a provision in his own municipal code. The municipal code of each country is the offspring of its own sovereign's will, and public law must be paramount to local law in every question where local laws are in conflict. If Hanover would make a legislative decree, forbidding her people to emigrate or expatriate themselves upon pain of death, that would not take away the right of expatriation, and any attempt to execute such a law upon one who has already become an American citizen would and ought to be met by very prompt reclamation.

Hanover probably has some municipal regulation of her own by which the right of expatriation is denied to there of her people who fail to comply with certain conditions. Assuming that such a regulation existed in 1851, and assuming also that it was violated by Mr. ERNST when he came away, the question will then arise whether the unlawfulness of his emigration makes his act of naturalization void, as against the King of Hanover. I answer no—certainly not. He is an American citizen by our law. If he violated the law of Hanover which forbade him to transfer his allegiance to us, then the laws of the two countries are in conflict, and the law of nations steps in to decide the question upon principles and rules of its own.

By the public law of the world we have the undoubted right to naturalize a foreigner, whether his natural sovereign consented to his emigration or not. In my opinion, the Hanoverian Government cannot justify the arrest of Mr. ERNST by showing that he emigrated contrary to the laws of that country, unless it can also be proved that the original right of expatriation depends on the consent of the natural sovereign. This last proposition I am sure no man can establish.

POLITICAL.

Speech of Tom Corwin at Xenia—He Defines His Position.

The Hon. TOM CORWIN opened the campaign in Ohio on the 15th July, by delivering a stirring speech at Xenia. He said:

"He had met his fellow-citizens with a view to settle his relations with the Republican Party, and to define his position before his constituents. He had been the subject of misrepresentations, and it was his purpose to correct them.

It had been said of him—nay, some of his audience had heard him say—that in respect of party operations he did not know whether or not he belonged to any one of the great political parties of the country. He was not now even sure that his principles, except in one respect, where those of any party now in existence; but upon the subject of Slavery he agreed entirely with the Republican Party. Upon that subject he was confident he concurred in sentiment with nineteen-twentieths of those men in the State of Ohio who vote the Republican ticket. But there were other important principles before the country, upon which the Republican Party had never clearly defined itself, and it might be that he did not concur upon those questions with that party.

In relation to Slavery, he had during forty years maintained the position occupied by the Republicans. The record of his whole life would prove it, and the record of his future life would show that he was with them earnestly upon Anti-Slavery principles.

Upon the subject of the power of Congress, in relation to legislation for territories, it was his fixed opinion that Congress had the right, and it is its duty, to prohibit Slavery in them. But with those who contend that Congress has not power to pass laws for the recapture of fugitive slaves, he could not and did not agree. He agreed with the Republicans that Slavery is very mischievous—more injurious to the white than to the black man, and he could establish by historical proof that wherever Slavery has found a place, the slave has suffered less than the master.

He had said, and would repeat the remark, that the Republican Party was organized upon the single question of Slavery; and when he had said that he belonged to no party, it was with the gratification expressed or implied that there were other great questions interesting to the people of the United States, upon which the Republican Party had not been explicit, and it was to these questions he had addressed himself. It was his deliberate opinion that Congress has the power to make a proper and suitable law to recapture fugitive slaves as well as fugitives from justice; and he could not agree with those persons of extreme views who maintained it to be the duty of citizens conscientiously opposed to a law to resist its enforcement, and he believed that nineteen-twentieths of the Republican Party of Ohio agree with him. Just before coming upon the stand, a note had been slipped into his hand by some person unknown to him, which he would read, viz:

"HON. THOMAS CORWIN: In your speech here, last Fall, you denounced as bad citizens those who would not and could not conscientiously aid in executing the Fugitive Slave law. Now, Sir, I wish to know how any man who believes slaveholding to be immoral can aid in the execution of said law, unless he undertakes to fight both against God and his own conscience. Swearing to support the Constitution lays no one under any obligation to support or aid in executing said law, for you know, and every unprejudiced man knows, that it is unconstitutional in several of its features.

(Signed) A CITIZEN."

Mr. CORWIN remarked upon the note at length, the substance of his sentiments being that he did not meet to denounce any man as a bad man who refused to obey the law, but that he regarded it the sacred duty of every citizen to obey the law when it should have been decided as such by the legislative and judicial departments of the country. He who would not, could not be a good citizen. It was rather absurd, and the principle carried out that one man should presume to say a law is unconstitutional, and condemn all of his fellow citizens as ignorant, especially where every Court in the United States had declared the law constitutional. This Fugitive Slave Law, Judge MCLEAN, an earnest Anti-Slavery man, had declared constitutional in so many words. Can any man say he is right and all the world wrong? He would not countenance any man to do an act which his conscience would not justify. He would admire a man who would sacrifice himself for principle, because he would guarantee his honesty. Yet he would say the law must be obeyed, and if you do not like it, repeal. Suppose BRIGHAM YOUNG should come here with his forty-two women, and be arraigned, how would you regard it if he should set up the plea, "My conscience and the Word of God, as I read in the book of Mormon, tells me I am right?" He (Mr. CORWIN) would have men obey the law, and if they disobeyed he would bring their heads to the block, if the law required it. He disliked the Fugitive Slave law. It is a bad law, and an unjust law. He would not have voted for it, if he had been in the Senate. But it is the law and must be obeyed, till the principle of obedience to laws is forgotten, and we are driven to anarchy and despotism. The Constitution recognizes this law. The right of recapture could be asserted under the Constitution if you had no law. The Courts of the United States have jurisdiction of the whole country, and a writ of error would take a case before it from your highest State tribunal, and the Supreme Court would inevitably decide in favor of the recapture upon evidence. If you would put the law aside in one case, you would in another, and what would be the result?

Mr. CORWIN proceeded to say he would prohibit Slavery everywhere. The Constitution gives Congress right to limit, and it is the duty of Congress to do it. He did not believe Territories had a right to admit or reject it. This doctrine is contrary to the intention and instruction of the framers of the Constitution. All the laws of the United States upon this subject, from the organization of the Government down to the Kansas Nebraska bill, had expressed the right of Congress to legislate for the Territories. The Territory of Mississippi was organized in 1798. Congress enacted a law imposing a fine of three hundred dollars upon any person who would import a slave into that Territory for sale. It did permit a man owning slaves, who went there to live, to take them there with him; but it forbid the Slave-trade. The same law required the Territorial Legislature to send up its laws for the approval of Congress, and if disapproved they were null and void. The United States Court, with JOHN MARSHALL on the bench, sustained this power. In Louisiana Territory, organized 1799, the same provision was applied, and this in the face of the law of 1799, extending the Slave-trade twenty years, a law applicable exclusively to the States. With such imperial power did Congress administer the Constitution in relation to the Territories, and in that very Congress which made the organic law of the Territory of Louisiana, there were seventeen members who assisted in framing the Constitution of the United States, and there was no petition or remonstrance against the exercise of that right, and THOMAS JEFFERSON signed the bill which prohibited the Slave-trade in Louisiana. Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, New-Mexico and Utah were all organized territorially with the same restriction laid on by Congress. JAMES K. POLK, whom all Democrats ought to respect, recognized this power by signing the bill organizing Oregon a territory with the Wilmot Proviso. Missouri was an exception, but the compromise restricted Slavery then by Mason and Dixon's line. Mr. MONROE and his whole Cabinet, all but two of whom were Southern men, admitted the power of Congress to prohibit Slavery north of that line. For seventy-five years Congress exercised this power; and shall we say that those who made the Constitution did not understand it? All the great fathers of the Constitution, WASHINGTON, the ADAMSES, JEFFERSON, JACKSON and POLK recognized the unquestioned power of Congress. It was only in 1846 that DOUGLAS and CASS discovered that WASHINGTON and MONROE didn't know what the Constitution meant. They produced squatter sovereignty. This was a heresy he hoped the Republican Party would not introduce into their church. He would have them stick to the good old Anti-Slavery construction of WASHINGTON and all the Presidents down to POLK. All of them, said the speaker, occupied the ground which the Republican Party now occupies.

He proceeded to say of squatter sovereignty, that if voting is the natural right of a white man, so it is the natural right of the black man; and if 5 by thousand blacks should meet in a territory and legislate, and Congress assenting to squatter sovereignty, must not interfere unless these democrats, by some ethnological or physiological argument, can prove that a black man is not a human being. Referring to the Fugitive Slave law, he said that by the same authority that Congress legislates in the restriction of Slavery, she has a right to make laws for the recapture of fugitive slaves.

This position has always been successfully maintained. While we are denouncing the South, he said, for violating the law by opening the Slave-trade, let us not be found guilty of violating it in the North, in another particular. Let us tell them that we rely upon the contemporaneous construction of the constitution, and we can with unimpeached integrity oblige them to do so. Mr. CORWIN here devoted some attention to the question of admitting states with a slavery constitution, and said he would not do so even if his constituents instructed him to do so: he would resign first. He thought, however, that there is now no practical view of Slavery, which makes it of deep interest. He was opposed to the acquisition of more territory. He would advise Republicans if they want the agitation of slavery to cease, they must not acquire more territory. with 25,003 000 of people, we have one-tenth of the globe and we want no more. You say you want Cuba, or you won't let anybody else have it, because it is the key of the Gulf. Why is not Jamaica or Canada dangerous to our peace? The danger is not here, it is in the South. They say it is manifest destiny that we must expand, but manifest destiny always runs to the South. After expressing his conviction that the Anti-Slavery sentiment must be victorious over its antagonists, with either the Wilmot Proviso or Squatter Sovereignty, Mr. CORWIN referred briefly to other topics, which, he said, were opinions of his own—the Republican Party had not expressed itself definitely upon them; among them were Government expenditures and fillibustering. He opposed the accumulation of debt in time of peace, and held it to be the duty of the Republican Party to bring down the expenditures of the Government to the lowest point possible with the efficiency of the Departments, and to scale up a tariff to that precise point. He was in favor of discriminating between home and foreign manufactures, while the Democratic Party advocates a horizontal tariff. Fillibustering he would put down rigidly and at all hazards. It is piracy and villainy that should not be countenanced.

The speech, of which the above is an imperfect abstract, was well received.

Mr. Yancey on Manifest Destiny and the African Slave-trade.

In a speech delivered at Columbus, S. C., on the 8th July, the Hon. WM. L. YANCEY discoursed as follows of manifest destiny and the necessity of reviving the African Slave trade:

"We see vast neighboring domains inviting the progress of our institutions. All this magnificent continent south of us to the Isthmus of Darien, *destiny points out as the field of our operations.* The Spanish race has utterly failed in its mission to civilize those regions. They failed in their attempt to build up industrial prosperity upon the slavery of the Indian race. In this attempt they warred against nature. No other race was ever designated to be slaves but the African race. They have also failed in every government experiment they have made, and they have tried many. They can neither maintain a republic nor a monarchical form of government; they have not the wisdom to devise proper laws; they have not the characteristics that would made them properly obedient to laws. Their country presents a vast spectacle of anarchy and confusion, in which neither life, liberty or property are safe. It is covered all over with vast semi-heathenish idolatry. No man conversant with the fate of nations can fail to see that it is but a question of time, when all this region shall be occupied by the Anglo-Saxon race. It is our destiny to carry to that people the arts, the blessings of good government, and to carry to them the higher blessings of Christian civilization.

But yet while filled for this magnificent destiny, in the purity and sufficiency of our civilization, *we are denied all power of expanding over it, by the unjust action of our own Government.* The great question for us to solve is, what shall be our course in relation to this unjust policy? How are we to disenthral ourselves? Such a question demands a union of sentiment, as well as a union of action among the people. We are told that we are progressing towards its proper solution, because it is said that it is now stronger then ever within the Union, and therefore may hope to control the Union. In one sense this is true, and not true in the sense in which it has been uttered. The South is stronger now than she was 20 years ago. She is stronger because more united; because party shackles sit more lightly upon her people; because she has determined the question of the morality of Slavery in its favor; because she has determined the question of its great primary value in its favor; because she has determined the political bearings of Slavery in its favor.

But while we are thus stronger within ourselves, we are not relatively stronger, considered with reference to our opponents. They, too, are more united in sentiment against us. There are but two great factions of the North. One would crush us by the direct action of the General Government; the other would indirectly crush by hostile territorial legislation. But the true question is not, are we stronger than we have been, but are we as strong as our necessities require? Are we as strong as we rightfully ought to be? This question must be answered in the negative. Can we have any hope of righting ourselves and doing justice to ourselves in the Union? If there is such hope it would be our duty to make the attempt. For one, I have no such hope, but I am determined to act with those who have such hope, as long, and only as long, as it may be reasonably indulged. Not so much with any expectation that the South will obtain justice in the Union, as with the hope that by thus acting, within a reasonable time, there will be obtained unity amongst our people in going out of the Union. [Applause.] If we remain in the Union, we must demand a repeal of every unconstitutional act against the institution of Slavery. We must demand the repeal of the acts of 1807, 1819, 1851. We must demand that it shall be a settled policy of this Government, that wherever Slavery shall exist under the flag of this Union, it shall receive full and adequate protection from the Federal Government. [Applause.] If we can obtain these demands, then we shall be in a condition to fill the glorious destiny that awaits us. When we have obtained these demands within the Union we may look to measures for the acquisition of new Territories fit for a slave population. Without them, the acquisitions of such Territories would but prove another curse to the South."

The Hon. JAMES L. SEWARD, representative in the last Congress from the First District of Georgia declines a renomination for reasons set forth in the following letter to the Democratic Convention of his District:

WARRENBORO, July 13, 1859.

SIR: Being desirous, in the present condition of the country, to avoid unnecessary dissension, and in view of the fact that the election of the next President may devolve upon the House of Representatives of the United States, and feeling a deep interest in the maintenance of sound and correct principle—looking to the security of the South and her institutions and to have chosen a good and true man to represent the great interests involved—and being sensible, from the number of gentlemen whose names will probably be used as candidates, that the success of the principles I advocate will be endangered by discontents springing out of the conflict of feeling incident thereto, and wishing to promote harmony in the District as far as I can, I beg, through you, as my friend, to announce to the Convention that I do not desire my name to be used in connection with the contest now pending before them.

I avail myself of the present occasion to offer to the people of the First District my profound thanks for the manifestation of their kindness and confidence in conferring the high trust heretofore delegated to me.

Respectfully yours, JAMES L. SEWARD.

TO WADE SANFORD, Esq.

Parisian Cockneyism.

Blackwood's Magazine for July, re-published by LEONARD, SCOTT & Co. contains an article on Sentimental Physiology, being a review of MICHELET'S *l'Amour*, from which we make the following extract on the Cockneyism of the Parisians. The faith of the Parisians in Paris is by no means the exclusive property of Frenchmen: Americans, Englishmen and Russians, share in the sentiment. It is a fanaticism founded in good reason:

"One who loves to shape for himself the forms of events in the darkness of the future, might be interested and puzzled for a long time with the momentous question, "What is to become of Paris?" The prospects of that city seem sufficiently embarrassing, whether regarded from a moral, religious, social, or political point of view. Paris will grow, and grow, and grow, and its ramifying railroads will act as so many arteries, bringing the vital fluid into the great central heart of France, and not reacting as veins to carry it back. Paris will certainly become congested again, as has happened often before, and the next time matters may be worse than they yet have been; the explosion may be more tremendous in proportion to the congestion. On the face of things such a danger would appear to threaten London even to a greater extent. London is larger than Paris, and expands every day; but that matters little. The outward and visible increase is apparent rather than real. There is no strong attraction of Englishmen towards London as there is of Frenchmen towards Paris; but the forces of attraction and repulsion appear to correct each other. England will never be centralized in London as France is to a certain extent in Paris. No one who has the shadow of a settlement elsewhere connects the feeling of home with our great metropolis, while the true Frenchman is at home only in Paris. His feelings are those of Ovid in his exile at Tomi, when business or health takes him away from his beloved capital.

"Cum subit illius tristissima noctis imago
Quæ mihi supremum tempus in urbe fuit."

Even in the glorious Alps of Dauphiné, or among the Pyrenees, mountain scenery which he may revel in without putting his foot on foreign ground, and equal to any in the world, he feels *ennuyé* at a short sojourn, and sighs for the flesh-pots of Egypt and "gross loud-hoped of town." It is far otherwise with the Briton. Unless very young indeed, nothing but duty will bind him to a day longer in London than he can possibly help. If he is an M. P., he never nods in the House under the infliction of a long winded speaker but his dreams are of the gorse and the grouse; if he is a merchant, he takes delight only in the associations connected by the name of 'Change, cursing the reality of the thing; if a small tradesman, he is never hummed into a sleepy reverie by the flies in his shop but he dreams of the suburban box whither, when times mend, he may wend his way by rail or omnibus about 4 in the afternoon, leaving his late custom to an undertaker, if a mechanic, his thoughts through the week are of his Sunday holiday, and the burden of his secret prayers is that the day may be fine to enjoy it—in fact from the perpetual and growing antipathy of its inhabitants, joined to the miasma of the Thames, London is in danger of disintegration, and seems in a fair way to be transplanted piecemeal to the several railroad stations in its neighborhood. It has even now, with its furious and feverish life, burnt itself so hollow in the centre, that prosperous have been made to transplant into the suburbs the metropolitan churches to sites whither their parishes have migrated. Paris, on the other hand, becomes daily more packed and compact within the new lines of its fortification. Its environs are dull—what place is duller than Versailles? St. Germain, St. Denis, and the rest, are the finest possible specimens of deadly liveliness. In the central parts of Paris, and that part of the Boulevards which is near them, is all the motion all the life, all the gayety, and we may add, to a great extent, all the beauty. The Place de la Concorde is the focus from which France radiates—the central point of that peculiarly Attic civilization in which France takes the lead of the world. Standing there about the fountains, we have often been struck with the idea that it was the boss or 'umbilicus' of the world, bearing the same relation to modern Europe that Delphi was supposed by the ancients to bear to their world. There is something singularly open and uplifted in the situation. The splendid vista of the Rue de Rivoli, terminated by, or rather continuing itself through, the Arch of the Star, looks like the High-street of the world, and might well be supposed to be the entrance of some great cosmopolitan thoroughfare like the Appian Way of old. The elevation of mountain inclated by surrounding ravines seems rather to uplift a man to heaven than to command earth. The elevation of the Place de la Concorde is of that perfectly mundane and accessible nature, spreading every way into the horizon, that it seems to symbolize the all pervading influence of an imperial community. We have seen an excellent photograph of that very place, including the façade of the Louvre and the front of the Madeleine. The only thing that struck us as unnatural about that photograph was the entire absence of all life: an omission, however, in actual fact, easily explainable, such photographs being generally taken early in the morning. No human being was to be seen, either civil or military; no horse, no vehicle. One great characteristic of the spot, and that which especially gives it its cosmopolitan character, is the constant circulation of motley life around it; not in the shape of excessive crowding, as seen in the aneurisms of the arteries of London, but as a natural and healthy kind. It is not to be wondered at that a Frenchman is proud of Paris—loves Paris; wonders whether a dinner or a play is to be eaten or seen elsewhere in the world; affects or really has a profound ignorance of every other place and people besides Paris and its inhabitants. Any one who is in the habit of reading what we would call *par excellence* the Cockney Parisian literature of the day, will see that we do not overstate this case. The charge of Cockneyism may be brought with great force against much of our own popular writings. From the fact that the workshops of newspapers and periodicals are in London, London sights and sounds are obtruded too often and forcibly on the eyes and minds of contributors not to affect greatly their lucubrations. *Punch*, for instance, circulates everywhere where is uniformly excellent drawing and an occasional joke can be appreciated. Why should almost all of *Punch's* illustrations and jokes be drawn from London life—we had almost said spawned in the mud of the Thames? Is there no fun in Yorkshire? A few more jokes from the mining districts would have been most acceptable. Is there not wit north of the Tweed? Maga knows better—or west of the Irish Channel? Or, rather, is it not all wit there when potatoes are plentiful? And the great *Times* himself is emphatically a Londoner, but he loves it not. The English *litterateur* is a Cockney by compulsion; he cannot help it. He kicks against it, goes off to Scarborough, sketches sea-side crinolines; but the necessity of his craft is the mother of the inventions of his brain, and his imagination—though his stomach revolts at it—is Cockney and of Cockaigne. Not so with the Frenchman. He does not know whether he is a Parisian by necessity or not, so thoroughly is he so by choice. He loves Paris, lives in Paris, breathes Paris, and sees all the rest of the universe through an inverted Parisian *lorgnette*.

SHAKESPEARIAN FORGERIES.

The Collier-Shakespeare—Exposure of the Pretended Emendations of the Text.

To the Editor of the London Times.

SIR: Perhaps amid the press and distraction of politics which are now agitating the great world you can find room for the account of a most extraordinary deception which has been practised in the republic of letters, some details of which I now beg to lay before you.

In 1852 Mr. JOHN PAYNE COLLIER published a volume containing numerous and important "Notes and Emendations" of the text of SHAKESPEARE, made, as he stated, on the faith of a copy of the folio edition of 1632, purchased by him of Mr. THOMAS RODD in 1849, and exhibiting a vast number of marginal corrections and alterations in a handwriting asserted by Mr. COLLIER to be, to the best of his belief, contemporary, or nearly so, with the date of the edition.

Such has been the effect of that publication throughout Europe that since the date of its issue the text of SHAKESPEARE has been extensively changed, and this, notwithstanding the strongest remonstrance and opposition from various quarters. I need not go over this ground, familiar as it is to all who know anything of the literary history of the last ten years.

In 1853 Mr. COLLIER published a second edition of his work, together with an edition of *Shakespeare* founded on the corrected folio; and in 1856, what professed to be a complete list of all the readings.

"I have," says he in his preface to this last work, (p. lxxix.,) "often gone over the thousands of marks of all kinds in its margins; but I will take this opportunity of pointing out two emendations of considerable importance, which, happening not to be in the margins, and being written with very pale ink, escaped my eye until some time after the appearance of my second edition, as well as of the one-volume *Shakespeare*. For the purpose of the later portion of my present work I have recently re-examined every line and letter of the folio 1632 and I can safely assert that no other sin of omission on my part can be discovered."

These publications were accompanied by what professed to be a minute account of the appearance and history of the recently discovered folio. It is, however, notorious that by a considerable number of persons interested in the subject, the descriptions thus given were never deemed sufficient or satisfactory in a matter of such deep literary importance.

In common with others, I had often desired to see the volume, which meanwhile had become the property of the Duke of DEVONSHIRE. This wish has at length been gratified. Some two months ago, his Grace, the present Duke, liberally placed the folio in the hands of Sir FREDERICK MADDEN, Keeper of the MSS. in the British Museum, with the understanding that, while it should be kept by Sir FREDERICK MADDEN in the strictest custody, it might yet be examined, under proper restrictions, by any and all literary persons who were anxious to do so. I at once seized the opportunity, and determined, avoiding all Shakespearian criticism, to attempt an accurate and unbiassed description of the volume from the literary point of view alone. Discoveries soon occurred, to which it seems advisable immediate publicity should be given, and which I now send you in as clear a manner as the narrow scope of a letter will permit.

The volume is bound in rough calf, (probably about the middle of GEORGE II.'s reign,) the water-mark of the leaves pasted inside the cover being a crown surmounting the letters "G. R.," (*Georgius Rex,*) and the Dutch lion within a paling, with the legend *pro patriâ*; and there is evidence to show that the corrections, though intended to resemble a hand of the middle of the Seventeenth Century, could not have been written on the margins of the volume until after it was bound, and consequently not, at the earliest, until towards the middle of the Eighteenth.

I should enter more minutely into this feature of the case, did not the corrections themselves, when closely examined, furnish facts so precise and so startling in their character, that all collateral and constructive evidence seems unnecessary and insignificant.

They at first sight seem to be of two kinds—those, namely, which have been allowed to remain, and those which have been obliterated with more or less success, sometimes by erasure with a penknife or the employment of chemical agency, and sometimes by tearing and cutting away parts of the margin. The corrections thus variously obliterated are probably almost as numerous as those suffered to remain, and in importance equal to them. Whole lines, entire words, stage directions, have been attempted to be got rid of, though in many instances without success, as a glance at the various readings of a first portion of *Hamlet*, which I subjoin, will show.

Of the corrections allowed to stand, some, on a hasty glance, might, so far as the handwriting is concerned, pass as genuine, while others have been strangely tampered with, touched up or painted over, a modern character being dexterously altered by touches of the pen into a more antique form. There is, moreover, a kind of exaggeration in the shape of the letters throughout, difficult, if not impossible, to reconcile with a belief in the genuineness of the hand; not to mention the frequent and strange juxtaposition of stiff Chancery capital letters of the form in use two centuries ago with others of quite a modern appearance; and it is well here to state that all the corrections are evidently by one hand; and that, consequently, whatever invalidates or destroys the credit of a part, must be considered equally damaging and fatal to the whole.

At times the correction first put in the margin has been obliterated, and a second emendation substituted in its stead, of which I will mention two examples which occur in *Cymbeline* (fol. 1632, p. 400, col. 1):

"With Oakes unshakeable and roaring Waters,"

where *Oakes* has first been made into *Cliffes*, and subsequently into *Rockes*. Again (p. 401, col. 2),

"Whose Roof's as low as ours: Sleepe Boyes, this gate,"

on the margin (a pencil cross having been made in the first instance) *Sleep* is corrected into *Sweete*, afterwards *Sweete* has been crossed out, and *Steope* written above.

There is scarcely a single page throughout the volume in which these obliterations do not occur. At the time they were effected it is possible the obliteration may have appeared complete; but the action of the atmosphere in the course of some years seems in the majority of instances to have so far negatived the chymical agency as to enable the corrections to be readily deciphered. Examples of these accompany this letter, and I shall be surprised if in the hands of Shakespearian critics they do not furnish a clue to the real history of the corrector and his corrections.

I now come to the most astounding result of these investigations, in comparison with which all other facts concerning the corrected folio become insignificant. On a close examination of the margins they are found to be covered with an infinite number of faint pencil marks and corrections, in obedience to which the supposed old corrector has made his emendations. These pencil corrections have not even the pretence of antiquity in character or spelling, but are written in a bold hand of the present century. A remarkable instance occurs in "Richard III., (fol. 1632, p. 161, col. 2,) where the stage direction, "with the body," is written in pencil, in a clear modern hand, while over this the ink corrector writes, in the antique and smaller character, "with the dead bodie," the word "dead" being seemingly inserted to cover over the entire space occupied by the larger pencil writing, and "bodie" instead of "body," to give the requisite appearance of antiquity. Further on, in the tragedy of "Hamlet," (fol. 1632, p. 187, col 1:)

"And crooke the pregnant Hindges of the knee,"

"begging" occurs in pencil in the opposite margin in the same modern hand, evidently with the intention of superseding "pregnant" in the text. The entire passage from, "Why should the poore be flatter'd?" to "As I doe thee Something too much of this," was afterwards struck out. The ink corrector, probably thrown off his guard by this, neglected to copy over and afterwards rub out the pencil alteration, according to his usual plan, and by this oversight we seem to obtain as clear a view of the *modus operandi* as if we had looked over the corrector's shoulder and seen the entire work in process of fabrication. I give several further instances where the modern pencil-writing can be distinctly seen underneath the old ink correction, and I should add that in parts of the volume page after page occurs in which commas, notes of admiration and interrogation, &c., are deleted, or inserted in obedience to pencil indications of precisely the same modern character and appearance as those employed in correcting the press at this present day. "Twelfth Night," (fol. 1632, p. 258, col. 1:) "I take these Wisemen, that crow so at these set kind of fooles, no better than the fooles Zanies." The corrector makes it "*to be* no better than," &c. Here the antique "to be" is written over a modern pencil "to be" still clearly legible. A few lines further down the letter *I* is added in the margin over a pencil *I*.

In "Hamlet," (fol. 1 632, p. 278, col. 1:)

"Oh, most pernicious woman!"

is made into:

"Oh, most pernicious and perfidious woman!"

But here, again, the "perfidious" of the corrector can be seen to be above a pencil "perfidious," written in a perfectly modern hand.

In "Hamlet," (fol. 1,632, p. 276, col. 2,) the line

"Looke too't, I charge you; come your way,"

has been altered by the corrector into

"Looke too't, I charge you; *so now* come your way,"

in the inner margin. The words "so now," in faint pencil and in a modern hand, on the outer margin, are distinctly visible. Immediately below this, and before

"Enter *Hamlet, Horatio, Marcellus,*"

the corrector has inserted "Sec. 4." This would seem to have been done in obedience to a pencil "IV." in the margin.

In "King John, (fol. 1,632, p. 6, col. 2:)

"Austria and France shoot in each other's mouth."

The corrector adds, as a direction, at this line, "aside;" the same word "aside," occurs likewise in pencil in a modern hand on the outer margin.

I have thus attempted to give, in a dispassionate manner, and as clearly as the limited scope of a letter will admit, the grounds upon which I conceive it positively established that the emendations, as they are called, of this folio copy of *Shakespeare* have been made in the margins within the present century. What further deductions may be drawn from the large mass of hitherto unpublished alterations which the folio contains I leave others to determine. They may or may not be the means of identifying particular persons or particular dates, but in the main issue are comparatively unimportant.

While I am personally responsible for the conclusions I have been driven to by the discovery of the above-mentioned facts, the accuracy of the *facts* themselves and the fidelity of my statement of them have been carefully and scrupulously examined by men having greater ability and experience in such matters than I can lay claim to. Moreover, these are points which may be tested by any persons interested in the subject, and who will be at the pains of verifying for themselves the truth of what I have here advanced. I have only to add that I hope shortly to lay before the public, in another form and in fuller detail, other particulars relating to this remarkable volume.

I am, &c., N. E. S. A. HAMILTON.

DEPARTMENT OF MSS., British Museum, June 23.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Elizabeth Bloxham vs. *John Bloxham*; *Robert Deidrichs* vs. *Samuel Ward.*—Orders settled.

Hopper vs. *Hopper.*—This was an application for alimony in this action. The parties to this

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *Asia*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-day, July 20, at 10 A. M.

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The Times for California.

Containing the TIMES' map of the seat of war, with the Editorial Correspondence, descriptive of the great battle of Solferino, and the usual digest of news for the Pacific coast, will be issued this morning, in ample time for the steamer which leaves at 2 P. M.

Price of single copies, in a wrapper, Five Cents.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Vanderbilt steamship *Ariel*, from Havre and Southampton on the 6th inst., arrived at this port last night. Her advices have been anticipated by the *Indian*, at Quebec, and the *City of Washington*, at this port. The R. M. steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool on the 9th inst., with two days' later news, is now in her eleventh day.

Our correspondence from Utah, to the 24th June, announces the return of Judge ECKELS to that Territory. A reorganization of the Federal Courts immediately took place. Three District Courts of the United States had been established; one at Provo, to be presided over by Judge ECKELS, and the other at Great Salt Lake City and Genoa. Vigorous efforts were to be put forth to hold these Courts and secure the prisoners, without calling in the assistance of the army. A large number of Apostate Mormons for the States, and others, were supposed to be on the point of departure.

The Bill of Rights reported to the Constitutional Convention of Kansas, is given in full in our Wyandot correspondence this morning. The Convention has not taken action upon it. A preamble, which precedes the Bill of Rights, recites the fundamental laws of the body politic, declares the purpose of the instrument and defines the boundaries of the State of Kansas. The Bill of Rights numbers twenty-three sections. It sets out with the declaration that all political power is inherent in the people; prohibits Slavery in the State; proclaims religious toleration; defends the soundness of the writ of *habeas corpus*; protects the freedom of legislative debate; forbids the transportation from the State of any party for any offence committed within the State limits; prohibits imprisonment for debt; insures to naturalized citizens the full privileges accorded to natives; and declares that no citizen of the State shall be held to appear before the Supreme Court of the United States on an appeal from the Supreme Court of the State, but that when appeals are taken on questions of inter-State law, they shall only be through or from the District Courts of the United States. Our correspondent also gives a summary of the report received by the Convention in reference to the amount of damages inflicted during the period of the disturbances in the Territory. The whole amount of losses, for which compensation is claimed, was $676,000.

The California Overland Mail brings dates from San Francisco to the 27th ult. Business was without improvement. The Lecompton Convention had nominated the Hon. C. L. SCOTT for Congress from the Southern District. Another destructive fire had occurred, this time in the town of Tehama, which was almost entirely burnt. The loss is estimated at $100,000. Forty-three convicts had escaped from the State Prison. Several arrivals of clipper-ships are noticed.

The Southern Michigan Railroad Company has been censured by the Coroner's jury charged with the investigation into the causes of the late disaster at Mishawanda. The jury declared that the foreman of the gang of men whose duty it was to examine the condition of the culvert was guilty of culpable negligence; and censure the officers of the Company for having constructed an improper culvert.

The Sunday question in Philadelphia came before the Courts on Monday, in the case of the conductor and driver of one of the Greene-street passenger cars, who were arrested while running on Sunday. The Railroad Company contested the case, declaring their intention to take an appeal to the Supreme Court of the State. No decision was rendered.

The weekly report submitted at the meeting of the Governors of the Almshouse, yesterday, states that there are 7,092 inmates in the institutions, being an increase of 40 since the 9th inst. A petition was received from Mr. EDDY, of Niblo's Theatre, asking permission to erect a platform, 100 feet high, on Blackwell's Island, in order to stretch a tight-rope across the river, to give an exhibition similar to that recently given by BLONDIN at Niagara Falls. The petition was denied. The Warden of Randall's Island was directed to open a correspondence with the Superintendent of the State Idiotic Asylum, at Syracuse, with a view to obtaining a suitable person to care for the idiotic children now under the care of the Governors. Governor SMITH offered a preamble and resolutions setting forth that members of the Medical Staff at Bellevue Hospital had created disturbances there at late hours in the evening, by which patients had been deprived of sleep, and directing that the Warden should call the attention of the Medical Board to those members of the Staff who conducted themselves improperly. The resolution was adopted.

The new screw steamer *Mount Vernon*, intended for H. B. CROMWELL's line between New-York and Washington, was launched yesterday forenoon from the shipyard of SAMUEL SNEDEN, at Greenpoint. She is 600 tons register, of great length, flat floor and with sharp ends. She is intended to make a round trip weekly.

In the Forrest Divorce case, Mr. Justice WOODRUFF, of the Superior Court, yesterday made an order vacating the adjournment of the reference ordered to try the question of alimony; and he also awarded Mrs. FORREST a counsel fee of $1,500 and an allowance of $200 per month during the present proceedings.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, comprised 1,500 bales at rather firmer prices. Flour was in fair demand and desirable lots were held with more confidence. Some Flour, ("Buckeye,") represented as having been made from new Wheat, at Chillicothe, Ohio, was exhibited at the Corn Exchange, during the day. Wheat continued depressed. The stock of all kinds was estimated at 125,000 bushels. Corn was dull and heavy. Provisions were plenty. Pork was cheaper. The transactions were restricted. Coffee was in moderate request. Sugars and Rice were more active. Other branches of trade exhibited no very remarkable alterations.

SOMEBODY TO BLAME.—The Coroner's Jury who have been investigating the causes of the terrible disaster on the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, have, after a long delay, rendered their verdict, which is to the effect that the accident was caused by the smallness of the culvert, it not being half the size that it should have been. It is a very clear case of error of construction on the part of the Engineer of the Road, and renders the Company liable for the damage. The culvert, it is stated, was well constructed, but was not sufficient in height or breadth to allow the water to flow through it. But, it appears according to the verdict of the jury, that if proper care had been taken by a certain DENNIS KANE in examining the Road, as his duty required him to do, timely warning might have been given, and the fearful loss of life and destruction of property which resulted from his carelessness might have been avoided. In the great majority of railroad and steamboat disasters, it has not been found possible to assign the blame of the accidents to the right persons. But in this instance there appears to be no doubt or hesitation in pointing out the culprits. The engineer of the road and DENNIS KANE are the unhappy men who stand charged with causing this terrible tragedy, the first by an error of judgment, and the other by "willful neglect of duty." We shall look with no small degree of interest to discover what penalty is to be imposed upon the officials whose willfulness caused so fearful an amount of human suffering, and carried desolating grief into the midst of so many families.

Hungary and the House of Hapsburgh.

The recent advices from Europe have chronicled new movements of the ex-Governor of Hungary, and have at length informed us of his arrival at the seat of war in Italy, on overt terms of friendship with the Allied Powers. We are even told in the latest dispatches that KOSSUTH has issued a manifesto, calling on the Hungarians to rise, and promising that he will soon be among them.

Everybody recollects the fame of the Hungarian war in 1848 and 1849; the gallant stand made by the Magyars and their fellow-countrymen of other races loyal to Hungary, and the surrender of their General GORGEY to the Russian commander RUDIGER at Vilagos. And KOSSUTH lingers in the world's memory as an eloquent voice, at least, if not as the sublime incarnation of patriotic devotion which shouting multitudes proclaimed him to be when the cities of England and America hung upon his lips; and the woes of a gallant people after electrifying Senates and moving Presidential candidates to tears, finally culminated in a new shape for hats. But the case of Hungary as against Austria is probably no more clear in most men's minds to-day, than was the case of Italy against the same atrocious and deceitful Power six months ago. The landing of French troops on an island in the Gulf of Quernaro, which commands the sole seaport of Hungary; the formation of a Hungarian Legion in Italy, with the open sanction of the allied Sovereigns; and the latest reported proceedings of KOSSUTH himself, unquestionably presage the near approach of an Eastern tempest which may suddenly make the history of the Magyars as fresh again as that of the Lombards and the Venetians have recently become. It is worth while for us, therefore, to recall to our readers at once the main outlines of the Hungarian grievance against Austria.

Hungary, which has been a nation since the year 889, has enjoyed a Constitution for more than eight hundred years; for STEPHEN, who after three years' reign as Duke, took the title of King in the year 1000, gave the nation a Constitution in which the rank and duty of all classes were clearly defined, and judicial, religious, and military matters regulated by special laws. The crown of Hungary remained with the native princes until 1526, when, LOUIS the Second dying, and leaving no son, it was transferred to FERDINAND of Austria, his son-in-law. In vain a large portion of the nation protested against this transfer to the Hapsburgh family; in vain did they assert native kings as rivals for the throne, during forty-eight years; the Hapsburgs were in, and their tenacity was proof against all attacks. But though FERDINAND was Emperor of Germany, he was only constitutional King of Hungary, and swore as all his successors have since been forced to swear at their coronation, to preserve and extend the liberties of Hungary. Although ruled over by the same monarch, Hungary and Austria were perfectly distinct, had different laws, and could not be amalgamated in favor of Austria, without a violation of coronation oaths on the part of the king, and loss of liberty on the part of the Hungarian people. But oaths were rarely known to stand in the way of schemes for increase of power or dominion; and the temptation to make themselves equally absolute throughout all their possessions, was too strong for the Hapsburghs.

It would be tedious to relate the steps of that unchanging policy which has for three hundred years been brought to bear on Hungary by its kings. Suffice it to say, that the transaction of all Hungarian State affairs was removed gradually to Vienna, and that Imperial decrees were substituted for the enactments of the Hungarian Diet.

The practical effect of the changes thus introduced was expected, of course, to be the gradual obliteration of all distinctions between the Hungarian and the Austrian; the gradual annihilation of all nationality in Hungary, and the gradual development of a great Imperial unity, such as centuries of change and war, and trial and passion have given to Britain and to France.

But Austria has begun her work too late in the history of mankind. For her the days of national crystalization have been too long deferred; and the Hungarian, whom she would have shaped into the likeness of the Styrian or the Tyrolese, recoils from her manipulations with the unappeasable rage of provincial independence.

It was out of the endeavor to recover the legal rights of Hungary from the late Emperor FERDINAND, that the Hungarian revolution of 1848 arose. In terror for his personal safety, at that time of popular commotion, the sovereign affixed his signature to enactments of the National Assembly of Hungary, securing to all persons equality before the law, subjecting all to equally apportioned taxation, and providing for the government of the Kingdom within its own borders. The duplicity of the king, and of JELLACHICH, Ban of Croatia, prevented this rescript from taking effect. The Sclave population of Hungary was excited against the Magyars by suggestions from the throne, secretly intimating that the Magyars wished freedom only for themselves, and would soon exclude their fellow-countrymen from participation in it.

A great revolutionary medley ensued, which must have resulted in the disruption of the Austrian Empire, had it not been violently arrested by the interference of the Czar. Hungary was silenced but not subdued. Not all the advantages which have since been lavished upon her in the way of fiscal equality, of successful financial administration, of encouragement to agriculture, commerce and enterprise of all kinds, have reconciled the Hungarian people to their fate. The influence of a great landed aristocracy permeates the land in Hungary as thoroughly as in England. In Hungary, as truly as in England, that aristocracy remains what it always has been—the deadly enemy of imperial centralization. It is at work now to deepen in the popular mind the old attachment to the Constitution of Hungary—the old devotion to the Magyar name and fame. Be the immediate results of the movements now set on foot by KOSSUTH and his party what they may, there can be no question that the hour of Austria's humiliation will bring with it, for Hungary, the reconstruction of liberties violently suppressed, and the re-establishment of privileges madly stricken down. Austria may, perhaps, escape the arbitrament of the sword upon this new question, but only by submitting it to the intervention of Europe in Congress assembled.

A Real Crisis in Mexico.

The philosopher of the school of COMTE may justly regard the latest development of Mexican politics as the happiest illustration of his master's creed. The transition from superstition to liberty of thought, from the absolutism of priestcraft to the unimpeded faculty of conscience and self-government, is ever that special one of all the advances of the human mind which gives largest satisfaction to the philanthropist, and most inflames the hope of still more rapid civilization and loftier development. Through this stage of progress Mexico has just passed. The Liberals have at last struck a blow at the power of the priests, which must presently prostrate their most malignant influence, beyond the chance of recovery, and remove all the veteran obstacles which have so long prevented the peaceful administration of a sound, liberal, active Government in Mexico. We can hardly refuse ourselves the pleasure of regarding the final crisis in the history of that hapless republic as fairly reached at last. By the disarmament of the Church, the Reactionists are left without partisans or support. A short, and possibly a violent struggle may ensue; but it will be only momentary, and must result in the final accession of the Liberal Party to the authority they have proved themselves, by their bold and intelligent measures, fully competent to exercise.

In estimating the force of this new measure of the Juarez Cabinet, it will be necessary to discriminate between this act and the *ley Lerdo*, or "law of demortization," passed in 1856. The latter law merely exposed leasehold interest in the property of the church to sale in small parcels, the Government retaining a trifling per centage as the reward of its intervention, and the church still holding its proprietary fee-simple. It was rather to place lands and homes within the reach of small buyers than to impoverish the hierarchy that the act of Lerdo was devised; and had it been spared by the swift vicissitudes of Mexican politics, there is no reason to doubt that its beneficial effects would long ere this have been recognized in every internal interest of the State. But the temporizing policy of COMONFORT, and the hostility of the Conservative clique, by which that President was replaced, suspended the operation of the law before it had borne its fruits, leaving the church to resume all its mischievous monopoly. The extent of the possessions over which it thus reasserted its proprietary rights it is difficult to guage with accuracy. It is quite sure, however, that the total value exceeded $200,000,000, a sum whose magnitude indicates a vampire-like absorption of the wealth and prosperity of a pillaged people; a sum twice as great as the entire foreign and domestic debt of the republic; a sum equivalent to twice the total State property of the States of this Union held in their sovereign capacities, and yet utterly exempt from the weight of taxation in an impoverished and dishonored nation; a sum which, by constituting the one solid financial power of Mexico, enabled its holders to rule the destinies of the Commonwealth.

One-third of the land and houses of the City of Mexico belonged to the priests. They held mortgages upon half the improved plantations of the country. Their reserves of plate and bullion excited envy and discontent among a people ground to the earth by poverty. And all this exorbitant opulence was theirs to use in the corruption of public men, and the demoralization of popular electoral bodies, while the national exchequer was bankrupt, and the foreign creditor thundered at the gates of Vera Cruz. The reflecting class of Mexicans long ago saw, and the mass of the people long since learned, that there was no hope for the Republic, save in the depletion of this overgrown body of opulent ecclesiastics. No partisan cry has been more popular in Mexico than the secularization of the Church property. The very *curas*, or village pastors, who alone fulfilled the active evangelical functions of priesthood, joined in the demand; for none of the golden shower ever descended into the lap of the working ecclesiastic. It was the gross and indolent prelate and friar, the canons of great cathedrals, or the members of some hoary religious brotherhood, who engrossed the splendid spoil, and employed their profitless leisure in contriving the most politic applications of their gains. Thus all classes, save this one class of the Mexican people, stand ready to approve any act directed at the priesthood; and accordingly the present measure of the Liberals will at once become immensely popular. It is no half-way step. In one word, it declares the property of the Church the property of the nation; it ordains its sale; provides that holders of the domestic and external debt of the Republic may, with their depreciated scrip, buy up the mortgages of the holy fathers, and so cancel their claims. It gives easy credits to those who may wish to invest in the security. Capitalists in all parts of the world will be invited to purchase the lands, and emigration will be courted to occupy and improve them.

The direct consequences of so radical a measure it is easy to predict. The mercenaries whom the Church has so far attached to itself, and thrust between itself and reform, will at once desert it. The reactionary faction will disband. It is quite improbable that any serious delay will occur before the Constitutional authority will reign undisputed in the capital. The pecuniary strength which has heretofore sustained the conservatives will be transferred to their antagonists. The credit of the Republic will be restored. Foreign money lenders will gladly advance any loans the immediate exigencies of the Liberal cause may require. And in leaving the priesthood wholly dependant for support upon the voluntary contributions of the devout, the presumptuous arrogance and passion for political intrigue which have so long characterized that body will be transformed, we may hope, into those humble and self-denying graces, which best become the Christian ministry. Indeed, surveying this decisive *coup* of the Liberals from every point of view, at none do we fail to recognize the happiest consequences assured to it for the interest of the Mexican people primarily, and then for the final ascendancy of free, republican institutions. The last enemy of constitutional principles in Mexico falls with the fall of its reactionary, rich and irresponsible priesthood.

America in London.

The Americans in London, residents and travelers, representing the great Republic not unfairly in the various phases of our social, commercial and political activity, have fallen of late years, with singular facility, into the good old British custom of eating dinners and drinking toasts, to the glory and for the good of their dear native land. The Fourth of March has not yet been elevated into a gastronomic equality with the birthday of Her Britannic Majesty; and no Yorktown festival has yet, we believe, been thought of as a pendant to the Waterloo banquets of the British metropolis. But Independence Day and the Twenty-second of February have opened the American calendar in England. At first, these national holidays were honored in London at the expense and by the favor of a single American resident. Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, who has done so much to make the American name respectable in Great Britain, for a number of years annually planted the Star-Spangled Banner on Richmond Hill, and almost within sight of that quaint little old-fashioned, royal house of Kew, in which "Farmer GEORGE" delighted to dwell, revolving hate against ADAMS and Liberty. There were noble dinners given at this classic spot on those sacred occasions, and from time to time Englishmen of a certain rank and standing used to appear at the hospitable board, and make cheerful speeches over the walnuts and the wine, always complimentary to American institutions, if not always convincingly full of an intelligent good will towards the American people.

But as the American population in London has grown in numbers, it has grown in spirit also. It will still eat its dinners, but the dinners shall be its own. It will still welcome distinguished Englishmen to its festivities, but they shall come as the guests of a national organization, not of a prominent and popular individual. So, just a year ago, the Americans organized an association in London, a charitable association, certainly, in the first instance, since it was intended to afford a nucleus of relief for the many indigent and destitute Americans who are continually thrown upon the mercy of the British metropolis by the accidents of commerce and navigation; but secondarily a social and political association, designed to condense the American nationality in London; to give entertainments of a public character, and to stand, in a word, before the public of Great Britain as the type of a people worth knowing, worth understanding, and worth conciliating by the people of England. The first demonstration of this new body (which it is proper for us to say has done already a world of quiet, practical good in dealing with cases of American distress abroad) took place last year, at the London Tavern, in the city. It has just been repeated at St. James' Hall, in the West End. On the one occasion, as on the other, England was represented among her descendants, and there were Englishmen present who heartily echoed all that was uttered by enthusiastic Yankees in praise of our magnificent areas and our limitless resources. On the one occasion, as on the other, the American hosts listened to panegyrics from their English guests upon the heroes and events of the American revolution, which Buncombe would have accepted and indorsed.

But on the one occasion as on the other, the official rank and the political weight of England were almost wholly unrepresented in these companies of mutual admiration. The Minister of the United States, on both occasions, appeared at the board only to mark more conspicuously the absence of that particular class of Englishmen whom he would have seen before him were it really true that the rulers of England understand the value to their own country of the good-will of ours; or that they cordially desire the prosperity of the nation of whose "sympathy" they talk as if it were a sort of bludgeon kept in reserve to enable England at the proper moment to floor some formidable Continental foe.

The absence of Englishmen of weight and mark was especially noticeable at the American banquet of the present year. For many circumstances should have conspired to make this occasion more than usually interesting to Englishmen of intelligence, influence, and liberal feelings. A great war is raging now on the Continent of Europe in behalf of national independence, and a great people in whose behalf England has, for half a century, been uttering her voice—now diplomatically in the dispatches of envoys, now sentimentally in the complaints of poets—is fighting for all that makes life worth having to resolute and high-spirited men. In this war England, doubtless for reasons in themselves sufficient, utterly declines to interfere. By so declining she has certainly saved herself from the costs and charges of a great foreign war; but she has also certainly earned for herself a fresh loss of reputation and of weight throughout the Continent of Europe. No mystifications of foreign policy, no darkening of diplomatic counsel by words without knowledge, can hide from the common vision of mankind the facts that England ten years ago roused Italy to revolt, and that England, to-day turns her back upon Italy marching to freedom. The prestige of nations is affected far more by practical and isolated facts than by historical courses of policy. The large world takes things in the concrete rather than in the abstract; and as it will not be reasoned out of the impressions made by a defeat of Waterloo or the Redan by anything but a new victory of the beaten party, so will it absolutely refuse to take account of the thousand influences which may have concurred to determine the actual un-Italian policy of England, in passing judgment upon the honesty and consistency of English sympathies. It will stand upon the evident facts of the case, and finding, on those facts, that France is doing all that England talked of, it will concede to France the place that England might have held. It has done so already; and this should have been reason enough to bring some of the best known representatives of English power forward in recognition of America and our great struggle for Liberty. The opportunity was, in all respects, an admirable one for proving that Englishmen of station do really mean what they say when they proclaim themselves the cordial friends of free institutions beyond their own borders.

Not less desirable would it have been, as a matter of mere policy and good-will towards the United States, at this time when the friendship of America is so openly courted throughout the world by our English cousins, that some member of the governing classes of Great Britain should have put the embittering Past frankly on one side, as Mr. DALLAS so gracefully did in his particularly just, manly and appropriate speech, and paid to the greatest of Republics the compliment which would assuredly have been rendered, in a like case, to the smallest of German monarchies. The masculine vigor and Democratic earnestness of Mr. BRIGHT spoke indeed for the people and for the strong middle class of England at this American feast, as it was to be expected they would. But Mr. BRIGHT and the people and the middle class do not make up England, nor rule her, nor speak for her before the world. And it will be idle to talk of the cordial union of the two nations until they shall have begun to pay each other equal honors through the organs of their respective nationalities, in the place of profuse compliments lavished from the lips of merely sectional leaders or party mouth-pieces.

Mr. Corwin's Address to his Constituents.

The Hon. THOMAS CORWIN, who was elected last Fall to represent the Seventh District of Ohio in the Thirty-Sixth Congress, made a speech to his constituents on Friday of last week, at Xenia, a sketch of which may be found in the TIMES this morning.

Mr. CORWIN had not been actively engaged in politics since the close of the Fillmore Administration, in which he occupied a prominent position, and as he did not profess to be a Republican, his nomination by that party caused no little remark at the time, which did not wholly cease with his election. In his Xenia speech he took occasion to define his position upon political issues, and to settle his relations with the Republican Party. These objects he accomplished boldly, in the face of his constituents, and frankly, as became a public man.

Upon the subject of Slavery, Mr. CORWIN declares that he agrees entirely with the Republican Party. That party, he says, was organized upon the question of Slavery alone; but there are other important issues before the country upon which the Republicans had not defined their position, and in respect to these it might be that he should not concur with them. He had held the Republican doctrine in regard to Slavery for forty years, as the record of his life would show. Congress, in his opinion, has full power to prohibit Slavery in the Territories, and, in his opinion, it is its bounden duty to do so. But he could not agree with those who maintain that Congress has no power to pass any law for the recapture of fugitive slaves. In regard, however, to the present law, he did not approve of it. It is a bad and unjust law, for which he would never have voted. But it is a law which, until repealed, must be enforced by the tribunals and obeyed by good citizens. It will not do for individuals to resist it on their own private belief of its unconstitutionality. All the authoritative tribunals have upheld it. Even Judge MCLEAN, a citizen of Ohio, and a sincere Anti-Slavery man, has declared it constitutional, in so many words. In this connection, Mr. CORWIN admonishes his constituents, while denouncing the South for importing Slaves contrary to a law of Congress, that a violation of another law, on their own part, takes away all the point of their censure. In regard to further acquisition of territory, whether by fillibustering or purchase, he opposes it utterly.

A perusal of Mr. CORWIN's remarks will show that he said much which must prove unpalatable to the present excited Republican sentiment in Ohio. To find a political man, however, who has the independence to utter unwelcome opinions, because he entertains them, at the risk of offending those on whose favor he depends, is both novel and refreshing. It is creditable to Mr. CORWIN that he ventures to do this, and the people of the Seventh District deserve equal credit for having elected a representative on account of his personal fitness, without exacting a complete surrender and compliance on his part. We shall be disappointed if they do not find in their chosen member a faithful public servant, and our confidence is founded not less on the fact that he does not stoop to wheedle and mislead them now, than on his past public character.

Where are our Harbor Commissioners!

Stringent laws have been enacted at the instigation of our Harbor Commissioners to prevent the accumulation of silt in the bay, and for the avoidance of the danger which must result from steamboats throwing ashes and cinders into the river. These laws are in the highest degree necessary for the preservation of our harbor, for a few inches of accumulated silt in the channels of the bay or river would so seriously damage the commerce of the port that the loss it would entail upon us could hardly be computed. Our Harbor Commissioners are entitled to the praise of having closely watched the interests confided to them, and they have rendered very important services to the community by sounding the alarm whenever they have discovered any attempts to change the water front of the City, or to make encroachments upon the public domain that lies under water. The great water avenues on each side of the City, which are always sweet, pure and free from obstructions, and in good traveling condition, are the salvation of the City; without them New-York would dwindle to the dimensions of a village, and grass would be growing in Wall-street. They should be watched with jealous attention, and the first duty of every municipal officer should be to preserve them free from everything that might tend to diminish their usefulness. But our new City Inspector appears to regard the East River as a fitting place of deposit for all the offal of the streets, which it appears he has resolved to dump into the water at the foot of Fifty-fourth-street, until a contractor can be found who is willing to remove it to a more suitable place. To-morrow, it seems, Mr. DELAVAN is to commence the work of cutting up all the dead animals found in our streets, and throwing the dissected carcasses of horses, dogs, cats and hogs in the East River. These carcasses are very valuable, and, if properly disposed of, might be turned to a variety of economical uses; but the waste of valuable material is not the greatest objection to be made to such a disposition of the offal of the City. It is said that the carcasses of dead animals when cut up will sink, or be devoured by fishes; but there must still be a vast quantity of bony substances which will be swept by the rapid current of the river until they lodge among the silt which forms the bars that obstruct the navigation of the harbor. The contractors for removing street offal having given up their contract, the duty of performing this necessarily devolves upon the City Inspector, who should remove it where it will not be likely to do any harm, let the cost be what it may. Instead of throwing it into the river he should carry it out to sea in a steamboat, if he have no other means of disposing of it, and throw it into the ocean, where it will be out of the way. The great depth of water at the foot of Fifty-fourth street may possibly prevent any very serious harm from throwing street offal off the dock, but the expedient is a most dangerous and offensive one, and though the greater part of the carcasses may sink, yet there must be a great quantity of offensive matter which will float and be carried to the neighboring shores, where it will lie festering in the hot sun, and prove a source of annoyance and disease to the inhabitants.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

MOVEMENTS OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS—ADJOURNMENT OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS—THE NEXT CENSUS—THE INDIAN TROUBLES, &C.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 19.

The President has recognized EMIL CHRISTIAN HAMMER as Vice-Consul of Denmark for the State of Massachusetts, to reside at Boston.

The British and Spanish Ministers are preparing to leave the city, for the purpose of visiting the Summer resorts in the North.

The Prussian Minister is going to Sharon Springs, for the benefit of his wife's health.

The other Ministers have already left the city.

During the absence of the President, regular meetings of the Cabinet will be held as usual, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

The Indian Bureau contemplates the appointment of a Local Agent, to reside near the Pawnees, in order to enable it to exercise control over them and prevent future difficulties.

The Court of Claims as adjourned till the first Monday in October.

The Secretary of the Interior has, under the act of March 3, 1859, making appropriation preliminary to the eighth census, appointed Mr. JOSEPH C. G. KENNEDY to take the direction of the work.

It is a well-ascertained fact, known to the Indian Bureau, that very many of the Indian disturbances are justly attributable to the encroachment of the whites on the reservations set apart for Indians by the General Government. The whites having once obtained possession, there is no way (the United States military force being small) to dispossess them; and sometimes, in consequence of their remaining unlawfully on the soil, new treaties have to be made with the Indians, who are thus continually harassed in their affairs. Owing to the inadequate number of Indian Agents, and considering the wide extent of country over which the Indians are scattered, it has been found impossible, in every case, to carry out all treaty obligations, or in time to impress the Indians favorably by an exhibition of our good faith, and to prevent dissatisfaction arising from unfulfilled pledges. The present Commissioner of Indian Affairs, (Mr. GREENWOOD,) who is thoroughly acquainted with the Indian character, and has always practically showed a warm friendship for them, will, it is believed, recommend to the consideration of the next Congress such measures as will lead to the carrying into effect of all our treaty obligations, for the fulfillment of many of which no appropriations have yet been made; and this is especially the case as to those with the Indians of the State of Oregon and the Territory of Washington.

Private advices from Tucson, Arizona, dated July 2, state that PRECHERA had arrived at Hermosillo, and announced his intention of driving all the Apaches north of the line with the Sonora battalion. The revolt of the Yaqui and Apapta Indians seemed suppressed, but another had broken out in the Northern part of Sonora, and a band of 400 men, under a Papago Indian leader, were creating great damage. It was expected that Lieut. MOWRY and EDWARD E. CROSS, the latter Editor of the *Arizonian*,—would fight a duel on the 5th of July. Lieut. M.'s grievance is an abusive letter concerning him, communicated to the *Sisters* newspaper of this city. The Indians in Arizona continue their depredations, and Volunteers were in pursuit of them.

From Boston.

THE SLAVE HABEAS CORPUS CASE—THE OBSEQUIES OF MR. CHOATE.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 19.

MARIA GASKIN, the slave of Mr. HOLMES, was brought into Court this morning on the writ of *habeas corpus*, and promptly discharged by Judge METCALF. She will probably return to her master and mistress, neither of whom appeared in Court.

The meeting of the Suffolk Bar, relative to the death of Mr. CHOATE, was fully attended to-day. CHAS. G. LORING, SIDNEY BARTLETT and others made eulogistic addresses, and a series of appropriate resolutions were adopted. It is expected that the remains will arrive here on Friday forenoon. The funeral will take place on Saturday at the Essex-street Church. The Rev. Dr. ADAMS will officiate. A meeting of citizens will be held in Faneuil Hall on Friday afternoon, to be addressed by EDWARD EVERETT. The eulogy, by CALEB CUSHING, will be delivered on a day to be thereafter named.

From Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 18.

The decree of JUAREZ, which confiscates the church property of Mexico, consists of twenty-five articles, and is signed by all his Ministers.

The California Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 19.

The Overland Mail has reached Jefferson City with San Francisco dates of the 27th ult.

The town of Lehama had been destroyed by fire. The loss was estimated at $100,000.

On the 25th ult. forty-three convicts escaped from the State Prison.

The Hon. C. L. SCOTT was renominated on the first ballot for Congress by the Lecomptonites. The Hon. J. C. BURCH, as before reported, was nominated for Northern District.

Business at San Francisco was without improvement.

Arrived at San Francisco ships *Wizard* and *Flying Mist* from New-York; *Almatis* from Hong Kong, and *Surinam* from Sidney.

The Kansas Constitutional Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 19.

A special dispatch to the *Bulletin* says that the bill of rights before the Kansas Constitutional Convention provides that no distinction shall be made between aliens and citizens in relation to the possession of property; also that Slavery shall not be allowed in the State.

The dispatch also states that a decided majority of the Convention favor instructions to the Supreme Judges to disregard the Fugitive Slave Law, and that provisions be made for a Homestead law, embracing 160 acres.

Daring Attempt to Rob a Bank.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Tuesday, July 19.

A man, calling himself JOHN SMITH, was discovered about 12 o'clock last night, at work upon the vault of the Housatonic Bank, in this town. He was under the building directly under the vault, and had almost effected an entrance. He says he had worked every night for three weeks, and expected to obtain the prize to-night. He is now in Lenox jail.

Military Visit to Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Tuesday, July 19.

The Eighth Company of National Guards arrived here yesterday afternoon. They were received and escorted to their present quarters, the Metropolitan Hotel, by Companies A and B of Second Regiment of the Monmouth Brigade, under the command of Col. E. S. GREEN.

Vessel Burnt at Sea.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 19.

A dispatch from Augusta says: "The brig *Fe*, which left New-Orleans June 14, (destination not stated,) was burnt at sea. Time and place not given. The Captain and crew had landed on the coast of Florida."

Tornado.

MEMPHIS, Monday, July 18.

A tornado on Sunday night destroyed eight of the spans of the railway bridge at Decatur. Loss, $150,000.

Death of Major William Garvin.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, July 18.

Major WILLIAM GARVIN, of Pittsburgh, died of sun-stroke to-day.

Southern Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, July 18.

The United States Mail Steamship Nashville, Capt. L. M. MURRAY, from New York, arrived here at 9 o'clock last night (Monday).

Non-arrival of the Africa.

SANDY HOOK, Tuesday, July 19—11 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Africa*, now about due off this point, with Liverpool dates of the 9th inst.

Personal.

The case of Monsieur Julien has occupied the Paris tribunals. He is in the debtor's prison in consequence of old liabilities of a dozen years date, and had sought to become a regular bankrupt in French law, but he is unable to do so from the fact of his having become naturalized in England. The consequence of assuming the character of a British subject debars him from claiming his freedom as a Frenchman, and to all his remonstrances he is told that he is no longer a Frenchman, can never redecome such, and is a subject of Queen Victoria henceforth. The result is that he remains a prisoner in Paris.

Count Gyulai has left Italy in disgrace, and is at Baden-Baden. A stormy controversy is raging between him and Gen. Clam-Gallas, each charging the fault at the other. The worst of the joke is, that a Vienna paper, *La Presse*, having stated as French that Gyulai *ne prendra les eaux à Baden*, adds most malignantly, *les prendrat il?*

Obituary.

Lieut. BAYARD E. HAND, of the United States Navy, died in Wilmington, N. C., on Saturday morning, after a short illness. He was on his way to join the steamer Fulton, at Norfolk, having just returned from the Paraguay Expedition, being one of the officers in command of the steamer *Southern Star*. He was a native of Rome, Pa., and about 28 years of age.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE.—The weekly statement of the Governors of the Almshouse gives 7,092 as the number of inmates in the different institutions, being an increase during the week of 40. Since July 9, 29 have died; 1,500 have been discharged; 111 have been sent to the Penitentiary; 8 to the State Prison, and 1,758 have been admitted. The Warden of the Workhouse, S. M. Drew, suggested that arrangements should be made with dealers in hosiery for laces to employ two hundred women in the institution, who were unemployed the larger part of the time. The communication was referred to the Committee on the Work-house to advertise and report. The Clerk of the Board of Supervisors sent in bills amounting to $804 61 for gas furnished the Second and Third District Prisons. Referred to the Committee on Conference with Supervisors. Mr. Wilson, contractor for the carpenter work on Island Hospital, asked, in view of certain changes which had been made in the original plan of the building, that 25 per cent. might be added to the compensation named by the contract. The paper was laid on the table for four weeks. EDWARD EDDY, of Niblo's Garden, petitioned for permission to erect a platform one hundred feet high on Blackwell's Island, that a rope might be stretched across to New York Island, in order to give an exhibition such as the visitors to Niagara Falls have recently enjoyed. Mr. Eddy offered to give bonds that no harm should be done to the public property. The petition was denied, Gov. B. F. PISCKNEY alone voting in the affirmative. Gov. SMITH, from the Committee on Randall's Island, reported that there were forty idiotic children in the Asylum there, that their pecular mental condition called for peculiar care, and recommended that the same treatment should be employed there as has been found so effectual in the State Asylum at Syracuse. The Warden of Randall's Island was authorized to open a correspondence with the Superintendent of the State Asylum with reference to finding a suitable person to take care of children of the class named. The salary to be paid is fixed at $200 per annum. Governor SMITH offered a resolution directing that the Warden of Bellevue Hospital should call the attention of the Medical Board to those members of the Medical staff of the Institution who should conduct themselves in an improper manner. Governor GUNTHER and other members stated that disturbances had occurred there at late hours in the evening which were disgraceful to the Institution and which disturbed the patients and robbed them of sleep. The resolution was adopted.

THE NEW SCREW-STEAMER MOUNT VERNON.—This steamer, which was launched yesterday forenoon, from Greenpoint, was built for Messrs. H. B. CROMWELL & Co. She is 160 feet keel, 175 feet on deck, 28 feet beam, 16 feet 6 inches hold, and 600 tons register. Her engine is 40 inches diameter of cylinder and 42 inches stroke, boiler return tubular; propeller-wheel 12 feet diameter, with four blades. She is intended to ply between New-York and Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown, to make a trip each week. She is expected to average 11 knots per hour. She is intended to carry 500 tons. While carrying freight is her principal business, she will also have elegant, though not extensive, accommodation for passengers. The cabin will be on deck, fitted up with polished hardwood. She is a thoroughly-built ship, diagonally strapped on the inside of the frame, as are all of the steamships built by Mr. BIRD. Her frame is oak below, and tamarack above; her plank oak to the water-line, and yellow pine above; the plank in bottom and sides four inches think. She is thoroughly fastened. She now lies at North Moore-street, where her machinery is all ready to be hoisted on board, and it is expected that in four weeks she will be tried with steam. Her machinery is built by PUSEAY, JONES & BEERS, Wilmington, Del., from Mr. BIRD'S drawings. The vessel is built by Mr. SNEDEN. The joiner-work is being done by Messrs. CUTTERS. Mr. WILLIAMS is moulding the *Montecello*, the sister ship of the *Mount Vernon*. She is for the same line. Mr. SNEDEN is also building, for the same house, a vessel to be called the *R. K. Cuyler*, of 1200 tons, to run in their Savannah line. She is of the same build; her engine is being built at the Allaire Works. Both of these vessels are expected to be launched in about three weeks.

BENDING LARGE TIMBERS BY MACHINERY.—A very interesting exhibition was given on Monday afternoon by the Phenix Wood Bending Company, at their works in Greenpoint. The performance on that occasion, which was witnessed by many spectators, including gentlemen versed in nautical and mechanical matters, consisted of bending a timber 36 feet in length, and 16½ by 13 inches square. The large stick in question, a piece of Ohio oak, is designed for the support of the nave of St. Peter's Church, now building in Albany, under the direction of Messrs. UPJOHN & Co., of this City, architects. The bending was performed in less than half an hour on a radius of 26 feet, and the operation appeared every way perfect. The curvature is effected by end pressure, the timber having been steamed, and it is claimed that by the peculiar process in question, which is patented, the fibres are preserved wholly unbroken. Wood is bent at the establishment of the Phenix Company for a great variety of purposes. Fellocs, chair-seats, small coal stuff, and the large futtocks for ships, are extensively made there, and are claimed to be superior to natural crooks, as affording additional strength. The United States steamship *Pawnee*, now building at Philadelphia, has her frame, 70 futtocks, bent at the Phenix Works, each of which is 30 feet long and about 10 inches square. The Naval Commissioner for testing the strength of bent knees for ships, in 1856, made a very favorable report on this invention, which was published.

MEETING OF EXEMPT FIREMEN—DECEASE OF MICHAEL O'CONNER.—The regular quarterly meeting of Exempt Firemen was held last evening. Beyond some routine business nothing was done. The Secretary announced the decease of MICHAEL O'CONNER, an old member of the Association, and gave some particulars of his history. Mr. O'CONNER was born in 1809, and emigrated to this country in 1815, an attempt having previously been made by his parents during the war of 1812, but the vessel was seized and detained at Galway. He has resided in this City over thirty years, and for the last thirteen years at Clifton, Staten Island. Twenty-five years ago he was a prominent member of the Fire Department, and served as an Engineer under ANDERSON. He ranked high as a mechanic, having designed and erected many of the public and private buildings which adorn this City. At the time of his death he was engaged in the erection of the Institution for the Sisters of Charity, at Fort Hill. He was for many years an active manager of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.—The official *programme* has just been issued touching the regular summer cruise. The first rendezvous is at Whitestone, on Saturday, August 6, whence they proceed to Edgartown on the 13th, unless the Commodore should change the time of arrival. All the yachts are to carry ROGERS' signals; every member wears the regulation uniform, and the rules for the government of the fleet are after the most approved form. The orders are signed by the Commodore, EDWIN A. STEVENS.

FOR EUROPE—OVATION TO JUDGE WELSH.—Among the passengers by the *Asia*, which leaves this port to-day for Liverpool, is Justice JAMES H. WELSH, of the City Hall Police Court, who goes to Europe upon a tour for his health. A party of his friends will escort him down the Bay, leaving him "at the gates of the Ocean." A steamer has been chartered for the purpose, to leave shortly before 12 o'clock, the invited guests being requested to rendezvous at PATTEN'S Hotel, corner of Warren and Greenwich streets, at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely.

FATAL FALL FROM A SCAFFOLD.—An inquest was held, yesterday, by Coroner O'KEEFE, upon the body of a man named DAVID PORTER, who received injuries by falling from a scaffold at the new theatre in the Bowery, on the 11th inst., which resulted in his death. PORTER was a native of Ireland, and 24 years of age. This is the second accident of a fatal character which has occurred at this building lately. A few weeks ago one of the walls fell, instantly killing one workman and severely injuring three others.

ANOTHER VICTIM TO CAMPHENE.—A fatal accident occurred on Monday evening at No 49 Dominick-street, through carelessness in filling a fluid lamp. Mrs. SARAH WEEKS, a married woman, 38 years of age and a native of this country, was the victim. In trying to fill a lamp when the wick was lighted, her clothes took fire, and her burns were so severe that she died in a few hours afterwards. An inquest was held by Coroner O'KEEFE yesterday, and a verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered.

RAILROAD CASUALTY.—On Monday, a man named JOHN DILLON, a heckman, of No. 545 Broome-street, was knocked down and run over by a Hudson River Railroad baggage car, in Hudson-street, near Leight. It is feared that DILLON'S injuries will prove fatal. His right arm was severed near the elbow, his right foot and ankle were crushed and the fingers of his right hand were taken off. The injured man was taken to the New-York Hospital. It is said the occurrence was entirely accidental.

DIED AT THE HOSPITAL.—A German woman named ELIZA DZASINO, who was admitted to the New-York Hospital about ten days ago, having taken a dose of arsenic for the purpose of self-destruction, died about 8 o'clock last evening from the effects of the poison. An inquest will be held upon the body this morning.

Police Reports.

AN OFFICER ASSAULTED.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Sherlock, of the Sixth Ward, found a man lying in the door-way of No. 6 Baxter-street, covered with blood. The officer, learning that a woman named Kate Sullivan, who was then up stairs, had beaten the man, entered the house to arrest her. He was about to arrest her, when he was attacked by a man named Michael Walsh, *alias* "Desperate Mike," who threatened to kill him if the woman were taken off. Unmindful of his threat, Sherlock took hold of his prisoner, and Mike commenced an assault on him, in which the woman participated, using her teeth on the policeman's arm. In the struggle Mike got possession of the officer's club, and then locked the latter up in the room, while he procured a heavy bar of iron with which to finish the officer. Officer Clough, at this juncture, opportunely came to Sherlock's release, and Mike and the woman were both arrested. Justice CONNOLLY committed them for trial.

ARREST OF ALLEGED FORGERS.—Some time since several forged notes, drawn on respectable farmers in and near Danbury, Conn., were sold in that place by a man named KNAPP. The people of that town were much alarmed in consequence, and the alleged guilty party was, after some trouble, arrested. He then said that if a New-York officer were sent for he would involve other parties, and give information which would lead to their arrest. Accordingly the matter was placed in the hands of Detectives McELROY and HOUSTON, the former of whom went to Danbury and had a conversation with the prisoner, who said that the notes were drawn up by a man in New-York named BEN. F. ROWELL, and that he had an accomplice named DE MARCIA, but of the whereabouts of these persons he knew nothing. After some trouble, the detectives arrested ROWELL in an engine house in Delancey-street, and upon searching him, considerable bogus coin was found. DE MANCIA was also arrested, but there was not any evidence of guilt found upon him. A requisition from the Governor of Connecticut being received, both parties were taken to that State yesterday by Officer McELROY. DE MANCIA protests his innocence.

A FIGHT GROWING OUT OF A DIFFERENCE IN RELIGIOUS VIEWS.—For a long time a difference on religious subjects has been entertained by the members of a German society of the Seventeenth Ward. On Monday they went on a pic-nic to Bellevue Garden, foot of Seventy-ninth-street, E. R. Some of the excursionists were in the bar-room of Fells & Brother's Hall, when the vexed question of religion was broached. The discussion waxed warm, and during the feud talk a tumbler was thrown by one man at his opponent inflicting a deep gash in the latter's hand. A bar-tender was charged with the act, and he was seized and pounded severely by the faction opposed to him. The fight would have become general, had not the Twenty third Ward Police opportunely arrived, and stopped the disturbance. No arrests were made.

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.—Justice STEERS committed a man named Louis Bohnmann for trial yesterday, on a charge of felonious assault, preferred by Francis Foldmann. Foldmann alleges that on Monday evening Bohnmann approached him in a friendly manner, as he was standing quietly in the street, and, without any cause, deliberately stabbed him in the face several times with a knife. Bohnmann admitted the assault, but pleaded that it was done in a joke with a key. The appearance of Foldmann's face did not indorse Bohnmann's story, hence the latter's committal.

LOST HIS LIFE.—A man named John Lindsey, of No 339 Eighth-street, seemed determined to pick a quarrel with Thomas Dixon, on Monday afternoon, and pursued him with a butcher's knife. Dickson at that time avoided Lindsey. In the evening, however, the former was in the street in company with a friend named Andrew Beatty, when they were met by Lindsey, who renewed the assault, and lost his under lip. Lindsey made a complaint for mayhem against Dickson and Beatty. They were arrested and Justice STEERS locked them up for trial.

TRICKS OF THE TRADE.—A ticket agent, named Joshua Isaacs, of No. 3 Bowling green, made a complaint against two other ticket agents named Henry J. McMahon and Cornelius Fitzgerald, for swindling him out of a $50 steerage passage ticket to California, which he had intrusted to them to sell. The accused were arrested, and Justice CONNOLLY held them each in $500 to answer.

AN ATTEMPT TO ROB.—Yesterday afternoon, a young man about 20 years of age, entered the house of Samuel F. Allen, No. 101 Barrow street, by the basement door, which stood open, and attempted to carry off a basket of clothes. Mr. Allen chancing to hear the noise, went below, but the rascal succeeded in making his escape.

The Free Academy Commencement.

The Academy of Music was filled last evening to listen to the orations and witness the Commencement exercises by the students of the Free Academy. The stage was occupied by the members of the Board of Education and the Faculty of the Free Academy, under the lead of President WEBSTER. DODWORTH'S Band occupied the orchestra, and enlivened the occasion with some capital music. Orations were delivered by John P. Appleton, Oscar B. Ireland, Reed Sanders, Horace E. Dresser, Richard B. Elliott, John A. Carolin, Asa B. Gardner, John Knox, Gardiner Sherman, David P. Farkler, Solomon I. Wolf, James A. Seeman, Elijah A. Howland, Arnold Tanner, Edward A. Wood, Charles A. Pratt and Fitzgerald Tisdall.

The valedictory address was delivered by Mr. TISDALL. Mr. PRATT delivered a Master's oration. Both of these performances were very creditable in matter and manner. The following graduates received diplomas:

Study.	*Name.*	*Class.*
Chemistry	Simon F. Mackie	Senior.
Modern Philosophy	Charles L. Balch	Senior.
Natural History	Townsend Wandell	Introductory.
Law	John P. Appleton	Senior.
English	Edward T. Young	Junior.
Greek	James C. Fitzpatrick	Senior.
Latin	R. B. Elliott	Senior.
French	Wm. H. Sanger	Sophomore.
Spanish	Denis F. Sullivan	Senior.
German	John P. Appleton	Senior.
Prose	M. Everett Dwight	Junior.
Oratory	Roland Conoor	Junior.
Composition	Edward A. Wood	Junior.
Logic	Geo. A Beach	Junior.
Astronomy	Fred. A. Randall	Junior.
Drawing	Ed. N Anderson	Sophomore.
History	Robert Orr	Sophomore.
Algebra & Geometry	Townsend Wandell	Introductory.
Engineering	Solomon J. Woolf	Senior.
Hygiene	Ed. W. Anderson	Sophomore.
Belles Lettres	Gilbert W. Elliott	Sophomore.
Physiology of Plants	Adolph S. Sawyer	Freshman.
French	Aug. J. Vuargnoz	Freshman.
French	Daniel Jackson	Introductory.
French Translation	E Child Jr	Sophomore.

Good Conduct and Classical Acquirements—Lockwood de Forrest Woodruff, Senior.

Mathematics—First Burr Medal—David P. Fackler, Senior.

Second Burr Medal—Fitzgerald Tisdale, Senior.

General Studies—First Pell Medal—Gilbert A. Elliott, Sophomore.

Second Pell Medal—Chas. L. Balch, Junior.

Third Pell Medal—Townsend Wandell, Introductory.

Fourth Pell Medal—Edward F. Young, Junior.

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon John Perrin Appleton, James Boarer, Horace Erasus Dresser Richmond Bullock Elliott, David Parks Fackler, James Charles Fitzpatrick, Asa Bird Gardner, Franklin William Gilles, Jr., Elijah Alford Howland, Wilbur Fisk Hudson, Oscar Brown Ireland, James Knox, Abraham Witton Lozier, Simon Fraser Mackie, William Man, William Bernard Quinn, Reid Sanders, James Alfred Seaman, Gardiner Sherman, Dennis Francis Sullivan, John Joseph Sutton, Arnold Tanzer, Fitzgerald Tisdall, Edward Augustus Wood, Lockwood De Forest Woodruff, Solomon Israel Woolf.

The degree of Bachelor of Sciences was conferred upon John Aloysius Carolin, Mortimer Charles Merritt, Joseph Southworth, Jr.

An honorary testimonial was conferred upon Benjamin Ellis Martin.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon: John Howe, Jr., A. B., M. D.; John Jasper, Jr., A. B.; Samuel S. Jessop, A. B.; Arthur McMullen, A. B.; Howard Plockney, A. B.; Charles Henry Pratt, A. B.; Julius Harris Ranney, A. B. and B. S.; Franklin S. Rising, A. B.; Dayton W. Searle, A. B.; Everett P. Wheeler, A. B.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE SINKING FUND.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have made the following semi-annual report:

BALANCE SHEET.

Dr.		Cr.	
Sinking Fund	$306,060 83	City Bonds	$222,540 42
Int'st in Kings Co. Banks	300 00	Kings Co. bonds	30,000 00
		6's and mort's	32,925 00
		Inter'st on ditto	2 219 94
		Premium	5 619 17
		Cash	12 856 30
	$306,360 83		$306,360 83

RECAPITULATION.

Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1859.	$34,471 77	Am't paid out to July 1, 1859	$31,000 00
Am't received to July 1, 1859	9,384 53	Cash on hand	12,856 30
	$43,856 30		$43,856 30

FATAL RESULT OF BURNS.—A little girl six years old, daughter of Mrs. GODFREY, residing at the corner of Garrison and Front streets, died yesterday from burns received on Monday evening last by the explosion of a fluid lamp which she was using to kindle a fire. Mrs. GOLDING, who was badly burnt at the same time, it is now thought will recover.

ITEMS.—The house of C. J. SPRAGUE, No. 438 Pacific-street, was robbed, last night, of property valued at $350.....JACOB BROWN, the driver of a swill cart, fell under his cart, yesterday morning, on Myrtle-avenue, and was badly crushed by one of the wheels passing over him. He was taken to the City Hospital by Officer MCLAUGHLIN, of the Fourth Precinct.....GEORGE BELL, a private watchman, while on his beat a few nights ago, was robbed of a watch by SIMON GARAHAM. GARAHAM was, yesterday, arrested and committed to answer.

CHILD DROWNED.—MARY ELIZA DOYLE, five years old, fell into the water at Sheepshead Bay Monday afternoon, and was drowned before assistance could reach her.

Base Ball.

STAR CLUB VS. NIAGARA.

These Clubs played a match yesterday, on the grounds of the Olympic Club, Smith-street, near President, South Brooklyn. The clubs are both composed of very young men, who are, nevertheless, justly noted in base ball circles for their ability as players. An unusually large audience, numbering representations from almost every New-York and Brooklyn Club, were gratified spectators of the well-contested game. The following is the score:

STAR.	H.	L.	Runs.	NIAGARA.	H.	L.	Runs.
Tracy, c	4	1		Creighton, 2 b	3	1	
Strainard, 2 n	2	2		Richardson, 1 b	4	0	
Whiting, r. f	3	2		Shiels, p	4	0	
Belknap, c. f	3	0		Scott, l. f	2	1	
S. Patchen, s. s	4	1		Murphy, c	1	3	
Fairbanks, p	2	3		Stanley, s. s	2	2	
J. Patchen, b. f	2	2		Archer, c. f	4	0	
Stanley, 1 b	2	2		Owen, r. f	3	1	
E. Patchen, 3 b	2	2		Stebbins, 3 b	4	0	
Total	27	14		Total	27	6	

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Star	1	3	1	3	1	0	2	3	0—14
Niagara	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	2—8

SCORERS FOR STAR—W. R. Hopkins.
PUTTING OUT NIAGARA—O. H. Allyson.
UMPIRE—A. T. Pennell, of the Excelsior Club.

A Cowbiding Affair in Chicago.

From the Press and Tribune.

A good-looking young woman named JENNY BRONSON, who acquired some notoriety about two years ago, through having acted as ticket agent on the cars for PARMELEE & Co.'s Chicago Omnibus Line, who, it will be remembered, dressed in boys' clothing for two months, without detection, walked into the Custom-house, at a little after 2 P. M., on Saturday last, and catching sight of ORTO PELTZER, a clerk in that institution, pulled up her veil, drew forth a raw hide and rushed for that individual, whom she "Summerized" before he had time to rise from his desk. She lashed him across the face and body, while he jumped about and yelled like an Indian. He then made some resistance and struck her, but she laid the lash on to him with increased vigor, until several cuts on his face showed marks of his punishments. Parties then rushed in and separated the pair, for it is said that by this time he had succeeded in clutching or clinching his female antagonist. She then remarked: "You desired an interview with me—you have got it, and I hope you are satisfied."

Immediately upon leaving the Custom-house, she with a friend, went to Justice DAVIS' office, where, at the instance of a friend, she was charged with assault and fined $6, which she paid and left the office. The cause of this affair was, that JENNY, besides being agent for PARMELEE & Co., had led, for some time, a dissolute life, but recently was rapidly gaining her way into respectable walks of life, when PELTZER desired, for his own carnal purpose, to bring her back to the life of a prostitute. She had a domestic's place with a private family on State-street, who liked her, when this PELTZER, who is a lame man, about twenty-one years of age, commenced to try and get her cast out on the world, and for that purpose he informed the parties of JENNY'S former history, but coloring it so as to leave no doubt in their minds that they were harboring a prostitute. The girl was also getting music lessons at the Sisters of Mercy Institute, on Wabash avenue, by which she hoped to earn an honest living at no distant day, when PELTZER interested himself to get her turned out there. These and other facts coming to JENNY BRONSON'S ear, together with a letter from this fellow desiring a personal interview, determined JENNY'S mind upon what was her duty in the premises, and she performed it.

Hot Weather at Cincinnati.

They are having very hot weather at Cincinnati. Thursday last the thermometer stood in the shade at 100° and 101°, and in the sun at 125° and 130°. Nine persons were prostrated by sun-stroke, and four died. Several horses fell dead in the streets from the effects of the excessive heat. In one case both a man and his horse fell dead. The *Enquirer* of Friday says:

"Every body prays for rain, but it will not fall, though they look at the mottled clouds anxiously, and with an expression of ardent hope shadowed by a melancholy faithlessness in what they seek. For a fortnight past we have had blazing weather, without a drop of moisture, each day seeming as hot as it could possibly be, until succeeded by the next, which eclipsed its predecessor. The earth is heated as an oven, and at night radiates the warmth it has received during the day, rendering it impossible to sleep or to be corporeally comfortable in any way."

The same paper, of Saturday, says:

"Yesterday was fiery in temperature, being the most torrid day of this very torrid term. The mercury marked 102° and 103° in the shade, between the hours of 1 and 3 in the afternoon. Everybody seemed prostrate with the intense heat, and no one, not called out imperatively, left the shade and comparative coolness of in-doors. A breeze was stirring occasionally, but seemed to have come from Lybia, so hot and suffocating was it. Instead of cooling or refreshing, it was burning and enervating, and it felt like the breath of a furnace. For more than two weeks the sun had beaten down on the earth until everything was burning and radiating heat—the city was like an oven and quivered with burning beams. It was impossible to be cool or comfortable in any way. All suffered, panted, and were physically miserable. A number of sun-strokes occurred, but we heard of but twelve, four of which proved fatal."

At Louisville, also, the weather has been excessively hot, the mercury ranging for several days last week from 95° to 100°.

An English Pluralist.

A certain Rev. Mr. PRETYMAN, having recently died in England, attention has been called by the Press to the preferments lavished upon him by his father, formerly Bishop of Winchester. A correspondent of the London *Times* furnishes that journal with the following interesting list of the situations held (not filled) in the Church by this meek divine:

SIR: Permit me to supply the blanks in the letter of your correspondent, respecting the late Rev. G. PRETYMAN, Chancellor of Lincoln, &c., from returns supplied to the editor of the *Clerical Directory*, and corrected in proof by the clergymen to whom they have reference.

	Annual Income. £.	s.	d.
Chancellor of Lincoln, 1814	1,742	13	3
Prebendal Stall of Stoke, 1814	268	0	0
Rector of Weathampstead and Harpenden, 1814	1,591	0	0
Perpetual Curate of Nettlebam, 1814	45	0	0
Rector of Chalfont, St. Giles', 1817	869	0	0
Canon of Winton, 1825	755	0	0

With four houses for residence.

Thus it will appear that the gross income received during the last 45 years amounted to upwards of £226,000. I am, Sir, yours,

A CURATE OF 15 YEARS STANDING.

CAMBRIDGE.

Another supplies a notion of the way in which this enormous amount of money was spent by the late evangelist:

SIR: "A Churchman" refers to £98,210 netted by the late Canon G. T. PRETYMAN. Having (gratuitously) collected more than £380, mostly in half-crowns, for Archdeacon WILBRAM'S Industrial Schools here, I could not succeed in getting one from this pluralist when I called upon him at Winchester; and on asking his father, the late Bishop TOMLINE, for aid for a Parochial School in this part of his Diocese, the Bishop replied to me, from Fardham Castle, that he would give 5s. on condition the books in use were exclusively those of the Christian Knowledge Society. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 27. JOSEPH TOOMER.

The Battle of Solferino---A Curious Calculation.

From the Rochester Democrat.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Permit me to call your attention and that of the public to the following facts:

In the late battle of Solferino, between the Allies and the Austrians, it is computed that three hundred and fifty thousand soldiers were engaged for at least twelve hours. Of these three hundred thousand were armed with muskets. Suppose each one fired once in ten minutes or six times in an hour, then the number of shots fired was twenty one million, six hundred thousand: or, if once in five minutes, forty-three million, two hundred thousand—if once in ten minutes, then only one shot tells fatally in seven hundred and twenty; if once in five minutes, then only one in fourteen hundred and forty, because the number killed from the beginning to the termination of the battle was less than twenty-five thousand—thus, ten thousand Austrians and fifteen thousand Italians and French. Add to the twenty-one million six hundred thousand shots, the less of thousands of balls discharged respectively by the Austrian and French fields of ordnance, then how comforting the truth that not much more than one ball in a thousand tells fatally in the battle-field—a thousand fell harmless at the soldier's feet. Amid all the improvements in this our age, the improvements in the arts of war, like the feeling of GOLDSMITH'S pious Vicar, lean all on virtue's side. The implements of death wielded at Wagram, Lodi, Austerlitz and Waterloo were eminently more successful JAMES WHYTE.

ROCHESTER, Monday, July 18, 1859.

Aerial Navigation.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY, Monday, July 18, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is interesting to witness the inventive efforts put forth in regard to the "BALLAST FOR BALLOONS," to save some luckless wight a cracked skull by a sandbag from one of the aerial ships (?) which it seems are likely to become common, if, as your Providence correspondence says, "the art of navigating the air is receiving a large share of attention." I wish it was so; but as yet there has been no evidence of it; and to contrive "*block-tin* cars with compartments for water, and taps to let it out," is about as sensible as the Atlantic Telegraph Company's contrivance of a brake to break the cable in the act of laying it. Allow me here to suggest to the Cable Company, when they lay another, to pass it through a gutta percha tube about two miles long, attached to the ship, *which shall be thick enough and large enough to float the cable*; or, in other words, to reduce its specific gravity to nearly if not quite the standard of salt water, dispense with all brakes, and put on the steam, prevent the friction in the tube by slush, and have a quantity of spare tube to supply the wear.

Now, I do not see that the first step towards aerial navigation has been made during the last half century, except the use of light carbureted hydrogen or coal gas. Ballooning has not been improved since MONTGOLFIER'S time, but it is ballooning still—ascending in the air, at the mercy of the winds, and descending again; a way of making money by exhibitions—nothing else. But the air may be navigated, doubtless, and it only needs capital to be turned in that direction. It needs to be tried. Nobody has tried to navigate the air since the days of M. CHARLES. The attempts then were feeble, unmechanical and unscientific. *No rational experiment has ever yet been tried.* One thousandth part of the money spent on the Atlantic Cable would accomplish it.

Five men of good common sense, with a capital of five hundred dollars each, and with half as much determination as CYRUS W. FIELD, would *navigate the air* in any and every direction. Let them apply to the inventors of the country for plans—adopt that one which shall be most feasible, or a combination of them, and they will succeed and astonish the world. I will be one of the five.

LA MOUNTAIN, WISE and GAGER are balloonists. They sought for a current in one direction, and they almost found it. WISE has found it before, and so has GAGER of London. Had they gone in search of the trade winds they would certainly have found a current in one direction, and nearer the earth by two miles than the one they sought. A tub will float up the Gulf stream from the Gulf to Newfoundland, but can the ocean be navigated in a tub? The aerial navigation of those balloonists is all gammon—a misnomer to call either of them navigators. Ballooning is one thing; navigating the air another. Let us have the latter as something useful and worthy of effort.

AMATEUR.

A DESPERATE INDIAN.—William Baxter, an Indian boy, 15 years of age, at a late hour on Monday night assaulted a woman named ANN HICKS. The parties both live at No. 22 Exeter street. BAXTER stabbed ANN with a large pair of scissors in the back. He was locked up in the Tombs for examination.

The Mammoth Festival at Jones' Wood.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 19, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am directed by the management of the Mammoth Musical Festival to correct a misstatement of fact which occurs in your journal of this morning.

The *only* trouble which occurred last evening arose from some difficulty between one of those present and a special officer employed on the grounds. This was promptly suppressed by the Police. No pistol shots were fired, and the disturbance in which a man was wounded happened at the corner of Sixth-sixth-street and First-avenue.

The management feel it necessary to state this for the purpose of reassuring the public. During last year's Festival's the completest order was maintained by a large Police force detailed by Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER for that purpose, and they have the satisfaction of stating that this year even a larger Police force has been stationed in Jones' Wood during the present week, by which every chance of disturbance may be considered as totally out of the question. I have the honor to sign myself, yours, most respectfully, CHAS. S. ROSENBERG, Sec'y.

Gov. Morgan went with his family to Sharon Springs, on Saturday, to remain through the present week.

The English and American Printing-House Square Contrasted!—Our Mr. BAKER, who is now traveling in Europe, visiting all the principal Type Foundries, Printing and Publishing Houses, with especial reference to improvements in Typography, writes from London:

"I lately went to the English Printing-House Square, and found it to be a small, dark, gloomy, out-of-the-way place, as far inferior to our wide, open, public, and splendid square, as the English are in their Printing Presses and Machinery, compared with ours. The London Printers are astonished to know that we have so noble a place devoted to Printing, and are very much pleased with our "Steam Press," containing views of the Square, and its neighborhood." The new building of the NEW-YORK TIMES justly excites their admiration; they have nothing approaching it here. In fact, they are behind us in everything, and in nothing more than in their Printing-Houses—"Printing-House Square," especially.

As our "Printing House Square" is thus becoming so well known abroad, we propose to make its features still more familiar in every part of the United States, and will furnish, without charge, fine Electrotype Engravings of the Square to Newspaper Publishers who desire to give their readers a View and Description of this most prominent Printing locality in the world. The Electrotype Out referred to, will be sent, upon application, to any part of the country. Copies of "The Steam Press" will be forwarded by mail upon receipt of a three cent postage stamp. Address

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PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

For all manufacturing purposes these machines are unequaled, for the reason that they are more durable, are capable of doing more work and of earning more money than any machines which have ever been used.

Singer's Machines are now used in all the principa manufacturing establishments throughout the country, and the demand is constantly increasing.

The New Family Machines, at $50 and $75, have become a necessity wherever they have become known.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR
Worcestershire Sauce,
See that you get the GENUINE, which has
LEA & PERRINS'
on the Labels and Bottles. All other kinds are *worthless imitations* and *villainous compounds*.

This unrivaled condiment is sold all over the world by respectable dealers in Sauces.

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LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

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Grover & Baker's Celebrated
Noiseless Family Sewing Machines
At reduced prices.
Temporarily at No. 501 Broadway.
Will return to No. 495 in a few weeks.

Musical Boxes, with American and Foreign Tunes. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, New York.

Barry's Tricopherous
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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Musical Boxes, Mechanical Singing Bird, &c. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, 21 Maiden-lane.

Kerosene Oils.
A full supply of this favorite Oil can now be had. Free from all impurities, and color light lemon.
AUSTENS, Agent, No. 93 Pearl-st., New-York.

Musical Boxes—The Largest Assortment in the City. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Bachelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Musical Boxes—2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24, and 36 tunes. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Rupture Curable.—The "RIGGS TRUSS," for efficacy, cleanliness, durability, and economy, is unequalled in the world. The Truss for varicocele also, is universally preferred to suspensory bandages by all who are wearing it. No. 443 Broome st., New-York.

Musical Boxes, from the best Swiss makers. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, 21 Maiden-lane.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, suspenders and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Musical Boxes, with all kinds of Accompaniments. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Barthold's Celebrated Sewing Machines.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
NEW STYLES $50 AND $10.
Barthold Manuf'g. Co., 434 Broadway, cor Hudson-st.

Musical Boxes, playing from 2 to 36 tunes. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, 21 Maiden-lane.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Musical Boxes of all styles and sizes. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, 21 Maiden-lane.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts Made to Order.—Fine Shirts ready made, from $12 to $36 per dozen, at Nos. 87 and 89 William st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Musical Boxes—2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24, 36 tunes. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Crimedore's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at 6 Astor House.

3 000 Summer Pants, from which a Selection can be had, for One Dollar and Fifty Cents, at DRUMGOLD & PROCH'S, No. 214 Broadway.

A Selection of 5,000 Vests
For $1 each at
DRUMGOLD & PROCH'S,
No. 214 Broadway.

Weed's Patent Lock-stitch Sewing Machines
Are well adapted for the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

MARRIED.

HAIGHT—REYBERT—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 5, by the Rev. Mr. Pulney, Miss SARAH F. REYBERT to Mr. DAVID HAIGHT, both of Brooklyn, L. I.

GIONOUX—LASALA—At Staten Island, on Saturday, July 16, at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Murphy, CLAUDE M. GIONOUX to AGATHA M. LASALA, daughter of the late John B. Lasala, of this City.

DIED.

COOK.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 19, JAMES C. COOK, in the 46th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and the members of the St. David's

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as cook, washer and ironer: understands her business well; also, a young girl, a situation as chambermaid, waiting on washing, or would do general housework separately; no objection to the country; best of references; wages not so much an object as a home. Call at No. 511 Broadway, third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as laundress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 107 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs. No objections to the country.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS situations; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or take care of children, or do plain sewing; have no objections to go a short distance in the country, or do general housework; have the best of City reference from their last place. Call at No. 201 West 26th st., between 6th and 9th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE women: one as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; is a cook; the other as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or take care of children; have good City references from their last places. Apply at No. 220 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A HIGHLY RESpectable girl, having four years' reference from her last place, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family, either in City or country; is in every respect a most capable and thorough servant, of very neat appearance, good moral character and willing disposition. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, and has a knowledge of Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can come well recommended from her last situation; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for this week, at No. 146 39th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT AND WELL-recommended young women, situations in City or country; one as good cook, washer and ironer; makes nice bread and plain pastry; the other as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in washing. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE ENGlish Protestant woman, a situation as infant's nurse and to do sewing or light chamberwork, for City or country, or would travel; is neat and tidy, and of trustworthy habits. The best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE WOMEN, situations, one as cook and the other as laundress in a private family. Have no objections to go a short distance in the country. Have three years reference from their last places. Call at No. 295 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as professed cook; understands all kinds of game, soups, baking, pastries, jellies, ice cream, and all kinds of desserts; best of City reference given. Call at No. 319 3d-av, between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, HARDworking and reliable servant, a situation; is an excellent cook, a very superior washer and ironer, and thoroughly efficient in housework; can be highly recommended, and will be found a very neat, economical girl. Apply at No. 88 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROFESSED COOK, A Protestant infants' nurse, a very experienced Protestant man-waiter and a few other carefully selected servants situations in gentlemen's families. Apply at T. BOOKHAM'S only office, No. 59 East 13th-st., corner of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as dressmaker; would be willing to go out by the day or week, or in any other capacity where she could make herself generally useful. Call on or address ANNE DALY, No. 15 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECtable girls—one as waitress; and the other as chambermaid, and do washing and ironing; have no objection to go to the country; have the best of City reference. Apply at No. 436 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE AND well recommended cook, a situation; understands all kinds of soups, meats, fish, game, &c.; is also a splendid baker; has no objection to any part of the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 276 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or to do housework for a small family; best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 266½ Bowery.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to take care of a baby, and to do chamberwork: has no objection to go in the country, or travel. Can be seen for two days at her present situation, No. 33 West 24th-st., between the 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as good plain cook. Understands baking and pastry. Was in her last place two years. Has no objections to go a short distance in the country if required. Apply at No. 175 26th-st., between 7th and 8th-avenues.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer and very kind to children. Prefers to go to the country. Call at No. 401 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter, or as nurse and seamstress; is an excellent fine laundress; by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 179 7th-av., north of 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, and to do general housework. Apply at No. 104 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress or chambermaid, to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 97 12th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—WASHING OF GENTLEMEN AND ladies, by a respectable woman, who is an experienced hand and can give the best of reference. Call for one week, at No. 1 2d-st., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG HEALTHY WOMAN, with her own baby seven weeks old, a situation as wet nurse. Can be seen for two days at No. 424 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, and to assist in the washing. Best City reference. Apply for two days, at 70 4th av.

NEWPORT, &C.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND a nice situation at Newport, or elsewhere in the country, for a favorite English maid; she is an excellent children and chambermaid. Address Box No. 3 939 Post-office, New-York.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c.—call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 198 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of girls, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGlish, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, Dutch and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 3d st., between 3d and 4th ave. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AND HIS wife, situations on a farm; the man is a thoroughly practical farmer, understands his business well, and would be willing to make himself useful; the woman as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; are both persons of the most reliable and steady habits, and would value a good home more than high wages. Also, by an Englishman, a situation as gardener. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a single man, a Protestant, who perfectly understands his business; is a perfect City driver; has no objection to the country; can produce satisfactory reference, and can make himself useful in the house if required; of willing and obliging disposition. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 106 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION to work on a farm; is capable to plow, mow and cradle, and a first-rate hand to take care of horses; can milk first-rate; has been working with one man for a year; can recommend himself; has been in the country; would like to go there; good country reference. Address M. L., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, AN Englishman of great experience; is a single middle-aged man, and thoroughly understands his business in every respect; has the best of City reference of gentlemen; can be seen in this City; has no objection to any part of the country. Call or address A. B., care of Mr. Corr, No. 448 Canal-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman; understands the care of horses perfectly; is a good vegetable gardener, and can do all kinds of farm work; will be found careful and anxious to give satisfaction, and make himself generally useful. Has the best of reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

AN ITALIAN REFUGEE, VERY WELL educated, speaking seven languages, and able to teach them, offers respectfully his company and instruction to any respectable family or gentlemen willing to have him travel through Europe, under very reasonable remuneration. Address the applications to L. A., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man, a Protestant, who thoroughly understands his business, both in the old country and here; has no objection to any part of the country; is both willing and obliging; can give the best of reference from his last employer. Address for three days D. S., Box No. 286 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by an active and capable young man who understands his business perfectly, and having the best of City reference. Can be seen at the house of his last employer. Address C. B., No. 18 West 20th st., No objection to the country.

WANTED—BY THE UNDERSIGNED, A SITUAtion, as coachman, or waiter, with some respectable family in this City. He has been employed in Europe in both of the above capacities, and can give good City references. Address S. F., No. 83 Greenwich st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, in a grocery or hardware store; is willing to work and make himself generally useful; salary no object at first. Best of City references given. Address Box No. 1,856 Lower Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in some light business, such as porter, or wrapper writer in a publication office; has good testimonials as regards capability. Address J. O., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED—WAITER'S SITUATION BY A RESpectable Protestant Englishman; no incumbrance. Has the best of City reference, and will be found willing and obliging. No objection to the country for the Summer. Apply, for two days, at 282 4th av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SITUATION; one of good experience, well understan to his business in all its different branches. Address G. E., No. 16 John st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG BOY, A SITUATION to learn the Hatters' or Plumbers' trade; has reference for activity, industry and character. Call on or dress JOHN TRACY, No. 198 East 17th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION (WHO is also an experienced farm and cattle raiser) by a man of long experience near this City. Those two branches are practiced by the advertiser. The very best of City references for many years. Address until employed, CHARLES, Box No. 190 *Times* Office, or at M. M. Long's, No. 416 Pearl-st., near corner of Chatham-st., all this week, where he can be seen from 10 to 8 o'clock every day.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a place in a hotel or dining saloon as bread or pastry cook. Inquire at No. 326 Broome-st., in the liquor store, between Chrystie-st. and Bowery.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WHO IS A good plain cook, and to assist in washing and making the butter for the family, to reside in a healthy situation two hours' distance in the country. Apply at No. 110 Willow-st., Brooklyn, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock this day.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS JOBBING HOUSE, to learn the business, a young man in the office, from 16 to 18 years of age, who resides with his parents, and who writes and figures well; salary from $100 to $150 the first year. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER WANTED.—A MAN WANTED at a desirable place on this island, to take charge of a pair of horses, milk a cow, and acquainted with and willing to attend to a vegetable garden, &c. Call at No. 30 Pine-st., Room No. 11.

WANTED—COACHMAN, COOK AND FARMING hands—A coachman who is a thorough groom, a good plain cook and two good farm hands. Apply from 10 to 2 o'clock at No. 42 Pine-st., Room No. 9, with good recommendations.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children and do light chamberwork, in a small family; must bring a good recommendation from her last place. Inquire at No. 612 7th-av.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF GOOD BRICKLAYERS. Apply to WM. HAYES, at the Wheeler & Wilson Manufactory, Bridgeport, Conn.

DRY GOODS.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
AT NOS. 109 AND 110 6TH AV.
Forty per cent. reduction in prices
On all SUMMER DRY GOODS,
Comprising in part
RICH SUMMER SILKS, BAREGES AND LUSTRES, PRINTED LAWNS AND ORGANDIES, CHALLIES AND BAREGE DE LAINES, FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS, SHAWLS AND MANTLES.
Wool, linen and cotton goods for boys' Summer wear, parasols, hosiery, gloves, embroideries, &c., &c. Also, 100 pieces Canton matting.
CHARLES G. HOOK,
(Late W. S. Bond,)
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
No. 28 Cortlandt-st.

DAMAGED GOODS.—WET BLACK AND colored silks, also Irish linens, tablecloths, napkins, towels, Swiss jaconet, and dress muslins, delaines, gingbams, cloths, cassimeres, quilts, brash, linen handkerchiefs, and a general assortment of dry goods, for sale at very low cash prices, by
WM. MATHEWS, No. 51 Catharine-st.

SKIRTS—WE ARE NOW SELLING THE CELEbrated WOVEN SKIRTS, 12 springs, at $1 37; 14 springs $1 50, and 17 springs $2. Dealers supplied with 9-spring Skirts at $8 a dozen, 12-spring $11, and 14 spring $14. Odd Skirts made over. C. L. HARDING,
Woven Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring, near Hudson.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain. It will remain in tune for many months, and when the string is settled will so for years.
It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.
It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.
It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.
It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole Agents,
WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 25 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 36 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRUNG GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES.
CHICKERING & SONS'
NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS.
Price, $700. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $250, $275, and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 423 Broome-st.: also, at their Depôt, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

AMERICAN ORGANS (12-STOP) SIMIlar to the Alexandre, but excelling all instruments of the kind in purity and power of tone, manufactured by S. D. & H. W. Smith. Hallett & Cumston's celebrated Pianos. Pianos and Melodeons to rent; rent applied if purchased. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains. A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

SELLING OFF.—PIANOS, MELODEONS, MUSIC stools, watches, chains, jewelry, segars, sofas, sewing machines, paintings, guns, revolvers, silks, &c. For sale cheap, to close the stock before the 1st of August, at the place will then be closed till the first Monday in September. J. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st., 2d floor.

A BARGAIN TO CASH PURCHASERS.—A first-class piano-forte, full 7 octave, rosewood, round corners, covered case. City makers, at $400; instrument not short time used; will be sold for nearly half its value if applied for immediately; has circular scale and all modern improvements. Call at No. 47 4th-av., between 1st and 2d avs.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—SPLENDID SEVENoctave rosewood piano, made by one of the best makers and fully warranted; worth $375, with all the latest improvements and in perfect order; been used a few months; will be sold very low for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th st.

AN EXCELLENT NEW 7-OCTAVE ROSEwood piano-forte, warranted, will be sold at an immense sacrifice and a second-hand piano taken in exchange. Inquire at No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

INSTRUCTION.

LESSONS IN FRENCH.—A YOUNG FRENCH professor, a graduate of a university, who has had several years' experience in teaching, and who can give the best references, offers his services to any one desiring to acquire a ready knowledge of the French language. He has certificates of his special talent in teaching and interesting children from 8 to 10 years of age. He would accept a situation in a wealthy family, or give lessons in town. Address PROFESSEUR FRANCAIS, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WILTON, CONN. Pupils received at any time. The school is easy of access from New-York. Location healthy. Terms from $120 to $140 per year. The pupils are under the immediate care of the Principal. For full particulars address the Principal,
AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADway, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—THE BEST and cheapest boarding school in the land. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, painting and piano music. Write for a catalogue. The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Fall Term will commence Sept. 14. Terms $225 per year, including board and English branches. Circulars containing full particulars may be obtained of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, Miss AIKEN, Stamford Conn.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—AN INSTItution of the highest grade, designed to elevate the standard and cheapen the cost of female education. Students share in domestic labor one hour daily. Whole expense, $75 per half yearly session. Next session opens Sept. 1. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

TAREYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS giving full particulars can be obtained at E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS BEEN EN gaged eight years as traveling tutor in several noblemen's families in Europe and one year as visiting teacher in New-York, wishes a resident tutorship, or a class of boys in the country. In addition to the various branches of an English education, he teaches Latin, French, French and German. Terms moderate. Address SIGMA, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP, AND ON EASY TERMS—premises No. 215 South 2d-st., Williamsburgh, consisting of a two story dwelling house, 36 feet deep, with a two-story brick stable 25 x 30 feet, all in good order; yard paved throughout; for particulars inquire of P. HERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or P. VOTY, No. 109 Fulton-st., New-York.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
Bowery—For sale, a frontage of 75 on the Bowery, near Canal st., suitable for a public institution.
Elm-st.—A frontage of 40 feet near Broome-st.
Church st.—A frontage of 50 feet near Franklin-st.
White-st.—A frontage of 50 feet near Broadway.
Canal st.—A frontage of 33 feet near Varick st.
Duane st.—A frontage of 80 feet near Centre-st.
Fourteenth-st.—A frontage of 64 feet near 4th av.
Broadway—Twenty one lease years for sale.
Grand-st.—Corner lot near Centre Market.
Also, houses and lots on Broome, Bleecker, Spring, Varick, Division, Prince and Stanton sts.
Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—This property, consisting of 36 lots of ground, is situated in the XVIth Ward, on 10th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., and between 10th and 11th ave. Four avenue lots on 10th av., between 27th and 28th sts., and 32 lots, or the entire half block, on the south side of 28th st., between 10th and 11th ave., except the avenue lots and nine street lots east of the avenue lots, on 27th-st.; also, one street lot on 27th-st., near 9th av., between 8th and 9th ave. These lots are subject to existing leases, which have about ten years to run. They will be sold at a fair price, and on the most liberal terms. For further information inquire of D. FIELD, Jr., or JAMES M. SLUYTER, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, FOUR building lots each 25 feet front and rear, and 98 feet deep, on the corner of Lombardy and Frost sts., in the city of Newark, and within 3 minutes' walk of the depot. Also, the house and lot No. 16 Lombardy-st. House 18 feet front by 38 feet deep, and the lot 21½ feet front by about 140 deep. Terms very accommodating. Apply to JOSEPH B. JACKSON, Executor, No. 181 Broad st., or to E. N. Miller, at the Court House, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND Lot on the southeast corner of 9th av. and 30th st. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 6th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE STORE NO. 116 9th-av. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL place, with a front on the Hudson River of 550 feet, within 16 miles of the City Hall, containing 3½ acres. The improvements are a dwelling, 72x36, coach house and stable, grain and ice house, &c., &c. The dwelling-house, which is very large, is built in the villa style, and fitted with every convenience; has gas, hot air furnaces and registers, range, hot and cold water, laundry tubs, bath, water-closets, marble wash basins, bells, speaking-tubes, dumb waiter, in fact all the conveniences of a first class city house, and is adapted for residence throughout the year. The parlors and reception rooms have splendid statuary marble mantels, and the walls and ceilings are frescoed in the best style, &c.
The grounds are handsomely laid out, with terraces, lawn and broad walks, &c., fine shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, vegetable garden, &c. It commands a splendid view up and down the river, and of the Palisades opposite. No place can be better adapted to the requirements of a gentleman doing business in New-York. This property will be sold for $10,000 less than its cost, as will be shown, and the terms of the sale will be made satisfactory. Apply to E. SALTONSTALL,
No. 15 William-st., Room No. 4.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Within an hour and a-half from New-York. The place is finely located on high ground, on the main road leading to the Rockaway Pavilion, and contains 42 acres of very superior land. The house is of Gothic style, commodious and well-furnished, commanding a fine view of the ocean. The grounds are tastefully laid out and well planted with choice fruit trees and fine shrubbery. The out buildings consist of neat cottage for gardener and servants, two large barns, carriage houses, ice-house and poultry house, &c., &c. For further particulars, apply to JAS. M. PLUMB, No. 97 Chambers-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY PLACE TO EXchange for City property, only eight miles from New-York, on the line of the New York and Erie Railroad, containing about 40 acres of land. The building consists of a two-story frame house, filled in with brick, furnished with all the modern improvements. The tenant houses stable, barn, and ice-house, filled, are all new and well arranged; also, the stock, horses, carriage, and all necessary implements. Location unsurpassed for beauty and health, and is easy of access. Possession immediately. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

CHEAP! CHEAP!—FOR SALE—A COUNTRY seat in the town of Lewisborough, Westchester County, N. Y., containing 38 acres of land, two houses, new barn, &c.; two good orchards of choice fruit, with a stream of running water through the yard, suitable for a fountain; the situation 3½ miles east from Golden's Bridge, Hudson River Railroad, and one mile west from Lake Waccabuc. The purchaser can likewise have the grain on the ground, stock, farming utensils, &c., if required. Conveyance can be had at the depôt to and from the premises at any time. Purchasers are invited to inspect this property before they decide elsewhere. Inquire of Mr. JONAH ENAPP, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, 1¾ miles from depôt, with dwelling-house 40x36, carriage house, barn &c., all in good repair, and one and a-half acres of choice land, surrounded by large fruit and shade trees; choice water; a river running through the premises affords fine bathing, and boating and every variety of fishing near. Trains three times a day to New-York; steamboat every night. House, &c., with 12 acres of land, $4,000. Inquire of M. L. CARPENTER on the premises, Lyme, Conn.

FOR SALE—A FINE LOCATION FOR A COUNtry seat; about 70 acres of good land, fronting on the the turnpike road, twenty miles from the City; about 25 acres of heavy timber, balance meadow and tillable; fine brook forms the southern boundary; commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country. Easy of Access by New-Haven Railroad or by steamboats. For further particulars address Box No. 655 Post office.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, at Carthage landing, Fishkill township, 63 miles from New-York; steamboat and Railroad daily; perfectly healthy location; bathing at the door; pure well of water; about 100 young and thrifty fruit trees; various kinds of berries, grape vines, etc. Price $1,200. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or of C. PARSONS, No. 59 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY DEsirable village property, consisting of a good house of twelve rooms, stable and carriage-house, over an acre of land, highly improved, with large shade and fruit trees, graveled walks, &c.; is very accessible, in an undoubtedly healthy location. Will be sold low, or exchanged.
CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, ONE mile south of Coxsackie Landing, a country residence with a spacious brick dwelling and new outbuildings, all in complete order, Mountain and river scenery, fruit and ornamental trees, and a grove of six acres near the house. Apply to J. W. ROBINSON, Esq., Sing Sing, or E. F. LOMBARD, on the premises.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT on Staten Island, with a large new house, barns, stables, plenty of fruit and shade; position healthy; high grounds, fine water, and 6 acres of good land; price $6,000; $3,000 or $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of MARTIN BROS. & CO., 69 Leonard-st., New-York.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE ON THE Hudson, a short distance from this City, for sale. Extensive grounds, out-buildings, &c.; situation superb. House roomy and convenient, furniture at valuation at option of purchaser and terms easy. Apply to Dr. YOUNG, Astor House, between 9 and 10 A. M.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A HOUSE IN THE UPper part of the City, one of the finest-built houses, with about an acre of ground, in a handsome town within an hour of New York. A most splendid view of the Hudson River from the house. For particulars apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange for City or Brooklyn property; is perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence, at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st.

A VERY FINE PROPERTY AT YONKERS to exchange for good property in this City; either dwelling or store property, or such as will be required for cash. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES—ARCHITECTURAL plans complete, $5 each, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway, Mercantile Bank Building, corner of John-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN EASTCHESTER, WITHin one hour's ride of the City, consisting of about 12 acres of land. On the place is a saw and paper-mill, with water power; also, an ice-house, which lets for $100 per year; $10,000; terms easy. Also, in the City, two lots running through the block, suitable for manufacturing purposes; on the premises, is a two-story brick building, for storing goods or manufacturing; $10 000; terms easy. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 97 ACRES, AT RYE, Westchester County, situated 2 miles from the depôt, in a fine and improving neighborhood. It is under good cultivation; has fine apple and peach orchards, and extensive vegetable and fruit garden. The dwelling-house, barn and other buildings are all new. The property including stock, implements, house furniture, &c., will be sold at a bargain, if applied for soon. Address H. E. CORNING, on the premises, or No. 84 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM OF 200 ACRES, 3 miles from the New-Haven Railroad Depôt, at Greenwich, Conn.; is on high ground, and is watered by never failing springs. The improvements consist of a large mansion, barn, carriage house, sheds, &c.; also, a tenement house. A large proportion of the purchase-money may remain on the property. Also, two small farms near Mount Vernon Depôt.
CALDWELL & JONES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 137 acres in Dutchess County, five miles from Dover Plains depôt. Plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., room No. 5, or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises. Address Washington Post-office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FARMS, COUNTRY AND VILLAGE RESIdences, and fine building sites, situated along the west shore of the Hudson, contiguous to the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, between Hoboken, Piermont and Nyack. For maps and other particulars apply to
SILAS SEYMOUR, No. 211 Broadway.

FARM OF 4 ACRES, WITH CROPS, FOR sale cheap—Situated near New-Brunswick, N. J., quarter of a mile from depôt, three quarters from steamboat landing; 28 acres under high cultivation. Plenty of fruit, good buildings, soil, water, &c. Price $3,500. Terms easy. E. G. LOCK, No. 20 Pine st.

A GOOD FARM, OR HOUSE AND LOT, in a good neighborhood wanted in exchange for 1,000 acres of first class, well selected farming lands in the State of Wisconsin. Address EXCHANGE, Box No. 165 *Times* Office, for one week.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT FARM, OF 140 acres, in Sussex County, 6 miles by plank road from Elizabethtown; fish-pond, good buildings and beautiful prospect. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.
This day, WEDNESDAY, July 20, at the Merchant's Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:
$12,000 Cleveland and Toledo Railroad 7 per cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, 1865.
$9,000 Northern Indiana Goshen Branch 7 per cent. Bonds, 1868.
$8,000 Indiana 5 per cent. State Stock.
$4,000 Indiana Special Preferred Canal Stock.
$600 Indiana Deferred Canal Stock.
$150 Indiana Special Deferred Canal Stock.
$3,000 Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad C., 8 per cent. Construction Bonds. (Hypothecated.)
$1,000 Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds, 1877.
14 Shares Fulton Fire Insurance Co.,.....$25 each.
20 Shares New-World Fire Insurance Co.,..... 50 each.
20 Shares Security Fire Insurance Co.,..... 50 each.
Regular Sales of Stocks every Wednesday and Saturday. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board, and at private sale. Office 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY STEPHEN BROWN & CO., BOSTON,)
ON THURSDAY, JULY 21, AT 12 M.,
(If not previously disposed of at private sale,)
One-half of the right, title and interest, and good will of the Celebrated Rose Express est blishment and successfully run over the elegant Providence and Worcester Railroad since 1847. This Express connects with Thompson & Co.'s, Fisk & Co.'s, Adams' and Fuller's Express Companies, and with Leonard & Co.'s, Worcester; also, with Bearden's, Adams', Earle's, Kinsley's and Drake & Co.'s Express Companies, at Providence. To be sold to the highest bidder.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF 200 VERY CHOICE building lots on Bergen Heights, on the Glendenny estate, near the residence of Mr. John Raymond, within a short distance of the Newark and Bergen Plank Roads, and one and a-half miles of the Jersey City Ferry, over omnibus route. THIS DAY July 20, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the premises. DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer, will sell, as above, on the premises, about 200 lots of land, on Bergen Heights. This property is beautifully situated, on an improved and improving neighborhood, overlooking the bay of New-York in front, and the Passaic Valley and the City of Newark in the rear. It will be sold together or in single lots or plots, as purchasers may desire. The location and accessibility of this property, moderate rates of taxation, &c., &c., render it very attractive and desirable to those wishing a residence near the city, as well as to any who desire to make an investment in property, sure to rise rapidly and permanently in value. Terms—10 per cent and auctioneer's fee on the day of sale. One hundred and five dollars may remain at 6 per cent, on each lot until May 1st, 1862, and the balance to be paid in cash, on 1st August, 1859, when the deed will be delivered at the office of the auctioneer. For maps and further particulars inquire of the auctioneer, Nos. 13 and 75 Montgomery street, and No. 2½ Exchange Place, three doors from the ferry.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
E. & F. H. SCHENCK WILL SELL AT their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., on WEDNESDAY, July 20, at 10½ o'clock, a large invoice of imported Havana cigars, of the choicest brands. The attention of the trade is called to this sale. Dealers will find it to their interest to attend as the cigars must be sold to the highest bidder. Catalogues describing brands, &c., ready on the morning of sale.

WM. WITHERS, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 45½ Canal-st., the entire furniture, carpets, beds, bedding, &c., of a large house, velvet and other carpets. Also, a gentleman's fishing and shooting articles, guns, pistols, fishing rods, bags, horns, &c.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer,
450 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, July 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman street, prime assortment of fresh, seasonable goods. Also a large invoice of fine City made goods.

A. F. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 18, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a prime assortment of seasonable goods. Catalogues morning of sale.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 656 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The cellars are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 656 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 336 Broadway.

TO LET.—PARK-ROW STORE TO LEASE.—THE brown stone, modern-built spacious store No. 29 Park row, opposite the fountain. It extends through to Theatre-alley, with rear entrances and hoistway complete, and is furnished with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST; 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—NO. 67 James st., New-York

MEDICAL.

THE BOOK TO BE READ BY MEN WITH damaged and broken down constitutions, resulting from over excess and indulgence, is, "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." It treats on the diseases of both sexes and their cure, by use of "THRESSMAR." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below McDougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by

F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
And at APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FABQUAR'S MEDICATED
CALIFORNIA WINE AND BRANDY.
Pure juice of the grape with Peruvian bark, juniper shavings, &c., for diarrhœa, dyspepsia, pains in the bowels, &c.

WEAK, DELICATE FEMALES, OR MALES Are strengthened by it. $1 a bottle. Depôt No. 6 Varick-st., No. 199 Fulton-st., Rushton's, and Nos. 417 and 841 Broadway; Hayes', Brooklyn, and druggists generally.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Pupil of RICORD of Paris, and also of Professors CARMICHAEL and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature. Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Carcinic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 8 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
This celebrated remedy for purifying the blood, and for the cure of scorbutic, ulcerous and eruptive diseases, is superior to all others, because it is the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 160 Fulton st., New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Dey-st., New-York City, established in 1836, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction to the habits of the patient; cures without the disgustful sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in from one month to less than six hours. It roots out the poison and taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of its subject. The fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.
It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. H., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.
Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of Private Diseases in all their different forms; and treats also in full of Spermatorrhœa, the results of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the author, as above; also, by
CHAS MILLER, No. 432 Broadway, New-York.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. CORBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old established office, No. 19 Doane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practised as above for over 27 years, and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Strictures of long standing, debility, &c., speedily cured by new plan. N.B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University, and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. Charges moderate. Hours, 8½ A. M. to 8 P. M.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st, near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, from 9 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evening.

DR. WARD, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise, &c.*, offices corner of Houston and Crosby, (No. 139 Crosby,) hours 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9, Sundays excepted. The author's reputation in this city guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture, sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an extensive experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Reasonable monthly arrangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Counselor, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS Medicine to be genuine must have my name as the only legal proprietor on each label, and my initials on the seal of every bottle. Nervous Rheumatism, Chorea, St. Vitus' Dance, Palpitation, Vertigo, Wakefulness and many other nervous diseases, have been cured by this medicine. For sale by Druggists generally, and at No. 36 4th-av., New-York; large bottles $1.
Dr. J. T. STRATTON.

$500 REWARD—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or any change in application to business; many are cured in five days. Sold at the drug stores; at the Astor House No. 28 Broadway; and No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. William.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.—UNION-SQUARE.—DR. SATES, DENtist, inserts indestructible Teeth upon frames warranted to masticate food. Plugging warranted not to fall and performed without pain. Cleaning and extracting without injuring the gums. Children's teeth regulated and advice given. No. 825 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF AN order of the Supreme Court, granted at a Special Term and Circuit of said Court, held at Martinsburgh, June 24, 1859, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and members of, and all others in any way interested in, the Utica Insurance Company or its assets, or any part thereof, that WILLIAM O. MERRILL, Esq., the Referee in and by said order appointed, will, at his office in Whitestown, Oneida County, and on the 30th day of July, 1859, at 10 o'clock A. M. on that day, proceed to the appointment of and appoint some fit and suitable person Receiver of the Utica Insurance Company. And will, at the same time and place, or at such other time and place to which said matter may be then and there adjourned, take and pass the accounts of GEORGE S. DANA, deceased, the late Receiver of said Company, and take such other proceedings as in and by said order directed.
Utica, July 15, 1859.
WILLIAM B. DANA, Attorney.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.—NOTICE OF AN APplication for the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the 3d article of the 1st title of the 5th chapter of the 2d part of the Revised Statutes.
ELDRIDGE G MERICK, of the Town of Clayton, in the County of Jefferson, in his individual capacity, and as a member of the firm of E. G. MERICK & CO., and also as a member of the firm of M. MERICK & CO., late of Clayton aforesaid, did, on the 16th day of June, 1859, file his petition, duly verified, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Jefferson, praying that he may be discharged from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes aforesaid; and that on the 17th day of August, 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Court House in the Village of Watertown, in the County of Jefferson, I will hear the said petitioner and such of his creditors as may attend for the purpose of opposing the discharge of the said petitioner, pursuant to the statutes aforesaid.
Dated Clayton, June 16, 1859.
ELDRIDGE G MERICK, Petitioner.
HAGLEY & WRIGHT, Attorneys for Insolvent.
jy6-law10w Watertown, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY J. RANDY, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Jauncey-court, No. 61 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of July, 1859.
WM. J. SINCLAIR, Executor.
jy6-lawsmW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MAHMANN, late of the City of New-York, intestate, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES C. HOE, No. 16 Liberty-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 1, 1859.
DORETTE MAHLMANN,
ap4-law6mW* Administratrix.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—JULY 11, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that a penalty of five per Cent. will be added, on the first day of August next, on all water rents remaining unpaid on that day.
M. VAN BOHAICK, President.

BILLIARDS.

REMOVAL.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PHELAN'S
BILLIARD TABLES,
Have removed from Nos. 61 and 63 Ann-st., to
NOS. 63, 65, 67 AND 69 CROSBY-ST.,
between Broome and Spring sts.

REFRIGERATORS.—WINSHIP'S AND OTHER Manufacturer's water coolers, ice pitchers, meat safes, ice cream freezers, carpet sweepers, wire covers, &c., at BALDWIN & JOHNSTON'S, No. 63 Maiden-lane.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET, Capt. MOODY,
LEAVE

HARLEM		PECK SLIP.	
8 A. M.	1 P. M.	7 A. M.	3:15 P. M.
7 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 A. M.	4:15 P. M.
8 A. M.	6:15 P. M.	9:15 A. M.	5:15 P. M.
9 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 129th-st. each way; connecting each trip with
BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 8 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. D. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Friday, July 15, 7:30 A. M.	Friday, July 15, 3:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 16, 8:30 A. M.	Saturday, July 16, 4 P. M.
Sunday, July 17, 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 17, 4 P. M.
Monday, July 18, 8 A. M.	Monday, July 18, 9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 19, 6:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 19, 10 A. M.
Wednesday, July 20, 7 A. M.	Wedn'sday, July 20, 10:30 A. M.
Thursday, July 21, 7:30 A. M.	

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (direct,) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Friday, July 15, 3:30 P. M.	Friday, July 15, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 16, 3:30 P. M.	Saturday, July 16, 7 A. M.
Monday, July 18, 9:30 A. M.	Monday, July 18, 6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 19, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, July 19, 6 A. M.
Wedn'sday, July 20, 10:30 A. M.	Wedn'sday, July 20, 6 A. M.
	Thursday, July 21, 6:30 A. M.

NOTICE—A DELIGHTFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR boarders on the Hudson River. The steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher-st.,) EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. Returning, will leave Haverstraw at 6 o'clock; Sing Sing, 6¾; Tarrytown, 7; Dobbs' Ferry, 7.25; Hastings, 7.35; Yonkers, 8; arriving in New-York about 8 o'clock. Fare to Yonkers, 16 cents; Hastings and Dobbs' Ferry, 20 cents; Tarrytown and Sing Sing, 25 cents; Haverstraw, 40 cents. Commutation to Yonkers $4 per month; Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings and Tarrytown, $5; Sing Sing, $6.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, Bunker Upham Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York from Pier No. 14 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room $5. Running time about 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland. H. T. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st., New York.
WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours ride from Portland.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburg. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

FOR LONG BRANCH & SHREWSBURY.—The Steamboat STRANGER will run as follows, from foot of Murray street, fare 25 cents:

Leave New-York.	Leave Ocean Port.
Thursday, July 21, 10 A M	Friday, July 22, 10 A M
Saturday, July 23, 12 M	Saturday, July 23, 3 P M
Sunday, July 24, 8:30 A M	Monday, July 24, 1:30 P M
Monday, July 25, 10 A M	Monday, July 25, 3 P M
Tuesday, July 26, 11 A M	Tuesday, July 26, 3 P M

Kerr's Express by this boat.

DAILY LINE FOR GLEN COVE AND Roslyn, stopping at Bayle's Dock, Great Neck, and Sands Point. The fine new steamer LONG ISLAND will leave Pier No 32, East River, foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 P. M. Returning leaves Roslyn at 6:30 and Glen Cove at 7:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9 o'clock.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND STRATTONPORT.—The fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Capt. REYNOLDS, will leave EVERY DAY, (except Sunday,) Flushing, at 7½ A. M. and 1 P. M.; New-York, from Fulton Market Wharf, at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M., touching at College Point and Strattonport each way. Fare 15 cents.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. HITCHCOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Amos-st., at 8½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; last trip from the Island, at 6½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT, Kingston, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON at 3.45 o'clock.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT, AND NEWARK EXCURSIONS DAILY, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)—Fare 13 cents. Steamer TAMINEND, leaves Newark at 7¼ A. M. and 1¾ P. M. and foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., also, with parties, at Newark Bay House.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck slip, East River, at 4 o'clock, P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

STEAMER IOLAS FOR THE FISHING BANKS—THURSDAY, 21st, FRIDAY, 22d, and SATURDAY, 23d, leaves foot of Gouverneur-st. at 7 o'clock, Peck-slip at 7½, foot of Spring-st., North River, at 8, and Pier No. 1 at 8½ A. M. Bait and lines on board. Fare 25 cents each way.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven Railroad.

NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—STEAMER GOVERNOR leaves Pier No 6 North River WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M. Fare, cabin, $2; deck, $1. L. KENNY, Agent, No. 25 Coenties-slip.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of July, instant, at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School No. 19, in Fourteenth street, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder. The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WM. HIBBARD,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
FRANCIS DUNCAN,
JOHN J. DYMOND,
JAS. CUSHING, Jr.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the IXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 20th day of July inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for Grammar School No. 16, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
AUG. F. DOW,
HENRY P. LEE,
ALEX. H. REECH.

NAVY AGENCY, New-York, July 14, 1859.
SEALED PROPOSALS INDORSED.—PROposals for pork will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for five hundred barrels of pork, to be of the best quality "Mess," and to be delivered at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, subject to the usual inspection, within five days after the notification of the bid.
GEO. N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of VANVLECK, READ & DREXEL, was, on the 30th day of June, 1859, dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business will be settled by either partner at No. 48 Wall-st.
New-York, July 1, 1859.
JASPER T. VANVLECK,
WILLIAM G. READ,
FRANCIS M. DREXEL,
FRANCIS A. DREXEL,
ANTHONY J. DREXEL,
JOSEPH W. DREXEL.

The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership, for the transaction of a General Banking and Collection Business, under the name and firm of READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 48 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank Building.
New-York, July 1, 1859.
WILLIAM G. READ, } Of New-York.
ROBERT WINTHROP, }
FRANCIS M. DREXEL, } Of Philadelphia.
FRANCIS A. DREXEL, }
ANTHONY J. DREXEL, }
JOSEPH W. DREXEL, }

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of REDMAN & KELLOGG was dissolved on the first, by mutual consent.
The affairs of the late firm will be settled by JOSEPH E. REDMAN, who will continue the same business at No. 461 6th-av.
JOSEPH E. REDMAN,
MINOT C. KELLOGG.
New-York, July 16, 1859.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AFFERDELL'S, THE CELEBRATED CARDS, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway corner of Duane-st.

BRITANNIA TABLE AND TEA SPOONS.—A handsome article, suitable to put in parties, very cheap and good in quantities to suit.
WM. S. MURRAY, No. 23 John-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 3:30 and 6:30 P. M. Williams' Bridge
11:3 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M., from White and Centre-sts.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
8:30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—6 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, via Dunkirk Express and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Pier moor, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The Express trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 11:45 A. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only, for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 16, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 8:45 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. for Tarrytown 9:45 and 6:45 P. M., for Peekskill 6:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 9:50 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY leave Fulton Market Slip by steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., and 1, 3.45, 5.45, and 7.30 P. M., returning, leaves Flushing at 6.30, 7.45, 10 A. M., and 1, 3.30, 4.45, and 6.40 P. M., stopping both ways at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, and Newtown, West Flushing. Extra trains will leave Hunter's Point, at 7.15, and 11 A. M.; fare by 11 A. M. train to Flushing, from Hunter's Point, only 10 cents; returning, at 1 P. M. at 15 cents to New-York by 34th st. ferry; fare by regular trains, from Fulton Market Slip 25 cents. Extra trains for excursions on reasonable terms.
O. CHARLICK, President.

FOR SAVANNAH.—CHANGE OF DAY.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, July 21, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations $15, through ticket to New-Orleans Mobile, Montgomery, Albany, Atlanta, Macon, Augusta and principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 8 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington to 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—LEAVE BROOKlyn for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer-park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 6:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3 30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9.20 A. M. Express; and 4.50 P. M. Mail.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—SHARON SPRINGS.—Travellers taking the Morning Express Train on HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, leaving Chambers-st. at 6 A. M., and 31st st. at 6 25 A. M., will arrive at the above places in time for dinner.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS and Lake Memphremagog, by the New-York and New-Haven and Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroads. Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:50 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:50 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:25 P. M.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
The celebrated first-class screw steamship GREAT BRITAIN, Jesse Gray, Commander, will sail from Liverpool for New-York, on THURSDAY, June 30, and will sail for Liverpool on return voyage on THURSDAY, July 28.
The state-rooms and dining-room for cabin passengers are to the spacious poop, and are fitted up with every convenience.
Rate of passage, (first-class only,) $75, without wines and liquors, which are to be had on board.
As this ship has not been employed in the New-York trade for some time shippers and others are referred to following copy of circular from Liverpool Underwriters:
"LIVERPOOL, June 23, 1859.
The GREAT BRITAIN screw steamship being laid on the berth here for New-York, we certify that we consider her in every respect a first-rate conveyance, and are prepared to insure goods in her on the very lowest terms.
Signed,
SATHERONE, MARTIN & CO.,
WM. ROTHERAM & CO.,
CAMPBELL, CROSS & CO.,
JONES PALMER & CO.,
RAWSON, AIKIN & CO.,
CHARLES LANGTON,
C. E. HIND
FELL, FREEMAN & CO.,
THOMAS MONES & CO.,
J. THOMAS HOWORTH,
Insurance Brokers."
Freight will be taken at current rates.
For freight or passage apply to
RICHARD IRVIN & CO., No. 26 Front-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
The ship has five water tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $60.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
The FULTON and ARAGO will hereafter take such general freight as may be offered.
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Aug. 20.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP WESER,
J. R. GARTSEN, Commander,
will sail positively carrying the U. S. Mail, on SATURDAY, July 23, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $180; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELPCKE, KRUIGEN & REICHELT,
No. 64 Broadway.

NEW LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
To sail every 20 days from each port.
STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY.
This well-known and fast steamship, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, July 30, at o'clock, from Pier No. 45 North River. For freight or passage, apply to
HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.
No freight received on day of sailing. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board. Passengers must have passports from the Spanish Consul Agent in Havana, Y. M. Zangroniz.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$138
Second Cabin Passage.....76
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August, 3.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE—From Pier No 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.

	FARE.
Cabin to Philadelphia	$2 0
Cabin to Cape May	2 00
Steerage to Philadelphia	1 50

No charge for Berths. State-rooms extra, each $1.
DELAWARE, John H. Cones, Commander.
BOSTON, Orrin Seldew, Commander.
KENNEBEC, Thomas Hand, Commander.
One of the above leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West, FREE OF COMMISSION and with dispatch. Goods insured at ½ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers."
Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ESTABLISHED DRY GOODS JOBBING house, composed of only two partners, both young men, active in the business, in one of the best locations in New-York, and now doing a successful business, are wishing to make an arrangement with two young men as salesmen, with a view to an interest, on Jan 1, 1860, who have a near by, and short time and State trade which they can influence. None need apply who have not the full confidence of their present employers. Address Box No. 143 *Times* Office, stating their present place, and how long in the situation, which will be strictly confidential.

HOUSEKEEPERS SAVING 25 PER CENT. on the entire stock of new and seasonable housekeeping goods for sale at great bargain. Lease and store fixtures, glass cases and sashes, wood-cuts and stereotype plates for sale low. An excellent chance for housekeepers to refurnish and renew, as the goods I offer are first-class, and at prices below what poor quality can be bought at. STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 634 Broadway, near Spring-st.

GOOD

Indian Troubles in Nebraska—History of the Pawnee War.

From the Omaha Nebraskian, July 9.

So many rumors are afloat, so much exaggeration, respecting the Indian troubles and their origin in this Territory, that we deem it necessary to give a concise history of the whole affair, which we have been able to gather from sources every way reliable.

On the 24th of June the Pawnee Indians, numbering about 2,500, moved from their village on the south side of the Platte River to the north of that stream, preparatory to starting on a buffalo hunt, expecting to be joined on the 5th of July by the Omahas, some distance up the Elkhorn. They encamped on the west side of the Elkhorn, near Fontenelle, on the 25th, (Saturday,) and that night, Saturday and Sunday night, made numerous predatory excursions among the settlers, whom they alarmed by their impudence and rascality. They plundered the dwelling of Mr. DePUY to the extent of one hundred dollars.

On Monday, about dusk, they committed the outrage on Mr. URIAH THOMAS, to which we referred last week. That night and Tuesday they continued their manifestations of the settlers up the Elkhorn above the mouth of Logan Creek, killing and driving off cattle, plundering horses, threatening families, &c. About this time some twenty-five men armed at Fontenelle, ascended the Horn for the purpose of obtaining ponies from the Indians to remunerate the settlers for their loss, and to endeavor to take a few prisoners to hold as hostages for the good behavior of the tribe.

The march of these men above Logan Creek is described as over a desolated country. Crops had been destroyed, houses plundered, and cattle driven off or killed. Even the Post-office at Canning Creek had been broken up. Arriving at West Point, Cuming County, they were joined by more men, so that their number amounted to fifty-seven well armed men, mostly mounted—the Indians being encamped on the opposite side of the Elkhorn, about four miles distant. The settlers were panic stricken, and anticipating a general massacre. Small scouting parties of Indians were seen, apparently watching the movements of the whites.

Here they divided their forces, most of them remaining at West Point, and about 20, under the command of J. W. PATTERSON, proceeding up the Elkhorn to protect the settlers at a little town called De Witt, some five miles further up. While at De Witt, on the 30th, 11 Indians were observed but a short distance off, and these were enticed into a house, PATTERSON and his men lying in ambush, with the intention of taking the entire party prisoners. On attempting to execute this manœuvre, the Indians seized their arms and fired upon the whites, wounding one of them. The whites returned the fire of the Indians, and an engagement of a few minutes ensued, which resulted in the killing of four Indians, one of their chiefs among the number—and the supposed wounding of several more, when the savages beat a hasty retreat.

The settlers in that region deemed it prudent to go down to Fontanelle, some forty miles distant, where they still remain. On the return to Fontanelle of the war party, dispatches were sent to this city for assistance, and a portion of the Omaha Light Artillery Squad immediately repaired to Fontanelle. Gen. THAYER accompanied them, and took the command. Subsequent dispatches have been sent in for additional aid, and the balance of the gun squad and several others went out with the field-piece on Sunday last.

On Wednesday last, Gov. BLACK, and a small detachment of dragoons, under Lieut. ROBERTSON, accompanied by several volunteers, left for the scene of difficulty. A detachment of fifty dragoons has also left Fort Kearney for the same destination, in compliance with the request of Secretary MORTON. Yesterday we learned that Gov. BLACK has been joined by about forty volunteers from Washington county. The entire force now in the field must be not far from two hundred and fifty, mostly mounted, and of whom sixty or seventy are dragoons in the regular service.

We learn that the property destroyed by the Indians is estimated at $15,000.

Desperate Affray at Huntsville, Ark.

From the Fayetteville Arkansian, July 2

Since our last issue our quiet town was thrown into a high state of excitement, by a report that there had occurred on the public square of our sister town, Huntsville, a fatal rencontre, wherein FORESTER BLACK, Esq., son of Col. WILLIAM BLACK, of this city, and Mr. WARREN SAMS, a merchant of Huntsville, were killed immediately, and JOHN BLACK and Dr. JAMES SMITHSON, of this city, and Constable MOODY and JAMES SAMS, of Huntsville, were severely wounded. All the above-named parties were personally known to most of our citizens, and the utmost anxiety was felt and manifested to know the particulars of the distressing tragedy. We proceed to give the particulars of the affair as it has been detailed to us by several eye-witnesses:

It appears that on Friday, the 24th inst., some altercation between JAMES SAMS, the son of WARREN SAMS, and FORESTER BLACK, took place, in which insulting words and threatening actions were used by young SAMS towards BLACK. No collision, however, resulted at this time, and it was supposed that there would be no further quarrel. Several hours afterwards some hard words were interchanged between WARREN SAMS and FORESTER BLACK, when both drew weapons, the former a bowie-knife and the latter a revolver. BLACK's pistol missed fire twice, and was discharged at SAMS twice, the last shot, as is supposed, taking effect in the head of SAMS; SAMS in the meantime advancing on BLACK with his knife. One of our informants states that SAMS was in the act of falling when the report of firearms from an unexpected quarter was heard, and SAMS fell instantly. At this time young SAMS came running up with a double-barreled shot gun, and discharged one barrel at the distance of six or eight feet into the side of Mr. BLACK, and just as he was falling, fired the other barrel into his back, both barrels heavily charged with buckshot. Young SAMS then attacked Dr. JAMES SMITHSON, knocking him down with his gun, when Dr. D. C. SMITHSON, a brother of JAMES, advancing to aid his brother, struck at SAMS with a gun, but missed him and felled his brother to the ground. JAMES SMITHSON, who, it seems, was unarmed, wrested the shot-gun from the hands of D. C. SMITHSON and chased young SAMS off the ground, snapping the gun at him in his flight. Several pistol-shots were fired, and bowie-knives used, by some persons as yet unknown, probably by interested spectators. An idea may be formed of the unparalleled savageness of this street-fight, when it is considered that WARREN SAMS was shot with ten pistol balls, and stabbed once or twice in the breast—that FORESTER BLACK was shot twice with a double-barreled shot-gun—JOHN BLACK and JAMES SMITHSON wounded in the thigh, JAMES SAMS stabbed with a bowie-knife, and Mr. MOODY severely wounded in the leg—and further, that after the fight had ended, four revolvers were found lying upon the ground of battle, three of which were entirely empty and one partially discharged. Not a sound was heard after the shooting commenced, save the sharp, quick report of the revolver, the stunning sound of the deadly shot-gun, and the clash of cold steel, until SAMS and BLACK had fallen and their life-blood was pouring forth through the ghastly and fatal wounds. The scene of this tragedy was enough to sicken a manly heart. A young man in the morning of life, and a mature man in the autumn of his days, lying within a few feet of each other, their lives pouring out in torrents of blood, and four others bleeding from severe wounds; but imagination can feebly depict the heart rending lamentations of mothers, sisters, wives, relatives and friends. Our informants say but a minute or two had elapsed after the firing before the square was covered with near a hundred women, who made the town resound with their frantic screams and wild cries of grief. We learn that warrants have been issued for the apprehension of several supposed to be connected with the affray, but no examination has at this date (June 29) been had.

FORESTER BLACK was formerly a resident of this city; was a graduate of the Lebanon, Tenn., Law School, and had been for several years located at Huntsville in the practice of his profession. He was much esteemed by his brother lawyers, and had many warm personal friends. We knew him as an intelligent, social, generous, unselfish gentleman, honorable and high-minded in his intercourse, whose heart was bound to his friends with cords of triple steel. He thus, unfortunately, fell at the age of twenty-five years, leaving a young wife, sisters and brothers and an aged father to bewail his untimely end.

The Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson on Banking.

The following letter from the Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON appears in the Nashville papers:

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Tuesday, July 5, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR: On my return from a few days' attendance upon the Court of Appeals, at Albany, I found your favor of the 13th of June, inquiring generally concerning the banking system of this State, and especially for the origin of the provision authorizing the modification or repeal of charters, the reasons which induced it and what has been the success of the New-York system under it.

It has at all times been the legislative policy of this State, from my earliest recollection, to grant no charters beyond the reach of legislation. With many special charters, there is, I believe, but a single one which claims exemption from this provision, and that is the Manhattan Company, chartered in 1799, ostensibly for the purpose of supplying the City of New-York with pure and wholesome water; but which when it came to the practical exercise of its corporate functions, proved to have concealed in its stealthy verbiage a perpetual Bank charter.

The history of this charter doubtless served to arouse Legislative watchfulness and suspicion, and charters have since contained the declaratory provision that "The Legislature may, at any time, alter, modify or repeal this act." Under this clause two charters, at least, were promptly repealed, years since—one for being engaged in usurious practices, and another for having issued notes or checks contrary to the provisions of its charter. Yet, notwithstanding this summary treatment, so long as special charters were granted, the Legislature was annually besieged to increase the number, and the stock was so eagerly sought, for that *millions* were subscribed where but *thousands* were to be distributed.

In short, so clamorous and importunate became the applications for bank charters, that it aroused popular feeling, and about 1839 a crude general banking law was enacted, throwing the business open to all who would comply with its provisions, and since that period no special charters have been granted, but those in existence were left to expire by limitation. This general law, with many amendments and improvements suggested by experience, constitutes our present system, and all new institutions are formed by its authority.

The general law, under which our banking institutions are now formed and transact their business, is, like all other laws, subject to change, modification or repeal. And yet, there is no State in the Union which can claim precedence over this in the stability of banking investments, the safety of such institutions, or the integrity of their management; and, I am quite sure, that a proposition from any quarter to place this interest beyond the reach of Legislative supervision, for any time whatsoever, would be received with universal disfavor and remonstrance.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

Sincerely yours,

D. S. DICKINSON.

To A. G. MERRITT, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

A Pleasant Lot of Reptiles.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

A group of living serpents brought from North Carolina were secured for scientific purposes, and have been handed over to Professor FOORT, of the Medical College, for safe-keeping. They consist of two rattlesnakes, two bull snakes, one spreading adder, one black racer, and one joint snake. They are all very fine specimens. Professor FOORT intends to test the newly-discovered remedies for the bite of venomous serpents, of which accounts have been published. As these serpents nearly all eat and drink freely, they may be expected to live many years, and attain the maximum size of their species. The bull snakes and racer are over five and a half feet in length.

The first named are beautiful reptiles—if anything so generally repugnant to the descendants of Mother Eve may be classed as beautiful. They are called "bull snakes" the vulgar name—because of the peculiar noise they make. Their eyes are bright, skin of a buff color, with black spots and rings, and under the magnetic touch of Prof. CHRISTY are as gentle as kittens; indeed they seem to delight in having him wrap them around his arms. They may be considered ornaments to the North State.

Not so with the black racer, which deigns to repose in the same cage with the bull snakes only through compulsion. With his head elevated, and neck magnificently curved, you behold the monarch of American snakes. He receives the fondlings of Prof. CHRISTY with disdain, darts forth his black arrowy tongue, and shakes his tail as a warrior of old would his spear, a warning to mankind not to presume too much on friendship.

The joint snake is the wonder of the collection. It is now shedding its skin and is torpid, so much so as to admit of being handled at pleasure. We felt of its body, and it appeared cold and hard as a polished stick of wood. It lives chiefly in holes in the ground when at home, and is called a "joint snake" because of the structure of its tail, by means of the joints of which it can throw itself several feet.

The horrid looking rattlesnakes and the spreading adder occupy separate apartments in the same box, which is covered with glass—a thin partition between life and death. There are holes through the partitions to admit of a circulation of air, and through one of these we found that the adder had succeeded in drawing about a foot of his body into the apartment of his neighbor, the largest rattlesnake, but was unable to get either forward or back. Fortunately, the apartments are too close to admit of a combat.

Professor Felton and the Table-Tippers.

The Boston *Post* of the 19th, says:

"It is rumored among the spiritual circles in New-York, that Prof. FELTON has become a believer, if not a medium, finding, in the course of his researches, that the evidence was irresistible. We do not, however, notice his name among the expected speakers at Plymouth; nor was he at the spiritual pic-nic the other day.

We find in the proceedings of the American Academy, a paper by him on the present state of the Greek language, in the course of which an account is given of humorous description of a table-tipping scene in an Athenian almanac. We quote a passage of the translation:

"A few years ago, when table tipping was spreading over Europe, it visited Athens also. There is an amusing article on the subject in the Almanac for 1854, from which I take the following pleasing account of a table which imprudently disclosed the age of a lady who was present:

'If it only would move and walk about! But its education seems to be improving every day. It already talks and writes, and counts and sings and dances. But with all these feminine accomplishments, it is not free from some of what are called by men feminine faults. For example, it is talkative, thoughtless and unable to govern its tongue, or rather its feet. Thus, at an evening party once, after it had answered many interrogatories, to the general wonder and diversion, it was finally questioned about the age of one of the ladies present. The mischievous table, with much grace, raised one of its feet, and began striking the floor lightly, to the very great gratification of all, and especially of the lady, who saw herself the subject of general attention. It struck one, two, five, ten, and the lady laughed; fifteen, seventeen, and she continued to laugh. But the table kept on, and the lady's eyebrows began to contract. It struck twenty, twenty-one, and the lady held up her hands; twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty five, and the lady pressed down on the table with all her might; but the cursed piece of furniture continued obstinately, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, and it struck the last number with great force, in confirmation of its truth. But, on the other hand, at the same moment, the betrayed thirty-years' old young lady fell backwards in a fainting fit, and all confessed that the experiments of the tables are dangerous, as affecting the nervous system."

Copley's Painting of the Long Parliament.

From the Boston Transcript, July 19.

The great historical painting by COPLEY, which has just been presented to the City of Boston, is an acquisition to the whole country. This work justly takes its place in the first class of historical paintings. It is remarkable for its exquisite finish, spirited grouping, and thorough truthfulness, combining correctness of portraiture with life-like vigor. The excitement of the event has fused all interests into one dramatic whole, each countenance kindling into that characteristic expression which would have been naturally inspired by the scene itself.

The spectator becomes a participator in the event. Surrounded by the soft light which falls through the gothic windows of St. Stephen's, he feels that he stands in the immediate presence of King CHARLES, and hears his authoritative demand for the five impeached members of the House, (one of whom, as all will remember, was the illustrious JOHN HAMPDEN.) Where are they? and shall they be delivered up? Among the Royalists, Prince RUPERT is seen leaning eagerly forward, and near by stands Sir EDMUND VARNEY, who, as standard-bearer to the King, is destined to lose his life at the battle of Edgehill. Immediately before the monarch, with dignified presence, WILLIAM LENTHALL, Speaker of the House, utters his remarkable reply—"I have, Sire, neither eyes to see, nor tongue to speak in this place, but as the House is pleased to direct me."

With what breathless interest the assembled leaders of that great Council listen to those baffling words and watch the result. There, with earnestly thoughtful expression, stands JOHN SELDEN, the scholar and patriot. Here is Sir HENRY VANE, whose honored name is indissolubly connected with New-England. There we watch the countenance of EDWARD HYDE, whose writings as "Earl of Clarendon" are forever to be associated with the times in which he lived. Not far from his side, but with singular contrast of character, stands OLIVER CROMWELL, who was soon to hold in his hands the destinies of the Commonwealth.

The painting is in excellent condition. The freshness of its tone has only been softened and mellowed by time. The most celebrated works of the Dutch masters were hardly more exact in their minute finish, while there is a breadth and spirit which gives character to the whole.

This work, together with that of the celebrated "Death of the Earl of Chatham," are undoubtedly the two great master-pieces of COPLEY. It was particularly desirable that this country should possess a production of such acknowledged excellence by one of her own sons, and especially appropriate that this work should belong to the city of his nativity.

President QUINCY and the gentlemen associated with him, by this act of public munificence have conferred a distinguished favor upon the community, for which many will look to them with gratitude. We rejoice that they have chosen the Public Library as the place of its destination—where it will be both permanently secure and free of access to the public at large.

A Confidence Man at Cincinnati.

From the Cincinnati Inquirer, July 15.

For some time past, and within the past few days, a man by the name of GEORGE T. MASSEY, with his family, has been boarding at the Barlow House. He is a man of prepossessing appearance, and of that suavity of manner which is sure to win the confidence of those with whom he attaches himself to. During his sojourn here, which has been a week or more, the busy tongue of scandal has been loud in his defamation. Some of his antecedents have been developed, which are rather of a curious character. It has been ascertained that some time ago he purchased the Missouri Hotel in St. Louis, which he paid in promissory notes. He flourished a while as landlord, but when the notes became due, they being protested, the house reverted to the seller. Out of employment, he set about doing something, and made a purchase of a lot of cattle from a man by the name of BATTS, in St. Louis, for which he agreed to pay $1,500, paying him in bogus deeds of lands, all of which appeared to be perfectly satisfactory.

MASSEY subsequently gave BATTS an introduction to MILLER, now in jail in Cincinnati, who also purchased a lot of cattle from him. He then came to Cincinnati and took a boarding-house, No. 109 Fifth-street, which he filled with furniture from an establishment on Fifth-street, paying for it in the same way that he did for the cattle and the Missouri Hotel—representing to the proprietor that he owned a vineyard about ten miles from Cincinnati. Having run a little low for means, he made application to NICHOLAS LONGWORTH for a loan of $50, exhibiting to him documents which convinced that gentleman that he (MASSEY) was agent for a certain tract of coal lands. The money was loaned him and the millionaire was swindled. Arriving at the end of his string he vacated the Barlow Hotel, and left for parts unknown—bequeathing his wife and five children to the landlord. The question is, where will he turn up next?

SINGULAR MURDER IN MISSOURI.—EFFECT OF THE KANSAS AMNESTY ACT.—A correspondent of the St Louis *Republican*, writing from Vernon County, Mo., July 7, says:

"A murder was committed in this county recently under peculiar circumstances. On Sunday, 26th ult., JOHN DENTON, a resident of this county, came across a man in Nevada City by the name of JAMES HARDWICK, whom he arrested for the murder of his (DENTON's) father, in KANSAS, about a year since. DENTON had HARDWICK handcuffed, and placed securely under guard in the Court-house. He then made application for a writ, and being informed that he could not obtain one, from the fact that the act was committed in KANSAS, thereupon DENTON, who seems to be a very decided man, soon left town in company with his prisoner alone, stating that he was going to take him to Little Osage, in this county, where he had some friends, for security. This was about eleven o'clock. Next day DENTON returned to Nevada, to attend the trial of a man whom he had followed and arrested for horse-stealing, and stated that HARDWICK had got away from him. Four days after this HARDWICK's body was found in a large prairie about ten miles from Nevada City, and DENTON was thereupon arrested for the murder of HARDWICK and committed to jail for murder in the first degree. DENTON made a statement of the facts in the case before the Court. He stated that, while riding through the prairie, in conversation with HARDWICK, that he (HARDWICK) confessed to him that he was one of the crowd who went to the house of old man DENTON after night, called him up from bed and shot him down while he was standing in his door. DENTON said, upon this confession of HARDWICK to him, that he became perfectly enraged, and could not bear the idea of riding with the man who would thus cowardly confess to him the murder of his father, and at the same time recollecting that all offences, of whatever character, committed prior to the amnesty act of the Legislature of KANSAS, last Winter, were considered as by-gones, and *stating*: no redress for him under the laws of that country, he, therefore, took the law in his own hands.

A Slave Kills his Purchaser.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) West.

About dusk, evening before last, two young men, who work for THOMAS HOBARD, residing about 4½ miles from this city, on the Rochester road, were sitting on the fence near the house, when one remarked that he heard a gun go off, and very soon afterwards a pair of horses harnessed to a buggy came walking along slowly, coming west. They started to catch them, and as they neared the buggy, they discovered in the bottom of it what they supposed to be a drunken man, but who upon closer inspection, proved to be F. M. WRIGHT in a dying condition. He was not quite dead, though barely gasping as they took him out of the buggy into the house, where in a few moments more he breathed his last. Instantly one of the young men mounted a horse and came to this city for the Coroner, who ascertained the cause of the death to be from a pistol ball penetrating the skull about one inch above the ear, and ranging forward. He also ascertained that about half an hour before, Drs. KNOBS and CHAMBERS, of St. Joseph, had passed the buggy near COX's Mill, some three miles further on the road, and when they passed it, Mr. WRIGHT and a stout negro were in it. WRIGHT sitting on the left side with his coat off, the negro on the right side, driving. A young Mr. CASTLE and others saw them about the same time. At the mill, WRIGHT and the negro stopped, and WRIGHT asked the negro if he would have a drink of water. The negro said "No," very insolently, and seemed to be in bad humor.

The trace of blood was discovered for one hundred and sixty yards from the house, and a few yards still further back the sack and boot of one foot were found in the road. In the buggy were a bundle of bed-clothes belonging to the negro. Upon the murdered man's person there were no papers to show from whom the negro was purchased, but it is known here that Mr. WRIGHT had left this city the day before to look at some negroes with a view to buying. The only paper discovered was a letter from A. BEATTIE & Co., of this city, addressed to a firm in Gentryville. Mr. WRIGHT was in the habit of carrying his revolver in his coat pocket, and it is presumed that when his coat was off, the negro, while carrying it, stole the weapon from the pocket, and secreted it about his own person in order to perpetrate the fiendish purpose at a more favorable time. Upon the body of the deceased was found the sum of $1,848 60, but no weapons, and no papers except the letter above alluded to. From examination it appears that Mr. W. was affected with letter upon his foot, and a reasonable supposition is that he took his boot and sock off to give it some attention, and while so engaged was shot down by the assassin at his side. Judge W. M. CARTER, of this city, took charge of the money found upon the body, and started, yesterday morning, for St. Louis, after Mr. W.'s family, which consists of a wife and several children. A reward of $500 has been offered for the apprehension of the murderer, and we hope soon to hear of his arrest.

An American Pickpocket in France—Curious Letter.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Examiner.

The following letter was addressed to Dr. EDWARDS, of this city, Penitentiary Physician. The writer was, not long since, an inmate of the Missouri Penitentiary, occupying most of the period of his incarceration, the post of hospital steward. He proved a superior nurse—the best indeed that Dr. EDWARDS ever saw in that position. Coming daily in contact with th Doctor, he formed a deep attachment for him, which he proves by keeping the Doctor advised of his proceedings and whereabouts—this being the third letter the Doctor has received from him since his discharge from the Penitentiary.

We give the letter complete, suppressing only the names of the writer and some others.

TOULON, France, Tuesday, June 14, 1859.

DR. JS. EDWARDS—*Sir*: I am in France once more. I wrote to you from Havre some time ago, and from Constantinople. I have just returned from Constantinople, on my way to Liverpool, England, and from there to the States of America. I hope soon to see you—in about five months. I am in the great naval port of France. They talk of nothing here but the war that is going on in Austria. I have got plenty of money, and can make plenty here. I am making up for those three years I spent in Jefferson City. Lots of fun, and plenty to drink, and thousands of pretty women. Who would not be a free man, and live like a prince? Tell ——— that I am here and would like to see him here. There are plenty of convicts here, with chains on, but they have not got me yet, nor never will. I am too sharp for them. I think you can tell Mr. HOOKER* that I cannot spare the time to come and board with him yet awhile. I travel under the name of Dr. ———, and cure everybody—that is, their pockets, of loose change. Some may think that I am not in France, but I am. I shall leave here on the 1st of July for Paris, then to Calais, then to Dover, and then to London, and from there to Liverpool for New-York. Them three years in Jefferson City made a man of me, and a desperate one, too. I shall come to the United States and buy a farm, and settle down on what money I have got—a few thousand dollars. I hope Dr. SHOEMAKER is well. My best respects to him. Tell ——— that Mr. ——— of the ———, can't put my name in the papers now.

Here comes some jolly fellow. Now for the wine, and cards, and women, and a drunk.

Good bye. Doctor.

*Warden of the Penitentiary.

Sam Slick in Parliament.

The most notable man that the general election has sent up to Parliament is unquestionably Mr. Justice HALIBURTON, the Conservative member for Launceston. Mr. HALIBURTON has lived the greater part of his life in America, but he is not a Yankee, for he is of Scottish extraction, and was born in Nova Scotia. He is about fifty-four years old. In 1842 Sir. HALIBURTON came to England on diplomatic business, and on his return to America was made Justice of Nova Scotia. By profession he is a lawyer; but if he had never stepped out of his profession he would never have been known to us, and in all probability, would never have been a member of Parliament. His fame rests upon the authorship of certain well-known works which he has published under the *nom de plume* of "Sam Slick, the Clockmaker of Slickville." Mr. HALIBURTON made his first appearance in the House last week to be sworn. He is in person tall and portly, rather bald, and the hair that he has is grey. His face is full and somewhat florid, and he wears neither whiskers nor beard; and, on the whole, he appears, to a casual observer at a distance, a commonplace, plodding man, and might be taken for a farmer of the better class, or a respectable tradesman.

This was our impression of HALIBURTON, alias "Sam Slick," when from the gallery we saw him walk into the House, take his seat on the Ministerial side, and afterwards come up to the table to be sworn; and we said to ourselves, "So this is the immortal Sam! Well, he is not at all the man that we have imagined. Is it possible there can be so much humor, archness and waggery in that stolid looking man?" But afterwards, we had an opportunity of seeing him closer, and then he looked somewhat different. And when in the course of conversation, his face lighted up with a smile, we saw at once indications of his peculiar power; his small eyes seemed to twinkle and get closer together, and there was an expression about the mouth, full of that archness and roguery which abounds in his book. At a distance he seems Mr. Justice HALIBURTON, but closer, and when his face was lit up, we could easily imagine him to be Sam Slick. It is said that when he attended an Oxford Commemoration, and was greeted with cheering from the under-graduates, he threw up to his admirers one of his arch glances, and set the whole of the gallery in a roar of laughter. On Tuesday we again saw Mr. HALIBURTON on the benches of the House, peering through his small eyes into the curious scene before him, and we thought of one of his "Wise Saws;" "I'll tell you what, President, seein' is believin', but it ain't them that stare the most who see the best always." Well, we have at last now got a genuine humorist in the House. We have had wits before, but no humorist—at least, not in modern times.

Whether Mr. HALIBURTON will speak, and if he should, whether he will make an impression, must remain doubtful at present; but there can be no question that he will observe narrowly, and, perhaps, will give the world the result of his observations; and therefore we advise members to take care, and—

If there's a hole in a' your coats,
We rede you tent it;
A chield's amang you takin' notes,
And perhaps he'll prent it.

When Sam Slick was an *attaché* in England, he went to the House, and he has given us his notion of some of the speeches heard there, which we quote: "A night or two afore I left town I went to the House of Commons. I ain't often there. It's stupid work, and more than half the time routine business, and the other half of it is a rehash of old speeches. Twice-laid dishes I can stand—salt fish and corn beef twice laid I can sometimes consait is as good as when first cooked—but old speeches served over and over again go again the appetite." Hear, hear, Mr. Slick! and we wish you could thoroughly inoculate the members with the notion; for the hashing and rehashing of old speeches, and setting them before us as something new, is one of the most characteristic faults of our House, and if you can remove this evil, or even mitigate it, though your claim to be a Conservative, you will be a great Parliamentary Reformer.—*London News.*

Fair of the United States Agricultural Society.

From the Chicago Times.

We take unusual pleasure in noticing the steps that are being taken by our citizens in the direction of making the Fair of the United States Agricultural Society, to be held in this city in the month of September, a perfect success. Certain competent persons have assumed the direction of such efforts as are being put forth, and the arrangements are consequently in a fair way to be carried out completely. It is needless to indicate those arrangements: it is sufficient to say that they are satisfactory to the executive officers of the Society, and perfectly adequate, it is believed, to all the probable demands of the occasion. The Society will be able to accommodate all who shall come to the Fair; and the city is fortunate in having a full complement of excellent hotels, and other places of entertainment. And we are informed that assurances continue to multiply, from every part of the country, that the Fair will be attended more fully, and that the contributions will be greater in number and more varied in character than has any previous one. With this prospect, we understand, the gentlemen having charge of the arrangements are making extraordinary exertions with reference to suitable grounds for the exhibition. Indeed they are nearly inclosed already. We rode through them last evening, and they appeared to us the best that could possibly be selected. No doubt they are the best that could be found in the United States. Situate in Cottage Grove, they are as beautiful and as cool as any that imagination even could covet. They embrace above fifty acres.

THE WHEAT CROP IN CANADA.—Reports in the Canadian papers give very flattering accounts of the wheat crop in the British provinces. The Dundas *Banner* says;

"We learn from Thomas H. McKENZIE, Esq., Mayor of Dundas, that he has communicated with reliable parties residing in the following townships in reference to the state of the crops: Nelson, East and West Flamboro', Beverley, Puslinch, Guelph, Eramosa, Caradraxa, Nassagaweya, Nichol, Woolwich, Durham, Arthur, Wellesley, Peel, Mornington, Grey, Ellice, Downey, Tuckersmith, North and South Easthope, Blanchard, Blenheim, North and South Dumfries, Wilmot, Waterloo, Ancaster, Blandford, Barton, Onondago, Seneca, Burford, Brantford, Dorchester, Dereham, Norwich, Bayham, Walsingham, Malahide, Southold, London, Westminster, Caradoc, Lobo, Williams, Yarmouth, Oxford, and Townsend. All, without exception, express a belief that the coming harvest will be an abundant one, although in places the frost did some evil as well as the weevil. The Spring crops, such as oats, barley, rye, peas, Spring wheat, &c., never promised better than they do this year, in all the above townships. Hay is, however, reported to be a very light crop. As the above townships comprise a large section of country, and as our information may be fully relied upon, we have reason to expect to see, ere long, a renewal of the 'good times' we have all been sighing for for years."

AUBURN STATE PRISON.—JOHN P. HUBBARD, Esq., one of the keepers recently discharged from the Auburn Prison, by Inspector RHODES, has instituted proceedings to test the constitutionality of the law under which a single member of the Board of Inspectors has heretofore exercised the power of suspending officers, and appointing others to discharge the duties of those suspended. The point, as we understand it, is, that under section 4, of article 5 of the Constitution of this State, the Legislature could not confer any such power on a single Inspector. The paragraph in the Constitution reads as follows: "Said Inspectors shall have the charge and superintendence of State Prisons, and shall appoint all the officers therein."—*Auburn Union.*

[Advertisement.]

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Especially designed for the use of the *Medical Profession* and the *Family*. For sale by all prominent druggists. A. M. DININGER & Co.,
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[Advertisement.]

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Photographs,
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Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
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Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Intermittent fevers are inevitably broken up by the Pills. They act simultaneously on the liver, bowels and nervous system. Eruptions vanish under the operation of the Ointment.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 19.

$500	Ohio State 6s, '60	99¾	300	Reading R	s10 46
20,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	89	200	do	45½
1 100	Virginia 6s	91¾	700	do	b60 45½
5 500	do	b60 91¾	600	do	b60 45¾
1.000	N. C. State 6s	95	300	do	bow 45¾
23,000	Missouri S. 6s	83¾	100	Ill. Central R	b30 64¾
60,000	do	b60 83¾	11	Galena & Chicago R	65
10 000	do	s60 83	65	do	64½
1,000	Cal S. 7s, Bonds	81½	300	do	64¾
2,000	do	81¾	70	Mich. Cen. Railroad	43¼
4.000	Dr. C. W. Loan	100	124	do	43½
1 000	E. R. 1st M. Bs	88	50	do	s30 43¾
4 000	Mich. S. 1st M 8s	79	50	do	s30 43
5 000	La. C. & M. L. G. Bs	15½	50	do	43⅞
10	Bank of Commerce	67½	50	do	s30 43¾
15	do	97¾	100	do	43¾
6	do	98	100	do	s15 43¾
40	Am. Ex. Bank	102	500	do	s15 41¾
10	Park Bank	105	30	Mich. So. & N. Ind. R	8
95	Pacific Mail St. Co.	71¾	50	Mich. So. & N. Ia. G. S	25
225	do	71¾	50	do	24¾
850	N. Y. Central R	75¾	100	do	b90 24¾
100	do	s3 75¾	100	do	s90 24¾
50	do	s30 75	100	do	s60 24¾
100	do	b30 75¾	100	do	b3 24¾
850	do	b60 75¾	120	Chi. & R. I. R'd	b10 61¾
400	do	75¾	100	do	b60 61¾
100	do	s10 75	950	do	61¾
150	do	b3 75¼	200	do	b30 61¾
350	Erie Railroad	43¾	300	do	b60 61¾
47	do	7	100	do	61¾
200	Hudson River R	33¾	50	do	s10 61¾
100	do	b30 33¾	200	do	s3 61¾
10	Nor. & Wor. R	35	100	do	s30 61¾
50	Clev. & Tol. R	b30 25½			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Cal. State 7s	b6 61	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	b30 61¾
10.000	Missouri St. 6s	83½	100	Reading Railroad	44⅜
11,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	88½	200	do	44⅜
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	93¾	300	do	b10 44⅜
100	Pacific M. S. Co	10	50	Mich. Central R	43¾
55	do	71	350	do	43
100	do	70⅞	50	M. S. & N. Ia. g. s.	24
100	Harlem R. Pf'd	s60 36	500	do	23½
100	do	36¼	200	do	23¾
100	N. Y. Central R	75	100	do	23
50	do	b30 75	100	do	s60 21½
550	do	74½	300	do	s3 23¼
100	Hudson River R	33¾	500	do	s3 23¼
50	do	s30 33¾	100	do	s10 23½
100	do	b60 33¾	50	do	s30 23½
150	Chic. & Rock Is. R	61¾	100	do	s10 23¾

TUESDAY, July 19—P. M.

The firmness in the Stock Exchange, noticed for some days past, was renewed at the early Board this forenoon, but gradually yielded on most of the Share list as the dealings of Monday progressed; so that at 4 o'clock the reaction amounted to ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. on New-York Central, 2 ₱ cent. on Reading, and ⅛@1 ₱ cent. on Galena and Chicago, Michigan Central, and Chicago and Rock Island. The weakness in the Guaranteed Stock of Michigan Southern was quite marked at the Second Board, and to a certain extent affected the whole Western list. The stock was sold down to 23 ₱ cent., closing 23⅛@⅜ ₱ cent., against 25¼ yesterday afternoon. Hudson River yielded but ¼ ₱ cent.; Harlem Preferred ¾ ₱ cent.; and Pacific Mail ¾ ₱ cent. The closing price of New-York Central was 74¾@75, after some considerable sales at the morning Board at 75¼ ₱ cent. The downward turn in the Share market had no decided influence on State Stocks or Reading Bonds, which sold at about yesterday's rates; but it afforded much embarrassment (the first since Friday last) to the speculators for the fall, and they were by no means reluctant to press their contracts accordingly. This change of confidence, on lower prices, is by no means to be wondered at, nor is it unusual, under similar circumstances, any more than the spirit evinced by the *Bulls* when prices tend upward. The last-named party have had something of a harvest for some days past, and not a few of them seemed disposed to-day to let the market down preliminary to a fresh turn in the opposite direction. It is not improbable that such will prove to be the course of prices in Reading and two or three of the Western Stocks, if not in New-York Central. The general market left off dull, and Share prices, for the most part, tame.

The market for Money undergoes no change in Discounts. The transactions of which we are advised to-day are on lists of September paper, or 60 days, first-class names, at 6 ₱ cent., and November, or four months, at 7 ₱ cent. There is a good demand for all prime bills within these dates and it is remarked by the Bill Brokers that our first-rate merchants, both in the line of Dry Goods and General Merchandise are putting out their names with commendable caution. On Demand Loan, the rates of Money this week are quoted by some of the Banks and Trust Companies somewhat firmer, ranging 5 to 6 ₱ cent.

The Exchanges for the Cunard steamer *Asia*, sailing to-morrow, are not so active as by the packets at the close of last week. The offering of transient Bank bills, however, is small, and the standard Bankers, on the spot, are getting 110⅜ on London, 60 days' sight, and settling credits on the same terms. At the same time, short sight is made at 110⅛@110¼ on London, and f.5.10 on Paris. The engagements of Specie for this opportunity are moderate; less than half a million at 3 o'clock.

The Customs Duties yesterday were $351,000, and to-day $211,000, indicating the entry of several valuable cargoes from Europe by the German steamers and the *City of Washington

The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

MONEY FOR THE OREGON INDIANS—BOOKS AND PUBLIC DOCUMENTS—INVALID PENSIONERS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 20.

The Secretary of the Interior will transmit by the Pacific steamer of the 5th August, $264,000 to Oregon and Washington, to satisfy the recently audited claims on account of advances for restoring and maintaining peaceable and more friendly relations with the Indian tribes.

Judge GILLIS, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed special agent to the Pawnees, with the view so to arrange matters as to prevent future difficulties.

Books and public documents, pertaining to the first session of the late Congress, are being boxed to be sent to the various literary institutions throughout the country, in accordance with law. This is one of the reforms which has deprived members from selling such works, as was formerly practiced, for waste paper or at nominal sums to speculating booktraders.

A novel commitment has been made to the District Columbia Penitentiary in the shape of an Indian who has been found guilty of horse stealing. He was immediately set at work.

The Commissioner of Pensions has issued a circular, in which he directs the invalid pensioners of the Army and Navy, who are subject to biennial examinations, to present, with their usual vouchers, on the 4th of September and 1st of January next, respectively, the certificate as to the state of their disability. The operation of the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1859, virtually suspends the semi-annual payments of invalid pensions at the commencement of each biennial period, until the certificate of two physicians or surgeons has been presented.

Commencement at Harvard College.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 20.

The customary Commencement exercises at Harvard College took place to-day. The Governor, Executive Council and members of the Board of Overseers proceeded to Cambridge under escort of the Lancers. The Collegiate exercises took place in the Church of the First Parish. The assembly present was unusually large. EDWARD EVERETT, Prof. SPARKS, Judge WHITE, of Salem, and other prominent persons, occupied seats on the platform with President WALKER. The programme of exercises by the Graduating Class was carried out, and gave general satisfaction. For the new term there were 140 applicants, of whom 120 were admitted. At the meeting of the Alumni a letter was received from R. C. WINTHROP, declining a reëlection, but the Association re elected him with the whole of last year's Board of Officers. On motion of CHAS. E. NORTON, a Committee was appointed to procure a marble statue of JOSIAH QUINCY to be made by WM. W. STORY, who graduated while Mr. Quincy was President of the College. A Committee of two members of each class under Mr. QUINCY, and of thirteen other gentlemen of distinction, was appointed to procure subscriptions for the statue. The degrees of LL. D. were conferred on CHAS. SUMNER and GEO. B. EMERSON, of Boston; HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, of Cambridge; and GEO. P. MARSH, of Burlington, Vt.

Important Decision in the Baltimore India-Rubber Case.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 20.

In the case of Horace H. Day *et al. vs.* Stellman *et al.*, which lately occupied the Court here for two weeks, his Honor Judge GILES, this morning rendered, at the close of a very able opinion, a decision in favor of Mr. DAY on all the points presented, holding that under his agreements with GOODYEAR, Mr. DAY has an exclusive monopoly of elastic goods containing vulcanized rubber. A perpetual injunction was granted. Some fifteen other suits were depending here upon this decision, in all of which perpetual injunctions will issue.

The Canadian Government, etc.

TORONTO, Wednesday, July 20.

The different departments of our Government are making active preparations for their removal to Quebec. A portion have already gone, and others are about leaving.

Samples of the new Wheat are now coming in from various parts of Canada West, indicating an abundant crop and excellent quality. The weather is very favorable for the growing crops.

The Pittsburgh Post and President Buchanan.

PITTSBURGH, Tuesday, July 19.

The Pittsburgh *Post*, the leading Democratic organ in Western Pennsylvania, this morning puts up the name of JAMES BUCHANAN for reëlection, and in a strong and unequivocal leader, takes the ground that he is the only candidate who can be nominated by the Charleston Convention to reconcile the differences which exist in the Democratic ranks at the North and South.

From Pike's Peak.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, July 19.

An express arrived from Denver City this evening and reports everything in the mining region to be in a flourishing condition. The express brought no papers and hence there are no details of the news. Another express is due to-morrow.

LEAVENWORTH, Wednesday, July 20.

Another express from Denver City, 14th inst., arrived this afternoon, bringing $2,500 in treasure.

Two Negroes Hang and One Burnt at the Stake.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 20.

A dispatch received to-day from Marshall, in this State, states that three negroes, who were on trial yesterday at that place for rape and murder, were at night taken forcibly from the jail by a mob, and two of them hung and the other burnt at the stake.

Death of Judge Nash.

PETERSBURGH, Va., Wednesday, July 20.

Judge JOHN W. NASH died at his residence in Powhatan on Sunday night.

Suicide at Toronto.

TORONTO, C. W., Wednesday, July 20.

WM. B. CREW, a well-known auctioneer, committed suicide to-day in consequence of business difficulties.

Non-Arrival of the Africa.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, July 20—1½ P. M.

There are yet no signs of the R. M. steamship *Africa*, now in her 12th day from Liverpool, and fully due. Wind northwest, fresh. Weather cloudy.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, July 20.

The United States Mail steamship *Florida* arrived at the wharf at 9½ o'clock this morning, all well.

TRAVEL ON THE PLAINS—THE BUSINESS OF AN OUTFITTING STATION.—A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing from Westport, Ill., gives a statistical account of the business done in that border town, in fitting-out parties about to cross the Plains. The writer says:

"Our streets are at this time more quiet and dull than I have ever seen them. The Spring trade with the Mexicans and mountaineers being over, the merchant trains having all departed, and the last hunter, *peon* and greaser, having left for their distant lairs and ranches. But we can spare them for a while in consideration of the unusual amount of money they this season left with our merchants and manufacturers, without going into anything like a review of the business of this little border town for the closing season, I will merely say that the sales of one Western house, from the 1st of January to the 1st of July, has amounted to $141,800—chiefly from parties from across the Plains.

The number of freight trains outfitted in Westport during the present season has been 17.

Number of merchant trains outfitted in Westport, and bought goods at the East, 30.

Merchant trains outfitted, which bought their goods exclusively at Westport, 27.

Whole number of trains outfitted here, 144. Some trains comprised only 6 wagons, and others had as many as 18. Supposing 12 to be a fair average, the number of wagons would amount to 1,728.

All the trade in New-Mexico, or nearly all, comes first to Westport, and is from thence distributed. All the New-Mexican merchants make this their Eastern head-quarters, and have here their agents, freighters, and correspondents. To this point they consign their goods and forward their drafts. In the Spring they all come here, and many of them go no further East in purchase their supplies. The larger houses, it is true, go to St. Louis, New-York, and Philadelphia to purchase the bulk of their supplies and negotiate their commodities, but even they, as largely as they purchase, find it to their interest to buy certain description of articles at Westport.

☞The Lecompte filly, *Pretty-by-Night*, the last of the famous Lecompte stock remaining in Kentucky, was sold a few days since for $1,000. She is two years old.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

News from California, Oregon and British Columbia.

By the arrival of the Overland Mail, we have received dates from California to June 27, six days later than steamer advices, and corresponding news from all points on the Pacific. A brief telegraphic summary of this intelligence has already been published.

The news from California is interesting, politically. The Buchanan wing of the Democracy held a State Convention at Sacramento, June 23. Gov. WELLER was defeated in the nomination for Governor by MILTON S. LATHAM. We find the following summary of the proceedings in the San Francisco papers:

"Major R. P. Hammond, of San Joaquin, was elected permanent President of the Convention, with six Vice-Presidents, including W. R. Garrison, Esq., of San Francisco. On the first ballot for Governor, Mr. Latham received 129 votes; Weller, 111; Nugent, 29. On the second ballot the vote was: Latham, 135; Weller, 104; Nugent, 29. Denver and Dudley withdrew. On motion of Col. J. P. Hoge, of San Francisco, the nomination of Mr. Latham was declared unanimous. John G. Downey, of Los Angeles, received the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor by acclamation."

The Overland Mail which left San Francisco June 20 took out nearly 1,500 letters.

Disturbances had occurred at Fort Tejon, of which the following account is given:

"On Friday, June 17, a note was received from the Reserve by an express, stating that a difficulty had occurred among the Indians, and, as the result, two Indian women were killed and one man wounded. Being unable to get any satisfactory information from the messenger—an Indian—the matter was laid before Col. BEALL, commanding this post, who immediately dispatched Capt. DAVIDSON and Lieut. CHAPMAN, with a detachment of Company B, First Dragoons, to the Reserve. On their arrival they ascertained that an Indian called TOMAS, (who some days previous had become incensed at his wife and daughter for assisting to harvest the grain, and at the same time uttered threats of violence, for which he was confined, but was released on promise of good behavior,) while the employes were at dinner, and most of the harvesters were at their camps, proceeded to where his wife and daughter were and inflicted several wounds with a butcher-knife on the person of the girl, which produced death in a few minutes. The culprit was, after some resistance, secured. The friends of the woman insisted upon executing summary vengeance, but were deterred until the arrival of the detachment, at which time they were assembling in large numbers with the avowed intention of forcing the prison and killing him. They were, however, requested to disperse. It was feared that if the new party were successful in punishing the prisoner, his friends—by the way, are of the most warlike tribe on the Reserve—would attempt to take revenge for the act. To provide against this, Col. D. bivouacked with his men near the prison. No further difficulty occurred, although quite a body of the natives assembled a little past midnight near the prison, for the purpose, if possible, of getting the prisoner; but, on being assured that the guard would repel all attempts, they quietly dispersed. At daylight the culprit, in charge of the detachment, started for Fort Tejon, where he will be delivered over to the civil authorities."

The Los Angeles *Vineyard*, June 24, has the following item:

"From an extra of the Santa Barbara *Gazette*, we learn that, on Friday, June 24, the heat was so intense in that place as to cause the death of 'calves, rabbits, birds, &c.' All the trees were blasted, and the fruit roasted. Metal of all kinds became so hot that it could not be touched with the naked hand. The good people of Santa Barbara suppose that a volcanic eruption has taken place in their vicinity."

A San Francisco paper tells this curious story:

"The steamer *Goliah* has been chartered and prepared for a novel purpose. To the ocean, about thirty miles from Santa Barbara, there is an island called Santa Rosa, upon which there are about twenty thousand head of cattle and sheep. These are the increase of a few head which were placed on the Island some twenty years ago. The original owners gave a mortgage upon this stock, which was lately foreclosed, and the present owners propose removing the animals to the main land, and have chartered this vessel to convey them. It is supposed that it will require four or five months to complete the job. The vessel will start within a day or two."

The Humboldt *Times* contains an account of a new gold discovery. It says:

"Our town was thrown into a great uproar on Monday last, by the arrival of Mr. C. A. ROBINSON, who lives at the mouth of Eel River, and has resided in this county for eight years, with the news that he had discovered extensive gold diggings, somewhere in the south part of the county. He exhibited a prospect which he stated he procured from one pan of dirt. The prospect amounted to ten or fifteen cents.

OREGON.

Oregon dates are to June 16. A flood had occurred in the Columbia River, causing great destruction of property. Upon the Oregon side of the Cascades, the water caused the destruction of much valuable property. The fine Railroad bridge, constructed within the year for RUCKEL & OLMSTED, at a cost of $10,000, is entirely swept away. About 300 feet of their portage railway is destroyed, and much other serious damage done. On the Washington side, the railway was momentarily threatened with a similar disaster when the steamer left. The water was above the highest stage reached in 1853, and was constantly and rapidly rising.

Father DE SMET, the celebrated Indian missionary, had again visited Portland, accompanied by the chiefs of the more formidable Indian tribes, who had journeyed from the far interior with him. The trip was taken at the invitation of Mr. GRANT, Indian Superintendent, in order that the chiefs might behold the strength and superior advancement of our people, and that they might report the same to their tribes on return. When they returned to their tribes, Father DE SMET would pursue his way eastward, across the plains, to St. Louis, visiting and counseling the various tribes on his way.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Dates from Washington Territory are to June 10. Political excitement was running high. Gov. STEVENS and Col. WALLACE, his competitor, are canvassing together. The impression is that STEVENS will be reelected Delegate to Congress by a large majority. It is also confidently believed that the county elections will almost universally result favorably to the Democracy.

Three canoes full of Indians had made an attack upon Blunt's or Smith's Island light-house. Major HALLER had dispatched a force of twenty soldiers to drive away the Indians, but before they could arrive at the scene of action, a volunteer force of fifteen men under Capt. JONES made their appearance. On perceiving the strength of the party opposed to them the Indians withdrew.

For the three days ending May 27, 736 000 feet of lumber were shipped from Port Gamble to San Francisco.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Dates from Victoria to June 21 announce a disastrous overflow of Frazer's River. The stream had risen twelve feet in four days at Fort Yale. All the houses on the beach were overflowed, and several had been swept away.

Mining operations were entirely suspended on the river, in consequence of the high water.

Ten pounds of powder exploded in the magazine of the steamer *Forwood* as she entered the harbor of Esquimalt on the 18th June, and Mr. LOCK, a son of the Captain, and GRAY, a servant, were horribly wounded. The latter died the same night. The explosion was caused by the igniting of a match.

Coal had been discovered near Queensborough.

Governor DOUGLASS and Colonel MOODY had made a trip to the north entrance of Fraser's River, and found fine tracts of land.

The employes at Queensborough were all lying idle. Nothing had been done towards clearing the place as promised by the Government. The sappers and miners had struck for back pay and got it.

Further by the Overland Mail.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 19.

The Overland Mail of the 27th ult. has reached this city.

The prisoners escaped from the California Penitentiary by overpowering the guard; twelve of them were recaptured, and eight were shot in the bushes in endeavoring to escape arrest.

The Italians in San Francisco have raised $5,000 to send to King VICTOR EMANUEL for the benefit of his needy subjects.

The people of Carson Valley have called a Convention for the 18th of July, to consider the public safety of the proposed territory of Nevada. The election for delegates to Congress is fixed for the 23 of July.

The weather was intensely hot throughout California, parching vegetation, some parts of the country looking as though they had been burned.

The county of Santa Barbara had been visited by a terrible sirocco, forcing the people to shut themselves in doors, killing animals, and literally roasting the fruit on the trees. This occurred on the 17th ult.

The mining news from Fraser's River continues discouraging.

EIGHTH CENSUS.—We learn that Mr. JOSEPH C. G. KENNEDY, Superintendent of the Seventh Census, has been appointed under the act of March 3, 1850, making an appropriation preliminary to taking the eighth census, to have the direction of the work. In view of the intimate acquaintance possessed by Mr. KENNEDY with the whole subject of the census, the propriety of this appointment will be generally manifest, but will be more particularly approved by those who have had the opportunity of witnessing the vigor and system which his energy and perseverance infused into the previous one.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

FROM ARIZONA.

Arrival of General Pesquera from Mazatlan—Disturbed State of the Frontier—Lieutenant Mowry Renominated as Delegate to Congress—Mexican Outrages—Return of the Gila Explorers—Severe Punishment in the Army.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TUBAC, Arizona, Monday, June 27, 1859.

Gen. PESQUERA arrived at Guaymas on the 16th, with five hundred troops and a fine train of artillery; his late success at the City of Mazatlan and in Sinaloa, has given him plenty of funds, which is all that is required to enable any party to carry on a revolution in Mexico. Personally, PESQUERA is not popular with foreigners; he is, however, a firm supporter of the Liberal Party, which gives him influence with the better portion of the inhabitants of Southern Sonora. Really this present revolution is only a "war with families," dating back to the *creating* of Sinaloa out of the South of Sonora. GANDARA is a firm supporter of the "Church Party," which has had its day, not only in Sonora, but throughout the Christian world.

The disturbed state of the frontier, we believe, has induced the head of the Military Department of New-Mexico to order the return of Lieut. LOMB'S Company of Dragoons to Fort Buchanan; they are now at Fort Fillmore, it is said, because forage is cheap. If this principle is carried out, why not pasture the horses and set the men to work for their board.

Lieut. MOWRY has arrived in the Territory. A very enthusiastic meeting at Mesilla again nominated him as Delegate. Mr. M. has done all in his power for the Territory of Arizona, or rather the county of Dona Anna, New-Mexico. In my mind a Territory ought not to be formed. I think it can not. Geography is against it, common sense is against it. West of Mesilla there is a country of one hundred miles wide and six hundred miles long, in which there is not over two hundred white legal voters, including all the mail stations of WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & Co.'s Overland Mail Company.

The Mexicans bitterly hate our race. Yesterday some dozen "set upon" one of our best citizens and literally riddled him with butcher knives. JOHN WARE, formerly of Baltimore, Md., has a ranch about one mile from Tubac, on the evening of the 24th, being St. John's day, several Mexicens who worked in the neighborhood, "got on" a little too much *mescal*, and in passing WARE'S ranch were "barked at" by his dogs. WARE went out to call them in, when one of them *grabbed* him from behind, and some two or three gave him half-a-dozen stabs with knives. Mr. CACERES, WARE'S partner, shot one dead; a second is now in confinement in the quarters of the Sonora E. & M. Company, awaiting the result of the wounds. Dr. HOOSE is attending upon WARE, having dressed the wounds, and should he recover, it may be attributed more to his attention and skill, than to the good will of the Mexicans.

The mining interests continue to prosper. The best evidence we can offer of the richness of the mines, is the "official fact", that $1,100,000 of silver was received in San Francisco from the coast of Sonora and Sinaloa, within one month after the success of the Liberal party. In my mind, at least, as much more was smuggled out. The Sonora E. & M. Company continue to reduce $200 a day in silver from one-eighth the capacity of their works. They are now waiting the arrival of an engine.

The last of the Gila explorers have returned to Tucson, after a hard and fruitless journey. They penetrated the country as far as the White Mountains, and within two days' journey of the settlements of the Zuni Indians. Their route was entirely new, but through a country similar in its physical features to that described by the former party—a succession of mountains and narrow valleys, with many small streams. Near one of the camps one of the company, Capt. A. BAKER found a species of root growing near a little stream, which he deemed edibles. He ate some himself, and handed portions to others. In about 20 minutes those who partook of the root were seized with dizziness and convulsions, and in 15 minutes more Capt. BAKER and Mr. NICHOLS expired in great agony. The other three were dosed with emetics, bled, and their lives saved, although they suffered intensely. Mr. BAKER was an elderly man, believed to be from Texas. NICHOLS was from the State of New-York. Both were buried at the camp where they died. The root which caused such a deadly result is believed to be what is commonly known as the "wild parsnip."

Private ALEXSON BANTLY, of K Company, First Dragoons, convicted of desertion and horse-stealing, was sentenced by the Court-martial lately in session at Fort Buchanan, to the following terribly severe punishment: *To receive fifty lashes with a cowhide, well laid on the bare back, to be confined at hard labor until January, 1861, heavily ironed, to forfeit all pay due him, to have his head shaved, and be branded with a red hot iron with the letter D,* to be drummed out of the service and receive a dishonorable discharge.

Letter from Mr. Sickles.

The following letter has been addressed to the editor of a morning journal by Mr. SICKLES in vindication of himself, in renewing his marital relations with his wife:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 19, 1859.

Through the course of sad events, which during the last few months have brought so much affliction upon my family, I have been silent. No amount of misrepresentation affecting myself only could induce me now to open my lips; nor could I deem it worth while under any circumstances to notice what has been or can be said in journals never regarded as the sources or the exponents of public opinion, for in these it is too often obvious that only unworthy motives prompt the most vindictive assaults upon the private life of citizens holding public stations. But the editorial comments in the *Herald* of yesterday, although censorious, (of which I do not complain, whilst I read them with regret,) differ so widely in tone and temper from the mass of nonsense and calumny which has lately been written concerning a recent event in my domestic relations, that I cannot allow a mistake, into which you have been led by inaccurate information, to pass without such a correction as will relieve others from any share of the reproaches which it is the pleasure of the multitude at this moment to heap upon me and mine.

Referring to the forgiveness which my sense of duty and my feelings impelled me to extend to an erring and repentant wife, you observe, in the course of your temperate and dignified article, that, "It is said, however, that the last phase of the affair was brought about through the advice of his lawyers." This is entirely erroneous. I did not exchange a word with one of my counsel upon the subject, nor with any one else. My reconciliation with my wife was my own act, done without consultation with any relative, connection, friend or adviser. Whatever blame, if any belongs to the step, should fall alone upon me. I am prepared to defend what I have done before the only tribunal I recognize as having the slightest claim to jurisdiction over the subject—my own conscience and the fear of Heaven. I am not aware of any statute, or code of morals, which makes it infamous to forgive a woman; nor is it usual to make our domestic life a subject of consultation with friends, no matter how near and dear to us. And I cannot allow even all the world combined to dictate to me the repudiation of my wife, when I think it right to forgive her, and restore her to my confidence and protection.

If I ever failed to comprehend the utterly desolate position of an offending though penitent woman—the hopeless future, with its dark possibilities of danger, to which she is doomed when proscribed as an outcast—I can now see plainly enough, in the almost universal howl of denunciation with which she is followed to my threshhold, the misery and perils from which I have rescued the mother of my child. And although it is very sad for me to incur the blame of friends and the reproaches of many wise and good people, I shall strive to prove to all who may feel any interest in me, that if I am the first man who has ventured to say to the world an erring wife and mother may be forgiven and redeemed, that, in spite of all the obstacles in my path, the good results of this example shall entitle it to the limitation of the generous, and the commendation of the just.

There are many who think that an act of duty, proceeding solely from affections which can only be comprehended in the heart of a husband and a father, is to be fatal to my professional, political, and social standing. If this be so, then so be it. Political station, professional success, social recognition, are not the only prizes of ambition; and I have seen enough of the world in which I have moved, and read enough of the lives of others, to teach me that, if one be patient and resolute, it is the man himself who indicates the place he will occupy; and as long as I do nothing worse than to reunite my family under the roof where they may find shelter from continuous and persecution, I do not fear the noisy but fleeting voice of popular clamor. The multitude accept their first impressions from a few; but in the end men think for themselves, and if I know the human heart—and sometimes I think that in a career of mingled sunshine and storm I have sounded nearly all its depths—then I may reassure those who look with reluctant forebodings upon my future to be of good cheer, for I will not cease to vindicate a just claim to the respect of my fellows; while to those motley groups, here and there, who look upon my misfortunes only as weapons to be employed for my destruction, to those I say, once for all, if a man make a good use of his enemies, they will be as serviceable to him as his friends.

In conclusion, let me ask only one favor of those who, from whatever motive, may deem it necessary or agreeable to comment in public or private upon this sad history; and that is, to aim all their arrows at my breast, and for the sake of my innocent child, to spare her yet youthful mother, while she seeks in sorrow and contrition the mercy and the pardon of Him to whom, sooner or later, we must all appeal.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

DANIEL E. SICKLES.

LETTERS FROM COUNTRY LOUNGERS.

Sharon Springs.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

"HOLE IN THE WALL," Sharon Springs, July 18, 1859.

We came here by the North River boat up the North River as far as Albany, whence we took the cars to Palatine Bridge, and thence by stage to our present moorings. We first attempted the "Pavilion," but "Sharon is full," so were obliged to put up with a "Hole in the Wall."

"Sharon is full?"—which means that the "Pavilion" is—for the Pavilion bears the same relation to Sharon that Paris does to France. It is the "cock of the roost," and if you're not a Pavilioner you're nobody, and might as well be nowhere as be at Sharon. When Sharon is empty, Sharon is a very hard place to get in. The "*facilis descensus averni*" reversed is nothing to it, but when Sharon (of course we mean the Pavilion) is full, then—"Sharon is full." How many disconsolate wights have we seen drop their lower jaw at that terrible dictum—"Sharon is full." In fact, the only wight there admitted is "broiled white," and that the Pavilion has every day for dinner. Of course the society here is rich, for it is the "*creme de la creme*" of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and if there be any other town of any importance in the United States, Sharon has its representative. But it is harder to enter than Congress. You can get in there by going to Wisconsin or Kansas, &c., but no such indirect route leads to the Pavilion. No, indeed, you must have credentials of a higher order. At the Pavilion, everybody knows everybody else, and the lord of the manor knows them all. "Oh it is very nice, the society at the Pavilion. It is so charming," said a young lady of the rose-bud order to us one day—"it is so charming to meet only people that you know." We like bread and butter occasionally. Another advantage of the Pavilion is—the dogs. You can't turn a corner without stepping on a dog's tail. These dogs are principally of the "black and tan" order. These dogs would be an interesting study—but in hot weather dogs are too suggestive, and there's not one of them with a muzzle. We would rather face the mouth of one forty-pounder than those of forty dogs on a hot day. But the Pavilion is a "little kingdom of its own," and one word of expostulation and off you go instead of the dogs. Besides its veneration for dogs in which it somewhat resembles the ancient Egyptians, only they worshiped cats, it on the contrary differs from them in another respect—that namely of caste. Servants as well as dogs are allowed to "range the house." We know that the United States is a Republic and a great country, and we believe in freedom and equality, but, singular to say, we don't believe in servants lolling about in easy arm-chairs or writing letters at the same table with you, or even in their grinning and cracking jokes at your expense. The result of this too great liberty is easy to be foreseen. The attendance becomes indifferent. These luxurious waiters acquire habits of indolence and carelessness. We acknowledge they are very good-natured with it all for though they do nearly knock out your eye with a fork, drop the butter knife into your pocket and spill scalding tea over your thinly-breeched legs, still they console you with a good, hearty laugh, which is very refreshing, coming as it does from the cause of all your mishaps. We have seen "High Life below stairs" on the stage, but we never saw the representation of "Low Life up stairs" before, and we must confess we don't like the piece.

The Pavilion not only has its own peculiar government, but it likewise has its own religion. This is millenial, for it has but one church called the "Union," and in this all sects and denominations may preach indiscriminately. The history of this church constitutes a singular episode in the annals of the Pavilion, and it may also be said to commence a new era in the history of the world—for, since the Reformation, no such great event has occurred as the union of all sects into one church. Its history may be briefly given as follows: It was certainly not more than a century ago that the adherents of the Pavilion began to feel the need of a church. In a short time the necessary amount was raised by subscription, when in steps an Episcopal clergyman and asks for the money to build *the* church. The ruler of the Pavilion immediately "got his back up," and retorted that the object of the subscriptions was not to build *the* church but a church, and in process of time his remark was verified by the appearance of "a neat and convenient edifice" on the Pavilion territory. Thus far it has been preached in twice—once by a Presbyterian, and once again by a Presbyterian. Whether it is to be always a Presbyterian remains to be seen, but it is quite certain it will never be an Episcopalian, for that sect now have a church of their own—a very neat edifice, but not quite so "convenient" nor commodious as the "Union."

Notwithstanding all its peculiarities, Sharon is a most delightful place. The air is so exhilarating that you seem to drink in nectar at every draught. Cocktails are consequently at a discount. Not only, too, are you exhilarated through your drinking apparatus, but your very eye is constantly fed. The country smiles on you with such a bright, joyous glance, and looks so benevolently and blandly at you, that even when you do treat on the "black and tan" tells you have no inclination to kick their owners forty feet into the air with the interrogation, "What are you doing there?" On the contrary, you leave out the interrogation and kick them a much shorter distance. The very countrymen of the place seem to be under its spell, or rather talk, for whenever you meet one he accosts you with "How do you do, Sir?" The first time we were thus addressed by a man we had never seen before, we were somewhat astonished, to be sure, but we only shouted out in return, "Hallo! how are you?" as though we'd known him for centuries.

There is one thing, however, that entirely exceeds our comprehension, and astonishes us much more than the cordial greetings of the countrymen. We find ourself constantly called "*blasé*," "played out," and other equally ignominious appellations, merely because we are not seen all day and all night on the front piazza with the ladies. What in the name of common sense does a man go to the country for, if it is not to talk nonsense to ladies on front piazzas? We must confess we have yet to learn the fact, for we have not succeeded thus far in getting it into our stupid noddle. On the contrary, we believe man goes into the country for quiet and recruiting purposes. We believe in walks, in woods, in quiet nooks, in watching water trickling over rocks, in looking at quiet old cows grazing on the hillsides, in contemplating sunsets and moon-risings. We believe in poking about alone and seeing grass and butterflies, and it is a great source of pleasure for us merely to see the wind scatter the gray hairs of aged dandelions. We like dearly, too, to hear bumble-bees, provided they don't come too near, and the smell of a pine wood fairly enchants us. What, in short, is it but the country itself that man goes into the country for? The rustle of silks and the twaddle of women you can get in the city. We don't care in the country whether Mrs. So and-so is dressed better than Mrs. What-you-call her; nor for tea-fights in low, dingy rooms, with dirty tallow candles sputtering out bad smells, nor for rolling ten-pins in close alleys, nor billiard-playing under ground. We came to the country to get out of all this. We shun the hum of men to hear the hum of Nature, and so—we are "*blasé*?" Well, we only hope we'll keep so.

Yours, truly,

"A HOLE IN-THE-WALL" MAN.

The City Railway System of Philadelphia.

Eleven lines of City Railroads, running upwards of three hundred cars, are now in operation in Philadelphia. Eight more Companies are chartered, and it is estimated that the number of cars will be increased to four hundred before the end of the present year. This is a remarkable result for an experiment started less than two years ago. The Philadelphia *North American* has the following interesting exhibit:

"Several of these companies run more than one line. The Second and Third Streets Company runs one line of cars straight up and down the whole length of those streets, another from the Exchange to Richmond, and a third to Bridesburgh. The Fifth and Sixth Streets Company has two lines, one running from Frankford to the northern suburbs of the city, and the other the whole length of the streets named. The Green and Coates Streets Company runs three lines, one the whole length of those streets from Fairmount to Oak-street, another from Fairmount to Walnut-street, and a third from Fairmount to Southwark. The Tenth and Eleventh runs two lines, one going from the County Prison to Camac's Woods, and the other branching off out of Poplar-street to Girard College, and it is about to run still another to Germantown, *via* the North Philadelphia Plank-road. The Spruce and Pine Streets Company has two lines, one running from the Exchange to the Arsenal, and the other from the Arsenal to Grey's Ferry.

Connections of all kinds are constantly being formed to cheapen fares for long distances and attract custom. In this way one may take a car on almost any city rail line, and buy a ticket for Red Bank for ten cents, or taking the boat at Red Bank, return for the same fare. The Gray's Ferry line, which is one of those in this combination, has also arranged a communication with the Darby railway, so that passengers are now carried from the Exchange, or any point on Pine-street, to Church-lane, Woodlands, Gray's-lane, Blue Ball, Maylandville, Mount Moriah and Darby.

These companies contribute occasionally to celebrations at rural points to which their lines lead, and thus keep alive business. Some of them have caused public resorts in such places to be opened to the people, and all have given a great impetus to improvements, particularly near their terminal points. The amount of work they throw into the hands of operatives is astonishing. There is constantly some branch or turnout to be laid, and all the city companies maintain regular gangs of laborers to keep the streets in repair, this having been found absolutely necessary. The Arch-street company has a water tank carried up and down that street all day to keep down the dust, and the Spruce and Pine streets company is also having one built for use on its line. The Green and Coates streets company is building another immense addition to its car-houses in Coates-street, and has been making improvements on Landing-avenue.

The building of lines of horse-railway to the country villages in the environs, has probably only just commenced. The planes already provided are Darby and Maylandville by one line, Germantown by two, Haddington and Westonville by two, Frankford by one, Bridesburgh by one, Olney by one, and Haverford by one. The business of these country branches is no doubt destined to become of great importance; for, since these facilities were offered, on some of the lines there has been a great rush of population to rural residences.

Should all the lines chartered go into actual operation, it is impossible to foresee the extent of the railway interest in Philadelphia. They would raise the number of cars to five hundred, within two years. The number of cars is already about equal to the number of omnibuses in the palmiest days of the omnibus system, but their capacity is three times as great, and the business done is in accordance. Every car running employs at least one driver and one conductor, so that with three hundred and thirty cars running, there are six hundred and sixty drivers and conductors. But the number is much larger than this, as the labor is so severe that it has been found necessary to have additional drivers and conductors to allow of the men having a day or two every week to rest, so that the number is over seven hundred. If to these we add the officers, hostlers, repair-men, gangs of paviors, switch-tenders, starters, &c., the aggregate would much exceed a thousand men. Each of these three hundred and thirty-one cars cost $700, making in the aggregate $231,000 for the cost of the cars now running. There are about two thousand horses used, and as they are all good stock, will average $100 the horse, making in all $200,000 for the value of horses, so that the investment in cars and horses represents in the aggregate $431,000. The buildings erected by these companies are enormous, but we can make no calculation of their value. Some $10,000 are disbursed weekly for salaries and other expenses."

A Philadelphian's Astonishment at the Sight of New-York.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal* writes a letter from the Flume House giving a description of New-York, which, coming from a Philadelphian, is worth quoting. Approaching the City by way of the Narrows, he was greatly astonished at the number of ships in the stream. He says:

The immense fleet was packed in at its moorings so closely, and extended so far out from the wharves into the stream, as to present the aspect of a dense wilderness of pine trees, whose foliage and branches had been stripped off by the elements, and their bare, bleached trunks left standing alone in their desolation, like the skeleton of a once green and living forest. This appearance of the scene was heightened by the veil of mist through which it was descried, the obscurity of the view allowing the fancy to supply the details of a picture of which the outlines only were seen with distinctness. But I was more impressed by the sight as an evidence of the marvellous commercial greatness of New-York. I had never seen elsewhere one-hundredth, or perhaps one-thousandth part of the shipping which I then beheld concentrated at one point. I recollected also that what I then saw was but a fraction of the entire mercantile marine of the "Empire City"—that thousands of vessels trading or belonging to the same port, were scattered far and wide upon distant seas and upon the great ocean—many being in foreign harbors bound for home, others on their return voyage from the extremities of the earth, and still others speeding away over the deep to various and remote lands. It was truly said by a gentleman near me—a fellow townsman—that there was more shipping anchored out in the North River and the Bay, than the entire aggregate of vessels to be found at any time in the port of Philadelphia. I never before was made so completely conscious of the pre-eminent grandeur and power of New York as a metropolis, and the comparative insignificance of every other American city. What I witnessed in ten minutes' run down the bay to Castle Garden, cured me effectually of all petty feeling of jealousy which I had ever felt as a Philadelphian towards New-York. I had to acknowledge immeasurable superiority in every commercial point of view—I had to realize that God had obviously designed it for one of the few great centres of the world's trade and intercourse, and that he had endowed it with every natural advantage and condition of aptitude for that purpose, and I must confess that the people entrusted with the execution of the Almighty's will in the matter, have achieved it fully by the noblest enterprise and industry. The population of other cities nearly if not quite as well circumstanced for commercial and industrial growth, have been content to rely wholly on the natural capacities and facilities of the several places, and hence they have fallen far in the rear of an emporium whose chief element of progress has consisted in the metropolitan spirit, the bold and generous enterprise, and the energetic activity of its citizens, and which, without that element in its competitors, irrespective of all other conditions, need fear no rivalry in all time to come. Let us, then, with this conviction, hang our diminished heads, and beg and rail and sneer no more, until we can exhibit something of that admirable temper, intelligence and energy which have made New-York what she is, and which only can make any city great and prosperous. I have seen young men who, fancying they would rely on their genius to attain honorable fame and influence in the world, have neglected to educate their native talents, and have been dunces and drones all their lives; and any community that depends for advancement in commerce on the geographical and like surroundings and attributes of the locality in which they dwell, without putting forth any exertion and applying any means to improve the natural advantages and resources of the situation, will as surely fail in their calculations.

Reaching New-York early on Wednesday morning last; I spent the day, hot as it was, in traversing some of the principal streets and looking about me. The great roaring human tide was pouring as usual, its two contrary currents up and down Broadway. That spectacle of itself is enough to stun a person who beholds it after many years of sojourn amid the calm village-like quietness, the semi stagnation, and the Methodistical sobriety of the "Quaker City." All was hurry, bustle, noise and confusion, yet through all this turmoil and entanglement there reigned a certain kind of rude, but effectual order—a system of movement which carried every individual of the mass to his destined aim and the execution of his particular mission. I saw the faces, the costumes, and almost the manners of nearly all races and lands, pass before me, yet no one stopped to remark his neighbor, no matter what grotesqueness of apparel, or strangeness of physiognomy, or singularity of deportment, distinguished him from the crowd. Here was a characteristic of cosmopolitanism which marks only these two or three microcosms in which the world is epitomized by representative persons and classes, and habits and habiliments, gathered together from all extremities of it, and commingled familiarly, until they cease to regard each other's peculiarities. London, Paris and New York are such places, and one cannot live in either without having his ideas enlarged, his philanthropic sentiment developed, and his views of life—of its duties and relations—expanded to the measure of the habitable globe. New Yorkers are not actuated in their business affairs and speculations by any narrow feeling of individualism. They are moved within their immediate municipal limits by an intense sense of community, or public spirit, or local pride; and, extending this principle still further, they seek intimate communication and connections with all nations, and hence take hold, energetically, and promote all measures necessary to bring the interests of the world within the circle of their particular interest, and thereby centralize its commerce, and wealth, and speculative aims in New-York. Nothing impresses you more forcibly with the amazing activity of this city, than a walk through its main business thoroughfares and along its crowded wharves. It is hard to press through the crushing throng of pedestrians and vehicles, and one who is not used to it is soon wearied and perplexed and even terrified by the *mêlée* in which he is threatened, every moment, with being run down or run over.

The End of the Slave Case in Boston.

The Boston *Journal*, July 19, says: "A brief hearing was had this morning, before Judge MERCALF sitting in Chambers, on the case of the slave MARIA, who was yesterday brought to this city from Plymouth, on a writ of *habeas corpus*. MARIA was in Court this morning, accompanied by her counsel and

that country is the inevitable consequence of the present state of politics. Among tradesmen you find a disposition to square accounts, to draw in from all transactions partaking in the slightest degree of a wide, let alone a speculative, character. Many are inquiring whether, in the event of a war—seeing that they have already commercial relations—it would be open to them to set up trade in England. Medical men long in practice among English communities are looking out for berths across the channel; and families who have been resident here for years are submitting their goods and chattels to the hammer, in preparation for their flight."

Now from beginning to end this is false. Thousands of Americans now in Paris can testify to the utter absurdity of such a statement. There are hundreds and thousands of English families residing in Paris who have no thought or fears of war. They crowd our places of public amusement, rent apartments, buy furniture and settle down in Paris as they have ever done since the advent of the Empire, without a thought or care to render their stay an unhappy one. I defy any one to name any commercial man who is so anxious to cease his transactions with the English, and, in fact, I would not have noticed these absurd assertions were they not so utterly unfounded. However, the *Herald* has long been renowned for having *alarmists* as correspondents from Paris. I remember that last year the *Herald* informed its readers that Paris was in a state of seige, and that February was to see the whole city delivered up to destruction. It is surely time that assertions so false and so easily reported should cease. They are an insult to public sense. Misrepresentations of that nature are too gross. Thousands of Americans now in Paris, can testify to the fact that never was the city more gay at this season of the year, and that never were there more English settled in Paris than at present. Even in the English Parliament, where men of mediocre talents eagerly seize upon *invasion* as a theme sure to bring them into notice, the thing is being played out, and the English, fatigued with so much noise and clamor, will not listen to the idea of arming to defend themselves against the imaginary attacks of a nation that is an ally.

This language of Prussia is reassuring, while her attitude is alarming. But the battle of Solferino has caused one reflection to be made by the Prussian Cabinet, and now we find their official journals assuring us that Prussia certainly does not intend to fight for the purpose of regaining the possession that Austria has already lost in Italy. All that Prussia has intended was to make herself the head of Germany, and all she will do for Austria will be just enough to maintain Austria as the second Power instead of a rival Power. Still, in playing this game, Prussia runs the risk of involving herself, as well as Germany, in a war; if so, she must get out of the scrape the best way she can, without hoping for aid or assistance. England will not mix in the matter, and Russia has seasonably reminded Prussia that the Germanic Confederation is essentially defensive. Thus, if Prussia departs from that position while the war is now confined to Italy, she will manifestly be in the wrong, and will surely rue the consequences.

The late troubles at Perogia, in the Papal dominions, have caused a great excitement in our political circles, and many of our journals have warmly espoused the cause of the oppressed inhabitants. The result has been that the French Government, anxious to render justice to the Pope's Government, has caused it to be made known that the French journals must not attack the Papal Administration. The Minister of the Interior has given the following warning to the *Siecle*:

"The journal the *Siecle*, in this day's number, when attacking the Papacy in its political power, and in the dogmas of which it is the august personification, confounds the noble cause of Italian independence with that of the Revolution. The Emperor's Government has to protest against such a confusion, which is of a nature to excite evil passions, to trouble men's consciences, and to mislead public opinion as to the true principles of French policy. Respect and protection of the Papacy form part of the programme which the Emperor is gone to carry out in Italy—to found order on rightful interests satisfied.' The journals which seek to misrepresent the character of the gloriosus war we are now engaged in are wanting in what is most obligatory in the national sentiment. If a deplorable conflict has taken place at Perugia, the responsibility must fall on those who compelled the Pontifical Government to make use of force in defence of its rights. The political independence and spiritual sovereignty united in the Papacy entitle it to twofold respect, and morally condemn the attacks against which the Government might have had recourse to legal repression; but it has preferred leaving them to the justice of public opinion."

The director of the *Siecle* answers and protests against any desire to injure the Government or power of the Pope, but asserts his right to find fault with the policy now pursued by the Cardinal ANTONELLI, who manages matters for His Holiness. ANTONELLI is Austrian at heart, owes his position and influence to Austria, and he is the person to blame for the late outrages. An American family having been maltreated and robbed by the Swiss soldiers at Perogia, the Representative of the United States at Rome has taken down the American escutcheon from his door, and left Rome. He was at Leghorn on the 29th ult. The Pope will thus find himself in a difficulty with Brother Jonathan, who will no doubt insist upon having his rights, and above all that the stars and stripes be respected. While upon the subject of the Pope I must tell you that His Holiness insists upon sending to Milan the Bishops and other clergy that were named to him by Austria, to fill the offices at Milan. Now the Pieomontese authorities in that city very justly refuse to receive these Austrian agents into their city—asking the Pope to name others to the offices destined to these. Other cause for complaint and quarrel exist, and one which may much shake the justice of his Holiness' cause. The successor of St. Peter is not by far so humble as he might, could or should be, and is fast gathering up against himself vials of wrath.

Last Sunday the *Te Deum* for the victory of Solferino was celebrated at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, in this city. It was known that the Empress was to attend in state, and early in the morning an immense crowd filled all the streets leading to the Cathedral.

The *Garde Nationale* and several regiments of the line formed a *haie* reaching from the Palace of the Tuileries to the Cathedral. At 11 o'clock the *cortege* issued from the Court yard of the Palace. First came a detachment of Hussars; then the carriages of the Princess MATHILDE; then those of Princess CLOTHILDE, and finally a grand gala carriage used by Her Majesty on State occasions, in which were seated herself and the little Prince Imperial. As soon as this vehicle appeared in the street, a universal shout of *Vive l'Imperatrice! Vive le Prince Imperial!* was raised, while showers of bouquets were thrown into and on the carriage. Flags and banners were waving on all sides, while the clang of trumpets and the quick rolling of drums announced that Her Majesty was proceeding in state to the Cathedral. The entire distance she was greeted with such shouts as are never heard but where there is a real and sincere affection felt by the people for the object of their ovation. The Old Cathedral of Notre Dame, that has so often witnessed grand ceremonials within its hallowed walls, was never more gorgeously decorated than last Sunday. Rich hangings of velvet and gildings were most profusely put about the church. Under a splendid panoply covered with plumes and gilding was a raised seat or throne for the Empress, on her left and right were the members of the Imperial family, Princes and Princesses now in Paris. All the chief officers of the Crown were present in full uniform, while the members of the Imperial household were in their Court dresses. The sight of the brilliant assembly was one fabulously beautiful, and the ceremony was grand and imposing. At its conclusion the *cortege* once more passed through the streets, amid the hearty and prolonged cheers of an immense multitude.

SIX P. M.

We have just received the official news that the Diet has voted the Prussian propositions, which consist in sending different *corps d'armee* of observation on the banks of the Rhine, under the command of the Crown of Bavaria, Prussia being charged with the direction of the general affairs of Germany.

The following telegram has just been received from the seat of war:

"VALEGGIO, Monday, July 4—9 A. M.

The French army now marches upon Verona. The Piedmontese have regularly commenced the siege of Peschiera. The Emperor NAPOLEON having sent back to Austrian head-quarters all the wounded Austrian officers, and asked for an exchange of prisoners, a messenger came to the French camp, announcing that by orders of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, they would follow the example, and send back the wounded French prisoners, and that they would also exchange prisoners."

It is now ascertained beyond a doubt that the defeat of the Austrians at Solferino has completely demoralized the Austrian army. The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH and his *suite* were obliged to fire with their pistols upon the flying soldiers to get them to make way for the Emperor to pass. They answered with threats and menaces when told to stand aside, and the Emperor's *suite* at once fired upon them. Had but the storm come upon them at this moment, the dispersed soldiers might have retaliated, but seizing the opportunity, the *cortege* passed rapidly by, and the Emperor never stopped until safe within the walls of Verona.

DEAN.

BEFORE AND AFTER THE BATTLE.

How the Massacre at Perugia was received at Milan—One of Garibaldi's Heroes—The Effect of Garibaldi and Kossuth Approving the Cause of the Allies—Diaquiet at Venice—The Wounded at Brescia.

From Our Italian Correspondent.

[The following letter is not so late as others from the same hand, or as those of our editorial and regular correspondents; but we regard the matter it contains as of sufficient interest to justify its publication.—ED. TIMES.]

MILAN, Saturday, June 25, 1859.

I posted my letter to you this morning the moment I read the telegraph concerning "a great battle at Solferino." Meaning to start instantly for Brescia, I find now that the train does not start until 4 P. M., so I shall employ the intervening time in finishing off some details which seemed to me of less importance than immediate news from the scene of action. Besides, I must confess, Milan is intolerable to an impatient mortal like myself, if it is so near, and yet so far; and when we receive the French, English and German papers, we find that they have nearly all the particulars of an engagement almost as soon as we receive the telegrame. Still I own Milan is the best place for a correspondent of whom the "latest news" is not expected, as it is a sort of centre whither travels news from North, South, East and West, very slowly, but very certainly. To-day, however, to remain at Milan is out of the question. The telegram is very ambiguous; "the whole of the allied army was engaged;" "the fight was long and furious;" "our losses are but too considerable;" this does not look like a victory! and yet "the Austrians were driven back along the whole line," so it is not a defeat. We are all on the *qui vive*, every one becomes oracular, consequently every neighbor is a bore, and nothing remains but to go and see! I told you of the excitement caused by the infamous conduct of the Swiss in Perugia; a very curious scene has just taken place before my eyes. (I am writing at a *cafe* close to the railway station.) Pasted up on a sheet of dirty paper on the opposite wall were the words *Morte ai Suizze;* a number of working-men were gathered round, who, by their gestures, evidently showed that they approved the injunction. A man of about 30 I should say approached, thrust his arm through the crowd, and quietly tore down the placard. "He's a Swiss," exclaimed the group, evidently about to lay violent hands on the paper. "No," replied the other, quietly crumpling up the placard, and holding up his right hand, minus the three fore fingers, "I lost those under MANARA, at Porta Tosa, on the 23d of March, 1848, and for this I have been refused at *Piazza Borromeo*,* where I advise you to go and enlist instead of getting up rows to disturb the public peace." "*Segura de si!*" "*El dis ben!*" "*Andere fioi!*"† they exclaimed *in patois*, shaking hands with the brave young Lombard, who, unable himself to enter GARIBALDI's legion, evidently spared no pains to induce others to do so. I mention this as a proof of the good dispositions of the Milanese, who exasperated, and *most justly*, at the disgraceful inhuman butchery perpetrated by the dastardly Swiss at Perogia, yet at a word of remonstrance, recognized the injustice of avenging the wrongs of the Perugians on the innocent Swiss here. A gentleman in this city has received a list of forty-nine men, women, children, and two babes at the breast, murdered, for shear love of murder, after the Swiss entered the city. A young artist of great promise, much beloved in Perugia, was among the number. Yet, with our sorrow for the sufferers, our indignation against their inhuman, cowardly assassins, mingles a sort of consoling consciousness that the "Holy father" has given the death blow to his temporal dominion, and that no country, Catholic or Protestant, in this Nineteenth Century of ours, will dare to protest in favor of the Pope, if all his subjects in self-defence throw off his stupid, barbarous, besotted yoke and ally themselves to the other States of Italy, under VICTOR EMANUEL.

I told you yesterday that a certain BRONZETTI was among the wounded "hunters" at Rezzato. Poor fellow! his biography is an interesting one. He fought throughout '48 and '49, and was one of the first to join GARIBALDI. After five hours combat at Rezzato he received a wound in the left arm. "Onward!" he cried, "it's nothing!" Another ball in the right arm, when he passed his sword to the wounded left, crying, "Onward soldiers! onward ever!" Another ball passed in at his left side, lodging in the right ribs; then he fell. Four soldiers bearing him from the field fell under the enemy's balls, and finally one bore him off and he was transported to Brescia. On the morrow of the fatal 16th, for so the "hunters" name the day, in which, though triumphant, so many of their numbers fell, GARIBALDI wrote the following from his headquarters, and it reached Brescia just in time to cheer the last moments of the dying hero! "Dearest BRONZETTI: You are certainly above all praise, and have earned the title given to you of 'bravest of the brave' in our ranks. Your courage will conquer your wounds, and you will be restored to your companions in arms. Receive a fraternal embrace from your friend, GARIBALDI." He was never more "restored to his companions in arms," but was buried on the morrow!

Col. TUKR is also seriously wounded. He has distinguished himself throughout the campaign. He was one of the officers sent by GARIBALDI to the Val Canonica, from Bergamo. Returning to Bergamo he rejoined Col. COSENZ, whose audacity, some say rashness, led to the disaster at Rezzato. It is always very well to blame when success is wanting; everything that has been done by these hunters has been accomplished by sheer audacity against desperate odds, with bad arms, little or no support, and with numbers always vastly inferior to the enemy. The *Official Gazette*, of Milan, now called *La Lombardia*, announces that KOSSUTH, accompanied by three majors, arrived at Genoa the day before yesterday. He goes with a confidential friend of Count CAVOUR to Parma to see Prince NAPOLEON, and thence to the head-quarters of the Emperor. Everywhere the population receive him with heartfelt welcome. The adhesion of GARIBALDI and KOSSUTH to the Italian policy of Louis NAPOLEON has done more to wipe out the memory of the Imperial past than any of his personal acts could do. If GARIBALDI can drown the memory of Rome in hopes for Italy's future, how can we remain obdurate? Yet, the pains the Lombards take to convince you that the moment the Austrians are driven out the French will retire with the blessing of the liberated populations for their sole recompense shows that they desire it far more than they believe it.

"Vorrei che gli Austriaci crepassero, e i Francesi morissero di ridere"—May the Austrians all burst and the French die of laughing at them—said an Italian the other day, repeating an old *bon mot*, and if all spoke out their minds as freely as my old misanthrope they would but echo his words. My hopes, I repeat, are placed in the volunteers, the people and the King! CHARLES ALBERT failed to be King of Italy because, MACBETH like, he ever let "I dare not, wait upon I will." His rough, jolly soldier son lives by the day and makes no plans for the future. His blood is up. I have taken great pains to separate the actual from the fabricated in the stories that circulate about his daring—and even the French soldiers, who are given to *denigrer* all that is not French, say: "*C'est un brave garcon; il est digne de combater avec nous!*"‡

The most distressing news reaches us of arrests at Venice. Things cannot go on as they are much longer. We shall have open revolution unless the French and Sardinians effect their landing soon. Some time since I received a letter from the father of a large family—a nobleman and a proprietor—who, under any ordinary Government, would be considered in affluent circumstances. "I pay eighty-four per cent. *taxes*," he wrote, "and with the remaining sixteen per cent. I have to support my whole family. The feudal laws prevent me from alienating a shred of my estate. We are reduced to genteel beggary. And now a fresh decree, a forced loan of 50,000,000 florins [$25,000,000] is to be extorted from the Lombardo Venetian Kingdom! As the Lombards are free, the Venetians must pay the whole." I have heard New-Yorkers grumble at their American taxes. Let them ponder these facts.

Now I am off it may take me some days before I can get a clear notion of the "great battle;" if so, you must be patient. We receive a good many of the second rate English newspapers, all of whom have a correspondent at "the head-quarters of the allied camp," and at the head-quarters of the Austrian army! "What does this mean?" I asked of the correspondent of the London papers, who resides at Milan. "Well," he said, "you see if we date from Milan people turn up their noses, so we travel on the wings of fancy and 'make out.'" On my suggesting that the British people would think itself ill used if it knew the truth, he said "Well, our readers are better off than most, for the greater number of correspondences are made up in 'the office.'" And this is literally the case. With the exception of the London *Times* no correspondent is *permitted* within the sacred precincts; if by hook or by crook they arrive there *tant mieux*, but very few have the "pluck" to risk being sent away! Facts are stubborn things!

BRESCIA—Midnight.

But for the disappointment which your readers would feel at seeing no letter from your own Correspondent, I can assure you "I should not now be closing my eyes to recal for their benefit the sad, glad, exciting scenes which have passed before me during the last four hours; but I should, instead, be at the bedside of some of the poor, suffering fellows whose groans ring in my ears, writing to their friends a few last words and wishes dictated by dying lips. Yes, the battle of Solferino was a great battle, and a great victory was gained there—but at a sacrifice of human life which is terrible to contemplate. Brescia is reeking with the wounded who are still pouring in; they tell me that all the villages around are converted into vast hospitals, where French, Piedmontese, and the various races who wear the white uniform, are lying pell-mell! Fortunately for me, I recognized at the station a young Bersagliere who had gone there hoping to meet his mother from Turin, and arm-in-arm we entered Brescia in the twilight, he leading me from house to house where his wounded comrades lay, many of them belonging to the company of poor Capt. PALLAVACINI, who fell leading his men for the third time to the attack of San Martino! I can hardly realize the fact that these pale, corpse-like forms are the jaunty, dashing Bersaglieri I used to see parade the streets of Genoa with their hats on one side, full of pert cocks' feathers, floating tassels, plaited tunic and full trousers, the pictures of agility and insolence. I used to regard them with horror, for their corps it was which made itself so conspicuous in the sack of Genoa in 1849; but throughout those years neither the officers nor the soldiers, but the Government was to blame, and here on the plains of Lombardy these sharp-shooters have vied each with the other in doing honor to the Italian name. All those I have seen are well cared for; the Brescians, foremost in the field, and defiant from first to last in the very teeth of the Austrians, are the tenderest and most generous of hosts. The private houses, they tell me, are crowded from garret to kitchen. When GARIBALDI's men, some eighty of them, were wounded at Rezzato, some ten days since, the citizens fought for the honor of housening and nursing them; now, alas, the supply exceeds the demend! As yet I have a most confused idea of the great battle. My informant, who has promised to visit the battle-field with me to-morrow, sketched roughly the relative position of the Austrians and Piedmontese, the former forming the right wing of the Austrian army, the latter the left wing of the army of the Allies. According to the young Lieutenant, the Sardinians have fought with such desperate valor, that if called on to renew the battle to-day no single regiment could form a line! What can I say? that I regret their losses? Not a whit! The Italians profess to hold liberty dearer than life. I believe their professions, therefore I have no mournings for the dead in the Italian ranks. Let them die! Let their blood wash out the stain of slavery from Italian soil! If they can win their liberty they are fit to be free, not otherwise. Therefore I glory in Italian victories, even if they cost rivers of Italian blood.

Segura de si! "Are sure he's right!" *El dis ben!* "He speaks truly!" *Andere fioi!* "Let's go, boys!"

*The office for the enrolment of volunteers for GARIBALDI's legion is removed to this place from the Gymnasium.

†*Segura de si!* "Are sure he's right!" *El dis ben!* "He speaks truly!" *Andere fioi!* "Let's go, boys!"

‡*C'est un brave garcon; il est digne de combater avec nous!* "He's a brave fellow; he deserves to fight with us!"

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

The Encyclical Letter of Pope Pius IX., Relative to Events in the Legations.

The following is the text of the Encyclical Letter addressed by the Pope, the 18th of June, to all the patriarchs, primates, archbishops, bishops, and to the other suffragans which are in favor of communion with the Apostolic See:

VENERABLE BRETHREN: Health and the Apostolic Benediction! The seditious movements which have recently broken out in Italy against the authority of the lawful Princes in those countries nearest the States of the Church, have invaded some of our provinces like a flame of fire. Instigated by this sad example, and incited by intrigues from without, they have withdrawn themselves from our peteroal rule, and despite their small number, the adherents of the revolt demand that they should obey that one of the Italian Governments which, of late years, has become an enemy of the Church, of its lawful rights and of its sacred ministers. Reproving and lamenting the acts of rebellion by which a portion only of the people in these disturbed provinces disown with so much injustice our zeal and paternal care, and declaring publicly that the temporal sovereignty which the more faithless enemies of the Church of Christ strive to free themselves from is necessary to this Holy See, that it may use without impediment its sacred power for the good of religion, we address you the present letters, venerable Brethren, to find in the midst of so great a disturbance of the public peace some consolation for our grief. On this occasion we exhort you, also, in view of your declared devotion to the Holy See, and of your remarkable zeal for its liberty, to watch for the accomplishment of the command which we read was formerly made by Moses to Aaron, High Priest of the Hebrews; (Numbers, ch. xvi.) "Take a censer and put fire therein from off the altar, and put on incense, and go quickly into the congregation, and make an atonement for them; for there is wrath gone out from the Lord: the plague is begun." Thus we exhort you to offer prayer after the manner of those Holy brethren, Moses and Aaron, who, having fallen on their faces, said, "O God, the God of the spirits of all flesh, shall one man sin, and will thou be wrath with all the congregation?" (Numbers, ch. xvi.) For this reason we send the present letters from which we expect great comfort, because we feel confident that you will answer to our desires and our needs more than sufficiently. Besides, we say it boldly, clothed with power from on high, which God, touched by the prayers of the faithful give us in our weakness. We will face all dangers, we will undergo all trials rather than fail in our apostolic duty or do anything that may conflict with the sanctity of the oath by which we were bound, when despite our unworthiness we were raised by the will of God to the supreme seat of the Prince of Apostles, the citadel and rampart of the Catholic faith. For the fulfillment of your pastoral charge, invoking upon you all joy and happiness, we grant you with affection for yourselves and your flock the apostolic benediction, the pledge of heavenly happiness.

Given at Rome, near Saint Peters', the 18th of June, in the year 1859, the fourteenth year of our Pontificate.

Address of Pope Pius IX. to the Consistory on the State of the Romagna.

We find in the *Journal of Rome* the following text of the allocution of his Holiness to the Secret Consistory, June 20, 1859:

VENERABLE BRETHREN: Besides the keen grief with which we in common with all other good men have been seized on account of the war which has broken out between Catholic nations, another very great affliction has come upon us. It is caused by the lamentable disorders excited in some provinces of our Pontifical States by the criminal and sacrilegious boldness of wicked men. You understand, venerable brethren, that we here lament that wicked conspiracy and rebellion of factious men against our civil sovereignty, holy and lawful, and against that of the sacred See. Some men of wonderful depravity, living in these provinces, have dared to endeavor to excite and to put in execution this conspiracy and rebellion by secret and wicked meetings; by shameful intrigues with individuals of neighboring States; by calumnious publications; by foreign arms, and by a multitude of other wicked artifices.

Here follows a recital of what occurred at Bologna June 12: "The rebels then pushed their wickedness and shamelessness so far as not to be afraid to change their Government, and to demand the dictatorship of the King of Sardinia. To this end they sent their deputies to that King."

[The allocution then relates the different events which occurred at Ravenna and Perugia, where the dictatorship of the King of Sardinia was likewise demanded.]

In enfeebling and undermining the temporal power of the Sovereign Pontiff, the enemies of the most holy religion seek, moreover, to insult it. Compelled by the duty of our Apostolic ministry, and by our sacred oath, to provide with the greatest vigilance for the defence of religion, and of all the rights and provisions of the Roman Church in their integrity and inviolability, as well as to sustain and preserve the liberty of the Holy See—liberty undoubtedly for the advantage of all the Catholic Church, and consequently obliged to defend the sovereignty granted by Divine Providence to the Roman Pontiffs for the free exercise of ecclesiastical primacy over the whole world, and obliged to transmit it entire and unimpaired to our successors. We can only boldly condemn and abhor the efforts and wicked and criminal attempts of our rebellious subjects, and resist them with energy.

With these motives, after having by the note of our Cardinal Secretary of State sent to the Ambassadors, Ministers, and *Chargés d'Affaires* accredited near us, or by the holy seat, reproved and expressed our detestation of the violences of these rebels, now in the presence of your highly-respectable assembly, venerable brethren, raising our voice with all the energy of our soul, we protest against all that which the rebels have dared to do in the aforesaid localities, and by virtue of our supreme authority, we condemn, censure, annul, and abolish all and each of the acts at Bologna, Ravenna, and Perugia, in every other place, and by whatever pretence, shall have been done by these rebels against the Holy Seat; and we declare and decree that the said acts are null, illegal and sacrilegious. Moreover, we remind all concerned of the excommunication of the highest order, and of other pains and ecclesiastical censures enacted by several canons, by the apostolic constitutions, and by decrees of general councils, and especially by those of the Council of Trent, (22 sess., chap. 11, de Reform.) which shall be incurred, without the need of further declarations, by those who, in any manner whatever, shall dare attack the temporal authority of the Roman Pontiff; and we declare that they have already unhappily been incurred by all those who, at Bologna, Ravenna, Perugia, and elsewhere, have presumed by act, advice, assent, or by any other manifestation, to violate, trouble and usurp our power and civil jurisdiction, and that of the Holy Seat, and the Patrimony of St. Peter.

[After expressing the hope that the blindness of his subjects may be removed, and that they will return to a sense of duty, after obliging his paternal bosom to be angered against them, his Holiness proceeds:]

Sustained by this confidence in God, we are comforted by the hope that the Sovereigns of Europe, as in the past, so now, shall of one accord and with diligence, address themselves anxiously to defend and preserve our temporal authority, and that of the holy seat, seeing it is of the highest importance to each of them, that the Roman Pontiff should enjoy the most perfect liberty in order that he may be enabled properly to minister to the tranquillity of the conscience of Catholics dwelling within their States. This hope is also assuredly strengthened by the fact that the French armies actually in Italy, following the declarations of our very dear son in Jesus Christ, the Emperor of the French, not only do nothing against our temporal powers and that of the holy seat, but even defend and maintain it.

Nationality of the Papal Troops—Manifesto of the Swiss Government Troops.

The following circular has been sent by the Swiss Government to its diplomatic agents abroad, in explanation of the assumed Swiss nationality of the troops employed in the late slaughter at Perugia.

The present is not the first occasion on which the absurd contradiction existing in the circumstance of a free country furnishing princes with mercenary soldiers, has been realized in Switzerland. It is long since the profound consciousness of this anomaly penetrated the hearts of the Swiss; and, before the regeneration of the Cantons and of the Confederation, the noblest sons of the republic, its most enlightened spirits, energetically raised their voices against the abuse.

It has been with the abolition of military capitulations as in all other human progress; it is only achieved with difficulty, and after arduous struggles. But we now have the satisfaction of having attained our end. As far back as 1830 the cantonal Constitutions had repudiated the military capitulations. The new Federal Constitution adopted the same principle, which it distinctly expressed in article 11: "No military capitulations shall be celebrated."

Federal legislation did not stop there; for, by its decree of June 20, 1849, confirmed July 24, 1855, it has forbidden every species of enrollment for foreign military service upon the soil of the Confederation. In its penal code, moreover, it threatens with fine and imprisonment the enlistment of Swiss citizens for foreign military service, and goes so far as to extend these correctional penalties to all the employes of the enlistment officers, established beyond the frontiers of Switzerland, in order to evade the law.

These dispositions exist not only in the abstract and upon paper, but as far as practicable they are enforced in all their rigor. The fact is evinced by a series of sentences already passed upon the enrolling agents in different parts of the Confederation. And if violations have not always been reached by penal authority, and if the formal text of the Constitution has proved insufficient to cause the mischief of enrolment entirely to disappear, the fact is attributable to circumstances which none regret more sincerely than ourselves. Negotiations have been opened with States adjoining Switzerland, with a view to repressing enrollments upon our frontiers, and we have the satisfaction of being able to declare that these efforts have not remained without results.

As regards the body of troops which at Naples retains the name of "The Swiss Regiments," all the old capitulations between that country and Switzerland have expired, with one exception, which comes to a termination on the 15th of the present month. We have already taken the necessary steps to have the cantonal and federal colors removed from the military ensigns of those corps. We hope moreover to make sure that these regiments shall not hereafter bear the name by which they have hitherto been designated, inasmuch as upon the day when the military capitulations expire, the name of "Swiss Regiments" will become a usurpation, since they will only be cognizable as "foreign regiments."

It is yet more wrongfully that the regiments in the service of the States of the Church are styled "Swiss." There exists with those States no sort of capitulation. Those which were at one time concluded were not ratified by the old diet. They were regarded as violations of the old federal code, and they cannot, therefore, be the subject of reproach to the Confederation. One of these capitulations, executed between the States of the Church and the State of Lucerne, in 1824, for the formation of a Swiss Guard, has long since expired, and been abolished by the constitution of that Canton.

Subsequently, in 1832, the Government of the States of the Church certainly contracted with private parties to form foreign regiments, and the enlistment was permitted in some of the Cantons, but without the ratification of Federal authority. These regiments were entirely dissolved in 1848, and the foreign regiments actually existing in the States of the Church are nothing more than an agglomeration of individuals from various countries, for whom Switzerland can in no sense be held responsible.

If, notwithstanding these facts, the foreign regiments in the service of the Pope continue to be designated as Swiss regiments; and if, as it seems, the words "mercenaries" and "Swiss" are in some quarters received as synonyme; we can only profoundly regret the circumstance, and protest energetically against such an abuse of language. Besides, if, as we are reliably informed, the regiments in the service of the Pope do not bear the title of "Swiss regiments," that title is of course abusive; and the case is entirely beyond our reach or remedy.

After you have openly exposed, Monsieur le Consul, this state of things, we hope you will satisfy yourself as well as our fellow-citizens residing in Italy, of the efforts we have made to execute, in regard to the question under discussion, the federal laws, and to preserve the dignity of the Confederation.

It is, unhappily, beyond the power of the federal authorities to interfere with the free will of individuals, who may desire to enlist in foreign service; but every one will understand at the same time, that Switzerland cannot accept the responsibility of acts purely personal. The power of other States does not exceed that of our own in this particular. For it is incontestible that in Italy at this moment in the two armies, beyond the belligerent nations, there are partisans belonging to neither, and who are originally from countries wholly neutral in the actual war.

In the name of the Federal Council,

STAEMPFI, President.
SCHIESS, Chancellor of the Confederation.

BERNE, June 15, 1859.

Church's Heart of the Andes in England.

From the London Daily News, June 4.

One of the most remarkable pictures exhibited this season, is now on view at the German Gallery, New Bond-street. The artist—Mr. CHURCH, the American—has already established a high reputation in this country by his extraordinary painting of the "Falls of Niagara." Never before had the majesty of that scene, with all its infinite variety of toiling, foaming, eddying, glancing, crashing, broken, water-surface, been so impressively presented to the eye. Other representations may have been good for recollection, but the suggestiveness of that alone enabled those who had not seen the great Falls to form some idea of the gloriously terrible reality. The present picture is a worthy companion to the last. Mr. CHURCH seems to have proposed to realize the climax and acme of all that is grandest and most epical in his own great twin continent. Here we have a pictorial poem upon the immovable mountain-majesty of the great South American Cordilleras; before we had the most stupendous leap and plunge of the great rolling North American flood. The "Heart of the Andes" is a scene hitherto unexplored by the painter; but HUMBOLDT, with truth, observed that in no other section of the globe, not excepting the Alps and Himalayas, could the landscape painter acquire such an extent and variety of knowledge suited to his purpose, and receive such inspiration and impulse. Our own landscape painters, even after their annual trip to Snowdon, might well sigh for such a new world as this to conquer. On the other hand, Mr. CHURCH, our American cousin—or rather, let us say brother—has little or nothing to learn from the experience of the oldest European school or master. Yet, marvelous as is the skillful composition and comprehensive knowledge here displayed, Mr. CHURCH has never studied in the most conventional sense of the word; he has never visited the great galleries of art out of America. But he has done better; he has devoted several years to the study at first hand of the noble coast and mountain scenery of his native land. This was the training he had received before he resolved to open up for himself a field entirely new to all modern artists of note and ability. Original and elevated, however, as was his theme, he brought to it powers and capacity fully commensurate. The pre Raphaelite minuteness and self-evident accuracy of the foreground, and the broadly generalized, delicately graduated, and atmospheric distance of this picture, prove that the artist unites almost a contrariety of gifts. Breadth and finish are almost perfectly harmonized. The only obvious fault of the picture proves indeed the artist loves nature, not, perhaps, altogether wisely, but too well. Some of the foreground foliage, for example, is focussed in a kind of burning-glass intensity of sunlight, in order to more forcibly "pick out" certain beautiful points of detail. It may be pleaded that this gives, by contrast, greater value to the softness of the distance, and affords a key to the whole picture. But an artist should avoid every appearance of trick, and the old hackneied maxim, that the perfection of art is to conceal itself, can never, after all, be too often repeated. It occurred to us also that the smooth surface and glassy reflections of the river are scarcely natural, so immediately beneath a waterfall, though making every allowance for its swiftly gliding to another fall. But where there is such wonderfully varied merit and many landscapes excellences of the very highest order, it is almost hypercritical to make any exception whatever. We would gladly attempt to convey some general idea of this truly great picture, but that our space would not permit us to sketch ever so imperfectly all the richness here accumulated, as it were, from every zone and climate; all the luxuriance of tropical vegetation, or impenetrable sloping slivas and interminable table-land, and of great Andean snow-crested mountains, whose ranges almost bisect the earth, and from whose sides gush streams whose course is measured by the breadth of continents. In such a scene as this, Man, with his little red roofed speck of distant hut, and even at his wayside worship before the crucifix, dwindles into pigmy insignificance. Over all this panorama of power, and majesty, and beauty, there mantles, however, only a sentiment of repose, calculated to awaken a still, deep feeling of veneration. TURNER himself, in wildest imagination, never painted a scene of greater magnificence than this view, which wears all the impress of nature's own unrivaled reality. We can only sum up that we recommend all who have any love of either nature or art to take an early opportunity of seeing a work which is in every way a triumph.

The damage to the Cunard steamer *Canada* by her recent collision with an iceberg, proves to have been serious. The *Boston Journal* says that the ship was taken into the dry-dock at the Charlestown Navy-yard for examination, and it was found that her "apron" had been torn off at least eight feet below the main deck, and the ends of the planking on the starboard side so much affected as to require new ones. East Boston mechanics are busily at work repairing the damage, and have already replaced the broken stem by a new one.

Active measures are being taken by the Indian Office to guard against difficulties which might spring up between the Pawnee Indians and the whites, and for this purpose a special agent has been appointed to inquire into the recent conduct of those Indians, and to withhold their annuities, &c., in case they should have been at fault. Instructions are now being prepared at the office for the special agent. The appointment of a local agent to reside among the Pawnees is in contemplation.

RUFUS CHOATE.

Tributes to the Memory of Mr. Choate.

MEETING OF THE BOSTON BAR—SPEECHES OF GOV. BANKS AND RICHARD H. DANA, JR.

A formal meeting of the Boston Bar was held on Tuesday, July 19, in respect to the memory of the Hon. RUFUS CHOATE. Among the addresses delivered were the following, by Gov. BANKS and Mr. RICHARD H. DANA, Jr.

Gov. BANKS said:

Mr. CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen who have spoken of the deceased brother of your bar, have alluded to him particularly with reference to his great honors as a member of the bar. I had not, Sir, the privilege and pleasure of knowing much of him in this relation. But I should think it a great injustice to the memory of the deceased, if reference only to his strength and power here were made on this occasion, when his memory is more or less largely and truthfully to be celebrated.

I rise, therefore, Sir, not to allude in any way to his great success in this field of his talents, but to speak of him, as a citizen of the Commonwealth and the nation, in another and equally important particular. It was my pleasure to know Mr. CHOATE in his early life, not as a member of the Legislature, but as one who participated in its deliberations, and very much and very justly guided its conclusions. The first recollections of him which I have, and indeed, almost the first acquaintance which I made with any citizen of the Commonwealth, not in my own immediate neighborhood, was when he appeared as counsel before the Legislative Committees.

I listened with pleasure to what has been said of his power before a jury, and particularly of the beauty and power of reason which he displayed in his arguments before the judges alone; yet, after all, I believe that the great feature of his power was exhibited before the Committees of the Legislature, where his reason, his argument, his wit, his general temperament, bore most powerfully upon the minds that controlled the Senate of the Commonwealth, the Representatives, and the Executive, in their action on the great questions submitted to them.

I desire to say, although it may seem an intrusion, —because it is good for the men who shall come after us to know that when a man does his work well and truly, his efforts are to be celebrated and his name to be revered,—and I speak with the respect due to men in other professions,—I can without exaggeration say that in two or three respects there is a better example in the character and career of Mr. CHOATE than in that of any man in our community in these times.

In mentioning them, Sir, let me say that I have had no opportunity whatever, in the press of other duties, to follow that example of preparation set us by him, to which allusion has been made. The first, Sir, to which reference has already been made by several gentlemen, was the uniform kindness and affability which characterized his demeanor.

It was no schooling of temper, it was no absence of power, it was no courtesy wrung from him out of mere concession to what men call the rules of good breeding; it was that spirit implanted not so much in man as in woman, which makes the children of a common Father kindly to each other, it is the love which attaches men to the memory of Mr. CHOATE now, and attached them when he was still living among us; it was the power of affection that carried with him everywhere the kindness which he exhibited to all people.

He spoke to me, Sir, almost the first kind word I can say that ever touched my heart, outside of my own immediate circle of friends, when he knew me not, and when I scarcely knew him. How well do I remember, when a member of Legislative Committees, sitting, after a tedious session, as the evening shade closed in upon a cold Winter night, when everything was gloomy and dull, how, as he entered the room, that instant light broke in upon every member's and spectator's face, as he turned to the door where Mr. CHOATE appeared.

It was not so much that which beamed in his countenance, as the recollection of that kindness of spirit, that felicity of illustration and that pregnancy of wit which was more than wit, and even more than reason, which he exhibited in the smallest circle, as before the Court or jury in the presence of the bar, or before the multitudes or the people assembled to hang upon his lips.

We think too little of this power of love in moving men. I think history will bear me out in saying that there has never been a man who has had the power to sway the multitudes of men, to stamp his own opinions upon the history of his time, who did not have this power of attaching, through kindness, the nature of other men to him. And, therefore, I speak of this good nature in Mr. CHOATE not as a distinguishing trait of individuality, not as a good thing in man, but as an element of greatness—let me say, the truest and highest characteristic of power that man exhibits.

I have met Mr. CHOATE where the passions of men are more stirred, where their jealousies are more deeply excited, where they scarcely allow themselves to look upon each other with ordinary respect and trust; and in those circles I have seen in Mr. CHOATE a never-ceasing exhibition of this characteristic. And of all the men I have ever known in my life, I have known but one that approached him in this respect, a member of the Bar, deceased some years since, in whose office I had the honor to be enrolled as a student—I allude to the friend and associate of Mr. CHOATE, a son of the same County, pursuing in a great degree the same course of study, though differing from him in many respects,—the Hon. ROBERT RANTOUL, Jr.

By him alone I have known Mr. CHOATE to be equaled in this element of true greatness, a regard for the feelings and rights of every person, however lowly or however great.

In another respect Mr. CHOATE's example is one for all time.

Our Rural Manufacturing Establishments.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

To any one who, interested in the yet unsolved problem of how best to benefit the working population, has observed the baneful influence both on mind and body exercised by pursuing their labors in the closely packed, ill-ventilated factories, revved in narrow alley-ways, where the breath of a thousand artisans mingles with the most unhealthy vapors—exchanged at night for the worse ventilated atmosphere of the tenement lodging—it is a source of relief to find in his Summer rambles, one of those busy hives of industry transplanted to some pleasant valley, where the pure air of Heaven freely circulates, carrying away all impurities, where the hammer's heavy fall is softened by a hundred echoes, where the melody of birds answers to the cheerful song of labor, and the working-man enjoys his noon-tide meal and hour of rest, stretched beside some shaded brook that comes tumbling merrily over the factory wheel. Such were my reflections as, one day this week, rambling along the Byrom River (an insignificant stream to form the boundary between New York and her shrewd neighbor,) over which a worthy citizen of Connecticut was in favor of granting PRESCOTT "discretionary power" to cross, when on his geographical survey—I (to speak after the Brobdignagian fashion, allowable to one from the metropolis of the Empire State, when on a tour among provincials,) "stumbled upon" the Screw Factory of RUSSELL, BURDSELL & WARD, imbedded in one of those secluded valleys, partaking more of the character of a deep ravine, with its steep, thickly-planted hills, jagged with rocks, which give this section of country across through Glenville such a romantic appearance, and furnish scenes that would delight the heart of a Scotchman or an artist. Here the Byrom takes a bend, or rather one of those abrupt sweeps which mark its zig-zag course, crosses the old Boston post-road, now almost abandoned to the solitary pedlar and neglected telegraph poles, and passes through the town of Portchester—a thriving out-post of New-York, which in its heathendom, exercises the good people of Connecticut not a little, by reason of the inducements it holds forth to "droughty neebors" there to meet and enjoy the cup "o' auld lan' syne," prohibited to them over the line.

But leaving the Byrom, released from the strict rocky bounds through which it has passed, to spread out on its onward course, and returning to the factory whose busy hum so suddenly broke in upon my meditations, I forsook the contemplation of Nature that afternoon to study the works of man's genius. And I have found much that was interesting and instructive in watching the manufacture of the *Screw*—that mechanical force which has been one of the mighty "powers in the earth." On applying at the office, Mr. WARD, one of the proprietors, under whose immediate supervision the machinery is, very kindly showed me through the establishment, and I discovered, in the course of my inquiries, that a great portion of the ingenious contrivances which excited my admiration were of his own invention. Here I found one of those rare instances of inventive genius, based on sound mechanical knowledge and practical common sense, which, when combined, lead to such useful results. Mr. WARD has for fifteen years, in this quiet valley, devoted himself to the improvement—I might almost say perfection—of the machinery employed. It is always difficult, without the aid of wood-cuts, to give an idea of mechanical operations; but in a general way it may be interesting to some of your readers to know how nuts and screws, articles of such general utility, are made. Following my conductor to the far end of the establishment, where the forges glowed, we see a man drawing out a bar of iron at white heat, and laying the end on a cutting and heading machine which stands near by. Click! A piece the required length is cut off, with the same ease that a good blade would pass through a bar of soap, passes in between revolving hammers, the action of which are partly hidden from sight, and drops out, headed, on a shavel, from whence it is passed to a tram-way, down which it descends to a bed that turns it into a horizontal position; then it is seized by fingers or nippers, acting precisely like the fore-finger and thumb, lifted across into a clamp that, holding the head firmly, advances it between revolving grooved hammers, which round it to the required thickness, when it is dropped into a scoop and delivered to a shaft. This finger or nipper-device is one of the most interesting features, from the precision of its automatic action. The great difficulty of "handling" heated bodies of irregular size has been successfully overcome by Mr. WARD. When cooled, the end of the bolt is cuiseled off, and then passed to the "threading" machine, where a lad in attendance drops it into a clamp, by which the end is presented to a revolving die, that forms the thread and drops the screws complete, at the rate of a thousand per hour. The process of forming the nuts is somewhat similar. A flat bar, brought to white heat, is placed in the cutting and punching machine—the chisel being adjusted immediately behind the punch—and click! click! each motion of the machine punches and cuts off a nut, which drops down and is permitted to cool. They are then removed to a threading machine, and passed upon a revolving spiral rod, which forms the thread, then cleaned and packed. In the case of rods used for bracing timbers, uniting the tops and bottoms of stoves, &c., as they are liable to become cracked in forming the head and screw, they have to undergo the further process of straightening, which is done by the "bull dog" of the establishment. The head of the rod being placed in position, the "dog" advances along a tram-way, with iron jaws, and snaps the rod is drawn through revolving cylinders that make it straight as an arrow. Over one hundred men and boys are employed here, who chiefly reside in cottages in the neighborhood, and as I remained in conversation with Mr. WARD until after the hour of leaving work, I had, on my return, the pleasure of recognizing many of the "hands," either sporting with their little ones on the porch or out cultivating their garden patch. How much happier and healthier than their brother sons of toil, who but exchange the vitiated air of the factory for the pent up quarters and stifling atmosphere of a Fourth-Ward tenement house! I hope, in succeeding Summer rambles, to find more of our factories transplanted to the country.

A. F. W.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD DISASTER.—VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.—From the South Bend *Register* we extract the following, which is an abstract from the verdict of the Coroner's Jury, held at Mishawauka:

"That they are of opinion that the embankment and culvert at the place were well and substantially built; but that the culvert was not of sufficient size and capacity to carry off the water safely in time of a flood, and it being in one obstructed by drift wood, rails, trees, &c. That said culvert was four and a half feet wide and six and a half feet high, and should have been as large again. The jury further upon their oaths say that the foreman, DENNIS KANE, was guilty of wilful neglect of duty in not examining the track on and over the embankment, after the storm on the night before the time for the arrival of the train, in accordance with the instructions of the managers of the road." The inquest lasted five days.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

The Long Island Ferry Company vs. *The Brooklyn Ferry Company.*—This was a question on the part of the plaintiffs, by Mr. O'CONOR, their counsel, for an injunction against the defendants, to restrain them from running ferry-boats between this City and Williamsburgh in competition with the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs claim the sole right to all ferry privileges between this City and that place, under a lease from the City of New-York by the Comptroller. It will be remembered that a few days since the plaintiffs were joined with the City in an action against the same defendants for the same cause of action. Mr. O'CONOR in making his motion, stated that the City had no interest in the present suit, and that while the Executive and Law Department of the City appeared to take an interest and assume responsibilities in the former cases, still the Legislative branch, was taking an active part against the plaintiffs by passing resolutions in favor of the very portions against whom the City brought their action. Seeing such the case, they had brought the present suit independently.

The motion was opposed on the ground that the plaintiff had already begun an action for the same cause. Counsel stated that the plaintiffs finding themselves defeated in the former suit with the City, now desired another trial of the case. The final hearing was put over to Monday next.

James S. Sturges vs. *William W White et al.*—Decree settled.

Wm. D. Berrian et al. vs. *George W. Martin et al.*—Order settled.

Joseph G. Powers vs. *Mary Munger*—Motion denied, with $5 costs.

George R. Clements vs. *Daniel K. Reade*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Philip Duffy vs. *New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.*—HILTON, J.—The plaintiff brought this action to recover the value of a horse belonging to him, and which was run over and killed by the engine or cars of the defendants on their rail track in Fordham, Westchester County.

It appeared that the plaintiff hired pasturage for the horse upon a lot belonging to Mrs. Bassford, adjoining the strip of land on which the defendants' track was laid. That the horse was turned into this pasture lot on the morning of Sept. 3, 1857, and the partition fence between the lot and the rail track being insufficient and defective, the horse strayed through it and on the track of the defendants, and was thus killed.

It was claimed by the defendants that it was negligent to put a horse in the lot referred to, the fences being in a defective condition; and a dismissal of the complaint was asked on that ground, but was denied by the Justice.

The defendants then produced in evidence a deed from Bassford and wife to them of the strip of land adjoining the pasture lot, dated Jan. 20, 1847, and recorded in the clerk's office of Westchester County July 22, 1843, containing a covenant on the part of Bassford for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, to erect upon the easterly and westerly lines of said strip, good, lawful, and sufficient fences to inclose the same, and at his and their own cost, and charge, maintain and keep the same in good repair for the term of eighteen years, or until the expiration of the defendant's charter.

The Justice gave judgment for the plaintiff for the value of the horse, and the defendants appeal.

In Comin *vs.* The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, (3 Kernan, 42,) it was determined that the general duty of erecting and maintaining fences on the sides of railroads is now imposed by Section 44 of the General Railroad act of 1850, (see laws 1850, p. 233,) upon all railroad companies, and until compliance on their part they and their agents are liable for all damages which shall be done by their agents, or injuries to cattle, horses or other animals thereon. That this duty was imposed, not only for the benefit and security of the public, but also for the benefit of the owners of cattle generally, and until such fences are erected, the statute excludes any defence of negligence on the part of an owner of cattle killed upon the track, in an action brought by such owner against the corporation to recover damages for the injury resulting from such killing.

And it is entirely immaterial whether such cattle enter lawfully or unlawfully upon the premises adjoining the railroad and stray from thence upon the track, provided it appears that the corporation have not erected and maintained the fences required by the statute. Although after the fences have been erected, there can be no recovery in such a case when the negligence or misconduct of the owner of the cattle injured contribute to the injury; or in other words, the common-law doctrine in respect to actions on the case for negligence then prevailing.

It may also be noticed, that in the case cited, the plaintiff's cattle strayed upon the land of one Gregory, and from thence upon the track of the defendants, and as it appeared that Gregory, like Bassford, in the present case, had conveyed the strip of land for the railroad track, and in the conveyance had covenanted to erect and maintain forever all necessary fences on each side of the railway, it was insisted that the plaintiff was bound by this covenant. But the Court (MARVIN, J.,) held that as the plaintiff then was a stranger to the covenant, he could not be bound by it; adding, however, that if "Gregory's cattle had entered upon the road from his land, by reason of there being no fence, and been injured, his covenant would have been a good answer to the action," or in other words he would be estopped from recovering any damages resulting from a non-performance by him of his express covenant, and although the duty had been imposed by the statute upon the Corporation, yet he underlook to perform it, and as his performance of the covenant entered into by him would have satisfied the statute, he would not be permitted to recover for any injury resulting to himself and arising from his non-performance.

Thus, in the present case, had the horse in question belonged to Bassford it is quite clear he would not be entitled to recover in an action like this, and the only question therefore to be determined by us is whether the plaintiffs stand in any different position with respect to an injury of this character than his landlord.

It has long been settled law that a covenant to maintain partition fences between lands granted and other land of the grantor runs with the land and binds and affects all persons claiming or occupying the lands under the party making the covenant. 2 Hilliard, Abridgment, sec. 48, p. 375; Platt on Covenants, (3 Law Lib.) 461; Beddoe *vs.* Wadsworth, 21 Wend. 120; 4 Kent's Com., 472, and note; Spencer's case, 5 *Rep.*, 16; Baily *vs.* Mills, 3 Wilson, 25; Norman *vs.* Wells, 17 Wend., 136.

In the language of Chief Justice WILMOT in Baily *vs.* Wells, supra., as reported in his Opinions, p. 341: "Covenants which run and vest with the land, ile for or against assignees at the common law, though not named. They stick so fast to the thing on which they nail that they follow every particle of it." And therefore it is that although a party may have a mere occupation of the land for a particular purpose, and which may be said to be a species of title, though of a very low order, (2 Black. Com., 195,) yet it is in subordination to and affected by the covenant of the landlord. And although he may not be bound to perform the covenant as heir or assignee, yet it would operate as an estoppel against him in all cases in which the landlord would be estopped by reason of it.

In *Spencer's case*, supra, distinction was taken between a covenant to *erect* a wall upon the devised premises, and in which the *assigns* of the lessor were not named, and a covenant to *maintain* a wall already erected, and it was held that the assignee in that case, (which was of the class first named,) was not bound because the thing in respect to which the covenant was made was not in *esse*, and had not at the time of making the covenant been a part of the land. It was only contemplated; although if was agreed by the judges that *because it was a thing which would directly affect the devised premises*, if the word *assigns* has been used, the covenant would have bound the assignee; but it could not be extended to him without his being named in it, as the subject matter of it did not relate to a thing in existence at the time of the devise. (Grey *vs.* Cuthbertson, 2 Chitty, R. 482.)

But this nice distinction, originating at a time when it was necessary to use the word "heirs," or other words of inheritance in a conveyance, in order to grant or carry an estate in fee, cannot be now said to exist, as in Norman *vs.* Wells, Supra, p 118, it was determined that those covenants run with the land, which are made touching or concerning it, and affect its value, and are not confined to those which respect some physical act or omission upon it.

It is unnecessary, however, to pursue this subject, as it will not be pretended that the estoppel which arises in this case grows out of the plaintiff's liability to *perform* the covenant of Bassford.

It is sufficient that his occupation was under Bassford, and in subordination to covenants contained in a deed duly recorded long previous to his entering upon the premises. He could acquire no greater rights in respect to their occupation than his landlord had to confer, and he is estopped in an action of this nature to the same extent as Bassford would have been had he been plaintiff.

The covenant was one that runs with the land, and not only affected every particle of it, but every occupation was subject to it, even though the occupant was under no obligation to perform it.

The judgment should be reversed.

DALY, F. J.—Without inquiring whether an an agreement to pay so much per month for the privilege of passing his mare on Bassford's lot, others pasturing their horses there at the same time upon the same terms, was such an estate, possession or right in the land as to bind Duffy to the performance of covenants running with it—a point upon which I give no opinion—I think that the putting of his mare to pasture upon a lot adjoining a railroad track, the fence between which and the track was in a defective condition, was an act of carelessness on his part that materially contributed to the injury, and deprived him of all right of action against the defendants.

Charles J. Macdonald vs. *Cornelius K. Garrison and Charles Morgan*—DALY, F. J.—The statute declares that the Judge shall take the deposition; but it shall be carefully read to, and subscribed by, the witness; and that it shall be certified by the officer taking the same. The amendment of 1851 further provides that, when on application is made for an order for the examination of the witness conditionally, the officer, instead of directing the examination to be had before him, may make an order requiring the adverse party to show cause why the examination should not be taken by a referee to be appointed by the officer. In this case, the order was made for the examination of the witness before me, at Chambers, upon a day named, at which time the parties appeared, and the adverse party insisted that I should write down the examination of the witness myself, or else that I should appoint a Referee to take the testimony. To have written down the testimony would have occupied me to have devoted myself for several days to the matter, to the total exclusion of all the other Chamber and Special Term business, a large amount of which arises in this Court each day that must be immediately and at once disposed of, and not having in the first instance made an order for the defendant to show cause why the testimony of the witness should not be taken by a Referee, but an order requiring the adverse party to appear before me and attend the examination of the witness, I did not feel called upon when the parties and the witness were before me upon a proper order to delay the examination of the witness by their making an order to show cause why the examination should not be taken by a Referee, even if an order to that effect could then have been properly made, and I accordingly directed that the examination should be conducted according to the practice that has prevailed in this Court since this statute was enacted, which practice, as a judicial interpretation of the statute, has been sanctioned and approved by the Judges of the Court for a period now of thirty year. After, therefore, administering an oath to the witness to the effect that he would well and truly answer all such questions as should be put to him, I ordered that the direct examination of the witness should be written down by the plaintiff's attorney, and the cross-examination by the defendant's attorney, or that if the parties preferred it, I would appoint the Deputy Clerk of the Court or any other person they might select to act as my amanuensis and write down the testimony, but the defendant's attorney expressing no preference, but confining his objection to the point that I must write down the testimony myself or else appoint a Referee to take it; I directed it to be written down in the manner above stated, and declared that if any difference occurred in the course of the examination either as to the propriety of the questions put, or as to the answers to be written down, or as to any inaccuracy in the writing down of any question or answer that the parties should refer to me, and that, when the direct and cross-examination was fully written down, that I would carefully read the deposition to the witness before it was subscribed by him, and certified by me, as the officer taking it. The examination of the witness was accordingly so conducted, the counsel for the parties respectively writing down both question and answer. The examination lasted several days, and when completed was carefully read over to the witness. The counsel for the plaintiff called upon the defendant's counsel to state whether he made any objection that the evidence was not correctly and fairly written down, but defendant's counsel put his objection solely upon the ground that the deposition had not been written down by the Judge or by a Judge of the Court, or ordered to be taken before a Referee. The deposition was then carefully read to the witness, and duly certified, after which the defendant made a motion before Judge HILTON to suppress the deposition for the reason above stated, which motion was denied, and from which decision the defendant now appeals.

The statute makes no provision as to the mode in which the deposition is to be taken, other than that it is to be taken by the officer, carefully read to the witness subscribed by him, and certified by the officer taking the same. In no other respect does it enact how he shall take it, and reference must therefore be had to the practice which prevailed before the statute was passed, to ascertain the mode that was then in use; for if, in this respect, the statute is silent, the practice which existed when the statute was enacted continues in force.

His Honor then proceed to an elaborate review of the authorities under the practice existing prior to the statute in question, showing that it was not then necessary that the judge should himself take down the examination.)

The words of the present statute are that the judge shall proceed to the examination of the witness, and shall take his deposition, in which deposition shall be inserted any answer or declaration of such witness which either of the parties shall require to be included therein. I do not understand the words "shall take the deposition," as changing the former practice to the extent of requiring the judge actually to write down the deposition himself. He may take the deposition, in the sense of the statute, in seeing that every answer or declaration of the witness, required by either party, is included in it in reading it over to the witness, in seeing that he duly subscribe it, in administering the proper oath or affirmation to the witness, of the truth of the answers given by him, and included in the deposition, and adding his own certificate that the above requirements have been complied with. This, in my judgment, is a taking of the deposition within the design and intent of the statute.

To require the Judge to write down the deposition would be, in many instances, to render the statute practically inoperative. Frequently a party has very short notice of the intended departure of a witness, sometimes but a day, sometimes but a very few hours, and unless the examination can be completed within a limited time it may involve the loss of the testimony of the witness, who may be away before the compulsory power with which the officer is clothed can be resorted or made effectual to detain him. It is not unusual in this Court for three of those examinations to be going on at the same time, which could not be done if the Judge had to write down each deposition, unless the three Judges of the Court stopped the cases on trial or argument in which they might be engaged to attend exclusively to this business, or unless the witnesses attending for examination waited until the Judge holding Chambers found time to write down each deposition, which in the case of an examination like this, extending over several days, would be to the neglect or putting off, to the serious inconvenience of a great body of suitors, of the large amount of Chamber and Special Term business which comes up for disposition every day before the single Judge who attends to this branch of the business of this Court.

No object would be accomplished by the Judge writing down the testimony. If the Judge is to read it over to the witness, then it matters not in whose handwriting it is. It is the sin of the statute, that nothing shall be inserted except what the witness means and intends to swear to; and that end is fully attained if the Judge reads over the deposition to the witness, who then knows before he subscribes whether his answers have been correctly taken down or not, and an opportunity is afforded to make any correction before the Judge finally certifies it as the deposition of the witness taken by him.

It is suggested that if the Judge cannot write down the deposition, he may order it to be taken by a Referee; but it is to be remembered that this statute was in operation more than twenty years before this amendment was added; and the practice under the statute, at least in this Court, was well settled long before 1851. I suppose that the object of this amendment was to provide for cases, especially in other parts of the State, where it might be difficult or impossible for the Judge to attend before the departure of the witness, and supervise the taking of his deposition, or where the parties and witness were all residing in a distant part of the district from that where the Judge at the time was engaged in the discharge of his duties, in which case the convenience of all parties would be greatly promoted by allowing the deposition to be taken by a Referee, a state of things which could rarely arise in this City where a Judge is sitting every day, in each of the Courts, specially to attend to this kind of business. I cannot suppose that it was the design of this amendment to remedy an inconvenience arising from a duty assumed to be enjoined by the statute, that the Judge must himself write down the deposition of the witness, but that if it had ever been supposed that the statute contained such a requisition, that we should not have waited twenty years for an amendment to remedy the inconvenience. The order should be affirmed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

SHIPPING—LIEN FOR ADVANCES MADE TO MASTER.

Serley, Smith & Co. vs. *Brewer & Caldwell.*—HILTON, J.—It appears that the bark *Conroe*, commanded by Abner Crowell, master, arrived at Galveston, Texas, on her voyage from New-York, in a disabled condition, needing repairs and supplies, and requiring money wherewith to pay charges on cotton for transportation from the interior to the coast, and which payment was necessary to enable her to obtain such cotton as freight.

The plaintiffs were merchants at Galveston, and on the application of the master made the necessary advances for these purposes, by means of which the vessel obtained freight upon her homeward voyage to New-York, amounting to $2,130.

The amount thus advanced by the plaintiffs was $3 971 43 100 about $1,000 of which was applied in the payment of the charges upon the cotton, which was obtained by the bark for freight.

After the arrival of the bark at this port, and by writing dated April 8 1859, the captain assigned and transferred to the plaintiffs all the freight money and earnings of the vessel upon the voyage, and all lien and interest which he, as such master, had thereto, for or on account of such advances, or of his liability therefor, as collateral security for the repayment to the plaintiffs of the sums thus advanced by them.

The owners of the vessel being insolvent, the plaintiffs aver that they will lose their advances unless they can be protected by a lien on the freight for the advances so made to the captain, to enable him to obtain it; and, as a Court of Equity, we are asked to enforce this lien thus acquired through the captain, for the benefit of the plaintiffs, by appointing a receiver to collect the freight, and restraining the defendants from interfering with it.

In opposition to this claim the defendants insist that they are solely entitled to the freight carried by virtue of a charter-party dated Dec. 10, 1858, entered into between them and the owner of the bark, by which the vessel was chartered to them for the voyage in question. Under this charter-party the defendants were collecting the freight when this action was commenced, and an injunction against their further interference with it granted.

The plaintiffs now ask that this restraint be continued during the pendency of this litigation, and that a receiver be appointed to collect the freight earned upon the voyage in question.

On the argument of this motion many other facts of a minor character were presented, and many questions discussed which I do not intend to refer to at this stage of the action, desiring that the parties at the trial may not be embarrassed by any view which might now be taken respecting them, and believing that the present application should be disposed of on the facts here narrated.

Nor is it material that the second defence set up in the defendant's answer should be passed upon, further than to remark that it does not appear that at the time of filing the suit in the District Court by the plaintiffs against the vessel, *in rem*, claiming a lien for the same matters which are in this action attempted to be collected as a lien upon the freight, the plaintiffs possessed by assignment from the captain his lien as master of the vessel for indemnity for the personal responsibilities incurred by him as such master in a foreign port.

It therefore cannot be said that the plaintiffs might have enforced the lien now claimed in that proceeding, because it is not shown that they possessed any claim to it when that proceeding was instituted.

That the master had a lien upon the freight and carriage of the vessel for the voyage, in respect to his advances and personal responsibilities, necessarily made or incurred by him while at Galveston, for the safety of the vessel and the successful prosecution of her homeward voyage, I think cannot be doubted (Van Bokkelin *vs.* Ingersoll, 7 Com. 670, S. C., 5 Wend. 315; Lewis *vs.* Hancock, 11 Mass. 72; ship *Packet*, 3 Mason 255; 3 Kent 167 note 2; Parsons' Mercantile Law, 381,) and this lien, thus given by law, is capable of being assigned by him, so as to vest in the assignee the same rights which he possessed by reason of it, (Jewitt *vs.* Coffin, 20 Wend. 603; Judah *vs.* Kemp, 2 John, Cases 411.)

The plaintiffs therefore occupy the same position before the Court as the captain or master, and in an action against parties claiming to collect the freight under color of right acquired through a charter-party made with the owner of the vessel, an injunction is sought pending a litigation in which the rights of the respective claimants are to be determined.

I think the circumstances shown are such as to justify me in granting the motion.

It cannot be that the master's lien, thus acquired, can be divested by the owner of the vessel, by any means short of actual satisfaction by payment, and to so hold would be in effect declaring a lien to exist which at any moment might be evaded at the will of the owner.

The injunction will therefore be continued, and a receiver appointed.

Marin & Smiths for plaintiff; Larocque & Barlow for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Woodruff.

Conrad Wechler vs. *Lawrence Quinzer.*—Motion denied without costs.

Same vs. *Same.*—If the defendant deems an order for substitution necessary, and desires it to be returned, it may be done on his paying to his former attorney whatever he may be entitled to for his services, and he may, if he pleases, take an order referring it to some suitable person to be named, on settling the order, to inquire into and determine how much, if anything is due to the former attorney. If defendant does not take such an order within five days the motion is denied without costs.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 20, 1859.

The Beef Market is again thoroughly overstocked. Our tables show 4,099 fresh bullocks received, which is 158 less than last week, but to these must be added above 400 State cattle—those left over from the previous market—so that we have to give this week's supply above 4,400. The condition of the market will be readily appreciated when it is remembered that the weekly average for all of last year was only 3,678, and for the preceding year 3,143, and this too taking cold and hot weather together. At this season, also, visitors to the City are scarce, and of the City residents, the stay-at-home, or "can't get-away club" is reduced to the smallest possible number. But for the opportune demand from out-of-town butchers, from New-Jersey, Long Island, Connecticut, and from Rhode Island even, the supply of bullocks offered this week would be nearly double the demand. At the best there cannot be much less than 500 unsold bullocks on hand to-night. A few of these will be worked off during the next three days, and the rest must be driven out to the most accessible pastures, or swelter in the yards at no small depreciation in weight and value.... Milch cows are still crowded in by infatuated owners, the receipts for the week being up to the average for last year. The demand is at the lowest point and at prices which buyers choose to pay. We saw to day an excellent cow, such a one as has been sold for $60 or $70 in former times, offered at $45, but $40 was the highest bid for her. At the present price of butter, farmers had best manufacture it than attempt to sell their cows here.... Veal calves still arrive faster than they can be sold.... Sheep and Lambs come in freely, and a pretty fair stock is on hand, with prices not so good as last week.... Swine are not abundant, and prices are a little better, but the demand is limited.

The following table, carefully collated from our notes gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle received and retailed at Bergen, show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 20.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	4,099	195	838	11,555	2,661
Previous week	4,257	171	857	10,196	2 169
Same w'k last, y'r	3,270	213	584	9,612	5,782
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,143
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,676

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 19,348. Total number received the previous week, 17,950; an increase of 1,398.

Of the 4,099 fresh bullocks, 3,070 were yarded at the Forty fourth-street yards. The balance were distributed: 836 sold at Bergen; 77 at BROWNING'S, and 29 at O'BRIEN'S on Sixth-street; and 87 at CHAMBERLAIN'S, on Robinson-street. The sales at Bergen are quite large this week, owing in part to the greater number landing at that point. Of the 3 070 bullocks at the Forty-fourth-street yards the present week, so far as we could ascertain from the owners or salesmen, and from the yard-book, there came from Illinois, 850; from Kentucky, 230; from New-York State, 402; from Ohio, 1 013 from Iowa, 143; from Canada, 62; from Indiana, 244; from Michigan, 39; from New-Jersey, 13; and from Missouri, 174. The receipts from Ohio are comparatively large, and those from New-York small, there being few distillery cattle left in the latter State.

The above 3,070 cattle at ALLERTON'S came into market by the following routes; by the Hudson River Railroad, 1,567; by Erie Railroad, 1,018; by Hudson River Boats, 466; Harlem Railroad, 14; and by Camden and Amboy Railroad, 75. The Erie Railroad is taking its full share of the cattle freight; the number of bullocks over that road must be near 2,000 this week, including the 1,018 at the Forty-fourth-street yards; 836 sold at Bergen, and those scattered in the other yards. The managers of this road will do well if they wish to continue and increase in favor with the cattle drovers, to provide them comfortable cabooses while accompanying their droves. They complain that twenty-five men were packed in a single caboose, with side seats only, and part of the space taken up with a stove, oil cans, etc. "Proper accommodation" was shown on the part of the drovers, by unloading along the track the stove, cans, etc., which done, they think they could have passed a comfortable night if they could have secured a few bales of straw or hay for bedding. We saw the agent of the railroad, however, to-day, and he promises there shall be no cause of complaint hereafter.

THE CATTLE MARKET TO-DAY.

At the preliminary market on Tuesday little was done. With the large stock on hand this morning, and the hot weather in prospect, buyers had things pretty much their own way. Every possible concession was made by the sellers, both in prices and in estimating the net or dressed weights, but it was still difficult to work off any considerable lots at a time. The butchers from country towns and watering-places came in in larger numbers than usual. One lot of 36 was taken by a Providence dealer, and at least two car-loads for New-Haven. The early sales were about ½c. decline upon last week's rates, which sellers thought to be the worst they had seen, but before night a lower point was reached. Some lots went off at figures which the sellers preferred to keep private.....Taking the average of the entire transactions to day and yesterday, as we have noted them down, the range of prices this week, and those of last week, set down for comparing, are about as follows:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle	None.	None.
Best quality offered	10¾c.@10¾c.	10¾c. @11c.
Medium quality	9¾c.@ 9¾c.	9¾c. @10c.
Poor quality	8c. @ 8¾c.	8c. @ 9c.
Poorest quality	6c. @ 7c.	6¾c.@ 8c.
General selling prices	8¾c.@10c.	9c. @10c.
Average of all sales	8¾c.@ 9c.	9¾c.@—

Decline for the week ½c. ₱ lb.

The closing rates may be put at 1c. decline below last week's average. Above 500 head were without buyers at any price. The general quality of the cattle was no more than average, with too many thin, half-fed grass cattle from Iowa, Illinois and Ohio. From Albany, about 1,100 head went East, at 3c.@ 5½c. ₱ lb., live weight.

We give below a few of the transactions as indicating the general state of the market:

H. MYERS was selling 79 very good Indiana cattle for MATHEW & MORGAN, at 9¾c.@10¾c.—a thing over 10c.¾. to-day. They would dress about 7¼c.

W. C. BANE came in with 65 medium fleshed Illinois steers of about 6¾ cwt. These were bought at very low prices and were probably about the only lot which made a little money for the owner, who appeared quite satisfied with B. WESTHEIMER'S sales of them at 8c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Mr. BANE expected a hard market, but his expectations were rather more than realized. WESTHEIMER also sold 51 Illinois stillers for KEPLER, at $58 each. Estimated 0¾ cwt. And 32 very good Kentucky grade Durhams for D. EBERT at $78 each. Albany live weight 1,425 lbs. A few brought $80@$85 each.

R. BERGNER sold 31 lighter Kentucky steers for EBERT at 9¾c. Live weight at Albany, 1 326 lbs.

H. HUAB was trying to sell 68 young green Indiana steers, of 6¾ cwt., at 8c.@9¾c.—very few brought 10c. Mr. HUAB only wished the owner, GIDEON VAN WAGENEN, had them back on the Western Prairies.

MURRAY & GLOVER were nearly through with 97 of the Alexander cattle, a little better in quality than those on sale last week. Rated 7 cwt., and bringing 9c @10c.

W. H. HARRIS, for HARRIS & DONALD, 65 good retailing steers from Clark County, Ohio, at 9¾c.@10c. Rated 7¾ cwt. They were a very fair, even bunch of straight steers, and were averaging close upon 10c. Also for S. MCKEE, 44 fairish, but light Indiana steers, of 6¾ cwt., at 8c.@9½c.

J. WHEELER sold 81 of the good cattle to-day, for O. MCCONNELL. Rated 7¼ cwt. to 7½ cwt., and averaged about 10c.

LA WHITE & SON, for LAMB & SMITH, 108 slim Iowa hoppers, of 6¼ cwt., at 8½.@9c., and 35 odder animals, from the same State, for GEO. WELLS, at 9c.@10c.

C. BARTRAM sold 96 Iowas for ALEXANDER & CASSEL at an average of 9c. They were rather rough, and weighed 1,480 lbs. at home.

A. HAMMOND was selling his own cattle, viz., 20 head of grass feu, thin steers of 5¾ cwt., from Wyoming County, N. Y. They were bringing 7c.@7½c., with one two year old heifer at $52, or near 9c. ₱ lb.

C. G. THAN for J. BESARE, a decent lot of 91 Ohio steers of 7 cwt.@7½ cwt., at 9c.@10c.

C. W CONOVER was selling 5 Illinois cattle for D. SALMON, at 8c.@10c. They would cress 7½ cwt., but were not fat.

H. BARNES, for JOHNSON, 45 pretty good Illinois steers of 7 cwt. at 9c.@10c.

T. C. EASTMAN sold 96 cattle for TAYLOR & Co. at 9¾c.@10c.—the 10c. ones yesterday. They were good 7½ cwt. steers from Champaign County Ohio.

S. ULRY was working on the Alexander cattle as usual. He had 105 head (more than he wanted in this market) of pretty fair Illinois steers, rated at 7¼ cwt., for which he was getting 8c.@10c.

I. BEDLONG, for J. C. ALLEN, 47 Canada stillers, well fed, at 9c.@10c; 36 of them were taken by Providence butchers at 8¾ ₱ lb, Brighton rules, that is, reckoning the hide and fat as a *fifth* quarter. Also, for S. F. ATWATER, 39 little Michigan animals at $35@50 each, or 7c.@8c. ₱ lb.

MILCH COWS.

To say that the cow trade is very dull, and that those having fresh cows to sell had better dispose of them to some milk or dairyman in the country, will convey about the correct idea of the market. Beef is plenty and cheap, so that the swill stables (which buy the largest portion of fresh cows) find little market for their nearly dry or fat animals, and having a large stock they do not wish fresh cows. Again the customers of other than swill-fed milk have gone to the country, so that owners of these cows already have more milk than they want with the stock they now have. A very good cow, of ordinary stock, can be had for $40@$45.

VEAL CALVES.

These continue to come in quite in excess of the wants of buyers, so that it is hard work to dispose of them. As compared with the corresponding week last year, the receipts for the past week are 259 head more than they then were. The meat sells slowly, or spoils upon the stalls during the hot weather, so that buyers are little inclined to lay in a stock.

Good calves were selling to-day at 5c.@5¾c. A few brought 6c., and a small number of the finest 6¾c., while more sold under 4c. We noticed one large calf at BROWNING'S, weighing 215 lbs, 11 weeks old, which sold for $13. He was raised by L. PERRY, of Wayne County, New-York.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Receipts have been large—11 555 for the past week—giving an over-supply, although the trade continues pretty good. ALLERTON gives 1,052 for the past week, which is more than have been at this market during a single week for some months. Large numbers were in the pens to-day—more than could be sold, even at a decline of 50c. ₱ head. Good animals would bring about 5c. ₱ lb., live weight, and no down to 3c.

O'BRIEN gives the receipts as follows:

From Ohio, 63, by Baker & Turner; and 80 by M. McCulliff. From New York, 98 by J. Vanbuskirk; 120 by T. Mahoney & Co.; 189 by J. Fowler & Co.; 154 by S. Wheaton; 201 by R. McGraw; 55 by J. Sweet; 203 by N. Spencer; 119 by J. Buhlra, and 185 by A. Marshall.

Sales are reported by O'BRIEN & MCGAAW of

700 sheep at	$2,596 62
216 lambs at	874 00
472 sheep and lambs	1,543 81
1,397	$5,014 43

CHAMBERLAIN reports 4,084 head selling at $2@$5 for common to good, and $6@$7 each for extras.

BROWNING'S receipts at his Sixth-street Market for the past week were 4,081 head. Of these 1,916 were from New-York. Brought in, 204 by H. Todd; 74 by R. Smith; 196 by J. Steele; 99 by Maine & Satterly; 35 by L. Miller; 97 by R. McGrath; 51 by D. Sweet; 108 by H. Simmons; 100 by J. J Plattner; 41 by H. Purdy; 238 by D. Procher; 136 by P. Kilmer; 111 by E. Howe; 110 by H. Getman; 199 by W. Hicks; 31 by J. Fink, Jr. From Ohio, 47 by H. Todd; 293 by C. Baker; 200 by R. H. Hume; 194 by J. Simmons; 394 by Thompson & Tremple. From New Jersey, 266 by G. B. Holcomb; 132 by A. Robbins; 35 by B. Lawience; 63 by W. B. Bellis; 100 by L. Bellis; 26 J. Perrin; 65 by R. Bellis. From Indiana, 199 by T. Hagsbury. From Michigan, 105 by J. B. Sheppard.

R. H. HUBA sold:

199 head at	$529 73	124 head at	$365 26
175 head at	450 99	51 head at	152 13
105 head at	295 50	196 head at	704 00
233 head at	770 99	1,043 head at	$3 379 60

A fair lot of 65 State lambs, brought in by H. TUNE, sold for $4 03 each. A few hundred store sheep sold for less than $3 ₱ head,

THOS. C. LARKIN reports sales of 1,361 sheep and lambs for $5,037 91, in the following lots:

74 lambs	$366 75	99 sheep	$352 67
99 lambs	378 00	203 sheep	707 83
50 lambs	245 00	392 sheep

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
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Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..3½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
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The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *Arago*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-Office on Saturday, July 23, at 10½ A. M.

THE GREAT BATTLE-FIELD.

The extremely accurate and minute map of the field of Solferino, which was given in our Daily issue of Wednesday, and which affords the most perfect idea of the course and details of that tremendous conflict, will be republished at 10 o'clock this morning in the WEEKLY TIMES, and will be repeated in the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, at the same hour to-morrow.

Price of each in a wrapper, FOUR CENTS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Africa*, now in her twelfth day from Liverpool, with two days later European advices, is fully due. Nothing had been seen of her at Sandy Hook at 2 o'clock this morning.

News from the Pacific coast, six days later than steamer advices, reach us by the Overland Mail. The general features of the news have already been indicated in our telegraphic dispatches. Some extracts from our files are given in this morning's TIMES. In California the political aspirations of Governor WELLER have been defeated by the nomination of M. S. LATHAM for Governor, by the Buchanan wing of the Democracy.

Later news from Arizona announces the renomination of Lieut. MOWRY for the post of Territorial Delegate in Congress. Gen. PESQUERA had arrived from Mazatlan. Our correspondent at Tubac notices renewed outrages by the Mexicans, and narrates the particulars of a terribly severe punishment inflicted upon a deserter from the United States forces on duty in the Territory.

The Sunday question in Philadelphia assumes a new aspect. The car-driver arrested last Sunday has been committed to prison to await his trial for a breach of the peace, having refused to give bail for his appearance by advice of counsel. A writ of *habeas corpus* is to be sued out, and the case taken at once to the Supreme Court of the State for decision on the legal points involved in the pending controversy.

The Commencement exercises at the Harvard College at Cambridge, Mass., took place yesterday, and were witnessed by an unusually large assemblage. The Governor, Executive Council, etc., were present, and with EDWARD EVERETT, Prof. SPARKS, and other prominent persons, occupied seats upon the platform. The exercises gave general satisfaction. One hundred and twenty applicants were accepted for the new term.

In the great India-Rubber case, lately tried before the Supreme Court in Baltimore, to decide the question of the right to the exclusive manufacture and sale of vulcanized rubber goods, Judge GILES yesterday delivered his opinion deciding in favor of Mr. HORACE H. DAY, and a perpetual injunction was granted against other parties. Some fifteen other suits were depending upon the issue of this, in all of which injunctions will issue.

The Weekly Report of the Commissioners of Emigration states, that 1,852 emigrants arrived during the past week, making a total thus far on the year of 44,670 against 42,868 to the same date in 1858. The balance of the Commutation Fund on hand is $20,849 77. Dr. JEROME sent in a communication stating that the large accession of patients which he expected to receive at the Floating Hospital, since he understood that the Health Officers, as well as the Board of Health, intended to send there the class of patients heretofore sent to the Marine Hospital, made it necessary that an assistant should be appointed, who should remain at the Floating Hospital. He nominated Dr. C. D. ROBINSON, of Hornellsville, as a suitable candidate. The Commissioners referred the matter to the President and Council of the Board, as they did not desire to assume any responsibility in the premises. Mr. KENNEDY sent in a statement relative to the arms furnished the policemen by the New-Haven Arms Company during the Quarantine War. It was referred to a Special Committee. Resolutions complimentary to Capt. PILSBURY, late Superintendent of Wards Island, were adopted.

A party of the personal and political friends of Justice JAMES H. WELSH, yesterday accompanied him down the bay on his departure for Europe on board the steamer *Asia*. They met, to the number of about 200, at PATTEN'S Hotel, where, after partaking of a breakfast, they escorted him to the steamer in which he was to embark, and then made an excursion down the bay to Sandy Hook on board the steamboat *James A. Stevens*, giving him a parting cheer when the pilot left the ship. It is understood that Justice WELSH intends being absent about three months, and that he designs making himself familiar with the Police of Paris and London. During his absence Judge WELSH'S place will be filled in rotation by his brethren of the Police Courts.

The Live Stock Yards continue overstocked. The arrivals of beef cattle at yesterday's general market, and for the week past numbered 4,099, to which must be added about 400 unsold on the last market day. This makes a total of 4,400, against 3,676 as the weekly average for all of last year, while the demand is at its lowest limit, owing to the comparatively small number of consumers, residents and others now in the City. An unusual number of out-of-town buyers chanced to be present yesterday, which helped out the sales somewhat, yet there were near 500 bullocks unsold last evening. Prices declined ½c. per pound on the estimated dressed weight upon the low rates of the previous market, and the closing sales were at a still greater decline....Milch Cows—Receipts for week, 195—just equal to last year's average. The demand is next to nothing, and prices just what the few buyers are disposed to offer....Veal Calves—Receipts for week 838, which is more than found purchasers, even after a little concession in prices....Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for week 11,555. Selling rates a little lower, and a fair supply on hand....Swine—Receipts for week 2,661; demand moderate; prices a shade better.

Cotton was in fair demand yesterday, with sales of 1,800 bales, at strengthening prices. Flour and Wheat were depressed and lower. Corn was also dull and heavy. Provisions attracted less attention. Pork was cheaper. Sugar and Molasses were in good request. Coffee was quiet. Spirits Turpentine and desirable lots of Resin were salable and firm. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted. There were 613 vessels of all classes in port.

AN OFFENSIVE REFLECTION UPON THE INSTITUTIONS OF THE SOUTH.—The Mobile *Register*, in its advocacy of the Slave-trade, has manifestly enlisted for the campaign, nailed its colors to the mast, and, generally, performed all those impressive feats which are held to indicate unalterable determination. It follows up the subject from day to day, explaining and expounding with laborious earnestness the alleged advantages of importing slaves from Africa, doubtless to the great edification of the planting interest. But its chief argument in favor of repealing the Federal statutes is based upon the assumption that "they contain an offensive reflection upon the institutions of the South." Naturally enough, the *Register* says to itself, if the Slave-trade is felony and piracy, what must slaveholding be? And the necessary answer to that simple interrogatory shocks its innocent heart. Accordingly it calls upon its brethren to repel the disagreeable imputation, and to redeem their character as a people—not, indeed, as might seem most proper to unsophisticated Northern souls, by washing utterly from their skirts the stain of Slavery. No, indeed. It advises them, instead, to conceal its blackness by covering themselves all over with the atrocities of the African Slave-trade. The sensitive South, forsooth, cannot bear the reflection upon its character which the Federal statutes imply; but shrinks not from facing the scorn of Christendom. It requires only to be consoled by an abundance of cheap negroes.

The Mobile *Register* altogether omits to inform its readers how it is that the South has so long rested quietly under what is now discovered to be an offensive reflection. It is many years since the statutes complained of were enacted. They were passed by the aid of the South itself in Congress—no voice from that quarter, more than from the Free States, being raised against them. Will it be claimed that the Stephenses, the Yanceys and the Forsyths of the present are more jealous of Southern honor than were the men who represented the South when the African Slave-trade was prohibited?

The truth is that the real and actual motive for the present Slave-trade movement is the love of money. Fifteen hundred dollars for a field hand is a high price to pay. Black men can be got cheaper from Africa than from Virginia. It is the cost of slaves, and not any implied censure of Slavery in the Federal statutes, which disturbs the mental peace of the chivalry. The South has caught a glimpse of a great commercial enterprise, and it intends to embark therein from pure love of money.

The Palmerston Ministry.

As we have already said, the British Cabinet constituted under Lord PALMERSTON is perhaps the most brilliant which has reigned in England since the celebrated coalition of Lord NORTH with Fox. That of Lord ABERDEEN in 1852 embraced two powerful sections, the Whigs and Peelites, the latter compensating for their poverty of numbers by their wealth of administrative ability. The present Cabinet comprises three sections, the Whigs, Peelites and Manchester school, besides Lord ELGIN, who may be considered a statesman unattached. The administrative strength of the Government is in fact its greatest political weakness.

Of Lord PALMERSTON, the Premier, it is almost needless to speak. Few foreigners have ever so much as glanced through the doorway of the British House of Commons without carrying away a mental daguerreotype of his fashion and his face. True as the dial to the sun, the veteran Viscount may be seen each day as the hour of assembling nears, marching down St. James' Park and Whitehall Gardens with a vigor and gayety of stride that would become the boldest boxer in England. Though seventy-five years old, he retains all the buoyancy and vivacity of youth, and with his gallant air and graceful dash of dandyism, looks a sort of masculine *Ninon de l'Enclos*. He is said to possess that capacity of throwing off dull care, and that freedom from stupefying principles which make up the secret of inexhaustible political faith. His chief popularity with the masses is derived from their stout faith in his undaunted English pluck. This is a quality of immense value with a nation so stout and daring as England always has been, is and always will be. As was said of another great English politician,

"Even at the feast his pluck pervades the board,
And dauntless game-cocks symbolize their Lord."

Every village ale-house echoes the belief that the Premier "Pam" eats nothing but good Southdown mutton, and drinks nothing but good English beer; and as he canters along Rotten-row or down Piccadilly there is something pleasant in the pride with which each passer turns and says, "There goes our Pam." At home he is the delight and stay of the social circle.

"Nor gout nor toil his freshness can destroy,
But time still leaves all Eton in the boy."

In the conduct of his administrative department he is despotic and severe, and cannot brook for a moment the smallest contradiction or control. He is troubled with one or two singular prejudices. For instance, he will not permit smoking in any portion of his office, or allow any officer of his department to write with a steel pen. As a speaker he is, except on rare occasions, clumsy and confused in the construction of his sentences, and hesitating and "haw-haw-y" in their delivery; and few who listened to him for the first time would believe that this was the statesman who claimed for every Englishman the defensive glory of the old Roman "*Civis Romanus Sum*." Lord PALMERSTON has no legal offspring. His wife retains all the charm of physical and spiritual juvenility which belongs to her lord, and is said by her grace of manners and fascinating finesse, to be no mean adjunct to her husband's success.

Next, cool and all unconscious of reproach, "comes the calm Johnny," who upset the coach. After upsetting various Governments and finally upsetting himself, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, now at the age of sixty-seven, finds himself once more on his feet, and installed in the all-important position of Foreign Secretary. In his personal relations with his party, Lord JOHN is cold and unsympathetic. His fame would fire, but that his manners freeze his followers; and there are few even of those with whom he has been politically associated for years, with whom he is on terms of unconstrained intimacy. He is devotedly attached to his children, with whom he may be often seen playing in the gardens of his beautiful cottage at Richmond, which was once the residence of GEORGE CANNING, and which was assigned to Lord JOHN when Premier by the present Queen as a life gift; and seldom receives a deputation at his private residence in town without having one or two of these children by his shoulders or by his side. Lord JOHN ranks but in the second class as a debater, but from the position he has held, and his long experience as a statesman, is listened to with an attention and deference which his dreary and drawling delivery could never of itself command. As an administrator, he is able and laborious, and won large laurels some years since by his enlightened direction of the Colonial Department.

Next in position in the Cabinet, though first in position, both as an administrator and debater, comes Mr. W. G. GLADSTONE, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Slight in figure, but of keen, nervous temperament, Mr. GLADSTONE at once strikes the observer by the eager expression of his countenance, the piercing glance of his dark eyes, and the thoughtful, almost Jesuitical character of his head. Thoroughly master of every subject of politics and finance, and with an exuberant command of diction, that enables him to display his mental resources with kaleidoscopic variety and matchless exuberance of illustration, he is universally acknowledged the ablest member of the Commons House of Parliament. His speech, some six years since, against his present Premier, delivered in the celebrated Don Pacifico debate, was pronounced, by the ablest judges, the finest Parliamentary effort heard within the present century in the House. In private Mr. GLADSTONE unites to the most delightful buoyancy and playfulness of spirit, an unselfish nobleness of nature and affectionate gentleness that render him beloved, not only in his own home and social circle, but by by every *attaché*, down to the lowest dependant of every office over which he has presided. No amount of work appears to weary him, and amid the cares and troubles which belong to the control of a great Department of State, he has always found time for the cultivation of those classic tastes which crowned him with the favor of that *Alma Mater*, whose sore ingratitude he has just been obliged to face. This weakness lies in the delicacy and fastidiousness of his intellectual organization, which is hardly fitted for the rough-and-tumble encounters of political life.

Lord ELGIN, the new Postmaster-General, had little weight of mere family connections to recommend him to his present position as a Cabinet Minister, and was undistinguished as Lord BRUCE, in the House of Commons. He has won his spurs as a Cabinet Minister chiefly by his Canadian Administration, and his conduct of the recent Chinese Treaty. He has shown himself a humorous and effective after-dinner speaker, but has had no opportunity of making any impression as yet in the House of Lords. He has yet to prove himself in his new sphere entitled to that high destiny to which he is said to aspire, and which his friends eagerly predict for him as the "coming man."

The only other member of the new Cabinet of any special note at this moment is Mr. MILNER GIBSON, whose position as the representative of the Manchester section gives him considerable weight. Mr. GIBSON, then Mr. MILNER, commenced life as a high Tory, and was first introduced to Parliament in that interest as member for Ipswich, but having altered, on reflection, his political views, he was returned a member for Manchester in conjunction with Mr. BRIGHT. On the triumph of Free-trade principles, in 1846, he accepted office as Vice-President of the Board of Trade, under the Government of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, but owing to the sluggish tendencies of his colleagues, was in a few months obliged to resign his post. As a speaker he is graceful and fluent, rather than strong, but has a handsome presence and high-bred air which always commands for him a certain consideration. His Pro-Italian tendencies, like those of nearly all the present Cabinet, are strong, and his house in Wilton-Crescent has long been the favorite resort on Sunday evenings of all the distinguished foreigners whom misfortune or tyranny have driven to seek an asylum in England. His wife, by whom he acquired a large fortune, was even accused some Summers since of having secretly conveyed and disseminated through Italy the manifestoes of MAZZINI. The charge was doubtless unfounded, but its currency proves how strongly the tide of the Gibsonian sympathies sets in what we, on this side of the Atlantic, believe to be the right direction.

Solferino and its Consequences.

The battle of Solferino was fought on the 24th of June. Within a week after this decisive action, the Emperor of the French was moving the main body of his army directly against the real heart of the Austrian stronghold in Italy, and the demoralized Austrian army was manœuvring on a line of retreat towards the river Adige.

The fortress of Peschiera, reared with infinite pains and at great expense to protect the passage of the Mincio by commanding those floodgates of the Lago di Garda by means of which the quiet stream of the Virgilian River might in a few hours be turned into a raging and destroying torrent, had been virtually annulled, within the same brief time, by the rapid advance of the Sardinian army, and the appearance on the lake of an unexpected fleet of French gunboats. The engineers of the Austrian quadrilateral omitted the element of steam from their elaborate calculations of the defensive measures necessary to make their position the impregnable eyrie of Italian despotism. NAPOLEON III. is reading them a lesson in the art of fortification by which he will hardly allow them at once to profit. The fall of Peschiera will probably demonstrate to the staff of FRANCIS JOSEPH precisely what it was that Peschiera needed to make her lines as formidable as their fame.

These fruits of a week's growth should of themselves suffice to prove how terribly definite was the victory won by the Allies on the 24th of June. It has been idly enough maintained by partisan journals devoted to Austria, that the triumph of that day was rendered dubious by the failure of the French to pursue the retreating enemy. But it need only be remembered that the defeat of Solferino was the defeat of an army established in strong positions of its own choice, and that the conflict after lasting through sixteen hot and wasting hours of the Summer day was interrupted after nightfall by a tremendous tempest of wind and rain, to make this feature of the strife perfectly intelligible. The Austrians committed the mad mistake of fighting with a river in their rear, it is true, and had the night allowed the French to follow them closely up, they must have been driven either into a surrender or the Mincio. But they had also worn their antagonists out by a day of desperate engagements, and then simple retreat, in the circumstances, was a moral rout which scarcely needed to be made more significant by a material annihilation. This was proved by their subsequent utter failure to resist the entrance of the Allies within their famous square. The battle of Castiglione, which gave up the Mincio to the French under SERRURIER, MASSENA, and AUGEREAU, in 1796, was not a more complete victory, in this sense, than the victory of Solferino. Then, as now, the Austrians were driven beyond the Mincio, and were immediately followed, without any resistance of importance, by their conquerors. Then, as now, the victorious French found themselves set at liberty by their triumph to isolate Mantua on their right by a small army of observation, and to press forward with the whole force of their centre upon Verona. In 1848, as Col. CHAROLAIS has shown, CHARLES ALBERT might also have succeeded in neutralizing the value of the historic square, after his victory at Peschiera, had he not forgotten that his army was inferior in numbers to that of RADETZKY, and that he had no means of holding the successive positions which he won during his continuous advance. The Allies of to-day suffer under no such disadvantages. For them, the absolute imprisonment of the Austrian army within the walls of Verona and of the entrenched camp which surrounds it, is an enterprise guaranteed not less by the numbers than by the splendid spirit of their army. NAPOLEON I. declared that Mantua was a post of purely contingent importance. "With a siege-train," said the first Emperor, "we shall take Mantua whenever we like in three weeks time." The siege-trains of the second Empire have more than kept pace in their development with the fortifications of Austrian Italy, and what was true of the relative strength of Mantua fifty years ago, is equally true of it to-day. The very position of the fortress makes the blockade of it by such a force as that of the Prince NAPOLEON the simplest of military operations.

Meanwhile, by clearing the whole country on a circuit of nearly ten miles from Peschiera and the Mincio of the Austrians, the battle of Solferino has immensely facilitated the development of the allied plans against Verona.

Almost up to the very banks of the Adige the French reconnaissances had been pushed at the latest advices; and if the Austrians should have offered battle to the Allies within ten days after the 24th of June, it is probable that they must have been forced to fight at a disadvantage in respect to position as well as under the depressing influence of their long career of defeat. Leaving Mantua apart as a point isolated by the French blockade, a French victory under the walls of Verona would throw the Austrian army back upon the lower valley of the Adige, the key of which is the fortified bridge-head of Legnago. A resolute assault on this place from the west, or a movement upon it from the Adriatic side, would open the passage of the Adige, and the road to Venice, to the French, as in the Winter of 1801, when the Republican armies drove the Austrians across the Adige, in two battles, and chased them to the walls of Treviso.

The actual state of the Italian campaign, as immediately affected by the battle of Solferino, may, therefore, be summed up by saying that the Austrians, who might have assumed the offensive very formidably along the line of the Mincio on the first of July, had they maintained the positions taken up by them before the 23d of June, found themselves reduced within a week after their senseless passage of that stream to the necessity of manœuvring in retreat towards the Adige, of covering as well as possible the roads which threaten the flank of their camp at Verona, and of abandoning altogether the notion of operating with Mantua as a base. In other words, their famous square had ceased to be a fortress for themselves, and had become a mere inclosed lists of combat in which the advantages of position leaned to the side of their enemy.

The Sickles Story.

The Honorable DANIEL E. SICKLES has addressed a letter to the public in relation to his private affairs, to which we give a place in our columns to-day.

When, in conformity with the best public sentiment of the land, and with the views advanced at the time by this journal, in common with all the leading organs of American opinion, a jury of honest and high-minded citizens of Washington had pronounced Mr. SICKLES, after a fair and honorable trial, to be innocent of the crime of murder, it was to have been expected that a decent regard for the proprieties of life, if no higher motive governed his actions, would have induced him to withdraw himself and his sad domestic story at once from the eye of the world. This Mr. SICKLES did. He, doubtless, felt himself, what we then echoed the judgment of the country in pronouncing him to be, not a hero to be commended, but a criminal to be forgiven. He had slain a fellow-creature in a fury of revenge; and though all respectable men held him excused for that slaying by the terrible provocation and shameful wrong which had moved him to it, yet it was altogether to be desired, in the interest of common morality and of the general welfare, that nothing more should be done or said to disturb the veil dropped by his acquittal over the portals of a violated and dishonored home. That veil Mr. SICKLES himself now deliberately lifts, and implores the sympathetic attention of the world to a new scene of passion enacted within the sacred walls.

The occasion for this extraordinary demonstration has been afforded by the comments which a portion of the Press have thought it worth their while to make upon a reported reconciliation of Mr. SICKLES with the woman whose conduct not half a year ago ennobled murder in his eyes, and made the Earth a planet too small for himself and the man whose paramour he had forced her to confess herself to be.

This reconciliation was first announced in a telegraphic message from Washington, which charged the friends of Mr. SICKLES with urging him back into the embrace of the wife whom he had repudiated and branded with such sanguinary emphasis. The reconciliation itself was, of course, and is, and will remain, the private affair of the parties concerned. But the honorable characters of the gentlemen who befriended Mr. SICKLES in the day of his deepest distress and peril made it proper that they should be relieved from the imputation of stultifying themselves and insulting the community, by indorsing Mr. SICKLES' open retraction of all the pleas on which his defence had been founded by himself and adopted by his friends. In their behalf, therefore, we at once contradicted the senseless story that any of them had been consulted at all in reference to a step which put them all for a moment in a false and intolerable position before the public.

This contradiction Mr. SICKLES himself now repeats. He states that his "reconciliation with his wife was his own act, done without consultation with any relative, connection, friend or adviser." In so far as this explicit statement goes, the letter of Mr. SICKLES has the interest which belongs to every vindication of honorable men from unfounded calumny. Further interest it has not, nor can have. While Mr. SICKLES stood upon trial for his life in the capacity of an injured husband, it was a matter of public importance that full justice should be done to him. He is now a free man—absolved from the legal stain of blood; the principle which he represented on his trial has been established, and his future is the future of a private citizen, who may govern his acts by his own standards of duty and decency, without interference by the public, so long as in these acts he abstains from crossing the path of the law and of public order. There will be much gossip excited, of course, both in public and in private, by this sudden appearance of the conjugal avenger in the character of a conjugal confessor. There will be fresh sympathies aroused for the dead man who moulders in his grave unforgiven, while the partner of his guilt smiles her gratitude up into the face of him whose mercy was so tardy while his justice was so swift. And men who have sounded but a few of those "depths of the human heart" with which Mr. SICKLES thinks himself familiar, may shrink with inexperienced horror from the contrast between the husband who laid the whole inner sanctuary of his home open to the public eye in February to save himself from a felon's doom, and the husband who flings aside in July the remonstrances of friends who were to him as a wall of fire in his troubles, with the indisputable assertion that "it is not usual to make our domestic life a subject of consultation with friends, no matter how near and dear to us." But these are consequences of his conduct and of his appeal to the public for which Mr. SICKLES can hardly be unprepared, and which concern himself far more nearly than any other human being. With them and him as jounralists we have nothing more to do. As Mr. SICKLES has very justly said, "political station, professional success, social recognition, are not the only prizes of ambition;" and if, in resigning these, he has assured the peace of his own heart "as a husband and a father," public praise and public blame must be to him alike indifferent.

THE THIRD PARTY.—It is stated by the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* that the State Council of the American or Know-Nothing Party will meet in Geneva on the fourth Thursday (25th) of August. If we recollect aright it has been the practice of the Know-Nothings to hold an annual State Council, composed of one delegate from each local Council, and that the State Council has called the nominating State Convention. That course was pursued, we believe, so late as last year; and it is intimated by leading members of the party that the same policy is now to be followed.

As the Know-Nothings polled upwards of sixty thousand votes last Fall, the course which they may be inclined to take in the approaching campaign is not altogether without interest to political engineers and wire-pullers. Doubtless the leaning of the American voters is to a union with the Republicans. But so it was last year, and yet no union was effected. The effort and the failure can hardly be supposed to have contributed to a better state of feeling between the two parties—so that a junction in September, though possible enough, is not at all certain to happen. Probably we shall witness an exhibition of diplomacy on both sides. The general feeling of the Republicans is, however, unfavorable to concessions, as that party having carried their ticket last Fall without American help, feel able to do so again. All that they will probably require of the Know-Nothings is that they should run their own separate ticket. Besides, the Republicans look for a material falling off in the Know-Nothing strength, while the American leaders are anticipating an accession to their ranks, or at least profess to do so.

International Code of Marine Signals.

ROGERS' Marine Signals were favorably introduced to the notice of the public a few years ago by the Navy Department, Revenue Service and Lighthouse Establishment of the United States, as the "American Marine Signals." These signals have recently been taken up by the British Board of Trade, which was charged with the duty of reviewing the old Code, and they have authorized their introduction into "the new Commercial Code for the use of all nations," for the purpose of communicating intelligence between American British and other foreign vessels. This code of signals has been prepared and published in accordance with the recommendation of a Committee appointed by the British Board of Trade, of which the late Admiral BEECHEY, of the Royal Navy, was Chairman. The number of flags required for the Commercial Code is eighteen, to which is added a pennant, adopted as a Code signal, in consequence of some of the flags being similar to those employed in other Codes now in use. The advantages of the Commercial Code are—its applicability for international purposes; its being so framed that while part I, the Code for the use of nations is condensed, an enlarged Code for national vessels of any country adopting the Code, may be incorporated with the vocabulary and index, which forms Part II. of the Signal Book. Provision is made for calling the attention of any particular ship of a fleet whose name is unknown, and no new edition will impair the efficiency of the first one as far as it was useful when issued. The International Code can, by translation, be made a universal language of signals. The testimonials in favor of the new Code are very numerous and respectable. The Committee of Lloyds, the several Shipowners' Societies, and local Marine Boards in London, Liverpool, and the outports, have recommended the general use of the Commercial Code, while the Royal Navy, the East India Company, the principal Steam packet Companies, and many others, have already adopted it as an established means of communication at sea. Under the new arrangements a special agreement has been made by the British Government with Lloyds agents, and with the Coast Guard stations on the coast of Great Britain, or wherever the American and British ensigns are displayed, to report the names of all vessels carrying the flags of the Commercial Code. The Lords Commissioners of the British Admiralty have also directed the Captains and Commanders of Her Majesty's ships to make periodical returns to the Board of Trade of the names of all vessels hoisting the signals of the Commercial Code. To enable captains of vessels carrying the old flags of MARRYAT and ROGERS to avail themselves of the benefits of the new code at as small an expense as possible, it is only necessary to provide four additional flags and a pennant to those of the Marryat code, by means of which every signal contained in the Commercial Code may be indicated. The British Board of Trade have recently published, as an appendage to this code, a list of their Mercantile Navy, giving the names, tonnage and port of registry of upwards of 40,000 British vessels, with appropriate signals, and to which ROGERS & Co. have added an American appendix, also with appropriate signals for each American vessel, so that by means of one hoist of four flags the name, tonnage and port of each vessel may be indicated. This will enable ships at sea to exchange their names, for the purpose of being reported by each other upon arrival at their place of destination.

Personal.

Among the passengers by the *Asia*, yesterday, for Liverpool, was MAURICE STRAKOSCH the *impressario* who goes to Europe for the purpose of engaging a complete operatic corps for the coming campaign.

Obituary.

We regret to have again to chronicle the death of one of those gentlemen of the old school, whose lives have been an example to their fellow-men and a credit to our City. Mr. DAVID HAGGERTY died yesterday at his residence in St. Mark's-place after an illness of some weeks, and at the age of 76 years. Mr. HENRIQUES was born in the city of Kingston, in the island of Jamaica, in the year 1783—where he lived until the year 1823—when, having amassed a competence, and, foreseeing the unhappy social changes which British legislation would effect in that colony, he came to New-York, intending to make this City his permanent home. Some few years after he had settled here, he was induced to enter the firm of the JESSUPS, then doing a very large Banking and Stock business in Wall-street. After remaining in that house out a brief space, he withdrew his capital and retired some years before the concern failed. Since that period he has lived in retirement from active life, devoting himself to his family, to whom, as to all who knew him, he was a bright example of rectitude, kindness, charity, sincerity, and unbounded hospitality.

The funeral will take place on Friday morning, from the house in St. Mark's-place, in which the family have resided for the past twenty-eight years.

Amusements.

It would certainly astonish, and it might possibly disgust, some romantic parties who are passing these warm evenings in wandering about the beach at Long Branch, frightening the shell fish at Cape May with love songs, or watching the colored harbor-lights of Newport,—in blissful forgetfulness of the horrid, smoky, hot City—to learn that people can be found to fill a theatre here in New-York during the present heated term. A sleepless devotion to truth, however, compels us to astonish and perhaps to disgust those romantic parties. Niblo's Theatre was crowded last evening. The *flaneurs* who cannot leave town, and whose wearied custom in the afternoon it is to roam up and down Broadway seeking what might "turn up," and finding that Mr. BURTON was to play *Mr. Micawber*, went straightway to see him in that character. The rural purchaser of City drygoods or hardware was there also, in order that he might report to his rustic friends that he had seen BURTON; and, finally, the citizen who had nothing to do and did not care to stay at home to do it, went thither also, and the result of these little combinations was that Mr. BURTON played *William Micawber* to a very large audience on one of the warmest nights of the season.

The Comedy or Drama of "David Copperfield," as everybody knows who has read the novel and seen the play, is a striking example of the audacity rather than the fidelity of the playwright. The ubiquity of the characters, so far as the trifling distance of a couple of hundred miles between London and Yarmouth and Yarmouth and Canterbury is considered, is a feature more rebellious to "the unities" than is frequently ventured upon; and the situations are strangely "dragged" together—nevertheless, the play is an effective one, and if it is not quite so intelligible to those who have not read the novel as to those who have, it is sufficiently clear for the purpose of exhibiting the extraordinary characters of *Mr. Micawber* and *Uriah Heep*.

The scenery at Niblo's is not perhaps as well managed now as it would be in the Winter. The Waterloo Bridge, for example, over which *Martha* attempts to throw herself, is described as in the midst of an Alpine country and on the edge of a small lake, which makes rather a circumscribed sort of Thames. At one period of the representation, too, a junction was effected between two "wings," describing very different localities, which elicited a little ill-natured expression of disapprobation from the audience. A similar occurrence at an inferior Theatre once drew from a Cockney visitor the indignant remonstrance: "We don't look for no good grammar here, but you might shut your scenes to"—a rebuke which was dignified and respectable in comparison with the slothful reproof administered last evening for an offence which, in such weather, might reasonably be considered pardonable.

Mr. BURTON played *Micawber* in his usual inimitable style, and was loudly applauded throughout the performance. His make up was admirable, except in regard to his "head piece;" which was extraordinary. It may perhaps be well, sometimes, in comedy, to carry things to extremes, but one extremity need not be carried to the other, and at least a foot added to the head. Mr. BURTON should put on another kind of wig when he next appears as *Micawber*. Mrs. EGAN made an excellent mother of the twins. Mr. EGAN played *Pegotty* with much feeling, and was the most effective representative of the part we have yet seen. Mr. LANSON played *Ham* most admirably, and indeed, if one were disposed to say an ungracious thing, or to allude to a gentleman's previous performances this season, we might ask why *Mr. Lanson* ever plays anything else. *David Copperfield*, a thankless and an uninteresting part, at best, as the playwright has made it, was rendered even more uninteresting than was necessary by the gentleman who did it, or did for it. The *rôle* of *Emily* was said or sung by a young lady who was very pretty, but who spoilt the little that was set down for her—and, indeed, in the scene between *Copperfield*, *Ham* and *Emily*, Mr. LANSON was the only part of the dramatic sandwich worth listening to. *Miss Dartle* found a most able representative in Mme. FOREST, notwithstanding that in her last scene she slightly over-*Dartled* it. The lady who undertook the part of the proud *Mrs. Steerforth* dressed it like a landlady at an inn, and acted it in the same spirit. Mrs. HUGHES did *Betsey Trotwood* as Mrs. HUGHES does everything else, which is as much praise as we know how to bestow, and Mr. DAVENPORT made an excellent *Steerforth*. Miss MARY DEVLIN performed *Martha* better than we remember to have ever seen it done, and Mr. DAWSON covered himself with glory in the part of *Uriah Heep*.

Mr. BENTON is announced to appear at Niblo's Theatre every night this week.

At Wallack's Theatre the new burlesque of "Lalla Rookh" finds abundant favor with the public and will be continued indefinitely.

Musical.

There was a much larger attendance at Jones' Wood yesterday than on the two previous days. The grounds were particularly well filled in the evening, and the performances were eminently successful.

Mr. STRAKOSCH left yesterday in the *Asia*, to make arrangements in Europe for the Operatic campaign in the Winter. The stockholders of the Academy of Music have we understand, contributed an assessment to the extent of $20,000, which sum Mr. S. takes with him in a letter of credit from one of the leading Banking-houses of this City, and which will enable him to secure talent, as the play-bills say, "regardless of expense." It is rumored that Messrs. STRAKOSCH and ULLMAN are operating in concert, and are determined to make the New York Opera season of 1859-60 the most brilliant on record.

Base Ball.

ASTORIA CLUB VS. INDEPENDENT.

The return game between the above clubs was played yesterday afternoon upon the grounds of the Independent, Eighty-second-street and Second-avenue. A few weeks since these Clubs played their first match at Astoria, L. I., in the presence of a large number of the residents, which resulted in favor of the Astoria Club. The latter Club also won the game yesterday. The following is the score:

ASTORIA.	H.	L. Runs.	INDEPENDENT.	H.	L. Runs.
Post, c	3	4	Fitzgerald, c	3	2
Angel, p	3	3	S. Post, p	1	3
Mabbit, 1 f	1	6	J. Steele, 1 b	2	3
Smith, 2 b	1	5	Kellogg, 2 b	1	4
Wilson, 3 b	3	4	Wade, 3 b	2	3
Glover, s. s	3	3	Jacquelin, s. s	4	1
Wright, l. f	2	5	Collamer, l f	1	3
Tisdall, c. f	1	6	R. E. Steele, c	1	3
Mulligan, r. f	5	2	Graff, r. f	6	0
Total	21	40	Total	21	22

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	
Astoria	0	4	10	3	2	5	7—40	
Independent	0	6	1	2	9	5	4—22	

UMPIRE—GRUM, of Eckford Club.

Cricket.

ST. GEORGE'S CLUB VS. BROOKLYN.

The first match this season between the first elevens of these clubs was commenced yesterday at Hoboken. The toss was won by the Brooklyn Club, who gave the first innings to their opponents. The St. George's sent in WALLER and SHARP. WALLER made three runs, and was then caught by MASON. BURNETT followed, making but one run. HARRY WRIGHT had made three, when one of MASON'S fine balls took his wickets. The bowling and fielding of each club was good—the batting only fair. The contest will be finished to-day.

Distribution of the Public Lands.

LETTER FROM SENATOR WADE.

The Land Reform Executive Committee, JOHN COMMERFORD, President, met at their rooms in Broadway, on Tuesday evening last. The following letter from B. T. WADE, United States Senator, of Ohio, was read:

JEFFERSON, Monday, July 11, 1859.

Benj. Price, Secretary of National Land Reform Association:

SIR: I have just received your circular, and also a memorial to Congress, in relation to the freedom of our Public Lands. It gives me great pleasure to witness the determined and energetic course your Society are pursuing upon this subject, as it will also, to give your memorial the widest circulation, for of all the important subjects that are pending before Congress, or that can come before that body, none is more important than the distribution of our Public Lands, for in my judgment, upon that may in future depend the character of the Republic itself.

Land, in limited quantities to the actual settlers, and down with all monopolies of the Public Land, should be the watchword of all who have the welfare of the people at heart, and are truly the friends of a simple Republican Government. I thank God, through my whole term in Congress, I have never voted for any of these railroad grants, except that great national project of a railroad to the Pacific.

It seems almost unnecessary to circulate a petition in this State upon the subject proposed, as our people are more nearly unanimous upon this subject than any other. In the largest Convention ever held in this State by the Republicans, it was made a fundamental principle on the platform by a unanimous vote, and woe to the representative in Congress of any party, who shall fail to stand by the principle.

The only serious opposition with which it will be met, will be from the Southern, or Slaveholding States.

It was from that quarter it received a fatal blow in the last Congress, being killed in the Senate by the casting vote of Vice-President BUCHANAN, yet, I have every reason to believe, that had it escaped this ordeal and passed Congress, it would have met the same fate, by the vote of Mr. BUCHANAN. But the game of the monopolists is near by played out, its

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURE OF JUSTICE WELSH FOR EUROPE.—Among the passengers by the *Asia*, which left this port yesterday for Liverpool, was Justice JAMES H. WELSH, who seeks renovation of impaired health in a few months absence from the cares of office. A gratifying testimony to his merits and the affection with which he is regarded by his fellow citizens was afforded on the occasion. Previous to the sailing of the steamer, some five hundred gentlemen, of all shades of politics, assembled at Patten's Hotel, where, amidst a profusion of good things that cheer the body, toasts and speeches, having the health, prosperity, and safe return of the Justice in view, were delivered by Messrs. JAMES KELLY, JOHN H. WHEN Justice SHERMAN BROWNELL, GEORGE WILKES, Dr. QUACKENBOS, and others. Robertson's Band was engaged, and preceded this large assemblage of Mr. WELSH's friends in their procession from the Hotel to the steamer *James A. Stevens*, lying at the foot of Murray-street, by which they were conveyed to the *Asia*, at her dock at Jersey City, where the Justice was escorted on board, and introduced, in a neat speech by Justice BROWNELL, to Capt. LOTT, the commanding officer of the steamer. Amid the firing of cannon and the cheers of hundreds, the *James A. Stevens* then proceeded down the Bay, but was soon overtaken and passed by the *Asia*. However, when about eight miles beyond Sandy Hook, by dexterous management on the part of her captain and pilot, the little steamboat "headed off" the Cunarder, and got fairly alongside of her, maintaining that position for ten or twelve minutes, which interval was wholly devoted to such cheers as only warmhearted friends can give to a man worthy of their friendship. Handkerchiefs waved; cannon boomed; the band played. Then the *Asia* shot into the swell of the Atlantic, and the *Stevens* returned to the City. On reaching Quarantine, a collation was prepared for those on board by Mr. T. C. BUSBY, of "Nautilus Hotel," which was, it is needless to say, taken in such good part, that very little was left of it, when the summons to reëmbark was given. Subsequently, on landing in the City, another collation was prepared, through the good offices of Dr. F. C. VAN WYCK, at Patten's Hotel, which also was not coolly disposed of.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG WOMAN.—Mrs. MARY DOBBS, formerly residing with her husband at No. 27½ Chrystie-street, died on Wednesday, at the New-York Hospital, from the effects of a quantity of oil of vitriol which she took on the 11th inst., for the purpose of self-destruction. Infidelity to her husband, and remorse of conscience, are stated to have induced the act of suicide. Two years ago she scandoned him for another, with whom she lived for a few weeks and then returned to her husband, who forgave and received her. A year afterwards she again eloped with another man, with whom she lived for several months, and then was abandoned. She again returned to her husband, who again forgave and received her, and they lived together until about a month ago, when she, for the third time, eloped, but has been absent but two weeks when she returned. This time she failed to procure a reconciliation with her injured husband, who refused to have anything further to do with her. She finally, as above stated, procured poison and thus ended her earthly career. An inquest was held upon her body, and a verdict of "Suicide" rendered.

THE SUICIDE IN TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET.—Capt. S. CARPENTER, of the Sixteenth Precinct, has asked for an investigation of his conduct in connection with the suicide of Mrs. INNESS, and it is understood that an examination will be commenced to-day. The Captain claims that there is no rule or law making it the Police Inspector's duty to report a case of suicide, which fell entirely within the province of the Coroner; and there is no evidence showing that Mrs. INNESS came to her death by homicide. The Captain asserts positively that there was an inquest held, in which Doctor ARIN was a member of the Coroner's jury; that he himself had sought to conceal nothing, and only intimated that matters should be kept quiet, because it was requested by Mrs. WHITEMER. He persists in asserting the respectability of that lady, and declares that he can prove by Mr. BOYLE, a painter residing in this City, that the deceased was his niece, and had been married to Mr. INNESS eight years.

KILLED BY A FALL.—Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest, on Wednesday, at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of an unknown laborer, about 30 years of age, who died from the effects of a fall into the area of No. 85 Warren-street, received on Monday last. The jury rendered a verdict of "Accidental death," and the body was removed to Bellevue Hospital for identification. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest the same day at No. 67 Chrystie-street, upon the body of HERMANN DORNBACH, a Prussian youth, 17 years of age, who, while amusing himself with some pigeons upon the roof of his father's house, on Monday, made a misstep and fell to the pavement, a distance of 45 feet, and was so severely injured that death ensued on Wednesday morning. The jury rendered a verdict of "Accidental death."

THE OFFAL AND PIGGERY NUISANCES.—Mr. DOWLING, the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, continued yesterday the work which he commenced the day before of notifying the proprietors of the offal-boiling establishments and piggeries up-town that unless their several nuisances are abated within three days, forcible measures will be taken to do away with them. Many of these persons upon whom notices have been served have become frightened, and have removed. Some of the others threaten violent resistance. The City Inspector will make his descent upon them probably next Monday. He will take about fifteen wardens, picked men, with him, and policemen will be detailed to go to his assistance, if he meets with any serious opposition. He, however, does not apprehend that there will be any.

DRINKING FOUNTAINS FOR THE PEOPLE.—The Croton Board yesterday received in due official form the resolution passed by the Common Council on the 7th ult., directing the Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct to erect to the most frequented public streets and places in the City fifty Croton water hydrants with cups attached, to be under the supervision of those officers. The Board will have the work done immediately, provided they can arrange for its completion at the stipulated price. Twenty five of the hydrants are to be of the style of the hydrant in Union-square, and the rest are to be of such patterns and forms as the Department may select. The twenty-five from the Brooklyn Company," similar to the one in Union square, are to cost not more than $10 apiece.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE—POLICE AND POLITICS.—The Young Men's Republican Central Committee held their regular monthly meeting last evening, at No. 518 Broadway, S. B. DUTCHER presiding. JOHN A. COSTA, of the Third Ward, was elected Second Vice-President of the Committee, in place of GEORGE E. SEARWOOD, deceased. Mr. BAILEY, of the Fifteenth Ward, introduced resolutions approving of the recent order of the Police Commissioners prohibiting members of the Department from belonging to political organizations, and Mr. PEPPER, of the Second Ward, offered others, denouncing the order as result as "arbitrary, absurd, and inconsistent." A long and animated debate ensued, which was finally closed by referring the subject to a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Woodman, McLord, Pepper, Bailey and Emery.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—About 9½ P. M., on Tuesday, Officer POWERS, of the First Ward, while on his beat on the Battery, found a man named JOHN CRAWFORD suffering from an over dose of laudanum, which he took for the purpose of committing suicide. He was taken to the First Ward Station-house and attended by Dr. ANDREWS, and afterwards removed to the City Hospital and taken in charge by Dr. NOLAN, who pronounced him in a dangerous condition. On his person was found a three-ounce vial of laudanum, labeled No. 124 Cherry-street, of which he had taken about an ounce; also $56 in bills, and a gold watch and chain.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOR.—As the steamboat *Wyoming* was coming to her dock yesterday afternoon, shortly after 3 o'clock, the *Hartford* propeller was just leaving, full of freight, bound to the eastward. In consequence of the heavy squall of wind and rain which was prevailing at the time, the *Wyoming* struck the propeller on her starboard bow, driving her iron-bound guard through the propeller's planks and timbers, making an opening a foot in width and some twenty feet long. The propeller was so much damaged as to oblige her to stop for temporary repairs.

THE PHILADELPHIA FIREMEN.—The reception given to "Perseverance" Hose Company, of Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening, was one of the best displays our firemen have made for a long time. Some twenty Companies turned out to receive them with full ranks and unusual enthusiasm. They are the guests of Howard Engine Company, No. 31, and are well taken care of. Yesterday they visited the Institutions, and to-day, it is understood, they will go on an excursion to High Bridge.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The United States Mail Steamer *Star of the West*, Capt. GRAY, left yesterday with the California mails, and about five hundred passengers, among whom was RICHARD H. DANA of Boston. Mr. DANA proposes, after a sojourn in California, to visit the Sandwich Islands and Australia. The Vanderbilt steamer *North Star*, Capt. JONES, also left for Aspinwall yesterday, having about two hundred passengers for California.

FELL FROM HIS CART AND WAS RUN OVER.—EDWARD SHARRINGTON, a colored carman, while driving his cart, loaded with flour, through Washington-street, on Tuesday evening, fell to the pavement, and one wheel of the vehicle passed over his right ankle, crushing it in a frightful manner. He was taken up by the police and conveyed to the New-York Hospital.

FOR EUROPE.—The steamship *Asia*, Capt. LOTT, left this port yesterday at noon; she carried seventy-eight passengers, and $107 000 in specie. Among the passengers were Justice JAMES H. WELSH, the Rev. JOSEPH HOLDRICH, D.D., the Rev. Dr. LATHROP, of Boston, and MAURICE STRAKOSCH.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest on Wednesday, at No. 254 Fulton-street, upon the body of ISAAC H. RENO, a native of New-Jersey, 26 years of age, who, while conversing with a friend in the street, suddenly fell dead. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death from disease of the heart."

BOARD OF EDUCATION—NO QUORUM.—There was not a quorum of the members of the Board of Education present when the hour of meeting arrived yesterday, and the President declared the Board adjourned.

Commissioners of Emigration.

WEEKLY STATEMENT—QUARANTINE MATTERS.

The Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, Mr. VERPLANCK in the Chair.

The weekly statement gives 1,892 as the number of emigrants arrived during the week ending the 20th inst., making a total for the year of 44,677, against 42,868 to the same date in 1858. There are 17 inmates in the Marine Hospital, and 710 in the Ward's Island Institution. The balance of the commutation fund on hand is $20,849 77.

The following letter was received from Dr. JEROME:

QUARANTINE, STATEN ISLAND,
MARINE HOSPITAL, July 20, 1859.

To the Commissioners of Emigration:

GENTLEMEN: On the 25th and 27th June last as previously reported to you, the Commissioners for Removal of Quarantine Station old remove from this Hospital all the patients then in course of treatment. The Secretary of the above-named commission stated to me verbally at the time of the removal that he would prepare and send me an account of the disposition made of the sick thus removed. No such account, however, has reached me at this date. I have been furnished with a copy of the resolution, adopted by the Quarantine Commissioners June 23, in which they designate Blackwell's Island as the place to which persons arriving in the port of New-York sick with small pox shall thereafter be sent, and the Floating Hospital as the place to which all other contagious or infectious diseases shou d thereafter be sent. A similar copy I suppose has been furnished your honorable body. I have also received a letter from the Secretary of the Quarantine Commissioners bearing date June 27, 1859, by which I am required to take notice that all such persons as have hitherto been legally sent to the Marine Hospital at Castleton would thereafter be sent to the above-mentioned places, to wit: Blackwell's Island and Floating Hospital. Since which period no sick persons have been sent to the Marine Hospital at Castleton by either the Health Officer of the Port of New-York or the Board of Health of the City of New-York. On the 16th inst. I addressed a note of inquiry to Dr. A. N. Gunn, Health Officer, asking to what place or places he sent persons arriving in the port of New-York sick with contagious or infectious diseases as a substitute for the Marine Hospital at Castleton. To which loquiry Dr. Gunn stated to me verbally that he intended to be governed by the resolutions of the Quarantine Commissioners above mentioned. I assume, therefore, that not only the Health Officers, but the Board of Health of the City of New-York hereafter intend to send the class heretofore sent to the Marine Hospital at Castleton, to the Floating Hospital and Blackwell's Island. In order to give to such the attention due, I shall require at least one assistant physician to remain permanently at Floating Hospital; for which place I most respectfully nominate Dr. Charles D. Robinson, of Hornellsville, N. Y. Understanding by the terms of your resolution accepting Blackwell's Island as a place to which small-pox patients may be sent, to be a temporary arrangement, I forbear appointing to that service until further advised.

With sentiments of respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

J. H. JEROME,
Physician Marine Hospital.

Commissioner JELLINGHAUS said that he did not know why Dr. Jerome needed an assistant. He should like a position himself where he could walk around and enjoy the fresh air, doing nothing, and drawing pay at the rate of $5,000 per annum.

The communication was referred to the President of the Board, and its counsel, Mr. Devlin.

Mr. KENNEDY sent in a communication, stating that during the Quarantine troubles the Mayor sent to the Dépôt at Castle Garden 41 pistols, 31 rifles, and 5,000 cartridges. Of these, Mr. KENNEDY placed 36 pistols, 28 rifles, and 3,000 cartridges, on board the steamer which conveyed the Police to Quarantine. Capt. WALLING afterwards obtained 1,000 cartridges, leaving at the Garden 3 rifles and 16 pistols in his (Mr. KENNEDY's) possession. These arms were used by the police force detailed for the protection of the Garden, and there now remain 3 rifles, 9 pistols, and 1 000 cartridges. Seven pistols are missing. When the police force returned from the Quarantine, they did not leave the arms at the Garden, though four rifles, three of which were damaged, were left on the steamboat which brought the police up. The arms which were recently used in defence of the dépôt, Mr. KENNEDY is informed, were part of those originally supplied by the New-Haven Arms Company. The communication was referred to Messrs. HUNT, Mayor TIEMANN, Mr. VERPLANCK, and Mr. KENNEDY. The following resolutions, complimentary to Mr. PITSGUAY, were passed, and the Board adjourned:

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Emigration accept with great regret Mr. PITSGUAY's resignation of the office of superintendent of their establishments on Ward's Island, which he has held since Oct. 1, 1855, from which date to the present time there has not occurred a single occasion of dissatisfaction or cause of censure from this Board, or any circumstance in any degree impairing the confidence in him or their approbation of his administration.

Resolved, That Mr. PITSGUAY having entered upon the office under the Commissioners at a period when various causes had tended to impair the condition of the establishments at Ward's Island, and materially to embarrass their financial condition &c., it is in a large measure due to his judgement, firmness, untiring zeal and vigilance and enlightened economy that the commission has been rescued from these difficulties, whilst increased comfort and efficiency have been added to these establishments for the relief of alien emigrants. With the full confidence that he will exhibit the same executive ability, with the same judgment and integrity, in the more extensive sphere of duty to which he is now called, the Board render to him their cordial thanks for his past services to the great interests under their charge, and their sincere wishes for his future happiness and continued public usefulness.

Health Commissioners.

Little business of interest was transacted by the Health Commissioners yesterday. Dr. MURDAY, on behalf of Dr. GUNN, who was absent, recommended that the brig *Guneri*, from Matanzas, and the *Betsey Aimes*, from St. Jago de Cuba, be permitted to come up as far as Ellis' Island, and there discharge cargo on lighters. The permission was granted, on motion of Alderman MCSPADON. It was directed that the *Linda Stewart*, from St. Jago, the brig *James E. Ward*, and the schooner *Robert Palmer* be permitted to discharge cargo above Canal-street, or at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

Communications were received from JOHN GREEN, offering to remove all dead animals from the streets, for $10,000 per annum, and from THOS. SEWELL, offering to do the same for $25 per day. The whole matter was referred to a Committee, consisting of Messrs. DELAVAN, MCSPADON and CONNELL, who are to report thereon at the next meeting. The Commissioners adjourned to Friday.

Police Reports.

CHARGE OF FORGERY.—Mr. Edgar C. Hull, President of the American Gas Company, was arrested on Wednesday, on complaint of Lucien Ayer, Secretary of the Company, charged with forgery, in fraudulently entering upon the books of the Company the following, with intent to cheat and defraud said Company:

"At a subsequent meeting of the said Board of Directors of said Company, on the 9th of September, 1857, present all the above named Directors, E. C. Hull was elected President and Lucien Ayer was chosen Secretary for the ensuing year. The salary of the President was fixed at $2,000 per annum, and that of the Secretary at $1,500 per annum, payable monthly. The Board then adjourned. L. AYER, Secretary."

Justice CONNOLLY will investigate the case shortly.

ARREST FOR PICKING A WOMAN'S POCKET IN A STAGE.—Amelia Vigoreaux, of No. 89 West Twenty Sixth-street, appeared and made complaint against Mary Ann King for picking her pocket of a portemonnaie, containing $45 63, while she was riding in a Broadway and Sixth avenue stage, on the 24 of July. Mrs. Vigoreaux felt her dress pulled down, and at the instant saw Mary Ann King sitting at her right hand, and no one else was near her. She missed her money as soon as she had gone into a store in Twenty first-street and Eighth avenue to make a purchase. Five days afterwards she visited the Detectives' headquarters, and says she recognized Mary Ann in that interesting gallery of art. She has not seen her since until Tuesday evening, after her arrest, when she fully recognized her as the person who sat beside her in the stage. Notwithstanding that Dr. Atherty, of No. 521 Grand-street, swore that Mary Ann was sick in a house in Brooklyn on the 24 of July, and that he prescribed for her, and that she was confined several days to the house; and Thomas Richards, of No. 63 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, swore to the same effect, Justice KELLY held Mrs. King in $500 to appear for trial on the first Monday in August. Michael Byrne became her security.

ARREST OF A PICKPOCKET.—Chas. Chesney was brought before Justice KELLY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, by Officer Alexander Smith, of the Ninth Ward, upon complaint of Leonard Travis, for attempting to pick the pocket of the latter while he, with his family, was viewing the firemen's parade on Tuesday evening. Mr. Travis suspected three men who were near him, and waited until he felt a hand in his pocket, when he seized both hands of the thief and held him until Officer Smith came and arrested him. His comrades escaped. Mr. Travis narrowly escaped the loss of a pocket-book, containing $150. Chesney was held in $500 to answer.

ARREST AND ESCAPE FROM THE FIFTH WARD STATION-HOUSE.—A man giving his name as Thomas ANDERSON, was arrested by Officer Luther Horton, of the Second District, charged with stealing a silver watch, valued at $50, five dollars in bills, eight dollars in silver, a gold locket, and other articles valued at $67 55, the property of Mrs. Anne Larkins, of No. 114 Hudson street. The man was identified by Mrs. Larkins, and the property was found in his possession. He was locked up in the Fifth Ward Station, but in the morning, when he was called for with the other prisoners, he was missing, having climbed through the window of the officers' sleeping apartment and escaped.

ROBBERY ON THE FIVE POINTS.—A Mrs. Anna McClusky, residing as a servant in Connecticut, was robbed on Monday night by three persons. Edward Owens, Anna Comers and Mary McLane, whom she was visiting at No. 145 Worth-street, Five Points. She had $100 in money, which she was so indiscreet as to exhibit, and her friends got her to drink, and then robbed her of this and about $40 worth of clothing. They then kept her locked up until Wednesday afternoon, when she got into the street and narrated the circumstances to Officer Golden, of the Sixth Ward, who arrested the three offenders and recovered about $20 worth of the clothing, but the money could not be found. The prisoners were all locked up for trial.

STARTLING AFFRAY.—Two men named Abraham Devine and Martin Mehan, got into a fight in Oak-street, last night, when Mehan drew a large knife and stabbed his antagonist in the leg. He was arrested, and the wounded man was cared for.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

ITEMS.—A boy named HUGH MCLAUGHLIN, six years old, was accidentally drowned yesterday in the water at the foot of Kelsey's-alley.... A male child about one month old was abandoned last Tuesday night at the corner of Main and York streets. It was sent to the Almshouse.... The corner stone of the Washington-avenue Baptist Church will be laid this afternoon at 4 o'clock.... JULIA BROWN, three years old, whose parents reside in Johnson, between Duffield and Gold streets, fell into a cistern yesterday and was drowned.... SAMUEL LYONS, who resided at the corner of Douglass and Bond streets, was found dead in bed yesterday morning; cause, apoplexy.... A boy named ROBERT TAYLOR nearly lost his life yesterday by remaining in the water too long.... A druggist's clerk on Flushing-avenue, near Broadway, a few days ago, for a sweet oil for a child put up the *oil of poppy*. The mistake was accidentally discovered by the child's mother as she was about to administer the poison.

A VISIT OF INSPECTION BY THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.—General Superintendent PILTSWAY has arranged to visit the Police Stations of the Western District to-day, and, consequently, considerable preparation has been made by the police. He will find many of the Station Houses but poorly calculated for the objects for which they are used; and he may possibly find that less than 200 men is hardly a sufficient force for so large a City.

BURGLARY.—The house of Mr. SPENCER, on Adams, near Johnson street, was entered by burglars Monday night last, and ransacked from garret to cellar. The family were absent from the city at the time, and how much the thieves carried away is not known, but the silver ware was not touched, as it was in good safe. An entrance was effected by bursting in the back basement door with an axe.

CITY COURT.—The case of MCCONNELL vs. BACKUS, for assault and battery, which has occupied the attention of the Court since Wednesday last, was given to the jury yesterday afternoon, when they retired, but had not agreed upon a verdict at the rising of the Court. Calendar for this day, No. 22, Caughy vs. Remsen; 28, Miller vs. Denman; 25, Brown vs. Galloway; 26, Myers, Jr. vs. Beard.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—A meeting of this Board was held yesterday evening in the County Jail, Raymond-street. Considerable routine business was transacted, when the Board adjourned to the 21 of August, at 3 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORKERS' BALL AT NEW-BEDFORD.—The citizens of New-Bedford are to be entertained next Saturday evening, at the Parker House, by a party of New-York gentlemen, now engaged in a pleasure cruise in the *Andrew Stewart*. Everything appertaining to the entertainment will be sent down from this City, but the invitations, about 300 in number, will not be delivered in New-Bedford until the arrival of the schooner at her moorings. The sailing company comprise many of our most distinguished citizens, and we doubt not that the "feast of reason and flow of soul" will be mutually agreeable to the city visited and the visitors of city.

Sloger's Sewing-Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
For all manufacturing purposes these machines are unequaled, for the reason that they are more durable, are capable of doing more work and of earning more money than any machines which have ever been used.
Singer's Machines are now used in all the principa manufacturing establishments throughout the country, and the demand is constantly increasing.
The New Family Machines, at $50 and $75, have become a necessity wherever they have become known.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
Noiseless Family Sewing Machines
At reduced prices.
Temporarily at No. 501 Broadway.
Will return to No. 495 in a few weeks.

The Eureka Shuttle Sewing Machines.—Price $50.—Office No. 489 Broadway.
Local Agents wanted in every city.
Address D. J. LEVY, General Superintendent.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.
The only remedy in the whole world.
Guaranteed sure to exterminate bugs roaches, ants, moths, fleas mosquitoes, rats, mice, and all other vermin and garden insects. For sale by the inventor, JOS. MEYER, No. 612 Broadway. Sole agents, A. S. & D. SANDS & CO., No. 141 William-st.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Kerosene Oils.
A full supply of this favorite Oil can now be had, Free from all impurities, and color light amber.
AUSTENS, Agent, No. 93 Pearl-st., New-York.

Bartholf's Celebrated Sewing Machines.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
NEW STYLES $60 AND $70
Bartholf Manuf. Co., 434 Broadway, cor Hudson-st.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

3 000 Summer Pants, from which a Selection can be had, for One Dollar and Fifty Cents, at
DRUMGOLD & PROUT'S,
No. 214 Broadway.

A Selection of 5 000 Vests
For $1 each, at
DRUMGOLD & PROUT'S.
No. 214 Broadway.

Wood's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order, Dépôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 223 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

MARRIED.

GERE—PORTER.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 20, at the Church of the Incarnation, by the Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, SETH E. GERE to REBECCA C., daughter of the late Charles Porter, all of this City.

☞ Boston and Portland papers please copy.

GRAVES—HOLBERTON.—In Brooklyn, by the Rev. Dr. Pise, Mr. CITO E. GRAVES, of Dublin, to Miss LOUISE HOLBERTON, of Bordeaux.

RUSSELL—RAWSON.—At Albany, on Monday, July 18, by the Rev. S. T. Seelye, RODNEY G. RUSSELL to SARAH F. RAWSON, daughter of the late P. Rawson, of Clinton.

DIED.

BOSTWICK.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 20, MILTON BOSTWICK, son of the late Milton Bostwick, in the 22d year of his age.

The funeral will take place this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from No. 85 East 20th-st.

HENRIQUES.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 20, DAVID HENRIQUES, Esq., aged 75 years, a native of Kingston, Jamaica, W. I.

The funeral will take place on Friday, at 9 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 24 St. Mark's-place. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

DODGE.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 20, J. SMITH, youngest son of Edward M. and Sarah Ann Dodge, aged 6 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, 19th st., between 4th and 5th ave., Yorkville.

☞ Kentucky papers please copy.

BEAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, July 20, ANDREW ELIOT, only child of Andrew E. and Ida Vandervoort Burr, aged 4 months.

Funeral this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, Bedford av., head of Morton-st. The friends of the family are requested to attend, without further notice.

AUTEN.—On Wednesday, July 20, MARGARET L. AUTEN, wife of James W. Auten, in the 44th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Red Hook for interment.

SMITH.—At St. Joseph's, Mo., on Monday, July 18, BENJAMIN M. SMITH, formerly of this City, aged 26 years.

BOIX.—In Havana, Cuba, on Sunday, July 10 Capt. ALBERT C. HOYT, of ship *St. Louis*, in the 33d year of his age.

SALTUS.—In Clintonville, on Monday, July 4, Mr. WILLIAM F. SALTUS, third son of the late Francis Saltus, of New-York City, aged 55 years.

☞ New-York City papers please copy.

DURYEAS'
MAIZENA.
AN ARTICLE OF FOOD.
THE GREATEST DELICACY OF THE AGE.
MADE FROM THE CHOICEST WHITE CORN.
FOR
BLANC MANGE, BOILED CUSTARD, ICE CREAM, MINUTE PUDDING, &c.

☞ It not only furnishes a valuable addition to the "Bill of Fare," but it is unequaled as an economical and wholesome diet for invalids and infants. For sale at all principal druggists and groceries in the country.
Wholesale depôt.
No. 103 FULTON-ST., New-York.
Manufactured at Glen Cove, L. I.
WM. DURYEA, Agent.

ICE, ICE, ICE.
20 cents per hundred pounds at the dépôt of the Dutchess Ice Company, foot of North Moore st., on and after Friday, July 22.
P. S.—All who have wagons will find this an economical way of getting ice.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES.
Authorized by the Legislature with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 395, July 20, 1859.
11, 65, 15, 60, 33, 36, 64, 68, 46, 43, 62, 41.
Class No. 396, July 20, 1859.
44, 36, 28, 42, 48, 4, 5, 10, 15, 68, 16, 54, 12.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.
Class No. 397, Extra. July 19, 1859.
50, 53, 70, 30, 13, 41, 57, 36, 60, 55, 51, 4, 18.
Class No. 393, July 20, 1859.
27, 9, 67, 70, 41, 36, 78, 19, 63, 55, 28, 73, 13.
Class No. 394, Extra, July 20, 1859.
10, 54, 7, 20, 74, 66, 52, 68, 56, 14, 65, 34.

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

John Howard's Exchange and Commission Broker.—Delaware, Georgia and other Southern money bought and sold. Mail orders punctually attended to. address No. 176 Greenwich st.

THE INDEPENDENT.
See THIS WEEK'S NUMBER for
A NEW "STAR PAPER"
BY
HENRY WARD BEECHER,
Entitled, "COUNTRY STILLNESS AND WOODCHUCKS."
A Poem, "IN REMEMBRANCE OF JOSEPH STURGE"
BY
JOHN G. WHITTIER.
"THE METHOD AND VARIETY OF SPIRITUAL JOY,"
BY
THE REV. DR. GEO. B. CHEEVER.
Published THIS MORNING at
No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.
AND FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS AGENTS

WING'S CRACKERS ARE DISTINGUISHED FROM ALL OTHERS
By the sweet taste of the wheat, which they retain to a remarkable degree, and especially by their kind action upon the stomach. They are digested with the greatest ease by the infant or the aged as well as delicate persons generally.
No other production from wheat has ever been discovered which has proved so
VALUABLE AS AN ARTICLE OF FOOD,
and many realise the most important benefits from their daily use, in maintaining a healthy tone of the system. ALL CLASSES MAY USE THEM TO ADVANTAGE regularly on the family table, and as economically, in proportion to the nourishment they contain, as they can bread. Thus each will find a part of the most pleasant meals they have ever eaten made up from these truly healthful and delightful Crackers.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.
THE PIONEER OF CHEAP MUSIC IN AMERICA.
No. 31—END OF VOLUME II.
NOW READY.
Price, 10 Cents.
CONTENTS:
Melodies from the new Comic Opera "LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL,".....Meyerbeer.
For Happy Moments, Ballad.....W. V. Wallace.
The Boatman's Return, a River Song.....N. J. Sporle.
Two French Country Dances.....Charles D'Albert.
For sale at every news dépôt and bookstore. Office No. 107 Nassau-st., New-York.
C. B. SEYMOUR & CO.
Removed from No. 13 Frankfort st.

WEAK, NERVOUS, DYSPEPTIC PEOPLE
TRY FARQUAR'S MEDICATED
CALIFORNIA WINE OR BRANDY.
This pure juice of the grape, beautifully medicated, of delicious taste, yet remedially active, is conscientiously recommended as a tonic for
THE DEBILITATED SICKLY INVALID.
For Diarrhœa, pains in the bowels, Summer complaints, &c. Quart bot les $1. At RUSHTON'S, Nos 417 and 882 Broadway, and druggists generally. Dépôt No. 6 Varick-st.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
Will positively cure Cholera Infantum, Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, and all diseases incident to the process of Teething. It gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the infant. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold by all druggists, at 25 cents per bottle, and at the office, No. 13 Cedar st.

TURKISH LATAKIA TOBACCO,
FOR
MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
Manufactured expressly for the London Clubs—a superior article for smoking. A fresh importation just received and FOR SALE TO THE TRADE,
By TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,
No 6 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

OLD
CONTINENTAL WHISKY
FOR SALE
BY
CAMPBELL & SEAMAN
N Cor 4th-av.

CRUECH'S NIAGARA HAS NEVER BEFORE (except on one day) been seen BY DAYLIGHT.
GINOUX'S NIAGARA has never before been exhibited in any way. THE FORM has never appeared so well, and THE LATTER is receiving encomiums from every visitor. WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS,
No. 353 Broadway.

BEST FRENCH YOKE
SHIRTS.
RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
FIX FOR NINE DOLLARS, OR $1 60 EACH.
READY-MADE, ALL SIZES IN CUSTOM STYLE OR TO ORDER,
MADE OF BEST YOKE MILLS MUSLIN, AND FINE LINEN,
AND WARRANTED AS GOOD A SHIRT AS SOLD IN RETAIL STORES AT $2 50 EACH.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE, $2 EACH.
Best Three-Ply Linen Collars, $1 75 per dozen.
Patent Enameled Collar, $2 per 100.
English Silk Neck-Ties, New Styles 50c. to 75c. each.
WHOLESALE DEALERS SUPPLIED.
P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good Shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen of $18 fine Shirts:
30 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard...$4 35
7 yards of fine linen, at 50c. per yard.....3 50
Making and cutting.....6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50c.....1 50
Profit.....2 65
Total.....$18 00
WARD, FROM LONDON,
No. 387 Broadway, up stairs,
Between White and Walker sts.

EXTRAORDINARY EFFECT OF THE WAR
ON THE AUSTRIAN CURRENCY.
Owing to the war at present raging gold is now worth
42 PER CENT PREMIUM
IN VENETIA AND HUNGARY.
This is equivalent to a reduction of
43 PER CENT ON THE PRICE OF HUNGARIAN WINES
We are thereby enabled to give our pure and excellent Claret and Rocks from $2 75 per dozen upwards.
These wines are equal to French Claret usually sold at $5.
FREUND & GROSSINGER,
No. 170 Water-st.

PATENT MICA AND FIBROUS CEMENT ROOFING.
This composition consists of strong glutinous substances, impregnated with fibrous matter, and covered with the beautiful and imperishable mineral, Mica. It is elastic and flexible, and practically imperishable, and is the best, cheapest and most ornamental roofing in use.
LEAKY ROOFS REPAIRED, AND WARRANTED WATER TIGHT.
Specimens and the best of references can be seen at our office.
JOSEPH DIXON & CO.,
General Office No. 378 Broadway, New York.

NATURE IS THE GREAT PHYSICIAN.—This is now admitted by the medical profession as a fundamental principle of healing science. It is wisely provided by the human economy that whenever anything is wrong in the physical system the natural forces of the body are brought to bear to expel the disease. The great aim, therefore, is to strengthen the natural powers. This has been kept in view by the skilful compounders of Dr. J. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, which operate to give fresh vitality to all the organs of the body. The effects of this medicine upon the stomach the liver, and the kidneys, are prompt and decisive. The patient who is wise enough to quit drugging and try the Bitters soon feels as if he had taken a new lease of life and as he continues the use of the article, he is overjoyed to find the streams of health coursing through his frame. Let all from whose cheek the bloom has departed give Dr. J. HOSTETTER'S celebrated Bitters a trial.
Sold by Druggists and dealers generally, everywhere. Principal Dépôt, Nos. 13 and 15 Park Row, New-York.

DR. J. BOYCE DOD'S OFFICE HOURS FOR Consultation are from 12 to 6 P. M., at No. 649 Broadway.
Where his
IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS,
for Incipient Consumption and other diseases, are for sale by
CHAS. WIDDIFIELD.
Price, $1 50 for a quart bottle.

THE SUMMER SEASON IS UPON US, bringing with it the usual train of enjoyments and calamities. While we are enabled to participate in its many pleasures, we are sadly reminded that the same sun which carries with it such blessing to disastrous to thousands of our race. The tiny children, which are the light of numerous households, suffer untold agonies from the "Summer Complaint," while persons of mature years are afflicted with diseases of the digestive organs.
HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS will prevent much of the sickness caused by the season, and restore the tone of the system when relaxed. This world-renowned stomachic has received the cordial approval of the medical fraternity, who are unanimous in recommending it to public attention; the best evidence of merit is the fact that many counterfeits have been perpetrated upon this preparation in the West and South, where it has been longest known. The genuine article will accomplish all that is claimed for it, and will need but a trial from the afflicted to satisfy the most skeptical of its virtues. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters sold by all druggists and grocers in the United States. Visitors to the watering places can

The Philadelphia Sunday Troubles.

DECISION AGAINST THE ARRESTED CAR-DRIVER—HE REFUSES TO GIVE BAIL AND IS COMMITTED TO JAIL.

The Philadelphia papers report the progress of the war against the City Railroad Companies. The car-driver, arrested on Sunday, was committed to prison on Tuesday, 19th, to answer for a breach of the peace, having refused to give bail, under advice of counsel. The *Press* gives the decision of the committing magistrate, as follows:

"Quite a crowd of people interested in the Sunday car question, assembled at the office of Alderman HUTCHINSON, yesterday morning, to hear his decision in the case of WM. H. JEANSELLS, who was arrested on the charge of driving a car on the Green and Coates street line, on Sunday last. The Company was represented by DAVID WEBSTER and LUCAS HEART, Esqs. The prosecution was not represented.

At 11 o'clock the Alderman gave in his decision as follows:

"The simple question which I am called upon to decide in the present case is, whether there is sufficient evidence to bind the defendant over for a breach of the peace, and in doing this I shall consider it in the same manner as any other case brought before me as committing magistrate, and of course, hearing but one side of the question.

Complaint had been made to the Mayor by certain parties, that the running of the cars of the Green and Coates streets Railway Company, on Sunday, 11th inst., had disturbed their religious exercises. In consequence of which, the Mayor had requested the Company not to run their cars on Sunday, as he considered it, under the circumstances, a breach of the peace to. The Mayor accordingly gave orders to the police to stop any cars from running on this road on Sunday last. How far the Mayor was right or wrong in this matter it is not my business to inquire. The cars started on Sunday at about 9 o'clock P. M., and when at Twenty-second and Coates streets were stopped by the police, and as driver was arrested, and I was sent for to take bail, which was entered by Mr. PASSMORE, for a hearing on Monday morning at 11 o'clock. No hearing was had or asked for on Sunday. Monday, July 18, 11 A. M., parties having appeared, and the witnesses being examined who made the arrest, upon their evidence, *I consider it my duty to hold the defendant* (the driver) in the sum of $300, *to answer the charge of a breach of the peace.* With the abstract question I have nothing to do. My course on the question is induced by a desire that the matter may be speedily brought before a higher tribunal, and the whole matter adjusted in such a manner as may be consistent with the rights of all parties and according to the law of the land, as expounded by our superior courts."

The conductor was not arrested on Sunday, although some of the witnesses examined on Monday, were under the impression that such was the case.

By the advice of counsel, *the defendant declined entering bail, and he was accordingly committed to the charge of the officers, who conveyed him to jail.* This much talked-of question will probably be decided in a short time, as it will be carried to the Supreme Court, a petition having been filed to that effect yesterday."

The churches are uniting in opposition to Sunday travel. On Monday evening, in pursuance of a notice publicly given from the pulpits on Sunday, a large number of the ministers, elders, and members of the eight United Presbyterian churches of the city assembled in the Rev. Dr. DALE's church, Race-street, for the purpose of taking action. A committee, appointed for the purpose, reported a series of strong resolutions, prefaced by the following preamble:

"Your Committee view with great alarm the recent outrage upon the sanctity of God's holy day, by the running of passenger cars through the streets of our city, thereby publicly setting at defiance the laws of God and the Commonwealth. Your Committee cannot but regard the present aspect of the times as calling upon all God's people for deep humiliation and more earnest fervent prayer, that the evils which threaten our city may be averted, and that we may yet be permitted to enjoy that great bulwark of our civil and religious liberty, the quiet sanctity of the Christian Sabbath."

The two concluding resolutions adopted by this meeting read as follows:

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves, on our own part, and will use our influence accordingly in our respective spheres not to patronize on week days such cars as are employed in the desecration of the Sabbath, where other modes of public conveyance can be obtained.

Resolved That we regard the traveling in such cars on the Lord's day as a violation of the law of God, and that we solemnly warn our people against it.

We find the following paragraphs in the Germantown *Telegraph*:

"When the two cars of the Green and Coates streets Railway Company drove out of their depot at 1 o'clock last Sunday afternoon, filled with quiet, well-dressed citizens, and the first was arrested, for a *breach of the peace*, by Sergeant, Oat, the Chief of Police, Mr. RUGGLES *rode up in a carriage*, and ordered the arrest of the driver of the second car that was approaching."

"The Rev. JOHN CHAMBERS, of Philadelphia, it is stated, denounced the running of the passenger cars on Sunday, very bitterly, in his sermon on the 10th inst., and when the service was called *he stepped into a handsome carriage in waiting for him at the church* door and was driven home."

THE TEXAS INDIANS.—The Belton (Texas) *Independent* says that forty Rangers, under command of Capt. BROWN, left that place on the 1st inst. for the Reserve.. These Rangers go in accordance with the agreement between the State Commissioners and the frontiersmen, to patrol the lines of the Reserve and see that no Indians leave it until their final removal. The *Independent* adds: "Major VAN DORN has not been at the Reserve, but sent two companies of infantry down to assist in its defence. Those have gone back, and Capt. PLUMMER, with one company, only remains."

THE GUANO ISLANDS IN THE PACIFIC.—In an opinion of the Attorney-General on the case of Johnson's Islands, in the Pacific, claimed by the Pacific Guano Company, he affirms:

1 That the case presented is one that admits the exercise of the discretionary power of the President conferred by the act of Congress of Aug. 18, 1856; and,

2. That the Pacific Guano Company is the proper party to give the bond required by that act.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman a situation in the country to do the housework, washing and ironing, and cooking; can make butter, &c. Was three years in her last place. Address, immediately, A. B. C., Box No 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as laundress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner, or would do chamber work and plain sewing. Can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. No objections to the country.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, and has a knowledge of Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can come well recommended from her last situation; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for this week, at No. 146 35th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; can sew on a machine; no objection to do chamberwork. Can be seen until suited at No. 111 West 31st st., between 6th and 7th avs. No objection to go to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as professed cook; understands all kinds of game, soups, baking, pastries, jellies, ice cream, and all kinds of desserts; best of City reference given. Call at No. 319 3d av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROFESSED COOK, A Protestant infant's nurse, a very experienced Protestant man-waiter, and a few other carefully selected servants situations in gentlemen's families. Apply at T. BOORHAM'S only office, No. 29 East 13th-st., corner of Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as good plain cook; understands bread and pastry; will assist, if required, with the washing and ironing; would do chamberwork and willing to a small family. Best reference. Apply at No. 151 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A EIGHTY RESPECTABLE GIRL, with 7 years' reference, a situation to do housework in a private family; is a girl of most unexceptional character and desires a good home, where she will not have to change. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as dressmaker; would be willing to go out by the day or week, or in any other capacity where she could make herself generally useful. Call on or address ANNE DALY, No. 15 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE AND well recommended cook, a situation; understands all kinds of soups, meats, fish, game, &c.; is also a splendid baker; has no objection to any part of the country. Apply, for two days, at No 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as first-rate cook; understands cooking in all its branches—meats, game, soups, jellies, &c.; is an excellent baker and has no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No 131 4th-st., near 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook in a small private family, willing to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker. Good City reference. Apply at No. 211 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY, PROTESTANT girl a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; country place preferred, best reference can be shown. Call at No 407 Broadway, upstairs.

A NEAT, HEALTHY MARRIED GIRL wants a situation as wet nurse; her child is five days old; has a fine cream of milk; is neat in her habits, person, and appearance. Can be highly recommended for general good conduct. Call at *No.* 129 Waverly-place.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c.—call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No 128 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has long been of credit, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO FIRST-CLASS French cooks and several Protestant cooks; they understand their business thoroughly. Also, situations wanted by several experienced men as waiters and coachmen. All are well recommended. Can be seen at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGLISH, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 4th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook, wash and iron; has the best of city reference; call for two days at No. 210 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AND HIS wife, situations on a farm; the man is a thoroughly practical farmer understands his business well, and would be willing to make himself useful; the woman as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; are both persons of the most reliable and steady habits, and would like a good home more than high wages. Also, by an Englishman, a situation as gardener. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION AS groom and coachman, by a single man, a Protestant, who can produce satisfactory references as to his being a first-class groom and driver, willing to be useful in the house if required. Has no objection to the country. Of willing and obliging disposition. Would be useful to his employer. Any commands addressed COACHMAN, Box No. 220 *Times* Office, will be attended to for 3 days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION (WHO is also an experienced farm and cattle raiser) by a man of long experience near this City. Thoroughly practiced by the advertiser. The very best of City references for many years. Address notil employed, CHARLES, Box No. 198 *Times* Office or at M. M. COMER'S, No. 476 Pearl st., near corner of Chatham-st. all this week, where he can be seen from 10 to 3 o'clock every day.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman; understands the care of horses perfectly; is a good vegetable gardener, and can do all kinds of farm work; will be found careful and anxious to give satisfaction, and make himself generally useful. Has the best of reference. Call at *No.* 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a single young man, who perfectly understands his business; is a perfect City driver; has no objection to the country; can produce the best of references from his last employers. Address T. C., Box No. 144 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE MAN WITH THE best of City reference, a situation; is a good, practical gardener and farmer; understands driving and the care of horses; is tidy and handy; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful. Apply at No. 215 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in some light business, such as porter, or wrapper writer in a publication office; has good testimonials as regards capability. Address J. C., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY TWO GERMAN and two Irish farmers. They have been employed in Europe in the said branch, and are not afraid of work. Call at No. 407 Broadway, up stairs, at PRINGSTEIM'S office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a place in a hotel or dining saloon, as bread or pastry cook. Inquire at No. 326 Broome-st., in the liquor store, between Chrystie-st. and Bowery.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SITUATION; one of good experience, well understands his business in all its different branches. Address G. S., No. 15 John st., New-York.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED a situation in the above capacity, by an English Protestant man; has five years' reference from his last employer; under stands both of the above branches thoroughly. Address J. C., No. 59 East 11th-st., three doors west of Broadway up stairs, for two days.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS JOBBING HOUSE, to learn the business, a young man in the office, from 16 to 18 years of age, who resides with his parents, and who writes and figures well; salary from $100 to $150 the first year. Address MERCHANT, Box No 143 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS COOK, in a private family residing in a healthy location, two hours ride from the City; she must be a good baker and understand making butter. Apply between 10 and 2 o'clock, at No 110 Willow st., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—IN A GENTLEman's family, to superintend household affairs; a plain sensible woman, who knows her place and duties; American preferred. Apply to Mr. SOOKHAM, No. 59 East 13th st., corner Broadway.

BOY WANTED—IN THE STAPLE DRY GOODS business. A bright, well-educated boy, about 16 years of age, may apply to CHURCHILL, JOHNSTON & CO., between 4 and 6 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF GOOD BRICKLAYERS. Apply to WM. HAYES, at the Wheeler & Wilson Manufactory, Bridgeport, Conn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIRE!!! FIRE!!! FIRE!!!

BARGAINS—GREAT BARGAINS.
GOODS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED
at the late fire, No. 157 Broadway,
will be sold for less than half price
for a few days
ONLY.
Very fine Black Hats, worth $4, selling at $2 50
Choice imported Soft Hats worth $5, selling from $1 to $3.

Splendid assortment of Straw Hats worth $1 to $3, selling from 38 cents to $1.
Caps only 50 cents.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR,
WITH FILTER AND WATER-COOLER COMBINED.

The ice box is made in a wedge form, of corrugated zinc, and it completely divides and forms two separate provision chambers. The ice is placed in the upper portion of this box upon a strong rack immediately beneath the rock salt filter, through which the fresh water strains as it melts, falling into the lower angle, where it is retained for its frigorific properties, or to have more water added and drawn off by a faucet, for drinking or culinary purposes; an overflow pipe is arranged so that the water cannot reach the ice.

It is self-ventilating—the air being taken first through the ice, and no one article of food can impart its flavor to another.

But its greatest feature is the manner and certainty by which the moisture is taken from it and around the provisions. This is done by leaving exposed to the provision chambers the cold corrugated sides of the ice and ice-water receptacle, whereon all moisture is condensed and quickly carried off by the waste-pipe.

PRICES—No. 1, $18; No. 2, $20; No. 3, $25; No. 4, $30; No. 5, $35; No. 6, $40.

BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers,
No. 426 Broadway, New York.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MAN WHO KEEPS A HORSE, COW, SHEEP OR PIG.

THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE,
As imported from England.

for renovating and bringing into condition all kinds of stock.

This Food can only be had genuine in the United States by applying to B. THORLEY, depot No. 174 Greenwich-st., New York. Price $14 per barrel, containing 448 feeds. Testimonials sent free on application.

PEOPLE'S EXPRESS.
NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN AND FLATBUSH.

Baggage and packages of every description delivered in any part of New-York, Brooklyn, and Flatbush. Offices No. 65 Broadway, New-York, and *New-York Times* office. Offices in Brooklyn: Jones' Hotel, Fulton Ferry; No. 9 Atlantic-st., South Ferry; No. 337 Fulton st., opposite City Hall. Stores in Brooklyn, Pacific-st., near Hoyt.

AQUARIA! AQUARIA!

Just received, a fine lot of Gold Fish, and a variety of other kinds, for the Aquarium. Best found in the City Tanks, of all sizes and prices, at the Aquarium Depot No 62 Fulton-st. B. GREENWOOD.

PATENT MANGLES.

New and second hand, for sale cheap. They supersede smoothing-irons, doing as much work as six women. Manufactured by DUNCAN, WEST & SHARP, No. 61 Beekman-st., New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, in the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall st.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.

J. P. PIERSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

MINERAL OIL IS ONE OF THE FINEST Mineral Oils ever offered. It is not explosive, is as beautiful in color and free from any mixture whatever, odorless in quality. It will burn as long and as brilliantly as any other, and gives a cheap and most splendid light. It burns in the place of Kerosene Coal Oil Lamps, and is warranted unsurpassed by any in market. Agents JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BLACKING FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.—The Alenka Japan Blacking, for kid and morocco shoes, leaves a gloss without rubbing, makes them wear longer, and is not affected even if wet. It is very convenient to give a fine jet gloss, to trunks, harness, iron articles, &c. Half-pint bottles, with sponge, 25 cents. For sale at the shoe stores and by the manufacturer, S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

A NEW COPYING MACHINE.—NO MORE hand-copying; will copy at the rate of 300 pages an hour, old or new writing; produces two similar, obviating comparison or alterations. Can be seen in daily operation at No 79 Cedar-st., head of second flight of stairs. Price only $20 and $25.

WIRGAND'S ROOFING AND REPAIRING.—Old shingle roofs repaired, tin and other roofing cemented, old tin roofs repaired, painted, and warranted water-tight. Roofs painted in the best manner. Manufactory No. 117 Prince-st.

PATENT SUBMARINE ELECTRIC SAFETY FUSE TRAIN—For military and civil purposes. It travels a mile in four seconds under water or ground leaves no fire or smoke behind. For sale at No. 165 Broadway. Inquire of S. GOMEZ.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ASTOR-STREET, a new style of Shoes and Gaiters, only $2 50, warranted to give satisfaction. Also $3 50 and $4 dress boots that will surprise everybody.

A HINT.—THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PLACE to buy all kinds of Groceries and Provision, at wholesale or retail, is at THOMAS P. AGNEW'S, No. 362 Greenwich-st., and No. 59 Murray-st.

BRITANNIA TABLE AND TEA SPOONS.—A handsome article, suitable to pic nic parties, very cheap and good, in quantities to suit.
WM. S. MURRAY, No. 22 John-st.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO FURNISHED rooms on second floor, "front preferred," with or without board, on Union square or within one or two blocks. Address B. C., Union-square Post office.

LECTURES.

LECTURE ON THE HOLY LAND AND Egypt, by the Rev. W. A. BARNES, illustrated with panoramic views, for the benefit of the Kincaid Missionary Union on THURSDAY EVENING, 21st inst., at 8 o'clock, at the Mediterranean Church, opposite Vandam-st. Tickets 25 cents; children half price.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT NEWLY-BUILT house on the north west corner of 13th-st and 7th-av.; four stories, with basement and under cellar; has 18 rooms, with all the modern improvements.

Also, Nos 273 and 275 Bleecker-st; three stories, with stores on the lower floor. No. 275 has a large hall, 75 feet in depth, and a basement 25x73.

Also, lots in Brooklyn, between 36th and 37th sts.; 3d-av. cars pass every three minutes. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 141 Broadway, Room No. 52.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, FOUR building lots each 25 feet front and rear, and 98 feet deep, on the corner of Leonhardy and Frost sts., in the city of Newark, and within 5 minutes' walk of the depôt. Also, the house and lot No. 18 Lombardy-st. House 18 feet front by 38 feet deep, and the lot 25 feet front by about 100 deep. Terms very accommodating. Apply to JOSEPH B. JACKSON, Executor, No. 181 Broad st., or to E. N. Miller, at the Court House, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front houses, with all the modern improvements; basement and three stories high, with an average of four feet between ceiling and roof of third story. This is a corner house long leaded, being full front, well located and first-class, on Lexington-av., between 36th and 39th sts. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP IN BROOKLYN—Will be 10 minutes' walk of a ferry, a neat three-story and basement brick house, brown stone trimmings and sub cellar. Part of the purchase money can remain on hand and mortgage—the balance will be taken in exchange for merchandise. For particulars, apply to MR. DOLGETY, No. 79 Nassau st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—NEARLY TWO-THIRDS OF THE block situated between 10th and 11th avs. and 56th and 57th sts. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d av.

$3,000.—FOR SALE—GLOSTER DOCK property, (opposite Yonkers,) with store, dwelling, stables, &c. Inquire on the premises, or of Mr. BATES, at Yonkers.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND Lot on the southeast corner of 9th av. and 20th-st. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE STORE NO. 178 9th-av. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SITE ON THE HUDson River called "Glen Point," between West Point and Newburgh, commanding a fine view of the Highlands and the river. It adjoins the "Idlewild Glen" on the one side, and there is a deep ravine with wooded banks on the other side. The grounds are well adapted for elegant improvements. There is also a peach orchard in bearing, &c. The entrance is shaded and romantic—contains about ten acres of land. For a person wishing to fit up a country residence in a beautiful and growing neighborhood a rare opportunity is offered. Distance from New-York two hours. Daily communication by steamer *Thomas Powell*, and steam ferry from Cornwall, meeting Hudson River trains. Inquire of F. W. BOBSTEIN, No. 763 Broadway; E. L. FANCHER, No. 229 Broadway, or of JAMES G. KOE, on the premises, Cornwall Orange Co. N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FINE LOCATION FOR A COUNtry seat about 70 acres of good land, fronting on the the turnpike road, twenty miles from the City; about 26 acres of heavy timber, balance meadow and tillable; fine brook forms the southern boundary; commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country. Ease of access by New-Haven Railroad or by steamboats. For further particulars address Box No. 653 Post office.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, at Carthage landing, Fishkill township, 63 miles from New-York; steamboat and Railroad daily; perfectly healthy location; bathing at the door; pure well of water; about 100 young and thrifty fruit trees; various kinds of berries, grape vines, etc. Price $1,200. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or of C. PARSONS, No 59 Beekman-st.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—About 17 acres of romantically beautiful land at Nyack; the views are unsurpassed for beauty and variety; very easy of access by railroad and steamboat; will be sold on reasonable terms or exchanged for City property. Apply at the drug store, corner of Boxery and 4th-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT on Staten Island, with a large new house, barns, stables plenty of fruit and shade; position healthy; high grounds, fine water, and 5 acres of good land; price $5,000; $3,000 or $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of MARTIN BROS. & CO., 69 Leonard-st., New-York.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A HOUSE IN THE UPper part of the City, one of the finest-built houses, with about an acre of ground, in Long Island, within an hour of New-York. A most splendid view of the Hudson River from the house. For particulars apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange for City or Brooklyn property; in perfect order, and everything a gentleman can desire for a country residence, at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William st

FOR SALE IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A beautiful residence, No. 104 George-st; lot 38x115 house 26x60; has 16 rooms, with gas and water; three minutes' walk from depôt. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 141 Broadway, Room No. 52.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT KINGSBRIDGE, Westchester County, two desirable cottages with one acre of land attached to each. Also a valuable piece of property in West 22d st. Apply to S. THOMSON, No. 194 West 22d st.

A VERY FINE PROPERTY AT YONKERS to exchange for good property in this City; either dwelling or store property, or such as will be required for stores. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No 5.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES—ARCHITECTURAL plans complete $5 each, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, architect, No. 182 Broadway, Mercantile Bank Building, corner of John-st.

FARMS.

WASHINGTON, N. Y.—A VALUABLE FARM or country seat for sale, situated in Washington, Dutchess County. The house is thoroughly built and spacious, being 55 feet long by 36 wide, containing 13 rooms. The out-buildings are large and commodious and in good repair; a never failing spring of pure water is introduced into the house by lead pipes. The dwelling is surrounded by an abundance of shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, small fruit, &c.; the place contains about 107 acres of the most choice land in Dutchess County; there is a large apple orchard and a choice pear orchard, for the most part Bartletts. This is one of the most charming spots in America, being eminently healthy and possessing in a high degree the advantages of literary, educational and religious institutions. For further particulars, address OTTDEN SEAMEN, Washington, Dutchess County, or W. L. SEYMOUR, No 19 Nassau-st., New-York. Room No 6.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-THREE ACRES of land, under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, a lane through the centre, wood and convenient house and out buildings, two large cisterns, and a never failing well of excellent water; well fruited, fine apple orchard, choice pears, &c.; lawn about the house beautifully shaded; about twenty-five miles from Brooklyn by the turnpike, two miles from the Rockville depôt on the Long Island Railroad, and 45 miles from Oyster Bay, on the Jericho, Northville and Oyster Bay road. Terms easy, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply to AUGUSTUS F. SHOTWELL, No. 22 Exchange-place, New-York, or to JOS. F. SHOTWELL, Westbury.

FARMS, COUNTRY AND VILLAGE RESIdences, and fine building sites, situated along the west shore of the Hudson, contiguous to the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, between Hoboken, Piermont and Nyack. For maps and other particulars apply to SILAS SEYMOUR, No. 271 Broadway.

A GOOD FARM, OR HOUSE AND LOT, in a good neighborhood, wanted in exchange for 1,000 acres of first class, well selected farming lands in the State of Wisconsin. Address EXCHANGE, Box No. 145 *Times* Office, for one week.

FARM FOR SALE—OF FORTY ACRES, FINELY fenced, wooded and divided commanding a splendid view of the Sound, in Westchester County. For information, terms, &c., call on the owner, No. 121 Sullivan-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE DAIRY FARM, OF 101 acres, in Chemung County, 4 miles from depôt and canal, and 11 miles from Elmira, at $40 per acre. Plans, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 61 Liberty-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 566 Broadway. The first lot is 20x75 feet. The others and divides into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Gold Pen Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 566 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 386 Broadway.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST; 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILLIGOLLY, No. 16 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER LOFTS of store corner of Warren and Greenwich st., entrance in Warren st.; suitable for business purposes, having hard finished walls, hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the 4th; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE SIBLEY House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years as a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which is now occupied by the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR TARRYTOWN-PARK.—The 4-story, brown stone, English basement house No. 45 East 22d-st will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 13 Wall-st

TO LET—AT NO. 733 EIGHTH-AVENUE, A suite of rooms, consisting of parlor, dining room, three bedrooms and kitchen with gas and Croton water. Rent $176 per year. Apply to EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 165 West 45th st., west of 8th-av.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY, ENGLISH BASEment, brown stone house, first-class, first class location, and in perfect order; within four minutes' from ferries and city cars. Apply on the premises, No. 119 Congress-st. Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE TWO STORY AND ATTIC BRICK dwelling house No. 63 Bleeker-st., Brooklyn Heights, Gas and Ridgewood water; two minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Apply on the premises.

NOTICE.—A LARGE ROOM TO LET AT CHEAP rent, suitable for any mechanical purpose, as there is abundant light to it. The room is 35 feet long by 15 feet wide, in the rear of No. 25 Greenwich st. Apply for rent, &c., on the premises. ROBERT WALKER.

STORE IN HOBOKEN TO LET—NO. 142 Washington st., best block in this growing city. Apply at the store.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JNO. DENNER, NIGHT Scavenger. Orders left at No. 44 Chatham-st or No. 264 East 13th-st., will be punctually attended to.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock P. M. at his Stock Salesroom, No. 61 William-st., near Wall st.

150 shares Trad-smen's Bank.....@40 each
50 shares East River Bank.....@15 each
16 shares Bank of New-York.....@100 each
6 shares Bank of Sing Sing.....@ each
100 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank.....@15 each
10 shares North Western Fire Insurance Co of Oswego.....@50 each
20 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.....@60 each
20 shares Harmony Fire and Marine Ins Co.....@53 each
56 shares Long Island Fire Insurance Co.....@50 each
20 shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Co.....@50 each
20 shares Amoskeag Fire Insurance Co.....@5, each
76 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.....@50 each
26 shares National Fire Insurance Co.....@37 50 each
10 shares Jersey City Fire Insurance Co.....@50 each
6 shares Home Fire Insurance Co.....@100 each
60 shares Gibbons Fire Insurance Co.....@100 each
10 shares Washington Fire Insurance Co.....@50 each
24 shares Great Western Marine Insurance Co.....@60 each
8 shares American Express Co.....@100 each
2 shares Academy of Music, Reserved seats.....@1 000 each
50 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.....@100 each
100 shares United States Steam Sugar Refining Company.....@100 each

Pew No. 103 in Church of the Messiah.

$9,000 Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds.

$6,000 Second av. Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds.

$8,000 Peoria and Oquawka Railroad 8 per cent. Bonds

$5,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 2d mortgage Bonds

$1,000 Henry County (Iowa) 8 per cent. Bonds.

$8,000 Hancock County (Ill.) 8 per cent. Bonds.

$1,000 Town of Fort Madison (Iowa) 8 per cent. Bonds.

$4,000 Lacka wanna and Bloomsburgh Railroad 1st mortgage Bonds

$3,000 Berlin City (Wis.) 8 per cent. Bonds.

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale Next regular sale on MONDAY, July 25. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of Real Estate at public or private sale when desired.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

PHILIP H. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF STOCK, MATERIALS, TOOLS, &c., OF AN OLD-ESTABLISHED FOUNDRY,
(For account of whom it may concern.)
PHILIP H. VAN ANTWERP

Will sell, on MONDAY, July 25, 1859, at No. 380 Southst., commencing at 10½ o'clock, the stock, materials, tools, &c., as above, embracing in part one large double headed screw cutting lathe, shears 30 feet, swings 66 and 44 inches; one do. 40 feet, 26 inch swing; also, one do. 23 feet, 20 inch swing; also, one bolt cutting machine, one planing do.; also, one 40-horse power locomotive boiler; also, one 12-horse steam engine also, all the shafting and pulleys, forges and bellows, anvils, cranes, platform and beam scales, rollers, feed pumps, drilling machines, taps and dies, boring machines, brass cocks, bar iron, spring steel, lifting screws, percussion gauges, steam do., steel drills, angle plates; also, 50 dozen files, assorted, &c., &c., &c., together with a large and valuable lot of engine patterns; also, the office furniture, Herring's and Salamander iron safes, &c., &c. Catalogues ready three days previous. Terms made known at sale.

W. C. ALBERTIS, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE—ON FRIDAY, JULY 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 41 Wooster-st., between Grand and Broome sts., large sale at auction of Carton Pierre ornaments, moulds and castings, in great variety; also to work, statuary, decorations, and works of art, from the most celebrated artists; also, looking glass and picture frames; pedestals, vases, ladders, shelvings, tools, benches, &c. The auctioneer calls particular attention to ship and house builders, carvers, and the trade generally, as everything will positively be sold to the highest bidder By order THOMAS COFFEE, Receiver.

BENNY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE AND EXTRAORDINARY sale of about 400 lots, consisting of furniture, carpets, looking glasses, rosewood suites, piano forte, bedsteads, bureaus, crockery and glass ware, paintings, curtains, window-shades, cot cry, &c., &c., rentained in the four-story house No. 35 6th-st., near the Cooper Institute. Particular attention is called to this sale as everything is nearly new and in perfect order. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock, rain or shine, THIS DAY.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No 9 Lispenard st., a handsome assortment of household furniture, parlor suite, lace curtains, pier glass, velvet carpets, chamber suites, beds, bedding, crockery, oil-oil paintings, china, glass and silver ware.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

450 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, July 21, at 10½ o'clock at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No 56 Beekman street, prime assortment of fresh, seasonable goods. Also a large invoice of fine City made goods.

EDWARD SCIENCE, Auctioneer.

E. & F. B. SCIENCE WILL SELL, THIS DAY, July 21, at 10½ o'clock, a large invoice of gold hunting-watches, gold jewelry, chains, &c., $3; by catalogue, to the highest bidder. The goods must be sold, without reserve.

DRY GOODS.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
AT NOS. 108 AND 110 6TH AV.
Forty per cent reduction in prices
On all SUMMER DRY GOODS,
Comprising in part
RICH SUMMER SILKS, BAREGES AND LUSTRES, PRINTED LAWNS AND ORGANDIES, CHALLIES AND BAREGE DE LAINES, FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS, SHAWLS AND MANTLES.

Wool, linen and cotton goods for boys' Summer wear, parasols, hosiery, gloves, embroideries, &c., &c. Also, 100 pieces Canton matting

CHARLES G. HOOK,
(Late W. S. Bond,)
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

ELASTIC CORD, WEBS, BRAIDS AND GOODS MAKERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in

MEDICAL.

THE BOOK TO BE READ BY MEN WITH damaged and broken down constitutions, resulting from over excess and indulgence, is, "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." It treats on the diseases of both sexes and their cure, by use of "TRIESEMAR." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below McDougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by

F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
And at
APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FARQUAR'S MEDICATED
CALIFORNIA WINE AND BRANDY.
Pure juice of the grape with Peruvian bark, juniper berries, &c., for diarrhœa, dyspepsia, pains in the bowels.
WEAK, DELICATE FEMALES, OR MAYES
Are strengthened by it. $1 a bottle. Depôt No. 5 Vandewater-st., No. 100 Fulton-st., Rushton's, and Nos. 417 and 991 Broadway; Hayes', Brooklyn, and druggists generally.

CHARLES B. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Pupil of Ricord of Paris and also of Professors Carnochan and Valentine Mott, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature. Spermatorrhœa, &c. &c. at No 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Cutaneous affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 2 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

$500 REWARD.
DR. JEFFERIS' ANTIDOTE.
It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet, or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep, or healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the order and duration of a thorough and permanent cure. Price $1 per bottle. C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 178 Broadway, New-York; Redding, Boston; Jamieson, Albany; Callender Philadelphia. Also for sale as above, Ring's celebrated Rosewash, price 25 cents.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE
Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensar, No. 3 Division-st. New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to the diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. By a timely, HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poison (as taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is a vital and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Seek for nothing, but treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the failure of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every taint of virus from the system.
It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. H., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES
of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.
Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of Private Diseases in all their different forms; and treats also in full of Spermatorrhœa, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price 5?, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.*
Sold by the author, as above; also, by
CHAS MILLER, No 436 Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES.
MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR IN DISEASE.—DR. LAMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 35th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, about one hundred elegant engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quackery, its cheats and frauds; acid and specifics; the author's unequaled Parisian and London treatment, to No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three doors above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evening.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Relief a blessed again. Cure guaranteed, and the medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect in bonded. To them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway. Perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis; attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise, &c.*, offices corner of Houston and Crosby, (No. 139 Crosby;) hours 10½ to 2, and 5 to 9, Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Sure sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE
treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of two stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 93 West 21th-st., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS
Medicine to be genuine must have my name as the only legal proprietor on each label, and my initials on the seal of every bottle. Nervous Rheumatism, Chorea, St. Vitus' Dance, Intermittent Fever, Wakefulness and many other nervous diseases, have been cured by this medicine. For sale by Druggists generally, and at No. 131 6th-av., New-York; large bottles $1.
Dr. J. T. STRATTON.

DR. COGGER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET,
may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE.
By C. T. BLACK, M. D., No. 549 Broadway, New-York. The Remedy is purely vegetable, and contains no poison. The application for destroying Cancers varies from 15 to 120 minutes. Little or no pain caused. Twelve years' experience has taught that Cancers, if cured at all, must be cured quickly. Send for a pamphlet of particulars.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—EPILEPSY, nervous headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, mental and physical debility, restlessness, and all nervous affections instantly relieved and permanently cured by WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE. If it ever fails we will refund the price. PYNE & CO., sole proprietors, No 199 Jay-st., and HAYES, Brooklyn.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF AN
order of the Supreme Court, granted at a Special Term and Circuit of said Court held at Martinsburgh, June 24, 1859, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and members of, and all others in any way interested in, the Utica Insurance Company, of its assets, or any part thereof, that WILLIAM G. WEBB, Jr., the Referee in and by said order appointed, will at his office in Whitestown, Oneida County, on the 30th day of July, 1859, at 10 o'clock A. M. on that day, present to the appointment of such counsel some all and sundry persons creditors of the Utica Insurance Company. And will, at the same time and place, or at such other time and places to which said matter may be adjourned, take and state and pass the accounts of GIDEON F. DANA, deceased, the late Receiver of said Company, and take such other proceedings as in cause by said order directed.
UTICA, July 16, 1859
WILLIAM B. DANA, Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE
Surrogate of the County of Ulster, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALMON CANFIELD late of Malden, in the town of Saugerties County of Ulster, and State of New-York, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his residence in the village of Saugerties, in the City of New-York, or at the office of EDGAR CANTINE, in the village of Saugerties, Ulster County, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of January, 1860.—Dated June 21 1859.
DANIEL W. QUIMBY, Executor.
jel3-law6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE
Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of RICHARD ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 343 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 15, 1859.
HENRY ROBINSON, } Ex'rs.
MATTHEW DALY, }
mh15-law6m?*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE
Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. THOMAS late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, at the office of JOHN B. MORRELL, Esq., No. 129 Roosevelt street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of November next.—Dated New-York May 13, 1859.
JOHN B. MORRELL, } Executors.
my19-law6w Th* WILLIAM S. LUDLAM, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE
Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC DEVOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence in the village of Yonkers, Westchester County, New-York, on or before the 5th day of September next.—Dated New-York March 2, 1859.
MIRIAM C. DEVOE, Administrator.
mh8-law6m Th*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF KINGSBURY & CO is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOSEPH KINGSBURY is only authorized to settle the outstanding business of the copartnership.
New-York, July 20, 1859. HENRY JONES, Jr.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—JULY 11, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that a penalty of Five per Cent. will be added, on the first day of August next, on all water rents remaining unpaid on that day.
M. VAN SCHAICK, President.

SAFE WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND Safe, about 2 feet high, and 2 or 3 feet wide, about 18 inches deep, (inside measure.) Address, stating maker, price, also finished or not, Box, &c., JOHN E. HOWELL, Goshen, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET, Capt. MOORE,
LEAVE

HARLEM			PECK SLIP.		
6	A. M.	1 P. M.	7	A. M.	3:15 P. M.
7	A. M.	3 P. M.	8	A. M.	4:15 P M
8	A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15	A. M.	5:15 P M
9	A. M.	5:15 P M	11	A. M.	6:15 P. M
10:30	A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30	P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 130th-st. each way; connecting each trip with
BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 6 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (direct.) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Wednesday, July 20 10:30 A M	Wednesday, July 20, 6:15 A. M.
Thursday July 21, 11:30 A M	Tuesday, July 21, 6:30 A. M.
Friday, July 22.....12 M.	Friday July 22, 7 a. M.
Saturday, July 23, 1 P. M	Saturday, July 23, 8 A. M.
Monday, July 25, 3 P. M	Monday, July 25, 10:30 A M
Tuesday, July 26, 4 P. M	Tuesday, July 26, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, July 27, 4 P. M	Wednesday, July 27, 8 A M
Thursday, July 28, 3:30 P M	Thursday, July 28 6:30 a.M.
Friday, July 29 3:30 P. M.	Friday, July 29, 7 A. M
Saturday, July 30, 3:30 P M	Saturday, July 30 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 1, 4:15 P. M.	Monday, August 1, 6 A M
Tuesday, Aug. 2, 5 P. M.	Tuesday, August 2 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 3, 11 A. M	Wednesday, Aug 3 6:30 A.M.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVENS AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. E. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Wednesday, July 20, 7 A.M.	Wednesday, July 20, 12:30 A. M.
Thursday July 21, 7:30 A.M.	Thursday July 21, 11:30 A.M.
Friday, July 22, 8 A. M.	Friday, July 22..... 12 M.
Saturday, July 23, 9:30 A. M.	Saturday, July 23, 1:30 P. M.
Sunday, July 24, 6 A. M.	Sunday, July 24, 2 P. M.
Monday, July 25, (in connection with the *Laura*)	Monday, July 25, (in connection with the *Laura*)
	5:30 A. M.
Monday, July 25, 11 A. M.	Monday, July 25, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, July 26.....12 M.	Tuesday, July 26, 4 P. M.
Wednesday, July 27, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, July 27, 5 P. M.
Thursday, July 28, 2 P. M.	Thursday, July 28, 6 P. M.
Friday, July 29, 1:30 P. M.	Friday, July 29, 7 P. M.
Saturday, July 30, 8 A. M.	Saturday, July 30 3:30 P. M.
Sunday, July 31 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 31, 4 P. M.
Monday, August 1, 9 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 1, 9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, August 2 7 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 2 10:30 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 3, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 3, 11 A. M.

NOTICE—A DELIGHTFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR boarders on the Hudson River. The steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. Returning, will leave Haverstraw at 6 o'clock, Sing Sing 6:30, Tarrytown, 7; Dobbs' Ferry, 7:25; Hastings 7:35, Yonkers 8; arriving in New York about 9 o'clock. Fare to Yonkers, 25 cents; Hastings and Dobbs' Ferry, 20 cents; Tarrytown and Sing Sing, 75 cents; Haverstraw, 40 cents. Communication to Yonkers 81 per month; Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings and Tarrytown, $6; Sing Sing, $6.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, Sidney Geo well Commander leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York from Pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room $6. Running time about 36 hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland. Bailey, Cobb & Co., No. 86 West st., New-York.
WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, and Lake George and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours ride from Portland.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY Steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburg. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point $6 25 Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat office, foot of Liberty st.

FOR LONG BRANCH & SHREWSBURY.
The Steamboat STRANGER will run as follows, from foot of Murray street, fare 25 cents:

Leave New-York.	Leave Ocean Port.
Thursday, July 21 10 A M	Friday, July 22 10 A M
Saturday, July 23 12 M	Saturday, July 23 3 P M
Sunday, July 24, 8:30 A M	Monday, July 21, 1:30 P M
Monday, July 26, 10 A M	Monday, July 25 2 P M
Tuesday, July 25, 11 A M	Tuesday, July 26, 3 P M

Keep Express by this boat.

DAILY LINE FOR GLEN COVE AND Roslyn, stopping at Bayle's Dock, Great Neck, and Sands Point. The fine new steamer LONG ISLAND will leave Pier No 32 East River, James-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 P. M. Returning leaves Roslyn at 6:30 and Glen Cove at 7:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9 o'clock.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND STRATTONPORT.—The fast-sailing steamer SANDS DEAN, Capt. REYNOLDS, will leave EVERY DAY, (except Sunday,) Flushing, at 7½ A. M. and 1 P. M.; New-York, from Fulton Market Wharf, at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M., touching at College Point and Strattonport each way. Fare 15 cents.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.
The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. HITCHCOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Annex-st., at 9¼ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; last trip from the Island, at 6½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT, Kingston, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st Pier EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 45 o'clock.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT, AND NEWARK.—EXCURSIONS DAILY, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)—Fare 13 cents. Steamer TAMAHAS, Lester Norris, at 7¾ A. M., and 3½ P. M., and foot of Barclay-st., New York, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., also with parties at Newark Bay House.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck slip, East River, at 4 o'clock, P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

STEAMER JOLAS FOR THE FISHING BANKS.—THURSDAY, 21st, FRIDAY 22d, and SATURDAY, 23d, leaves foot of Gouverneur st. at 7 o'clock, Peck-slip at 7½, foot of Spring-st., North River, at 8, and Pier No. 4 at 8½ A. M. Bait and lines on board. Fare 25 cents each way.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 5 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE Steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven Railroad.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER CATHEDRAL, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CASE HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to notify the public of these who do. The following persons only, are licensed under my patents in this city:
George B. Jackson & Co
J. S. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. S. Athenas & Co.
Ingalls & Chase.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable to infringement with the maker of it. There is keeping in any fairly settled "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do
TADDEUS HYATT.
New-York, January, 1858.

THE PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters, interior columns, wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brick work.
JACKSON & THOMPSON,
Architectural Iron Works
Nos. 85 to 87 Elizabeth st., New-York.
East Broadway stages pass in rear of office. South & Main pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *Daily Times* Building and balance of the block. Union Bank, Nos. 196 and 200 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*Daily Times* vault, Everard vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.
N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

RAILROAD IRON.—2 000 TONS ERIE PATtern, 56 to 58 pounds per lineal yard "Crawshay's" make. For sale by THEODORE DERON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

SHEET ZINC AND RUSSIA SHEET IRON for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

BABCA TIN, ANGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead Mt Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 86 William-st.

SPADES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES
—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 86 William-st.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.—UNION-SQUARE.—DR. BATES, DENtist, inserts indestructible teeth upon frames warranted to masticate food. Plugging warranted not to fall out, and performed without pain. Cleaning and extracting without injuring the gums. Children's teeth regulated and advice given. No. 825 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

BILLIARDS.

REMOVAL.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PHELAN'S
BILLIARD TABLES,
Have removed from Nos. 61 and 63 Ann-st., to
NOS. 63, 65, 67 AND 69 CROSBY-ST.,
between Broome and Spring sts.

WHAT CHEER YEAST-CAKES—NOW established in every family where good bread is esteemed. Can be had at all the principal grocers, and at wholesale of S. W. SMITH, No. 64 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station New-York as follows:
7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Williams' Bridge 11:36 A. M., 4 and 5 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
8.30 A. M.—Mail Train.—Albany.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations Way Passenger at 6 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations Night Express, at 12 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls, at Canandaigua with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Suspension Bridge with the Genesee Valley Canal and Genesee Valley Railroad, for Scranton, at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing MAY 23, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No 2 North River, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M. and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, at above trains, and at 3:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Allentown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leaves New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:45 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 10:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 18, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 6 P. M., for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. for Tarrytown 2:45 and 8:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal, Christopher, and 13th-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:15 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M. and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY leave Hudson Market Slip, foot of Barrow-st., at 9 A. M., and 1, 3:45 P. M., and 7:30 P. M., returning leaves Flushing at 6:30, 7:55 A. M., and 12, 2:30, 5:45, and 6:40 P. M., stopping both ways at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and West Flushing. Extra trains will leave Hunter's Point, at 7:15, and 11 A. M.; fare by 11 A. M. train to Flushing, from Hunter's Point, only 15 cents returning at 1 P. M. at 15 cents to New-York by 34th-st. ferry, fare by regular trains, from Fulton Market Slip 25 cents. Extra trains for excursions on reasonable terms.
O. CHADWICK, President.

FOR SAVANNAH.—CHANGE OF DAY.—THE American Atlantic screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. Post, Commander, will leave Pier No. 11 North River, on THURSDAY, July 21, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage for Savannah, with superior accommodations $15 through tickets to New Orleans Mobile, Montgomery, Albany, Atlanta Columbus, Macon, Augusta and principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
S. B. CHEW & CO., No. 82 West-st.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 8 P. M.; fare $3 New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 8 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKLYN for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer Park, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Sprouse 12 M. and 6:30 P. M. For Hampstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 6:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30 and 7:15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3:30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9:30 A. M. Express; and 4.10 P. M. Mail.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—SHARON SPRINGS.—Travellers taking the Morning Express Train on HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, leave Chambers st. at 6 A. M. and 31st st. at 6:25 A. M., will arrive at the above places in time for dinner.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS and Lake Sempehemagog, by the New-York and New Haven and Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroads. Office corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—For Piermont *via* Rock Backensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 6:30 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 5:25 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ESTABLISHED DRY GOODS JOBBING House, composed of only two partners, both young men, active in their business, in one of the best locations in New-York, and now doing a successful business, are wishing to make an arrangement with two young men as salesmen, with a view to an interest, on Jan 1, 1860, who have a capital, and short time and state trade which they can influence. None need reply who have not the full confidence of their present employers. Address Box No 135 *Times* Office, stating their present place, and how long in the situation, which will be strictly confidential

GOOD CHANCE FOR A BOOK-BINDER.—A bookbindery for sale in a neighboring City; the tools, machinery, presses, &c., are in a good condition; some of them new; the location is good, and the business nicely fitted out; to a young man that is acquainted with the business it is a good opening. Can be inspected. For particulars and price apply at No 256 William-st., between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock.
ASA L. SHIPMAN.

A PROFITABLE DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE.—Within a few miles of New York, has been its years established by the present owner, who having lost his wife, desires to return to England his native home, also, a desirable house and lot for sale. Apply to SAML. INGERSOLL, No 51, or HENRY E. HAYDOCK, No. 69 Beekman-st., New-York.

A MANUFACTURER OF STAPLE ARTICLES which sell readily for cash, will take a partner with a few thousand dollars, or he will dispose of his business which is well established, with numerous customers. One or two gentlemen with $6 000 to $10 000 can double the capital the first year. Direct, Box No. 3,751 Post-office, New-York. No agent need apply.

$3,000.—A PARTY HAVING THIS AMOUNT would be willing to invest the same and devote his whole time and services to the interest of the concern in some safe and established business in this City. Answers stating nature of the business, &c., with real name, addressed to Box No 958 Post-office, will receive prompt attention.

$5,000.—A BUSINESS MAN WITH THIS amount wishes to engage in some profitable business already established. Address, with particulars, real name, and nature of business, Box No. 131 *Times* office. References exchanged. Agents and patentees need not answer.

TO BUSINESS MEN AND MANUFACTURERS—A rare opportunity to invest in two new and important inventions, patented June 21, 1859, will be found by calling on S. H. EMERY, C.E. the patentee, at his room 8, cedar house, New-York. Office hours from 8 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 8 P. M.

PARTNER WANTED.—A SPLENDID CHANCE is now open for a young or middle aged man, with from $500 to $1000 cash to a genteel and remunerative business. Profits large and sure. Must be introduced in a first-rate local connection. Address A N & GOY, Box No. 756 *Times* office.

FOR SALE—A FLOURISHING SCHOOL, HALF an hour's distance from New-York, on account of the ill health of the Principal. A convenient party with $2000 to $3000, can here find a fine mark in life at once. For particulars inquire at Raynor's Bookstore, No. 76 Bowery.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—A PARTNER IN the Coal trade, with a cash capital of $5000. Location on a thoroughfare. Considered one of the best in the City. Sales nearly for cash. Satisfactory reasons for interview. Address real name, COAL, Brooklyn Post office.

COAL YARD FOR SALE—NEAR EIGHTH-AV. C.—Will be rent, pleasant dwelling attached; brick office and stables; cellar for one complete assortment of different grades of coal to 5 000 tons; terms moderate. For an interview address COAL YARD, Box 169 *Times* Office.

A MANUFACTURER, NOW DOING A LARGE business, will be sold, together with the real estate, to City or country property. Apply to FIELD & OGDEN, No 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—FIRST CLASS HOTEL on Broadway. For particulars inquire of D. IRA BAKER, Attorney-at-Law No. 219 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

CARSON & HART'D.
WHOLESALE — PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York.
Also, an entire new article of Ruled Paper in stock such as BILL-HEADS, two to eight on a sheet.
Also,
PATENT HEADED-BILL CAP,
All kinds of Ruled Paper at 50 per cent. less than the usual cost of ruling—done by the
PATENT STEAM RULING MACHINE DIAMOND-POINTED PEN.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

PROPOSALS.

NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.—TO COAL DEALERS.—Proposals will be received for supplying three hundred tons of coal, more or less for one year from Nov. 1, 1859. For information apply to the undersigned, from 11th to 25th July.
SAMUEL B THOMSON, No. 84 Beekman-st.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, No. 115 West 19th-st.
ROBERT MCINNIS, No. 9 Depeyster-st.
Committee on Fuel and Board of Trustees of New-York Fire Department

WINES AND LIQUORS.

GUINNESS' STOUT PORTER.
Messrs A. GUINNESS, SON & CO., of Dublin, have appointed the undersigned their sellior agent in the United States for their Stout Porter. Orders for this superior Stout, bottled only in bulk, carefully executed. A stock of the Stout, imported Imperial Pints and ordinary Pints, bottled in London for Mexico, always on hand, and for sale by P. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
The celebrated first-class screw steamship GREAT BRITAIN, JOHN GRAY, Commander, will sail from Liverpool for New-York, on THURSDAY, June 30, and will sail for Liverpool on THURSDAY, July 28.
The state-rooms and dining-room for cabin passengers are in the spacious poop, and are fitted up with every convenience.
Rate of passage, (first-class only,) $75, without wines and liquors, which are to be had on board.
As this ship has not been employed in the New-York trade for some time shippers and others are referred to following copy of circular from Liverpool Underwriters:
"LIVERPOOL, June 22, 1859.
The GREAT BRITAIN screw steamship being laid on the berth here for New-York, we certify that we consider her in every respect a first-rate conveyance, and are prepared to insure goods in her on the very lowest terms.
Signed,
BAZBONE, MARTIN & CO.,
WM. ROTHERAM & CO.,
CAMPBELL, GREGG & CO.,
JONES PALMER & CO.,
RAWDON, ATKIN & CO.,
CHARLES LANGTON,
O. E. HIND,
FELL, TRUEM

Our Indian Policy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I send you for publication a letter from ANSON DART, Esq., late Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon, which shows very conclusively the superiority of the peace policy over the war policy, in our management of the Indian tribes.

Mr. DART was appointed to this important superintendency by President TAYLOR, and made it a condition of his acceptance that all troops be withdrawn from the Territory. This was complied with. He then proceeded to effect a settlement of all existing differences between the Indians and whites; and for three years, maintained a state of harmony between them, and at a trifling expense to the Government, until he was superseded in 1853. Under Mr. DART, the entire expense of that Department was less than $24,000 a year. Since his time it has never been less than $350 000 a year, and has reached $750,000, exclusive of war claims made by the people of Oregon and Washington, amounting to $5,000,000.

In a report made to the House of Representatives by Mr. COLFAX, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, in January last, it is said that "during the whole of his (Mr. DART'S) superintendency, peace and quiet were maintained among all the Indian tribes under his care, and also between them and their white neighbors;" that he "negotiated no less than thirteen Indian treaties, saving to the Government the usual expense of commissioners for their negotiation; that he was disbursing officer for six Indian agencies; that during his term not a cent of money was expended to quell Indian difficulties; and that the expenses of the superintendency were not over one-fifth as much as in California at the same time, with about the same number of Indians." Very truly, &c.,

J. R. ORTON,
Secretary of Indian Aid Association.

No. 55 BROADWAY, July 16, 1859.

To the Indian Aid Association:

I am fully persuaded that the effort you are making to change the present mode of treatment, as now practiced by our Government towards the Indians, will meet with success, just in proportion to the amount of truth and correct knowledge that shall reach the people upon this subject.

But while there are so many persons that are directly or indirectly interested in keeping up the present system, which calls for the expenditure of so many millions of dollars annually, you will find it very difficult to get the truths and facts before the people.

The result of my acts, while Superintendent of Indian Affairs, in the country now the State of Oregon and Washington Territory, should have some weight in sustaining the position taken by you and others, that kind treatment to the Indians cost but little, while it is sure to make them peaceable and friendly to the white people.

Before I entered upon the duties of my office, I procured the aid of the then able Delegate, S. R. THURSTON, Esq., to persuade the Secretary of War to remove from Oregon all the United States troops. This request was complied with in a few months after I reached Oregon, in 1850; therefore, during my stay of about three years in that country, it was not *armed justice* that kept all of the Indian tribes of that extensive country peaceable and friendly to the white people.

The entire cost to the Government for every purpose connected with Indian Affairs, for *the three years* in question, was about $71,000. This sum included about $28,000 expended for Indian presents, and about $12,000 for the Superintendent and Agency houses, and the entire cost of negotiating thirteen Indian treaties, the salaries of the Superintendent and six agents, interpreters, clerk, provisions for Indians, traveling expenses, &c.

But the cost to the Government for managing these same Indians under the more *popular* system adopted from 1853 to 1856, under the sound of *the drum and fife*, has been from $300,000 up to $750,000 per annum. Take, you will bear in mind, is over and above the *little war debt* of some five millions yet unpaid.

The statements above you will find corroborated by reference to the files in the Second Auditor's Office at Washington.

I am in possession of many other interesting facts connected with Indian affairs, which, if made public, would, I think, aid you very much in your laudable efforts in behalf of the Aborigines of our country.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ANSON DART,
Late Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon.

The Police and the Processions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to correct some erroneous statements in an article by "Palx," in the *Tribune* of the 19th inst., headed "A Word of Counsel." "Palx" asserts that a cartman's horse became "frightened and unmanageable" in consequence of the crowd and the music that preceded the military, and that the summary style of summersaulting the driver was unnecessary and uncalled for. Both the statement and inference are incorrect. The writer stood within five yards and witnessed the whole affair, and is unwilling it should rest in the shadow of so glaring a misrepresentation.

The really "unmanageable" *animal* was the *driver*, who was evidently much the greater brute of the two. He had evidently determined to drive through the Company, musicians and all, and evinced an amount of resoluteness that would have better become one of his canine congeners of the species bull-dog.

The Police, after repeated attempts to induce him to take a position in line with other vehicles by the curb-stone, were finally compelled to turn the horse's head round, and though this was repeated, the obstinate driver retaining the reins, each time brought him instantly back, literally "facing the music," which by this time had halted to avoid being trampled upon. Thereupon the "Hercules" of an officer *did* incontinently give the fellow an impressive lesson in "ground and lofty tumbling," that surprised him, at the same moment out of his propriety and his cart, though he still clung with desperate pertinacity to the reins. Both animals were promptly led out of the way and the Company resumed their march. These are the simple facts. There was neither undue haste, "insane rage," nor "wanton assault," but a prompt and resolute performance of the duty for which the Stars were detailed. VINDICATOR.

Pic-Nic of the Second United Presbyterian Church Sunday-School.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This School belongs to the Church meeting in the lecture-room of the Brooklyn Institute. On Tuesday, notwithstanding the threatening rain, they went to Clifton Park, Staten Island. Persons may think it strange to go on pleasure errands in stormy weather, but the fact is, such weather has the tendency to drive persons in among themselves; mingle and mixing them up together like common drops of water.

The children were all in glee, as usual, and the parents, teachers and friends were nearly all children. Two hundred were abroad; every one of whom determined to enjoy themselves. And so they did; old and young, like a family who all agree in harmony, bent upon the happiness of each other. There were no heartier laughs there than the children's, or lack, for that matter, of these on any side; mirth, wit, and worth, had divided reign. The diversions of the day passed off most happily.

Dinner hour arrived—it was none of the piece-meal, away-by-yourself affairs; nibbling from a basket. But altogether, in a long room, at a long table, where all could sit down at a hearty, substantial meal, having, according to Scripture, "All things in common." The Pastor, a much-loved man, closed the day by appropriate remarks, prayer, and singing; sending all home in the right frame of mind.

Long will it be ere those who participated in this festal treat, will forget how much enjoyment—if you have good company—may be had within seven miles from New-York. ONE OF THEM.

A New Candidate for the Mayoralty.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In several of the City papers the question of the Mayoralty has recently been the theme of discussion, and the names of well-known citizens have been mentioned in connection with this important office. If possible a candidate should be selected upon whom men of all parties can cordially unite, without the fear of being ostracised by their party, or of incurring the hot displeasure of its leaders, or executioners.

Allow me, Mr. Editor, to propose as a candidate for Mayor of New-York, Mr. JOHN JACOB ASTOR, Jr. This gentleman has eminent qualifications for the place. He has intelligence, industry, executive ability of a high order, independence, firmness, unyielding integrity, large experience in all financial matters and is thoroughly conversant with all the interests and wants of the City; is largely identified with its prosperity, and would leave no means untried to add to its honor and reputation and credit.

Mr. ASTOR is a gentleman for whom men of all parties could vote, and one in whom the *whole people* could place the most implicit confidence. Those who know him well, and know his rare business capacity, will hail him as just the man for Chief Magistrate of New-York.

What say you, Mr. Editor, to the *vox populi* nomination, and to the election of JOHN JACOB ASTOR, Jr. to the office of Mayor? MANHATTAN.

A Misstatement Corrected.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have recently published a note from one signing himself "A Member of Dr. CHEEVER'S Church," asking that you will "Correct the impression that three members of that church were opposed to excommunicating Mr. Hatch." The first statement you published was right. Three members out of seventeen voted *No* on the question of excommunication, and their votes stand so recorded on the book. This your correspondent does not deny, but seeks to convey the impression that they were, after all, in favor of excommunication. This impression ought to be corrected, not on Mr. H.'s account so much as for the credit of those who did distinctly express by their speeches, as well as by their votes, their disapprobation of the manner in which the case of Mr. H. has been treated by the church. Dr. BALL, one of those who voted in the negative, said that, though he thought Mr. H. was in great error with regard to the matter of Sabbath observance, and that it was the duty of the Church to take some action by which it might be understood in the community that it had no sympathy with his views on this subject, yet he thought it would be very wrong to treat him—for holding and advocating opinions which had, without doubt, been entertained by many worthy Christian men—as they would treat a member convicted of the grossest immorality—that is, excommunicate him; therefore he should vote No. One of the others who voted No said he should do so because, whatever Mr. H.'s errors of opinion might be, he did not think he had been treated fairly and honorably, in not allowing him the five minutes for which he asked, in which to state his own views and correct misrepresentations of them, which he thought had been made that evening by several members.

By publishing this correction you will serve truth and justice, and oblige

ONE WHO WAS PRESENT AND KNOWS.

The Pass of the Stelvio.

From Galignani's Messenger.

As a telegraphic dispatch announces that the Austrians have occupied in force the Stelvio Pass, the following details concerning it may prove interesting:

"The Stelvio Pass is in the mountains which join the Rhetian Alps to the mass of the Ortler, and confine the upper part of the Valtellina. It is the highest point in Europe over which man has carried a road; but, notwithstanding that particularity, it is but little known, being out of the line ordinarily taken by tourists. It is 8 850 feet high, that is, 1,163 feet higher than the Mount St. Bernard, over which no vehicle can pass, and nearly 1,000 feet above the region of perpetual snow. When the Treaties of Vienna placed Lombardy and Venitia under the domination of Austria, that power became desirous to open direct communication between Vienna and Milan; and as the road by Istria and Carinthia, in the south, and that by Salzburg, Innspruck, and the Brenner, to the north, were very long and difficult, whilst the road by the Valley of the Inn, the Col of La Maloja, and the Lake of Como, passed partly over Swiss territory, the Austrian Government resolved to construct a road over the Col of Stelvio. The road begins to ascend near the little town of Glurns. It then enters a narrow valley which is traversed by the torrent of the glaciers of the Ortler, and ascends slightly for about two leagues. Then the zigzags commence, and they lead to a spot from which are seen the glaciers of the Gristallo in front, and to the left the Ortler Spitz, a cone covered with frozen snow, 12 058 feet high, and the culminating point of all the Tyrol. To the right is the Col of Stelvio, with the interminable zigzags which lead to its summit. In the course of these windings are seven long galleries or tunnels, solidly built, the object of which is to protect the most exposed parts of the road against avalanches and falls of stones. These galleries have saved the lives of many travelers. At the spot where they begin all vegetation has ceased; there is nothing but rock and snow; even the roaring of torrents is not heard; and the deathlike silence which prevails is only occasionally interrupted by the cry of the eagle, the fall of avalanches, or the raging of storms. At the top of the Col there is no hospital, as at St. Bernard, no shelter of any kind, nothing but a stone bearing an inscription that the Col is the boundary of three different countries, the Tyrol, Italy, and Switzerland, and that it is 2,350 fr. higher than the Cols of the Simplon, St. Gothard, Mount Cenis, etc. In descending on the side of the Valtelina, after a while some large buildings are found, which serve as hotels, police offices, and barracks for soldiers. They are situated in the upper part of the valley of Bezullo, in which the various torrents unite to form the Adda. From the Col to this station the road descends in zig-zags between high banks of stone. Further on it enters a frightful defile called the Horrors of Bormib, being an immense rent in the mountain, full of precipices, and at the Adda roaring along. In this defile the road is carried over precipices by means of bridges, through masses of rocks by means of tunnels, and in some cases it passes beneath cascades. At last it reaches Bormio, and there the passage of the Col ends. The contrast between the beauty of the country beyond Bormio and the horrible defile is most striking. On the map Glurns and Bormio seem near together; but the winding road which unites them is fifteen leagues long, and is everywhere so steep that only pedestrians, horses or light mail carts can pass over it. The expense of making the road must have been enormous, and the engineering difficulties immense."

Suicide of a Murderer—A Curious History.

From the Newark Mercury, 20th.

It will be remembered by our readers that on the 13th of June last, a German named PETER MILLER, residing in Walnut-street, in this city, was stabbed at a pic-nic in Roseville, by some person to him unknown, and that four days afterward he died from the effects of his wounds. The case was for some days enveloped in mystery, no one having any definite knowledge of the circumstances of the affray; but a searching investigation by Coroner CRANE revealed certain facts which seemed to indicate that the stabs had been inflicted by one HENRY KAUFMAN, and the jury accordingly rendered a verdict that "the deceased came to his death from a stab in the abdomen, or a knife or other instrument in the hands of one HENRY KAUFMAN; and that the said HENRY KAUFMAN did, willfully and maliciously, inflict such wound with intent to injure the deceased." The evidence upon which this verdict was based, though not positive in its nature, was sufficiently emphatic to justify such a rendering; and it being accepted as a fact that KAUFMAN was really the guilty party, every effort was made by the police to ascertain his whereabouts, and bring him to justice. These efforts, however, were not rewarded with success, nothing whatever being ascertained beyond a slight intimation that the accused had fled to Montreal, where it was believed he had a brother. Our detectives, even upon this slight clue, were disposed to prosecute their search, but no reward being offered, and no provision being made for the payment of the expenses which would necessarily be incurred in proceeding to Canada, the matter was finally dropped, and in a great measure passed from the public mind.

Yesterday information was received by Coroner CRANE, which confirms the supposition previously entertained, that KAUFMAN, upon escaping from this city, hurried to Montreal. The communication received by the Coroner states that a young man (a German) answering KAUFMAN'S description committed suicide at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Montreal, on the 14th inst., and that the authorities there strongly suspected the deceased to be the murderer of MILLER. From the facts developed at the Coroner's investigation it would seem that the young man reached Montreal on or about the 7th inst. On Friday, the 7th, he called at a boarding-house, where he gave his name as CHRISTIAN LANGE, and stated that he had just arrived from New-York, and desired board. He was accommodated, and continued to reside there up to the evening of the 13th. To his fellow-boarders it was evident there was something preying on his mind, for he was constantly nervous and agitated, while at the same time he was dejected, often exclaiming "that if he told them what was the matter with him they would not believe him." On the evening of the 13th he took tea at his boarding-house, and having dressed himself, went out and did not return. About 11 o'clock that night he entered the St. Nicholas Hotel, and inquired if he could be accommodated with a bed. Having been answered in the affirmative, and requested to enter his name on the register, he stepped up, and with a trembling hand, wrote "Hauffman, Montreal." The bookkeeper, noticing that his place of residence was Montreal, asked him how it was that he came there?—why not go home?—to which he made reply that he had lost his key, and could not get in. He seemed at that time very nervous. Having paid 25 cents for his bed he was shown to his room. About 5½ o'clock the next morning the inmates heard the report of a pistol, and on the proprietor and the porter attempting to open the door of the room occupied by HAUFFMAN, they found it locked, and on failing to gain admission, forced it open, when he was found lying on his back, with his head toward the door, and a pistol lying at his side. He was quite dead.

Upon examining the clothes of the deceased, some $60 was found, principally in $2 50 gold pieces, and bills of the New-York Bank, of the denomination of $2; also, a silver watch, a few powders, around which was wrapped a paper having on it the name of D. HINGSTON. The Doctor, being a resident of Montreal, was summoned, and certified the body as that of a young man who had called upon him a few mornings previous complaining of an eruption that was out on his body, which the Doctor assured him was of no consequence. He apparently left satisfied, but in the evening returned in a state of excitement, stating that there was a universal conspiracy to poison him, and that the eruption then on his body was caused by some poison that had been given him. The Doctor, believing he was insane on that point, said he could give him an antiote, whereupon he appeared greatly rejoiced. He left, taking with him some powders. On his person was also found a letter, in which he stated that ever since 1851 there had been a conspiracy to poison him, and that poison had been administered to him since his arrival in Montreal. Also, that he did not take the powders given him by Dr. HINGSTON, because he believed they were poisonous.

The verdict rendered by the Jury was: "Suicide while laboring under temporary insanity." We presume there can be little doubt that the murderer of MILLER is one and the same person with the Montreal suicide.

INVALID PENSIONERS' EXAMINATION.—Under an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1859, the affidavit of two surgeons or physicians is required biennially in cases of application for the payment of pensions to invalids. The Commissioner of Pensions has issued a circular upon the subject to Pension Agents, in which he directs "Invalid pensioners of the army and navy who are subjected to biennial examinations, to present, with their usual vouchers, on the 4th day of September and 1st day of January next, respectively, the certificate as to the state of their disability. The operation of this act of Congress virtually suspends the semi-annual payments of invalid pensions at the commencement of each biennial period, until the certificate of two physicians or surgeons has been presented. Pension agents will pay each pensioner according to the ratio of disability certified to, but in no case for a greater sum per month than the rate expressed in the pension certificate.—*Constitution.*

WHEAT PANIC.—There was a great wheat panic at Davenport, Iowa, early last week, occasioned by a report that a blight similar to that which killed the wheat in the neighborhood of Davenport. The alarm which prevailed in business circles at this announcement was so great that probably not a hundred dollars could have been borrowed that day in Davenport. The report sent the officers of the law out in the country with executions, levying on cattle, wagons, threshing machines, &c. The whole affair originated in the idle story of a farmer, who should have been in better business. The cause of the fright was entirely unfounded.

Richard Slanson, of Piqua, Ohio, has commenced a suit against the New-York Central Railroad Company for injuries that his wife received at the accident, near Jordan, on the 10th of May last. He lays his damages at $10,000.

The Naturalization Laws and Property in Kentucky.

At the present term of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, a case from Campbell county, involving an important construction of the naturalization laws, was decided. The facts, as reported by the Kentucky papers, are as follows:

FOGUS C. WHITE, a native of Ireland, but a citizen of the United States, died in Cincinnati, where he resided in May, 1851, owning real estate in Newport. He died without issue, leaving a widow, ANN WHITE, two brothers, his mother and sister, all natives of Ireland, but residents of Ohio. One of the brothers, WM. WHITE, having, before his brother's death, taken the preparatory oath to become a citizen, took possession of the land, claiming by descent from him, and also under a deed from the mother, his other brother and sister.

The widow procured an act of the Legislature of Kentucky, authorizing the Auditor to convey to her the interest of the Commonwealth acquired by escheat, on the ground that her husband, having died without heirs capable of inheriting, the title had vested in the Commonwealth. She brought suit for the land and recovered, but before suit was brought, WILLIAM WHITE had become fully naturalized. WHITE appealed, and the case was argued in January last. The Court held it under advisement until within a few days past, and then decided that, by the law of Kentucky, aliens cannot take lands by descent, unless they have resided two years in the State next before the descent cast.

Persons of foreign birth are *prima facie* aliens, and a person of foreign birth who has taken the preparatory oath, only remains under the disability of alienage as to many *civil rights*, among them that of inheriting lands, until naturalized. He does not acquire the character of a denizen. There is no act of Congress by which an alien may become a denizen. The title of an alien by descent is not good by relation, he afterwards becoming a citizen; the title would otherwise be in abeyance, which the law does not permit. The wife of a naturalized citizen, she being of foreign birth, is not *ipso facto* a citizen. She must take the oath of allegiance herself. Naturalization is a personal privilege.

Lands of a person dying intestate, without other than alien heirs, vest in the Commonwealth "without office found," and the *champerty* laws, which forbid the conveyance of lands in adverse possession, are *pro tanto* repealed by the private act for the benefit of Mrs. White. The question is not decided as to whether the *champerty* laws apply to grants from the State. Judgment affirmed.

Extraordinary Exhibition—A Man of Leather.

From the Lexington, Ky., Observer.

An exhibition of a very remarkable and unnatural character attracted a small but highly respectable audience at the Melodeon on Thursday evening last. A young man by the name of JAMES STEVENS, had advertised that he would do many wonderful things in the way of cutting himself up with knives, nailing his feet, arms and legs to chairs, to the wall, &c., which astounding exploits he proceeded to exhibit at the appointed hour, in the presence of a number of physicians of celebrity, including members of the Medical Faculty of Transylvania University, and other learned Professors, who were invited to the stand, that they might detect any fraud or deception, if practiced. He began by sticking a bed-full of pins, up to the head, in his legs, then drove an awl through the middle of his wrist into a chair; drove a knife through the muscle of his leg; nailed his foot to a wooden shoe, the nail or awl passing through the middle of the foot, and so walked about the stage; cut his dexter finger through the fleshy part, exhibiting the naked bone, and concluded by passing a knife through his cheek, the blade protruding from his mouth. In all this but little blood was drawn.

He also offered to drive a knife through each leg, and hang himself from the wall, which the audience mercifully excused him from doing, feeling satisfied that he could accomplish whatever he proposed. About the whole procedure there was no sort of humbug, as the eyes of divers gentlemen, who were upon the stand, were steadily fixed upon him, and any "unbelieving Thomas" had an opportunity to touch the knife-blade on the opposite side to that into which it had been thrust, of his leg, wrist or hand. He used a few galvanic rings about his person, which was probably more for show than anything else, as they could affect nothing. Mr. STEVENS looks to be not more than twenty or twenty-five years of age. Before closing, he proposed to operate in a similar manner upon any one of the audience, agreeing to forfeit $1,000 if he inflicted pain. This, however, was prudently declined. We saw this man of leather early yesterday morning, looking as fresh and whole, as though knife or nail had never penetrated his elastic body.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]
DININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN,
Especially designed for the use of the *Medical Profession* and the *Family*. For sale by all prominent druggists. A. M. DININGER & Co.,
No. 338 Broadway, New-York, Sole Importers.

[Advertisement.]
The lustre of the diamond is not to be compared to the productions that emanate from a gifted and well balanced mind. Alas! how deplorable is it when such endowments become vitiated by malpractices and the utter prostration of the physical powers. Constitutions thus impaired come within the scope of Dr. H. A. BARROW'S experience. He may be consulted as usual at his residence No. 194 Bleecker-street, four doors below McDougal-street, New-York, from 11 to 2 and from 4 to 8 daily, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The physical disturbances to which females are exclusively subject, and the many disorders proceeding from their neglect or maltreatment, are at once relieved by Holloway's Pills. Sold at 60 Maiden-lane, New York.

[Advertisement.]
DR. ANDRAF, confidential adviser, recently from Paris, thoroughly acquainted with all late improvements, treating disease more skillfully than others. No interview necessary. Address, inclosing consultation fee $5, No. 440 Broome-street, one door from Broadway, west, giving full particulars.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 20.

$1,000	Kentucky S. 6s	100	100	Reading Rail'd	46
10 000	Tenn. S. 6s, 90	99½	100	do	45⅝
3 000	do	88¾	200	do	b60 44⅜
3,000	do	b30 88½	100	do	b60 44⅜
13.000	do	c 88	100	do	b10 44⅜
10,000	Virginia 6s	94	300	do	44⅜
2,000	N. C. State 6s	91¾	100	do	44⅜
33,000	Missouri State 6s	81¾	100	do	s3 44
5,000	do	s30 83	100	do	b3 44⅛
6 000	do	s30 82¾	200	do	s30 44
1,000	Had. Riv. R. 2d M	93	300	do	b60 44¼
9,000	Harlem R. 1st M.	92	36	Mich. Central R.	42¾
1,400	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	83¾	50	do	b30 43
9,000	do	83¾	200	do	43
1 000	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	85	100	do	s10 42¾
50	Ocean Bank	96	100	do	bnw 43⅛
80	Am. Ex. Bank	103	50	do	s60 42⅝
40	Chatham Bank	99	80	do	s30 42
10	Shoe & L. Bank	114	50	do	43⅛
160	Penn. C. Co	s60 81	50	do	s20 42¼
100	do	85¾	50	do	b30 43⅜
9	Continental Bank	99¾	100	Mich. S. & N. Ia. G. Stk	22
45	Bank of New-York	106¾	50	do	s30 22
150	Del. & H. Can. Co	s70 83¾	250	do	b30 23
15	Pacific M. Stm. Co.	70	100	do	21⅝
250	N. Y. Central R.	74⅝	100	do	21⅝
100	do	b10 74⅝	500	do	s3 22⅜
650	do	s30 74⅝	7	do	21⅜
360	do	s30 74	100	do	s10 21⅜
510	do	74⅜	50	do	b30 21⅜
80	do	s30 74⅛	26	do	21⅞
260	do	s30 74⅜	200	do	b60 21⅞
150	do	s60 74	50	Gal. & Chi. R	b30 61½
5	Nor. & Wor. R.	36	100	do	61¾
33	Panama Railroad	117	23	do	61¾
150	do	2d 117	400	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	61
10	do	117⅝	250	do	b60 61¼
200	Har. R. Pref.	s30 35⅜	100	do	s7 61
700	do	35⅞	100	do	s10 61

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Missouri S. 6s	83¾	250	Mich. Central R.	42¾
4,500	N. C. State 6s	91¾	60	do	42⅝
4,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bds	83½	50	do	s30 41¾
4 000	H. Riv. R. 3d M.	78	300	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	s10 21¾
50	Chi. & Rock I. R.	61	100	do	s3 21
250	do	s10 61	95	Panama Railroad	116½
100	N. Y. Cent. R.	s15 74⅜	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	s30 63⅞
50	do	s15 74⅜	100	do	61⅛
300	do	s15 74⅜	100	do	s3 61
56	Harlem R. Pfd.	36	200	do	b60 61
20	Second-avenue R.	101	500	Cleve. & Tol. R.	24¾

WEDNESDAY, July 20—P. M.

The Stock Exchange opened, this forenoon, under the effect of the reaction at yesterday's Second Board, and prices were again generally lower, through the early dealings, and also on the Street, between the sessions of the Brokers. But at the afternoon Board there was a partial turn the other way, and prices at the close were, with some few exceptions, steadier, and the general market firm. The most marked decline on the State list, this morning, was in Tennessee Sixes, which dropped to 88 ℔ cent., or about 1 ℔ cent. below the previous sales. This figure was bid at the close. Missouris were also ⅛@¼ lower, selling and subsequently closing 83¼ ℔ cent. The Western Stocks were again weakened by the depression in Michigan Guaranteed, which sold down to 21½ ℔ cent., but subsequently recovered to 22⅛ ℔ cent. The decline of yesterday, in Reading, from 46@46¼ down to 44, induced a pretty free demand at the early Board, at from 44 to 44⅝, and back to 44¼, finally closing 44⅛@44½ ℔ cent. The cash sales of New-York Central were generally at 74½ ℔ cent. until near the close, and after the printed list, when 74⅝ ℔ cent. was bid, buyers' option, and 75¾ ℔ cent. cash, and the stock offered at 74⅞, seller 30 days, fully equal to the last quotation of Tuesday. The transfers close on the 31st inst. for the August Dividend, regarding the extent of which the Board of Directors will meet at Albany about the 5th of the month. The shares of the Pacific Mail and of the Panama Company both fell off about 1 ℔ cent. The dealings in Michigan Central at the decline of 1 ℔ cent. were quite free, and there was a demand for Galena and for Rock Island at the concession of ¼ ℔ cent, all three closing rather firm. Harlem Preferred and Hudson River participated in the reaction of yesterday to the extent of 1 ℔ cent. on the former and ¼ ℔ cent. on the latter, but neither appeared to be offered with much freedom. The closing Share prices compared with Tuesday afternoon are:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
Central	74⅝@74⅞		Rock Island	61	@61⅛
Hudson	33⅛@33⅜		Galena	64⅛@64⅜
Harlem Pref.	36⅛@36		Mich. Central	43	@42⅝
Panama	117⅜@116½		M. Guaranteed	23⅛@22½	
Pacific	70½@69½		Reading	44	@44⅜

The steamer *Asia*, for Liverpool, to-day took $407,010 in specie—the smallest sum for a direct Cunarder for some months past. The other steamers sailing on Saturday are said to offer a more favorable freight to the exporter, by about a *sixteenth* of one ℔ cent. The regular sales of Exchange to the Import trade do not indicate a large shipment on that day, but as there is an active competition among the Banking and Bullion brokers, with Continental connection, to draw on Paris, an inducement is made to take round sums at rates which certainly leave the smallest fractional profit to the drawer. We learn of sales of sight bills in large parcels at f.5.11¼ net, and f.5.13¾ net, at 60 days. Smaller sums are drawn to a point at f.5 11¼ net, at short sight, and f.5.12½ at 60 days. Even these terms do not tempt a very free trade business on Paris, most of the demand centering on London at 110¾@110⅞ at 60 days, or 110⅞ at sight. The Bankers are selling credits at 110⅞ where first-class Bank bills are not paid in instead.

The Market for Money to-day is very quiet at last quotations. August and September bills, strictly choice names, are done at 6 ℔ cent., and October and November at 7 ℔ cent. Fair signatures rate uniform at Bank at 7 ℔ cent., if within 90 days, and on the Street from 7½ to 9 ℔ cent., 3 to 6 months. The Stock Brokers are not large borrowers to-day, and the rates on demand are steady at 5 ℔ cent., where the Money is voluntarily tendered on first-class collateral, and 5½@6 ℔ cent., when the loan is sought by the borrower. In reference to first-class mercantile paper, outside of Bank, we still remark a moderate offering, and a very commendable caution in new engagements in advance of the actual opening of the Fall trade. Both the Dry-Goods jobbers and wholesale Grocers appear to buy sparingly, and some of the Importers complain of the backwardness of trade, particularly from the South. They are generally busy, however, with their Custom House entries and other preparations for the trade, and as a general remark easy in means, having in May and June anticipated a large share of their engagements abroad. The Customs to-day are $155,000. The disbursements of the Sub-Treasury are $107,000 short of this sum, and the balance this afternoon is raised to $4,806,877.

There is already an improvement in the Anthracite Coal trade which imparts more confidence to the great carriers. The Reading in June made a gain of $23.000 on the traffic of last year, and the business in July is looking better. The net finances of the Company show a profit of $614,810 for the season against $519,348 same time last year. The shipments of coal per Delaware and Hudson Canal for 1859, are:

	Del. & Hud. Lackawanna	Penn. Co. Pittston.
Week ending, July 16	19,917	23 615
Previous shipments	195,776	273 288
Total tons for season	215,693	296,903
Same period last year	109.600	232,556
Excess in favor of 1859	106,093	64,337

The following figures of the Tide Water receipts through the New-York Canals show the heavy falling off in the Produce movement of 1859, as compared with last Summer:

Canal opened	1857. May 5.	1858. April 28.	1859. April 15.
Flour, bbls	119 700	609 500	166 700
Wheat, bush	1,126,400	3,803,900	486,400
Corn, bush	980,900	1,209 600	971,500
Barley, bush	126.400	368 600	140.700
Rye, bush	90.000	169,600	93 200
Oats, bush	1,136,600	1,441,100	1,860,500
Pork, bbls	9 443	14.512	28,713
Beef, bbls	2,782	6,653	12,918
Cheese, lbs	111.700	128 100	154,500
Butter, lbs	83 500	78,300	206,800
Lard, lbs	376 800	1,837.000	1 091,900
Bacon, lbs	1,782 700	2 519.800	1,396,100
Wool, lbs	29,000	276,000	81 700

The *Albany Journal* of yesterday notices the death, at the residence of his father, after a brief illness, of Mr. CHARLES L. DEFOREST, Stock Broker of this City, of VANSCHAICK & DEFOREST, Exchange-place. This young gentleman left town on the 1st July in robust health, on a brief visit to his family friends in Albany. He took violent cold on the night boat up the Hudson, which resulted in the fever that caused his death.

A well-advised Railway correspondent writes that he has advices from Logansport to the purport that the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company commenced laying track at the New-Albany and Salem Railroad crossing, on the 16th inst. About 3,000 tons of their iron has already arrived from England, and is being rapidly forwarded westward, and they have bills of lading for the balance contracted for. They contemplate making a connection with the Peoria & Oquawka Road, at the State line, by the 15th of September, and at Logansport with the Toledo & Wabash Road, by the 15th of October. Our correspondent thinks that in view of the large crop of Wheat already secured in Illinois, this line, when open, will probably have a very large freight business to Toledo, as there is a saving by this route of nearly 1,000 miles over shipments made from Illinois by water communication *via* Chicago.

Of the Louisville and Nashville Railway, now hastening to completion, the Louisville *Courier* reports:

"The main road is now being run over by daily trains of cars from Louisville across Green River at Munfordville, a distance of seventy-four miles. At the Nashville end the cars are running over the whole distance of seventy one miles between Bowling Green and Nashville, except nine miles, which are now ready for the iron. There are, therefore, 135 miles of the main road over which the cars are now running, which leave only forty-eight miles yet to be completed. On these forty-eight miles much the greater part of the work is done, and the cars will run over the whole line from Louisville to Nashville before the first day of January next."

The Chicago *Tribune* gives the following plain statement of the case of the disputed Bonds of Illinois, known as the *McAllister & Stebbins' Loan*:

"When JESSE D. WHITESIDES, one of the Fund Commissioners of Illinois, was in want of $289,000 with which to discharge accruing obligations of the State, he applied to MCALLISTER & STEBBINS, of New-York, for a loan, offering to pledge $900,000 of bonds as security therefor. The firm accepted his proposition, and getting possession of all or a part of the bonds in advance of the completion of the transaction, hypothecated a few of them, say $120,000, for funds that they lacked in making up the amount. The State failed to pay MCALLISTER & STEBBINS what Mr. WHITESIDES had borrowed, and MCALLISTER & STEBBINS failed to redeem the bonds which they had hypothecated. The holders of these bonds to the amount above stated put them on the market and sold them at public auction to the highest bidder. A part were bought in by the Mechanics' Banking Association, a part by the Bowery Insurance Company, and the remainder—some seven or eight bonds—by other parties, at prices so they say, ranging from 48 to 76 cents on the dollar. The State repudiated WHITESIDES' action and disowned the bonds which he had pledged, though it had received and spent the money that was obtained for them. For eight years nothing further was done in the premises.

In 1847, a Funding act was passed, from the benefits of which those bonds were expressly excluded. In 1849 another act was passed for the settlement of the whole matter. The law was a tardy acknowledgment of the claim of MCALLISTER and STEBBINS, and was the very least that the State could then have done. It permitted the holders of the bonds to fund them at 25 65-100 cents on the dollar—this being the amount, principal and interest, that the State had received for them. Under this law nearly all the bonds came in. The holders of most of them chose to accept what the Legislature was willing to give, rather than hold a claim for a larger amount the validity of which was disputed. But the purchasers of the bonds which MCALLISTER & STEBBINS had hypothecated refused to accede to the terms offered. They said, "We are innocent holders of this paper. We bought it as a part of the public debt of the State of Illinois, openly at public auction. We neither knew nor suspected that it did not represent a just and honest debt. We paid for it much more than you offer us, and we will not submit to the shave. We cannot sue you as we would an individual or corporation; but we will wait your prosperity and your returning sense of justice." That was the language that they have invariably used. In 1857 another funding law was passed, which has been construed by Gov. BISSELL to cover the McAllister & Stebbins bonds, as well as various other forms of the State's indebtedness; and he, as the Executive, being made the judge of the validity of the obligations outstanding, decided upon the case that was presented to him that these particular bonds—hypothecated and sold as we have described—were just and honorable, and ought to be paid.

Convinced of the moral and legal obligation of the State to pay these particular bonds, he permitted the transfer agent at New-York to fund them as other bonds were funded. This permission was exercised, and all the bonds of the McAllister & Stebbins issue in the hands of innocent purchasers—$120,000 in all—were surrendered, and new bonds issued. This coming to the ears of the Auditor and Treasurer made at once a serious disagreement in the Executive Council's. To give his Administration the unity which it should have, the Governor revoked his permission; but too late. The work was done. The new bonds had been given up, and the old were returned to the Auditor's office.

If we are correctly informed, the Governor yet believes that he acted with due regard for the honor as well as for the dollars

The New-York Times.

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TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

Armistice Between France and Austria.

PROBABILITIES OF PEACE.

Extraordinary Effect of the Armistice on the Money Markets.

Progress of Events at the Seat of War.

Bombardment of Peschiera by the Sardinians.

Correspondence from the Seat of War.

PLANS AND MOVEMENTS OF KOSSUTH.

Interesting Discussions in the British Parliament.

Advance in Cotton—Great Depression in Breadstuffs.

CONSOLS 94 5-8@94 7-8.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, Capt. SHANNON, which sailed from Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 9th of July, arrived here yesterday morning, in time for the insertion of an outline of her news in but a small portion of our first edition.

The *City of Manchester*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown at 6 o'clock on the evening of the 7th, and the *Fulton* reached Southampton about 8 o'clock the same evening.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

Armistice Between France and Austria.

On the 7th instant the Emperor of the French telegraphed to the Empress that an armistice had been concluded between the Emperor of Austria and himself, and that Commissioners had been appointed to settle the clauses and duration of the armistice.

The Paris *Moniteur*, in publishing the official dispatch, appends the following remarks:

"It is necessary that the public should not misunderstand the extent of the armistice. It is limited merely to a relaxation of hostilities between the belligerent armies, which, though leaving the field open for negotiations, does not enable us for the present to see how the war may be terminated."

PARIS, Saturday, July 9.

The *Moniteur* of to-day contains the following:

☞ The armistice was signed at Villafranca on the 8th instant, between Marshal VAILLANT and Baron HESS. Its term is fixed for the 15th August. It stipulates that commercial vessels, without distinction of flag, shall be allowed to navigate the Adriatic unmolested."

PARIS, Friday, July 8.

The *Patrie* says it is good to put public opinion upon its guard against every surprise, speaking of the approaching negotiations with which the public will be occupied during the armistice. The *Patrie* calls to mind the programme traced by the Emperor before his departure for the army, which pointed out that Italy must be independent from the Alps to the Adriatic. The campaign in Italy has given to this project the sanction of a victory; therefore, if the negotiations take place, they can only have as a basis the complete independence of Italy.

The *Presse* explains the note of the *Moniteur* and the official communication as intended to put the public on their guard against being carried away by visions of peace.

All the other papers express the same opinion.

THE ARMISTICE.

How it was Brought About—The Probable Results—English Apprehensions of the French Emperor—The Roman Question—English Politics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, July 8, 1859.

News of an unexpected armistice reached London yesterday evening. It was sought by the Austrian Emperor, at the instance of Prussia and England, conveyed unofficially through the King of the Belgians, who has been staying on a visit with the Queen during the last fortnight, and who has thereby had the means of learning for himself and his relatives at Vienna the true disposition of this country in regard to the struggle in Italy. The Regent of Prussia hoped, till very recently, that the English Government might be induced to join in measures of peremptory interposition to save Austria from the consequences of her own fatuity. No assurances could dissipate this illusion. By profession a soldier, the chief ambition of his life has been to command a great German army in the field. It was by his individual will that the Landwehr was mobilized by a decree the other day. His Cabinet resisted as long as they could, and then, rather than throw the Government into the hands of the ultra military and Bavarian party, succumbed, and consented to become responsible for the act. The known feelings of our Court, helped, of course, to confirm his belief in his own views, and nothing, perhaps, would have corrected his dangerous error but the personal assurances of King LEOPOLD, after opportunities of close observation on the spot, that England was not to be drawn into arming to retrieve Austria's defeats. Three days after the battle of Solferino advice was tendered to the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH to seek a truce, and thereby to gain time for negotiation. Very great difficulty was found in the way, arising from the dull and dogged obstinacy of the mortified and embittered monarch, who still persists in talking, and, no doubt, thinking that the war is mainly one of wanton aggression on the part of Sardinia and France. Although the perilous condition of things in Hungary and Bohemia in case of a further discomfiture of his army south of the Alps, brought the haughty KAISER to acquiesce in LEOPOLD'S sagacious counsel, it will be well for Europe if the cessation of arms be improved into an agreement for the speedy evacuation of Italy by both the imperial hosts. If not, France will resume the offensive with refreshed energy and vigor. The result as regards the immediate cause of quarrel no impartial man any longer doubts; but the results to Europe will be terrible. The military power of France has within the last six weeks risen up like a long-laid spectre from the grave of Waterloo, and every dynasty on the Continent trembles at the mention of its name. Even in England, where hitherto people have been phlegmatically averse to the thought of interference, and disposed only to rejoice at the just retribution that has at length overtaken the torturer of Italy, serious looks and pregnant words are interchanged in private at the altered aspect of things. Lord LYNDHURST, when he made himself the other day the spokesman of the prevalent misgivings, was listened to by the Peers with breathless interest. He is known to be a man above the reach of vulgar party motives, aims or sympathies. Every word of warning he let fall was received with repressed applause. Men of both parties vied with one another in testifying their sense of gratitude to the venerable monitor of his country for the timely counsel to prepare against all contingencies he so impressively gave. His look and gesture as he uttered the words: "I am asked, Do I distrust the friendly assurances of the Emperor NAPOLEON? My Lords, to that question I say nothing; I leave every one who hears me to answer that question according to the dictates of his own mind;"—were most dramatic and most telling. It is plain, indeed, that the Tories have a great game to play in urging costly armaments on their rivals in office, entailing, as these must do, a vast increase of expenditure, and consequently of taxation. But in spite of all this, there daily seems to be a stronger feeling that the national safety and honor is imperiled by the military and naval armaments of France, wielded as they are by one dark and treacherous will. Peace with Austria, before the restless spirit of French ambition has been thoroughly appeased, will rather tend to enhance than to abate this sentiment of distrust. The wishes of the army are probably the only wishes which NAPOLEON III. pays any real regard to. Upon the good humor and fidelity of his legions, long spoiled by indulgence and now flushed with victory, the stability of his throne depends. Their conduct in Lombardy has too clearly proved how entirely they are beyond ordinary control, save on the battle-field, where the instincts of self-preservation and faith in the star of their imperial chief renders them marvelously supple as implements in his hands. Wherever they have been encamped the outrages and rapacities they have perpetrated on the people, whose deliverers they call themselves, have been fearful. The Zouaves, who, as you know, are the enrolled devilry and desperadoism of Paris and other large towns, have been conspicuous in cruelty and rapine. Marshal MACMAHON, a humane man and true hearted soldier, as well as a high-spirited politician, wrote to a friend the other day, "These men break my heart." No wonder the defenceless peasantry show little confidence in their merciless protectors. Tradition tells them what happened aforetimes in similar scenes of conflict between French and Austrian armies. The report of like excesses under the nephew of the first NAPOLEON, spreads far and wide; and wherever "the deliverers" appear they find the houses of the unfortunate peasants swept and garnished, everything removable having been hastily stored away in secret hiding-places, for fear of spoliation. And then the murmur is heard on the side of the French that the Lombards are not really enemies to Austrian rule, but would cheerfully accept the dominion of King Log again. This is what comes of playing King Stork. Meanwhile, the Italian Liberals begin to listen moodily to the promises of protection given in the most solemn manner by the French Emperor to the Papal Government that under no circumstances will its temporal authority be interfered with. Coming immediately after the shocking severities perpetrated by the Swiss mercenaries at Perugia to suppress revolt in that city, these pledges to the Vatican are but ill calculated to sustain the enthusiasm hitherto incited by the Piedmontese in favor of the French; and it is, therefore, considered not improbable that LOUIS NAPOLEON may the more readily be induced to come to terms of accommodation, on the basis that is said to have been already proposed by Prussia, namely, the annexation of Lombardy to Piedmont, and the erection of Venetia into a separate State, with the Archduke MAXIMILIAN (LEOPOLD'S son in-law) as its sovereign.

In domestic politics there is not, perhaps, much that is very new, but the seeds of discontent among the Liberal Party are ripening to maturity faster than could have been anticipated. The advanced Liberals are furious at finding themselves so thoroughly outwitted by the old oligarchs in the formation of the new Government; and they are secretly meditating vengeance at the earliest opportunity. Mr. COBDEN is the only Radical of mark who does not probably share these feelings. He professes himself, on the contrary, to be much gratified at the consideration personally shown to him, and to be willing to support Ministers. He had a long interview with Lord PALMERSTON when he declined a seat in the Cabinet, and listened to all the blandishments and persuasions that master of coaxing lavished on his old adversary. But the impersuadable Leaguer told him, at the end, that his mind was made up; and he told a friend of mine, the day following, that, had Lord J. RUSSELL or Lord GRENVILLE been Premier, he would not have refused, but that, having spent twenty years in opposing PALMERSTON'S distinctive policy, he would not bring himself to enter his Cabinet. It is now currently rumored that he has been offered the Governorship of Canada, which he probably would accept.

Lord CHELSEA has been recalled from Paris, where he was sent by Lord MALMESBURY, as Secretary of Legation: and the Hon. WILLIAM GREY, brother of Lord GREY and of the Private Secretary to Prince ALBERT, has been appointed in his stead. At the same time, Sir ARTHUR MAGENNIS, also a *protégé* of the late Ministry, and a very outspoken advocate of Austrian interests, has been nominated Minister at Lisbon, instead of Naples, where he was about to have gone. The Hon. E. ELLIOTT, brother-in-law of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, is named for the latter post. Thus the Whigs adhere to their family system of patronage.

HOW THE ARMISTICE STRIKES THE LONDON PRESS.

From the Times, July 8.

If this armistice is but a truce, like that concluded ten years ago between RADETZKY and CHARLES ALBERT, then it is a fatal concession on the part of FRANCIS JOSEPH, for it will but enable his enemy to repair his strength. We will hope, however, that in consenting to this armistice the Emperor of Austria has made up his mind to the necessary conditions of a peace. The nature of those conditions cannot but have presented themselves to him. On the evening of that day of Solferino, all hope of reëstablishing the authority of Austria over any portion of Lombardy, must have passed away like a dream in the morning. He must have felt that the moment was come either for absolute submission or for another obstinate and hopeless fight. He has chosen the former alternative. He has submitted. Well, what will be the terms? The progress of this contest has done much to disclose to us the character of the man who has brought this campaign to so speedy a termination. He never swerved from his formed design, but he is never elated by success, and is content to march step by step, and by short, certain advances, to the objects he has proposed to himself. He may be expected to be moderate in the hour of his triumph. But, however moderate he may be, Austria can scarcely expect more than to be allowed to enjoy what she has for the moment preserved. Lombardy is gone, and the fortresses which enabled her to dominate Lombardy cannot be expected to remain unconditionally in her hands. Venice is not yet a part of the French conquests, and she may stipulate that the Queen of the Adriatic may be allowed to retain an independent character under the most popular of her Archdukes. Lombardy, however, has fallen beneath the sword and the conqueror must dispose of it according to his will.

The House of Lords was about this evening solemnly to debate the propriety of interfering by mediation between the warring powers. They have themselves saved us this humane but very delicate enterprise. The "just and comprehensive terms" which Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE was prepared to advocate in the House of Lords will no longer be at the suggestion of England or of Germany or of Russia. Austria has chosen to take the sword, and by the fortune of the sword she must abide. Any recommencement of hostilities is out of the question. Her enemy is now in the position which she herself held when a similar armistice was made and broken, and when seven days suffered for RADETZKY to finish the war. Before this truce is ended the French army will be refreshed and reinforced, a fleet of gun-boats will be ready for launching upon the lake that surrounds Mantua, and a great army will be ready to make its descent upon the shores of northern Italy. Broken and dispirited as Austria now is, she is yet better able to fight at this moment than will be at any time. We believe, therefore, in peace, and we believe that the path to peace will be smooth to her, for the Emperor has won the advantage which for the moment he proposes to himself. He has climbed this day's journey, and he is probably inclined to halt, and rest, and recruit his strength, and to measure the altitude above him. If this should be so, and if this war between France and Austria is ended, France comes tremendous in power out of the conflict, and Europe will look on with still increasing interest, much meditating upon the future while she rests upon her arms.

From the Times, July 9.

The promised discussion of the affairs of Italy in the House of Lords has, of course, been abandoned or postponed in consideration of the late important news from the seat of war. Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, who was prepared to address the House in general support of the present settlement of Europe, and the necessity of the British Government making its weight felt in the negotiations which may conclude the war, withdrew his motion, in order that the Ministry might be in no way hampered by Parliamentary discussion at the present moment. This decision was a right one, for, perhaps, on the negotiations of the next week it will depend whether the blessings of peace are to be restored to Europe, or a war recommenced which, there is every reason to fear, will not be confined to Italy. With regard to the Armistice there is little to communicate beyond what the public already know. The news of it took persons in authority as much by surprise as it took the rest of the world. All that seems to be well authenticated is that the proposal came from France, and was the result of the Emperor's own determination. This fact is, indeed, highly important, whatever construction may be put upon it. That the Emperor NAPOLEON should stop short in a career of victory, and make overtures to the foe whom he has defeated in two pitched battles and hurled back to the limits of Lombardy, argues either the moderation or the necessities of the French ruler. We can hardly believe that the latter have been the cause of this sudden resolve. The war is certainly expensive; the French army is at a considerable distance from home; supplies have to be paid for, and cannot be exacted as in the campaigns of the First NAPOLEON; the reduction of the famous quadrilateral is, no doubt, a troublesome task, and a timid general might fancy that is not too late for the fortune of war to turn. But these are difficulties which must have been foreseen before the war begun. Fortune has as yet favored the French Emperor beyond his most sanguine hopes. Within six weeks after the first shots were fired at Montebello he has defeated the Austrians in a battle so bloody and decisive as to have compelled them to abandon all thoughts of meeting him in the open field. He is said to have promised Paris that the war should not last six months. This bold expectation has been surpassed by the result, for it is quite possible that in a less time a blow may be struck against Verona which will virtually bring the struggle to a close. Italy has responded to his call with enthusiasm; the army is healthy, fever has not yet thinned it ranks; Paris is quiet, France obeys the Empress as cheerfully as in former times it obeyed JOSEPHINE or MARIE LOUISE, and the people seem to bear the burdens of war with an ease unsurpassed even by ourselves.

If, then, the Emperor is desirous to conclude the war, it cannot be because he finds a conflict with Austria beyond the powers of himself, his army and his people. No success that he had a right to look for could have equaled that which he has achieved, and we fully believe that if he and his rival Emperor were alone in Europe he would continue the campaign until every Austrian was driven out of Italy. The real cause of the French Emperor's present step will, we think, be found in the apprehensions which his transcendent success has inspired in every part of Europe. The alarm is so general that even a man of LOUIS NAPOLEON'S resolution may not choose to disregard it. The chance of having all Europe against him must be present to the Emperor's mind, and, though France may still lay claim to the proud motto of LOUIS XIV., "*Nec pluribus impar*," it is quite possible that the Emperor is unwilling to trust fortune too far. However this may be, we are very glad that the proposal for an armistice came from one of the belligerent powers, and not from our Government. England has not been again meddling where she cannot interfere with dignity or success. The two antagonists began to fight in spite of our most pressing remonstrances, and it becomes us now to leave them alone until they give signs that wiser and better counsels are beginning to prevail. If the next week or two show that NAPOLEON and FRANCIS JOSEPH really wish to stop the effusion of blood and to settle permanently the affairs of Italy, we shall be glad to help them; but it becomes this country not to lower its dignity by pressing her advice unasked on two Emperors who have shown no desire that we should share their counsels.

From the Daily News.

Just as everybody was expecting intelligence of the grand operations for reducing the last strongholds of Austria in Italy, comes news of an armistice. The announcement, in itself so important, is unattended by any statement of its origin which might give a clue to its probable consequences. It would be interesting to know whether the proposition came from Austria, or from a third Power, for no one will suppose that it was made by France. By whomsoever suggested, it can have been accepted only for the purpose of giving scope to negotiation.

It is customary, in circumstances like those in which we now find ourselves, to recommend moderation to the victorious party. But the policy avowed by the Emperor of the French leaves no room for this advice. This is not a war of conquest or ambition. NAPOLEON disavowed personal or dynastic designs before he crossed the Ticino, and on the morrow of the victory of Magenta he repeated the same solemn protestations. It was then he proclaimed to the people of Italy: "Your divine of independence, so long expressed, so often deceived, will be realized if you show yourselves worthy of it. To-morrow you will be free citizens of a great country." To violate this pledge would not be to be moderate, and no one must ask him to do this. It is necessary for the progress of the age that Austria should be shut out of Italy. It is necessary for the tranquility of Europe that a strong and thoroughly national State, able to prevent the trespasses of foreigners, should hold the North of Italy. If these facts are boldly recognized by the great Powers, the work of negotiation will be short and beneficent.

The circular just issued by Count WALEWSKI contained the assurance that the Emperor of the French, far from desiring to dispose of the territory and Government of Italy, as a mere successful warrior, without consulting the other European Powers, would himself ask for the concurrence of those powers in settling the affairs of that country as soon as an opportune moment arrived. We are able to state that, on the other hand, Prussia, whose movements are now engrossing so much attention on the supposition that she is about to pursue a merely national policy, has expressed, and still expresses, a willingness to be associated with England and Russia in the work of mediation, whenever the proper time arrives. But no definite proposal for a settlement of Italy can as yet be said to have been made by the Prussian Government.

From the Morning Post.

NAPOLEON III. has paused in the full career of victory to tell the world that he is at the head of his army not to destroy Austria, but to liberate Italy. He knows when he has succeeded, and is willing to save Austria from further loss, if she is wise enough to knew when she is beaten. He has shown what the arms of France can do, and he asks Austria if she wishes them to do more. In a word, he offers peace. And he does so because he is in a position to do it with honor, and with honor Austria may accept his terms. Had enmity to Austria been his motive, or the predominance of French power in Italy his object—had he, in short, had any suppressed evil purpose at heart, he need not have taken the step that has just given so much joy to Europe. He has never known a reverse since he took the field. It is scarcely likely that any disastrous repulse would have thwarted his further progress. He had but to push on, and in due time the four fortresses would have been taken, and the whole Austrian army, or rather what was left of it, would have been compelled to take refuge within German territory. The Emperor of the French would then have stood before the world the first General of his age and the most influential Sovereign in Continental Europe. But though such a course would have covered him with military glory it would not have made the case of Italy more secure than it is now. It would only have completed a frightful waste of life, a work which may be finished by diplomacy. Cabinets may now conclude what camps began. It is well known for what avowed cause the sword was drawn. It is for the losing party to say if they will now concede what that cause implies. If so, not another shot need be fired. But if not, the soldiers of France are perfectly ready to march forward to further victories. It was for France and Sardinia, as conquerors, generously to give Austria the opportunity of rescinding her obstinacy and relieving her error; and this has been done.

The proposals emanate from the right persons at the right time. The further prosecution of hostilities must have involved a fearful sacrifice of human life on both sides. Certain as we may reasonably feel that the Allies would have ultimately hoisted their flag on the ramparts of Peschiera, Verona and Mantua, yet at what a cost to all parties must such triumphs have been won! No doubt their capture would have added to the military glories of France. But there is a moral greatness which is nobler than military renown, and no one understands that better than the Emperor of the French. He prides himself upon knowing how to do the right thing in the right way, and here is another instance of his skill in the discernment of his opportunities. It is perhaps too early for Austria to sue for peace, but not for NAPOLEON to offer it. He who has conquered at every step can lose no dignity by forbearing to push his successes to an extent unnecessarily humiliating to his adversary. By offering peace now, he not only saves life on both sides, but he protects Europe from further complications. The nearer the allied armies approached the German frontier the greater must have been the seeming menace to the whole Germanic Confederation. Pledged, as the word of NAPOLEON was, to maintain the war within Italian limits, it would have been impossible for Germany to see without alarm his victorious army pressing ever nearer and nearer to her own defences. To be prepared for war with France at a moment's notice would have been impersative, and experience shows that troops kept on the look-out for an excuse for hostilities soon contrive to make one. To have necessitated the placing of a Prussian army all along the line of the French frontier, and to have pushed the French army forward to the very borders of the frontier of Austria, would have multiplied the chances of hostilities with Germany a thousandfold. And though, if circumstances required these risks, NAPOLEON is not the man to shrink from them; yet, when the fortune of war has not laid that necessity upon him, he is not so foolish as to create it; or rather, when he sees the opportunity of relieving all parties from the miseries of war, actual or prospective, he has the sense and the self denial to embrace it.

The greatness of the monarch has overcome the just pride and ambition of the soldier. The love of humankind has reached further than the love of conquest or the love of self. In the course now taken the Emperor has given a splendid nonplus to his numerous detractors. He has been charged with the lust of ambition, the greed of power, and a recklessness of the lives and happiness of men. His object, said many English publications, was to "set Europe in a blaze"—"to find work for his army"—"to help despotism"—and "to crush liberty." Let facts answer. Were these his objects nothing could be easier. He never had, and probably never will have, so good an opportunity of accomplishing such nefarious designs. Europe might easily be set in a blaze at the present moment. A shot from a French gun-boat off Trieste, a razzia of a French detachment into the Tyrol, would light up the flame. The mine is ready. All the combustible elements are there. It needs but the hand of the incendiary, and the gigantic mischief will be perpetrated as certainly as a magazine may be exploded by a single spark. But what does NAPOLEON at such a moment? What is his course when, if his designs are so wicked, everything is in his favor? He offers peace. He says to Austria: "You have proof enough of the strength of our will and the capabilities of our armies. If you are wise, you will now give in; if you refuse, we go on." The logic is irresistible, and so we trust that peace is now possible.

It is now that the other Powers of Europe will be called in to assist. The basis of negotiation must of course be in substance these which were declared beforehand to be essential to the regeneration of Italy. France, in offering Peace, can contemplate no other terms. These imply the extension of Sardinia to the dimensions of a powerful kingdom by the annexation of such other territory as may be deemed proper; the disposal of Venetia in such a manner as shall secure its nationality and independence; the reform of the Roman States so as to preclude the necessity of any revolutionary action on the part of the people; and such reforms in Naples as shall raise that now depressed kingdom to the improved level of the rest of Italy, as she will be when the forthcoming counsels have taken effect. This done, the mission of France in Italy will be ended, the long-standing danger to the peace of Europe will have been removed. The Emperor of the French will then have only to return to his grateful subjects exalted in their eyes by his signal triumph, laden with the gratitude of all Italian patriots, entitled to the thanks of Europe, the confidence of England, and the respect of the great military Power whose position in Europe he never allowed himself to forget, even in those moments of victory when he had the strongest reasons for being proud of his own.

From the Morning Chronicle.

The European world is relieved—let us hope not for the moment only—from a grave and justifiable alarm. The contest in Italy had arrived at the point at which the utter discomfiture of the actual aggressor seemed imminent, unless he could enlarge the area of the strife. It was no groundless fear, the belief that Germany would be drawn in as a supporter of Austria, and that, as a consequence, the war would become European. The attitude of Prussia and the other chief States of the Confederation, had, at least, become menacing. It was more than possible that at any moment the overt act would be committed, for the results of which history would in vain have sought a parallel.

But war has done its appointed work. Taking the shape it has done in Lombardy, it is the shortest road to peace. The unequal contest between the Franco-Sardinian armies and the Austrians could no longer be maintained. Once more the stubborn spirit of the House of Hapsburg is rebuked and quelled by the genius of a NAPOLEON. The Emperor of the French telegraphs the Empress cheering and consoling words, testifying that life and empire have not been fruitlessly risked. "An armistice," says NAPOLEON III., "has been concluded between the Emperor of Austria and myself." And then, as if to indicate, as the telegraphic medium can only do, the possible result of negotiations for peace, the dispatch adds: "My Commissioners have been appointed to agree upon the last clauses."

Europe is to be congratulated upon this sudden, but, to those who had fathomed the question, not unexpected result of the last victory of the French and Sardinian armies. Should the consequences of this armistice be the arrangement of terms for a peace, and an ultimate settlement of the questions that have given rise to the war, a great scandal to humanity will have been averted, and a new guarantee afforded to the cause of civilization and progress. A prompt, vigorous and decisive remedy will have been applied to a chronic evil, which, if not arrested, might have spread the most disastrous consequences throughout Europe. In the absence of details, it would be premature to do more than express a fervent hope that all the good may be accomplished which this important intelligence appears to herald. But it is not premature to do honor to the moderation of the Emperor of the French, and the prudence of the Emperor of Austria, which, rising in the one case above the temptation of ambition and the lust of military glory, and in the other above the mortification of defeat, have thus paved the way for the settlement of the Italian question. Perhaps the imperial verdict of history will acquit the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH of the charge that he had wantonly and unjustly appealed to arms; it will, at least, do him honor for having arrested the destruction of human life while yet the chances of war, if that war had been deliberately spread over Europe, might have been in his favor. Equally will honor be done to the Emperor NAPOLEON for having stayed the progress of his military glory when mounting to its culminating point, in obedience to those nobler impulses of humanity, and those grander principles of policy, whereon he has always hitherto based his professions and his acts. Should negotiations be the immediate consequence of this armistice, and should those negotiations result in a settlement of the Italian question satisfactory to the Governments and peoples of Europe, NAPOLEON III. will have achieved the greatest glory attributed to the most illustrious men the world has seen—that of combining military fame of the highest order with the wisest and most enlightened statesmanship. He will owe his preeminence not to success alone, but to success accomplished by prescience in policy and genius in war.

From the Globe.

We are disposed to interpret the armistice between France and Austria in the sense that the former Power does not desire to drive the latter—and that the latter does not desire to be driven—to extremities. We are disposed, therefore, to interpose it as a prelude to peace; the more so, as it will afford opportunity for that pacific intervention of other Powers, which has been invited by France herself, so soon as events might render it available.

EXTRORDINARY EFFECT OF THE ARMISTICE ON THE VARIOUS MONEY MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, July 9.

The *Times*, of to day, says:

"With regard to the armistice there is little to communicate beyond what the public already know. All that seems to be well authenticated is that the proposal came from France, and was the result of the Emperor's own determination."

The City article of the *Daily News*, dated Friday evening, says: "Great sensation was produced in the Stock Exchange this morning by the news of an armistice. The immediate result was a rush to buy back on the part of recent speculative sellers. Mainly under the influence of the demand from operators for the fall, Consols soon obtained a rise of 1⅛@1¾ per cent., and the latest quotations were exactly 1⅛ per cent. above those of yesterday."

The City Article of the *Post* of Friday evening says: "The intelligence received that an armistice had been concluded between the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Austria, took the public completely by surprise this morning, and naturally caused a very considerable degree of excitement. The general opinion is, that the armistice will certainly lead to the reëstablishment of peace upon such conditions that will be at least satisfactory to Europe, if not to Austria. As a matter of course, speculation has been rife as to the probable nature of the terms upon which the victors will conclude a peace; but still it is considered certain that whatever terms may be proposed will be accepted, so far as Lombardy is concerned. As regards the Venetian provinces, some doubt is felt, but for all that peace is regarded as certain, as both the French and Austrian Governments must be desirous of abandoning hostilities which have led to such a fearful expenditure of human life on both sides. The conclusion of a peace is, therefore, in most quarters, considered the inevitable result of the armistice and the negotiations which will follow, almost as a matter of course; and, ere many days are over, it is hoped that the war in Italy will have become a matter of history.

The *Times'* City Article, dated Friday evening says:

"This has been settling day in Consols, and the effect of the sudden intelligence of the armistice has been extraordinary."

The Austrian funds rose on Friday at Frankfort from 48 to 58.

The Continental markets appear to have been taken completely by surprise, for, at Berlin, on Thursday, there was a fall of one per cent. in Austrian stock.

The Corn Market at Mark-lane was paralyzed by the news of the Armistice, combined with favorable reports of the crops. Sales could not have been effected unless at a fall.

At Amsterdam yesterday, Austrian Metalliques rose 7½ per cent.

PARIS, Friday, July 8.

Great agitation prevailed in the Bourse to-day, and prices continued to advance till they were 2½ per cent. higher than yesterday—say 66.40 for Money and 66.60 for Account, at which they closed firm and animated. Railway Shares were from 20 to 30 per cent. higher.

PRUSSIAN BASIS OF PEACE.

According to the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, Prussia has submitted the following propositions to France and the other European Powers:

1. The creation into an independent State of the provinces of Lombardy west of the Mincio, which State is to be under the joint protectorate of the great Powers.

2. Venice and the provinces east of the Mincio to remain under the rule of Austria.

3. Revision of the treaties concluded between Austria and the States of the Italian peninsula.

4. Renunciation by Sardinia of the annexations made by her during the present war with the consent of France.

THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

Further Notes from the Battle-Field—A General Review of the Conflict—The Wounded—Miscellaneous Incidents—An Episode—Personal Observations.

Editorial Correspondence of the New-York Times

CASTIGLIONE DELLE STIVIERE, ITALY, Sunday, June 26, 1859.

I wrote you a hasty account of the great battle of Solferino on the night after it took place. All I could give you then was what I myself saw—from an excellent, though of necessity a somewhat distant point of observation. Nor can I now, two days after its occurrence, write anything like a minute report of its detailed movements, as my time and attention have been mainly directed to other matters. Besides this, I am well aware that the official reports, and the letters from professional men, which will appear in the Paris and the London Press, will reach you in advance of this letter, and will tell you all you will care to know, and more indeed than I could write, of the specific operations of the several corps engaged. All I shall attempt, therefore, will be a general outline of the action, which may give the non-professional reader some impression more or less distinct of its character and scope, and of the precise results which were accomplished.

I have made a rough and rude diagram of the field, which will give you a definite notion of the positions held by the opposing forces. The Austrians in retreating from Milan were evidently seeking the best possible ground on which to make a stand:—and they certainly could not have made a better choice. The great road from Brescia to Mantua runs through the village of Castiglione delle Stiviere, so called to distinguish it from another town of the same name. From Castiglione the road runs nearly southeast—along the level plain which extends nearly to the Mincio, in the direction of the road, and spreads out to the right of it as far as the eye can reach. But on the other side of the road the structure of the country is different. A range of high hills starts out just behind Castiglione and shuts in the plain upon that side. At first it is only a single ridge,—broken on the top but coming down directly to the plain:—but after about two miles the chain breaks into two or three irregular ridges,—some of them being isolated hills, rising to a considerable height,—smooth though steep and accessible to the very top. The range completely overlooks the plain, and commands the road along which the French army must pass on its way to Mantua. Upon the summit of the hills,—visible across the plain for a considerable distance, have been built several villages,—Solferino being the first, about three miles from Castiglione,—Cavriana the next, four miles beyond, and Volta the third, three miles still further on. At Solferino, upon the summit of the highest hill, stands a square stone tower erected many years ago,—and nearly in front, though a little south of this, rises a large rounded hill, looking like an enormous mound, or *mamelon*, built expressly for its protection.

The Austrians had taken possession of all these heights and covered them with their cannon. Solferino they had evidently regarded as the key of their position, and had filled it with their artillery. The tower was at the outset occupied by the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, as a place of observation, but when the heat of battle approached it he withdrew to another a few miles further on. The projecting mound was also held by cannon, and artillery had been planted here and there along the hills all the way to Volta. Directly in front of Solferino also, upon the open plain, the Austrians had planted powerful batteries on both sides of the road,—pointing towards Castiglione and offering a most formidable opposition to the advance of the French. The Austrian infantry was massed in behind these batteries upon the level plain. The whole Austrian force amounted to very nearly 200,000 men, and it is not easy to conceive of a stronger position than that which they thus held. The Emperor commanded in person, and was perfectly confident that he could not be driven from his ground, and that he could here at last offer a successful opposition to the invading forces of the French.

The French army had come up meantime from Brescia, and NAPOLEON had established his headquarters at Castiglione on the night before the engagement. His plan of battle was at once arranged with VICTOR EMANUEL, and before light in the morning the French troops were in position. As you will see by any map of the ground, his line of battle was nearly at right angles with the range of hills held by the Austrians.

Standing at Castiglione, and looking down the Mantua road, Gen. NIEL with his division, (the 4th) held the extreme right wing:—MCMAHON, with the 3d, was in the centre, and BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, with the 2d, on the left. NIEL was to make the attack upon the Austrian left, in the open plain, and force it back: MCMAHON was to hold the Austrian centre in check while this was being done, and then support the attack after it should be accomplished, and BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS was to do the same. The French line formed a radius some six miles long, which was to swing round upon BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS' division as a pivot, gradually encircling the Austrians and driving them back upon the hills, from which they were then to be forced at the point of the bayonet. VICTOR EMANUEL'S force formed the extreme left of the allied army, and was to move up against the Austrians from the other side of the hills, and especially to cut off their retreat in that direction.

When I reached Castiglione—which I did as I stated in my former letter, by coming in with the artillery wagons of Gen. CANROBERT'S division, which had been held in reserve, I rushed immediately to the highest hill about a mile from the village,—and when I reached the summit the Austrian left wing had been pushed across the road, and MCMAHON'S division was closing in for the grand assault upon the centre. The Austrians kept up a rapid and heavy cannonade which was replied to with still greater heat by the French, who were pushing their batteries further and further on upon the circumference of the circle on which they were moving. New batteries, from time to time, opened their fires from still more distant points,—and we could distinctly see the enormous masses of MCMAHON'S infantry deployed in the plain; and moving up to the attack. The scene was terrible, but magnificent beyond description. The smoke and the distance prevented us from seeing any of the details. We could distinguish no individuals, nor see men falling as their ranks were swept by the cannon balls. But it looked as if the enormous thunder clouds of heaven had descended to the earth and were pouring their lightnings into each other's breasts. We did not stop to think of the issue, nor of our own position, in case the French should be defeated. The excitement and splendor of the spectacle overpowered all other thoughts; and it was only by an effort of the will that we could picture to ourselves the murderous slaughter of human beings which those swelling volumes of smoke concealed from view. Solferino was finally carried at about 3 o'clock,—after two most desperate and unsuccessful charges, in both of which the French were repulsed, and some of their regiments—especially the Turcos and Zouaves—terribly cut to pieces. The third attempt was crowned with victory;—the Austrians were driven from the ground but retired without disorder, mainly in the direction of Cavriana, Volta and the Mincio. Gen. MCMAHON'S division followed them with murderous discharges of artillery and swept them down by hundreds at a blow. The battle on this side was substantially over at 5 o'clock, when the heavy storm, accompanied with thunder, wind and rain, broke upon the field. The French were not in condition to push the pursuit very far, and did not renew the engagement after the storm. The Austrians had thrown up a *tête de pont* a little beyond Volta to protect their retreat across the Mincio,—but they were not molested, in that direction. A very large body of them, however, retreating towards Peschiera on the Lake Garda side, were received by the Sardinian army at about 7 o'clock, and a tremendous fight ensued at the little village of San Martino,—which lasted until after dark. The firing upon the King's side was especially sharp and effective. The guns were served with wonderful rapidity, and the Austrians were compelled to give way;—but they retreated in order, planting batteries every few minutes to protect their rear and thus effectually holding their pursuers in check.

Night finally ended the contest and hung her impassable curtain between the combatants. The field had been admirably contested on both sides. All agree that the Austrians fought with desperate courage and resolution, and that their artillery was especially effective. The men stood to their guns until they were absolutely cut to pieces or driven off at the point of the bayonet. It was in that weapon, and in the headlong, uncalculating and unconquerable courage with which they use it, that the superiority of the French was most marked, and it was this which gave them the victory. NAPOLEON took a most active personal part throughout the day. After getting a general view of the field from the heights of Castiglione, he descended to the plain and moved about from place to place, as the emergency required. One of his body guard told us the next day that he was repeatedly exposed to the most imminent danger, as the balls of the enemy fell thickly around him. The guard himself, who stood near the Emperor all day, had received upon the front rim of his heavy helmet, a grape-shot, which indented the metal and inflicted a slight wound upon his head. The Austrian Emperor is said, also, to have behaved with sufficient gallantry, and to have *shed tears* when the Solferino hill was taken and he saw that the day was lost. LOUIS NAPOLEON did not return to Castiglione after the battle, but immediately established his head quarters upon the advanced portion of the field, at Cavriana,—six miles further on. As I descended the hill at dusk, the enormous train of his *equipages* was already in motion, and the flags from the house he had occupied were taken down.

H. J. R.

The Wounded—The Field of Battle—Miscellaneous Incidents—Personal Observations, &c.

CASTIGLIONE, Monday, June 27, 1859.

The day after the battle, instead of going forward with the head-quarters of the army, I remained behind to see the wounded and to go over the ground where the fight had been the most severe. During the whole of Friday night, and all through Saturday and Sunday, the wounded of both armies continued to be brought in. They were removed from the field where they lay as rapidly as possible, and brought to some point where their wounds could be dressed. All the churches and accessible buildings of this town, public and private, were occupied—the officers being generally taken to private houses so far as practicable. But for thousands no shelter whatever could be found, and they were from necessity left in the open air. As fast as their wounds could be dressed they were removed to the next town beyond,—which is Montechiaro, five miles distant,—and from thence to Brescia, twelve miles further, that being the first town of any considerable size and at all adequate to the care of such an immense number of persons. I was at Montechiaro when the great procession began to arrive. At the entrance of the town stands a large building used as a hospital, fronting upon a small open space and being placed at the angle of two diverging roads. As the wounded arrived, those of them who could go no further were taken off the carts and left here, while the rest moved on to Brescia. I never saw so heart-rending a sight as was presented in front of that hospital. The army seems not to be provided with any means of removing the wounded, but relies entirely upon the conveyances they can procure from the surrounding peasantry. Everything for miles around had been called into requisition. For the most part they consisted of the rude, heavy ox-carts of the farmers, made to carry stone or other ponderous articles over the fields. Each of them had a flat platform six or eight feet wide and twelve or fifteen long. Some hay was spread upon this, and upon that the wounded soldiers were placed as thickly as they could be laid—without shelter of any kind, or p

afternoon, passing the largest hospital, I saw lying in the street close to the wall, fifty or sixty Austrian wounded who had just been brought in from the field, and for whom no place within the building could yet be found. One of them, a large, powerful man, with an intelligent face, was sitting upright with his back against the wall and uttering with a chattering sound the most intense and heart-rending yells of pain. He looked eagerly into the face of every one who passed, as if he *must* have help—but he could only await his turn. In another part of the town, on a cross-road leading from the hill in front of Solferino, I met twenty-one ox-carts laden with Austrians in every stage of suffering. One of the carts contained but two,—and in the extremity of their agony they had half risen to their knees, grappled one another by the shoulder and were gazing into each other's faces with a fixed and stony look of frenzied horror which I shall never forget.

Just before dark on Sunday evening I looked into the large church in this place to which the greatest number of the wounded were taken. It was a Catholic Church, of course, as there are no others here All the furniture of every kind had been taken out, from the altar and side chapels as well as from the nave of the building, and upon rows of mattrasses extended lengthwise on the stone floor, as closely as they could lie, the wounded were placed. All whose injuries would permit their removal had been taken away and sent on to Montechiaro; Brescia and other towns, and only those were left who seemed very near their end. In one side chapel lay *eight* Austrians—two or three gasping for breath and in the very act of dying—and not one of the whole eight could possibly, as it seemed to me, live an hour. The entire floor was covered with the poor victims of war, nearly all rapidly approaching the same extremity. Men and women, charged with the care of them, were passing to and fro—not to soothe or comfort the dying, for there was no time for that—but looking for those who might still be saved. And over the altar, looking down upon this horrid scene, was an immense, well-painted, life-like picture illustrating the Sermon on the Mount, and representing the Redeemer saying to those about him,—"*Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God.*" What an awful comment did that scene present upon that sacred text!

I left the streets of Castiglione on the night after the battle at about 10 o'clock, and retired to a house a little out of town, where I had been fortunate enough to secure lodgings for the night. At that time the place was absolutely *crammed* with troops. Whole trains of artillery wagons were blockaded in the narrow streets, on their way forward to the main army, and by the carts and donkeys bringing the wounded from the field. Every house was filled with the disabled, or crowded by soldiers seeking food—for their camps had been broken up by the battle, and thousands of them were separated from their *corps*. The dragoons were taking their horses to the great fountain in the public square for water. The great multitude of *vivandieres*, peddlers, wine-dealers, sutlers and other adventurers who always hang upon the outskirts of a great army, were hustling and hurrying with their preparations for the night, and everything seemed to be thrown into the most utter and hopeless confusion. It seemed impossible that the town should be cleared of its new population and that anything like order could be restored within a week. The next morning I drove into the town, expecting to be checked and blockaded at every turn, but I drove directly through it, not meeting a dozen vehicles of any kind on the way, and seeing almost nothing whatever even of the remnant of the mighty and motley host which had crowded it the night before. The whole had completely disappeared—and that with a rapidity which seemed absolutely marvellous. The great mass of the army which had been actively engaged encamped for the night upon the field of battle—each division having its own camp and the several portions of the army being scattered over an area of several miles. During the night, or at a very early hour in the morning, those still in the town had moved forward and were rapidly followed by the usual train. I drove through the town and out upon the great Mantua road, to that part of the open plain on which the struggle had been most severe. We passed two or three camps, not yet broken up, on the way, and found, at the very entrance of the field, a body of the Chasseurs d'Afrique drawn up upon the side of the road—their horses standing with their heads towards it. I got out and walked out upon the field. The dead body of a French soldier lay in the ditch directly beside the road—and on both sides, at distances of ten or fifteen rods apart, were horses, lying where they had fallen during the engagement. One of the horses, belonging to the Corps of Chasseurs, had been badly wounded by a ball, which had broken one of his hind legs—and a couple of men led him off to the back part of the field and shot him through the head with a pistol The poor creature, dizzied by the shot which had failed to kill him, wheeled rapidly round half a dozen times in a circle and then started off, limping upon three legs, and dashing past the men who tried in vain to stop him, plunged into the midst of his old corps, and took his accustomed place in the ranks He was driven off once or twice, but in spite of all efforts to prevent him, he succeeded in returning, and it was at least twenty minutes before they could force him away. He seemed determined to die, if die he must, in the midst of his companions.

AN EPISODE—CURIOUS INSTANCE OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF A PANIC.

The field as far as the eye could reach was strewn with dead, though only the horses could be distinctly seen, as the field had been covered with wheat, some of which in spite of the terrible trampling it had received, was still standing and concealed the bodies of many of the men. Leaving the carriage on the road to meet me further on, I turned into the field intending to cross it; but I had not gone more than twenty rods when a tremendous outcry, such as only an excited Italian can raise, from my driver attracted my attention and called me back. I found everybody in commotion. The Chasseurs d'Afrique had left the road and were drawn up in the adjacent field—everybody seemed preparing for a movement of some kind. Carriages were hastily drawn out of the road, and presently a train of artillery wagons, fifteen or twenty in number, came rushing up from the direction of Volta—the horses being lashed by their riders into a full gallop, and the officers in command dashing ahead at full speed to clear the way. As soon as I could emerge from the dense cloud of dust in which their sweeping rush had enveloped us, I inquired of a chasseur who stood near me the meaning of the movement. He said he presumed the Austrians had made a stand ahead, and were about to renew the fight, and that these artillery wagons had been dispatched back in all haste for fresh supplies of ammunition. The explanation seemed satisfactory enough, and as the Austrians were believed to be at least eight or ten miles away, and as the heights of Solferino and Cavriana, in plain sight, were crowded with French troops, no special reason was apparent for any alarm. I started therefore again across the field, but my driver insisted upon instantly returning to Montechiaro, as he was perfectly convinced the Austrians were at hand. Finding that I could not control him in the least, and that my only choice was to go with him or be left afoot, under a burning sun some six miles from Castiglione, I made the best of a bad case and went back as far as that place and then discharged him. I had engaged him only for the ride to Solferino, as our regular vehicle had been taken by "Malakoff" to go to Brescia to post our letters of the previous night.

Thinking nothing of the affair of the artillerymen, or of the Austrians, we stopped at the first inn we saw, and finding we could get absolutely *nothing* to eat, and but a very little wine to drink, we made the best meal we could under such unpropitious circumstances, and then sauntered through the town in search of another vehicle. But we found it utterly impossible to obtain one—as everything in the least degree available had been taken for the service of the wounded. It was too hot to walk—so we sat down upon the piazza of a *café* on the principal street to lay some plan as to our future movements. A Piedmontese Captain sat upon a chair near us, pouring cold water upon his wounded leg, and comfortably smoking a cigar. Wounded soldiers were sitting upon the sidewalks. Zouaves, with their arms in slings, or limping with canes, were lounging about; the shops were open—officers were riding along, walking their horses in the hot sun, and the traffickers and other towns-people were about their usual business. Having had very little rest the night before, and being greatly oppressed by the heat, I soon fell asleep—as did also my friend Fosgitt, of Troy, who sat beside me.

We were speedily roused by an evident and unusual commotion—and, looking up, we saw men running down the street with uncommon agility. Their numbers and their speed increased. Zouaves and other soldiers were running as fast as the rest. I stepped into the street and asked three or four soldiers in succession what was the matter. Each gave me the same reply—"*Je ne sais pas*"—but never stopped his running in the least. Presently one shouted as loudly as his spent breath would permit, "*Ils tirent les blessés*," (they are killing the wounded.) And when I asked him "*Who?*" he replied, "*Les Autrichiens.*" This was certainly rather startling information, and, as it was backed up by a general flight of the whole *mobile* population, we began to think it was time for us to be moving also. We accordingly started off at a round pace—but were compelled to stop now and then, and draw up close to the wall to prevent being run over by the advancing crowd. French mounted officers came tearing down the street, spurring their horses into a dead run over the pavement. Shutters were closed—doors bolted—and Sardinian flags pulled in with a good deal more alacrity than they had been hung out the day before. Everybody who had a cart and horse mounted it and started. I saw a Zouave, who had been limping through the street not a moment before, seize a horse which stood at the entrance of a stable-yard, without saddle, bridle, or even halter,—leap on his back, and holding by the mane, kick and halloo him into a keen gallop down the street. Everybody was running for dear life. We went with the crowd until we cleared the town and reached the high road to Lonato. A French officer, whom I recognized as one I had seen in command of the guard of the wounded, came dashing along *en grand galop*. I called out to him as he rushed past, "*Are the Austrians there?*" "*On dit*," was his only reply. Following close to his heels came one of the large wagons belonging to the Imperial *suite*, and in it a young man to whom I had seen the surgeons of the Imperial household especially deferential the day before. Next came an open chaise, with two civilians, one of whom was lashing the horse and the other fighting off the soldiers who were trying their best to climb up behind. By this time we had stopped running and fallen into a leisurely walk; the men in the chaise were touchingly sympathetic, and consolingly shouted to us that we were certainly lost, as the Austrian dragoons were slashing their way, right and left, directly in our rear. This decided us to quit running altogether, as it was quite hopeless to run away from pursuing cavalry. This relaxation of our pace and the recovery of our wind induced a cooler view of the whole affair; and we were already beginning to see its farcical character when our cowardly coachman came puffing and blowing behind us, his face swelling with fear and red with heat. He raised his eyes and clasped his hands in pity as he passed us, and soon turned off from the road and buried his stalwart form in a field of wheat. This quite reconciled us to the desperate state of things, and laughing at his sorrows we entirely forgot our own. Reasoning the case, moreover, as we walked along, we thought it just possible that a corps of Austrian horse might have dashed in from Peschiera to rescue the prisoners, of whom there were 6,000 in Castiglione; but anything beyond this seemed quite impossible. The whole body of fugitives upon our road was out of sight, but a long cloud of dust on the road to Montechiaro showed that in that direction the panic was unabated. As we had agreed to meet "Malakoff" on his return from Brescia at Montechiaro, we struck into the cross roads leading through the farms and country districts, and after a couple of hours' brisk walking reached that place. We found it in the very height of the fever, and it was with a good deal of difficulty that we prevailed upon the landlord of the inn to open his doors and give us possession of the rooms we had previously engaged.

This was certainly the most remarkable instance of a pure *panic* I ever saw—and the most striking feature of it was the rapidity with which it increased in force and volume as it rolled along. We heard afterwards that it produced the most serious results when it overtook the trains of wounded on the road to Brescia. They were tumbled headlong from the carts into the roadside, and many of them were run over by the artillery-wagons, as they were utterly concealed from sight by the dense cloud of dust which hung over the road. Of its results at Brescia our regular correspondent, who was on the spot, will give a detailed account. I have since tried very hard to find out how it originated, but with only indifferent success. At first we were told that a squadron of Piedmontese cavalry, who were promenading the country in the direction of Castiglione, had been mistaken for Austrians. But an officer in the camp of Gen. Canrobert, which we visited the next day,—upon the farthest extreme of the field of battle,—told us that it came from *five* Austrian soldiers, who had concealed themselves in the bushes after the fight and now came in to surrender. They were said to have stated that the Austrian army were rapidly coming up in full force, and would soon be in possession of Castiglione. In that camp no alarm seems to have been created,—but when the rumor reached the ammunition train, a mile or so in the rear, it set them scampering off in the manner I have rehearsed. They ran their horses all the way to Brescia,—some seventeen miles,—and reached there at about 2 o'clock. Why they did not communicate the alarm to the corps of Chasseur d'Afriques, through which they passed, or why their officers did not pause for further inquiry, are among the mysteries of a *stampede*. On reaching Brescia, as soon as they found out that their alarm was groundless, they returned;—but as they were separated from their camp they were entirely without provisions of any kind, and reached Castiglione on Sunday at about noon,—both horses and men completely exhausted. Several of the former indeed had fallen in the traces and been left behind on the road. As we came out of the inn where we had been lunching, we saw three artillerymen sitting upon the sidewalk—their horses standing near—and all completely worn out. They told us of the flight, and said they had eaten nothing whatever since they left their camp on the morning of the previous day—and that neither they nor their horses could go a step further. They had no money,—nobody had offered them anything to eat,—and it is not a French soldier's habit ever to ask a favor from any one. We gave them money enough to procure some food, and they soon after started on to join their corps.

I do not suppose the French papers will say much about this affair, and I have therefore been more particular in mentioning it. Soldiers, certainly, are only men, and when not under the immediate control of their officers, are doubtless subject to all the ordinary weaknesses of humanity. But it is not creditable to the officers of the French army that they should have permitted so idle a fright to produce such serious results,—especially that they themselves should have shared in the panic and led the flight. An immense amount of very serious injury was done, and many of the wounded soldiers lost their lives by it. I observe that the authorities of the town of Brescia have published a notice calling on all those who lost valuable articles in consequence of the alarm to apply for their restoration.

Early on Sunday morning I was awakened at Montechiaro by loud singing under my window, which opened directly on the street. Looking out, I saw a flock of Austrian prisoners, who had arrived from Castiglione and were on their way to Brescia and Milan. They were driven along precisely like a flock of sheep—half-a-dozen French dragoons leading the way—a single file inclosing them on each side of the road, and ten or a dozen bringing up the rear. Their uniform was very simple—tight, blue pantaloons, and brown, coarse linen jackets, with blue German caps. Each one carried his blanket or overcoat rolled up and slung over his shoulders, like a large life-preserver. They were generally in good spirits, and when I first saw them were singing in full force some surg of which I could not catch the words. There were Hungarians and Lombard Italians among them and now and then one of them would shout out, *Viva l'Italia*, which of course would elicit cheers from the surrounding crowd. There were about 5,000 of them in all, and as soon as they had passed, the train of the wounded again came on.

In the afternoon we again rode out upon the field of battle. Taking the Mantua road which leads directly across the plain, we drove through the middle of the fields upon which the first and fiercest of the combat had been waged. For over four miles in length, and at least two in width, the fields—alternately mulberry orchards, corn fields and fields of wheat, were strewn with the dead and with the relics and remnants of the horrid contest. More than half the dead had already been buried, as the intense heat had compelled the peasants, in self defence, to lose no time in performing this office. But still here and there over the fields very near the road, dead bodies were lying, and they grew thicker and thicker as we went back towards and among the low bushes at the back of the field where the early part of the bloody struggle had been waged. This was just the point which the battle had reached when we had our first view of it from the heights of Castiglione. It was just there that the French infantry were massed and exposed immovable for the moment to the terrible cannonade of the Austrian battery, which poured its incessant storm of ball and shot upon them, until a deadly charge of the bayonet drove them back towards the hills, which they held until the last. The bodies of Austrians and French were mixed thickly together—as each in turn had occupied the ground. They lay just as they had fallen,—some upon their backs, some on their faces, nearly all at full length, and very few with any indications of muscular contortions or of special pain. One Austrian, quite by himself, lay flat upon his back, with both hands raised as if in supplication—a cannon ball had utterly crushed into a shapeless mass of flesh both his legs, just above the ankle. Another lay in the same position with the whole of his face completely shot away. Not one whom I observed had his hat on—all were bareheaded, and many were without their coats. Muskets, some broken, but most of them quite uninjured, lay scattered all over the field. Cartridges unused, in immense quantities, were strewn about;—ramrods, bayonets, priming tubes, and all the little utensils of war lay around;—bits of torn clothing, gloves, belts, pocket combs such as soldiers carry, and great quantities of letters were strewn about in every direction;—and at least a hundred dead horses could be seen from any point where you might choose to stand,—some torn almost asunder by cannon balls,—some pierced in the side by grape shot, and others with their legs completely shot away. A surface of level ground, embracing according to the best estimate I could make, not less than *six square miles*, was densely covered with these ghastly relics of the fight. I could not spend much time in traversing the field, for the bodies, owing to the intense heat, were in an advanced stage of decomposition and the stench was overpowering. But as I went along I picked up a cannon ball and a bayonet, which I hope may in due time reach the TIMES Office and serve as memorials of the day. It would have been easy to collect cart-loads of both.

Of the mulberry trees in the orchards which form a considerable portion of the field, probably more than half escaped without being touched at all. Some were cut down entirely by large cannon balls and others showed scars of shot upon their torn bark. I saw one tree about six inches in diameter, in which a twelve-pound shot had completely imbedded itself,—the wood of the tree having closed over the ball, leaving only a small part of its surface visible, and leading one to wonder how so large a ball could possibly have found admission through so small a hole.

At one point by the side of the road ten or fifteen peasants were burying the dead. They gathered them from the field upon hand-barrows, from which they were rolled into the hollow places on the roadside, from which gravel had been taken to repair the track;—and after five or six, or as many as the space would hold, had been tumbled in, a foot or two of dirt was shoveled over them. No attempt was made to remove any of their clothing, or to lay them side by side or in any particular position. They were tumbled in just as it happened,—and were covered up just as they chanced to fall. In many cases they were laid lengthwise, in single file, and then covered over,—a second row being next put in,—then a third, a fourth, &c. In this way over 200 had been buried in a single place. It will take a long time to dispose of all the dead, and the carcasses of the horses also;—and if this excessively hot weather continues, the health of the vicinity cannot fail to suffer.

We made a hasty visit to day to the head quarters of the Piedmontese army at Desenzano, a pleasant little town on the shores of Lake Guarda. Their wounded were still arriving, and I could not help noticing the superior accommodations provided for them. They were brought in ambulances, but somewhat like an omnibus, with springs, cushions, mattresses and pillows, and an awning to protect them from the sun. Not one solitary vehicle of the kind have I seen in connection with the French army. Their wounded seem to be left to such casual comfort as can be bought of the surrounding peasantry;—and nothing can excuse the barbarous cruelty which attended the removal of the tens of thousands who were taken from the bloody field of Solferino. I cannot believe that this is usual with the French army,—but the necessity which arose must certainly have been foreseen and should have been provided for.

Yours, H. J. R.

BRESCIA AND THE BATTLE-GROUND.

The Wounded of the Battle—Their Sufferings—The Panic at Brescia—The Battle-Ground Revisited—The Ensemble of the Fight—A Recapitulation of Events.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BRESCIA, Italy, Saturday, June 25.

To-day your correspondent was in luck. War has its comedies and farces, as well as its tragedies and dramas. I have just been the witness of the most stupendous farce on record, but before I attempt its relation I must give a word of preface in order to render it intelligible.

This morning, instead of returning to the battle-field of Solferino, I found it necessary to go Brescia, fifteen miles away, to post letters. Leaving the rest of the party to go to the battle-field, I took our carriage and started toward Brescia. The route was crowded with wounded soldiers, and several attempts by officers in charge were made to press my carriage into service. But the American Legation at Paris, which is always liberal with sealing wax, proved my salvation, for sealing wax exerts a wonderful influence in Europe.

The road from Castiglione to Brescia was one continuous procession of wounded. No five minutes passed without encountering wagon loads of these poor fellows on their way to Brescia, Bergamo or Milan. These wagons carried, projecting over the wheels, a platform; on this platform was placed straw or hay, on which reposed the wounded men. The wagons had no springs, and yet there was no other conveyance, even for men with amputated limbs and deep-seated, bleeding wounds. The sun poured down with a heat of 88°, the road was a cloud of dust, the flies settled upon their bloody clothes and bleeding wounds, men died and were left at the roadside, to be interred by the peasants, and the living lay more like dead than living men in this long march for a resting-place for their wounds. When they came fresh from the battle field, as we saw them on the day of the great battle, they carried on their faces an expression of quiet determination, of stoical indifference to danger and suffering. To-day they had a look of utter desolation, the air of men deserted by all the world to their miserable fate. Here and there women, boys and priests ran out to hand them soup, wine or water, or branches of trees to form themselves a shelter from the rays of the sun, or to keep the flies from their festering wounds. It was an aphorism of the ancient Generals, that a dead or badly wounded soldier is no longer of any value; but the French, certainly a most commiserate people for the suffering, made all the preparations in their power to avoid the reproach of cruelty to their wounded. Yet when such a battle as that of Solferino takes place, when the wounded left upon the hands of the victors number from twenty to thirty thousand, it is impossible to provide them the necessary comforts. I know of nothing, and never conceived of anything so apparently cruel, so heart-rending as this long march of the deserted, forsaken, suffering men in search of a hospital. It brought home in the hardest-hearted the horrors of war, in all their enormity, and ought to have been witnessed by the commanders in front, rather than by the powerless in the rear. But the commanders only occupy themselves with what lies before them; what falls behind is left to the mercies of others.

Imagine as an example,—one of many I saw,—a poor Austrian soldier in the last agonies of death, who could no longer support the joltings of the ox-cart, and who had made the French, his companions on the same cart, understand that he wanted to descend. Two of the French, wounded only in the arms, assisted him from the cart and placed him sitting upright against a stone. The cart went on, for the driver was an Italian, and was working for money. There the Austrian was dying, and the two French soldiers stood by him, utterly unable to give him other relief than their sympathy, and this they could only express by a mute respect. When he died he was no doubt rolled down the bank to be buried by the peasants, while the French soldiers sought to arrive at Brescia as best they could. The Austrian, French and Piedmontese soldiers were mixed promiscuously on the wagons, and everywhere the same attentions were shown to one as to the other. Men with amputated arms sat upright in order to give more place to those with amputated legs, and in these mutual kindnesses no regard was paid to nationalities.

This was the history of the whole journey from Castiglione to Brescia. But now comes the immense farce of which I have already spoken in the commencement of this letter. I arrived at the head of the convoys of wounded, for these were the first to arrive at Brescia from the battle-field. A great crowd was collected at the eastern gate of the city to see them arrive and to obtain news. I was importuned myself for news by the citizens, and only extricated myself with difficulty from the crowd. I drove to the Post-office, then to the Albergo Reale, where I was just finishing the only regular meal's victuals I had had in several days, when I heard a great commotion in the street, and the cry of "*Tedeschi!*" "*Tedeschi!*" (the Germans! the Germans!) loudly shouted by the people. I ran out, and was the witness of a scene which, at this moment, I hardly know whether to cry or laugh over. Men, women and children ran screaming through the streets shouting the fearful word *Tedeschi!* The doors and shutters of the stores and houses were closed and barricaded in a twinkling, the Sardinian flags disappeared as if by magic from the windows and balconies, and even men and women jerked the tri-colored ribbons from their button-holes. Such a panic I never saw in my life. The *reveille* was beaten for the National Guard, now the only regular defenders of the city, the French and Sardinian reinforcements in town on their way to the army at Solferino were called on to assist, the gates of the city were closed, and each gate in ten minutes' time was bristling with the bayonets of the brave Brescians and their volunteer aids of the regular service. Consternation was depicted on every face.

I was surrounded for information; I assured the people that such a report was simply absurd; that the day before I had seen the Austrians defeated on all sides at the great battle and pushed back by the French to the Mincio. One immense, eldermanic individual, evidently a rich proprietor, implored me in the best French he could command in such a solemn moment to reassure him. I did the best I could, with but indifferent success; he was alarmed to the bone, and rushed away to the defence of his property or more likely to hide himself. But for half an hour at least your correspondent was the lion of Brescia.

All this was very well if it had rested here. But now there came galloping into town a string of frightened French soldiers, their horses covered with foam and exhausted with a fifteen miles gallop, themselves covered with dust, and like their horses, out of breath. They declared that the Austrian army, 150,000 strong, the remains of the army after the battle of Solferino, having been surrounded by the French army, and had their retreat cut off, had escaped in the direction of Brescia, and that their cavalry was in close pursuit of them; that they were giving no quarters to whatever they found on their route, that they were killing the wounded, and that they would soon be at the gates of Brescia! The whole army of reserve stationed at Castiglione, numbering 20,000 men, were the subjects of this frigat, and the most of these arrived in Brescia to confirm the news that had already thrown the town into a fever. When these soldiers assured me, one after the other, that the Austrian cavalry was actually upon their heels, that they had even seen them, and that they were cutting everybody down on their route without mercy, I confess that, notwithstanding the conviction that the thing was impossible, I felt some misgivings as to the safety of my own skin, and, instead of returning immediately to join our company at Castiglione, as had been agreed upon, I ordered my baggage carried to a room in the hotel and the horses put up, determined if the worst came to the worst, to fall back upon the American eagle for protection. And now I began to feel remorse of conscience for the ridicule I had often thrown on that poor bird. I promised never more to call it owl, or buzzard, or any other of those naughty names we are too apt to heap on our glorious spread-eagle. This resolution reassured me for a moment, but then came the recollection that one of my passports bore the name of DANIEL WEBSTER, and I thought of the HULSEMANN letter and of MARTIN KOSZTA, and the slightest shade of chicken flesh came stealing over me again.

But I determined to go into the street and to resolutely inspect the imminence of the danger. I met first a crowd, of which the centre was a rich citizen, explaining that there was no danger, since the gates were closed and well defended against any attack of cavalry, and that before the Austrian artillery could arrive to batter down the gates, the French would be upon them. The next group was composed of the new Governor of the city and his aids, just appointed by the King of Sardinia—a handsome man, the Governor, with a handsome uniform and fine teeth, which latter he appeared anxious to bring into evidence as to *his* incredulity at least, for he went sauntering along with his sword upside down on his shoulder, with an air which plainly said, "Who's afeered? I isn't I. But I'll go down and see all the same."

I, too, went to the east gate, through which I had entered but an hour before, totally unconscious that the whole Austrian army was in the rear, cutting down everybody in their way. There I found the National Guard collected in large numbers, so large as to be able to open the gates with security, having first, however, posted sentinels up the road to give the alarm when they saw the enemy approaching. But no enemy arrived, and instead thereof we received positive intelligence that no Austrians had escaped through the French lines, and that in all probability they were across the Mincio.

When at last the conviction arrived to the Bresciens that they had been the victims of an immense mystification—that, in fact, it was but a false alarm, without any basis whatever, they were the first to laugh at their own credulity. Unfortunately the affair had a serious side to it. As already stated, the whole fifteen miles from Castiglione to Brescia was an almost continuous line of wounded soldiers, lying upon open platforms or carts driven by natives of the country. The cavalry and artillery dashed along the road at the top of their speed, crying to the wounded to save themselves, that the Austrian cavalry was coming, and was showing no quarter, even to the wounded. The effect was, that the drivers either discharged and abandoned their loads of wounded in the road, or abandoned their wagons and load, and hid themselves in the fields. Many of these poor unfortunates were thus run over by the artillery and cavalry and killed, while others died by the roadside from their increased sufferings. A wounded General was abandoned by his two aids-de-camp in the middle of the road, and as the artillery flew past him, he cried out that he would give a hundred francs to any one that would stop and take him along. No one appeared willing to stop for such a sum. The long and almost continuous train of carts and wagons, loaded with provisions for the army, were run into the canals which here border both sides of the public road, for irrigating purposes; the boxes were broken, and an immense quantity of the provisions, such as biscuit and flour, were lost. As horses on the route fell, their traces were cut and they were left to take care of themselves. Several horses died on the road, and others after arriving at Brescia. But all these accidents were but trifles compared to the suffering of the poor wounded soldiers, distributed in mass and without mercy all along the roadside, from Castiglione to Brescia. To some of them it would have been a mercy if the Austrians had actually been there to relieve them of their sufferings. An old army surgeon, who, with his staff, was on his way to join the army, met the flying artillery at ten miles from Brescia; he rushed into a wheat-field and hid himself, and then, after the first alarm was over, mounted his horse and hurried back to Brescia.

If the spectacle on the road during the day had been to me a melancholy one, the arrival in the evening at the east gate of Brescia of these poor fellows was a still more moving scene. I stood for several hours watching the cart-loads of wounded as they arrived, fatigued, covered with dust, and thirsty, many of them with their wounds broken open afresh from having been thrown off their platform into the road, and all of them silent with suffering and fatigue—not a few of them dying. A captain died on his cart just inside the gate from a gunshot wound in the groin, while another captain by his side on the same wagon was groaning with pain, and shedding tears at the more miserable fate of his comrade.

The starting-point of this magnificent retreat of the reserve corps was variously stated by the men. They said they were without ammunition and cannon, the Imperial Guard having borrowed that morning all their ammunition and cannon, leaving in their place ten cannons taken from the enemy to be carried back as trophies. They were just mounting their horses to start back to Brescia for ammunition, and to place in safety the captured cannons, when their commander cried "*Aux armes!*" The Austrian cavalry is on us!" And, sinking his spurs in his horse's side, he took the lead on the road to Brescia, and actually arrived here among the first; but, instead of stopping when once within the gates of Brescia, he galloped straight through the town to the western gate, and, perhaps, is running yet!

During the evening, I talked with a great number of the wounded men, as they lay on their carts, waiting for the citizens or their own surgeons to find them a resting-place. They gave me an immense number of details on the part they took themselves in the great battle the day before; each had his little history of the corner in which he struggled and fell, and each had his notion of the *ensemble* of the battle; but, for men who did the work, and saw no other part of the field than that on which they were engaged, it was not astonishing that on this point they did not agree.

At Brescia, twelve hospitals are placed at the disposition of the wounded, while in every house they accept as many as they can. Beside this, the stone flagging under the piazzas of the public buildings are strewn full, and the surgeons are doing all they can, in such a mass of wounded, to relieve their most pressing wants, for this is all they can hope for. One is most moved at the condition of the poor Austrians, for, although they are equally cared for with the others, they are prisoners, among strangers, and incapable of speaking the language of their protectors.

By 10 o'clock in the evening, the good people of Brescia became convinced that they had been made the victims of a false alarm, but the National Guard still remained under arms, and the town was, the whole evening, a most interesting scene of bustle and confusion.

CASTIGLIONE, Monday, June 27, 1859.

Yesterday, in order to get a better appreciation of the great battle of Solferino—for thus we learn the Emperor has entitled it—we visited the battle-field in detail, passed through the various divisions of the French army camped on the field, and visited the Emperor's head-quarters at the village of Cavriana.

But I must return a moment on the events of two days ago. The regular rendezvous of our company had been broken up by the *escapade* at Brescia, yet I was fortunate enough to find Mr. RAYMOND and the Judge at a hotel at Montechiaro, where we had already stopped, four miles west of Castiglione. They, too, it appears, had had a fright, to which mine was a trifle—for I was within a fortified city, while theirs was in the open field. Their retreat from the Austrians will stand as one of the most memorable on record. A run of ten miles on foot, through by-roads, with one eye continually over the shoulder to catch the first glimpse of the Austrian sabres, is no common gymnastic feat, especially for gentlemen only accustomed to the exercise of a quiet promenade on Broadway. The Judge took refuge for his courage in some of the memorable retreats of ancient times over the same ground. The Governor was sure that it was no dishonor for two disarmed men to run ten miles, whose whole *corps de armée* ran twenty. We had a hearty laugh over this singular episode of the battle of Solferino, and then started for the scene of the late action.

It is now three days since the battle of Solferino was fought. The whole French army is encamped in separate divisions, on the field, CANROBERT's division occupying the southeast extremity of the field on the high-road to Mantua, and within fifteen miles of this place; NIEL occupying the eastern extremity toward Volta; the Emperor and the Imperial Guard the middle of the field at CAVRIANA; BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS and MCMAHON the centre in the plain, and more toward the entrance of the field at Castiglione.

The first impressions of the *ensemble* of the battle, as I saw it, and as I gave them to you in a previous letter, were confirmed and developed during this inspection of the field. From the men who were superintending the burying of the dead, and from officers in the various camps, we learned a mass of particulars which I believe will enable me to render a tolerably clear account of this stupendous conflict.

The French and Piedmontese army commenced the action at 5 o'clock in the morning. They were drawn up in one single line running nearly from north to south, facing the east, and extending over a distance of eight miles. The Piedmontese, under the King, formed the left wing, to the north; BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS came next, then MCMAHON, then NIEL, the latter occupying the extreme south, or right wing.

But this army was not to advance thus in a solid line to the attack of the enemy, on account of the nature of the ground and the enemy's position. Commencing at Castiglione, *and dividing the King's and Baraguay d'Hilliers divisions*, these ran out to the east to the distance of six miles, and terminated at Volta, a line of high hills on which the Austrians had taken position, and which could be easily defended with artillery to the plain on the south, as well as to that on the north. This hill position of the Austrians was at right angles to that of the Allies, but they had thrown out into the plain as well large bodies of men drawn up facing the French in lines from north to south, hoping that these might hold the French in check, but in case of disaster in the plain to fall back on the strong hill position.

The French line was to swing around like a door—BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS' division, near the town of Castiglione, forming the pivot of the movement, MCMAHON's the centre, and NIEL's the extreme. MCMAHON's division was the heaviest, and was to act as a menace in keeping the Austrians massed in the centre, so that NIEL's movement on the circumference should not be intercepted. Moreover, the strength of the Austrian position was at Solferino, about half way along the line of hills, and precisely where MCMAHON would fall in executing the movement assigned to him. The King, on the north side of the ridge, was to march east, taking the Austrians in the rear, as a diversion. CANROBERT's division was to follow up the French line as a support in case of disaster.

The movement was executed as marked out by the Emperor, with the exception that the King was a little behind time in taking his position in the morning. BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS and NIEL commenced the attack, MCMAHON reserving his forces at first for the more desperate service required in the attack on the centre of the Austrian line, in front of and at Solferino. The plain was not swept of Austrians, the swinging movement of the French line was not finished till toward two o'clock of the afternoon, and now commenced the terrible struggle for the position on the long line of hills.

The French were obliged to advance in mass from a perfectly level plain up to the ridge, the whole sides of which were bristling with the enemy's artillery. The immense advantage of this position to the Austrians will be obvious to every one. The French mode of attack at this point was described to me by two officers of the Second Zouaves, who formed part of MCMAHON's division, and who were both wounded; one of them, Lieutenant LACAZE, having lost his right arm, and Lieutenant DES MATIS, having a ball through the thigh. While the French artillery was placed in a position to be able to respond with some effect to that of the enemy, the attacking columns of infantry, headed by the Turcos and Zouaves started at the top of their speed, with their heads bent, low down, and their guns with fixed bayonets in their right hands, a species of exercise to which great attention is given in the barracks. They did not stop to fire, nor look up to avoid what might be coming in their front, but rushed like an avalanche upon the Austrian lines, and attacking them with the bayonet, put them to flight, and captured flags and cannons.

But at the Mamelon—a rounded hillock—of Solferino, they were obliged to re-commence the attack three times, being as often overpowered by superior forces of Austrians, and driven down the hill. But this hill was in some sort the key of the position, and the French finally took and held it. In this part of the action, which was by far the most important and the bloodiest, the regiment of Turcos were more than half destroyed, the Zouaves were severely cut up, and the whole attacking force suffered heavy losses. When the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, (who occupied this place in the morning, and was now further east on the range of hills,) saw that the French finally occupied the Mamelon at Solferino, it is said that he cried, and renounced all hopes of gaining the battle.

BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS had now combined with the King on his left, and with MCMAHON on his right their combined line thus reaching diagonally across the ridge, while NIEL, who had six or eight miles to accomplish in his circumference movement, was arriving at the ridge, in the direction of Volta. The enemy was pushed back from the ridge principally to the northeast, in the direction of Peschiera, where the Mincio issues from the Lake Garda. As they retired from the ridge in mass, MCMAHON managed to place hastily in position an immense battery of the new rifled cannon, which is said to have mowed the Austrians down like wheat before a scythe. This closed the action, so far as concerned the centre of the Austrian position. NIEL was still engaged with the enemy till 5 o'clock, when arrived the thunder storm, and then the battle closed along the whole line, so far, at least, as concerned the French.

But as soon as the storm ceased the King took up the attack on the retreating Austrians in the direction of the Lake Garda and Peschiera, and continued it till 9 o'clock, when night compelled the opposing forces to cease their firing. By this time the retreating Austrians were everywhere upon the banks of the Mincio, preparing to cross. Some crossed no doubt at Peschiera, some in the centre at Volta, and others at Mantua. We have no reliable intelligence on this point.

The pursuit to the river was not continued. The immense fatigues of the day, the large extent of country already run and fought over, and the broken up condition of the different corps, rendered a pursuit difficult. Besides, I find that an opinion prevails that the Austrians, notwithstanding their disorganized condition, intended to make a stubborn resistance to the passage of this river. For there reasons the Emperor, perhaps, deemed it best to act cautiously in the next part of the campaign. We were informed, however, to-day, at the Emperor's head-quarters at Cavriana that his Majesty would move forward to-morrow, Monday, the 28th; but to what point it was not yet known.

The number of men engaged on each side numbered about 260,000; so that we can say 400,000 men stood face to face. But not more than three-fifths of each army was engaged in the action; for the train of such an army, which is immense, the reserve corps, and the men not in action for divers causes, certainly comprise two-fifths. As to the losses, the Allies have not lost a man less than 30,000—6,000 for the Piedmontese and the rest for the French. The French dead on the field I have heard estimated at 3,000, those of the Piedmontese at 600.

The Austrian prisoners are estimated at 6,000. But this is certainly an under estimate if the Sardinians have taken any, for I saw certainly that many in the hands of the French alone. Returning from Brescia I met a gang of 4,800. The officers asked me to stop my carriage while they passed, and they occupied just 20 minutes in passing, walking at a rapid rate, and occupying nearly the whole road. Many of them were Lombards, and said to me as they passed, "*Italiani*," as if anxious to let me know that they were not Germans, and did not wish to be regarded as cowards in having laid down their arms. Soon after I passed another gang numbering 650, and the officers in charge said there were many more to come on. I certainly saw, altogether, 2,000 Austrian wounded in French hands, and these should be numbered with the rest, and would carry the figure to 7,450. But these cannot have been all, for, although I have been on the field of battle or on the two roads leading from it constantly ever since the action, it is simply impossible that I could have seen all, either of the prisoners or wounded that were brought off. The French occupied exclusively in the transportation of their wounded the Montechiaro road, the Piedmontese the Lonato or Lake Garda road, both converging to the eastern gate of Brescia. The stream of the wounded along these two roads lasted three days in an uninterrupted manner, and only to day have we observed a sensible diminution. Brescia has been evacuated upon Milan and Bergamo, and now the accommodations are growing better. On the line of the Piedmontese wounded we observed that the ambulances for the sick were constructed expressly, and were not only covered, but comfortably arranged for the sick. The French, on the other hand, either had none such, or so few that nineteen-twentieths of their sick were obliged to be conveyed on the miserable ox carts already mentioned. They depended apparently on the ready means of the country for their transportation. We have been also at the head-quarters of the King, on the shore of the Lake, and there the arrangements for the sick seem

results produced by these engines of destruction. I remember particularly while at Turbigo, seeing the French artillerymen keeping the opposite bank of the Ticino clear to allow of the laying down of a pontoon bridge. The Austrians had two batteries on the other side, which kept up a constant firing, the balls fell about half way across the river, effectually preventing the going on with the bridge. As soon as they could get two pieces in position, the French commenced firing. The cannons were *pieces de* twelve, and carried a 24-pound shot the enormous distance of from 4,000 to 5,000 yards. At the first discharge the ball went completely over the Austrian batteries, to my intense astonishment, as I was afraid they could never carry so much farther than the Austrian guns did. The next shot fell just in the right place, scattering the Austrians in every direction, killing a number of them and destroying two of their pieces; another shot drove the Austrians back; they at once abandoned their pieces and retreated, leaving the French to construct their pontoon bridge unmolested, which they did in two hours' time. I have since that time had great faith in the efficacy of the rifled cannons. The French have a great number of them to use at the siege of Verona. They carry a 50 pound shot seven thousand yards. You may judge of the fearful havoc they will make among the Austrians crowded into the city.

A correspondent, writing from headquarters, says that the Austrians lost over 40 000 men at Solferino. The person I refer to had been assured by the Director of the Railway from Villa Franca, to Verona, that he had sent thirty wagons, (capable of holding a thousand each,) filled with wounded soldiers, from the battle-field of Solferino on to Verona.

The Austrian prisoners that arrived at Milan were seemingly but little cast down. They were Italians, Tyrolese, Hungarians and Germans. The crowd followed them, shouting KOSSUTH! GARIBALDI! as though to encourage them to join these leaders and fight; henceforth for some purpose more sacred than Austrian tyranny. In answer to the cries of the crowd the prisoners shouted *Si, si,* and *Yes, yes.* Some of the citizens mingling among the prisoners gave them segars and wine. The latter, as a token of proper sentiments, would, from time to time, shout *Evviva l'Italia, Evviva l'Italia.* The crowd joined in these cheers; but some of them could not resist saying jokingly to the prisoners—*Un poco per forza*—(A little from necessity—Ed.") Others would from time to time point to the bayonets of the French soldiers that formed the guard, saying, "You have formed acquaintance with these, Eh?" The prisoners hastened to reply, *Ah, si, si! Yes yes!* when the crowd would exultingly shout, and then hasten to distribute more wine and segars to the poor devils, who bore their misfortunes with so much philosophy. It is always a hard matter to prevent demonstrations of popular feeling. Thus at Milan, as soon as it became known generally, that portraits of the Emperor and Empress of Austria were at the palace Marino, the populace asked that these paintings should be given to them. It was no use to oppose this desire, as they would have burnt down the palace, and the paintings were accordingly handed over to the people, who tore them into a thousand pieces at once. The day after a funeral service was celebrated at the Cathedral for those who had died for Italian independence. The dome of the magnificent Church was all hung in black, as were almost all the houses in the city. Business was suspended during the day, and all the citizens moved about quietly. The day was one of general mourning. Now, that the French soldiers are performing such deeds of valor in Italy, great attention is paid to their peculiar discipline. The Zouaves come in for an unusual share of interest. Their peculiar uniform, and the prestige attached to them, will always attract the attention of the people wherever they go. Picked from all the different regiments, the Zouaves of the Imperial guard form a corps that can never be surpassed for individual courage and daring. Nothing is too hard for them to attempt. Gay and careless in the midst of the most fearful danger, they become as tender as lambs the moment the battle has ceased. I have several times had occasion to remark the fact. At Palestro, the moment the fighting was over I saw the Zouaves attending to the wounded Austrians, washing their wounds and binding them up with all the gentleness of a true friend. Begrimed with smoke and blood, these brave men went about the battle-field, doing all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of their prisoners. They shared with them their wine and bread, and carried the wounded to the ambulance wagons with care and attention. At Malegnano I saw the same treatment extended to the Austrians by the Zouaves. Nothing can equal the activity and resolution of these men, while they on all occasions betray an indifference to danger, and an intrepidity that borders upon the marvellous. I must state to you that the officers of these men live on terms of real and friendly intimacy with them. When an officer speaks to his men he addresses them as his children. He, in time of battle, says: "Follow me, *mes enfants!*" That so many French officers are killed results from the fact that they ever keep at the head of their troops. While marching, the Zouave is gay and lively—songs enliven the route. A halt having been ordered, the camp is chosen, and while a few remain to erect the tents and cook the meal, the others at once scamper off in every direction. Other troops would at once lie down to repose. But the indefatigable Zouave may be seen a few minutes after the halt on the tops of the highest mountain or in the lowest depths of the valleys. They are ever and constantly in movement. Nothing disturbs their equanimity. Rain or shine, they are always gay. While nearing Novara, the French troop under command of Gen. NIEL surrounded a copse that was supposed to contain some Austrians. The troops advanced cautiously, and meeting in the centre of the wood, found two Zouaves busily cooking their dinner. They were in advance of the army some nine or ten miles. "What are you doing here?" asked the officer in command. The Zouaves were surprised to find themselves near the French soldiers. They had left their camp early that morning, not knowing that a French force was marching into Novara from another direction from whence they came. Receiving no answer to his question, the officer had these two men into the presence of the General. When sternly ordered to account for their presence so far from their regiment, the Zouaves answered that the next day was the birthday of their Colonel; that they wished to make him a present, and for that purpose had sallied out with the intention of capturing one Austrian gun for him.

"Why, you might have been killed," said the General.

"Yes," replied the Zouave, "but you see, mon General, our Colonel is such a fine man, and we thought that we would run the risk, for the pleasure of making him such a nice *cadeau.*"

The General laughed until tears came into his eyes. But he severely reprimanded the Zouaves, and ordered them back to the regiment at once.

"*Sacrute,*" said one of them, "*c'est dommage!* the Colonel won't get his present."

At Palestro, Commandant BOCHER, of the Third Zouaves, had his horse killed. The next day he was called out of his tent every few minutes to receive a horse presented to him by some of his men. They would go out from the camp in small parties, get close to the Austrian lines, lie in doors in the grass, and shoot the first Austrian cavalier that came near them. To seize the horse was the work of a moment, and back they came to the Commandant in triumph to present the horse to him. All day long skirmishes of this kind were going on. By night-fall the Commandant had had thirty or forty horses presented to him. The Emperor NAPOLEON is particularly fond of his Zouaves of the Guard, and often visits their camp. An officer of the Zouaves related the following incident that occurred at the battle of Solferino:

"We were fighting desperately to get into Cavriana. The Emperor came to satisfy himself as to what was going on; the balls whistled round us, and a shell bursting close by made His Majesty's horse rear. The escort proceeded to the head of the battalion, and the fire became warmer, as the uniforms of the generals and cuirasses of the Cent Gurds served as points to aim at. The colonel threw himself in front of the Emperor, and said, "Sire, do not expose yourself; it is at you they are aiming.' 'Very well,' replied the Emperor with a smile, 'silence them, and they will fire no longer.' This expression gave us a fresh vigor, and I know not how it was, but at a bound we gained 100 yards, and in twenty minutes after we had taken Cavriana."

Still you must not suppose that it is only the Zouaves that perform such deeds. Emulation causes all the regiments of the army to behave like heroes, and each succeeding battle is an additional proof of their bravery.

From all parts of France, subscriptions are being sent to Paris, to be used for the wounded as well as for the families of those that have died on the battle-field, for the glory of the country. The Empress in her own name, as well as that of the Prince Imperial leads the list of the donations with the sum of fifty thousand francs. Prince JEROME has given ten thousand francs, and the Princesses MATHILDE and CLOTILDA five thousand each. All of the Ministers give each one thousand francs. Thousands of private individuals are sending in their mite, and from all parts of the country we receive advices that high and low are only too happy to associate in this work of charity. The State which owes so much to those who have so heroically risked their lives for the honor and glory of France, cannot act with undue liberality in such a case. Keeper of the public treasury, the State must be avaricious in spending what it considers the property of the people—but what the State cannot do in the instance may be done by the people, and surely they are contributing in a manner that proves that the wounded inmates of the Italian hospitals are not for one moment forgotten or uncared for. On all sides, women are leading this sentiment in favor of the sufferers, and high and low, rich and poor, are alike busied in collecting and forwarding to the proper bureaux the sums given for a purpose that always meets with the sympathies of the French people. All accounts have agreed in praising the kindness and generosity evinced by the French to the Austrian prisoners. During my stay in Italy, I often was an eyewitness of this great and unaffected kindness, and always observed that the common soldier, as well as the highest officer, were naturally disposed to do all in their power to alleviate the discomforts of a prisoner's life. I see by the provincial journals that the French people extend the same treatment to the Austrian prisoners that they met with at the hands of the French army.

You are no doubt aware that many of these prisoners have gone to Algeria, and that they are allowed to have their families join them in that country, should they desire it. The officers are allowed to choose the city they wish to reside in, and they get their *solde* as regularly as any of the French officers do. I am assured that the Prefects of the several cities chosen as residences by the Austrian officers, have received orders from the Government to extend to them all due kindness and courtesy. These are the facts, the truth of which may easily be ascertained, and that redound to the credit of the Government.

The *Patrie* publishes the following:

"The *Times* contains loud complaints of the bad treatment to which, it says, the Austrian officers made prisoners are exposed in France. We shall not reply to such a calumny, but leave that task to the *Presse* of Vienna, which publishes the following extract of a letter from an Austrian officer at Tours: 'We have every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which we are treated in France. The French authorities are full of humanity, and do everything to alleviate our sad position. We have the whole city for our prison, but any letters we may write to our relatives or friends must be sent unsealed to the Minister of War, the French Government undertaking to forward them to their destination.'"

It will be impossible for the *Times* to thus vilify the French. The care and attention paid to the Austrians is too apparent for denial. The least the *Times* or the English say as regards the treatment of prisoners the better for them. They should bear in mind the doings at Portsmouth during our struggle for independence. They had better not stir up these matters. DEAN.

THE ARMIES IN ITALY.

Accounts from the Allied Head-Quarters—The Siege of Peschiera—Operations in the Adriatic—Condition of the Austrian Army.

TELEGRAPHIC ACCOUNTS.

The following telegrams show the complexion of affairs before the armistice was announced:

TURIN, Thursday, July 7.

The fortress of Peschiera, now invested by the Sardinian army, is cannonaded day and night. With the aid of the gunboats, which will soon be launched on the Lake of Garda, the resistance is not expected to be very prolonged.

BERNE, Thursday, July 7.

Advices have been received from Sameden to the 6th instant. All the Austrian troops have left Windschan, and are concentrating on the Stelvio Pass, where a conflict is expected to-day.

VIENNA, Friday, July 8.

The *Austrian Correspondence* contains the following:—

"The French frigate *Impetueuse* bombarded Zara yesterday. The fortress returned the fire.

"The *Impetueuse* at last broke off the contest, appearing to have suffered injury."

FIUME, Wednesday, July 5.

"Two French war steamers have been reconnoitring off this place. 1,000 French soldiers have occupied Cherso. The occpation of Fiume by Austrian troops continues."

FIUME, Thursday, July 7.

Yesterday evening the French frigate *Jule* and a war steamer appeared off the port. Upon one of the vessels discharging a gun, the Mayor and four Consuls went on board. The commander explained that he had received orders to reconnoitre Fiume, Buccari, and Porto-Re, and asked whether Austrian war steamers were in the port, and also concerning the strength of the garrison. He further gave his word that nothing was intended against the population, and that the garrison, authorities, and archives might be withdrawn. This morning the vessels have left, and everything has returned to its former state.

TRIESTE, July 7.

The Archducal yacht *Fantasie*, after having successfully broken through the blockade, has arrived here from Venice.

The French squadron before Lussin numbered on the 3d inst. 10 vessels, of which three were liners.

The inhabitants of Fiume were yesterday evening alarmed by the appearance of hostile vessels off the town. The sailing of fishing-boats, and the nightly traffic between Venice and Chioggia has been strictly forbidden.

TRIESTE, Thursday, July 7.

Advices have been received from Ancona to the 30th ult. General CALDERMATTAN has taken the command of the town, and declared a state of siege. A general disarming has been ordered.

OTHER PARTICULARS OF THE WAR.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says that on the 3d inst. the French fleet, consisting of sixty-four sail, was at no great distance from Venice.

The Vienna *Gazette* published an amended list of the losses at Solferino. As to officers, the return gives 90 killed, 414 wounded, 13 made prisoners and 70 missing; of rank and file, 2,005 killed and 8,621 wounded, making a grand total of 11,213. Nothing is said respecting the number of men taken prisoners.

The *Wanderer* says that of the general staff there were killed Field-Marshal-Lieutenants (Lieutenant-Generals) Count CRENNEVILLE, Baron BLOMBERG, and Count PALFFY, Major-General BALTIN, and four captains. Among other deaths named are those of Prince SOLMS, lieutenant in the Sixth Battalion of Austrian Chasseurs, and Prince BADNO of Isenburg and Badingen, who had only just entered the service.

The French and Sardinian killed and wounded were 18,245. The numbers given by the Vienna *Journal* are believed to be below the truth.

The management of the siege of Verona was said to have been confided to Marshal VAILLANT.

It is stated that on the 4th instant Count D'URBAN, son or nephew of the Governor of Verona, arrived at the headquarters of the Emperor of the French as the bearer of a flag of truce. The object of his mission was supposed to have reference to an exchange of prisoners.

The Hungarian Legion forming at Genoa is to be clothed like the Hungarian soldiers in the Austrian army, as it is believed the latter will not fire on men wearing the national costume.

A fleet of gunboats will be ready for launching upon the lake that surrounds Mantua, and a great army will be ready to make its descent upon the shores of Northern Italy.

The *Times* correspondent with the Austrian Army says that a bombardment of Verona and Mantua will not suffice; there must be a good deal of fighting at close quarters before anything can be done. They and the other strongholds of this great military quadrangle, are very much stronger than they were ten years ago. There are great field-works to be taken before any approach can be made to the main defences, and in the meanwhile, Austria may have brought together again an army capable of risking another general action. At Verona, quantities of grain are stored in every available place, and 25,000 Hungarian oxen are either there or in the immediate neighborhood.

The Piedmontese *Gazette* of the 5th publishes lists of Sardinian officers killed or wounded since the commencement of the war; whence it appears that 2 colonels, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 3 majors, 17 captains, 21 lieutenants, and 17 sub-lieutenants were killed; and that 2 major-generals, 4 colonels, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 12 majors, 59 captains, 58 lieutenants, and 74 sub-lieutenants were wounded up to the 24th ult.

The Paris correspondent of the *Independance* says: "People here are beginning to speculate on the journey of the Prince DE CHIMAY, who has been sent from London to the head-quarters of the Emperor NAPOLEON. It is said that this mission relates to a project for the future organization of Venice into an independent State, under the Archduke MAXIMILIAN."

The *Nord*, of yesterday, says:

"We have announced the junction of Prince NAPOLEON'S corps with the army of Italy. His corps passed the Po on the 30th ult., and proceeded the next day to Piodeno upon the Oglio. The next day it left for Goito, reaching that place on Sunday. Prince NAPOLEON, on reaching Piodeno, went direct to Volta, at which the Emperor's head-quarters, since transferred to Valeggio, were then stationed. The following were the positions of the different corps before the march upon Verona: The Fifth corps (Prince NAPOLEON'S) and the Third (CANROBERT'S) were at Goito, the Second corps (MCMAHON'S) at Valeggio, and the First, with the Piedmontese army, before Peschiera. This fortress is cannonaded day and night by the army, which has completely invested it, and to which will shortly be added the gunboats of the Lake of Garda. The resistance cannot be very prolonged. The Austrian army is massed entirely round Verona, and also in great part behind the Adige. The French army has advanced in that direction, and the blow which will be struck at Verona will decide the fate of Venice. We learn from Paris that the Minister of Marine is engaged with redoubled activity upon the maritime armament. The ocean fleet is to be increased from ten to twelve vessels, and the arsenals of Cherbourg, Brest, and Toulon, have received orders to construct a certain number of new transports, intended to receive 6,000 men each, to be ready within the course of four months."

There is wonderful activity, writes the *Star* correspondent, all around the line of fortifications at Verona. The whole country is covered with soldiers hard at work in preparations of defence. The troops in and about the immediate neighborhood of Verona must number at least 120,000. As the French are now, I believe, at Villafranca, and the armistice of the last few days being about to terminate, I expect to hear the din of war shortly again, and to have something interesting to report to you, if I am spared from the French bomb. There are rumors, however, of negotiations, and of the possibility of any early arrangement between the combatants. I sincerely hope they may be well-grounded, for I have seen enough, although I have seen little of the horrors of war, to abhor that monstrous insanity of nations more than ever.

AFFAIRS IN THE CAMP OF THE ALLIES.

Correspondence of the London Times.

HEADQUARTERS ON THE MINCIO, Thursday, June 30.

The Mincio is passed without difficulty, and without even the trace of our enemies. The day after the battle of Solferino the whole army made a movement to the left front in exactly the same order of battle in which it had fought during the previous day. The Piedmontese, who had kept the heights of San Martino, pushed forward in the direction of Peschiera. The first corps of the French army went from Solferino to Pozzolengo, the second corps from Cavriana to Castellaro, the fourth corps to Volta, and the third toward Goito. Thus the army was echeloned all along the Mincio passages. The Austrians showed as much expedition in withdrawing as they had obstacles in advancing their troops over the Mincio. If one remembers that there were not less than six passages on the short line between Peschiera and Goito, and that to every one of these passages good roads lead from the interior, besides which there is a tolerable road almost the whole length running parallel to the Mincio, the thing becomes in reality less wonderful than it seems at the first moment. The centre of these lines of communication leading to and across the Mincio is La Volta, which means the turning, for from this point branch off the roads to Goito, Bozzolo, Gorghetto, Monzambano, Ponti and Peschiera, and this gave the name to the place. It became the point of retreat for the centre of the Austrian army; its right wing passed by the bridge of Monzambano, which is quite close to the position occupied by it during the 24th; the left wing followed its natural line of retreat to Goito.

This retreat was not at all disturbed on our side. But the mass of the Austrian army, although signally defeated, was by no means routed. Though night had set in before the battle was over, the troops had nothing to eat the whole day, and were exhausted by fatigue and the scorching sun during the fight. As I said before, too quick an advance did not enter into the plans of the Allies. Had the Austrian army gone off *en débanda*, and had the troops not been too tired, a vigorous pursuit would have been indicated in spite of all plans. But the possible advantages did not compensate for the possible risks. In warfare every single act has its real signification only in connection with the whole, and we must wait for them before we can venture to pass a judgment, if we wish it to be fair.

An unopposed passage of the Mincio could be always counted upon with tolerable certainty. Whatever opinion one may have of Austrian generalship in this campaign, one could scarcely suppose that they would, a few days after Solferino, commit the mistake of defending a river line which, with its many windings, is quite double the length of that occupied by them on the 24th inst. Besides this, the nature of the banks would have been all in favor of the Allies. The general character of the hills to the south of the Lake of Garda may be compared to lines of colossal sand waves which the lake has thrown out in a moment of anger. They follow very nearly the slope of its shores and run at right angles towards the Mincio. The river itself comes out of the southeasterly corner of the lake and winds its tortuous course along the foot of the hills. In the intervals between the different lines of hills, a plateau of, perhaps, 150 feet high remains, through which the river has eaten its way. On the opposite bank the conformation is indeed similar, but, as with the Ticino, the force of the river has made itself felt more strongly, and has made a deeper bed on the right bank. The consequence is that the Mincio is as little defensible from the left bank as any of the other rivers of Upper Italy which lie to the west of it. The bends of the river have just sufficient space for getting up a formidable cross-fire against the opposite shore, so that anyhow, but especially with the rifled cannon of the French, to resist on the river would have been a very thankless task. The river itself is of very little volume and width—I should say an average of 40 yards—and in some places so narrow that two or three pontoons suffice to bridge it over. Thus in less than an hour the work can be done.

As I said, the Austrians never for one moment contemplated opposing the passage of the Allies, and by the evening of the 27th the right bank of the Mincio was free from them. The next morning a general movement took place all along the allied line, which brought the outposts within sight of the river. Yesterday morning the bridges were begun at no less than three places, to which to-day a fourth was added. In the afternoon the first troops passed, and at this moment a large part of the army is already on the opposite bank; to-morrow, probably, the whole army will have crossed the river.

"Where we are to find the Austrians?" is now the question which everyone asks himself. A person arrived to-day from Verona, and according to his statement, the Austrians have entirely abandoned the plain and Villefranca, and have taken up a position between Verona and Peschiera, in continuation of the hilly country. One might have guessed this without any information. They cannot leave Peschiera, one of the angles of the *quadrilatere*, unsupported and isolated: they have to guard the important position between the bridge and the lake, and not forget their line of retreat into the Tyrol.

Simultaneously with the crossing of the Mincio Peschiera has been invested on the right bank of the river. The movement for this purpose took place last night. It must have been commenced very soon after dawn, for the heavy cannon from Peschiera was heard long before sunrise. During the day everything was silent, but about 5 P. M. it began again and lasted until 8 P. M. The fire is tolerably regular, almost like minute guns, and is probably intended to disturb the Sardinian camp. The Piedmontese have not yet fired a shot, nor would there be any use in such desultory firing, which may kill a man here and there, but which has no effect on the general result.

THE HUNGARIAN MOVEMENT.

The Plans of Kossuth—His Proclamations and those of his Military Leaders—Prospects of a Campaign in Hungary.

KOSSUTH AND THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

From the London Times City Article.

Through a perfectly reliable financial channel information has unexpectedly been obtained to-day (Wednesday) of the intentions of the Emperor NAPOLEON with regard to Hungary. They will excite surprise, but the character of the parties from whom the account is derived, and the nature of their opportunities for obtaining details upon the point, are such as to leave no opening for incredulity. KOSSUTH has by this time had an interview with the French monarch at head-quarters, and the circumstances by which their meeting was preceded are thus narrated: Col. NICOLAS KISS, who is residing in Paris, and who married a French lady of fortune, conducted all the preliminary steps. Overtures were made to him which he had to communicate to KOSSUTH, and he has, therefore, of late been constantly to and fro between the two countries. For some time he found it impossible to bring about an understanding. KOSSUTH required guarantees of the good faith of the Emperor, which his Majesty hesitated to give, and it was at last resolved at Paris to send KOSSUTH a message that a determination had been formed to raise Hungary with or without his aid. KOSSUTH replied that in that case he would issue an address to the Hungarian nation, warning them not to believe the Emperor's assurances. This proved decisive. KOSSUTH was invited to Paris, and left London for that city a few days before the departure of his Majesty for the army. He was received at the Tuileries by the Emperor, and certain defined conditions were then agreed to. These were: 1. That the Emperor should give Kossuth a *corps d'armés* and arms and ammunition to any extent required. 2. That the Emperor should issue the first proclamation to the Hungarian nation, and that this should be followed by one from Kossuth. 3. That in case of Hungary rising and freeing herself from Austria, France should be the first officially to recognise the independence of the country, and should then obtain the same recognition from her allies. 4. That the Emperor should allow Hungary, without interference on his part, to choose her own form of government, and to elect for Sovereign the person she may deem most desirable. 5. That the formation of a Hungarian legion should commence immediately. And lastly, that, as a token of agreement to the foregoing, the Emperor NAPOLEON should place 3,000,000 francs at KOSSUTH'S disposal, the management of which, KOSSUTH having declined to accept it, has been placed under the Hungarian Committee now acting at Genoa. Simultaneously with the adoption of this arrangement, KOSSUTH received instructions to return to England, and to agitate for the maintenance of a strict neutrality—a task which the public are aware he faithfully fulfilled. Having delivered several public speeches in this country, he then left for Italy, and the latest intelligence with regard to him is that, accompanied by Col. NICOLAS KISS and Major FIGYELMESY, he was on his way to the French head quarters. In conclusion, it is necessary to remark that only two or three days after the conditions with KOSSUTH were agreed to, Count WALEWSKI gave, it is understood, to Lord COWLEY the most positive assurances that it is not the intention of the Emperor NAPOLEON to make use of any revolutionary elements. But, although that statement appears to have been totally at variance with the preceding facts, it is not the business of lookers on to attempt to explain the paradox. It is enough to say that the commitments of the Emperor are believed to be clear and unqualified, and that it is not thought likely they will now be denied in any essential degree either by Count WALEWSKI or any other official personage.

The London *Daily News* referring to the above article from the *Times* says:

"It is impossible to understand with what object inventions like these self-contradicted events are published day after day. It is needless to point out that if the reported conditions had been agreed to by the French Emperor, M. KOSSUTH would not now be in Italy."

THE PROCLAMATION OF KOSSUTH.

Letters from Hungary state that the whole country is inundated with proclamations from KOSSUTH, in which he says:

"Six days before the catastrophe of Villagos, when Russia and treason forced the heroic Hungarian people to lay down their glorious arms, I spoke to you for the last time. I have been silent during ten long and painful years. But, thank God! the moment has now come at which I can again raise my voice, and call the brave Magyar nation to arms to fight for the liberty of Hungary. That liberty succumbed on the 13th of August, 1849, and in its fall it dragged down the liberty of all Europe. To reconquer it, I shall soon reappear among you on the sacred soil of Hungary. I bring to you my two sons, whom the tiger HAYNAU (the precise Hungarian epithet used is stronger than this, and cannot be translated,) gorged with carnage, sent to me, not thinking for what work of vengeance I should bring them up."

In his proclamations, KOSSUTH never speaks of Austria, but always of the House of Hapsburg. He declares that the expulsion of that dynasty is the mission of the Hungarian nation. He says that he shall be supported by a Power which ten years ago replaced the House of Hapsburg on the throne, and that that Power is now engaged in preparing its arms against the Hapsburgs. He then says:

"Rise Magyars! Sacrifice your crops! Let them be trampled under foot to the last blade by your friends and your enemies! I swear to you, by the God of the Magyars, that I will enrich your soil for a thousand years, whilst reconquering Hungarian liberty."

Gen. KLAPKA has also issued a short proclamation to the Magyars, calling upon them to take up arms and display the national colors. Among other things he says:

"In the hand of the Magyar every scythe, as well as every musket, is a weapon. Assemble under my command—avenge all the Magyars who were assassinated by the Hapsburgs, especially the great LOUIS BATTHYANY, and reconquer the old Hungarian liberty!"

A CAMPAIGN IN HUNGARY.

Correspondence of the Globe.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 6.

Concerning the telegram from Vienna as to a French force of 10,000 men being landed at Lussin Piccolo, (an Illyrian island,) your war-article is not exact in taking this disembarcation as an infringement of the territory of Trieste, or a violation of the federal seaboard. It is not generally known that Hungary has a harbor on the Adriatic, the seaport of Fiume, belonging to that kingdom from time immemorial, the entrance to which is through the channel of Lussin Piccolo. It is quite possible that a bold stroke, such as the First Consul was wont to deal, may astonish Europe, and the seige of Venice, Verona, or Mantua be quickly abridged by the necessary withdrawal of the whole Austrian army to keep Hungary at least as a fief of Vienna. This sudden incursion of 10,000 French into the heart of Croatia by Agram, Vesprim, and the Platten Sea to Pesth, (all extra federal territory,) can alone explain the presence of KLAPKA and KOSSUTH in the allied camp. There is a magnificent road (the Loulsen Strass) all along this line to the capital of Hungary, he who writes having gone over every inch of it in 1840. By a flash of genius like this SCIPIO compelled HANNIBAL to quit Italy for Africa.

THE STATE OF ITALY.

Discussed in the British Parliament—The Roman Question—The Annexation of the Principalities, &c.

REPLY OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons, on the same day, Mr. E. COCHRANE asked if the noble lord the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs would have any objection to lay upon the table of the House the answer to Count CAVOUR'S dispatch of the 14th of June?

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Lord J. RUSSELL) rose and spoke as follows: "I trust, as to the question of the honorable gentleman, which was to have been put by the noble lord, I may answer that the dispatch of the 14th June has not been officially communicated to her Majesty's Government. There is, indeed, a dispatch from Sir JAMES HUDSON as to a circular which had been sent by Count CAVOUR, and which alluded to the annexation of certain States to Piedmont. The answer of the British Government was that it could not acknowledge any annexation, and that the wish of the Government of her Majesty was, if an advantageous opportunity offered by treaty or otherwise, to promote peace. This is the substance of the answer which has been sent to the Sardinian Government. There was no acknowledgement of any proposition for annexation. [Hear, hear.] As to the question of the late Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, I have to state that an answer to that question—laying the dispatch in question upon the table of the House—would be inconvenient to the public service. It is a dispatch as to which an answer from Prussia had been received, and to reply thereto another dispatch, sent only last night, continuing the correspondence. The honorable gentleman must see that under such circumstances it would be very inconvenient to lay upon the table of the house a part only of the correspondence. [Hear, hear.] As to the correspondence itself, the honorable fell, perhaps, into a not unnatural error. The honorable gentleman spoke of a circular sent to the German Courts by the Court of St. Petersburg, pointing out the right course for the members of the German Confederation to pursue. Now that is a matter of interest to the German Courts. We have not taken any such course respecting them; but with respect to Prussia, there would be seen on the table a dispatch written to Lord BLOOMFIELD at Berlin, which, after setting forth that the Government of this country intended to be neutral, said: "Her Majesty's Government therefore, deprecating any act which would unnecessarily extend the theatre of war, would be glad to avail itself of any opportunity to use its efforts to restore peace." Now, the whole of the dispatch to the Court of Berlin was deprecation of any act which would unnecessarily extend the theatre of war, and that they would be glad to avail themselves of an favorable opportunity for being the medium of restoring peace. It appears to me that it is the bounden duty of the Government, so far as they can properly do so, to carry out these objects, and to advise other Governments who were neutral, so far as in them lay, not to permit the theatre of war to be extended. [Hear, hear.] He need hardly point out to the House, certainly not to the honorable gentleman, that whilst it was a great calamity that war should exist in Italy, it would be a far greater calamity if it were to be extended to Germany, so that all Europe should be by degrees involved in hostilities. We, therefore, considered what were the causes put forth to induce Prussia to take part in this war, and discussed in the most friendly manner what were the interests of that State regarding the war. As to the latter part of the statement of the honorable gentleman, it is peculiarly necessary that there should be no premature publication of the correspondence, because, without knowing how far the armistice extends, except by the official article in the *Moniteur*, there yet seems to be opportunity for negotiation. It would be at this moment very unadvisable for the Government—inadvisable for any member of that House—to enter into any discussion in such a state of things. [Hear, hear.] Our disposition is the same as that of the late Government to take every favorable opportunity of restoring peace to Europe. The means of doing so we may not be quite agreed upon—the object in view of both Governments is, I am convinced, the same. [Hear, hear.] The honorable gentleman (Mr. S. FITZGERALD) referred—and I think very unnecessarily referred—to a dispatch of mine written some years ago to the Court of Russia. The late Emperor NICHOLAS thought it advisable that there should be between this country and Russia a concert as to the future state of Turkey, supposing the Government of the Sultan to be destroyed. We did not think it safe to enter into any such compact or concert, and the Emperor of Russia was told so in the dispatch referred to. That statement was in substance afterwards repeated by Lord CLARENDON, and inforced upon those who succeeded him. It was afterwards stated that the Emperor of Russia had wholly abandoned that proposal. Therefore, how anybody, even in the extreme of factious misrepresentation, can say that such a course of conduct had anything to do with the breaking out of the war, I certainly cannot understand. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. BOWYER said he understood, from the observations of the noble lord, that advice had been given to the German Powers by her Majesty's Government to prevent the theatre of war from being extended; but it was difficult to see to what extent the result of that advice might be carried.

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Lord JOHN RUSSELL) said he did not State that the Government had given advice, but that they had been in correspondence with the Court of Prussia.

DISPATCH OF COUNT CAVOUR TO THE SARDINIAN MINISTER IN LONDON.

TURIN, Wednesday, June 22.

Sir JAMES HUDSON, by order of the Earl of MALMESBURY, has read to me a copy of the annexed dispatch relative to the affairs of Parma.

In this communication the Principal Secretary of State for British Foreign Affairs endeavors to establish that, by the act of Sardinia, the Government of Parma would have found itself in the impossibility of protesting against the entry of Austrian troops into the Duchy *if it had been attempted to do so*, being no longer able to found its protest on the neutral character of the Duchy.

The Earl of MALMESBURY adds that the Government of Parma has never departed from the line of the most strict neutrality, and that Austria has not given the example of failing to respect it; whence he concludes that the intervention of Sardinia cannot be looked upon but as a *cruel and unjustifiable* employment of force against a small and feeble State.

I will abstain from remarking on the not very friendly tone of this communication, and I limit myself to correcting the facts therein related. These facts are, moreover, so notorious that on reading the dispatch referred to, one might with some reason inquire if the Minister who blames us had cast a glance on the map of the events of the war.

No one, in fact, is ignorant that it was in the territory of Parma that this attack against Piedmont had been prepared; it was there that the Austrian troops were massed in threatening our frontier; it is in making use of the territory of the Duchy that they have invaded Piedmont. Piacenza had become the principal base of the offensive operations of Count GYULAI; Voghera and Tortona were occupied by a *corps d'armée* that issued from the Piacenza frontier; the point made on Bobbio departed from there. If Alessandria had been menaced, if our communications with Genoa were for an instant compromised, it must be attributed to the violation of the territory of the Duchy.

Did the Government of Parma protest against these acts accomplished under its eyes? It pronounced not one word to prevent as much as lay in its power the military operations of its ally against a neighboring State, and with which it affirms its desire to remain in friendly relations. When hostilities were imminent, etiquette, as well as international duty, should have at least required that some communication should be made to Sardinia, explanatory of the line of conduct that the Government of Parma proposed to follow in the exceptional circumstances in which it was about to find itself placed. Nothing was said to us.

It was then only when the plans of the enemy had failed, it was only when the allied armies of Piedmont and France had in their turn taken the offensive—the Austrians were on the eve of evacuating the Duchies—it was only then that they spoke of a desire to maintain neutrality. It is evident that, after all that had passed, this pretending could not be entertained.

The Earl of MALMESBURY in his dispatch has wished only to establish one fact, that is to say that the Government of Parma had never been wanting in its duties of neutrality, and that Austria had always respected it. To destroy these allegations I have only to recall to mind the military operations which have taken place since the 20th of April; they prove that the information forwarded to the Earl of MALMESBURY was inexact. If the British Minister of Foreign Affairs had carried the discussion into another ground, and invoked in favor of the Government of Parma former treaties that placed it in an exceptional position, it would have been easy for me to have replied in a manner not less satisfactory. My circular dispatch of the 16th inst. will enable yourself, M. le Marquis, to treat of this question should it be requisite.

I beg you to read this dispatch to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and leave with him a copy.

NOTE OF COUNT CAVOUR TO THE JUNTA OF BOLOGNA.

The following is the text of Count CAVOUR'S note to the Provisional Junta of Bologna:

GENTLEMEN: His Majesty the King commands me to thank you for the address presented to him in the name of the people of Romagna, in which expressing their wish of effecting a fusion with Piedmont, they invoke his dictatorship. His Majesty, wholly intent upon liberating Italy from a foreign yoke, cannot consent to an act which, by giving rise to diplomatic complications, would tend to throw difficulties in the way of attaining that end. Nevertheless, acknowledging the noble and generous sentiment which impels your population to join in the war now raging for that great cause by Piedmont and by her generous ally the Emperor of the French, His Majesty cannot refuse, notwithstanding his profound respect for the Holy See, to take under his direction the forces which the Romagnese are organizing with a view to place them at the service of Italian independence; by which course His Majesty fulfils the double duty of directing the participation of Romagna in the war, and of preventing the national movement from degenerating into disorder and anarchy. I must add that His Majesty has already decided to appoint Chevalier MASSIMO D'AZEGLIO his Commissioner for that purpose, and that the latter accepts the post.

Receive, &c., C. CAVOUR.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VIENNA, Wednesday, June 29.

The quantity of provisions and ammunition accumulated by the French at Antivari is enormous. Admiral BOUAT has sealed orders, which he is to open as soon as his preparations are completed. The French Consul, M. HECQUARDT, maintains an uninterrupted communication with Montenegro by means of couriers. It is believed that an attack will soon be made on Cattaro, and the supposition is probably correct, for M. HECQUARDT has got plans of all the fortifications made by the Austrians in the Gulf. The French Consul, who was formerly in the French army, is an extremely intelligent and enterprising man, and he did not lose his time while at Cattaro when the Montenegrin Frontier Commission first met. A part of the Austrian fleet, under the command of Admiral FAUTZ, is lying in the Gulf of Cattaro, but it will hardly be of avail against the formidable artillery of the French. My late report that things were going on badly in Hungary was here considered a "malicious calumny;" but the correctness of the information is now acknowledged. Hungary is full of revolutionary proclamations, some copies of which have found their way to this city. In one of these documents KOSSUTH expresses his conviction that, instead of being divided as formerly, the Magyars will now have one heart and one hand; but he probably deceives himself, for the peasants would be content with the present régime if the taxes were somewhat less burdensome. The arch agitator informs his fellow-countrymen that when the proper moment for action comes there will be no dearth of arms, ammunition, provisions, &c.; but he forgets to tell them who is his banker. A constitution and an imperial visit would probably make most loyal subjects of the Hungarians; but, unfortunately, nothing is done in Austria at the fitting moment. Austria carries her head as high as ever, and it is considered absurd to talk of the possibility of her being obliged to renounce her claim to Lombardy. The Pope, in open defiance of his French protectors, has confirmed the nomination by the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH of the Archbishop of Milan and of the Bishops of Pavia and Crema. The Austrians profess to be "perfectly sure" that Prussia will immediately take the field, but there is an impression on my mind that she will negotiate and negotiate until Venice has changed masters. Strange to say, Austrian public and private stock continues to rise here, and the rate of exchange on foreign places to fall.

It is stated that the proposals made by Prussia in the extraordinary sitting of the Federal Diet on the 4

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1859.

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Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *Arago*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow, July 23, at 10½ A. M.

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THE GREAT BATTLE-FIELD.

The extremely accurate and minute map of the field of Solferino, which was given in our Daily issue of Wednesday, and which affords the most perfect idea of the course and details of that tremendous conflict, will be republished at 10 o'clock this morning in the Semi-Weekly Times.

Price of each in a wrapper, Four Cents.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Africa*, of the Cunard Line, arrived at this port early yesterday morning, with Liverpool advices to July 9. The intelligence is of the highest importance. The Emperors of France and of Austria had executed an armistice to last until Aug. 15, with the view, it is understood, of ascertaining the possibilities of peace. All military operations were suspended, and the war for a time hushed. The effect of this satisfactory intelligence upon the money markets of Europe was surprising. Every security at once advanced; confidence in approaching peace seemed to be universal and unqualified; and the utmost buoyancy was communicated to manufacturing and commercial interests. The marked advance in consols and cotton, and the decline of breadstuffs, were among the most significant indications of the change. The general political news is of small consequence. The subject of Mexican affairs, and of the American Coasting-trade, had been called up in the House of Commons, and had led to interesting explanations from the new Ministry. Some discussion had also occurred in reference to the annexation of Tuscany and the Duchies to Sardinia. The deaths of Oscar, King of Sweden, the son of Marshal Bernadotte, and of Dr. Edward Maltby, ex-Bishop of Durham, and a very eminent Greek scholar, are announced.

The Washington telegram announces that the Mission to Central America has been tendered to the Hon. D. M. Barringer, of North Carolina, though it is believed that he will decline it. Mr. Barringer has been a member of Congress and Minister to Spain.

The Mayor, last evening, nominated to the Board of Aldermen for Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct, Mynbert Van Schaick, Thos. B. Tappan and Alfred Craven, the former as President and Vice-President, and the latter as Civil Engineer. A Special Committee was appointed to consider the nominations. An ordinance for the more effectual prevention of fires, and an ordinance providing for the appointment of a Committee to draft an act for the revision of the charter of the City, to be presented to the Legislature at its next session, were presented; the first was referred and the other was laid over. The annual report of the Comptroller for the year ending Dec. 31, 1858, was presented, and it was directed that 2,500 copies of it be printed. Some further business of a routine character was transacted, and the Board adjourned.

The Comptroller sent in to the Board of Supervisors yesterday a detailed list of County Expenditures from Jan. 1 to June 30. The entire amount is $2,014,278 98. Comptroller Hawes also detailed the precautions which were taken to secure accuracy in the accounts which are kept in his office. Dr. Dorences' bill for various analyses was transmitted to the Board by the District-Attorney. The entire amount was $4,415. Of this $3,800 were charged for investigations made in the Stephens case. The bill was referred to the Committee on Criminal Courts. A requisition from the Tax Commissioners for stationery was not received, on account of an alleged irregularity in the signatures appended.

The Philadelphia Firemen were last evening entertained with a parting festival at the Apollo Rooms, Broadway, by New-York Hose Company No. 34, Joseph L. Cole foreman. The supper was well got up, and was enjoyed by some two hundred persons. The most friendly sentiments were expressed between the two companies, and the party broke up shortly after midnight. The Philadelphians return home this afternoon.

The news from Europe, yesterday, had the effect of increasing the demand for Cotton, the sales of which reached 3,000 bales at an advance of about ⅛c. per lb. Flour, Wheat, and Corn were cheaper, and very irregular, with much eagerness apparent on the part of holders to dispose of their supplies. Provisions were depressed. The transactions in Coffee and Sugars were more extensive. Other branches of trade exhibited no very important alterations.

Improving an Opportunity.—Inspired either by a sincere belief in the virtue of new brooms, or by a saving faith in youthful innocence, the strong-minded females resident in the embryo State of Kansas have deliberately assaulted the new Constitutional Convention. They demand of the members of the Convention a full and free recognition of their female human rights. They represent, in a vigorous appeal to the magnates of the young Convention, that they are weighed down by "great and complicated responsibilities," as by hoops of brass; that they have "pressing need" of legal and constitutional guarantees; that they have a "common interest with the men." Having thus opened the parallels of attack, the summons of surrender is formally pronounced. The Convention, yet unused to the tricks of political trade, and perhaps not fairly in working order, received the communication with all respect discussed the demand with extraordinary ardor, and finally referred the subject to a Committee—no less a Committee than that on the Elective Franchise. They went a step further. The chief fugle-woman of the assault, one Mrs. Nichols, demanded the use of the Convention Hall to give her views a public airing. The gallant gentlemen of the Convention instantly voted to give her the Hall; themselves quietly stepped out, and permitted the lady to step in. It is not at all impossible that Kansas may set a brilliant example to the rest of the world, by ordaining in the Constitution over which it is now incubating, that "Constitutional distinctions based on difference of sex," shall never, never be acknowledged within the limits of "Free Kansas." Apparently, nothing is needed but a determined prosecution of the campaign, so brilliantly inaugurated, to insure the success of the cause of woman's rights, after the manifold snubbings to which it has been subjected in this older and less gallant portion of our slightly disunited States.

The Armistice and the War.

The Emperor Napoleon has just played on the banks of the Mincio a master-stroke of policy not less brilliant than any of the great strategic achievements which have so suddenly invested his name with the formidable splendor of a real military renown.

While his troops, flushed with six weeks of continuous and victorious advance upon an enemy always retreating, save when he arrested his march to accept a defeat, were straining in the leash before the disorganized hosts of Austria; while the deadly circle of his fleets was closing in upon the rear of his distressed and dispirited foes; in the supreme moment of his own assured triumph, and of the impending humiliation of Austria, the Emperor of the French has stretched out his hand to Francis Joseph, and arrested him upon the very slope of his final ruin.

The armistice concluded at Villafranca on the 8th of July between Marshal Vaillant and Baron Hess is, in fact, a double witness to a double triumph of France and of her sovereign. That it should have been offered by Napoleon, as the best-informed authorities concur in asserting it to have been, is the most signal proof which could possibly have been given of the sincerity and the moderation of the Liberator of Italy. That it should have been accepted by Francis Joseph is the most absolute confession of defeat in the field, and of general military inferiority, which could have been made by the commander of the Austrian forces. A moment's consideration will make both of these positions plain.

When Napoleon III. swept into Italy, in the beginning of May, with his legions at his back, all Europe sprang up amazed and alarmed as from a sleep of forty years. The revival of the Napoleonic dynasty in France had taken the world, in a measure, by surprise—and the earlier events of the second Empire had gradually led men's minds away from all reflection upon the career of him who founded the House of Bonaparte in France. The World's Exhibition at Paris, the Railway Development of France, the immense growth of French Commerce, the Crimean War, fought in alliance with England—these had all accustomed mankind, by degrees, to look for the probable policy of the Third Napoleon less in the traditions of the First, than in the leading features of their own times. Men dwelt, of course, by an inevitable instinct upon the dramatic features of the historical contrast, when they beheld the niece of the Prince Regent of England embracing the nephew of the exile of St. Helena in the Waterloo Room of Windsor Castle, and when they heard the "sweet voices" of the London people, still almost hoarse with their lamentations over the grave of Wellington, swelling the shouts which welcomed an Imperial Bonaparte to the hospitalities of Britain. But, in the main, and with practical men, the second Empire had made for itself a place of its own, wholly new and apart, when the thunders of war rolled up from the Tuileries and echoed over the Alps, in the beginning of the present year. Then the old fears, the old falsehoods, the old prejudices, which had made peace in Europe impossible to Napoleon the First, leaped suddenly into life, to make more difficult the difficult task of his successor.

A Napoleon was marching into Italy. What could he mean but conquest and partition? Visions of the Kingdom of Rome—of Eugene Beauharnais and the Italian Vice-royalty—of new treaties of Campo Formio—new marches on Vienna—new Confederations of the Rhine, rose upon the European mind; all the more dreadful that they were vague, irrational and undefined. Germany trembled at the spectacle before her; the people because they remembered the dragoonings and the exactions of the long and terrible Napoleonic wars—the Princes because they remembered how fatal France had proved herself to be to all "family arrangements" and dynastic tyrannies throughout the Continent. England trembled, partly from an old habit of trembling at every change of rulers or of policy across the Channel, which seems to be a Providential retribution for the infamous interference of her rulers in the domestic affairs of the first French Republic; partly from a sense of the injuries and insults she has permitted herself to heap upon France ever since that Power aided the American colonies to win their independence; and partly from the consciousness of her own little preparation to encounter the trials and dangers of a new universal conflict. In the orgasm of thie first panic all the proprieties of diplomacy and all the consistencies of policy were alike forgotten by Great Britain and by Germany. There was nothing evil enough to be affirmed of the purposes of France—nothing menacing enough to be published of the disposition of Europe. Napoleon III. went on his way, not unheeding these clamors certainly, but certainly not dismayed by them. He poured his armies into Italy, heralding his way by a distinct declaration that he came not to expand the area of France, but to establish the independence of Italy. This declaration was received with an insolent incredulity by Germany and by England. It was accepted, however, by the two great Powers of the East and the West, by Russia and America, as the pledge of a new policy.

To organize his immense armies and to outmanœuvre an enemy elated with self-confidence and with the vaunting applause of half of Europe, was for Napoleon III. the work of less than a month. The first collision of his forces with those of the haughty Kaiser was a victory; the second was a conquest. The first gave Europe a clear presentiment of what was to come. The second surrendered Lombardy to the Italian cause. Had Napoleon III. really been the subtle and unscrupulous despot that his German and English critics would have had us believe, the battle of Magenta would have borne quite other fruits than his proclamation of freedom to Lombardy and to the Italian people. This the most inveterate of his enemies could not help acknowledging, at least to themselves; but they insisted on waiting to see what a more thorough humiliation of Austria would bring to pass. The more thorough humiliation has been inflicted, and what has Napoleon done?

From the height of another Austerlitz, he speaks only peace to Europe. With his foot in fact upon the neck of Austria, he once more appeals to Europe to see justice done to Italy and to save France from the dread necessity of convulsing the whole world in the prosecution and completion of the great purpose to which she has pledged her power and her faith. This is in simple truth the significance of the step which Napoleon III. has now taken. It may be alleged, and with reason, that the truce thus secured will make the army of France ten times more effective than it now is; that every day which passes between the 8th of July and the 15th of August will add to the resources of the French, and detract from the strength of the Austrians. This is perfectly true; so true that it lends a special force to the significance which, as we have said, attaches in the second place to the armistice of Villa-Franca. The Emperor Francis Joseph must have felt himself weakened indeed when he consented to accept a cessation of hostilities which leaves one-half of his army condemned to endure the miasmata of Mantua through the heats of the Summer, and the whole to chafe for six weary weeks under the consciousness that their prestige is lost, and that their enemies are growing in numbers and in spirit with every day. But the military gains to France of this cessation of hostilities, great as they will doubtless be, will really prove in the end, we think, to have been less important than the moral and political advantages which it will secure.

Had Napoleon III. now pressed onward to a third victory, taken Venice, and driven the Austrians from Verona, it would have been absolutely necessary for him to follow the Austrians into the Tyrol, and to violate the soil of the German Confederation. Had he done this, in the actual temper of Southern Germany and in the face of the present dispositions of the Prussian Regent, a great Continental war must have followed. This is a consideration which a mere conqueror might have disregarded, but which a sagacious modern ruler, of men such as Napoleon III. has approved himself to be, could not overlook. The interval of the armistice will allow the French Emperor to urge afresh the real views which govern him, upon the diplomacy of Europe, with all the new and tremendous weight which his power, his success and his moderation in victory must give to them. Should Europe, seeing at last the truth of the position before it, join with France in urging Austria to accept the fact of her defeat, it may be that Francis Joseph will bend his proud will, as another Francis of Austria did before him, to the irresistible logic of the sword, and leave Italy to herself.

Should this hope, on the other hand, prove unhappily delusive, Napoleon III. will resume his task with a vast accession of moral as well as of military strength, which will utterly change his position as before the rest of Europe, and enable him to put wholly on one side all the clamors of Austrianized Germany and of Tory England.

The Comptroller and the Street Commissioner.

The radical trouble in our City Government seems to be the difficulty of finding heads of departments who can combine common ability with common honesty in their transaction of public business. The men selected seem either knaves of talent and activity, who think of nothing but feathering their own nests, or honest people who are unhappily too obtuse to make their good intentions of any avail. For the evil effects of lax morality in City officers we need only refer to the six hundred and odd judgments obtained against the City last year, by parties the majority of whom had no legal claim for a shilling, while as a specimen of honest blundering, causing much delay to the City and not a little expense, we are furnished with an excellent case in point by a letter from the Comptroller to the Common Council on the subject of a contract to roof and complete Tompkins Market.

It appears that the Street Commissioner some months ago, in the due course of business, made a contract with Messrs. Gillespie & Martling for doing the above work at the price of $14,500, which certainly does not appear extravagant. The award was duly made, there being in fact no legal bidder against the contractors above named, and nothing more was required to complete the arrangement than that the Comptroller should give his official approval to the adequacy of the sureties offered for due fulfillment of the work. This approval was not given within the time specified by law, thereby invalidating all that had been done, and compelling the Street Department to reissue specifications and advertisement, obtain a new ordinance from the Common Council; and the result will undoubtedly be, in the present state of the iron market, that an advance of several thousand dollars will be made in the next contract bids for this work. Aware of this, and in reply to a communication from the Street Commissioner, dated July 7, addressed to the Common Council, our Comptroller attempts to justify this disastrous refusal on his part by the subjoined reasons, which will appear very amusing when compared with the facts, as found in the Street Commissioner's reply, which we publish in another column. The Comptroller says that a certain Mr. Noe offered to do the work for $10,525, which was $3,975 lower than the bid of Gillespie & Martling, and that the failure of Mr. Noe to furnish sureties for his contract was a mere clerical oversight, of no possible consequence legally or in practice, and that it would have been remedied had Mr. Noe's attention been called to the subject. The Comptroller further urges that the sureties offered by Mr. Noe had solemnly declared their "intention" of executing the required bond, although this declaration did not even remotely hint at making good any loss or difference of price which the City might suffer in case Mr. Noe should fail to execute his agreement. Upon this state of facts, therefore, the Comptroller concludes that the "informality" in Mr. Noe's bid "might be remedied on notice within twenty-four hours," and he seems to rather claim credit for having interposed his passive or negative power between the City and Messrs. Gillespie & Martling, to whom the contract was duly awarded by the proper authorities.

Now, the communication addressed by the Street Commissioner to the Common Council last evening, shows a widely different statement of points in this controversy; and while giving the Comptroller full credit for the good intentions which led him to intermeddle where the law gave him no right, we cannot but think that he has put himself in a light almost ludicrously embarrassing.

The Comptroller evidently thinks that sureties are a weak superfluity; although the ordinances relating to contracts specially provide that no bids shall be accepted or regarded as bids unless accompanied by security that the contractor will perform his work, "and that if he shall omit or refuse to execute the same," the sureties shall pay to the City any loss which may be incurred by his failure. These ordinances the Comptroller has sworn to obey: and this oath any ordinary man might think a sufficient reason for at least attempting to fulfil these regulations;—but common sense also prescribes this necessity, for if sureties were not required to a bid, any rapscallion, possessing a sheet of paper and the power to write, could prevent this City through all future time from ever entering on any work the total cost of which would exceed $250. He would only have to offer to do work worth $50,000 for $500; and according to the Comptroller's interpretation he would at once become the lowest bidder—his failure to give sureties a mere technical "informality," and the Comptroller would claim credit in his case for having at least endeavored to save the City $49,500!

The Comptroller thought the bid of Messrs. Gillespie and Martling excessive, it being "about forty per cent. higher than that of Mr. Noe," and for no other reason. By a parity of reasoning, if John Smith, without sureties, should offer to do for $500 what Wm. B. Astor, with sureties, would not undertake for less than $50,000, the percentage against Mr. Astor would be almost vast enough to place that gentleman in positively a criminal light.

But it is on the facts of the case that our Comptroller makes his greatest blunders. His logic is a misfortune, but his mistakes of fact are inexcusable. He alleged the omission of sureties to be an oversight which the two gentlemen proposed would have remedied at twenty-four hours' notice; while it appears that both the sureties proposed by Mr. Noe, builders of experience and standing, peremptorily refused to execute the bond because "the prices were too low," because the contractor "could not do the work for the amount named," because Mr. Noe was "not responsible," and, finally, because if they signed, they "would have to pay a difference between the real cost of the work and Mr. Noe's estimate."

Lastly, as to the "excessive price" asked by Messrs. Gillespie & Martling, the report of a competent officer on the subject shows the cost price of the work for mere labor and materials to amount to $13,558, leaving a not extravagant margin for profits, contingencies, and so forth in the bid of Gillespie & Martling, now revoked, of $14,500. Nobody, on the foregoing state of facts, can doubt the Comptroller's good intentions. His fault is that he arrogated to himself duties belonging by law exclusively to the Street Department and Common Council, with the very laudable desire of saving the City Treasury some $4,000. It is only to be regretted that his action was not based on a due understanding either of the law, the facts, or his own position in the City Government, and that its result will probably be a delay of some months to the City in the completion of a much needed work, and the unprovoked loss of some two or three thousand dollars.

The Mayor and the Aqueduct.

The Mayor has been exercising one of his most important functions, and to his credit be it said, with singular impartiality and good sense. He sent in last night to the Council, his nominations of men to fill the more important offices of the Croton Aqueduct Department. At this season of the year it would be superfluous for us to dwell upon the importance to the health and welfare of the City of a capable and honorable administration of this Department of our Civic authority. On the conduct of the Croton Aqueduct management rests the main reliance of our citizens for comfort and for cleanliness throughout the year. It is so long since we escaped from the *régime* of the water-carrier and the cistern-maker that we are in great danger of forgetting the daily obligations under which we are laid by a really responsible and efficient system of water-supply, in this vast, crowded, and growing Capital. We take our morning baths and our flooded kennels as the merest matters of course. The Mayor, however, has not suffered himself to lose sight of the gravity of his duty in these premises. He has dealt with the Croton Department in the spirit, not of a partisan tool, but of a municipal Chief Magistrate. He last night nominated as President of that Department, Mr. Mynbert Van Schaick, whose very name recalls those good old days of the Netherlandish rule, in which New-Amsterdam grew up to be the healthy seed of the actual New-York; as Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Thomas B. Tappan, of whom, as neutrals, we can only say that he appears in good company; and as Chief Engineer, Mr. Alfred Craven, who has already proved himself a most thorough, conscientious and capable administrator of a most difficult office. Mr. Craven's functions, as Engineer, affect us all more nearly than those of his colleagues; and although he will be supported, of course, for confirmation upon strictly party grounds as a devoted and consistent Democrat, we have not one word to offer in opposition to his appointment on that score. That Mr. Craven is a good Democrat may be to the purpose of the Democracy. It is to our purpose that he has done his work systematically, honestly and well. So far as we can ascertain too, neither he nor Mr. Van Schaick have ever misused their positions for factious purposes; and though this point is certainly less important to the immediate decision of the Council upon the Mayoral nominations than the question of their respective fitness for the posts assigned to them, still it is worth considering by impartial citizens to whom Democrats and Republicans are alike indifferent. The Mayor has made good nominations at a difficult crisis, and he shall not fail of his due reward of praise from us. The Councilmen will doubtless emulate his devotion to the public good, and a real step forward be taken in our municipal affairs.

Obituary.

Death of the King of Sweden and Norway.—A telegram from Stockholm announces the death of Oscar, King of Sweden and Norway. The event occurred on the 8th of July, after an illness which had incapacitated the King from taking any active part in Government since Sept., 1857. King Oscar was the son of Bernadotte, whom he succeeded on the Swedish throne in 1844. Born in Paris in 1799, he was placed at the age of nine years in the Imperial Lyceum; but on the accession of his father to the throne, his studies were interrupted, and his education was confined to the requirements of his new position. New preceptors were provided for the heir presumptive, and in the year 1810, with his father, he set out for Stockholm; abjuring Catholicism on the way thither, and embracing Lutheranism. Under the teachings of his preceptors, M. Tanneström and the poet Atterbom, he rapidly acquired a proficiency in the Swedish language. In 1811, he entered the Swedish Army. In 1818, when his father ascended the throne, he was appointed to the Chancellorship of the University of Upsal, and began an active literary career. In the same year, he became Colonel of the Guards, and advanced rapidly in military honors. He was successively named Grand Admiral of Sweden and Norway, Lieutenant-General, and Commandant-General of Artillery. In July, 1818 he married Josephine-Maximilienne-Eugenie, eldest daughter of Eugene Beauharnais, Duke of Leuchtenberg. In 1834, he was named Viceroy of Norway, and in 1838 exercised the powers of the Regency during the illness of his father. In March, 1844, he ascended the throne, and became heir to a personal fortune of 80,000,000 francs, saved by Bernadotte from a civil list of but 3,000,000 *per annum*.

King Oscar's Government was marked by liberality and justice. In 1845, the year following his accession, he presented to the Diet several projects of reform,—a proposition for the abolition of the right of primogeniture in noble families, and another for the revision of the criminal code; and, in the succeeding year, named a Commission for a revision of the Constitution. His measures have redounded to the welfare of his people, and his reign was pacific. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Prince Charles, who was appointed Regent by royal ordinance, in 1857, when the King's illness became so severe as to unfit him for the conduct of affairs. The present King (Charles XV.) was born in 1826, and married in 1850 the Princess Louise, daughter of Prince William of the Netherlands.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

An Alleged Conspiracy Against Mr. Burton, the Comedian.—James J. Lyons, an architect, and said to be the agent of Mr. Lafarge, Thomas Ellis *alias* Patrick Healy, gas-man at the Metropolitan Theatre, and Thomas Cross, a scene-shifter at the same place, were arrested a few days since by Officers Colyar and Scott of the Jefferson Market Court, on a charge of conspiracy preferred by William E. Burton, the comedian. In his complaint Mr. Burton states that the three men above named, about the 6th of last February conspired together and wrote and published a libel upon him, which they respectively signed and handed over to Mr. Charles Edwards, a lawyer of this City. In the alleged libel Mr. Burton is said to have entertained the design of setting fire to the Theatre in Broadway, which formerly bore his name, for the purpose of destroying it. It is also averred in the statement that Ellis received a letter from Mr. Burton, post-marked Mobile, making the following proposition: "I write to you, as I want you now to do what I spoke to you about before I went South—that is, to burn the Theatre down; for my heavy losses have driven me almost mad, and if the Theatre is burned down I can get the insurance money, and that will make me all right. As you are gas-man, no one will say anything at seeing you around with a torch. Set it going in several places, and I will pay you the income, and always be a friend to you." The letter, it was also alleged by the libelous statement, contained a promissory note for $200, written and signed by Mr. Burton, and the document had been exhibited by Ellis to Cross and Lyons, but was afterwards destroyed, with the exception of the signature. Mr. Burton says that the information upon which he bases his complaint was received from Mr. Edwards, and the libelous statement was read and exhibited to him in presence of H. A. Crabb, Esq., at Mr. Edwards' office, No. 35 Pine-street, about the 15th of last March. Hence Mr. Burton's complaint against Lyons, Ellis and Cross for conspiring falsely and maliciously to charge him with the attempt to commit arson, and to cause his arrest therefor. The accused were all arrested at the Metropolitan Theatre on Tuesday evening. They waived an examination, and Justice Quackenbush held them in $500 each, to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

Clerks for the District Courts—The Mayor and Aldermen in Convention.—The Mayor and Aldermen met in Convention in the Aldermen's Chamber at 3 P. M., yesterday, the Mayor presiding, for the purpose of appointing Clerks for the various District Courts. On motion of Aldermen Genet, a Committee, consisting of Aldermen Genet, Fuch and Owens, was appointed to inquire into the power of the Convention to make the appointments. Alderman Stephens explained that the act directing the Mayor and Aldermen in Convention to appoint Clerks of the District Courts, was passed in 1855; that in 1857 the Legislature passed an act extending the term of District Clerks then in office; that the Convention, nevertheless, believing that act to be unconstitutional, appointed District Clerks in that year, whom the Judges refused to recognize; that the persons thus appointed took legal measures in the Supreme Court, James T. Brady, Esq., acting as their counsel, to assert their right to act as such clerks; that the Supreme Court, without deciding whether the act of 1857 was constitutional, declared that the appointees of the Convention were not legally in office, because certain members of the Convention had not been personally served with eight days' notice; that the appointments would be made as the law requires, and that the Convention met now for the purpose of appointing clerks of the District Courts, presuming that if the members were duly notified this time, the legality of the appointments now to be made could not be disputed. The Convention adjourned to Thurday, August 4, in order that all the members might be duly notified.

Fatal Termination to a Pleasure Excursion.—A sad accident occurred on the Bay near Bedloe's Island, on Wednesday afternoon, by which Marshall Holmes, 23 years of age, a native of this City, lost his life. Mr. Holmes, with seven companions, started on a sailing excursion in the yacht *Fulton*, for Staten Island. The yachtsmen were enjoying their pastime until, when opposite Bedloe's Island, a sudden squall springing up from the west, made them anxious for their safety. Before the wind struck the yacht, the jib had been furled, the mainsail lowered and the anchor dropped, but the sail had not been fully secured, and the wind filling it, the boat capsized, and all on board were thrown into the water. Two of the number, deceased and Samuel Gibason, could not swim. Gibason, fortunately, grasped the side of the boat and retained his hold with the six others, until assistance came. Holmes was not so lucky, but floated out of reach. The accident was observed from Bedloe's Island, and two small boats immediately put off to the rescue. Holmes was taken from the water about one hundred yards from the shore, before life was extinct, but all efforts to resuscitate him were unavailing. His companions succeeded in putting their boat into sailing condition, and returned sadly to the City, bearing the corpse of their friend. Deceased was taken to his late residence, No. 308 Second-avenue, where an inquest was held.

The Removal of Offal.—The contract for the removal of offal from the City was formally surrendered to the City Inspector by Messrs. Reynolds & Co. on Wednesday, and Mr. Delavan proceeded immediately to put into operation the plan which he had resolved to adopt to provide for the exigency thus occasioned. Fifteen or sixteen carcases of dead animals found lying in the streets were conveyed to the offal dock, foot of Forty-fifth street, quartered and thrown into the East River. The City Inspector has caused the offal dock, where until recently there were frequently large collections of effete matter, the odor from which was anything but agreeable or wholesome, to be thoroughly cleansed and purified. Yesterday 250 pounds of copperas, the most efficacious of disinfecting fluids, was conveyed to the offal dock to be used there upon the dock and sheds, where, hereafter, nothing of an offensive nature will be permitted to remain. Mr. Delavan has received a number of proposals for the contract for the removal of offal. Some offer to do the work for $100, some for $50 a day, and one party proposed to do it for $6,000 per annum. Messrs. Reynolds & Co. by their contract were to pay the City $4,000 per annum for the privilege of doing it. Mr. Delavan thinks the City should pay $5,000 a year for the removal of offal, and that the contractors should stipulate that they will carry it away twice a day. Meantime, until a contract is entered into, he deems that the interests of the City demand that the measures which he is now taking in this regard should be vigorously prosecuted.

The New County Jail.—Some months since the Common Council took the preliminary steps towards erecting a new County Jail in Ludlow-street, above Grand, near Essex Market. $25,000 was appropriated for the purpose, but the Legislature at its last session gave the Supervisors the control of the money. Thus the Common Council had the land whereon to erect the building, and the Supervisors the means necessary to prosecute the work. Neither could proceed without the other's help, and of course nothing has as yet been done. Yesterday Supervisors Tweed, Wiseman and Little met Alderman Tuomey and Councilmen Platt and Van Tine to devise measures to remove the obstacles which now exist to the erection of the jail. On motion of Supervisor Tweed it was resolved to procure all papers passed by the Board of Supervisors, Aldermen and Councilmen with reference to the matter. The Committee then adjourned to Thursday at 12 o'clock.

A Little Boy Drowned.—A child, five years of age, named John Weeks, was drowned about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the river foot of Chambers street. The boy was playing with some companions on the dock when he accidently fell over the string-piece into the water. An alarm was raised and John Loso, of No. 358 Washington-street, made a gallant attempt to rescue the child. Loso plunged into the water, but his clothes became inflated, and would not allow him to go under. By the time he had divested himself of them and had reached the little fellow, life was extinct. Coroner Jackman held an inquest.

Anneal Exhibition of the Christian Brothers' School.—The children in attendance at the Schools of the Christian Brothers celebrated their fête last night in the Academy of Music. The building was crammed. The Very Rev. Father Starrs, Vicar-General, assisted by the Rev. Father Daly, of St. Mary's Church, distributed the premiums. The pupils present numbered nearly 1,000. The intervals in the distribution were filled by music from Manahan's Band, led by Mr. Noll. Father Starrs delivered an address. A dramatic representation of the Battle of Bunker Hill concluded the entertainments.

Fatal Result of a Railroad Casualty.—Thomas Dillon, the hack-man who was so badly injured from being run over by a Hudson River Railroad car, on the corner of Hudson and Light streets, on Monday last, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital. The friends of deceased assert that the accident was caused by carelessness on the part of the driver of the car. The inquest has been postponed until next Tuesday, that the attendance of some persons who saw the occurrence may be obtained. Deceased was 53 years of age.

Fatal Fall from a Scaffold.—A laborer named John McGowan, employed on the building No. 29 Frankfort-street, was instantly killed yesterday, by the falling of a scaffold upon which he was at work. His skull and both his thighs were fractured. An inquest was held by Coroner Jackman, and a verdict of "Accidental Death" was given. Deceased was 30 years of age.

Passing Counterfeit Money.—United States Commissioner Stilwell yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of a man named Charles Coles, charged with passing, at two different hotels, two counterfeit gold pieces. Coles was arrested, and the examination was set down for Saturday, the 23d. The examination in the case of Manser, the Italian counterfeiter, was postponed until to-day.

Rabid Dogs.—A policeman killed a mad dog on Wednesday evening, about 6 o'clock, on the corner of Eighty-second-street and Fourth-avenue. The rabid animal had already bitten several other dogs. Another mad dog was killed in Fifth avenue, near Fifteenth street, on the same evening.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

The Central American Mission—Peace Prospects in Europe—Mr. Xigan Affairs, etc.

Washington, Thursday, July 21.

The President has tendered the Central American mission to the Hon. D. M. Barringer, of North Carolina, formerly member of Congress, and subsequently Minister to Spain. It is thought he will decline it.

The news of European peace prospects produced much gratification in the Government official and diplomatic circles.

The Commissioner of Patents designs leaving Washington next week, to be absent nearly two months.

Important dispatches from Minister McLane were received to-day by a special messenger.

The sloop-of-war *Savannah* is again to be sent to the Gulf of Mexico.

The Navy Department has received dates as late as the 28th of May from our vessels on the Brazil station. All of them were in the River La Plata, off Buenos Ayres; and in view of the unsettled condition of affairs it was deemed advisable to keep them there.

From Boston.

Arrival of Mr. Choate's Body—The Ship Sarah Minor, &c., in Boston.

Boston, Thursday, July 21.

On the arrival of the steamer *Eastern City* here to-day with the remains of Rufus Choate on board, minute guns were fired, the bells tolled, and the flags displayed at half-mast.

The ship *Sarah Minor* was owned in this city by Wm. F. Weld & Co., and was insured in State-street for $50,000. She was 1,005 tons burden.

William and Clinton Hurd, father and son, while fishing in Concord River yesterday afternoon were drowned. They belonged in Wayland.

Later from Mexico.

Charleston, Wednesday, July 21.

A dispatch from New-Orleans says the State of Tamaulipas desires an American force of three thousand men to aid them in the prosecution of the war. Some Americans had already arrived at Tampico to aid the Liberals. Gen. Degollado had arrived at Tampico. Garza was at Vera Cruz. It is asserted, positively, that Mr. McLane has made no definite treaty with Juarez.

Seizure of a Supposed Slaver.

New-Bedford, Wednesday, July 21.

The ship *Atlantic*, Capt. Sylva, which cleared at this port yesterday for the Indian Ocean, was seized to-day by the United States Government, on suspicion of going on a voyage for slaves to the coast of Africa. A steamtug is alongside to tow her back to port.

The Maryland State Democratic Convention.

Baltimore, Thursday, July 21.

The State Democratic Convention, yesterday, at Frederick, nominated Abraham Jarrett for Comptroller. It also adopted resolutions indorsing the policy of the Administration with regard to the rights of naturalized citizens in foreign countries.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Laying of a Corner-stone.—The Corner-stone of a new Church edifice for the Washington-avenue Baptist Church, was laid yesterday afternoon with appropriate exercises. The Rev. Mr. Clark, the Rev. Dr. Hatch, the Rev. Mr. Hodge, and the Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Anable, took part in the exercises. There was a respectable attendance of members of the Society, and others interested in the cause of religion. This Society was organized in December, 1851, and soon after they erected for their use a small frame building on Gates-avenue, just at the rear of the new Church. Under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Anable, the Society has increased from one dozen members up to nearly six hundred, which fact, in connection with the commencement of a building, which, to complete, will cost with the land, about $50,000, is abundant evidence of a satisfactory progress. The location, which eight years ago had a sparse population with nothing but uncultivated fields to relieve the scene, is now the centre of a densely populated neighborhood—embracing among the residents many of the most wealthy and respectable citizens. Under the change of circumstances the society felt warranted some eighteen months ago in taking the initiatory steps towards obtaining the means for erecting the building, the corner stone of which was laid as referred to above. The new church is located at the corner of Washington and Gates avenues, fronting on the former, and will be of the Romanesque style of architecture; whole front width on Washington-avenue, 90 feet; depth, 180 feet, extending back to the Church at present occupied by the Society. Brick will be the principal material of the building, with Albert or Nova Scotia stone for trimmings. There are to be two towers—the principal one 180 feet high, and the lesser 80 feet. The auditorium will be 68 by 80 feet, divided into 196 pews, capable of accommodating some twelve hundred persons. Height of interior, 40 feet in the clear, the ceiling of which will be open finished. The trancept extends nearly to one-half the length of the Church, at the rear part of which will be the pulpit, a plain substantial structure, in front of which will be the Baptistry. At the left, within the transept, the organ will be located. Choir-room there is none, as in this Society the whole Society compose that body. Another novel feature in this church is the division of the pews. Each pew is to seat from two to six or seven persons. Some of the best in the house will have only two and four seats each. This is done to accommodate those who are willing to pay good prices for good locations, single gentlemen and others who want only a few seats. When completed, as it probably will be in the Fall, this structure will be a decided addition to that portion of the city. The location is one of the most pleasant and healthy in the city—Washington-avenue being on the "back bone" or highest ground, and near the far-famed Clinton-avenue. The architect is Mr. E. L. Roberts; builder, Wm. N. Rol.

The Taxes.—The Joint Board of Supervisors and Aldermen held an adjourned meeting last evening to consider the budget for 1860. The sixth resolution, "Amount to be raised for general purposes," was the only matter considered. It was finally adopted and reported to the Committee, after striking out $10,000 for new building for Normal Schools, and inserting $12,000 for offal contract.

City Court.—In the case of Ann McCormick *vs.* Backus, for assault and battery, on trial in this Court for several days past, the jury rendered a verdict of $1,250 for plaintiff.

Calendar for this day: Nos. 22, 24, 25, 26.

Amusements.

Mendelssohn Union.—The excursion and concert given by this Society on Wednesday night, proved a complete success. The steamer *Rip Van Winkle* and the barge *Jefferson*, engaged for the occasion, carried a pleasant company of five hundred people up the river, nearly to West Point, and returned them safely at 2 o'clock in the morning. On the way up the Union devoted itself to the musical exercises of the trip; sang choruses after its usual excellent manner, had the assistance of Mr. Mills, the pianist, and the *baton* of Mr. George W. Morgan insured the integrity of the general performances. The downward trip was a dancing season. Only one drawback was visible, and that one was serious;—the caterer forgot his provision, but came out very strong indeed on creams, which were not altogether satisfactory to appetites edged by the river breeze. The Union, however, is so well pleased with

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers.

Before Judge Clerke.

Henry Sanders vs. *Isabella J. E. Sanders.*—Report of Referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Maria L. Edwards vs. *Charles Edwards.*—Report of Referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

John W. Smith vs. *James C. Woodward.*—Motion denied without costs.

William D. Berrien et al vs. *George W. Martin et al.*—Order appointing Richard C. Bramhall guardian *ad litem* to defend this action for defendants—Catharine E. Martin and others—granted.

In the matter of the Application of the Mayor &c. of New-York to open One Hundred and Sixteenth street, from the Fourth to the Tenth avenue; and *In the matter of the Petition of Gideon Stevens in relation thereto.*—Report of Referee confirmed, and order for payment of moneys awarded to unknown owners granted.

Before Justice Woodruff.

James Stewart vs. *John Bause, Executor, &c.*—Ordered that the amendment proposed by the plaintiff to the defendant's case be set aside; but that the defendant have twenty days within which to propose amendments with suitable and proper detail, \$10 costs of motion to be allowed to the defendants if they succeed in the motion.

Before Judge Hoffman.

J. McGregory, &c., vs. Jas. C. Willet, Sheriff, &c.—This is an application that the Sheriff be exonerated from liability of Jacob Cohen, except upon surrender and commitment of said Cohen by the defendant to the custody of the Sheriff of the County of New-York. The action was commenced in December, 1858, to make the defendant, the former Sheriff, liable for an escape. The original action of the present plaintiff, against Brown and Cohen, was commenced in October, 1857, and an order of arrest then obtained on the ground of a fraudulent disposition of property. Thereafter the defendant Cohen was arrested. On the 5th of February, 1858, judgment was obtained against both defendants; and after the return of an execution against the property, unsatisfied, Cohen was arrested upon an execution against his person, and held in custody by the present defendant, the then Sheriff of New-York. About the 10th of December, 1858, he escaped, and was suffered by the defendant to go at large.

It appears that Cohen was committed to close custody and broke jail without the privity or knowledge of the defendant. The defendant in his affidavit denies all silence from the commencement of the action Cohen has been retaken by the defendant, and lodged in the jail of the County of New-York, and is now in custody of the Sheriff upon a surrender and commitment by the defendant to exoneration. Also, that the said Cohen is utterly insolvent.

The present Sheriff certifies, that Cohen is in his custody upon the committitur of the present defendant in his examination, in a suit of McArthur and others, in the Supreme Court. The committitur indorsed on the execution in this suit, is dated 23rd of May, 1859. The office of the defendant, as Sheriff, expired on the 31st of December, 1858. Kelly succeeded to his place.

By an order of the 24th of May, 1859, the time for the surrender of Cohen was extended for twenty days, with a reservation of all questions as to the right of the defendant to make such a surrender. It appears that the surrender was actually made on the 31st of May.

The affidavit of the attorney as to his information that the present Sheriff had denied holding upon the surrender in this suit cannot countervail the legal effect of the copy, the execution and surrender in this suit, served upon the present Sheriff, if the defendant had the right to make such surrender. The Sheriff must be bound by the detainer, whatever becomes of the execution in the other suit.

The right of bail to surrender their principal was originally *ex gratia* only. It grew to be considered as a right. (Petersdorf on Bail, 397; Brownlow *vs.* Forbes, Johnson's Rep., 101.)

It was to be exercised as a matter of right before return of a *ca sa* against the principal. A surrender after this, grew from a matter of privilege into merely a matter of right.

By the Code, in case of an escape, or bail not having been given, the Sheriff is responsible as bail, (Sec. 201,) and he would be proceeded against as such upon his official bonds, (9 Howard, 180, 188.)

His privilege as bail must be commensurate with his liability. Unless otherwise provided, it seems reasonable that whenever bail given by others can be relieved, he should be.

Bail in general may surrender after judgment and execution against the person. Is the sheriff, when bail, excepted from this privilege? (9 191.)

There is nothing to constitute such an exception in the language or spirit of the code.

In Buckman *vs.* Gourley, (9 Howard 180) it was expressly held that the Sheriff could avail himself of the last section, and surrender his principal in his exoneration within twenty days after suit commenced against him.

The application is made in due time, under the code and the order of Special Term of 24th May, 1859.

I think the statute referred to as to assignment of persons to a new sheriff (2 Rev. Stat. 439, § 67,) has no application.

Motion granted, order to be drawn and settled on notice.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarthy.

Gustafson vs. *Peterson.*—This was a suit brought by plaintiff to recover damages for an assault and battery on the high seas. The defendant contended that the Court had no jurisdiction, as by the seventeenth article of the treaty between the Swedish Government and this country the jurisdiction over all difficulties between masters and crews of vessels of either nation trading between their respective ports is given to the Consul of each nation residing in the port where the vessel might be.

The Court held the defence to be valid and dismissed the case; it being shown that the defendant was captain of the Swedish bark *Adele*, and that the assault took place on board that vessel, and that plaintiff was one of her crew.

E. H. Hart for plaintiff; F. S. Stalknecht for defendant.

Northern Mexico.

PROGRESS OF THE CIVIL WAR—OTHER DETAILS.—By the schooner *Red Fox*, Capt. Oliphant, at New-Orleans, from Tampico, the 21 inst., we have some weeks later advices from that port.

Gen. Gonzalez Garcia had arrived at Tampico. His visit, says the *Prisma*, "has for its object to confer with the Government of the State on affairs of importance." Alluding elsewhere, in the same number, to the unfortunate difficulty of this officer with the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Zuazua, the *Prisma* says that the Constitutionalist army is completely broken up, and that its operations are, for the present, completely paralyzed.

In the meantime, the Reactionary Party, taking advantage of the dissensions of the Liberal leaders, are following up the war with renewed vigor. Not only was San Luis Potosi threatened, but a new expedition of 5,000 men, against Tampico itself, was said to be organizing, under the command of Gen. Moreno.

The *Prisma* ridicules this reported expedition, as it did that of Gen. Weil; but, apparently in expectation of some hostile movement, it announces the arrival from Vera Cruz of ten 24-pounders and four hundred stand of small arms, artillerymen, ammunition, &c.; also, from New-Orleans, a large quantity of cannon and musket powder.

At last accounts, received from Tampico, Gens. Weil and Mejia were preparing to march on Zacatecas, which was held by Gen. Ogazon. Recording the report that the former officer had pronounced in favor of Santa Anna, the *Prisma* says it needs confirmation.

[Advertisement.]

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN, Especially designed for the use of the *Medical Profession* and the *Family*. For sale by all prominent druggists. A. M. Bininger & Co., No. 236 Broadway, New-York, Sole Importers.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES. Photographs, Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes, Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and 352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C. Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment.—Not the slightest danger is incurred in the rapid cure of piles by this preparation. It never "drives in" inflammation or "suppresses" irritation; but annihilates them to the very roots. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. Andral, confidential adviser, recently from Paris, thoroughly acquainted with all late improvements, treating disease more skillfully than others. No interview necessary. Address, inclosing consultation fee \$5, No. 440 Broome-street, one door from Broadway, west, giving full particulars.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 21.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, '65	103⅞	50 Hud. Riv. R'd	33⅜
4,000 U. S. 6s, '74	104⅜	11 do	33⅜
6,000 U. S. 6s, 1867	107	100 do	33⅝
1,000 Virginia 6s	94⅛	100 do	33⅝
6,000 do	94	10 Harlem Railroad	10⅝
1,000 Ohio State 6s, '60	99¾	55 Harlem R'd Pref	36⅜
10,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	88⅜	350 do	36⅜
10,000 Missouri State 6s	84	50 do	36⅜
4,000 do	84	300 Reading R	45⅜
15,000 do	83⅞	300 do	45⅝
5,000 do	83⅞	200 do	45⅝
6,000 do	83⅝	100 do	45⅝
2,000 Louisiana 6s, 8s	93	100 do	46⅜
3,000 Erie R. 2d mort	71⅜	200 do	45⅝
11,000 Erie R. 4th mort	52	100 Mich. Cen. R	43
3,000 Hudson R. R. 3d m	76	50 do	43
2,000 Mich. S. 1st m	79	50 do	43⅛
2,000 Mich. So. S. F. B.	60	300 do	43⅛
2,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bds	84	150 do	43⅛
11,000 Ill. Fiscal's Bds	84⅜	100 do	43⅜
1,000 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	60	200 do	43¾
350 do	22	200 do	43¾
1,000 Land & Mining bds	16	50 Panama R	116
5,000 Lack. & Wilkesb'rre	81	100 Gal. & Chicago R.	66
5,000 C. & T. Sing. F. bds	55⅜	121 do	66
10 Bank of Commerce	99	200 do	66
10 Am. Ex. Bank	102	100 do	66⅛
30 Park Bank	108	50 do	66⅛
200 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	90⅜	350 do	66⅛
50 do	90⅜	100 Clev. & Toledo R.	24⅜
25 do	90⅜	100 do	24⅜
20 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	76	100 do	24⅜
100 do	75⅞	200 Chi. & R. I. R.	64
100 do	75⅞	300 do	64⅛
100 do	75⅞	100 do	64⅛
100 do	75⅞	300 do	64⅛
100 do	75⅞	100 do	64⅛
100 do	76	100 do	64⅛
100 do	76⅛	75 La Crosse & M. R.	5
300 Erie Railroad	6⅞		

BOARD.

$12,000 U. S. 6s, '81	107⅛	100 Reading R	b10 46
20,000 Missouri 6s	83⅞	do	377 46⅛
2,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bonds	84⅛	32 Gal. & Chicago R	66⅜
10,000 Har. R. 2d M. B	72	50 M. So. & N. La. R	7⅝
1,000 Ill Cent. R. B	84	20 M. S. & N. I. G. S	21⅜
6 Am. Ex. Bank	102	6 Panama Railroad	117
6 Bank of New-York	100⅜	200 do	b60 116
5 Bank of Commerce	99	300 Cleve. & Tol. R	24⅜
120 Pac. M. Steam Co	69⅛	120 Chi. & Rock I. R	64⅛
50 do	69	50 do	64⅜
200 N. Y. Cent. R.	75⅛	300 do	64⅜
100 do	75⅛	300 do	64⅜
100 do	75⅛	100 do	64⅜
100 Mich. Central R.	42⅞		

THURSDAY, July 21—P. M.

The European news by the *Africa*, from Liverpool July 9, created much interest on the Street and on 'Change to-day. Its financial importance is scarcely secondary to its political consequences. The restoration of Peace, of which the present Armistice between the French and the Austrian Emperors is the prelude, will be welcomed in the Commercial world, not so much for the individual profit which it will confer in the rise of the Funds and the impetus to the Cotton trade, as for the general security and steadiness which it will inspire. The effect on this side the Atlantic is not expected to be so immediate and decided as it must be—and, indeed, has already been—nearer the seat of the late War. But we make as little doubt now, as at the beginning of the War, that the true mission of Commerce the world over is Peace; and that all partial advantages, to any neutral country, in a different state of things, are apt to be compensated by the general sacrifice of financial quiet and a broad commercial confidence.

The substance, in brief, of the news to-day is that, on the conclusion of an amnesty, of forty days in Italy, the French Funds at Paris rose, at once, 2½ ₱ cent.; the English Funds 1¼@2 ₱ cent.; the Liverpool Cotton Market and the Manchester trade ½d.@¾d. the pound; and the Austrian Funds 10 ₱ cent. The news came most unexpectedly upon the London Market on the monthly settlement day in Consols. It rapidly advanced the price to 95@95⅞ ₱ cent. on Friday, 8th, and Saturday, 9th July, and imparted unusual buoyancy to nearly every department of the Stock Exchange, as it did to the French Bourse. The intervening time before the sailing of the present steamer was too short to know the full effect upon American Securities, but State and Federal Bonds, and some of the Railway Shares and Bonds are already quoted at an advance. The London Press received the intelligence, with scarcely an exception, as Peace, and although the Paris official papers are guarded in their announcement, the temper of the Bourse shows the construction which the French public placed upon the intelligence.

On the Stock Exchange here the immediate and somewhat impulsive rise was equal to 1 ₱ cent., on which there was some realizing, of course, and in the afternoon prices receded ¼ ₱ cent. On the Corn Exchange the effect was the reverse, and there was a decided fall in Grain and Flour. In the Cotton Market there was a strong feeling and an advance of ¼ cent the lb. The dealings in State Stocks at the advance were to the extent of \$120,000. Missouris sold at 84, subsequently at 83⅞ ₱ cent. Federal Five ₱ Cents. were firm at 110½ ₱ cent. On the Share list, New-York Central sold early on the Street at 75½ ₱ cent., as against 74¾ yesterday afternoon; then at 75¾@¾ at the Board, and finally at 75¼ ₱ cent. The Western Stocks, Galena, Rock Island, Michigan Central, and Southern Michigan Guaranteed, in like proportion, but ultimately lost part of the advance. Reading was done as high as 45⅞@¼ ₱ cent. at the start, and closed 44¾, against 44¼ yesterday afternoon. The other Coal Shares, and also Hudson and Harlem, were ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. better. The Railway Bonds were generally firm, and Erie, Hudsons, and Illinois Centrals in demand. The general market left off dull.

The Money Market; in actual transactions, of which we are advised, ruled at 5 ₱ cent. on demand loan on first-class collateral, and 5½@6 ₱ cent. on other fair securities, with no important demand from the Stock Brokers, and for Discounts at 6 ₱ cent. for very short prime acceptances, and 7 ₱ cent. for October and November paper of first-class. The disposition among lenders is strongly in preference of short-date bills not later than November; so that lists of Winter paper rule at dearer terms for the borrower by 1@2 ₱ cent. The English Exchanges are somewhat favorably influenced by the news, and the preparation for remittances by Saturday's steamers by no means pressing. On the Continent the business is large, owing to the reduced terms for short sight on Paris. A single bid for a million and a quarter francs (the equivalent of about \$250,000) was drawn by a leading house this forenoon. The engagements of Specie for Saturday are not yet counted up, but they will probably include all the California Gold bars now in the market; a further supply by the *Moses Taylor* being anticipated early next week. The engagements of which we are at present advised amount to \$1,200,000.

By the *Africa's* mail, Mr. E. F. Satterthwaite, the London Broker in American Stocks writes:

"The market for American Securities has been, during the past week, very firm. There has been a good demand for United States, Massachusetts, Maryland, and Pennsylvania Bonds. Some moderate purchases of New-York Central Shares have been made for investment, also of this Company's Bonds. Pennsylvania First and Second Mortgage are in request at present quotations. Illinois Shares remain quite firm, closing buyers at 38 discount. Construction Bonds steady, at 75@76. This morning on the news of an armistice being published our Stock Market became very animated, and an advance of about 2 ₱ cent. was established nearly all round."

The latest sales of Illinois Central Bonds were at 37½ ₱ cent. discount. Messrs. Barry quote sales of Pennsylvania Fives at 83, and a demand for the new U. S. Fives at 92¼@92⅝ ₱ cent. The Bank of England return is as follows:

Public deposits	£9,436,986	Increase £365 971
Other deposits	13,561,531	Increase 612,191
Rest	3,226,508	Increase 47,957
Government Securities	14,769,055	Increase 499,659
Other Securities	18,682,565	Increase 223 668
Notes unemployed	10,472,660	Decrease 369,005

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,475,210, being an increase of £296,770, and the stock of Bullion in both Departments is £18,082,865, showing a decrease of £232,168 when compared with the preceding return.

The private letters quote Money easy in London and the Cotton trade at Manchester more than usually buoyant.

The Sub-Treasury receipts, to-day, were \$486,512; payments, \$288,000; balance, this afternoon, \$5,005,243.

The Home Insurance Company's semi-annual dividend is 10 ₱ cent.; and the Excelsior Fire Insurance Company's 7 ₱ cent.

Real Estate.... Tuesday, July 21.

No public sales to-day.

Messrs. Ramsen & Blackwell have sold one lot on the west side of First-avenue, 25 feet north of Fifty-ninth street, fall lot in size, for \$950.

Also, one lot north side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, 475 feet east of Seventh avenue. Also, two lots south side of One Hundred and Thirtieth street, 475 feet east of Seventh-avenue, all full lots in size, for \$560 per lot.

We report the sale of four small lots northeast corner Fifty-sixth street and Sixth-avenue, 100 feet fronting Sixth-avenue, same width across the rear, and 52 feet in depth in each line, for \$10,000. These lots sold at auction in 1846 for less than \$100 each—a part of the Cosine estate. They lie about 15 feet below the grade.

Commercial News by the Africa.

The official quotations on Thursday were:

Fair Orleans, 5⅝d.; Middling, 7d.

Fair Mobiles, 7⅛d.; Middling, 6⅞d.

Fair Uplands, 7⅛d.; Middling, 6¾d.

On Friday the news of the armistice caused much buoyancy and an active demand. Holders demanded and partially obtained an advance of ⅛d.@¼d. on the above figures.

At Manchester the news of the armistice caused much excitement, and a general advance in yarns of from ⅛d.@½d. was demanded. Not much business was transacted, many of the Germans having no confidence in peace. Goods advanced in proportion to yarns.

Continued depression is reported in Breadstuffs, increased by the armistice. A considerable decline is noticed in Flour and Wheat.

All descriptions of Provisions were very dull, and prices were merely nominal.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols on the 8th were very buoyant and advanced to 94¾@⅞ for Money, and 94⅝@94⅞ for Account.

Money was in abundant supply, and the demand was pretty brisk. First-class bills were taken at 2½ ₱ cent.

The Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased during the week, £232,468.

There was no material alteration in the market for American Securities.

DETAILS OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

Liverpool Saturday, July 9.

Cotton—The *Brokers' Circular* says: "The market opened this week with only a moderate demand, which continued as before to be very freely supplied. On Wednesday, owing to the favorable accounts of the state of business at Manchester, the demand was materially active, and the sales reached 15,000 bales, nearly all to the Trade. Still, holders have met the buyers so freely that American descriptions can scarcely be raised more than 1 16d." The sales for the week ending Thursday inclusive foot up 69,500 bales, including 5,500 on speculation, and about 3,000 for export.

Breadstuffs—The weather continues brilliant for the crops. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report continued depression in the Corn trade, which has increased by the armistice. Flour is offered at a decline of 1s.@2s. ₱ sack, without sales; American, 19s.@19s. ₱ cental. Wheat offered at 3d.@4d. decline since Friday, but without leading to business; White or Red, 7s. 6d.@9s. 1d.; White, 9s.@9s. 8d.; Southern, 10s.@11s. 3d. Corn quiet, and prices nominal: Mixed and Yellow, 5s. 10d.@6s. 3d.; White, 7s.@7s. 9d.

Provisions—Beef heavy, and prices nominal. Pork dull and easier, to-day. Bacon dull, at a decline of 2s.@3s. on the week. Lard dull and selling only in retail. Tallow in limited demand, and 6d.@1s. lower; Butchers' Association, 56s.

Produce—Ashes flat, at unchanged prices. Resin steady; 3s. 10d.@3s. 11d. for common. Spirits Turpentine heavy and lower, under large arrivals—closing at 28s. Sugar quiet, and tending downward. Coffee firm, at extreme prices. Rice in very limited demand. Bark dull; Baltimore offered at 9s. 9d.; Philadelphia, 10s. for fine ground. Fish Oils—nothing doing. Linseed Oil in fair demand, at late rates. Tea inactive.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co. report Corn very dull, influenced by the fine weather. White American Wheat, 46s@50s.; red, 42s.@46s. Flour, 23s.@27s. Sugar opened dull and lower, but closed buoyant. Coffee opened at a decline, which was subsequently recovered, and it closed firm. Fish Oils quiet; Cod, £33@£33 11s.; Linseed offered at £29@29s. 9d. Iron flat; rails offered at £6; Scotch pig, 51s. Tea firmer; common Congou, 1s. 3d. Spirits Turpentine slow, at 41s. 6d.@41s. on the spot, and 38s. on arrival. Tallow dull, at 54s. for Y. C. Tin advancing. Linseed Cake—More business, but at reduced rates; New-York, £9 10s.@£9 12s. 6d.; Boston, £9 2s. 6d.@£9 5s. Rice firm.

HAVRE MARKET.

For the week ending July 5, inclusive.

Cotton closed firm, at a slight advance on the week—*free ordinaire* New-Orleans being quoted at 108f., and *bas* at 103f.; sales of the week, 7,200 bales; stock, 57,000 bales. Breadstuffs generally dull and droopy. Ashes tended downward; New-York *Pots*, 40.25@40. Coffee quiet, but firm. Oils unchanged. Rice quiet. Sugars dull. Tallow and Lard neglected. Whalebone flat and unchanged.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. D. Bell, Son & Co. report as follows:

"In the Market for American Securities during the past week, there has been no material alteration. The demand for Federal and State Stocks continues, while the supply is but limited. Railroad Bonds have been more freely offered, but the actual transactions in them have not been to any extent."

Messrs. Baring Bros say:

"In American Stocks there has been a demand for United States 5s at 92¾@92⅞; the 6s. of 1868 have been done at 97@98. Massachusetts 5s, sterling 100⅝@101. Maryland offered at 93 ex. div. For Pennsylvania Certificates 83 has been paid to-day for a parcel—Bonds 85. Virginia Bonds 62 bid. Pennsylvania Central Railroad Bonds, 1st Mortgage, 90@91; 2d Mortgage, Sterling, 93@94. New-York Central 92@94. Illinois Central 75@77. Freeland 85@87. Shares 64@ 38 discount. Canada 6s 112. Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick 106⅜."

LATEST MARKET NEWS.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.

London, Saturday.

Sugar—There is a better feeling, and the 6d. decline in the early part of the week has been recovered. A cargo of 3,850 bags Paraiba has been sold for Hamburg at 20s. 9d. ₱ arrobe. The Cork market has improved toward the latter part of the week, though not to the full extent of the decline. Tea—The late news has imparted more firmness to the market, but the prices so far are unaltered. Rice steady. Saltpetre—The armistice has flattened the market, and to induce business, a considerable reduction has to be submitted to. Tallow quiet at 54s. for the month, and 55s. for last three months.

Liverpool, Saturday, July 9—2:30 P. M.

The *Europa* was off the bar at noon, but owing to low water she is not yet up.

Cotton—Clark & Sons report continued firmness; sales to-day 12,000 bales, including 4,000 on speculation and for export.

Breadstuffs and Provisions—Richardson, Spence & Co. say the markets are very dull, but there is no change in prices.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Thursday, July 21.

Flour closed heavy; sales 1,000 bbls. at \$5 50@\$5 for extra Illinois and Wisconsin, from Spring Wheat; \$5 25@\$5 50 for extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; \$6@\$6 50 for double extras. Wheat in fair demand and market without important change; sales 11,000 bushels good white Indiana at \$1 05; 3,000 bushels white Kentucky, on private terms. Corn steady; sales 12,000 bushels sound Illinois, at 75c. Oats quiet and no sales. Barley lower; sales 800 bushels Western at 42c. Rye nominal. Whisky &c. lower; sales 200 bbls. at 24½c. *Imports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—20 bbls. Flour, 3,500 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn.

Oswego, Thursday, July 21—6 P. M.

Flour in moderate demand for local and interior trade; sales 5,000 bbls. at \$5 75 for choice Milwaukee Club Wheat; \$6 25 for Red Ohio and Indiana; \$6 for extra Canadian. Wheat and Corn quiet, and quotations nominal. Canal Freights unchanged. *Imports*—160 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat. *Exports*—1,900 bbls. Flour, 14,300 bushels Wheat.

Cincinnati, Thursday, July 21.

Flour—The *Africa's* advices caused less firmness in the market, and it closed unsettled. Whisky steady, at 24c. In Provisions nothing was doing previous to the receipt of the steamer's news, and there were no sales afterwards.

Philadelphia, Thursday, July 21.

Cotton dull. Flour dull; steamer's news had no effect on the market. Wheat declining; White \$1 45, Red \$1 33. Corn lower; sales of 4,000 bushels, at 85c. Oats dull: old 33c., new 35c. Whisky unchanged. Provisions steady. Mess Pork \$17 50. Lard dull, at 11¾c@13¾c.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Philadelphia, Thursday, July 21.

Stocks steady: Pennsylvania State Fives, 90⅞; Reading Railroad, 20¾; Morris Canal, 54½; Long Island Railroad, 10¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39⅛.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

Is issued on the morning of every Tuesday and Friday, and contains in addition to the bulk of intelligence given in the Daily Paper,

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MILLER & CO.'S, No. 337 Canal-st.

MARRIED.

Phillips—Barnes, in this City, on Thursday, June 30, at the house of the bride's brother-in-law, Alexander St., by the Rev. E. T. Brooks, Mr. Asa D. Phillips to Miss Mary E. Barnes, all of this City.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

Robbins—Seguine—On Wednesday, July 20, by the Rev. J. B. Hageny, Mr. Wm. A. Robbins of North Carolina to Miss Allie J. Seguine, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Milward—Edge—At the Parish Church, Edgbaston, Birmingham, England, on Thursday, July 7, by the Rev. T. J. Chelsworth, M. A., John Barbarick Milward, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Frances Mary, eldest daughter of Charles Edge, Esq., of Edgbaston.

DIED.

Holmes—In this City, on Wednesday, July 20, Edward M. Holmes, youngest son of Wm. C. Holmes, aged 23 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his father No. 308 2d av., Gramercy Park, in this City, on Thursday evening, July 21. Hawley S. Bogert, Alderman of the 15th and of the XVIth Wards, aged 56 years, 1 month and 13 days.

Notice of the funeral will be given to-morrow.

☞ Bridgeport papers please copy.

Barriman.—On Tuesday evening, July 19, Miss Eliza Barriman, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Amity-st. Baptist Church, without further notice, on Friday, 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

Getty.—At Moriches, L. I., on Monday, July 18, Julia B., daughter of Henry and Elizabeth S. Getty, aged 7 years and 5 months.

"Weep not for those
Who sink within the arms of death,
Are yet the chilling wintry breath
Of sorrow o'er them blows."

Stearns—At Huntington, Conn., on Saturday, July 2, Col. Jonathan Stearns, late of New York City.

Smith—At St. Joseph's, Mo., on Monday, July 18, Benjamin M. Smith, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 17 West 16th st., Saturday, July 23, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Smith.—At St. Joseph's, Mo., on Monday, July 18, Benjamin M. Smith, formerly of this City, aged 26 years.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)

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4, 3, 58, 55, 6, 10, 62, 9, 27, 45, 15, 76.

Class No. 392, July 21, 1859.

49, 64, 42, 62, 61, 23, 40, 74, 30, 7, 73, 53, 10.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.

Class No. 395, July 21, 1859.

15, 38, 18, 59, 5, 24, 35, 60, 22, 68, 57, 14, 11, 36.

Class No. 396, Extra, July 21, 1859.

46, 47, 74, 7, 1, 29, 58, 36, 28, 61, 4, 20, 49, 62

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Through the ocean speeds the lightning,
Bearing words of love and peace,
Through the world speeds LYON'S Powder,
Slaying vermin without cease.
Bed bug, roach, and flea, and fly,
Feed upon it, squirm and die.
Rats in holes will from poison flee,
Cannot hurt humanity,
Yet rats and mice they quickly slay.

LYON'S POWDER IS HARMLESS TO mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, plant bugs &c. LYON'S Magnetic Pills are sure

DRUNKENNESS AND SHOOTING.—The New-Haven *Palladium*, July 20, says: "On Saturday evening last an affray occurred at Haddam Neck which threw the whole neighborhood into intense excitement. It originated in a quarrel between a man named Charles N. Andrews, who has a very quarrelsome disposition, and has repeatedly threatened the lives of neighbors, and the family of John Brainerd. Andrews and Brainerd had a dispute at a caucus last Spring, when hard words passed between them, and since then Andrews has frequently threatened Brainerd and his family. On Saturday noon Andrews, when intoxicated, came to Brainerd's house, and, after some heated words between him and the Brainerds, they turned him away from the house and marched him off homewards. He then went to Haddam Centre and tried to get the Brainerds prosecuted for an assault upon him, but no Grand Jury would sign the papers, and he returned with a whip in his hand, threatening vengeance. He was cast home again, however, and finally came back about 8½ o'clock with a double-barreled gun, and, standing near the gate, called Mr. Brainerd out. He came out of the house with his son Henry Lawrence Brainerd, aged 22, and the two had hardly passed the gate when Andrews raised his gun and taking deliberate aim shot the younger Brainerd full in the face. The discharge penetrated both eyes, and filled the forehead and face with fine shot. The father caught the young man in his arms as he fell, and he was immediately taken into the house and properly cared for. He will lose his eyesight, even if his life should be saved. He was married quite lately. Andrews was pursued and arrested at a neighbor's house, and brought before Justice Seldon. John Brainerd, the father, testified that nothing whatever was said to Andrews before he fired, and that they went out of the house not anticipating any difficulty. Henry Brainerd was on his own property when shot. Dr. Worthington testified that shot had passed through the eyes and lips, and that the eyesight was, probably, wholly destroyed, but the weight of the charge had passed over the head. If it had gone two inches lower instant death must have ensued. Other witnesses testified to the threats of Andrews against the Brainerds. In default of $7,500 bail Andrews was committed to jail to await his trial."

THE SPANISH BRIG FI BURNT.—The Spanish brig *Fi*, Capt. JUAN IGNACIO BASTENECHEA, which sailed from New-Orleans on the 14th of June, with a cargo of 320 bales of cotton and staves, for San Sebastian, Spain, was, on the 1st of July, in lat. 28° 10', long. 80°, discovered to be on fire. The Captain and crew remained on board for two days, endeavoring to extinguish the fire and to build rafts and launch boats to save what articles they could, but it was impossible for them to save anything; they left the vessel burnt to the water's edge, and she sank before they were out of sight. They were in a row-boat, which capsized, but all being able to swim they righted her, and arrived on the coast of Florida all safe. After walking two days they arrived at Enterprize, Fla., where they were taken on board the steamer *Darlington*, Capt. RHODES, to Pilatka. From thence they came on the steamer *St. Johns*, Capt. KING, to this city. The vessel belonged to Bilboa, Spain. Capt. BASTENECHA begs leave to return his thanks to Capt. RHODES, of the steamer *Darlington*, and Capt. KING, of the *St. Johns*, for the favors and kind attention he and the crew received at their hands.—*Savannah Republican.*

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 21, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 92 bbls. Ashes; 7,231 bbls. Flour; 30 bbls. Rye Flour; 3,629 bushels Wheat; 15,290 bushels Corn; 500 bushels Rye; 3,425 bushels Oats; 50 pkgs. Provisions; 488 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 60 bbls. Pots at $5 12½; and 20 bbls. Pearls at $5 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio is depressed and prices lean in favor of buyers, who are not disposed to purchase freely, while some holders manifest considerable eagerness to sell. The latest advices from Rio, reported accumulating stocks there, and liberal shipments to the United States. In the first week in June. To-day there were sold 5,000 bags, ₱ bark *Fawn*, on private terms; and 100 bags, in lots, at 10¾c.@10¼c. ₱ lb. An auction sale of 6,000 bags is advertised for Tuesday, the 26th inst. This announcement has the effect of checking the demand from the trade for the present. The sales of other kinds comprise 200 bags Java, at 15c.; 150 mats do., at 11¾c.; 50 bags Laguayra and 125 bags Maracaibo, at 11¾c., and 700 bags Ceylon, on private terms.

COTTON—The news by the *Africa* has favorably affected the market, which has been more active, today, and prices have advanced ¼c. ₱ lb. Sales have been reported of 3,000 bales, including Middling Uplands at 12c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has declined materially to-day. Holders have generally forced their supplies on the market. The vigorous efforts to sell, in the absence of an active inquiry, have depressed prices seriously. These can be quoted down 15c.@25c. ₱ bbl., closing quite heavily and irregularly. The trade have purchased with reserve. There has been very little disposition manifested to buy for shipment. Speculators have withdrawn. Sales have been reported of 7,000 bbls., including standard superfine State at $4 50@$4 90; extra State at $5@$5 40; inferior extra Ohio at $5@$5 25; extra Ohio, adopting brands, at $5 30@$5 80, chiefly at $5 40@$5 60, ₱ bbl. Unsound Flour..... $3 00@ 4 25
Standard Superfine State ..... 4 50@ 4 90
Extra State ..... 5 00@ 5 40
Standard Superfine Western ..... 4 50@ 4 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan ..... 4 90@ 6 75
Inferior Extra Ohio ..... 5 00@ 5 25
Extra Ohio, ordinary to choice shipping.. 5 30@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands ..... 5 90@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee ..... 5 40@ 5 60
Extra Genesee ..... 6 10@ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri ..... 5 65@ 6 75
Inferior to very choice extra Tennessee.. 5 25@ 9 00

Southern Flour is heavy and lower, yet not brisk. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $5 30@$6 for inferior to good mixed brands, and $6 10@$8 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive at $4@$4 65 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $3 95@$4 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 30 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is depressed, cheaper and irregular. The demand is restricted. Sales have been reported of 16,500 bushels, including fair Chicago Spring at 80c.; fair to good new white Southern at $1 40@$1 47½; very choice new white Kentucky at $1 60; inferior to prime new red Southern at $1 22½@$1 40, and French Wheat on private terms. Corn is dull and heavy at 85c.@90c., for ordinary to good round yellow, and 85c.@90c. (nominally) for inferior to prime mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Sales have been confined to 3,000 bushels round yellow, in lots, at 90c. ₱ bushel. Other sales were reported, but not reliable. Rye is inactive and languid at 85c.@88c. ₱ bushel. Barley is neglected, and is of uncertain value; 2,500 bushels Barley Malt changed hands on private terms. Oats are in fair demand, including Canada at 40½@ 41c., Western, 40c.@41c.; State, 40c.@43c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 37c.@40c.; Southern, 31c.@38c. ₱ bushel.

The Chicago *Tribune*, of the 18th inst., refers to the remarkable depression in grain, thus:—"At no period in the history of the grain trade of our city has the wheat market undergone such sudden fluctuations as have occurred during the past eight or ten weeks; and in no previous year has there been as much money lost on the same amount of wheat." On the 12th of April last, Standard Spring Wheat sold at 90c. in store. Shortly after this date the European war broke out, and breadstuffs all over the world advanced, so that on the 1st of May, the above grade sold at $1 01—daily advancing till the 16th, when it reached $1 30. Since that date its course has been steadily and alarmingly downward. On the 1st June, it was $1 15; on the 1st July, 93c.; and yesterday closed dull at 56c.—a decline of 74c. ₱ bushel in sixty-two days. At Milwaukee the decline has been equally great. On the 16th of May last, No. 1 Spring sold at about $1 43; while on Saturday last it sold at 70c. This altogether outstrips the decline of 1857, which has hitherto been quoted as "the sudden decline." In that year, standard Spring Wheat rose on the 31 of July to $1 30 f. o. b., and fell to 50c. in store on the 24th of November following—a heavier but a more gradual fall. The result of the recent decline has been very disastrous to grain-dealers and speculators all along the lakes. Commission merchants, bankers, and nearly all concerned have suffered more or less. True, a few have come out of the struggle unscathed, but it has been to the sacrifice of the many. The losses at Chicago, Milwaukee, Racine and other points, cannot be less than half a million dollars! It is a lesson not to be soon forgotten; and we trust that the spirit of speculation will never again be allowed to run wild as it did in Mar last, leaving its track strewed with bankruptcy and general ruin. Some no doubt think that extreme prices benefit the producer. It is a mistake. The reaction which generally follows an unnatural advance, sinks the market as much below its natural level as it was above it; and no better example of this can be cited than the simple fact that corn sold in this market yesterday at a price eleven cents ₱ bushel higher than Standard Wheat."

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day: 175 bbls. New-Orleans at 40c.; 401 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 28c.; and 100 hhds. Clayed Cuba at 22c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased, since our last, to the extent of 4,000 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $15 75@$15 80 for Mess; $14 87½@$15 12½ for Thin Mess; $18 25 for Clear; and $11 62½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand, including Hams, at 8c.@8¾c., and Shoulders, at 6¾c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon is very dull and nominal. Lard is unaltered; sales to-day, 300 tcs. and bbls., in lots, chiefly ordinary to choice, at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in slack request at old prices. Sales 180 bbls., in lots, at $9@$12 75 for repacked Western Mess; $13 25 @$15 for fair to choice extra do.; $8 25@$13 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $16@$22; India Mess, $25@$28 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand, at 13c.@19c. for State; 11c.@16c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling in lots at from 3c.@9c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 125 tcs., at from $4 24 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales to-day 200 bags Pepper at 9c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in active request, and sales have been made to day of 2,109 hhds. Cuba at 5½c.@ 6¾c.; 82 hhds. Porto Rico at 6¼c.@7¼c.; 92 hhds. New Orleans at 5¾c.@6¾c.; 300 boxes Havana, in bond, on private terms, and 600 boxes do., free, at 6¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 40,000 lbs. Prime at 11c.@ 11¼c., chiefly at 11c ₱ lb.

TEAS—About 1,200 pkgs. Green have been sold within a day or two, at very full prices.

WHISKY—Sales have been made, since our last, of 100 bbls., at 26½c.; 250 bbls. at 26c.; and (reported) 50 bbls. at 25½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were engaged 500 bales Cotton at 1-d. ₱ lb, and 50 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 3s. For London, 100 bbls. Resin at 1s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs: and 150 tons Oil Cake at 12s. For Havre, a vessel, to load at a Southern port, with Tobacco, on private terms. For Hamburg, by steamer, 100 bales Sarsaparilla at ¾c. ₱ lb.; and 30 tons Measurement Goods at 40s. For Bremen, 500 bbls. Resin at 1s. 6d.; and 50 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 2½c. A vessel from Richmond to London or Hull, with Deals at 80s. Another Deal engagement was reported, but without particulars.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman a situation in the country to do the house work, washing and ironing, and cooking; can make butter, &c. Was three years in her last place. Address, immediately, A. B. C. Box No. 175 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business well; also, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid, waitress, seamstress, or would do general housework, separately, no objection to the country. Best of references; wages not so much an object as a home. Call at No. 310 Broadway, 2d floor, front room, for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; can sew on a machine; no objection to do chamberwork. Can be seen until suited at No. 111 West 31st st., between 5th and 6th ave. No objection to go to the country.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROTestant English girl, with good recommendation; is a situation to cook, wash and iron, or do general house work in a private family; is a person of unexceptionable character, and desires a permanent situation. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as good plain cook; understands bread and pastry; will assist, if required, with the washing and ironing; would do chamberwork and waiting in a small family. Best reference. Apply at No. 467 West 26th st., between 7th and 8th ave.

WANTED—BY A RIGGLY RESPECTABLE GIRL, with 7 years' reference, a situation to do housework in a private family; is a girl of most unexceptional character and desires a good home, where she will not have to change. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as first-late cook; understands cooking in all its branches—meats, sauces, jellies, &c.; is an excellent baker and has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No 126 4th av., near 12th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or will do general housework in a small private family; is tidy and neat in her habits. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to take care of a baby, and to do chamberwork; has no objection to go to the country, or travel. Can be seen for two days at her present situation, No. 33 West 24th st., between the 5th and 6th ave.

WANTED—BY A STEADY WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook in a small private family, willing to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker. Good City reference. App'y at No. 222 38th-st., between 8th and 9th ave., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS cook; understands boning and larding, pastry, jellies and desserts; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 77 West 19th-st., west of 6th av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY, PROTESTANT girl a situation as cook washer and ironer, or to do general housework; country place preferred, best reference can be shown. Call at No 407 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook, wash and iron; has the best of City reference; call for two days at No. 210 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th ave.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER wants to work out by the day or week; understands fitting children's clothing. Apply at No. 77 West 10th-st., 8 doors from 6th-av.

A NEAT HEALTHY MARRIED GIRL wants a situation as wet nurse; her child is ten days old; has a fine breast of milk; is neat in her habits, person, and appearance; can be highly recommended for general good conduct. Call at No. 120 Waverly-place.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGlish, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 9th st., between 3d and 4th ave. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION AS groom and coachman, by a single man, a Protestant, who can produce satisfactory references as to his being a first-class groom and driver, willing to be useful in the house if required. Has no objection to the country. Of willing and obliging disposition. Would be useful to his employer. Any commands addressed COACHMAN, Box No. 220 *Times* Office, will be attended to for 3 days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION (WHO is also an experienced farm and cattle raiser) by a man of long experience near this City. Those two branches are practiced by the advertiser. The very best of City references for many years. Address until employed CHARLES, Box No. 193 *Times* Office, or at M. Long's, No. 475 Pearl-st., near corner of Chatham-st., all this week, where he can be seen from 10 to 3 o'clock every day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Englishman single) as gardener and farmer; can milk cows, and make himself generally useful; not a gentleman's place; has good recommendation; has no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a single young man, who perfectly understands his business; is a perfect City driver; has no objection to the country; can produce the best of references from his last employers. Address T. C., Box No. 144 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE MAN WITH THE best of City reference, a situation; is a good, practical gardener and farmer; understands driving and the care of horses; is tidy and handy; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful. Apply at No. 215 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in some light business, such as porter, or wrapper writer in a publication office; has good testimonials as regards capability. Address J. C., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a place in a hotel or dining saloon as bread or pastry cook. Inquire at No. 326 Broome-st., in the liquor store, between Chrystie-st. and Bowery.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER—WANTED a situation in the above capacity, by an English Protestant man; has five years' references from his last employer; under stands both of the above branches thoroughly. Address J. C., No. 69 East 13th-st., three doors west of Broadway up stairs, for two days.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT CHAMBERMAID, TO go a short way in the country; she must do the fine part of the washing and ironing and understand it well; to one that suits liberal wages will be paid, and a pleasant home; three in family. Address J. O., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, which will be attended to on Monday.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO GOOD FARmers to go a short distance in the country; they must be single men, faithful, honest, industrious, and understand farming in all its branches. Apply for three days at No. 46 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO THE GENERAL housework in a small family on Staten Island; none need apply without the best recommendations. Apply at No. 2 West 36th st., corner of 6th-av.

BOY WANTED—IN THE STAPLE DRY GOODS business. A bright, well-educated boy, about 16 years of age, may apply to CHURCHILL, JOHNSTON & CO., between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M.

BOY WANTED IN A WHOLESALE DRY GOODS store; salary $50 the first year. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF GOOD BRICKLAYERS. Apply to WM. HAYES, at the Wheeler & Wilson Manufactory, Bridgeport, Conn.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—THE BEST and cheapest boarding school in the land. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, painting and piano music. Write for a catalogue. The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Fall Term will commence Sept. 7th. Terms $125 per year, including board and English branches. Circulars containing full particulars may be obtained of Ice Lockwood & Son, No. 471 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, Miss AIKEN, Stamford, Conn.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADway, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Ladies' classes from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 4 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—AN INSTItution of the highest grade, designed to elevate the standard and cheapen the cost of female education. Students share in domestic labor one hour daily. Whole expense, $76 per half yearly session. Next session opens Sept. 1. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, DIAPLEWOOD, PITTSFIELD, N. Y.—Annual Catalogue and Circular just published. Persons desiring a copy will address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

TEACHERS.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A SITUATION as teacher, either as principal, assistant, or private teacher. He is a graduate of one of our best colleges; is fully competent for the position desired; can give the very best of testimonials. Address B. E., Box No. 223 New-York Post office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 WILL meet at the Mercer House on THIS (Friday) EVENING, July 22, at 7½ o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee on the Excursion. Let every member be present to aid in the laudable object.
By order.
B. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYPE, Adjutant.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A daily Union Prayer-meeting is held at the rooms of this Association, at No. 617 Broadway, corner of 12th st., EVERY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock. The public and especially young men, are invited to attend. By order of the Church Committee.

FIRE!!! FIRE!!! FIRE!!!
BARGAINS—GREAT BARGAINS.
GOODS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED
at the late fire, No. 461 Broadway,
will be sold for less than half price
for a few days
ONLY.
Very fine Black Hats, worth $4,
selling at $2 50.
Choice imported Soft Hats worth $6, selling from $1 to $3.
Splendid assortment of Straw Hats
worth $1 to $3, selling from
38 cents to $1.
Caps only 50 cents.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP, AND ON EASY TERMS—premises No. 216 South 2d-st., Williamsburgh, consisting of a two story dwelling house, 36 feet deep, with a two-story brick stable 25 x 30 feet, all in good order; yard paved throughout; for particulars inquire of P. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or P. VOTY, No. 109 Fulton-st., New-York.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—IT is property, consisting of 26 lots of ground, is situated in the XVIth Ward, on 10th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., and between 10th and 11th ave. Four avenue lots on 10th av., between 28th and 26th sts., and 32 lots, or the entire half block, on the south side of 26th st., between 10th and 11th ave., except the avenue lots, and nine street lots east of the avenue lots, on 27th-st.; also, one street lot on 27th-st., near 9th av., between 8th and 9th ave. These lots are subject to existing leases, which have about ten years to run. They will be sold at a fair price, and on the most liberal terms. For further information inquire of D. FIELD, Jr., or JAMES S. SLUYTER, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, FOUR building lots each 26 feet front and rear, and 86 feet deep, on the corner of Lombardy and Front sts., in the city of Newark, and within 3 minutes' walk of the depot. Also, the house and lot No. 18 Lombardy-st. House is 66 feet front by 38 feet deep, and the lot 24½ feet front by about 160 deep. Terms very accommodating. Apply to JOSEPH B. JACKSON, Executor, No. 181 Broad st., or to E. N. Miller, at the Court House, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE.—COTTAGE HOUSES, GARDEN Farms, Country Seats Workshops, &c., at $1,000, $1,400, $3,000 to $5,000, near New-York, Ridgewood, &c. The Homes and improvement Company will erect dwellings, workshops, &c., costing from $500 to $5,000, with 1 lot to 5 acres, on easy payments. East New-York is growing rapidly. For plan of buildings, &c., apply to Chas. R. MILLER, No 15 William st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE CHEAP IN BROOKLYN—Within 10 minutes' walk of a ferry, a neat three-story and basement brick house, brown-stone trimmings and sub cellar. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage—the balance will be taken in marketable merchandize. For particulars, apply to Mr. DOUGHTY, No. 79 Nassau st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE FURNITURE (OF fine quality) and the good-will of lease of a first-class family hotel, arranged in the most approved modern French style, and situated in the most fashionable and elegant part of the City. Apply by letter, to A. B., Box No. 481 Post-office.

FOR SALE—WITH A BUILDING LOAN, A PLOT of building lots, well situated for improvement, offering a fine opportunity for builders with moderate means, or other enterprising persons. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third floor.

$3,000.—FOR SALE—CLOSTER DOCK property, (opposite Yonkers,) with store, dwelling, stables, &c. Inquire on the premises, or of Mr. BATES, at Yonkers.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND Lot on the southeast corner of 9th av. and 20th-st. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE STORE NO. 178 9th-av. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—IN THE TOWN OF CORNWALL, Litchfield County, Conn., a dwelling-house, barn, carriage-house and other out-buildings, with twenty acres of rich arable land contiguous thereto. The house will accommodate twenty-five or thirty persons. It has been for a few years past occupied for a young ladies' boarding-school. It is four and a half miles from the Housatonic Railroad. The beautiful shade-trees and shrubbery which surround the house, and the great variety of fruit which the place produces, make the situation very desirable. As this property must be sold soon, it is offered at the low price of twenty-two hundred dollars. There are two Congregational Churches within two miles. For further particulars refer to Messrs. Clark, Austin & Smith, No. 3 Park row, T. F. Grinsmade, No. 36 Park-row, and F. B. Swift, No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Within an hour and a-half from New-York. The place is finely located on high ground, on the main road leading to the Rockaway Pavilion, and contains 42 acres of very superior land. The house is of Gothic style, commodious and well-furnished, commanding a fine view of the ocean. The grounds are tastefully laid out and well planted with choice fruit trees and fine shrubbery. The out buildings consist of neat cottage for gardener and servants, two large barns, carriage houses, ice-house and poultry house, &c., &c. For further particulars, apply to JAS. M. PLUMB, No. 97 Chambers st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY PLACE TO EXCHANGE for City property, only eight miles from New-York, on the line of the New York and Erie Railroad, containing about 40 acres of land. The building consists of a two story frame house, filled in with brick, furnished with all the modern improvements. The farm houses, stable, barn, and ice house, filled, are new and well arranged. Also, the stock, horses, carriage and all necessary implements. Location unsurpassed for beauty and health, and is easy of access. Possession immediately. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY Residence, 1¾ miles from depot, with dwelling-house 32x38, carriage house, barn, &c., all in good repair, and 12 to 50 acres of choice land, surrounded by large fruit and shade trees; choice water; a river running through the premises affords fine bathing, and boating and every variety of fishing near. Trains three times a day to New-York; steamboat every night. House &c., with 12 acres of land, $4 000. Inquire of M. L. CARPENTER on the premises, Lyme, Conn.

FOR SALE—A FINE LOCATION FOR A COUNtry seat; about 70 acres of good land, fronting on the the turnpike road, twenty miles from the City; about 25 acres of heavy timber, balance meadow and tillable; fine brook forms the southern boundary; commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country. Easy of access by New-Haven Railroad or by steamboat. For further particulars address Box No. 655 Post office.

FOR SALE, FOR $2,525—A NEAT TWOstory frame dwelling in Freehold, Monmouth County, New Jersey, with eight rooms and kitchen, five minutes' walk from railroad depot; forty-50 cents to New-York; churches and superior schools convenient; chills unknown; taxes light, water good; trees, vines, &c., with a large yard in good condition; possession immediately. BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH, Freehold, N. J.

FOR SALE AT SARATOGA—A COTTAGE and one acre of ground. The Summer residence of the late John R. Peers. It is pleasantly situated and convenient to the Springs and Hotels. Immediate possession given. Seventy per cent. can remain on mortgage. Apply to P. DURKEE, opposite the United States Hotel, Saratoga, or to GEO. C. PETERS, No. 207 West 23d st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY DEsirable village property, consisting of a good house of twelve rooms, stable and carriage-house, over an acre of land, highly improved, with large shade and fruit trees, graveled walks, &c.; is very accessible, in an undoubtedly healthy location. Will be sold low, or exchanged. CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SPENDIDLY SITUATED COUNTRY place, commanding a magnificent view over twenty miles in extent; one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minutes' walk from the depot. Land from two to forty acres, good house, abundant out-buildings, choice fruit and pure air and water. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, ONE mile south of Cornwallville landing, a country residence with a spacious brick dwelling and new outbuildings, at the entrance to the Catskill Mountain and river scenery. Fruit and ornamental trees, and a grove of six acres near the house. Apply to J. W. ROBINSON, Esq., Sing Sing, or B. F. LOMBARD, on the premises.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT on Staten Island, with a large new house, barns, stables, plenty of fruit and shade; position healthy; high grounds, fine water, and 6 acres of good land; price $5,000; $3,000 or $4 000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of MARTIN BROS. & CO., 69 Leonard-st., New-York.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A HOUSE IN THE UPper part of the City, one of the finest built houses, with about an acre of ground, in a handsome town within an hour of New York. A most splendid view of the Hudson River from the house. For particulars apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR Exchange for City or Brooklyn property; in perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence, at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. E. BRIDGENS, No. 159 William-st.

A VERY FINE PROPERTY AT YONKERS to exchange for good property in this City; either dwelling or store property, or such as will be required for stores. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES—ARCHITECTURAL plans complete, $5 each, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, architect, No. 182 Broadway, Mercantile Bank Building, corner of John-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 97 ACRES, AT RYE, Westchester County, situated 2 miles from the depot, in a fine and improving neighborhood. It is under good cultivation; has fine apple and peach orchards, and extensive vegetable and fruit garden. The dwelling-house, barn and other buildings are all new. The property, including stock, implements, house furniture, &c., will be sold at a bargain, if applied for soon. Address H. K. CORNING, on the premises, or No. 81 South-st., New-York.

FARMS, COUNTRY AND VILLAGE RESIdences, and fine building sites, situated along the west shore of the Hudson, contiguous to the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, between Hoboken, Piermont and Nyack. For maps and other particulars apply to SILAS SEYMOUR, No. 271 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE—OF 60 ACRES, IN ROCKland County, N. Y., one mile from the Hudson River. The farm is under cultivation. Improvements consist of one stone house and four out-buildings. Furniture and stock sold if required. Apply to T. T. EAGERTON, No. 161 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE—OF FORTY ACRES, FINELY fruited, wooded and shaded, commanding a splendid view of the Sound, in Westchester County. For information, terms, &c., call on THOS. BURRIDGE, No. 32 Vesey-st., or on the owner, No. 121 Sullivan-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A PART OF A HOUSE, unfurnished, in a first-class neighborhood, by a small family, between 20th and 32d sts. from Broadway to 6th-av. References as to respectability will be given and required of the best character. Address, stating terms, JAMES, No. 21 South st., New-York.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO FURNISHED rooms on second floor, "front preferred," with or without board, on Union-square or within one or two blocks. Address B. C., Union-square Post-office.

PERSONAL.

WILL J. WESLEY BLAKE CALL AT Lovejoy's Hotel? E. W. BLAKE.

PATENT SUBMARINE ELECTRIC SAFETY FUSE TRAIN—For military and civil purposes. It travels a mile in four seconds under water or ground leaves no fire or smoke behind. For sale at No. 365 Broadway. Inquire of E. GOMEZ.

DRY GOODS.

NOTICE
TO
SKIRT DEALERS.

Having obtained a verdict in the United States Circuit Court, establishing the validity of our patents, we hereby CAUTION MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS generally against making EXTENSION SKELETON SKIRTS without license from us, or selling any such Skirt not manufactured by us, unless the same are stamped with the date of our patent, under license from us. All persons infringing the above patent will be held liable to us for damages to the full extent of the law. The undersigned are parties having valid license from us under the EXTENSION SKIRT PATENT.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, CHAS. P. COLT,
W. S. & G. S. THOMSON, JOHN HOLMES,
J. WILCOX & CO., J. & W. BECK,
WALLACE & SONS, H. G. MCKENNA,
ARMS BRO. BEAS. FROST & CO.,
J. P. MORAN & CO., E. M. JACOBS & CO.,
C. L. HARDING, JOS. B. WESLEY.

OSBORN & VINCENT,
OWNERS OF THE EXTENSION SKIRT PATENT,
NO. 94 WARREN-STREET, NEW-YORK.

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

SKIRTS—WE ARE NOW SELLING THE CELEbrated WOVEN SKIRTS, 12 springs, at $1 30; 14 springs $1 50, and 17 springs $2. Dealers supplied with 9-spring Skirts at $8 a dozen, 12-spring $11, and 14 spring $14. Old Skirts made over. C. L. HARDING,
Woven Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring, near Hudson.

MISS F. A. SMITH, FORMERLY AT GENIN'S Bazar, whose superior skill and ability in dressmaking has been so satisfactorily tested by thousands of City and country patrons, is to be found at her own establishment No. 113 4th-av., two doors above 12th-st., where a perfect fit, moderate prices, and punctua lity in execution always guaranteed.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—LEVI P. STONE, Egbert Starr, Henry B. Stotesbury, Henry L. Butler and Jonathan J. Broome against DANIEL C. SCUDDER and Joseph S. Bates.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com not ser.)—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 35 Wall-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of Four Hundred and Sixty Dollars, with interest from the 21st day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, besides the costs of this action. Dated New-York, June 3, 1859.
STARR & RUGGLES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys
No. 35 Wall st., New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 1st day of July, 1859. STARR & RUGGLES.
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PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF AN order of the Supreme Court, granted as a Special Term and Circuit of said Court, held at Martinsburgh, June 24, 1859, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and members of, and all others in any way interested in, the Utica Insurance Company or its assets, or any part thereof, that WILLIAM H. MERRILL, Esq., the Referee in and by said order appointed, will, at his office in Whitestown, Oneida County, and on the 30th day of July, 1859, at 10 o'clock A. M. on that day, proceed to the appointment of and appoint some fit and suitable person Receiver of the Utica Insurance Company. And will, at the same time and place, or at such other time and place to which said matter may be then and there adjourned, take and pass the accounts of GEORGE S. DANA, deceased, the late Receiver of said Company, and take such other proceedings as in and by said order directed.
Utica, July 16, 1859 WILLIAM B. DANA, Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Henry Cammeyer, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. Oringell, Minturn & Co., No. 78 South-street, in the City of New-York on or before the 10th day of December next.
Dated New-York, the 3d day of June, 1859.
je1-lawdmF* PAUL CAMMEYER,
H. H. SEWALL,
Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB LICHTENBERG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of his attorneys, Messrs. Joachimsen, No. 118 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 31, 1859.
CAROLINE LICHTENBERG, Executrix, &c., of
ap1-lawdmF* Jac

MEDICAL.

THE BOOK TO BE READ BY MEN WITH damaged and broken down constitutions, resulting from over excess and indulgence, is, "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." It treats on the diseases of both sexes and their cure, by use of "THIESMAR." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st, four doors below McDougal. New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by

F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 116 Franklin-st., New-York.
And at APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIARRHŒA
At this season of the year
IS A PEDEMIC.
The public may rely with confidence in the use of
STEINFELD'S
CORDIAL COGNAC BITTERS,
as the only safe remedy TO PREVENT OR CURE DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY. These invaluable Bitters are not only a medicine of approved efficacy, but they are also a pleasant and agreeable Summer drink. No family should be without them. They effect a cure in a few minutes, and can be always relied upon in any emergency. For sale by

S. STEINFELD, No. 70 Nassau-st.,
Sole Agent for the United States,
And by all druggists, grocers and bars in the City.

FERGUAR'S MEDICATED
CALIFORNIA WINE AND BRANDY.
Pure juice of the grape with Peruvian bark, juniper berries, &c., for diarrhœa, dyspepsia, pains in the bowels.
WEAK, DELICATE FEMALES, OR MALES
Are strengthened by it. $1 a bottle. Depot No. 6 Varick-st., No. 100 Fulton-st., Rushton's, and Nos. 417 and 889 Broadway; Hayes', Brooklyn, and druggists generally.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Pupil of Brogna of Paris and also of Professors Carmichael and Valentine Mott, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Cancrous affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
The celebrated remedy for purifying the blood, and for the cure of scorbutic ulcerous and eruptive diseases, is superior to all others, because it is the most powerful and scientific preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

$500 REWARD.
DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE.
It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet, or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep, or healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the correction of a thorough and permanent cure. Price $1 per bottle. DR. H. G. JEFFRIES, General Agent, No. 178 Broadway, New-York; 2 Redding, Easton; Jones, Albany; Callender, Philadelphia. Also for sale at Hegeman, King's celebrated Rosewash, price 25 cents.

THOUSANDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE
disappointed of a cure by quacking on THE SUPPOSED first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Dutch-st., New-York City, established in 1836, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated more than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restricting the habits of the patient; cures without the disgust and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in less cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poison so that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy be used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Boo[illegible] nothing. Gas treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, when embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.
Unfortunate is the wretch who is unfortunate enough to witness some of the cases that are daily sent to Dr. H., where the disease has been driven from the system, and in its rankest contagion in the form of pains and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throughout, night sweats and emaciation.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in private consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 439 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.
DR. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Analyzed plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—Medical Journal. Sold by the author, as above; also, by
CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES. MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND FAMILIAR GUIDE. Second edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth, about one hundred elegantly-executed engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and abstresses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three doors above St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, from 9 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evening.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. CORBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases at his old established office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Baths. Dr. C. has practised in this city for over 27 years, and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Stricture and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University, and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. Charges moderate. Hours, 8½ A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERMANENTLY the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Health is himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway. Perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis; attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby, (No. 139 Crosby,) hours 10½ to 2 and 6 to 9, Sundays excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIEBS, 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS Medicine to be genuine must have my name as the only legal proprietor on each label, and my initials on the seal of every bottle. Nervous Rheumatism, Cramps, St. Vitus' Dance, Palpitation, Vertigo, Wakefulness and many other nervous diseases, have been cured by this medicine. For sale by Druggists generally, and at No. 131 6th-av., New-York; large bottles $1.
Dr. J. T. STRATTON.

$500 REWARD—GROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores; at the Astor House No. 28 Broadway; and No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. William.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ESTABLISHED DRY GOODS JOBBING House, composed of only two partners, both young men, active in the business, in one of the best locations in New-York, and now doing a successful business, are wishing to make an arrangement with two young men as salesmen, with a view to an interest, on Jan. 1, 1860, who have a near by, and short time and State trade, which they can influence. None need reply who have not the full confidence of their present employers. Address Box No 349 Times Office, stating their present place, and how long in the situation, which will be strictly confidential.

A RARE CHANCE FOR AN INVESTMENT.—The advertiser is the proprietor and owner of a very valuable invention, (an improved Printing Press.) Its success and operation is sure, as can be seen at any time. It being finished and ready to be publicly exhibited. An arrangement is desirous of being made for the disposal of an interest or the sale of a portion, to procure the requisite capital to properly introduce and continue their manufacture. Address N. P. LABARTE, No. 45 Eldridge-st., New-York. Communications promptly attended to.

A MANUFACTURER OF STAPLE ARTICLES which will readily for cash, will take a partner with a few thousand dollars, or he will dispose of his business which is well established, with numerous customers. One or two gentlemen with $6 000 to $9 000 can double the capital the first year. Direct, Box No. 3,751 Post-office, New-York. No agent need apply.

$3,000.—A PARTY HAVING THIS AMOUNT would be willing to invest the same and devote his whole time and services to the interest of the concern in some safe and established business in this City. Answers stating nature of the business, &c., with real name, addressed to Box No. 856 Post-office, will receive prompt attention.

COAL YARD FOR SALE—NEAR EIGHTH-AV.—Well fenced, planked floor and shedded; brick office and stables; over-flying conveniences; capable of doing a business of 4 000 to 6 000 tons; terms moderate. For an interview address COAL YARD, Box 169 Times Office.

A CHANCE TO GET INTO GOOD BUSINESS.—The stock, fixtures and possession of the long established store of J. F. O'KEEFE, No. 15 3d-av., will be exchanged for a house and lot or vacant lots in the City or suburbs, or a small farm, or cash.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS HOTEL in Broadway. For particulars inquire of D. IRA BAKER, Attorney-at-Law, No. 218 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—JULY 11, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that a penalty of Five per Cent. will be added, on the first day of August next, on all water rents remaining unpaid on that day.
M. VAN SCHAICK, President.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET, Capt. MOODY,
LEAVE

HARLEM			PECK SLIP.	
6 A. M.	1 P. M.	7 A. M.		3:15 P. M.
7 A. M.	3 P. M.	8 A. M.		4:15 P. M.
8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15 A. M.		5:15 P. M.
9 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11 A. M.		6:15 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M.		7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with

BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 6 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (direct), AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Wednesday, July 20 10:30 A. M	Wednesday, July 20, 6:15 A. M.
Thursday July 21, 11:30 A. M	Thursday, July 21, 6:30 A. M.
Friday, July 22..... 12 M.	Friday, July 22, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 23, 1 P. M	Saturday, July 23, 8 A. M.
Monday, July 25, 3 P. M	Monday, July 25, 10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 26, 4 P. M.	Tuesday, July 26, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, July 27, 4 P. M.	Wednesday, July 27, 6 A. M.
Thursday, July 28, 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, July 28 6:30 A. M.
Friday, July 29 3:30 P. M.	Friday, July 29, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 30, 3:30 P. M.	Saturday, July 30, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 1, 4:15 P. M.	Monday, August 1, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 2, 5 P. M.	Tuesday, August 2 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 3, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 3, 6:30 A. M.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Wednesday, July 20, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, July 20 10:30 A. M.
Thursday, July 21, 8 A. M.	Thursday, July 21, 11:30 A. M.
Friday, July 22 8 A. M.	Friday, July 22..... 12 M.
Saturday, July 23, 9:30 A. M.	Saturday, July 23, 1:30 P. M.
Sunday, July 24, 8:30 A. M.	Sunday, July 24, 2 P. M.
Monday, July 25, 10 A. M. (in connection with the Lorna)	Monday, July 25, 3:30 P. M. (in connection with the Lorna)
	5:30 A. M.
Monday, July 25, 11 A. M.	Monday, July 25, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, July 26.....12 M.	Tuesday, July 26, 4 P. M.
Wednesday, July 27, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, July 27, 5 P. M.
Thursday, July 28 6:30 A. M.	Thursday, July 28 2 P. M.
Friday, July 29, 7:30 A. M.	Friday, July 29, 3:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 30, 8 A. M.	Saturday, July 30 3:30 P. M.
Sunday, July 31, 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 31, 4 P. M.
Monday, August 1, 6 A. M.	Monday, Aug 1, 9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, August 2, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, aug. 2, 10:30 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 3, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 3, 11 A. M.

NOTICE—A DELIGHTFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR Boarders on the Hudson River. The steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON, Sundays excepted at 4 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. Returning will leave Haverstraw at 6 o'clock; Sing Sing, 6½; Tarrytown, 7; Dobbs' Ferry, 7.25; Hastings 7.35; Yonkers, 8; arriving in New-York about 9 o'clock. Fare to Yonkers, 16 cents; Hastings and Dobbs' Ferry, 20 cents; Tarrytown and Sing Sing, 25 cents. Haverstraw, 40 cents. Commutation to Yonkers $4 per month; Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings and Tarrytown, $5; Sing Sing, $6.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, Sidney Cadwell, Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York from Pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare including State-room $6. Running time about 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland. H. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st. New-York.
WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours ride from Portland.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking the splendid Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburg. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat office, foot of Liberty-st.

FOR LONG BRANCH & SHREWSBURY.
The Steamboat STRANGER will run as follows, from foot of Murray street, fare 25 cents:

Leave New-York.	Leave Ocean Port.
Thursday, July 21, 10 A. M.	Friday, July 22 10 A. M.
Saturday, July 23 12 M.	Saturday, July 23, 3 P. M.
Sunday, July 24, 8:30 A. M.	Monday, July 25, 2 P. M.
Monday, July 25, 10 A. M.	Monday, July 25, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, July 26, 11 A. M.	Tuesday, July 26, 3 P. M.

Merry Express by this boat.

FARE 50 CENTS TO WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL AND NEWBURGH.—Ticket to the above places and return 75 cents. Breakfast and dinner on board. Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st. (touching at Christopher) EVERY SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

DAILY LINE FOR GLEN COVE AND Roslyn, stopping at Bayle's Dock, Great Neck, and Sands's Point. The fine new steamer LONG ISLAND will leave Pier No 32 East River, James-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 P. M. Returning leaves Roslyn at 6:30 and Glen Cove at 7:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 8 o'clock.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND STRATTONPORT.—The fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Capt. REYNOLDS, will leave EVERY DAY, (except Sunday,) Flushing, at 7½ A. M. and 1 P. M.; New-York, from Fulton Market Wharf, at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M., touching at College Point and Strattonport each way. Fare 16 cents.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. Hitchcock, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Ames-st., at 8½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9½ A. M., 1½ and 5½ P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; last trip from the Island, at 6½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT, Kingston, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. Annason, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:45 o'clock.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT, AND NEWARK, EXCURSIONS DAILY, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)—Fare 13 cents. Steamer TAMINEND, leaves Newark at 7½ A. M., and 1½ P. M., and foot of Barclay-st., New York, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., also, with parties, at Newark Bay House.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT.—FROM Peck slip, East River, at 4 o'clock, P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

STEAMER IOLAS FOR THE FISHING BANKS.—THURSDAY, 21st, FRIDAY 22d, and SATURDAY, 23d, leaves foot of Gouverneur-st. at 7 o'clock, Peck-slip at ½, foot of Spring-st., North River, at 8, and Pier No. 4 at 8½ A. M. Bait and lines on board. Fare 25 cents each way.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE fine steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven Railroad.

NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—STEAMER GOVERNOR leaves Pier No. 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M. Fare—cabin, $2; deck, $1. L. KENNY, Agent, No. 25 Coenties-slip.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ORIENTA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS,
A GOOD BAYING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
for parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only are licensed under my patents to this City:
George E. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
New-York, January, 1855.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron doors and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.
Also Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of Daily Times Building and balance of this block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—Daily Times vault, Express vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.
N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

RAILROAD IRON.—2 000 TONS ERIE PATTERN, 56 to 58 pounds per linear yard "Crawshaw's" make. For sale by THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

SHEET ZINC AND RUSSIA SHEET IRON for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices.
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

GUINNESS' STOUT PORTER.
Messrs A. GUINNESS, SON & CO., of Dublin, have appointed the undersigned their selling agent in the United States for their Stout Porter. Orders for this superior Stout, bottled or in bulk, carefully executed. A stock of the Stout in Quarts, Imperial Pints and ordinary Pints bottled in Dublin by Messrs. G. & J. Murphy, always on hand and for sale by C. E. HAISCHT, No. 121 Pearl-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Williams' Bridge 11:30 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M. from White and Centre sts.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
8.30 A. M.—Mail Train.—Albany.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—6 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:10 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo, at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland and Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 6:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only, for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STEERS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 4, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 8:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. for Tarrytown 3:45 and 5:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 6:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal, Christopher, and 31st-sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:55 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY leave Fulton Market Slip by steamer MATTANG, at 9 A. M., and 1, 3.45, 5.45, and 7.30 P. M., returning, leaves Flushing at 6.30, 7.55 10 A. M., and 1, 2.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 6.30 P. M. Stopping both ways at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. Extra trains will leave Hunter's Point, at 7.15, and 11 A. M.; fare by 11 A. M. train to Flushing, from Hunter's Point, only 15 cents; returning, at 1 P. M. at 15 cents to New-York by 30th-st. ferry; fare by regular trains from Fulton Market Slip 25 cents. Extra trains for excursions on reasonable terms.
O. CHARLOCK, President.

FOR SAVANNAH.—CHANGE OF DAY.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. Post, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, July 21, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage 50 Savannah, with state-room accommodations. Gilt through tickets to New-Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Albany, Atlanta, Columbus, Macon, Augusta and principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3 25. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $1 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 P. M. and 6 A. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKLYN for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer-park, at 7.30 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3.30 and 6.30 P. M. For Syosset, 12 M. and 4.30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4.30 5.30, 6.30 and 7.15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3.30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9.20 A. M. Express; and 4.10 P. M. Mail.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—SHARON SPRINGS.—Travellers taking the Morning Express Train on HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, leaving Chambers at at 6 A. M., and 31st st. at 8 25 A. M., will arrive at the above places in time for dinner.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS and Lake Memphremagog, by the New-York and New-Haven and Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroads. Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 2:25 P. M.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 25 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 25 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S CELEBRATED MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

THE DUGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
Are all of the full scale of 7-octaves. The most experienced workmen, the greatest perfection of mechanical skill, and the best seasoned materials are employed in their manufacture.
They are constructed on a solid iron frame or bed plate, entirely separate from the case thus relieving the case, round-boards and all the wood work from the strain of the strings, making them much more solid and enduring. There are two sounding boards arranged as those of a violin, giving three times the amount of vibrating surface found in any other pianos; which being free from the strain of the strings becomes more sonorous, and pure on their vibrations as the pianos become older. Their construction is the most simple and scientific, and they are the most enduring and full-toned pianos ever made. Call and see them, at
WM. HALL & SONS,
New store, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Princess.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, Ed. of the Musical Review; C. C. HILL; W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.
Warerooms of STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES.
CHICKERING & SONS'
NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS.
Price, $360. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $220, $275, and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

THREE VERY SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD piano-fortes at a great sacrifice for cash; one rich and elegant, at $280; one do. at $215; one do. $165. They have been used but a short time, and in all respects are as good as new instruments. They will be sold at about one half their original price.
J. & C. FISCHER'S Warerooms,
No. 856 Broadway, three doors below 14th-st.

LIGHTS & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 47 Broome-st.: also, at their Depot, No. 32 Cortlandt-st.

A FAMILY, ABOUT MOVING IN THE country, will dispose of their piano-forte at a sacrifice, for cash, a $300 instrument for nearly half its value; full 7-octave; rosewood; carved case and corners; best City manufacturers; unexpired guarantee; full iron frame; beautifully ornamented. Call at No. 238 Madison-st., near Montgomery-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—SPLENDID SEVEN-octave rosewood piano, made by one of the best makers and fully warranted; worth $375, with all the latest improvements and in perfect order; been used a few months; will be sold very low for cash. Inquire at No. 141 8th-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co., for prices from $30 to $100. Melodeons very low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 428 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

AN EXCELLENT NEW 7-OCTAVE ROSEwood piano-forte, warranted, will on sold at an immense sacrifice and a second hand piano taken in exchange. Inquire at No. 351 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 3d of August, at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School No. 19, in 14th st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 91 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WM. HIBBARD,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
FRANCIS DUNCAN,

MUNICIPAL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Annual Report of the Comptroller.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT NOMINATED—THE PREVENTION OF FIRES—PROPOSED REVISION OF THE CHARTER—ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER—ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE CITY INSPECTOR.

The Mayor, last evening, transmitted a communication to the Board of Aldermen nominating Myndert Van Schaick, Thomas B. Tappan and Alfred Craven for Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct, the former as President and the latter as Civil Engineer of the Board, the terms of office of the present members having expired. Messrs. Van Schaick and Craven are members of the old Board; Mr. Tappan is nominated in place of Mr. De Forrest. The subject was on motion of Alderman Genet, referred to a special Committee of five, consisting of Aldermen Genet, Peck, Stephens, Smith and Lynes.

An ordinance "for the more effectual prevention of fires and protection to life and property" was presented and referred to the Committee on Ordinances. The ordinance provides that the occupants of all buildings upon which by law iron shutters and doors are required to be placed shall cause the latter to be closed on the completion of the business of each day under the penalty of $25 for each neglect, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Fire Department for the use of the charitable fund of that Department; that any building deemed unsafe by the Fire Wardens shall be examined by three practical builders, to be paid $2 apiece therefor, who shall report to the Mayor, and if they declare the building unsafe or dangerous, the Mayor shall direct the Superintendent of Police to forthwith tear it down; that the Superintendent of Police shall direct the owner of the building to remove it, and if he does not, shall remove it himself; that the owner of the building shall be liable to the builders who survey it, for their fees; that every owner or agent who violates the ordinance shall forfeit $25, to be added to the Charitable Fund of the Fire Department; and that the ordinance shall take effect within thirty days after it becomes a law.

The Annual Report of the Comptroller for the year ending Dec. 31, 1858, was presented:

The Comptroller explains that for obvious reasons the preparation of this report has been delayed much longer than usual, and proceeds to give an exhibit of the

OPERATIONS AND STATE OF THE TREASURY.

From the accounts of the Chamberlain it appears that the amount of cash on hand Dec. 31, 1857, was as follows:

To the credit of the Corporation		$1,365,776 37
To the credit of the Commissioners of the Sinking Funds		1,670,741 59
Total		$3,036,517 96
The total receipts from all sources, on City account, including also the moneys borrowed on Revenue Bonds and the sums received on Trust and Special accounts, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1858, amounted to		$17,152,473 19
The receipts on account of the Commissioners of the two Sinking Funds amounted to	1,601,722 34	$18,954,195 53
Total		$21,990,713 49
The total disbursements during the year were as follows:		
On City accounts, including special and trust Funds		$15,497,563 86
On account of the Commissioners of the Sinking Funds	2,312 870 21	
Total		$17,810 434 07
Total receipts, including the balance on hand at the beginning of the year		$21,990,713 49
Total disbursements		17,810,434 07
Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1858		$4,180,279 42

Of this sum there was standing to the credit of the "City Treasury" upon the books of the Stock and Leather Bank as per certificate of W. A. Kissam, Cashier, the sum of $3,020,685 70

And to the credit of the Commissioners of the Sinking Funds 1,159,593 72—$4,180 279 42

The total cash receipts of the Commissioners of the Sinking Funds, from all sources, including the balance on hand at the beginning of the year, amounted to $3,472,463 93

The disbursements, in the aggregate, amounted to 2,312 870 21

Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1858 $1,159 593 72

as per statement of the Chamberlain, the same standing to the credit of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for the payment of interest on the City Debt.

SOURCES OF REVENUE.

The $17,152 473 19 received during the year, as above stated, was derived from various sources, and officed to the following accounts, viz:

ON CITY ACCOUNT.

Taxes—amount collected by the Receiver of Taxes and the Clerk of Arrears		$8,535,014 87
Interest on Taxes, collected by the Receiver of Taxes and Clerk of Arrears		166,825 91
County Clerk's Office, fees	$17,126 66	
Court of Common Pleas, fees	4,311 08	
Public Administrator, commissions	1,120 43	
Surrogate, fees	15,635 93	
Superior Court, fees	5,449 64	$44 (41) 91
Common Schools for State—Amount received from State Treasurer for portion of school money		24,608 90
Cleaning Streets, received from City Inspector for sales of street manure	$7,052 31	
Received in an anonymous letter, stating the amount to be due to the Corporation on this account	150 00	
Amount of warrant re-deposited	2 31	7,204 62
Interest on City Stocks, amount received to date date stock issued		96 58
Fire Department, received for sales of old fire engines and sundry old materials, as per account rendered by the Chief Engineer		1,921 13
Board of Health, received for warrant drawn and re-deposited		681 00
Water Pipes, received from M. Van Schaick, President		149 20
Lamps and Gas, received from the Street Commissioner for sales of old lamp posts	240 49	
Amount of warrant re-deposited	43 72	284 21
Public Buildings, construction and Repairs, received from Street Commissioner for sale of old copper		900 04
Miscellaneous		1,196 08
Total		$8,814,131 48
Revenue Bonds of 1658, amount of loans in anticipation of the taxes for year 1858		$6,811,350 00

ON TRUST ACCOUNTS.

Assessments, received from Collector of Assessments and Clerk of Arrears	$754,370 75	
Interest on Assessments received from Collector of Assessments and Clerk of Arrears	85,904 40	
Assessment Bonds	44 900 00	
Unclaimed Warrants	54,867 68	
Intestate Estates, unclaimed balances deposited by the Public Administrator	2,567 35	
Collections by the Clerk of Arrears upon void sales for taxes and assessments	16 124 15—	$990,613 33

ON SPECIAL ACCOUNTS.

For an equal amount of public Stock for rebuilding Tompkins Market	$170,000 00	
Premium on same	367 00	
For an equal amount of Central Park Improvement Fund Stock	350,000 00	
Premium on same	4,220 13	
For an equal amount of six per cent. Water Stock of 1875. (New Reservoir)	11,700 00	
For amount of a warrant re-deposited	41 25—	$536 348 38
Total		$17,152,473 19

APPROPRIATIONS.

The amount of appropriations made prior to the year 1858, for the support of the City Government, which remained unexpended at the close of 1857, cannot now be stated. It is found that, in accordance with a custom which appears to have originated some forty years since, it has been the practice to transfer at the close of each year to the debit of a "Profit and Loss Account" all expenditures on City account and to credit the same account with all revenues from taxes, &c., received. The balance then remaining to the debit or credit of this "Profit and Loss Account" has been carried to an account entitled "City and County of New-York." In some years the receipts appear to have exceeded the expenditures, while in other years they have been largely deficient. The amount of receipts and expenditures, and the balances of "Profit and Loss Account," transferred, as above stated, to the "City and County of New York," for each year since 1820, with a detailed statement of said last-mentioned accounts, resulting in a debit balance of $1,159,304 01 is fully set forth.

The appropriations for both city and county for the year 1858, are stated in detail. The balances remaining unexpended December 31, 1858, including the appropriations for previous years, after divers revisions and alterations of the accounts, was finally assumed to amount, exclusive of $25,000 for reconstruction of the County Jail, to the sum of $999 895; but it is quite probable, the Comptroller says, that the same may not be entirely correct.

EXPENDITURES.

The warrants drawn upon the Chamberlain during the year 1858, exclusive of those issued by the Commissioners of the Sinking Funds, amounted to $15 294,176 73, and the same were charged in the books of this Department.

The disbursements made by the Chamberlain during the year, according to his account thereof, amounted to $15,497,563 86, for which sum warrants were duly returned by him.

On comparing these statements, it will be seen that there are numerous discrepancies between them; but, as yet, no time has been found to undertake to investigate and reconcile them. It is known that the disbursements by the Chamberlain included a large number of warrants issued in previous years which were not presented before, and it is not improbable that some warrants had been issued, which were omitted to be registered. A considerable number of warrants which, according to the account in the General Ledger, entitled "Warrants Drawn," were entered during the year, had not been presented to the Chamberlain for payment, and were supposed to be outstanding on the 31st December, 1858. The balance remaining to the credit of "Warrants Drawn" at that date, and which purported to represent all the warrants issued previously and not presented for payment, was $145,167 41.

It is believed, however, that this account is altogether incorrect, inasmuch as it was formerly the practice to enter all warrants drawn by the Auditor from the account kept by him in the margins of the audit books, before it was known whether they would be signed by the Comptroller, who not unfrequently withheld his signature thereto.

In addition to this sum, a considerable number of warrants, executed in various years, for different purposes, and charged to the several accounts of expenditures, but never called for, had been deposited with the Chamberlain to the credit of an account entitled "Unclaimed Warrants," and the balance to the credit of this account, and apparently due thereon, Dec. 31, 1858, was $66,214 17.

THE SINKING FUNDS.

The capital of the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt, on the 31st December, 1858, amounted to	$2,698,021 19
The Sinking Fund for the Payment of Interest on the City Debt, had accumulated a surplus over and above all charges against the same, prior to December 31, 1858, of	$2,579 534 12

In view of the fact that the revenues pledged to the Sinking Fund for the payment of interest on the City debt, now annually produce more than sufficient to meet all the interest payable therefrom, and that a large surplus had accumulated, which the Commissioners of the Sinking Funds had no power to invest permanently, the Comptroller made application to the Legislature, at its last session, for the passage of an act authorizing the Commissioners to transfer said surplus to the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the City debt, and to invest the same in the manner provided by law in relation to said last-mentioned fund; also to transfer and invest, in like manner, any surplus which may hereafter accrue during any year from the revenues pledged to said Sinking Fund for payment of interest.

A law to this effect was accordingly passed, and in pursuance thereof the surplus existing in the fund for payment of interest on the City debt, amounting to $2,579,534 12, has been transferred as of 1st January, 1859, to the Sinking Fund for the redemption of said debt, thus increasing the capital of the latter at that date to $5 277 555 31.

The only charges to be made against this fund, prior to the year 1870 are the following:

Water Stock issued under the act of 1839, redeemable "on or after 1st January, 1858"	$168,330
Water Stock issued under the act of 1834, redeemable "on or after 1st January, 1860,"	2,500,000
Fire Indemnity Stock, redeemable "on or after May 10, 1868,"	402 768
Total	$3,071,098

DEBT OF THE CORPORATION.

The entire indebtedness of the Corporation, exclusive of the floating debt, (which is usually denominated "arrears,") according to the books of this department, amounted on 31st December, 1858, to $22,689,298, which may be classified as follows, viz:

1. The Permanent Stock or Debt, redeemable from the Sinking Fund	$14,399,998
2. The Stock Debt, redeemable from Taxation	1,221,000
3. The Stock Debt, redeemable from Assessments for opening Central Park	1,609,900
4. The Temporary or Bond Debt, consisting of the following:	
Revenue Bonds of 1858, redeemable from the taxes for 1858	$1 368,700
Assessment Bonds, redeemable from Assessments for various street and other improvements	1,095,700—5 464,400
Total	$22,689,298

TAXES.

The system of continually anticipating the revenues of the City, and depending entirely upon loans for means to pay the current expenses of the government, Mr. Haws thinks should be changed. It has been proposed to change the fiscal year; but the Comptroller does not consider this to be necessary or advisable, believing that the object in view can better be attained by altering the time for making and confirming the assessments or valuations of property, and collecting the taxes, than in any other way. This can be effected only by legislative action. Under the present law, the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments are required to complete their valuation of the taxable property within the City and county, and submit the same to the Board of Supervisors, on the first Monday of July in each year. The Supervisors then fix the rate of tax necessary to produce the gross sum required, and cause the amounts to be extended—when they are transmitted to the Comptroller, to have the unpaid Croton-water rents for the previous year inserted opposite the Ward number of property on which the same may be due, and also to have the words "arrears," or "sold," according as the fact may be, entered opposite the Ward numbers on which any arrears are due, or which may have been sold for taxes, assessments or water rents. These entries being duly made, the rolls or books are then placed in the hands of the Receiver of Taxes. The law requires that the rolls shall be delivered to the Receiver, with the warrant of the Supervisors for collecting the taxes, on or before the first day of September in each year; but it is seldom that this is done until some time after that date. Last year it was late in the month of October before the tax books were delivered to the Receiver—whose business was thus crowded into a short space of time, and citizens desiring to pay their taxes were subjected to great inconvenience and delay on account of the crowd of persons constantly waiting in the Receiver's office. In the hurry and confusion thus caused, numerous mistakes were made, both by the clerks and the owners of property, which have occasioned a great deal of trouble, and added largely to the labors of this department.

It is, therefore, recommended that measures be taken to procure a change in the law, requiring that the valuations of property shall be completed and submitted to the Board of Supervisors as early as the 1st of February in each year, and that the tax books be duly prepared and delivered to the Receiver on or before the 1st of April thereafter. By such an arrangement more time would be given for performing the work, which is very desirable, and a much less amount of money would have to be borrowed than is now required.

The amount of taxes uncredited, and apparently due the City and County, on Jan. 1, 1859, was, in round numbers, about as follows:

On personal estate	$1,744,650
On real estate	2,132,200—$3,876,850
On arrears of Croton water rents, i. e., rents which had accrued and become payable prior to May 1, 1858	88,000
Total	$3,964,850

The amount of regular rents for Croton water remaining due upon the current water year, commencing May 1, 1858, has not been ascertained.

Of the $1 744,650 of personal taxes due, it is estimated by the Receiver of Taxes that not more than $300,000 will ever be realized.

It is intended to have a sale for Unpaid Taxes and Water Rents, as soon as the proper accounts can be prepared, and the necessary notice given.

TAXATION OF NON-RESIDENTS.

An act was passed by the Legislature, in February, 1855, (chap. 37,) authorizing a tax to be levied on the personal estate, or capital invested by non-residents doing business in the State of New-York, the same as if they were residents of the State. A separate tax-book has been made up each year since the passage of that act, containing the names of persons residing in other States, who are engaged in business in this City, and subject to the provisions of said law. The valuation of property assessed under the act referred to, the amount of tax levied thereon in each year, and the amount remaining unpaid thereon, December 31, 1858, will appear from the following statement:

Year.	Valuation	Amount of Tax.	Dec. 31, 1858. amount Unpaid.
1855	$14,491 530	$174 767 40	$46 282 02
1856	18 601 265	257,254 70	78 691 85
1857	17 247 966	269,135 48	79 144 96
1858	12,031,532	195,200 70	59,320 00
		$896,358 28	$263,411 68

Some persons assessed under this law have resisted the collection of the tax levied against them. An application was made to the United States Circuit Court by DENNING DUER, Esq., for an injunction against the Receiver of Taxes and others, restraining them from taking any steps for the collection of the tax imposed upon him, on the ground that the law is in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and is otherwise illegal and void. The case was recently decided in favor of the city authorities, and the application for an injunction was denied.

REMISSIONS OF TAXES, &C.

The amount remitted in the Bureau of Receiver of Taxes in 1858, was $29,952 21

In the Bureau of Arrears 2,101 45

Total $31,054 66

VALUATION OF TAXABLE PROPERTY.

The total valuation and amount of taxes for 1857 and 1858 was as follows:

	Valuation	Amount of Taxes.
1857	$520,559 482	$8,066,566 52
1858	531,194,290	8,621,091 31

INCREASE OF TAXATION.

Notwithstanding the constant yearly increase in the amount of taxable property within the City and County, there has for several years been a still larger proportionate increase in the rate of taxation. The gross amount of taxes, for all purposes for the year 1858, was $8,521,691 31

And for the year 1853 5,060,650 05

Increase $3,551,441 25

The increase in six years thus appears to be over seventy per cent., while the increase in valuation of the taxable property for the same period is only about 25 per cent.

A large portion of this great increase is composed of items over which neither of the local legislative bodies, or the Department of Finance, have any effective control in fixing the sums to be expended. The following are some of said items:

	1853.	1858.
State Tax	$103 408 23	$1,172,644 31
Common Schools for State	129,971 91	300 408 06
Almshouse	385,000 00	605,000 00
Board of Education for City Common Schools	604,000 00	1 226,013 00
Total	$1,222,380 14	$3 304,065 37

[The practical operation of the State Free-School law is very onerous upon this City, and takes from it large amounts every year for the benefit of the interior counties. The following statement shows the amount of taxes imposed upon and paid by this County for State Schools during the last five years, the sums apportioned therefrom to this County, and the amounts retained for distribution in other parts of the State.

Year.	Am't of State School Tax.	Amount of Tax Money apportioned to City and county of New-York.	Amount retained for Distribution in other Counties.
1854	$267 [illegible] 11	$93 646 06	$161 868 05
1855	271 631 40	89 257 92	182 341 48
1856	353,605 37	132 345 [illegible]	221,460 31
1857	39 [illegible] 416 46	1[illegible]0,069 75	220 339 21
1858	39[illegible] 416 98	153 582 95	244,831 03
Total	$1,701 886 52	$[illegible]50,963 74	$1,050,983 08

The total amount paid during same period was $1,701 885 82

And the sum apportioned to this County 650 903 74

Balance retained $1,050 983 08

It would seem that a more equitable system would be similar to that in respect to the support of other local institutions. Our City Government has never faltered to its support of Free Schools, whether for the State at large or for the City only; and it is to be hoped that a sense of justice will induce the Legislature to relieve us from the burden so justly complained of, by providing that each county shall support its own schools.

It will be remembered, that the revenues derived from auction duties in this City, which formerly belonged to the Corporation, and which were appropriated to aid in building the Erie Canal, with the full understanding that they should again revert to the Corporation, are still retained by the State; and it is recommended that application be made at the next session of the Legislature for the restoration of those revenues to the City Treasury.

Valuation of Taxable Property in the State of New-York, and amount of Taxes raised yearly for all State purposes, except for Free Schools; also, valuation of property within the City and County of New-York, and the yearly amount of State Taxes—except for Free Schools—assessed against said City and County.

Year.	STATE AT LARGE. Valuation.	Amount of Tax.	CITY AND COUNTY OF N. YORK. Valuation.	Am't of Tax.
1853	$1,248,656,980 00	$[illegible],266,866 94	$413,831,432 00	$413,831 43
1854	1,264,151,875 00	1,0[illegible],115 27	461,247,590 12	846 873 16
1855	1,40[illegible],9304 00	1,753,[illegible]1 17	467,060,838 00	896,826 91
1856	1,430,324,8[illegible]6 00	1,430 324 89	511,148,491 00	911,740 49
1857	1,492,349,713 00	1,[illegible]34,946 58	520,545,182 00	1,121,746 38
1858	1,[illegible]4,907,879 00	1,4[illegible]8,563 41	531,191,290 00	939,390 00
Total	$8,30[illegible],222,207 00	$11,167,213 17	$2,936,415,891 72	$3,981,699 00

ASSESSMENTS.

The amount of assessments uncredited upon the books of the Bureau of Arrears, and the Bureau of Collection of Assessments, and apparently due to the Corporation, on the 1st of January, 1859, was as follows:

On account of the "Assessment Fund," being assessments for opening streets, avenues and public parks:

In the Bureau of Arrears	$828,482 22	
In Bureau of Collection of Assessments	394,636 83	
Total		$1,223,119 05

On account of the "Street Improvement Fund," comprising all assessments for grading, paving, curb and guttering streets, flagging sidewalks, constructing sewers, fencing vacant lots, filling sunken lots, &c.:

In the Bureau of Arrears	$313,516 77	
In Bureau of Collection of Assessments	646,109 60	
Total		$959,626 37

RECAPITULATION.

What Funds.	In Bureau of Arrears.	In Bureau of Collection of Assessments	Total.
Assessment Fund	$315 816 77	$648,109 60	$963,626 37
Street Imp. Fund	828 482 22	314 636 83	1,143,119 06
Total	$1,181,999 99	$1,040,746 43	$2 [illegible]64,745 43

It is known that there is an apparent deficiency amounting to a large sum, in the accounts of several of the former officers of the Bureau of Collection of Assessments. A settlement has been made by the Comptroller with these parties upon equitable and satisfactory terms. Instead of being defaulters to the Corporation, as had been erroneously charged, it was found that, including the fees to which they were entitled upon their collections and returns to the Bureau of Arrears, a considerable balance was actually due them, which has been paid; they having given bonds with security to make good any items which may hereafter be found to have been collected by them, and not duly accounted for.

REMISSIONS OF ASSESSMENTS.

It is found, on inquiry, that various remissions of assessments were made during the year 1858 and previously, but no record of the same has been kept in this Department; and it would appear that the resolution of the Common Council, of Feb. 25, 1856, requiring the Comptroller the medium of communicating all orders to the Collector of Assessments and Clerk of Arrears, in respect to such remissions, has been entirely overlooked. The amount, therefore, of such remissions cannot now be stated.

In practice, the wholesome and wise provisions of the law appear to have been entirely disregarded; and to this cause, principally, is attributed the confusion and disorder found to exist in the financial accounts of the Corporation.

CENTRAL PARK.

The cost of the lands taken for this Park, under the provisions of the original law and the act authorizing the purchase of the Arsenal property, was as follows, viz:

Awards for damages	$5,073,428 70	
Expenses of the Commissioners in surveying and laying out the same, as taxed by the Supreme Court	54,315 10	
Amount paid to the State of New-York for the Arsenal buildings and grounds connected therewith	275,000 00	
Sundry incidental expenses and charges for advertising, taking acknowledgments of releases, recording deeds, &c.	3,405 09—$5 406 178 89	

The means of paying for the lands taken for the Central Park, provided by various laws and ordinances, were as follows, to wit:

1. An assessment upon lands contiguous to the Park, deemed benefited thereby, amounting to	$1,601,395 00	
Less for collector's fees included	3,000 00—	$1,638,395 00
2. Authority was given to the Corporation to create a "Central Park Fund Stock," redeemable from the Sinking Fund of the City, in not exceeding forty-five years with interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable from Taxation. In pursuance of this provision of the original law, and an ordinance of the Common Council, approved February 29, 1856, there had been issued prior to December 31, 1858, of stock redeemable July 1, 1898, the sum of		400,200 00
3. By an act passed February 13, 1857, authority was given to increase the rate of interest on the Central Park Fund Stock, thereafter to be issued, to 8 per cent. per annum. Under this amendment of the original law there was issued prior to December 31, 1858, as follows, viz:		
Six per cent. stock redeemable July 1st, 1887		2,382,000 00
Six per cent. stock redeemable July 1st, 1898 (for the Arsenal purchase)		275,000 00
Total		$1,116,495 00

Under existing laws and ordinances, such further issue of this stock as may be necessary to complete the payments for the Park are authorized to be made.

The total number of awards for damages was eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and the amount awarded was $5,073,428 70

The number of awards settled prior to Dec. 31, was seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, and the amount paid thereon $5,192,073 76

Less interest allowed on same 165,147 67—5,026,526 09

Leaving fifty five awards unpaid, amounting to $46,902 01

In addition to the above, the amount of fraudulent payments said to have been made by J. B. SMITH, and which are charged to the account, is $2,898 84. There was also one paid on several awards, through error, and not collected, the sum of $211 87. These two items should, in some way, be provided for.

The amended act, passed February 13, 1857, provides that the interest accrued and to accrue on the several awards, shall be raised by tax; and the Board of Supervisors will, therefore, be requested to include the same in the levy for the present year.

The whole amount of the assessments, including the sum of $3 000 on account of the costs of collecting the same, as above stated was $1,661,395 00

Of this sum, there had been deposited with the Chamberlain, of collections made in the Bureau of Collection of Assessments, exclusive of interest, the sum of 1,057,237 40

Showing a balance apparently due on same December 31, 1858, of $604,157 60

According to a statement furnished by the Street Department, giving an account of "all uncredited balances apparently due the city upon assessment lists, chargeable to DANIEL E. DELAVAN, Collector, on 1st January, 1859," the amount then due on this account was as follows, viz:

Southwest Division	$135,506 93
Southeast do	102,132 70
Northeast and Northwest do.	263,294 97
Total	500,934 60
Apparent deficiency	$103,223 00

This will be increased by a remission, made by the Common Council, of the assessment against the Reformed Dutch Church, Bloomingdale, on account of the Park, amounting to $1,444.

In order to provide for the payment of the awards or damages, the collection of the assessments for benefits was anticipated by an issue of "Central Park Assessment Fund Stock," to the amount of $1 600,000, redeemable on the 5th February, 1859, which was duly paid at maturity.

Under the existing ordinances, the fees allowed the Collectors of Assessments are two and one half per cent on all collections made, and upon such items as shall, after two separate demands, remain unpaid, and be returned to the Bureau of Arrears, accompanied by due proof of such demands for payment, two per cent. is allowed. The cost of collecting the assessments for the opening of Central Park, according to these rates, would amount to about $40,000, which will reduce the proceeds of said assessments to that extent, less the $3,000 originally estimated, and render it necessary to increase the amount of Central Park Fund Stock, to be issued—or, in case this cannot legally be done, to make other provision therefor.

It is proper to remark, that the late Collectors of Assessments (Mr. TAYLOR and his Deputies) are understood to claim fees upon the whole amount of assessment lists placed in their hands during their term of office, including the Central Park list, whether collected or duly returned to the Bureau of Arrears by them or by their successors. The latter having actually been paid such fees upon their collections and returns, it follows that, in case said claim, or any portion of it, is allowed, some provision must be made for the amount.

Under the act passed April 17, 1857, entitled "An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park, in the City of New York," the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City were required, from time to time, to create and issue a public fund or stock, to be denominated "The Central Park Improvement Fund," in such sums of money as should be required by the Board of Commissioners of said Park, for the purpose of regulating and improving the same; but no plan for laying out and improving the same was authorized to be adopted or undertaken, of which the entire expense, when funded, should require for the payment of the annual interest thereon a greater sum than $100,000 per annum. The stock thus created was to be redeemable in thirty years, from the Sinking Fund for redemption of the City Debt, and the Park was specifically pledged to secure such redemption, the interest thereon to be paid from taxation.

The amount of said stock issued previous to Jan. 1, 1859, was $350,000, on account of which there has been deposited to the credit of the Commissioners the sum of $50 000, leaving a balance in the treasury of $300 000, which has since been paid over.

By the Act chap. 191, Laws of 1859, authority was given to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in behalf of the Corporation of the City, to acquire title and add to the Park the land lying between One Hundred and Sixth-street on the south, One Hundred and Tenth street on the North, Fifth-avenue on the east, and Eighth-avenue on the west—the same to be conveyed by an assessment of benefits and the creation of a stock, bearing six per cent. interest, to be known as "The Central Park Additional Fund," the principal being redeemable in not exceeding forty five years, from the Sinking Fund for Redemption of the City Debt, and the interest to be provided for annually by taxation.

The increase in the amount of taxes accruing to the City in consequence of the enhancement in value of real estate situated in the upper part of the island, over and above the former value of the land now withdrawn from taxation, on account of the opening of this noble park, will, it is thought, afford more than sufficient means for the payment of interest on the debt incurred for its purchase and improvement, without any increase in the general rate of taxation."

DOCKS AND PIERS.

The cost of constructing these necessary works for the accommodation of the commerce of the City, including repairs and renewals, involves a large outlay, which is provided for by the annual tax levy; all the revenues derived from rents thereof being devoted to the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the City debt.

The amount appropriated and raised for these purposes, in 1857, was $175 000; and in 1858, $150 000; and these sums have been expended at the close of the last fiscal year, the sum of $167,753 07. Owing to the neglect on the part of the Corporation to keep in proper repair, and also to delays in dredging slips and rebuilding certain piers, &c., the Comptroller was compelled, in many instances, to make large allowances to lessees for repairs made by them, and for damages occasioned by such delays, &c.

The total amount of such allowances, made during the year ending December 31, 1858, was $40,543 91; and the revenues of the Sinking Fund were consequently reduced to that extent, from what they would have been but for the causes stated; and there can be no doubt that this loss would have been prevented by a timely and judicious expenditure of a much smaller sum.

STATE OF THE ACCOUNTS.

The condition of the books and accounts on the 1st of January, 1859, was very unsatisfactory. After considerable delay, a balance sheet of the general ledger was prepared, which purported to exhibit the general financial condition of the Corporation at that time. In consequence of the large accumulation of claims requiring attention, and the confusion occasioned by the removal and separation of the several bureaux of the Department while the alterations are being made in the building to be occupied, and various other causes, a very thorough examination of the old books has thus far been prevented.

A new set of books was procured and opened on the 1st of January last, and such balances on the old books as have been investigated and found to be correct have been duly transferred. The plan adopted is, to enter in the Journal to the new General Ledger, to the credit of an account entitled "*Old Books*," all items of assets of the Corporation; and to debit the same account all liabilities ascertained and brought forward. In this way, wonted or deficiency may exist will ultimately appear by the balance to the debit of "*Old Books*" account. No reliable estimate can be made at this time of the extent of the deficiency, supposed to exist, in the amount of assets to meet the liabilities of the Corporation.

The work of investigating the accounts, the Comptroller promises, shall be prosecuted as fast as possible, and the results will, from time to time, be communicated to the Common Council.

It was directed that 2500 copies of the report be printed.

Alderman BOOTH presented an ordinance providing for the appointment of three members from each Board of the Common Council to draft an act for the revision of the City Charter, and report on or before the first Monday in October. The ordinance further provides that the Committee shall thereupon cause their proposed revision to be published and distributed among the electors of the City; that the Committee shall, on or before this publication, meet from time to time for three weeks as often as may be necessary to hear and consider any suggestions, amendments or objections that may be made to reference to the proposed act of revision "by any person taking an interest therein," and that after hearing and considering the same they shall reconsider their proposed act of revision, alter and amend it, and report upon it as soon as convenient for the action of the Common Council preparatory to submitting it to the Legislature. The ordinance also provides for an appropriation to defray any expenses that the Committee may be subjected to.

Alderman PECK presented a resolution authorizing the addition of one story to the building to be erected for the use of the Steam Fire Engines on the easterly side of the Park, so as to provide suitable accommodations for the City Inspector, and appropriating $3,100 therefor. It was laid over.

A communication was received from the City Inspector, directing information the Common Council that the contractors for the removal of offal had thrown up their contract, and that he had taken measures to dispose of dead animals collected in the City. It was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

The report of the Special Committee on Redistricting the City, was commenced at some length. It was finally made the special order for the next meeting.

The following communication from the Street Commissioner with regard to the award of the contract for the building roof of Tompkins Market, in reply to the Comptroller, was presented and referred.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, TIMES BUILDING,
No. 39 Park-row, New York, July 21, 1859.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: On the 14th inst. the Comptroller addressed a communication to your honorable Body which requires notice on my part. The question between the two Departments is whether the estimate of JOHN NOE for roof of Tompkins Market is or is not a bid.

The Comptroller says that he was informed by the Street Commissioner "that the bid of Mr. NOE was informal, and therefore no bid, because the sureties had failed or omitted to sign the consent to become bound." He felt it to be his duty to examine the bid of Mr. NOE, and thereupon stated: "This bid, you will perceive, is a strictly formal one."

On this point there is a clear and well-defined difference of opinion between the two Departments.

The Comptroller discusses the subject at some length, and there is a certain degree of plausibility in his arguments and quotations; but in saying that "the informality complained of consisted in a failure of the sureties to sign the following certificate, *which was indorsed on the back of the bid*," he does not clearly state the facts of the case; for what he calls a certificate is an important agreement, required by section 499 of the ordinances relating to contracts, to the effect, viz.: "Said bid shall be accompanied by the consent, in writing, of two house holders or free holders to the effect, that if the contract be awarded to the person making the estimate, they will, upon its being so awarded, become bound as his sureties for its faithful performance, and that if he shall omit or refuse to execute the same, they will pay to the Corporation any difference between the sum to which he would be entitled upon its completion, and that which the Corporation may be obliged to pay." Section 495 requires "That the proposals for estimates shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the Department making the same."

Your Honorable Body is already in possession of copies of both of the bids submitted for this work: it will be perceived that this agreement is in the *body* of the bid, not indorsed on the back.

In addition to signing the agreement, the sureties are required to make affidavit that this was done in good faith, and that they are worth the required amount.

In the case of Noe, the sureties did not sign the agreement; the fact that they signed affidavits stating that they had offered themselves as sureties, in good faith, could hardly be construed as equivalent to signing an agreement. But even if it could, there is matter of vital importance in the agreement, (which was not signed,) and it is not even alluded to in the affidavit, which they did sign, and that is, as before stated, that they would pay the difference between the amount of the bid, and the sum which the corporation might have to pay.

This agreement on the part of the sureties is the only means by which the Department can enforce the final signing of the contract—the necessity for such power must be apparent to all—but it is sufficient to say that it is required by the ordinances, and is prescribed in the form of proposals with which the bidders must comply.

The question as to whether the estimate of Noe is or is not a bid was decided upon general principles, intended to apply to every case occurring in a department where, to say the least, irregularities enough have usually occured, because of lowest bidders refusing or neglecting to execute contracts after they have been awarded and confirmed to them.

If the head of a department having to control many contractors in the signing of contracts and the practical execution of work, failed to adhere to a rigid and strict construction of the required preliminaries, he would soon learn to his cost that in awarding contracts (even a little irregularly) to lowest bidders, he would so far from consulting the real interests of the City, rapidly become involved in all the embarrassments of suspended work and litigated contracts.

I cannot correct to adopt as a rule the principle that this important agreement may, or may not, at their option, be signed by sureties after the opening of bids; and that this Department will readvertise in case they decline to sign. Under such a rule the Department might advertise forever without being able to make a contract. Such a rule cannot be admitted and no exceptions will be made.

It being decided by this Department, for good and sufficient reasons, that the estimate of Noe was no bid, the question that then came up was in regard to the next lowest estimate or proposal.

With all due deference to the Comptroller, I must be allowed here to say, that the Street Commissioner and the Common Council are the only authorities competent to decide whether the lowest bidder is or is not to have the contract—this is specified in the proposals prescribed by this Department.

After deciding that the estimate of Noe was no bid, I had the bid of Messrs. Gillespie & Martling submitted to the Superintendent of Construction and Repairs of Public Buildings, with directions to examine the rates of prices, estimate for the whole work, &c., and report the facts to me, together with his opinion and recommendations in the case.

The Superintendent knew that my object in this was to obtain information upon which to decide understandingly, whether I would award the contract to these bidders or not. The question was not whether there was one bidder or fifty, but whether the rate was right, and in accordance with the real interests of the City.

The inclosed estimates of the Superintendent of Construction and Repairs of Public Buildings shows the cost price of materials and labor necessary for the work in question. It is on units to $13 528.

The bid of Gillespie & Martling is $11,500. Finally the *sureties* of Noe (builders of experience and standing) were asked by the Contract Clerk of this Department whether they would sign the agreement, provided the Street Commissioner decided that this could be allowed. They peremptorily refused because the price was too low, stating that the contractor could not do the work for the amount; that he was not responsible; and that if they signed the agreement they would have to lose the difference between the real cost of the work and the amount of Noe's estimate. Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) G. W. SMITH,
Street Commissioner.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1859.

G. W. Smith, Esq., Street Commissioner—

SIR: In accordance please find estimate for roof Tompkins Market. The amount is the lowest that the material can be bought for, and were it to estimate to do the work I would add at least $1,500 to the amount stated on the inclosed estimate. Very respectfully,

(Signed) JONATHAN PURDY.
Sup't of Repairs and Supplies.

ROOF TOMPKINS MARKET.

Iron Work	$3 500
2 2 squares of Tinning	3,159
4,150 narrow Roof Plank	836
73 5[illegible] feet of Timber	1,838
Framing and putting on Roof	2,000
Scaffolding, Falls and Tackle	1,000
Twelve Tin Leaders	100
Painting 2[illegible] squares Roof	212
Three Cornices on Roof	30
Walk through Roof	10
Batten on Roof for Tin Work	474
Laying 2[illegible] squares Roof Planking	416
Total	$13 583

The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the W. H. Webb at New-Orleans.

Later from California and Mexico.

$2,200,000 in Treasure En Route to New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 21.

The steamship *W. H. Webb* has arrived at the Passes, with Minatitlan dates of the 16th inst., and California dates of the 6th.

The steamships *Golden Gate* and *Cortez* had $2,200,000 in treasure for New-York, and 900 passengers.

Business was depressed at San Francisco, and there had been two large failures. The prices of leading goods were tending downwards. The money market was easy.

The mining news was good. The grain harvest promised to be abundant.

The 4th of July was celebrated throughout the State with unusual enthusiasm.

The news from Mexico is interesting.

Gen. MARQUESA had robbed the conducta from Guadalajara to San Blas of $600,000.

A conspiracy had been discovered in the City of Mexico to place MARQUESA in power, who subsequently declared in favor of SANTA ANNA at Guadalajara.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived at San Francisco subsequently to June 26, ships Arab, Eldridge, Philadelphia, June 16; Cyclone, Millett, New-York, Feb. 28; Challenge, Fabens, Hong Kong, April —; Golden West, Curiven, Hong Kong, April —; Pudal, (Br.) Hatch, Glasgow, Dec. 6; Cecil, ——, Newcastle, England; steamers John L. Stephens and Washington, from Panama.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 22—P. M.

The *W. H. Webb* has arrived up *via* Minatitlan. We have later news from Mexico. MIRAMON had made a complete change in his Cabinet, on account of a change in his policy, viz., giving liberty to the Press, an amnesty for political offences, and a partial restoration of the Church property. The Church had declared for MARQUESA, who was at Guadalajara with 2,000 men.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Treaty Negotiated with the Liberal Government in Mexico—The European Armistice—The New-York Custom-house Reform, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 22.

Mr. MCLANE'S private Secretary arrived last evening, bringing from Mexico the Treaty negotiated with the Liberal Government, embracing the points previously published in the TIMES. The Administration is highly pleased with Mr. MCLANE'S conduct in having the specie trains released, even after Gen. RAMIREZ had secured $30,000 for the use of his troops. Mr. MCLANE thinks the confiscated Church property will amount to $100,000,000, only about half of which is within the control of JUAREZ. The interest only can be realized by the Government at present, under the act of 1853.

The impression prevails in diplomatic circles here that the European armistice resulted from an unwillingness on the part of NAPOLEON to encounter Gen. HESS with his fresh troops, if it was to be honorably avoided. It is a singular fact that when Col. CYPRIAN, now in NAPOLEON'S staff, was in this city last May, he predicted precisely the battles which have been fought, both as to place and result.

The Secretary of War is at the Hot Springs in Virginia, and will not return until his health has been restored.

The Secretary of the Treasury is delighted with the practical working of his reform in the New-York Custom-House. The Collector reports an improvement in all branches.

Mr. BARRINGER positively declines the Central American Mission. No other person has yet been designated for the place.

The Administration is quite confident that Nicaragua will yield the point in dispute. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 22.

The President has appointed the Hon. J. A. CUSHMAN, of Mississippi, Minister to the Argentine Confederation, *vice* YARCEY resigned.

Arrangements have just been completed for the publication in Washington of a political and literary magazine, to be called the *National Democratic Review*, under the editorship of Col. FLORENCE, assisted by eminent contributors. It is to be the expositor of the present and all future Democratic Administrations.

Mr. BARRINGER has formally declined the Central American Mission. The opinion is entertained that all the pending questions in that quarter can be adjusted by a properly qualified representative.

The dispatches from Minister MCLANE present no striking interesting facts in addition to the newspaper accounts of Mexican affairs already published.

From Boston.

RECEPTION OF THE REMAINS ON MR. CHOATE—MR. SUMNER'S ORATION.

BOSTON, Friday, July 22.

A large meeting of citizens is now being held at Faneuil Hall, to express the public sentiment on the death of Mr. CHOATE. Among the speakers are the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, Mayor LINCOLN, and J. THOMAS STEVENSON. The bells are being tolled, the flags are displayed at half mast, and every other demonstration of respect is being paid to the memory of the deceased.

BOSTON, Friday, July 22—P. M.

The steamer *Eastern City*, from St. John, arrived soon after noon to day, and the remains of Mr. CHOATE were at once conveyed to his late residence in Winthrop-place. The funeral services will take place at 11 o'clock to-morrow at the Essex-street Church.

At the meeting of citizens in Faneuil Hall, to-day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we tender to his (Mr. CHOATE'S) family our earnest and respectful sympathy in their great bereavement, and request permission to attend the remains of our departed friend to their last resting-place in the grave.

In the Common Council last night, the resolution of thanks to GEORGE SUMNER, for his Fourth of July oration, was discussed at length, and finally adopted by a vote of twenty-five to seventeen.

Death of James M. Bunce.

HARTFORD, Friday, July 22.

JAMES M. BUNCE, an old and well-known merchant of this city, while out riding a few miles in the country, was thrown from his carriage and dangerously injured. He has remained insensible since the accident, and at 8 o'clock this evening was but just alive. He cannot live but a few hours. Mr. BUNCE has been one of our most liberal and public spirited men, and his death will prove a great loss to the community. He was extensively known in New-York City.

Boiler Explosion at Worcester.

WORCESTER, Mass., Friday, July 22.

The boiler at the Wire Works of J. WASHBURN & Co., in this City, exploded this afternoon. Some five or six persons were seriously injured.

Later from Santa Fe.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 22.

The Santa Fé mail has arrived at Independence, with dates to the 4th inst. The Indians previously reported on the route had disappeared, and their whereabouts was unknown.

Arrival Home of Perseverance Hose Co.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 22.

The Perseverance Hose Company arrived home this evening. The firemen turned out in a large and imposing torch-light procession to receive them.

Laying of a Telegraph Cable.

NEW-BEDFORD, Friday, July 22.

A telegraph cable was successfully laid yesterday, connecting the Island of Naushon with Tarpaulin Cove and the main-land, which will prove of special value for marine reports. The terminus of the line in Boston is at PALMER'S News Room, No. 83 State-street.

New Arrival of the North Briton.

FASTNET POINT, C. E., Friday, July 22—8 P. M.

There are yet no signs of the steamship *North Briton*, now about due, with Liverpool dates of the 13th inst.,—four days later.

[Since the receipt of the foregoing, the line has been interrupted by lightning.—REP.]

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Political Movements—Nomination of the Hon. C. L. Scott for Congress by the Democracy—The Effect—Action of the Buchanan Convention—More Escapes from State Prison—Mining Intelligence—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, June 27, 1859.

The Overland Mail of Friday last carried you news of the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention up to the forenoon of that day, with the nominations for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Member of Congress from the Northern District of California. At the close of the first ballot for Congressman from the Southern District, it was privately announced that the Hon. CHAS. L. SCOTT had received 128—135 being necessary to a choice. Immediately various changes were made in the vote, and the result was finally announced as follows: C. L. SCOTT, 142; Judge MCKINSTRY, 48; Ex-Senator MERRITT, 50; and Ex-Senator VAN VOORHEES, 20. CALHOUN BENHAM, of San Francisco, had received a few votes, but these, before the announcement of the result, had been transferred to some of the other candidates.

The nomination of Mr. SCOTT was a decided personal triumph, and constitutes the first instance in the history of California in which a Representative in Congress from this State has received a renomination, if we except Mr. MCKIBBEN, who has been put in nomination by the Anti-Lecompton Democrats without a shadow of chance for success. Against Mr. SCOTT a most powerful combination had been formed. The friends of Mr. LATHAM, the successful candidate for Governor, were bitter in hostility to SCOTT because they thought he should have aided them in their canvass instead of laboring for the success of Mr. WELLER. The malcontents of the Administration Party, of whom there are very many now headed in regard to the President, also were against SCOTT, as his special exponent. So, too, all who are opposed to Senator GWIN, and who look forward to the next Legislature with the expectation of defeating him for re-election, were opposed to the renomination of SCOTT because it would establish a precedent for GWIN'S renomination. The argument put forth in favor of Mr. SCOTT was that as he had stood by the Administration throughout, when his colleague, Mr. MCKIBBEN, had abandoned it, sound party policy required that his conduct should be emphatically indorsed by a re-election. Senator GWIN having pursued precisely the same course, and his colleague, Mr. BAODERICK, having deserted the Administration, of course if the argument for SCOTT'S renomination is sound it is equally applicable to GWIN'S. Upon this issue chiefly the battle was fought, and with the aid of GWIN, Mr. SCOTT has the nomination and will be elected. The result undoubtedly increases not a little the power of the senior Senator from California, who foresees that he will be compelled to fight a desperate battle for maintainance of his seat in the National Legislature.

The next nomination upon the list was that for Judge of the Supreme Court, to succeed DAVID S. TERRY, whose term is about to expire. TERRY made himself offensively prominent against the Vigilance Committee movement a few years ago, and it will be remembered that he was arrested by that body and held in custody for some days, in consequence of his having wounded with a knife one of the Committee. Had the wounded man died, Judge TERRY doubtless would have shared the fate of CORA, the gambler, and CASEY, the murderer of the editor of the *Bulletin*. He is an honest man beyond doubt,—is genial in his disposition, and much liked by his personal friends. But he is not a man of fine legal abilities, and is under the sway of the most inveterate prejudices, which are suspected of coloring his judicial opinions in spite of himself. Numbers of the most influential men among the Democracy were earnest sympathisers in the Vigilance movement; and the wire-workers of the Convention were made to understand distinctly that if TERRY should be placed in nomination the effect would be to endanger the entire ticket. He obtained nevertheless, 63 votes, to 141 for W. W. COPE, of Amador County, and 65 for LEWIS ALDRICH, of San Francisco. COPE was declared the nominee. He came before the Convention, and accepted the nomination; but his appearance certainly did not make a very favorable impression. As a lawyer, he is far inferior to Mr. O. L. SHAFTER, the Republican nominee; and there are unpleasant rumors afloat which place his personal character also in a less favorable light. Still the chances of his election are decidedly good.

The remaining nominations made by the Convention were as follows: For Attorney-General, Thomas H. Williams, renominated; Clerk of the Supreme Court, Charles Fairfax, renominated; State Treasurer, Thomas H. Findley, renominated; Comptroller, Samuel H. Brooks; Surveyor-General, Horace A. Higley; Superintendent of Public Instruction, A. J. Moulder, renominated by acclamation; State Printer, C. T. Botts, brother of John M. Botts, of Virginia, and editor of the Sacramento *Standard*.

A series of resolutions were adopted indorsing the Kansas Nebraska bill, popular sovereignty, and the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN. One recommending a Constitutional Convention was laid upon the table. The State Central Committee was appointed, with JOSEPH P. HOGE, of San Francisco, as chairman, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*. There is little doubt of the election of the whole ticket by reduced majorities.

The City was filled with excitement yesterday by the announcement of another grand escapade from the State Prison, at San Quentin, and the killing of several of them by the guard. The prisoners, who are sentenced for short terms, are usually employed in a brick-yard adjoining the prison buildings. There are usually some 300 of these, consisting chiefly of Spaniards, Chinese, Negroes and Indians. On Saturday afternoon, after dinner, the prisoners were marched to the brick-yard to resume their work, preceded by the Superintendent of Labor, Mr. GEO. LEE, who stationed himself outside the gate, in company with the gate-keeper, Mr. JOHN SEELL, to watch the prisoners as they filed through in regular order, and to direct the different squads to their respective duties. Company after company had thus passed, until 160 laborers had made their exit from the gate. Suddenly a company of Mexicans in the rear slammed the gate to, and locked it, at the same time seizing the gate-keeper and the Superintendent, and carrying them off with them. Some 42 of the convicts, who had last passed the gateway, made off across the brick yard in the direction of Corte Madeira Creek. They passed directly across the range of two heavy guns, mounted on each side of the prison, upon the high ground overlooking the whole, but took the precaution to make use of the two overseers whom they had captured as shields, holding them between themselves and the guns, and compelling them, with threats of instant death if they refused, to call out to the guards not to fire upon them. In this way they proceeded on in the direction of Corte Madeira. In the meantime the remaining prisoners outside the wall, some 120 in number, made no attempt to escape, but, in the excitement of the moment, while running to and fro in various directions, they were fired upon by the guard, killing one prisoner, and wounding four others. Those who were fired upon were presumed by the guard to be in the plot to escape, as, from their movements at first, it was impossible to tell whether they intended to leave or not.

Parties of armed men immediately started in pursuit, and coming up with the convicts in a ravine where they were engaged in removing their irons, fired upon them, inflicting a wound upon their leader, one FRANCISCO LALIO, from which he will probably die. Several others were wounded. Eleven of the men were retaken. Among the killed at the prison at the time of the outbreak, was JOHN ALLEN, an American, who was sent from Fresno County, for grand larceny, six months ago, sentenced for two years. He was not in the plot, nor had he made any attempt to escape. The prisoners wounded when the guard fired upon the main body of the prisoners who were not in the plan of escape, were as follows: FRANK PERKINS, left ankle broken; W. C. SANDERSON, right ankle broken; GUILLERMO LEON, flesh wound in right leg; FORTUNATO ALTUNA, wounded in left heel.

A most destructive fire occurred at Lebama, on Saturday last. It broke out at about 3 o'clock in the morning in the National Hotel, owned by BETTS & DUPUY, which was a total loss, the wind blowing a strong gale south from the north. The fire spread with fearful rapidity on both sides of D street, till it reached the river, consuming the entire business portion of the town, with the exception of two buildings belonging to RIGG & Co. and CHARD & HARVEY. Most of the citizens are heavy losers, and many have lost their last dollar.

Still, our mines continue to pour their treasures into our lap with a liberal profusion. Last week the Mint receipts of gold dust in this city amounted to 32,138 ounces, the largest weekly receipts of the year, worth acc it $600,000. During the week 6 010 ounces of foreign silver coin were purchased. The week's coinage consisted of $206 600 in double eagles, $20,500 in half dollars, and $5 000 in quarters.

The Hon. FRED'K THROP, naval officer at this port, was seriously injured yesterday by falling through a glazed sash placed in the upper floor of a building to light the store below through a funnel. None of his wounds, however, are dangerous.

The head-quarters of the Sixth Infantry of the U. S. Army, under Col. HOFFMANN, which have lately been at the Presidio, have been changed to Benicia; and the head-quarters of the Third Regiment of Artillery, which is now at Benicia under Col. MACKENZIE, will be changed to the Presidio, near San Francisco.

The ships *Wizard* and *Flying Mist* have arrived at this port from New-York, in 144 and 123 days respectively.

Schools of the Christian Brothers.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC —ADDRESS BY VICAR-GENERAL STARRS.

The eleventh annual exhibition of such of the Roman Catholic Schools of this City as are under the direction of the Christian Brothers, a religious association of laics who devote themselves for life to the literary and religious training of the young, took place last night in the Academy of Music. It was an ovation to Young America. The Academy was crowded from orchestra to ceiling by enthusiastic relations and applauding friends. On the platform were the boys, nearly one thousand in number, who had been selected to take part in the performances. They were remarkably bright and handsome looking lads, and, in their behavior, seemed anxious to show their appreciation of the admiration which they so generally excited. There were a great many Catholic clergymen present—among them Fathers Driscoll, Trainor, Barry, Gockeln and Mooney. The Very Rev. Father STARRS, the Vicar-General, assisted by the Rev. Father DALY, of St. Mary's Church, distributed the premiums, which were awarded, in succession, to the boys of the schools of St. Bridget's, the Transfiguration, St. Joseph's, St. Francis', St. Mary's, St. Patrick's and St. Vincent's Academy. The premiums consisted of books, with which two temporary platforms were loaded. Some of the boys carried off heaps of these testimonials to their scholarly ability and deportment. One lad in particular, named LYONS, had a pile of them as high as himself—a triumphal obelisk in burnished gold leaf, which he was unable to bear. The intervals in the distributions was occupied by the music of MANAHAN'S excellent cornet band directed by Mr. NOLL, and by the performances, vocal and instrumental, of the pupils. After the overture, the whole mass of boys sang in concert (four parts, solo and chorus,) "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean." There is something indescribably impressive in the massive melody of a thousand youthful voices combined. It reverberated through the house like the tones of a gigantic organ, and seemed to shake the very walls. The subsequent performances, irrespective of the band, were "Columbia, Thou Land Great and Glorious," "The Fireman's Heart is Bold and Free," "Hail Columbia," (by the Academy Band,) "God Save our Union," solos on the piano, "Music and her Sister Song." These were received with immense applause.

At the close of the distributions, the Very Rev. Father STARRS rose and said that he had been requested by the Brothers of the Christian School to address the assemblage in a few words. As the exercises of the evening had been unprecedentedly long, he would not occupy much of their time. Twelve years ago a few Brothers came to New-York and opened a school, at the invitation of the venerated and illustrious Archbishop, who, since that time, had taken a deep interest in these schools because he knew how much good would be accomplished by the services and exertions of these devoted Brothers. At the present time they had under their charge nine parochial schools and two academies. At these various schools three thousand eight hundred boys attended, and the parents of those boys could testify how they had been taught. The vast concourse of people who had there assembled testified, in the strongest manner, how those schools were appreciated by the Catholics of New-York. He, himself, had observed how these Brothers had labored and toiled with those boys, and how successful they had been in educating and training them in a proper manner, and he would say that the Catholics of New-York owe a debt of gratitude to these devoted men for their exertions in the cause of Catholic education. Parents who sent their children to those schools might rest satisfied that they would receive a sound Catholic education—an education that would fit them for this world and also for the next. Their minds were not only taught, but their hearts were also cultivated, and end they were taught those useful acquirements that were necessary for this life, and the seeds of virtue were planted in their hearts. These parochial schools were supported altogether by the congregations to which they are attached, notwithstanding that the parents of these children pay taxes for the support of the Public Schools. But they all knew, at least as Catholics they ought to know, that a secular education was not sufficient. Religion must be combined with education, and ought to make it perfect; and when these boys grew up, when they went out into the world, they would add to the influence of the good, they would be a credit to their parents and also to their Church. They were taught what was necessary for this world, and they were taught also to love and to serve their God; to avoid vice and to practice virtue. The exercises this evening had been truly interesting so far, and he thought there could not be found so many boys as had assembled there who would behave themselves in such an orderly manner. The music, too, both vocal and instrumental, had been really excellent, and the manner in which the boys came forward and received their premiums, carrying themselves with such grace and ease, reflected credit upon both the Brothers and themselves. There was one feature this year that he felt bound to mention, and it was this, that the Editor of the *Metropolitan Record* (Mr. MULLALY) had attended at all the examinations of the schools throughout the City, and had given faithful, even minute reports of them, and thus the parents had an opportunity of seeing what their boys were taught, and how they succeeded. Thus the schools of the Christian Brothers, which were not so well known perhaps as they ought to have been, were brought before the public, and the public now could see what they were doing for Catholic education in the City of New-York. He would not detain the audience any longer, but would conclude merely by stating that in a short time they would have a parochial school at every Catholic church in this City, and that it would be conducted by the Christian Brothers, and he trusted that the parents of those children would take an interest in the Brothers and in their schools. The Archbishop and the Clergy of New-York took a deep interest in them, and all, clergy and laity, must do everything in their power to encourage them in their glorious undertaking. [Loud applause.]

After this address, a drama in three acts and nine scenes, entitled "The Birthday of Freedom—Battle of Bunker Hill and Death of Warren," was performed by twenty five of the boys. There was a very striking variety and an extraordinary amount of anachronism in the costumes, and a slight incoherence in the plot, and a good deal of unintelligible soliloquy, besides. As was naturally to be expected, the performers' familiarity with stage business was not particularly apparent. And yet the boys declaimed their parts with spirit, and, on the whole, gave a very creditable amateur representation. The piece, in conformity with the spirit that seemed to pervade the programme was intensely patriotic and anti-British. An exquisite performance by the Band concluded the entertainments.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Payne Kenyon Kilbourn, author of a *History of Litchfield County*, died at Litchfield, Ct., on the 19th July, aged 44. Mr. Kilbourn edited the Litchfield *Enquirer* for several years, but spent the last years of his life in antiquarian researches. He has published a number of valuable historical works relating to the town of Litchfield and its prominent men.

The Charleston papers announce the death of of Col. Jacob Bond I'On, in his 77th year. The *Mercury* says: "Col. I'On's father was one of Marion's men and a wealthy planter. He was an only son, and in 1803 was graduated at Yale College, where his attachment to Mr. Calhoun began. Coming home to a paternal estate, he was early elected to the Legislature of the State and served in the Lower House. He adopted the opinions of the leading Federalists of that day—the Rutledges and Pickneys—with whom he was intimately associated; and the Lowndes, with whom he was nearly connected. In 1811 he entered the army and served as Captain in the First Regiment of Artillery. When war was declared in 1812, the Southern Federalists separated from their Northern allies, to 'stand by their country,'—I'On among them. Martello Tower, recently burnt, was a point weak, but deemed of importance to the defence of Charleston Harbor. Col. I'On was selected to defend it."

THE LATE PRINCE WINDISCHGRAETZ.—Prince Windischgraetz, who was killed at the battle of Solferino, was born in 1821, and was the son of Prince Vériand, and not, as has been erroneously stated, of Marshal Prince Alfred. The confirmation of the intelligence of the Prince's death was conveyed in a dispatch from Count Walewski. The family, in order to relieve themselves from the cruel state of uncertainty in which they were placed, requested information from Gen. de la Marmora, the Sardinian Minister of War, through the representative of a great German power at Turin. The General in his turn, applied to the French head-quarters, whence the information was received that Col. Windischgraetz had been found dead on the field of battle, surrounded by 1,200 killed and wounded, both Austrians and French.

THE LATE BISHOP OF DURHAM.—The last English papers announce the death of the Rt. Rev. EDWARD MALTBY, late Bishop of Durham, in his 90th year. The late Bishop was born at Norwich, Eng.; was educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge. He was Chaplain to the Bishop of Lincoln, and held one of the prebends of his cathedral, as also the living of Buckden. He published an edition of *Morell's Lexicon Greco-Prosodiacum Sermons, &c.* He was consecrated Bishop of Chichester in 1831, and was translated to Durham in 1836. He resigned the latter See, under Act of Parliament, in September, 1856, which took away his seat in Parliament, and left him an annuity of £4,560.

A Letter of Explanation from Lieut. Mowry

TUCSON, Arizona, July 3, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The letter signed EDWARD E. CROSS, which appeared in the *States* of May 24, has just reached me. It purports to be a reply to a letter of mine denouncing an anonymous communication which appeared in the St. Louis *Democrat*, and was copied into the *States*. Aside from the personalities in which Mr. CROSS has indulged, his letter bears on its face its own refutation. I have never written or spoken in regard to Arizona the statement Mr. CROSS pretends to quote and denies. As this question has resolved itself into a mere personal affair between Mr. CROSS and myself, it is only necessary for me to refer to my lecture before the Geographical Society to show the utter falsity of Mr. CROSS'S statements. On page 24, last paragraph, I say: "*The conclusions to be drawn from the facts I have thus hastily set forth, are these: that while Arizona cannot be called an agricultural State, she has a sufficiency of arable land to support a large population*; that as a grazing and pastoral region she has unsurpassed advantages; but her great wealth is found in her *inexhaustible mineral* resources." In reply to the inquiries of Senator GREEN, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories: I said, "Nine-tenths of the proposed Territory is unavailable for agricultural purposes." Mr. GREEN made notes of this conversation to use in his report or speech upon the bill—and I have no doubt remembers it. The Hon. Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, remarked in conversation, in reference to the relative merits of Arizona and Albuquerque reuter, "Mr. MOWRY, you *have never claimed that Arizona was an agricultural State*, but a great mineral region." Mr. CROSS says, I have called Arizona "a good agricultural country." The falsehood is patent on its face. Mr. CROSS says Mr. DUNBAR'S truthful letters should have been an example to me.

On page 14, of my address, will be found a high compliment to the conscientious regard for truth displayed by Mr. DUNBAR, and also my statement *confirming his*, that the country of which he treated, and with which he was familiar, that west of the Santa Cruz and south of the Gila, is generally an *irreclaimable desert*.

Mr. CROSS says that I should quote from HERMAN EHRENBURG and Mr. BRUNCHON. In my memoir of Arizona will be found a letter addressed to me by Mr. EHRENBURG; and during the past year I have had several hundred copies of Mr. EHRENBURG'S map of Arizona circulated through Congress and the country at my own expense. I have great respect for Mr. EHRENBURG'S acquirements, although I have not had the pleasure of meeting him. It will require better evidence than Mr. CROSS' insinuations to induce me to believe that Mr. EHRENBURG has changed his opinions of the country because I was obliged to decline recommending him to the Surveyor-Generalship of the Territory.

Mr. BRUNCHON last year gave me in conversation much information in regard to the mineral resources of Arizona. I think I have done no injustice to his eulogies of the hidden wealth of the Territory. I have neither time nor patience to follow up and expose each individual falsehood, but I desire to remark, that an examination of my authorities, Colonel GRANT Lieutenant PARKE, Ordnance, Bartlett, Colonel BONNEVILLE, Hays Nugent, General LANE, and Capt. WHIPPLE, will more than justify my statements, and that Mr. CROSS'S reiteration of falsehood will be accepted as neither evidence nor proof that the above-named gentlemen have been guilty of misrepresentation and falsehood. Mr. CROSS has found it convenient to omit all mention of the Mimbres River, of the Salines and its branches, and generally of the country north of the Gila, and to falsify the boundaries of the Territory, by cutting off entirely the boundary east of the Rio Grande—some twenty thousand square miles. His statement, that I have said that Arizona was well watered or heavily timbered, is equally false; but the Territory has much more permanent water and timber than he states, or is probably aware of. The recent explorations north of the Gila, although not resulting in the discovery of much placer gold, have confirmed the belief that there were many valleys well watered and capable of cultivation, with an abundance of timber of different varieties.

A few words in reference to Mr. CROSS' motive, as this is not the first time he has been hired to do dirty works. Before entering Arizona, in November of last year, Mr. CROSS and his employers having failed to control me, announced their intention to regulate the affairs of the Territory after their own idea. They brought with them a press, which has since issued the *Arizonian*.

At the same time Mr. CROSS announced that neither Lieut. MOWRY, nor any other man, except the one named by them, should represent the Territory in Congress. This fact is beyond denial, as there were a number of witnesses to this statement. In pursuance of this plan, letters have been written to the Eastern States, representing the people as opposed to me, imputing language never uttered, and thus contradicting their own falsehood.

The *Arizonian*, to keep up this delusion, in publishing the proceedings of a meeting held at Arizona City, omitted a resolution of confidence and thanks to me as the delegate from the Territory. Mr. CROSS' statement that the people disapprove my course, &c., is emphatically branded as a gratuitous falsehood by their action in the past two weeks, unanimously indorsing my course and nominating me for re-election as their delegate. Telling the truth occasionally in spite of himself, Mr. CROSS in various articles in the *Arizonian* has confirmed my real statements of the resources of Arizona. With the exception of two falsehoods in the editorial of June 23, the ideas and language are similar to my own. If I desired witnesses to my position in regard to emigration, I could call upon more than a thousand unknown correspondents, whom I advised not to emigrate to Arizona, unless it was organized and military protection afforded.

I have advised friends and capitalists to invest money in the mines of Arizona, and I have shown my own confidence by investing more of my own money than any of them, except Col. SAM. COLT.

Mr. CROSS knew when he penned his letter that he had not a friend or sympathizer outside of Tubac, and the small party that made up the company with which he came. He has acknowledged as much in conversation with friends of mine, and said he anticipated a personal difficulty with me when I arrived. He never had a truer presentiment in his life. During my absence, he addressed a letter to my friend Judge HOPPING, asking him to become a candidate against me. His letter was treated with the contempt it deserved.

His statement that his letters to the Eastern Press have met with the approval of the people of the Territory is equally false. The only ones they have seen are emphatically condemned by every one outside of Tubac.

Mr. CROSS pretends to speak for the people of the western portion of the Territory, with how much truth will be seen by reference to the proceedings of a meeting of the people of Tucson and vicinity, including gentlemen from the Sonvita Valley and the vicinity of Tubac. I inclose a copy of those proceedings with this letter. I have already alluded to his suppression in his paper of the expression of the feeling of the people in my favor on the Gila and Colorado.

Mr. CROSS and his two or three backers having failed to make a single convert to their doctrines, and having only strengthened me in the Territory, have, at last, taken ground against the organization of Arizona, and have arrayed themselves against the entire people outside of the employes of the mining company at Tubac.

The result is at once apparent; finding the country he has abused too hot to hold him, Mr. CROSS has announced his intention of leaving at once.

Your obedient servant,

SYLVESTER MOWRY.

The Michigan Southern Railroad Disaster

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE DIRECTORS.

The Directors of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company have issued the following statement:

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW YORK, Thursday, July 21, 1859.

The following is an abstract of the material parts of a report recently made to the Directors on the subject of the late accident near Mishawauka:

The train consisted of six cars—three of the first-class, containing 139 persons, including eight trainmen, 19 laborers—employes of the Company—and about six free passengers. It left Chicago at 8 o'clock P. M., the 27th June, and arrived at the place of the accident at about 12. At this place there had been a most unprecedented fall of rain for five or six hours, which had carried away a culvert with an embankment 22 feet high over it. The whole train fell into this ravine. By this accident 39 persons lost their lives, of which nine were employes of the Company; 34 were taken out dead; 4 died after being removed; and one, a female, was found floating in the St. Joseph River. After diligent search, no other bodies have been found, either in the gravel or the river, and only one is said to be missing who was in the train.

The Superintendent reports the number of more or less injured at 42—10 of them severely, the others slightly. Many went on in the next train, and a week since only six remained in the vicinity. A list of the killed and injured may be seen at this office.

In the ravine where the accident happened, is what is called a dry run, where there is usually little or no water, excepting after a rain. When the road was made, this ravine was spanned by wooden trestel work, as stone could not readily be procured till it could be transported over the road. It was always intended to replace this and many other similar works, with masonry and embankments, before the wood work should decay. At this point, the culvert was built in 1857, and was of superior masonry, of selected dimension stone brought from Chicago—about 90 miles. It was constructed under the direction and immediate supervision of E. H. WILLIAMS, the Division Superintendent and Engineer on that part of the line, who gave his instructions directly to the masons, or to the Road Master. The culvert was at least seven feet spare in the clear, from eight to nine feet high, and had fifty seven square feet of water way. This was sworn to by three witness before the jury of inquest, one of whom had measured it within five weeks, with a view to an official report to his employers.

The verdict of the jury states the size of this culvert as "4½ feet wide, and 4½ feet high, and that it ought to have been as large again." At the size they state, it would have had 27 feet superficial area. All the evidence the Company has on the subject shows it was more than "as large again" as the dimensions stated by the jury. Upon what evidence their statement is made I cannot say; as I left soon after the three witnesses had testified, and the verdict was not rendered until a week or two thereafter.

Mr. WILLIAMS, the Division Superintendent, and Mr. BOWERS, the Road Master, both of large experience, after an examination of the country to be drained, were satisfied the culvert was abundantly large for any contingency. Both of them state that, until this accident, they had never heard a suggestion from the neighbors, or others, that the culvert was too small. The storm was an unprecedented one; more like a succession of water spouts; commencing at 4 or 5 o'clock P. M. and continuing till near 11. At 8:30 the train from the East passed over the ground. Between 7 and 8 o'clock the section Foreman, DENNIS KANE, went over this part of the road with one of his men, and there was no appearance of danger. At 10 o'clock Mr. H. DUNBOW, who lives on the brink of the ravine, went out and examined, and states that the water was passing through the culvert freely, and did not fill more than half its area.

The Division Road Master was on duty on the train, and, with the engineer and fireman, was killed.

The train had been running slowly, and had made frequent stops to examine culverts and bridges. The last stop was at a bridge about one mile from the ravine; and it could not have attained a speed of more than at the rate of from fifteen to twenty miles per hour in passing over that one mile.

The water subsided so suddenly that in twelve or fifteen hours after the accident the stream could easily be stepped over; and one week later, one who saw it said he should not suppose there was more than enough to fill a two-inch tube.

By order of the Board of Directors,

GEO. BLISS, President.

Seizure of a Suspected Slaver at New-Bedford.

From the New-Bedford Standard, July 21.

The ship *Atlantic*, which has been fitting up at this port since her arrival here on the 30th of June, for a pretended whaling voyage, but which has been suspected of not being exactly in that line of business, was this morning taken in charge by United States officers, upon information lodged in the United States District Court in Boston, by parties residing in New-York. The process was placed in the hands of Deputy-Marshal FREEMAN, Jr., who has the matter in charge.

The *Atlantic*, which has been in the stream for several days, finishing loading and taking in water, cleared yesterday afternoon, and was to proceed to sea this morning, having waited as it has been said for some passengers who were bound to Fayal, where the ship was to touch. Her officers and crew were all on board. But this morning an officer was placed on board from the United States Revenue Cutter *Campbell*, which came round from Newport, she having been in this vicinity for several days.

The *Atlantic* is a ship of 699 tons, was built in 1854, and is owned by her commander, Capt. FRANCIS J. SILVA, a Portuguese, but a naturalized citizen of the United States, having purchased her of Capt. J. S. C. MANIEL, master and owner of the ship *Comoro*, brought to this port from Boston, and now fitting for a whaling voyage. The *Atlantic* was formerly a whaler from New-London, and has lately been engaged in the merchant service out of New-York. Capt. SILVA was formerly master of ship *Gov. Troup* of this port.

We understand that parties have been on the look out for the past ten days, and in constant communication with the authorities elsewhere, and that the seizure is not wholly on account of the manner of outfit, &c., but upon circumstances not known to the public.

The ship is of a larger burthen than vessels generally employed in the whaling service, and cleared with but twenty-three men, while she was supplied with seven whale boats—the deficiency in men, however, could be supplied at the Western Islands. She has no first officer, which might be also supplied in the same way. The second officer, we are told, was shipped with the understanding that he was to be the third, when at sea. There are but three try-pots on board, and one of these is cracked.

She is not coppered in the usual manner of whalers, being coppered on the skin, whereas they are coppered on a sheeting, and besides she is only coppered low down, and as she now lies the metal is two feet under water. This also may have been done as a matter of economy.

The lower hold is said to be stowed with casks full of fresh water, whereas whalers generally fill casks in the lower hold with salt water.

The *Atlantic* has on board 1 100 bushels of corn to be disposed of at Fayal, and provisions shipped by Portuguese to their friends residing at the Islands, and a very large mail for whalers expected to touch at the Islands. She had nineteen Portuguese passengers engaged.

Our reporter has just returned from a visit to the ship and the cutter, which now lie in the stream. He gleaned the following additional intelligence: Information concerning both the *Atlantic* and *Comoro* has been in possession of Marshal RYNDERS, of the Southern District of New-York. He was informed that the sum of $20,000 had been sent from a house in Havana to the house of AMEDEE, AMSBRUCK & Co., of Pearl-street, New-York, for the purchase of two ships for the Slave-trade.

Marshal RYNDERS dispatched Deputy Marshal LORENZO DE ANGELIS, who discovered the purchase of the ships *Atlantic* and *Comoro*, and has been watching their outfit. AMEDEE has been in New-Bedford, it is presumed, as he was on board the Fall River boat on Saturday night. Mr. DE ANGELIS joined the cutter *Campbell* on Tuesday, and set sail to intercept the vessels.

Had the cutter been fully manned, she was to have taken the *Atlantic*, and then lay off for the *Comoro*, but as it was, they were obliged to take the *Atlantic* this morning, and Lieut. R. H. TRAVERS was put in charge of her.

The *Atlantic* will have to be discharged, in order to search her, and this will be done at once.

Opening of the Ninth-avenue Railroad.

Some time since the Common Council gave the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company permission to lay rails from the corner of Ninth-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street to Washington-street, down Washington across Canal, to the Battery, returning by Greenwich-street and up Ninth-avenue by a second track, to the point of starting. The intention was originally, to extend the line to Central Park, but as the Avenue was not graded above Fifty-fourth-street, the track for the present stops there. When the Company began to lay their rails below Canal-street, property-owners on Greenwich and Washington-streets interposed objections, alleging that those avenues were already too much crowded with carts and other vehicles. An injunction was therefore issued by the Supreme Court in Special Term, restraining the Company from proceeding further, and there they stopped. For three years the track through Ninth-avenue has lain unused, but a few months since the Supreme Court in General Term so far removed the previous injunction as to allow the Company to run their cars over as much of the track as was down when the injunction was first issued. Wednesday evening the first cars came down the road, and on Thursday regular trips were begun. Ten of the single-horse stage cars are now in use. They are run at intervals of about fifteen minutes from the Fifty-fourth street station. There has been some detention at the junction of Washington-street and Ninth-avenue, as only a single track is laid in the former street, making it necessary for a car to go down to Canal-street and return before another can make the trip. This inconvenience however will soon be remedied. A resolution of the Common Council passed, a month since, allows the Company to connect their track with that of the Hudson River and Eighth-avenue Railroad Companies, but whether they will avail themselves of the privilege or not is as yet uncertain.

The cars now in use are of large size, and are painted a light straw color, with white borderings, the words "Ninth-avenue" being painted around the top in dark brown, while on the under part of the car is "Central Park." When the Company will

other towns in Lombardy we have visited, a National Guard, or citizen soldiery, has been organized to preserve order and public security—to which they, in their ardor add, "and to keep out the Austrians." These soldiers I can best describe to you by recalling the souvenir of our own corn-stalk militia. Only these fellows have veritable muskets with bright bayonets, always fixed, and some of them are no bigger than their guns. They are totally innocent of uniform, with the exception of here and there a cap trimmed in red, and a gray blue blouse similarly trimmed, which are the distinctive marks of the new National Guard. The whole Guard will soon be thus uniformed; we saw hundreds of girls at work on the blouses. The Guard is already stationed at all the public buildings, and patrols are constantly marching through the streets, which gives the town the air of being under martial law. A little bit of a fellow, without uniform and with a big musket on his shoulder, which he holds awkwardly and certainly painfully, is posted in our hotel entrance, and paces up and down with as much importance as if the whole State instead of the heavy musket rested on his shoulders. We take the liberty of stopping in the door—our hotel door—and the little fellow makes an observation which is evidently an insult if we could only understand his frightful dialect. But there is nothing to be gained by remonstrating with a very little man backed by the law and a fixed bayonet, so we leave the defender of the liberties of the State to the satisfaction of, perhaps, his first success under arms. The citizens generally seem given up to great joy; everybody is in the street, and everybody [illegible]ing politics and especially GARIBALDI. The Austrians are damned without stint, and people have found all at once that it is a glorious thing to speak one's mind on politics, and enjoy a little freedom. So they make the most of it, and go yelling through the streets their Italian Marseillaise; boys whistle and scream after drums, and altogether it looks like general election day at home, only nobody is drunk.

The trains from Camerlata (the Como station) to Milan have been reëstablished, and coming down here we had absolutely but one wounded soldier with us, and but few passengers of any kind. By way of change it was quite a treat. There were six thousand wounded and sick soldiers at Brescia, ten thousand at Milan, eleven hundred at Bergamo, several hundred at Como, and all the villages over a space of forty miles had their proportion.

We found Milan gayer still than when we left it ten days ago. More flags floated from the windows, whether because the supply was then not equal to the demand, or whether the multiplication is a consequence of the Austrians having been driven across the Mincio without prospect of return, I cannot say. Strangers are beginning to arrive in small numbers, but there is no difficulty in getting rooms at the hotels: the preponderance of people at the dinner-table are officers, either lightly wounded, or else on their way to the army. A few American and English gentlemen are on their way to visit the battle-field of Solferino. We met several American officers a few days ago at Brescia, on their way to the Sardinian camp, bearing letters from Count CAVOUR. Their names were Major CRITTENDEN, Capt. TODD, and Lieut. PEORAM. A son of Gov. WRIGHT, of New-Jersey, was also of the party. Capt. TOWERS and Lieut. CASE have been some days in the Piedmontese camp. Major KEARNEY, until now in the staff of Gen. MORRIS, in the French camp, left the hotel at which I write this morning for Paris.

It is a curious sight, the manner in which the French soldier is treated at Milan. Every rich family appears to have taken one or more of the wounded fellows into their houses, and to treat them on the "footing of the most favored people." When they go out driving on the fashionable promenade, the Zouave or Grenadier occupies the back seat with Signora, while Signore sits forward. The Milanese, however, it should be remembered, are, of all the people in Lombardy, the most enthusiastic for the war. They are not under the influence of the priesthood, as are the peasants, and it is exactly the priests who, in many localities, have sustained the Austrian influence, acting under inspiration from Rome. The Milanese have felt most acutely of all the people of this country the weight of the Austrian yoke, and it is not strange that they should express in every possible way their gratitude to their deliverers. Last evening a barber, taking me for a Frenchman, absolutely refused to take pay for cutting my hair! Whatever I have bought seems quite cheap after Paris prices, and I have not heard the soldiers complain of the merchants. A London journal asserts that the Milanese take advantage of their new money to cheat people in making change. If this be true in isolated instances it is certainly not general. In London they publish also that Count CAVOUR has already extended over this country a system of repression which is to assimilate the Government of the future Kingdom of Sardinia to that of France. We see absolutely nothing of this here, while people on the contrary are rejoicing at having gained their liberty—the first they have enjoyed in fifty years. The Press has been curtailed of some of its privileges, but it requires no depth of sense to comprehend that a Press which is in operation in immediate proximity to an army, ought to be controlled so as not to give information to the enemy. A man who gives information to the enemy is punished; why should not a journal at least be controlled? It is said here that the people of Lombardy have passed from freedom into despotism; they believed and were rejoicing in quite the contrary.

The Milanese compare their Corso to the Boulevards of Paris, a provincialism we may well excuse in favor of their *amour propre*. The Corso is certainly a gay and attractive street as we see it now, crowded with citizens in their best attire, with innumerable officers in brilliant uniforms, and with soldiers in as many different uniforms as there are arms in the allied service. But it lacks the seal of elegance that belongs to the Boulevards. With the exception of a few of the men, the people are neither good-looking nor well dressed. There are an immense number of deformed and mal-formed people; clothes fit badly, notwithstanding the most persistent efforts to the contrary, and beggars of the most hideous kind abound. We see revived here the fop, that excrescence of the fashionable world which abounds in Broadway, is not known on the Boulevards, and is rarely seen in Regent-street. It has been so long since I saw a specimen of this genus, that I gazed at the first one as if he had been some fresh imported animal. The Milanese ladies are forsaking the really pretty and coquettish veil, for the bonnet, but such a bonnet! It is a pity they don't stick to the veil. With the loss of the veil they lose the last point of beauty in their dress, for the rest of their toilette is only remarkable by its lack of elegance. The Milanese ladies are brunettes, and with naked heads, the long black veil falling down from their combs, and a fan always in movement, but gracefully moving, they are both picturesque and charming. Some of them promenade in low-necked dresses, and I confess that such as I saw lost nothing by their choice of style. The French officers, I am told, have made sad havoc among the hearts of the fair Milanese; but this is not astonishing, for they are handsome, gentlemanly, and dignified men, who show to great advantage in this country. Besides, are they not the liberators of these fair ladies? *Ils sont en pays conquis, les coquins!* I heard of a case in which a wealthy gentleman, who had gone to one of the hospitals and taken a wounded Zouave to his house, was obliged to go and beg of the officer in charge to take him back again; his daughter had fallen desperately in love with the beard, the decoration, and the dare-devil countenance of the Zouave.

We hear the French Marseillaise sung every evening in the streets by Frenchmen, but they are neither officers nor soldiers who indulge in this exercise. These listen quietly without manifestations of any kind, while the crowd cheer and *bis* each verse. The whole town, in fact, seems given up to patriotic singing, and in the evening the circulation of carriages in the Corso is almost impassable. Besides this, the church bells seem to have been seized with a wonderful flux of sound, but whether it is for Italian independence or for a multiplicity of saints that are always going up or coming down I do not know. It is a wonderful country this for cathedrals and priests and holy days.

We saw here some of the unfortunate fellows who were spilled on the road the day of the flight from Castiglione to Brescia. Their rapid recovery from their wounds, and the hardships of their voyage in search of a hospital, only shows the superior vitality of men habituated to the hardships of a camp life.

I have seen the official bulletins of the battle of Solferino, and give no credit whatever to their statements of the number of killed and wounded. They are simply impossible, unless explained to mean "killed and *badly* wounded."

I have just seen a copy of the *Indépendance Belge*, which says that there were no Lombards or Hungarians in the battle of Solferino—that the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH was afraid to trust them after the experience of Magenta. Whatever may have been His Majesty's fears in this particular, he certainly did not withhold these men from the battle, for an immense majority of the seven thousand prisoners I saw were of these two classes. I passed through them all, spoke to them, heard them talk, and afterwards saw them in the court of the municipal Palace at Brescia, where I was permitted to converse with them and to offer them little presents in money and cigars. I have thus a right to judge of the nationality of the prisoners taken at Solferino; and it is surely the most glaring comment upon the injustice of his cause when men, in the midst of a battle, commanded by their sovereign, lay down their arms in a mass and forsake him. FRANCIS JOSEPH went into the present war boasting not only of the fidelity of the Hungarians, but even of the Lombards, and he constantly made use of this argument in his diplomatic papers. He is now reaping his just retribution, for neither Hungarians nor Lombards have fought as they know how to fight if their cause was their own. It was the *corps d'élite* of the Austrian army, made up almost exclusively of Germans, that did the most harm to the French at Solferino. The exception must be made of the Hungarian cavalry, but this is a corps which enjoys a great reputation, and they fought, it is to be presumed, from a spirit of pride, and not from love to their sovereign.

In my reports of the battle of Solferino, gathered from officers and soldiers who took part in the battle, I made McMAHON's division fall, in the swinging movement of the French line, upon the mamelon of Solferino. This appears to be a mistake. McMAHON touched further along upon the ridge, and BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS fell upon Solferino and did the fighting there. It is true that McMAHON's corps did less fighting than either BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS' or NIEL's. But NAPOLEON feared that the enemy outnumbered him, and that they might execute a flank movement on his right, which would be fatal to him. He, therefore, massed a large force under McMAHON in the centre, to act as a menace to the Austrian centre, and to keep them together, so as to weaken their flanks, and permit NIEL not only to execute his circumference movement, but also to prevent the enemy from flanking him. The plan succeeded. The enemy did attempt the flank movement, both on the right wing, beyond the village of Medole, and on the left wing on the shores of the Lake Garda. Both attempts were frustrated.

The people of Milan seem to think NAPOLEON is going to have a long siege of it at Mantua. They have great confidence in NAPOLEON's invincibility, but they have been taught to believe that Mantua is impregnable. A Milanese said to me: "Oh, he may take Verona; it is no stronger than Sebastopol. But Mantua!" The fact is, Mantua is not only surrounded with water, but for miles outside the water it is surrounded with deep mud, through which neither horses nor artillery can move an inch. This state of things is effected by canals and sluice-gates, and in time of peace the inundated fields are cultivated with rice. But NAPOLEON has provided for everything. By means of the river Mincio he is going to place on the lake some gun-boats, with monstrous siege guns, and then we'll see.

I leave to-morrow to rejoin the army at Villafranca, beyond the Mincio, passing by Peschiera to see the bombardment, which has already commenced on the side of the Austrians. The Piedmontese are rapidly constructing their parallels; yesterday they had finished their second, and they will soon commence the cannonading of the place. They are losing about five men daily in the trenches.

Lieut. DE KISS is at the hotel at which I write, awaiting the arrival of KOSSUTH. What the intentions of these gentlemen are I have been unable to ascertain; but it is quite safe to say that the most of the wild designs attributed to them are without foundation.

MALAKOFF.

Affairs at the Austrian Head-Quarters.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VERONA, Tuesday, June 28.

The advisers of his Imperial Majesty, FRANCIS JOSEPH, have at last made up their minds that it is impossible, under present circumstances, to defend the line of the Mincio. Accordingly, the headquarters of the Second Army, under Count SCHLICK, came into Verona last night from Villafranca; the headquarters of the First Army, under WIMPFFEN, being transferred to Mantua.

Whatever plan of campaign the Allies may finally adopt, whether Mantua be first besieged or Verona assaulted, it will be found a hard undertaking to capture either of those places. We hear that the Allies are armed with artillery which can send shells to a distance of 8,000 metres. This will make the fortresses particularly uncomfortable in the event of bombardment. But bombarding will not suffice. There must be a good deal of fighting at close quarters before anything can be done. Verona, Mantua, and the other strongholds of this great military quadrangle are very much stronger than they were ten years ago. There are great field works to be taken before any approach can be made to the main defences, and in the mean while Austria may have brought together again an army capable of risking another general action. At present, painful as it must be for Austria to confess it, she cannot risk a general engagement, and this is owing as much to the loss of confidence among the lower ranks of the army as to the diminution in numbers caused by the battle of Solferino. I should not be doing my duty as a truthful exponent of the situation here if I were to pass over this fact in silence. The soldiers had one moment of enthusiasm; that was when the Emperor led them in person on the 23d to the advanced positions from which he intended to attack the enemy; but the events of the 24th seriously affected the *morale* of the army. Instead of attacking, as they were led to expect, they had to repel the assaults of the Allies, who, knowing what was before them, had halted for a meal at 2 o'clock in the morning. The Austrians, whose baggage and cooking utensils accompany the columns on in the advance, bivouacked on the night of the 23d, and were attacked before they could get their breakfast. The baggage and cooking-carts were obliged to return to the rear out of the fire of the Allies, and the result was that the army of the Kaiser had to fight on empty stomachs. Hunger and hard knocks have a tendency to discourage even the bravest soldier. I was astonished to see men from the field of Solferino retiring unwounded, and laying down exhausted when out of reach of the enemy's fire. I am told that many so exhausted laid themselves down only to die. The mystery is explained when one considers that these cases arose from want of ordinary sustenance. Your own correspondent, who had nothing to eat for twenty-four hours, was very much exhausted when he reached Villafranca; but he had not to fight on an empty stomach. The prisoners taken by the Austrians mostly carried something eatable or drinkable, and the latter could not but feel discouragement when they considered that they were less prepared for holding out against privation than their opponents.

Other remarkable circumstances have come to my knowledge which cannot but be regarded as serious mishaps. I have spoken of the non-appearance of LICHTENSTEIN's corps (the Second) on the field. It appears that this corps, which should have taken part in the action of the day, was halted in consequence of the approach of some French cavalry in its vicinity, and that Prince LICHTENSTEIN, for reasons which he will doubtless have to explain, returned to Mantua. Again, Gen. ZEDWITZ, commanding the cavalry brigade of the First Army, instead of advancing, as he should have done, fell back on them, thus depriving the Emperor of six regiments of horse and a considerable amount of artillery. Thus, while on the part of the Allies all the available guns that could be brought into action were used, on the side of the Austrians the artillery was weak and utterly unable to oppose an effectual fire to that of the enemy. It is true, on the other hand, that the French artillery did not commit the havoc which it might have done had its fire throughout the day been true to the mark, instead of being over it. Still, the effect of the inferiority under which the Austrians suffered in this respect was disastrous, as it prevented them from repelling the advance of the infantry opposed to them. Among the wounded, to the number of 4,000 or 5,000 who are now in Verona and the surrounding villages, it is remarkable how few are suffering from wounds inflicted by artillery. The soldiers admit that they preferred being in the front, under musketry fire, to being in reserve, as the shells and shrapnel of the French did more harm at some distance in rear of the line of battle than in the front of the action. Thus it was that the General-in-Chief and their Staff, who generally are less exposed than the rest of the army, were all day under a heavy artillery fire. Thus it was that the Emperor was placed in considerable danger in the very rear of his army.

The Austrians do not cease to deplore the absence of necessary reserves at CAVRIANA, feeling sure that had dispositions been made to that end the day would have been not only less disastrous than it turned out to be, but might have had a result altogether different from that which they now lament. BENEDEK, it seems, did wonders. He successfully repulsed at POZZOLENGO the whole Piedmontese army and drove it to Rivoltella, but when the centre was cut through, although he had made seven hundred prisoners and taken some guns, he was obliged to retire on Sallonse.

The official lists of the losses suffered by the Austrians are gradually coming in. Those of the Seventh, Fifth and First Corps are 210 officers killed and wounded. Privates and non-commissioned officers, 8,000 killed and wounded. Separated from their corps, or missing, about 4,000. Of the latter the greater part have been brought together again. Of the Eighth Corps, under BENEDEK, the losses were less serious; but I am not sure of the source whence the numbers are obtained. I am informed that BENEDEK lost 20 officers and about 1,000 men killed and wounded.

The line of the Mincio having been abandoned, all the bridges have been destroyed; those of Goito, Valleggio and Monzambano having been set on fire.

His Majesty the Emperor is still here, but there is no saying how long he may remain. If Verona be besieged he cannot stay there, and it is expected that he will soon retire to a position where he can with more safety and effect conduct the movements of his army. Whatever may be the ultimate fate of Verona, it will not perish of hunger. Quantities of grain have been stored in every available place, and 25,000 Hungarian oxen are either here or in the immediate vicinity. Gen. URBAN has assumed the supreme command of the fortress, the internal economy of which is now settled under the most rigid war regulations. No one is allowed to stand within 300 yards of the walls: no one allowed to go in or out without a special pass, and the black and yellow colors on his arm. A proclamation has been made public by Gen. URBAN, in which he declares that he has assumed the command entrusted to him by his Majesty FRANCIS JOSEPH. It has come to his knowledge that the proclamations hitherto issued have not been respected as they should have been. For this reason he thinks it necessary to state to the public that he will act with rigor against evil deeds or ill intentions; and, in order that the public may know what they have to expect, he declares that he is a loyal Austrian, in whom all may put their trust; while, for his own part, his trust is in himself.

The loss of artillery in the action of Solferino is stated to-day to amount to five guns, which could no be removed owing to the carnage they had sustained

ITALIAN POLICY OF THE FRENCH.

The Undercurrent of Italian Opinion—Distrust of Napoleon—Rumors of Misunderstanding between the Allied Monarchs—The Roman Difficulty—Fears of a Premature Peace.

From Our Italian Correspondent.

BRESCIA, Sunday, July 3, 1859.

I am almost afraid to consign to paper the low murmurs that reach me like the rumblings of the volcano before the storm bursts out. Remember, I do not give myself out for a prophet; I am not in the secret of the Emperor, nor of his staff; but, if I am not very much mistaken, the long-matured political plans of the Emperor have not succeeded as that splendid attack *improvisé* of Solferino did succeed; nor are the King and the Emperor as cordial friends as two victors should be within a week after such a day of glory as the 23d June proved for both.

When the Emperor undertook to liberate Italy from the Austrian, he was led to believe that the Italians would sacrifice all idea of a Republic to the one great necessity of independence. And in this he was not deceived; at least three-fourths of the Republicans have taken part in this war—i. e., have given to it either their moral or material aid; the remaining fourth, who could not conquer their aversion to the murderers of Rome, respecting the will of the nation, have kept a dignified silence, and are waiting until the Italians have lived "through their delusion," as they term it—until the time shall come for a purely national flag to be once more unfurled. But ready as the Italians were to sacrifice a pet form of government and to defer the acquisition of liberty in order to become independent, their resolve to obtain a national unity, republican or monarchical, has never decreased. The actual sufferings of the inhabitants of the Roman States and of the kingdom of the two Sicilies is scarcely inferior to that of Austrian subjects; and if either of these had been the first to declare for VICTOR EMANUEL, no one would have given them credit for any greater virtue than that of a very natural desire to better their condition. But Tuscany, mildly governed Tuscany, was the first to declare VICTOR EMANUEL King of Italy—to tender her adhesion to him as such. Now, as I wrote you long ago, and as I still maintain, Tuscany was appropriated to Plon Plon, and his Imperial cousin was but too glad to dispose of so troublesome a customer. Plon-Plon was sent to Tuscany—he was received with acclamation, praises of the magnanimous Emperor mingled with the greetings; nevertheless Tuscany gave him unmistakable signs of a pure resolve to belong to *Victor Emanuel, King of Italy*, and to no one else. The Emperor had hoped that the gratitude of the Tuscans would prompt them to proclaim Plon-Plon King, and that he should be able to say to Europe, "he reigns by the will of the Tuscans;" he finds instead that nothing short of brute force will induce the Tuscans to change their resolution; consequently Plon-Plon is told to change his tone—*to scout the idea of accepting Tuscany*, and after three months parading from Dan to Beersheba, and back again, he appears at Parma with the Fifth Corps of the French army furious at having been played with in this way, and the Tuscans under ULLOA anxious beyond measure to renew their feats of Curtatone and Montanaro. Now, it is possible that the Emperor might look over this little derangement of his plans, considering it easy to find another throne for Plon-Plon; but another and still more serious trouble arises in the Legations. The moment the Austrians are compelled to retire, the inhabitants of the Papal States, whom brute force alone has prevented from dethroning the Pope every day since 1848, throws off the hated yoke and proclaims Re VICTOR King. What can the Emperor do He told the Italians from Milan to organize themselves in a military way, to rally round the King' standard, and follow him on the path to honor, promising not to offer any impediment to the expression of their legitimate wishes. They have done so! Perhaps he meant only to speak to the Lombards! Then he should have said so clearly. He cannot now send troops to crush the Italians for their prompt obedience to his call; and on the other hand he has guaranteed the temporal dominions of the Church to the Pope—so he cannot help his subjects to rebel. He is between two dilemmas. On the one hand the French Clergy will do their utmost to rouse an insurrection in France if the Pope be assailed with even the indirect consent of the Emperor; on the other the massacres at Perugia have set not only the inhabitants of the Papal States frantic, but all the Italians. As long as they believe that the Emperor will (if he does not help) consent to their taking vengeance for those infamies, they are still his ardent admirers; but already his silence has shocked them. Calming words from GUYON are no longer sufficient for the Romans. And depend on it, when the last Austrian is withdrawn from Comacchio and Parma, they will take matters into their own hands. The Emperor knows this. He knows that VICTOR EMANUEL is profoundly grieved at the existing state of things; that he does not see, and cannot be made to see, why he should not be King of Italy, since the Italians wish it. What is to be done? That is the question. I repeat that I am not one of the initiated; but the impression is strong here that he is wavering as to whether, after all, he will drive the Austrians clean out of the Peninsula! If he wavers—if he shows signs of making Peace till this is done—woe to the French name in Italy! Woe to the unhappy Venetians, who will have to bear all the brunt of Austrian vengeance! Woe to the volunteers under GARIBALDI, who will fight as long as breath remains in one of them, until the last Austrian be hunted from the Italian Alps! But it may not be as bad as this. Perhaps Venice may be freed from the Austrian, but made into a separate kingdom under the Archduke MAX. Perhaps this panic has no foundation. NAPOLEON has said that Italy shall be free from the Alps to the Adriatic. Will he prove himself as incapable or unfaithful in the face of Europe? I will not think so! Yet the unnecessarily slow approach of the Franco-Sardo fleet towards Venice seems to give color to the panic, for I can call it nothing else, which seems to have seized on all.

INDEPENDENCE DAY AT PARIS.

Speeches of Judge Mason, G. F. Train, and other Spread-Eagle Orators.

From our own Reporter.

PARIS, Thursday, July 7, 1859.

Independence Day did not pass by in Paris unnoticed. The Americans were to have had a grand national dinner at the grand Hotel du Louvre: I say national, but mean, by those who were national men, for there are those residing abroad who are so far from being true citizens of our great Republic, that they not only do not attend on such an occasion, but frequently, as in this instance, actually oppose the attempt to get it under way. It was, however, in the same energetic hands that carried through the Ball of the 22d of February; and to the resident partner of one American banking house mainly were we indebted for one of the most agreeable dinners we ever sat down to. The idea originated with him, and was carried out successfully.

In spite of all opposition, however, there were present about one hundred guests, Americans far from home, yet quite at home around that board. The Hon. JOHN Y. MASON, our Minister, presided, with Vice Presidents H. W. SPENCER, Consul, T. N. DALE, Esq., D. BARNS, Jr., and H. S. LANSING.

The room was decorated with flags, American and French. Two tables ran along the grand dining-room of the Louvre, and one joined the two at the head of the room, which was occupied by the President and his brother officers. The tables were handsomely decorated with many forms and pyramids of curious devices, each surmounted with a pretty little American flag with thirty-three stars—the number reached this day. On the President's table were two *formé*, each composed of thirty-two columns, each column having upon it a star; suspended above it was a single star, intended by the artist of the hotel to represent the entrance or birth of a new star, just joining its sister stars. The design did him great credit.

After due justice had been done to the eatables, and the cloth removed, Judge MASON rose and made a few remarks upon our absence from home, the day we were celebrating, our history, past, present and future, our destiny, and our duty. He was extremely happy and entertaining. No man can be more so than the Judge on such occasions. He mentioned that this was the first Fourth of July dinner given in Paris over which he had presided since his residence as Minister, and took it as a growth of national feeling in the hearts of Americans abroad. In order, he gave the following

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. *The Day we Celebrate*—The birthday of a great nation.

The Hon. Mr. KNITT, M. C. of North Carolina, was to respond, but did not attend the dinner.

2. *The Memory of Washington*—God made him *childless*, that he might be the *Father* of his Country.

Drunk in silence, all standing.

3. *The President of the United States.*

No response.

4. *The Emperor and Empress Regent of France.*

No response.

5. *The American Union and the States which comprise it*—Let no sacrilegious hand seek to dissolve the bond which binds them together.

Responded to by the Rev. W. O. LAMSON, Rector of American Episcopal Church in Paris, in a strong and stirring Union speech.

6. *Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures*—The great industrial pursuits which give wealth, prosperity and glory to the nation.

No response.

7. *The Army and Navy of the United States.*

Col. COCKS, U. S. A., called for, but did not answer to his name.

8. *The Star-spangled Banner, the Flag of our Country*—Its stripes represent the glorious thirteen States of its natal morn—the stars its youth and manhood. Another star is this day added to its galaxy.

Our old friend, GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN, well known as "Spread-Eagle TRAIN," author of *Spread-Eagleism, &c., &c.*, responded to this toast in his usual style. His words flow so smoothly and his impromptu poetry so readily that I found it utterly impossible to report him, as I intended; however, a brother craftsman has favored me with a copy of his speech, which I inclose you herewith.

9. *The Memory of the Heroes who fought and died while Battling for the Honor and Rights of their Country.*

Responded to by Mr. DON PEYERS HALSEY, of Virginia, who took the occasion to say a word for his fair country*women* engaged in purchasing Mount Vernon, as having done more to revere the memory of the immortal WASHINGTON than all the nation had yet done, as seen in their unfinished monument at Washington City.

10. *Honor to France, the early and great ally of the United States*—May the friendship of the two countries be perpetuated.

Responded to by Mr. BRADSHAW, of the New-York Bar.

11. *The Press*—The enlightened guide and reflector of public opinion. Truth is always victorious when free to combat error.

Responded to very happily by JNO. BIGELOW, Esq. of the *Evening Post*.

12. *Our Country*—To-day in a foreign land we renew our devotion;

"Where'er we roam, what other realms we see,"
Our hearts untraveled ever turn to thee.

Responded to by Mr. LOGAN HUNTER, of Louisiana.

13. *The Ladies*—God bless them! Advocates for human liberty in all things save the bonds in which they hold us.

Responded to by Mr. FRANCIS G. YOUNG, of New-York.

When the toasts were about half finished we were entertained with the music of MUSARD's Concert Band, which had been sent for, arriving only after the close of their nightly concert. It was to be regretted they had not been present the entire evening, as the music was most delightful, but they could not give up their regular engagements.

In consequence of feeble health and the heat, at the close of the regular toasts Judge MASON vacated the Chair, and as he left the room was loudly cheered. His leaving was the signal for the ladies to leave also, for *we had ladies present*. Among them we noticed Mrs. MASON, Mrs. DALE, Mrs. Dr. EVANS, of Paris; Mrs. HILDRETH, Mrs. IRA SMITH, Miss CLARK, of New-York, and several others whose names we did not know. Their presence was one of the most beautiful and agreeable features of a very pleasant evening. Col. LANSING was called upon to preside for the balance of the evening, and upon his taking the Chair, speeches, volunteer toasts, and songs familiar at home, were given in rapid succession, until the small hours were reached, when the President declared the day closed, and with nine cheers for the Union forever, the party broke up. This reunion of our countrymen, on a foreign soil upon our only national day, was most agreeable to all who participated in it. Nothing whatever occurred to mar the festivities in any way. "All went merry as a marriage-bell." The numbers present would have been much larger had there been no opposition, and erroneous impressions given to many who otherwise would have been delighted to have been present. It is to be *regretted* that such should have been the case, but *more* that Americans should carry into foreign lands their petty business jealousies, and their exclusive feelings. There should be one day—that, *our only one*—when all should unite on one common platform, and do honor to our country and our flag.

Capt. CONSTOCK was invited to attend, but could not leave his ship, the *General Admiral*, as he sails this 7th inst., for Cronstadt.

Capt. SCHESTAKOFF, of the Russian Navy, who superintended the building of the *General Admiral*, was present, and in response to a toast for the ship, he made an appropriate reply, and said many flattering things of the United States.

American Coasting Trade.

In the House of Commons on the 8th, Mr. DIGBY SEYMOUR asked the Vice President of the Board of Trade whether the American Government regarded the trade by sea between New-York and California as a coasting trade, when the goods were unshipped at Aspinwall and carried across the Isthmus of Panama to be reshipped for California; and, if so, whether it was proposed by her Majesty's Government to address any remonstrance upon the subject to the Government at Washington; also, whether the cargo of another British vessel had not been seized by the American Government.

Mr. WILSON, (Vice-President of the Board of Trade,) in reply to the latter part of the question, regretted to say it was the fact that the cargo of another British vessel had been seized, in consequence of her being detected in the carriage of guano to a port of the United States. With regard to the former part of the inquiry, a question of very great importance arose, and it behoved the Government to take steps that it should not remain undecided. It would be in the recollection of honorable members that an understanding had been come to with the United States, and that understanding was embodied in a correspondence with the English Minister at Washington at a time when the whole of the privileges conferred by law upon ships of the United States were extended to British vessels engaged in the American service except those engaged in the coasting trade. This expression had been treated as one of a very large and extensive meaning, and had been considered to apply to voyages from an American port to California round Cape Horn. In this claim he did not say that the American Government were not quite right. Strictly speaking, a coasting trade was one that was carried on from one port to another when the territory was continuous; and he thought the other might come under the expression, though no doubt it was carrying it to the extreme. The Government of the United States said that in Europe the same thing was done, and a voyage from Havre to Marseilles was considered to be a coasting voyage, although Spain intervened; and this was only a question of degree, not of principle. But when they came to treat of the export of a cargo from New-York to Aspinwall, and the carriage of it across the Isthmus of Panama, and its reëmbarcation on the other side for California as part of the coasting trade, he thought it was straining the expression beyond its due limits. [Hear, hear.] He thought the question was one of great importance, and instructions had been given to Lord LYONS to put himself into communication with the United States Government on the subject.

Murder of a Sailor on the High Seas—Escape of the Murderer at Sunderland.

On Tuesday, July 5, the ship *Mountaineer*, of 860 tons register, from Warren, State of Maine, United States, commanded by Capt. JOSEPH WILSON, arrived at the South Docks, Sunderland. It appears that a dreadful tragedy was enacted on board this vessel in April, under (as is reported) the following circumstances. The ship sailed from New-Orleans in April, with a cargo of cotton, bound for Holland, the crew being composed of men belonging to different nations. On the 12th May, near the mouth of the British Channel, a quarrel took place on board between JOHN ANDERSON, the second mate, (a Hungarian,) and one of the seamen, named JOHN BROWN, an Irishman. High words passed, and ANDERSON in his passion seized a "capstan bar," and threw it with great force at BROWN's head. The weapon, however, missed its aim. BROWN now became greatly excited, and threatened to strike ANDERSON. At this period ROBERT WESTCOTT, (an Englishman,) the first mate, came forward, and struck BROWN a heavy blow across the back with an iron "scraper," and thereby inflicted a severe wound, which bled freely. After this a terrible *melee* ensued, and all the three men were seen struggling on the deck together. Upon this one of the crew, named JOSEPH WOOD (a Corsican), rushed up among them, and drew out a large sheath knife, with which, during the combat, he stabbed BROWN in the abdomen. The captain, who was below at the time, on hearing the noise and confusion on board, hastened on deck. The wounded man ran towards him, exclaiming that he was "a murdered man," and fell down at his feet covered with blood. The unfortunate man was immediately taken up and conveyed to his berth, where he received every attention from the captain, but the next morning he expired. JOSEPH WOOD, in consequence, was put in irons. When the captain arrived at Rotterdam, he reported the whole affair to the resident American Consul. The Consul examined the two mates and WOOD at considerable length; and at the conclusion both the mates were taken into custody and placed separately on board two American vessels as prisoners for trial on their arrival in the United States. Owing, however, to there being no place vacant for the prisoner WOOD, he was again ordered to be placed in irons, on board of the *Mountaineer*, until her arrival in America, when he was then to be delivered over to the authorities for trial. As soon as the vessel arrived at Sunderland, Capt. WILSON applied to the magistrates to take the prisoner in charge until the ship was ready for sea, but, owing to the peculiar nature of the international law between Great Britain and the United States, they declined to interfere. The prisoner, therefore, remained in irons on board the vessel. On Tuesday night last, at 10 o'clock, he was placed between decks, closely handcuffed. The hatches were fastened down, and a watchman was placed on deck. But at an early hour on Wednesday morning it was found that the prisoner had succeeded in making his escape out of the cabin window, which was twelve feet above the water, by means of a rope. Considerable search has been made for the fugitive, but as yet without success. On Thursday Captain WILSON again applied to the Sunderland magistrates to grant him the assistance of the police to search for the prisoner throughout the district. The application was granted

The Connecticut State Agricultural Society have concluded negotiations with the Brewster Park Association, of New-Haven, for the free use of the Park for a week, including the track, and the privilege of erecting buildings and stalls. The Park has just been completed. The Fair will be held on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th of October.

THE LOSS OF THE ALMA.

A Story of Shipwreck and Suffering.

From a Correspondent of the London Times.

ADEN, Friday, June 17.

On the morning of the 15th intelligence reached Adea of the stranding of the *Alma* on the Moosedjerah, one of the reefs, or rather islets, which form the Kharnesh group, about 70 miles to the north of Perim, in the Red Sea. The news was brought by Mr. BAKER, the second officer, who, in company with Mr. NEWALL, the contractor for the Red Sea Telegraph Cable, had volunteered to go to Mokha in one of the ship's boats to procure a supply of water. To the prudence and foresight of these two gentlemen is due the merit of having secured for the unfortunate crew and passengers the readiest relief available, and thereby of having shortened the sufferings of all, and, in all probability; of having saved the lives of many. The following account of the catastrophe, for which I am mainly indebted to one whose services on the sad occasion will long be remembered with gratitude by the passengers generally, but who does not wish his name to be mentioned, will be read with deep interest by the public at home:

At 6 A. M., on Saturday, the 11th of June, the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Alma*, commanded by Capt. HENRY, left Aden with about 400 persons on board, of whom upwards of 150 were passengers, many of them invalids from India, returning to England on furlough. Of these there were 30 ladies and about as many children and infants. Capt. HENRY had been ailing at Aden, and had been obliged to make over his charge to Mr. DAVIS, the chief officer. On Saturday night he had a severe attack of fever, and only left his cabin early the following morning to see his fine vessel hard and fast upon a reef.

The circumstances of such a disaster cannot be fairly discussed without a formal investigation, so that, although the facts, as stated in this narrative, may be fully relied upon as such, the responsibility attached to them must be apportioned by a proper and competent tribunal. It is but honest, however, to state that all concerned seem at a loss to account satisfactorily for the catastrophe. The reef is, in part, an island, rising about 40 feet out of the sea, and the night was sufficiently clear to show the outline of the rock at a distance more than ample to have enabled those in charge, had each man been on the alert, to steer clear of danger.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 12th, the *Alma* was stopped and a sounding taken to check her position, it being supposed that she was off Mokha, where it is usual to change the course, so as to pass to the eastward of the reefs forming part of the Kharnesh group. The chief officer reported to Capt. HENRY a depth of 23 fathoms, which agrees with the soundings marked on the chart in the position in which the vessel was supposed to be off Mokha. Capt. HENRY thereupon desired the course to be altered, with the concurrence, I believe, of the chief officer, and also of old BOSHER, known to be the best pilot on the station, and who had accompanied the *Cyclops* during her last survey of the in-shore reefs and soundings for the Red Sea Telegraph Company. The weather was fine, and the moon (nearly full) had set about an hour, when a sudden but gentle shock was felt, succeeded by two others, and then the vessel suddenly stopped, and in three minutes lay over on the starboard side, so as to cover the deck with water half way up from the stern to the funnel. It is reported that on perceiving that something had gone wrong, the engineer was about to back astern, but that Capt. HENRY, most providentially divining the true state of the case, shouted out, "Full speed; go on!" Had the former suggestion been carried out, there is every reason to fear that the vessel would have gone down bodily, as, although her bows were high and dry, there were 24 feet of water under her stern. On the occurrence of the first shock most of those on board thought that a buggalow had been run down; the truth, however, was soon apparent, for there was the reef, as plain as the funnel itself, extending close alongside from the bowsprit along the port quarter. Of the 159 passengers, about one-third were sleeping on deck; all of those on the starboard side, both in the cabins and on the deck, were literally washed about by the water amidst chairs, tables, benches, mattresses, and deck-gear, before they could get sufficiently on their legs to reach the saloon, or the port side of the vessel. The confusion which ensued for a few minutes can only be described as a Babel, not of tongues, but of screams. To move about on deck or in the saloon was impossible, the ship being at an angle of 45 degrees, and everyone believed that in a few minutes she would founder. The native crew, consisting of some 200 Lascars and Seedees, ran forward, climbed over the bowsprit, and leaped upon the reef, and had it not been for the admirable and systematic manner in which the passengers, stewards, and four English quartermasters assisted the officers in getting the people towards the port bulwarks, and in lowering the boats, there can be no doubt that most of the Europeans would have found a watery grave, or been left to die a lingering death. Major FANE, and Captains COOKE and RUSSELL, of Her Majesty's 73rd, and Dr. WILLIAMS, of the *Alma*, were swimming and diving for the first half hour, dragging half-drowned women and children out of their berths, and from among the *débris* of the cabin, where they were jammed by the flow of water rushing in through the open ports. The stairs to the cabins were very soon impassable, and a great proportion of the ladies and children were hoisted on deck from the arms of these four brave men through the skylights, and through the ports on the upper side of the vessel. How everyone was ultimately saved cannot be explained by the passengers themselves; for there were 20 children under 5 years old, and at least 20 ladies so weak and ill that they could scarcely move alone, even in fine weather; and, most wonderful of all, Mr. and Mrs. BARNES, severally 85 and 79 years of age, who were returning to England to spend their remaining days among their great grandchildren, after a residence of more than half a century in India.

Within half an hour every one was on deck, held or lashed to the rigging, three boats were afloat and manned by officers from the ship, stewards and passengers, and then the Anglo-Saxon race again proved that preëminence in courage and determination which have won for them a moral superiority over the whole world. Silence being almost restored, a row of gentlemen lined the port bulwarks, and every lady and child was carried from arm to arm to the gangway

The most sickly were kept on board during the night, but the following morning they had also to be provided for on shore. A few, who were very ill, were landed at once, and these being placed under the medical care of Dr. Wilson, the worthy and able surgeon in charge of the European General Hospital, could not be better cared for. All are now waiting the arrival of the steamers from Bombay and Australia, hourly expected, and it is to be hoped that accommodation will be available in the two ships to take the sufferers on to Suez.

I ought not to omit to mention that during the first excitement consequent upon the wreck, every box, trunk and portmanteau come-at-able, was forced open and rifled by natives belonging to the ship. This being a well-known fact, Capt. HENRY requested Capt. FULLER's assistance to institute a general search on shore. All hands were accordingly mustered, as if to go aboard, and a guard of twenty sailors and marines kept them together, while ten others, accompanied by Capt. FULLER, Capt. HENRY and Mr. GIBSON ransacked every hut in the place. As very little was found under this ordeal, the natives were next stripped one by one, and bags of silver and gold, watches, &c., were then brought to light. The boatswain had not commenced distributing the awards for such infamous conduct when the passengers quitted the reef; but as Mr. MAYES, the master of the *Cyclops*, with twenty men was left there, we doubt not that by this time the natives have been justly dealt with.

Capt. HENRY and his officers remain on the reef with all the crew, in the hope of saving the hull of the vessel. The *Furious*, as above stated, has gone to her assistance, and Capt. FULLER, on his return up the Red Sea, will in all probability cooperate in the attempt. The *Alma*, built by Mr. LAIRD, of Birkenhead, is a noble ship, and of immense strength, and it is confidently believed that, with proper appliances and ordinary skill, she may be got off the reef. Brigadier COGHLAN has authorized Capt. OSBORNE to avail himself of the services of the *Auckland* and *Lady Canning* steamers, should he fall in with them in the Red Sea, and with the united energy and perseverance of such officers and men, no effort will be left untried to rescue the ill-fated *Alma*. The *Furious*, it all probability, reached the reef during the afternoon of the 17th.

SATURDAY, June 18.

P. S.—The *Bombay* has just arrived from Bombay, and arrangements have been made to take most of the passengers from the *Alma* on to Suez this evening. Capt. PETTS, the commander, has offered to do all in his power to accommodate them on board. Should any remain behind they will proceed on in the *Columbia*, hourly expected from Australia.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

HARVARD COMMENCEMENT.

Class-Meetings—Annual Necrology—Exercises of the Graduating Class—Degrees Conferred.

The exercises of Commencement Week at Harvard began, on Tuesday evening, with the Class Meetings. The Boston *Journal* says:

"One of the most pleasant meetings of last evening was that of the class of 1849, at the Parker House. Of the seventy-eight young gentlemen who graduated in this class less than half a dozen have deceased. Last evening's reunion, at which thirty were present, commenced at 6 o'clock, and continued until 2 this morning. It was a season of informal and unconstrained sociality until 1 o'clock, at which hour the members of the class commenced relating their individual experience (including family statistics) during the past ten years. Other classes were assembled at the same time in the same building. We learn that the subject of establishing class scholarships is beginning to attract considerable attention in many classes. It is proposed to raise a fund in each class, and to devote the proceeds to the assistance of such students as the trustees may consider worthy."

The Annual Necrology of Harvard is published in the Boston *Advertiser*, covering two pages of that sheet. Forty of the Alumni have died during the past year, as follows:

Class.	Name.	Age.	Time and place of decease.
1787.	Abiel Abbot,	96.	W. Cambridge, Mass., 31 January, 1859.
1788.	William Sawyer,	88.	Boston, 18 April, 1858.
1794.	Isaac Brayman,	88.	Georgetown, Mass., 26 December, 1858.
1795.	Francis J. Oliver,	80.	Middletown, Conn., 21 August, 1858.
1796.	James Kendall,	89.	Plymouth, Mass., 17 March, 1859.
1799.	Parker Cleaveland,	78.	Brunswick, Me., 15 October, 1858.
1802.	S. K. Livermore,	80.	Milford, N. H., 10 July, 1858.
1802.	Ichabod Nichols,	74.	Cambridge, Mass., 2 January, 1859.
1803.	William Draper,	78.	Mackinac, Michigan, 9 August, 1858.
1805.	Eben. Hubbard,	74.	Near Nashville, Tenn., 2 September, 1859.
1807.	Josiah Prescott,	78.	Reading, Mass., 1 January, 1859.
1807.	Seth F. Swift,	71.	Oswego, N. Y., 12 October, 1858.
1808.	Nath'l. Wright,	73.	Lowell, Mass., 5 November, 1858.
1809.	Dr. Samuel Scollay,	74.	Smithfield, Va., 11 January, 1857.
1810.	Samuel Capen,	69.	Boston, 28 August, 1858.
1811.	Thomas G. Cary,	67.	Nahant, Mass., 3 July, 1859.
1814.	Jonathan Porter,	67.	Medford, Mass., 11 June, 1859.
1814.	Wm. H. Prescott,	62.	Boston, 28 Jan., 1859.
1815.	George Kustis,	62.	New Orleans, 22 December, 1858.
1816.	Aug. Thorndike,	61.	Boston, 25 Nov., 1853.
1820.	Charles Butterfield,	61.	Tyngsborough, Mass., 26 July, 1858.
1822.	B. C. C. Parker,	62.	New-York City, 28 January, 1859
1825.	Clifford Derr,	52.	Somerville Mass., 19 August, 1858.
1826.	Samuel Sawyer,	54.	Cambridge, Mass., 5 January, 1859.
1830.	Horatio S. Eustis,	46.	Issaquena County, Mis., 5 September, 1858.
1830.	Barzillai Frost,	54.	Concord, Mass., 8 December, 1858.
1834.	Eugene Fuller,	44.	At Sea, 21 June, 1859.
1835.	Aaron L. Leland,	45.	Detroit, Michigan, 14 November, 1858.
1836.	Edward A. Crowninshield,	41.	Boston, 20 February, 1859.
1838.	William A. Briggs,	39.	Baltimore, Md., 19 May, 1859.
1838.	Asa H. Whitney,	39.	Vicksburgh, Miss., 8 October, 1858.
1842.	Joseph H. Walker,	36.	Boston, 16 October, 1858.
1843.	Enoch L. Cummings,	31.	Portland, Me., 21 January, 1859.
1851.	George Bradford,	30.	Watertown, Mass., 17 February, 1859
1851.	Francis O. Fabney,	28.	Beyrout, Syria, 26 December, 1858.
1851.	William P. Field,	31.	Newton, Mass., 5 May, 1859.
1853.	William H. Rowe,	27.	Boston, 22 July, 1858.
1853.	John H. Sullivan,	25.	Lake Michigan, 27 August, 1858.
1854.	David H. Mordecai,	25.	Nice, Italy, 22 January, 1859.
1854.	Alfred H. Preston,	24.	Rome, Italy, 16 January 1859.

Of this number, 14 were lawyers, 9 clergymen, 5 physicians, 3 merchants, 1 Professor, 1 historian, [Mr. PRESCOTT], 1 engineer, 1 druggist, and 4 had no profession.

The formal exercises of Commencement Week began on Wednesday, with the usual display. According to custom, the Governor of the State and the Council went out from Boston to Cambridge under the military escort of the "Lancers," and all Boston followed after. The procession was formed at Gore Hall, under the marshalship of GEORGE LAURENCE, and marched to the First Church, where its arrival was greeted with the music of the "Brigade Band"—of which Band the *Journal* observes:

"As the procession entered the church, the Boston Brigade Band, which, as a matter of course, furnished the music, played "Fair Harvard." For thirty years the Brigade Band have attended Commencement exercises without having been formally called by the authorities, so much an auxiliary of the College have they become."

The Graduating Class numbered ninety-two. Twenty young gentlemen delivered orations, dis ser tations, disquisitions, essays. The Latin Salutatory was given by JOHN C. GRAY. The names of the Graduates are as follows:

Francis Billingwood Abbott, Henry Huston Abbott, Pelham Warren Ames, Loring Woont Bailey, Francis Balch, William Barney, Wm. Barrett, George Wellington Batchelder, Andrew Tucker Bates, Claston Francis Becker, George Baty Blake, Henry May Bond, William Sturgis Bond, Wm. Beverly Brown, Franklin Burgess, Chapin Howard Carpenter, George Leonard Chaney, Charles Chauncey, Jacob Abbott Cram, Edward Curtis, Edmund Henry Cushing, Heyward Cutting, Charles Augustus Daniels, George Draper, Henry Ingersoll, James Harris Ellison, Oscar Ely, William Everett, James Harrison Fay, Henry Martyn Field, Daniel Francis Fitz, James Mairs Freeman, George Frankland French, Henry Weld Fuller, John Chipman Gray, Francis Boott Greenough, Frederic Scarr, Grand de Hauteville, David Bylow Hayden, Samuel Haven Hilliard, Frederic May Holland, Amor Leander Hollingsworth, Edward William Hooper, Francis Custis Hopkinson Henry Parker Hoppin, Charles Waldsmith Horne, Henry Jackson How, William Reed Huntington, William Henry Keighler, William Eliot Lamb, Samuel Wood Langmaid, Andrew James Lathrop, George Lawrence, Edwin Creswell Lewis, George Lyman Locke, Francis Willium Lorino, Edward Gilchrist Lowe, Alexander McKenzie, Robert Wilhelm Manninger, George Barnes Marston, Elah Wight Metcalf, Ellis Loring Motte, William Wells Newell, Michael Norton, Cyrus Pearl Osborne, Horatio Paine, Charles Sanders Pierce, William Hayne Perry, Daniel Sean Preston, Thomas Henry Pryor, Henry Hobson Richardson, John Rowland Ricketson, James Augustus Russell, James Andrews Sawtell, James Schouler, Nathaniel Bradgrave Shurtleff, Daniel Appleton White Smith, James Wesley Stephenson, Albert Stickney, Charles Lewis Swan, Francis Henry Swan, William Willard Swan, Ezra Martin Tebbetts, George Arnold Torrey, Robert Tower, Strong Vincent, Edward Stanley Waters, Charles Joyce White, Abel Theodore Winn, James Aerom Winslow, John Winslow—92.

The degree of M. D. was conferred upon 37 candidates; of Bachelor in Science upon 9; of Bachelor of Laws upon 47. The *Traveller* says:

"The number of young men who applied for admission was 140; 40 were admitted without 'conditions,' 80 with conditions, and 20 were rejected. Of the 120 who were admitted, some will apply for admission to advanced standing, and there will be a second examination at the close of the Summer vacation, which begins at once."

The following Honorary Degrees were conferred:

Master of Arts—Albert Pike, of Arkansas; William James Rolfe, of Lawrence; Richard Saltonstall Greenough, of Cambridge; William Dorshelmer, of Buffalo.

Doctor of Divinity—Cyrus Augustus Bartol, of Boston; John Calvin Stockbridge, of Boston; Richard Salter Storrs, of Brooklyn; Howard Crosby, of New-York.

Doctor of Laws—George Burrell Emerson, of Boston; George Perkins March, of Burlington, Vt.; Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, of Cambridge; Charles Sumner, of Boston.

The announcement of Mr. SUMNER's name, says the *Advertiser*, was received by the assembly with a cordial burst of applause.

The Boylston prizes for declamation were awarded on Thursday, as follows:

First Prizes—$15 or a gold medal; given to EDWARD CROSBY JOHNSON, of the Senior class, and HIRAM SMITH SMALLEY, of the Junior class.

Second Prizes—$10 or a gold medal; given to WILLIAM EVERETT of the Graduating class, to JAMES ANDREW WORCESTER of the same, and to HENRY FREEMAN ALLEN of the Senior class.

Meeting of the Alumni of the Divinity School:

REFUSAL OF THE UNITARIAN CLERGY TO RECOGNIZE THEODORE PARKER.

At the close of the exercises of the Graduating Class, the Alumni of the Theological School sat down to dinner in Harvard Hall, which having been duly discussed, the annual meeting of the Association was held in the Old College Chapel. Dr. NEWELL, of Cambridge, presided. The Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE was chosen to deliver the next annual oration.

The striking feature of this meeting was a brisk discussion over a resolution of sympathy with the Rev. THEODORE PARKER, offered by the Rev. M. D. CONWAY, of Cincinnati, but vigorously opposed by Dr. GANNETT, of Boston, and Dr. OSGOOD, of New-York, and finally dropped. The following was Mr. CONWAY's resolution:

Resolved, That the Association has heard with deep regret of the failure, during the past year, of the health of the Rev. THEODORE PARKER, and we hereby extend to him our hearfelt sympathy, and express our earnest hope and prayer for his return, with renewed strength and heart unabated, to the post of duty which he has so long filled with ability and zeal.

The *Traveller* reports the discussions, as follows:

"This resolution was seconded by the Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, who said that he took great pleasure in doing so. Though Mr. PARKER had gone out from them, and said many hard things of them, he still cherished, as the speaker had reason to know, the tenderest feelings towards the members of the Association. Upon no one would kindly sentiments fall with a happier effect than upon Mr. PARKER. They would do him good. It would be manifesting the spirit of Christianity towards Mr. PARKER to bless him, and he hoped the resolution would be adopted.

The Rev. Dr. GANNETT, of Boston, opposed the passage of the resolve. He objected to it as unprecedented. It had never been the custom of the Association to pass votes of this nature. For Mr. PARKER, personally, he entertained feelings of the deepest kindness. He recognized Mr. PARKER's earnestness, his great learning, and his conscientious devotion to duty. He sympathized with him in his personal affliction, but he was not prepared to vote for the resolution, *because it would be a virtual indorsement of Mr. Parker's position as a preacher.* He (Mr. GANNETT) was free to say that he believed a portion of his preaching was calculated to do great good to the world; that it struck deeper into the heart of the great public and social sins than the preaching of any man among us. But another part of his preaching *was doing a great harm to society*, by unsettling men's faith in the doctrines of the Church and in Revelation. Besides, Mr. PARKER had said in past years such severe and bitter things of this Association, that he was convinced that even Christian charity did not demand that they should in this particular case depart from their established custom for his benefit. He closed with renewed assurances of esteem for Mr. PARKER.

The Rev. Dr. BURNAP, of Baltimore, followed in much the same train of argument, urging that the preaching of Mr. PARKER was hostile to faith in the Bible.

The Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, of New-York, expressed for Mr. PARKER the warmest attachments of a class-mate, and sympathized with him in his affliction, but he was not prepared to vote for the resolution. He thought that *Mr. Conway had violated the courtesies of the occasion* by asking them to vote for such a resolution. While he sympathized with the man he could not indorse him as a Christian. Especially his spirit he believed *to be unchristian.* This had been manifested not only in former years, *but in his late book it appeared in a great degree.*

The Rev. CHARLES E. ELLIS, D. D., of Charlestown, took the same view as former speakers of the impropriety of the resolution, and intimated that the object of the mover was not fully expressed; that there was something more than sympathy for Mr. PARKER's sickness intended.

At this stage of the discussion the meeting became somewhat agitated. Various propositions were made, and it was suggested that the mover withdraw his resolution.

Mr. CONWAY explained, remarking that he had no intention of committing the Association to the theology of Mr. PARKER, and though it was an unprecedented thing for the Association to pass resolutions of this kind, sympathizing with brethren removed by sickness from their fields of labor, that was no reason why they should not change the custom, which would be "more honored in the breach than in the observance." If the Association felt the sympathy for Mr. PARKER which they expressed, let them say so by their vote. He reaffirmed that he had no desire to commit the Association to the theology of Mr. PARKER, *and he respectfully declined to withdraw his resolution.*

A motion was then made to adjourn. The Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE insisted upon a vote on the passage of the resolution being taken. He said that here was a question that seemed to him to interest everybody. It was something more than a question of mere form, and he hoped the Association would express their honest conviction. If they entertained sympathy for Mr. PARKER he wished them to say so. But if they did not he wished them to say that, too.

The Rev. Dr. BURNAP again addressed the chair. He commenced an elaborate argument to show that Mr. PARKER was an enemy to the Bible, condemning him for continuing to preach from it while he denied its Divine origin, but he was interrupted by the Rev. Dr. STEBBINS of Woburn, who objected to the passage of the resolution, urging the discontinuance of the discussion and the suporession of the question.

About this time, the Rev. Mr. WARE, the Secretary, rose and said that this was a private meeting of the Alumni, and as he observed individuals present who did not appear to be members of the association, some of whom were taking notes, he suggested that the meeting be cleared of all who were not connected with the association, and *that reporters especially be requested to retire.*

Rev. Dr. STEBBINS expressed the hope that the reporters would not be sent away, expressing his belief that they knew well enough what to report and what not to.

The hour having arrived for the delivery of the annual address, the discussion was dropped, and the orator, the Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, of New-York, proceeded. His subject was "The Suspense of Faith."

The Association of the Alumni met in the upper Harvard Hall after dinner, Mr. CHAS. FRANCIS ADAMS, First Vice President, in the Chair. Mr. HENRY G. DENNY, from the Committee on the Library, announced that about $10,000 had been subscribed. A letter was read from Mr. WINTHROP, declining a re-election as President; but a ballot was had, and Mr. WINTHROP was re-elected, together with the old Board of Officers entire. On motion of Mr. CHARLES E. NORTON it was voted to procure a statue of JOSIAH QUINCY for the College, by subscription. A Committee of two from each class that was in College under Mr. QUINCY, and thirteen from other classes and the community at large, was appointed to collect subscriptions and obtain the statue. Gov. BANKS was named as Chairman, and President WALKER as Vice-Chairman.

It was voted to have an Alumni festival next year.

Annual Meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

The annual meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society was held at 9 o'clock, in the lecture room in Harvard Hall, Professor C. C. FELTON in the Chair. The meeting was private. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, Prof. C. C. FELTON; Vice-President, the Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, of New-York; Secretary, W. W. GOODWIN, of Cambridge; Treasurer, N. I. BOWDITCH, of Boston.

The following honorary members were elected: C. F. SHERMAN, of Boston; R. S. GREENOUGH, of Cambridge; Lord LYONS, the British Minister; S. H. HALL, of Troy; JOHN L. SIBLEY, Librarian of Harvard; LORENZO SABINE, of Framingham; and EVERT WENDELL, of Cambridge.

After the business meeting, the procession was formed and proceeded to the Church, where the oration was delivered by the Rev. Dr. SEARS, President of Brown University. His theme was "University Education," considered with reference to what should be included in it, and the comparative importance of classical and scientific and mathematical culture. The orator rather gave the first position to classical pursuits, especially in a strictly collegiate course of study.

At the conclusion of the public exercises, the members proceeded to Harvard Hall to dinner. Prof. C. C. FELTON presided, and introduced the venerable JOSIAH QUINCY, who, upon rising to respond, was greeted by the hearty cheers of the whole company, who rose to their feet to welcome the oldest living graduate.

Mr. QUINCY's response, says the *Atlas*, was feeling, eloquent and appropriate; in fact, we do not remember ever to have heard anything of the kind that was more so. Mr. QUINCY was graduated at Harvard sixty-nine years ago.

At the conclusion of Mr. QUINCY's remarks, Prof. FELTON made a brief response, and the Band performed "Auld Lang Syne."

The Rev. Dr. SEARS, the orator of the day, replied very felicitously to a sentiment in his honor; his speech continually elicited applause and merriment. Prof. ELLIOT responded to a sentiment in honor of Harvard. Prof. FELTON, in calling up the Rev. THOS. HILL, of Waltham, read some interesting extracts from letters and papers, received yesterday by him from Athens, in Greece, complimentary to the Rev. JOHN HILL and his wife, who have been missionaries in Athens for 26 years. The Rev. THOMAS HILL responded in a very acceptable speech.

Mr. BURNAP, of Maryland, was the next speaker, and referred appropriately to the munificent liberality of Mr. GEO. PEABODY, of London, a native of Massachusetts.

Captain RODMAN, U. S. A., of West Point, responded to a sentiment complimentary to the Army and the Military Academy.

The Rev. JOSIAH P. THOMPSON, of New-York, being called out, made one of the most taking and telling speeches of the occasion.

The Chaplain of the day, Mr. STETSON, was the next speaker.

Ex-Governor WASHBURN was next called up; he made a capital speech.

Professor LE CONTE, of Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, of New-York, and others, responded to various sentiments.

Commencement at Hamilton College.

The exercises of Commencement Week at Hamilton College opened on Sunday afternoon, July 17, by a sermon before the Senior Class by the new, talented and popular President of the College, Dr. FISHER. On Sunday evening there was an address before the Society of Christian Research, by the Rev. Prof. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, of the New York Union Theological Seminary. His subject was "Development of the Church." On Monday evening the usual prize declamation took place, which the Utica *Observer* says was "unusually excellent and pleasing." On Tuesday morning, according to the annual habit, the Valedictory orations before the two Literary Societies were delivered by J. H. MORTON before the Union, and CHARLES A. HAWLEY before the Phœnix. President FISHER, Dr. HOLLAND, JOHN G. SAXE and others were called out by the students, and made brief addresses. On Tuesday evening the anniversary meeting of the Literary Societies was held before a crowded audience. Dr. HOLLAND, of the Springfield *Republican*, delivered an address. His theme was "Art and Life." JOHN G SAXE followed with a poem entitled "The Press." On Wednesday afternoon the annual meeting of the Alumni took place, the Hon. DARIUS PECK, of Hudson, presiding. The Rev. Dr. L. F. DIMMICK was orator. His subject was "Manhood." WM. WIRT HOWE, Esq., of New-York, followed with a poem.

There was a reunion of the Alumni in the evening, at which the usual Necrological Report was read by Prof. NORTH, and speeches were made by several gentlemen.

Commencement at Troy University.

The annual exercises at Troy University closed on the 21st July. This is a new institution. Only two classes have been formed, the Freshman and Sophomore. These were examined in their studies in the presence of many visitors, chiefly Professors elsewhere. Prize exercises were held in one of the city churches on Tuesday night. Prizes were taken in composition by Messrs DANIELS and HOLMES; in speaking by Messrs. HAWKHURST and GREGORY; all of the Freshmen class. As there was no graduating class the Commencement exercises proper were superseded by inaugural addresses from the members of the Faculty, who have been elected and have begun twork within the year.

Prof. A. MACWHORTER, of New Haven, has accepted the chair of Philosophy, and Prof. H. H. HAGUE, of the Union Theological Seminary, has taken the Greek Professorship.

The Casualty in Frankfort-street.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was an eye-witness to the "accident"—so-called in the papers—by which JOHN MCGOWAN lost his life yesterday, in falling from the scaffolding of a building, No. 29 Frankfort-street. I am satisfied that McGOWAN's life was sacrificed by the criminal carelessness of the contractor, in the construction of the scaffolding. Cross-pieces were run out of the windows to the upright poles, and planks placed across these along in front of the building, on which the masons worked. The ends of these planks extended over the supporters *to the distance of from five to six feet.* McGOWAN stepped towards the ends of these planks, and there being nothing underneath to support them, they tipped up, and down he went. He fell 25 feet to the pavement, and of course was killed. Coroner's verdict, "Accidental death."

Was not the contractor as criminal in the construction of such a scaffolding as a railroad corporation is when an "accident" occurs by which life is lost? Why should the corporation be made to pay, and the contractor escape?

I do not know the family of McGOWAN, but I believe, if all the facts of this case were brought out in a suit for damages, a jury would award a handsome sum; and it would serve as a caution to others against the construction of such man-traps in future.

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1859. G. Q. C.

The Bowery Theatre Accident.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the head of Inquests, Accidents, &c., an item appears in the TIMES, of Wednesday, containing several errors. It is stated that "Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest upon the body of a laborer killed by the falling of a scaffold." The facts in the case are that the person killed was a mason, and fell in consequence of misplacing a plank himself, and that no portion of the scaffold erected by the carpenters or masons employed upon the new Bowery Theatre ever fell. Furthermore, no part of the walls of the new Theatre has ever fallen. You will only do an act of justice to those now employed upon the new Bowery Theatre by publishing this, and prevent public misapprehension in this matter.

JOHN JAY,
THOMAS IRVINE, } Masons.
F. C. GATHAM,
Foreman of Carpenters.

The New Croton Water Board.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

By reference to the Directory of New-York City, the name of THOMAS B. TAPPAN cannot be found. Then, allow me to ask who this gentleman is that Mayor TIEMANN has nominated to supply the place of that firm, honest and devoted friend of the tax-payers, THEODORE R. DE FOREST?—a gentleman whose name and actions are, and always have been, allied to political honesty, integrity and a firm and unyielding disposition and purpose in the expenditures and disbursements of the funds of the City to a very large amount. And now let the Common Council reject the new nominee and the Mayor appoint for confirmation Mr. DE FOREST. The citizens have rights in this matter, and the honor and price to which all can refer to in the administration of the late Croton Board, in contrast with other management and fat pickings of City officials, leads us to believe that justice requires the re-appointment of the members of the old Board, with their great and extended experience.

Compare the Croton Board and its management with the Brooklyn Board of Water Commissioners, and the scandalous manner in which they have carried out their trust, and New-York is far ahead. Then let it continue, as a serving clause to an overburdened and overtaxed community.

NATURALIZATION.

Letters from Gov. Wise and Mr. Botts.

Gov. WISE and Mr. BOTTS have just written supplementary letters on the Naturalization question. We find them in the Virginia papers.

Letter from Gov. Wise.

RICHMOND, Va., July 13, 1859.

DEAR SIR: In reply to yours of yesterday, I send you my letter of 1854 on Know-Nothingism. From pages 14 to 20, inclusive, you will find my views on what protection is due to our naturalized citizens in their native countries, more in extenso than in my late letter. I have time to add that it is necessary to keep in mind the distinction between *political* and other obligations of our citizens in foreign countries. Our own native citizens, for example, on going abroad are bound generally to regard the local laws which involve obligations and dues of *trade*, of *police*, of *crime*, and the like; but they, our *natives*, are not bound to any *political* obligations—defined to be those which are due to *allegiance*. Whilst they are subject to be governed by the social, commercial and political laws of the local sovereign, they are not themselves subjects of that sovereign, and, therefore, cannot be called on to render *military duty*. A sovereign can call on *his subjects* only to perform that duty, because it is one of *allegiance*, and is a political obligation. But, if the person called on is not his subject, owes him no allegiance, and there is no political relation of allegiance and protection between them, the local Sovereign cannot call on the "stranger within his gates" to do him homage, or military duty. So much for our natives. And whether "*naturalized*" are placed by us precisely on the same footing with our "native" citizens at home and abroad, I submit to our Constitution of the United States giving Congress power to pass naturalization laws, and to the laws which Congress has passed. Look at them and tell me whether they don't require the naturalized to forswear all allegiance to every other prince or potentate, and particularly to the one of whose dominions the naturalized was native? They make him as native-born—they destroy his allegiance and political relation to his native sovereignty, prince or potentate, and they therefore discharge him from military duty thereto. So America settled it against European dogmas.

Respectfully, HENRY A. WISE.

Letter from Mr. Botts.

RICHMOND, JULY 9, 1859.

To the Editor of the Richmond Examiner:

In your paper of this morning, the following article appears:

MR. BOTTS CHANGES FRONT.

"I see by the following extract from the *Enquirer* that Mr BOTTS is charged by that paper with having occupied a position on the Naturalization Laws the very opposite of what he now maintains. I am glad to hear it; for I think his present position on that question the most ominous assertion of the one man power—his favorite horror—I have ever known. It is conceding the right of any foreigner who may choose to do so, to involve the United States in a foreign war. Will not Mr. BOTTS reconsider his present position? The following is the *Enquirer's* charge: 'He (Mr BOTTS) cannot deny that when Governor WISE put the question to him in 1854—'5. 'Will you agree to protect our naturalized citizens abroad?' he replied, 'No'!"

The same article I had seen before copied into the *Daily News* of New-York, accompanied by a very characteristic and vulgar editorial, which I did not think worthy of notice or contradiction; but since it has appeared in your paper, and for fear that my silence might be construed into acquiescence, I feel constrained to say, that no such question was ever put to me by any one, in any *manner, shape, or form*—and, consequently, that I could have given no such answer as is therein charged.

I had one political discussion with Gov. WISE in 1852, in which no reference whatever was made to the subject of protection to adopted citizens. Since 1852, I have had no correspondence, conversation, or discussion, either public or private, with Gov. WISE, and can form no idea of any circumstance that could have given rise to such a subject. Once in '54, I think I was, I met Mr. WISE in the streets of Richmond, and exchanged the customary salutations with him. Again, in '56, shortly after his removal to this city, I saw him for a moment in the Democratic Convention exchanged salutations again, and parted. I have no seen him to speak to him from that day to this.

Whilst upon this subject, I may say that the same article to which I refer as having appeared in the *News*, also charged me with having borrowed or taken my views of naturalization and protection from a letter said to have been written by Gov. WISE in 1854. This I have only to say, that I had never seen or heard of such a letter before, and have not been able since, to find an individual who had read it or heard of it. I do not mean by this to say no such letter was written, but only that if it was, I had no knowledge of it.

I am, respectfully, yours, &c.

JOHN M. BOTTS.

Deacon Samuel May and wife, of Boston, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary a day or two ago. The *Traveller* says: "Among the valuable gifts which they received on this interesting occasion, were an elegant pitcher and salver, of silver, given to Mr. May by the proprietors of the Salisbury Mills, of which corporation he has long been the President."

Summer Fashions Abroad.

FEMALE FASHIONS IN PARIS.

During the recent hot weather there has naturally been an exclusive demand for muslins and straw bonnets, both in the country and in the towns where visitors flock to take the mineral waters. Printed stuffs are much less showy in pattern than they were last year. Small designs are preferred to flowers, and no patterns prosper like those with spots, checks and narrow stripes. Flounces suit this description of dress, and they can be put on in waving lines, or they can be disposed in rows of threes. Black is mixed with everything. Some ladies with commendable taste wear white muslin robes, the flounces being ornamented with three rows of extremely narrow black velvet. Black is an adjunct of sleeves and collars, and bows of it are worn in front and on the shoulders. White piqué is the material for morning and traveling dresses; but fancy piqué of another color is often used as a framework. Maize piqué looks well encircling the bottom of a white skirt, and it can be sharply vandyked, or scalloped round at each edge. These dresses should be accompanied, for out-door wear, by long casaques, also trimmed with a framework of maize. The idea of this mode is original, and it saves the expense of braid embroideries, which, however, are worn as a preference by those who can afford them. A *negligée* costume is hardly complete without a casaque, fitting at the waist, and very wide below. When made of light transparent fabrics, deep quilled ruches are laid on all round, but when the stuff is thicker, the casaque is simply bound with silk braid of a different color.

Notwithstanding the heat, there is nothing more in favor than black ribbon velvets embroidered with white silk. This peculiar fashion is not ungraceful if the designs are well executed. Flowers seem to be selected in proportion to their lightness, and white lilac, and lily-of-the-valley, are particularly suitable just now. The use of green foliage is almost done away with, and poppies and roses are bunched together to the entire exclusion of leaves, except in the case of a *guirlande jardinière*, which is a bonnet wreath composed of the rarest garden flowers.

White laces are generally laid aside during the Summer, and this is especially the case this season. Canezons, fichus, and sleeves, are made of tulle, and ornamented with ruches and narrow black lace. Fichus are high, square before and behind, or low and pointed at the back, crossing in the front without ends. The sleeves *a ballon* are covered with black and white ruches, white tulle and black lace. We are always having occasion to recur to this black; but it creates a *fureur*, and is introduced into everything. The greatest art is required to vary the mixture, and to prevent its looking like mourning.

Le chapeau Piemontais, invented by Mlle. NOEL, is very successful. It is of Italian straw, small, and round, and the turned-up sides are surmounted by a black feather, which is fixed by a bunch of roses without leaves. Black lace is occasionally put round the edge, but a youthful face can dispense with this addition. The *Piemontais* for country walks and drives, is of light grey straw, and instead of the black feather, a grey one tipped with green and a tuft of green velvet in place of flowers. No description can do justice to these hats with turned-up sides, and the feathers are arranged in a purely original style. The well-known fornarina hat is the best safeguard for the complexion. They are very large, but they are so charmingly trimmed, that they are becoming to almost every description of face.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHES IN LONDON.

Ease and adaptability of wear continue the governing principles for the tailor. The Summer fashions usually take the direction of comfort, and a looser form, but this year both in the sleeves and body of the coat these tendencies are more to be observed than ever. The frock-coat is become also, as we predicted, decidedly a favorite, and has at last some pretension to fit the figure; thus, in make, the best tailors still have the advantage among customers who care to be well dressed. The skirts are longer than those of the old military length, the sleeves still of the "peg-top" character, and the vest remains as it has been for some time, reaching much beyond the fall of the waist. Variety of make is to be remarked in trousers; "peg-tops" have passed away, as all singular shapes do, and the trouser is more generally ample and fuller from the knee than those previously noticed. It would be impossible to declare the prevailing colors; dusty grays and partridge browns, with a side stripe or ornamental pattern, in all tinges and shades, are commended, and the lighter stuffs, twills, jeans, and even nankeens, have been again asked for by the best houses. Along with the races and the dry weather has come the demand for light paletots, for which a material as fine as cashmere has lately been in vogue; but till after Midsummer Day the Summer clothing is as capricious as the weather itself, and cannot be said to have any fixity of purpose.

LACE.

We have to remark that, in the imitation Valenciennes and Maltese laces, great improvement has been made in the purl, it having now the same twist as the real pillow lace, and being continued quite round the scallop.

There is a demand for very large lace shawls and mantillas in a variety of self, and fancy-colored mixtures of mauve and white, brown and white, black and white; the texture is light and elegant, bestowing a *negligée* appearance becoming the present season.

It would be invidious not to introduce a beautifully prepared specimen of fine imitation black silk guipure lace—a patent article, which in appearance rivals those of the same class made on the pillow, and is equally durable, coming to the consumer at one-third of the cost of the real lace.

But the newest production from the lace-frame is a "pile net," in silk, to imitate velvet, used for laying over crape, *giacé*, &c., for ladies' bonnets, which may be used also for neck-ties, scarfs, ribands, and light articles of wearing apparel for the throat.

MUSLIN EMBROIDERY.

This manufacture from the beginning has gone through many changes, at some periods to be seen in collars very large in size, at other times medium and small; then again frilled collars take the lead, then again the change may be to other sorts of embroidery, such as collars and sleeves in sets, book and cambric grounds. The names are taken capriciously and as waywardly as flowers themselves are christened, such as Jenny Lind, Piccolomini, Duchess de Malakoff, Empress, Princess Royal, Prima Donna. At present the articles most worn are collars and sleeves in sets in cambric and book; *entre-deux appliqué* trimmed with ribbon and without, also sleeves (wide) in puff and gauntlet, taking their names from the manufacture that is now in use.

TO RESUSCITATE THE DROWNED.—As this is the season for bathing and for fatal accidents in the water, we prepare the following directions for the guidance of those who may need to use them. We believe they embody all that is material in restoring a drowned person, though of course a person who has been long submerged would require the treatment of a careful physician after being revived:

Use no harsh means, such as rolling on a barrel, rolling on the ground, hanging by the heels, or any of the relics of a barbarous age.

Have the body immediately stripped and wiped dry, and either carried to a bed or placed upon dry blankets, with plenty of covering ready to retain the heat that you may succeed in rousing.

Then commence inflating the lungs in such a manner as to make an artificial breathing; this may be done by holding the nose of the person and forcing through the mouth into the lungs sufficient air for a natural breath, immediately expelling it by an upward pressure just below the ribs. Or, the air may be thrown into the lungs by applying the pipe of a bellows to one nostril, while holding the other nostril and mouth firmly closed.

This inflation of the lungs is the sheet anchor, and must not be intermitted, except to turn the head and body upon the side to let out any water that may be forced into the throat and mouth.

While this inflation is going on, let as many warm, dry hands be rubbing the limbs, as can be employed; or let the body be enveloped in hot flannels, and cloths wrung from hot water be applied; at all events get and keep the body warm.

These two points—getting the lungs to breathing and the body warm—are the main chance, and in fact the only chance; and the treatment must not be stopped for anything else until the person is given over for dead.

This method of treatment is so simple that it can be conducted by any person of common sense, and should not be discontinued for at least five or six hours.

It may be that the application of electricity, after the other treatment is fairly at work, may serve to rouse vitality, but of this we are in doubt, and believe it should not be too freely used.—*North and South.*

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Giles.

The following business occupied yesterday:

Horace H. Day, Hoy and others vs. Stellman & Hinrichs.—The Court gave an opinion in this case (which involves immense pecuniary interests) in favor of the complainants. It occupied one hour and a half in its delivery.

The question involved was the extent of the title to the exclusive manufacture of shirred goods, which H. H. Day acquired under certain agreements with Charles Goodyear, made in 1846 and 1858.

The complainants contand that the grant of 1846 conveyed to Day the right to use not only a patent of Goodyear's for a species of shirred goods, dated March 9, 1844, with the addition of Goodyear's patent for vulcanized rubber in that connection, but the right also to use vulcanized rubber in the manufacture of every description of shirred goods, whether the same were produced with sewing, weaving or cementing, (the cementing process being that described in the patent of March 9, 1844.)

The defendants, on the other hand, insisted that the right of Day to use the vulcanized rubber was confined strictly to the manufactu.e, *not of shirred goods generally*, but of the *shirred goods* particularly specified in the patent of March 9. The solution of this apparently

The New-York Times.

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East for Boston by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
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The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *Arago*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-day, July 23, at 10½ A. M.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *New-York*, from Southampton on the 12th inst., and the *North Briton*, from Liverpool on the 13th, will bring the next European advices. The former will arrive at this port, and the latter at Quebec.

By the arrival of the steamer *W. H. Webb* at New-Orleans, from Minatitlan on the 18th inst., we have advices from California to the 6th, and also late Mexican news. The steamers *Golden Gate* and *Cortes* had left San Francisco for Panama, to connect with the steamer for New-York, having on board $2,200,000 in treasure, and nine hundred passengers. Business was much depressed, though the mining news was favorable and the grain harvest promised to be abundant. A considerable fleet of vessels had arrived. From Mexico we learn that General MARQUESA had robbed a *conducta* between Guanajuato and San Blas of $600,000. A conspiracy had been discovered at the capital to place him in power, but he subsequently declared at Guadelajara in favor of SANTA ANNA. MIRAMON, it appears, had come to the determination to pursue a somewhat more liberal policy than had previously characterized his administration. He had decided to give liberty to the Press, and to grant amnesty to political offenders. He had also determined to confiscate a portion of the Church property, in consequence of which he had found a change of Cabinet necessary.

We learn from Washington that Mr. BARRINGER, of North Carolina, who was mentioned yesterday as having been tendered the Mission to Central America, has formally and peremptorily declined it. No other person has yet been named for the position. The Hon. J. A. CUSHMAN, of Mississippi, has been appointed by the President as Minister to the Argentine Confederation, *vice* Mr. YANCEY, resigned.

The remains of Mr. CHOATE arrived at Boston yesterday from St. John's, on board the steamer *Eastern City*. A large meeting of citizens was held at Faneuil Hall, to express the public sentiment relative to his death. Mr. EVERETT was among the speakers, and resolutions of condolence with his family were passed. The funeral services are to take place to-day, at the Essex-street Church.

The Committee of the Bar appointed last week to call a meeting of the profession to pay a tribute of respect to RUFUS CHOATE, have made arrangements for a meeting to be held this day, at noon, in the United States District Court room. Messrs. CHAS. A. PEABODY, WM. M. EVARTS, WM. CURTIS NOYES, JAMES T. BRADY, DANIEL LORD and LUTHER R. MARSH, are named as probable speakers.

Capt. FREDERICK W. WATERBURY, of the Fourth Precinct Police, died of consumption yesterday morning, in the 39th year of his age. He had been in a declining state of health since January last. He was formerly drill Captain of the Metropolitan Police, and once represented Westchester County in the State Legislature, where his wife and six sons and two daughters now reside. His remains have been removed from his room in the station-house, and his funeral will take place on Sunday morning, from Dr. DEMEREST'S Church.

The Ninth-avenue Railroad was opened on Wednesday evening, and during the past two days some ten or twelve cars have been running regularly. The route is from above Fiftieth-street, as far as the Avenue is graded, to Canal-street, and from that point the Company has the privilege of using the Hudson River Railroad track. Some delay occurs at Canal-street, because as yet there is but a single track there, but the promise is that that will be remedied soon.

The Philadelphia Hose Company, Perseverance, No. 5, who have been in this City enjoying the hospitalities of our firemen in general, and Howard Eogine Company, No. 34, in particular, left for home yesterday afternoon.

Justice SUTHERLAND yesterday rendered his decision in the *quo warranto* suit brought by the Attorney-General against the persons composing the Metropolitan Gas Light Company. He holds that the defendants are duly incorporated, and sustains their demurrer to the complaint, on all the questions presented. This decision is of considerable interest, as if sustained it establishes the right of the Company to proceed with the manufacture and sale of gas, thus breaking up the monopoly of that article in this City. His Honor's opinion is quite voluminous.

The importations of foreign Dry Goods, intended for the Fall trade, at this port, during the week, have been quite heavy, the value of the total entries at the Custom House having been $4,988,720, against $1,679,300 same week last year, and $4,378,697 same week in 1857. The entries since Jan. 1 have been $67,572,956, against $27,189,683 same time in 1858, and $59,946,512 same time in 1857.

Yesterday's sales of Cotton reached 2,000 bales, at full prices. Flour, Wheat and Corn declined materially, yet were not active. Provisions were heavy, and Pork was cheaper. The transactions in Coffee and Sugars were less extensive. Dry Codfish, North River Hay, Spirits Turpentine, Green Teas, Tin and Whalebone, were more sought after. Freights were quite dull.

A CENSUS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—Curious facts are always unearthed by the man who takes the census. He is pretty certain, for example, to find where "the oldest inhabitant" resides, and precisely how old he is. If any body can ascertain the age of very mature single ladies, or, for that matter, of any ladies over twenty-five, the census-taker is the man to do it. Not that even he can always succeed, for these are feats beyond the scope of human prowess, and the statute confers no miracle-working power. His authorized inquiries develop unexpected statistics of California widows, of children born at suspicious periods, of men living nobody knows how. If any agency can remove the reproach resting upon half the human family, of not knowing the other moiety's means of livelihood, your census marshal is the very individual to effect that difficult desideratum. He counts noses, explores domicils, and reveals household secrets. There is no stranger book than the record of his investigations. But, if the census here, in a land of freedom and newspapers, is such an interesting affair, what must it be in South Carolina, where the peculiar institution predominates? They take local enumerations there occasionally, as we infer from an article in the Winnsboro *Register*, giving an abstract of a recent census in the "District of Fairfield." How large or how small the region thus denominated may be, we confess ourselves unable to determine. But Mr. ROBERT HAWTHORN, the marshal, gives its population as 21,854, of which total 14,463 are slaves, 64 free negroes, and 7,827 whites. The increase in nine years is 450, and pretty equally divided between the two colors. The climate is exultingly declared "to agree finely with the darkies;" one negro being found 113 and another 120 years old. Both these venerable "darkies" are represented as "sound" in health and mind. No white person was found over 90, from which it would naturally be inferred that the black race is more at home in Carolina than the chivalry themselves. In case disunion, that event so ardently prayed for by fire-eating politicians, should ever become a reality, who shall say that the colored race, where it numbers two to one, as in Fairfield District, shall not rise up and possess the land? While our Southern brethren are cogitating the importation of more negroes from Africa, let them seriously consider whether they have not already as many as is consistent with their personal safety.

The Next Presidency and the President.

"Nothing," say the Spaniards, who ought to know, since no people are so fond as they of proverbs, "Nothing lies like a proverb." Every day bears out this popular saying; and Mr. BUCHANAN is constantly proving that men may often be much too old to learn.

Experience may throw wide open all her doors and wisdom advertise every turn and corner of her sinuous paths, but your veteran bungler will blunder on as if the whole world were but one pathless bog. The actual President of these United States has not lacked monitors or guides. If it be true, as it doubtless is, what the poet says, that

> "Others' follies teach us not,
> Nor much their wisdom teaches,
> And most of solid wo.th is what
> Our own experience preaches;"

then surely Mr. BUCHANAN ought by this time to have made himself thoroughly familiar with the emptiness of all political plans that rest upon the mere cabals of party, and the deceitfulness of all political hopes which are born of personal interest and purely individual aims. Nearly three years ago Mr. BUCHANAN was raised to power by the votes of a great people, cheated or convinced into the belief that in electing him to the Presidency, they were choosing the candidate of Nationalism over the representative of a section, and the chief of a resolute American policy in the stead of a fanatical reformer, whose reign would be simply a revolution. These were the ideas held out to the people by those who denounced Colonel FREMONT and advocated Mr. BUCHANAN. These ideas triumphed, as they always will triumph till the Union of these States has ceased to be a fact.

Mr. BUCHANAN entered the White House, and believed himself master of the situation. From the hour of his inauguration his devotion to the objects by favor of which alone his elevation was secured, has steadily waned and faded. The story of his Presidency thus far is a chronicle of lost opportunities; of indecisive temporizing at decisive moments; of timid inaction, when courage and energy might have secured important benefits for the country. It is a tale too of sickening ingratitude, even to the partisans by whom his battle was fought, and of falsehood to the principles which triumphed in the canvass of 1856; of ruin brought upon a great party—never greater than at the period of his election—by persistent and remorseless warfare waged against its integrity and its popularity.

These facts and the moral they eloquently inculcate, have been impressed upon the President too distinctly to be misapprehended by a mind still accessible to reason. The language of former friends, now through his devious mismanagement embittered and estranged, has been loud in warning and even in denunciation. The whole of the respectable Press of the country, with scarcely an exception, has been gradually rallied or driven to the side of the Opposition. If ever a man was overwhelmed with the eloquent fruits of his own misconduct, the President is that man. The simple fact that he has bound the meanest of his former foes most closely to his side is more pregnant with shameful commentaries upon his course than volumes of the sharpest criticism could possibly be. Of all these lessons which the President has received, the moral has been one and the same.

When a Chief Magistrate, who might have won a nation to his support, has reduced his own party to a faction, the only refuge open to him is that of the lovely woman who has stooped to folly: "the only art his shame to cover" is to die politically, and be buried morally in some cosy rural Paradise. This lesson has been repeated to Mr. BUCHANAN from every State election for two years past. Since Belshazzar shrank dyspeptic from the blazing signs upon his palace wall, no ruler has been so distinctly warned of his doom as Mr. BUCHANAN. "Wheatland and Oblivion" has been the sentence of the people, pronounced upon their President again and again, and with ever-growing emphasis.

And yet it grows more plain with every day that it is Mr. BUCHANAN'S intention to contest the nomination at Charleston with Mr. DOUGLAS. Intimations come from every quarter of the vigor of Custom-house and other official discipline, directed to this object. At various points of the South, and now by the Presidential organs in Pennsylvania, Mr. BUCHANAN is openly advocated for the ensuing term—a course, we may rest assured, of no spontaneous origin, but suggested from high official quarters. It is significant, too, that we hear less, and, indeed, of late, absolutely nothing, of the President's determination to withhold his name from the Convention. We cannot, then, err in the inference that his name really is to be used at Charleston, and that a faction of Southern ultraists is pledged to sustain it there, even to the extreme of dissolving the Democratic organization, should it be decisively rejected.

Now nothing is more probable, as we have intimated, than that Mr. BUCHANAN is wholly insensible to his own unpopularity, and to the mischief the course he contemplates must effect. Men in his position seldom hear the truth except in ghostly and attenuated whispers. It is quite possible that the shrewd knot of speculators, to whom the President has surrendered himself, may have shut from his view the fact, obvious to the least observant of the commonalty, that the real strength of the Democratic Party at the North tends daily to the recognition of Mr. DOUGLAS as the only orthodox exponent of its faith; that even the office-holders are withheld from open allegiance to the rebellious Senator from Illinois solely by motives of transient self-interest.

Such ghastly pictures, we fancy, are rarely allowed to reach or rest upon the Presidential retina. Mr. BUCHANAN is misled by representations of a devoted, unanimous and enthusiastic support, south of Mason and Dixon's line, which only needs the adhesion of one or two States at the North to make it victorious alike over revolutionary Democrats and unconverted Republicans. He is assured, too, that in the case of a "triangular duel," all the chances will be in his favor for carrying the House of Representatives, should the question, as in such a case would be probable, be taken up into Congress. These flattering inducements, earned by pledges of subservience to well-arranged plans of Southern managers for the spoliation of Mexico, and of connivance at a quiet revival of the Slave-trade, there is little reason to doubt, have wholly obfuscated the never remarkably lucid intellect of our venerable Chief Magistrate, and have urged him to the suicidal course upon which he has now entered.

It is, of course, easy to say that all this is wholly domestic and internal to the Democratic Party, and not fairly the subject of outside discussion. But this is not so. It is of the utmost importance to the welfare of the Union that one of its great political parties should not be shattered and demoralized by the misconduct of worthless leaders. Strictly partisan antagonists may look to such a consummation with delight. But men of national views and enlarged convictions must be allowed to hesitate before the prospect. To the development and progress of such a government as ours the existence of a party organization possessing the general characteristics of the Democracy is of indispensable consequence, and those who question this fact will learn, should their foolish wishes be fulfilled, that the demoralization and suicide of the Republican Party must speedily follow a dissolution of the antagonistic body. The ejection of Mr. DOUGLAS from the Democratic ranks, and the distinct rejection of the great principle of territorial self-government, which he represents, by the Democratic Party, must seriously disorganize that party, and may, perhaps, convert it eventually into that engine most dangerous to a Federal Government, a merely sectional and local faction. The aspects of the Charleston gathering already threaten this result, and Mr. BUCHANAN is now placing himself in a position to render the consummation almost inevitable. Should he persevere in his present tactics, he will earn for himself a still lower and more odious place in our national history than his worst enemies have yet assigned to him.

Napoleon in Italy.

In almost all the speculations which have been engendered on both sides of the Atlantic by the publication of the armistice of the 8th of June between the Emperors of France and of Austria, it seems to have been taken for granted that NAPOLEON III. in offering peace to FRANCIS JOSEPH, will submit the question of Austria's pretensions in Italy to the decision of a European Congress.

We are even told that the Prussian Government proposes to appear as a mediator between the contending Powers with a capital plan for the settlement of Italy; that France is to withdraw her army, Sardinia to surrender the annexations offered by Italy and accepted by VICTOR EMANUEL; and Venice to be treated as still a dependency of the House of Hapsburg.

It ought to be hardly necessary for us to point out to our readers the extreme absurdity of such statements as these; or to remind them that the months of May and June effectually disposed of whatever claims Austria may have been considered in January to possess within the limits of Italy.

In January Austria was a legitimized occupant of the Italian soil. She was there in virtue, not indeed of the popular desire which our own Government and that of NAPOLEON III. recognize as the soundest basis of territorial rights, but by the force of European treaties. By her own act in invading Sardinia Austria destroyed those treaties, and put her pretensions in Italy at the hazard of the sword. By the sword NAPOLEON III. proceeded to try these pretensions, proclaiming as he did so that its final arbitrament must decide whether "Austria should rule up to the Alps, or Italy be free to the Adriatic." To suppose that, after driving his insolent challenger back to the very borders of the Adriatic, the French Emperor will consent to treat with him on the footing of the *status quo ante bellum* is simply irrational. Lombardy has been freed from the Austrians. Lombardy has joined herself to Sardinia. Against that union neither Prussia nor any other European State can venture, in this age of the world, and in the presence of the Third NAPOLEON, to protest. Venice, on the other hand, is still held by the Austrian sword. Should Austria consent to abandon it without a struggle, on the condition that the Venetian people shall erect themselves into an independent State, electing the Archduke MAXIMILIAN to be their monarch, there would seem to be many reasons why NAPOLEON III. should urge the Venetians to accept such an arrangement. It would spare much effusion of blood, accomplish the liberation of Italy, and give the Venetians, in the person of MAXIMILIAN, a prince already popular among them. During his Viceroyalty of Lombardo-Venetia, the Archduke MAXIMILIAN made himself a general favorite by his opposition to the Viennese theories of despotism, and to the brutal system of the military authorities. He came to an open quarrel at Venice with Count GYULAI, and insisted upon the dismissal of that officer or upon his own recall, in consequence of the obnoxious behavior of the Count in regard to the Venetian people. How Italy shall administer herself after the control of her own affairs shall be put into her hands, must rest with the Italians. The work which NAPOLEON III. has undertaken is simply the ejection of the intrusive *Tedeschi*, and that work, the character, policy and present attitude of the French Sovereign concur to prove that he will thoroughly do. If Austria will yield to this certainty in time, and if the Great Powers of Europe will unite in pressing submission upon her, the present armistice will unquestionably ripen rapidly to a peace. But if Austria is obstinate, or the Great Powers hesitate on their duty, we may look to see the war assume far grander proportions, and be prosecuted with redoubled energy to far wider and more revolutionary issues. The signs of the times as certainly point to the former of these alternatives as the probable result of the negotiations now going on.

ARCHITECTURAL TRAPS.—There is a reckless disregard of life and limb constantly exhibited in the erection of buildings, which should be frowned upon by public opinion, if it cannot be arrested by the arm of the law. Every day, almost, some laborer falls from a scaffold or is crushed by a wall. On Thursday, JOHN MCGOWAN was killed at No. 29 Frankfort-street; and, although a Coroner's Jury pronounced the customary whitewashing verdict, we are informed by a correspondent who witnessed the affair that the fatal result was clearly due to criminal carelessness in the construction of the scaffolding. Our correspondent describes with the accuracy of an intelligent observer the precise manner in which the wretched structure fell under the poor man's weight. If those who have charge of new buildings cannot be induced by common humanity to care for the lives of laborers, some means of compulsion should be found to enlarge their minds. A scaffolding such as our correspondent describes was simply a death-trap; and nothing short of willful homicide could be more culpable than the recklessness which exposes defenceless laborers to such deadly hazard.

Our Coasting Trade.

The English Board of Trade have called the attention of the English Minister in this country, Lord LYONS, to the very important question of our coasting trade, as we understand it, and as England thinks it ought to be understood.

The immediate occasion of this action was the seizure in Baltimore of an English vessel, the *Laurel*, for an alleged violation of the naval rights reserved by our policy for our own citizens, in bringing to this country a cargo of guano obtained in an island of the West Indies not long ago discovered by certain American citizens. This is not the first time that the said island has figured in our international relations. Under the imposing name of NAVAZO it has already been the subject of elaborate comment by the leading journals of Paris and London; and the more extravagant of our French cotemporaries even made it the basis of a formal indictment against the "grasping Anglo-American race" for its proclivity to violate the rights and to annex the possessions of its weaker neighbors. Navazo lies near the coast of Hayti, and, save for its guano, is a perfectly worthless barren rock in the mid-sea. An enterprising Yankee skipper thought fit to land upon it one day, "prospected" the country, like the spies of Joshua, or a Pike's Peak emigrant, and making up his mind that it contained guano worth having, set up the stars and stripes over the new treasure-trove. Against this proceeding the Emperor SOULOQUE immediately protested, but, it would appear, with no very practical results, for the British ship *Laurel*, having now brought a cargo from the rock to Maryland, has been seized for violating our marine regulations. The Secretary of State, on being applied to by the Collector of Baltimore in respect to the case, referred that officer to an Act of Congress passed two years ago, which provides that when guano discoveries are made by an American citizen, the trade with America in the article thus discovered shall be subjected to the rules which govern our coasting trade in general. Of course the basis of this act is the assumption that the guano islands in question are "no man's land," but mere rocks lying without an owner in the ocean. Wherever this basis can be made to apply, there it is averred that the theory of our coasting law must also lead our privileges and our prohibitions. If the guano quarries are under American and not under any foreign law, then they come clearly within the scope of our own particular maritime code. But if the mere discovery by an American citizen of guano upon an island does not constitute a valid claim in that citizen to the proprietorship of the said island, surely it is straining a point, and very ungraciously, too, for us to seize the vessels of a friendly Power for trading between our own ports and that island.

The English remonstrance in the case of the *Laurel* is doubtless directed rather against our general system of coasting law than against this special instance of what the English regard as an ungenerous and exclusive temper. For while England has opened, not her Colonial commerce only, but her coasting-trade as well to the world, she feels bitterly aggrieved by the failure of America to reciprocate what she regards as her own magnanimity and liberality. She is also in a more particular manner distressed by the obstinacy with which our Government insists on treating the trade between New-York and San Francisco as a coasting-trade, and suggests that the intervention of South America and Cape Horn, or even of Central America and the Isthmus between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of our Empire, ought to confer an oceanic character upon the voyages made between them. But these pretensions of Great Britain are clearly inadmissible. If Scotland were still a Power foreign to England, as once she was, we are inclined to think that the English Government would yet regard a voyage from Newcastle by the Hebrides to Carlisle or Liverpool as an English coasting voyage.

In urging the reclamations of his Government, Lord LYONS will do well to remember that they do not all rest on one foundation. It may be perfectly reasonable to protest against the extension of our coast line to bare islands frequented from time to time by American sailors in quest of guano; and it is perfectly legitimate for Great Britain to urge upon us a more thorough reciprocity in the matter of our coasting regulations. But it is simply absurd to assume that the transit of the Isthmus, or the doubling of Cape Horn, can alter the essentially coasting character of a voyage which begins with taking goods from an American port on the Atlantic and ends with delivering them at an American port on the Pacific.

Journalistic Squabbles.

The hot weather seems to have affected the temper of some of the New-York journalists very unfavorably. The *Journal of Commerce*, the *Express* and the *Tribune* pursue the even tenor of their way, attending to the public affairs which concern their readers; but some of our less respectable and less influential cotemporaries seem to be inflamed with the absurd notion that the European War and the Mexican Imbroglio, Municipal Reform and National Politics are topics less important to the world than their own private spites and petty vanities. The *Herald*, for instance, is waging internecine war with the *Courier and Enquirer* over a question of veracity, which, like the pocket-books advertised in the papers, is really "of no importance to any but the owner." The *Herald* accuses the *Courier* of telling a fib; we decline to use the stronger term employed by that decent journal; and the *Courier* retorts by proving that the *Herald* ought to be a good judge of what constitutes a fib. The *Herald* avers that the Emperor NAPOLEON III. has always been its own special demi-god. The *Courier* replies that NAPOLEON III. was always vehemently abused by the *Herald* until his noble course in Italy and his great victories compelled that barbaric sheet to adore in him its only real idol of success, and takes infinite trouble to prove that if NAPOLEON III. has any claims whatever on the respect of mankind, it is to the *Courier and Enquirer* that history will attribute their origin and their value. As a matter of pure controversy the *Courier* has undoubtedly the advantage of its adversary. All the waters of Wiesbaden could not wash out the force of the stinging repartee which the *Courier* administers in quoting from the columns of the *Herald* the following emphatic allusion to the much-debated Emperor: "NAPOLEON'S *present countenance of the Italian Liberals against Austrian despotism, is a* HOLLOW CHEAT, *intended to cover his own* DESPOTIC AB."TIATIONS." Of course the *Herald*, which never means anything, did not mean this; but the words are there on record, and the *Courier* has used them with the effect of rifled cannon.

But was the game, after all, worth the candle?

What do the readers of either or both of these journals care for such discussions as these? If editors choose to exhibit themselves in the character of game-cocks, they may be always sure of a certain amount of admiring attention from a class of people of whom the Scriptures assure us that their nature cannot be expelled from them even by braying them in a mortar. But the mass of readers neither know nor care anything about the merits of such controversies as these, and regard every line that is spent upon the small rivalries, and petty jealousies, and imbecile quarrels of the journalistic world as a tacit insult to their own good sense, and a downright fraud upon their purses and their patience. It is quite time that the Metropolitan Press of New-York should abandon this weak and vulgar practice, and we hope our contemporaries, after this round shall have been finished, will take breath, listen to our wholesome advice, and begin a new manner of life.

Our Decaying Enterprise.

If the New-York Stock-market is to be taken as the barometer of American enterprise, we have certainly no reason to be astonished at the ease with which England and Germany have beaten us off the ocean, and reduced us to the humble office of playing tender, with our clippers, to their own brilliant steam marine.

The condition of the vast railway interest of the United States, as represented in Wall-street, is one of the most pitiable spectacles of national decay and imbecility ever exhibited to the world. It will be said, we know, that railway investments the world over have had their ebb and flow, and that our railways are to-day undergoing the purgatorial process through which the railways of England passed in the dreadful crisis of 1847. But this plea will hardly save us from the charge of a special and peculiar decrepitude. The railways of England collapsed for a time after the first fever of speculation had run its course, because the railway system of England had been extended enormously beyond the needs of the country. The vast success of the earlier English railway companies tempted masses of the unemployed capital, which so abounds in Great Britain, into that direction. Imaginary lines were assiduously created by irresponsible persons, and superfluous lines were projected by men, who, had they reflected for a moment on the facts of each case as it rose before them, would have recognized the madness of their course. In this way solid pounds and shillings were thrown away upon "fancy stock" on all sides, and when the crash at last came it paralyzed the positively prosperous roads of the Kingdom only by shaking public faith in all roads alike. In America, on the other hand, our railway system has hardly kept pace in its development with the growth of the country. There are dozens of lines in England which might be unrailed to-morrow without affecting the serious prosperity of the country. It would not be easy to point out, in the United States, a single railway of any length or pretensions with which our people could now dispense.

Yet what is the state of our railways, even of those arterial lines without which our greatest cities and our richest fields would find their nerves of commerce cut at once? Their stock has sunk to the most contemptible standards; their credit is dying in the market-place or dead; their name itself is become a "hissing and a reproach through the land." When the news of a lull in the European war came, the day before yesterday, to kindle new hopes of busy peace for the Summer, these dull interests revived for a moment, as the blades of grass in a parched field spring up at the touch of a soft June shower. But the shower past, the blades subside again; and vast as our railway interests really are, there are single companies in France, or even in Belgium, which might to-morrow buy up the whole railway system of the State of New-York at less than one-half its original collective value, without an effort on the part of our people to retain it in their own hands.

Sunday and the Police.

To the quiet energy of our new Superintendent of Police, the City of New-York was indebted, on Monday last, for a marvelous reduction in the strength of the calendar of petty offences. By enforcing our existing laws against the sale of intoxicating drinks on that one day of seven, in which freedom from work means for nine-tenths of our population exposure to temptation, Mr. Superintendent PILLSBURY earned for himself, on Sunday last, the respect of all good citizens and the enmity of all vagabonds. His firmness and good sense will be tested again to-morrow, and we cannot permit ourselves to fear for the result. The haunts of Sunday drunkenness must be closed, and this can only be done by a resolute man, temperate in the use of his legal powers, and as free from Puritanical passion, as from deference to the licentious will of the "disreputable classes."

We have already expressed our deep conviction that no permanent reform in the Sunday habits of the great mass of our people can be looked for, till the habit of seeking on that day health, recreation and decent pleasures in the environs of the metropolis shall be established among them. So long as we shut our gathering thousands up in the stifling City limits, so long we must expect to see rebellious human nature vindicate itself against our theories, as it does in Scotland, the most Puritanical of nations, by excesses of profligacy and intemperance which appal the statistician and the moralist alike. We must give men air if we would have them avoid brutality.

But while we keep them shut up among the streets we must not inflame them with villainous drinks and fatal stimulants. The extinction of the Sunday liquor traffic is the indispensable first step in the reform of our Sunday customs and our notions of religious duty.

Bequest of Pictures to the British Nation.

Wealthy Englishmen, or at least a good many of them, have been afflicted with a mania for giving pictures to their countrymen; but their countrymen have so little taste for works of art, that they cannot be persuaded to furnish suitable receptacles for the gifts bestowed upon them. Mr. ANGERSTEIN, a Russian merchant, who died in London nearly forty years ago, left an indifferent collection of old pictures, which were purchased by Parliament as the nucleus of a National Gallery. A few additions were made to them by purchase and by private gifts, until a sufficiently large collection was made to fill the parlors of an old-fashioned house. The nation afterwards built the national gallery, for their reception, in Trafalgar Square, but it was absurdly small and inconvenient, and the collection has been greatly increased by recent donations, like those of the Vernon Gallery, the famous Turners, and lastly the collection of the late JACOB BELL. The first bequest of any importance to the nation was made by Sir GEORGE BEAUMONT, among whose paintings were some of his own landscapes, and the "Marriage à la Mode" of HOGARTH. The British people are now in the enviable condition of possessing twice as many pictures as they have any means of taking care of, except by boxing them up and putting them in a storehouse. The London *Illustrated Times* says:

"There are people who still live on in the pleasant belief that some day or other, not very distant, we shall have a National Gallery worthy of our position as a nation. Happily in this belief lived and died Mr. JACOB BELL, whose removal from among us we chronicled last week. We have more pictures than picture-room. Nobody knew this better than Mr. JACOB BELL, but still he has left his pictures to the nation. What shall we do with them now that we have got them? Ask the executors to retain them till a National Gallery is built? That would be asking too much. Shall we pack them up, as Lord HERTFORD packs his pictures up, and pay warehouse room for them at that storehouse for all things—the Pantechnicon, in Belgravia? Here we have given us 'The Shoeing' of LANDSEER, the small 'Horse Fair' of ROSA BONHEUR, 'The Derby-day' of FRITH, with other pictures of fame in artistic circles, that would fetch, at CHRISTIE'S, some £6,000 or £7,000; and we, the people of England, do not know what to do with them. Will the Houses find room for them? There is a growing disposition, which deserves encouragement, to leave legacies to the nation. England has become as fashionable a reputation legatee as was once the great Lord CHATHAM, who received large landed estates and large sums of money from people he had never seen. Lord CHATHAM was very grateful. Do not let England be ungrateful. Above all things, do not let us stop the channel of personal bounty to the public."

In this country, no one that we are aware of has ever bequeathed a work of art to the nation, and even the idea of a National Gallery has never entered the imagination of one of our countrymen. The only approach that has been made toward such an institution has been the appropriations made by Congress to pay for the pictures in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington.

Amusements.

THE MAMMOTH FESTIVAL AT JONES' WOOD.—The last day of this immense entertainment having arrived, the managers have resolved to put out their strength for the occasion. All the previous days' festivities are to be amalgamated in order to close with becoming *éclat* the brilliant festival which will make the name of MARTINE famous for all ages—of spectacles. The music is to be of the choicest, the other entertainments of the most varied, the fireworks especially are to be of the most gorgeous and abundant, and the company will doubtless be the most numerous—that is to say if it can be made to surpass in numbers that of yesterday, when there were sufficient visitors almost to crowd the Wood.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—Mr. BURNETT, the stage-manager, took his annual benefit last evening. The house was well filled, and conspicuous among the Company, and in national costume, were the Caledonian Club, who never aired their knees in a better cause, or more successfully.

MR. BURTON'S BENEFIT at Niblo's was a bumper. The house was crowded with a highly respectable audience, who repeatedly expressed their approbation of the efforts of the really clever artist in whose honor they had assembled.

The great dramatic feature of the City at the present, however, is the extravaganza of "Lalla Rookh" at WALLACK'S. It evidently grows in public favor as the actors become better acquainted with their parts. Mr. FLORENCE'S clever burlesque of Mr. BLONDIN and his tight rope across the Niagara River, is hailed with shouts of laughter. But the great feature of the piece is the parade of the Amazons, which is decidedly one of the greatest things ever seen in New-York. Mrs. STODDART'S *Feramorz*, Mr. STODDART'S *Fadladeen*, and Mr. SMITH'S *King*, are superb pieces of acting, and if the fair *Lalla Rookh* would only condescend to speak the English language according to the New-York and not after the Provincial manner, there would be no praise too high to bestow upon her performance. It grates harshly upon Metropolitan ears to hear "dew" pronounced "doo," "stupid" called "stoopid," and "constitution" tortured into "constitootion"—could not the Peri also be induced to speak and not to sing her part? If this burlesque, with its present cast, were brought out in the Winter, it would probably have as long a run as the "American Cousin" did, especially if the insufferable trash of the introduction, which goes very far to prejudice the audience against the piece at the very outset, were omitted.

THE RAVELS.—These wonderful artists are to resume possession of Niblo's Theatre on the 1st of August. It is rumored that in addition to the several attractions for which the performances of this talented family are so justly famous, they have secured a bright particular star of the very first brilliance, in the form of a *première danseuse* from the Conservatory of Paris, whose name and qualifications will shortly be announced.

THE RAMBLE IN THE CENTRAL PARK.—The free Concert to which the public will this evening be treated, free of expense to them, will comprise, as per advertisement, a brilliant programme of the most delightful and elevating music. HARVEY DODWORTH leads, as usual.

MR. JEFFERSON'S BENEFIT.—This most popular actor whose countenance in the "American Cousin" is familiar to the tens of thousands whom his inimitable acting so delighted last Winter at Laura Keene's Theatre, will receive a Complimentary Benefit this evening at Niblo's. Mr. JEFFERSON will appear in four characters, namely, *Salem Scudgle*, *Simon Lullaby*, *Diggory*, and *Cox*, and he will be assisted by his old chum, *Lord Dundreary*, otherwise Mr. SOTHERN, who will appear as *Box*. It is something to see JEFFERSON again. It is a great deal to see JEFFERSON and SOTHERN together again.

PERSONAL.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking Office of Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from June 23 to July 7, 1859:

NEW-YORK.
B. Knower,
C. Livingston and wife,
George F. Hunt and wife,
Dr. F. W. Halcomb and wife,
S. Glover,
C. W. Field,
S. M. Pepper,
F. H Gibney,
Dr. W. Tucker and lady,
W. C. Hicks,
J. B. Holdane and wife,
Ira Smith, Jr., and wife,
A. Van Berger,
W. Schuss,
C. King,
F. E. Pike and wife,
Dr. G. Miliano,
Ex-President Pierce,
John F. Lewis,
A. L. Hyde,
W. B. Lawrence,
S. French and wife,
J. W. Grayden and family,
George B. Partridge,
C. Jenkins,
L. L. Robinson,
C. H. Marshall,
F. G. Young,
A. H. Lockwood,
E. H. Neal,
I. P. Francis,
John Wood,
G. J. Gray,
J. A. H. Bell.
PHILADELPHIA.
W. D. Glen,
F. B. Callender,
J. W. Brown and wife,
A. McL. Robertson,
J. W. Miller,
P. Penn Gaskell and family.
LOUISIANA
A. D. Kelly and family,
John R. Shaw and family.
J. Derbes, Jr.,
H. P. McGrath,
H. Perrit.
MARYLAND.
A. D. Walker,
S. Broadbent, Jr.,
CONNECTICUT.
J. H. Hooker, M. D.,
W. P. Bridge and wife.
ALABAMA.
H. S. Tuthill,
F. M. Shepard.
OHIO.
N. F. Baker.
CALIFORNIA.
Dr. R. K. Reid and wife.
MASSACHUSETTS.
Jas. Brooks,
Henry Field.

One of the places in England just visited by the Hon. R. C. Winthrop, says the Boston *Traveller*, was the old Chapter House of the Cheshire Cathedral, which is now the library; and here he saw two standards, somewhat tattered and torn, suspended over the doors. On inquiry, he was told that they were the standards of the Cheshire regiment, and that they were used in America, at a certain battle called Bunker's Hill, where, it was said, that only three of this regiment escaped without injury of some sort. The keeper said it was understood that the Americans got behind some sort of a fence or hedge, where they could shoot others without being hit themselves!

A Scotch paper states that it has been resolved to place the "Ettrick Shepherd" monument at Mount Benger on the centre of a ridge a few yards to the west of the house which Hogg occupied while tenant of Mount Benger, and of which a small portion remains. This ruin it is proposed to cover with ivy. The monument, which will consist of a representation of the poet seated on a handsome pedestal, will be about 16 or 18 feet high, and will be seen at a distance of about four miles along the road down the Yarrow, forming a prominent object in the landscape.

M. Haumann, a celebrated violinist in Paris, well known throughout Europe, quarreled with his mother-in-law, and she quarreled with him, and the result was, that she sold the portrait of her son-in-law—a beautiful picture by a first-rate artist, with which he had presented her in happier days—sold it for 20 francs, and had painted on the frame "Haumann, the fiddler." The insulted violinist sued his mother-in-law for damages, but failed to get them.

Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Choate.

The following letter to Mr. CLARK, of Boston, from the President, expressing his sentiments in reference to the character of Mr. CHOATE, and the great loss which the country and personal friends of that great and good man suffered in his death, was written on the day of the President's departure for Bedford Springs:

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR: I deeply regret the death of Mr. CHOATE. I consider his loss at the present time to be a great public misfortune. He was an unselfish patriot, devoted to the Constitution and the Union; and the moral influence of his precepts and his example would have contributed much to restore the ancient peace and harmony of the different members of the confederacy.

In him the "elements were so combined" that all his acquaintances became his devoted friends. So far as I know, even party malevolence spared him. He was pure and incorruptible; and in all our intercourse I have never known him to utter or insinuate a sentiment respecting public affairs which was not of a high tone and elevated character.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Mr. JOEL CLARK.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS—HAVANA, MATANZAS, AND CARDENAS DECLARED INFECTED PORTS.—At the meeting of the Health Commissioners yesterday all the members, and Dr. BOYD, of Brooklyn, were present. Dr. GUNN reported the arrival of the bark *Gida*, thirty-three days from St. Jago; the port was healthy, and all on board well. She was permitted to come up. Dr. GUNN also reported the arrival of the brig *Ada*, from Nuevitas, W. I., after a passage of 14 days, with one passenger sick with the yellow fever; also, the arrival of the brig *Proteus*, 12 days from Cardenas, laden with sugar. She lay at Havana 14 days. At Cardenas she lost one passenger with yellow fever. The Health Officer also reported the arrival of the bark *Cornelia*, 12 days from Havana, laden with sugar; all well. He had directed that the three last mentioned vessels be detained in the Lower Bay for observation. His action was approved by the Board. The Board having information that the yellow fever prevails at Havana, Cardenas, and Matanzas, declared those places infected ports; the effect of this is that will be that all vessels arriving here from those places will be detained in the Lower Bay. Messrs. DELAVAN, CORNELL and MCSPEDON, the Special Committee to which the subject of the removal of dead animals and offal from the City was referred, were authorized to make temporary arrangements for the removal of the same, and report thereon to the Board. The Committee to which the subject of the proposed employment of a steamboat for the Health Officer was referred, presented a report, to which was appended a resolution declaring that the matter is the concern exclusively of the officers of the State, and this Board has nothing to do with it. The report was accepted, the resolution adopted, and the Board adjourned to Monday.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, all the members present. Some routine business of no public interest was transacted. The trial of Dr. JOHN IVES, a Surgeon of Police charged with violating rule 37 of the Department, and with disobedience of orders, which has been proceeding at the Police Head-quarters for the past week, was concluded yesterday. It was alleged against him that he was a member of the Twenty-second Ward Republican Club and the Republican Central Committee. Rule 37 forbids that any member of the Department shall be a member of any political association, committee or club. It was alleged that he continued to be a member of these associations after the issue of the general order of May, directing that thereafter this rule be enforced. Upon this was founded the charge of disobedience of orders. Several members of the Twenty-second Ward Club, and the Secretaries of the Club and of the Central Committee, testified that he had not attended any meetings of those organizations for about a year; that, under the rules of the Committee, he was liable to be expelled if he was absent from three meetings in succession, and that he was, *ipso facto*, expelled from the Club by absence from three of its meetings in succession. Commissioner BARRY, who brought the charge, conducted the prosecution, and General NYE defended Dr. IVES. General NYE insisted, and Mr. BARRY admitted, that the Republican Party required that a man should be a member of a Ward association a week before a primary election, in order to be entitled to vote at such election, and that no such rule prevailed in the Democratic Party. The case was summed up on both sides and submitted to the Police Commissioners, who laid it on the table. The Board resolved to attend the funeral of Capt. WATERBURY, and adjourned to Friday next.

DEATH OF A POLICE CAPTAIN.—Capt. FREDERICK W. WATERBURY, of the Fourth Precinct Police, died of consumption yesterday morning about 3 o'clock, at the Station-house in Pearl-street, at the age of about 39 years. He has been in a declining state of health since last January, and early in May he took a sea trip to Savannah, hoping that the effect of a Southern clime would be beneficial to him; but he experienced no relief. Capt. WATERBURY has been a member of the Metropolitan Police since its organization and first held the position of Drill-Captain, which he relinquished in about a year to take command of the Fourth Precinct. The deceased, as a military man, exacted strict discipline of his command; but he was, nevertheless, very much beloved and respected by his men, as he was by all his associates, for his many good qualities. Several years since he represented Westchester County in the State Legislature. His family—a wife, two daughters and six sons—still reside in that county. The remains have been removed from the Station-house, and the funeral will take place on Sunday, from Dr. DEMAREST's Church in King-street, whence the body will be taken for interment to the family vault in Hudson County, N. J. At a meeting of the Police Captains, yesterday, it was decided that the whole available force, in full uniform, should form on Twenty-Third street, near Eighth-avenue, at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, for the purpose of attending the funeral services.

LOSS OF THE YACHT ROSLY—STATEMENT OF CAPT. DOWNES.—The Yacht *Rosly*, Capt. DOWNES, the Captain says, sailed from Lake Pontchartrain for New-York, on the 5th inst., and had much squally weather till the 11th inst., when we found the vessel leaking badly; we set to pumping and bailing, but could not free her. At noon we saw a ship to westward, and we set a signal of distress, when she bore for us and proved to be the ship *St. Helena* of Bath, from New-Orleans for Liverpool. They kindly took us on board and rendered all the assistance in their power. We soon lost sight of the yacht, but think she must have sunk, for when we left her she had three feet of water in the hold. On July 15 we were transferred to the Bark *Golden Rule*, Capt. WHITEBERRY, from Aspinwall for New York. To Captains WHITEBERRY and SPARROWS and their officers I return my sincere thanks for their kindness, while on board their respective vessels. May they never want for a friend when distressed."

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—Miss MARY CAROLINE BEHRE, a native of this City, 18 years of age, was drowned on Friday while bathing at Coney Island. She, with Miss CORNELIA GILLEY, was carried out by the under-tow, and, as no boat was on the beach ready for such an emergency, the girl was drowned before assistance could be rendered. Neither of the ladies could swim; out Miss GILLEY, instead of struggling, lay floating on he back, and, though she drifted a long way from shore, and it was nearly an hour before she was taken from the water, she was not much exhausted. The body of Miss BEHRE was recovered and brought to her late residence, No. 169 West Forty-second street, where Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest.

LITTLE GIRL RUN OVER.—EMILY VORRATH, a little girl but 2½ years of age, residing at No. 240 Tenth-street, was run over at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, on the corner of Tenth-street and First-avenue, by car No. 12 of the Second-avenue Railroad. The child's right foot and leg was terribly mangled, and it was found necessary to amputate the leg just below the thigh. The operation was performed last evening by Police-surgeon ALEXANDER B. MOTT. It is not expected that the child will survive. No blame attached to the driver of the car, as he did all in his power to avert the accident.

RUNAWAY STAGE HORSES.—On Thursday evening a pair of horses attached to a Ninth-avenue stage became unmanageable when near Twenty-fourth-street, and started at top speed up the avenue. The driver and ERNEST GRIDLEY, an outside passenger, were both thrown off. The driver was not much hurt, but one of the wheels passed over GRIDLEY's leg and fractured it. He was attended by a physician and then taken to his home, No. 148 West Thirty-second-street.

FATAL FALL DOWN STAIRS.—A laborer, named PATRICK BOYLE, 56 years of age, was carrying coal into the cellar of the house corner of Thirty-seventh-street and Madison-avenue, on Wednesday last, when he slipped down stairs, and striking on his back and head, received such injuries that death resulted yesterday. An inquest was held by Coroner SCHIRMER, and a verdict of "accidental death" was rendered. Deceased lived at No. 276 West Seventeenth-street.

A MAD DOG KILLED.—A large Newfoundland dog, belonging to J. SHORT, of No. 229 Grand-street, and supposed to have been mad, attacked a little boy in Grand street, early last evening, knocking the boy down and inflicting injuries, but not of a serious character. Officer KEENER, of the Tenth Precinct, hearing the screams of the boy, ran to the spot, and seizing a rung from a cart near by soon dispatched the animal.

THE AMERICAN GUARD—SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—The following notice has been issued: "The rank and file of this regiment are respectfully invited to attend a meeting this (Saturday) evening, at 8½ o'clock, at BRAINERD & SCOTT's, No. 481 Broadway, to make arrangements for the parade of a volunteer battalion on Monday next, to escort the Twelfth Regiment on its return from Brooklyn. Every officer and member is invited to attend.

SUICIDE IN A DISREPUTABLE HOUSE.—A girl named ANNIE RAYMOND, 18 years of age, who has lived since last May in the house of Mrs. CUTLER in Prince street, committed suicide by taking laudanum. The evidence adduced at the inquest showed that deceased had been low-spirited for some time. A verdict of suicide by taking laudanum was rendered. The friends of deceased took charge of her remains.

FATAL RESULT OF A FALL.—A man named PATRICK MCLAUGHLIN, was knocked down the hatchway of the public store, No. 12 Broad-street, on Saturday last, by a case of goods swinging against him. His injuries proved fatal yesterday. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest at his late residence, No. 212 Canal-street, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was 52 years of age.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—Inquests were held yesterday upon Mrs. O'BRIEN, of No. 2 Carlisle-street, who died suddenly at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and upon CORNELIUS DASS, an Englishman, a boarder in the rear of No. 42 Laurens street, who dropped dead about 8 o'clock on Thursday evening. In each case death was caused by the bursting of a blood vessel.

DANGEROUSLY INJURED.—A lad of 11 years, named GEORGE BRADFORD, fell on Thursday afternoon from the fourth story of the unfinished building No. 65 Christie-street, and was seriously injured. He was taken to his home, No. 107 Third street.

DROWNED.—HANS HEASLER, a German, about 18 years of age, fell overboard yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, from a vessel at Pier No. 44 North River, and was drowned. His body was recovered and the Coroner was notified.

THE PHILADELPHIA FIREMEN.—PARTING FESTIVAL.—The Philadelphia Hose Company No. 6, upon the conclusion of their stay in this City, were entertained, on Thursday evening, with a festival given by Howard Engine Company No. 34. The Company spent the early part of the evening at Wood's Minstrels, after which they were escorted to the Apollo Saloon, in Broadway, where a substantial supper was spread for them. The two companies, with the invited guests, numbered about two hundred persons. Capt. JAMES M. TUSKAS made a neat and appropriate address to the Philadelphians previous to the Company's being seated, which was responded to by Major PATTE FOUX, the foreman of the visiting Company. The refreshments having been disposed of, a series of appropriate toasts were drunk, fraternal sentiments were mutually expressed, and the company separated, in the best of humor, shortly after midnight. The visitors left this City for Philadelphia yesterday afternoon.

SUDDEN DEATH.—MARGARET MOODY, an Irishwoman, residing at No. 238 Avenue B, was seized with a fit yesterday afternoon and died. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest last evening, and the Jury rendered a verdict of "Died in a fit."

Police Reports.

UNEXPECTED RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—On Tuesday night Patrick Gallagher, of Forty second-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, was robbed of $220. He suspected Patrick Doran, his roommate, was the thief, and had a warrant issued for his arrest. On Thursday afternoon Officer Shangles, of the detective squad, took Doran into custody. On searching him a very peculiar jointed gold ring, a very novel piece of jewelry, with several notes and other papers, belonging to Mr. Stout, one of the proprietors of the Franklin House, in College place, was found in his possession. The peculiar ring, which was valued as a gift from a friend in California, the papers, and $48 in bills were taken from Mr. Stout's pocket when he was attending a horse race at the Eclipse Course on Long Island last June. Doran was yesterday committed to answer by Justice KELTY, in default of $1,000 bail.

A MARRIAGE PORTION STOLEN.—On Monday morning last, Mrs. Louisa See, a German lady of Williamsburgh, accompanied by her daughter, went shopping, in order to purchase the marriage garments for Miss See, who is soon to be married. The ladies, in their peregrinations, entered a store in Grand-street, Williamsburgh, and while there, two genteelly dressed ladies entered, and pretended to be also in want of dress patterns. Mrs. See noticed the ladies standing by against her, and left the store very abruptly; and putting her hand in her pocket to get her pocket-book, containing $50, discovered that it had been abstracted. The alarm was given, but the two women were not to be seen. The facts were made known to the Detective Police of this City, and a description of the thieves given. Thursday forenoon Detectives Farley and Eustace observed in Canal-street two alleged pickpockets, named Kate Joice, with the *aliases* of O'Brien and Watson, and Jeanette Williams, and who answered the description given by Mrs. See. They were taken into custody, and on being placed before Mrs. See and her daughter, were fully identified and committed by a magistrate in Williamsburgh.

A NEW-HAVEN MERCHANT IN BAD COMPANY.—Michael Ryan, of No. 29 Union-street, New Haven, Conn., a stranger in the City, was robbed of $200 on Wednesday night, which money he had originally intended to buy goods with. Michael was prevailed upon by a woman of the town to accept her company to his room in the Hotel de Nord, No. 37 Bowery. Some time after his arrival there Michael went to bed, and did not awake until about 4 o'clock in the morning, when both woman and money were missing. Michael told his troubles to Officer Darrow, of the Tenth Ward, who took Harmon Boelmier, the bookkeeper of the hotel, into custody, on a charge of being an accomplice in the robbery. Justice STEERS committed Boelmier for examination. The woman, who, it is said, acted as a decoy for Boelmier, escaped.

A POLICEMAN CHARGED WITH PERJURY.—Officer Dennis Sullivan was arrested yesterday and held in $500 bail by Justice STEERS, to answer a charge of perjury. Edward Parker, of No. 370 Water street, is the complainant. Parker says that Sullivan savagely beat him some days ago, and than took him to the Station-house and preferred a charge of assault and battery against him. The only provocation that Parker gave was simply to ask the officer in a jocular way if he would "lend his club to kill mosquitoes with." Parker was tried in the Court of Special Sessions on the complaint and was acquitted. He now brings a suit against the officer for swearing falsely in the matter. Four or five other witnesses corroborated Parker's statement.

LARCENY AND RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—Mr. Jacob Hoppock, dealer in metals, Second-avenue, corner of Twenty-second-street, made a complaint on Thursday before Justice QUACKENBUSH, at Jefferson Market Court, against Wm. Barden, one of his workmen, for stealing pig copper and copper rods to the value of $50. Mr. Hoppock also made a complaint against Patrick Behannen, keeper of a liquor store at No. 172 East Twenty-second-street, for receiving the metal from Barden. David Bingham, also an employe of Mr. Hoppock, swore that Barden had given him copper rods on three occasions to take to Behannen's store, and the latter had not paid for them. The men were both arrested and held in $500 bail to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

BURGLARY.—An upholsterer, named Peter Farley, was arrested yesterday on a charge of breaking into the house of Alice Morris, No. 20 Ludlow-street, on the night of the 19th inst. Entrance was obtained by unscrewing a wire covering to a nice window, and $25 worth of household goods was carried off. When Farley was arrested a portion of the stolen property was found in his possession. The prisoner denied committing the burglary, but was willing to plead guilty to petit larceny. Justice STEERS committed him to trial on the grander charge.

A CHEAP WAGON.—A German, named David Stein, of No. 162 West Twenty-fifth-street, was arrested by Officers Tummey and McTaggart, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a horse and wagon from Thomas Carter, No. 436 Sixth-avenue. Stein asserted that he bought the wagon for $15 from a man in the street. Justice KELLY held him in $500 bail to answer the charge of grand larceny.

LARCENY.—Alderman SMITH, at the Lower Police Court, yesterday committed a colored man, named John Henry, for trial on a charge of grand larceny. Henry has been employed as a servant in the boarding-house, No. 41 Walker-street, and was arrested for stealing a watch, chain and other articles, valued at $53, from Manuel Arbelo. The accused confessed his guilt to Officer McClavy.

CHARGED WITH ARSON.—Mr. Philo Low was held for examination by Justice QUACKENBUSH yesterday on a charge of arson. It is alleged that the accused set fire to his grocery, No. 18 Carmine-street, on the night of the 20th inst. The case is under investigation by the Fire Marshal.

Base Ball.

GOTHAM, OF NEW-YORK, VS. ECKFORD, OF GREEN POINT.

The second nines of the above clubs played their home-and-home game, upon the grounds of the Eckford Club, Manor House, Greenpoint, yesterday afternoon. Although ranking as the second nines of their respective clubs, their style of playing is equal, if not superior, to the first nines of most clubs. The Manor House grounds contained a large assemblage of spectators, as they always do whenever the "Eckford boys" rally for a friendly trial of base ball. The game was well contested by both clubs, but ended in a victory for the Eckford:

ECKFORD.	H.	L.	Runs.	GOTHAM.	H.	L.	Runs.
Bell, p.	1	7		Curtis, 3 b.	2	4	
Brown, 1 b.	2	5		Sweet, s. s.	2	4	
Beach, l. f.	5	3		Jas. Forsyth, l. f.	6	1	
Snyder, c. f.	2	5		Mimoe, 2 b.	3	3	
Lamphier, 2 b.	5	2		Jas. Forsyth, p.	5	0	
Orr, 3 b.	3	4		Haskett, 1 b.	2	4	
Squire, c.	2	4		Cohen, c.	3	3	
Campbell, 1 b.	5	2		Dupignac, r. f.	3	3	
Coombs, r. f.	2	4		Anderson, m. f.	2	3	
	21	36			27	25	

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Eckford	1	1	2	8	2	0	3	4	12	—36
Gotham	2	5	2	1	6	0	2	5	1	—25

SCORER FOR GOTHAM—W. Valentien.
SCORER FOR ECKFORD—H Welling.
UMPIRE—Colyer, of Empire Club.

ECKFORD, OF GREENPOINT, VS. METROPOLITAN, OF NEW-YORK.

These Clubs played, Thursday, upon the grounds of the Metropolitan Club, at Hamilton-square. The Eckford is well known as one of the crack Base Ball Clubs, and a numerous assemblage was upon the grounds to see the strife. As will be seen by the score it was an easy victory for the Eckford Club:

ECKFORD	H.	L.	Runs.	METROPOLITAN.	H.	L.	Runs.
Pidgeon, p.	3	6		R. Jackson, p.	3	2	
J. Grum, s. s.	2	7		Wilson, 1 f.	6	1	
Brown, c.	4	3		Goldie, 2d b.	2	3	
Mancolt, 1. f.	3	5		Welsh, 1st b.	2	3	
Mills, 1st b.	2	6		Kelly, c.	1	4	
Bunts, 2d b.	3	4		Lacour, r. f.	3	1	
Geo Grum, 3d b.	7	1		Hudson, s. s.	3	1	
Welling, r. f.	1	5		Kirk, 3d b.	4	0	
West, c. f.	2	6		Graff, c. f.	3	1	
Total	27	41		Total	27	15	

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Eckford	3	4	7	3	3	2	2	8	9	—41
Metropolitan	0	7	3	0	2	1	2	0	0	—15

SCORER FOR ECKFORD—E. Brown.
SCORER FOR METROPOLITAN—M. Folsom.
UMPIAR—McKellar, of the Harlem Club.

ORIENTAL, OF BROOKLYN, E. D., VS. OLYMPIC, OF BROOKLYN, E. D.

The following is a summary of a match between the above Clubs, played upon the ground of the latter, Broadway, near Union-avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday last:

ORIENTAL.	H.	L.	Runs.	OLYMPIC.	H.	L.	Runs.
Burr, p.	6		1	Chapman, p.	2		4
Gesner, c.	4		2	Chichester, M., c.	4		2
Bartlett, 1st b.	3		4	Spence, 1st b.	1		3
Higgins, 2d b.	2		2	Chichester, T., 2d b.	2		2
Godwin, 3d b.	3		3	Arvin, 3d b.	1		4
Bixbe, s. s.	2		3	Forbert, s. s.	3		2
Wood, r. f.	1		4	Rosch, r. f.	2		2
Wirt, l. f.	6		2	Clark, l. f.	0		0
Robbins, c. f.	3		4	Waterman, c. f.	5		1
Total	27		56	Total	27		20

UMPIRE—Mr. Coombs, of the Putnam Club.

Central Park—Bath Chairs.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One of the attractive features of the Central Park is, the favorable opportunity presented to pedestrianism. The smooth, winding paths, easy grades and beautiful vistas make this a most delightful exercise. There is a large class, however, of those who visit the Park and who feel its benefits, but who are unable to undergo the fatigue of its necessarily long walks, to whom the introduction of the English Bath chair would be a great boon. These carriages, made very light, and drawn or pushed by a man, who would make good wages at 25 or 30 cents an hour, would be very profitable and attractive. Such persons, it may be said, could or should ride in a carriage, but it will be some time before the carriage roads will be opened. Ladies or invalids riding in the Bath chair can converse with friends walking beside them. The wheels being broad, do not cut up the path. Many who do not care to incur the expense of a carriage would ride an hour, and thus give employment to a large number of men. S. W.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—Some five years ago a woman, apparently German, hailing from Alabama, took up her residence in this city with a mulatto child, which she represented as being the offspring of a favorite servant belonging to her deceased husband. She was apparently in easy circumstances, not homely, and as a natural consequence was soon married. Her husband holds a respectable position as bookkeeper in a large mercantile house in New-York, and the two have lived happily together, and two children have been born to them. A few days ago a free colored man from St. Louis, formerly a slave, applied to the City Court for the necessary proceedings to be taken to recover possession of the child referred to, alleging that it is his by this woman, who he states is his divorced wife—obtained on a charge of adultery. The woman denies all knowledge of the man, and denies the truth of his statement in every particular, and furthermore says that she never was in St. Louis, where he swears that she formerly lived. The applicant for the child says that he can prove his statement as soon as he can get witnesses from St. Louis, which he promises to have here next week. The child is about seven years old, and the claimant says he supposed the mother and child were in Europe until quite recently, and gives this as a reason why he has not claimed the child before.

THE TAXES.—At the last meeting of the Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors it was resolved to be necessary to raise the following sums for the purposes named:

Expenses of the Board of Health	$1,000
Expenses of the Dog Pound	300
Contingencies for Mayor's Office	500
Printing and Stationery	5,000
Advertising in three Corporation newspapers	7,500
Fuel for City Hall and Station houses	1,200
Gas	1,500
Furniture	500
Election expenses	15,000
Cleaning and repairing City Hall and Public Buildings	1,000
City Hospital, pursuant to Sub. 28, Sec. 13, Title No. 2 of the City Charter	4,000
Celebration of Fourth of July, pursuant to the same Section	1,000
Dispensaries	1,000
Washington Park improvement	2,500
Repairing streets	15,000
Repairing public docks	500
Expenses of Truant schools	10,000
Paying expenses of Commissioners for selecting parks	250
Introducing water and heating the City Hall	13,000
Expenses of testing Ferry and Water Rights	5,000
Offal contract	12,000

A CARELESS SERVANT.—A man in the employ of the Water Board, and having charge of the water-pipes in the district bounded by Court, Congress, Atlantic and Henry streets, on Thursday last shut off the water to repair a break, without notifying the occupants of houses where the water had been introduced, and the result was that much damage was done to boilers and other vessels used for heating water, causing them to collapse. The delinquent was promptly discharged by the Water Board.

BROOKLYN COURTS.—The Special Term in the Supreme Court stands adjourned until July 23, at 9 o'clock A. M. The jury in the City Court were discharged yesterday for the term. The next term of the Court will be opened the second Monday in August, for the transaction of Special Term business exclusively. A Special Term will be held to day, and another next Saturday.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A boy, named MICHAEL KEASE, died in Bushwick, yesterday, from injuries received in RICHARDSON's rope-walk on Wednesday last.

NEW CHURCH.—The First Scotch Congregational-Church, the Rev. Mr. FARMER, Pastor, are erecting, at the corner of South Ninth and Eighth streets, a new church edifice for their accommodation. The building is to be of brick, with brown-stone trimmings, Gothic in style, and will cost about $28,000. It will seat about 2,000 people.

The public offices of the city, from this date to the second Monday in September, will be opened at 9 o'clock A. M. and closed at 12 M.

Matters at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

At the Brooklyn Navy-Yard very little is doing. The work of constructing the gopher-dam for the purpose of continuing the stone ways for the ship-house is nearly complete, little else being required except to excavate and drive piles for the foundation of the ways. The steam pump is able at any time to free the dam from water. When the whole work is complete, which will probably be in a year or more, the dam will be removed, the piles hauled up, and nothing more will be required except the cleaning out of the channel by the aid of the dredging machine. This structure will be the most substantial of the kind in the United States, and for launching ways, not excelled perhaps in the world.

The vessels now lying at the Yard are the following: United States steam-frigate *Niagara*, dismantled, and lying up in ordinary; the steam-frigate *Susquehannah*, also lying up; sloops *Potomac* and *Brandywine*, which have been several years lying at the yard; the new gun-boat *Iroquois*, with lower masts in, and receiving her machinery. The boilers were hoisted in yesterday. The store-ship *Relief* is loaded, and ready for Aspinwall, with provisions for the Home Squadron. The store-ships *Supply*, fitting out for the Mediterranean, and the *Release*, fitting for the Coast of Africa, with supplies for that Squadron, are still at the Yard. The *Release* was expected to sail a day or two since. Her crew are on board the *North Carolina*, and can be put on board and sent to sea in three hours. The four Cromwell steamers which returned safely from the Paraguay expedition, are being fitted out for different destinations. Contrary to the policy of the Government towards vessels in the Merchant service who are now refused the priviledge of changing their names without an act of Congress these steamers are now called, *Sumpter*, *Mystic*, *Wyandot*, and *Mohawk*. The first two are intended for the coast of Africa, to sail, perhaps, about the middle of August, and the *Wyandot* and *Mohawk* are in the dry-dock, to be caulked, fastened and newly coppered. They are intended for service in the Gulf of Mexico, to be ready during September. The two alleged slave barks, which have been detained for some time at the Yard, have been removed. One or both of them will, probably, be bonded and released.

The trial of different kinds of hose which has been progressing at the Yard for some three months, was concluded yesterday. Two kinds were submitted to the test of wear and pressure by the reservoir steam-pump—the hemp or Grenoble hose, and the leather hose. BROWNE's patent composition for preserving leather was used on both. The result of the experiments shows that the hemp hose are not so well adapted to rough usage, such as hauling them over rough ground, as the leather hose; the former showing slightly the effects of wear, being cut out by the sharp gravel. They stood the test of pressure, however, very well, the steam-pump not being able to burst them. The composition preserves the hemp hose from mildew, not requiring them to be hung up to dry after use. The hemp hose is adapted for use on shipboard and in factories. The leather hose exhibited no effects from wear, and with the composition was wholly impervious to water. The report will be made to the Department by the Inspectors, Messrs. DUNCAN and BARRY.

The paternity of Napoleon III. is discussed by a correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*: "I have lately heard, on the authority of no less a person than the late Chancellor of the Chamber of Peers, Duke Pasquier, that there is no real foundation for our very common belief as to the paternity of Louis Napoleon. I take it for granted that most of your readers are aware that his father is usually said to have been Admiral Verbeul, one of the many *chers amis* of the licentious Hortense. Duke Pasquier asserts, on the other hand, that Louis Napoleon is, past all question, the son of his legitimate father, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. He says that no further proof of this is needed than the striking resemblance of the present Emperor of France to the ex-King of Holland. He was at once struck by the resemblance when, as Chancellor of the Chamber of Peers, he had to preside on the trials of Louis Napoleon for his attempts at Strasbourg and Bologne. We all know how utterly unlike Louis Napoleon is to the other members of his family. But this is accounted for by the fact that what we understand as the Bonaparte physiognomy was due to Madame Letitia. The features of the King of Holland alone of the brothers Bonaparte—and to those of Louis Napoleon—came from the side of the father, the homely *auvergate* of Ajaccio."

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Is issued on the morning of every Tuesday and Friday, and contains, in addition to the bulk of intelligence given in the Daily Paper,
A LITERARY DEPARTMENT,
Embracing Standard Novels and Tales, and Miscellaneous Selections of the highest interest. With the issue of Tuesday, July 26, the initial chapters of
"THE GOOD FIGHT,"
An Original and profoundly interesting story of that unequaled novelist,
CHARLES READE,
Will be reproduced from early London sheets, and will be continued through the volume. Back Numbers can be supplied.
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THE WEEKLY TIMES,
Appearing every Saturday morning, embraces a comprehensive digest of the news of the preceding week, with attractive Literary features, among which will be found
READE'S SPLENDID STORY,
And other choice reading. It will also continue to furnish its valuable information for the
FARMER AND GARDENER.
A Department which has become highly popular.
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FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
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Particular attention bestowed upon their custom Shirt department. Gentlemen ordering Shirts made from measure may rely upon a good fit and well-executed work.

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White, the Hatter, is making a clean sweep of his SUMMER HATS.
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GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Genin's Stock of Summer Hats is going rapidly at the reduced rates. The assortment is complete. Prices to suit all pockets.
GENIN, Hatter, No. 507 Broadway.

MARRIED.

RILEY—BRENNAN.—In this City, on Thursday evening, July 21, at St. Peter's Church, 26th-st., by the Rev. Wm. T. Wilson, Mr. THOMAS RILEY to Miss ELLEN BRENNAN, all of this City.

SIMPSON—BUDD.—In this City, on Thursday, July 21, by the Rev. E. L. Janes, Mr. OSBORN SIMPSON and Miss HARRIET BUDD, both of Philadelphia.
☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

DIED

CATHCART.—In this City, on Friday, July 22, Mrs. MARTHA R. CATHCART, widow of the late Wm. Cathcart, (of the late firm of Cathcart & Swan, Brooklyn,) in the 57th year of her age.
Her friends and those of her brother in-law and sister, Philip and Mary G. Jenkins, are affectionately invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 249 West 16th st., on Sunday, July 24, at 2 o'clock P. M.
☞ Brooklyn papers please copy.
HOLSTEN.—In this City, on Thursday evening, July 21, HENRY S. HOLSTEN, Ex-Assistant Alderman of the XIth and of the XVIth Wards, aged 57 years, 1 month and 13 days.
The funeral will take place on Sunday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 49 West 43d st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery. His friends, and those of his son, George W. Bolster, and his sons in law, Samuel W. Andrews, Simeon B. Andrews, Henry H. Butler, and Robert H. Shannon, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.
GAIZEIN.—In this City, on Friday morning, July 22, HARRIET E. GAIZEIN, in the 36th year

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ON SATURDAY, JULY 2,
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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl just arrived from the Old Country, to do the general housework of a private family, is a girl of neat appearance and religious principles; has been a servant in Europe and brings three years recommendations with her; having no friends here, desires a comfortable and steady home. Apply at No. 10 Tillary st, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS AND competent young woman, a situation in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good bread and pie baker; is competent to do chamberwork or act in capacity of laundress; is well recommended. Apply at No. 376 6th av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROTestant English girl, with good recommendations, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework in a private family; is a person of unexceptionable character, and desires a permanent situation. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or will do general housework in a small private family; is tidy and neat in her habits. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to take care of a baby, and to do chamberwork; has no objection to go in the country, or travel. Can be seen for two days at her present situation, No. 33 West 24th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS cook; understands boning and larding, pastry, jellies and desserts; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 77 West 19th-st., west of 6th av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER wants to work out by the day or week; understands fitting children's clothing. Apply at No. 77 West 19th-st, 8 doors from 6th-av.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGlish, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN DEsires a situation as coachman and groom. He understands the proper treatment and care of gentlemen's horses. Age 44. He has driven both private and public, in town and country, for the past 10 years. He is a first-class groom and a good driver, and has no objection to go to any part of the country. Can give first-class reference. Can be seen at his present employer's stables, No. 135 East 12th-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION AS groom and coachman, by a single man, a Protestant, who can produce satisfactory references as to his being a first-class groom and driver, willing to be useful in the house if required. Has no objection to the country. Of willing and obliging disposition. Would be useful to his employer. Any commands addressed COACHMAN, Box No. 2,201 *Times* Office, will be attended to for 3 days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION (WHO is also an experienced farm and cattle raiser) by a man of long experience near this City. Those two branches are practiced by the advertiser. The very best of City references for many years. Address until employed CHARLES, Box No. 198 *Times* Office, or at M. M. Long's, No. 476 Pearl-st., near corner of Chatham-st., all this week, where he can be seen from 10 to 3 o'clock every day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Englishman (single) as gardener and farmer; can milk cows, and make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has good recommendation; has no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a single young man, who perfectly understands his business; is a perfect City driver; has no objection to the country, if desirable. The best of references from his last employers. Address T. C., Box No. 144 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE MAN WITH THE best of City reference, a situation; is a good, practical gardener and farmer; understands driving and the care of horses; is tidy and handy; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful. Apply at No. 215 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant man. Understands his business, and is not afraid of work. Has good references as to capabilities, &c. Address J. T., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in some light business, such as porter, or wrapper writer in a publication office; has good testimonials as regards capability. Address J. C., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a place in a hotel or dining saloon, as bread or pastry cook. Inquire at No. 226 Broome-st., in the liquor store, between Chrystie-st. and Bowery.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED a situation in the above capacity, by an English Protestant man; has five years' reference from the last employer; under stands both of the above branches thoroughly. Address J. C., No. 69 East 13th-st., three doors west of Broadway up stairs, for two days.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR THE FOLlowing positions: Two professors of piano, melodeon, singing, and violin—salary $600 and board; one of music, piano, French and German—salary $500 to $300 and board; two fine performers on the piano and harp; must also be superior vocalists—salary $600 to $700 and board; superior teachers of music, English and ornamental—salary $250 to $600 and board; two teachers of drawing and oil-painting, (must have specimens)—salary $800 and board; two lady teachers of French, English and calisthenics; a professor of mathematics and military tactics—salary $1 300; a teacher of French for a boys' school near New-York. Personal application solicited. Positive engagements in many cases can be made at once. American School Institute, No. 748 Broadway. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS HAD MANY years' experience in teaching the various branches of an English education, together with Latin, Greek, French and mathematics, is open to an engagement on very moderate terms. He refers to the parents of his present pupils, who leave for Europe in a few days. Address SIGMA, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JNO. DENNER, NIGHT scavenger. Orders left at No. 44 Chatham-st. or No. 236 East 12th-st., will be punctually attended to.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, will be held at their rooms, Nos 317 and 319 Broadway, corner 12th st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 25th inst., at 8 o'clock. An essay will be read by the Rev S. HARBERT LANCEY, on *The Divine Origin of the Lord's Day*, and interesting addresses may also be expected from the delegates to the late Convention at Troy. The public, and especially young men, are cordially invited to be present.
CHAS. W. BANGS, Recording Secretary.

COOPER INSTITUTE UNION RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—Tenth Sunday, July 24. The Rev. MANSFIELD FRENCH will preach in the Great Hall at 10½ A. M. The Rev. L. G. BISHOP will preach at 4 P. M., on *The Great Revival of our Time—Its Past History and the new encouragement which its present wonderful development in Great Britain and Ireland affords to the prayers and expectations of Christians here and throughout the world*. Union prayer meetings EVERY MORNING in Lecture Room No. 24, at 8 A. M. and at 2½ P. M., on Sundays in the Hall.

THE REV. MR. BURLINGHAM OF 25th-street Baptist Church, will preach in the North Trinity Dutch Reformed Chapel, corner of 44th-st. and 6th-av., SUNDAY, July 24, at 10½ o'clock A. M.; precisely. N. B. In consequence of the continued illness of the Pastor, the Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, the evening services will be discontinued during the month of August. Order of service during August, preaching at 10½ A. M., and Sunday School at 2½ P. M.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, L—Brooklyn Tabernacle, corner of Hoyt-st. and Fulton-st., Brooklyn, will be open for Divine service TOMORROW, 24th. Preaching by the Rev. LAWRENCE MEGREAT, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rev. LEONARD CORNING, of Buffalo, N. Y., will preach in the same place on the 31st inst.

SERVICES OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church have been commenced at Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av., and will be regularly continued on every SUNDAY. Hours of service 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. Rev. FRANCIS PICE, Minister, officiating.

ANGLO-AMERICAN FREE CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE, THE MARTYR.—The Rev. ALEXANDER LEONARD, D.D., Rector. Divine service will be celebrated in this parish, on SUNDAYS at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M., at No. 830 6th-av., near 40th-st., and continue regularly until the new church is ready for consecration.

PREACHING AT THE HALL, CORNER OF Grand and Elizabeth sts., on SUNDAY, July 24, by WM SUPERNER, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. MORNING subject—*The Bread of Life, or only Source of Immortality*. AFTERNOON subject—*The Great Whirlwind, or Coming Storm*.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M.; at 4 and 7½ P. M. Also, on THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

THE REV. DR. MCMENAMY AND THE friends of a free Bible will expose the impiety of the Romish Church in granting indulgences to commit the sin of idolatry in its various forms, in Spring st. Hall, No. 186 Spring st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, (corner of Bleecker and Downing sts.,) the Rev. Messrs BALLOU, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M and 7½ P. M. Subject for TO MORROW MORNING—*Work and Wages*. For the EVENING—*Christ's Method of Resisting the Devil*.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock by the Pastor, the Rev. E. L. JANES, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. ARCHER. All are invited to attend. Seats free. Union prayer-meeting daily from 12 to 1 o'clock.

ABINGDON-SQUARE UNION CHURCH—No. 10 Abingdon-square, Lebanon Hall. The second of a series of discourses on New Testament Women will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½. Subject—*Mary, the Mother of Jesus*. Preaching as usual at 10½ A. M. Seats free.

THE REV. HENRY KIMBALL WILL preach as usual in the Northwest Presbyterian Church, 50th-st., near 8th av., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Christ will Protect His Church*. The Rev. L. H VAN DOREN, of the Sorlog-st. Church, will preach at 7½ P. M. Strangers welcome.

PROF. H. MATTISON, FORMER PASTOR of Trinity M. E. Church, will preach as usual at Union Chapel, corner of 39th-st. and Broadway, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and the Rev. Mr. KISE, of Brooklyn, at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

MR. SNOW, THE MILLENIAL MESSENGER, will preach the Gospel, pure and simple, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the ha l of Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free. Subject—*Spiritualism in the Light of God's Word*.

THE REV. JOHN SEIVERS, LATE FROM Belfast, Ireland, will preach in the Fourth Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., TO MORROW, July 24. Services at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M.

YORK-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN, CORNER OF GOLD.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by the Rev MR. FRANCIS, of Norfolk-st. M. E. Church, New-York. In the EVENING, at 8 o'clock, by the Pastor, the Rev. J. E SEARLES.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Canfield st, Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW, by the Pastor, the Rev. G. R. MCMILLAN, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Bible Class at 4 o'clock. Seats free for strangers.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, of New-Haven, will preach TO-MORROW, and the SABBATH FOLLOWING at 10½ and 4 o'clock. Sabbath School meeting EVERY SABBATH EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

THE REV. CHAS. A. SKINNER, OF CAMbridgeport, Mass., will preach in the Church of the Restoration, corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY MORNING, July 24, at 10½ o'clock.

DUANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Hudson and Greenwich sts—The Rev. M. DEGRAWFORD, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW, 24th, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. and EVENING at 7½. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—THE REV. DR. MAHAN will preach TO MORROW (Sunday) EVENING in the Church corner of Hammond-st and Waverley-place. Services at 10½ A. M., 4 and 8 P. M. Seats free.

DE KALB-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by the Rev. G. BENHAM; 3 P. M., by the Rev. C. W. FOSS, of Fleet-st., and 7½ P. M., by the Rev. Prof. H. MATTISON, of New-York.

THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, corner of 6th-av. and 34th-st., will be open during the Summer every SABBATH at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Rev. J. M. SHERVEHAND, President of Illinois College.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS, UNION Square. A discourse concerning *Doers of the Word not hearers only*, will be preached by the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

TWENTIETH-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs. The Rev. O. D. MILTZ, of Nashua, N. H., will preach MORNING and AFTERNOON. Services commencing, MORNING, 10½; AFTERNOON, 3½ o'clock.

THE MARINERS' CHURCH—CORNER OF Madison and Catharine sts., under the direction of the Port Society, will be open EVERY SABBATH during the Summer. Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. CHARLES J. JONES, MORNING and EVENING. All seats free.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, YONKERS—Prof. J. C. MOFFATT, D. D., of Princeton, will preach in this Church NEXT SABBATH, July 24, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. Seats free.

DR. R. T. HALLOCK IS ENGAGED TO speak at Dodworth's Hall on SUNDAY MORNING, July 24. Subject—*The Nineteenth Century*. N.B.—There will be no lecture in the evening.

THE REV. DR. ARMITAGE, PASTOR OF the Norfolk st. Baptist Church, will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th st. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—BLEECKER Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts. Elder GEORGE STORRS will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. Seats free. Bible Class at 2 P. M.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH—CORNER 34th-st. and 8th av. The Rev. J. A. MCKEAN, of Philadelphia, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and the Rev. SAMUEL J. KNAPP at 7½ P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A family boarding school under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton; location elevated and healthy, with 10 acres of well-shaded, ornamented grounds; competent teachers employed; highest advantages offered for music, painting, &c. Terms, from $160 to $300 a year; Fall term reopens first Wednesday in September. For circulars, apply to Mr. JAS. BATES, American Exchange Bank Building, corner Broadway and Cedar-st.; GARTER & BROTHERS, No. 630 Broadway; Jackson's Mourning Store, No. 581 Broadway, or address the Principal.
ROBERT BOLTON.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—AN INSTItution of the highest grade, designed to elevate the standard and cheapen the cost of female education. Students share in domestic labor one hour daily. Whole expense, $75 per half-yearly session. Next session opens Sept. 1. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President

AUGUST LESSONS.—BOOK KEEPING, WRITing, &c.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Institution in New-York. Gentlemen may now secure private desks, for August, at only $10 for a $25 course in Book-keeping and Writing. Apply immediately for these desks.

A GERMAN LADY, WELL EXPERIENCED in teaching drawing, German, and first class music teacher, would like to meet with a few more pupils; also wishes to make an arrangement with a private family, who would like the advantages of a teacher at home, in exchange for a good room and board. Address M B, No 160 East 14th-st.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS giving full particulars can be obtained at E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 182 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GARDENER, PROTESTANT, WITHout family; must understand grapes under glass thoroughly, as also out door fruit, vegetables and flowers. Address A. B., Box No. 2,075 New-York Post-office, with address, terms, references and last employer's name.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HARDWARE House, a thoroughly competent packer. Address Box No. 2,211 Post office, giving references. None but experienced hardware packers need apply.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SALESMAN, TO travel and sell by sample tailors' trimmings. &c Apply to ALLEN & CHURCHILL, No. 126 Chambers-st.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET, a new style of Shoes and Gaiters, only $2 50, warranted to give satisfaction. Also 25 & and 34 dress boots that will surprise everybody.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN PARK-PLACE, NEWARK, N. J.,
FOR SALE.

The subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the Orphans' Court of the County of Essex, will offer at public sale, on the premises, on
MONDAY, the 26th day of July inst.,
at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the large and elegant mansion house of the late Gen. James Miller,
No. 154 Park place, in the City of Newark.

The main house is a three-story brick building, 30x40, with basement and a sub-cellar extending under the whole house, with dining-room and kitchen in the rear. The lot is 43x172, running back to an alley.

This desirable property is opposite the Military Park, is the centre of the city, about two minutes walk from the Centre-st. depot.

Terms and conditions made known on day of sale.
CHARLES S. HAINES,
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ALBERT ALLING,
} Commissioners.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

BOWERY—For sale, a frontage of 25 on the Bowery, near Canal-st., suitable for a public institution.
ELM-ST.—A frontage of 40 feet near Broome-st.
CHURCH ST.—A frontage of 50 feet near Franklin-st.
WHITE-ST.—A frontage of 50 feet near Broadway.
CANAL-ST.—A frontage of 33 feet near Varick-st.
DUANE-ST.—A frontage of 60 feet near Centre-st.
FORTY-SEVENTH-ST.—A frontage of 62 feet near 4th-av.
BROADWAY—Twenty one lease years for sale.
GRAND-ST.—Corner lot near Centre Market.
Also, houses and lots on Broome, Bleecker, Spring, Varick, Division, Prince and Stanton sts.
Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 25 Wall-st.

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS DEFAULT has been made in the payment of the moneys secured to be paid in and by a certain indenture of mortgage executed and delivered to the Ilion Bank, (an association duly organized, existing, and doing business under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New-York,) at Ilion, in the County of Herkimer, mortgagee, by Adam W. Turnbull, Junior, and Margaret Ann his wife, of the City and County of New York, mortgagors, bearing date July 1, 1855, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in liber 506 of Mortgages, page 331, on the 21st day of January, 1856, and whereas there is claimed to be due and payable upon said mortgage at the date of the first publication of this notice, to wit: on the 24th day of May, 1859, the sum of three thousand six hundred and ninety-seven dollars and twenty-nine cents, ($3,697 29,) and whereas no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the said debt secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof:

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and recorded therewith, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the mortgaged premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, and hereinafter described, will be sold at public auction or vendue at the City Hall, in the City of New-York on the 23d day of August, 1859, at 12 o'clock M of that day. The said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: All the equal undivided eight part of the houses and premises situate on Ludlow, Stanton and Orchard sts., and certain indentures of lease of said premises upon which said houses are situated, viz: Lot number forty-two, (42,) bounded easterly by Ludlow-st., northerly by lot number forty-four, (44,) southerly by lot number forty-one, and westerly by lot number fourteen, in the XVIIth Ward of the City of New-York. Also lot number forty-one in said Ward, bounded southeasterly in front by Ludlow-st., southwesterly on one side by Stanton-st., and northwesterly in rear by lot number thirteen, and northeasterly on the other side by lot number forty-two, containing in front and rear on each side twenty-five feet, and in depth on each side seventy-five feet. Also lots number thirteen and fourteen (13 and 14) in said Ward, which together are bounded westerly in front by Orchard-st., northerly in part by lot number fifteen, and in part by lot number forty-three, easterly in rear by lots numbers forty-one and forty-two, and southerly by Stanton-st: each of said lots containing in width in front and rear twenty-five, and in depth on each side one hundred feet, and the lot numbers being taken from a map or chart annexed to a deed of partition and release recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in liber 223 of Conveyances, on page 30. Also, lot known and designated as lot number one hundred and forty-eight (148) on the map of partition among the children of Judith Winthrop, deceased, of certain lands in the XIth and XVIIth Wards of said City of New-York, said lot being in said XVIIth Ward, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Orchard-st., distant fifty feet northeasterly from the northeasterly corner of Orchard and Stanton sts., thence running northeasterly along the easterly side of Orchard-st. twenty-five feet six inches, thence southeasterly eighty-seven feet nine inches; thence southwesterly, parallel with Orchard-street, twenty-five feet six inches; thence northwesterly eighty-seven feet nine inches, to the place of beginning. For a further description of the premises and interests hereby conveyed, reference may be had to the last will and testament of Peter Pinckney, deceased, duly proved and recorded in the records of the City and County of New-York, and the settlement of the said estate thereunder. Also to a deed or assignment of leases given by Margaret Pinckney and others, executors of said will, to Margaret Ann aforesaid and others, bearing date July 10, 1850, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in liber 655 of Conveyances, page 418, Nov. 30, 1850, subject nevertheless to the amount unpaid on a prior incumbrance by mortgage to James Morgan, given for fifteen hundred dollars.—Dated MAY 24, 1859.
THE ILION BANK MORTGAGEES
HAMILTON & HYDE, Attorneys, Ilion, N. Y.
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FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT NEWLY-BUILT house on the northwest corner of 13th-st. and 7th-av.; four stories, with basement and under cellar; has 16 rooms, with all the modern improvements.
Also, Nos 273 and 275 Bleecker-st.; three stories, with stores on the lower floor. No. 275 has a large hall, 75 feet in depth, and a basement 25x73.
Also, lots in Brooklyn, between 36th and 37th sts.; 3d-av. cars pass every three minutes. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 62.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, FOUR building lots each 25 feet front and rear, and 98 feet deep, on the corner of Lombardy and Front sts., in the city of Newark, and within 3 minutes' walk of the depot. Also, the house and lot No. 16 Lombardy-st. House 28 feet front by 38 feet deep, and the lot 21½ feet front by about 160 deep. Terms very accommodating. Apply to JOSEPH B. JACKSON, Executor, No. 151 Broad st., or to E. N. Miller, at the Court House, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front houses, with all the modern improvements; basement and three stories high, with an average of four feet between ceiling and roof of third story. This is a class of house long needed, being full front, well located and first-class, on Lexington-av, between 35th and 36th sts. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE FURNITURE (OF fine quality) and the good-will of lease of a first-class family hotel, arranged in the most approved modern French style, and situated in the most fashionable and elegant part of the City. Apply by letter, to A. B., Box No. 481 Post-office.

FOR SALE—WITH A BUILDING LOAN, A PLOT of building lots, well situated for improvement, offering a fine opportunity for builders with moderate means or other enterprising persons. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third floor.

FOR SALE.—NEARLY TWO-THIRDS OF THE block situated between 10th and 11th avs. and 58th and 59th sts. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d av.

$3.000.—FOR SALE—CLOSTER DOCK property, (opposite Yonkers,) with store, dwelling, stables, &c. Inquire on the premises, or of Mr. BATES, at Yonkers.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND lot on the southeast corner of 8th av. and 20th-st. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE STORE NO. 178 9th-av. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—IN THE TOWN OF CORNWALL, Litchfield County, Conn., a dwelling-house, barn, carriage-house and other out-buildings, with twenty acres of rich arable land contiguous thereto. The house will accommodate twenty-five or thirty persons. It has been for a few years past occupied for a young ladies' boarding-school. It is four and a half miles from the Housatonic Railroad. The beautiful shade-trees and shrubbery which surround the house, and the great variety of fruit which the place produces, make the situation very desirable. As this property must be sold soon, it is offered at the low price of twenty-two hundred dollars. There are two Congregational Churches within two miles. For further particulars refer to Messrs. Clark, Austin & Smith, No. 2 Park-row, T. F. Brinsmade, No. 36 Park-row, and F. B. Swift, No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED COUNTRY PLACE TO EXCHANGE for City property, only eight miles from New-York, on the line of the New York and Erie Railroad, containing about 40 acres of land. The building consists of a two story frame house, filled in with brick, furnished with all the modern improvements. The tenant houses, stable, barn, and ice house, filled, are new and well arranged. Also, the stock, horses, carriage and all necessary implements. Location unsurpassed for beauty and health, and in easy of access. Possession immediately. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE—A FINE LOCATION FOR A COUNtry seat; about 70 acres of good land, fronting on the Turnpike road, twenty miles from the City; about 25 acres of heavy timber, balance meadow and tillable; fine brook forms the southern boundary; commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country. Easy of access by New-Haven Railroad or by steamboats. For further particulars address Box No. 655 Post-office.

FOR SALE AT SARATOGA—A COTTAGE and one acre of ground. The Summer residence of the late John R. Peters. It is pleasantly situated and convenient to the Springs and Hotels. Immediate possession given. Seventy per cent. can remain on mortgage. Apply to P. DURKEE, Agent, or the United States Hotel, Saratoga, or to GEO. C. PETERS, No. 207 West 23d st., New-York.

FOR SALE—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUNTRY place, commanding a magnificent view over twenty miles in extent; one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minutes' walk from the depot. Land from two to forty acres, good house, abundant out-buildings, choice fruit and pure air and water. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A HOUSE IN THE 17th per part of the City, one of the finest built houses, with about an acre of ground, in a handsome town within an hour of New York. A most splendid view of the Hudson River from the house. For particulars apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE ON THE Hudson, a short distance from this City, for sale. Extensive grounds, out-buildings, &c., situation superb. House roomy and convenient, furniture at valuation at option of purchaser and terms easy. Apply to Dr. YOUNG, Astor House, between 9 and 10 A. M.

A VERY FINE PROPERTY AT YONKERS to exchange for good property in this City, either dwelling or store property, or such as will be required for stores. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No 5.

FOR SALE IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A beautiful residence, No. 104 George-st.; lot 33x115, house 25x60; has 16 rooms, with gas and water; three minutes' walk from depot. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 62.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT KINGSBRIDGE, Westchester County, two desirable cottages, with one acre of land attached to each. Also a valuable piece of property in West 22d st. Apply to S. THOMSON, No. 182 West 22d st.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES—ARCHITECTURAL plans complete, $5 each, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 252 Broadway, Mercantile Bank Building, corner of John st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE property, suitable for manufacturing purposes—situated at Hunter's Point, L. I., within two minutes' walk of the ferry from the foot of 34th st. Said property comprises 21 lots of ground, having a water front of 100 feet, with sufficient depth of water for large-class vessels. The buildings are all in excellent condition, built of brick, with slate roofs, 50x100 with wing, 30x60 feet, together with sheds, blacksmith shops and other out buildings. A never-failing well of soft water on the premises. For further particulars, apply to ABENDROTH BROTHERS, Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 565 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, IN that desirable locality, No. 280 West 19th st.; the premises are in excellent condition, having lately been thoroughly put in order and newly painted, and containing all the modern improvements, gas fixtures, baths, &c. Immediate possession will be given. Rent $675 per annum. Apply at No. 288 West 19th-st., from 1 to 6 o'clock P. M.

HOTEL TO LET—BLANCARD'S HOTEL, ON the west side of Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts., connecting with a large building on 12th-st., and containing about one hundred rooms. The location is considered one of the best for a hotel. For further information apply to RICHARD MORTIMER, No. 11 Wall-st., or at No. 20 East 23d-st.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 710 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER LOFTS of store corner of Warren and Greenwich-st., entrance in Warren-st.; suitable for business purposes, having hard-finished walls, hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the 4th; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF years, the two 3-story frame houses in 58th-st., near 8th-av. and terminus of the Railroad, with gas and fixtures, hot and cold water, and opposite Central Park. There is a splendid view of the Ramble. Apply to MICHAEL TREACY, 8th-av, cor. 58th-st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

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TO LET—AT NO. 733 EIGHTH-AVENUE, A suite of rooms, consisting of parlor, dining-room, three bedrooms and kitchen, with gas and Croton water. Rent $176 per year. Apply to EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 185 West 48th st., west of 8th-av.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS, TO SMALL AMERIcan families, floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c., in the modern houses on West 19th st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at the office, No. 140 West 19th-st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY, ENGLISH BASEment, brown stone house, first-class, first-class location, and in perfect order; within four minutes' from ferries and city cars. Apply on the premises, No. 119 Congress-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 1, Willoughby-st., Brooklyn (three story brick and basement) containing four rooms. Apply on the premises, or at No. 188 Fulton-st., New-York down stairs.

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Pupil of Ricord of Paris, and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Seminal Weakness, &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Cancroid affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensar, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without a instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poison ere taint the blood to sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is in a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine except but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of dis ease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. H., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is read simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the author, as above; also, by
CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 208 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES—MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their deceptions and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9, and 5 to 8 evening.

$500 REWARD.

DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE.

It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet, or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep, or healthy digestion, the disease is thus cured as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Price $1 per bottle. C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 178 Broadway, New-York; Redding, Boston; Jamieson, Albany; Callender, Philadelphia. Also for sale as above, Ring's celebrated Rose wash, price 25 cents.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway. Perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis; attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby, (No. 159 Crosby,) hours 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 96 West 24th-st., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS Medicine to be genuine must have my name as the only legal proprietor on each label, and my initials on the seal of every bottle. Nervous Rheumatism, Chorea, St. Vitus' Dance, Palpitation Vertigo, Wakefulness and many other nervous diseases, have been cured by this medicine. For sale by Druggists generally, and at No. 318 4th-av., New-York; large bottles $1.
Dr. J. T. STRATTON.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—CAUTION. —Any bottle without our signature on the label is a vile counterfeit and imposition. PYNE & CO., sole proprietors, No 109 Nassau-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—JULY 11, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that a penalty of Five per Cent will be added, on the first day of August next, on all water rents remaining unpaid on that day.
M. VAN SCHAICK, President.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, Capt. LONGSTREET, and SYLVAN SHORE, Capt. MOORE.
LEAVE

HARLEM			FOOT 42D-ST.		
6	A. M.	1	P. M.	7	A. M.	3:15	P. M.
7	A. M.	3	P. M.	8	A. M.	4:15	P. M.
8	A. M.	4:15	P. M.	9:15	A. M.	5:15	P. M.
9	A. M.	5:15	P. M.	11	A. M.	6:15	P. M.
10:30	A. M.	6:15	P. M.	1:30	P. M.	7:15	P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 130th-st. each way; connecting each trip with

BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 6 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (direct.) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LAMOS, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Wednesday, July 20 10:30 A.M	Wed'sy, July 20, 8:15 A. M.
Thursday July 21, 11:30 A M	Thurs'y, July 21, 8:30 A.M.
Friday, July 22.....12 M.	Friday, July 22, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 23, 1 P. M.	Saturday, July 23, 9 A. M.
Monday, July 25, 3 P. M	Monday, July 25, 10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 26, 4 P. M	Tuesday, July 26, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, July 27, 6 P. M.	Wednesday, July 27, 6 A. M.
Thursday, July 28, 3:30 P M.	Thursday, July 28, 8:30 A.M.
Friday, July 29, 3:30 P.M.	Friday, July 29, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 30, 3:30 P.M	Saturday, July 30, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 1, 4:15 P. M.	Monday, August 1, 6 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 2, 5 P. M.	Tuesday, August 2 7 A. M.
Wedn'sy, Aug. 3, 11 A. M.	Wedn'sy, Aug. 3, 6:30 A.M.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND SHOWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Wednesday, July 20, 7 A.M.	Wedn'sy, July 20 10:30 A. M.
Thursday July 21, 7:30 A.M.	Thurs'y, July 21, 11:30 A.M.
Friday, July 22, 8 A. M.	Friday, July 22.....12 M.
Saturday, July 23, 9:30 A. M.	Saturday, July 23, 1:30 P.M.
Sunday, July 24, 9 A. M.	Sunday, July 24, 2 P. M.
Monday, July 25, (in connection with the Laura,) 6:30 A. M.	Monday, July 25, (in connection with the Laura,) 6:30 A. M.
Monday, July 25, 12 A. M.	Monday, July 25, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, July 26.....12 M.	Tuesday, July 26, 4 P. M.
Wednesday, July 27, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, July 27, 6 P. M.
Thursday, July 28 6:30 A. M.	Thursday, July 28, 2 P. M.
Friday, July 29, 7:30 A. M.	Friday, July 29, 3:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 30, 8 A. M.	Saturday, July 30 3:30 P.M.
Sunday, July 31, 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 31, 4 P. M.
Monday, August 1, 6 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 1, 9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, August 2, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 2, 10:30 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 3, 7 A. M.	Wednes'y, Aug. 3, 11 A. M.

NOTICE—A DELIGHTFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR boarders on the Hudson River. The steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. Returning, will leave Haverstraw at 6 o'clock; Sing Sing, 6½; Tarrytown, 7; Dobbs' Ferry, 7:25; Hastings, 7:35; Yonkers, 8; arriving in New-York about 9 o'clock. Fare to Yonkers, 15 cents; Hastings and Dobbs' Ferry, 20 cents; Tarrytown and Sing Sing, 25 cents; Haverstraw, 40 cents. Commutation to Yonkers $4 per month; Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings and Tarrytown, $5; Sing Sing, $6.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SYDNEY CROWELL Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York from Pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare including State Room, 8 hours. Running time about 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland. H. R. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st. New York.
WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours side from Portland.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburg. Fare to Rutland, $2 50; Burlington, $3; Plattsburgh, $3 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

FOR LONG BRANCH & SHREWSBURY.—The Steamboat STRANGER will run as follows, from foot of Murray street, fare 25 cents:

Leave New-York.	Leave Ocean Port.
Thursday, July 21, 10 A M	Friday, July 22, 10 A M
Saturday, July 23 12 M	Saturday, July 23, 6 P M
Sunday, July 24, 8:30 A M	Sunday, July 24, 1:30 P M
Monday, July 25, 10 A M	Monday, July 25, 2 P M
Tuesday, July 26, 11 A M	Tuesday, July 26, 3 P M

Kers' Express by this boat.

FARE 50 CENTS TO WEST POINT. COLD SPRING, CORNWALL AND NEWBURGH.—Ticket to the above places and return 75 cents. Breakfast and dinner on board. Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Dey-st. (touching at Christopher) EVERY SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

DAILY LINE FOR GLEN COVE AND Roslyn, stopping at Bayle's Dock, Great Neck, and Sands Point. The fine new steamer LONG ISLAND will leave Pier No. 32 East River, James-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 P. M. Returning leaves Roslyn at 6:30 and Glen Cove at 7:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9 o'clock.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND STRATTONPORT.—The fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Capt. REYNOLDS, will leave EVERY DAY, (except Sunday,) Flushing, at 7½ A. M. and 1 P. M. New-York, from Fulton Market Wharf, at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M., touching at College Point and Strattanport each way. Fare 15 cents.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. HITCHCOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Amos-st., at 9½ A. M., 12¾ and 3¼ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9¾ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; last trip from the Island, at 6½ P. M.—Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT, Kingston, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton on each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:45 o'clock.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT, AND NEW-ARK. EXCURSIONS DAILY, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)—Fare 13 cents. Steamer TAMINEND, leaves Newark at 7½ A.M., and 1½ P. M., and foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., also, with parties, at Newark Bay House.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck slip, East River, at 4 o'clock, P. M., Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAY, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 5 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE Steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven Railroad.

NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—STEAMER GOVERNOR leaves Pier No. 9, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M. Fare—cabin, $2; deck, $1. L. KENNY, Agent, No. 25 Coenties-slip.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MANUFACTURERS —FOR SALE OR TO lease for a term of years, a large establishment near this City for the manufacturing of a staple article by steam power, in excellent order. The business is long established, and now in a most thriving condition, under recent patents for improvements. With thirty hands it will clear $30,000 a year, and the business may be extended at pleasure. The owner wishes to retire from active labor. Propositions for an equal partner, who will take the charge of the business, will also be entertained. Address O. S., *Tribune* Office.

$8,000 TO $10,000 —AN OPPORTUNITY SELDOM OFFERED.—Wanted a partner, active or special, to invest the above sum in a staple manufacturing business connected with agriculture. The article is now successfully introduced, and with extended capital, will pay large profits. None but principals treated with, to whom every satisfaction will be given in an interview. Address, stating name, &c., M. & P., Jersey City Post-office.

A PROFITABLE DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE—Within an hour's ride of New-York, been 17 years established by the present owner, who having lost his wife, desires to return to England, his native home. Also, a desirable house and lot for sale. Apply to S & M. L. INGERSOLL, No. 34, or HENRY R. HAYDOCK, No. 59 Beekman-st., New-York.

$3,000.—A PARTY HAVING THIS AMOUNT would be willing to invest the same and devote his whole time and services to the interest of the concern in some safe and established business in this City. Answers, stating nature of the business, &c., with real name, addressed to Box No. 956 Post-office, will receive prompt attention.

ESTABLISHED BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The housekeepers furnishing stock, with fixtures, lease and good will for sale on favorable terms. The business has been in successful operation since 1844; the location is prominent and in the most rapidly improving part of the City, No. 534 Broadway, near Spring-st.
STEPHEN W. SMITH.

TO BUSINESS MEN AND MANUFACTURERS—A rare opportunity to invest in two new and important inventions, patented June 21, 1859, will be found by calling on A. H. EMERY, C.E., the Patentee, at his rooms, Astor House, New-York. Office hours from 8 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 8 P. M.

PARTNER WANTED—ONE FOND OF traveling, and a good judge of money, to act as doorkeeper for a first-class lecturer. One half interest will be given by advancing $16, for printing bills, &c., to start with. No further capital required. Address LECTURER, Chatham square Post office.

COAL YARD FOR SALE—NEAR EIGHTH-AV.—Well fenced, planked floor and shedded; brick office and stables; every thing complete; capable of doing a business of 4,000 to 5,000 tons; terms moderate. For an interview address COAL YARD, Box 169 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A book and stationary store doing a good business, with paper route attached. Sells from 1,600 to 2,000 daily and weekly papers. Inquire at 134 4th-st., Williamsburgh.

WANTED—A FEED-STORE IN A LIVELY PART of the City. Apply for to-day, at No. 157 East Broadway, up stairs, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—FIRST CLASS HOTEL in Broadway. For particulars inquire of L. ABA BAKER, Attorney at Law, No. 128 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, as follows:
9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. Williamsbridge
7:45 and 11:45 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M.—White Plains.
11:30 A. M.—To White and Centre sts.—White Plains.
5:15 P. M., from White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains—Albany.
6:30 A. M.—Mail Train. WILL LEAVE
RETURNING
Dover Plains—8:30 A. M. 3 and 8 P. M.
White Plains—7 and 7:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 1 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—8:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 6 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, *via* Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate sta. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 9 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 9 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 6:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence will East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STEERS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 5, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 6:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY leave Fulton Market Slip by steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., and 1, 3:45, 6:45, and 7:30 P. M., returning, leaves Flushing at 6:30, 7:55, 10 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4 P. M., and 6 P. M. Stopping both ways at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and West Flushing. Extra trains will leave Hunter's Point, at 7:15, and 11 A. M.; fare by 11 A. M. train to Flushing, from Hunter's Point, only 15 cents; returning, at 1 P. M. at 15 cents to New-York by 34th st. ferry; fare by regular trains, from Fulton Market Slip 25 cents. Extra trains for excursions on reasonable terms.
O. CHARLICK, President.

FOR SAVANNAH.—CHANGE OF DAY.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, July 21, at 5 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New-Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Albany, Atlanta Columbus, Macon, Augusta and principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 12 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 75. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—LEAVE BROOKlyn for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer-park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO WHITE MOUNTAINS *VIA* SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Passengers by the Hudson River Railroad leaving Chambers st on 6 or 11 A. M. train, arrive at the White Mountains, *via* Lake Champlain and Burlington, or *via* Rutland and Bellows Falls, the next evening.

FOR GREENPORT—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3 30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9.20 A. M. Express; and 4.10 P. M. Mail.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—SHARON SPRINGS.—Travellers taking the Morning Express Train on HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, leaving Chambers at at 6 A. M., and 31st st. at 6 25 A. M., will arrive at the above places in time for dinner.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS and Lake Memphremagog, by the New-York and New-Haven and Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroads. Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:50 A. M., and 3:30 and 5:50 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:25 P. M.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 58 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 36 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, Are all of the full scale of 7-octaves. The most experienced workmen, the greatest perfection of mechanical skill, and the best seasoned materials are employed in their manufacture.
They are constructed on a solid iron frame or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the case, sound-boards and all the more work from the strain of the strings, making them much more solid and enduring. There are two sounding boards, arranged as those of a violin, giving three times the amount of vibrating surface found in any other piano; which being free from the strain of the strings becomes more sonorous, and pure on their vibrations as the pianos become older. Their construction is the most simple and scientific, and they are the most enduring and full-toned pianos ever made. Call and see them, at
WM. HALL & SON'S,
New store, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES.
CHICKERING & SONS'
NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS.
Price, $390. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANO-FORTES,
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $250, $275, and $300.
T. R. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also, at their Depôt, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

A FAMILY, ABOUT MOVING IN THE country, will dispose of their piano forte at a sacrifice, for cash, a $400 instrument for nearly half its value; full 7-octave; rosewood; carved case and corners; best City manufacturers; unexpired guarantee; full iron frame; beautifully ornamented. Call at No. 293 Madison-st., near Montgomery.

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SOUTHERN MEN
Will please call and examine the new anti-friction
COTTON-

A German View of the Anti-Lager-b'er or Sunday Memorial.

From a "German's Appeal to Germans on the Sunday Question."

The Memorial opposes the existence of monopolies and privileged classes of society. It goes for equal rights. In order that factory-laborers, clerks, apprentices, &c., may have a day of rest, the factory-owners, merchants, employers, &c., must be compelled—if that be compulsion to them—to close their factories, stores and shops on Sunday. If ten merchants out of a hundred were to keep open their stores on Sunday, one and another by the power of competition would be tempted to open their stores too. Therefore, to secure a day of rest to the ninety, all Sunday traffic must be prohibited to the ten. Partial restrictions imposed on the rights of some men, in order to increase and guarantee the rights of all men, is a sound Democratic principle. But how does it agree with this principle to have stores closed on Sunday, while liquor-shops remain open? No cloth, coffee or tea must be sold, but you may sell as much whisky, beer and wine as you please! The honest merchant may not make money on that day, but the rumseller may! Is this right? Certainly not. In a free country, under a constitutional government, all men must be treated alike.

And what special claim have intoxicating liquors to be exempted from the prohibition of sales on Sunday? Do they promote domestic happiness increase virtue, engender philanthropy, nourish patriotism? We have seen no proof of it. But it is plain enough that many a father on Sunday converts the money which should buy bread for his children during the week into liquor; that many a son then consumes the means of supporting his parents, and many a husband returns home on Sunday night drunken, abusing his wife, or at least unfitted for his work and for a proper treatment of his family. As for the influence of intoxicating liquors on patriotism and love of freedom, we will only mention that FRANCIS HEGNER, when he returned to this country in 1809, after the failure of the revolutionary movements in Germany, publicly ascribed that failure to the fact that the Germans had rather talked and *boasted of their prospective freedom over the beer-glass* than labored and acted for it.

Still, "Drinking on Sunday is a *German* custom, so we won't have it taken from us!" is the cry. It is a German vice, (mis-custom,) we answer. Boxing and horse-racing are *English* vices; carnival with its follies is an *Italian* vice; bull-baiting is a *Spanish* vice; but what sensible Englishman, Italian or Spaniard would undertake publicly to stand up for these vices, to which a portion of his countrymen is addicted? Still less would he dare to undertake the introduction of them into another country. The same rule applies to German Sunday amusements, to which in many (*not in all*) places in Germany a large proportion of the inhabitants are given; but *under constant protest of our best men, and constant attempts at restraint by laws*—the latter being found rather in the partially free States of Germany than in the others.

The opponents of the Memorial are talking and behaving as though Sabbath legislation proceeded only from "Puritanism." But we need only to appeal to the better knowledge of the well-informed among them. We ask, for instance, of the editor of the *Staats Zeitung*. Do you not know well enough, from German history, that at different times, and in different parts of Germany, stringent laws against drinking and dancing on Sunday have been enacted: not by the more despotic princes, but rather by those who really cared for the welfare of her people? True, in modern times, Sabbath legislation in Germany has become more lax, but this has been owing to the influx of infidelity, which, coming from France, overthrew both the former observance of the Sabbath, and the ancient honesty and fidelity of the German nation.

But, supposing Sabbath laws to be something specifically American, even then there would be just cause to ask: Is it well for the Germans of this country to oppose an institution which has existed here from the first beginning of European settlements on this continent, and has since then taken such deep root in the whole social and political life of this nation? Would this not be an abuse of the hospitable welcome and reception which this country extended to us? Would it not provoke the ill-will and suspicion of the English speaking, native-born citizens? On questions respecting which *one party of Americans* stands against the other, we may decide for either of them; but in a question concerning which *nearly the whole of the American people stand together as one man* to oppose them *as a German party*, will certainly not prove the means of promoting kind relations between foreign and native-born citizens. It would, to say the least, be quite hazardous to undertake such a thing; and to be justified in the undertaking, we should be manifestly in the right. But such is not the case, neither in a political nor in a moral point of view.

Sad Accident at Sea on Board of the Falton.

M. MASSERAS, the accomplished Editor of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, who reached France in the *Fulton* July 9, sends to that journal the following interesting account of a mischance which occurred on board in celebrating the Fourth of July. "Preparations," says M. MASSERAS, "were made for firing a salute at mid-day. The cannon had been placed near the bows of the vessel, and a rope stretched at a certain distance prevented the passengers from approaching too near; all was ready, and every care had been taken to prevent accident. The two cannon were to be fired alternately, at intervals of half a minute each, thus allowing an interval of one minute to each for reloading. Precisely at 12 o'clock the first report was heard, but the thirty intervening seconds had not expired before there was a second and louder explosion, immediately followed by cries of pain and terror. The report came from the same piece, which had been reloaded with imprudent haste; and had suddenly exploded. Of the two men who were reloading it, one had his right hand and wrist carried away, and the other had his left hand shattered; a quarter-master standing by also received severe wounds, and a cabin boy was dangerously wounded on the breast by pieces of the ramrod, which was broken into a thousand fragments by striking violently against one of the anchors.

Accidents of this character are each year the inseparable accompaniments of the Fourth of July celebration in the United States, and to record them has become for the journalist almost a matter of course; but when a similar casualty occurs on the little world confined on board of a ship, its proportional importance is considerably changed. So it would be difficult to convey an idea of the painful gloom which this sad event immediately cast over us. The ladies especially, from whom it was impossible to hide what had passed, were so affected that some of them became really ill. The youngest daughter of the captain, a lovely child of about six years, added to the sad effect of the scene by her unrestrained grief. It appeared the sailor most severely wounded had been endeared to her by one of those ties of friendship which so often unite the tenderness of childhood and the strength of rude manhood. Nothing could be more heart-breaking than to hear the poor little girl crying out, 'My poor Jack! my poor Jack!' at the same time wringing her hands with convulsive grief. This was all that she could say, and all efforts to console her were only met by this sad cry.

In the meantime the victims of the accident had been conducted to the cabin of the ship's surgeon, Dr. THAYER, who at once proceeded in his cruel but indispensable duties. The man most severely wounded had his arm amputated a little below the elbow; the other only saved one of his fingers. At the moment of writing this both of the men are well enough to authorize the hope of their recovery. I could not sufficiently praise the kindness with which the unfortunate men were treated by Captain WOTTON and all on board. As to Doctor THAYER, he on this occasion proved his remarkable ability both as an operator and a physician.

As soon as the first shock of surprise and fright was over the passengers took up a subscription for the sufferers, which in two hours amounted to $600. The names of the French passengers figured preëminently on the list. M. and Madame YZNAGA, of Havana, nobly represented Spanish liberality by a contribution of $75. It is the intention of the donors to give three-fourths of the sum to the man who lost his arm, and who has three children.

As may be supposed, no further rejoicing took place. At dinner the captain simply spoke a few words, which the French passengers requested me to answer. No other address was made, no toasts offered, and the evening ended in a quiet very different from the excitement expected in the morning. 'Man proposes, but God disposes.'"

A Persecuted Maid of Honor.

From the New-York Albion.

A letter—or a portion of one—has been lately going the rounds" of the Southern and Western papers, which seems to require a brief notice at our hands. It purports to be from the Hon. AMELIA MURRAY, whilom a Maid of Honor to the Queen, but better known on this side of the Atlantic as having visited the United States, and written a book about its people, its fauna, its flora, and its "peculiar institution." As to the merits of the lady's work it is not our design to enter; it was, probably, neither more nor less inter sting than the "book of travels" *de rigueur*, which one bies its compiler to enlighten the world as to the social characteristics of a nation, on the strength of one dinner-party; as to the working of its governmental system, by the experience acquired during attendance on one debate; or, as in the present case, as to the merits or the faults of the interesting but complicated question of Slavery, by the impressions produced during a three-days' visit to a hospitable plantation. It had, we believe, a considerable sale, its success being possibly enhanced by a report which obtained considerable currency at the time of its publication—to the effect that the fair author had been compelled to resign her situation in the royal household, on account of her advocacy of defence of Slavery. Although we were, even then, entirely satisfied that this rumor had no foundation in fact, we did not think it necessary to contradict it, as it could not be traced to any respectable source, and seemed to be nothing more than a marketable bit of publisher's clap trap. But the present letter of Miss MURRAY appears to revive the story, and to assume the responsibility of its circulation. We do not republish the document itself inasmuch as it is principally taken up with a plan for the gradual extinction of Slavery in the Southern States, which plan Miss MURRAY and her friends in England seem to consider highly satisfactory, but which we should simply characterize as silly in the extreme.

Our object, we say, is only to call attention to a paragraph, wherein the lady states that she has "undergone suffering and privations in the cause of what she considered truth and justice"—an assertion which seems to give countenance to the report to which we have referred. Now, we are able to state, upon the most unexceptionable authority, that Miss MURRAY did not lose her place in the royal household on account of her sentiments in favor of Slavery; but that she herself resigned the honorary position she occupied as an extra Maid of Honor, *before the publication of her work*, and before any one knew of its table of contents—whether it treated of Slavery at all—much less whether her opinions respecting it were favorable or the reverse. She resigned, in deference to a well-known rule of all departments of the British public service, which forbids any subordinate to treat, in print, controverted questions of Religion, Politics, or Government. The good sense of such a rule is too obvious to require explanation; and it is especially necessary in a royal household, where the Sovereign might be seriously compromised by the expression of sentiments which might not unreasonably be supposed to be his, but which he is unable to give to the world in his own name. In other public departments the same rule is observed; and, in a lesser degree, for the same reason, it is, moreover, commonly held that if an employe is in possession of valuable information, he is bound to keep it for the use of his Government; whilst if, on the contrary, his facts or impressions are erroneous or absurd, he is not at liberty to bring discredit, through their publication, upon those who employ him.

In adverting, as we have done, to this not very important matter, we have been actuated by a sincere desire to correct any misapprehension which may exist as to the facts connected with Miss MURRAY'S retirement from her place in the Queen's household. We repeat that her advocacy of the Institution of Slavery had nothing whatever to do with it. The same course would have been rendered necessary had she eulogized THEODORE PARKER or expressed her admiration of the connubial arrangements of BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Present Condition of Hayti.

From the New-Orleans Picayune of the 16th inst.

The crisis which the Haytian people are now undergoing cannot fail to arouse our attention and interest, not only on account of the close proximity to our shores of this anomalous State, but also on account of the current of emigration drawn thither from our own city. The appeals of the Haytian Government to the free blacks, inviting their immigration, have been principally directed to the free colored people of New-Orleans. It is evidently here that Hayti expects to find the class of people she needs to achieve the salutary reaction which is to save her from barbarism and put her once more in the road to civilization.

Our free colored population form a distinct class from those elsewhere in the United States. Far from being antipathetic to the whites, they have followed in their footsteps, and progressed with them, with a commendable spirit of emulation, in the various branches of industry most adapted to their sphere. Some of our best mechanics and artisans are to be found among the free colored men. They form the great majority of our regular, settled masons, bricklayers, builders, carpenters, tailors, shoemakers, &c., whose sudden emigration from this community would certainly be attended with some degree of annoyance; while we count among them in no small numbers, excellent musicians, jewelers, goldsmiths, tradesmen and merchants. As a general rule, the free colored people of Louisiana, and especially of New-Orleans—the "creole colored people," as they style themselves—are a sober, industrious and moral class, far advanced in education and civilization. From that class came the battalion of colored men who fought for the country under Gen. JACKSON, in 1814-15, and whose remnants, veterans whom age has withered, are taken by the hand on the anniversary of the glorious Eighth of January, by their white brethren in-arms, and proudly march with them under the same flag.

Now, let us see what Hayti is to-day, what she wants, and how far the free blacks of this country can answer her purpose, and find at the same time such advantages as will justify their emigration to the Haytian shores. For a frank but dreadful picture of the condition of SOULOUQUE'S late empire, we look to the Haytians themselves. *L'Avenir*, a newspaper published at Cape Haitien, has a long and able leader, in which it tells the stern truth, unveiling the horrible afflictions that cover Hayti like a hideous leprosy, eating up her wealth and prosperity, until nothing but a disgusting skeleton is left. We condense from that article.

L'Avenir begins by throwing a retrospective glance upon the past; it refers to fifty-five years ago, when Hayti became an independent State, and says:

"In the last years that preceded our independence, (the revolution against the whites,) the country enjoyed a material prosperity unequaled in the Antilles, or in any other country of the world. The Island of Hayti at that time produced annually 140,000,000 lbs. of sugar, 70,000,000 lbs. of coffee, and all the other products of the Antilles in great abundance. Its commerce employed 710 vessels of heavy tonnage, to export its products, which exceeded its importations by some 130,000,000 francs. It had a numerous population; excellent and well-kept public roads, which connected its picturesque cities and towns.

From that era of proverbial prosperity to the present state of decay, what a dreadful, what a shameful change! To day our fields neglected and abandoned, not only cannot answer the demands of commerce, but do not even produce sufficient food for the population; and we, fortunate inhabitants of the wealthy St. Domingo, are compelled to look to the American continent for sugar, rice, and even corn; and a stoppage for two months of imports of America provisions would spread famine and desolation over the whole island, as has very nearly happened at various times."

Our commerce, wavering and dragging along painfully, is nearly ruined by the disastrous nullity of our agriculture. The stranger sees with surprise the richest lands in the world without cultivation and without inhabitants. With a territory equal to one-third that of England, our population scarcely reaches half a million.

No more public roads, no bridges, no protection against the overflow of our rivers, which, left to take their own course, inundate, at the least rise, the few plantations that yet remain scattered along their banks. Stock-raising is a nullity; our horses have degenerated into puny animals; our oxen are lean and famished, and furnish us with meat that contains no nutritious juices.

The writer proceeds with this gloomy picture of the material condition of Hayti, and then speaks in sad terms of the moral condition of the Republic. He seeks the causes of this fatal retrogradation of the country, and ascribes it to the want of good faith in the various Governments that have succeeded each other in Hayti, and the sordid ambition of those men who have sacrificed the welfare of the people and country to their own passions. This sad state of things dates principally from the advent of SOULOUQUE to power. During his eleven years' reign, this man has killed, robbed and abused the Haytian people at his will, "terrorizing" the nation at home and rendering it contemptible in the eyes of the world.

After showing these fearful evils, *L'Avenir* inquires whether there is hope for Hayti, and answers in the affirmative, if every good citizen will give his aid and support to the new Government and help it to carry out the wise measures it is adopting to secure the salvation of the country.

Elopement and Arrest.

From the Pittsburgh Chronicle, of Thursday.

Last evening, at the Pennsylvania Railroad Dépôt, and immediately after the cars came in, a difficulty was observed to arise between three of the passengers, two of them men, and the third a woman, and all laboring under the greatest excitement. As soon as the smoke of the first charge had cleared away it was ascertained that the woman was the wife of one of the men and the sister of the other, and the difficulty originated thus: Some weeks ago a man named PETER CASSIDAY, residing at Greensburgh, made information charging a certain JOHN RAY and deponent's wife with adultery. The parties were arrested, and further prosecution suspended on the ground that RAY would never again speak to CASSIDAY'S wife, and she promising never again to give her husband cause of jealousy.

On last Sabbath night, as is alleged, RAY and CASSIDAY'S wife eloped together, taking with them three of CASSIDAY'S children, and leaving three of them to be cared for by their father, who was from home looking after work. They took the night train for the East, and though the husband sought the fugitives everywhere, he was unable to discover their whereabouts. Yesterday, as the eastward train reached Greensburgh, CASSIDAY got on board, and was somewhat surprised to find his wife and another man among the passengers. The other man was her brother, who, she alleges, she called on in Philadelphia, informing him that her husband had treated her so badly that it was impossible to live with him, and that she had, therefore, left him, taking with her three of their children. The brother, sympathizing with her in her distress, gave her a home in his house, and day before yesterday they started for Greensburgh together, for the purpose of getting possession of the balance of the children. When they reached Greensburgh the woman was afraid to leave the cars, lest her husband might do her violence, and they came on to this city, the much dreaded individual being a fellow passenger.

Arrived at the dépôt, the difficulty alluded to took place. CASSIDAY wanted his wife arrested for adultery and the abduction of his children, but the officers in attendance refused to act without a warrant, so he ran to Alderman LEWIS' office to get one. Thither the brother and sister followed him, and it appearing from their statement that the woman really feared the man CASSIDAY, instead of having his wife arrested, was "tuck up" himself, and committed for surety of the peace. This morning RAY was also captured and committed for adultery; so that the matter, as it now stands, seems a good deal mixed up. The brother, in the meantime, has gone to get the children, but whether he will succeed or not remains to be seen.

Kidnapping and Excitement in Chicago.

From the Chicago Journal of July 20.

Considerable excitement existed yesterday among the colored people of this city, arising from the report that one WILLIAM TURNER, a person who has usually followed the occupation of janitor, himself colored, had been engaged in taking colored men to St. Louis, in order to return them to Slavery. A short time since he left here with three others, pretending to get them work, and it is alleged for a reward conveyed them to the authorities. So intense was the excitement last night, that TURNER'S friends were obliged to get him into a place of safety, to escape their violence. No outbreak, however, occurred.

TURNER was kept in the lock-up last night for security. Many attempts were made to get him out, but failed. This morning he was set free. There is a rumor that a number of colored people caught a partner of TURNER'S last night, who had assisted him in getting away, took him to the lake shore and administered three hundred lashes upon his bare back.

This afternoon, the matter was brought before the City authorities, and from information lodged with them, warrants were issued by Justice MILLIKEN for the arrest of WILLIAM TURNER, CHARLES NOYES, and CHARLIE SMITH. TURNER is the one alluded to above. NOYES was formerly a detective officer with C. P. BRADLEY & Co., but left the firm some time since. SMITH was also a detective officer in the city employ, during the administration of JOHN WENTWORTH.

The facts alleged are, that one Capt. FREEMAN was the owner of the three negroes who have been abducted. At the time of losing them, he offered a reward for their recovery. NOYES heard of the reward, and traced the negroes to this city. By the aid of TURNER, he gained an interview with them, and wished to hire them to go down to some place in this State to dig trees. In this manner, he got them to the Illinois Central Dépôt, and shipped them in a special car to St. Louis, and yesterday received a draft for $2,500, the alleged reward.

Shakespearian Forgeries—Defence of J. Payne Collier.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR,—I trust to your sense of justice, to say nothing of my ancient connection with your establishment (see especially the *Times* of the summer of 1819), for the insertion of this letter with as much prominence as you gave to that of Mr. HAMILTON in your paper of July 2. As I live entirely in the country, and take in only a weekly publication, I did not see your paper containing that letter until an hour ago. I shall reply to it briefly and positively.

First, as to the pencilings in the corrected folio, 1632, which I accidently discovered. I never made a single pencil mark on the pages of the book, excepting crosses, ticks, or lines, to direct my attention to particular emendations.* I have not seen it for four or five years, but I remember that on the board at the end (there was no fly-leaf there) I wrote various words, and made several notes, which I never attempted to erase. There they probably remain; and if the pencilings, of which Mr. HAMILTON speaks, in the body of the volume were made by me, they may be compared with my writing on the last board, and by that writing I may be convicted, unless somebody, which I do not believe, has taken the pains to imitate my hand. What is clearly meant, though somewhat darkly expressed, is that I am the author both of the pencilings and of the notes in ink.

I have asserted the contrary on oath in an affidavit sworn and filed in the Queen's Bench, on the 8th of January, 1856. I assert the contrary now, and, if any person will give me the opportunity, I am ready to confirm it by my *viva voce* testimony, and to encounter the most minute, the most searching and the most hostile examination.

I have shown and sworn that this very book was in the possession of a gentleman named PARRY about half a century ago, given to him by a relation named GEORGE GRAY. Mr. PARRY recognized it instantly, annotated as it is now; and since it came into my hands, in 1849, I have not made the slightest addition to the notes in pencil or in ink.

Then, as to the binding. I contend that it is considerably older than the reign of GEORGE II., and that the date of the fly-leaf affords no criterion as to the date when the leather covering was put on, and for this reason, that fly-leaves are often added at a subsequent period, for the protection of the title-page, because the original ones have been torn or destroyed. Upon my own shelves I have several distinct proofs of this fact, but I will only mention one. It is a copy of SAMUEL DANIEL'S *Panegyricke Congratulatory* folio, (1603,) which the poet presented to the Countess of PEMBROKE; DANIEL wrote her name on the gilt vellum cover, and she put her signature on the title-page. It is likely that DANIEL also placed an inscription on the fly-leaf, which has disappeared, perhaps to gratify the cupidity of some autograph collector. A comparatively modern substitute has been inserted; it has no watermark, but a moment's inspection is enough to show that it was much posterior to the time when the book was printed.

The rough calf binding of the corrected folio, 1632, I contend is old; it is the same as Lord ELLESMERE'S copy of the same edition; the fly-leaf described by Mr. HAMILTON is comparatively new; but I have all along admitted, privately and in print, that the rough calf binding of the corrected folio, 1632, was the second or third cost the book had worn.

In the same way, as to imperfect erasures and alterations of emendations, denoting changes of mind or better information on the part of the maker of the old marginal notes, I have been as distinct and emphatic as anybody in both the editions of my volume of *Notes and Emendations* in 1852 and 1853. Mr. HAMILTON can, I think, point out nothing that I have not anticipated.

Soon after I discovered the volume, and before I had written more than a letter or two in the *Athenæum* upon it, I produced it before the Council of the Shakespeare Society—at the general meeting of that body—at two or three evening assemblies of the Society of Antiquaries; and, in order that it might not escape the severest scrutiny by daylight, I advertised that it would be left for a whole morning in the library of that society for the inspection of anybody who wished to examine it. I did not see Mr. HAMILTON there, but no one who inspected it discovered, or at least pointed out, any of the pencil-marks which it seems are now visible.

I shall say nothing of the indisputable character of many of the emendations. The Rev. Mr. DYCE has declared, in his own handwriting, that "some of them are so admirable that they can hardly be conjectural," and in the course of his recent impression of the works of SHAKESPEARE, he has pronounced such as he unavoidably adopted, irresistible, indubitable, infallible, &c. All this I might have appropriated to myself; and, having burnt the corrected folio, 1632, I might have established for myself a brighter Shakespearian reputation than all the commentators put together. If, therefore, I have committed a fraud, it has been merely gratuitous. I certainly preferred a different course, in spite of the warning given me by a friend in the outset, that my enemies would never forgive my discovery, and that their hostility would outlive my existence.

I am determined not to make the poor remainder of my life miserable by further irritating contests; this is the last word I shall ever submit to say upon the subject in print; but, if the matter be brought before a proper legal tribunal, I shall be prepared in every way to vindicate my integrity.

May I be allowed to add a word in answer to certain paragraphs stating that the late Duke of DEVONSHIRE gave me a large sum for my corrected folio, 1632? It was a free gift on my part, frankly accepted by his Grace, although he afterwards (knowing of my family bereavements and consequent expenses) unsuccessfully endeavored to persuade me to accept £250 for the volume. The Duke was at Chatsworth when I sent my letter to him, stating that the book was a poor return for the many essential and substantial favors I had received at his hands during a period of thirty years, and on the 20th of June, 1853, his Grace wrote me a letter containing the following words:

"It is impossible for me to express how much I am gratified by your present, on which I shall place great value, not only for the merits and interest that accompany it, but as a proof of your enduring friendship and appreciation."

It is clear, therefore, that if without motive I imposed upon the public, I did not without conscience victimize the man to whom I was already so deeply indebted.

I am, &c.,
J. PAYNE COLLIER.

RIVERSIDE, Maidenhead, July 5.

* I ought to add that I drew pencil lines round 18 additional *fac-similes* from the volume, admirably executed by Mr. NETHERCLIFT, copies of which I furnished to my friends, to enable them the better to judge of the general mass of emendations.

The Sunday Question in Philadelphia.

HEARING BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT ON A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

On Thursday, July 21, the case of WM. H. JEANDELLA, the car-driver arrested on the Greene and Coates-street Railway, of Philadelphia, on Sunday, was heard before Judge THOMPSON, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The *Pennsylvanian* says:

"The room of the Supreme Court was crowded to excess by an interested audience, numbering many members of various up-town churches, the officers of the road, and nearly half the members of the Bar of the city. William S. Price, E. Olmstead and Wm. A. Porter, Esqs., appeared for the Commonwealth, and Wm. L. Hirst, D. Webster and W. O. Kline, Esqs., for the defence. The defendant, WM. H. JEANDELLA, was brought in from the prison a few minutes after 11 o'clock, when Mr. WESSELS read the writ and the return, and demanded the discharge of the defendant. Mr. PRICE, for the Commonwealth, in the outset, offered in evidence the order of the Mayor to the Chief of Police, which was read, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,
JULY 16, 1859.

To SAMUEL G. RUGGLES, Chief of Police.

A number of witnesses were called for the prosecution. Among them was a clergyman, who testified as follows:

The Rev. George Duffield, Jr., affirmed—I am pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, on the route of these cars, which is at Fourth and Coates streets; I reside in Eighth-street, four doors below Coates street; there was an unusual noise on Sunday week, and my children wanted to know what it was; I then found that the cars were running; it was the noisiest Sabbath I ever heard there; as church I was much annoyed; I was not obliged to raise my voice in preaching, as I have a very strong voice; it disturbed me very much; not only the cars, but the horses' feet and the bells; I was never disturbed so much before, but upon one occasion, that was when I was in Babylon, Long Island; a carriage and pair of horses would not make so much noise as a car; the regular services of the church are twice during the week; a pair of horses and carriage do not disturb me so much as a car, because I am used to the noise of a carriage; the cars, with bells, on a week day, do not disturb me, as I am used to them; the rolling of the wheels disturb me more than the bells upon the cars; lately we have had only one meeting in a week; when we go into the lecture-room we have to go down stairs three or four steps to get into it; any noise is more perceptible upon a Sunday than it is upon any other day of the week; the cars have been running about six weeks; cannot say that the cars disturb the week night services in the lecture-room; it is differently situated; the church is about fifty feet from the street.

The evidence for the Commonwealth closed, when Mr. WESSELS, for the defence, proposed to show that the running of the cars did not disturb the residents of Green and Coates streets; that there was no disturbance at the time of this arrest; and further, to prove by the President of the road, the Hon. JAMES COOPER, that measures had been adopted by the Board to prevent annoyance to any one living upon, or attending religious worship on, the streets upon which the cars run. Mr. PORTER objected to testimony on the other side. Justice THOMPSON said he would hear the whole case. Mr. WESSELS called Mr. COOPER.

The Hon. James Cooper, sworn—I am President of the Green and Coates-street Passenger Railway Company; a correspondence has taken place between Mayor Henry and myself; the regulations in this paper were communicated to Mayor Henry, and our Board intend to hold to them; the regulations allow only a portion of the cars to run after church service was then read;] the regulations in the paper were carried out, except as to putting the notices in the cars; smaller bells were put on the cars during Sunday, so as to conform with the regulations allowing them to run; there are eleven passenger railways in the City of Philadelphia, either complete or in preparation; during the day we run on the cars there were fourteen or fifteen cars running; we have over forty cars upon the road; it was not the purpose of the Company to run down Fourth and Eighth streets; the entire length of the whole route is about ten and a half miles; upon the branch of the road where the cars were running is about four miles; the reply to the Mayor's communication was written by me after the meeting of the Board; the first Sunday we ran we had bells; last Sunday we had one small bell on each car.

Thompson Westcott, of the *Sunday Dispatch*, sworn—I was a passenger, on Sunday last, in the car which was stopped; I got into the car before it started; the car had proceeded some three squares when it was stopped by the officers; I heard no bells, although a gentleman said there was a Sunday bell on the cars; about a square above the starting place at the dépôt of the company I saw a friend of mine; I called him, saying 'Bob,' and put my hand out of the window, motioning for him to come into the car; the driver went around the curve at Coates and Twenty-second-street, about twenty feet from the crossing, when the car was stopped; when we were passing the Station-house I saw no person put his hand out of the window and cheer; there were no persons in the car singing to the tune of 'Old Hundred;' there were no drunken and swearing men in the cars; if there had been I could have seen them; the people in the cars were quieter than they usually are on a week day; there was nothing about the car that would attract the attention of the public; there was no noise, singing, cheering, or swearing; the people were quiet and in suspense to see what was done.

Other evidence was put in for defence, all going to show that there was no disturbance in the car. The defence then closed, and after some conversation between the counsel and the Court relative to the argument, the Commonwealth was directed to proceed. Mr. PORTER proposing to open the argument, sent for authorities. In the meantime, Justice THOMPSON suggested an adjournment until to-day, to hear the argument. Mr. OLMSTEAD hoped the arguments would be short, and by sitting the case out then, brevity would be compulsory. Justice THOMPSON thought the room too close and heated for comfort, and suggested beginning the argument this morning as early as 9 o'clock, while it was yet cool. Finally the hour of 10 o'clock was fixed upon, and the Court adjourned.

The Scotch papers have made it out that Garibaldi is a Scotchman. His father, they say, was a shoemaker at the Auld Brig o' Stirling, and his name was Garrow. His son's Christian name was Baldie—a common Christian name in some parts of Scotland. In consequence of some freak or other the son went to Italy; and the natives of that sunny clime, being unable to pronounce the names of Baldie Garrow transposed them into the more mellifluous Garibaldi.

[Advertisement.]
BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN,
Especially designed for the use of the *Medical Profession* and the *Family*. For sale by all prominent druggists. A. M. BININGER & Co.,
No. 336 Broadway, New-York, Sole Importers.

[Advertisement.]
RAYMOND AT THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.—In another part of our paper will be found some very spicy extracts and comments on the presence of H. J. Raymond, of the TIMES, at the battle of Solferino. All the story is not told there, however. Raymond and the Emperor afterward met, when the latter exclaimed—Oh *Americaie, sacre nom de Dieu; Chez ma Chapeau de Knox*, 212 *Rue Broadway!* Of course the Knox hat introduced Raymond at once, as it has many another man to good society, and the Editor and the Emperor had a good time of it.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 349 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]
CIGARS.—An invoice of choice and medium Havana Cigars, just arrived, and for sale very low to cash buyers, in large or small lots. B. BALDWIN, No. 40 Broadway, Charles' London Cordial Gin Dépôt.

[Advertisement.]
POSITIVELY INCOMPREHENSIBLE!—The feats of magic and ventriloquism, necromancy, legerdemain, spiritualism, &c., performed every afternoon and evening by WYMAN, the Wizard, at Barnum's Museum. They make you laugh consumedly.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Our bodies discharge all waste matter through the bowels, kidneys and skin, and Holloway's Pills and Ointment restore these important organs to perfect health, when diseased in any way.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 22.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, 1874	101¾	200	Harlem R. P'd	b30 36¼
7,100	Virginia 6s	94½	700	do	36½
500	do	94¾	100	do	s30 35⅞
10,000	N. C. State 6s	86¼	200	Reading R	s3 45
7,000	Missouri S. 6s	83½	100	do	s15 45
15,000	do	s16 83¼	200	do	45⅛
1,000	Tenn. 6s, 1890	88⅞	100	do	b62 45¾
4,000	do	88¾	100	do	b30 46⅛
2,000	B. C. W. Loan	100	200	do	s3 46⅛
1,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	93¾	110	Chi. & Rock I. R.	61
6,000	do	90	50	do	s10 60¾
1,000	E. R. 2d M. bs. ext.	71¾	400	do	s10 60⅞
4,000	E. R. 3d M. bs. '83	58	25	do	61½
1,000	Hud. R. R. 3d M.	76	23	Bank of Commerce	98
2,000	Har. R. 3d M. bs.	72	50	Mich. Cen. R.	s10 62¾
1,000	M. C. R. 8⅌c. 1stm.		310	do	63
	E. F. C. Bonds	90	100	do	63¾
6,000	Ill. Cent. R. B.	83¼	100	do	b48 63¼
3,000	Ill. F. Bonds	84	100	do	s10 63
2,000	Gal & C. 2d M. B.	65	300	do	63½
9,000	M. & M. 2d M. 10s	60	200	do	b60 63
1,000	C. & R. I. Bonds	88	50	do	b10 62⅞
40	Chatham Bank	90	250	do	62¾
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	s9 63	100	do	s9 62¾
60	do	s60 69	20	Mt'n. S. & N. Ia. G'd s.	21¾
50	do	69¼	700	do	21¾
160	N. Y. Cen. R.	b60 75½	100	do	s30 21¾
250	do	76⅜	50	do	21
150	do	75⅞	50	do	s60 21¾
100	do	s5 75¾	100	do	21⅞
460	do	s10 76	100	Panama Railroad	116
550	do	76¼	75	Illinois Cen. R. R.	84¾
150	do	s nw 76⅛	8	do	84¾
200	do	s60 74¾	150	Gal & Chic. Rail'd	64¾
100	do	74¾	100	do	64¾
100	do	s30 74¾	100	do	s10 64
65	Erie Railroad	8¾	100	do	b45 64⅞
50	do	8¾	150	do	s20 64
100	Hud. River R.	b60 33⅜	100	do	b10 64¼
100	do	s15 33¾	100	do	b30 64¾
100	Mgn. Bo & N. Ina R.	7¾	750	Cleve. & Tol. Rail'd	24
10	Cl., C. & C. R. ex div.	94			

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	Missouri St. 6s	83¾	300	Reading Railroad	44⅜
60,000	do	s30 83¾	250	Chic. & Rock Is. R.	60¾
5,000	do	83½	50	do	b60 60¾
1,000	Cal. State 7s	b 81¾	200	do	s30 60¾
4,000	N. C. State 6s	90¾	50	Mich. Central R.	s10 42¾
2,000	M. So. 3d M. B.	42¾	150	do	42¾
1,000	I. & C. & M. L. G. B.	16½	25	M. So. & N. Ia.	7½
50	Canton Company	18¾	300	M. S. & N. Ia. g. s.	20
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	69¼	560	do	19¾
80	N. Y. Central R.	74¾	500	do	s60 19
150	do	74¾	600	do	19¾
300	do	s nw 74¾	100	do	s3 20
638	do	74¾	200	do	s80 19¾
100	do	s10 74	50	Panama R.	s10 115¾
160	Harlem Railroad	10	10	do	116
100	Harlem R. P'd	s5 35¾			

FRIDAY, July 22—P. M.

In the Stock Market to-day, the reaction against the Share list was greater than the advance on the Foreign news yesterday morning. The lowest prices of the week were made this afternoon on New-York Central, Panama, Harlem Preferred, and the Western Roads. Among the latter there was a continued purpose to sell Michigan Guaranteed, and almost a panic feeling was worked up in this Stock at the Second Board. I sold day before yesterday as low as 21½; then rallied the same day to 22¾, and yesterday, on the first effect of the news, to 23, returning in the afternoon to 22½. This morning the first sales were at 21½, and the lowest in the afternoon, 19 ₱ cent., closing 20@20½ ₱ cent. No well-defined cause is assigned for the heavy decline, though a doubt of the ability of the Company to meet their August interest promptly has been urged by the *Bear* account against all the shares and bonds of the road, and the discussion of the cost of the recent fatal accident on the line has also been revived. The downward movement in this case undoubtedly influenced the heavy feeling in the other Western Shares, and also in New-York Central. Against the latter it was alleged in the afternoon that further trouble is to grow out of the late difficulties between the trunk lines, but on no executive authority, as far as we can learn, as the chief manager of the Pennsylvania Central has not been in town, and the President of the New-York Central has gone West, to be absent ten days or a fortnight. Central opened at 75½; sold down to 74¼, and left off 74½@¾. Rock Island shares sold at 60¾, and Galena at 64; Michigan Central at 42½, and Panama at 116. The State Stocks were comparatively steady, and the business done in most of the Railway Bonds was at yesterday's rates, Michigan Southern Seconds being an exception, and falling to 42½ ₱ cent. United States Fives of 1874 were again wanted at 101½. The General market closed with a heavy tone, though prices finally assumed some steadiness. By auction 35 shares Artisans'

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2447. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 25, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE NORTH BRITON AT QUEBEC.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

PEACE!

Sudden Conclusion of the Italian War!

Treaty of Peace Signed Between France and Austria.

Foundation of an Italian Confederation, Under the Presidency of the Pope.

LOMBARDY ANNEXED TO SARDINIA.

Venice Retained by the Austrian Emperor.

Effect of the News on the Money Markets.

COMMENTS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Cotton Firm—Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull.

CONSOLS 96 1-2.

FURTHER POINT, Sunday, July 24.

The steamship *North Briton*, from Liverpool at 9½ o'clock on the morning of the 13th inst., arrived off this Point at a very early hour this morning. Her dates are four days later than those already received.

The *North Briton* discharged her pilot at the Belle Buoy, Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., July 13. Has had head wind nearly the entire passage. On Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 1:25 P. M., saw a large iceberg and continued to see icebergs all the afternoon. At night a thick fog set in: we proceeded on our course very slowly. Soon after 2 o'clock, on the morning of the 21st., the fog cleared away, when immense icebergs hove in sight in all directions. At about 4 o'clock the whole Atlantic ahead of us, as far as we could see, was covered with fields of ice, presenting apparently a perfect barrier to our progress westward.

The course of the ship was accordingly immediately changed to the South, and we steamed along in that direction until a passage was discovered through the ice, when the steamer was again headed westward. At one time, in the afternoon of the 21st, there were fifty-six icebergs in sight. We entered the Straits of Belle Isle at 6 P.M. on Thursday, and on that evening saw many icebergs in the Straits. At one time seventeen were in sight. Early on Friday morning, we saw two icebergs, which had forced their way through the Straits. We were in the vicinity of ice for more than thirty-six hours, during a part of which time the temperature was only five degrees above freezing point.

Among the passengers by the *North Briton* is Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, who has accomplished the object of his visit to Europe.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 11th instant.

The steamship *New-York* left Southampton for New-York on the 12th instant.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

Circumstances Attending the Conclusion of the Armistice—Proclamation of Napoleon to his Army, &c.

The Paris *Moniteur* gives the following explanation of the circumstances attending the armistice between France and Austria:

"The great neutral Powers exchanged communications, with the object of offering their mediation to the belligerents, whose first act was to be an armistice, but the endeavor to bring about this result was not successful until some days ago, when the French fleet was about to begin hostilities against Venice, and a new conflict before Verona was imminent. The Emperor of France, faithful to his sentiments of moderation, and anxious to prevent the useless effusion of blood, did not hesitate to assure himself whether the disposition of the Emperor of Austria was conformable to his own. It was a sacred duty for the two Emperors immediately to suspend hostilities which mediation could render objectless. The Emperor of Austria having shown similar intentions, the armistice was concluded."

The two Emperors had an interview at Villafranca on the morning of the 11th. The Emperor of Austria was accompanied by Generals HESS, GRAMNE, KELLNER, KELLENSTEIN, ROMING, SCHLITTER, and others of his staff.

TURIN, Monday, July 11.

An official bulletin publishes the text of the armistice. Besides the articles already known it is stated that the belligerent armies will keep the positions they now occupy. The railways to Verona, Peschiera and Mantua may, during the armistice, be used to carry provisions to those fortresses.

Peschiera and Mantua are being provisioned, and the provisioning of Verona will be completed in two days.

The works offensive and defensive of Peschiera are to remain in their present state.

The Convention is signed by Marshal VAILLANT, and Generals MARTIMPREY, DELLA ROCCA, HESS and MURAWOFF.

The Emperor NAPOLEON has issued the following order of the day.

"VALLEGGIO, July 10.—SOLDIERS! An armistice was concluded on the 8th inst. between the belligerent parties, to extend to the 15th of August. This truce will permit you to rest after your glorious labors, and to recover, if necessary, new strength to conclude the work which you have so gloriously inaugurated by your courage and resolution. I am about to return to Paris, and shall leave the provisional command of the army to Marshal VAILLANT; but as soon as the hour of combat will have struck you will see me again in your midst, to partake of your dangers."

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent says that it was believed there that the British Government had brought about the armistice.

Another authority says that the Prince Regent of Prussia took the initiatory in suggesting the armistice.

The Vienna *Gazette* says of the armistice that an autograph letter addressed by the Emperor NAPOLEON to the Emperor of Austria, led to the negotiations, the result of which was a five weeks' Armistice.

A Verona telegraph dispatch says that the Armistice was concluded after repeated requests from the French, and after their consent had been obtained to all the conditions asked by Austria.

Count CAVOUR had again left Turin for the headquarters of the allied armies.

The gun-boats destined for the bombardment of Peschiera have been launched on the Lake de Garda.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says that typhus fever raged in both the camps in Italy, and that ten to eleven thousand were attacked with it in the allied army.

It was said that NAPOLEON'S plan for revolutionizing Hungary and Transylvania was disapproved of by Russia.

It was reported that Kossuth was to propose a monarchical government for Hungary.

A Trieste telegram says that the Austrian war steamer *Curtatone*, backed by the garrison of the fortress, sustained a successful contest on the 7th in the channel of the Zara with the French frigate *Impetuse*.

The French Squadron was sailing on the 8th towards Pola.

TRIESTE, July 11.

Fourteen war steamers were at Lussino yesterday

CONCLUSION OF PEACE.

Details of the Arrangement—Comments of the English Journals.

[*By telegraph from London to Liverpool.*]

The result of the interview between the Emperor of France and the Emperor of Austria was the concluding of a Peace.

The following is the telegram from NAPOLEON to the Empress announcing the fact:

VALLEGIO, Monday, July 11.

Peace is signed between the Emperor of Austria and myself. The bases of peace are: The Italian Confederation under the honorary presidency of the Pope; the Emperor of Austria concedes his rights in Lombardy to the Emperor of the French, who transfers them to the King of Sardinia; the Emperor of Austria preserves Venice, but she will form an integral part of the Italian Confederation.

This dispatch was bulletined on the Paris Bourse on the 12th, and the funds rose 2½ per cent.; the closing quotations are not mentioned, but were about 70f.

The news did not transpire in London till after the official closing hour for Consols, so that its full effect is not known; sales were made late in the day at 96½.

The *Daily News'* City Article says that the Funds on Tuesday opened quiet, and business remained stagnant until about 2 o'clock, when Consols were quoted ½ per cent. lower than on Monday; influential buyers who are believed to act on good foreign information, then came forward, and by 3 o'clock a rise of ½ per cent. had taken place; between 3 and 4, and at a still later hour, increased buoyancy prevailed owing to telegrams from Paris announcing an official declaration of Peace, and an advance of two per cent. in the Rentes. Consols finally left off three-fourths per cent. higher than on Monday, and seven-eighths per cent. above the lowest point of the day. The other classes of securities responded in the afternoon to the buoyancy of the funds. In the discount market, on Tuesday, the supply of money was plentiful, and the best bills were taken at 2¾ per cent. The Peace is expected to stimulate commercial enterprise, and to lead to a higher value of money.

The tendency of the foreign exchange this afternoon, in some instances, was rather adverse. Bills on Holland and Hamburg were quoted slightly lower. The principal demand, however, was for paper on St. Petersburgh and Austria, for which quotations considerably less favorable to this country were established. There was no alteration of importance in the produce market, but as regards sugar and some other articles, firmness prevailed. Silk market strong, it being anticipated the numerous buyers who have been deferred from operations by the war will now come forward.

The *Times'* City Article says several large purchases took place, and Consols speedily improved nearly one per cent.; the tendency in that direction being greatly stimulated by the fact that nearly all the speculators operating had been for a fall, and that there was, consequently, a rush to buy back on any terms. There were no bullion operations at the Bank on Tuesday. The supply of money increases with the payment of the dividends; and the impression that the Bank minimum may be reduced on Thursday, assisted the funds in their upward movement.

The *Daily News* affirms that the just hope and expectations of Italy are deceived. It adds: "History will call the Emperor to a strict account for having made war on false pretensions and signed a mock and selfish peace—a peace that leaves Austria impregnably fortified in Northern Italy; that connects Central Italy to the patronage of the Pope and to the constant menace of military intervention on the part of the Pope's patrons and protectors; that takes no account of the welfare of the people, and substitutes for National Independence a Confederation under lock and key of Austrian garrisons. The Emperor of France has sown the seeds of future wars, and the closer we examine the pretended pacification the more futile and iniquitous it appears."

The *Morning Post* contends that the soul of the Treaty agreed upon is the Nationality guaranteed under every variety of local Government in a Confederation of the Italian States. The Emperor of Austria is to be King of Venetia solely as an internal member of the Confederation; he will rule less than 3,000,000 Italians, and will be controlled by a Confederation ruling not less than 26,000,000. The Pope is shorn virtually of his temporal supremacy; he is deprived of the substance, but keeps the shadow.

The *Times* says that Venice must hope that her independence will not be a mere name, and that the influence of France and Austria united will not be more unbearable than that of Austria singly. The Romans must hope that the Italian Confederacy under the honorary presidency of the Pope, will be nothing like any Government they have hitherto known. The Papal States are left as they were, but with a master somewhat greater than before; he is honorary President of the Italian Confederation and Gen. GUYON holds the sword at his side. The King of Naples is made a member of the Conferation, and has to learn the worth of that honor and its import. Europe has to welcome a new power—the Italian Confederation, older in dignity if not in time. England has nothing to do but look on. Austria is somewhat humbled, but relieved of a difficulty. Sardinia is aggrandized with a province that mistrusts her, and a neighbor that has earned an imperishable and inexhaustible claim to her gratitude. The Grand Dukes, we suppose, are once more to be reinstated in their thrones. France has now the game in her own hands. She has Europe before her. She can raise all Italy, and half the Austrian Empire against those Germans whom she has so often beaten—yet on the very summit of her ambition she renounces. France has spent fifty million sterling, and 50,000 men, only to give Milan a Piedmontese instead of an Austrian master, and to establish the Pope in a temporal dignity even beyond his imagination, and capable of extension. Is all this real? The Emperor's game must be a very long one.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons on the 11th, the Government guarantee to the Red Sea Telegraph Company was debated on a motion to postpone the confirmation of the guarantee. It was generally conceded that it was too late to cancel the contract, and the motion to postpone was rejected, and the action of the House of Lords in the matter was agreed to.

Mr. DISRAELI inquired whether the Government had received information on the subject of the Armistice, whether it was a mere military intervention or whether it involved any prospect of negotiations for peace?

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said nothing appeared on the face of the armistice to indicate that it applied to anything but military purposes. It was, however, for five weeks, and he trusted that during that interval the belligerent Powers would be ready to propose terms by which hostilities will be ended. The Government had no exclusive information, but expected dispatches soon.

General PEEL announced that the entire military force in the country on the 1st of June, was 100,600, including the embodied militia. On the 12th, Lord WODEHOUSE in the House of Lords, and Lord RUSSELL in the Commons, read NAPOLEON'S telegram, announcing peace. The latter added, that although there was an idea that the Emperor of the French would demand Savoy as a compensation for the expenses of war, "he had made no demand, and desired no addition to France." Loud and prolonged cheers greeted this announcement.

The Commons agreed to the Lords' amendment to the Atlantic Telegraph bill, Mr. LAING having explained the conditions of the Government guarantee, as already known. Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated that the Government had come to no determination in respect to the acceptance of the Fejee Islands.

The select Committee to inquire into the Pocket and Telegraph Contracts was appointed.

The last grand review and sham fight of the season had taken place at Aldershot, in the presence of the Queen and Royal Family, who remained at the camp several days.

The *Shipping Gazette* believes that the Australian mail contract has been given to Mr. LEVER, of the Galway line. Efforts were making to get Milford Haven made a port of arrival and departure for these mails.

The following is the Committee appointed to advise the Atlantic Telegraph Company on their new cable: Mr. Robert Stephenson, Mr. Brunel, Mr. E. Clark, Mr. Bidder, Prof. Wheatstone, Dr. W. A. Miller and Mr. Longridge. Mr. Latimore Clark is the new Engineer of the Company.

The question of the Panama and Australian Mail contract will be one of the first laid before the Committee on Contracts, now about to assemble.

The Australian mail is now nine days over-due.

FRANCE.

The Paris journals generally regarded the armistice as indicative of peace.

The Paris flour and wheat market was dull and lower. The provision market was also declining.

PRUSSIA.

It was reported at Berlin that the Emperor of Russia would shortly arrive there to attend a family conference to decide, after the abdication of the King, whether the crown shall be conferred on the Prince Regent or on his son, PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Assembly had elected a President of the Swiss Confederation for 1860, in the person of Councillor TRACHSELWALD. M. KUCHELN was chosen Vice-President, and M. ZIEGLER reëlected Chief of the Military General Staff.

NAPLES.

Two hundred soldiers, fifty of whom were Swiss revolted on the 7th at Naples, and left Fort Carmish for the purpose of rousing other troops to revolt, in which they failed. On arriving at the Champ de Mars all the Swiss and native troops who remained faithful met them with a discharge of artillery, and forty insurgents were killed and disabled.

It was stated that FILANGIERI had resigned the Presidency of the Council, but that the King had urged him to continue in office. He and the King had adopted a basis for important measures.

TURKEY.

The Turkish steamers *Silistria* and *Kars* are reported lost. The former had 350 passengers for Constantinople, 77 of whom perished. The Turkish crew assassinated and plundered the Christians during the salvage. The *Kars* had 300 passengers from Constantinople, and had not been heard of.

The Persians were said to be actively preparing in anticipation of war with Turkey.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Calcutta mails of June 3 and Hong Kong May 21 had reached England.

The Indian Government is said to have decided to permit all European troops who might desire it to receive their discharge and free passage to Great Britain, thus removing all grounds of complaint. It was expected that thousands would avail themselves of the offer.

The rebel force was gradually diminishing.

Produce had improved at Calcutta, but was dull. Exchange, 2s. 3¾d. Freights active and firm to London; to other ports unchanged. Imports dull.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the London *Times* says that Mr. WARD, the new American Minister, has left here for Shanghai in the steamer *Powhatan*, where he will be joined by Mr. BASCH, who, with Admiral HOPE, proceeds northward very shortly. Nothing is yet known as to the intentions of the French Minister, who is at Macao. It is understood that the English and American Ministers will proceed to Pekin, and it is hoped their reception will be a friendly one.

The Americans have chartered a light draught English steamer to carry their flag up the Peiho.

The gun-boat expedition had started for Macao.

Exchanges had slightly advanced and imports had been more active. Tea was firm, but quiet, in all the markets.

The American steamers, *Mississippi*, *Powhatan* and *Toeuen* were at Shanghae.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 13.

The market remained firm, and the advance noted in the *Africa's* advices was fully maintained, when the *North Briton* left. The sales for the three days footed up 32,000 bales, of which speculators took 4,000, and exporters 3,000 bales. The quotations were 7 1-16d. for New-Orleans middling, and 6 13-16d. for upland.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

The advices from Manchester continued favorable. Yarns were buoyant, at a slight advance; Cloths, however, remained quiet.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKETS.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. note favorable weather for the growing crops. BREADSTUFFS were dull. Flour very dull, and offered at lower rates. The quotations were 10@13. Wheat had advanced 1d.@2d., but was dull. Western red, 7s. 6d.@9s. 3d.; ditto white, 9s.@9s. 9d.; Southern white, 10s.@11s. Corn dull, but no material change in prices. Mixed and yellow, 5s. 10d.@6s. 3d.; white, 7s.@7s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF heavy at nominal prices. PORK also heavy, and declined slightly on all sorts. BACON dull and inactive. LARD dull, but steady. TALLOW declined a trifle.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

RESIN steady at 3s. 10d. for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, and selling at 38s. SUGAR firm. COFFEE firm. RICE quiet. ASHES—Pots firm at a trifling advance, and selling at 27s. 6d.@28s.; Pearls quiet at 28s.

LONDON MARKET.

BREADSTUFFS declined. WHEAT dull and declined 2s.@4s. SUGAR buoyant and advanced 6d.@1s. COFFEE firm at a slight advance on Ceylon. RICE heavy. TALLOW dull at 54s. LINSEED OIL 28s. 6d.@28s. 9d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Before the Peace news transpired Consols were at 95¾@96 for money, and 95¾@95⅞ for the account. Money was unchanged.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Sales had been made of Illinois Central Shares at 37¾@37 discount; Illinois Central 7 per cent. Bonds of 1875, 77; New-York Central 6s, 84; New York Central 7s, 94; Erie Railroad Bonds of 1862, 21; Pennsylvania Central Railroad Second Mortgage, 94½.

CHILD KILLED.—A child (name not known) was accidentally killed on board the steamer *Josephine Wooster*, near High Bridge, early last evening, by falling beneath the walking beam.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

THE MAILS BY THE TENNESSEE.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Decrees Secularizing the Church Property.

IMPORTANT STATE PAPERS.

By the arrival of the *Tennessee* at New-Orleans we obtain possession of our files and correspondence from Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico.

The details of news, of which we have had but a telegraphic synopsis, are of the highest interest.

A few moments before the *Tennessee* left Vera Cruz, private advices were received from the City of Mexico to the effect that the Government of MIRAMON was preparing to issue $18,000,000 of paper money.

Also it was stated from the capital that the same Government was about to raise a forced loan on all the native inhabitants of the country, in sums varying from $9 to $500 each individual.

Tepic has fallen into the hands of the Liberals, after being the only port held by MIRAMON for some time past.

The Tuspan and Tecolutla coast has been visited by a violent hurricane, and several vessels have been lost.

The French bark *Anahuac* has also been lost off Tampico bar. The cargo was saved in a damaged condition.

The steamer *Marquis de Havana*, from Havana, experienced heavy weather on her voyage to Vera Cruz, and threw part of her cargo, mostly wax, overboard.

Advices had reached Vera Cruz that the revolutionists of Yucatan had quietly dispersed to their homes, after the capture of ex-Gov. BARRERA, and that the revolution was believed to be over.

The city and harbor of Vera Cruz were still healthy, nor was there the slightest signs of the appearance of the vomito among the shipping.

Among recent decrees of the Juarez Government is one declaring the late Baron VON HUMBOLDT *benemerite* of the Republic, and providing for a marble statue of him to be executed in Italy, and erected in the College of Mines in the City of Mexico.

Gen. DEGOLLADO, who had resigned the portfolio of War to resume command of the army, had hastened to the north, meeting at Tampico with a most enthusiastic reception.

The conducta, whose various fortunes have attracted so much interest, reached Vera Cruz on the 26th June. It brought $4,260,263.

Fourth of July was duly observed at Vera Cruz. The fortress of Concepcion fired three salutes, at sunrise, at noon, and at evening, and the national flag was displayed on all the fortifications. The *Saratoga*, as well as the English, French and Spanish men-of-war at Sacrificios, also fired their three salutes in honor of the day.

The circular issued by the Liberal Government in regard to church property and other promised reforms

1. Cuts asunder Church and State by prohibiting the clergy from holding any civil offices, and throws them upon the voluntary contributions of the laity for support.

2. It nationalizes all the church property of Mexico, except the houses of worship, the nunneries, cemeteries, &c., actually occupied for religious worship and teaching.

3. It orders the sale of all the secular property of the Church, within a given time, and gives a liberal time to pay it in.

4. It curtails the national expenditures by discontinuing many unnecessary foreign missions, &c.

5. It abolishes interior customhouses and interior taxes on imports and exports.

The promulgation of this circular created great excitement in Vera Cruz, and all seem to approve of it.

The Decree of Secularization.

The following is the decree issued by the Constitutional Government, at Vera Cruz, declaring the property of the Church transferred to the nation:

I, BENITO JUAREZ, Constitutional President *ad interim* of the Mexican United States, to all the inhabitants make known that, with the unanimous accord of the Council of Ministers, and considering

That the principal motive of the actual war, prompted and sustained by the clergy, is to complete the emancipation of that body from the control of the civil authority:

That when the civil authority has sought, by favoring the clergy, to enhance its income, the clergy, in order to disclaim the sovereign authority, has refused even its own benefit:

That when the sovereign power, by lending force to the mandates of the clergy themselves in respect to parochial dues, has sought to remove the popular odium which curtailed the proper emoluments of the Church, the clergy appealed to prefer the loss of all rather than submit to any law:

That as the determination upon this point expressed by the Metropolitan proves that the clergy can support itself in Mexico, as it does elsewhere, without the civil law regulating its pacts and agreements with the devout:

That, if at previous times there was room for any one to doubt that the clergy has been a steadfast obstacle in the way of the establishment of public peace, to-day all men recognize that it is in a state of overt rebellion against the sovereign authority:

That in misapplying the legacies and gifts which the pious have intrusted to them for sacred objects, the clergy turns them to the public destruction, by sustaining and rendering daily more sanguinary the fratricidal quarrel which it set afoot in disowning the legitimate authority, and denying that the republic could constitute itself into any form that the majority selected:

That means of every sort having thus far been ineffectual to put an end to a war which must ruin the State, to leave longer in the hands of its sworn enemies the means they have so grossly abused would amount to adding their guilt:

That it is an imprescriptible duty to put in force all means that may save the situation and society:

Have thought fit to decree as follows:

ARTICLE 1. All the property which the secular and regular clergy has under various titles administered, whether it be in the form of lands, claims, or securities, and whatever the name or application, is the property of the State.

2. A special law shall determine the manner and form of bringing into the treasury of the nation all the property referred to in the preceding article.

3. There shall be perfect independence between affairs of State and affairs purely ecclesiastic. The Government shall limit itself to protecting with its authority the public services of the Catholic religion, as well as of all others.

4. The ministers of worship, for the administration of the sacraments, and the minor functions of the priesthood, are authorized to receive the voluntary offerings presented them, and to agree freely with the persons employing them as to the indemnification which should be paid them for the service they render. Neither the offerings nor the stipend shall be of a permanent or funded nature.

5. All orders of regular religious, which exist throughout the Republic, whatever may be the denomination or vows with which they were instituted, as well as all archicofradias, associations, congregations, or brotherhoods, annexed to religious communities as cathedral, parish, or any other churches, are suppressed.

6. The foundation or erection of new convents of regulars, of archicofradias, associations, congregations, or religious brotherhoods, whatever may be the style and the form they may assume for themselves, are prohibited. Equally prohibited is the use of the garb or habits of the suppressed orders.

7. In ordaining by this law the reduction of the regular ecclesiastics of the suppressed orders to secular clergy, it is decreed that like the latter they shall be subject to the ecclesiastical ordinary respectively, in whatever concerns the exercise of their ministry.

8. To each one of the regular ecclesiastics of the suppressed orders, who shall not resist the provisions of this law, there shall be paid by Government the sum of $500 once only. Those of this class of regular ecclesiastics, who, through infirmity or advanced age, are physically incapacitated for the service of the ministry, in addition to this sum of $500, shall receive a fund already determined, of $3,000, to be applied to their proper support. Of both sums they shall be at liberty to dispose freely, as of their own property.

9. The monks of the suppressed orders may take away to their future residences the furniture and utensils which they have had for their personal uses at the convent.

10. The images, decorations and sacred vessels of the churches of the suppressed orders, shall be delivered by formal inventory to the diocesan bishops.

11. The Governor of each District and the Governors of the States, at the request of the most Reverend Archbishop and of the Reverend Diocesan Bishops, shall designate the temples of the suppressed regulars which they desire to be preserved for divine service, specifying previously and minutely the necessity and utility of the house.

12. The books, printed or manuscript, the pictures, antiquities and other objects belonging to the suppressed religious communities, shall be applied to the museums, lyceums, libraries and other public establishments.

13. The regular ecclesiastics of the suppressed orders, who, at the end of fifteen days after the promulgation of this law in any place, shall continue in the use of the habit, or living in community, shall have no claim to the allotment named in Art. 8; and if, after said fifteen days fixed by this article, they assemble at any place in prosecution of their communal life, they shall be immediately expelled from the Republic.

14. The convents of nuns, actually existing, may continue to exist so long as they observe the economical regimen of their cloisters. Those convents of nuns who have been subject to the spiritual jurisdiction of any of the suppressed regulars, shall be placed under that of their respective diocesan Bishops.

15. Every nun, who shall withdraw from the cloister, shall receive on leaving the sum with which she may have endowed the convent, as her portion, as well as those arising from her paraphernalia, or acquired from private donations, or that she may properly have obtained from any pious donation. The nuns of the mendicant orders who have brought nothing to their monasteries, shall, nevertheless, receive $500, upon leaving the cloister. The sums received, whether as endowment or as pension, shall be entirely at the disposal of the recipient.

16. The political and judicial authorities of the place shall attend to furnishing every species of assistance to nuns renouncing the cloister, in order to realize the endowment, and insure the payment of the sum fixed in the previous article.

17. Every nun shall preserve the capital, which she gave as her endowment, upon her admission to the convent. This capital shall be invested in rural or City mortgages, by means of a formal writing operative in her favor individually.

18. To each of the convents of nuns shall be left a sufficient capital, which, with its other means, shall suffice for the repair of its buildings, for the expenses of the festivals of its proper patron, of the Nativity of our Lord, of Holy Week, of Corpus Christi, of the Resurrection, and of All Saints, and for other expenses of the community. The superiors and chaplains of the several convents shall frame estimates of these expenses, which shall be presented within fifteen days following the publication of this law to the governor of the district, or to the governors of the respective States, for their revision and approval.

19. All other property of said convents shall pass into the general treasury of the nation, in conformity to the provisions of Article 1 of this law.

20. The nuns who remain in the cloister may dispose of their several endowments, devising them freely in the form prescribed by law for all persons. In case that no will is made, and in defect of any relative capable of receiving the inheritance as heir-at-law, the endowment shall escheat to the public treasury.

21. The schools of novices attached to the convents of the female religious shall be perpetually closed. The actual novices are forbidden to profess, and upon leaving the school shall carry with them whatever gifts they brought to the convent.

22. Any disposition which shall be made of the property mentioned in this law and which shall be executed by any individual of the clergy, or by any other person who shall not have received the express authority of the Constitutional Government, shall be void and of no effect. The purchaser, whether a native or a foreigner, shall be obliged to restore the property purchased, or its value, and to pay beside a fine of five per cent. upon said value. The notary sanctioning such contract shall be deposed and perpetually disqualified for his public functions; and the witnesses, and others instrumental in the transaction, shall suffer the penalty of from one to four years of imprisonment.

23. All those who either directly or indirectly resist, or in any manner whatsoever hinder the fulfillment of the injunctions of this law, shall be either expelled from the Republic, or handed over to the judicial authority, according to the gravity of their offence in the eyes of the Government. In the latter case they shall be tried and punished as conspirators. And no pardon shall be operative to relieve sentences in such instances, when pronounced by competent tribunals.

24. All the penalties imposed by this law shall be rendered effective by the judicial officers of the nation or by the political officers of the States, a statement of the facts being immediately submitted to the General Government.

25. The Governor of the District and the Governors of the State shall mutually confer with each other and with this Government, as to the measures that may be proper for the punctual enforcement of the law.

It is therefore ordered to be printed, published, and communicated to all whom it may concern.

Given in the palace of the General Government, in Vera Cruz, the 12th day of July, 1859.

BENITO JUAREZ.

MELCHOR OCAMPO,
President of the Cabinet, Minister of Government, charged with the dispatch of Relations and of War and the Marine.

LIC. MANUEL RUIZ,
Minister of Justice, of Ecclesiastical Affairs, and of Public Instruction.

MIGUEL LERDO DE TEJADO,
Minister of Hacienda, charged with the Department of Fomento.

Second Decree Directing the Execution of the Law of Secularization.

MINISTRY OF THE TREASURY AND OF PUBLIC CREDIT.—BENITO JUAREZ, Constitutional President *ad interim* of the Republic to the citizens of Mexico; to wit:

In order that the occupation of the goods spoken of in the law of the 12th instant, may contribute efficaciously to the subdivision of the territorial property of the State, and produce a beneficial result for the nation, which is the great end of the reform involved in that law, I have resolved with the unanimous consent of the Cabinet to decree as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The seizure of the property restored to the domain of the nation by the aforesaid law, shall be effected in the federal district at a special office to be established by the Government for that purpose, and in each State at the chief offices of the Treasury, assisted by the principal administrations and collectorships of the taxes in their respective districts.

2. The day after the publication of this law in each place in which any of the said property may exist, the first political authority shall name the Commissioner or Commissioners who may be thought necessary, in order that they may proceed at once, in company with a notary or two witnesses to collect from the attorney, syndic, manager or steward in charge of such property all writings, books of accounts, and other documents relating to the interests of which they have had charge within the State in which they may happen to be found, as well as all specie on the spot, making inventory of the same, to be signed by the said officers and by the notary or witnesses.

3. If the said attornies syndics, stewards or messengers are unwilling to sign the inventories mentioned in the above article, or in any way refuse to further the duties therein prescribed, the chief political authority shall send for them and put them into the hands of the fiscal judge, to be tried for their disobedience to the laws, and their unjust detention of the public property. In the cases mentioned by this article, or in which resistance shall be offered, the Commissioner will proceed alone with the notary and witnesses requesting the assistance of the police or the armed force, provided such assistance be required.

4. The Commissioners shall go on without interruption, giving daily information of all things done in the discharge of their duty, to the authority by which they shall be named; and when all shall have been completed they shall render an exact account of their services with the inventories, to the special office mentioned in article 1; which shall then take charge of all property received for the account of the nation, and to be disposed of in conformity with the provisions of the law.

5. The political authorities shall also name one or two competent persons who, within the exact term of eight days, shall make plans for the division of the edifices occupied by all suppressed communities, and submit the same for the approval of the aforesaid authority. From these plans shall be excluded only those temples which are reserved by the Government for the performance of divine worship, according to article 11 of the law of the 12th inst.; and these plans of division having been once approved, the resulting fractions shall be separately valued.

6. This evaluation made, the said fractions shall be disposed of at public sale; the sales being verified in the Federal Districts by the chief of the new Government Office, or persons named by him; and in the several States by the chiefs of the treasury, agencies, managers, or receivers of taxes.

7. Notice of these sales shall be given, with a delay of nine days; three days after this term being given at intervals of one day each for the verification of the three transactions. These notices shall be published in the chief place of the department in which the lots and buildings are situated, with a clear and express designation of all the property to be disposed of; its value, and the time, place and how, at which the three transactions will take place. Publication to be made in the usual places and in the official gazette, if such exists.

8. In such sales all will be recognized as good which shall offer one-third part of the purchase money in cash, and another third in bonds of the recognized national debt of whatever denomination. The requisition of one third part in cash will be invariable, and those will be regarded as the best bids which offer the largest share of national bonds.

9. The sale shall be concluded at the first transaction, if an admissible bid be then made; and if no such bid be made in the course of the three offerings, the proper officers shall accept the first admissible private bid that shall be made them.

10. Payment in all sales made conformably to the above regulations, as well in cash as in bonds, shall be made on the signing of the respective papers; nevertheless the Government, whenever it shall think best to do so, may allow the part payable in cash to remain on mortgage of the property sold for the term of five or nine years, with interest at six per cent. *per annum*. But a preference shall always be given on bids of the same amount to bids made for cash down. The bonds accepted must, in all cases, be delivered on the conclusion of the deed of sale.

11. All mortgages executed in favor of the secular or regular clergy, whether arising from impositions made before the law of June 25, 1856, or from the adjudications, sales or agreements of sales, made in virtue of that law since the date of its promulgation, may be redeemed by the actual mortgagors in this form: Three-fifths in titles or bonds of the national debt, of whatever origin or denomination; and two-fifths in cash, payable in equal monthly installments, during forty months calculated from the date of the contract of redemption, paying down the due proportion of their equivalent in bonds of the national debt, and signing obligations for the proportion payable in cash.

12. The said obligations must be payable to the bearer, and hypothecated upon the property which is to be redeemed; this circumstance being noted in the document; the mortgage not being canceled until the obligations in question shall have been fulfilled in all their parts.

14. In places in which no bonds of the national debt are to be found, the chiefs of the proper offices may accept obligations for the delivery of said obligations within a reasonable delay, either at the Capital of the State to which these places may belong, or at the Capital of the Republic when public order shall be restored. These obligations shall be remitted to the proper officers.

15. If the thirty days mentioned in Article 12, shall pass by with no effort on the part of the mortgagors to redeem the capital involved, their rights will be regarded as renounced, and the redemption shall be allowed to be effected by the first bidder within ten days after. Due notice of all such cases shall be given in each instance every week by the proper officers.

16. All purchases made in virtue of the preceding Article shall be accomplished in obedience to the provisions of the preceding Article, with the single exception, that the obligations covering the part to be paid in cash, must be indorsed to the satisfaction of the proper officer.

17. The space of ten days once passed by, the proper officer shall proceed to the sale, at public auction, of the said mortgaged property, subject to the provisions of Article 7 of this law.

18. In such sales the provisions of Article 11 shall requisite the bids to be offered and accepted.

19. The obligations to pay cash accepted in such sales shall be satisfactorily indorsed, and the portion payable in bonds must be paid in at the time of sale.

20. In the same form and terms expressed in the preceding articles, with the sole difference that the valuations or declarations made formerly for the payment of taxes shall serve as the basis of the sales, shall public auction be made of all the estates held by the regular or secular clergy, not taken out of mortmain at the date of this law, under the operation of the law of June 25, 1856.

21. In these alienations, as well as those treated of in Articles 6, 7, 8 and 9 of this law, all expenses shall be paid by the purchaser. But in none of these cases of redemption, surrogation, auction or other official acts shall the officials mentioned in this law collect any taxes or charges of any nature from the persons interested.

22. Actual mortgagees who shall redeem the sums for which their property is pledged within the thirty days allowed them by Article 12 shall be exempted from the payment of all interest due at date. In cases of non-redemption the Government shall compel payment of such interest to the persons who actually purchase such property.

23. Whenever the purchasers of any property spoken of in this law shall not wish to avail themselves of the time allowed by Article 11. for their cash payments, the Government shall accept payment at once, making proper discount therefor.

24. Those who shall purchase hypothecated property under this law, the time of hypothecation of which is already fulfilled, or will be fulfilled within a year from the date of this law, cannot demand its redemption from the actual mortgagee before the end of the said year. In all other cases, the purchasers must respect the agreements entered into, and exact redemption only at the date specified in the contracts.

25. All property acquired under Article 20 of this law must be treated with due reference to the Law of June 23, 1856.

26. The rural estates which have reverted to the clergy under he above-quoted law of June 25, 1856, must be anew exposed to sale, in such lots as shall seem proper to the Governors of the several States. In the disposal of the said lots preference shall be shown to the actual sub-lessees and inhabitants of the same estate; and only in case of their failure to complete the purchase in the time fixed by the State Government, shall the property be exposed for sale to the highest bidder.

27. The thirty days conceded to the actual mortgagors by Article 2, and the ten days conceded by Article 17 having elapsed, any one who shall inform the Government of an incumbrance not discharged, and unknown to the Government, shall have the right to substitute himself in the place of the borrower, by paying down 70 *per cent.* of the value of the incumbrance in bonds of the public debt, and the rest in cash as per Article 11.

28. Those who shall give information of estates not put out of mortmain, according to the law of June 25, 1856, and with the condition of which the Government shall not previously have been acquainted, shall have a right to have these estates adjudged to themselves for the value specified in the returns for taxes, or that failing, at the value represented in their actual rent, payable in like manner as specified by Article 27.

29. These concessions must be formally asked within 20 days after the information is given to the authorities, or the right of claim them will expire.

30. They must be made in writing, at the proper offices, as above specified.

31. In respect to property now lying within the power of the usurping Government in Mexico, all persons interested must make their applications to the Supreme Constitutional Government, and all contracts will be executed before notaries public, subject to being modified or canceled when order shall be restored to the places specified. The delays conceded by Articles 12 and 15 of this law once gone by, the Government may order the sale of the property at public auction, in the terms prescribed by Article 17.

32. To fix the amount of hypothecated properties to be preserved by the religious communities, according to Articles 8, 17 and 18 of the aforesaid law of the 12th instant, if the stewards or chaplains of the said communities shall not, within fifteen days present a notice of the number of nuns who have given in their dowries, and the amount of said dowries as well as the annual expenses spoken of in the aforesaid article 18, then in such cases the proper official of the Treasury shall, in conjunction with the highest local political authority, and after proper investigation, fix the sum to be allowed to each community for each of these objects, and specify the revenues to be applied to each, and put the same at the disposal of the steward or manager of the community.

33. Of the whole sum produced in cash or on time by the sales and redemptions of all the property spoken of in this law, *twenty per cent.* shall go to each State on the total raised in its own territory, to be used in improving public roads and ways, and on other objects of general utility. And in order to carry out this purpose, the Treasury offices of each State shall forward as fast as possible to each State Treasurer the proportion of specie and obligations falling due to him.

34. Five per cent. of the money collected in each of the Districts shall be disbursed, in conformity with the directions of the Federal authority, and of the Governors of the States, among the employes of each of the several State offices.

35. For the admission and amortization of the national debt, according to the laws of the law, all the rules established by the laws shall be observed: the supreme Government remaining authorized to dictate whatever measures it may think advisable with the view of assuring the interests of the nation in all operations to be executed in conformity with this law. In

RUFUS CHOATE.

Tributes to the Memory of the Hon. Rufus Choate.

MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF BOSTON.

ADDRESS OF EDWARD EVERETT.

FUNERAL OF MR. CHOATE.

MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK BAR.

Addresses by Mr. Hiram Ketchum and Ex-Judge Peabody.

At the meeting of the citizens of Boston, held at Faneuil Hall, on Friday, in memory of the Hon. RUFUS CHOATE, the following eloquent address was delivered by the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT:

ADDRESS OF MR. EVERETT.

MR. MAYOR AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I obey the only call which could with propriety have drawn me at this time from my retirement, in accepting your invitation to unite with you in the melancholy duties which we are assembled to perform. While I speak, sir, the lifeless remains of our dear departed friend are expected; it may be have already returned to his bereaved home. We sent him forth, but a few days since, in search of health; the exquisite bodily organization, overtasked and shattered, but the master intellect still shining in unclouded strength. Anxious, but not desponding, we sent him forth, hopeful that the bracing air of the ocean which he greatly loved, the respite from labor, the change of scene, the cheerful intercourse, which he was so well calculated to enjoy with congenial spirits abroad, would return him to us refreshed and renovated—but he has come back to us dust and ashes, a pilgrim already on his way to

"The undiscovered country, from whose bourne
No traveler returns."

How could I refuse to bear my humble part in the tribute of respect which you are assembled to pay to the memory of such a man; a man not only honored by me, in common with the whole country, but tenderly cherished as a faithful friend, from the morning of his days, and almost from the morning of mine? one with whom through life I was delighted to take sweet counsel; for whom I felt an affection never riddled for a moment, during nearly forty years since it sprung up. I knew our dear friend, Sir, from the time that he entered the law school at Cambridge; I was associated with him as one of the Massachusetts delegation, in the House of Representatives of the United States, between whom and myself there was an entire community and feeling of opinion on all questions of men and measures; and with whom, in the late years, as his near neighbor, and especially during illness confined him at home, I have enjoyed opportunities of the most intimate social intercourse. Upon that he is gone, Sir, I feel that one more is taken away of those most trusted and loved, and with whom I had most hoped to finish the journey; nay, Sir, one whom, in the course of nature, I should have preceded to its end, and who would have performed for me the last kindly office, which I, with drooping spirit, would fain perform for him.

But although with a willing heart I undertake the duty you have devolved upon me, I cannot but feel how little remains to be said. It is but echoing the voice, which has been heard from every part of the country—from the Bar, from the Press, from every association from which it could with propriety be uttered, to say that he stood at the head of his profession in this country. If, in his own or any other part of the Union, there was his superior in any branch of legal knowledge, there was certainly no one who united, to the same extent, profound learning in the law, with a range almost boundless of miscellaneous reading, reasoning powers of the highest order, intuitive quickness of perception, a wariness and circumspection never taken by surprise, and an imagination, which rose on a bold and easy wing to the biggest heaven of invention. These powers, trained by diligent cultivation, these attainments, combined and applied with sound judgment, consummate skill and exquisite taste, necessarily placed him at the head of the profession of his choice; where, since the death of Mr. WEBSTER, he shone without a rival. With such endowments, formed at the best schools of professional education, exercised with unwearied assiduity, through a long professional life, under the spur of generous ambition, and the heavy responsibility of an ever growing reputation to be sustained—if possible to be raised—he *could* fill no second place.

But he did not, like most eminent jurists, content himself with the learning or the fame of his profession. He was more than most men in any profession, in the best sense of the word, a man of letters. He kept up his academical studies in after life. He did not think it the part either of wisdom or good taste to leave behind him at school or at college, the noble languages of the great peoples of antiquity; but he continued through life to read the Greek and Roman classics. He was also familiar with the whole range of English literature; and he had a respectable acquaintance with the standard French authors. This wide and varied circle of reading not only gave a liberal expansion to his mind, in all directions, but it endowed him with a great wealth of choice but unstudied language, and enabled him to command a richness of illustration, whatever subject he had in hand, beyond most of our public speakers and writers. This stale for reading was formed in early life. While he was at the law school at Cambridge, I was accustomed to meet him more frequently than any other person of his standing. In the alcoves of the Library of the University. As he advanced in years, and acquired the means of gratifying his taste in this respect he formed a miscellaneous collection, probably as valuable as any other in Boston; and he was accustomed playfully to say that every Saturday afternoon, after the labor of the week, he indulged himself in buying and bringing home a new book. Thus reading with a keen relish, as a relaxation from professional toil, and with a memory that nothing worth retaining escaped, he became a living storehouse of polite literature, out of which, with rare facility and grace, he brought forth treasures new and old, not seeming these last the least precious.

Though living mainly for his profession, Mr. CHOATE engaged to some extent in public life, and that at an early age, as a member of the Legislature of Massachusetts, and of the National House of Representatives, and to riper years as a Senator of the United States, as the successor of Mr. WEBSTER, whose entire confidence he enjoyed, and whose place he, if any one, was not unworthy to fill. In these different positions he displayed consummate ability. His appearance, his silent demeanor in either House of Congress, commanded respect. He was one of the few whose very presence in a public assembly was a call to order. In the daily routine of legislation he did not take an active part. He rather shunned clerical work, and consequently avoided, as much as duty permitted, the labors of the committee-room; but on every great question that came up while he was a member of either House of Congress, he made a great speech; and when he had spoken, there was very little left for any one else to say on the same side of the question. I remember, on one occasion, after he had been defending, on broad national grounds, the policy of affording a moderate protection to our native industry, showing that it was not merely a local, but a national interest, and seeking to establish this point by a great variety of illustrations, equally novel and ingenious, a Western member, who had hitherto wholly dissented from this view of the subject, exclaimed that he "was the most persuasive speaker he had ever heard."

But though abundantly able to have filled a prominent place among the distinguished active statesmen of the day, he had little fondness for political life, and no aptitude whatever for the out-door's management; for the electioneering legerdemain; for the wearisome correspondence with local great men; and the heart-breaking drudgery of franking cart loads of speeches and public documents to the four winds, which are necessary at the present day to great success in a political career. Still less adroit was he in turning to some personal advantage whatever topic happens for the moment to attract public attention; fishing with ever freshly-baited hook in the turbid waters of an ephemeral popularity. In reference to some of the arts by which political advancement is sought and obtained, he once said to me, with that well-known characteristic look, in which sadness and compassionate pleasantry were about equally mingled: "They did not do such things in WASHINGTON'S day."

If there was ever a truly disinterested patriot, RUFUS CHOATE was that man. In his political career there was no shade of selfishness. Had he been willing to purchase advancement at the price often paid for it, there never was a moment, from the time he first made himself felt and known, that he could not have commanded anything which any party could bestow. But he desired none of the rewards or honors of success. On the contrary he not only for his individual self regarded office as a burden—an obstacle in the way of cultivation of his professional and literary tastes—but he held that of necessity, and in consequence of the strong tendency of our parties to assume a sectional character, conservative opinions, seeking to moderate between the extremes which agitate the country, must of necessity be in the minority; that it was the "mission" of men who hold such opinions not to fill honorable and lucrative posts, which are unavoidably monopolized by active leaders, but to speak prudent words on great occasions, which would command the respect, if they do not enlist the sympathies, of both the conflicting parties, and insensibly influence the public mind. He comprehended and accepted the position: he knew that it was one liable to be misunderstood, and sure to be misrepresented at the time; but not less sure to be justified when the interests and passions of the day are buried beneath the clods of the valley.

But this ostracism, to which his conservative opinions condemned him, produced not a shade of bitterness in his feelings. His patriotism was as cheerful as it was intense. He regarded our confederated Republic, with its wonderful adjustment of State and Federal organization;—the States bearing the burden and descending to the details of local administration, the General Government molding the whole into one general nationality, and representing it in the family of nations—as the most wonderful phenomenon in the political history of the world. Too much of a statesman to join the unreflecting disparagement, with which other great forms of national polity are often spoken of in this country, he yet considered the old—but the wisest and most successful of them, the British Constitution, as a far less wonderful political system than our confederated Republic. The territorial extent of the country; the beautiful play into each other of its great commercial, agricultural and manufacturing interests; the material prosperity, the advancement in arts and letters, and manners already made; the capacity for further indefinite progress in this vast theatre of action, in which Providence has placed the Anglo American race;—stretching from Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Arctic circle to the tropics, were themes on which he dwelt, as none but he could dwell; and he believed that with patience, with mutual forbearance, with a willingness to think that our brethren, however widely we may differ from them, may be as honest and patriotic as ourselves, our common country would eventually reach a height of prosperity of which the world as yet has seen no example.

With such gifts, such attainments, and such a spirit, he placed himself, as a matter of course, not merely at the head of the jurists and advocates, but of the public speakers of the country. After listening to him at the Bar, in the Senate, or upon the academic or popular platform, you felt that you had heard the best that could be said in either place. That mastery which he displayed at the forum and in the deliberative assembly was not less conspicuous in every other form of public address. As happens in most cases of eminent jurists and statesmen, possessing a brilliant imagination and able to adorn a severe course of reasoning with the charms of a glowing fancy or a sparkling style, it was sometimes said of him, as it was said before him of BURKE and ERSKINE, of AMES and PINKNEY, that he was more of a rhetorician than a logician—that he dealt in words and figures of speech more than in facts or arguments. These are the invidious comments by which dull or prejudiced men seek to disparage those gifts which are furthest from their own reach.

It is, perhaps, by his discourses on academical and popular occasions that he is most extensively known in the community, as it is these which were listened to with delighted admiration by the largest audiences. He loved to treat a purely literary theme; and he knew how to throw a magic freshness—like the cool morning dew on a cluster of purple grapes—over the most familiar topics at a patriotic celebration. Some of these occasional performances will ever be held among the brightest gems of our literature. The eulogy on DANIEL WEBSTER, at Dartmouth College, in which he mingled at once all the light of his genius and all the warmth of his heart, has, within my knowledge, never been equaled among the performances of its class in this country for sympathetic appreciation of a great man, discriminating analysis of character, fertility of illustration, weight of sentiment, and a style at once chaste, nervous and brilliant. The long sentences which have been criticised in this as in his other performances, are like those which Dr. CHANNING admired and commended in Milton's prose—well compacted, full of meaning, fit vehicles for great thought.

But he does not deal exclusively in those ponderous sentences. There is nothing of the artificial Johnsonian ballance in his style. It is as often marked by a pregnant brevity as by a sonorous amplitude. He is sometimes satisfied, in concise epigrammatic clauses, to skirmish with his light troops and drive in the enemy's outposts. It is only on fitting occasions, when great principles are to be vindicated and solemn truths told; when some moral or political Waterloo or Solferino is to be fought, that he puts on the entire panoply of his gorgeous rhetoric. It is then that his majestic sentences swell to the dimensions of his thought; that you hear afar off the awful roar of his rifled ordnance; and when he has stormed the heights, and broken the centre, and trampled the squares, and turned the staggering wings of the adversary, that he sounds his imperial clarion along the whole line of battle, and moves forward with all his hosts in one overwhelming charge. [Enthusiastic applause.]

Our friend was, in all the personal relations of life, the most unselfish and disinterested of men. Commanding, from an early period, a valuable clientelage, and rising rapidly to the summit of his profession, and to the best practice of the Courts of Massachusetts, and in the Supreme Courts of the United States, with no expensive tastes or habits, and a manner of life highly unostentatious and simple, advancing years overtook him with but slender provision for their decline. He reaped little but fame, where he ought to have reaped both fame and fortune. A career which in England would have been crowned with affluence, and probably with distinguished rank and office, found him at sixty chained to the treadmill of laborious practice.

He might, indeed, be regarded as a martyr to his profession. He gave to it his time, his strength, and neglecting due care of regular bodily exercise and occasions entire relaxation, he might be said to have given to it his life. He assured the racking anxities and feverish excitements of his clients. From the courts, where he argued the causes entrusted to him, with all the energy of his intellect, rousing into corresponding action an overtasked nervous system, these cares and anxities followed him to the weariness of his midnight vigils, and the unrest of his sleepless pillow. In this way he led a long professional career, worn and harrassed with other men's cares, and sacrificed ten added years of professional usefulness to the intensity with which he threw himself into the discharge of his duties in middle life.

There are other recollections of our friend's career, other phases of his character, on which I would gladly dwell; but the hour has elapsed, and it is not necessary. The gentlemen who have preceded me, his professional brethren, his pastor, the Press of the country, generously allowing past differences of opinion to be buried in his grave, have more than made up for any deficiency in my remarks. His work is done—nobly, worthily done. Never more in the temples of justice—never more in the Senate Chamber—never more in the crowded assembly—never more in this consecrated hall where he so often held listening crowds in rapt admiration, shall we catch the unearthly glance of his eye, or listen to the strange sweet music of his voice. To-morrow we shall follow him—the pure patriot—the consummate jurist—the eloquent orator—the honored citizen—the beloved friend, to the last resting-place;—and who will not feel, as we lay him there, that a brighter genius and a warmer heart are not left among living men?

The Mayor then read the following preamble and resolution, to which Mr. EVERETT had spoken, and they were unanimously adopted:

In the all wise operations of the Divine Providence, our distinguished fellow-citizen, RUFUS CHOATE, has been removed from the natural world, and we have assembled in Faneuil Hall, without distinction of political party, or of religious creed, to do honor to his memory in an occasion like this our words should be few. It is not necessary to speak of the unsurpassed genius of one whose name is familiar in every part of our country; to recall his patriotism within these walls, which have so often resounded to his stirring appeals, or to dwell on his vast acquirements, his matchless eloquence, his professional zeal, his unselfish devotion to every trust reposed in him, and his childlike simplicity and unaffected modesty among those who have been his neighbors and friends, his clients and his admirers, during the whole period of his professional career—

The name that dwells on every tongue,
No minstrel needs!

We mourn that we shall see him no more in these tabernacles of flesh; but we rejoice that he died in the full maturity of his powers: that his eye was not dim nor his natural force abated, and that his end was gentleness and peace.

Resolved, That we tender in his family our earnest and respectful sympathy in their great bereavement, to request permission to attend the remains of our departed friend to their last resting place in the grave.

FUNERAL OF MR. CHOATE.

The funeral of Mr. CHOATE took place on Saturday, from the Essex-street Church. Private services were first held at Mr. CHOATE'S late residence, No. 3 Winthrop-place. A procession was then formed, which proceeded to the Church. The *Traveller* says:

"A great multitude thronged the entrance to the church, filling the square long before the hour appointed for the commencement of the services. The galleries were opened to the people at 11 o'clock, and were immediately crowded.

The remains of the deceased were brought into the Church a few minutes after 11 o'clock by H. F. Thomas, Sidney Bartlett, Peleg W. Chandler, and George W. Thayer, who acted as pall bearers. The remains were enclosed in a decide burial casket, which bore on the top the simple inscription.

"Rufus Choate,
Died July 15, 1859."

Nearly the whole of the body of the house was occupied by gentlemen of the legal profession, nearly every bar in the State being represented. One pew contained five of the college classmates of Mr. Choate, as follows: the Hon. JOHN AIKEN, of Andover; Dr. WYATT C. BORDEN, of Beverly; the Hon. DAVID BROWN, of Bath, Me.; the Rev. JACOB CUMMINGS, of Exeter, N. H.; and the Hon. JOHN D. WILLARD, of Troy, N. Y. Among those present were Gov. SANDS, the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, gentlemen connected with the State and City Governments, and distinguished strangers. The rear part of the house was crowded with a great number of the most influential citizens of Boston.

A funeral address was delivered by the Rev. NEHEMIAH ADAMS, Mr. CHOATE'S pastor, who related the following incidents in the course of his remarks:

It will not be deemed unsuitable if his pastor should, "now here and there," as he himself would say, open to you a slight view of him as a parishioner. The intervals were not very long between some expression or token of his remembrance—all the more grateful as they were oftentimes delicate and simple; though now and then the valuable contribution to the pastor's library of the work in sixteen volumes, or in six, or in four, or two, reflected as much honor upon the giver, who showed his own power to appreciate and select such books, as it made the receiver feel the obligation to raise his own standard of acquirements.

It was the man himself appearing before you in his tokens of remembrance which gave them their principal value. If he is at Washington he must needs tell a minister at home, in his letter, how "the Sabbath bells do not a little aggravate home-sickness." See, once for all, in a note accompanying a royal octavo edition of WORDSWORTH, the man, original and peculiar in his kindness to a pastor as he was in all other qualities; for there is little risk in supposing that very few men ever wrote just such a letter as the following under the same circumstances:

"MY DEAR SIR: Having had a child born, within a few days, I have thought I could do no honester thing than to send my Minister a volume of poetry—a votive volume, as WORDSWORTH might say. I shall be sorry if you happen to own the edition.

I am most truly,
Your friend and servant,
E. CHOATE."

Oct. 2.

Had he been an angel, could any Christian pastor ever have feared, for his own sake, to preach before him, knowing that such a heart was in his bosom? No, the only pain was in the intenseness of the desire to say or do anything which might be to the spiritual benefit of such a man.

I have kneeled with him in prayer when a great sorrow was upon his heart. I have stood with him as he leaned against the door and wept. Yea, I have seen him weep. And when *he* wept, you will believe that it was to me, and would be to any man, "a great mourning: as the mourning of Hadadrimmon."

A very short time before he was to deliver his address before the New-England Society at New-York, I asked him if he had yet written it. "Not the seventh thousand part of a word" was his idiomatic answer. "But," said he, "I believe that I shall appropriate a speech made at Park-street Church the other evening." It was the change at the ordination of a young friend from Geneva who was to labor as an Evangelist in Canada. Coming as the candidate did from Geneva, it was natural for any one who addressed him to speak of the Puritans in their connection with Geneva.

On board the steamer he said to me: "I am going to the Isle of Wight." I believe that he expected there to find his grave. He knew that it was only a question of time with regard to the issue of his disease. He had as great a dread of bodily suffering, and of its effect upon those who witnessed it, as I ever knew. It was, therefore, one of the many marks of extraordinary power in this man, that he was willing to die far from home, rather than know that those whom he loved were enduring the pangs which his protracted sufferings might occasion.

He once said, speaking of sudden death, "I agree with DR QUINCY on that subject." "The prayer," said Mr. C., "From sudden death, good Lord deliver us," "must mean, *from death unprepared for*, as the expression is also rendered. Otherwise I protest against it." His wish was not granted. But death prepared for by means of any sufferings is followed by a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory. He may have been led about in the dark wilderness of sickness and pain, to humble him and to prove him, and that he might know what was in his heart, and whether he would love the Lord his God, or no.

At the close of the services in the church, a procession was formed, in which the members of the Bar, classmates of the deceased, and a long concourse of citizens joined. W. C. WILLIAMSON acted as Chief Marshal, assisted by HENRY H. HALLETT, CAUSTEN BROWN, Dr. WM. H. PAIGE, J. D. BALL, SAMUEL L. THORNDIKE, and Dr. WM. E. COALE. The procession formed on Summer-street. It was headed by the Brigade Band. Then followed Mayor LINCOLN and Alderman PIERCE, Gov. BANKS and EDWARD EVERETT, members of the City Council of Boston, members of the Suffolk Bar and other Bars in the State to the number of two hundred persons, Judges of the Courts, officers of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons and others. Next came a beautiful hearse with glass sides revealing the burial casket within, and drawn by two black horses covered with black netting.

The following gentlemen, several of whom were classmates of Mr. CHOATE in college, acted as pall-bearers:

Peleg W. Chandler, Judge Thomas, George W. Thayer, Chas. Scudder, John Tappan, Sidney Bartlett, Charles Lowell Blanchard, John Aiken, John D. Willard, Wyatt C. Boyden, Jacob Cummings, and David Brownson.

During the progress of the procession the bells tolled, and the report of minute-guns reverberated over the city with impressive effect. The route of the procession was crowded with spectators.

At Cambridge bridge nearly all composing the procession but the relatives and a few personal friends of the deceased halted, opened to the right and left, and the hearse and carriage passed on towards Mount Auburn, while the escort returned.

During the passage of the procession through Cambridge, the bells of that city were tolled by order of the Mayor. The national colors floated at half-mast over Fort Washington, from the Lafayette flagstaff in Cambridgeport, and from other points in the city.

MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK BAR.

On Saturday last the members of the Bar of this City met in the United States District Court room, to pay their tribute of respect to the memory of the late RUFUS CHOATE, to give expression to their sense of his loss, and to unite with the whole public in doing homage to his genius as an orator and his virtues as a man. The room was well filled. Among the gentlemen present were Hon. Judge CLERKE of the Supreme Court, Hon. Judges SLOSSON and WOODRUFF of the Superior Court, Hon. Judge DALY of the Court of Common Pleas, CHARLES O'CONOR, ESQ., Ex Judge B. O'CONNOR, Ex Judge C. PEABODY, MALCOLM CAMPBELL, Esq., ROBERT EMMET, Esq., Mr. HIRAM KETCHUM, Ex-Recorder TALLMADGE, and Rev. Dr. VINTON.

On motion of Mr. TALLMADGE, Hon. Judge CLERKE was appointed to preside, Judges SLOSSON and DALY were elected Vice-Presidents, and Messrs. JAMES F. DWIGHT and WM. H. BROWN were requested to act as Secretaries.

Judge CLERKE, in taking the chair, said:

I thank you for the honor you have just conferred on me. Although I had not the great privilege and gratification of knowing Mr. CHOATE, or of even witnessing his efforts, either at the forum or elsewhere, still no person connected with the legal profession for so long a period as I have been, can be ignorant of his merits. His fame penetrated every temple of justice and every legislative hall in the United States. Like the atmosphere it diffused itself over the whole land. He united in an unwonted degree powers and faculties very rarely combined. His general scholastic and literary attainments were of a high order; he was profoundly read in jurisprudence; he was a constant and indefatigable student, and he possessed great skill and dexterity as a tactician and as an advocate. To all these qualifications was added transcendent oratorical power. In this respect he possessed the genuine, subtle fire of genius; not mere frenzy—not mere readiness—not the mere mechanical power of uttering words in harmonious order with facility and appropriate diction; but his words were instinct with shining and lofty thought, searching and overpowering, clothing impassioned and original conceptions with the aptest and chastest imagery. He led away captive the minds of his auditory; he electrified and astonished them; and for the time, more completely than the asserted mesmeric influence, made jurors, and sometimes judges, subject to his will. This is a tremendous and a dangerous power; but I believe he exercised it, like a man deeply conscious of his duty to his fellow man, and of his responsibility to the gracious bestower of every gift—the Lord and Saviour of us all.

It is, therefore, highly expedient that the Bar of New-York should testify their regard for the memory of this eminent American lawyer, and their regret at his premature death. And I repeat, gentlemen, that I feel highly honored and gratified in being called upon to preside at a meeting of our profession, convened for such a purpose.

Mr. HIRAM KETCHUM in submitting the subjoined resolutions, said:

MR. PRESIDENT: The Bar of New York have met today to pay a tribute of respect and gratitude to the memory of the Hon. RUFUS CHOATE. Mr. CHOATE was recently in the midst of life, indulging, as we may suppose, bright hopes and high aspirations for the future of life. Wearied, and nearly exhausted by the arduous labors of his profession, he hoped to recruit his health and strength, by a short visit to a neighboring province belonging to another country. For a brief season it seemed that this hope would be realized, but his malady took an unfavorable turn, and suddenly, and unexpectedly, our friend departed this life. Death laid his icy fingers on the strings of his noble heart, and the pulsations of that heart stood still. He died; but he was not permitted to die at home, in the endeared society of kindred and friends; that home where his chiefest joys were garnered up, where had been often heard the unpremeditated, the most mellifluous utterances of his eloquence, where had been profusely scattered, with spontive and careless hand, the choicest, the sweetest flowers of fancy, and where the kindly sympathies of his heart, found full play. He could never return to that Bar by which he was respected, honored, loved, and of which he was the acknowledged leader and chief ornament; to that community of which he was the pride, and to that native country which he loved, every part and section of which was warmly embraced by his patriotism.

We do well to honor the name and memory of one whose genius, glowing with a seraph's fire, whose long years of untiring devotion to the study and practice of our profession, have so elevated that profession itself, and honored us and the whole brotherhood of the Bar. For myself, I rejoice that the language of LETTIS CUOATE and DANIEL WEBSTER is my native tongue. And not the Bar only has he honored, but the whole community. Our departed brother was an interpreter and a minister of the law; and every conservative, patriotic, enlightened and faithful minister of the law deserves, and will receive the gratitude of the community. It is the law which defines, guards and upholds civil liberty itself, at once our protection and our boast.

I will now, by the direction of the Committee, submit the resolutions which have been prepared for the occasion.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the Bar of New-York have heard with deep regret the intelligence of the decease of their eminent brother, the Hon. RUFUS CHOATE, while yet in the midst of his luminous professional career.

Resolved, That, as a lawyer, possessing a mind enriched by profound and varied legal learning, and disciplined by the exercise of severe logic and nice discrimination, Mr. CHOATE, in the judgment of this Bar, stood in the first rank of the profession; and as an ingenious, zealous and eloquent advocate, he has left behind him no superior at the American Bar.

Resolved, That our distinguished brother reached this enviable position by his literary and classical attainments, his ardent love of the legal profession, his untiring industry in the study of the law, and the preparation of his cases for argument in the Courts, and by the assiduous cultivation of eloquence as the art of persuasion. Eloquence was the attainment in which he most surpassed other men. Like the late WILLIAM WIRT, WILLIAM PINKNEY, and THOMAS ADDIS EMMET, Mr. CHOATE did not deem his thoughts, however profound, or his arguments, however cogent, fitto be presented to the tribunal which he wished to influence, till they were clothed in a drapery as tasteful, as rich, and attractive, as imagination could invent or fancy weave. So long as the human heart shall retain its earthly nature, requiring its kindly, generous, and noble sensibilities to be awakened; so long as the human mind shall need to be stimulated to the exercise of its faculties, and lifted to the higher regions of thought, so long will eloquence be useful at the bar. But, let the student of law never forget that the main reliance of each of these eminent jurists was upon exact learning, profound thought, and most thorough investigation.

Resolved, That above and beyond his elegant classical attainments, his profound legal learning, and his glowing and captivating elcquence, we take most delight, at this time, in calling to mind those characteristics of our departed friend which made him known as the faithful and devoted husband, the kind and affectionate father, the true and fast friend, the genial companion, the courteous and obliging gentleman, and the good citizen. These are qualities which make up the man, in every profession and sphere of life, to whom the homage of our common nature is always cheerfully rendered.

Resolved, That while we can never cease to admire the brilliant reputation which crowned the efforts of such men as WILLIAM PINKNEY, THOMAS ADDIS EMMET, NICHOLAS HILL and RUFUS CHOATE, we cannot forget that it was earned by the labors of anxious days and sleepless nights; by the loss of health, and the premature sacrifice of life itself. While, therefore, we hold up the example of such eminent members of our profession for imitation, let it be qualified with the voice of warning to avoid the perilous extreme to which this devotion led them—

"So mayest thou live till, like ripe fruit, thou drop
Into thy mother's lap, or be with ease
Gather'd, not harshly pluck'd for death mature."

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed, and signed by the officers of the meeting, be transmitted to the family of the deceased, with an expression of the profound sympathy of the Bar, in regret for their irreparable bereavement.

EPISTLE OF JUDGE PEABODY.

EX-JUDGE PEABODY, in seconding the resolutions, said: Mr. President, in the absence from town of those of our brethren on whom the pleasure and the honor of advocating these resolutions would have devolved, being members of our profession, occupying at our Bar a place like to that which Mr. CHOATE sustained at the Bar in which he had the privilege of practicing, it has been permitted to me to add a few words in seconding the resolutions which have been so ably advocated. Those resolutions, Mr. President, are fraught with sentiments that have long occupied the public mind, in reference to the deceased. Mr. CHOATE, in the estimate of the members of his profession, in all its departments, and in the estimate of the entire community as well, has stood among the foremost; and in certain departments of it, at the very head. Without giving (I think I may say) offence to any American lawyer, he was without a rival in some departments, and those departments were not such that a man might attain eminence in them by the gift of great and peculiar faculties alone, without culture; for the inspiration of genius would not have enabled him, without the utmost application, and the most zealous and persistent devotion to study, to have attained that position. I think, Sir, that I may say that in these respects he has gone beyond the point reached by any other American lawyer. We stand here contemplating RUFUS CHOATE as dead. Why, Sir, it is but a few days since the flash of his surpassing genius actually dazzled us. Our eyes have hardly been able to resume their wonted expansion after the gorgeous effulgence which his eloquence shed around us. A few weeks ago, and no man in America, perhaps, could so sway the judgment of a jury or of the court, under certain circumstances, and in cases adapted to his genius, as the deceased who is now supposed to be before us. It behooves us, Mr. President, to look at the steps by which such eminence as his is attained. Mr. CHOATE'S career is certainly, in some respects, unlike that of the generality of men of eminence. Whatever he was, and however eminent he may have become, he certainly was entirely original in his own sphere. He was entirely unique. No man could say of him that he had selected as a model this or that great man. His beau ideal was the perfection of all living mode's; he blended and combined them all, and, as far as in him lay—as far, perhaps, as lay in the power of mortal, he aimed at and approached that beau ideal. He imitated none. Of the more ancient orators of England, whose style he might be supposed to have cultivated, or, perhaps, to follow, he imitated not one of them in the peculiarity of his eloquence. He was eminently an original man. He was eminently a man who had marked out with his own eye the course he meant to pursue, and, aided by the inspirations of genius, which he possessed in no ordinary measure, and by the force of indefatigable industry, he accomplished results that, in their magnitude, were wonderful. Mr. CHOATE'S professional career, as well as his career as a statesman, are familiar, to a great extent, to us all. We know that, as a lawyer, he excelled his compeers; that, as a statesman, he was equal to any with whom he came in contact; that, in the legislative halls, his ability was such as would have made a reputation, of itself, for any man less known than he. We have heard more of this since his death. We know a great part of it before, but we are still more familiar with the fact now, and, as I said in rising, supposing that members of the Bar better prepared for the occasion would have dwelt somewhat at length on that part of his life, being the more conspicuous and public part of it, I was inclined, in the few moments allotted to me, to speak of other and less prominent features of his career and and character. I had the honor, some years ago, of the acquaintance of a gentleman who had been an intimate friend of Mr. CHOATE whilst in college, and, of course, in his after life; for no man who once knew Mr. CHOATE ever consented to diminish his intimacy with him. This gentleman—Dr. BOYDEN, of Beverly, Mass.,—being Mr. CHOATE'S companion and friend in college, informed me that it was whilst in college that Mr. CHOATE commenced to exhibit indications of what the world has since seen of him. He there began to show the precise traits of character which would be likely to develop themselves in the man we have admired, when brought into the struggles of active professional life. Mr. CHOATE'S father was a gentlemen of uncommon endowments, of uncommon strength of character, and possessing a well-arranged mind. From the habits of his life he was not a conspicuous man, and he was unknown to fame. He was a man of retired position in life,—a farmer, I believe,—and, for some time, a teacher; but those who knew him well and could properly estimate him, say he was a wise man. RUFUS CHOATE had no other preparation for college than such as could be gleaned from a classical school of a medium order, with the addition of a little private tuition, for the circumstances of the family were moderate and required economy. He was prepared for college and entered at Dartmouth, to which he was sent at the early age of fifteen. Having entered college it was not until the close of the first term that his talents came to be known. His exceedingly retiring and modest habits kept him for a time from the observation of his classmates, and it was not till the close of the full term of his collegiate life that this slender and almost effeminate, unobtrusive boy, with black eyes and curling hair, became conspicuous, when he immediately occupied the most prominent position in his class, and not in his class alone, but in the college.

Having spoken of Mr. CHOATE'S collegiate career, his retiring disposition, his intense application to his studies, and the geniality of temper and mildness of manner which, combined with his surpassing attainments in all branches of college learning, has secured for him the esteem of his teachers and the admiration of his fellows, the learned Judge proceeded thus:

He had no rival, Mr. President, in any department of science or literature in his class, and he went far beyond any of his competitors. He did not content himself with the mere prescribed routine of studies, but followed all the cognate subjects, and made himself master of all that was germane to the principal subjects, on which he was called upon to recite from time to time. In this way he made himself the first man of his class, and as the faculty asserted, the most learned man who ever graduated from that institution, which had already grown venerable as a seat of learning. This, Mr. President, was the beginning of RUFUS CHOATE. He applied himself early and always. His taste was, apparently, for universal learning. He aimed to know everything, and early succeeded in amassing an immense amount of information on all branches of science, and in all departments of polite literature. He left on the mind of every one of his class not only an entire conviction of his superiority, but, such was his deportment, in respect to his classmates—such was the urbanity, amiability and kindness of his nature, the purity of his disposition, the warmth of his heart—that no one envied him. He acquired during his college life, as I have said, an ascendancy, a preeminence in every department of study. To be a scholar was really his ambition. At that time, when his college career was being completed, and after that time, to be a scholar, to be possessed of great learning—rather for the sake of the pleasure and sense of power it gave, than for the ends it might be made to serve, in the sense of temporary and worldly advancement—was his highest desire. The same traits characterized him when, after leaving college, he had entered on his profession. He was always fond, nay, very fond, of learning. There was no particular branch of study in which he excelled, for he excelled in them all. Nevertheless, in his collateral reading through college, he did indicate, to some extent, the inclination of his tastes. At this time it was apparent that the three great leading traits which Mr. CHOATE chiefly aspired to maintain, the three great points which he would have thrown to gain had his course been subject entirely to his own tastes, were those in which he subsequently attained so great distinction as a lawyer, an advocate, and a scholar. He studied the great authors that have since been the sources from which he has on all occasions drawn so copiously. He perused them constantly, and from their stores enriched his mind to an extent which has enabled him to draw from it freshly ever since. He was naturally somewhat an eloquent man. But his eloquence was not of that kind which comes solely or merely from the inspiration of genius. It was equally due to his learning and great accurate culture. It was the fact that he had cultivated his mind, that he had stored it with all the learning that was calculated to contribute to his success in his peculiar vocation, that made him what he was, the most eloquent man of his compeers. His perceptions were rapid, almost intuitive, always delicate, and almost always correct; his imagination wonderfully clear, truthful and brilliant. At a glance he seemed to comprehend a subject, to estimate it in all its parts, to see it in all its relations, to weigh it carefully and accurately in reference to all matters by which it was affected. His memory had been early cultivated and was wonderfully retentive. He acquired with great facility, but neither the facility with which he acquired nor the strength with which he retained, ever induced him to relax for a moment in his efforts. He was laborious throughout his college life, and came from that institution prepared in all the essentials necessary to constitute a great man, so far as these essentials could be derived from college life. His career since, Mr. President, has been given to the world. History has already asserted her right to him. His commencement into college life, was so unpretending, unobtrusive, so retired, that he was scarcely known beyond the circle of those who had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with him. He commenced life in Danvers, a small town in Essex County, in Massachusetts, remained there but a few years, and then removed to Salem, a larger town. I recollect that I first met him when I was quite a lad, in the northern part of New-Hampshire, where he had been called to try a case of great interest in the place where it had occurred. He was then a very young man—so young and so little known that his reputation had not yet reached that spot. But he there acquired a reputation which made his name thenceforward a familiar word in the mouths of the people of that part of the State. He went on slowly but surely in his progress in life. At Salem his reputation soon became prominent from the brilliancy of his eloquence. His imagination was the most attractive trait of his mental character, and he soon made himself very conspicuous there by dint of his eloquence. But he needed only that to attract attention, for the moment that the attention was attracted, the hearer's mind, thus drawn towards him, saw not only the flashes of his eloquence, the brilliancy of his genius, but the profundity of his knowledge, and the accuracy of his learning. In that respect no man surpassed him in that city. Mr WEBSTER said of him that Mr. CHOATE was a wonderful man—a marvel—the most brilliant man in America. My impression is, Sir, that Mr. WEBSTER was not extravagant in that expression of his estimate of him. He was certainly brilliant; he could say much of his own, which it has been my lot to know, and I feel that the sentiments of the resolutions that have just been presented do him no more than exact justice. He was certainly of the Bar pre-eminently great in the eloquent, great in the less conspicuous walks of life. I have never, I think, seen, or heard of, or known a man attractive in the social circle, I never saw a man who could so completely captivate by his conversation those with whom he might be socially brought into contact. He carried them hither and thither until they completely lost themselves, and, when released from the charm of his conversation would have to make an effort to recover their self-possession. He was not greater in the forum or in the Senate Chamber than he was in the more private walks of life. Indeed, in these latter, if we only knew more of him, I have no doubt we should say he was truly greater. This very richness of character, this fullness of heart, the delicacy, refinement and sensibility which he possessed to an extent which was almost womanly, qualified him more especially for the social world, and this very sensibility and delicacy of his tended to restrain him in all his efforts in public life. In the social circle no man could so enrapture or charm. His fascinations were not the result of his gorgeous imagination alone. He had all the other traits of character which contribute to that marvellous power, not of pleasing merely, but of transporting. In the domestic circle no man was more entirely absorbing. I have had the pleasure of seeing him there, and I can say that as a father, as a husband, as a kinsman, as a friend, he operated on all to whom he held these relations as he did his professional brethren, or those with whom he came in contact in the more public walks of life. It might be said of him, better than of any other man, perhaps, that we have in our day, *nihil tetigit quod non ornavit*. He literally adorned every subject with which he dealt. He was not merely a great man, but he was a good man. I believe no slander has ever sullied his morals, that no evil has ever directed his motives. A true, warm-hearted patriot, embracing in his heart his country in every interest and section, he has left behind him, for our admiration, a reputation in this respect that might well be envied. As a true lover of his country, no man, I believe, has ever assailed him.

Whatever may have been his political alliances, whatever his associations with parties, no man has doubted the entire purity, honor, and integrity of his purpose, and the enduring strength and truth of his affection for his country. So, Mr President, in his social relations, no man ever doubted his entire kindness, goodness, geniality and amiability, and in his domestic relations, more than elsewhere, perhaps, was he the model that we should bear most in mind. No man could have been taken from a family whose absence could be more sincerely or deeply felt by those who had been accustomed to look to him, in their relations to him of wife, child or kinsman. I cannot doubt that

Fugitive Slave Excitement in Chicago.

THREE FUGITIVES RETURNED TO SLAVERY—THE KIDNAPPERS ARRESTED—INTENSE EXCITEMENT.

From the Chicago Press and Tribune, July 21.

When our paper went to press on Tuesday evening we referred, in a brief article in our city columns, to an excitement prevailing among our colored citizens relative to the rumored recent rendition of three fugitive slaves from the State of Missouri into the custody of their masters. It was first promulgated on Tuesday evening among the colored residents, accompanied by the exciting hint that a young colored man, named WILLIAM TURNER, a resident of this city, had been the tool and decoy of the captors, and the cause of their return to servitude.

Instead of turning to the precedent of St. Paul ex. Onesimus, and finding the consolation which it brings so many minds, the colored recipients of this information in question took fire instantly and forgot the apostle. TURNER was immediately advised of his danger by some of his personal friends. He had been drinking at a saloon on South Clark street, and was in a most pot-valiant mood, which, fortunately for himself, however, did not hold out against the solicitations of his friends, one of them a colored man named PARKINS, who finally persuaded him that the lock-up would be his safest lodging for the night, and accordingly, as we stated in our last issue, TURNER was put in the cells by the City Marshal for the safe keeping which came none too soon for him.

The colored men, disappointed in finding TURNER, seized upon PARKINS, whose interference baulked them of their revenge, and he was roughly handled, though not as severely as was rumored yesterday, for it was among the rumors of the street that he had been taken to the lake shore, where he received three hundred lashes. It is said that both PARKINS and TURNER have deserved the suspicions of their brethren by a twinship in treachery to their color.

Among the later events of that evening and yesterday morning were the startling developments that the waite kidnappers, in whose pay TURNER had been, were Ex-City Detectives from this city. These men are CHARLES NORRS, formerly in the city employ, and later of the late firm of C. P. BRADLEY & Co., and CHARLES W. SMITH, a Detective under the Wentworth, and, we think, a former administration. They were aided by this colored man TURNER and a white boy, named CHARLES OSBORN, belonging, it is said, in St. Louis.

It would appear that some three weeks since three articles of personal property belonging to Capt. FROST, of St. Louis, committed a larceny, each of himself, his body, and transferred that article belonging to Capt. FROST, to this city. They came to this city. Their names were WASHINGTON ANDERSON, JAMES ANDERSON, his brother, and HENRY SCOTT, their cousin. The latter has a brother in this city, and the three fugitives settled down here to reside. A reward of $2,500 was offered by Capt. FROST for the recovery of his property, his lively chattels. The reward was tempting and met and conquered the eyes and scruples of the detectives, and they having ascertained the whereabouts of the runaways, laid their plans.

TURNER was then in the employ of CHARLES NORRS, and took care of his rooms, and the boy OSBORN, who knew the fugitives by sight was sent up from St. Louis. Through TURNER, NORRS and SMITH found access to the ANDERSONS and SCOTT, and began their overtures. Sagacious detectives both, these plans were skillfully laid. NORRS was about to retire from city life, he was going to the country; he was in love with the fields, had bought a farm in the western part of the State, and these "boys" were just the men to whom he would entrust its culture. He was liberal in his offers of wages, and SMITH was eloquent in expatiating on the charms of the life they would enjoy with Mr. NORRS.

To make the thing work more smoothly, and there is a skill in this that leads us to admire Mr. NORRS, the colored men were taken the rounds of our agricultural stores. They were flattered in being consulted freely upon tools, seeds, &c., each was allowed to select his own implements, and they went in with a will and adjusted to their taste and to their brawny arms, forgetting they were the property of Capt. FROST, sundry hoes and rakes, and axes and scythes, and grew vastly delighted at the confidence imposed in them by their generous employer. We would not have given much for the safety of these later followers of the Apostles to the Gentiles, could these modern Ones fall, while with scythe and axe in hand, have suddenly read the beneficent intentions of Messrs. NORRS and SMITH. But the plan was too well conceived, and laden with farm implements and garden seeds, with the sweet pastorals of CHARLEY SMITH still ringing in their ears, the three colored men followed NORRS to his room, where TURNER made them happy with congratulations and merry with a feast, in fact quite transporting them, the while SMITH and NORRS were busy at a transportation which should prove much more substantial in its realized effect.

An entire second-class car was chartered on the Illinois Central Railroad through to St. Louis for $150. The purchases were made on Friday of last week, and that night the kidnappers took their victims on board the cars and went southward to complete their contract with Capt. FROST. So well had the thing been executed, that but for the tell tale telegraph, nothing would have interfered; as it was, it came too late for the deceived fugitives.

A private dispatch was received here on Monday last, that three fugitive slaves from Chicago had been landed on Bloody Island, opposite St. Louis. The intelligence caused inquiry to be instituted, and the friends here of the fugitives, who had missed them, flashed into excitement.

A woman of color, a passenger over the St. Louis and Chicago Road yesterday, puts the finish to the story, by the statement that the men ANDERSON and SCOTT, who were well known to her, were so lauded on Bloody Island on Monday, and that they were that night cruelly whipped.

On Tuesday, NORRS and SMITH returned to this city, and almost immediately the former was in the street offering for sale a draft on St. Louis for $2,350, the price of blood of course. It was offered to Messrs. FOSDICK, Bankers, who, however, did not want St. Louis Exchange. At the counter of Messrs. MEACHAM however, NORRS obtained his money, thus putting on record with them what some of our detectives as sharp as NORRS, but just then on another lead, not long thereafter had spotted and made into evidence.

The excitement in our community yesterday morning was intense. At an early hour the negro TURNER had been discharged from voluntary incarceration, and not long thereafter it was evident that indignation had grown over night. Such were some of the demonstrations threatened, that yesterday forenoon about the same time that warrants were sworn out against NORRS, SMITH, TURNER, and the boy OSBORNE, the colored man was taken into custody by Deputy Sheriff ANDERSON, and as a precautionary measure for himself, locked up, though almost immediately detained to answer the ends of justice.

SMITH and OSBORNE were also arrested, while NORRS, who had been seen about town, and indeed had conversed with some of our leading citizens as late as 10 A. M., was unfortunately and shamefully allowed to elude capture, carrying with him the $2,300. We believe officers are on his track, however, that that entire sum will not buy off from taking him if possible.

The parties arrested were brought before Judge MILLIKEN yesterday morning, and recommitted for examination yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

At that hour there was a large attendance of citizens, both colored and white, many of the latter indeed hanging about the Court-house throughout the day. The Police Court Room in the third story was fully packed at the hour named, and the most intense feeling manifested when the negro TURNER was brought in.

District-Attorney HAVEN, assisted by JOHN C. MILLER, Esq., appeared for the people, the prisoners were not represented by counsel nor did they express their desire for any, SMITH managing his own case. Mr. HAVEN reminded his Honor Justice MILLIKEN, that by the statute if convicted, the defendants were subject to a penalty of imprisonment in the Penitentiary for from one to seven years, in each case of a person kidnapped, and as three men had been as was alleged kidnapped by these men, aided by another still at large, he should in view of the importance of the case ask a continuance, and in the meantime that heavy bail might be fixed in each case.

After some discussion SMITH waived an examination, and subsequently gave bail in $3,000 to appear at the August term of the Recorder's Court. The others, TURNER and the boy OSBORNE, were committed in default of $1,000 bail each.

The most active exertions are being made by Detectives PINKERTON, BRADLEY and other officers with what we believe and trust is a full intent and desire to capture the fugitive NORRS, for whose capture if necessary, a much larger reward could be offered than the paltry sum that made him a negro-hunter. This affair has justly made a most profound sensation here, perhaps more so than any like event for ten years past, and yet there seems to be no desire other than that the law should take its course.

There was a rumor of a large gathering of colored citizens last evening on the corner of Buffalo and Jackson streets, there was an assembly of perhaps a hundred and forty at the Methodist Chapel there situated, but it was a quiet and orderly gathering, with closed doors to the general public, and, we learn, characterized by a moderation and tone of sentiment expressed not at all at variance with the character borne by our colored residents as quiet, peace-loving men, despite their no small present provocation.

We learn that about 10 o'clock last evening another party implicated in the kidnapping was arrested. The person is ex-policeman Dewey, formerly in the employ of the railroad companies at the Illinois Central depot, who has just returned to this city from a trip to Pike's Peak. It is charged that he was one of the assistants of NORRS and SMITH in the car that conveyed the party to St. Louis.

Sunday Recreation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Observing in your issue of to-day (July 23) an editorial entitled "Sunday and the Police," in which you state it to be your firm conviction that "no permanent reform in the Sunday habits of the great mass of our people can be looked for till the habit of seeking on that day health, recreation and decent pleasures in the environs of the Metropolis shall be established among them;" I desire to make one brief remark on that subject; or, rather, ask one question, which, if answered with candor, cannot fail to be more convincing than a long argument.

Do the successful business men of our community, our men of wealth, of standing in society, of cultivation, of moral character, or even our most intelligent classes, use the Sabbath as a day of recreation in the environs of the City? Or, in other words, are not those who do thus use the Sabbath the lowest—or among the lowest—classes of society? If so, the practical working of the system, as seen by us daily, is more to be depended upon than any theory that lacks confirmation in practice—as yours does.

But you may use the ten-thousand-times-quoted argument on this subject, and say that our lower classes live and labor in a more confined and less pure and healthy atmosphere than the upper classes, and, therefore, need Sunday as a day of recreation more than others. In answer to this I would say that a large proportion of them work down town, in the same streets, under the same circumstances, and breathing the same air as our other citizens; another large portion are employed in the erection of buildings up town, out of the thickly settled portion of the City, and thus have a much purer atmosphere than the rest of us. It is true a number work in factories, machine-shops, founderies, &c., where the air is less pure and healthy; but even of this class can you affirm that those who spend the Sabbath only as a day of rest, and for the worship of God, are one whit less vigorous in mind and body, or more disposed to vice and immorality than those who use it as a day of recreation?

M. S. T.

Resuscitating the Drowned.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read the account of the sad and *immensely* "fatal termination to a pleasure excursion," in Friday's TIMES; also, in Saturday's TIMES directions for "resuscitating the drowned," taken from the *North and South*. I regret that you had not in your possession the *modern system*, or as it is known in the profession, MARSHALL HALL'S *Ready Method*. That great physiologist originated and demonstrated a *system simple, safe, and certain, if judiciously, patiently and perseveringly* followed. You will find it described and illustrated in the London *Lancet* (reprint), June, 1856, pages 546-48. The New-York *Daily News* published it shortly after. *By the "Ready Method" Mr. Holmes' life would have been saved*, as "he was taken from the water before life was extinct." In conclusion, I would respectfully suggest that far greater benefit would result from illustrating this subject than from the most wonderful representations of battles, stump-tail cows, &c.

Yours respectfully, J. McNULTY, M.D.

The term asphyxia, which ought to be exchanged for apnœa, designates that condition of the animal system which results from the suspension of respiration.

Respiration involves two processes—the inhalation of oxygen, and the exhalation of carbonic acid.

The remedy for the suspension of respiration is, on every principle of common sense, the restoration of respiration. This view might be considered, irrespective of physiological inquiry and proof, as self-evident; but that *proof* is amply supplied by physiology.

Of the two functions suspended, it is certain, from physiological inquiry, that the retention of the carbonic acid is by far the most fatal, and that, in a word, asphyxia is the result of the carbonic acid retained in the blood, which becomes, in its excess, a blood-poison.

If this view be correct, it is evident that restored respiration is to the blood-poison in asphyxia what the stomach-pump is to poison in the stomach; and that it is *the* special remedy, the *sine quâ non*, in asphyxia.

But this blood-poison is formed with a rapidity proportionate to the circulation, which is, in its turn, proportionate to the temperature. To elevate the temperature, or to accelerate the circulation, *without having first* secured the return of respiration, is therefore *not to save*, but in reality *to destroy life!*

Now, let me draw my reader's attention to the *rules* for treating asphyxia, proposed and practiced by the Royal Humane Society. They are as follow:

I. Convey the body carefully, with the head and shoulders supported in a raised position, to the nearest house.

2. Strip the body and rub it dry; then wrap it in hot blankets, and then place it in a warm bed in a warm chamber free from smoke.

3. Wipe and cleanse the mouth and nostrils.

4. In order to restore the natural warmth of the body, move a heated covered warming-pan over the back and spine. Put bladders or bottles of hot water, or heated bricks, to the pit of the stomach, the armpits, between the thighs, and to the soles of the feet. Foment the body with hot flannels. Rub the body briskly with the hand; do not, however, suspend the use of the other means at the same time; but, if possible, immerse the body in a warm bath at blood heat, or 100° of the thermometer, as this is preferable to the other means for restoring warmth.

5. Volatile salts or hartshorn to be passed occasionally to and fro under the nostrils.

6. No more persons to be admitted into the room than are absolutely necessary.

My first remark on those rules for treating asphyxia is, that "to convey the body to the nearest house," is doubly wrong. In the first place, *the loss of time* necessary for this purpose is—*loss of life!* On the contrary, not a moment should be lost; the patient should be treated instantly, on the spot, therefore. In the second place, except in very inclement weather, the exposure of the face and thorax to the breeze is an important auxiliary to the special treatment of asphyxia.

But most of all, the various modes of restoring the temperature of the patient, the warm bath especially, are objectionable, or more than objectionable; they are at once inappropriate, unphysiological and deleterious.

If there be a fact well established in physiology it is that an animal bears the suspension of respiration in proportion, not to the warmth, but, within physiological limits, to the lowness of the temperature, the lower limit being about 60° Fahr. A warm bath of 100° Fahr. must be injurious.

All other modes of inducing warmth are also injurious, if they divert the attention from the *one remedy* in asphyxia—artificial respiration—or otherwise interfere with the measures to be adopted with the object of restoring this lost function.

Such, then, are the views which the scientific physician *must* take in regard to the late rules for treating asphyxia promulgated by the Royal Humane Society.

I now proceed to state the measures by which those rules must be replaced.

I revert to a proposition already made: as asphyxia is the result of suspended respiration, the one remedy for the condition so induced is, self-evidently and experimentally, the restoration of respiration.

But there is an impediment to artificial respiration never before pointed out. It is the obstruction of the glottis or the entrance into the windpipe, in the supine position, by the tongue falling backwards, and carrying with it the epiglottis—an event which can only be effectually remedied by adopting *the prone position*.

In this position the tongue falls forward, drawing with it the epiglottis, and leaving the ingress into the windpipe *free*.

But even when the *way* is patent, there remains the question, how is respiration to be effected? The syringe or the bellows may not be at hand, and if they were, the violence used by them is apt to *tear* the delicate tissue of the lungs. The mode proposed by LEROY, of compressing the thorax by means of a bandage, and allowing its expansion by the resilience of the costal cartilages, is proved by experiment to be futile, chiefly, no doubt, from its being attempted in the supine position, with the glottis obstructed.

The one effectual mode of proceeding is this: let the patient be placed in the prone position, the head and neck being preserved in their proper place. The tongue will fall forward, and leave the entrance into the windpipe free. But this is not all, the thorax and abdomen will be *compressed* with a force equal to the weight of the body, and expiration will take place. Let the body be now *turned* gently on the side, (through rather more than a quarter of a circle,) and the pressure on the thorax and abdomen will be removed, and inspiration—effectual inspiration—will take place! The expiration and inspiration are augmented by titheously applying and removing alternately pressure on the spine and ribs.

Nothing can be more beautiful than this life giving—(if life *can* be given)—this breathing process.

In one series of experiments, twenty cubic inches of air were expelled on placing a corpse in the prone position, and ten cubic inches more by making pressure on the thorax and ribs, the *same* quantities being inhaled on removing that pressure, and on rotating the body on its side. But I must give the experiments in detail:

A subject was laid on the table, and pressure made on the thorax and ribs, so as to imitate the procedure of LEROY. There was no result; a little gurgling was heard in the throat, but *no respiration* followed. The tongue had fallen backwards, and closed the glottis or aperture into the windpipe! All inspiration was prevented.

Another subject was placed in the *prone* position. The tongue having fallen *forwards*, and the glottis being free, there was the expiration of twenty cubic inches of air, a quantity increased by ten cubic inches more on making pressure along the posterior part of the thorax and on the ribs. On removing this pressure, and turning the body through the quarter of a circle or rather more, on the side, the whole of the thirty cubic inches of air were inspired!

These manœuvres being repeated, ample respiration was performed.

Nay, there may be a question whether such considerable acts of respiration may not be too much.

It is to be observed, however, that, in this mode of artificial respiration *no force* is used; the lung therefore is not injured; and that, as the air in the trachea and bronchial tubes undergoes little or no change in quantity, the whole inspired air passes into the air-cells, where the function of respiration is alone performed.

It deserves to be noticed, that in the beginning of this experiment in the prone position, the head was allowed to hang over the edge of the table; all respiration was frustrated! *Such is the importance of position.*

Reserving the full exposition of this method of *postural respiration*, this theorem, for another occasion, I will conclude by reducing these views into the simplest *Rules* for the treatment of asphyxia.

New Rules for the Treatment of Asphyxia.

I. Send with all speed for medical aid, for articles of clothing, blankets, &c.

II. Treat the patient on the spot, in the open air, exposing the face and chest freely to the breeze, except in too cold weather.

I. *To excite Respiration.*

III. Place the patient gently on the face, (to allow any fluids to flow from the mouth.)

IV. Then raise the patient into the sitting posture, and endeavor to *excite* respiration.

1. By snuff, hartshorn, &c., applied to the nostrils.

2. By irritating the throat by a feather or the finger.

3. By dashing hot and cold water *alternately* on the face and chest.

If there be no success, lose no time, but

II. *To imitate Respiration.*

V. Replace the patient on his face, his arms under his head, that the tongue may fall *forward*, and leave the entrance into the windpipe free, and that any fluids may flow out of the mouth; then

1. Turn the body gradually but completely on the *side, and a little more*, and then again on the face, alternately (to induce inspiration and expiration.)

2. When replaced, apply pressure along the back and ribs, and then remove it (to induce further expiration and inspiration.)

3. Let these measures be repeated gently, deliberately, but efficiently and perseveringly, *sixteen times* in the minute, *only*.

III. *To induce Circulation and Warmth.*

1. *Continuing* these measures, rub all the limbs and the trunk *upwards* with the warm hands, making *firm pressure* energetically.

2. Replace the wet clothes by such other covering, &c., as can be procured.

VI. *Omit the warm bath until respiration be reestablished.*

The resuscitate, I observe that—

1. If there be one fact more self-evident than another, it is that artificial respiration is the *sine qua non* in the treatment of asphyxia, or suspended respiration.

2. If there be one fact more established in physiology than another, it is that within just limits, a *low* temperature conduces to the protraction of life, in cases of suspended respiration, and that a more elevated temperature destroys life. This is the result of the admirable, the incomparable, work of EDWARDS.

3. Now, the *only* mode of inducing efficient *respiration* artificially, at all times and under all circumstances, by the hands alone, is that of the postural manœuvres described in this paper.

This measure *must* be adopted.

4. The *next* measure is, I have stated, to restore the *circulation* and *warmth* by means of pressure firmly and simultaneously applied *in the course of the veins, therefore upwards.*

5. And the measure *not to be adopted*, because it *tends* to extinguish life, *is the warm bath without* artificial respiration.

This measure *must* be relinquished.

These conclusions are at once the conclusions of common sense and of physiological experiment. On these views human life may, may, must, sometimes depend.

The New Croton Board.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A writer, without signature, in your paper this morning, asks who THOMAS B. TAPPAN is? The writer certainly could not have been acquainted with the affairs of this City for the last twenty-five years, for he would not be under the necessity of asking this question.

THOMAS B. TAPPAN was first Assistant and afterwards Alderman of the Fourteenth Ward, five or six years in succession, and bore the reputation of being an honest, intelligent and indefatigable officer and magistrate; and is one of the few men that have been at the head of our City Government of late years, that we feel sure did not make office a source of dishonest gain.

Mr. TAPPAN'S residence has been for a number of years back, in the Twelfth Ward, (and I suppose that this fact will account for his name not being in the Directory.) He is a high-minded and honorable gentleman, and descended from one of our best and oldest families, and probably about fifty years of age. I am sure that it will not be detracting from the reputation of Mr. DEFOREST, to say that Mr. TAPPAN is his equal in all that constitutes a good citizen, and that he possesses every requisite for a good officer. His friends know him to be strictly honest, and to possess great firmness and intelligence. Mayor TIEMANN could not have selected a more worthy person to succeed Mr. DEFOREST.

E. D. T.

POLITICAL.

Kansas Politics—Address of the Republican Central Committee.

The Leavenworth *Times* publishes the following Address of the Republican Central Committee of Kansas, announcing the Republican plan of action:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: After a violent and painful struggle of four years, Kansas has arrived at the great political crisis of her existence.

With a population more than sufficient to meet the requirements of a State, with a Constitution formed by a Convention of the people, she is again about to apply for admission to the Union of States.

Before, however, that admission can be effected, you will be called upon to participate in the most important election yet offered for your suffrages. Under the Constitution framed at Wyandot are shortly to be elected a Representative to Congress, Gubernatorial and other State officers, a Judiciary for the State, and a Legislature, on whom will devolve the duty of electing two United States Senators.

Recent events have shown us that the fraud in which our Territory was baptized at its birth, and which characterized its early history will follow it as long as it remains dependent.

The Federal Government continues as it began in its dealings with Kansas.

In spite of the indignant remonstrances of an outraged people, usurpation and not protection has marked every action of the Power which holds us in its grasp.

It forces upon us without reference to our consent, a horde of office-holders, who are not the choice of the people, and a Federal Judiciary, into whose hands it delivers the power to subvert and control our territorial laws, thereby establishing a judicial despotism, at war with justice and popular rights.

Eternal vigilance is still the price of liberty, and with this alone must we oppose Federal influence and official corruption.

The elections which are to be held during the coming Fall, cannot result favorably to the great cause to which we have pledged our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor, unless every precinct in Kansas is carefully watched over by earnest Republicans. Let our nominating convention be composed of tried and capable men, that they may present such names as will most surely meet the indorsement of the whole people.

Let the Registry Law be faithfully carried out and executed.

Let no man to whom Liberty and the prosperity of Kansas are dear, relax one moment in the work until the day, when with a Republican in Congress, no longer trammelled as our Representative has hitherto been by the mere power of remonstrance, without the more practical influence of a ballot; with two United States Senators sworn and pledged to defend our rights on the floor of the Senate; with State officers who will worthily execute and administer the Government, and with a Judiciary, learned, honored, unswerved by partisan considerations, who will faithfully interpret the laws, thus giving dignity to the bench and confidence to the people, we may rest from the immediate labor, content in the consciousness of duty done and Freedom vindicated.

In behalf of the Republican Central Committee of Kansas Territory.

SAMUEL C. POMEROY, President.

A. CARTER WILDER, Secretary.

The Hon. THOMAS CORWIN has addressed the following letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, correcting an error in the report of his Xenia speech.

XENIA, July 16, 1859.

Your reporter of my remarks at Xenia, in your issue of this morning, makes me to have declared that I would not vote for the admission of a slave State into the Union, even if instructed to do so. This is a mistake. I said I should carry out *my opinions* as to the exclusion of Slavery in the Territories, and if my constituents should instruct me otherwise I would not obey them, but consider whether I ought to resign. *I said nothing on the subject of admitting slave States into the Union.* Please insert this in your paper.

Very respectfully, THOS. CORWIN.

MR. GISBORNE'S OCEAN TELEGRAPH PROJECT.—We learn by a letter received this morning from Paris that Mr. F. N. GISBORNE, who projected the telegraphic cable between Nova Scotia and Massachusetts, dedicated in our Legislature last Winter, has just completed two important contracts of a similar kind in France. One is for the laying of a cable, 480 miles long, between Toulon and Algiers, the other connecting Toulon with Corsica, a distance of 150 miles. The depth of the Mediterranean being about two miles, a most favorable opportunity will be now afforded of testing the value of the light cable, which the British Transatlantic Telegraph Company, of which Mr. GISBORNE is the engineer, proposes to lay from the coast of Cornwall to the Straits of Belle Isle, and through the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Canada. We understand from the same source that a French war-steamer is to be placed at the disposal of Mr. GISBORNE, for the purpose of making soundings for his cables, and the work of laying them is to be completed on or before the 31st of October next. Should these experiments be successful they will tend powerfully to inspire public confidence in the British Transatlantic Company's cable, which it is intended to carry across the ocean next year.—*Boston Courier*, 23d.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 23.

The People of the State of New-York, by their Attorney-General, vs. James Bowen and others.—SUTHERLAND, J.—This is an action in the nature of a *quo warranto*, against the defendants, for assuming to be and acting as a corporation without authority of law.

The complaint alleges that the defendants have associated themselves together and claim to be a corporation, and are unlawfully acting as a corporation, under an alleged act of the Legislature of the State of New York, entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Metropolitan Gas Light Company of the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1855; but further alleges, that although the bill of said alleged act passed the Assembly on the 5th day of April, 1855, and the Senate on the 15th day of April, 1855, yet it was not approved of, or signed by the Governor until the 17th day of April, 1856; and that the Legislature adjourned without day on the 14th day of April, 1855, and was never thereafter in session during that year.

By an averment of the complaint, the act in question (Sess. Laws of 1855, p. 1,039) is made a part of the complaint.

By section 1 of the act, James Bowen and others, (the defendants in this action,) and their present and future associates, are created, constituted and declared to be a body corporate and politic by the name of "The Metropolitan Gas Light Company of the City of New-York," with full power, &c., to manufacture and sell gas in the City of New-York, and to lay their pipes in the streets, &c., for the purpose of conducting gas, &c.; but this can only be done upon obtaining the permission of the two Boards of the Common Council of said City.

The complaint further alleges, that in the month of June, 1855, the said defendants pretending to act as a corporation under the name of "The Metropolitan Gas Light Company of the City of New-York," presented their petition to the Board of Councilmen of the City of New-York praying for permission to lay conductors through the streets, &c., for the purpose of conducting gas through the same.

That on the 12th day of September of the same year, the Board of Councilmen passed a resolution granting such permission, but that on the 8th day of December of the same year, the Board of Aldermen nonconcurred, and the resolution was lost.

That on the 20th day of December, 1858, the said Board of Councilmen passed a resolution granting such permission, which resolution is set out in the complaint, and that such resolution was concurred in by the Board of Aldermen on the 27th day of December, 1856.

The complaint insists that the defendants and their associates are not a corporation, and have no right to act and assume the franchises of a corporation.

First—Because the act of incorporation was not approved by the Governor until after the adjournment of the Legislature, and for this reason failed to become a law.

Second—That, if approved of by the Governor so as to be a law, the act is unconstitutional and void in its purposes and provisions.

Third—That the said corporation did not commence the transaction of its business within one year from the date of its incorporation, and has not yet commenced the transaction of its business, and that [illegible] is that the said act may be adjudged to be in violation of the Constitution of this State, and null and void; and that the said defendants may be adjudged to unlawfully assume and usurp the franchises of being a corporation, and to act as a corporation without legal authority or right.

To this complaint the defendants have demurred generally, on the ground that the complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. From this statement it will be seen that three questions are raised by the demurrer:

First—Can the Governor approve and sign a bill so as to make it a law after the final adjournment of the Legislature?

Second—Is the act in question unconstitutional and void, if duly passed and approved by the Governor so as to make it a law if otherwise constitutional?

Third—Does the act in question contain any special provision or provisions, which relieve the corporation, thereby intended to be created from the provision of the Revised Statutes (1 Rev. Stat., 600, 47) requiring corporations thereafter created, to organize and commence the transaction of their business within one year from the date of their incorporation; or if created subject to this provision of the Revised Statutes, did this corporation in fact commence the transaction of its business within one year from the date of its incorporation? Can a bill passed by a majority merely, become a law by the approval and signature of the Governor, or to become a law must it have such approval and signature during the Session of the Legislature?

By section 1 of article III., of the Constitution, it is provided that "the legislative power of this State shall be vested in a Senate and Assembly." By section 14 of the same article the enacting clause of all bills shall be, "The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows." And no law shall be enacted except by bills. By section 15 of the same article "No bill shall be passed unless by a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the Legislature, and the question upon the final passage shall be taken immediately upon its last reading, and the Yeas and Nays entered on the Journal."

By section 9, of article IV., it is provided that "every bill which shall have passed the Senate and Assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor. If he approves, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objection at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and, if approved by two-thirds of all the members present, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. But, in all such cases, the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law."

These provisions amount to a constitutional definition, and the result is, I think, that the Governor may approve and sign a bill after the adjournment of the Legislature, so that the bill which otherwise would not be a law, becomes a law by his approval and signature.

The Constitution makes the distinction between a bill and a law; it defines the legislative power to be the power to pass bills subject to the qualified negative of the Governor; it carefully separates the legislative from the executive power, and carefully excludes the executive power, or right of approving or objecting to the bill, from the legislative power. By the Constitution this power of approval and of objection is not a legislative but an executive revisory act, implying in its exercise time, examination, judgment. I think that from the careful exclusion of this revisory right or power by constitutional definition from the legislative powers, and from the general provision in the ninth section of article IV., that "Every bill which shall have passed the Senate and Assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor—if he approve he shall sign it," without the specification of any time or period for the performance of this executive act or duty; it follows that a bill may become a law by the executive approval and signature after the adjournment of the Legislature.

By the 9th section, every bill shall be presented to the Governor for his approval or objections; and there are two ways in which the bill may become a law during the session of the Legislature, with his approval and without his approval. If he signs the bill, his signature is evidence of his approval; if he retains the bill ten days without returning it, &c., "the same shall become a law, in like manner as if he had signed it;" that is, you may say, that the Constitution makes such retention for ten days evidence of his approval; but the Legislature may adjourn before the expiration of the ten days, and thus prevent the return of the bill; in which case, says the Constitution, "it (that is, any bill which shall not have been returned by the Governor to the Legislature before their adjournment,) shall not be a law." That is, by the Governor's retention of it for ten days, or "in like manner as if he had signed," or, in other words, without his signature. If the Governor approves and signs the bill after the adjournment of the Legislature, their adjournment did not prevent the return of it. Does it follow because a bill cannot, after the adjournment of the Legislature, become a law without the signature of the Governor, that it cannot with his signature? In case the Governor approve the bill what relieves him from the plain injunction of the Constitution, that if he approve the bill "he shall sign it." This right and power of approval or of disapproval is discretionary, free, and entirely without constitutional limitation or control; but every bill shall be presented to the Governor, and it is plainly his constitutional duty to examine every bill; such an examination implies an approval or disapproval; if he approves, "he shall sign it." What is there in the Constitution relieving the Governor from his general duty of examining every bill passed, or which limits its exercise in point of time to the actual session of the Legislature? I see nothing.

All public officers, and all departments of Government, are to be presumed to act from public motives, and within the sphere of their Constitutional duties; all bills passed by the Legislature, therefore, are to be presumed to be constitutional and for the public good; they might not be—hence the veto check; but if a law authorized by the Constitution is called for by the public interest, why should not the bill embodying it, approved of by the Governor, become a law by his signature, although the Legislature may have adjourned without giving him time for examination? Why should the adjournment of the Legislature deprive the public of the law? the Governor being always at hand to examine, and, if he approves, to sign.

"Every bill which shall have passed the Senate and Assembly, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor; if he approves he shall sign it," says the first part of section 9 of article IV. The remainder of the section is a provision for the contingency of his not approving the bill. The veto power calls for time and examination. The legislature have a right to make the bill a law, notwithstanding the objections. The legislature cannot exercise this right without being in session. There should be no unnecessary delay in passing laws. Ten days for the return of the bill is fixed by this section with reference to all these considerations. The requirement that the bill shall be returned to the house in which it originated with the objections, is for the benefit of the Legislature, and in furtherance of their right to repass the bill by a two-third vote and if they choose to adjourn and waive this right before the expiration of the ten days, why should that affect the general right and duty of the Governor to sign all bills which he approves.

The statement of his objections is for the benefit of the Legislature; and, therefore, after they have adjourned, if the Governor does not approve the bill, he simply abstains from putting his name to it.

Conceding the construction of these provisions of the Constitution to be doubtful, so that considerations of public convenience or public policy can properly be resorted to, I am of the opinion that the strength of the argument drawn from such considerations is decidedly in favor of the construction giving the right in question to the Governor.

It is said if the Governor can sign bills after the adjournment of the Legislature, to which the constitutional limitation of ten days does not apply, there being no time fixed for his examination or signature if he approves, that he might sign at any time during the interval between the adjournment and the next session, or even at any time during his term of office.

To this I answer that, the Legislature having adjourned, there was no need of fixing a time as to them; and as to the public at large, whether the bill becomes a law depends entirely upon the Governor's signature; whether he shall or shall not approve and sign is wholly at his discretion. Is it extraordinary that the Constitution, leaving the fate of the bill after the adjournment of the Legislature wholly at the discretion of the Governor, should also leave somewhat at his discretion the time at or within which such discretion is to be exercised? I say somewhat at his discretion because there is necessarily implied in the constitutional enjoinment of every public, official duty, without express limitation as to time, an injunction and a constitutional responsibility for its performance as soon as the occasion for the performance arises, and the nature of the duty and other duties of equal importance will permit.

What executive duty is more momentous than the examination, judgment and conclusion implied in the exercise of this revisory veto power; and if the Legislature adjourns leaving bills under the provisions of the Constitution wholly at the Executive discretion, what duty should or is more likely sooner to claim his attention?

What motive, except what may be called "*vis inertiæ*," has the Governor for delay. Men are generally willing to do what they approve of. If the Governor approves the bill why should he delay signing it? If he does not approve, he will leave the bill unsigned, without any other constitutional accountability for his determination to sign or not to sign, than attaches to every other executive act or determination, to wit: for the honesty of its motive.

There being, therefore, no motive for unnecessary delay, the framers of the Constitution did not apprehend any public inconvenience from delay in the executive action after the adjournment of the Legislature; nor do I see any risk of any other or further delay than might arise from averseness to undertake the labor of examination, and the pressure of other executive duties; and this, it was probably thought, could not be provided against by an express limitation, without unnecessarily (after the adjournment of the Legislature) circumscribing Executive discretion.

This, I think, is a sufficient answer to the only argument which I have seen, founded on considerations of public conscience or policy against the construction, giving the Governor the power in question.

Now let us look on the other side of this question of public convenience or public policy.

The provisions in the first Constitution of this State, adopted in 1777, before the Constitution of the United States, by which this veto check upon legislation was given to the Chancellor, the Judges of the Supreme Court, together with the Governor, as a council of revision, that (as expressed in the Constitution) "laws inconsistent with the spirit of this Constitution, or with the public good," might not be "hastily and unadvisedly" passed, and in the place of which the present provision giving this veto power to the Governor alone, was first adopted from the Constitution of the United States into the State Constitution of 1822, and the proceedings of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, and the debates on that Constitution in the Convention framing it, and in the State Conventions adopting it, conclusively show that this veto check, as we have it now in the State Constitution of 1846, is, and was intended to be a revisory power and duty, necessarily implying in its faithful, conscientious and momentous exercise and discharge, time, investigation, and judgment. From these written Constitutions themselves, as well as from the proceedings of the Conventions framing them, and the debates on them, it is plain that the three great departments of Government or political power, the legislative, executive, and judicial, were not only intended to be checks upon each other, but to be as independent of each other as possible.

The history of the Constitution of the United States shows that many of the greatest and best men taking part in the conventions framing and adopting it, and others of that day, feared that notwithstanding the constitutional checks upon the legislative power, it would in the end become tyrannical and oppressive, and "swallow up (as expressed on one occasion) all the other departments of government."

Their recent experience of Parliamentary omnipotence and oppression had shown them that tyranny was not the less tyranny for having a hundred heads. It is plain that in this country all political liberty depends upon the integrity of our written Constitutions; and without reference to the part, or recent experience, it is equally plain that a fanatical, partizan, log-rolling Congressional or Legislative majority might pass bills, not from public motives or for the public good, but from personal selfish motives, or for partizan or bigoted purposes, and which, although strictly within the constitutional limitations of legislative power, might be unnecessary and oppressive and unjust to the minority.

The framers of these written constitutions thought so, and hence this great conservative and protective veto check. And from the origin and very nature of these written constitutions, this veto power, although conservative, is an equally popular representative element of the Government with the Legislative power.

The Constitution is the written will of the people; its protection is the protection of *their* Government; the Governor is elected directly by the people, and returns to them, and in the exercise of the veto power, represents and acts for the people of the whole State.

It is not like the veto of the English crown, left in the crown for the protection of the prerogatives of the Crown, or the individual liberty of the monarch, but is more like the veto of the magistrates called Tribunes among the Romans, which was given to them, and which on their first institution was used by them to protect the liberties of the people. Now, such being the origin, nature and purpose of this veto power, which construction of the constitutional provision—giving it to the Governor, is most commended by public policy, or public convenience, or even popular liberty properly understood—that which compels the exercise by the Governor during the turmoils, confusion, lobby appliances and haste of the close of the session, embarrassed and hesitating between an earnest wish not to defeat any good bill, an honest determination to veto all corrupt or unconstitutional bills, and want of time to examine all the bills, which an adjournment momentarily expected, and which may come at any time without notice, may leave in his hands; or that, which following

The New-York Times.

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Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *Canada*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow, July 26, at 1½ o'clock to go by railroad, and 5 o'clock by steamboat.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

A Treaty of Peace has been signed between the Emperors of France and Austria, and the Italian war has been brought to a sudden conclusion. We received this highly important intelligence by the *North Briton*, which arrived at Quebec yesterday, with advices four days later—she having left Liverpool on the 13th. The *Africa*, which arrived at this port on Thursday morning, put us in possession of the fact of an armistice having been concluded, to extend to the 15th of August. In an order of the day issued by NAPOLEON on the 12th, he announced the armistice to his soldiers, but gave, of course, no intimation of an expectation of peace. On the 11th, an interview took place between the two Emperors, at Villa Franca, the result of which was a treaty, the outlines of which are given in a telegram from the French Emperor to the Empress. An Italian Confederation is to be established, under the honorary presidency of the Pope. Austrian rights in Lombardy are conceded to France, and transferred to Sardinia, to which she is annexed. Venice, while forming an integral part of the Italian Confederation, is to be preserved to and governed by the Emperor of Austria. The effect of the news of peace on the Money market was quite perceptible. The Emperor's dispatch was bulletined on the Paris Bourse on the 12th, and the funds immediately rose 2½ per cent. The news did not transpire in London until after the closing hour for Consols, so that the full effect is not known, but sales were made late in the day at 96¼. The treaty is commented upon variously by the English Press, though its provisions seem to be generally distasteful. We receive a variety of interesting miscellaneous intelligence by this arrival, an abstract of which will be found in our telegram. The Liverpool Cotton market remained firm at the advance noted by the *Africa*. Provisions and Breadstuffs continued very dull, a decline having taken place in Flour.

By an arrival at Philadelphia we have late and important intelligence from Venezuela. The condition of that Republic is far from satisfactory. The Government of Gen. CASTRO is regarded with general discontent, and no measures of conciliation applied by him to the opposition proves acceptable. A fresh revolution and reconstruction of the Government appear to be imminent. The blacks remained in possession of Puerto Cabello, whence the white population had, with few exceptions, retired. Gen. PAEZ, with his friends, despairing of the country had left, and is now in Philadelphia.

The *Quaker City* brings us dates from Havana to the 19th inst. Some perturbation had been caused in commercial circles by the failure of two brothers, planters and merchants, whose obligations were heavy. A serious fire had broken out at Cienfuegos on the 19th, destroying much property. Sugars were dull; the fever, though not violent in its type, was prevalent at Havana.

Advices from Porto Rico are to July 10. The news is unimportant. On the morning of the 10th a fire broke out at Ponce in a warehouse occupied by the English Consul, and was raging at the time our informant sailed.

By the arrival of the *Tennessee* at New-Orleans we receive our letters and files from Vera Cruz. The general traits of the news have been given by telegraph. The new and startling decrees of the Juarez Cabinet, confiscating the immense possessions of the Church, will be read with the highest interest.

One of the most audacious and deliberate attempts at murder ever made in this City occurred at 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon in Canal-street, near Broadway. The victim was a young woman named VIRGINIA STEWART, who until lately has resided in Mobile as the mistress of a cotton-broker named ROBERT C. MCDONALD. Desirous of escaping from her paramour, whose intemperate and violent habits had caused her to dislike him, she clandestinely left Mobile for this City. MCDONALD left in pursuit of her, and arrived here a few days after her. Unable to discover her hiding-place, for three weeks past he has given himself up to the greatest excesses. In this condition he accidentally met his fugitive mistress on Saturday, and after vainly endeavoring to induce her to return with him to Mobile, just as she was turning away from him he drew a revolver and shot her. The ball took effect in the forehead above the left eye, and is said to be mortal. The woman was removed to the City Hospital, and the intended assassin was taken into custody.

The funeral of Captain WATERBURY, of the Fourth Precinct Police, was attended yesterday by a large body of the Police force and a company of the Twelfth Regiment, to which the deceased formerly belonged. His remains were interred in New-York Bay Cemetery.

The Sunday Liquor law was very generally observed yesterday, and there were fewer arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct than on any Sunday for many years.

The City Inspector's report for the week ending on Saturday noon shows a small increase in the number of deaths over the report of the previous week. The total number of deaths was 614, against 597 the week before. Of the entire number of deaths last week 447 were ten years of age and under, and 130 were from cholera-infantum. Of the whole number 19 were from violent causes. The general health of the City is remarkably good; the nativity table shows that of the whole number of deaths 498 were natives of the United States, 79 of Ireland, 18 of Germany, and 7 of England.

The meeting of the Bar called for Saturday, for the purpose of expressing regret at the death of RUFUS CHOATE, was held pursuant to appointment, and was as well attended as could be expected at this season. Justice CLERKE made a few remarks on taking the chair, and addresses of greater length were delivered by Messrs. HIRAM KETCHUM and CHARLES A. PEABODY. A full report will be found in another column.

In our columns to-day will be found the opinion in full, delivered by Mr. Justice SUTHERLAND, of the Supreme Court, a day or two since, sustaining the demurrer of the Metropolitan Gas-Light Company to the complaint recently filed against them by the Attorney-General. The action was one in the nature of a *quo warranto*, to prevent the defendants from acting as a corporation, under their charter granted in 1855. One objection raised by the complaint to the charter was, that it was not signed by the Governor until after the adjournment of the Legislature; another, that it violated the Constitution of the State, by establishing a monopoly, by taking property without making compensation, and also by giving a special charter where the object could equally well be obtained by a general act. Still another objection was, that the Company had not commenced business within the year required by law. All these objections were held untenable by the Court. The questions involved are of great importance and general interest.

By the report of the Health-Officer of Brooklyn it appears that there were 149 deaths in that city last week—122 of which are classed as children, and 84 of these were less than one year old. The principal causes of death were: Cholera Infantum, 55; marasmus, 11; convulsions, 10; debility, 7; and consumption, 9.

A young woman named MARY FARLEY, in the family of PETER BLUM, on Dean-street, near Grand-avenue, left home on the 22d inst. to make a call at a house in Court-street, expecting to return immediately, and has not been seen since. As she was a girl of correct habits, her friends think that she has met with foul play.

MARCUS O'BRIEN, arrested on Friday night last by the Second Precinct Police, Brooklyn, for beating his wife, hung himself after being placed in a cell at the Station-house. When discovered life was extinct.

A new Methodist Episcopal Church at Oyster Bay, L. I., was dedicated yesterday. The Rev. Mr. MILBURN and the Rev. S. PLATT, of Brooklyn, and the Rev. CHARLES FLETCHER, of New-York, took part in the exercises.

The sales of Cotton, on Saturday, comprised 1,500 bales, at full prices. Flour was in better request, but at easier rates. Wheat was also more freely dealt in, having been cheaper. Corn was quiet, and declining. Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Tallow, Oils, Hops, Iron, Hides and Leather were inactive. Common Rosin, Spirits Turpentine and Whisky were in demand. The movements in Provisions were restricted, and prices of hog products continued to favor buyers. The freight engagements were quoted moderate. There were 625 vessels of all classes in port.

Peace in Europe.

The anticipations which we expressed on Saturday last of the progress of events in Italy have been suddenly and fully met. The war in Italy has been ended, without a Congress of the Great Powers, by the victories of France and the wisdom or the fears of Austria. The peace that was broken in the end of April on the banks of the Ticino, has been restored again in the beginning of July on the banks of the Adige. The Austrian Emperor, who marched his armies to Sardinia in the Spring, lord of Lombardy and Venice, and supreme arbiter of Italy, withdraws them in the Summer within the narrow lines of a single Province; and consenting to hold his place in Italy as an Italian Prince, submits to meet Italian Princes as his peers in a new Confederation. Italy has become Italian from the Adriatic to the Alps; and Europe, which for months has been lavishing abuse upon the Emperor of the French, as the desperate disturber of the peace of the world, stands now amazed to see him lead his legions back to Paris without asking a rood of land to be added to the fair domains of France. The imagined conqueror contents himself with a great work of peace; the deceitful despot keeps his word with Europe and with his people. The tidings of the closing of the fearful drama which for months past has kept not Europe only, but the world, upon the rack of mingled interest and horror, will be everywhere received with thankfulness and joy. Those mighty hosts arrayed along the Mincio and the Adige no longer menace mankind with new visions of slaughter. Into myriads of homes, beside the Danube and the Seine, the glad intelligence will carry such relief as we, so far removed from trials such as there have tried the simple peasant hearts of Austria and France for weary weeks, may fancy perhaps, but happily for us and our cannot truly measure. As a Christian, civilized people, our first emotion in reading the news which this day brings us must be a sense of sympathy with the multitudes who have suffered so long and so deeply, and who now are spared so much. But a war such as has now been fought and ended on the Lombard plains has its vast historical side, its deep political interest and significance, and these must not be lost sight of now in the hour of returning peace.

The settlement of Italy agreed upon between NAPOLEON III., VICTOR EMANUEL and FRANCIS JOSEPH, as it comes reported to us to-day, is too evidently garbled and confused to admit either of analysis or discussion. The telegram of the Emperor to the Empress announcing the conclusion of the war, throws no light on the arrangements provided for the future; and the want of any authentic information at London, even in the highest quarters, as to the details of the interview between the Emperors, is compensated for by a vast flock of the most absurd imaginable rumors and reports of all sorts and kinds, flying in from all quarters of the European horizon.

The comments of one English journal, always loyal to the Italian cause and liberal in tone, and generally just to the French Emperor, the London *Daily News*, as quoted in our telegrams, would seem to imply that the Italian settlement, as understood in Great Britain, was held to be an abandonment by NAPOLEON III. of the people for whom he had drawn the sword; and if it be true that the Kingdom of Venice has been reserved to Austria with the command of the Adige, it will require a very strong and convincing faith in the efficacy of the new Italian Confederation, which that settlement is also said to have created, to satisfy the friends of Italian freedom that the Emperor of the French has done for Italy all that he undertook to do, or all that Europe believed and will still believe it to have been in his power to effect. The sympathies of the world in this great struggle were given not to the splendid soldier who humbled Austria at Magenta and Solferino, but to the great sovereign who nobly dared to espouse a vital principle in the policy of Europe, and to fight with his sword the wrongs of years which the sword had inflicted.

Sunday in Philadelphia.

The Philadelphians are keeping the Sabbath of their city by breaking the peace of their State. Loving brethren though they be, they cannot dwell together in unity, because of their city railroads. A certain number of them wish to spend the Sunday in the country about the environs of their city, and for that purpose think it desirable to keep the city railroad cars in motion on that day. Certain others wish to keep their Sunday by going to church within the city limits, and for that purpose have no need of the city cars whatever. One would suppose that a civilized population inhabiting the city of WILLIAM PENN might agree to differ on such a point as this without coming to the open scandal of a Sabbatarian war. But this, it seems, is not possible on the banks of the Delaware. Rather than give up their cars one party find themselves prepared to ride to and fro all day long armed to the teeth, and equal to any fate. Rather than allow their neighbors to ride at all on Sunday, the other party vow themselves bent on rushing out of church to tear up the rails and overthrow the offending cars with their unholy freight. The question has become a question of partisan passion, and threatens to be discussed in the partisan spirit of passion alone. Once launched upon this career, our neighbors will soon find the ideas of liberty and religion drifting out beyond their respective horizons. We have had gusts of the same difficulty here in New-York, and we know whereof we affirm when we warn the children of Brotherly Love not to delude themselves into the belief that the cause of true independence has anything to gain from indecent and irrational self-assertion, or that the holy name of Christianity is likely to be exalted by any victories of a narrow, angry and exclusive dogmatism. The Churches of Philadelphia have not been ridden down by the private carriages or the hackney coaches of the Past, and they may be relied on to endure the shock of the railway car of the Present. And the advocates of rational liberty on Sunday, as on all other days of the week, may well spare themselves all recourse to the futile weapons of ribaldry and uproar.

A Revolution in Mexico.

The Liberal Government of Mexico has taken one of those decisive extreme measures which mould the fate of a nation. It has done for our distracted neighbor in the South what France and Europe combined will find it difficult enough to do for the States of the Church, and has struck down by a single sweeping blow the whole temporal power of the Romanist hierarchy in Mexico, so far as that temporal power rested upon the things of this world. The sword of the Spirit of course will remain to the clergy in Mexico as long as the Mexican people put faith in their holy offices; but whether that sword has not lost its hilt in the conversion of the vast estates of the Mexican Church to the uses of the State will ere long be proved in the new political experience of the Republic.

The keen insight of LERDO DE TEJADA long since discovered that the only hope for the establishment of a powerful free government in Mexico lay in the bold step which the Juarez Government has now been induced by him to essay. While too many other Mexican statesmen gave themselves up, like the majority of our own leading politicians, to partisan views of the present and future of their country, and looked to Generals, military intrigues, and *pronunciamientos*, just as our Browns and Davises look to conventions and candidates, for the materials of an endless series of political disturbances, LERDO DE TEJADA applied himself to the study of the resources of Mexico, with the determination of sounding, if possible, the real secret of her resources, and of discovering what the incubus was which lay with such a paralyzing weight upon her vitality. He found fixed in the heart of the nation, and stretching out over all its nerves and limbs, a massive organization of men and money committed to the political theories of a few ecclesiastical leaders—moved by the powerful machinery of ecclesiastical discipline, independent of all political factions and political chieftains, and ready to throw its whole force into the scale in favor of any aspirant to power who would conciliate its good-will by serving its interests. This power the Liberals could only hope to overthrow by boldly alienating it from their side, and driving it into an alliance with a party sure to become unpopular with the nation. For the Liberals to woo the Church as a body politic would be to court their own destruction. The clergy, formidable to them as foes, would be fatal to them as friends. If liberal institutions were really possible in Mexico, they could only be established independently of this imperial and overbearing confederation. The true policy once perceived, it was resolutely adopted, and we have its critical triumph before us now in the form of the decrees of the Constitutional Government, formally converting to the uses of the State the vast property of the secular and regular clergy in the confraternities in Mexico; abolishing the great majority of the confraternities; throwing the church definitely upon the people for support; enfranchising, in a word, religion from politics and politics from religion.

The future of Mexico for good or ill is in this colossal measure. The rabid supporters of ecclesiastical authority will rail upon it as an act of democratic and subversive impiety, forgetting, as they conveniently will, that LERDO DE TEJADO and JUAREZ might find precedents enough and to spare, were they disposed to seek them, in the relations of royalty with the Church from the days of CHARLEMAGNE, who made the Faith a Power, to those of NAPOLEON, who made it a tool; and from the time of HENRY the Eighth of England, to that of CHARLES the Fourth of Spain. But the calmer friends of the Catholic Church themselves will see that there can be no substantial mischief done to all that is really Catholic or religious in that organization by a reform which assimilates it to the condition of the same Church in the United States.

Desperate efforts will be made, of course, to resist the execution of these new decrees, which have been framed, however, with too clear and astute a regard to the elements of popularity, we think, to fail of fastening themselves upon the favor of the nation at large. The skill with which the interests of the small lessees of Church property, and the little tenants of the monastic bodies have been cared for in the proposed changes, is a marked indication of the statesmanlike ability with which the measure was prepared. If self-interest and patriotism are not alike empty names in rural Mexico, the Fraternities will find it hard to fight the new laws with success.

The amount of the resources which this revolution will put at the disposal of the Liberal authorities, as it is gradually carried out, cannot very easily be estimated. It must be remembered that the operation of the decrees is in no sense of the word Jacobinical. The parish priests will still draw their tithes and dues from their faithful people; still receive their fees for discharging the sacramental functions of baptism, and marriage, and burial; still drive their simple traffic in relics and medals, scapularies and masses, holy water and blessed wax. The Government will, doubtless, still consent to subsidize such poorer episcopal Sees as those of Sonora and Lower California, Nueva Leon and Chiapas. It is the vast estates of the brotherhoods, convents, monasteries, and grand confraternities: the domains in town and country, the mines, the mortgages that are now to arm the State with power to pay its debts honestly, build its roads decently, develop its magnificent resources, educate its people—to make, in short, a supreme effort at self-government and political resurrection. The value of the properties thus affected is certainly not less than enormous. In 1856 it was estimated that of the five thousand buildings of all kinds which make up the City of Mexico, one-half, valued at forty millions of dollars, belonged to the clerical body. In the same year the income of the same body throughout the Republic derived from all sources, was computed at twenty millions of dollars, or six millions more than the whole annual expense of the Federal Government. The relief of their national politics from the pressure of a compact army of so-called "religious" persons, wielding such a power as this, should of itself constitute, in the daring men by whom it has been achieved, a title to cosmopolitan distinction.

The Census of 1860.

Undeterred by the experience of KING DAVID, the founders of the American Constitution provided in that very charter of our national being for a periodical numbering of the people.

Our national theory of representation of course made such a provision necessary, and it has been complied with, more or less successfully, at regular intervals of ten years ever since the year 1790.

Another decade, now fast ripening to fulfillment, brings on the work once more; and Mr. J. C. G. KENNEDY, of Maryland, who superintended the census of 1850, has just been appointed to look after the preliminaries of that of 1860.

Mr. KENNEDY is by no means a novice in statistical science, nor has he lacked variety of experience. Eight years ago he visited Europe to confer with the masters of knowledge in those matters, and entered into elaborate discussions on the subject of a general revision of the census-taking systems of the world, with a view to securing something like uniformity in the handling of facts, the chief value of which must always consist in their capacity of being used by relation and comparison. The successive meetings of the Statistical Congress held since that time at Brussels, Vienna, and Paris, have brought forward many new and some practical ideas, especially in respect to the proper formation of schedules, with all of which Mr. KENNEDY must be supposed to be familiar. In the course of his studies, too, for the last ten years, he must have learned thoroughly to appreciate the crude, incoherent, and virtually useless character of our own Census of 1850; and he has doubtless convinced himself that the little success of the magnificent plan on which that Census was drawn up is to be attributed not only to the slip-shod and irresponsible agencies employed in executing it, but also in a very large measure to the highly impracticable nature of the plan itself. It was, in fact, a chaos of comprehensive suggestions, rather than a plan, and shone more by the apparent minuteness and multiplicity of its details, than by the vigor and lucidity of its general scheme. Mr. KENNEDY, of course, knows the people and the administration with whom he has to deal too well to expect for any system which he may devise anything at all approaching in fullness and accuracy that most splendid result of English honesty and English intelligence, the British Census of 1855, the whole of the arrangements for which were so admirably adjusted, that the schedules for the United Kingdom were filled within a single day's time; and a just contemporaneous basis for comparisons and deductions established as between the various elements of the Return, which has made that Census a treasury of valuable political and economical truths for English statesmen and thinkers ever since. Do what Mr. KENNEDY may, political jobbery, and slap-dash popular indifference, and sectional jealousy, and the utter absence of an independent central authority, will make the next Census of the United States inevitably incomplete and unsatisfactory. But there are portions of the country in which a fair approach to exactness may be secured; and the whole work should be so projected as to allow of its attaining statistical perfection wherever that perfection may be found to be attainable. The work of preparation has unfortunately been delayed till it is almost time to begin the actual work of execution. We are here in the latter half of the year 1859, and find a Superintendent but just now appointed. Had any proper sense prevailed at the seat of Government of the immense importance of the task, this negligence would have been impossible.

Even at this eleventh hour much may be accomplished if much be undertaken in the right temper. There is much more statistical ability in the country than we commonly receive credit for possessing; and though we cannot pretend to an equality in this particular with France or England, Sweden, Prussia or Belgium, the work of the coming Census, were the right men appealed to for counsel and help, would rapidly develop into the dignity and significance of which it is worthy.

Mr. KENNEDY's life among the numerals has not been altogether so pacific or so free from thorns as the nature of his occupations would seem to suggest that it should be; but if he will deal with his large duties now in a large and national spirit; and do his best to compel the next Census to tell us all the truth political and social of which it can so easily be made eloquent, he will make for himself a brilliant name in doing the country a lasting and real service.

The August Magazines.

The *Atlantic Monthly* has taken to itself a new editor in the person of Dr. J. W. PALMER, of this city, already so well known by his own pictures of life in the far East and West, and by his admirable translation of MICHELET's book, *L'Amour*. Dr. PALMER will reside in New-York and cooperate with his Boston colleagues in giving to the *Atlantic* that cosmopolitan character which is essential to its permanent success. The August number, the first issued under the new auspices, augurs well for the progress of the magazine. Its contents are skilfully varied, and none of its articles fall below the highest average of magazine excellence. Mrs. STOWE's story of the "Minister's Wooing" continues to develope into a novel of the social human sort, more novelesque than any of this gifted woman's previous stories: more artistic in aim, certainly, and more temperately ambitious in style. But Mrs. STOWE is playing with dangerous elements in introducing the characters of our Revolutionary history.

Mrs. JULIA HOWE continues her rambling, dashing sketches of her Cuban experience. The "Roba di Roma" unrolls more of its glittering folds; and the Professor lectures on phrenology over his breakfast-table; finesses with language in his old fashion, and utters, on the whole, more striking sentences in a given number of pages than he had achieved in several previous palavers. These are the "linked sweetnesses long drawn out" of the Monthly. Of special articles complete and full in themselves, we have a terrific New-England tragedy entitled "The Ring Fetter," full of devilish exultations and white lips and catastrophes; a cheery, chatty, pleasant paper on the "Birds of the Night;" a thoughtful essay by that strangely gifted man, the late author of "Margaret," on the "Dramatic Element in the Bible;" a dissertation on the Italian War, and a sketch of the Zouaves mainly condensed from the admirable history of that now famous corps by the Duc D'AUMALE, and already transferred to these columns. The verse of the number is decidedly good. There can be no question, for instance, as to the image and superscription set upon the following noble poem, in which the old myth of the giant chained beneath Etna, Enceladus, is suddenly made alive with meaning to prophesy the dread uprising and passionate triumph of down-trodden Italy. Mr. LONGFELLOW's new degree of LL.D. evidently has not chilled "the fountains of song within him:"

ENCELADUS.

Under Mount Etna he lies;
It is slumber, it is not death;
For he struggles at times to arise,
And above him the lurid skies
Are hot with his fiery breath.

The crags are piled on his breast,
The earth is heaped on his head;
But the groans of his wild unrest,
Though smothered and half suppressed,
Are heard, and he is not dead.

And the nations far away
Are watching with eager eyes;
They talk together and say,
"To-morrow, perhaps to-day,
Enceladus will arise!"

And the old gods, the austere
Oppressors in their strength,
Stand aghast and white with fear,
At the ominous sounds they hear,
And tremble, and mutter, "At length!"

Ah, me! for the land that is sown
With the harvest of despair!
Where the burning cinders, blown
From the lips of the overthrown
Enceladus, filt the air!

Where ashes are heaped in drifts
Over vineyard and field and town,
Whenever he starts and lifts
His head through the blackened rifts
Of the crags that keep him down!

See, see! the red light shines!
'Tis the glare of his awful eyes!
And the storm-wind shouts through the pines
Of Alps and of Apennines,
"Enceladus, arise!"

THE KNICKERBOCKER.

Our venerable friend, with the knee breeches who came into the world long before pictures were deemed a necessary element of popularity in monthly magazines, has now fairly taken his place among the "pictorials." Old Knick for August has a gallery of original illustrations, and what is better worth noticing, is the fact that they are extremely good designs and well engraved. For our own special taste, we would prefer articles in magazines that require no illustration; but the publishers are competent judges for the popular demands, and it is not to be supposed that they would put themselves to the extra cost of illustration if they did not find their account in it. The first article in the *Knickerbocker* for August is an extremely interesting description of Cape May, with ten very spirited illustrations by T. ADDISON RICHARDS. They are among the very best drawings we have seen from his facile pencil. The next illustrated article, entitled "A Stranger in Gotham," gives us well-engraved views of five of the most picturesque church edifices in the City, but no information is given as to the character of the sects that worship in them. It is as improper as it is inconvenient and embarrassing to give a view of a church with no other information about it than to call it "Dr. Macauley's Church," "Dr. Alexander's Church," or even "All Soul's Church." Those churches are not the churches of the pastors who officiate in them; they belong to some special ecclesiastical organization, and their actual name should be given. The churches are permanent institutions, but their pastors are accidental, and constantly changing. All Souls' might be supposed to be an Episcopalian or a Catholic Church, but it is owned and occupied by Unitarians. St. Paul's Church, too, in Fourth-avenue, of which a view is given, will naturally be taken for an Episcopal Church, but it belongs to the Methodists. The next illustrated article is a pleasantly-written account of "Palissy the Potter;" and two very spirited but undeniably American drawings, by HOPPIN, illustrating the "Romance of a Poor Young Man," make up the list of the illustrations. The unillustrated articles make up a very agreeable *melange* for Summer reading. Mr. DE CORDOVA's "Omnibus Driver," one of a capital series of humorous sketches illustrating the street employments of New-York, is very good, but it has a fault not common with magazine articles—it is too brief. The letter of "Mr. William Gruff," the omnibus driver, is a very diverting piece of character writing. The "Heart-history of a Heartless Woman" is the commencement of a good magazinish story, and the essay on "The Civilization of Algiers" gives the requisite amount of gravity which the exigencies of a work of this kind calls for. The Editor's Table, the specialty of the *Knickerbocker*, is as racy as ever, as full of chatty and genial matter, and rather longer than usual.

Amusements.

The week has been, on the whole, a dull one in theatrical matters, two of the principal establishments—namely, the Metropolitan and Laura Keene's—being closed. Mr. BURTON, Mr. BURNEY, the stage manager at Miss KEENE's Theatre, and Mr. JEFFERSON, the *ci-devant* American Cousin, have taken benefits and been honored by numerous audiences with considerable profit on each occasion.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.—At Mr. BURTON's benefit on Friday, the House was almost full. On Saturday, being the occasion of Mr. JEFFERSON's benefit, "prior to his departure for England," it was crowded, as the technical phrase is, from pit to dome. Mr. JEFFERSON was called before the curtain after the first piece, and received a most vociferous ovation. He made some brief but happy remarks to the audience, expressive of his thanks for present and past favors, but intimating that he had not yet finally determined whether he would visit England or remain here for the next season. Mr. JEFFERSON had, indeed, every reason to be proud of the manner in which his friends and admirers rallied to his standard on Saturday—the least favorable evening in the least favorable season that he could possibly have selected for a benefit. At the close of the week everybody who can leaves town to pass Sunday in the country, and for those who could not quit the City, there were powerful attractions presented in rural places, within a half hour's ride of Union Square. Notwithstanding these, however, the public mustered at the call of their favorite actor in crowds, and afforded Mr. JEFFERSON substantial evidence of the estimation in which he is generally held. Four pieces were presented—in all of which Mr. J. appeared, playing *Solon Shingle*, *Simon Lullaby*, and *Diggory*, and especially the last named part, most admirably. As *Cox*, in "Box and Cox," Mr. JEFFERSON was less happy. The charm of its character is its Cockneyism, and it is about as difficult for Mr. JEFFERSON to personate a real Cockney as it would be for Mr. BURTON to represent *Solon Shingle*. Mr. SOTHERN, the great *Lord Dundreary* of last season appeared as *Box* in the same piece, and did it well. This popular actor was also called before the curtain, and, it must be almost needless to add, was made to indulge the audience with that peculiar "sneeze" with which, if we may use the expression, Mr. S. has "hich-hawed" himself into immortality. Mrs. JEFFERSON acted on this occasion for the first time in New-York, and played *Mrs. Lullaby* very prettily indeed. This lady was greeted in the most complimentary manner by the audience on her appearance, and, on being called before the curtain at the conclusion of "the conjugal lesson," received a large number of very beautiful bouquets.

The programme for the present week at Niblo's comprises the most popular representations of Mr. BURTON. On Saturday Mr. EDDY's season, which has been extremely and deservedly successful, will terminate. The theatre will then be opened by the Ravels, who will commence their occupation of Niblo's on the 1st of August. This talented family are too well and too highly esteemed among frequenters of the theatre to make much allusion to their peculiar performances necessary. The chief members of the troupe have literally grown up with the growth of the City, whose population they have amused almost as long as the oldest inhabitant can remember. Still, they are as fresh and as lively to-day as they ever were, having apparently set their faces totally and determinedly against the folly of growing old or becoming tired. They open the present season, however, with new attractions, having secured, for a star engagement, one of the greatest lady dancers in the world—to wit, Mlle. MARIA HENNECART, *première danseuse* from the *Conservatoires* of Paris and Leipsic. This young lady is said to be very beautiful, and to possess a most perfect figure; and although she is only 18 years of age, is pronounced by the critics of the old world "one of the prettiest and most perfect *artistes* that have ever adorned the stage." The engagement of this lady by the Ravels furnishes another proof that suffering humanity must, in some form or other, be benefited by the war in Italy, Mlle. HENNECART had been engaged for La Scala, in Milan. On the approach of the allied armies to that city, the managers of the theatre threw up their engagement, and before the London and Paris agents could see the lady, the Messrs. RAVELS' man of business had concluded a contract with her for New-York. So that even here, we Republicans of the New World have cause to rejoice at one of the results of the war in Italy. Whether we should thank the Emperor of France more than the Emperor of Austria, or *vice versa*, for Mlle. MARIA, however, is a question which we will leave the politicians of the Sunday papers to settle at their leisure.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Extravaganza of "Lalla Rookh" will be continued throughout this week. This burlesque is an admirable one, is well put upon the stage, and is successfully acted. The parade of the Amazons, as a part of the drill without the remotest approach to a bore, is something which should be witnessed once, and will bear seeing more than twice or thrice.

THE BOWERY.—The "Hidden Hand" and "Willful Murder" are announced for this evening, Mr. FOX playing *Sykes*, in the latter piece.

At the NATIONAL, the *habitués* of this establishment are promised the "Dream Spectre" and "Magic Pills."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—WYMAN, the Wizard, has possession of this House during the present week, and will perform his wonderful tricks every afternoon and evening.

THE PALACE GARDEN,—now more popular than ever,—will be open every evening this week, for music, dancing, fire-works, &c.

Wood's Minstrels continue to amuse the admirers of negro theatricals. The elegant theatre of which these Ethiopian artists perform is mightily crowded, and loud applause at frequent intervals, expresses the satisfaction of the audience. Mr. HEAD has performed at Wood's during the past fortnight, and will appear every evening this week.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Post-office Investigation in Chicago—Conflicting Affairs in Mexico—European Matters, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 24.

The Post-office Department having determined to resume the investigation into the alleged official misconduct of the Postmaster at Chicago, two special agents have been dispatched thither for that purpose. They already intimate that their report will contain some rich disclosures, as they have discovered evidence which will astonish even Postmaster-General HOLT, who seems to act in all official matters without fear, favor or affection. Considerable excitement is said to prevail in Chicago. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 24.

A letter has been received from the Earl of DERBY, who avers that the armistice means peace, and that in proposing it, LOUIS NAPOLEON designs to re-enact the abrupt closure of the Crimean war.

Lord LYONS yesterday had a long interview with the Secretary of State.

All classes share in the hope that the armistice will be terminated by a durable peace.

An official communication from the Bremen Government states, that the recent reduction of postage at fifteen cents between the United States and Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Saxe Coburg, Gotha, and other German States, under the direction of the Thurn and Taxis Post office, applies only to the correspondence forwarded *vid* Bremen, but not to the correspondence sent *vid* Hamburg, as originally reported.

The Liberal Government of Mexico, through their agent in the United States, has just concluded a contract for the supply of Minnié and Sharpe rifles, and cannon and ammunition to suit them. These are to be forwarded to Mexico by the 1st of September. It is not yet known here whether American volunteers will be accepted, as LERDO has not arrived, and the character of his instructions, therefore, is not ascertained. These warlike stores may supersede the necessity for extraneous aid, except as to competent officers, there being a sufficiency of Liberals ready to take the field as rank and file.

Letters have been received here from various quarters, the writers expressing an anxiety to raise volunteers for the service of the Liberals in any number that may be desired.

There was an extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet yesterday, called, it is understood, to consider the dispatches just received from Minister MCLANE, relative to Mexican affairs.

The Members of the different Legations from Europe have had several reunions here in glorification of the news of the Armistice, and to show their appreciation of their continued peaceful relations among their respective Sovereigns. The jubilants however, did not include the French, Austrian and Sardinian Ministers, who are absent from Washington.

Fire at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 24.

HARRISON & WILSON'S spice mills in Walnut-street were destroyed by fire this afternoon to the amount of $15,000; fully insured.

Important from Venezuela.

DISTRACTED STATE OF THE REPUBLIC—A FRESH REVOLUTION INEVITABLE—THE BLACKS IN POSSESSION OF PUERTO CABELLO—RETURN OF GEN. PAEZ TO THE UNITED STATES.

The bark *Venus*, Capt. ATKINSON, arrived at this port yesterday morning from Curaçoa, with dates from that place to July 8.

The news is important. By daily arrivals at Curaçoa from Puerto Cabello, we have intelligence of the disturbed state of Venezuela.

Gen. CASTRO has declared a general amnesty to the insurgents, and wishes to join them and organize a new Government. He is not liked by either party. They have refused him, and are determined to form a Federal Government.

The negroes have also revolted. They took Puerto Cabello and murdered some of the inhabitants. Business is at a stand-still, and the inhabitants have taken refuge on board the vessels in that port. Numerous families have left altogether, and are daily arriving at Curaçoa.

Gen. PAEZ was to leave on the 8th for St. Thomas and the United States, having retired in disgust.

RETURN OF GEN. PAEZ—DISTRACTED STATE OF THE REPUBLIC.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 24.

The bark *Rowena* arrived at this port to-day from Venezuela, with President PAEZ, and a number of other prominent Venezuelans, who have returned in consequence of political troubles. Venezuela was unsettled and factions divided the country and were continually fighting. President CASTRO had appointed a Liberal Ministry, composed of ADAMES, ESTEVANEZ and Gen. SILVA—all friends of the late revolution. They had sent Commissioners to the chieftains of the insurgents to treat with them and make a convention. The position of Gen. CASTRO seemed very precarious, the public treasury being exhausted, and all confidence gone. The port of Laguayra was closed the day the *Rowena* left, and a Custom-house boat came after her when she was under sail. Great difficulty was experienced in Puerto Cabello to load vessels, there being no working men and the roads being blockaded by the insurgents.

From Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUAKER CITY—FAILURES AND COMMERCIAL DISTRUST—FIRE AT CIENFUEGOS—THE MARKETS—THE FEVER.

The steamship *Quaker City* brings Havana advices of the 19th inst.

A private note informs us that there have been various rumors circulated within the last week of parties of high respectability having failed, but upon due inquiry, it is found the only positive failures that have taken place are those of two brokers, one of whom has disappeared, and of a Col. ESPELIUS, of the Militia, who is also a planter, for upwards of $500,000. These rumors have done mischief, by causing a general distrust among mercantile men.

A telegraphic dispatch received at Havana, on the 19th from Cienfuegos, states that a large fire at that place had destroyed the storehouses of AYLLER & LEBLANC and THOMAS TERRY, with 6,000 hogsheads of Muscovado sugar.

Sugar is heavy, but last quotations are fully maintained.

Molasses without operations.

Freights still dull, and last quotations unaltered.

Exchanges dull. On London, 12 per cent premium. On New York, ½ to ¾ per cent. premium. On New-Orleans, 4 to 5 per cent. premium, short sight.

☞ There is a great deal of yellow fever, but it is not of so virulent a type as for the past two years.

From Porto Rico.

By the arrival of the schooner *Trident*, Capt. BRADLEY, we have received advices from Ponce, P. R., to 10th inst. On the 10th inst., about 4 A. M., a fire broke out in the store of Messrs. PRYBART & Co., the senior partner being the English Consul. We do not learn the extent of damage done, as the *Trident* sailed about two hours after. Captain B. supposes the loss sustained to be very heavy, as there were some explosions.

A TRAGEDY IN THE STREET.

A Jealous Man Shoots his Mistress—Arrest of the Assassin—History of the Parties, &c.

A very audacious and apparently deliberate attempt to commit murder was made on Saturday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, in Broadway, in daylight and in full view of the hundreds who at that hour are passing along the street. The chief actors in the tragedy were ROBERT C. MCDONALD, a Kentuckian, who, for the past three weeks, has been living at the Metropolitan Hotel, and a young woman named VIRGINIA STEWART, a native of Massachusetts, but who has resided at the South a number of years. The facts of the case are as follows:

At the hour above mentioned, MCDONALD was observed, in company with two ladies, walking up Broadway from Taylor's Saloon, whither they had been for refreshments. The gentleman attracted the attention of passers-by from his excited manner, and the loud tone in which he was talking to one of his companions. Reaching Canal-street, he stopped suddenly on the southwest corner of Broadway, and the woman to whom he had been talking was heard to say, "I will have nothing more to do with you!" and she with the other woman walked a few paces down Canal-street. Scarcely had the words been uttered, however, before the man followed them, and drawing a Colt's revolver from his belt, he deliberately discharged one barrel at his victim when she was but six feet from him. A piercing cry of pain told that the ball had taken effect and the woman, staggering forward a few feet, fell headlong on the steps of the main entrance of the Brandreth House. The occurrence was witnessed by a number of persons, and the assassin was quickly surrounded by a crowd, among whom were Officer ROBERTS, of the Eighth, and Officer LATTA, of the Sixth Ward. As they approached MCDONALD raised his weapon, and the officers supposing he intended to shoot them, one struck him upon the head with his club, while the other wrenched the pistol from his grasp.

In the meantime the woman was taken into ROBERTS'S drug-store. She was totally unconscious from loss of blood. A doctor who happened to be present when the scene occurred took her in charge, and after administering restoratives and stimulants, she recovered sufficiently to give her name and residence.

An examination developed the fact that she had been wounded in the forehead, the ball passing through the skull, about two inches above the outer angle of the left eye, and burying itself in the brain. A considerable quantity of brains had issued from the wound. Several physicians were sent for, but, before they arrived, it was deemed expedient to remove the sufferer to the City Hospital, where, accompanied by the doctor and two female friends, she was conveyed, and placed under the care of the house-surgeon, Dr. QUIMBY.

MCDONALD was taken to the Eighth Ward Station-house, where he was searched, as is the invariable custom, and a large two-bladed eight-inch Bowie-knife was found upon his person. With difficulty the officers succeeded in disarming him; and while doing so he made a desperate effort to recover his revolver, with the avowed purpose of ending his own life, a the weapon was being handed to the Sergeant in the Station-house. He did not succeed in the attempt, however. He freely confessed the truth of the charge made against him, and said the woman had incited him to the deed. She had wrecked all his hopes of happiness in life, and he did not wish to live. Observing that the man was evidently determined on suicide, and as he appeared to be in an excited if not a demented condition, he was divested of every article of clothing that he could possibly employ as a means with which to commit self-destruction. He was then locked up, and precautions were adopted to prevent his doing violence to himself.

THE HISTORY OF THE PARTIES.

The chief actor in this tragedy, ROBERT C. MCDONALD, is a cotton broker, at Mobile, Alabama. He is a tall, stout man, with florid complexion, long, red beard, and commanding presence. He is apparently 30 years of age. He has a mother living, and he is said to have been very wealthy; but a large portion of his means has been squandered in dissipation.

VIRGINIA STEWART, his victim, has a father living in Boston, the keeper of a beer-shop. JENNIE, for so she is called by her companions, has been a woman of pleasure for many years. She is of medium height, exceedingly well favored, with dark hair, and full round face. She always dressed fashionably and expensively. She ship aisped this City every Summer for some years, and the attention her beauty and dashing air attracted when she promenaded Broadway has made her comparatively well known. It is said that she became acquainted with MCDONALD in Mobile some eight years ago, when she was boarding in a *maison de plaisir*. Conceiving a strong regard for her, he induced her to become his mistress, but she remained at the house at which he found her. She bore him two children, both of whom are dead A story was current that he had taken the woman from the house in which he first met her, had introduced her to his mother and to the society in which he moved; but we are credably informed that the statement is untrue.

About two years ago JENNIE left the house in which she had so long lived, and opened one of a similar character herself. MCDONALD still continued his intimacy with her, and treated her with affection when he was sober. He, however, was addicted to intemperance, and frequently, when inebriated, would misuse his mistress, and, drawing a weapon, would threaten her life. She has often had him arrested in self-defence.

JENNIE at length became weary with MCDONALD. He had almost become confirmed in intemperance, and her life with him was next to unbearable. Desiring to be free from his jealous disposition and violent temper, about three weeks ago she came North, without acquainting MCDONALD with her intention. Remaining a few days at a hotel in Broadway, she afterwards went with some of her former acquaintances to live with Mrs. LIVINGSTON, at a house in Marion-street, kept for women of her vocation. As soon as MCDONALD became cognizant of his desertion by his mistress, he followed her to this City, and reached here a few days after her.

He searched for her diligently, but was unable to discover her whereabouts, when he indulged in the wildest dissipation and excess, which he has unremittingly kept up. He was cautioned by the proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel, where he stayed, as to the inevitable result of the course he was pursuing, and he was remonstrated with by his friends and acquaintances, but with no effect. MCDONALD left for Georgia after he had been here about a week, but returned in a few days, and took up his old quarters at the Metropolitan.

He subsequently went to Boston, whence he returned on Saturday morning.

During all this time he continued in his delirium of inebriation. Still hoping to find his fugitive mistress, he called on her friends, but they would give him no information of her. He accidentally met her, however, at Taylor's Saloon, as stated above, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, where she was in company with two lady friends. He earnestly implored her to return with him to Mobile, but she as earnestly said she would have nothing more to do with him. Desiring to rid herself of him she started to leave the saloon, when he followed her to the door. She said she would have him arrested for annoying her; he threatened to shoot her if she did. Talking in this style they reached the corner of Broadway and Canal-street, when the interview was ended as above narrated.

The woman still remains at the City Hospital, and suffers less pain than she did. She is perfectly conscious and converses pleasantly with her attendants. Her recovery is entirely hopeless, however.

MCDONALD was taken to the Tombs yesterday morning, and Justice CONNOLLY committed him to await the result of his victim's injuries. He occupies cell No. 5. Our reporter visited him, and found him smoking a cigar. He appears to be very excited and nervous, so much so that his physician forbids his friends to converse with him. He is very anxious as to the woman's condition and is desirous of her recovery. He asserted that he was crazy when he committed the act, and was therefore not accountable for it. MCDONALD was visited by Alderman BRADY in his cell, about 9 o'clock on Saturday evening, when he made the following statement:

I am from Mobile, and have been living with this woman five or six years; I have been quite intimate with her, and she keeps a house of prostitution there; I was so wrapt up in her that I could not shake her off, and I finally quitted Mobile and came to this City for the purpose of getting rid of her; she followed me for the double purpose of meeting me and obtaining girls to bring back with her to Mobile; I have followed the cotton shipping business for several years in Mobile and along the Mississippi River; I met this woman in Taylor's saloon to-day in company with two other girls; I tried to persuade her to go away with me, but she refused; she had been drinking freely; I have a brother named McDonald who has been servicing as Colonel with Walker in Nicaragua; I am a relapletely wrapt up in this woman that I have lost all control over myself in consequence of her actions, and could not carry on my business; suffering from the excitement of rum, I carried a pistol and dirk, which I was never in the habit of doing in my sober moments; at Taylor's Saloon we had some words; she persisted in refusing to come with me, and when we had got as far as the Brandreth Hotel I shot her.

When the prisoner was searched at the Station-house, a letter much blotted and interlined and apparently written by an unsteady hand, was found among his papers. It read:

MY DEAR JOHN:—I am about to commit that will astonish you, and I have some instructions with Messrs. Leland & Co., in regard to my body, but have since drawn three hundred dollars, $300 of the amount I had first, leaving fifteen hundred dollars, $1500, in their hands, which latter, deducting my expenses, they will remit to you.

Affectionately your friend,
BOB.

My love to Harry and the boys.
ROBERT C. MACDONALD.

A paragraph, which seemed to have been afterwards added, was as follows:

And to you who find my body, have my trunks opened, and you will see a letter addressed to Messrs. Simeon Leland & Co., in regard to the disposition of my remains, but buried with my board on.

Respectfully yours,
ROBERT C. MACDONALD,
Metropolitan Hotel.

JOHN W. SMITH, Esq., Mobile, Ala.,
Present.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

TAX COMMISSIONERS' APPOINTMENTS.—The Tax Commissioners held a meeting at their office, Saturday, and resolved to make the following removals and appointments: *Deputies*—David Miller, *vice* James Andrews, Jr.; Samuel R. Smith, *vice* Warren Brady; John V. Gridley, *vice* David W. Allen: Isaac M. Phyfe, *vice* George Franklin, resigned. *Clerks*—Nathaniel S. Husted, *vice* Alfred S. Dusenberry; Timothy R. Hibbard, *vice* Thomas O. Davis; John F. Cleaveland, *vice* Thaddeus B. Glover; John Contrell, *vice* N. S. Husted, promoted. James Anderson, E. J. Cadwell, E. S. Nye, R. S. Collins, at $700 each to be in lieu of all extra appointments.

OPEN ON SUNDAYS.—The Office of the City Inspector is now open on Sundays, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., and placed in charge of Mr. WM. H. ADAMS, for the reception of nuisance complaints, and in cases of urgency, the granting of burial permits. Mr. JOHN P. BESSCKERMPF, to whom has been recently intrusted the removal of dead animals from the streets and the abatement of other nuisances, will also be in attendance during the hours named, in the discharge of his duty. He yesterday caused three dead horses to be removed from the streets.

FUNERAL OF CAPT. WATERBURY.—The funeral of Capt. WATERBURY, of the Fourth Ward Police, was attended yesterday by about 600 of the Metropolitan Police, besides a detachment of the Twelfth Regiment, S. M., of which the deceased was formerly a member. Two of the Commissioners of Police and a large number of citizens were also in attendance. The funeral services were held at the Presbyterian Church in King street, near Varick. The remains of the deceased were escorted to the Canal-street Ferry by the whole Police force in attendance, and were thence accompanied by the members of the Fourth Precinct to their last resting place in the New-York Bay Cemetery, Hudson County, New-Jersey.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A girl, about eighteen years of age, on Friday night attempted to end her life by taking laudanum, at Manahan's concert room, in First-avenue. She assigned as a reason for the act, that she had been deserted by her lover, who had transferred his affections to her rival, another of the maiden *attachés* of the place. She swallowed about half the contents of the two-ounce vial filled with poison, and was prevented from taking it all by the proprietor of the place, who observed her in time to snatch the bottle from her. Dr. W. BARCK was called in, and succeeded in evacuating the stomach in so short a time that no injurious effect followed.

A COMMON OCCURRENCE.—A scaffolding, on which some painters were at work, in front of the store No. 62 Front-street, gave way on Friday evening, in consequence of one of the lashings parting, throwing JOHN MCKENNA and MICHAEL HUGHES from it. The former fell to the sidewalk, breaking his leg and thigh. HUGHES caught a shutter in his descent, and saved himself from serious injury. MCKENNA was taken to the City Hospital.

ANOTHER QUIET SUNDAY.—Yesterday was another quiet Sunday. There was very little drunkenness to be seen, and but few arrests for disorderly conduct. No new order has been issued by Superintendent PILSBURY relative to the Sunday liquor traffic, but there was a very general observance, outwardly at least, of the orders issued some time since for the closing of grog-shops, and which have proved so salutary in their effects.

FOR EUROPE.—The United States Mail steamer *Arago*, Capt. LINES, left this port on Saturday for Havre, carrying 125 passengers and $758,140 in specie. The Br. screw steamer *Vigo*, Capt. MCGOWAN, also left on Saturday for Liverpool, carrying 29 passengers and $70,000 in specie. The Bremen steamer *Weser*, Capt. GOETZEN, also started on Saturday for Bremen *via* Southampton. She took out 72 passengers and $63,600 in specie.

FIRE IN WASHINGTON-STREET.—On Saturday noon a fire occurred at No. 553 Washington-street, occupied by Messrs. Ross & HAIGHT, provision packers. It originated in one of the smoke-houses from some fat falling into coals. Damages, $80 to stock, &c., which is covered by insurance in the Bowery Insurance Company. The building is owned by Mr STEVENS.

DEATH IN A STATION-HOUSE.—On Saturday morning, when the Eighth Ward Police went to remove the prisoners from the cells, they found HENRY COOPER, a native of New-York, who had been arrested on the previous night for vagrancy, dead in his cell.

DECAYING MEATS CONFISCATED.—On Saturday last eight quarters of decaying beef were seized and removed, by JOHN PHILIP BEINCKERHOFF, by order of the City Inspector, from STRAUS & GILBERT'S Stalls, Nos. 171 and 172 Washington Market.

Weekly Report of Deaths

In the City and County of New-York, from the 16th day of July to the 23d day of July, 1859.

Men, 80; women, 80; boys, 258; girls, 201—Total 614. Adults, 160; children, 454; males, 333; females, 281. Colored persons, 9.

DISEASES.

Abscess, lumbar	1	Fever, intermittent	1
Abscess of brain	1	Fever, puerperal	1
Albuminaria and Bright's disease of kidneys	2	Fever, remittent	2
Anæmia	1	Fever, scarlet	11
Apoplexy	3	Fever, typhoid	2
Asthma	1	Fever, typhus	1
Bleeding from lungs	1	Heart, disease of	10
Bleeding from womb	1	Heart, disease of, valvular	1
Bowels, disease of	1	Heat, effects of	1
Brain, disease of	1	Hooping cough	4
Bronchitis	5	Inflammation of bladder	1
Burned or scalded	2	Inflammation of bowels	16
Cancer of breast	3	Inflammation of brain	11
Cancer of stomach	1	Inflammation of the heart	1
Cancer of womb	2	Inflammation of kidneys	2
Catarrh	1	Inflammation of lungs	11
Casualties	4	Inflammation of stomach	2
Casualty by fall	2	Inflammation of throat	1
Casualty by railroad	1	Inflammation of tonsils	1
Cholera infantum	130	Inflammation of womb	1
Cholera morbus	7	Jaundice	2
Cirrhosis of liver	1	Kidneys, disease of	1
Congestion of the brain	16	Liver, disease of	2
Congestion of the lungs	4	Lockjaw	1
Consumption	38	Luce veneus	2
Convulsions, adult	2	Malformation of spine	1
Convulsions, infantile	54	Marasmus, adult	3
Convulsions, puerperal	1	Marasmus, infantile	28
Croup	10	Measles	11
Cyanosis	2	Old age	5
Debility, infantile	8	Palsy	4
Delirium tremens	4	Pleurisy	2
Diabetes mellitus	1	Premature birth	6
Diarrhœa	35	Rupture	1
Dropsy	5	Scrofula	5
Dropsy in the chest	1	Softening of the brain	2
Dropsy in the head	23	Sore throat, malignant	1
Drowned	3	Spruc	1
Dysentery	12	Stillborn	20
Enlargement of the heart	3	Suicide, sulphuric acid	1
Epilepsy	1	Suicide by laudanum	1
Erysipelas	1	Sunstroke	4
Fatty liver	1	Teething	8
Fever, hectic	1	Unknown to the jury	1
Total	614		

The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding weeks of 1857 and 1858, and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending July 25, 1857	471
Week ending July 24, 1858	607
Week ending July 16, 1859	507
Week ending July 23, 1859	614
Increase this week	17

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, joints, &c	2	Stillborn and premature births	35
Brain and nerves	133	Stomach, bowels and other digestive organs	260
Generative organs	8	Uncertain seat and general fevers	32
Heart and blood vessels	17	Unknown to the jury	1
Lungs, throat, &c	83	Urinary organs	7
Old age	5		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	23		
Total	614		

Of which 19 were from violent causes.

AGES.

Under 1 year	226	30 to 40 years	34
1 to 2 years	94	40 to 50 years	31
2 to 5 years	47	50 to 60 years	20
5 to 10 years	10	60 to 70 years	16
10 to 15 years	4	70 to 80 years	12
15 to 20 years	4	80 to 90 years	2
20 to 25 years	24	90 to 100 years	3
25 to 30 years	11	Total	614

NATIVITIES.

British America	1	Prussia	1
England	7	Scotland	1
France	2	Switzerland	1
Germany	18	United States	498
Ireland	79	Unknown	3
Norway	1	Wales	1
Portugal	1	West Indies	1
Total	614		

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.
CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, New-York, July 23, 1859

Police Reports.

A SWINDLING JOURNEYMAN TAILOR.—William Thompson, *alias* James Mead, was, yesterday, arrested and taken before Alderman STARR, at Jefferson Market Court, on a charge of grand larceny. On the 18th inst., it is alleged, the accused took the materials for making up six castor beaver business coats, valued at $36, from the store of Jaroslowski & Brothers, No. 110 Liberty-street, promising to return the coats on Saturday last. Failing to do so, the merchant tailors sent a clerk to find out the reason. The clerk started for No. 50 Vandewater-street, which Thompson had given as his residence when he took the goods, but no such number exists in that street. Considering themselves swindled, Messrs. Jaroslowski appealed to the police, and Detective Wilson found Thompson at No. 13 Amity street, and took him into custody. The prisoner gave the name of John Mead, but he was fully identified as the man who took the coats by Wm. Manlieu, a clerk in the clothing store. Another complaint was made by the same parties against Thompson for a similar swindle, in which he took away $1 worth of material from them a week or two ago. Thompson was committed in default of $500 bail.

ASSAULTING AND ROBBING TWO COMRADES.—Hugh Monahan, of No. 261 Ninth-street, and G. W. Bogart, of No. 93 McDougal street, both of whom are Ward Constables, were assaulted by Bernard Mullen, of No. 291 Twenty eighth-street, on Saturday while they were taking a drink at a liquor-store corner of Sixteenth-street and Tenth avenue. Five others assisted Mullen in the assault, which grew out of a dispute in reference to some casks of wine, which Monahan, in the performance of his duties, had levied upon. The constables were beaten severely with fists, and cut with knives, and in the row Monahan was robbed of $56 and Bogart of $25 worth of property, in money, bills, receipts, executions, &c. So far only Mullen has been arrested. He was held for trial by Justice STIERS on charges of felonious assault, grand and petit larceny.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—While Mr. James FOX of No. 240 Thirteenth-street, was sitting on his door-step on Saturday afternoon he was brutally assaulted by Thomas RILEY, who struck him between the eyes a violent blow with some instrument, inflicting a severe wound, and causing the blood to flow from the man's ears. He was arrested and taken before Justice STIERS, when he alleged that FOX had thrown a lighted pipe in his bosom, burning his breast; but this was strenuously denied by the complainant. Justice STIERS held the accused to bail in $200 for the assault, when John SOWEN, of No. 207 East Thirteenth street, who had accompanied him to Court, became his bondsman.

THE CHEAP WAGON.—The Police item in Saturday's TIMES headed "A Cheap Wagon," was incorrect so far as it reflected upon Mr. David STEIN, of No. 182 West Twenty-fifth-street. Mr. STEIN was not arrested nor held to bail by Justice KELLY for stealing a wagon, but voluntarily went before the Justice, and on its being proved that the wagon was stolen property, Mr. STEIN delivered it up, and proved to the satisfaction of the claimant and of the Justice, that he purchased it innocently, not knowing it to have been stolen.

BROKE HIS LEG.—Charles GRIER, accompanied by two friends under the influence of liquor, last evening, it is supposed insulted a woman on the corner of Pike and Monroe streets, when the woman seized a paving stone and knocked GRIER down, and in falling he fractured his leg. The woman then ran away, and GRIER was taken to the New-York Hospital.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

MORTALITY.—From the 16th to the 23d inst. there were 149 deaths in Brooklyn, according to the official statement of Dr. BORN, Health Officer. These are classified as follows: men, 9; women, 18; boys, 63; girls, 59; adults, 27; children, 122; males, 72; females, 77; colored persons, 1. *Diseases.*—The principal causes of death were cholera infantum 55, marasmus infantile, 11, convulsions, infantile, 10, debility, 7, consumption, 9. The other causes of death were: burned, congestion of the lungs, delirium tremens, dropsy in the head, typhus fever, measles, old age, teething—one each. Bronchitis, cholera sporadica, croup, dropsy—2 each. Congestion of the brain, dropsy in the head, heart disease, inflammation of lungs, premature birth—3 each. Diarrhœa, drowned, inflammation of the bowels—4 each. Inflammation of the brain, stillborn—9 each. *Ages.*—Eighty-four were under one year old and 122 were under 10 years old. *Nativities.*—England, 2; Germany 4, Ireland 15, United States 127, unknown 1.

SUICIDE.—On Friday afternoon last, a man named MARCUS O'BRIEN was arrested by Officer MALLORY, of the Second Precinct Police, upon complaint of his wife, for assault and battery. At about 11 o'clock that night, he took a leather strap from his waist, put one end about his neck, and tied the other to a bar across the ventilator in his cell, threw his legs forward, so that his whole weight was brought upon the strap, and remained so until life was extinct. His wife, when notified of the event, became quite indignant at the Police, and went before a magistrate to make a complaint that the Police had killed her husband, and then hung him up. Coroner HORTON held an inquest, when a verdict of suicide was rendered. Deceased was 42 years old, and leaves a widow and three children, who reside in Franklin-place.

A CHASE AFTER A BURGLAR.—A negro named MOSES TUTTER attempted to enter the house of F. W. WALKER, No. 142 Bergen-street, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. While at work endeavoring to force open a back-basement window, his presence was discovered by Mr. WALKER, who gave the alarm and the negro started off upon the run. Mr. WALKER followed close upon him and yelled lustily "stop thief," which caused Officer DONNELLY, of the Third Precinct, to join in the chase. After running a number of blocks the negro was captured and locked up for trial.

SUPPOSED FOUL PLAY.—On the 22d inst. a girl named MARY FARLEY, employed in the family of PETER BLUM, on Dean-street, near Grand-avenue, left the house for the purpose of visiting a dressmaker on Court-street, expecting to return immediately, since which time she has not been seen by her friends. As she was a girl of correct habits her friends think that she has been foully dealt with.

A CHILD'S BODY FOUND IN THE STREET.—The Police of the Sixth Precinct, on Saturday last, found the body of a child in a pond of water on Johnson-street, between Union-avenue and Lorimer-street. The Coroner was notified.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—A new Methodist Episcopal Church was dedicated with appropriate exercises at Oyster Bay yesterday. The Rev. Mr. MILBURN and the Rev. S. PLATT, of Brooklyn, and the Rev. CHARLES FLETCHER, of New-York, took part in the exercises.

ROBBERY.—The house of L. I. VOORHIES, at Gravesend, was robbed Saturday night of property valued at $200. The thief is supposed to be a boy who belonged about the premises.

ITEMS.—Two horses belonging to the City Railroad Company broke loose from a car on Court street, yesterday morning, and dashed off at an unprecedented pace for Railroad horses, down Washington-street. At the corner of Johnson-street, a tree checked their progress, when they were secured without having done any serious damage....The laying of the track on Atlantic-street, for horse cars, is progressing slowly, owing to the non-arrival of the iron. The road, however, will be in operation within a few weeks. The cars have all been ordered, and one can be seen on the street, between Clinton and Henry streets. It is much more comfortable than any car now in use either in New-York or Brooklyn....A laborer, named WILLIAM QUIGG, was seriously injured on Saturday afternoon while at work unloading the schooner *Yorktown*, lying at the foot of Washington-street. The gaff broke and fell upon him, crushing his left thigh, and injuring his head. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital for treatment. The injured man has a family at No. 46 Pearl-street... There was the usual Sunday discourse in City Hall Park, yesterday, which was listened to very attentively by nearly all of the loungers who happened to be in the vicinity....A majority of the Police force were absent from the city yesterday, attending the funeral of Capt. WATERBURY, in New-York. It was remarked by many persons that the city was never more orderly....The house of F. B. BACKUS, on Vanderbilt-avenue, between Atlantic and Fulton avenues, was robbed of property valued at $300....The house of JULIUS OST, No. 306 Grand-street, was robbed on Friday night last of property valued at $50....GEORGE DUFFY, four years old, on Saturday fell from a window in the third-story of house No. 32 Prince-street to the side-walk, and received serious, if not fatal, injuries....Two new newspapers have recently been started on Long Island; one at Sag Harbor, called the *Sag Harbor Express*, by JOHN H. HUNT, and the *Suffolk Union*, published at Riverhead, by W. VAN ZANDT.

Resolute vs. Powhatan.

These Clubs played a match on Saturday, upon the grounds corner of Pacific-street and Fifth-avenue, Brooklyn. The game was well contested through the entire seven innings, and the trial was greatly enjoyed by the many spectators present. Below is the score:

RESOLUTE.	H.	L.	Runs
Cowperthwaite, 3 b	2		2
Rogers, 1 f	2		2
Allen, 1 b	2		2
Canfield, p	2		2
Brewster, r. f	2		1
Kellinger, c. f	2		2
Irwin, c	3		1
Giles, s. s	3		1
Davis, 2 b	2		1
Total	21		14

POWHATAN.	H.	L.	Runs
McCarty, 1 b	2		3
Baker, 3 b	4		1
Kyberg, c. f	2		3
Loynes, p	3		1
Smediker, s. s	2		1
Brown, 2 b	3		1
Bennett, r. f	2		2
Bergen, l. f	1		3
Dick, c	2		2
Total	21		17

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	
Resolute	3	4	0	2	3	0	2	14
Powhatan	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	17

SCORER FOR RESOLUTE—E. J. Gleason.
SCORER FOR POWHATAN—C. J. Fox.
UMPIRE—W. Simonson, of the Osceola Club.

MAIL ROBBERY.—An extensive mail robbery was perpetrated at Kalamazoo on the 19th July, the regular mail bag between Detroit and Kalamazoo having been stolen at the station, carried into the woods and robbed of its contents. It was found about two miles from the place, with all the letters opened, and whatever money they may have contained abstracted. The bag contained the regular mail from this city to Kalamazoo, and the minor post-offices which depend upon it as a distributing medium, besides the eastern mail for the same points, amounting probably to five hundred letters or more. The bag was thrown off at the station, and carelessly allowed to lie there all night, and, being thus exposed, was picked up by some thief, who was probably well repaid for his depredations, as the mail is one of the most important in the State, and undoubtedly contained much valuable property.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The difficulty of reaching the top of the Washington Monument column was overcome on Monday evening last. It was found that although arrows might be shot and stones thrown over the column while free, yet as soon as they were attached to packthread, force sufficient to get them over could not be obtained. At length a pigeon was let loose within the monument, with a stout string tied to the leg of the bird. By shouting, firing pistols, &c., the bird was frightened upward until it crossed a strong brace, when it was allowed to descend upon the other side, and the string used as a "purchase" to get heavier cordage over the beam. The experiment, which was made under the direction of Lieut. IVES, was completely successful, and the workmen will soon be engaged in rigging the machinery on the top of the column.—*Constitution*, 23d.

Robbery, Elopement and an Arrest.

From the Pittsburgh Chronicle, 21st.

Last evening at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, and immediately after the cars came in, a disturbance was observed to arise between three of the passengers, two of them men and the third a woman, and, all laboring under the greatest excitement. As soon as the smoke of the first charge had cleared away it was ascertained that the woman was the wife of one of the men and the sister of the other, and the difficulty originated thus: Some weeks ago a man named PETER CASSIDAY, residing at Greensburgh, made information charging a certain JOHN RAY and deponent's wife with adultery. The parties were arrested, and further prosecution suspended on the promise that RAY would never again speak to CASSIDAY'S wife, and she promising never again to give her husband cause of jealousy. On last Sabbath night, as is alleged, RAY and CASSIDAY'S wife eloped together, taking with them three of CASSIDAY'S children, and leaving three of them to be cared for by the father, who was from home looking after work. They took the night train for the East, and thought the husband sought the fugitives everywhere he was unable to discover their whereabouts. Yesterday, as the Eastern train touched Greensburgh, CASSIDAY got on board, and was somewhat surprised to find his wife and another man among the passengers. The other man was her brother, who, she alleges, she called on in Philadelphia, informing him that her husband had treated her so badly that it was impossible to live with him, and that she had, therefore, left him, taking with her three of their children. The brother, sympathizing with her in her distress, gave her a home in his house, and day before yesterday they started for Greensburgh together, for the purpose of getting possession of the balance of the children. When they reached Greensburgh the woman was afraid to leave the cars lest her husband might do her violence, and they came on to this city, the much-dreaded individual being a fellow-passenger.

Arrived at the depot, the difficulty alluded to took place. CASSIDAY wanted his wife arrested for adultery and the abduction of his children, but the officer in attendance refused to act without a warrant, so he ran to Alderman LEWIS'S office to get one. Thither the brother and sister followed him, and it appearing from their statement that the woman really feared the man CASSIDAY, instead of having his wife arrested, was "took up," himself, and committed for surety of the peace. This morning RAY was also captured and committed for adultery, so that the matter, as it now stands, seems a good deal mixed up. The brother, in the meantime, has gone to get the children, but whether he will succeed or not remains to be seen.

Obstructing the Tract of the New-York Central Railroad—The Culprit Arrested.

From the Rochester Democrat, July 23.

A most dastardly attempt to throw a railroad train off the track was detected and frustrated on Thursday evening, about a mile this side of Pittsford Station, on the Auburn and Rochester Railroad; and to enhance the satisfaction afforded by the circumstance, we are enabled to state that the villian who attempted to execute the murderous design has been arrested, and is now in jail awaiting trial for the crime. The wretch is a canal driver, named JOSIAH WRIGHT, belonging on the boat *Free Kansas*, lying at Brighton Locks, at which place we are informed the prisoner's mother resides. WRIGHT is eighteen or twenty years of age. The circumstances of the case are as follows: The 4 o'clock freight train ran over and killed a cow a short distance from Pittsford, and it was supposed to belong to a German who is employed by Mr. A. C. WHEELER, nurseryman, at Monroe Springs. About sundown, Mr. WHEELER and several of his men started for the spot to see if the carcase could be recognized—Mr. WHEELER following the party at some distance in the rear. They followed the track, and on the way Mr. WHEELER was accosted by four boatmen, who said that they had been to see where the accident occured. Soon after passing these men, he found a pile of stones on the track, which he cleared away, and a little further along he found an iron chain, such as is used in laying railway tracks, placed upon one of the rails This also he removed. When he overlook his men, he spoke of the circumstance, and was told that they had just removed a rail which they found lying across the track at the end of an embankment twenty feet in height. This rail weighed about three hundred pounds. Satisfied that mischief had been intended by somebody, Mr. WHEELER retraced his steps and found the four boatmen nearly where he left them. He at once taxed them with the crime, but they said they were not guilty. They knew who was, however, and said they had seen a person engaged in putting things on the track. This person was WRIGHT. Mr. WHEELER took one of the men with him to Pittsford, where a warrant was obtained of Justice GOSS, for WRIGHT'S apprehension, and an officer was started to Brighton Lock, where the accused was found on board of the boat.

He was immediately taken to Pittsford in irons and lodged in the Phœnix Hotel—the officer occupying the room with him. The prisoner made an effort to free himself of his handcuffs in the night but was detected in the act. In the morning he was taken before Justice GOSS and examined. He did not deny his guilt, but said the act was committed under the influence of liquor. He was committed in full.

We learn since his incarceration, WRIGHT has made disclosures implicating the boatmen, upon whose information he was arrested, and warrants have been issued for the arrest of one or more of them. Three of them belong on a raft, and the other is steersman on a canal boat. It is singular, to say the least, that these men should know of WRIGHT'S offence, and yet take no steps to frustrate his object, either by removing the obstructions or by giving information. Certain it is, that they are accessories to the crime in some degree, but how far they can be made to participate in his punishment remains to be seen. WRIGHT says they instigated him to commit the act.

The prisoner is a stolid, brutal fellow, who seems to have no compunctious visitations of conscience, but is nevertheless very sensible that his conduct is likely to entail considerable personal discomfort on himself—which infliction he would be very glad to escape. The punishment for a crime of this nature, is imprisonment in the State Prison for not more than five years, and we hope he will get full measure.

Officer SAREMAN yesterday arrested three of the boatmen alluded to, and the fourth one will probably be arrested to-day. The circumstances show that they were aware of WRIGHT'S purpose, he having applied to them for assistance.

THE LAW OF COPYRIGHT.—The *Constitution* has the following official information regarding copyrights:

"Under the act of 1831, respecting copyrights, the duty of superintending the operation of the law was confided to the State Department. The last Congress transferred that duty to the Department of the Interior, and the Secretary of the Interior assigned that branch of duties to the Patent Office, as appropriately pertaining to that portion of the service. The Commissioner of Patents recently issued a circular upon the subject, addressed to the Clerks of District Courts. Having noticed that, under the operation of the copyright act of 1859, a copy of each copyright publication need no longer be delivered to the Smithsonian Institution or the Library of Congress, the circular says:

'As the acts of Congress relating to copyright are designed to promote the acquisition and diffusion of knowledge, and to encourage the production and publication of works of art; and as the 'map, chart, musical composition, print, cut or engraving' to be protected by copyright must have a title applicable to itself, which title is to be recorded, it is therefore held that stamps, labels and other trade-marks of any manufactured article, goods or merchandise are not embraced within the meaning of the acts.'

It is also held that the fee of 50 cents prescribed by the fourth section of the act of 1831 was designed to afford compensation for all the services required under its provisions."

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

Is issued on the morning of every Tuesday and Friday, and contains, in addition to the bulk of intelligence given in the Daily Paper,

A LITERARY DEPARTMENT,

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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Kerosene Oils.

A full supply of this favorite Oil can now be had. Free from all impurities, and color light lemon.
AUSTENS, Agent, No. 93 Pearl-st., New-York.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and abdominal braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private entrance and female attendant.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

For all manufacturing

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, July 23, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 71 bbls. Ashes; 7,194 bbls. Flour; 4,392 bushels Wheat; 6,342 bushels Corn; 150 bushels Rye; 4,410 bushels Oats; 1,500 bushels Malt; 3,296 pkgs. Provisions, and 378 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to day, 40 bbls. Pots at $5 12½, and small lots of Pearls at $5 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,507 bbls., including 1,492 bbls. Pots and 315 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia 60 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $27 50 ₱ ton.

COFFEE—Sales have been unimportant; prices have not varied much.

COTTON—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 3,566 bales at unaltered rates.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.....	9¾	9¾	9⅞	9¾
Middling, ₱ lb.....12	12½	12¾	12½	
Middling Fair, ₱ lb..13	13¼	13¾	13¾	

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been uncettled to-day for State and Western Flour. At the opening of business holders were disposed to sell freely at further reduced prices. This circumstance had the effect of increasing the demand, both from the regular trade and from shippers, and toward the close, the principal factors manifested more confidence; they refused to dispose of any large quantities, much, if any, under yesterday's quotations, and thereby checked operations. The bulk of the sales effected indicate a slight decline. The total transactions comprise 7,900 bbls. including standard superfine State at $4 30@$4 75; extra State at $4 85@$5 25; inferior extra Ohio at $4 75@$5; extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 10@$5 60 ₱ bbl.

Sourond Flour	$3 00@ 4 15
Standard Superfine State	4 30@ 4 75
Extra State	4 85@ 5 25
Standard Superfine Western	4 30@ 4 75
Extra Wisconsin ₱ bbl	4 50@ 5 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 75@ 6 50
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 75@ 5 00
Extra Ohio, ordinary to choice shipping	5 10@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 80@ 5 60
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 6 75
Inferior to very choice extra Tennessee	5 20@ 9 00

Southern Flour continues dull and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of only 900 bbls., in lots, at $5 05@$5 80 for inferior to good mixed brands, and $5 40@$8 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is very quiet, at $4@$4 00 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is also inactive, at $3 80@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite freely offered at reduced prices, to-day, and hence it has attracted more attention from buyers. Sales have been reported of 30,000 bushels, including very good red Western (Winter) at $1 25; fair to good Chicago Spring at 68c.@70c.; ordinary to very choice new white Kentucky at $1 35@$1 50; inferior to choice red Southern at $1 15@$1 30; and prime to choice new red Long Island at $1 30@$1 34 ₱ bushel. Corn is depressed and lower. The inquiry is very limited. Sales have been confined to 8,500 bushels, at 80c.@81c. for old mixed in store; 80c.@84c. (nominally) for new do. do. afloat; and 83c. for good yellow Jersey, ₱ bushel. Rye continues inactive and languid at 84c.@85c. ₱ bushel. Sales 1,250 bushels, in small lots. Oats are in less demand, including Canada at 40c.@44c.; Western, 40c.@44c.; State, 40c.@43c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 37c.@40c.; Southern, 34c.@38c. ₱ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales in Boston, 500 bales Bags, at 11¾c.@12c.; and 1,120 bales Bagging, at 11¾c.@12c. The Boston *Shipping List* states that the shipments of Bagging to Southern ports the past week have been 2,191 bales, and other large engagements have been made.

HAY—Sales 600 bales North River, at 60c.@70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Jute has attracted more attention, both here and at Boston, at $80 ₱ ton, 6 months' credit. Nothing really new in other kinds.

IRON—Holders are asking higher prices; hence, business is restricted. 800 tons grey forge Iron were sold in Philadelphia, at $20 ₱ ton.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 45 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the week, Messrs. WEIDEL & WEIDSMEYER notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—The market continues quite inactive; manufacturers are holding off, and there is no speculative inquiry. Rates are easier, and may be quoted fully one-half cent ₱ lb below last week's prices. Supply considerably in excess of sale. Oak Sole—Rates are firm and the general quietude prevailing has not much affected sales of this article. Upper Hemlock in the rough is in moderate demand, at somewhat easier figures; Oak do. in good request, at firm rates. Finished stock dull of sale. Boots and Shoes—Transactions have been quite limited, as most buyers were drawn to the late Boston trade sales."

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for Common, and 80c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 100 bbls. New-Orleans at 40c.; 75 bbls. Clayed Cuba at 25c.; and 80 hhds. Clayed Cuba at 22c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are essentially unchanged. Sales have been reported of 800 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 45¼c.@46c. ₱ gal.; 1,500 bbls. Common Rosin at $1 76, afloat, per 310 lbs., and 450 bbls. No. 1 Rosin within our previous range.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 2,000 bbls. in lots, chiefly at $15 50@$15 62 for Mess, and $11 2@$11 25 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue heavy and languid, including Hams, at 8c.@8¼c., and Shoulders, at 6c.@6¼c. ₱ lb. Bacon is very dull and nominal. Lard is about the same. Sales to-day, 300 tcs. and bbls., in lots, chiefly ordinary to choice, at 10½c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in limited request at old prices. Sales 200 bbls., in lots, at $9@$12 75 for repacked Western Mess; $13 25@$15 for fair to choice extra do.; $8@$9 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $16@$22; India Mess, $25@$28 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is moderately inquired for at 13c.@19c. for State; 11c.@16c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is in demand at from 3c.@9c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 150 tcs., at from $3 75@$4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—Sales in Boston, 400 bags, at 9½c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Sales in Boston, 5,000 bags, part to arrive some months hence, at $1 62½@$1 67½ ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Sales during the week, 6,000 lbs. Chagres and Central American Deer, at 45c.; 1 500 do. South Western do., at 25c.; 2,500 do. Bolivar do., at 29c.@30c., cash. 40 bales Curacoa Goat, 175 to 180 lbs., at 75c.@80c.; 12 do. Paya do., at 45c.; and 150 do. Tampico do., at 45c.@46c., six months. Messrs. HILL & Co. report a fair inquiry for Deer, and a moderate demand for Goat.

SPICES—Sales 100 bags Pepper on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand, to-day, and sales have been made of 392 hhds. Cuba at 6¼c.@6⅞c.; 260 hhds. English Island on private terms; 50 hhds. Porto Rico at 7¼c.; and 500 boxes Havana on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 300 bbls. in lots, at 26c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements comprised 200 bales Cotton at ⅛d. ₱ lb.; 200 tcs. Beef, by steamer, at 2s.; 500 bbls. Flour, by steamer, at 9d.; 116 pkgs. Tobacco, at 1s. 6d.; 25 tons Spelter Dross, at 5s.; 200 tons Logwood, at 12s.; 15 tons Bark, and 10 tons Grease Butter, at 15s. For London, 800 bbls. Crude Turpentine, at 18d.; 100 tons Linseed Cake, at 12s. 6d. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Reynard*, 1,050 tons, for San Francisco, at about $22 000; a bark, 318 tons, to Demerara, $1,800; two vessels, 356 and 370 tons, to Havana, Coal, $2 80 delivered on board, or $3 alongside; a bark, 1,200 bbls., to a Windward Island, $650; a schooner, 100 tons, to Grenada, $600; a vessel to Cadiz, Staves, on terms not made public.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in Side Cities:
George L. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Connell & Co.
E. B. Akhanse & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the manufacturer. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
New-York, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Gouvk-st., New-York.
Hall Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *Daily Times* Building and basement of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*Daily Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.
N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

RAILROAD IRON.—2,000 TONS ERIE PATTERN, 56 to 58 pounds per linear yard "Crawshay's" make. For sale by THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

SHEET ZINC AND RUSSIA SHEET IRON for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Ms. Rope Cut Nails, &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

OAKES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

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CARSON & HAND,
WHOLESALE
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
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Also, an entire new article of Ruled Paper in stock, such as BILL-HEADS, two to eight on a sheet.
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All kinds of Ruled Paper at 50 per cent. less than the usual cost of ruling done by the
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POSTPONEMENT.

THE PUBLISHERS OF
MRS. PARTINGTON'S
NEW BOOK,
KNITTING WORK;
Are obliged to delay its publication till
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This course has been rendered necessary by the large orders received from the trade from all parts of the United States, completely exhausting our first edition, and rendering necessary the printing of a second edition, before the work can be presented to the public.

Our advance orders at the present time amount to nearly

10,000 COPIES,

and orders are being received by every mail.

As an evidence of the opinion of the booksellers in different parts of the country relative to this book, we present the following from among the many orders received:

PHILADELPHIA, July 14, 1859.

Messrs. BROWN, TAGGARD & CHASE: Gentlemen—Please send us, as soon as ready, 50 copies of Mrs. Partington's new book, and oblige Yours, &c.,
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1859.

Messrs. BROWN, TAGGARD & CHASE: Gentlemen—Please increase our order for Mrs. Partington's "Knitting Work" to 500 copies. Our orders from our customers for the book come in quite fast. Truly yours,
SHELDON & CO.

BALTIMORE, July 16, 1859.

Messrs. BROWN, TAGGARD & CHASE: Gentlemen—We shall want 100 copies of your new book by Mrs. Partington, when ready. Send per steamer, and oblige
Yours respectfully,
HENRY TAYLOR.

COLUMBUS, July 15, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: You may send us, just as soon as ready, 100 copies of Mrs. Partington's new book. Its sale promises to be quite large with us. Yours truly,
FOLLETT, FOSTER & CO.

We shall be able to publish by the date now specified—August 3—when we shall be ready to furnish the numerous orders received, and any others that we may receive by that time, without further delay.

BROWN, TAGGARD & CHASE,
Publishers, Boston.

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FROM A LOCOMOTIVE;
OR,
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BY THE AUTHOR OF "BELLE BRITTAN."
Neat 12mo. Price $1.

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A new book from the racy and brilliant pen of "Belle Brittan," is certain of a warm welcome from the public. The first volume (Belle's Letters) was immediately exhausted, and is now out of print. The publishers believe that the present volume will be received with equal if not greater favor.

From the N. Y. Day Book.

"During the absence of Belle in Europe, a series of letters appeared in the New York *Express* of this city, and the New-Orleans *Picayune*, which have been copied all over the country, and we hazard little in pronouncing them the best productions of their lively, sprightly, observing, witty, genial, saucy, sentimental writer."

From the Boston Post.

"Col. Fuller—Belle Brittan—returned by the *Fulton*. The Colonel has had a gorgeous time, penetrating into the very sanctum of England's highest and best nobility—a favored guest among her most brilliant authors, and greatly petted by the dramatists, the editors, the players, and the wits of London and Paris."

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THE WORKING FARMER.—50 CENTS FOR 6 months, in advance. $1 per annum. A monthly journal, edited by Prof. J. J. Mapes, assisted by Henry G. Vail, George E. Waring, Henry S. Olcott, and J. Payne Lowe, all practical and scientific farmers. The last six months, commencing July 1, will include the theory of manures and their application, vegetable and root crops, fruit and fruit trees, Fall preparation of soils, Winter preservation of crops, reports of flour, grain and produce markets, &c. Published by
CHARLES V. MAPES,
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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE
GREAT WONDER
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY:
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press:"

BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1856.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD & CO.:

Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two. has used it with the same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am, truly yours,
A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New-Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.
FINLEY JOHNSON.

ASHORE RUN, Ky., Nov. 30, 1858.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* I would (certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using ONE bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of Restorative extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair, I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compels me to announce to whomsoever may read this, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to ALL who may feel the necessity of it.
Respectfully yours, REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S.—The testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited; but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert if you wish, if not, destroy and say nothing.
Yours, &c., Rev. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 a bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

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BARGAINS—GREAT BARGAINS.
GOODS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED
at the late fire, No. 457 Broadway,
will be sold for less than half price
for a few days
ONLY.
Very fine Black Hats, worth $4,
selling at $2 50.
Choice imported Soft Hats worth $5, selling from $1 to $3.
Splendid assortment of Straw Hats
worth $1 to $3, selling from
38 cents to $1.
Caps only 50 cents.

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Baggage and packages of every description delivered in any part of New-York, Brooklyn, and Flatbush. Offices No. 43 Broadway, New-York, and *New-York Times* office. Offices in Brooklyn: Jones' Hotel, Fulton Ferry; No. 3 Atlantic-st., South Ferry; No. 337 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall. Slates in Brooklyn, Pacific-st., near Hoyt.

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OLIVER LIBBY, late of No 6 Pine-st.

YACHT FOR SALE.—A CABIN YACHT OF 13 tons for sale on account of sickness in the family of the owner: she is in complete order, sloop-rigged, and only a year old this August; warranted in good condition and safe. Application must be made this week of H. MANUEL, Exchange office, No. 187 Greenwich-st.

GREEN TURTLE SOUP AND STEAK WILL be served up this day at No 228 Grand-st., at the Crystal. Spoon exercise to commence at 12 o'clock M.
By R. C. MONTGOMERY.
Families supplied by the quart.

SAFE WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND Safe, about 3 feet high, and 2 or 3 feet wide, about 18 inches deep, (inside measure.) Address, stating maker, price, size, (inside and out,) &c., &c., JOHN E. HOWELL, Goshen, New-York.

CIGARS! CHOICE HAVANA!! PRINCIPE and German cigars!!! of all styles and brands, for sale low. Also tobacco, snuff, and other articles pertaining to the trade. MOSES SWEETSER, Manufacturer, No. 68 Maiden-lane, New-York.

REFRIGERATORS.—WINSHIP'S AND OTHER Beaker's water coolers, ice pitchers, meat safes, ice cream freezers, carpet sweepers, wire covers, &c., at BALDWIN & JOHNSTON'S, No. 63 Maiden-lane.

BRITANNIA TABLE AND TEA SPOONS.—A handsome article, suitable to pic-nic parties, very cheap and good, in quantities to suit.
WM. E. MURRAY, No. 23 John-st.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET, A new style of Shoes and Gaiters, only $2 50, warranted to give satisfaction. Also $3 50 and $4 fine boots that will surprise everybody.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girls situations; one as good plain cook, will assist with washing, &c.; the other as competent chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress; also, by a number of respectable, experienced and well recommended servants willing to go to the country, at WESLEY'S Select Female Office, No 292 4th av., near 27th-st. A lady in attendance. P. S.—Families supplied one year for $2; six months, $1. Twenty smart Protestant girls wanted immediately at highest wages in private families.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl just arrived from the Old Country, to do the general housework of a private family, is a girl of neat appearance and religious principles; has been a servant in Europe and brings three years recommendations with her; having no friends here, desires a comfortable and steady home. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business well. Also, a situation by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do washing and ironing. Both would do general housework separately. No objection to the country. Best of references. A home in preference to good wages. Call personally at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant woman and her son, a young lad; the mother is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; bakes well, and understands milk and butter; the son can take care of a horse and carriage, work about and make himself generally useful; country preferred and wages a secondary consideration. Apply at No. 292 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for many years and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference, and has no objection to go in the country for the Summer months. Can be seen for two days at No 76 Spring st., in the dry goods store, one block east of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, A situation by the week or month; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses; makes shirts; is quick at the needle; kind to children; wages, $6 and $7. Also, a smart girl as general servant; washes and irons well; wages, $5; City or country. Call at No. 218 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS AND competent young woman, a situation to City or country, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good bread and pie baker; is competent to do chamberwork or act in capacity of laundress; is well recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, a situation in a private family as cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework; also, a German girl as cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework; both can come well recommended. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN WOman, a situation as cook in a private family; can come well recommended; has no objections to the country. Can be seen, after 2 o'clock on Monday, at her present employer's, No. 16 West 25th-st., between 6th av. and Broadway.

WANTED—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED AND competent young woman, a situation in City or country, as general house servant; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; makes first-rate bread. Also, a nice, tidy girl, as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in washing. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country, as first-class cook by a respectable French woman, also as cook and to wash and iron, as waiter and chambermaid, as laundress and chambermaid, as nurse and seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at E. CAREOLL'S, No. 65 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A MOST respectable servant, with three years' references; is a girl of neat appearance, very reliable and trustworthy; also, a good washer and ironer, and a most excellent baker. Call at No. 68 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE GERman girl, who speaks the English language perfectly, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is a very neat sewer; can cut and fit, and is willing to make herself useful. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or will do general housework in a small private family; is tidy and neat in her habits. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as waitress and plain sewer, or as nurse and seamstress, or would take care of an old lady and sew. Call Monday, at No. 272 West 27th-st., between 8th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECtable girl, with undoubted City reference, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS, ONE as cook, washer and ironer, the other up-stair work and assist in the washing; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 200 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as laundress, chambermaid or waitress. Can be seen at the residence of her present employer, No. 44 Bemsst.-st., Brooklyn, for a few days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, to go in the country; is a good washer and ironer, and plain cook; has good reference from her last place. call at No. 407 Broadway, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; best of City references given. Call at Mr. BORNER'S, No. 535 4th-st., between Avenues A and B.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGLish, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN DEsires a situation as coachman and groom. He understands the proper treatment and care of gentlemen's horses. Age 21. Has driven both private and public, in town and country, for the past 10 years. He is a first-class groom and a good driver, and has no objection to go to any part of the country. Can give first-class reference. Can be seen at his present employer's stables, No. 135 East 12th-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION AS groom and coachman, by a single man, a Protestant, who can produce satisfactory references as to his being a first-class groom and driver, willing to be useful in the house if required. Has no objection to the country. Of willing and obliging disposition. Would be useful to his employer. Any commands addressed COACHMAN, Box No. 220 *Times* Office, will be attended to for 3 days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman, plain gardener or groom; understands his business well; no objections to the country. Also, by a young man, a situation as coachman, can milk cows and do farming generally. Wages moderate. Call or address No. 510 Broadway, third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN INTELLIGENT young man; can groom and care horses well; not long in this country; has a good idea of grocery and liquor business; can write well; will take small wages till he proves himself deserving; will be found faithful to his employer, and willing to put hands to any work. Call at No. 125 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant single young man, as waiter; has three years' City reference from his last place; no objection to the country; he will be found willing and obliging; is an excellent hand at keeping plate in order, and will go with the carriage. Call at No. 292 4th-av. near 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A thorough practical man; is a married man; has been many years in this country. Can give satisfactory references. Address F., or apply at Smith's seed store No. 64 White st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant man. Understands his business, and is not afraid of work. Has good references as to capabilities, &c. Address J. T., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in some light business, such as porter, or wrapper writer in a publication office; has good testimonials as regards capability. Address J. G., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE, AS PLAIN GARDENer and cook, to go a short distance in the country; also several good cooks, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, and a number of girls, for general housework, in situations now open, both in private families and hotels; City and country. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN AN EXTENSIVE jewelry-store; one perfectly conversant with the business in all its parts; none other will answer; and who can furnish undoubted references as to capacity and integrity. Address JEWELRY-STORE, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SIX YOUNG GIRLS WHO UNDERstand how to make button-holes and finish coats after the machine. Also ten tailors wanted. Wages good; girls, $5; men, $8. Inquire of E. VOGEL, No. 17 Forsyth-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A WET-NURSE, TO GO INTO THE country, twelve miles from New-York; who can bring good references as to health and character. Apply at No. 350 Broadway, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 14TH INST., from the landing of the *Isaac Newton* foot of Cortlandt-st., a BLACK TRUNK, containing lady's clothing, marked "E. S. MORRIS, Lockport." Information left at the office of "People's Line," or at 271 West 13th-st.

PERSONAL.

EYE WITNESS, WHO SOME TIME since addressed a note to the subscriber respecting an accident he saw some years ago, is requested to call on C. W. SANDFORD, No. 5 Bryon-row.

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A TEVERDELL'S, THE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway corner of Duane-st.

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Specimens and references can be seen at the offices No. 640 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, and No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
LIQUID CEMENT, White. JONES & ORGELEY.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the Times Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 858 Broadway. The first lot is 200x26 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a passway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 858 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 838 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, IN that desirable locality, No. 280 West 19th st., the premises are in excellent condition, having lately been thoroughly put in order and newly painted, and containing all the modern improvements, gas fixtures, baths, &c. Immediate possession will be given. Rent $675 per annum. Apply at No. 268 West 19th-st., from 1 to 6 o'clock P. M.

HOTEL TO LET—SLANCARD'S HOTEL, ON the west side of Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts., connecting with a large building on 12th-st., and containing about one hundred rooms. This location is considered one of the best for a hotel. For further information apply to RICHARD MORTIMER, No. 11 Wall-st., or at No. 20 East 23d-st.

TO LET—SEVERAL HOUSES ON THE WEST side of the City, in 18th, 23d, 24th, 36th, 41st, 43d and 45th sts., with the modern improvements, to let cheap. Also a store in 6th-av., near 14th-st., and one in Blecker-st., near Commerce-st. J. & W. DENHAM, house agents, 8th-av., corner 16th-st. Office open from morning until 9 in the evening.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 20 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER LOFTS of store corner of Warren and Greenwich-st., entrance in Warren-st.; suitable for business purposes, having hard-finished walls, hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the 4th; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF years, the two 3-story frame houses in 58th-st., near 9th-av. and terminus of the Railroad, with gas and fixtures, hot and cold water, and opposite Central Park. There is a splendid view of the Ramble. Apply to MICHAEL TREACY, 8th-av., cor. 58th-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A COTTAGE house, also a three story brick and a frame house, with tea-room, gas-fixtures, and water; also a first class marble and brown-stone front, well located and cheap. Apply at No. 2 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st., JOHN BRAINERD.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st., will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 78 Wall-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY, ENGLISH BASEment, brown stone house, first-class, first-class location, and in perfect order; within four minutes' from ferries and city cars. Apply on the premises, No. 119 Congress-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 106 East 19th-st., west of 3d-av.; basement, kitchen and vault, and ten rooms over; water and gas in third story; full lot. Rent, $400 to May 1, 1860.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK dwelling house No. 63 Hicks-st., Brooklyn Heights. Gas and Ridgewood water; two minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Apply on the premises.

BASEMENT ON BROADWAY TO LET.—A well-lighted and commodious basement, 100 feet deep, with dry sub cellar, suitable for any kind of business, will be let low to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, No. 158 Broadway.

NOTICE.—A LARGE ROOM TO LET AT CHEAP rent, suitable for any mechanical purpose, as there is abundant light to it. The room is 35 feet long by 16 feet wide, in the rear of No. 25 Greenwich-st. Apply for rent, &c., on the premises. ROBERT WALKER.

STORE IN HOBOKEN TO LET—NO. 142 Washington-st., best block in this growing city. Apply at the store.

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COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Within an hour and a-half from New-York. The place is finely located on high ground, on the main road leading to the Rockaway Pavilion, and contains 42 acres of very superior land. The house is of Gothic style, commodious and well-furnished, commanding a fine view of the ocean. The grounds are tastefully laid out and well planted with choice fruit trees and fine shrubbery. The out buildings consist of neat cottage for gardener and servants, two large barns, carriage house, ice-house and poultry house, &c., &c. For further particulars, apply to JAS. M. PLU

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No. 3. *Baby's Pills*—For Colic, Crying, Teething and Wakefulness, and Nervousness of Adults.
No. 4. *Diarrhœa Pills*—For Diarrhœa, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaint.
No. 5. *Dysentery Pills*—For Colic, Griping, Dysentery or Bloody Flux.
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No. 9. *Head-ache Pills*—For Head-ache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.
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No. 13. *Croup Pills*—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
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No. 15. *Rheumatic Pills*—For Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins or Limbs.
A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, and Intermittents.
B.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
C.—For Sore, Weak or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids Failing, Weak or Blurred Sight.
C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.
W. C.—For Whooping-Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.

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Case of 20 vials, complete, in Morocco, and Book....$5 00
Case of 20 vials and Book, plain.....4 00
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Single numbered boxes, with directions.....25
Single lettered boxes, with directions.....50
Large case of 2 ounce vials, for planters and physicians.....15 00

These Medicines, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address F. HUMPHREYS & CO.
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Everywhere.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,

Pupil of BROCAS of Paris, and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c. &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Cancerous affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE
Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 8 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to the diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without delay or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in four cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poison that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

All is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. H., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 439 Broome-st., second block west of Bowery.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. An unusual piece of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "DR. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the author, as above; also, by
CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 45 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and their cause; discoveries in production; Parisian Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their deceits and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9, and 5 to 8 evening.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. CORBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old established office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practised as above for over 17 years, and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Stricture and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. H. R.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. Charges moderate. Hours, 8½ A. M. to 8 P. M.

$500 REWARD.

DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE.

It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. Its desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders no one weary in all deviation in diet, or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep, or healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Price $1 per bo tle. C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 178 Broadway, New-York; Redding, Boston; Josephson, Albany; Callender, Philadelphia. Also for sale as above, King's celebrated Rosewash, price 25 cents.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Esculapian himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway. Perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis; attendance till 15 P. M.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby (No. 139 Crosby;) hours 10½ to 2, and 6 to 8, Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an extensive experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 96 West 24th-st., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS medicine to be genuine must have my name as the only legal proprietor on each label, and my initials on the cork of every bottle. Nervous Rheumatism, Chorea, St. Vitus' Dance, Palpitation, Vertigo, Weak Stomach and many other nervous diseases, have been cured by this medicine. For sale by Druggists generally, and at No. 111 6th-av., New-York; large bottles $1.
Dr. J. T. STRATTON.

$500 REWARD—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXture.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, no change in application to business; many are cured in three days. Sold at the drug store, at the Astor House, No. 104 Broadway; and No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. William.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—CAUTION.—Every bottle without our signature on the label is a vile counterfeit and humbug. PYNE & CO., sole proprietors, No. 104 Nassau-st. $1 a bottle. Remember, we have no agents in this City.

MEDICAL.

THE BOOK TO BE READ BY MEN WITH damaged and broken down constitutions, resulting from over excess and indulgence, is, "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." It treats on the diseases of both sexes and their cure, by use of "TRIESMAR." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below McDougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by

F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 116 Franklin-st., New-York.
And at
APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y

THE CORDIAL COGNAC BITTERS
Are the invention of the celebrated
FRENCH CHEMIST, LEROUX,
And are the result of years of research and distinguished ability. They are manufactured
IN FRANCE
FROM PURE COGNAC BRANDY,
And are warranted as a certain and speedy cure for
DIARRHŒA,
CHOLERA MORBUS AND BOWEL COMPLAINTS.
There is no remedy offered to the public that has afforded so general satisfaction as these Bitters.
Imported and for sale by
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Sole Agents for United States, and by all respectable druggists, grocers and bars in this City.

FARQUAR'S MEDICATED
CALIFORNIA WINE AND BRANDY.
Pure juice of the grape with Peruvian bark, juniper, rhubarb, &c., for diarrhœa, dyspepsia, pains in the bowels.
WEAK, DELICATE FEMALES, OR MAKES
Are strengthened by it. $1 a bottle. Depôt No. 6 Varick-st., No. 180 Fulton-st., Rushton's, and Nos. 417 and 562 Broadway; Hayes', Brooklyn, and druggists generally.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET, Capt. MOODY,
LEAVE

HARLEM			PECK SLIP.		
6	A. M.	1 P. M.	7	A. M.	3:15 P. M.
7	A. M.	3 P. M.	8	A. M.	4:45 P. M.
8	A. M.	6:15 P. M.	9:15	A. M.	6:15 P. M.
9	A. M.	8:15 P. M.	11	A. M.	8:15 P. M.
10:30	A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30	P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 106th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with
BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 6 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (direct,) **AND BRANCH PORT.**—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. Geo. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Wednesday, July 20, 7:30 A M	Wednesday, July 20, 6:15 A. M.
Thursday, July 21, 11:30 A M	Thursday, July 21, 6:30 A. M.
Friday, July 22, ...12 M.	Friday, July 22, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 23, 1 P. M.	Saturday, July 23, 8 A. M.
Monday, July 25, 3 P. M	Monday, July 25, 10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 26, 4 P. M.	Tuesday, July 26, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, July 27, 6 P. M.	Wednesday, July 27, 6 A. M.
Thursday, July 28, 3:30 P M	Thursday, July 28, 6:30 A. M.
Friday, July 29, 3:30 P M	Friday, July 29, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 30, 3:30 P M	Saturday, July 30, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 1, 4:15 P. M.	Monday, August 1, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 2, 5 P. M.	Tuesday, August 2, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 3, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 3, 8:30 A. M.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Wednesday, July 20, 7 A.M.	Wednesday, July 20, 10:30 A. M.
Thursday, July 21, 7:30 A.M.	Thursday, July 21, 11:30 A.M.
Friday, July 22, 8 A. M.	Friday, July 22, ...12 M.
Saturday, July 23, 9:30 A. M.	Saturday, July 23, 1:30 P. M.
Sunday, July 24, 9 A. M.	Sunday, July 24, 2 P. M.
Monday, July 25, (in connection with the *Laura,*) 5:30 A. M.	Monday, July 25, (in connection with the *Laura,*) 5:30 A. M.
Monday, July 26, 11 A. M.	Monday, July 26, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, July 26, ...12 M.	Tuesday, July 26, 4 P. M.
Wednesday, July 27, 1 P.M.	Wednesday, July 27, 5 P. M.
Thursday, July 28, 6:30 A. M.	Thursday, July 28, 3 P. M.
Friday, July 29, 7:30 A. M.	Friday, July 29, 2:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 30, 8 A. M.	Saturday, July 30, 3:30 P. M.
Sunday, July 31, 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 31, 4 P. M.
Monday, August 1, 6 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 1, 9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, August 2, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 2, 10:30 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 3, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 3, 11 A. M.

NOTICE—A DELIGHTFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR boarders on the Hudson River. The steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher-st.,) EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. Returning, will leave Haverstraw at 6 o'clock; Sing Sing, 6½; Tarrytown, 7; Dobbs' Ferry, 7:25; Hastings, 7:35; Yonkers, 8; arriving in New-York about 9 o'clock. Fare to Yonkers, 15 cents; Hastings and Dobbs' Ferry, 20 cents; Tarrytown and Sing Sing, 25 cents; Haverstraw, 40 cents. Commutation to Yonkers $4 per month; Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings and Tarrytown, $5; Sing Sing, $6.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY CROWELL Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York from Pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room $5. Running time about 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland. R. S. CROWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st., New York.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, *via* Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours ride from Portland.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburg. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

FOR LONG BRANCH & SHREWSBURY.—The Steamboat STRANGER will run as follows, from foot of Murray street, fare 25 cents:

Leave New-York.	Leave Ocean Port.
Thursday, July 21, 10 A M	Friday, July 22, 10 A M
Saturday, July 23, 12 M	Saturday, July 23, 8 P M
Sunday, July 24, 8:30 A M	Sunday, July 24, 1:30 P M
Monday, July 25, 10 A M	Monday, July 25, 2 P M
Tuesday, July 26, 11 A M	Tuesday, July 26, 3 P M

Kerr Express by this boat.

A CHANCE FOR DAILY EXCURSIONS to COLLEGE POINT, STRATTONPORT, FLUSHING AND ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The fast-sailing steamer KNOCK DEAN, Capt. RAYMOND, will leave EVERY DAY, (Sunday excepted,) Flushing at 7½ and 11½ A.M. and 3 P M. New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9½ A.M. and 1½ and 5 o'clock P.M. Parties desirous of witnessing the delightful sceneries on the East River, Hell Gate, &c., may take this boat at 9½ A.M., and return at 3 P.M., for the cheap fare of 15 cents each way.

DAILY LINE FOR GLEN COVE AND Roslyn, stopping at Bayle's Dock, Great Neck, and Sands Point. The fine new steamer LONG ISLAND will leave Pier No. 32 East River, James-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 P. M. Returning leaves Roslyn at 6:30 and Glen Cove at 7:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9 o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. HITCHCOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Amos-st., at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; last trip from the Island, at 6½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT, Kingston, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, landing at Coeseus', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. SWANSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON at 3.45 o'clock.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT, AND NEW-ARK, EXCURSIONS DAILY, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)—Fare 13 cents. Steamer TAMINEND, leaves Newark at 7½ A.M., and 1½ P. M., and foot of Barclay-st., New York, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., also, with parties, at Newark Bay House.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck slip, East River, at 6 o'clock, P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 5 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven trains.

NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—STEAMER GOVERNOR leaves Pier No. 2, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M. Fare—cabin, $2; deck, $1. L. KENNY, Agent, No. 26 Coenties-slip.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 9 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 9 A. M.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, will be held at their rooms, Nos. 617 and 619 Broadway, corner 12th-st. on MONDAY EVENING, the 25th inst., at 8 o'clock. An essay will be read by the Rev. S. HERSEY LANCEY, on *The Divine Origin of the Lord's Day*, and interesting addresses may also be expected from the delegates to the late Convention at Troy. The public, and especially young men, are cordially invited to be present.
CHAS. W. BAGOT, Recording Secretary.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

GUINNESS' STOUT PORTER.

Messrs. A. GUINNESS, SON & CO., of Dublin, have appointed the undersigned their sealing agent in the United States for their Stout Porter. Orders for this superior Stout, bottled or in bulk, carefully executed. A stock of the Stout in Quarts, Imperial Pints and ordinary Pints, bottled in Dublin by Messrs. A. & J. Sharks, is always on hand and for sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 157 Pearl-st., New-York.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARance of the mouth is the unerring LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION of Mrs. ——. Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of fitting, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired, and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. SMITH, Dentist, No. 695 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Williams' Bridge 11:30 A. M.; 5 and 5 P. M.—White Plains.
5:15 P. M., from White and Centre-sts.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
9:30 A. M.—Mail Train.—Albany.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, via: Dunkirk Express, at 5 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 2:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 5 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning, and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 8:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 6 and 5 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and those via the East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 18, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:25 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A.M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 8:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Albany, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A.M., and 3:45 P M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P.M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY leave Fulton Market Slip by steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., and 1, 3.45, 6.45, and 7.30 P. M., returning, leaves Flushing at 6.30, 7.56, 10 A M, and 1, 2.30, 4.45, and 6.45 P. M., stopping both ways at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and West Flushing. Extra trains will leave Hunter's Point, at 7.15, and 11 A. M.; fare by 11 A. M. train to Flushing, from Hunter's Point, only 15 cents; returning, at 1 P. M. 15 cents to New-York by 34th st. ferry fare by regular trains, from Fulton Market Slip 26 cents. Extra trains for excursions on reasonable terms.
O. CHARLICK, President.

FOR SAVANNAH.—CHANGE OF DAY.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, July 21, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations. $15; through ticket to New-Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Albany, Atlanta Columbus, Macon, Augusta and principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
R. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $2. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKlyn for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer-park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 6:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO WHITE MOUNTAINS *VIA* SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Passengers by the Hudson River Railroad, leaving Chambers-st. on 6 or 11 A. M. trains, arrive at the White Mountains, *via* Lake Champlain and Burlington, or *via* Rutland and Bellows Falls, the next evening.

FOR GREENPORT—LONG ISLAND RAILroad TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3 30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9.20 A. M. Express; and 4.10 P. M. Mail.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—SHARON SPRINGS.—Travellers taking the Morning Express Train on HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, leaving Chambers st, at 8 A. M., and 31st st. at 8 25 A. M., will arrive at the above places in time for dinner.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS and Lake Memphremagog, by the New-York and New-Haven and Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroads. Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8.50 A. M., and 3.50 and 5.50 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7.45 A.M., 3.25 P.M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet at No. 32 Chambers st., on MONDAY, July 25, 1859, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The following are notified to be present:

Henry E. Clark,	Geo. Rand,	W. T. Pinkney,
Alex. Melville,	C. Van Rensselaer,	J. Wilbur,
D. R. Morrell,	C. Barker,	S. N. Dodge,
Mrs. W. Cutley,	Ernst Schroder,	Jno. Vanderbergh,
Daniel Reynolds,	W. Bardrop,	Richard dell,
Chas Conner,	Ger'd J. Beekman,	Chas. M. Graham,
W. Cauldwell,	J. Tiffany,	Mary A. Burdock,
Jno. Reimer,	S. Martha Garner,	Mathew T. Adams,
Coo'gat'n Sharl,	Thos. T. Storm,	J. D. Phillips,
Cogswell & L'Amereaux,	W. R. Woods, Isaac Adriance,	St. Andrew's Ch.

and all others having business before said Committee.
THOS. STEPHENS, H. W. GENET, GEO. STARR, } Committee on Assessments.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—JULY 11, 1859.—Notice is hereby given that a penalty of Five per Cent. will be added, on the first day of August next, on all water rents remaining unpaid on that day.
M. VAN SCHAICK, President.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY J. GRACEY, plaintiff, against AGNES JARVIS, widow of THOMAS N. JARVIS, deceased; Agnes Jarvis and Mary his wife; Jane Jarvis, widow of William Jarvis, deceased; Charles Jarvis, Thomas Jarvis, Peter Jarvis, Ellen Jarvis, Susan Jarvis and Emma Jarvis, children of the said William Jarvis, deceased; John Jarvis and Ruth his wife; Mary Ann Wilson, formerly Mary Ann Jarvis, and William Wilson her husband; Alexander Jarvis the younger, Mary Ann Jarvis, Nelson Jarvis, William Jarvis and Catharine Jarvis, children of James Jarvis, deceased, and James M. Neely, defendants.—Summons for relief, as amended.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of June, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 70 Wall-street. In the said City, within twenty days after the service hereof on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
HENRY P. FESSENDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD H. PENDLETON, late of the City of Washington, District of Columbia, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at the office of CHURCHILL, JOHNSON & SLOCUM, No. 37 Murray-street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of October next.—Dated, New York, April 23, 1859.
PHILIP P. PENDLETON, Executor.
ap 25-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES O. PALMER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Esq., No. 76 Wall-st., (that being his place for transacting business,) in the City of New-York, on or before Oct. 23 next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859.
ap25-law6mM. RUFUS PRIME, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARVEY SUYDAM, Jr., late of the town of Bellevilie, 2nd State of New-Jersey, and doing business in the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers there of to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. Suydam, Lambert & Co., No. 107 West-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated, New-York,

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

[Continued from First Page.]

cupidity of the several branches of the public administration.

"Every citizen has now reached a solemn epoch in its history, because upon the result of the sanguinary struggle which the partisans of obscurantism and of anarchy have now declared against the clearest principles of liberty and of social order, its entire future depends. At a crisis so supreme, the Government has held it a sacred duty to appeal to the nation, and to make heard amidst it the voice of its desires, its rights and interests, not only thus to guide public opinion more unanimously in the right direction, but also to render better known to mankind the cause of the great sacrifices it is suffering in combatting its oppressors, and also to permit all the civilized nations of the world to perceive distinctly what is the real object of this conflict, which has so profoundly moved the Republic.

"In fulfilling this duty it is proper for the Government to utter its opinions on the political organization of the country, because, being at once an emanation of the Constitution of 1857, and regarding itself as the legitimate representative of the liberal principles contained in that instrument, it must naturally recognize that its aims interest all citizens, without distinction of class or conditions, who are entitled to the enjoyment of as many rights and securities as are compatible with the good order of society; it must desire that both should be made always effective for the sound administration of justice; that the authorities all fulfill faithfully their duties and functions without ever transgressing the circle laid down for them in the laws: that the States of the Federation should employ the authority vested in them to promote its own interests liberally, and to adopt all measures conducive to its own prosperity, so long as such measures do not conflict with the general rights and interests of the Republic.

"But however indisputable may be these principles, and notwithstanding they have been more or less broadly stated in the several organic laws which have prevailed in the country since its independence, and recently in the Constitution of 1857, the nation has not been or can it be able to realize them, so long as in its form of social and administrative existence there remain divers elements of despotism, hypocrisy, immorality and disorder opposed to them; and hence the Government believes that without essentially departing from constitutional principles, it is its duty to occupy itself most seriously with the removal of those elements, well satisfied by the extended experience of past events that so long as they continue to exist, liberty and order are out of the question.

"To make them therefore practicable, by giving unity to the plan of social reform, by means of enactments which shall produce the complete and stable triumph of sound principles, the following are the means the Government proposes to realize.

"In the first place, to bring to definitive close the bloody and fratricidal war, which a portion of the clergy has for a long time been fomenting in the nation, with the single object of preserving the interests and prerogatives which it derived from the colonial system, thus shamelessly abusing the influence which the riches deposited in its hands affords it, and abusing the offices of its sacred ministry, and in order to disarm once for all that class of elements, which serve as buttresses to support its mischievous sway, the Government hold it to be indispensable:

"1. To establish, as a general and invariable rule, most perfect independence between affairs of State and those purely ecclesiastical.

"2. To suppress all Corporations of regulars of masculine sex, without any exception, secularizing the priests now embodied in them.

"3. To extinguish equally the associations, archiconfradias, brotherhoods, and in general all corporations and congregations now existing of a religious character.

"4. To put a period to the novitiates in the convents of monks, retaining those actually existing in them, with the means and endowments each possesses; and assigning the necessary means for the maintenance of service in the respective temples.

"5. To declare that all the property now administered by the clergy, secular or regular, under whatever title, with the excess held by convents of monks after the deduction of the amount of their endowments, have been and are the property of the nation; and that such property shall be sold, evidences of the public debt, external as well as internal, being receivable in payment.

"6. To declare finally that the remuneration given by the devout to the priests, as well for the administration of the sacraments as for all minor ecclesiastical services, and the annual product of which properly distributed suffices to sustain abundantly worship and its ministry, is the subject of arrangements free to the parties in question, the civil authority having no right to interfere.

"Beyond these measures, which, in the view of the Government, are the only ones which can insure the submission of the Clergy to the civil power in temporal matters, leaving it unquestionably all the necessary means for consecrating itself exclusively as it ought to the exercise of its sacred functions, it believes also indispensable to protect in the Republic with all its authority religious liberty, as being necessary for its prosperity and aggrandizement, and as demanded by the civilization of the age

The Liberal Manifesto and the Conducta—Dispatch of the Vera Cruz Authorities to Mr. McLane.

To his Excellency ROBERT M. MCLANE, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America.

NATIONAL PALACE, VERA CRUZ, July 6, 1859.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit inclosed to your Excellency copies of a circular, which the Minister of Government has dispatched to the Governors of the States, and of the note with which were accompanied copies of the same sent to Minister MATA, in order that you may be apprized of an incident in our foreign relations, which the President regards as of some importance.

In the eighth section of said circular an error of the Press occurs, from which those unacquainted with the facts, and who are misled by unfounded conjecture, might understand that the person intrusted by your excellency with the duty of obtaining from ROBLES liberty for the *conducta* to proceed to this place, had contributed directly or indirectly to the voluntary or forced loan, whichever it was, of thirty thousand dollars, which effected the business with the said ROBLES.

As I am well acquainted with the facts, and know that in that loan, neither directly or indirectly, proximately or remotely, was your Excellency or your messenger at all concerned, I seize this opportunity to beg you to overlook the error, and to ascribe it to a mistake of the printer. I shall cause this note to be published in the periodical called the *Progreso* which, as your Excellency knows, has an official character.

I am gratified to renew to your Excellency assurances of my distinguished consideration and respect. M. ROMERO.

VERA CRUZ, July 6, 1859.

An American Blast at the Liberal Decrees.

From the National Intelligencer.

The statement is already verified which was made by me in my communication of the 4th inst., (printed in the *Intelligencer* of the 11th,) to the effect that JUAREZ, the so-called Constitutional President, had urged his recognition, with the view to use the tolerant Government of these United States as the instrument or tool of carrying on with hoped-for success a Church persecution in the States of Mexico.

A telegram from New-Orleans announces that JUAREZ, although unaccepted by a Congress and unelected by the people, with a large and unconquerable suffrage of the nation against him, not in possession of the national archives nor of the seat of Government, and professedly acting under a Constitution which *guaranteed* to the nation a Congress and *to the Church all its property under mortgage of sale*—that he (JUAREZ) has leaped the Constitution itself, decreed the confiscation of the Church property, and sent on to Washington his Minister of Finance to negotiate a loan upon it.

Under these circumstances, I beg to draw the attention of your readers and of the universal public of the United States to the important fact that *the Government established at Mexico had pronounced all the acts of Juarez, done or which might be done by him, of no force or effect as against the Mexican Republic.* The proposed loan in the United States, therefore, upon any Church or other property in Mexico decreed confiscated by JUAREZ, would be viewed as a contemplated fraud, calculated, if persevered in, to give rise to reclamations in the future greatly to the complication of issues between the two neighbor Governments.

Citizens of the United States will, it is to be hoped, have nothing to do with a loan upon property which they cannot have present nor even prospective possession of. They will very naturally inquire who gave JUAREZ the right or power, under a professedly "liberal" constitution, to decree "confiscated" the personal property of the Mexican States and people? There is not a crowned head in all Europe who would so decree his *own* will the will of a nation; and yet JUAREZ calls himself "a Constitutional President."

A son-in-law of the Minister of Foreign Relations of JUAREZ is already Minister in Washington. The Minister of War of JUAREZ is said to be on his way to Washington, "to raise an American army for Mexico." The Minister of Finance of JUAREZ is also on his way to Washington, "to raise a loan upon a *decree* of JUAREZ." There will thus be none of the "Cabinet" left at Vera Cruz, and, perhaps to save trouble, it might be as well for JUAREZ to decree "the United States annexed to Mexico," and "the seat of *his* Government at VERA CRUZ transferred to Washington."

JUAREZ, then, could attempt to take imperial command of both nations, and learn at last the imperious fact that *true constitutional freedom* does not allow a President to "decree" a law.

GEORGE L. STEVENS.

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1859.

HARRIET MARTINEAU ON THEOLOGICAL OUERL YOUNGL.—In HARRIET MARTINEAU'S last letter to the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, dated at Ambleside, July 4, she says:

"The Fourth of July comes to those who know its significance under widely different aspects to-day. I imagine you, Sir, sitting in the midst of the din of rejoicing in your great City. Music and marching, shouts of gunpowder and of human speech, are perhaps penetrating your office, and rousing emotions of something else than joy and exultation. Many of your New-England comrades are probably assembling under the shade of groves, to take counsel how to convert the actual reproach that clings to this anniversary into a truer honor than it has ever yet deserved.

"In many places your political fellow-citizens are no doubt pushing their personal interests in the name of their country; and alas! in how many places are your black fellow-countrymen undergoing the insult and injury of the rejoicings of this day! Our hearts are heavy for those of them who know and feel the insult and injury; but much more for those who do not—for the degraded beings who are making their own a small capital out of the occasion in the shape of a noisy, grinning holiday.

"One distinguished fellow-citizen of yours, Mr. Sumner, is, I believe, among the Scotch mountains to-day, or in some lonely [illegible]; for the city [illegible]

[illegible] sal associations. He was at Stirling on Saturday, July 2. I hope he will tell you, some day, how that great mediæval monument appeared to his eyes while his mind was full of the stir and strife of the present time.

"Mr. SUMNER is in London, where I suppose his countrymen are keeping the day with some sort of proud celebration, in which he can hardly join with a free and joyful spirit. I judge only from my former knowledge of him, and not from any information of what he is doing to-day. He has so lately arrived from the Continent that I have not even learned with any precision how his health is. His own account of it, I understand, is good; but his friends fear that London, at this season, and in our political crisis, may prove too exciting a scene for him.

"The Fourth of July is quieter here. The birds in the ivy and the copses are still during the hot noon hours; and only the voices of the haymakers from the field break the silence around me. Even the tall and plumy ash trees scarcely wave; and the great oaks do not move at all. There is probably not one single person in the valley besides myself who remembers the day as anything out of the order of common days; and I like to be alone, and in the deep Summer stillness to think it over."

The United States Patent Office—Sketch of its History.

From the Constitutio A.

To the student in pursuit of knowledge upon any branch of science and invention there is no museum or collection of material in this country at all to compare with that so beautifully and artistically arranged in the spacious halls and galleries of the Patent Office. Like the other institutions of the Federal Government, the growth of this office has increased with the development of the resources and rapid expansion of the power and population of the Republic. A glance at its history shows that such an establishment early attracted the attention of the wise and able men of the revolutionary era. Hence we find that, on the 10th of April, 1790, Congress passed an act authorizing the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Attorney-General, or any two of them, to grant patents for such new inventions and discoveries as they should deem sufficiently useful and important. This act, which originated the Patent Office was repealed, and a new act passed on the 21st of February, 1793. Under this latter act patents were confined to the citizens of the United States, and they were to be granted by the Secretary of State, subject to the revision of the Attorney General. By the act of the 17th of April, 1800, the privilege of suing out a patent was extended to aliens of two years' residence in the United States, and the act of July 13, 1832, only required the alien to be a resident at the time of his application for a patent, and to have declared his intention, according to law, to become a citizen. By the act of Congress of July 4, 1836, all former laws on the subject were repealed, and the patent system was re-enacted with important improvements, embodying a new organization of the office, and conferring upon it much more extensive powers than it had heretofore possessed. Under this act the establishment was organized essentially as it exists at this day, except that by subsequent acts the power of appeal was allowed from the decision of the Commissioner to either of the judges of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia. The Patent Office occupied a part of the General Post office building, which was destroyed by fire on the 15th of December, 1836. All its invaluable contents were lost by this sad accident; and by the act of 3d of March, 1837, Congress provided for the recording anew of patents and assignments of patents recorded prior to the date of the conflagration, and for issuing new patents for those destroyed. The officers of the Patent-office were also directed to procure duplicates of the most interesting models destroyed, at an expense not exceeding $100,000. The loss of the Patent Office, or rather of its contents, caused a deep sensation throughout the country, and universal regret was expressed on all hands at this untoward event. Even the ruthless Admiral COCKBURN, who fired the Capitol and President's House, and other public edifices in this city, had spared the Patent Office, and yet accident in a few hours, destroyed the labors of many men for many years, which even that modern barbarian feared to touch.

"This sketch of the legislation of Congress on the subject of patents, familiar as it is to the professional man, may give to the general reader an idea of the early and continuous importance attached by the lawmakers to this important branch of the Government. Growing out of, and forming as it were an integral portion of, the patent system is what may be termed the patent-law branch of our jurisprudence. The minds of the most eminent of our jurists, both on the bench and at the bar, have been taxed to the utmost by the intricacy and subtlety of the investigations of many cases which have arisen and been adjudicated upon under these laws. A legal writer justly terms the patent-law branch of our jurisprudence "the metaphysics of the law." And so it must continue to be and to increase because of the increasing spirit of improvement in agriculture and manufactures and machinery, both here and in Europe. The Patent Office is essentially and necessarily a national institution in every sense of the word, and will always remain so, inasmuch as it would be impracticable for the States separately to make provision for the effectual protection of the rights secured to inventors under the patent laws.

"All parties concerned in patents, whether as inventors or users of the machines for which they are granted, are fully aware of the importance of the faithful execution and enforcement of the patent laws; and there is no class of cases tried in our courts in which the community generally take more interest.

"In all countries, and in all ages, inventors or discoverers of any new agent or implement useful to man in his varied pursuits, have been considered as among the most valuable citizens of the State, and deserving of its encouragement and protection. Of late years this appreciation of such men seems greatly to have increased, both in the United States and in Europe. We trust that it will ever be so, and that worth and merit, in whatever walk of life it may develop itself, may always meet with recompense and reward.

Burning of the Steamer Ravenswood on Lake Ponchartrain—Loss of Life.

From the N. O. True Delta, July 17.

The steamer *Ravenswood*, Capt. MILLER, running between New-Orleans and Mandeville, Madisonville and Covington, took fire soon after she left Mandeville on Saturday, July 16, and burned to the water's edge. There were about thirty persons on board, including the officers and crew. Mr. BLOOM, an aged German, of Mandeville, was drowned in consequence of his being panic-struck. We also learn that a negro man was lost. Passengers from the wreck describe Mr. BLOOM'S conduct as being perfectly frantic. Every effort was made by the officers of the boat to save him. He was placed in a life-boat, which he was unable to keep in, and again placed on a floating platform, from which he fell into the water and was drowned. He was on his way to New-Orleans to pay a note of two hundred and fifty dollars, most of which was in silver, and about his person, it is said.

The fire broke out in the hold. The smoke was first seen issuing from the forward hatch by one of the hands, who, on looking in, discovered that the pine wood which was piled up around and under the furnace was already in a blaze.

The alarm of fire was given, and the greatest excitement followed. The flames in a moment burst up amidship, and, although every exertion was made by the officers and crew to quench them, it was found impossible, and a rush was made for the life-boats. In the hurry of launching the life-boats one of them was disabled by striking the steamer and staving a hole in its side, and one of the small boats was capsized by Mr. BLOOM falling from it. The remaining three boats, however, were able to contain all the passengers and crew who were left.

Many had taken to the water on planks and such other articles as could be found to buoy them up. One man, the steward of the boat, swam some three miles ere he was taken up. Another, who was the first to take to the water, and who was lame from a wound received in the Mexican war, sustained himself in the water for an hour with a pail which he had the presence of mind to take with him and make a life-preserver of, by inverting it with sufficient air within to buoy him up.

Mr. MOORE, the clerk of the boat, and Mr. PERRY, the wharf clerk of the line, were the last to leave the burning steamer, after having saved a German family of four, who had apparently given up to despair, and resolved to die together. They were obliged to force them over the bulwarks into the boat, as they seemed paralyzed with fear.

TREMENDOUS BOILER EXPLOSION AT WORCESTER.—A terrific explosion occurred in the factory of Messrs. I. WASHBURN & Co., at Worcester, Mass, on Friday, July 22, of which the *Spy* gives account: "One of the most terrific explosions that ever occurred in this vicinity, took place in this city yesterday afternoon, about 1½ o'clock, at the wire factory of Messrs. I. WASHBURN & Co., on Grove-street. The large steam boiler, 30 feet long and 4 feet in diameter, and weighing about five tons, attached to their powerful engine, exploded with tremendous force, shattering the engine-house (which is of brick) into atoms, demolishing a portion of the walls of the main building adjacent, and injuring several workmen, one severely, but it is hoped not fatally.

So immense was the force of explosion, that the ponderous boiler, leaving the fire-box and the crown sheet behind, shot through the engine-house walls into the air, to an altitude of two hundred feet at the highest, as estimated by many observers, and reached the ground, striking with the top downward, in the garden of Mr. J. M. C. ARMSBY, on Lincoln-street, over a quarter of a mile distant, and driving itself into the earth to the depth of four feet; but it rebounded from the garden, and breaking off a portion of the top or rim, which it left buried there, finally spent its force in landing itself on the further side of Lincoln-street, where it lay extending diagonally across." In recounting the lists of accidents, the *Transcript* reports that one man was knocked down by the concussion; picking himself up, he was knocked down by a brick; picking himself up again, he was knocked down the third time. He then wisely concluded to lay quiet.

[Advertisement.]

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN,
Especially designed for the use of the *Medical Profession* and the *Family*. For sale by all prominent druggists, A. M. BININGER & Co.,
No. 238 Broadway, New-York, Sole Importers.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 349 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Even if the whole surface of the body is absolutely *blotted over* with pustules, incrustations, or running sores, it may be healed and purified by the Ointment, assisted internally by the Pills.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York,

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 23.

$1,000	Ill. Int. 1864	97	22	Penn. Coal Co	85½
2,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	88½	500	Harlem R. Pref.	30 35½
1,000	do. c	88½	200	do.	30 35¼
4,000	do.	88½	1400	do.	30 36
500	Virginia 6s	94½	400	do.	35½
2,000	N. C. State 6s	96½	500	Reading Railroad	44¼
10,000	Missouri 6s	83	100	do.	44 44
4,000	do.	83½	200	do.	b30 44¼
1,000	Cal. S. 7s, Bds	61½	50	Mich. Cen. R.	83 ½
$1,000	B'n C. W'r L.	100	50	do.	42½ 41½
1,500	N. Y. C'l R. 8s, b3	90	100	do.	42
1,000	N. Y. C. R. 7s	100	100	do.	s10 41½
1,000	Bud. R. R 3d M.	78½	50	do.	130 42
1,000	Ill. C. R. Bonds	83¼	100	Mn. S & N. Ina G. R	20½
3,000	Ill. R. Bonds	91	150	do.	20½
10	Bank of Commerce	98	100	do.	s3 20½
30	Ocean Bank	66	50	do.	b30 20¾
5	Am Exchange B'k	112	100	do.	s5 20½
10	Commonwealth B'k	98	50	do.	b60 20½
7	Continental Bank	99¼	14	do.	20
10	do.	99¾	50	Ga. & Chicago R	64
10	Bank of the S. N. Y.	89½	450	do.	63½
20	Del. & H. Can. Co.	80¾	50	do.	s30 63¾
80	do.	80	50	do.	s60 63¾
95	Pacific M. S. Co.	69¼	550	do.	63¾
5	do.	69	200	do.	s60 63¾
50	Canton Company	18¼	150	do.	b60 63¾
11	N. Y. Cen. Railroad	74½	100	do.	s20 63½
100	do.	74¼	84	Clev. & Tol. R'd	23¾
100	do.	s10 74	100	do.	23¾
50	do.	s30 74	500	do.	b60 24
100	do.	c 74½	50	Chi. & R. I. R'd	s10 60¾
100	do.	s6 74¾	200	do.	61
100	do.	s15 74	50	do.	b60 61¼
400	do.	c 74½	250	do.	b10 61
50	do.	b60 74¾	100	do.	b60 61½
100	do.	s7 74¾	50	do.	s3 61¾
300	Hud. Riv. R.	s15 33¾	100	La Crosse & Mill R	⅝
100	Harlem Railroad	16	10	do.	⅝
50	Ill. Central R.	63¼			
100	do.	s60 63			

MONDAY, July 25—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week was again very active in the Import entries, the total, including the heavy Dry Goods table in our last paper, being $7,372,135, against $3,801,648 same week last year, and $8,530,805 the same week in 1857. The Export movement of Specie was also active, though not quite so large as the previous week. The total, including $1,391,000 by the three steamers on Saturday is $2,029,211, against $1,031,443 same week last season. The sum is not so large as was calculated upon by some parties early in the week, and would have proved much less but for the unusual spirit of competition between the drawers of sight bills on England and France, and among the steamship owners for a Bullion freight. The latter was ultimately done as low as one-eighth of one ℔ cent., and bills were made on Paris at terms scarcely affording another eighth to the drawer, without underwriting his own risk at sea. Part of the profit of the whole operation is said to have inured to some of the Bullion Brokers, who were paid a trifling commission for selecting out of large parcels of Coin the new or full weight double eagles for shipment—these having become scarce, while the smaller Gold Coin would entail loss to the exporter at present terms of Exchange. Judging, therefore, by the actual shipment of the week, by five different opportunities, and the incentive of competition to make it as large as practicable, the opinion would seem to be reasonable, in view of the changed political state of Europe, that the shipments henceforth through July and August will not materially, if at all, exceed the receipts into the City. The shipments thus far in July, although amounting to $7,782,000, will have left the Bank Average and Sub-Treasury balance, this afternoon, very nearly the same as declared on the last Monday in June, the former not over half a million less, and the latter about three hundred thousand less; the line of Deposits running comparatively steady, while the Discount column, we believe, will be brought below $120,000,000, against $122,404,000 as averaged on the same Monday in June. The Sub-Treasury balance last week, by reason of the heavy customs paid upon the valuable Dry Goods cargoes entered at this port, ran up to $5,164,552, against $4,282,670 at the close of the previous week. This increase and the Specie Export would make an apparent difference against the Bank Average of $2,911,000, but as we find, on inquiry, that a good many small parcels of Gold have come in, daily, by Express from St. Louis, Nashville, and other Southwestern and Western points—to say nothing of the near cities—and that the averages have not run over $1,600,000 in the aggregate against the large Banks down town, the probability is that two millions will cover the total decrease, leaving about $21,250,000, against $23,223,000 last week, and $21,759,000 on the 25th June. It is possible the up-town averages, in the small Banks, may vary the result against this estimate. Early in the present week, the California remittance of July 5 is expected to arrive, while the Sub-Treasury balance, if ranging materially either way, will probably run in favor of the Banks. No direct opportunity for the Export of Specie will offer until the close of the week. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the past week was light, $802,204, against $1,462,388 same week last season. The Market for Money has not varied materially. The last transactions on Saturday, in Discounts, were some parcels of prime indorsed bills, averaging 4 months, (part running into December,) at 7 ℔ cent., and prime 60-day acceptances at 6 ℔ cent. As unusual on an easy market, on Saturday the leading Stock and Domestic Exchange Brokers were freely supplied with loans on demand at the inside quotation of 5@6 ℔ cent. The Exchange on Europe, for the mails of Saturday, ware chiefly on Paris, at eight, the terms ranging f.5.11¼ net to f.5.11¼ net, and on 60 days' Paris f.5.13¾ net was accepted. Bills on London, 60 days, were rather tame at 110⅛@110⅜ ℔ cent.

The Trade returns for the fiscal year, ending 30th June, having been completed and published in tabular form early in this month, we resume our weekly comparisons as for the calendar year, beginning 1st January last, since when, to 1st July, the Import entries at the port of New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, were.....$128,039,000
Add three weeks in July.....16,144,019
Total to date.....$146,183,019
To same time in 1858.....70,496,288
Increase since Jan. 1, 1859.....$75,686,731

The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, from 1st January to 1st July, were.....$31,609,000
Add three weeks in July.....2,991,119
Total since Jan. 1.....$34,600,119
To same date 1858.....35,405,331
Decrease to date.....$805,212

The Export of Specie from 1st January to 1st July, 1859, was.....$33,198,000
Add since 1st July.....7,781,479
Total to date.....$40,979,479
To same time 1858.....14,591,712
Increase to date.....$26,387,767

As the imports of Foreign Merchandise continue heavy, exciting some concern as to the state of the markets, both for Moneyand Merchandise, later in the season, it may he well to revert back a few years, to see how far this Importation is in excess of the demand likely to occur—as in excess they certainly appear to be—in the ordinary course of a Fall trade, which will have the influence of fully employed manufacturing labor at the East; of a fair activity in the mining districts of Pennsylvania; of another large, (and with peace in Europe,) extra valuable Cotton crop in the South; and of superabundant Grain crops, though with the prospect of mod erate prices, in the West. We ake for comparison the year 1856, when the Grain crops were fair; Mining and Manufacturing industry well employed, but the Planting intereat at the South not so rich as at present. And we confine the comparison of Imports to the port of New-York, although the present proportion of entries to he whole country here is several per cent. larger han in 1856.

Imports N. Y. from Jan. 1.	Population U. S.
856.....$129,255,147	27 400.000
859.....146,183,019	30 500.000
Increase to July 25, 13 ℔ cent.	11⅓ ℔ cent

The relative difference thus shown, although still sufficient to increase caution in the purchase and distribution of the large amount of Foreign Goods now being thrown on our market, is not so remarkable as the comparison with last year, which, in every sense, was an exceptional season, forbidding the ordinary scale of consumption. Besides, it will be found that of the Imports of the present year, the net amount which has gone into Bond, for want of an immediate market, will be much heavier by the close of July than 1856. Of the entries since 1st May, about $11,000,000 have gone into Bond in excess of the withdrawals from Bond, whereas for the same three months in 1856 the addition to the Bonded Goods was only $7,184,000; showing that the present entries are earlier than in ordinary seasons, or else in considerable advance of the probable demand for consumption The latter we deem most probable, because of the prudence thus far evinced by the Wholesale Grocery and Dry Goods Jobbing houses, of first-class credit, in putting out their paper.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S.	101⅛@101⅛
N. Y. Central	75¼@75¾@74¾
New-York and Erie	6¾@6¾
Reading	45¼@46¾@44¾
Rock Island	62½@62¾@61¾
Michigan Southern	8¾@7¾
Michigan Southern preferred	25¼@21¾@23@19@20¾
Michigan Central	43¾@42
Toledo	26@24
Galena	65¼@63¾
Illinois Central	65@63¾
Panama	118@116
Pacific Mail	70@71¾@69
Missouris	83¾@84@83¾
Virginias	94¾@94¾
Tennessees	90@88½
Illinois Central Bonds	84@83¾
Hudson River	33¾@33¾
Harlem Preferred	36¼@37@35¾
Delaware and Hudson	89@90½@90

The *Bull* account in the Stock Market, which showed itself at the close of week before last, was fairly supported until Thursday last, when the additional advance made on the peace news began to yield, after which the general Share Market fell off rapidly to late on Friday afternoon, when the lowest figures in our table were made on the Street. On Saturday there was but one regular session of the Brokers. The feeling continued dull, and some considerable sales of Harlem Preferred, and some of the Western Shares, were pressed on the first call of the list. After this prices were steadier and partially improved on the Street. The first demonstration to produce the reversal of tone in the market, made for the *Bear* account, was against Michigan Guaranteed, on the rumor that the Company would pass the August interest on part of their mortgage debt, falling due the 1st of the month. This was mere rumor, as we understand the usual notice to pay on presentation all the interest then due will appear in a day or two; but, in connection with the recent lamentable accident on the line, it had its influence. The extreme decline was about 6 ℔ cent., of which 1½ ℔ cent. was recovered at the close. Another rumor to the prejudice of New-York Central was circulated on Friday afternoon, to the effect of a renewal of the war between the four trunk lines, but this was contradicted on Saturday morning, and the alleged *probability* of a general rupture not only denied by the common umpire, but rendered wholly *improbable* by the absence from the City of the leading managers of all the Roads, except the President of the Erie. The State Stocks slightly improved on the last news from Europe, but closed dull, Tennessees being 1½ ℔ cent. lower than on Saturday week, owing to a few parcels being pressed on sale through the week. On the Street, at 3 o'clock, the general market left off steady.

The August interest on the Harlem Railroad Bonds will be paid at the Office of the Company, Twenty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue.

COAL TRADE—WEEK AND SEASON.

	1858. Week.	1858. Total.	1859. Week.	1859. Total.
Schuylkill Railroad	41,453	850 486	36.583	921,873
Schuylkill Canal	41,406	479,843	38,551	600,393
Lehigh Valley Railroad	11.090	267,302	11,026	322,074
Lehigh Valley Canal	24,866	373 735	30,183	430,298
Scranton South	13,234	260,834	13,329	301,086
Scranton North	4,001	68,577	5,072	86,848
Penn. Coal Co	26 614	227 838	23,615	296,803
Delaware and Hud. Co.	12,156	109,783	19 917	216,915
Wyoming Canal, South	—	—	12,441	177 641
Wyoming Canal, North	—	—	—	12,753
Shamokin Region	2,482	41,034	4,211	72,764
Total Anthracite	177,983	2,629,202	182,886	3,264,154
Lykens Valley Coal Co.	2,253	32,034	1,442	19 438
Short Mountain Co	492	17,488	1,038	24,340
Treverton Coal	2,969	49 832	2,887	64 378
Broad Top	3,453	49,514	2,220	65 840
Cumberland Coal	—	—	13,182	271,670
Semi-Anth. and Bit.	8,467	147,898	7,587	173 946
Add Anthracite	177 983	2,629,202	182,886	3,264,154
Total	186 450	2,777,100	190,473	3,438,100

TENNESSEE BANKS TO JULY 1.

Domestic Bills	$4 903,336	
Discounted Notes	5,397,588	
Bills and Notes in suit	789,573	
Common School Bonds	21,398	
State Bonds and Bonds Indorsed by State	1,166,006	
Bonds of the City of Nashville	14,921	
Stocks	46,804	
Real Estate	490,876	12,800.206
Due from Banks		2,681,562
Branch Balances		671.439
Bonus on Bonds		5,093
Cash, viz:		
Notes of other Banks	507,444	
Gold and Silver	3,094,900	3 602,344
Total		$19.700,645
Capital Stock		$8,131,762
Sinking or Contingent Fund	102,655	
Contingent Interest	25,657	
Common School Land and Districts	379,179	
Treasurer of Tennessee	54,377	
Profit and Loss	1,369,619	
Unclaimed Dividends	31,918	
Dividend Planters' and Union	156,530	—2,119,909
Branch Balances		151,938
Due to Banks		645,237
Individual Depositors		3,620 024
Circulation		4,422 712
Total		$19,700,645

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

BANKS.	Loans. July 16.	Loans. July 9.	Specie. July 16.	Specie. July 9.
Citizens' Bank	4,144,738	$4,288,017	3,496,704	$3,253,781
Canal Bank	1,297,418	1,329 358	1,467,664	1,412,498
Louisiana	1,886,000	1,947,181	2,435,737	2,464,985
Louisiana State	3,871,867	3,999,020	3,383,457	3,366,162
Mech. & Trad	740,617	759,065	648,265	692,362
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,121,109	1,044,364	648 156	706,773
Southern Bank	227,538	228,855	218,907	227 320
Union Bank	943,221	970,761	497,851	455,979
Merchants' Bank	851,684	875,717	210 905	216,755
Crescent City	932,096	961,234	197,992	228,305
Bank of America	934,142	980,973	501,161	428,946
Total	10,750,441	17,074.431	13,666,822	13,475,334
	Decrease...$323 990		Increase...$191,190	

BANKS.	Circulation. July 16.	Circulation. July 9.	Deposits. July 16.	Deposits. July 9.
Citizens' Bank	3,747,450	3,900,175	4,030,332	3,929,084
Canal Bank	1,077,755	1,131,535	974,170	1,043,156
Louisiana	998,396	911,174	3,426,290	3,712,927
Louisiana State	2,424,185	2,479,218	4,976,149	5,129,691
Mech. & Traders'	362,490	374,695	713,657	776,467
Bk. of N. Orleans	598,140	628,890	847,910	862,476
Southern Bank	237,020	248,815	251,632	259,959
Union Bank	858,260	862,880	943,220	955,769
Merchants' Bank	367,310	372,760	385,444	378,150
Crescent City	221,160	224,070	383,766	443,027
Bank of America	220,200	219,855	840,269	890,273
Total	10,743,394	11,061,704	17,972 879	18 385,379
	Decrease...$318,340		Decrease..$412,498	

BANKS.	Exchange. July 16.	Exchange. July 9.	Due Dist. Banks. July 16.	Due Dist. Banks. July 9.
Citizens' Bank	871,806	1 079,324	293,718	294,814
Canal Bank	337 343	450.967	144,227	180,743
Louisiana	685,615	781,729	432 367	514,032
Louisiana State	572,006	868 060	396,852	426,686
Mech. and Trad	243 452	274,241	23,328	28,381
Bk of N. Orleans	234,608	317,396	104,240	85,273
Southern Bank	914,760	857 628	—	—
Union Bank	223 060	246,026	161,271	133,868
Merchants' Bank	47,129	39 928	49 064	51,899
Crescent City	13,845	26,723	32,772	23,687
Bank of America	1,320	9,872	3,951	4,121
Total	4,044,114	4,839 906	1,642,797	1,743,234
	Decrease...$795,684		Increase...$189,563	

The *American Railroad Journal* of Saturday copies some translated extracts from a recent letter of one of the Directors of the Erie Company to a correspondent in Germany, and remarks:

"The estimates of Mr. GELPCKE enable us to present very nearly the result of the operations of the road for the three-quarters of the present fiscal year. Estimating expenses at $250,000 per month, and the interest on the five mortgage bonds at $96,665, we have the following:

9 months.	Gross earnings.	Current expenses.	Interest on mort. debt.
As above	$1,890,796	$1,308,527	$483,335
March	364 296	250.000	96,665
April	360,342	250,000	96,665
May	319,953	250,000	96,665
June	330,657	250,000	96,665
	$3,316,044	$2,308 527	$869,995
		869,995	
		$3,178,522	
		3,316,044	
		$137,522	

Showing a balance of $137,522 of the net balance remaining after the payment of current expenses and interest on the $19,000,000 of mortgage bonds.

For the balance of the year the road will earn probably about $1,100,000; the expenses and interest for the three months will be, by the estimates of Mr. GELPCKE,

The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW-YORK.

THE CLOSING EVENTS OF THE WAR.

THE ARMISTICE.

Views and Commentaries of the European Press.

ANTICIPATIONS OF PEACE.

THE MOTIVES OF NAPOLEON III.

Details and Extracts from our Foreign Files.

The steamship *New-York*, Capt. Von Santen, from Bremen, July 9, and from Southampton, July 12, arrived here last evening.

On the 13th, off the Lizard, she passed the *Saxonia*, hence for Southampton; and subsequently passed the *Ocean Queen*, hence for the same destination.

The news received by this arrival is not so late, by twenty-four hours, as that supplied by telegraph to the *North Briton*, and given in our columns yesterday; and, therefore, contains nothing additional on the adjustment of peace.

The intelligence is otherwise of interest.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

Telegraphic Advices of Current Events.

VIENNA, Thursday, June 9—8 A. M.

"The *Official Vienna Gazette* states that an autograph letter addressed by the Emperor NAPOLEON to the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH led to negotiations, the result of which has been that an armistice has been concluded for five weeks."

FRANKFORT, Thursday, June 9.

"The *Oberpostamts Zeitung* contains the following dispatch direct from Verona, dated the 8th of July:

"'At the repeated request of the French, and after their consent had been obtained to all the conditions we have asked, an armistice has been concluded.'"

VERONA, Wednesday, July 6.

Notwithstanding that the news of M. DE PORTALES' departure from Berlin after his return to that town from Paris has been denied, the *Gazetta di Verona* of to-day announces under date of the 29th ult. the arrival of the Prussian Ambassador (Count DE FOURTALES) at the Austrian head-quarters.

Fifty-eight of the enemy's vessels are at Lussin, two of which are Sardinian. An English three-masted transport is also there.

TURIN, Saturday, July 9.

Count CAVOUR left at 4 o'clock to day for the head-quarters of the allied armies.

TRIESTE, Friday, July 8.

The Austrian war-steamer *Curtatone*, backed by the garrison of the fortress, sustained a successful contest yesterday in the Channel of Zara, with the French frigate *Impetueuse*.

TRIESTE, Saturday, July 9.

The French squadron left Lussin yesterday and sailed towards Pola. A liner, which had approached the shore at Verude, was fired on by a coast battery, and probably injured.

VERONA, (*via* Vienna,) Monday, July 11.

The Emperor of Austria, accompanied by Generals HESS, GRUNNE, KELLNER, KOLLENSTEIN, ROHNING, SCHLITTER, and several other officers of the Staff, went this morning to the interview with the French Emperor, at Villafranca.

THE SUSPENSION OF ARMS.

HOW RECEIVED IN LOMBARDY.

THE MILANESE IN WRATH AND DESPAIR—MELANCHOLY PROGNOSTICATIONS—THE ITALIANS BETRAYED—THE ARMISTICE PROPOSED BY NAPOLEON III. AND RESOLVED UPON AS FAR BACK AS JULY 2.

From Our Italian Correspondent.

MILAN, Friday, July 8, 1859.

The Milanese are beside themselves with rage, sorrow and astonishment. An armistice! The word is full of shame and bitterness to a Lombard! Eleven years ago the armistice of Salasco gave Milan back to Austria—what will this do? Every one is too much excited to reason or to think; the suddenness! just as the Mincio is crossed! just as the fortresses are reached! Peschiera invested! Austria disorganized and broken—why? To benefit whom? Not the honor of France; not the independence of Italy—none but Austria can profit by it, these excited youths exclaim. I pity them from my soul. You will reason calmly, see the good to be gained, the evils to be avoided—they remember the hideous past, and in the shock of the present sorrow see no hope for the future. If the news was news to me I should feel as they feel; I did not, of course, know of the actual armistice, but I knew that no more fighting would be done for some time, which comes to pretty much the same thing. One only ray of hope seems to dawn. GARIBALDI, they say, will defy the terms; the French Emperor has made them; he owns it in his own insolent way; our King has no hand in this affair. GARIBALDI defied the armistice of Salasco, he will defy this also.

They are mistaken. GARIBALDI will await the result, and not give the Emperor the chance of saying, I should have kept my word, but you rendered it impossible. So will all wait after the first wrath is over. At the present moment they read *peace* for *armistice*. I don't believe it. I believe that LOUIS NAPOLEON chooses to show VICTOR EMANUEL and the Italians that he is absolute master, and I, believe, too, that Russia is taking fright at the revolutionary spirit shown in Hungary; that the clergy in France are doing their worst, and that before the magic square is entered the Emperor means to be rid of Prussia's importunities. I think you will hear of a rapid concentration of at least 300,000 French troops on the Rhine. This concentration needs time, and to gain that time the armistice was proposed.

I write in haste, as I was just sealing my letter when the news was brought to my room by half a dozen youths, quite incoherent as to time, terms, or, in short, any other details. Still there can be no doubt of the truth, and now I can add one piece of certain news. As early as the 2d July the French Emperor had made overtures to FRANCIS JOSEPH. All believe here that it is Austria who sued for the armistice. I can assure you this is not true.

Turin Taken by Surprise—How Interpreted by the Belgian Press—Official Statement of the Moniteur—Commente of French and English Journals.

THE NEWS AT TURIN.

A Turin letter, of July 8, espresses great surprise, not unmingled with apprehension, at the sudden suspension of arms, which it describes as a *coup de theatre*. The Sardinian Government had not the least idea that any such arrangement was in contemplation. The correspondent, however, feels satisfaction in stating that England, which under Lord DERBY'S Government was not very favorably disposed towards Piedmont, has lately shown a much better feeling. He observes very truly that when the question of the reconstruction of Italy comes to be settled, England must necessarily desire to see Piedmont as strong and independent as possible; "by supporting us in a Congress England would regain in Italy some of the influence which she has lately lost."

THE MOTIVES OF NAPOLEON III.

The following extract from a correspondence in the *Independance Belge* is interesting:

In high official spheres a pacific solution is very generally believed in, if the Emperor of Austria will, in a spirit of conciliation, accord NAPOLEON III. in his endeavors to reconcile the phrase in his manifesto, "free to the Adriatic," with the position yet maintained by the Austrian army in the Lombardo-Venetian territory, and with the treaty rights of the house of Hapsburg in that part of Italy. People belonging to the *entourage* of the Emperor and Empress, say in private conversation that NAPOLEON III. desires to give to Europe a new proof of his moderation. They add that the Emperor, amidst all the excitement of the great task which he has undertaken, deeply feels the cruel losses which are involved in war carried on with all the appliances of modern science, and that after Magenta and Solferino the sight of so many brave men laid low for his cause produced a great effect upon that concentrated mind which is so calm on the surface, and apparently so cold. They have reason to believe that the relations of the Emperor with his ally have not always been unmingled with disappointment, and that he is annoyed by the attitude of certain groups of parties in Italy. Judging from the solicitude which the Emperor has always displayed for the head of the church, they infer that he must regret the complications of the present situation of Rome. Under the influence of these various impressions, and considering that after his rapid and brilliant success, the result of the struggle, if it were to be prolonged, could only be a question of time, and the sacrifice of a certain number of lives, the Emperor thinks he may now propose a truce, with the object of seeing whether the Italian question may not be more humanely solved by discussion than by the sword. The *Patrie* was mistaken when it affirmed that the Emperor of Austria proposed the suspension of hostilities. The initiative was taken by NAPOLEON III., who sent the first overtures by Gen. D'USSAR'S son, after a conversation which he had with this young officer on the subject of an exchange of prisoners.

EXPLANATION OF THE MONITEUR.

"We hasten to make known the circumstances in what manner the suspension of arms that has just been concluded between the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Austria was brought about.

Communications had been exchanged between the three great neutral Powers, with a view to come to an agreement for offering their mediation to the belligerents. The first act of this mediation necessarily tended to the conclusion of an armistice; but, notwithstanding the rapidity of telegraphic communication, the understanding which must first be established between the Cabinets did not permit the attainment of this result before some days. In the meantime the hostilities of our fleet against Venice were about to commence, and a fresh contest of our armies before Verona might take place at any moment.

In presence of this situation, the Emperor, always faithful to the sentiments of moderation that have constantly directed his policy, preoccupied besides, above all things, with the care of preventing all useless effusion of blood, did not hesitate to ascertain in a direct mode the inclinations of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, thinking that if those inclinations should be in conformity with his own, it was a sacred duty for the two sovereigns to suspend, from that instant, those hostilities that might cease to have any object through the fact of mediation.

The Emperor of Austria having manifested analogous intentions, commissioners appointed on either side have met to draw up the clauses of the armistice, which was definitely concluded on the 8th of July, and the duration of which has been fixed for five weeks."

THE NEWS AT VIENNA.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VIENNA, Friday, July 8.

The day before yesterday Gen. FLEURY arrived at Verona, where he had a long interview with the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH. It was at first believed that the French General had come to settle the conditions on which the prisoners were to be exchanged, but it soon became known that there was a question of a truce, or—to use the word employed by my informant—of an armistice. The audience granted to Gen. FLEURY was a private one; but still it transpired at head-quarters that hostilities were, for a time, to be suspended.

In well-informed political circles it is said that the British Government brought about the temporary cessation of hostilities by persuading the Emperor of the French to make propositions to the Austrian Government, which, if accepted, might serve as a basis for peace. It appears that there is a question of making Lombardy and Venice an independent kingdom under an Austrian Archduke, but two of the parties concerned are sure to object to such an arrangement. VICTOR EMANUEL evidently considers Lombardy an integral part of his kingdom, and the Emperor of Austria is not the man voluntarily to cede two of the finest and richest provinces in the empire either to his brother or to any other member of his family. My private opinion in respect to the recent doings at Verona is, that the Emperor of the French wishes to come to an understanding with his brother monarch without the interference of the neutral Powers. Austria is in a humor to conclude peace with France, because she is disgusted with the "short-sighted and selfish" policy of England, and it would not surprise me to learn from Verona that the two Emperors had met and settled between them the preliminaries of peace. Before France and Austria come to an understanding, the latter will not fail to make conditions in favor of her South German friends, but she will hardly think herself bound to do as much for Prussia. Austria is an exceedingly revengeful Power, and consequently not likely to forget that the British and Prussian Governments might, had they been inclined to do so, have prevented the outbreak of the war.

Official news was this morning received from Dalmatia that the French commander in the Adriatic had orders to suspend operations until further notice. Fever has already begun to show itself in Verona, and it is but too probable that disease will soon prove even more fatal than the sword. The position of the Austrian army on the Adige is not bad, as the water of that river is clean and cold, but the allied forces and the Austrian garrisons in Peschiera and Mantua have nothing with which to quench their thirst but the water of the Mincio, which is turbid and warm. A part of the Austrian army is now on the left bank of the Adige, and the Emperor is usually at Vicenza, which city may be about twenty-eight miles from Verona. It was stated here a day or two ago that his Majesty had retired to Palmanova, a fortress, or rather a fort, on the road from Trieste to Udine, but the report was unfounded. Yesterday it was known here that the Emperor intended to return on the 25th inst., but the negotiations now pending will doubtless induce him to postpone his departure from Italy.

Count CLAM, the commander of the first *corps d'armée*, is here, and as a reward for his clumsiness he is to have one of the corps which are about to leave for the Rhine. It is not known whether Prince EDWARD LICHTENSTEIN is to retain the command of the second *corps d'armée*, but it is supposed he will be dismissed. Count ZEDWITZ, the commander of a cavalry division, will, at his own request, be brought before a court-martial.

THE NEWS AT PARIS.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Sunday, July 10.

People are still exercising their ingenuity in accounting for the unexpected change which has taken place in the prospect of affairs, without being able to do more than offer conjectures as to the real cause. Giving all due value to the moderation and magnanimity of the Emperor NAPOLEON, or to his compassion for the unfortunate condition of the Austrians, both morally and physically, there may be a variety of other reasons why both parties were not indisposed to embrace the first favorable opportunity for suspending, if not definitively arresting, hostilities. We know that the Emperor NAPOLEON has been greatly affected by the losses he, all victorious as he is, has sustained in these campaigns, and pained by the mass of human suffering of which he could hardly have had a conception before. We are also informed that typhus fever is raging in both camps. It is affirmed that there are 10,000 or 11,000 attacked with it in the victorious army. Then, again, it is pretty certain that the conduct of VICTOR EMANUEL and M. CAVOUR has given anything but satisfaction to the Emperor, and would, if persisted in, most seriously commit him with those whose enmity would be most inconvenient; and also, perhaps, the certainty that if the war continued it would become general. We now anxiously await the rest, and hope for the best.

From the Pays.

Public opinion, according to us, is not deceived; its first impression has fully enlightened it. Peace is certain—a fact and a doctrine. The fact is the impotence of Austria to defend herself any longer; her resistance and her force are exhausted. The doctrine, which will also be a fact, is the liberation of Italy, accepted and admitted by Europe.

From the Univers.

We breathe the most fervent prayer that the suspension of arms which has just been concluded may lead to the peace of Italy, and permit us in all cases to take the necessary measures to end the trouble, to calm the anguish, and, we venture to say, to terminate the scandal, of what is called the Roman question. Catholic souls are affected by sentiments which we will not attempt to describe, at seeing to what a point the revolution can trifle with the most sacred rights, in spite of the promises which guarantee them. It is urgent to lead back opinion which has gone astray, urgent to put a check to passions and enterprises which have thrown it off. If the Pontiff is to be deprived of a part of his provinces, why not say so, and why not declare the rights by which it is pretended to do so? If he is not to be deprived, why dispose of them, and by what rights? Why does France tolerate such felonies, and admit them to the honor of her alliance? These are questions which conscience cannot be prevented from asking, and in the uncertainty in which so many contradictory words and acts keep it, its answer is most afflicting.

From the Siecle.

The Emperor NAPOLEON, after four memorable victories, holds prisoner, as it were, the armies of Austria in the strong places of the quadrangle. Our victorious armies are animated by the most admirable courage, and the Austrian armies are completely disheartened. The Emperor grants an armistice to stop the effusion of blood, and because the object of the war will be attained. Italy, then, is going to be disembarrassed of the yoke of Austria, from the Alps to the Adriatic. The negotiations are probably opened. It will be, we admit, a great and difficult task to organize Italy. The rumors afloat are these: Lombardy to the Adige will be annexed to Piedmont; Venetia will be independent; Central Italy will form a State composed of the Duchies of Parma and Tuscany, and the Duchy of Modena, and a part of the Romagna; and the rest of the Pontifical States will be guaranteed to the Pope whose Government will be secularized. Such is one of the thousand solutions given by rumor to the Italian question.

From the Gazette de France.

The explanation given by the official journal proves evidently that the suspension of arms was caused by motives of humanity. In that point of view we cannot but rejoice at the Convention agreed to between the belligerents, since it will have the effect, at least, of not allowing the contest to continue in conditions of temperature so murderous as the present for the soldier and the wounded. That consideration ought evidently to silence any expression of regret that the public might manifest to see the execution of the Imperial programme—"Italy free to the Adriatic"—delayed, and the absolute terms of which do not admit of any compromise.

From the Courrier De Paris.

There is, according to all appearances, no connection to be established up to the present time between the news coming from Germany and the truce which is announced to us from Valleggio. But, whatever may be the disposition of Austria, the facility with which this suspension of hostilities has been granted will be a fresh pledge for the moderation which after as before the victory has been evident in all the acts of the Emperor NAPOLEON.

From the Constitutionnel.

In the suspension of arms we see that virtue reappear which is a sign of force, and by which NAPOLEON III. has risen so high in the esteem of the world—moderation. It is in the midst of the most brilliant successes—just after victory—that the Emperor has given a new proof of it. As the official journal has stated, the field again becomes open for negotiation, and if we cannot from the present moment foresee the end of the war, it is, at least, permitted to express the wish that after the great successes which have marked this campaign, the path of negotiation will lead us towards an object which war would, no doubt, have caused us to attain, but at the price of sanguinary sacrifices.

From the Journal da Débats.

If the result of this truce is only to leave the field open for negotiations, it is not less of great importance at a moment when Prussia, it is said, is endeavoring to induce the English and Russian Governments to attempt a common mediation with the belligerent Powers.

COMMENTS OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

From the London Times, July 11.

At 9 o'clock this morning the two Emperors of France and of Austria are to meet at Villafranca, NAPOLEON having expressly desired this friendly interview. The armistice, which took the world by surprise on Friday, was agreed to by these two principals without the intervention of their Ministers, and it is not impossible that even the outline of a peace may be settled in the same unceremonious manner. It is a course of proceeding which offers great advantages to the more sagacious and the stronger of the two negotiators. The armistice was the result of a letter from the Emperor of the French and a courteous reply from the Emperor of Austria; but the public mind, excited by the sudden cessation of the great din of war, is still anxiously asking for or imagining occult causes and dramatic incidents in so unexpected an event. The cause is undoubtedly conviction in the mind of the Emperor that a suspension of hostilities is at this moment of time very convenient and very expedient to himself. With this conviction, it was not difficult to find a means of opening a correspondence. LOUIS NAPOLEON accordingly wrote to FRANCIS JOSEPH regretting the necessity he found himself under of bombarding Venice. Everything was prepared, the fleet was quite ready to begin, but the tender heart of the French Emperor could not hear the emotion which the possibility of damage to that beautiful city caused him. For himself, his most earnest desire was to spare that interesting monument of mediæval civilization. He put it to his imperial enemy—Could nothing be done to avert this dire necessity?

This was a respectable excuse for an overture from the victor, and it was at the same time a decent pretext to the vanquished. To FRANCIS JOSEPH it must have come like water to a wounded soldier. It came at a moment when he had no longer any confidence in his army, and when his army had no confidence in him. He could not sue for peace and hold his throne; but a truce is a different thing. Truces are merely military arrangements, which are sometimes followed by a renewal of war, as they were in 1813 and 1849, when they served as a point to mark the change from Austrian defeats to Austrian victories. A truce was salvation to FRANCIS JOSEPH. He accepted it with a coyness that ill masked his delight, and with an attention to appearances which NAPOLEON, with future objects in his head, might not be sorry to humor.

There are reasons lying upon the surface why the Emperor of the French should desire to close the first chapter of his military career. The campaign is complete and unchecked in its success. The Austrians had invaded the territory of his ally. LOUIS NAPOLEON has chased them out, and has retaliated their invasion. The Germans had declared throughout all their non-official organs that they would come to Austria's assistance immediately the French crossed the Mincio. LOUIS NAPOLEON struck a great blow, and then passed the Mincio in complete tranquillity. He has done all that he desired. He has shown Austria that she is at his mercy, and Prussia that he is very far from fearing her. Much more than this; he has sent Austrian standards to Paris, and has gained victories at the head of a French army. In all his previous history he never could be quite sure of the soldiery, for he had not shown himself a soldier; now he is safe in this respect. What more natural than that the Emperor should desire to go back to Paris, and wear his laurels while they yet are green? Surely this is better than risking a reverse in that ill-famed Quadrilateral! A thousand things might happen. The pestilent marshes of the Mincio are rife in Autumn fevers, and one of these might prove more fatal than a battle. Why should he wait to break his teeth against those solid stone walls? He has ridden his fox to earth after a splendid run, almost without a check; it is scarcely worth his while to stay and dig him out. So thinks the Emperor. He leaves that trusty old earth-stopper, Marshal VAILLANT, on the watch, and, with a whoop to his hounds, he turns his horse's head, and is off home to Paris.

We have stated what are, we think, obvious reasons why both Emperors should agree to the armistice, so soon as the first difficulty of proposing it was got over. It appears to us, however, that these reasons are no less cogent to prevent a recurrence of hostilities, and that there are others of still greater import which favor the hopes of peace. At present the Emperor of the French has not seriously embroiled himself with his clergy, but the steps which he must next have taken if the war had proceeded, could scarcely have failed to tell unfavorably upon his relations with Rome. He has not yet committed himself to the task of revolutionizing Hungary, but the torch was lit and the hour was appointed at which he was to throw it. War is very expensive, and even thirty millions is a sum not impossible to spend, and if it is a luxury which you would enjoy now and then—every three years or so—it is wise to enjoy it temperately, and to leave off unsatiated. Then there is the glory and the profit of magnanimity. No one can appreciate more perfectly than LOUIS NAPOLEON the advantage of refraining from doing all that he unquestionably could do. If he has done enough to convince FRANCIS JOSEPH that he has Austria in the hollow of his hand, and can close his fingers on her when he lists, he has done better than if he had marched to Vienna. Perhaps it is possible to make of a humbled enemy a grateful friend. NAPOLEON III. has a habit of levying friends at a recruiting party of 150,000 men. Russia, now so loyal, was enlisted among his intimates by that heavy shake of the hand he gave her in the Crimea. Fortune has given him a great part to play, and he can play it at once nobly and profitably. Say that he gives part of his spoils to Sardinia, and leaves Venice to Austria as the price of her ready submission. The Romans may complain and the newspapers may remind him of his promise that Italy should be liberated from the Alps to the Adriatic; but a few specious stipulations would fulfill this promise to the ear, and the Emperor of the French, in answer to every cavil, might show to his own people and to the world two first rate European Powers who had been his enemies, and are now his friends; he might point to Russia and Austria, both humbled and both spared. We think all these considerations counsel Peace. Depend upon it LOUIS NAPOLEON has not given a respite to FRANCIS JOSEPH merely that the latter may buy rifled cannon and bring down his reserves from Austria; and FRANCIS JOSEPH has not accepted this boon with no other hope than that his bristling Quadrangle shall be taken a few months later, and that Hungary may have time to play her part in the confusion. We have seen enough of LOUIS NAPOLEON'S military policy to note that he runs his races in short heats. He has learnt that France likes war, but that a war to be popular in France must be short and successful. Unless Austria should be so unreasonable as to insist on retaining Lombardy, and refuse to withdraw from further intermeddling in Italy—an obstinacy which we cannot imagine, for it would amount to judicial blindness—we do not anticipate any more deeds of arms on the Mincio. The army of Italy has gathered its laurels, and may be content. The army of the Rhine is not yet fully mustered, and when brought into position it will—as we shall be duly informed in the *Moniteur*—only be there to check any ambitious enterprise on the part of Prussia against the integrity of the French Empire.

From the London News.

The world is the slave of words. In all paroxysms of public affairs some word or other will be found, by common consent, on the lips of all the silly bipeds who make up the aggregate of the human flock, and in whose meek docility thrones and dominations still rejoice. Poor human cattle! whose loyalty to its shepherds and shearers is the burden of anthems and the text of sermons; whose confiding devotion to its drovers and butchers is the theme of bulletins; and whose easy recompense is a cross, a riband or a star! Surely one need not be a *Falstaff* to indulge the hope that this old world of ours may one day be wiser than we find it now, and that it may learn a wiser trade than war and glory, and a wiser "order" than the order which sacrifices legions of souls to the crown and dignity of a sovereign impostor, or to the convenience of a despot who wants a character for moderation. But we must not be Utopian. The monarchical principle, with all the priceless advantages it confers upon taxable mortals—the pomp and variety of courts, with all the parasitical virtues which they engender and perpetuate—the cultivated lying of diplomacy—the solemn treacheries of statesmen—the noble science of wholesale homicide—the *mise en scene* of military murder, which is at once a recreation, an ornament, and a system of government;—all these sacred and respectable institutions bid fair to enjoy the homage, to spend the blood, and to dispense the honors of the human race for many years to come. We must take the world we have the happiness to live in as we find it, without replying that our appearance on the scene was not deferred a thousand years or so.

The present moment is not, perhaps, a very proud one for the supernumeraries whose business it is to swell the triumph of the half-dozen actors whose names appear in big type in the play bills of passing history. It may seem to the inspired writers of the *Moniteur* ungracious and disrespectful to be only moderately exultant at the declaration of an armistice on the plains of Italy. Bloodshed is so horrible—as soon as an Emperor has as much as he wants of it; war is so inhuman—when it ceases to be convenient; and is not the Empire peace—when its own cause is won, though the cause for which it broke the peace be compromised or betrayed? The *Moniteur* has not yet set the Armistice to must, and we should be sorry to misrepresent the Congress of Europe before his baton has struck the first note; but we are anxious to give a reason for our reserve, if we hesitate for the moment to chime in with the acclaiming chorus of congratulation, and the hymn of praise of which "the moderation of the Emperor" is the magnificent *refrain*.

For "moderation" is the cant word of the hour to which the public opinion of Europe is expected to bow down in humble thankfulness and devoute acknowledgment. We know what crimes have been committed in the name of liberty, and what horrors have been perpetrated in the name of religion; the holier the words the more abominable are the acts they consecrate, and we wait with anxiety to learn what imposing sacrifice is about to be performed under the name of "moderation." Assuredly no sound-minded Englishman will deny the virtue of "moderation." It is the key-stone of our constitutional arch—the saving principle of our national life—the characteristic of our polity—the habit of our daily experience in all our ecclesiastical and civil affairs. But moderation for domestic use, and moderation as an export, are two very different things. Nothing can be easier than to be guilty of "moderation" at the expense of your neighbor; but Englishmen, who are not addicted to theatrical effects, and are not disposed to regard international transactions as so much stage business for green-room Emperors, are apt to call "moderation" of this kind by another name. We are certain to hear so much of "moderation" for the next few weeks that it becomes important to the welfare of the nations more immediately interested in the meaning of the term to arrive at an accurate definition. It was a chivalrous, but not, to speak by the card, a "moderate" act, to put two hundred thousand men in line in order to turn a rival Emperor out of Northern Italy. But having done so, it will not be, strictly speaking, an act of absolute "moderation" to stop short at the point where the real difficulties of the campaign begin, and to say: "I have proved myself a general; I have tested my rifled cannon; I have slept in my uncle's bed, won two great actions, and sacrificed some thousand hecatombs to the God of Battles, and now, 'when France is satisfied Europe is content,' let me make things pleasant with Austria, and go back and celebrate the St. Napoleon at Notre Dame." This sort of "moderation" may do very well as an operation for the rise on the Bourse; but as distant and disinterested spectators we have a right to ask whether it would deserve the satisfaction of Italy and of Europe? Crusaders for abstract principles not only play high stakes, but incur heavy obligations; and one of the least of these is fidelity to the flag of an ally and to the cause of a nation. But deeper and wider and far-reaching is the obligation to humanity and to civilization which Imperial crusaders incur. An Emperor of Austria has, at any rate, this signal advantage over the other principal in the mighty duel which has held Europe in suspence for the last six weeks. FRANCIS JOSEPH has fought for his rights—or, if you will, his wrongs—but (to give him his due) he never professed to drive his regimental hordes to the slaughter in the name of any principle more respectable than "devotion to your Kaiser." He has not yet pretended, as his forefathers did, to be the champion of the liberty and independence of Europe. So many fat acres of irrigable soil, so many tax-paying shopkeepers, so many subjects, so many silkworms. These were the substantial merits of an Austrian Emperor's good cause; and as Mr. SOLOMON BERNARD POLACK ingenuously remarked to Mr. YARDLEY, at the Thames Police Office, yesterday, when that tender-hearted magistrate was attempting to negotiate the release of a skylark. "It cost me much money—*the money, sare.*" No sentimental appeal to the *super flumina Babylonis* touches the heart of a practical child of Israel resident in Whitechapel in this nineteenth century of grace. Nor do we secure the rigor with which this bird-fancying Shylock of Whitechapel insists on this letter of his bond. The poor skylark a skylark was to him, and it was nothing more. And so is Italy to Austria. But when the Yardley of Italy is backed by two hundred thousand men, Europe expects that he will either leave the Austrian Polack in quiet possession of his bird, or that he will succeed in setting the poor bird free in the name of the great principle which in the face of Heaven and earth he has sworn to vindicate, and not content himself with the cheap satisfaction of restoring the bird to a more comfortable cage after a moment's taste of freedom, or letting it fly as well as it can between four walls with mutilated wings.

From the Manchester Examiner.

Shall we assume, as everybody is eager to do, that the armistice has been agreed upon with a sincere and honest desire to end the quarrel by negotiation? In that case what are the probabilities of success? On the one hand, the position of Austria is not absolutely desperate. Her forces have been worsted in half a dozen battles, but she has still an immense army in the field, and her four great fortresses are untouched. She could only abandon Italy after another unsuccessful effort in the field, and we can hardly credit FRANCIS JOSEPH with those humane considerations which would lead him to regard the lives of 20,000 or 30,000 soldiers as a set-off against the chance of winning in the next encounter. A disposition to negotiate at the present stage of the contest argues a wish to make terms short of an entire abandonment of his Italian provinces. Lombardy, of course, is irrevocably lost. But may she not hope to keep Venetia? It is, indeed, possible that the stern lessons of the last two months have worked out an unexpected result in the mind of the youthful Emperor. He may have conceived the idea of abandoning Italy and looking for a compensation in the real strength and unity that would be given to the Austrian empire by adopting a more liberal policy in his remaining territories. Most sincerely do we trust that time may lend some weight to these conjectures. But excluding all idea of such miracles, of which absolute monarchs are scarcely capable, it seems unlikely that he would enter upon negotiations just now, except with the hope of retaining some portion of Italy to his grasp; and the question at once arises, how far is the Emperor NAPOLEON willing to meet his discomfited brother half way? The game is apparently in his own hands. A campaign within the quadrangle may be expected to prove a little tedious. Mantua and Verona will not be taken by a mere blowing of rams' horns. The marshes of the Po are said to be laden with pestilential diseases, the only remedy for which is a change of air. Venice cannot be reduced without a good deal of trouble, and 200,000 men have still to be beaten on the Adige. But still the probability is that the Emperor NAPOLEON would be able to drive the Austrians out of Italy by the end of Summer, and become the supreme disposer by right of conquest. Will he surrender the prize when it is almost in his grasp? Will he accept an instalment when he is in so good a position to claim the whole? He promised to free Italy from Mediterranean to the Adriatic; will he redeem this promise in the sense in which it was universally accepted, or regard it as redeemed if Venetia is left under the rule of an Austrian Archduke? We must wait to see before we can determine. The Emperor alone can solve the question, and he will leave the disclosure to events. We may perhaps accept one feature of his past career as a trustworthy guide. At the close of the Russian war he showed himself more ready to ingratiate himself with the enemy and extract from warfare a new friendship, than to abide by the policy of his allies. Will he play the same game with Austria? Is it possible that we may yet see an Austro-French alliance, and that Sardinia may yet try to find elsewhere the means of finally achieving the dream of Italian independence?

THE ARMISTICE IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons on July 10 Mr. DISRAELI said:

"The country heard last Friday with gratification that an armistice had been entered into between the Allies and the Emperor of Austria. I wish now to inquire of Her Majesty's Government whether they have received official intimation of the event from the Government of France, and whether the armistice is a mere military Convention; or whether, on the other hand, the Government can hold out to the House any prospect that negotiations for peace will be prosecuted in consequence.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL—What I stated was that an official intimation of an armistice had been received by me from the French Ambassador, but that this official information did not go beyond that contained in the *Moniteur*. I have nothing further to say at present, for on the face of the armistice it appears to be only for military purposes. At the same time the House well knows that the armistice which was signed on the 8th inst. will extend to five weeks. I cannot but hope that this duration of five weeks implies that the belligerent Powers will be ready to receive suggestions, or will of themselves propose some terms, by which hostilities may be put an end to. (Hear, hear.) This is, at present, however, mere conjecture, since there is nothing on the face of the armistice which declares that, either on the part of the Emperor of the French or the Emperor of Austria, there is any agreement to enter into any negotiations for peace. There is a meeting to-day of the two Emperors at Villafranca, and I trust that we shall soon have some intelligence on the subject of their interview.

Mr. DISRAELI.—I am afraid I have very imperfectly expressed my meaning. What I wanted to know from Her Majesty's Government was whether any further information except the formal communication of the armistice which the noble lord announced on Friday has been officially communicated by the Government of France.

Lord J. RUSSELL.—I have no further official information, except a telegram from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Position and Condition of the two Armies Previous to the Peace—Solferino—The Temper of the Austrian Provinces, &c.

FROM THE ALLIED HEAD-QUARTERS,

Correspondence of the London News.

MOZZAMBANO, (On the Mincio,) Tuesday, July 5, 1859.

If I have been clear enough in my description of the battle of Solferino, which I sent you the day before yesterday, you must have seen that the positions the Austrians held during the action had the effect of a gigantic "curtain," with the Monte della Rocca as a bastion to protect it. The road from Le Grole to Solferino, San Cassiano, Cavriana, and Volta, the main road from the last-named village to Cerlongo and Guidizzolo, in the plain, form right and left the approaches to the front of these formidable positions. About twenty yards entered upon his duties. The Abbé RAFFANELO LAMBUSCHINI and the Chevalier UBALDINO PERUZZI were appointed Vice-Presidents. Three bills were submitted by the Government, one on an urban guard, one on the municipal law, and one on the reform of the penal code. On the proposition of the Marquis DE CAPPONI Committees were appointed to report on these measures.

TURIN, Friday, July 8.

Advices have been received from Florence.

The French Gen. WIMPFEN arrived there yesterday, and had again left, taking the direction of Rimini, with instructions for the fleet.

The Consulta has been convoked for to-morrow. After a few words of preamble the Ministers will present their reports on the management of public affairs, on the law of elective municipalities, the formation of the Town Guard, the project for a public loan, and other administrative questions.

The Division Mezzocapo has arrived at Porrents, and is expected on the 6th at Bologna.

The Marquis PEPOLI has left Bologna for Florence in order to confer with the Marquis D'AZEGLIO."

THE PAPAL STATES.

"BOLOGNA, July 6.

The Junta and Government have appointed General MEZZOCAPA commander-in-chief of all the regular troops of Bologna and the united provinces. The first column of the second *corps d'armée* of Central Italy entered Bologna yesterday amid the enthusiastic acclamations of the population. A Piedmontese battalion is expected to-day."

LOMBARDY.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* contains a decree by the Governor-General of Lombardy, abolishing the old (Austrian) laws which made a difference between the inhabitants because of their religious opinions. Those laws, it is observed, are contrary to the equality of citizens in the eye of the law which prevails in other parts of the monarchy, and are incompatible with the principles of modern civilization. It is therefore decreed:

That in the Lombard provinces all the citizens, whatever the religion they profess, are equal before the law, and shall equally enjoy all civil and political rights as in the elder provinces of the monarchy. All orders and regulations of contrary effect are abrogated."

THE QUESTION IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, MONDAY, July 11.

The *Prussian Gazette* publishes an article in which the earlier proposals of Prussia and the latest proposal of Austria to the Federal Diet are placed in comparison. The article says, amongst other things, as follows: "Austria intends by its proposal to request the Prince Regent to accept the post of Commander-in-Chief of the federal army. The possessor of the chief power in the states of Prussia can never be personally responsible to the Diet." The article concludes thus: "It is easy to perceive how that a member of the Federal Diet, which is at the same time a belligerent Power, can make a proposal the acceptance of which would render dubious all unity of action, and force Germany to commence a war by which it would be ruined. The Federal Diet has to choose between the proposals of Prussia and Austria; it can accept the former, or, by the acceptance of the latter, deprive Germany of all power of action, even also of the power of energetically negotiating for peace. It would also lower the military power of the German states to the organization of the old army of the German Empire. The German nation will not doubt, for a moment, on which side lie the recognition and desire for that which is now above all things needed for the Fatherland."

PRUSSIA.

The Princess of Prussia had arrived at Berlin. The Princess FREDERICK is at the baths of Ems.

COBLENTZ, Tuesday, July 5.

The King of Holland arrived here yesterday from Cologne.

RUSSIA.

The market town of Tiver, on the Volga, near Moscow, was almost totally destroyed by fire, which burnt for two days, at the expiration of which time the grain magazines were still in flames, and corn to the value of a million of silver roubles had been consumed.

PERSIA AND TURKEY.

A letter from Trebizonde of the 23d of June, received in Paris, informs us that the Persian Government is making preparations in anticipation of a war with Turkey. Independently of the camp of Sultanieh, where the Shah is at present, another camp is being formed at Udjan, a small town of the Azerdbijan, situate a few leagues from Tabriz. The four army corps which Persia has under arms are placed under the order of French officers in the service of the Shah, but they are nominally commanded by Persian generals. An army of 60,000 Russians is proceeding by the Caspian Sea to Kiiva, the capital of Independent Turkistan. This expedition has been sent with the approbation of the Shah of Persia, who is at war with the Turkomans. The mission of the son of the Khan of Khiva to St. Petersburg, about three months since, had completely failed. On the 2d of April last the Russians obtained possession of Veden, the stronghold of SCHAMYL; it appears, however, that they were not able to maintain themselves in it.

The Bombay *Times* states that HASSEN ALI KHAN, the new Persian Ambassador to the Courts of England, France, and Belgium, is to take with him fifty youths, selected from the first families in Persia, to be trained, at the Shah's expense, in Paris, in all military studies. The Ambassador's medical attendant, [illegible] KHAN, is a Scotch graduate.

CHINA.

The *Overland Friend of China*, of May 21, reports:

"Our minister for Pekin is still in Hong Kong, but will leave for the north, it is said, early next week. The whole of the first battalion of Royal Marine Light Infantry, some six hundred men, will accompany his Excellency to the Peiho. As a finish to southern troubles, the steam transport *Assistance* has been sent with these men to the neighborhood of Hoangshan, where they are to be embarked and marched through the district city. As this place, more than any other in the south, has long exhibited a most determined hatred of foreigners, it is only right that its braggadocial and malevolent spirit should be properly curbed. Though late in the day, the effect of the visit must be beneficial, even if blood has to be drawn before the *Assistance* returns to Hong Kong. [After writing this we heard that the populace of Hoangshan, seeing the preparations made by the officials for the reception of the British officers, got up a riot, destroyed the bamboo piers, sheds, &c., and pelted the mandarins in their chairs.]

It is reported that the French are negotiating for transports to convey the small remnant of their quota to the Canton garrison down to Cochin China, where every available man is in serious requisition.

The arrival from Calcutta of the dead body of Ex-Commissio

TENNYSON'S NEW POEM.

There are people in the world, and worthy people too, who read poetry as they read the morning papers, and will give no more time or thought to the ripest utterances of patient genius than they bestow on the posters by the way-side, or the play-bills at the theatre. For such as these ALFRED TENNYSON does not write; and it would be a mere piece of wanton cruelty to chain them, could the thing be done, to the study of the new and noble work which lies before us now. But all the world is not made up of such good souls; and we have many readers in field and town, among the hills of New-England, and in the fields of the far sunny South, who will rejoice to turn with us for a moment from the clangor of Italian battle now dying on the ear, and from the clamors of diplomacy that ape of Providence, to listen to heroic accents teaching lofty truths, and soft Virgilian echoes whispering loveliest visions into life.

The days are past in which the genius of TENNYSON needed to be forced upon the recognition of the world by careful analysis and elaborate eulogy. The Laureate of England has won and taken his great place among his peers; and we propose to spare ourselves the trouble of reverting to first principles in introducing his new "Idyls of the Ring," to the fit audience which alone those Idyls crave. There are some things which the Court must be supposed to know, if it is to be supposed to be a Court. And these we assume.

It is our pleasure to-day to measure the poet with himself alone; to put the new fruit beside the old, and to speak of the Idyls of the greatest living English poets from the vantage-ground which he has honorably won.

The very title of TENNYSON'S latest work indicates a growing appreciation of his own peculiar powers by the poet, which is of good augury for his readers, before they turn the first leaf of the story of sweet Enid, that loyal, suffering, queenly wife.

The "Idyl," interpreted into English according to the *rationale* of its etymology, is simply a "picture in words," an image, like the image in a stream, still, softened, poetized, refined, of some fair natural landscape, or some one passage in the human history of a life. Among poems the idyl fills the place which belongs to cabinet paintings in the sister art; and there has been no such idyllist in English literature as TENNYSON. His intense study of details, never aimless, never Dutch, but literally *intense*, inspired by a passionate love of the exact poetic truth, and a natural sympathy with all realities; his control of the sensuous wealth of our language, unmatched since the days of SHAKESPEARE and MILTON; his delicate appreciation of the distinctive value of all natural phenomena, conspire to make him a master in the mystery of pictorial verse, as well in that higher branch of the art which deals with the emotions and experiences of men and women, and by a few touches brings the desolate Marianna or the heart-broken Enone, the stainless Arthur or the saintly Galahad before the reader's eye, as in the field of landscape. In the earlier period of his poetic discipline, indeed, TENNYSON gave himself up with what threatened to be a perilous devotion to the perfecting of his representative faculties. Such poems as the "Palace of Art," and the "Dream of Fair Women," are simply color sketches—hinting rather than presaging the great things which the poet was destined to achieve. But after this early study of his powers the real intellect of the man asserted itself in the direction which his genius took and has steadily kept. With the fragment of the "Morte d'Arthur" and that most exquisite of idyls "The Gardener's Daughter," the vein was struck which yields to-day the noble ores of the "King's Idyls."

TENNYSON'S want of constructive ability, virtually incapacitating him for the more extended dramatic forms of poetry, has shown itself very decidedly throughout his career; but never more strikingly than in the case of "Maud" and "The Princess," both of them gorgeous necklaces of mingled idyls and lyrics, neither of them a dramatic poem in any true sense of that phrase. In his new work, the poet has therefore done very wisely to abandon even the semblance of the dramatic outline. He no longer

"Moves upon a strange disgonal,"

but taking up the beautiful old legends of Merlin and the Round Table, makes of them four genuine idyls; four pictures of knighthood and womanhood, as they were of old; as they will be to the end of time, despite all "wavering days of sin."

The four legends chosen for the basis of these works on which the artist has spent the thoughtful labor of long months, are the story of Enid, the true wife, twice won by Prince Geraint, once from her simple rustic home, once from his own distrust and cruel injustice; the story of Vivien, the evil beauty, by whose wiles Merlin the Wise was put to sleep for ages in a shameful sloth, and lost to use and name and fame alike; the story of Elaine, "the Lady of Shelott," who died in her maiden mad and hopeless love for Lancelot of the Lake; and the story of Queen Guinevere, her sin, her shame, her sorrow and her death. The charm of all these stories is a charm of meaning, not of incident. It lies in the subtle force of the lofty feelings, the fine moral instincts, the poignant sense of honor and of shame, which pervade them; and the great success of TENNYSON'S treatment of them is to be sought for less in the forms with which he has clothed these spirits of old time, noble and stately as these forms most truly are, than in the sympathetic earnestness with which he has seized upon their vital significance.

Of this the poems will speak for themselves more eloquently than we can speak of it for them. Yet the reader will hardly fail to agree with us, we think, that merely as models of the picturesque, the extracts from which we are too long delaying him, may be set beside the finest works, in the same kind, of our literature. The manly Herculean vision of Eustace in the "Gardener's Daughter," painted in two words, is not finer than the picture of Geraint sleeping in his strength, with which our gallery opens:

THE TRIALS OF ENID, THE TRUE WIFE.

The brave Geraint, a knight of Arthur's court,
A tributary prince of Devon, one
Of that great order of the Table Round,
Had wedded Enid, Yniol's only child,
And loved her as he loved the light of Heaven,
And as the light of Heaven varies, now
At sunrise, now at sunset, now by night
With moon and trembling stars, so loved Geraint
To make her beauty vary day by day,
In crimsons and in purples and in gems.
And Enid, but to please her husband's eye,
Who first had found and loved her in a state
Of broken fortunes, daily fronted him
In some fresh splendor; and the Queen herself,
Grateful to Prince Geraint for service done,
Loved her, and often with her own white hands
Arrayed and decked her as the loveliest,
Next after her own self, in all the court.
And Enid loved the Queen, and with true heart
Adored her, as the stateliest and the best
And loveliest of all women upon earth.
And seeing them so tender and so close,
Long in their common love rejoiced Geraint.
But when a rumor rose about the Queen,
Touching her guilty love for Lancelot,
Though yet there lived no proof, nor yet was heard
The world's loud whisper breaking into storm,
Not less Geraint believed it; and there fell
A horror on him, lest his gentle wife,
Through that great tenderness for Guinevere,
Had suffered or should suffer any taint
In nature: wherefore going to the king,
He made this pretext, that his princedom lay
Close on the borders of a territory,
Wherein were bandit earls, and caitiff knights,
Assassins, and all flyers from the hand
Of Justice, and whatever loathes a law;
And therefore, till the king himself should please
To cleanse this common sewer of all his realm,
He craved a fair permission to depart,
And there defend his marches; and the king
Mused for a little on his plea, but, lash,
Allowing it, the prince and Enid rode,
And fifty knights rode with them, to the shores
Of Severn, and they past to their own land:
Where, thinking, "that if ever yet was wife
True to her lord, mine shall be so to me,"
He compassed her with sweet observances
And worship, never letting her, and grew
Forgetful of his promise to the king,
Forgetful of the falcon and the hunt,
Forgetful of the tilt and tournament,
Forgetful of his glory and his name,
Forgetful of his princedom and its cares.
And this forgetfulness was hateful to her.
And by and by the people, when they met
In twos and threes, or fuller companies,
Began to scoff and jeer, and babble of him
As of a prince whose manhood was all gone
And molten down to mere uxoriousness.
And this she gathered from the people's eyes:
This too the women who attired her head,
To please her, dwelling on his boundless love,
Told Enid, and they saddened her the more:
And day by day she thought to tell Geraint,
But could not out of bashful delicacy;
While he that watched her sadden, was the more
Suspicious, that her nature had a taint.

At last, it chanced that on a Summer morn
(They sleeping each by other) the new sun
Beat through the blindless casement of the room,
And heated the strong warrior in his dreams;
Who, moving, cast the coverlet aside,
And bared, the knotted column of his throat,
The massive square of his heroic breast,
And arms on which the standing muscle sloped,
As slopes a wild brook o'er a little stone.
Running too vehemently to break upon it.
And Enid woke and sat beside the couch,
Admiring him, and thought within herself,
Was ever man so grandly made as he?
Then, like a shadow, past the people's talk
And accusation of uxoriousness
Across her mind, and bowing over him,
Low to her own heart piteously she said:

"O noble breast and all-puissant arms,
Am I the cause, I the poor cause that men
Reproach you, saying all your force is gone?
I *am* the cause because I dare not speak
And tell him what I think and what they say.
And yet I hate that he should linger here;
I cannot love my lord and not his name.
Far liever had I gird his harness on him,
And ride with him to battle and stand by,
And watch his mightful hand striking great blows
At caitiffs and at wrongers of the world,
Far better were I laid in the dark earth,
Not hearing any more his noble voice,
Not to be folded more in these dear arms,
And darkened from the high light in his eyes,
Than that my lord through me should suffer shame.
Am I so bold, and could I so stand by,
And see my dear lord wounded in the strife,
Or may be pierced to death before mine eyes,
And yet not dare to tell him what I think,
And how men slur him, saying all his force
Is melted into mere effeminacy?
O me, I fear that I am no true wife."

Half inwardly, half audibly she spoke,
And the strong passion in her made her weep
True tears upon his broad and naked breast,
And these awoke him, and by great mischance
He heard but fragments of her later words,
And that she feared she was not a true wife.
And then he thought, "In spite of all my care,
For all my pains, poor man, for all my pains,
She is not faithful to me, and I see her
Weeping for some gay knight in Arthur's hall."
Then though he loved and reverenced her too much
To dream she could be guilty of foul act,
Right through his manful breast darted the pang
That makes a man, in the sweet face of her
Whom he loves most, lonely and miserable.
At this he snatched his great limbs from the bed,
And shook his drowsy squire awake, and cried,
"My charger and her palfrey," then to her:
"I will ride forth into the wilderness;
For though it seems my spurs are yet to win,
I have not fallen so low as some would wish.
And you, put on your worst and meanest dress
And ride with me." And Enid asked, amazed,
"If Enid errs, let Enid learn her fault."
But he, "I charge you, ask not, but obey."
Then she bethought her of a faded silk,
A faded mantle and a faded veil,
And moving toward a cedarn cabinet,
Wherein she kept them folded reverently
With sprigs of Summer laid between the folds,
She took them, and arrayed herself therein,
Remembering when first he came on her
Drest in that dress, and how he loved her in it,
And all her foolish fears about the dress,
And all his journey to her, as himself
Had told her, and their coming to the court.

HOW GERAINT MET HIS BRIDE.

Then rode Geraint into the castle court,
His charger trampling many a prickly star
Of sprouted thistle on the broken stones.
He looked and saw that all was ruinous.
Here stood a shattered archway plumed with fern;
And here had fallen a great part of a tower,
Whole, like a crag that tumbles from the cliff,
And like a crag was gay with wilding flowers:
And high above a piece of turret stair,
Worn by the feet that now were silent, wound
Bare to the sun, and monstrous ivy-stems
Clasped the gray walls with hairy-fibred arms,
And sucked the joining of the stones, and looked
A knot, beneath, of snakes, aloft, a grove.

And while he waited in the castle court,
The voice of Enid, Yniol's daughter, rang
Clear through the open casement of the Hall,
Singing; and as the sweet voice of a bird,
Heard by the lander in a lonely isle,
Moves him to think what kind of bird it is
That sings so delicately clear, and make
Conjecture of the plumage and the form;
So the sweet voice of Enid moved Geraint;
And made him like a man abroad at morn
When first the liquid note beloved of men
Comes flying over many a windy wave
To Britain, and in April suddenly
Breaks from a coppice gemmed with green and red,
And he suspends his converse with a friend,
Or it may be the labor of his hands,
To think or say "There is the nightingale;"—
So fared it with Geraint, who thought and said,
"Here, by God's grace, is the one voice for me."

It chanced the song that Enid sang was one
Of Fortune and her wheel, and Enid sang:

"Turn, Fortune, turn thy wheel and lower the proud;
Turn thy wild wheel through sunshine, storm, and cloud;
Thy wheel and thee we neither love nor hate.

Turn, Fortune, turn thy wheel with smile or frown;
With that wild wheel we go not up or down;
Our hoard is little, but our hearts are great.

Smile and we smile, the lords of many lands;
Frown and we smile, the lords of our own hands;
For man is man and master of his fate.

Turn, turn thy wheel above the staring crowd;
Thy wheel and thou are shadows in the cloud;
Thy wheel and thee we neither love nor hate."

"Hark, by the bird's song you may learn the nest,"
Said Yniol: Enter quickly." Entering then,
Right o'er a mount of new-fallen stones,
The dusky-rafter'd, many-cobwebbed hall,
He found an ancient dame in dim brocade;
And near her, like a blossom vermeil-white,
That lightly breaks a faded flower-sheath,
Moved the fair Enid, all in faded silk,
Her daughter. In a moment thought Geraint,
"Here by God's rood is the one maid for me."
But none spake word except the hoary Earl:
"Enid, the good knight's horse stands in the court;
Take him to stall, and give him corn, and then
Go to the town and buy us flesh and wine;
And we will make us merry as we may.
Our hoard is little, but our hearts are great."

He spake: the Prince, as Enid past him, fain
To follow, strode a stride, but Yniol caught
His purple scarf, and held, and said, "Forbear!
Rest! the good house, though ruined, O my Son,
Endures not that her guest should serve himself."
And reverencing the custom of the house,
Geraint, from utter courtesy, forbore.

So Enid took his charger to the stall;
And after went her way across the bridge,
And reached the town, and while the Prince and Earl
Yet spoke together, came again with one,
A youth, that following with a costrel bore
The means of goodly welcome, flesh and wine.
And Enid brought sweet cakes to make them cheer,
And in her veil enfolded, manchet bread.
And, then, because their hall must also serve
For kitchen, boiled the flesh and spread the board,
And stood behind, and waited on the three.
And seeing her so sweet and serviceable,
Geraint had longing in him evermore
To stoop and kiss the tender little thumb,
That crost the trencher as she laid it down:
But after all had eaten, then Geraint,
For now the sun made Summer in his veins,
Let his eye rove in following, or rest,
On Enid at her lowly handmaid-work,
Now here, now there, about the dusky hall.

How Geraint won his young wife: how, tortured by the scandals of the Court, he bore her away to his lone castle: and all the sorrows that he laid upon her—all this the reader must learn from the poet's own lips.

The legend of Vivien has a darker meaning and a sterner end.

HOW VIVIEN ENCHANTED THE ENCHANTER, MERLIN.

A storm was coming, but the winds were still,
And in the wild woods of Broceliande,
Before an oak so hollow, huge and old,
It looked a tower of ruined masonwork,
At Merlin's feet the wileful Vivien lay.
The wily Vivien stole from Arthur's court:
She loathed the knights, and ever seemed to hear
Their laughing comment when her name was named.
For once, when Arthur, walking all alone,
Vexed at a rumor rife about the Queen,
Had met her, Vivien, being greeted fair,
Would fain have wrought upon his cloudy mood
With reverent eyes mock-loyal, shaken voice,
And flattered adoration, and at last
With dark sweet hints of some who prized him more
Than who should prize him most; at which the King
Had gazed upon her blankly and gone by:
But one had watched, and had not held his peace;
It made the laughter of an afternoon
That Vivien should attempt the blameless King.
And after that, she set herself to gain
Him, the most famous man of all those times,
Merlin, who knew the range of all their arts,
Had built the King his havens, ships and halls,
Was also Bard, and knew the starry heavens;
The people called him Wizard; whom at first
She played about with slight and sprightly talk,
And vivid smiles, and faintly-venomed points
Of slander, glancing here and grazing there;
And yielding to his kindlier moods, the Seer
Would watch her at her petulance, and play,
Even when they seemed unlovable, and laugh
As those that watch a kitten; thus he grew
Tolerant of what he half disdained, and she,
Perceiving that she was but half disdained,
Began to break her sports with graver fits,
Turn red or pale, would often when they met
Sigh fully, or admit her gaze upon him
With such a fixt devotion, that the old man,
Though doubtful, felt the flattery, and at times
Would flatter his own wish in age for love,
And half believe her true: for thus at times
He wavered; but that other clung to him,
Fixt in her will, and so the seasons went.
Then fell upon him a great melancholy;
And leaving Arthur's court he gained the beach;
There found a little boat, and stept into it;
And Vivien followed, but he marked her not.
She took the helm and he the sail; the boat
Drave with a sudden wind across the deeps,
And touching Breton sands, they disembarked.
And then she followed Merlin all the way,
Even to the wild woods of Broceliande.
For Merlin once had told her of a charm,
The which if any wrought on any one
With woven paces and with waving arms,
The man so wrought on ever seemed to lie
Closed in the four walls of a hollow tower,
From which was no escape for evermore;
And none could find that man for evermore,
Nor could he see but him who wrought the charm
Coming and going, and he lay as dead
And lost to life and use and name and fame.
And Vivien ever sought to work the charm
Upon the great Enchanter of the Time,
As fancying that her glory would be great
According to his greatness whom she quenched.

There lay she all her length and kissed his feet,
As if in deepest reverence and in love.
A snake of gold was round her hair; a robe
Of samite without price, that more expreat
Than hid her, clung about her lissome limbs,
In color like the satin-shining palm
On sallows in the windy gleams of March:
And while she kissed them, crying, "Trample me,
Dear feet, that I have followed through the world,
And I will pay you worship; tread me down
And I will kiss you for it;" he was mute;
So dark a forethought rolled about his brain,
As on a dull day in an Ocean cave
The blind wave feeling round his long sea-hall
In silence: wherefore, when she lifted up
A face of sad appeal, and spake and said,
"O Merlin, do you love me?" and again,
"O Merlin, do you love me?" and once more,
"Great Master, do you love me?" he was mute.
And lissome Vivien, holding by his heel,
Writhed toward him, sliding up his knee and sat,
Behind his ankle twined her hollow feet
Together, curved an arm about his neck,
Clung like a snake; and letting her left hand
Droop from his mighty shoulder, as a leaf,
Made with her right a comb of pearl to part
The lists of such a beard as youth gone out
Had left in ashes: then he spoke and said,
Not looking at her, "Who are wise in love
Love most, say least," and Vivien answered quick,
"I saw the little elf-god eyeless once
In Arthur's arras hall at Camelot:
But neither eyes nor tongue—O stupid child!
Yet you are wise who say it; let me think
Silence is wisdom: I am silent then
And ask no kiss"; then adding all at once,
"And lo, I clothe myself with wisdom," drew
The vast and shaggy mantle of his beard
Across her neck and bosom to her knee,
And called herself a gilded summer fly
Caught in a great old tyrant spider's web,
Who meant to eat her up in that wild wood
Without one word. So Vivien called herself,
But rather seemed a lovely baleful star
Veiled in gray vapor; till he sadly smiled:
"To what request for what strange boon," he said,
"Are these your pretty tricks and fooleries,
O Vivien, the presumbis? yet my thanks,
For these have broken up my melancholy."

And Vivien answered, smiling saucily,
"What, O my Master, have you found your voice?
I bid the stranger welcome. Thanks at last!
But yesterday you never opened lip,
Except indeed to drink: no cup had we:
In mine own lady palms I culled the spring
That gathered trickling dropwise from the cleft,
And made a pretty cup of both my hands,
And offered you it kneeling: then you drank
And knew no more, nor gave me one poor word;
O no more thanks than might a goat have given
With no more sign of reverence than a beard.
And when we halted at that other well,
And I was faint to swooning, and you lay
Foot gilt with all the blossom dust of those
Deep meadows we had traversed, did you know
That Vivien bathed your feet before her own?
And yet no thanks: and all through this wild wood
And all this morning when I fondled you:
Boon, yes, there was a boon, one not so strange—
How bad I wronged you? surely you are wise,
But such a silence is more wise than kind."

And Merlin locked his hand in hers and said:
"O cid you never lie upon the shore,
And watch the curled white of the coming wave
Glassed in the slippery sand before it breaks?
Even such a wave, but not so pleasurable,
Dark in the glass of some presageful mood,
Had I for three days seen, ready to fall.
And then I rose and fled from Arthur's court
To break the mood. You followed me unasked;
And when I looked, and saw you following still,
My mind involved yourself the nearest thing
In that mind-mist: for shall I tell you truth?
You seemed that wave about to break upon me
And sweep me from my hold upon the world,
My use and name and fame. Your pardon, child.
Your pretty sports have brightened all again.
And ask your boon, for boon I owe you thrice,
Once for wrong done you by confusion, next
For thanks it seems till now neglected, last
For these your dainty gambols: wherefore ask;
And take this boon so strange and not so strange."

[Vivien is not so easily to be beaten off, but persists with sweet and subtle entreaties, till Merlin grows to feel how far involved he is.]

And loosed his hand from hers and said
"I never was less wise, however wise,
Too curious Vivien, though you talk of trust,
Than when I told you first of such a charm.
Yea, if you talk of trust, I tell you this,
Too much I trusted when I told you that,
And stirred this vice in you which ruined man
Through woman the first hour; for howsoe'er
In children a great curiousness be well,
Who have to learn themselves and all the world,
In you that are no child, for still I find
Your face is practised, when I spell the lines,
I call it—well, I will not call it vice:
But since you name yourself the Summer-fly,
I well could wish a cobweb for the gnat,
That settles, beaten back, and beaten back
Settles, till one could yield for weariness;
But since I will not yield to give you power
Upon my life and use and name and fame,
Why will you never ask some other boon?
Yea, by God's rood, I trusted you too much."
And Vivien, like the tenderest-hearted maid
That ever bided tryst at village style,
Made answer, either eyelid wet with tears.
"Nay, master, be not wrathful with your maid;
Caress her: let her feel herself forgiven
Who feels no heart to ask another boon.
I think you hardly know the tender rhyme
Of 'trust me not at all or all in all.'
I heard the great Sir Lancelot sing it once,
And it shall answer for me. Listen to it,

'In Love, if Love be Love, if Love be ours,
Faith and unfaith can ne'er be equal powers:
Unfaith in aught is want of faith in all.

'It is the little rift within the lute,
That by and by will make the music mute,
And ever widening slowly silence all.

'The little rift within the lover's lute,
Or little pitted speck in garnered fruit,
That rotting inward slowly moulders all.

'It is not worth the keeping: let it go;
But shall it? answer, darling, answer, no.
And trust me not at all or all in all.'

O master, do you love my tender rhyme?"
And Merlin looked and half believed her true,
So tender was her voice, so fair her face,
So sweetly gloomed her eyes behind her tears
Like sunlight on the plain behind a shower:
And yet he answered half indignantly,
"Far other was the song that once I heard
By this huge oak, sung nearly where we sit:
For here we met, some ten or twelve of us,
To chase a creature that was current then
In these wild woods, the hart with golden horns.
It was the time when first the question rose
About the founding of a Table Round
That was to be, for love of God and men
And noble deeds, the flower of all the world.
And each incited each to noble deeds.
And while we waited, one, the youngest of us,
We could not keep him silent, out he flashed,
And into such a song, such fire for fame,
Such trumpet-blowings in it, coming down
To such a stern and iron-clashing close,
That when he stopt we longed to hurl together,
And should have done it; but the beauteous beast,
Scared by the noise, upstarted at our feet,
And like a silver shadow slipt away
Through the dim land; and all day long we rode
Through the dim land against a rushing wind,
That glorious roundel echoing in our ears,
And chased the flashes of his golden horns
Until they vanished by the fairy well
That laughs at iron—as our warriors did—
Where children cast their pins and nails, and cry,
'Laugh, little well,' but touch it with a sword,
It buries wildly round the point; and there
We lost him: such a noble song was that.
But, Vivien, when you sang me that sweet rhyme,
I felt as though you knew this cursed charm,
Were proving it on me, and that I lay
And felt them slowly ebbing, name and fame."

And Vivien answered smiling mournfully
"O mine have ebbed away for evermore,
And all through following you to this wild wood,
Because I saw you sad, to comfort you.
Lo now, what hearts have men! they never mount
As high as woman in her selfless mood.
And touching fame, howe'er you scorn my song,
Take one verse more—the lady speaks it—this:

"My name, once mine, now thine, is closelier mine,
For fame, could fame be mine, that fame were thine,
And shame, could shame be thine, that shame were mine.
So trust me not at all or all in all."

"Says she not well? and there is more—this rhyme
Is like the fair pearl-necklace of the Queen,
That burst in dancing, and the pearls were split;
Some lost, some stolen, some as relics kept.
But nevermore the same two sister pearls
Run down the silken thread to kiss each other
On her white neck—so it is with this rhyme:
It lives dispersedly in many hands,
And every minstrel sings it differently;
Yet is there one true line, the pearl of pearls:
'Man dreams of Fame, while Woman wakes to Love.'
True: Love, though Love were of the grossest, carves
A portion from the solid present, eats
And uses, careless of the rest; but Fame,
The Fame that follows death is nothing to us;
And what is fame in life but half disfame,
And counterchanged with darkness? you yourself
Know well that Envy calls you Devil's son,
And since you seem the Master of all Art,
They fain would make you Master of all Vice."

VIVIEN'S PERIL AND FINAL VICTORY.

Then Vivien deemed Merlin overborne
By instance, recommenced, and let her tongue
Rage like a fire among the noblest names,
Polluting, and imputing her whole self,
Defaming and defacing, till she left
Not even Lancelot brave, nor Galahad clean.

Her words had issue other than she willed.
He dragged his eyebrow bushes down, and made
A snowy penthouse for his hollow eyes,
And muttered in himself, "Tell *her* the charm!
So, if she had it, would she rail on me
To snare the next, and if she have it not,
So will she rail. What did the wanton say?
'Not mount as high;' we scarce can sink as low;
For men at most differ as Heaven and earth,
But women, worst and best, as Heaven and Hell.
I know the Table Round, my friends of old;
All brave, and many generous, and some chaste.
I think she cloaks the wounds of lose with lies:
I do believe she tempted them and failed,
She is so bitter: for fine plots may fail,
Though harlots paint their talk as well as face
With colors of the heart that are not theirs.
I will not let her know: nine tithes of times
Face-flatterers and backbiters are the same.
And they, sweet soul, that most impute a crime
Are pronest to it, and impute themselves,
Wanting the mental range; or low desire
Not to feel lowest makes them level all;
Yea, they would pare the mountain to the plain,
To leave an equal baseness; and in this
Are harlots like the crowd, that if they find
Some stain or blemish in a name of note,
Not grieving that their greatest are so small,
Inflate themselves with some insane delight,
And judge all nature from her feet of clay,
Without the will to lift their eyes and see
Her god-like head crowned with spiritual fire,
And touching other worlds. I am weary of her."

He spoke in words part heard, in whispers part,
Half suffocated in the hoary fell
And many-wintered fleece of throat and chin.
But Vivien, satisfied from her shame in his mood,
And hearing "harlot" muttered twice or thrice,
Leapt from her session on his lap, and stood
Stiff as a viper frozen; loathsome sight,
How from the rosy lips of life and love
Flashed the bare-grinning skeleton of death!
White was her cheek; sharp breaths of anger puffed
Her fairy nostril out; her hand half clenched
Went fluttering sideways downward to her belt,
And feeling; had she found a dagger there,
(For in a wink the false lore turns to hate,)
She would have stabbed him; but me found it not:
His eye was calm, and suddenly she took
To bitter weeping like a beaten child,
A long, long weeping, not consolable.
Then her false voice made way broken with sobs.

"O cruellier than was ever told in tale,
Or sung in song! O vainly lavished love!
O cruel, there was nothing wild or strange,
Or seeming shameful, for what shame in love,
So love be true, and not as yours is—nothing
Poor Vivien had not done to win his trust
Who called her what he called her—all her crime,
All—all—the wish to prove him wholly hers."

She mused a little, and then clapt her hands
Together with a wailing shriek, and said:
Stabbed through the heart's affections to the last
Seethed like the kid in its own mother's milk!
Killed with a word worse than a life of blows!
I thought that he was gentle, being great:
O God, that I had loved a smaller man!
I should have found in him a greater heart.
O, I, that flattering my true passion, saw
The knights, the court, the king, dark in your light,
Who loved to make men darker than they are,
Because of that high pleasure which I had
To seat you sole upon my pedestal
Of worship—I am answered, and henceforth
The course of life that seemed so flowery to me
With you for guide and master, only you,
Becomes the sea-cliff pathway broken short,
And ending in a ruin—nothing left,
But into some low cave to crawl, and there
If the wolf spare me, weep my life away,
Killed with inutterable unkindliness."

She paused, she turned away, she hung her head,
The snake of gold slid from her hair, the braid
Slipt and uncoiled itself, she wept afresh,
And the dark wood grew darker toward the storm
In silence, while his anger slowly died
Within him, till he let his wisdom go
For ease of heart, and half believed her true:
Called her to shelter in the hollow oak,
"Come from the storm," and having no reply,
Gazed at the hearing shoulder, and the face
Hand-hidden, as for utmost grief or shame;
Then thrice essayed, by tenderest touching terms
To sleek her ruffled peace of mind, in vain.
At last she let herself be conquered by him,
And as the cageling newly flown returns,
The seeming-injured simple hearted thing
Came to her old perch back, and settled there.
There while she sat, half falling from his knees,
Half nestled at his heart, and since he saw
The slow tear creep from her closed eyelid yet,
About her, more in kindness than in love,
The gentle wizard cast a shielding arm.
But he disliked herself at once and rose,
Her arms upon her breast across, and stood
A virtuous gentlewoman deeply wronged,
Upright and flushed before him: then she said:

"There must be now no passages of love.
Betwixt us twain henceforward evermore.
Since, if I be what I am grossly called,
What should be granted which your own gross heart
Would reckon worth the taking? I will go.
In truth, but one thing now—better have died
Thrice than have asked it once—could make me stay—
That proof of trust—so often asked in vain!
How justly, after that vile term of yours,
I God with grief! I might believe you then,
Who knows? once more. O, what was once to me
Mere matter of the fancy, now has grown
The vast necessity of heart and life.
Farewell: think kindly of me, for I fear
My fate or fault, omitting gayer youth
For one so old, must be to love you still.
But ere I leave you let me swear once more,
That if I schemed against your peace in this,
May you just heaven, that darkens o'er me, send
One flash, that, missing all things else, may make
My scheming brain a cinder, if I lie."

Scarce had she ceased, when out of heaven a bolt
(For now the storm was close above them) struck
Furrowing a giant oak, and javelining
With darted spikes and splinters of the wood
The dark earth round. He raised his eyes and saw
The tree that shone white-listed through the gloom.
But Vivien, fearing Heaven had heard her oath,
And dazzled by the livid flickering fork,
And deafened with the stammering cracks and claps
That followed, flying back and crying out,
"O Merlin, though you do not love me, save,
Yet save me!" clung to him and hugged him close;
And, called him dear protector in her fright,
Nor yet forgot her practice in her fright,
But wrought upon his mood and hugged him close.
The pale blood of the wizard at her touch
Took paler colors, like an opal warmed.
She blamed herself for telling hearsay tales;
She shook from fear, and for her fault she wept
Of petulancy; she called him lord and liege,
Her seer, her bard, her silver star of eve,
Her God, her Merlin, the one passionate love
Of her whole life; and ever overhead
Bellowed the tempest, and the rotten branch
Snapt in the rushing of the river-rain
Above them; and in change of glare and gloom
Her eyes and neck glittering went and came;
Till now the storm, its burst of passion spent,
Moaning and wailing out of other lands,
Had left the ravaged woodland yet once more
To peace; and what should not have been had been
For Merlin, over-talked and over-worn,
Had yielded, told her all the charm, and slept.

Then, in one moment, she put forth the charm
Of woven paces and of waving hands,
And in the hollow oak he lay as dead,
And lost to life and use and name and fame.

Then crying, "I have made his glory mine,"
And shrieking out, "O fool!" the harlot leapt
Adown the forest, and the thicket closed
Behind her, and the forest echoed, "Fool!"

The story of Elsine is as touching and tender as the tale of Vivien is keenly moral; and it is told with singular beauty of thought and expression:

HOW THE LILY MAID ELAINE FOR HER FATE LOVED LANCELOT; AND, THE PRESENCE OF THAT BRAVE BUT GUILTY KNIGHT.

The great and guilty love he bare the Queen,
In battle with the love he bare his lord,
Had marred his face, and marked it ere his time.
Another sinning at such height, with one,
The flower of all the West and all the world,
Had been the sleeker for it: but in him
His mood was often like a fiend, and rose
And drove him into wastes and solitudes
For agony, who was yet a living soul.
Marred as he was, he seemed the goodliest man,
That ever among ladies ate in Hall.
And noblest, when she lifted up her eyes.
However marred, of more than twice her years,
Seamed with an ancient sword-cut on the cheek,
And bruised and bronzed, she lifted up her eyes
And loved him, with that love which was her doom.

Then the great knight, the darling of the court,
Loved of the loveliest, into that rude hall
Stept with all grace, and not with half disdain
Hid under grace, as in a smaller time,
But kindly man moving among his kind:
Whom they with meats and vintage of their best
And talk and minstrel melody entertained.
And much they asked of court and Table Round,
And ever well and readily answered he:
But Lancelot, when they glanced at Guinevere,
Suddenly speaking of the wordless man,
Heard from the Baron that, ten years before,
The heathen caught and cast him all his length
Flat on the limits of the Northern wild,
And all but slain him, and how they caught and maimed;
But I, my sons and little daughter fled,
From borders of death, and dwelt among the woods
By the great river in a boatman's hut.
Dull days were these, till our good Arthur broke
The Pagan yet once more on Badon hill."

"O there, great Lord, doubtless," Lavaine said, rapt
By all the sweet and sudden passion of youth
Toward greatness in its elder, "you have fought.
O tell us; for we live apart—you know
Of Arthur's glorious wars." And Lancelot spoke
And answered him at full, as having been
With Arthur in the fight which all day long
Rang by the white mouth of the violent Glem;
And in the four wild battles by the shore
Of Dubglas; that on Bassa; then the war
That thundered in and out the gloomy skirts
Of Celidon the forest; and again
By castle Gurnion where the glorious king
Had on his cuirass worn our Lady's Head,
Carved of one emerald, cen ered in a sun
Of silver rays that lightened as he breathed;
And at Caerleon had he helped his lord,
When the strong neighings of the wild white Horse
Set every gilded parapet shuddering;
And up in Agned Cathregonion too,
And down the waste sand shores of Trath Treroit,
Where many a heathen fell; "and on the mount
Of Badon I myself beheld the king
Charge at the head of all his Table Round,
And all his legions crying Christ and him,
And break them; and I saw him, after, stand
High on a heap of slain, from spur to plume
Red as the rising sun with heathen blood,
And seeing me, with a great voice he cried,
'They are broken, they are broken!' for the king,
However mild he seems at home, nor cares
For triumph in our mimic wars, the jousts—
For if his own knight cast him down, he laughs,
Saying, his knights are better men than he—
Yet in this heathen war the fire of God
Fills him: I never saw his like: there lives
No greater leader."

While he uttered this,
Low to her own heart said the lily maid,
"Save your great self, fair lord;" and when he fell
From talk of war to traits of pleasantry—
Being mirthful he, but in a stately kind—
She still took note that when the living smile
Died from his lips, across him came a cloud
Of melancholy severe, from which again,
Whenever in her hovering to and fro
The lily maid had striven to make him cheer,
There broke a sudden-beaming tenderness
Of manners and of nature: and she thought
That all was nature, all, perchance, for her.
And all night long his face before her lived,
As when a painter, poring on a face,
Divinely through all hindrance finds the man
Behind it, and so paints him that his face,
The shape and color of a mind and life,
Lives for his children, ever at its best
And fullest; so the face before her lived,
Dark-splendid, speaking in the silence, full
Of noble things, and held her from her sleep.
Till rathe she rose, half chested in the thought
She needs must bid farewell to sweet Lavaine.
First, as in fear, step after step, she stole
Down the long tower stairs, hesitating:
Anon, she heard Sir Lancelot cry in the court,
"This shield, my friend, where is it?" and Lavaine
Past inward, as she came out from the tower.
There to his proud horse Lancelot turned, and smoothed
The glossy shoulder, humming to himself.
Half envious of the flattering hand, she drew
Nearer and stood. *He looked, and more amazed*
Than if seven men had set upon him, saw
The maiden standing in the dewy light.
He had not dreamed she was so beautiful.
Then came on him a sort of sacred fear,
For silent, though he greeted her, she stood
Rapt on his face as if it were a God's.
Suddenly flashed on her a wild desire,
That he should wear her favor at the tilt.
She braved a riotous heart in asking for it.
"Fair lord, whose name I know not,—noble it is,
I well believe, the noblest,—will you wear
My favor at this tourney?" "Nay," said he,
"Fair lady, since I never yet have worn
Favor of any lady in the lists.
Such is my wont, as those who know me know."
"Yea, so," she answered; "then in wearing mine
Needs must be lesser likelihood, noble lord,
That those who know should know you." And he turned
Her counsel up and down within his mind,
And found it true, and answered, "True, my child.
Well I will wear it: fetch it out to me:
What is it?" and she told him, "A red sleeve
Broidered with pearls," and brought it: then he bound
Her token on his helmet, with a smile,
Saying, "I never yet have done so much
For any maiden living;" and the blood
Sprang to her face and filled her with delight;
But left her all the paler, when Lavaine
Returning brought the yet unblazoned shield—
His brothers—which he gave to Lancelot,
Who parted with his own to fair Elaine:
"Do me this grace, my child, to have my shield
In keeping till I come." "A grace to me,"
She answered, "twice to-day. I am your Squire."
Whereat Lavaine said laughing, "Lily maid,
For fear our people call you lily maid
In earnest, let me bring your color back;
Once, twice and thrice: now get you hence to bed:"
So kissed her, and Sir Lancelot his own hand,
And thus they moved away: she stayed a minute,
Then made a sudden step to the gate, and there—
Her bright hair blown about the serious face
Yet rosy-kindled with her brother's kiss—
Paused in the gateway, standing by the shield
In silence, while she watched their arms far-off
Sparkle, until they dipt below the downs.

Then to her tower she climbed, and too 's shield,
There kept it, and no lived in fantasy.

ELAINE VISITS THE WOUNDED LANCELOT AND NURSES HIM.

Her face was near, and as we kiss the child
That does the task assigned, he kissed her face.
At once she slipt like water to the floor.
"Alas," he said, "your ride has wearied you.
Rest must you have." "No rest for me," she said;
"Nay, for near you, fair lord, I am at rest."
What might she mean by that? his large black eyes,
Yet larger through his leanness, dwelt upon her,
Till all her heart's sad secret blazed itself
In the heart

FROM THE CAPITAL OF MEXICO.

The Excesses of Miramon's Government---Political Movements---The Affair of the Conducta---The Banishment of English Residents---The Death of a French Resident---Probabilities of the War---Losses and Fairs---Other Losses in Time and Money---The Latest Intelligence.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Mexico, July 2, 1859.

Since the date of my last letter to you, affairs in Mexico have continued in their regular unvarying course of ruin and anarchy. The contending parties to the civil war have been as trifling and inactive as ever, and their leaders have manifested the usual portion of treachery common to their natures, although no positive results have yet taken place. The commerce of the country, in their efforts to relieve the general depression to all moneyed operations, by shipping large sums to both coasts, have been in a state of perpetual anxiety, owing to the bad faith of the administrators of the Central faction, aided and supported, in this instance, as they have been always, by the Ministers of France and England. Foreign residents have been submitted to the usual indignities, wrongs and robbery. We have been forced to witness, within the last ten days, the heartrending spectacle of a Frenchman, the victim of blows and kicks, in the French Legation, and of fever in a Mexican prison, carried from his wife and children to his last long home in the American burying-ground. We have seen our most respectable English residents ordered from their business and their homes and compelled to fly the country; and most melancholy of all, alas! we have yet to endure the shameful prostitution of the power and influence of England and France, through the corrupt acts of the representatives of those two countries. There is good cause for us to feel all the horrors of the most terrible suspense which can be endured by mortals. We see what has happened, and we all see that the times do not indicate a favorable change. Our only hope is in the friendly intervention of some foreign nation, or nations. Sooner or later we must have it, for the civilized world certainly cannot tolerate the sepoyism of Mexico forever. For us who are here, in the midst of these scenes, it is simply a question as to how many more must be sacrificed to the caprice of a jealous, superstitious and demoralized people before civilized nations will understand the true character of the Mexican people, and that treaties and all forms of written compacts are as useless as moral suasion for a raving lunatic.

For the past fortnight we have had an infinity of *pasteles* on hand, but, as yet, not one has come to anything. In the first place, MIRAMON wished to change his Ministry, but his Ministry would not go out and hewas left on his cars. This move of MIRAMON set conspiracies on foot, and for a time an open *pronunciamento* was expected. MIRAMON, in retaliation, boasted that he would floor his party if they attempted to displace him, by going over, bag and baggage to the Constitutionalists. He was in correspondence with JUAREZ, and it is believed JUAREZ made him some overtures. Be this as it may, the opponents of MIRAMON are more wary, and have been discussing the propriety of coming out with a plan more liberal than that of the Constitutionalists themselves—a thing not difficult on paper. But I believe GABRIAC has yet enough of influence to convince the clergy that France will intervene here, and that they had better hold on until the Italian question is settled, when Mexico will assuredly be taken up. So matters stand now. ZULOAGA is at the head of the clergy ultra-faction in this capital, and MARQUEZ, the butcher of Tacubaya, leads off in the interior. MARQUEZ has now some six or seven thousand men under his orders, and is the strongest man in the field on either side. He has the support of Padre MIRANDA; and MANUEL DUBLADO, the traitor to all parties, is now with him at Guadalajara, endeavoring to make a bargain to turn over certain influences he has with the Constitutionalists in the Bajio. A large amount of money, dispatched from Guanajuato for Maxatlan, is in the hands of MARQUEZ, and he finds reasons to keep it intact, doubtless to play the game of ITURBIDE, when he stole the *Manilo conducta* at Iguala, and made the plan which bears the name of that village. It will not be wonderful if MARQUEZ imitates the *great* liberator, and distributes the money of foreign merchants amongst his hungry troops. We may expect everything bad, and cannot reasonably wonder at anything that may happen after what we have seen. We have no protection, but plenty of treaties. What good treaties are the reader may judge from the assassinations of Tacubaya, the imprisonment of foriguers for months without trial, the robberies, the banishments, &c., &c. Does my reader suspect that existing treaties, made by Mexico with France, England and the United States do not cover these cases? They are covered and provided against by the most sacred pledges of faith which it is possible for one nation to make with another. But then, the reader will say, Mexico is not alone to blame. That is very true: for the American resident in Mexico has as good a right to claim the protection of his Government for violation of treaties as the citizen at home has to call for the aid of the police when he is set upon at night by robbers or assassins. The obligation of nations to enforce respect for treaties is unquestionable; but in Mexico who does it? Not one of the great nations whose citizens have been robbed, banished, imprisoned and murdered, without trial or even identification, has attempted to redress these wrongs, except by paper missiles. These are, very consistently with the national character, laughed at. A case of this kind is now on hand. Mr. MCLANE has addressed to the clergy Government a dispatch in relation to the assassinations at Tacubaya and the insult offered to the United States by the dismissal of the United States Consuls. Speaking of the assassinations, Mr. MCLANE says: "So far as citizens of the United States have been the victims of these violations of natural rights and *treaty* stipulations, they will be held in remembrance, and redress will be demanded and ultimately obtained therefor." This dispatch has now been in the Palace for a fortnight, but no answer comes. They laugh at it, and, in the name of common sense, why not? They know it is buncombe. If the United States wishes to protect its citizens in Mexico, there is only one way. Throw away pens and inkstands, and make the paper up into cartridges.

On the 22d ult., we received particulars of the treachery and bad faith of the clergy faction with regard to the *conducta* destined for Vera Cruz. This *conducta* was advertised for Vera Cruz, and all the duties paid here by shippers—even the unjust and unlawful duties of exportation. The Ministers of England and France did not protest against this exaction, as they should have done. The commerce paid it, because they were anxious to relieve their correspondents in Vera Cruz. The *conducta* left this city under the most solemn assurances from the clergy faction that it was to be given over to the Constitutional forces beyond Jalapa; but no sooner was it on the road than the Ministers of England and France commenced intriguing with the clergy to get the *conducta* shipped on an English man-of-war from Mocambo. OTWAY promptly wrote to Capt. ALDHAM, advising him to prepare for the reception of the *conducta*. This done, the Government of the clergy ordered Gen. ROBLES to take the *conducta* to Mocambo. ROBLES started from Jalapa for Mocambo, but apparently with the intention of surrendering the *conducta* to Gen. PAZ, of the Constitutional forces, who was waiting at Puenta NACIONAL. Gen. PAZ, not suspecting any bad faith, prepared to receive ROBLES in a friendly manner. His surprise must have been, therefore, very great when the guns of ROBLES opened on his little camp. A scene of the utmost confusion ensued, and *the conducta was temporarily abandoned!* So soon as this infamous trick was made public in Vera Cruz the wildest confusion ensued. The merchants were in open rebellion, and the British and French Consuls nobly came forward to aid the cause of right, and oppose the dirty trickery of their Ministers in Mexico. Mr. GIFFARD, the British Consul, took an active part in protecting the commerce, and deserves great credit for the fearless manner in which he has discharged his duty. Mr. G. at once prepared to dispatch an extraordinary for this city with the protests of the commerce of Vera Cruz. The extraordinary arrived on the 23d, and was replied to on the 24th. At first both GABRIAC and OTWAY tried to defend their work, but the storm was too much for them. They did not however protest against further efforts to take the *conducta* to Mocambo, but simply used their friendly influence, which, in opposition to the clergy, is nothing. The *conducta* in the meantime was delivered over to the British and French Consuls, after ROBLES had stolen from it some $30,000. It arrived in Vera Cruz before the dispatches of OTWAY and GABRIAC reached that place; therefore the credit of saving the *conducta* from utter pillage belongs to the British and French Consuls of Vera Cruz, and the stigma of its partial robbery belongs to the British and French Ministers in this capital—*suum cuique*. This *conducta* business is a most infamous affair, and if there were no other causes (but God knows there are many more) for the recall and degradation of the British and French Ministers, this one should be sufficient. Can England and France sustain such men? *Vizzmos.*

The banishment of English residents for signing an address to their Minister has been made effective. Several are to leave in a few days, and one, JNO. PORTER, Esq., one of our oldest and most respected residents, has already gone. In these cases Mr. OTWAY has acted with a degree of maliciousness entirely incompatible with the lowest type of English character. He has, throughout, taken part against his countrymen. He has steadily counseled with the clergy, and endeavored to bring his countrymen to making a cringing apology for having made use of a right belonging to every Englishman since the signing of the Magna Charta. The English residents very creditably and nobly pitched this apology to the dogs, and advised OTWAY that *it did not suit them as Englishmen.* OTWAY grew black with rage at this dignified reply, and hence the Englishmen have to go. Is not this too bad—too infamous?

The death of M. POMIER is one of our truly melancholy proofs of the sad state in which we live. POMIER was a poor French broker with a large family. Like all educated men he talked intelligently. He was, therefore, thrown in prison, like thousands of others in Mexico. On his liberation he called at the French Legation to represent the unjustness of the punishment he had suffered. He was kicked out of the Legation, and on that account challenged the Secretary. The challenge was declined. A few days after he met the Secretary of the French Legation in the palace. They promptly came to blows, and poor POMIER was picked up more dead than alive by the police, who carried him to the Acordadas—to the prison quarters of the chain-gang—while the Secretary of the French Legation walks away without molestation. Notwithstanding typhus fever was raging in the Acordada, POMIER was left there until nearly dead, and would have died there had not a noble-hearted gentleman listened to the prayers of the distressed wife, and procured his liberation. The wife had prayed in vain to GABRIAC, but the malicious demon sent the poor heart-broken creature from his Legation in quite as brutal a manner as he had the dying husband. Poor POMIER came out of prison and died in a few days after. He was buried in the American burying-ground, and over his grave one of his fellow-countrymen gave a discourse that opened the flood-gates of the hearts of all present. Thus ended HENRY POMIER, a victim of the times in Mexico. His wife and children are objects of charity, and so deep is the feeling, that $2,000 have already been raised for them.

The reports from the interior are again of some interest to those who have a taste for political changes. MARQUEZ is a card in one quarter, and by the dispatches received last night from Guanajuato it would appear that the Constitutionalists are likely very soon to occupy that place. What their movements may be thereafter no one knows; but it is very certain that they will not take the capital. That must be left until MIRAMON starts on his Fall campaign to Vera Cruz, when it is more than probable the *flamingos* (the Liberals) will again appear in great strength before this city—*provided always, a pastel* is not thoroughly cooked up between the parties in the meantime. There is little chance of this at the present time and it is, in truth, impossible to make a thorough *pastel* in Mexico, unless we have a strong seasoning of foreign bayonets. Those who know anything of the interior of Mexico will fully understand the force of this. It is *utter folly*—as I have said to you for the last three years—to hope for any good from Mexico unless we have foreign intervention.

In the United States and Great Britain there are fifty-three days for rest and religious worship; three acknowledged holidays, and from one to three fair days, in the year. Supposing the laboring population improve all these days, they still have at least three hundred and six days for their usual pursuit of wealth and happiness.

In all Catholic countries the days for religious worship are more numerous, but in no one of these countries are there so many days set aside for *nominal* religious service as in Mexico. Independent of the fifty-two Sabbaths, we have here from forty to fifty days more declared fast days by order of the Church, or by order of the Government, on which days, if business be not prohibited by law it is discountenanced by the disposition of the people to enjoy a holiday rather than work. No matter how solemn the ceremony may be declared, it is not thought at all improper to go to bull and cock fights on all holy festival days, except during the Holy Week, when carriages are prohibited from passing in the streets in order that the religious services in the churches and the private devotions in the houses may not be disturbed. But even this strict rule of the Church fails to keep people from enjoying their tastes. How much extra worship is done and performed during Holy Week I shall not pretend to say; but it is very certain that private gaming tables during that period do an extra business, and the majority of the young and fashionable people only pray for the conclusion of Lent. It is also very certain that during Holy Week business is paralysed as during the other feast days of the year.

Besides the sacred feasts, we have gaming feasts and public fairs, as well as profane feast days, kept up in honor of the nation's independence, and in commemeration of victories gained over the North Americans (Yankees.) Although the American reader may not be able to understand these days, they nevertheless exist. The battles of Angostura and Churobusco are to this day claimed as victories by the Mexicans; But altogether—independent of the fairs, which do not now exist, owing to the general anarchy—there are over one hundred days set aside for gambling, praying, cock-fighting, religious processions, bull-fighting, bull-fighting, masked balls, theatres, and all other species of recreation and debauchery. On gambling and national feast days, few think of devotional services; but on all religious feast days, Sundays included, except during Holy Week, all manner of amusements are publicly attended by all classes of people of both sexes.

The tax laid upon the time and energies of the nation by these feasts amounts to about one-third of the best force of the country, which under Puritanic rules would be devoted to the accumulation of private wealth and increasing the public revenues. Besides, the apparent loss occasioned by the great number of Mexican feast days, there is a loss to the nation of still graver importance, which is to be found in the demoralization of the people. It is a notorious fact that on Sundays and the other feast days the consumption of spiritous liquors is from forty to fifty times greater than on laboring days. The consequence of this extra consumption of spiritous liquors is to be found in the squalid misery and prostitution of the lower classes. Some reason that those things would be under all circumstances. To let such people keep their false promises, we have still more forcible examples of the evil effects of Roman Catholic feast days, in the extra number of assassinations and imprisonments for drunkenness and murder on those days. Sundays and other feast days produce on an average the year through from five to seven murders each! How many imprisonments it is difficult to say But I am very safe in asserting that each feast day in the Mexican calendar will show a greater number of killed and prisoners—in the City of Mexico alone—than the average run of *pronunciamentos* and battles of the country!

The gambling feasts are the most popular with all classes of people. The feast of San Augustin, which takes place every year at the village of San Augustin, twelve miles from this city, is the most popular of its kind. It usually lasts three days, but this year it has been lengthened to eight, owing to the patronage given it by the President and his Cabinet. A private bank of some $50,000 was established for their especial benefit, at which no one was admitted except the *first people* of the country and the President and his Cabinet! There were some twenty or thirty more banks, with about the same or smaller capitals. This feast has just come to a close, and but few cases of success are reported, and those of persons who could well afford to lose. The place was filled with people from this city all the time of the feast, and the losers, as is always the case, have been employes and other persons, whose limited means render their bad luck a serious blow to their personal comforts, and many of them will have heated heads for a month to come

Taken all together, the feasts of Mexico are a great and destroying curse to the country. They feed the vilest passions of a weak people, and do no good to society or individuals. The religious feasts give occasion for more debauchery than religious worship; and all the other feasts are bad, without having a single redeeming quality. Until they are stopped, one and all, excepting the Sabbath, Mexico will be just what she is—a weak, demoralized and decaying nation.

Independent of the feast days we have had in the last twelve months, this city has been in a state of siege four different times, and thereby been under martial law for upwards of forty days. During that period business has been paralyzed, and most kinds of industry abandoned. What has happened in Mexico has been more or less the case in all the other cities of the country. This city has escaped better than most other places; but if we take it as an example the case is sufficiently strong to illustrate the destroying effects of civil war. If we add these forty days to those which the people throw away of their own free will and consent, we will see that in the last year more than one-half of the time has been lost. Were it not for the genial climate and prolific soil of Mexico, it would not be difficult to describe our present position. But nature has done so much for us that if the people will only work one day in the week abundance to sustain life is obtained. Supposing any one of the New-England States were to turn profligate and suspend all business for one-half of the year, what would be the result? Not a biped or quadruped would see the end of the second Winter.

By a statement just published here, which I do not consider exaggerated, it appears that the legitimate forces of the Constitutional Party have spent over $31,000,000 in the present civil war up to the close of the first seventeen months. This amount does not cover the seizures made by various chiefs who rob and plunder in the name of the Constitution. If we fix the legitimate expenditures of the Constitutionalists at over thirty-one millions, we are forced by self-evident facts to set down the actual expenditures of the Clergy-military faction at double that amount, which will make, as the figures go, $63,000,000. Nor will this sum include the robberies perpetrated in the name of "Religion of Fueros." The legitimate expenses of the military of other parties for the first seventeen months of the present civil war is, therefore, about $94,000,000. In order that any reader may understand why the Clergy faction have spent at least double the amount of the Constitutionalists, I will here explain that the forces of the clergy are paid regularly, and more than the forces of the Constitutionalists. The Clergy can only keep themselves up by regular and large disbursements of money, while love of adventure, to call it no worse, the sympathies of the masses, &c., all contribute to sustain the Constitutional cause. Besides, the Clergy have spent millions in bribing foreign Ministers, and in bribing leading officers of the Constitutional Party. The late defeat of the Constitutionalists at Tacubaya, and the present conduct of the British and French Ministers are proof to close observers of the truth of what I say. If the fact was not patent to the world already I might fill your columns with incontestible proofs. Here the matter is as patent as the town pump, or, rather, for us, MONTEZUMA'S watch, and the repeated attacks of both OTWAY and GABRIAC upon the people of Vera Cruz; the refusal of Mr. OTWAY to act humanly (not humanely) in the case of the assassinations of Tacubaya; his refusal to protect Americans; his turning his back upon Englishmen in the present banishment cases; and, in fact, all of his acts in common with the clergy and the French Minister, only prove, if they prove anything, *that he is paid.* He is not a madman, as has been charitably argued in his favor. That is *not* his character. There is too much method in all his doings to admit of that apology. Besides, he is a diplomat of thirty years' standing, and boasts of it. As for GABRIAC, positive proofs exist against him, and certain drafts in favor of OTWAY only admit of the explanation that they were acquired for certain services done and performed. Certain it is, the clergy have spent a deal of money in bribery and corruption, besides the enormous sums lavished upon the army; and to place their expenditures at simply double those of the Constitutionalists is to make a very reasonable estimate, supposing we throw bribes entirely out of the question.

Ninety-three to ninety-four millions of dollars is, therefore, the sum the legitimate contending forces have cost the the nation in the space of seventeen months. That amount is a positive certainty. We have now got to estimate for robberies, haciendas' abandoned, mines unworked and poorly worked, towns and villages deserted, the destruction of property by sieges and bombardment, the paralyzation of commerce, and the enlistment of some forty to fifty thousand people, most of whom before were honest laborers. If we cast up the cost of all this we will find that the expenses of the legitimate forces of both parties is a comparative trifle.

Although national ruin, if this state of things continues, is as plain as the nose on a man's face, no one of the native population sees it; JUAREZ does not see it; OCAMPO does not see it; and no one of the clergy faction sees it. This much I can say for the clergy faction—they are disposed to take in foreign aid, provided it comes from Europe. As partisans they are right. But what say the Constitutionalists? "Let us continue the struggle." If the Government of the United States, after recognizing JUAREZ, puts up with all of this nonsense, the result is certain. We shall see Mexico the most degraded of all the American, and finally tumble to pieces through its own rottenness.

Mexico, Tuesday, July 5, 1859.

Since the 2d we have had no event worthy special note, further than the agitation regarding the intentions of the United States upon Mexico. This topic now engages all classes of people, and the Clergy faction are unusually bitter in denouncing American policy as something to enslave Mexican males, degrade Mexican females, turn the nation into one of heretics, and destroy the ancient language and manners and customs. The remonstrance of Mr. MCLANE to Mr. BONILLA, about the assassinations at Tacubaya, and the insults to United States Consuls, has not by any means improved the security or social position heretofore suffered to American residents. It is clear the bitterest feelings are being aroused, and it may not be wondered at if these feelings find vent in some malicious acts against American residents.

The approval of Mr. OTWAY'S course in refusing to give protection to American residents is accepted by the Clergy as proof that England will sustain their Government in opposition to the policy of the United States. It certainly does appear as if the Clergy were correct, and it, therefore, becomes the duty of the American Government to understand this point fully and satisfactorily at once. It is not to be credited that England goes with Spain and France in the Mexican question until we have positive proof of the fact; but we must suspect her of wishing to do so until she withdraws Mr. OTWAY, and leaves in charge of her affairs here or in Vera Cruz some one who is known not to be a Spaniard in all his sympathies and interests.

We have no advices from the interior of special interest. Gen. MARQUEZ is reported to have pronounced at Guadalajara, but this is not credited. The report is, most likely, untrue.

In this city the police are making arrests of persons who have been playing the Liberal game with MIRAMON. The printers of clandestine sheets have been thrown into prison, and two of them severely flogged to make them confess the names of parties as yet at large and unknown. This is a fair specimen of the inquisition, and we may hear more of it if the Clergy again get full control of MIRAMON.

Condition of Mexico—Necessity of an American Element.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mexico, Wednesday, June 29, 1859.

The intrigues of France, Spain and Rome are for the time checked by the conflagration in Europe, and this country is left to the disposal of those companies of adventurers who, under different titles, are preparing to take up permanent quarters in Mexico in the name of manifest destiny. France removed from the scene, it is not to be expected that any obstruction will be opposed to the schemes of filibusters unless from the United States. England will not, single-handed, attempt to do anything here. The acts which have lately been perpetrated at Vera Cruz and in this capital, in her name, arise from the weakness and venality of her representative, and not from any adopted line of policy. We may be sure that the Government of Great Britain will not long delay in satisfying the world of this, and we shall, therefore, be left to the mercy of private speculators through the weakness of the Federal Government at Washington, or be forced to applaud the decision of that Government in intervening in the affairs of Mexico and preventing the anarchy which exists, and the still greater anarchy and confusion which must inevitably follow the invasion of this country by armed bands of settlers. The Arizona Emigration Society, and the many other greater and smaller associations which exist in the United States, whose special objects are the invasion of Mexico, show there is a general speculative feeling looking toward this country. The anarchy which has reigned over the whole territory for a year and a half, and the recent outbursts of fanaticism and cruelty in which the clergy faction have indulged, cannot fail to arouse the deepest feelings of indignation throughout the whole of the United States, and convince our people that the time has fully arrived when we have a sacred duty to perform to delay which must bring upon us the just censure of future ages. Unless the Government at Washington acts promptly and decisively upon the feeling of the nation, private expeditions for a time must do the public service, melancholy as may be the results for those who engage in them, and for Mexico, and damning as these results may be to the Government whose weakness has permitted public opinion to burst forth in the arming and equipping of private expeditions against the intolerant fanaticism of the Church of Mexico, and the barbarity and demoralization of her military chiefs. The fever for revenge upon the authors of the recent atrocities at Tacubaya and elsewhere, must spread in the United States, until the blood of Drs. DUVAL, HOWARD, LAMON, and their fellow physicians, and the blood of the many other non-combatants have been atoned for. This fever is already high, and will unquestionably give impulse to the preparations already made, if the American Government does not do promptly the work that sooner or later must be done, and intervene to stop the headlong race to ruin of this unhappy country. A system of Government like that of the United States, founded upon individual liberty, is bound to represent, not only every power and faculty, but every natural and healthy impulse of the people who sustain it; for what care we for our Presidents, but as they represent, or ought to represent the mind and feelings of the nation? What have we to expect of them, if not an indication of every crisis, the line to be pursued and the forces to be applied?

It has heretofore been the policy of the Democratic Party to extend the boundaries of the American Union by every lawful and fair means. It has also been the policy of that Party to aid the establishment and growth of liberal institutions in the Spanish-American Republics. But notwithstanding this traditional policy, our present Administration has so far not acted for either the extension of our borders, or in aid of liberal institutions in Mexico. The recognition of a retrograde government in this capital, while a liberal and constitutional government existed in this country by our late Minister FLORENCE, and the confirmation given to his acts by Mr. BUCHANAN, were steps directly opposed to the traditional policy of the Democratic Party. The withdrawal of the recognition of the United States from the retrograde faction, the dismissal of JOHN FORSYTH, and the recognition of the Constitutional Government after Mexico had suffered sixteen months of anarchy through the imprudent haste of the American Minister and the want of capacity in the Cabinet at Washington, are acts that poorly atone to Mexico for the wrongs done, and cannot be satisfactory to the people of the United States, who are so deeply interested in the honor and wise and just administration of our Government.

We have recognized the Constitutional Government, but still the arms of the Administration are at rest. Do people in the United States indulge the absurd notion that "moral aid" from one party or the other to the civil strife in Mexico is going to settle the war and relieve the country from anarchy? If they do they are very much mistaken. Had a "moral" opposition been offered from the first to the ambitious designs of the Clergy, the result might have been satisfactory. But now, after all the worst passions have been aroused and settled on the country, it is impossible for anything but force to undo the mischief perpetrated by our Government, through its representative, at the commencement of the struggle. So far, the recognition of JUAREZ as President of Mexico, by the United States, has acted upon the great mass of Mexicans unfavorably. It has afforded the priests another proof of their oft repeated absurdity, that the United States wish to take the whole country and make slaves of the people. The proof of the unfavorable effect of the recognition of JUAREZ upon the Mexicans is to be found in the melancholy fact that from that time the Clergy have gained ground in all directions, while the Constitutionalists have not gained a single advantage in any quarter. So much for "moral aid" to the Constitutional cause. What have been the effects of the recognition of JUAREZ upon Americans and American interests in Mexico? Firstly, we may point to the brutal execution of several Americans without trial, and then turn to the less shocking acts of the Clergy against individuals and our country. The Secretary of State of the Clergy Government has cast us off from all lawful appeal to the country; our consuls have been disgraced, their offices closed, and they ordered out of the country; and our national character assailed in the most shameful manner in a circular addressed by said Secretary of State "to all *civilized* nations!" These are the first fruits of the "moral aid" we have given to a weak and imbecile party, lawfully fighting against a faction armed with the most powerful of all weapons—religious fanaticism—cunningly supported by France, and, till now, stupidly aided by England. Have we any hopes that our "moral aid" can do any good in the future? For one, I say *none.* The country is now too far gone. The medicine we should have given to the patient at first is now wholly worthless for the case. It has so far operated badly, and if not followed by *effectual* aid, our quackery will avail only to hurry the victim off, and carry with him many more who should be the first objects of the solicitude of our Government and fellow-countrymen who are removed from the dangers of these distressing scenes. We cannot reason of the Mexicans as we do of ourselves. With us we are better in a long struggle. With the Mexicans it is quite the contrary. It was so with them in the war of independence—which was concluded favorably to them by accident and treachery after they were completely defeated and broken up. It has been so with them in all their struggles since for a pure, democratic form of government, and I venture to say, will be so to the end, unless they receive the aid of foreign officers and foreign men. The fanaticism of the country is a permanent thing, while all the dreams of democratic institutions are of the French school, never enjoyed for any time anywhere, and are transient.

The little hold the Constitutional cause has upon the country is to be seen in the demoralization of the great majority of the chiefs who are now nominally fighting for it. It is a fact that nearly every Liberal or Constitutional chief now opposing the Clergy between this city and Vera Cruz is a professional bandit, and they only cry for the Constitution to give their acts of rapine and robbery the color of "raising resources to carry on the war." The same may be said of many in the interior of the country; and should the Constitutional Government get possession of this capital to-morrow, these men would be found at their present work and shouting lustily for the Clergy. Most of them were doing so in the happy days of CONCORT. They recognize no superiors, fight on their own account, are just what they are—nothing more or less than bandits. They are now stronger than the legitimate forces of either party, and therefore their influence given to a revolution will always make it successful in keeping the country in anarchy. They never fight when they can avoid it, but always display their valor in pouncing upon defenceless villages and in robbing merchandise trains and travelers.

Neither party can subdue the other completely, no matter if it have the "moral aid" of all Christendom, unless with some more effective support. The Clergy Party can not hope for this. The Constitutionalists can. Their course elicits the sympathies of our race, and if they ask for aid they will get it. I consider that period is not distant when some of the Constitutional chiefs will adopt this expedient—no matter how much JUAREZ and his Secretary of State may kick against it. Then will be the time for the many societies, companies, &c., in the United States to step in. But what class of men will they bring with them? Good enough, I grant you, to diminish the present small population of Mexico, but very bad materials to make up a new country with. We should take example by Nicaragua. That has given us enough professional filibusters for half a century; but they are not the men to lay the groundwork for a peaceable and prosperous society, and they certainly are not the kind of people to fulfill the proper destiny of the United States. It should be study of the United States to give Mexico peace, secure her good laws for the encouragement of *peaceful* immigration, and five years from now we would ask no favors, and would be able to return many for the kindness shown us in the hour of need. This is possible and can be done, but not through any "moral" means. Force must be applied. We have now the opportunity to do it. France has her hands full, England does not oppose; and is it not better that we do it than submit to the utter failure that awaits us if we rely on our "moral aid" nostrum having any effect?

AN AMERICAN SETTLER IN MEXICO.

WHEAT CROP IN THE GENESEE COUNTRY.—Although not so injurious as first reported, the frost affected the wheat crop very materially in many portions of the Genesee country, reducing the aggregate yield at least fifty per cent. But it would seem that the misfortune has not been without a compensating benefit. The midge or weevil, which for several years past proved so destructive in that region, has disappeared. Last year the insect in question did immense mischief; this season its ravages are nowhere seen. The farmers attribute this fortunate riddance to the frost, how truly we are unable to determine. *Post hoc propter hoc* may not be correct logic, but is certainly a very good popular form of deduction. It need occasion no surprise, therefore, that the extinction of the midge should be attributed to the cause referred to. Strong hopes are indulged by the farmers that the Genesee country will regain its lost renown as a wheat-producing district; and should such prove to be the case, the frost of 1859 will long be remembered by them as a blessing. As an indication of the hopes excited, we notice a premium of $100 offered for the best ten acres of wheat to be grown in this State during the ensuing year, offered by the Editor of the *Rural New-Yorker*, Mr. D. D. T. MOORE, of Rochester, the quantity an equality to be judged of by Mr MOORE himself, in conjunction with Gen. RAWSO HARMON, of Monroe County; the Hon. T. C. PETERS, of Genesee County; JOHN JOHNSTON, Esq., Seneca County, and the Hon. GEORGE GEDDES, of Onondaga County. Until the advent of the midge no portion of the United States produced finer wheat than the western part of this State. The reputation of Genesee flour was indeed proverbial. But since that fatal insect appeared beyond the Cayuga Lake, the reputation of Genesee wheat has been under a cloud. Whether that cloud is to be removed, another year will doubtless determine.

FREE LODGING-HOUSE FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN IN TORONTO.—A very excellent movement is a foot in the City of Toronto, for the establishment of free lodging-houses for destitute children. The *Globe* says:

"The ladies of our city have charitably set themselves to work to provide some means of reclaiming from disorderly habits the numerous class of vagrant boys, of whom so many are met with in our streets and who are altogether out of the reach of our school system. A letter has been addressed to the Mayor, the chief object of which is to open a lodging-house for young boys who may be destitute of proper guardianship. We heartily commend the subject to general attention and support, and would suggest that among our public buildings now about to be vacated, some one might be found which would answer the purpose of an asylum of the kind."

The petition to the Mayor says:

"The undersigned will, on their part, use their utmost endeavors to raise the funds necessary for initiating, and will also give all the assistance in their power to ensure its being successfully carried out. While upon this subject, the undersigned call attention to the want of sufficient authority in the magistracy to remove young children from the charge of vicious and drunken parents while yet innocent, instead of waiting until they commit some offence against the law, and would urge the need which every day makes more apparent, of requesting the Legislature to effect a change in this particular, being assured that to morals as well as in physics, the adage that 'prevention is better than cure' is equally true."

A Democratic View of the Naturalization Question.

From the Washington States.

We would save the Democracy from harm—we would save it from severe animadversions—by cautioning it in time to beware of the dangers which will beset it in the construction of a platform.

We think we perceive, quite distinctly, that an effort, and perhaps a successful one, will be made at Charleston to introduce into the proceedings of the Convention a resolution that the Government of the United States is obligated to protect naturalized citizens when visiting their native land, against any claim which may exist for the non-performance of the military duty to which they were born.

Such a doctrine France, Prussia, Austria, and the smaller German States would resist at the expense, if necessary, of interminable war. It would strike at the foundation of their system, as it would assuredly strike, when resisted, at the foundation of our own.

What would be the reply of France were this Government to demand the release of a naturalized citizen, who owed her military duty, and was found within her jurisdiction? Something like this: "If you question the justice of my claim to his services, or dispute my authority to impose conditions upon every male citizen born within the Empire, come and take him!" Is there one Senator or one Representative in Congress so crazy as to entertain the notion for a moment that the country is prepared to go to war for his rescue? The whole civilized world would be against us in such a contest.

Let the Charleston Convention save the Democracy the humiliation of placing it on such an inglorious footing. The Baltimore Convention which nominated Mr. POLK, by one of its resolutions made that Party the laughing-stock of enlightened mankind, when it solemnly resolved "that our title to the whole of Oregon is clear and unquestionable." It notoriously broke right down in the final settlement of the question, and was glad enough to lop off five degrees of its pretensions, and give up the whole of Vancouver; and, we still add, it acted statesmanlike in so doing.

This naturalization question is a war question in disguise, and such a war question as never was raised. If our Government undertakes to act upon the opinion of the Attorney-General. That opinion, with all respect to its author, is the most erroneous one, we will venture to assert, that ever emanated from the pen of a Cabinet officer. It would answer for the hustings, where there were no faithful reporters, but it is immeasureably below anything in the shape of a grave State paper that has ever been presented to a reading public. It may be all very well for Mr. BORTS, the author of the doctrine, and other politicians, to let their unrestrained patriotism manifest itself to the utmost in vehement support even of a bad cause, but high functionaries have to deal with substantial facts as they find them, instead of suffering calm investigation to be influenced by outside, excited passion. We say this much, "more in sorrow than in anger." We shall pay our respects to it, however, before many weeks elapse, in a more formal manner.

In the mean time, we should like to see a little more interest manifested by the Administration in behalf of native citizens who have been arrested, and imprisoned, and otherwise wronged in foreign countries. Some of our countrymen have been so neglected as to wear away a miserable existence in the jails of one petty Government or another on this continent, without hearing a word of condolence from home, let alone a promise of rescue. The rights of native citizens engaged in legitimate pursuits, have been from time to time trampled on with impunity, and yet there is no manifestedly governmental arm to protect them. The President says that he is without power to act in the premises, and Congress replies that it has no authority at its disposal to bestow upon him, and thus the citizen is the victim of neglect by his Government.

But let a naturalized citizen complain that he has been made to observe laws in his native country, which existed before he emigrated from it, and with which he did not comply prior to so doing, and politicians are chock full and overflowing with patriotic ardor for instantaneous redress. If this be not dropping the substance to pursue a shadow, we should like to be informed what constitutes such inconsiderateness?

It is in the power of every foreigner, quitting France or Prussia, to obtain, for a stipulated amount, a release from the military service to which he is born. In many instances, it is quite certain, that emigrants are not in a condition to advance a sufficient sum for the purpose, and they accordingly go off without it, but the debt is never cancelled, and if they afterwards place themselves within the pale of the law, by which it can be coerced, they have no alternative but to yield to its operations.

In Prussia, there are, for instance, two brothers—Esau and Jacob—born alike to military duty. Esau emigrates to America. Jacob remains at home, and only performs military service. Esau, yearning for his native land, after a lapse of many years, returns to make it his durable abode, with his naturalization papers in one pocket, and his other well lined with maturing drafts—the result of his prosperous earnings. The proper functionary, advised of his arrival, approaches him upon the subject of the unperformed military duty. I am an American citizen, is his reply; "Yes, I will admit that," is the answer, "but you were a Prussian subject before you were an American citizen, and you have evaded the requirements of an undeviatingly executed law of the realm, with which your brother Jacob has complied. The claim of his Majesty against you availed nothing while you kept beyond the bounds of his Kingdom, but your presence renders it operative, and the morality of the army, in which Prussia has her security, demands its enforcement."

In such a case every intelligent and candid reader will admit that it would require an immense stretch of the imagination to find an ample justification for the United States to declare a war against Prussia. Yet this supposed case covers the whole ground.

He is no friend to naturalized citizens who is stirring them up to use all the influence that they can command, as a class, to precipitate the Union into hostilities with a foreign nation upon a question in which the ablest international lawyers and publicists that this country ever produced, could not find so much as the shadow of right on our side. If an attempt is made to carry out the doctrine with such a power as France or Prussia, war is inevitable. But there is nothing more certain than that it will not be carried out, nor attempted to be carried out, and in its failure new mischief may be hatched that will affect harmfully the great body of rolling, well-intentioned naturalized foreigners in our land, who come here to stay—not to make a convenience of the United States for ulterior selfish purposes. We may add that we yield to none in our appreciation of such.

The Wounded in Italy—Effects of the New Projectiles.

From the London Medical Times.

M. ARMAND, of the Fourth French Army Corps, writes as follows:

"The battle fought on the Ticino was hotly contested on both sides, and attended with great losses. Everything in our department was organized for acting *cito, cutissime*, conformably to the urgency of the circumstances and the injunction of Inspector Baron LARREY: 'Proceed direct to the bridge, dress the wounded as rapidly as possible, so as to put them in a condition to be evacuated on the Hospitals, and do not lose time in great operations, which may be deferred.' Most of the injuries of the head only required simple dressings, for the reason that those which penetrated were usually fatal on the spot. Those of the face were accompanied by the most frightful injury, without affecting the intellectual faculties; the patients themselves, indeed, coming to have their wounds dressed. Wounds of the neck were also usually immediately fatal or comparatively slight. One of the prisoners had received a wound in the mouth with a sabre-bayonet, which glanced off at the side of the jaw, and came out at the lateral and upper part of the neck. There was hardly any loss of blood, and a simple suture at the commissure of the lips, and a bandage were all that were required. Injuries of the upper extremities almost always, whatever their amount, allowed of the wounded repairing soon to the ambulances. Penetrating wounds of the chest and abdomen, usually so fatal, allowed in several instances their victims to survive for some time—usually to die, however, on their road to, or soon after their arrival at, the Hospital. In some cases, however, vigorous reparative power of the economy, and a free use of antiphlogistic means enabled recovery to take place. Injuries to the lower extremities were numerous, and the fractures were often comminuted. The rule was here, as in other cases, to extract accessible foreign bodies, arrest hemorrhage, and so to put us the part as to enable the patient to be carried to the hospital, where the question of amputation would have to be decided. The military surgeon is thus compelled to resort to much temporizing surgery; and, for our part, we scarce know the case calling for immediate amputation on the field, except when some large projectile has carried away a limb with irremediable laceration. In such a case, even, the amputation need be immediate only when there is, which is rarely the case, dangerous hemorrhage; for in this case it is preferable to amputate, and tie the vessels regularly, than to apply a temporary ligature to the wounded vessel. When the amount of general stupor is such as to lead to the fear of fatal syncope during the operation, a provisional dressing only should be applied. As we too often saw in the Crimea, whatever we do under these circumstances, if the part injured be the leg, and still more the thigh, we shall rarely save life.

The armies now engaged both use the

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1859.

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The European mails by the *Canada*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-day, July 26, at 1½ o'clock to go by railroad, and 5 o'clock by steamboat.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *New-York*, of the Bremen line, from Southampton, July 12, arrived here last evening. Her advices are not so late as those of the *North Briton*, and embrace nothing relative to the Treaty of Peace. We extract liberally from our files in illustration of events preceding that result.

We publish this morning, under our telegraphic head, the outlines of the important treaty recently negotiated with the Liberal Government in Mexico by Mr. MCLANE, and by him forwarded to Washington. In addition to the transit privileges granted to the United States by this instrument, which are various, with the right of erecting warehouses at the several termini and of transporting troops and munitions of war, together with entire freedom of conscience and of worship, a clause is inserted which indicates the willingness of the Mexican Government to accept a Protectorate at the hands of the United States whenever the latter shall express a willingness to enter into such an arrangement.

Dr. DOY, recently arrested in Kansas on a charge of kidnapping, and confined in the St. Joseph (Mo.) jail, was rescued on Sunday morning during a severe storm, and at last accounts had not been retaken.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, a resolution, offered by Alderman BRADY, directing that a committee of five members of each Board of the Common Council be appointed to prepare an application to the Governor for the reorganization of the Twelfth Regiment was adopted, and after the transaction of some routine business the Board adjourned to Thursday.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening. No important business came up, but much of a routine character was disposed of.

The Health Commissioners, yesterday, directed the City Inspector to make a contract with Mr. JOHN GREEN, by the terms of which the latter is to remove dead animals and offal from the City for $9,000 per annum.

Gen. JOSE A. PAEZ, who arrived from Venezuela on Sunday by the brig *Rovena* at Philadelphia, reached this City yesterday, and took lodgings at the Union-place Hotel. His general health is good, though he still walks with difficulty, on account of the injury to his foot. He is accompanied by Señor P. J. ROJAS, who was recently named Secretary of State by Vice-President TOVAR.

The Twelfth Regiment, persistent in their refusal to amalgamate with the Tenth Regiment, as they were ordered to do by Governor MORGAN, at the instigation of Major-General SANDFORD, yesterday delivered up their arms at the State Arsenal, after having been reviewed in the Park by the Mayor and Common Council. Thousands of people attended the review, and manifested their sympathy for the Regiment by repeated and enthusiastic cheers. In the Board of Aldermen, subsequently, a Committee was appointed to memorialize the Governor of the State on the expediency of at once reorganizing the disbanded Regiment.

VIRGINIA STEWART, the woman who was shot in Canal-street, near Broadway, on Saturday afternoon by her jealous paramour, was still living at a late hour last night, but she is gradually sinking, and her death is momentarily expected. MCDONALD is in the Tombs; he had the symptoms of delirium tremens yesterday, but they were checked by Dr. COVEL, the physician to the City Prison. The woman's mother arrived from Boston yesterday afternoon, and is nursing her unfortunate daughter.

A very important arrest was effected by Officer FARLEY, of the Detective Corps, yesterday afternoon. A man calling himself Dr. HANKINSON, and living in elegance at No. 75 West Thirteenth-street, where he carried on a thriving business in dispensing love-powders, obscene books, secrets for transmuting the baser metals into gold, and other fabulous schemes, at great pecuniary profit, was taken into custody. He was held by Justice KELLY on a complaint of false pretences, preferred by one of his dupes, in the sum of $1,000 to answer.

The Aldermen and Supervisors of Brooklyn held a meeting last evening to continue the consideration of the amount of taxes necessary to be levied to carry on the City Government in 1860. The only action of importance taken was reducing the item for lighting the public streets from $100,000, as reported by the Committee, to $85,000.

The injunction suit between the rival Brooklyn ferry companies, now pending in the Supreme Court, was brought on for argument before Justice CLERKE, yesterday. Counsel were heard, but the argument was not concluded at the close of the day.

The peace news by the *North Briton* favorably affected the market for Cotton, which advanced yesterday ⅛c.@¼c. ₩ lb., with sales of 2,500 bales. The transactions in Flour and Wheat were moderate, and indicated a further decline in prices. Mixed Western Corn was quite active, but was lower. Provisions attracted less attention. Pork, Cut Meats and Lard were depressed. A fair inquiry prevailed for Maracaibo Coffee, Rice, and most kinds of Sugars, as also for Spirits Turpentine and common Resin. The Freight engagements were more extensive, including on Saturday and yesterday, 1,850 bbls. Flour for Liverpool at 9d ₩ bbl.

The New Mexican Treaty.

From a Washington correspondent, who possesses the happy faculty of being able to penetrate the fogs in which the devotees of wax and red tape envelope themselves, we receive a synopsis of Mr. MCLANE's new Convention with the Liberal Government of Mexico. The moderation of the concessions obtained is creditable to the Envoy. There is no acquisition of territory. Rights of way authorizing our adventurous vanguard to push into Mexico in pretty much any direction they may please to select; to cross the Southern States at Tehuantepec, and the Northern States from the tortuous Rio Grande to the pearl-y-paven waters of the Gulf of California; to land their wares at the ports of Sonora duty free, and to transport them without toll and in safety to Arizona; protection, armed if necessary, and by American troops if no others can be had, to the several lines of transit; and the liberty of unrestricted and unquestioned worship of God, such are a few of the advantages which the negotiations of our Minister have secured. But this project of a treaty contains within it the germ of another still more valuable. The Mexican Government expresses its readiness to execute a treaty of alliance with the United States, so strict and intimate as to amount to a protectorate to be wielded by the latter over the domestic affairs of its distracted neighbor. Of the precise limitations of this proffered power we have no information. It is evidently a proposition of grave importance; one in the presence of which any Administration, however courageous, might fairly hesitate; and from which, therefore, we apprehend, the actual Cabinet of Mr. BUCHANAN will shrink in terror.

The present is, nevertheless, the grandest opportunity ever offered to this Government for solving the most difficult question of its external politics. The treatment and fate of Mexico have been the circle which the most ingenious of American statesmen have endeavored valuly to square. Up to this very moment thoughtful men are puzzling themselves with conjectures as to the mode in which, and the eventual time when, the Mexican problem may be expected to be solved. The opportunity for its solution is now suddenly sprung upon us. It is possible for Mr. BUCHANAN's Administration to secure to Mexico a prosperous future; and to remove all difficulties in the way of her peaceful absorption into the Union, when the proper period shall have arrived for her "manifest destiny" to be fulfilled. It is, perhaps, too much to hope for any decisive steps from the timid and temporizing powers that now be at Washington; but the well-informed will watch the immediate course of the Government on this question with intense curiosity.

The Peace and Italy.

When the monk VARNES among other emissaries of the Clerical Power was sent from Rome to Paris, in 1849, to secure the aid of the French Republic in restoring the clerical authority in the Eternal City, he went about retailing a story of Pope GREGORY XVI. and the Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, which the peace just concluded in Europe is likely enough to revive. GREGORY XVI. ruled or misruled the Romagna when the sons of HORTENSE fleshed their maiden swords in revolt against the Papacy. The brother of LOUIS NAPOLEON, as is well known, died in the course of that revolutionary outburst, and, as VARNES told his tale, Pope GREGORY pardoned the remaining Prince with the words, "My benediction shall descend upon this young NAPOLEON, and he shall live and render immense service to the Church." The Holy Father's holier successor, PIO IX., doubtless held the prophecy fulfilled ten years ago, when he came riding in state into silent and sullen Rome, and passed from the superb square of St. John Lateran beneath the frowning shadow of the Coliseum to his *Te Deum* at St. Peter's between two lines of French soldiery commissioned to protect him by the Prince-President NAPOLEON. Will he now regard the mystic speech of his predecessor as more completely crowned with meaning by his appointment to preside over the affairs of the great Italian Confederation which the same NAPOLEON, now Emperor and Conqueror, has summoned into being? For a just reply to this question we must await, of course, the arrival of full details from Europe of the steps which led to the creation of the new Confederacy, and of the nature of the authority by which its affairs are to be administered. But in the absence of such details it must be admitted that it is not easy to see what possible force the new political Primacy of Italy conferred upon the head of the Church can have that shall be at once compatible with the dignity of the great ecclesiastical body represented by the Pope, and with the permanent interests of the people who inhabit the States of Rome. Unless NAPOLEON III. has taken the Church up as boldly as PEPIN and CHARLEMAGNE did of old, and put the functions of its officers and their public relations into harmony with the spirit of Italy and the world in this nineteenth century, the Italian question may be for a time suspended, but cannot be regarded as settled. How to dispose of the temporal claims of the Papacy was the really vital and trying problem of the situation into which NAPOLEON III. so calmly and resolutely put himself at the beginning of May, and from which he has emerged, as he told Europe and his people that he would, before the middle of July, victorious beyond all precedents of victory in his campaign of war, and enabled by his own promptness and vigor of will to out-diplomatize Europe, and to arrange, without so much as deigning to consult either England or Prussia, the bases of the peace at which both of those Powers had been idly tinkering for weeks.

The fate of Venetia, as implied in the retention of that Province by Austria, may be explained, perhaps, in consistency with the decisive declarations of NAPOLEON III. that Italy must be free to the Adriatic, by the supposition that the sovereignty retained by FRANCIS JOSEPH has been modified by the concession of representative institutions to the Venetians; and that the fortresses of the historic Square are to be garrisoned, like the Federal fortresses of the German Confederation, by troops of the various States, and not by Austrian troops alone. If Mantua and Verona, Peschiera and Legnago, are to be occupied by mixed bodies of Tuscan, Austrian, Lombard and Roman soldiers, it will, perhaps, be fair for NAPOLEON to claim that he has done for all Northern Italy what he has unquestionably done for Lombardy, and expelled once for all the Austrian domination. If this be so, Austria finds herself in the curiously anomalous position of a great Power subjected on each of the two wings of its force to the will of a federal union. As a German prince, the Austrian Emperor was already obliged to conciliate States like Wurtemberg and Baden. As an Italian Prince, he will now be driven to play a secondary part to Tuscany and Naples, to Sardinia and to Rome. Much therefore as the Venetians may object in point of sentiment to their enforced endurance of the Hapsburgs, it is not improbable that they may really have been clothed by the Treaty of Villa-Franca with virtual independence. Their future in that case will depend on themselves and their sister States of Italy. In what condition certain of these States, such as Parma, Modena and Tuscany, have been left by the new order of things, we have no authoritative intimation whatever. We do not therefore think it necessary prematurely to impugn the good faith of the French Emperor in regard to those States. He has certainly confirmed the act by which Lombardy annexed herself to Sardinia, and has thus by a single stroke of the pen raised Piedmont to a level of power in Italy with Naples. Should Tuscany and the smaller Duchies be added to Lombardy, Sardinia will be indeed the protecting State of Italy, and may claim an equality of rank on merely numerical grounds with Prussia herself in the Councils of Europe.

But the Papal Presidency is the crucial difficulty of the situation. The idea of conferring upon the Pope a sort of primacy in liberated Italy is not of itself absolutely new. It was the dream of PIO IX. himself in those first Arcadian days of his reign, when he came from Sinigaglia to fill the chair of St. Peter, possessed with the love of Italy and with faith in his fellow-men. It was even urged upon England, by the envoys of the Roman Government in 1849, to make her influence felt in furthering such a scheme: and Lord PALMERSTON gave his assent to the plan in general terms. But no man was more thoroughly aware than Lord PALMERSTON of the utter impossibility of conciliating the clerical system of Government with any Papal supremacy that should contain in itself the elements of stability. "Accept the Pope," said the shrewd, clear-headed English statesman to MARIONI, in April, 1849—"Accept the Pope, but with a constitution extended and real, with the freedom of the Press, and with all guarantees for liberty and future progress, and *with the express condition of the entire and eternal separation of the ecclesiastical power from the secular.*" Had not MAZZINI at that time madly not to say dishonorably, suppressed the letters in which MARIONI told him the true views of England and her Government, and assured the Roman people that Great Britain would recognize the Republic and defend it, it is by no means impossible that some arrangement might have been even then entered into for making the Pope protector of Rome and Italy under strictly Italian auspices. For it was the clerical Government and not the Pope to which Rome objected. Lord NAPIER, the recent English Envoy at Washington, did his utmost in May, 1849, to obtain a hearing in this sense from MAZZINI and the Triumvirate, but in vain. If the Roman people are to be delivered from the Cardinals, and put upon a footing analogous with that of their forefathers in the time of NICHOLAS II., when they were able to shut out the Pope and his officers from all share in the municipal administration of affairs, then the project of a Confederation presided over by a Pope as "honorary President" may prove neither the least intelligible nor the least practicable way of escape for Italy from the chaos of her actual difficulties. But if this project is in any way intended to strengthen the power of that reactionary clerical party which has reigned supreme in Rome for ten years past, and has governed in the faith that the world was weary of "modernized systems," then the day of the "settlement" of Italy in blood and flame is merely adjourned; and NAPOLEON III., while he carries back from his unparalleled campaign the double fame and double force of military genius and civil moderation, will leave behind him a greater work than he has attempted to be done by others coming after him, and a brighter glory than any he has won to be the guerdon of that work.

Democracy and Naturalization.

President BUCHANAN, his Cabinet, and the *Constitution* newspaper, are not the only high Democratic authorities in the City of Washington. There exists at the capital a sort of independent Democratic organ, the *States* by name, by which notes of warning, encouragement or entreaty are from time to time poured into the listening ears of the land. This secondary voice of the "great unterrified" has just made itself heard on the question of naturalization, its objects, limits and effects, with a special reference to the recently expressed views of the Administration and to the coming Democratic Convention at Charleston. We copy the inspiration of the *States* in another part of to-day's TIMES, and we copy it not only to consider and commend, but also that we may have the pleasure of relieving, or at least attempting to relieve, the *States* from the fear under which it seems to be laboring that the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN is bent on following the lead of Mr. BOTTS into a great gulf of universal war.

The *States* regards the naturalization question as a "war question in disguise." Whatever Mr. BOTTS, President BUCHANAN, or Mr. Attorney-General BLACK may say on the subject, the *States* is convinced that any effort on our part to enforce respect for the Botts' theory of retroactive naturalization upon the authorities of such nations as France or Prussia, would result in a Spartan reply from these Powers, and that we should be gravely bidden "come and take" the citizen upon whom we had advanced our claim in bar of all other demands upon his services.

Seeing, as in a prophetic vision, the certainty that such consequences must follow from any attempt to assert our ægis, the *States* most passionately protests against the production at Charleston of any resolutions tending to make the said ægis a plank in the Democratic platform. The history of Oregon, Mr. POLK and "Fifty-four forty or fight" is invoked to point the moral and adorn the tale; and Mr. BUCHANAN is implored to remember that on that famous occasion we neither fifty-four-fortied nor fought, thereby putting our Government into an attitude more quaint than imposing, and rendering the Democracy itself more than slightly ridiculous.

Could not the *States*, drawing an inference, convince itself that these considerations must have occurred to Mr. BUCHANAN; to Mr. Attorney-General BLACK; to Mr. BOTTS himself? So far as Mr. BOTTS is concerned, we presume that these considerations were dominant in his mind when he assumed the leadership of our "naturalized citizens" against the Democracy. Mr. BOTTS probably believed the whole matter to be just as congenial with Buncombe as the Oregon question was; and certainly, were he chosen President to-morrow, (which is, happily, impossible,) would prove as prolific in excuses and explanations of his official tranquillity on the subject as any Democrat of them all could be.

Nor need we doubt that Mr. Attorney-General BLACK had the hustings at home quite as vividly before him when he undertook to define the limits of German pretensions and American rights; or that Mr. BUCHANAN earnestly hopes to be able to protract his discussions with Hanover and Prussia far on towards the Greek Kalends. Under the actual dispensation which now reigns supreme in all our political parties of whatever color, the *States* may possess its soul in peace. Charleston Conventions and Conventions out of Charleston may act upon the most audacious programmes which reckless partisans can draw up, but the nation will never sustain by the sacrifices of war any other position on this question of naturalization than the ground really taken by Secretary CASS, and elaborately misrepresented by his political opponents of every hue and tone, including even the Democratic but unadministrative *States*.

The Sunday Question in St. Louis.

They are dealing with the question of Sunday laws and Sunday license at the West as well as at the East, and at the West as well as at the East it is gratifying to observe symptoms of a decided disposition in the public mind to discriminate between the concession of moral as well as religious liberty to all well-behaved and law-abiding persons, and the abandonment of everything like an attempt to suppress the temptations which our great cities hold out on Sunday to the intemperate and the thoughtless. At St. Louis, on Wednesday last, a petition was presented to the Common Council, signed by nearly two thousand citizens, in favor of prohibiting the sale of liquor in that city on Sunday. The issue thus offered was promptly and honestly met by an order requiring the Mayor to submit the whole question to a vote by the people on the first Monday in August. The case in St. Louis is somewhat complicated, it would appear, by a statute recently enacted, and, as the St. Louis *Republican* asserts, with indecent haste, by the Missouri Legislature, upon which the "liquor interest" relies for keeping open its dens of abomination.

The present excitement on the subject is so great that the will of the people can hardly fail to be expressed very fairly and fully. The riverain populations of the Mississippi have not enjoyed hitherto a very high reputation for general sobriety; and we shall look with great interest for the result of the coming trial of strength in the very capital city of all flatboats, steamboats and rafts.

HISTORY OF THE WAR.

A Chronicle of Eleven Weeks, embracing the Campaign from the Po to the Mincio—Its Battles, Encounters, Victories, Reverses, Retreats, and Peaceful Termination.

1859. PRELIMINARY EVENTS.

April 19.—Departure of the first body of French troops from Toulon—Austrian ultimatum dispatched from Vienna to Turin.
April 23.—It is received at Turin.
April 26.—The limit fixed by the ultimatum expires—Count CAVOUR declines the Austrian conditions—Statement of the war-question addressed to the *Corps Legislatif* by Count WALEWSKI—French troops first cross Mont Cenis.
April 27.—Revolution in Tuscany—The Grand Duke retires—Address of VICTOR EMANUEL to his army.

THE FIRST WEEK OF THE WAR—THE AUSTRIANS ENTER SARDINIA.

April 29.—The Austrian Declaration of war posted at Vienna—The Austrians, under Count GYULAI, pass the Ticino—Marshal CANROBERT and Gen. NIEL reach Turin and assume command of their respective *corps d'armée*—Gen. MCMAHON arrives at Genoa—Death of Gen. BOUAT—Appeal of VICTOR EMANUEL to the Italian people.
April 30.—The Austrians occupy Novara—The French Ambassador quits Vienna—Revolt of Massa and Carrara.
May 1.—King VICTOR EMANUEL leaves Turin to take command of his army—The Austrians occupy Mortara—Their steamers seize the Sardinian ports on Lake Maggiore—Three Austrian vessels repulsed on the lake. The Duchess of Parma withdrawa from the Duchy.
May 3.—Manifesto of NAPOLEON III., addressed to the *Corps Legislatif*—The Austrians pass the Po at Cambio—They are repulsed in an attempted crossing at Frassinetto—They burn the bridge over the Scrivia at Piacenza—The Austrian vanguard reaches Tronzano.
May 4.—The conflict at Frassinetto continues—The Austrians, passing the Po at Vacarizza, advance to Sale—A cannonade at Valenza.

THE SECOND WEEK OF THE WAR—THE FRENCH EMPEROR PROCEEDS TO THE SEAT OF WAR.

May 5.—The Duchess of Parma returns to her Capital.
May 6.—Gen. CIALDINI, issuing from Casale, seizes a convoy of the enemy.
May 7.—The Austrians repass the Po at Gerola.
May 9.—Imperial Decree establishing the Regency in France.
May 10.—The Emperor NAPOLEON III. and the Prince NAPOLEON-JEROME leave Paris for the seat of war—The Austrians complete a retrograde movement to the left of the Sesia.
May 11.—The Emperor embarks at Marseilles—The Austrians pause at Vercelli, and return reconnoitering parties to the right bank of the river—They occupy Rivergaro.
May 12.—The Emperor lands at Genoa—Issues an Order of the Day to the Army.
May 13.—The English Declaration of Neutrality published.

THE THIRD WEEK OF THE WAR—THE AUSTRIAN RETREAT.

May 14.—The Austriane occupy Bobbio, and push their advanced posts to Casteggio.
May 15.—The French Emperor arrives at Alessandria.
May 16.—The French Squadron of Admiral JURIEN-GRAVIERE anchors before Venice. The Emperor visits the outposts at Valenza.
May 17.—The Austrians threaten the Bridge at Stella—The Emperor visits the Headquarters of the King at Occimiano—The Austrians vainly attempt to take the Bridge at Valenza.
May 19.—The Head-quarters of Count GYULAI transferred in retreat to Garlasco.

THE FOURTH WEEK OF THE WAR—THE BATTLES OF MONTEBELLO AND VERCELLI.

May 20.—Great Speech of M. KOSSUTH on the War, delivered at London Tavern—BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO—The Allies, numbering 6,300, under General FORAY, defeat 25,000 Austrians under General Count STADION—The Emperor visits Casale.
May 21.—The Piedmontese, under Gen. CIALDINI, force the passage of the Sesia at Vercelli, routing the Austrians—GARIBALDI, with his corps, leaves Biella, and marches for Northwestern Lombardy—The blockade of Venice established.
May 22.—Death of the King of Naples.
May 23.—GARIBALDI, passing the Ticino at Sesto Calende, defeats the enemy and captures Varese.
May 25.—GARIBALDI attacked by the Austrians, beats them—Col. CRISTOFORIS, with a portion of GARIBALDI'S force, beats the Austrians near Sesto Calende—The Emperor at Voghera.
May 26.—The Emperor arrives at Vercelli—GARIBALDI again beats the Austrians at Malmate.

THE FIFTH WEEK OF THE WAR—THE BATTLE OF PALESTRO.

May 27.—GARIBALDI marches upon Como—Rapid movement of the French army from the south to the north of the Po—Montebello and Casteggio evacuated by them, occupied by the Austrians.
May 28.—GARIBALDI besting the Austrians at San Fermo, occupies Como, Camerlata and Lecco—Austrian vessels bombard Canobbio, on Lake Maggiore—The Valtelline rises in insurrection.
May 31.—Battle of PALESTRO—The Allies, commanded by VICTOR EMANUEL, attack the Austrians—The Emperor of Austria, attended by Field-Marshal Baron HESS, arrives at Verona.
June 1.—The Allies defeat the Austrians at Palestro—Gen. NIEL occupies Novara—Proclamation of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH to the Tyrolese.
June 2.—GARIBALDI, retiring before a powerful body of the enemy, attacks Laveno unsuccessfully—The Austrians attack the allied outposts at Robbio, but speedily retreat—The advance of the Allies, under MCMAHON, enters Lombardy by the bridge of Turbigo.

THE SIXTH WEEK OF THE WAR—THE GREAT BATTLES OF MAGENTA AND MALEGHANO.

June 3.—*The Austrians hastily evacuate Sardinia*—Severe action at Buffalora—GARIBALDI again marches upon Varese, beats the Austrians and re-occupies it.
June 4.—The conflict at Buffalora concludes in a splendid victory of the Allies at MAGENTA.
June 6.—Milan rises upon the Austrians—The garrison retires—VICTOR EMANUEL proclaimed King—Lombardy annexed to Sardinia—Grand *Te Deum* at Paris for the victory at Magenta.
June 7.—The Emperor and King enter Milan—The Austrian custom-houses on Lake Maggiore seized by GARIBALDI'S corps.
June 8.—GARIBALDI pursues the Austrians, who retreat towards Monza—Proclamation of NAPOLEON III. to the Italians.
June 9.—Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS attacks the Austrians at MALEGNANO, and after a severe contest, carries that post—On the same day the Austrian Count D'URBAN is beaten by Marshal CANROBERT, at Canonics—The Austrians evacuate Laveno on the Lago Maggiore—The Emperor and King attend mass at Milan.

THE SEVENTH WEEK OF THE WAR—THE RETREAT OF THE AUSTRIANS.

June 10.—GARIBALDI enters Bergamo—The Austrians evacuate Pavia and Piacenza—The Duchess of Parma arrives at Verona.
June 11.—The Austrians evacuate Lodi—They also evacuate Bologna and Ancona—Resignation of the Derby Ministry in England—Lord PALMERSTON invited to form a Cabinet—Head-quarters of the French advanced to Gorgonzola.
June 12.—The Vanguard of the French army passes the Adda at Cassano—The Sardinian army passes the Adda at Vaprio—The Austrians complete the evacuation of the Papal Territory, and also withdraw from Modena—Death of Prince METTERNICH.
June 13.—The Austrians abandon Pizzighettone—GARIBALDI at Brescia—Cremona and Brescia declare for the King of Sardinia—The allied army passes the Seria—Gen. D'URBAN retires from Coccaglia.
June 14.—The Duke of Modena arrives at Mantua—D'URBAN occupies Cavriana, but evacuates it the same night—Revolt at Venice.
June 15.—GARIBALDI repulsed by an overwhelming force of the Austrians at Castenedolo—He retreats toward Lonato.
June 16.—Gen. Count SCHLICK takes command of the Second Austrian army, replacing GYULAI—The Headquarters of NAPOLEON III. removed to Covo—The Austrian Emperor at Travigliato.

THE EIGHTH WEEK OF THE WAR—PREPARATIONS FOR THE FINAL AND DECISIVE BATTLE.

June 17.—The Austrians occupy Montechiaro and Castiglione—KOSSUTH leaves London for Italy.
June 18.—The Emperor and King enter Brescia—The Austrians occupy the pass of the Stelvio—The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH reviews a portion of his army at Lonato—He assumes supreme command of the army—The Papal Troops, having through the treachery of the Priests, captured Perugia, indulge in a ferocious massacre of the inhabitants.
June 19.—The Third Division of the Adriatic Fleet sails from Toulon.
June 20.—The Austrians abandon Montechiaro, Castiglione, and Lonato.
June 21.—The Emperor and King leave Brescia for the Camp—The Austrians reoccupy Montechiaro and Castiglione—FRANCIS JOSEPH fixes his head-quartere at Villafranca.
June 22.—The French pass the Chiese at Montechiaro, and push a reconnaissance as far as Goito—The head-quarters of FRANCIS JOSEPH at Vallegio—KOSSUTH arrives at Genoa.
June 23.—The French Emperor and the King urge a reconnaissance as far as Desenzano—The Austrians in full force repass the Mincio, and occupy Pozzolengo, Solferino and Cavriana—Tumults at Milan against the Jesuits.

THE NINTH WEEK OF THE WAR—THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO—THE ALLIES PASS THE MINCIO.

June 24.—Great battle of Solferino; 250,000 Austrians defeated by the Allies, numbering 150,000—The Austrians repass the Mincio—The Allied head-quarters at Cavriana.
June 25.—Prussia proposes in the Diet the mobilization of the Federal army—Panic-Retreat of French troops at Brescia.
June 26.—KOSSUTH arrives at Parma, and after conferring with Prince NAPOLEON, proceeds to the Imperial head-quarters.
June 27.—A portion of GARIBALDI'S troops, under Major MEDICI, occupy the pass of Tonal, between Val Camonica and the Tyrol.
June 28.—The Allies crossing the Mincio, enter the Venetian States.
June 29.—The vanguard of the Allies advances to Villa Franca.
June 30.—The Imperial head-quarters removed to Volta—The corps of Prince NAPOLEON joins the main body of the allied army at Vallegio—The Sardinians commence the siege of Peschiera—The new British Ministry declares in Parliament its determination to maintain an inviolable neutrality.

THE TENTH WEEK OF THE WAR—REPOSE AFTER THE BATTLE.

July 3.—The Emperor removes his head-quarters from Volta, and crossing the Mincio, fixes them at Vallegio.
July 4.—Ten thousand French troops landed at Lussin-Piccolo, in the Adriatic—Grand *Te Deum* for the victory of Solferino, in Notre Dame.
July 5.—The Austrians retire from Bormio, after a sharp action, in which they are defeated by GARIBALDI.

ELEVENTH WEEK OF THE WAR—THE ARMISTICE AND THE PEACE.

July 8.—Armistice concluded between the two Emperors at Villa Franca—Zara bombarded by the French frigate *Impetueuse*.
July 11.—Interview between NAPOLEON III. and FRANCIS JOSEPH—The War Terminated by the PEACE OF VILLAFRANCA.

The Broadway Tragedy.

VIRGINIA STEWART, the woman who was shot on Saturday evening last by her paramour, ROBERT C. MCDONALD, is still at the City Hospital. The improvement which was apparent on Sunday evening did not continue. During the night she relapsed into an unconscious state, at times raving incoherently. All day yesterday she remained in the same condition, and Dr. QUIMBY is of opinion that death is inevitable, and may occur at any moment. One of the Coroners, with Marshal RUNDERS and several attaches of the Coroners' Office, called at the Hopital in the afternoon to take her dying deposition, but she was too ill to make one. Her mother, who arrived yesterday from Boston, and is unremitting in her attentions to her erring daughter, is almost heart-broken at the sad occurrence. She is a lady of good reputation, and is now living with her second husband. VIRGINIA, who has brought all this misery upon her family, was born in 1834. In early youth she was correct in her deportment, but the poverty of her parents led a villain, whose attention had been attracted by her beauty, to compass her ruin. At this time she was but sixteen years of age. Soon after she left for the South, and took up her residence in Mobile, at a *maison de plaisir*, and her uncommon beauty attracted more than ordinary attention. MCDONALD was one of her earliest acquaintances, and he became warmly attached to her. The sentiment was reciprocated. Of late, however, his intemperance has excited in her feelings of aversion, and the estrangement resulted in the attempted assassination, the particulars of which have already been narrated.

MCDONALD is still confined in the Tombs. He occupies a cell between that of APPO and STEVENS. Yesterday he had symptoms of an attack of delirium tremens, but his physician, Dr. COVEL, succeeded in checking them, and he is doing well. His meals are furnished from the Metropolitan Hotel. It is said CHAS. O'CONOR, Esq., has been retained as his counsel in the matter.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

PROVISIONS OF THE MEXICAN TREATY.

Outlines of the Convention Negotiated and Sent Home by Mr. McLane.

Concession of Important Transit Privileges—Rights of Way acquired in Northern Mexico—An Outlet secured for Arizona, with Exemption from Duties—Freedom of Conscience and of Worship, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 25.

The draught of a Treaty just sent hither by Hon. ROBERT MCLANE to be submitted to our Government, contains provisions of the very highest importance to this country. I am fortunately enabled to furnish you with a summary of its more striking stipulations: which are as follows:

1. Rights of way across the Northern States, between the Rio Grande and ports on the Gulf of California, with guarantees for their protection and safety.

2. Rights of way, and valuable privileges of transit, secured to the American Company holding the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

3. The privilege of erecting and maintaining warehouses at the termini of the several Transit Routes.

4. The right of transporting troops and munitions over such routes, and to send troops to protect them in default of Mexico fulfilling that duty.

5. Free entry and transit of goods belonging or consigned to American citizens in Arizona, through the ports of the Gulf of California, and across Sonora.

6. Entire and unquestionable freedom of religious opinion, and religious worship throughout the Republic.

7. A clause indicating the willingness of the Mexican Government to accept a modified form of Protectorate at the hands of the United States; in other words to solemnize another Treaty, in form one of alliance, offensive and defensive, but in substance creating a Protectorate, whenever the United States shall signify its willingness to enter into such engagements.

What is granted, and what is offered by this Convention, is all that the American people can desire, or could properly assume; and it only remains to be seen whether Mr. BUCHANAN will have the pluck to approve the work of his Envoy, and make the Americanization of Mexico the crowning historical fact of his Administration. X.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 25.

From information recently received in this city it appears that some of the Southern representatives, while claiming to be opposed to the reopening the African Slave-trade, are pledging themselves to introduce in Congress a bill repealing all the statutes upon the subject, leaving it, as they profess to desire, to the regulation of the several States. But, as the Constitution confers on Congress the power to prohibit the trade, and as "death" seems to be regarded as too severe a penalty for violating what some consider merely a law regulating commerce, it is thought that others, who are opposed to the Slave-trade, will agree upon a measure with a view to make the prohibition and abolition more effective by the certainty of punishment otherwise than capital; and thus they think that good will result from the present agitation of the question.

MR. GOULD, who came from England in the steamship *Canada*, passed through Washington this morning *en route* to Mexico. He is attached to the British Legation in that country, and conveys important dispatches thither.

The President has recognized FREDERICK KUHNE as Consul of the Duchy of Saxe Coburg and Gotha in addition to his former recognition of him as Consul of the Grand Duchy of Hesse Cassel.

Commander KLITZ has been ordered to the command of the Naval Rendezvous at Baltimore, *vice* Commander DOVE, who has been ordered to the command of the United States storeship *Release*.

Further Mexican News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 25.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday of last week are to hand.

The Steamship *Tennessee* brought from Gen. CARVAJAL, of Tamaulipas, a request for, or invitations to 3,000 Americans to pursue the civil war in Mexico—but it is not understood that he acts under the authority of the Constitutional Government. The expedition is to be fitted out at Tampico, where Gen. DEGOLLADO now is, and is to organize solely under the State authority.

The *Picayune* is assured on what it considers the best authority, that the report that Minister MCLANE has succeeded in effecting a definite treaty arrangement with the JUAREZ Government is wholly without foundation. He has, however, forwarded certain projects or propositions for the consideration of our Government. The most favorable he has thus far been able to obtain from JUAREZ are by no means to his own mind, nor do they give promise of a speedy and honorable arrangement.

Gen. LERDO left New-Orleans on Monday for New-York. During his sojourn in the former city his proposition to effect a loan did not, as was expected meet with much favor.

California News by the Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, July 24.

The overland mail with San Francisco dates of July 1, arrived on Saturday night. The advices are not so late as those received at New-Orleans by the *W. H. Webb*, but contain some details of interest.

The bark *Julia Castner*, of Philadelphia, had capsized in San Francisco bay, and became a total loss.

A fire at Oroville had destroyed $20,000 worth of property.

The heat continues intense throughout the State; in many places the mercury ranged from 100° to 118° in the shade. At Santa Barbara, during the sirocco, (before reported,) the mercury rose to 133° in the wind.

Political excitement was running high, and the candidates of the various parties were preparing to take the stump.

The difficulties between Messrs. MCKENNY and COFFROTH had been adjusted.

Senator BRODERICK had received and declined a challenge from D. W. PERLEY.

Doctor Day Rescued.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Monday, July 25.

Doctor DAY, under sentence in St. Joseph jail for an alleged kidnapping, was rescued on Sunday morning during a violent storm, and is still at large. Great excitement prevailed at St. Joseph on the announcement of his escape, and a pursuit was attempted, but without success.

State Nominations in Minnesota.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 25.

The Republican State Convention of Minnesota, which met last week, nominated ALEXANDER RAMSEY for Governor; IGNATIUS DONNELLY for Lieutenant-Governor; J. H. BAKER for Secretary of State, and CHARLES SCHOEFFER for Treasurer. Also, CYRUS ALDRICH and WILLIAM WINDOW for members of the next Congress.

The Supposed Slave-ship Atlantic.

NEW-BEDFORD, Monday, July 25.

The ship *Atlantic*, which has been aground since last week, was got off to-day and towed to the wharf. Her cargo will be discharged. The *Atlantic* is under seizure on suspicion of fitting out at this port as a slaver.

Death of James M. Bunce.

HARTFORD, Monday, July 25.

JAMES M. BUNCE, who was fatally injured while out riding last Thursday afternoon, died at twenty minutes before one o'clock this morning. He has remained insensible since the accident.

Fire at Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Monday, July 25.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS—CONTRACT FOR THE REMOVAL OF OFFAL FOR $9,000 A YEAR.—At the meeting of the Health Commissioners yesterday, Councilman CONNELL, from the Committee appointed to consider the various proposals for the removal of dead animals and offal from the City, recommended that a contract be made with Mr. JOHN GREEN, who undertakes to perform the work for $9,000 a year, payable in monthly installments of $750, the arrangement to be discontinued at any time on twenty-four hours' notice to Mr. GREEN from the City Inspector, and any work left undone after such discontinuance to be completed by the City Inspector at Mr. GREEN'S expense. The animals and offal are to be taken away from the dock at the foot of Fortieth-street, North River, instead of the present offal dock at the foot of Forty-fifth-street, East River. The report was approved, and the City Inspector was directed to make the contract with Mr. GREEN immediately. The City Inspector reported that no action of the Board was called for with regard to the nuisance complained of at No. 106 Pitt-street. Dr. GUNN reported the arrival of the barks *Cornelia* and *Sand Weston*, the ships *Nathaniel Thompson* and *Martha Ward*, and the brig *Zeno*, from Havana; the barks *Robert A. Fisher* and *Indian Queen*, from Matanzas; the brig *Proteus*, from Cardenas; the brig *Nannette*, from Fort-au-Prince; the schooner *Abby Watson*, from Neuvitas, and the brig *Stark*, from St. Jago. It was directed that all be detained five days for observation at Quarantine, after which time, if no disease manifests itself on board, they will be permitted to come up to the vicinity of Ellis' Island, and discharge cargo on lighters. Permission was accorded for the steamship *Quaker City*, just arrived, to come up to the pier foot of Charlton-street immediately, because she went only to the mouth of the river at Havana. The Board adjourned to Wednesday.

EXTENSIVE FIRES IN FORTY-FOURTH STREET.—On Monday morning, about 2½ o'clock, a fire was discovered in the frame stable, No. 277 West Forty-fourth street, owned and occupied by PETER CONNOLLY. There were eight horses in the stable at the time, five of which were burned to death. A large quantity of hay and feed was also consumed. The loss amounted to $1,000, upon which there was no insurance. A stable adjoining, No. 275, belonging to HENRY MUHLMAN, and a tenement house in the rear of No. 290 Forty-fifth street, almost directly behind the stable, also took fire, sustaining a loss of $400; insured for $200 in the Hamilton Insurance Company. The flames next spread to Nos. 286 and 288 Forty-fifth street, occupied by several families and owned by JAMES CROWE. Loss about $800; fully insured. Scarcely had the firemen succeeded in checking the flames at the above place, when another fire was discovered in a building on the adjoining block, at No. 281 West Forty-fourth-street, occupied by CHARLES GRIFFIN as a hide and tallow house. The damage to the building amounted to $1 000; fully insured. Both fires are believed to have been caused by incendiaries.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held last evening at their rooms, No. 718 Broadway. There was a full attendance, Mr. MANIERRE, the President, in the chair. Reports were received from sister associations, and verbal reports from several members were made of the recent convocation at Troy, which was much praised by the various delegates for the spirit of hospitality and fraternity which prevailed. After the usual intermission, an essay was read upon the divine authority of the Christian Sabbath. The Rev. J. L. HATCH was present, who circulated his Tract entitled "The Sabbath a Festival," and handed around his song called "A Free Sunday." At the conclusion of the Essay, Mr. HATCH attempted to get a hearing for the purpose of putting in some remarks in reply to the Essay, but was unsuccessful, notwithstanding he claimed his right to speak as a member of an auxilliary association—that of Brooklyn.

FATAL RESULT OF CARELESSNESS.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner JACKMAN on the body of MARGARET KEEFE, a child, 7 years of age, who was killed on Sunday afternoon, on board the steamboat *Josephine Wooster*, as she was returning from High Bridge. Deceased, with her sister and aunt, Mrs MARGARET MAHER, were standing upon the box which partially covers the shaft of the engine, when their clothes were driven into the box by a gust of wind. Mrs. MAHER and the other child drew their dresses away from the shaft, but MARGARET was unable to extricate hers, and was crushed to death. The Jury, in their verdict, censured the captain and owners of the boat for their gross carelessness in not having the shaft properly covered.

RUMORS AS TO MR. SICKLES.—It is stated that a large body of the constituents of Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, offended at his recent course in a matter well known to the public, have drawn up a petition, to be signed only by his former political friends and associates, requesting him, in the most pointed terms, to resign his seat as member of Congress. It is also stated that the memorial in question has receive nearly fourteen hundred signatures. How far either of these rumors is true we are not prepared, in the absence of authentic information, positively to assert. It is true however, that in the Eighth Ward a movement is on foot among his late personal sympathisers, to hold a public meeting at which to make the request openly.

THE ALUMNI OF THE DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.—At the first Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association of the High Class, held in the New-York Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, Washington Heights, during the present month, the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: *President*—ZACHARIAH MCCOY, of Delevan, Wis.; *First Vice-President*—THOMAS J. TRIST, of Philadelphia; *Second Vice-President*—HENRY C. RIDER, of Mexico, N. Y.; *Secretary and Treasurer*—WALTER W. ARMOR, of Geneva, N. Y. EDGAR P. MORRCOSA, of Menasha, Wis., was chosen to deliver the next oration before the Association.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock, a woman named MARY MCCARTY attempted to end her life by drowning herself in the East River, at the foot of Catharine-street. She was frustrated in the effort by Officer PARSONS, of the Ninth Ward. As he was taking her from the water she endeavored to break away from him, praying him to let her drown. She refused to assign the reason for her act, only saying, "I don't want to live to be disgraced." She was sent to the Governors of the Almshouse.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ESCORT TO LIEUT.-GEN. SCOTT.—The four companies (a battalion) of the Seventh Regiment which will act as an escort to Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, on the occasion of his visit to the Massachusetts military emcampment, on the 7th, 8th and 9th of September, will be under the command of Capt. W. C. BEDELL. Gov. BANKS has offered to the battalion an honorary position in the line. It is also expected that they will visit the White Mountains, in compliance with an invitation from the authorities of Littleton, N. H.

THE HARBOR-MASTER CONTROVERSY SETTLED—The controversy for some time existing between H. B. CROMWELL and Mr. MURCH, the Harbor Master of the Eighth District, arising out of the alleged exclusion of the steamer *Huntsville* from her berth, has been amicably adjusted. Those acquainted with all the facts exonerate Mr. MURCH from the charge of acting inconsistently with the duties of his office, and accord to him the credit of having acted in a fair and conciliatory spirit.

SWINDLING NEWS DEALERS.—The principal newspaper dealers of this City often learn that their country customers have been swindled out of their money by those pretending to be agents for City firms. There is a rascal of the above stamp now in Central and Western New York, collecting subscriptiuns for magazines and newspapers, under the pretence that he is an agent for Ross & TOUSEY, who have no traveling agents.

BURNED TO DEATH.—An inquest was held at No. 214 Clinton-street yesterday upon the body of ANNA MARIA HUBBS, a New-Yorker, 47 years of age, who died from the effect of severe burns received on on Sunday while using camphene to expedite the lighting of a fire.

ACCIDENT.—On Sunday morning a little girl named ANN SMITH, of No. 115 East Thirty-seventh-street, was carrying home a pitcher of milk, when she fell, and the vessel breaking, a fragment entered her neck, inflicting a dangerous wound. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

PAYING FOR THE QUARANTINE WAR.—The Commissioners appointed to audit the Quarantine war bills, passed upon them to the amount of $40,906 21 during the week ending on Saturday last. They then adjourned, to meet at the Commissary-General's office at the call of the Adjutant-General.

RUN OVER.—WILLIAM SAUNDERS fell from his cart in West-street yesterday morning, and a wheel passed over his leg and broke it. He was taken to the City Hospital.

FOUND DEAD.—The body of a male infant was found yesterday noon in a wood bin in the cellar of the house No. 313 Eighth-street, by some of the occupants. It is supposed to have been still-born.

BLOWN UP WITH GUNPOWDER.—AMOS TRAVERS and THOMAS MULDOON, while playing with powder in the Twenty-second Ward yesterday, were blown up by its explosion, and sustained severe burns.

Police Reports.

A SWINDLER.—A respectably-connected young German, named William Wagner, was arrested on Monday, by Officer Fitzmaurice, of the Second Precinct, on a charge of swindling. Mr. Benj. C. Gale, of No. 207 Greenwich-street, alleges that Wagner called at his store on the 2d inst. and chose a carpet, which he directed should be sent to his office, No. 69 Maiden-lane, when it would be paid for. The messenger took it, but Wagner said he was giving his place a thorough cleaning, and would not have it put down until the next day. Under these circumstances the carpet was left, but when the porter returned in the morning, the carpet and Wagner were both missing. It was afterwards ascertained that Wagner had sold the carpet to a second-hand dealer for $5. Mr. Gale met the young man in the street and asked him to settle. The demand was treated with utter contempt. Hence his arrest. Upon the examination it was shown that Wagner had never had an office in Maiden-lane, but obtained permission merely to have his purchases left there. Wagner is said to be an old offender in this line of business, and has been arrested before on similar charges, but his friends have settled these affairs for him. He was committed for trial by Justice CONNOLLY.

SHOT BY AN OFFICER.—On the 11th of June last a WARRANT was issued by Justice KELLY for the arrest of James McGlinn, one of the Mackerelville boys, on a charge of assault, preferred by Augustus F. Greene, of No. 583 First-avenue. The warrant was given to officer Didway, of the Twenty-first Ward, for execution. McGlinn could not be found until yesterday, when Didway meeting him on the corner of Thirty-third street and First-avenue, attempted to arrest him. McGlinn resisted, and was so violent that the officer, in self-defence, shot him. The ball entered the fellow's thigh, but did not seem to discommode him much, for he ran down to the dock and entering a row-boat, sculled out into the stream. Officer Quidon of the same Ward, came to his comrade's assistance, and procuring a boat, the two gave chase, overtook the fugitive and secured him, although he stoutly resisted. He was taken to the Station-house, where his wound was probed, but the ball was not found. He was afterwards arraigned before Justice KELLY and detained to answer the charge of assault and battery. The complainant failing to appear, however, McGlinn was set at liberty.

ALLEGED INDECENT ASSAULT.—Mr. Isaac R. Carpenter, a very influential resident of Newburgh, Orange County, has been arrested and held to bail in both a civil and criminal action for rape. In the former case an order of arrest was made by Justice CLERK, and two sureties in $2,000 each were given. In the latter an examination was had before Justice QUACKENBUSH, and $2,000 bail was given to answer. The complainant is Miss Susan Jane Tice, about 30 years of age, and for a long time a member of the Carmine street Baptist Church. She alleges that she lives in a house belonging to the defendant, at No. 260 Seventh-avenue, and some time ago he came to collect his rent, when, finding her alone, he committed the assault, from the effects of which she has suffered severely in her physical health.

AN OFFICER ASSAULTED ON A FERRY-BOAT.—On Sunday afternoon, as Officer King, of the Lower Police Court, accompanied by his wife, was crossing one of the Brooklyn ferries, he was struck a violent blow in the left eye by a "Philadelphia Killer," named Frank McIntire. The officer quickly recovered from the blow, and knocked McIntire down, and took him into custody. The prisoner, with some friends, had been to witness some specimens of scientific boxing, given by "Fatty Welch," who is now training for a prize-fight, and a difficulty occurring on the boat, a remark was made which McIntire attributed to King, and consequently assaulted him. Justice CONNOLLY committed McIntire for trial.

BREACH OF TRUST.—A Philadelphia girl, named Isabella Henn, took board at No. 287 Front-street, kept by Mary Dowling. Miss Hann, having occasion to leave the City for a few days, placed her trunk, containing clothes and other articles, valued at $125, in charge of the landlady. When she returned, she alleges, her trunk had been broken open and her property stolen. Mrs. Dowling was arrested and all the clothes were recovered. Justice CONNOLLY held her for examination.

A VICTIM TO MOCK AUCTIONEERS.—A countryman named Valentine Ward, yesterday paid $8 for a brass watch, which he believed was worth $40, at a bogus watch establishment No. 180 Broadway. Discovering that he had been duped, he had one of the auctioneers arrested, and Justice CONNOLLY committed him for examination.

Arrest of an Alchemist.

That the "fools are not all dead yet," was forcibly exemplified in a novel and important arrest made yesterday by Officer FARLEY of the Detective Police. Dr. H. J. HARRISON, of Indiana, some time since received a circular, purporting to emanate from the "Metallic Transmuting Company, or Secret Cabala," which set forth that the way of converting worthless metals into virgin gold, had been discovered, and that a pound of the pure article, resembling in color, weight and ring the California metal, could be made for $18, and find a ready market among jewellers for $115. The circular is artfully got up, and bears the names of some of the most noted men in the country as members of the Cabala, merely locating them in different States from those in which they really reside. It is also prodigal in certificates from those who have tested the discovery, and have been raised from poverty to riches by its means. Dr. HARRISON of Indiana, was elated with its specious representations, and deemed that such a cheap way of obtaining the "yellow idol" would be incalculably valuable to him in his dental practice. He came to New-York, and on Saturday last called at No. 75 West Thirteenth-street, the residence of Dr. SAMUEL HANKINSON, the Secretary of the wonder-working alchemists. Dr. HANKINSON exhibited specimens of coin which he assured the simple countryman were transmuted by his process from some base metal, and the resemblance to the virgin ore was so perfect that he defied detection. The dentist was delighted, and bargained for three pounds of the glittering article, for which he paid fifty dollars; but as the gold was manufactured only as ordered, the alchemist told the dupe to come for it on Sunday morning, and generously gave him a genuine gold dollar which was represented to be made of the transmuted substance, to take with him for the purpose of testing its purity.

Eager to obtain his treasure, the Indiana dentist, early on Sunday morning, went to Thirteenth-street. Dr. HANKINSON was absent, attending a patient, so he was told to call again. In a few hours he again essayed to get his gold, but still the Doctor was not at home. Impatient at the delay, the dentist determined to await the physician's return, and the maid ushered him into the office. He there saw enough to make him suspect the true character of the devotees of the black art. Numerous letters lay loosely about, from victims in all parts of the Union, complaining of their bad treatment by the Cabala. The dentist was startled, but still he waited, and the Doctor did not appear. Crest-fallen because of his dashed hopes, he appealed to the Detectives, and early yesterday Officer FARLEY accompanied him to the vicinity of the house. The Detective decided to conceal himself until the alchemist came into the street, and after a weary watch of several hours he appeared, and was at once arrested. He strenuously resisted the officer, however, and in his decided disinclination to accompany the official he clung to the iron area railings.

HANKINSON, who also assumes other names in the prosecution of a multiplicity of schemes for gulling the unwary, lives in elegant style in the house in Thirteenth-street. His wife, upon learning of his arrest, wept bitterly, and told him that if he had accepted her oft-repeated advice to discontinue his dishonest pursuits, the misfortune would not have befallen him. On searching his apartment the Detective found several hundred letters from different parts of the country, which had inclosed from $5 to $100, in payment for the gold. Scores of missives boiling over with indignation and complaint were also found. Dies used for casting coins and amulets; love philters and snuff-boxes, with obscene pictures; books of an immoral tendency, and various other things, represented to work impossibilities, such as lotions for rejuvenating old age, powders securing the affection of all the opposite sex that the fortunate possessor might desire, &c., were among the curiosities of the doctor's laboratory. The letters showed that each of these baits had brought golden bites.

HANKINSON was taken before Justice KELLY, at Jefferson Market Police Court, and a charge of false pretences was preferred. The accused was specially desirous to "settle" the difficulty by refunding Dr. HARRISON'S money, but the latter objected. Justice KELLY held him in $1,000 bail to answer the charge, and he soon found a bondsman.

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Aldermen.

APPLICATION FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

The Board of Alderman, last evening, took from the table the Ordinance Redistricting the City, and made it the special order for the next meeting.

Alderman BRADY offered a resolution directing that a Committee of Five Members of each branch of the Common Council be appointed to draw up an application to the Governor of the State, asking that the Twelfth Regiment be reorganized. It was adopted.

A message was received from the Mayor, vetoing the resolution directing the Counsel to the Corporation to take the necessary legal means for opening Avenue D, from Fourteenth to Seventeenth-street. The property through which the Avenue will run, he says, is now owned by the Manhattan Gas Company and the Corporation of the City; the Company owns from Fourteenth to Sixteenth-street and the Corporation from Sixteenth to Seventeenth-street. It was laid over to be printed.

Alderman GARDT stated that the Special Committee appointed to consider the Mayor's nominations for Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct, was not prepared to report. The Committee had some serious matters under consideration, and he asked the Board not to call upon the Committee to report until next Thursday. The Committee was given till Thursday to prepare its report.

Alderman LYNES offered a resolution directing that the Street Commissioner procure, without contract, for the use of the Fire Department, such badges as may be required by the Board of Fire Commissioners. Laid over.

The Auditor's Report of Accounts audited, amounting to $5,130,685 82, for the second quarter of the present fiscal year, ending June 30, was received, and it was directed that it be printed.

The resolution in favor of altering the original plan for erecting a building in Chambers-street for the steam fire engines, so as to provide for building an additional story in which to accommodate the City Inspector's Department, was considered at some length and laid over.

The Board adjourned to Thursday at 5 P. M.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met promptly last evening. Numerous resolutions, providing chiefly for the paving and repairing of certain streets, were submitted and referred. A statement of the apportionments of assessment for the opening of certain sections of Second-avenue and of the Central Park, which had been transmitted from the Board of Aldermen, was concurred in. So, also, was a report in favor of placing two gas lamps in front of Mount Olivet Baptist Church. A serious debate arose on a petition of the Veterans of 1812 for $50, as compensation for firing a salute on the 4th inst. The Board refused to grant the request.

THE DISBANDING OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Why they were Disbanded—Parade—Delivery of Arms—Speeches, &c.

Accordant with the command promulgated by Gov. MORGAN, at the instigation of Gen. SANDFORD, the Twelfth Regiment, declared "disorderly" and "contumelious" by those gentlemen, for refusing to drop their own individuality, and amalgamate with the Tenth Regiment, yesterday proceeded from their armory in Broome-street to the State Arsenal in Brooklyn, where they delivered up their arms. It was an occasion of great interest, not only to the military men of the City, members of the various regiments and their friends, but to our citizens generally, inasmuch as conflicting opinions on the justice and wisdom of the proposed amalgamation, largely prevailed, and not a minority thought that the proceeding was both unwise and unjust. The difficulty has been often before our readers, and need not again be reverted to. Yesterday it reached its climax, and the Twelfth Regiment no longer exists.

The Regiment reached the City Park shortly after 4 P. M., and was reviewed by Mayor TIEMANN and many members of the Common Council. About one hundred and fifty civilians, who sympathized with the disbanded corps, marched in front, linked hand to hand. The regiment itself paraded one hundred and ninety murkets, and a finer set of fellows were never seen in any militia company in the City. Col. COGGS was the commanding officer. Loud cheers greeted their evolutions. It was manifest that the sympathy of the thousands of spectators was with them. The Park for a long time has not been the scene of a gathering so exciting.

Col. COGGS, addressing the Mayor and Common Council, solicited their attention to the perfection of drill displayed by the Regiment, to their soldierly appearance, and asked if such a body of men ought to to be disbanded. (Loud cries of "No, no," from the crowd.) They had been called disorderly because they had refused to unite with another regiment and forfeit their own rights. They could not do this at the dictate of any man, whether he were Major-General, or the Governor of the State. If such despotism were allowed in this Republican country, it would not be long before certain men would erect themselves into petty princes. But the Regiment under his command feeling their independence, were proceeding to lay down their arms in obedience to the mandate of the State, protesting against the exercise of authority which they could not but deem tyrannical, but still yielding submission to the laws.

The Mayor briefly replied: He said that the Municipal authorities had been highly gratified with the exhibition which had just taken place. He had long known that the Twelfth Regiment might be always relied upon as a most efficient body of soldiery, doing abundant credit to the City. While regretting the necessity which urged this duty upon them, he was glad to learn that whatever might be their own feelings in the matter they were resolved, first and above everything else, to obey the law. That was the paramount duty of every citizen, and he rejoiced to know that the Twelfth Regiment, in the hour of trial, had not overlooked it. For himself, he would venture to predict to them that within a very short time a memorial would be addressed to the Governor, not from the Common Council alone, but from the citizens as a body, asking for their reorganization.

As the Regiment passed out of the Park, on their way to Brooklyn, cheers were raised and repeated. In the Board of Aldermen, during the evening, a resolution was adopted, appointing a Committee to memorialize the Governor of the State for the immediate reorganization of this same Twelfth Regiment.

THE REGIMENT IN BROOKLYN.

The Regiment crossed Montague Ferry to Brooklyn at 5 o'clock. Their reception there by the people was a perfect ovation, and must have been highly satisfactory to every individual member of the corps, particularly so to the commanding officer, whose reputation as one of the best drill officers, and one of the best disciplinarians in the State service, is everywhere recognized and acknowledged. Upon landing at the foot of Montague-street, the escort of citizens from New-York were joined by a large number of sympathizing Brooklynites, and as they marched in this order up Montague-street to City Hall square, cheers upon cheers greeted them on every hand from the thousands of citizens who lined the sidewalks to witness the somewhat rare spectacle of a Regiment of citizen soldiers on their way to lay down arms—by which act to signify their determination to suffer a wrong for the sake of a principle, as they believe, vital to all citizen soldiery. Arriving at the City Hall they were reviewed by Mayor POWELL, accompanied by Alderman DAYTON and Col. BRUNT. After going through with the manual of arms and performing several evolutions on the march, the commanding officer, Col. COGGS, stepped forward and addressed the Mayor. In substance the remarks were the same addressed to the Mayor of New-York which are given above. The whole square was crowded to excess, and the manœuvres of the corps elicited the most vehement demonstrations of applause. The proceedings over here, the line of march was again resumed for the State Arsenal on Portland-avenue. The same enthusiasm greeted the Regiment as it passed through Willoughby and Raymond streets, Myrtle and Portland avenues. In front of the Arsenal the citizen escort formed on either side of the street and cheered the corps as it passed through. They then marched into the large hall of the arsenal, and were brought to a rest; and each company successively marched to the gun-room below and surrendered their arms. Upon returning to the hall each company was greeted with loud huzzas. The State arms surrendered into the custody of the proper officer, the band played several patriotic airs, after which they re-formed and proceeded to New-York, passing through Myrtle-avenue, Washington, Sands and Fulton-streets to the Ferry. As before, the route was crowded with citizens, and their approach was the signal for fresh demonstrations of sympathy.

The military bearing and discipline of the corps attracted general attention, and the question was asked on all sides, "Why is such a splendid Regiment disbanded?" For the information of all, we publish the annexed statement:

HEAD-QUARTERS INDEPENDENCE GUARD,
LATE TWELFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1859.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 1.—The Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of the State of New-York, has issued a Special Order, stating that he "is pleased in view of the welfare and advancement of the service, the Commandants of the First Division and Fourth Brigade concurring, to direct that Companies A and C, of the late Twelfth Regiment, consolidated together; Companies B and H of the same Regiment, consolidated together; Companies G and E of the same Regiment, consolidated together, and transferred to the Tenth Regiment under Special Orders from General Head-quarters, numbered 56, of March 16, 1859; and Company D of the same Regiment, also transferred by the same order to the Tenth Regiment, Fourth Brigade, be disbanded; and further directing that the muskets of the State in the possession of this Regiment be returned to the State Arsenal in the City of Brooklyn.

This Regiment will accordingly parade on Monday the 25th day of June, inst., in full uniform; proceed to the State Arsenal at Brooklyn, and there deliver the muskets belonging to the State, now in its possession, to such person as may be authorized to receive them.

The Regiment will form in Broome-street, right on Broadway, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Field and Staff will appear mounted. The Commissioned Staff will report to the Colonel at his quarters, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Color Sergeant will receive the colors at the Colonel's quariers, in time for the formation.

In connection with the foregoing, the following explanation is deemed proper:

On the 6th of March last, the Commander-in-Chief, by Special Order No. 56, directed the consolidation of Companies A and C, B and H, G and E, of this regiment, and their transfer with Company D of the same command to the Tenth Regiment, and further directed: "Gen. EWEN will superintend the consolidation hereby ordered, and will, as soon as it is effected, direct the several commandants of companies thus consolidated or transferred, to report for duty to the commandant of the regiment to which they are transferred."

This order purported to be based upon a communication of Major-General SANDFORD and Brigadier-General EWEN, made four months after the last inspection, representing that the Twelfth Regiment "had at the two last annual inspections fallen in numerical strength much below the standard required by our laws and the good of the service," and recommending the projected consolidation and transfer, without the knowledge of any of the officers or members of the Twelfth Regiment, to a Regiment in numerical strength inferior to the Twelfth, and which in defiance of general regulations and general orders remains without any regimental uniform.

This order, with the special order of Brigadier-General EWEN based upon it, fixing the mode of the projected transfer, was and is regarded by the entire Twelfth Regiment as illegal, for the following among many other reasons:

First—If carried into effect, the order destroys its existence as one of the uniformed corps recognized by section 1 of the Act of 1855—in direct violation of that section, which enacts that "the several uniformed corps in said counties (New-York and Richmond) as now organized and hereafter to be organized, *shall constitute* the uniformed military force of the First Division," subject only to disbandment (not consolidation) of companies, on failing in numerical strength below the legal standard as provided by this act, and to certain alterations of districts which do not affect the separate existence of corps in those districts.

Second—It removes from their legitimate office and command all the Field and Staff Officers of the Twelfth Regiment, three captains and eight subaltern officers, who cannot, by the fifth section of article eleven of the Constitution, be removed from office save by the Senate, upon the recommendation for cause stated by the Governor, or by the decision of a Court-Martial; and it compels the officers not absolutely removed, to accept, in opposition to their will, of a new office and a new commission in a regiment which never elected them, and in utter disregard of the constitutional right of the members of companies to elect their own officers; amounting in fact to the removal of commissioned officers and the arbitrary appointment of their successors in command, in tyrannical and unlawful disregard of the second section of article eleven of the Constitution, which declares that "Captains, Subalterns, and non-commissioned officers shall be chosen by the written votes of the members of their respective companies. Field officers of regiments by the written votes of the commissioned officers of their respective regiments."

Third—The projected consolidation and transfer is a fraud upon the privates of the Regiment—violating their contract of service with the State, which guarantees to them the right of serving under officers and with associates of their own choice, and to make and serve under their own by-laws; which is, in short, a contract to serve in that particular company of the Twelfth Regiment to which they joined, and that only; save as the temporary exigencies of the service may require.

Fourth—The order violates paragraphs 877, 880, 882, 885 and 1 667 of the General Regulations.

These orders were promulgated by the Lieutenant-Colonel, in order to bring the matter directly before the companies of this command, but were by the several commandants of companies, in view of their illegality, without exception or hesitation, disregarded, and the consolidation and transfer was therefore never effected.

This disregard had the express object of forcing a court-martial, by which the legality of the order in question could be readily and promptly determined, and the determination, if necessary, reviewed on appeal to the Supreme Court.

The Commander-in-Chief, however, probably fearing such an investigation—and violating in this respect military usage, as he had previously disregarded the Constitution and laws which he is sworn to maintain, put no disobedient officer under arrest, ordered no court-martial, but apparently sought to evade question and responsibility by the order of disbandment herewith communicated.

This order assumes what is not true in fact, that the project of consolidation has been carried out.

No orders have been issued by the Commandants of companies, no report has been made to the Colonel of the Tenth Regiment, no company rolls have been delivered to him; and, notwithstanding any statement to the contrary, in the order of either the Commander-in-Chief or Brigadier General EWEN, no consolidation has been effected.

The effect in terms of the special order of disbandment is to disband four companies of the Tenth Regiment which have never legally existed, and which, if they did exist, could not by law be disbanded; for, had the scheme of consolidation been effected, each consolidated company would contain between sixty and seventy men, a number much larger than that required by law, thus removing the only legal ground for disbandment. The order of disbandment is then as illegal as the order of consolidation—is illegal, in fact, even if the latter be authorized by law. The only possible way by which such disbandment could have legally been effected would have been to revoke Special Orders No. 56, and *afterwards* direct the disbandment of such companies as should be found upon inspection below the standard number of non-commissioned officers and privates.

The only conclusion that can be attained, after a careful consideration of this scheme of consolidation, transfer and disbandment, is, that the Twelfth Regiment continues at this moment legally to exist the same as though said orders from General Head-quarters had never been issued.

The Regiment, however, labors under the difficulty which will always attend the efforts of individuals to resist official usurpation by a resort to the courts of justice.

They can obtain professional services only at an expense which they cannot well sustain. They are opposed by the officers of the Government, paid either by State funds or State preferment, for the support of the Executive.

Neither the Regiment nor its advisers have ever entertained, or now entertain, any opinion other than that of the complete illegality of both the orders referred to.

We admit, however, that the Commander-in-Chief has the physical power to weary us out; and though we do not submit, we retire from a hopeless contest for right, until an appeal can be made to the next Legislature for justice at its hands, by a restoration of all our legal rights, unless the same be soon restored to us in some other way.

It is presumed that the character of the persistent attack made by certain officers upon an effective and ambitious body of soldiers, has never been by any misunderstood.

Your Colonel having been earnestly solicted to resume the command in its present state, has consented to do so for an indefinite time, trusting that the Regiment will continue to perform all its regimental and company duties as heretofore, and abide their time patiently.

Commandants of Companies will promulgate this order to their respective commands.

By order of Col. J. S. COCKS.
WM. C. WARD, Adjutant.
EDWARD W. FISHER, Sergeant Major.

PROPOSED REORGANIZATION.

A meeting of the disbanded Regiment was held last evening, to make arrangements for an immediate reorganization, with the intention of applying for a new charter at as early a day as may be practicable. We understand that about fifty persons signified their wish to join the Regiment when reorganized.

The Police Perjury Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: An article appeared in your yesterday's issue which places me in a very unpleasant position before the public; and, in consideration of the same, I would beg a suspension of opinion until the hour of trial, when I trust I shall prove the charge of perjury preferred against me by a man named EDWARD PARKER to be a gross fabrication. The Police Magistrate (MATHEW BRENNAN) who granted the warrant for my arrest, is a personal enemy of mine. He would neither take my statement of the affair, nor hear me in vindication, declaring, while on the bench in the Court of Special Sessions that day, that he would not believe me under oath; and further, that he would discharge all prisoners that I might bring before him at any future day.

DENNIS SULLIVAN, Officer Fourth Precinct.
NEW-YORK, Monday, July 25, 1859.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE TAXES.—The joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors held an adjourned meeting last evening to consider the amount necessary to be levied for carrying on the City Government another year. As has been the practice at almost every meeting held, the first business was to undo what had been done at a previous meeting, and in accordance with this programme the sixth resolution, adopted at the last meeting, was reconsidered to begin with. A motion to insert $10,000 for putting up a building to accommodate the Truant School, was lost. A motion of Alderman STRONG to reduce the amount for carrying on the Ferry and Water Rights law, from $5,000, as reported by the Committee, to $1,500, was lost. Several other motions were made to change this amount, when finally a vote was taken upon the resolution, on a motion to adopt, and lost.

The seventh resolution providing for lighting the streets, was next taken up. A motion of Alderman DOUGLASS to reduce the amount from $100,000 as reported by that Committee, to $85,000, was agreed to.

The eighth resolution was next taken up. This calls for money to support the Fire Department. Nearly every member of the Board wanted to add something to it for his particular friends, and every motion made was adopted. The Board were engaged at this business when our reporter left, but doubtless all, or nearly all, of the additions will be stricken from the list before the report of the Committee is finally adopted.

SCHUTZEN FESTIVAL.—The first annual festival of the Schutzen corps was commenced yesterday at Myrtle-avenue Park, and will be continued through to-day and to-morrow. A large crowd was in attendance yesterday, and the day was passed in shooting the Austrian Eagle, and other harmless amusements.

THE WATER RATES.—In consequence of the appointment of a Committee by the Common Council "to look after the rights of the tax-payers," the Water Commissioners now refuse to permit the pipes to be tapped until the water rent is paid for a year in advance.

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A father and son named Heard, who lived in Wayland, Mass., went out in a boat, yesterday morning, on the Sudbury River, for the purpose of fishing. In the afternoon the boat was found empty, and the body of the old gentleman was found buoyed up in the water by a frock which he had worn and an oar grasped in his hand. It is supposed that the son had a fit, as he was subject to them, and fell out of the boat, and that his father was pulled out in trying to assist him. The old gentleman was eighty-one years of age, and his son was fifty.

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Worcestershire Sauce,
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LEA & PERRINS
on the Labels and Bottles. All other kinds are *worthless imitations* and *villainous compounds*.
This unrivaled condiment is sold all over the world by respectable dealers in Sauces.
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A full supply of this favorite Oil can now be had. Free from all impurities, and color light lemon.
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Wood's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines
Are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 156 William-st.,

Sunday Recreation—Answer to "M. S. T."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow a working man to answer for you the inquiries which "M. S. T." makes, in his note published in to-day's (Monday's) TIMES. He asks:

1. "Do the successful business men of our community....use the Sabbath as a day of recreation, &c.?" Certainly they do, to a considerable extent, as any one will see for himself by visiting on Sunday the suburban places of resort. It is by no means the "lowest classes," as "M. S. T." assumes, who visit these places most, but the *middling*—those which are most busy and industrious during the week, and, of course, feel most need of recreation on Sunday. I can testify to this fact from repeated personal observations. Can your correspondent deny it, and assert from *personal observation* that the frequenters of these places of Sunday recreation are, for the most part, from the lowest and worst classes in the community?

2. "Can you affirm that those of this class, (those confined in factories and workshops, counderies, &c., during the week,) who spend the Sabbath only as a day of rest, and for the worship of God, are one whit less vigorous in mind and body .. than those who use it as a day of recreation?" Yes, decidedly; if by "rest" and "the worship of God" you mean, simply and only, physical inaction and the ceremonials of worship, as found in our churches, and exclude, (as the form of the question implied was meant to be excluded,) everything of a cheerful recreative character. The Editor of the TIMES is quite right in assuming, as he does, that our bodies are "the temples of the Holy Ghost," and that we are as truly worshipping God when, by healthful and innocent mirth, we are recreating and reinvigorating those living temples, as when we go up to the temple that is "made with hands" for more formal, but, perhaps, not more acceptable worship. There are "sermons in stones, and trees, and flowers," and a blessed influence wafted down from heaven in the pure breezes, which, to many a poor, tired, work-worn denizen of the metropolis, speak *better things* than any words uttered by human lips, or any inspirations gathered within the brick walls of any house of worship.

I would not disparage the formal exercises of religious worship. But I protest, Mr. Editor, with you, against the idea that, only in proportion as we multiply and lengthen out such exercises, can we please the Most High, and promote our own highest physical and spiritual good. L. H.

Precautions for Bathers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The recent sad casualty happening to a young lady while bathing at Coney Island, brings afresh to my mind the question that has often occurred to me. Why are these deplorable accidents allowed to occur year after year, and nothing done to prevent it? Every Summer people go down to Coney Island in crowds to enjoy the pure air and to bathe on the most deceptive bathing-ground I have ever seen. Everything is fair and inviting; the water placid; bathers enjoying themselves at every distance—from knee deep to full swimming depth, and not the slightest intimation given of the treacherous under-tow until the bather is within its horrible influence.

I can speak somewhat feelingly upon this subject, for I was once enticed into wading to the depth of four feet and a half; and then turning for the shore, I felt the draft of the under-tow on my legs with such force that it required my utmost exertion to free myself from an influence I can never forget. I feel confident that if I had been so unfortunate as to make three steps further, it would have been fatal; and as I went on the spur of the moment, without speaking of it to any one, no idea could have been formed as to my whereabouts.

I have a friend who came near closing his mortal career in a similar manner. Being an expert swimmer, he saved himself by a leap in the water, given with all his energy, after being sucked under twice by the current.

Now, I presume that escapes like these are more numerous than the public are aware of; and when a life is lost in this way it is submitted to, as if nothing could be done to prevent a recurrence.

It seems to me that those who profit by bathers visiting the place should be compelled to do what they have not yet done—provide for their visitors' safety, by notifying them of their danger, and of the limits of safe bathing.

Boats for saving cannot be relied on alone. Let the distances be measured and indicated in some way, that every bather may know where he is going. Surely it is worth while to do something of the sort to save the lives that are daily risked there at this time of the year. And it is my belief that the proprietors would find themselves repaid in the profits of their business. At all events the thing should be done, and that, too, without delay. And if the proprietors have not sufficient humanity to do it freely, let them be required to do it. PHILO.

NEW-YORK, July 23, 1859.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

The Long Island Ferry Company vs. *The Brooklyn Ferry Company.*—This was an application by the plaintiffs for an injunction against the defendants to restrain them from running ferry boats between this City and Williamsburgh, from points known as the Peck-slip and Grand-street ferries. The motion was made on Wednesday last, and was noticed in THE TIMES of Thursday, but the final hearing was put over until yesterday. An extensive array of counsel appeared for the respective parties, among whom were the ablest in the City. Messrs. O'Conor, Brady, McKeon and Hutchings, among others, were in attendance.

The plaintiffs in the case claim the exclusive privilege and right to the profits of those ferries by and under a lease granted for ten years by the Comptroller last Spring. This lease was made in pursuance of the provisions of the Charter, requiring that the ferries shall be leased at public auction to the highest bidder, and for such a term.

The defendants claim that they have the right to run their boats under a former resolution of the Common Council, transferred to them by the parties holding under the immediate action of the Board; that that lease has not expired, and that instead of having an injunction granted against them, they were entitled to such against the City and the plaintiffs.

Counsel for defence argued that the City had no right to grant ferry privileges at auction, because the Legislature had no power to restrict the leasing of them in such a manner; that the ferry privileges were the private property of the City, and that therefore the Legislature could not interfere in the disposal of them by fixing the form and term of the lease. It was argued by the defence that the only authority under which the Comptroller leased the ferries was by a resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, instructing him to do so, which was not sufficient authority to make the transaction valid. The plaintiffs contended that the authority of the Charter was good authority, and that under it the leases were made, and must be maintained; and that although the only authority under which the Comptroller acted, was a resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, still the plaintiffs had come in possession of the right, had paid their money for it, and were entitled to the injunction asked.

In course of the argument it appeared that the estimated loss of the plaintiffs, per day, by the competition of the defendants, is, for the Grand street Ferry, $125; and for the Peck-slip Ferry, $300. However, the defendants denied running the Grand-street Ferry at all.

Argument still pending.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Sexton vs. *Fleet.*—This action was brought against Samuel Fleet and Catharine his wife, upon her guaranty of a promissory note made by her husband. The complaint alleged that on July 28, 1857, the defendant Catharine made an instrument in writing, indorsed upon the back of the note in question, whereby, in consideration of one dollar, she guaranteed the payment of the note; and that the note, so indorsed, &c., was delivered, &c. It further alleged non-payment, protest and notice to the defendant Catharine. The remaining allegations were as follows: "That at the time of the making of the note and guarantee aforesaid, the said defendant Catharine Fleet was and still is possessed of certain property and real estate in her own right, and as her separate estate and property; and that the said work was given by the said defendant, Samuel Fleet, in payment for services performed toward the erection of certain buildings upon premises owned and belonging to said Catharine Fleet, in her own right, and as her separate estate and property; and that the guarantee aforesaid was accepted on the credit of the said separate estate and property of the said defendant, Catharine Fleet; and that the further consideration therefor was the services performed upon the said property.

The relief demanded was, that the defendant be declared a charge upon the separate estate of the wife; that the plaintiff be paid the amount with interest, &c.; that a receiver be appointed for that purpose; that the separate property be sold under the direction of the Court, and the plaintiff be paid, &c.

The defendants demurred, assigning as grounds: First, that the defendant, Catharine Fleet, was improperly joined as defendant. Second, that the complainant did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

The demurrer was argued at Special Term before Judge DALY, who held the complaint defective in respect that it did not definitely describe the separate property of the wife, on which plaintiff sought to charge the debt. He therefore sustained the demurrer.

On appeal from his decision the General Term have, a day or two since, affirmed it. They all concur that a complaint which seeks relief by charging a married woman's separate estate with a debt contracted by her, must describe the estate upon which the charge is to be made. There was, however, some difference of opinion in the opinions filed upon other points raised in the cause.

MARINE COURT.

Before Justice McCarthy.

E. V. Haughwout & T. B. Neal vs. *Ullman.*—This is an action by the plaintiffs, a well known furnishing house in Broadway, to recover $200, as the value of certain articles loaned and furnished to the Academy of Music for lighting the same in December last, at the time of the benefit gotten up for the Mount Vernon Fund.

It appeared that Dion Bourcicault made the arrangement with the plaintiffs for the loan of the furniture in question, and that Bourcicault did not at the time disclose his agency in the transaction.

The defence on the part of Ullman is that Mr. Bourcicault should have been sued, and not the defendant.

The plaintiffs contend that Mr. Ullman had the control of the receipts of the benefit in question, and could have retained the sum necessary to pay the demand, which was just and necessary, and not having done so, he must respond to the damages; and that Dion Bourcicault gave the services of himself and wife gratuitously.

The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

COMMERCIAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 25, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been 30 bbls. Ashes; 4,198 [illegible] 322 bbls. and 769 sacks Corn Meal; 1,[illegible] Wheat; 10,467 bushels Corn; 11,734 bushels [illegible] 4,673 pkgs. Provisions, and 507 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 50 bbls. Pots at $5 12½; and [illegible] lots of Pearls at $5 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 2,000 bags Maracaibo, 171 bags Laguayra, and 30 bales trisge do. at terms not disclosed.

COTTON—Has advanced ⅛c.@⅛c. ₱ lb., with sales of 2,500 bales at the improved rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opens heavily, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The demand has been fair, and most holders have met it quite freely, in some instances to the extent of forcing sales. This has had an injurious effect upon the trade, and prices have again declined very generally, closing irregularly. Sales have been reported of 7,800 bbls.

Unsound Flour	$3 00@	4 10
Standard Superfine State	4 20@	4 75
Fancy State	4 80@	5 15
Standard Superfine Western	4 00@	4 75
Extra Wisconsin	4 40@	5 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50@	5 60
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 70@	5 00
Extra Ohio, ordinary to choice shipping	5 05@	5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60@	7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 30@	5 50
Extra Genesee	6 00@	7 75
Inferior to choice extra Missouri	4 60@	6 75
Inferior to very choice extra Tennessee	5 00@	6 75

Southern Flour is in moderate request at drooping rates. Sales have been reported since our last of only 1,150 bbls., in lots, at $5 05@$5 75 for inferior to good mixed brands; $5 50@$8 for fancy to very choice extra brands, and $9 for new Galleco extra ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, at $4@$4 50 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in active demand, and sales have been made of 850 bbls., in lots, at $3 85@$4 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been moderately inquired for, but generally at prices which holders refuse to accept for desirable lots. Hence business is restricted. Sales have been confined to 10,800 bushels, including (reported) Chicago Spring, at 70c.; good old White Genesee, at $1 25; Red do., at $1 15; fair to very good Kentucky, at $1 30@$1 35; new white Southern, part, $1 32; and new red do., $1 22 ₱ bushel. Western mixed Corn has been freely offered and purchased, to-day, at reduced prices, sales having been reported of 72,500 bushels, at 60c.@62c., chiefly at 62c. for new, with small lots at 83c.; and 78c. for old, in store, ₱ bushel. A small lot of Jersey yellow was also reported, at 86c. ₱ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy, at 83c.@85c. ₱ bushel; 600 bushels sold. Oats are in slack demand, including Canada at 40c.@41c.; Western, 40c.@44c.; State, 40c.@43c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 37c.@40c.; Southern, 34c.@38c. ₱ bushel.

GUNNY-CLOTH—Sales 100 bales at 12c. ₱ yard.

HAY—Sales to-day 860 bales North River, in lots, at 65c.@70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been sparingly purchased, including last year's crop at 8c.@14c., and old at 4c.@7c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Sales to-day, 80 tons, Scotch Pig, part $21 ₱ ton, usual terms.

MOLASSES—Has been in limited request at previous figures.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is inactive, and somewhat nominal. 750 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been dispersed of, chiefly at 45½c. ₱ gallon. Tar is unchanged. The sales of Resin include 700 bbls. common, afloat, at $1 75 ₱ 310 lbs.; and 300 bbls. white, at $4 25 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Continue in very moderate demand at old figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed, and is cheaper. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,750 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $15 50 for Mess; $16 for Mess (500 bbls.) unin spected Mess, to go to Canada; $14 50 for Thin Mess, and $10 50@$10 75 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue heavy and languid, including Hams, at 8c.@8½c., and Shoulders, at 6c.@6½c. ₱ lb. Bacon is very dull and nominal. Lard is quiet and declining. Sales to-day, 250 tcs. and bbls., in lots, chiefly ordinary to choice, at 10½c.@11c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in limited request at old prices. Sales 170 bbls., in lots, at $9@$12 75 for repacked Western Mess; $13 25@$15 for fair to choice extra do.; $8@$9 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $16@$22; India Mess, $25@$28 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is moderately inquired for at 13c.@19c. for State; 11c.@16c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is in demand at from 3c.@9c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 200 tcs. at from $4 25@$4 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Exhibit no very remarkable alteration, sales having been made to day of 752 hhds. Cuba at 5¾c. @6⅝c.; 80 hhds. Porto Rico at 7c.@8c.; 48 hhds. New-Orleans at 5¾c.@6⅜c.; and 175 boxes Havana on private terms.

WHISKY—Is in demand, at 25c.@25½c., and is generally held at 26c. ₱ gallon. No important sales.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there have been taken 500 bales Cotton at ½d. ₱ lb.; 1,850 bbls. Flour, by steamer and packet, on Saturday and to-day, (including the engagements previously reported,) at 9½.; 50 boxes Bacon, and (reported) 70 tons Oil Cake, at 7s. 6d. For Hamburg, by steamer, 100 bags Cocoa, at 5-16c.; 2,500 bags Coffee, at ⅜c. ₱ lb; and 50 tons Measurement Goods, at 40s. For Bremen, 500 bbls. Shoe Pegs, on private terms.

DRY GOODS.

TEMPORARY REMOVAL.

In consequence of alteration and repairs,
JAMES G. AITKEN
Will on WEDNESDAY NEXT, July 27,
Remove his stock of Mantillas and Millinery Goods to his private residence, No. 28 Greene-st., until which time
Great Inducements
Will be given to ladies purchasing
Mantillas and Millinery.
J. G. AITKEN, No. 303 Canal-st.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, NO. 473 BROADWAY,
Would respectfully call to the attention
Of the ladies their superior assortment
Of Traveling Dress Goods.
Silks made to order at shortest notice.
Traveling Dusters constantly on hand.

GREAT REDUCTION IN EMBROIDERIES.
Bands Collars Sets, Lace Sets, &c., &c., &c.
Bargains will be offered by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 471 Broadway.
Just received, an invoice of Pineapple Handkerchiefs.

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp.
HORACE H. DAY,
No. 28 Cortlandt-st.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE MAKING THE BEST WOVEN Skirts, 12 spring, $1 31; 14 spring, $1 50 and 17 spring $2; dealers supplied with 9 spring at $8, 12 at $11, and 14 spring at $14 per dozen. Old Skirts made over. C. L. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIRE!!! FIRE!!! FIRE!!!
BARGAINS—GREAT BARGAINS.
GOODS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED
at the late fire, No. 467 Broadway,
will be sold for less than half price
for a few days
ONLY.
Very fine Black Hats, worth $4,
selling at $2 50.
Choice imported Soft Hats worth $5, selling rom $1 to $3.
Splendid assortment of Straw Hats
worth $1 to $3, selling from
38 cents to $1.
Caps only 50 cents.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MAN WHO KEEPS A HORSE, COW, SHEEP OR PIG.
THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE,
As imported from England,
for renovating and bringing into condition all kinds of stock.
This Food can only be had genuine in the United States by applying to B. THORLEY, depôt No. 174 Greenwich-st., New-York. Price $14 per barrel, containing 448 feeds. Testimonials sent free on application.

PEOPLE'S EXPRESS,
NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN AND FLATBUSH.
Baggage and packages of every description delivered in any part of New-York, Brooklyn, and Flatbush. Offices No. 63 Broadway, New-York, and *New-York Times* office. Offices in Brooklyn: Jones' Hotel, Fulton Ferry; No. 3 Atlantic-st., South Ferry; No. 337 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall. Slates in Brooklyn, Pacific-st., near Hoyt.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED,
In the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 425 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

MINERAL OIL IS ONE OF THE FINEST Oils ever offered. It is not explosive, it is beautiful in color and free from any mixture whatever, uniform in quality, it will burn as long and as brilliantly as any other, and gives a cheap and most splendid light. In burns in the usual Kerosene Coal Oil Lamps. And is warranted unsurpassed by any in market. Agents JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 86 William-st.

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE, By G. T. BLAKE, M. D., No. 649 Broadway, New-York. The Remedy is purely vegetable, and contains no poison. The application for destroying Cancers varies from 15 to 20 minutes. Little or no pain caused. Twelve years' experience has taught that Cancers, if cured at all, must be cured quickly. Send for a pamphlet of particulars.

LIBBY'S OYSTER PLACE, NO. 139 FULTON-STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND NASSAU-STREETS.—The coolest place in the City. Oysters taken from the beds daily and immediately transferred to my Fulton Market Oyster Refrigerator, perfectly healthy and as fine as at any season of the year.
OLIVER LIBBY, late of No. 6 Pine-st.

YACHT FOR SALE.—A CABIN YACHT OF 13 Tons for sale on account of sickness in the family of the owner: she is in complete order, sloop-rigged, and only a year old this August; warranted in good condition and safe. Application must be made this week of B. MANUEL, Exchange office, No. 187 Greenwich-st.

TRAVELING TRUNKS, HAT CASES, &C.—JOHN GATTNACH, Trunk Manufacturer, and Importer of Ladies' Traveling and Shopping Bags, has opened a store at No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st., to accommodate his up-town friends, and still retains his old stand, No. 66 Broadway, corner of Wall st.

SAFE WANTED.—A GOOD SECOND-HAND Safe, about 3 feet high, and 2 or 3 feet wide, about 18 inches deep, (inside measure.) Address, stating maker, price &c., (inside and out,) &c., &c., JOHN E. NOWELL, Goshen, New-York.

BRITANNIA TABLE AND TEA SPOONS.—A handsome article, suitable for picnic parties, every day use and good, in quantities to suit.
WM. S. MURRAY, No. 11 John-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

POSTPONEMENT.

THE PUBLISHERS OF
MRS. PARTINGTON'S
NEW BOOK,
KNITTING WORK,
Are obliged to delay its publication till
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3.

This course has been rendered necessary by the large orders received from the trade from all parts of the United States, completely exhausting our first edition, and rendering necessary the printing of a second edition, before the work can be presented to the public.

Our advance orders at the present time amount to nearly

10,000 COPIES,

and orders are being received by every mail.

As an evidence of the opinion of the booksellers in different parts of the country relative to this book, we present the following from among the many orders received:

PHILADELPHIA, July 14, 1859.

MESSRS. BROWN, TAGGARD & CHASE: Gentlemen—Please send us, as soon as ready, 500 copies of Mrs. Partington's new book, and oblige
Yours, &c.,
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

NEW YORK, July 12, 1859.

MESSRS. BROWN, TAGGARD & CHASE: Gentlemen—Please increase our order for Mrs. Partington's "Knitting Work" to 500 copies. Our orders from our customers for the book come in quite fast.
Truly yours,
SHELDON & CO.

BALTIMORE, July 16, 1859.

MESSRS. BROWN, TAGGARD & CHASE: Gentlemen—We shall want 100 copies of your new book by Mrs. Partington, when ready. Send per steamer, and oblige
Yours respectfully,
HENRY TAYLOR.

COLUMBUS, July 15, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: You may send us just as soon as ready, 100 copies of Mrs. Partington's new book. Its sale promises to be quite large with us.
Yours truly,
FOLLETT, FOSTER & CO.

We shall be able to publish by the date now specified—August 3—when we shall be ready to furnish the numerous orders received, and any others that we may receive by that time, without further delay.

BROWN, TAGGARD & CHASE,
Publishers, Boston.

FOURTH THOUSAND
OF THAT REMARKABLE BOOK,
COUNTERPARTS:
OR, THE CROSS OF LOVE.
By the Author of "CHARLES AUCHESTER."
Highly praised by RALPH WALDO EMERSON, and by every one who has read it. Cloth, $1. Paper, 50 cents. MAYHEW & BAKER, Publishers, Boston.
H. DEXTER & CO., Wholesale Agents, No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York.
A fresh supply, just received, of THE BASE BALL AND CRICKET-PLAYERS' POCKET COMPANION. 25 cents each.

So many new notions started, people say gives us DINSMORE'S
RELIABLE RAILROAD GUIDE.
THE OLD PIONEER,
Established in 1850.
With a splendid map. Price 25 cents. Free by mail, DINSMORE & CO., No. 8 Spruce-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER HOTELS.
MANCHESTER, VT.
EQUINOX HOUSE,
By C. A. ORVIS.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL,
By E. M. VANDERLIP & SON.

VERMONT HOUSE,
By GEORGE S. STONE.

Manchester is pleasantly situated among the Green Mountains fifty miles north of Troy.

For beautiful scenery, pure, invigorating air, fine roads, and good trout fishing, this place is unsurpassed. There is a good carriage road to the summit of Mt. Equinox, 3,700 feet above tide-water.

Good board may be had in private families at moderate prices.

Three daily trains from Troy, connecting with New-York steamers and Hudson River Railroad.

Time by rail from New-York to Manchester seven hours.

SUMMER BOARDING.—SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Oak Hall, formerly known as the Broadway House, No. 257 Broadway, Saratoga Springs, is now ready for the reception of boarders, having been thoroughly repaired and newly furnished throughout. Strangers seeking a pleasant Summer retreat will know how to appreciate the capacious halls, large and well ventilated rooms of this establishment. Please call and examine before locating. The proprietor, E. F. CARTER, formerly of the Temple Grove House, will be happy to accommodate any of his old patrons and friends that may favor him with a call.

SARATOGA—CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This beautifully located and justly celebrated Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. In consequence of our greatly increasing patronage, the proprietors have made large improvements, and confidently state that Congress Hall stands front among the watering hotels of this country. Our suites of family rooms and parlors are very large and well ventilated, combining the gayety of a hotel with the quiet ease of a family home. Suites of rooms or single rooms can be secured by addressing the proprietors.
HATHORN & MONIGHAN.

EAGLE HOTEL, PATCHOGUE, L. I., is prepared to accommodate a few Summer boarders. This hotel is situated 60 miles from New-York, on the south side of the Island, in direct communication with New-York twice each day. Good fishing in both salt and fresh water; boats and bays in readiness for pleasure or fishing excursions. For particulars, take the cars at 10 A. M. or 3¾ P. M., from Atlantic st., Brooklyn, to Medford Station, or address AUSTIN ROE, Proprietor.

SEA BATHING.—CONGRESS HALL, LONG Branch, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors. The above house is built with all the modern improvements and conveniences for a first class house, and is located within one hundred yards of the beach, between the National and Mansion House. Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by addressing WOOLMAN STOKES, proprietor.

PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—A few rooms are now vacant at this delightful private Summer residence. Parties desirous of securing board will please call and examine the premises. Access almost every hour in the day by steamboats *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming*, from Pier No. 2, North River.
JOHN M. ENYARD, Proprietor.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THREE or four desirable rooms for families or others can be had in a large farm mansion beautifully located near Glen Cove, on immediate application to the subscriber personally, or by letter, addressed CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, Long Island.

RETIREMENT—CHANGE TO DRY COOL mountain air, romantic scenery, baths, soft pure water, ample shaded play-grounds, airy rooms, good food—enough of it. Address a letter, Plainfield, N. J. Reference—J. Davidson, No. 25 Murray-st; Wm. Allen, No. 49 Chambers st.; J. Myers, No. 61 Broadway.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE—NEAR KEYPORT; House fronts the sea at the steamboat dock; elegant groves, fine bathing, fishing, &c.; steamers leave foot of Murray and Barclay sts. every morning and evening; fare 25 cents.
T. POUCHER Proprietor.

LADIES DESIROUS OF OBTAINING Board in the Country, on reasonable terms, can be accommodated in a small private family a short distance from the City. Inquire at No. 68 Murray-st. Two or three children can be accommodated.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to procure board for the month of August, in a farm house or village residence convenient of access to and from the City every day. Address G., Box No. 747 Post-office.

BOARD AT NEWPORT.—GOOD ROOMS CAN be had at Bateman's Point. Apply to
SETH BATEMAN.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST BROADway, for families or single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO PLEASANT Unfurnished rooms and board for gentlemen; a comfortable home, elevated location, modern brown-stone house No. 81 Sands-st., near the ferries. An excellent table, family small, and select; no children. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL OR partial board, for a gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen, at No. 156 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife or two single gentlemen can obtain board and pleasant rooms at No. 67 Henry-st., 5 minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. ferries.

BOARD WANTED—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, not above Peekskill, for a gentleman and his wife, nurse and child. Two large rooms required. Address, stating location and terms, B., Box No. 1,620 Post office.

NO. 30 LAIGHT STREET.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without Board, for gentlemen and their wives, or a few single gentlemen. Terms reasonable. This is a very desirable location, being opposite St. John's Park, the boarders having the privilege of the same.

NO. 39 WEST SIXTEENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or parties of single gentlemen. House first class; location one of the most convenient in the City. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—A YOUNG GENtleman, of unexceptionable character, wishes full board—dinner in the middle of the day—and a small chamber in a private family, in the vicinity of Bleecker-st. and Broadway. Address, immediately, Box No. 4,111, New-York Post-office.

AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE, BETWEEN Broadway and Washington Park, a suite of rooms fronting on Washington place, the most delightful Summer residence in the City. Also, single rooms for gentlemen, with or without full board.

NO. 189 TENTH-STREET.—GENTLEMEN and their wives and single gentlemen can be accommodated with very desirable rooms, with full or partial board. The house is pleasantly located, handsomely furnished, and contains all the modern improvements.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO let on second-story, with breakfast and tea to single gentlemen. References required. Gas and bath in the house, at No. 66 Amity-st.

SOUTHERN MEN
Will please call and examine the new anti-friction
COTTON-PRESS
Both for packing and compressing. Also,
TOBACCO, CHEESE, AND CIDER PRESSES.
All of which are constructed under one patent, issued June 21, 1859, and may be seen by calling on A. H. EMERY, the inventor and patentee, who will remain at his rooms at the Astor House a few days for the purpose of selling to parties desiring an interest therein. Also parties from [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant woman and her son, a young lad; the mother is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; bakes well, and understands milk and butter; the son can take care of a horse and carriage, work about and make himself generally useful; country preferred and wages a secondary consideration. Apply at No. 292 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTAble young women; one is a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; the other can do chamberwork and washing, or chamberwork and take care of children, or would do plain sewing; they can give the best of City reference from their last place. Can be seen till noon, at No. 215 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the thread and needle store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITuation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for many years and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference, and has no objection to go in the country for the Summer months. Can be seen for two days at No. 76 Spring st., in the dry goods store, one block east of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as laundress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 197 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. No objections to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook; is a first-rate cook and baker; understands all kinds of desserts and pastries; if required, has no objection to assist in the washing; has no objection to the country; has best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 123 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, A situation by the week or month; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses; makes shirts; is quick at the needle; kind to children; wages, $6 and $7. Also, a smart girl as general servant; washes and irons well; wages, $8; City or country. Call at No. 218 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, a situation in a private family as cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework; also, a German girl as cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework; both can come well recommended. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN WOman, a situation as cook in a private family; can come well recommended; has no objections to the country. Can be seen, after 9 o'clock on Monday, at her present employer's, No. 16 West 25th st., between 6th av. and Broadway.

WANTED—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED AND competent young woman, a situation in City or country, as general house servant; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; makes first-rate bread. Also, a nice, tidy girl, as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in washing. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country, as first-class cook by a respectable French woman, also as cook and to wash and iron, as waiter and chambermaid, as laundress and chambermaid, as nurse and seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 63 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A STEADY WOMAN, A SITUAtion as good cook; understands the business well; can make excellent pastry and bread; is a good washer and ironer, and will assist in it if required; has good reference. Call at No. 237 Madison-st., from 10 to 4, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A MOST respectable servant, with three years' references: is a girl of neat appearance, very reliable and trustworthy, also, a good washer and ironer, and a most excellent baker. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE GERman girl, who speaks the English language perfectly, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is a very neat sewer; can cut and fit, and is willing to make herself useful. Apply at No. 416 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, MIDDLEaged Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or will do general housework in a small private family; is tidy, and neat in her habits. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as waitress and plain sewer, or as nurse and seamstress, or would take care of an old lady and sew. Call Monday, at No. 271 West 27th-st., between 8th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECtable girl, with undoubted City reference, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NICE AND TIDY girl; is a good cook and baker of bread, pies and biscuit; is also an excellent washer and ironer, and highly recommended. Has no objection to the country. Call at No. 276 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as laundress, chambermaid or waitress. Can be seen at the residence of her present employer, No. 44 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, for a few days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, to go in the country; is a good washer and ironer, and plain cook; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 407 Broadway, first floor.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE DRESSMAKER, one who understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, work by the day or week. Call for one week at No. 154 East 16th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable girl, in a small private family; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 253 East 12th-st., five doors from 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook, wash and iron; has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply for 2 days, at No. 210 West 36th st., between the 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS, ONE as cook, washer and ironer, the other up-stair work and assist in the washing; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 230 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; best of City references given. Call at Mr. BORNER'S, No. 635 4th-st., between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, BY A healthy young woman, whose babe is just four months old. Call at No. 69 5th av., second floor.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGlish, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION AS groom and coachman, by a single man, a Protestant, who can produce satisfactory references as to his being a first-class groom and driver, willing to be useful in the house if required. Has no objection to the country. Of willing and obliging disposition. Would be grateful to his employers. Any communications addressed COACHMAN, Box No. 220 *Times* Office, will be attended to for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener, of extensive experience in laying out new grounds and all improvements, and well acquainted with greenhouse plants and grapes; 18 years in the vicinity of New-York. The most satisfactory City reference 17 years on a first class place. A note addressed to HORTICULTURIST, Box No. 195 *Times* Office will be attended to this week.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE SITUATIONS; the man as coachman or good vegetable gardener, the woman as cook, washer and ironer; both understand their business and can give reference as to character, sobriety, and industry; have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address J. H., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A steady, active, middle-aged man, who perfectly understands his business; is single and free from any incumbrance; will try to give satisfaction; has no objection to a country situation; has lived one year and six months in his last place. Address R. M., at Mr. Corwin's, 900 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman, plain gardener or groom; understands his business well; no objections to the country. Also, by a young man, a situation as coachman, can milk cows and do farming generally. Wages moderate. Call or address

AUCTION SALES.

D. Scott, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL IN JERSEY CITY, ON TUESDAY, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the valuable stone property corner of Washington and York sts.; two houses, Nos. 62 and 64 Newark av.; mean house, No. 23 Morris-st.; seven lots on the corners of Dudley-st and Baresimus, on Grove 8th-st. At the rear of this 100 feet-wide street will be a ferry to run to Desbrosses st, New-York, by December. Also, 4 lots on Jersey-av and South 3d-st. See bills. At No. 106 Vesey-st., or J. H. BRODIE, No. 11 Essex-st., and D. SCOTT, No. 76 Montague st., Jersey City.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK WILL SELL, ON WEDNESDAY, July 27, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 53 Nassau st., a large invoice of fine gold and silver watches, gold jewelry, chains, lockets &c. The attention of the trade is called to this sale, as every article is warranted according to the catalogue, and must be sold to the highest bidder.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS. RICHARDS & WHITING will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 27, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt st. a very choice catalogue of boots and shoes, direct from the manufacturers. Samples will be open for inspection on morning of sale.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC auction at the residence No 61 West 26th st., near 6th av., pla o forte, rosewood suites of parlor furniture, velvet carpets, French lace curtains, pier and mantle mirrors, elegant secretaries bookcases, &c., on THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) July 26, at 11 o'clock precisely.

FREE & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK OF A marble-yard in Brooklyn on WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, in Water st near Fulton ferry, consisting of slabs of Vermont marble of various sizes

Also, at 10½ A. M., at No. 87 State-st, Sheriff's sale of furniture, parlor, chamber and kitchen.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS, EARTHenware and fancy goods. Regular weekly large catalogue sale, by J. S. H. BARTLETT, on TUESDAY, July 26, at 10 o'clock, at No 281 Pearl st.; a sale worthy the notice of City and country dealers, who want cash bargains.

MEDICAL.

THE BOOK TO BE READ BY MEN WITH damaged and broken down constitutions, resulting from over excess and indulgence, is, "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." It treats on the diseases of both sexes and their cure, by use of "TRIESEMAR." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below McDougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by

F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
And at APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y

FARQUAR'S MEDICATED
CALIFORNIA WINE AND BRANDY.

Pure juice of the grape with Peruvian bark, juniper rhubarb, &c., for diarrhœa, dyspepsia, pains in the bowels.

WEAK, DELICATE FEMALES, OR MALES
Are strengthened by it. $1 a bottle. Depôt No. 6 Warren-st., No. 108 Fulton-st., Bushton's, and Nos. 417 and 600 Broadway; Hayes', Brooklyn, and druggists generally.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,

Pupil of Ricord of Paris, and also of Professors Carnochan and Valentine Mott, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c &c. at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skilfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE
Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st. New York City, established in 1834, for the preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated nearly fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction to the habits of the patient; cures without the disgust and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in half the time in less than six hours. It rouses out the poison the taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted by the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. H., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to the business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in his private consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 439 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the author, as above; also, by CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is truly extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, thereby converting them into healthy blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 208 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LAMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages. 12mo. cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 48 Walker-st., near Broadway. A work containing the contents of the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases, and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequalled Parisian Lesson treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evening.

$500 REWARD.

DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE.

It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, and is the only one that creates no nausea, nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet, or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep, or healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Price $1 per bottle. C. H. RING, General Agent No. 178 Broadway, New-York; Redding, Boston; Jennison, Albany; Callender Philadelphia. Also for sale as above, Ring's celebrated Rosewash, price 25 cents.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway. Perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis; attendance till 12 P. M.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby, (No. 139 Crosby;) hours 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac or Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS medicine to be genuine must have my name as the only legal proprietor on each label, and my initials on the seal of every bottle. Nervous Rheumatism, Chorea, St. Vitus' Dance, Palpitation, Vertigo, Wakefulness and many other nervous diseases, have been cured by this medicine. For sale by Druggists generally, and at No. 214 4th-av., New-York; large bottles $1.

Dr. J. T. STRATTON.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARance of the mouth is the strongest letter of recommendation.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, No. 456 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

DENTISTRY.—WANTED—A SITUATION OR an interest with a first class dentist, by a man that has had twelve years experience, and is fully competent to take charge of any branch of the profession. Can give first class references. Address H. C. G., Union-square Post-office, New-York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

GUINNESS' STOUT PORTER.

Messrs. A. GUINNESS, SON & CO., of Dublin, have appointed the undersigned their sealing agent in the United States for their Stout Porter. Orders for this superior Stout, bottled or in bulk, carefully executed. A stock of the Stout in Quarts, Imperial Pints and Ordinary Pints bottled in Dublin by Messrs. G. & J. Sorse, always on hand and for sale by C. E. HALCOTT, No. 11 Pearl-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 81 PINE-ST., NEW YORK, JULY 15, 1859.—The subscribers to the increased capital of this Company will please surrender the receipts given for the amounts of their several subscriptions, in order that said receipts may be canceled and certificates of stock may be issued in lieu thereof. By order.

R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (Eastern Division,) No. 88 Wall-st.
NEW YORK, July 16, 1859.

To meet the numerous applications from parties who had neglected to sign the agreement of 15th December, 1858, requesting permission to place their property in the Trust there by created, the Trustees have unanimously adopted the following resolution, viz.:

"That the Chairman inform all parties, by published notice, who have failed or omitted to sign the Agreement of 15th December, 1858, that the Trustees will purchase for, and receive into the Trust, the same proportion of the demands, bonds, coupons and stock of all such parties as are to be delivered by signers to the Agreement; and will issue wholly in payment therefor, Trust Certificates for the amount of the proportion so delivered, at par, except for Stock, the Certificates for which will be issued at the rate of Ten per Cent. upon the par value: and that the Chairman be, and is hereby authorized, to make the aforesaid purchases from all parties who shall make returns of their several full demands or stock, with satisfactory description thereof."

In pursuance of the above resolution, and in answer to the various applications made to them, the Trustees now give notice that they are ready to purchase the bonds, coupons and stock of, or liquidated and admitted claims against the OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) for Trustees' Certificates, on the terms therein stated. By order of the Trustees.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.

Issue Bills of Exchange and travelers' credit, available in all the cities of Europe. Letters of introduction furnished to persons visiting Europe, to our houses in Paris, London, Liverpool, &c.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF
THE NEW-WORLD INSURANCE CO.,
No 36 Pine-st.,
Great Western Buildings, New-York.

The Directors have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT, payable on demand.

SAMUEL A. PATTERSON,
Secretary.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD-ST.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1859.

This Company has declared a
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 7 PER CENT.
Payable on demand.

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

NEW YORK, July 19, 1859.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on demand.

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

THE
WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 64 Wall-st.,

Has declared a Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent, payable on demand.

HENRY WESTON,
Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER FINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
1859.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,

No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Table of Insurance Stocks sent upon application.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
OF 1859, No 64 William-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE ON THE 1ST August next, on the Seven per Cent. Bonds of the Great Western Railroad Company of Illinois will be redeemed at maturity, at the office of this Company, upon all Bonds, the back Coupons of which shall have been surrendered. and Stock in this Company accepted thereon, in accordance with the compromise, and the Act of Incorporation of this Company.

J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, July 7, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDend of Five per Cent. has been declared by this Company from the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders respectively on and after the 1st of August next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall st. Transfer books will close from and on the 20th inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive. By order of the Board.

T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY CLEVELAND, July 16, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at their office in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The Tranfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 30th day of July until the 10th day of August.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1859.

THE COUPONS FOR INTEREST DUE August 1, 1859, on all classes of Bonds of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, and on the Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, will be paid, on presentation and surrender, at the Corn Exchange Bank, on and after that day.

WM. WALCOTT, Treasurer.

NORTH BRANCH CANAL COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the North Branch Canal Company are hereby notified that, by a resolution of the Board of Managers an installment of Two and a Half Dollars per share is required to be paid to the Treasurer, or his Assistant, at their office, in Wilkesbarre, by the 15th day of September next, and if not paid within thirty days after that time the stock will be forfeited.

GEO. M. HOLLENBACK, Treasurer.

W. G STERLING, Assistant Treasurer.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
July 1, 1859.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN per Cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on demand.

This Company is now prepared to issue policies granting to the assured a participation to the extent of Seventy-five per Cent. on the net profits of the business.

HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
3d-av., cor. 9th-st., New York, July 20, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst to Aug. 1. By order.

W. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE CO.,
No 10 Merchants' Exchange, July 13, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 4th of August next. The transfer books will be closed from July 28 till Aug. 4.

WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY,
No. 69 Wall st. NEW YORK, July 25, 1859.

INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due the 1st day of August next, will be paid at this Office on and after that date.

O. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, July 13, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. hav this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 18th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 10 Wall-st., New-York, July 6, 1859. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Six per Cent, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 6 Wall-st., New-York—New-York, July 6, 1859.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their Seventh regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent., payable on demand. J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK—NEW-YORK, July 20, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One Half per Cent., payable to the shareholders on the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 1st proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

TOWANDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—The semi-annual interest on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of August, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at the office, No. 8 Wall-st.

B. F. WEYMOUTH, Treasurer.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS OF VARIOUS CITIES for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 49 Wall-st. The *American Gas-Light Journal*, representing 183 companies, and nearly $32,000,000, published as above at $3 per annum.

GROCERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, JUNE 20, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 5th of July. SAM'L B. WHITE, Cashier.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 61 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also other descriptions of paper sold on commission, at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON STOCKS, BONDS, &C. Also advances on diamonds, watches jewelry, &c or buys the same for cash, at his private office, No. 116 Broadway, up stairs, room No. 22.

NEW YORK, July 25, 1859.

MR. HOWARD POTTER IS AUTHORIZED by power of attorney to sign the name of our firm.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

A. BELMONT & CO., 50 WALL-STREET,
Buy and collect the Coupons of the State of California as the most favorable terms.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cleveland Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due August 1, will be paid on that day at the Ocean Bank. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 63 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,036

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.	
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
LEONARD APPLEBY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRED'K. H. WALCOTT,	JAS. LOR. GRAHAM, Jr.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	BOWES R. MOILVAINE,
MOSES TAYLOR,	GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	JOHN C HENDERSON,
DANIEL PARISH,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	WATSON E. CASE,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
CHARLES L. VOSE,	SAM'L. D. BRADFORD, Jr.

WARREN DELANO, Jr.,
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Ass't Secretary.

OFFICE
ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 29 WALL ST.
CASH CAPITAL AND ASSETS OVER
$300,000.

At an election held at this office on the 7th day of June the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year viz.:

HENRY GRINNELL,	THOMAS F. YOUNGS,
CALEB BARSTOW,	SAMUEL L. MITCHILL,
EDMUND PENFOLD,	JOSHUA L. POPE,
HANSON K. CORNING,	CUPPER S. RAVES,
OGDEN HAGGERTY,	HENRY DAVIS,
THOMAS MONAHAN,	THEO. POLHEMUS, Jr.,
ALBERT WARD,	ELISHA E. MORGAN,
CHARLES EASTON,	WILLIAM H. CARY,
LOUIS LOBUT,	THOMAS S. NELSON,
SAMUEL G. GLIDDEN,	HENRY G. ELDERMIUS,
STEPHEN CASSERLING,	WILLIAM E. SHEPARD,
THOMAS SCOTT,	LOUTHROP L. STURGES,
ABM. R. VAN NEST,	WILLIAM R. FOSDICK,
WM. A. RALF,	GEORGE F. THOMAS,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	EMERY THAYER,
DANIEL G. BACON,	ZALMON TAYLOR,
A. R. FROTHINGHAM,	BENJ. F. WARDWELL,
LAWRENCE TURNURE,	

And at a meeting of the Board, held on the 13th of July inst., ALBERT WARD, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

Insurances against Fire, Lake, Canal and River risks taken at lowest rates.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL STREET.

CASH CAPITAL.....$250,000
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO R. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE E LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	J. H. HOLCOMB

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.—A gentlemen of considerable mercantile experience will leave next week for Central America, and intends to be absent about ninety days; he would like to be commissioned for the introduction of new and useful articles of merchandize. Through his extensive acquaintance in that part of the country he would be able to sell largely and establish reliable agencies for manufacturers of such goods as are suited to that market, for which a reasonable commission will be charged; undoubted guarantee for a faithful performance of trust will be given. For interview, address CHARLES KNAPP, or call during the week, after 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 146 Lexington-av. N. B.—The attention of sewing machine and hoop and skeleton skirt manufacturers is directed to the above advertisement.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE OR TO lease for a term of years. A large establishment near this city, for the manufacturing of cotton article by steam power, in excellent order. The business is long established, and now is a most thriving condition, under recent patents for improvements. With thirty hands it will clear $30,000 a year, and the business may be extended at pleasure. The owner wishes to retire from active labor. Propositions for an equal partner, who will take the charge of the business, will also be entertained. Address O. S., *Tribune* Office.

$8,000 TO $10,000.—AN OPPORTUNITY SELDOM OFFERED.—Wanted a partner, active or special, to invest the above sum in a staple manufacturing business connected with agriculture. The article is now successfully introduced, and with extended capital, will yield large profits. None but principals treated with, to whom every satisfaction will be given in an interview. Address, stating name, &c., M. & P., Jersey City Post-office.

$3,000.—A NEW VALUABLE PATENT FOR sale for all the Southern States. A fortune, and no mistake; 500 per cent can be made. No other patent has or can be obtained, for the same purpose, to compete with it. Address or call on the inventor and patentee, WM. O. C FRISCHLER, No. 122½ Fulton-st., corner of Nassau, up-stairs.

$10,000 WANTED—IN A PATENT BUSIness, either as partner or otherwise; the business has more than sustained itself for seven months. I wish now to extend it further. The business is the manufacture and sale of Johnson's Patent Churn, patented September 14 1858. Call and see.

DANIEL JOHNSON, No. 529 Broadway.

A SMALL, SELF-INKING HAND-PRESS FOR $20—So simple that a child can operate it. Parties wishing to secure exclusive rights to manufacture, sell or use, can see them in operation at the cheap Job Printing office, No. 378 Broadway. An interest in this valuable patent, and also in a superior cylinder press, can be secured on advantageous terms.

FOR SALE—TO BUTCHERS AND OTHERS—THE old-established meat fish, pork and poultry market, in the City of Brooklyn, doing a good business, with horse, cart and harness and fixtures all complete, suitable for the business, with a two-years' lease, at a low rent. Inquire on the premises, of P. C. VAN VOORHIS, corner of Myrtle and Carlton avs., Brooklyn, N. Y.

$5,000.—PARTNER WANTED IN A SAFE and profitable business, in which $20 000 can be realized in the next year. A person of steady and industrious habits and unexceptionable reference need only apply. Address A., Box No. 103 *Times* Office, with real name.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS HOTEL on Broadway. For particulars. Inquire of D. IRA BAKER, Attorney-at-Law. No. 239 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE.—An elegant chamber suites for City and country in all styles and colors at prices from $25 and upwards, at the old established manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's theatre. Wardrobes, Mattresses, &c.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS trained and ornamented, acknowledged superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Also, mattresses, bedding, &c., for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO. No. 652 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and palliasses WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade JAMES SCOTT, No. 157 Centre, corner Canal-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 1 6t - , etween 9th and 10th sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 14th INST., $5 from the landing of the *Isaac Newton* foot of Cortlandt-st., a BLACK TRUNK, containing its lyr's clothing, marked "E. S. MORRIS, Lockport." Information left at the office of "People's Line," or at 271 West 19th-st.

PERSONAL.

EYE WITNESS, WHO SOME TIME since addressed a note to the subscriber respecting an accident he saw some years ago is requested to call on

C. W. SANDFORD, No. 6 Tryon-row.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOUR IMPORTED BLOODED STALLIONS for sale at TATTERSALL'S, corner 6th av. and 36th-st. They are from the Royal stables of the Kings of Sardinia, Sweden and Prussia. They are splendid animals. Call and see them.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A FEW DRILLS, THE MOST ELEGANT cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway corner of Duane-st.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JNO. DENNER, NIGHT scavenger. Orders left at No. 41 Chatham-st or No. 294 East 12th-st., will be punctually attended to.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

The celebrated first-class screw steamship GREAT BRITAIN, JOHN GRAY, Commander, will sail from Liverpool for New-York, on THURSDAY, June 30, and will sail for Liverpool on return voyage on THURSDAY, July 28.

The state-rooms and dining-room for cabin passengers are in the spacious poop, and are fitted up with every convenience

Rate of passage, (first-class only,) $75, without wines and liquors, which are to be had on board.

As this ship has not been employed in the New-York trade for some time shippers and others are referred to following copy of circular from Liverpool Underwriters:

"LIVERPOOL, June 24, 1858.

The GREAT BRITAIN screw steam-ship being laid on the berth here for New-York, we certify that we consider her in every respect a first-rate conveyance, and are prepared to insure goods in her on the very lowest terms.

Signed,
FAIRBONE, MARTIN & CO.,
WM. ROYDEN & CO.,
CAMPBELL, CROSS & CO.,
JONES PALMER & CO.,
RAWSON, AIKIN & CO.,
CHARLES LANGTON,
C. S. HIND,
FELL, TRUEMAN & CO.,
THOMAS MONES & CO.,
J. THOMAS HOWORTH,
Insurance Brokers."

Freight will be taken at current rates.
For freight or passage apply to
RICHARD IRVIN & CO., No. 96 Front st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WETTON, Commander,

Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the Mails and Passengers on SATURDAY, August 20, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $60.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For Freight or Passage apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Sept. 17.

NEW LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
To sail every 20 days from each port.
STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY.

This well-known and fast steamship, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 45 North River. For freight or passage, apply to

BARGUES & CO., No. 33 South-st.

No freight received on day of sailing. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board. Passengers must have passports from the Spanish Consul agent in Havana, Y. M. Zangroniz.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$118
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt E. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 3.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE.—From Pier No 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.

FARE.

Cabin to Philadelphia	$2 00
Cabin to Cape May	2 00
Steerage to Philadelphia	1 50

No

[Continued from First Page.]

...prehend all villains—I, the Comptroller of ... in my power to strengthen this matter. ... Governor, the General, the Comptroller ... and the Treasurer, join the English and ... in guarding against malcontents and rebels of ... people may be protected, and, with their ... to do business in peace ... all as a ! trouble and they ! ... 9th year, 3d mayor, 30th day."

The United States Minister for Pekin, Mr. WARD, ... here on the 19th inst., chartered an English ... of light draft to do the needful navigation of ... Peiho, and started north on the 18th. Having ... their treaty just eight days before the Flag-... the Americans appear to deem it a point of honor ... ratify in similar advance. All honor and success ... them.

The French Minister having appointed Mr. HUMMEL, an American, to do the duty of French Vice-Consul at ..., with his exequatur, accompany the Hon F. W. ... Secretary of Legation to the supreme Court in her Majesty's ship ..., which they must work.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. HAMMOND, now at Athens, is to be Secretary of Legation at Frankfort; and Mr. F. NORTON, now at Paris, to be Secretary of Legation at Athens.

We have reason to believe, says *Grindley's Home News for India*, that Mr. CORDEN is not unlikely to be appointed to the important office of Governor General of Canada. We know that such a proposition has been discussed in high quarters, and we understand that when the opportunity for putting it into motion arrives, Mr. CORDEN will be prepared to accept the honorable responsibility it will impose upon him.

The *Jewish Chronicle* says that there are 22,000 Jews in the Austrian army in Italy, and a Captain of the Jewish persuasion, in the late engagement, most heroically rescued the colors of his Regiment from the French who had taken it.

The *Leeds Mercury* says that "Gov. SEWARD, of New-York, is now on a tour of observation through our manufacturing districts."

The *Daily News* says that a contract has just been taken by Mr. H. PECHER, of Northfleet dockyard, for the construction of a screw-frigate of 1,300 tons, for the Greek Government.

The submersion between the eastern coast and Tonning is to commence on the 11th of July. The length of the cable is 390 miles. Its submersion is expected to be completed on the 16th of July.

Arrival of General Paez.

General JOSE A. PAEZ and his companions, who came from Venezuela in the brig *Rovena*, arriving at Philadelphia on Sunday, proceeded directly to this City, and put up at the Union-place Hotel.

The reason of the disgust of General PAEZ at the state of things in Venezuela grew out of the jealousy of General CASTRO. His reception in all the cities which he visited was most cordial and unusually enthusiastic. The greeting of BOLIVAR, in 1827, when he last visited Caraccas, was not equal to that extended to General PAEZ when he reached there about the middle of May. Whenever he left his house, there was an ovation to him in the streets of Caraccas. This disaffected Gen. CASTRO, and the constant recurrence of these demonstrations, was evidently the reason of his hatred toward the General, in whom he saw a powerful rival for popularity, and for the Presidency. Had Gen. PAEZ been a mere South American soldier, who could have contented himself to remain, like others, at the head of a *faction*, he would have been able to live in Venezuela; but being a civilian, and having enlightened ideas as to the wants of his country, and determined, if permitted to do so, to devote himself to its elevation and improvement, he was overcome by the power of faction, and chose voluntarily to depart. In taking his leave of his countrymen he said:

"But my words and my example, my conciliating conduct, the respect I always paid to the Government, and my cordial anxiety for your peace, have been of no avail for the benefit of the country. Political passions and the hatred of parties speak louder than my humble voice, and I am condemned to witness your misfortunes, unable to remedy them."

On leaving Caraccas, he was escorted by numberless friends in carriages and on horseback. For a week previous the house in which he stayed was besieged by the ladies of the city, who showed him the most profound attention and bid him farewell with tears. The most intelligent citizens of Caraccas acquiesced in the purpose of Gen. PAEZ to leave the country, as in the midst of revolution they feared for his safety. Now he rests again under the shadow of our free institutions, where, for so many years, he has enjoyed a peaceful exile. His general health is excellent, but he still suffers considerably from the injury received in his foot. He walks with some difficulty, but is daily improving.

Gen. PAEZ is stopping at the Union-place Hotel and is accompanied by his intimate friend and associate in exile, P. J. ROJAS, who left the country against the wishes of Gen. PAEZ, but his position being an uncomfortable one, on account of having been appointed the Secretary of State under Vice-President TOVAR, he decided to accompany Gen. PAEZ to the United States. TOVAR, it is believed, will be a strong candidate for the Presidency at the election which occurs about the 2d of October.

The Sunday Excitement in Philadelphia.

MASS MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF SUNDAY TRAVEL, &c.

The supporters of Sunday travel in Philadelphia held a mass meeting in Independence-square on Saturday evening. Over four thousand persons were present. Mr. AQUILA PASCOS presided. Speeches were made by SAMUEL DAVIS, JOSIAH BOND, (a Quaker,) Messrs. COHEN, MARCHER and COATES, and others, and a series of resolutions, offered by Mr. ANDREW MILLER, was adopted. Among these resolutions were the following:

Resolved, That the act of 1794, known as the Sunday law, wherein it distinguishes the first day of the week as the "Lord's day," and requires the same to be kept sacred and holy, and punishes men with fine and imprisonment for partaking of innocent pleasures, and the performance of religious establishment and mode of worship of one sect of Christians, and takes away from other sects one of those inalienable rights which the Constitution has declared shall be excepted out of the general power of Government, and shall ever remain inviolate.

Resolved, That we respectfully but earnestly admonish the Judges of the Supreme Court that they have a care how they lend their aid to this palpable violation of one of the most valuable provisions of the Constitution of the Commonwealth. It is the great power operating unseen that gives vigor and vitality to other mandates, and forms and effects to their judgments—that secures to them their term of office, and an adequate compensation. Its wise provisions extend to all, and are for all, and the humble and lofty are alike entitled to its protection.

Resolved, That we deem it lawful, right, just, and necessary, that city passenger railroad cars shall run upon Sundays, with the same facility, and under the same restrictions and regulations, that they run upon any other day.

Resolved, That we will use all honorable and lawful means to have the existing laws of this State so modified as to allow passenger railroad cars, as well as every other public conveyance, to run upon Sundays.

The *North American* says the city was quiet last Sunday:

There were no rail cars moving in the city proper, and so quiet was everything that we found almost nothing to chronicle for this morning, touching any violation of good order. The Ridge-avenue and Darby Railroad cars, passing into the suburbs, ran as usual.

The subject of keeping inviolate the fourth commandment was continued in several pulpits. The Rev. Dr. BASE having preached on the previous Sunday upon the desecration of the seventh—or rather the first—day, resumed the topic by descanting upon the value of the Sabbath "as a day of sacred rest."

At the Church of the Rev. JOHN CHAMBERS, the pastor dwelt upon the evils of vending spirituous liquors, and devoted his discourse to showing that the war now being waged upon the bosom of Italy is less deadly than the havoc made in the ranks of the people—soul and body—by the army of liquor sellers.

In another quarter—the church in New Market, above Poplar-street—a sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. CATHCART, questioning the value of that piety which is enforced by policemen, and enjoined by police magistrates. The church was filled to overflowing. *Per contra*, the Rev. G. D. CARROW, late a missionary in Buenos Ayres, discoursed in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church upon the sanctity of the Sabbath, and the sophistry advanced by those who would undermine its observance; and, *per contra* again, the Rev. Dr. BASE's sermon of the previous Sunday was reviewed, at Handel and Haydn Hall, by the Rev. Mr. KARECHER.

From the Mediterranean Squadron.

The Navy Department is in receipt of dispatches of Flag-Officer LAVALETTE, of the Mediterranean Squadron, dated on board the flag ship *Wabash*, at Trieste, June 29.

It appears that, owing to the unsettled state of Tuscany and the Papal States, and apprehensions of an outbreak at Naples, as well as by request of the United States Ministers at Rome and Naples, the *Macedonian* and *Wabash* remained cruising upon the coast of Italy for several months. But, as the officer in charge apprehended little danger to American merchantmen, (few of whom were in that vicinity,) he proposed to sail with the *Wabash*, on the 3d of July last, for other points on the shore of the Mediterranean. The Consul of Venice had asked for an American war vessel to visit that neighborhood, but there were no vessels in the squadron of draught light enough for that purpose.—*Constitution*.

Some four years ago, one ALFRED FYLER was tried and convicted of the murder of his wife, in Onondaga County, but was subsequently declared to be insane, and was sent to the Utica Asylum. His board and clothing were charged to the county. FYLER was a man of property, and the Board of Supervisors instructed the District-Attorney to commence proceedings against him for the recovery of the same, amounting to $600. At the late term of the Supreme Court a decision was rendered, to the effect that the property of FYLER is available to the payment of his board at the Asylum.

POLITICAL.

A Bedford Springs correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says:

"As an evidence of the way the Administration organs and backers treat Governor PACKER, let me relate a circumstance which took place a short time since in this vicinity. Nearly all the leaders of the Democratic party here, headed by JOB MANN, (former member of Congress for this district,) recommended an Old-Line Whig to Governor PACKER for the office of Notary Public. No other name having been presented to him, anxious to oblige his old friend MANN, (and unwilling to follow the example of Mr. BUCHANAN, who refuses to recognise any man as a Democrat who does not support his Administration,) Governor PACKER promptly appointed the person recommended, notwithstanding those who signed the petition were mainly Lecompton Democrats. With the knowledge of these facts, the last number of the Bedford *Gazette* (General BOWMAN'S old paper) comes out in a sneering article in regard to the selection referred to, and objects to the appointment on the ground that the person receiving it had only once voted the Democratic ticket. This proceeding has excited intense disgust here. I mention it to show how steadily the suicidal policy of Mr. BUCHANAN is shunned by his followers.

Anybody who doubts whether Mr. BUCHANAN is a candidate for reelection has only to observe his manœuvres since his arrival at the Springs. The article of the Pittsburg *Post* gave him undissembled satisfaction, while it is undoubted that all the attacks upon BRECKINRIDGE, DOUGLAS, WISE and HUNTER, were fully approved, if not distinctly authorized by him, in order that these men may be got out of the way. If he can, by means of his patronage, elect enough delegates from the North to the National Convention, who, by uniting themselves to a solid Southern delegation, might force his selection at that body, he will have no hope of an election by the people, but may, should it go to the House, by means of his patronage, buy up a State or two, and thus manage to prolong his power four years more. JAMES BUCHANAN is a candidate for reelection, and those who doubt it will be convinced in all time."

The Democratic (Buchanan) State Committee of Pennsylvania have issued another address to the people of the State. It is devoted principally to a discussion of the naturalization question; indorses the Administration view of that subject, and branches off into vigorous abuse of the Massachusetts Republicans for the adoption of the two-years' amendment. The address is signed by ROBERT TYLER, chairman of the Committee, who writes in the first person singular.

Mr. JOHN FORSYTH through the Mobile *Register* discourses of his Slavery platform as follows:

"Slavery is right, not merely because we have the 'niggers' and do not know what to do with them—not merely because present good flows from it—but because it is a divine institution, resting upon the same basis as government or marriage.

The essential condition of all property is its capacity of being bought and sold.

The buying and selling of slaves can, therefore, be criminal only if the holding of slaves be criminal.

The buying and selling of slaves cannot be more criminal in one place than in another—in Africa more than in Virginia.

If the buying of slaves is morally wrong in Africa it is morally wrong in Virginia, or anywhere else; and if it is morally wrong to buy slaves, it is morally wrong to hold them.

The morality of the Slave-trade, therefore, can be assailed only by denying that Slavery rests upon the same foundation as marriage and government, or the tenure of any species of property."

The Opposition State Convention of Georgia, held at Macon a few days ago, adopted the following declaration:

"We believe that the further agitation of the subject of Slavery will tend to no practical good to any portion of the country, and should therefore cease—regarding the principle as settled, both by legislative enactment and judicial interpretation, that the people of the Territories when they come to form a State Constitution, *and at no other time*, (by unfriendly legislation or otherwise,) shall decide the question for themselves.

We furthermore repudiate the doctrine of 'Squatter Sovereignty' in all its forms, as an insidious and certain mode of excluding the South from the common territory of the Union, and stand ready to oppose sternly and uncompromisingly all who advocate that doctrine."

The official vote of Virginia in the late Gubernatorial campaign, is just announced, after a very long delay. The vote stands 77,229 for LETCHER, and 71,427 for GOGGIN; electing Mr. LETCHER by a majority of 5,802.

FROM KANSAS.

The Constitutional Convention.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WYANDOTTE, KANSAS, Saturday, July 16.

At noon, yesterday, the debate commenced on the subject of the Northern Boundary, and the argument has just closed. The vote was immediately taken, and resulted in establishing the State boundary upon our present outskirts, except on the West. The Convention agreed upon the twenty-third meridian of longitude west from Washington, which makes our State about 300 miles in extent from East to West, and 210 from North to South. It is thought by some that it should have been one or two degrees further West, and such amendment may still be made when the article comes back from the Committee on Arrangement and Phraseology.

The delegates from Nebraska having been invited to speak, occupied their time yesterday. They spoke of the unanimous desire on the part of the people of Southern Nebraska, to be annexed to our prospective State. It was said that the Platte was a dangerous stream that was very seldom forded, and whenever the people south of the river are called by business to the Territorial Capitol, they cross the Missouri River into Iowa, travel North—then cross the Missouri again into the Territory on the north side of the Platte. The river will therefore become a natural division. Besides, it was said, there was a bad state of feeling between the inhabitants on the two sides of the Platte—a rivalry that will be permanent. The Capitol question had been in issue, and the contest had resulted, on two occasions, in a general fight in the Legislature. They need annexation as a commercial and financial measure, as well as a political one. Although the majority of our members were strongly biased against the measure, it was admitted by all parties that the best possible arguments were presented, and such as were entitled to full consideration.

The Convention has expended two days' sessions in debates upon the eligibility of negroes and mulattoes as voters. On Friday, 16th, Mr. MCDOWELL (Dem.) of Leavenworth, moved to insert in the Constitution a provision excluding negroes and mulattoes from the exercise of the right of suffrage. The motion was voted down; Messrs. MCDOWELL and FOSTER (Democrats) casting the only votes in its favor. The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole. The article on Schedule was partially adopted, and made the special order for Monday next.

The Preamble to the Bill of Rights, previously announced, as reported by the Committee, has been rejected, and the following amendment substituted:

"We, the people of Kansas, grateful to Almighty God for the civil and religious privileges vouchsafed to us, to insure the full and perfect enjoyment of our rights as American citizens, do hereby ordain and establish this Constitution of the State of Kansas.

The Convention has now been in session two weeks, but its work is not half accomplished.

RANDOLPH.

Regatta at Nahant—Another to take place in August.

From the Boston Journal, July 23.

A spirited and closely-contested yacht race came off in Massachusetts Bay yesterday. There was a large fleet of sailing-craft in and about the harbor of Nahant, which at one time numbered one hundred and fifty sail. Besides those yachts which took part in the regatta, were seen the schooner *Prioress*, of Newburyport, decked with gay flags, and bearing a lively party of excursionists; the sloop *Una*, a vessel of great speed, with a party of ladies on board; the pilot-boat *Friend*, Capt. NASH; schooner *Breeze* of Salem; State yacht *Whisper*, *White Squall*, *Scud*, Capt. R. B. FORBES, yacht *Howard*, Capt. CLARK, and other craft of lesser note.

During the progress of the race the revenue cutter *Morris*, Capt. WARICOMB entered the harbor, and the steamer *Neptune*, with a large party of excursionists, was steaming about the bay all the forenoon. The steamer *Nelly Baker* was gaily decorated with flags and streamers, and carried a multitude of passengers to and from Nahant. Other boats were present from Beverly, Swampscott, Lynn, Salem and Newburyport.

There were two matches, the first for vessels over twenty tons, in which were entered six yachts, as follows: *William S. Thacher*, 29 tons, Capt. MACOMBER; *Surprise*, 53 tons, Capt. THAYER; *Stella*, 76 tons, LEWIS TAPPAN; *Young America*, 52 tons, Capt. QUINN; *Yankee Maid*, 34 tons, Capt. STONE; *Pearl*, 32 tons, Capt. ROLAND—all schooners belonging in Boston.

The second match was open to all vessels of twenty tons and under, and the entries were as follows: Schooner *Myth*, 6 tons, Capt. SEARS, South Boston; schooner *H. P.*, 7 tons, Capt. TARBOX, of the Harbor Police; schooner *J. Q. Adams*, 13 tons, Capt. SOUTHER, Quincy; sloop *Whip*, 18 tons, Capt. WILLIAMSON, East Boston; sloop *Tornado*, 10 tons Capt. TARBELL, South Boston; schooner *Dolphin*, 2 tons, C. E. RAND, Nahant; schooner *Young Raven*, 16 tons, ROBERT CLARK, Nahant; schooner *Nettle*, 20 tons, WILLIAM B. FOWLE, Jr., Boston; schooner *Charles Amory*, 12 tons, Capt. JOHNSON, Nahant.

In both cases an allowance of 30 seconds per ton was made for intermediate tonnage. The prizes for the first class boats were: For the first, a silver pitcher valued at $50, or money; second, a silver goblet, valued at $25. The first race was from the Judges' boat, schooner *Cygnet*, Capt. JOHNSON, moored directly in front of the Nahant House, a distance of ten miles around "Hall-Way Rock," and return: the second race, from the same point around a flag-boat, schooner *Topsy*, Capt. LUSCOMB, six miles and return.

At 12½ o'clock a gun from the Judges' boat signalized the first-class vessels to start, and they got away in fine style, sailing past the Judges' boat on the port bow, when their time was taken. As soon as the first-class vessels were full under way, the second-class yachts were started with the same success. As they all sped away before the wind, their sails "wing and wing," they presented a striking and beautiful appearance, which was not materially lessened by their approach on different tacks after rounding the flag buoys.

In the first race the prize was won by the *Surprise*, the second prize by the *Young America*. In the second race the first prize was awarded to the *Whip*, and the second prize, lying between the *Nettle* and the *Tornado* was not awarded, owing to a feeling of disapprobation on the part of the Captain of the latter on the point of measurement. The matter will be settled to-day. The quickest time was, however, made by the *Scud*, Captain FORBES, who sailed around the six-mile buoy and returned in 6 hours, 1 minute, and 3 seconds.

The Judges were Hon. C. Levi Woodbury, Nahant; Capt. Gorham Lovell, East Boston; George Sanborn, Esq., Salem; Capt. Thomas Stowe, Swampscott; Alvin Adams, Jr., Boston.

The success attending the regatta of yesterday has induced its projectors to proceed at once to arrange the preliminaries for a grand regatta to come off during the month of August, for a purse of $500 or a service of silver of that value. Such a race will be likely to attract many of the celebrated yachts of New-York, Newport and other places, to Nahant, as assurances have already been given for the attendance of the New-York Yacht Squadron.

The Suspected Slaver at New-Bedford.

From the New-Bedford Mercury, July 22.

We learn no further developments relating to the seizure of the ship *Atlantic* at this port. Among other rumors afloat is one that the house of AMORES, AMARGOS & Co. of New-York, had received from Havana the sum of $20,000 for the purchase of two ships for the Slave-trade, and in this connection it is intimated that this sum has been applied in the purchase of the *Atlantic* and *Comoro*. The *Comoro* alone has been fitted through the agent of one of the most respectable mercantile houses in this city, at an expense of nearly double the sum above stated, and her captain and owner, by advertisement in our columns, invites the closest scrutiny of the Government authorities as to the character of the vessel and the purpose of her proposed voyage. The *Atlantic* is said to have been seized upon information lodged in the United States District Court, at Boston, by parties in New-York, and the case will be legally investigated. In the meantime the vessel remains in charge of United States Deputy Marshal FREEMAN, Jr., and will be discharged in order for search. Well informed merchants, with whom we have conversed, assure us that upon the presumption that she is intended for a whaling voyage, there is apparently nothing to excite special remark in the manner in which she has been fitted for sea, and being under the immediate direction of her master and owner the avowed objects of her voyage appear to have been judiciously planned.

As the *Atlantic* was coming up the harbor, in charge of the United States Deputy Marshal, one of her crew jumped overboard, and was picked up by the Revenue Cutter, and delivered into the custody of a police officer, who took him ashore, and confined him in the Central Station House. He was handcuffed, but not securely placed under lock and key, and during the temporary absence of the officer, he ingeniously effected his escape, and returned to the ship. He is a Canadian by birth, and was intoxicated at the time he jumped overboard.

PERSONAL.

The Manchester (N. H.) *American* has the following bit of personal gossip: "Seven years ago an English boy of 17, a stranger, engaged to work for us at type-setting, with which he had an indifferent knowledge. He was John Bull all over, persistent, stubborn and industrious—setting type by day and reading law in Riddle's building at evening. Some eight months passed, when he told us confidentially that a fortune was due his family in England from the recent decease of an uncle. His father was poor and aged, and he, himself, was the only claimant who was able to look after it. The next week he took passage for Liverpool. It was two years before we heard of him. Then he returned jolly and radiant with a fortune for himself and family of over $60,000. We were anxious for an explanation of the strange success of the almost penniless adventurer. "Pluck and Pen" had done the work. He applied to the then Foreign Secretary, and showed that persistence and courage which won him the influence and advice without which his efforts would have been utterly useless. He is now a thrifty young lawyer in Wall-street, and would knock down any Englishman who should dare disparage the old British premier."

The *Constitution* says the Diplomatic Corps at Washington were much elated by the news of the armistice. Several pleasant social reunions have, in consequence, taken place between representatives of nations which the continuation of hostilities might bring into deadly conflict with each other. Diplomats and their secretaries and *attachés* hob-a-nobbed with a *gusto* and confiding tone that showed their appreciation of peaceful relations among their sovereigns.

Dr. Thomas D. Warren, of North Carolina, has renewed his offer of a hundred dollar prize for the best essay on some medical subject, to be competed for by the members of the graduating class of the Medical College of Virginia.

The Castleton Medical College of Vermont has conferred the degree of M. D. on Dr. S. N. Marsh, of New-York.

The Rev. Levi Janvier, for sixteen years past a missionary in India, is on a visit to his home at Pittsgrove, Pa.

Three æronauts, Messrs. King, Allen and Turrene, are to make a balloon ascension from New-Bedford early in August.

Prof. L. Barber has been appointed Librarian of Troy University.

Carleton, the Irish novelist, has commenced public readings at Belfast.

OBITUARY.

The Hon. James P. Scriven, a prominent politician in Georgia of the State-Rights Party, died at the Virginia Hot Springs, July 16, aged 60. He was a physician, pursued his medical studies in England, under Sir Astley Cooper, and practiced his profession in Savannah until 1835, when he retired. He had been a member of the Georgia Senate, Superintendent of the Savannah Water-Works, and Mayor of the city.

The Hon. John W. Nash, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Petersburgh (Va.) District, died at Powhatan C. H., July 17. He was formerly State Senator.

Peh-Kwei, Governor of Canton, successor of Yeh, died recently.

The Hon. George Crookshank, of Toronto, died a few days since. He was born in New-York, of Scottish parentage, but at the conclusion of the War of Independence, his family, with others of the United Empire Loyalists, emigrated to the Provinces. Mr. Crookshank held the post of Canadian Deputy Commissary General, until the conclusion of the war of 1812, when he retired upon half pay. He received, on selling in Toronto, three hundred acres of land, still known as the Crookshank estate. His age was 86.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The erection of public drinking-hydrants in Philadelphia has been ordered by the City Councils. The *Ledger* describes the plan: "The Committee finally decided to award one contract for the erection in front of the State-house, of a hydrant, in accordance with the plan of Mr. Gordon. This will combine the hydrant with a lamp-post, of highly ornamental description. At Third and Chesnut streets, a hydrant similar to the above, will be erected, the lamp arrangement being dispensed with. Each of these fountains will have their spouts. A handsome iron fountain is to be constructed at the junction of Front and Market streets. This fountain will have troughs, so arranged as to furnish water for horses. The other hydrants will be plain."

Father Finatti, Catholic clergyman of Brookline, Mass., finding that his entreaties to his parishioners to stop the selling of liquor to be of no avail, has caused three of them to be prosecuted under the law, and on Tuesday they were examined before a Justice of the Peace, who passed the usual sentence of fine with twenty days in the House of Correction, from which they appealed to the Superior Court. Father Finatti was in Court, and stated that for three years he had used every means to induce the Irish to refrain from selling liquor.

The trial of W. Hill before the United States District Court, at Galveston, for the murder of W. W. Lyon, of New-York, on board the steamship *Matagorda*, consumed an entire week, and after argument by the District-Attorney, Mr. Mason, and Messrs. Jack and Andrews, who were appointed by the Court on the defence, the case went to the jury, who rendered a verdict of guilty.

The number of public functionaries in Spain is 229 169, or one for every 73 of the population, a larger proportion than in any other country in Europe. In Spain, also, the expense of collecting the taxes is more than 21½ per cent. of the amount; it is not half as much either in England, France or Belgium

For several months past a woman, calling herself A. A. Goddard, has been carrying on extensive "operations" in Roxbury, Mass, by which she has, it is alleged, victimized a number of merchants and respectable ladies in sums varying from five to several hundred dollars. She has been arrested.

An ingenious rascal posted himself by the railroad track at Mousup station when a Methodist excursion train was returning from Providence to Norwich, Ct., a few days ago, and as the ladies waved their handkerchiefs from the car windows, he reached up and caught a whole armful of them at once. He escaped with his plunder.

A steamer of 314 tons burthen is to be built at East Boston to be used in carrying passengers and freight between the divisions of the Sandwich Islands. She will be 130 feet long, 26 feet 6 inches beam, and 16 feet deep. She will have a composition propeller 9 feet in diameter, and will be rigged as a hermaphrodite brig.

The annual fair of the New-Hampshire State Agricultural Society will this year be held at Dover, on the grounds occupied for the same purpose last year. The fair will commence on the morning of the 5th of October, and continue open three days.

Several new papers have made their appearance. The *Weekly Anglo-African*, edited by colored men, is published in this City; the *Evening Dispatch*, a small daily, at Leavenworth, Kansas; the *Portage Lake Mining Gazette*, a weekly, at Houghton, Michigan.

M. Dien announces at Paris that, on Sunday evening, the 5th of July, at 10:15, he discovered a new comet in the constellation of Perseus. Its nebulous intensity is equal to a star of the ninth magnitude.

A woman has been arrested in Baltimore for a horrible traffic in human bones, obtained from graveyards, and offered for sale at a bone factory in Old Town.

The first vessel from Hamilton, C. W., to Liverpool direct—the *Union*—sailed a few days since, with a full cargo of staves. The Hamilton papers are enthusiastic over this circumstance.

The corner-stone of the new Western Pennsylvania Insane Asylum was laid on the Backhouse farm, near Pittsburgh, on the 19th July.

College Matters.

The Trustees of the People's College of this State will hold their annual meeting in the town of Havana, on the 10th of August. The Rev. ASA D. SMITH, of New-York, has engaged to deliver an address before the Corporation of the College and other friends of the Institution on that day. It is expected, also, that Governor MORGAN, Ex-Governor HUNT, Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS, Hon. GERRIT SMITH, and Hon. JAMES S. WADSWORTH, will be present on the occasion, and will each briefly address the audience after the address of Dr. SMITH. The "Building Committee" have caused three stories of the main edifice of the College building, above the basement story, to be erected, and a commencement to be made on the fourth. The building is to go up and to be roofed this season.

The following honorary degrees were conferred at the Commencement of Hamilton College, held last week:

D.D.—Rev. George Warren Wood, New-York, (Graduate of Dartmouth, 1833); Rev. Wm. Whiting Newell, Syracuse, (Graduate of Yale, 1830); Rev. Benjamin J. Wallace, Philadelphia, (Graduate of West Point, 1830.)

LL.D.—Hon. Daniel Pratt, Syracuse, (Graduate of Union, 1830); Hon. Alexander Smith Johnson, Albany, (Graduate of Yale, 1835); Oliver Lorenzo Barbour, Saratoga Springs, (Supreme Court Reporter.)

MURDER AT PLATTSBURGH, N. Y.—The Troy *Whig*, July 25, says: "A deep gloom pervaded the portion of the community this morning, upon the announcement that a dispatch had been received in this city from Plattsburgh, that CORNELIUS H. BAILEY, a former well-known resident of Troy, had been shot down in cold blood. The facts in the case have not as yet transpired, but sufficient is known to render it certain that an atrocious murder has been committed. We learn that, in company with several friends from New-York and Keesville, he was the guest at the public house of one TOMASY, and that a violent dispute arose, which terminated in the sad and untimely death of Mr. BAILEY. The deceased was a young man, 22 years of age, and was formerly a clerk in the Bank of Troy, from which institution he retired a year since, we believe, to enter into business relations with his immediate relatives of Plattsburgh.

[Advertisement.]

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN,

Especially designed for the use of the *Medical Profession* and the *Family*. For sale by all prominent druggists. A. M. BININGER & Co.,

No. 338 Broadway, New-York, Sole Importers.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

The lustre of the diamond is not to be compared to the productions that emanate from a gifted and well balanced mind. Alas! how deplorable is it when such endowments become vitiated by malpractices and the utter prostration of the physical powers. Constitutions thus impaired come within the scope of Dr. H. A. BARROW's experience. He may be consulted as usual at his residence No. 194 Bleecker-street, four doors below McDougal-street, New-York, from 11 to 2 and from 4 to 8 daily, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Let the pallid, broken-down, spiritless man try to dyspepsia and liver-complaint hasten to obtain these pills. There is health and life in them for all thus afflicted. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 25.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, 1874	101½	200 Reading R.	60 44
2,000 Ill. Int. Bonds	102	300 do	s3 44¾
1,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	88¾	400 do	44⅞
36,000 Missouri 8.6s	90 83	200 do	c 45
12 000 do	83¾	200 do	45½
1,000 Cal. S. 7s. Bonds	81½	100 do	s10 45
1,000 Virginia 6s	94¾	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	7⅛
6,000 do	b30 81½	60 Mich. Central R.	s3 42
2,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	89¾	300 do	s30 41¾
1,000 N. Y. C. & H. '76	100¾	60 do	b10 42
12,000 Ill. C. R. B.	s3 84	200 do	b30 41⅞
9 000 do	84¾	100 do	s10 42
2 000 La C. & M. L. G. B.	15½	100 M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	20¾
70 Merchants' Bank	105	370 do	20¾
10 Am. Ex. Bank	102½	250 do	s10 20¾
13 Continental Bank	89¾	100 do	s30 20¾
8 Bank of America	112	300 do	s30 20¾
124 New-York Gen. R.	74½	200 Ful. Central R.	b30 64
412 do	74¾	200 do	s30 64
150 do	stw 74¾	250 Ga. & Chic. R.	s10 64
650 do	74¾	100 do	c 84½
100 do	stw 74¾	150 do	s3 64
60 do	s5 74¾	100 do	s30 63¾
100 do	s10 74¾	70 do	83¾
100 do	bnwk 74¾	150 do	s30 64
100 Hud. River R.	c 33¼	200 Chic. & R. I. R.	s15 61¾
200 do	b60 33¼	100 do	s3 61⅞
400 Cleve. & Tol. R.	c 33¾	100 do	s10 61⅞
200 do	b10 23¾	250 do	b60 afc. 20 61¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Mis'ri St. 6s	s30 83	6 Erie Railroad	6¾
2,000 do	83¼	25 Harlem Railroad	10
3,000 do	83⅞	50 Chic. & R. I. R.	s10 61¾
1,000 Indiana S. 5s	88	200 Reading Rail	b60 64¼
1 000 Louisiana S. 6s	93	100 do	64
8,000 Ill. C. R. R.	s60 64	300 M. So. & N. Ia.	s 21
13 Union Bank	100	300 Gal. & Chi. R.	b15 64
200 N. Y. Central R.	74½	60 do	64

MONDAY, July 25—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, July 23, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of July 16:

Decrease in Loans	$471,498
Decrease in Specie	2,020,767
Decrease in Circulation	30,049
Decrease in undrawn Deposits	2,833,968

Including, the Clearing House operation of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	July 16, 1859.	July 23, 1859.	July 18, 1859.
Capital	$66,717,000	$68 508,657	$68,508,657
Loans	118,940,482	118,934,160	120,405,058
Specie	35,515,243	21,196,912	23,223,679
Circulation	7,351 035	8,170,626	8,201,675
Gross Deposits	105,470,896	94,416,053	97,257,070
Exchanged	15,365,206	19.114,110	19.121.159
Undrawn	90,105.690	73 301,943	78,135,911
In Sub-Treasury	5,335,940	5,165,552	4,262,670

The Specie line on the present Statement results almost precisely as the run of the averages in the large Banks down town indicated, and as estimated in our weekly review this morning. The decrease conforms to the Export demand of the week, while the receipts from the country replace the sums paid into the Sub-Treasury. This week the California remittances will more than cover the probable export demand, while the Sub-Treasury will make no further gain from present appearances. The Loan column, as anticipated, falls something below $120 000,000. The distant Bank balances, particularly from the South and Southwest, where Exchange on New-York is in demand and growing scarce, are being rapidly drawn down. And it is not improbable that before the turn of the season New-Orleans will have to send forward several millions of Specie. The general Deposit line is down to about seventy-five millions; so that the present *percentage* of Specie is a strong one, equal to *twenty-eight per cent.*, or 8 ℔ cent. above the standard deemed satisfactory by the Associated Bankers.

The restoration of peace in Europe, announced in the morning dispatches from the Quebec steamer, is heartily welcomed on the Merchants' Exchange, and among our Banks and Bankers. The event, coming so quick after the announcement of the preliminary armistice, creates much discussion also among the Stock Brokers; but as the sudden rise on *that* news last week did not hold twenty-four hours, *this* confirmation is acted upon with caution, and the changes in the market, as compared with Saturday, amount on the average to about ¼ ℔ cent.; something more on two or three of the Western shares, such as Rock Island, Illinois Central (and the Bonds of the same Company,) and Michigan Guaranteed, but scarcely so much on the State and United States Stocks, which, of all others, ought, perhaps, to feel the influence of the news. The sales of New-York Central and Philadelphia and Reading, were mostly at the advance of ¼ ℔ cent. The difference in the general temper of the market is that there is less disposition than at the close of last week to press new contracts for the decline. The dealings this afternoon were sluggish, but prices steady.

We have to record another very quiet day in Money affairs, in which may be included the Foreign Exchanges, though the first steamer day for the Boston mail of Wednesday. On London the rates remain 110¼@110⅜, but with every appearance of a light business until after the receipt of the next Cunard mail, due *via* Boston, toward the close of the week. French Exchange is also in easy demand, and the terms made accommodating both at 60 days and sight, f.5.13¾ for the former, and f.5.11¼@f.5.11½ for the latter. The Discount Brokers report very little business. At some of the Banks there is a fair offering of short paper from their mercantile dealers; at others, the report is dull. The Stock Brokers get money on demand, or on short notice, at 5@6 ℔ cent.; mostly at 5 on State Stocks.

The Customs this week open with $148,000 paid in to-day. The original entries are falling off, and, unless the withdrawals from Bonded Warehouse improve, the week's receipts will be light. The other payments into the Sub-Treasury are $414,000; the disbursements $673,000; the balance this afternoon $5,053,299.

The certified claims upon the Post-office Department, for which the regular appropriation was thrown over by the action of the last Congress, find a market with Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS and other parties at from 85@87 ℔ cent., buyers, and 88@90, sellers, according to the sums and shape of Certificates offered. Bounty Land Warrants have improved in demand, though the recent advance has brought in a fair supply.

The Foreign news imparted additional firmness to Cotton, but somewhat increased the depression on the Corn Exchange.

We direct attention to the advertisement of the Toledo City Loan, 7 ℔ cent., on sale with Messrs. MARIE & KANZ, No. 27 William-street.

The vacancy in the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Board of New-York Trustees, caused by the decease of the late JOSEPH FOWLER, is filled by Mr. HENRY GRINNELL.

Mr. JENKINS VAN SCHAICK will continue the business of the late firm

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2449. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA AT HALIFAX.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Tuesday, July 26.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, arrived at Halifax at 1 P. M. to-day, with advices from Liverpool to the 16th inst. The Nova Scotia line closed for the night, without transmitting the report for the Associated Press, and we are compelled to await the arrival of the horse express, which will be due about 4 o'clock to-morrow morning.

[The wires were working so horribly at the Eastward in consequence of the thunder showers, that it was considered almost impossible to get the news over the wires in season for the morning, even if the Express arrived at Sackville in time, and the lines were accordingly closed for the night.—REPORTER.]

The College Regatta on Lake Quinsigamond.

WORCESTER, Mass., Monday, July 25.

The College Regatta took place on Lake Quinsigamond, in this city, this afternoon. Two boats were entered by the students of Harvard, one by Yale and one by Brown. The prize, a handsome flag, and which confers the championship of the Colleges for the coming year, was given to the boat *Harvard*, of Harvard University, which made the three miles in 19 minutes 18 seconds. The *Yale* made the distance in 20 minutes, 18 seconds; the *Avon* in 21 minutes, 13 seconds; and the *Atlantic* in 24 minutes, 40 seconds.

The City Regatta to-morrow promises to be of great interest. Many persons are already here from Boston and New-York to witness it, and more will arrive in the morning.

Georgia Congressional Nomination—Fire.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, July 26.

The Hon. JOHN J. JONES has been nominated by the Democrats for Congress as the successor of the Hon. A. H. STEPHENS.

The Bufinton House and nearly an entire block at Jacksonville, Florida, was destroyed by fire on the 17th inst. Loss $20,000.

The British Mail Steamer Berlin Ashore.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 26.

The brig *Bloomer* at this port from St. Thomas, July 5, reports that the British mail steamer *Berlin*, of the Southampton line, went ashore on Anguilla Reef, on the night of June 26, and bilged.

The United States Consul at St. Thomas was sick with yellow fever.

The Sailing of the Canada.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 26.

The mails per the steamship *Canada*, for Liverpool, *viâ* Halifax, will close here at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning, but she will not sail until 10 o'clock.

Sailing of the Steam Sloop-of-war Lancaster.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 26.

The United States steam sloop-of-war *Lancaster* sailed this morning from Chester for the Pacific.

Musical.

We have received Nos. 33 and 35 of the *Musical Friend*. The merits of this excellent publication, which has now fairly passed out of the bounds of experiment into the area of the most confirmed success, are being deservedly recognized. The orders for it both in the City and from the country, are, we understand, on a most encouraging scale, and we are very glad to hear it. The *Musical Friend* may justly be regarded as one of the civilizing agents of the day; placing, as it does, gems of musical inspiration—the most elaborate as well as the most simple pieces—within the reach of all who can appreciate the divine art. As an example of the quantity and quality of the music afforded for ten cents, the contents of either of the numbers now before us, may be cited. No. 33 gives us "the Balance of Power," an elaborate arrangement of the National Anthems of France, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, with the "Hymn of Italy;" the romance "Nina," by MILLARD; a *vondoletto* for the piano, by CROISEZ, and the old Scotch song "Bonnie Dundee," arranged with delightful simplicity. No. 34 comprises selections of the most popular airs from MEYERBEER'S new opera "*Le Paradon de Ploermel*;" a popular song from WALLACE'S *Maritana*; a lively *Barcarole*, by SPOHR, and a couple of charming FRENCH *Contre-danses*, by CHARLES D'ALBERT.

Cricket.

NEW-YORK VS. NEW-BRUNSWICK.

The second eleven of the New-York Club played against the New-Brunswick Club on Monday, 25th inst., at Hoboken. The New-York Club was defeated. The following is the score:

NEW-YORK.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Smith, b. H. Towle	22	Smith, b. H. Towle	5
Burton, c. Van Nest, b. H. Towle	12	Burton, c. Boevem, b. Boggs	1
Seely, c. Roland, b. Boggs	3	Seely, b. H. Towle	0
Hazard, b. Boggs	0	Hazard, b. H. Towle	0
Lloyd, b. H. Towle	0	Lloyd, b. Boggs	4
Merrilee, b. H. Towle	0	Merrilee, b. Boggs	2
Max, l. b. w., b. Boggs	3	Max, l. b. w., b. H. Towle	0
Rogers, not out	3	Rogers, c. Boevem, b. H. Towle	1
Baillierre, b. H. Towle	0	Baillierre, b. H. Towle	4
Brown, b. H. Towle	8	Brown, b. H. Towle	0
Pigate, c. Roland, b. H. Towle	0	Pigate, not out	1
Byes	8	Byes	8
Total	49	Total	24
			49
Total both innings			73

NEW-BRUNSWICK—FIRST INNINGS.

Roland, b. Horton	0	Van Nest, c. Horton, b. Baillierre	1
O. Towle, b. Baillierre	1	Bullard, run out	0
H. Towle, l. b. w., b. Horton	0	Boggs, b. Baillierre	6
Castelyon, c. and b. Baillierre	2	Boevem, c. Seely, b. Baillierre	7
Winkles, not out	27	Bragdon, b. Baillierre	0
Kinsey, c. Max, b. Baillierre	2	Byes, 10; leg byes, 5; wides, 26; no call, 1	41
Total			86

UMPIRE FOR NEW-YORK—Crossley.
UMPIRE FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK—Sams.

The Arms of the Twelfth Regiment.

The number of muskets delivered on Monday by the Twelfth Regiment, to Col. C. W. DARLING, of Gov. MORGAN'S Staff, at the Arsenal at Fort Greene, and deposited with Acting-Commissary-Gen. W. G. WEDER, was as follows:

Company G,	Capt.	BOYLE,	40
" E,	"	CARPENTER,	40
" A,	"	BARR,	39
" H,	"	DICKMAN,	40
" D,	"	OTTIWELL,	40
" C,	"	COREY,	40
" B,	"	HUSSON,	40
Total,			279

College Boat Races.

From the Worcester Transcript.

The first rowing clubs at Yale were formed in 1843, and since that time boating has been steadily gaining in favor, so that now probably one-third of the students are enrolled among the different clubs.

The navy organization, which is peculiar to that college, was established in 1853, and consists at present of fourteen boats, comprising four shell boats, four club boats, built lightly for racing, and six pleasure barges. These are all under the nominal control of a Commodore, chosen for superior seamanship, who appears on state occasions in his flag-boat, and airs his brief authority by reviewing his forces. At other times he subsides into a simple "skipper," and commands only his own crew.

A regatta is held annually at New-Haven, where the clubs compete with each other, and side matches for the "champion flag" are not unfrequent—but the Yale clubs have rarely gone abroad to try their strength with other colleges or clubs.

Last year they entered two boats at a regatta at New-London, Conn., and bore off the first and second prizes. This year they entered an inferior boat, which had not competed the previous year, and were badly beaten. At a regatta at Middletown, on the 4th inst., they were more fortunate; two boats were entered, and two prizes—the first and second—won.

Besides these races, Yale has had two trials with Harvard. In the first the Yale boat was beaten by two lengths; and in the second the victory of Harvard was still more decided.

The Yale boys claim to stand under a great disadvantage in the coming regatta, from the fact that the boat which they had intended to enter, the *Velante*, was found last month, when she was taken out for practice, to be so much warped as to be utterly useless. An order was immediately sent to McKAY, the St. Johns builder, who has recently removed to New-York, for a new shell, and Tuesday night she was placed in the hands of her crew. Her dimensions and proportions have already been given in our paper, and the fact noted that by an unfortunate mistake the stroke oar is on the wrong side.

Her crew have been in as constant training and practice during the last month as the intervening biennial examination would allow, and will give the *Heroes* a good pull for the victory. Under the circumstances they hardly hope to do more.

If they are defeated we hope they will bear it good-naturedly, and will look to the future to improve their record; if successful, that they will use their best endeavors to keep their new-won laurels, remembering that the contest is a perpetual one, for so long as no other college can claim superiority, so long will Yale and Harvard continue their generous rivalry for the "supremacy of the sea."

FROM BRAZIL.

The Runaway Ship *Messenger Bird*—The War on the River Plate—An Anecdote of Rosas—Capt. Page and his Explorations—Naval Movements—The Want of an American Steam Line to Rio—Preparations for the Fourth.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Thursday, June 9, 1859.

The arrival of the *Camilla* from the river Platte, has brought us the information of the departure of the *Messenger Bird* from Valparaiso, supposed bound for San Francisco. This is the vessel of which I wrote in my last; the captain having bolted with the cargo originally destined for the United States. All sorts of rumors are afloat with reference to this piratical transaction and its author. Some state the real name of the captain to be DA LISLE, and not DA LAR, as he represents; that he has been engaged in similar transactions heretofore; that he is an Englishman, and was formerly an officer in the British Navy, and that there are others implicated with him in the transaction. At all events, this occurrence has had a painful effect upon the feelings of all the American merchants and citizens resident of this port, occurring, as it did, in a vessel sailing under an American register. The victimized parties feel very confident of getting out without any loss, they asserting it to be a case for the underwriters, as they were insured against barratry. Bye-the-bye, allow me to suggest to the New-York merchants, that they should always see this important clause inserted in their insurance policies. Messrs. MAXWELL, WRIGHT & Co. advanced $4,000 on bottomry on this vessel, but they are safe from loss, having insured the same, and it is conceded that the insurance companies cannot lose thereby, as the vessel is responsible wherever fallen in with. It is supposed that the *Messenger Bird*, coming from Rio, was quarantined at Valparaiso, and the captain preferred running the risk of effecting a sale at San Francisco before news could arrive there to detect him, to laying twenty or thirty days in the quarantine ground of the former port. It is to be hoped that the consignees in New-York, knowing her to be a missing vessel, will have been on the *qui vive* and forwarded information to California in time to arrest the parties implicated.

By the *Camilla*, we learn that war has been definitely declared between Buenos Ayres and URQUIZA. It is said that the latter, besides purchasing two steamers, has been assisted with funds by a well-known banking-house at this place. The Government of Buenos Ayres have succeeded in raising all the funds they desired at a very low rate of interest, having issued notes similar to our Treasury notes, in payment of same. They have purchased the *Camilla* from the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company for $64,000, (pretty fair price, considering that the highest price offered for her at public auction in Rio, was £5,000,) and that vessel sailed yesterday to be delivered over at Buenos Ayres. The *Hersey* (new vessel) supplies her place upon the river La Plate route, and all the old officers of the *Camilla* will be transferred to her. The popular sentiment among the foreigners is very much against URQUIZA, who is striving, by force, to urge the Buenos Ayreans again to join the Confederation.

The Ex-Dictator ROSAS is still in England. It is said of him that he was seen in Southampton in a fishing-boat, with two lines, one of which was fastened to the gunwale and the other held in his hand. A Spanish captain having accosted him, asked him, "How is it DON MANUEL that you fish with two lines?" "Oh!" responded ROSAS, "I keep one for friend URQUIZA, who is sure to be along here bye and bye. I always keep a vacant plate at my table for him." Perhaps there is more truth than poetry in what he says, and there is a possibility that the overthrower may soon find himself in the same position as the overthrown; though it is uncertain whether or not URQUIZA, during his administration, has provided himself in a pecuniary point of view as well as did his predecessor.

At last accounts Capt. PAGE in his little steamer, was up the Parana continuing his explorations.

The *Dolphin* and *Perry* were at Buenos Ayres, and the *Bainbridge* at Montevideo. A Lieutenant of the latter, named BASSET, had died suddenly of cholic.

Next month we are in expectation of having the pioneer of the new line of steam communication between France and this port, to be conducted by the "Messagerie Imperial." It is a very great pity the Congress will not grant a subsidy for a line of steamers between the States and Brazil, which is so much needed, and which would increase our respective trades fully 25 per cent. Why will not some of the Southern members take hold of it, and start something of the kind from Savannah or New-Orleans?

The cards of invitation are already issued for a grand national ball to be given on the 4th July ensuing, by the citizens of the United States, residents of Rio de Janeiro. The invitations read as follows:

"The citizens of the United States, residents of Rio de Janeiro, will celebrate the Eighty-third Anniversary of their National Independence, by a ball at the Club Fluminense, on the 4th July, 1859, which will be honored by the august presence of their Imperial Majesties. The pleasure of your company is respectfully solicited. COMMITTEE OF INVITATION."

The Committee of Invitation is composed of His Excellency the Minister of the United States, the Secretary of Legation, Consul, Naval Agent, Senior Naval Officer, Chief Engineer of the Don Pedro Second Railway, and the managing partner of the American house of MAXWELL, WRIGHT & Co. The great drawback will be the absence of any United States vessels of war on the occasion, the squadron being detained by the course of events at the river Plate, but it is to be hoped that some of the vessels *en route* to other stations will chance to drop in about the period specified. No means have been spared to render this celebration as magnificent as any of the kind heretofore given in Rio, and we may expect something brilliant, of which it is my intention to give you a full account in my future correspondence.

Yours truly, MAJOR.

An Elopement Case—A Minister in Trouble.

From the Albany Statesman, July 25.

Great excitement prevailed at the steamboat landing on Saturday evening, consequent upon the capture of a runaway wife. The facts of the case are as follows: A young Irish girl of 14, named MARY ANN COFLON, married a fellow named JAMES DYER, at Hamilton, C. W., about three years since. The pair continued to live at Hamilton until a few weeks since, when DYER, who is a telegraph operator, secured employment in Syracuse, leaving his wife behind in Hamilton. Feeling rather lonesome in his new quarters, and sighing for the companionship of his wife, he sent her word to come on and he would meet her at Lockport. She went to Suspension Bridge, and styling herself "Mrs. Daniel E. Sickles," she took up her quarters in a house of ill-fame. The distinguished appellation under which she flourished, together with many natural graces of manner and person, caused quite a crowd of admirers to flock about her. Among those who paid homage at her shrine was a methodical-looking personage who styled himself "The Reverend James W. Hartford, of Texas." The reverend gentleman gave out that he was possessed of $5,000, and, upon hearing that fact, Mary at once proceeded to work herself into his good graces. She performed her part admirably and with such success that the reverend gent became charmed with her and besought her to fly with him. Forgetting her husband, (who, according to her story is a miserable wretch,) Mary at once acceded to the proposal, and the enamored pair took the cars for this city and, upon arriving here, stopped at the Adams House.

Meanwhile the luckless husband, in blissful unconsciousness of all that had transpired, journeyed to Lockport to meet the partner of his bosom. Arrived there and hearing no tidings of her, he pushed forward to Suspension Bridge. Here he ascertained the facts of the case, and learned also that the guilty pair had but a few hours' start of him. Determined not to lose his wife, he took the next train, and reached here soon after the runaways. A short search revealed the object of his journey, and, with mingled accents of rage and pleasure, he commanded her to return with him. MARY flatly refused to comply, and a war of reproaches on both sides commenced, and was continued until Special Officer CONKLIN appeared, who at once arrested both parties, and took them before Justice COLE, as disorderly persons. The Rev. Mr. HARTFORD disappeared at the beginning of the dispute, and has not been seen since. It is probable that he took the evening boat for New-York.

Upon being arraigned at the police office, DYER stated the case, and in return MARY informed the Court that he was a miserable, idle, shiftless wretch, and that she had supported him for the last two years with the wages of her shame. She did not deny that she had led a wanton's life, but asserted that she was forced to do it from want. She said she was tired of living with him, and would bear it no longer. Justice COLE advised her to return with him; she refused point blank, but finally consented, and left the office with him. As soon as she had cleared the portals of justice, however, her fractious spirit returned, and she started for the New-York steamboat. DYER followed, vainly entreating her to return. MARY curtly informed him as she passed down Broadway, that she would see him hanged before she would return, and applied certain epithets to him which caused a crowd to follow them to the landing.

MARY at once proceeded on board, and DYER, finding his requests disregarded, rushed after, and seizing her in his arms, bore her to a carriage in double quick. MARY fought like a tigress; she scratched and mauled him like an Amazon; pulled whole handfuls of hair out of his head, and showered a torrent of abuse on him, in language more expressive than polite. After a desperate struggle, DYER succeeded in placing her in the carriage, but neither party having any money, the driver refused to budge an inch without his fare. At this interesting juncture, Officer DUMMER mounted the box and ordered coaches to drive to the First District Station-house. Upon arriving there, the war was renewed, but Capt. HAGADORN put a stopper on the belligerents, by summarily locking them up in separate cells, where they remained during the night. In the morning they were taken before Squire COLE, and upon promising to return home together, they were allowed to depart. Although MARY reserved the Justice that she would return with her husband, it is doubtful if she keeps her word. The pair were seen about town yesterday several times, apparently reconciled, but we are inclined to believe that the end is not yet.

THE FRIGATE GENERAL ADMIRAL.

Our Cherbourg Correspondence—The Town and its Works—The General Admiral and Her Voyage.

CHERBOURG, Friday, July 8, 1859.

We are still lying in the harbor of Cherbourg owing to the slow manner of doing business which characterizes the inhabitants of this town, having taken all this time to coal up. After having ordered a launch for bringing the coal, and having waited a sufficient length of time for its arrival, our Captain, with his accustomed energy, went on shore to find out if possible the cause of the great delay. Upon being presented to the proper person and asking the reason of the delay, was told that to deliver the coal more rapidly would cost *too much*; and "How much" being asked, learned to his amazement that the paltry sum of $10 was required to do it, and this immense expenditure had been keeping us. Having settled this question, and others of the same import, and altered their mode of carrying the coal—it being, as he remarked, carried in their jacket pockets from depôt to launch—we are now nearly ready for our departure, after about as many days' delay as would have required hours in New-York or Liverpool. The harbor is protected from the sea by an immense breakwater of about three miles in length, the base of which, rising from the bottom of the sea a depth of 60 feet, is 600 feet in width. Behind this immense wall a large fleet of vessels can lay, protected from the elements of the sea, and by immense fortifications, situated at either end and middle of the breakwater, from the attacks of any nation that would at the present time be daring enough to attack it. It was commenced during the time of LOUIS XVI., in the year 1784, and is not yet completed. The original design in the meantime has undergone several changes. Considered other than a military station, it is of small importance; but as a military town it is the strongest in France, and almost within sight of the shores of England, being exactly opposite Portsmouth. With France the completion of this harbor has ever been a favorite scheme since the time of LOUIS XVI.—thus contributing to secure to herself a stronghold which would be an "eye to watch and an arm to strike" the English on the opposite side of the Channel.

Cherbourg is situated in the valley of the Divette, which opens out to the sea under the lofty hill of Roule, which is crowned by an immense fortress, and on the surrounding heights—at distances varying from one-half to one and a half miles—forts and redoubts have been erected, thus commanding the whole town and bay. Regarded in any other view than as a military station, Cherbourg is insignificant, as, apart from its fortifications, &c., it has but little to interest the traveler. Its Navy-yard is very extensive, having nine slips for the construction of vessels, several dry-docks, and immense basins, into which to launch the ships, and at the same time affording room for many vessels to lay up and fit—six large vessels-of-war having been fitted up and dispatched from this port during the last six weeks, and at the present time there are as many more in course of completion. Among them we saw the steam-yacht, of twelve hundred tons, nearly completed, for the Emperor of France, and from present appearances should say she is to be fitted up magnificently. Also found a large frigate, about 250 feet in length, to be covered with three inch iron, in sections, from below the load line to upper deck, and is intended for a ram. (Four other similar ones are building in the Dock-yards of France.) We also had the pleasure of visiting the famous 90 gun ship *Ville de Nantes*, the same which was launched last August at the time of the visit of the Emperor of France, and at the time of the great *fete* on the completion of the Great Basin, cut from the solid rock, into which the vessel was launched. Two very large dry-docks, 400 feet in length, and cut from the solid rock, are now in course of completion. In the town they have a beautiful equestrian statue in bronze of NAPOLEON I. As he sits upon his horse he is pointing to the docks and Navy-yard, and on the pedestal is inscribed the following: "I have resolved to renew in Cherbourg the marvels of Egypt." As a work of art it is very fine; the attitude of the horse is beautiful. This statue was completed on the occasion of the *fete* above mentioned. Since our arrival we have had many visitors from the shore, and vessels in port and vicinity. Among them many officers from the Navy-yard, including the Admiral of the Port, and several engineers and draftsmen, sketching and taking measurements. There was nothing or board but elicited exclamations of pleasure and admiration from all who visited her, and they all joined in pronouncing her the *most magnificent vessel* which ever enter Cherbourg, calling her a *yacht*, owing to her symmetrical shape, beautiful proportions, and the beauty of her workmanship and finish. We have been visited by some of our fellow-countrymen who came all the way from Paris (twelve hours' ride) to see and admire the vessel built by W. H. WEBB, their fellow-countryman, of whom they all speak in the highest terms. English officers, and many Russian officers and Consuls, and among them Admiral PUTIATIA and suite from London, the same who recently negotiated the treaty between Russia and China, using at the time the steamer *America* (built in New-York by W. H. WEBB, Esq., for the Russian Government, in 1856) for his flag-ship. These officers were delighted with the ship, and pronounced her workmanship unequaled and the vessel superior to any vessel-of-war in the world, and had no doubt that she would be so considered by their own Government. Mr. ASHMAN, a very distinguished and talented ship-builder at Bordeaux, also paid us a visit, the same who last year completed a frigate of medium size and a corvette for the Russian Government (the frigate not proving satisfactory). This gentleman came all the way from Bordeaux to visit this vessel, and no visitor appeared to admire and appreciate the ship more than he, frequently declaring that she far excelled the one built by himself too much even for a comparison, and that the sight of her would afford the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE the greatest pleasure. At the present time we are crowded with inquiring visitors, who speak in the highest terms of American taste, thus making the completion of this ship a great and national affair; and deservedly so, as she retrieves the reputation of America.

Yours, truly, "ACHEVE."

P. S.—Our coaling being finally completed—an affair of tedious duration, and occupying double the time that was anticipated—we are awaiting the return of Capt. SCHENKEWITZ from Paris, but shall probably sail this afternoon direct for Cronstadt.

Letter from the Rev. Mr. Chambers, of Philadelphia.

"The Rev. JOHN CHAMBERS, of Philadelphia, it is stated, denounced the running of the passenger cars on Sunday, very bitterly, in his sermon on the 10th inst., and when the service was ended *he stepped into a handsome carriage in waiting for him at the church door* and was driven home."

To the Editors of the New-York Times:

GENTLEMEN: In your widely circulated paper of the 21st inst., the above statement made its appearance. I ask, as a matter of justice to myself and for the honor of Christianity, the privilege of saying that so far as it regards my riding home from church on that day, it is *absolutely false*. In the more than thirty-four years of my ministry in this city, I defy any man who has any respect for himself, or the *slightest regard for truth*, to say I ever entered a carriage to ride home from my church. I therefore charge the author of the above statement as guilty of a most *wilful* and *malignant falsehood*.

JOHN CHAMBERS,
No. 1412 Walnut-street.

At the last meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History, Prof. Rogers exhibited specimens of the supposed coal bearing rocks of Maine, in which was an impression close by resembling *eyclopteris hibernacus*, so common in Great Britain. He was of opinion that these rocks of Perry, Me., belong to the sub-carboniferous series, so extensive in Ireland; they are abundant not only in New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia, at the depth of several thousand feet, (and containing the famous asphaltic coal,) throughout all the Appalachian chain. They are below the productive coal series, yet in some cases they do contain workable seams, 2, 3, or 5 feet in thickness.

It is proposed to establish a fire-alarm telegraph in New-Orleans, for municipal purposes, on the New-York plan.

THE OFFAL AND PIGGERY NUISANCES.

Their Forcible Abatement by Order of the City Inspector.

Hog-Town Invaded by Eighty-seven Armed Men.

Pig-pens Demolished, Offal-boiling Apparatuses Removed and one Ball-dog Shot—The Excitement, the Incidents and the Episodes.

The war declared by the Commissioners of Health against the proprietors of the piggeries and offal boiling establishments, up-town, commenced yesterday in earnest. All the diplomacy of certain Police Justices, Aldermen, and other neutral powers, for the adjustment of the difficulties of the belligerents had failed, and the army of the City Inspector established its head-quarters at 8 A. M. at WALDEMEYER'S drove yard, corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Fifth-avenue. The Superintendant of Sanitary Inspection, Col. RICHARD C. DOWNING, took the command, and Major HALL, of the City Inspector's office, was his Lieutenant; under them were Health Wardens, Meat Inspectors, Street Inspectors, Night Watchmen, Dock Watchmen and Scavengers, fifty-eight men, and Sergeant SLOAT with twenty-nine policemen of the Twenty-second Precinct constituted the reserve. All were armed with pistols, clubs or daggers, and a few carried pickaxes and crowbars with which to demolish the pig-pens. A long train of carts and wagons, in which it was intended that articles contraband taken from the enemy should be carried away, followed them. The City Inspector's force, formed in two divisions, marched first, and after them came the Police. At Sixth-avenue the two divisions separated; one marched up Sixth-avenue, and the other marched up Seventh-avenue, and it was arranged that the two columns should meet at the top of the rocky eminence bounded by the Sixth and Seventh avenues, Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, whose summit is crowned by the castle—if it be true that every man's shanty is his castle—of JAMES MCCORMICK, the king of the offal-boilers. This potentate, who has hitherto hurled defiance at the authorities, and is said to have threatened the other day that he would shoot the first man that touched his hogs, has many pigs, many ferocious dogs, and many friends, in Assistant-Foreman of a Fire Company whose engine-house is in the vicinity, and whose members, it was expected, would assist him on this occasion, and more opposition was expected from than from him any of the other offal-boilers. But when the City Inspector's men reached his shanties—the Police Force was held in reserve at the foot of the hill—they found no preparations for resistance there. The dogs barked, but were not let loose; Mr. MCCORMICK himself received them, and promised to remove his hogs before 2 o'clock. He had from one hundred and fifty to two hundred. The odor thereabouts was decidedly disagreeable; those of our readers who have ridden past in the Sixth-avenue cars, when a west wind was blowing, can form some faint idea of it; none who have not been in just such places can fully realize it. Mr. DOWNING left, assuring MCCORMICK that he would be back by 2 o'clock, and if by that time the hogs were not removed, and the pig-pens torn down, they would be within a very brief period thereafter. Mr. DOWNING now proceeded to visit each one of the piggeries, whose proprietors had been notified three days before that their nuisances would be abated forcibly if they did not themselves remove all that was objectionable. A large portion of these men were served with notices to this effect only a day or two ago, and as the law requires that they shall have three days' notice, nothing could be done with these yesterday. It was found that many had sold their pigs and were preparing to remove. Yesterday morning early droves of pigs were sent to various yards to be sold, and some of the pens were already torn down when the City Inspector's men reached them. The latter found at GODFREY BRUNNE'S pig-pens, in Fifty-seventh-street, near Seventh-avenue about sixty pigs; these were driven away to the pound on Fifth-avenue, near Fifty-fourth street, the pig-pens were demolished, and lime was scattered over them for the purpose of purification. At TERENCE CAHILL'S piggery, on Seventh-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, about the same number of pigs were found, and the same measures were taken. The offal-boilers—large basins of composition metal—were sent to the Corporation yards. At LAWRENCE LYON'S establishment, on Fifty sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, about two hundred hogs were found, and thence removed. At PATRICK BOZAN'S shanties, on Fifty-sixth-street, between the same avenues, there were about fifty hogs. Here, as at the other places, the officers of the law entered, and amid the barking of dogs, the jabbering of Hibernian females, the noise of falling rubbish and the grunting and squeaking of swine, piled their pickaxes and crowbars, scattered the disinfecting agent by the pailfull, and drove out the pigs. The latter was by far the most difficult operation that they had to perform. Some of the porkers refused utterly to leave the quarters in which they were domiciled; as fast as they were ejected from one pen they would run into another, and it was only by main force, in many instances, that they could be carried into the street. It was laughable to see the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, who did not hesitate to perform his share of the unpleasant manual labor of the expedition, twisting the tail of an overgrown porker around his hand, while one of his assistants seized the animal by the ears, and pulling and tuggling and slipping and sliding over the filthy, slimy floor of the pen, until by dint of persevering endeavor an ejectment was effected. In one pen, the roof of which had just been overthrown, five little pigs, not two hours old, lay curled up in a heap quite dead.

At JOHN ACP'S shanties, in Fifty-second-street, near Seventh-avenue—the next visited—it was found that all the hogs had been removed, and the boiler had been taken away. The men knocked the pens down, and sprinkled them with lime. While they were at work seven dogs chained up near by yelped defiance at them. THOMAS GLENNAN, whose establishment was next door, had sent his pigs and his boiler away. While the men were tearing the pig pens down here the proprietor of the place and his wife expressed their feelings freely. "Very poor revinge," said she, "to tear down people's buildings after the pigs is all sent away intirely. Very shabby for gentlemen; gentlemen wouldn't do it." "Och," said the man, "let them knock 'em down; we'll sue 'em for it." BERNARD FOX, whose piggery was in Fiftieth-street, near Seventh-avenue, had sold most of his hogs, and removed his boiler. A few hogs were found in his pens, and they were sent to the pound, and now a pile of odoriferous lumber alone indicates the place where his hog-pen has been.

The filthiest piggery that was visited was the collection of shanties owned by EDWARD SENNIT, on a rocky spot, corner of Sixth-avenue and Fifty-first-street. His hogs had all been sent away, and evidently some efforts had been put forth to make the place look decent, in anticipation of the arrival of the City Inspector's men; but with all that it was in a horrid plight. Great pots of offal, recently boiled, stood steaming within, and the odor was literally "enough to knock a man down." The pens were exceedingly filthy, and did not seem large enough to accommodate with much regard to their comfort the 60 porkers which had been there. Outside of the shanties were stagnant pools of dirty water, and garbage, dirt and ashes were scattered about. In one spot something had apparently been buried. "Did you bury your boiler here?" asked Mr. DOWNING. "No, its only ashes," answered the man. A dead dog lying on the rock was buried and the party left without demolishing the pens, their proprietor having promised to over throw them himself "by to-morrow at this time."

It was now 12 o'clock, and the whole force proceeded to "The Atlas," a saloon on Sixth-avenue, near the Central Park, and opposite the stablement of Mr. MCCORMICK, who was to be visited again at 2 o'clock. There Mr. DOWNING received a note from the City Inspector, stating that he had been assured that MCCORMICK would remove by Thursday, and advised that, if Mr. DOWNING was satisfied that he would do so, his time should be extended until that day. A council of war was held by the leaders of the party, and it was finally resolved to give MCCORMICK till Thursday to remove. The force was now divided into four squads, each one of which set out in a different direction, to scour the whole district of Hog-town, extending from Fiftieth to Fifty-Eighth-street, between Sixth and Seventh-avenues. Every piggery was visited, and the proprietors who had not been already dealt with summarily, were duly notified that the next day, if their nuisances were not abated, the pens would be torn down, and their pigs sent to the Pound. At one of the piggeries thus visited in the latter part of the day, Mr. WHITE, attached to Mr. DOWNING'S office, was set upon by a ferocious dog, and fired two shots at him, disabling, but not killing him. The achievements of the day, but for this incident, had been bloodless. At the piggery of JAMES FOX everything at first sight looked well. No pigs were to be seen; they had all been sent away, Mrs. FOX said. Hardly had she made the announcement when JOHN FOX, her brother-in-law, whose establishment adjoining hers, had just been inspected, came forward and said something to Mr. DOWNING; at the same time an ominous and sepulchral grunt proceeding from the little shanty in which Mrs. FOX lived,—"a poor widow," she said, but the women standing near said she was not a widow,—saluted the ears of those who stood nearest to it. The door was closed, and dirty bed-quilts were patched up at the windows. Mr. DOWNING demanded admittance, and when, after protesting long and loudly, the woman opened the door, there was Mr. GRANIER, a huge porcine specimen, walking about the room, and there were chickens, and there was the bed in which he had slept; it was the only apartment in the house. Under the dung-step another pig was found. The woman was told what she would have to expect the next day, if there were any pigs there then. After the four divisions had made their rounds, they met again at the corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue, where Mr. DOWNING thanked the police for their services, told them he should require them again to-day, and it was announced that the labors of the day were over. To-day, those of the proprietors of piggeries whose three days of grace have just expired, will be served as their comrades were yesterday, and to morrow the places not previously visited, and MCCORMICK'S establishment, will be attended to.

YALE COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

Crowd in Town—The Baccalaureate Sermon—Necrology of the Year—Receipts and Expenses.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, July 26, 1859.

Yale is making every preparation to celebrate her 159th Anniversary. There are the same crowds in town that there always are. At the hotels no one can get rooms until he is worked up to that pitch of uneasiness for fear he may be obliged to walk the streets all night which leads him to esteem himself happy to find an opportunity to sleep three in a bed with two beds in the room. At Alumni Hall there has been yesterday and to-day a solemn procession of melancholy youths entering, who three or four hours subsequently have come forth, some with beaming countenances, others with enough melancholy shading their faces to tell of the "conditions" under which they still labor, and which must be made up before they can be admitted to work for the privileges and honors which *Alma Mater* showers down on her sons. Then, too, there is much the same anxiety displayed by vigilant Sophomores and verdant Freshman to entrap the new comers who do not know the difference between Lincoln's and the Brothers in Unity. Already one hundred candidates for admission to the College have been examined. Of these quite a number have been "conditioned," while but few comparatively have been rejected. This latter circumstance is, no doubt, owing to the fact having become widely disseminated by this time that preliminary examinations here are becoming more and more rigid. At the close of the year it is generally calculated that but half of the new class enter. The prospects for next year, it will thus be seen are unusually good. In numbers, at least, the class of '63 will make good the deficiencies caused by the departure of the members of the class of '59. Thus, like the venerable alma around her, does Yale mark each succeeding year of her existence by a new concentric circle, each class making the venerable institution the centre around which their most sacred memories cluster.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

The exercises of Commencement Week were inaugurated, as is usual, by the Baccalaureate sermon. This year it was delivered by the Rev. Geo. P. FISHER, Livingston Professor of Divinity. The discourse was founded on John, 9, iv.: "I must work the works of Him that sent me, while it is day; the night cometh when no man can work." The speaker first alluded to the circumstances under which these words were uttered, and proceeded to say that he had chosen them as the text of a discourse on "the convictions at the foundation of a truly earnest life." The earnestness commenced in the Gospel, differs from the type of character which obtains from a certain school of writers at the present day, the honors of hero worship. The earnest men they laud is simply energy of will—that resolute purpose which never doubts and does not rest until its end is gained. The criterion of this excellence is simply success, and the natural tendency exerted by it is to remove the landmarks of duty and right. First among these truths which will produce an earnest life, is the one that God has given to every man a work to do on earth. Each man has a work to do upon himself. If he is made by the Creator he is still to make himself in the exercise of the freedom of choice that belongs to his nature. The Bible expresses itself with unmistakable emphasis here. It is the first business of life to form and confirm a holy character—a character in which the will of God is the ruling principle. Moreover, we have a work to do for others. Every occupation which has for its end the conferring of benefits on men, which really helps the race forward, is for God; and when pursued with a regard to Him is a truly religious work. We must go to the special truth to which He seems to direct us, to which He has destined us, and for which He has qualified us more than for any other—not obeying a selfish choice of our own heart, but consulting His holy will. *Secondly*—We must remember that the time in which the work of life must be done—if done at all—will shortly expire. After eloquently enforcing this truth, the speaker derived the following lessons from his theme: *First*—Faith is necessary to a good life. *Second*—Contemplation on the theme gives us a proper idea of the various professions. These are simply organized methods of doing good. They are so many ways of producing an effect on society and of securing advantage to our fellows. The ministry is no place for elegant literary leisure, nor is the legal profession a sphere where the faculties are simply to be sharpened. Each and every one of the professions is to be regarded as a work. After remarking, in the third place, upon the inspiration imparted by the Saviour principle, Mr. F. closed with a few feeling words of advice to the members of the Class whom he more particularly addressed.

The discourse was attentively listened to by an audience which crowded the chapel.

Beyond the examination of candidates for admission, nothing of interest has transpired either yesterday or to-day. This evening, the Rev. HIRAM P. ARMS is to deliver the *Concio ad Clerum*. To-morrow, at 8 A. M., the meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society takes place. At 9 o'clock the regular Alumni meeting occurs, and the afternoon is occupied by the meeting of the Literary Societies. Judge STRONG, of Pennsylvania, delivers the oration before the Phi Beta Kappa in the evening. It will be seen that the exercises of the year are devoid of any special interest. The following is the list of graduates deceased during the academic year just closed. It is to be read at the Alumni meeting to-morrow:

NECROLOGICAL RECORD.

Year.	Name	Place	Date.	Age.
1785	John McClellan	Woodstock, Conn.	Aug. 4, 1858	91
1786	Rev. Gad Newall	Nelson, N. H.	Feb. 26, 1859	96
1793	Rev. Jere Atwater, D. D.	New-Ha

"THE WOODED ISLE;"
OR,
Madeira to American Eyes.

A strange blending was that, in the year 1344, of the romance of love and the reality of discovery, when the actuality of PLINY'S "Isles of the Blest" was made known to the European. Tradition—as it was rehearsed to me on the soil of the "Wooded Isle," in the year 1855—saith the union was consummated in this wise: About the time above mentioned, there lived in merry old England a pair of lovers named Robert Machim and Anna d'Arfet. Their love was like unto that of the angels, only its brightness was dimmed in the eyes of Anna's noble parents by the fact of Machim's plebeian origin. She was of lordly parentage, but the course of the turbid mixture flowing through his veins was not well defined. The savage Norman and Saxon tide had not left a ridge of filth whose coursings could be discerned by the dim eye of tradition. In short, Robert Machim's advances to the daughter of all of the d'Arfets was repulsed with scorn by the heads of that noble house; he could not marry the gentle Anna. So said they, but not so responded the lovers; for they loved well, if not wisely. Parental commands, restrictions and threats were not heeded; an elopement was planned between the lovers, and belle France was to be the goal of plighted hopes. There they were to sip the sweets of married life and await the parental invitation to a reconciliation. The lover provided and manned a vessel to bear his mistress away, and succeeded in placing her safely aboard, eluding parental vigilance until afar out at sea. Their flight was not immediately discovered, and they were safe for the time being.

Who can compass the wings of love? In this case Neptune did, for a storm arose and drove their hapless bark far out at sea. Navigation, in those days, was hardly a science; the wind blew where it listed, and though they knew not from whence it came or whither it went, yet they went where it willed. From the raging tempest it became the mild breeze, then the gentle zephyr, whose warm breath sang the song of sunny climes They thought mayhap, that they were being wafted even unto the confines of the Better Land. Land did dawn on their sight, after days of voyaging at the mercy of wind and wave, so fair, that it might well be mistaken for that of the poet's song. An island rose up out of the waters, at first gray and dim, like a cloud bank; and nearer, like a thing of beauty; its very mountain tops—which were up in cloud-land—were robed in a garment of bright-green verdure. Madeira was before the lovers, who had a few days before left the shores of merry England.

Tradition further saith that the lovely uninhabited isle, which was so green and bright with beauty, became the abiding place of the lovers, both in life and death. Soon after landing upon its shores Anna died, and shortly after Robert Machim. There is now preserved in the little old church of Machio, upon the island, a piece of a cross, said to have been found over the graves of the ill-fated lovers, upon its re-discovery, at a later period. Upon the death of the lovers, the crew left the island, were captured by African pirates, and communicated their discovery to their companions in captivity, through whom the news—which had then become as an old tradition—finally reached Europe.

Such is the romantic legend of the first discovery of the "Wooded Isle," or, as now known, Madeira. And it may not be amiss to say that the account of the discovery by Machim is quite generally credited by geographers. Its re-discovery, in the year 1419, by the natives of the Portuguese island of Porto Sancho, made it a possession of the Crown of Portugal.

Rarely indeed is it the case that the beautiful in romance is so connected with that of reality. The Madeira of the present day is, I believe, the loveliest spot on earth. Speaking from observation, it is my opinion that in no other portion of the world is there to be found scenery which is equally beautiful, grand and picturesque. Volcanic in its origin, it presents to the view mountains whose tops are in the clouds, huge gray piles of rock, spotted here and there with patches of dark red soil, and with evergreen verdure; vast chasms or ravines, whose sides are terraced and cultivated in every available portion; green step above step until they, too, rise amid the clouds; narrow valleys, walled in by precipitous cliffs, every portion of which not occupied by the mountain torrent is covered with a rich tropical vegetation. This is the aspect of the island at a distance. A nearer view reveals the wild beauty of the place in its fullness. Even as discordant notes produce a harmony of sound, so have the discords of Nature here produced her mighty harmonies of beauty and grandeur. The visitor as he lands on its shores looks up and around him, and there will be seen a mountain whose rugged top may be covered with a crown of many-hued clouds, bright with sunshine; old gray rocks looking out from the midst of verdure, contrasting beautifully in its livid green mantle with the sombre dress of the hoary granite. A torrent may be traced, running wildly down its side, looking like lines of silver; now it is falling recklessly from some huge precipice, forming a cascade, which is most musical; after the mad waters hath taken their leap, they stop beside some taciturn sage of a rock and listen awhile to their own melody; then they rush on, down to their mother sea, singing on the way "the song of many waters."

Looking out from the foliage, here and there may be seen lovely cots and villas, placed in the nooks of the mountain side. Some are away up in places seemingly better fitted for the nesting of the eagle than the abodes of man, yet there they are, in their secluded quiet, looking down smilingly upon the fair scene below. Others are further down, apparently resting on the green terraces; and again others are away below amidst a wilderness of foliage. Before and around all is rugged, yet grandly beautiful; nothing harsh greets the vision. The foliage, which contributes so much toward beautifying the landscape, is that of the orange, lemon, guava, coffee, chestnut, oak, olive, cane, (of which there are many varieties,) trees and shrubs.

If the sense of sight is gratified in seeing so much that is charming, that of smell is regaled with the perfume of a wilderness of sweets. Madeira is, literally, a land of flowers. The rose is here ever-blooming; the geranium grows in the greatest profusion, wild on the mountain sides. There is the orange fruit and blossom to yield its tribute of perfume. The lemon and citron withhold not their censers of sweets; while flowers which are here unknown lend their fragrance to the breeze, which is always pleasant, in that sunny clime.

Sweetest melody is not wanting, for the deep bass of the mountain cataract makes music, such as Judah's seer heard—that which was as "the voice of many waters." Here and there may be seen, on mountain side, flaming brightly, the lines of watery light; or they may start from the face of a cliff, revel a moment in the glad sunshine, then strike the rocks far below. Each sings its own song; it may be sad as the voice of Autumn winds, or it may be a "deep sound of joy," or it may be that of noisy mirth; but there is a wondrous melody in those waters as they vibrate to the touch of the rocks; there is music in the very stones!

A residence in Maderia will go far to convince one of the fact of its being an earthly Paradise. All pleasures of the senses may there find their gratification. Aside from its other attractions, the purity of its air and its equable climate have made it famous throughout the world. With the English it is the great Sanitorium, and hundreds annually visit those health-giving shores from Britain alone, in search of the most precious of joys—health. Many persons—foreigners—have lived for years on the Island, in the enjoyment of good health, who, were they to leave it, would soon quit the land of the living. If the poor consumptive cannot be restored to health by a visit to Maderia, he or she may well despair of life. The temperature scarcely varies ten degrees the year around, and at the sea shore may be said to be about seventy degrees, varying, however, with the elevation. Persons may thus choose any climate they wish, from the mild tropical to the very temperate. The air is peculiarly exhilarating, acting—upon the new-comer especially—in a manner to produce great buoyancy of spirits. Never before or since has it been my lot to breathe such delicious atmosphere as at Madeira. Redolent with the perfume of its wilderness of flowers, it was intoxicating in its deliciousness, and seemed like very "airs from Paradise."

The choicest fruits of both tropical and temperate regions are to be had in the greatest abundance and cheapness at Madeira. Of luxuries in this shape there is no end. The fruit which has made the Island so noted—the grape from which the luscious wine was made—is no longer produced. The wine-press is a thing of the past! It is decreed that no portion of earth should be exempt from want, sorrow and trouble. The sudden and entire failure of the grape crop a few years since, entailed a famine upon this, the fairest spot on earth, and necessitated the production of more of the necessaries, and fewer of the luxuries of life. I believe that ere long the hills of Madeira will be vine-clad as of yore.

Aside from the large resident Portuguese population—numbering, I believe, some one hundred and seventeen thousand—there is a large and excellent society of English, who make the Island their home. This does not include transient visitors. A few Americans are residents, also. Thus we see that, with its other excellencies, Madeira possesses that of a good foreign society; and I might have added, for the edification of the intended American visitor, that of a fine English hotel, a library and reading-room. The Portuguese are a kind, agreeable and hospitable people, but as they speak a different language—their tastes, customs, etc., being dissimilar from those of the resident and visiting foreigners—there is of course very little association between them. As a people, however, they are agreeable to live amidst. Attached as they are to their beautiful island home, appreciating its rare beauties and excellencies, they yet welcome to its soil all strangers who wish to enjoy its delights. Possessing sentiment, taste and refinement, they are content that *nature* ministers to all these. They believe that the "outside world" does not move on as calmly as in their own little sphere, and they are right; no place is so beautiful, no skies so bright to them—not even their once glorious Fatherland excepted—as those of the "Wooded Isle." And I must say, after having visited some of the fairest regions of the earth, I believe they are fully justified in their belief.

The lover of seclusion may find his rest in Madeira. Here he may hide himself in the cleft of a rock; may seek and find a shelter where intrusion need not be feared. His domicil almost inaccessible to man, may be hid from the world's gaze by a wilderness of sweets. Nestling in the shadow of a great grey rock it would be the regal palace of a kingdom, whose subjects would be the exotics of Sunland. The lord of this realm could dream the dream of life in quietness; its repose be deepened by the songs of birds, the humming insect, and the melody of falling waters. The sea-breeze, as it rustled amidst the palm leaves, would not give out sounds of harshness; and the distant booming of ocean's surf would not be unmusical. Life's reality, in *such* a place, would be as that of the opium smoker's dreams.

Is this picture a fancy one? Not a bit of it. In my scrambles among the rocks of Madeira many a hidden little cot did I discover peering out from amid the rocks, in places which I did not surmise was the abode of human beings. A stray white column, or a portion of a wall, would reveal their hiding places amidst the rocks and foliage. Sometimes they would be away up, and seemingly fastened on the face of a precipice, to be reached only by a winding path; again they would be down, apparently in a hole cut from the rocks; rocks all around and below, yet the house half hid by the verdure of the rose and orange, which appeared to start out from the very bosom of the basalt. Here would be one on the mountain top, and there another down in the dark glen; one at the torrent's source, and another in its resting-place.

To the student of nature, Maderia is an attractive place. The famous view from the "Church of our Lady of the Mount," is said to be the finest in the world; and I fully believe it, after seeing places pointed out by noted travelers as being "superior to any others in point of natural beauty." Such, for instance, was the fairy island of Pulo Penang represented to me as being, by a traveler whose name is now a household word in this country. A visit to Pulo Penang convinced me of the error of his judgment. The famous view from the "Flagstaff," at an elevation of 2,500 feet above the sea, reveals a *top* view of the cone-like island of which it is the apex, with its covering of spice groves, tropical forests, plantations, latticed bungalows, the sea, and the green islands thereof, the Malay Peninsula, with its level expanse of forest and jungle, gleaming rivers and shadowy mountains. All of this combined goes to make up a panorama of surpassing beauty, *scarce* equalled in the world. That from the "Church" at Maderia is its peer in *contracted* beauty—beauty in a small space; its superior in grandeur, sublimity and picturesqueness. Such a combination is not, perhaps, to be formed elsewhere in the world. Space will not allow me to describe it in detail.

Standing on the terrace in front of the church and looking inland, the eye sees huge masses of basalt piled up until it reaches the clouds, (if clouds there be;) here is a precipice, and there a sloping acclivity, covered with verdure; if high up, it may be the remnant of a forest which gave the island its name. There are rocks frowning among chestnut trees and orange groves, roses and geraniums. On the left, facing the church, are to be seen miles of smiling cultivation, white houses spotted over the mountain sides in the midst of the dense foliage. A dozen cascades will be in view, sparkling like silver in contrast with the dark green of the orange grove, looking like bright things as they lay against the side of the hoary cliffs. Looking toward the sea, it may be seen, waving and flashing like molten gold, revealing its beauty by the light of the sun afar off. Below, at the base of the mountain, is the City of Fonchal—glimpses of whose white walls may be had through the forest of foliage. At the left, and near at hand, gapes a vast chasm called the Corrall, which is thousands of feet deep; beyond, the mountain side spotted with villas, cottages, and evergreen foliage.

This is a general view of the island of Madeira; the *perfection* of its beauty can only be known to the actual visitor. None who have been there will say I have colored the picture too highly. Let the seeker after the good, the beautiful and the true visit its shores, and there will he see their embodiment in Nature. Let the invalid avoid Cuba, with its discomforts, and visit the more genial shores of Madeira, as the *surer* place to realize the fond dream of health.

H. C. V.

OBITUARY.

Shau-hee-nay, a celebrated Pottowattamie Chief, died on his farm in Grundy County, Ill., on the 19th of July, at the age of 75. The Chicago *Press* says of him: "Thus has passed away one of the actors in the earlier history of our State, who has been prominently identified with our annals, few of his race more so, and still fewer in the same manner with him, as throughout the more troublous times of the early settlements firmly and unwaveringly the friend of the whites. He did good service in the Black Hawk war, and by his position and influence among his nation often gave his white friends sterling service. He came from a line of kings, was a nephew of Tecumseh, and was by the side of that renowned chieftain when he fell on the hard-fought field of the Thames."

Lieut. John K. Duer, U. S. N., who died recently at Apalachicola, Fla., entered the Navy in 1836, was detailed for the Coast Survey service in 1855, and assumed the command of the surveying schooner *Vixen* in 1857. While in command of this vessel he discovered the new Apalachicola channel, east of Dog Island. For some years he has been subject to a disease of the heart, which finally terminated his life. He leaves a widow and several children.

The Rev. Temple Frere, canon of Westminster, died near Norfolk, England, recently, at the age of 80. He was of an old Norfolk family, many of whom have distinguished themselves in politics, literature, and recently in Indian affairs; the late Right Hon. John Hookham Frere, the colleague of Canning in the *Anti-Jacobin*; and Mr. H. B. E. Frere, C. B., Commissioner in Scinde, being nearly related to the deceased canon.

Mr. Henry H. Abbott, a graduate of Harvard of the class of this year, died on the 23d of July, at the age of 23. His funeral was very largely attended at Charleston, on the 26th.

The St. Catherine's Springs in Canada West.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. CATHERINE'S, C. W., Monday, July 25, 1859.

There are few who have heard of St. Catherine's, although in the little town which bears that name is one of the most remarkable medicinal springs on the continent, or indeed in the world; for, with the exception of a single spa in Germany, there is no known water of such powerful efficacy as that which gushes from the artesian well at this place. The day will come when the innumerable springs of the Western world will be famous in every land. It is wonderful to reflect how little is now known of them. Thousands of people make a tedious voyage to Europe every year for the sake of mineral waters that can be had at their own doors; whilst hundreds of thousands are groaning, at this moment, in all the agonies of rheumatism and gout, who are ignorant of the fact that the baths of St. Catherine's are curative for those tormenting complaints. During the past fortnight I have seen patients carried in here who were completely bent and crippled. It seemed unreasonable that such sufferers, utterly consumed with disease, and so visibly on the threshhold of that land where the weary are at rest, should expect benefit. In a few days they have regained so much of their wonted health and strength that a cure was at once a matter of the most reasonable expectation—an expectation almost always realized. These things should be known. They are, at least, as interesting as the details of Miss Smith's *toilette* at the first hop at the Ocean House or at the United States Hotel.

St. Catherine's is a pleasant little town in Canada, about a dozen miles from Niagara Falls. It is reached easily by way of the Great Western Railroad from Suspension Bridge, and is within sixteen hours' ride of New-York *via* Hudson River and New-York Central Railroads. It is famous for its salubrity, and has never—according to local writers—been visited by any severe epidemic. The Welland Canal runs through the town, and is quite a picturesque feature in the surrounding scenery, its course from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, being, for the most part, through a natural valley, and surrounded by hills, whose undulating sides glisten with luxuriant verdure, and float with breezy trees. The drives and walks in the vicinity are charming, so rich and sumptuous is the face of the country. The town itself wears a busy, prosperous and contented look. It is not a very extensive place; but the neat residences of the inhabitants stretch out for a good distance in all directions, and, being invariably surrounded by well ordered gardens, and fronted by fine shade-trees, afford pleasant opportunities for the pedestrian. The people do not board here—I mean the natives. Every family has a house to itself and a garden—both well furnished too. For the peace and satisfaction of some New-York skeptics, I may as well add that they—the natives aforesaid—are white, and wear noses of the ordinary hue.

The spring which is fast making St Catharine's a place of Summer resort of the first class, was known to the Indians who made laws to protect the quadrupeds and bipeds that drank of its waters. Our old friend, the buffalo, who always turns up where there is a suspicion of salt, was a frequenter here. With the extinction of this noble beast, and his friend the Indian, the spring seems to have fallen into an oblivion from which it was rescued by a circumstance showing in an extraordinary way the virtue of the waters. A newly-married couple occupied a small house just above the spring; the lady enjoyed the best of health, took a mineral bath every day, and had a child every year. This went on with undisturbed regularity until the pledges numbered seven. The husband then died and the blooming widow mingled the brine of her bereavement with the pickle of her bath, deriving a sorrowful consolation from both. The mysterious now commences. Twelve months from the birth of number seven number eight made its appearance, and twelve months from that happy event number nine came into this breathing world. These phenomena were ascribed variously to the force of habit, the strength of the waters, and the weakness of human nature. The results were that the well once more became famous, and the widow was not allowed to monopolize it for the exclusive use of her fair and fruitful body. If I were a married man I might in some way explain this extraordinary circumstance, but being single I can but express my admiration of a provision of nature so unexpected and consoling to the widowed mind. I have not been able to discover that these results are always to be obtained by the death of a husband and the use of the baths.

A concern for making salt caused the present artesian well to be sunk. Being a joint stock concern it failed as a matter of course—there was too much physic in the salt. A sale ensued and Mr. STEPHENSON, the proprietor of the hotel here, secured the well and some acres of adjacent land for a mere trifle. The following is an analysis of the waters by Dr. CHILTON. They contain chloride of calcium, chloride of magnesium, chloride of sodium, chloride of potassium proto chloride of iron, sulphate of lime, carbonate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, iodide of magnesium bromide of magnesium, silica, and alumina.

The Summer population of St. Catherine's is drawn from all parts of the continent—being attracted here by the favorable reports of other invalids, and not by the reputation of a well known watering place. The most noticeable phenomenon connected with this population is, that every male member of it walks on three legs—the wooden one being invariably the best at the time of arrival. In process of time the supplemental pedal is thrown aside, and the foreigner and the native stand on one common footing. Cutting one's stick is therefore quite a favorite occupation, and, if I may be permitted to make a feeble joke at the expense of my gouty friends, walking one's chalks also; or, as the Rev. Mr. KINGSLEY has it, perambulating one's calcareous strata. It requires, you see, a great effort to be funny here. I beg and pray that I have been successful in this instance.

The hotel accommodations, although not so ample as they should be, are very satisfactory. There is a large joint-stock concern called the Welland House, where a large number of visitors can be accommodated with as much grandeur as if they were inmates of a State Institution. Lots of common people and one real Count stay there, so I suppose it is good. The other establishment is the Stephenson House, kept by the proprietor of the artesian well, and located most agreeably on the banks of the Welland Canal. I know nothing of the comparative merits of the two houses, but for the latter I can vouch as excellent in every important respect. It is most liberally patronized, and has but one fault, namely, being too small. The bathing houses and well are on the slope adjoining the premises, and the facilities for invalids are, therefore, superior to what can be had elsewhere. Of invalids we have enough; apparent, palpable invalids; gentlemen who do nothing but grumble, and grow strong; very meek creatures when they come; very exacting sneaks when they go; willing to give anything for relief on Monday, and growling like bears at the price of a bath on Saturday. To maintain a proper respect for one's species it is necessary to deal largely with the "jovaunce of rude strength," for the pettifogging of a querulous luvalid narrows the mind and cramps the heart. We want a just balance of pleasure seekers here; a dozen able-bodied fops, with souls for pantaloons, and not the mere legs in them, and a score of hardened flirts would be a real blessing. One Count cannot make a Baden Baden. The pure bracing air and pleasant location of St. Catherine's will undoubtedly render it a place for the tourist as well as the sick and feeble. The hotel this season has been full to overflowing.

Mr. STEPHENSON contemplates making an addition, which will more than double his accommodations. I have no hesitation in saying that in five years from now St. Catherine's will be one of the most frequented watering-places on the continent.

The waters are pumped from a well six hundred feet deep. If truth lies at the bottom of that well, it must be in a high state of preservation, for the waters are the liveliest sort of pickle that any creature not a pre-ordained mackerel ever encountered. The word nasty conveys a pleasing sensation to the mind, compared with their real unpleasantness. It is an odious, ness, too, that cannot be dodged. You may mix water with your saline friend, or modify him in any way you please; you may take him in a swaggering draught, or cheat him of his *bouquet* by holding your nose while you put him out of sight; you may bolt him at a gulp, like a bolus, or fight against nature by a slower process of absorption. In whatsoever shape you take him to your bosom, *he* is unchanged. The grand intensity of his natural repulsiveness cannot be mitigated. The brine of the pork-barrel hangs round him still. A man who commences taking these waters begins with the lively conviction that he will in time like them; the first dose or two are swallowed heroically, without winking, and with a sickly attempt at a smile; gradually from this point you observe a settled conviction of disgust gathering on the face of that man; the better he grows the more determined is he in his dislike; he gives vent to his feelings in words almost as bitter as the cup he drains, and by the time he leaves the Stephenson House, he has imbibed sentiments of such deadly hostility towards the entire race of Alkalies, that nothing but a fresh attack of his old complaint can bring him back to moderation and mercy. A good story is told of a gentleman who came here with the determination of drinking the waters for at least a couple of months. He looked at the hotel, paid a visit to the bar-room, examined the billiard-tables, rolled a string on the bowling-alley, and declared that he could not possibly

[illegible] interview with the

[illegible] felt run down, and queer, and generally but indescribably used up. The doctor asked him if he had tried the water, and on receiving an answer in the negative, handed him a tumbler-full. The invalid put it to his lips, and slowly but manfully swallowed the contents. He then put his hand on his stomach, and with a face to which wisdom had brought sadness, exclaimed prophetically, "I am cured." Nothing could induce that victim to believe that he needed another dose. He left the same afternoon, having previously taken sixteen toddies to complete the treatment.

There are few cases of this remarkable character, for the patients who come here are generally ailing in the most acute sense of the word, and indifferent to the mere taste of the remedy that gives them relief. Nothing can be more cheering than the visible improvement which sets in after the first day or two. Limbs stiffened with rheumatism and gout regain their suppleness; faces wan with despair become cheerful, and the elasticity of health quickly replaces the rigidity of cruel disease. Patients suffering from liver and kidney complaints, with all the nervous affections that follow in their train, derive immense advantage from the external and internal use of the waters. In these the improvement is not so visible as in those suffering from rheumatism and gout, but it is said to be as decided and permanent. No one can remain here a week without being assured by ocular demonstration of the real medicinal value of the spring.

The presiding spirit of the well is Dr. MACK—a medical gentleman of very extensive reputation, who has devoted many years to the study of the waters, and who knows more about their healing properties than any cotemporary physician. Dr. MACK possesses abundant *finesse*, unquestionable skill, and rare straightforwardness. He does not hesitate to tell a newly-arrived patient the precise truth with regard to his chances of improvement. Every day we have individuals who are not likely to be benefited by any human treatment, and who, as soon as they have seen Dr. MACK, pack up their traps and depart for regions where there is more vague hope and less direct sincerity. Only those who are likely to receive benefit remain on the Doctor's hands, but these are sufficiently numerous to attest his remarkable skill and unfailing attention. Waters like these should not be taken without the advice of a medical man thoroughly familiar with their active properties; they are far too powerful to be trifled with; a great deal too, depends on suitable regimen and proper exercise. These waters will be better understood when it is remembered that a *pint* of the St. Catharines water contains 5,060.27 grains, of mineral matter, principally—permit me to add by way of final kick—of the nastiest kind. This delectable mixture cannot be taken with the impunity that attends the use of Congress water.

If I were certain that you had the gout, I could give you some excellent hints concerning that aristocratic disease; but being in doubt on the point, and suspecting that even a lovely case of rheumatism or a paralytic shock would not be thrown away on you, I restrain my natural ardor, and conclude an over-long communication.

S.

SOCIETY AT SHARON.

Out of the Hole-in-the-Wall and into the Pavilion—Watering-Place Society—Ladies and Landladies, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

THE PAVILION, Sharon Springs, Monday, July 25, 1859.

"Allah akbar!" We are at length in the "Pavilion." We are Somebody, and we expand with the thought. We have left the "Hole-in-the-Wall," and now form one of that select and elegant coterie which decorates "the front piazza." We do not, to be sure, take any prominent part in the proceedings, but we have the privilege of gracing the walls, and as we are modest we do not even avail ourselves of that privilege. We merely peep in at the windows: "Sister Anne, what do you see?" "We see a great cloud of muslin." "Anything else?" "Not much."

But though we at length live in the "Pavilion," we do not constitute one of the fixtures. We do occasionally get out of it, and the result of these occasional movements is a slight increase in our topographical knowledge of the place. The Pavilioners, as a general rule, know that there are Springs here, for that knowledge is part of their formula. They are expected to go down there before each meal, whether they imbibe or not. That done, they can get back to their front piazza again, and the order with which they perform the latter movement is one of the sights to be seen. Wherever we go or whatever we do, we are always sure to be on hand to witness this performance. The front piazza is their world, and the village of Sharon Springs (we must ourselves acknowledge it) is not worthy of their notice. But judge for yourselves. The village is situated in a sort of a valley on the top of a hill in the midst of a crowd of other hills, some smaller and some longer and some not so much so. It consists of but one street with houses longer and shorter on either side, and to the eye of the observer, from the top of Sunset Hill, it looks very much like a train of cars, with the Pavilion for a locomotive, off the track. But if the observer follows the road till he gets in the rear of the village, it then presents the appearance of a lot of houses down in a hole, all huddled together to keep warm; and if it be a cold day, the observer always wishes himself down there. What is going on in these houses is not so difficult to say, for you may be pretty certain that it is either washing and ironing or twaddling on piazzas, for Sharon Springs is nothing but a collection of hotels, boarding-houses and washwomen. It is true that we heard one of the inhabitants say the other day that he drove a "bar-risk trade," but on following him up we found that his "bar-risk trade" consisted in selling penny-worths of candy and three-cent glasses of lager bier. So that though their sale may have kept him brisk and lively, the receipts could hardly be said to be commensurate with his exertions. There is also an individual here who prosecutes the following singular avocations. He is a "fancy, sign, landscape, banner, flag and shade artist, cutler, painter and grainer." This man must have something to do, and judging by analogy, from the variety of articles we have seen in one country store here, there must certainly be also some "admirable Crichton" of a man, who combines the lawyer, doctor and minister in his single person. This, however, we have no authority for further than surmise. We know there are two distinct doctor shops here, but the most notable and promising sign we saw about them was that they were always shut up.

The great staple however, of Sharon Springs, is sulphur water. This extraordinary product is said to have been discovered by sick Indians, and they are said to have found it by their instinct, but we wouldn't give two pence for such instinct, for any man with a nose could perform the same feat. These infernal brimstone springs have an attendant imp in the shape of marshy ground, and on our very first visit to them we received its particular attentions, for having passed the spring and its horrible odors, we gave a bound of delight upon the grassy award and found ourselves knee-deep in the mud—white trousers, too. So we went home amid the jeers of the populace.

But the great charm of Sharon lies in its views and its sheep, and they are equally sublime. If there be any preference we would give it to the sheep. We can now sympathize with "little Bo-peep, who lost her sheep, and didn't know where to find them." We no longer wonder at the grief the poor child must have suffered. She had probably lived on just such mutton as we are now living on. Think, then, what her loss must have been? Mutton which fairly melts in your mouth, and that frequently too. Mutton for breakfast, mutton for dinner and mutton for supper. The only time when mutton is left out is at the meal called "tea," and then we have raspberries. But *laissons nos moutons et raisenons* to the "Pavilion," and yet we don't like to go there. We feel that we were not constructed on "high society" principles. We believe there is a time to dance," but then we don't believe it's all the time; and when we want to sneeze we should like to be able to do it. Indeed we have already made a most terrible blunder since we came here. Having noticed a very benevolent-looking old lady making herself very conspicuous among the guests, we were deceived by her actions and appearance into the belief that she was the landlady of the house, and having been somewhat discontented with the appearance of the raspberries at tea, we took it upon ourselves to express our utter disapprobation of any such proceedings. At the same time we mildly suggested our conviction of the fact that berries of all kinds were of a rural nature, and consequently ought to be found good in the country; likewise that they were much better fresh than when stale and squashy. The effect of our exordium was most extraordinary. The hitherto eternal smile on her face kept subsiding and subsiding, until it finally became entirely subsidiary to an awful placidity—no, not placidity. The ocean is placid sometimes, and sometimes it is very much wrinkled, and this old lady's face was very suggestive of "ocean's frown." The old lady frowned and then went off in a tornado movement. We were very much bothered by this reception of our suggestions, but were shortly after taken to task for having made "such an awful mistake," and were informed that the old lady "would never forgive us." This was very distressing, and, at the same time, a very fine beginning to make in "high society."

It appears that each of the watering places has one of these lady-supervisors. Their business (an entirely self-imposed one, by-the-by) is—to be the first one on hand at the place, then to welcome all the guests, then get rooms for them or show them to those they've already engaged, and then fuss about and make everybody happy. Whether their efforts are successful is another question, but we cannot see why they should be so indignant at being addressed by the *title* of "landlady," when they, in reality, perform all the functions. For our own part, indeed, we cannot see why a landlord or landlady is not as good as anybody else; but then we are not *au fait*, so that, of course, accounts for our want of discernment. Having, however, stumbled on this new variety of female humanity, we have taken the liberty to study it. Our conclusion is that good-nature is a great institution; but a question arises: Is good-nature *per se* sufficient? Does not the human heart *crave* (as romantic young ladies would say) something in addition? We humbly think it does. It wants good-nature to be guided by good sense. But, then, we forget ourselves, for what is "society" (so called) but a mass of inconsistencies. We only wonder they didn't call it "inconsistency," instead of "society;" but, then, we forget again, for if they had, they would have been consistent, and so it wouldn't be "society." Society!—we're in society now, and we have the honor to sign ourself at length A PAVILONER.

SARATOGA.

Lounging at Saratoga—The Season Culminating—Fossil Visitors—What Saratoga Needs—A Blind Steward—Cottages and Hotels—Countesses and Auctioneers, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Monday, July 25, 1859.

The season never culminates at Saratoga while there is a vacant bed to be obtained for love or money. The culminating point, therefore, has not yet been reached; but, judging from the troops of visitors which keep pouring in upon us, I imagine it cannot be far off. Old *habitués* here tell me they have not seen so lively and brilliant a season at Saratoga in many a year; and I dare say they are quite right, for the Summer travel is much greater than it was last year or the year before. We need here—and it is about the only thing that is needed to make this famous watering-place all it should be—an autocrat, with powers as despotic as were exercised by Beau Nash, when, as king of Bath, he compelled the Duchess of QUEENSBURY to take off her silk apron before he would permit her to enter the ball-room. We want a sovereign of Saratoga to issue an edict that no lady shall be permitted to wear hoops whose diameter is more than double her own height; for roomy as the piazzas and parlors and promenades are, they are not wide enough to accommodate the spread of crinoline which is made here, and when the charming matrons congregate around the Congress Spring, in their gorgeous morning robes, it requires a good deal of skillful engineering to effect a passage through these fashionable circles.

There are some innocent people who pretend to be afraid of Saratoga because it is so fashionable; but there are plenty of fossil frequenters of the Springs who care no more for fashion than an omnibus driver, who come here for no other reason than because they find it good for their health, because they can eat heartier and sleep sounder. One hearty-looking old gentleman tells me he has come to Saratoga regularly for thirty years; and I notice a considerable number of *bien conservés* ladies, I will not presume to call them old, who certainly cannot be suspected of coming here because it is fashionable. There is enough of fashion here to satisfy the most fanatical worshipper at the shrine of the fantastic and fickle goddess, but it is not of a dangerous type; it is flamboyant, but not necessarily catching. The solid, substantial people, and the unpretending and the unobtrusive, are sufficiently numerous to keep each other in countenance. Last Summer when I was here there were at one time five Governors at Congress Hall, and among them was was that fine old country gentlemen, Gov. BOUCK, who had engaged his rooms for the season; but his honest face will be seen no more among the denizens of this crowded planet. Another of the old *habitués* of the Springs, now at the Congress, is a wealthy planter from Arkansas, named WALWORTH, who has been blind for several years. He is accompanied by a retinue of servants and attendants. Last year he made his will while here, and bequeathed some $250,000 for charitable objects; among his other bequests was the sum of $50,000 to the State of New-York towards founding a hospital for the blind; if the State should refuse to accept it, it is to go to the State of Michigan, and if not accepted by Michigan, it is to go to Ohio.

No regular balls have yet been got up, but there are nightly hops at the hotels at which there is just as much music, and dancing, and enjoyment as though they were regular balls. I could never discover the precise difference between a ball and a hop, but the Countess of RICCAHOCCO, *née* Higgs, who is now here, tells me that the difference is very decided indeed. The Countess is right, of course.

No two places can be more entirely distinct in their character than Saratoga and Newport; in the latter place it is the fashion to live "cottagely," as Bishop BERKELEY calls it; and the fashion has created a town composed chiefly of the most elegant villas and charming cottages that are to be found in any part of the country; and these villas and cottages give a tone of refinement and sobriety which no other Summer resort in the whole Union can pretend to. There are plenty of pretty little wooden cottages in Saratoga, in which somebody or other must live cottagely; but nobody ever hears anything about them. The great multitudes who come here live at the hotels, which are the gayest hives conceivable during the Summer carnival.

Some innocent correspondent of the TIMES *naïvely* inquires if men go into the country for the purpose of flirting with girls on piazzas? Whether they actually come to Saratoga with any such intention, I cannot pretend to say, but from the earnestness with which they devote themselves to the business when they get here, it is reasonable enough to presume that they must have entertained some such intention when they left home.

So the Emperors have agreed to cease fighting, and we shall have no more letters in the TIMES from the seat of war describing the progress of the bloody drama in Italy; and thus we have been deprived of one of our solaces.

The TIMES has been more sought after than any of the New-York papers, and everybody in want of a sensation has found a very lively one in reading the graphic letters of H. J. R. and Malakoff from Solferino. But the peace has put an end to letters from the seat of war, and the last novel or TENNYSON's new poem must satisfy our cravings. Very little reading, however, will go a long way at Saratoga.

Among the recent arrivals here is another visitor who labors under the sad affliction of total blindness—the Countess VILLANUEVA, the wealthy Cuban, with a retinue of retainers; and a gentleman who puts his keen sight to a very good use—Mr. MCGUIRE, the well-known auctioneer of Washington, whose unique library and collection of paintings are among the notorieties of the national metropolis.

There are no noted politicians here as yet, or rather not enough of them to constitute a clique; but they will be dropping in by-and-by, and commence their operations for the Fall campaign. Mayor WOOD made but a brief stay here, and he was not accompanied by any of his satellites. Yours, N. N.

A Case of Suffering.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

About a year ago a young German couple arrived here from Leipsic, Saxony; they were married in "the Old Country" by one of the American Consuls. The young wife left everything dear to her—a loving family and numerous friends—to follow her husband to a strange land, hoping that he would reward her love with kindness and affection. She found herself deceived. Her husband proved to be a brute, and instead of kindness she experienced the roughest treatment. He is well educated, but not industrious, and therefore made no use of his talents to secure a situation. The consequence was that they often were without any means to live; for all she could earn was too little to provide for them the necessaries of life, and he would even prevent her from working, as it would "interfere with his order and subject him to inconveniences." Everything was pawned; her wardrobe reduced in the same way to almost nothing. When at last forced to work, and earning money, he frequented bar-rooms, and spent all he had faster than he earned it, assisted by friends of no better character than himself. Continuing to treat his wife in the meanest manner, and in his diabolical fits beating her most unmercifully, she at last fled from him, and found protection in a friends' house. She is now working as a seamstress—hard, but honest. The husband, having found out her place of employment, has commenced already a regular system of annoying and troubling her, and threatens to continue to do so unless she returns to his house. Since she left him he has led a more vicious life than ever before, associating even with women of the worst class, his excuse being that, his wife having left him, despair drives him to excesses. Is there, Mr. Editor, a way in which this unfortunate woman can be freed from her brutal husband—a way, of course, not too expensive, as that husband has robbed her entirely? Is there not a magistrate that must take her case (on application) in hand, though she has no money to engage a lawyer? Can she not gain a divorce suit, or must she remain the slave of such an outcast all her life long? She is miserable enough already; why give him still a right to gradually undermine and ruin her health, beauty and youthful strength? If there is a way to obtain justice for her, please let me know it. Yours, respectfully, ARMINIUS HAHN.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Indiana University it was ordered that the lands donated to the Institution by the State should be appraised and put in market this Fall. The University lands comprise about 23,000 acres, and lie in fourteen different counties in the State. The appraisement of the lands is ordered under an act of the last Legislature authorizing their sale for the benefit of the University. The institution has some pressing debts which the Trustees desire to discharge.

The Dangers and Defences of New-York.

This important subject has been thoroughly ventilated by Major J. G. BARNARD, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, in a paper addressed to the Secretary of War, and, by his permission, lately published by order of the Chamber of Commerce of this City. Having had charge of the fortifications at the Narrows and within the harbor during the last three years, and a part of that time of those on the East River, and having been a member of the Board of Engineers which recently had this subject under consideration, his view of this momentous question, the nature of which has been so essentially modified by the new and prodigious developments in maritime attack as exhibited in the late Eastern invasion, ought to be entitled to peculiar weight and confidence. The piecemeal manner in which the subject has been discussed through the newspapers and other channels during the past year or two, and the character of those discussions, more or less irrelevant to the great question of the defense of the harbor and City of New-York against the powerful maritime resources that now exist, (irrelevant, because if an enemy can be forced or frightened to land beyond batteries properly located, it is certain that by means always available we can prevent him from reaching the City,) have doubtless given rise to very imperfect and unsound notions, and have probably urged upon Major BARNARD the duty of laying before the country, and the citizens of New-York especially, his opinions of the "dangers," and what should be the "defences" of this City, under the exigencies of the present and the future. He clearly shows that "a defensive system for New-York such as now demanded, has never been contemplated as a whole, and that the problem, as it now presents it

POLITICAL.

The August Elections.

During the month of August State Elections will be held in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, North Carolina, Arkansas, and Texas. Full State tickets are to be selected in all these States. The contest is peculiarly animated in Kentucky and Tennessee, in each of which the opposing candidates have been actively engaged for some weeks past in a personal canvass.

KENTUCKY.

In Kentucky, a vigorous warfare has been waged between the Democracy and the Opposition, the latter charging the former with recreancy to their own principles on the Slavery issue. The Opposition leader, JOSHUA F. BELL, of Boyle County, has conducted the canvass with marked ability. His opponent, Mr. MAGOFFIN, of Mercer County, is a good debater, and has been active. Mr. BELL, the Democratic nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, has been prevented by ill-health from assuming prominent part in the contest. On the Congressional tickets, four of the members of the last House are renominated, viz.: Messrs. BURNETT, First District; PAYTON, Second District; JEWETT, Fifth District; and STEVENSON, Tenth District. The following is a list of the State and Congressional nominations, of both parties; election on Monday, August 1:

	Opposition.	Democratic.
Governor	Joshua F. Bell.	Beriah Magoffin.
Lt. Governor	Alfred Allen.	Lyon Boyd.
Attorney Gen'l.	James Bayian.	A. J. James.
Auditor	Thomas B. Pease.	Grant Green.
Treasurer	Daugherty White.	Jas. T. Garrard.
Register	John B. Herndon.	Thomas J. Fraser.
Supt. Pub. Instr.	Wm. F. Evans.	Robert Richardson.
Congress I	Oscar Turner.	Henry C. Burnett.*
II	James S. Jackson.	Samuel O. Peyton*.
III	Frank M. Bristow.	W. W. Sale.
IV	W. O. Anderson.	J. S. Chrisman.
V	J. B. Jewett.	John T. Brown.
VI	G. Adams.	T. T. Garrard.
VII	Robert Mallory.	Thomas B. Hutt.
VIII	J. M. Gaylan.	Wm. P. Simms.
IX	L. T. Moore.	J. W. Moore.
X	No Opposition.	John W. Stevenson.

*Renominated.

TENNESSEE.

In Tennessee, the Hon. ISHAM G. HARRIS, present Governor, is again the Democratic standard bearer. His opponent, JOHN NETHERLAND, has met him on the stump during the canvass, and the discussions have been lively. The debates appear to have been courteously conducted. On the Congressional tickets, seven members of the last House are renominated. The candidates for the remaining three seats are all new men, replacing Messrs. WATKINS of the First Gro. W. JONES of the Sixth, and JOLLICOFFER of the Eighth. The Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE, (Opposition,) who is running against Mr. ATKINS, the last representative of the Ninth District, formerly represented that District in Congress with great ability. In this District the popular vote is nearly an even balance, and both candidates have a strong hold upon the affections of the people. The contest in this part of the State will probably be very close. The following is a full list of the State and Congressional nominations:

	Opposition.	Democratic.
Governor	John Netherland.	Isham G. Harris.
Congress—I	Thos. A. R. Nelson.	Laudon C. Haynes.
II	Horace Maynard.*	J. C. Ramsay.
III	H. S. Bradson.	S. A. Smith *
IV	W. B. Stokes.	Joe H. Savage.*
V	Robert Hatton.	*Charles Ready.**
VI	*J. H. Thomas.*	W. H. Polk.
VII	Thos. H. Globs.	John V. Wright.*
VIII	Jas. M. Quarles.	Thomas Menees.
IX	Emerson Etheridge.	J. D. C. Atkins.*
X	Jno. L. T. Sneed.	{ W. T. Avery.* { *David M. Currin.*

* Re-nominated. Independent Democrats in italic.

An election is to take place in Missouri on the 1st of August, but only for one Supreme Court Judge, two State Senators, County and Circuit Court Clerks, and other local officers.

The following State tickets have been completed. Election day in Vermont falls on the first Tuesday in September; in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa the second Tuesday of October.

VERMONT.

	Opposition.	Democratic.
Governor	Erastus Hill.	John S. Saxe.
Lt. Gov	Barnham Martin.	Stephen Thomas.
Treasurer	Henry M. Bates.	J. B. Thurston.

PENNSYLVANIA.

	Opposition	Democratic.
Aud. Gen	J. R. Cochran.	R. C. Wright.
Sur. Gen.	Wm. H. Keim.	John Rowe.

OHIO.

	Opposition.	Democratic.
Governor	Wm. Dennison.	Rufus P. Ramsey.
Lieut Gov	Rob. C. Kirk.	Wm. H. Safford.
Auditor	Robt. W. Taylor.	G. Volney Dorsey.
Secty State	A. P. Russell.	Jacob Reinhard.
Sup Trust	Asa P. Stone.	Wm. Rush Ely.
Sup Judge	W. Y. Gholson.	Henry C. Whitman.
Rep Pub. Wks.	G. B. Gregory.	James Tomlinson.
Sch. Comr	Mason Smyth.	Charles N. Allen.

IOWA.

	Opposition.	Democratic.
Governor	S. J. Kirkwood.	Augustus C. Dodge.
Lieut. Gov	Nich. J. Rusch.	L. W. Babbitt.
Supt. Judges	Ralph P. Lowe.	Thos S. Wilson.
	L. D. Stockton.	Charles Mason.
	Caleb Baldwin.	C. C. Cole.

Wisconsin Securities.

MADISON, Thursday, July 21, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit a citizen of Wisconsin a reasonable space in your paper, in reply to a communication in a late number of the TIMES, headed as above, and signed "A Bondholder!" The article referred to contains many gross errors and misstatements in relation to the subject, doing manifest injustice to this State, which should not pass unnoticed. Let me note and number some of these errors—to use no harsher term—and remark upon them as briefly as possible. The writer says:

1. That the "Wisconsin securities that are now being repudiated are not *technically* State, but are *termed* Farm Mortgage and Municipal Securities or Bonds."

2. That "to obtain (money upon) them, strong representations were made concerning the traffic of the roads," while now these "statements of traffic prove gross exaggerations."

3. That "the farmers (who mortgaged their farms) have banded together in leagues, and threaten to kill, burn and destroy if any attempt is made at collection."

4. That "the State pledged wild lands to obtain money to build railroads."

5. That the Judges of the Supreme Court recently decided to declare said issues of Municipal Bonds "illegal, and therefore void."

6. That "the State, after procuring through agents so notorious, an expenditure of quadruple the value of the lands upon their internal improvements, now through the Executive, refuses to pay over the lands, by raising false issues and frivolous technicalities."

7. That "at the last session of the Legislature some application was made towards getting relief from the State, by her partially assuming the obligations, &c., but that this was rejected, hooted down," &c.

8. That (by implication) those who are indebted upon the Farm Mortgages and Municipal Bonds must be able to pay, because they are "sending their troops over the land to the sound of music and revelry."

9. The same implication, because, as "A Bondholder" asserts, the people of this State are "erecting on all sides piles of costly public building, vieing at Madison with those of Washington and New-York."

The above assertions being culled from a communication of less than a half column in length, I ask that those who may have been influenced by them suspend their judgment upon the conclusions drawn by the writer, while they consider the following notes in reply:

1. The Wisconsin Securities on which payment is withheld—"repudiated" being a word which will in few cases bear the test of truth—are not only not *technically*, but are not in any shape or manner, *State* Bonds or securities. The "State" has nothing whatever to do with them—never issued them, or guaranteed them, or asked credit or loan upon them. The only State Bonds extant are to the amount of $100,000 upon which the interest is regularly paid *always*.

2. The estimates of traffic on the roads were doubtless made, in these, as in all cases, upon the basis of past yearly increase and development of the country. The actual falling off in the past two years of crushing times is no worse on the Wisconsin roads than upon the Michigan Central or Southern.

3. Many of the farmers believe that they were shamefully swindled, by false statements, into mortgaging their farms, and they are determined to test the matter legally, by a common purse and mutual understanding. No such virulent threats of killing, burning and destroying have been heard here.

4. The State never pledged any "wild lands," or anything else, for the building of these roads, being prohibited so by the Constitution from doing anything of the kind. The State accepted of a grant of land from Congress for building certain roads, and gave that land to certain companies, upon certain conditions, that they might build the roads.

5. The Judges of the Supreme Court have made no such decision.

6. The *State* never employed any *agents* to procure money to be expended here, and is not responsible for the acts of individuals. The Governor of the State has his own duty to perform in protecting the interests of the people. Congress gave land to the people of the State to provide for the building of roads from Madison or Columbus, by way of Portage City, to the St. Croix Lake, and thence to Lake Superior, and also from Fond du Lac northward. The State gave the land to the La Crosse Railroad Company, to build the road from Madison to Lake Superior, requiring as conditions that that Company should also build from Columbus to Portage, and should complete both sections from Madison and Columbus to Portage, by the last of December, 1858. These conditions were made, openly and above board, to secure an eastern route via Milwaukee, and a central one via Madison, and in order that the lands given should not be exhausted in pushing forward the old La Crosse Railroad line from Portage City to La Crosse, contrary to the terms of the grant. The Company, however, neglected the Madison and Columbus sections entirely, went along its old route towards La Crosse, and pledged the lands for a song, to build *that* road. The Governor thinks it his duty to stand by the interests of the whole people in the grant, and to see that the conditions of the grant are fulfilled. There is no "false issue" raised by him, no "frivolous technicalities" urged.

7. No application was formally made at the last session of the Legislature, for a partial or any kind of assumption of the debt. The Constitution expressly prohibits a State debt of more than $100,000, and there was such a manifest injustice in taxing the citizens of many portions of the State to pay interest on a debt incurred by individuals for improvements benefiting only a few other portions of the State, that the project broached, of getting the Constitution amended so that the State might incur a debt of millions, met with no favor.

8. The reference is doubtless to the late excursion of a military company from Milwaukee, and scarcely merits notice. However, I understand that the members of that company paid all of the expenses which their entertainers would allow them to pay, and issued no bonds, and asked no loans, employed no agents, and raised no false issues, withheld no certificates, and hooted down no propositions. Why drag them into the controversy?

9. The wing of the Capitol at Madison, referred to as vieing with the ten million Capitol at Washington, has cost the State just about *sixty thousand dollars*. The building, whenever completed, will cost about $320,000, but the last Legislature declined to proceed with the work till the State was more able.

Having said these things, let me just add that the people of Wisconsin take the papers and read them, and like that they do not feel grieved over much at the sermons daily read to them by lugubrious Wall-street operators, who have speculated upon their necessities, and held their securities, bought for a song (five cents for a dollar of Land Grant Bonds!) for a rise, whereas a fall came instead thereof. The people of this State feel deeply for those, sometimes poor, who have been led by brokers to invest their little means in Western Railroad securities; but where such securities were, as in many cases, filched from the farmers by outrageous deception, no sermons from Wall street or elsewhere can convince the farmer that it is his duty to turn his own family out of doors to give another shelter. There are two sides to this as to most other questions. CITIZEN.

THE MONUMENT TO AARON BURR AT PRINCETON.—The Trenton *Gazette* says: "An article has recently been going the rounds of the papers relative to an alleged secret erection and mutilation of the monument over the tomb of AARON BURR, at Princeton. The correspondent of the *Tribune* is mistaken. Who erected the monument, what it cost, or who paid the money we do not know, but that the monument was erected secretly and in the night time is unquestionable. The facts are as follows: After some years had elapsed without a stone being placed to mark the resting place of BURR, a stranger came to Princeton from New York, visited the grave-yard, ascertained the location of the grave, and procured the services of a mason, and that night the monument was erected. Who the gentleman was, or what workman assisted, is still unknown by the people of Princeton, although a shrewd guess has been made as to the latter. That the monument came from New-York, and was erected secretly, no one in Princeton knowing anything of it until after it was placed over the grave, is certain, and can be proved by almost every person who lived in Princeton at the time. That it has since been mutilated admits of no doubt in the minds of those who have seen it recently. Some years before the monument was erected a Mr. THEODOSIA A. DWIGHT of New-York, who professed to be related to the family of BURR procured subscriptions for a monument to BURR, but proceeded no further than to obtain a design and collect the money, for which he was subsequently prosecuted by some of the subscribers."

AN IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION TO POLITICAL HISTORY.—The *South Carolinian*, published at Columbia, contains a long and elaborate communication from the Hon. F. W. PICKENS, our present Minister to Russia, on several very important subjects connected with the political history of this country. It was written from St. Petersburg, and is designed to be a vindication of Mr. CALHOUN and President POLK from certain allegations contained in Col. BENTON'S "Thirty Years in the United States Senate," relating to the annexation of TEXAS, the Tariff, the visit of Mr. PICKENS to Mr. POLK, the dismissal of Messrs. BLAIR & RIVES from the "Government organ," and many other matters of interest. The publication of this remarkable "refutation" would have been made at an earlier period but for the death of Colonel BARNES in the Spring of 1858. As Mr. PICKENS was the original and now sole depositary of the facts upon which Colonel BENTON'S representations are alleged to have been founded, he deems it proper at this time to make public a full and true statement of everything that transpired in the visit alluded to in Col. BENTON'S book.

There are twenty-three Savings Banks in New-Hampshire, and the amount of the deposits is $4,138,622. Massachusetts has eighty-six Savings Banks, with deposits amounting to $34 000,000. The pioneer Savings Bank in Boston has deposits amounting to $5,966 843, or $1,768,031 more than all the savings institutions of New-Hampshire. About one-fifth part of the total population of Massachusetts have funds in some savings institution.

The Southern Yacht Club Regatta took place on the 18th July on Lake Ponchartrain. The distance was fifteen miles; four boats were entered, and the *Elephant*, owned by John G. Robinson, won the first-class prize in 3h. 49m. 25s. The prize was a handsome silver pitcher.

On Sunday, July 26, the Rev. Dr. MURRAY, ("Kirwan,") of Elizabeth, N. J., preached his 26th anniversary sermon, in the First Baptist Church of that town. The number of communicants received into the church during the term of his pastorate is 1,019.

The Rev. Dr. Bedell's Acceptance of the Illinois Assistant-Bishopric.

The Rev. Dr. BEDELL, of this City, accepted the office of Assistant Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Illinois in the following letter:

PARSONAGE OF THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
NEW YORK, July 13, 1859.

REV. AND DEAR BRETHREN:—After mature and prayerful consideration, I have determined to accept the call to the Assistant-Bishopric of the Diocese of Ohio. Will you who so kindly announced, and urgently pressed this call, do me the favor to communicate my decision to the Bishop and to the Standing Committee. The whole subject has been carefully weighed. It has pleased God to make the path of duty perfectly distinct to my mind; so true, although sundering the dearest ministerial ties, I do not now longer experience a doubt. The Vestry of the Church of the Ascension having this day accepted my resignation I am in so far at liberty to form this new relation. When, therefore, the General Convention, if such shall be their pleasure) shall have concurred in your action, I shall be prepared, with God's blessing to throw my whole energies into His service, within the important field which your call now opens to me.

With great confidence in my ability to meet your expectations, but with no want of faith in the Blessed Spirit's readiness to enable me for any duty which He shall demand, I trust myself to your considerate kindness and sympathizing prayers. I count much upon the united consideration of brethren, clerical and lay; and much upon the wisdom and experience of your venerable diocesan, my own and my father's friend, by whose side it is to be my happiness to stand; but most upon my Saviour's covenanted guidance, so that, while I approach the solemn responsibilities of this high office with unfeigned humility, I will not allow myself to approach them with fear. The God of all grace will not withhold His blessing, if united in heart and work, we implore it together for His dear Son's sake.

The confidence which the brethren have shown in me, by their large conventional vote, and unanimous sanction of it, has very deeply affected my heart. Assure them that it is appreciated. Assure them not, (if permitted so to do) by God's grace, I shall hold nothing back from their service, and that their venerated Bishop shall have my cordial assistance.

In leaving a united and beloved people, to whom my soul is knit by more than sixteen years of uninterrupted happy Pastoral relations, and to whose unfailing sympathy and support, under God, whatever has been accomplished in the Ascension during my ministry is owing, I shall need to find among yourselves similar friendly confidence and earnest coöperation. Through you, then, let me beg of all my brethren in the diocese, patient considerateness, trusting sympathy and cordial colaboring; and, lastly, beseech of them that their fraternal supplications at the Mercy-seat will be constant, that I may be permitted to come unto them in the fullness of the grace of Christ.

In this hope, I remain, your friend and brother,
G. T. BEDELL.

Paris Fashions for July.

From a Paris Correspondent.

Light Summer toilets engrose all the attention, and there is a great run of white, by far the prettiest wear for this melting period of the year. What for instance is cooler, or more harmonious looking than a white robe flottering through green parks and garden? There is room for a great display of taste in the arrangement of white draperies, and La Maison Gagelin has invented a costume consisting of three distinct parts—dress, fichu, and mantle, all of which can be worn together or separately. This skirt is of white muslin, and there are two flounces and two large bouillons, and two flounces and two bouillons again. In the hem of the flounces is a blue, pink or green ribbon, and a much wider one is run underneath the bouillons. The corsage is low, lined with silk the color of the ribbon, and a petticoat of the same silk is worn with the skirt. The sleeves, reaching to the middle of the arm, have two flounces and four bouillons, carried nearly up to the shoulder. At the waist is also a ribbon, fastening either in front or behind, and if the dress is preferred high, the shoulders can be covered with a fichu composed of flounces and bouillons, and drawn at the throat with ribbons. For outdoors, this toilet is completed by a mantle trimmed to match the skirt, and cut round at the back, hollowed out to admit the arms, and very long and square before. It is the length and voluminousness of this mantle which distinguish it from all that have been worn hitherto, and it is patronized by those ladies who are always on the watch for new and striking changes. If anything is required more luxurious than simple white, there are the rich embroideries of Mademoiselle PAYAN. The bottom skirt consists of a lovely worked flounce, and rising from the waist comes a tunic, with a delicate wreath of needle-work flowers. An opening at the side discloses about a dozen small flounces, and round the waist is a wide ribbon with a white ground and brilliant colored design. Such a dress is made low, with bows of ribbon on the shoulders to match the sash. For morning wear, there is nothing to equal clear muslin, colored and figured, made with loose jacket or full boddice, either body or jacket are fastened in front by bows of muslin, the ends of which are rounded and edged with a guipure.

Fashion in bonnets is nearly at a stand-still, and our *artistes*, for the time being, have ceased racking their brains for novelties. The newest thing we can mention is a bonnet made of fine black hair, embroidered with buttercups in silken straw. The ribbon used for the trimming has a black ground, and the flowers at the side are entirely black with jet centres. The effect of this combination is very original, and it has the advantage of defying dust.

The heat is too great for caps to be worn to the house, and their place is prettily supplied by *resilles* of silk lace. A wide ribbon goes all round and terminates in a bow on one side; but in order to render this coiffure perfectly graceful, it should have something like a light hood at the back. If the *resille* is made of gold or silver thread, it can be worn in the ball room by young girls, and Spanish acorns finely worked, serve to complete it. Fair women can wear the hood of black lace, which keeps its freshness and is not oppressively hot. Elderly ladies can line them with thin silk, and those who have plenty of hair, have only to put a flower on one side, and they are at once in possession of a charming coiffure.

RUMORS CONTRADICTED.—Newspapers sometimes publish false rumors. Two or three corrections of stories which have gone the rounds of the Press, come to us. *First*—The statement that sixteen fugitive slaves had left Canada, to return voluntarily to Slavery, is positively contradicted by the Toronto *Leader*. Not one of the party of sixteen has returned to Slavery. Two-thirds of them were born in Canada, and the remainder had free papers. Five persons all free, went to Kentucky, on a visit, accompanied by a brother of the woman; five more went to Oberlin, also on a visit. *Second*—The story of the destitution of the fugitive slave community in Canada, is denied, on the authority of the parties who took part in a public meeting, held at Chatham, C. W., on the 10th July. The reports of starvation and suffering in that district are positively disproved by abundant testimony. *Third*—The "leather man," whose performances in Kentucky have been extensively noticed as very remarkable occurrences, is denounced as a stupendous humbug. It appears that he had certain cicatrized wounds upon his body, into which he poked sharp implements. A Committee of Surgeons examined the fellow, and exposed his deceptions. *Fourth*—The story of a young lady in Montreal having been spirited away and concealed in a nunnery, the narrative of which, as published in a Detroit paper, has made a prodigious rumpus, is quietly set aside by an exposure in the Toledo *Herald*. The young woman was a daughter of Mr. LEANDER SPARE, a Canadian gentleman. She was educated in Paris, was of a romantic nature, went to Toronto to visit the Sisters of Charity at the Orphan Asylum, wanted to run away from her parents and return to France; was discovered by her father, and went home. That was all.

NEW-YORK "DRUMMERS" AND THE WESTERN CROPS.—The Chicago *Press and Tribune* regards the recent irruption of New-York "drummers" at the West with great distrust, and favors that class of persons with the following specimen of plain language:

"We learn that within the last few weeks drummers and agents of New-York jobbing houses and Eastern manufacturers have been swarming all over the West, with their specimen-books and samples, using every flattering appliance to induce Western merchants to make large orders for the Fall trade. These gentlemen are exceedingly polite, and, guised by the books of commercial agencies, they know where to bestow a large amount of generous confidence. They are ingenious and learned adepts in commercial argument. 'The West,' they say, 'has an abundant crop; the war in Europe will create a demand for all our surplus; the country is bare of goods; we are to have a return of the good times of 1853–56; and now is just the time, when goods are cheap, for merchants to buy largely, and make a fortune.' Now, we feel in duty bound to caution the West against these very genteel, accommodating gentlemen. Instead of yielding to their fine-spun arguments and winning smiles, we advise a rigid adherence to the principles of economy. It is far better for Western merchants to keep down their stocks to the lowest possible limits, than to run the risks which will be sure to follow large purchases."

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE TO GERMANY BY BREMEN OR HAMBURG MAIL.—We are requested to state that the postal administration of the Thurn and Taxis, in Frankfort-on-the-Main, has recently reduced the German postage upon letters for or from the United States, sent *via* Bremen or Hamburg, to the uniform rate of five cents, and, consequently, the single rate of half an ounce or under, for letters between the United States and Frankfort-on-the-Main, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Weimar, Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, Lippe Detmold, and Lippe-Buckeburg, will hereafter be 15 instead of 22 cents—*prepayment optional*. The reduced rate of 15 cents, *via* Bremen or Hamburg, is now extended to all the States belonging to the German-Austrian postal union, except the Grand Duchies of Baden and Luxemburg. The postage to Baden and Luxemburg is 22 cents the single rate—*prepayment optional*.—*Constitution*.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT—NEW CONTRIBUTIONS.—The Washington *Star* enumerates some of the recent contributions of blocks for the Washington Monument:

"One is a block of white marble, in which is inserted a curiously carved head, with this inscription beneath: 'This head was carved between two and three thousand years ago by the ancient Egyptians for their temple erected in honor of AUGUSTUS, on the banks of the Nile. Brought from there by J. F. LEHMAN, and presented to the Washington Monument. 1858.'

A block from the citizens of the United States residing in Foo-chow-foo, China. One from the Greek Government. A block from the Temple of Esculapius, Island of Paros; presented by the officers of the steam-frigate *Saranac*, 1855. Another from the Governor and Commons of the Island of Paros and Naxos, Grecian Archipelago."

"Awful" Gardner's Narrative of his Experiences.

From the Newark Mercury, 26th.

Concert Hall was filled last evening to overflowing. Every available place where there was room to stand or sit was occupied, and hundreds went away unable to obtain admittance. Long before the doors were opened a large crowd had collected, and when the hall was thrown open it was speedily filled. WM. C. LAWTON was called to preside. After a temperance song, Mr. THOMPSON, the President made some very appropriate remarks, concluding by introducing the speaker of the evening, Mr. OAKVILLE GARDNER, of New-York.

Mr. GARDNER came forward and claimed the sympathy of the audience in the remarks he was about to make. He had never before attempted to make a temperance lecture, and did not know how he should succeed. But he would do the best he could, and hoped to have the help of God. There were two ideas to this question as well as all others. One was the Rum side—the other the Sobriety side. He proposed to look a little while at both sides. He would take for his text the Rum-drinker. He commenced by drinking hard cider, then strong beer, then a little wine, then a drop of brandy, until finally he could take his glo and sugar without any water. You will find him at last in the lowest places to be found, drinking miserable fire-water. Then he loses his health, self respect, character and looks, what we used to call decidedly "seedy." You will see him with his boots down at the heels, the knee of his pants worn till it is perfectly glazed with grease, and his not much longer before the knee protrudes, and he is ragged, hatless coatless, vestless and almost shirtless—all, all swept off by the tyrant Rum. His family are robbed of food and raiment, and are turned out of home. I believe, my friends, I have been just there myself. I have been so drunk I was not able to go home to my wife. The end of the road is at the bottom of the hill, and there will every man bring up who consumes the use of Rum. He thanked God that he had been saved from the gutter. He had got so low that he had began to loose his shame.

The sober man was happy: he had a home, friends, money and a chance for riches. He goes along saving the money others are spending for rum, and is getting wealthy. I used to think there was no fun without rum, but I was miserably mistaken. Rum sometimes makes a person get up on his dignity, and he feels very large, as if he feels half of the town. I have seen the time when I was high when I would parade the streets with my hat cocked on one side of my head, and imagine I was Mayor of the City or some other dignitary, fearing neither God nor man, without a shilling in me pocket But when I got sober and the rum had all gone out of me, I found I was hardly anybody. Imagination will sometimes carry a person a very long distance. But I hope I have done with such scenes forever.

The life I now lead is a life of peace and joy. I have been a bad man and I am ashamed of it. What a bad man I was in this City years ago. I was "Awful Gardner." What a terrible name. But I have got religion, thank God for it. I felt sorry here tonight, as I thought of my past transgressions. I felt glad to see so many here, and I am glad to stand up before you as a monument of God's mercy. Now, my dear friends, I have to bring in religion in this little conversation of mine, because I think religion and temperance are closely connected with each other. A drunkard has no happiness here or in eternity. Sobriety is the best life to lead. I know it by experience—that best of teachers.

My life has been an eventful one. I have passed through many scenes when my brain has been on fire through the use of strong drink. We go in a saloon and sit down, and paying our shilling take the liquor call out to us and then wait for some one to come in and treat. Some one does come in and we drink again and again, until we find our way in the gutter. I have been incarcerated in prison; oh, how many times I can't tell. I own the corn. I have been locked up all over the country. I have been locked up here, in New York, Albany, and all through Canada, and away down South, always for getting drunk or getting in a fight while under the influence of the maddening cup. There is no use of talking, I have been through the mill. But a merciful God has spared me, and stayed my steps ere yet it was too late. I have dissipated in all the luxuries the Devil has ever been able to cook up. If he ever got up a new dish I was a chief imp in setting it forward. Now on Sunday, with my wife on my arm, I go to church. My God! what a change. What a mercy that he sent His Son down to earth to save sinners.

I may wander away from the path of righteousness, but I trust not. I can never forget the day on which Jesus converted my heart, and washed my sins away. I was unspeakably happy. I knew then what constituted true happiness. I would advise all to get religion. What is more noble than to see a young man espouse the cause of temperance; and what looks worse than to see an old man staggering toward a drunkard's grave? It is very warm here to night, but I've been in much warmer places, from which I only escaped by the mercy of God. I had hard work to leave off drinking rum. Gin and sugar in the morning seemed necessary to my existence. I was a perfect slave to rum. Rum led me in all sorts of trouble, and never yet got me out of a single scrape. Rum is a very large two-edged sword, and with it the devil cuts off scores of human beings. It nearly took my head off. I did not sign the pledge. My conscience kept troubling me every time I took a drink of rum, and I went to Boston, to see if a spree with boon companions there would not destroy its pangs. The first move I made there, I was locked up. Some friend got me out of jail, and I got drunk and kept drunk for some time. I had a little touch of the *tremens*, and seized a four-story window to jump out and kill myself, but the Lord saved me. I had to walk the street all night, for fear I would jump from the window. I returned, bringing my guilty conscience with me. Finally I got a bottle of old Jamaica and went down on Long Island, and there, alone, I struggled with the appetite within me. I prayed to God to aid, and he did. I rose up and said, "God, I will quit." I resolved never to taste another drop of liquor, and I buried the bottle. God has aided me, and may it please Him, the bottle will never have a resurrection. Man can accomplish great and wonderful things if he only puts himself in exercise.

A sober man is within arm's reach of religion. Temperance brings him to the very door. No man can drink liquor and serve God. I told Jesus Christ if he would convert me I would give myself, soul and body, up to him and his work, and I am trying to keep my promise. I really believe I never would have been converted, but for the prayers of a good old mother. Oh, mothers, pray for your children.

I never forgot the family altar and the Sabbath School of my youth, and many a time have the recollections of those things caused me to weep in my course of sin. God will answer prayer. Now, young men, come to Jesus. Renounce rum and all iniquity. It only takes this money thrown away and dresses you well, and enables you to make excursions for recreation in the country. May God help you to give your heart to Him and your hand to the pledge.

How much reason I have to thank God for what he has done for me. Before I was converted I was a Devil from head to foot, and I hope I may be as fully a Christian as I was a Devil. I am not ashamed of Jesus. But I must quit. May we all meet in that brighter and happier world above.

Mr. GARDNER was warmly applauded during the delivery of his remarks, which were delivered in a very solemn manner.

An Anticipation of the Armistice.

From the Baltimore Sun.

The following extract from a letter written by WILLIAM FALLS, Esq., a young gentleman of Baltimore, now sojourning in Trieste, to his father, Col. MOSES N. FALLS, of this city, will be read with interest, as it presents the fact that the armistice originated with Austria, a question in debate at the latest arrivals of the London Press, and further indicates the disposition of Austria to concede the whole issue with respect to dominion in Italy:

TRIESTE, Saturday, July 2.

There was a report from a credible source last evening to the effect that Austria is desirous of attempting a mediation, perceiving that, with her impoverished treasury and the general unpopularity of her cause, it would be useless to sacrifice more men and incur greater pecuniary obligations. To the above end, envoys have been sent to the French head-quarters, which rumor ascribes to be Villa Franca. These envoys have been commissioned by the Emperor to offer the restoration of the whole of Lombardo-Veneto; to other words, the Austrians are willing to evacuate Italy. To gain this they war began; with such a concession the war ends. It is further stated that the Emperor has not gone to Vienna, but retired in disgust and despair to Verona, whence these proposals of peace emanated. An insurrection in Vienna itself was feared if the war continued, and a general and sudden charge in the feelings of the whole Austrian population has taken place. Such is the report; the events now happening may of themselves contradict it, but here it is believed. The Austrians themselves within the last week have not hesitated fully to express their dissatisfaction at the manner in which the war on their part has been conducted.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY OF THE HOUSATONIC BANK.—A dispatch has announced an attempt by JOHN SMITH to rob the Housatonic Bank, at Stockbridge, Mass. The New-Haven *Journal* learns from a gentleman from that place the particulars. The robber worked his way under the bank, through a hole just large enough to admit his passage, which he dug from an adjoining shed, working at night, and living in the woods by day, preying upon the neighboring farmers for his subsistence. He had been working diligently for about three weeks, and had progressed so far that only a flat stone separated him from the coveted treasure. While working through the stone, he broke the "bit" with which he was boring, and had recourse to a chisel and hammer. Unfortunately for him, a harness-maker had accidentally left some molasses close by the bank, and went after it at about midnight. He heard the sound of the chisel and hammer; his curiosity was excited; he listened; became convinced that the noise came from under the bank; aroused the cashier and others, who went to the spot and caught the rascal in the act. It was a fortunate forgetfulness, for the bank, that of the harness-maker.

IMPROVING THE NAVIGATION OF THE OHIO RIVER.—The Cincinnati papers publish the report of the Committee appointed to consider the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio River. The report affirms the insufficiency of the present canal, and takes up in succession the various plans which have been presented for the construction of a new canal on the Indiana side. Their merits are briefly discussed, and all are rejected as impracticable. The report then discusses and advocates the proposed enlargement of the Louisville and Portland Canal, by increasing its width and depth, by constructing basins in which boats may pass more easily, by addition of a branch, commencing a little above the lock and entering the river below Sandy Island, which in itself is an improvement, and by improvements in dams and locks. This plan is considered the best which could possibly be made under the circumstances. It is strenuously recommended on account of the shortness of the proposed branch, the avoidance of every obstacle, the small liability that trouble will arise from the accumulation of drift or silt, the short time that will be required to complete the work, and the comparatively low expense—$2,800,000.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice CLERKE.

THE PERRY CASE.

The Long Island Ferry Company vs. *The Brooklyn Ferry Company.*—In this case Mr. O'CONNOR this morning concluded the argument, and the motion was submitted to the Justice for his decision.

THE NEW RESERVOIR CONTRACT CASE.

William Baldwin and John M. Joyce vs. *The Mayor, &c., of the City of New York, and Fairchild, Walker & Co.*—This was an order to show cause why a temporary injunction granted against the defendants a few days since and reported in the TIMES of July 19, should not be made permanent. The order was now argued, and the injunction opposed on the ground that the plaintiffs had no cause of action; that, as they had never had a contract, there could be no refusal on the part of the defendants to comply with it. It was contended by the defendants that the action of the Common Council in the matter of such contracts was merely confirmatory, but that, without the contract having the sanction of its action, it was no contract; that the Croton Aqueduct Board had executed the contract to the plaintiffs, but as that Board had no power to ratify it, if was never consummated, and consequently the plaintiffs had no right in Court.

Decision reserved.

The People on the relation of Baldwin & Joyce vs. *The Croton Aqueduct Board.*—This was an application by the plaintiffs for a *mandamus* against the defendants, to compel them to grant to the plaintiffs the contract involved in the case of the same plaintiffs *vs.* the City and Fairchild & Co., above mentioned. The argument was merely a repetition of the points already stated in the other cause.

Decision reserved.

THE WASHINGTON MARKET CASE.

The People and Taylor & Brennan vs. *Wm. Taylor, L. M. Bogart and* 184 *others.*—This was an application on the part of M. B. Bart and four others of the tenants of West Washington Market, to enable them to appear, by Counsel, in this case, on their affidavit to the effect that as their interests in the case are not identical with those of the City, and that therefore they should be allowed to appear by different counsel than the Corporation Counsel. The affidavit also states that these five applicants appear on behalf of the original Committee of ten appointed by the tenants of the market in a collective meeting to employ counsel for their defence; and that the remaining five of the Committee concurred with the applicants in their desire for the substitution of Mr. Lord as their counsel in the place of Mr. Busteed.

Mr. Busteed appeared in opposition to the motion, and made a long argument against it, reading affidavits of Mayor Tieman and R. F. Andrews, to the effect that all the rest of the tenants out the five applicants had employed Mr. Busteed as their counsel. The gist of the argument of Mr. Busteed was that the applicants for the order of substitution were not empowered to act for anybody but themselves; that as the other tenants had not appeared personally and asked for the substitution, the Court could not take any action regarding them—having power only to make an order concerning the five applicants in Court. Decision reserved.

Jane McKenzie vs. *Isaac Pye et al.*—Settled.

H. K. Wells et al. vs. *Otis Shepard.*—Motion denied without costs.

Henry M. Alexander vs. *Thomas A. Jenckes et al.*—Motion denied with $5 costs, without prejudice to defendants' right to put in answer on terms. Motion for judgment granted.

In re the application of the Mayor, &c., of New-York.—Report confirmed.

MARINE COURT.

Before Justice McCarthy.

E. V. Haughwout and T. B. Nicol vs. *Ullman.*—In this case, reported in yesterday's TIMES, Justice McCARTHY has rendered judgment for the defendant.

The Michigan Colony of Hollanders.

From the Detroit Tribune.

The indomitable Hollanders are prosecuting the construction of the harbor at the mouth of Black River, on Lake Michigan, with characteristic energy and success. They have already extended substantial piers three hundred feet into the lake, on both sides of the outlet, and will extend them some three hundred feet further the present season, to ten feet depth of water. Next season they propose to extend these piers four hundred feet further into the lake, when it is expected the current will make a channel of from twelve to fourteen feet deep, from their docks in the village on Black Lake to Lake Michigan, and give them one of the best harbors on any of the upper lakes.

The current through the canal, cut one hundred and seventy feet wide and six deep, through the point or tongue of land which separated Black Lake from Lake Michigan, and the two piers, some two hundred and fifty feet long by forty feet wide, all constructed during last year, has washed out the channel to a depth sufficient to admit of steamers and vessels passing through to their docks this season. The arrival of steamboats at their docks this season, for the first time, was the occasion of great rejoicing by the people of Holland, and of gratitude to those who had aided them in their untiring labor to make a harbor and an outlet for their surplus productions.

The opportunity given the Hollanders by Republican legislation to construct their canal and piers, has saved the colony to the State. The colonists had so many years depended on Gen. CASS and "Democratic" Administrations to improve their harbor, and had been so many times disappointed, that they had become discouraged. The aid given them by the Republicans, however, has given them new hopes and placed them in a prosperous condition. They are now making the necessary drains through the swamp lands given them by the last Legislature to aid in the construction of their harbor, which they inform us will be ample to complete it. One and a half millions of oak staves have been shipped, this year, from that colony alone. Another year their exports will be increased several hundred fold.

MR. BLONDIN AT ROCHESTER.—The Rochester *Union*, July 23, says: We received a call yesterday from MONS. BLONDIN, who has just returned from a brief visit to Cincinnati. He was accompanied by his agent, Mr

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

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Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3½ P. M.
North and West, Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad..8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....8½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *Ariel*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-Office on Saturday, July 30, at 2½ o'clock.

☞ Messrs. Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, are agents for the New-York Times—Daily and Semi-Weekly—and will supply European orders. They will receive subscriptions for any period desirable, or furnish single copies immediately upon the receipt of the American mails.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The R. M. steamship *Europa* from Liverpool on the 16th inst., with three days later European advices, arrived at Halifax at 1 o'clock, P. M., yesterday, but we are unable, in consequence of the continued misunderstanding of the Agent of the Associated Press with the Nova Scotia line of telegraph, to give the news this morning. A horse express was started for Sackville to connect with the wire of the American Telegraph Company, and was expected to arrive there at an early hour this morning. An abstract of the news will probably reach us in time for our 1 o'clock edition.

We have received news from Utah to the 29th June. The survivors of the Mountain Meadow massacres—eighteen children, of ages ranging from two to eight years—left Salt Lake City on the 28th June for Fort Smith. They were in charge of Dr. Forney, Indian Superintendent. The official instructions to the Federal officers in the Territory, prohibiting the Judges from calling upon the troops, had been received, and afforded great satisfaction to the Mormons. The Army Paymaster is reported on his way to Camp Floyd, with $400,000 in specie for the Army and some 500 recruits. The prospects of the crops in the Territory were very discouraging.

The College Regatta at Worcester, Mass., terminated by the Harvard boat *Harvard* winning the race. Brown, Harvard and Yale Colleges were represented in the race. Harvard had two boats, and each of the other Colleges, one. The race took place on Lake Quinsigamond.

No marked change, either for better or worse, has taken place in the condition of Virginia Stewart, since Monday night. She still remains in an insensible condition most of the time, consequently no attempt to take her *ante-mortem* deposition has been made. Her attending physician says it would not be surprising if she were to linger a long time in her present state. Coroner Jackman summoned a jury and took evidence in the case yesterday, and a verdict was rendered charging McDonald with shooting the woman. The prisoner upon its rendition was recommitted to the Tombs.

The Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, Mr. Downing, yesterday, with a force of eighty-seven men, proceeded to execute the mandate of the Health Commissioners and the City Inspector requiring the forcible abatement of the piggery and offal-boiling nuisances up-town. A large number of pig-pens were torn down and large droves of swine were sent to the public pound. It was expected that some resistance would be offered by the proprietors of these places, and Mr. Downing's party went prepared for any emergency. No effort was made to oppose them. They will continue the work to-day and to-morrow.

Yesterday 1,800 bales Cotton were sold at full prices. The transactions in Flour were more extensive, but at reduced rates. Wheat was in demand, and desirable lots were steady. Corn was less active, though not quotably lower. Rye declined to 80c.@81c. ℔ bushel. Provisions were quite heavy, and buyers had any existing advantage. Coffee and Molasses were inactive. Sugars were in demand at buoyant prices. The movements in Naval Stores, Oils, Rice, Fish, Hides and Tobacco were restricted. The freight engagements were moderate. The value of the total exports from this port during the week has been $1,835,707, against $1,061,016 same week last year. Since Jan. 1 the total exports have been $36,106,077, against $36,000,865 the corresponding period in 1858.

A Quadrilateral Taken.—Mr. Delavan, the City Inspector, has proved himself a great conqueror and public benefactor. Yesterday he marshaled his forces before the famous quadrangle of piggeries and bone-boiling nuisances, bounded east and west by the Sixth-avenue and Broadway, and south and north by Fiftieth and Fifty-third streets. That particular section had long been the subject of complaint. Why it should have been selected as the peculiar domain of unpleasant smells, it might be difficult to explain; such, however, was the fact. Located in a rough and sparsely inhabited quarter, where the City is merging in a broken chaotic manner into the country, the proprietors of extensive piggeries and the boilers of carrion bones entrenched themselves, secure, as they fondly deemed, for years to come from all hostile intrusion.

The population in their immediate vicinity, consisting chiefly of dwellers in shanties, could easily be defied, and indeed might generally be relied upon for peaceful submission to unwholesome smells. In this way the pursuits referred to grew up and waxed strong. In fact very few cared to approach the odoriferous quadrangle. The nature of its defences became apparent from afar, and it was generally conceded that distance lent all the enchantment which the case was capable of; and even distance proved a failure in certain states of the wind. It is true the City continued to extend, but persons purchasing lots respected the quadrilateral so far as to give it a wide berth. In this way the position in question maintained its works, offensive and defensive, intact, until its occupants began to regard themselves as absolute masters of the situation.

But unluckily for that fortress of stenches, the Central Park was located just above its northern line, and the southerly Summer wind carried its gaseous discharges far beyond what was strictly required for purposes of defensive war. They even wounded the olfactories of thousands who innocently supposed themselves safe among the copses of the beautiful Ramble.

Yesterday, however, as we have stated, Field-Marshal Delavan stormed the quadrilateral, and took it without shedding a drop of blood. He was not even required to call into action his reserved force of sixty Policemen, the enemy yielding without a struggle. How Mr. Delavan and his brave officers protected their noses, we shall probably learn from the official bulletins. The nuisances are described, in such advices as have reached us, as disgusting to such a degree that the assailants were repeatedly driven from the field. They, however, returned with renovated pluck under the influences of fresh air, and heroically finished their task.

The City Inspector has earned the thanks, not only of the residents of that portion of the City, but of all who frequent the Central Park, by routing out the nuisances in question. But there are many others of the same sort, scattered throughout the upper quarters of the town, which equally need his attention. We trust he will extirpate them all. They are not difficult to find; he has only to follow his nose.

Our City Hall.

For nearly a year "the disgraceful condition of our City Hall" has furnished the text for innumerable homilies to the representatives of metropolitan virtue who frequent the chambers and lounge upon the porticos of that venerable and dilapidated building, and the present prospects are that the theme will be harped upon for a twelvemonth to come. The frost of Winter gave the Common Council an excuse for making the fire hotter for their other irons, while it furnished them with a reasonable pretext for postponing repairs to the edifice; but this exculpatory season has come and gone; Spring, when the work should have been commenced, has followed the example of Winter, and now the Summer, which should have seen the building restored at least to its former condition, is fast passing away. Yet the same canvas rots upon the charred roof, filtering the water which moistens our judicial dignity with every shower, and the same boards in the upper windows stare vacantly at passers by, preaching continually of the failure of the Atlantic Telegraph, and of the improvidence of our City Fathers.

When the ceilings of the apartments had become so little impervious to water that the Courts might better have held their sessions under any one of the trees in the Park than in their rooms in the City Hall, the Councilmen appointed a Special Committee to devise some means of repairing the building. On the 17th of March, six months to a day after the conflagration, the Committee succeeded in evolving a report recommending that the edifice should be restored to its former condition, cupola and clock included. Citizens hailed the result with joy. Architects might poke fun at the clock tower, but business men who were too lazy to have recourse to their fobs, and clerks and workmen who had no watches to resort to, longed for the clock dial as for the face of a familiar but long-lost friend.

Three months ago to-day the report was adopted. Anxious glances were turned upward to detect the first beginnings of the work. Now and then men were seen on the roof of the Hall, but they only patched the holes where the water poured through in the largest streams, and then came down again.

A fortnight since the new City Hall Commissioners informed the Supervisors, what every one knew before, that two hundred and fifty thousand dollars was barely one-fourth of the sum which would be required for completing the work the superintendency of which had been intrusted to them, and that they could not therefore make a beginning. Of course this did away with the plea that it would be a needless waste of the public money to attempt to patch up an old building, when a more elegant structure would be ready for the accommodation of the City Government some time within a quarter of a century, and at their meeting last Monday the Councilmen sent in an advertisement of "Lost, strayed or stolen," to the Clerk of the Common Council, requesting him to inform them forthwith what had become of the report and resolution which they had adopted three months ago. Last evening Mr. Valentine informed them that the papers relating to the subject did not sleep in his pigeon-holes, but that they had been sent to the Board of Aldermen, who had consigned them to the tender mercies of their Committee on Repairs and Supplies on the 25th of April last. There they remain and probably will continue to until the Aldermen burrow their way through the mass of work with which the Councilmen overwhelmed them while they were amusing themselves with the farce of "how not to appoint a City Inspector."

Meantime Mayor Tiemann has been showing his subordinates in the City Government how far a thousand dollars can go when judiciously expended in furniture and fresco work. Over his office the roof has been patched up so that the rain shall not soil the garments of the allegorical representatives of justice, commerce and liberty which disport themselves upon the ceiling of the room, and there from a secure retreat the Mayor looks out contentedly upon his associates who do not know enough to put a good roof over their heads when it rains.

But is there no contractor about the City Hall patriotic enough to content himself with the pickings which a fifty-thousand-dollar job would afford? To be sure there are some whose pockets Aldermen and Councilmen are anxious to fill with amounts ranging from sixty thousand dollars to half a million, but everybody must not expect to find himself in this fortunate class; and we venture to say that in their gratitude the people would forget their indignation against the individual who should confirm their ideas of Aldermanic integrity by inducing the members of the Board to adopt measures which shall insure the restoration of the Hall to its former condition before Winter again sets in.

Cruelty to Seamen.

Our mercantile marine appears to be afflicted with two chronic disorders, which must seriously affect the prosperity of our shipping interests if some remedy cannot be discovered for them. They are the worthlessness of the sailors, and the cruelty of their officers. There is always a difficulty in procuring efficient crews for our merchant ships, and the complaints of the savage treatment they have to endure at the hands of their officers have become so common that they fail to excite either wonder or comment. In spite of all the benevolent enterprizes that have been organized within a few years, for improving the character and condition of seamen, they have both continued to grow worse. The "Seamen's Homes," Seamen's Friends Societies, Bethel churches and floating chapels have not had the effect of either elevating the morals of Jack, or of securing him better treatment or better pay. The difficulty is not confined to our own merchant service, but it appears in a more aggravated form than in the British marine, and our shipmasters are getting, whether deservedly or not, a very bad reputation for inhuman and cruel treatment of the men under their charge. An appalling statement was recently published in a Liverpool paper, giving an account of the number of seamen who had been carried to the hospital in Liverpool in consequence of the beatings they had received on board of American vessels. No doubt there is a good deal of exaggeration in these statements, and our friends on the other side of the ocean are not likely to omit any opportunity for publishing facts discreditable to our merchant service, for it is in this service that we come more directly in competition with them than in any other branch of commerce; but there must be a good deal of truth, by far too much, in the complaints which have been made against the officers of our ships, and it stands our merchants in hand to devise some remedy for the evil. One of the chief causes of the evil is doubtless owing to the fact that profitable and honorable employment is so easily obtained in this country, that ambitious young men will not enter the merchant service where the chances of promotion are few, the pay small, and the hardships to be endured are certain. Our Government, by denying all hope of promotion from the ranks on board of our national ships, affixes a stigma to the profession of a sailor, and the consequence is that only foreigners, and with a few bright exceptions, a degraded class of men, can be induced to serve either in our navy or merchant marine. If bad masters make bad men, bad men make bad masters, and hence the trouble.

In the *Overland Friend of China* for May 21 there is an account of the punishment at Hong Kong of the captain and two mates of the American ship *Messenger*, for cruelty to their sailors, which exhibits a most revolting picture of inhuman conduct. The captain mate and second mate were tried before the local magistrate, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the Victoria jail. The punishment in this case will not fall with so great severity on the culprits as on the innocent owners of the ship whose property must be greatly injured by the imprisonment of the officers who were responsible for it. The disgraceful part of this wretched business is that the officers of this American ship were arrested on the complaint of the master of a British vessel who, seeing from the deck of his own ship an unusual commotion on board the *Messenger*, by the aid of his telescope discerned that a man was tied up in the rigging so that his feet could not touch the deck, while some person was beating him over the head with a rope. Such sights are probably not uncommon on shipboard, but there was something suspicious in the circumstance which led to further investigations, when the arrest of the officers was made, and the facts elicited which led to their punishment. In justice to the officers of the *Messenger* it must be mentioned that the China *Mail* condemns their punishment as unjust, but the evidence of their barbarities towards their sailors appears not to have been impeached.

The Law of Libel.—For a considerable period the decisions of the Courts in cases of libel suits against the conducters of public journals have leaned strongly to the side of liberality and common sense. The editorial profession, accordingly, began to feel that the law was its friend; that a well-meant paragraph, which might happen to prove unfounded in fact, could no longer be used as a club in the hands of an enraged party or a briefless attorney, wherewith to compel the payment of damages and costs. This state of calm and confidence, was, however, recently very seriously disturbed by a report that the editor of a country journal in the western part of this State had been mulcted to the amount of $1,000 for publishing what was alleged to be a facetious report of a breach of promise case, tried in his village; and it was noticed as an impressive coincidence, that the verdict against the editor precisely equaled that found against the faithless swain who would not marry as he had agreed to do.

But on the heels of the shock caused by the severe judgment against the poor editor for being facetious, comes an explanation which puts a new and more cheerful face on the matter. It now appears that the Court which tried the knight of the quill was not one authorized by the Constitution or recognized by the judiciary of the State. It was, in fact, a voluntary tribunal, composed of law students, for their own especial delectation and improvement. Before such a Court the editor was summoned, tried and convicted. It is thought that it may be a long time before the judgment is collected. The whole affair, in short, was one of those practical jokes which young limbs of the law have never been altogether above putting in operation.

Effect of the Sun's Rays on the Brain and General System.

The casualties incident to the season, many of them fatal, owing in a very great measure to ignorance on the part of the people in not knowing the necessarily simple remedies to be applied in cases of sun-stroke, render a short account of the causes and effects, together with precautions and means to be applied in cases of sudden prostration from the effects of the sun's rays, necessary as well as timely.

It is well known that the human body is capable of sustaining a very high degree of temperature, *for a short time*, without any injurious effect to the system. It requires more care to preserve life under intense cold than under intense heat. The effect of exposure does not depend on *actual* temperature, but upon the sensation that is produced; and the sensation depends only on the relative temperature. Dr. James Johnson, in a work on Tropical Climates, says that on the coast of Coromandel the temperature is steady by day, and the nights are hot; but yet, "nothing is more common than *exposure to cold* in this place." The European soldier or sailor in India experiences little or no danger from the heat, and follows his employment during the day without any inconvenience. The distressing effects from exposure are felt, when after the day's toil, he strips off his clothes and lies opposite a window or port, his shirt wet with perspiration, to enjoy the refreshing but injurious sea-breeze peculiar to those climates.

The yellow complexions of those who return after a long residence in India, is owing entirely to the hot atmosphere *operating for a long space of time*. Some experiments made by the celebrated Fahrenheit, and reported by Boerhaave, prove that life can be maintained in a temperature that would be almost incredible to persons unacquainted with the mysteries of chemistry. Some animals were shut up in a sugar-baker's stove where the mercury stood at 146°. A sparrow died in less than seven minutes, a cat in rather more than a quarter of an hour, and a dog in about twenty-eight minutes. The *noxious air* of the stove had probably more to do with the speedy death of these animals than the heat. In order to ascertain to what extent the human system is capable of sustaining exposure to intense heat, Dr. Dobson, of Liverpool, with some other persons, were confined in the sweating-room of a public hospital, the air having been heated till the quicksilver stood at 224° of Fahrenheit. Others have been exposed to the extraordinary temperature of 210°, and even 260°, without experiencing any painful or oppressive sensation of heat. In order that our readers may form an idea of the heat in that situation, we have only to inform them that watch-chains and other pieces of metal worn about the persons of those who entered, became so hot that they could scarcely be touched. Eggs were roasted quite hard in about twenty minutes, and beef-steaks were well dressed in thirty-three minutes.

The effect of the sun's rays on the system, or as it is more generally understood—*coup de soleil*, is produced by the combined effects of violent muscular exertion and intense heat of the atmosphere,—stimulating the heat to an unhealthy degree of activity, producing in the end extreme exhaustion, while the heart, fatigued from its morbid activity, allows a passive congestion to take place throughout the whole body, hence the distressing effects following an attack. The majority of cases occur in persons engaged in some laboring occupation, when exposed, for the most part, to the direct rays of the sun; or, at least, to an atmosphere of very high temperature. Recovery is often very slow; the mind continuing, in some instances, for a long time in a very confused state. In plain language it is simply a state of *nervous exhaustion*.

The means to be applied in such cases are simple, and accessible at any moment; a great amount of good is to be obtained by their immediate application.

In cases of ordinary sun-stroke all that is required is to remove the person to a quiet, cool place, and apply cold water dressings to the head; of course these instructions are only intended to apply until the assistance of some competent physician can be obtained.

In cases of prostration from the effects of the heated atmosphere the same rules will apply, in addition to which, a gentle stimulant may be given such as a small quantity of brandy and water. Gentle friction to the extremities is also very beneficial in exciting the nervous system to a healthier degree of activity—since nervous exhaustion in this condition is owing entirely to a congested state of the blood and its vessels.

We have drawn freely from materials furnished by Watson, of London, in his lectures delivered at King's College. It may be interesting to our readers to add the remarks of Sir John Forbes, who in his beautiful work, *Of Nature and Art in the Cure of Disease*, thus speaks of the efficiency of simple remedies. He says: "I will venture to add that unremitting attention to these seemingly smaller matters, and the administration of remedies rather as auxiliaries towards a cure than as positive means of cure, will bring about results of an infinitely more satisfactory kind, than can ever await the efforts of the physician who disdains to take up so humble a ground of action, but persists in seeking to vindicate for himself and for his art the heroic character of a controller of nature and a conquerer of disease."

THE LATE TRAGEDY IN THE STREET.

Proceedings by the Coroner.

In compliance with a suggestion from District-Attorney Waterbury, an ante-mortem investigation was yesterday made, by Coroner Jackman, into the circumstances of the attempted murder of Virginia Stewart, in Canal-street, on Saturday afternoon. No deposition was obtained from the suffering woman herself, for she is most of the time insensible, and her lucid intervals are of such short duration, that to procure a statement from her would be impossible. Dr. Quiney, who attends her, says that if the unfortunate woman should linger in her present condition for many days, it would not be a strange occurrence.

The following evidence was elicited at the inquest:

Joseph G. Bidgood, of No. 96 Varick-street, being duly sworn, testified: I was standing in the middle of Canal-street about two minutes of five o'clock on Saturday, the 23d inst., when I heard a woman scream and my attention was turned to the corner of Broadway, where I saw a woman running; this was opposite the restaurant of the Brandreth House; I saw a man running after her; she ran as far as the far column of the entrance of the hotel, and he after her; when she got as far as that I saw the flash of a pistol, heard the report and saw the woman fall; I went up to the spot but did not see the woman's face; I did not see any one with a pistol except the officer, and he was putting it in his pocket when I saw it; the officer had a man in charge at the time; the prisoner is the person; I am the starter of the Sixth-avenue Railroad cars; the prisoner is the man who was running after the woman; I caught a glimpse of his face as he was running; I did not see him have a pistol while he was running; I am confident the prisoner is the man who shot the woman.

Benjamin Brandreth, M.D., deposed: I reside at Sing Sing; on Saturday, about 5 o'clock, just as I was going down to the cars I heard the report of a pistol; I went out of my office, which is under the Brandreth House, to see what was the matter; when I reached the sidewalk I saw Mr. Van Ranst struggling with a man on our steps about four feet distant from the door; I saw a pistol in the hands of the party he was struggling with; the pistol was pointed toward me as I went out; I immediately seized the pistol in my hand, took hold of the wrist of the man who held it, and took it away from him; I saw the woman that was shot; she was then lying on the steps about four feet from the door; I cannot positively identify the prisoner, but I have no doubt it is the same person; I cannot identify the revolver either, but it has the general appearance of the one I took from the prisoner; I think I handed the weapon to the officer myself.

George Taylor testified: I reside at No. 33 Charlton-street; on Saturday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, as I was coming out of the Brandreth House, and when about two or three yards from the door in the passageway, I saw a woman hastily endeavoring to enter the doorway; I saw a man raise a pistol, heard the report, and witnessed the woman fall near the entrance; the man was about three yards from the woman when he fired; the woman fell on the broad flag in front of the door, just a step above the sidewalk; I cannot identify the prisoner, for he was instantly thrown to the sidewalk and lidden from my sight.

John McAuliffe testified: I lived at No. 273 Canal-street; I was standing near the Brandreth House, in Canal-street, about 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, when I saw three ladies turning around the corner, accompanied by a gentleman; suddenly one of the women started over Canal-street and commenced screaming; she ran towards the main entrance of the hotel followed by the prisoner; I am positive Macdonald is the person; he had the pistol in his hand, and as she was about to enter the hotel door he fired the pistol and she fell; I did not hear her say anything before she fell; after the prisoner shot the woman he was seized by Mr. Van Ranst, who threw him down; this took place about four feet from where the woman fell; I went to Mr. Van Ranst's assistance and saw the prisoner arrested; I drive a carriage and have my stand opposite Brandreth House.

Mary Brooks testified: On Saturday afternoon, about four o'clock, the woman who was shot, Miss Alice Morgan and myself went to Taylor's Saloon to take dinner; we went into the upper saloon, and while there eating our dinner the prisoner, Robert C. Macdonald, came in; I was the first one of the three who saw him; I said, "There is Bob;" Miss Stewart turned, looked up, and he came and shook hands with her; he sat down beside us at another table, called the waiter and called for a small bottle of champagne; he addressed Miss Stewart, and asked her when she got back from Boston; he then looked at me and said, "You told a very plausible story;" he sat there conversing with Miss Stewart, but as they were some distance from where I sat I could not hear what was said; we soon after arose to go away; Miss Stewart remained to pay the bill, and the prisoner talked to her; I heard her remark, "I want you to let me alone, or I will call an officer;" he said, "You can't call one before I can pull out a pistol and shoot you;" after this they came out and walked toward Canal-street; they at first walked behind us but soon passed us; in passing, Miss Stewart hurriedly told me to call an officer; I did not see one or I should have done so; when they reached the corner of Broadway and Canal-street Miss Stewart turned, Macdonald opened his vest, and when I saw this movement I exclaimed, "Oh! Bob, don't do so!" I saw him draw the pistol, and I screamed, "He will kill her! he will kill her!" I heard the report of the pistol, and heard her scream; I then saw that Miss Stewart had fallen upon the steps of the Brandreth House, and was bleeding from the left temple; she was taken in charge by an officer and some citizens, and brought to a drug-store; a physician was called, and afterwards she was taken to the Hospital; I have known deceased for seven or eight years.

Alice Morgan, sworn, deposed: I can corroborate the testimony of the last witness, in all its details; I saw the prisoner draw the pistol and fire and I saw Miss Stewart fall; as he drew the pistol, I caught his arm, and said: "Oh! Bob, don't do that!" he jerked away from me, and I exclaimed: "Oh! Jenny, run into some place;" she turned as if to go into the Brandreth House, and he fired; I kept my eye upon the prisoner from the moment he drew the pistol until he shot Miss Stewart; I was the first one at her side after she fell; she did not speak.

Wm. Roberts, of the Eighth Precinct Police, testified: I was on the upper side of Canal-street when the shot was fired; I ran to the spot and found the prisoner struggling with some citizens; I soon had the pistol in my possession and the prisoner under arrest; on searching him I found a bowie-knife and some other articles.

The testimony was here ended, and the jury, after a deliberation of a few minutes, rendered the following

VERDICT:

"That Virginia Stewart came to her wounding by a pistol-shot fired by the prisoner Robert C. Macdonald, July 23 1859."

The prisoner was then examined in the form prescribed by statute, and answered to the interrogatories as follows:

"My name is Robert C. Macdonald; I am thirty years of age, and was born in Jefferson County, Ky.; I reside in Mobile, Ala., and am a cotton merchant by occupation; I have nothing to say relative to the charge preferred against me."

The prisoner was remanded to his cell in the Tombs, and such of the witnesses as were unable to furnish bail for their appearance, were taken in charge by the police.

THE CONDITION OF MISS VIRGINIA STEWART.

The physician in attendance last evening stated the condition of Miss Stewart was about the same as during the day.

About 10 o'clock last evening a lady friend of Miss Stewart, who was just on the point of going home, (the gates being closed at that hour,) made the remark that Miss Stewart "was certainly better," and that is the opinion also of the mother. Probably this report may have the effect to change the condition of the mind of the would-be murderer.

The two lady friends of Miss Stewart who witnessed the affray were ordered to be detained at the House for the Detention of Witnesses, last evening, by order of Coroner Jackman.

At the inauguration of the Webster statue on the 17th of September next, (the 219th anniversary of the settlement of Boston,) an oration will be delivered by Hon. Edward Everett.

STATE OF NORTHERN ITALY.

Condition of the French Army before the Armistice was Signed—Anticipations of Peace—Symptoms of Opposition to Cavour in Sardinia—Sympathy for the Wounded—The Reconstruction of Colleges and Schools in Lombardy—Affairs in the Roman States—The Tuscans in the French Camp—Garibaldi in the Valtelline.

From Our Italian Correspondent.

Milan, Thursday, July 7, 1859.

Hearing that the railroad between Milan and Brescia—which was only reopened to the public on the 1st of the month—is about to be reclosed, I made the best of my way back, as I experienced no little trouble in getting to Brescia last time; and though that noble city is to me far more interesting than Milan—beyond the *pettegolezzi* of the day you get little general information worth having. When I left Brescia the allied armies had crossed the Mincio, and the headquarters of the Emperor were at Valeggio. The most stringent measures are being taken to prevent the actual truth concerning the French army from reaching Paris. The soldiers so brave, so gay, are literally drooping with heat, thirst, dust and all conceivable and inconceivable insects. Lucky that hunger is not added to this list of woes. The soldiers are well supplied with provisions, and if we are to believe all we hear, maintain the poor inhabitants, who have been utterly shorn of everything. Nevertheless, fever and diarrhœa are thinning the ranks in which grape and canister have made such havoc. The Piedmontese suffer less: poor fellows! they lost one man in five at San Martino.

I suspect you read my last letter with an incredulous smile; set my fears and forebodings down to republican jealousies, &c., &c.; assured your readers that the next mail would bring the news of a fresh engagement or of some serious triumph in the famous square. So, with the exception of a very few, they think here. Would I could think so; but I fear my informant is but too well up in his subject, and the feeling of a coming calamity was quite general among the more intelligent portion of the Italian army. It was said that the menaces of Prussia have much wounded the Emperor just now; he certainly is not going to yield to remonstrances or threats, or pleas; still, if rumor says truly, he is not prepared on the Rhine sufficiently to defend Paris, and treat the Prussians as he has treated the Austrians. All this is rumor; but what is certain is the growing coldness between himself and Count Cavour. If he does not keep a sharp lookout, that wily statesman will realize the uncomfortable consequences of being between two stools. Authorized or unauthorized, he certainly did accept propositions at Plombières which he is unable to fulfill, and consequently the Emperor is, with reason, annoyed. On the other hand, Ratazzi, now Minister of the Interior at Turin, charges him with betraying the interests of the nation, with deceiving the people with the idea of national unity, and giving his consent to the Emperor's proposals of at least four Italys. Ratazzi enjoys considerable popularity in Piedmont. He was Minister in 1848, and made himself famous by protesting against Gaosbazzi's proposition to restore the Duke of Tuscany and the Pope. Gaosbazzi fell, and Ratazzi remained in office until after the fatal battle of Novara, when he was dismissed as too liberal; then elected member of the Chamber of Deputies, took his seat on the left—or, as the English would say, on the Opposition benches. With the past in his favor you can easily understand what a formidable opponent he would prove to Cavour if he should give himself out as the head of a movement in favor of a *United Italy, under* King Victor Emanuel. A simple lawyer, who has reached the position he now occupies by his own talents, Ratazzi has not the exclusive aristocratic desire to retain Turin as the seat of Government which characterized all the acts of Count Cavour. A United Italy, with Rome for the capital, with Victor Emanuel for King, and himself for Prime Minister, would quite content Ratazzi, though I would not cast a slur upon his patriotism by imagining that such interest would influence him in his present line of conduct. We shall hear more of him, that is certain.

I told you that the enthusiasm for the wounded still continues; it has reached such a pitch that the Government here has issued a decree that no French soldiers are to be taken from the hospitals to be nursed in private houses. I suppose the authorities are afraid that the *gâteries* of the Milanese ladies will destroy the habits of discipline in the ranks. Another decree annuls the distinction made by Austria in matters of religion, and affirms that under Piedmont all men are equal before the law.

In the literary world much interest is excited by the changes about to be made in the Scientific Institute, on political grounds. Vaciani, former President, and Cesare Cantu, former Secretary, have received a civil dismissal, owing to the fact that they are suspected of Austrian tendencies. Vaciani no one cares about, but Cantu, the celebrated author of the *Historical Encyclopædia* in 32 volumes, the *History of the Italians* in 6 volumes, of *The Last Hundred Years* in three volumes, and many other critical and historical works, is one of the literary glories of Italy. As to his having Austrian tendencies, I doubt it; but he is an open champion of the Jesuits, so one cannot wonder at his fall. The grand old author of the *Promessi Sposi* is chosen in the place of Vaciani, and Carlo Cattaneo in the place of Cantu. It is said that Manzoni's age will prevent him from accepting the honors. I much doubt whether Cattaneo will leave his philosophical chair at Lugano to fill a civil office in his native land as long as a foreigner pollutes the soil. He it was who directed, with heart, brain and hand, the ever-glorious five days of Milan in 1848; who wrote the history of the Lombard revolution, with combined talent and modesty rarely equaled; and who, in publishing the *Archivio Triennale*, has supplied the future historian of those eventful years with ample and well-sifted material. His literary works are well known everywhere, as also his political opinions. He is a Federalist, and when he last wrote hoped nothing from Piedmont. It would be a great political gain were he to come to Milan, but the last I heard of him, from a friend who visited him, was that the war had filled him with the profoundest melancholy, and that he looked upon it as incapable of benefiting Italy.

The excitement about Perugia, of course, subsides not so the thirst for vengeance. Mezzocapo has gone to Bologna with eight regiments, between volunteers and regulars. Roselli, the General-in-Chief of the Roman forces in 1849, is there to assist in the organization. This fact created as much pleasure as astonishment here. Of course they are not gone either to claim the territory or to act on the offensive—simply to organize the local elements for the love of independence. This is a cool way of respecting the neutrality of the Pope, and we hear that the French clergy are furious. Of course we all rejoice; it will at least prevent the recurrence of the Perugian tragedy, and besides, if he is to be excommunicated, he may be pardoned for desiring a fair share of this world's goods.

Plon Plon they say has arrived at his cousin's headquarters, and the Fifth Corps are to join the main army. Despite the delays and the disappointments which have befallen the Tuscans, they are in their own quiet way as ardent as ever in the national cause. Not only the young men but married men with families enlist, and to such an extent that it is now forbidden to them to enter the ranks *without the consent of their wives*, (you see the Tuscans understands women's rights,) while only sons have to obtain the sanction of at least one of their parents. This regulation, which will strike you at first as strange, will produce no ill effects. Italian women equal men in country love, and only those utterly unable to maintain their families, will avail themselves of the power.

When I left Brescia, an engagement between Garibaldi and the Austrians in the Valtelline was daily expected, but my "own correspondent" at the camp has failed to supply me with the daily notes, which are the only means I have of getting correct information concerning him. You know that he is actively in concert with Cialdini, a brave Modenese, who won his first laurels in Spain, and passed through the fiery ordeal of Novara without a blemish or a withering breath. Great pleasure is felt among the Lombards, of this union between the regulars and volunteers, as in 1848 they could not work together; but fellow feeling makes men kind, and the Piedmontese are thoroughly satisfied with their reception on Lombard soil.

The India-Rubber Controversy.—Mr. Horace H. Day, having sued certain individuals in Baltimore for infringing the exclusive right which he asserts to the making and vending of elastic woven rubber goods, a decision, which has appeared already in our columns, was rendered recently in his favor by the Federal Court for the District of Maryland. Mr. Day applied for an injunction and succeeded. But that success does not terminate the controversy. Wm. Judson, Esq., Goodyear's attorney, claims that the right to manufacture and sell, and to license others to manufacture and sell the goods in question, belongs solely to him, and that, in so claiming, he is sustained by the decision of Judge Ingersoll, which we published in full, some weeks ago. Mr. Judson was not among the defendants in the cases recently argued in Baltimore, though he did appear by himself and by his counsel exclusively for the defence in the suits decided by Judge Ingersoll. So far, therefore, as his personal rights in the matter are concerned, the decision of the Baltimore Court is without effect.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Rapid Church of Dr. Bellows.—The *Evening Post* says the Rev. Dr. Bellows has an undertaking in progress which, if successful, will place his name upon the roll of religious fame. It is no less than to found a new Catholic Church, differing from the Church which acknowledges Archbishop Hughes as its Metropolitan head, by the omission of what may be deemed certain obsolete, erroneous or needless doctrines, but preserving the attractive features, the rituals, the imaginative symbols, the sacred festivals, which help to give the Roman Catholic Church its popular and universal character. The name of the proposed organization is the Broad Church. To this magnificent scheme, we understand that Dr. Bellows enjoys the cooperation of Dr. Osgood and the Rev. Mr. Frothingham, the other Unitarian clergymen of this city. He will also have a seminary to propagate the new evangel in Antioch College, a flourishing institution at the West, of which he has been a most efficient friend. Dr. Osgood is reported to have prepared a liturgy, to be submitted to the consideration of American Unitarians, who, with one or two other sects, would form the nucleus of the new denomination. Dr. Bellows, as will be seen by his discourse delivered before the Alumni of the Divinity School at Cambridge, and by his Boston address of last year, which we find quoted with a qualified approval in an article in the last *North British (Presbyterian) Review*, maintains that modern Protestantism is merely negative, barren and behind the times, and, in short, is, to some extent, a failure. "Historical Unitarianism," says he, "is fast becoming a local peculiarity, a Boston notion." This assertion, it is affirmed, is sustained by figures and statistics, relating to the history of the sect. Hence the project of a "broad church," and a return to the rites and ceremonial heretofore discarded by a majority of modern Protestants.

Aristocracy at the Child's Hospital.—Although it is about as easy for a person with influential friends to get comfortably into any one of our hospitals as it is for a notorious villain to obtain a release from Blackwell's Island, there are still many very effective personal manœuverings for admission. The following is one of them by one of the aristocracy, as the spelling in the note would show, even if the fact were not so roundly stated. A few evenings ago, a young woman, with a child in her arms, accosted a boy in the Third-avenue, near Fifty-first street, and told him that she was a nurse in the Nursery and Child's Hospital, but that, according to the rules, she could not obtain admission after 8 o'clock; consequently, she desired the boy to take the child to the Hospital for her, which he readily did. Arrived there a piece of paper was found pinned to the child's dress, which contained the following words: "Pray be kind to Little 'Orphan Sam" 5 Weeks old born to arrastracrasic parants both very handsome. left to your charity by an Aching heart, A Mother but his Mother no more." Little Orphan Sam was taken care of for a day or two, and then transferred to the Governors.

How the Public Business is Obstructed.—At a regular meeting of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments for this City, held on the 20th inst., the Board took formal action in relation to the conduct of one of their Board, Mr. Jonathan W. Allen, who was charged with absenting himself from the meetings of the Board, captiously, and with the design of obstructing the public business. This course of conduct, it is alleged, he has pursued for some time, though legally notified to attend, declaring that it is time the Board was broken up. In conclusion they adopted a resolution to the effect that the majority of the Commissioners, believing it to be their duty to proceed with the transaction of the public business assigned to them, will proceed to act on all matters that may be brought before them as Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments; and that a copy of this preamble and resolution be served on the Comptroller, and that he be requested to take such action in the premises as in his judgment the public interest may require at his hands.

Bids for the Croton Gate Houses.—In the case of Baldwin & Jaycox *vs.* the Mayor of the City of New-York and Fairchild, Walker & Co., before the Supreme Court, the following interesting facts were elicited in relation to the bids for constructing the gate houses for the New Croton Reservoir. On September 27, 1858, proposals were advertised for by the Croton Commissioners, and on the 23d of October the following bids were opened: Baldwin & Jaycox, $136 927 70; Cornelius Gardiner and others, $155,411 95; James McDonald and others, $176,127 83; A. K. Learned, $176 661 30; Porter G. Sherman and others, $182,034; Wm. Kinney and others, $185,420 14; John W. Pettigrew, $190,474 22; Fairchild & Co., $193,513 15. Though the Commissioners awarded the contract to the plaintiffs in this suit, the Common Council ordered the contract to be given to Fairchild, Walker & Co.

The Infants' Home.—At

afternoon, she ran into a boat containing two men, who were rescued from drowning by the Harbor Police boat No. 3.

THE FOURTH WARD COFFEE AND READING ROOM.—These rooms have received a beautiful gift of engravings and pictures from Mr. WILLIAMS, No. 289 Broadway, and from the Rev. Mr BESCHER, who has kept the promise he made in his opening speech. Despite the hot weather and its temptations to outside places of resort, the Rooms have been crowded with the residents of the Ward. One notorious fighing man, who has had a nostril bitten out, and has been a leader of the rowdies in that quarter, yet a young man of excellent talents and education, has been induced by Mr GARDNER to go regularly to the Reading-room, and to sign the temperance pledge. We understand that a considerable number of the drinking "fancy men" have been influenced by the supporters of the Room to sign the pledge. It is hoped it will become a centre of moral and religious influence to the whole Ward. To make the Room more attractive to young men, a greater number of illustrated papers and magazines are much needed.

Police Reports.

A FIGHTING MAN IN LIMBO.—A Third Ward Constable, named Hurley, imbibed too freely last night, and thereupon marched through the streets "on his muscle." He first fell in with an ex-Constable named Bates, whom he beat very badly and afterwards attacked Officer Forshay in Robinson-street, whom he roughly used. He was at length captured in Washington-street, by Officer DeForest, about 12 o'clock, and taken to the Station-house, though he made a desperate resistance.

ASSAULT WITH A SHOEMAKER'S KNIFE.—Augusta Bauple, of No. 225 West Fortieth-street, made a complaint yesterday, at Jefferson Market Court, before Justice KELLY, against Philip Kampe, a shoemaker, who lives in the same house, for cutting her seriously in the arm with a shoemaker's knife. Mrs. Bauple alleges that Kampe made improper overtures to her, and in the discourse that followed between them he assaulted her as before stated. The accused was arrested and Alderman SYARS committed him for trial.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEITER.—On Monday a man named James Thompson was taken into custody by Officer Munroe for attempting to pass a badly made $5 counterfeit bill on the Manufacturers' Bank, Brooklyn. The bill was offered in the store of Charles S. Poole, No. 307 Sixth-avenue, in payment for a pair of socks. The accused was committed for examination.

ROBBED IN A DISREPUTABLE HOUSE.—A countryman named Cohen was robbed of his gold watch in a house of ill-fame, corner of Church and Leonard streets, on Monday night. Yesterday, Officer Masterson, of the Fifth Precinct, took Clara Jones, one of the boarders, into custody, and the watch was found in her possession. Justice CONNOLLY committed her for trial.

ANOTHER CASE OF COUNTERFEITING.—Patrick Roach was arrested on Monday on a charge of passing a counterfeit $5 bill on the Union Bank, New-London, Conn. John Drake, who keeps store at No. 219 Canal street, was the complainant. Roach was committed for examination.

SNEAK THIEF.—Bridget Freeman was detected on Tuesday taking off two coats, valued at $40, from the house of Mr. Walter Larcey, No. 36 East Thirty-third-street. She was arrested and locked up for trial.

FROM UTAH.

Departure of the Mountain Meadow Children —Reception of the Instructions to Federal Officials.

We have received files of the Deseret *News* and the *Valley Tan* to the 29th June. The news from Salt Lake City is interesting. The official instructions to the Federal officers in the Territory, (published some weeks ago in the TIMES,) had been received with great glee by the Mormons. The Deseret *News* (BRIGHAM'S organ) prints Attorney-General BLACK'S two letters in full, accompanied by the following editorial comment

"Fully do we indorse the spirit of both letters. The Constitution and laws of the United States should be a bright, unblemished mirror, to reflect the whole nation and discover their scabby spots.

On that subject, so much talker for outside, on which so many comments have been made, and of which so little appears to be truly known—the 'Mountain Meadow Massacre,' as it is termed—we have heretofore said but little. We have published much of what others have had to say about it, good or bad, as it came. Connected with this, we now expect that Judges shall 'sacrifice the flesh' for the little time required to investigate this whole matter, do their legitimate duty, and no more; that the public accuser shall be the same straightforward, independent officer he has heretofore shown himself to be; and that the accused be tried by their peers, and their witnesses secured from treacherous arrests!

Give us a full record, "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth" and, as an honest journalist we will give a full and honest transcript to the world!

Hold up the mirror! Hold it up in the bright, broad, daylight. But hold it where there are no bayonets to glitter and dazzle the Juror's eye."

The children rescued from the Mountain Meadow Massacre, left Salt Lake City on the 28th June, in charge of Dr. FORNEY, for Fort Smith. They were eighteen in number, of ages ranging from 2 to 8 years.

The *Valley Tan* says:

"The first arrangements contemplated their transportation to the States with ox teams, but Gen. JOHNSTON kindly and promptly responded to a request from Dr. FORNEY, and has furnished for their better accommodation three spring ambulances and one baggage-wagon, with teams of six mules each.

The change in the mode of transportation will, we think, contribute greatly to the comfort of the children and those in charge of them. From the circumstances connected with their orphanage, they are peculiarly objects for sympathy, and we are pleased to see the efforts of Dr. FORNEY to make the road on which they travel in search of relatives or friends as smooth as possible.

They will travel with, and are under the protection of Capt. R. ANDERSON, Second Dragoons, who is en route to Fort Kearney with his command. Mrs. WORLEY, Mrs. NASH, and two other ladies have been engaged as matrons to attend to the wants of the little ones, and three men also accompany the party as camp assistants. The names of the children, so far as can be learned, are as follows:

John Calvin, Lewis and Mary Sorel, (their father being held in remembrance as "Joe Sorel;") Ambrose Miram, and William Taggett; Frances Horn; Charles and Annie Fraeher; Esau and Jane Baker; Rebecca, Louisa and Sarah Dunlap; Sylvania or Mary and Ephraim W. Buff; Angeline and Annie (surname unknown;) and a little boy of whom there is no account, the people with whom he was found called him William.

The children are supposed to have resided in the same neighborhood, and in Johnston County, Arkansas. These children have been in charge of Dr. FORNEY since last Fall, and we know that he has given his interested and personal supervision in order that they may be properly and comfortably cared for. We learn, moreover, that Dr. FORNEY has obtained the guardianship of these children. There was a large amount of property in the possession of the party massacred at the Mountain Meadows, and the children have now an agent here, who will undoubtedly use his best endeavors to recover the property of which they have been despoiled."

The *Valley Tan* has passed into new hands; Secretary HARMONY having given place to Mr. GEORGE ADAMS. HARMONY attacks a correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin* for the assertion that his paper was coerced by himself and Gov. CUMMING. He not only repels this imputation, but indulges in the somewhat strong statement that the correspondent aforesaid "tells not the truth—that he utters falsehoods—that he is a liar." This, however, is simply the Utah manner. The new editor relieves Judge SINCLAIR of the onus of threatening to quarter troops in the city, to protect his Court, and comes to the defence of His Honor as follows:

"We have been reliably informed that the accusation is groundless, and that Judge SINCLAIR did not even intend to hold court in May, as he was awaiting the arrival of Chief Justice ECKELS; which fact of itself is all-sufficient to refute such an allegation as has been made, and show what credit can be attached to the statements of the writer. If one portion of the testimony of a witness is invalidated, it is held that the testimony in general is worthless, so that writers should be careful in regard to all their statements."

The Mormon paper puffs Gen. WILSON, the United States District-Attorney. It declares that "he has the esteem and confidence of the citizens of this Territory."

The Army Paymaster was reported on his way to Utah with upwards of $400,000 in specie for the army, and about five hundred recruits.

The Saints were getting discouraged about their crops. The *News* says:

"From the reports that have been received, from nearly every county and settlement in the Territory within the last few days, the prospects of an abundant harvest this season are not generally very flattering, and in several locations the wheat crop will be almost an entire failure. Comparatively speaking there was but little wheat sown last Fall, and much of what was put in was either killed by the severity of the Winter or injured by the cold blasting winds of April and May to that extent that many fields, especially in the northern counties, are not worth harvesting; and, in some instances, the owners are mowing them, there being more cheat than there is wheat growing, and, consequently, the crop is not of any value only as feed for stock.

More Army Jobbing.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP FLOYD, U. T., Wednesday, June 29, 1859.

Deputy Quartermaster-General GEO. H. CROSSMAN has been ordered by the Secretary of War to sell at Camp Floyd, U. T., on twenty days' notice, 3,000 mules, 500 wagons and 500 sets of (six-mule team) harness.

Mr. E. HALLIDAY, or HOLLIDAY, of St. Louis, I believe, was sent out here at Government expense, (for truth of which statement please refer to Quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth, Commanding officer at Fort Kearney and Laramie, and to Col. G. H. CROSSMAN,) by order of the Secretary of War, and brought with him the money to buy the mules a considerable length of time before the order was issued for the sale of the mules. As no one in this Territory possesses money enough to buy these mules except Mr. HOLLIDAY, and as it requires at least forty days to bring capitalists to Camp Floyd from Missouri or California, it is extremely probable that Mr. H. & Co. will obtain these mules for about $50 per head, when the Government paid for them last year and year before an average of $175 per head; and if a movement of the army should occur, they must be bought back at any price. The Secretary does not leave animals enough in the Department to perform the ordinary garrison and detached duty. All the mules which are to be sold are very fat and of a superior quality.

The General Commanders and the Quartermaster-General deplore the great loss which will befall the Government by these transactions, but the order of the Secretary of War is peremptory and final as far as they are concerned, and nothing remains as a remedy except an appeal to public opinion.

CRUELTY TO SEAMEN.

The Captain and Two Mates of an American Ship Sent to Jail for Barbarous Treatment of their Crew.

From the Overland Friend of China, May 21.

We mentioned in our last issue that the captain, mate and second mate of the American ship *Messenger* had been severally sentenced to three months' imprisonment in Victoria Gaol for the barbarities practiced by them on certain seamen under their control—Capt. MARSTON being also fined $250. Our cotemporary of the *China Mail* appears to think that these sentences are unjust, and trusts that the American community will petition the Executive for the immediate release of the prisoners; prefacing his suggestion with a remark that "from the evidence which came before the Marine Magistrate's Court it was evident that a fine of $25 would have satisfied all the requirements of the case."

Certain are we that the Editor of the *Mail* never heard or saw the evidence to which he refers; for more damning testimony it has seldom been our lot to peruse. But the public shall judge for themselves—it being necessary to state in the onset that when approaching the depositions, (which we did not see till after the *Mail's* article appeared,) we did so with every desire to aid rather than bear on the prisoners.

A part of the deposition of Capt. GRAM, master of the receiving ship *Australia*, shall be the first given.

Charles Grom, sworn, states—The *Australia* lays at about seventy five yards' distance from the *Messenger*; yesterday morning, (14th April,) between nine and ten, I was on my poop, when I saw an unusual stir on board the *Messenger*; I then saw a man triced up to the mizzen rigging, port side; I used my telescope in order to see better; three persons were engaged in tricing the man up; one with a white shirt torn was up the rigging, and passed a rope over a ratline, the end of which paid down was bent on by another person under the man's arms, and the latter, with a third person, lighted the man up, while the man up the rigging made the rope fast tight; from the appearance of the men his feet could not be on deck; he must have been hanging by his arms; I knew this by the height of the man's body compared with the others who stood on the deck; the man's head was bleeding at the time; I then saw him struck three or four times with a rope—the man moaning and hollowing piteously the while; I then tried to get assistance by going in my boat alongside a white boat, which I mistook for the Harbor Master's. On my return on board the *Australia* I again took my glass, and saw that the man was still hanging apparently in the same position; another had during my absence, been triced up in the starboard rigging; he appeared to be triced up in the same manner and to the same height as the other men; I then called out to the *Messenger* that if they did not take the men down I would report the case; no notice was taken of my words; the time from the tricing up of the man in the portmizzen rigging until I left my boat to go below and dress to go on shore, was about 15 or 17 minutes; I saw no change in his position in that period; I then came on shore and reported what I had seen to the Marine Magistrate.

We will now give part of the evidence of Mr. Inspector JARMAN. He says: "In consequence of a requisition from the Marine Magistrate for Police assistance, I was sent with a force and arrested the Captain of the *Messenger* on shore. Immediately afterwards, about 11 o'clock, I accompanied the Magistrate with a force on board the *Messenger*. On ascending the ladder I heard the moaning of some person as if in agony. On reaching the deck I found the moans to proceed from a man in handcuffs, in a sitting posture, with a piece of rope from his arms, tricing them up to the mizzen rigging above his head on the port side. His moans ceased as I reached him. He appeared insensible as he could not reply to my question. The sun shone upon his head unintercepted—he had no cap on. He was bleeding from what appeared severe wounds on his head. I released the man from the lashing, gave him water, and bathed his face with vinegar, but without effect. I then ordered him to be removed to the hospital. His name I found was Hector Munro. On the opposite side of the deck I saw a man triced up also to the mizzen rigging, but in a standing posture, with his hands higher than his head. His nose appeared to be swollen. He was also handcuffed. He was released by my orders. His name was Robert Hall. Another seaman, John Thompson, also complained of having been assaulted. Nearly all the crew stated that the First and Second Mates had assisted and abetted the Captain in the assaults on these men. The First and Second Mates were then arrested by order of the Magistrate.

Portions of a Memo by the Magistrate are in their proper place here. Says Mr. INGLIS:

I am satisfied that the witness Robertson might see what he has stated: Thompson with his arms lashed at the elbows, a rope attached to that lashing, fastened to the poop-rail, hanging him by the shoulders twisted backwards, (even if, as the Captain states, his feet could touch the water-way, a sloping, skidline board at an angle of about 50° with the deck, and affording little if any ease to a man hanging in this position,) with the head and chest thrown out, must have been in a position of great agony.

Whether Munro could touch the spar with his feet, supposing them to have been on the same level, depend upon the strand or ratlin to which the rope suspending him was attached above. If to the after or second shroud, or a ratlin between, he could not plumb the end of the spar, which does not reach so far aft. Under any circumstances the spar could not ease his position in any material degree * * * the principal weight of the body must have been from the arms above.

And now we give the medical testimony of the Colonial Surgeon:

"Hector Munro, aged 40, was brought into hospital in a state of insensibility, with a contused and lacerated wound over the left parietal bone. There are three separate irregular lacerations about one inch in length, and penetrating nearly to the bone; no fracture can be ascertained, and the man has recovered sufficiently to speak; but I cannot speak with any certainty as to the man's life more especially as I understand that he has been exposed for some time to the directrays of the sun in his wounded state.

(Signed) L MURRAY, M. D.

Here then we have the evidence, first of the humane Englishman, but for whose kind journey to the shore the atrocities might never have been heard of, and then the testimony of three officers of Her Majesty's Government, neither of whom, we are sure, would say one word more than their consciences ratified. And we are to be told that, whatever they did to call for such treatment, within a few minute's pull either of a British Magistrate or a British man-of-war, men are to be tortured in our port? Are we to be told that whatever was done to call for such treatment, a fine of twenty-five dollars would satisfy the case? The law of the case, we suppose our cotemporary means. What? That a man may be hung up like a scare crow—beaten, after he is hung up—kept hung up, bleeding, without a hat on his head, in the sun, for the space of one hour and upwards, and a fine of $25 shall satisfy the law? Pshaw! No! neither the law nor rational men of any nation can be satisfied with anything of the kind. Nothing less, certainly, than the punishment of Capt. MARTON and his mates have had awarded to them may satisfy impartial men. Ah, but says the *Mail*, and those who run with him:

"The captain had shot MUNRO when that sailor threatened with his knife, he would have been justified in doing so; but he adopted a *milder* course, and fell into collision with barbor law. After the prominent mutineers had been knocked down, and rendered, for a time, incapable of further mischief, it was an act of gratuitous folly on the part of Capt. MARTON to trice them up to the rigging, when he had only to go on shore in order to get the matter out of his own hands; but the mistake he fell into was a very excusable one."

We repeat, the editor of the *Mail* could not have seen the depositions before the Marine Magistrate, or he would have refrained from suggesting any attempt to alter the solemn decision of the Supreme Court; and the best proof of this is the manner in which our cotemporary jumbles up the deportment of THOMPSON and that of MUNRO, as one mutiny. But we will give so much more of the depositions as shall furnish the story in its true light, and as "fair play is a jewel," we will commence with parts of Capt. MARTON'S own version of the origin of the fracas.

Says Capt. MARTON: "The man THOMPSON came to me about 9 A. M. of the 13th April saying that he had not signed articles and wanted his discharge; I answered * * that I would see the Consul about it; * * * about 8 A. M. of the 14th the chief officer called me and said Thompson had refused duty; I told him to tell Thompson to work until I could see the Consul; I heard no more of it—got breakfast, and was walking the quarter-deck when all hands came aft and demanded their discharge; * * * They rejoined that they would do no more until they saw the Consul, and Thomoson, in a defiant manner, said he would do no more work on board the ship any way; * * * I immediately ordered the second officer to confine him.

JOHN THOMPSON, after telling of being kicked and beaten by the captain, while hung up, and of his suffering extreme pain, says: "Immediately after I was triced up HECTOR MUNRO came aft with other of the crew—" *. MUNRO said if I was released he would turn to. The captain took a rope and struck him, saying: Are you to tell me, &c." HALL at this point says: "The captain struck him with a rope. MUNRO then drew his knife, I do not know whether to strike the captain or to cut the rope, as they were holding it between them."

ROBERTSON confirms this, saying: "I saw the Captain strike MUNRO a blow over the head with the end of a bight of the top gallant sheet (about 1½ inch stuff). It appeared to me to be a heavy blow. MUNRO then seized the rope with his hand, the Captain retaining hold of it further along, and then MUNRO drew his knife with the other hand, whether to cut the rope or use it I cannot say, but in my opinion, from appearances, to cut the rope."

SAMUEL PEMBERTON says: "The Captain said to MUNRO, 'you c——d scoundrel,' &c., and struck him across the face with a rope. MUNRO then seized hold of the rope with his left hand, with his right he drew his knife and held it up above his shoulder, as nearly as I can recollect. The Chief Mate from behind seized MUNRO'S hand, &c. * * * MUNRO (triced up) was calling out in pain. The Captain said, 'will you shut up you d——d scoundrel, you d——d Portuguese murderer,' &c."

The testimony of FRANCIS CRAIG and P. BARBARISO is to the same effect.

The second mate did not see the knife-drawing, while the mate's testimony in no way corroborates the master's, that MUNRO was going to thrust it into him. He says: The Captain made a blow at him (MUNRO); MUNRO then put out his left hand to ward off the blow, at the same time drawing his knife with his right; I immediately sprang forward and caught hold of him, telling the Captain to look out, he had got a knife; I then took hold of the knife.

Why, [illegible] before the Captain [illegible]

The long and the short of the [illegible] the knife having been cut of [illegible] Captain MARSTON and his "acting-up" officers would have had three years instead of three months' imprisonment, and but few, we think, could gainsay their deservings.

Independence Day in London.

From the Saturday Review.

If the Americans resident in London like to keep up their national customs, it would be absurd to grudge them a harmless pleasure, even if it were possible to interfere with their choice of amusements. Throughout the United States the 4th of July combines the attributes which belong in England to three or four of the greatest customary festivals. When Christmas, and the Derby, and the 1st of September are passed, over without notice, it may be possible that the Declaration of Independence will be commemorated in respectful silence. It is not to be expected that, while twenty millions of enlightened citizens are speaking or listening to speeches at home, their countrymen, whom pleasure or business detains on this side of the Atlantic, should excommunicate themselves from a participation in their most cherished observances. There is, perhaps, a slight additional zest in the celebration of their ancestral triumph under the very eyes of the baffled British nation. Few Americans can understand the entire indifference in England of all but historical students to the pretensions, the disasters, and the unparalleled stupidity of eighty years ago. Memory, in the case of great communities as well as of individuals, has a singular elasticity or capacity of adapting itself to objects which can be retained without constant discomfort. Defeat may be as considerable an object of contemplation as success, but it is infinitely less agreeable. It is equally natural that Americans should recollect the only great epoch of their history, and that Englishmen should put out of sight the meanest episode in their own.

The speeches of last Monday seem to have been well suited to the occasion; and if there had been anything unpleasant in the celebration itself, the reception of the toast in honor of the Queen would have sufficiently quieted the most jealous susceptibility. European critics might perhaps captiously object to the Chairman's assertion that the name of Washington was more glorious than any other in profane or sacred history. MILTIADES and THEMISTOCLES, ALEXANDER and CÆSAR, with all the other worthies of ancient and modern Europe, would have formed a sufficiently imposing train of captives to follow the American hero's triumphal car. The Patriarchs, the Prophets, and the Apostles seem to have been included in the comparison, under the impression that the great founder of American liberty was a saint as well as a patriot. Some exception might also be taken to Mr. DALLAS' historical parallel between the assistance afforded by Louis XVI to the American insurgents, and the intervention of NAPOLEON III for the expulsion of Austria from Italy. There is indeed a strong similarity in the motives which, in either instance, allied a despotic Government with a popular struggle for independence; but then a clergy could scarcely be followed out in conformity with the reserve which is practiced by diplomatists of the older nationalities. Vengeance openly declared that it was his object to humiliate the English, and to recover the equality by sea and land which had been lost during the Seven Years' War. WASHINGTON himself suspected his French allies of designs upon Canada, and he well knew that the liberal sympathies of LAFAYETTE were altogether repudiated by the Court of Versailles. The French diversion contributed largely to the success of the insurrection; but, before ten years were over, the deficit which it had caused, and the passions which it had roused, precipitated the Revolution at home.

The odium on French kings and emperors for their interference in quarrels with which they had no concern, naturally led to a sentiment in favor of universal neutrality and non-intervention; and Mr. BAGOT as the representative of England at the banquet, eagerly seized the opportunity of at once proclaiming his peculiar doctrines and holding up his own country to the contempt and indignation of a foreign audience. Self glorification is not peculiar to American assemblies, and it may be urged in defence of patriotic vaporing, that every country must, as a general rule, provide for itself all the applause which its fame may demand. It is seldom that a foreign orator can be found to echo national boasting, or to contrast the short-comings of the country to which he belongs with the merits and perfections of the community which he addresses. Almost all persons are occasionally tempted into intolerance, as they need a vent from time to time, for feelings of bitterness and irritation; but there are some amiable dispositions for which injustice to strangers has no sufficient attraction. The philanthrophy which invariably reserves censures for friends and relatives—the comprehensive charity which begins and ends far from home—is thoroughly understood in private life. Mr. BAGOT never utters a word of praise without a purpose of inflicting pain, and it is natural that he should select, as the ground of his compliments to America, the peculiarities in which he asserts that it most widely differs from England. The democratic audience is not to be blamed for accepting the flattery of an English orator who commences his speech with a spiteful sneer at a mixed Constitution.

It is strange that, when the whole country is unanimous in its approval of neutrality, Mr. BAGOT should always assume that he possesses a monopoly of the doctrine of non-interference. He is willing to admit the United States into partnership; but he represents the disposition to meddle with the concerns of other nations as a characteristic English propensity. It is difficult to imagine the terms in which he would describe the conquest of an English Government which openly avowed the intention of dismembering the territory of an unoffending neighbor. Mr. BUCHANAN and the Ostend Manifesto were exempt from his animadversion, although he was well aware that the last Presidential election was carried in consequence of the declaration of the successful candidate in favor of the unlimited extension of the Union. It is utterly untrue that the American nation or Government has ever professed the doctrine of absolute neutrality. In the quarrels of Europe it would be impossible for them to do more than to applaud, with Mr. DALLAS, the intervention of FRANCE in the affairs of Italy. On their own continent the citizens of the States claim a general right of arbitration; and while they have seized or conquered a large portion of the neighboring Republic of Mexico, they openly profess their intention of appropriating Cuba.

If it is true that the United States have no army, and an insignificant navy, the comparison of a country unpossessed of one with a nation which, in the immediate proximity of France, is obviously absurd. The reason that the Federal revenue is but one-fifth of the amount included in the English Budget is not less invidious and unjust. Fourteen millions raised by protective duties for the purposes of the Supreme Government, indicate a more extravagant expenditure than the thirty or thirty-five millions which provide for all the public wants of a larger population in the United Kingdom. It is utterly absurd to omit from the comparison the outlay of six-and-thirty Independent States, or to add to the English side of the balance sheet the interest of the National Debt. The Americans, as is natural to a thriving and energetic race, are on the whole warlike in disposition, and disposed to be careless, if not extravagant in expenditure. If praise of all kinds were not acceptable, their vanity would scarcely be flattered by a contrast which assumes that the Great Republic is but an enormous confederacy of parsimonious Quakers. It may be said to their honor, that throughout the length and breadth of the Union no leading politician or orator could be found to court the cheers of foreigners by holding up any other country to admiration as superior to his own.

The Occupation of the Island of Perim by Great Britain.

From the Washington Constitution.

The continued occupation by Great Britain of the rocky islet of Perim, in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, at the entrance of the Red Sea, as "a coaling station" for the East Indian steamers running in connection with the Overland Mail, is again made the subject of grave controversy in political circles in Europe, although in the excitement of the war in Italy, with its battles of Magenta and Solferino, it might naturally be expected that so small a matter would be overlooked.

The French Press is very indignant at this "deed of English usurpation," and insists on the evacuation of the diminutive island for the following reasons: *First*—Because Perim is a part of the Turkish Empire which has never been ceded by the Porte to the British Government; and its occupation is, therefore, a violation of the principle for which Great Britain and France went to war with Russia—namely, "the integrity of the Sultan's dominions;" and, *Second*—Because England has no right to erect fortifications which would give her the command of a highway open to all nations, and by which, whenever she pleases, she may obstruct—nay, prevent—their commerce. According to the advice of the French papers afflicted with Anglo-phobia, the strongest measures should be adopted to compel England to regulate her ambition more conformably to the rights of other countries. The English journals of the Gallo-phobic order regard this interference with and question of, the right of Great Britain to "seize, occupy, fortify, and colonize" Perim, or any other place in the East which is conducive to her mercantile convenience or the maintenance of her supremacy in all matters relating to the route to India, as an impertinent intermeddling with affairs exclusively British, and in no wise concerning any other people. They insist that "the eminent domain" of Perim belongs either to the Sultan of Turkey or the Imaum of Muscat, and that whenever either of these potentates complains of Great Britain's occupation as a trespass, and appeals to the family of nations, it will be time enough for the members of said family to express their indignation or meddle in other people's business. With regard to the second objection to the new British "coaling station"—namely, the power it will give to obstruct and menace the commerce of the world whenever it suits British interests to do so—it is alleged in defence that, as far as a route over a sea open to the world, and over land the territory of allies, can be called the exclusive property of a nation, the overland route to India is British property; and as long as the English continue in amity with the people through whose country the route passes, no European State has any right to interfere.

The great question seems to be whether the island is or is not a portion of the dominion of the Sultan. If it be, and the British have seized it without authority, there is some ground for the charge that the act is not quite consistent with the faithful fulfillment of the engagement to preserve the integrity of the Sultan's empire. But it is not at all clear whether the Sultan or the Imaum of Muscat is the legitimate owner of the little rock which has suddenly become so very important. International jurists are puzzled to decide whether it is the Sultan or the Imaum who is outraged by "England's perfidy," and whether the island really belongs to either.

Perim is described as a barren rock, four and a half miles long by two miles broad, rising in the centre 230 feet above the level of the sea, uninhabited and utterly unproductive of anything, even of guano. It is situated in that part of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb where the Abyssinian and Arabian coasts approach each other most nearly. It is two miles from the latter and twelve from the former, and quite close

Discouraging from Pike's Peak.

From the St Joseph Journal, July 20.

Yesterday we had a conversation with Mr. J. A. CARPENTER, of Detroit Mich., who has just returned from the Gregory Diggings, in the newly-discovered Pike's Peak gold regions. Mr. CARPENTER states that he and seven others left Michigan for the mines on the 16th of March last, and went by the way of the Kansas City route. On arriving in the mines they prospected through the mountains and in the Gregory Diggings for five or six weeks, and, being unable to make wages, the entire company have returned to the States. They thoroughly tested three different claims in the Gregory Diggings, and the highest amount made by one man in a day was $3 50. Some of the members of the company were Germans, who are perverbial for their industry, and who worked with a will bordering on desperation, and yet all to no avail. The gold was not there in sufficient quantities to pay. Mr. CARPENTER estimates the number of men in the mines, when he left, at from ten to fifteen thousand. Provision was still scarce and high. Bacon was selling at from 40 to 50 cents per pound; flour at $15 and $20 per hundred at Denver City, and $25 in the mountains.

Our informant left the mountains on the 21st of June, and Denver City on the 26th. At the latter place he and three others fitted up a skiff and came down the Platte River. About two hundred and fifty miles above Fort Kearney the skiff struck a beaver dam and capsized. One man was drowned and the party lost all of their clothing and provisions. The survivors were three days and a half without anything to eat.

The Platte River was very low, and the skiff had to be dragged about one-fourth of the way over sandbars. Mr. C. states that in dragging the skiff they would be in water over their boot tops, when the next step they would be over their heads. After undergoing all the hardships, sufferings and privations that pioneer navigation is heir to, they succeeded in reaching Plattsmouth on the Missouri River in sixteen days, and from there they came down on a steamer.

SINGULAR COMBAT BETWEEN TWO FROGS.—A few weeks since some masons were at work repairing HOLLIS' Oil Factory, at Somerville, when they became the witness of a singular combat of about an hour's duration, between two monster bull-frogs, inhabitants of two pools in the rear of the building. They came forth from their respective puddles about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and approached each other cautiously, each eyeing the other until they were about a foot apart, when they jumped at each other and commenced the fight. They struck, bit and clinched furiously, and when a fall decided a round, both would draw off and puff for a moment, when they would renew the combat.

After about an hour spent in uninterrupted fighting, with the exception of two or three brief respites, each crawled off to his pool and disappeared. Neither was "exactly dead," but both were "kinder gin out." Neither could claim the victory, as one was terribly lamed in the shoulder by a brilliant "left-hander" from his antagonist—while the other could claim the honor of drawing the "first blood," he having drawn the "claret" from his opponent's "mug" on the first or second round. The fight itself was singular enough, but the fact that it was witnessed, but not interfered with, by some thirty or forty frog spectators, of all kinds and sizes, adds to the novelty of the incident.

Our informant, Mr. EDWARD GRACE, officer of the U. S. Courts, says that at the beginning of the fight the frogs assembled about the fighting ground from the surrounding pools, attracted doubtless by the noise made by the combatants, and that they continued peaceable spectators of the "mill," occasionally interrupting it by excited croaking, but at no time approaching the parties engaged in it nearer than within two or three feet. When the contest was ended they nearly simultaneously departed. The whole arrangement seems to have been modelled after modern pugilistic encounters between animals *genus homo*, with the exception, perhaps, of the absence of ring-master, seconds, and bottle holders. We can only speculate as to the cause of the quarrel, but can readily imagine that one called the other "toady," and that frog No. 2, not accepting the term as one of endearment, retorted by applying the epithet "hog-rel" to frog No. 1. Of course reconciliation was then out of the question.—*Boston Journal.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mrs. Blandina Dudley, of Albany, has disposed of her real and personal estate, (valued at $250,000,) in trust to Mr. Rutger B. Miller, Jr., on condition that he assumes the name of her father, Rutger Bleecker, which has become extinct for the want of male descendants. Sundry annuities are provided for by the terms of this instrument, a salary of $1,000 is settled for life upon the servant of Mrs. Dudley, Wm. A. Dietz, and it is directed that at her own death the sum of $5 000 be paid to the Common Council of the City of Albany, the interest of which shall be annually applied to relieve the suffering poor of the city—and the like sum of $5 000 is given to be distributed among the benevolent and charitable Societies of the City of Albany, in such proportions as the Common Council may decide. The Albany *Statesman* hears that the validity of this instrument will become the subject of judicial inquiry, and that measures will be taken to set it aside. It is said that Mrs. Dudley denies her having executed such a paper. The young gentleman to whose name this trust is executed is the son of the subscribing witness at whose instance Mrs. Dudley says she affixed to it her signature, under the supposition that she was executing a power of attorney authorizing the adjustment of some difficulties growing out of the Dudley Observatory controversy.

An important land-suit is in prospect in Kentucky. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "John L. Scott, Esq., of Maysville, Ky., passed through the city a few days ago, on his way to Frankfort, where he is about instituting suit, in the Federal Court, for the recovery of over forty thousand acres of farm lands in Harrison, Bourbon, Nicholas and other adjoining counties. The claim is made by some non resident heirs, and covers land to the value of over a million of dollars."

It is stated that the Baltimore ruffians have just completed a new organization of their "Clubs" for the coming year.

A Children's Home" has been opened in New-Orleans, under Episcopal auspices.

A Boston firm announces the first direct importation of goods from Japan at that port.

The Boston *Evening Transcript* appears in an entire new dress, looking well.

The small-pox has appeared at Chelsea, Mass. and several deaths have occurred.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

INJURED.—Deputy-Sheriff JAMES ROGERS died yesterday at his residence on Pacific-street, after a brief illness.... PHILIP MCGOVERN, a laborer, had his thigh broken yesterday by falling from a building on Eleventh-street to the street. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital by Officer OPPEL, of the Eighth Precinct.... The Pastime Base Ball Club, of this city, and the Artistic Club, of Newark, play a return match at the grounds of the former, Bedford, on Monday next.... The Rev. J. WOODHULL has been invited to become the pastor of the Congregational Church at Carnac.... Mr. OGDEN REEVES of Greenport, sent four Spanish mackerel to New-York a few days ago, and received $9 94 for them.... PAUL FOSTER died at Southampton on the 13th inst., aged 95 years.... The Rev. SAMUEL P. LEEDS, of New-York, has been invited to become the pastor of the Congregational Church at Flushing.

BROOKLYN CITY TRACT SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of this Society was held in the First Reformed Dutch Church, Joralemon-street, on Monday evening. From the various reports sent in we gather the following as the result of the labors of the Society for the last month: Tracts distributed, 1,757; Bibles distributed, 28; Testaments distributed, 4; families visited, 481; stores visited, 55; persons conversed with, 26; meetings held, 20; invitations to attend church, 3; conversions, 1.

ROBBERIES.—A youth, named EDWARD CARNEY, was arrested, yesterday, by Detectives HIGGINS and RAYSON, for robbing his employer, R. H. HARD, No 224 Fulton-st, of $125; $109 of the stolen money was recovered and the accused was committed for examination. The plumbing establishment at No. 297 Fulton-avenue, was robbed, Monday night, of property valued at $200.

THE JOINT BOARD.—An adjourned meeting of the Aldermen and Supervisors will be held on Thursday evening next, to consider the appropriations necessary for carrying on the City Government next year.

CIRCUIT COURT—JULY 25.

Before Judge LOTT.

DECISIONS.

The following are decisions in cases tried without a jury:

Sylvester Lay vs. *Emile Goulard.*—Judgment for defendant, with costs.

Peter Schaffer and Harmon Suckon vs. *George Remsen, Sheriff of Kings County.*—Judgment for defendant, with costs. (Written agreement given.)

John F. Griffin and William E. Bailey vs. *George M. Chapman.*—Judgment for plaintiffs, with costs.

Anna R. Ludlam vs. *Silas Ludlam and others.*—Judgment for plaintiff, the testamentary guardians to be allowed their costs.

Charles S. P. Bowles, Assignee, &c., vs. *Burdett Snyder and others.*—Value of property and damages for detention in, &c., assessed in pursuance of stipulation.

The cases and bills of exceptions submitted for settlement, have been settled and left with the Clerk of Kings County for parties making the same.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

Is issued on the morning of every Tuesday and Friday, and contains, in addition to the bulk of intelligence given in the Daily Paper,

A LITERARY DEPARTMENT,

Embracing Standard Novels and Tales, and Miscellaneous Selections of the highest interest. With the issue of Tuesday, July 26, the initial chapters of

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THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON III. AT KNUTSFORD.—He was a visitor in the neighborhood for some time, and attended the county ball, just before he was elected President of the French Republic in 1848. He purchased, a tax told, a waltz from Mr. HICKSON, the peculiar articles of the lower man for which Mr. SLATER had been long renowned. But above all was the Emperor's genius and prestigures his future to the feat related of him that he would repeatedly after dinner place all the chairs with their backs against the table, and then adroitly walk round the top rail of the chairs—a singular road for an irregular a locomotive. He must, however, have mastered the art of balancing himself and of controlling his knees, or he would not have seated himself so closely on the has done on the throne of Imperial power. And Cæsar, the conqueror of India, had a similar talent, and exercised it also in this neighborhood; proving CÆSAR as I have before said, meant to school to use of all the weapons in the armistery, and it was a feat of boldness to attempt a chosen gun at Mr. Slater's of Knutsford. Then, standing on a fixed ball which [illegible] to keep across with a [illegible] on a similar ball on the top of the [illegible]. The two anecdotes may well go together; and if we are fond of making a general induction from a few particulars, we shall leap to the conclusion that great men and conquerors, though they may disturb the balance of power in others, maintain it within themselves; they know their aim, and they pursue it with zeal, determination, and success.—*Knutsford, by Henry Green, A. M.*

The Boston *Journal* denies the story of wholesale desertions from the Charlestown Navy-yard. It says that but three or four such instances have occurred within the last three months.

DRY GOODS.

NOTICE
TO
SKIRT DEALERS.

Having obtained a verdict in the United States Circuit Court, establishing the validity of our patents, we hereby CAUTION MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS generally against making EXTENSION SKELETON SKIRTS without license from us, or selling any such Skirt not manufactured by us, unless the same are stamped with the date of our patent, under license from us. All persons infringing the above patent will be held liable to us for damages to the full extent of the law. The undersigned are parties having valid license from us under the EXTENSION SKIRT PATENT.

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In consequence of alteration and repairs,
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Will on WEDNESDAY NEXT, July 27, Remove his stock of Mantillas and Millinery Goods to his private residence, No. 28 Greene-st., until which time great inducements
Will be given to ladies purchasing
Mantillas and Millinery.
J. G. AITKEN, No. 303 Canal-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 Broadway, begs to inform purchasers of Mourning Goods, that, in consequence of the great increase of business, he is obliged to make extensive alterations for the Fall Trade, which compels him to sell the balance of his choice and well-selected stock of Spring and Summer Goods at a tremendous sacrifice.

6,000 yards English Bareges at.....12½ cents.
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5,000 yards French Brilliants, yard wide, at..12½ cents.
20,000 yards Best English Calicoes at.....10 cents.
6,400 yards Fine Challies, in Black and Second Mourning, at.....12½ cents.
12,000 yards desirable Traveling Dress Goods at.....12½ cents.
6,000 yards Lupin's Bombazines at.....75 cents.
3,000 yards French Ginghams, very fine, at..12½ cents.
4,000 yards Spanish Barages, 1¾ and 2 yards wide at a great sacrifice.
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KNITTING WORK,
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J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

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BALTIMORE, July 16, 1859.

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Yours respectfully,
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NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

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NEW AND OLD TIN AND METAL ROOFS
Coated and repaired with
GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT.
And warranted WATER-TIGHT.
Specimens and references can be seen at the offices No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, and No. 348 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
LIQUID CEMENT for sale. JOHNS & CROSLEY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women; one is a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; the other can do chamberwork and washing, or chamberwork and take care of children, or would do plain sewing; they can give the best of City reference from their last places. Can be seen till suited, at No. 215 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the tobacco and needle store.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as laundress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 107 East 27th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. No objections to the country.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young English lady, of pleasing address and good disposition, a situation as housekeeper or nursery governess. No objection to go any distance. Any party requiring such will find the applicant an acquisition. The best of reference can be given. Call or address No. 376 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands the business well; also a young girl, a situation as chambermaid, waiting or seamstress and nurse; best of references; no objection to country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook; is a first-rate cook and baker; understands all kinds of desserts and pastries; if required, has no objection to assist in the washing; has no objection to the country; has best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 123 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A STEADY WOMAN, A SITUATION as good cook; understands the business well; can make excellent pastry and bread; is a good washer and ironer, and will assist in it if required; has good reference. Call at No. 237 Madison-st., from 10 to 4, for three days.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation as laundress and chambermaid. Does fluting and shirt ironing neatly. Also a cook in all its branches; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies. Wages $7 and $8. Call at No. 216 East 25d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or will do general housework in a small private family; is tidy and neat in her habits. Call at No. 236 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NICE AND TIDY girl; is a good cook and baker of bread, pies and biscuit, is also an excellent washer and ironer, and highly recommended. Has no objection to the country. Call at No. 375 Sewery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl, to do housework in a private family; is a good plain cook, and a superior washer and ironer; has no objection to chamberwork. Apply at No. 416 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a small private family; no objection to the country. Best City or country reference. Call at No. 77 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY AN HONEST, HARD-WORKING girl, a situation as general housekeeper; is a good cook and baker and a splendid getter-up of linen; is well recommended; has no objection to the country. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or nurse, and seamstress, or chambermaid and laundress; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 7, 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as laundress, chambermaid or waitress. Can be seen at the residence of her present employer, No. 44 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, for a few days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE DRESSMAKER, who also understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, work by the day or week. Call for one week at No. 154 East 18th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable girl, in a small private family; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 250 East 11th-st., five doors from 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook, wash and iron; has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply, for 2 days, at No. 210 West 36th-st., between the 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS, ONE as cook, washer and ironer, the other up-stair work and assist in the washing; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 280 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A MOST respectable woman; understands cooking in all its branches; would assist in washing; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 62 21st-st, corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, with good City references. Apply at No. 682 Houston-st., room No. 7.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE. BY A healthy young woman, whose babe is just four months old. Call at No. 69 6th av., second floor.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, WHOSE customers are now in the country, wishes a few more customers; understands cutting and fitting ladies and children's clothing; would go out by the day or week. Call or address DRESSMAKER, No. 77 19th-st., eight doors to the right from 6th-av.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGlish, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first-class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 15 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man who is a competent coachman and groom; understands the training and care of horses perfectly; is a good vegetable gardener and can do any kind of farm work; his wife is a good cook, and makes the best butter in market; both can be highly recommended; have no children; will be found deserving and faithful. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, RELiable young man as gardener, on a gentleman's place; is in every respect competent in hot houses, vineries, fruit trees, &c., as also vegetable gardening; understands the care of horses, driving, &c.; would be willing to make himself generally useful; has the most satisfactory references for character and competency. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener, of extensive experience in laying out new grounds and all improvements, and well acquainted with greenhouse plants and grapes; 16 years in the vicinity of New-York; the most satisfactory City reference; 2 years on a first class place. A note addressed to HORTICULTURIST, Box No. 195 *Times* Office will be attended to this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RESpectable young man as coachman and groom; has from a boy been used to the care of horses, and is careful and competent driver; would be willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place. For sobriety, industry and ability refers to his last employer; will hire for moderate wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE SITUATIONS; the man as coachman or good vegetable gardener, the woman as cook, washer and ironer; both fully understand their business and can give reference as to character, sobriety, and industry; have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address J. H., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A steady, active, middle-aged man, who perfectly understands his business; is single and free from any incumbrance; will try to give satisfaction; has no objection to a country situation; has lived one year and six months in his last place. Address R. M., at Mr. Corwin's, 900 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant single young man, as waiter; has three years' City reference from his last place; no objection to the country; he will be found willing and obliging; is an excellent hand at keeping plate in order, and will go with the carriage. Call at No. 292 4th-av. near 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN INTELLIGENT young man; can groom and care horses well; not long in this country; has a good idea of grocery and liquor business; can write well; will take small wages till he proves himself deserving; will be found faithful to his employer, and willing to put hands to any work. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE married Scotchman, as coachman, who has had long experience in the care and management of horses; can produce the best of testimonials as to honesty, sobriety and carefulness; would have no objection to the country. Address A. B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY an Englishman of great experience; he is a single man, and understands his business thoroughly; can produce the best of City reference from gentlemen in this City. Address A. B., care of Mr. Curr, Saddler, No. 448 Canal-st. No objections to any part of the country.

WANTED.—A FRENCH WAITER, OF RESPECTable family, and good education, who perfectly understands his business, desires a situation in a private family. No objection to the country. Speaks English and German, and can give the best of City references. Address E. M., No. 21 City Hall-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried Englishman as coachman and gardener; has practical experience in both branches, and is not afraid of work; has two years' recommendation to that effect. A note addressed to W. S., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for three days, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED man, who is a practical gardener, lately from England; he can give excellent testimonials of character and competency from his last situation, which he held thirteen years. Address C. C., care of Mr. JOHN BOYCE, No. 14 Montgomery-st., Albany, New-York.

WANTED—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT GARdener and farmer, who is willing to make himself generally useful, together with his wife, without incumbrance, a situation together on a gentleman's place. Apply at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 15 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A thorough practical man; is a married man; has been many years in this country. Can give satisfactory references. Address F., or apply at Smith's seed store No. 64 White-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant man, with undeniable testimonials for ability and general good conduct. Can be seen or heard from till engaged either by calling or a note addressed to P. S., No. 21 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant man. Understands his business, and is not afraid of work. Has good references as to capabilities, &c. Address J. T., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.—A YOUNG man wants a situation on a farm where he can make it a home and learn the business, with a small compensation. Address FARMER, Box No. 103 New-York *Times* Office.

A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER, WHO is at leisure after 3 P. M., desires a set of books to keep, or any other work of that description; can translate French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese and German. Address U. D., Box No. 2,040 Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER OR salesman in a wholesale, commission or publishing house; the advertiser has an extensive acquaintance in Western New-York, and extending through the Western States to Chicago, and from St. Louis to St. Paul, and can influence a large goods or groceries trade. Has the best of City references. Address G. L. S., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUTH SEVENteen years of age, in a lawyer's office, or at any respectable occupation which offers him the opportunity to earn a living and make some progress. Will endeavor to render himself as useful to his employer as possible. Can furnish satisfactory testimonials as to good character and steadiness. Address W. W. S., care of T. Page, Railway, N. J., directing him where to call.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A first-class practical young man, (late of Boston,) who thoroughly understands his business in the greenhouse, hot house, vinery, vegetables and grapes. Five years' reference from his last employer. Address GARDENER, at A. Bridgeman's, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and plain gardener or groom; understands the entire charge of horses; best of reference; no objections to the country; wages moderate. Call or address No. 5.0 Broadway, third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN HONEST AND HARDWORKing young man, a situation; he is a good farmer and vegetable gardener; understands the care and management of horses; is willing to work and make himself useful; has the best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A GARDENER OR FARMER'S SITUation by a respectable Protestant man, without incumbrance, who perfectly understands his business in both departments; can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th av., near 12th-st. Call on or address T. P.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman, and assist in a garden; is willing to make himself useful; can give good reference; has lived with his last employer three years. Address M. W., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single man of good habits, with good references; he understands the laying out of new grounds, also gardening in its various branches. Address E. E. P., until engaged, at Prof. Mapes', No. 134 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; understands his business in all its branches. Address B. W., Box 206 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN WOman as housekeeper, in a private family, residing in the country through the Summer, and in the City in the Winter; must be in every way competent, and a member of a Protestant Church. A person desiring such a situation may find a comfortable home and fair compensation by addressing Dr. or Mrs. J. C., Station A, Spring-st Post-office. References exchanged.

WANTED—AN EDUCATED YOUNG LADY (Scotch preferred) as companion to a lady, and to take the charge of a little boy three years old. She must be of a pleasant, cheerful disposition, willing to make herself generally useful, and remain in the country all the year round. Apply at the Astor House (ladies' entrance, corner Vesey-st. and Broadway) from 8 to 10 o'clock this morning.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN AN EXTENSIVE jewelry-store; one perfectly conversant with the business in all its parts; none other will answer; and who can furnish undoubted references as to capacity and integrity. Address JEWELRY-STORE, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY—A MAN AND wife. The man must understand farming and the care of horses. The woman to cook, wash and iron and take charge of a dairy. Apply at No. 16 Spruce-st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH A KNOWledge of book-keeping, who can give the best references, willing to commence on a small salary, and a good chance for advancement. Address F. E. H., Box No. 4,600 Post-office.

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN YOUNG MEN, WITH $25 to $100, to engage in a very safe and profitable business, with energy and enterprise they can make $100 to $200 per month. Apply at No. 429 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—SALESMEN—THREE OR FOUR GOOD salesmen, who can influence a good Southern trade, are wanted in a first-class hat and straw goods house. Address, with real name and reference, SOUTHERN TRADE, Box No. 169 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—A WET NURSE IMMEDIATELY. MUST be a strong, healthy woman, with an abundant supply of milk. Good references required. Call at No. 32 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK TO GO SOUTH; ONE thoroughly acquainted with the drug business will be required. Address, with references, Box No. 3,515 Post-office.

WANTED—A COOK, GARDENER AND TWO FARM laborers; none but Protestants need apply. The gardener should be a married man, without children, unless small. Apply at Room No 13, Park-row.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP FOR SEWING VESTS. Apply at No. 163 Elizabeth-st., in the yard, to C. FOX.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON, and do general housework. Apply this day, between 10 and 12, at No. 661 4th st., near Avenue D.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO HOUSEWORK IN a private family, in Jamaica, Long Island. STUART, WHITEHEAD & STEWART, 61 Wall-st.

INSTRUCTION.

POUGHKEEPSIE
FEMALE ACADEMY.
REV. I. C. WRIGHT, M. A., PRINCIPAL,
assisted by
ACCOMPLISHED AND EXPERIENCED TEACHERS.
Academic year commences Sept. 1.
For circulars concerning terms, reference, and other particulars, address the Principal or
H. D. VARICK, Sec'y of Trustees.
POUGHKEEPSIE, July 23, 1859.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED 1835.—The Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School,—male and female. Advantages: healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers; unsurpassed in music and painting. Fall term of fourteen weeks. Opens Aug. 25. Board and common English, $38. For Circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER, Armenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—THE BEST and cheapest boarding school in the land. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, painting and piano music. Write for a catalogue. The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADWAY, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

A GERMAN LADY, WELL EXPERIENCED in teaching drawing, German, and first-class music teacher, would like to meet with a few more pupils; also wishes to make an arrangement with a private family, who would like the advantages of a teacher at home, in exchange for a good room and board. Address M. B., No. 160 East 16th-st.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Fall Term will commence Sept. 14. Terms $225 per year, including board and English branches. Circulars containing full particulars may be obtained of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, Miss AIKEN, Stamford Conn.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEWOOD, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Annual Catalogue and Circular just published. Persons desiring a copy will please address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS giving full particulars can be obtained at E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 172 Nassau-st., New-York; or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS HAD MANY years' experience in teaching the various branches of an English education, together with Latin, Greek, French and mathematics, is open to an engagement on very moderate terms. He refers to the parents of his present pupils, who leave for Europe in a few days. Address SIGMA, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.—NO. 346 BROADWAY, New-York, and No. 609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Schools supplied with teachers and professors for any department. References—Dr. Lowell Mason, William Hall & Son, Faculty, Amherst College. Teachers of Music (Vocal Institute) wanted; See to day's *Tribune*.
SMITH & WOODMAN.

AN ENGLISH LADY IS DESIROUS OF reforming a reengagement as daily governess. Her qualifications are French, (grammatically and conversationally,) Italian, music and the requisite branches of a sound English education. Address L. H., Station F., New-York Post-office.

A GRADUATE ACCUSTOMED TO TEACHing the Classics, and also the French and German languages, Music, &c., desires an engagement. Testimonials of character and abilities of the highest order given. Address TUTOR, care Box No. 4,103, Post-office.

WANTED—AN ASSOCIATE IN A SCHOOL near New-York. An excellent chance for a young man with some little ready means. For particulars call at RAYNOR'S book-store, No. 76 Bowery.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Elegant chamber suites for City and country in all styles and colors at prices from $25 and upwards, at the old established manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's theatre. Wardrobes, Mattresses, &c.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS, grained and ornamented, acknowledged superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Also, mattresses, bedding, &c., for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 652 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and palliasses WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Goods put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, works, &c., at No. 1 st . . . between 9th and 10th sts.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—This property, consisting of 88 lots of ground, situated in the XVIth Ward, on 10th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., and between 10th and 11th avs. Four avenue lots on 10th av., between 27th and 28th sts., and 32 lots, or the entire half block, on the south side of 28th st., between 10th and 11th avs., except the avenue lots and nine street lots east of the avenue lots, on 27th-st.; also, one street lot on 27th-st., near 9th-av., between 8th and 9th avs. These lots are subject to existing leases, which have about ten years to run. They will be sold at a fair price, and on the most liberal terms. For further information inquire of D. FIELD, Jr., or JAMES S. SLUYTER, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—ALL THAT VALUABLE DOCK property fronting on the East River, Brooklyn E. D., with a bulkhead and deep water. Frontage of 288 feet, including the premises lately occupied by Mr. De Burg, chemist, with all the buildings thereon, and a forty horse power steam engine. Also, all those premises known as the Washington Hotel and Garden, adjoining the 10th-st. Ferry Company's premises, and fronting on First-st. and East av. Apply to JOHN FORGIE, Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer, No. 6 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—WITH A BUILDING LOAN, A PLOT of building lots, well situated for improvement, offering a fine opportunity for builders with moderate means, or other enterprising persons. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third floor.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL THREE-STORY brick house No. 11 Monroe place, Brooklyn; house 25x36, with all modern improvements. Lot 26x100. Apply to B. S. Blydenburgh, No. 84 Pierrepont-st., or to J. H. Brower & Co., No. 45 South-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—BRICK COTTAGE, No 8 Horatio-st.; nine rooms, Croton, bath, gas fixtures, portable heater, court yard and iron railing. Inquire of GEO. W. JAQUES, No. 4 Horatio-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE AND Lot on the southeast corner of 8th av. and 20th-st. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 161 9th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE STORE NO. 178 9th-av. Inquire of J. N. WELLS, No. 161 9th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, OF SIX ACRES, at Tivoli, fronting the range of the Catskill Mountains, with extended views both up and down the river, and unsurpassed for beauty of scenery. The house is octagon, with wings, two stories and attic; also, stone stable and coach-house, ice house, &c., &c., and large new gardener's dwelling-house, in a commanding position. The garden and grounds contain fruit of the choicest kinds, and excellent water. The situation of Tivoli is an important one, all the trains stopping there, and a telegraph office at the station. There is an Episcopal Church and other places of worship in the immediate neighborhood. Apply to Mr. ELMENDORF, on the premises; or to ROMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FURNISHED COUNTRY PLACE FOR sale or exchange for City or town property, or merchandise would be taken in part payment. Situated only eight miles from New-York, on the line of the New York and Erie Railroad, of about 40 acres of good land. The buildings consist of a two-story frame house, filled in with brick, newly furnished, with all the modern improvements; the tenant houses, stable, barn, henery and ice-house filled are all new and well arranged; also, the stock, horse, oxen, cows, &c., carriage, wagon and all necessary implements. The location unsurpassed for beauty and health, and is easy of access. Possession can be had immediately. For further particulars inquire at the auction room No. 189 Broadway.

CHEAP! CHEAP!—FOR SALE—A COUNTRY seat in the town of Lewisborough, Westchester County, N. Y., containing 38 acres of land, two houses, new barn, &c.; two good orchards of choice fruit, with a stream of running water through the yard, suitable for a fountain; the situation 3½ miles east from Golden's Bridge, Hudson River Railroad, and one mile west from Lake Wacabac. The purchaser can likewise have the grain on the ground, stock, farming utensils, &c. If required. Conveyance can be had at the depôt to and from the premises at any time. Purchasers are invited to inspect the property before they decide elsewhere. Inquire of Mr. JONAH KNAPP, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Within an hour and a-half from New-York. The place is finely located on high ground, on the main road leading to the Rockaway Parkton, and contains 9 acres of very superior land. The house is of Gothic style, commodious and well-furnished, commanding a fine view of the ocean. The grounds are tastefully laid out and well planted with choice fruit trees and fine shrubbery. The out buildings consist of neat cottage for gardener and servants, two large barns, carriage houses, ice-house and poultry house, &c., &c. For further particulars, apply to JAS. M. PLUMB, No. 97 Chambers-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, from Aug. 1 to May, 1860, a beautiful cottage and eight lots of ground, situated at Washington Heights, 9 miles from Chambers-st. or Hudson River Railroad or steam boat; house contains drawing-room, 22x17; dining-room, 22x16; kitchen and large pantry on first floor, and five bedrooms on second floor; fine shade trees and lawn, seven minutes walk from station or steamboat landing; rent of house and grounds $450 per annum; house furnished $600 per annum or the furniture will be sold cheap. Address Box No 3 871 Post Office, or JAS. SCOTT, No. 51 Exchange-place, (basement office.)

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, 1¾ miles from depôt, with dwelling-house 40x31, carriage house, barn, &c., all in good repair, and 12 to 50 acres of choice land, surrounded by large fruit and shade trees; choice water; a river running through the premises affords fine bathing, and boating and every variety of fishing near. Trains three times a day to New-York; steamboat every night. House, &c., with 12 acres of land, $4,000. Inquire of M. L. CARPENTER on the premises, Lyme, Conn.

FOR SALE—A FINE LOCATION FOR A COUNtry seat; about 70 acres of good land, fronting on the the turnpike road, twenty miles from the City; about 25 acres of heavy timber, balance meadow and tillable; fine brook forms the southern boundary; commands extensive view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country. Easy of access by New-Haven Railroad or by steamboats. For further particulars address Box No. 655 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE IN Elizabeth City, New-Jersey, with two lots of ground. Consists of a new 2½-story frame house, with a two-story extension and a kitchen attached; the house is finished in the best of style, marble mantels gas pipes, &c., &c., and will be found a desirable residence for a private family. Terms easy. Would be let to a desirable tenant. Apply to T. P. SPENCER, Lafayette-st., Elizabeth City, or to STEPHEN A. SPENCER, No. 281 Grand-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE AT SARATOGA—A COTTAGE and one acre of ground. The Summer residence of the late John R. Peters. It is pleasantly situated and convenient to the Springs and Hotels. Immediate possession given. Seventy per cent. can remain on mortgage. Apply to P. S. HOLMES, opposite the United States Hotel, Saratoga, or to GEO. C. PETERS, No. 207 West 23d-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—SPENDIDLY SITUATED COUNTRY place, commanding a magnificent view over twenty miles in extent; one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minutes' walk from the depôt. Land from two to forty acres, good house, abundance of buildings, choice fruit and pure air and water. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

FOR SALE, FOR $2,525—A NEAT TWOstory frame dwelling in Freehold, Monmouth County, New-Jersey, with eight rooms and closets, five minutes' walk from railroad depôt; fare 50 cents to New-York; churches and superior schools convenient; chills unknown; taxes light; water good; trees, vines, &c., with a large yard in good condition; possession immediately. BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH, Freehold, N. J.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, ONE mile south of Coxsackie Landing, a country residence with a spacious brick dwelling and new outbuildings, all in complete order, Mountain and river scenery, fruit and ornamental trees, and a grove of six acres near the

MEDICAL.

THE BOOK TO BE READ BY MEN WITH damaged and broken down constitutions, resulting from over excess and indulgence, is, "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." It treats on the diseases of both sexes and their cure, by use of "TRIESMAR." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below McDougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by

F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
And at APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y

THE CHIEF ATTRIBUTES OF MANHOOD are frequently lost or suspended by malpractice and vicious habits; they can be infallibly restored to a natural tone by "TRIESMAR, 1, 2 or 3." Full details in the book, *Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches*. Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below McDougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by

F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
And at APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FARQUAR'S MEDICATED
CALIFORNIA WINE AND BRANDY.
Pure juice of the grape with Peruvian bark, juniper, rhubarb, &c., for diarrhœa, dyspepsia, pains in the bowels.
WEAK, DELICATE FEMALES, OR MALES
Are strengthened by it. $1 a bottle. Depôt No. 6 Vandam-st., No. 100 Fulton-st., Bushton's, and Nos. 411 and 599 Broadway; Hayes', Brooklyn, and druggists generally.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Pupil of Ricord of Paris and also of Professors Carroll and Valentine Mott, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Sperma torrhœa, &c., &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE
Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensar, No. 2 Dutch-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in less time and with less pain in 48 hours. It roots out the poison, puts taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Look for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the failure of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of locals as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.
It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. H., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation.

DR. WATSON DAS, FOR A LONG SERIES
of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in private consulting room, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 453 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.
Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of Private Diseases in all their different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. An essential work of value for kind; and developes of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the author, as above; also, by

CHAS MILLER, No 436 Broadway, New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR
ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable, for by mixing with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them to more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 208 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES
MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE—DR LAMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages. 12mo, cloth, about one hundred stereotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of both male and female, and its diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, from 9 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evening.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. CORBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old established office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practised as above for over 27 years and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Stricture and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University, and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above institutions may be seen in his office. Those of invalids who, from fear of exposure, have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums &c., &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. Charges moderate. Hours, 8½ A. M. to 8 P. M.

$500 REWARD.
DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE.
It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet, or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep, or healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the or dinction of a thorough and permanent cure. Price $5 per bottle. H. KING, General Agent, No. 178 Broadway, New-York; Redding, Beach & Gunnison, Albany; Callender, Philadelphia. Also for sale as above, King's celebrated Rosewash, price 25 cents.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember all afflicted, that by consulting Dr WARD you will immediately experience that balm of a thousand wounds. Cure guaranteed, and the medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway. Perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis; attendance till 9 P. M.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL
Private Practice, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby, (No. 139 Crosby;) hours 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Strictures sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE
treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THEBES, 96 West 24th-st., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THIS
Medicine to be genuine must have my name as the only legal proprietor on each label, and my initials on the seal of every bottle. Nervous Rheumatism, Chorea, St. Vitus' Dance, Palpitation Vertigo Wakefulness and many other nervous diseases, have been cured by this medicine. For sale by Druggists generally, and at No. 44 4th-av., New-York; large bottles $1.
Dr. J. T. STRATTON.

$500 REWARD—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXture.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain: it makes a speedy and permanent cure without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores; at the Astor House No. 222 Broadway; and No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. William

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—CAUTION!
—The genuine must be bought of us direct; we have no agents in this City, and in Brooklyn it can only be had of Hayes, No. 376 Fulton-st., who has been our agent for ten years. PYNE & CO., No. 109 Nassau-st.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARance of the mouth is the strongest letter of recommendation.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and gums ingeniously restored without pain or motion. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, No. 695 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

DENTISTRY.—WANTED—A SITUATION OR AN
interest with a first-class dentist, by a man that has had twelve years experience, and is fully competent to take charge of any branch of the profession. Can give first-class reference. Address H. C. G., Union-square Post-office, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 3d of August, at 12 o'clock M. for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School No. 19, in 14th st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of school Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WM. HIBBARD,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
FRANCIS DUNCAN,
JOHN J. DYMOND,
JAMES QUSHING, Jr.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PASTURAGE FOR TWENTY HORSES.—
Parties desiring to turn out their horses for any length of time during the season may hear of a favorable opportunity by addressing J. H. D., Box No. 100 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 31 PINE-ST., NEW YORK, JULY 16, 1859.—The subscribers to the increased capital of this Company will please surrender the receipts given for the amounts of their several subscriptions, in order that said receipts may be canceled and certificates of stock may be issued in lieu thereof. By order.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 5 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN	GERMANY,
ICELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
JAFFO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c. &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.
Issue Bills of Exchange and travelers' credit, available in all the cities of Europe. Letters of introduction furnished to persons visiting Europe, to our houses in Paris, London, Liverpool, &c.
H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 74 Broadway.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF
THE NEW-WORLD INSURANCE CO.,
No 35 Pine-st.,
Great Western Building, New-York.
The Directors have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT, payable on demand.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON,
Secretary.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 8 BROAD-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1859.
This Company has declared a
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 7 PER CENT.
Payable on demand.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK, July 19, 1859.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on demand
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

COPPER MINE FOR SALE.—AT A MEETING of the stockholders of the Ridge Mining Company, of Onion agon County, Mich., held this day, it was resolved to sell their mine and all their property in said county. The mine is in good working condition, with the stationary engines attached, viz: One hoisting engine, and one stamping engine, with twelve heads, and room sufficient to attach eight head more with the latter engine; there is a good saw mill in the same building. This Company owns 480 acres, and has buildings enough to accommodate a large force of men.
For further information, inquire of the subscriber.
Proposals for the purchase of the above property will be received until MONDAY, the 15th of August next.
JOSHUA HANNA, Secretary.
PITTSBURGH, July 22, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
OF 1859, No 54 William-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1859.
NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE ON THE 1ST AUgust next, on the Seven per Cent. Bonds of the Great Western Railroad Company of Illinois will be redeemed at maturity, at the office of this Company, upon all Bonds, the back Coupons of which shall have been surrendered and Stock in this Company accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise, and the Act of Incorporation of this Company.
J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, July 7, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of five per Cent has been declared by this Company from the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders respectively on and after the 1st of August next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall st. Transfer books will close from and on the 20th inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, July 16, 1859.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at their office in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 30th day of July until the 10th day of August.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1859.
THE COUPONS FOR INTEREST DUE August 1, 1859, on all classes of Bonds of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, and on the Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, will be paid, on presentation and surrender, at the Corn Exchange Bank, on and after that day.
WM. WALCOTT, Treasurer.

NORTH BRANCH CANAL COMPANY.—
NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the North Branch Canal Company are hereby notified that, by a resolution of the Board of Managers an installment of Two and a Half Dollars per share is required to be paid to the Treasurer, or his assistant, at their office, in Wilkesbarre, on the 15th day of September next, and if not paid within thirty days after that time the stock will be forfeited.
GEO. M. HOLLENBACK, Treasurer.
W. G. STERLING, Assistant Treasurer.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
July 1, 1859
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN per Cent on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on demand.
This Company is now prepared to issue policies granting to the assured a participation to the extent of Seventy-five per Cent. on the net profits of the business.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A CERtain certificate, No. 463, for twenty-six shares of the Capital Stock of the Phœnix Bank of the City of New York, standing in the name of Delia M. Ten Broeck, dated 23d September, 1854, has been lost stolen or mislaid. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as application has been made by said Delia M. Ten Broeck to said Bank, for a duplicate of such certificate.
Dated June 28, 1859.

RUTGERS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 176 Chatham-square, cor. Mott st
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of NINE (9) PER CENT. payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 26th inst. till the 2d proximo. By order,
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
NEW YORK, July 12, 1859.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, COR. 16TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV.—NEW YORK, July 26, 1859.—NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest Coupons of the 2d Mortgage Bonds, Bonds of 1851, and Dover Extension Seven Per Cents, will be paid on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's Office, cor. 26th st. and 4th-av.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
5d-av. cor. 9th-st., New York, July 20, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst to Aug. 1. By order.
W. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY,
No. 69 Wall st. NEW YORK, July 25, 1859.
INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due the 1st day of August next, will be paid at this Office on and after that date.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, July 13, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 18th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 10 Wall-st., New-York, July 6, 1859. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Six per Cent, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN O. BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 8 Wall-st., New-York—New-York, July 6, 1859.—DIVIDEND NOTICE—The Board of Directors have this day declared their Seventh regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent., payable on demand.
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK.—NEW-YORK, July 20, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One Half per Cent., payable to the shareholders on the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst to the 1st proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

COUPON NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INterest due Aug 1 on the 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the Broadway Bank.
J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.

MARINE BANK, JULY 26, 1859.—A DIVIdend of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Monday, Aug. 8. The Transfer Books will be closed till Aug. 9.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS OF VARIOUS CITIES
for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st. The *American Gas-Light Journal*, representing 183 companies, and nearly $33,000,000, published as above at $3 per annum.

GROCERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, JUNE 20, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 6th of July.
HAM'L B. WHITE, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW YORK July 26, 1859.—A dividend of (5) Five per cent. will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, Aug. 1 next.
T. B. ACLY, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON STOCKS, BONDS, &C.; also advances on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., or buys the same for cash, at his private office, No. 170 Broadway, up stairs, room No. 25.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCisco City Coupons purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 9 Nassau-st.

$3,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on real estate adjacent to Central Park, worth $7,000. Address Box No. 66, Yorkville post-office.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 60 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

A. BELMONT & CO.: 50 WALL-STREET,
Buy and collect the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 54 Wall st., New-York, July 26, 1859.—The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer book will be closed until that date. DAVID DRAKE, Sec'y.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE
Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due August 1, will be paid on that day at the Ocean Bank. PARKER HANOY, Cashier.

BILLS ON FORWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$300,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
E. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1859.
TENTH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, to which day the Transfer Books will be closed.
R. C. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE
ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 29 WALL ST.
CASH CAPITAL AND ASSETS OVER
$300,000.
At an election held at this office on the 7th day of June the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

SIDNEY GRINNELL,	THOMAS F. YOUNGS,
CALEB BARSTOW,	SAMUEL L. MITCHILL,
EDMUND PENFOLD,	JOSHUA L. POPE,
HANSON K. CORNING,	RUFUS R. GRAVES,
OGDEN HAGGERTY,	HENRY DAVIS,
THOMAS MOONEHAN,	PETER G. STUYVESANT, Jr.,
ALBERT WARD,	ELISHA K. MORGAN,
CHARLES FASTON,	WILLIAM H. CARY,
LOUIS LORUT,	THOMAS S. NELSON,
SAMUEL G. GLIDDEN,	HENRY G. ELDERKINS,
STEPHEN CAMMERLING,	WILLIAM E. SHEPARD,
THOMAS SCOTT,	LOTHROP L. STURGES,
ABM. R. VAN NEST,	WILLIAM R. FLESDICK,
WM. A. SALE,	GEORGE F. THOMAS,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	EMERY THAYER,
DANIEL G. BACON,	SALMON TAYLOR,
A. R. FROTHINGHAM,	BENJ. F. WARDWELL,
	LAWRENCE TURNURE.

And at a meeting of the Board, held on the 13th of July inst., ALBERT WARD, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.
Insurances against Fire, Lake, Canal and River risks taken at lowest rates.

AUCTION SALES.

By JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
THURSDAY, July 28,
At 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 67 Pineapple-st., between Henry and Hicks-sts., Brooklyn.
Household furniture—Painted bed-room set, 10 pieces; toilet sets, engravings, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, mahogany sofas, chairs, tables, extension do., dinner and tea sets, glass ware, &c. 3 ply ingrain carpets and oil cloths, cook stove and fixtures, together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture.

D. SCOTT, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL IN JERSEY CITY, ON TUESDAY, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the valuable store property corner of Washington and Erie sts., two houses, Nos. 51 and 51 Newark av., one house, No. 23 Morris st.; seven lots on the corners of Bay, Prospect and Harsimus, on South 6th-st. At the foot of this 100 feet-wide street will be a ferry to run to Desbrosses st., New-York, by December. Also, 4 lots on Jersey-av. and South 3d-st. See bills. at No. 108 Veesey-st., or of J. H. BROAS, No. 11 Essex-st., and D. SCOTT, No 75 Montague st., Jersey City.

JOHN J. HENNIS, Auctioneer.
ATTRACTIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—At the private dwelling, No. 62 West 26th st., near 6th-av., commencing THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock. Rosewood piano-forte, rosewood parlor and chamber suites, pier and mantel mirrors, velvet carpet, lace curtains, hair mattresses, bedding of all kinds, &c., at commencement of sale, a very large assortment of nursery, basement and kitchen furniture. Terms cash. All goods must be removed in 24 hours after said sale.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL, THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock at No. 79 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, carpets, oil, frame pier glasses, bookcases, extension dining tables, marble-top sideboards, mahogany and rosewood parlor suites, oil paintings dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, lounges, sofas, chairs, &c., the whole to be peremptorily sold.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
E. & F. H. SCHENCK WILL SELL AT Sales-room, No. 33 Nassau st., at 10½ o'clock THIS DAY, July 27, a large invoice of FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, GOLD JEWELRY, CHAINS, LOCKETS, RINGS, &c., &c., being the entire stock of a retail store, removed for convenience. Will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve.

A. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) ASSIGNEE'S SALE, BY ORDER OF F. PHILIPS.—Household furniture at public auction, at the residence No 84 West 11th-st., near 6th-av. Piano forte, rosewood settees of parlor furniture, velvet carpets, French lace curtains, pier and mantel mirrors, elegant wardrobes, bookcase, &c., on THIS DAY, July 27, at 11 o'clock precisely.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 27, at 10½ o'clock at store No. 44 Cortlandt st. a very choice catalogue of boots and shoes, direct from the manufacturers. Samples will be open for inspection on morning of sale.

PEET & COLE, Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK OF A marble-yard in Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY at 10½ o'clock, in Water st., near Fulton ferry, consisting of slabs of Vermont marble of various sizes.
Also, at 10½ A. M., at No. 61 Beekman-st., Sheriff's sale of furniture, parlor, chamber and kitchen.

HENRY T. LEARS, Auctioneer.
SELLS THIS DAY ALL THE CONTENTS of the private residence No. 30 7th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., containing about 400 lots of furniture carpets, looking glasses, paintings, crockery and glassware, all nearly new and in perfect order. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock precisely.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
450 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, July 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of T. T. Davis, No. 56 Beekman st. Prime, fresh assortment of serviceable goods.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.—A gentleman of considerable mercantile experience will leave next week for Central America, and intends to be absent about ninety days; he would like to be commissioned for the introduction of new and useful articles of merchandise. Through his extensive acquaintance in that part of the country he would be able to sell largely and establish reliable agencies for manufacturers of such goods as are suited to that market, for which a reasonable commission will be charged; unquestioned guarantee for a faithful performance of trust will be given. For interview, address CHARLES KNAPP, or call during the week after 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 148 Lexington-av. N. B.—The attention of sewing machine and hoop and skeleton skirt manufacturers is directed to the above advertisement.

$2,000 TO $3,600 TO INVEST IN BUSINESS.—The advertiser wants a connection. He is a young, active and industrious man, with considerable business experience; has a good reputation; the best of references, and would invest the above amount in the purchase of the whole or an interest in an established and paying respectable business in this City, which would secure to him a reasonably remunerative employment. Agents need not reply. Address or call on BUSINESS, No 71 McDougal-st.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $6,000, OR upwards, in a manufactory of staple articles of ready sale for cash. The business is well-established, and can double its capital annually; or the present owner will sell out if preferred. Direct, with real name and address, Box No. 3,751 Post-office, New-York. No agent need apply.

A SMALL, SELF-INKING HAND-PRESS FOR $20—So simple that a child can operate it. Parties wishing to secure exclusive rights to manufacture, sell or use, can see the Patentee at the Times Printing Office, No. 378 Broadway. An interest in this valuable patent, and also in a superior cylinder press, can be secured on advantageous terms.

FOR SALE—TO BUTCHERS AND OTHERS—THE old-established meat fish, pork and poultry market, in the City of Brooklyn, doing a good business, with horse, cart and harness and fixtures all complete, suitable for the business, with a two years' lease, at a low rent. Inquire on the premises, of P. D. VAN VOORHIS, corner of Myrtle and Carlton avs., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO BUSINESS MEN AND MANUFACTURERS.—A rare opportunity to invest in two new and important inventions, patented June 21, 1859, will be sound by calling on E. EMERY, 128 Fulton-st., in the rooms of the Astor House, New-York. Office hours from 8 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 6 P. M.

WANTED—A PARTNER, SILENT OR ACTIVE, with $5,000 to $10,000, in commission machinery business. Facilities for extending the business are unusual. Address WILCOX, Box No. 112 Times Office.

FOR SALE IMMEDIATELY—A PHOTOgraphic and Ambrotype Gallery. Inquire at No. 151 Bowery, third floor.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

GUINNESS' STOUT PORTER.
Messrs. A. GUINNESS, SON & CO., of Dublin, have appointed the undersigned their selling agent in the United States for their Stout Porter. Orders for this superior Stout, bottled or in bulk, carefully executed. A stock of the Stout in Quarts, Imperial Pints and ordinary Pints, bottled in Dublin by Messrs. A. & J. Nurse, always on hand and for sale by C. E. HARIGHT, No. 127 Pearl-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
The celebrated first-class screw steamship GREAT BRITAIN, JOHN GRAY, Commander, will sail from Liverpool for New-York, on THURSDAY, June 30, and will sail for Liverpool on return voyage on THURSDAY, July 28.
The state-rooms and dining-room for cabin passengers are to the spacious poop, and are fitted up with every convenience.
Rate of passage, (first-class only,) $75, without wines and liquors, which are to be had on board.
As this ship has not been employed in the New-York trade for some time shippers and others are referred to following copy of circular from Liverpool Underwriters:
"LIVERPOOL, June 22, 1859.
The GREAT BRITAIN screw steamship being laid on the berth here for New-York, we certify that we consider her in every respect a first-rate conveyance, and are prepared to insure goods in her on the very lowest terms.
Signed,
BATHBONE, MARTIN & CO.,
WM. BOTDERAM & CO.,
CAMPBELL, GROSS & CO.,
JONES, PALMER & CO.,
RAWSON, AIKIN & CO.,
CHARLES LANGTON,
C. B. HIND.
FELT, TRUEMAN & CO.,
THOMAS MONES & CO.,
J. THOMAS HOWORTH,
Insurance Brokers."
Freight will be taken at current rates.
For freight or passage apply to
RICHARD IRVIN & CO., No. 20 Front st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the Mails and Passengers on SATURDAY, August 20, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $80.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
For Freight or Passage apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 1 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Sept. 17.

NEW LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
To sail every 20 days from each port.
STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY.
This well-known and fast steamship, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, July 30, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 45 North River. For freight or passage apply to
HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.
No freight received after day of sailing. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board. Passengers must have passports from the Spanish Consul Agent in Havana. Y. M. Zangroniz.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13,
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 3
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY
LINE.—From Pier No. 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.

FARE.	
Cabin to Philadelphia	$2 00
Cabin to Cape May	2 00
Steerage to Philadelphia	1 50

No charge for Berths State-rooms

A New Crop in Kentucky.

Among the staples of Kentucky, blackberries will henceforth be enumerated. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives an account of the harvesting of the blackberry crop in Kentucky the present season:

MILTON, Trimble County, Ky., July 20, 1859.

When you and your readers sit down at your tables, take your newspaper in your hand, and eat a dozy of blackberries. In some one of the many shapes in which they come ready for the palate, do you ever wonder where so many come from, or do you ever think the men of your own city invest, this year, in their purchase, at least $30,000.

This (Trimble) county probably turns out more berries than any other place of its size in the world. Until this year the farmers have generally been accustomed to speak of the briers as "the farmers' pest," so little did they know of the ware of Providence, who, in giving them this unfailing crop, has yet left it to hand, without toil of cultivation: a crop which this year brings them in a larger income than would the same space of ground, planted in wheat, at ninety cents per bushel. Walk from this town to Bedford, and even beyond that branch out to Palmyra, on the one side, or to Hale's landing on the other, and so long as the freestone formation lasts, there the briers are running with berries, bearing them down in all sorts of entanglements.

On the ten mile line, between this and Bedford, there are ten buyers; in Bedford there are two; at Palmyra three; beyond Bedford two, and in the vicinity of Hale's landing one. There are a few others who visit points on the river, but these do no great amount of business. These buyers are the agents of freiterers in Cincinnati, who receive two dollers each per day, for receiving the berries and shipping them. Generally these men are owners of brier patches of their own. They are authorized to pay at this time thirty cents per bucket, for all berries taken in; but at the commencement of the season, when the ripe berries were more scarce upon the bushes, as high as sixty cents was paid, and two days later, forty cents.

I will explain the operations at one stand, which will show how the business is managed at all, then I will make up the figures to show the extent of the outlay.

The buyer, whose business I am going to explain, owns several patches of berries, one he reserves for the picking of his own family, all of which from the mother who is well nigh on to fifty years of age, down to the youngest child, are out in that field. Besides these, he has in other patches, their own and their neighbors, fourteen pickers. These start out at break of day, and pick until about 10 o'clock, when, the sun being very hot, the berry does not stand so well as when picked during the cooler hours. Men, women and children now empty their buckets, carry them to the receiver, who empties them into the stands, each drawer of which holds one bushel and one peck. The number of buckets are now set down to the picker's credit, at the rate of thirty cents per bushel, and occasionally when a bucket of extra-sized berries are brought in, an additional five cents is added to its cost.

Wagons now come along and bring the stands to the river at this point, where each day, between one and five o'clock, there can be seen from a hundred to one hundred and fifty stands and half stands, equal to about 800 bushels of berries, which are daily shipped.

In the evening some picking is again done, the berries being brought in the following morning. On Friday evening and Saturday no picking is done, for the reason that the packet does not run on Saturday to your city.

I was present on Friday at the paying of the pickers at no less than three stands, and I found upon inquiry that the pickers collectively at each earned about $29 per diem. This yields from $1 20 to $2 50 to each picker as the result of their day's exertions. One family received for the week's picking $37 and over. Not bad wages for children to make.

Up toward Bedford the farmers have only this year got into the business, the consequence of which is that they are very liberal, and they allow the pickers to pluck the fruit and make no charge therefor, but down nearer this place, where every ripening berry is watched and plucked as soon as it is black, the pickers pay 5 cents per bucket to the owner of the patch, so that he has not only the profit made by the picking of his own family, but the additional clear profit of about 15 cents per bushel on the berries, which, considering there has been no cost of cultivation, and that there is a surety on the crop, is not so bad. The season lasts from four to six weeks.

All the buying here, or nearly all of it, being for two or three firms in Cincinnati, I have been enabled to come pretty near the exact figures of the trade: There are in all 19 receivers at a cost of $2 per day; 273 pickers, averaging to receive $2 10 per day; 7 hauters, averaging to receive $1 50 per day; freight on 100 stands of 8 drawers per day, at $1, making a daily outlay in cash, payable weekly, of $799 50; or for the season of its usual length, equal to $20,685, all of which is expended within the County, except about $4,000. Add to the total amount the occasional expenditures for premium buckets, and we have a total expenditure of about $25,000.

A Female in Male Clothing.

On Friday of last week two individuals, calling themselves JACK and CHARLIE, made their appearance in Chambersburg, Pa., and while sauntering through that town the latter attracted much attention—appearance, voice and manner seeming to indicate that he could not justly claim to be of the sterner sex. His companion, JACK, had drank very freely, and became uproarious in a saloon, incurring the displeasure of the barkeeper, who compelled him to leave. CHARLIE immediately followed, having been advised by some one that "*Sis*" had better leave too, and, as he requested, declared that he was no "*Sis*." Shortly afterwards JACK was arrested on the street for swearing. CHARLIE became indignant at this, declared a "knock down" would be the consequence, and that he would "stay" with JACK under any circumstances. Both JACK and CHARLIE were arrested, and complaint having been made by a constable, the magistrate was about to commit them to prison. CHARLIE became boisterous, threatened all sorts of violence with different kinds of weapons, and was finally searched. Nothing dangerous was found on his person, or with which he could execute his threats. JACK and CHARLIE went to prison, and there being some doubts of the sex of CHARLIE, the jailor considered it his duty to make an investigation. The regalia of the Daughters of Malta was found in her possession, and the fact was disclosed that *he* was a woman. She gave a history of herself. It would appear that she was born and raised in the town of Somerset, in this State. Her name is MATILDA RUSHINESSUM, and she is about 24 years of age. About seven years ago DAN RICE'S Circus was in Somerset. Her father, who is a blacksmith, did considerable horseshoeing for the circus, and from the visits of DAN RICE to the shop, she became acquainted with him. RICE endeavored to get her brother to travel with him, but he refused. He then, she alleges, persuaded her to accompany him, and up to a short period she has been in his employ. She donned male attire from the time she started, and has been wearing it ever since. Her occupation in the circus was equestrianism and vaulting, and no doubt she figured among RICE'S "stars" as "the celebrated Equestrian, Signor Somebody, from FRANCONI'S in Paris, and ASTLEY'S in London." She says she is not the only female in male attire traveling with circuses in this country. Of course she is rough in speech, and from her degrading and brutal associations seems to have lost all respect for the proprieties of her sex.

The Campaign in Iowa.

From the Chicago Press and Tribune, July 25.

We have the most cheering intelligence from our political friends in Iowa. The campaign has opened under the most favorable auspices, and there is every reason to believe that the Republican ticket will be elected by a larger majority than has ever before been given in that State. Not only are old Republicans coming up to the work with their wonted zeal and determination, but we hear of important accessions to the Republican ranks in every county from which we have advices. Among the most important of these are Col. SCROGGS and Major E. W. EASTMAN. Both of these gentlemen have long been recognized as among the ablest and most influential leaders of the Democracy in that State. They have been driven from the party by its intensely Pro-Slavery character, and are now doing good service for Republicanism. Col. SCROGGS is at the head of a campaign paper, and Maj. EASTMAN has taken the stump. Many of the old political associates of these gentlemen have resolved to take sides with them in their stand for Republicanism. Meanwhile, Brigadier-General ACCURSUS CERAS DODGE not only declines to accept the challenge of Mr. KIRKWOOD to discuss the questions involved in the canvass before the people of Iowa, but, in consequence of the stampede from Democracy to Republicanism, he is said to wish to withdraw from the canvass entirely. Present appearances indicate that his place on the State ticket will be supplied by another man; but whether it be the Brigadier, or FREMAN, or SAMUELS, the result will be the same. The Democracy of Iowa are disheartened and demoralized. The honest portion of them are deserting the rotten organization by platoons; the remainder admit that their defeat is inevitable, and nothing but the hope of reward from the Federal Administration prevents them from abandoning the contest.

The Buchanan Movement.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

It is lamentable to see how coldly the patent Democracy receive the proposition made by the *Pittsburgh Post* to have J. B. nominated for President by the Charleston Convention. Only two recognized party organs have responded to it favorably, and even these, amid all their complimentary words, take occasion to remind J. B. that he is pledged not to suffer his name to be used as a candidate for a second term. The important party journals throughout the country avoid all allusion to the suggestion made by the *Post*, which journal, by the way, insists on receiving full credit for originating the idea and denies that its article was written by Attorney-General BLACK, in the following elegant and fancy Gampian phrase:

"We alone are responsible for the article regarding Mr. BUCHANAN, which neither he nor any of his Cabinet had any knowledge of previous to its appearance in the *Post*."

It is to be hoped also that Judge BLACK did not write the sentence quoted. But the *Post* being the brilliant author and original composer of the proposition to run J. B. a second time, let no one attempt to rob it of the glory. And let us beg, too, that a few more Democratic journals come forward to sustain the movement, and thus add glory to the *Post* and do honor to Pennsylvania's "favorite son." J. B. should try to maintain his own post as well as that of Pittsburgh, and should confide fearlessly to the brave editor who has risked reputation and fortune by putting him forward for a second heat. He should remember that "*Fear conviction credendum est.*"

NEW MILITARY ACADEMY.—At the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania an act was passed incorporating the "Valley Forge Military Academy," to be located in Upper Merion Township, Montgomery County. It is intended to be for the civil and military education of youth, and will be under the control of a Board of seven Trustees. The Governor of the State is made the Commander-in-chief, and is authorized to appoint an annual Board of Visitors, whose duty is to examine into and report upon the condition of the institution, in the same manner as the Board of Visitors who annually assemble at West Point. Schools of this kind have grown into great favor in the Southern States, and there some of their best schools and academies are connected upon military principles. The same system was attempted some years ago in this State, by Captain PARTRIDGE, but it did not meet with much success the mass of the population believing it to be more useful to instruct their children in the arts of peace than those of war, the Quaker feeling upon that subject appearing to predominate. The proposed institution may be more successful than the other attempts, as the great war in Europe may have the effect of inducing the people of this country to pay more attention to military science.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Eclipse of the Sun Next Friday.

A partial eclipse of the sun will be visible in this City on Friday next, at 5:26 P. M. The duration of the eclipse in this latitude will be nearly an hour. The following information concerning the event is contributed to the Boston *Traveller* by Mr. ROBERT TREAT PAINE:

The latitude of the moon at the time of the conjunction or new moon will, however, be so great, that there where the eclipse is the largest (in latitude 61° north, longitude 16½° west,) only one-half of the sun will be obscured. In the city of St. John's, N. F., the magnitude of the eclipse will be nearly 5, at Charlottetown, P. E. I., 4 digits, in Boston, 2½, and in New-York 2¼, but under and southwest of a line drawn from the southeast corner of Georgia to the northwest of Missouri, the moon will apparently pass above the sun, and there will not be any eclipse whatever.

"The duration of the obscuration greatly varies: at Halifax it will be 71¾ minutes; in Boston 64¾; New-York, 59⅝; Washington about 50; Chicago about 42; Charleston 24; and at Savannah and St. Louis only about a quarter of an hour; and at the three last places the impression on the sun will probably be too small to be seen without the aid of a telescope.

Moreover, if the times of the beginning at the fourteen places mentioned below are reduced to that of our first meridian, (Greenwich,) it will be seen that the eclipse will not begin later in places more easterly, as is usual, but the reverse. Thus in Greenwich time the beginning will take place at New-York at 16 hours, 22 minutes, 30 seconds; at Cambridge at 10 hours, 16 minutes, 27 seconds; at Halifax at 10 hours, 7 minutes, 11 seconds; at Charlottetown, P. E. I., at 10 hours, 3 minutes, 34 seconds, &c., so that it will actually begin at New-York, the most westerly of the fourteen places, 19 minutes later than at Charlottetown, the most easterly, and 6 minutes later at New-York than at Cambridge, a result only partially caused by the longer duration of the eclipse towards the northeast.

For the following places all the phases of the Eclipse have been carefully computed by the tables in the English *Nautical Almanac*. They are expressed in mean time of each place, and the point on the sun's disc at which the eclipse will begin is reckoned from the Vertex towards the left hand; but if an inverting telescope should be used the appearance will be exactly reversed:

ALBANY—DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.

	H.	M.	S.	
Beginning of Eclipse	5	22	20	P. M.
Apparent Eclipse Conjunction	5	46	01	P. M.
Greatest Obscuration	5	51	47	P. M.
End of the Eclipse	6	25	42	P. M.
Duration	1	03	22	

Point of Beg. 61°, 4 from V. Digits eclipsed 2° 31'

CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY.

	H.	M.	S.	
Beginning	5	31	56	P. M.
Apparent Eclipse Conjunction	5	56	51	P. M.
Greatest Obscuration	5	05	05	P. M.
End	6	36	40	P. M.
Duration	1	04	44	

Point of Beg. 63°, 2 from V. Digits eclipsed 3° 43'.

NEW-YORK CITY HALL.

	H.	M.	S.	
Beginning	5	26	30	P. M.
Apparent Eclipse Conjunction	5	47	32	P. M.
Greatest Obscuration	5	56	58	P. M.
End	6	26	1	P. M.
Duration		59	31	

Point of Beg. 61°, 1 from V. Digits eclipsed 2° 12'.

At the time of this eclipse, the Sun will be nearly at its greatest, and the Moon at its least possible, distance from the Earth.

Alleged Abortion and Death in Troy.

From the Budget, July 25.

At an early hour this morning the citizens of the Fourth Ward were suddenly put in a high degree of excitement, upon the announcement of the fact that the dead body of a young and beautiful woman had been discovered in the office of "Dr." J. F. JOHNSON, who it is asserted is a quack practitioner of medicine, on the junction of Federal-street, Bridge-avenue, and North Second streets, next door to EPHRAIM WOOD'S grocery-store. It appears that the woman's name is ELLEN NORTHRUP, and that she came to this city some time during the early part of last week, with a view of having an abortion produced. From that time to this, she has been kept by the "Dr." in a small unventilated room adjoining the office, which is filled with a variety of medicinal herbs.

It appears that an attempt at abortion had been made by the "Dr.," and that it resulted in the death of a young woman. A jury of inquest was impanneled this morning by Coroner MADDEN. Mr. WM. KEMP was made foreman of the jury and Dr. JOHNSON, Dr. MAYOCKS, Dr. LANZBOUT, and CLARK METCALF were examined, but the testimony was so unsatisfactory as to induce an adjournment until to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

We learn from a citizen of the Ward, familiar with the facts, that one night, week before last, Dr. JOHNSON remarked to him that he expected a lady to call at his office, and as he, the Doctor, was going down the street for a few moments, desired our informant, should he see any one enter, to say that the Doctor would return in a few moments. Two ladies did approach the entrance at the hour indicated, and it is supposed they entered, but many people passing and repairing at the time, it cannot be definitely stated. The inference, however, is conclusive from the fact that groans and cries, indicating great pain and distress, were heard thence forth, from day to day, until the final denouement this morning. It was also remarked that the curtain to the window in the back office was constantly closed, and the outer door frequently found to be locked when the Doctor was known to be inside. Most conclusive of all is the fact of his being seen to carry from the premises and empty into a sewer vessels containing discharges and other matter which is easily recognized as the result of an operation upon a female circumstanced as the one in the present case is known to have been. It was also stated to us that for some two years or more past the principal business of the Doctor has been of this character.

The crowd around Kemp's Factory, where the preliminary inquest was held, was immense, and the excitement very high. Dr. JOHNSON is a man apparently about 45 years of age, and when we saw him to-day he wore the appearance of regarding himself in a bad fix, and this is, indeed, the opinion throughout the Ward.

Love and Politics.

From the Detroit Tribune.

During the Fremont campaign our Democratic friends were severe on us Republicans, because a certain zealous church in Kent County had dismissed from its communion a member who avowed his determination to vote for JAMES BUCHANAN for President. Certainly, that church would now stand vindicated before the country. But we now have a case of partisan zeal which fairly equals the above. A staunch old Dred Scott Locofoco, of Eaton County, as we learn from the *Republican*, has a sensible daughter, who has for some time been courted by a Republican lover, and as the upshot of it, had concluded to marry. This consummation the paternal Democrat decidedly opposed. Being questioned, he freely avowed that his great objection to the daughter's lover, was that he was "a Black Republican." But love laughs at impediments. The mutual attentions of the young people continued. A few days since the daughter was riding out in a carriage in company with her father, when the subject of the proposed marriage came up, and he asked her if she intended to persist in her determination of marrying the Republican youth. She replied that they intended to get married the coming Fall, when he requested her to get out of the carriage, and demanded her bonnet and shawl. She complied with both requests, and found lodgings at a neighbor's house. The young man, learning how matters stood, was soon on hand, and like a gallant lover, soon provided for the discarded daughter a husband's home. We should not be surprised to hear that the young couple brought old *Pater familias* around all right, and that he voted for the Republican candidate in 1860.

The Boston Book-Trade Sale.

From the Boston Journal, July 25.

Judging from what we learn from members of the book trade, we are happy to say that the coming trade sale, to be holden on the 2d of August, promises to be equally successful with the sales that have just closed in our city. From all quarters of the country, South and West, come positive assurances of a large attendance of the trade. The catalogue is very large, embracing contributions from all the publishing houses in New-York, Philadelphia and Boston. There are two principal features in this sale to which we would particularly call the attention of buyers. The first is the rule which governs contributions. They are so arranged that each contributor is obliged to put in what he intends to sell. No duplicating is allowed. This has had the effect of bringing large invoices, which of course gives to large purchasers a decided advantage over what they enjoyed under the old rules. The second is, they are to be holden in August, one month sooner than usual, thus giving to distant purchasers an opportunity of obtaining their goods in season for their Fall trade. To New-England purchasers, although they may be obliged to hold their stock 20 or 30 days, still the additional saving of freight and traveling expenses will more than compensate for this drawback. We are glad that the city government have voted an appropriation for an excursion to the whole trade down the harbor. A general spirit of hospitality and liberality seems to characterize the whole management of the sale, and we confidently look for a larger gathering of the trade on the 2d of August next than has been witnessed for a long time.

THE DIFFICULTIES ON THE ERIE CANAL.—The Rochester *Union*, July 22, says: "The repair of the Canal breach is so nearly completed, that water has been let in and boats have passed. In feeding the lower levels, however, a great mistake has been made in drawing so much water from this—the Long Level—without replenishing. The fleet of boats detained at Brockport started eastward yesterday morning, but before they had reached the city many of them got fast aground upon the rocks, and there they were lying this morning. We are told that the level is drawn down three feet at the east end, and, doubtless, there are more than one hundred loaded boats liable to ground, and many have grounded. If great injury has not resulted to boats and cargoes it will not be because both were not exposed. It is probable that no order was sent to Lockport to feed as there should have been, when the water was first drawn at the lock east of the city. This blunder is a part and parcel of the management of the season between the Commissioner in charge and his Superintendent. The boatmen and boat-owners are greatly exasperated by the course taken in the manage ment now. First they are detained for ten days or more to repair a breach which care would have prevented; then their heavily-laden boats are thrown upon the bottom of the canal, to rest upon sharp rocks, and be twisted out of shape by the irregular bottom upon which they lie; and what will come next in the way of disaster remains to be seen.

Daring Attempt at Assassination.

From the Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle, July 25.

Just as we were about going to press with our last issue, intelligence reached us of an unusually bold and unprovoked attempt at assassination made in Allegheny on Saturday morning. It appears that a gentleman named JOHN KERR, and his wife, residing above PARSLEY'S drug-store, on Federal street, retired to rest as usual, on Friday night, and that about 3 o'clock next morning, she was astonished to hear her husband cry out that he was stabbed. She im ediately gave the alarm, and several who heard her ran to the house and were admitted to the chamber of the injured man, who was found with an ugly wound in his breast, and the blade of a large dirk knife sticking therein. A physician was sent for and the wound properly dressed. An examination showed that the knife had struck the bone and glanced off—otherwise fatal consequences must have followed the blow. As soon as the excitement attending the matter had died away, efforts were made to ascertain the identity of the would-be assassin, and the means through which he had gained admittance to the house. Suspicion at once pointed to a young man named ROBERT BROOKS, a brother of Mr. KERR'S wife, and a person of confirmed bad habits, as the perpetrator of the offence, while it became equally apparent that as the doors were all found locked, he must have effected an entrance by placing a ladder, which stood near the place, against the front of the house, and passed thence through the window into the chamber. The police were informed of the fact during the day, and used every exertion to discover the whereabouts of the suspected party, but without effect. The reason assigned for the cowardly act is this: BROOKS had been left an orphan at an early age, contracted bad habits, and was sent to the House of Refuge for Reformation. He was afterwards discharged from the institution only to be returned to it for another term, and then discharged again. Latterly he had resumed his old course of living, and Mr. KERR, anxious for his reclamation, told him on Friday that, unless he conducted himself better, he would have him sent back to his former quarters. This incensed him a good deal, and he left in a passion, declaring that he would have Mr. KERR'S life. Nothing more was thought of his threats until the affair above narrated transpired, and it being believed that the fellow was the person who gave the blow, the dastardly crime was promptly set down as his work. The offence, in whatever light we view it, is a most aggravated one, and it would be a pity, indeed, were the perpetrator to go unwhipped of justice.

The Forger Baldwin, who Leaped from the Express Train, Re-Arrested.

From the Rome Daily Sentinel.

The forger BALDWIN, who escaped from the officer by jumping off the cars near Clyde, as mentioned in our daily, has been re arrested, and was brought to this village on the noon train from the west on Saturday last. After jumping off the cars about three miles east of Clyde, the prisoner got up and went about five miles to a house to stay over night. He stated to the inmates of the house that he was a grocer residing at Seneca Falls and had been thrown from his horse, and that was the reason his head was cut and bloody. It so happened that a physician from Clyde was at that house at that time, (midnight,) and he dressed B.'s wounds. BALDWIN the next morning started to look (as he pretended) for his horse. As soon as the prisoner jumped off, which was ten at night Wednesday, Officer BLOOM, of Cincinnati, pulled the bell-rope, had the train stopped, and went back in pursuit, the train going on. Not finding BALDWIN at the spot nor in that immediate vicinity, the officer started Thursday morning for Utica to see Mr. HAWLEY, first telegraphing him of the escape and for assistance. In the meantime Mr. HAWLEY telegraphed to Rome for some officer to go up to Clyde to assist BLOOM. Deputy-Sheriff SAVERY took the noon train on Thursday and went to Clyde, but when he got there he could not find BLOOM, nor hear anything of the prisoner; just at night he heard that BLOOM had gone to Utica, and soon after he received a dispatch from Rome that B. would return on next train. On Friday morning the two started out in the country and went through hay and wheat fields, woods and cross-roads, and at last heard that a man with a bandaged head had stayed Wednesday night at a house five miles distant. They went to the house and heard of BALDWIN'S staying all night and starting off early next morning. After searching around for some time, they got on track of the forger; they followed on and found that B. had been to work boeing potatoes for a man some twenty miles from where he jumped off the cars—pretending to be a poor man out of money and work. The physician who dressed B.'s wounds mentioned the fact of the dressing, not suspecting anything wrong, to different persons on his return to Clyde; the next morning it was noised abroad at that place of the escape, and Constable HOYET, of that vicinity, started in pursuit on Friday, and arrested B. at the house above-named an hour or so before Officers SAVERY and BLOOM tracked B. to the same house.

BALDWIN was brought before Police Justice BLAIR, of this village, on Saturday, and was required to give bail of $1,000 in each of the two cases, in default of which he was committed to jail. BALDWIN'S wife was up from Utica on Saturday to see him; it is the first time they have met since he started to come to Rome to get his forged checks on the banks cashed—all unknown to her at that time. The meeting was quite affecting and unexpected to him. We hear that BALDWIN is not his *real* name, although he has gone by that name for several years. Some say it is BOYLON, and some say DALTON.

After the forgery of the checks B. went to Cincinnati and there attempted to get work under an assumed name; on being asked for a reference, he said he had lived in Utica, and worked for F. SEYMOUR. The person in Cincinnati to whom he applied for work wrote to Mr. S., but Mr. S. did not know of any such person working for him; he at once suspected the person to be BALDWIN, and mentioned it to Mr. HAWLEY, (the one whose name was forged.) Mr. H. went to Cincinnati and found that B. had left. BALDWIN accidentally left his coat and some other things at Cincinnati and wrote back from Louisville to have them forwarded by express; this led to the discovery of his whereabouts, and the express and post-offices watched and he nabbed. The officer was on his way with him here when he made such a fearful leap. He has a dark future before him.

The Stench of the Thames.

We who live on the margin of sweet waters cannot understand the miseries of dwelling on the banks of a river which is continually sending feetd vapors, as the "silver Thames" does where it flows past London. The London *Illustrated Times* says:

"The stench from the Thames on Monday night, about 8 o'clock, was something hideous. Take this fact as an illustration: In the neighborhood of the river there was a quiet party dining—paterfamilias, materfamilias, three or four olive branches, and a couple of friends. The second course was on when suddenly the party became aware of the presence of the demon. Of course the windows were shut down immediately and the doors were closed, but it was all to no purpose. The foul fiend had got possession, and there was nothing to be done but to fly. But where were they to go? That was the question. Every room in the house was in the hands of the enemy. Out of doors the atmosphere was equally possessed; and there seemed to be no alternative but to start off in a straight line from the banks of the river until they could obtain something like pure air. And this they did, postponing the remaining acts of the dinner performance to a later period of the evening. In about an hour they came back, and, finding matters somewhat amended, they finished their meal, with what appetite you can imagine."

A CHURCH SEIZED WITH A BILIOUS ATTACK.—Last Sabbath was Quarterly Meeting of the M. E. Church, and, as usual on such occasions, the Sacrament was administered. After the meeting adjourned, the members went their several ways, some to dine with friends in town, some to their homes in the country. In about an hour the doctors were in requisition in every direction; the whole membership was seized with a simultaneous "bilious attack," and the demand for remedial agents was general. The first smell of the sumptuous dinners prepared provoked sudden and involuntary eructation on the part of all the orthodox members of the respective families. The venerable PETER CARTWRIGHT, Presiding Elder, for whom extra preparations had, of course, been made, retired from the prospect as dinner came, on a little bent over, with both hands placed below his vest buttons, declaring that he "didn't feel like eating." One brother is said to have made for his house, half bent, and with a groan tumbled on to the bed, and in reply to his wife's "What's the matter?" exclaimed, in a despairing tone, "Oh! I've got the cholera." The epidemic spread all through the country, exciting considerable alarm, and occasioning a general casting up of accounts. But the panic subsided when it was ascertained that *ontimonial wine* had been, by mistake administered to the whole body of communicants! We understand that "Uncle PETER" said "it was the first time he ever knew an attempt to vomit the devil out of the church." Although it was a serious matter, the sinners, owing to the hardness of their hearts, did laugh.—*Winchester (Ill.) Chronicle.*

THE MAMMOTH CAVE OUTDONE.—Dr. D. L TALBOT makes the following comparison between the Wyandotte and the Mammoth Caves: "Wyandotte Cave, one of the most extensive and remarkable in the world, is situated in Crawford County, Ind., about 16 miles below New-Albany, on Blue River. I have called it a remarkable cave. The Mammoth Cave of Kentucky has hitherto been designated as the greatest known cave in the world. It may startle your scientific readers to hear me assert the fact, there is one stalagmite alone in Wyandotte Cave more massive than all the stalagmites and stalactites in Mammoth Cave put together.

"This cave I have surveyed and mapped a distance of twenty miles in length, and there are numerous avenues. I have never penetrated to their end, although I have visited the caves, for scientific and other purposes, over a dozen different times—spending on one visit four days and nights within its dark some halls. The Mammoth Cave is distinguished more for its vastness than its beauty; the Wyandotte for its great extent, its mammoth hall, its lofty ceilings, reaching frequently to the height of 267 feet, and especially for its numerous and beautiful natural fountains, which almost continually meet the eye in every direction. A portion of this cave has been known and visited for over forty years.

This portion is about three miles in length, and is termed the Old Cave. In 1850 a new door from within the Old Cave was discovered, which extended the caves united to about twelve miles in extent. In 1852 a still newer discovery of ingress was accidentally made, which has added eight or ten miles thereto, and disclosed a plan of formation more extensive and more beautiful than any heretofore known. This cave contains every kind of formation peculiar to the Mammoth and other caves, besides some very peculiar and unique formations found only in Wyandotte Cave.

A SERIES OF ROBBERIES—TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF GOODS STOLEN.—MICHAEL PRIESTER, a man who has been twenty years in the employ of Dr. S. WILSON, a wholesale druggist of Louisville, has been detected in robbing his employer. It is probable that he has been engaged in a systematic course of pilfering for years. The house has lost, in two years, from $8 000 to $10 000 worth of goods in a manner until now unaccountable. The losses were so small at a time that they would not be discovered until the balance sheet was drawn off at the end of the year; and then all that was known was that the stock was short, but how was a mystery. Policeman JOHN LAMBORNE, D. T. BLOOM and a clerk of the house, after watching and waiting for five weeks, have caught the thief and can fasten the robberies on him. Yesterday morning he contracted an amount sufficient to fasten the charge of felony on him, and he was taken to jail. It is rather singular, though, that the articles stolen yesterday could not be found in his house an hour after wards, although it was ransacked for that purpose. A bottle in which he carried off liquor, yesterday, was found. PRIESTER has a large family. He owns a fine lot and has several hundred dollars in money. Doubtless he has confederates who aided him in selling the stolen goods, and especially in dividing the profits.—*Louisville Courier.*

TERRIBLE GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION.—We find the following in the Mount Sterling, Ky., *Legion* of the 20th:

"Early on yesterday morning (Tuesday) we learn that a fearful accident occurred at Camargo, in this county, about five miles from this place. By some carelessness upon the part of some one about the grocery store of Dr. ZADOC DANIEL, fire was communicated to a keg of powder in the store, which exploded instantly, with a tremendous force, tearing the building to atoms, scattering goods and other property in every direction, and seriously, if not fatally, injuring the following persons:

Alfred Yocum and his daughter, John Willoughby, James Bellare, Nicholas Willoughby, William Covey, a daughter of Dr. Daniel, and a negro boy—making eight persons in all. Mr. Alfred Yocum, we are pained to learn, is dangerously, if not fatally injured; but we understand that none others are considered to be dangerously hurt.

The floor is the only part of the house remaining, and the Post-office, being in the same building, was also destroyed, and the mail matters scattered in every direction. We have not heard the amount of loss, nor whether any part of it was covered by insurance.

[Advertisement.]

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN,
Especially designed for the use of the *Medical Profession* and the *Family*. For sale by all prominent druggists. A. M. BININGER & Co.,
No. 338 Broadway, New-York, Sole Importers.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Bilious disorders of every type, from a slight derangement of the liver to confirmed jaundice, and intermittents of the most obstinate type, are subdued by a course of HOLLOWAY'S Pills. Sold at No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 26.

$15 000 Penn. 6s, '80...	88	900 Harlem R. Pref....	35¼
1,000 Cal. S. 7s, Bonds	81¾	100 do.....s60	35
14 000 do.....	81	100 do.....s30	35
1,000 Virginia 6s.....	94¾	100 do.....b60	34⅞
20,000 Missouri 8s 6s...	83½	50 do.....s3	35
40,000 do.....s30	83	100 Reading R.....alw	44¾
1,000 E. R. 1st M. B....	81	50 Mich. Cen. R.....s30	41¾
2,000 E. R. 2d M. B.E..	72	100 do.....b30	41¾
1 000 Hud. R. R. 2d M.	93	100 do.....b60	41¾
2,500 Hud. R. R 3d M.	76½	50 do.....b30	41¾
1,000 M. C. R. 8 ₩ c. 1st M. B. P. O....	90	150 do.....alw	41¾
1,000 Ill. Cent. R. B....	84½	50 do.....s60	41
1.0 0 Illinois F. Bonds	94	50 M. B. & N. I. G. B.s	94
1,000 B. & St. J. R. R.	64¾	100 do.....b	71
1,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8 ₩ c. Bonds.....	84	26 Panama Railroad..	118
6 Continental Bank..	100	150 Illinois Central R..	84
23 do.....	99¾	10 Cleve., C. & Cin. R.	93
20 Union Bank.....	100	50 Galena & Chic. R..	61¾
25 Bank of New York	106¾	30 do.....	63¾
50 Pacific M. S. Co	130	100 do.....s30	63¾
150 New York Cen. R..	74¾	100 do.....alw	63¾
100 do.....b30	74¾	100 do.....s30	63¾
15 do.....	74¾	100 do.....s 8	63¾
750 do.....	74½	100 do.....s10	63¾
100 do.....bwk	74	50 do.....b15	63¾
76 Erie Railroad.....	23¾	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.....	23¾
300 Chi. & R. I. R.. b60	81¾	100 do.....	23¾
200 do.....b60	64¾	100 do.....	23¾
257 do.....	61	119 Nor. & War. R.....	33
520 do.....	60¾	10 Sec. Avenue R.....	103¼

SECOND BOARD.

$12,000 Missouri S. 6s..	83¾	100 Chi. & R. I. R...s65	60¾
6,000 do.....b30	83¾	100 do.....s30	61
1,000 Tennessee 6s, '90.	88	50 do.....	61¾
1,000 B. Riv. RR 2d M.	93	150 do.....b60	61¾
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	92	50 do.....b60	61¾
20 Bank S. of N. Y....	100	50 do.....s3	61¾
20 Pacific M. S Co....	70	200 Reading Railroad..	44¾
50 do.....	70¾	100 do.....s46	44¾
100 do.....	70¾	50 Mich. Cent. R...b10	42
100 Panama Railroad..	116	100 do.....s10	42
150 do.....s30	116	50 do.....b4	42
50 do.....s30	116¼	50 do.....s45	41¾
100 N. Y. Cent. R...b30	74¾	100 do.....s30	41¾
100 do.....b60	74¾	50 do.....s3	41
50 do.....s3	74¾	100 M. So. & N. Ia. g. s	23
100 do.....s60	74	150 do.....s30	24¼
50 Harlem R. Pfd.....	35¾	300 do.....	24¼
200 do.....b60	35¾	100 do.....s60	24¾
200 do.....b30	35¾	100 Ill. Central R...b30	84
200 do.....	35¾	50 do.....s30	83¾
100 Cleve. & Toledo R.	23¾		

TUESDAY, July 26—P. M.

The Stock Exchange opened dull this morning, and there was a pressure to sell as the dealings at the early Board progressed. Prices, with one or two exceptions, were weak, and low figures, by comparison, were made for New-York Central, Michigan Central, Harlem Preferred and Galena and Chicago. The State list was also heavy; Tennessees at 88, and Missouris at 83, seller 45 days. The lowest point for New-York Central, the customary index to the tone of the Share market, was 74 ₩ cent. After the adjournment, the feeling somewhat improved on the Street, and in the afternoon there was more business at and after the Second Board, prices closing, in the general, quite as well as on Monday, and on Michigan Guaranteed 1¼, Pacific Mail, 1¼, and Reading ¼ ₩ cent. higher. The demand for Stocks was something more spirited, taking a wider range than yesterday. The official announcement is made of the payment of all the interest due on the Funded Debt of the Michigan, and the Guaranteed Shares recovered to 22½ ₩ cent. In the shares of the Panama and Pacific Companies, the inquiry is stronger; the latter sold as high as 70½ ₩ cent.

On the Stock Exchange the references to the important peace news of yesterday are less frequent than among the merchants engaged in the Foreign Trade and Banking interests, and the effect less decided. In the latter there is a quiet but perceptible influence upon the Exchanges, not so much, perhaps, on the rates, though these are ¼ easier on actual sales, on both London and Paris, than previously, as upon the indifference to hasten remittances forward. We shall not know the real feeling produced by the cessation of war, on the other side, until the mail by the *Europa*, announced by telegraph as at Halifax, has been received. The mail by the *New-York*, from Bremen and Southampton, left before the treaty of peace was known in England; but already the armistice had extended the circle of speculation on the London Exchange, and nearly all securities, domestic and foreign, were participating

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2450. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE,

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA AT HALIFAX.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE PEACE.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany and the Duke of Modena Restored to their Thrones.

ORDER OF THE DAY OF NAPOLEON III.

Return of the Two Emperors to their Capitals.

DISSOLUTION OF THE SARDINIAN MINISTRY.

Count Cavour Retires Disgusted with the Peace.

General Dissatisfaction with the French Emperor.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Wednesday, July 27.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, Capt. James, left Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 16th, and arrived at Halifax at 1 P. M. of the 26th instant.

The screw steamship *Kangaroo*, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the evening of the 13th and at Liverpool the following evening.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton at 6 P. M. of the 14th.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 13th.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, from New-York, reached Liverpool at 9:30 P. M. of Friday, the 15th.

The steamship *Jura* left Liverpool simultaneously with the *Europa*, for New-York direct.

The Peace of Villafranca.

The papers were mainly engaged in speculations upon the sudden conclusion of peace and its results.

Letters from Paris asserts that much discontent prevailed there in regard to the terms of peace, and the small result of war, although the peace itself gave general satisfaction.

The Paris *Siecle*, the organ of the French Liberals, is dissatisfied, and says France will have everything to begin in a few years if the minutest influence is suffered an abode in Italy. It calls for the expulsion of the petty Italian Princes, the confederates of Austria.

The Emperor NAPOLEON had quitted the seat of war, and was *en route* for France. He was expected to proceed direct to St. Cloud, and defer his official entry into Paris till he makes it at the head of the army of Italy.

The Emperor and King of Sardinia arrived at Turin on the 15th, and, amid enthusiastic acclamations, were met by Prince CARIGNAN and Count CAVOUR.

The Emperor of Austria left Verona for Vienna on the morning of the 14th. His order of the day, published at Verona the 12th, says that Austria commenced the war for the maintenance of her sacred treaties, relying on the devotedness of her people, the bravery of her army, and on her natural allies. Not having found allies, Austria yields to an unfavorable political situation. The Emperor cordially thanks the people as well as the army, who have again shown that their Sovereign may confidently rely on their devotedness if any new struggles should arise.

The interview between the Emperors at Villafranca is said to have lasted nearly the whole day.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes a proclamation by the Emperor announcing to the soldiers the basis of peace. It is to the following effect:

"The principal aim of the war is attained, and Italy will become for the first time a nation. Venetia, it is true, remains to Austria, but she will, nevertheless, be an Italian province, forming part of an Italian confederation. The union of Lombardy with Piedmont creates for us a powerful ally, who will owe to us its independence. The Italian Governments which have remained inactive, or which have been called back into their possessions, will comprehend the necessity of salutary reforms. A general amnesty will obliterate the traces of civil discord. Italy henceforth mistress of her destinies, will only have herself to accuse should she not progress regularly in order and freedom. You will soon return to France. A grateful country will there receive with transports those soldiers who have raised so high the glory of our arms at Montebello, Palestro, Turbigo, Magenta, Malegnano and Solferino, who in two months have freed Piedmont, and have only stopped because the contest was about to assume proportions no longer in keeping with the interests that France had in this formidable war. Be proud then of your success—proud of the results obtained—proud especially of being the well beloved children of that France who will always be the great nation so long as she shall have a heart to comprehend noble causes, and men like you to defend them. NAPOLEON.

VILLEGGIO, July 12, 1859.

The preliminary conditions of the Treaty of peace are thus announced in the official Austrian Correspondence:

"Austria and France will support the formation of an Italian Confederation, to which Austria accedes. Lombardy, as far as the line of the Mincio, is to be given up. Mantua, Peschiera, Borgoforto and the whole of Venetia remain Austrian possessions. The Princes of Tuscany and Modena are to return to their States. A universal amnesty is to be granted.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says three applications were made to the Emperor of Austria before he would consent to the Armistice. The overtures were made direct by NAPOLEON, for the purpose of preventing the mediation of neutrals.

The same correspondent says the Pope was burnt in effigy at Milan, and that a very unfriendly feeling had sprung up between NAPOLEON and VICTOR EMANUEL.

The *Monitsur* of Tuesday contains the following:

DESSENZANO, Thursday, July 14, 1859.

The Augsburg *Gazette* alleges that the cause of the armistice was the existence of a dangerous malady in the French army, but to this we can give a formal denial. The sanitary state of the French army is excellent, and exceeds even the hope which could be entertained from the heat and fatigue endured.

The King of Sardinia has issued the following proclamation to the people of Lombardy: "Heaven has blessed our arms with the powerful aid of our magnanimous and valiant ally, the Emperor NAPOLEON, and we arrived in a few days after victory upon victory at the banks of the Mincio. To-day I come back among you to tell you that Heaven has granted your wishes. An armistice, followed by preliminaries of peace, assure the people of Lombardy of their independence. According to your desire many times expressed, you will henceforth form with an ancient State, one single and free family. I take your destiny under my direction, and hope to find in you that concurrence which the chief of a State needs in order to create a new administration. I tell you, people of Lombardy, to trust in your King. Established happiness for a new country which Heaven has intrusted to his Government."

News from Milan of the 13th states that the King of Sardinia arrived there in the evening amid the plaudits of the populace. His Majesty subsequently presently himself on the balcony of his hotel, and was greeted with warm acclamations "*Viva il Re.*"

The Emperor of Austria has ordered an immediate cessation of the recruiting just commenced.

It was rumored that the Emperor and Empress of the French would visit Vienna.

The French army were reported to have commenced their counter-march.

Count CAVOUR and his colleagues in the Sardinian Ministry had resigned, and their resignations were accepted by the King. This action, it is said, was caused by the conditions of the peace. Count ARESE had been charged with the formation of a new Cabinet.

Two days before the armistice a war tax was imposed on Piedmont, amounting to one-tenth of all the taxes on property, customs, tax, &c.

It was considered probable that the dismissal of Cardinal ANTONELLI would result from the state of affairs.

It was said that GARIBALDI was about to issue a proclamation, and it was considered doubtful if he would lay down his arms.

Up to the 11th the formation of the Hungarian Legion had proceeded prosperously, 5,000 men having joined.

A letter from Rome, of the 8th, says that the Pope had sent an autograph letter to NAPOLEON, stating his determination to demand from the Catholic Powers armed intervention.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 13th, the bill abolishing the church rates was debated and passed to a second reading, by a vote of 263 to 193, amidst loud cheering.

On the 14th, in the House of Lords, Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE withdrew his motion relative to the affairs of Italy.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE stated that the Government did not intend renewing the licences by which the Hudson Bay Company hold their North American territories. A bill would soon be introduced for appointing magistrates throughout the Territory to prevent disputes between the Indians and whites, to establish trading regulations, and to prevent excesses. The Government was not prepared to grant a subsidy for the establishment of railways in the territory.

The Duke of SOMERSET said that the expediency of entering into arrangements for arming the ocean mail steamers had been under consideration, but as the Committee of Naval Officers in 1852 reported against such a measure, on the ground of expense, nothing had been done. A general survey, however, had been recently ordered of the steam-tugs and other vessels at the mouths of the rivers, in order to ascertain how far they might be rendered available for defensive purposes.

In the House of Commons considerable progress was made with the army and navy estimates, and SIDNEY HERBERT explained the present military position of the country and the measures of defence. He expected that one hundred Armstrong guns would be made this year, and two hundred before the end of the financial year.

On the 15th, in both Houses, reference was made to the treaty of peace.

Lord DERBY pointedly inquired if the King of Sardinia was a party to the treaty, for it was understood that the Emperor of the French was his ally, and not the principal in the quarrel.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in the House of Commons, said he did not know whether the parties to the Treaty of Vienna had been consulted, but so far as England was concerned, no particulars beyond those published had been furnished.

Lord COWLEY had called on the French Government for the details of the peace, but Count WALEWSKI told him he could afford him no information until the Emperor arrived in Paris, which it was expected he would on the 18th.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM inquired if the Government was aware that a formidable French fleet was stationed at Cherbourg and Brest, with gun-boats for landing troops.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that France had made no extraordinary preparations, and consequently no explanations had been demanded.

The new telelegraph cable between England and Denmark had been successfully laid.

The Mediterranean Company had ordered a cable to connect Malta and Sicily, and it is expected to be laid in November.

The English Government has fully determined on laying a cable direct to Gibraltar and thence to Malta.

An Anti-Slavery meeting, presided over by Lord BROUGHAM, had been held in London. An address to the Duke of NEWCASTLE was agreed to, requesting that the House of Lords appoint a Committee to inquire into the present state of the statute, as the Coolie and African trade is degenerating into a positive Slave-trade.

The original of POWER'S Greek Slave had been sold at auction in London for 1,800 guineas, the Duke of CLEVELAND being the purchaser.

The Orange riots of the 12th of July took place as usual in some parts of Ireland, and at Paisley the outbreak was quite serious. Firearms and knives were used, and one man was killed and several dangerously wounded.

The statement that the new Australian mail service, *viâ* Panama, is awarded to Mr. LEVER, is contradicted.

The Bank of England, on the 14th, reduced its minimum rate of discount from three to two and a half per cent. This step was fully anticipated, and exercised no influence on the stock market. The funds opened buoyant, and excited on the morning that the *North Briton* sailed, consols being quoted at 96½. They soon, however, fell back under the growing impression that the terms of the peace were not such as to inspire confidence in its durability.

LATEST.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Saturday, July 16—A. M.

The London *Daily News* city article, of Friday evening, says:

The funds opened to-day with a dull appearance, but closed at a half per cent. higher than yesterday. The recent rise has attracted a moderate supply of stock; but *bona fide* holders have little temptation to sell at a time when one and a half per cent. is the highest rate obtainable from deposits at the receiving establishments. Speculative transactions are partly in abeyance, a disposition being shown to await the announcement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's budget. It is expected that there is nothing whatever in the Austro-French compromise sufficiently reassuring to induce England to scorn reasonable measures of defence. In the other departments of the Stock Exchange prices had a drooping tendency. The bank terms attracted a moderate amount of business to that establishment, although first-class bills were taken elsewhere at 2½, and in exceptional instances at 2 per cent. Except as regards Frankfort, Continental exchanges show an unfavorable tendency.

The London *Times* City Article says:

"The fall of one per cent. on the Paris Bourse on Thursday, caused the English funds to open on Friday, and a slight further reaction took place, but the market acquired steadiness in the latter part of the day. There was generally a more active demand for money, and at the bank, owing to the reduction in the rate, a marked increase took place."

It is remarked that Sardinia, by accepting Lombardy without the fortresses necessary to defend it, has made herself the vassal of France, and that Italy has gained nothing, while the Emperor returns to Paris nominally a conquerer, but in reality a baffled and dishonored man.

It was reported in Paris on Friday that great agitation prevailed at Milan; that troubles had broken out in Venetia; that Florence was disturbed, and that the Roman populace was indignant at the Emperor for not having fulfilled his promises.

FRANCE.

The statement of the Bank of France for the month of July shows a decrease in cash of over eleven million francs.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes a second warning to the *Univers* on account of an objectionable political article.

The Paris Bourse closed on the 15th at 69f. 60c. for money and account, being an advance of a quarter per cent. during the day. They touched nearly 70f. after the peace.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council have resolved to disband the troops in the Canton Ticino, where a guard for Austrian vessels will alone remain. They have also resolved on proposing very severe measures to prevent the enrollment of the Swiss for foreign military service. An order has been issued to disband the troops called out during the war, and repealing the measure against the exportation of arms, ammunition, &c.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian *Gazette* says that in consequence of the treaty of peace, orders have been transmitted to the troops on the march to halt at the respective places where they happen to be; also that the proposals made by the Prussian Ambassador to the Federal Diet in regard to the federal troops had, under present circumstances, been withdrawn by the Prussian Government.

NAPLES.

Additional details of the recent partial mutiny of the Swiss troops are received. A body of troops mutinied in the barracks, killing the Colonel and several officers of the Fourth Regiment, and afterwards repaired to the Royal Palace, but were forced back by the Chasseurs and Hussars on duty to the Champ de Mars, where they were surrounded. The Commander-in-Chief of the Swiss called on them to surrender; they replied by a discharge of firearms, wounding the General and about twenty privates. Orders were then given to fire on the mutineers, when seventy-five were killed and two hundred and thirty-three wounded.

ROME.

A Bostonian at the attack of Perugia, writes to the London *Times*, giving additional details of that brutal affair. He says the American Minister, Mr. SPOONER, has demanded redress and indemnification for American citizens, and by his energetic action will doubtless obtain such as is to be had.

Views of the English Liberal Press Respecting the Close of the War.

From the London Daily News.

The fact, announced on the authority of the Austrian Government, that the armistice just concluded was proposed by the Emperor of the French, immensely enhances the political interest of that event. The military considerations which have been suggested to account for this unexpected step are either unreal or far too weak to explain it. The French army is indeed far from home, but France is not now its base of operations, and the mere transport of men and troops, enormous as it is, offers no serious difficulty. The career of the French has been one of uninterrupted success. Their losses in battle, less, there is every reason to believe, than those of the enemy, have not been aggravated by losses in retreat, and they are nearly if not altogether compensated by the reinforcements brought up by Prince NAPOLEON from Tuscany, or sent direct from France. Their troops are elate with success and burning for new victories, while the most impartial of observers, the English correspondents at Verona, candidly confess that the Austrian soldiers cannot be brought to meet the French again in the field. Why, then, does NAPOLEON stop short in his career? Some who have observed how cautiously he avoids the errors of his uncle while making an ostentatious use of his glory, say, that reflecting on the fickleness of fortune, he has resolved to seize the advantage of leaving off the game of war while he is yet a winner; others tell us that he is about to astonish Europe with his moderation, by which they mean his leaving the Italians in the lurch after they have fought so nobly at his side. But the Emperor must be supposed to know the world well enough to be aware that, however men may be dazzled for the moment by victories, they will measure his success by the extent to which the object proclaimed at the commencement of the war has been attained, and that the moderation which they appreciate—the abnegation of selfish and personal interests—can never be confounded with the half-hearted abandonment of a noble and self-imposed work. We must seek further for the reasons which have induced the French Emperor to pause suddenly in his successful career.

The war has now reached a point in its progress at which it becomes necessary to look forward to the intervention of one of the neutral powers. It is no secret that Prussia is preparing a mediation which may prove both offensive in form and hostile in spirit to France. A summons from Prussia coming just as the Allies were at once weakened and excited by the capture of Verona would be inconvenient to France and dangerous to Europe. If the intentions of Prussia could be anticipated, so that everybody should see that the first movement towards peace is due, not to the impatience of an uneasy neutral, but to the forbearing and pacific disposition of the successful belligerent, a great point would be gained for France. It would then be seen that France, although full of military vigor, had no desire to derive from arms the ability to carry out objects which sufficiently commend themselves to the reason of Europe, and are not inconsistent with the real interests of her opponent. An opportunity would be offered to remind the world that France is not fighting either for territories for herself, or for crowns for her princes terms of pacification within the conditions of the Milan proclamation might be tendered; Austria invited to give up Lombardy and Venice—not to France, but to the population which was born and toils there, to be settled by their voice under the inspection of Europe. Austria might and probably would reject those terms and resolve to continue the war; but she would do so under the condemnation of the whole world. Every impartial observer would say that she was fighting without a justification to maintain the mastery of the sword over a people which she has abundantly shown herself unable to rule according to the mode of a civilized government.

Courtiers of Lord NORMANBY'S calibre, who lament, but surely without reason after Count BOUL'S last circular, that Austria fails to gain sympathy in England because she lacks the art of putting her cause plausibly before the public, will naturally be indignant at an irregular and innovatory proceeding, which certainly is well calculated to win approbation for France. Less passionate observers who do not desire to become the dupes of a theatrical virtue, and who cannot wholly separate the acts of to-day from the career of the last ten years, will marvel as they think how unnecessary right motives are to conduct outwardly fair. In truth, we need not be at any pains to set the guiding principles of the French Emperor higher than he has placed them himself. He only professes to be a man who understands his age. By some this armistice will be represented as a "disingenuous manœuvre," by others it will be admired as a masterpiece of political wisdom, but all must admit that whatever its origin it must be judged of by the influence it is fitted to exercise on the affairs of Europe. If it offers a fair chance of establishing a peace, honorable because attended with partial sacrifices for the general good, and lasting because in harmony with the progress of the age, we need not inquire whether it has sprung from the impulses of generosity or from the calculations of prudence.

The great question is how this truce shall be employed. We can hardly imagine that in the event of a failure in the negotiations the war will remain localized, even if its object remain limited. It will unhappily extend to Germany; not because the honest Prussian civilians, who have just been compelled to put on their uniforms and serve in the *Landwehr*, are anxious to fight for Austrian ascendancy; but because the officials and noblesse of South Germany will *exploiter* the Confederation for the interest of their great patron. Five weeks is a long time for a suspension of arms, and would be abundantly sufficient for fixing the basis of a pacification if all parties were inclined to peace. But at present it cannot be said that the prospect is very hopeful. If this were a war of conquest or military pride, it might be terminated at any moment. But it is eminently political. The honor of France is committed to the complete deliverance of Italy from the foreigner, and the Emperor must feel that if with the means in his hands, he returns finally to Paris, leaving that work unaccomplished, he returns a ruined man. On the other hand, we have no proof as yet that Austria is less obstinate than she has always been. If, therefore, a desirable peace should grow out of the negotiations about to commence, the result would be so much the more welcome as it now appears unlikely.

As neutrals, we are not called to take a direct part in these negotiations, but it is hardly possible that we can avoid exercising some influence upon their course. Englishmen can have only one wish for Italy—to see that country set completely free from the Austrian, and constituted strong enough to keep out the foreigner, whether Gallic or Sclavonic, for evermore. Nor is this a sentimental wish. It is necessary for the peace of Europe. Any arrangement by which Austria should be left in possession of a foot of Italian soil would certainly before long prove a cause of renewed war. The proposal to constitute Venice a separate State, under an Austrian Archduke, is equally fatal. Italy has already two Austrian Archdukes too many, who invariably run away from their States as soon as their subjects feel free. The pretension to retain the fortresses of the Mincio and Adige as defences of Germany is of the same character. The truest defence of the Confederation in the South would be a strong Italian State interposed between France and Austria. On no account whatever must English statesmen become parties to negotiations for peace which would leave a single Austrian soldier on Italian soil.

Why Napoleon III. Desired Peace.

Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

LONDON, Monday, July 11.

The subject of the armistice occupies all societies where politics are discussed, to the exclusion of all other topics. The mysterious man who sways the destinies of France has never flung down a more puzzling problem for European solution. Satisfaction at the anticipated return of peace may be the dominant sentiment on the Stock Exchanges. The hasty assumption that the arms thus unexpectedly laid down will not be resumed in anger has given a rapid upward move to securities in every capital of Europe. But statesmen, diplomatists and journalists are more cautious in their conclusions than stock-brokers. Among these classes, and the *quidnuncs* who hang about them, and retail their utterances, the effect of the news from the seat of war is rather bewilderment than satisfaction.

If, however, we of the outer world are in the dark, it is some consolation to know that at least our own high priests of the diplomatic mysteries are no wiser than the uninitiated laity. I can assure you that our own Foreign Office is utterly uninformed on the subject. Does the Cabinet of Turin know more than that of St. James? One may be permitted to doubt it. Even rumor may be almost said to be silent. Conjecture takes its place. Even the most sagacious and best informed people don't pretend to anything beyond inference, more or less plausible, up to the present moment.

The question on which the character of this step of Louis NAPOLEON appears to me mainly to turn, is whether this suspension of hostilities—offered by him to the Emperor of Austria, and (according to a dispatch dated from Verona, received *viâ* Frankfort, and calling itself official) repeatedly pressed by the victor on the vanquished—is to be considered as a predetermined step, or as the result of unforeseen and recent circumstances. On this question I find diametrically opposite opinions maintained. According to one of these, the proceeding was instigated from the first; that the Emperor of the French never intended to drive Austria to extremities, or to press his conquests beyond the line of the Mincio and the Adige. I am referred for evidence of this to conversations of many months back with French statesmen and diplomatists, said to be recorded in Mr. Senior's French journal—that well-known and widely circulated scrap-basket of political *chiffons*—one of which has just seen the light in type, the journal kept in Greece and Turkey in 1857 and 1858,) out of which more than a dozen volumes are in circulation in 1858, in London political society. I have not seen the French journal referred to, and cannot, therefore, say whether it contains the evidence it is said to do that the armistice is but the carrying out of a long-entertained design. If it be, we must choose between two conclusions, either Louis NAPOLEON has been insincere in his asserted desire to secure Italian independence of Austria; or he believes that this desire—having been pushed thus far by arms—may now be best secured by diplomacy.

Let me examine these conclusions for a moment.

If Louis NAPOLEON has been merely simulating sympathy with Italy, detection in this will expose him to a recurrence of all the dangers from which his alliance with Sardinia was to purchase immunity. The daggers of the Carbonari will be re-whetted; a hundred Orsinis will be in the field for one. The baffled Unitarianism of Italy, and the irritated Rougeism of France—one moment reconciled to the man of the *coup d'état*, on the point of condoning all his past offences against liberty and law to the expeller of the Austrian—will resume their old hate and distrust, aggravated to fiendish bitterness. But, passing by Liberalism for the moment, to what other end will this mask of sympathy for Italy have been worn? To awaken the active hostility of Germany, and to deepen the distrust of England; to bring a German army of observation to the Rhine, and to double the strength of the English navy; to disappoint and embitter Sardinia; to pour out the treasure and blood of France; to take hands with revolution in the person of KOSSUTH; to inflict an incurable wound on Austrian pride, without crippling the strength that may one day exact vengeance for that wound; and to raise up the hopes of the Duchies and Central Italy, only to convert those hopes into wrathful disappointment. Set against these ends—which are sorely losses—those which deserve to be called gains; the acquirement of a certain amount of military glory; the purchase of a momentary popularity at Paris, Turin, Genoa and Milan; the opportunity of making a show of magnanimity. No, I cannot for the life of me make out, if Louis NAPOLEON meant from the first to lay this storm on reaching the Mincio, why he ever raised it at all.

But if he be desirous of now withdrawing his armies, in order to make room for the diplomatists, the game is at least a more intelligible one. It is very conceivable that by mere fighting there was no possibility of settling his present quarrel, and the utmost probability of bringing a much heavier quarrel upon his shoulders. Suppose the quadrilatère taken, he could not pursue Austria on to German ground; and from the Tyrolese and Corinthian frontiers she might have recruited her stubborn strength for a renewal of the struggle, even if Germany did not ere that point was reached appear in arms to the field.

Again, the Papal difficulty is one all but insoluble for Louis NAPOLEON alone, but much more manageable by a European Congress, under no such obligation to uphold Papal abuses as the man who rules in France mainly by favor of the army and the priesthood.

Other reasons occur to me; but these must suffice for the present, as examples of what appear to me very plausible inducements for Louis NAPOLEON to lay aside the sword for the pen at this juncture; and good grounds for the conclusion that he may have contemplated such a step all along, without either giving the lie to his avowed intentions, or playing the traitor to the cause of Italian independence.

But if this armistice be not the result of predetermination, are there any recent events sufficient to account for it? Here we must speak with fallowance for our ignorance of the true state of the French army, of the means at the disposal of the French Government, and of the exact attitude of Prussia.

But, if it be weakness, or exhaustion, that has led the Emperor to hold his hand, what other cause have we to fall back on? None, as it seems to me, but the present attitude of Prussia, and what Louis NAPOLEON may know of the intentions of the Prince Regent.

I cannot refrain from the conclusion that in this direction, and in this direction mainly, we should look for the reasons which have led Louis NAPOLEON to a step which will not fail to be interpreted, alike among his friends and his enemies, as a confession of weakness; unless, indeed, the terms he proposes be much more favorable to Italy than most persons will venture to anticipate.

It is difficult to believe—as your leading article of to-day puts very forcibly—that the state of the French army can be such as to render a suspension of hostilities essential. Allowing for its losses to the very uttermost; granting the risk of fever from the infected ground, and the marshes of the Mincio, admitting that even a loan of thirty millions is soon got through with an army whose expenses amount to more than $140,000 per day, one can hardly imagine that the effort which has carried the French as conquerors over the Mincio might not have been prolonged to carry them over the Adige; or that even the famous fortresses present an insurmountable barrier to the men who carried the steeps of Solferino at the point of the bayonet.

I believe that the facts indicated in outline in my letter of last Friday—the determination, namely, of the Prince Regent to strike in in active support of Austria, on the rejection of the terms he either had submitted or was on the very verge of submitting to France, coupled with the discovery that Russia could not be relied upon to furnish aggressive aid to France, in the event of a collision with the German Confederation—have been sufficient to induce the Emperor of the French to anticipate the Prussian offer of terms, by submitting his own propositions (with the most conciliatory and flattering expressions) to the Emperor of Austria. It is to be hoped that, in the phase of the affair on which we are about to enter, France and Austria will not be permitted to settle the Italian question *en tête-à-tête*, but that the neutral Powers will insist on securing such arrangements as will satisfy the just demands of Italy, and remove the obscure sources of European disturbance hitherto furnished by that beautiful but unhappy country.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week in the Liverpool Cotton Market at 107,000 bales, of which 19,000 were to speculators and 12,000 for export. All qualities has advanced a ⅛@¼ of a penny ₱ lb., the market having become active under the news of peace. The sales of Friday were 10,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation and for export—the market closing rather quietly.

The authorized quotations were as follows:

Fair Orleans	8¼d.	Middling Mobiles	7⅛d.
Middl'g Orleans	7 5 16d.	Fair Uplands	7⅛d.
Fair Mobiles	7⅛d.	Middling Uplands	7⅛d.

The stock in port was estimated at 668,000 bales, of which 568,000 were American.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are favorable; all kinds of goods were slightly higher, particularly yarns, in which the advance was ⅛d., but the high prices demanded, checked business.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The weather has been favorable for the crops, and the harvest prospects were excellent. FLOUR was very dull, and French was offered at a reduction of 1s.@2s. ₱ sack; American was quoted at 10s.@12s. 6d. ₱ cental. WHEAT dull, but nominally unchanged, though holders were pressing on the market. Western Red, 7s. 6d.@9s.; White, 9s.@9s. 6d.; Southern White, 10s.@11s. CORN dull and nominal; Mixed Yellow, 5s. 10d.@6s. 3d.; White, 7s.@7s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

EIGLAND, AVRIA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., JAMES MCHENRY and others quote BEEF heavy, and holders pressing on the market, particularly inferior. PORK heavy and slightly lower, but quotations nominal. Stock of BEEF and PORK very heavy. BACON steady, with rather more inquiry. LARD quiet. TALLOW declined 1s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Broker's and other circulars report POT ASHES steady; old 26s.; new 27s. 6d.@28s. PEARL ASHES steady at 29s.@29s. 6d. SUGAR buoyant and all descriptions slightly higher. COFFEE steady. RICE heavy. Baltimore QUERCITRON BARK 6s. 6d.@6s. 9d. SEAL OIL £33 10s.@£34. COD OIL unchanged. LINSEED OIL 29s.@29s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE heavy and slightly lower; sales at 38s.@38s., closing at the latter. TEA dull but prices unchanged.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING BROTHERS report WHEAT very dull and 3s.@4s. lower on the week; white, 42s.@45s.; red, 40s.@42s. FLOUR, 21s.@24s. IRON steady; rails in better demand at £6; pig firm and slightly higher; sales at 54s. 3d.@54s. 6d. SUGAR firm. TEA steady; Congou, 1s. 3d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE heavy at 40s. TALLOW slightly lower; sales at 53s. COFFEE declined ½d. ₱ lb. SPELTER considerably advanced; FISH OILS dull and unchanged. LINSEED OIL, 28s. 6d. RICE quiet.

HAVRE MARKETS.

SALES of COTTON for the week, including 12th inst., 19,000 bales; stock 96,000 bales; all qualities slightly higher; New-Orleans tres Ordinaire, 112f.; do. Bas, 106f.; the market closed buoyant. WHEAT slightly higher. ASHES dull. COFFEE steady. OILS—Quotations barely maintained. RICE dull. SUGAR heavy. LARD dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS closed on Friday at 95½@95¾ for money. The Bank of England had reduced the rate of interest to 2½ ₱ cent.

The Bullion in the Bank had decreased £147,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Messrs. BELL & Co. report an active market in State Stocks at prices a trifle higher: United States sixes, 1868, 96@98; do. fives, 92½@93¾; Alabama fives, 75@77; Kentucky sixes, 1868, 72, 92@94; Maryland fives, 93@95; Massachusetts fives, 100@101; Mississippi fives, Union Bank Bonds, 14@16; Ohio sixes, 98@100; Pennsylvania fives, 82@84; do. fives, 1877, 84@86; South Carolina fives, 83@85; Tennessee sixes, 80@82; Virginia sixes, 83@85; do. fives, 83@85; Boston 4½ ₱ cents, 89@90; Montreal sixes, 90@92; Illinois Central sixes, 1860, (Freelands,) 86@88; do. shares, 32½@31½ dis.; do. 7s, 77@70; do. 6s, 73@75; Michigan Central 8s, 82@84; do. shares, 40@45; New-York Central 6s, 83@85; do. 7s, 93@95; do. shares, 69@71; Erie 7s, third mortgage, 60@62; do. shares, 7@9; Panama Railroad Bonds 1859, 100@102; Tennessee Central 6s, first mortgage, 90@92.

The London *Times*, of Friday, says, Illinois Central and Erie Shares were firmer, and quotes sales of Illinois at 32½@33 discount; New-York Central Sinking Fund at 83.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mexican Affairs—Mr. McLane's Treaty with the Juarez Government—A New Fort in the Indian Country—The European Fences, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 27.

MIGUEL LERDO DE TEJADA and MANUEL DIAZ MIRON arrived here this morning, and immediately called upon Señor MATA, with whom they held a long conference upon Mexican affairs. They leave to-morrow for New-York, whence they will sail for England. They spoke approvingly of the enterprize of the TIMES in publishing a synopsis of their Treaty.

It is not true that Gen. CASS denies the reception of the Convention concluded by Mr. MCLANE with President JUAREZ. The only point of difference at any time between the two Governments was as to the cession of territory. Mr. BUCHANAN at first insisted upon having Lower California, but this demand was abandoned when the great opposition in Mexico to any cession of territory became apparent. Señor MATA'S dispatches were received by the Mexican Consul in New-York, and forwarded to him this afternoon.

Orders were issued this morning for the establishment of a new fort near the Vachita Mountain, to be called Fort Van Camp. Four companies of infantry from Texas and two of artillery from Fort Arbuckle, will garrison it.

Secretary FLOYD, having received no benefit at the Warm Springs, writes that he is now comfortably quartered at the Healing Springs, in the same vicinity.

Viscount TREHLARD is now in New-York.

The Diplomatic Corps are almost unanimous in the opinion that the Treaty of Peace in Europe will not be long observed, and that Louis NAPOLEON has fallen short of his promises to Italy. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 27.

A letter from Dr. FORNEY, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah, states that the two children spared from the Mountain Meadow massacre, have been detained by the United States District Attorney as witnesses against certain white men who are strongly implicated in that crime. The other children will arrive at Leavenworth about the 10th of August, where WILLIAM C. MITCHELL, whose two sons and their wives were among the murdered emigrants, will receive them and return them to their friends in Arkansas. The initiatory steps for their recovery were taken by Mr MIX, the former Commissioner, and Commissioner GREENWOOD has zealously consummated that humane purpose. Majors WHITING and EASTMAN, Captains TYLER and CAMPBELL, and Lieutenant ELWOOD are on their return to the States on leave of absence.

The public lands advertised to be sold in Minnesota from the 1st to the 14th of October, embrace the Government alternates within the six-mile limits of the railroad grants, and the pine lands of the north-eastern portion of that State, consisting of a million and three-quarter acres.

The President contemplates returning to Washington on Wednesday.

The Postmaster-General will visit Kentucky during the month of August.

The Regatta at Worcester.

WORCESTER, Mass., Wednesday, July 27.

The regatta to-day for the citizens' prizes was witnessed by some ten thousand people.

The first race of six-oared boats was won by the *Yale*; distance three miles; time 19m. 14s.; beating the *Harvard* two seconds.

The second race for four-oared boats was won by the *Leader*, of Williamsburgh; distance three miles; time 21m. 1s.; beating the *Experiment* eight seconds. The *Quickstep*, of Boston, was only thirty-three seconds behind the *Leader*.

The race for single sculls was won by JOHN HASCOM, in the boat *Olivia Roberts*; distance two miles; time, 16m. 20s.; leading DEVLIN, of Boston, only eight seconds.

The New-York and Boston boats and crews return home to-morrow morning.

The following were the prizes: Six-oared Boats—first prize, $100; second prize, $75. Four-oared Boats—first prize, $75; second prize, $50. Single Sculls—first prize, $50; second prize, $25.

The Judges: D. W. Lincoln, E. Bynner, and Geo. W. Beatle, of Worcester; Amos W. Learned and R. M. Pratt, of Boston; and A. L. Clarke, of New-York.

The regatta was looked upon by everybody as the most successful of the season.

Murder of a Whole Family by the Father

FREEPORT, Ill., Wednesday, July 27.

A German, named PETER ARNDT, living near Cedarsville, in this County, killed three of his children with an axe yesterday afternoon, and wounded the fourth so fatally that it is not expected to live. He made no resistance when arrested, and assigned no reason for the murder.

Later from Barbados.

LOSS OF THE BRITISH MAIL STEAMER PARAMATTA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 27.

The schooner *G. M. Robertson* from Barbados on the 10th inst., has arrived at the Lazaretto. She reports that the new British mail steamer *Paramatta*, from Southampton for St. Thomas, went ashore on the 1st inst. at Anecada Island, northeast of St. Thomas, and that exertions were making to get her off. No lives were lost. The reported cost is £160,000.

The sugar refinery of G. A. NIGHTINGALE, at Bridgetown, Barbados, was burned June 20. Loss $10,000.

Steam Plow Trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 27.

The steam plow of J. W. FAWKES, of Christiana, Pa., was tried to-day at Oxford Park with entire success. It plowed at the rate of one acre in twelve minutes. It turned in a small circle, backed, and went up and down a hill with ease. A considerable number of farmers were in attendance.

Maryland Congressional Nomination.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 27.

The Hon. G. W. HUGHES, of Anne Arundel County, Maryland, has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Sixth District, in place of the Hon. THOMAS F. BOWIE.

Sailing of the Canada.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 27.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* sailed at 10 o'clock this forenoon, with 66 passengers for Liverpool and 27 for Halifax, and $255,000 in specie.

The California Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 27.

The Overland Mail has arrived, with San Francisco dates of the 4th inst. News anticipated by the *Moses Taylor* at New-York.

Steamer *Washington* was libelled as soon as she reached San Francisco. Among the failures at San Francisco were DOWS & Co., distillers, and PEACH & Co., millers.

Sheep Killed by Lightning.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 27.

During the storm yesterday, the lightning descended among a flock of sheep near this city, killing eighty of them. They belonged to A. J. BURNS, of Wayne County, Ohio.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, July 27.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Augusta* arrived at the wharf at 5 o'clock Wednesday morning. All well.

The Boston *Daily Ledger* died on Monday July 25, in consequence of a pressure of financial difficulties.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST

ARRIVAL OF THE MOSES TAYLOR.

$2,100,000 IN SPECIE.

Singular Discoveries of Gold on the Isthmus.

Images and Sacred Vessels Obtained from the Indian Tombs.

RETURN OF GENERAL LAMAR.

Interesting from Central and South America

REMARKABLE HEAT IN CALIFORNIA.

The United States Mail steamship *Moses Taylor*, Capt. MCGOWAN, arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Aspinwall July 19. She brings the Pacific mails, passengers and treasure, which left San Francisco July 6. The Pacific mail-steamer *Golden Gate* left San Francisco with 620 passengers, and $2,360,000 in specie, of which $196,713 was shipped on English account. The balance comes to this port. The list of consignees will be found under

sailed on Saturday on her thirty-second trip to Central American ports. When this steam communication was first established, it was thought extremely doubtful by many if even a single vessel would pay expenses. But the travel has now increased so much that there is a pressing need of two or three vessels in the business. Merchants in Panama complain that they cannot get their freight carried, through bills of lading to and from New-York having the preference. The *Columbus* on Saturday not only went full of freight under deck, but her deck was crowded with goods. The deduction made by the States of Costa Rica, Salvador and Guatemala of 10 per cent on the gross amount of duties on all goods introduced by the Railroad Company's steam vessels, amounts on very many articles to the whole price of freight—so that really the merchants of Panama and Central America are compelled to patronize steam rather than wind.

We have dates from Bogota to the 28th ultimo. Gen. Gio. W. Jones, United States Minister Resident to Bogota, had arrived at the capital, but had not yet had an official interview with President Ospina. When Gen. Cass dispatched Gen. Jones on this mission he did it on the promise of Minister Herran that the Cass-Herran Convention would be approved at Bogota before he arrived there. But the Convention was either lost on the River Magdalena, kept purposely back till after the New Granadian Congress adjourned, or shelved by President Ospina—and so Mr. Jones is left in rather a delicate position. This may account for his not presenting his credentials. The General's son goes home on this steamer, and the Minister himself is doubtful whether he ought not to pull up stakes himself. I fear President Buchanan's diplomatic gun has again gone off half-cocked.

The factionists of Santander have made another attempt to subvert the authorities of the State, but without success. In the State of Cundinamarca the conservative or administrative candidate for Governor has been elected. The Liberals or Federalists charge that the soldiers were allowed to cast three or four votes each, and that the Government kept cannon loaded to the muzzle to mow down the people if they had the temerity to protest too energetically against these frauds. In the State of Cauca the people are very indignant at the enforcement of the new national electoral law, and still threaten resistance.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Financial Measures in Guatemala—Disturbances in Salvador—State of the Transit Question in Nicaragua—Tranquility of Costa Rica—Minister Ousley at San Jose—Case of Conway, the Homicide, at Punta Arenas.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, July 17, 1859.

The Railroad Company's steamer *Columbus*, Captain Ludwig, arrived at Panama on the 11th from Central American ports, having been detained eight days at the port of San Jose de Guatemala, the surf caused by a heavy gale of wind preventing the landing of either passengers or cargo for five days. Gen. Mirabeau B Lamar, United States Minister resident to Nicaragua and Costa Rica, came passenger to Panama on the *Columbus*.

The *Columbus* had a full cargo, consisting of 950 serrons cochineal, 56 serrons indigo, 960 bags coffee, 4,000 hides, 35 bales deer-skins, etc. The news is not important.

GUATEMALA.

Dates are to the 20th July. The Government has advertised for a loan of $150,000 in twelve monthly installments. It offers bonds of $100 each, to be issued at $90, equal to 4 per cent. a month. The Government has called in all the coin of the old Central American Confederation, in return for which it agrees to give at the rate of $11 per doubloon. The real value of this coin varies from $8 to $11. All persons who shall circulate the coin after June 9, would be subject to a fine of from $110 to $500.

The following reductions on the tariff in cassimeres has been made: ordinary, 20 cents; middling, 25 cents; fine 30 cents; these to be one vara or less in width; double widths in proportion.

The State is tranquil. Col. Navas, who was sent to the frontiers of Salvador with 100 men to restore order among some Guatemala refugees, attacked the party, shot some, took a few prisoners, and dispersed the rest. An officer named Cuevo, who had joined the factionists, was taken, tried by court martial, and shot.

There is no news from Honduras.

SALVADOR.

Dates from this Republic are to the 4th July. Gen. Barrios, who accused President Saenz of political crime, and thus got him ousted, and then coaxed his own father-in-law to resign the Vice-Presidency, that he, Barrios, as oldest Senator, might assume the Presidential chair, appears to be having rather a rough time of it. He has already had to suppress two or three outbreaks against his rule, has banished several prominent citizens, and has to keep his soldiers constantly under arms. He is, beside, in danger of getting into a war with Honduras. Many expect a revolution will speedily drive Barrios out of the country.

Gen. Melo, the hero of the last revolution in New-Granada, and who afterwards went to fight against Walker, has been appointed Inspector General of the army of Salvador.

There is nothing else worth notice.

NICARAGUA.

The burden of the song from this State is always "the transit grant." Manning, at the last dates, July 6, was concerning over the effect his decree granting the interoceanic transit to M. Bailly, would have upon Wayne and his backer, Gen. Cass. Bailly, it appears, is to have the grant—if he can get it—for six years, "until he gets his canal finished." He agrees to take passengers over for $19—freight per ton the same—which won't *begin* to pay expenses. He is to have one year to open the route, "but expects to get it in operation by October." In the meantime, Bailly is in Europe, having been allowed to go home by his creditors after they had stopped him, on his solemn promise that he would pay them his board bills as soon as he could reach Paris. His principal Engineer went home in disgust in the last steamer, and the *Centro Americano* says, "it is ashamed to state that the whole working party suffer the greatest molestation from the people, who are afraid that their lands are to be seized by the Frenchmen." As the Nicaraguan Congress only meets once in two years, President Martinez proposes to call an extra session, to see if his Bailly decree can be approved, and to take some action on the treaty with the United States and Gen. Lamar's *ultimatum*.

Altogether, transit matters appear to be in a greater snarl than ever. And to make them still worse, Gen. Lamar, who has just returned from the United States, has another grant to somebody, which he intends to lay before Congress. The beauty of the whole thing is, that were the route to be opened to-morrow, the proprietors of it would be "dead broke" in six months if they used their own money in the experiment.

Walker's late Minister to the United States, Señor Ferrer, has returned to Nicaragua, with the intention to put his gold-digging humbug into operation.

COSTA RICA.

Our dates from Punta Arenas are to the 8th of July. Costa Rica, as usual, is perfectly quiet, and the country and people in a very prosperous condition. This Republic is a pattern to the other Central American States, which they would do well to follow. President Mora still refuses to pay the unjust claims of Mr. Buchanan against her for damages done to the filibusters. No doubt a new Administration at Washington would drop these claims altogether. It would be much to President Buchanan's credit to do it now.

Edward A. Conway, of San Francisco, who was in prison for having shot a German at Punta Arenas in an affray, escaped on the 1st July, and was taken out of the harbor by two men from the American bark *J. R. Mora*, but was retaken on the 3d by the Police. Had the boat kept round Cape Blanco, instead of waiting just out side the harbor for the *Mora*, he would have succeeded in getting away. Commodore Lockwood, of the *Cyane*, interested himself a good deal in Conway's behalf, before sailing, and it is probable his interference will materially assist the prisoner. His trial was going on at last dates.

The body of Surgeon Bockett, of the British frigate *Hecate*, who was drowned in Punta Arenas harbor on the 1st June, was found on the 4th of the same month, in a perfect state, and interred on the Island San Lucas.

Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley, wife and daughter, were still at San José. The French ship-of-war *Contentine* was in port. The British corvette *Alert* sailed for Valparaiso on the last of June. The *Cyane* sailed for Realejo on the 7th July.

The rainy season had set in severely throughout the State. The coffee had all been shipped, prices ruling for good at 12 to 13 cents. The *J. R. Mora* sailed on the 4th for San Francisco, partly freighted with coffee and partly with lumber. F. W. R.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Revolution in Ecuador—Declaration of War by Peru against Ecuador—War against Bolivia—The Revolutionists of Cuzco Defeated—Defeat of Col. Castilla and Urena—Bolivia Quiet—Chili—President's Message—The Country Tranquil—Argentine Confederation and Buenos Ayres.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, July 17, 1859.

The British mail steamer *New-Granada* arrived at Panama on the 9th inst., with Valparaiso dates to the 15th of June, Callao and Lima to the 27th, and Guayaquil, Ecuador, to the 2d of July.

The *New-Orleans* brought only $169,000 for England. Dr. Wagner, the distinguished naturalist, came passenger from Ecuador, bound to Europe.

ECUADOR.

The accounts of the revolution in Ecuador are contradictory. Some letters of a late date represent that the disaffected in Quito and other interior districts are in large force, and likely to succeed in overthrowing the present Government of President Robles, while others aver that the Provisional President, Señor Garcia Moreno, had fled from the country in a Peruvian vessel, and is now at Lima. General and Ex-President Flores, at last dates, was at Lima, and although it is generally supposed President Castilla, of Peru, intends to force the Ecuadorians to accept the former again as their ruler, nothing yet is known positively on the subject. The Peruvians have three or four steamers in the river, including the forty-four-gun frigate *Callao*, blockading Guayaquil.

PERU.

President Castilla appears to be emulous of the fame Napoleon and Victor Emanuel are acquiring by their feats of arms. It appears he is determined to make war on both Ecuador and Bolivia. I have received a letter from a high Government officer in Lima, dated 27th June, from which I extract the following: "Here we have nothing but warlike preparations. We are to have a war with Ecuador. The declaration is already written, and will be published within a day or two. We are also in imminent danger of a war with Bolivia, with which country we have broken off diplomatic relations. And lastly, revolutions are breaking out all over the country. Gunpowder is getting to be a great article in these parts, as well as in Europe."

Several transports have sailed from Callao with troops for Ecuador, and others are ordered to be in readiness. It is presumed that by this time the Commander of the Peruvian fleet has taken possession of Guayaquil. President Castilla is to command the army against Ecuador in person. It will be recollected that the Congress of Lima granted him, in all, 20,000 men with which to carry on the war.

Gen. San Roman, who went to Cuzco to put down the military revolution of Col. Cesallos, writes to the Government that the trouble in that quarter is nearly ended. It is said that the 500 men whom Cesallos sent to Puno under command of Col. Mendoza, to take possession of that place, revolted on the march, killed their commander, and dispersed, with the exception of 151 men, who presented themselves to the Government officers in Santa Rosa, and expressed a wish to be sent against the revolutionary faction in Cuzco. It is denied that Ex-President Echenique, Urena, and Gen. Fermin Castillo took any part in the revolt at Cuzco.

Gen. Castilla has issued a decree pardoning all the soldiers and private persons who had taken part in the revolution of Cuzco, provided they had not resisted the Government with arms, and that they present themselves to the proper authorities before the expiration of July.

Although it is denied that Castillo and Ureta had any hand in the revolution of Cesallos, it is certain that they got up one on their own account. On the 16th July, at the head of 70 men, they took possession of some small villages in the South, in the Chucuito, but were attacked immediately by the Government forces, and were obliged to take refuge in Bolivia.

Gen. Juan Antonio Pezet has been made Minister of War and Marine.

Amount of guano exported in May, 999 tons only to the United States, 1,107 tons to England, and 597 to Mauritius.

BOLIVIA.

Dates from La Paz are to the 15th June. The Republic was perfectly quiet, although the people were expecting trouble with Peru.

CHILI.

Congress met at Santiago on the 1st of June, when President Montt's Message was read. It is a moderate, conciliatory document. The President does not think he ought at present to lay down the extraordinary powers granted him by Congress. He says Government will give no encouragement to the exaggerated notions of the Radicalists, while at the same time it will not resist enlightened progress and improvement. He repeats the information published some months ago, that the claim of the United States for the seizure of part of the cargo of brig *Macedonian* in 1821, has been left to the arbitration of the King of the Netherlands, and indemnity has been promised for the detention of the *Franklin* in Talcahuano, in 1832. Thirty to forty years is a good while for a man to wait for redress for the illegal seizure of his property—but then, there are many just American claims against foreign States of much older dates than these!

A portion of the Government seven million loan, to complete the railroads, is to be loaned out until it is needed, to private individuals, at 9 per cent a year.

The conquest of the Aranca Indian country is still talked of, but it is thought the Government will try peaceful means before it resorts to force. A new French ship, the *Mozambique*, with a valuable general cargo, was lost on the Arancanian coast on the 15th May, forty leagues south of the River Leber. The Captain, eight of the crew, and a passenger, were drowned; ten of the crew were saved, and one was murdered by the Indians. The entire cargo was plundered by the savages. Accounts have been received of the murder of an officer and ten soldiers by the same Indians.

A new plan for the Santiago and Valparaiso railroad, based on Mr. Lloyd's, the British engineer's, surveys, has been adopted. This is about the fourth change that has been made in the line, &c., of this road since its commencement. An ill-feeling has a long time existed between British and American engineers in Chili, and as one faction comes up and the other goes down in the quarrel, the Government feels its effect by being obliged to undo what was done by the previous favorite. It is now contended that Mr. Lloyd's surveys not only reduce the expenses of construction and the length of time to execute the works, but also furnishes much better line and grade.

The American bark *Messenger Bird*, so long expected in San Francisco, from Rio Janeiro, with coffee, having raised a sum of money of Maxwell, Wright & Co., to be paid to 48 hours after her arrival in a port of the Atlantic, United States, is advertised as a runaway, in order to avoid the bond, in the Valparaiso papers. The Captain ran her into Valparaiso, sold part of the cargo, and on the 31st March sailed "for San Francisco" with the balance, (probably she went to Australia.) American Consuls and other authorities are requested by this circular of the Rio merchants to seize the *Messenger Bird* and her cargo.

Business had fallen off some in Valparaiso the previous fortnight. Specie had become more plenty. Flour was held at $4 12 to $4 50 per quintal, 6 months Barley, per fanega, $2 66 to $3. No good rice in the market. Lumber was improving; stock small. Nitrate, $2 12 to $2 37. Copper, $19 Freights from the coast to Europe, £2 10s. to £2 12s 6d. American bark *Christopher Hall* got the latter price at Glasgow.

From Chili.

MEETING OF CONGRESS—TENOR OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—DISPOSITION OF THE BRITISH LOAN—RAILROAD PROGRESS—THE INTERIOR CUSTOM-HOUSES—GENERAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—MARITIME NEWS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VALPARAISO, Thursday, June 2, 1859.

Yesterday, at noon, Congress assembled, organized both Chambers, Senate and Deputies, and received the message of the President. The following is its substance:

Referring to recent political disturbances, a tribute of homage is offered to Divine Providence.

Regarding foreign nations, the treaty with the La Plata Confederation has presented a question respecting Chilian manufactures of foreign raw materials, which are not admitted into the Confederation on terms of reciprocity, as free of duty. Until the question be settled, the Argentine Government casts the doubt in favor of free-trade. The question of boundary is under negotiation with Bolivia. New Granada and Ecuador have submitted certain questions to the arbitration of Chili. An effort has been made to mediate between Peru and Ecuador, which has been accepted. The claims of the United States on account of the *Franklin*, detained in Talcahuano in 1831, have been settled, indemnity being stipulated. The question arising from the capture of a portion of the cargo of the brig *Macedonian*, in 1821, has been submitted to the decision of the King of Belgium.

With this latter nation a commercial treaty has been negotiated. Similar negotiations have been commenced with Austria. The treaties with Sardinia, Spain and France consolidate our relations with those Powers. Our relations with England—the chief source of commerce for us—are animated by the same spirit. According to the law of Nov. 5, 1857, a loan has been negotiated in London of seven millions of dollars, for the Valparaiso and the southern railways—the bonds at 4½ per cent, interest were arranged at 92. These favorable terms are owing to the zeal and intelligence of the Commissioner.

The growing prosperity of the Republic has been disturbed, during the past year, through doctrines and measures subversive of the prudent course of policy we have pursued so many years with such advantage. The country did not consent—aid was sought from the evil passions and ignorance of the masses. From ranco to Atacama the provinces have, nearly all been the theatre of scenes distressing [illegible] However, good judgment has prevailed and legal authority has every where been reëstablished. It is still requisite to employ a prudent firmness in extinguishing the germs of anarchy and misrule in the provinces. I regard it as indispensable that the Government continue still invested for a time with the extraordinary powers conferred by Congress in January last.

The late occurrences show the imperative necessity existing for an organized police force in the smaller as well as the chief towns of the Republic. The town councils need a law that shall provide them with increased funds. The decimal system of weights and measures has not been carried into full operation; it has seemed prudent to delay.

No new highways have been opened. The existing roads have been repaired. A system of tolls is necessary. The Southern railway is to be in operation to Rancagua this year; the funds being exhausted the Government has taken additional shares. Twelve hundred thousand dollars ($1,200,000) of the late loan have been thus appropriated.

The road from Valparaiso will go forward in construction now, having received similar aid. The Engineers have made new surveys, by which routes are obtained that will give a saving of time and expence in completing the road. In this road the State has bought 4,376 shares, so that only 581 remain in private hands. The line to Quillota does well; its income increases daily.

The Post-office arrangements have been extended and improved. The line of steamers south, casually interrupted, will be resumed shortly by the contractors. The telegraphs have done good service in the late crisis, and it would be well to extend them north and south.

Our benevolent establishments are improving. The religious institutions, having them in charge, grow in public esteem.

Measures, improved by experience, have been adopted for encouraging the colonization of the South. The colony of Llanquihue has now a life of its own; and two others, at Human and Los Anjelos, have just been commenced, at which colonists have arrived.

The new civil code is in satisfactory operation. The penal code will be concluded in September, when it will be submitted to the revision of the Courts, and of a special commission of lawyers. The same course is to be pursued with the commercial code, to be concluded about the beginning of next year.

The salaries of public officers, and especially of Judges, have been augmented, according to the late acts of Congress.

The Penitentiary has been improved in its regulations, and its work-shops.

The Bishop of Arcud is praised for apostolic zeal in supplying personally the lack of his insufficient clergy. The Diocese of Coquimbo, that of Concepcion, and the Arch ditto of Santiago have "been visited by their respective prelates not long ago." Each Diocese has now a theological seminary.

Large sums have of late been spent in the construction of churches; the want is not supplied; the burden is thrown chiefly on the public treasury, which alone cannot fully meet it.

The higher walks of education count more students and are better appreciated by parents. A section of fine arts has been added, including drawing, painting, architecture, sculpture, including statuary. New instructors have been appointed in the lyceums and in the National Institute.

Decided progress has been made in the primary schools, both as to number and regimen. The prosperity of the State depends essentially on this distribution of education, which may enlighten the masses, correct their bad habits and cultivate good morals.

The public revenue has been diminished by the late crisis; however, it will suffice, with economy, for the most pressing wants of Government, and for covering the interest on the foreign and domestic debts.

Where public funds have been appropriated in the late outbreak, the Government has held the parties personally responsible.

The interior Custom-houses at the passes of the Andes have been suppressed. A savings bank for public officers has been formed. The army is praised for its bravery and fidelity in the late crisis. The National Guard has borne its part with great credit. So has the Police force. All deserve gratitude. The widows and orphans of such as have sacrificed their lives should be taken under special protection. Nearly all the Cadets of the Military School have joined the army. The invalids need increase of pensions. The Navy has rendered brave and valuable service. The northern ports have all been opened again.

The Navy consists of four steamers and four sailing vessels.

After a few additional reflections on the late crisis, and the expression of hope for the future, the President concludes his message with the counsel to unite all our energies to secure freedom on the basis of duty and patriotism, and to avoid those movements which undo the nation's progress, and prejudice its prosperity and good name.

VALPARAISO, Thursday, June 16, 1859.

No very important business yet done in Congress. A bill was introduced to compensate for detention of American vessel *Franklin* in 1832, and also for property taken from brig *Macedonian* in 1821, which last does not agree with the President's Message about referring to Belgian King.

Criminal proceedings have been voted to be instituted against a deputy from Coquimbo, named Alonso for part taken in late revolt.

The Government has determined to invest four millions of the British loan, in small loans, as security to individuals, until needed for railroad purposes.

It is stated about the Santiago and Valparaiso railway, that "Mr. Lloyd, the engineer, has formed plans for the line by which he will effect a saving of $1,300 000 on the calculated cost (by whom not indicated) of the continuation."

The engineer proposes to get over the Tabon ridge with only one tunnel of 400 feet.

The Southern railway, from the Capital to Talca, has had to take up one million of the late loan "to raise the Company from the prostration of its pecuniary compromises, &c."

Henceforth the coasting trade is opened free to foreign vessels in the matter of freighting copper ores.

The President orders export duties paid to the revolutionary authorities on copper and ores to be collected again. Joaquim Edwards, Charles Lambert and R. Ovalle are the sufferers; the shipments were made in the *Vincent de Paul, Conqueror, Charles Lambert* and *Belladonna*.

News has come of the loss of the French bark *Mozambique* in Arauco Bay. Many of the crew had perished. The fine goods were washed ashore, and depredations were not wanting on the part of the Indians, and even assassinations.

Vinaurel, lately victor at the North, is to be made General of Division.

Our Mint reports last month $795,000 bullion in process; £36,000 on hand; coined in the month $454 700 in gold; silver none. Old silver melted down, $2,233; old gold, $4,677.

A Presbyter Molina, aged 40, and the wife of Gen. Aldanats, aged 58, have died recently at the capital.

It is stated that the President has granted the Archbishop leave of absence from his diocese for fourteen months, according to his request, for a voyage to Europe for his health. It is delayed to July.

In Coegress Benavente presides in the Senate, F. J. Ovalle has been chosen in the House.

Of the *Mozambique* the captain, nine seamen and one passenger lost their lives, though the last is not certain.

The American propeller *Polynesian* has been laid up for a complete overhauling. She needed it from long service; but rumor speaks of a vile attempt to injure her machinery, by person or persons not yet known. She is to receive new boilers from Mouatt and Derrowman.

The *George and Henry* arrived at Talcahuano with an entire set of mill machines for the Caracol Mills. Her cargo of cotton goods, sugar and rice sold well.

The correspondent of our *Mercuris* writes from your City as follows about the Sickles case: "In such cases in England the husband, in higher circles, goes to the judges and obtains often thousands of pounds and a divorce in compensation of his honor. In France resort is had to a challenge; and among us (Spanish-Americans) the weight of vengeance falls on the weak woman. In the United States the adulterer perishes uniformly by the rifle or the revolver of the irritated man; often on mere suspicion. During my residence I have heard or seen at least a hundred cases like that of Sickles, and others worse even, in which the assassin could prove nothing more than remote surmises. Without a single exception all have been acquitted, not by law, but through some legal subterfuge."

The document signed by Americans residing here disapproving of the late Consul's policy, has just been republished here, as well as the counter statement signed by others opposing that he had not dishonored the flag. That was, however, not the question, but simply had he been prudent and done his duty as a Foreign Officer?

The Governor has begun to disband the batalions recruited for the pacification of the country. Seven hundred troops were sent south day before yesterday, possibly to act against the Indians.

A few nights ago two Americans, John Stevenson and —— Cunningham, Engineer, (steam,) were attacked on the road from Santiago, by a band of twenty men, mounted, robbed of everything, and stripped and left exposed in the cold at midnight. The Governor sent a force of thirty mounted policeman in pursuit at once.

When the new boats arrive from England, and the [illegible] with new machines, it is reported the whole running on this coast will be altered. The mail boats will only call at Caldera and Callao, between this and Panama, smaller boats running between the minor ports. It is too good to be true. The *Celada* has just gone south.

News has been received that the *Messenger Bird*, American bark, of Boston, sailed from Brazil, with copper, for the United States, had been brought around Cape Horn by the Captain; whose detention and arrest is asked for in a circular signed by the parties interested in Rio. The bark touched in here, sold part of her cargo and hastened away to California.

Copper is selling at 19,25; Saltpetre at 2.12; and flour at 4.12 the quintal. SOUTH PACIFIC.

CALIFORNIA.

Celebration of the Fourth—Intense Heat—A Sirocco at Santa Barbara—Deaths from Sun-stroke — Personal Difficulty and Threatened Duel Between Senator Broderick and Mr. Perley—The Gold Fields of the State—Agricultural Resources—The Wine Crop—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 6, 1859.

The National Anniversary was celebrated here on Monday with great spirit, and the most detestable noise and confusion filled our ears from early daylight until late in the night. Californians never do anything by halves,—and all their arrangements for the occasion were on a large scale. Of fireworks we had a display (by private subscription, too) quite equal to any which your own City ever attempted. We had, also, a remarkably imposing procession in the day-time,—and a grand illumination at night. Business generally was suspended, and our citizens, of all nations under the sun, joined most heartily in commemorating the birthday of American Independence. I am happy to say that I have no accidents nor disasters of any sort to chronicle in connection with the celebration.

The heat has been intense. Several deaths from sunstroke have occurred in this city and in the interior districts. A terrible sirocco visited Santa Barbara on the 17th June. The Santa Barbara *Gazette* gives the following account of it:

"Friday, the 17th June, will be long remembered by the inhabitants of Santa Barbara, from the burning, blasting heat experienced that day, and the effects thereof. Indeed, it is said that for the space of thirty years nothing in comparison has been felt in this country, and, we doubt, in any other. The sun rose like a ball of fire on that day; but though quite warm, no inconvenience was caused thereby until two o'clock P. M., when suddenly a blast of heated air swept through our streets, followed quickly by others, and shortly afterwards the atmosphere became so intensely heated that no human being could withstand its force; all sought their dwellings, and had to shut doors and windows, and remain for hours confined to their dwellings. The effects of such intense and unparalleled heat was demonstrated by the death of calves, rabbits, birds, &c. The trees were all blasted, and the fruit, such as pears and apples, literally roasted on the trees ere they fell to the ground, and the same as if they had been cast on live coals. But, strange to say, they were only burned on one side—the direction whence came the wind. All kinds of metal became so heated that for hours nothing of the kind could be touched with the naked hands. The thermometer rose nearly to fever heat, in the shade. Near an open door, and during the prevalence of this properly-called sirocco, the streets were filled with impenetrable clouds of fine dust, or pulverized clay. Speculation has been rife since to ascertain the cause of such a terrible phenomenon; but though we have heard of many plausible theories thereon, we have not been fully convinced yet. However that might be, we see its terrible effects all around us, in blighted trees, ruined gardens, blasted fruits, and almost a general destruction of the vegetable kingdom."

We hear from the interior districts similar accounts of the high temperature. At Placerville, the thermometer indicated from 98° to 106° at midday, and at Upper Placerville on Wednesday last, it rose to 115° in the shade. At Columbia, the thermometer ranged from 105° to 111° in the shade. At Sonora, 102° to 113° in the shade. At San Andreas, on Sunday, the mercury rose to 100° in the coolest part of the *Independent* office; on Monday, to 108°—standing at that point for over two hours; on Tuesday, by 11 A. M., it reached 106°. At Oroville, the thermometer in the Court-house ranged 110°, and in Wells, Fargo & Co's Express office as high as 114°. In Shasta County, in some places, in brick buildings, the mercury rose to 116°. In the town of Shasta, in brick buildings, it ranged every day from 100° to 108°. In Petaluma, on the 22d June, the mercury was persuaded up to 105° in the shade. This was over a sprinkled floor and in a good breeze.

A personal difficulty has occurred between Senator Broderick and Mr. D. W. Perley, which has given rise to rumors of a hostile meeting. The difficulty appears to have grown out of Judge Terry's speech the night before the Lecompton Convention in Sacramento adjourned, in which he alluded to Senator Broderick in terms by no means complimentary. It seems that Broderick, on Monday morning last, happened to be sitting at the breakfast table at the International Hotel, in this city, in close proximity to Perley, who is a warm personal friend of Terry's, and who formerly was a law partner of the Judge's at Stockton. Broderick, after reading the newspaper, where he, it is said, saw some reference to Judge Terry's speech, looked up and commenced to speak in very harsh terms of the Judge. His remarks were, in substance, that he had, on an occasion when friends were scarce and much needed, stood by Judge Terry and assisted him; that now he was sorry he interfered in his behalf—for he thought it was a pity that the Vigilance Committee had not dealt with him as they had dealt with others whom they had taken in hand. Perley quickly interposed a remonstrance against Mr. Broderick's speaking in such terms about an absent friend—and finally the Senator turned upon Perley himself, using some offensive expressions towards him. As there were ladies present, Mr. Perley withdrew, and it appears sent a hostile missive to Mr. Broderick, by S H Brooks, Lecompton candidate for State Comptroller; and upon the arrival, that night, on the Sacramento boat, of Mr. E. J. C. Kewen, he was substituted for Mr. Brooks, as the friend of Perley. Mr. Broderick declined positively to fight Mr. Perley, and the result has been the publication in the *National* of an elaborate correspondence.

The following letter from Mr. Broderick, declining the challenge, defines his fighting platform.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, June 29, 1859.

D. W. Perley, Esq.—*Sir*: Your challenge of the 27th inst., was handed to me last evening by Mr. S. H. Brooks. This morning, between 7 and 8 o'clock, one of the servants at my hotel informed me that two gentlemen were below, who desired to know if I had risen. I told the servant to say to them that I had. The servant returned with a note purporting to be signed by Mr. Brooks, informing me that Gen. E. J. C. Kewen had arrived, and desiring me to address any answer I designed to your challenge, to Gen. Kewen, instead of to Mr. Brooks. This mode of procedure was so unprecedented, that I had no recourse but to decline the recognition of any note coming under the circumstances, by the hand of a servant. Subsequently, Mr. Brooks and Gen. Kewen called on me in person. At this interview, the error committed in sending a note by a servant was corrected. Two days have elapsed since the alleged insult was given. If I had been inclined to recognize your right to demand satisfaction, you have placed it out of my power to do so, by the publicity you have given the matter.

When affairs of this kind are to be arranged, it is customary to keep them a secret even from intimate friends. While I have refrained from making mention of the affair, I find it to be the subject of newspaper comment and the theme of public conversation.

You knew at the time you were searching for a gentleman to bear the challenge that it would not be accepted. I informed you of the fact at the time the alleged insult was offered—in the presence of two gentlemen—and in language that could not be misinterpreted.

Your own sense of propriety should have taught you that the positions we relatively occupy are so different as to forbid my acceptance of your challenge. It is but a few days since you made oath that you were a subject of Great Britain. The giving or accepting a challenge could not therefore affect your political rights, as you are not a citizen of the United States.

For many years, and up to the time of my elevation to the position I now occupy, it was well known that I would not have avoided any issue of the character proposed. If compelled to accept a challenge, it could only be with a gentleman holding a position equally elevated and responsible, and there are no circumstances which could induce me even to do this, during the pendency of the present canvass. When I authorized the announcement that I would address the people of California during the campaign, it was suggested that efforts would be made to force me into difficulties, and I determined to take no notice of attacks from any source, during the canvass. If I were to accept your challenge, there are probably many other gentlemen who would seek similar opportunities for hostile meetings, for the purpose of accomplishing a political object, or to obtain public notoriety. I cannot afford at the present time to descend to a violation of the Constitution and the State laws to subserve either their or your purposes.

Your efforts to give publicity to the fact that it was your intention to send me a challenge, would justify me in giving a copy of this reply to the public. Circumstances will determine my course in this regard.

Yours, &c., D. C. BRODERICK.

Yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in this city which proved to be quite destructive. It broke out in a two-story house on the west side of Davis-street, between Broadway and Vallejo, the lower part of which was occupied by Mr. Hicotes as a liquor-saloon, and the upper part by Thomas Byrne as a saloon and lodging house. Several adjacent houses were destroyed; loss $15 000.

Since my last the steamer *Washington* has arrived here, after her long and tedious voyage around the Horn. Of her adventures before reaching Panama you are already advised, doubtless by your attentive correspondent at the latter place. Nothing remarkable transpired on board the steamer during her voyage of 17½ days from Panama hither, and she brought her passengers in all well. Soon after her arrival she was seized, to secure another claim for advances made upon her in a South American port. Just now she looks exceedingly seedy, and very much like the results of a bad speculation.

In political circles, there is little that is new. The various parties are preparing for the canvass, and meantime there seems to be a truce impending—a sort of calm before the storm. Senators Broderick and Gwin are both in the city, rubbing up their armor prior to starting on the political battle-field, and preparing to annihilate each other on a hundred stumps. Elijah Steele, the Anti-Lecompton nominee for Attorney General, has declined the honor, which is unfortunate, as he is a far better man than the Lecompton candidate, whose election would seem now to be placed beyond a contingency.

Our gold fields are much more profitable, however, than politics; and it would seem as though their richness are inexhaustible. I have letters from a highly-respectable and reliable source, announcing that at a point about sixty miles north of Nevada a "lead" has been discovered, which can be traced for six miles, and all of it rich with gold and silver, and by assays will pay $1,000 a ton. Some of the specimens seen by my correspondent look exceedingly rich for silver.

The Nevada *Journal*, referring to this discovery, has the following:

"J. F. Stone, formerly of Alpha, in Nevada County, now a resident of Truckee Meadows, has just arrived from the other side of the mountains, and reports the discovery of a vein of ore of extraordinary richness at the head of Six Mile Cañon, about ten miles from the Truckee Meadows, between the sink of the Humboldt and Carson Valley. The vein is four feet in thickness, and has already been traced a distance of six miles, and prospected three miles and a half. The ore is decomposed and easily worked. An assay of the ore by J. J. Orr, of Nevada, gives a result warranting $840 to the ton, worked in an ordinary mill, leaving $130 in the tailings to be collected by other processes. The metal obtained is composed of one-third silver and $12 40 gold per ounce. There is a large quantity of antimony also collected, besides about $40 in copper to the ton. The ore is like that from which silver is sometimes obtained, and not like decomposed quartz, though assuming more the appearance of the latter after being crushed and washed. It is supposed to be the same vein on which Peter Lassen was at work when murdered by the Indians. The vein runs northwardly, and from a high ridge the compass points along the direction of the vein to about the place of this rich discovery. The discovery was made by a man working in Six Mile Cañon, who found so he worked up his claims the richer they became, till he struck upon the vein, when with a small and very muddy head of water, he took out in half a day $300 with two hands."

The Quincy *Argus*, published in Plumas County, states that a number of men are prospecting the ridge between Humbug Valley and Musquito Creek. This ridge is supposed to be about 7,000 feet above the level of the sea, and it has been known for some time that the ridge contained an immense bed of gravel, but no one ever undertook to prospect it thoroughly until recently, when some of the "bone and sinew" of the country determined to find out whether there was anything there or not. Some of the men working at that place are at this time making as high as one hundred dollars per day to the hand, with an old fashioned rocker, there not being a sufficiency of water on the hill for any other kind of mining.

Turning to our agricultural resources we find that the harvest is rapidly progressing in our grain growing districts. The crops of wheat and barley are immense, and if you at the East should not have bread stuffs enough to feed European armies during the pending war, we shall probably be able to help make up the deficiency. Certainly we need no Eastern flour for our own consumption; and no one will think of using Ezekiel or Genessee wheat after trying our best California brands.

I wish your fair readers who nurse their rose bushes so tenderly in order to coax out a bud or two from each stalk, could take a look at some of our gardens. What think you of thirty full blown roses all on one stem of seven or eight inches in length? Just such an one stands beside me as I write, forming a huge bouquet of itself, rich both in color and perfume.

Vegetation of every description in California attains to extravagant size. Fruits and flowers are alike prolific; and trees attain a height dangerous to mention. You have heard of the big trees of Calaveras County; but there are few who appreciate their vast size. The most exaggerated published accounts of them are not beyond the truth. Several of them are from twenty-five to thirty feet in diameter, and some, I verily believe, will exceed the highest figure. It is estimated that the lumber which could be sawed out of the trunk of one of the largest of them, would amount to not less than 750 000 feet; and yet these giants possess the most beautiful proportions.

Mr. Pauldin, the actor, was thrown from a wagon attached to a run-a-way horse, sustaining severe fractures of his right leg, which threaten to cripple him for life. His wife and daughters, who were with him at the time, escaped with a few bruises.

Patrick Dooley was killed on the 26th June, by a miner named McElhery, at Old Gulch, Calaveras County. Dooley had been at work on McElhery's claim, but was discharged for drunkenness. He insisted, however, upon remaining, and finally made some threatening demonstrations against McElhery, when the latter brained him with a shovel. Mr. E. surrendered himself to the law, but the Judge refused to hold him to answer. Deceased was about 45 years of age, and left a family somewhere in the Atlantic States.

The body of Vincent Sadoe, a German, formerly of St. Louis, has been found in the Sacramento River under circumstances leading to the supposition that he had committed suicide rather than undergo the operation of amputation, necessary in consequence of a broken arm.

We hear sorry news from Lower California. A correspondent of the *Bulletin* writes:

"For a year or more but very little money has been brought into this part of the Territory, as the prices of salt have ruled too low to admit of doing anything in the raising of San Quentin, and those persons who have pretended to do any copper mining have come here generally with little else than goods to pay off the help. Consequently, the only trading one can do is in cattle, deer skins, &c., until something turns up. Don Feliciano Espanza is the lessee of the salinas at San Quentin, and he is doing all in his power, he says, to get a few cargoes for shipment, in order that the people, including himself and family, may not live entirely destitute of sugar, coffee and other indispensable (when had) articles, of which he has long been deprived."

OREGON.

Further details of the gold news from Humboldt Bay are given by the Humboldt *Times*. It appears that the town of Eureka, Humboldt Bay, was thrown into a great uproar when the intelligence was first published. The discovery was made by one C. A. Robinson, who had resided eight years in Humboldt County. It seems that Robinson exhibited a prospect which he stated he had procured from one can of dirt. The prospect amounted to twelve or fifteen cents. He represented that the diggings are extensive, and water convenient. He asked a remuneration of $1 000 for his discovery, and in view of this drew up an article of agreement in which he stipulated to point out an extensive tract of land that would pay $3 per day on an average, to be determined by a Committee of practical miners to be appointed by a public meeting of citizens. The money was to be placed in the hands of a responsible man, subject to Robinson's order when the Committee should bring back a report of a satisfactory character. About $500 was subscribed on 15th June, and in the evening a public meeting was held and a Committee appointed. Next morning it was rumored that a number of men had gone in search of the hidden treasure, and Robinson being somewhat alarmed lest it should be discovered, consented to leave at once with the Committee. He started for Hydesville early in the morning, the Committee following the same night. The citizens of Eel River intended to hold a meeting on 16th June, to appoint a prospecting Committee, and the whole party to leave for the diggings next morning.

The affair had created considerable excitement throughout Humboldt County, as Robinson's report and the prospect he exhibited merely confirmed the already prevailing opinion, that the southern portion of Humboldt County is a gold country.

OBITUARY.

The Leeds (Eng.) *Mercury* has the following: "

nature's head, and shouted "*Say it, or by — you're a dead man!*" The villain paused an instant; the dumb silence of the man continued, and the dreadful threat was put into execution!

I suppose there are many around us who would have done the same thing. Few, in this our day and generation, pray for their enemies, not even "*Good King George!*"

GENERAL WOODHULL.

SATURDAY.—RUTH FLOYD'S husband (you remember RUTH, my old friend) has been murdered!

She married NATHANIEL WOODHULL. He was elected last year President of the Provincial Congress. There are no bounds to the indignation and horror. A pattern of Christian meekness must he or she be to be able to forgive and pray for such enemies. But that God will turn their hearts I do most fervently implore.

I jot down a few of the particulars, although it is a painful task.

His duty was to drive the live stock from the shore to the interior of the island, out of the reach of the enemy.

Being poorly off for men, he was forced to wait a reinforcement at Jamaica. He was Brigadier-General of Suffolk and Queens.

The General fell a victim to his high sense of honor. He refused to abandon his perilous post, while any hope of reinforcement remained.

My father thinks that he would have been justified in withdrawal. His force was reduced to less than one hundred men, from a desire to remove their families to places of safety.

Those remaining were worn down, and their horses over-ridden, in repelling the ravaging parties of the enemy. The British (landing at Gravesend) were pouring over the island in swarms, cutting off communications with the American force at Brooklyn.

A severe thunder-storm compelled him to take refuge in an inn near by. He was overtaken by the Seventeenth Regiment of British Dragoons. The General gave up his sword in token of surrender. A ruffian ordered him to say, "God save the King." The General replied, "God save us all;" on which the cowardly assassin brutally assaulted the defenceless General with a broad-sword.

He would have killed him, but his hand was arrested by an officer of more magnanimity and honor.

One arm was horribly mangled from shoulder to hand. In this situation he was dragged from place to place; at length he was released from a filthy little vessel used to transport live stock for the use of the British army by the enemy, and removed, mangled, bleeding, and parched with fever-heat, to an inn at Jamaica, Mrs. HINCHMAN'S tavern.

She gave up the best room and bed for the poor wounded General's use. He begged her not to leave him alone in the hands of the enemy. The humane woman answered, "Don't be uneasy, General; I don't expect to go to bed to-night."

The next day he was taken westward again. Mrs. HINCHMAN had dressed the wounds, bandaged his head, which was terribly cut, and the shattered arm.

At a half-way house, while the escort regaled themselves within, the wounded General was left with a guard, under the horse-shed! Here again women acted the part of the good Samaritan. Mrs. HOWARD, the landlady, went out to minister to the weak and fainting patriot.

She brought bread, and wine sangaree, and invited him, with tender pity and solicitude, to partake of some refreshment.

The guard impudently asked, "If she had nothing for them?"

"I *give* to prisoners, you can *buy*," the kind woman replied.

The fainting General was conveyed to New-Utrecht. He felt himself rapidly growing worse; his little remaining strength was fast ebbing. He urgently requested that his wife might be sent for. Strange to say, the request was granted. The arm was cut off by the surgeon, but mortification took place, and the brave man breathed his last, his wife, RUTH FLOYD, having arrived only in time to receive his dying sigh.

Poor RUTH! What must have been her feelings when the news of her husband's state reached Massachusetts!

RACHEL writes that she was wonderfully sustained, and showed great presence of mind. She (RUTH WOODHULL) caused a wagon-load of provisions to be put up; but little could her poor husband partake of.

Gen. WOODHULL lived but a few hours after she reached New-Utrecht. He was in the enemy's hospital, in a comfortless, wretched condition. It was his request that RUTH should distribute the provisions among the poor starved American prisoners there, which she did, and then placed her dear, lost husband's body in the wagon and went on her lonely way home.

Poor woman!

Yet, as she slowly traveled that dreary journey of 70 miles, in tears, there must have been some comfort in the thought that the precious remains of her gallant husband were not left with the enemy, to be denied the right of sepulture; but that she could lay him by the side of his forefathers, in the family burial place; in hope, and honorable pride, that for his country he had laid down his life.

THURSDAY.—Once a month the Hessians go to headquarters for their rations, including spirits, and then for three days they are for the most part given up to intoxication, and we have trying and grevious scenes to go through; fighting, brawls, drumming and fifing and dancing the night long; card and dice playing, and every abomination going on under our very roofs! The noise from the kitchen, which they always occupy, is terrifying. The door opening into the rest of the house is nailed fast, but the inmates are continually in dread of having their dwellings burnt over their heads.

1780.

The house of FAT WILLIS, of Jericho, was entered by way of the kitchen, where a young man and woman were sitting over the fire. The robbers fired off a gun to obtain a light. They then set a guard over each bed, and searched for money and valuables. The man-servant, "a warrior," attempted to run for his sword, but was held back. They ransacked cabinets, desks, etc., and took money to a considerable amount, the serving-man's excepted, which was concealed under a drawer.

The venerable and respected THOMAS WILLIS, then a boy sleeping in his trundle-bed, narrates these incidents of the war of the Revolution, elucidating, in the trials and afflictions of his people, (the Friends,) and their patient submission, that divine charity which suffereth long and is kind.

JOHN SHARPE had been observed by the enemy carting pork; counting upon his having received the money for it, the creatures went to his house and demanded it. On refusing it his life was threatened. He persisted, was seized and his head placed upon a block, and a man stood over him with an axe, bringing it down every moment as if to sever his head from his body. His wife then placed all the money they had, about forty pounds, at their feet, and rushed to save her husband by placing her arm across his neck.

The sight of the money caused them to desist their threatenings.

The same person, Mr. JOHN SHARPE, was equally fearless when commanded by an officer to go with his team to the harbor to cart liquor. He was in his own wagon on the road and driving.

He refused the request. A sword was brandished over his head, with a threat of instant death.

There was a pause, and a solemn uplifting of the heart to God on his part.

The trustful man then said: "If thou seest anything in me worthy of death, why then take my life."

JOHN SHARPE did not feel free—conscience free—to perform such a behest.

Such perfect trust in Divine protection disarmed the atrocious wretch. His arm fell powerless. He took the good man prisoner and carried him to the Colonel, who respected his religious scruples.

His walk home over the fields alone was full of the joy and peace of a faithful believer. He used through his after-life to recur to it as the most delightful walk he ever took.

The robbers, on entering the house of JOHN WILLIS, were so exasperated at finding no booty that they tied the hands of all the family behind them, as well as those of the eminent preacher, JOSEPH DELAPLAINE, who was their guest at the time.

They dragged the wife of Mr. WILLIS by the hair about the house, and then left them, telling them that they had set fire to the house, which was true, as they saw the flames kindling and curling up the wooden jamb beside the fireplace. Their hands all tied!

A young woman named PHEBE POWELL, by dint of the most powerful efforts, at length loosened one of her hands and ran to extinguish the flames, which she succeeded in doing before releasing the rest from their thongs!

OUTRAGEOUS TREATMENT OF A WIFE.—The Albany *Argus*, July 27, says: "Day before yesterday a warrant was placed in the hands of Officer CLINTON for the arrest of ABRAHAM WITBECK, farmer, who resides in the town of Watervliet, about eleven miles from this city. The charge preferred was outrageous abuse of his wife. The officer found his man and brought him into the city Monday evening, and an investigation was had before Justice PARSONS yesterday, when it was shown that his wife had been subjected, at his hands, not only to the most cruel beatings, but unprecedented outrage. He is a man of about forty years, and is reputed to be worth $16,000. His wife was a Miss VAN VRANKEN, whose family has long resided in the town. They have six children. We give below her testimony, remarking that it is fully substantiated by the neighbors, only in grosser details:

Maria Witbeck, sworn—Am wife of defendant; we were married on the 27th March, 1845; lived together ever since, till yesterday; about the 1st of June he gave me a black eye; struck me about the head several times, bruising me badly; on the 11th June he struck me, pinched me, got me down in the corner and choked me; left marks upon me; the children got him away; left marks of his fingers upon my neck; once, during the latter part of May, he threw me out of doors; struck me; I coaxed him to let me in, he came and kicked me as I was going in, then pulled me out again; then he held my head down and committed a nuisance in my face; in the latter part of June he struck me; made a bruise that gave me a great deal of pain; he carried on for two or three days; at one time he seized me while I was getting breakfast, and threw me into the wood box; a week ago last Wednesday he struck me and threw me down into a corner; got on me and spit in my face; he wouldn't let me churn; kept me in one corner of the cellar; threatened to "spilt my brains open;" I got up stairs; he came up; he again shoved me down cellar, whereby I was badly bruised; I again went up stairs and ran out; I took my boy with me; he ran after me; I dropped the boy and continued running; I saw several men and hallooed at them to protect me; defendant finally caught me, raised up my clothes, and exposed my person to the men, at the same time using very bad language, and inviting them to abuse me; last Saturday night I went to bed; he commenced drinking; had a bottle of whiskey; I tried to get him into bed; he got hold of the candle and put it into my face, pinched my nose, and put his fingers into my nostrils; I was afraid he would burn the bed; the following morning he seized hold of me and threw me down, pulling a handful of hair out of my head; he choked me while I was down; pulled more of my head in behind because of the hair he pulled out; the children interfered and he took hold of Gertrude and pulled and slapped her around; on Monday morning he wouldn't let me work; *he took the infant by the feet and head and began to strike me with the child*; he attempted *to strike me and hit the child*; he frequently threatened by words to take my life. WITBECK was held to bail in the sum of $1,000.

CRUELTY TO AMERICAN SEAMEN.

The Case of the Officers of the Ship Messenger—The Other Side of the Story.

From the Victoria Overland Messenger and Price-Current, May 21.

In our impression of yesterday we inserted a communication from the Rev. Mr. BANCROFT relative to the case of Capt. MARTON, a communication which expressed the sentiments, we believe, of the greater part of the Americans here, and certainly in terms far more moderate than we have usually heard employed.

The facts of the case, as our readers will probably recollect, are as follows: The *Messenger* came into this port from Siam, with a full cargo of rice. On the 14th of April, while the ship was yet full, the crew demanded their discharge, although by the articles they had engaged for a period of twelve months, and had not served for more than five. The Captain consented that two of their number should go on shore with him and refer the question to the American Consul, directing them in the meantime to return to their work. With this decision the men appeared to be satisfied, with the exception of one THOMPSON, who refused to return to his work; upon which he was (not tried up, as we generally understand the term,) but made fast to the poop rail until he expressed his willingness to submit. While he was in this position, the crew again came aft and demanded his release, which was stoutly out from the rest to demand it. The Captain struck the latter for his insolent and mutinous conduct with a reef point that was lying at hand, and in return MUNSON drew a knife. This was the signal for a scuffle: The First Officer interfered to protect his Captain, another seaman named HAIL also struck Captain MARTON severely on the back of the head, and was in turn attacked by the Second Officer, who would have been overpowered by him, had not MARTON come to his assistance. At last, after a severe struggle, the mutineers were secured, and themselves made fast to the rigging, but again in such a position, (we assert it from personal inspection,) that it is impossible they could have suffered the physical torture described. Unfortunately the spot where MUNSON was made fast was exposed to the sun. Much has been made, but we think needlessly, of this. As for the blows which he received while in this position, the cowardly ruffian owns, that he made as much noise as he possibly could, not, as it would seem, in consequence of any pain that he was suffering, but for the sole purpose of causing a disturbance on board the ship. Under these circumstances, wrong as it may have been, it was surely not unnatural, that the captain of the vessel should have endeavored even by blows to compel him to be quiet. And here we believe the matter would have ended, but for the officious and uncalled-for interference of one of those miserable humanity—mongering informers who have long been the pest of our police courts at home, and who bid fair speedily to become an equally loathsome nuisance here. We do not think that a consideration of the facts of the case gives any evidence of that truculent disposition on the part of Capt. MARTON, which it has been the object of these prosecutions to crush. The sailor, THOMPSON, by his own showing, was released by the Captain's orders as soon as he promised to return to his duty within ten minutes of his confinement and within two of his first request to be set free. The mutineer, HAILE, is offered his freedom upon the same terms, but rejects it, contemptuously telling the captain that he need not trouble his head about him for he was well enough; and as for the ruffianly assassin MUNSON, whose knife had been so recently raised against MARTON'S life, who was even still endeavoring (and he succeeded but too well in his attempt) to do him further evil, by ceaseless screams that would have disgraced a whipped school-boy, what evidence have we of the captain's intentions towards him? We are told that MARTON left him to madden and die under the rays of a tropical sun. But is this consistent with the fact that he ordered the face of the man whom he was so torturing to be washed, and water to be given him to drink. This was not the way to add to the torture, to carry into effect the diabolical project imputed to him. Neither, was it a mark of innate cruelty of disposition that when HAILE was kicking violently the officer who was employed in making him fast, Capt. MARTON interfered to prevent any unnecessary suffering from being inflicted upon him. We are far from saying that Capt. MARTON'S conduct was right. We are far from saying that it was what his own deliberate judgment would approve; but we do say that if any ten men were placed in the position in which he was, surrounded by a mutinous crew, and with his life threatened, nine certainly would have used far more violence than he did, and we certainly should not have been the exceptional tenth. Let law say what it will, when MUNSON stood, insolently forward to dictate to his commander, if Capt. MARTON had laid him senseless on the deck, no reasonable man can say that he would have far exceeded his duty. Had he blown his brains out, when the unsheathed knife was raised, he would have been within it. We admit Capt. MARTON has violated the letter of the law, we admit that he erred in not exhibiting more forethought with regard to the effects of a China sun, more command of temper in refraining from the chastisement of the pinioned mutineers. We admit he might have abandoned his ship in the hands of the discontented seamen, and obeyed the law by seeking aid from the police, but we do not admit that by acting this last part he would have discharged his duties to his employers, or conducted himself as became a man of common sense. Those only on days of the peaceable government of turbulent crews must we fear be deferred until Mr. Inspector JARMAN or some one of his brother officers is empowered to board every ship as she enters the harbor, to become the moral pilot of the vessel, and take bullied skippers under his puissant protection. The time may come when everybody will kowtow to the truncheon, and a happy time of Quakerdom it will be, but we do not expect to see it, nor, gentle reader, need you. At any rate it has not come yet, and until it does arrive we may at least claim, in passing judgment upon charges like the present, that some allowance should be made for blows inflicted in the heat of strife and by a man whose life has been endangered so lately.

But while we thus urge these considerations in extenuation of the offence of which Captain MANTON and his officers have been convicted, we by no means join in the base and cruel imputations that have been cast on the officers of justice in the discharge of their duty. To those who have the privilege of knowing him we need not speak of the Acting Chief-Justice, of the unsuspected integrity of his purpose, the clear and manly firmness of his judgment, or the warm and kindly humanity of his heart. To those who know him not, his reputation at least cannot be unknown; and even were it not so, they could not but look with loathing and disgust upon the vulgar profanity which has stolen into the columns of one of our colemporaries, we would fain hope without his being aware of the fact, and which only fails to be of the most biting cruelty because it is beneath contempt. For the Chief Justice's conduct to the present case we need only refer to the terms in which he passed sentence, language which made far more allowance for those upon whom it passed sentence than was made by the jury who pronounced the verdict. But we think that that sentence would have been still less severe had the case for the defence been properly or even moderately brought forward. We are fully aware that Dr. BEDROS was perfectly unprepared for the determination of the Court to form its own opinion instead of relying upon the mature judgment of the legal adviser of the Crown, but this state of unpreparedness was too painfully manifested in the conduct of the case for the defence. It is over now, and the short-coming cannot be remedied, but we may venture to express a hope that when the Executive Council meets to confirm or to commute the sentence that has been passed they will bear in mind, not only the provocations that Capt. MANTON received, not only the character for uniform humanity and kindness that was extorted from these very men, but also the unspeakable punishment that has already been inflicted upon a man of high and honorable feeling by being forced to stand twice in the felon's dock, by being forced to occupy, were it but for an hour, a felon's cell. In cases like the present the custom of our English Courts admits some little mitigation of the full penalty of the law. It would not sentence men like these on such a charge as the present to the same cell which would be a fitting home for the robber or the murderer. Yet here, where it is more needed, there is no such mitigation. Once more, as the exponents of a very large amount of public feeling on the subject, we would most respectfully urge the Executive of this colony to exercise its prerogative of mercy on the present occasion. The majesty of the law has been vindicated; a punishment severe already, out of all proportion to the offence, and which may be yet more fearful in its effects, has already been inflicted. We trust that justice now will be considered satisfied and that the whole pound of flesh will not be demanded.

British Colonial Injustice to Americans.

From the Victoria (Hong Kong, Register, May 21.

The decision of the Court in the case of the master and officers of the *Messenger* is so startling an instance of what may be described as Justice run mad, that it becomes every one seriously and calmly to consider whether such decisions lead.

We respect the Court, from the Judge to the doorkeeper. We would not be guilty of disrespect, even though the cause for complaint were double. But the present decision of the Court is so far-reaching in its power for evil, that it becomes the privilege of every one, in any way interested, to show the evil, and in proper language to protest against it. The facts in the case of the *Messenger* were made public at the time of the preliminary trial before the Marine Magistrate. Nor does there appear anything upon the new trial to modify in an important degree the facts first eliminated. The decision of the Marine Magistrate, was by many considered needlessly severe, since it imposed expense and inconvenience upon the defendants, but no one imagined that it could do more. It was clearly recognized, that having broken over a harbor regulation, the master of the *Messenger* was liable to a suitable fine. The general expression of opinion was, "the law must be sustained while it is law" and to a proper punishment for its infraction no one could have made objection, not even the defendant. But punishment to produce its legitimate effect must be commensurate with the transgression. If it is so, it works reform in the one punished, it warns others against the same transgression, it impresses the whole community favorably, for it writes "Justice" as well as "Judgment" upon the doings of the law. It punishment is in excess of transgression, its benefit is lost. Judgment may be written in characters of fire, but if Justice be not written with it, the characters may burn but they can never shine. Men may feel them but they will never see or admire or respect. Let us, then consider the effect of the decision of the Court just announced.

1. *Upon American Shipmasters generally.*

It will teach them that they as a class, if brought before the Colonial Court, are to be judged, more according to preconceived opinions of them as a class, than according to the merits of the case in question.

That if brought in collision with the laws of the colony, there is for them not only the usual quantum of punishment which rightly follows upon their misdemeanor, but also a large store of the same article subject to draft, whenever prejudice, national or otherwise shall call for it.

It will take away respect for the majesty of the law, and leave only the grosser element fear, and fear without respect soon engenders hatred. And worse than all, it will to a certain extent alienate that respect and kindly feeling which is stronger than prison bolts and bars to secure obedience to law.

2. *Upon American seamen generally.*

It will show to them that their officers are not considered by the Court of this Colony upon an equal standing with good citizens generally, and that the law has for them a scale of punishments more severe than for others. It will show them, that if their legal obligations become irksome, they have only to take such measures of provocation as shall throw their superior officers off their guard and lead to some act of violence, when at once punishment severe and cruel will fall upon the officers while they escape with the temporary inconveniences incurred.

While the master of the *Messenger* and his officers are subject to fine and imprisonment, the man who commenced the whole affray is unpunished. The man who with drawn knife threatened the master's life is unpunished. The man who struck, from behind, the cowardly blow upon the master's head is unpunished.

These three are even screened from the punishment which others suffered for refusal to return to duty.

These are undesirable facts to circulate through the forecastle, and their fruits may be looked for in an increase of those scenes of violence which for the last six months have been almost unknown.

3. *Upon the defendants themselves.*

It transfers them from the position of criminals to that of victims. They are not punished, they are simply absued. The public sympathy which would have been with a judicious punishment and added weight to it, now goes with those upon whom evil has fallen, so that they are above the law which condemns them.

4. *Upon the community at large.*

It revives unpleasant jealousies and national prejudices, which are ever a fruitful source of discord. It throws a stumbling block in the way of that reciprocal confidence and respect and esteem which should exist in every civilized community between the local Government and foreign visitors.

These cannot exist upon the side of the latter unless they are reciprocated by the former.

It is to be hoped that even now some of the evil effects before narrated may be modified, and that respectful solicitation on the part of those from whom it should come may remove the harshness of the sentence, and show to all, that whatever be the nationality of any man he will find in the Colonial Court a zealous guardian of the law *with no symptoms of madness.*

J. C. BEECHER, Seamen's Chaplain.

A STREET BRAWL IN PITTSBURGH—A PUGILISTIC EDITOR.—The Pittsburgh *Chronicle*, July 26, says: "Th's forenoon, about 11½ o'clock, an affray occurred on Fifth-street, opposite the Post-office, which, though perfectly harmless in its results, created for the time being an immense amount of excitement. It appears that in yesterday's *Dispatch* there appeared an article purporting to be a reply to an attack made on the City Solicitor, Mr. A. W. FOSTER, in Saturday's *Press*, which reflected in rather severe terms on the character of Mr. J. B. KENNEDY the editor and proprietor of the latter sheet. Mr. K. responded to-day in an article very severe upon Mr. FOSTER, and Mr. PRINCE FOSTER, son of the latter, taking umbrage at the statements put forth in it, called at the *Press* office once or twice this morning for the purpose of settling the matter with the editor. The latter was absent at a barber's shop down street, and on his return he was met by young FOSTER, who inquired, 'If his name was KENNEDY?' The latter answered, 'Yes,' and that he was not ashamed of his patronymic, whereupon FOSTER let fly his right in KENNEDY'S face. The blow fell short of its mark, and KENNEDY having squared off in the meantime, struck at FOSTER. A little of what pugilists would call 'in fighting' now followed, in which the contestants labored vigorously to damage each other's frontispieces, but failed signally to make even an 'impression,' their 'science' being wholly paralyzed, as well by the novelty of their position as the excitement of the moment, and rendered wholly valueless. About this time, the City Solicitor, who deemed the proceedings entirely too tame for the manner in which an affair like this should be conducted, entered the ring and dealt KENNEDY a couple of blows with his cane, one of which had the effect of disturbing his equilibrium a little. FOSTER, Jr., like the Emperor NAPOLEON at Solferino, saw that his time had now arrived, and, hauling off while KENNEDY was still 'unsteady' from the effects of the father's blow, let him have it in the face—slightly irritating the skin, but other wise doing no observable damage. KENNEDY now, whether from having to deal with a superior force, or from other causes, it is not for us to say, retreated, and the fight was over. The allies had carried the day. They were masters of the position, while the enemy, retreating in good order through the alley, took refuge in the 'quadrangle,' *alias* the yard, in the rear of the *Press* office. The fight, as will be seen, was a very tame one, yet it collected a crowd of several hundred persons, and formed the chief subject of conversation on Fifth-street during the day. But we do not think the end is yet. KENNEDY says he can flog the FOSTERS in a fair fight, while the fact that Mr. PRINCE FOSTER crossed the 'Ticino' without asking, to say, seems to show that he has very grave doubts of Mr. KENNEDY being able to carry out his promise. It is to be hoped that the matter may be settled soon in some way, as those street brawls are both disgraceful and demoralizing, unworthy of any of the parties concerned, and calculated to make them ridiculous in the eyes of the community. An unwilling spectator during the *melée* was Judge MCCLURE, who happened to be at the Post-office on business at the time. His Honor kept his judicial eyes closed during the entire transaction, and merely saw it as a citizen."

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 27, 1859.

The Cattle markets are less crowded this week. There were some hundreds unsold last Wednesday, but the surplus was pretty well used up during the following days, in part by country buyers, who came in pretty freely on learning the state of the supply and the low rates prevailing. The cool weather for several days past has also favored the butchers, so that the limited purchases of last week are well exhausted, and the 3,823 fresh Bullocks received for this week's market just about supplied the City and country demand; the latter is now quite brisk, as every country nook and corner within a hundred miles of the City is crowded with City people, and not a few visitors from the South. The apparent supply of Bullocks, as indicated by the numbers, is lessened by the generally low weights of the animals offered this week. The principal cattle yards were cleared out before night to-day, so that there is an open field for next week's operations....Milch Cows are still crowded in much faster than they can possibly be sold. Many of these cows brought in from week to week, are in part made up of animals that have been here before, and have been driven out to pasture, and again returned to the yards to take a second or third chance of finding a customer. In the present state of the demand, farmers will do well to keep their cows upon the farm, unless so anxious to get rid of them that they are willing to keep them here waiting until the expenses eat up the whole amount they may sell for....Veal Calves have been brought in less freely—say 150 less than last week. This decrease, together with the cooler weather, has had a good effect upon prices, which have improved somewhat since last Wednesday....Sheep and Lambs are more abundant—nearly 5,000 more than last week. A larger proportion than usual are Spring Lambs, and the price of these has declined 25c.@50c. ₩ head. Good fat Sheep are in demand, at even better prices than last week. Many of those offered have been light and thin, and have been sold to farmers for further feeding.... Swine have come in a little more freely, but the demand is better, and the yards are cleared out.... The following table, carefully collected from our notes gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle received and retailed at Bergen, show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 27.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	3,823	200	657	16,373	3,018
Previous week	4,257	195	838	11,555	2,661
Same w'k last. y'r	4,950	200	588	11,207	5,595
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,142
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,676

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 24,101. Total number received the previous week, 19,340; an increase of 4,761. This is by far a larger number of live animals brought here for slaughter than during any week the present season.

Of the 3,823 fresh bullocks, 2,876 were yarded at the Forty fourth-street yards. The balance were distributed: 800 sold at Bergen; 51 at BROWNING'S, and 23 at O'BRIEN'S on Sixth-street; and 73 at CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street. The sales at Bergen continue large. Of the 2,876 bullocks at the Forty-fourth-street yards the present week, so far as we could ascertain from the owners or salesmen, and from the yard-book, there came from Illinois, 1039; from Kentucky, 609; from New-York State 350; from Ohio, 564; from Iowa, 87; from Canada, 100; from Indiana, 84; from New-Jersey, 15. Most of this week's supply is from the West, New-York only contributing 350. A larger number than usual came from Kentucky, but they were generally of a lower grade than we are accustomed to look for from that State.....The 2,876 yarded at Forty-fourth-street, came into market by the following routes: By the Hudson River Railroad, 1,498; by Erie Railroad, 1,082; by Hudson River Boats, 200, and by Camden and Amboy Railroad, 96. Two roads this week brought nearly all the cattle. Beside the 1,082 here reported *via* the Erie Railroad, there were 800 sold at Bergen and other small lots from the yards and other points near the eastern terminus of the road.

THE CATTLE MARKET TO-DAY,

The market opened yesterday with considerable firmness on the part of sellers who struck for an advance of at least, ½c. This was conceded by buyers for good killing animals, of which there was a small proportion in the yards. The preliminary sales on Tuesday were rather more than usual. At the opening of the regular market this morning the number of buyers was quite full, and the comparatively small stock on hand, with the weather as cool as could be desired, favored those having cattle to dispose of. There was considerable bantering, and more apparent activity than we have witnessed for weeks past. The supply of good animals was quite below the requirements of butchers, and the competition for them carried prices up in some instances to fully 1c. ₩ lb. dressed weight, above the rates at which the same grade sold last Wednesday. There were few cattle really fit to kill in the yards at 12 o'clock, and there was a pretty thorough clearing out of all grades before night. The poorer stock sold at little advance early in the day, but after the better class was gone the "best left" were in request and sold at considerable advance. Taking the average of the entire transaction, to-day and yesterday, as we have noted them down, the range of prices this week, and those of last week, set down for comparing, are about as follows:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle	None.	None.
Best quality offered	10¾c.@11c.	10¾c.@10¾c.
Medium quality	9¾c.@10¾c.	9¾c.@ 9¾c.
Poor quality	8¾c.@ 9c.	8c. @ 8¾c.
Poorest quality	6¾c.@ 8c.	6c. @ 7c.
General selling prices	9c. @10¾c.	8¾c.@10c.
Average of all sales	9¼c.@9½ 9c.	8¾c.@ 9c.

Advance for the week ½c.@¾c. ₩ lb.

The estimated weights were generally against the butchers; they say that cattle do not "die well" at this season, but shrink much more than they themselves have estimated when purchasing. As the state cattle are all used up, and no droves left back upon the road, the track is clear for fresh supplies, the amount of which we will not attempt to conjecture, so wide is the pasture ground and varied the routes the cattle sometimes take. Again, when a short supply from abroad is pretty evident, the river counties of this State pour in freely, and what was supposed a scarcity becomes an over supply even....About 1,000 head went East from Albany on Monday last, but most of those coming to this market remained in original hands.

We give below a few of the transactions as indicating the general state of the market:

J. CHUACE sold 17 State steers and cows for J. BATES at $42 50, or about 9c. ₩ lb., calling them 5¼ cwt. They were in medium flesh. Also, for St. Lucas, 19 Ohio cows and heifers, of 5 cwt., at $40. And 17 very common State steers and heifers for RAND, at 6¾ @8c.

SHEPARD & VAIL sold 60 State stillers for EARLL, CHADWICK & JORCE, at an average of 9c. They were strong 6 cwt., in fair flesh; but it is too late in the season to bring this class of cattle, butchers disliking to handle them during warm weather

HARDIG & GURNEY sold 181 head, mostly at Bergen, among which were 36 Indiana common steers, of 5¾ cwt., for L. BENNINGTON, at 8c., and 57 Illinois thin cattle for F. ANKINS at 8c., for what they would weigh. Also, 17 very decent State cattle at 8¾@9c., for FOAN and 124 light cattle for MCDONALD & HANNAH, at 7½c @8¾c. They would dress about 5¾ cwt., and would be nice steers to turn out, but entirely too thin for killing.

H. HURD sold 45 of his own Ohio cattle, of good quality, rated 7¾ cwt., at 8¾c.@10c.

T. GILLIS bought 34 Ohio cattle at Albany, and resold them here yesterday, at 9c. They were good 6 cwt. steers.

P. F. CAREY, for M. RINEMAN, 36 light, thin, Ohio steers, of an 5¾ cwt., at 8c.; and 10 stillers, which had been held over, at 9c. on about 6 cwt.

W. FLORENCE disposed of 65 grass cattle for D. LELAND, Madison Co., Ohio; medium quality, 7 cwt., and brought about 9c. Also, for B. F. RESICK, 65 commonish Ohio cattle, of 6¾ cwt., at about the same price.

T. C. EASTMAN, for P. W. TAYLOR, 105 grade Durhams from the blue grass pastures of KENTUCKY, where they had evidently found good picking. Rated 7¾ cwt., and sold at about 10½c.—a few brought 11c. The lot averaged about $80 each, and were scarcely excelled in quality.

WHITE & SON, for LAMB & SMITH, 87 poor, slim Iowa cattle, which looked as though they might be the "failings of the heap." Rated 7 cwt., and brought 8c.@9c. Also, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 45 pretty fair Illinois steers of 6 cwt., at 10c.

SAGE & PICKERING sold here and at Bergen, 60 rough Illinois cattle for J. ARTHUR, at 8c.@10c., on 7 cwt; and 15 State steers for SMOOK, at 7c @8c. Also 15 Pennsylvania cattle for VAN DORAN at similar prices, and 17 poor Canada steers, at 8c.

HOAG & SHERMAN, for Capt. W. J. HUTCHINSON, 84 only fair Illinois steers of 6¾ cwt., at 9c.@10c., or $56@60 each. Also, for J. HATHAWAY, 60 good grade Durham cattle, from the vicinity, at 10c. on 7¾ cwt.

M. VALENTINE, for C. R. SOMMARIS, 15 New-Jersey steers of 7¾ cwt., at 9c.@10c., and 10 Ohio cattle, for WM. SIMONSON, at similar prices. These last were fair to good 6¾ cwt. steers.

C. J. TRIP, for J. BRYANT, 64 fairish Ohio cattle of 6¾ cwt. at 9c.@10c. And 32 fine Kentucky animals of 7¾ cwt, at 9½c.@10½c.

MEAD & HOLCOMB, for A. WARNER, 116 medium Ohio steers, with a few oxen, of 6¾ cwt. at 9c. And 16 thin Ohio cattle, for COCHRAN, at 8½c.

S. ULERY sold a fine lot of 104 Illinois steers, belonging to ALEXANDER, at 9½c.@10¾c., rated 7¾ cwt.

MURRAY & GLOVER, for the same owner, 98 common Illinois stock of 6 cwt., at 8c.@9c. They were coarse-looking.

J. A. MERRITT, for ALEXANDER & FITCH, 80 rather rough but fairish Illinois steers, of 7½ cwt., at 9c.@ 10½c.

W. H. HARRIS, for J. CALDWELL, 60 pretty good Indiana cattle, of 6¾ cwt., at 9c.@10½c., and 63 Illinois steers, of 6¾ cwt., for R. H. BURSON, at 8c.@ 9c. on 6½ cwt. Also, for A. M. CONRAD, 62 fairish Iowa cattle, at 8c.@9¼c.

MILCH COWS.

There is nothing new in the cow trade. An over supply, with very dull sales, are the prevailing features. We noticed one or two sales of fancy cows to chance buyers, at $60@$75; but prime animals are plenty at less than $50, and fair cows can be bought for $35 each. The receipts continue large, although many of them have been here before but fail ing to find customers were sent to the country, and brought in again as a chance prospect of selling them offers.

VEAL CALVES.

There is a falling off in the receipts of live calves, and consequently a little better market. The fine, cool weather of to day, and an advance in the price of beef, probably affects the veal market somewhat. We cannot advance our quotations very much, however, but sales are more easily effected at rather better prices. We quote good calves at 5¾c.@6c., and 6¾c. for the best. Common calves bring 4c.@4½c. ₩ lb., live weight. The market at Forty-fourth street closed heavily to-day.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The large receipts of 16,373 sheep and lambs during the past week, would lead one to expect an overstocked and dull market. This is especially the case with lambs, which are in very large supply and sell at near 50c. ₩ head lower than last week. Good sheep, on the contrary, are not plenty, and will command even more than last week's prices. At ALLERTON'S, 1,389 were received during the past week. The pens were well filled this morning, and not emptied at 4 o'clock P. M., after dull sales at lower prices.

BROWNING reports receipts of 5,100 head—800 from Ohio, 676 from New-Jersey, and 3,633 from New-York. These last were brought in as follows: 201 by R. McGRAW; 204 by A. A. Gates; 414 by Baker & Turner; 93 by Smith & Bamber; 110 by F. Springer; 120 by A. Frank; 154 by Maines & Setterly; 67 by L. Miller; 267 by B. Cook; 93 by Sherman & Dipple; 47 by J. J. Pratiner; 160 by Howe & Myers; 219 by J. Meeks; 222 by Lane & Wroman; 209 by W. F. Felt; 79 by N. Reynolds; 124 by H. Todd; 46 by J. Loughlen; 200 by R. Lantz; 95 by A. M. Colver; 60 by J. Scott; 70 by S. Jones; 162 by T. Miller; 18 by J. Fink; 144 by G. Grey; 53 by J. McDougall. Of the whole number 619 were sold by owners, and the balance by commission men.

T. C. LARKIN sold:			
110 sheep & lambs	$372 00	193 sheep	$667 63
95 sheep & lambs	445 26	102 sheep	460 25
221 sheep & lambs	580 75	35 lambs	70 00
115 sheep & lambs	352 87	27 lambs	102 62
65 sheep & lambs	213 25	50 lambs	175 75
100 sheep & lambs	275 00	110 lambs	432 25
101 sheep	785 38	160 lambs	454 50
Total	1,644		$5,387 51
J. C. LARKIN sold:			
110 head	$350 00	200 head	$1,012 50
204 head	690 00	36 head	128 00
57 head	235 00	18 head	56 00
03 head	340 00	—	—
Total	816		$2,809 50

JAS. MCCARTY reports sales of 686 Sheep and Lambs, at $2 75@$4 50 ₩ head.

R. H. HUMM quotes:

200 head at	$596 17	200 head at	$707 50
205 head at	689 11	195 head at	613 75
195 head at	721 87	29 head at	73 12

Lambs were plenty, and sold slowly, at about 5¾c.@6¾c. ₩ lb., live weight. Good Sheep were in demand, at 4c.@4½c.; a very few brought 5c.; while thin sheep sold as low as 3c. ₩ lb., live weight. There was more stock on sale than found ready purchasers.

At O'BRIEN'S the receipts were 3,691 head, of which there were from New-York 284 head, by R. McGraw, 287 by J. Bailey, 289 by Reed & Jenks, 201 by J. S. Hull, 202 by G. Babcock, 179 by B. F. Hatch, 302 by M. McCulliff, 165 by S. White, 120 by J. Van Buskirk, 147 by E. Hunt, 60 Crumwell & Holcomb, 100 T. Miller, 67 A. Allaire, 90 Sherman & Dibblee. From Ohio, 195 by J. W. Bissell, 190 J. S. Moore, 190 J. Gloyd, 200 J. Sloan, 151 R. Knap. From New-Jersey, 162 by A. Klots, and 34 by D. Allaire. The market was pretty well cleared up, although some 800 head were light thin stock and sold at low prices for stores.

The different lots were sold by O'BRIEN and MCGRAW as follows:

195 sheep	$533 75	70 sheep	$289 00
179 sheep	573 75	152 sheep	597 00
50 sheep	217 00	112 lambs	242 43
190 sheep	647 94	41 lambs	179 00
190 sheep	494 50	13 lambs	66 00
200 sheep	713 91	69 lambs

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 28 1859.

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Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....8½ A. M. and 5½ P. M.
East for Boston by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
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Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *Ariel*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-Office on Saturday, July 30, at 2½ o'clock.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The news by the *Europa*, after the usual delay to which all important European advices have been subjected this Summer, came to hand yesterday in the afternoon. The dates from Liverpool are fully confirmed. The news of peace is fully confirmed, but no further particulars had transpired beyond the fact that the Princes of Tuscany and Modena are to return to their States. Napoleon was on his way home, and was expected in Paris on the 15th, when further details will be afforded. In his address to his soldiers he says that peace was concluded because the contest was about to assume proportions which were no longer in keeping with the interests France had in the war. The Emperor of Austria was on his way to Vienna. He says in an order of the day that he yielded to the unfavorable political situation because his natural allies did not, as expected, come to his assistance. The result of the treaty is generally mistrusted in England. The Sardinian Ministry had resigned, and Count Arese had been charged to form a new Cabinet. Count Cavour is reported to have resigned on account of the terms of peace being unsatisfactory. Cotton had experienced an advance in the British market of three-eighths of a penny. Breadstuffs and Provisions were dull, and tending to a decline.

The steamship *Moses Taylor*, which arrived at this port yesterday, from Aspinwall, brought the California mails and passengers of July 6, with a very large specie shipment, amounting to upwards of $2,100,000. The news from California is interesting. A period of terrible heat is reported as having occurred in the latter part of June. Several deaths from sun-stroke had occurred in San Francisco and elsewhere, and a sirocco had passed over Santa Barbara, blasting vegetation, killing trees, and injuring the vines in the vine district. A personal difficulty, which had occurred between Senator Broderick and Mr. D. A. Perley, led to a challenge of the latter to Mr. Broderick, which was declined. The affair created great excitement in San Francisco. Reports from Lower California announce a scarcity of money and provisions, and many of the inhabitants were in want. The Fourth of July was celebrated with great spirit in San Francisco. The steamship *Washington*, which sailed from this port for San Francisco in November last, arrived out on the 2d July, after a voyage of eight months. News from Humboldt Bay, received *via* San Francisco, reports a new gold excitement, but no results from the diggings are mentioned. There is nothing later from the Sandwich Islands or Fraser's River.

Much excitement has been occasioned at Panama, and on the Isthmus generally, by the accidental opening of some of the Indian graves in the Chiriqui district, and the discovery therein of large quantities of golden images, gods, &c. As there are supposed to be many thousands of these graves, equally wealthy, many hundreds of persons had gone thither, and many thousands of dollars worth had been taken out and sent to Panama.

Dates from Bogota are to June 28. The arrival of Mr. George W. Jones, United States Envoy to New-Granada, is announced at Bogota. He had not yet opened official relations with the Government. A fresh attempt at revolt in Santander had been suppressed.

Our Central American advices contain little of importance. The terms of the Belly Transit Grant from Nicaragua are stated. They are not such as to encourage the hope of an opening of the route by the French interest. Sir William Gore Ouseley remains at San José.

From South America we learn that small progress has been made in the Equadorian revolution. It was still uncertain which party was uppermost. The blockade of Guayaquil is still maintained. The Government of Peru is busy in preparations for war—a simultaneous campaign against Ecuador and Bolivia being in contemplation. The revolutionary movement at Cuzco has been stifled. The Congress of Chili met at Santiago, June 1, when the message of President Montt was read. Its references to the claims of the United States were satisfactory. The captain of the runaway ship *Messenger Bird* had sold part of his cargo in Valparaiso, and with the rest sailed, it was conjectured, for Australia.

By the arrival of the *Empire City*, we have Havana advices to the 23d inst. The news is of interest. A new postal arrangement has been effected by Mr. Helm, our Consul, by which, after Nov. 1, the American mail will be made up at the Consulate. A rumor received at a late moment reported the loss of the Royal Mail steamer *Paramatta* to the eastward of St. Thomas, confirmed by an arrival at Philadelphia yesterday from Barbadoes. No particulars are furnished.

We publish this morning a long statement, extracted from the Victoria *Register*, giving the other side of the affair of the officers of the ship *Messenger*, of this port, who were sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the Victoria jail, for alleged cruel treatment of a seaman. Accompanying the statement from the *Register* is a letter from the Rev. Edward Beecher, a brother of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who is chaplain of the Seaman's Chapel at Kong Kong, from which it appears that the officers of the *Messenger* have been most harshly treated by the Chief Justice who sentenced them, while the sailors who attempted to create a revolt were permitted to go free of punishment.

At the second day of the great regatta at Worcester yesterday, the *Yale* six-oared boat beat the *Harvard* by two seconds in a three-mile race. The second race of four-oared boats was won by the *Leader*, of Williamsburgh. Ten thousand spectators, it is stated, were witnesses of the race.

The surveying party under John McLeod Mcgary, which left New-York in April last for an examination of the Pacific coast of Mexico, and the survey of the harbor of Guatulco, have returned by the *Empire City*. They report very satisfactory results, and the existence of extensive beds of coal near Minatitlan, in the State of Oaxaca.

The exercises of Commencement week at Yale College, which began last Sunday, were continued yesterday. The Phi Beta Kappa Society elected as their orator for next year W. M. Evarts, Esq., of this City, and as his substitute Judge B. F. Thomas, of Boston. They also elected as their Poet J. G. Whittier, of Boston, and J. G. Holland, of Springfield, as his substitute. At the Alumni meeting speeches were made by a number of the graduates of the College, by Gov. Chase, of Ohio, and Senator Trumbull, of Illinois. The Rev. Hiram P. Arms, of Norwich, delivered the *Concio ad Clerum* Monday evening.

The Police Commissioners yesterday commenced the trial of Capt. Samuel Carpenter, of the Sixteenth Police Precinct, on a charge of unofficer-like conduct calculated to bring odium upon the Department. The complaint was made by the Deputy Superintendent, and grew out of the defendant's conduct in the case of Mrs. Inness, who committed suicide under mysterious circumstances in an alleged disreputable house in Twenty-fourth street. The specification has already been published in the Times. All the members of the Sixteenth Precinct were attending as witnesses, and men from the other Wards performed their duty. Gen. Nye represented the prosecution, and Messrs. Busteed, Davies and Bull the defence. About twenty witnesses were examined. They all gave the house a bad name, and most of them swore that they had seen Capt. Carpenter go there frequently. The case was adjourned to Aug. 17.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday, the report of the Committee upon Quarantine affairs was adopted, which reduces the pay of each one of Dr. Jarome's employes now at the Marine Hospital to $1 per month, without board, after the 1st of September, on the ground that there is nothing now for them to do, as all the patients are hereafter to be provided for at other places. The floating Hospital has not been offered to or accepted by the Commissioners, and its control is still with the Commissioners of Quarantine.

An important decision to the banking community was rendered yesterday, by Justice Sutherland, of the Supreme Court. The Bank of the Commonwealth applied for a *mandamus* to compel the Tax Commissioners to remit the taxes on $103,000 of their capital stock, on the ground that being invested in stocks of the United States, that portion of their capital was exempt from taxation. Justice Sutherland holds, however, that the Bank was bound to pay the tax. A full report will be found in our legal column.

Justice Clerke, of the Supreme Court, has granted the motion made on behalf of certain of the tenants, in the Washington-Market case, to substitute Mr. Load as their attorney, in place of Mr Busteed.

The Mayor's offering a reward for the arrest of the murderer of Fanny Dean Halsey, has brought to light much collateral evidence relative to the case. One gentleman has made an affidavit that on the day of her disappearance—June 1—he saw a woman, answering the description of the deceased in every particular, on board the Keyport boat, and who acted so strangely that he thought she premeditated suicide and watched her closely for some time.

The Live Stock market trade has been quite brisk the present week, aided by the cool weather, and a fair demand from country buyers sent hither by the unusual consumption of meats by the crowds at the various watering-places and rural boarding retreats. The receipts of fresh beef cattle, numbering 3,823 for the week, were all sold out at yesterday's general market, at about 1c ₩ lb. (estimated dressed weight) advance over last week's depressed rates. The principal advance was upon the better grades, of which there was a scarcity, most of the bullocks being of medium and poor quality. Milch Cows—Receipts for the week, 200; demand still very small, and prices very low; there is hardly margin for a further decline. Veal Calves—Receipts for the week, 687; or 150 less than the previous week; prices a trifle higher. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for the week, 16,373; or 5,000 more than during the previous week. Spring Lambs in excess of demand, and 25c @50c. per head lower; good fat sheep in request at advanced rates. Swine—Receipts for the week, 3,018—a few hundred more than during previous weeks; demand fair, at a little better rates; no stock on hand, except from the demolished bone-boiling *piggeries*.

The *Europa's* news yesterday, induced a lively inquiry for Cotton, the sales of which reached 3,500 bales at an advance of ⅛c. per pound. Flour and Wheat were less freely offered and were in request at former rates. Corn was dull and heavy. Provisions were unsettled. Coffee was more inquired for. Sugars were in fair demand. Spirits Turpentine and the better qualities of Resin attracted considerable attention. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes. There were 617 vessels of all classes in port.

The Emperor and his Peace.

As the terms of the treaty concluded between the Emperors of France and Austria at Villafranca gradually come before the world, the mingled astonishment and indignation and disappointment which followed the first intelligence that by such a transaction the great war of Italy had been suddenly ended, are more likely to increase than to diminish. The gravest complications of the Italian question are precisely those which have been least apprehended by mankind in general; and as the public sentiment of Europe and America had deliberately affixed itself to the simple conviction that the French march into Italy meant the ejection of Austria, the sympathy of mankind cannot be expected to be given to the sovereign who marches his army back again to France, leaving Austria mistress not only of Venice and the Venetian territory, but of the line of the Mincio as well, and of the four greatest fortresses of Northern Italy.

Nevertheless, with some at least of the leading features of the arrangements of Villafranca now lying before us, it is impossible for us not to see that, while Napoleon III. has gained much for France and for himself by this brief war, he has also done much for Italy; and that while he has amply redeemed the pledges of moderation which he gave to Europe in drawing the sword, he has fulfilled in form all that he promised to Italy on passing within her borders. That he has not achieved all that the Italians believed him pledged to achieve is certain; and equally certain is it that the world, weighing results broadly and hastily, will refuse to believe that he might not have achieved more.

But the wish of the Italians was naturally and unavoidably father to many thoughts of which the Emperor Napoleon cannot fairly be required to assume the responsibility, and the world's verdict upon such a career as his will never be finally made up till long after the career itself shall have come to an end.

Napoleon III. avowedly proposed to himself two great objects in the Italian war. He entered the Peninsula to vindicate the influence of France, and to secure the independence of Italy, and specially of Sardinia, his ally. To the first of these objects the neutral Powers of Western Europe were naturally enough hostile, and they very easily transformed their hostility over in fact, if not in words, to the second object also. Neither England nor Prussia wished to see Italy freed, if she was to be freed by the arms of France. While contending, therefore, against Austria in the field, Napoleon had to carry on a tacit diplomatic and defensive war against England and Prussia in the Cabinet. From both of these conflicts he has come out victorious, doubtless even beyond his own dreams. His first object has been completely attained. The unprecedented successes of his Lombard campaign have made France the most formidable and the most influential Power in Europe. She has proved the military superiority of her armies, and the military genius of her sovereign. She will speak now with irresistible authority throughout the Italian Peninsula; while the decisive step by which Napoleon put the Italian question out of the reach of the other Powers of Europe, and assumed the entire control of its settlement to himself and his Austrian antagonist, is a heavy blow struck at the moral prestige both of Germany and of England, not to say a menacing assertion of the French Emperor's consciousness of his own ability to deal with other questions in their turn, as summarily and as haughtily as with this which he has just dismissed. In this sense the triumph of Napoleon is complete. It would have been more lasting, however, and more welcome to the world, had the treaty by which it was confirmed, been signed on the shores of the Adriatic instead of the banks of the Mincio. His second object, the liberation of Italy, it is idle to pretend that Napoleon has permanently secured by this peace of Villafranca. He has indeed made Italy Italian from the Alps to the Adriatic. He has called a new Power into being, and in the Italian Confederation he has given Italy the opportunity for which she has sighed so long, of working out her own salvation. He has emancipated more than half of the inhabitants of Austrian Italy from a foreign yoke, and strengthened Sardinia with the fairest provinces and some of the noblest cities of Northern Italy. If the Sovereigns of Modena and Tuscany are suffered to return to the people by whom they had been so deservedly expelled, they return to be subjected to the pressure of more liberal institutions and to the control of other Italian princes and peoples. In this connection it is noticeable that no mention is made of Parma and its destiny. It would be strange indeed if the Duchess of Parma, who, alone among the Central Italian sovereigns, behaved with royal spirit and liberal good sense in the hour of revolution, should be excluded from the throne, while cowardly imbeciles like Leopold of Tuscany, and the Duke Francis of Modena, are led back to their palaces by the bayonets of France. But be this as it may, no man who possesses a competent knowledge of Italy and of Italian affairs can doubt that so far as Italy is concerned the immediate effect of the Napoleonic intervention must be immensely favorable to the development of the Italian spirit and to the progress of the Italian race. The situation of Italy, under the least favorable constructions that can be put upon the treaty of Villafranca, is as different from the situation of Italy when Gyulai marched his insolent legions up to the Ticino, in April, as light from darkness. The liberation of Italy has been accomplished, but it has not been secured. That work it is left the Italians to do. In doing it, it is almost inevitable that they should, sooner or later, come to war again with Austria at least, if with no other Catholic State. The "era of revolutions" which Napoleon III. declared it to be his mission to close has not been closed for Italy by the peace he has signed. Already it is rumored that Garibaldi, in the Tyrol, will refuse to lay down his arms. The rumor is improbable enough, but its existence is significant. The States of Central Italy cannot possibly tolerate the rulers reimposed upon them. No matter by what guarantees their liberties may be protected, the people of Tuscany, Parma and Modena cannot live in peace and faith with princes who return to them as the Bourbons returned to France after 1815, riding on foreign horses and damned by repeated treacheries. The reported dismissal of Cardinal Antonelli may secure a milder rule to Rome; but there can be no stable order about the Papal Chair till the clerical authority in civil matters is forever extirpated. And there certainly can be no reason to suppose that Venice will remain forever tranquil under a system which makes her once more Italian, but condemns her still to chafe at the presence of the white uniforms and the double-headed eagle; or that the political Vesuvius will be extinguished in the Two Sicilies by the renewal of diplomatic relations between Francis II. and the Western Courts.

Let Napoleon III. then have all the glory which justly accrues to him for his evident disposition to fulfill the engagements which he had assumed towards France and Italy and Europe, as well as for the splendid qualities he has proved both himself and his armies to possess. And let us not forget that the distrust and disloyalty of the neutrals who might have averted this war at the first, has contributed to make the attainment of all its objects impossible without Continental convulsions, the end of which no man could foresee. But we may rely upon it in the first place that the peace of Villafranca is no final settlement even of the question of Italy; and, in the second place, that the actual relations of both France and Austria with the rest of Europe presage diplomatic complications and eventual conflicts, fiercer and more terrible than this which has just passed away, like a fearful incubus, from the consciousness of mankind.

Our American Enterprises.

For a season at least the gates of the temple of Janus have been once more closed. The immense expenditures forced upon the Continental Governments of Europe by the necessity of keeping up warlike armaments in order to maintain a peaceful attitude will now come to an end.

Efforts will at once be made to stimulate every branch of industry in Germany, Austria, Italy and France to renewed and redoubled efforts. The waste of war must be repaired; the wants of peace must be met. In this prospect there is much of good augury for the commerce and the agriculture of our own people. The season for the seaward movement of our great inland crops is now fast coming on. Whatever these crops may be, it can hardly be doubted that the demand for them will outrun any calculations yet made. For not only the armies actually engaged in the late war, but the forces put into movement by the political machinery of neutral States, have been busily devouring during that very portion of the year in which a large proportion of their members would have been busily preparing the fruits of the earth, had the Congress of Vienna never met, or Prince Metternich never been born. In Prussia alone the mobilization of the army has drawn away the flower of the peasantry and the farmers from the great wheat regions of the Baltic and Polish provinces of that kingdom, and must, in this way, seriously affect the Northern harvests. In Russian Poland the same effect has been produced, though in a less degree. In Dantzic a serious falling off of the autumnal export trade is gloomily anticipated. In America, therefore, we might fairly expect to see the foreign and internal movement of the coming season marked by extraordinary vivacity and energy, were it not almost irrational to look for either commercial energy or vivacity in any direction, under the pressure of the singular paralysis which for the last eighteen months has fastened upon the enterprise and spirit of our people. Our old reputation for nerve, capacity and courage is in a fair way to pass away from us altogether, if something is not done to infuse new life into our decrepitude.

With the certainty of remunerative occupation at our doors, we find almost all branches of trade afflicted by a kind of atrophy, the secret of which would appear to be the general death of credit throughout the country. The disclosures of the crisis of 1857 making universally public facts of mismanagement, imbecility and dishonesty in the conduct of numbers of our great corporations, seem to have annihilated all faith in corporate enterprises of all sorts. This, in a country in which the vast majority of occupations requiring a great outlay of capital must be carried on by corporations, is a much more serious calamity than it would be, for instance, in a country like England, full of great and independent capitalists. It was upon our Railway Companies, in particular, that the public distrust first settled darkly down, and thence spread itself over the whole field of investment and activity. The state of our Railway interest is, in fact, to be taken as the barometer of our general enterprise; and, until we see some signs of a return of life in this now crushed and motionless body, we need not flatter ourselves with the hope that the Autumn or the Winter will bring as the prosperity they may so easily be made to yield. It is idle to attempt now to account for the prostration of our Railway stocks by the public distrust of Railway managements. There is a point at which distrust becomes the drivelling of incapacity; and, as it is always in the power of energetic stockholders to set right a wrong management, this theory is untenable. When the magnificent arterial roads of a State like New-York go literally a-begging in our streets, the phenomenon is a scandal less to a few Directors and Presidents, who may have damaged their trust in one way or another, than to the business community of New-York itself. When the capital of the Erie Road, over which we boasted when it was built, as loudly as we boasted over the Collins' steamers, is huckstered in Wall-street at less than a tenth of its nominal value, it is the merest babblement for us to talk of ourselves as a great and growing metropolis. It is time that our citizens should look at this matter honestly and boldly. We have built here in America many thousand miles of railway, for a vast proportion of which we are still in debt to foreign capitalists. Gradually we have suffered the obligations of this debt to drip and sink away till, in nine cases out of ten, they have become little better than waste paper to the unfortunate holders. This result has been brought about, partly by real blunders or malversations in dealing with the property, but partly also by our own furious and persistent clamors of detraction. We have never been weary of proclaiming to all mankind that no American Railway could possibly be made to pay its expenses, and that every American Railway Board was a nest of swindlers or simpletons. We have thus contrived to ruin our credit most effectually both at home and abroad. Should a project already organized in France be carried out—should competent agents coming out to America buy our leading roads up, for the same great houses which acquired the Austrian and Spanish lines, and putting them under competent French control, make them again respectable, it is just possible that we might then begin to awaken to the importance of making an effort to maintain ourselves at the standard we had reached three or four years since. Some such miracle, however, must apparently precede any serious revival of our once-vaunted American enterprise.

Sentimental Catholicism.

The name of the Rev. Mr. Frothingham, of this City, having been used by an evening journal without his authority, and in connection with a wild story about the Unitarian Ministers of New-York, and their plans for regenerating the Universe, that gentleman has remonstrated against the wrong done him in a very brief and very sensible letter. The story in question we yesterday copied into our columns as an item of floating intelligence highly appropriate to the season. Its tenor was that the leading Unitarian theologians of the country have become convinced that Unitarianism is nothing better than an effete "Boston notion," and that it is time for them alt to seek a wider, finer and more expansive form of faith; that the Rev. Dr Bellows, of this City, whose name is so familiar to the public in connection with his gallant demonstration in defence of the stage, being more peculiarly and more deeply impressed with those truths than his brethren, has just resolved to constitute himself the sentimental Luther of an æsthetic reformation; and that under the auspices of this energetic leader the Unitarians of New-York are on the point of erecting themselves into the nucleus of a new Catholic, Ceremonial and Cosmopolitan Church, to be constituted theologically, we suppose, upon the pattern of that picturesque pie-bald edifice on the Fourth-avenue, in which the Rev. Dr Bellows now officiates as pastor, and which, seeming outwardly an image of the lovely basilic of San Zeno, recalls within the Puritanic simplicities of the early New-England meeting-house.

It is certainly nothing more than natural that any sensible man should feel a decided flush of inward indignation at finding himself described as a participator in such a rhapsodical scheme as this; and there can be no excuse for the fixing of such an imputation upon any one without due inquiry and full warrant of fact. The scheme itself, however, rhapsodical as it is, is by no means more rhapsodical than many of the forms in which the religious, uneasiness and discontent of the age have already found expression. There is nothing in the vision of a Unitarian Cathedral, hung with pink silk, blessed with the tinkling of silver bells, and the twinkling of waxen tapers and haunted with the chanting voices of respectable Boston gentlemen, disguised in copes of brocade and stoles of rustling satin, more insanely absurd than the realities of such an organization for instance as that of the Irvingites in England. Hard by the Paddington Station of the Great Western Railway, in London, stands a magnificent modern church, conspicuous for its beauty even among the beautiful ecclesiastical structures which the wealth and piety and reviving architectural taste of the English people have so multiplied throughout the land within the last twenty years. In this church, which is in every respect more imposing, more costly and more attractive than the stately edifice which looks so sadly and pityingly down from Broadway upon the mad whirl of Wall-street and its worldly dreamers, a comely and goodly congregation weekly gathers of prosperous Englishmen and their families, bent on worshipping God in the faith of a perpetual Pentecost of unknown tongues. Their ritual is modeled upon the liturgies of Rome, Greece, Milan and England; they have combined into their service all the fascinations of phrase, and all the allurements of tone that literature and music have laid upon the altars of Religion. Up and down the broad aisle of their dimly-lighted, incense-breathing shrine, stalks with measured step a grave old gentleman attired in wonderful robes of purple velvet and gold embroidery. From their double pulpit, priests of inspired ordination alternate the explicit English of their prayers and praise with sudden explosions of incoherent syllables and half-articulate moanings, at the sound of which the whole audience reverently bows as in the presence of the Spirit which descended upon the Apostles. Of this church, merchants, lawyers, retired gentlemen of leisure are esteemed as the special "Angels;" that quaint, wealthy and unmanageable member of Parliament, Mr. Henry Drummond, having for years filled the high place of "Archangel," and discharged the duties of that responsible order, whatever they may be.

Should anybody, therefore, really undertake to carry out the ideas which Mr. Frothingham so properly repudiates, it is by no means to be taken for granted that nobody would be found to follow him. Let the sentimental Catholics be as preposterous as they please, they can never hope to surpass the extravagances into which men, in all things else reputed sane, have long ago fallen, in seeking after a religious doctrine and discipline perfectly "appropriate to their own age," and perfectly harmonious with their own special tastes.

The Southern Opposition.—Two Southern States, Kentucky and Tennessee, hold their annual elections next week. In each of these States a very earnest preliminary contest has been going on for the last three weeks, and the crisis now at hand is of interest to the nation at large, mainly because it promises to settle the question whether it is or is not practicable to organize a successful opposition to the Democracy in any Slave State. The recent conflict in Virginia may perhaps be referred to as an argument of the affirmative, the Democracy having there maintained a dubious battle, and won a Pyrrhine victory. Still they did win a victory, and a defeat, no matter how nearly escaped, is a very different thing from a triumph, no matter how hardly achieved. The Old Dominion is historically and proverbially unfavorable to any organization other than the Democracy, and cannot be regarded as likely, in any circumstances, to swing decisively over to the Opposition. If an Opposition is really possible at the South, it is in Tennessee and Kentucky that its avatar must be looked for. Should these States elect State officers and a majority of their Congressional delegations hostile to the Administration, the integrity of the Southern Democratic Party may be fairly considered to be in serious peril. Such a result in Tennessee alone would tell very emphatically against Democratic succession, and be followed by very noticeable effects upon the Presidential canvass now about to open. For a strong Southern defection from the Democracy would revolutionize the plans of campaign in both camps, neither the Democrats nor the Republicans having taken account of such a contingency in their preparations for the contest. The Democrats have relied as confidently upon the unbroken line of the Southern battle as did Francis Joseph in the late war upon the sympathetic union of Germany in his favor. The Republicans have made up their minds to sectionalize the issues on which they mean to draw the sword, unfurl their banners to the breeze and otherwise go into political action. And it may fairly be an open question with political observers whether the change of tactics which must ensue upon a change of front in the very heart of the South against the Government, would be most disagreeable to the Democracy or to their antagonists. Upon the Republicans such an event would impose measures that might gravely compromise them in the quarters where their forces are now most compact. An awkward ally is, at least, quite as much to be dreaded as a powerful foe.

The Southern Rights Party.—The Mobile *Register*, a Democratic organ, repudiates the claim of the Opposition, at the South, to style itself the Southern-Rights Party. According to that journal, the care and custody of those rights are committed wholly to the Democracy, while to every profane meddler of the Opposition, who attempts to touch the ark of the Slavery Covenant, it indignantly cries: "Hands off." Nay, it goes further, alleging that the very existence of a party at the South, in opposition to the Administration Democracy, is directly calculated to bring about the success of the "Black Republicans." There is, in the settled opinion of the *Register*, no room for any political organization at the South but its own party, which, as it avers, is entirely able to compass very great results. For example, it can "defeat the Northern enemy, and thus save the cause of the South," which momentous potentiality is reasonably regarded as sufficient to establish its claim to the exclusive control of Southern rights and Southern hopes.

But there is an ugly difficulty in the position of the Southern Democracy, which their organs sometimes mention between themselves, though never in their controversies with the Opposition. It is that the representative of their party, whom they aided with so much zeal to elect to the Presidency, has entirely lost their confidence. Mr. Buchanan is no longer regarded by them as a conservator of their peculiar interests. It is manifestly a disagreeable, not to say embarrassing, situation for a great Southern Rights Party; and we regret to say they do not derive so much consolation as might be expected from the notorious fact that he has, in at least an equal degree, forfeited the regard of the North.

The Southern Rights Party must manifestly place its trust exclusively in the future. What appeared to its expectant eyes in 1856 to be life-giving fruit, has proved bitter ashes in its watering mouth. It now looks to 1860 for a coming man who shall increase the number of negroes, (no matter for the present how that is to be done,) extend the domain of the peculiar institution, and give security to slave property in the Territories. To accomplish all this is certainly a great undertaking, worthy of the best prowess of any conceivable Southern Rights Party.

Sensation.

A well-known merchant sued by the husband of his former servant-girl for crim. con.

An interesting case of feminine frailty has lately come before the Court of Common Pleas. A prominent down-town merchant, who resides in South Brooklyn, and occupies a respectable social position, is sued on a charge of crim. con. preferred by the husband of a rather intelligent and very good looking married woman who formerly was employed in the merchant's family as housemaid. In consideration of the feelings of the defendant's connections, we forbear to publish names. The intimacy commenced between the parties nine years ago, when the girl was but eighteen years of age, and when, as she asserts, she was of virtuous habits. In the complaint it is alleged that Sarah, for so we shall designate her, was improperly addressed by the merchant soon after she had entered his family. For months she resisted his importunities successfully, but he finally accomplished by force that which she would not yield to persuasion. She subsequently, however, surrendered herself willingly to her betrayer, and the result of their guilty intercourse was that she became *enceinte*. Finding it impossible longer to conceal her condition from her seducer's family, at his suggestion she resigned her place.

During the woman's illness she was properly taken care of by the merchant, and when the child, a boy, was about 4 months old it was adopted by a family in New Jersey, upon representations being made by the mother that her husband was in California and that she was unable to support it. A separation was then agreed upon—the merchant giving the woman $50 in gold and promising never to see her more. Sarah went to live with her aunt on the east side of the town. Scarcely had she been there a week when the merchant again renewed the intimacy and in due time Sarah was the mother of another child. Previous to its birth, however, an abortion was proposed, but the physician, whose aid was solicited, could not be induced to accede. The merchant being on the eve of departing for Europe, hired rooms for his mistress in Cliff-street, and placed money for her support in the hands of his attorney. The woman soon refused to prolong her relations with the lawyer, on the ground, as she alleges, that his conduct towards her was improper, and she subsequently obtained her supplies from the physician before alluded to. When the second child was ten months old, the merchant having in the interval returned from abroad—but being obliged again to revisit Europe—made a proposition to Sarah, through a third party, to leave her child and go to San Francisco, in which case, and provided she signed a paper relinquishing all claims against him, $1,500 would be paid her. She decided to accept the terms proposed, and $500 of the sum was given her on account, with which she went to California. She remained there some months; but early $100 of the $1,000 remaining to her credit was remitted to her. Under these circumstances she returned and found that her child during her absence had been well taken care of by its father, who, it seems, is still keeping house for its board. Six months elapsed before she again saw the merchant. He then sought her out, and resumed his former relations to her.

The intimacy from that time was kept up until Sarah received an offer of marriage from a respectable young mechanic, who had been unacquainted with her history. She informed the merchant of the fact, and he advised her to accept the proposal, and gave her $100 as a marriage outfit. She was accordingly married in November, 1856, by a Methodist minister, at his residence in Downing-street, and went to housekeeping with her husband in Fourth street. Two weeks after her marriage, and in her husband's absence the merchant again called upon her, and matters assumed their old complexion. A short time ago the husband first learned of his wife's infidelity, and soon after observed her and the merchant enter an improper house in company. He charged her with her guilt, and she made a full confession. The merchant has been held in a surety of $3,000 for trial on the charge.

From Havana.

Arrival of the Empire City—New Postal Arrangements at Havana—State of the Markets and of Public Health—Wreck of a British Mail Steamer Reported.

The steamer *Empire City*, Capt. S. P. Griffin, arrived here last evening, having left New-Orleans July 20, arrived at Havana on the 22d, at 6 P. M., and left for this port at 9:30 A. M. the next day, 23d.

There is not much new at Havana. The most important item is the consummation of a postal arrangement negotiated between His Excellency the Captain General of Cuba and the United States Consul, Mr. Helm. The United States mails will after the 1st of November prox. be made up at the office of the Consulate General.

Sugar transactions are light, with no decline from late advices; stock about the same. Exchange is quoted: London Sterling, 60 days sight, 12⅛ to 12 per cent. premium; Northern United States, New-York, &c., par to 2 per cent. premium.

The health of Havana is understood to be much better than in any Summer for several years past; yet considerable intermittent fever of a light type prevails.

A report had reached Havana, corroborated by the agent of the line, that the last new steamer of the British West India mail line, said to be the *Paramatta*, had been wrecked a short distance to the eastward of St. Thomas. No particulars were gathered.

On the 20th inst., at 5 A. M., Mrs. J. P. Cloyd, a passenger from Havana, died of hysterical fits, and was the same day buried at sea. On the 27th, at 6 A. M., John McElroy, steerage passenger, died of general debility, and was likewise buried.

The Rev. Mr. Frothingham and the Evening Post.

The announcement in the *Evening Post* of yesterday, in relation to Dr. Bellows' project for the establishment of a new Catholic Church, has excited a deep interest, of which the two letters following are manifestations. One of them is apparently from a Roman Catholic communicant, who approves the plan of Dr. Bellows, while the other, strange to say, from Mr. Frothingham, one of Dr. Bellows' clerical associates and friends, of the same faith, as decidedly condemns it. Mr. Frothingham is mistaken in supposing that Dr. Bellows' plan of a new Catholic Church is a joke. The discourse which announces it is pervaded by a tone of earnest feeling which is characteristic of the eloquent preacher of All Souls, and it is highly improbable that he would be guilty of indulging his pleasantry in a form so impressive and solemn as a public address before the united clergymen of his denomination.

Letter from the Rev. Mr. Frothingham, Pastor of the Third Unitarian Church of New-York City.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

In your paper of last evening I noticed my name coupled with the names of Dr. Bellows and Dr. Osgood, in connection with a plan "to found a new Catholic Church, differing from the Church which acknowledges Archbishop Hughes as its metropolitan head by the omission of what may be deemed certain obsolete, erroneous or needless doctrines, but preserving the attractive features, the ritual, the imaginative symbols, the sacred festivals which help to give the Roman Catholic Church its popular and universal character."

I presume that the whole paragraph from which the above quoted lines are an extract, was written in the spirit of satire, and that a serious contradiction of its statements and inferences will only provoke a smile.

But, as many persons will, doubtless, read it gravely and accept it literally, I will venture to meet the smile, and to say that the first intelligence I have received of this "magnificent scheme" came from the very passage. I am not authorized, indeed, to speak for Dr. Bellows or Dr. Osgood, though I feel very confident that no such idea ever occurred to either of those gentlemen. For myself, I can only say that I should consider as an insult to my understanding the bare suggestion of a plan so visionary; and, were it deliberately entertained, should feel it to be my duty to resist it by all the means at my command. But this is treating a poor joke too serious y. If I c uld bring myself to believe that it was anything but a joke, I would suggest whether it would not be well, before printing a paragraph like the one in last evening's paper, to inquire what amount of truth it might contain.

Very truly yours, O. B. FROTHINGHAM.

New-York, July 27, 1859.

The India-Rubber Decisions.

The card of William Judson, published in some of the morning papers, is calculated to mislead the public. Every document and *ex parte* affidavit used by Mr. Judson in the case in New-York, before Judge Ingersoll, was admitted by the plaintiffs as part of the proofs in the case in Baltimore, waiving any cross-examination of the witnesses. The counsel who argued the case for the defendants informed one of the plaintiffs that he had been in consultation with Mr. Judson, and his counsel, Mr. Ducatenen, and had been instructed by them in all matters which would aid the defence. The answer filed by the defendants in Baltimore set out Mr. Judson's pretended title in full, and was identical with the answers filed in the cases in New-York. Judge Ingersoll's opinion was also before the Court.

If the public entertain any doubts whether the decision of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, an *final hearing*, dismissing the pretended title of William Judson, "Attorney of Charles Goodyear," and affirms the actual title of Horace H. Day to the articles in question, as derived through two deeds to him from Charles Goodyear, they are referred to the opinion of the Court, which will shortly be published in full.

(Signed) HORACE H. DAY.
ALEXANDER HAY.

New York, Wednesday, July 27, 1859.

Which is the True Southern Rights Party?

From the Mobile Register.

The opposition in the pending contest in this county has assumed to itself the name of "the Southern Rights Party," in contradistinction to the Democratic Party. The history of politics has rarely revealed a more preposterous, we might almost say impudent, display of arrogance than this. By what title, or on what ground of truth or rationality, does this party—if indeed it may be called a party—put forward its claim of superiority over the Democracy as the party of Southern Rights? Does it pretend to entertain principles which contain a higher and better guaranty of the rights of the South than those maintained by the Democratic Party? Is there any reasonable ground to believe that the rights and interests of the South would be more secure, or its success or by the ascendancy of such an opposition generally at the South? Those who compose the opposition do not and dare not deny that the principles and platform of the Democratic Party secure to the utmost extent all the constitutional rights of the South. So far then as principle is concerned, they present no title to the name *par excellence* of the Southern Rights Party. The only ground then on which they can claim to be so called and regarded, is that the rights of the South would be more efficiently secured through their agency than through that of the Democratic Party. Now, can any sane man for a moment believe that the rights of the South would be safer in the keeping of a party which can never be, and does not aspire to be, other than a sectional minority party, than they now are under the guardianship of the Democratic Party? The inevitable effect of the ascendancy at the South of such a party as this self-styled Southern Rights Party in Mobile County, would be the success of the Black Republican Party of the North. None can gainsay this; while at the same time it is both possible and probable that the Democratic Party can defeat the Northern enemy and thus save the cause of the South. Which, then, pas the best claim to be considered the true Southern Rights Party? The Democratic Party, which with principles admitted to guarantee all the rights of the South, possesses also the organized strength to carry those principles to success; or an opposition which in its full ascendancy would be utterly powerless against the great enemy of the South and her rights? Reason and common sense reject and repudiate the absurd pretension of this impotent opposition, which has erected itself here, to the name of the Southern Rights Party. Those who in connection with a patriotic zeal for the rights of the South possess the slightest amount of sagacity and practical wisdom, must recognize the Democratic Party as the only one properly entitled to be regarded as the Southern Rights

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WAR AGAINST THE PIGGERIES AND OFFAL BOILING ESTABLISHMENTS.—The war for the abatement of the offal-boiling and piggery nuisances up town was waged with commendable energy yesterday by Superintendent Dowsing and his men. A force of 26 men attached to the City Inspector's Department and about 20 Policemen of the Twenty-second Precinct, assembled at 9 A. M., at Waltemeyer's Brown Yard, corner of Fifty-fourth street and Fifth-avenue, and thence proceeded to Shantydom. About 50 different establishments were visited, 10 were demolished, lime was scattered over the places on which they had stood, and the cauldrons and kettles used for boiling offal and the pigs were removed.—The former to the Corporation yards and the latter to the Pound—and the proprietors of those which were not overthrown were notified that the next day (to-day) would be the last day of grace, and that if their nuisances were not abated immediately the City Inspector's men would abate them forcibly to-day. JAMES MCCORMICK, who was given till to-day to dispose of his stock and remove, had sold all but 50 of his pigs and will be off probably by the time Mr. Dowsing visits him to-day. He and many others of these men, it is said, intend to go to New-Jersey and set up business there. Two proprietors of piggeries were arrested yesterday. One of them had been into the pound and brought his pigs back since the visit of Mr. Dowsing and his men, and had been boiling offal all night. The other was found boiling offal, and seemed to manifest a grit disposition to be placed in limbo. Both were accommodated at the Twenty-second Ward Station house. To-day, at 10 A. M., Mr. Dowsing, with the same force that he had with him yesterday, will set out for a final visitation to the posterous tract of rocks bounded by Fiftieth and Fifty-eighth streets, the Sixth and Seventh avenues. The three-days notice to all the offenders there has been duly had, and all the nuisances that remain will be abated as the rest have been. Meantime, complaints against other similar establishments in various parts of the City, especially those in the vicinity of the Tenth-avenue, are pouring in plentifully at the City Inspector's office. Mr. DOWSING says that every nuisance of the kind that is complained of shall be abated. He thinks that it will take about two months to do away with all of them. He estimates that there are about 500 of them in the City.

GOLD RELICS FROM THE ISTHMUS.—An extensive assortment of the gold images recently discovered in the "Huacos," or Indian burial places upon the Isthmus of Panama were yesterday exhibited at our office by one of the gentlemen from Messrs. DALL, BLACK & Co.'s with whom they were left by Dr. ORTA, the surgeon of the steamer *Moses Taylor*, for exhibition. They were eight or ten in number, all of gold, and of most curious workmanship and design. Number one is the form of a bat, with outspread wings and legs having a dragon-like head, surmounted by four horns curling outwards. It is of the purest gold, and weighs about six ounces. Number two is a frog, with large, protruding eyes, the eye balls being inclosed in the shells like the balls in sleigh bells. This appears to be slightly alloyed with copper, and weighs about 2½ ounces. Number three has the body and legs of an alligator, with the head and ears of a lamb, only with an enormous mouth, and dragon like teeth, and weighs about two ounces. Number four is an idol of hideous and obscene conception, with legs and arms extended, the head flat, having a fan-like crown at the back, a wide open mouth and a hooked nose, under which curls something like the latest form of moustache. This was evidently one of the obscene gods which belonged to the Peruvians. Thirdly, weighs about two ounces, and is of fine gold. Besides these, there were a frog, an eagle, very small coin-rings, and an ear ornament, and a small bell. The whole weigh over a pound, and were purchased by Dr. ORTA from a person on the Isthmus at twenty dollars per ounce. The excitement growing out of these discoveries is represented as being very great throughout the Isthmus, and multitudes were leaving for the Chiriqui, in the district of Buquerro. One thousand persons were reported already at work in that region, digging for the newly-discovered treasures. Several vessels were advertised to leave Panama. The place is some one hundred and fifty miles from that point.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.—The Board met at noon yesterday. Dr. GOSS reported the arrival of the *Lone Star*, from Havana. One passenger had been sick with yellow fever, but was now convalescent. It was directed that the vessel be detained fifteen days. On motion of Mr. CORNELL, it was ordered that all vessels arriving from infected ports with sickness on board, be detained fifteen days, and that those arriving from infected ports, with no sickness on board, be detained nine days. The Mayor offered a resolution directing the Health Officer to report the number and names of vessels arriving here from April 1 to Aug. 1, with yellow fever on board, the names and number of patients taken from those vessels and detained at Quarantine for treatment, and the number of cases that occurred on the passage of each vessel or while they were in port. The resolution was adopted. A communication was received from Pilot Commissioner STURGIS, in relation to a quantity of bedding said to have been thrown over board from the ship *Severn*, when in the port on the 26th of June last. It was ordered that the paper be filed, and the Board adjourned to Friday.

A PORTION OF BROADWAY NOT TO BE SPRINKLED.—The attention of the City Inspector has been lately directed to the fact that Broadway every fine day is made almost impassable from the mud which is manufactured by the street sprinklers, and as an experiment he intends that part of the street between Canal and Bleecker shall not be watered for a few days. Many of the Broadway storekeepers are in favor of annulling a contract which they made some time since with the man who has performed the work, but he is not willing, and persists in deluging the street through a sprinkler with holes half an inch in diameter. The water washes out the earth between the stones, and the mixture forms a dirty, slippery paste, which has been the cause of serious accidents to both human beings and horses. If it is found necessary to sprinkle the street at all in future, it will be done with proper machines.

CLOSING OF THE CITY SCHOOLS.—The public schools of the City were closed yesterday for the annual vacation of five weeks, with exhibitions and other exercises. No. 44, on North Moore-street, in the Fifth Ward, and No. 49, on Thirty-seventh-street, in the Thirty-first Ward, gave fine displays. Both schools were crowded with visitors. The music was fine and the other exercises were well executed to make a pleasing show. The gymnastics and calisthenics in No. 49, under the direction of Mr. WOOD and Miss GREEN, were very thoroughly and reflected credit on those efficient teachers. Practical exercises in the use of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing machine belonging to the schools, together with black-board illustrations in mechanics, formed interesting features in both these superior schools.

THE STEAMERS BALTIC AND ATLANTIC.—The newly purchased steamers *Baltic* and *Atlantic* have already been taken in hand actively by the Directors of the Panama Railroad Company, to adapt them for the new business of the California passenger and freight transportation. They are having the entire forward cabins removed, and adapted for steerage passengers while the lower after cabins will be put in the proper order for the accommodation of second cabin passengers. The cabin dining saloons are wholly distinct from the sleeping berths, or staterooms, which will be a most faithful and agreeable change from the old system. When put in complete order these steamers will offer the most and liberal accommodations ever enjoyed by passengers upon California steamers.

HEAVY RECEIPTS AT THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—The Croton Aqueduct Department has done a lively business for the past week. The published notice that after the 1st of August an addition of five per cent would be made to all unpaid dues, has had the effect to hurry up the delinquents, and the Department has been besieged for the last three days with an immense crowd of Croton consumers anxious to pay their dues. Last year there remained unpaid on the 1st of August upwards of $300,000, and it is thought the amount this year will be much less. The receipts on Monday, 25 inst., were $15 917 77. The receipts on Tuesday, 26 inst., were $18 453 47. The receipts on Wednesday, 27th inst., were 20,714 28.

THE DIFFICULTY AMONG THE TAX COMMISSIONERS. BATTLE.—The disagreement existing, for some time past, between Mr. ALLEN, the senior Tax Commissioner, and the other members of the Commission, has been amicably arranged, and Mr. ALLEN yesterday took his seat with the other Commissioners at their regular meeting. The difficulty grew out of some misunderstanding relative to the appointment of the deputies, and was not, as has been stated, the result of political feeling. The appointments have all been made, consisting of 12 deputies and 14 clerks. The deputies will be assigned to their respective Districts in a few days, when they will enter upon the discharge of their duties.

FATAL FALL FROM ALOFT.—GEORGE BROWN, a seaman on board of the schooner *North State*, lying at Pier No. 13, East River, was this morning engaged in overhauling the topmast rigging, the topmast having been lowered down upon the cap for that purpose. By some means, while sitting upon the cap, BROWN lost his balance and fell to the deck. His thigh and both arms were broken, and his head dreadfully cut. The bone of his thigh was driven two inches into the deck where he struck. He was carried to the City Hospital in a dying condition. He is a native of England, but for several years has been employed on the Lakes, and had his home in Rochester. He is about 24 years of age, and unmarried.

DEATH FROM A RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Coroner JACKMAN yesterday held an inquest upon the body of MARGARET FITZSIMMONS, nineteen years of age, who died on Monday at the Bellevue Hospital from the effects of injuries received on the 21 of July, by being run over by a train of cars on the Harlem Railroad. The testimony on the inquest proved that deceased was insane, and that she was warned of the approach of the cars, but refused to get off the track. The jury rendered a verdict exonerating the engineer from blame.

INHUMANITY OF A PHYSICIAN.—A child, two years old, living at No. 35 Crosby street, named MARY ANN FITZGERALD, fell from the fourth story window of the above premises yesterday, and was so much injured that she died a few hours after. The mother of the child took her to a doctor in Bronome street, but he refused to attend to her, saying that he had to go up town. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict attributing the death to accidental, and censuring the doctor for his alleged inhumanity.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—Coroner SCHLICHER held an inquest yesterday upon the body of a boy, seven years of age, named BARTHOLOMEW SOLOMON. Deceased was playing ball on the dock foot of Thirty-third-street, East River, when he fell into the water, and was drowned before assistance could be rendered.

THE CONDITION OF MISS STEWART.—A decided change for the worse took place late yesterday afternoon. The patient became delirious, and at a late hour last evening, was in a very dangerous condition. The physicians in attendance have forbidden any visitors to call on her.

BOY DROWNED.—WM. QUINN, 13 years of age, residing at No. 60 Laight-street, while bathing in the North River at the foot of Laight-street, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, became affected with cramps, and was drowned.

FATAL FLUID ACCIDENT.—A woman named GORMAN, who was burned about a week since in Greenwich-street, by the bursting of a camphene lamp, died last evening at the New-York Hospital.

DISLOCATED HIS HIP-JOINT.—GEO. GILLEN, 52 years of age, on Tuesday night, while wrestling with an acquaintance, named JOHN ZIMMERSON, fell, and dislocated his hip-joint. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

The Mysterious Suicide in Twenty-Fourth-Street.

Trial of Captain Carpenter.

The trial of Capt. SAMUEL CARPENTER, of the Sixteenth Precinct Police, on a charge of unofficerlike and immoral conduct, calculated to bring odium upon the Department, was commenced yesterday morning before Police Commissioners STILLWELL, ULSHOEFFER and BAILEY.

The charge grew out of Capt. CARPENTER's conduct in the case of Mrs. INNESS, who committed suicide under mysterious circumstances at an alleged disreputable house in Twenty-fourth-street, a week ago. The specification has already been published in the TIMES.

Gen. NYE represented the prosecution, and Messrs. BUSTEED, DAYTON and BOUT were the defendant's counsel. The witnesses not under examination were placed in a separate room, and most of the members of the Sixteenth Precinct were in attendance, their duties being performed by men from other Wards. The following is the evidence:

The first witness called was *Roderick P. Clow*, who was examined by Gen. NYE, and deposed that he was present at No. 110 West Twenty-fourth street, on the 13th of the present month, and saw Dr. AIKIN, Mrs. Whittemore, and Mr. INNESS there; Capt. Carpenter and two other gentlemen came there about three quarters of an hour after the death of the lady; Carpenter asked Dr. AIKIN if he had prescribed for her, and the latter answered in the negative, but said he went for medicine for her, and she was dying when he returned; the defendant asked the doctor if he could give a certificate, who replied that he could, but he did not know that his certificate would be taken; he gave no certificate; he did not answer the question the witness said: "Of course you can't doctor"; witness said the Coroner should be notified, and Capt. Carpenter said he would notify him; have known the house for some years, and Mrs. Whittemore particularly; know nothing about it.

No cross-examination.

Edwin A. England examined—Knew the house in Twenty-fourth-street where the suicide was committed; know the keeper thereof by sight; was in the habit of going there, leaving newspapers for some years.

Q.—What is the character of that house? A.—I must answer honestly and truly?

Gen. Nye—Yes, Sir.

Witness—A house of prostitution, there is not a shadow of doubt about it, and any man who would deny it I wouldn't believe him under oath. [Laughter.] Know this from the language of the women, and has been so by Mrs Whittemore very often strong and boisterous language; never saw Capt. Carpenter; the general reputation of the house was that of a bad house; heard a policeman say it had been reported as a bad house twice; had been talked to and laughed at by the neighbors when he came out; they asked him what he came there. [Laughter.]

Cross examined by Mr. Busted—Heard Mr. Montague's son (of Montague's stable) say it was a bad house; the reputation of the house was as well known as Mr. Busteed was in the Ward, [laughter.] had heard Mr. Gardner say so also; heard Adolph is Rand and James Allwood say so; the witness spoke of several others who spoke of the character of the house, who all agreed that it was a house of common prostitution.

Dr. Ephraim R. Aiken, examined—Knew No. 110 West Twenty-fourth-street; was called in there about seven P. M. on the 13th inst.; found a sick woman there who cried of a poison of arsenic; she told me she had taken it; her words were, "Doctor, I have taken a dose of arsenic," he asked "What time;" she answered, "About one o'clock, and for God's sake, Doctor, save me;" went for a prescription, and when he came back found she was dying; she died at eight P. M.; Capt. Carpenter came to him in the room where deceased lay, and asked witness if he had been called to see her; witness said he had; and Carpenter asked if he knew the symptoms, and if he had no doubt as to what she died of; both questions were answered in the affirmative; the Captain then asked if he could not give a certificate, when Dr. Clow said it would not be legal, that there ought to be an inquest; witness said he should have to say that she died of a dose of arsenic; Capt. Carpenter said he would see about an inquest and wished the matter to be kept quiet, and not have it gain publicity; if witness mistook not, he said "it would injure the reputation of the house." Carpenter said nothing about friendship for Mrs. Whittemore; Capt. Carpenter was present at the time of the pretended inquest.

Mr. Busteed thought it excessively unbecoming for the counsel to put a question involving the conduct of one of the Commissioners of the City.

Mr. Ulshoeffer directed the word "pretended" to be left out.

Gen. Nye did not know that the word would offend Mr. Busteed.

Mr. Busteed observed that any word was offensive to him that was inconsistent with good taste and propriety.

Witness continued to state that he saw the Coroner there but saw no jury; heard the witnesses give testimony, and a *post-mortem* was made at his suggestion; Coroner Schlicher then directed Dr. Bouton to make out the report, and witness signed it, believing it to be a report of the *post-mortem*; Capt. Carpenter was in and out during the time.

The cross examination was unimportant.

Dr George B. Bouton performed the *post-mortem* examination in the case, and found the cause of death to be arsenical poison, and so reported; saw Captain Carpenter there, who was one of the jurors; Dr. Aiken and witness, and three others made up the jury; was sworn by Coroner Schlicher; inferred he was sworn as a juror, but had no positive recollection as to the fact; did not see Dr. Aiken or any other one sworn as a juror; it was not the usual way to inquests to call persons forward and swear them as jurors; the Coroner usually took those persons who were handiest; had seen cases conducted precisely as in this; it was a plain case, and they did it without any trouble; heard no dictation from Captain Carpenter as to what way they should go on; did not recollect the form of oaths; couldn't tell if any juror was summoned; was not summoned himself; couldn't tell if he took an oath to render a sited verdict, but suppose he did; did not remember whether he took more than one oath while in the house.

To Judge Ulshoeffer—Supposed Dr. Aiken knew he was a juror, for he signed the paper.

Q.—Was it not your report he signed? A.—No, Sir. Did not remember seeing.

Capt. Carpenter sworn.—Could not tell if the jurors sat down or stood up, or rendered any formal verdict.

Cross-examined—The *post mortem* examination showed disease of ovaries; the appearance of the womb, or vagina, showed no indications of violence, recent or otherwise, with the exception mentioned; the organs of generation were healthy; the woman was very much consumptive more so than one case in twenty; her physical health was of such a character as to produce very great mental depression.

Dr. Aiken recalled, and examined by Judge ULSHOEFFER.—Saw in the newspapers an account of an inquest signed by him; it was not true; signed a paper, where there was one other signature, which he believed was the report of the *post-mortem*.

To Mr. Bailey—Did not know what he signed.

To Gen. Nye—Was not sworn as a juror.

Cross-examined—Signed his examination; signed more than one paper; only put on a ligature at the *post mortem*.

Stephen Mitchell, examined—Did not know Mrs. Whittemore; knew No. 110 West Twenty-fourth-street; had always been under the impression that it was a house of prostitution; that was its reputation and had been for two years; had seen Capt. Carpenter once coming down the stoop in the neighborhood of 5 o'clock in the morning, about three months ago, saw him coming out there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Busteed—Was a paper-carrier for the *Sun*; could not name any person who said the house was improper, but was well convinced of the fact.

To Judge Ulshoeffer—Saw persons go in there late at night; did not hear a great deal of noise there.

Andrew Long—Had lived in the neighborhood twelve years; did not know the reputation of the house; saw Capt. Carpenter go in two or three times, between 9 and 11 P. M.; never saw him come out in the morning.

John Cooper, examined—Knew No. 110 West Twenty-fourth street; Mrs. Whittemore lived there over three years; should judge it to be a house of good character; had heard it spoken of as a disreputable house within a week or so; had been frequently at the house himself, and saw Capt. Carpenter there, probably a dozen times within the last year, in the evening; had seen females there other than Mrs. Whittemore; had seen one there, and had seen two there, but not three; they were strangers to him; kept a livery stable, and had supplied Mrs. Whittemore with carriages; had heard it hinted that the house was an emigration house within the last year; saw Carpenter there after these hints; he told witness he was there on official business; heard Carpenter say that he was sent there by the Mayor.

Cross-examined by Mr. Busteed—Saw nothing in the conduct of the inmates to justify the supposition that the house was one of ill-fame; Mrs. Whittemore had children.

Re-examined—Was sworn as a juror on the inquest; the jury were called together, conferred together, and rendered a verdict; Dr. Aiken was there and conferred as the others did, and concurred in the verdict.

John C. Giles, examined—Knew No. 110 West Twenty-fourth-street; Mrs. Charlotte Whittemore lived there; knew her over three years; so far as he knew the house was respectable; never heard anything to the contrary until this occurrence transpired.

Cross-examined by Mr. Busteed—As far as he knew Mrs. Whittemore was a very nice woman, and her conduct was proper; had been there fifteen or twenty times; had not been there frequently.

Gen. Nye smiled.

Mr. Busteed—Oh! Gen. Nye, you needn't sneer at that; it is as good a house as you or I go to.

Gen Nye—Speak for yourself, Mr. Busteed. [Laughter.]

John Gillespie, an officer of the Sixteenth Ward, examined—Knew the house No. 110 West Twenty-fourth-street; heard it was a bad house; heard so every day almost for the last two or three years; knew this ever since Mrs. Whittemore lived there; never saw Capt. Carpenter go there.

To Mr. Bailey—Did not examine the books of the Station house; did not know of a record of such places was kept there.

Mr. Bailey—Did you read the regulations?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Bailey—You had better read them again.

Witness—Knew Mrs. Whittemore before she came to live there.

Cross examined by Mr. Busteed—Saw nothing himself about the house which gave him the impression that it was disreputable; never reported it as such to Capt. Carpenter.

Moses Jackson examined—Had been a Policeman of the Sixteenth Precinct about eighteen months; the house, No 110 West Twenty-fourth-street, had the name of being a house of bad repute for the past three or four years; never saw Capt. Carpenter there.

Q.—Have you ever seen the likeness of Capt. Carpenter in that house?

Mr. Busteed objected. The likenesses of all great men were hanging all over the land, and it would be unfair to charge a man with crime because his picture was in an impure house. The testimony went to the world through that powerful instrumentality which was omnipotent everywhere, he need not name it; and if it was unfair to ask it, it was unfair to answer it.

Witness never saw it himself, but was brought in by a person, who said he would show him the likeness of Capt. Carpenter and another gentleman; he was shown two daguerreotypes, but did not look at them; was in the house twice, and saw nothing wrong.

Joseph Gardiner, examined by Gen. NYE.—The reputation of No. 110 West Twenty-fourth-street was that of a house of prostitution; shortly after the present lease came there, some three years ago, he saw unusual goings on there, and inquired of a policeman the character of the house, who said it was disreputable; has seen Capt. Carpenter go in there frequently; there have been very improper characters living there within three months; they used to make signals to his workmen over the way; one of his workmen, J. Jud. Hoit, drew an obscene picture on glass and sent it to them, and they sent for more.

Cross examined—Saw carriages there, and gentlemen going in and out at unusual hours, remaining a short time; he used to time them sometimes, when he felt nothing to do; [laughter] one gentleman, with a light wagon, remained there fifteen minutes.

Henry Stetzel, affirmed—Was a clergyman living at No. 108 West Twenty-fourth-street; the reputation of No. 110 was, that it was a house of ill fame; had heard it to be such for about a year and five or six months.

Cross examined—Made a complaint of the house to the Deputy, coming to know Capt. Carpenter was sent there in consequence, but heard from the Mayor's father that no officer was sent there.

Cornelius S. Ackerman examined—Had known No. 110 West Twenty-fourth-street some six or seven years; knew Mrs. Whittemore; the house had the reputation of being a bad house; when on the police over a year ago he reported the house to Capt. Stephenson as such; it bore that reputation ever since; Mrs. Whittemore resided there; never saw Capt. Carpenter there.

A number of other witnesses were examined. Martin Abbott, a coach driver, testified that Mrs. White made clay on his face about two years ago.

Officer Dubois, Hammond Meyers, sexton of the church No. 118 West Twentieth-street, Officer Fisher, John Hyatt, John Maskell, Officer William Smiley, J. Percy, Officer Jamieson, Patrick Cannon, Sergeants Second C. Warlow and J. Day, and several other witnesses testified that the house was one of bad repute.

Officer Smiley testified that he saw Captain Carpenter come out of the house once after 4 o'clock in the morning, about three months ago. Sergeant Day swore that two months after the suicide, and before the publication of the affair, he asked Capt. Carpenter if he had heard anything of such a case, and the Captain said that he had not.

Wm. H. Overton deposed that he had seen Capt. Carpenter walking with Mrs. Whittemore in the street on two different occasions—once in the Eighth-avenue and once in Twentieth-street, near Sixth-avenue; on the first occasion it was in the day time, and on the second it was in the evening.

Sergeant Coffing, of the Sixteenth Ward, testified—That he reported the house No. 110 West Twenty-fourth street to Capt. Carpenter as a disreputable house, and that the Captain replied he had known Mrs. Whittemore for a number of years, and that she was a reputable woman.

Dr. V. Fountaine was then called, and his testimony went to prove that he called at the house in Twenty-fourth-street one evening, and asked for "accommodation," but was refused. Considerable merriment was created about this witness by the cross examination of Mr. Busteed.

G. C. Guthorie, Policeman Miller and Acting-Sergeant Hastings testified that the general character of the house No. 110 West Twenty-fourth-street was bad.

William J. Gapher, a liquor dealer, testified he had supplied Mrs. Whittemore with a number of baskets of wine and large quantities of brandy. (Some sparring occurred between the counsel respecting the relevancy of the testimony of this witness. Mr. Busteed contending that the testimony of this witness had nothing to do with the case.

Policeman J. C. Ireson testified that he kept a restaurant before he went on the police; that he had supplied Inness there to the knowledge of the house No 110 West Twenty-Fourth-street; that the character of the house was bad.

Sergeant Thompson, of the Sixteenth Ward, swore that Policeman Dubois had informed him that he (Dubois) had reported the house No. 110 West Twenty-Fourth street, as a disreputable house to Capt. Carpenter, and that the Captain replied he must be mistaken, as Mrs. Whittemore was a woman whom he (Carpenter) had known for many years, and that she was a reputable woman.

The case was then adjourned to Wednesday, August 17.

Commissioners of Emigration.

CASTLE GARDEN EMPLOYES SPECULATING IN CALIFORNIA TICKETS—QUARANTINE DISMISSALS, &C.

The regular weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held yesterday. Commissioner JELLISON has called the attention of the Board to the conduct of a licensed runner, who had extorted from a German emigrant $5 for duties, and then carried him to another person, pretending to be a broker, who robbed him of $6 more. He also directly charged one of the prominent employes in Castle Garden with speculating in California tickets, selling to emigrants steerage tickets for $75, which were only $50 at the regular office of the Mail Company. On motion, the whole subject was referred to the Superintendent for investigation.

The Committee appointed on the 19th inst., upon matters relating to Quarantine, made their report, which, as will be seen, virtually dismisses the seventeen employes now at the Marine Hospital on the 1st of September, there being nothing more for them to do. The monthly pay of these persons alone amounts to $429 66, besides weekly bills for provisions. The chaplains are also discontinued after the 15th of October. The following is the

REPORT.

The Quarantine Commissioners, acting under the law of this year, have an arrangement with the Governors of the Almshouse to take care of certain classes of patients who have heretofore been received at the Marine Hospital. It appears to your Committee that the Quarantine Commissioners in making this arrangement have acted within the power conferred upon them. Inasmuch, therefore, as these patients, by this arrangement, will be treated within the Almshouses under the control of the Governors of the Almshouse, your Committee consider their Commission, and the officers attached to the hospitals, as entirely relieved from any responsibility, and, consequently, from any duty in regard to these patients, except the payment for the support of such of them as may be chargeable to the Emigrant Fund.

The Quarantine Commissioners have made a further arrangement for the care and treatment of other cases of patients, who heretofore received into the Marine Hospital. The latter provision consists of a floating hospital which the Quarantine Commissioners retain control. They have employed, as your Committee is informed, a physician, nurses and orderlies, who are on board this Hospital, and have not as yet shifted any intention of transferring it to the Commissioners of Emigration. Under these circumstances the Commissioners and its officers aforesaid are, in the opinion of your Committee, without any power over this Hospital, and that the entire management thereof, until rendered and accepted by this Commission, is with the Quarantine Commissioners.

The whole arrangement made by the Quarantine Commissioners has had the effect of withdrawing all sick persons from the Marine Hospital, and will prevent any further admission of patients to that Institution.

This being so, no more employes will be required at or about the Marine Hospital, except those necessary for the care of the public property.

The provision of the Marine Hospital has the power of appointment and removal of the "assistant physicians, nurses, orderlies, and other employes of the Marine Hospital, found necessary for the care and maintenance of the said hospital, and the proper treatment of the inmates thereof." By the law invests the Commissioners with power "to regulate the rate of pay." It is, therefore, competent for the Commissioners to reduce the compensation to the rate of the present nominal duties. In regard to all other employes at Quarantine, the Commissioners have, by law, power of removal. The same cause will render unnecessary the further employment of chaplains, concerning whom the Commissioners have by law discretionary authority. With these gentlemen your Committee cannot recommend a parting without connecting with the recommendation an acknowledgment of the disinterested zeal and true Christian devotion with which those clergymen have at all hours performed their offices towards the sick and dying emigrants who have sought religious consolation from them.

In conclusion, your Committee suggest the adoption of the following resolutions: First, that the salaries and pay of each of the officers, nurses, orderlies, and other employes of the Marine Hospital be reduced to the nominal sum of $1 per month after the 31st day of this inst., without board, except the steward, whose engagement expires on the 1st of September next. The second resolution discontinues the offices of Chaplain to the Marine Hospital on the 15th of October next. The third resolution acknowledges the fidelity and devotion which have characterized the Rev. Gospel WISSLOW, and the Rev. MARSHAL MURPHY, in the discharge of their duties.

The report was adopted and the meeting adjourned.

Base Ball.

RESOLUTE VS. CONSTELLATION.

These Clubs played a match game yesterday, at Wheat Hill, Williamsburgh. The following is the score:

CONSTELLATION.	H.	L.	Runs	RESOLUTE	H.	L.	Runs
Gerrard, 3	3		2	Pavia, 1 b	2		3
W. Bedfield, 1 f	3		1	Canfield, p	2		3
G Precious, 2 b	2		2	Giles, s s	3		2
Lawyer, c f	1		4	Allen, 3 b	2		2
B. Gilbert, s s	6		6	Kellinger, l f	3		1
Pickerscene, p	3		1	Rogers, r f	3		1
W. Bedfield, r f	1		3	Cowperthwaite, 2 b	2		1
E. Stimson, 1 b	1		2	Irwin, c	2		2
Coleman, c	1		2	Thomas, c f	2		1
Total	21		25	Total	21		16

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.
Constellation	7	2	3	0	4	1	8—25
Resolute	1	0	6	1	5	1	2—16

SCORER FOR RESOLUTE—G. Taylor.
SCORER FOR CONSTELLATION—J. D. Farquharson.
UMPIRE—M. Kinsley, of Putnam Club.

BALTIC VS. EMPIRE.

These clubs played yesterday at Hoboken, before quite a large number of spectators. The following is the score:

EMPIRE	H.	L.	Runs	BALTIC.	H	L.	Runs.
Joper, 2 b	3		3	Brower, p	3		7
Hancock, b	3		6	Acland, f	2		7
Russell, c	3		7	Burel, p c	3		7
Bleimbrick, c. f	6		5	Carthwaite, f	1		8
Sury, r f	2		6	Weeks, 1 b	1		8
Gaurt, 3 b	2		5	Hippincott, 2 b	6		3
Mewhirk, 1 b	3		3	Way, r f	5		2
Ton, s s	4		4	Hedden, s s	5		6
Chalmers, c f	3		5	Martin, 2 b	2		6
Total	27		44	Total	31		66

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Baltic	5	9	6	1	10	9	3	4	7—55
Empire	4	3	4	5	12	2	0	2	12—44

SCORER FOR BALTIC—A. C. Cooper.
SCORER FOR EMPIRE—J. Cameron.
UMPIRE—Joseph Forsyth, of Gotham Club.

Police Reports.

SUPPOSED FATAL STABBING AFFRAY—ESCAPE OF THE PERPETRATOR.—An altercation occurred about 10½ o'clock on Tuesday night in the liquor store of Charles O'Brien, No. 250 Avenue B, between three men, named Farrell, Sandy and Gallagher, Charles Lynch and Cornelius McBride were in the store at the time, and the latter was somewhat intoxicated. In the midst of the row McBride sprang to his feet, and seizing a large cheese knife, without provocation stabbed Lynch in the left side, inflicting a terrible and what is thought to be a fatal wound. Coroner JACKMAN yesterday went to Bellevue Hospital, whither the wounded man was conveyed shortly after the occurrence, and took his ante-mortem deposition, in which he gave the above statement. McBride escaped soon after the occurrence, and has not yet been arrested. He is supposed to have left the City.

A DISHONEST RUNAWAY BOY.—Robert Hopkins, a colored lad, was arrested yesterday by officer JOURDAN and WOOLSTRINGE, on the complaint of his employer, Mr Edward Healey, of Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery, who charges him with embezzlement. The lad, it is alleged, has been in the habit of abstracting small sums of money from the cash drawer, with which to go to theatres and other places. On Tuesday night he reported the money-drawer with a less sum than was $4, which he spent on a spree. He was committed for trial by Justice CONNOLLY.

GARROTING REVIVED.—Two men stealthily approached Dominick Campbell, as he was walking through the Five Points on Tuesday night, and grasping him by the throat and arms, robbed him of a watch and $21 in money. William Torrey and John Mc Gan were soon afterwards arrested on suspicion of being the thieves, and they were locked up by Justice CONNOLLY for trial.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—John Graham, an auctioneer, and Henry Samuels, a broker, were arrested yesterday charged with having feloniously passed $2 counterfeit bills on the Central Bank of Hightstown, N. J., at the Union place Hotel, the Howe House, and other places on Broadway. The accused were held for examination.

DANGEROUS ASSAULT.—A man named Daniel McKenna, was yesterday detained at Jefferson Market Police Court, for examination, charged with assaulting a woman named Margaret Gannon, of No. 12 Gouverneur street, with whom he had a dispute. Mrs. GANNON, who is enceinte, it is alleged, was kicked by McKENNA several times in the left side, and is confined to her bed from her injuries.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Sutherland.

TAXES ON BANKS—STOCKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The People, &c., ex rel. the Bank of the Commonwealth vs. The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of the City of New-York.—This case was argued in May last on an application for a mandamus against the defendants to compel them to reduce the sum of $103 000 from the taxable capital of $750,000, levied upon the capital stock. The plaintiffs complained that the sum of $103 000 was a portion of their capital stock, invested in stocks of the United States, and was therefore exempt from taxation under the Constitution. The Tax Commissioners held the contrary and refused to abate the tax. The question is one of great importance, as a large portion of capital invested in Banking in this City is represented by United States stocks.

The following is the opinion of the Court, rendered yesterday:

SUTHERLAND, J.—After a good deal of consideration, I am of the opinion that the Commissioners of Assessments in determining the amount for which the Relators should be assessed, did right, after deducting from $750 000, the amount of their capital stock paid in or secured to be paid in, the sum of $168 834 84 paid for their real estate, in refusing to deduct the further sum of $103 000, the portion of their capital stock invested in stocks of the United States.

The question has been somewhat complicated by the amendments in 1853 and 1857 to title 4 of chapter 13 of part 1. of the Revised Statutes, (1 Rev. Stat. 414) but I think, notwithstanding these amendments, the Commissioners did right in refusing to make the deduction.

There is no doubt that, by the provisions of this title as they were before these amendments, the relators were liable to taxation on the amount of their capital stock paid in or secured to be paid in, after deducting the sum paid for real estate, and the amount of their stock, if any, belonging to the State, or to incorporated literary or charitable institutions, irrespective of its investment at all, or if invested, irrespective of the manner of its investment, and of its accumulations, or losses, or value. (1 Rev. Stat. 414, tit. 4, secs. 1, 2, 6, 10. The People *vs.* The Supervisors of Niagara, 4 Hill 22. Bank of Utica *vs.* City of Utica, 4 Paige, 399.)

Under the provisions of the Revised Statutes, before the act of 1857, the relators were liable to be taxed on the nominal amount of their stock itself, paid in or secured to be paid in, and not upon its value.

By the act of 1853, (Laws of 1853, chapter 658.) they were liable to be taxed not only upon the nominal amount of the stock paid in, or secured to be paid in, but also upon the amount of all surplus profits or reserved funds exceeding ten per cent. of their capital, after deducting the amount paid for their real estate, and the amount of their stock, if any, belonging to the State &c.

By the Laws of 1857, vol 2, chapter 456, "the capital stock of every company liable to taxation, except such part of it as shall have been exempted by law, together with its surplus profits or reserved funds exceeding ten per cent. of its capital, after deducting the assessed value of its real estate, and all shares of stock in other corporations actually owned by such company, which are taxable upon their capital stock, under the laws of this State, shall be assessed at its actual value, and taxed in the same manner as the other personal and real estate of the county."

I am aware that a very strong argument can be made, for such an argument was made by the counsel for the relators in this case, to show that to hold in this case, under the provisions of the Revised Statutes, as thus amended, that the relators are liable to taxation on their capital stock, to be assessed at its actual value, without reference to its investment, or to what it is invested, is to add to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and of the decisions of the Federal Courts under it, and a sacrifice of substance to form; but, without undertaking to answer this argument at large, I will say, that sometimes words are things, and as the Legislature have chosen to say that the capital stock of the company paid in, or secured to be paid in, shall be taxed at its actual value to the shareholders, irrespective of the mode or manner of its investment, I am not willing to circumscribe the State sovereignty by holding that they had not power to say so.

The actual stock of the company is taxable as a distinct thing from the stock which it holds in other companies. The holders of its shares might have been taxed for their several shares, but these shareholders are not taxed as such, and the company is to be taxed for all the shares except those belonging to the State, &c. It is the shares of its own stock which are taxable at their actual value, and not the shares which the company owns of the stock of other companies or of the public stock of the United States.

The assessment complained of in this case by the Bank of the Commonwealth, was not on the United States Stock held by the Bank, but on its own stock, as a distinct thing, and as such having a known and distinct value.

In the case of Western vs. City of Charleston, in the Supreme Court of the United States, 2 Peters, 449, the tax was imposed on the United States Stock "as money." In McCulloch *vs.* State of Maryland, 4, Wheaton 426, it was held that the interest which a citizen held in the Bank of the United States was taxable by the State. In the case of the British Commercial Insurance Company *vs.* the Commissioners of Taxes, decided at Special Term of this Court, July, 1858, and in General Term, December, 1858, the stock deposited in the Comptroller's office did not consist of the shares of the Company's own capital stock, but was a credit or deposit of stock.

Upon the whole, I am of the opinion that the rel

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable, experienced and well-recommended Protestant girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, is a good baker; the other as chambermaid and waiter or chambermaid and dressmaker. Also by a number of Protestant and other fine laundresses. Also by a number of Protestant and other fine laundresses. Also to a number of Protestant and other fine laundresses. Also by a number of Protestant and other fine laundresses. Also by a number of Protestant and other fine laundresses. Also by

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 9 PINE-ST., NEW YORK, JULY 16, 1859.—The subscribers to the increased capital of this Company will please surrender the receipts given for the amounts of their several subscriptions, in order that said receipts may be canceled and certificates of stock may be issued in lieu thereof. By order.
E. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX PARIS, AND
NO. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES, also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c. &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF
THE NEW-WORLD INSURANCE CO.,
No 36 Pine-st.,
Corner Wesst & Building, New-York.
The Directors have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT, payable on demand.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON,
Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

THE
WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 64 Wall st.,
Has declared a Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent, payable on demand.
HENRY WESTON,
Secretary.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD-ST.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1859.
This Company has declared a
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 7 PER CENT.
Payable on demand.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

NEW YORK, July 19, 1859.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on demand
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Table of Insurance stocks sent upon application.

COPPER MINE FOR SALE.—AT A MEETING of the stockholders of the Ridge Mining Company, of Ontonagon County, Mich held this day, it was resolved to sell their mine and all their property in said county. The mine is in good working condition, with the stationary engines attached viz: one hoisting engine, and one stamping engine with twelve heads, and to be sufficient to attach eight head more with the latter engine; there is a good saw-mill to the mine building. This Company owns 640 acres and has buildings enough to accommodate a large force of men.
For further information inquire of the subscriber.
Proposals for the purchase of the above property will be received until MONDAY the 15th of August next
JOSHUA HANNA, Secretary.
PITTSBURGH July 22, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 27, 1859.
MR. JOHN H. FINCH having SEAN appointed a Water Commissioner of the City of Brooklyn, has resigned his position as President of this Company, to take effect Aug. 1, 1859.
Mr. TUNIS J. SUYDAM has been unanimously elected President, and a report the same.
Mr. ANSON S. PALMER having entered into business on his own account has also resigned his office of Secretary of the Company to take effect as above, and Mr. JAMES B THOMPSON, Jr., has been unanimously elected to fill the vacancy.
By order of the Board of Directors
ANSON S. PALMER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
OF 1859, NO 54 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1859.
NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE ON THE 1ST AUGUST next, on the Seven per Cent Bonds of the Great Western Railroad Company of Illinois will be redeemed at maturity, at the office of this Company, upon all Bonds, the back Coupons of which shall have been surrendered and Stock in this Company accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise, and the Act of Incorporation of this Company.
J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, July 7, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Two per Cent has been declared by this Company from the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders respectively on and after the 1st of August next. Stockholds registered on the books of the Company in New York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No 48 Wall st. Transfer books will close from and on the 20th inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive. By order of the Board.
R. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY CLEVELAND, July 15, 1859.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Cleveland Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at the office in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 30th day of July until the 10th day of August.
CEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY TREASURER'S OFFICE.
NEW YORK, July 25, 1859.
THE COUPONS FOR INTEREST DUE August 1, 1859 on all Coupon Bonds of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, and on the Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid, on presentation and surrender, at the Corn Exchange Bank, on and after that day.
WM. WALCOTT, Treasurer.

NORTH BRANCH CANAL COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The stockholders of the North Branch Canal Company are hereby notified that, by a resolution of the Board of Managers an instalment of Two and a Half Dollars per share is required to be paid to the Treasurer, or his assistant, at their office, in Wilkesbarre, by the 15th day of September next, and if not paid within thirty days after that time the stock will be forfeited.
GEO. S. HOLLEN BACK, Treasurer.
W. G SHARPE, Assistant Treasurer.

MARINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, July 1, 1859
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIXTY per Cent on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on demand
This Company is now prepared to issue policies granting to the assured a participation to the extent of forty-five per Cent. on the net profits of the business.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A CERtain certificate, No. 463, for twenty-six shares of the Capital Stock of the Phœnix Bank of the City of New York, standing in the name of Della M. Ten Broeck, dated 23d September, 1854 has been lost or stolen or mislaid. all persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same as application has been made to said Bank for a duplicate of such certificate
Dated June 28, 1859.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 27TH ST. AND 4TH-AV.—NEW YORK, July 16, 1859.—NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest Coupons of the 2d Mortgage Bonds, Bonds of 1866, and Debenture Six per Cent Scrip, will be paid on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's Office, cor. 26th st. and 4th av.
W. H. AMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 9, cor 9th st., New York, July 20 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent, payable on the 1st day of August. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst to Aug. 1. By order.
W. H. EBBETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE CO.,
No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, July 13, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Five per Cent, payable on the 8th of August next. The transfer books will be closed from July 26 till Aug. 4.
WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY.
No 69 Wall st., NEW YORK, July 25, 1859.
INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF FAR First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due the 1st day of August next, will be paid at this office on and after that date.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 29 Wall-st., New York, July 13, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York, July 6, 1859. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Six per Cent, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C BEACH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 6 Wall-st., New-York—New-York, July 5, 1859.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their Seventh regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent., payable on demand.
J. E. PINKNEY, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK.—NEW-YORK, July 20, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of three and One Half per Cent., payable to the shareholders on the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst to the 1st prox., incl. give. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

COUPON NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INterest due Aug 1 on the 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the Broadway Bank.
J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.

MARINE BANK, JULY 26, 1859.—A DIVIdend of Three (3) per Cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Monday, Aug. 8. The Transfer Books will be closed till Aug. 9.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS OF VARIOUS CITIES for sale by JOHN B. WHITEHEAD & CO., No. 40 Wall-st. The American Gas-Light Journal, representing 283 companies, and nearly $34,000 000, published as above at $3 per annum.

GROCERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, JUNE 28 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 6th of July.
HAM'L B. WHITE, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW YORK July 26 1859.—A dividend of (5) Five per cent will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, Aug 1 next.
T. B. AGLE, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON STOCKS, BONDS, &C.; Make advances on diamonds, watches jewelry, &c or buys the same for cash, at his private office, No. 170 Broadway, up stairs, room No. 18.

FINANCIAL.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.
Issue Bills of Exchange and travelers' credit, available in all the cities of Europe Letters of introduction furnished to persons visiting Europe, to our houses in Paris, London, Liverpool, &c.
H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 71 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK.
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world through the Messrs Rothschilds of Paris London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

A. BELMONT & CO., 56 WALL-STREET.
Buy and collect the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 81 Wall st., New-York, July 26, 1859.—The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer book will be closed until that date
DAVID DRAKE, Sec'y.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE FIRST OF August 1859, on the Bonds of the City of Toledo, Ohio will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at the American Exchange Bank, on or after that date.
C. WOERNER, City Treasurer.

TOWANDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—The semi annual interest on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of August, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at the office, No. 6 Wall st.
B. F. WEYMOUTH, Treasurer.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also other descriptions of paper sold on commission, at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cleveland Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due August 1, will be paid on that day at the Ocean Bank. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1859

MR. HOWARD POTTER IS AUTHORIZED by power of attorney to sign the name of our firm.
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF FINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LOKIMER GRAHAM, President.	
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
LEONARD APPLEBY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRED'K. H. WALCOTT,	JAS LOR GRAHAM, Jr.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	BOWES B. McILVAINE,
MOSES TAYLOR,	GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	JOHN C HENDERSON,
DANIEL PARISH,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A CONOVER,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	WATSON E. CASE,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
CHARLES L. VOSE,	SAM'L. D. BRADFORD, Jr.
WARREN DELANO, Jr.	
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.	

ROBERT C. RAYMOND, Ass't Secretary.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 31 Pine st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice President.
E. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1859.
TENTH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent, payable on and after July 1, to which day the Transfer Books will be closed.
E. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE
ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 29 WALL ST.
CASH CAPITAL AND ASSETS OVER
$300,000.
At an election held at this office on the 7th day of June the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year viz.:

SAMUEL GRISWOLD,	THOMAS F. YOUNGS,
CALEB BARSTOW,	SAMUEL L. MITCHILL,
EDMOND PENFOLD	JOSHUA L. POPE,
HANSON K. CORNING,	RUFUS R. GRAVES,
GODEN RAGGERY,	HENRY DAVIS,
THOMAS MONAGHAN,	THEO. POLHEMUS, Jr.,
ALBERT WARD,	ELISHA E. MORGAN,
CHARLES EASTON,	WILLIAM H. CAZE,
LOUIS CROFT,	THOMAS S. NEGSON,
SAMUEL G. GLIDDEN,	HENRY G. ELLSWORTH,
MATTHEW VANDERBILT,	WILLIAM E. SHEPARD,
THOMAS SCOTT,	LOTHROP L. STURGES,
ADM. R. VAN BEST,	WILLIAM R. FOSDICK,
WM. A. SALE,	GEORGE F. THOMAS,
HENRY K BOGERT,	EMERY THAYER,
DANIEL G BACON,	ZALMON TAYLOR,
A. R. FROTHINGHAM,	BENJ F WARDWELL,
LAWRENCE TURNURE.	

And at a meeting of the board, held on the 10th of July inst., ALBERT WARD, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.
Insurances against Fire, Lake, Canal and River risks taken at lowest rates.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL STREET.

CASH CAPITAL.....$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. S. EDWARDS,	J. R. RANDOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN CRIPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. SIDNEY BRIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. B. WARD,
SOLAS BRONSON,	ALVA E LAING,
A. B. KYD,	ROBERT M BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W CORTIES,	A. VANEGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. V. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	J. H. HOLCOMB
HUGH LAING, President.	
JAMES B AMES, Jr., Secretary.	

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
London and New-York.
OFFICE—NO. 95 WALL-ST.

Capital	$2,000,000
Claims paid	over 6,000,000
Deposited with Comptroller of New-York	100,000

ESTABLISHED 1820.
BOARD OF REFEREES IN NEW-YORK.

Hon Judge Campbell,	J. Phillips Phœnix, Esq.,
Henry Grinnell, Esq.,	James Gallatin, Esq.,
John Crosby, Esq.,	Anthony Barclay, Esq., ex-Consul,
Samuel Wetmore, Esq.,	Hon. Erastus Corning,
Stephen Whitney, Esq.,	

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
Endowments for children, and life assurance in all its branches.
California, Australia and Pike's Peak risks taken at moderate rates.
MANAGER,
GEO. M. KNEVITT.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY.—NO 118 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.
The charter of this Company requires that 80 per cent of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.
This Company has been in operation for five years during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.
The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.
All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.
Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from the date of issue, enures to the Company.
ROBERT G. HOWE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. HARRINGTON'S, No. 356 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS. Grained and ornamented, acknowledged superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Also, mattresses, bedding, &c., for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 662 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $75 and upwards; also, mattresses and palliasses WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., three doors east of Broadway, New York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, &c., at No. 123 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

96 SONGS FOR PIANO AND VOICE, AND plano alone, worth $40 at publisher's prices, are given, along with literary matter, for 75 cents a year, in the MOTHER AND DAUGHTER. Published by STEPHEN PAUL, No. 315 Fulton-st., New York, and for sale by the news agents.
The Press all agree as to the literary, musical and economical merits of this new Monthly.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
The celebrated first-class screw steamship GREAT BRITAIN, Joan Gray, Commander, will sail from Liverpool for New-York, on THURSDAY, June 30, and will call for Liverpool on return voyage on THURSDAY, July 28.
The state-rooms and dining-room for cabin passengers are in the spacious poop, and are fitted up with every convenience
Rate of passage, (first-class only,) $75, without wines and liquors, which are to be had on board.
As this ship has not been employed in the New-York trade for some time shippers and others are referred to following copy of circular from Liverpool Underwriters:
"LIVERPOOL, June 23, 1859.
The GREAT BRITAIN screw steam-ship being laid on the berth here for New York, we certify that we consider her in every respect a first-rate conveyance, and are prepared to insure goods in her on the very lowest terms.
Signed,
LATHBONE, MARTIN & CO.,
WM. ROTHERAM & CO.,
CAMPBELL, CROSS & CO.,
JONES PALMER & CO.,
RAWSON AIKIN & CO.,
CHARLES LANGTON,
C. E. BIND
FELL, TEUEMAN & CO.,
THOMAS MORES & CO.,
J. THOMAS HOWORTH,
Insurance Brokers."
Freight will be taken at current rates.
For freight or passage apply to
RICHARD IRVIN & CO., No. 86 Front st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander.
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the Mails and Passengers on SATURDAY, August 20, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 31 North River, foot of Beach st
This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage to Second Cabin $75 and $60.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
For freight or passage apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Sept. 17.

NEW LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
To sail every 20 days from each port.
SCREW STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY.
This well-known and fast steamship, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, July 30 at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 45 North River.
For freight or passage, apply to
BARCLAY & CO., No. 21 South-st
No freight received on day of sailing Bills of lading furnished and signed on board Passengers must have passports from the Spanish Consul Agent in Havana, Y. M. Zangroniz.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$120
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 3
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 10
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless Bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE—From Pier No 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., a. 6 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.

FARE.	
Cabin to Philadelphia	$2 00
Cabin to Cape May	2 00
Steerage to Philadelphia	1 50

No charge for Berths State-rooms extra, each $4.
DELAWARE, John H. Cones, Commander.
BOSTON, Orrin Sellew Commander.
KENNEBEC, Thomas Hand, Commander.
One of the above leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West. FREE OF COMMISSION and with dispatch. Goods insured at ½ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers."
Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship 1 Line.

Cabin passage	$8 | Deck.....$4

The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, 1,4 M. MASON, Commander will leave Pier No 4 North River, on SATURDAY, July 30 at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga	$20 00
To Mobile Ala	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Columbus S. C.	20 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	23 00
To Nashville Tenn	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Nashville, Tenn	32 00	To Pilatka, Fla	23 00

For freight or passage apply to
STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamship J. B. ADGER R. ADAMS, Commander, succeeds on Saturday, Aug 6.

FOR THE SOUTH.
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC ORNWELL, will leave on SATURDAY July 30, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamer from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75, Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala. $26; Atlanta Ga. $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. S. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND SAVANNAH.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC and Steamship Co.'s new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, EXPRESS CHASSEN, Commander, will leave Pier No. 11, North River on THURSDAY, July 28, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; and also principal places in the South at lowest rates. Baggage checked through to all principal points. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No 86 West-st.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK $8; PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND, $9. The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Thos. Skinner, will receive freight for above places on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River and leave on SATURDAY 30th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh and Richmond, state room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

NOTICE.—STEAMER "GREAT BRITAIN," GRAY, master, for Liverpool, will sail from Pier No. 37 north River, foot Beach st., on THURSDAY, July 28, at 3 P. M.
Passengers will please be on board at 2 P. M. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board by noon on the day of sailing. All bills against the ship must be left at the office, in Cunard-st., for no one. Letter bags will close at Kenyon's, and the Merchant's Exchange, at 2 P. M.
RICHARD IRWIN & CO., No. 86 Front st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following are some only, as I cannot publish my patents in this space:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Alhause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
New-York, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters, interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron chain and doors; corrugated and other railing; iron doors and window blinds and sills about one-third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 65 to 67 Gouverneur-st. New-York.
East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; Scott's stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of Daily Times Building and balance of the block, Union Bank, Nos 488 and 490 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—Daily Times vault, Express vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.
N. B.—Every description of fine iron Work for building purposes.

SHEET ZINC AND RUSSIA SHEET IRON for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 216 Water-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Out Nails, &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 69 William-st.

OILS & SONS SHOVELS AND SPADES
For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 69 William-st.

PERSONAL.

EYE WITNESS, WHO SOME TIME since addressed a note to the subscriber respecting an accident he saw some years ago is requested to call on
C. W. SANGFORD, No. 5 Tryon row.

THE UNKNOWN INDIVIDUAL WHO mailed a letter to Philadelphia, found in the street last Saturday afternoon, will please accept this tribute to honesty.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A GENTLEMAN, AGED 29, living and doing business in this City, highly respectable and influential in society, desires to form the acquaintance of a young lady, well educated and highly respectable, with a view to matrimony. None need answer unless sincere. Address EUGENE GARRINGTON, New-York Post-office.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, in the best manner, by the finest (London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET, Capt. MOODY,
LEAVE

HARLEM		FOOT SLIP.	
6 A. M.	1 P. M.	7 A. M.	3:15 P. M
7 A. M.	2 P. M.	8 A. M.	4:15 P. M
8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15 A. M.	5:15 P. M.
9 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	8:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 130th-st. each way; connecting each trip with

BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 6 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (direct,) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Wednesday, July 20 10:30 A. M.	Wed'sday, July 20, 6:15 A. M.
Thursday July 21, 11:30 A. M.	Thurs'y, July 21, 6:30 A. M.
Friday, July 22 12 M.	Friday July 22, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 23, 1 P. M.	Saturday, July 23, 8 A. M.
Monday, July 25, 3 P. M.	Monday, July 25, 10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 26, 4 P. M.	Tuesday, July 26, 11 A. M.
Wed'sday, July 27, 4 P. M.	Wednesday, July 27, 6 A. M.
Thursday, July 28 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, July 28, 6:30 A. M.
Friday, July 29 3:30 P. M.	Friday, July 29, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 30, 3:30 P. M.	Saturday, July 30, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 1, 4:15 P. M.	Monday, August 1, 6 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 2, 5 P. M.	Tuesday, August 2 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 3, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 3, 6:30 A. M.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. E. R. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Wednesday, July 20, 7 A. M.	Wed'sday July 20 10:30 A. M.
Thursday July 21, 7:30 A. M.	Thurs'y, July 21, 11:30 A. M.
Friday, July 22, 8 A. M.	Friday, July 22..... 12 M.
Saturday July 23, 9:30 A. M.	Saturday, July 23, 1:30 P. M.
Sunday, July 24, 9 A. M.	Sunday, July 24, 2 P. M.
Monday, July 25, (in connection with the Laura) 6:30 A. M.	Monday, July 25, (in connection with the Laura) 6:30 A. M.
Monday, July 25, 11 A. M.	Monday, July 25, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, July 26 12 M.	Tuesday, July 26, 4 P. M.
Wednesday, July 27, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, July 27, 5 P. M.
Thursday, July 28 6:30 A. M.	Thursday, July 28 9 P. M.
Friday, July 29, 7:30 A. M.	Friday, July 29 2:30 P. M.
Saturday,

YALE COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

Hopkins Grammar School—Concio ad Clerum—Phi Beta Kappa—Alumni Meeting—Speeches by Gov. Chase of Ohio and Senator Trumbull of Illinois.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Wednesday, July 27.

Among the institutions of New-Haven is the Hopkins Grammar School. EDWARD HOPKINS, the Governor of Connecticut, who died in the year 1557, left the bulk of his property in Connecticut, amounting to £3,000, as a fund which should be devoted to the support of two Grammar Schools, one in Hartford the other in New Haven. In 1660, forty years before Yale College was founded, the New-Haven Grammar School went into operation. Next year its second centennial occurs and the graduates of the school, of course, are unwilling to allow the occasion to pass without due commemoration. Yesterday afternoon the Alumni met in the President's lecture room to take the necessary preliminary steps towards insuring an appropriate celebration of the event. Prof. BENJ. SILLIMAN, Jr., acted as Chairman of the meeting, and E. W. BLAKE as Secretary. After a constitution organizing an Alumni Association had been adopted, officers for the year were elected as follows: President—Prof. A. C. TWINING; Vice President—HAWLEY OLMSTEAD, Esq.; Secretary—The Rev. W. L. KINGSLEY. Prof. TIMOTHY DWIGHT urged the propriety of having a celebration next year which should be worthy of the institution whose founding it should commemorate. He expressed himself as in favor of having a roasting meeting then, and a *good* dinner, and urged the propriety of asking the coöperation of the Hartford Hopkins Grammar School.

Prof. BENJ. SILLIMAN, Jr., gave some reminiscences of his school-boy days. One of his schoolmates wishing to play him a trick, and knowing the Professor's fondness for liquorice-ball, managed to envelop a quid of tobacco in a covering of the former substance. Prof. SILLIMAN found the combination anything but a end of contentment, and ever since has retained distinct recollections of his schoolmate, who now is the proprietor of a corner grocery not a thousand miles from this town.

It was resolved to adopt vigorous measures to insure a spirited celebration of the bi-centennial of the Grammar School, and the meeting adjourned.

CONCIO AD CLERUM.

The Concio ad Clerum was delivered last evening in the North Church by the Rev. HIRAM P. ARMS, of Norwich. As it always is, the audience was quite thin. Theological discussions on warm evenings are no more popular with New-Haven audiences than with those in other places. After the usual introductory services, the Rev. Mr. ARMS announced as the passage on which his discourse would be founded, Ephesians, chapter iv., 11-16 verses, inclusive. The subject assigned for the evening was, "The Local and Practical work of a Congregational Church and Pastor in Connecticut." After defining what he understood to be the meaning of the terms "pastor" and "Church," in this connection, the speaker considered at length the character of the field and the kind of culture it demanded, thus illustrating the peculiar sphere of labor which belonged to the churches and pastors in the State. The discourse, which was somewhat lengthy, was attentively listened to.

PHI BETA KAPPA MEETING.

At 8 o'clock this morning there was a large meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society in the President's lecture room. After the usual preliminaries the Orator and Poet for next year were elected as follows: Orator, WM. M. EVARTS, Esq., New York; Substitute, Judge BENJAMIN F. THOMAS, Boston; Poet, JAMES G. WHITTIER, Boston; Substitute, J. G. HOLLAND, Springfield, Mass. No better elections could have been made, and if the Secretaries will exercise proper diligence in informing the candidates of the honor conferred upon them, and in ascertaining whether they will act or not, the risks of a repetition of another *much fiasco* as has been perpetrated the present year, as far as the poem is concerned, will be largely diminished. There was a pretty strong effort made to elect CHAS TRACY, a lawyer of your City, and a graduate of 1833, as poet, but the old graduates looked with considerable distrust on his poetical abilities, and gave him the cold shoulder. EDWARD HUNGERFORD, Professor of Chemistry and Geology in the University of Vermont, and W. P. WHITNEY, Professor of Sanscrit in Yale, were elected Honorary Members of the Society.

ALUMNI MEETING.

The tent in front of Alumni Hall, which has so often sheltered the old graduates from life rain, was almost useless this morning. The sun shone so clearly, but so gently, that a shield from his rays was nearly superfluous. Graduates whose ages ranged between one score and four score years, met under the tent and in the spacious hall, and spent an hour in reviving old memories and renewing acquaintances which had almost been buried beneath the passing years. Soon after nine o'clock the bell rang, summoning them to take seats in the Hall itself. On the walls were the likenesses of numerous individuals who have been Professors and benefactors of the College. A number of ladies occupied the gallery immediately above the platform which had been erected for the dignitaries. At the right of the stage were Gov. BECKINGHAM and Ex-Gov HOLLEY, of Connecticut, with Gov. CHASE, of Ohio. Gentlemen of eminence, "too numerous for special mention," were scattered through the room, which was speedily filled by a numerous and interested auditory.

Professor SILLIMAN, Sen., called the meeting to order, and nominated Judge HUNTINGTON, of Salem, as Chairman. Graduates of fifty years and upwards were invited to seats on the stage. Among them were Ex-President DAY, whose appearance was greeted with applause; Dr. JONATHAN KNIGHT, Professor GIBBS, of Yale College, Dr. MILES, for forty years a missionary of the American Board to Ceylon, and others.

On taking the chair, Judge HUNTINGTON made a few remarks. After disclaiming all right to the title of Judge, though he was an humble member of the legal profession, he proceeded to speak of the class of 1819, of which he was a member. The sanitary regulations in force when his class were going through with their course of training, purified them of all diseases, and left only the choicest representatives to graduate. [Laughter.] Mr. H. then paid his respects to the former instructors, to Ex-President DAY, Professor SILLIMAN, Sen., and finally to Professor OLMSTED, lately deceased. Then, on behalf of the Alumni he expressed gratitude at the flourishing condition of the College, and his regret that the wealthy graduates who died from time to time, did not remember their Alma-Mater more effectually, as did those of Harvard. There is a law in Massachusetts, he said, which requires children to be named in wills to render them valid, and it is a matter of doubt whether one can be established in that State, when made by a son of Harvard, unless he remembers that institution, for its children must be specified, certainly mothers ought to be. [Great laughter.] When Mr. H. had concluded, Prof. SILLIMAN, Jr., nominated JONATHAN EDWARDS, Esq., of the Class of 1819, as Secretary.

The Rev. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, D. D., of Stockbridge, Mass., a graduate of the class of 1802, then offered an appropriate and feeling prayer, and the reading of the list of Alumni deceased during the last year was proceeded with.

But two names are to be added to the list already published: JOSEPH C. ALDERSON, of the class of 1837 died in California in December, 1858, and AARON LYON, of the class of 1849, at Stockbridge, Aug. 22, 1858.

After Dr. DUTTON, Secretary of the Alumni Association, had concluded the reading of the list, DANIEL LOAD, Esq., of New York, was called upon to speak to the memory of some of the departed.

The President asked Mr. LOAD to take the platform, but he said he preferred to be heard, not seen, and was proceeding to make a few remarks, when, at the solicitation of the Secretary, he was prevailed upon to come forward.

He said that he considered the slight history which had been given of the deceased Alumni as a record of victories which they had achieved. In that sense it was a gratifying record, but he was particularly affected by the loss of Prof. OLMSTED. They belonged to the same college society, and the associations he cherished of him were tender. Here was the field of his labors and struggles. Here he lived and died. But few of those present have not been connected with him, as instructor or as friend. Mr. LOAD said he spoke merely as an echo of the record which had been read. Prof. O. was simple in his character. His history is a record of New-England life. First he educated himself, and then he went to work to cultivate the minds of others. He shone as a teacher; he shone as a philosopher; and, most of all, he shone as a man. In him there was lost a man of a symmetry of character which won and deserved undeviating respect. [Applause.]

Prof. BENJ. SILLIMAN, Sr., then spoke. Mr. HILLHOUSE, a son of the HILLHOUSE to whom New-Haven was indebted for her elms, was one of Prof. S.'s intimate acquaintances. Obliged to go to Paris for his health, he there conceived the idea of reorganizing society in accordance with a plan of his own. It was, of course, a mere idiosyncracy. Eight years ago Prof. S. said he met him in Paris. Then he declared he was not ready to return home, as his theory for ameliorating the condition of mankind was not perfected. When the first sheets of his work were nearly through the press, he heard a Frenchman had conceived a plan similar to his own. This threw him all aback; he set to work to excogitate another system. He died before he had completed it, and was known among the people of the small town near Paris, where he was buried, as *le bon homme Auguste*. Prof. S. then alluded briefly to Col. BOND [illegible] and to WILLIAM JAY. Referring to the literary labors of the latter, Prof. S. said that one of the most encouraging signs of the times, in his view, was the efforts which are being made to rescue from oblivion the memory of the great and good men of the country.

Prof. S. concluded amid applause, and was followed by Dr. SAMUEL HENRY DICKINSON, of Philadelphia. Col. PEW was a classmate of his own, he said and passed an upright, quiet life. His immortality, as a politician, was particularly remarkable. He died as he had lived, and is affectionately remembered by all his acquaintances. With Col. GARDNER the speaker was still more familiar. After testifying to his rectitude of purpose, Dr. D. alluded to Dr. TUTTY, also one of the deceased whom he numbered among his friends, and resumed his seat.

The venerable Dr. IVES said a few words with reference to Dr. BEERS, an old resident of New-Haven.

Judge E. K. FOSTER spoke of the Hon. AARON N. SKINNER. He could not but regret that the time had come to allude to such a man as among those who were, but are not. He left the legal profession, honorable as it is when honorably practiced, to assume the still higher duties of the teacher. As a man he was distinguished by his taste in matters of art, and as a citizen by his enlarged and liberal views. New-Haven owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. SKINNER that she can never repay. He ornamented many of her streets with elms, beautified her cemetery, and gave his last and best endeavors to secure for the blessings of water. In political life he was distinguished, and Judge F. said that he regretted he had not been saved to represent the State in the National Halls, for there he would have defended the right, while he would never have displayed that acerbity which destroys what it would amend. In him the Commonwealth had lost a citizen for whom no monument need be erected, for he had built his own memorial in the hearts of the people. [Hearty applause.]

With a few appropriate words, in which he alluded briefly to RUFUS CHOATE, the Chairman introduced Gov. CHASE, of Ohio, a graduate of Dartmouth College.

Long continued applause greeted Gov. CHASE'S appearance. He said he barely knew what to say, after the introduction which the Chairman had given him. He felt as though he had hardly a right to speak here; but Dartmouth, though not a child of Yale, is yet her sister. These two, with Harvard, are the only Colleges directly founded from England; and he might, therefore, claim to be a first-cousin of Yale graduates. But it was unnecessary for him to eulogize the sons of Dartmouth or of Yale. No praise could add to their merits. But he would prefer to speak of a young son of Yale, not numbered among those who had climbed the steeps of life. Years ago, when he commenced the practice of the law in the city where he Gov. C.) now resides, he found beside a young man here whose name was HOUSEMAN. He was steadfast in his labors and was fast attaining eminence. One night he retired to rest, and before morning was a corpse. Apparently he had arisen after going to rest, to take a bath, and was drowned while no eye saw him, the stream which rolled over him drawing at the same time his grave and his monument. But New England did not send forth graduates from colleges alone. Her common schools had sent forth distinguished men. While he was listening to the eulogies on deceased graduates, he had on his right hand one who had attained eminence, having as a starting-point a common school education. (Ex-Gov. HOLLEY,) and on his left one who had graduated from a furnace. (Gov. BUCKINGHAM.)

Gov. CHASE'S remarks were frequently interrupted by hearty applause.

Dr. FIELD was invited to speak for Princeton College. He had sent his only son to Yale. This might perhaps show that his confidence in Princeton was diminished, but it was not so. Never had her reputation been higher or more deserved, but she was indebted to Yale for three of her Presidents: WITHERSPOON, BURR and EDWARDS. [Applause.] Then, too, there was FINLEY, an itinerant minister whom Connecticut expelled, and whom New-Jersey made President of her first institution of learning. [Laughter and applause.] But Connecticut was indebted to New-Jersey for many of her most eminent jurists, and so a balance might be struck between the States. In conclusion, Dr. F. alluded to the New-Jersey Normal School.

The Chairman here called on Senator TRUMBULL, of Illinois, to speak.

The honorable gentleman came forward amid applause. He said that he barely knew from what class he should respond. The Chairman had said he thought he had been trained in the furnaces, and he was right. In fact, he had come from Egypt (laughter.) Though that territory was not celebrated for its learning, one could not go astray in going there for corn. When he left Illinois they were gathering in one of the largest harvests of wheat which he had ever known to be gathered there, and every other grain would come in proportion. Great changes had come over Egypt since he first went there. Perhaps New-Englanders did not think their money had been well invested [laughter] in that territory, but they were mistaken. In 1810 there were but 100,000 people there; now there are more than half a million. And the people are by no means so ignorant as they get credit for being. To be sure the time once was when there were so few New-Englanders there that Yankees were pointed at rather disparagingly. Only a short time since, a candidate for a high official station, told him that whenever he (Senator T.) had passed through the State electioneering he left a blue streak. [Laughter.] Now there are so many Yankees there that they have to treat them with respect. Senator T. then said he should like to speak of the Constitution of the United States, of its admirable system of checks and balances, but at a meeting a short time since, where he took the liberty of doing this, some politicians who heard him went away and circulated the report that he had been disparaging the principle of popular sovereignty. [Laughter.] Lest he might be considered as attacking some political party in praising the constitution, he would forbear further remark. [Laughter and continued applause.]

The Chairman then called on the different classes by their representatives.

Chancellor LATHROP, of Wisconsin, responded for the class of 1819, and the Rev. Mr. MILES of Ceylon, for that of 1809. The Hon. HARRY L. DAVIS, of North Adams, Mass., for that of 1839.

The latter gentleman spoke of HENRY WRIGHT, a graduate of the class of 1836. He went to Tennessee after graduating here, and there took part in the political contest which has divided the State. A short time since the County Clerk, who certifies the validity of land warrants, having become superannuated, Mr. WRIGHT, as a work of charity, undertook to perform his duties that his family might have the benefit of the salary. In doing so he inadvertantly signed the County Clerk's name instead of his own as deputy. The attention of the Government having been called to the great number of fraudulent land warrants issued in Tennessee, had this fact called to their notice and without any preliminary investigation had Mr. WRIGHT arrested on a charge of forgery. Thus what he intended as a charity was turned into a crime, and the blow fell so heavily on Mr. WRIGHT that the next morning he was a raving lunatic. The speaker said that investigation which he had been called on to make satisfied him of Mr. WRIGHT'S entire innocence of any criminal intent, but while the cloud still rested on his mind and name he died.

Other graduates spoke for the various classes, and the meeting broke up after singing LENOX.

The anniversaries of the Literary Societies are being celebrated with great enthusiasm as I close,

W——G.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—A meeting of the Board was held yesterday morning. Complaints were made against vacant lots northwest corner of Harrison and Court streets and low lots on block bounded by Hamilton-avenue, Mill and Court streets, running about 50 feet on Mill-street, 175 feet on Court-street, and 75 feet on Hamilton avenue. They were declared a nuisance and ordered abated at the expense of the owner. Swill-milk again—Mr. JOHN T. HILDRETH presented a petition asking for the removal of Mr. HASTED'S cow-stables on Franklin-avenue. The subject was referred to a special committee consisting of Aldermen FURBY and CARSHOW. Reports—The Health Officer to whom was referred the complaint against HORNER'S fat establishment on Ninth-street, Gowanus, reported that the business was isolated, conducted in a proper manner and therefore was not a nuisance. The report was adopted. The complaint against a glue and oil factory on Flushing-avenue between Smith and Morrell streets, was referred to Aldermen FURBY and CARSHOW for investigation. The Board adjourned to meet on the 3d of August at 9 o'clock A. M.

ROBBERIES.—On Tuesday night last about $100 worth of lead was stolen from one house in the Eleventh Ward, where it had been put but a few days before by the plumbers. It will cost several hundred dollars to tear away and replace the pipe. Several other houses were robbed in the same Ward on Monday night. A house in Central, near Myrtle-avenue, was robbed, Tuesday night, of property valued at $50. A large Newfoundland dog guarded the lower story of the house, but the intruders succeeded in quieting him and ransacked the lower part of the house without giving any alarm to the inmates. The house of Dr. ELLIOTT, on Clinton, near Fulton-avenue, was robbed on Tuesday of property valued at $250. A boy named JAMES PAGE was arrested yesterday by Officer HALL, of the Second Precinct, for stealing a quantity of leather from ALFRED WILKINS. The property was found at a small store at the corner of Washington and York streets, where the accused had sold it. He was committed to answer.

THE BAY RIDGE TRAGEDY.—Since the Mayor of New-York has offered a reward for the discovery of the murderer of FANNY DEAN HALSEY, we understand a large amount of collateral information has been brought to light. One gentleman makes affidavit that on the 1st of June—the day Mrs. HALSEY disappeared—he saw a woman on board the Keyport boat, whose personal appearance, as he gives it, exactly corresponds with that of the deceased. His attention was particularly called to her by her strange conduct. She was alone, and seemed disposed to avoid every one, and conducted herself in such a manner that he thought she premeditated suicide, and therefore watched her for some time.

SEWERAGE.—The new Water Board give notice that the plan for sewering all that part of the city naturally drained by the sewer that empties into Wallabout Bay, near the Navy Yard, has been filed, and that objections will be heard on the 22d of August next, at 9 o'clock A. M. The new Board intend to push forward the work of sewering the city just as fast as the law will permit.

SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—The first annual exhibition of the Roman Catholic School of the Assumption, corner of York and Pearl streets, took place Tuesday evening, and passed off to the entire satisfaction of some six hundred persons who were fortunate enough to be present.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday a boy named JOHN RYAN was accidentally run over by a dirt cart belonging to J. O'DONNELL, contractor, on Eighteenth-street, by which he had one foot badly crushed. He was taken home by the Eighth Ward Police.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—The work on the new track from Jamaica to Hunter's Point was commenced at the former place on the 25th instant. It will be pressed forward to completion with all possible dispatch.

[Advertisement.]

The lustre of the diamond is not to be compared to the productions that emanate from a gifted and well balanced mind. Alas! how deplorable is it when such endowments become vitiated by malpractices and the utter prostration of the physical powers.

Constitutions thus impaired come within the scope of Dr. H. A. BARROW'S experience. He may be consulted as usual at his residence No. 194 Bleecker-street, four doors below McDougal-street, New-York, from 11 to 2 and from 4 to 8 daily, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

[Advertisement.]

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN,
Especially designed for the use of the Medical Profession and the *Family*. For sale by all prominent druggists,
A. M. BININGER & Co.,
No. 338 Broadway, New-York, Sole Importers.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 349 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

Beware of the ambiguous and mystifying process of quacks. Dr. ASHER, confidential adviser, returned from Europe thoroughly acquainted with the latest improvements in treating disease. Dr. A. is a regularly educated physician, whose testimonials can be seen. No interview necessary, unless desired. Address, inclosing consultation fee, $5, No. 440 Broome street, one door of Broadway, west.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Pains in the back or limbs, stiff neck, rheumatism, rheumatic gout, neuralgia, sore throat, are cured by rubbing in this great antidote to diseases of the muscles and nerves. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, New York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 27.

$31,000 Tenn. 6s, '90..	88	300 Reading R.	s60 44⅛
1,000 Virginia 6s	94⅜	200 do	45
4,000 do	94	300 do	b30 45
26,000 Missouri S. 6s	82⅛	600 do	44⅜
5,000 do	s6 82½	500 do	s10 44⅝
16,000 do	s3 83⅛	100 do	44⅜
43,000 do	b60 83⅜	50 Mich. Cen R	42
4,000 N. Y. C. R. 7s	100⅛	50 do	s30 44⅜
4,000 Hud. R. 2d M. 7s	96	200 do	s60 44⅜
1,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bds	84⅜	125 do	b60 42
1,000 do	84⅜	50 do	s10 42
1,000 Ill. F. Bonds	93½	50 Panama R.	b30 116
11,000 La C. & M. L. G. R.	15⅞	50 do	116
2,000 Cal. & Chi. 1st M.	91	25 Nor. & Wor. R.	36
3,000 M. & M. 2d M. 10s	80	50 Mich. S. & N. In. R.	8
1,000 C. & R. Island bs	89	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	s nw 22⅜
20 Park Bank	144⅜	50 do	24⅜
10 Pacific M. S. Co	s03⅜	100 do	s30 23
100 do	71	50 do	22⅞
250 do	s nw 71¼	100 do	s15 23⅛
50 do	s30 71¼	100 do	s15 23⅛
200 do	b60 74⅜	100 do	s60 23⅝
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	s60 74	400 do	b wk 22⅜
800 do	s nw 74⅜	100 do	s30 22⅜
100 do	b wk 74⅜	175 Ill. Central R.	64
100 do	s20 74⅜	400 do	s60 63⅛
350 do	74⅜	20 Clev. Col & Cin R.	63⅜
150 do	s nw 74⅜	110 Gal. & Chicago R.	63⅜
200 do	b60 74⅜	100 do	s60 63⅝
100 do	s30 74⅜	100 do	b60 63⅝
42 do	74⅜	250 do	63⅝
50 Erie Railroad	67⅛	486 Chic. & R Island R.	61
25 Harlem Railroad	10	50 do	61⅛
100 do	9⅞	50 do	s10 61⅛
100 do	9⅞	100 do	s15 61⅛
25 Harlem R R Pref	35⅜	300 do	61⅜
20 Clev. & Toledo R.	21⅜	100 do	b wk 61⅜
100 do	s30 21⅜	50 do	b60 61⅜
100 do	b60 24		

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000 N. C. State 6s	85¾	100 Erie Railroad	7
1,000 Missouri S 6s	83¾	300 Reading Railroad	45
6,000 Ill. F. Bonds	91	100 do	44⅞
100 N. Y. Cent. R.	s15 74⅛	200 Harlem Railroad	9⅞
250 do	74⅜	100 M So. & N. Ia. g. s	21⅜
50 Continental Bank	98⅜	50 G & Chi R.	s10 64⅞
110 P. M. Steam. Co	71	100 C. & R. I. R.	b60 61⅝

WEDNESDAY, July 27—P. M.

Two important arrivals are announced today, one from Europe, with news to the 16th July, confirming the peace in Italy, the other from the Pacific with the mail and treasure from California to July 5. In London and Paris the Funds had partially receded from the first flurry of speculation and excitement which occurred on the first news of the treaty, but at the Bank of England the rate of interest was lowered to 2½ ₱ cent., and in Manchester and Liverpool unusual activity, with a large advance in prices, took place in the Cotton trade. The sales of Cotton are reported 107,000 bales for the week, and the advance equal to $2 50@$3 50 the bale, or ¼d.@⅜d. the lb. The rise in Yarns at Manchester is called ½d. the lb. The foreign Grain trade was depressed, in London and Liverpool, owing, in part, to the fine harvest weather at home. At Havre, the Cotton market was buoyant. On the Paris Bourse the French Funds stood 68.60, and on the London Exchange, Consols were 95⅛@95¼ on Friday. American Stocks were more active in London after the peace, and sales of Illinois Central shares were made at an advance of five ₱ cent. In two days, closing 67½@68½. The State and United State Stocks were active, and the latter ¼@1 ₱ cent. higher. The quotations for some of the Railway Bonds are also higher.

The *Moses Taylor*, from the Isthmus of Panama, brings a Gold freight of $2,145,000, the largest by any single steamer since December, 1857. The mining accounts continue steady from California, and a detailed statement of the shipments of produce from San Francisco for the first six months of the present year illustrates the uniformity of the production. We have also by this arrival an account of some very remarkable discoveries of Gold on the Pacific coast, at Chiriqui, a little north of Panama. The facts are detailed in the newspaper extracts under our general report, and confirmatory of these we have seen a private letter to the Panama Company from their commercial agent, Mr. NELSON, detailing the same facts, as follows:

"A vessel arrived from Chiriqui a few days ago, bringing us the news that large quantities of gold had just been discovered in the tombs of the Indians in the neighborhood of David, about 350 miles from this place. The gold is found in the shape of ornaments, birds, alligators, sharks, &c. Some very fine gold, others very much alloyed with copper. I have seen letters from two gentlemen of David of undoubted veracity. One estimates the value of the gold extracted in about three weeks at $100 000. Another estimates the quantity to be over nine arrobas (222 lbs.) About a thousand men were then at the diggings. The burial ground extends over several leagues. There is quite an excitement in Panama on the subject. Two vessels have already left for Chiriqui, and another will leave to-morrow. The people of Chiriqui say there was a gold mine in the neighborhood, supposed to be the richest in South America. This mine was near a large Indian town called 'La Estrella.' The tradition is that the Indians rose on the Spaniards and forced them to leave the country, and that they retired to Costa Rica, where they founded the city of Cartago."

The English news puts a bright face upon our Cotton trade, present and prospective. In prospect of another large crop, which may reach four millions bales, the renewal of active trade at Manchester with the whole world, and the continued good accounts which that trade and our own are receiving from India and China for manufactured goods, the importance of a large advance in the raw material can scarcely be exaggerated. These advices are also highly appreciated by our banking houses in the Foreign Exchanges, as tending to give stability to the best source of their business through the remainder of the Summer and Autumn. The turn in Cotton and the rate of interest at the English Bank will, we think, tell at once upon the export demand for Bullion, confining it through August to the receipts from California and the South; though the next mail or two will enable our bankers to speak more decidedly for themselves on this point. The Exchanges for Saturday have not yet opened. The impression is, there will be a diminished demand on Paris, as compared with last week, while the English rates, if any thing will be a fraction easier. There will not be much done until after the *Europa's* mail is delivered. The *Ariel* sails on Saturday for Havre, and the *City of Washington* for Liverpool. The principal Bullion engagements will be for the latter. The Hamburg steamer *Borussia* will follow on Monday, Aug. 1.

The Custom Duties to-day are $209,000; other receipts into the Sub-treasury, $19,000; disbursements, including $45,000 on California account, $195,000; balance this afternoon, $5,159,847.

The market for Money to-day, in actual transactions, rules 6 ₱ cent. for some parcels of August and September bills, of prime character, taken to fill up the lines of one or more of the leading Banks, and 7 ₱ cent. for November and December bills of like choice, taken outside. We also hear of January paper at 8 ₱ cent. The Stock Brokers paid 5 ₱ cent. on choice collateral, and 6 ₱ cent. on miscellaneous, for loans negotiable on demand. The market, generally, is steady, with a fair demand, and some signs of improved trade to create good paper.

We understand that the *Empire City*, from New-Orleans, has about $250,000 in Mexican silver on freight, for which there is a ready demand for export to England, where the China orders are being renewed.

The Stock market to-day was but moderately active in the amount of dealings, and, though at one time showing some firmness for part of the Share list, prices closed in the afternoon generally dull. The closing quotations throughout vary scarcely a fraction from the last prices made yesterday, although some intermediate sales of Reading, New-York Central, Michigan Guarantee and Pacific Mail were made at a partial advance. The last price of Central is 74⅛@⅜ ₱ cent. up, say 116¼@116½. The State Stocks were in steady demand, under a somewhat free offering of Tennessees and Missouris at the early Board. Railway Bonds, of the best class, as far as offered, were firmer, particularly Illinois Centrals. The prevailing feeling at the close of the Second Board was one of inactivity, and, as remarked yesterday, the Stock Exchange responds less decidedly to the foreign news than any other department of business.

The Wabash Valley Companies are again compelled to ask indulgence, though a short one on the August interest due on their mortgages. The amount is $119,000, which the President, according to his communication in another place, promises to meet in three or four months. We refer to his statement for reliable information on the business of the road through a season of general depression in the Western traffic, as well as for the calculations of the Company on the season soon to open, it is believed, on a more cheerful trade.

The August half-yearly Dividend of the Leather Manufacturers Bank is 5 ₱ cent. and the Marine Bank 3 ₱ cent.

The sales of Cotton to-day are reported over 3,000 bales, at an advance of ⅛ cent. The export of this staple last week from this port raised the aggregate clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods to $1,635,000, an improvement of a million dollars on the previous week. The Corn Exchange, to-day, notwithstanding the news, exhibited more firmness for Wheat and Flour. Provisions, on the other hand, are dull.

The following is the treasure list of the *Moses Taylor*:

Am. Ex. Bank	$175 000	James Patrick	78,000
August Belmont	180 000	Richard Patrick	60 000
Booth & Sugar	7 500	J. G. Parret & Son	5,000
T. H. & J. S. Bacon	3,800	Wm. Perkins	8,000
Conroy & O'Connor	7 500	Ross, Falconer & co	45 374
C. H. Crosby	25,150	A. S. Rosebaum & Co	23,800
J. H. Cogbill	10 361	Roberts Morril & Co	10,000
W. T. Coleman & Co	85,000	A. Rich & Bro	9 500
H. Clews & Co	31,000	S. G. Reed & Co	2,837
H. Cummings	3,000	F. Rutherford	2 185
Duncan, Sherman & Co	90,000	Slate & Co	20,640
De Witt, Kittle & Co	20 000	Wm. Seligman & Co.	54,000
J. Lauzo & Co	7,288	J. Stamwood	2,000
J. T. & W. H. Daly	5,000	Strauss, Hartman,	
Z. Breitman, Bro & Co	11 856	Wallin & Co	3,888
Freeman & Co	83,539	Schelle Bros	31,405
Fischel, Minlos & Co	14,000	Strauss, Bros & Co	78,846
J. Goldsmith & Co	16 700	A. Jakob & Co	32 000
W. Boge & Co	33,000	Taafe, McCahill & Co	41,800
H. Hastings	2 400	Treadwell & Co	20,800
Howland & Aspinwall	3,781	Turner Bro	9,000
W. Heller & Co	20,000	A. E. Tilson	3,000
M. Heller & Bro	14,670	J. B. Weir	95 878
Janson, Bond & Co	16 000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	378,500
Jennings & Brewster	8,000	Order	37 130
Jerome Rel y & Co	152 500	Lobach & Schepeler	18,464
Kerley, Byrne & Co	5 100	Von Lehn & Schmidin	
L. H. Lawrence & Co	11,800	Lay & Co	14,372
Metropolitan Bank	15 800	Fred. Probst & Co	9,000
Meador & Adams	11 500	E. J. Forstall	2 000
R. Meador	5 800		$2 135,975
Neustadter Bro	21,000	From Aspinwall	9 624
Peter Naylor	10,000		
J. B. Newton & Co	25,150	Total	$2,145,000

From an interesting half-yearly review to June 30, of the trade of San Francisco, in the *Evening Bulletin* of that city, we make the following extracts:

From domestic Atlantic ports, Great Britain, France, China and the East Indies, the aggregate tonnage for the first half of each of the last three years was as follows:

1857, tons, first six months	83 058
1858, tons, first six months	81 020
1859, tons, first six months	126,555

The foregoing shows an increased inward tonnage movement from the principal quarters whence our supplies are derived of more than 52 ₱ cent. the present year over 1857, and nearly 55 ₱ cent. over 1858. A most forcible commentary upon the condition of our overstocked market is afforded by the above data.

These excessive importations are further illustrated by a comparison of the amount of freight money paid during the same period, as follows:

Freights paid first six months, 1857	$1,463,884
Freights paid first six months, 1858	1 275 816
Freights paid first six months, 1859	2,355,114

As it is only in exceptional cases that vessels arrive here with anything less than full cargoes, the amount of their tonnage correctly shows the extent of our imports; but our exports are better exhibited by their market values. The following is a comparative statement of the exports, other than treasure, for the first half of each of the last three years:

First six months of 1859	$2 324,734
First six months of 1858	1,795,443
First six months of 1857	2 072,012

The exports of quicksilver for the first half of the last three years were as follows: In 1857, 11,938 flasks; 1858, 12,452 flasks; 1859, 581 flasks. This immense falling off is solely attributable to the suspension of operations at the New Almaden Works, caused by yet existing litigation as to the proprietorship.

The exports of treasure for the first six months of 1859, 1858 and 1857 were as follows:

First six months of 1859	$23,685 562
First six months of 1858	23 537,576
First six months of 1857	23 741,489

This shows a remarkable approximation for the periods named, and together with other indications, gives rise to the opinion that the sum total of the present year will be fully up to that of either of the former, if it does not somewhat exceed them. The annual product of the mines is doubtless as great as ever, but can never be judged of accurately by the exports, as these are governed to a great extent by financial emergencies abroad.

The deposits of Gold Bullion at the United States Branch Mint in this city, for the first half of 1859 and 1858 were as follows:

	Ozs.
First six months of 1859	440,312 67
First six months of 1858	663,357 69
Falling off	243,044.82

This large decline the present year is attributable to the prolonged Winter, which prevented operations in many important mining sections till late in the season.

The movement of passengers, arriving and departing by sea, for the next six months of 1859, is denoted as follows: arrived, 17,034; departed, 11,103; gain, 5,931. During a corresponding period of 1858, owing to the Fraser River exodus, there was a net loss of 202. During a like period of 1857 there was a gain of 4 295. The gain from arrivals by sea for the entire of 1858, not withstanding the loss adverted to in the first half of the year, was 12,745, which somewhat exceeds the average gain of 1859. The greatly reduced prices of fare, however, which have lately depleted our population, must swell the total gain of the year, since sufficient time has not yet elapsed for us to have experienced its benefits along with its disadvantages.

We have received from the office of the Canal Company the following returns of the Coal trade through Delaware and Hudson:

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY.

Coal shipped from Honesdale for week ending July 23, and since Jan. 1, 1859:

	Week.	Year.
Tons	26 404	242 097
Same time in 1858	13 769	125 389
Increase in 1859	10 615	116,708

PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY.

Coal shipped from Hawley for week ending July 23, and since Jan. 1, 1859:

	Week.	Year.
Tons	20,194	323 058
Same time in 1858	26 847	259,413
Decrease in 1859	693	
Increase in 1859		63,653

Wabash Valley Company.

OFFICE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO.,
No. 54 EXCHANGE PLACE,
NEW-YORK, July 27, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The semi-annual interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, accruing on the 1st proximo, will not be paid on maturity, the Company asking a temporary indulgence therefor for a period of three or four months. The annexed exhibit indicates the gross earnings of the road during the twelve months ending June 30, viz:

July	$75,866 48	January	$39,052 10
August	112,341 57	February	39,750 68
September	103,491 14	March	61,724 34
October	96,063 37	April	68,918 25
November	63,517 39	May	60,068 24
December	41,503 46	June	58 481 23
Total			$820,778 96
Actual operating expenses for the same period			406,250 56
Balance			$414 528 40

One year's interest on the entire bonds of the Company is, to wit:

First Mortgage, $3,400,000	$238 000
Second Mortgage, $2,500,000	175,000
Total	$413 000 00
Balance	$1,528 40

From the foregoing statement it appears that notwithstanding the pervading stagnation of business and stringency of money affairs at the West, coupled with three successive seasons of short crops, the revenues derived from the road have proved amply sufficient to defray all operating expenses, and also to meet the entire interest on the bonded indebtedness of the Company. It may, therefore, be reg

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2451. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Mails by the Europa.

THE PEACE OF VILLAFRANCA.

COMMENTS OF THE EUROPEAN PRESS.

Editorial and Other Correspondence of the New-York Times.

INTERESTING DETAILS AND EXTRACTS.

The mails by the *Europa*, at Boston, from Liverpool, on the 16th of July, were received last evening.

Our correspondence, and selections from our foreign files complete a representation of European affairs as they stood at the departure of the steamer.

The following dispatches indicate the movement of events at the latest advices:

MILAN, Thursday, July 14.

The Emperor of the French entered this city amid the acclamations of the populace. The King of Sardinia will accompany the Emperor as far as Susa on his return to France.

TURIN, Thursday, July 14.

The Piedmontese *Gazette* announces that the Ministers of the King have tendered their resignation, holding their *portefeuilles* only till the formation of the new Cabinet.

TURIN, Friday, July 15.

King VICTOR EMANUEL and the Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON arrived here at 5½ P. M. amid the acclamations of the populace. The Prince DE CARIGNAN and Count DE CAVOUR went to meet them. Count DE CAVOUR was much cheered by the people; Piedmontese troops and a considerable number of National Guards were drawn up in line on both sides of the road. The Emperor alighted at the Royal Palace, and to-day a great banquet will be given at Court to eighty persons. The grand dignitaries and functionaries of State have been invited. The Nineteenth Regiment of the line has arrived at Milan.

VIENNA, Thursday Evening, July 14.

The Emperor left Verona for Vienna at 3 this morning. Count RECHBERG arrived here at 11 A. M. Peace must be considered concluded, as neither ammunition nor reinforcements are now sent to Italy.

PARIS, Friday, July 15.

The letters and telegraphic messages which have reached Paris from all the great towns of France are unanimous in stating that the dispatch announcing the conclusion of peace was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The first moment of surprise over the explosion of public joy knew no bounds. In all the great towns all business was put an end to, and at night brilliant illuminations took place.

PARIS, Thursday, July 14.

The members of the diplomatic body now in Paris went yesterday to the Empress at St. Cloud to congratulate her Majesty on the reestablishment of peace.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

Suspension of Hostilities—Probabilities of Peace—The French Army after Solferino—Incidents of the Camp—Visit to Headquarters, &c.

Editorial Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

COMO, (Italy,) Saturday, July 9, 1859.

In my letter from the field of Solferino I expressed the belief that the result of that great battle would lead to a suspension of hostilities, and probably, through the intervention of Prussia and England, to the termination of the war. It was evident at all events that no further active operations in the open field could take place for some weeks:—and as I did not care to hang long upon the skirts of an army unengaged, I left the French camp on Wednesday after the battle and turned my face in this direction.

I am not at all surprised to be overtaken here by the news that an *armistice* has been agreed upon by the two armies, and that all active movements are suspended until the 15th of August. From which side the proposition came we do not yet know,—but it is very easy to understand for whose benefit it will operate. If conquest and military glory were his object in this war, NAPOLEON had a short and easy path to the attainment of it. His armies were already beyond the Mincio—and the famous *quadrilateral* of Austrian fortresses was virtually open to him. The Sardinians had invested Peschiera, both by land and water, and were just ready to open their bombardment. Prince NAPOLEON was in position before Mantua, which, if he could not hope to reduce, he could at least blockade and render perfectly harmless in the rear of the advancing French. And the Emperor himself was just ready to push forward to Verona—the strongest by far of all the fortresses—and to enter upon its reduction with the vigor and energy which have thus far marked his conduct of the war. It is now perfectly established that his *rifled cannon*, which the English Press so complacently ridiculed at the outset of the war, is a weapon of prodigious power, and gives him immense advantages over the enemy in this great campaign. Its range is longer—its aim more accurate—and its blows heavier and far more effective than anything the Austrians or any other European army can bring against him. In siege operations its advantage would have been very great, and Verona must in any case have speedily yielded to his assault.

It is perfectly evident, moreover, that some inexplicable cause paralyzes the Austrian army and places it substantially at the mercy of the Allies. Its constant successive defeats are perfectly unaccountable upon any ordinary hypothesis of military operations. Its forces are very large and well appointed,—its generals are men of ability, experience and unquestioned courage,—its artillery is numerous and well handled, its cavalry is acknowledged to be the best in Europe,—its soldiers are brave, firm and loyal, and its positions have, in nearly every case, been selected with skill and admirable military judgment. Yet in every case all this has availed them nothing. Promising as their plans might be, when the decisive moment came, *something* happened to thwart them all. Just when everybody expected them to march upon Turin and hold the Piedmontese Capital, they halted, and then commenced the retreat, which, up to this time, has not been arrested. At Magenta they held a very strong position,—fought well, but part of their forces were too far away to be brought into action, and they were beaten. And at Solferino they had a position which, I have the authority of a staff officer in the Piedmontese army for saying,—5,000 men *ought* to have held against *ten times* their number,—or, in fact, against any power that could have been brought in bear upon them. They defended it vigorously,—fought well,—inflicted upon the French far heavier losses than they themselves sustained,—and *withdrew* while more than a dozen heavy batteries of their artillery had remained silent from the beginning, and while masses of their infantry still stood unengaged. At 1 o'clock they had actually beaten the Piedmontese, and if what seems to have been their original plan had been carried out, and they had at that moment thrown the whole of their disposable force upon the French, they could scarcely have failed to break them, and win the day. Several times during the heat of the battle MCMAHON'S whole flank was exposed to them—yet they suffered themselves to be deterred from assailing it by French light cavalry, and especially by a body of Chasseurs d'Afrique, under Capt. BONAPARTE,—who manœuvered for hours in so masterly a manner as actually to menace the enemy into an inactivity fatal to themselves. Their artillery completely swept the sides of all the hills round Solferino,—and twice they easily drove back the French who attempted to storm the heights. They were strongly posted in the stone houses and narrow streets and in the cemetery had high, strong, thick walls which protected them against the French fire, and gave them immense advantages over them.

How it happened that with such odds in their favor they should have been beaten, many able military critics have been puzzled to explain. The French assault was prompt, vigorous and wonderfully impetuous; and the Emperor NAPOLEON, by the rapid energy with which he brought up his scattered forces, the moment he saw a battle was impending, (for up to sunrise of that day he had no expectation of a general engagement,) reflects upon him the highest possible credit as a commander and a general. But in spite of all this, there must be some element of *internal weakness* in the Austrian camp; and from all I can learn, from the facts that come out, and the hints and surmises that float in the atmosphere, I have very little doubt that it is to be found in the incompetency and vacillating presumption of the Emperor himself. He is a young man, without military experience and of only theoretic military knowledge, and ambitious to a degree which makes him absurdly jealous of the generals by whom he is surrounded, whose advice he constantly rejects, and whose well-laid plans he constantly counteracts at the critical moment. Before he joined his army he kept up incessant telegraphic communication with head-quarters from Vienna, and did not hesitate, even at that distance, to overrule his ablest generals in the field. Gen. GYULAI has been disgraced for the loss of Magenta, and private accounts represent him as gloomy, melancholy, and apparently overwhelmed by the ruin of his professional character; yet he has friends who say that if the time ever comes when he can place the responsibility where it belongs, he will stand acquitted. Three distinguished Generals—CLAM GALLAS, Prince LICHTENSTEIN and ZADEWITZ—are said to have thrown up their commands, since Solferino;—this could only have happened under the pressure of some very grave and imperative necessity. On the field at Solferino FRANCIS JOSEPH is said to have addressed an angry reproof to one of his oldest Generals—who instantly broke his sword across his knee and threw it at his feet;—the Emperor burst into tears and held out both his hands, begging pardon for the offence he had given. All these things, with many others of the same kind that might be mentioned, indicate a state of complete demoralization *in the higher ranks* of the Austrian army;—and nothing can be more fatal than such a state of things to the vigorous and successful prosecution of a war. The Allies on the contrary are completely united. The King, VICTOR EMANUEL, with admirable judgment, accepts the place simply of General of a *corps d'armée*, and gives to NAPOLEON the supreme command of the whole allied armies, and the most perfect harmony prevails in every department of the combined force.

Under such circumstances it is evident that NAPOLEON had everything to gain, and FRANCIS JOSEPH everything to lose, by the steady and vigorous prosecution of the war:—and the promptness with which NAPOLEON has granted an armistice for so long a time,—whether at the request of Austria or of his own motion,—speaks volumes for the moderation and forbearance, as well as the high-toned statesmanship which guide his conduct in the prosecution of this war. I am fully prepared to see him carry these qualities still more conspicuously into the negotiations which will undoubtedly be at once opened for the conclusion of peace. I have no doubt NAPOLEON will demand peremptorily the abandonment of Lombardy and its annexation to Piedmont, if the people shall so vote:—the erection of Venetia into an independent power; and the surrender by Austria of all the secret treaties by which she has hitherto controlled the internal policy of Tuscany, the Duchies of Parma and Modena, and the other Italian States. *Less than this I do not believe he will accept*:—but all this, I have no doubt Austria will be required by England, Prussia and Russia promptly to concede. If peace shall be concluded upon these terms, this will have been the cheapest, wisest and most beneficent war waged by any Power since the War of American Independence.

If on the other hand, these terms shall be rejected by Austria, all Europe must prepare for the greatest contest she has witnessed since 1815, and for changes far exceeding those that followed the career and defeat of the first NAPOLEON. In the first place the Pope cannot longer be kept out of the whirlpool which already sweeps in steadily narrowing circles around his temporal throne. His States are on the brink of revolution even now, and his participation by any active measures,—such as the excommunication of VICTOR EMANUEL, rumors of which already begin to circulate,—would greatly embarrass NAPOLEON and introduce elements of difficulty and dissension into Sardinia itself. In the next place, Austria would unquestionably be attacked in Hungary and in all her provinces bordering upon Russia,—by revolutionary movements, not aiming necessarily at Republicanism or even at absolute independence,—but at the dethronement and expulsion of the perjured House of Hapsburg. You will not have failed to observe that even KOSSUTH, in his proclamations, uses no language which will prevent such ulterior arrangements on the part of the Hungarians as might prove acceptable even to Russia.

For Austria, therefore, it seems to me, peace has become an absolute necessity. Whether it would not be better for Europe and the world at large, that her obstinacy should lead to the still more decisive and effectual demolition of her tyranny, and to such a reconstruction of Europe and such a general installment of Constitutional Governments as that event would bring about,—I am not quite so certain. There will be time enough to discuss this point after the middle of August.

But I have given you enough of dissertation. Unfortunately I HAVE nothing better to offer, for in the way of narrative there is nothing special to be said. Both armies have been inactive since Solferino. The French crossed the Mincio without opposition during the next week,—the Austrians withdrawing steadily in the direction of their fortresses. Their retreat from Solferino, according to the most reliable accounts, was conducted in perfect order so far as their fighting columns were concerned,—though a very large body of their army which had not been engaged at all, was thrown into a good deal of confusion. They were not routed, nor were they pursued for any considerable distance. They were largely indebted for this impunity, without doubt, to the terrible storm which arose at 5 o'clock, and which enveloped the whole plain in a cloud of dust, and rendered all movements of the French cavalry out of the question. I can imagine nothing more terrible than the pursuit, with flying artillery and cavalry, of a routed and retreating army. Fortunately I had no personal experience of this phase of war,—nor did the possibility of it occur to me when I came upon the field, where the contest was still pending, in the morning. But the *panic* of the next day,—when the town of Castiglione emptied itself in the manner I rehearsed to you in my last letter—gave us some faint impression of what would have been the style of things if the Austrians had proved the victors in that long and arduous contest. I never saw terror so general and so extreme as it was then. Everybody—soldier and civilian, well and wounded—imagined an Austrian dragoon at his heels, and the only anxiety of every one was to save himself. As the event showed the alarm to be utterly groundless, the flight, looked back upon, has much more the appearance of farce than of tragedy; but it served, at all events, to illustrate the extreme of selfish terror which must pervade the ungoverned and undisciplined mass of army followers in case of a defeat and pursuit by the victorious foe. If cannon had actually opened and dragoons rushed upon the flying crowd, I suppose we should only have experienced what occurs in the rear of every routed army.

I may as well correct here an erroneous impression which may possibly have been conveyed by previous accounts of this affair, concerning the extent to which the panic invaded the ranks of the army. I have heard it reported that 15,000 of the French *soldiers* shared in this precipitate flight to Brescia. This I believe to be entirely untrue. So far as I can speak from personal observation, none of the *fighting* force of the French were affected by the alarm. It was the officers and drivers of a train of ammunition wagons who started the flight—and it was only the scattered *debris* of the army who had been left behind in Castiglione,—the wounded who were in the streets, straggling officers and men who had been left to care for the wounded, orderlies, laborers and men in charge of the hospitals and ambulances, who shared the alarm and joined in the stampede. The main body of the army had encamped upon and beyond the field of battle, and were entirely unaware that any panic had occurred in the rear. I heard a few days afterward from Major K——, an American officer attached to the allied army, and who was in position on the plain, though not actually engaged with the enemy at Solferino, the probable origin of the *escapade*. He said that at about noon on the day after the battle a squadron of Austrian cavalry, which had evidently mistaken its way, made its appearance in plain sight of the army, and actually within the lines of the French camp. They saw their mistake instantly, and before the dragoons could mount and start in pursuit they had wheeled and spurred away. In the encampment itself the incident created no sensation,—but the rumor which passed rapidly to the rear, there produced a different effect. I asked Major K. why the Chasseurs d'Afrique, who withdrew from the road to let the flying train pass, did not stop them, at least for an explanation. "Simply," he replied, "because it was none of their business!" And they would promptly have given this reason for non-interference, even if they had known that the train was flying from a fancied danger! He said this was a perfect illustration of the discipline and method of the French army:—every part of it would attend strictly to its own affairs,—and no emergency could induce one to interfere with the affairs of any other.

There is a great deal that is worthy of study in the movements of such an army as this, without regard to the actual combats in which they engage. The Emperor has acquired very great credit for the vigor and rapidity with which the enormous force under his command is moved from point to point. It would seem to be very difficult, in these days of railroads and telegraphs, to deceive an enemy in the immediate neighborhood, and to throw a hundred thousand men upon his flank when they were expected in his front: yet this was actually done at Magenta, and with the most striking results. The difficulties of these rapid movements are very greatly increased by the immense amount of baggage which accompanies the army. I have heard military men say that this is a very great defect in the French army, and that it operates very seriously as a drawback upon its efficiency. Every general officer is allowed two heavy wagons for his baggage; and enormous trains accompany every regiment. These necessarily impede the army in its march, and are especially in the way when any sudden and rapid advance is required. Major K., to whom I have already referred, told me an amusing incident to illustrate the manner in which portions of the army train which are *not* wanted frequently impede the movements of those that are. The Emperor NAPOLEON was at Montechiaro on the night before the battle of Solferino. In the morning, hearing cannon on the plain before Castiglione, he ordered the cavalry regiment of Gen. MORRIS, to which Major K. was attached, to advance at a gallop and keep the enemy in check. As they approached the town they overtook an enormous *pontoon train*, which had been brought up from Brescia by way of Lonato, for the purpose of crossing the Mincio,—and which was now, through contagion, probably, rushing also at full gallop into the midst of the battle! They were soon stopped, of course,—but they were already in the village, and so blocked up the narrow streets that the cavalry were compelled to pass them in *single file*, while liable at any moment to be assailed by the artillery of the Austrians.

But in spite of all these drawbacks, nothing can surpass the admirable manner in which this great army has been handled, or the exemplary conduct of the soldiers during this whole campaign. I would never have believed it possible that 150,000 men,—mere soldiers, trained as a separate and distinct power in the State, never held to any very rigid responsibility to the civil authorities, could be marched through a foreign country, under a burning sun, and under circumstances of great discomfort, with such an absolute and complete abstinence from everything like disorder, as has marked the passage of this immense force through Northern Italy. Though I have been constantly, now for several days, in and about the camp, and have met soldiers every where,—in the streets, on the high roads, in the fields, at *cafés*, and in private houses,—I have not yet seen or heard of a solitary instance of rude conduct, or even of rude language, on their part. I do not believe that any fire company, or body of New-York Volunteers, ever went out for a single day on a target excursion, without exhibiting more "rowdyism" than the whole French army has shown during the whole of this Italian campaign. This is owing partly, I presume, to the natural politeness of the French character,—for it is part of a Frenchman's nature never to encroach upon the private rights or to wound the feelings of others. Much of it is due also to the discipline of the army,—to its separate and isolated mode of existence. The soldier is taught to look to *the camp* for everything he needs;—with the world outside he has nothing whatever to do. He has no claims upon it, and he has never learned to make demands, or to ask favors, from it. I saw three artillerymen at Castiglione, who had traveled to Brescia and back, thirty miles, in a burning sun, through blinding dust, and without a morsel to eat for twenty hours. They were away from their camp, and without money, and could therefore get nothing. I asked them if nobody had given them food. They said no,—no one had known of their hunger, and they *did not like to ask!* This does not answer to the popular notion of an invading army,—which is generally supposed to eat its way through the country, seizing whatever it needs, and sweeping bare the region through which it takes its desolating way. There have been no more welcome or popular *travelers* in Italy for years than this French army. They march only upon the high roads;—they buy of the peasants and merchants the cattle, poultry, fruit, &c., which they have to sell,—paying always full price and in current coin: and if they hire carts, oxen, mules or donkeys for purposes of transportation, they do it by fair contract and with prompt pay. On the day after the battle I met several peasants, who inquired of me the way to the Paymaster's office—as they held written warrants for small sums of money, for having brought a load of wounded from the field to the hospital. I frequently saw soldiers come, covered with dust and ready to drop with fatigue, directly from the field, into the little *cafés* of the place, and count out their *sous*, with most scrupulous accuracy, for a drink of wine or a piece of bread.

Another thing which struck me forcibly was the air of indifference with which the soldiers seemed to treat the whole affair of the fight. There was no appearance of exultation,—no excitement, no indication whatever of anything out of the ordinary course of things among them. I did not hear a shout, not a cheer, not a song from them all. They acted as if they had done their day's work,—and were glad to rest a little;—and that was all. The whole thing was regarded by them as an ordinary business transaction. The officers were not quite so indifferent—nor did they take quite so common-place a view of the engagement;—they had appreciated its importance, and probably understood its difficulties better than the men,—and talked of it with corresponding warmth. But so far as any show of *feeling* was concerned, on the part of the troops, you would never have supposed they had been doing anything more than dig a canal or remove trifling obstacles out of a road over which they had found it necessary to pass.

Nearly the whole French force, on the night after Solferino, encamped on the field of battle. Some of those nearest to Castiglione came away a mile or so to obtain a clearer spot for their bivouac. Just at dusk an officer of Zouaves rode up to a subordinate who was standing near me, and told him to go at once and place men about a certain field where he wished to encamp, and not let anybody else take it. He rode off and presently brought his regiment up the road to the spot. As they arrived they turned off into the orchard which bordered the road,—pitched their tents, hitched their horses,—then clustered around the spot where the cattle had been slaughtered and dressed, and received their allowance of meat,—and in half an hour their little fires were blazing, and each was preparing the supper for which his day's work had, doubtless, given him an eager appetite. The regiments that were too far off for this, contented themselves with clearing a space of the dead with which the whole field was incumbered, and partaking of such fare as could most readily be brought up to them from the rear. The followers of an army,—those I mean who are not actual combatants, though ranked as soldiers, laborers, &c., &c., are always very numerous;—and besides these, who are counted as troops, there is always an immense number of persons who merely follow on with carts, hand-wagons, &c., filled with eatables or drinkables for sale. These volunteers are of great service after such an engagement, and whenever there is any temporary interruption of the regular supplies. On the day of Solferino especially the necessities of the troops were very great, as most of them were compelled to fight or march from 5 o'clock in the morning, after a slight breakfast, without any other refreshment, until 9 or 10 at night.

On the second day after the battle we drove out to the French head-quarters at Cavriana. Taking the Mantua road, we passed directly across the field of battle on the plain. Dead horses were visible on either side in the fields of trampled wheat and corn, which border the road;—the unburied dead of both camps were thickly scattered about, and under the blazing heat of the unclouded sun were beginning to make the atmosphere intolerable;—and broken muskets, torn garments, discarded hats and knapsacks scraps of paper, unused cartridges, and the general wreck which the great storm had made and left, strewed the ground as far as the eye could reach. Eight or ten surgeons of the hospital staff were moving over the fields, hunting for wounded that might have been overlooked, and inquiring of us where carriages could be procured for their removal. Under ordinary circumstances, I believe it is usual for each regiment or division, during the action, if possible, to remove, or provide for their own wounded. But in this case, the heat and duration of the battle rendered it impossible, and a regiment would often fight its way for miles from its original position, without the chance of a moment's leisure for any such service of humanity. The care of the wounded, therefore, fell entirely upon the hospital staff,—which proved wholly inadequate to its proper and efficient performance. In the first place, it was altogether too small for the immense task required at its hands. Then it was quite impossible that the surgeons, who were not in the engagement, should know all the points where the battle had been most severe, and be able to go directly where the wounded were most numerous and in greatest need of succor. The result was, that in many cases the wounded actually lay *three days* without care or nourishment, among the bushes where they had fallen. And in addition to all this, as I have already remarked, the ambulances provided for the service of the army were utterly and censurably inadequate to the emergency. It is most singular that this department of the French service should have been so utterly neglected—for in Africa and other quarters where the French have been engaged, nothing could be more complete or perfect than its provision in this respect. But in this Italian campaign, certainly they have been seriously and shamefully at fault.

Quite a number of officers of both armies remained on the field unburied on the third day after the battle. One of them—an Austrian—had evidently lived some time after falling—for he had taken his *porte-monnaie* out of his pocket, and taken from it his visiting-card, which he placed upon his breast, that he might be identified when his body should be found. As a general thing, the officers were buried in separate graves, instead of being thrown, like the common soldiers, into a common trench. The body of Prince WINDISGRATZ, which was found on the field, was sent into the Austrian camp, at the special request of the Emperor.

After crossing the plain, we came upon the camp of Gen. CAMBRIELS, which was pitched in an orchard on the right of the road. Scores of officers sat in their tents, in a state of *déshabillé*, owing to the intense heat, and nearly all engaged in writing. One soldier, to get into the shade, had gone to the very bed of the deep ditch that bordered the road, and with his naked feet in the water, and a sheet of paper on a board across his knee, was probably giving his friends at home a vivid picture of the perils and hair-breadth 'scapes he had encountered. Since reaching here, I have seen a private letter from a soldier now in hospital at Alsano, to his mother, in which he says that his company was the first that scaled the heights at Cavriana—that the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH was at one time not more than twenty feet from them, and that, if their muskets had not all been *unloaded*, they could have shot his horse and made him prisoner. In another part of the field a great crowd of men were gathered about the butchers' quarters, and were marching off each with his share of meat for the night. Another group was busily engaged in examining a curious Austrian *caisson*, which had fallen into their hands with other booty. While over the whole camp swelled the strains of music—half martial and half sentimental—which rose from the splendid military band of the regiment, and floated far away over the heights where the French swarmed like ants, but where the Austrians had been posted in equal pride the day before. Inquiring our way from a group of officers standing in the road, we turned to the left and pushed on for Cavriana. Half a mile further on we met a soldier on horseback, who asked us where he could find the persons whose names were on dispatches which he had been commissioned to deliver. One was for BAZAGUAY D'HILLIERS, and the other for the Grand Prévost—but he could not read, and had forgotten for whom he was to inquire. We put him right, and pursued our way to the little village of stone houses clustered together upon steep and narrow streets paved with cobble-stones, and crowded with vehicles of every description.

As we entered the street leading up the hill into the town, half a dozen Zouaves, who were placed there on guard, rose from the grass where they were sitting, and asked if we had business at head-quarters. I replied that I had letters for the Grand Prévost, which I exhibited. This was quite sufficient; they gave us prompt permission to pass, with directions how to find our way to the Grand Prévost's quarters. The town was full of troops. Every field and hillside was a camping ground, and the streets were crowded with soldiers. We had some little difficulty in forcing our carriage along the narrow and crowded ways, but suffered nothing more serious than occasional detentions from other vehicles. The Emperor with his *suite* occupied a large house, situated at the back end of a very spacious court-yard, surrounded with a high wall, and which had evidently belonged to a person of distinction. His private carriages, with those of his household, and the large, brown wooden boxed waggons which carry his *cuisine*, wardrobe and furniture,—forty or fifty in number—were ranged around the court-yard and two of the police of the army mounted guard at the great entrance gate. We had arrived, unfortunately, just at the hour of dinner and could only present our letters by waiting an hour. This we did not care to do; so we drove along the heights through Solferino, thence down across the plain to Castiglione. It was after dark when we reached the wretched little *albergo* at the entrance of the town, which had been nearly stripped of everything by the crowd of the day before. Fortunately for us, they had not abducted the black-eyed and amiable Annetta;—and although she could not speak a syllable of French or English, we succeeded in making our wants intelligible, and she succeeded in getting us supper, and one room, with an enormous bed which three of us shared with the infinitely more numerous occupants who had the right of prior possession, and who labored zealously to enforce their claims throughout the night. Italian floors are never washed; and next morning we found where four large pools of blood from wounded officers had left in our chamber marks of the battle of the day before. But we slept as soundly as if a groan had never been uttered, nor a pang endured, within a hundred miles of us.

—But my letter is growing intolerably long. I must, therefore, postpone the narrative of my personal observations and experiences until another resting place gives me the opportunity to write it.

Yours, &c.,
H. J. R.

THE CONCLUSION OF PEACE.

The News at Paris—How Announced and How Received—The Conditions—The Engagements of Napoleon Fulfilled—The Illuminations—The Effect of Peace on European Politics—The French and English Press on the Event.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 13, 1859.

I have a most important fact to communicate. Peace, that greatest of all blessings for nations, is now concluded between France and Austria, and thus ends the struggle which was so dreadful to human life. I announced to you in my last letter that the two Emperors were to meet; they were to have an interview at Villafranca. Much interest was felt for the result of such a meeting, and on all sides politicians were speculating thereupon. Yesterday the Parisians were startled, about midday, by hearing the cannons of the Invalides booming, as they had done for the victories of Magenta and Solferino. What could be the meaning of this salvo? It could not be that another engagement had taken place, and that once more victory had crowned the French arms. Soon it became rumored about that peace must have been concluded, and at once a sentiment of universal joy became evident. Banners and flags were hung to the breeze, and joyous comments were to be heard on all sides. A short time after, the following telegram was placarded all over the city, and what had been a surmise became a certainty. Crowds, collected as if by magic, were grouped around these placards, and congratulations were being exchanged between old and young. The telegram says:

VALEGGIO, 11th.

The Emperor to the Empress.

Peace has been signed between the Emperor of Austria and myself.

The bases agreed to are:

An Italian Confederation, under the honorary Presidentship of the Pope.

The Emperor of Austria cedes his rights over Lombardy to the Emperor of the French, who hands them over to the King of Sardinia.

The Emperor of Austria preserves Venetia, but that country forms an integral part of the Italian Confederation.

General amnesty.

What now becomes of England's vaunted intention of mediating? What is now the position of Prussia, with her mobilized army, which it has cost her such efforts and expense to get together? The Emperor has gained his greatest victory by thus defeating all attempt at coalition against him, and by managing affairs himself, setting at nought the interference of the would-be arbitrators. The American public will, I am sure, properly appreciate the moderation, as well as quickness of perception and action of LOUIS NAPOLEON. Those who have always cavilled at his movements, will say that his programme is not carried out. But is it not? Venetia is to remain under the influence of Austria, but still she forms an integral portion of the Italian Confederation, all of which is to be under the *honorary* Presidentship of the Pope. Of course, the Emperor of Austria will send some Archduke to administer in Venetia; he could not have given up that which he had not as yet lost; still, it is easy to understand that Austrian predominance in Venetia is ended. Belonging to the Confederation, and having the Pope as President, the Venetians would not tolerate any despotism. They will have a Constitution, and be governed wisely and humanely. Lombardy, given by the Emperor of Austria to the Emperor of France, is handed over to the King of Piedmont, and thus the Lombards are content. The Pope will, with increase of moral authority, be enabled to grant those reforms so necessary for the bettering the condition of his subjects as well as the increase of his own power. In fact, the Italians find their condition entirely changed. A Confederation has been the dream of every Italian patriot for a long time, and this object is gained without all Europe being engaged in a deadly struggle. Let those who expected the Emperor NAPOLEON to keep on *killing* until all Austrians were driven from Italy, look upon the matter as they may, the peace of Villafranca is a glorious consummation of a most glorious campaign. The Emperor NAPOLEON having freed the Italian people, will leave them to be governed in the manner they have ever wished for, only demanding from them such gratitude as is due him for the great benefits he has conferred upon them. On Friday next he returns to Paris, quietly and without any ceremony. But no doubt he will make a grand entry at the head of the army when it returns to Paris. I am inclined to believe that this most interesting ceremony will take place on the 15th of August, (the St. NAPOLEON,) which as a *fête* day will thus have additional lustre given to it. Last night the city was beautifully illuminated on all sides; in the poorest as well as the richest quarters of Paris each window had its light. The public buildings were more resplendent than on former occasions. An immense crowd circulated without noise or confusion.

The Parisians who seem so demonstrative and who gesticulate so vehemently, are, nevertheless, a most orderly people, and on occasions such as last night's illuminations, observe a most pleasing decorum. I wrote at length on Tuesday last, expecting a departure from HAVRE—I mailed my letter, but have since ascertained that no steamer sailed this week from that port for the United States. You will thus receive my two letters at the same time. I should have mentioned before, the fact that great satisfaction is expressed here at the conclusion of the Emperor's telegram, "A general amnesty is granted." Thus there can be no retaliation, no punishment—all offences end, and a new era commences for Italy. One thing remains to be done, and *now* it will take place. The Pope, no longer obliged to give way to foreign influence, will carry out such plans as must better the condition of the citizens of the Papal States, else he will surely find his people more than a match for him. I cannot refrain from summing up the condition of Europe at the moment when the war began. All was then uncertainty. Germany was assuming a threatening aspect on the Rhine—England's Parliament, composed of Tories, was protesting in favor of the treaties of 1815, while Prussia was in a half-way condition, between doubt and hostility. Russia was looking on, ready to take advantage of whatever turn affairs might take. It really seemed as though a general war was inevitable. Two months of a campaign unparalleled in history, puts an end to all doubt and uncertainty. Governments that were most anxious to profit from the struggle going on, have been deceived by the moderation and judgment of the Emperor NAPOLEON, who gains his purpose, and prevents any undue advantage being taken of him by those well disposed to do so. Even yesterday, the Lords of Great Britain were discussing the suspension of arms, and advocating that mighty England should mediate between the adversaries, and by putting an end to the war, enhance her own importance. They counted without LOUIS NAPOLEON, who is accustomed to attend to his own business. He has made a peace which attains his object, without causing the ruin of the Austrian Empire. And no doubt the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH will feel that he owes a debt of gratitude to the victorious and powerful enemy, who at a moment so fraught with peril to Austria, came to him with propositions of peace. Having given a severe lesson to Russia, the Emperor NAPOLEON gained thereby her friendship. He has now no doubt done the same by Austria, and henceforth the two people will, knowing each other better, be more friendlily disposed. I suppose Prussia dreads the eventualities that may ensue. She has certainly baffled Austria, and in case of a war with France would get no aid from a Power that got nena from her in its hour of need.

Those Germanic States that were ready to enter into hostilities from their Austrian leanings, will now of course give up all idea of any struggle, and thus Prussia stands alone. Bavaria will now at once put an end to any demonstration on her part, and the Power that sought to gain predominance (Prussia) stands in a most peculiarly unpleasant attitude. Conscious of having given great cause of offence to France with a large army mobilized, and having no longer the support of the Germanic Confederation, Prussia can but lay down her arms. What a humiliation and what a lesson to the rest of Europe. Nations as well as individuals must beware of being too selfish.

THURSDAY, July 14.

The political director of the *Constitutionnel*, in noticing the peace, expresses sentiments so much in accordance with what I wrote to you yesterday, that I translate the article, as it gives a very exact idea of the present phase of affairs. The writer says:

"This great result of one of the most glorious campaigns recorded in military history, will fill posterity with astonishment and admiration. For such events, time only is wanting to cause them to appear as great as those which have cast the greatest *éclat* on humanity. And, what is new in history perhaps, the conqueror has not abused his victory. After four battles won, the Emperor, triumphant on the Mincio, has nobly offered peace to a vanquished enemy who could not have solicited it from him. In the plenitude of his force—at the moment at which a Sardinian army was investing Peschiera—at which the French army was about to besiege Verona—at which Prince NAPOLEON had brought up a reinforcement of 40,000 fresh troops—at which the fleet, consisting of forty vessels, was about to bombard Venice—at that moment, the Emperor NAPOLEON stops short, and master of himself and of the situation, dominates and moderates events. He astonishes Europe by a peace, which is so much the more glorious that, in attaining the object of the war, he repudiates all ambition. After this peace, we may say without any exaggeration that the situation of Europe is changed, for thus disappears one of the most active causes of the disorder which was kept alive by the revolutionary spirit. The treaties of 1815 are torn up as far as concerns Italy. Italy is reconstituted in her independence; her different States are united in a confederation which is in accordance with her national traditions, and which is the necessary condition of her political existence. Piedmont, which so bravely fought on the fields of battle by the side of France, receives Lombardy. The Pope, President of the Confederation, will obtain by that great political position an increase of moral power, which will enable him to effect necessary reforms in his States. The Holy See will find in this state of things the surest guarantee of its independence, and will thereby be freed from any foreign influence or interference. The Duchies, also, will find in regular governments the guarantee of their enfranchisement from all foreign influence. In a word, Italy will cease to be a 'geographical expression,' and will become the representative of right, civilization and nationality."

The following proclamation by the Emperor NAPOLEON to the army in Italy, has just been posted up around Paris. It is like all the Emperor's addresses or proclamations, remarkable for its terse but yet eloquent composition;

"SOLDIERS!

Peace is concluded with the Emperor of Austria. The principal aim of the war has been attained. Italy is to become, for the first time, a nation. A Confederation of all the States of Italy, under the honorary presidentship of the Pope, will unite the members of one family. Venetia remains, it is true, under the sceptre of Austria, but she will nevertheless be an Italian province, forming a part of the Confederation. The union of Lombardy to Piedmont makes for us, alongside of the Alps, a powerful ally, who owes to us his independence. Those Governments who have kept aloof from the movement, or who were recalled to their possessions, will appreciate the necessity of salutary reforms. A general amnesty will cause all traces of civil disorders to disappear. Italy, mistress henceforth of her own destinies, will have but herself to blame if she does not progress regularly in order and liberty.

You will soon return to France—a grateful country will greet with transport those soldiers who have covered our arms with glory at Montebello, Palestro, Turbigo, Magenta, Malegnano and Solferino; who in two months have delivered Piedmont and Lombardy, and only stopped because the struggle was about to assume proportions not relative with the interests which France had in this formidable war. Be proud of your successes, proud of the results obtained, and, above all, proud of being the well-loved children of that France which will always be *La Grande Nation*, as long as she has a heart to understand noble causes and men like yourselves to defend them.

NAPOLEON.

IMPERIAL QUARTER, Valeggio, July 12, 1859.

You will notice that this document clearly states that the struggle ended because it was about to assume such an aspect as was not intended at its commencement. The Emperor NAPOLEON wished to liberate Italy, but he did not desire a struggle against parties in no way interested. He has been too wise for all of them and has defeated all attempts at coalition by his moderation in his hour of triumph. Allow me to call your attention to a most important fact: As Lombardy is ceded to the King VICTOR EMANUEL, Peschiera and Mantua no longer belong to Austria; the famous quadrangle is thus destroyed, and no doubt it will be agreed upon by all parties that the fortifications of all four of the strongholds be thrown down. Thus ends Austria's might in Italy.

I wish to make an extract or two from the leaders of to-day's London *Times*. You will judge thereby of the state of mind that that journal has been thrown into by this unexpected peace. It says:

"France now has the game in her hands, more successful than she could have expected. She has all Europe before her. She can now raise all Italy and half the Austrian Empire against those German States whom she has so often beaten. Yet on the very summit of her ambition she recollects and she renounces. Should this indeed satisfy NAPOLEON III., *there arises a new misgiving*, as one contemplates the extreme anxiety which has been shown first to humble and then to conciliate Austria, and to win both her respect and gratitude."

"A new misgiving" are significant words, but the *Times* should alter that phrase and say old misgivings are becoming more intense. Decidedly the English are getting frightened; they are aware that enough cause has been given by them for resentment, and now they dread the consequence, for LOUIS NAPOLEON is becoming more and more powerful. The following extract will show how great is the mortification experienced. NAPOLEON and FRANCIS JOSEPH have made a peace, without consulting or needing the aid of Great Britain, and so the *Times* says:

"Our mediation has not been wanted. We have been spared all the labors of diplomacy, all the ingratitude of the conciliated, all the blunders of Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary. Not one British name will appear in the page that records the fact. The treaty itself will only indirectly make its appearance in a blue-book. No homilies are now required to chastise that national vanity which in this instance has nothing to be proud of."

Can language more clearly prove mortification and wounded vanity? Beware of the constructions that the *Times* will now put upon the affairs of Italy. Misrepresentations and false statements, absurd and unfounded, will teem in its columns. Let not the American public hear only one side of the question. The *Times* has long enough misrepresented European facts for the American public. It now becomes a duty for leading American journals to have persons upon whose judgment they can rely to report for their readers upon European matters truthfully and sincerely, events as they occur being judged not in an English point of view, but in a broader and more reliable sense.

DEAN.

THE PEACE NEWS IN ENGLAND.

THE MOTIONS OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR—DISCORD AMONG THE ALLIES—WHY CAVOUR RESIGNED—HIS SUCCESSOR—SARDINIA A DEPENDENCY OF FRANCE—DISAPPOINTMENT OF LORD PALMERSTON AT THE PEACE—THE PANIC IN ENGLAND UPON THE INCREASE—PROBABLE DISSOLUTION OF THE NEW CABINET.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, July 15,

GOVERNOR WISE'S PLATFORM.

The Rights of Adopted Citizens—The Slave-trade, and affairs in General.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 8 1859.

To His Excellency, Henry A. Wise, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: Your name having been prominently brought before the American people of the Democratic Party, both in this quarter and in other sections of the Union, as their choice for the nomination of the Charleston Convention, as a candidate for the Presidency, the undersigned respectfully ask that you will favor them with your opinions regarding the rights of our adopted fellow citizens, on resuming the places of their birth, to the protection of the Government of the United States.

This subject has been brought to our notice by a letter addressed to Mr. JOHN APPLETON, Assistant Secretary of State, to R. H. G., of New-York, dated Washington, March 15, 1859. The letter replied to was as follows:

NO. 81 LIBERTY STREET, NEW-YORK, March 11 1859.

The Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: The question has been asked me, by a party who wishes to visit his native place, (Hanover, Germany) whether he would not be protected by a passport from the United States Government, he being a citizen of the United States, having become so more than three years ago. Being Hanover when he was but sixteen years of age, and has resided in the United States ever since. He has been told that if he returned to Hanover he would be subject either to military duty or the payment of a fine, as his Government would have a claim upon him for military duty, had he remained in Hanover, till he arrived at the age of twenty one.

The party to whom I refer is anxious to visit his parents, and remain with them a short time; but, until he feels confident of being able to do it without molestation, he is afraid to leave for his native land.

I must beg leave, therefore, to trouble your Department for its views upon the subject. I see no reason why an american passport should not protect him as well and as fully in Hanover as in any other part of Europe.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant, R. H. G.

To which the following reply was made:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, March 15, 1859.

To R. H. G., Esq., New York:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 11th inst. has been received. In reply, I am directed to inform you that a passport is a mere certificate of citizenship, which requests foreign Governments to give all lawful aid and protection to its bearer. It does not exempt him from any obligation or penalty which he may have *incurred* to the Government of his native country, prior to his *naturalization*, if he should voluntarily repair thither.

Dear Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN APPLETON,
Assistant Secretary of State."

And also by a letter from Gen. Cass, Secretary of State, to M. FELIX LA CLERC, of Memphis, Tennessee, dated Washington, May 17, 1859, in which the following passage occurs:

"Your naturalization in this country will not exempt you from that claim," (the claim of the French Government to military service from all natives of France who may be found within its jurisdiction.) "if you should voluntarily repair thither" (to France.)

The grounds assumed in the above letters strike us as novel and contrary to the doctrines hitherto put forward and insisted upon by our Government, and in defence of which we waged war with Great Britain.

The European doctrine denies the *right* of expatriation, and claims that once a subject is to be always a subject. England has been forced to abandon this doctrine, while the despotic governments on the Continent continue to maintain it.

If England is not permitted to resubjugate our adopted citizens, how can we consistently submit to its being done by other governments.

We deny the right of Hanover and of France to claim forced military service from our adopted citizens, who may happen to revisit the homes of their birth, simply because they were born there. They have no more right to do so than had Austria to claim MARTIN KOSZTA, or Great Britain to seize our adopted citizens when doing duty on American vessels, under our flag.

Nor do we believe that "a passport is a mere certificate of citizenship," which may be violated at will by foreign governments, and the bearer denuded of his liberty on any flimsy pretext of previous obligations of military service, incurred in the infancy of birth or during his minority. The seal of the United States is the sign manual of sovereignty, which should at all times shield her citizens in person and in property, at home and abroad.

Second—We would be pleased to learn your views as to whether States can constitutionally pass laws prolonging the period of naturalization beyond the period of five years' probation, provided for by the present laws of Congress? and how far States possess the right to discriminate between the franchise of one class of its citizens over another?

Third—We would be pleased also to learn your views regarding the legality and expediency of reopening the African Slave trade, and

Fourth—Your views, also, regarding the legitimate bounds of Congressional legislation in regard to the Territories, which, while maintaining non-intervention on the question of forcing or excluding Slavery from them, yet should claim the constitutional power, if necessary, to protect the rights of persons and property within their borders, leaving the people free at the proper time to form a State Constitution, and seek admission into the Union, whether Free or Slave States, as they may elect,

While we have the honor to be
Your obedient servants,

UDOLPHO WOLFE,	BERNARD SHERIDAN, M. D.,
DEXTER OTEY,	W. J. BRYNE & SON,
JOHN BRADBURN,	PATRICK LOGAN,
JOHN COMORS,	THOS. D. CONROY,
RICHD. BANGHAN,	JOHN WARD,
N. H. CAMPBELL,	JOHN BUTLER,
M. M. NUNAN,	P. MACARTHY,
JOHN BENNESSY,	ANTHONY CONWAY,
	And others.

RICHMOND, Va., July 15, 1859

GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 8th reached me the 12th inst., and I proceed to answer it as briefly and categorically as possible. I cannot elaborate a reply to either question, for each, separately, would require—and on one of them, at least, I have written—a long treatise; and it is desirable that the conclusions should be condensed, without the reasons for them, in order that they may be read. I will amplify them no further than it is necessary to make myself understood, and to draw the distinctions essential to guard the main exceptions to general rules, which affect.

1. The rights of naturalized citizens to the protection of the United States in the countries of their nativity, after they have become naturalized.

These rights bring in review the conflict of doctrines and laws between the old European, and the new American systems of naturalization.

1. What was the European system?

2. What is the system of the United States?

1. The old. To state the old, succinctly, but sufficiently for the contrast with the new, I will take Prussia for example. What were and are her doctrines of the obligations of her native citizens, at home and abroad? What are the claims upon them which she sets up? And what protection does she afford them as respects foreign powers and jurisdictions? Mark you, I speak now as to her native citizens alone, who have never renounced their allegiance to her.

1. At home—she requires implicit obedience to all her sovereign and municipal laws; particularly, first, military service for a term of years; and second, service in her reserved corps or system, called the Landwehr. And to some extent, third, civil service of mechanics, especially, for a term of years, in her guilds or corporations, to acquire and diffuse a variety of skill in the arts.

2 Abroad—she requires them to observe and obey the laws of foreign countries, where they may be visiting, passing, or sojourning, of the following clauses:

1. Their criminal codes. They shall commit no offences, no misdemeanors, felonies, or other crimes against the municipal laws of the locality wherever they may happen to be. If they do, they are left subject to the penalties of the local laws.

2. Their commercial or revenue laws. They must pay all customs, dues, &c., levied, legally, by the local jurisdiction.

3. Their policial laws. They must observe the Corporation ordinances and regulations of the local authorities.

4 They must be governed by the "local law," as it is called in other respects. As, for example, if they sue or be sued in courts foreign to her, she leaves them to the remedies, whatever they are, of the *lex fori*—the law of the forum or courts where the suit may be pending. If they make a contract abroad, she leaves the construction of the contract to the *lex loci contractus*—the law of the place where the contract was made. If they claim distribution of a decedent's estate in another country, or of a debtor's assets, or claim a debt, or owe a debt, of *means and estate*, abroad, she leaves her citizens there to be governed by the *lex loci*, the law of the place. And especially any claims to lands and real estate, in a foreign jurisdiction, by her citizens, whether by deed, grant, descent, devise, purchase, or in any other manner, she leaves to the *lex loci rei sitæ*—the law of the place where the realty is situated.

These will suffice to exemplify the obedience she requires of her own citizens to her own laws; and that which she yield from them to the laws of foreign countries. The description of foreign laws which she recognizes as binding her citizens abroad, are those of the criminal, commercial, official, local and municipal kind. Against these and the like, she is not nationally bound to protect her citizens, at least within the pale of civilization.

But against attempts at authority beyond the jurisdiction of these laws and the like, she and every other European Power claims the right of

PROTECTION OF CITIZENS.

1. They don't admit or allow of any political obligations of their citizens to a foreign sovereignty. They claim all these obligations of their own citizens as belonging to themselves. And these they claim to be inalienable and indestructible too.

If one of their citizens is pressed into the military service of a foreign potentate, prince or sovereign, they will interpose to protect and release him. Why?

1. Because by the feudal law military service is due especially to his own sovereign; it is due by his allegiance to his sovereignty at home.

2. His own sovereignty may need his military services at home, whilst he is pressed into foreign service. And,

3. He might, against his will, be forced to serve two masters, he might be pressed to serve in war against his own Sovereign, and be compelled to incur the penalty of death for desertion on the one hand, or for treason on the other, or be compelled to perpetrate double treason.

2. Because allegiance and protection are correlative obligations. Allegiance is the political obligation of the subject, and protection of the sovereign.

If the subject goes abroad and voluntarily enlists in a foreign service; that may make it optional with the sovereign whether to interpose or not, or how far to relieve him. But we are dealing with compulsory cases, in order to extract a rule for that class of cases. And—

2. Prussia and European Powers all deny the right of expatriation, without the consent of the sovereign; and hold to the maxim of "once a citizen, always a citizen," and claim the obligations due to allegiance for life. They deny the right of naturalization to renounce it without their consent. Therefore it was that Great Britain claimed, for example, the right of "search" of our vessels, and the right of seizing those of their crews who were natives of her realm; and it was upon that issue that the last war with her for "Sailor's Rights" was fought.

Such is the old, the European system. The New, or American, is precisely the old, except that it rejects the last dogma against Expatriation and Naturalization.

The United States of America established the new system and order of Human Rights, and upset the odious dogma of despotism, "once a citizen always a citizen."

Necessity, as well as policy and the love of freedom, compelled them to unfetter the people of the Old Word born le cnaics, in order that "these States" might be populated by a new law of naturalization. In their Declaration of Independence they complained of the grievance that the King of Great Britain had "endeavored to prevent the population of these States—for that purpose obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither," &c. And when independence was achieved and the Constitution was adopted, one of the first powers proclaimed and specifically given to the Congress, was:

Article 1st, Section viii., Clause 4th: "The Congress shall have power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization."

The true idea of naturalization is, according to its legal as well as its etymological sense, "when one who is an alien is made a natural subject by act of law and consent of the sovereign power of the State." The consent of our sovereign power is written in the Constitution, and Congress has passed the acts of law. By the leading statutes of April 14, 1802, and May 26, 1824, modified by other statutes, when the alien declares his intention to become a citizen of the United States, he is required first, then, on oath or affirmation, before the proper State or Federal Court, "to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, State or sovereignty, whereof such alien may at any time be a citizen or subject." Again: When he has waited his probation through, and applies to be admitted a citizen of the United States, he is required a second time to take an oath, or make affirmation, before the proper Court, "that he doth absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, State or sovereignty whatever, and particularly, by name, the prince, potentate, State or sovereignty where of he was a citizen or subject." He is required to renounce, also, all hereditary titles, and all orders of nobility. And the main exception to naturalization in our laws is: "Provided, that no alien who shall be a native, citizen, denizen, or subject of any country, State or sovereignty, with whom the United States shall be at war at the time of his application, shall then be admitted to be a citizen of the United States."

Thus by double oaths we require renunciation of allegiance and fidelity by an alien to the country of which he was native or subject. And we "naturalize" him our citizen. He swears allegiance to the United States; and renounces and abjures all allegiance to other powers, and becomes "*ex vi termini*," as if native born in the United States, their country is his country, their flag is his flag. He is born anew to liberty, not figuratively, as to the spiritual kingdom of grace, but by the adoption of naturalization he is made in fact as if "native," "one of us." What the native pow to the United States, the naturalized owe to them; and what the United States owe to the native, they owe to the naturalized—nothing more nor nothing less. To ascertain, then, what they owe to their native is to ascertain what they owe to the naturalized citizens and subjects. What protection do they owe to their native citizens abroad?

Just at this time the United States have an unusual number of native citizens in Europe. They have gone for travel, trade, and to look upon the desolations of the wars of despotism, while their own blessed country is smiling in peace and plenty, without a sigh except for Italy and the European millions who are bleeding in chains for choice! If our traveling natives go to Cairo in France, they must beware of violating the criminal code, and avoid violating the local laws declaring offences "*mala in se*" or "*mala prohibita*"—all misdemeanors, felonies, or other crimes; they must also pay, for example, all wharfage dues of landing and submit to examination of baggage, and pay customs, and observe all commercial regulations; they must be cautious when they set to Paris to observe the local police laws; they must submit, in one word, to all the local, criminal, commercial, policial, municipal laws and ordinances. If they violate any of these they will be subject to French jurisdiction, and the United States will not and ought not to interpose for their protection. If any one of them should choose to enlist in the French military or civil service, voluntarily, he must abide its laws. If he deserts the army he may be shot as a deserter; if he murders he may be hung or guillotined. The United States can interpose naught but "good offices" to relieve him from penalties incurred upon his own responsibility to local laws—as in the case of the filibusters in Cuba.

But, on the other hand, if LOUIS NAPOLEON dares to seize any of them and force them into his line of the army, or restrains them of their personal liberty for his service, of any sort without violation of any local, municipal law, but merely upon the claim that he may enforce their allegiance and fidelity to his sovereignty because they are in his dominions, then the United States will interpose for their protection, and will deliver them from the usurpation, if that bold bald bird, which has an eyrie somewhere near Mount Vernon, has not lost his beaks and talons, and forgotten the cunning of his instinct to swoop at any felon hawk that may prey upon the Gallic Cock, or any other fowl of European barn-yards. And why? Simply for the same reason given why Prussia and France, and any other European sovereignty, will not allow their native citizens to be so seized and served; because these citizens owe their allegiance to their own Government and that Government owes to them protection; because these obligations of allegiance and protection are reciprocal and political, and not municipal, are home and not foreign, are universal and not local, are permanent and not temporary obligations, though they are not perpetual. There is no other reason for interposing in behalf of natives.

If that be the reason for interposing in behalf of natives, why does not the same reason prevail with the United States in protecting naturalized citizens? The same does not prevail with European Powers for protecting their naturalized citizens, for they hold the dogma against expatriation and to the maxim, "once a citizen, always a citizen." But the same must prevail with the United States; for they expressly meant, by their Constitution and laws, to deny and controvert this dogma and maxim, and to assert and maintain the rights of expatriation and naturalization. If not, why twice swear the naturalized alien?

1. To "renounce" and "abjure" all "allegiance," all fidelity to any other Prince, Potentate, State or Sovereignty, and, particularly, to the Prince, Potentate, State or Sovereignty, by name, of which he was born a subject? If our naturalized citizens, then, be a native Frenchman, and he returns to France voluntarily, even, he has the same right to visit France which any other citizen of America has, by treaty and comity and reciprocity, between the United States and France, to visit that country for lawful purposes, and he is entitled to the same kind and degree of protection If France says he was born here, and because once here, he is here for life, within her jurisdiction, the United States is bound to reply, that they have made him renounce and abjure allegiance and fidelity to France; and,

2. To swear allegiance and fidelity to the United States. To reply, that we have "naturalized" him, and that he has expatriated himself from France, and became, by our sovereign consent, a citizen of the United States, as if native born, and that now he owes allegiance and fidelity to us.

If he owes penalty to France for any crime, unexpiated; if he owes her any one of customs or commerce; if he has broken any police regulations; if he has not observed the local laws; if he is subject to any forfeiture under municipal laws, he is subject, just as our native citizens are subject, to the local jurisdiction of France—but no farther. He has released himself from allegiance, and owes no longer any political obligation to the sovereignty of his birth—it was all discharged and dissolved by his expatriation and naturalization, and both of these we have guaranteed.

This, I know, brings on a conflict of laws. And what if it does? Who would have it otherwise, if Europe will not yield? Who would have the United States admit any such claims and pretensions over her citizens by foreign Powers? Who would have consent that these dogmas of despotism should prevail perpetually? Whatever we may say, our fathers declared in their independence, wrote it in their Book of Constitution, and re-wrote it in their standing statutes, dipped in the blood of the *Leopard* and the *Chesapeake*, that the European dogma, because a man happens to be born the slave of a tyrant he shall be bound to his chains for life, and shall never fly to a better country and make that country his own, should be abolished from the earth, so far as our country and its citizens are concerned. And all our laws of naturalization will have to be repealed, and we must return to the dogma of Europe, unless we protect our naturalized and native citizens equally and alike. The contract for their protection has been made with them by our laws and policy, and we will retrograde from the stand taken by America, if we do not redeem our promise in good faith and with good courage. Whence came this other sort of fashionable doctrine of "Non Protection?" It seems to be an age for ignoring protection by the Government of the United States and its Departments, just as the United States have got strong enough to assert and maintain their obligations of protection to everything sacred belonging to them at home and abroad! The rights of expatriation and naturalization were peculiarly American, and it was our boast that this was, especially, some new good thing under the sun which the United States had introduced upon the earth for the oppressed of all mankind, against the old orders of kings which made men slaves. How came our patent to this cherished principle of American law and liberty to be renounced—and by whom has it been renounced? The nation has never renounced it. Aware that any one else has, its indignation will burn consumingly hot. I am sorry to say Mr. WHEATON renounced it in failing to draw our American distinction between "political" and other obligations. He adopted the idea of the European code, that an obligation of perpetual allegiance could be "incurred" by birth; and that such obligation could be enforced within the jurisdiction of the nativity after naturalization elsewhere. He laid it down in his book, and contradicted the Declaration and Constitution and statutes of his new country, which lay down another and new theory of the rights of man, conflicting with the European dogma. He had been so long in Europe, among her courtiers, that his metal lost the ring of American liberty. I have reason to believe that an honorable friend of mine, DANIEL D. BARNARD, of New-York, while Minister at Berlin, did not forget his American lesson, and urged the right of protection to our naturalized citizens in Prussia. The cases were referred to the State Department at Washington, and my friend, the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, was then Secretary of State, and he, unfortunately, followed the authorities of Mr. WHEATON. Mr. BARNARD was over ruled. He was succeeded by Mr. VROOM, of New-Jersey, another able and excellent patriot, who concurred with Mr. BARNARD, I believe, in maintaining the American doctrine; and he referred the question again to the State Department, under Mr. MARCY, who returned instructions conforming to those of his predecessor, Mr. EVERETT. About this time I became possessed of an abstract of numerous and flagrant cases of violations of the rights of our naturalized citizens, in Prussia, Hanover, and the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg. I called upon the Department of State, in person, and presented the question to several of our leading men in public life, and could obtain no second to the views I am now urging. All were afraid of involving the United States in extreme difficulties, if we boldly claimed the full extent of the American theory. They cited KOSSUTA, a foreigner, for example, who might induce many of our naturalized citizens to go to Europe for the very purpose of involving us in a war with Austria. This they urged might be done easily in various ways, under the semblance of the rights of expatriation and naturalization. It was in vain that I urged that the principle of American protection involved no question of protection against a violation of local and municipal law: that if our naturalized citizens did not go abroad with *bona fide* lawful and peaceful intent, but aided in conspiring against any foreign sovereignty, they would be punishable for crime in the jurisdiction wherever it might be perpetrated. It was in vain I urged that we were obliged, by contract, to guarantee protection against all obligations of allegiance claimed by foreign powers, and that it would be cowardice and bad faith not to fulfill and redeem our promise before the world and against the world. Just before this time the case of KOSSTA occurred. It touched every chord in the American heart. True, it occurred in a Turkish port, but there was the old issue: "Having been born in Austria, naturalized in the United States, found in Turkey, was he still a citizen of Austria, owing any allegiance anywhere to her?" Mr MASON followed Mr. EVERETT, and instructed Mr. VROOM, as Mr. EVERETT had Mr. BARNARD, that our naturalized citizens were not to be protected when they voluntarily returned to the jurisdiction of their nativity from their obligations of allegiance by birth. In other words, that persons who had violated no local and municipal laws of that jurisdiction, might, if found within it, be compelled to do military service simply on the ground of birth there, and under the maxim, "Once a citizen always a citizen." I regret to say that Mr. MARCY was sustained by the Attorney-General (CUSHING) under Mr. PIERCE'S Administration. And now, I regret still more to see that the great author of the treatise against visitation and search, whilst he was Minister at Paris, now Secretary of State, has given this detestable European dogma his sanction too, expressly, in the letter you wrote from this to Mr. F. LA CLERC, of Memphis, and which I have already commented on in a published letter to Mr. M. MAYES, of Lynchburgh, Va.

As to the letter of Mr. APPLETON, Assistant Secretary of State, it is an "eel" too slippery to hold in your grasp. It is daintily diplomatic, and equivocal. It is either nothing at all—don't touch the question—or it is stronger than even Europe puts the dogma of expatriation.—I don't know which.

First, it means to assert that a "passport is a mere certificate" of very little import; or it means what it says, that it is of the essential importance of a notice to "foreign Governments to give all lawful aid and protection to its bearer." And its

Second proposition is, either that "it don't exempt him from any obligation or penalty" to the Government of his native country, prior to his naturalization, if he should voluntarily repair thither;" not excepting the political obligation of allegiance; or, the proposition is, what it says, that it don't "exempt him from any obligation or penalty which he may have incurred," &c., without saying whether a personal obligation of allegiance could or could not be "incurred" by birth! This dispatch, then, leaves the question dubious and dark. And the last giving out of the State Department, which I have seen in the *Constitution* newspaper of the 14th inst., headed "The Naturalization question," contradicts directly the two previous letters and all the previous instructions of the Department. This last is not clear counsel, but is, as far as it goes, nearly correct—is, at last, a beginning of a return to the true American doctrine; is not, at least, like the others, either diametrically opposed to it, or dark and dubious in its diplomacy. I congratulate you upon this much gained, and hope, now that the national attention is aroused, we may have, henceforth and forever, an open, undisguised, manly, firm, ingenuous, patriotic declaration—

That the native and naturalized citizens of the United States of America, equally and alike, shall be, at every reasonable hazard, protected in their political obligation of allegiance to their own native and adopted land, to which they are either born or sworn under our laws, at home and abroad, to "the uttermost ends of the earth."

Don't let it be longer yielded by a sneaking diplomacy. Already the papers of our State Department, I blush to say, are scattered over parts of Europe, to justify the European dogmas of despotism. They are giving false notes of our country, and I trust they will be called in. Let the trumpet give no "uncertain sound."

So much for naturalization abroad.

3. The effect of State laws. You ask, in the second place, "whether States" (of our Union) "can constitutionally pass laws prolonging the period of naturalization beyond the period of five years probation, provided for by the present laws of Congress? And how far States possess the right to discriminate between the franchises of one class of its citizens over another?"

In reply to the first clause of this question, I say that the Constitution of the United States has given to the Congress alone the power "to establish a uniform rule of naturalization."

Congress cannot renounce or ignore that power, and the States cannot assume to exercise it for themselves, and they cannot make or modify, change or abolish the rule established by the Congress of the United States. If they may, then they would have the concurrent power of naturalization; and the "rule" might not be one but many, not "a uniform" but many multiform rules of naturalization. If Massachusetts might prolong them, Virginia might shorten the period of probation. An alien landing in the one, and remaining and qualifying there might take twenty-one years to become entitled to the privileges and immunities of a citizen of the United States, or might never be entitled to them; or landing in the other also remaining and qualifying there, might take but one year to become so entitled, or require no time at all. Such absurdity would destroy the very end of the national power, the unity and uniformity of the rule. A "rule," to be a rule must be "uniform and universal."

True, each State may prescribe the qualifications of their own electors; and the electors of the most numerous branches of the State Legislatures, by article 1, section 2, clause 1, of the Constitution of the United States, are the electors of the Federal Representatives. Thus, a State may possibly exclude foreign-born citizens from being electors in her limits; but this even is questionable; and whether the naturalized citizen may be allowed to vote or not, in any particular State, still he is a naturalized citizen of the United States, and of this new birthright he cannot be deprived, no more than the duty of the United States to protect him can be renounced or ignored. If he may not be allowed to vote in one State he will be in another. If Massachusetts may not concede him equality Virginia will. He may be a citizen of the United States without being a citizen of any State or Territory, or of the District of Columbia, for want of sufficient residence in either to make him a citizen there; thus, he may land from abroad in one State, give notice of his intention in another, travel all the time in many States during his five years probation, and finally be admitted in any one of them, or in that where he gave notice, without acquiring citizenship in either; and yet he will be a citizen of the United States. After becoming a citizen of the United States, he may then, for example, come to Virginia with the intent to remain and reside here, and actually resides here the time required by our laws to be a citizen of this State, and thus become a citizen of Virginia as well as of the United States. And after he becomes a citizen of Virginia, as well as of the United States, he then has for his protection section 2, clause 1 of article 4 of the Constitution of the United States, to wit:

"The citizen of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States."

Then if a native citizen of Virginia, the neighbor of the naturalized citizen, may go to Massachusetts, and be entitled, by one period of residence, or any terms and conditions, to become a citizen of that State, so he (the naturalized) may go there, and be entitled to the same privilege and immunity. Thus, the Constitution of the United States protects him with equality of privileges and immunities, anywhere and everywhere; but to be fully entitled to that protection, he must be both "a citizen of the United States, and of some particular State."

All discriminations between citizens, raising some and depressing others in classes, are anti-republican and odious, and utterly opposed to the laws of American citizenship.

Would any, then, be found to set up the new doctrine of "non-protection," of "non-intervention," against the republican equality of the privileges and immunities of naturalized citizens? Would any in this behalf ignore the powers and duties of Government to protect the naturalized citizens? Would any allow naturalized citizens to be excluded from the States and Territories, by odious distinctions between classes of citizens? Should not all citizens in a Republic be equal in their rights of any kind, of persons and of property? To answer these questions is to answer your second interrogatory. To admit of such discriminations is to countenance orders of rank in citizenship as bad as Patrician and Plebeian!

3 You ask my "views regarding the legality and expediency of reopening the African Slave Trade."

This subject is but too full of disquisition and discussion, upon which I cannot enter here. In short, my views are:

By Article 1, section 9, clause 1, of the Constitution of the United States, "The migration or importation" of certain "persons," known to be African slaves, may "be prohibited by the Congress" subsequent "to the year 1808."

I cite what I conceive to be the plain implication of the clause according to the interpretation of the Courts and the courts.

Congress passed laws to prohibit the African Slave-trade by our citizens, and under our flag, in our vessels. The authorities of the United States, in every department of the Government, for nearly half a century, have sustained and enforced these laws. For more than three years, as Envoy of the United States at the Court of Brazil, I was zealously engaged in snatching the flag of our country from the pollution of that trade, carried on chiefly by New-Englead's vessels and crews and Old England's *pares da coste*—"goods fit for the coast of Africa;" and my voluminous correspondence with the Department of State, from August, 1844, to August 1847, will show what effect I gave the laws of the United States for the suppression of the African Slave-trade, as valid and constitutional laws. You will there see my reasons for saying not only that it would be "illegal" and "inexpedient," but immoral and disgraceful, for the United States to reopen the Slave-trade, or to tolerate the new importations of African slaves into this country. I can easily defend the Slavery of the United States, as it now exists and has existed, from first to last, and show that it is now, at least, well founded on principles wholly opposed to the reopening of the African Slave-trade; that the one is wholly irreconcilable with and opposed to the other; and the reopening of the Slave-trade would be as offensive to the moral sense of the large majority of slaveholders and of the people of the South as to any other people in our own or in any other country. So much for that question.

4. You ask my "views, also, regarding the legitimate bounds of Congressional legislation in regard to the Territories, which, while maintaining non-intervention on the question of forcing or excluding Slavery from them, yet should claim the constitutional power, if necessary, to protect the rights of persons and property within their borders, leaving the people free, at the proper time, to form a State Constitution, and seek admission into the Union, whether Free or Slave States, as they may elect."

This question itself, to the shortest space, states my views, in substance, with precision. In full, they are contained in a pamphlet entitled *Territorial Government, and the Admission of New States &c.*, being a letter addressed by me to WILLIAM F. SAWDON, Esq., of Alabama, dated Richmond, Va., April 4, 1859, a copy of which I send you. Its length, it being a treatise in fact, enables those opposed to its doctrines to misrepresent it to those who do not read it for themselves. They say it claims a "Code" by Congress for Slavery in the Territories. Where is no such claim set up by me. All I ask of those who doubt is to read the pamphlet, and to find any such claim in it, if they can. On the contrary, at page 144 I say: "That the inhabitants or people of a Territory are sovereign to form for themselves a Constitution and State Government;" and "that in their territorial condition they are within the entire control and jurisdiction, or under the entire rule and regulation of Congress, subject to the Constitution of the United States; and that the citizens of each and all of the States are alike equally entitled to protection in all the privileges and immunities of persons and of property, common to equal confederates. And this right and this duty of protection is not to be evaded or avoided either by the false *ad captandum* clamor that "a code" is required to be enacted by Congress for the protection of slave property. This is but to cast odium upon Slavery, by creating the impression that a discrimination is necessary to distinguish it above what is due to other personal and proprietary rights. On the contrary, no such code is required to create either the right or the duty of protection, and no law is necessary to distinguish slave property from any other property. All persons and all property, equally and alike, require only not to be assailed and destroyed in, or excluded from the common territories. Every species of right require laws. It is true, suited to their character and their case. Personal property, for example, must have a law that it shall not be "taken and carried away;" and land, which cannot be "taken and carried away," must have a law that it shall not be trespassed upon to some other way; and so with slaves and everything else, they must have provisions according to their kind. But the Constitution of the United States, and the laws of Congress heretofore organizing territories, are sufficient, and if amendments of the laws are required, it is the duty of Congress to see that they are provided, of the Executive of the United States to see that they are executed, and of the Judiciary to decide upon the rights under the laws. The Slave States should never pretend to any peculiar privileges, and do not, so far as I know. They ask only that their rights shall not be assailed and invaded, and, if they be assailed, that they may be protected as other personal and proprietary rights are protected; that they may have equal, confederate, federal privileges and immunities; and they ask for no special or peculiar code. The sole question is: What protection does the Constitution guarantee in the Territories? We contend that it guarantees all protection required, to all persons and all rights recognized within its jurisdiction."

To illustrate: I agree with the true intent and meaning of the Nebraska Kansas act, as declared by itself—"Not to legislate Slavery into the Territory, nor to exclude it therefrom." So I would say of wheat, corn, horses, oxen, sheep, or any other property. I would leave all these to individual will and option. I would not compel a man to sow wheat, nor forbid him to sow it; it would be despotic to attempt such an act by legislation; but because I would not compel or prevent its production, would I therefore, say, after a crop is made, that I would not protect the husbandman in his labor and property? So with Slavery; whilst I would not intervene to legislate it into or out of any Territory, yet if it goes there with its owner, or exists there as property, would I allow a mob, or unjust and unequal legislation, to destroy the property? Leave it to the Judiciary! say some. Still, a municipal act of legislation is required to say what shall be the legal remedy and form of proceeding, and to give the courts jurisdiction. Many provisions of the Constitution can't operate without a statute—the clauses, for example, as to fugitives from justice and from labor, cannot operate without a remedial law. In a word, not only do all persons and all property, without exception and distinction, require laws for protection, but the courts themselves require the authority of legislation. The State of Virginia has now in her new Constitution, a proviston which declares:

"Slaves hereafter emancipated shall forfeit their freedom by remaining in the Commonwealth more than twelve months after they become actually free, and shall be reduced to Slavery under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law."

This has been the Constitution of this State since 1851, nearly eight years, and yet it has had no operation, and can have none, for want of a statute to define the proceedings.

And, on the other hand, where the Courts have jurisdiction, and have but to declare an unconstitutional law inoperative and void, they don't act until a case is brought before them, at the expense, and trouble, and risk of private persons, often unable to bear litigation, and then they are slow to act. The Missouri Restriction, for example, repealed by the Congress of 1854, was not decided by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional until 1857, thirty-seven years after it passed, and the Legislative Department itself repaired its own wrong three years before the Judiciary did.

But this is demanding "a slave code" say the opponents of protection. We say, it is only what the Constitution and existence of government implies—the primary end of all practical government, the power and duty of protection to all persons and property. The Know-Nothings may say, as they have said, against protecting naturalized citizens—"This is a code for the foreigners." And those who would reopen the African Slave-trade, may allege exclaim against the laws for its suppression—"This is a code to abolish Slavery." This cry of "a code" ought not to deter any one from claiming the powers and duty of protection from the Government to which allegiance is due. Its first, highest and best duty is to protect. And thus far it has protected all persons and property in the Territories. Whoever drew the Kansas-Nebraska bill, put into it special and discriminating provisions by Congress in favor of Slavery. Less amount of slave property than of any other property can, for example, take a case up to the Supreme Court of the United States, by its provisions; and, whilst the canvass was going on in Illinois, an army of the United States, under a law for which the non-interventionists voted in the Senate and House of Representatives, was marching to Utah to protect, it was thought, all persons and property in that Territory, and to put down the Satyr of Lust there, which would establish polygamy and the prostitution of woman, and destroy the sacredness of Christian marriage, so necessary to identify offspring in a Republic founded on private virtue and the holy family relations and ties. By what code was all this done? By the code of good morals, I would drive these beasts of Bacchus from a Christian land! It seems now the whole expenses of the Mormon war was to protect Federal *protégés* in their offices! Well, if they may be protected in the Territories, so may I and my property, and so may our naturalized citizens, peacefully and lawfully abroad, be protected in foreign countries—even the countries of their nativity! When the issue of Popular Sovereignty was made, to leave the people perfectly free to form their State Constitutions, without force, fraud or dictation, or intervention from Congress, or any other power, I declared openly for the sovereignty of the people. But I am utterly opposed to "Squatter Sovereignty," and hostile to this cry of "No Code" for the sake of protection—and utterly opposed to the equally vicious doctrine lately put forth: "That the Congress may renounce its powers and duties of protection." If Congress may fail, by ignoring its powers to protect slave property, so the Executive may fail, by ignoring its powers, as it has done, to protect our naturalized citizens in France, or Hanover, or elsewhere; and if these two may ignore, so may the other coördinate Department—the Judiciary. And, if all say, "We will not intervene," what then? Why, anarchy—might will make right, and the whole will end in despotism! This Republic can't live long under the effect of such doctrines, if they be adopted.

No! let us "live and let live" together—love and be loved in the bonds only of our all-protecting Union!—let it be perpetual forever—let its Flag of Freedom float protection over all its citizens, everywhere, and over all their property and rights, at home and abroad. It may have at times to be surrendered on the battle field; it may be torn by the steel of the foeman's bayonet; it may be burnt or blackened by the flash of powder to the "sulphurous siroc of red war;" but never, never, never let it be polluted by the stains of inhumanity or immorality, or dishonored by the cowardice which renounces protection and ignores the equal rights of American citizens. For these principles, if need be, I would vote to hew down forests of live oak to build ships—dig mountains of iron ore to cast guns—turn all our cotton into canvas and burst it out of its bolt-ropes—in battles with all Europe! Boldly avow and maintain these principles, and there will be no need of battles, but we will have everywhere protection and peace.

With the highest respect, yours truly,
HENRY A. WISE.

To Messrs. UDOLPHO WOLFE, DEXTER OTEY, JOHN BRADBURN, &c., &c., &c.

A liquor-seller at Woburn, Mass., has got into a tight place. The Boston *Journal* says that a petition signed by 415 legal voters of the town was presented to the Selectmen, praying them to suppress the illegal sale of intoxicating liquors. The Selectmen immediately issued a notice and order, warning all persons engaged in the sale to desist, and ordering the police to prosecute all violators of the law. In accordance with the order, the police arrested Patrick McCarthy, and he was brought before P. L. Converse, Esq., on three complaints. He was convicted in each, and ordered to pay a fine of $10 and costs, to be imprisoned thirty days, and give $1,000 bonds not to sell for a year on each indictment. From this decision he appealed, and for want of surety was committed, to appear at the October term of the Superior Court."

The Board of Managers of the Maryland Bible Society say that there are now in Maryland 18,000 families and 110 000 boys and girls, able to read, who are destitute of the Bible.

An appeal has been made to the Vermont churches on behalf of the American Board of Missions, which has a heavy debt pressing upon it.

THE HISTORY OF A DUEL.

The Affair in Virginia Between O. Jennings Wise and Mr. Aylett—How the Chivalry Define the Rights of Duellists.

The Richmond papers of Wednesday publish the entire correspondence which preceded the recent duel between Mr. O. JENNINGS WISE (son of Gov. WISE) and Mr. P. H. AYLETT. A dueling correspondence is always interesting. This is peculiarly so, from the fact that these lights of Virginia chivalry have finally settled the terms of the code. It is interesting to note the objections raised by Mr. AYLETT'S second to the "regulations" of firing proposed by Mr. WISE'S friend. An elaborate correspondence was rendered necessary to define the phrase "perpendicular to the line of light,"—the "perpendicular" referring to the line of position to be assumed by the hostile parties. Mr. OLD, however, acting as the friend of AYLETT, finally waived his objections; the "line of light" was mutually understood to be "the line from the observer to the centre of light;" that is, the sun. It was also agreed that but four parties should appear on each side; 1st, the principal; 2d, the second; 3d, the surgeon; 4th, one other friend—or eight persons in all. The duel was accordingly arranged upon this programme.

The origin of the quarrel was a series of editorial articles on Gov. WISE, published in the Richmond *Examiner* during the absence of Mr. WM. OLD, Jr., the responsible editor. They were written by Mr. AYLETT, The Richmond *Enquirer*, edited by Mr. O. JENNINGS WISE, replied to these articles in a style that displeased AYLETT, who thereupon addressed a missive to Mr. WISE, avowing himself the author of the articles, announcing the absence of Mr. OLD, and demanding an explanation. Under date of July 6, Mr. WISE replied in very definite terms, as follows:

Wise to Aylett

* * * Knowing (as you must be aware that I know) your precious conduct towards my father, and your existing relations towards him and myself, you can judge whether I was prepared to endure patiently *your flippant and supercilious attempt to make me the butt of a ridicule evidently intended for the indirect injury of a man to whom you are much indebted, and who is very dear to me.*

Candor compels me to say that, regarding your articles as indicative of personal malice towards

THE INDIA-RUBBER CONTROVERSY.

IMPORTANT DECREE
IN
FINAL HEARING
IN FAVOR OF
HORACE H. DAY,
AFFIRMING HIS TITLE AND EXCLUSIVE RIGHT
TO THE USE OF
Vulcanized Rubber in all Elastic Fabrics.

Circuit Court of the United States, District of Maryland.

Horace H. Day et al. vs. John Stellman et al.—Decision of Judge GILES, on final hearing on pleadings and proofs, reported by W. H. BUAS, and revised by the Court:

The case of Charles Goodyear, Horace H. Day and Alexander Hay vs. John Stellman and others, occupied the attention of this Court some nine days, and was argued with an ability and intelligence on both sides scarcely ever surpassed, and I only repeat what I said the other day, that throughout the entire argument, the Court never wearied or lost its interest in it, feeling that the case was full of most important and interesting questions; that there must be from all the surrounding circumstances, large amounts involved in the true decision of the controversy; and that it was only another evidence of the value of the patent of June 15, 1844, which has rendered the gum of a South American tree one of the marvels of the day in its manufactured state, causing it to be used advantageously in almost every department of industry and to minister to man's comfort in a thousand ways.

Since the adjournment of the Court, I have very carefully examined the evidence in the cause, contained in the depositions and documents, and having made up my mind in reference to the disposition of the cause, I have thought it best not to wait to prepare a written opinion, but to announce it as soon as possible. I prefer to do this in all cases, because it enables me to do more justice to the arguments of counsel, while they are fresh in the mind of the Court, and I take that course now, in this case, rather than let it pass over the Summer vacation, and decide it in the Fall.

The bill was filed on the 16th of December last. It set forth that letters patent were granted to Charles Goodyear, on the 15th day of June, 1844, for a new process of preparing India-rubber for manufactures; that said patent was subsequently surrendered on account of defects in its specification; and on the 25th of December, 1844, two new patents were granted to Goodyear, one for an improvement in felting India-rubber with cotton fibre, (with which we have nothing to do in this case,) and the other for an improvement in processes for the manufacture of India-rubber; that these two patents were for the term of fourteen years from the 15th of June, 1844; that the Commissioner of Patents on the 14th day of June, 1858, after full argument, granted an extension of said patents for the term of seven years from the 15th of June, 1858; that subsequently Goodyear by several instruments made in 1846, sold and assigned to Day, one of the complainants, the said patents so far as related to the preparation and manufacture of shirred or elastic India-rubber goods, except in so far as the right to manufacture said goods had been parted with by Goodyear, by three several licenses, viz: to Hutchinson & Runyer, Ford & Co, and Onderdonk & Letson, which said licenses were duly assigned to the said Goodyear subsequently, and by him assigned to Day.

It then sets forth that, in October, 1852, Day assigned all his interest under this contract to Winslow, Syms & Gilbert; that these parties assigned it to the Congress Rubber Company, a corporation of the City of New-York, and that said Company in 1857, reassigned the interest to Day; so that all the interest conveyed by the contracts of 1846 are now vested in Day, except a small portion which Day parted with to his cocomplainant, Hay, on the 1st of October, 1858.

The bill further sets forth that Goodyear, on the 28th of May, 1858, conveyed to said Day, "the full, absolute and exclusive license, right, and privilege to make, use and vend his, the said Goodyear's invention of vulcanized rubber, as described and patented in the reissued patent granted to him on the 25th day of December, A. D. 1849, for the present and all extended or renewed terms of said patent, as the same may or can be used in the manufacture of all braided, woven, cemented or sewed fabrics, or such as are or can be covered or protected on one or both sides with substances other than rubber, and in all smooth, elastic shirred goods; and also to make and sell India-rubber threads of vulcanized rubber, and all threads or sheets of rubber which are or can be made or finished by union with, or to be covered by fibrous substances."

It then sets forth that in 1850 Goodyear instituted suits in New-Jersey in equity and at law against Day, which were heard before the Circuit Court of New-Jersey, in which the validity of these patents was maintained, as reported in "Wallace, Jr.'s Reports," page 283.

It further avers that the defendants in this case have violated the patent of June 15, 1844, as reissued December 25, 1849, and extended on the 14th day of June, 1858, by selling large quantities of suspenders which are made of vulcanized India Rubber, and are shirred or corrugated goods; and it prays an injunction and account.

The defendants, in their answer, set up as their defence, that the complainants, Day and Hay, have no title to the said patent for the purposes set forth in said bill; that by the contracts of 1846, set up in the bill and relied upon by the complainants, Goodyear, on certain conditions, granted to Day, the privilege of using vulcanized India Rubber in the manufacture and sale of corrugated or shirred India Rubber goods, which are described in the patent of March 9, 1844: that the defendants have not, since the second day of October, 1858, sold any corrugated or shirred India Rubber goods, so made under the patent of March 9; and that they have done nothing to infringe any rights held by the complainants. They admit that they have sold goods composed in part of vulcanized rubber which the complainants have no right to manufacture and sell, but they claim that the right to manufacture such goods is vested in other parties under certain assignments from Goodyear, and they set up the contract of the 18th July, 1844, between Goodyear and the Naugatuck India Rubber Company, and several assignments which vested its rights in the Union India Rubber Company.

Two agreements have been filed in this cause, one setting the cause down for final hearing and arranging the terms of a decree, if the Court should decide in favor of the complainants, so as to dispense with the trouble and delay of taking an account; and the other in reference to the testimony on which the case has been heard. So that the cause has been heard under these agreements on final hearing, and is now before the Court for final decree.

The title of the complainants rests upon the contracts and assignments of 1846, and the deed of assignment of May 24, 1858, and the decision of this cause rests on the construction which the Court may give to those instruments.

The first question under the contracts of 1846, is: What did Goodyear assign to Day by the paper of the 28th of October, 1846, the first in the series?

The complainants allege that by that paper Goodyear assigned to Day the right to manufacture *all India Rubber goods that were shirred*, and to use in the manufacture thereof Goodyear's invention of vulcanized rubber, as patented to him on the 15th of June, 1844, and reissued on the 25th of December, 1849. On the other hand, the defendants allege, that the term "*shirred or corrugated goods*," as used in the contracts of 1846, is limited and was intended to be limited to the goods made under the patent of March 9, 1844, and does not include any *other* "*shirred goods*," which might be made of vulcanized rubber.

The first thing which we ascertain in the examination of this contract is, that *by its terms*, it includes all India Rubber goods that are corrugated or shirred; "shirred" being a technical term meaning "wrinkled," or "contracted." Upon the face of the paper then it includes all India Rubber goods that are made with vulcanized rubber, and that are "wrinkled or corrugated." "Corrugated" is another word which means the same as "*wrinkled*" in the English language. Now, is there anything in the paper itself, in the surrounding circumstances, or in the subsequent conveyances, to narrow the broad language of the grant? Let us look at it. The grant is, "the full, absolute, and exclusive right, license, and privilege" to manufacture "*shirred or corrugated goods*." Now, the term "corrugated," is well known in the English language, and is to be found in all the dictionaries, and it means "wrinkled or contracted." But was the term "shirred" known to the trade, or to any trade, prior to the 9th of March, 1844? How stands the testimony on this point?

But, before adverting to it, the Court would remark, that while the interpretation and construction of all written instruments is for the Court, it nevertheless will bring to its aid the testimony of witnesses to *explain terms of art, and make itself acquainted with the material with which the contracts deal, and with the circumstances under which they were made*; but neither the testimony of witnesses in general, nor of professors, experts or mechanics, can be received, to prove to the Court, what is the proper or legal construction of any instrument or writing. Such evidence is inadmissible. The Supreme Court, in 15 Howard, in the case of Corning vs. Burden, held this language, (page 270:) "The refusal of the Court to hear the opinion of experts as to the construction of the patent, was proper. Experts may be examined as to the meaning of terms of art, on the principle of *cuique in sua arte credendum*; but not as to the construction of written instruments." And in 21 Howard, in the case of Winans vs. The New York and Erie Railroad Company, (page 100) the Court say: "The testimony of experts which was rejected had no relevancy to the facts on which the Jury were to pass, but seemed rather to be intended to instruct the Court on some mechanical facts, or principles, on which the Court needed no instruction, or to teach them what was the true construction of the patent. "Experts may be examined to explain terms of art, and the state of the art, at any given time. This may explain to the Court and jury the machines, models, or drawings exhibited. They may point out the differences or identity of the mechanical devices involved in their construction. The maxim of '*cuique in sua arte credendum*' permits them to be examined by questions of art or science peculiar to their trade or profession; but professors or mechanics cannot be received to prove to the Court or jury what is the proper or legal construction of any instrument of writing. A judge may obtain information from them, if he desire it on matters which he does not clearly comprehend, but cannot be compelled to receive their opinions as matter of evidence. Experience has shown that opposite opinions of persons professing to be experts may be obtained to any amount; and it often occurs that not only many days, but even weeks, are consumed in cross-examinations, to test the skill or knowledge of such witnesses, and the correctness of their opinions, wasting the time and wearying the patience of both Court and jury, and perplexing instead of elucidating the questions involved in the issue." Greenleaf on Evidence very clearly points out the cases in which the Court will bring in the aid of the testimony of witnesses to assist in construing written instruments. (2 Greenl. on Ev., 282.) "From the examples given in the two preceding sections, it is thus apparent that *the rule excludes only parol evidence of the language* of the parties contradicting, varying or adding to that which is contained in the written instrument; and this, because they have themselves committed to writing all which they deemed necessary to give full expression to their meaning, and because of the mischiefs which would result, if verbal testimony were in such cases received. It is also to be kept in mind, that though the first question in all cases of contract is one of interpretation and intention, yet the question, as we have already remarked, is not what the parties may have secretly and in fact intended, but what meaning did they intend to convey by the words they employed in the written instrument. To ascertain the meaning of these words, it is obvious that parol evidence of extraneous facts and circumstances may in some cases be admitted to a very great extent, without in any wise infringing the spirit of the rule under consideration." Also, in section 286, he says: "As it is a leading rule in regard to written instruments, that they are to be interpreted according to their subject matter, it is obvious that parol or verbal testimony must be resorted to in order to ascertain the *nature and qualities of the subject* to which the instrument refers. Evidence which is calculated to explain the subject of an instrument is essentially different in its character from evidence of verbal communications respecting it. Whatever, therefore, indicates the nature of the subject is a just medium of the interpretation of the language and meaning of the parties in relation to it, and is also a just foundation for giving the instrument an interpretation, when considered relatively, different from that which it would receive, if considered in the abstract." Also, in section 295, he says: "But, in resorting to usage for the *meaning of particular words* in a contract, a distinction is to be observed between local and technical words and other words. In regard to words which are purely technical or local—that is, words which are not of universal use, but are familiarly known and employed, either in a particular district, or in a particular science or trade—parol evidence is always receivable, to define and explain their meaning among those who use them."

With these rules in reference to parol testimony, I have looked through the whole of the testimony in this case—having read it twice very carefully—and it has left this impression upon my mind: that the term "shirred," or "shirred goods," was well known to the trade of New-York prior to 1844, and that these goods were of various kinds. I think there are more than forty witnesses whose testimony bore directly on this question—some who had sold, some who had used these goods, and some who had manufactured them; and others who had imported them; and they describe the various kinds. Many of these witnesses were dealers in India Rubber, and some were milliners; and their testimony was full and clear, that the term "shirred or corrugated goods" was well known prior to 1844. There is some conflict between this testimony and the testimony of some of defendants' witnesses on this point; but, in regard to many of the witnesses for the defendants, this remark will apply; that they are interested to defeat the complainants' claim; how far, the Court cannot say: but many of them are manufacturers of these woven elastic goods of vulcanized rubber. Under what right they manufacture them, they do not show; but clearly, if the complainants' claim can be maintained, these parties are infringing their rights; therefore, their testimony should be received with great caution, if not entirely rejected.

Another remark will apply to a large part of the testimony of the defendants' witnesses, and it is this: That they testify that there is a marked difference between the woven elastic goods and the goods made under the patent of March 9, 1844. That is apparent to the eye, and no one denies it. The Court, being satisfied that this term "shirred" was well known, endeavored, if possible, to trace it out and see where it came from. The term used in the contract is "shirred or corrugated goods." Corrugated, as I have already remarked, is an English word well known, meaning wrinkled, and it would, therefore, read just as well "shirred or *wrinkled* goods." The word "corrugated" is added to explain what might otherwise be unintelligible to the uninitiated—to explain the word "shirred." It is used so, no doubt, in the patents and other instruments where it has been incorporated. I looked through all the French and English dictionaries in vain for the word "shirred." I could not find it. The nearest word I have found resembling it—and I have no doubt it comes from that—was a word in the dictionary of the Scotch language, which is "*to shirp*," which means to "shrivel" or "shrink up." Probably when the word crossed the Tweed and came south, they dropped the p and called it "shir."

We now come to the contract of the 29th of October, 1846. What did Goodyear mean by the word "shirred goods?" Did he mean the goods manufactured under his patent of March 9, 1844, or did he mean all "shirred goods," such as were imported, and then known to the trade?

I have looked through the documentary evidence in this case to see if I could not be relieved from any conflict of testimony of witnesses by the unvarying and undeviating record of the written instruments. Where interests are so complicated and valuable as these interests of the India-rubber manufacture are, the Court would repose with much greater safety on any light which it might receive from the written instruments in the cause contemporaneous with all these contracts, or any collateral ones, than from the testimony of witnesses taken *post litem motam*; and the Court found a piece of evidence, which was very full on that subject, in the application of Goodyear for an extension of his patent. I read from this to show that wherever Goodyear intended to limit the manufacture of "*shirred goods*" to his patent of March 9, 1844, he so designated it by words limiting the grant to that kind of "shirred goods." He has given an account in the schedule attached to his application, to show what he had realized from his patent of June 15, 1844, which he was then seeking to have extended; and he says, at folio 220: "In 1844, the applicant sold to Mr. David L. Soydam the exclusive right to use his improvement in making shirred goods for which Suydam paid $15,000." He does not say "the right to manufacture shirred goods." Had it been that language it would have been very strong for the defendants. Now we know what that exclusive right was, which was conveyed to Suydam. It was the right to manufacture goods under the patent of March 9, 1844. "About a year afterwards, the applicant bought this right back from Suydam. * * * * Shortly after, applicant sold three concurrent rights to make '*shirred goods*,' one to John R. Ford, another to the Newark India-Rubber Manufacturing Company, and a third to Onderdonk & Letson. * * * * When the settlement of 1846 was made with Day, the concurrent rights were surrendered, that *the shirred goods monopoly* might be given to said Day." Entirely different language. And then he goes on with the different other rights he has sold, to wit: "The right to make boots and shoes, the right to make baby-jumpers, the right to make door-springs, the right to make springs for railroad cars, the right to make clothing, the right to make paper holders or bands, the right to make belting, &c." Now unless Day owned the full and absolute monopoly, as he claims he did, to make shirred goods, no other party had it, for not a dollar was received by Goodyear from any other person according to this schedule, for manufacturing shirred goods of any description, or any article that will come under that designation. He says, Day got a monopoly of the shirred goods, and at the head of the recapitulation he says: "*For shirred goods* $24 000." Now, if Day had not the whole monopoly to make woven and sewed, as well as cemented, goods, no one had it. Goodyear then ignored it when he made application for the extension of his patent. Moreover, at folio 65, after speaking of the controversies between himself and Day, and the settlement in 1846, he says: "That one effect of such agreements was, to transfer to said Day, the entire right of your applicant to the manufacture of "shirred goods." (Could language be more expressive than that?) "That Day paid your applicant $5,000 bonus for such right, and agreed to pay a tariff of three cents for each square yard of goods made under the same." Referring back to the contract it will be seen that Day agreed that all the goods he made should be considered as made under the contract of 1846. Then Goodyear says at folio 74: "That notwithstanding such agreement, said Day afterwards proceeded to infringe anew upon the rights of your applicant, and your applicant was obliged to commence several suits against him, amongst others, two in the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of New-Jersey, one at law and the other in equity. Such suits were pending for a long time, were severely contested and very expensive."

Now, if we look at the bill in New-Jersey we shall see what patents it was that Day was charged with infringing. In that bill, Goodyear sets forth the contest between them, Day's infringement, and then the contracts of 1846; but the infringement of which Goodyear complains, is thus set forth: "Soon after said settlement and said license, said Day commenced using the improvements specified in said patents, for the preparation of India-rubber for manufacturing purposes other than those permitted by his license, in violation of said patents, and made large quantities of India-rubber." For what? Cemented or sewed, or woven elastic goods? No. There is not a syllable on that subject. But he says that he made large quantities for "*carsprings, packing, hose, boots and shoes, sheet-gum, paper bands, suspender ends, and other articles prepared by the use of sulphur, and also by the use of sulphur and a high degree of artificial heat.*" Now the testimony in this case shows beyond all question, that Day had, all this time, been making *woven elastic, as well as cemented goods*, and yet Goodyear complains against Day in the Circuit Court of New-Jersey, for the violation of his patents under the contracts of 1846, by manufacturing and using vulcanized rubber to make other articles than he was warranted in making under those contracts, and the articles I have just enumerated are the only ones that he specifies. He makes no complaint of his manufacturing woven or sewed elastic goods.

Is it not then perfectly clear that, so far as the acts of Goodyear were concerned, in none of those acts is there any indication that he meant, when he used the general term "shirred or corrugated goods," in the contracts of 1846, to limit them to the articles made under the patent of March 9, 1844? On the contrary, is there not everything to convince the Court that he meant to include all kinds of shirred or corrugated goods? In fact, does he not so say—is not that the very language of his application for the extension of his patent—that he had sold that "*monopoly*" to Day?

If we look also at the specification in the patent of Dupont & Hyatt, it is perfectly apparent that the term "shirred," or "shirred goods," was one that was well known, and that, therefore, the word was no invention of Goodyear when he took out his patent.

But is there anything in the patent itself of March 9, 1844, to make the use of this term "shirred or corrugated" by Goodyear, pass only the right to manufacture goods under that patent? As I have just remarked, Goodyear did not invent the word shirred, and surely "corrugated" was a word that he could have found in every dictionary in the English language. "Shirred," the testimony proves was a term known and applied to an innumerable variety of goods. Does Goodyear pretend in the patent of March 9, 1844, that he invented it? Not at all. Now let us construe the patent altogether. It is true, he says at the commencement of his specification, that I have invented a new and useful manufacture, which "I denominate corrugated or shirred India-rubber goods." But look at what he really patents. Does he patent a new manufacture? What does he call it in his application to the Patent office for an extension, when he speaks of having sold it to Suydam? A new "improvement." What does he say below in his claim? Does it read thus? "Having for the purpose of putting the public in possession of my invention, fully described the nature of *my manufacture*, which *I call shirred or corrugated goods*." If that had been the language used, there would have been some force in the construction claimed by the defendants. But the language is this "Having, &c., fully described the nature of my NEW *manufacture of corrugated goods*." Then there was a manufacture before; that is admitted. That is apparent on the face of this patent; he continues: "And having also set forth the manner in which I manufacture the same, what I claim as new therein, (implying that there was something like it before,) and desire to secure by letters patent, is the forming of such goods by the stretching of strips or threads of India-rubber to such extent as may be desired, and the covering of said strips on opposite sides with the laminæ of cloth, leather, or any other suitable material, which laminæ are to be united to each other and to the threads or strips of cloth, by means of India-rubber cement; the same being effected so as to produce the manufactured article such as herein set forth." Now, what is his patent? It is a new process of making a manufacture that was known before. Instead of making corrugated goods by sewing or weaving, which was a dilatory process, he makes them more easily and quickly by cementing. That is what he patents—a new manufacture of corrugated goods. It was a new and useful improvement in a known manufacture, and, therefore, patentable by the law of 1836.

I hold it, therefore, clear, from the language of the patent, from the testimony in the cause, and from the language of Goodyear himself, in his application to the Commissioner of Patents, that he did not intend to limit his grant, in the contracts of 1846, to the goods made under the patent of March 9, 1844.

Let us now see if there is anything in the collateral testimony to show there could have been any other intention, on the part of Goodyear, when he used these words.

In Goodyear's assignment, on the 28th of September, 1858, to the Union India Rubber Company, there is one portion which struck my mind forcibly, in connection with this question. He goes on to say: "Now, in consideration of the premises, and of the sum of $30,000 paid to the party of the first part by the parties of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and of the tariffs herein specified, the party of the first part has granted, bargained, sold and conveyed unto the parties of the second part **** the full, absolute and exclusive license, right and privilege to make, use and vend to others to be used, the invention of vulcanized India-rubber, **** so far as the same may or can be use in the manufacture of all braided, woven, cemented or sewed fabrics, or such as are or can be covered or protected on one or both sides, with substances other than rubber, and in all smooth elastic shirred goods." Now, if Goodyear had the right to make this grant when he made it, the title would of course pass under it. Is it not a perfect deed in itself? This deed was attacked on the ground that it was not valid. But it is a deed under seal; it was given for a consideration, and it speaks *in present*. A deed conveys a title, although it may have covenants in it which have not been performed. There are things which rest in grant and things which rest in covenant. In almost every lease or deed, if not quite every one, there is something that rests in grant and something that rests in covenant. The words in the grant are, "I hereby sell, license and convey." There, it is *in presenti*; it operates as a grant. Then it says, "I agree to confirm." That is a covenant for further assurance. Then it says, "I hereby authorize and empower the said Day to use my name to prosecute and defend the rights and privileges hereby granted." Then it provides: "And the terms and conditions upon which this license shall be held and enjoyed, as to bonuses, not exceeding in the whole the sum of thirty thousand dollars, and the tariffs, not exceeding five cents a pound on the product, shall be fixed and determined by Nathaniel Hayward and Thos. A. Jenckes, whose award in the premises shall be final, and shall be made within three months from the 15th day of June next."

Now I am not called upon to give a construction to this covenant in this deed, as to what might be its effect. But Goodyear made it, and with it he made a grant *in presenti*. If the covenant fails by his *laches*, the grant, nevertheless, stands. The covenant does not affect the grant; the grant passes the title and operates *in presenti*. The covenant may have become impossible by the expiration of the time, but yet the grant stands. Is not that a well-known principle in the common law? If, by the expiration of time, such a covenant becomes impossible, the grant stands.

But had Goodyear this right on the 24th of May, 1858? That depends upon the construction which you give to the license of Goodyear to the Naugatuck Company on the 18th of July, 1844. Did that license carry the right of the Naugatuck Company into the extended term of the patent of June 15, 1844?

Now, if the Supreme Court have decided that question, there would be an end of it. But I do not consider that question as decided in 20 Howard. Courts are called upon only to decide questions that are before them. A Judge sometimes in giving an opinion uses language which, although it is always entitled to consideration and respect, yet in reference to questions that were not before the Court, and the decision of which was not necessary to its decision of the questions before it, is not of binding authority. The case in 19 Howard was this: Day complained of the violation of the Chaffee Patent by the Union Company. Of course he could not recover unless he could satisfy the Court that he was the owner of the patent. The Court decided that he was not the owner.

There is a point in that decision which I will read in reference to the question of the validity of the deed of 1858. In the case of Day *vs.* Hartshorn, the Court had decided that the Chaffee Patent was in Judson for the benefit of Goodyear. They speak of two contracts that Judson made, but the decision rests upon the last contract of the 12th of November. In that case of Day *vs.* Hartshorn, it will be found that Chaffee attempted to set aside his contracts with Judson, because the contracts had not been performed. I read from 19 Howard, 222, in reference to my last statement in regard to the operation of the deed of 1858: "From the terms and intent of the agreement, the remedy for the breach could rest only upon the personal obligation of Judson, as by the previous one of the 6th of September, the interest in the patent had passed to Goodyear and his licensees, and no default or act of Judson could affect them. Chaffee chose to be satisfied with the covenant of Judson, without stipulation or condition as it respected the other parties, and he must be content with it." So the Court decided in that case that the Chaffee patent was in Judson, for the benefit of Goodyear.

Day again complains of the Union Company for a violation of the same patent, claiming title in himself by the same instrument. The Court say in this case of Day *vs.* The Union Company, (20 Howard, 216) "The Court held in the case of Hartshorn *et al. vs.* Day, that under the agreement of the 5th of September, 1850, between Judson and Chaffee, the patentee, the entire ownership in the patent, legal and equitable, passed to Judson for the benefit of Goodyear and those holding rights under him, and on that ground decided in favor of the licensees. Now, in this case, the licenses under Goodyear to manufacture cloth of the description claimed are as broad and ample as were those of the defendants in the case just mentioned. Goodyear became the sole owner of the Chaffee patent as early as the 28th June, 1844, and on the 18th July following gave a license to the Naugatuck Company to manufacture cloths, with certain exceptions, under all his patents—those in which he was then interested, or in which he might thereafter be interested, issued or to be issued, and also in all renewals of patents. He also gave a like extensive license, on the 28th of March, 1847, to W. E. & John Rider, for manufacturing ships' letter and mail bags.

Now, I have a most profound respect for the learned Judge who delivered this opinion; but as the case turned not upon this question, but upon other points, these licenses have to be critically examined; because it will be found, on looking at the licenses referred to by the Court, that they are different in language and in terms from the Naugatuck license. But what does the Judge say when he comes to the point on which the case was decided? "All these various licenses afterwards became consolidated in the Union India Rubber Company, the defendants in this suit; and present, therefore, a complete defence to the suit, if Goodyear was the true owner of the Chaffee renewed patent." (And they decided, as they say, a little below, that he was.) "The license of the defendants, therefore, in this case, stands upon two grounds, either of which would seem to constitute a sufficient defence to the suit for infringement: First, authority from Goodyear, the owner of the renewed term of the patent; and, second, the express recognition of Chaffee, the patentee, of the rights of these parties, as licensees of Goodyear, to use the improvement. And we may add to these grounds of defence, that upon the interpretation of the Court, in the case of Hartshorn *vs.* Day, of the several agreements relating to this patent, and especially that of the 5th September, 1850, Day took no interest in it under the assignment of Chaffee, of 1st July, 1853, he having previous to that time parted with all his interest for the benefit of Goodyear and his licensees."

These are the grounds upon which the Court put it. There was no question before them about the renewed or extended term of the patent of June 15, 1844, and I presume it was never argued. It was another patent, entirely—the Chaffee patent—and the decision is put upon the ground that the complainant, Day, had no right whatever, if the patent was violated, to recover; and that was sufficient to decide that case. But the Court went on and decided that the defendants had a right to the extended term of the Chaffee patent, under the license from the Naugatuck Company. Now, what is that license? "That the said Charles Goodyear, in consideration of the payments and stipulations herein provided, hath given and granted * * * unto the said Naugatuck India-rubber Company a full and absolute license to use any and all his preparations of India-rubber, and improvements in the preparation of India-rubber for manufacturing cloths or any other article of merchandise, or any article to which the same may be applicable, for and during the unexpired term of all patents issued to him bearing any date whatever." There is a full sentence. He gives it to them during the term of all patents issued to him bearing any date whatever. "And for and during the unexpired term or terms of any other patent, patents, or renewal of patents, owned by him, (that is, that he then owned,) or in which he may have an interest, issued or to be issued." That was to cover cases where he might have had an interest in a patent which had not been issued, and the Courts have decided that you can sell an interest in a patent that is to be issued.

Now read it the other way, as the counsel for the defendants would have it read. "For and during the unexpired term of all patents issued to him bearing any date whatsoever, and renewals of patents owned by him, or in which he may have an interest, issued or to be issued." You would have him using the word issued twice, because he has granted above the right to the use of his patents issued to him bearing any date whatsoever, which is a full grant; and then he grants to them, in a different sentence, the use "for and during the unexpired term or terms of any other patent or patents, or renewals of patents, owned by him." Does not the word "renewals" in this sentence, refer to patents that were owned by him, but not issued to him—because there was the Chaffee patent, which was owned by, but not issued to him—or to those in which he might have an interest for the invention to be patented?

Now let us look at the license to Trotter. See the difference in the language. It is a license to use any of the "machinery compositions," and methods of manufacturing and preparing India-rubber * * * which the said party of the first part now has, or may hereafter have, by virtue of any patent or patents, or otherwise, for and during the unexpired term or terms of any such patent or patents, or renewal or renewals thereof,—which are or may be owned by him, or in which he may have an interest, or of which he may become possessed." That is different language entirely.

The next is the license to Riders & Trotter. This contains an express provision that it shall "continue during the unexpired term or terms of said patents, or any of them, or the renewals thereof." That, therefore, is very clear. He intended to convey whatever he did convey to them during the renewal of all patents; for he says so in express language. It is to continue during the unexpired term or terms of said patents, any of them, or the renewals thereof.

In the agreement of Goodyear with the Union Company of April 23, 1858, he speaks of the patent about to expire, and this is cited by the counsel for the defendants to show that the Naugatuck license was intended to extend into the extended term of the patent of June 15, 1844, by this agreement. Now let us look at this a moment. It says: "That whereas the parties of the second part have certain rights and interests in the patents of the party of the first part, * * * under an agreement made by the party of the first part with the Naugatuck India Rubber Company, * * * with Jonathan Trotter, * * * with William Rider & Brothers, * * * and an agreement made with Wm. Rider & Brothers and Jonathan Trotter; * * * and whereas the patent of the parts of the first part, dated June 15, 1844, * * * is about to expire, and application has been made for an extension thereof, now, in order to fix, define, and render certain, the rights and obligations of the parties," they proceed to arrange the tariff respecting cloth when made into clothing. Now, was that made under the Naugatuck license? Not at all, but under the Trotter license. They are to pay two cents per square yard of cloth in the piece, or when made up, one and a half cents a pound on India-rubber sold in sheets or otherwise, and two and a half cents a pound for other articles not herein specified. All those goods are made under the license to Riders and Trotter, and not under the Naugatuck license, so that there is no argument to be drawn, as I conceive, from that agreement of Goodyear, to show that the Naugatuck license covered the extended term of that patent.

I am, therefore, disposed to think, from this review of these instruments, and of the deed of May 24, 1858, that *that deed would have conveyed an interest to Day in the articles, the infringement of which has been complained of.* BUT IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO DO SO IN THIS CASE. I place the title of Day on the contract of 1846; and from the best attention I have been able to give to it, I have heard nothing in the argument, and have seen nothing in the documentary or parol evidence, to convince me that the terms "shirred or corrugated," in the contract of Oct. 29, 1846, should be limited and restricted to the goods made under the patent of March 9 1844.

I, THEREFORE, WILL SIGN A DECREE AGAINST THE DEFENDANTS, RESTRAINING THEM, AS PRAYED FOR IN THE BILL.

The cause was argued on the part of the complainants by the Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe, of Maryland, T. A. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, and C. A. Seward, of New-York, with whom the Hon. B. R. Curtis, of Massachusetts, and others were associated.

The San Jacinto on Another Cruise.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U. S. STEAMER SAN JACINTO,
Sandy Hook, Tuesday, July 26, 1858.

After an interval of eleven months, since her return from a lengthened East India cruise, the *San Jacinto* renewed and refitted, is again about to experience a period of active service. Her destination this time is the West Coast of Africa.

Almost a new vessel, this craft now enters upon the discharge of her assigned duties a far more efficient ship-of-war than she has been at any former period of time. I speak now of the ship in the abstract—her efficiency will, of course, in a measure, depend upon being well officered and manned. Furnished with additional boiler power, improved in her engines, although a fast vessel heretofore, she may reasonably be expected to excel her previous performances in speed. A better vessel could not have been selected for the African squadron, when the requisites especially are speed and good sea-going qualities.

A list of her officers are as follows: Captain—WM. M. ARMSTRONG; Lieutenants—Edward Donaldson, Aaron K. Hughes, John Madigan, P. C. Johnson, Benjamin P. Logal; Surgeon—Kinian Pinckney; Purser—G. R. Barry; Chief Engineer—John Farson: 1st Assistant Engineers—William C. Wheeler, Mortimer Kellogg; Master—A. P. Cooke; 2d Assistant Engineers—J. B. Houston, H. C. Victor; Assistant Surgeon—David Kindelburger; Marine Officer—J. R. F. Satnall; 3d Assistant Engineers—John Raop Benjamin Kavannagh, George W. Hall; Midshipmen—Norman H. Farquhar, R. S. McCook, Radnick Prentiss, C. Marius Schoonmaker; Boatswain—Charles Woodland; Gunner—Jared D. Booram; Sail Maker—George Boerum; Carpenter—Jonas Dibble; Captain's Clerk—Lewis C. Armstrong; Purser's Clerk—E. Nelleck; Master's Mate—E. C Noyes.

Well, another long cruise has commenced, a sorrowful absence from friends and home for years Hard is the lot of those who go down to the sea in ships, and doubly so that of those who go to the dismal Coast of Africa. There are bright eyes now beaming with hope and gladness on this ship which will, ere her return to the land we are leaving, be glazed in death; the joy of reunion with loved ones on this earth will not be for them to taste. Some who now but think but to cross the waters of earth's great deep, are unbeknown to them about to cross the waters of a dark stream whose name is Death. Without doubt the jungles of Africa, the sea, and maybap the isles of the East, will receive their tribute of dead from the decks of this ship. The Resurrection morn will tell the story. * * * * Oh! the gladness of those of us who again strike soundings on our native shores.

Providence permitting, you may expect to hear the silent voice of your correspondent from the various points of the "Slave Coast," and perhaps from the interior of the "benighted land;" from Madeira, the Canaries, Cape de Verdes, and St. Helena.

Yours, H. C. V.

THE WOOL TRADE.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

In New-York, during the past week, the demand has been very good for desirable lots of Domestic Wool. The receipts from the interior have been more extensive, and have added to the available supplies. Holders have been generally disposed to meet the requirements of buyers at previous quotations, though some factors have been looking for firmer prices. The reported sales, however, do not indicate any remarkable changes. The transactions comprise about 200,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece at from 35c.@55c. for common to choice Saxony, and 60c.@62½c. for very superior extra Saxony; 45,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled at, according to quality, from 30c.@50c. ₱ lb. Foreign Wool continues quite plenty, and though there has been some increase in the demand for it, there has been no improvement in prices. The sales include 500 bales Mediterranean, part washed at 20c., but mainly on private terms. Other transactions were reported, but without reliable particulars. Foreign carpet qualities are generally difficult to move, though they are obtainable at reduced quotations. Some holders are becoming quite anxious, and, if they have not been misrepresented, they would not, according to what we have heard, hesitate to accept anything like a reasonable offer from buyers of large lots. These, however, "shy off," expecting something to "turn up" very beneficial to their interests.... In Boston, also, receipts of domestic wool have been heavy, mostly on account of manufacturers, adding but little to the stocks in the hands of dealers. The demand has been fair, and sales have been made of 150,000 lbs. American fleece and pulled, with 311 bales Mediterranean and East Indian, 89 bales Cape, and 65 bales Mestizo, at former rates. Eastern manufacturers are still purchasing, to some extent, in the Wool growing States, and are paying higher prices, comparatively, than are now current in Boston.... The sales of wool in Providence reached 17,000 lbs. Fleece, at 48c.@55c.; 2,000 lbs. pulled, at 51½c.; and 2,500 lbs. Foreign, at 18c. ₱ lb.... In Philadelphia, the anticipation of lower prices has had the effect of restricting the demand, both from dealers and manufacturers. The week's sales amounted to 130,000 lbs., including 30,000 lbs. fine Fleece, at 56c.; 4,000 lbs. full-blood at 51c.@52c.; 28 000 lbs. three-quarter blood, 51c.@52c.; 28,000 lbs. half-blood do., 48c.; 16 000 lbs. quarter-blood, 41c.@43c.; 22 0 0 lbs. common, 37½c.@38c.; 5.000 lbs. tub, 37c.; 2,000 lbs. Peruvian, 28c.@30c.; 2 000 lbs. unwashed South American, 22c., all cash.... In Baltimore, the transactions have been unimportant, and prices have not varied.... In Richmond, Va., light sales have been reported, including washed at 23c.@33c.; unwashed at 20c.@22c.; and mixed Merino and Saxony at 25c.@35c. ₱ lb.... In Pittsburgh, Pa., no sales transpired. Receipts for shipment to the East had reached 1,400 bales for the week, and 10,400 bales for the season.... In Albany, N. Y., the street range was from 30c.@46c. for common to choice fleece. ₱ lb. Sales from second hands were reported by the *Statesman* of 5,000 lbs. lambs, 6,000 lbs. New-York medium fleece, 12 000 lbs. mixed fleece, 1,500 lbs. old super pulled, and 6.000 lbs. Ohio extra pulled, on private terms.... In Cleveland, Ohio, receipts were diminishing. The demand was fair for fleece, at 33c.@50c. for common to full blood, and 52c.@55c. for extra. ₱ lb. The Cleveland *Herald*, of July 25, makes editorial reference to a wool growers' and manufacturers' fair to be held at Cleveland on the 4th of August. Over sixty specimens of Wool have already been entered. Messrs. GODDALS & Co., of Cleveland, recently made a sale of $80,000 worth of Wool to a Massachusetts establishment, and they have in store over 500 000 lbs. of Wool. The sale of Wools at the the coming Fair will be held on the 5th of August. The manufacturers of New-England are expected to attend in very large force, representing every important manufactory of woolen goods, and from the manufacturers the awarding committees will be selected.... Most of the receipts at St. Louis consisted of Mexican. Native Wools were quiet, but steady.... Several additional returns from various parts of Michigan, of the quantities of Wool marketed, having reached Detroit within a week. The total amount marketed at the twenty-nine points mentioned in all the returns has been computed at 3,143 349 lbs., and it is now thought that the whole clip of Michigan cannot fall much short of 4,000,000 lbs. The receipts at Detroit have reached the highest point, and are now on the decline. The shipments for the week have been about 433,754 lbs., against 396,464 last week. The Wool trade at that place may now be considered quite over for the season.... In Milwaukee, there has been less activity, but previous prices were supported. Week's receipts, 33 sales and 71,979 lbs. Sales 13,500 lbs., including common to full blood fleece, at 26c.@42c. ₱ lb.... In Beloit, Wis., the Wool business shows a decided increase this season. One dealer there has in preparation 20,000 lbs., which quantity is to be shipped to Boston. Other dealers are extensively engaged in same business.... A late Kansas paper, referring to the Wool trade in New-Mexico, states that "The train of Romulo Baca arrived in this city on Tuesday

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad..8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....8½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
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Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *Ariel*, hence for South ampton, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow, July 30, at 2½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The mails forwarded from the *Europa*, at Boston, arrived last evening. To correspondence, and to extracts indicative of the tone of the English and Continental Press, we surrender a liberal apportionment of space.

Gov. WISE, of Virginia, has issued his platforms for the Presidential campaign, in a long letter, which we publish this morning, addressed to some gentlemen in New-York, in which he defines his position on the subjects of the Rights of Naturalized Citizens, the Reopening of the Slave-trade, and Squatter Sovereignty.

In advance of the detailed statement of the condition of the Banking institutions of the State, by the Superintendent of the Bank Department, which is in course of preparation and will shortly appear, we have received from the office of the Albany *Atlas and Argus* a summary giving the principal figures. From a comparison of these figures, it appears that between March 12, the date of the last quarterly report, and June 25, the date of the present one, the line of Discounts has decreased $5,401,208; the decrease in Specie is $4,306,628; the decrease in Circulation is $1,219,501; the decrease in Deposits is $3,642,637; while the increase of Capital is $42,936.

On Wednesday afternoon the Literary Societies in Yale College celebrated their Anniversaries. In the evening, Judge STRONG, of Philadelphia, delivered the oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society. His subject was "American Law; the influences which have given it its distinctive character and its defect." Yesterday the Commencement Exercises proper occurred. One hundred and five young gentlemen of the Graduating Class received the degree of A. B. That of A. M. was conferred on thirty previous graduates of the College. Seven graduates of the Law School received the degree of Bachelor of Laws; seven of the Scientific School that of Bachelor of Philosophy, and five of the Medical School the degree of M. D. Five honorary degrees of Masters of Arts were conferred and two of Doctors of Medicine. The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on S. B. RUGGLES, Esq., of this City, and on F. A. P. BARNARD, President of the University of Mississippi.

The Mayor, last evening, sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen with his objections to signing the resolution authorizing the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company to establish a ferry from the foot of Desbrosses-street, New-York, to Jersey City. A resolution appropriating $1,000 for procuring a portrait of Ex-Gov. KING, to be placed in the Governor's room in the City Hall, was referred. A remonstrance from Gens. SANDFORD and EWEN, against the passage of the resolution in favor of memorializing the Governor in behalf of the reorganization of the Twelfth Regiment, was received and referred, and a preamble and resolutions directing the City Inspector to advertise for proposals for another contract for the removal of night soil.

CHARLES HALLENBECK, cooper, committed suicide in the Navy-yard yesterday, by cutting his throat from ear to ear with a drawing-knife. He was employed in the cooperage department, and when he came to his work in the morning stated that some person was trying to kill him. He was watched by his fellow workmen, but upon going to the cellar of the building, ostensibly for the purpose of sharpening his tools, he seized the opportunity to commit the act. The deceased was 35 years old, and leaves a widow and three children, who reside in New-York.

A child of Mrs. CATHARINE O'FLAHERTY, 18 months old, was found locked up in the house No. 107 Budson-street, Brooklyn, yesterday, where it was abandoned the day previous by its mother. The child was much emaciated when found from want of nourishment. It was sent to the office of the Superintendent of the Poor.

An adjourned meeting of the joint Board of Supervisors and Aldermen was held in Brooklyn last evening, to consider the Budget for 1860. The sixth resolution appropriating moneys for general purposes was adopted, when the Board adjourned to Wednesday next.

A new Society, called the St. Matthews' Episcopal Church, has recently been organized in East Brooklyn by persons who were formerly members of St. Mary's Church on Classon-avenue. The Rev. Mr. JOHNSON is Rector, and he has already secured four lots of land on Throop-avenue, corner of Pulaski-street, for a church site, and received subscriptions amounting to $3,000 with which to erect a house of worship.

Yesterday's sales of Cotton were confined to 800 bales at former rates. A good inquiry prevailed for desirable lots of Flour at somewhat firmer prices. Wheat was also in fair demand. Corn was heavy and drooping. The movements in Provisions, Naval Stores, Oils, and Rice, were restricted. Coffee and Sugars were more freely dealt in. The freight engagements for Liverpool were heavier.

GATE-HOUSES OF THE NEW CROTON RESERVOIR.—The new Croton Reservoir, now in process of construction in the Central Park, covers an area of more than one hundred acres, and is contained within banks of earth, formed to resemble the contour of a natural lake. Two large gates of masonry are required—one where the water from the Aqueduct enters, and the other where it is discharged for the supply of the City. These form the subject of a separate contract, and the Croton Board advertised for proposals, the contract being required by law to be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders. It appeared on opening the bids that WILLIAM BALDWIN and JOHN M. JAYCOX were such bidders. This was in September last. The several bids were as follows: BALDWIN & JAYCOX, $136,927 70; C. GARDINER and others, $155,411 75; JAMES MCDONALD and others, $176,127 63; A. K. LEARNED, $176,661 30 PETER G. SHERMAN and others, $182,034; WILLIAM KINNEY and others, $185,420 54; J. W. PETTIGREW, $190,474 22; FAIRCHILD & Co., $193,513 15. The Croton Board had no hesitation—could have none—in awarding the contract to BALDWIN & JAYCOX, the lowest bidders, Mr. BALDWIN being a responsible business man of Oswego, and Mr. JAYCOX one of the Canal Commissioners of this State, residing at Syracuse. Unfortunately, however, it was necessary that the contract should be submitted to the Common Council for confirmation, and there the old story began again. The Councilmen took the contract from the persons to whom it had been given, and awarded it to the highest bidders, Messrs. FAIRCHILD & Co., whose offer was $56,685 45 above that of BALDWIN & JAYCOX. We need not waste a moment in expressing surprise at this conduct of the Common Council. It was perectly natural of course that the Common Council should do this. They would have been a very uncommon Council indeed for New-York had they done otherwise.

But it was natural also that Messrs. BALDWIN & JAYCOX should not submit quietly to so great a wrong against themselves, and they accordingly commenced a litigation which, after dragging its length along for many months, is now in course of argument before Mr. Justice CLERKE of the Supreme Court. The City, which is to lose nearly $60,000 by the defeat of the plaintiffs, has long since learned to acquiesce in its destiny, and will bear this new infliction, should it come to pass, as calmly as it has borne so many others in the past.

Austrian Amazements.

The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH must have come out of the war of 1859, a thoroughly astonished man. The whole course of that war has been one series of shocks administered to all the Austrian theories of war and peace alike. In the Cabinet and in the camp, Austria has stumbled at every turn upon a new amazement.

In announcing the conclusion of the peace to his Army, the young Emperor sternly and significantly enough declares that Austria yields to the pressure of an unfavorable political position into which she has been forced by the failure of her "natural allies" to yield her the support upon which she had a right to count. There is mischief for the future in this language, undoubtedly; for Austria, in spite of her loyalty to the Church and her tender regard for the successor of St. Peter, has never very thoroughly learned, the Christian lesson of forgiveness. The Prussian Government, which might have seized the first place in Germany by declaring in April for Sardinian rights, and supporting the demands of NAPOLEON III., or again in June, by openly marching upon France, has succeeded now in alienating Southern Germany more hopelessly than ever from its side, in sowing seeds of vengeance at Paris, and in earning the implacable hate of the House of Hapsburg.

To Prussia, Austria owes her earliest diplomatic astonishments from the side of Germany in the war. To Prussia too Austria owes her latest astonishments of the same kind from the side of France. No single Power has been governed in its dealings with Austria by the principles upon which the Metternich system had prepared the Emperor to expect that it would act.

But the diplomatic amazements which have sent the Kaiser home to Vienna a sadder and probably a wiser man, were fully paralleled by the military experiences of the war.

The English Admiral who, out of his large obedience to the strict rules of theoretical warfare, positively refused to capture a town which was at his mercy, because he could not take a fort which lay in the way of his fleet, and ought to have had the power to prevent his passing on to the conquest of the place, could not have been more surprised had he been there to see it, than the Austrians must have been at the total disregard of all respectable rules, which the French Emperor manifested throughout his whole campaign in Italy. There was nothing whatever in time-honored custom to justify the use of such engines as French science brought to bear against German traditions. The enemy went into battle gallantly enough and well prepared to meet an army equipped and weaponed after their own regulation style. They had made up their minds to endure the pelting of the pitiless storm of grape and shel from the French guns and mortars at the distance of a couple of hundred yards, which they could answer with as well-directed and as rapid a fire from their own. They had made arrangements for the transmission of intelligence from the army to the Capital by *Semaphores* and Hungarian Couriers. They had nerved themselves for the duty of reconnoitering from dangerous positions, and at inconvenient distances, the movements of the enemy; and had sullenly resolved to bear the fatigues of long forced marches with the patience and the fortitude for which they are so justly famed. The troops opposed to them, as they reasonably enough supposed, have to carry and to use similar arms, and labor under equal if not greater difficulties with themselves, and so they went valiantly up to a war which was to be conducted on the principles of tradition, and managed after the manner of martial antiquity.

In the place of this familiar foe they found themselves suddenly confronted with an electrical Emperor and a magnetic army. Over the Alps, along the Tyrrhene Sea, up from the vallies of the Appenines, came a host of men upon whom modern invention had lavished all her resources of destruction; men armed with new and elaborate appliances of slaughter; equipped without regard to custom and with a single eye to their availability as living thunderbolts; and these men were manœuvered upon the lines of their antagonists with an absolute contempt of that military predestination which seems for ages to have compelled the Austrian Generals always to do one particular kind of thing in every variety of changing circumstances.

In place of recommoitering parties skulking through bushes and behind rocks to catch an uncertain glimpse of the unconscious foe, Mr. GODDARD went up in his balloon in full view of the Austrian forces, and securely anchored to the French camp, rode serenely in upper air, surveyed the foe, conned his movements, and counted his numbers; descending at last to the earth with a budget of information, one-tenth of which it would have cost hundreds of lives to have obtained according to the "rules." Instead of the uncertain *Semophore*, or the carrier pigeon, or the Hungarian horseman, a telegraphic battery flew with the French from victory to victory, trailing after them their "cloud of glory," calling fresh battallions to the field, making new dispositions for further triumphs. Instead of the old and mainly defensive bayonet, a new weapon, now for the first time employed in European warfare, flashed terror and death from the nervous charge of the gymnastic Zouaves and the agile Voltigeurs.

But the sword-bayonets, bad as they were, were not the "most unkindest cut of all." The Austrians stood bravely, and, once or twice before they turned and fled, crossed their old and clumsy blades with these new and frightful scimitars. But the rifle guns were not thus to be met, the difficulty with these devices lying in the impossibility of getting at them. Their range so far exceeded that of all other cannon in the field that to contend with them was like contending with an army in the moon. The first great battle, that of Solferino, in which the full power of these terrible arms was developed, produced such an effect upon the Austrian rank and file that, as the Verona correspondent of the London *Times*, himself strangely Austrian in his sympathies, wrote to that journal, the "troops could not be relied on again to advance against the French."

Austria, in a word, comes out of the late war a thoroughly startled Power. She has been disturbed in all her theories and convictions. The *entourage* in which FRANCIS JOSEPH has lived during the last ten years, of unlimited faith in Austrian diplomacy, Austrian discipline, and Austrian systems of Government, has been effectually broken up. It may fairly enough be supposed, that in the long day's interview of the two Emperors at Villafranca, NAPOLEON III. did not fail to do his best towards deepening the impressions already made upon the mind of his young antagonist. FRANCIS JOSEPH, haughty, rash, and stern of temper as he is, is by no means deficient in intellectual ability. If he is laying well to heart the lessons of this last campaign, a change of front in the Austrian policy, such as COUNT BUOL endeavored to bring about in 1854–55, with all its momentous consequences to Europe, is a by no means improbable result of the Peace of Villafranca; and this consideration must not be overlooked in estimating the value to the world of the treaty of July 11.

Our Police.

Mr. Superintendent PILLSBURY, in taking command of our City Police force, has just issued an order which promises well for his theory and practice of discipline. He has abolished the system of "roundsmen," and will henceforth require the proper officers to discharge their own duties of supervision in person. The "roundsman," under the old regulations, was a member of the Police, appointed by his superior officers to the duty of making the circuit of the beat of his own squad, and reporting upon the conduct of the men on duty. It was, in fact, a sort of application of the Lancasterian system to the police, and gave the men a monitor from their own ranks. As a matter of course, the plan was a failure, and did much to damage the *morale* of the force. The "roundsmen" were the associates and familiars of their fellow policemen, living in the same rooms with them at the Station-house, thrown in with them in all sorts of relations at all hours of the day, and consequently exposed to the full effects of any ill-feelings which might be generated by a strict fulfillment on their part of their functions, and to all the allurements by which the sense of duty might be laid at rest in them. The natural effects followed. The "roundsman" in nine cases out of ten was blind while making his rounds, and dumb when he was called upon for his report. He acquired a vision and a faculty divine of beholding a policeman at every corner in the blackest nights, where to less gifted eyes a Drummond light would have made only "darkness visible." Like the fortunate possessor of M. DE BALZAC's magic cane, he could pass whole hours in some cozy pot-house with a crowd of chatty "stars," alike unseen and unseeing. These preternatural qualities, however interesting to the individual possessors, did not materially contribute to the general efficiency of the police, and Mr. PILLSBURY has wisely resolved to dispense with them altogether. This is a step in the right direction; but a step which must be but the beginning of a long promenade, if the Metropolitan Police are to be brought up to the standard at which their chief should aim. The Commissioners have done their duty so far in abdicating the old Aulic Council style of control over their men, and confiding full powers with full responsibility to the Superintendent.

The organization of a body of men designed to do what we require the police to effect, must be essentially military in order to be successful. A divided authority, or a vexatious collision of authorities, is just as fatal to a civil police as to an army in the field. The police must be commanded by one man; and that one man must be a commander. If Mr. PILLSBURY proves himself to possess the capacity of command, well and good; let him be confirmed in his position by all the influence of all good and true men. If not, let him be superseded by some other person who will do the the things that must be done, if we are to obtain the proper results from our large police expenditure. Military system is the condition of such success, and the sole condition. And military system to be fruitful must be carried out in all its details. A slip-shod regiment is no better than a mob; a slovenly solder is a broken reed in the hand that rests on him. And both slip-shod and slovenly our police system in many very important particulars still most assuredly is.

It was supposed, and fairly enough too, that a great gain had been made when our policemen were uniformed by the authorities; and a distinctive costume was prescribed to mark out the guardians of the public order from the mass of their fellow-citizens. The wearing of uniforms is not a mere matter of taste and caprice. The policeman's dress should be, like the soldier's, a perpetual symbol to himself and others of his position and his duties. It is a restraint upon the wearer, since he knows that wherever he goes the public eye will necessarily follow him and take account of his actions. The man who might slip carelessly into the grog-shop half-a-dozen times in the course of the morning, if he wore nothing about his person to attract unusual attention to his misdoings, will hesitate when he knows that all the neighborhood is one volunteer "roundsman" for his special benefit. The gravity of every dereliction from duty committed by a man in uniform, is aggravated by that simple circumstance into a crime against the whole body to which he belongs. The general air and aspect of a uniformed body is for the same reasons hardly less important than their conduct. The reputation of a *corps* is gradually made by the casual impressions thus produced through a long course of time; and with the police as with the military their reputation is their prestige, and their prestige not their least formidable weapon. The fame of the Zouave, for instance, is almost as truly an arm in his hand when he goes into battle as is his terrible sword-bayonet. The general renown of that model body of police, the Irish Constabulary, for good order, daring, discipline and decency, begins to disperse a mob at the mere cry of their coming. And to come nearer home, who does not feel that the credit of our own Seventh Regiment is a real element in the military strength of our civil authorities!

The credit of our police should be just as carefully cultivated. The real value of a great police organization consists less in the apprehension of individual criminals, than in the sense of security which its existence diffuses through the community, and in the moral check which it imposes upon the vicious classes of society. The rascals and vagabonds of the metropolis should never be able to see a policeman on his beat without recognizing in him the personification of an iron system, beyond and above themselves, within the clasp of which it will be safe for no scamp to venture, and from the far-stretching grasp of which no villain need hope to escape. The trig London policeman—neatly uniformed, silent, patrolling the streets with an eye for all and a voice for none save those who need his services—or the French *sergeant de ville*, embodies in this way the power of public order.

But how is it with our own Police? They do a certain amount of patrolling, unquestionably, and may from time to time be met with, especially in the safest and most agreeable parts of the City, and, as mere isolated watchmen of the old pattern, are probably efficient enough. But nothing can be more imposing or less significant of good discipline than the style in which they wear their uniforms and carry themselves in the streets. Policemen of a contemplative turn of mind are constantly to be seen standing in shady places, with legs apart and hands plunged deep into the pockets of their trousers, as into those wells at the bottom of which Truth is fabled to repose, their uniform coats unbuttoned or caught daintily like the Newmarket of a London dandy by a single clasp on the breast, the very pictures of mingled philosophy and opulent ease. Others of a more actively inquiring disposition give themselves great pains to investigate the habits and ways of the population, and for that purpose converse amicably with knots of gossips in shop-fronts or at the stalls of the markets.

The student of the picturesque will find every variety of form in which the beard of man can be worn, illustrated in the facial ornaments of the *corps;* and so utterly uncontrolled in this respect are the individual fancies of the men, that nine-tenths of the Policemen one meets have the air of Pre-Raphaelite artists, masquerading in brass-buttoned coats. That this state of things is not beyond remedy is plain enough. Occasionally one stumbles on a model member of the Police about our streets, trim, upright, soldierly, quiet and efficient in his whole style and manner. What such individuals are, the whole body might be and ought to be. In the small corps of men detailed for duty on the Central Park, these qualities of neatness, discipline and decorum are the rule, not the exception. The uniform of that corps differs somewhat from that of the rest of the force in color and cut; but the care which is evidently taken to make the men feel the importance of attending minutely to their appearance and deportment makes this difference ten times more conspicuous than it would otherwise be. Surely the Commissioners having done themselves so much credit in one direction, can strengthen the hands of their new Superintendent sufficiently to enable him to carry the same principles out, throughout the entire organization.

The Slavery Question.

As a political issue, Slavery cannot hold the same place in the approaching Presidential canvass which it occupied in 1856. Then the question was in respect to Kansas,—whether that new territory should or should not be "free soil." It was a traverse of the most vital character—a live issue, to borrow the phraseology of that day. No wonder that it aroused the Free States to intensest activity. They regarded the fair and virgin prairies of Kansas as reft by treachery from the protecting ægis of the Missouri Compromise, and exposed to the rapacity of the slave power, with such protection only as Northern votes and Northern arms could afford. To the astonishment of the Democrats, almost the entire North went for FREMONT, several of the strongest Democratic States, either going over to the Republican side, or wavering frightfully in the contest. The South, standing in almost unbroken column, carried the day for BUCHANAN. Yet, though winning the fight, the South lost the prize. Kansas remains with the North, and the substantial victory, of course, attends the object of the struggle. Only the President is left to the conquerors an unwelcome token of their triumph.

The Kansas question is henceforth obsolete; it cannot enter into the campaign of 1860. We find it, therefore, pertinent to inquire in what form the interests of Slavery will be presented, if, as is almost universally conceded, the contest is to be conducted in reference to that subject. First, then, this is a matter over which the Free States have no control. The North must take any presentation the South vouchsafes to give. If, as intimated by the more ultra leaders of public opinion in the cotton States, the legalizing of the African Slave-trade is to be pressed, that will be sufficiently intelligible, to say the least, and the North could not desire an issue more certain to secure victory to its side of the controversy. But it is said, and is probable, that the Southern Democracy are not as yet prepared to take the field with the Slave-trade for their battle-cry; that they will wait, and confer among themselves, with a view to unanimity and harmony—results not fully attained on a topic so startling. Assuming this to be the case, there only remains, as a practicable political position, Gov. WISE's pet doctrine of Congressional protection to Slave property in the Territories. True, that is at present little better than an empty abstraction; for there are no territories to which it can apply. Yet, an issue is a party necessity, and it would seem that nothing can really arouse the war spirit in our Southern brethren except some proposition, abstract or otherwise, in which their slave property is concerned. But it might be well for them to consider whether a still more disastrous result than that of 1860 is not likely to ensue. On a purely slave question the North must unite, as the South always will, and the practical fact to be noticed is, that the North is the stronger. If the Slave States could but learn wisdom, they would, as the weaker section, cease to tender issues of a sectional character; for to go to war on such grounds is simply to invite their own defeat.

PHILADELPHIA WONDERS AT NEW-YORK.—The *Press*, a journal printed at Philadelphia, in its issue of yesterday exclaims, with irrepressible astonishment: "New-York is a great place, and New-York Coroners are a remarkable set of men." It being evident that the first branch of its proposition required neither proof nor illustration, the paper in question goes on to make plain its meaning as regards the Coroners of Gotham, which it does by a luminous reference to the case of the woman STEWART, shot, on Saturday last, by that unfortunate Southerner, ROBERT C. MCDONALD, the special marvel of the *Press* being due to the fact that a Coroner summoned a Jury, and made inquisition, while she was still living. "An ordinary Coroner," we are sarcastically informed, "would have waited until she died;" and the *Press* "ventures to say that the Coroner had no legal right to hold an inquest before death." Now we have heard of the law and lawyers of Philadelphia, both of which are held in all due respect. But it becomes our duty, in defence of New-York and her Coroners, to intimate hat we have a statute law which requires the Coroner to take precisely the course which fills the *Press* with such extreme disapprobation. And although not familiar with the enactments of Pennsylvania, and therefore by no means presuming to speak positively in the premises, "we venture to say"—always under cover of the above qualification—that the Keystone State has a law on the subject very similar to our own. Article first, of title 7, of chapter 2, of part 4 of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, ordains (the *Press* will please make a note of it) that "whenever any Coroner shall receive notice that any person has been slain, or has suddenly died, *or has been dangerously wounded*," it shall be his duty to summon a jury and "to make inquisition concerning such death or *wounding*."

Now, though it may be very true that, as a general rule, "the New-York Coroners are a remarkable set of men," yet we submit that the individual officer who held the inquest in the case of VIRGINIA STEWART, could have had no thought of astounding the Philadelphians in any degree whatever, but was solely intent upon complying with the statutory requirements of our own State. If our neighbors will accept this sincere apology in behalf of him, and of the City whose official he is, we shall consider that New-York is well out of the scrape.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WAR AGAINST THE PIGGERIES AND OFFAL-BOILERS.—The Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, Mr. RICHARD C. DOWNING, with a force of twenty men attached to the City Inspector's Department, and fourteen policemen of the Twenty second Precinct, under Sergeant SPYNAS, started again yesterday, at 10½ A. M., from Waldsmeyer's Drove-yard, corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Fifth avenue, to overthrow such of the piggeries and offal-boiling establishments as had not been previously dealt with. They went over the whole of the district bounded by Fiftieth and Fifty-eighth streets, the Sixth and Seventh avenues, sent many pigs to the Pound, demolished many pig pens, and conveyed many cauldrons, used for the boiling of offal, to the Corporation yards. At the establishment of BERNARD FOX, on Fiftieth-street, near Sixth avenue, the proprietor of which was arrested the day before, a pit was found near a stable, twelve feet square and two feet deep, in which a large quantity of offal and a boiler were buried. They were removed. At several of the places visited it was found that the pig pens previously demolished had been reconstructed and filled with pigs. The former were torn down again, and the latter were driven to the Pound. The activity exhibited by many of the policemen accompanying the expedition, in catching the pigs and putting them in the carts, and in helping to demolish the pig-pens was worthy of all commendation; all such labor performed by the Police force was of course undertaken voluntarily by them, for their services were only imperatively needed in case of a disturbance. No opposition otherwise than verbal was offered by any of the inhabitants of Hog-town to the measures of the City Inspector's men. All the hog-pens in this locality have now been demolished, and to-day Mr. DOWNING with a small force will pay a flying visit to the late site of all of them and see that no pig-pens are reconstructed. Mr. DOWNING, whose labors in connection with this expedition commenced some time before it was set on foot, and have been exceedingly arduous for the past three days, became suddenly quite ill during the afternoon; he however did not desert his post, and continued to lead the party all day.

THE CASE OF CAPT. CARPENTER.—To-day Capt. CARPENTER, of the Sixteenth Precinct, will ask Gen. PILLSBURY to relieve him from duty until the conclusion of the trial. He says in a letter that he will prove his innocence of the charges made against him, and sustain his reputation as an officer and as a man. He says further that he expects to prove that there is a conspiracy against him; that a certain Sergeant has boasted that on CARPENTER's removal he will be appointed Captain, &c. He says also that he will show that the house in question has been for the past year in good repute, and that when he went there he did so only on business. He thought it necessary to make this explanation, because of the fact that the investigation has been postponed for so long a time.

MILITARY VISITORS.—The Boston *Journal* states that Brig.-Gen. BULLOCK and Staff leaves Boston to-day for New-York City, where they are to be received ormally on Monday morning by Capt. BUCK's Company of the Eighth Regiment New York State Militia. Capt. BUCK and his command, accompanied by DODWORTH's full band, together with Gen. BULLOCK and staff as guests, leave New York on Monday on a tour to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Montreal, Portland, and other places, and will arrive in Boston on Friday evening, Aug. 5, when they quarter at the American House. The New-York company will spend Saturday, the 6th prox., in Boston, and leave for New-York on the evening of that day.

A CORPSE BROUGHT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.—The remains of a man, named HALSEY A. GILLETT, who was accidentally killed on the 13th inst., by falling from the portico of the St. Charles' Hotel in New-Orleans, reached this city yesterday. Deceased at the time of the accident was on a visit to the Crescent City, but his home is in Johnstown, Fulton County, this State, whither the remains were forwarded *via* the Albany boat last evening, after an inquest had been held.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE TO-DAY.—Should the sky in the west be clear to-day, the sun will furnish an exhibition of himself gratuitously. Citizens and strangers are invited to witness the spectacle of his partial eclipse. At 5:25 P. M., the obscuration will begin; thirty minutes later is the period of greatest obscuration; in precisely one hour from the beginning, or at 6:26 P. M., the eclipse will end. The moon will cover but a small portion of the vertex of the sun.

FORGERY.—THOMAS HEALY was committed for trial, by Alderman SMITH, on a charge of passing a $2 bill, purporting to be on the Manufacturers' Bank, Hartford, Conn., at the store of JAMES MCGOWAN, No. 156 Centre-street. No such bank is in existence. LOUIS MILLER, of No. 207 Hester street, also makes a complaint against HEALY, for paying him a similar bill.

RAILROAD CASUALTY.—JAMES MORGAN, on Tuesday evening, attempted to enter a Second-avenue Railroad car by getting on the front platform while the vehicle was in motion. He slipped and fell, the wheel crushing his foot terribly. If the system of the Sixth-avenue road, of having gates at the forward part of the car to prevent egress and ingress, were adopted, all liability to such accidents as this would be obviated.

BURGLARY.—A German farmer, named HENRY SCHULTZ, was detected on Wednesday night in the act of robbing the jewelry store of F. HAITZ, No. 20 Rector-street. The proprietor of the store, who sleeps above it, was awakened by the noise, and when he went down stairs the accused was just leaving the premises, with about $100 worth of jewelry. SCHULTZ was committed to the Tombs in default of $1,000 bail.

THE ARRESTED OFFAL-BOILERS.—BERNARD FOX and BERNARD RILEY, proprietors of piggeries, who were arrested on Wednesday, for refusing to stop boiling offal up town, as commanded by the Sanitary authorities, were each held, yesterday, in $1,000 bail, by Justice QUACKENBUSH, to answer a charge of violating a Corporation ordinance.

FOUND DEAD.—A man named THOMAS QUEEN was found dead in the Bull's Head stables, on Third-avenue, last evening. He is supposed to have died in a fit. The body was removed to a proper place by the Police, and the Coroner notified.

FIRE.—About 11½ o'clock on Wednesday morning a fire was discovered in the fifth story of the tenement house No. 107 Jacob-street. Little damage was done.

Monument of Aaron Burr.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article copied in your issue of July 27 from the Trenton *Gazette*, in relation to the monument of AARON BURR, says: "A stranger came to Princeton from New-York, visited the grave yard, ascertained the location of the grave, and procured the services of a mason, and that night the monument was erected." The article in the *Gazette*, from which the above extract is quoted, was intended to correct a correspondence of the *Tribune* of the 19th inst. The *Tribune* was correct in the main, and the *Gazette* mistaken. The monument was erected publicly, and in open day, there being not the least necessity for any secrecy about the proceedings. The monument was erected by, or at the instance, of his only surviving daughter, now residing in Westchester County, and well known to the writer, and paid for out of Colonel BURR's own estate, by JAMES S. THAYER, Esq., the then Public Administrator for the City and County of New-York. This same silly story has periodically gone the rounds of the Press ever since the monument was erected, though it was refuted at the time—and "time and again" since. The like silly story in *Parton's Life of Aaron Burr*, concerning that "last friend," and what is there said about the monument, was refuted on the appearance of the first edition of the book; but no correction has been made by that gentleman in any subsequent edition of the work that I have seen, though with the slightest trouble Mr. PARTON might have ascertained that there was not the least foundation in truth as regards "*the last friend.*" It is now nearly twenty three years since AARON BURR died, and time has wrought great changes in the public's opinion of that remarkable man,—and why in the name of all that is sacred cannot his enemies let him rest in peace. A thousand times have they dug him up and torn him to pieces, and are not yet content.

VERITAS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Fatal Assault upon a Policeman.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 28.

A Mr. COLTON, a tailor, supposed to be crazy, assaulted Policeman KANE at the corner of Fourth and Race streets this morning, with a large pair of shears, and inflicted a wound in the lungs, which is supposed to be fatal. He also injured two other persons before he could be secured.

Mr. Buchanan not a Candidate for Re-election.

BOSTON, Pa., Thursday, July 28.

The *Gazette* of this morning publishes an article authoritatively declaring that the President will not be a candidate for renomination.

Loss of Bark Elm.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 28.

Bark *Elm* went ashore May 27 at Salan River, (West Coast of Africa;) she was afterwards got off and taken to Bathurst and condemned.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE TAXES.—The Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors held another meeting last evening to consider the budget for 1860. Almost instinctively, the first action was to reconsider the work done at the previous meeting, which was the sixth resolution appropriating money for "general purposes." Six thousand dollars was inserted for heating the City Hall, when the resolution was again adopted. It embraces the following items:

Expenses of the Board of Health	$1,000
Expenses of the Dog Pound	200
Contingencies for Mayor's Office	300
Printing and Stationery	5,000
Advertising in three Corporation Newspapers	7,000
Fuel for City Hall and Station-houses	1,200
Gas	1,500
Furniture	500
Election expenses	15,000
Cleaning and repairing City Hall and Public Buildings	1,000
City Hospital, pursuant to sub. 38, sec. 13, title 2 of the City Charter	4,000
Celebration of Fourth of July, pursuant to the same section	1,000
Dispensaries	1,000
Washington Park improvement	2,500
Repairing streets	15,000
Repairing public docks	500
Expenses of Truant schools	10,000
Paying expenses of Commissioners for selecting parks	250
Introducing water and heating the City Hall	6,000
Expenses of leasing ferry and water rights	5,000
Offal contracts	12,000
Total	$91,250

Statement No. 8 was next considered, and, pending the discussion upon appropriations for Fire Department matters, the Board adjourned to Wednesday evening next. The amount already appropriated for Fire Department purposes is about twice as much as last year, notwithstanding the introduction of the Ridgewood water.

SUICIDE IN THE NAVY-YARD.—CHARLES HALLENBECK, cooper, while at work in the Navy-yard, yesterday, deliberately took a drawing-knife and cut his throat from ear to ear. He worked in the Coopers' shop. When he commenced work in the morning, he said that some one was trying to kill him, and that a man was coming into the yard to kill him. This caused some of his fellow workmen to keep watch of him. At about 11 o'clock he went into the cellar under the Cooper shop, to sharpen his drawing-knife. A man followed him immediately, and he reached the cellar just in time to see him draw the knife quickly across his throat. He had deliberately laid down upon a bench, and placed a basket under his neck to catch the blood. So determined was he, that had not the handle of the knife caught against the bucket as he drew it across his neck, his head would doubtless have been completely severed. He was taken to the Naval Hospital, where he soon after expired, but was conscious, and could speak until a short time before his dissolution. His remains were taken to his late residence in New-York. The deceased was a native of Pennsylvania, and had worked for a long time in the Navy-yard, where he was much respected by his fellow-workmen for many good qualities. He was about 35 years old, and leaves a widow and three children.

AN UNNATURAL MOTHER.—The residents in the vicinity of No. 107 Hudson-avenue were startled yesterday afternoon by the moans of a child, in the house numbered as above. The neighbors knowing that the occupant, MRS. CATHARINE O'FLAHERTY, had been absent since the day previous, their surprise can well be imagined. The door was burst open when they discovered the youngest child of MRS. O'FLAHERTY, only 18 months old, restrained upon the floor, and unable to move about from the want of nourishment. The child was fed by a neighbor, when Captain KING, of the Second Precinct Police, took it in charge and placed it in custody of the Superintendent of the Poor. We understand that the mother left the house early on Wednesday, taking with her another child about four years old. She has not been seen since, and it is not known whether she has abandoned the child or has been unavoidably detained from home. The police are investigating the case.

NEW EPISCOPAL SOCIETY.—A new Episcopal Society has recently been organized in East Brooklyn, under the name of St. Matthew's Church. They occupy temporary quarters at the present time, but the Rector, the Rev. Mr. JOHNSON, is taking active measures to raise money to build a house of worship the present season. He has already secured a site of four lots on Throop-avenue, corner of Pulaski-street, and obtained subscriptions amounting to over $3,000 with which to erect a church edifice. They propose to erect a neat Gothic frame building to accommodate about four hundred persons, at an expense of $8,000. The new Society is an off shoot from the St. Mary's Society on Classon near Myrtle-avenue. The location of the new Society is in a high, healthy location, and where such a Society is much needed; though scarcely populated at the present time, the neighborhood is fast being built up with respectable houses.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Mr. MCELLORY, engineer, while at work on board of the steamer *Mystic*, at the Navy-yard, yesterday, accidentally missed his footing and fell into the hold, by which his back was seriously injured. He was taken to his residence, No. 61 Sands street, and medical aid was called in.

Base Ball.

EXCELSIOR, OF BROOKLYN VS. BALTIC, OF NEW-YORK.

The first match, of "the best two in three" games between these Clubs, came off yesterday upon the grounds corner of Eighty-second-street and Second avenue. It resulted in a complete victory for the Brooklyn Club, who played throughout in that splendid manner for which their Club is justly celebrated. The Baltic Club played very creditably, but at frequent intervals of the game a lack of practice, as contrasted with the Excelsiors, was plainly discernible. A large assemblage was upon the grounds. The following is the score:

EXCELSIOR.	H.	L. Runs.	BALTIC.	H.	L. Runs.
Reynolds, s. s	1	6	Lewis, c. f	2	2
Yuille, c. f	2	4	Cooper, s. s	3	3
Pennell, 1 b	3	3	Nettleman, c	4	1
C. Wallace, 2 b	4	3	Fisher, c. f	4	2
Whitehead, p	4	2	Vanhorn, 2 b	3	3
Mahoney, c	4	2	Brown, 1 b	4	1
Pellegrim, c.

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Aldermen.

VETOES FROM THE MAYOR—THE TWELFTH REGIMENT—THE REMOVAL OF NIGHT SOIL, &C.

The Mayor last evening sent two veto messages to the Board of Aldermen. The first contained his objections to signing the resolution authorizing the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company to run a ferry from the foot of Desbrosses street, New-York, to the foot of Harrisonus street, Jersey City; and in the second he returned without his approval the resolution directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of Timothy O'Brien for $100, for fixtures and improvements in the basement of Centre Market.

Alderman STARR offered a resolution directing the Committee on Arts and Sciences to procure a portrait of Ex-Gov. King, for the Governor's room, and appropriating $1,000 therefor. It was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

Alderman GEDNEY stated that the special committee to which the nomination of Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct had been referred, was not prepared to report.

Major-General Sanford and Brigadier-General Ewen sent in a remonstrance against the passage of the resolution offered by Alderman BRADY, in favor of memorializing the Governor in behalf of the reorganization of the Twelfth Regiment, New York State Militia. The commanding officers of the First Division and Fourth Brigade say they regret the passage of the resolution, and that it will tend to foster and encourage insubordination among the volunteer militia, the only force upon which the City can rely in case of riot and insurrection. They state that the first acts of insubordination which led to the disbandment of the Twelfth Regiment was the open and defiant disobeying of orders issued by the Commanders, by the special request of the Common Council, for the funeral parade in July, 1858, when the remains of the illustrious patriot JAMES MONROE, were disinterred and conveyed to Richmond; and that for this and other acts of disobedience the Colonel of the Regiment was cashiered, for the second time in two years, after a fair trial. The communication is as follows:

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York:

The Remonstrance of the undersigned, Commanding Officers of the First Division New-York State Militia, and of the Fourth Brigade of said Division, respectfully sheweth:

That they have observed with regret the passage of a resolution in the Board of Aldermen for the appointment of a Committee to prepare an application to the Governor for the reorganization of the Twelfth Regiment, and they respectfully remonstrate against the same, for the following, among other reasons:

First—It would directly tend to foster and encourage insubordination among our volunteer militia; the only force upon which we can rely, in case of riot and insurrection, to protect the lives and property of our citizens.

Second—It would be a direct impeachment of the conduct of the Governor of the State, and the military tribunals, who have passed upon the subject after a full investigation of all the facts, and after full and careful deliberation.

Third—The Common Council cannot judge of the propriety of the course they are so flattered by interested parties to adopt, without a full investigation of the subject; and such an investigation is inconsistent with their duties, and would require more time than they can bestow upon it.

Fourth—One of the first acts of insubordination which led to the disbandment of the Twelfth Regiment, was the open and defiant disobedience of orders issued by the undersigned, by the special request of the Common Council, for a funeral parade in July, 1858, in honor of the remains of that illustrious patriot, JAMES MONROE, upon their transfer to their final resting place in his native State; for which, among other acts of disobedience and insubordination, the commanding officer of this Regiment was cashiered (the second time in two years) by a Court Martial, composed of honorable and impartial officers, after a long and patient trial, in which he was defended by able counsel.

Fifth—The conduct of their Colonel in this insubordinate course was approved and sustained by his officers and men, who assailed the motives and honesty, and insulted the conduct and characters of the members of the Court who had, under oath been performing a necessary and painful duty.

Sixth—The undersigned would respectfully ask if such conduct should be approved by the Common Council, at whose request this most grateful and graceful duty was paid to the remains of a patriot and soldier of the Revolution, and a statesman who had been rewarded with the highest honors of a grateful country; and, whether it is courteous to those who, upon the request alone of the Common Council, promptly order and performed that duty; and who have always shown themselves ready and anxious to sustain the credit and reputation of the City, as well as to preserve its peace and safety, and who can have no motive to govern them but the good of the service and the public welfare.

Seventh—That the Twelfth Regiment, from various causes, had fallen into decay, so that at the annual inspection of 1857 it paraded only 96 muskets, and at the annual inspection of 1858, only 68 muskets.

The annual inspection is the military test of the efficiency of a regiment; and the assurance of keeping up a regiment, when only inspected as many men as each company of the Seventh Regiment, was so apparent, that an order was issued by the Commander-in-Chief, to consolidate it with the Tenth Regiment, which had also fallen below the proper standard, but had inspected nearly double the number present on parade of the Twelfth Regiment.

This should have cut it up a good regiment. But encouraged by their cashiered Colonel and his factious officers, instead of submitting to this judicious and necessary measure they have openly disobeyed the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, and not content with that, have held meetings to denounce and insult him, and abuse and slander their superior officers.

Eighth—By inducing disaffected members to attend their musters, and by borrowing such members from other Regiments as were willing to sympathize with them, the eighty-eight rank and file have been swelled to a much larger figure, but the efficiency of a corps is only known by the numbers who parade for duty under the orders of their superiors, and tested by this wholesome rule, the Twelfth Regiment is found to be unavailable. But if it were twice its apparent strength, it would be of no value when it is evident that it can only be called into action, when it can exhibit its insubordination in its full legal authority.

Ninth—For all these causes they have been legally disbanded, and the undersigned respectfully remonstrate against any act on the part of the City Corporation which would sap the efficiency of the whole service, by showing any official sympathy with disobedience, insubordination and mutiny.

The good men in the late Twelfth Regiment will find no difficulty in an enlisting admission into other Regiments, where they can serve out the residue of their time; but self-respect and the good of the service will prevent the Commander in Chief from reorganizing a body which has shown such a total disregard to all legal control, and which refuses to submit to the decision of either civil or military tribunals, or the constituted authorities of the State.

C. W. SANDFORD.
New York, July 28, 1859. JOHN EWEN.

The communication was referred to the Committee appointed in accordance with the resolution referred to.

Alderman BOOTH presented a preamble and resolutions directing the City Inspector to advertise for proposals for another contract for the removal of night soil.

Whereas, By former acts of the Common Council, an income was created to the Corporation for the right and privilege of removing night soil from the City; and

Whereas, After the abandonment of said right it became necessary for the Board of Health in the exercise of its duty to preserve the public health, to make arrangements for the rendition of said service, which terminated on the 15th day of May last, and *whereas*, such arrangements were made by the Mayor and Commissioners of Health, whereby a large amount is necessarily expended for said service; and yet many and frequent complaints are made of the manner in which said work is performed, and the inadequacy of the compensation employed, and *whereas*, it is believed it would be to the advantage of our citizens, both in the preservation of the public health and the reduction of taxation to have the said service performed under contract for a term of years, insuring economy, permanence, and a more effective system than provided at the present time; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the City Inspector be and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for the exclusive right for five years to remove all the night soil of this City, and for carrying away all the contents of the sinks and privies, both liquid and solid therefrom, beyond the jurisdiction of the Pilot Commissioners of this State, with all nuisance, under the following restrictions and specifications, to wit: The contractor to provide every night in the year vessels at each and every dock set apart for that purpose, the aggregate tonnage of which vessels shall not be less than fifteen hundred tons burden to receive, retain and transport beyond the harbor all the contents of the scavengers' carts; such vessels to be of proper sizes to receive such contents at any time of the tides; and said vessels to be light decked and properly bulkheaded, with covered hatchways and tight hatches which shall be closed except between the hours of 10 o'clock at night and sunrise in the morning.

The contractor shall not use any dumping scow or vessel, nor shall he deposit or permit any of the contents to flow from said vessel into the river within the jurisdiction of the Pilot Commissioners, under the penalty, as prescribed by the laws of the State, of $100 for each and every offence. The contractor and his assignees to become bound to hold harmless and be liable to the Corporation, and to all persons lossened, including scavengers in the performance of their work, for any penalty expense or damage which may arise from the neglect or default of said contractor to furnish proper and sufficient boats at each and every dock as above required.

All proposals for this service to be, without delay, transmitted to the Common Council for action thereon.

The contractor will be required to file security by two householders or freeholders in the City of New-York to the amount of $20,000 for the faithful performance of his contract.

If the contractor shall neglect or refuse to execute his contract, or to furnish proper and sufficient boats at each and every dock, to be of the tonnage above mentioned for said service, within forty-eight hours after notice of the action of the Common Council relative to the award of said contract to him, it will be deemed that said contract has been abandoned in accordance with section 38 of the amended charter of 1857, and the same shall immediately readvertise and relet the difference or loss to the Corporation to be sued for and recovered against the person making default and his sureties.

The right being hereby reserved to reject any and all proposals or bids received, if deemed to the interest of the Corporation. They were laid over.

The special order,—the ordinance for redistricting the City,—was taken up, and with several amendments accepted.

Alderman BOOTH's resolution in favor of appointing a Committee to draft a new City Charter was laid over.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
BININGER'S OLD LONDON BOOK ON, Especially designed for the use of the *Medical Profession* and the *Family*. For sale by all prominent druggists. A. M. BININGER & Co., No. 338 Broadway, New-York, Sole Importers.

[Advertisement.]
FOR SALE.—A steam saw mill, with small grist mill attached, situated on Elk River, Western Virginia, in the heart of the best Cannel Coal region in the world. Several coal oil works are now in course of erection, causing a growing demand for lumber and barrels. There is extra power sufficient for a barrel machine. The present owner not understanding the business, and being largely interested in the neighborhood, will offer great inducements to a party undertaking the business. For particulars apply to N. M. ASHFIELD, Rooms Nos. 13 and 14 No. 40 Exchange-place.

[Advertisement.]
A SEWING MACHINE, better adapted to the wants of families than any other which has ever been offered to the public, is now sold for $30. Persons desirous of satisfying themselves that this statement is true, may do so by calling at my sales rooms, No. 504 Broadway, and examining the newly-invented WILLCOX & GIBBS MACHINE. JAMES WILLCOX.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Families unsupplied with these all-important preparations are at the mercy of disease. Boils and bars merely exclude robbers, but these remedies keep *death itself at bay*. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 27.

$6 000 Tenn. 6s, 1890...	86	50	Erie Railroad.....		8¾
2 000 do.....	87⅛	150	do.....		8⅞
2 000 Missouri 6s 6a...	84¼	96	Harlem Railroad...		9⅝
5 000 do.....bow	85½	200	Reading R.....b30		44⅜
5 000 do.....b60	6 ⅛	100	do.....		44⅝
4 000 do.....	83¾	100	do.....s10		44⅝
3 000 Cal & Fla 7s, Bonds	81	450	do.....s60		44¾
3,000 do.....	80⅞	100	do.....b30		44⅞
8,000 N. C State 6s...	91⅜	50	Illinois Central R...		91
6 000 Virginia 6s.....	91¾	90	do.....s20		91¾
1,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	93½	600	Harlem R. Pfd...b30		35¾
1 000 R. Riv. & Mdtg.	93	100	do.....b60		35⅞
6,500 Ill. Cent R. bds...	64½	100	do.....		35⅞
2,000 La Crosse & Mil.		200	Mich. Cent. R...b60		41⅜
Land grant....	15⅜	100	do.....b60		41⅝
5,000 Gal. & Chi. mtg.	82	125	do.....		41⅝
88 Fl'ds Bank.....	116¾	50	do.....b30		41⅝
55 Amer. Exch'ge B'k.	102½	100	do.....nok		4 ⅛
25 do.....	102⅜	25	do.....		41⅝
35 Bank of Commerce.	98	200	Mich. & Ill. R. O. 3.		21⅜
9 Fel & Bus. C. Co...	80	00	do.....		21⅝
140 Pacific M. S Co....	70⅝	00	do.....		21⅝
50 do.....	70	50	do.....s60		11⅝
50 do.....	65⅞	00	do.....s60		21
600 N. Y. Cen. R...s30	73¾	10	Ills. Co & Cin. R...		93⅝
50 do.....s30	74⅛	100	Gal. & Chicago R...		61⅝
1150 do.....	74	50	do.....s10		63⅝
100 do.....s30	73⅞	50	do.....		63⅞
250 do.....bow pkc	74	100	Chi. & R. I.....s10		81
100 do.....bow & c	74	00	do.....s30		80⅞
100 do.....snw	74	50	do.....bio		61
200 do.....c	74⅛	150	do.....		61
100 Cle. & To. R....	s28	23⅛			

SECOND BOARD.

$5000 Virginia 6s....b60	93⅛	100	N. Y. Cen. R....	b30	73⅞
6 000 do.....b30	93⅜	150	do.....		74⅛
1,000 Cal. State 7s, Bds	81	400	do.....		74⅜
1 000 Tenn 6s '90	87¾	100	do.....b3		74⅞
2 000 Missouri State 6s	83¾	500	Ill. Cen. R. Bonds...		84¾
250 M. & N. 1 Gt 8th..	21	200	Gal. & Chicago R...		61¾
50 do.....bwk	20¾	50	do.....b10		63⅛
10 Union Bank.....100		50	do.....b30		63¾

THURSDAY, July 28—P. M.

The Stock Exchange manifests considerable heaviness to-day, and closed under lower prices than on Wednesday, by ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. on most of the Railway shares, and as much as 1½ ₱ cent. on Michigan Guaranteed and Pacific Mail. The last price of New-York Central was 73¼ ₱ cent., against 74¼ yesterday afternoon; Galena, 63¼@63½; Rock Island, 61; Michigan Guaranteed, 21; Reading, 44½ ₱ cent. There was less demand for State Stocks, and as several parcels of Virginias, Tennessees, &c., were pressed upon a dull market, prices receded ½@1 ₱ cent. Missouris were ½@1 down. Illinois Central Bonds were in request at 84¼@84½, and the shares sold up to 65 ₱ cent., though still 3½ ₱ cent. below the advanced London quotation. Delaware and Hudson was 1½ ₱ cent. better, and Panama steady at 116¼@½. The general market at 4 o'clock, left off dull; New-York Central, however, improving in demand at the last quotation.

We have no changes to note in the Money Market, and none in the Foreign Exchanges, the latter steady at 110⅛@110⅜ on London and 5.13¾ on Paris at 60 days. There is a fair export demand for Gold bars. The principal shipper will send about $550,000 and other parties, perhaps, a million of dollars by the different steamers on Saturday.

We have some further financial and market details of the English news to July 16 by the *Jura* at this port and the *Europa* at Boston. The return of the Bank of England shows a Bullion Stock of £17,941,000, or £147,000 less than the previous weekly return. There is a decrease in the ordinary Discount line of £879,000. And the reserve of unemployed Bank Notes is £10,100,000. This return is up to Wednesday, July 13, and on the next day the Board of Directors reduced the rate of Discount to 2½ ₱ cent. Of the 107,000 bales Cotton sold in Liverpool the week ending Friday afternoon, July 15, speculators took 19,400 bales, and exporters 12,200, leaving over 75,000 bales as taken by the trade. The following is the amount of the consumption thus far the present year:

	American	Brazil	Egyptian	East Indian	Total.	Weekly.
'58..	1 139 570	53 810	80 650	55,120	1,228,710	44,440
'59..	647 510	76,170	47,710	191,010	1,156,790	41,670

The estimated stock in Liverpool is 668,800,(608,310 American,) against 643,260 (576,950, American) at the same time last year.

Increase of import this year	216,973
Increase of stock	45 520
Increase of quantity taken for consumption	73 030
Increase of quantity taken for export	47,000

The following interesting letter has been addressed by Mr. RICHARD COBDEN to the numerous English holders of the Illinois Central Securities, through the London Agents of the Company. The letter appears to have produced a much improved confidence in the Shares as well as the Bonds of the Road:

LONDON, July 5, 1859.

Messrs. Robert Benson & Co, Gresham House:

DEAR SIRS: On the occasion of the visit which I lately paid on my own account to the United States, many of the shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company forwarded me their proxies through your house. I think it only an act of courtesy to send a few remarks upon what fell under my observation, leaving you to deal with this letter as you may think proper. I shall not go into any details respecting the statistics, finances, &c., of the concern, which may be found accurately stated in the last annual report of the directors, and in the reports of Mr. PISHER, and of Messrs. WHEELER and SMITH. I paid two visits to Illinois, had free access to every department of the land office and the railway, travelled over every mile of the line by daylight, and made several excursions into the interior among the farmers. The railway appeared to me to be under the management of competent and trustworthy persons; but I have had no practical experience in railroad matters, and therefore my judgment could add little weight to what has been said by others. I was told there is rolling stock ready for double the present traffic, and Captain MCCLELLAN, the Vice-President, was looking forward to the result of the present harvest, and to the opening of the through line of railroad to New-Orleans for a large increase in the earnings during the ensuing Autumn. I have no doubt that in a few months his expectations will be realized, but in the meantime it would be useless to speculate on the matter. My attention was directed principally to the land department, which constitutes the peculiar feature and the chief value of the undertaking. The Company had a grant of about 2 600,000 acres of land, bordering on the railroad, of which nearly one-half has been sold on credit to emigrants, and the most important question for the shareholders is, "Will this land be paid for?" On inquiry, I found that the settlers amounted in number to 10 000, and that their average purchases were about 120 acres each. Being the first comers, their farms were of course near to the railroad and the stations. This circumstance, together with the improvements which had taken place—such as the breaking up and fencing the land, and the erection of houses or other buildings—had certainly added fifty per cent. to their value. There seemed, therefore, to be no reasonable motive for quitting the land. On looking over the correspondence in the Land Office during the past year—which has been a period of great suffering in Illinois and the whole northwest of the United States and Canada, owing to a calamitous failure in the crops in 1858—I found that the settlers, almost to a man, expressed anxiety to remain on their land; and while asking, as they did in the great majority of cases, for an extension of credit, they promised to fulfil their engagements after they had gathered in the ensuing harvest. On inquiring from those who had the greatest experience in selling land in Illinois, I found them unanimously of opinion that the Company's land would be paid for. Not so much importance seemed to be attached to the punctual payment of promissory notes given for land as to the regular discharge of the interest; while the most essential condition of all was, that the purchasers should be occupying and improving the land, which, under such circumstances was estimated to double in value in five years. I may add, that it is the deliberate opinion of the gentlemen at the head of the Land Department in Chicago, that not 3 ₱ cent. of the Company's settlers would throw up and abandon their purchases. The only question then remaining was, whether these farmers, who were generally men of small capital, would have it in their power to pay for their farms? The terms on which they were purchased allowed five years for payment, in instalments of 20 ₱ cent. I was told that upon soil so rich as to require no manure for many years, and where no outlay of capital or labor was necessary for clearing the forest, or removing any other obstruction from the surface, it was easy with ordinary seasons, for the farmer to raise enough produce to pay for his farm in five years. The greater part of the Western lands had, if good been purchased out of the proceeds of the labor of the immigrants, who had generally started with very little capital. The result of my inquiries was, that I came away satisfied, both with the willingness and ability of the company's settlers to pay for their land. It is not easy for an Englishman to realize, excepting from the evidence of his senses, the nature and extent of the prairie soil of Illinois. For hundreds of miles you pass over a slightly undulating surface, without seeing a hill, or rock, or ravine, or an acre of barren or broken ground to obstruct the progress of the plow. After examining the landed property of the company, I came to the conclusion that, although the cost of the railway will, including loss of interest, exceed the first estimate by fifty per cent., the land will surpass the value originally put upon it to a still greater extent and will, if judiciously managed, ultimately defray the whole expense of the railway.

I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

R. COBDEN.

The *Europa* brings us SATTERTHWAITE'S London Circular of July 15, from which we extract the following reference to American Securities:

"We have had a good market for American Securities during the past week. The various State Bonds usually dealt in have been freely taken at the late rates. In Railroad Securities the chief demand has been for Illinois Central Shares and Bonds; the former have advanced 6 ₱ cent., the latter 2 ₱ cent. Canada improved to 96⅝ on the peace being settled, but have gradually declined since, closing 95⅝@⅞ for Money and Account. Money is very easy; the Bank rate is reduced to 2½ ₱ cent."

It affords us satisfaction to have the *Courier and Enquirer* correct, in a prompt and candid way, one of its own blunders:

From the Courier and Enquirer, July 27.

The expenditures of our countrymen in Europe are $75 000,000 a year. We pay at least $50,000 000 interest yearly to foreign capital invested in this country.

From the same, July 28.

If we had seen the article in yesterday's *Courier and Enquirer*, headed "Commercial Movements before publication, we certainly should have stricken out the foregoing as erroneous. * * Let there be prudence and caution exercised by those who have the direction of our monetary affairs; but let our Bank Officers be aware how they credit such canards as found their way into our columns yesterday morning.

☞ One of the *canards* which found their way into the *Courier*, was to the effect that the Banks of this City had only *eighteen* millions Specie, and only *twenty* ₱ cent. to the Deposit line. This did no great mischief, as the official return advertised by the *Courier*, the next morning, showed over *twenty-one* millions in Specie, and over *twenty-eight* ₱ cent. to the Deposit line. Besides, the authority for the absurd blunder was given at the time, and *that* killed its influence. The source of this and other financial *canards* in Wall-street is the Clearing Office of the Associated Banks, where the Correspondlog Secretary of the New Lights on Bullion and Currency happens to hold a clerkship. That *he* should persistently use his place to damage the Free Banks of New-York, which his conventicle at Clinton Hall are laboring to overthrow, by forestalling their official returns, and impeaching the strength of their position, is, perhaps, natural enough. Nor shall we quarrel with the taste of the thing if the Associated Bank officers in the Clearing House are content with the liberty thus taken with their name and stationery. But the surprise is that the *Courier* and other respectable journals are so frequently fooled and misled by him.

Quarterly Bank Statement.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus, July 29.

We have on hand, and shall speedily publish, the statement made up at the Bank Department, showing the aggregate of the Resources and Liabilities of the Banks of the State of New-York, as exhibited by their reports to the Superintendent of the Banking Department of their condition on the morning of Saturday, the 25th day of June, 1859:

In the meantime, and in advance of the detailed statement, we subjoin the summary prepared by the Superintendent—adding a column showing the corresponding items of the last quarterly report of date of March 12. From a comparison of these figures the following changes will be noted:

Discounts, decrease	$5,401,208
Specie, decrease	4 306 626
Circulation, decrease	1,219 501
Deposits decrease	9,542 637
Capital, increase	42,936

RESOURCES.	June 25	March 12.
Loans and Discounts	$185,027,419	$190,428 657
Overdrafts	759& 3 69,455	$1,411 &357 709
Due from Banks	13,158,254	14,600,525
Due fm Directrs	6,576 122	$7 472,118
Due fm Bnk'rs	3,568 335	3,730,380
Real Estate	10,000 & 8,481 870	8 227 381
Specie	22,207 782	26 514 408
Cash Items	17 132 630	18 678 897
Stocks and Promiss'ry Notes	26,924 786	26,621 795
Bonds and Mortgages	8,104 474	8,373 307
Bills of Solvent Banks	2,262 599	2,116 518
Bills of Insol. Banks $150 &	1,858 127 &	3 154
Loss and Expense Account	1 483,010	1,251,615
Add for cents	437	965
Total	$285,164,804	$297,282,961

LIABILITIES.		
Capital	$110 605 776	$110 562 840
Circulation	26,759,915	27,979 416
Profits	13,524 418	11 339,963
Due Banks	30,175 329	33,955,833
Due individuals and corporations other than Banks	1,418,291	1,041,527
Due Treasurer of the State	1 439 980	1,517 837
Due New-York	99,597,772	109,240,409
Amount due not included under either the above heads	1,642,818	1,611,660
Add for Consumption thus far the present year	582	497
Total	$285,164,804	$297,282,961

Real Estate....THURSDAY, July 28.

By order of Referee, Mr. BLEECKER sold certain property on the south side of Thirteenth street, 95 feet west of Avenue B, 17 feet 7½ inches by 103 feet 3 inches. Grocers' Insurance Company plaintiff, $2,000.

By Mr. MULLER, house and lot No. 190 Fourth street, 58 feet east of Sixth-avenue, about 24 feet by 70 feet. JOSEPH P. MCCOY, $1 000.

MESSRS RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold two lots north side of Thirty-sixth-street, 200 feet west of Fifth-avenue, being full lots in size, at $8,000 each, ($16,000) with a building loan of $14,000 on two four-story basement and under-cellar brown-stone front houses first-class, to be erected upon said lots by EDWARD H. COBURN, builder.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 28—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet, and sales confined to the retail trade; no change in rates. WHEAT in some inquiry for milling, and market steady; sales 12 000 bushels at $1 14 for new red Indiana; $1 18 for prime Michigan; included in the sales are 4 500 bushels inferior white Canadian at $1. CORN firm but quiet; Western mixed, 60c.@62c.; yellow round held at 63c. OATS 2c. @ 3c. easier; sales about 10 000 bushels at 40@43 41c. for sound State and Canada East, weight; sound State offered at 37½c., measure, afloat. WHISKY very quiet, and nominally at 25c.@25½c.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 28—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Desirable fresh-ground firmer; sales 1,000 bbls, at $3 for Sour; $3 75@$4 12½ for State from Spring Wheat; $4 25@$4 50 for Extra Wisconsin; $5@$5 25 for Extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; $5 50@$6 for Double Extras. WHEAT—Standard Spring 3c. advanced; Winter quiet, but firm; demand moderate; sales 4,000 bushels standard Spring, afloat, at 63c., 6,000 bushels old No 1 Red Winter Illinois at 90c.; 1,700 bushels new White Kentucky at $1 25@$1 30 for good to choice. CORN quiet and 5c. advanced, closing firm; sales 5 000 bushels No. 1 Illinois at 70c. OATS advanced 2c.; sales 2,000 bushels Upper Lake at 30c. BARLEY and RYE dull. WHISKY nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS less firm, at 9c. on Corn, 10c. on Wheat, and 35c. on Flour to New-York. *Lake Imports*—5,000 bbls. Flour; 45,000 bushels Wheat; 17 000 bushels Corn; 28,000 oushels Oats; 100 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—27 500 bushels Wheat; 24,000 bushels Corn; 6 000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Thursday, July 28—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady, with a moderate business doing for the local, interior and Canadian trade; sales at $5 from red Ohio and Indiana Wheat; $5 50 from white ditto. WHEAT more steady, with fair milling inquiry; sales 2 000 bush. Wisconsin mixed at $1@$1 50; new amber Illinois at $1 20. CORN in moderate demand; sales 6,000 bush. Illinois, mostly at 72c. OATS very scarce. CANAL FREIGHTS dull, at 25c. on Flour, 7c. on Wheat, and 6¼c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—2,000 bush. Wheat; 5,000 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—4,000 bush. Corn; 3,000 bush. Oats.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 28.

FLOUR not so firm; sales at $5 for superfine. WHEAT unchanged. PROVISIONS dull; Bacon Shoulders 7c.; Sides 9c. MESS PORK $15 50.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M PATRICK, sole Manufacturer of the above celebrated SAFES, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars; also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes which are and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot No 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. (Formerly No. 112 Pearl-st.)

Ruptures Curable by the Rigge Truss.—Perfectly water proof, always cleanly, and will last a lifetime. The Varicocele Truss, also, is universally preferred to suspensory bandages, is more comfortable to wear, and affords permanent relief. No. 443 Broome-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Frontz, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye *privately* applied, at 6 Astor House.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
For all manufacturing purposes these machines are unequaled, for the reason that they are more durable, are capable of doing more work and of earning more money than any machines which have ever been used.
Singer's Machines are now used in all the principal manufacturing establishments throughout the country, and the demand is constantly increasing.
The New Family Machines, at $50 and $75, have become a necessity wherever they have become known.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Noiseless Family Sewing Machines
At reduced prices
Temporarily at No 501 Broadway.
Will return to No 495 in a few weeks.

Meyers' Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.
THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WHOLE WORLD. SURE TO EXTERMINATE
BUGS, ROACHES, ANTS, MOTHS, FLEAS, MOSQUITOES, RATS, MICE, AND ALL OTHER VERMIN AND GARDEN INSECTS.
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, No. 413 Broome st., New-York, July 18, 1858.
JOSEPH MEYER, Esq—*Sir*: Upon the reception of your remedy for the destruction of vermin mice, &c., I caused its application in some of the *station-houses*, and take pleasure in communicating to you that it proved perfectly successful in exterminating these annoyances. I cheerfully commend its use to housekeepers as a powerful remedy, when infested by these troublesome intruders.
Yours respectfully,
F. A. TALMAGE,
Superintendent of Police.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by the inventor, JOSEPH MEYER, Practical Chemist, No. 5 2 Broadway.
Sole agents, A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., 161 William-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Kerosene Oils.
A full supply of this favorite Oil can now be had. Free from all impurities, and color light lemon.
AUSTENS, Agent, No. 25 Pearl-st., New-York.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins supporters and shoulder braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Geo Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers J. & G. SAUNDERS, No 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the Cities.

Ladies, don't go in the country until you get a good supply of Gaiter Boots and shoes for yourselves and children. You will find good articles at moderate prices, at MILLER & CO.'s, No. 347 Canal-st.

Wood Mouldings 1½ per cent. Discount from Book prices.—Re-sawing and Planing at 25 per cent reduction from former rates, at Moulding Mill, corner of 27th-st and 1st av. J. F. GUNNISON, Sole Proprietor.

One Dollar Only is Now Charged for a course of lessons on our sewing machines
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

MARRIED.

GUNTHER—SIMSON—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 28, by the Rev Dr Charles F. Deems, CHARLES G GUNTHER of the City of New-York to MARY E SIMSON, eldest daughter of George H Simson, Saratoga County.

GODKIN—FOOTE.—At New Haven, on Wednesday, July 27, in Trinity Church by the Rev Edwin Harwood, Edwin L. Godkin, of this City, to Miss FANNY E. FOOTE, daughter of the late Samuel E. Foote, Esq., of New-Haven.

DIED.

LEE.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 27, BENJAMIN C. LEE in the 32d year of his age.

His friends, those of his father, James Lee, of his father in law, Cornelius Smith and of M. J. Smith, are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 29 Union square, without further notice.

MEAD—In this City, on Wednesday morning, July 27, CLARENCE, son of JOHN B. and the late Cornelia Mead, aged 4 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 7 Jones st., without further notice.

BROWNSON—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning July 28, Mrs HANNAH BROWNSON, aged 81 years and 7 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to her funeral, from the residence of her son in law, E E Spooner No. 38 Bond st., corner of Schermerhorn this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Vermont and Dutchess Co. papers please notice

VAN BEUREN—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 28, ANN VAN BEUREN, relict of Coertland, aged 81 years and 7 months.

Her friends and relatives, and those of her son E K. Van Beuren are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Saturday afternoon, July 30, at 2 o'clock, from his residence, Park-av. and Smith-an-st., East Brooklyn.

YATES—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, July 27, of cholera infantum, JOHN FREDERICK, son of John and Elizabeth M. Yates, aged 1 month and 16 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents No 89th st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, the 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

☞ California papers will please copy

RIDDLE—In Harlem, on Thursday, July 28, of consumption, CHAS RIDDLE in the 61st year of his age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, July 30, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at his late residence, 126th st., near 3d av. His remains will be taken to Rye, Westchester County, for interment.

JONES.—At his residence in Peekskill, N. Y., on Thursday, July 28, DANIEL JONES, son of the late John B. Jones, in the 79 h year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation

Yacht Race at Newport.

The match race between the schooner yacht *Restless* and sloop *Rebecca*, from Newport Light to Taregg's Point Buoy, resulted in favor of the *Restless*, she beating the *Rebecca* twelve minutes. The start took place at 9:40 from off the Newport Light, the boats starting well together with a strong breeze from the southwest. The wind blew dead ahead during the whole race, making it a dead beat to the windward for the whole time, 28 hours 35 minutes. The success of the *Restless* therefore, in beating one of the best sloops in the squadron in a race of one hundred and fifty miles to windward, has fairly established her reputation as one of the fastest vessels sailing under the New-York Yacht Club flag.

The annual exhibition of the Boston Common Schools have occurred this week. The total amount expended in Boston for schools and school-houses for six years past, has been $2,255,000.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.

ITALY AND FRANCE
IN THE XVITH CENTURY;
OR,
ETTORE FIERAMOSCA AT BARLETTA.
AN HISTORICAL NOVEL.
By MASSIMO D'AZEGLIO.

The author of this novel is well known as one of the most eminent statesmen in Italy; and from his present position, no less than the striking parallel between the discussion of affairs now and three centuries ago, it is believed that this brilliant picture will not be without its practical value.

As a story it is one of intense interest. The "Challenge of Barletta" may fairly vie with Scott's famous description in "Ivanhoe" of the tournament at Ashby. The characters are mostly well known to history. Among them, Cæsar Borgia, the infamous son of Alexander VI., is powerfully drawn.

As a mirror of the Italian character, and as an aid in understanding the secret springs of Italian history, the work is full of value.

The attention of booksellers and of the reading public is respectfully invited.

In one vol. 12mo. 360 pp. Price $1.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.

NOW READY:
A new edition of that valuable and beautiful work,
MILCH COWS
AND
DAIRY FARMING.
By CHARLES L. FLINT,
Sec'y of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture.
Fully and beautifully illustrated with 130 engravings.
12mo, 416 pp. Price $1 25.

From the New-York Tribune.

The most valuable work for universal use among farmers that has ever been published in this country. There is scarcely anything worth knowing about how to select a cow, how to treat her, and how to make butter and cheese, that cannot be found in this volume.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.,
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THE CENTURY THIS WEEK

Contains, among other interesting articles, a sketch of
JOHN RANDOLPH, OF ROANOKE.
By the author of "Personal Traits of John Marshall,"
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Can be obtained of all news agents. Price 5 cents. Single copies, $2 50 per year.
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T. L. McELRATH, Publisher,
No. 37 Park row, New-York.

From the Saturday Review.

A striking and original story; a work of genius and originality.

A LOST LOVE.
BY
ASHFORD OWEN.
1 vol. 8vo. Paper. Price, 25 cents.
Published this day, by
T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway.

96 SONGS FOR PIANO AND VOICE, AND piano alone, worth $40 at publisher's prices, are given, along with literary matter, for 75 cents a year, in the MOTHER AND DAUGHTER. Published by STEPHEN PAUL, No. 215 Fulton-st., New-York, and for sale by the news agents.

The Press all agree as to the literary, musical and economical merits of this new Monthly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE
GREAT WONDER
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press:"

BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1856.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD & CO.:

Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am, truly yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New-Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

AARONS RUN, Ky., Nov. 30, 1858.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: I would ill certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using one bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of Restoratives extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair, I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compels me to announce to you, however, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to ALL who may feel the necessity of it.

Respectfully yours, REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited; but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert if you wish, if no, destroy and say nothing.

Yours, &c.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 30 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 a bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

A GOOD THING
AND CHEAP.
THE
SHILLING
HAIR TONIC,
HIGHLY PERFUMED,
ARRIVAL FOR ONLY 12½ CENTS.
EVERYBODY CAN BUY IT.

Bottles hold more, and the article is fully equal to any that retails at 75 cents.

Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Wholesale depôt No. 139 Maiden-lane.

GUTTA-PERCHA
CEMENT ROOFING.
THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DURABLE ROOFING IN USE.
Can be applied to old Shingle Roofs, without removing the shingles.
NEW AND OLD TIN AND METAL ROOFS
Coated and repaired with
GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT,
And warranted WATER-TIGHT.
Specimens and references can be seen at the offices
No. 518 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, and No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
LIQUID CEMENT for sale. JOHNS & CROSLEY.

PEOPLE'S EXPRESS.
NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN AND FLATBUSH.
Baggage and packages of every description delivered in any part of New-York, Brooklyn, and Flatbush. Offices No. 49 Broadway, New-York, and *New-York Times* office. Offices in Brooklyn: Jones' Hotel, Fulton Ferry; No. 3 Atlantic-st., South Ferry; No. 357 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall. Stores in Brooklyn, Pacific-st., near Court.

WHAT CHEER YEAST CAKES,
Made of pure hops, always sweet and sure to make good bread, biscuit, cake, &c. Sold at 12 cents per dozen by all the principal grocers and at wholesale by
S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. F. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED,
In the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 418 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

MINERAL OIL IS ONE OF THE FINEST
Coal Oils ever offered. It is not explosive. It is beautiful in color and free from any mixture whatever, uniform in quality, it will burn as long and as brilliantly as any other, and gives a cheap and most splendid light. It burns in the usual Kerosene Coal Oil Lamps, and is warranted unsurpassed by any in market. Agents JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

TRAVELING TRUNKS, HAT CASES, &C.—JOHN CATTNACH, Trunk Manufacturer, and Importer of Ladies' Traveling and Shopping Bags, has opened a store at No. 709 Broadway, near 4th-st., to accommodate his up-town friends, and still retains his old stand, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

COAL $4 50.—I AM DELIVERING THE BEST quality of red ash, stove and grate Coal, and Lehigh and Locust Mountain for ranges and furnaces, well screened, at $4 50 per ton; weight warranted 2,000 pounds to the ton, or forfeit the Coal.
JOHN MACDONALD corner 27th-st. and 9th-av.

TO UNDERTAKERS, &c.—FOR SALE—A splendid hearse and double harness (new) will be sold cheap. Apply to J. APPLEGATE, No. 346 Broome-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY a Protestant young lady, in a private family, or would take charge of a widower's household; thoroughly understands every part of housekeeping and is willing to make herself useful. Can give the highest reference as to character, &c. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY TWO COUSINS LATELY LANDED from Ireland, situations; they have lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, will go under instructions at moderate wages. Can be highly recommended for honesty and industry. Will make themselves generally useful. Call at No. 216 East 23d st.

WANTED—BY TWO SCOTCH WOMEN (PROTESTants,) situations; one as first class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, jellies pastry, &c.; the other as general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Are well recommended. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress or to take care of children; would not object to go a short distance in the country; is a girl of strictly reliable habits; thoroughly understands her business. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, MIDDLEaged Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or will do general housework in a small private family; is tidy and neat in her habits. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED WOMAN to do general housework in a family of three persons; is willing to make herself generally useful; is a good plain cook. Can be seen for 3 days, at No. 388 8th-av., top floor, back room, near 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 201 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking. Can give the most satisfactory City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English girl as cook; she has lately arrived, and has served in a similar capacity in some of the first families in Europe. Apply at No. 43 Spring st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation as cook, or to wash and iron. Also, a situation by a seamstress to sew by the week. Call at No. 33 43d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as washer and ironer: has the best of City reference; has no objection to go a short distance to the country. Apply for two days, at No. 91 East 11th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation to go in the country to do general housework. Has good reference. Call at No. 407 Broadway, up stairs.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, EASTern Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PERSON OF respectability who has had long experience and is perfectly familiar with the wholesale dry goods and grocery business; wishes to make an arrangement with some house where he can make himself very useful and give entire satisfaction to his employers. The references as to character, ability, &c, are all A No. 1, and a line addressed to HOLMES, Box No. 125 *Times* Office, will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man who is a competent coachman and groom; understands the training and care of horses perfectly; is a good vegetable gardener and can do any kind of farm work; his wife is a good cook, and makes the best butter in market; both can be highly recommended; have no children; will be found deserving and faithful. Call at No. 139 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, RElable young man as gardener, on a gentleman's place; is in every respect competent in hot houses, vineries, fruit trees, &c., as also vegetable gardening; understands the care of horses, driving, &c.; would be willing to make himself generally useful; has the most satisfactory references for character and competency. Apply at No 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A sober, industrious man, who thoroughly understands his business in all departments, as his reference will certify; several years in this country; understands the care and management of a farm; has a small family. Parties in want of a good man will address a note to G. F., seed store, No. 5 John-st., for three days, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RE spectable young man as coachman and groom; has from a boy been used to the care of horses, and is a careful and competent driver; would be willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place. For sobriety, industry and ability refers to his last employer; will hire for moderate wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER OR salesman in a wholesale, commission or publishing house; the advertiser has an extensive acquaintance in Western New-York, and extending through the Western States to Chicago, and from St. Louis to St. Paul, and can influence a large goods or groceries trade. Has the best of City references. Address G. L. S., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUTH SEVENteen years of age, in a lawyer's office, or at any respectable occupation which offers him the opportunity to earn a living and make some progress. Will endeavor to render himself as useful to his employer as possible. Can furnish satisfactory testimonials as to good character and steadiness. Address W. W. S., care of T. Page, Rahway, N. J., directing him where to call.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN MAN and his wife: she is a first-class meat and pastry cook, makes all kinds of confectionery, ice, ice-cream; is also a good washer and ironer; the man is a good coachman and groom; has experience in the treatment of sick horses; willing to work in the garden or farm; both will make themselves generally useful. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Best of reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and plain gardener or groom; understands the entire charge of horses; best of reference; no objections to the country; wages moderate. Call or address No. 5.0 Broadway, third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED man, who is a practical gardener, lately from England; understands the entire treatment of vine and competency from his last situation, which he held thirteen years. Address C. C., care of Mr. JOHN BOYCE, No. 14 Montgomery-st., Albany, New-York.

WANTED—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT GARdener and farmer, who is willing to make himself generally useful, together with his wife, without incumbrance, a situation together on a gentleman's place. Apply at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A GARDENER OR FARMER'S SITuation by a respectable Protestant man, without incumbrance, who perfectly understands his business in both departments; can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st. Call on or address T. P.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman, and assist in a garden; is willing to make himself useful; can give good reference; has lived with his last employer three years. Address M. W., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant man, with undeniable testimonials for ability and general good conduct. Can be seen or hears from till engaged, either by calling or a note addressed to P. S., No. 21 East 16th-st.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HARDWARE store, a situation, by a lad 16 years of age; salary no object, as he is desirous of learning the business; references of the most satisfactory character. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; understands his business in all its branches. Address B. W., Box 126 *Times* Office.

TO IMPORTERS.—THE ADVERTISER, A young man aged 28 years, married, and a Protestant, wishes a situation as porter or shipping clerk, or any place where a thorough knowledge of shipping would be required; is used to hard work, and would make himself generally useful in such a situation; has excellent references. Address, through Boyd's City Post, HENRY WARD, No. 513 Canal-st.

HELP WANTED.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1859.

WANTED—THREE FOREMEN TRACK LAYERS, and one blacksmith. None need apply unless they can bring recommendations from previous employers. Apply at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 38 Wall st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN IN the cloth department of a large jobbing house; with a man of the right stamp a liberal arrangement will be made. Address Box No. 1,444 Post-office, with name and references.

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN YOUNG MEN, WITH $25 to $100, to engage in a very safe and profitable business. With energy and enterprise they can make $100 to $300 per month. Apply at No. 429 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A WOMAN THAT IS HONEST AND willing to do her duty, to cook, wash and iron and do general house work in a small family. One that can bring good recommendations may apply at No. 157 Orchard-st.

EMPLOYMENT.—A SMART, WELL-EDUCATED young man, with good talents for writing and composition, may hear of a permanent position by addressing H. B. B., Box No. 2,365 Post-office, stating all former experience.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF CHILdren and assist in waiting at table for the country; also cooks, chambermaids and girls for housework in town and country. Apply to JOHN YOUNG, 6 6th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, TO LIVE ON STATEN Island; Scotch or English; one who is willing to work and make himself generally useful. Address Box No. 1,496 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—AN ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN. Address J. T. M., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

SEE THE PRICES—CLOSING OUT.—A GOOD Refrigerator, $4 50 to $4 50; Water Cooler, $1 50; Plated Casters, $3 50; sets oval Tea Trays, $2 75; sets square Tea Trays, $2; Grass Hammocks, $2 50; Patent Ice Cream Freezers, $2; Feather Dusters, 20 cents; Egg Timers, 10 cents.
Peacock Fly-drivers; $2.
Sets Wire Dish-Covers, $1.
Sets Block-tin Dish-Covers, $5 to $8
Covered Dishes with Lamps, from 75 cents to $3 each.
Lamps and fixtures for sale by
S. W. SMITH,
No. 534 Broadway.

YACHT FOR SALE.—A CABIN YACHT OF 13 tons for sale on account of sickness in the family of the owner: she is in complete order, sloop-rigged, and only a year old this August; warranted in good condition and safe. Application must be made this week of H. MENUEL, Exchange office, No. 187 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

BOWERY.—For sale, a frontage of 75 on the Bowery, near Canal-st., suitable for a public institution.

ELM-ST.—A frontage of 40 feet near Broome-st.

CHURCH ST.—A frontage of 50 feet near Franklin-st.

WHITE-ST.—A frontage of 50 feet near Broadway.

CANAL ST.—A frontage of 33 feet near Varick-st.

DUANE ST.—A frontage of 80 feet near Centre-st.

FOURTEENTH-ST.—A frontage of 64 feet near 4th-av.

BROADWAY—Twenty one lease years for sale.

GRAND ST.—Corner lot near Centre Market.

Also, houses and lots on Broome Bleecker, Sprin's, Varick, Division, Prince and Stanton sts

Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—This property, consisting of 26 lots of ground, is situated in the XVIth Ward, on 10th-av., between 27th and 28th sts, and between 10th and 11th avs. Four avenue lots on 10th av, between 27th and 28th sts., and 32 lots, or the entire half block, on the south side of 28th st, between 10th and 11th avs, except the avenue lots and nine street lots east of the avenue lots, on 27th-st: also, one street lot on 27th-st., near 9th av, between 8th and 9th avs. These lots are subject to existing leases, which have about ten years to run. They will be sold at a fair price, and on the most liberal terms. For further information inquire of D. FIELD, Jr., or JAMES S. SLUYTER, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

THREE CITY RAILROADS TERMINATE at East New-York, and the Heimstead Improvement Company will sell cottage houses at $1,000, $1,400, $3,000. Will erect dwellings with one lot to five acres costing from $600 to $5 000; easy payments. Some exchanges will be made. For plans of buildings, &c., apply to CHAS. R. MILLER, No. 15 William-st., Room No. 4, up stairs.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, replete with every comfort convenience and elegance. Location is one of the finest in the City, near 8th-av., will be sold at a bargain. R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

THIRTY-NINTH-STREET LOT FOR SALE.—Between Lexington and 3d avs. Inquire at No. 19 Platt-st., up stairs.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVEstory white marble building, No. 565 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Gabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 565 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 835 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, IN that desirable locality, No. 280 West 19th st., the premises are in excellent condition, having lately been thoroughly put in order and newly painted, and containing all the modern improvements, gas fixtures, baths, &c. Immediate possession will be given. Rent $675 per annum. Apply at No. 288 West 19th-st., from 1 to 6 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 220 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER LOFTS of store corner of Warren and Greenwich-sts., entrance in Warren-st.; suitable for business purposes; having hard-finished walls, hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the 4th; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE—THE ADVERTISER wishes to make an arrangement with some party having a house furnished or partly so, who will let the same to a small family, taking the rent in board, the object being mutual and pleasant accommodation. Address ECONOMY, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown stone, English basement house No. 48 East 22d-st will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. J. & H. M. TABER, No. 78 Wall-st.

BASEMENT ON BROADWAY TO LET.—A well-lighted and commodious basement, 100 feet deep, with dry sub cellar, suitable for any kind of business, will be let low to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, No. 168 Broadway.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK dwelling house No. 63 Hicks-st., Brooklyn Heights. Gas and Ridgewood water; two minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Apply on the premises.

STORE IN HOBOKEN TO LET—NO. 142 Washington st., best block in this growing city. Apply at the store.

FARMS.

WASHINGTON, N. Y.—A VALUABLE FARM or country seat for sale, situated in Washington, Dutchess County. The house is thoroughly built and spacious, being 56 feet long by 35 wide, containing 13 rooms. The out-buildings are large and commodious and in good repair; a never failing spring of pure water is introduced into the house by lead pipes. The dwelling is surrounded by an abundance of shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, small fruit, &c.; the place contains about 137 acres of the most choice land in Dutchess County; there is a large apple orchard and a choice pear orchard, for the most part Bartlets. This is one of the most charming spots in America, being extremely healthy and possesses in a high degree the advantages of literary, educational and religious institutions. For further particulars, address OGDEN SHALLY, Washington, Dutchess County, or W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., New York, Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 97 ACRES, AT RYE, Westchester County, situated two miles N. W. from N. H. R. Depôt, in a fine and improving neighborhood, on the White Plains turnpike. It is under good cultivation, has fine apple and pear orchard, and extensive vegetable and fruit garden.

There are two dwelling houses, a large barn, cattle stables, and other buildings, which were all built within two years past. The price for the property, including cattle, horses, agricultural implements, house furniture, &c., is $25 000. Terms will be made easy.

Address B. H. COSNING, on the premises, or at No. 84 South-st., New-York.

$1,000 ONLY, AND BUT LITTLE MONEY required, for a farm of forty acres of rich land, near a flourishing town in Michigan; living water, fruit, maple grove, buildings, good saw-mill, with all the utensils for use. This is a great bargain if applied for before Monday noon. Apply to ALEX. OSTRANDER, No. 29 William-st., basement.

FARMS, COUNTRY AND VILLAGE RESIdences, and fine building sites, situated along the west shore of the Hudson, contiguous to the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, between Hoboken, Piermont and Nyack. For maps and other particulars apply to
SILAS SEYMOUR, No. 271 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A FARM OF 30 ACRES, near Elizabeth, N. J.; plenty of fruit; location pleasant and healthy; 3 minutes' walk from depôt buildings; in good order. Price $3,500. Inquire of Mr. FERRIS, No. 65 Warren-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOM AND POWER WANTED—TWO lower floors, 25x60 feet, with dock privileges, and within twenty-five miles of New-York, or would lease a building with an engine in it, if not above fifteen horse power. Persons having milling property, with steady water power or steam engine to let cheap, may address FACTOR, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

A SMALL, GENTEEL AMERICAN FAMILY would like to make arrangements with a private family residing up-town in a good neighborhood, for a floor through, furnished completely for housekeeping. House must be first-class, with all modern improvements. Address, stating terms, &c., as no others will meet with attention, V. W., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO RENT FOR ONE YEAR OR MORE a three or four-story, high stoop or basement house, furnished or unfurnished, between 16th and 30th sts., and between 4th and 6th avs. Rent about $800. Address answers, giving location and other particulars, to Box No. 506 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A HOUSE—IF PARTLY FURNISHED no objections—near Union-square, between 14th and 20th sts., for professional business"; or the subscriber would be glad to take part of a house in a respectable family; unexceptionable references given. Address E. S. T., Union-square Post-office,

WANTED—TO RENT FOR A TERM OF YEARS, the whole or part of a building up town, with privilege of 25 horse-power, to be used for manufacturing purposes. Address HORSE-POWER, Box No. 145 *Times* Office

HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED TO RENT, A small house, location between Bleecker and 20th sts., not more than three blocks from Broadway. Terms must be moderate. Address M., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE WANTED—WITH board, in a location between 8th and 27th st., and not far from 4th-av. Good references. Address PHYSICIAN, No. 145 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

ENGLISH DAMASKS,
GERMAN DAMASKS,
For sale by the case or piece,
by
KELTY BROTHERS & LUM,
Wholesale Upholsterers,
291 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, 291

LACE CURTAINS
For sale by the importers,
KELTY BROTHERS & LUM,
291 BROADWAY, New-York. 291.

SHIRTS.
Parties wishing to contract for
COVERING STEEL SPRINGS,
can do so by calling immediately
at No. 92 Warren-st.

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Some of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
No. 29 Cortlandt-st.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE MAKING THE BEST WOVEN Skirts, 12 spring, $1 31; 14 spring, $1 50 and 17 spring $2; dealers supplied with 9 spring at $8, 12 at $11, and 14 spring at $14 per dozen. Old Skirts made over. C. L. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory, No. 231 Spring-st., near Hudson-st.

ELLERY, WENDT & HOFFBAUER, NOS. 4 and 6 Warren-st., sole Agents in America for the sale of Giron Frere's celebrated "G F" brand VELVET RIBBONS. N. B.—A new scale of prices for August.

BRITANNIA TABLE AND TEA SPOONS.—A handsome article, suitable for pic nic parties, very cheap and good, in quantities to suit.
WM. S. MURRAY, No. 23 John-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN.

An elegant residence in the City of Middletown, on the Connecticut River, one hundred miles from New-York, accessible daily by the Hartford steamboats and the New-Haven Railway. The house is new, spacious, and one of the most elegant dwellings in the State; it contains furnace, bath room, water closets, gas, hot and cold water throughout; and in fact every convenience for a genteel family. It is situated on grounds adjoining the Wesleyan University, inclosing about four acres of lawn, garden and orchard, sufficiently planted with trees and shrubbery.

The city contains every essential feature to render it a place of residence adapted to the requirements of any gentleman's family. For salubrity of atmosphere, and picturesque locality, it is unsurpassed by any city in the State.

Further information may be obtained by addressing
GABRIEL W. COITE, Middletown Conn.
Or on application to MILES B. CARPENTER, No. 68 Beekman st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, OF SIX ACRES, at Tivoli, fronting the range of the Catskill Mountains, with extended views both up and down the river, and unsurpassed for beauty of scenery. The house is octagon, with wings, two stories and attic; also, stone stable and coach house, ice house, &c., and large new gardener's dwelling-house, in a commanding position. The garden and grounds contain fruit of the choicest kinds, and excellent water. The situation of Tivoli is an important one, all the trains stopping there, and a telegraph office at the station. There is an Episcopal Church and other places of worship in the immediate neighborhood. Apply to Mr. BLEMENDORF, on the premises; or to ROMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FURNISHED COUNTRY PLACE FOR sale or exchange for City or town property, or merchandise would be taken in part payment. Situated only eight miles from New-York, on the line of the New York and Erie Railroad, of about 40 acres of good land. The buildings consist of a two story frame house filled in with brick, newly furnished, with all the modern improvements; the tenant houses, stable, barn, henery and ice-house filled are all new and well arranged; also, the stock, horse, oxen, cows, &c., carriage, wagon, and all necessary implements. Location unsurpassed for beauty and health, and is easy of access. Possession can be had immediately. For further particulars inquire at the auction room No. 168 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, from Aug. 1 to May, 1860, a beautiful cottage and eight lots of ground, situated at Washington Heights, 9 miles from Chambers-st. by Hudson River Railroad or steamboat; house contains drawing-room, 22x17; dining-room, 22x18; kitchen and large pantry on first floor, and five bedrooms on second floor; fine shade trees and lawn, seven minutes walk from station or steamboat landing; rent of house and grounds $450 per annum; house furnished $600 per annum, or the furniture will be sold cheap. Address Box No. 3 671 Post-Office, or JAS. SCOTT, No. 51 Exchange-place, (basement office.)

FOR SALE—A FINE LOCATION FOR A COUNtry seat, about 70 acres of good land, fronting on the the turnpike road, twenty miles from the City; about 25 acres of heavy timber, balance meadow and tillable; fine brook forms the southern boundary; commands an extensive view of Long Island sound and surrounding country. Easy of access by New-Haven Railroad or by steamboats. For further particulars address Box No. 655 Post-office.

TO RENT AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., A new house, containing 15 rooms and large cellar, with barn, garden, and six acres of land partly under cultivation. The location is fine and very healthy. It is near the railroad depôt. There are ten trains daily to and from New-York. Part of the furniture and stock will be disposed of cheap. Apply immediately to S. LYON, No. 31 Cortlandt-st., New York.

FOR SALE, FOR $2,525—A NEAT TWOstory frame dwelling in Freehold, Monmouth County, New-Jersey, with eight rooms and kitchen, five minutes' walk from railroad depôt; fare 50 cents to New-York; churches and superior schools convenient; chills unknown; taxes light; water good; trees, vines, &c., with a large yard in good condition; possession immediately.
BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH, Freehold, N. J.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE—In the suburbs of Morristown, N. J.—A very desirable property, containing about 100 acres of land in full cultivation, within ten minutes' drive of the depôt, on the principal street, with first-class buildings. House is plumbed throughout, and water carried through all the out-buildings. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, ONE mile south of Corlaeckie Landing, a country residence with a spacious brick dwelling and new outbuildings, all in complete order. Mountain and river scenery, fruit and ornamental trees, and a grove of six acres near the house. Apply to J. W. ROBINSON, Esq., Sing Sing, or H. F. LOMBARD, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE, CONTAINING eight rooms, half an acre of ground connected, with shade and fruit trees; beautifully located on the banks of the Hudson, at Carthage landing; boat and cars daily. Price, $1,200. Inquire of C. PARSONS, 59 Beekman-st.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES—ARCHITECTURAL plans complete, $5 each, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, architect, No. 187 Broadway, Mercantile Bank Building, corner of John-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER HOTELS.
MANCHESTER, VT.

EQUINOX HOUSE,
By C. A. ORVIS.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL,
By E. M. VANDERLIP & SON.

VERMONT HOUSE,
By GEORGE B. STONE.

Manchester is pleasantly situated among the Green Mountains fifty miles north of Troy.

For beautiful scenery, pure, invigorating air, fine roads, and good trout fishing, this place is unsurpassed.

There is a good carriage road to the summit of Mt. Equinox, 3,700 feet above tide-water.

Good board may be had in private families at moderate prices.

Three daily trains from Troy, connecting with New-York steamers and Hudson River Railroad.

Time by rail from New-York to Manchester seven hours.

NOSTRAND HOUSE, SANDS POINT, LONG ISLAND—Distance, 20 miles from New-York, by the new steamer LONG ISLAND, Capt., AUGUSTUS SOMERINDYKE. Leaves James Slip, E. R., at 4 P. M. returning, leave New-York *via* Morris and Essex Railroad; beautiful location, pure air, spring water and baths. Carriages to meet cars. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt st. at 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 3:30, 5:10, and 6:40 P. M.
CHARLES STRINGER, Proprietor.

PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—A few rooms are now vacant at this delightful private summer residence. Parties desirous of securing board will please call and examine the premises. Access almost every hour in the day by steamboats *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming*, from Pier No. 2, North River.
JOHN M. ENYARD, Proprietor.

COOL, DRY MOUNTAIN AIR, ABUNdant shade, large lawns, romantic scenery, baths warm and cold, beautiful rides; everything desirable for country life a few weeks. Address A. UTTER, Plainfield, N. J. References—J. Davidson, No. 25 Murray-st.; J. Myers, No. 64 Broadway; L. C. Coe, 252 Broadway.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THREE or

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 9 FINE-ST., NEW YORK, JULY 16 1859.—The subscribers to the increased capital of this Company will please surrender the receipts given for the amounts of their several subscriptions, in order that said receipts may be canceled and certificates of stock may be issued in lieu thereof. By order.
E. L. SAYDOCK, Secretary.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF RECEIVERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (Eastern Division,) No 68 Wall-st.
NEW YORK, July 18, 1859

To meet the numerous applications from parties who had neglected to sign the agreement of 15th December, 1858, renewing permission to place their property in the Trust thereby created, the Trustees have unanimously adopted the following resolution, viz:

"That the Chairman inform all parties, by published notice, who have failed or omitted to sign the agreement of 15th December, 1858, that the Trustees will purchase for, and receive into the Trust, the same proportion of the demands, bonds, coupons and stock of all such parties as are to be delivered to signers to the agreement; and will issue wholly in payment therefor, Trust Certificates for the amount of the proportion so delivered, at par, except for Stock, the Certificates for which will be issued at the rate of Ten per Cent upon the par value; and that the Chairman be, and is hereby authorized to make the aforesaid purchases from all parties who shall make returns of their several full demands or stock, with satisfactory description thereof."

In pursuance of the above resolution, and in answer to the various applications made to them, the Trustees now give notice that they are ready to purchase the bonds, coupons and stock of or liquidated and admitted claims against the OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) for Trustees' Certificates, on the terms therein stated. By order of the Trustees.
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE De LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
ENGLAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,
	ALSO ON	
ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
SMYRNA,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,
&c.	&c.	&c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60-days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF
THE NEW-WORLD INSURANCE CO.,
No 35 Pine-st.,
Corner Wesson Buildings, New-York.

The Directors have THIS DAY declared a Semi annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT, payable on demand.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD-ST.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1859.

This Company has declared a
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 7 PER CENT.
Payable on demand.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE NOS. 113 AND 114 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1859.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on demand
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

COPPER MINE FOR SALE.—AT A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Ridge Mining Company, of Chautauqua County, held this day, it was resolved to sell their mine and all their property in said county. The mine is in good working condition, with the stationary engines attached viz: one hoisting engine, and one stamping engine with twelve heads, and room sufficient to attach eight head more with the latter engine; there is a good saw-mill in the same building. This Company owns 600 acres, and has buildings enough to accommodate a large force of men.

For further information, inquire of the subscriber.

Proposals for the purchase of the above property will be received until MONDAY the 15th of August next
JOSHUA HANNA, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, July 23, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1859

MR. JOHN H. RENCH, HAVING BEEN appointed a Water Commissioner of the City of Brooklyn, has resigned his position as President of this Company, to take effect Aug. 1, 1859.

Mr. TAUNIS J. BERGEN has been unanimously elected President, and is sworted the same.

Mr. ANSON S PALMER having entered into business on his own account has also resigned his office of Secretary of the Company to take effect as above, and Mr. JAMES B. THOMPSON, Jr., has been unanimously elected to fill the vacancy.

By order of the Board of Directors
ANSON S. PALMER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, OF 1859, No 54 William-st.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE ON THE 1ST August next, on the Seven per Cent Bonds of the Great Western Railroad Company of Illinois will be redeemed at maturity, at the office of this Company, upon all Bonds, the back Coupons of which shall have been surrendered and Stock in this Company accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise, and the Act of Incorporation of this Company.
J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, July 7, 1859

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of five per Cent has been declared by this Company from the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders respectively on and after the 1st of August next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall st. Transfer books will close from and on the 20th inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY CLEVELAND, July 16 1859.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Cleveland Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of August next at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th day of July until the 10th day of August.
GEO B. KEY, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW YORK, July 25, 1859.

THE COUPONS DUE ON THE 1ST INST DUE August 1, 1859, on all classes of Bonds of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, and on the Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, will be paid, on presentation and surrender, at the Corn Exchange Bank, on and after that day.
WM. WALCOTT, Treasurer.

NORTH BRANCH CANAL COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the North Branch Canal Company are hereby notified that, by a resolution of the Board of Managers an installment of Two and a Half Dollars per share is required to be paid to the Treasurer, or his assistant, at their office, in Wilkesbarre, by the 15th day of September next, and if not paid within thirty days after that time the stock will be forfeited
GEO. M HOLLENBACK, Treasurer.
W. G STERLING, Assistant Treasurer.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, July 1, 1859

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN per Cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on demand.

This Company is now prepared to issue policies granting to the assured a participation to the extent of Seventy-five per Cent. on the net profits of the business.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE CORNER 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV.—NEW YORK, July 16 1859.—NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest Coupons of the 2d Mortgage Bonds, Bonds of 1861, and Dover Extension Seven Per Cents, will be paid on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's Office, cor. 26th st. and 4th av.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE CO., 3d-av. cor. 9th st., New York, July 20 1859

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. payable on the 1st day of August. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst to the 1st. By order.
W. H. HIBBET, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY.
No. 49 Wall st. NEW YORK, July 25, 1859.

INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due the 1st day of August next, will be paid at this Office on and after that date.
G. M. HILLIGAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE Insurance Company, No 29 Wall-st., New York, July 13, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 18th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 10 Wall-st., New-York, July 8, 1859. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Six per Cent, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1859.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their Seventh regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent., payable on demand. J. B. PINKNEY, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK—NEW-YORK, July 20, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One Half per Cent., payable to the shareholders on the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 1st proximo, incl. sive. By order of the Board. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

COUPON NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INterest due Aug 1 on the 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the Broadway Bank.
J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.

MARINE BANK, JULY 26, 1859.—A DIVIdend of Three (3) per Cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Monday, Aug. 8. The Transfer Books will be closed till Aug. 9.
J. O. BEACH, Cashier.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS OF VARIOUS CITIES for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO. No. 40 Wall-st. The American Gas-Light Journal, representing 283 companies, and nearly $34,000,000, published as above at $3 per annum.

GROCERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, JUNE 28 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 6th of July. SAM'L B. WHITE, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW YORK July 26, 1859.—A dividend of (5) Five per cent. will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, Aug. 1 next. T. R. AGLY, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON STOCKS, BONDS, &C.; Also advances on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. or buys the same for cash, at his private office, No. 170 Broadway, up stairs, room No. 26.

FINANCIAL.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.

Issue Bills of Exchange and travelers' credit, available in all the cities of Europe. Letters of introduction furnished to persons visiting Europe, to our houses in Paris, London, Liverpool, &c.
H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world through the agents Rothschilds of Paris London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

A. BELMONT & CO., 50 WALL-STREET
Buy and collect the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms

HUTCHINS INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 176 Chatham square, cor Mott-st

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of NINE (9) PER CENT, payable to the stockholders on and after the 24 day of August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 25th inst. till the 24 proximo. By order,
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
New York, July 12, 1859.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend of Four per Cent (4 on the capital stock of the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company has been declared, payable at their office on the 10th of August prox. The interest on the Bonds of the Company will be paid on the 1st of August, on the presentation of the Coupons at the Corn Exchange Bank.
C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall st.,
NEW YORK, July 28, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and a Half per Cent has been declared by this Bank, payable on and after Monday, 8th August next. The transfer books will be closed till 8th August next inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 64 Wall st., New-York, July 26, 1859.—The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer book will be closed until that date DAVID DRAKE, Sec'y.

CAUTION.—PARTIES ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against negotiating a note signed by Hoffman & Whitaker, payable to their order and indorsed by them, dated New York, about the middle of February last, at six months after date, for $600. Payment of the same having been stopped.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE FIRST OF August, 1859, on the Bonds of the City of Toledo, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at the American Exchange Bank, on or after that date.
C. WOERCER, City Treasurer.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cleveland Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due August 1, will be paid on that day at the Ocean Bank PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO
No. 63 Broadway.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANcisco City Coupons purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., No. 9 Nassau-st.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 31 Pine st.
CASH CAPITAL—$300,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.

When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits
JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 60 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1859.

TENTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, to which day the Transfer Books will be closed.
R. C. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE
ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 29 WALL ST.
CASH CAPITAL AND ASSETS OVER
$300,000.

At an election held at this office on the 7th day of June the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year viz.:

HENRY GRINNELL,	THOMAS F. YOUNGS,
CALEB BARSTOW,	SAMUEL L. MITCHILL,
EDMUND PENFIELD,	JOSHUA R. POPE,
HASON K. CORNING,	EUFUS R. GRAVES,
JOSEPH HAGGERTY,	HENRY DAVIS,
THOMAS MONAHAN,	THEO. POLHEMUS, Jr.,
ALBERT WARD,	ELISHA E. MORGAN,
CHARLES FASTON,	WILLIAM H. CARY,
LOUIS LORUT,	THOMAS S. NELSON,
SAMUEL G. GLIDDEN,	HENRY G. ELLSWORTH,
STEPHEN CAMBRELLING,	WILLIAM E. SHEPARD,
THOMAS SCOTT,	LOTHROP L. STURGES,
ABM. R. VAN NEST,	WILLIAM R. ESDICK,
WM. A. HALE,	GEORGE F. THOMAS,
HENRY K BOGERT,	EMERY HAYES,
DANIEL G. BACON,	ZALMON TAYLOR,
A. R. FROTHINGHAM,	BENJ. F. WARDWELL,
LAWRENCE TURNURE.	

And at a meeting of the Board, held on the 13th of July inst., ALBERT WARD, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary

Insurances against Fire, Lake, Canal and River risks taken at lowest rates.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $6,000, OR upwards, to a manufactory of staple articles of ready sale for cash. The business is well-established, and can double its capital annually, if the present owner will sell out if preferred. Direct, with real name and address, Box No. 2,751 Post-office, New-York. No agent need apply.

DINING SALOON FOR SALE.—A FIRST-class dining saloon with bar and lunch counter for sale. It is an old established house and is now doing a good business. The present proprietor having another place, is desirous of disposing of this one. Price $8,000, apply at No. 80 Pine st.

TO BUSINESS MEN AND MANUFACTURERS.—A rare opportunity to invest in two new and important inventions, patented June 21, 1859, will be found by calling on A. H. EMERY, C.E., the Patentee, at his rooms, Astor House, New-York. Office hours from 8 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 8 P. M.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH A CAPITAL OF $100, to engage in a safe business that will pay from $30 to $40 per week. Address Box No. 140 Times Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE 27TH INST., A NOTE FOR $663 09, drawn by John D. McJeary & Co. to the order of James Byrnes, at sixty days, dated July 26, 1859. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at B. C. BOGARTS, No. 202 Barclay-st.

$2 REWARD.—WILL BE PAID FOR THE RETurn of a book of book lost on or about July 26, inst., in the 8th av. stages, containing several notes drawn to my order, but not indorsed; the payment of them has been stopped. WM H. JOLLY or R. ADAIR, 87 Pine-st.

STATIONERY.

CARSON & HAND,
WHOLESALE
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York.
Also, an entire new article of Ruled Paper in stock such as BILL-HEADS, two to eight on a sheet.
Also,
PATENT HEADED-BILL CAP.
All kinds of Ruled Paper at 50 per cent. less than the usual cost of ruling—done by the
PATENT STEAM RULING MACHINE DIAMOND-POINTED PEN.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS, No. 45 Malden-lane.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 3d of August, at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School No. 19, in 14th st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WM. HIBBARD,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
FRANCIS DUNCAN,
JOHN J. DYMOND,
JAMES CUSHING, Jr.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

GUINNESS' STOUT PORTER.

Messrs. A. GUINNESS, SON & CO. of Dublin, have appointed the undersigned their selling agents in the United States for their Stout Porter. Orders for this superior Stout, bottled or in bulk, carefully executed. A stock of the Stout in Quarts, Imperial Pints and ordinary Pints bottled in Dublin by Messrs. A. & J. Watts, always on hand and for sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st., New-York

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A GENTLEMAN, AGED 28, living and doing business in this City, highly respectable and influential in society, desires to form the acquaintance of a young lady, well educated and highly respectable, with a view to matrimony. None need answer unless sincere. Address EUGENE DARRINGTON, New-York Post-office.

CIGARS! CHOICE HAVANA!! PRINCIPE and German cigars!!! of all styles and brands, for sale low. Also tobacco, snuff, and other articles pertaining to the trade. MOSES SWEETSER, Manufacturer, No. 68 Malden-lane, New-York.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

The celebrated first-class screw steamship GREAT BRITAIN, John Gray, Commander will sail from Liverpool for New-York, on THURSDAY, June 30, and will sail for Liverpool on return voyage on THURSDAY, July 28.

The state-rooms and dining-room for cabin passengers are in the spacious poop, and are fitted up with every convenience

Rate of passage, (first-class only,) $75, without wines and liquors, which are to be had on board.

As this ship has not been employed in the New-York trade for some time shippers and others are referred to following copy of circular from Liverpool Underwriters:

"LIVERPOOL, June 23, 1859.

The GREAT BRITAIN screw steam ship being laid on the berth here for New York, we certify that we consider her in every respect a first-rate conveyance, and are prepared to insure goods in her on the very lowest terms.

Signed,
FATHERNE, MARTIN & CO.,
WM. BUTCHER & CO.,
CAMPBELL CROSS & CO.,
JONES PALMER & CO.,
RANSON AIKIN & CO.,
CHARLES LANGTON,
C. E. HIND,
FELL, TRUEMAN & CO.,
THOMAS MOSES & CO.,
J. THOMAS HOWORTH,
Insurance Brokers."

Freight will be taken at current rates.
For freight or passage apply to
RICHARD IRVIN & CO., No. 26 Front-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WITTON, Commander.

Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the Mails and Passengers on SATURDAY, August 20, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 31 North River foot of Beach-st

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured

Price of passage to Second Cabin $75 and $65

Baggage not wanted during the voyage, (should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For Freight or Passage apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Sept. 17.

NEW LINE REGULAR NEW-YORK AND HAVANA.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
10 tail every 20 days from each port.
STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY.

This well-known and fast steamship, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, July 30 at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 45 North River. For freight or passage, apply to
HARGOUS & Co. No. 33 South-st

No freight received on day of sailing. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board. Passengers must have passports from the Spanish Consul general in Havana. Y. M. Zangroniz.

THE BRITISH AND SOUTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$100
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$115
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone leaves Boston, Wednesday July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang leaves Boston Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 3
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 10
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE.—From Pier No 8 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.
FARE.

Cabin to Philadelphia	$2 0
Cabin to Cape May	2 00
Steerage to Philadelphia	1 50

No charge for Berths. State-rooms extra, each $1.
DELAWARE, John H. Cones, Commander.
BOSTON, Orrin Sellew, Commander.
KENNEBEC, Thomas Hand, Commander.

One of the above leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati Louisville, and all points South and West FREE OF COMMISSION and with dispatch. Goods insured at ¼ of 1 per cent. Goods shipped by Reliance Steamers.

Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

THE NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Aug. 6, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMAN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 24 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. Foot, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River on THURSDAY, Aug 4, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $36; Albany, Ga., $34; Atlanta, $23, Columbus $23; Macon, $11; Augusta, $20; and also principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Baggage checked through to all principal points. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one-half per cent Apply to
H. B. CLOMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY intend calling their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:
GLASGOW, Thursday, Wednesday, Aug. 24, at 12 noon
EDINBURGH, Commodore,

Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first class, $75 Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions $30 For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG No. 23 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK $6; PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND, $8. The steamship JAMESTOWN Capt Thos. Skiddy, will receive freight for above places on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River and leave on SATURDAY 30th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk reduced to $6; Petersburgh and Richmond, state room included, reduced to $8, meals 50 cents each.
LUDLAM & FEINKEEL, No. 115 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—LEVI P. STONE, Egbert Starr, Henry B Stoversbury, Henry L. Butler and Jonathan J. Broome against DANIEL C. SCUDDER and Joseph S. Bates.—Summons for money demand on contract—(Com not ser.)—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 35 Wall-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of Four Hundred and Sixty Dollars, with interest from the 21st day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, besides the costs of this action. Dated New-York, June 3 1859.
STARR & RUGGLES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys
No. 35 Wall st., New-York

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 1st day of July, 1859. STARR & RUGGLES.
jy1-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Henry Casanajor, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., No. 78 South-street, in the City of New-York on or before the 10th day of December next.
Dated New-York, the 2d day of June, 1859.
PAUL CASANAJOR,
H. H. SEWALL,
Administrators.
je3-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB LICHTENBERG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of her attorney, P. J. Joachimsen No. 118 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 31, 1859.
CAROLINE LICHTENBERG, Executrix, &c., of
ap1-law6mF* Jacob Lichtenberg, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN G. COLLINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of WILLIAM COLLINS, No. 41 Wooster-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of September next. Dated, New-York, the 3d day of March, 1859.
JOHN FINLEY,
WILLIAM COLLINS, } Executors,
mh4-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER MASTERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Reuben B. Cudlipp No. 119 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of November next 1859. Dated, New-York, May 16, 1859
my17-law6mF* MICHAEL TREACY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL HUGHES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 119 Varick-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 8, 1859.
ap8-law3mF* JOHN HUGHES, Administrator.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF ST. JOHN'S Lodge No 1, F. and A. M., are requested to meet at their Lodge Room, Odd Fellows' Hall, on FRIDAY, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our late Brother, RICHARD S. OGDEN.
A. H. DESMOND, W. M.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF ZETLAND Chapter, No 16, R. A. M., are requested to meet at their Chapter Room, Odd Fellows Hall, on FRIDAY, 29th inst. at 9 o'clock P. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our late companion, RICHARD S. OGDEN.
N. S. KUKUCK, H. P

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET, Capt. MOODY,
LEAVE

HARLEM			FOOT SLIP.		
6	A. M.	1	P. M.	7	A. M. 3:15 P. M
7	A. M.	3	P. M.	8	A. M. 4:15 " M
8	A. M.	4:15	P. M.	9:15	A. M. 5:15 P. M
9	A. M.	5:15	P. M.	11	A. M. 6:15 P. M.
10:30	A. M.	6:15	P. M.	1:30	P. M. 7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 130th-st. each way; connecting each trip with

BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 6 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (direct) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. Geo. FRANK LAMON will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Wednesday, July 20, 10:30 A M	Wednesday, July 20, 6:15 A. M.
Thursday July 21, 11:30 A M	Thursday, July 21, 6:30 A.M.
Friday, July 22.....12 M.	Friday July 22 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 23, 1 P. M.	Saturday, July 23 8 A. M.
Monday, July 25, 3 P. M	Monday, July 25, 10:30 A M
Tuesday, July 26, 4 P M	Tuesday, July 26, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, July 27, 4 P. M.	Wednesday, July 27 6 A M.
Thursday, July 28 3:30 P M	Thursday, July 28 6:30 A M.
Friday, July 29 3:30 P M	Friday July 29, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 30, 3:30 P M	Saturday, July 30 7 A M.
Monday, Aug 1, 4:15 P. M.	Monday, August 1, 8 A M.
Tuesday, Aug 2, 5 P. M.	Tuesday, August 2 8 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug 3, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug 3 6:30 A.M.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.
HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. G. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Wednesday, July 20, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, July 20 6:30 A M.
Thursday, July 21 7:30 A.M.	Thursday, July 21, 11:30 A. M.
Friday, July 22, 8 A. M.	Friday, July 22..... 12 M.
Saturday, July 23 9:30 A. M.	Saturday, July 23, 1:30 P M.
Sunday, July 24, 9 A. M.	Sunday, July 24 2 P. M.
Monday, July 25, (in connection with the Laura)	Monday, July 25, (in connection with the Laura,)
6:30 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
Monday, July 25, 11 A M	Monday, July 25, 3 P M.
Tuesday, July 26.....12 M.	Tuesday, July 26, 6 P. M.
Wednesday, July 27, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, July 27, 9 P. M.
Thursday, July 28 9:30 A. M.	Thursday, July 28 2 P. M.
Friday, July 29 1:30 A. M.	Friday, July 29 5 P. M.
Saturday, July 30 3:30 P M	Saturday, July 30 8:30 P M
Sunday, July 31 8 A M	Sunday, July 31 4 P. M.
Monday, August 1, 8 A M	Monday, Aug 1, 9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, August 2 7 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug 2 10:30 A M.
Wednesday, Aug 3, 7 A M	Wednesday, Aug 3, 11 A. M.

POWELSON AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamboat CHARLES PARSONS, Capt. OSBORN, Commander leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York from Pier No 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare including State-room $5 Running time about 36 hours. For passage or freight apply to SAWYER & FOX Portland. H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st New York.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via L

EUROPEAN NEWS.

[Continued from First Page.]

Lord PALMERSTON does not conceal his surprise and regret at the abrupt conclusion of peace on terms so entirely repugnant to all thoughts of Italian freedom. What is now agreed to as territorial concession by Austria, was offered by her before the battle of Novara in 1848, and under Lord PALMERSTON's advice, rejected by Piedmont as insufficient. What a sad commentary on the wisdom of the *soi-disant* wise among statesmen! Had Lombardy been then annexed and ever since had the benefit of free institutions, in what a different position—but speculations are vain after the event.

The votes for additional defences by sea and land will now be opposed by none. Distrust is the order of the day. The Budget comes on early next week. Mr. GLADSTONE, it is believed, means to propose new taxes on sugar, tea, coffee, and spirits.

The Cabinet is very weak, owing to its exclusiveness and its divisions of questions of foreign and domestic nature. I do not believe it will hold together as now constituted three months.

THE NEWS OF PEACE IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, in a letter dated Thursday evening, July 14, says: "The Emperor's proclamation to the army of Italy, which appears in to-day's *Moniteur*, has not much diminished the dissatisfaction of those who counted upon a complete fulfilment of the Imperial programme—the emancipation of Italy "from the Alps to the Adriatic;" while the tradesman, the merchant, the banker, and professional man all rejoice that the carnage has ceased, yet the results of the war have produced with many marked disappointment. I hear of proclamations being torn or defaced in certain quarters of the city inhabited by the mechanical or the student class; and of very strong comments by several who stop to read them. I fear much that those who desired to take the horses from the Emperor's carriage and draw it to the railroad station, when he was leaving for Italy on the 10th of May last, would now allow the *cortège* to enter without any such let or hindrance, troublesome though flattering."

Correspondence of the Globe

PARIS, Thursday, July 14, 1859—6 P. M.

As the day wears on, and people have time to ponder on the new aspect of affairs, the alarm for the future of both Italy and France is on the increase. Profound discontent at this paltry result from the shedding of so much chivalrous blood on the plains of the Peninsula is openly expressed; and though the mere selfish and short-sighted portion of the community may hail this plaster to an ulcer requiring thorough excision, the thoughtful and the serious part of the public has sad misgivings.

From Galignani's Messenger, July 14.

As soon as the important intelligence of the conclusion of peace became known yesterday, considerable crowds collected, as if by magic, in every part of Paris, in spite of the extreme heat of the weather, and congratulated each other on the war being over. Flags soon appeared at the windows, and at night the public offices, theatres, and great thoroughfares, were brilliantly illuminated. An immense crowd filled the streets to a late hour, admiring the brilliant appearance of the houses, as was seen at the rejoicing on the occasion of the battle of Solferino. Many of the secondary streets were more gay and better lit up than the grand thoroughfares. In some places lines of variegated lanterns were suspended across the street, and on the Boulevards a very striking effect was produced on several points by groups of colored lights being clustered fantastically on the higher branches of the trees.

VIEWS OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

From the Constitutionnel.

Victorious on the Mincio, the Emperor of the French might have advanced to new victories; Venetia offered the allied armies new and glorious fields of battle. But the war, if prolonged, might have assumed a different character. On the one hand, a certain revolutionary effervescence had appeared in some of the Italian States; on the other hand, Prussia, after mobilizing her *corps d'armée*, might not perhaps have much longer maintained her passive attitude; borne along by the passions which she had been unable to appease, she might have been obliged to place herself at the head of the national movement so perfidiously excited against us in Germany. Thus, in advancing beyond the Mincio, towards the Adriatic, the Emperor had to reckon with the revolution in Italy and with war on the Rhine. What was he to do? Was he, forgetting the primitive cause of a just and holy war, to give it greater extension and entirely change its character? Was he to convert the war for Italian independence into a European war? Was he to expose to these terrible risks the prosperity of France, the grandeur of civilization, and the repose of the world? Had glory been his only object, he would not have hesitated, he would perhaps have renewed those heroic times whose splendor in history is obtained at the cost of oceans of blood. But the end he had in view was more generous, more useful to humanity."

The effects of the peace are thus briefly sketched:

"This peace, proceeding from the interview at Villafranca, suddenly restores Europe to repose, and gives French influence the most complete satisfaction that could be desired. For centuries past, Italy has been as if defunct, and the generous blood of France has just resuscitated her. She is about to be reconstituted, in conformity with the laws of her nature and her civilization. From the Alps to the Adriatic there will be a strong and powerful Italian nationality, for the grand confederation of which the two Emperors have just laid the foundations will embrace Venetia as well as Lombardy. By means of this confederation Italy will be organized, regenerated, and so recover all the conditions of her existence and her grandeur. An enslaved Italy will soon be succeeded by an Italy confederated and free; for the confederation necessarily supposes the union of the peoples and princes guaranteed by institutions wisely liberal. These results are immense, and the Emperor NAPOLEON, to whom they are due, will be to return at once and renounce, in all honor, the direction of his Government

From the Debats.

We have no need to say that when the war was once commenced, the complete enfranchisement of Venice was one of our dearest hopes, although we should have thought that such a result would have been too dearly purchased at the cost of a general war. But the modification of the legal situation of Venetia has not the less great importance. The mere fact of the entrance of that province into the Italian Confederation, renders impossible the design which has been ascribed to Germany of causing that part of Italian territory to enter the Germanic Confederation. It is useless to add that Venetia, henceforth associated in the common destiny of Italy, will probably enjoy liberal institutions, which the Italian Confederation will have for mission to support, and if need be to guarantee, as the Germanic Confederation has just done for the German Duchies subjected to the Crown of Denmark. It is less easy to figure to ourselves in advance what this Italian Confederation, under the honorary Presidency of the Pope, will be; but if these questions present some difficulties, those difficulties will perhaps more concern Italy herself and those who organize the new system than the rest of Europe. We hope that this peace, which was as much unforeseen as it is happy, will be accepted by all the Powers with sentiments which will render it lasting, and which will cause to succeed to this short war a long interval of repose and prosperity.

From the Univers.

By the side of the pretensions of the revolutionary party rose others not less dangerous, which he has met less ably frustrated—namely, the pretensions of the various Powers. Having with some what unchivalrous dexterity kept aloof from the war, which they thought would turn to their advantage, the Powers intended to intervene as soon as they should see either France or Austria sufficiently weakened, and then impose peace, and regulate the affairs of Italy in their congress, by a majority of forces. Prussia reckoned much on this, and England extremely. These Protestants especially flattered themselves with introducing great ameliorations in the Government of the domain of St. Peter, and we have read the programme of them every day, as drawn up by the English journals. The friends of the monarchical principle has good reason to be alarmed at this congress, before which Sovereigns would be dragged rather than invited to give an account to other Sovereigns, who had become in some sort the judge-advocates of the revolution against monarchy. Catholics asked with anguish if the Holy Father, who would certainly not have submitted to the affront of appearing, would be judged as contumacious by these heretics and unbelievers, who would pretend to dispose of his inalienable rights! But thank God! this Congress, which appeared as the last and most alarming consequences of the war, either will not take place at all, or will meet merely to discuss what may concern it, without at all interfering with the essential rights of the Sovereigns. By treating directly with the Emperor of Austria, our Emperor has rendered the monarchical principle a service at least equal to that he has rendered to the principle of nationality. Nations and crowns have been emancipated at once. At the same time that French policy is satisfied with this result, French wit, it must be observed, makes it a source of amusement, and many a merry jest may be heard in the streets on the discomfiture thereof of the Prussians and the English.

From the Patrie.

Lombardy having been ceded to Piedmont, it follows that the two fortresses of Mantua and Peschiera, which have always formed part of Lombardy, must be given up to King VICTOR EMANUEL. Lombardy has a superficies of 8,538 square miles and a population of 2,800,000 souls. Lombardy has hitherto been divided administratively into nine provinces or delegations, viz.: Milan, Pavia, Lodi-Crema, Cremona, Como, Mantua, Sondrio, Brescia, and Bergamo. The fortified towns of Mantua and Peschiera form part of the province of Mantua. The fortress of Pezzighettone is comprised in the province of Cremona. After the annexation of Lombardy to Piedmont, this Kingdom, the island of Sardinia will, included, contain a superficies of 3,7,640 square miles, with a population of 7,800 000. As regards territorial extent, it will occupy a tenth rank in Europe, and will come immediately after the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and stands before Portugal and Bavaria. With respect to population, Sardinia will stand on the ninth rank, on a level with Naples, and will be above Sweden and Norway, Belgium and Bavaria. The following table will complete the comparison as regards Italy:

	Area—Sq. miles.	Population.
New Kingdom	37,840	7,800,000
Venetia	9,525	2,200,000
Papal States	17,218	2,500,000
Tuscany	6,741	1,750,000
Parma	2,268	500,000
Modena	2,890	410,000
Two Sicilies	42,000	8,400,000

THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE ARMISTICE.

Correspondence of the Patrie.

VALEGGIO, Friday, July 8, 1859.

The following is what took place the day before yesterday: Gen. FLEURY and his aide-de-camp, Capt. de VERDIERE, left head quarters and proceeded to Verona. At sight of the flag of truce that accompanied them the gates of that fortress were opened, and the general and his aide-de-camp entered without their eyes being bandaged; all that was required was that the blinds of their carriage should be pulled down. The French had observed a similar courtesy towards the son of Gen. URBAN. Gen. FLEURY was immediately introduced into the presence of the Emperor of Austria, who received him with great courtesy, and invited him and his aide de-camp to his table. Yesterday morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, Gen. FLEURY returned to the French head-quarters; and at about 2 o'clock an Austrian officer, with a flag of truce, presented himself at the gates of Valeggio. He was a Captain, and aid-de-camp to Gen. ZOBEL. When he had delivered the message which he had brought for the Emperor, he was invited to the table of the Major-General. About 8 in the evening I saw him leave on his return to Villafranca. He was a young man of very elegant appearance, and he rode with perfect grace a fine thorough-bred horse. His hat was surmounted by a large plume of green feathers, and he wore a broad yellow ribbon of some Austrian order. He was preceded by two French hussars, and behind him were a third hussar and two Austrian soldiers of a cavalry regiment. Two or three French hussars completed the escort. He passed through the crowd in silence, returning the salutes of the French officers and soldiers. During this time a council of war had assembled at the Casa Maffei, where the Emperor had convoked the King of Sardinia, Prince NAPOLEON and the Marshals. At 5 o'clock this morning Marshal VAILLANT, Major-General of the army, and Col. DE MARTIMPREY his Aide-de-camp, both in full uniform, with all their insignia and decorations, proceeded to Villafranca in one of the Emperor's carriages, followed by a squadron of the Cuirassiers of the Guard. They returned soon after 12 o'clock, and had an interview with his Majesty, but we know nothing exactly of the result of their mission, but no doubt is entertained that the rumors of an armistice are perfectly well-founded. During the suspension of hostilities the French army will encamp on the Mincio, and retain all its positions. The same will be the case with the Piedmontese army, which will remain at Pozzi and on the heights which command Peschiera. The siege of that fortress has been suspended. Not a single shot has been heard to-day or yesterday on that side. The Austrians will remain encamped on the other side of Villafranca, resting on the Adige."

THE TERMS OF THE ARMISTICE.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* of the 12th publishes the text of the convention for the armistice, signed at Villafranca on the 8th. Although this document has lost much of its interest at present, we may state that the Franco-Sardinian line of demarcation was drawn from the frontier of Tyrol, through Bagolino, Lavenone, and Idro, to Maderno, on the western bank of the Lake of Garda. Between the eastern bank of the Lake of Garda and the Adige, another line was drawn south of Lazize from Valions, through Saline down to Pastrengo. From the latter place the Franco Sardinian line of demarcation lay along the Sommacampagna road, thence passing through Pozzo Moretto, Prabiano, Quederni, Massimbone, Goito, Rivalta, Castelluccchio, Gabbiana, Cesole, and Scorzarolo, on the Po. Villafranca was declared neutral.

THE PEACE NEWS IN GERMANY.

Correspondence of the London Star.

COLOGNE, Wednesday, July 13.

The conclusion of peace between France and Austria, of which we have just received the first notice from Paris, will undoubtedly become the signal of a great internal movement in Germany, the final issue of which it is impossible to foresee at the present moment. The point which first merits attention is the discontent prevailing throughout all the armies of the German States. These armies, consisting in great part of men only temporarily drawn from their usual avocations to make up the full war-strength of the regiments, are but ill fitted for an attitude of expectancy; and if they are now to discover that the burdens and efforts they have been subjected to were all to no purpose, the discontent already but too visible among them will increase to a fearful extent. Prussia, from the great feeling of unity which is wont to pervade her people, as soon as the hour of danger seriously approaches, is comparatively safer than the remainder of the German States; but for the internal tranquility of these latter the most anxious apprehension is now felt. In Munich, for instance, it was but last week that the discontented and highly-excited soldiery, without paying any regard to the rigor of the military code of discipline, proceeded to acts which fell very little short of open mutiny. A battalion, which had been quartered in the Munich Crystal Palace, the town being already crammed with other troops, being under the impression that it was to be led against the French, and growing impatient of the delay, formed itself into a political meeting. The men constructed a platform of tables, and one of the privates delivered a violent speech, filled with abuse of the German sovereigns, in which he proposed that all the men of the reserves should demand either to be led against the enemy at once, or to be dismissed to their homes. In vain the non-commissioned officers who were present attempted to persuade the rank and file to have patience and be submissive; their pacifying addresses were drowned in hootings and hisses, and the tumult went on increasing, so that the officers, who had hurried to the spot, being likewise unable to master the mutineers, thought it at last best to send for the General of Division, who happened to be one of the Royal Princes, Prince LUITPOLD. The Prince, by promising to the troops that they should march towards the frontier in a few days, succeeded in quelling this ominous outbreak for the moment, and on the 9th inst., five days afterwards, this battalion with others actually left. But what the feelings of the soldiers will be when the authorities will now have to tell them that Lombardy has been lost, and that their services are no longer required, remains to be seen. The present altercation and negotiation between the rank and file and their officers, who in secret share their discontent, are certainly not reassuring for the future. And the menacing symptoms have been by no means confined to this single instance. It has of late been a general complaint among the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the Bavarian army in particular, that they have found the private soldier more rude and untractable, and more given to form political opinions of their own, than they ever before knew him to be.

VIEWS OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

From the London Times, July 15.

The Emperor of the French has confided to his army the reasons which induced him to grant Austria the just accomplished peace. It is a document which requires frequent reperusal, and which invites unceasing conjecture. The principal aim of the war was, it seems, to render Italy a nation, and this principal aim, it also seems, has been obtained. "It is true," says NAPOLEON III. (illustrating the proverb, "*Qui s'excuse s'accuse,*") "that Venetia remains to Austria;" but he explains that this exception is immaterial because Venetia will continue to be an Italian province, forming part of an Italian Confederation. We confess we do not follow the Emperor in this explanation. That Venetia will remain Italian we can clearly see; we should have more difficulty in understanding how it could become Bohemian or Hungarian; but now this fact renders its possession by Austria of less importance we cannot pretend to explain. It is one of those logical sequences which none but an Emperor at the head of many legions can enounce with effect. To the eye of common understanding this possession of Venetia by Austria would seem to give Austria a right which she never before had to intermeddle in the politics of all Italy. Austria, a great military monarchy, by this possession, a member of a Confederacy which is made up of Austria and a few insignificant and unwarlike States. In this Confederacy who will influence and who will obey? Austria is right to boasting that it matters not to her what may be the fortune of arms; for, beaten or victorious, she always gains the prize in the contest. That which was limited is now to become universal; that which was an encroachment is now to become a right. We have nothing to say when the French army is told that the union of Lombardy and Piedmont creates for France a powerful ally. It is undoubtedly true. But France has bought this alliance at a frightful cost, and the independence of Lombardy is not that independence for which the Lombards sighed.

It is notoriously very difficult to get at the meaning of LOUIS NAPOLEON. He is the great modern Sphynx, and his very existence depends upon his not being found out. But, of all the riddles he has proposed to Europe, none is more puzzling and intricate than this Treaty of Villafranca, the scene of which we have attempted to read in the description he has himself given. It is usual when we doubt as to the authorship of an act to ask—for whose benefit was it done? Here, however, we ask this question in vain. The treasure is spent and the blood is shed, the war is ended, and the peace is made; but no one, so far as we can see, is the better for the fight. Sardinia is not quite happy in her new possessions, and even VICTOR EMANUEL will find in Lombardy a poor substitute for the enthusiastic affection of all Italy. France has gained no accession to her territory, and no friendship from the oppressed populations of the earth. She has gained nothing but the knowledge that her Emperor is able to manœuvre an army. She has not, even at this moment, the conviction that his sparing Austria was an act of unmixed generosity. The Emperor now says that he stayed his hand under an apprehension that the struggle was likely to assume larger proportions than he desired. It is not a very chivalrous reason to give to an army which had just fought a campaign and lost thousands of its comrades for no result which any one of them would have desired. These soldiers want work and glory and promotion. To tell them he made peace for fear the war would spread, could only be to set them guessing who it was who had thus stayed them in their full march of conquest. It was not England. Was it Prussia? It is not very probable, unless this pause in fighting should be rather a diversion than a cessation. Was it Russia? Did Russia think Austria had been beaten enough? Was Russia acting all the time as the surgeon, with his finger upon the pulse of the patient, and did she give the signal to cease when that symptom of Hungarian fever developed itself. All or any of these reasons may have operated. Or the Emperor NAPOLEON might have known the state of his own army best. There is, indeed, a last supposition, which we offer to the consideration of those who were not long ago so fiercely scolding us because we doubted that NAPOLEON was about to set up a free Constitutional Government in Italy;—perhaps the French Emperor has imposed some secret obligation upon Austria never again to interfere in the affairs of Italy. If this should be so, then all is right. The Pope and the Grand Dukes are put up in pride of place merely to give NAPOLEON's great principle—"the sovereignty of the people"—a clear stage. If they can hold their own, good. If they cannot, then down topple Pope and Kaiser, and Italy, left to herself, works out her own regeneration. There is no limit to human credulity, and there may be credulous idolaters of Chaos who, even at this thirteenth hour, may believe in such impossibilities as these. The same men of the age, however, know better. They recognize in this new settlement nothing but an universal and irresistible despotism. We yesterday announced that CAVOUR, disgusted by the disappointment of all his hopes, had thrown up his employment. The telegram of to-day confirms our previous information, and announces that the King of SARDINIA has accepted COUNT CAVOUR's resignation, and has replaced him by COUNT ARESE. This event determines the nature of the peace. CAVOUR was an earnest man. He believed in Italian independence as a future work of NAPOLEON III. It was by means of the confidence he felt himself and inspired in others that MAZZINI and his emissaries were discredited throughout Italy. It was CAVOUR who gave the signal for the successive risings in the smaller Italian States. It was by means of his influence that the revolutions at Florence, Parma, and Modena were bloodless, and that Rome remained tranquil. CAVOUR believed in a Constitutional Italian Unity, and unfortunately he believed that the Emperor NAPOLEON entertained the same views as himself. Warnings were thrown away upon him. Patriots and young ladies have a faith in men's promises which no expositions can shake, and which nothing but bitter personal experience can destroy. Poor CAVOUR! He once had a great career before him, for he was honest and zealous; but he was credulous and impatient, and became the tool of crafty statesmen.

History tells us what passed at Tilsit, and some French memoir will, doubtless, at a future day relate what was the conversation at Villafranca. It is not necessary, however, to wait for the authentic report; the results suggest what the controversy must have been. "Surely," we can imagine FRANCIS JOSEPH to have said, "my imperial brother cannot intend to revolutionize Hungary, and to establish a focus of insurrection in Italy?" "Not the least in the world. I came no more for these Italians than you do. This matter has gone quite far enough for my purpose. You see now that France is necessary to Austria. We will settle this affair, and I will leave you stronger in Italy than you ever were. I will also make everything straight between you and Russia. You shall be one of us, and we three will impose law on Europe." Is it to be wondered at that FRANCIS JOSEPH, with a beaten army and a bankrupt exchequer, was not proof against such temptations?

WHAT BECOMES OF THE REPUBLICANS?

From the Times, July 13.

The Emperors seem to have been alone, not only in the sense of having no Ministers to clog their councils, but also in the still more important sense that they had no allies to start difficulties or to interpose pretentions. We hear no mention of Sardinia. One of the principal topics dwelt on in the manifesto that pretended to justify this war was that Austria insisted, contrary to natural justice, on excluding Sardinia from the Congress which was to bind her to peace and order. Sardinia had been the cause, or at least the excuse, for the harvest of glory which is now being garnered. She has seen her country wasted, her finances ruined, and her army cut up. She has fought with a bravery which gives the friends of Italy fresh hope of an Italian nation. On the day of the great battle she encountered with credit double her own number of Austrians. It was her cause that was risked upon the fortune of war, it was her country that was devastated, it was to her banner that all Italy was called upon to rally; yet we do not hear that the King of Sardinia, who had been so conspicuous at Solferino, played as large a part at Villafranca. This is rather a potent symptom, and it already begins to look as if our predictions of the rather tame part he would have to play everywhere, except in the fighting, would be fulfilled. Not that we ever anticipated that the French Emperor would be ungenerous to his ally. NAPOLEON is too *grand seigneur* for that. We felt that he would be, and we now admit that he is, even lavish of the spoil; but Sardinia must be content to take it from the great man, and upon the great man's conditions. Lombardy is ceded to the Emperor, and the Emperor transfers it to the King of Sardinia. We shall hear no more of uniting all Italy into one powerful kingdom under VICTOR EMANUEL. If we would pursue the history of the Sardinian nation, it must be to watch the fortunes of her constitutional institutions, or to canvass the question whether the result of the war has been to annex Lombardy to Piedmont, or to annex Piedmont to Lombardy. We may have also to mark whether the Lombards are settled down contentedly under the Sardinian rule, and whether Milan is satisfied to call Turin her metropolis. For the present, however, Louis NAPOLEON monopolizes the history and the power. * * * But let Sardinia be grateful and Venice be thankful; let Tuscany wait for orders, and the Romans refrain from cheering Gen. GOYON too boisterously. The two eagles are in the air, circling in friendly fight. Let every meaner thing cower on the earth and beware the swoop.

Will Italy be content with this freedom from the Alps to the Adriatic? Is the Pope so popular in his sovereign capacity that all Italy will congratulate themselves upon being brought under his "honorary" presidency? Does Sardinia feel no suspicion that there was some wisdom in the advice so often tendered her, to labor out, by peaceful means, and by the progress of industry and intelligence, the gradual emancipation of the Italian race? We speak not of VICTOR EMANUEL. He will receive a great accession of territory; he will have bartered a dream for a moderate reality, and according to the ordinary notions of ordinary kings he comes out a gainer. Have the people of Sardinia no nervousness about those constitutional institutions which they gave up so loyally to the good keeping of their King, to be restored when the moment of peril should have passed away? And KOSSUTH, whose hand is arrested when in the act of firing the train which was to wrap Hungary in smoke and ruin,—what thinks he at this moment of the Emperor whom he eulogized in all our manufacturing towns.

THE SENSE OF THE LIBERAL PRESS.

From the London Daily News.

The Peace is notoriously imperfect, and we have criticised it as it deserves. This criticism has brought the prophetic enemies of the Alliance around us. More than one correspondent of this class has written in a tone of mingled congratulation and censure. They heartily approve our condemnation of the peace and the author of it. But while hailing what they regard as an altered tone in reference to Louis NAPOLEON, they at the same time express their surprise and regret that we could ever have trusted and supported him. The answer to this is short and simple. We have never trusted or supported the Emperor of the French, in the sense referred to by our correspondents. From the day he first assumed the purple, his character and conduct have been unsparingly criticised in these columns. The judgment formed on both seven years ago has been confirmed during the intervals by fresh acts of tyranny, and repeated over and over again, and we have hitherto seen no reason to change it. His best impulses are obviously of a more selfish kind; but useful actions often spring from questionable motives. And, without inquiring too curiously into motives, a good action is to be welcomed whoever does it. To help the great cause of Italian nationality is emphatically a good action, to be welcomed by all lovers of freedom. When Louis NAPOLEON offered such help, we, in common with the greatest Italian statesmen, willingly accepted it. There was a certain amount of peril, no doubt, in accepting help at all from such a quarter; but when the need was urgent, many reasons conspired to render the danger small. The condition of Italy could not be worse, and it was the interest of Louis NAPOLEON to make it better. But from the outset we have supported him only so far as he identified himself with the cause of Italian independence, and we have trusted him only on the conviction that this course was in many ways connected with his own interest. His fidelity to his engagement we were perfectly sure could at most be only an act of enlightened self-interest. Had he, according to his promise, freed Italy, from the Alps to the Adriatic, he would have effectually humbled Austria; have established a powerful friendly kingdom on his southern frontier; secured the gratitude and devotion of the Italians; fixed himself and dynasty on the throne of France, and gained at least the admiration of patriots in every part of the world.

He has to a great extent thrown this splendid opportunity away. He has stopped in mid career, and hastily patched up a miserable peace, when he might have gloriously concluded a noble war. But we believe in doing so he has betrayed himself quite as much as the cause he championed. He is unfaithful not only to Italy but to his own highest self-interest. Had he concluded the work his triumph both in France and Italy would have been certain and complete, but it is now only dubious and partial. A latent consciousness of this lurks in the mendacious and apologetic phrases of the Imperial manifesto just issued by the Emperor to his soldiers. "The principal aim of the war is obtained," runs the proclamation, "and Italy will become for the first time a nation." Italy, however, has always been, save to men of the Metternich stamp, a nation. The war was undertaken not to create a nation, which, as Austria herself has found, is utterly beyond the power of the sword, but to make a nation already existing, independent. That it has failed to do, as the next sentence of the proclamation sufficiently proves: "Venetia, it is true, remains to Austria, but will nevertheless be an Italian province, forming part of the Italian Confederation." This is certainly very like adding insult to injury. After promising to liberate Venetia, it was bad enough to leave her in the gripe of Austria; but to insult her with the assertion of a fictitious independence is an aggravation of the injury. How Venice can be politically Italian it is difficult to see. Austrian rule is unhappily an iron fact, while the Confederation is at present a myth, and may never become a reality. The next sentence of the proclamation is even more mendacious and insulting: "The union of Lombardy with Piedmont creates for us a powerful ally, *who will owe to us its independence.*" Nor is the daring assertion that "Italy will henceforth be mistress of her own destinies" at all more truthful. The whole proclamation is, indeed, a poor attempt to disguise the fact, that the proclaimed objects of the war have been to a great extent sacrificed.

Yet it would be unjust to deny that something is gained. A large, populous and wealthy province is really wrested from Austria, and forms part of the most powerful Italian State. Italian nationality has become a question of prime European importance, and can never again sink into a subordinate or even secondary place. The spirit of the people of Italy has been stirred, and they have learned in this brief campaign what may be done by united, well-organized and resolute effort. These are results of permanent value, which even the hasty and ignominious peace cannot destroy.

From the Morning Post.

It remains to glance at what France has done, and to see how we are to judge of France in the future She has effected all this within three months; her credit is excellent; her army is admirable; her spirit is buoyant. All this has cost her but the momentary serving of an arm. Yet she has gained no territory for herself. She made sacrifices in war; and if men doubted her sincerity then, they now see that she practices self-denial in peace. Twice only has NAPOLEON III. drawn the sword. He drew it in 1854 to protect Turkey from Russia; and he drew it again last Spring to nationalize and reform Italy. There has been no war waged, therefore, by France under NAPOLEON III. but where there has been a substantial ground for its adoption. We have, then, every reason to be confident that France will never of her own accord disturb the peace of the world. She now relapses into peace, to tend the manifold interests of her domestic Government, and to watch the development of the new confederated Government which she has secured for Italy.

THE PEACE AS DISCUSSED IN THE LONDON CLUBS.

Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

LONDON, Thursday Afternoon, July 14.

The effect of stupefaction and bewilderment produced by the rapid succession of surprises from the seat of war, has reached its climax. Armistice of five weeks announced on Friday. Preliminaries of peace settled on Monday, at the meeting of the Emperors at Villafranca. Announcement of the basis of settlement on Wednesday. Unused to this rapidity in diplomacy—which irresistibly recalls the lightning speed of the first NAPOLEON in war—our statesmen stand aghast, amazed, and silent. There is no mistaking the feeling. It is visible in every gathering where public men congregate, and public matters are discussed. At Cambridge House, or at Lansdowne House, amid the press of crinolines, and to the pauses of the concert, you see grave gray heads laid together, and knots of earnest faces in whisper. In the clubs, circulation is as rife as dining, and home scandal is for the moment in abeyance for speculation on foreign affairs. But at drum or dinner, at concert or club-room gathering, you may be sure that one topic brings all these heads together—makes all these faces grave—finds all these talkers in matter. Louis NAPOLEON and the abrupt termination of the war! Let me attempt to classify and analyze for you the feelings I hear expressed all about me.

First, there is the bitter disappointment of those—among whom, I fear, I must class myself—who were sanguine enough to hope that for once the man of the coup d'état was about to be magnanimous and single-minded—to drive Austria beyond the Alps—and then to leave Italy free to determine the use to which she would put the independence he had aided her to win. Those who hoped for this must needs be sad and silent, in the presence of the fact of Villafranca. Instead of a liberated Italy, calmly reconstituting herself in the presence of Sardinia, which has borne the burt of the war of independence, and France, which has magnanimously achieved the victory, but disclaims all reward, we have the meeting of the despot of France and the despot of Austria, without witnesses. In a few hours' bargaining Italy has been parcelled out, without will of hers asked, or word granted. The Pope, that incarnation of the worst misgovernment known even to Italy, is installed as the shadowy chief of a federation which is to comprise among its members every element and author of old Italian wrong; Lombardy, ceded to France, is handed over, like a beggar's dole, to Sardinia; Austria is left, thorn of Lombardy, the source and seene of her weakness, but impregnable in her fortresses, and retaining her grasp on Italy, with one hand by the Tyrolese passes, with the other by Carinthia and Trieste; Tuscany and Modena are replaced under the Dukes they have cast off, without a hand or voice been lifted in their defence.

Are these results for which we have shed rivers of blood, and spent lives by the hundred thousand? No wonder if those who hopes real independence for Italy from this war hang their heads abashed rather than angry, and can hardly find words to express how foolish now appears to them the trust they have put in this dark and designing man. Of course this feeling, which is shame and sorrow here, is hate and rage in Italy.

Count CAVOUR, in whom was impersonated the policy of Italian unity and independence, retires from his post, and by that step avows the overthrow of the cause he has striven for, by the act of the very man to whom he looked for its accomplishment.

When I hear the language even of polished and self-restrained diplomatists I can well imagine what will be the utterance of one common voice of Italy.

On none, I believe, has this news come more unexpectedly than upon our own Cabinet. Here, too, the dominant feeling I imagine to be one of profound disappointment. But, outside, and all around—in all classes, among all shades of opinion—I find that distrust almost overpowers disappointment. Everywhere there appears to be a conviction that this sudden *rapprochement* of France and Austria bodes no good to England. The only question is, whether Prussia or this country be likely to be the first object of a further development of the "*Idées Napoléoniennes.*" The universal expression is one of conviction that we must be prepared; for none can say how, or when, in what quarter, or on what pretext, the spring may be looked for.

Amid all this universal occupation with the same subject, it is strange that I find nobody, apparently, hearing in mind that if we had ventured to trust Louis NAPOLEON's own programme, put out before the war, we might have prophesied the *denouement* which now takes all by surprise.

In the pamphlet of *Napoleon III. et l'Italie*, which, though edited by M. LAGUERONNIERE, was well known (on its appearance) to be the work of the Emperor, I find every particular of the Villafranca pact, either shadowed out, or distinctly proclaimed, as a condition of the solution of the Italian difficulty. At page 11 the writer reminds us of the fact that in May, 1848, Austria was disposed to treat on the basis of a surrender of Lombardy, and an acceptance of the line of the Mincio as her Italian frontier; that this proposition was not considered satisfactory at that time by England; but that when in July Piedmont professed herself anxious to reopen negotiations, and the same basis was submitted on her part by France and England, (acting as mediators between her and her enemy,) Austria, which had by that time retrieved her position, refused to entertain the terms she would have grasped at two months before. Again (page 18) the pamphleteer reminds us that PRUSSIA made a similar proposition to the Diet at Frankfort, through Gen. ROBOVITZ, but that it was rejected by the influence of Austria. So that Louis NAPOLEON may now say: "What the French Republic, the British Cabinet, and the Prussian Government all together failed to effect, I, singly, have accomplished. Austria has been forced to accept from me the frontier line of the Mincio."

Again, the pamphlet (page 45) distinctly rejects the idea of Italian unity as a dream of revolutionary Utopianism, and sets up against it the scheme of a federation, under the Presidency of the Pope. This was the project so enthusiastically urged by GIOBERTI, BALBO, and their followers, in 1846 and 1847. It is striking that the pamphleteer (quoting page 51, the authority of Lord PONSONBY, our Ambassador at Vienna in 1818) declares this to be the sole practicable mode of reconstituting Italy, though the scheme has no longer any adherents in Italy itself, having long since been consigned, there, to the limbo of generous illusions.

Elsewhere (page 58) the pamphleteer thus describes the effect of the "honorary Presidency" he would assign to the Pope:

"It will increase the *prestige* and moral power of the Papacy; it will slacken the too tight bond which now couples the Prince to the Pontiff, and which cramps all the activity of a people in the inflexible circle of ecclesiastical power, at the risk of an explosion." "Receiving," the writer continues, "this increase of moral influence, finding himself invested with this sort of protectorate over all Italy, awarded him by the respect of all its peoples, the Pope may diminish his temporal power, and lighten the burden of his political responsibility, without self-humiliation. Without exposing himself, he may organize under himself, serious control, secular administration, civil legislation, and a regularly constituted and independent magistracy. All he loses in privilege he will gain in importance. Instead of governing a stagnant and inert people, he will extend his hand over the whole of Italy, to bless and guide it; he will be the irresponsible and venerated chief of a confederation of twenty-six millions of Christians, who, classed in different States, gather all to that centre, in which the activity and grandeur of Italy will come to a focus."

In other words, Louis NAPOLEON contemplates making of the Pope a sort of Dalai Lama of the West—a well-paid, well-fed, well-lodged, well-clad old man, with nothing to do but figure in gorgeous vestments at saints-day festivals and church functions, under the shadow of peacock plumes and ostrich-feather fans, while the whole work of secular government is carried on by laymen, to whom he is to delegate his authority as a Prince.

THE PARLIAMENTARY STATEMENT.

In the House of Commons, on the 15th, Mr. DISRAELI said: I have no wish whatever to press upon the Government to give any information which may be inconvenient at the present moment; but I am sure that they will like, seeing the deep interest which the country feels in the state of public affairs, to give such information as they may be able; and I should be glad, therefore, to hear from the noble lord whether he has received any communication respecting the interview which was anticipated as having taken place yesterday between the two Emperors, and whether he can inform the House what has been the general consequence of that meeting.

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs—In answer to the right hon. gentleman, I have to state that we have received intelligence of importance. At 2 o'clock today I was informed by the French Ambassador that he had received a telegram informing him that peace between the two Emperors had been signed yesterday. [Loud cheers.] Since that hour I have received a telegram from Lord COWLEY, and I think I cannot do better than read it to the House. It is dated from Valeggio the 11th July, and addressed by the Emperor to the Empress. [The noble Lord then read the telegram, for which see Lords' report. It was received with loud cheers from both sides of the House.] The noble lord continued: I may state further, because there has been a rumor for some weeks that when the treaty of peace came to be signed, by which Lombardy would be ceded to Sardinia, France would ask, as compensation for the cost of the war, that Savoy should be ceded to her. But I am happy to say that the Emperor of the French has made no such demand; and it is perfectly understood that he does not propose to make any addition whatever to the territory of France. [Loud cheers] Any addition to the territory of France, however insignificant in extent, could not but raise the suspicions and jealousies of the other European Powers. [Cheers.] Under these circumstances, I trust the noble lord the member for Haddingtonshire (Lord Elcho) will not persevere with the motion of which he has given notice, and that he will give the House to understand that it is not his intention to do so. [Hear.]

Lord ELCHO—In answer to the appeal of the noble lord, although I cannot admit the general principle that members of this House are to be debarred from expressing their opinion upon questions of this nature, yet, under the present circumstances, I do not propose to press the motion which stands in my name, I shall, therefore, on Thursday next, being the day for which the motion stands, ask for leave to withdraw the motion; at the same time reserving to myself, as a personal matter, the right, if I shall think it necessary or desirable, shortly to explain the circumstances and motives which induced me to place that notice on the paper.

EVENTS IN ITALY.

Countermarch of the French Army—The Whereabouts of Garibaldi—General Discontent.

FROM THE LATE SEAT OF WAR.

A letter from Valeggio of the 10th, says:

"The different *corps d'Armée* have already commenced their countermarch. The Third, commanded by Marshal CANROBERT, yesterday evening made a slight movement, but only to take up the new position assigned to it. From being on the left of Valeggio, it has now marched through the village and encamped on the right of it. This evening, the first division will occupy Volta, the second Goito, the third Pezzolo, and there remain until further orders. This afternoon the division of Gen. MELLINET, composed of the Grenadiers of the Guard will leave for DESENZANO, a pretty village on the banks of the Lake of Garda. The Voltigeurs, under the command of Gen. CAMOU, will march early to-morrow morning in the direction of Rivoletta. The other corps will make for the moment but a trifling change in their quarters. The cavalry will retire into the vast plain of Montechiaro. The troops of Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS will occupy Castel Nuovo and San Giorgio. The Second will not move. The Fourth will remain at Valeggio. As to the Fifth, under Prince NAPOLEON, it will not quit its present encampment on the road between Peschiera and Valeggio."

THE POSITION OF GARIBALDI.

Bormio (states a communication from that place of the 8th) is the head quarters of GARIBALDI. I write this from the Golden Lion, and in a room next to that occupied by the General. His corps is now composed of 13,000 men, including the Chasseurs of the

The New-York Times.

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FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Anglo-Saxon at Quebec and the Ocean Queen off Cape Race.

A Conference Agreed Upon to Settle the Affairs of Italy.

The Bases of Peace Considered Impracticable.

Continued Ridicule of the English Press.

DISCONTENT IN ITALY.

Formation of a New Sardinian Ministry.

ARRIVAL OF NAPOLEON III. IN PARIS.

Interesting Proceedings in the British Parliament.

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Deficiency of £5,000,000 in the English Budget.

The English and French Funds Flat—The Austrian Funds Buoyant.

GENERAL DULLNESS IN THE MARKETS.

Cotton, Breadstuffs and Provisions Lower.

CONSOLS 95 1-8@95 1-4.

FASTNET POINT, Friday, July 29.

The steamship *Anglo Saxon*, from Liverpool, at 11 A. M. of the 20th, passed this point at about 9 o'clock this evening.

The steamship *Kangaroo* was to sail the same afternoon for New-York; likewise the *Ocean Queen*, from Southampton.

The steamship *Nova Scotia* reached the bar of the Mersey at 5 P. M. of the 19th, and was detained there several hours for water.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

Le Nord says the preliminary treaty of peace, although arranged in principal at Villafranca, will be definitely drawn at Zurich, and will then be officially communicated to the Courts of Europe, the adhesion of these Courts being indispensable to the organic and international stipulations which form part of the public law of Europe.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says that the representatives of Austria, France and Sardinia will soon meet at Zurich to conclude the treaty of peace. There will be no Congress, as the two Emperors have agreed to settle their differences without the intervention of the neutral Powers.

The London *Post's* Paris correspondent telegraphed on the 18th as follows: "A Conference to settle the affairs of Italy has just been arranged at St. Cloud, and the early part of next month is spoken of as the time at which the representatives of the parties interested will assemble, but the place of their doings so is not yet mentioned.

The same correspondent learns on very high authority that both Emperors are convinced that the bases for peace which they so hastily agreed upon are in many respects impracticable.

The English journals continued to ridicule the terms of peace, and even the London *Post*, Lord PALMERSTON'S organ, had suddenly commenced an attack upon the proceedings at Villafranca.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, after careful inquiry, affirms that the terms of the peace have not only occasioned a feeling of disappointment and even of indignation among all those who took a sincere interest in the object of the war, but have very seriously damaged and lowered the Emperor in the opinion of all classes of society.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords, on the 18th, the debate was confined to the merits of the dispatches which passed between England and Prussia in regard to the war.

In the House of Commons Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated that the subject of the Stade dues was being considered by the law officers of the Crown, who, pending their decision, had recommended a renewal of the treaty for six months.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had introduced his budget. He stated that the total revenue received during the past financial year was £65,477,000, while the expenditures were £64,663,000, leaving a surplus of over £810,000. He estimated the revenue of the current year at £64,340,000, and the expenditures £69,207,000, leaving a gross deficiency of £4,867,000. To meet this deficiency, the Government preferred direct to indirect taxation, and instead of increasing existing duties, or imposing new ones, they proposed to add four pence to the income tax on incomes of over £150, and one half-penny on incomes of between £150 and £100 per annum, making the former nine pence and the latter six-and-a-half pence. The debate which ensued was generally favorable to the scheme proposed, and the consideration of the budget in detail was fixed for the 21st of July.

In the House of Lords on the 19th, Lord STANLEY of Alderley presented a petition in favor of the establishment of a direct line of submarine telegraph between Great Britain and her possessions. He strongly recommended the laying down of a cable to Gibraltar, as the commencement of an independent line to Italy.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH urged the importance of the establishment of telegraphic communications with America and the Western Coast of Africa.

Earl GRANVILLE assured the House that the subject would receive the serious attention of the Government.

In the House of Commons, Mr. B. COCHRANE gave notice that on the 22d he would call for the correspondence with the British Ministers at Paris and Turin regarding the armistice, and Mr. HORSMAN gave notice of a resolution that the works necessary for the country's defence should be provided for otherwise than by the annual vote of Parliament.

An important dispatch from Lord JOHN RUSSELL to the British Minister at Berlin, dated the 22d of June, strongly urging the importance of neutrality on the part of Prussia in the then existing war, had found its way into print, attracting considerable attention, both in and out of print.

Lord DERBY and M. DISRAELI had been entertained at a grand banquet by the Conservative party at the Merchant Tailors' Hall, London, in recognition of their political services. Many other members of the late Administration were present.

The weather in England continued excessively hot, and the harvest in some places had commenced at a much earlier period than usual.

FRANCE.

The Emperor arrived at St. Cloud on Sunday morning, the 17th inst. The Empress, with the Imperial Prince and the ladies and officers of the household, were in waiting to receive him. For more than an hour at the railway station the little Prince wore his Corporal's uniform, and had a laurel crown in his hand ready to give his father on his arrival. As soon as the Emperor arrived he kissed the Empress, then took the Imperial Prince in his arms and held him for some minutes.

He afterwards gave his arm to the Empress and proceeded in a carriage to the chateau. At noon, the Emperor attended mass, and immediately after received his Ministers. In some quarters there was an appearance that a reassuring manifesto from the Emperor was looked for.

Prince NAPOLEON was expected to reach Paris on or about the 19th of July.

The announcement of peace is said to have already caused signs of commercial improvement in France.

The Paris flour market was dull and wheat was lower, both in Paris and in the provincial markets The weather continued very hot.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says that the greatest activity prevailed all along the French coast. The channel coast was being fortified, and from Cherbourg to Dunkirk earth batteries were being constructed at every 3,000 yards.

The Paris *Pays* says that the whole of the Imperial Guard, a division of infantry of the line, and a battalion of chasseurs, selected from the different corps of, and representing the army of Italy, have received orders to march immediately for Paris, where they are to receive a distinguished reception.

The Paris Bourse was flat on the 19th, Rentes closed at f68.20c. for money.

ITALY.

Strong indications of discontent at the terms of peace were visible in some parts of Italy. At Florence great agitation prevailed, and the Provisional Government had issued a proclamation which describes the peace of Villafranca as betraying the finest hopes, says that the Tuscan Government participated in the sentiments of the Tuscan people on the subject, and declares that Tuscany will not be placed under the yoke and influence of Austria against her will and rights.

According to the *Nord*, a French *corps d'armée* of 40,000 men will remain in Italy until the reorganization of the country according to the tenor of the peace of Villafranca.

The Piedmontese correspondent of the *Daily News* says that fresh Piedmontese troops are going to Romagna with NAPOLEON'S consent, to maintain order and take from the Pope all hope of recovering it by the help of the Swiss Guard.

The most important towns of the Roman States have sent deputations to GARIBALDI.

Modena and Parma are said to be in a state of revolt.

The Emperor of Austria, according to an official dispatch which had reached Paris, commands the whole of his force to remain in Pastron, and to be provided with food and military resources, just as they would have been had not peace been declared.

Orders have been given to some of the French ships to protect French subjects and property in Tuscany in case of need.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says that it has never been intended to support by the army of France the return of the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

It was reported that Sardinia had recalled her representatives from Tuscany and Modena, and that the Provisional Governments of Tuscany and Modena were organizing forces to oppose the return of the respective Grand Dukes.

Chevalier PARESI had been sent from Florence to Paris on a special mission.

SARDINIA.

The *Times* correspondent at Turin says that peace has produced the greatest exasperation and dejection in that capital. The Emperor NAPOLEON is accused of being a traitor to Italy, and his portraits have been withdrawn from the shop windows to prevent their being broken.

Two hundred French policemen were at the Turin reception of the Emperor. The King's manner towards the Emperor was cold, and there were no "Vivas" from the people for him.

By the Turin correspondent of the *Daily News*, the Piedmontese are described as being a prey to grief and stupor in consequence of the peace, which leaves Sardinia without a fortified frontier.

The *Opinione*, of Turin, does not conceal the dissatisfaction with which it sees Venice remain in the hands of Austria. It attributes Count CAVOUR'S resignation to the insufficiency of the terms of peace.

TURIN, Tuesday, July 19.

A Ministry has been formed. The Minister of War and President of the Council is Gen. DELLA MARMORA; the Minister of Foreign Affairs is Gen. DABORMIDA; and the Minister of the Interior is Signor RATTAZI.

The Government of Lombardy has cautioned editors against using invectives in regard to recent events, and recommended them to assume sentiments of moderation, under pain of suppression or suspension.

PRUSSIA.

The following order of the day to the Army had been published:

"At the moment when the war broke out between two neighboring great Powers, I had ordered the Army to be placed in readiness for war, in order to maintain that position of power which belongs to Prussia. The danger which threatened us then is over. While you were still marching to occupy the positions I had ordered for you, the belligerent powers concluded peace. Your advance had shown our firm resolution to maintain our frontiers and those of Germany inviolate. Whatever might be the destinies of war, you have shown the readiness I had expected from you, and have maintained in general a dignity worthy of Prussia. You have made many personal sacrifices, and I express to you my full satisfaction. (Signed)

THE PRINCE REGENT OF PRUSSIA.

The *Prussian Gazette* says: "Gen. Field-Marshal WRANGEL has been relieved from the Command-in-chief of the army, which was to have been concentrated on the Rhine."

The *Prussian Gazette* publishes a leading article in defence of the attitude taken by Prussia during the last few months, and endeavors to prove that its policy has prevented a universal war. The article lays the chief stress on the fact that a real and substantial basis for joining in war was wanting. The article goes on thus:

"Prussia can draw her sword for German and Prussian interests, but not for maintaining or re-establishing a state of affairs in Italy which Austria herself has recognized as not maintainable, nor for sustaining isolated articles of the treaties of 1815."

The proposals for mediation made by Prussia were far more favorable than the preliminaries of peace which have now been agreed upon.

The Royal Bank of Berlin had lowered its rate of discount for bills from five to four ₩ cent., and the Bank of Lombardy from six to five ₩ cent.

PORTUGAL.

The Queen of Portugal died on the 16th of July, from a severe attack of sore throat. It will be remembered that she was married only a few months since.

NAPLES.

Five Neapolitan vessels had landed 2,000 Swiss at Marseilles, and they at once proceeded to Geneva. Altogether, 4,000 Swiss had left the Neapolitan service, and the disbanding of many more was expected

Large bodies of troops were being concentrated a Naples.

THE NEWS BY THE OCEAN QUEEN.

CAPE RACE, N. F., Friday, July 29.

The Vanderbilt steamship *Ocean Queen*, Capt. SEABURY, from Havre the 20th, *viâ* the Needles morning of 21st inst., passed Cape Race at 6½ o'clock this (Friday) morning, and will be due at New-York on Tuesday morning next. Her news is the same as that of the *Anglo Saxon* at Quebec.

Commercial Intelligence by the Ocean Queen

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

In the Liverpool cotton market the sales of the three days, including the 19th inst., were 17,000 bales, of which 2,000 were taken by speculators, and 2,000 by exporters. All qualities had declined slightly, say ⅛@¼ of a penny ₩ pound, and the market closed very dull. Messrs. CLARK & SONS quoted Orleans middling 7 3-16d., and Uplands middling 6⅞d.@7d. Holders offered their stocks freely, but showed no disposition to press sales.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are not favorable. The market for Cotton goods was dull, though prices were steady.

Liverpool Breadstuffs market was very dull. The harvest prospects were favorable. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR very dull, and French offered at a further reduction; American, 10s.@12s. 6d. WHEAT quiet, but firm; Western Red, 7s. 6d.@8s; do. White, 9s.@9s. 6d. CORN dull, and European slightly lower, owing to heavy arrivals; American was quoted as follows: Mixed and Yellow, 5s. 10d. @6s. 3d.; White, 7s.@7s.9d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Liverpool Provision market was dull and prices had a declining tendency. BEEF heavy and nominal. PORK heavy, with little inquiry, and prices weak. BACON heavy; auction sale withdrawn. LARD steady with rather more demand at 54s.@56s. TALLOW nominal.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

RESIN dull at 3s. 8d.@3s. 9d. for common. SUGAR steady. COFFEE quiet. RICE dull. ASHES—Pots quiet at 27s. 9d.; Pearls quiet. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 33s. 3d.@35s. 6d.

Another dispatch reports SUGAR dull, COFFEE dull RICE steady. PEARL ASHES steady at 69s. 6d.@30s SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 35s.@36s. Baltimore BARK, 7s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS were lower, being quoted at 95⅛@95¼ for both money and account. The Money market was without material change.

LONDON MARKETS.

In the London market WHEAT had declined 1s. ₩ quarter. SUGAR dull and 6d. lower. COFFEE firm. TEA quiet; CONGOU, 1s. 2½d.@1s. 3d. RICE heavy. TALLOW, 53s.@53s. 3d. LINSEED OIL, 28s. 6d.@28s. 9

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

American Securities were generally without change in price and demand.

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 20.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 5,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export. The market closed dull.

BREADSTUFFS are very dull, and sales trifling.

PROVISIONS dull.

PRODUCE unchanged.

ADDITIONAL BY THE EUROPA.

Importance of the Peace of Villafranca—Closing Scenes of the War—The Sack of Perugia —The Atlantic Telegraph.

In addition to the mass of editorial and other correspondence received by the *Europa*, and submitted to the readers of the TIMES yesterday, the following letters were furnished by the arrival of the steamer: Interesting accounts of the massacre at Perugia and of the present plans of the Atlantic Telegraph Company are appended.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

Opinions and Speculations in Paris on the Treaty of Peace—Position of Napoleon—England, Prussia, and Kossuth—Movements of Americans.

Editorial Correspondence of the N. Y Times.

PARIS, Thursday, July 14, 1859.

You will be disgusted to hear that the WAR is over and PEACE reigns again in Europe! No more delightful reports of glorious victories and wholesale slaughter! No more roaring of cannon and clash of bayonets! No more plains strewn with dead and drenched in blood! How shall we forgive LOUIS NAPOLEON for this fresh outrage upon the interests and the cravings of a Christian people?

The first thought of the Paris public was of precisely this kind when the cannon of the Invalides day before yesterday announced important news, and the extra *Moniteur* explained that news to be of Peace. The next thought was one of satisfaction that *England* had taken no part whatever in the termination of the war,—and that both the neutral Powers had been entirely set aside, and peace concluded while they were exchanging telegrams and trying to mediate between the contending nations. The third reflection was that NAPOLEON had, after all, left Venetia in the hands of Austria, and that he had not, therefore, fulfilled his pledge of making Italy, from the Alps to the Adriatic, entirely *free*. And, to a certain extent, these continue to be still the dominant feelings of the people of Paris. All outward demonstrations are of rejoicing. The city was illuminated night before last,—and the journals speak of the display as having been exceedingly brilliant and enthusiastic. It did not strike me so. I could not help thinking that, like all the comments of the Paris Press, it had a perfunctory look. The rejoicing was a matter of duty rather than of spontaneous and resistless satisfaction. The public appetite was sharp for more battles. We were all eager to hear of the bombardment of Mantua and Verona, and of the utter rout and destruction of the Austrian army. The downfall of these expectations was the first result of the armistice, and was confirmed and made permanent by the news of Peace.

This is a temporary feeling, and will speedily pass away. A more serious point of disquietude is the fact that the work of the war is only half finished,—that Venetia is still Austrian, and that Italy, therefore, has not been made free "to the Adriatic." The Italians in Paris are indignant at this half fulfillment of their hopes, and denounce the Peace as a breach of faith. Their sentiments are shared by the Republicans and Radicals, who looked not only for the entire expulsion of the Austrians, but hoped also for the return of the Revolution. They regarded the war as merely opening the door *for them*, and expected in the end to make NAPOLEON either their instrument or their victim. They were eager for the extension of the war to the whole of Europe, and looked for the entrance of Prussia upon the scene as the signal for an insurrection in Hungary, backed by France and countenanced by Russia, and for a general uprising of the people in the Central and Southern Italian States. Naturally enough, they are disappointed and indignant.

NAPOLEON himself evidently feels that leaving Venetia in the hands of Austria is the weak spot of the arrangement. In his address of the 12th to the army—published in this morning's *Moniteur*—he refers to it as something requiring apology,—and finds one in the fact that Venetia will nevertheless form part of the Italian Confederation, and so become, actually and practically, an Italian State. He says, moreover, that the war was about to take proportions no longer in keeping with the interests which France had in its prosecution; and he gives this as the controlling motive for concluding peace. His most bitter enemies cannot deny that in this he has consulted the welfare of Europe rather than his own personal aggrandizement and although it is very easy to say that his real personal interests were identified with this considerate and just policy, this fact cannot deprive him of the credit he will receive from all dispassionate minds for the course he has pursued.

The main question is, whether the avowed objects of the war have been attained. He will be judged by the answer which events may give. No one can deny that he has substantially freed Italy from Austrian domination. He has, so far as she is concerned, annihilated the treaties of 1815. He has swept away the absolutism which crushed and cursed the smaller States, and has realized the long dream of Italian patriots, by establishing an Italian Confederation,—which will be governed by a Congress, and controlled by the will of the whole Italian people. The Pope—instead of being the absolute and irresponsible master of the Roman States—becomes the Honorary President of a Confederation, in which all the States and all the people will have a controlling voice in everything that relates to their common concerns There can be no longer any such thing as absolutism in any part of Italy; and, as NAPOLEON says in his Address to his Army, it will hereafter be the fault of the Italians themselves if they do not now enter upon the paths of Liberty and Order. He has given *Italy to the Italians*; and for this certainly he deserves the warmest thanks of every lover of Italy and of every friend of freedom. Perhaps it would have been more satisfactory if he had left to Austria no shadow of authority in Venetia; but if that result could only have been purchased at the cost of a doubtful general European war, who will say that he ought to have paid the fearful price?

For my own part, I believe that the Emperor has strengthened himself immensely, throughout Europe and at home, both by the War and by the Peace. He has carried the military renown of France to a point still higher than it held before; he has established his own personal reputation as a General; he has given independence to Italy, and placed her destiny in the hands of her own people; and he has completely falsified all the predictions of his enemies, and by promptly setting aside and refusing all personal benefits and advantages from the war, vindicated his devotion to public interests, and conquered the applause even of those who distrusted him most. If this is not substantial and true glory, based upon the character and requirements of the age, I confess my inability to understand the meaning of the terms.

England has, *by her own acts*, been thoroughly humiliated throughout this whole transaction. If she had from the beginning held a position of calm and dignified neutrality, she would at least have preserved the world's respect, and consulted her own interests. But she began by encouraging Austria to hope for her countenance and support, and thus precipitated the war. Then, alarmed at the spectre she had herself evoked, she fell into a paroxysm of alarm lest she should be invaded by NAPOLEON—who already had his hands full in the South of Europe, and has, in every act and word, shown himself most anxious to preserve the friendship of England. And finally, when they began to see gleams of peace, and entered upon a formal and pretentious discussion of preliminaries with the other neutral Powers, NAPOLEON quietly holds an hour's conference with the Austrian Emperor, and settles with him the whole affair! Both England and Prussia are completely ignored in the whole transaction. They are of as little influence in this matter as if they had never existed. Of course the English Press will be more furious than ever, and will do everything in its power to disparage the peace and deprecate the war. The *Daily News*, which took a more just view of the question at the outset, already denounces the terms of the peace, and the *Times* calls upon England to hold herself entirely aloof from the Congress to which the details of the new arrangement will be intrusted! The *Times* insists that as England has had no voice whatever, either in the beginning, conduct or conclusion of the war, she cannot hope to be anything more than an intruder and a cypher in the Congress. There is a great deal of truth in this view of the case,—but it is far from flattering to English pride. Meantime they will endeavor to console themselves for their failure by abuse of the Emperor. Fortunately, he has become accustomed to this, and will not be seriously damaged by it.

The Hungarians have the most reason for complaint at the early conclusion of the war. Its continuance would have given them an opportunity to renew their efforts for independence; its termination precludes all such hopes, and confirms the authority of Austria over that province Whether the "general amnesty," which is part of the basis of peace, covers all the political offenders of both countries, and permits KOSSUTH and his compatriots to return to their own country, remains to be seen. If so, it may serve as some consolation for their political disappointment

Enough of comments,—which you can make there as well as I can here. I have sought to give you the general tone of remark which obtains in Paris. For the moment the peace is *not* positively popular here:—but I believe every day's reflection will confirm its substantial wisdom, and that in the end it will be regarded as a most happy termination of a brilliant and glorious war.

Travel will now turn in the direction of Italy:—and the eagerness to visit the fields of battle will largely increase the ordinary number of Summer tourists to Lombardy. I came from Como by way of Lake Maggiore and the Simplon to Geneva. At Baveno I found Col. E. A. RAYMOND, of Boston, who had been detained there by illness for over a week. His friends, the Rev. Dr. RANDALL, and Mr. THURSTON of Springfield, were with him,—but the former gentleman has since come to Paris and will soon embark for home. The Rev. Dr. BETHUNE was at Vevay in Switzerland,—but left for Villeneuve last week. Ex-President PIERCE was at Geneva. The Hon. M. H. GRINNELL is expected here very soon. At Brescia, on my return, I met Lieuts. TODD and PEAGRAM, of the United States Army, on their way to the French head-quarters, just too late for Solferino and just in time to hear that the war was over. The only Americans I heard of on the field during the engagement, besides our party of three, were Capt. CARR, Lieut. TOWER, and Major KEARNEY, all of whom were connected with the Piedmontese headquarters.

I see that you attribute to RUSSELL the letters from the French Camp which have appeared in the London *Times* during this campaign. This is a mistake. They were written by a Hungarian Colonel, and have been admirable, both from their clear military accuracy and the fidelity with which they describe the country and the personal incidents of the war. RUSSELL was anxious to join the army on landing at Marseilles, and in spite of all that is said to the contrary, would have had not the slightest difficulty in doing so. But his health has suffered very severely from his residence in India, and he was not equal to the fatigue and labor of another campaign. He has a daughter at school here in Paris, and is expected here with Mrs. R. in a few days.

THEODORE PARKER has gone to Switzerland and Mr. SUMNER to England. Gov. SEWARD is in Russia. Mr. BIGELOW, of the *Post*, starts to-day for Switzerland and Germany with his family.

Yours, &c., H. J. R.

A REPUBLICAN VIEW OF THE CRISIS.

ANTICIPATIONS OF PEACE ON THE MINCIO OR THE ADIGE—THE UNFORTUNATE VENETIANS—SENTIMENTS OF THE LOMBARDS—THE TREATMENT OF GARIBALDI AND HIS CORPS—THE HEROISM OF THE ALPINE HUNTERS.

From Our Italian Correspondent.

MILAN, Sunday, July 10, 1859.

"*E il modo anco ni offende*" are the words which DANTE puts into the mouth of FRANCESCA DA RIMINI as she tells her mournful tale, and I have scarcely spoken with an Italian since the news of the armistice arrived who did not betray the same sentiment. The fact of the armistice is bad enough, but the mode of its announcement grates on the Italian ear—"An armistice has been agreed upon between the *Emperor of Austria and myself*"—and King VICTOR, the Ally, the champion of Italy, the Commander-in-Chief of an army at least as gallant as the French—why this gratuitous insult? An insult which is felt by every Italian, and a thousand fold by every Piedmontese? Pity to turn to gall the feelings of gratitude and enthusiasm with which he was received throughout Lombardy, for the sake of a petty vaunt, a silly Frenchman's boast. But to do the Milanese justice, it is not for themselves they mourn. Happen what will, they can hardly be again cursed to the accursed foreigner; but the Venetians, whom a common sorrow and a common hate has united with them in the bands of brotherly as well as country love, what grief, what horror may be in store for them? I have before my eyes letters, written before the armistice, speaking of the perfect organization of the people, despite the thousand-eyed police, the executions and arrests at Venice, the vulgar but terribly significant menaces of URBAN. "We do not stir," writes one, "until the signal comes, because we are bidden not to do so by our chief; but when that signal comes, the French and Piedmontese will find that we are worthy of their aid—that their efforts will be seconded by every man among us capable of bearing arms." "I have put your room in order," writes a widowed mother to her son, compromised in the defence of Venice, where his father fell; "God grant that I may embrace you before I die; but if you fall before you reach me (he is one of the volunteers attached to the Piedmontese army,) I will plead with our liberators that you may be restored to me to be beside your father! I have visited several of the hospitals, I find the wounded Piedmontese in dignant at the insult offered to their King, but the idea of peace does not enter their minds; the Venetians on the contrary are, almost without exception bowed down with grief. They cannot forget the armistice of Salasco, and the countless executions that took place *during that armistice*; the insolent summons sent to the City of Venice to surrender, and her heroic but vain defence during fourteen long months of famine, siege and cholera. "Even that mournful satisfaction is denied us this time," said one of them to me, "in the event of peace; we are little more than 2,000,000 souls and at least 10,000 of the bravest of our youth have left their homes to join Piedmont; we did it for the best—but all to die in exile and not to die fighting!" I tried to reason with him on his premature despondency, reminded him of the Emperor's words, of CAVOUR'S last declaration that the King would not lay down his arms until the last Austrian is expelled. It was all in vain. "The King will do his best," he said. "He is a *galant homme*, but the first NAPOLEON signed the treaty of Campo Formio, and his nephew will not efface his signature." The Veronese excite extreme compassion. What will become of ALBARDI? ask the Venetians. ALBARDO ALBARDI is, if we except MANZONI, the greatest living poet of Italy, and is idolized by the Venetians. He was chosen in 1848 as the *envoyé* of the Venetians to Paris during the time of CAVAIGNAC. After all was over, no fear could deter him from returning to his native place, Verona, where he has remained ever since, breathing into his poems the most passionate love of fatherland.

Even these lines, from *Un ora della mia Giobinezze*, written in 1858, after two years of imprisonment in Mantua, may give you some idea of his courage:

"Equando sull abbiate mio sepulcro l'ungaria,
Scalpiterà degli Itali cavalli,
Vuoriesi io spezzerò la pietra,
Amorosa fantasima volgendo."
Postuma tanto di trionfe ai forti,
Che attendo in vita a attenderà sotterra."

"And when the hoofs of the victorious Italian horses shall prance over my unheeded grave, then, a loving phantasm, I shall burst the tomb-stone and chaunt posthumous songs of triumph to the braves whom I expect in life, and whom I shall still expect beneath the sod."

One of the first acts of the ferocious URBAN was to arrest ALBARDI—not for any misdeeds, not that they suspected him of any, but simply as a hostage for the good conduct of the Veronese His arrest caused great indignation, but little alarm—the day of deliverance seemed so near at hand. But how! Still the "mode" of announcement cuts two ways, some say. It may be that the King would not consent. I fear this is not, cannot, be the case; but were I to repeat to you all the speculations and hypotheses to which this news has given place, I should fill a column of the TIMES.

As I told you in my last, I cannot share the general fear of "peace upon the Adige" or "Mincio," although, as you know, that was my opinion at the commencement of the war. I cannot conceive that NAPOLEON is so blind to his own interests as to take such a fatal step. It is absurd to think that Austria will evacuate Venice and the fortresses because she has lost three battles at the bidding of the victors, and as before the victory of Solferino NAPOLEON, in that solemn appeal to the Italians, declared that "*Italy should be free from the Alps to the Adriatic*," as he called on the Italians to "organize themselves in a military way to become soldiers to-day in order that to-morrow they might be free citizens of a great country," how is it possible that he can deliberately consign his name to the execration and the vengeance of the country he swore to liberate? I have no faith in his principles or in his generosity, but I look to his ambition and to his common sense.

What will GARIBALDI do in case of "peace upon the Adige?" (What that phrase means to an Italian only those who have lived through 1848-9 can tell.) What will GARIBALDI do is the question on every lip. "As he did in August, 1848, when he heard of the armistice of Salarco," reply the ardent Milanese, with whom GARIBALDI is a demigod. But older men shake their heads and tell me that the position in which GARIBALDI has been shut, intentionally or unintentionally, by the Allies, will render him impotent to stir or budge, unless his wits and patriotism suggest some miraculous escape. The fact of his being where he is gives color to the—I grieve to say—widely spread belief that some treachery is meditated. If you look on the map you will see that the Stelvic Pass is situated at the extreme northeast of Lombardy. By this pass a small number of Austrians reëntered Bormio, and have since been reinforced by a few companies of Tyrolese volunteers. But this fact is of little or no importance, a small body, say 10,000, could devastate the Valtelline, but cannot menace Lombardy, for even were they to reach Calice, they could proceed no further, as their march would be stopped by the explosion of the tunnels on the road to Lecco, mined for that purpose;—on the lake they could do nothing, since the Allies guard it with their steamers. Their threat, therefore, to march on Lecco and Como is absurd, and if even they should succeed in doing this, so much the worse for them, for separated from the main army by the Oglio, the Chiese, the Mincio and the Adige, they must have acted alone and been at the mercy of the population. In order to do anything at all, they must descend with 50,000 men; but these Austria could not spare, for we have seen, by her abandonment of Piacenza, Ancona and Ferrara, that she has renounced her old system of detachments. Therefore a battalion would have sufficed serving as they would for a centre, round which the population would cluster, able to support the rigors of the mountain district, covered as it is by eternal snow, by that same people who of themselves sufficed to drive out the Austrians from the Stelvio, in 1848. But instead of this the whole force of GARIBALDI is sent to defend the Stelvio and Tonale, (for the defence of which 500 men suffice) and as the descent into the German Tyrol was forbidden, there seems no sufficient end in view. By shutting up GARIBALDI in the *cul de sac* of the Valtelline, (continue very old croakers) a double end is gained. First of all, by hindering him from continuing those brilliant exploits which made him the hero of the war throughout Europe at its commencement; his influence is diminished, and consequently his power. The second end is still more serious; suppose we have peace; Venice is sacrificed; Tuscany and the Roman States ditto. GARIBALDI'S instincts, wounded honor, the enthusiasm of his followers, will all lead him to a desperate resistance. But what can he do? Either he must fight his way to Venice or join the malcontents in Tuscany, or the Romagna. If he decided to march into Venice he must, at 260 miles from Verona, combat the Austrians, now at leisure to contest step by step and hill by hill his passage from the Stelvio to Cadore Not a step can he take without the knowledge of CIALDINI, who, with an entire Piedmontese division is at his side. How can he join the Tuscans and the Romans when he is 500 miles from Tuscany and the French and the Piedmontese cover the intermediate space? But I said there are in all 54,000 hunters, all armed and panting to battle, not for Lombardy or Venice or Rome or Tuscany, but to fight the Austrians out of Italy, and then to see their country united as well as independent; surely they can do something. But 30,000 of these are distributed among the Piedmontese army, consequently all their movements will be watched and paralyzed. And the hunters of the Apennines?—30,000 of these also have been sent, quite recently, into the Valtelline—they were chiefly organized in Sequi and Piacenza, and were destined to act in the Duchies and the Romagna. But the moment they heard of the massacres of Perugia, the Romagnali who form the majority of the Hunters of the Apennines, demanded to be led into the Romagna to defend their hearths and homes against the Swiss. No, if the armistice means peace and GARIBALDI means to defy it, nothing remains for him but to attempt one of the above schemes, and lose his own and all his fellowers' lives in the attempt, or to disband his troops give them a rendezvous in the place he shall think most appropriate, and hand in his resignation to those who having promised that he should never be called upon to lay down his arms until the last Austrian should be driven out of the Peninsula have proved themselves unworthy of the faith of a courageous and trusting people.

This is the fixed opinion of many an old patriot with whom I have conversed, and a sadder conclusion it would be difficult to come to. GARIBALDI'S soldiers form a compact corps; all the officers belong to the national party, and consequently the color of the flag so gloriously borne aloft is exclusively national The populations through which this corps have passed fascinated by its Italianism, have thronged to join clearly proving to the volunteers that in them lies the nation's hope. Must they disappoint this hope? In union lies their only chance of usefulness—and yet to act in a compact body seems impossible. May the dire calamity be spared, for the sake of Italy. May NAPOLEON'S good angel, if he has one, prevent him from signing a peace which will seal Italian slavery and his own eternal shame.

I have just received a letter from a follower of GARIBALDI'S corps, and as I believe your readers feel at least as much interest in the doings of these valorous few as in the accounts of the regular battles, (where one feels it is but a brute force shock of two enormous masses where the strongest causes the weakest in fall back without being destroyed,) I shall translate it literally:

"When the troops of URBAN, driven from St. Fermo, Fra Pasqué, the suburbs of Vico, etc., retreated towards Camerlata, (one of the railroad stations between Milan and Como,) some of the hunters pursued them step by step, while the other portion of their band, traversing the semicircle of hills round Como and the lake, arrived at Camerlata before their comrades. As the volunteers really fight voluntarily, it generally happens, especially in the bayonet attack and in the pursuit of the enemy, that an audacious minority, swift of foot and strong of will, commence the combat before the rest come up, and this without any reference to the enemy's numbers. From the very elements of which the corps is composed naturally result miracles of audacity which seem fabulous; victories of ten over one hundred, which, while you listen to them, seem as if they must have issued from the imagination of Ariosto—nevertheless they are true. GARIBALDI'S march from Varese to Castenedolo, and thence to Treo, the valley of the Oglio Tonale, the valley of the Adda, and to the Stelvio, it ever it is fully described, will astonish the world as no feats of modern times have ever done. The utter scorn of death, of the ordinary calculations as to the probabilities of victory, expose the Hunters of course to fearful loss, but not without producing corresponding results. During the first quarter of an hour the combats are nearly always between those foremost few and the bulk of the enemy: repulsed on every side, they ever return to the attack, pretending not to hear the signal for retreat; fighting like lions, nearly always winning, but paying dearly for the victory before their companions come up. But whether they live or whether they fall by this mode of warfare, so foreign to all established rules, the volunteers have inspired the Austrians with such terror that they prefer fighting any number of regulars to these "devils incarnate," as they call them; and in like proportion have they inspired the people with enthusiasm for the national cause and confidence in its triumph, so that where one volunteer falls, six arise to fill his place. To cite but one of their deeds of valor, take the case of GIUSEPPE BASSI, a Milanese, a simple soldier. Lame and rather awkward in appearance, he suddenly came alone upon four Austrians; among them one sergeant and a captain. He shot one with a musket, another with a pistol, the third fled, and then a duel commenced between him and the captain—BASSI with his bayonet, the Captain with his sword. BASSI, slightly wounded, succeeded in plunging his bayonet into the neck of the Austrian. Before the rest of the Hunters came up, URBAN had sent off his battery towards Mariano, and this was the signal for a precipitous flight. his troops leaving the greater portion of their baggage at the railway station. BASSI took from the dead Captain his sword, a revolver, a portfolio, and a purse, containing 4,000 florins, and carried the whole to GARIBALDI. The arms are the property of the Government, and the General retained the papers for the family of the dead, but the money was deposited in the cash box of the troops. To save it from the hazards of war for the benefit of BASSI and of his family. Two days after BASSI with his company found part of the detachment which attacked Levano without success. Together with comrade he climbed up the wall of the fortress, when the commander seeing that a surprise was impossible gave orders for a retreat. The wall was high, very difficult to scale, and impossible to descend. The enemy advanced; in a moment BASSI'S resolution was taken; he gave a spring, and falling on a heap of stones dislocated his ankle. His companion, less audacious, could not make up his mind to do the same, and cried out to BASSI to know how high the wall was, and whether he was hurt. Repressing his groans, he encouraged his friend to make the attempt as to remain was certain death; he succeeded, and he helped away poor BASSI until some peasants took him and concealed him until he could join his company.

BRONZETTI. (I have already spoken to you of BRONZETTI, but think that these fresh details will be interesting.) a Tyrolese, greatly distinguished himself at Rome in 1849, conducted himself so well at Como and Varese that he was raised from the rank of captain to that of Major. He was at Rivazzo with two companies of his battalion on the 16th June, and hearing that an Austrian battalion had advanced to Virle, he hastened thither, and putting them to flight, pursued them as far as Molinetto, where a second battalion of Austrians came to the rescue. These also he chased along the road that crosses the railroad from Brescia to Lonato, entered Civilaghe and drove them towards S. Giacomo, and arrived at Castenedolo, in the very centre of URBAN'S camp. He had already been twice wounded, but still headed his men, crying "Onward! onward," with an audacity as admirable as it was imprudent, for he was surrounded by 15,000 Austrians. He then ordered a retreat, and his men obeyed slowly, and constantly returning to charge on the enemy directly fresh hunters came up. In one of these encounters, with the word "Onward!" on his lips, he received his death-wound. Four soldiers were killed in bearing him from the field; at last, a fifth, profiting by a moment's respite from the enemy's fire, bore him off. He died after listening to GARIBALDI'S letter, merely asking that it, together with the silver medal, should be given to his mother.

Of the feats of the hunters between Castenedolo and the Stelvio I shall write to you soon again.

CLOSING SCENES OF THE ITALIAN WAR.

Fourth of July on the Mincio—Solferino Revisited—Appearance of Castiglione—An Italian Beauty—Agreeable Traits of the War—The Emperor's Escort—His Headquarters at Valeggio—The Passage of the River—A Relic of the Middle Ages—The Scene at Valeggio—Treatment of Spies—The New-York Times on the Battle-Field—One of the Painful Aspects of War.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF ITALY, VALEGGIO, Tuesday, July 5, 1859.

It has been a long time since I heard the booming of cannon on the 4th of July. Yesterday as I came on here through the battle-field of Solferino, I could hear distinctly the cannon at Peschiera, and

the great battle of Solferino; that would have put the climax to his long history of loafing around the world, and he declared that if he had seen that he should have gone home to America, got married, settled down and become a respectable citizen. Such a sacrifice for such a man convinced me that I had really enjoyed a great privilege in having seen that battle. But I did the next best thing for him; I showed him the battle-field the different positions taken by the two armies, the places at which the greatest struggles took place, the graves of the brave fellows who fell in the battle, and who now fill the air with the effluvia from their decaying bodies, buried too close to the surface, and I helped him to gather up some souvenirs, for the field yet abounds with balls, broken remains of arms and shells, love letters, official reports, etc. The grain-fields were now abandoned; the half trodden down crops were left to take care of themselves, and the whole scene was much more desolate than when I saw it last.

The town of Castiglione had also become desolate. The church and the hospital had been evacuated of their wounded by death, or removed to larger towns west, and were now closed: the streets that we had seen crowded on the day of battle with thousands of mutilated and bleeding men were almost deserted; the hotels and the *cafés* had now something to eat and to drink, and the town had resumed the ordinary appearance of Italian towns in this part of the country. During the storm on the day of the battle we took refuge in a modest hotel, the very last house in the town on the side of the battle-field; and on the night subsequent to the battle we had silent in this house, as well as two wounded Lieutenants of the Second Zouaves, for the house had been taken during the battle for the use of wounded officers of the corps of Baraguay d'Hilliers. At this house we were served by the daughter of the landlord, the prettiest girl we have seen in all Italy, a per sect rose in the desert, the purest type of Italian beauty, with a smile and a manner that would "bring down" the stoutest-hearted. To save the reader useless conjectures, we admit at once that the charms of this Italian beauty were *not* withstood. Moreover, she carried a name as charming as herself, Anita Guiseppa, to which she added, by coquetry, as if it needed any addition, da Castiglione. Yesterday we stopped at S gnore Guiseppa's house for dinner, and, having now an annoyance of Italian at command, Signorina Anita furnished us a fund of information on the events that preceded the battle of Solferino. Among other things, she said that two Austrian officers had slept in the same bed the night before the battle that our party had occupied the night after. She said that the Austrian officers had intended to take their and their neighbors' houses for the purpose of firing from them on the French. They had actually made the command on the citizens, and told them to clear out their furniture; but Anita said they and their neighbors in the main street stoutly resisted, and the Austrians, who had undoubtedly intended to take position further toward the Chiese, and make Castiglione the point of resistance, changed their plan of battle, and fell back on the long ridge and plain east of Castiglione. But it was not the resistance of the good people of Castiglione that changed the intention of the Austrians in occupying the town in their plan of battle—it was the rapid advance of the French to the east of the Chiese.

During the battle the farms and the villages were deserted; in some of the villages the people remained in their cellars and escaped unhurt, for in the war that is now raging neutrals are treated strictly as such. It is a professional affair, a sort of military duel, into which enters neither hate nor religion, and which will leave behind it therefore fewer evils than most wars recorded by history. It is a curious feature of the war that it is the two chief catholic nations that are engaged, and still more curious that one of them, France, should bring in the Mussulman to aid her.

The delicacy of the Emperor Napoleon towards private persons and their property has been carried to a fault. At Magenta he marched around walls instead of pulling them down, and thus sacrificed men by the late arrival of troops, forced to go out of their way. At Solferino he ordered the artillery to cease firing in one place where it was destroying the mulberry and fruit trees, and made his men use the bayonet instead. We have seen ourselves all along the road that the French, in selecting ground for their bivouacs, have invariably selected, not the fields which might be most convenient to them, but those in which the least damage might be done. In this fertile and highly cultivated country, where every inch of ground from village to village is planted, where there is absolutely no waste ground, Napoleon's engineers went only into those fields which offered the least promising crops, or into meadows where the grass had been already cut. I saw the Austrian bivouac yesterday behind Valla, where they passed the night previous to the battle of Solferino, and there had been no such respect of property as had been visible in the French camps. The mulberry trees had been destroyed to build camp fires, and the crops, good or bad, were trampled to the ground. The French soldier builds his little fire between two stones placed parallel, with one at the back. On this he places his pot of soup to boil, the vacant place in front serving to thrust in a sufficient supply of fuel. If there are no stones at hand, as digs an oblong square four or five inches deep in the ground, kindles his fire in this, and places his pot over it. Every one will recognize the simplicity and the practicability of this mode. The Austrians, however, judging by this last camp, practice another mode. They left marks of long lines of fires, with no evident means of supporting the pot above the fire. They must therefore carry with them pots which have long legs, that may be always breaking, or else be encumbered with some iron apparatus for supporting the pots.

At Valla, we met one of the videttes which surround and protect the Emperor's headquarters on all sides. It was composed of seven mounted Lancers, one of whom was an under officer. They were fine-looking men, mounted on fleet horses, and, with their flags waving above their heads, presented a gay and dashing air. We met them at a turn of the road, on the hill-side, from whence could be seen Mantua and all the intervening plain. We could even count the steeples of the city above the tree tops. After scanning for a moment the plain, the lancers galloped away towards Valeggio, and in ten minutes we rejoined them reposing in the shade by the roadside, preparatory to a gallop to some other point of observation. The Emperor's camp is thus surrounded by vigilant and active guardians, so as to prevent a surprise; we saw them later on, posted on horseback, on all the hills and favorable look-outs of the vicinity of the headquarters.

Valeggio, the present headquarters of Napoleon, is on the east bank of the Mincio, at nearly an equal distance from the three Austrian strongholds of Peschiera, Mantua and Verona. The position is one of the most picturesque in all Italy. Rugged hills hem in the Mincio at this place, with a valley so narrow as to be scarcely worth the name. The approach to the crossing is defended by a long line of earthwork of ancient date, which commands the whole descent from the west for more than half a mile. We had heard that the Austrians had here constructed a *tête de pont*, but we found nothing but the ancient work just spoken of.

Valeggio is a village of 2 000 inhabitants, and is situated on and behind the hill on the east bank of the Mincio; so that, coming to the river from the west one only sees the magnificent ruins of the old castle with its high dun on, on the edge of the hill, and a few houses in the valley at the crossing. The bridge at this place was blown up by the Austrians the night of the battle of Solferino, to prevent the pursuit of the French; but the river is only about two hundred feet wide, and, although both deep and swift, offered no obstacle to the construction of a bridge of boats. At this point the first Napoleon crossed in 1796, after the battle of Castiglione, as also the Piedmontese in 1848 the Austrians on both occasions retreating to Verona. Just above this bridge of boats, which is placed alongside the ordinary bridge destroyed by the Austrians, is one of the most remarkable ruins I have seen in Italy. It is a fortified bridge or viaduct, built in 1393 by Gian' Galeazzo Visconti, and is remarkable for its architectural magnificence. It is six hundred yards long, reaching from hill to hill, each end terminated with a high square crenelated tower, the middle of the construction resting upon several broken arches in the river, and serving formerly as a bridge. The Scaligerian castle—on the hill beyond, and near to the bridge—is a majestic old ruin, its colossal tower now crowned with the tri-colored flag of Sardinia, and a vidette of French soldiers on the look-out for the movements of the enemy; for from this point all three of the Austrian fortresses are in view.

The scene in the valley of the Mincio, and in the village of Valeggio, is out of the reach of all ordinary description. Valeggio contains at this moment more than a hundred thousand soldiers. The thermometer is at 96° in the shade, the roads are two inches deep in dust, the fruit and mulberry trees are covered with those singing insects which only appear in a soothing hot atmosphere, the roads are so incumbered with infantry, cavalry, and especially cattle, trains wagons and artillery, that to progress at all we are obliged to get out at every step to lift our carriage bodily out of the way, to save being literally crushed, and to find egress. The cavalry and artillery, on account of the horses, are camped in the narrow valley, on the river's edge. The infantry are camped on the hill around the village. Other portions of the army are stationed several miles away toward Mantua Verona and Peschiera.

As we look down in the valley we see thousands o so'diers, and other thousands of horses in the river bathing. They are marched down by regiments, soldiers and horses, and allowed to plunge into the river at discretion. Several soldiers were drowned yesterday, but more died from the effects of the intense heat, the almost total absence of food or water, and the hard labor they had to perform. Up and down the valley long lines of horses and men are seen winding slowly up or down the hills, in every direction, on the hills, the hill sides, in the valley, in the river, everywhere, one sees but soldiers, horses and wagons. With the accompaniment of the magnificent old ruins, the rugged hills, the green valley and the rapid stream, the scene was the perfection of the novel and the picturesque.

After a long halt at the bridge of boats, we at last edged our way into the procession and got our carriage over. At the other end stood a sentinel, but whether he was there to guard the entrance to head-quarters or to preserve order I do not know; for he asked no questions, and my papers, which I had ready in my pocket, were absolutely of no use. Thus, for the third time, I have entered the French head-quarters without showing the shadow of a paper, and have been permitted to pass everywhere, meeting nothing but politeness and amiability from officers and soldiers. The French in this, I think, show their good sense, for, although it is possible to establish an effective line around a camp of ten or twenty thousand men, even with but one entrance like a narrow bridge of boats to it, the thing becomes impossible when it comes to an army of two hundred thousand. The number and extent of the train and auxiliary department is something incredible; no statement I could make would convey to the reader an adequate idea of its magnitude; it seems that for an army of two hundred thousand men there must be another two hundred thousand attendants, with wagons carts, horses, oxen and mules in addition. One may perhaps form some idea of the confusion at the bridge where all these attendants and their carts, and the soldiers going in and out, must pass. The guard, therefore, seemed occupied in directing people in such a way that no accident should happen, rather than in scrutinizing the persons who passed, even if he had been charged with that duty.

Moreover, what could a spy learn in Valeggio? He could see that there was an immense army collected there around the head-quarters, that this army, off its guard in town, was protected by other armies or advanced guards several miles away, and these in turn by videttes still further away. But all this the enemy learns just as well by his own videttes and advanced posts, and by the fact that all armies are thus conducted. Not a single man in all Valeggio, beyond the Emperor and his Etat-Major, knows five minutes beforehand what he is going to do, and one might as well ask an officer when he was going to die, as to ask him when he was going to move forward, or what the army was going to do. The secrets of the Commander-in-Chief are absolute.

Nevertheless the French have arrested a few spies, but they show again their good sense in not shooting them, as do the Italians, for they are generally poor devils who are in need of bread, and hardly comprehend the gravity of the offence. They keep them till the war is over, and then discharge them to the mercy of their consciences, if they have any. One evening, while taking my coffee in front of a *café* at Brescia, (it was the day of the false alarm,) a dozen men of the National Guard passed conducting a spy they had just arrested. All the gentlemen about me hissed and hooted as he passed, and a swarm of boys and adults followed after heaping all sorts of insults and reproaches on him. He looked like a mean man, and no doubt was. The next morning he was tried and taken out and shot. A considerable number have thus been shot by the Italians.

In the town of Valeggio every hotel and respectable house had been seized by the officers, and we found it impossible, notwithstanding the high price we offered, to obtain a decent resting place for the night. At last we found at the shanty of a hatter a large bed, which was to be secured by paying four swanzigers and climbing a rickety ladder. Our horses and carriage were allowed to stand in the court, with the understanding that the man was to sleep in the carriage, and that the horses were to be fed on bread, *if it could be had*, for anything else was out of the question. After accomplishing these arrangements we went out to find something to eat. Such a scene of confusion I hope never to pass through again. It was bad enough at Cavriana, the last head-quarters, but it was ten times worse here. The streets were crowded to their last limits with soldiers on the same errand as ourselves—nothing could be had at any price—the heat was overpowering, carriages and carts, whole regiments of soldiers or parks of artillery were squeezing their way through the crowd, to the danger of people's lives The only thing we found on sale was vinegar and water, everything else having been exhausted. The town has half a dozen fountains, but around each of these stood at least fifty soldiers awaiting their turn to fill their canteens, or to get a drink with their tin cups. The citizens are not allowed to take water but from 3 to 4 o'clock in the morning—all the rest of the day is reserved for the soldiers. We searched for some bread and wine, for we hoped for nothing more, but even these were not to be found, and we at last were reduced to two glasses of water, for which we paid ten sous.

With these as a sustainer, we started to the Emperor's residence to see if there were any letters in the Post-office. I found some letters for the Governor, about which his Majesty's Postmaster expressed uneasiness—they had been there so long—and, better still, six copies of the New York Times, which had gone through the battle of Solferino and crossed the Mincio without comage, and only waited the chance to be read. I need not tell you how welcome they were, or how gladly I relieved the uneasy Postmaster of his burden. He was very polite, but hoped I would return more frequently in the future for my mail matter.

I had a message to the young Count Sedlnitzky, Russian Military Commissioner at head-quarters, and he not only told me where I could find something to eat, but sent his valet with me to indicate the place. The place was closed, as if there had been a death in the house; but the valet made a cabalistic knock, a noise was heard within, soon the door was cautiously opened, and we were received by a monstrous, burly fellow, who recognized the valet and smiled graciously on me. He knew what I wanted, and that I must be a better customer than the soldiers, against whom he had closed his door. While he went to his cellar for a bottle of wine, his wife came in with a child in her arms, gravely ill with what is known in America as the summer complaint. It was consumption, with swollen abdomen and nervous twitchings and was in fact on the point of passing into convulsions. I asked her why she did not send for a doctor, and she said there were none, they had been carried off by the Austrians several days before to attend to their sick. I told her to put mustard to the child's feet, and linseed poultice on its bowels, when she asked if the child was not to eat the mustard? With such ignorance of the rudiments of materia medica, I concluded I should only be practising medicine under difficulties, and "withdrew from the case," as the doctors say, leaving the poor little sufferer to the category of victims of the war. Nevertheless I hoped the mother would have the sense to apply the remedies recommended. I took my wine, concealed it under my coat, at the request of the woman, in order that the soldiers around the door might not see it, and on this bottle of the common wine of the country, my companion and I made our dinner.

We did not sleep much; our court, like all the others in town, was full of soldiers and cutlers sleeping, or trying to sleep, on the ground; all night long staffettes were galloping into or out of the town carrying news, and heavy wagons and troops were constantly in movement. This morning my companion got up early to go out on a foraging occasion, and returned with twelve eggs and two loaves of bread, for which he had to pay a fabulous sum. But we fared sumptuously.

What has struck me most at head quarters is the immense amount of suffering borne by the French soldier without complaint. I never went through more physical suffering in my life in the same space of time than during this day of broiling heat starvation and thirst, at Valeggio. For the soldiers lying in their camps around town, with nothing to do, and plenty of army biscuit and water, life was supportable; but for those who were in movement with their sacs on their backs and nothing to be had to relieve their hunger or thirst even for the money they had in the pockets, or those detailed in bringing up supplies and in the various duties of the camp, there were sufferings I had never before seen men submitted to. The Austrians had eaten everything in the country and the French supplies were tardy in arriving; but the noble fellows toiled on and made light of their sufferings. We saw at Castiglione the horrible side of war; we saw here its painful side.

The Emperor is quartered in a magnificent palace in the border of the town. The position of this palace—at nearly equal distances from the three Austrian strongholds to be attacked—and its agreeableness as a residence, will probably determine the Emperor to maintaining it as his head-quarters as long as he remains to the country. MALAKOFF.

The Siege of Peschiera—Arrival of the Corps of Prince Napoleon—The Travelling Equipage of the Prince—The Sardinian Head-quarters—A French Train of Artillery—A Swim in the Mincio—A Visit to the Lines of Peschiera—The Scene of Conflict Between the Austrians and Sardinians on the Day of Solferino—Peschiera Surrounded.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Desenzano, Lake Garda, Thursday, July 7, 1859.

As we left Valeggio yesterday two divisions of the fifth corps of the Army of Italy, commanded by Prince Napoleon, the divisions Ulrich and Urban, the latter Tuscan, were marching through the town to the siege of Peschiera. The rest of the corps was left at Goito, lower down on the Mincio, to operate against Mantua. Thus the Prince has performed his mission, which was purely political in its results, without firing a gun. He has had a long march through Tuscany, the Pontifical States and Parma, without meeting an enemy to oppose his march, and he joins the main body of the army with his men looking as fresh and as hearty as when they left Paris. They are covered with dust, browned with the sun, and look warm, but not at all worn out. The two divisions came in complete, each one followed by its artillery, ammunition train, and commissaire department, and the regiments headed by their bands of music playing tunes that made one think of Paris.

The Prince arrived the evening before at Valeggio, in his traveling carriage, and stopped at one of the municipal palaces in the main street. As soon as he alighted from his carriage, the crowd collected and commenced to gaze in the windows of the carriage at something which appeared unusual. Following the example of others, I approached and discovered that in the front of the carriage and facing the Prince as he sat, were fixed two daguerreotypes, one to the right, that of his wife the Princess Clotilde, the other to the left, that of his father the Prince Jerome, while in the middle there was an ornamented something which might have been a prayer-book, a memorandum-book, or a tobacco-box. I could not learn what was to be the Prince's future field of operation.

We experienced the same difficulty in getting out of Valeggio, on account of the crowd, as in getting into it. But on arriving near the river's edge, we turned up stream on the road to Monzambano, which is now the King Victor Emanuel's head-quarters, and on this road the difficulties of locomotion were less numerous. Monzambano lies three miles north of Valeggio, but on the other side of the river, and just beyond the range of the farthest carrying cannon from Peschiera. Like all the old towns in this country, it is situated on a hill and is protected by an extensive castle and fortifications of mediæval times, now deserted but in a good state of preservation. The road between the two towns runs up the valley of the Mincio on the east side, and does not cross till it arrives at Monzambano. The whole route is picturesque and romantic. The hills on the east bank of the river are covered all the way up with French bivouacks; the soldiers are conducting long lines of cavalry and artillery horses up and down the steep hills, from and to the water, the soldiers on the shaded river banks are cooking their soup, or lying in the shade of the trees, with their guns at their sides.

At the crossing at Monzambano there was but a wooden bridge, and this the Austrians blew up as they retreated from Solferino. The French have reëstablished it and thrown over us well two bridges of boats, one on each side of the old bridge. As we arrived at the bridge a column, a mile and a half long of besieging artillery going to take position on the east side of Peschiera was passing, and we were obliged to wait. This immense column of artillery had just arrived from France, and a magnificent officer, who seemed to be in command, asked me as he crossed the bridge the route to Salionze, the point from which the force was to be deployed in order to encircle Peschiera on the east or Austrian side. I pointed out the direction (the head of the column was already on the route) and then asked a brigadier who the officer was. He told me that it was the commander of the commis d'attack, and that he was going to invest and bombard Peschiera from the eastern side. The brigadier thought that there were 45 000 Austrians in the place, and 200,000 men surrounding it. But these figures should be reduced one-half.

While waiting for the artillery to pass—these were composed of 12-pounders and 16-inch shell guns—we went bathing in the Mincio, and found it a most delicious water for bathing purposes. The Mincio here is the outlet of the Lake Garda, conveying the waters of this lake into the Adriatic, through the mouth of the Po. The lake itself is nourished by the melting snow and the springs of the mountains of the Tyrol; the water is clear, mild and pure, and of a delicate blue tint; the bottom of the river is formed, everywhere, of cleanly washed stones and pebbles, and the current is so swift that it is impossible to stand on one's feet at a depth of half the body. To test the question whether the Mincio could be swam, in case of necessity, I swam it twice, but at an angle of 25 to 30 degrees, which magnified the distance across very materially; but the Mincio can be swam, and it has always been a matter of astonishment that a school of natation has not been attached to the other branches of a military education for the soldier as well as the officer, if for nothing else than scouting parties and retreating purposes.

The crowd at Monzambano was much less than at Napoleon's head quarters. There was absolutely no guard, and we entered the town as freely as if the King and his staff had been in Turin. Our *dernier passe* was therefore of no use. Beside that, we found here something to eat; some lemons just gathered from the trees—for they grow them in abundance in this country—and some passable pears and apricots. We found also, for a wonder, a glass of Curaçoa as good as could be had on the Boulevards of Paris, and for the first time in my life I could say that a drink of strong liquor did me good.

Monzambano is the limit to which timid people go in the direction of Peschiera. But journalists do not come under this designation; a journalist must walk up to the cannon's mouth, if but for a single paragraph. Without boasting of any particular courage, I have yet strong faith in my lucky star, and I insisted on advancing to Ponti, three miles on the road to Peschiera, and within one mile of the exterior fortifications. We were informed, and our driver ascertained also the fact, that if we sought to go on to Desenzano by this route, we must pass a road on which the Austrians every day threw grenades, and even balls, from their mine guns. They cannot see people passing the road, on account of its elevation and the thick foliage; but they hear the wagons or carriages, and never miss to send a volley of balls or grenades after them. The Piedmontese outposts are in advance of this position, but concealed from the fire of the Austrians. In fact all around the city the outposts of the two armies are within firing, almost within speaking distance, and keep constantly popping at each other by way of amusement, or else to let each other know that they are there, wide awake.

Our plan was to walk over this road, leaving the carriage to follow us as we passed, at a rapid gait, running the risk of catching a ball in the passage. For ourselves we had no fear, and from this point could see all that was going on in Peschiera. Our driver, as already mentioned, had also been informed of the dangers of this road, and took it into his head to break up our nice little arrangement, which indeed he had a right to do, in view of the fact that our plan was not particularly magnanimous toward him. So, after we had gone about half way to Ponti, and began to hear from time to time the roar of the Austrian cannon, the fellow stopped short and declared he would go no further. We remonstrated, but it was of no use. Besides, the roads were rough and narrow, artillery trains and camp wagons were constantly passing and, turning us out into the fields, the heat was Senegalian, and our little horses were tired out. So we planted our carriage there, and, notwithstanding the stifling heat, started on foot on a voyage of discovery toward Ponti. We were told to keep the oldest road, no matter how winding it might be, and the word winding exactly fitted this road, for there was no end to its turns and crooks. Sometimes it led us out on to the bank overlooking the Mincio, then again back among the fields of corn and wheat. The land was so broken that we could not see where we were going; and each soldier of whom we demanded the distance to Ponti, invariably said "half-a-mile"—an unfortunate custom people have in all countries. The heat was something beyond all our former experience, and we were rapidly losing our powers of locomotion, when we arrived at a bifurcation of the road where both branches looked equally ancient. There was no one there at the instant to direct us, and we turned to the right. At a minutes' walk before us there was a hut or short ridge, on which stood a large house surrounded by an orchard. We knew that we must be in close proximity to Ponti, and from the position of the hill we were sure that from its summit we should find a splendid panoramic view of Peschiera and its besieged and besieging army. My companion made the observation that the road, the hill and the farm-house, all had an air of abandonment, but we were too tired to take any pains to seek the right road, and determined at all hazards to mount the hill and make that the end of our journey. We climbed up, at the risk of a sunstroke, found all our anticipations realized in regard to the view before us, and had just settled down into a comfortable shade to take a rest and a good look at the city, when a peasant appeared at the foot of the hill from which we had just came, and putting his hands to his mouth in the form of a conductor, yelled out to know what we were doing there. We replied that we were looking at Peschiera. "Well," said he, "I should advise you to get away as quickly as possible, for the Austrians fire at every one who appears on that hill; don't you see the house is abandoned?" I am not a profane man, but I just let slip, "Let them fire and be d——d!" without knowing it, for at that particular moment if I had seen a gun pointed directly at me I might have rolled down the hill, but I certainly should not have used my legs to get down.

However we laid flat down, with our heads slightly raised, and in this position saw what was before us, and avoided, at the same time, attracting the attention of the Austrian outposts. The fortifications of the town are much more extended than we had anticipated; the town itself is small and lies beyond the Mincio, while the greater proportion of the forts extend to the west, and were built evidently to meet attacks from the Piedmontese. The Piedmontese were in detachments, working at their trenches, protected by gabions and by outposts, who fired more or less constantly at the Austrian outposts. The Piedmontese had no cannons yet in place, and did not pretend to respond to the Austrian artillery, which annoyed them constantly, but without producing much damage remained on the hill we saw three shells thrown or at all arresting the labors in the trenches. While off to the left of us, but they all fell short of the trenches, and exploded in a clear space. The Piedmontese, although they ridicule this amusement of the Austrians as a waste of powder, have yet lost several men by the explosions.

After taking a good look at the place and reposing sufficiently, we commenced the toilsome journey back to our carriage. Our driver was waiting, but he seemed so delighted at our return that we were sure he had given us over in his own mind to the Austrians. We had to return to Monzambano; we did'nt forget where we found the *café* that had the Curaçoa; we were congratulated on our safe return, and then took our departure for this place, by the way of Pozzolengo, San Martino and Revoltella. This route brought us through a part of the battle-field of Solferino—the part in which the King was exclusively engaged, which I had not yet seen. It was the part on which we had seen the magnificent cannonading from 6 till 9 o'clock, as the Austrians were retiring on this side to Peschiera. I hardly know why, but I was more curious to see this part of the extended field than any other. We had watched the progress of the fight here with a more concentrated attention than on the other side of the ridge of Solferino; there, there was a general *mêlée*, and more confusion and more excitement. Here we could trace the progress of the fight as the Prince ——, who had charge of the Austrian artillery protecting the retreat, retired from knoll to knoll, stopping to pour a murderous fire into the ranks of the Piedmontese, and then moving on to another knoll to take position, and so on till night stopped the conflict. We passed over all this ground, reaching a distance of four or five miles, and saw everywhere the traces of the conflict. Several hundred men are buried near the surface along the side, and emit a terrible odor. The road runs generally along the summit of the high grounds, and it was most frequently into it that the guns were wheeled to open their fire. The most of the graves are seen for a mile each way from the village of San Martino, and the ornamental trees along the road in this direction are more torn by balls than on any other part of the battle-field I have seen. Not a single telegraph post is standing, and the wires are still trailing in the road, and caught in the wheels of our carriage. The greatest struggles took place at an isolated church, situated on a knoll near the road and surrounded by ancient and majestic fir trees, and at a large farm house on the other side of the road. At these points the Austrians took shelter in and behind the buildings, and resisted obstinately the attempts to dislodge them. But the Piedmontese had fifty guns, well served, in the action, and it was these guns stationed on the ridge of San Martino that offered us such a magnificent line of fire as the evening closed in on the day of the great battle.

At the moment I write, the Allied army has completely surrounded the town of Peschiera like a great serpent preparing to crush its enemy, and in the course of two or three days such a storm of lead and steel will render it insupportable. The Austrians have nothing to do but to yield or ask for an armistice. MALAKOFF.

The Sack of Perugia—Account of an American Sufferer.

To the Editor of the London Times:

Sir: As you have already opened your columns to a communication from one of my family who wrote a hurried account of our adventures, and the imminent hazards to which we were exposed during the sack and pillage which followed the assault on ill-starred Perugia by the 1st Foreign Regiment in the Pope's service, you may, perhaps, be willing to publish a few more details, which the press of correspondence growing out of this outrage, wits Mr. Spencer, the American Minister at Rome, has henceforth prevented me from giving.

The dispatch of the mercenaries under the command of Col. Schmid (now raised to the rank of General for the faithful and more than literal execution of his orders) was an act of vigor of which no one would have supposed the Papal Government capable. The troops left Rome on Tuesday the 14th, the day of the popular demonstration, which drove the Perugian authorities, with the few soldiers under them, to take refuge in Foligno. On the evening of that day we arrived in Perugia, and saw the illumination and torch-light procession, which was doubly impressive in the picturesque Corso, crowded with rejoicing but most orderly patriots. The reverse of the picture was yet to come.

It is universally believed that the troops were ignorant of their destination until they arrived at Civita Castellana; that, when informed of the service expected of them, a mutiny (to their credit be it said) broke out among them, which was not quelled without blood-shed; and that it was then and there they were promised the sack and pillage of unhappy Perugia as an inducement to proceed to its capture.

An "ordre du jour,"—which I have seen and believe to be genuine, (though that well informed paper the *Giornale di Roma* denies it authentically,)—directs the commander of the forces to make an example of Perugia for the benefit of her sister cities, and to "decapitate" the rebels without mercy. Either by high mass or by ways the expedition reached Foligno on Sunday the 19th, but after that their movements were no little known that it was reported they had turned off to Arcona. The fact is, however, that they left Foligno on Monday at 2 A. M., at 3 P. M. they attacked, and by 5 P. M resistance had ceased, and the atrocities which civilized Europe deplores commenced. The townspeople made, under the circumstances, a stout defence; but they were few in number, badly armed and commanded, and had chosen their points of defence with little judgment, and were, therefore, utterly incapable of successfully resisting a well organized band with two pieces of artillery.

That any danger to life or property of neutrals could arise, never dawned upon me. Had the way been open, after the fight commenced, (for till then I did not believe that a collision would take place,) for escape from the town, we should have left it to avoid the sounds and sights which might assail our ears and eyes, but not from apprehension that anything could happen to us in a hotel frequented by English and Americans principally, and therefore an inviolable asylum, to be protected in all cases. Many of your readers will recollect the Hotel de France, in the Borgo San Pietro, and its excellent landlord and landlady. They were deservedly liked by all visitors who remained at their house while enjoying the treasures of art and nature and antiquity with which the city and its environs abound. They will easily credit the ignorance of poor Signor Giuseppe Sposzi and his wife of any complicity in the political disturbance or the armed resistance of the victims of tyranny. He lies in a bloody grave, while she survives, with her aged mother, whooped and beggared in a Summer afternoon. I can speak from personal observation of Sposzi's innocence of any firing from his house or throwing of tiles or stones from the roof on the heads of the agressors. We were together till within a few minutes of his violent end, for, hearing footsteps on the roof, we mounted up and remonstrated and drove off some boys and men who threatened to hurl bricks on the heads of the *Tedeschi* if they entered the town. On coming down we closed the shutters to prevent the ingress of marauders. We owed our safety to the Providential inspiration which led us (when affairs became serious) to take refuge from any chance shot in a sheltered room on the second floor, out of which opened a long narrow closet by a door concealed in the paper-hanging, affording us a hiding-place from the onset of the infuriated society, which first spared no one. Sposzi was on his way, with his wife, her mother, and my man-servant, to join us, when the soldiers broke into the house, murdered his two servants below, and shot him on the landing as he crossed the head of the stairs, and then dispatched him with their bayonets as he lay on the floor at the door of the room where we were assembled. At the sound of the fusillade and the groans and cries of the wounded we took refuge in the closet. My servant with Madame Sposzi and her mother, fled into the adjoining room and fell on their knees to pray for mercy. The soldier who rushed upon him with fixed bayonet would have shown none, had he not happily avoided the fatal thrust and sprung into the assailant's arms, hugging him so closely as to oblige him for the moment, and crying out in French that he was a Frenchman, the servant of an American family, who were close at hand. They forced him to discover our retreat. We were dragged out into the room, and should have been instantly murdered but for one of the band, who, prepared by my servant's declaration for the presence of Americans, and being touched by the sight of my family begging for my life on their knees—for they innocently supposed that even such would not injure women and children, and that the men were in the greatest danger—and, perhaps, convinced of the truth of our statement by our non-Italian appearance, by my passport which I held open in my hand as a flag of truce, and our earnest protestations of our nationality, and mollified by the gold which I distributed, and by the hope of promised gain if they spared us, stopped his comrades when the steel almost touched our breasts, as they rushed upon us, utterly defenceless, and persuaded them to go off in quest of plunder, after they had robbed us of everything of value on our persons except my watch, which I concealed. I confess that at the moment we gave ourselves up for lost; it was only through a kind Providence, who heard the prayers of His servants, that we were saved from our destroyers. I look upon our escape as well nigh miraculous. After an hour or more, (during which we retired into the closet again,) having pillaged the house and destroyed what was not portable, (tearing the drum beaten in the street, they left us in spite of my earnest entreaties that one would remain to protect us from new comers. About three-quarters of an hour passed in silence, and we began to hope for a speedy deliverance, when a new irruption took place of soldiers, who, having deposited their muskets, had only their sabres. Happily for us, just as we were rushing into the friendly closet, a soldier, one of those who protected us, made his appearance suddenly and warned us of our great danger. We mercifully were not discerned by the fellows, though I felt that we were in great peril. With loud oaths they broke open a wardrobe and dashed everything in the room to pieces. The waning light (for it was now about 7½ o'clock) served the better to conceal the door, of which I had unscrewed the handle, and they at last withdrew, leaving (unwittingly) their comrade behind them. He then concealed himself with us, and promised to guard us as best he could, though he showed by his conduct how dangerous he considered our position. It was nearly 9 o'clock before I ventured out with him into the ruined house in search of a candle and matches, which, after long search in utter darkness, we found. We passed a night of great anxiety without food or sleep. In the morning, about 4 o'clock, we had a false alarm, and again betook ourselves to our hiding-place, but happily it was a false one, and at 6 A. M. on Tuesday, the 21st, the chaplain of the regiment passed the house. To him I related our sad situation. He assured me that all danger was past, and that we might seek shelter elsewhere. Accordingly, after fourteen hours of suspense, five of which were passed (at intervals of our four refuges) in the narrow stifling closet, where, besides my family, and two servants, of seven, there were Madame Sposzi, her mother, and maid-servant, making ten, and with the soldier eleven, we reached the Grande Bretagne, (worthy name,) the solid doors and grated windows of which had defied the efforts of the freebooters. Every window was perforated with a bullet, and the adjoining houses and all the best shops broken into and robbed of their most valuable contents. Five or six bodies, in the house of as many hundred feet between the two hotels, cumbered the bloodstained pavement. Signor Porta, who went to meet these ruffians with the gonfaliere bearing a flag of truce, was shot down at once. His poor wife has since become a maniac, and has been carried to the hospital of Santa Margherita. A poor chemist, who was reported among the killed, was just saved by an officer; his shop, however, was gutted, and his wife narrowly escaped by giving up all the money she had. But there is no need of multiplying these instances. The number of victims is not so great as has been reported,—not over thirty (of these seven were women and two or three children,) including the three murdered in the Hotel de France. On Wednesday, accompanied by Madame Hoare and her mother, we started for Florence. The road was crowded with fugitives, and we could with difficulty procure post-horses for the diligence we had hired; and on Thursday, the 23d, arrived at Florence without a change of raiment, but thankful to have escaped without loss of life. The movement in Perugia was, no doubt, ill timed and ill-advised, and it is sad to reflect how easily its fatal consequences might have been avoided. I am told that Gen. Gorzo would have sent a French corps, if the Papal Government desired it; but they refused, as he could not promise to restore it unconditionally to Rome. I heard it said on all sides, "If the French come, we will receive them as brothers." As touching the giving up the city to the troops, I was told both on the night of the pillage by soldiers themselves, and it was also confirmed by others on the next day, "that the city was insurgente (the rappel" which would be beaten about half-past 8, and one added, "As we have behaved well our reign may last until 9," and they seemed to regard it as a fair reward for their gallantry and hardships. The officers tried to excuse it, and said they could not hold their troops, who were infuriated by resistance and being fired on from houses in the suburb. Such excuses need no comment. Such troops, composed of all sorts of men, who could not find service in an honest company, are called Swiss. The Swiss have "got a bad name, and must hang for it." *Tedeschi*—so the Italians call them—is a most fitting appellation. They showed themselves to be not pilferers as well as assassins. The American Minister at the Roman Court (Mr. Spencer) has demanded redress and indemnification, and by his energetic action will doubtless obtain such as can be had; but what compensation can really be given for the shock and anxiety experienced, from the ill effects of which we are suffering, and probably shall suffer for some time to come? Surely the Pope's Government should be paternal? But when the father, instead of correcting his erring children with the rod, turns upon them with the sword, the punishment is so out of all proportion to the crime that it seems high time to deprive him of the authority which he abuses. Even so it may be with the Roman Pontiff; this affair of Perugia may be "the last straw which breaks the camel's back" of a nation long suffering, and may pave the way to better days, and the fruition of hopes long deferred. Were I a Roman Catholic I should desire to see the supreme head of the Roman Church confined to his spiritual function, that he might stand forth in his true colors, and not appear as the scapegoat of intrigue and misrule.

Begging you to excuse this very lengthy account, I remain your obedient servant, BOSTON, U. S. A.

Atlantic Telegraph Company.

The Right Hon. Stuart Wortley, Chairman of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, met a number of the principal citizens of Glasgow on Tuesday, July 12, in the Religious Institution Rooms, for the purpose of making a statement in regard to the present position of that Company. The Chair was occupied by Mr. James Hannah.

The Chairman said they all knew the object of the meeting, and he had therefore simply to introduce Mr. Stuart Wortley, who would explain the position of this grand national attempt, if he might so call it, to span the Atlantic. The attempt which was so far successful clearly proved that the plan could be carried out.

Mr. Stuart Wortley stated, that his principal object in asking them to meet him was that he might have an opportunity of affording them the fullest information of all that had been done, was doing, and was likely to be done, by those who had the direction of this Company. He said: You are not aware that the present direction, more especially since it has been to some extent reconstructed, is not responsible for any errors which may have been committed at the outset of this Company. I think it would have been wonderful if in the first attempt of so great an enterprise as this some errors had not been committed; but our object has been, since I had the honor of being connected with the direction, to take such a course as would prevent the recurrence of those errors, and protect the Company and their resources from any waste consequent upon ill-judged and ill-advised proceedings. During the last twelve months the directors have gained much additional experience, and a simultaneous application from the British Association and other men of science, urging on Government the necessity of surveying, for the purposes of submarine telegraphy, the wools of the Atlantic. Mr. Wortley said that the following number of dispatches had been transmitted by the Atlantic Telegraph: From Valentia to Newfoundland, 97 messages, containing 1,102 words, containing 6,478 letters. From Newfoundland to Valentia, 269 messages, containing 2 840 words, containing 13 743 letters. Total 366 messages, 3 942 words, 20 219 letters. The telegraph was in operation only about three weeks during that time. Probably the most of them were aware that it conveyed not only the message of congratulation from the Queen to the President, and from the President to her Majesty, but, also, the news of the conclusion of the Chinese Treaty. It also conveyed to the anxious friends of the passengers in the *Europa*, the news that her passengers were saved. It conveyed two messages from the Government of this country for the purpose of countermanding the embarcation of two regiments from Canada for India, and which probably saved the country a sum of £50,000 or £60,000. They felt the great difficulty of raising further capital, and found it was perfectly impossible to get any additional capital without the assistance of Government. In the instance of the Red Sea telegraph the Government granted an unconditional guarantee of 4½ per cent, wholly irrespective of the chances of success, for the purpose of promoting the great national object of electrical communication with our Indian Empire. They thought, therefore, that Government would give them a guarantee of the same nature; but from some cause or other which he was unable to describe, a change came over the minds of

YALE COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Anniversary.

The Victory over Harvard—A Gymnasium to be Erected—Evening Prayers Omitted—Society Anniversaries—Phi Beta Kappa Oration—Commencement Exercises—Degrees Conferred.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Thursday, July 28, 1859.

Last evening the Yale boys were thoroughly beside themselves with joy. At 6½ o'clock the telegraph brought news of the victory of the Yale crew over the Harvard in the second day's regatta at Worcester. The announcement could hardly be believed. At first it was repeated only in whispers, but finally came enthusiastic individual managed to attach a rope to the College-bell, and slipping it through one of the windows of the Lyceum, they pulled away until the official bell-ringer becoming indignant at this trespass on his rights, destroyed the continuity. Then setting up the rope and decorating their button holes with the pieces, jubilant Freshmen, Sophomores and Juniors made the streets ring with their huzzas until the Boston Express arrived 9½ o'clock, bringing from Worcester one of the party which scattered the day's success. Mounting him upon their shoulders, the crowd escorted and transported him to the College buildings amid the firing of Roman candles and the shouting of College songs, travestied to suit the spirit of the occasion. Grocery stores disposed of cotton boxes at a premium. Soon they were set blazing in the street, but the police extinguished the fire as fast as it was applied to the pile, until the students were obliged to retreat within the College-yard, where they consumed kindling wood and empty tar-barrels to their satisfaction. Here and there one who was fortunate enough to have been a spectator of the contest, told how on the first day the Harvard boys outnumbered the Yale boys three to one; how they outbragged them and outbetted them; how the Yale boys won $500 in money staked against the *Avon*, and how they were not at all disappointed at the result of the contest. Of course their victory then assured the Harvard crew all the honors usually accorded the conquerors, and no one dreamed of such a thing as Yale coming in anywhere but second in yesterday's race. Bets, they say, of two to one, and on to one, were offered against the latter and found no takers. Then these enthusiastic historians told how beautifully the crew went to work, and how no one could believe their senses when they saw the *Yale* leading the *Harvard* and coming in a full length ahead of her. But all bore testimony to the frankness with which the Harvard boys acknowledged their defeat. This story, if rehearsed once, was told over fifty times. No one seemed tired of hearing it, and every one acknowledged that it was just the incentive needed to rouse the crews here to exertion which would make their opponents work harder than they had ever done before to keep the champion flag which they, of course, still retain. In the first race the *Harvard* accomplished the three miles in 19 minutes 16 seconds, the *Yale* being one minute behind. The *Yale* went over the course the second day in 19 minutes 14 seconds, and the *Harvard* in 19 minutes 16 seconds.

But the telegraph did not tell you of all the contests of which Worcester was the witness during the days immediately preceding the regatta. A match of chess was played by the champion players of Yale and Harvard. The latter won five games out of six. Then, it was said, that the "crack" billiard-players of the two institutions had a struggle, in which Yale was badly worsted. It is astonishing what a love for practical experiments in the composition and resolution of forces is developed by faithful study of *Olmsted's Philosophy*.

A GYMNASIUM TO BE ERECTED.

It is an encouraging sign, however, to see this love for manly sports developing itself so decidedly. The Faculty and Corporation have shown a commendable desire to encourage the passion. Two years or more ago there was a project started by which it was hoped a gymnasium might be erected, but the plan assumed no definite form. Now, when every one supposed the Faculty had forgotten all about it, the announcement is made that the Corporation have approved of the plans submitted to them by the Faculty for the erection of such an institution, and it is expected that the work will be speedily undertaken and energetically prosecuted. Of course all the details have not yet been decided on, but it is well understood that the building for the gymnasium will be erected on lots now belonging to the College, lying in High-street, immediately in the rear of the Library. The probable expense of the building, with its appurtenances, is roughly stated at $10,000. Certainly the sum could not be more judiciously expended.

EVENING PRAYERS ABOLISHED.

Another innovation will startle the older graduates of Yale still more effectually. With the beginning of next term evening prayers will be abolished. This change is preparatory to an alteration in the time of holding morning worship. Any one who doubts the wisdom of the alteration should be obliged to see the practical workings of a week of the old system. Take it in Midwinter, for example. At six o'clock the first bell rings. The sound rouses those who have not become deadened to it, to anticipation of another day's duties. As the bell turns over and over, there is a malicious tone in its sharp clangor which penetrates all rooms in the college building, and pertinaciously seeks at every apartment where a student has his abiding-place. Five minutes of ringing, and five minutes of silence, and then the tolling begins which summons the devotees to their matins. Until the last dozen strokes!—for every one learns by instinct the exact number which are allotted to the last five minutes' ringing—the chapel is as silent as a grave yard. Then a confused, rushing sound begins to be heard. It grows louder and louder, finally drowning the last bell notes and overwhelming the clear tones in which the President reads the portion of Scripture allotted to the day. Two minutes more, and all is still again. During that time an audience of five hundred have assembled. Glance over it and you will see here and there one respectfully listening to what is said, but numbers have drawn their shawls around their heads and ears to shield themselves against the chilling morning air, and to enjoy their interrupted nap, while the greater part, having assumed a most respectful attitude, with their heads leaned forward, are busily engaged in conning over the morning lesson which they are soon to recite, and of which they have at best but a confused idea. Tutors perched in their boxes around the room have a sort of "wouldn't-if they-could-help-it" air, and if a Professor now and then strays in, he looks but little more devotional than the rest. A daily repetition of such scenes as these for four years, will convince any one who may be in the least skeptical, that the first five minutes after students have left their beds, is not the most propitious time for directing their thoughts and desires any further upward than to the couches they have just left. This utter lack of devotional spirit, and the growing disregard for the sanctities of the place, have prompted to the change alluded to. The abolition of evening prayers will give opportunity to make more of morning prayers. The former change the Faculty had not the power to make, but the Corporation have, after deliberation, sanctioned it, and now the Faculty will make such future modifications as may seem proper. It is said that some such arrangement as the following may be adopted: Recitation will be the first morning exercise, then breakfast, and then prayers. In this way it is certain that a better attendance of students and professors would be secured, and it is highly probable that it will be the order finally determined on.

ANNIVERSARIES OF THE LITERARY SOCIETIES.

But to resume the regular calendar of the week's exercises. Yesterday afternoon, soon after 3 o'clock, the Alumni of the two Societies gathered in their respective halls. The Brother room is in the same condition in which it was last year, no additions having been made to its furniture or decorations. The statues of DEMOSTHENES and SOPHOCLES, copied from the antique, by the lamented BARTHOLOMEW, stand on pedestals in the corners of the Linonia Hall, opposite the President's chair. They are alike ornaments to the Hall and gratifying evidences of the development of a genuine love for art. Both Halls were crowded to excess.

In Linonia, the Rev. Dr. MILTON BADGER, of New-York, was called on to preside, and Mr. SAMUEL MUNSON of the class of 1844, was appointed Secretary.

The Rev. Dr. BEACH, of Newington, Conn., indulged in some reminiscences of times as far back as 1802. He was happy to speak unto the young men, for the word of the Lord abideth with them—or should. He came to College to learn how to preach, and he expected that whatever he did would qualify him for that end, and he was not disappointed. The matters considered here were sober then, and he hoped they were now. He had not been in the Hall before for fifty five years, and he thanked his hearers for the attention they had granted him.

After one of those stirring songs celebrating the glories of Linonia, Mr. LARNED expressed the hope that some of the younger members would give a statement of the condition of the Society. He congratulated them on the prosperous condition of affairs, and was followed by Mr. TARBOX, who spoke in the same strain.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, of the Class of '56, spoke of some of the habits into which the Society had fallen, such as beating the Brothers chronically, taking the majority of prizes, and incontinently gobbling every DE FOREST. He and his classmates had come up to take that degree of A. M. which they couldn't help taking, as every young man in Connecticut couldn't help being elected to the lower legislative house after arriving at a certain age. They did not ask for any of those degrees such as D. D., or LL. D., which fill a man out and round him off like a weathercock does a Dutch barn on the Hudson. Mr. DEPEW then launched off into some amusing reminiscences of his Society days, continually eliciting shouts of laughter.

DANIEL LORD, Esq., in response to numerous calls, spoke of the spirit which he felt moving within him when he came up to these gatherings. The French revolutionary trinity of doctrine, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," expressed his feelings as happily as any motto he could think of. The last meeting he attended in Linonia a resolution was passed to "lick" the Brothers, and he had no doubt it had been a standing order of the day ever since. Mr. LORD lamented the multiplication of the minor secret societies. They were not the place to cultivate the art of persuasion To become skilled in that they should speak before large assemblies.

Mr. WOOD told of a time when his class was not examined through some neglect of the Professor in Philosophy. He was called on by his class-mates to fill the vacant chair, and as he had reason to believe discharges the duties devolving on him to the satisfaction of all concerned. This connection which he had with the Faculty must be the reason why he was now called on to speak, and he assured his hearers that they—he and the Faculty—felt the deepest interest in the Society's welfare. Mr. WOOD's remarks elicited great merriment.

The Rev. Dr. SPEES indorsed the remarks made by Mr. LORD in every respect.

Mr. MIMS, of the class of '44, thought the advice of the Methodist minister, with reference to prayers, was applicable to the occasions which might be made—have them short, but very spicy. He then gave amusing recollections of his early experiences in attempting to make his first speech, and spoke feelingly of Professor OLMSTED, recently deceased.

Dr. WESTINGTON HOOKER was called on to give a prescription, which he thought a very easy task, considering the fact that his patient was not sick nor convalescent, but well. He thought fathers should begin early to indoctrinate their children with proper notions as to these societies. His own son, only two years and a-half old, he was teaching to say Linonia as well as California.

Some enthusiastic individual broke out with the following couplet of a popular song, as Dr. H. concluded:

"And e'er our children say mama,
We'll have them say Linonia,
Long live Linonia! Lit onia!"

Mr. HOMER B. SPRAGUE, of the class of '52, spoke of the temptations to which one who was master of the art of oratory was exposed, exhorted those whom he addressed to let their lives be earnest for the right if their tongues were always silent.

Professor SILLIMAN, Jr., spoke of the statues of DEMOSTHENES and SOPHOCLES which BARTHOLOMEW, the sculptor, had executed for the society.

The Rev. Dr. CLEVELAND was called on to speak but could hardly do so with good grace, as he had just been blessing the Brothers. [Laughter.] He would bless the College, however, and that benison must include Linonia.

The Rev. W. B. LEE, of Fair Haven, said that they need not feel very badly about the way in which the last speaker had blessed them. If they recollected about it, they would remember that JACOB took a mean sneaking way to get the blessing that belonged to ESAU, and they would not quarrel with the Brothers over it. [Long continued laughter.] Mr. LEE then glorified Linonia and was succeeded by other speakers, among whom was Judge HAND, of Detroit.

The Society adjourned with cheers for their honorable selves, and groans for their opponents.

In the Brothers the exercises were identical with those in Linonia, the main difference being that the speakers were different and that they had no DE FOREST Prize Medals to boast of. C. J. WOODRUFF, of the class of '49, presided. Thomas M. Thompson, Rev. E. D. Morris of Auburn, Dr. Calhoun, W. Hungerford of Hartford, Prof. Day of Cincinnati, Judge Strong of Philadelphia, Rev. D. D. Field of Stockbridge, and others, made gratificatory and congratulatory speeches.

PHI BETA KAPPA ORATION.

A large audience assembled in the North Church in the evening to listen to Judge STRONG, of Philadelphia, the orator of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. BADGER, Judge STRONG was introduced by Prof. NOAH PORTER, the President of the Society.

Judge STRONG announced as his theme, "American Legislation; the influences that have formed its character, and its defects." The subject was discussed in an oration occupying an hour and a half in its delivery. No novel positions were taken in it, no views of a very striking character were advanced. At the conclusion, a meeting of the Society was held which paid the orator the usual compliment of requesting a copy of his address for publication.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

The atmosphere to-day has been as clear and invigorating as could have been desired. It has neither been too warm or too cool outside of the building where the addresses are being delivered by the graduating class. In the church the heat is somewhat oppressive, but the fathers and mothers, the brothers, the sisters, and the admirers generally of the orators of the day, have borne the usual inconveniences of a crowd for the sake of hearing their favorites distinguish themselves, as, of course, each individual speaker did. At the call of the College-bell, about 8½ o'clock, graduates and under-graduates assembled in front of the Lyceum, where they were marshaled in the usual order by Professor THACHER. Thence they proceeded to the Centre Church, where, after prayer, the exercises of the day proceeded in the following order:

FORENOON.

3. Salutatory Oration in Latin, by CHARLES HERDNER GROSS, Trappe, Penn.
4. Dissertation. "The Symmetrical Man," by EDWIN SPENCER BEARD, Andover, Mass.
5. Oration, "Education," by ARCHIBALD Alleland," by WM. HENRY ANDERSON, Londonderry, N. H.
7. Oration, "The Language of the Puritans," by AARON WILLIAMS WRIGHT, Lebanon.
8. Oration, "Edmund Burke, at the Bristol Election," by JOSEPH ALDRICH COOPER, Manlius, N. Y.
9. Oration, "Zinzendorf and the Moravians," by WM. HENRY BECK, Bethlehem, Penn.
11. Dissertation, "The Sicilian Vespers," by ROGER SHERMAN BALDWIN, New-Haven.
12. "Scheming," by WILLIAM PIERCE FREEMAN, Champion, N. Y.
13. Dissertation, "Arnold of Brescia," by GEO. FRANKLIN VOSE, Fitchburg, Mass.
15. "Fascal," by HOMER GEORGE NEWTON, Sherburne, N. H.
16. Oration, "Thomas à Becket," by JOHN HASKELL HEWITT, Preston.
17. Dissertation, "Character," by ALFRED JUDD TAYLOR, Huntington, Mass.
19. Dissertation, "The Relation of Heart to Intellect," by HARRY BROADHEAD White Lake, N. Y.
20. Oration, "Boethius, and the Consolations of Philosophy," by ARTHUR BURR WOOD, Middletown, N. Y.
22. Philosophical Oration, "The Alchemy of the Middle Ages," by EUGENE SCHUYLER, Ithaca, N. Y.
23. Philosophical Oration, "The Sphere of the Skeptic," by BASKET DERBY CATLIN, Brooklyn, N. Y.

AFTERNOON.

2. Oration in Greek, by HEZEKIAH WATKINS, Liberty, N. Y.
3. Dissertation, "The Cathedral Builder," by JAMES MACCARRIE BUCHARD, Boston, Mass.
5. Dissertation, "Iconoclasm," CHARLES FRANKLIN ROBERTSON, Peekskill, N. Y.
6. Dissertation, "The Discipline of Religious Doubt," by TRUMAN AUGUSTUS POST, St. Louis, Mo.
7. Oration, "The Clergy of the American Revolution," by GILBERT OTIS FAY, Middlebury, Mass.
8. Dissertation, "The Struggles of the Time and Good for the Mastery in the World," by GEO. HENRY COFFIN, Albany, N. Y.
10. Poem, "Harvest Home," by EDWARD CHASE SHEFFIELD, New-Haven.
11. Oration, "The Scottish Highlanders," by GEORGE WELLES Wethersfield.
12. Oration, "Opposition to Tyrants is obedience to God," by LOUIS HENRY BRISTOL, New-Haven.
14. Oration, "The House of Commons," by ROBERT JOHN CARPENTER, Demorestville, C. W.
15. Dissertation, "*Moriamur pro rege nostro, Maria Theresa*," by ELIJAH FRANKLIN HOWE, Grafton, Mass.
16. Oration, "Lockaley Hall," by THOS. RATHBFORD LOUNSBURY, Ovid, N. Y.
18. Oration, "The Spirit of Anglican Liberty," by ASHER HENRY WILCOX, Norwich.
19. Oration, "Simplicity," by ROBERT AUGUSTUS STILES, Woodford County, Ky.
20. Philosophical Oration, "The Antagonism of Principles in the Nineteenth Century," by EDWARD CARRINGTON, Colebrook.
21. Oration, "Self-discipline, the true end of Intellectual Exercise," with the Valedictory Address, by EUGENE SMITH, Wilton.
24. DEGREES CONFERRED.
25. PRAYER by the President.

Governor BUCKINGHAM and Ex-Governor DUTTON, of Conn., Governor CHASE, of Ohio, Senator TRUMBULL, of Illinois, Chancellor LATHROP, of the State University, Wis., Dr. STURTEVANT, of Jacksonville, Ill., Dr. CURTIS, of Kenyon College, Tenn., Rev. A. H. PIERSON, of Cumberland College, Ky., supported on the right and left by the ladies, occupied seats on the stage during the day. The heathenish but expedient practice of sending the ladies to the galleries, and their gentlemen escort below, still continues in force. Of course the ladies on the stage had nothing to apprehend from the gray-headed professors, and chivalrous tutors, by whom they were surrounded.

In the morning the speeches were hardly above the usual average.

During the noon intermission the alumni enjoyed their annual dinner, and the different classes, members of which happened to be present had pleasant reunions.

The speaking in the afternoon was very superior to that in the morning. The oration by G. O. FAY, on "The Clergy of the American Revolution," gained frequent applause.

The oration on "The House of Commons," by R. J. CARPENTER, was well written and delivered with a praiseworthy earnestness and simplicity.

T. K. LOUNSBURY made some good points in his speech on "Lockaley Hall."

A. H. WILCOX's oration on the "Spirit of Anglican Liberty," was superior in style and delivery to any address which preceded it. By some telling examples he illustrated the patient character of Anglican liberty, and then its impatience of all trespass on social rights and rights of conscience.

ROBERT A. STILES was the successful candidate for the DE FOREST Prize Medal, some six weeks since. His appearance was, therefore, looked for with considerable interest. The "simolicity" which he discussed was that in which all powerful feeling finds expression. The examples he cited from SHAKESPEARE, the Bible and the great revolutionary speeches, afforded a fine opportunity for declamation, which was improved to the best advantage. His style of speaking and of writing, so far as it could be judged of apart from the quotations, which rather overburdened his address, was direct, manly and earnest.

But the heartiest applause of the day was given to EDWARD CARRINGTON, of Colebrook, Conn. In the course of his oration he gave expression to some views with reference to LOUIS NAPOLEON, of which the audience heartily approved. The nervousness of his style and delivery kept the closest attention of the audience. When he retired from the stage, the applause was so long continued that the Sheriff felt called upon to assert his authority to check it.

EUGENE SMITH, in the course of his valedictory address, paid a fitting tribute to Prof. OLMSTED. The address to the class was peculiarly appropriate and touching. It alluded to the sad fact that each year in the college course had been marked by the death of one of their class. The oration had the merit of being written and delivered without any attempt at display.

It was half-past six when the last piece was spoken and the last piece of music played.

After the conclusion of the speeches, degrees Honorary and in course were concluded as follows:

One hundred and five members of the Graduating Class received the degree of A. B. as follows:

Edwin B. Allis, East Whately, Mass.; William H. Anderson, Londonderry, N. H.; Joseph H. Andrews, Milan, O.; Felix Ansart, New-London; Edwin S. Beard, Andover, Mass.; Edward R. Beardsley, West Winsted; Charles H. Boerdman, Philadelphia, Penn.; Henry M. Boies, Saugerties, N. Y.; Daniel Bowe, Agawam, Mass.; Ziba N. Bradbury, Sparta, N. J.; Thomas C. Brainerd, Philadelphia, Penn.; Henry L. Breed, Southborough, Mass.; Louis H. Bristol, New-Haven; Harry Brodhead, White Lake, N. Y.; Pitts Burt, Cincinnati, O.; Carlos C. Carpenter, Bolton; Robert J. Carpenter, Demorestville, C. W.; Edward Carrington, Colebrook; Benjamin S. Catlin, Brooklyn, Michigan; Hasket D. Catlin, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Green Clay, Paris, Ky.; George H. Coffey, Albany, N. Y.; John L. Cole, Lyons, N. Y.; Apollos Comstock, New-Canaan; Nathaniel B. Cooke, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Joseph A. Cooper, Matituck, N. Y.; Lawrence V. Cortelyou, Pinhill, N. Y.; Peter V. Daniel, Hardensburgh Ky.; Wm. B. Darrach, New-York City; Thomas B. Dwight, Portland, Me.; Charles Easton Wellsville, N. Y.; Edward T. Fairbanks, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; James Faulkner Lester B. Faulkner, Samuel D. Faulkner, Darsville, N. Y.; Gilbert O Fay, Medway, Mass; George W. Fisher, North White Creek, N. Y.; Edwin B. Foote, New-Haven; William P. Freeman, Champion, N. Y.; Russell W. Gridley, Canton, N. Y.; Charles H. Griese, Trappe, Pa.; William K. Hall, Boston, Mass.; Diodate C. Hannahs, New York City; Burton N. Harrison, New Orleans La., Samuel S. Hartwell, Oshville, N. Y.; Cass. H. Hatch, New-York City; Henry E. Hayward, Philadelphia Pa; John H. Hewitt, Preston; Edward S. Hinckley Norwich; Henry R. Hinckley Northampton, Mass.; John C. Holley, Salisbury, Joel J. Hough Groton, N. Y.; Francis H. Houston, East New Market, Md.; Elijah F Huwe Grafton, Mass; James M. Hubbard, Boston, Mass.; Frank J. Jones, Cincinnati, O; Geo. W. Jones, East Corinth, Me.; Edwin L. Kirtland, Westbrook; Thomas R. Lounsbury, Ovid, N. Y.; Charles N Lyman, Manchester; Moses Lyon, New-York City; Theodore McDonald, Danbury; Rudolph McMurtrie, Hollingston, Pa.; William H. Matner, Suffield; John C. Middleton, New-London; Charles Miller, Lewis Co., N. Y.; John C. Moore, Concord, N. H.; Robt S. Moore, New Haven; Homer G. Newton, Syracuse, N. Y.; Chas. L. Noyton, Farmington; Samuel D. Page, Philadelphia, Penn.; Truman A. Post, St. Louis, Mo; John B. Rector, Bastrop, Texas; William H. Rice, Bethlehem, Penn.; William J. Robertis, New-Milford; Charles F. Robertson, Peekskill, N. Y.; Thomas E. Rogers, Milton, Mass.; Eugene Schuyler, Ithaca, N. Y.; Charles W. Scarp; Edward C. Sheffield, New Haven; Henry K. Snowden, Sheffield; John O. Sisty, Camden, Del; Charles B. Sing luff, Baltimore, Md.; Eugene Smith, Wilton; Alden A. Sprague, East Randolph, Vt; Alexander H. Stanton, Reidsville, Ohio; Robert A. Stiles, Woodford Co., Ky.; William A Stiles, Decaterstown, N. J; Joseph T. Tatum, St. Louis, Mo.; Alfred J. Taylor, Huntington, Mass; Joseph H. Twichell, Plantsville; Henry Upson, Kensington; George F. Vose, Fitchburgh, Mass.; Hezekiah Watkins, Liberty, N. Y.; John S. Weinberger, Milford, Penn.; George Weller, Wethersfield; Thomas B. Wells, New-Haven; Chas. M. Wheeler, Canandaigua, N. Y.; Roger S. Wolte, New-Haven; Asher H. Wilcox, Norwich; Charles P. Wilson, Cincinnati, Ohio; Henry Winn, Whitingham, Vt; Arthur B Wood, Middletown, N. Y.; Arthur W. Wright, Lebanon; Edwin H. Yunat, Lancaster Co., Penn.

Thirty degrees of A. M. were conferred, the larger part on graduates of the class of 1856.

The degree of Bachelor of Philosophy was conferred on Franklin Booth, William B. Dwight, Henry A. Du Bois, George H. Smith, George D. Seely, Sutherland D. Tuttle, and A. H. Harriott.

The degree of LL. B. was conferred on Cyrus Northrop, Milton Kinkead, John Latta, Richard Z. Johnson, Samuel Keeler, Ezra L. Brainerd and Henry M. Dutton.

The *ad eundem* degree of A. B. was conferred on HENRY MILLS DAY, of Western Reserve College.

M. D.

Fred. Dibble, Jas. H. Harrison, J. W. Lawton, Jonathan Hamilton, Samuel White.

The following Honorary Degrees were conferred:

A. M.

Orlando W. White, Brooklyn; Wm. Rice Donaghe, M. D., New-York; Prof. W. H. Brewer, Washington College, Pennsylvania; Samuel J. Burr, Brooklyn; Oscar M. Smith.

M. D.

John B. Trask, California, (at the recommendation of the Medical Society of Connecticut;) Asahel Thompson, Farmington, Conn.

LL.D.

Samuel B. Ruggles, New-York; F. A. P. Barnard, President of the University of Mississippi.

There are some items which may better be gathered up here than omitted altogether.

There were some hopes that the vacancy left by Prof. OLMSTED's death would be filled this summer. But the candidates for the position are more distinguished by number than ability. There are some names mentioned which would honor the position. When the right one will be settled on is uncertain. Prof. PORTER, it is said, retains his position in the collegiate department, declining the Professorship in the Theological Seminary to which he was elected.

The new Medical College on York-street, south of Chapel, is nearly completed. The building is admirably adapted in all its parts to the purposes for which it was constructed. It will cost about $12,000 or $13,000. Mr. SHEFFIELD, of this City, defrays this expense. The old Medical College, near the Cemetery, is now being fitted up for the use of the Scientific School.

The Law School, connected with the College, is displaying remarkable and unusual vitality. Eight dissertations were recently handed in for prizes offered for the best essay which should be written on the subject, "Implied warranty in the sale of personal property." Chief Justice STORRS, and Judge BUTLER, and O. S. SEYMOUR acted as umpires, and awarded the first prize of $30 to R. H. CHITTENDEN, of Westbrook, Ct.; the second, of $20, to E. L. BRAINERD, of Haddam, and F. C. GRISWOLD, of Wethersfield.

There have been numerous class meetings during the week. At none of them, however, have events of special interest transpired. W. G.

Franklin and Marshall College.

The Commencement of Franklin and Marshal College, at Lancaster, Penn., took place on the 27th of July. Twenty-one students graduated.

The Biennial Address before the Literary Societies of the Institution was delivered, on the evening of the 26th, by Gen. WM. A. STORRS, of Westmoreland.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 29, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 79 bbls. Ashes; 3 821 bbls. and 135 sacks Flour; 2,758 bushels Wheat; 7,464 bushels Corn; 10 360 bushels Oats; 189 pkgs. Provisions, and 102 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 55 bbls. Pots, at $5 12½, and small lots of Pearls at $5 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 900 bags Maracaibo at 11c. @11⅞c.; 75 bags Laguayra at 11¾c.; and 30 bags Rio at 11¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in active demand, and sales have been made of 3,000 bales, including Middling Upland at 12¼c., and other grades at proportionate rates. ₱ lb.

FISH—Trade is generally spiritless. No important changes have occurred in prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more sought after to-day, and prices have generally improved, especially for the low and medium qualities, which have been in most request. Sales have been made of 11,800 bbls., in lots, including inferior to choice standard superfine State at $4 50@$4 80; extra do. at $4 95@$5 20, chiefly at $5@$5 10; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 20@$4 80; extra Wisconsin at $4 85@$5 60; inferior extra Ohio at $4 95@$5 25; extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 30@$5 60 ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	—@	$3 40
Standard Superfine State	4 50@	4 80
Extra State	4 95@	5 20
Standard Superfine Western	4 20@	4 80
Extra Wisconsin	4 85@	5 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 65@	5 75
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 95@	5 25
Extra Ohio, fair to choice shipping	5 30@	5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 65@	7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 50@	5 70
Extra Genesee	6 20@	7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	4 90@	8 50
Inferior to very choice extra Tennessee	5 00@	8 75

Southern is also more inquired for, at firmer though not higher prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 2 800 bbls., in lots, at $5@$5 75 for very inferior to good mixed brands; $5 85@$7 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour rules dull and heavy, at $4@$4 60 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at $3 85@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales, 400 bbls., in lots.

GRAIN—Wheat is in more demand, and new has again advanced. Sales have been reported of 14,600 bushels, including fair old red Ohio, (Winter) at $1 10; new do. do. at $1 22; Chicago Spring, at 73c.; prime new red Missouri, at $1 28; good ordinary to very choice new white Kentucky, $1 35@$1 42; do. do. Southern, at $1 30@$1 37; ordinary to very choice red do., at $1 15@$1 30 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in fair request, but at prices unsatisfactory to the principal sellers, who are reluctant to make any further concessions. Hence, business has been restricted. The reported transactions do not exceed 16,000 bushels, chiefly at 76c.@78c. for old, and 80c. for new mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Other kinds are generally nominal. Rye continues dull and heavy at 76c.@80c. ₱ bushel; sales 800 bushels. Oats are in moderate request, including Canada, at 38c.@42c.; Western, 37c.@41c.; State, 37c.@41c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 31c.@38c.; Southern, 30c.@36c. ₱ bushel. Mr. WM. G. CURTIS reviews the week's business in the principal kind of Breadstuffs, thus: "The market for State and Western Flour continued to favor buyers up to the close of business on Tuesday—the quantities offered by holders having been largely in excess of the requirements of purchasers, either for home use or export, and the competition among sellers to dispose of their supplies having been decidedly vigorous. Within the past few days, however, a reaction has occurred, resulting in an improvement. The very light receipts have encouraged holders, who have not been influenced by the extremely unfavorable news received by the *Europa*. The demand has been good, partly for shipment to Great Britain. Unsound and inferior lots have been most sought after by exporters, whose limits do not extend to the better qualities. The market closes in favor of sellers. Southern Flour has been in more demand, especially towards the close. Rye Flour has been quite dull. Corn Meal sells moderately. The market opened quite heavily for all descriptions of Wheat, and prices steadily tended downwards. Within a few days, however, desirable lots of new have attracted more attention, and prices have improved. The reaction in Flour has had a favorable effect on the trade, and millers have purchased with increased confidence. Old Wheat has been generally in very slack demand, and prices have been unsettled. Holders have been anxious to sell, but could get no satisfactory offers for large lots. Holders of Corn have offered their supplies quite freely, and prices have declined. With the exception of Tuesday, when a very large business was transacted in new Mixed Western, the sales have been moderate. The market closes heavily at 76c.@80c. for old and new Western Mixed."

HAY—Sales to-day 500 bales North River at 65c.@75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork is plenty, lower and declining; sales to-day 2 500 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $15 25@$15 37 for Mess; $14 25@$14 50 for thin Mess; $18 for clear; $11 75@$12 50 for rumps, and $10 75 for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are less inquired for, including Hams at 8c.@8½c., and Shoulders at 6½c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon rolls dull and nominal. Lard is plenty and depressed; sales, to-day, 1,300 tcs. and bbls., in lots, chiefly ordinary to choice, at 10c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues heavy and languid; sales 230 bbls., in lots, at $9@$12 75 for repacked Western Mess; $13@$15 for fair to choice extra do.; $8@$8 75 for Country Mess, and $6@$6 75 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $15@$18 ₱ bbl. Butter is selling in lots at 13c.@19c. for State; 12c.@17c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is in demand at from 8c.@9c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been freely purchased to-day, the transactions having reached 1 270 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 4¾c., in bond, and 5¾c.@6¾c., free; 60 hhds. Melado on private terms; and 1,075 boxes Havana, mainly at 5¼c.@8c. ₱ lb. Also, by auction, 125 hhds. New Orleans at $5 31c.@$6 37 ₱ 100 lbs.; and 125 hhds. very inferior Melado at 1c.@1¾c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—The inquiry is reviving; as yet, however, prices remain somewhat nominal. The sales since Tuesday last comprise: 47 hhds Maysville and Kentucky at 5½@9c; 523 boxes Havana, mostly at 26c.@30c.; 145 cases Sardinal at 5c.@23c., and 336 cases on St. Domingo for export, on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales have been confined to small lots at 25c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 150 bales Cotton at 3 16d. ₱ lb., and 500 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 25s. For London, 250 obls. Resin at 2s., and 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 5s. For Bremen 100 bbls. Resin at 2s.; 300 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 3c. and 20 hogsheads of Tobacco at 20s. A brig (200 tons) to Cuba and back, $1 500.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, July 29, 1859.

MEATS.

Trade has been generally dull during the week. The changes in prices, however, have been unimportant.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ lb	13	@	18
Beef, chuck roast, ₱ lb	10	@	13
Beef, second cut chuck, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Beef, rounds, ₱ lb	10	@	13
Beef, rumps, ₱ lb	11	@	13
Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ lb	—	@	18
Beef, sirloin, ₱ lb	14	@	17
Beef, rump steak, ₱ lb	11	@	14
Beef, corned rumps, ₱ lb	11	@	14
Beef, corned plates and navels, ₱ lb	8	@	11
Beef, coarse corned, ₱ lb	6	@	8
Mutton, hind quarters, ₱ lb	10	@	13
Mutton, fore quarters, ₱ lb	7	@	10
Mutton, legs, ₱ lb	10	@	14
Mutton, shoulders, ₱ lb	6	@	8
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	10	@	14
Lamb, Spring, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Veal, hind quarters, ₱ lb	11	@	13
Veal, fore quarters, ₱ lb	7	@	9
Veal cutlets, ₱ lb	15	@	18
Pork, fresh, ₱ lb	10½	@	11½
Pork, salted, ₱ lb	11	@	11½
Pork, jowls, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@	2 00
Soup Meats, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Smoked Beef, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Bacon, ₱ lb	12	@	12½
Hams, ₱ lb	11	@	12
Shoulders, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Tongues, each	59	@	75
Lard, ₱ lb	12½	@	13
Lard, by the tub, ₱ lb	12	@	12½
Sausages, City made, ₱ lb	12	@	—
Tripe, ₱ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

Supplies continue quite moderate, and prices of the principal kinds favor sellers. The run of custom has been unsatisfactory to most dealers.

Fowls, Bucks' County, ₱ lb	15	@	18
Fowls, ₱ lb	13	@	16
Chickens, broilers, ₱ pair	87	@1	25
Turkeys, ₱ lb	18	@	20
Geese, Spring, each	1 50	@2	00
Ducks, ₱ pair	87	@1	25
Pigeons, Squab, ₱ dozen	2 50	@3	00

FISH.

The market has been well supplied with principal varieties, and prices have, in some instances, declined. The inquiry has been fair for the season.

Salmon, ₱ lb	25	@	—
Mackerel, each	12	@	—
Mackerel, Spanish, ₱ lb	31	@	37
Codfish, ₱ lb	5	@	6
Halibut, ₱ lb	10	@	—
White-fish, ₱ lb	—	@	10
Blackfish, ₱ lb	—	@	10
Bluefish, ₱ lb	6	@	8
Eels, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Flounders, ₱ lb	5	@	6
Striped Bass, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Sea Bass, ₱ lb	6	@	18
King fish, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Weak fish, ₱ lb	—	@	6
Haddock, ₱ lb	6	@	—
Porgies, ₱ lb	6	@	—
Turtle, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Sheep

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1859.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston by Steamboat.....5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 5 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, and Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 5 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *Ariel*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-Office today, July 30, at 1½ o'clock.

☞ Messrs. Lebaigue, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, are agents for the New-York Times—Daily and Semi-Weekly—and will supply European orders. They will receive subscriptions for any period desirable, or furnish single copies immediately upon the receipt of the American mails.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the Vanderbilt steamship *Ocean Queen* off Cape Race, and the Canadian steamship *Anglo-Saxon* at Further Point, on her way to Quebec, we are put in possession of highly interesting European advices to the 20th inst., four days later than those brought by the *Europa* at this port. The unexpected Peace continued to be the absorbing topic of the English and Continental Press, and its provisions appear to be very generally unacceptable. The Paris correspondent of the London *Post*, Lord Palmerston's organ, even asserts that the Emperors of France and Austria have become convinced that the bases upon which it was founded are impracticable in many respects. The *Post* had commenced an attack upon the proceedings at Villafranca, and, with all the other English journals, treated them with ridicule. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says that the representatives of France, Austria and Sardinia were soon to meet at Zurich to conclude the Treaty of Peace, and the *Post's* Paris correspondent says that the conference has just been arranged at St. Cloud, to meet early next month. The proceedings in the British Parliament had been interesting. The Budget had been submitted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and it exhibits a deficit of nearly £5,000,000, which it is proposed to make up by direct taxation. The financial and commercial news is highly important. The English funds were flat, and a decline had taken place in Consols. The Austrian funds were buoyant. The subscribers to the proposed Austrian Loan had been relieved from their obligations. The Markets were generally very dull and flat. A decline had taken place at Liverpool on all qualities of Cotton, and Breadstuffs and Provisions were also lower.

The steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall, is reported coming up the Bay, as we go to press. Her California advices have been anticipated by the arrival of the *Moses Taylor*.

Latest advices received in Washington from Nicaragua, give assurances that the Transit difficulties are in a fair way for a speedy and amicable adjustment. It is confidently believed that the Nicaraguan Congress will consent without difficulty to drop the article in the treaty negotiated by Gen. Lamar, which is objected to by our Government. It is considered certain that the Central American Mission will be tendered to Judge Bowlin.

The latest advices from the Kansas gold region are encouraging for those contemplating emigration thither. The mines continued to yield well, and new "leads" were being discovered. The greatest difficulty is represented to be from the scarcity of water. In one place a flume eleven miles in extent was to be constructed, and tunneling had already been commenced.

The labors of the Kansas Constitutional Convention will probably be brought to a close to-day. The Constitution, as perfected, is a radical Anti-Slavery instrument, but at the same time it does not extend the right of suffrage to negroes, as did the one adopted at Leavenworth. The State Legislature will consist of seventy-two representatives and twenty-one Senators. Topeka is fixed upon as the temporary capital, the principal competitor for that honor being Lawrence. Considerable bribery is hinted at in connection with the efforts of the partisans of these two places. The ratification of this Constitution will no doubt be vigorously opposed by the Democracy, though probably without avail.

The steamship *Huntsville*, running between this city and Charleston, S. C., after leaving the latter port, yesterday, was discovered to be on fire, and returned to her wharf. Twenty of her passengers were taken off by a pilot-boat. It was found that her cargo of cotton was on fire, and the firemen were engaged last night in pumping water into her. The extent of the damage is not yet known.

The Commissioners of Police, at their regular weekly meeting, yesterday, dismissed Dr. John Ives, Surgeon of Police, for avowing himself an active member of the Republican Association of the Twenty-second Ward, thus putting an end to the trial—Mayors Powell and Tiemann, and Commissioners Ulshoeffer and Bailey voting in the affirmative, and Messrs. Stillman, Bowen and Stranahan in the negative. Captain Carpenter was suspended, by his own request, until the conclusion of his trial. Several promotions were made—among them Wm. J. Seaman, Sergeant of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, was made a Captain. The General Superintendent has issued an order for the arrest of ticket-swindlers, and has detailed Sergeant Crofts for that duty.

Shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out at No. 107 Water-street, and before it was checked property to the amount of $60,000 was destroyed. The premises were occupied as follows, the basement by John Murphy, liquor dealer, and the floors above by Andre Brothers, importers of liquors and segars. The building was four stories, and belonged to the estate of J. Phillips Phenix. The contents of the adjoining building, No. 109, were considerably damaged by water. The losers are Messrs. Hawthorn, Morris & Co., produce dealers; Jas. A. Gifford, commission merchant, and Albert L. Conklin, liquor dealer. A quantity of hops and cotton in No. 105 was also damaged. The fire was caused by the overflow of a kettle of boiling wax in the basement. The new steam fire engine of the Manhattan Company did the most efficient service in stopping the progress of the fire.

The steamboat *Minnie* took fire, yesterday, in Flushing Bay and her upper works were nearly all burnt off. The steamer *Enoch Dean* came to her relief, and by the aid of a steam pump extinguished the flames.

The sales of Cotton yesterday comprised 3,000 bales, at full rates. Flour was in lively demand, and it advanced. Wheat was more sought after, and new was dearer. Corn was quiet. Provisions continued depressed. Coffee was less active. Sugars were in good request at buoyant prices. Molasses, Rice, Naval Stores, Oil and Tobacco were slightly dealt in. Hay was salable and firm. Other branches of trade exhibited no very important changes.

The Negro in Kansas.—No human creature out of Kansas appears to take any special interest in the Constitution now framing at Leavenworth, and under which the new State is to come peaceably into the Union. The Republicans are in a decisive majority, and the organic law of the future State, as the telegraph informs us, is radically Anti-Slavery in character, but, nevertheless, not very favorable to our colored brethren, who are excluded from the right of suffrage. Freedom, in the freest of all possible free soils, still has her own little distinctions, and seldom loses sight of the "great fact" that a negro is black. It might have been supposed, after the constant clamor and severe shrieking of Kansas for free speech, free soil free men, and a free State, that a few dozens of wretched black people, found scattered here and there through the towns and prairies of the new Commonwealth, would be admitted at least to the ballot-box. But it is only in some of the New England States that no distinction in respect to voters is kept up between black and white citizens. Here in New-York every effort to place them all on the same footing in that respect has failed, no matter what party might be in power. And the youngest-born of liberty, the war-breathing, virtue-assuming, valorous Kansas turns her back with scorn alike upon the slave negro and the free, and asserts in her fawn the very principles against which in her lawlessness she was ready to fling herself in leading battle.

The Peace and Public Opinion.

The Treaty of Villafranca is to be ratified, as we had supposed, not by any Congress of the Great Powers, but by a meeting of the representatives of the three belligerent States—Austria, Sardinia and France—at some neutral point. Zurich, in Switzerland, is suggested as the scene of this Council of destiny. The City of Geneva and Lavater, of Hirzel and Pestalozzi is a pleasant and a goodly town—a "wondrous city, polished like a gem," Benvenuto Cellini, no mean judge, called it centuries ago. The spirit of freedom breathes there, too, through all the quaint and stately streets; and the snowy Alps of heroic Uri, gleaming along the horizon, speak a lesson which Austria, it is to be hoped, has at last begun to learn, of the madness of despotism. If the envoys of the sovereigns who so recently were leading their several hosts to battle in Lombardy will do their work in harmony with the traditions and the temper of the old Swiss city, they may win for the Peace confided to their charge a more favorable public opinion than it has yet commanded in the Old World or the New.

That the peace of July 11 should be as popular in France as our correspondents concur with all well-informed and unprejudiced authorities in representing it to be, is natural enough. For France, peace means the relief of thousands, yes of tens of thousands of mothers, wives, and families from the wearing suspense of that worst side of war of which the bulletins never speak, and over which the saluting cannon never thunder their fierce exultation. It means, too, the unquestioned preeminence of France among the people of Europe, as the first of military nations. It means influence, *prestige*, renown, all that can flatter the pride or fortify the pretensions of an ambitious and high-spirited race.

It is just as natural, too, that the peace should be unpopular beyond the borders of France. It is unpopular in England, because its effects cannot be immediately seized by the British mind, and are therefore supposed to be even more ominous of evil for England and Europe than they really are, and also because it invests France with a very unsatisfactory kind of power and terror. It is unpopular in Germany, because it confounds the German belief in the selfish designs of France, makes the movements of the German policy ridiculous, and threatens serious disturbances from the unemployed masses of the German troops called out by the notion that Germany must join in the war. It is unpopular in Italy, because it throws the Italians suddenly upon themselves, without securing them as they thought they had a right to be secured against the dangers which have demoralized their action so long in the past.

The calmest observers are forced to see in the style of the cession of Lombardy to Sardinia only an Imperial assumption of rights over the Lombard people quite inconsistent with Napoleon's proclaimed conviction that "Italy must rule herself" in order to settle the Italian question; while there could hardly be two opinions out of Paris, as to the fatal nature of the Emperor's conduct in leaving the control of the Lombardo-Venetian fortresses to the Austrian Government. While Austria holds Verona, she is mistress of the Tyrol, and by the Tyrol she is always in a position to command, or at least to menace, Northern Italy. This is what Prince Metternich might have called a "geographical fact." It needs no labored argument to establish its value; but if such an argument were required, we have it ready to our hand from the pen of the French Emperor himself. In the pamphlet entitled "Napoleon III. and Italy," which the publishers ascribe to M. de la Guerronniere, and the world believes to have been inspired by Cæsar at the Tuileries, the following impressive passage occurs, impressive not merely from its accidental bearing on the facts of the Treaty of Villafranca, but also from its inherent and fundamental truth. "Italy," wrote the French Emperor, before he drew the sword to give his words full course,—"Italy can never by herself defend her own independence, unless she is in a condition to put under arms two hundred thousand well-disciplined troops, twenty thousand of which must be cavalry, with five hundred field-pieces, and at least two hundred siege-guns, with fifty thousand horses. From this simple exposition, it is clear that a strong and enterprising government would require at least ten years to put on foot such a force. It must be remembered, too, that nature has done much and art more to protect the Austrian power in Italy. Upper Italy is a vast plain, closed up to the north by the Alps, to the south by the Apennines; to the east and west by the sea. This plain is furrowed by broad, deep rivers, like the Ticino, the Po, the Adda, the Mincio, the Adige, the Brenta, the Piave, the Livenza and the Tagliamento. All these rivers offer Austria admirable lines of defense; and she has guarded their main passages with fortresses rendered impregnable by art. Let us suppose, however, that, by a concourse of extraordinary circumstances, an Italian army shall have reached the Adige in triumph, and that the insurrection shall have spread over the whole vast plain. Let us suppose also, what is still less probable, that the fortified places, such as Pavia, Piacenza, Ferrara, Brescia, Bergamo, Pizzighettone, Peschiera, Mantua, Milan, Legnago and Venice have fallen into the hands of the conqueror. *Well! the game of Austria will not even then be lost; because if Italy is her battle-field, the Tyrol and the Thuringian Alps are her two bases of operations, of which Verona, with its immense fortifications, and its entrenched camp, capable of containing fifty thousand men, is the advanced outwork. Suppose, therefore, that Austria is driven beyond the Alps; she may suffer Italy to enjoy a momentary triumph, but by means of her railways from Verona to Trieste, and from Vienna to Innsbruck, she may easily move new armies, and by new roads debouching from the Alps fall suddenly upon the flanks or wings of the enemy, cut off his communications, and in the twinkling of an eye drive him beyond the Po, thus repeating the victorious manœuvre of Marshal Radetzky in 1848.*"

The inference drawn by the Imperial pamphleteer from these indisputable premises is that the liberation of Italy can never be accomplished by a revolution, but must be brought about by a foreign intervention. The foreign intervention has taken place, with the general sanction of mankind—the world freely recognizing the truth of this inference, and believing that nothing but the arms of a great military Power could ever clear the way for the assertion of Italian independence. Austria has been beaten beyond the Mincio. The journalists of Paris even insist upon it that in the cession of Lombardy, which has accompanied the Peace, the towns of Mantua and Peschiera are included, as of right they ought to be. But does this, on the theory of the Emperor Napoleon himself, secure the freedom of Lombardy from the interference of Austrian diplomacy or the menaces of the Austrian arms?

Public opinion can answer this question in but one way, and, answering it in the negative, must pronounce the first great Italian campaign of the Third Napoleon no more decisively successful than the first Italian campaign of his uncle. Italy has been made Italian to the Adriatic, but Austria still stoops above her, threatening, from the Alps. The restoration of the sovereigns of Central Italy, hateful as it must be to the people who threw off their feeble yoke but two months ago with so calm and noble a dignity; the elevation of the Pope to that high and airy throne which Gioberti designed for him ten years ago, questionable as the policy of the step must appear until the practical details of the scheme are made known to us; the placid handling of whole States as mere pawns in the power of the Imperial players; all these things may be sooner or later so explained or so developed as to make the peace a positive gain so far for all Italy, and a brilliant glory for Napoleon III. But the retention of Verona and Legnago, (if these angles only of the historic square are to be left to her,) by Austrian armies, is a deep root of evil fastened in the Italian soil. Had these fortresses been ordered to be garrisoned by Italian Federal troops, the Italianization of Venice might have been safely left to time. But how is Austria, to whom Germany would never so much as intrust a single Federal city of the third rank on the Rhine, to be trusted with the command of the Adige and the Lago di Garda?

It is quite wild, however, to fall upon the French Emperor as all the *Mazzinisti* and the less rational supporters of the Italian cause, both in Europe and America, are now doing, as a traitor and a deceiver, because of the bold step by which he silenced Prussia and England at the most critical period of the war, and secured Lombardy to his Ally of Sardinia, by keeping it out of the reach of a European Congress. As the Paris *Siècle* very properly observes, if England, in particular, dislikes the peace, why did she not give herself a right to be heard in making it, by joining France in the solution of that great Italian question which is the diplomatic cross of the day?

England and Europe forced the work of keeping his word and theirs to Italy upon Napoleon III. alone. Russia was indeed loyal to him in language; but the other Powers were rapidly arraying themselves against him either by their arms or by their neutrality; the French Emperor had to take counsel throughout the war of himself alone. Had he been a mere conqueror, he would doubtless have rushed defiantly onward after his great victory of Solferino, and reckless of all political consequences, would have staked all that had been already won upon the uncertain issue of colossal European war. In such a war slumbered the chances of splendid accessions of glory to France and to himself—the prospect of the Rhenish frontier and of Savoy received in exchange for Venice and the Romagna. But it involved, too, the certainty of vast new convulsions, of endless slaughter, of revolutionary complications that might end in a Republic of Europe, or in the reconquest of all that has today been won from bigotry, tyranny, and the alien oppressor.

As the world gradually recovers from its first amazement at the moderation displayed by the French Emperor in arresting such a war at its very inception, it will more thoroughly appreciate, than now it can the far-reaching sagacity and real humanity of this step. Public opinion will do justice, sooner or later, to the allegation of all merely dynastic purposes which marks the Napoleonic proposals of 1859; and even in the hottest throes of the Italian revolutions yet to be, it will not be forgotten that to Napoleon III. Sardinia owes her national existence; and that by the freedom of Sardinia, freedom for the rest of Italy lives and moves and has its being.

The Audacious "Times."

According to the well-accredited organ of the highly American Government of Mr. Buchanan, the New-York Times is the most audacious journal in existence. We do not dispute—Heaven forbid that we should—the grave authority which thus settles our character for ever; we accept with humility and hope the estimate set upon our tranquil labors by the dignified and thoughtful critics of the *Constitution* newspaper.

We elsewhere quote, for the benefit of our readers, and for our own reproof, the stern and solemn language in which our cotemporary describes our heinous offence. We have literally *dared* to allude to the venerable Secretary of State and to his Assistant, (whose never-sufficiently-to-be-honored-and-on-bended-knees-to-be-acknowledged name we are at this moment unfortunately quite unable to recall,) as "devotees of wax and red tape!" Since that desperate Scotch *savant*, Sir David Brewster, shocked the soul of Sidney Smith's Presbyterian and geographical friend, by speaking disrespectfully of the North Pole, nothing at all equal to this act of bald impiety and political blasphemy has defiled the annals of mankind. We are utterly impotent to defend ourselves. We did, most assuredly, speak of "devotees of wax and red tape," and we did most assuredly permit ourselves to inform the said "devotees" that it was quite hopeless for them to attempt to keep the Mexican or any other treaty out of the reach of our omnipresent agencies. We meant no harm in this. As the *Constitution* very well knows—although with a twang of hypocrisy more appropriate to less respectable and more impoverished journals than to the prosperous and generally honorable organ of the Presidency, it pretends to ignore the fact—the Mexican Treaty, of which a synopsis was published in the Times, is the identical Mexican Treaty which is now safely pigeon-holed in the State Department. Indifferent as we usually are to the silly attacks of small and envious journals, which seek to atone for their want of information by their wealth of impertinence, we must allow ourselves to bestow upon the *Constitution* an attention due rather to the respectability of the source from which the assault proceeds than to the terrors of the assault itself. It is perfectly true that the Times enjoys special facilities for leading the American Press on the subject of Mexican affairs, just as it enjoyed special facilities for leading the American Press on the subject of the war in Italy. These advantages, the *Constitution* may rely upon it, the Times will continue to enjoy; and we shall leave it to our readers to make all necessary distinctions between our own abundance of intelligence and the comparative poverty of our contemporaries, who choose to make themselves our intemperate rivals. If the *Constitution* fancies that by turning the American Foreign office into a nest of spies, and putting the American Secretaries of State on a level with so many cheap Fouchés or Vidocqs, it can interfere with our command of Mexican or any other news, the *Constitution* is quite at liberty to unlimber all its guns. We bandy angry words with no one. Our function is to furnish our own public with the earliest and fullest intelligence of all things that are going on in all places of human dominion. This we have done in respect to Mexico and to Italy. We shall persevere in our course even at the risk of annoying the Editor of the *Constitution*, and of suggesting "red tape with wax" to the aspiring young gentlemen whom Mr. Everett's querulous eloquence fails to deter from following in the footsteps of Bowman and of Buchanan.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS—CONDITION OF THE TREASURY—THE TROUBLE WITH THE PAWNEE INDIANS, &C.

Washington, Friday, July 29.

Advices received here from Nicaragua give assurances of a fair prospect of a satisfactory settlement of the Transit difficulties, and speak in confident terms of the ability of General Juarn to secure the rejection by Congress of the article in the Lamar-Zeledon treaty objected to by our Government.

There seems to be no doubt that the mission to Central America will be tendered to Judge Bowlin, whose visit to Bedford Springs is on that business, by invitation of the President.

The balance in the Treasury on the 25th inst. was nearly five millions. The receipts for the week ending on that day were $2 252,000. The drafts paid amounted to $1,616,000, and the drafts issued to $2,114,000.

A letter from Superintendent Johnson has been received at the Indian Bureau, in which, speaking of the difficulty between the Pawnee Indians and citizens of Nebraska, he says: "No white person was killed, but the whites have killed two Indians and wounded one.

The Indians made no resistance when approached by the citizens, who were more culpable in producing the difficulty than the Indians. The newspaper accounts are greatly exaggerated."

Mr. Corwin, recently appointed Minister to the Argentine Confederation, received his instructions to-day, and started for his destination.

From Kansas.

LATEST ADVICES FROM THE MINES—CLOSE OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, ETC.

St. Louis, Friday, July 29.

The Leavenworth *Times* has received interesting private advices by the arrival of the express last night from Denver City, which place it left on the 20th inst. The mines continued to yield well, and new leads were constantly developing. A good many miners had been compelled to quit work, owing to scarcity of water. A company had commenced the construction of a flume eleven miles long, to convey water to the neighborhood of Mountain City. Tunneling had also commenced.

The Kansas Constitutional Convention had nearly completed its labors, and would probably adjourn tomorrow.

The Constitution is radically Anti-Slavery, but differs from the Leavenworth instrument, inasmuch as it does not extend the right of suffrage to negroes.

The State Legislature is to consist of seventy-two Representatives and twenty-one Senators.

The Business Convention disposed of with tolerable expedition the questions of apportionment and temporarily Capitol, being the only measures which offered serious obstacles. Topeka is selected temporary as the Capitol, Lawrence being the competitor. The efforts of the partizans of both these places revealed considerable corruption, both inside and outside of the Convention, and one or more members are implicated in charges of bribery. The indications are, that the ratification of the Constitution will be vigorously opposed by the Democracy, as its strong measures of the annexation of the Platte District, the exclusion of free negroes, the prohibition of bank issues, the preservation of the present Western boundary, which includes the gold regions, have all been defeated.

St. Louis, Friday, July 29—P. M.

A special dispatch to the *Democrat* says that three men have arrived at St. Josephs, bringing $12,500 in gold dust. These parties had previously disposed of $8,000 worth at Omaha, making a total of $20,500 from the Kansas mines.

The Kansas Constitutional Convention adjourned *sine die* to-night. The Constitution was adopted by 34 to 13—all the Democrats voting against it, and refusing to sign it.

During Burglary.

Baltimore, Friday, July 29.

The residence of John Jones, a milkman, on York-avenue, was entered last night by burglars, and robbed of $1,150 and a gold watch. The burglars succeeded in making their escape after a severe struggle with Mr. Jones, on whom they snapped a pistol and drew a knife. They had packed up all the valuables in the house, but owing to the determined resistance of Mr. Jones, they were compelled to retreat with only a portion of their booty. Mr. Jones narrowly escaped with his life.

The Steamer Huntsville on Fire.

Charleston, S. C., Friday, July 29.

The steamer *Huntsville*, bound to New-York, was discovered to be on fire this forenoon, when twenty-five of her passengers left her and returned to the city in a pilot boat. The steamer subsequently arrived alongside of the Southern wharf here, when it was found that the cotton in her hold was on fire. The firemen are now pouring streams of water into her. It is impossible as yet to learn the extent of the damage. The hold is greatly damaged.

Destructive Fire.

Portland, Friday, July 29.

Last night the machine shop of Mr. Geo. Hall, on Fore-street, head of Franklin Wharf, was completely destroyed by fire, together with the last factory of Mr. Moore, the blacksmith shop of Stephen Noyes, the coopers' shop of George McLellan, and a considerable quantity of lumber.

New Cotton Received.

New Orleans, Thursday, July 28.

Two bales of Cotton of the new crop were received here yesterday from Texas. Last year the first of the new crop was received on the 25th, also from Texas.

Reported Bank Failure.

Philadelphia, Friday, July 29.

The Brokers throw out the notes of the Monongahela Valley Bank, of the western part of the State, which is reported to have failed.

News from Northern Mexico.

Charleston, Friday, July 29.

The *Courier* has advices from Matamoras to the 14th inst., stating that Northern Mexico was quiet, and that General Woll had been superseded.

The Southern Pacific Railroad.

Louisville, Ky., Friday, July 29.

President Fowlkes, with $50,000 to pay the first instalment on the stock of the Southern Pacific Railroad, left here to day for Marshall, Texas.

Loss of the Steamer Return.

Memphis, Tenn., Friday, July 29.

The steamer *Return*, a White River packet, sunk at Duvall's Wharf on Wednesday. Loss $10,000; uninsured. No lives were lost.

The Italian Fund.

At a special meeting of the Italian Committee held on the 27th inst. it was, unanimously resolved to suspend the subscription for the relief of the families of Italian soldiers, to publish as soon as possible the second list of subscribers, and to remit at once the remaining funds to Turin to be applied to the specified object.

In pursuance of this resolution, the undersigned, in behalf of the Committee, respectfully requests the managers of the Association and the subscribers whose contributions remain unpaid, to report to the Treasurer and to pay in the amount subscribed, as soon as convenient, that the Committee may thus be enabled to carry their resolution into effect.

Whatever opinion may be entertained of the political effects of the war now so suddenly closed, the suffering among the families of the soldiers killed or disabled in fighting for the independence of their country, is a certainty which commends itself to universal sympathy. For the Committee,

G. Botta, President.

New-York, Thursday, July 28.

Amusements.

Central Park.—The usual Saturday afternoon musical performance will be given in the Central Park to-day. The advertisement in another column sets forth an enticing programme. These entertainments are so excellent that it is unnecessary to urge the reader to go. The "Ramble" is already a favorite resort.

Enlargement of the State Prisons.—The Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Comptroller, met at the Executive Chamber to-day, for the purpose of determining to what extent they should, as Commissioners, expend the moneys appropriated last Winter for the enlargement of the State Prisons. After a careful personal examination of the three prisons, and a full consideration of the subject, the Commissioners decided not to expend the money for the enlargement of the Auburn and Sing Sing Prisons. They also decided to direct the enlargement of the Clinton Prison.—*Albany Statesman*, 27th.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The War against the Piggeries—The Field after the Battle.—Mr. Downing, the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, yesterday, accompanied by a small force of men attached to the City Inspector's Department and a few Policemen of the Twenty-second Precinct, paid a flying visit to the district bounded by Fiftieth and Fifty-eighth streets, the Sixth and Seventh avenues, where till within a few days past hundreds of pig-pens stood, and numberless hogs were fed on noisome offal boiled there, to the great disgust of all who were compelled to pass to windward of it. A great change has come over the scene. Where formerly the pens stood now there is nothing but a pile of old boards over which, and over the ground in the vicinity, lime has been sprinkled plentifully. The shanties, little better than pig pens, in which the proprietors of these establishments live, are of course still standing; the City Inspector's men took especial pains to avoid the destruction of property not constituting the nuisance which had been so frequently complained of. All the boilers, coalmeye and fire places where the horrid pottage fed to the swine was cooked are all carried away or demolished, and not a pig is to be seen in the vicinity. Starting at noon Mr. Downing and his men spent the whole afternoon in visiting these places. The end of this warfare against the proprietors of piggeries and offal boiling establishments is not yet. A beginning has been made; the most pestiferous of the nuisances have been abated; but, we trust, the zeal of the City Inspector and his men will not be abated until every pig-pen is demolished, every pig driven away and every cauldron used for offal-boiling sent to the Corporation yards.

New Steamers.—The new steamer *De Soto*, about 1,700 tons burthen, belonging to Livingston, Crocheron & Co., and intended for the route between New Orleans, Havana and New-York, is being rapidly finished at the Morgan Iron Works, and will be completed on the 27th of August. She has a beam engine 65 inches diameter of cylinder and 12 feet stroke. The steamer *Yorktown*, belonging to the Virginia Steamship Company, is about completed, and will go on her trial trip on Wednesday next. She is commanded by Capt. Parrish, formerly of the steamer *Jamestown*. An iron steamer is in progress of construction at Greenpoint, for Captain James L. Day, intended for the trade between New-Orleans and Mobile. She has an engine of 50 inches diameter of cylinder and 10 feet stroke, also building at the Morgan Iron Works. She is of very light draft. J. A. Westervelt is laying the keel of an ocean steamer to ply on the west coast of South America. She is superintended by Capt. Sherry. Her cylinder will be of 44 inches diameter and 11 feet stroke, made by Quintard & Co.

Commissioners of Health.—At a meeting of the Health Commissioners, at noon yesterday, a complaint was received from the congregation of the German and French Bethel Church, in Forty-fifth-street, calling the attention of the Board to a nuisance on some vacant lots in the neighborhood. It was referred to the City Inspector. Communications were received from the Health Warden of the Twenty-second Ward, setting forth that there was no just cause of complaint against the smoking-house No. 418 Ninth avenue; and from the Health Warden of the Twentieth Ward, stating that the streets in his Ward were in need of repair. This complaint is general with regard to the streets in all the Wards. The Board has the subject under consideration. It will meet again next Monday at the usual hour.

Fires not very Serious.—Between 7 and 8 o'clock on Thursday night, a fire occurred in the show-window of the lace store of Messrs. W. C. Rogers & Co., No. 252 Bowery, in consequence of a gas-light coming in contact with some lace mantillas. The fire was not extinguished until about $2,000 damage had been done—insured.....At 3½ o'clock yesterday morning a trifling fire occurred in a tenement house at the corner of Hudson and Thomas streets, caused by some of the inmates' carelessly setting fire to a straw bed. The fire-bells were not rung.....A trifling fire occurred at 9 P. M. on Thursday night, in the shoemaker's shop of Matthew Koehler, No. 93 Seventh-avenue, occasioned by the accidental upsetting of a camphene lamp. The fire-bells were not rung.....The Third District alarm at 11:35 A. M. yesterday, was caused by a fire in a small frame stable, No. 6 Lispenard-street, owned by a Mr. Woodruff. The stable, worth about $50, was destroyed. A horse valued at $250, owned by A. Clatterbood, was suffocated. The fire was caused by a spark from a furnace in the yard falling on to the roof of the stable.

Fire in Downing-street.—The alarm about 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday was caused by a fire breaking out on the first floor of the organ factory of Wm. Davis, in the rear of No. 40 Downing-street. Before the flames were extinguished the first floor was nearly burnt through, and four small organs were destroyed. The loss on stock is said to be about $4 000, and the building, also owned by Mr. Davis, was damaged about $1,000, which is fully covered by insurance. The fire was caused by some children playing with matches.

Killed by a Blast.—An old man, aged eighty years, named Jas. Condon, a native of Ireland, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday, having been seriously injured in Fifty-ninth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, by the blasting of rocks. He had gone there with his son's dinner, who was at work there, and while he and about twenty others were enjoying their noon-day meal, a shower of stones was thrown among them, the largest of which struck this old man upon the leg, injuring him so seriously that he died at 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

Mr. Haley and Mr. Sickles.—The Rev. Mr. Haley, of Washington, who bestowed bouquets and consolation upon Mr. Sickles during his trial, is now, we understand, on a visit at the house of Mr. S., in this City. Mr. Haley has a right, in virtue of his profession, to assume that Mr. and Mrs. Sickles are sincere in their recent homage to the spirit of Mercy, and that even their failings lean to virtue's side.

Direct from Cleveland—Arrival.—For the first time, there was, yesterday, a direct arrival at this port from Cleveland, Ohio—that of the steam canal-boat *Ruggles*, with a cargo of flour and wheat, consigned to Messrs. Holcomb, Harvey & Co.

Receipts at the Croton Board.—The rush for the payment of water rates at the office of the Croton Board still continues. Yesterday, $22,000 was received over the counter in small sums.

Commissioners of Police.

The regular weekly meeting was held yesterday afternoon. All the Commissioners, including the two Mayors, were present.

The following communication was received:

Surgeon's Department of the Metropolitan Police, New York, Friday, July 29, 1859.

Thos. B. Stillman, Esq., President of the Board of Police Commissioners,

Sir: Mr. Isaac H. Bailey, a member of your Board, preferred charges against me as a Surgeon of Police for being a member of the Republican Central Committee, and of the Twenty-second Ward Republican Association.

For these offences I was tried on the 22d inst.; but the decision of your Board has not been rendered.

I understand that the proof of my membership of the organizations referred to, is not conclusive. In order to free the Board from any embarrassment in respect to the question of proof, I hereby admit and avow that I am a member of the Republican Association of the Twenty-second Ward.

Entertaining very decided political sentiments, I have deemed it my duty, as a citizen and tax payer, to enrol my name with the Republicans of the Ward in which I reside, that I may have a voice in the selection of suitable candidates to receive my suffrages, not merely for Ward officers, but also for City, County, State and National.

Not desiring to enter further upon the merits of the subject presented, than simply to remove all doubt from the minds of the Commissioners,

I subscribe myself, yours truly,

JOHN IVES, M. D., Surgeon of Police.

A motion was made to dismiss Dr. Ives from the Department, which was adopted, as follows:

Affirmative—Mayors Powell and Tiemann, and Commissioners Ulshoeffer and Bailey.

Negative—Commissioners Stillman, Bowen and Stranahan.

William J. Seaman, Sergeant of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, was promoted to a Captaincy, and will probably be detailed to the command of the Fourth Precinct.

The following patrolmen were promoted to the position of Sergeant, and will be detailed by the General Superintendent, to act in the Precincts set against their names: Samuel W. Hastings, Sixteenth Precinct; Jas. M. Faudreau, Twenty-first Precinct; William McConnell, Seventeth Precinct; and Chas. M. Brackett, Twenty-sixth Precinct.

A resolution was adopted ordering the special policemen to hereafter act under the orders of the General Superintendent.

The letter of Captain Carpenter, of the Sixteenth Precinct, was received and ordered on file. By order of the General Superintendent Carpenter is suspended at his own request, until the conclusion of his trial.

The Board then adjourned to Friday, Sept. 2.

Protection to Strangers.

The following order of the General Superintendent was promulgated yesterday:

Office of the Superintendent of Police, No. 413 Broome-street, corner of Elm, New York, July 29, 1859.

Deputy Superintendent Carpenter—*Sir*: I have detailed Sergeant James N. Croft, of the Tenth Precinct, for the purpose of protecting strangers and travelers at the various steamboat and ship landings and railway stations, by seeing that patrolmen in those localities perform their duty with vigilance and energy.

You will accompany Sergeant Croft to those places which are to come under his care and supervision, and make such inquiry and examination, as will enable me to adopt the best possible means for the convenience and security of the traveling community.

The manner in which this very important branch of our service is at present conducted, is, I am sorry to say, by no means creditable, and it is due as well to the public as to the character of this Department that a step, such as I propose, should be taken to remedy the evil.

I shall require Sergeant Croft to report to me daily through you. Respectfully,

AMOS PILSBURY, Gen'l. Sup't.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Items.—The house of C. A. Van Zant, Jr., No 247 Clinton-street, was entered through the middle Thursday night last, and robbed of property valued at $175. The family were absent in the country at the time, and the intruders were not interrupted in their operations.....The body of an unknown man was found in the water, at the foot of Little-street, yesterday. The deceased has, apparently, been in the water several months, and had on a blue cloth coat with brass buttons, mixed pants, coarse shoes, leather strap about his waist, and check shirt. He was 5 feet 7 inches high. The body can be seen at the Dead-house.....James Delancy was arrested by Officer Gaogan, of the Third Precinct, yesterday, for stealing property from a vessel in the Atlantic Basin, an offence which the accused has committed before. He was held for trial.....Two thieves entered the store of Mr. Evans, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avenues, Thursday afternoon, and stole $32 from the till, and made a successful retreat.....A heartless wag, a few days ago, sent hafts a hundred men at work in the Navy-yard to the Water Commissioners, where they went under the belief that they had received appointments to permanent situations.....The contractor for the Brooklyn Barracks has given up the job because he cannot come up to his agreement without losing money.....Patrick Quinn, laborer, fell from a load of hay on Liberty-street, yesterday, and fractured his skull. He was taken to the City Hospital for treatment, after receiving temporary treatment at the hands of Dr. John Ball.....The house of L. A. Barker, No. 147 Lafayette avenue, was robbed Thursday night of property valued at $180.

St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church.—This church, on Court street, corner of Congress-street, is undergoing extensive repairs this Summer. A tower, 200 feet high, 27 feet square at the base, is being built of brick, with stone facings in front of the main building, which, besides adding materially to the architectural beauty of the structure, gives additional room in the auditorium, as the space formerly occupied by the pillars and that used as a vestibule will be thrown into the main room. The entrance and vestibule will be in the basement of the tower. Three bells are to be placed in the tower. The whole improvement will cost about $20,000, which amount has been raised through the exertions of the pastor, the Rev. Father Sommeiller.

Steamboat Disappearance of a Shipmaster.—Capt. Charles Campbell, master of the brig *Fanny*, lying at Baxter's Wharf, has been missing since Wednesday evening last, under circumstances that excite the most fearful apprehensions for his safety. On the night named he was seen to go upon his vessel by several persons and enter the cabin. There are indications there that he prepared to retire, but did not do so. Some of his friends think that the vessel was boarded in the night by river pirates.—some of whom have a story current against the missing man—and that he was killed and thrown overboard by them. Others believe that he accidentally fell overboard, but this is only possible, as he was a man of very temperate habits. The missing man has a family in Fisherfort, Me.

Fire—At 1 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the camphene distillery of Farran & Fuller, No. 35 Furman-street, near Fulton, caught fire, from the boiling over of a kettle of varnish, and in less than thirty minutes everything of value in the place—mostly resin, turpentine and camphene—was destroyed. The loss of Messrs. F. & F. is estimated at $5,000, upon which amount there is no insurance. This is the second time this company has been burnt out recently, at the same place. A small frame house on Clinton-street, owned by Patrick O'Neil, was set on fire and destroyed. Loss $150. The firemen turned out promptly, and rendered efficient assistance in preventing the fire from communicating to adjoining property.

The New Gas Company.—We are informed by an officer of the Citizens' Gas Light Company, that they have at last purchased a site for the gas works in South Brooklyn. The title to the land has been transferred to the Company, and the construction of the works will be commenced as soon as $100,000 more of the stock is taken up. They are quite confident of commencing operations by September next.

Fences Up.—The recent heavy rains washed away so much of Fourth-avenue and Wyckoff-street, as to render them impassable for vehicles, and to prevent accidents, a fence has been put across Wyckoff-street, at Fif

The New Catholicism—Letter from the Rev. Dr. Osgood.

The Rev. Dr. OSGOOD makes the following positive refutation of the *Evening Post*'s story concerning his connection with the New Church scheme. The letter is spicy and sarcastic:

FAIRFIELD, Conn., Thursday, July 28, 1859.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

DEAR SIRS: O lets years I have been somewhat opposed to violent exertions, and am especially so at this time, when the dog-star rages, and it is pleasant to be here in vacation under shady trees and try to catch the calm temper of our thriving corn and potatoes. Yet I confess to being tempted to a vehement emotion, whether of humor or chagrin I will not say, in reading your recent notice of the attempt to inaugurate a new Catholic Church under the auspices of our friends BELLOWS, FROTHINGHAM, myself and others. If you read Dr. BELLOWS' noble discourse you will find that his meaning has been misapprehended, from his using the word Catholic in the philosophic fostest of the ritual sense, and that he has said nothing to justify the statement that he favors any new hierarchy or any revival of the old pageantry. He is now in New-Hampshire, and not here to answer for himself. He is too progressive a man to advocate any retrogressive measures, or to forget that these imitations of antiquity are as sure to be decided failures in their result as they are false in their starting principle. His discourse was a powerful plea for a more practical and affectionate administration of rational and spiritual religion, in harmony with the Divine Word as it speaks from the Gospel and the Spirit to the mind and heart of our age. I will not repeat its leading ideas, lest I might spoil good in ughts by a poor rendering of them, and will refer your readers to the discourse itself, which will soon be before the public.

You refer to a rumor that I have prepared a liturgy for the Unitarian denomination, and such other Christians as may choose to unite with them in its use. I am sorry to say that I am not entitled to any such honor, and do not regard myself qualified for so important a task. It is true that nearly all the leading men of our fraternity do desire to have a "Church and Home Book of Devotion" that shall represent God's truth and man's life and duty, in harmony with our convictions as faithfully as the Roman and English and Greek prayer-books represent their creeds and priesthoods. Such a book as we wish, however, should not be the work of one man, and it is, ere long, likely to be forthcoming as the result of wise counsel and experience and combined thought and labor. Among its advocates are such men as Drs. DEWEY, WALKER, HOSEA, ELLIS, FARLEY, BELLOWS, and among our younger clergy such free minds as KING, ALGER and many others.

I do not suppose that my views of religion and the Church can be of interest to many of your readers, but if any care to know what I think on the Church question, I refer them to three discourses of mine, published within a year, severally on "The Coming Church," "The Church and its Children," and "The Broad Altar." The first two of these discourses being given at the Meadville Theological School, and the Taunton Sunday School Convention, being printed in a serial which names CHANN. MILBURN and BARONESS among its contributors, and the exemplars of its principles of Catholicity.

In conclusion let me say that I shall be very glad to see a new Catholic Church of the true stamp arise, and I cannot but regard the *Evening Post* with its brave humanity, pure ethics and general reverence for things divine, as one of its most hopeful organs. Forgiving you your romantic paragraph, and knowing something of an editor's trouble for material, with true respect, yours sincerely, SAML. OSGOOD.

A Word from the Alchymist.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW YORK CITY, Friday, July 29th, 1859.

DEAR SIR: I noticed an article in your paper of Tuesday last, headed "Necromancer Nabbed—A County Dentist Swindled." I purpose to give you and the public a true statement of this grossly misrepresented affair. This self-styled country dentist, who passed under the assumed cognomen of J. F. Harrison while in this city, is none other than a Mr. J. F. Stratton, from Jeffersonville, Indiana. His object, and sole object here, was to obtain counterfeit coins. The first time I ever saw this Stratton, alias J. F. Harrison, was on Saturday last, at my residence, when he called upon me to purchase some of the metal. I showed him a bar of the pseudo gold, and told him that that was the article I sold and made, and that he could have any amount of it for $18 per pound, either in bar or plate. With eyes glistening with delight he exclaimed that the metal was just the thing, but that he wanted $50 worth made into coins of $2 50 and $3 pieces. I called my young man and told him that there was a man who wanted to be humbugged very much, and was either a fool or took me to be one. Then giving my man the wink in the presence of this wandering gold-seeker, and asked him if he could get any of the desired coins made from my metal. He said, "Yes, any amount of it." Stratton then wanted to see some of the coins, when I presented to his wondering optics a genuine gold dollar. He was overjoyed and delighted, and immediately ordered $50 worth, for which he paid me down the money, and proposed sending a check in one week for $1,000 worth. He then repaired to his room at Lovejoy's Hotel to await the arrival of the counterfeit coins. But alas! they did not come. After repeated calls at my house, at which time I was out, he became chagrined, and meeting me on Monday in the street, at 11 o'clock A. M., he demanded his $50. I told him that I should do no such thing; that he deserved to lose it for attempting to draw me into counterfeiting. Officer Farley then came up and said I must go with him. I asked him if he had a warrant for my arrest: he said no, but I must go with him, at the same time divesting me of my purse, watch, keys, pencil, &c.; in my absence searched my office, taking things irrelevant to the object, and finding nothing whereby I could be detained. In less than four hours I was talked out by a gentleman who is a neighbor and a friend, and who bears the reputation of an honest man and an esteemed and worthy citizen. Giving the above a place in your columns you will oblige

Yours, respectfully, SAMUEL HANKINSON,
No. 75 West Thirteenth-street.

Base Ball.

MOUNT VERNON VS. BROOKLYN.

This game was played on Thursday, upon the grounds of the Osceo'a Club, Fifth avenue and Dean-street, Brooklyn. The following is the score:

BROOKLYN	H.	L.	Runs.	MOUNT VERNON.	H.	L.	Runs.
Pearsen, c. f.	6		2	A. Dayton, p.	1		1
Morrison, p.	3		1	O'Neil, c.	4		1
Hall, 1 b.	4		2	Campbell, 1. f.	2		3
Beers, s. s.	3		2	Boyd, s. s.	2		2
Levy, 2 b.	1		5	Ashwell, r. f.	5		0
Conklin, 1. f.	3		3	H. Dayton, 2 b.	2		0
Arnold, 2 b.	4		1	J. Dayton, 1 b.	4		1
Parks, c.	3		3	Ebbetts, 3 b.	5		0
Marsex, r. f.	4		4	Tyrell, c. f.	2		3
Total	27		20	Total	27		15

SCORER FOR MOUNT VERNON—G. Holt.
SCORER FOR BROOKLYN—A. Watkins.
UMPIRE—Kimendorff of the Osceola Club.

HAMILTON, OF JERSEY CITY, VS. HAMILTON, OF BROOKLYN.

The second nines of the above clubs played a Long Dock, Jersey City, on the 25th inst., with the following result:

HAMILTON, OF JERSEY CITY	H.	L.	RUNS.	HAMILTON, OF BROOKLYN.	H.	L.	RUNS.
Dorcmus, 1 b			1	Alberts, 3 b.			4
Bliss'er, c. f.			5	Hamilton, 1. f.			3
Brown, c.			4	Johnston, 1 b.			3
Shafee, 2 b.			2	Whitmore, r. f.			0
Gembe, r. f.			3	Knight, 2 b.			3
Christie, p.			1	Hatsey, p.			1
Seeley, 3 b.			3	Coles, 3 b.			2
Saltman, s. s.			3	Porter, c. f.			1
McCoy, 1. f.			5	Kimendorf, c.			1
Total			27	Total			22

The New-York Times and the Mexican Treaty.

From the Constitution, July 28.

TOPICS OF THE DAY—A SUBSANCE WHICH OUGHT TO BE ADATED.

An Opposition journal, published in New-York, conspicuous for its petulance and its spite towards the Administration, gives what it alleges to be "the draught of a treaty sent hither by the Hon. ROBERT MCLANE." It is introduced to the readers of that journal in a *leader*, beginning thus:

"THE NEW MEXICAN TREATY.—From a Washington Correspondent, who possesses the happy faculty of being able to penetrate the fogs in which *the devotees of wax and red tape* envelope themselves, we receive a synopsis of Mr. MCLANE'S new convention with the Liberal Government of Mexico."

The NEW-YORK TIMES, in having made this announcement, has to choose between the charge of committing a mere piece of common penny-paper gasconade, or the imputation of keeping at Washington, *under pay*, some actual employe of the Government, or some letter-writer to whom such employe, in violation of his sworn duty, discloses the private business of the Department.

It is entirely immaterial whether the information alleged to have been communicated to the NEW YORK TIMES is in this instance true or false, or whether it is, like much of the Washington correspondence,

"*A little truth, but dash'd and brew'd with lies;*"

the fact remains that a leading Opposition newspaper has the audacity to speak of the Secretary of State and his Assistant as "devotees of wax and red tape," and to boast of possessing a correspondent who can overreach them. This cancid disclosure of the TIMES will perhaps contribute to *stop* "the leaks." The Democracy of this city are quite aware that there are some who, while enjoying the favor of the Administration, repay them by contributing directly or indirectly to the columns of Opposition newspapers. In the opinion of very many gentlemen of different departments, the time has now arrived when this nuisance ought to be abated.

[Advertisement.]

The lustre of the diamond is not to be compared to the productions that emanate from a gifted and well balanced mind. Alas! how deplorable is it when such endowments become vitiated by malpractices and the utter prostration of the physical powers. Constitutions thus impaired come within the scope of Dr. H. A. BARROW'S experience. He may be consulted as usual at his residence No. 194 Bleecker-street, four doors below McDougal-street, New-York, from 11 to 2 and from 4 to 8 daily, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

[Advertisement.]

Beware of the ambiguous and mystifying phrases of quacks. Dr. ANDAL, confidential adviser, returned from Europe thoroughly acquainted with the latest improvements in treating disease. Dr. A. is a regularly educated physician, whose testimonials can be seen. No interview necessary, unless desired. Address, inclosing consultation fee, $5, No. 440 Broome street, one door of Broadway, west.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN,
Especially designed for the use of the *Medical Profession* and the *Family*. For sale by all prominent druggists.
A. M. SHERMAN & Co.,
No. 338 Broadway, New-York, Sole Importers.

[Advertisement.]

HOW SIMPLE, YET HOW STRONG FOR GOOD.—Rheumatism—For twelve years a gentleman suffered from inflammatory rheumatism. Over a period of two years he was in bed, and could not sit up at all, "except at the expense of the severest suffering." In all this time he could not write; his fingers, in fact, were so compressed that the nails were embedded in the palms of his hands. He was under the treatment of eminent physicians but their remedies were no remedies for him. He never expected to enjoy life again. At this time his attention was directed to Brandreth's pills. He sent for the agent, talked with him, and determined to try them. He used four pills night and morning. After three or four days, he experienced relief, and in ten days he was able to hold a pen and write. In twenty days he began to hobble about. In thirty-five days he was placed upon horseback, and in three months he was restored to health, the miserable disease being completely eradicated. Of this, and thousands of other cases, equally remarkable, proof and reference is always given when required.

Sold at 25 cents, with pamphlet and directions, at principal office, No 294 Canal street, (Brandreth House,) and to be had of all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A SEWING MACHINE, better adapted to the wants of families than any other which has ever been offered to the public, is now sold for $30. Persons desirous of satisfying themselves that this statement is true, may do so by calling at my sales rooms, No. 504 Broadway, and examining the newly-invented WILLCOX & GIBBS MACHINE. JAMES WILLCOX.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Disorders that eat into the flesh or inflame the skin are extinguished forever by the Ointment, and affections of the stomach, liver and excretory organs by the Pills. These are rules without exceptions.

[Advertisement.]

THE AGE OF MIRACLES.—WYMAN, the Wizard, takes one of his audience and makes him disappear before the eyes of all! He does it, among a host of other marvelous things, this afternoon and evening, at Barnum's Museum.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 29.

15,000 United St. 6s, '74	101¾	350 N. Y. Central R.	71⅝
1 000 Ohio St. 6s '75	102¾	200 do...b60 a/t 3	71⅞
1,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	87½	100 do...b30	73⅛
7 000 do	87	400 do...b60	73⅛
12 000 do	86½	255 do	73⅛
2 000 Virginia 6s	94	50 do...b60	73⅛
10 000 do...b60	94⅜	50 do...b30	73⅛
2,000 Missouri State 6s	83⅜	100 do...b10	73⅛
12 000 do	83	150 do	73⅛
5 000 do...s10	83⅞	60 do...s10	73⅛
2 000 do	83½	100 do...s30	73⅛
15 000 do...s15	83½	50 do...b60	73⅛
1 500 Cal. State 7 bds	80½	300 do...b60	74
4 000 N. Y. Cen. R 6s	69⅜	500 do	74
1,500 do	94	240 Erie Railroad	21
1,000 Had. Riv. R. m	104⅜	20 Harlem R. Pref	35⅜
500 M. C. R. 8 ₱ ct. 1st	97	60 do	36⅛
M. S. Fund. Com. 8s	89⅜	500 do	35
1,000 do	89⅛	300 do...s60	34⅜
1 000 Gosh. Branch 6s	61	200 do...b60	35
10 000 M. So. e Fund 8s	58	100 do...b30	35
5 000 Ill. Cen. R. 8ds	84¾	400 Reading Railroad	44⅜
5 000 do	84⅝	100 do...b10	44⅝
7 000 do	85	100 do...s15	44⅜
4,000 do	85⅛	150 Mich. Cen. R.	64⅛
4,000 Ill. Fred'k Bs	93	100 do...b30	64⅛
12,000 Gal. & Chi. Bds	92	170 M. S. & N. I. G.	21⅞
5 Bk. of N. America	106	50 do	21¾
40 Tradesmens' Bank	115	100 do	21⅝
10 National Bank	101¼	100 do...s10	21¾
37 Park Bank	106	254 Pan. R. R.	116
20 Cum. Coal Pref	14⅜	540 Cleve & Tol. R. R.	23¼
100 do...b60	14	100 Chic & R. I. R.	61
100 do...b60	13⅜	50 do...bawk	61
100 do...b60	14	150 do...b60	61¾
300 do...b60	13	50 do	61¾
100 do...b60	13¼	200 La Crosse & Mil R.	14
50 do	13¾	100 Penn. Coal Co...b60	84½
50 Pacific M. S. Co	70¾	10 Del. & Rad. Canal Co	89¾
183 do	71		

SECOND BOARD.

$26 000 U. S. 6s, '74	101⅜	350 M. So. & N. I. g. e. s10	21¾
4 000 Missouri State 6s	83	100 do	21⅞
2 000 Virginia 6s	94	100 do...s30	21¾
1 000 Erie R 1st M. B.	81	60 do...s60	21⅝
400 N. Y. Cen. R... b10	74½	50 Panama R...b10	116
260 do...s3 p&c	74⅝	133 do	116
28 Hudson River R.	32¾	50 Ill. Cen. R...s60..	64
50 Harlem R. Pfd	35½	100 do	64⅜
420 do	36	100 do...s10	64⅜
100 do...b60	35½	50 Gal. & Chicago...s30	67⅜
200 do...b30	35¾	150 do...b10	63¾
200 Reading R.	44⅜	100 Clev. & Tol. R...s30	23⅜

FRIDAY, July 29—P. M.

There was more business in Stocks today than for the day or two previous. At the early Board the sellers were rather pressing on several descriptions, and lower prices by 1 ₱ cent. were accepted for Tennessees, ¼ less for Missouris, ⅛@¼ less for New-York Central shares and 1½ less for Cumberland Coal. In the latter there was more than the usual movement, the lowest and principal offers to sell being on seller's option 60 days. The sudden decline brought forward one or two strong buyers, and at the close the price recovered ¼@1 ₱ cent. Some of the leading railway bonds were in better demand on the London advices, and ¾ ₱ cent. advance was paid on Illinois Centrals. The shares, however, fail to respond to the advance on the other side. In the afternoon the general market was steadier, and New-York Central, which sold to the extent of 3,000 shares in the morning at 73⅜@74, brought 74⅛, and finally closed 74, about the same as yesterday. Missouris recovered to 83 ₱ cent. cash., and there was some demand for United States fives of 1874 at 101½ ₱ cent. Reading, Harlem preferred, Pacific Mail, and Panama, were all rather firm, the Mail shares at an improvement of ⅛@1 ₱ cent. on yesterday's rates. The Western Road shares were comparatively steady through both sessions of the Board, and at the close a partial advance was paid on Galena, Michigan guaranteed, and Toledo. But little done in Rock Island, as sellers seem indisposed to accept the quotation, which is stiffer, at 61¼@61½ ₱ cent. Hudson River is firmer than yesterday, 32⅞@33 ₱ cent., and the Shares and Bonds of the Erie Company (as they have been for some days past,) held rather firmer under a quiet impression, which is gaining ground among the old friends of the line, that something effectual will be done to oust the present executive of the Company at the October election, *if not sooner*. It is intimated to us, to-day, from a well advised source, that a majority of the present Directors are heartily tired of the misrule of Mr. MORAN, and the demoralization to the credit and business of the line which his ill-advised and blindly obstinate course, for nearly two years, has brought upon this great property. And we understand that these gentlemen—in view of the early Fall business which promises to be a remunerative one, but which, to be properly inaugurated, must be taken hold of earnestly, and under whatever change of policy is to be made, *before* the annual meeting of the stockholders can ensue, and, if possible, before the opening of the Fall business,—have determined to take the control into their own hands. That they have deferred too long to the rule of Mr. MORAN—which by common consent has proved a dead failure, practically and financially—they now feel well satisfied, as they should have done, and acted upon the conviction, long ago. And without seeking or meaning to court their own reelection in October, we hear that they mean to insist upon a series of reforms—beginning, perhaps, with the $25,000 salary of the President—and of other practical measures, with the purpose, first to infuse, at least and at once, some show of life to the prostrate credit and dishonored obligations of the Company—including even the first mortgage of $3,000,000—and then to place the executive management of the property itself in a position and under a control to command the portion of the business of the country which should of right belong to it. And the suggestion is certainly not an untimely one, since it involves little or no difference of opinion among the old friends and creditors of the line, outside the Board, that if a new policy can possibly be initiated, in anticipation of the Fall business, *the sooner the better*. The delay until after the election would, of course, be in the highest degree injurious, and we are pleased to hear that a majority of the present Directors begin at length to feel it to be so, since it would involve continued demoralization and confusion on the line through full six or eight weeks of the most active season of the year. We may as well add that the utmost confidence is not yet felt in the *back-bone* of these gentlemen, after having been so long passive under domineering misrule and lamentable discredit, but we hear to-day that *their pluck*, as well as sense of duty long neglected, *is actually rising*.

In the Money Market, to-day, we hear of no alteration in the rates of Discount on first-class bills falling within 4 months' date. The general terms are 7 ₱ cent., with exceptions at 6@6½ ₱ cent. for August and September acceptances. Long paper is almost invariably declined at Bank, and transactions outside are at 7½@8 ₱ cent. up to and including January. There was a good demand for Money, at call, from some of the Stock Brokers, to-day, on general collateral, such as dealt in at the Stock Exchange, at 6 ₱ cent. Loans on State and Federal securities are still running 5@5½ ₱ cent.

The sales of Foreign Exchange for Saturday's steamers are at 110½@110⅝ on London, 60 days' sight, and 110⅜@110½ short sight; and on Paris f 5 13¾ at 60 days, and f.5.11¼ at short sight. The Brokers complain of an irregular and dull market, most of the business being either in the way of settling credits through the Bankers or in the purchase of short sight bills drawn against Bullion, and at very close profits. The engagements this afternoon of Specie, including some parcels of Silver, range $1,500,000 to $1,700,000. The *Tennessee*, from New-Orleans brings in $340,000. The *Great Britain* for Liverpool, yesterday afternoon, took out $300,000.

The Bank of the Republic has made and declared the usual half-yearly dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable on or after the 8th of August.

A new Life Insurance Office has been organized in this City, under the General Law of New-York, on the principle of dividing the entire profits among the policy holders every five years first deducting 7 ₱ cent. interest on the paid up capital of $100,000. The style of the Company is the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. The New-York corporators are taken from our best merchants, active and retired, while the list embraces a number of first-class names in Boston and Philadelphia. The Hon. WILLIAM C ALEXANDER, late of Princeton, N. J., is made President. See advertisement.

The *Journal of Commerce* states that a new Bank, in this City, with a capital of $500,000, to be called the "Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank," is in course of organization. The corporators are Wm. H. Appleton, E. V. Haughwout, Chas. A. Baudoine, John S. Mitchell, Paran Stevens, Abraham Ives, Nathaniel Wheeler, John Anderson, Geo. H. Contoit, Wardrop J. Hall, Victor H. Depierris and Allan Hay. The intention is to go into operation about the 1st of October, in Broadway, near Spring-street.

The Washington organ of the Government again repeats of the Audited Accounts of the Post-office Contractors, they are for services under contracts made in pursuance of law; they are audited accordingly by the Auditor for the Post-office Department, who certifies the amounts due, *according to law*, to the Postmaster-General, and the statements which are thereupon issued are clearly and undoubtedly *evidences of debt*.

An address by Judge ARTHUR MCARTHUR, of Wisconsin, delivered before the people of Madison, the capital of the State, on the 4th inst., contains the following just and forcible remarks on the duty of the State and its people to Foreign creditors. This eloquent and rightly directed argument is the more timely as, at present, nearly the entire Municipal and Farm Mortgage Debt, as the Railway Mortgages of the State, are in default, and few or no active steps being taken to remove the difficulty. It appears from the confession of this prominent citizen of Wisconsin that no system of railway work in the country has been so entirely built on means borrowed out of the State, as the roads which connect the Lake ports of Wisconsin with the Mississippi River. Judge MCA. says:

"This gigantic progress has been brought about by our railroads almost exclusively, and in building them *probably quite thirty or forty millions of dollars had been borrowed and used in their construction*. I have been informed by persons familiar with our railroad statistics, *that not more than two hundred thousand dollars in cash have been paid by our citizens towards the cost of our railroads*, so that almost the total outlay for their construction has been borrowed out of the State and paid in hard cash by foreign capitalists, who have derived no benefit from their investment, and whose unpaid coupons and forfeited bonds are melancholy proofs of their valuelessness. There is a fact connected with this subject, of the utmost importance to the credit and honor of Wisconsin. Experience has proved that the roads are less productive than was anticipated, and the companies have failed to protect their mortgages and have exposed the municipalities, who guaranteed their bonds to the demands of the holders.

When the roads were built the money was not in the State, it must come from abroad and be obtained upon such securities as we could give. Under these circumstances the farm mortgages were executed. Their validity is now called in question; and the legal points which they involve will be adjudicated by the authoritative tribunals of the State. But it may be properly hoped, that after the diffusion of so much prosperity produced by the investments which they were interested to secure and in view of the stupendous benefits which they have been the means of showering upon us, the principles of jurisprudence will harmonize with the dictates of justice, protecting the interests of the parties according to the just provisions of their undertaking. These are private contracts, but the case is widely different with the town and city securities given to assist the companies. These are public securities which derive a sacred inviolability from the public faith and honor. With these there is but one course compatible with moral sense or justice, and that is, at any sacrifice, to make provision for the payment of the interest until the principal can be liquidated. No person, or, at least very few, have dared to hint at the other alternative, which is repudiation. *I do not believe the people of Wisconsin are prepared for this flagitious crime.* But there are two methods of repudiating our just public debts, and both of them entail an equal inheritance of shame; one is by openly refusing to pay, and the other is by doing nothing to pay. A State can never settle its debts by repudiation. *Its obligations will live a perpetual disgrace, depriving us of all respect in the world and exiling us from consociation or credit with our neighbors.* If we are told that the people of the towns and cities who have voluntarily voted their public credit will not and cannot bear the necessary taxation let them be assured that if they fall into the putrid gulf of repudiation, they will have more grievous burdens to bear than high taxes. The scorn of mankind and the moral sense of the world will sink us into universal infamy.

The benefits derived from the loans exceed even in material wealth a thousand fold the amount that would be sufficient to save our credit and our character, and but a tithe of what we have already realized would amply enable us to pay the interest as it falls due. It is easy to lose our reputation, and extremely difficult to regain it. A little self sacrifice and self-denial at the proper time, will preserve us from degredation. No one ever lost a character but he regretted in the bitterness of despair that he had not repented to the means of retaining it. So with States. It is needless to say that only those municipalities will be blighted who have proved recreant. The world regards a State or community in the concrete, and no pause is made to discriminate the members from the whole.

When a public crime is committed, in public judgment *the condemnation extends to the entire body. The public faith is in the keeping of the whole community. The character of the State is its noblest treasure, and no man with self-respect will desire to come here unless that character is good.*

Whenever the brand of dirediction from good faith has stigmatized a State, that State has always been outlawed as a traitress to her sister communities and ostracism in their common intercourse long after the original cause of condemnation had been fully expiated. Mississippi earned not only the scorn of all honest men, but the indignation of every honorable State in the Union. The mere suspicion that attached to Pennsylvania will not be forgotten until we cease to blush. On the other hand, a faithful observance of foreign and domestic pledges, has ever upheld the credit of nations abroad and silenced anarchy at home."

The following additional items accompany the summary of the Quarterly Returns to the Banking Department, published yesterday in the Albany papers:

There are 302 Banks in operation, as follows:

	In New-York City.	Elsewhere.
Chartered Banks	5	25
Banking Associations	49	188
Individual Banks		35
Total	54	248
		54
Total number of Banks in the State		302

All the Banks, except one, reported in season to have their statement included in the above summary—although some of them were dilatory.

The Bank of Whitehall, whose charter has expired, has reorganized, and now reports for the first time as a Banking Association.

The Eagle Bank of Rochester, and Manufacturers' Bank of Rochester, (under a law of the last Legislature,) have consolidated, and report under the name of "The Traders' Bank of Rochester."

The Niagara River Bank (under a legislative act) has changed its name to "The Lockport City Bank," and its location to Lockport.

The Medina Bank has changed from an individual Bank to an Association.

Two new Individual Banks—J. N. HUNGERFORD'S Bank, Corning, and R. W. GERMAN & Co.'s Bank, Canton—each with $50,000 capital, report for the first time.

As between the New-York City and the country Banks, some of the leading items of the present report are distributed as follows:

	N. Y. City Banks.	Country Banks.
Capital	$68 845,014	$41,960,782
Circulation	7,982 400	18 777 515
Profits	8 159 561	8 464,537
Deposits	72 034,026	27,563,746
Discounts	118,544 914	61,482,535
Specie	20,682,370	1 525 912

The redeeming agencies of those Banks which are required by law to appoint a redeeming agent in New-York, Albany or Troy, are located as follows:

In New-York	103 in Troy 16
In Albany	9 in

We believe, however, that most of the country banks whose agencies are not in the City of New-York, have special arrangements for the redemption of their notes in that City.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Entered at the Port	$3,368,316	$1 978 676	$4,710 813
Thrown on Market	4,389,842	3,011,597	4,256,960
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port	$63 914 226	$30 169,958	$71 783,894
Thrown on Market	60,287,210	35,920 591	71,286,393

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION DIRECT.	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value
Man. of Wool	2 870	$1,855 663	688	$126 814	556	$169,366
Man of Cotton	2,152	566,816	153	23 750	144	30,158
Man. of Silk	1,509	1,364,234	39	18,648	56	37,696
Man. of Flax	1 074	368,393	141	25 870	73	16,143
Miscellaneous	576	127 849	33	3,935	117	13,994
Total	8,091	$3 964,034	180	$245,994	576	$99 ,934
		245 994				3,964,034
Total Entered		$4,210,028	Total Marketed			$1,265,968

Real Estate....FRIDAY, July 29.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—House and lot on the north side of Fifty-third-street, 140 feet west of First-avenue; 20x100 feet 5 inches. SAML. F. COWDREY. $1,900.

One lot on the southeast corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street and Third-avenue. SILAS OLMSTED, $1,800.

MESSRS. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold 2 lots on the north side of Thirty-eighth-street, 60 feet west of Sixth-avenue, each 20x98 feet 9 inches, at $4,500 per lot, ($9,000.)

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 29—6 P. M.

FLOUR in fair demand; market firmer. Sales 1 600 bbls., at $4 for good extra State, from Spring wheat; $5@$5 25 for fair to good extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; $5 10@$5 75@$6 for double extras. WHEAT firmer, but quiet; standard Spring advanced 2c.@4c.; sales 6,000 bushels, at 65c.@67c.; 5 000 bushels mixed red prime new white Kentucky, partly bagged, at $1 33@$1 35. CORN quiet, and lower; sales 3,000 bushels warm Illinois, at 67c.; 3 000 bushels No. 1 do. at 70c, closing dull, with no buyers above 68c. OATS, BARLEY, and RYE quiet. Sales 100 bbls. WHISKY at 24½c. *Lake Imports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—500 bbls. Flour, 7,400 bushels Wheat, 3,700 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, Friday, July 29—1 P. M.

FLOUR steady; demand moderate for the river trade. WHEAT—The only sale reported is 4,000 bush. White Michigan on private terms; sales were made of the same quality yesterday at $1 15. CORN dull and heavy; sales Western mixed, in lots, at 79c. OATS heavy; sellers press the market; sales 8,000 bushels Canada East at 40c, weight, and 41c for State, weight. WHISKY—Sales 150 bbls. at 26c., ₱ gallon.

OSWEGO, Friday, July 29.

FLOUR dull, but unchanged in price. WHEAT in limited demand; sales 6,000 bushels, including 3 000 bushels Chicago Spring, at 65c. CORN quiet. FREIGHTS unchanged. *Lake Imports*—14,900 bushels Wheat, 4,100 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—2,300 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn.

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, July 29.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 500 bales at 11¾c. for Middling. Sales of the week 13,500 bales. Receipts of the week 800 bales against 2,700 in the same time last year. Exports of the week 7,500 bales. Total exports to date, 1,600 000 bales. Increased receipts at this port 100 000 bales; ditto at all the ports 600,000 bales. COFFEE—Prime quoted at 11½@11¾c. Sales of the week 5,500 bales.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, July 28.

The sales of COTTON for the week are 1,000 bales; there were more buyers than sellers at the close. Receipts of the week, 2,500 bales. The extreme range of prices is 9¾c.@13c. Stock 12 500 bales. RICE dull and ¼c. lower. EXCHANGE on London ½ ₱ cent. premium. FREIGHTS to Liverpool 5 16d.

SAVANNAH, Friday, July 28.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 290 bales, the market closing ¼c. higher than last week. Receipts of the week, 3,300 bales. Stock, 18 000 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 28.

FLOUR dull, and selling at $5@$5 50. WHEAT dull. CORN also dull; yellow, 69c. OATS drooping. WHISKY dull, at 28c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 29.

COTTON firm; sales to-day 1,000 bales; Middling, 12c. FLOUR very dull, at $4 50. CORN steady; mixed, $1 15@$1 20. MESS PORK, $15 25.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

Is issued on the morning of every Tuesday and Friday, and contains, in addition to the bulk of intelligence given in the Daily Paper,

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TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A PROFESSOR OF THE SCIENCE OF Chemistry would like a situation as teacher and lecturer on the Natural Sciences in an educational institution, or as superintendent in a manufacturing or wholesale druggist establishment. He has been engaged in delivering public lectures, and has been connected for many years with the superintendence of schools in one of the largest towns in Massachusetts. Satisfactory references furnished. Address Box No. 4,816 New-York Post-office.

AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS of obtaining a situation as teacher of the common and higher English branches and Latin, in a seminary in the City or country. Has no objection to going South. Has taught with success both West and East during the past five years, and can bring the best of testimonials. Up to August 3, a personal interview in New-York City can be had, and after that time all communications will still be noticed. Address, with full particulars, TEACHER, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

A GERMAN LADY, EDUCATED IN FRANCE, having many years of experience in teaching French, German and music (instrumental) in families and schools, both in Europe and America, desires to meet with a family who would consider instruction in the above-named branches an equivalent for board. She would also accept a situation as teacher in a first-class seminary in the country. South preferred. Liberal salary expected. The highest references given and required. Address Y. Z., Union square Post office.

MUSIC TEACHERS WANTED (LADIES and gentlemen) for schools in the South, at salaries of $600 to $1,000 per board. Also, teachers of French and German, a principal, teacher of English, and a music teacher; all must be baptists, for a school in Alabama. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., American School Institute, No. 548 Broadway, New-York. References—Wm. Hall & Son, Mason Brothers.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GOVERness well qualified to give a thorough English education in all its branches; must be fully capable also of teaching French, drawing and painting. A competent and experienced governess will receive a liberal conversation. Address, with name, reference and where an interview may be had, H., Box 1,502 N. Y. Post office.

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WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF HARVARD, who intends eventually to enter the Episcopal ministry, a situation as a teacher, either in a school or with private pupils. Address H. H., Box No. 903 Post office, Roxbury, Mass.

LOST AND FOUND.

$3 REWARD—WILL BE PAID FOR THE RETURN of a pocket-book lost on or about July 26, inst., in the 8th av. stages, containing several notes drawn to my order, but not indorsed; the payment of them has been stopped. WM. H. JOLLY or E. ADAIR, 67 Pine st.

LOST—IN A FOURTH AVENUE STAGE LAST Tuesday, A CONTESTED BRAWL. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 34 East 16th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND COMPEtent young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; makes good bread, pies, and biscuit; also, a very neat and obliging girl, who is an excellent waiter and chamber-maid, or nurse and plain sewer; has lived in City and country. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY a Protestant young lady, in a private family, or would take charge of a widower's household; thoroughly understands every part of housekeeping and is willing to make herself useful. Can give the highest reference as to character, &c. Apply at No. 119 Grand-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY TWO COUSINS LATELY LANDED from Ireland, situations; they have lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland; will go under instructions at moderate wages. Can be highly recommended for honesty and industry. Will make themselves generally useful. Call at No. 316 East 23d st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or will do general housework in a small private family; is tidy and neat in her habits. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED WOMAN to do general housework in a family of three persons; is willing to make herself generally useful; is a good plain cook. Can be seen for 3 days, at No. 368 6th-av., top floor, back room, near 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY UPRIGHT PROTESTANT girl, a situation as excellent plain cook and baker, or would go as laundress; understands doing up fine muslins in the best style; no objection to the country. Call at No. 128 Waverley-place.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—German Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics No. 136 11th-st. corner of 6 h-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable american lady. Call and see.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGlish, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER AND agriculturist, a middle aged man, who can produce reference from the highest families in Europe for 20 years and 10 in America; has conducted a nursery for the last three years; understands hoeing, enriching, grafting, &c., on the most approved system; also, the care and management of stock, their diseases, and rotation of green crops. City references from the highest families and last employer. Address K. at Mr. Martin's, No. 13 Catharine-st. None need apply that does not require a first-rate gardener.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PERSON OF respectability who has had long experience and is perfectly familiar with the wholesale dry goods and grocery business, wishes to make an arrangement with some house where he can make himself very useful and give entire satisfaction to his employers. The references as to character, ability, &c., are all A No. 1, and a line addressed to SOLMES, Box No. 125 *Times* Office, will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN DEsires a situation as coachman and groom. He understands the proper treatment and care of gentlemen's horses. Age 22. He has driven both private and public, in town and country, for the past 10 years. He is a first-class groom and a good driver, and has no objection to go to any part of the country. Can give first-class reference. Can be seen at his present employer's stables, No. 135 East 12th-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A sober, industrious man, who thoroughly understands his business in all departments, as his reference will certify: several years in this country; understands the care and management of a farm; has a small family. Parties in want of a good man will address a note to G. F., seed-store, No. 9 John-st., for three days, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER OR salesman in a wholesale, commission or publishing house; the advertiser has an extensive acquaintance in Western New-York, and extending through the Western States to Chicago, and from St. Louis to St. Paul, and can influence a large goods or groceries trade. Has the best of City references. Address G. L. S., Box No 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUTH SEVENteen years of age, in a lawyer's office, or at any respectable occupation which offers him the opportunity to earn a living and make some progress. Will endeavor to render himself as useful to his employer as possible. Can furnish satisfactory testimonials as to good character and steadiness. Address W. W. S., care of T. Page, Rahway, N. J., directing him where to call.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN MAN and his wife; she is a first-class meat and pastry cook, makes all kinds of confectionery, ice lies, ice-cream; is also a good washer and ironer; the man is a good coachman and groom; has experience in the treatment of sick horses; willing to work in the garden or farm; both will make themselves generally useful. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Best of reference.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS SIX years' experience as book keeper and general manager of wholesale and commission business, and who has a wide State and Western acquaintance, wishes a permanent situation. Can give the best City and country references as to integrity and ability. Address S. L. G., Box No. 133 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and plain gardener or groom; understands the entire charge of horses; best of reference; no objections to the country; wages moderate. Call or address No. 5.0 Broadway, third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED man, who is a practical gardener, lately from England; he can give excellent testimonials of character and competency from his last situation, which he held thirteen years. Address C. C., care of Mr. JOHN BOYCE, No. 14 Montgomery-st., Albany, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman, and assist in a garden; is willing to make himself useful; can give good reference; has lived with his last employer three years. Address M. W., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HARDWARE store, a situation, by a lad 16 years of age; salary no object, as he is desirous of learning the business; reference of the most satisfactory character. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; moreover, is handy in all its branches. Address B. W., Box 206 *Times* Office.

TO IMPORTERS.—THE ADVERTISER, A young man aged 28 years, married, and a Protestant, wishes a situation as porter or shipping clerk, or any place where a thorough knowledge of shipping would be required; is used to hard work, and would make himself generally useful in such a situation; has excellent references. Address, through Boyd's City Post, HENRY WARD, No 519 Canal-st.

HELP WANTED.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1859.

WANTED—THREE FOREMEN TRACKLAYERS, and one blacksmith. None need apply unless they can bring recommendations from previous employers. Apply at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 58 Wall st.

TO SALESMEN.—A WHOLESALE FANCY goods and Yankee notion house will make liberal arrangements with two or three salesmen who can control the trade of their customers in this line. Address COMMISSION, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN IN the cloth department of a large jobbing house; with a man of the right stamp a liberal arrangement will be made. Address Box No. 1,444 Post office, with name and references.

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN YOUNG MEN, WITH $25 to $100 to engage in a very safe and profitable business. With energy and enterprise they can make $100 to $200 per month. Apply at No. 429 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE WHO IS A GOOD cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid, waitress and to assist in washing. Call at No. 67 West 37th-st.

WATCH MAKER WANTED—A FIRST CLASS workman, to take the entire charge of a large repairing business in this City. Address L. B., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TWO BOYS WANT PLACES—ONE 16, the other 14; can write a good hand, and can be well recommended. A Lawyer's office preferred. Pay no object. Address Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF CHILdren and assist in waiting at table for the country; also cooks, chambermaids and girls for housework in town and country. Apply to JOHN YOUNG, 6 6th-av.

LITHOGRAPHY.—A GOOD FANCY LETTER Engraver may find a good situation, by applying to SARONY, MAJOR & KNAPP, No. 449 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FABRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELLED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS grained and ornamented, acknowledged superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Also, mattresses, bedding, &c., for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 553 Broadway.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at 295 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, cooks, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

GUINNESS' STOUT PORTER.
Messrs. A. GUINNESS, SON & CO., of Dublin, have appointed the undersigned their selling agent in the United States for their Stout Porter. Orders for this superior Stout, bottled or in bulk, carefully executed. A stock of the Stout in Quarts, Imperial Pints and ordinary Pints, bottled in Dublin by Messrs. E. & J. Burke, always on hand and for sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSES AND CARRIAGES, NEW and second-hand carriages Rockaways, bagnles, sulkies, grocers' and business wagons of all kinds, the largest stock and lowest prices in the city. Also, 40 horses, at Nos. 184 Fulton-av. and 10 Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER HOTELS.
MANCHESTER, VT.

EQUINOX HOUSE,
By C. A. DAVIS.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL,
By R. M. VANDERLIP & SON.

VERMONT HOUSE,
By GEORGE S. STONE.

Manchester is pleasantly situated among the Green Mountains fifty miles north of Troy.

For beautiful scenery, pure, invigorating air, fine roads, and good trout fishing, this place is unsurpassed.

There is a good carriage road to the summit of Mt. Equinox 3 700 feet above tide-water.

Good board may be had in private families at moderate prices.

Three daily trains from Troy, connecting with New-York steamers and Hudson River Railroad.

Time by rail from New-York to Manchester seven hours.

SUMMER BOARDING.—SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Oak Hall, formerly known as the Broadway House, No. 257 Broadway, Saratoga Springs, is now ready for the reception of boarders, having been thoroughly repaired and newly furnished throughout. Strangers seeking a pleasant Summer retreat will know how to appreciate the capacious halls, large and well ventilated rooms of this establishment. Please call and examine before locating. The proprietor, E. F. CARTER, formerly of the Temple Grove House, will be happy to accommodate any of his old patrons and friends that may favor him with a call.

SUMMER RESORTS.—SEA BATHING AT Deal, N. J., 2½ miles from Long Branch. The well-known boarding-house of the subscriber is now open for visitors. The house is large and airy, with abundance of shade; is easy of access, steamers leaving foot of Robinson st. Pier, North River, daily for Long Branch, thence by stages to Deal. For reference apply to John Bazer, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York. WM. HATCH & SON,
Long Branch Post office, N. J.

NOSTRAND HOUSE, SANDS POINT, LONG ISLAND—Distance, 20 miles from New-York by the new steamer LONG ISLAND, Capt. AUGUSTUS SCHREIBER. Leaves James Slip, E. R., at 4 P. M. returning, leaves Nostrand House at 7½ A. M.

Also on the grounds of, and in connection with, the above, to let a furnished cottage of six rooms.
Proprietor, B. B. NOSTRAND.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Fronth Orange, N. J., near railroad depôt, only one hour from New-York, *via* Morris and Essex Railroad; beautiful location, pure air, spring water and baths. Carriages to meet cars. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt st. at 8.30, 11.30 A. M., and 3.30, 5.10, and 6.40 P. M.
CHARLES STRINGER, Proprietor.

PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—A few rooms are now vacant at this delightful private Summer residence. Parties desirous of securing board will please call and examine the premises. Access almost every hour in the day by steamboats *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming*, from Pier No. 2, North River.
JOHN M. ENYARD, Proprietor.

COOL, DRY MOUNTAIN AIR, ARUNdant shade, large lawns, romantic scenery, baths warm and cold, beautiful rides; everything desirable for country life a few weeks. Address A. UTTER, Plainfield, N. J. References—J. Davidson, No 25 Murray-st.; J. Myers, No. 64 Broadway; L. U. Coe, 282 Broadway.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THREE or four desirable rooms for families or others can be had in a large farm mansion beautifully located near Glen Cove, on immediate application to the subscriber personally, or by letter, addressed CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, Long Island.

HUDSON RIVER BOARD—AT WEEKAWken Heights, N. J., (stone villa built by Mr. Comstock, of No 286 Greenwich-st.) first class board; table supplied daily from New-York market; healthy location and agreeable society; reached by 42d-st. ferry or steamboats to Guttenberg. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, or two single gentlemen of steady habits can find a pleasant country board, in a respectable English family, accessible by cars or steamer, 45 minutes from the City Hall, by addressing Box No. 7 Carmansville Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD IN A private family, where there are no other boarders, within one hour's ride from the City. House large and airy, near the river, with plenty of shade trees, garden, &c. Terms $6 per week; children or nurse half price. For particulars, address B. B, Box No. 401 *Times* Office.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, FAR ROCKAWAY.—The Far Rockaway House is open for the reception of visitors. The location of Far Rockaway, commanding both the sea and bay, and but two hours from New-York, is second to none on the sea shore.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE—NEAR KEYPORT; house fronts the sea at the steamboat dock; elegant groves, fine bathing, fishing, &c.; steamers leave foot of Murray and Barclay sts. every morning and evening; fare 25 cents. T. POUCHER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to procure board for the month of August, in a farm house or village residence convenient of access to and from the City every day. Address G., Box No. 747 Post-office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM ON SECond story, handsomely furnished, to let, with board; house first-class; has all the modern improvements. Inquire at No 19 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EASTBROAD way, for families or single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD WANTED—SOMEWHERE IN THE VIcinity of 26th-st. and 9th-av., in a house with modern improvements, where a young man can have the comforts of a home; references exchanged. Address J. O. M., Box No 131 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL FAMily, living in a delightful location, would let one or two rooms with partial board. Terms, $3 to $4 per week. Apply at No 207 Clinton-st., opposite Christ Church.

AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE, BETWEEN Broadway and Washington Park, a suite of rooms fronting on Washington place, the most delightful Summer residence in the City. Also, single rooms for gentlemen, with or without full board.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT—NEW YORK, July 26, 1859.—NOTICE TO BUTCHERS AND OTHERS.—On and after THURSDAY, the 28th of July, 1859, all blood, offal, dead animals, putrid or unsound meats, fish, offal and other refuse substances must be taken to the offal dock foot of 46th st., North River.

The use of the offal dock at the foot of 45th st., East River, for such purposes, will be discontinued on and after the above date.

The following is a copy of the ordinances of the Common Council relative to the removal of offal, &c.:

An ordinance to provide for the cleaning of slaughter-houses and the removal of offal, blood and filth therefrom. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Every butcher or other person occupying any slaughter-house or building, or who shall or may kill or slaughter in any slaughter house or building in the City of New-York, any animal, shall, on every day, when any animal may be so slaughtered or killed therein, cause the slaughter house and yard thereof to be washed out and thoroughly cleansed, under the penalty of ten dollars for each neglect or refusal to comply with this section.

SEC. 2. Every butcher or other person within this City, immediately after killing or slaughtering any animal, shall convey, or caused to be conveyed in tight covered boxes or barrels, the blood, offal, garbage and other offensive or useless parts of said animal or animals so killed or slaughtered, to such place as the Common Council or the City Inspector shall or may from time to time direct, under a penalty of ten dollars, for each and every neglect or refusal to comply with this section.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the City Inspector to see that this ordinance is enforced.

SEC. 4. This ordinance shall take effect immediately, and all ordinances, or parts of ordinances, conflicting here with are repealed.

Adopted by Board of Councilmen, May 16, 1856.
Adopted by Board of Aldermen, June 10, 1856.
Approved by the Mayor, June 12, 1856.

Notice is hereby given that a strict compliance with the requirements of the above ordinance will be enforced.

The pier to be used by the contractor for the removal from the City of nuisances, at the foot of 40th-st., North River, is designated and directed as the place to which the said blood, offal, &c., shall be conveyed and from thence it will be taken by the contractor from the City.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREWITH SHOWS his friends and the public generally, that he has settled with Mr Louis P. Reichard, and that the house and Wine and Lager-bier Saloon, with Garden, at Nos. 113 and 113½ Bowery, is the only property of the undersigned proprietor. A. W. WEHNER.
New-York, July 28, 1859.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 3d of August, at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School No. 19, in 14th-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WM. HIBBARD,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
FRANCIS DUNCAN,
JOHN J. DYMOND,
JAMES CUSHING, Jr.

STATIONERY.

CARSON & HABD.
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York.
Also, an entire new article of Ruled Paper in stock such as BILL-HEADS, two to eight on a sheet.
Also,
PATENT HEADED-BILL CAP.
All kinds of Ruled Paper at 50 per cent, less than the usual cost of ruling—done by the
PATENT STEAM RULING MACHINE DIAMOND-POINTED PEN.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

GUTTA-PERCHA
CEMENT ROOFING.
THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DURABLE ROOFING IN USE.
Can be applied to old Shingle Roofs, without removing the shingles.
NEW AND OLD TIN AND METAL ROOFS
Coated and repaired with
GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT,
And warranted WATER-TIGHT.
Specimens and references can be seen at the offices No. 610 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, and No. 340 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
LIQUID CEMENT for sale, JOHNS & CROSLEY,

FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
BOWERY—For sale, a frontage of 75 on the Bowery, near Canal st., suitable for a public institution.
ELM-ST.—A frontage of 50 feet near Broome-st.
UNION SQ.—A frontage of 50 feet near Franklin-st.
BROOME-ST.—A frontage of 50 feet near Broadway.
CANAL ST.—A frontage of 33 feet near Varick st.
DOANE ST.—A frontage of 50 feet near Centre-st.
FOURTEENTH-ST.—A frontage of 50 feet near 4th-av.
BROADWAY—Twenty one lease years for sale.
CHAPEL ST.—Corner lot near Centre Market.
Also, houses and lots on Broome Bleecker, Spring, Varick, Division, Prince and Stanton sts.
Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.
4 on 111th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
9 on 123d st., between 3d and 4th avs.
12 on 147th-st., and 12 on 128th st., adjoining, between 3d and 4th avs., and three on 8th-av., south-east corner 127th st.
Apply to D. S. DOWOOMB,
No 51 Liberty-st.

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS DEFAULT has been made in the payment of the moneys secured to be paid in and by a certain indenture of mortgage executed and delivered to the Ilion Bank (an association duly organized, existing, and doing business under and by virtue of the laws of the state of New-York,) at Ilion, in the County of Herkimer, mortgagees, by Adam W. Darnault, Junior, and Margaret Ann his wife, of the City and County of New-York, mortgagors, bearing date July 1, 1856, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in liber 505 of mortgages page 331, on the 21st day of January, 1856, and whereas there is claimed to be due and payable upon said mortgage at the date of the first publication of this notice, to wit: on the 24th day of May, 1859, the sum of three thousand six hundred and ninety-seven dollars and twenty-nine cents, ($3,697 29); and whereas no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the said debt secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof:

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and recorded therewith and of the statute in such case made and provided, the mortgaged premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, and hereinafter described, will be sold at public auction or vendue at the City Hall, in the City of New-York on the 23d day of August, 1859, at 12 o'clock M. of that day. The said premises are described in the mortgage as follows, to-wit: All the equal undivided six hundredth part of the houses and premises situate on Ludlow, Stanton and Orchard sts., and certain indentures of lease of said premises upon which said houses are situated, viz: Lot number forty-two, (42) bounded easterly by Ludlow-st., northerly by lot number forty-four, (44,) southerly by lot number forty-one, and westerly by lot number fourteen, in the XVIIth Ward of the City of New-York. Also lot number forty-one in said Ward bounded southeasterly in front by Ludlow-st., south westerly and on the side by Stanton-st., and northeasterly in rear by lot number thirteen, and northeasterly on the other side by lot number forty-two, containing in front and rear on each side twenty-five feet, and in depth on each side seventy-five feet. Also lots number thirteen and fourteen (13 and 14) in said Ward, which together are bounded westerly in front by Orchard-st., northerly in part by lot number fifteen, and in part by lot number forty-three, easterly in rear by lots numbers forty-one and forty-two, and southerly by Stanton-st.; each of said lots containing in width in front and rear twenty-five, and in depth on each side one hundred feet, and the lot numbers being taken from a map or chart annexed to a deed of partition and release recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in liber 223 of Conveyances, on page 70. Also, lot known and designated as lot number one hundred and forty-eight (148) on the map of partition among the children of Judith Winthrop, deceased, of certain lands in the XIth and XVIIth Wards of said City of New-York, said lot being in said XVIIth Ward, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Orchard-st., distant fifty feet northeasterly from the northeasterly corner of Orchard and Stanton sts., thence running northeasterly along the easterly side of Orchard-st. twenty-five feet six inches, thence southeasterly eighty seven feet nine inches; thence southwesterly, parallel with Orchard-street, twenty-five feet ten inches; thence northwesterly eighty-seven feet nine inches, to the place of beginning. For a further description of the premises and interests hereby conveyed, reference may be had to the last will and testament of Peter Pinckney, deceased, duly proved and recorded in the records of the City and County of New-York, and the settlement of the said estate thereunder. Also to a deed or assignment of leases given by Margaret Pinckney and others, executors of said will, to Margaret Ann aforesaid and others, bearing date July 10, 1850, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in liber 668 of Conveyances, page 418, Nov. 30, 1850 subject nevertheless to the amount unpaid on a prior mortgage by mortgage to Moses Morgan, given for fifteen hundred dollars.—Dated May 24, 1859.
THE ILION BANK MORTGAGEES.
HAMILTON & HYDE, Attorneys, Ilion, N. Y.
my28-law12w3.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT NEWLY-BUILT House on the north west corner of 13th-st and 7th-av.; four stories, with basement and under cellar; has 18 rooms, with all the modern improvements.
Also, Nos 273 and 276 Bleecker-st.; three stories, with stores on the lower floor. No. 276 has a large hall, 75 feet in depth, and a basement 23x13.
Also, lots in Brooklyn, between 38th and 37th sts.; 3d-av. cars pass every three minutes. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND SITUATED between 59th and 11th avs. and 58th and 55th sts. in good condition for building, being 800 feet on 58th-st. and 600 feet on 59th-st., and within two blocks of the Central Park. The Common Council are now making improvements in regulating, paving and laying curb and gutter on the streets, and flagging the sidewalks in the vicinity. The above plot will be sold reasonable if application be made soon to BENJ. JONES, corner of Broadway and West 46th-st.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND IN THE VIIIth Ward of the city of Brooklyn, fronting on 10th-av and 18th and 19th sts; being 200 feet on 10th-av., 347 feet 8 inches on 18th-st., and 341 feet 4 inches on 19th st. The ground is beautifully situated, and well adapted for building purposes, and will be sold reasonable if application be made soon to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 149 10th st., near 3d-av., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front houses, with all the modern improvements; basement and three stories high, with an average of four feet between ceiling and roof of third story. This is a class of house long needed, being full front, well located and first-class, on Lexington-av., between 38th and 39th sts. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWELVE NEW HOUSES ON 2D-av., four stories; are rented for $800 each. Also, two in 32d-st., third story and basement. Also, first class, four corner houses, rent $2,000 to $1,000. To be sold cheap. Terms easy. All the houses new. Apply to WM. FEITRETCH, No. 137½ East 32d-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL THREE STORY brick house No 11 Monroe place, Brooklyn: house 26x35 with all modern improvements. Lot 26x100. Apply to S. B. Biederbrugh, No. 84 Pierrepont-st., or to J. H. Brower & Co., No. 45 South-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, replete with every comfort, convenience and elegance. Location is one of the finest in the City, near 5th-av., will be sold at a bargain. E. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

THIRTY-NINTH-STREET LOT FOR SALE.—Between Lexington and 3d avs. Inquire at No. 19 Platt-st., up-stairs.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE property, suitable for manufacturing purposes—situated at Hunter's Point, L. I., within two minutes' walk of the ferry from the foot of 34

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE CONSUMERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 41 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, JULY 16 1859.—The subscribers to the increased capital of this Company will please surrender the receipts given for the amounts of their several subscriptions, in order that said receipts may be canceled and certificates of stock may be issued in lieu thereof. By order.
E. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (Eastern Division.) No 68 Wall-st.
NEW YORK, July 18, 1859

To meet the numerous applications from parties who have neglected to sign the agreement of 15th December, 1858, respecting permission to place their property in the Trust, thereby created, the Trustees have unanimously adopted the following resolution, viz:

"That the Chairman inform all parties, by published notice, who have failed or omitted to sign the agreement of 15th December 1858, that the Trustees will purchase for, and receive into the Trust, the same proportion of the demands, bonds, coupons and stock of all such parties as are to be delivered or known to the agreement; and will issue wholly in payment therefor, Trust Certificates for the amount of the properties so delivered, at par, except for Stock, that certificates for which will be issued at the rate of Ten per cent upon the par value; and that the Chairman be, and is hereby authorized to make the aforesaid purchases from all parties who shall make returns of their several full demands or stock, with satisfactory description thereof."

In pursuance of the above resolution, and in answer to the various applications made to them, the Trustees now give notice that they are ready to purchase coupon bonds, coupons and stock of or liquidated and admitted claims against the OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (Eastern Division,) for Trustees' Certificates, on the terms therein stated. By order of the Trustees.
EDWIN HASTLETT, Chairman.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,
	ALSO ON	
ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF
THE NEW-WORLD INSURANCE CO.,
No 35 Pine-st.,
Gross Weste n Buildings, New-York.

The Directors have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT, payable on demand.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD-ST.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1859.

This Company has declared a
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 7 PER CENT,
Payable on demand.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

NEW YORK, July 19, 1859

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on demand
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; insures Stock at private sale. Table of insurance Stocks sent upon application.

COPPER MINE FOR SALE.—AT A MEETING of the stockholders of the Ridge Mining Company, of Ontonagon County, Mich., held this day, it was resolved to sell their mine and all their property in said county. The mine is in good working condition, with the stationary engines attached viz: One hoisting engine, and one stamping engine, with twelve heads, and room sufficient to attach eight head more with the latter engine; there is a good saw-mill in the same building. This Company owns 640 acres, and has buildings enough to accommodate a large force of men.

For further information inquire of the subscriber.

Proposals for the purchase of the above property will be received until MONDAY, the 15th of August next
JOSHUA HANNA, Secretary.
PITTSBURGH, July 22, 1859

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, OF 1859. No 54 William-st
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE ON THE 1ST AUgust next, on the seven per Cent Bonds of the Great Western Railroad Company of Illinois will be redeemed at maturity, at the office of this Company, upon all Bonds, the back Coupons of which shall have been surrendered and Stock in this Company accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise, and the Act of Incorporation of this Company.
J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, July 7 1859
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of five per Cent has been declared by this Company from the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders respectively on and after the 1st of August next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No 45 Wall st Transfer books will close from and on the 20th inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive. By order of the Board.
C. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, July 15, 1859.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Cleveland Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at the office in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of August next, at 10 o'clock P. M. for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 30th day of July until the 10th day of August.
GEO R. ELY, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1859.
THE COUPONS FOR INTEREST DUE August 1, 1859, on all classes of Bonds of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, and on the Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid, on presentation and surrender, at the Corn Exchange Bank, on and after that day.
WM. WALCOTT, Treasurer.

NORTH BRANCH CANAL COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The stockholders of the North Branch Canal Company are hereby notified that, by a resolution of the Board of Managers an installment of Two and a Half Dollars per share is required to be paid to the Treasurer, or his assistant, at their office, No. 26 Nassau-st., by the 15th day of September next. Shares of stock not paid within thirty days after that time the stock will be forfeited.
GEO. M. HOLLENBACK, Treasurer.
W. G. STERLING, Assistant Treasurer.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
July 1, 1859
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN per Cent on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on demand.

This company is now prepared to issue policies granting to the assured a participation to the extent of Seventy-five per Cent. on the net profits of the business.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORTLANDT-ST. AND GREAT-AV.—NEW YORK, July 16 1859.—NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest Coupons of the 2d Mortgage Bonds, Bonds of 1861, and Dover Extension Pevees Per Cents. will be paid on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's Office, cor. 26th st. and 4th av.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE CO., No 17 Burling-slip, New-York, July 20, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. payable on the 1st day of August. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst to 31st inst. By order
W. B. GIBBET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND MAHONING RAILROAD CO.
CLEVELAND, July 21, 1859.
INTEREST DUE 1ST FEBRUARY ON THE 1st Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation of Coupons to Messrs WARD, CAMPBELL & Co., No. 56 Wall st, New York.
CHAS. L. RHODES, Vice-President.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY.
No 50 Wall st, NEW YORK, July 25, 1859.
INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due the 1st day of August next, will be paid at this Office on and after that date.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE Insurance Company, No 29 Wall-st., New York, July 13, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of eight (8) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 18th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 10 Wall-st., New-York, July 6, 1859. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 6 Wall-st. New-York, New-York, July 6, 1859.—DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Board of Directors have this day declared their Seventh regular Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. payable on demand.
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK—NEW-YORK, July 20, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of three and One Half per Cent., payable to the shareholders on the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst to the 1st proximo, incl sive. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

COUPON NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INterest due Aug 1 on the 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day at the Broadway Bank.
J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.

MARINE BANK, JULY 25, 1859.—A DIVIdend of Three (3) per Cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Monday, Aug. 8. The Transfer Books will be closed till Aug. 9.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS OF VARIOUS CITIES for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st. The American Gas-Light Journal, representing 68 companies, and nearly $32,000,000, published as above at $3 per annum.

GROCERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, JUNE 29 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 5th of July.
SAM'L E. WHITE, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, New York July 26 1859.—A dividend of (5) Five per cent will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, Aug. 1 next.
F. S. AOLY, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON STOCKS, BONDS, &C.; Make advances on diamonds, watches jewelry &c or buys the same for cash, at his private office, No. 170 Broadway, up stairs. Room No. 25.

FINANCIAL.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.

Issue Bills of Exchange and travelers' credit, available in all the cities of Europe. Letters of introduction cheerfully given to persons visiting Europe, to our houses in Paris, London, Liverpool, &c.
H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway.

DIVIDEND.

THE
WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 54 Wall st.

Has declared a Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent, payable on demand.
HENRY WEDDE, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER FIRE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 60 Wall st.,

Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

A. BELMONT & CO., 50 WALL-STREET
Buy and collect the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

SUFFOLK INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 116 Chatham square, cor Mott st
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of NINE (9) PER CENT. payable to the stockholders and after the 24 day of August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 25th inst. till the 1d proximo. By order,
S. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
NEW YORK, July 13, 1859.

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE CO.,
No 10 Merchants' Exchange July 13, 1859
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 5th of August next. The transfer books will be closed from July 26 till Aug. 4.
WM. J. BLOOM, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No 81 Wall st, New-York, July 26, 1859.—The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
DAVID DRAKE, Sec'y.

CAUTION.—PARTIES ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against purchasing a note signed by Hoffman & Whitaker, payable to their order, and indorsed by them, dated New York, about the middle of February last, at six months after date, for $600. Payment of the same having been stopped,
WM. WHITAKER.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., (out of the earnings of the Bank the last six months, has this day been declared payable MONDAY, Aug. 8.
ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier.

TOWANDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—The semi-annual interest on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of August, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at the office, No 6 Wall-st.
B. F. WEYMOUTH, Treasurer.

$35,000 TO LOAN AT 6 1-2 PER CENT. on bond and mortgage on first class store property, for a term of years only. Private funds can advance the sum. Apply to GEO. HUSSEY, No. 50 William-st., basement.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also other descriptions of paper sold on commission, at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cleveland Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due August 1, will be paid on that day at the Ocean Bank. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

BILLS ON AFFORDED ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 63 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1859
ME. HOWARD POTTER IS AUTHORIZED by power of attorney to sign the name of our firm.
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander.

Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the Mails and Passengers on SATURDAY, August 20, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured

Price of passage to Second Cabin $76 and $60.

Passage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For Freight or Passage apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Sept. 17.

NEW LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
To sail every 20 days from each port.
STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY.

This well-known and fast steamship, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, July 30 at 9 o'clock, from Pier No. 45 North River, for freight or passage, apply to
SAGOUS & CO., No. 33 South st.

No freight received on day of sailing. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board. Passengers must have passports from the Spanish Consul Agent in Havana, Y. M. Zangroniz.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins — CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. — AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. — NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Stenson. — EUROPA, Capt. H. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shaneon, leaves N.Y. Wednesday, August, 3
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 10
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE.—From Pier No 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.

	FARE.
Cabin to Philadelphia	$2 0
Cabin to Cape May	1 50
Steerage to Philadelphia	1 50

No charge for Berths State-rooms extra, each $1.
DELAWARE, John H. Cones, Commander.
BOSTON, Orrin Sellew, Commander.
KENSETH, Thomas Hand, Commander.

One of the above leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West. FREE OF COMMISSION and with dispatch. Goods insured at ½ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers"

Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail side-Wheel Steamship Line.

Cabin passage	$ 5	Deck	$5

For magnificent steam ship NASHVILLE, 1, M Musgrave Commander will leave Pier No 4 North River, on SATURDAY, July 30 at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga	$23 00
To Mobile ala	35 00	To Macon, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Columbus, G.	20 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Charlotte, N. C	22 00
To Nashville, Tenn	23 50	To Jacksonville, Fla	30 00
To Natchez, Miss	30 00	To Pilatka, Fla	33 00

For freight or passage apply to
STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER R. ADAMS, Commander, succeeds on Saturday, Aug. 6.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. Isaac CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY July 30, at 4 P. M., from Pier No 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places Fare as low as by any other steamers from New York to Savannah: Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans $40 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala $26; Atlanta Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $26; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP 18 NEW-YORK MAY VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Aug. 6, at 11 M.,
FOR
BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 24 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE Jno. A. Post, Commander, will leave Pier No 12, North River on THURSDAY Aug 4, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $26; Atlanta, $23, Columbus $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; and also principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Baggage checked through to all principal points. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK $6: PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND, $8. The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Thos. KEINER, will receive freight for above places on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River and leave on SATURDAY 30th inst. at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh and Richmond, state room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra
LUDLAM & REINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

COAL $4 50.—I AM DELIVERING THE BEST Quality of red ash, stove and grate Coal, and Lehigh and Locust Mountain for ranges and furnaces, well screened, at $4 50 per ton, weight warranted 2,000 pounds to the ton, or 6c. for the Coal.
JOHN MACDONALD, corner 27th-st. and 9th-av.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.	
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
LEONARD APPLEBY,	JOSEPH B VARNUM, Jr.,
REED K. WALCOTT,	JAS LOR GRAHAM, Jr.
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	BOWES R. McILVAINE,
MOSES TAYLOR,	GILBERT L. SEBOCKMAN
JAMES O. SHELDON,	JOHN G HENDERSON,
DANIEL PARISH,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A CONOVER,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	WATSON R. CASE,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
CHARLES L. VOSE,	SAM'L B. BRADFORD, Jr

WARREN DELANO, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RAYMOND, Asst Secretary.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 31 Pine st.
CASH CAPITAL—$300,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS,
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 60 WALL-ST.,
New-York, June 24, 1859.
TENTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, to which day the Transfer Books will be closed.
R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

THE EQUITABLE
LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES,
FOR LIFE MUTUAL,
Office No. 88 Broadway, New-York.

Is now fully organized, having complied with the laws of this State, and lodged the required securities with the Comptroller.

This Society is now prepared to receive applications for Life Assurance, and will underwrite policies upon the most favorable terms.

This is the only Stock Company in America that divides its entire profits, pro rata, among the policyholders (legal interest, 7 per cent. only, paid on its stock,) thereby giving the assured all the advantages of the

PURELY MUTUAL

system, with the pledge of a

PERPETUAL CAPITAL STOCK.

And the added security that its Board of Directors have a PERMANENT MONEYED INTEREST in conducting its affairs with

PRUDENCE AND STRICT ECONOMY.

Its rates are based upon the most approved English Tables of mortality, verified by American experience to the present time.

By the Charter, Dividends to the Assured are to be declared every Five Years, and may be applied to the reduction of premium, or will be credited upon the policy, thereby increasing the amount insured.

Parties desiring to insure will be furnished with the Society's publications, rates, &c., (gratis,) upon application, or, if desired, will be waited upon at whatever place they may designate by one of its officers.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. W. C. ALEXANDER,	HENRY G. MARQUAND,
WM. WALKER,	JAMES M HALSTEAD,
BENET YOUNG,	THOMAS S. YOUNG,
ISAAC HAWLEY,	B. F. RANDOLPH,
JAMES M BEEBE,	GEO. W. CROM,
ERNST A. BURLBUT,	G. TALBOT OLYPHANT,
THOMAS A. BIDDLE,	ALEXANDER YOUNG,
BENJ. E. BATES,	SAM'L ROTHERHAM, Jr.
JOHN T. GOODE,	THOMAS G. CUMMINS,
THOMAS C. SMITH,	FRANCIS B. COOLEY,
W. WHITEBRIGHT, Jr.,	CHARLES P. PARK,
WM. C. LAMBERT,	MOSES A HOPPOCK,
WILMOT WILLIAMS,	GEO. D. MORGAN,
PETER McMARTIN,	H. V. BUTLER,
GEORGE H. STUART,	GEORGE T. ADEE,
JAS. LENOX KENNEDY,	DWIGHT TOWNSEND,
JOHN CLADE,	HENRY M ALEXANDER,
Hon. HENRY J. GARDNER	WILLIAM T. BLODGETT,
HENRY H. HYDE,	R. J. HAWLEY,
R. SPENCER MILLER,	ALANSON TRASK,
SOL. M. SPALDING,	EDWD W. LAMBERT, M.D.
Hon. DUDLEY GREGORY,	DANIEL D. LORD,
Hon. ST. H. PHILLIPS,	ROBERT BLISS,
JOHN AUGUSTUS,	HENRY DAY,
HENRY S TERRELL,	HENRY B. HYDE,

Hon. WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER President.
HENRY B. HYDE, Vice-President.
EDWARD P. WILLIAMS, Secretary. GEO. W. PHILLIPS, Actuary.
R. W. LAMBERT, M. D., Consulting Physician. WILD PARKER, M. D., Physician.
HENRY DAY, Attorney. DANIEL LORD, Counsel.
Bankers:—METROPOLITAN BANK.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL STREET.

CASH CAPITAL.....$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
JEFFORAS TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SWILL,
GEO. W. LORD,	J. R. RANDOLPH,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HELSHT,	D. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER G. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE E. LAING,
A. E. ROE,	ROBERT M BRUCE.
JOHN WILSON,	J. S. GUILD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. STEWART DEL VALLE
SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	J. H. BOLCOMB

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B AMES, Jr., Secretary

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
London and New-York.
OFFICE—NO. 55 WALL-ST.

Capital	$1,500,000
Claims paid	over 5,000,000
Deposited with Comptroller of New-York	100,000

ESTABLISHED 1920.

BOARD OF REFEREES IN NEW-YORK.

Hon. Judge Campbell,	J. Phillips Phoenix, Esq.,
Henry Grinnell, Esq.,	James Gallatin, Esq.,
John Cryder, Esq.,	Anthony Barclay, Esq., ex
Samuel Wetmore, Esq.,	Consul,
Stephen Whitney, Esq.,	Hon. Erastus Corning.

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.

Endowments for children, and life assurance in all its branches.

California, Australia and Pike's Peak risks taken at moderate rates.

MANAGER.
GEO. M. KNEVITT.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 118 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.

The charter of this Company requires that 80 per cent of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.

This Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared to its insurers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.

The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.

All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.

Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, enures to the Company.
ROBERT B. HUME, President.
DUNCAN P. CURLEY, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

D. SCOTT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL IN JERSEY CITY, ON TUESDAY, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the valuable store property corner of Washington and York sts; two houses, Nos 51 and 53 Newark-av., one house, No. 25 Morris-st.; seven lots on the corner of Prospect and Barrimore, on South Fifth-st. At the foot of the 100 feet-wide lot a ferry will be a ferry to run to Desbrosses st., New-York, by Duncan P. Curley's lots on Jersey-av. and South 3d-st. See bills at No 106 Washington-st or of J. B. BROAS, No. 11 Exchange-st., and O. SCOTT, No 75 Montague st., Jersey City.

GEO. WELLS & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

BY BROWER & NICHOLS—SALESROOMS No 35 NASSAU-ST.—THIS DAY, July 30, at 10½ o'clock part of the furniture of a family removing to the country; parlor, chamber, dining and basement furniture, carpets, mirrors, oil-paintings and engravings, kitchen furniture; also two large square counters suitable for mason's estimate, three show desks, a lot of sewing machines, &c., &c. Catalogues on morning of sale.

M. DOGGETT, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL THIS DAY, BY ORDER OF assignee, a large assortment of first-class household furniture, viz.: rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, marble top centre tables, book cases, extension dining tables, slat-frame pier and mantel mirrors gas chandeliers, dressing bureaus, wash stands, bedsteads hair mattresses, palliasses, lounges, settees, looking glasses, sofas, wardrobes, &c. The whole to be positively sold to the highest bidder for cash.

PERRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer,

ATTRACTIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE of rich household furniture, THIS DAY, at No 30 7th-st. at 11½ o'clock, consisting of rosewood suites, piano forte, bedsteads and bureaus, fine dahuilliers, looking-glasses, velvet, tapestry and Brussels carpets, curtains, silverware, crockery, glassware, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.

JOSEPH HEURMAN, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, AUG. 1—AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 6 Boerum-place, Brooklyn. Household furniture—two mahogany sofas, 12 chairs, centre tables, books, bureaus, Brussels carpets, oil-cloth &c., &c.

NOTICE TO JEWELERS AND OTHERS.—BUTLER, SHULTZ & MATHEWS will sell, THIS DAY, July 30, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No 64 Cedar-st., a large lot of gold and silver watches, jewelry, chains, scarf pins, bracelets, &c.; a rare chance for dealers. Catalogues ready early this morning.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A FEW ENGRAVED, THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway corner of Duane-st.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET, Capt. MOODY.
LEAVE

HARLEM		PIER 28 FOOT.	
6 A. M.	1 P. M.	7 A. M.	3:15 P. M
7 A. M.	3 P. M.	8 A. M.	4:15 P. M
8 A. M.	6:15 P. M.	9:15 A. M.	6:15 P M
9 A. M.	8:15 P. M.	11 A. M.	8:15 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	9:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 129th-st. and 130th-st., each way; connecting each trip with

BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE;

and stages to West Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.

Fare to Harlem, 6 cents.

J. M. WATSON, Secretary

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (Deer.) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. Geo. FRANK LESTER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Wednesday, July 20 10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, July 20, 6:15 A. M.
Thursday, July 21, 11:30 A. M.	Thursday, July 21, 8:30 A. M.
Friday, July 22.....12 M.	Friday, July 22, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 23, 1 P. M.	Saturday, July 23, 8 A. M.
Monday, July 25, 3 P. M.	Monday, July 25, 10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 26, 4 P. M.	Tuesday, July 26, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, July 27, 6 P. M.	Wednesday, July 27, 9 A. M.
Thursday, July 28 5:30 P. M.	Thursday, July 28 6:30 A. M.
Friday, July 29 3:30 P. M.	Friday, July 29, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 30, 3:30 P. M.	Saturday, July 30, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 1, 6:15 P. M.	Monday, August 1, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 2, 8 P. M.	Tuesday, August 2, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 3, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug 3, 6:30 A. M.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, SEABOARD, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. S. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Wednesday, July 20, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, July 20 10:30

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

WHAT ARE THEY?
WHAT ARE THEY?

WHAT DO THEY CURE?
WHAT DO THEY CURE?

WHAT SAY THE PEOPLE?
WHAT SAY THE PEOPLE?

WHO SHOULD BE JUDGES?
WHO SHOULD BE JUDGES?

WHO USE THEM?
WHO USE THEM?

THOUSANDS.
THOUSANDS.

READ THE TESTIMONY.
READ THE TESTIMONY.

Several years ago, while engaged in an extensive and lucrative practice in a neighboring city, observing how large a portion of medical practice is, and must of necessity remain, in the hands of the people, and seeing how inefficient were the means generally employed, how dangerous and revulsive those proffered by allopathy, how tedious and intricate those offered by homœopathy, how inconvenient and uncertain those of the water cure, we were led into a long series of experiments, with a view of devising some more *safe, simple,* and *efficacious* method. The result more than justified our most sanguine anticipations. A series of SPECIFIC REMEDIES were slowly and cautiously elaborated, which, while they are entirely free from the obnoxious and disgusting features of old school medicines, and the intricacy and perplexity of the usual Homœopathic medicines, are at the same time much more DIRECT, POSITIVE, and EFFICIENT in curing disease than either. The great desideratum is then reached. Here are remedies which the people can use.

WITHOUT DANGER,
WITHOUT DANGER,
WITHOUT PERPLEXITY,
WITHOUT PERPLEXITY,
AND
WITH SUCCESS.
WITH SUCCESS.

HERE IS THE LIST:

No. 1. *Fever Pills*—For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation of all kinds.

No. 2. *Worm Pills*—For Worm-Fever, Worm-Colic, and Wetting the Bed.

No. 3. *Baby's Pills*—For Colic, Crying, Teething and Wakefulness, and Nervousness of Adults.

No. 4. *Diarrhœa Pills*—For Diarrhœa, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaint.

No. 5. *Dysentery Pills*—For Colic, Griping, Dysentery or Bloody Flux.

No. 6. *Cholera Pills*—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.

No. 7. *Cough Pills*—For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza and Sore Throat.

No 8. *Toothache Pills*—For Toothache, Faceache and Neuralgia.

No. 9. *Headache Pills*—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.

No. 10—*Dyspepsia Pills*—For Weak and Deranged Stomachs, Constipation and Liver Complaint.

No. 11. *For Female Irregularities*—Scanty, Painful or Suppressed Periods.

No. 12. *Female Pills*—For Leucorrhœa, Profuse Menses and Bearing Down.

No. 13. *Croup Pills*—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.

No. 14. *Salt Rheum Pills*—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.

No. 15. *Rheumatic Pills*—For Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins or Limbs.

A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague and mismanaged Agues.

P.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.

C.—For Sore, Weak or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids; Failing, Weak or Blurred Sight.

C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.

W. C.—For Whooping Cough abating its violence and shortening its course.

PRICE.

Case of 20 vials complete, in Morocco and Book...$5
Case of 20 vials, and Book, plain.....4
Case of 15 boxes, and Book.....2
Case of 6 boxes, and Book.....1
Single NUMBERED boxes, with directions.....25 cents
Single LETTERED boxes, with directions.....50 cents

These Medicines by the case or single box are sent to any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

Address F. HUMPHREYS & CO., No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

NEW REMEDIES.

These new SPECIFICS are not placed in our cases, but which may be obtained of us, or will be supplied in making up a Vial of Specifics:

FOR ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC—*Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing*, attended with *Cough* and *Expectoration*. This remedy has proved very valuable in numerous cases of long-standing asthma. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR EAR DISCHARGES AND DEAFNESS.—*Discharges from the Ear*, the result of *Scarlet Fever, Measles*, or *Mercurials*. For *Noises* in the *Head, Hardness of Hearing*, and *Ringing* in the *Ears*, and *Ear-ache*. It may be relied on as a cure for discharges from the ears. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SCROFULA.—*Enlarged Glands, Enlarged* and *Indurated Tonsils, Swellings*, and *Old Ulcers, Scrofulous Cachexy of Children*. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.—*Physical* or *Nervous Weakness*. *Either* the result of *Sickness, Excessive Medication*, or *Exhausting Discharges*. A very efficient remedy. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR DROPSY.—*Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings* with *Scanty Secretions*. This remedy has proved efficient in numerous cases of acute and chronic Dropsy. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SEA SICKNESS.—*Deathly Sickness, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting*. Sickness from riding or motion We have reason to believe that this will prove a very valuable remedy. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR URINARY DISEASES—For *Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult, Painful Urination. Diseases* of the *Kidneys*. It may be relied upon as an invaluable Specific for these complaints. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SEMINAL EMISSIONS—*Involuntary Discharges* and *Consequent Prostration* and *Debility, Bad Results* of *Evil Habits*. The most successful and efficient remedy known, and may be relied upon as a cure. Price, with full directions, $1 per box.

WHAT DO THEY CURE?

FEVERS and all acute attacks of *Congestion* and *Inflammation* are fully controlled by the FEVER PILLS. Given in the first few hours of attack it often arrests a severe case of Disease.

WORM diseases, in all their varieties and forms, are radically cured by the *Worm Specific*. It is safe, mild and efficacious.

INFANTS, during *nursing* and *teething*, have a true panacea in the BABY'S PILLS. The slow growth and feebleness of infants are corrected by it.

DIARRHŒAS, SUMMER COMPLAINTS and CHOLERA INFANTUM are controlled promptly and certainly by the Diarrhœa Pills. Hundreds of children are cured by it every season, and it is safe to say that thousands of lives are annually saved by its use.

DYSENTERY, that purge of the late Summer and Fall, is entirely under the control of the DYSENTERY PILLS. It has cured thousands, and *will cure every case*.

COUGHS and COLDS, so common and so dangerous in every family, are promptly and fully controlled by the COUGH PILLS. Thus Consumption and Decline are arrested.

TOOTHACHES, FACEACHES and NEURALGIAS are often promptly cured by the TOOTHACHE PILLS.

HEADACHES of years standing and the most obstinate character have been permanently cured by the Headache Pills.

DISPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, WEAK STOMACH and BILIOUS COMPLAINTS are by no known remedy so perfectly controlled and so permanently cured as by the DYSPEPSIA PILLS. Cases of many years standing, and of the most aggravated and inveterate character, have been entirely cured by this specific. We have received hundreds of testimonials to this effect.

FEMALE IRREGULARITIES are entirely controlled by the proper specific, while LEUCORRHŒA or WHITES, so common and so difficult to cure, among females, is cured more promptly and perfectly by the FEMALE PILLS than by any other known remedy. EXCESSIVE and EXHAUSTING PERIODS, which so often sap the very fountains of life, are fully controlled by the same specific. A single box will do more good than quarts of nostrums at two dollars a bottle.

CROUP finds a true preventive and cure in the CROUP SYRUPS.

ERUPTIONS, whether *Erysipelas, Nettle Rash, Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch*, and other similar diseases, and *small blotches or pimples on the face* of young people, are all cured by the persistent use of the SALT RHEUM PILLS. It more perfectly, than any other remedy, restores the functions of the skin to a healthy state, and thus wonderfully improves the complexion.

RHEUMATISMS of long standing have been cured by the RHEUMATIC PILLS.

FEVER AND AGUE, which so often baffles the Homœopathic practitioner, and against which the Old School employs its quinine, arsenic, and similar deleterious drugs, to little purpose, is perfectly cured and controlled by our harmless Sugar Pills. Scores of cases can be given where the most inveterate and alarming cases have been cured.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES,
No. 562 Broadway,

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WHO ARE COMPETENT WITNESSES?

In the mutations of this world things often occur which at first sight seem impossible, and even contrary to experience. New things appear, new combinations are formed, and new results gained, which often puzzle the most profound. An opinion may be formed by those supposed to be acquainted with a subject, but evidence can only be given by those who know of the facts. In such a contest the result is not doubtful. Opinions and arguments are airy nothings when confronted with the facts.

Ten thousand credible persons testify from personal knowledge of the value and efficacy of SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES under almost every conceivable variety of circumstance; against which there is, if anything, merely the dubious opinion of those who do not profess to have any positive knowledge on the subject. A man *knows* whether he was sick and is well, and the more simple and unsophisticated he is the better is his testimony, and if a score, a hundred, or a thousand so testify, the conclusion is irresistible.

Such is the array of testimony we offer to-day that no person can read it or admit a tithe of it without conceding the entire argument, that we present to the public a series of Domestic Remedies unrivaled for their SAFETY, SIMPLICITY and PERFECT CONTROL over the more common forms of disease—remedies which almost every family will find it advantageous to have and but few can well afford to be without.

WHAT DO THEY CURE?

PILES—Among all the remedies proposed for this disease, this is the only one that can be relied upon for a radical and fundamental cure. Scores, if not hundreds of cases of cures, can be shown.

CATARRH, which is so common, and yet so obstinate, against which Old School treatment is powerless, and ordinary Homœopathy avails but little, finds in our CATARRH SPECIFIC its best and surest remedy. True, time in the more inveterate cases is required, yet the most obstinate are and have been cured. It has effected cures in cases of thirty years' standing.

SORE EYES AND EYELIDS have an invaluable specific in the OPHTHALMY PILL. Old, long standing and inveterate cases have been cured by it.

The WHOOPING COUGH specific answers perfectly for that disease, shortening and moderating its course, and carrying the patient safely through it.

Such are but a part of the triumphs which have been effected by this comparatively recent system of popular medication in the hands of the people. These splendid results are obtained by the use of these harmless specifics, with no other advice and direction than are provided with the medicines. Such results have, at no other time, nor under any other means or system, been obtained under similar circumstances, and they are results which the ablest physicians might well envy under the most judicious system of administration.

WHAT SAY THE PEOPLE?

In all reform, as the ultimate appeal is to the people, so they are the first to welcome and appreciate an improvement. Not they whose chosen business it is to lead and judge, are always, or even usually, best qualified to give an opinion. For prejudice, interest and education, all form a bias against anything new; and but few men are so elevated as to be above these influences. Every new doctrine and teaching has in its turn received and survived the significant inquiry, "Have any of the rulers believed on him?" And though the idea has been exploded a thousand times, yet men still seem to look to the leaders and teachers of a given branch for reforms in it. Vain look! Who of the priests and monks were hand and glove with Luther? Who of the navigators did not flout Columbus? Who of the doctors did not despise Hervey, and Jenner, and Hahnemann? True, in these days, men receive a more general education, and extensive knowledge inculcates toleration; and so medical men are, on the whole, more tolerant of improvement than formerly; yet still they are far more slow to believe, and ready to accept, a proffered blessing, than the people.

To the people our great improvement in the treatment of disease comes with a freshness and fullness which sweeps away all prejudice and elicits a hearty welcome. With them to try and to succeed is to be convinced. Repeated trial, and repeated success, begets confidence, which ripens into faith; and they meet every cavil with the convincing answer of old, "Whether this man hath a devil or not I know not, but this I know, that whereas I was blind, now I see." His medicines may be all very bad, and he a very irregular and pestilent fellow, but his Specifics have repeatedly cured me and mine, and I welcome them as a great blessing."

No man has at any time been solicited for his good opinion, and we have even at times been chary of publishing those which have been kindly forwarded to us; yet no day passes in which we do not receive several. Such a mass of testimony was probably never thrown together upon any particular point, and is sufficient to remove every doubt, and silence every cavil. Who are to be relied upon? They who speak from experience, and know whereof they speak? or those who, without any evidence on the subject, choose to cavil?

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.
HEAR THE TESTIMONY.

EASTON, Washington County, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1859.

Your Specifics are steadily gaining advocates in this vicinity. Some are enthusiastic. All that give them a fair trial unite their testimony of the happy results. Several families that I have supplied, have not called a physician since I have kept the remedies; previous to that time they had done so often.

One neighbor says he should be under the necessity of employing a doctor half the time if he did not keep a supply of your remedies on hand.

I might send you some *strong* testimonials if desired.

* * * * * * *

Most respectfully,
J. W. PECKHAM.

FISHKILL, Feb. 22, 1859.

DR. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir:* I have used your Specifics in my large family for the last six months, with great success, and in many cases they have acted like a charm. Last Winter, with the same number in family, twenty, we had a physician employed every week, but this Winter he has not had occasion to call once.
E. P. ACKERMAN.

HUDSONSVILLE, Madison County, N. Y.

DR. HUMPHREYS: Having used your Specific Remedies for three years past, I wish simply to say that I consider them just the medicines for the times, especially the Cough Pills, which have proved truly wonderful, not only in my own case, but also with others who have given them a trial.
Truly yours, H. F. RHODES.

PLEASANT MOUNT, Mo., Feb. 3, 1859.

DR. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir:* My circumstances will not permit me to act as agent for you, yet I know your Remedies, so far as I have tried them, are truly valuable. The Salt Rheum Pills, which I have been using for Salt Rheum of six years' standing, have in a measure cured me. I have received more benefit from them than from all the other medicine I have ever taken, and consider myself well. You have my earnest wishes for your success.
Yours truly, JAMES SIMPSON.

RANDOLPH, Mass., March 10, 1859.

DR. HUMPHREYS: Your Remedy for the Piles is performing all that you promise for them. Please send me an entire set of your Specifics, for which please find inclosed five dollars. Truly yours,
H. WOODMAN.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Jan. 29, 1859.

DR. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir:* I have not as yet had an instance come to my knowledge in which your Remedies have failed of having the desired effect.
Yours truly,
N. H. PALMER.

LIMA, Mich, Jan. 27, 1859.

DR. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir:* I bought a twenty-vial case of your Specific Homœopathic Remedies, over two years ago, of G. Granville, Ann Arbor, and it has been my family physician ever since.
C. C. PALMER.

CARTHAGE, Hancock Co., Ill., Jan. 18, 1859.

DR. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir:* You will find inclosed five dollars for a full set of your Remedies. We have been using no other medicine for the last four years, and do not wish to use any other, as we find that the medicines prove effectual in every case we have tried.
Yours truly,
P. S. GREEN.

WHITNEY'S POINT, Broome Co., N. Y.

DR. HUMPHREYS: Among other instances of the great value of your Specifics, I may relate that my little daughter, six years old, has just passed through the Scarlet Fever, and entirely recovered, with no other treatment than your Fever Pills, and frequent sponging the body with luke-warm water.
Rev. S. N. ROBINSON.

SOUTH BOSTON, March 14, 1859.

DR. HUMPHREYS: I would just say that I have been quite successful with your Specifics, and find they fully come up to my expectations. Respectfully yours,
S. S. NILES.

FULTNEY, Vt., March 21, 1859.

DR. HUMPHREYS: I have fully proved the value of your Specifics, as curative agents, in my own family. Since I obtained your Remedies, three years ago, we have not employed a physician of any kind. My wife has been in delicate health, and we have frequently called medical aid heretofore, and should have continued to do so had we not possessed your simple and efficient remedies. They have, with the Divine blessing, saved us from much suffering and expense.
Yours truly,
H. S. JONES,
Minister of the Gospel.

BARTON, Vt., March 14, 1859.

DR. HUMPHREYS: Your Specifics have given very general satisfaction, and have far surpassed, as curative agents, anything I ever saw. One or two Homœopathic physicians have endeavored to prevent their introduction, but cannot succeed in it.
Yours, &c., F. M. PERRY, Agent.

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WHAT THE PEOPLE WANT.

No great public want can long remain unanswered. When a condition of things has become developed so that a great public want is realized, either in theology, civil government or physics, that very want or demand is sure to create a supply. The hour will create the man, and the need the thing. Witness the sewing machine, the reaper, the telegraph. There may be several abortions. Many may run before they are sent, but ultimately humanity will triumph, and the want be supplied.

It cannot be that Medicine will long remain what it has been—a mass of intricacies, of which they who know most know little, while the confident pretender is sure to be a knave. Nor will it be always a system so intricate and obscure that only the priests of the temple can speak its language, or interpret its symbols; or an oracle so equivocal that he who consults the priest fares as ill or worse than he who abjures the temple altogether. There must ere long be a system that comes down to the wants of humanity in every day life—that meets the wants of the mother at her cradle, the nurse at the bedside, the father on his journey, or the sailor on the sea. Something or some system that everybody can have, and everybody can use, to arrest the first invasions of disease, and to restore the ruddy current of life ere its fountains are vitiated and its forces undermined.

Old school medicine, with its crude drugs and poisons, can never meet this want. That is a game long since played out, a thing well understood. Equally futile the vaunted panaceas and elixirs which ignorance has begotten and folly sustained. The water-cure can never be more than a doubtful expedient or useful palliative in the hands of the people. Nor can the usual form of Homœopathy, however large its domestic manual, or complete its assortment of tinctures and pellets, be ever anything more than an amusing pastime in the hands of the people. The system was never designed for such use, and can never fill such a place.

Does our system of SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES meet this want? It becomes one to speak with modesty of his own productions; yet we but echo the sentiment of thousands who daily use them, and have long experienced their efficacy in a thousand varying occasions, when we say that they are just what the people want—economical, simple, prompt, reliable, and yet without danger. They were designed and intended to serve as the ready resource of the mother and nurse, to meet the wants of the home and fireside, as well as to be the companion of the traveler. To be, in fact, the great system of popular medication divested of all intricacies and technicality, and brought down to the common use and level of every-day life. For this end we have expended several years of labor and study, to say nothing of money, and in this aim we trust to succeed—a success of which any man may be proud.

WHAT SAY THE PEOPLE?

Esq. Blauvelt, of Farmer, Seneca Co., N. Y., well known in that section of country, writes as follows:

FARMER, Seneca Co., N. Y.

DR. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir:* I would say that your SPECIFIC REMEDIES have been proved, by repeated and fair experiments, to be altogether as valuable as they have been represented. We need no man's testimony as to their efficacy for good in cases of disease for the cure of which they are designed. They have accomplished, under God, for our family, what all other medicines within our reach have utterly failed to effect. Very truly yours, AARON BLAUVETT.

CROMONT, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1859.

DR. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir:* Your Remedies need only to be tried to be approved. They are a humbug to the uninitiated and willfully ignorant only. A Doctor, well known and of extensive practice, called and got a box of your FEVER AND AGUE PILLS, saying if they cured the case he would cheerfully pay for them. A few days after, a stout Irishman came in, saying: "Ah, indade, Misther Smith, the small shugar Pills you sint by the Doctor, have done the job. Indade, I have had no chills since I took them. The six months past, I have had the terrible disease, and the doctors could do nothing for me at all, at all." He continues to improve, and the Doctor called and paid for the pills like a gentleman, as he is, smilingly saying, "They have done much more than I expected."
Yours, &c., G. W. SMITH.

WASHINGTON, Me., March 11, 1859.

DR. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir:* I am so well satisfied with the effects of your Specific Homœopathic Remedies which I have tried, that I should be willing to distribute all my profits in them, gratis, from the benefit they afford. Yours, with respect,
JOHN LIPPENCOTT.

OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y., July 20, 1858.

DR. HUMPHREYS: Your medicines are giving increased satisfaction to those who have used them most, and who know most about them. There are three cases of which I wish specially to speak, as follows:

Neuralgia.—Mr. A. B. J., of this place, was attacked one year ago this Spring with this distressing complaint in his head, face and teeth, together with a diseased stomach, so as to unfit him for labor for several weeks, and was, during much of the time, confined to his bed. By taking less than one box of NEURALGIA PILLS and a few of your DYSPEPSIA PILLS, he was entirely cured in a very short time, and has had no return since.

Piles.—A middle-aged woman in this place, who has been afflicted with Piles for some time, and who failed of being cured by a physician who is called skillful in this complaint, was cured in a very short time by taking less than one box of your invaluable PILE PILLS.

Another.—Mr. R. B., of this place, who last Fall was cured of an inveterate cough and cold, which threatened to end in a quick consumption, by the COUGH PILLS, had been suffering for a few weeks past severely with blind Piles, and was induced by me to try your PILE PILLS. His son told me, last First Day, that he experienced entire relief in forty-eight hours, to his complete astonishment and delight. I could fill a sheet and more, in giving instances of the success of these remedies in cases of Coughs, Colds, Croup, Worms, Dyspepsia, Fever and similar diseases. Thine truly, C. D. MEAD.

From N. Huntington, Rochester, N. Y.

From J. W. PECKHAM, Eastern, Washington Co., N. Y.

DR. HUMPHREYS: Your Specific Remedies are favorably known and used by many families in this vicinity. I obtained a case by mail last Summer, and have used them in my family with the most decisive and happy results. Mrs. Peckham says: "She can give Dr. Humphreys a certificate." I am one of the early friends of Homœopathy, having employed that class of physicians in my family for the past fifteen years. I keep a case on hand, as prepared by our physician, and also a "Domestic Homœopathic Practice," of the most approved kind, but often find it, as you say, difficult and doubtful in selecting remedies. Your system obviates all this.

ALBANY, Dec. 3, 1856.

DR. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir:* Will you please send me four boxes of the "Cough Pills." I consider them invaluable in my family. I have used your medicines several months with great success—all are good—but I have had occasion to use more of the "Cough Pills" than any other. Yours respectfully,
MRS. H. HANID, No. 722 Broadway, Albany.

THOMAS G. PECK, Lasalle, Illinois, writes:

The Specifics in this section of the country have given universal satisfaction. A large number of people are daily using them, and with the best possible results. I consider them, from my extensive experience, to be great blessings to a community, and shall do all in my power to extend their circulation.
Yours very respectfully,
THOMAS G. PECK.

CYRUS MARSH, 2d, of Natchez, Miss., writes:

NATCHEZ, May, 1858.

DR. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir:* The invoice of your Specific Remedies, which you sent me from Utica some two months ago, is all sold, and might have been much sooner, had I given any particular attention to the subject. So far as I have learned, they have rendered the purchasers good satisfaction. I have used them in my own family with the most gratifying success, and would not be without them on any account. I herewith inclose draft, the amount of your previous invoice and beg you to ship me, *via* New-Orleans, one dozen $4 cases, $2 do., and 25 dozen of the single boxes, with directions, and for which I will remit on receipt of invoice.
Truly yours, CYRUS MARSH, 2d.

Our unprecedentedly large sales of your medicines show that they give entire satisfaction to our customers. Were it necessary, we could give a large number of remarkable cures effected by them. But their efficacy in relieving and curing diseases is too well established in this community to require any such certificates.
A. & J. E. BELL.
DANTER, Jefferson County, N. Y.

From Prof. W. MORRIS, Rochester, N. Y.

PROF. HUMPHREYS & CO.—*Dear Sirs:* Your Homœopathic Specific Remedies have most efficiently superseded all other kinds of domestic medicines wherever their acquaintance and virtues have become known.

I have had much pleasure in commending them, from personal experience, to many of my friends, and have done so with full confidence in the correctness of your composite theory, and of the principles on which your specifics are prepared. My observation of the results of their use has been rather extended, and these results I have found to be invariably beneficial, and of the most satisfactory kind.

DR. F. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir:* Some months since I received from you a case of "Specific Homœopathic Medicines."

I am happy to say that I have used the remedies for myself, my family and friends, with decided and beneficial results. So much so that in every instance a case of the remedies has been desired and purchased of your agent. I could give many instances of almost instantaneous relief, and of attacks of fever arrested in a few hours by their use, but it is unnecessary. Please accept my thanks for the case so kindly sent me, and be assured I shall most cordially recommend a preparation so powerful for good.

Wishing you great success in your effort to diminish the ills to which human flesh is heir,

I am most truly and fraternally yours,
ALLEN STEELE.
Former Pastor of M. E. Church, New-York.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES,
No. 562 Broadway.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES,
No. 562 Broadway,

Have these advantages:

THEY ARE HARMLESS! No injury can arise from their use.

THEY ARE SIMPLE! You always know what to take and how to take it.

THEY ARE CONVENIENT! You can always give the medicated proper Sugar Pill at a moment's notice without hesitation or delay.

THEY ARE EFFICIENT! Thousands are using them in curing disease with the most astonishing success.

WHO USE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES?

It is a subject of common observation that the supporters of Homœopathy are among the most refined and intelligent portions of the community. Whether from loss of confidence in old school treatment, disgust of its drugs, of fear of consequences, or from experience of benign results of Homœopathy, the fact is indisputable that thousands of the most gifted and intelligent minds in this country have long since become the adherents of Homœopathy, and will live and die under that practice. It is acknowledged by old school physicians that the best practice of the country is in Homœopathic hands. In Europe it is well known that practitioners of this school are in large business and are especially patronized by the more intelligent—the literati and the nobility of the land. No longer does this system come as a suppliant or bend the knee for public favor, but stalks forth with the air and stride of a conqueror, and boldly points to its facts and figures as the seals of its mission. Specific Homœopathy has more than justified, in its curative power and efficacy, all that its projectors have claimed for it.

COMMON SENSE.

If 25 cents will purchase for you a proper physician's prescription for a diarrhœa, dysentery, headache, bad cold, dyspepsia or bilious complaint, or if 50 cents will procure you a true specific for fever and ague, or piles, why should you spend your time to dance attendance on the doctor at the tune of a dollar each for something quite problematical as to its value? Are you like the man who was afraid to use his own nose, lest he should breathe through an improper tube?

WHAT SAY THE PEOPLE?

BLOOMINGTON, N. J., Oct. 29, 1858.

DR. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir:* I purchased a case of your medicines about six months ago and am very much pleased with the effect produced in several cases of different diseases.

I would not take $20 for my case if I could not procure another. Receive this testimonial with my best wishes for your success and the success of your valuable remedies. Yours, &c., C. M. HARKS.

MARATHON, Cortland County, N. Y., July 21, 1859.

MESSRS. HUMPHREYS & CO.—*Gentlemen:* You will doubtless be pleased to know how we succeed with the Specifics in this part of the country. I am happy to say that thus far they are well received, and give very general satisfaction. Many cases of important cures could be given if time and space would permit. Inclosed find $15, which place to my credit, and send the following bill by Express to my address. * * *
Yours, respectfully, O. OGDEN.

From JACOB ODELL, Esq., Tarrytown, N. Y.

At the recommendation of a gentleman of this place, my wife purchased a two dollar case of your HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES, and we are much pleased with their prompt and ready action. She has since recommended them to others, who greatly desire to purchase cases.

MRS. H. E. Walker, No. 42 Silver street, Boston, writes:

DR. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir:* I have now used your medicines in my family about four years, and with the blessing of God have carried my children, three in number, through the Measles, Mumps, Chickenpox, Whooping-cough, and my youngest the Scarlet Fever, without ever having a physician in my house. I have also given your Specific Remedies to my friends in many instances, and have always been gratified with prompt and satisfactory results. I think if your remedies could be obtained in Boston large quantities of them could be sold, as there are many who would make use of them at once.
Very respectfully, MRS. HELEN E. WALKER.

TESTIMONIALS.

The undersigned having used Professor Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Remedies in our families, with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity and efficacy, most cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use:

The Rev. Wm. Hosmer, editor of the *Northern Independent*, Auburn, N. Y.
The Rev. E. H. Cressy, D. D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.
The Rev. B. I. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison.
The Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector, New-Bedford, Mass.
The Rev. Allen Steele, New-York Conference.
The Rev. Samuel Nichols, East Genesee Conference, N. Y.
The Rev. P. S. Pratt, Dorset, Vt.
The Rev. John E. Robie, Buffalo.
Albert H. Goss, Esq., Auburn, N. Y.
Charles N. Tuttle, Esq., Auburn, N. Y.
A. C. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.
B. S. Merrell, Esq., Utica, N. Y.
The Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.
The Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South Bend, Ind.
The Hon. George Humphries, Auburn, N. Y.
Henry D. Cock, Esq., Sandusky, Ohio.
Gen. Jesse Segoine, Jackson, Mich.
The Hon. R. H. Graham, Moline, Ill.
The Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Monticello, Fla.
The Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.
Wm. Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.
A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.
A. Kissam, Esq., Utica, N. Y.
D. P. White, Esq., Utica, N. Y.
James Plunkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.
J. A. Salisbury, M. D., Aurora, Ill.

ROCHESTER.

Among the many in that city who have used them, and know their positive merits, we have the honor to refer you to the following gentlemen:

Geo. R. Clarke,	S. P. Allen,	E. Darrow,
H. W. Thomas,	A. Arnold,	Sam'l Snow,
J. Miller,	W. T. Preston,	Isaac Butts,
S. Richardson,	J. Moses,	Wm. Morris,
N. Huntington,	D. Holbrook,	J. Curtis,
J. J. Van Zant,	C. J. B. Mount,	J. Swinburn.

WHAT OUR AGENTS SAY.

We have sold more of Humphreys' Homœopathic remedies than of all other popular medicines together this year. ABEL WEST, Meridian, N. Y.

Your medicines have given entire satisfaction to all that give them a fair trial. J. W. PECKHAM,
Easton, Washington Co., N. Y.

There is quite a call for your medicines here and people will not be without them; and I might say if they could at all times be sure of a supply they would willingly dismiss all the doctors.
GEO. G. GOWAN, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

I have used Homphreys' Specific Homœopathic Remedies in my family for two years, and would not now be without them. I consider them invaluable.
J. H. HICKOK, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Your medicines give good satisfaction, and the longer I keep them the more I sell.
E. W. SUTTON, Cooper's Plains, N. Y.

Your medicines give as good satisfaction as any Medicines we sell. E. S. VAIL, Romulus, N. Y.

Your Fever and Ague Pills have cured in all cases.
I. P. WILSON, Frankfort, N. Y.

Your medicines are daily coming more into favor with the people, and when given for any particular disease, as directed in your Manual, they act promptly and effectually.
E. B. SPRAGUE, M. D., Oswego, N. Y.

Your medicines have given good satisfaction. One case of Ague, of two years' standing, was entirely cured by your Ague Pills.
DANIEL WITTER, Esq., South Bend, Ia.

Your Fever and Ague Pills, in connection with No. 10, have not failed to cure in any case.
D. STERLING, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

Your Medicines have given universal satisfaction here. Please send us four dozen of your Cough Pills, which are now selling well.
ADAMS & FAY, Sandusky, Ohio.

Your Specific Medicines are used by every Homœopathic family in our city, and give universal satisfaction.
WILLIAM BRISTOL & CO., Utica, N. Y.

Our unprecedentedly large sales of your Medicines show that they give entire satisfaction to our customers. Were it necessary, we could give a large number of remarkable cures effected by them. But their efficacy in relieving and curing disease is too well established in this community to require any such certificates.
A. & J. E. BELL, Dealer, Jefferson Co., N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July, 1859.

F. HUMPHREYS & CO—*Gents:* Your remedies sell well here, and unlike most of the medicines that sell by advertising, give general satisfaction whenever they are used. Yours truly,
B. KING & CO.

The Watchman and Reflector, (Hartford, Conn.,) says:

The efficacy of HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFIC FOR DYSPEPSIA, has been attested by numerous persons in this vicinity, well known for their intelligence and moral worth.

The Northern Independent, Auburn, N. Y., says:

We are glad to learn that the SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES, prepared by Prof. HUMPHREYS, are having a wide demand. We know the Doctor, and know his medicines to be good, and can give them our most early commendation and indorsement.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES,
No. 562 Broadway.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES,
No. 562 Broadway.

CURES BY IMAGINATION.

It is often urged against Homœopathy, that it cures through imagination. Its cures are no cures, only its patients imagine they are cured. But is it not a little singular that imagination should be so potent to cure with our small doses, and so impotent to cure with the large ones of the old school? If the principle were good for anything, the larger the dose, the more imagination should cure, but the converse of the proposition proves its falsity. But we cure children, even infants, a year, a month, or a week old. How about imagination in their case? It is also well known that our treatment is very successful in the cure of horses, cattle and other animals. Does imagination cure them? The most successful veterinary surgeons of the day are those who use Homœopathic remedies exclusively in their practice, and several of the largest equestrian troops of horses are entirely under the same practice, experience having shown the immense superiority of this treatment for animals. We shall have to invent a new intellectual system for this order of beings, or confess that the imagination theory of cure is exploded.

HUMBUG.

Much is said in these days about "humbug," and "being humbugged," and the term is not unfrequently applied to Homœopathy and its practitioners. But can there be a more perfect humbug than to draw one's blood, blister him, or fill him with villainous, poisonous drugs, under the pretence of benefiting his health?

If there is a greater humbug than this, we have yet to see it.

WHAT SAY THE PEOPLE?

GUILFORD, Vt., April 20, 1859.

DR. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir:* Allow me to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have experienced from the use of your DYSPEPSIA PILLS. I have been for years troubled with weak stomach, so that the lightest food distressed me very much. I have taken but a single box of your pills, and now find that I can eat anything without any inconvenience, a result which I could hardly hope to have experienced.
YOURS, truly, ELENOR MASON.

BLOSSBURG'S MILLS, N. Y., June 17, 1859.

DR. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir:* Permit me to say that your medicines merit the approbation of many in this community. In my own case they have performed a wonderful cure. I had been afflicted with a cough over a year. The disease seemed to be in the throat and stomach; my strength was giving out, and my friends thought I should live but a short time. When I received your medicine I commenced the use of the COUGH PILLS, which for a day or two appeared to aggravate the case, but on the third day after I commenced taking them my hoarseness gave way, my cough became loose, and I have been gaining in strength and vigor daily, and am now about my usual health, and have reason to be grateful to you for your invaluable remedies.
Very truly yours, CLARISSA HOPKINS.

PAW PAW, Mich., June 15, 1859.

DR. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir:* I have been using your Specific Remedies in my practice for the last year and a half, and have found them to work like a charm in every case. Truly yours,
DR. C. M. ODELL.

HADDAM, Conn., July —, 1859

DR. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir:* About a month since I procured a box of your DYSPEPSIA PILLS to use for habitual and obstinate constipation of the bowels, with which complaint I have been troubled for years, and for which I have used almost everything which has been recommended, without relief. I have used the entire box you sent me, taking two pills every night just before retiring, and now my bowels are as regular and the feculent matter as soft and natural as it ever was in my life. Pardon me, Doctor, but I believe the d—l is in your medicines, for besides my own case, I witnessed a case of suppressed menses, which was cured in one week by the use of your remedies
Truly yours, J. T. KELSEY.

FULTON CITY, Ill., July 12, 1859.

DR. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir:* I inclose you herewith $1 for six boxes of your DYSPEPSIA PILLS. They are the best remedy I ever knew for that awful disease, curing in every instance. What would be your price for one hundred dozen, or by the gross to retail?
Truly yours, W. S. GRAMSON.

BROADHEAD, Wis., July 12, 1859.

DR. HUMPHREYS—*Dear Sir:* Permit me to give you a short chapter of my experience in the use of your invaluable remedies. We had a very sick horse, taken the last week in February; had the doctor to her, and did everything that was suggested, without avail, and g

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2453. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

Four Days Later from the Isthmus.

THE CHIRIQUI GOLD FEVER.

IDOL-WORSHIP REVIVED.

Rush of the Population for the Indian Burial-Places.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The steamship *Northern Light*, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, from Aspinwall, July 23, arrived here yesterday morning.

Among the passengers are Gen. MIRADEAU LAMAR U. S. Minister to Central America, (whose arrival by the *Moses Taylor* was erroneously reported,) Mr WALLS, his Secretary; Gen. MANUEL M. MALLARINO, Ex President of New Grenada; JOHN S. STEVENSON, Esq., Bearer of Dispatches from Chili; and CHARLES S. E JONES, Esq., Bearer of Dispatches from Bogota.

The news is of interest. The gold excitement on the Isthmus, resulting from the discovery of images in the Indian huacas, was on the increase, large parties hastening to the fresh Dorado. New discoveries were announced.

The most important feature of our South American advices is the repression of the revolutionary movements for some time past existing in Ecuador and Peru.

FROM THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

The Chiriqui Gold-Fields—Intense Excitement at Panama—Fresh Discoveries—Placards at Panama.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, July 22, 1859.

I have but little in addition to my letter of the 16th to send you. Our gold excitement is intensifying. On the 20th the brig *Josefa*, commanded by a downeast Yankee, Capt. PATTERSON, sailed with a cargo of shovels, liquors, and provisions, and about fifty passengers, for Chiriqui, the "grave-diggers' " El Dorado." Among the passengers were half a dozen Americans, a few English and a monte dealer. The accounts that continue to reach us of the wealth of these Indian cemeteries or "huacas" in golden images and trinkets are every day growing more wonderful. A hat has been found made of exceeding fine gold, and of great weight. Also, a "gold woman," but how large a woman is not stated. It is a little curious, seeing with what contempt the Indians generally treated females, that they should have wasted the precious metal in fashioning one. It must have been a love-sick Indian that made that figure.

Most of the passengers who took passage in the *Josefa* carried silver with them to purchase the gold. It is said it is sold by the poorer class of the people who are turning up the graves, at from three to four dollars per ounce. Yesterday another vessel arrived from Chiriqui with a box of the gold, but of what value I cannot ascertain. It is said one man at the "grave-diggings" has taken out 75 pounds of images, but this is probably an exaggeration.

These tombs, it appears, are of great extent, some of them having contained many hundred bodies. The gold is said to be contained in earthen vessels by the side of the body. The ground where the "huacas" are is covered with trees, and it was by the falling of a large tree growing out of the top of a mound that the deposits were discovered. The roots of the tree took with them the earth and mason-work of one of the mounds, leaving the gold exposed, which was accidentally seen by a man when passing close to it Many persons who have gone down are enthusiastic enough to believe they shall find the source from whence all this wealth was obtained. They may do so, but it does not follow they will get much gold from it. The Indians only used the article for ornaments, and it is more than likely that they were two or three hundred years in getting together the quarter of a million dollars worth that may have been buried with their chiefs and great men in this Chiriqui sepulchre. Gold has never been found in New-Granada in sufficient quantities to pay a California digger; and it is only from the fact that Indians in Choco and Antioquia can be had for a couple of dimes a day that the people of the Magdalena District are now able to export two or three millions of dollars a year.

The following is a specimen of the posters that may be seen on every street corner:

FOR THE CHIRIQUI GOLD DIGGINGS.—The fast-sailing clipper-schooner *Carolina*, Captain MANUEL DELGADO, having a large part of her freight engaged, will have immediate dispatch for David, Chiriqui. Only a limited number of passengers and small quantity of freight will be taken, for which early application must be made at the office of the undersigned. Over $200,000 worth of gold images have been taken from one *huaca*, many of which images can be seen at DON MAXIMORO PEREZ', who has received a king weighing 50 pounds, and a hat weighing 25 pounds, and as there are thousands of *huacas* in Chiriqui, many millions of dollars will be dug out of these Indian burial places. Over three thousand persons are now digging there with great success. For full particulars, inquire of the undersigned, at their office near the Tailer.

PANAMA, July 21. JIMINEZ HERMANOS.

The Chiriqui Real Estate Company, of Baltimore, claim that the land on which these *huacas* are situated, are part of its grant.

The United States flag-ship *Merrimac*, at last dates, was at the Island of San Lorenzo, in the Bay of Callao, exercising her men. The *Saranac* sailed about the 8th of July, from Callao, "on a cruise," probably bound to Paita and Panama. It is understood she will bring Flag officer LORD to Panama, on his way to the United States, he having been invalided. The *St. Marys* and the *Vandalia* are still here.

F. W. R.

OUR ASPINWALL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE WRECK OF THE PARAMATTA—THE GOLD DISCOVERIES—GEN. LAMAR ON THE ISTHMUS—UNCERTAINTY OF COMMUNICATION WITH THE CAPITAL—A MISFORTUNE TO M. BELLY—RUMORS OF WAR BETWEEN HONDURAS AND SALVADOR—THE NICARAGUA TRANSIT—MARINE NEWS.

ASPINWALL, N. G., Wednesday, July 20, 1859.

The delay of the *Northern Light* in this harbor affords me an opportunity to send you some further news of interest.

The new propeller *Plantagenet* left this port for Liverpool on the evening of the 14th. On her arrival (9th inst.) she reported the loss of the new British steamship *Paramatta*, upon a coral reef, called Anegada, sixty miles from St. Thomas. The Captain, it appears, was striving to make a fine run, and so approached too near the too dangerous reef. The passengers and mails were taken off in safety, and it is now supposed they will be able to save the engines.

In the Department of Chiriqui a Company have of late been actively engaged in upturning the graves in places known to have been the burial grounds of the aboriginals, prior to the discovery of the Continent. A number of these "huacas" have been disturbed in Peru and Mexico and now in Central America, and great quantities of gold obtained from them. This Company has taken from one vault eighty thousand dollars worth of gold in idols, ornaments and trinkets. The Indian was endeavoring to get away to his happy hunting ground of his forefathers with all his wealth. It still sticks to the dull earth, however, with all that is mortal of his remains. Among the idols is an alligator, artistically wrought in gold, but apparently by a very ancient artisan. These specimens are well worthy of the attention of antiquarians. It is well known the ancient Egyptians worshipped the alligator. But whence these aborigines learned the custom of following after the gods of the Egyptians is at present a mystery.

Gen. LAMAR is in town, and will leave by the *Northern Light*. He has returned completely disgusted with his mission, as well as everything he hears and sees in and outside of politics. The old gentleman has almost submitted to martyrdom by this Administration, and has been retrograding from the treaty ratification ever since he arrived. Not doubting that in some cases the pen is mightier than the sword, still, he believes that his diplomacy with these local demagogues must be brought to an end, holding the Administration will find greater virtue in some other weapons. As matters stand at this moment, there is not the most distant hope of solving the Central American embroglio, nor effecting anything like an honest, honorable treaty.

We often read and hear of news coming from the capital, Bogota; but within the memory of the oldest inhabitants we have not been able to discover any satisfactory proof of its having arrived. We may call up spirits from the vasty deep, but what if they will not come when we call them? I doubt not many in their Congress have never heard of such a thing as a massacre at Panama, and have not the most remote idea of a treaty existing, or likely to exist, between this enormous Republic and the United States; so if that treaty was lost by drowning, it is no great matter. If it is not drowned, it is no great matter—and so ends the business.

The opposition steamer *Northern Light* arrived out twelve hours ahead of the *Moses Taylor*, but is far behind her on the return trip. The Commodore must have some faster coaches on the Pacific if he desires to continue the opposition. The passengers by both steamers left Panama on the 14th inst. for San Francisco. The *Moses Taylor* left on the morning of the 19th inst., with 600 passengers, and mails.

The British steamer arrived on the evening of the 19th. Her British Majesty's Consul, Mr. GREEN, no doubt overcome with his arduous duties, has taken passage by the English steamer, to recruit his health in Jamaica.

The most important incident connected with the loss of the new British steamer *Paramatta*, is the sufferings of Mons. FELIX BELLY, he having unfortunately shipped some $80,000 worth of stores and materials for the troop engaged in the survey of the canal interoceanic. So says the immaculate Count DE BERRUNY, as he pompously exhibits what he calls the invoices. Well, misfortunes will happen in the best regulated families.

There is a report in San Juan that the republic of Honduras and St. Salvador are at war, and that Gen. HARRISON has been sent by Honduras to Nicaragua to solicit aid, which it is believed he will receive.

The Greytowners have no faith whatever in the good intent displayed to reopen that too long abused transit. They doubt the sincerity of the Company and of the Administration, and believe it will be a long time before either boat or United States mail tend that way. Poor, dejected, and superstitious, they have grown incredulous through despair.

The *Scottish Chief* had not arrived at Greytown when the steamer left, with the men and materials for the repairs on the route. The bridges can, with proper mechanics, be put in good order in a week—the road is in good condition otherwise; but the great obstacle appears to be the want of a harbor. At times they may be able to land their passengers and at times not, and to turn partially the Rio Colorado is probably the only remedy, and until that is accomplished, the river steamers will have to run out to the mouth of the harbor and lighter off passengers and mails.

Mr. PAIRET, ex-Consul at San Juan del Sud, came up by the British steamer, and will return by the *Northern Light*. The whole of Nicaragua is reported to be in a melancholy state of destitution.

The excitement regarding the Indian graves, "huacas," is increasing. A number of small vessels are advertised at Panama to sail immediately, and it is reported the Pacific Railroad Company think of dispatching their tug to David—the graves of gold. One of the natives is said to have gone stark mad at the sudden increase, and one very ancient gentleman of color has taken out a lump, $10,000 worth, "at one fell swoop." These "huacas" extend over a wide area, are regularly and compactly arranged, and thousands upon thousands remain to be uncovered. The dead Indians were buried in a sitting position, with all their yellow drops inclosed with them for company, and almost every "huaca" is supposed to contain more or less gold, besides it is conceived that in this locality—Coliriqui—many rich mines, now lost, will be rediscovered, the same from whence the immense wealth of these Indians was first obtained. A number of old miners have gone for the purpose of prospecting for the virgin gold. There is a legend of the country, that in days of old a ship being forced to put in upon the coast of Chiriqui for water, filled at the same time their galley bottom with fresh earth and on their arrival back to old Spain found at the bottom of their galley fire a sheet of melted gold, which enriched them all. Others returned and sought the spot from whence they took the earth, but in vain. What if they should strike this lead.

The *St. Louis* came into the harbor on the night of the 20th from Greytown. Sickness is said to have brought her up. I fear they have rushed into the fire by coming here; rather a dangerous locality for invalids to seek for a beneficial alterative effect.

The flag ship lies quietly in our harbor. The *Jamestown* is still at Greytown. The *Scottish Chief* is expected daily, with the pioneers for the Transit of Nicaragua.

FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

The Revolutions in Ecuador and in Peru Suppressed—The Prospective War between those two Republics—Serious Fire in Chili—Markets at Valparaiso—From the Argentine States.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, July 22, 1859.

The British Mail steamer arrived at Panama on the morning of the 21st, with dates from Valparaiso to the 1st, and Callao and Lima to the 13th. The steamer did not touch at Guayaquil, but she brings some later dates up to the 8th from Guayaquil *via* Paita.

ECUADOR.

The revolution of GARCIA MORENO and his companions against the Government of President ROBLES has completely failed, and MORENO is now in Peru. Quito is in the hands of the Government, and all the revolutionists have dispersed.

Guayequil is strictly blockaded by the Peruvian fleet, several foreign vessels having been prevented lately from entering the river, among them the American bark *Tongier*, from Baltimore.

The President of Peru does not seem yet to have commenced his war against Ecuador, although he has been forwarding troops to the Ecuadorian frontier, and making other active preparations for entering the field. From the following extract of a private letter which I have received from a distinguished Ecuadorian, it will be seen that GARCIA MORENO has joined CASTILLA, and hopes to aid him, through the defeated revolutionists, in bringing Ecuador to terms.

LIMA, Tuesday, July 12, 1859.

Señor GARCIA MORENO, deserting the national flag of Ecuador, has arrived here and formed an iniquitous league with CASTILLA to make war on his own country. This unexpected conduct has strengthened ROBLES and URBINA, and has elevated them to a height with the people they little hoped for. ROBLES and URBINA are now the representatives of Ecuadorian nationality, and are looked upon as the heroes and martyrs of this holy cause, whilst the name of GARCIA MORENO will be forever covered with ignominy.

PERU.

The revolution of ZEBALLOS has been quelled, and the troops who revolted and the people have returned to their allegiance. There is now no organized party, for a wonder, in revolution in all Peru. There is a good deal of talk of war with Bolivia, growing out of the refusal of Peru to punish her Prefects for conniving at the invasion of a party of revolutionists of the former country, but it is not probable there will be a resort to arms on such a trivial question.

Chili and New-Granada have withdrawn their offers of mediation between Peru and Ecuador, and that there will be a war seems to be a fixed fact.

DON JUAN DE DIOS MELGAR, late Secretary of the Treasury, died at Lima, on the 4th July.

Amount of guano exported in June, 1,522 tons for the Continent, and 3,105 tons to the United States.

CHILI.

This Republic once more enjoys complete quiet. Congress is occupied in discussing currency and bank questions. It has raised the rank of several military officers, for services in the last revolution, and increased their emoluments. Business is increasing, and there is a good demand for foreign goods.

The Archbishop of Santiago, DON RAFAEL VALENTIN VALDIVIESO, left Valparaiso on the 1st of July for Europe, *via* the United States. He was feasted before he left, and on his arrival at Lima he concluded to lie over one steamer, at the earnest solicitation of those who wished to feast him there.

A great fire has laid waste the town of Ancud, the capital of the Province of Chiloe. In less than five hours, on the 24th of May, the town was nearly reduced to ashes. The cathedral, bishop's palace, intendencia and other important buildings having been burned, and the archives lost. Loss $450,000: houses destroyed, 151.

Flour was selling at from $3 87 to $4 25, 6 months; 9,000 quintals had been taken for Sidney. No Carolina rice in market. Some favorable operations in American white and grey shortings had taken place. Timber is dull. Copper in bars, sales deliverable in Northern ports, $18 25, three months. Lumber has rather improved—25 000 feet sold at $10 to $45—from California and Puget's Sound, 1,340,000 feet arrived—600,000 feet of this was sent to Callao—400,000 feet of this lot sold at Valparaiso at $35. Freights to Europe £2 10 to £2 15. American ship *Midnight* took nitrate from Iquique to Boston at $11. American ship *King Fisher*, ores from Caldera for Swansea, £2 15. Exchange on England, 46½; on United States, 60 days, 5 to 7 per cent.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Dates from Parana are to May 26. The State is very violent against Buenos Ayres, and President CABRIL says it *must* be reincorporated into the Confederation. The Chambers have authorized the expenses for carrying on the war. Paraguay refused the solicitation of Gen. URQUIZA for war steamers, to the great annoyance of the latter, so he must go to Montevideo to get them, for war purposes against Buenos Ayres. Neither the armies of Buenos Ayres or the Confederation have crossed the frontiers. Paraon has ordered all communication by land or water to cease with Buenos Ayres. Buenos Ayres, on her part, is still preparing to resist. DON BARTOLOME MITRE has taken charge of the War Department of Buenos Ayres, and DON DALMATIA VELEZ SARSFIELD is chief of the Foreign Office. F. W. R.

FROM KANSAS.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Progress of Women's Rights—Banking—Kansas Lands—Charges of Bribery—The Capital—Topeka Selected.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WYANDOTTE, KANSAS, Thursday, July 21, 1859.

The efforts of the women to obtain a recognition of their "rights" from the Constitutional Convention, appear to have been attended by some measure of success. A provision has been adopted giving females an equal voice in all matters pertaining to the common schools. They are also allowed equal property rights with males, and equal authority in the management of children during their minority is granted to husband and wife. MRS. NICHOLS sits at the reporter's table every day; some of the time plying her needle, some of the time her pen. She has been voted the use of the hall to-morrow evening, for her second lecture on the favorite themes connected with her social and political relations.

The article on Banks and Currency [published in full in Wednesday's TIMES] was adopted to-day.

The Convention intends to pass a resolution requesting Congress to pay all the debts of the Territory at the time of admission. A homestead has been provided for, consisting of 160 acres of land, or in lieu thereof, one acre of land with the improvements on the same in any city or town. This section will be changed when it comes up for final reading.

The following Land Ordinance was adopted to-day:

ORDINANCE.

Whereas, the Government of the United States is the proprietor of a large portion of the lands included in the limits of the State of Kansas as prescribed by this Constitution, and whereas the State of Kansas will possess the undoubted right to tax said lands for the purpose of sustaining a State Government, and for other and legitimate purposes connected with her existence as a State: Now, therefore, be it ordained by the people of Kansas, that the right of the State of Kansas as aforesaid to tax such lands shall be and is relinquished forever, neither will the said State of Kansas, without the consent of Congress, interfere with the title of the United States to the said lands, or with any regulation which Congress may prescribe in relation thereto, or tax non-residents greater than residents: *Provided* always, that the conditions following be accepted and agreed to by Congress:

First—That sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in every township in said State, including Indian Reserves and Trust Lands, and when either of said sections, or any part thereof, has been sold, or otherwise disposed of or appropriated, other lands equivalent in value, as nearly contiguous thereto as possible, shall be granted to said State exclusively for the use of Common Schools.

SEC. 2. That seventy-two sections, or two entire townships of land, shall be set apart and granted to said State, for the support and maintenance of a State University.

SEC. 3. That all the swamp lands in said State shall be set apart and granted to said State for the use exclusively of Common Schools.

SEC. 4. That thirty-six sections, or one entire township, be set apart and granted to said State for the purpose of erecting suitable public buildings for the same.

SEC. 5. That seventy-two sections, or two entire townships, shall be set apart and granted for the building, support and maintenance of charitable and benevolent institutions in said State.

SEC. 6. That all salt springs not exceeding twelve in number (with six sections of land a jacent thereto) shall be set apart and granted to said State to be used and disposed of for works of public improvement, as the Legislature of said State may by law prescribe.

SEC. 7. That all gold, silver, lead, copper, coal, and other valuable mines (together with the lands necessary to the full occupation and use of said mines) shall be set apart and granted to said State for works of public improvement, to be used and disposed of as the Legislature of said State may by law prescribe.

SEC. 8. That five per centum of the proceeds of the sale of the public lands sold or entered as bounty lands in Kansas from and after the admission of said State into the Union shall be paid to the State for the purpose of creating a Common School fund—the principal to be held sacred, and the interest to be applied to the education of the children of Kansas.

SEC. 9. That nothing herein contained shall be deemed a waiver of the right of the State of Kansas to the 500,000 acres of land to which said State is entitled under the act of Congress entitled "an act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands and grant preemption rights," approved Sept 4, 1841, and that said land be granted and set apart for said State to be used and disposed of by the Legislature of said State in accordance with the provisions of said law.

SEC 10. That two hundred townships, or 4,606,000 acres of land in said State shall be granted and set apart by the Government of the United States for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads and other internal improvements.

SEC. 11. That the lands hereinbefore mentioned shall be selected in such manner as may be prescribed by law; such selection to be subject always to the approval of the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the United States.

The question of the temporary location of the seat of government has created some excitement. Yesterday, in the Convention, Mr. PARKS, a Democratic member, made the startling announcement that "a Republican member had been using improper means to secure the location at Lawrence; that the member had offered a bribe to a Democratic member to secure the location of the capital in Douglass County;" and on his motion a Committee of Investigation, of which he is Chairman, was appointed, with instructions to employ a Notary Public and have the witnesses under oath when they gave in their avidence. As PARKS in his motion had only provided for an investigation into the one case he had mentioned, another resolution was adopted enlarging the sphere of the Committee, and they were instructed to inquire into and report upon all cases of fraud and bribery by which attempts to secure the passage of certain measures had been made. The Committee held a session yesterday. The Democrat was examined, he testified that he went to the desk of a gentleman, a member of this Convention from Lawrence, early in the session, was introduced to him, and they got into conversation upon the question of the location of the temporary seat of Government; that the member promised him a lot in that city on condition he would vote and use his influence in favor of that town for the capital. The person against whom this charge was alleged was brought forward, and under oath he denied emphatically that he had ever in any way, directly or by implication, offered a lot for a vote.

A direct contradiction here exists, and no other member of the Convention having come forward to corroborate the statement of the Democrat, and implicating the member from Lawrence, it remains in that condition, with a presumption that it is a trumped up charge, got up for a purpose not yet made apparent.

Others were introduced implicating parties from Topeka in attempts at bribery and corruption, to secure the selection of that point as the temporary capital. Evidence was then introduced by which it appears that a member of this Convention, and, in fact, its President, has been approached by a person claiming to represent the Democrats, and offered five hundred dollars in money, and claims amounting in the aggregate to five thousand dollars, on condition that he would cooperate with the Democrats in securing the triumph of the measure contemplating the annexation of Southern Nebraska to Kansas.

Governor MEDARY, Secretary WALSH and Attorney-General DAVIS, all the appointees of the General Government, have been assiduously to work for weeks to induce the Republicans to go for the annexation of Nebraska. The Governor tried to induce the people of Douglass County to elect a delegation favorable to the annexation scheme, promising them if they would do so, to secure for them the location of the temporary seat of Government at Lawrence, and also pledged the Administration to the payment of the claims awarded the inhabitants of that county by the Board of Commissioners, for losses sustained in the destruction of property during the troubles of 1855 and 1856, amounting in the aggregate to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and also to assist in securing for that county railroad grants, &c. The offer was spurned with contempt, and an unbroken Republican delegation was sent to this Convention—men who stood well in the community for their honesty and integrity. The Convention met and organized, the question of Nebraska was brought up, and the Democrats found that the measure could be carried by the assistance of the Douglas County delegation. They immediately commenced bidding for the votes of the delegation, pledging themselves to locate the capital at Lawrence, to incorporate the claims against the Territory in the ordinance, and insist upon their payment by the Federal Government, and to go for such railroad grants as Lawrence would suggest, on condition that they would unite with them on annexation. Prominent Democratic officials and politicians from different portions of our Territory came here and labored hard and assiduously to accomplish the desired object, but all to no effect. The delegation stood firm, resisting all bribes, and voting every time against the measure proposed.

The Convention consists of fifty-two members, two of whom are away indisposed. Necessary to a majority, twenty-six. Those favoring annexation are nineteen, and if united with the seven members from Douglas County, they would constitute a majority and could carry any measure proposed if they chose to. Douglas has the largest number of delegates from any county in Kansas except that of Leavenworth, which went Democratic. Southern Kansas are united against annexation, and no single county has a sufficient number of delegates, except that of Douglas, to render the necessary assistance to carry the proposition for the Democracy, hence you see the necessity of getting that delegation.

WYANDOTTE, July 21, 1859.

The Convention, yesterday, decided upon Topeka as the temporary seat of Government until such time as the Legislature shall have provided by law for the submission of the question of the permanent location to a vote of the qualified electors of the State, a majority being necessary to determine its locality.

In the early part of the session, several places were spoken of as desirous of entertaining the State officers and Legislature as temporary capital, but it narrowed down to Lawrence and Topeka, and upon a test vote the former received 23, the latter 26—necessary to a choice, 25, and Topeka having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared the temporary seat of Government for the State of Kansas.

Topeka received the entire democratic vote, which was refused by the Lawrence men; it was offered several times, providing the Douglass County (in which Lawrence is situated) delegation would support the democratic measure of annexing Southern Nebraska to Kansas. The fact of Topeka getting it looks ominous, and we fear they have sold out, and agreed to sustain some democratic scheme against the interests of the Republican party as a reward for their support. If so, Topeka will receive the storm of indignation hurled so successfully by the people against Minnesota a year ago, and which has succeeded in killing the town, for the infamous conduct of the Legislature in making it the territorial capital. The Legislature passed an act calling a convention to frame a Constitution for the State of Kansas, to meet at Minnesota: the delegates met there, and so great was their feeling against the place, that they immediately adjourned, which was strictly in accordance with the expressed desire of their constituents; so it will be with Topeka if it has obtained its vote for the temporary capital by fraud and corruption.

The Committee of Investigation, appointed at the suggestion of a Democrat, to inquire into the truth of charges alleged against a Republican member of this Convention, for using improper means to secure a vote for the location of temporary capital. The Committee met, and found the charge false. As they were instructed to inquire into all cases of alleged fraud, evidence was introduced which implicates several of our Government officials in attempts to influence votes. The Democrats became very much alarmed at what was being brought out, and made an effort to have the Committee discharged from any further consideration of the charges, which the Convention refused to do, and they must continue their labors and bring the facts to light

JACQUES.

THE RESCUE OF DR. JOHN DOY.

Doy Taken back to Kansas—Curious Proceedings.

A telegram has announced the forcible rescue of Dr. JOHN DOY, of Kansas, from the jail at St. Joseph Mo. The following particulars are interesting. A St. Joseph correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* says:

"Dr. DOY, recently tried in this city for stealing slaves, was last night rescued from the county jail by a party of six men, who came over from Kansas, and immediately returned with him. The night was dark and rainy, when one of the party awoke the jailor and asked him to receive a horse thief just arrested, to keep him till Monday morning for trial. The jailor opened the door, when he was immediately placed under an armed guard, who warned him that an attempt at resistance or alarm would cost him his life. All the prisoners except DOY were threatened with shooting if they attempted an escape or disturbance. DOY was then liberated and left with his rescuers, it is supposed, for Kansas. A party has gone out from here in search of them, but it is not likely to be successful.

Great excitement exists here in consequence, and threats are made against the *Free Democrat*, the editor of which has been ordered to leave the city. What the result will be, the next twenty-four hours will determine."

The St. Joseph *West*, July 25, adds full details:

"On Saturday night last, about 12 o'clock Mr. W. BROWN, our jailor, who was sleeping in the upper story of that part of the jail which he occupies, with his family, heard some persons talking below, and on looking out saw several men apparently engaged in conversation. On being questioned they said they had charge of a horse-thief, whom they wanted to put in jail for safe keeping until morning; that he had stolen a horse in Andrew County; that a great many men were hunting for him, and that they had taken him just above the town.

The story seemed entirely plausible and Mr. BROWN went down stairs and let them into the house.

Upon opening the door at the south end of the building, three men appeared, he who acted the part of the prisoner, and two others, one on each side, holding him firmly, as it seemed, to prevent his escape. Mr. BROWN asked them if either of them was an officer, or could show any authority for putting the man in jail. One, who appeared to be the spokesman of the party, said that neither of them was an officer, and that they had no writ; but that he would satisfy Mr. B. in regard to the propriety of putting the man in jail—that he, the thief, was taken in possession of the horse, and there could be no doubt of his guilt The man who made these statement said his own name was JONES, and that he lived near Savannah. Mr. BROWN still hesitated, saying that he did not like to put a man in jail without proper authority. He questioned the prisoner, who said he would not commit himself, but finally admitted that they would probably prove the stealing of the horse upon him.

Mr. BROWN then consented to put the prisoner in jail, and led the way up stairs for that purpose.

As soon, however, as the door of the prison was opened, the man calling himself JONES, drew a pistol and told Mr. BROWN that he had been deceived; that they had come to rescue DOY, and would do it or die. Mr. B. was further told that he was in their power, and to satisfy him they exhibited other weapons. They told him that they would certainly kill him if he offered any resistance, or attempted to give any alarm; but would not hurt him at all if he remained quiet. BROWN told them that he saw he was in their power, and proposed as the only chance, to leave it to DOY himself, as to whether he should go or stay. The man who had acted the part of the prisoner then called to DOY to come out. DOY appeared at the door immediately and shook hands with the reputed horse-thief, he being the only one of the rescuers whom he (DOY) appered to recognize. Mr. BROWN then asked him if he would not prefer to remain and take the chance of getting a new trial, and being honorably acquitted. DOY said he would prefer to go with his friends, and made some remarks about the way which he had been treated, &c. The party then left the jail, telling Mr. BROWN, as they went out that the house would be guarded for a short time, and that he must not attempt to leave it, for if he did he would be shot.

The only person in the house at the time of the occurrence besides Mr. BROWN and his wife and child, was a young gentleman named SLATBACK, brother of A. W. SLATBACK, Esq., of this place. This young gentlemen had arrived on the cars, had got lost in looking for the house of his brother, and about half an hour before the arrival of the rescuers had come to the jail, where Mr. BROWN, not being able to direct him to his brother's, had accommodated him with a bed for the night. The man pressed through the room in which he was sleeping as they went up stairs, but he knew nothing of what was going on until after they had passed out again.

Very soon after the party left the jail, a negro belonging to the premises, and who had been from home, came in.

The men left to guard the house had then gone, and Mr. BROWN sent the negro to inform Mr. MORGAN, the Sheriff, of what had happened. The alarm was soon given, and a number of citizens started in pursuit. They traced the party to the river, crossed over to Elwood, found two skiffs tied to the shore, and saw tracks leading from them into the town. They were satisfied that it would be useless to go any further, and so returned.

Much excitement prevailed in our city yesterday, and a meeting has been called for to-morrow evening, at 2 o'clock P. M., to take the matter into consideration."

The GRANT affair is alluded to by the *West*, as follows:

"We are informed by the gentlemen who were called out to assist in the pursuit of the DOY rescuers on Saturday night, that having received certain information leading them to believe that E. H. GRANT, editor of the *Free Democrat*, had known something of the intended rescue, they went to his house to make some investigation of the matter. After some time GRANT made his appearance with two other men, named HAMMON and TRACY. He was interrogated in regard to the rescue, but denied any knowledge of it; but said that three men had been in his office some days ago, who said if his (GRANT's) press should be thrown in the river, the people of Kansas would retaliate by rescuing DOY. He also stated that the reason of TRACY and HAMMON being there was that he (GRANT) supposed he would be mobbed, from an article that had appeared in the *West*, and that these two gentlemen had accompanied him home, at his request, to protect him.

What GRANT meant by attributing his fears of being mobbed to an article which had appeared in the *West*, we do not know, as we have not of late paid any attention to the gentleman whatever except in our Friday's issue, when we only stated that the *Free-State Republican* was issued from his office. We have said nothing to incite a riot against him—we never thought of such a thing—nor do not believe that Mr. GRANT had any fear of a mob from what had appeared in our paper. It seems a little strange that he should have had his protectors around him, and that his fears of violence from what we had said should have been aroused, just at that particular time. So thought his questioners, so think many other citizens, and if Mr. GRANT should again refer to us as the cause of his troubles and fears, we may deem it proper to state some facts that will be taken as a much better foundation for them. Mr. GRANT appears very ambitious of becoming the subject of mob violence, and of making the *West* the inciting cause, but we decline most decidedly. If he should attain to the coveted honor of an uncomfortable *vide*, or a cool bath at the hands of *admiring friends*, we are determined that he shall have the satisfaction of knowing it to be the result of his own acts—not ours. Should it appear that he has so acted as to make himself the worthy recipient of such public favors, we may state the acts as matters of general interest, but more than this he cannot expect at our hands."

NEWSBY TELEGRAPH.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE KANGAROO OFF CAPE RACE.

The Peace Congress to be held at Zurich.

Cotton Steady—Breadstuffs Quiet—Provisions Dull—Consols 95⅛.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 30, 1859.

The [screw steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool 20th, *via* Queenstown 21st inst., passed Cape Race at six o'clock last evening.

She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and the following summary of her news obtained:

The dates from Liverpool and London by the *Kangaroo* are to noon of the 21st inst., by telegraph to Queenstown. The news is, therefore, one day later, but is not of particular importance.

The Peace Conference, it was settled, would meet at Zurich in about ten days.

M. BOURQUENY would represent France, and Count COLMARRDO would perform the same office on the part of Austria.

On the Paris Bourse the rentes closed, on Wednesday, at 66f.

The Bombay mail, of June 23, had been telegraphed, but the news was quite unimportant. Exchange on London was quoted at 2s. ½d. Money was easier.

The *Kangaroo* has one hundred and ninety-five passengers and a large cargo for New York.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 21—Noon.

The Cotton market is steady, and a better tone prevails. The sales to-day are estimated at 7,000 bales.

Breadstuffs are quiet, and sales unimportant.

Provisions are dull.

Spirits Turpentine is dull at 35s. and 35s. 3d.

Other articles generally unchanged.

LONDON, Thursday, July 21—Noon.

Consols are quoted 95⅝@95 for money and account; market dull.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

COLLISION ON THE OLD COLONY RAILROAD—TWO LIVES LOST.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 30.

The morning express train on the Old Colony Railroad from New-Bedford and Fall River came in collision with a carriage at the crossing in North Bridgewater, in which were a man, two ladies and a child. One of the ladies and the child were instantly killed, and the man and remaining lady were terribly and, it is feared, fatally injured. The names of the party have not been ascertained. The whistle was blown and the brakes applied to the train as soon as the carriage was seen but the man persisted in whipping his horse forward, which was the cause of the disaster. Numerous witnesses of the accident state that the officers of the train are free from all blame in the matter.

The *Traveller* gives the following additional particulars:

The persons in the wagon were from South Hanson, and were on a shopping excursion to Bridgewater. The persons killed were a mother and daughter, the latter being in her mother's arms. Mr. STETSON is a widower of Hanson, and at last accounts, it was thought, would not survive. The fourth person is a young lady of Hanson, who has recovered consciousness and proves not be seriously injured. The deceased woman was married her husband residing at Hanson. The opinion universally expressed by the eye-witnesses was that the officers of the train were entirely blameless.

At the time of the accident, the train was not running at the usual rapid rate, and as the engineer approached the crossings (near this spot the main road twice crosses the railroad) he commenced to vigorously sound his whistle. He saw the wagon before arriving at the crossing, and gave every possible warning. It was at first thought that the man would not attempt to cross, as he was observed to stop by persons on the train and others at the depot, and some workmen on an adjoining mill. Just before the train reached the spot, however, he whipped up his horse and attempted to cross the track. The horse got across in safety, but the wagon (a covered one) was struck just as it was full upon the track. It was shattered to pieces, several of which were carried upon the engine for some distance. The unfortunate inmates were hurled out with great violence, and were cast, some of them for a distance of twenty feet or more.

The Sunday Question in Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT MASS MEETING OF CITIZENS IN FAVOR OF THE REPEAL OF THE ONNOXIOUS LAWS.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 30.

Those in favor of running the railroad passenger cars on Sunday held a large meeting in Independence square this evening.

The meeting was presided over by JOHN M. BUTLER, Ex-Chief Justice LEWIS, the intended chairman, being absent.

A number of speakers addressed the meeting, among whom was JOSIAH BOND, a Quaker, who eloquently opposed the sectarian bigotry and religious intolerance which the evangelicals are endeavoring to establish in the land of Penn.

The decision of the Supreme Court was denounced, and measures were advised to be instituted to legislate the present law out of existence.

The demonstration was a very strong one, and calculated to arouse the popular feeling hitherto dormant in favor of the repeal of the existing laws restricting travel.

Cassius M. Clay on the Stump in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 30.

The Hon. CASSIUS M. CLAY addressed a large audience last evening at Covington, Kentucky, on the political topics of the day with regard to the Gubernatorial election. He advocated neither side, but denounced both candidates, BELL and MAGOFFIN, as political quacks. His speech was a straight out Republican manifesto, closing with an appeal to the non-slaveholders of Kentucky to make preparations to take part in the National triumph of the Republicans. There were no attempts at disturbance during the speech.

Large Fire in East Boston, &c.

BOSTON, Friday, July 29.

A fire this afternoon destroyed the large brick candle factory of M. M. HAWES, on Chelsea street, East Boston. Loss $20,000; insured $15,000. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The roof of a large four story building which was in progress of demolition, fell in this afternoon, burying three children in the ruins, two of whom were safely extricated, but the third survived but a few minutes.

ANNA C. HARRIS was fully committed this afternoon for the poisoning of a child at a house of ill repute in South May-street a few days since.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 30.

The Overland Mail arrived at Jefferson City today, with California advices of the 8th inst.

The news is without interest. Business at San Francisco remained without any improvement.

Arrived at San Francisco since the 5th—Steamer *Uncle Sam*, Panama; ship *Leonidas*, Hong Kong; sailed—ships *Golden Rocket*, for Maiden Island; *Stratton*, Falmouth, England; *Hornet*, New-York.

From Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 29.

The steamship *Granada* has arrived, with advices from Havana and Key West to the 25th inst. Sugars were dull and unchanged in price. Exchange on London, 12¼@13 ₱ cent. premium; on New-York, sixty days, 2 cent. premium.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mexican Affairs—Probable Ratification of Mr. McLane's Treaty—Anticipated Triumph of the Liberals—Claims of American Citizens in Chiau.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 31.

President BUCHANAN was to have returned here yesterday, but determined to prolong his stay at Bedford until Tuesday next, at the written request of Secretary CASS.

The draft of the Mexican Treaty, as agreed to by the Liberal Government, was forwarded to Mr. BUCHANAN for examination, and will be laid before the Cabinet on Wednesday next. As every proposition of the Government has been acceded to except that for the cession of Lower California, it is believed that the terms of

Notes from Brazil—The Coffee Trade.

Fifty years have elapsed since the first cargo of coffee was shipped from Rio de Janeiro, and now Brazil supplies two-thirds of the coffee of the world.

Although the agricultural capacities of this province are very great, and yield sugar, cotton, tobacco and Indian corn, still the great staple and article of export from the Empire of Brazil is coffee. The coffee-growing districts of Brazil are divided into the Serra Abaixo, (or below the mountains,) and Serra Acima, (above the mountains,) but every year it is more widely cultivated and a considerable quantity is now grown further northward. The produce of the Serra Abaixo is about one-sixth part of the whole crop in good years, but is much more uncertain than the Serra Acima, being more liable to injury from drought, which is said of late years to have been frequent. The quality is also inferior, and seldom shipped to the United States. The trees usually flower three times each year, generally in August, September and October, and are ready for picking, in favorable seasons, in March, April and May, varying according to situation. In April, small quantities of poor new coffee appear in market. In May and June the quantity is greater, but never abundant until July and August. The trees of Serra Acima bloom later, but the crop is more uniform, enabling planters to gather a crop at a single picking, which is a great saving of labor. Entire cargos are not generally obtained from the Serra Acima district until August and September.

Usually, the supplies remaining over of the old crop are first sent to the market before planters clean out the new, and hence it is often as late as October and November before the bulk of the new crop is in market. The cost of transporting the coffee to market is said to average the planter about two cents per pound, owing to imperfect facilities. The actual cost of production is said to be not much under four and a half cents per pound, and as negroes are decimated by cholera and other diseases, they must advance in value and naturally enhance the cost of production.

Coffee is planted by burying the seeds or berries, (which are double,) or by slips. The trees are placed six or eight feet apart, and those plants which have been taken from the nursery with balls of mould about their roots will bear fruit in two years; those detached from the earth will not produce until the third year, and the majority of such shrubs die. In the Province of San Paulo, and the richest portions of Minas-Geraes, one thousand trees have yielded 6,400 pounds; but this is extraordinary.

In the Province of Rio de Janeiro, trees are generally cut down every fifteen years. As a general rule, they are not allowed to exceed twelve feet in height, so as to be in reach. When the berry is ripe, it is about the size and color of a cherry, and resembles it, or a large cranberry. Of these berries a negro can daily collect about thirty-two pounds. There are three gatherings in the year, and the berries are spread out upon pavements or a level portion of the ground, (the *terreno*,) from whence they are taken when dry, denuded of the hull by machinery, and afterwards conveyed to market. Nothing is more beautiful than a coffee plantation in full and virgin bloom. The snowy blossoms all burst forth simultaneously, and the extended fields seem almost in a night to lay aside their robe of verdure, and to replace it by the most delicate mantle of white, which exhales a fragrance not unworthy of the description of Eden. But the beauty is truly ephemeral, for the snow-white flowers and the delightful odor pass away in twenty-four hours. [See *Brazil and he Brazilians*, by KIDDER & FLETCHER.]

It takes four to five years to mature coffee trees after planting them, before they will yield a crop of berries; hence the sudden rise or fall in prices cannot so suddenly influence production, as is the case with annual crops from new plantations of sugar and cotton.

At the present time, owing to the high price slaves, no new estates can be formed, and none have been for several years; and it is stated that there are not hands enough left in the country to pick out a full crop.

There are some curious facts regarding the preservation of coffee. It is said that the berries readily imbibe exhalations from other substances and occasionally acquire an unpleasant flavor. Sugar placed near the berries, it is said, in a short time impregnates them and injures their flavor.

A few bags of pepper on board a ship bound from India to England, spoiled a whole cargo of coffee and a cargo shipped some time ago by Messrs MAXWELL, WRIGHT & Co., of this port, was completely ruined by having been placed in a vessel which had previously carried creosote.

The process of roasting berries requires care and skill. If burnt, the coffee is spoiled, imparting a bad taste and making it heavy and indigestible when drank. Again, if underdone, the water fails to extract the nourishing material of the coffee, and its infusion is so weak as to prove unpalatable. In all Cairo, in Egypt, there was said to be but one good coffee parcher.

The berries should be roasted until they become of a uniform brown chestnut color.

No family should ever purchase ready-ground coffee, which is liable to adulteration with chickory, beans, corn, rye, &c., &c. The berries should be bought green, and parched and ground at home as wanted.

The article which has been most largely used for the adulteration of coffee is the chickory root which is a native of England, Germany and most parts of Europe, and naturalized in the United States. It has a tap root like carrots, and is cultivated something in the same manner, chiefly in Holland, Belgium and other parts of Germany where labor is cheap. Females and children are largely employed in its production.

The roots, on being dug up, are sliced and kiln dried, and afterwards roasted and ground, when it bears a strong resemblance to coffee, and mixed with enough of the latter to flavor it, the deception becomes quite successful.

The only resemblance it bears to coffee is in its color, and the only recommendation it has is its cheapness.

It is slightly toric, but contains no nourishment, and only satisfies the appetite of distention when drank.

From Germany this article is extensively imported to other countries, and particularly to England and the United States. Its consumption, through adulteration with coffee in the United States, especially since the advance in the price of coffee, has greatly increased. It is said that a single German house in New-York has imported in a single year 500,000 pounds, and the present annual importation into New-York is not less than 5,000,000 pounds.

Strange to say, notwithstanding these facts, not even the name of chicory appears among the imports of the United States. In the official reports of the imports of the United States, arranged under the head of commerce and navigation, its name is nowhere to be met with. How is this? Is it imported in another name, or is it smuggled?

How far it can answer as a healthy substitute for coffee, may be gathered from learning the chemical composition of the two. Woon and HAGNE call it chicory or succory, or the wild endive or *chicorum Inlytene* of Linnæus. It sends up a stalk of one to three feet high, which, under cultivation, rises to five or six feet, and sends down a carrot-like tap root, which yields a milky juice. Before being adapted for the adulteration of coffee, it was used as a medicinal milk tonic, and was thought to be good as a mild purge, and in jaundice affections. But whatever were medicinal properties it may possess are probably destroyed by wasting and grinding. Coffee, on the contrary, is found on chemical analysis to contain a highly nutritious element, known as caffein. This component part of all good coffee is found to contain a larger portion of nitrogen than any other vegetable principle, and in this respect equaling some of the most highly animalized products. Caffein does not putrify, however, like animal matter. Thus, chemists have discovered by analysis that coffee contains an element of nourishment similar to animal matter or to meat, which renders it nutritious as a drink, and of which chicory is wholly destitute; and hence its useless and injurious character as a substitute for coffee.

While good Rio coffee sells at 10 to 12 cents, and Java at 15 cents, chicory, roasted and ground, sell at 4 and 5 cents, and in its green and dried state, sells at 1 and 2 cents a pound. Hence the inducement for the perpetration of the fraud on such an immense scale.

Good coffee, well roasted, makes a refreshing and wholesome beverage for infirm and weak people and for children. How cruel, then, is the practice of selling them a parched root, possessing no one property in common with coffee, and not only destitute of all nourishment, but positively injurious if long used! Its wholesale use has, probably, in large cities, contributed to the mortality of the people, and especially of children and aged people, besides aggravating the symptoms of dyspepsia and nervous complaints.

The question of labor, in the cultivation of coffee and all other tropical productions which have become commercial necessities to the populations of the temperate northern latitudes, which embrace the largest civilized portions of the human race, is becoming one of very great importance. The growing deficiency must not only continue, but in time greatly enhance the prices of these products, which have become necessaries of life, and tend to drain the money from Northern nations in order to secure them,—or, in other words, places them under heavy tribute for articles which are, from habit, necessary to their comfort and well-being.

England, through her East India possessions, is no doubt anxious to secure as large a share of this tribute as possible, and may, to a certain extent, succeed with sugar, indigo and coffee; but she has ever failed, and will continue to fail, in the production of cotton. The United States have secured this indispensable production to her prosperity, as well as the prosperity of Europe in general. The value of slaves in Brazil—the only South American State which has made any great progress, and that through African labor—has, for several years, steadily increased.

Prior to 1830, when the Slave-trade was legal, slaves were sold at 120 milreis or $66. From 1830 to 1850, when the trade was, under treaties with England, prohibited and had to be conducted clandestinely, they advanced to 400 milreis or $220. Since 1850, the trade having been almost entirely suppressed, they have gradually advanced, aided by the decimation of 5 per cent. per annum to 1,100 milreis or $605, in 1853; hence, then, ten per cent, it is estimated, have died from cholera, as appears by a recent statement of the Minister of the Empire, and they are now stated to be worth 2,000 milreis, or $1,000 each. It was the low price of slaves prior to 1830, which stimulated the production of coffee, and caused prices to rule so low, which were, in 1835 to 1840, not much over half the present prices.

The climate of Brazil is highly favorable to the cultivation of coffee, the trees yielding nearly double of those in the East Indies.

In 1774, a Franciscan friar, named VELLASZ, cultivated a single tree in the garden of the Convent of St. Antonio. Brazil was then governed by the Marquis DE LAVADIO as a Viceroy. The first fruits of the tree were next presented to the Marquis, who distributed them among the most respectable planters, explaining to them the advantages of adding another valuable article to the produce of the country: but being strong in their prejudices in favor of sugar and indigo, few took pains to cultivate it, and hence its progress was very slow. In 1808, Don JOAS VI. fled from Portugal to Rio de Janeiro, and soon after opened the port to foreign trade. The annual crop of coffee then did not exceed 30,000 bags of 160 pounds each—or 480,000 pounds. Although the revolution in St. Domingo had overthrown its culture there, Cuba and Jamaica continued to some extent to supply the trade. In 1820, its increase in Brazil had swelled to 100,000 bags. The decrease of supply, by the desolation of St. Domingo, caused it to reach the enormous price of 148s. per cwt., or nearly 37½ cents per pound, in London, in the years 1817 and 1821. This great price stimulated the production in Brazil.

The growth of Brazil, by 1851, reached the astounding quantity of 100,000,000 pounds, while the production in the British West India Islands has rapidly declined since the emancipation of the slaves in 1834, as will be seen from the following table:

In 1846 the British West India Islands yielded	$16,000 000
In 1852, '54 and '55, they yielded only	5,000,000
Jamaica, in 1834, (the year the Emancipation Act was declared in the Islands) amounted to	16 269,183 lbs.

The same result will be seen by this as that which followed emancipation in St. Domingo. Coffee, with other tropical products has fluctuated with the supply, cheapness and reliability of African slave labor. If coolies can be brought in under a voluntary apprenticeship, why cannot Africans be allowed to come in by the same method, placed under proper regulations and guarantees on the coast of Africa?

The first import of Brazil coffee into the United States, was made in 1969, which consisted of 1,809 bags, landed at Salem, by the ship *Marquis de Somerulas*. Hence, within the brief period of fifty years, the imports of Brazil into the United States have increased to the large amount of 400,000,000 lbs. in 1854 and upwards of 600,000,000 at the present date.

The consumption of coffee has rapidly increased during the past twenty-five years, the greatest augmentation having been in the United States, where it has averaged 7½ per cent. per annum while in Europe it has been 2½ per cent. per annum or at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum for the world.

In 1856 the whole sum paid by the United States for coffee was $21,514,916, of which Brazil received no less than $16,091,711. MAJOR.

M. Michelet's "L'Amour."

A still existing secular journal called the *Century* endeavors to crush M. MICHELET'S brave book on "Love" under one of its leader columns. The managers of that ponderous sheet should be careful, in applying its formidable power always to use the lever of truth. Such precaution would have preserved them, in this instance, from transparently puffing the morality of a rich and influential publishing house, by a slur at that of a youngor, but by no means less enterprising firm, as the success of *L'Amour* has shown. The *Century* says:

"We are gratified to learn that the Messrs. APPLETON, to whom the manuscript was first tendered, refused to publish it, although assured that it would prove a profitable investment."

It certainly cannot be true that the Messrs. APPLETON, who have so recently issued the *Memoirs of the Empress Catharine II.*, the most abandoned and shameless of her sex—a woman whose "Memoirs" are read principally for the revelations of depravity and coarse sensuality they contain—would refuse on the ground of indecency, to publish the delicate and tender teachings of one of the most earnest, as well as most profound thinkers of our age. The absurdity of the assertion is evident; for no one who has read the "Memoirs" will believe that morality had anything to do with the issuing of the book. It is simply a question of sagacity, as between two publishers, and that the *Century*, in default of veracity, should have had the common sense to understand.

Aaron Burr's Monument—Letter from Mr Parton.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reply to your correspondent "Veritas," who characterizes my account of the secret erection of Burr's monument at Princeton, as "silly," allow me to say, that the facts relating to the monument, as given in my *Life of Burr*, I obtained at Princeton, from several of the most respectable inhabitants of that town. I visited Princeton for the purpose of inquiring into the erection of the monument. Among others who favored me with conversation on the subject, was the late venerable Dr. CARNAHAN, formerly President of the College, whose residence was very near the Cemetery. "All we know of the erection of the monument," said the Doctor, "is this: In the evening, it was not there; in the morning, it was." Many other old residents concurred in this statement, which no one contradicted. If the matter were of the slightest importance, it could be shown, I believe, that "Veritas" has been misinformed with regard to the person who caused the monument to be prepared and placed.

Respectfully, JAMES PARTON.

POLITICAL.

Speech of the Hon. F. P. Blair, Jr., at St. Joseph, Mo.

The Hon. FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr., delivered a Free-Soil speech at St. Joseph, Mo., on the 16th July. He said:

I have been reared in the strictest sect of Democracy. I have not changed, but still remain a sound Democrat; yet I differ essentially from the theory of politics held by the so-called Democracy of the present time. They have apostatized and abandoned every Democratic sentiment. They have forsaken every measure heretofore held as Democratic, and were I to adduce all the proof of this I should detain you till to-morrow morning. I shall only select some of these points upon which to touch.

The President met the last Congress with a proposition for a protective tariff. Where did he learn such Democracy? His Administration came into power with a surplus in the treasury of twenty millions, and at the end of nine months he asked for an issue of twenty millions of shinplasters. Where did he learn such Democracy? This was soon gone, and he asked for twenty millions more, which was voted; and the next session another twenty millions was asked for and granted. All of this was required by a Democratic Administration, and voted by a Democratic Congress. The expenditure of the Administration has been one hundred millions a year more than was expended when we supported an army in Mexico. Economy used to be a cardinal principle with the Democracy, but now, extravagance. You know that the secretaries of Mr. BUCHANAN have hardly escaped impeachment. Mr. FLOYD sells the military reserves privately for less than one fourth their value, and buys Wilkes's Point from his friends at a much higher price than it had already been offered the Government; while TOUCEY lavishes the funds of the people on political and personal favorites by coal and live-oak contracts.

The Democratic Party originally framed the land policy of our Government, and for the benefit of the people; but the last Democratic Congress would do nothing about it. Your two Senators defeated the Homestead bill. This party has abandoned all Democratic measures, and gone over to the Lecompton Constitution, which the people of Kansas opposed, as since shown, even in the face of a Democratic Administration attempting to bribe them; this has been the sole measure of the present Democracy. You, from your position, know the truth of my statement. In the late election in Kansas the Democratic Party has been forced to ignore the Administration, and declare themselves the genuine Free-State party. This Democratic Administration has not only apostatized, but striven to break down the West; it has opposed the preemption and homestead policy which made the West Democratic heretofore, because the Democracy were loyal to the rights of the settlers, and for which they were paid by the confidence of the people and sustained by their votes. The South demanded the opposition to the Homestead bill, fearing lest the throwing open of the public lands to the poor white men of the North should exclude Slavery and erect a tier of Free States across the continent. Slavery demands this, and that Western Democrats should vote against the improvements of rivers and lakes in the West. It is unconstitutional, they say, to free this great river at your door from obstructions, while thousands are expended to improve Cape Fear River. [Interrupted by a voice—"Didn't Congress refuse to give anything to Savannah River?"] The city of Savannah received large sums, much of which was useless expenditure. [Voice—"Tell the truth."] I speak the truth; but others may not. [Applause.]

Down on a little river, near the water, where there is nothing but niggers and mosquitoes, money may be expended, but not a dollar for the West. [Applause.]

DOUGLAS is one of the Democratic stars. [Voice—"That's so."] He is no much of a Democrat they dare not repudiate him. [Applause.] DOUGLAS says the people should be taxed to improve blue-water, but nothing for the West.

The Pacific Railroad is in the same fix as the rivers and lakes. The West will never have it till the Democratic Party goes out of power. [Applause.] The Democracy refused to survey the Central route, but imported camels to survey the southern desert and disunion route, which proved fit only for camels, carrying water for the sailors for three or four days. [Applause.] They refused aid to the Central route, lest there should be a chain of Free States on the parallel. The southern route was surveyed without an appropriation, for what care they for the laws of Congress?

Missouri asked for an overland mail, and a bill was passed, Congress allowing the Postmaster General to let the contract—the contractor to select his own route. On opening the bids, none was found for the Southern desert route, but the Postmaster-General told one of the bidders if he would put in a bid for the Southern route he should have the contract. The bid was made and the contract let—the distance there by being increased 900 miles between St. Louis and San Francisco. 100,000 men and women have beaten a plain track across the Plains, but that route must give way to the desert route, with this Democratic Administration. [Applause.] I offered a bill revoking the Postmaster-General's contract, and it went to a committee, whereupon was a member from Missouri, and slept. I tacked it on to the Post-office Appropriation bill, and three members from Missouri voted against it—two or three were from this border; one of them your own representative. [Voice—"He is not in town."] I care not. I should say the same were he here. [Applause.]

The South mouths the policy of the Democratic party, and it is against that policy for the West to expend; they only desire slavery extension, and for this policy they oppose the West and her interests. As long as the Democracy lives you get nothing, unless from God himself, who planted the gold at Pike's Peak, which has been so opportunely discovered to give a new State and a central route to the Pacific, for the defeat of that party.

You must look elsewhere than the Democratic party for aid. Our interests as a State are opposed to the South in this matter. Missouri lies north of the Slave States; she is surrounded by the Free States, with which her interests are identical. [Hisses and cheers. Cries of go on, and turn him out.] I have not the least idea of stopping. [Applause.] Illinois lies on our eastern boundary, Iowa on our northern, Kansas on our western, which will soon be a Free State in spite of Lecompton and the Administration, [applause,] and Arkansas, weak and of little consequence to us, on the south. I have sometimes noticed in the papers that a little beeswax and a few muskrat skins come from there, which is the amount of our interests with Arkansas. [applause] while our connection with the Free States is intimate and extensive.

We must look, in our national concerns, to the real advantage of the State. I tole you I should speak freely of Slavery—it is the question of the day, or you would not see gentlemen from this section vote as they do. As I understand it, the Dred Scott decision is the stand-point of the Democracy on Slavery. CALHOUN first promulgated the doctrine that the Constitution, *per se*, carried Slavery into the Territories. You know what his Democracy was in the days of JACKSON—then no prominent statesman thought of agreeing with him. [Voice—"CALHOUN was right."] I think not. He was opposed to the doctrines of JEFFERSON. If you refuse JEFFERSON and take CALHOUN, do so boldly, and don't "steal the livery of heaven to serve the devil in." At the request of MONROE, CALHOUN, when in his cabinet, signed a writing assenting to the Missouri Compromise, and admitting its constitutionality. It was an afterthought of CALHOUN'S, as of the Democratic Party, that the Constitution carries Slavery into the Territories. I but ask the professing Democracy to deny the name they disgrace. From the days of WASHINGTON to PIERCE the Territories were held to be under the control of Congress. Now, one slaveholder with his negro can go into a territory and frame laws for all that follow—this is Squatter Sovereignty.

True, DOUGLAS says the people of a territory may decide whether Slavery shall exist there, but he admits the constitutionality of the Dred Scott decision, which carries Slavery into the territories by the Constitution, thus knocking squatter sovereignty in the head. In this way DOUGLAS rides both sides of the fence. I hold, with the fathers of the country, that the Republican Party is right. [Applause and hisses; cries of "Kick him out!"—reply, "There will be more than one to kick out."] I shall be kicked out in good company, with JEFFERSON and JACKSON; the Democracy would kick them out if they dared. I find no fault with those who differ from me; but how can any one call himself a Jefferson or Jackson Democrat, and receive into fellowship TOOMBS and such men, who always abused JACKSON? The sentiments uttered by JEFFERSON, JACKSON and others are now called Abolition, and for which any one would be read out of the Democratic Party. Half of your Delegation, half of the Legislature and of the Democratic Delegation from Georgia were old Whigs; and old Buck, the Federalist, at the head, a worthy leader, [applause and hisses] worthy leader of the Federal host he led, when charging at the head of the Lecompton column, he didn't need the black cockade to designate him.

I have said that Congress ought to keep the territories for white men, and not for slaveholders and their negroes; and this is called Abolitionism. Thank God I have lived long enough not to care for names. This struggle going on is the same as that fought under JACKSON—the combination of capital against labor; the banks against Old Hickory. A part of the shareholders in the United States Bank wanted the United States deposits, often fifteen millions, to loan; for this they proposed to regulate the exchanges, and make a uniform currency. Slaveholders are another lot of capitalists, who wish to seize the territories for themselves and negroes, and throw out the poor white men. The plea is plausible—similar to the bank plea. But the territories should be kept for the general good, and not for a few slaveholders. I go for keeping these territories for free white men, for the good of our States; to build up rich States west of us, to be tributaries to us. Whoever opposes this is against the good of Missouri. [Applause and hisses.]

I will revert to another parallel—the contest between the Gracchi and the patricians. Though the narrative comes from writers of the oligarch, and they are called agrarians—thus giving them a bad name, as I am called an Abolitionist: "Give a dog a bad name," &c.—the Gracchi only claims that the lands conquered by the Roman armies should be equally divided, and not given to the patricians alone, and this is the question now: Shall the Territories be divided by Homestead bill and preemption among the people, or held only by slaves and slaveowners? The chiefs call themselves Democratic, and strive to overthrow the old Democratic measures of old, which have been universally held, even to the time of CALHOUN, and till he himself changed, CALHOUN becoming insane on the Disunion measure; and, losing of his aims, sought to curry favor with the oligarch. This oligarch is strongly opposed to the interests of the West; but there is no doubt of Missouri throwing off the locubus of Slavery. [Applause and hisses, with calls for others.]

I feel the inspiration of the place. I have been here before. To what is the present advance of St. Joseph attributable; is it to Slavery? [Voice—"Did it retard it?"] Yes! ["Prove it."] I am not called on to prove axioms. I give my better belief—one negro is more in the way of a railroad than three mountains. [Applause and laughter.] Look at the map of our country, has servile labor made your railroad, or the houses you count your wealth and strength by? St. Joseph's advance is owing to free white labor; to it she owes her position, second only to St. Louis in the State. [Applause and hisses.] Cities are the nurseries of freedom; they first broke the bonds of serfdom in Europe. St Louis, through her free white citizens, overthrew Slavery, and St. Joseph may, by similar policy, accomplish the same results. [Applause and hisses.] You have taken the fair young bride of freedom to your arms [some of the chivalry uttered an obscene jest.] If St Joseph succumbs to anything she must take hold of free white labor, and her advance will give the death-blow to Slavery in her midst; for once receiving this fair bride you cannot go back—I speak from history—and you will follow in the footsteps of St. Louis, and Missouri will be free. [Applause and hisses.]

[Here began a regular row, cries of all kinds, and a fight seemed imminent, but BLAIR stood calmly waiting for the noise to subside. One bright genius arose and told Mr. BLAIR he had treated him as a gentleman—hissing and cries of "Put him out" being gentlemanly (!) in the code of his chivalry—but he must not say things offensive to the feelings of a Pro-Slavery audience. Cry in the audience: "It ain't a Pro-Slavery audience, by a d——d sight." Cavalry replied: I have got as good a pair of lungs as any one, and I'm a match for any man of one hundred and fifty pounds." Here Mayor THOMPSON arose and said that "Mr. BLAIR spoke by invitation of his friends, and though he might not agree with him, yet every Southern gentleman would treat him as a gentleman, and hear him respectfully; others had got to." The storm quieted.]

I have striven to show due respect and courtesy for the feelings of my Pro Slavery friends. I was born and reared in a slave State, and do not wish to say anything to hurt your feelings.

I have spoken for some time, longer than I supposed; the heat of the room is great, and I feel wearied. I thank you for your attendance and attention—even of those opposed to me.

After the speaker stepped, the audience dispersed good naturedly—here and there was a cry for the 150-pound man.

What the Organ says of Buchanan's Renomination.

From the Washington Constitution, July 29.

A recent article in the Pittsburg *Post*, bringing forward the name of the President for renomination and election as the only mode of quieting distractions in the Democratic party, is the subject of much comment by the press of all parties. *We refer to the subject with a view, if possible, of putting at rest all such speculations.* There is no point upon which Mr. BUCHANAN has expressed his determination more freely and unreservedly than *his fixed purpose under no circumstances to be a candidate for reelection to the Presidency;* and we are satisfied that there is none upon which his mind is more unalterably made up. In accepting the nomination of the Democratic party in 1856, he took occasion to say: "Under these circumstances I most cheerfully pledge myself should the nomination of the Convention be ratified by the people, that all the power and influence constitutionally possessed by the Executive shall be exerted in a firm but conciliatory spirit, *during the single term I shall remain in office*, to restore the same harmony among the sister States which prevailed before this apple of discord, in the form of Slavery agitation, had been cast into their midst." Again, in his Inaugural at the time of entering upon the duties of his office, he said: "Having determined not to become a candidate for reelection, I shall have no motive to influence my conduct in administering the Government, except the desire ably and faithfully to serve my country, and to live in the grateful memory of my countrymen." During the President's recent visit to North Carolina, he availed himself of the opportunity to repeat, in the most emphatic manner, this determination which he had so early formed and so formally declared, and to which he has so firmly adhered. He announced in one of his speeches in North Carolina, when addressing the immediate neighbors of the late NATHANIEL MACON, that, like their own venerated MACON, and influenced in a considerable degree by his example, he had long since determined to retire from public life at or before the age of three-score and ten; that he thought every wise man ought to desire to pass the last years of his life—should a kind Providence prolong his days—in tranquility and retirement, and in preparing for his last account; that at the end of his term he would have completed his seventieth year, and that he would return at that time to his quiet home with far greater pleasure than he had enjoyed in coming to Washington to enter on the administration of the government. Thus has Mr. BUCHANAN availed himself of every opportunity—both public and private—to announce and reiterate to the country his fixed and irrevocable purpose to retire from public life at the end of his present presidential term; and we feel fully authorized to declare that under no circumstances will he consent to be a candidate for reelection. Whatever course the "opposition" press may see proper to pursue hereafter on this subject, we trust that our Democratic cotemporaries will, in justice to the known wishes and repeated announcements of the President, unite with us in discouraging for the future all speculations on the subject. And why should not Mr. BUCHANAN desire to retire at the end of his present term? He will have devoted the best years of a long and useful life to the service of his country. He has been called to many positions of trust and responsibility. In all of them he has done well. He will leave behind him a record of which any statesman and patriot might well be proud. He will have accomplished the great desire of his heart, so earnestly expressed in the extract we have quoted from his letter of acceptance. He will, indeed, have "restored the same harmony among the sister States which prevailed before this apple of discord, in the form of Slavery agitation, had been cast into their midst." He entered upon the Presidency in the midst of bitter sectional controversies. The storm had reached its height, threatening the peace of the country and the integrity of the Union. He brought to the helm the strong arm of a statesman and the stout heart of a patriot. True and faithful, firm and steadfast, he has spoken quiet to a distracted people; and has before him now the bright prospect of retiring to private life at a time of universal peace, harmony and prosperity. Not only the domestic but the foreign policy of his Administration will have been attended with eminent success, and it will only require the harmonious action of the Democracy to insure to the country the election of a successor pledged to the support of its principles.

The Tennessee Campaign.

The Washington correspondent ("Independent") of the Philadelphia *North American* writes:

"The political intelligence from Tennessee is encouraging, and there is now a reasonable certainty that the Opposition will carry a majority of the Congressional delegation, and perhaps the Governor and Legislature. The present Democratic Governor was elected by some 8 000 majority, and his party had the Legislature. So that Mr. NICHOLSON was chosen to the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of Mr. BELL'S term. Tennessee may be considered a sort of moral breakwater against the fanaticism of Southern extremists, for no party in that State has been bold enough to favor the disunion sentiments which have found toleration elsewhere. This fact may be chiefly attributed to the conservative, national and patriotic course pursued by JOHN BELL, and the men who have willingly followed his noble lead. During the progress of his canvass, the Opposition in Tennessee have not sought to court popularity by conceding anything to real or supposed expediency. They adopted a platform, at the outset, which any Northern State might accept, and which is quite as liberal and fair and tolerant as that of Pennsylvania. They have opposed any policy of a slave code for the Territories, as they have resolutely and uniformly resisted and denounced any scheme looking to the reopening of the Slave-trade. They agree with us upon the Tariff, being for protection for the sake of protection; they desire retrenchment in the public expenditures, and reforms in the abuses which have grown into the administration of the Government. There is no particle of principle which separates them from Northern men who desire to preserve our institutions and to perpetuate the Union. Yet there are ultras who refuse to affiliate with such men, and who say there can be no such fusion. If their mad counsels prevail, but one result can be anticipated and that need hardly be predicted."

Sporting.

THE IMPORTED ENGLISH RACE-HORSES—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

We find the following items of sporting news in the *Spirit of the Times*:

The private enterprise of Mr. TEN BROECK in taking American horses to run on the English Turf, has been imitated by Mr. CAMERON, an English gentleman of this City, who recently imported two young English race horses, of fashionable blood, being by *Sweetmeat* and *Boiingbroke*. One of them, a two year-old filly, ran at the last meeting of the Union Association, on the Eclipse Course, L. I. She, however, had not recovered from the effects of the sea voyage, and she was unsuccessful. But private enterprises, although valuable for the experience and knowledge which result from them, cannot be regarded as affording a solution of the *question vexata*, the superiority of the American and English breed of race-horses.

This matter can only be decided by the adoption of the plan suggested in the letter above published, of issuing a challenge to the English Jockey Club (and emanating from a National Jockey Club in America yet to be organized and established,) to run two races of four mile heats, for $25,000 each race; one to be run at Newmarket, England, and the other over some course in America, hereafter to be decided upon. The amount of the stakes could of course be increased, if thought necessary. The result of such a match would at once decide the question of superiority between the horses of the respective countries, and the advantages that would accrue from it would be manifest. We have every reason to believe that in the event of such a national challenge being issued by such an associated Club, it would be immediately accepted by the English Turfmen.

FEB FALL MEETING.

We learn, on what we consider good authority, that we may hope for a racing meeting on the island this Fall. Stakes have been opened, and several persons of responsibility and incontestable industry are becoming themselves in the matter; indeed, we daily expect the arrival of *Boreas* and *Sultana* from England, and should not be surprised to find them entered as competitors for heats and purses.

BLOOD-HORSES.

The Hon. D. F. KENNER had sold *Rogue*, by Voucher, out of *Ha'penny, Brimstone*, to Mr. A. LAUCHEAN, of New-Orleans, for $1,000; which, considering his brilliant performances (fastest second heat of four miles on record,) and unexceptionable pedigree, is remarkably cheap. Mr. KENNER makes this sale, together with that of several brood mares, preparatory to his departure for Europe, where he intends remaining some two or three years.

The Universalist Convention, of Vermont is to hold its Annual Meeting at Stowe, on August 24th, and on Friday of the same week the members will ascend the great Mansfield mountain, where a sermon will be delivered on this highest summit of the Green Mountains.

THE CONVENT EXCITEMENT

The Canadian Convent Romance—Letters from the Bishop of Toronto and from the Young Lady's Father.

The Toronto *Leader* publishes the following letter from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto, in reference to the recent story of Miss STARR'S detention in a Canadian nunnery:

ST. MICHAEL'S, Toronto, July 28, 1859.

SIR: I thank you for having recommended to the public, in your article of this day, (headed "The Romance of the Convent,") to suspend their judgment. The following are my answers to the calumnies concerning myself in Miss STARR'S case:

I declare, *first*, that I never sent for, nor wrote to, Miss STARR in my life; *second*, that having met her in my house, I blamed her imprudence in coming; *third*, that being acquainted with her deal es, I invariably insisted upon her making them known to her parents; *fourth*, that she has never been admitted in our Church, nor to any sacrament in Toronto; *fifth*, that I never recommended her to any person nor wrote or spoke about her to any one living in Montreal; *sixth* that I have been altogether a stranger to her leaving that city; *seventh*, that when she presented herself at my door, on her arrival from Montreal, I refused to see and receive her; *eighth*, that she was not aided by me even during one hour in her concealment; *ninth*, that I have not given my recommendation, false or true, when she was inquired after, because I was not questioned on the matter; *tenth*, that she never received any direction from me to go east, west, north or south, nor, of course, to Toledo; *eleventh*, that she never received from me any pecuniary aid, or any promise thereof, for carrying her plans it to execution; *twelfth*, that I never received nor intercepted any letter intended for her relatives; *thirteenth*, that she has been heard, several times, complaining of my coolness and of my not seconding her designs.

I hope, Mr. Editor, that the above declarations will give satisfaction to my calumniators, as they are quite satisfactory to the conscience of your humble servant,

ARMAND DaCHARBONNEL,
Mgr. of Toronto.

P. S.—I trust that any honest Editor who will have published or will publish the charges against me, will publish also my answers thereto.

The *Leader* says:

"The public will not be unprepared to hear that Mr. STARR publicly exonerates the Bishop of Montreal from any connivance, direct or indirect, in the recent flight of his silly daughter. All that we had previously heard touching the character of the ecclesiastic in question led us from the outset to believe that it must have been under some misconception that he was charged with the grave offences which we republished yesterday. And Mr. STARR'S letter to a Montreal paper, which will be found in another column, fully sustains the opinion we had already formed of the Bishop. It will be seen by the letter of the father of the young lady that he is determined to appeal to a Court of Justice to decide on the degree of guilt of all the parties implicated in this case of alleged abduction and conspiracy. This resolution is the most sensible that could be arrived at, and we trust no inducement will bring about any change in the present intention in that respect. Nothing less will satisfy the public, whom, in its present stage, the matter most affects. The innocent have nothing to fear from such an investigation, and the ends of justice demand that a rigorous example should be made of the guilty, if any of the participators should be convicted.

The following is the letter of Mr. STARR, father of the young lady: It will be seen that he proposes to have the case before the Court:

The Editor of the Montreal Commercial Advertiser:

SIR: I regret that publicity has so soon been given to the circumstances of my daughter's rescue from the convent; for, after consulting with eminent counsel, I had decided that the facts should be clicited before a *Court of Justice*, and the conspirators (there are four) punished as their base conduct merits.

I hasten, however, to correct one or two errors in your statement of to day. My daughter has not renounced her newly acquired Roman Catholic faith, although she has been painfully convinced that she is not destined for a convent life, and that she can as well serve God in the world as within the walls of a cloistered nunnery.

Her parents have no desire that she should renounce her new religion. She is now of age, and capable of judging for herself; and as she conscientiously believes her newly-adopted faith is the true one, we, her parents, can only pray that she may live the life of a devout and holy Catholic. I have many dear and valued friends belonging to that Church, and it is not because I have discovered vile miscreants of that faith (and they are to be found in all religious sects) that I think the less of the *Roman Catholic Religion*, which I know teaches emphatically to children the duty of obedience to the commandment, "Honor thy father and thy mother."

Indeed, in the course of there six long weeks of mental agony and suspense, I have received as much sincere and heartfelt sympathy from Roman Catholics as from Protestants, and among whom I may name His Grace the Archbishop of New York, the Bishop and the Rev. Mr. PARET at Montreal, and the Bishop of Quebec, and my old and valued friend—the Vicar-General—Mr. CAZEAU, besides numerous ladies and gentlemen of that faith; and to Mr. CONROY (also a Roman Catholic) I owe much gratitude for his honest sympathy and untiring efforts in aiding me to discover the place of my daughter's retreat.

In your remarks this morning, there is an indirect hint that the Bishop of Montreal was among those who deceived me. I believe, on the contrary, that his Lordship was himself most egregiously deceived by others; for he took great pains to discover where my daughter was secreted, and at all hours was ready to receive my visit and to aid me to the extent of his power.

When I rented my long pent up anger on the woman BLONDIN (who is the superior of the Convent at Toledo) she replied: "Don't blame me, Sir; why did not Bishop CHANCHARNEL tell you where your daughter was—he knew all about it—your daughter will tell you so—I acted only under the orders I received." When I asked her from whom those "orders" emanated, she replied, "my ecclesiastical superior;" and when I demanded who her "Ecclesiastical superior" was, she replied, "I will not tell you;" but if I had to go over the same ground again I would act differently. Now the question is, *who is the Ecclesiastical Superior of the Branch of the Grey Nuns of Montreal at Toledo?*

One remark more. I am finally and conscientiously convinced, that had even another week elapsed without finding my daughter and rescuing her, her illness would have led her to the grave; and that her parents would have dragged out a miserable existence in all the agony of doubt and uncertainty, forever, of the fate of their beloved child.

Your obedient servant, J. LEANDER STARR.
No. 18 GREAT ST. JAMES-STREET,
July 26, 1859.

Professor Felton and Wendell Phillips—Letter from Professor Felton.

From the Boston Traveller.

EDITOR OF THE TRAVELLER: I notice a statement in the *Traveller* this morning, copied from the New York *Tribune*, in reference to what the *Tribune* calls "A little row-pus in the recent meeting of the Alumni of Harvard College." The article proceeds to assert several things which I am sure will surprise every person who was present. Allow me to state what actually *did* occur at that meeting, in reference to the subject of the article.

The chair was taken by Mr. CHARLES F. ADAMS, one of the Vice-Presidents. A letter was read from Mr. WINTHROP, the President of the Association, request ing not to be considered a candidate for reelection, on account of the uncertain duration of his absence in Europe. Mr. ADAMS, however, with great courtesy expressed the wish that, notwithstanding his absence, Mr. WINTHROP should be reelected. When the time came to proceed to the election, a gentleman present moved that the President and the two Vice-Presidents should be elected by ballot—the custom having previously been to appoint a nominating committee. This proposition was acceded to, without opposition, the only objection to it being that the mode proposed took rather more time, and was less convenient than the other. Mr. ADAMS appointed the mover and myself a committee to collect, count and sort the votes

Report of Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., to the London Committee of Deputies of the British Jews on the Subject of his Mission to Rome in the Mortara Case.

I was informed on the 12th April, by Mr. Odo Russell, that, in an interview he had had with Cardinal Antonelli, his Eminence declined to enter upon the subject, stating that it was "a closed question," and he was referred by his Eminence to Monsignor Pacca, the "Papal Mastero di Camera," or to Monsignor Talbot, to obtain an audience for me of his Holiness; but his Eminence added, he thought it would be difficult at that moment. Mr. Russell next applied to Monsignor Talbot, who assured him that the only possible course was that I should myself apply in writing or in person to the Maestro di Camera, Monsignor Pacca, who resided at the Vatican. Monsignor Talbot thought the Pope would receive me, but he also considered the question closed. Mr. Russell, in a letter communicating this intelligence to me, says: "I fear you were out too right in saying that our only hope now rests with that great God, whose most holy laws have, in this melancholy case, been violated by the hand of man."

Ultimately, on the 26th of April last, I received a letter from Mr. Odo Russell, which is so important an evidence of his friendly zeal and active cooperation, and also as emphatically corroborating my assurance that every means within my power were used to present personally the memorial to the Sovereign Pontiff, that I feel it a duty to annex Mr. Russell and an act of justice to myself to transcribe for your information the letter in question:

Rome, Tuesday, April 26, 1859.

Dear Sir Moses Montefiore: Easter week being over, I inquired at the Vatican when you were likely to obtain the audience of His Holiness you had applied for. To my sincere disappointment, I am informed that the Pope would not receive you; his Holiness could not admit of any discussion of the Mortara case, it was a "closed question" and it was hopeless to expect an answer to your written application to the Maestro di Camera since it was not usual at the Vatican to answer such applications when the favor solicited could not be granted.

I therefore went at once to the Cardinal Secretary of State, and discussed the matter at length with him. It is useless to enter into all that passed between us; suffice it to say His Eminence confirmed the above statement, and all that I could obtain was a declaration on his part that he would receive the memorial of which you are the bearer from your own hands, and present it himself to the Pope. This was the course he assured me that had been followed on former occasions, and he would therefore expect you at the Vatican on Thursday next the 28th inst., at 12 o'clock. His Eminence will not be able to accompany you, and if you wish it also, and that the day and hour suit your convenience, I need not say that I am entirely at your orders.

I firmly believe that you have done all in your power to forward the object you have in at heart, and that nothing further can be obtained at present than the acceptance of your memorial by Cardinal Antonelli, to be with prayer lit to the Pope. Believe me, dear Sir Moses Montefiore, yours sincerely, ODO RUSSELL.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., &c.

Accordingly, on Thursday the 28th April, accompanied by Mr. Odo Russell, I proceeded to the Vatican, at about 12 o'clock at noon, and was received with great courtesy by His Eminence Cardinal Antonelli. I said to His Eminence that I had hoped to have been enabled to present the memorial of my co-religionists in England respecting the boy Mortara to the Sovereign Pontiff in person; but having been informed that His Eminence declined to counsel my enjoying that privilege, and as I had failed to obtain an audience through the application made in writing to Monsignor Pacca, (the Maestro di Camera,) I now begged His Eminence to convey the memorial to the Sovereign Pontiff, and I added that I would stay seven days longer in Rome, in the hopeful expectation of a favorable reply. The Cardinal received the memorial from my hands, and undertook to present it to the Sovereign Pontiff, stating that he had presented to His Holiness similar memorials from Holland, Germany and other countries. He considered the Mortara case a most unfortunate one, but as the child (as His Eminence alleged) had been baptized, it would be contrary to the laws of the Holy See to allow it to return to its parents without that religious education to which it was entitled as a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

He stated, further, that when the boy was old enough, 17 or 18 years of age, he would be set at liberty, and allowed to follow his own judgment; until then he would remain in a college at Rome, where he was being educated; that the parents could have access to him when they pleased, and so could anybody who wished to see and speak to him. I then urged on His Eminence that the fact of baptism had not been satisfactorily proved, and that a further investigation of the case might, and I believed would, lead His Holiness to a different conclusion to that at which he had arrived. His Eminence replied that the question had been fully discussed with the French ambassador; "it was now closed," and therefore I must not expect an answer from the Sovereign Pontiff, who could only repeat what he had said to the Duke de Grammont. In the course of conversation, Cardinal Antonelli expressed his satisfaction with the Israelites residing in the Papal States, and his anxiety for their welfare; and His Eminence referred to a recent incident as a proof of the desire of the Papal authorities not to take undue advantage in cases of conversion. He stated that a young girl of the Jewish faith, at Ancona, had a few days since expressed her wish to be baptized; and, in consequence, she was sent to Rome for the purpose of leaving her faith and the earnestness of her request; but, after a short examination, it was discovered that her sole object was to marry a young Christian, which she could only do as a member of the Roman Catholic Church. Therefore, baptism was denied her, and she was sent back to her parents at Ancona.

On my taking leave of the Cardinal His Eminence renewed his assurance of good will towards the Israelite subjects of the Pope, and his readiness to improve their condition, as long as it could be done without interfering with the established laws of the Holy See. Most ardently do I hope that these assurances may ere long be fulfilled; I regret, however, to say that the actual present condition of the Jews of Rome is most deplorable.

I have been desirous to recapitulate as fully as practicable the particulars of my interesting interview with Cardinal Antonelli, so that I might be enabled to lay before you in authentic shape the important fact that although I failed to present the memorial to the Sovereign Pontiff in person, yet, by placing it in the hands of Cardinal Antonelli (the Cardinal Secretary of State) I had done all that under the circumstances could be accomplished.

You will observe that my interview with Cardinal Antonelli took place on Thursday, the 28th of April, and that I informed His Eminence that I would remain at Rome seven days, in the hope of receiving a favorable reply to the memorial. Unwilling to abandon all hope, I protracted my stay beyond that time, as I did not leave Rome until Tuesday, the 10th of May, being twelve days after my attendance at the Vatican.

While at Rome I had the pleasure of a personal interview with His Excellency the Duke de Grammont, the French Ambassador. It is highly gratifying to me to be enabled to assure you that the great influence of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, aided by the eloquent zeal of his Excellency, had been exerted, though unhappily in vain, to induce the Sovereign Pontiff to restore the abducted child Mortara to its afflicted parents.

During my stay in Paris, on my return from Rome, I solicited and obtained an audience of Count Walewski, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to whom I expressed my acknowledgments for the influential and friendly intervention of the Emperor of the French in this unhappy case, and I urgently entreated that, in the event of any favorable opportunity occurring, His Imperial Majesty's Government would renew its benevolent interposition.

I am truly pleased to avail myself of this occasion to express my grateful thanks to the Earl of Malmesbury and to Mr. Fitzgerald for their important assistance; to Lord John Russell for a letter of introduction to his relative, Mr. Odo Russell; to the Lord Mayor and to Sir Culling Eardley, Bart., for their active cooperation in the cause; and to Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, who was residing at Rome during my sojourn in that city, from whose friendly and valuable offices I derived great advantage.

I may also mention that whilst I was at Rome I received from many influential and esteemed friends, both of the Catholic and Protestant faith, encouraging assurances of sympathy.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your faithful servant, MOSES MONTEFIORE.

Grosvenor Gate, Park-lane, 11th Tamux, 5619, Wednesday, July 13, 1859.

Original Letter of Gen. Washington—Western Lands.

From the Spirit of the Times.

We have the gratification of placing before our readers for the first time one of Gen. Washington's incomparable business letters, letters in which he displays the same sagacity, humanity and comprehensiveness that distinguished his conduct as a statesman and warrior. To those persons, particularly of the South and West, who have witnessed the rapid increase of wealth and population of the Valley of the Ohio, this letter will afford an infinite deal of pleasure. The lands which Washington desired to sell, at a low price, and on seven years' credit, the whole at a comparatively small sum, would now bring millions of dollars; the silent forests he was dealing with at present teem with a thriving population, and are dotted over in profusion with farms and villages. It seems to us evident that on Washington's first going down the Ohio, and possibly when serving under Gen. Braddock, he kept his business eye open, and in his mine, selected the rich land that afterwards became his own, as a reward for his prudence and patriotism.

Philadelphia, June 16, 1794.

Sir: I should have written to you at an earlier period, but for the extreme hurry into which I was thrown at the close of the last session of Congress, which did not terminate before Monday last, and from my not having adverted in time to the Pittsburgh post day of last week, this letter, as I shall set out for Virginia to-morrow, is left to go by next Saturday's mail.

Enclosed is a blank power authorizing Mr. Charles Morgan, or any other with whose name you shall fill it, to collect the rents arising from my land in Fayette and Washington counties, in this State, together with such arrearages as may be due for the preceding years, if any there be, and the blank is also left, which I pray you to fill up with the percentage to be allowed as a compensation for the trouble and expense of collection. The loquesmeots to this are, first, because I do not recollect what Col. Cannon has been allowed for his services: and secondly, because there is no unvariable allowance established, place and circumstances varying it.

A letter from Col. Cannon is also sent, requesting him to give the necessary information to his successor, and to desire that he would discontinue all further agency in my business. The letter is left open for the insertion of the name of his successor, and to desire that he would discontinue. The compliment arising from this collection is too trifling to become an object worthy of your acceptance, or I would never have inquired for another before I had offered it to you.

From the experience of many years I have found distant property in land more pregnant of perplexities than profit. I have therefore resolved to sell all I hold on the Western waters, if I can obtain the price which I conceive their quality, their situation, and other advantages, would authorize me to accept. Conversing with Mr. Ross, one of your Senators, on this subject, a day or two before he left the city, he gave it to me as his opinion that the present juncture was favorable for the sale of my lands in this State, and was so obliging as to offer his services to effect it.

He thought the quality of my land in Fayette County, together with improvements and stock of them on it within less than thirty yards of the mill dam sought, on credit, to command $6. The other I have always held at $4. The first tract contains 1,644 acres, besides the usual allowance of 6 per cent., the latter 2,813 acres by the patent, but measures more than 3,000 acres by a subsequent survey. If, Sir, as you live in Pittsburgh, the probable want of inquiry after land in that country, you should find it convenient, and not infringing with any plans of your own, to make mention of mine, and to aid Mr. Ross in the sale of these tracts, it would oblige me.

If a fourth of the purchase money is paid at the time of conveyance, a credit of four, five, or six years, might be allowed for the remainder, provided it is fully secured and the interest thereon regularly paid at one of the banks in this State, Baltimore, Georgetown, or Alexandria. To receive this without trouble and with punctuality as it becomes due will be insisted upon.

My lands on the Ohio and Great Kanhawa rivers, amounting to 23,373 acres, was once sold for sixty five thousand French crowns to a French gentleman who was very competent to the payment at the time the contract was made but getting a little embarrassed in his finances by the revolution in his country, by mutual agreement the bargain was cancelled. Lately I have been in treaty for the same land, at three dollars and a quarter per acre for the whole quantity, but it being connected with other matters, is not likely to result in a bargain, as I once expected: and therefore I am at liberty to seek another market.

To give a further description of these lands than to say they are the cream of the country in which they are: that they were the first choice of it, and that the whole is on the margin of the rivers of Ohio and Great Kanhawa, bounded thereby for fifty-eight miles, would be unnecessary to you, who might have a pretty accurate idea of them and their value. But it may not be amiss to add, for the information of others, that the quality before mentioned is contained in seven surveys, to wit, three on the Ohio, east side, between the mouth of the Little and Great Kanhawa, containing 2 314 acres, and is bounded by the river 5¼ miles. The second is the fourth large bottom on the same side of the river, about 16 miles lower down, containing 2,448 acres, bounded by the river 3¼ miles. The third is the next large bottom, 3¼ miles below, and opposite nearly to the great bend, containing 4 395 acres, with a margin on the river of 5 miles. The other four tracts are on the Great Kanhawa; the first of them contains 10 998 acres, on the west side, and begins within two or three miles of the mouth of it, and bounded thereby for more than 17 miles; the second is on the east side of the river, a little higher up, containing 7,276 acres, and bounded by the river 13 miles. The other two are at the mouth of Cole River, on both sides, and in the fork thereof, containing together 4,950 acres, and like the other, all interviale land, having a front upon the water of 12 miles.

Besides these I have the rich bottom opposite to Pipe Creek, about 15 miles below Wheeling, which contains 587 acres, with 2½ miles front on the river, and of quality inferior to none thereon, and 234 acres at the great meadow on Braddock's Road, with the allowance.

For the whole of these tracts, taken together, I would allow seven years credit, without requiring a fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, provided the principal is amply secured, and the interest also in the manner before mentioned; for to have no disappointment or trouble in the receipt of this be a fine.

If the tracts are sold separately I should expect a fourth of the purchase to be paid down, and more than 3½ per acre for the round bottom, and the tract of 10,980 acres on the Great Kanhawa, knowing from my own view the extraordinary value of these tracts. With very great esteem, I am, dear Sir, your obedient humble servant. GEO. WASHINGTON.

Col. Presly Nevill.

A Clerical Challenge to all Bishops, Priests, Deacons, Doctors and Theologians.

TO THE PEOPLE.

Six months ago I invited the Rt Rev. Levi Silliman Ives, once Catholic Bishop, now perverted to Rome, and the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, to an *oral debate*. I have lately added a kind and Christian challenge to a *written discussion*. I choose these names, to represent the two great and opposite errors of Christians now, and to call your attention to truths vital to Christianity, and to this nation and England. I have therefore extended both challenges to an *oral* and a *written* debate, in the English tongue, to all the preachers and all the laymen in all the sects in Christendom, and to all the bishops, priests, deacons and laymen in the Latin Schism, in all the world. I will also debate the points, if no English respondent appear, in the Latin tongue, if written; and in the German, Italian, Danish and Modern Greek; but would prefer any modern tongue to the French.

I now come directly to you with this declaration of truth: The Geneva preachers, of all the sects in all the world, have no authority in Holy things, and the Latin hierarchy cannot maintain by scripture, by history, by constant tradition, or Catholic consent, since Christ and the Apostles, nor for the first three—yes, four and five centuries—the Latin Lie, as I solemnly and deliberately call it.

To show that these challenges are manly, kind, considerate and charitable, as well as after the manner of scholars in European universities, up to this day, I appeal to Hactenus, *Battle Ax of Reform*, No. 1 (Whitney's in Providence, R. I., and Dana's, No. 381 Broadway, New-York;) and to the scholars of this country, familiar with old and new university usage.

But history, and truth, and facts cannot be set aside by arguments, and reasoning, and talk. Therefore, the world, yes, the whole of it, cannot meet me effectually to maintain, *orally or in writing*, the falsehoods and errors, and distractions, and endless contradictions of Geneva, nor the schism and the lie of Rome.

That the last challenge to a *written debate* may have time to reach every corner of the English world, I wait yet a little, and if no champion appear I shall then have the privilege of addressing the people with the great advantage of being the living man who cannot be met because his position is inexpugnable, like the Rock of Gibraltar; not the Rock, Christ Jesus. If any man come, let him come soon, and like me, with his own name. I meet no cowards in this Holy War, and know no nameless man.

J. C. RICHMOND,

Richmond Rock, R. I., July 28, 1859.

Northern Railway of Canada.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention was yesterday called to an article in *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* of July 9, in which it copies from the New York Times the following paragraph relative to the Northern Railway of Canada: "On the Northern Railway, from Toronto to Georgian Bay, in Upper Canada, it has been found necessary to suspend operations during the Winter and the Government last Winter prohibited running trains upon its track."

I know not from what source such information was obtained by the Times—doubtless from some interested party. As the article in question is a gross misrepresentation, and calculated to do the line much injury, I deem it my duty to ask you to correct it.

The Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railway (now the Northern Railway of Canada) was completed from Toronto to Collingwood, on Georgian Bay, in December, 1854—the distance between those two points, 65 miles. The passenger trains commenced running soon after its completion, and from that day to the present no day (Sundays excepted) has passed but what the passenger trains have been run the entire length of the road; and for the last three years, with a regularity, both Summer and Winter, that no other road on this continent can surpass.

There can be found amongst the articles of outfit for this road, *three monster snow plows*, built in anticipation of being often called into requisition in this northern region; they have not been moved during the past four Winters, the locomotives singly being able to make their time without aid through the worst weather and storms.

In consequence of some of the rails being battered and worn on the Toronto end of the road, it was thought advisable to run at a reduced speed through the last Winter, as the Company were not anxious to lose the privilege of saying, with truth, that no passenger has ever been injured on our line.

Yours, very respectfully, J. LEWIS GRANT,

Superintendent Northern Railway of Canada.

Toronto, Tuesday, July 26, 1859.

Street Sprinkling.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 28th, I saw some strictures on sprinkling Broadway, in which I wish to correct some errors. It sets forth that it is flooded with a sprinkler with holes, half inch in diameter, and also washes the dirt from the joints of the stones, and that the merchants wished me to surrender my contract with them. Now, the fact is this: The sprinklers used to sprinkle Broadway, were tried and approved of by the Common Council some three years since, and a pattern is in the Croton Water Office, with three rows of holes, one sixteenth of an inch in diameter; and as for washing the dirt from the joints of the stones, that is impossible, as it is concrete, and is as hard as the stones themselves. As for surrendering my contract, not one has asked it at my hands. They have for a number of years entered into it of their own accord. Please give the above an insertion as an act of justice in the matter.

Friday, July 29th, 1859. W. GAGER.

The Case of Suffering.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Assuming that the communication of "Armenius Hahn" in your issue of 27th inst., headed "A Case of Suffering," is correct, and that sufficient legal proof of infidelity can be produced, the writer offers, if desired, to prosecute a suit for divorce *a vinculo*, without charge for services, provided any friend of the unfortunate lady will advance, as may be needed in the progress of the case, the necessary disbursements, which, under the circumstances, may be very moderate.

Yours, respectfully, LEX.

The Misfortunes of a Strong-Minded Woman.

The case of the female lecturer who has lately figured in Pittsburgh very conspicuously, under the name of Miss Lizzie Watt, seems to have created no little excitement in that smoky town. The woman made her appearance as a public lecturer on "Home Ties," and kindred subjects of a domestic character, but presen ly got into trouble, was arrested for obtaining money under false pretences, but was discharged, and finally lays her case before the editor of the Pittsburgh *Commercial Journal*, who, having been honored with a personal interview, tells the result thereof as follows:

Yesterday, while searching diligently among all our "exchanges" for sught that would have a local interest for our readers, we were roused from our labors by the sight of a card presented by a fair hand, on which was inscribed "Miss Lizzie Watt, Home Lecturer." We laid aside the dull and unsatisfying diurnals and broad-sheets, and gave our undivided attention to the bright eyes, winning voice and all active members of our celebrated visitor. She informed us that she had called to set us right in regard to the stories that had been circulated concerning her. She proceeded to contradict in toto the twenty-seven hundred dollar affair at Wheeling, the story of her free and easy life on Pennsylvania-avenue, and several other items of importance, and her whole demeanor indicated that she had the highest confidence in our credulity.

She then digressed most pathetically upon her early life; her strenuous efforts, and ask nishing success, in pursuit of an education both physical and mental; and her present proud position in the literary and intellectual world. We became intensely interester—but our overwrought sympathies were painfully excited when, in a subdued voice and with tearful eyes, dimly gazing into our left-side face she expatiated to us she was compelled to suppo t and protect herself by lack of a single male friend or protector. Surcharged as we were with feeling for her helpless loneliness, and admiration for the man-and-womanliness with which she bears up bravely against the trials of her position, we summoned composure to endeavor to change the current of her thoughts and conversation. But, our success was but momentary, for *revenge was mentons* was her watch-word, and we listened to the story of her wrongs at the hands of our unfeeling brethren of the Press, whom she declared to have entered into a conspiracy to crush her. We essayed but in vain to convince her that their treatment was the legitimate result of an unfortunate succession of circumstances which told terribly against her.

She said that she had made preparations to lecture in Wheeling a day or two ago. But a story had been circulated that the lecture would be a humbug, and in consequence, she had no audience, and was compelled to retire without an opportunity of defending herself and redeeming her reputation by the reading of her admirable lecture. She had come to Pittsburgh to obtain certificates of the purity of her moral character, of the prudent behavior while on her previous visits to this city, and of the fact that she had paid for her board wherever she had been. The officers in Wheeling all knew that she was not the woman who had committed the robbery which had been charged upon her, and the "locals" of the city had made statements to that effect. She had not left herself secluded while in that city, and it was well known how she had demeaned herself there, that her deportment was strictly exemplary.

She intended to issue a circular, setting forth all these facts, fully substantiated by ample and most reliable testimony. The parties on Centre-avenue, with whom she had boarded when in the city before, were anxious to contradict the statement that had been made in the *Dispatch* concerning her. She intended to obtain their statement, and if the editors of the *Dispatch* would not give her the *amende honorable*, she should certainly sue them for damages, having employed one of the best lawyers in this region.

She concluded the statement by remarking that, as she had no one to protect her, she believed she had a perfect right to protect herself, and whenever wronged hereafter she should challenge the person who committed the wrong to fight a duel. Our silence, we presume, gave assent to this reasoning—but we must plead guilty to inability to resist the bold logic and pathetic earnestness of our fair lecturer.

As a matter of courtesy, we asked her "where are you stopping, or rather, we should say, are you stopping where you did when here before?"

She indignantly answered. "I cannot tell you where I am staying, but it is not where I was before, for though the people are well enough, there has been too much old smiss about that place for me to go there again."

The lady remarked, that she had received a large number of letters from the most wealthy and respectable gentlemen of the city of Pittsburgh (some of them married) expressing such peculiar sympathy as she could not interpret flatteringly to her own self respect.

We asked her, if she did not receive many "drop" letters when in Pittsburgh before, and, upon her answering in the affirmative, we modestly inquired, if she had not answered some of them, and said answers had not led to further correspondence. She replied she had answered one or two from persons whom she knew to be her friends—none others.

As she bid us "good day," Miss Watt remarked, if the gentlemen who had misjudged her in addressing such letters to her as those to which she had referred, and their friends, old not cease their persecutions, she should publish their names, which she had taken special pains to ascertain; and she thought likely she should publish some of them in any event, for some startling disclosures would be made by them.

A Chapter of Scandal.

ELOPEMENT CASE IN INDIANA.

The Lafayette (Ind.) *Journal*, July 26, says: "There has been a rumor current about the city for several days past of the elopement of a wealthy citizen with a woman who was not his wife—leaving behind him the lady lawfully bearing that relation—for that portion of the country which is described in newspaper geography as "parts unknown." We were requested to make no mention of the affair, for the sake of the friends of the parties, but as all the facts have transpired and are generally known, we feel that we are under no further obligation to keep silence, particularly as the sinning husband appears to be richly deserving of a public exposure.

His name is John C. Smith. He is a son of the Hon. Ezra Smith, deceased, formerly United States Senator from Connecticut. He purchased the Ellsworth residence on South-street, a year or two since, and removed from New-Haven to this City, for the purpose of superintending the improvement of a large body of land which he owns near Mc Gibson, in Benton County. Previously to his coming here it is believed that he had formed a criminal intimacy with a woman in Connecticut, who has been reared in the family of his wife, but who had married and subsequently became a widow. At all events, shortly after his removal here she followed him, and his attentions to her have been of a character to excite general remark and to greatly annoy his wife, who on one occasion was so exasperated that she threatened to shoot her rival, and made a search for her for that purpose, fortunately, or unfortunately, without finding her.

On Monday of last week, the guilty parties held an interview, and were overheard fully discussing their arrangements for an elopement. Smith was to steal his clothes out of his house in such a manner as not to attract the observation nor excite the suspicion of his wife; they were to meet at the depôt of the N. A & S. R. R., on Thursday night, go to Michigan City and thence East, where Smith said he would be able to procure a commission in the United States Army. In case of failure he would return here, divide his estate with his wife, obtain a divorce, and then marry "where his heart was."

The programme was fully carried out. The clothes were abstracted from the house in spite of the watchfulness of Mrs. Smith, who was apprised of her husband's purpose, and on Thursday the parties left on the route agreed upon. From Michigan City he addressed a letter to his wife, stating that he had been suddenly called East on business, and would return in a few days.

We have not heard the name of the woman, but she is described as about 40 years of age, small and unprepossessing in person. Smith is about the same age, has good address, and is intelligent and well educated. He was, we are informed, at one time a member of the Connecticut Legislature. Mrs. Smith, with her children, left the city yesterday to return to her friends in Connecticut. She is said to be in the possession of considerable fortune in her own right."

A LETTER STOLEN AND A YOUNG LADY PERSECUTED.

The Rochester *Democrat* has an account of certain interesting proceedings before the U. S. Commissioner in that city: "On Monday last, a man named Solomon Delorme was brought to this city from Central Square, Oswego County, by Deputy U. S. Marshal Rockwell, on a warrant issued by Commissioner Storrs, charging him with opening a letter belonging to Julia Delorme, of Brockport, in this county. On Thursday the prisoner was examined before the Commissioner, and remanded to jail. It appears that the letter was written to Miss Delorme by her mother, who is in Vermont, and it contained assurances of the sympathy of the latter with Julia in some difficulties between herself and brothers. Solomon happened at the time to be sojourning in Brockport, and on calling at the Post-office one day to inquire for his own correspondence, he found this letter directed to his sister. He took it out—assuring the Postmaster that he would deliver it—but he failed to do so, and a gentleman residing in the vicinity, swore on the examination that Solomon brought it to him to read. It was open, and written in the French language, which the gentleman did not understand. Subsequently Solomon went to Central Square, carrying the letter with him, and it was in his possession when he was arrested. It had been re-sealed, but in such a manner that the trick was plainly discernable. A brother of the prisoner, from Central Square, came on the stand, and in endeavoring to clear Solomon, hopelessly damaged the cause of the latter, by convincing the Commissioner that the brothers were anxious, at all events, to injure Julia, and would stick at no small thing to effect their object. Had they shown less hostility toward her, the bail required would probably have been fixed at a nominal sum."

THE MINISTERIAL SCANDAL AT NIAGARA FALLS.

The Niagara Falls *Gazette* says: "Since publishing the particulars of the elopement of a man (who passed himself off as the 'Rev. Mr. Hartford,') with a girl from a house of ill-fame at Suspension Bridge, we have learned some of the history of the affair. The man came to the Monteagle House about a week ago and registered himself the 'Rev. G. W. Godfrey, New-York.' This is probably his real name, and it is further very probable that he is a Catholic Priest, whose address is at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York. He made the acquaintance of Mary Ann at one of the houses of ill-fame kept by a woman known as 'Jeannie Jones.'

There is no accounting for tastes, sometimes—in this case there is good evidence that he really became desperately in love with the frail creature. She apparently reciprocated the passion, and they made arrangements to go together to New-York. Knowing that Dyke was in the vicinity, and on the look-out, they were a little puzzled to decide how to get away without a "scene." They sought and obtained advice. Instead of taking the cars at Suspension Bridge, as was intended, she took a carriage and went to Cayuga Creek—he checked his baggage at the Bridge for New-York, but took the train for Buffalo and joined her at Cayuga Creek. They probably stayed over night in Buffalo, thus giving Dyke time to overhaul them at Albany, where the scenes ensued as related by the Albany papers. The Rev. gentleman is yet very anxious to *rescue* the girl from her husband, whom he terms a "brute." He will give "anything" to obtain her. Whoever, therefore, will find the said Mary Ann, and assist her to meet him in New-York, he declares he will richly reward. There is a good chance for any one in the abducting business. Dyke and his Mary Ann have led wayward lives. Dyke, we believe, is a native of this place, and is respectably connected. His friends have exhausted all efforts to reclaim him.

When R. N. Brown, Esq., was Superintendent of the C. & N. F. Railroad, Dyke was ticket agent and telegraph operator at a village between here and Batavia, and gave Mr. Brown considerable trouble by appropriating to his own use the funds of the office. We believe he has been made acquainted with the inside arrangements of jails at Buffalo, Syracuse and some other places. In company with the clerk of a bank in Syracuse they all undertook to rob the bank, and forged a large amount of paper—but as the clerk carried the key to the bank, and slept there, there was a failure to convict.

According to her stories they have both been largely engaged in housebreaking and other wayward freaks. They have been all over the country, spending the nights at times in comfortable quarters, then again on the Western prairies, and undergoing much hardship. It is not strange therefore that she created to cast him off. That she passed herself here as Mrs. D. E. Sickels, is denied."

Personal.

Miss Abba A. Goddard, who was arrested, a few days since, in Boston, on a charge of obtaining $500 of Mr. William R. Huston, of Roxbury, by means of false pretences, has commenced suits against the proprietors of the *Traveller* and *Transcript* newspapers for libel in articles relating to her alleged transactions in Roxbury, Troy, and other places, which articles originally appeared in the *Traveller*, and were copied into the *Transcript* with additional remarks. The damages are laid at $10 000 in the case of the *Traveller*, and in that of the *Transcript* at $5 000. The writs are returnable at the October Term of the Superior Court. Miss Goddard has also commenced suits for false imprisonment against William R. Huston and officer Hawley Folsom, laying damages in each case at $5 000, and still another suit against Mr. Huston for slander.

The Trustees of Rutgers College have elected Prof Elias Loomis, late of the University of New-York, Professor of Mathematics, in place of Dr. Strong; and Prof. Howard Crosby, also of the New-York University, Professor of Greek, in place of the Rev. Dr. Proudfit.

The Boston *Courier* says it is able to state upon the very best authority, that the enterprise of editing Mr. Cheate's works has been undertaken by his own family, for the benefit of the estate; and that a complete collection of his various literary productions will be published at as early a date as possible, in connection with a biography.

The *Constitution* says: "The President, it is understood, will leave Bedford Springs on Monday, and expects to arrive at the Executive Mansion on Tuesday. He feels the benefit of his visit to that pleasant and healthful region in renewed vigor and activity.

The Navy Department has received intelligence that the Embassy from Japan to the United States will not start on the mission before the 22d of February, 1860.

Obituary.

Death of the Queen of Portugal.—Death is busy with the crowned heads of Europe. To the list of dead monarchs is added the name of the young Queen of Portugal, who died July 16, having just completed her 22d year. The Queen, baptized by the name of Stephanie Frederique Antoinette, was the daughter of Prince Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. But little more than a year since, the foreign illustrated papers published elaborate accounts of her marriage. The ceremony was performed by proxy at the Church of St. Hedwige, in Berlin, April 29, 1858 [and in person at Lisbon on the 18th of May. Passing through England, on her way to Portugal, the Princess became the guest of Queen Victoria, and attracted much of the popular attention, from her beauty and winning manners. Stephanie's early life was not courtly. She was brought up in a little Swabian country town, where her father resided until 1848; but after the Revolution, the house became established at Dusseldorf, and the royal alliance was contracted at Berlin a year ago. The Queen's birthday fell on the 15th of July, she died on the 16th.

Mr. Jacob S. Yard, a well-known citizen of Trenton, N. J., was killed on Friday, July 29, by the falling of a cellar wall on the foundation of a house he was building on Mercer street. The *Gazette* says: "Mr. Yard was in the prime of life, being about forty years of age. He was an excellent citizen, upright, public spirited and enterprising. In every movement looking toward public or moral reform he took a prominent and active part, and every enterprise for the prosperity of his native city, or for the assistance of his fellow men, found in him an active and energetic promoter. He took a lively interest in the cause of education, and at the time of his death was one of the most efficient of the directors of our public schools. By his sudden and terrible removal, the city has suffered a loss, and every man struggling to elevate his condition a warm, efficient and sympathising friend."

Slaver Case.

SEQUEL OF THE CASE OF THE SLAVE-BARK RAWLES.

The Baltimore *Exchange* has the following:

"Some time in February last, a suspicious vessel was reported at Apalachicola to be lying in the bay of St. Joseph's, a lonely sheet of water lying between Cape St. Blas and St. Andrew's Bay, on the gulf coast of Florida. The Collector of Apalachicola, actuated by a desire to enforce the laws and pick up a little prize money, obtained the services of the Coast Survey steamer *Vixen*, Lieut.-Command'g Dunn, at that time engaged surveying the harbor. The suspicious vessel proved to be the bark *E. K. Rawlins*. Capt. Hayden, last from Havana. The vessel afforded ample proof that she was intended for a voyage to the Coast of Africa for slaves. The Captain was not to be found, but was afterwards apprehended at Pensacola and brought back to Apalachicola, where the bark was also taken by the steamer *Vixen*.

Some of the crew gave State's evidence, when it was found that besides her character as a slaver, a murder had been committed on board outside the harbor of Havana. A Spaniard had been one of the party, whom it was intended should be the master of the vessel on the voyage to Africa. For reasons that were never fully explained, this man, the Spanish captain, was after a desperate resistance, murdered and thrown overboard. The course of the vessel was then changed, and with top masts sent down and altered name, she stole into the bay of St. Joseph's, her guilty crew hoping to remain hidden in its unfrequented waters until the vessel could be safely disposed of. Capt. Hadyn, the first and second mates, were directly implicated in the murder of the Spaniard. They were confined at Apalachicola until a trial could be had in the United States Courts. Sloan, the second mate, was first tried, and after a tedious trial, was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to a fine of $1,000 and three years' imprisonment.

There being no United States Penitentiary in Florida, he was was placed in the Apalachicola jail until he could be taken to the one in Washington City. The door was found open lately, and he has escaped. Norton, the first mate, was tried and found not guilty, although there appeared little difference in the evidence between him and the second mate. Capt. Hadyn was to be tried at Pensacola, and was confined on board the bark preparatory to being taken there. He also has escaped to parts unknown. The trials thus far have cost the Government some $8,000, and other expenses incidental to the capture and guarding of the vessel."

SEARCH FOR ANOTHER SLAVER.

The St. Augustine (Fla.) *Examiner*, July 23, says: "On the 30th June, the cutter *James C. Dobbin*, Capt. Robert Day, of the Savannah Station, arrived off our Bar, a boat with her first Lieutenant, Mr. Usher, came up to town, and in less than an hour Mr. Zehnbauer (Deputy United States Marshal) had embarked. The cutter immediately set sail for the South. On the 3d inst., anchored off New-Smyrna Inlet, sent boat in and communicated with the shore. Could hear of no slaver on the coast, and only a rumor that negroes had been landed to the southward. Proceeded on, closely examining the shore and inlets, to Indian River. Sent boat in, landed about six miles from the bar, and there learned from a Mr. Paine, a resident, that about six weeks previous, four sailors came to his house, and reported that they were part of the crew of the schooner *Experiment*; had landed a cargo of Africans near Jupiter, and beached the vessel, that had gone to pieces; said they were going to Key West, and when they left, proceeded again to the southward. On this information they again set sail, hugged the shore well, examining the coast, looked into Gibert's Bar, and anchored off Jupiter. Sent a boat with an officer and four men, a tremendous surf rolling in; here had it not been for their great skill and most strenuous exertions, the boat would have been swamped, and the officer and men probably lost. Could hear nothing there from two men in charge of the unfinished light-house. Explored the coast for 15 miles to the southward, but saw nothing of any recent wrecks. Then turned to the northward, keeping close to the shore, and on the 12th reached St. John's Bar, where Mr. Z. left the cutter and went on board the steamboat *Randolph* bound in. Capt. Day returned to his station. * * * *

They boarded several vessels going north and south, but found them all fair traders. There can be no doubt that a number of negroes have been landed on the coast between Gibert's and Jupiter Inlets, but probably not by a vessel from Africa, but taken on board the *Experiment* at sea from a slaver direct from that coast; at any rate, the birds had flown before they got there, and we do not regret it. We understand more are expected shortly.

M. Blondin, Again.—The Niagara Falls *Gazette* says that Mons. Blondin is making preparations for another promenade over the Niagara river, next Wednesday. The programme will be somewhat varied this time. He will cross on time—competing with a boat. The distance by the cable route is considerable farther than by water, but Blondin thinks he can travel it sooner than a boat can cross. On returning he will stand on his head. Standing on one's head, on a rope 120 feet over the centre of the rushing waters of the Niagara, is easier talked about than performed—it is a little in advance of any political ground and lofty tumbling, even of these funny times. The *Gazette* understands that it is yet undecided and quite uncertain whether Blondin will walk a rope over the Genesee, in Rochester. Blondin was engaged in taking up his cable, which he will stretch again at a point just below Suspension Bridge, over a much rougher and more turbulent spot in the river than before. The banks at the new location are further apart also than at the old one.

The American Tract Society—Boston and New-York.

From the Boston Traveller, July 29.

The American Tract Society of New-York have just issued a circular, announcing the fact that they have, in accordance with the "judgment and wishes" of "many of their friends and patrons in New England," established a New England branch of the American Tract Society of New-York, embracing an advisory Committee and a Secretary, to be "the medium of cooperation in that section of which Boston is the commercial centre."

The names of the Executive Committee are appended to the circular, and also quite a number of names of clergymen and others of Boston and vicinity, who are said to have "expressed their judgment in favor of establishing the New England Branch." We give a few of these names: Rev. John S. Stone, D. D., Hon. William Appleton, Charles Scudder, Wm. B. Reynolds, Rev. J. C. Stockbridge, Hon. Samuel H. Walley, Sam'l Farrar, Hon. Geo. Lunt, Rev. Chas. S. Porter, Rev. Dan'l Dana, D.D., of Newburyport, and others. The following are the names of the Advisory Committee: Charles Scudder, William B. Reynolds, Moses L. Hall, the Rev. J. Stockbridge, William R. Lawrence and George W. Crockett. The Rev. Geo. Punchard has been appointed Secretary, and the office was opened yesterday at No. 3 Cornhill. The following is the announcement which the Advisory Committee make to the public through the circulars referred to above:

"The Advisory Committee of the New-England Branch of the American Tract Society take this opportunity to announce that they have accepted the trust assigned to them by the National society, and are now ready to enter on their duties.

For the accommodation of the friends of this Society in New England, convenient and accessible rooms have been taken at No. 3 Cornhill, facing Washington street, to which communications and contributions for the present Society may be sent, addressed to Geo. Punchard, No. 3 Cornhill, Boston.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning.—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

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Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad..8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston by Railroad.....6½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston by Steamboat.....5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *Africa*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Wednesday, Aug. 3, at 10½ o'clock.

☞ Messrs. LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, are agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES—Daily and Semi-Weekly—and will supply Europeans orders. They will receive subscriptions for any period desirable, or furnish single copies immediately upon the receipt of the American mails.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

One day later news from Europe is received by the interception of the steamship *Kangaroo*, off Cape Race, by the news yacht of the Associated Press. She left Liverpool on the 20th and Queenstown on the 21st. The Conference of the three Powers involved in the Italian struggle was about to take place at Zurich, in about ten days. A better tone prevailed in the Liverpool Cotton market, and quotations were steady. Breadstuffs were quiet and Provisions dull. Consols were quoted at 95¾.

By the arrival of the *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on the evening of July 23, we have later intelligence from the Isthmus and the South Pacific. The gold panic at Panama was at its height. Great numbers were leaving for the Indian burial-places at Chiriqui; vessels were up to transport all who proposed to proceed thither, and accounts, designed to inflame the excitement, were daily put in circulation. From Ecuador we have intelligence of the final suppression of the insurrectionary movement of MORENO, and the retreat of that person to Peru. The revolt of ZENALDOS in the latter State had also been extinguished. No further steps in the prosecution of the war between Peru and Ecuador had been taken, although the offered mediation of Chili and New-Granada had been withdrawn. The threatened conflict between Peru and Bolivia also appears to delay. Tranquility has been perfectly restored in Chili. The only event of interest is a serious conflagration at Ancud, which destroyed the larger portion of that busy capital.

President BUCHANAN has announced his intentions of not being his own successor in the Presidency. In a letter to Hon. WILSON MCCANDLESS, of Pittsburgh, dated at Bedford Springs, Mr. BUCHANAN positively states his determination not to consent, under any circumstances, to be a candidate for reëlection. The letter was elicited by the recent leader in the Pittsburgh *Post*, nominating him for reëlection.

An accident occurred on the Old Colony Railroad, at North Bridgewater, Mass., on Saturday morning, by which two persons lost their lives and two others were injured. The express train came in collision with a carriage in which were a man, two ladies and a child. One of the ladies and the child were instantly killed. The accident was caused by the man attempting to drive across the track before the train. Every possible warning was given by the engineer, and unavailing attempts were made to stop the train in time to avoid the collision.

The steamer *Ariel*, of the Vanderbilt line, left this port on Saturday for Southampton and Havre with 132 passengers and $702,707 in gold. The *City of Washington*, steamer, of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia line, left for Liverpool on the same day, carrying out the large freight of $1,215,000 in gold and 225 passengers.

The temperature of the past week has been extremely cool and comfortable for the season, the result of which is shown in the small number of deaths as exhibited in the report of the City Inspector. The City is remarkably healthy, and, but for the name of it, there would be no necessity for anybody leaving it for a change of air. There are few places on the sea coast which are pleasanter for a Summer residence than this much berated City.

The bark *New Empire*, from Matanzas, bound to Falmouth, Eng., was spoken on the 19th instant, off Cape Hatteras, having the first and second mates and two seamen down with yellow fever. The Pilot-boat *Christian Berg* also spoke, on the 26th instant, off Barnegat, a British brig, which had lost three men on the passage from Barbados. Her name and destination were not ascertained. Four sea captains have died in the port of Havana, from yellow fever, to the 20th of July.

On Saturday there was paid into the Croton Aqueduct Department, in payment of water taxes, $50,613 11. This is a much larger sum than has been ever paid in one day for water taxes since Croton became taxable. There was received during the week $142,928 85. Five per cent. is to be added to all remaining unpaid at the end of July.

Plans for repairing the City Hall were on Saturday presented to the Street Commissioner and approved. The Commissioner intends to advertise immediately for proposals to do the work. He promises to have the repairs completed in two months.

Mr. EDWARD FALCONER, who has been in the habit for a number of years past of preaching about the docks of the East River, yesterday essayed to do the same thing in the Park, opposite the City Hall. A crowd assembled to hear him, and the Police, fearing a row, requested the speaker to desist. He refused to comply with the request, and the officer arrested him and took him before Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER. That official explained to FALCONER that he had violated a law, and said he would discharge him from custody if he would promise to refrain from speaking. FALCONER refused the proposition, so he was complained of before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Tombs, and was held to bail in $300 to answer a charge of violating a Corporation ordinance. In the afternoon, FALCONER again essayed to preach at the foot of Broome-street, East River. He was promptly arrested and this time taken before Justice BRENNAN at Essex Market. After hearing the matter, the Justice let FALCONER go on his promising that he would not preach again until his right to do so had been guaranteed to him by law.

The Rev. E. N. KIRK, of Boston, delivered a sermon yesterday forenoon, at the Rev. Mr. Burchard's Church, upon the subject of the Tract Society. As there existed a division of sentiment among the congregation as to the merits of the separation of the two American Tract Societies, (Mr. KIRK acting with the Boston Society,) he, by desire, omitted all reference, except a general one, to that subject. A collection was taken up.

There were but 616 deaths in this City last week, according to the report of the City Inspector up to noon of Saturday, being an increase of two only on the report of the week previous. The mortality report contained 81 men, 74 women, 261 boys, and 197 girls. This shows a decrease of no less than 82, as compared with the report of the corresponding week of 1858. The nativity table shows that 496 were natives of the United States, 86 of Ireland, 19 of Germany, 11 of England, and the others of various foreign countries.

VIRGINIA STEWART, who was shot on the afternoon of Saturday, by Mr DONALD, was still alive last night at the hospital, but no expectations are entertained of her recovery.

The Health Officer of Brooklyn reports 141 deaths for the week ending Saturday last, classified as follows: Men, 20; women, 10; boys, 55; girls, 56; adults, 30; children, 111; males, 75; females, 66. Thirty-seven deaths were caused by cholera infantum; 10 by consumption, and 10 by infantile marasmus. Nine of those who died were over 50 years of age.

The furniture in the Mayor's Office, Brooklyn, and that in the Common Council Chamber and the portraits of the Ex-Mayors in the Governor's Room, City Hall, were seized on Saturday, to satisfy two judgments obtained against the city—one by JAMES MAURICE and the other by ANTOINETTE BROWN, both amounting to about $3,500.

The steamer *Florida*, built for the Apalachicola and New-Orleans Steam Navigation Company, was launched from the yard of Mr. WHITLOCK, at Greenpoint, on Saturday morning. This steamer is 180 feet long, 16 feet deep, and 31 wide, with two decks. She is copper fastened throughout. She is to cost $65,000, is to be commanded by Capt. O. O. NELSON, and is expected to be ready for sea by Sept. 15.

Cotton declined ⅛c @ ¼c. ℔ lb, on Saturday, with sales of only 1,000 bales. An active business was transacted in Flour at advanced prices for the low and medium qualities, which attracted most attention. New Wheat was in request and was also dearer. Corn was dull and heavy. The demand for Provisions was restricted, and prices were somewhat irregular. Coffee was more sought after, mainly for export. A fair inquiry prevailed for Sugars at uniform rates. Molasses, Rice, Naval Stores, Whisky, Fish, Fruit, Hemp, Seeds, Salt, and Tobacco, were quiet. Hops, Linseed Oil and Metals were attracting more attention. The freight engagements were restricted. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 584.

Crops and Prices.

All signs indicate an unusually abundant harvest this year. Our correspondents, writing from all corners of the West, bear testimony to this effect, and the newspapers from every quarter of our country tell the same story. The wheat crop has not been better for many years, and in no section does it turn out with a plumper kernel and yielding more to the acre than along the belt where the frost of early June so much dismayed the farmers. Indeed, the feeling is that the frost was what saved the wheat. Occurring at just the time that the most troublesome foe that haunts the wheat-fields was beginning its work of depredation, the severe weather destroyed the insect, but only checked temporarily the growth of the grain. The panic, however, was most natural, and the best informed were the most alarmed. Had not the remainder of the season been unusually favorable, great loss must have accrued. Over large districts the young corn was almost entirely killed to the ground. There was never such a general replanting as followed. Much of the first planted sprouted again immediately, so that the corn fields are ragged and uneven, but there is little fear that the whole will ripen, and this crop, too, which was apparently worse damaged than the wheat, prove abundant. The farmers are in brave spirits again, and feel that they can afford to make merry over their late despondency, and the bad bargains that some of the rasher made about the middle of June. Still it was a very narrow escape, and considering that almost every farmer can point to some of the effects of its ravages, either upon his valley acres or in his garden, to make fun of the frightened is considered as in doubtful taste, and like making sport of serious things. The apples and pears, generally, were blasted. The grape-vines were cut back some feet of their thriftiest shoots, and the young fruit nipped. The growling weather that followed tempted out the buds that would have been reserved for next year's fruit-bearing shoots, so that there is a general appearance as if the vineyards had been badly pruned, and unless carefully handled since, the crop for next year has been prejudiced. The nurseries that were not well protected suffered as if the sheers had clipped them, injuring the appearance of the young peach and apple trees for buyers, but in reality heading them down to their permanent advantage.

If the Emperors at Villefranca had been kind enough to let the war go on to assume the European proportions that were calculated for it, there would not have been a happier community the world over at this moment than that over which the agricultural is the presiding interest. The fancy prices that grains were assuming were laying fat on their ribs and strengthening the marrow of their bones. Merchants, feeling the spur, were preparing for heavier purchases than ever. The clergy were meditating a demand for better salaries, physicians were arranging for a revisal of their fee-lists, mechanics were rearguing the policy of strikes. But the "patched-up peace," besides arresting the great tide of orphanage in Southern Europe, put the brakes on a thousand aspirations of this sort that were just getting in train in America. The Emperor of France was an exceedingly unpopular man last week in the western grain centres, but the speculators were the only ones that were panic-struck, and to their grief the rest of the world are easily resigned. Flour came down on the run; so did the corners of the speculators' mouths, but the war has already lasted long enough to maintain a sufficient foreign demand, and the news of peace, like the June frosts, came just in time to kill the midge—speculation—without materially damaging the prospects of the producers. The vibrating balance is about poised again, and the index on the scale stands at a wholesome figure,—prices promise richly to remunerate producers, and yet to stand within easy reach of the countless multitude of consumers at home.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN IN THIS STATE.—We have now entered upon the last month of Summer, and as yet the preparations for the Fall political campaign have made little progress. Unusual quiet, if not positive apathy, prevails. True, the Republican State Committee has issued its call; the Nominating Convention of that Party being summoned to assemble on the 7th proximo, at Syracuse. We have not hitherto been permitted to see the Democratic call; doubtless it will make its appearance ere long.

But it is not so much any tardiness in these formal arrangements which is noticeable, as the reticence of all concerned in respect to candidates. We do not, indeed, elect a Governor next November, but the entire Canal Board, with the exception of one member. The Lieutenant-Governor is to be chosen, and in the hands of that body rests the chief power and patronage of the State Administration. Who are to be designated for the various State officers? Is that matter to be left wholly to the two Conventions, or rather to the potential half-dozen in each who have custody of the State? Shall not the people at large or the party press utter any voice for the admonition if not for the guidance of the nominating bodies?

In State, as well as national, nominations, we are far too much at the mercy of Conventions. It has become the settled law of party that all business should be committed without instructions and without reserve into the hands of the delegates. Such is the theory; but far worse is the actual practice; for it is well known that the real action of every Convention is performed by a very few, who, by by superior shrewdness perhaps, or, what oftener happens, by mere assumption and strength of will, make both the platform and the nominations. Before the Convention is held it is customarily whispered abroad that it will contribute to harmony to have no names brought forward, and as little discussion as possible about candidates; and afterwards it is, of course, treasonable to breathe any objection to the ticket nominated. This system has been practiced with success for a quarter of a century in this State, and in national politics it has prevailed nearly as long. But symptoms of its decay are not wanting. It has become a tyranny to which the people are not at all times quite willing to submit. The Press, too, which formerly could only exist in the sunshine of political favor, has ventured in these latter days to speak more freely.

Still there is no reason to suppose that the Conventions about to assemble in this State will not in the main exercise their wonted control, and, accordingly, their action is a matter of public concern. The chief interest of the people of all parties is that none but upright and patriotic men shall be put in nomination.

Diabolical Decay.

As the readers of the TIMES are well aware, we do not often divert their attention from matters of public interest, by engaging in those spiteful little newspaper squabbles which a few of our cotemporaries appear to find so necessary to their very existence. Any forbearance of this kind will, of course, always encourage lewd writers of the baser sort to snap and snarl after their manner at the heels of those whose enterprise leaves them in the rear; and the New-York *Herald*, growing in spite as it declines in spirit, has for some time past been manifesting such symptoms of rabid despair, as to make its case at last really worthy of public attention.

While we certainly should never have thought of going out of our way to emphasize the fact so agreeable to all who value the reputation of the American Press, that the New-York *Herald* has drifted far behind the general journalism of the metropolis in point of enterprise and intelligence, we can see no reason for dissembling the satisfaction we feel in the thought that it is the NEW-YORK TIMES in particular whose successes have reduced this ancient and abusive journal to its present dilapidated state. What places like Wiesbaden have so often proved to social sufferers; what Washington Heights, unblessed by the Papal presence, must be to ignorant speculators in the progress of lager-bier gardens and the development of dance-houses; what Potosi Lead Mines were to the trafficker in financial puffs; what Plum-Gut evasions will always be to every surreptitious Columbus—all this and more the Italian war has been to the drowsy and floundering *Herald*. Before the war began the *Herald* was alternately sure that it never would begin at all, and that it could never possibly end. This way and that dividing its slow mind, the organ of the breweries was overtaken at the opening of the great drama without an opinion in New-York or a correspondent in Europe. The fact of the war's existence having at last appeared in its columns, the *Herald*, after losing itself awhile in profound reflections on the proper means to be taken for securing the escape of the Pope, with most of the Grand Duke of Tuscany's pictures in his luggage, to Washington Heights, finally discovered that battles were actually taking place in Lombardy; and learning from the correspondence of the NEW-YORK TIMES, organized months before, that these battles were really likely to attract the public attention, proceeded to discuss them from the point of view of Nassau-street. Like Marshal SOUBISE at the battle of Rosbach, it was a little bewildered by this sudden waking up, and was for a long time unable to make any progress in driving the Austrians back from the Ticino in consequence of a small uncertainty about "the two Bobbios." This perplexity was at last set happily at rest, but only to make way for a new and more terrible imbroglio. Just as things were promising a successful issue for the campaign, the *Herald* ascertained that LOUIS NAPOLEON had "insisted on marching 30,000 French troops through Hanover to the Rhine," and forceseeing naturally enough the most frightful consequences as likely to ensue from this bold manœuvre of the Emperor, was at a loss precisely what to advise. Again the progress of events relieved the *Herald* from its quandary; and after fighting the battle of Solferino on the wrong side of the river Mincio, and turning the historic square into a triangle, our breathless and panting Gillie has managed at last to get through the campaign, though more dead than alive, and actually published on Saturday last the TIMES correspondence from the battle-field of Solferino, and our very accurate account of the curious panic at Brescia. It is true that in rendering this late homage to truth and the TIMES, the *Herald* has blundered, with characteristic clumsiness, into reprinting for the information of its readers an account, which we gave some time since, when the matter was timely, of the Austrian Historic Square, and which was accidentally converted by a series of typographical transpositions into a mere medley of words. But this is hardly surprising, since the article as it originally appeared was extensively quoted as a very admirable caricature of the strategic style of the *Herald* itself, and as it was printed the very day after the *Herald* had issued an elaborate map of the very same quadrilateral from which one of the corners, Legnago, *had been carefully omitted!* But the assiduous, though rather unfortunate, attempts of the *Herald* to follow in our footsteps do not end here.

One of our staff of foreign correspondents assures us that rumors have been heard at Paris of an intention on the part of an illustrious roving diplomatist, now on his way to the Brother of the Sun and Moon, to visit Italy on his return from that expedition, as the special war correspondent of the *Herald*. The trifling circumstance that the war has already come to an end will hardly impress itself upon the *Herald's* mind, we presume, in time to interfere with this admirable arrangement.

Meanwhile the public may take comfort in the open confessions of a hopeless inferiority which the *Herald* has been forced by cruel circumstance at last to make; and if any decent person needs a final proof of the complete decadence of that highly curious establishment, he will infallibly find it in the drivelling vituperation with which the TIMES will continue to be honored by our paralytic Thersites.

The Mortara Case.

We publish in another column the report of Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE to the Committee of Deputies of the British Jews, on the subject of his mission to Rome in the Mortara case. There is nothing very interesting in the document beyond the fact that the mission has hopelessly failed of its direct object. Sir MOSES, as the representative of the British Israelites, was received with all respect by the high officers of the Papal Government, and was favored with the countenance and assistance of the diplomatic representative of France, but the only response which the delegate could obtain to the memorial of which he was the bearer, was that the case was closed and could not be reopened.

It would serve little purpose now to take needless exception to the course of the Vatican in this matter. Experience of modern Roman policy might have forbidden the hope of redress from Roman justice for a wrong committed by fanatic power. But it is, at least, gratifying to read, in the facts of the time, assurances sufficiently positive that such an enormity as the abduction of the Mortara child cannot be repeated even by Rome. Already we learn that a Jewish girl, who desired to marry a Catholic, had requested to be baptized and had been denied the rite—a refusal which could scarcely have been wrung from the over-zealous propagandists of Rome unless by the almost unanimous protest of civilization against the outrage on the Mortara family. Nor is there less reason to hope for still greater and more marked effects of the new ideas of government inaugurated by the Emperor of the French in Italy, which, if they are to triumph at all, must influence the Vatican even more strongly than the Court of Vienna. In view of recent events there can be but little doubt that French ideas of public policy and social privilege must materially modify the future course of public policy throughout the Italian States. Whatever Americans or Englishmen may think of certain aspects of French social law and life, which differ widely from their own, it is unquestionable that from France and the French system Austria and Rome have infinite lessons of good to learn.

In France all men are free to worship according as the monitions of conscience may dictate. The law which governs the Catholic governs the Jew, and the Protestant and the Mahommedan, and knows no social or political distinction between them all. Nor does any man's social religion or the exceptional peculiarity of his private religious views unfit him, in the eye of the law, for any occupation which it may suit him to adopt. This feature of French law has done much not only for the prosperity of France, but also to earn her that high name which has placed her in the van of civilization at this day. In Rome, and to a greater and even more shameful extent in Austria, the very opposite course has been pursued. While "heretics"—as Christians of denominations other than Roman Catholic are called—are treated in Rome with a supercilious contempt which is the substitute of impotent hatred for the mere material tortures it has been forced to forego, Austrian zeal goes further, and abuses with the petty annoyances of power those who in daring to think for themselves are regarded by the Government as too dangerous to be merely scorned. No place of authority is open to Protestants. No preferment may be accorded to them. No avenue to distinction is left to any whose religious opinions are opposed to those entertained or, at least, established by the Government, and exaggerated by the Papal agents of the *Concordat*. The case of the Israelites in particular, bad as it is in Rome, is still worse in Austria. They are not allowed to enter any of the liberal professions; many of the higher vocations of trade are not permitted to them; there are few or no branches of mechanics at which they may work for their own account; they may not move from place to place except under severe restrictions; they may not quit the Empire without a special license; and, in some parts of the Austrian dominions, only a certain number of persons in every Jewish family are suffered to marry; so that a young man must await the death of his parent before he can enter the state of matrimony. This hideous and demoralizing law is but one of the many horrors which Austrian persecution has designed for the Israelites living in Austria, and who are kept, by the brutal system, in a state of ignorance which the condition of Jewish populations in free countries proves to be abnormal with that portion of the human family.

It may be that sometime must elapse before the influence of French civilization shall have made itself felt in the Austrian Empire sufficiently to correct the intolerance which is the deepest bane of that much misgoverned country. But in Rome, the effect of progressive sentiments must necessarily be more rapid. If the Papal States are to form the heart of the Italian Confederation, it is only reasonable to infer that they will be governed, far more than they ever yet have been, in accordance with the principles which must rule throughout the Peninsula. Nor is it doubtful that those principles must be mainly borrowed from the great nation whose sword has wrought out for Italy the right to any government of principles at all. If the Pope is to rule at all, or in any sense, the Italian people, that religious toleration which is enjoyed in France and in the Sardinian Kingdom, must, in the future, underlie the principles of his own as of every other Italian government.

An English Scandal.

Disgraceful as were the revelations made in the Sickles case of a certain kind of life in this country, they have been thrown into the shade by a disgusting story just brought before the London public. Hardly a year ago Mr. WILLIAM HERVEY, a grandson of the late and a nephew of the present Marquis of Bristol, having for some time resided in this country as an *attaché* of the English Legation at Washington, went home to Great Britain and married there a person by the name of FLEMING, notorious as a woman of abandoned character.

A sister of Miss FLEMING, of like reputation with herself, had previously married the Earl of STAMFORD and WARRINGTON, the most dissolute of sporting peers; and Miss FLEMING had sustained unquestionable relations with the young Lord RIBBLESDALE, a step-son of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and a lion, last year, of the Newport and Saratoga season. Lord RIBBLESDALE, on breaking off his connections with this person, had settled upon her an annuity of £600 *per annum*, and this portion she brought to Mr. WILLIAM HERVEY.

But with her dower, whether of dishonor or of shame, Mrs. HERVEY seems to have been far from satisfied. Her intimacy with Lord RIBBLESDALE was renewed after the return of that nobleman from America, and has now been made the ground of an action of divorce by Mr. HERVEY, in which heavy damages have been awarded against Lord RIBBLESDALE.

The story is not a pleasant one think upon; nor is it by any means characteristic of English social life; but it proves at least that in some respects that life can take upon itself hues as revolting as any which our English cousins were so swift to find in the case of the "Washington Tragedy."

The Emperors and the Correspondents.

One of our correspondents, at what was lately the seat of war, confirms, in a letter which we publish to-day, our recent statement that the letters of the London *Times*, from the allied camp, so commonly attributed to Mr. RUSSELL, of Crimean fame, were not written by that gentleman at all. Mr. RUSSELL is now and for some time has been residing in Switzerland, in the hope of restoring his health, shattered by the exposures he underwent during the trying campaign of Lord CLYDE in India.

The correspondent of the same journal in the Austrian lines was an Englishman who bears a name not unknown in recent literature, and who had previously filled a similar position when the Austrian armies were moved along the Danube in the crisis of the Crimean struggle. To both of these writers the largest liberty of comment upon all past transactions was accorded, as well by FRANCIS JOSEPH as by NAPOLEON III., the sovereigns stipulating only that no facts likely to affect the future movements of their respective armies should be made prematurely public. So far as the French Emperor was concerned, he constantly manifested the strongest desire that the history of the campaign should be truly recorded by competent foreign pens, and complained bitterly of the French correspondents, who dealt with the military movements of the campaign as they would "with a new piece at the Theatre of the Palais Royal," and gave themselves up to the unlimited fine writing of the flashy feuilletonist fashion.

The People in the Central Park.

The people of New-York are proving their right (as they eventually will) to possess the finest park in the world, by the decent and orderly eagerness with which they avail themselves of such advantages as it already offers for breathing pure air, and enjoying the breezy beauty of the natural landscape. The musical performance of Saturday attracted a larger number of persons than ever before; and it would be impossible to find, in any part of the world, a more gratifying scene of quiet enjoyment than was offered by the thousands gathered together in the Ramble on that occasion.

The scene of yesterday in the Park was not less creditable to the people and to the Park management. At least fifteen thousand persons are computed to have visited the Park in the afternoon of yesterday; and the whole surface of the ground was made animated by moving groups, admiring, chatting, discussing and enjoying. The police were ubiquitous but unobtrusive, for their services were put into requisition only for the arrest of two well-dressed young men, who were found defacing the wood work of the Ramble, and of whom an example was made most properly, by sending them to the Station-house for the night. It is upon just such offenders that the civilizing influence of such institutions as the Park will have most room to operate; and it is to be hoped that a rigid respect for public property not now by any means universal with our more prosperous classes, may be gradually developed by the administration of the Park, which, to that end, will be firm as well as conciliatory.

The New Sardinian Premier.

The Count ARESE, charged by VICTOR EMANUEL with the Premiership of Piedmont in the place of Count CAVOUR, is a young man only in the sense in which that term can be applied to the King of Sardinia himself or to the Emperor NAPOLEON III. The ARESE family is of Milanese origin, and the father of the new Sardinian Minister was a native of the Lombard capital. He was a close personal friend of the King of Holland, LOUIS BONAPARTE, and of his Queen, HORTENSE; and his son, the present Count, joined the Prince LOUIS, now Emperor of the French, during his exile at New-York, and was well known to the few American families in which the Prince was a visitor. The Queen HORTENSE, in her will, left to this Count ARESE "an engraved turquoise of great value," as a token of her affection for his father and himself, and of her appreciation of his faithful devotion to her son. Count ARESE was born in Savoy in 1810. He has played no very prominent part in Piedmontese politics, and his selection for the high post he now fills is simply to be taken as a proof of VICTOR EMANUEL'S fidelity to the French alliance, and of his unshaken faith in the Emperor. The retreat of Count CAVOUR at this juncture of affairs was made necessary by the earnestness with which that statesman had committed himself to the policy of humbling Austria utterly at whatever cost. He will carry with him into his retirement all the prestige of his well-known loyalty to this very popular policy, and await in an honorable tranquility the inevitable hour in which it must again become the policy of the Sardinian Court and nation.

Amusements.

If the gentleman whose eloquent pen describes, in the Commercial papers, the condition of the wholesale markets during the first week in July, were called upon to report the position of what may be designated the Trade in Amusements, at the present time, he would find it appropriate to employ some of the unintelligible phrases in vogue at that quiet period, and quote the theatrical market as he might have done the pork or the sugar market: "Entirely without animation," "extremely inactive," "flat and depressed," and "looking down." The fact is, indeed, that "Buyers (of tickets of admission) show no disposition to operate, while holders (of theatres) prefer to withhold their offerings for the present and until the active season reopens. As a general thing, the stock (of actors) is light, (both in regard to quantity and quality,) and quotations (of excellence) are strictly nominal.

The WALLACK, the BLAKE, the BURTON, the BROUGHAM, the KEENE, the HOEY, the WALCOTT, the HUGHES, the JEFFERSON, the SOTHERN, and others like unto them, are ruralizing during the heated term, like wise persons; and the few good actors and actresses who—like unwise persons—remain in town, can do nothing very brilliant for the lack of efficient support either before or behind the curtain. LAURA KEENE'S theatre and the Metropolitan are closed, and will probably remain so throughout the month. The only "temples devoted to the Drama" at this moment, therefore, are Wallack's, the Bowery and the National, which houses, however, in the absence of much competition, are doing very well.

The Dramatic season at Niblo's closed on Saturday evening with the tragedy of *Othello*; Mr. POPE playing the Moor, Mr. BOOTH, *Iago*, Miss STEVENS, *Desdemona*, and Mme. FONSI, *Emilia*. In the course of an excessively stupid introduction to the very clever burlesque of "Lalla Rookh" which is being represented at Wallack's, a gentleman comes up a trap-door in an oval box, designed to look like a picture-frame, to represent SHAKESPEARE (whom he does not resemble in the least) and says, in tones intended to be sepulchral, to a very young Manager, who irreverently keeps his hat on all the time, "How have you murdered me of late?" with a very rattling emphasis on the two R's in the quotation. Without insinuating anything specially against the young gentleman in the hat, it must be admitted that there is much truth in the observation. And it is therefore the more wonderful that here, in the height of Summer, with, at the most, a round dozen of good Shakespearean actors in the whole City, "Othello" could have been played, as it was at Niblo's on Saturday, without Shakespeare's being murdered or any more than just a little—say slightly—wounded, here and there.

Mr. BOOTH, a very young man apparently, and rather more free and easy in his manner than quite accords with one's idea of a tragedy by him whom our French friends call "the great Williams," nevertheless enacted *Iago* with abundant evidences of great genius—yet immature, perhaps, but promising great things in the future. His features are expressive, and he commands their expression with the instinct of true art. His third and fourth acts were really admirably done. His fifth act, which is undoubtedly the most difficult for the part, was also well performed, but was spoilt at its close by an overdone exit, which was obtrusively labored without being in the least effective.

Mr. POPE'S *Othello* would on the whole have been a good performance but for the gentleman's method of enunciation. It comes more within the capacity of the actor's lungs than the approbation of the visitor's ear to have monosyllables prolonged to the length of polysyllables. It is only reasonable to suppose that in the case of a gentleman who so abundantly shows his ability as an actor in other directions, the fault here spoken of must be one of habit and not of judgment; but he would do well to correct it. The excitement of anger or jealousy does not frequently manifest itself in prolonging the enunciation of unimportant—or even of important words to an extent that creates monotony and tires the ear. We observe, too, that Mr. POPE adopts Dr. FARMER'S eccentric reading,

"Put out the light; and then,
Put out *thy* light,"

instead of the generally received version,

"Put out the light; and then,
Put out *the* light;"

a change which we do not believe Mr. POPE will find popular in this part of the world.

Miss STEVENS, a young and very charming lady, played *Desdemona*, and was very effective indeed in the last act. It would be only gallant to say so of her whole performance, but it will not do to be only gallant.

Madame FONSI'S *Emelia* was cleverly done throughout, and in regard to her fifth act, it would not be too much to say that it was the best acting of the evening. Remorse, horror of the treachery and murder, and disgust of the filthy Moor, were never more vividly or truthfully enacted on the stage. Mr. DAVENPORT'S *Cassio* was very good, and Mr. DAWSON'S *Roderigo* might have been better. The other minor parts were most miserably butchered.

Mr. BOOTH was called out twice, and received bouquets from his admirers. Mr. POPE and Mr. DAVENPORT were also honored with a call before the curtain. Some voices were likewise raised for Madame FONSI, which the call is pronounced "Pun ley," but the lady did not appear.

The audience did not as a whole exhibit the dignified repose which might be supposed to indicate profound sympathy with the inspired language of SHAKESPEARE. They stamped considerably, yelled *obstreperously*, whistled heartily, and "beat calico" profusely. Rome, too, brought their little family matters into the parquet, and resuming at the point where they had left off at home, discussed them audibly throughout the greater part of the performance, to the excessive disgust of their neighbors. In the scene, too, where *Iago* hypocritically expresses his surprise at the trouble which he has occasioned in *Othello's* family circle, one extremely rural person in the parquette was good enough to make to us the elucidatory observation, "Look at that now, and he is the very fellow that's been and done the whole of it." It is needless to add that we seized the hand of our rustic neighbor, thanked him for the information, and complimented him upon the keenness of his perception.

The Ravels, with their great troupe of pantomimists, dancers, &c., take possession of Niblo's Theatre to-night, for the season. The famous *danseuse*, Mlle. HANGHOUAR, will appear for the first time on this continent.

Messrs. ALLEN & BONIFACE have leased the Bowery Theatre for the coming season, and have engaged, we understand, a highly effective company.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Weekly Report of Deaths

In the City and County of New-York, from the 23d day of July to the 30th day of July, 1859.

Men, 84; women, 74; boys, 261; girls, 197—Total 616. Adults, 158; children, 458; males, 345; females, 271. Colored persons, 9.

DISEASES.

Abscess, lumbar	1	Fever, puerperal	1
Albuminaria and Bright's disease of kidneys	9	Fever, scarlet	6
Aneurism of the Aorta	1	Fever, typhoid	5
Apoplexy	2	Fever, typhus	1
Apoplexy, serous	1	Gout	1
Bleeding	1	Heart, disease of	8
Bleeding from lungs	4	Heart, disease of, valvular	1
Bleeding from stomach	1	Hip, disease of	1
Brain, disease of	3	Hooping cough	1
Bronchitis	3	Hydrocephalus	3
Burned or scalded	2	Inflammation of bowels	1
Cancer of the intestines	1	Inflammation of brain	5
Cancer of the jaw	1	Inflammation of heart	1
Cancer of the stomach	1	Inflammation of lungs	13
Catarrh	1	Inflammation of stomach	2
Casualty by fall	6	Intemperance	5
Casualty by machinery	1	Intussusception of intestines	1
Cholera infantum	131	Jaundice	3
Cholera morbus	8	Kidneys, disease of	1
Compression of the brain	1	Lockjaw	1
Concussion of the brain	3	Lues venerea	6
Congestion of the brain	15	Malformation of heart	1
Congestion of the lungs	1	Marasmus	2
Consumption	58	Marasmus, infantile	64
Convulsions, infantile	37	Measles	17
Croup	9	Mortification of the lungs	1
Debility, infantile	7	Old age	3
Diarrhœa	24	Palsy	3
Dropsy	2	Pleurisy	1
Dropsy in the head	36	Premature birth	2
Dropsy in the heart	1	Rheumatism	1
Drowned	6	Scrofula	4
Dysentery	11	Smallpox	3
Enlargement of the heart	1	Softening of the stomach	2
Epilepsy	1	Spine, curvature of	1
Erysipelas	1	Sprue	1
Fatty liver	1	Stillborn	28
Fever	3	Teething	1
Fever, corgestive	1	Tumor of the abdomen	1
Fever, gastric	1	Ulceration of the bowels	1
		Unknown	1
		Total	616

The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding weeks of 1857 and 1858, and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending Aug 1, 1857	532
Week ending July 24, 1858	602
Week ending July 23 1859	614
Week ending July 30 1859	616
Increase this week	2

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, joints, &c	6	Stillborn and premature births	29
Brain and nerves	103	Stomach, bowels and other digestive organs	32
Generative organs	1	Uncertain seat and general fevers	41
Heart and blood vessels	15	Unknown to the Jury	1
Lungs, throat &c	106	Urinary organs	3
Old age	3	Total	515
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	29		

Of which 19 were from violent causes.

AGES.

Under 1 year	222	30 to 40 years	45
1 to 2 years	28	40 to 50 years	35
2 to 5 years	53	50 to 60 years	32
5 to 10 years	14	60 to 70 years	10
10 to 15 years	8	70 to 80 years	6
15 to 20 years	11	80 to 90 years	2
20 to 25 years	15	90 to 100 years	1
25 to 30 years	20	Unknown	1
		Total	515

NATIVITIES.

British America	1	Italy	1
England	11	Scotland	1
Germany	19	United States	466
Ireland	86	Wales	1
		Total	515

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Almshouse, Black'well's	9	Nurs and Child'n Hosp'l	1
Bellevue Hospital	25	St Luke's Hospital	1
City Hospital	5	Ward's Island Hosp'l	5
Colored Home Hospital	3	Workhouse, Blk'well's	1
Lunatic Asy'm, Blk'well's	1	Total	53

WARDS.

1	11	9	19	17	52
2	—	10	28	8	46
3	—	21	65	19	30
4	95	1	18	20	43
5	25	13	3

a strange oversight the pilots omitted to ascertain the name of the vessel or where she was bound. It is not unlikely that these vessels will both be compelled to make this portion account of being disabled. Several vessels were thus obliged to put in here last season on account of having lost more or less of their crews from yellow fever. One or two from West India ports also put into Charleston. Four masters of vessels are reported to have died in the port of Havana during the month up to the 20th of July. Their names are Capt. Parsons, of the brig *H. P. Fluker*; Capt. Wall, of the brig *William C. Clark*; Capt. Hoyt, of the ship *St. Louis*; and Capt. Mark Ginn, of the bark *James M. Thurston*, of Bangor, Me.

Fatal Blasting Accident—Contractors Censured by a Coroner's Jury.—Coroner Gamble held an inquest on Friday upon the body of James Connor, eighty years of age, who died at Bellevue Hospital from the effect of severe injuries received on the 26th instant, by being struck with a stone thrown by a blast. A son of deceased testified that his father and himself were sitting in Fifty-ninth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, eating their dinners, when the explosion took place about 100 feet distant from them, and a large stone fell on the leg of deceased, injuring it severely. He further testified that the blast was not covered, neither was it customary to cover blasts at that place. Allen Murphy, a workman, testified that the blasters were very reckless in their operations, and several accidents had lately resulted from their care lessness. The jury returned a verdict upon this testimony as follows:

"James Connor came to his death from injuries received by a stone thrown from a blast in Fifty-ninth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; and further, the jury consider Messrs. Clapp and Carpenter, the contractors, and Nicholas McDonald, the foreman, guilty of culpable carelessness in not having the blast properly covered."

The three men were afterwards arrested on the warrant of the Coroner, and each held in bonds of $500 for examination.

Suicide by Hanging.—About 6 o'clock yesterday morning, the body of an unknown man was found hanging by the neck in the cellar of a new building in Sixth-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth-streets. The remains were taken to the Sixteenth Ward Station-house, and an inquest was held by Coroner Gamble, but no evidence as to the identity of deceased, where he lived, or what caused him to commit suicide, was elicited. Deceased was about 60 years of age five feet eight inches in height, stout, with gray hair and side whiskers. His apparel was good, and consisted of a white coat, black cloth pants, white muslin shirt with plaited bosom, white neckerchief and beaver hat. Five pawn tickets were found in his pockets, four of which were made out in the name of G. Tucker, the other had the name of Southerland on it.

Found Dead in the Street.—Early on Saturday morning, Officer Shallock, of the Sixth Ward, was informed that a man was lying dead in an alleyway at No. 37½ Baxter-street. He was identified as John B. Gustivino, an Italian. The Policeman found him sitting on the ground with his limbs crossed and his head resting against the fence; he had been dead some time as he was quite cold and rigid. An inquest was held by Coroner Jackman, when it was ascertained that he had died of a rupture of one of the blood-vessels of the heart, the pericardium being filled with coagulated blood.

Fire in West Thirty-sixth-street.—The Second District alarm at about one o'clock this morning was occasioned by a fire being discovered in the steam saw-mill of Campbell & Moody, at the foot of West Thirty-sixth-street. As we go to press the fire is still burning, and owing to the large quantity of lumber and combustible material in and around the premises the loss will, no doubt, be heavy. The steam saw-mill covers a whole block. A number of shanties in the vicinity were consumed.

For Europe.—The steamship *Ariel*, Capt. Wilson, left this port on Saturday for Southampton and Havre. She carried out 132 passengers, and $702,717 in specie. The screw steamship *City of Washington*, Capt. Parsis, also took her departure for Liverpool, and she had 225 passengers. A list of these and of the passengers by the *Quaker City*, for Havana, is given elsewhere in the Times of to-day.

Drowned.—Michael Stanford, a deck-hand on board the tug *Underwriter*, accidently fell overboard on Wednesday night, and was drowned. His body was recovered on Saturday, and taken to No. 390 Cherry-street, where an inquest was held.

Taking Soldiers from Governors Island.—About 11 o'clock Saturday night, officers Lee and Cornell, of the Harbor Police, arrested a boatman named Levin for taking two soldiers from Governors Island. The soldiers were returned to the commanding officer, and the boatman was locked up in the First Ward station-house.

The Sixty-Ninth.—Company A of the Sixty ninth, under command of Capt. Corcoran, proceeded to New Haven on Saturday, where they are to be the guests of the Emmett Guard of that city.

The Condition of Miss Stewart.—No material change had taken place in the condition of Miss Stewart up to a late hour last evening.

Police Reports.

Case of Alleged False Pretenses.—Geo. W. Brown, of No. 164 Chambers street, on Saturday made a charge of false pretenses against Wm. Fitzmorris, keeper of a saloon in the basement of No. 483 Broadway. Mr. Brown alleges that on the 12th of July he went into partnership with Fitzmorris, upon the latter representing that he had a lease of the basement; that the rent was paid, that his stock and fixtures were worth $792, and that he was clearing $40 per week, which amount could be doubled if the capital were increased. Brown paid $450 to a friend of Fitzmorris to be deposited in the Chatham Bank to the credit of the firm, and entered upon his duties as co-proprietor of the saloon. The receipts for three days only amounted to $6 50 instead of $120. Brown became uneasy, and his anxiety increased when he learned that the $450 had not been deposited in the bank by Fitzmorris' friend. Brown looked at the stock and an examination revealed the fact that only nine out of forty-nine bottles which were said to be filled with wine contained a drop of the article; and cigar boxes said to contain the best Havanas, upon examination were found to be partly filled with nails. The list of the stock was found to be false in every particular, and what was valued at $792, was scarcely worth $100. Fitzmorris was committed to prison by Alderman Brady in default of $1,000 bail to answer the charge.

Stole a Horse.—A man named John Julius Marx, was arrested on Friday by Officer Rang, of the Twenty Second Ward, for stealing, on Tuesday, a bay horse, valued at $260, from Samuel Kimelstiel, of No. 175 Broome-street, his employer. Marx negotiated with John Tesselmayer, keeper of a lager-ofer saloon in Broadway, near Sixty-fourth-street, to purchase the animal for $110, half in cash and a note for the remainder. The terms were acceded to, but a short time afterwards Marx, repenting of his crime, wanted to regain possession of the horse with the intention of restoring it to its owner. From the young man's manner Tesselmayer suspected the animal had been stolen, and he looked into a newspaper and an advertised reward of $20 for its recovery confirmed his suspicions. Thereupon he handed Marx over to the Policeman, who took him before Justice Quackenbush, and he was committed for trial in default of $1,100 bail. The horse was returned to Mr. Kimelstiel.

Pickpockets.—Louis Bodenberger, a tailor of No. 175 William-street, went to Washington Market on the morning of the 21st June last to purchase vegetables for his family. While there his gold watch, valued at $140, was taken from his pocket. Mr. Bodenberger suspected that two young girls, named Ella Daley and Mary Ann Williams, who rudely brushed against him, stole the watch, and he has since visited the market daily in hope of meeting them. His patience was rewarded on Saturday last, when he had both the girls arrested and taken before Alderman Brady, at the City Hall Police Court, who committed them for trial.... Francis Spada and Peter Gioachimo were arrested on Saturday by Officer Hamlin on suspicion of picking pockets in Washington Market. A number of pocket handkerchiefs were found in their possession. Spada drew a knife and cut one man in the face and attempted to stab the officer. Both men were locked up for examination.

Stabbing Affrays.—On Saturday last two boys, named Barnard Hughes and George Miller, quarreled in a drinking saloon in Ann-street, and Hughes stabbed Miller with a pen-knife, inflicting a deep gash in the leg. Miller was taken to his residence, No. 26 Avenue B, and Hughes was arrested by Officer Phillips, of the First Precinct, taken before Justice Connolly, and committed for trial.... An altercation occurred on Saturday night between Peter Madden, of No. 476 Pearl-street, and one of his neighbors, named James Scanlon, when the former became so exasperated at Scanlon's words, that he drew a knife and attempted to cut his antagonist's throat, but the Police frustrated his design. Madden inflicted several wounds upon Scanlon, however, before the Police reached the scene of the disturbance. Justice Connolly committed Madden for trial.

Charged with Having Robbed his Mother-in-law.—An old lady named Teresa Benoit, of No. 366 Houston-street, made a complaint on Friday, before Justice Connolly, against a barkeeper named George O'Neil, of Williamsville, Niagara County, N. Y., who, she alleges, robbed her of $32. The wife of the accused, who is the complainant's daughter, was taking tea with her mother, when, in the course of conversation, the latter revealed the fact that all her treasure lay in the drawer of her chest in the sitting-room. O'Neil afterwards came in, and his wife conferred with him aside. O'Neil having been left alone in the sitting-room, Mrs. Benoit presently heard the lid of the chest fall. On searching for the money next morning it could not be found. O'Neil was arrested and held to answer a charge of grand larceny.

A Dishonest Servant.—A young girl named Mary Callahan, who has served as housemaid in the family of Mrs. Sophia Lowenthal, of No. 178 West Seventeenth-street, until a few days since, was arrested on Friday by Detective Williamson, on a charge of stealing $102 worth of wearing apparel from her late employer. On Saturday afternoon, said Mary took Mrs. Lowenthal's child away from home, under the pretence of giving it an airing, but instead of so doing she left the infant at a crockery store close by and absconded with the clothing which she had previously taken, piece by piece, from the house and deposited at a neighbor's. Upon being arrested, Mary confessed the larceny, and she was committed by Justice Quackenbush for trial. The property was all recovered.

Fatal Result of a Fight.—James Maud, a brakeman on the New-Jersey Railroad, died on Saturday evening, at the New York Hospital, from the effects of injuries received in a fight near Jersey City Ferry on Monday last, with a carman named James Higgins. The dispute originated about some barrels of cement which the deceased was delivering to Higgins, and Maud in his excitement struck Higgins in the neck. Higgins seized his cart-rung and gave his assailant a blow which fractured his skull. An inquest will be held this morning. Higgins is now in the custody of the Jersey City Police, but will probably be transferred to-day to the authorities of this City.

Robbed his Employer.—A complaint was made on Saturday, at the City Hall Police Court, against Louis Gehrig, a young German, who has been employed as clerk by Mr. Hermon Friend, of No. 158 Chambers-street. Mr. Friend alleges that he has lost some $300 worth of buckles, belts, and belting materials, within a few weeks past; and upon Gehring being charged with the larceny, he at once acknowledged it. The goods were all found at the house of the stepfather of the accused. Ald. Brady committed Gehring for trial.

Knocked off a Scaffold.—James Brannan was taken before Justice Quackenbush on Saturday on a charge of feloniously assaulting John Smith, of No. 258 East Fourteenth street. It is alleged that the parties were working on a scaffold some thirteen feet from the ground, and while Smith was in a stooping position, Brannan struck him on the back of the head, knocking him off the boards—the fall causing serious injuries. The prisoner was held in $1,000 bonds to answer.

Suspicious Characters.—John Waller, Michael Cain and William Powers were arrested on Saturday by the Harbor Police, in front of a junk shop in James-street, near Scuto street, on suspicion of having stolen a quantity of potatoes and a large copper kettle, which they had in a wagon. The prisoners were negotiating for the sale of the kettle with the junk man when they were accosted by the Police. Failing to give any satisfactory account of the property, they were arrested and held for examination.

Cannibalism.—A drunken fellow named Thos McCarty, who lives at No 65 Greenwich-street, went home intoxicated on Friday night and quarrelled with his wife. He beat her severely, and then seized her ear with his teeth and bit off a large piece of it, which he swallowed. Justice Connolly committed the cannibal for trial.

Base Ball.

PUTNAM CLUB VS. ORIENTAL.

The above Brooklyn Clubs played at Wheat Hill, Williamsburgh, on Saturday. But seven innings were played, Putnams wining easily. Below is the score:

PUTNAM.	H.	L.	Runs.	ORIENTAL.	H.	L.	Runs.
Burr, l. f.			1	6	Witt, l. f.	3	1
McKinstry, c.			3	5	Negro, s. s.	3	2
Hamilton, 3 b.			3	5	Reilly, c. f.	4	1
Pierce, 1st b.			2	6	Burt, p.	2	3
Sanford, 2d b.			0	8	Clock, r. f.	2	3
Reilly, p.			4	4	Gesner, c.	2	2
VanValkenberg, 2b			1	6	Barnes, 2d b.	2	1
Jackson, r. f.			4	3	Bartlett, 1st b.	1	3
Ketcham, c. f.			3	4	Godwin, 3d b.	1	1
Total			21	47	Total	21	17

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	
Putnam	5	10	3	10	1	17	1	—47
Oriental	2	3	3	5	5	1	3	—17

Scorer for Putnam—Dr. Andrews.
Scorer for Oriental—A. A. Robins.
Umpire—B. Owl, of the Erkford Club.

CHAMPION, OF NEW-YORK VS. NIAGARA, OF BROOKLYN.

This match game was played on Saturday, upon the Champion grounds, Eighty-first-street and Seventh-avenue. The Champion Club won the game by a large majority. We give the score:

CHAMPION.	H.	L.	Runs.	NIAGARA.	H.	L.	Runs.
Goldie, 1 b			1	8	J. A. Shields, 1 b.	2	2
Dunfix, c. f.			2	5	Scott, l. f.	5	0
W. J. Kelly, c.			2	4	Creighton, p.	4	1
Rensein, r. f.			5	1	Murphy, c.	1	2
Graham, s. s.			3	3	Flandy, 2 b.	3	1
H. C. Reil 2 b.			3	2	Owen, r. f.	3	1
Slaterg, p.			4	2	Kent, c. f.	4	1
Welsh, 3 b.			4	2	Tebbins, 3 b.	2	1
Glover, l. f.			3	3	Archer, 2 b.	2	1
Total			27	28	Total	27	11

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Champion	1	8	4	4	0	0	4	4	3	—28
Niagara	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	8	1	—11

Scorer for Champion—D. W. C. Arnold.
Scorer for Niagara—W. A. Burns.
Umpire—Sutton, of Enterprise Club.

The Carpenter Trial.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In my testimony given on Wednesday last, on the trial of Capt. Carpenter, before the Police Commissioners, I am represented as having said that I made the acquaintance of a lady at the office of my brother—a Law Reporter. This is quite true, but in justice to him, I should have added, that it was on the occasion of a visit by her to *another party* who occupied desk room in the same office, with whom my brother had no connection whatever.

Z. A. FONTAINE, M. D.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Mortality.—Health Officer Boyd reports 141 deaths for the week ending Saturday last, classified as follows: Men 20, women 10, boys 55, girls 50; adults 30, children 111, males 75, females 65.

Diseases.—Apoplexy 2, asthma 1, bleeding from stomach 1, cancer of stomach 2, casualties 1, cholera 1, cholera infantum 37, consumption 10, convulsion, infantile, 8, croup 2, cyanosis 1, debility, adult, 1, debility, infantile, 8, diarrhœa 3, dropsy in the head 3, dropsy in the heart 1, drowned 4, dysentery 7, fever, gastric 2, fever, scarlet, 1, disease of heart 1, inflammation of bowels 5, inflammation of brain 6, inflammation of heart 1, inflammation of liver 1, inflammation of lungs 1, inflammation of stomach 1, lock-jaw 1, infantile marasmus 10, measles 3, premature birth 2, purpura 1, scrofula 1, small pox 1, diseases of spine 2, stubborn 5, suicide 1, syphilis 1.

Ages—Under 1 year 74, 1 to 2 years 23, 2 to 5 years 10, 5 to 10 years 2, 15 to 20 years 2, 20 to 25 years 3, 25 to 30 years 3, 30 to 40 years 6, 40 to 50 years 7, 50 to 60 years 6, 60 to 70 years 1, 70 to 80 years 1, 80 to 90 years 1.

Nativities—England 3, Germany 3, Ireland 11, United States 121, unknown 2.

Sewerage.—The Board of Sewer Commissioners have filed plans for sewering all that part of the city naturally drained by a sewer terminating at the foot of Hamilton-avenue, into the East River; and all that portion of the city naturally drained by the sewer terminating at the foot of Warren-street, into the East River. The Commissioners meet on Wednesday, August 9, to receive the views and suggestions and objections of interested parties. On the 23d of August the same Board meets to hear objections against the plan for sewering all that part of the city naturally drained by a sewer which terminates in the Wallabout Bay, near the Navy Yard wall.

Items.—The body of an unknown man was found drowned in the water at the foot of Sedgwick-street yesterday.... House No. 73 Canton-street was robbed Saturday night of property, valued at $10.... It was currently reported on Saturday, that there was a case of yellow fever at a house in Hanover-place. Health-Officer Boyd promptly investigated the rumor and found that it was based upon a case of bilious remittent fever.... Jane H. Homan is before the City Court with an application for a limited divorce from her husband, Joseph Homan, on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment. The parties were married April 22, 1858, and lived together one year less two days.

Scaffolding Accident.—Another scaffolding accident occurred Saturday. A scaffold erecting against a house at the corner of Gates and Clermont avenues fell, precipitating three men who were at work upon it a distance of thirty feet upon a lot of bricks and stones, injuring all of them seriously. The injured men were John Lambert, John Duff and James Buchanan. The two last named were the most severely injured, and were taken to the City Hospital.

A Warning to Bathers.—A boy named Robt Brown, diving into Gowanus Creek on Saturday last ran his head into the mud at the bottom so far that he was unable to extricate himself, and was drowned. The body was subsequently recovered, taken to the residence of his parents, No. 132 Sackett-street, where Coroner Ilcaton held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts. The deceased was 9 years old.

City Property Seized for Debt.—On Saturday last, Deputy Sheriff Murphy levied upon the most valuable portion of the furniture in the Mayor's Office and in the Common Council Chamber, and also upon the portraits of the Ex-Mayors which grace the walls of the Governor's Room, to satisfy two judgments obtained against the city by James Maurice and Antoinette Hagan, amounting to about $3,500.

Died of her Injuries.—Miss Bridget Godfrey, who was burned two weeks ago by fluid, while attempting to kindle a fire with it, at No. 44 Main-street, died of her injuries on Saturday last. A child who was burned at the same time, died on the following day.

A Horrible Story.—The Valparaso (Ind.) *Republican*, of the 28th inst., tells the following story of an accident on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and if the story be true of the inhuman conduct, by the servants of that corporation, they ought at once to be discharged: "The freight train which killed Mr. Butler at this place, on Wednesday evening, ran over a drunken man, on the track, about 11 miles west of here, cutting off both legs—one above and the other below the knee. He was put off from the passenger train coming from Chicago, near Liverpool, where belonged, being in a state of intoxication. He wandered along on the track, instead of going home, and laid down until he was run over, some two hours afterwards. The conductor left him at Liverpool, and next morning, when the freight train came out from Chicago, they found him still uncared for, lying on the floor, his wounds undressed, and while groaning with pain and begging for water, his wife lay upon the bed in a quiet sleep, and the men at the station proceeding as if nothing had happened, and there was no misery to relieve. In one corner of the room they found the dog busily engaged with a piece of the dead's remaining in the boot. The men on the freight train, after threatening the whole town at Liverpool with a lynching, came down here and sent two men to take care of the wounded man. They arrived in time on Thursday to see him die."—*Chicago Journal, July 29.*

Educational Intelligence.

NEW-YORK STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

This body will assemble at Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday, the 2d inst., to hold its Fourteenth Annual Meeting, under the presidency of Oliver Arey of Buffalo. The meeting will be called to order at 11 A. M.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Second Annual Meeting of the National Teachers' Association will be held in Washington D. C., on Wednesday, the 10th inst., commencing at 9 A. M. Addresses will be made by the President Andrew J Rickoff of Ohio, Elbridge Smith of New-England, J N. McIlhon of Maryland, James Love of Missouri, and J. J Morris of Alabama; also several essays and reports are expected from gentlemen representing different sections of the country. Measures have been taken to make this the largest, most interesting, and influential educational meeting that has ever been held in the country. In order to secure the full discussion of subjects presented for consideration, the Association will divide itself into sections after the manner of the "Scientific Associations." Papers embracing the several departments of instruction, from the Primary-school to the College and University, including the introduction of agriculture, mechanics, physical training, domestic economy, and the newspapers, will be presented and discussed. The Local Committee at Washington, Prof. Z Richards, Chairman, have made arrangements for the gratuitous entertainment of ladies who may attend, and for a reduction of fare at the public houses and on the principal lines of travel.

THE AMERICAN NORMAL SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The Fifth Annual Convention of this Association, Prof. Wm F. Phelps, President, will assemble in the great hall of the State Normal School, at Trenton, N. J., on Wednesday, the 17th inst., commencing at 11 A M.

The Convention will be addressed by the Hon. George S. Bootwell, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, and it is also expected that an address will be delivered by the Hon. Horace Mann, President of Antioch College, Ohio.

Papers will be presented upon the following subjects of vital importance to the Normal Schools of this country.

I. *The proper sphere and work of the American Normal School*; by Prof. Alfonzo Crosby, Principal State Normal School, Salem, Mass.

II. *Model Schools, Schools of Practice, or Experimental Schools; their relation to the training of Teachers*; by C E. Hovey, Principal State Normal University, Bloomington, Ill.; also, by Hermann Kaiser, late of the Home and Colonial Training School, London, Eng., now of the New-Jersey State Normal School, Trenton.

III. *On the Course of Study best suited to the objects of American Normal Schools*; by Richard Edwards, Principal City Normal School, St. Louis, Mo.

IV. *To what extent can the Art of Teaching be taught in our Normal Schools? What are the best methods of doing this?* by Alfred Holbrook, Principal Southwestern State Normal School, Lebanon, Ohio; also by John Ogden, late Principal McNeeley Normal School, Hopedale, Ohio.

V. *The Teacher—his mission and methods of Instruction*; by J. W. Buckley, Superintendent Public Schools, and Principal City Normal School Brooklyn, N. Y.

Representatives of the various Normal Schools are requested to bring with them a liberal supply of their Annual Reports and other documents relating to their schools, for distribution and exchange. The meeting will continue for two days.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

Is issued on the morning of every Tuesday and Friday, and contains, in addition to the bulk of intelligence given in the Daily Paper,

A LITERARY DEPARTMENT,

Embracing Standard Novels and Tales, and Miscellaneous Selections of the highest interest. With the issue of Tuesday, July 26, the initial chapters of

"THE GOOD FIGHT,"

An Original and profoundly interesting story of that unequaled novelist,

CHARLES READE,

Will be reproduced from early London sheets, and will be continued through the volume. Back Numbers can be supplied.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Is compiled from a variety of sources, many of them inaccessible to the American reader.

Price $3 a year; Two Copies to one address $5; Five Copies to one address, $11 25; Ten Copies to one address, $20.

THE WEEKLY TIMES,

Appearing every Saturday morning, embraces a comprehensive digest of the news of the preceding week, with attractive Literary features, among which will be found

READE'S SPLENDID STORY,

And other choice reading. It will also continue to furnish its valuable information for the

FARMER AND GARDENER,

A Department which has become highly popular.

Price, $2 a year; Three Copies to one address, $5; Five Copies to one address, $8; Ten Copies to one address $12; Twenty Copies to one address for $20. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

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☞ The Times Building is situated opposite the City Hall, on Park row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

By Albert H. Nicolay.—Regular Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) Aug. 1, at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Sales room, No. 52 William st., near Wall-st.

100 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of L. I....$25 each
10 shares American Exchange Bank.....$100 each
10 shares Syracuse and Oswego Railroad Co....$50 each
6 shares Commercial Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each
32 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each
10 shares American Express Co.....$100 each
5 shares Home Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each
50 London, New York and Newfoundland Telegraph Co.....$100 each
200 shares Kings County Fire Insurance Co.....$20 each
40 shares Stuyvesant Fire Ins Co. (hypothe'd).$25 each
20 shares Bruyeet Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
42 shares New-York Mutual Life Insurance Scrip.
20 shares Gotham Fire Insurance Company....$100 each
20 shares Merchants Fire Insurance Company....$50 each
20 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Company....$100 each
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company$100 each
10 shares Market Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each
40 shares Peckman Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
500 shares Great Western Scrip of 1858.
75 shares Chicago, St. Paul and Fon Du Lac Railroad Co.....$100 each
50 shares Security Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
100 shares Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad Co..$50 each
20 shares Homestead Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each
20 shares Citizens Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each
10 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Co.$500 each
22 shares Scranton Coal and Railroad Co.....$100 each
$5 000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$1,000 Missouri State 6 ₰ cent. Bonds.
$9,000 Virginia State 6 ₰ cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Minnesota State 7 ₰ cent. Bonds.
$2,000 San Francisco Company 6 ₰ cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Ice County (Iowa) 8 ₰ cent. Bonds.
$3,000 Sacramento Valley 1st mortgage Bonds.
$7,000 Ogdensburgh Company (Illinois) 8 ₰ cent. Bonds.
$4 000 Pacific and Mississippi 1st Mortgage 8 ₰ cent. R. Bds.
$5,000 Henry County 8 ₰ cent. Bonds.

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Aug. 4. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock at the stock sales room, No. 52 William-st., or Mechanics' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of Real Estate at public or private sale when desired.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

Murray Hill Lots for Sale.—The subscriber will sell 39 lots on the west side of 4th-av., embracing the southwest and northwest corners of 36th-st and the southwest corner of 37th-st; also, 8 lots together adjoining the row of brown-stone dwellings extending to Madison-av; and 16 lots together, being the balance of the highly improved block on which the elegant residences of the Misses Phelps, Dodge and others are situated. The parks in front of these lots—long since laid out by the City—are now being completed. An examination of this property will prove that there is no location in the City which presents greater advantages for first-class dwellings and churches. The terms will be made to suit purchasers. Apply to R. K. Whitlock, or J. F. Clark, Agent, No. 15 Beekman st.

Taxes! Taxes! Taxes!!!—Union Port, Pelhamville, Wakefield, Mount Vernon, East, West and Central Mount Vernon, Fleetwood and all the property advertised by the Comptroller for non-payment of taxes, with the amount due on each lot can be seen at the office of Wm. H. Price, Esq., No. 77 East 13th-st., near 4th-av., on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, where the same may be paid; also, a list of the Mount Vernon lots leased for village taxes July 16, 1859.

JOHN S. YORKE, General Collector.

Ruptures Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Trusses. Also, SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS for varicose veins, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Cruikshanks's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at 8 Astor House.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines
Are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

One Dollar Only is Now Charged for a course of lessons on our sewing machines.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
Are superior for all manufacturing purposes.
Are more desirable for all kinds of family sewing.
Are capable of doing a greater variety of work.
Are free from the faults of other machines.
Are almost noiseless in their operations.
Are much better and therefore worth more.
Are perfectly simple and easily kept in order.
Are cheaper because they earn more money.
Are just the Machine for every family.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
Noiseless Family Sewing Machines
At reduced prices
Temporarily at No 501 Broadway.
Will return to No. 496 in a few weeks.

All Right! All Right!!
"All right, all right!" and is it so?
Am I "all right" from top to toe?
Look once again, just this once more,
And scan me well, friend, o'er and o'er;
Then if you can, my ears delight,
And loud proclaim "all right!"

No. 6 first my vest—how looks that, pray?
Is't in the fashion?—freely say.
"I'll answer that in one brief minute
Prince Albert might with pride be in it."
You really think so? "Honor bright!"
Why, then, I'm sure that's right, "all right!"

Now for my coat! "It makes me sigh
That I don't own it. Time may fly
His onward course for years but no
Such coat will ever fit me so;
'Tis faultless peerless in my sight!"
Why, then, my coat is right, "all right!"

What of my pants? dost like the fit?
"With matchless grace, my friend, they sit.
I'm jealous while I gaze upon
The wondrous thines thy tailor's done."
We cut alike the same?" "Aye just such others."
Then speed thee quickly to SMITH BROTHERS,
And when you meet your fair one bright,
She'll rapture cry, "You're right, all right!"

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

Phrenological Examinations at Fowler & Wells, No 308 Broadway, will teach young men in what pursuit they will be most successful and happy, and parents how to train their children to health, virtue and usefulness

DIED.

Kateleides.—In this City, on Saturday, July 30, Constantine Kateleides, aged 48 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of Abraham P. Maybie, No. 248 Wooster-st., without further invitation.

Brown.—In this City, on Saturday, July 30 after a lingering illness Aaron Brown, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also Company H, of the Eighth Regiment, and Grove Lodge, No. 68, I. O. of O. F. are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock from his late residence, No. 167 Laurens-st., without further notice.

Beekman.—In this City, on Saturday, July 30, at No. 167 Laurens-st. Hattie Beekman, youngest daughter of Jacob W. and Kate A. Beekman, aged 9 months.

Tucker.—In this City, on Sunday, July 30, at his residence, No. 8 West 16th-st., on Sunday, July 31, Herman Tucker in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Calvary Church, on Tuesday, Aug. 2, at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Birdsall.—In this City, on seventh day morning, July 30, very suddenly, William Birdsall, aged 61 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 197 Perry-st., on third day, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

Sands.—In this City, on Sunday, July 31, David Sands M. D., in the 47th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 6 West 15th st., on third day, Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Cornwall N. Y., for interment where family service will be held at the meeting house on fourth day (Wednesday,) at 10½ A. M.

Purdy.—In this City, on Sunday morning, July 31, John B. Purdy, aged 48 years.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 18 West 31st st., at 10½ o'clock A. M., or from the Church of St. Francis Xavier, in 16th st., between 6th and 6th ave., at 11 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, Aug. 2, without further invitation.

Boyce.—In this City, on Friday night, July 29, William Boyce, in the 70th year of his age.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in law, John Kemp, No. 55 Christopher st., this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

White.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, July 30, Frank, son of Laban A. and Emily A. White, aged 8 years.

Brown.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 31, at 2 o'clock P. M., of cholera infantum, Anna, infant daughter of R. I. and Mary C. S Brown.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, from the residence of her parents, 12th st., near 2d-av., South Brooklyn.

Pomeroy.—At Newburg, on Sunday, July 31, Sarah Frances wife of James A. Robinson, and daughter of John B Bitchin, aged 19 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her father, at Bay Ridge, on Tuesday afternoon, at 6 o'clock. Cars from Fulton and Hamilton av. Ferries run to the gate.

Douglass.—In Hoboken, on Saturday, July 29, at 4 P. M., Mrs. Isabel, widow of the late Duncan Douglass, in the 69th year of her age.

The friends of her sons, John and Alexander and of her son in-law Joseph C. Foches, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, corner of Bloomfield and 7th sts., Hoboken, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

Spicer.—At New-Rochelle, on first day morning, July 31, Willett Spicer, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on third day (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The New-Haven Railroad cars leave 27th st., New-York, at 12:45 P. M. returning, leave New-Rochelle at 4:22 and 6:35 P. M.

Coolidge.—At Pequot, Conn., on Sunday, July 31, Ebert Coolidge, of New-York, in the 44th year of his age.

His funeral will take place at Ridgefield, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 2d inst.

McChesney.—At Mariners' Harbor, S. I., on Sunday, July 31, Mary, relict of the late Nathaniel McChesney, deceased, of New-York.

Her funeral services will be held at the residence of her son, James McChesney, No. 469 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug 2 at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives of the family, also of her sons, Robt. D., John and James, are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

Lamar.—At Jamaica, L. I. on Friday, July 29, Grace Lydia, infant child of Samuel S. and Phebe A. Aymar, aged 3 months and 20 days.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
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DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
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DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 413, July 30, 1859.

29, 32, 33, 11, 6, 50, 47, 32, 36, 12, 8, 56.

Class No. 414, July 30, 1859.

31, 62, 61, 16, 18, 14, 58

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

MOTION TO DISCHARGE FROM ARREST.

Henry A. Chittenden vs. *Louis Davis.*—Defendant, who is a resident of St. Louis, bought a quantity of dry goods from Chittenden, Coe & Co., in September, 1857, to the amount of about $820, of which part is still due. The plaintiff makes affidavit that the defendant represented himself to be worth $8,000, and well able to pay his debts, which representations are alleged to be false.

The defendant was arrested and has been imprisoned two weeks. He now moves for a discharge upon his own affidavit that he was worth $8,000, but lost nearly all he had by robbery.

An affidavit of one Solomon Meyer, of St. Louis, was read in opposition, that the defendant was never worth $8,000. Decision reserved.

A PROTESTANT CHILD ALLEGED TO BE ABDUCTED BY A CATHOLIC PRIEST.

The People at the Relation of Ann Haggerty vs. *The Rev. Jeremiah W. Cummings.*—A writ of *habeas corpus* was granted in this case, some days since, for the defendant to produce the body of Francis O. F. D. Haggerty, aged about fifteen years, who, the relator alleges, was fraudulently taken from her custody on the first of April, 1859, by some persons unknown, and that she was unable to obtain any trace of him until the 23d instant, when she learned that he was unlawfully detained by the defendant, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church in Twenty-eighth-street; that the relator is by profession a Protestant, and desires the care and religious instruction of her own child.

Mr. W. Schaffer appeared for the mother, and as no return was made to the writ by the defendant, he said that Mr. Cummings was trifling with the Court, and he thought that it was a duty to his client to move for an attachment for contempt of Court.

A person who had seen Dr. Cummings this morning here informed the Judge that the defendant was subject to attacks of rheumatism, and was not able to come to Court this morning.

Mr. John E. Develin said he was not engaged in the matter, but he would call on Dr. Cummings, and undertake to promise that a proper return should be made to the writ.

The matter was then laid over until Wednesday next.

THE BRIDGE AT MACOMB'S DAM.

In the matter of the petition of Lewis G. Morris and others.—This is a proceeding under a recent act of the Legislature, to procure the erection of a free bridge over the Harlem River, at Macomb's Dam. Commissioners were appointed in December last to appraise the value of the property which would be taken in the erection of the bridge, and they made their report that it was worth, including the river privileges, $17,500. Some opposition was made to the report, but it was confirmed, on motion, by order of the Court, on Saturday morning.

THE PERILS OF NEW-YORK CITY—AN ALLEGED ABDUCTION.

The People on the relation of ——— Hinch vs. *Alexander Haag.*—Lucy Hinch, a young lady of respectable and worthy character, but in moderate circumstances and out of employment, was attracted by an advertisement contained about a month since in the *Sun*, for "Young Ladies of Attractive Appearance to attend in a Confectionary Store." She was at the time living with her mother in the upper part of the City. She went, with her mother's consent, for the purpose of applying for the situation to Alexander Haag, who had inserted the advertisement. On her return home she informed her mother, the relator, that she had obtained the situation and was to commence her duties at once. She took a part of her clothes and went away, promising to return for the remainder soon. She has never returned since.

The mother at length became alarmed and went to the place of the respondent Haag, but could get no information as to her daughter's whereabouts. She then obtained a writ of *habeas corpus* requiring Mr. Haag to produce the body of her daughter. She alleges that he keeps a house of ill-fame, and she fears that her daughter has been enticed into prostitution.

The return was made to the writ of *habeas corpus*, Saturday morning. The respondent alleges that Miss Hinch came to board at his house two weeks ago; that she had stayed but a short time and then left the premises, and that he has no knowledge of her whereabouts. The return was traversed as being untrue in point of fact, and the matter was adjourned over until Tuesday next for further investigation.

ORDERS.

John Storer et al. vs. *James H. Suydam.*—Motion to dissolve injunction granted, without costs, or filing application.

Isaac S. Cushing vs. *William Tilden.*—Order settled.

George G. Mcclain et al. vs. *Charles W. Daniels.*—Motion granted, defendant to pay $10 costs and disbursements of entering judgment. Judgment to stand as security.

D. D Forte vs. *New York Silk Manufacturing Company.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs, without prejudice to plaintiff's right to move for leave to discontinue.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Hiram A. Briggs vs. *Peter G. Bergen.*—Motion to stay proceedings granted, unless defendant deposits with the Clerk the amount of the judgment and costs; such deposit to be made in five days from the date hereof.

Cases of Conspiracy.

LAND CONSPIRACY IN SALEM, MASS.—The Boston *Herald*, July 28, says: "There was an examination in the Police Court yesterday afternoon, which extended until evening, of Messrs. GEORGE W. BURBANK, tailor, and JAMES J. MUZZEY, broker, of Salem, on the complaint, which we mentioned last week, charging them with conspiring and agreeing to defraud and cheat the firm of FREDERICK A. WHITEHALL, LUCIUS B. MARSH and WM TAINTOR, of Boston, out of $1,400, by representing that they owned 15,603 square feet of land in Salem, and that it was worth 25 cents per foot. BURBANK turned State's evidence, and went on the stand and testified that he was tempted by MUZZEY last February. The latter said that he could visit Boston and make a good thing of it; could get some goods and a start in the world by representing that the land was worth 25 cents per foot. He consented and succeeded in effecting a bargain with Messrs. WHITEHALL & Co., although Mr. MARSH, of that firm, testified that he couldn't tell whether the goods which BURBANK received for the land were sold or consigned, but his firm were to receive the proceeds as sold. A number of gentlemen, residents of Salem, were called to testify relative to the value of the alleged land, and some estimated it as high as 17 cents per foot, while others placed it as low as 12 cents per foot. Mr. MUZZEY of course had no opportunity to be heard except through his counsel, but his reputation stands high in Salem as an honest man, and his friends are confident that he will come out of the case uninjured. Some misunderstanding has arisen between BURBANK and MUZZEY, and the charge of conspiracy between them was brought by the firm who paid more for the land than it is really worth at the present time."

CONSPIRACY TO TEAR DOWN THE DAM OF A MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—[illegible] Court at Manchester, N. H., on July [illegible] from the *Mirror*, [illegible] Edwin E. Goodale, [illegible] Warren Jr., *alias* James [illegible] and John Lury, all of Hooksett, were arraigned on a complaint for conspiracy to tear down the dam across the Merrimac River at Amoskeag Falls, with intent to extort money from the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company. Several ineffectual attempts were made to have the complaint quashed. HARVEY was absent from illness, and JAMES N. WORSTER refused to plead, because his given name was not rightly called. The others plead not guilty. The examination is not concluded.

THE POSTAL REVENUE.—The statement of the revenues of the Post Office Department, published yesterday, showed a net revenue accruing to the office in the quarter ending March 31st, 1859, of $1,132,249 27. It must, however, be borne in mind that on or about the 1st of April large amounts of indebtedness previously incurred for mail transportation, &c., were paid, so that in a short time thereafter there was a deficit in the funds of the Department rather than a balance in its favor.—*Constitution.*

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

WASHINGTON GREYS, EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. I.—THE COMPANY—SPECIAL ORDER.—The members of this Company are hereby ordered to meet at their armory (Mercer House) THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock, in citizen's dress, viz: Dark clothes, black hat and white gloves, with the usual badge of mourning crape on the left arm, to attend the funeral of our late sad and esteemed member, ASHBEL BROWN. The members of the regiment are respectfully invited to join us upon this occasion. By order.

SAMUEL GREGORY Captain.
WILLIAM G. HALSEY, Orderly.

WASHINGTON GREYS, EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. I.—The commandant of this Regiment having been informed of the death of our late brother soldier ASHBEL BROWN, a member of H Company, and for over forty-four years doing active duty in the first division, requests this, in consideration of his many years of service, and as a mark of respect to the memory of one who as a soldier, was always prompt and efficient in the performance of his duty, that the officers of this Regiment in citizens dress will attend the funeral of deceased from his late residence, No. 157 Laurens-st., THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. By order.

G. J. BLAUVELT, Adjutant. GEO. LYONS, Colonel.

WAKEFIELD.—THE MEMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL Home Association No. 3 are hereby notified that the mortgage on the property in Wakefield has expired, and that unless immediate steps are taken to have it paid, the mortgage will be foreclosed and the property sold. A meeting will be held in Military Hall, in the Bowery, at the head of Spring-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 2, at 8 o'clock, to take action in the matter.

JOHN COMMERFORD, President.
CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR OF 1812, OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—A Monthly Meeting of the Corps will be held at the head-quarters, No. 62 Lispenard street, on MONDAY EVENING, August 1st, 1859, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Punctual attendance is requested. By order of

ABRM. COLEMAN, Sec.
THOMAS JENNINGS, President.
A. W. JONES, Colonel.

THE BROOKLYN TENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB will hold its regular monthly meeting on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 1, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the house of the President in Boerum-st., second house from Atlantic-st.

SAML. E. BELCHER, President.
G. C. OVERACRE, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, FARMERS' CLUB.—Meets at the new repository in the Cooper Building, corner 8th-st. and 4th-av., in Room No. 21, on MONDAY, Aug. 1, at noon. Subject—*The Best Manner of Preparing Ground Seed, &c., for Winter Grain.* Admission always free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND ENCAMPMENT of Southern New York will hold its annual session for the election of officers and other business, on MONDAY, 1st August, in the room O. F. Hall, corner Grand and Centre-sts., at 8 o'clock P. M. By order, JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Scribe.

DRY GOODS.

ENGLISH DAMASKS,
GERMAN DAMASKS,
For sale by the case or piece,
by
KELTY BROTHERS & LUM,
Wholesale Upholsterers,
291 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. 291

LACE CURTAINS
For sale by the importers,
291 KELTY BROTHERS & LUM, 291.
BROADWAY, New-York.

CHEAP EMBROIDERIES.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will offer on Monday, Aug. 1, a large lot of
PARIS EMBROIDERED MUSLIN SETS,
From $1 50 to $6 per set,
Formerly sold $3 to $10.
Also,
FRENCH WORKED DOUBLE BANDS,
25c. per band and upwards.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

NEW SILKS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, Aug. 1, an invoice of handsome two Flounced
RICH ROBES, BROCHE FLOUNCES.
Also,
An invoice of LIGHT COLORS,
Exceedingly Handsome,
Suitable for Evening,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

GRENADINE ROBES.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will offer on Monday, Aug. 1, an invoice of beautiful
Grenadine Robes, Double Skirts and Two Flounces,
Plain and Chintz colors, the latest Paris production.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

GREAT BARGAINS.
Will be offered on Monday, Aug. 1, in
BAREGE, ORGANDIE AND JACONET ROBES,
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
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A. T. STEWART & CO.,
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SPECIAL NOTICE.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 Broadway, begs to inform purchasers of Mourning Goods, that, in consequence of the great increase of business, he is obliged to make extensive alterations for the Fall Trade, which compels him to sell the balance of his choice and well-selected stock of Spring and Summer Goods at a tremendous sacrifice
6,000 yards English Bareges at.....12½ cents.
8,000 yards French Muslins at.....12½ cents.
9,000 yards French Brilliants, yard wide, at..12½ cents.
10,000 yards Best English Calicoes at.....0 cents.
2,400 yards Fine Challies, in Black and Second Mourning at.....12½ cents.
13,000 yards desirable Traveling Dress Goods at.....12½ cents.
9,000 yards Lupin's Bombazines at.....75 cents.
3,000 yards French Glosgbans, very fine, at..12½ cents.
4,000 yards Spanish Barges, 4/4 and 2 yards wide at a great sacrifice.
2,000 Barege Robes at half price.
150 Grenadine Robes, double skirts, as much below cost.
500 Grenadines and other Summer Shawls at a great loss.
5,000 yards Pine apple Crapes, a new material, at an immense loss.
Also, Bonnets, Mantillas Embroideries, &c., &c.
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No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE MAKING THE BEST WOVEN skirts, 12 spring, $1 31; 14 spring, $1 50 and 17 spring $2; dealers supplied with 8 spring at $9, 12 at $11, and 14 spring at $14 per dozen. Old skirts made over. O. L. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory, No. 231 Spring-st., near Hudson-st.

ELLERY, WENDT & HOFFHAUER, NOS. 4 and 6 Warren-st., sole Agents in America for the sale of Giron Frère's celebrated "G F" brand VELVET RIBBONS. N. B.—A new scale of prices for August.

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As imported from England,
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WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands pastry, making bread, biscuit, &c., and a first-rate washer and ironer; no objection to the country. Also, a young girl a situation as chambermaid waiting or nurse and seamstress. Both would do general housework, separately. Best references; wages not so much an object as a home. Call at No. 510 Broadway, 3d floor, for two days.

WANTED—IN ONE FAMILY—SITUATIONS BY a first class German cook and English chambermaid, Protestants. The cook understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, poultry, pastry, jellies &c.; will also assist in the washing. The chambermaid is clean, tidy, and kind to children; can sew; is also a good waitress. Apply at No. 425 Broadway, up-stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND COMPETENT young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer. wishes good bread, pies, and biscuit; also, a very neat and obliging girl, who is an excellent waiter and chamber-maid, or nurse and plain sewer; has lived in City and country. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMILY as seamstress; understands all kinds of children's dresses; would take care of a baby and do its washing and make herself generally useful; has no objection to country or city; has the best of City references. Call at No. 201 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook; understands baking, pastry, meats and poultry; assists with the washing and ironing; wages $8 or $9. Also a girl of 16 to mind a baby, wait on a lady, and assist with light chamberwork; wages $3. Call No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as chambermaid, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 91 East 11th-st., near 2d-av.

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WANTED—BY A VERY UPRIGHT PROTESTANT girl, a situation as excellent plain cook and baker, or would go as laundress; understands doing no fine muslins in the best style; no objection to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID, fine washing and ironing, or as waitress and chambermaid; can take reference. Call at No. 104 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference from last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 53 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as a wet nurse; baby one month old. Call at No. 89 6th-av., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook in a respectable family; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 36 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR ONE SUPERIOR cook and waitress, one Scotch girl to do general housework, and one neat, respectable German girl for chamber work, sewing, &c. Places provided for all respectable girls wanting employment. City and country free. Employers will find respectable girls, men and boys, at all times, for most kinds of work, at No. 291 Hudson-st. Situations for colored girls. Call early.
C. WATSON.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—THE LADIES AND employing public generally will now find daily a good supply of English German Scotch, Irish and other servants, with first class testimonials, at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. In this Institution—over seven years established—particular attention is paid to the class of servants admitted. N. B.—English and German girls on hand. J. DIGGINS, Proprietor.

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MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PERSON OF respectability; is desirous to make some permanent arrangement with some house in a wholesale dry goods or grocery business; the applicant is a thorough business and energetic man and can produce the highest recommendations as to honesty, capability, &c. Any one wanting such a person may then place the most implicit confidence in, and one that would study the interest of their employer. will address A. MORTON, Box No. 120 *Times* Office, where an interview may be had.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PERSON OF respectability who has had long experience and is perfectly familiar with the wholesale dry goods and grocery business; desires to make an arrangement with some house where he can make himself very useful and give entire satisfaction to his employers. The references as to character, ability, &c., are all A No. 1, and a line addressed to HOLMES, Box No. 125 *Times* office, will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN DEsires a situation as coachman and groom. He understands the proper treatment and care of gentlemen's horses. Age 25. He has driven both private and public, in town and country, for the past 10 years. He is a first-class groom and a good driver, and has no objection to go to any part of the country. Can give first-class reference. Can be seen at his present employer's stables, No. 135 East 12th-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUTH SEVENteen years of age, in a lawyer's office, or at any respectable occupation which offers him the opportunity to earn a living and make some progress. Will endeavor to render himself an useful to his employer as possible. Can furnish satisfactory testimonials as to good character and steadiness. Address W. W. S., care of T. Page, Rahway, N. J., directing him where to call.

WANTED—A SITUATION.—A PERSON OF FIRSTrate standing in mercantile business, and A No. 1, would like to make some gentleman with some fine goods house to become their travelling agent, and can produce the very best of references that are entirely satisfactory. Any one desirous to employ a person that is invaluable will address THOMAS JONES, Box No. 125 *Times* Office, where an interview may be had.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman, gardener or groom; understands his business very well; good reference; no objections to the country. Also a situation by a young man, as coachman and gardener, milk cows and farming generally; both are willing and able to work; wages not so much an objection as a home. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 510 Broadway, 3d floor, up stairs, for two days.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUATIONS; the man as coachman or gardener, or would take the charge of a small farm; the woman as cook, washer, and ironer. is a good baker; can give good reference as to character, sobriety, and inausury. Both are fully competent to fill the situations. Address J. D., Box No. 106 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS SIX years' experience as book keeper and general manager of wholesale and commission business, and who has a wide State and Western acquaintance, wishes a permanent situation. Can give the best City and country references as to integrity and ability. Address S. L. G., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and plain gardener or groom; understands the entire charge of horses; best of reference; no objections to the country; wages moderate. Call or address No. 540 Broadway, third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A WELL RECOMMENDED PROtestant young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom, understands the care and management of horses well; is also a good vegetable gardener and farmer. Is willing to work and make himself useful to his employer. Call at No. 276 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED man, who is a practical gardener, lately from England; he can give excellent testimonials of character and competency from his last situation, which he held five years. Address C. C., care of Mr. JOHN BOYCE, No. 14 Montgomery-st., Albany, New-York.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HARDWARE store, a situation, by a lad 16 years of age; salary no object, as he is desirous of learning the business; references of the most satisfactory character. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—TWO BOYS WANT PLACES—ONE is the other 14; can write a good hand, and can be well recommended. A Lawyer's office preferred. Pay no object. Address Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

TO IMPORTERS.—THE ADVERTISER, A young man aged 26 years, married, and a Protestant wishes a situation as porter or shipping clerk, or any place where a thorough knowledge of shipping would be required; is used to hard work, and would make himself generally useful in such a situation; has excellent references. Address, through Boyd's City Post, HENRY WARD, No. 813 Canal-st.

HELP WANTED.

HEAD PACKER WANTED.

A man thoroughly acquainted with packing dry goods, and who is competent to take charge of a packing-room will be liberally treated with by
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 26, 1859.

WANTED—THREE FOREMAN TRACKLAYERS, and one blacksmith. None need apply unless they can bring recommendations from previous employers. Apply at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

TO SALESMEN.—A WHOLESALE FANCY goods and Yankee notion house will make liberal arrangements with two or three salesmen who can control the trade of their customers in this line. Address COMMISSION, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN IN the cloth department of a large jobbing house; with a man of the right stamp a liberal arrangement will be made. Address Box No. 1,444 P. O. office, with name and references.

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN YOUNG MEN, WITH $25 to $100, to engage in a very safe and profitable business. With energy and enterprise they can make $100 to $700 per month. Apply at No. 439 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, SEVERAL FIRSTclass cooks, laundresses, waiters, nurses, and a number of girls to do general housework, and serve in all capacities, to fill situations now open at the Servants' Intelligence, No. 148 Grand-st., also wanted, a plain gardener, a young man as waiter, and a boy for a doctor's office, and two hall boys for a hotel.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CANVASSING agents, for a handsome and valuable work to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEORGE W. ALLIOTT, at Harper & Brothers, Franklin-square.

BOY WANTED—ONE RESIDING WITH HIS parents and who is acquainted with the City. Apply at No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

WANTED—A BOY IN A REAL ESTATE OFFICE, about 16 years old. Apply at No. 30 Pine-st., room No. 11 up stairs.

WANTED—AN APPRENTICE TO THE CARPENter's trade; one who has been at the trade preferred. Must come well recommended. Apply at 12 East 15th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—THE BEST and cheapest boarding school in the land. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, painting and piano music. Write for a catalogue. The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADway, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Ladies' classes from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes, $5 per quarter. For further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Fall Term will commence Sept. 14. Terms $225 per year, including board and English branches. Circulars containing full particulars may be obtained of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, Miss AIKEN, Stamford Conn.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT AS GOVERNESS, by a lady from England, of great experience in addition to the usual branches which constitute a liberal English education. She instructs in French, gram matically and conversationally Italian, Music and Singing. The South preferred. The highest references offered. Address Z. Z., Station F., Post-Office.

BOOK-KEEPING, BUSINESS WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr DOLBEAR, No. 500 Broadway, will commence his cheap August Term this day and evening to prepare gentlemen or boys practically for full business. Four $10 seats vacant, private rooms $15 All stiffness and trembling removed. Call and see specimens of improvement.

ACADEMIES OF MAKING, BOOK KEEPing, Arithmetic, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, open daily from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M. Ladies' Private Writing Class, $2—18 lessons. Boys during vacation, $3 per month (26 lessons). From Gov. S. W. KING: "Col. PAINE'S plan of instruction is systematic and expeditious."

A NEW ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, by the Rev. BARNARD WINSLOW late of Boston, where he was eminently successful as an educator, will commence at his residence No. 32 West 31st-st., New York City, on the 12th of September next.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEWOOD, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Annual Catalogue and Circular just published. Persons desiring a copy will please address the Principals, Rev. O. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A PROFESSOR OF THE SCIENCE OF Chemistry would like a situation as teacher and lecturer on the Natural Sciences in an educational institution, or as superintendent in a manufacturing or wholesale drug-gist establishment. He has been engaged in delivering public lectures, and has been connected for many years with the superintendence of schools in one of the largest towns in Massachusetts. Satisfactory references furnished. Address Box No. 4,616 New-York Post-office.

AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS of obtaining a situation as teacher of the common and higher English branches and Latin, in a seminary in the City or country. Has no objection to going South. Has taught with success both West and East during the past five years, and can bring the best of testimonials. Up to August 3, a personal interview in New York City can be had, and set after that time all communications will still be noticed. Address, with full particulars, TEACHER, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

A GERMAN LADY, EDUCATED IN FRANCE, having many years of experience in teaching French, German and music (instrumental) in families and schools both in Europe and America, desires to meet with a family who would consider instruction in the above-named branches an equivalent for board. She would also accept a situation as teacher in a first-class seminary in the country. Both preferred. Liberal salary expected. The highest references given and required. Address Y. Z., Union square Post office.

MUSIC TEACHERS WANTED (LADIES and gentlemen) for schools in the South, at salaries of $400 to $1 00 and board. Also, teachers of French and German, a principal, teacher of English and music teacher; all must be linguists, for a school in Alabama. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway, New York. References—Wm. Hall & Son, Mason Brothers.

A PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMAN, WHO has an experience and success in teaching, and having children of his own to educate, desires an eligible position in some literary institution, or, he will open a first class school in a favorable location. Address A. M., Box No. 148 *Times* office, for one week. Best of reference given and required.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WITH HIGH TESTimonials and some experience in teaching, desires a situation in a school or family to teach the English branches, French and music. Apply to F. J. HOMFORD, Esq., No. 57 William-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER HOTELS.
MANCHESTER, VT.

EQUINOX HOUSE.
By C. A. ORVIS.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL,
By E. M. VANDERLIP & SON.

VERMONT HOUSE,
By GEORGE B. STONE.

Manchester is pleasantly situated among the Green Mountains fifty miles north of Troy.

For beautiful scenery, pure, invigorating air, fine roads, and good trout fishing, this place is unsurpassed.

There is a good carriage road to the summit of Mt. Equinox 3,700 feet above tide-water.

Good boat may be had in private families at moderate prices.

Three daily trains from Troy, connecting with New-York steamers and Hudson River Railroad.

Time by rail from New-York to Manchester seven hours.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED 1835.—Rev. D. OAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School,—male and female. Advantages: healthy location; ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in Music and Painting. Fall Term of fourteen weeks opens Aug 25. Board and common English, $38. For Circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER, Armenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
Mount Orange, N. J., near railroad depôt, only one hour from New-York, *via* Morris and Essex Railroad; beautiful location, pure air, spring water and baths. Carriages to meet cars. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 3:30, 5:10, and 5:40 P. M.
CHARLES STRINGER, Proprietor.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THREE or four desirable rooms for families or others can be had in a large farm mansion beautifully located near Glen Cove, on immediate application to the subscriber personally, or by letter, addressed CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, Long Island.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD IN A private family, where there are no other boarders, within one hour's ride from the City. House large and airy, near the river, with plenty of shade trees, garden, &c. Terms $6 per week; children or nurse half price. For particulars, address S. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, FAR ROCKAWAY.—The Far Rockaway House is open for the reception of visitors. The location of Far Rockaway, commanding both the sea and bay, and but two hours from New-York, is second to none on the sea shore.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE—NEAR KEYPORT; house fronts the sea at the steamboat dock; elegant groves, fine bathing fishing, &c.; steamers leave foot of Murray and Barclay sts. every morning and evening; fare 25 cents.
T. POUCHER, Proprietor.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM ON SECond story, handsomely furnished, to let, with board; house first-class; has all the modern improvements. In

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

CREDITS, LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES &c., CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for the principal Towns and Cities of

GREAT BRITAIN, BELGIUM, ITALY,
SPAIN GERMANY,
HOLLAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN.

also on
CONSTANTINOPLE ALEXANDRIA,
SMYRNA, JERUSALEM.
&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF
THE NEW-WORLD INSURANCE CO.,
No 36 Pine st.,
New-York, July 16, 1859.

The Directors have THIS DAY declared a Semi annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT, payable on demand.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON,
Secretary.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD-ST.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1859.

This Company has declared a
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 7 PER CENT.
Payable on demand.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

COPPER MINE FOR SALE.—AT A MEETING of the stockholders of the Ridge Mining Company, of Outagamon County, Wisconsin, held this day, it was resolved to sell their mine and all their property in said county. The mine is in good working condition, with the stationary engines all in good repair; one hoisting engine, and one pumping engine, with twelve boilers, and room sufficient to attach eight head more with the latter engine; there is a good saw-mill in the same building. This Company owns 480 acres and has buildings enough to accommodate a large force of men.
For further information inquire of the subscriber.
Proposals for the purchase of the above property will be received until MONDAY, the 15th of August next.
JOSHUA HANNA, Secretary.
PITTSBURGH, July 22, 1859

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, }
OF 1859, No 54 William st., }
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE ON THE 1ST AUGUST next, on the Seven per Cent Bonds of the Great Western Railroad Company of Illinois will be redeemed at the office of the Company, No. 54 William st. Bonds, the back Coupons of which shall have been surrendered, and Stock to this Company accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise, and the Act of Incorporation of this Company.
J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, July 7, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent has been declared by this Company from the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders respectively on and after the 1st of August next. Stockholds registered on the books of the Company in New York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No 49 Wall st. Transfer books will close from and on the 20th inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive. By order of the Board.
I. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

THE KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS INSTITUTION DEPOSITORS.—The United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver of the Knickerbocker Savings Institution, having converted all the remaining assets of said institution into cash, hereby gives notice that a third and final Dividend of Two and one-half per Cent, on ascertained claims against said Savings Institution, will be paid by the receiver, No. 49 Wall-st., between the hours of 10 A. and 3 P. M.
All depositors who have proved their claims since the last dividend was declared, will be entitled to receive the amount of previous dividends at the same time.—Dated April 26, 1859. JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary

OFFICE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, July 16, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at the office in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th day of July until the 10th day of August.
GEO. B. EGY, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1859. }

THE COUPONS FOR INTEREST DUE August 1, 1859, on all classes of Bonds of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, and on the Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, will be paid, on presentation and surrender, at the Corn Exchange Bank, on and after that day.
WM. WALCOTT, Treasurer

NORTH BRANCH CANAL COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the North Branch Canal Company are hereby notified that, by a resolution of the Board of managers an installment of Two and a Half Dollars per share is required to be paid to the Treasurer, or his agent, at their office, in Wilkesbarre, by the 15th day of September next, and if not paid within thirty days after that time the stock will be forfeited
GEO. M HOLLENBACK, Treasurer.
W. G STERLING, Assistant Treasurer.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
July 1, 1859. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN per Cent on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on demand.
This Company is now prepared to issue policies granting to the insured a participation to the extent of Seventy-five per Cent, on the net profits of the business.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

BUTCHERS INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 176 Chatham square, cor. Mott st. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi annual dividend of NINE (9) PER CENT payable to the stockholders on and after the 25 day of August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 25th inst. till the 24 proximo. By order,
L. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
NEW YORK, July 12, 1859.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend of four per Cent. is on the capital stock of the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company has been declared, payable at their office on the 10th of August next. The interest on the Bonds of the Company will be paid on the 1st of August, on the presentation of the Coupons at the Corn Exchange Bank.
C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

CORN BANK NEW-YORK, July 20 1859.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a dividend of three and One half (3½) per cent, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 10th August next. The transfer books will be closed from August 6 to 10 inclusive. By order of the board.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall st., }
NEW-YORK, July 26 1859. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and a Half per Cent has been declared by this Bank, payable on and after Monday, 8th August next. The transfer books will be closed till 8th August next inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 26TH ST. AND 4TH AV.—NEW YORK, July 26, 1859.—NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest Coupons of the $1 Mortgage Bonds, Bonds of 1851, and Dover Extension Seven Per Cents, will be paid on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's Office, cor. 26th st. and 4th av.
W. H. AMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
Sd-av. cor 9th st., New York, July 20, 1-59. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst to Aug. 1. By order.
W. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND MAHONING RAILROAD CO. }
CLEVELAND, July 21, 1859 }

INTEREST DUE 1ST PROXIMO ON THE 1st Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation of Coupons to Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall st., New-York.
CHAS. L. ABODEE, Vice-President.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 18, 1859.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of July, and will be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the 23d day of August next.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, }
No 69 Wall st. NEW YORK, July 25, 1859. }

INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due the 1st day of August next, will be paid on and after that date.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., New York, July 15, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 16th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 10 Wall-st., New-York, July 5, 1859. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Six per Cent, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 8 Wall-st., New-York—New-York, July 6, 1859.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their Seventh regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent., payable on demand. J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK.—NEW-YORK, July 20, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of three and One Half per Cent., payable to the shareholders on the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst to the 1st proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

TOWANDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—The semi annual interest on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of August, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at the office, No. 6 Wall-st.
B. F. WEYMOUTH, Treasurer.

COUPON NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INterest due Aug 1 on the 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Burlington and Missouri river Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the Broadway Bank.
J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.

MARINE BANK, JULY 26, 1859.—A DIVIdend of Three (3) per Cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Monday, Aug. 6. The Transfer Books will be closed till Aug. 9.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cleveland Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company due August 1, will be paid on that day at the Ocean Bank. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW YORK July 26 1859.—A dividend of (5) Five per cent will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, Aug. 1 next. T. K ACLY, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON STOCKS, BONDS, &C. Make advances on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. or buy the same for cash, at his private office, No. 349 Broadway, up stairs, room No. 25.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANcisco City Coupons purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., No. 2 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.

Issue Bills of Exchange and travelers' credit, available in all the cities of Europe Letters of introduction established to persons visiting Europe, to our houses in Paris, Londo n, Liverpool, &c.
H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 74 Broadway.

DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents

A. BELMONT & CO., 50 WALL-STREET.
Buy and collect the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 64 Wall st., New-York, July 26, 1859.—The Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer book will be closed until that date DAVID DRAKE, Sec'y.

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY —A Dividend of Four Per Cent. has been declared payable this day, to wit:—July 26, 1859, at the office of the Company No. 19 Fulton st., Brooklyn. The Transfer Books will be closed until to-morrow, 2d inst.—Dated Aug. 1, 1859.
C. W. BETTS, Secretary pro tem.

$35,000 TO LOAN AT 6 1-2 PER CENT. on bond and mortgage on first class store property, for a term of years only Private funds can divide the sum. apply to GEO. RUSSELL, No. 59 Williamst., basement.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS OF VARIOUS CITIES for sale by JOHN B. McCREA & CO., No. 40 Wall-st. The American Gas-Light Journal, representing 88 companies, and nearly $39,000,000, published as above at $8 per annum.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.
No. 82 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 31 Pine st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice President.
F. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1859.
TENTH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, to which day the Transfer Books will be closed.
R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
London and New-York.
OFFICE—NO. 66 WALL-ST.

Capital.....$3,000,000
Claims paid.....over $1,000,000
Deposited with Comptroller of New-York..... 100,000
ESTABLISHED 1820.

BOARD OF REFEREES IN NEW-YORK.

Hon. Judge Campbell, J. Phillips Phoenix, Esq.,
Henry Grinnell, Esq., James Gallatin, Esq.,
John Cryder, Esq., Anthony Barclay, Esq., ex-
Samuel Watmore, Esq., Consul,
Stephen Whitney, Esq., Hon. Erastus Corning.

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
Endowments for children, and life assurance in all its branches.
California, Australia and Pike's Peak risks taken at moderate rates.

MANAGER.
GEO. M. KNEVITT.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSH J. REMSEN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT and costly Household Furniture, JOHN J. REMSEN will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) at the private residence No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., sale to commence at 10½ o'clock, rosewood parlor suites, 7-octave piano forte, steel and cover, velvet and Brussels carpets, rugs, oil-paintings vases, clocks, mirrors, extension dining table, glass and China ware, &c.; bureaus, sofas, wash stands, hair mattresses feather beds, blankets, sheets, &c. Also an excellent assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

D. SCOTT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL IN JERSEY CITY, ON TUESDAY next, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises the valuable store property corner of Washington and York sts; two houses, Nos 52 and 54 Newark-av.; one house, No. 23 Morris-st.; seven lots on the corners of Bay, Prospect and Harsimus, on South 8th-st. At the foot of this 100-feet-wide street will be a ferry to run to Desbrosses st, New-York, by October. Also, 4 lots on Jersey-av and South 3d-sts. See bills at No. 100 Fulton st, of J. E. BASE, No. 11 Reade-st., and D. SCOTT, No. 15 Montague-st., Jersey City.

B. DONNELLY & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—B. DONNELLY & CO. will sell on MONDAY, Aug 1, at 11 o'clock in store No. 537 Broadway, the large and fashionable stock of millinery goods of Miss R. Barnett, consisting of a large assortment of bdls of hats, bonnets, gauze and trimming ribbons, feathers and embroideries; also, 20 boxes of rich and fashionable French flowers, nearly new; also, counters, shelving, hat stands, show cases, signs, mirrors, stoves &c. This well selected stock is nearly new, and will be sold without reserve.

WM WITHERS, Auctioneer

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at public sale, 491 Canal st., a large and valuable assortment of household furniture, &c., from families and others, viz: the carpets, beds bedding, &c., of the house, centre tables, bureaus, dining room, &c., kitchen furniture, linen, mirrors, &c., available for families and others; also, 5 fat, rocking and other chairs.

J. S. H. BAZNLEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS AND earthenware on TUESDAY, Aug. 2, at 10 o'clock, at No 281 Pearl st. Regular weekly sale day by J. S. H. BAZNLEY, Auctioneer a large and choice stock of best goods, in lots to suit retailers. Sale peremptory for cash.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—BENRY J. GRACEY, plaintiff, against ANNES JARVIS, widow of THOMAS N. JARVIS, deceased; Alexander Jarvis and Mary his wife; Jane Jarvis, widow of William Jarvis, deceased; Charles Jarvis, Thomas Jarvis Peter Jarvis, Ellen Jarvis, Susan Jarvis and Emma Jarvis children of the said William Jarvis, deceased; John Jarvis and Ruth his wife; Mary Ann Wilson, formerly Mary Ann Jarvis, and William Wilson her husband; Alexander Jarvis the younger, Mary Ann Jarvis, Nelson Jarvis, William Jarvis and Catharine Jarvis, children of James Jarvis, deceased, and James M. Neely, defendants.—Summons for relief as amended.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summonged and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at his office in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of June 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 70 Wall-street in the said City, within twenty days after the service hereof on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
HENRY P. TESSELNEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SUYDAM, Jr., late of the town of Bellerille, and State of New-Jersey, and doing business in the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. Suydam, Lambert & Co., No. 161 West st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 25, 1859. JOHN H. SUYDAM, Administrator.
ap25-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD H. PENDLETON, late of the City of Washington, District of Columbia, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at the office of CHURCHILL, JOHNSON & CO., No. 27 Murray-street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of October next.—Dated, New York, April 23, 1859.
PHILIP P. PENDLETON, Executor.
ap 25-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. PALMER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Esq., No. 14 Wall-st., (that being his place for transacting business,) in the City of New York, on or before Oct. 23 next.—Dated, New-York, April 22, 1859.
RUFUS PEIRCE, Administrator.
ap26-1aw6mM.

SUPREME COURT.—RULE FOR AUGUST TERM, 1859.—CHAMBERS.—During the month of August ex-parte business will be attended to at Chambers from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M. Motions will be heard at 11 o'clock M. Daily, except on Saturdays. No motion will be heard on Saturday unless by special order.
By order of Court, JOHN CLANCY, Clerk.
July 30, 1s.5.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the firm of ALBERT COLES & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Albert Coles will settle all claims for and against the late firm.
ALBERT COLES.
New-York, July 1, 1859. WM. L. COLES.

NOTICE.—Having succeeded H. DAVID, I shall continue to manufacture silver ware at No. 16 Liberty-place, first door from Maiden lane.
The patronage of the trade is respectfully solicited.
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1859. WM. L. COLES.

In retiring from business, I hereby cheerfully recommend WILLIAM L. COLES to the patronage of my customers, which has been so liberally bestowed on me
H. DAVID.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of VAN ROHAICK & DE FOREST, is dissolved by the death of my late partner, Mr. CHAS. A. DE FOREST, Jr. The undersigned will continue the business on his own account.
JENKINS VAN ROHAICK.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WILTON, Commander,
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the Mails and Passengers on SATURDAY, August 20, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North river foot of Beach st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the power being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage to Cowes Cabin $75 and $63.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
For Freight or Passage apply to W. H. MARYON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Sept. 17.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt E G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 3
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 10
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE.—From Pier No 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.
FARE.
Cabin to Philadelphia.....$2 16
Cabin to Cape May..... 2 00
Steerage to Philadelphia..... 1 50
No charge for Berths State-rooms extra, each $1.
DELAWARE, John H. Cones, Commander.
ROSTON, Orrin Kellew Commander.
KENSEACA, Thomas Hand, Commander.
One of the above boats leaves with goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati Louisville, and all points South and West free of commission and with dispatch. Goods insured at ½ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers"
Freight received daily till 6½ o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.
Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$6
The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. Adams Commander will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, August 6 at o'clock P M, precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:
To New Orleans.....$30 75 To Augusta, Ga.....$20 00
To Mobile, Ala..... 35 00 To Atlanta, Ga..... 23 00
To Macon, Geo., Ala.. 26 00 To Columbus, S. C.... 20 00
To Knoxville, Tenn... 27 00 To Charlotte, N. C ... 22 00
To Memphis, Tenn..... 33 50 To Jacksonville, Fla.. 7 00
To Nashville, Tenn.... 30 00 To Pilatka, Fla..... 13 00
For freight or passage apply to
STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The MARION succeeds Wednesday, August 10.

FOR THE SOUTH.
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, SALEM, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. Geo. S. Schueck, will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 6, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New York to Savannah Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $36; Montgomery Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $16. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No 13 Broadway.

THE NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, M. J. VON HAGEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on
SATURDAY, Aug. 6, at 11 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 24 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. Post, Commander, will leave Pier No. 11 North River, THIS DAY, Aug. 1, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $36; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; and also principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Baggage checked through to all principal points Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one-half per cent Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH.—CHANGE OF DAY.—THE U. S. mail and Atlantic Screw Steamship COSMOPOLITE, new and favorite steamship LOCUST POINT, D. Fanco, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North river, on THURSDAY, July 21, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah with unsurpassed accommodations. Tickets through ticket to New Orleans Mobile, Montgomery, Albany Atlanta & Columbus, Macon, Augusta and principal places in Florida. Freight at the lowest rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:
GLASGOW, Thomson Wednesday, Aug. 24, at 12 noon
EDINBURGH, Cumming.....
Rate of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first-class $65 Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 72 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $8, the steamship ROANOKE, Capt G. W. Church, will receive freight for above places on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 3, at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh shipped at City Point. Passage state-room included to Norfolk or Portsmouth, $6; Petersburgh or Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8 Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & BEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT—NEW YORK, July 26, 1859.—NOTICE TO BUTCHERS AND OTHERS.—On and after THIS DAY, the 26th of July, 1859, all blood, offal, dead animals, entrails or unsound meats, fish offal and other refuse substances must be taken to the offal dock foot of 40th st., North River.
The use of the offal dock at the foot of 45th st., East River, for such purposes, will be discontinued on and after the above date.
The following is a copy of the ordinances of the Common Council relative to the removal of offal, &c., &c.:
An ordinance to provide for the cleansing of slaughter-houses and the removal of offal, blood and filth therefrom. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:
Section 1. Every butcher or other person occupying any slaughter-house or building, or who shall or uses all or any part of any slaughter house or building in the City of New-York, and shall not every day, when any animal may be so slaughtered or killed therein, cause the slaughter house and yard thereof to be washed out and cleansed, under the penalty of ten dollars for each neglect or refusal to comply with the foregoing provision.
Sec. 2. Every butcher or other person within this City, immediately after killing or slaughtering any animal, shall cause the same to be conveyed to the nearest public dock, or such other place as may be designated by the Health Officer or agent of the Board of Health, under the penalty of five dollars for each and every neglect or refusal to comply with this section.
Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the City Inspector to see that this ordinance is enforced.
Sec. 4. This ordinance shall take effect immediately, and all ordinances or parts of ordinances, conflicting herewith are repealed.
Approved by Board of Councilmen, May 16, 1856.
Adopted by Board of Aldermen, June 10, 1856.
Approved by the Mayor, June 12, 1856.
Notice is hereby given that a strict compliance with the requirements of the above ordinance will be enforced.
The time to be used by the contractor for the removal from the slaughter houses at the foot of 40th st., north river, is designated and directed as the place to which the said blood, offal, &c., shall be conveyed and from thence it will be taken by the contractor from the City.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREWITH SHOWS this friends and the public generally, that he has settled with Mr. Louis P. Reichard, and that the house and Wine and Lager-bier Saloon, with Garden, at Nos. 112 and 114 Bowery, is the only property of the undersigned proprietor. A. W. WELLNER.
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1859.

STATIONERY.

CARSON & HAPE.
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York.
Also, an entire new article of Ruled Paper in stock for Cash or BILL HEADS, two to eight on a sheet.
Also,
PATENT HEADED BILL CAP.
All kinds of Ruled Paper at 50 per cent. less than the usual rates of ruling—done by the
PATENT STEAM RULING MACHINE DIAMOND-POINTED PEN.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUDER,
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000 WANTED AS ADDITIONAL Capital. This amount is wanted to manufacture an article, the only one of the kind in the country, the sale of which is large and constantly increasing, and for cash or short credit. The profits are large, and the invested capital can be doubled every 90 days, with no risk. The business already established is entirely on a small scale. The best reference given and required. THOMAS BELL, Box, No. 112 Times Office.

DINING SALOON FOR SALE.—A FIRST-class dining saloon with bar and lunch counter for sale. It is an old established house and is now doing a good business. The present proprietor having another place, is desirous of disposing of this one. Price $3,000. Apply at No. 81 Pine-st.

COAL YARD FOR SALE—NEAR EIGHTH-AV. Well fenced, planked and shedded; brick office and stables, every thing complete; capable of doing a business of 5,000 tons; terms moderate. For an interview, address COAL YARD, Box No. 138 Times Office.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET, Capt. MOODY.
LEAVE

HARLEM				PIER 8			
6	A. M.	1	P. M.	7	A. M.	5:15	P. M.
7	A. M.	3	P. M.	8	A. M.	6:15	P. M.
8	A. M.	6:15	P. M.	9:15	A. M.	5:15	P. M.
9	A. M.	5:15	P. M.	11	A. M.	6:15	P. M.
11:30	A. M.	6:15	P. M.	1:30	P. M.	7:15	P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with

BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 5 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, (NEAR HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (direct.) AND SPRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK CROOK, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Wednesday, July 20, 8:30 A M.	Wednesday, July 20, 5:15 A. M.
Thursday July 21, 11:30 A M.	Thursday, July 21, 9:30 A M
Friday, July 22.....12 M.	Friday, July 22, 7 A M.
Saturday, July 23, 1 P. M.	Saturday, July 23 8 A. M.
Monday, July 25, 3 P. M.	Monday, July 25, 10:30 A M
Tuesday, July 26, 4 P. M.	Tuesday, July 26, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, July 27, 4 P. M.	Wednesday, July 27 8 A M.
Thursday, July 28 3:30 P M	Thursday July 28 6:30 A M.
Friday, July 29 6 P. M.	Friday, July 29, 1 A. M.
Saturday, July 30, 3:30 P M	Saturday, July 30 7 A M.
Monday, Aug. 1, 4:15 P. M.	Monday, August 1, 8 A M
Tuesday, Aug 2, 5 P. M.	Tuesday, August 2 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 3, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug 3 6:30 A.M.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. S B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Wednesday, July 20, 1 A M.	Wednesday, July 20 10:30 A M.
Thursday July 21, 7:30 A.M.	Thursday, July 21, 11:30 A. M.
Friday, July 22 8 A. M.	Friday, July 22..... 12 M.
Saturday July 23, 9:30 A. M.	Saturday, July 23, 1:30 P M.
Sunday, July 24, 9 A M.	Sunday, July 24, 2 P. M.
Monday, July 25, (in connection with the Laura) 6:30 A M.	Monday, July 25, (in connection with the Laura) 6:30 A M.
Monday, July 25, 11 A. M.	Monday, July 25, 3 P M.
Tuesday, July 26.....12 M.	Tuesday, July 26, 4 P. M.
Wednesday, July 27, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, July 27, 5 P M.
Thursday, July 28 3:30 A M.	Thursday, July 28, 6 P. M.
Friday, July 29, 7:

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

Commencement at Dartmouth College—Honors to the Memory of Rufus Choate.

The annual Commencement of Dartmouth College took place, July 28. The death of RUFUS CHOATE was appropriately noticed by his Alma Mater. The correspondent of the Boston *Atlas* says:

"At 4 o'clock the old church was again filled by the alumni and others, to honor with appropriate observance, the memory of their illustrious friend and brother. Hon. JOEL PARKER, of Cambridge, was called to the chair, and Prof SANBORN was chosen Secretary. On taking the chair Judge PARKER introduced the subject of the meeting in a few brief remarks.

Prof. BROWN addressed the meeting and offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Alumni of Dartmouth College have heard with profound and inexpressible sorrow of the recent decease of the Hon. RUFUS CHOATE, one of the most eminent of their associates; and a grateful recollection of whose brilliant and peculiar eloquence will always remain among the most hallowed traditions of the country, a statesman whose large and generous patriotism was above reproach or suspicion, a scholar whose profound and ample learning adorned a laborious life, whose fame this college will ever garner up among her imperishable treasures.

Resolved, That in the irreparable loss which we have suffered, we should acknowledge the hand of that overruling Providence which he too regarded as infinite wisdom and good, before whose inscrutable decrees it becomes us to bow with reverent submission.

Resolved, That in recalling the distinguished career of Mr CHOATE; his early success as a student; the amplitude and vigor of his matured understanding, marked by the extraordinary qualities of diverse qualities, strength and beauty, the fire of enthusiasm with sweetness of temper, grace, gentleness and courtesy; the assurance of genius with diligent study and careful culture; recalling his life-long devotion to learning; his extraordinary attainments; his sympathy with every art pertaining to humanity; his kind, genial and magnanimous spirit; his steadfast love of the profession whose honor he so greatly enhanced, along the lofty summits of which he marched at last with hardly a rival; recalling his whole life of thought and work, we recognize that he has left a great memory to be revered, a great example to be followed.

Resolved, That arrangements be made as early as convenient for a eulogy, to be delivered before the Corporation, Faculty and Alumni of the College, which may better mark our sense of the high character and distinguished services of Mr. CHOATE.

Resolved, That in testimony of our profound and respectful sympathy, a copy of these resolutions and a record of the proceedings of this meeting, be transmitted to his family.

Other addresses were delivered by Judge BARRETT of Vermont, the Rev. Dr. SHEDD, the Hon. G. W. NESMITH, and Col BLISS of Alabama.

Professors BROWN and WOODMAN, and Mr. BLAISDELL were then appointed a Committee to make suitable arrangements for a eulogy upon the deceased, to be delivered before the Alumni at some future time, and the meeting adjourned.

The graduating class of the College this year numbered 70. The following Honorary Degrees were conferred:

LL. D.—Benjamin Wirt Bonney, New-York City; Edmund R Pendleton Hanover; Joseph Gibson Hoyt, Chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis.

D. D.—The Rev. John K. Young, of Laconia.

A. M.—John H. George and Henry A. Bellows, Concord; Levi Bartlett and Richard Bond, Boston; Charles Marsh, Woodstock, Vt.; Augustus P. Hunton, Bethel, Vt; Samuel Niles, Michigan; the Rev. Samuel Boardman, Norwich, Vt

M. D.—The Rev. Dwight Baldwin, Lahaina, 'Sandwich Islands;' Frederic Hurney, Miss.

The degree of A. B. was conferred as usual upon all the graduates, and the degree of B. S. on the graduates of the Chandler Department.

In the evening the usual levee was held in the Library Rooms, in Read Hall. The rooms were appropriately decorated with bouquets, and the brilliant light shone upon a happy company. The music of the band enlivened this social hour, which is the moderate festivity allowed by Dartmouth to her sons on the evening of their graduation.

After the levee was closed, the graduating class, accompanied by the band, called upon several of the Professors, and in response to the civilities, brief speeches were made. After playing in front of the residence of Prof. SANBORN, who is about to leave to accept a Professorship in Washington University, St. Louis, the Professor appeared at the door, when he was greeted with cordial applause. He addressed the class briefly, thanking them for the honor they had shown him. He had, he said, been nearly 25 years connected with the College, mainly pleasant, although there had, at times, been anxieties and annoyances. There might have been times when he had incurred the ill feeling of some, but he indulged none toward others, and now, as he was leaving forever this ancient seat of learning, he desired that all animosities might be buried, and to look back upon the past only in friendship and kindly regard. The exceedingly happy address of the Professor was greeted with frequent bursts of applause from the class, who, in common with the friends of education in the State, as well as friends of the College, regret his separation from it. Prof. SANBORN is a man of energy and learning, and his departure from the State is a matter of general regret.

Commencement Exercises at Dartmouth—Park Benjamin's Poem—Mr. Deming's Oration—Eulogies on Choate—New Professors, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

DARTMOUTH, N. H., Friday, July 29, 1859.

Last night concluded the Anniversary Exercises of this venerable Institution, which called together the largest assemblage since RUFUS CHOATE's famous eulogy on WEBSTER. They began properly on the evening of July 22 by the Sophomore Supper, so famous at Dartmouth, our account of which being of course received from Sophomoric sources partakes of the exaggerated nature of its origin. From a rational examination of the various reports, however, it must have been unusually interesting to the Sophomores. The next event of importance was "Class Day." The exercises consisted of an Oration by B. T. HAYES, of Berwick, Me.; a Poem by D. W. PEABODY, of Gorham; the Class' Chronicles, by J. A. SANDERSON, of Pittsfield; and the Prophecies, by J. H. DANNY, of Auburndale, Mass. These gentlemen were all of the class of 1859, now graduated. The Chronicles, in especial, were very excellent, appealing, as they did, to the heart-stirring associations of a friendly College course. An original ode, by R. S. GREENE, of Windsor, was sung with unction, and deserves praise equally as a song and as a poem. Toward the close of Class Day the members of the Graduating Class marched in procession to President LORD's, where an address was delivered by H. F. DUDLEY, of Hanover, and responded to by the President, between whom and the Class there seemed to exist the most affectionate feelings. On Tuesday evening there was to have been an oration by the Hon. CALEB CUSHING, before the Phi Beta Kappa, on the occasion of its Triennial. The orator was absent, we were rather archly informed, on account of indisposition.

On Wednesday morning, in his place, the Rev. Dr. FOSTER, of Lowell, delivered an oration on ——, before the Theological Society of this College. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the two Literary Societies, the United Brothers and the Social Fraternity, had their annual meeting in the old College Church. These Societies, contrary to the custom of literaries at other Universities, select as orators and poets men of note in the literary or political world. An oration was delivered by Ex-Mayor DEMING, of Hartford, which, though rather prosy at the outset, contained some telling points at the conclusion, and though two hours in length, elicited much commendation. PARK BENJAMIN, Esq., of New-York, read a poem on the "press," collected and edited for the occasion. It was very well received. He has a happy faculty of telling old jokes in a very funny manner; he was very promiscuous in his denunciations of the New-York Press, and was not at all felicitous in some of his intended hits. PAUL MORPAY, FANNY FERN and EDWARD EVERETT were mentioned in an incongruous mass. His attack on the Chess-champion was not deserved, and was received in silent displeasure by an audience too refined to express their evident disgust. It is becoming painfully apparent that our poet is the Dr. Edward Young of America, and that his sarcasm is rather the sting of disappointed ambition than the righteous indignation of a great soul.

Thursday was the day of the regular commencement exercises, which came off in the College Church.

There are no prizes of any description offered for scholarship, and no honorary orations at Commencement. But since there is one signal exception to this rule made by the Faculty, we may be pardoned if we make the same. The valedictory oration is awarded to the first scholar of the graduating class, and nobly did Mr. CONRAD sustain his reputation. His tribute to PRESCOTT was a scholarly production, and his praise was heard on every tongue.

At a meeting of the Trustees late last night, the Rev. Chas. Aiken, of Andover, was elected Professor of Latin in place of Prof. SANBORN, removed to St. Louis, Mo.; the Rev. H. Fairbanks was chosen Professor of Natural Philosophy, in place of the lamented Dr. Young, deceased. These several candidates for these Professorships, and the wise decision of the Trustees, confers a general satisfaction. We noticed on the stage Gov. Goodwin, of New-Hampshire; Ex-Gov. Colby, of New-Hampshire; Judge Parker, of Boston; the Rev. Dr. Bouton, of Concord, New-Hampshire, and the Rev. Wm. A. Bartlett, of Brooklyn. The church was filled to its utmost capacity, and excellent attention was paid to the close of the five hour exercises. The Brigade Band of Boston discoursed most eloquent music, interspersed throughout the proceedings.

After the conclusion of Commencement, the Alumni, of which a large delegation were present, sat down to a beautiful banquet. It was not of the usual length, and the most potent, grave and venerable seignors adjourned at 4 P. M. to the Choate obituary at the church. This was an occasion of mournful interest, and every heart was bowed down with sorrow. Interesting Choatiana were given by Dr. SHEDDLEY, formerly Professor in Dartmouth, and the examiner for admission into College of Mr. CHOATE, by Mr. NESMITH, of the class immediately succeeding that of the honored dead, and various other intimate friends. The name of CHOATE is the most illustrious in Dartmouth's necrology since the death of WEBSTER. Hanover is brimful of anecdotes of CHOATE's college life, and his future biographer should be all manus virit the *oldest inhabitants* of this place. In the evening of Thursday, July 28, the libraries of the College and of the Literary Societies were opened for a concluding levee.

It is now 4 o'clock A. M., the Seniors are smoking the calumet of peace about the old pine tree, and there bury all class jealousies. Save the faint refrain of their voices in the distance, all is quiet, and rosy-fingered Aurora will soon light up the east for the first time on the Bachelors of 1859—the new born cosmopolitans. Au revoir. C. L. B.

Union College—Judge Edmonds' Address.

The ceremonies of Commencement Week at Union College were commenced on Thursday, July 28, by the address of Judge EDMONDS, of this City, and the poem of Mr. PITT HUGH LUDLOW, before the Alumni. Judge EDMONDS, says a correspondent of the Troy *Times*, was introduced by the Hon. Mr. BLATCHFORD, as a graduate of the class of 1816. He began by remarking that forty-three years had elapsed since he graduated from Union, standing before a like audience, and now the weight of over sixty years rested upon him. He had renewed his age by meeting many of his classmates that day, but by far the greater number were resting in the silent halls of death. He felt the emotions excited by the time and place most keenly, but would not dwell upon them. He had chosen as his theme Lord BACON, the ablest man which long centuries had produced. He quoted from MACAULAY and from Lord CAMPBELL'S *Lives of the Chancellors*, to show the estimate which these men placed upon BACON as one of the ablest and meanest of men, and remarked that this was also the verdict which posterity had recorded against him. He then went on to show that this estimate was, in his opinion, false.

In his opinion, JAMES had demanded, and BACON, in a spirit of lofty self-sacrifice, consented to sacrifice himself to save his royal master if possible. If any one will read BACON's writings, his correspondence, consider the times in which he lived, he believed that they would arrive at the same conclusion with himself. It was fashionable to cite BACON as a brilliant and corrupt man, to quote POPE's famous lines in regard to him, and to blacken his fair fame from the pages of MACAULAY and Lord CAMPBELL. But he believed that that posterity to which BACON so confidently appealed would ultimately do him ample and complete justice; that a man of such resplendent powers could well wait three hundred years in ignominious disgrace before he was set right before a posterity for whom he had done so much.

Tragedies.

MURDER OF A YOUNG WOMAN.

The Wheeling (Va) *Times* has the following Last evening we learned the following particulars of one of the most cruel and cold blooded murders which it has ever been our lot to record. The unfortunate victim in this instance was a beautiful lady of very respectable character, named MELISSA MARRIS, whose parents live near Limestone, in Marshall county. Miss MARRIS had been living in the families of some of the farmers in the vicinity. The supposed murderer is a man named NATHANIEL HARTEN, who is described as a dark complexioned man who stammers somewhat in his speech.

On Saturday last, July 23, Miss MARRIS had been at Limestone, and on her return stopped at the house of Mr. KNOX, which is on Stell's run, about two miles from Limestone. She left KNOX's about noon to go to a neighbor's, Mr. ANDERSON's; when she reached Mr. KNOX's orchard she gathered a few apples in a hand kerchief, and passed over the hill to Stell's run, out of sight. Immediately afterwards HARTEN came along and also passed over the hill. After this, Miss MARRIS was never seen alive. In about half an hour HARTEN returned over the hill, passed KNOX's house, and went to BUZARD's tavern on the Waynesburgh road, where he said he had come from Moundsville, and was tired, but as he wished to make an early start in the morning, he would pay for his lodgings before he went to bed; this he did and retired, which was the last seen of him, as he left long before any one was up in the morning.

From Saturday until yesterday morning no search was made for Miss MARRIS, as by some means a report had obtained in the neighborhood that HARTEN and she had eloped together. For this, however, there was not the slightest ground, as he had never paid her any attention, and scarcely spoken to her. Yesterday morning her continued absence having excited remark and alarm a few of the neighbors turned out to look for her, and after a search of less than half an hour found her lifeless and mangled body, bearing evidences of having been left of life with accompaniments of horrible cruelty fearful to contemplate.

The supposition is that HARTEN overtook her where she had sat down upon a log to rest, as the handkerchief which contained the apples was lying on it. That her person had been outraged before she was murdered was also evident. The murder was committed by the side of the public road, from which her body was dragged some twenty or thirty yards by the feet to a small run, in which it was found. The murder was committed by heavy blows of a stone or club about the head and breast. The side of her head was broken and one eye knocked out, besides indications of a number of severe blows upon different parts of her person.

HARTEN belongs, we believe, to the neighborhood, and has borne but an indifferent character. His father was some time ago under arrest on charge of committing a fearful crime against nature, but what was done with him we are unable to say.

It also appears that HARTEN's story about having been at Moundsville was altogether untrue. He is still at large, though the officers are on the alert for his capture.

A CHICAGO PHYSICIAN ATTEMPTING TO MURDER HIS WIFE IN THE STREET.

The Chicago *Journal*, July 28, says: At about 8 o'clock last evening there was great excitement created in the city by an extensively circulated story that Dr. FRANK ROYAL, living at No. 197 S. Adams-street, had, while walking with his wife on Quincy-street, cut her throat, inflicting a dangerous wound, a short time before.

The particulars, as far as we can learn, are as follows: The parties reside in a small frame cottage, (No. 197 Adams) which is near the corner of an alley leading from Monroe to Adams. They both left the house last evening, but not in company; they were, however, subsequently seen together on Quincy-street, near Wells, and shortly after Mrs. ROYAL was heard crying out "oh hus—oh hus," and holding up her hand to the right side of her throat, from which the blood was oozing, she ran home to her residence and was followed by an excited crowd. Dr. ROYAL did not accompany her home, but made off northward, across a vacant lot.

Dr. JEROME was summoned from his drug store on the corner of South Clark and Adams street and found a cut on the right side of the neck about two inches long, but not deep, nor dangerous. It only severed some of the fibres on the main muscle of the throat. The cut was in the form of an angle, and appears not to have been a slash with a knife, but an incision with the point of a sharp instrument. He dressed the wound and left the woman quite comfortable, but owing to subsequent mental excitement, produced by visitors and inquiries, the wound took to bleeding afresh, and he was again sent for, but not being at home, Dr. C. N. FITCH was called in, who again dressed the wound, which he also pronounced not serious. The South Division Police Station being within a few doors of Dr. ROYAL's house, the Police were soon engaged in search for the Doctor. In about an hour and a half after the committal of the deed, the Doctor was taken into custody at his daughter's (Mrs. KREISKARNE'S) residence, No. 111 Jackson-street. He came in the e shortly after the alarm, and had been in and out several times before the Police arrived, and even then he was out, but they awaited his return and took him to the Police Station at about 10 o'clock last night, where he was lodged in a cell for the night.

Dr. ROYAL is a man of about the average height, of middle age, has been a surgeon in the army, and came to reside in this city last October. He is a native of Lynchburgh, Va., is a highly intelligent man, seems laboring under excitement, but was not, it is thought, in liquor at the time. He has two married daughters, one Mrs. ARMSTRONG, the wife of a well-known circus performer, and the other the Mrs. KREISKARNE, referred to. The injured woman is said to have been an actress. The domestic relations of Dr. and Mrs. R. have not been of the most amicable character, and on Sunday night it is stated that a violent row took place between them, during which he is said to have whipped his wife severely. Dr. ROYAL asserts his entire ignorance of the whole affair to its inception; says he had been down town and taken an ice-cream at "Wright's," near the Court House, and when returning, his daughter ROSA (Mrs. ARMSTRONG) met him, telling that some one had cut her mother's throat, and urging him "not to go home," upon which he had gone with his daughter to Mrs. KREISKARNE'S, on Jackson-street, where the officers found him. He knows his guilt or innocence of the perpetration of the deed, and that he loves his wife as fondly as ever any husband could. The wife, it is said, intimated to officer West at first that her husband had done the deed, but she since denies emphatically that he had anything to do with the act. Her story at the house to a policeman was, that she saw the shadow of a man who stole up behind her and immediately cut her with a knife, and on her exclaiming, turned and ran.

This morning the accused was brought up before Police Magistrate Milliken, but in the absence of Mrs. ROYAL, the defendant was committed to jail on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon with intent to commit murder, in default of $5 000 bail.

MURDER AT NEWERSINK.

The Monticello (N. Y.) *Democrat*, July 27, says: A man named WM. CUNNINGHAM was killed on Sunday last by three brothers, THOMAS, AUGUSTUS and PATRICK BARNANY, assisted by their mother, while at a "bee" to cut brush upon the farm of JAMES ROPER, about two miles above the tannery of A. PALEN & Co., in the town of Neversink. The affray was the termination of a quarrel originating in an old grudge held by the BARNANYS against CUNNINGHAM. One of the brothers stabbed CUNNINGHAM with a common jack-knife in the left breast, and another came up behind him immediately after he was stabbed, and struck him upon the head with a stone, crushing in his skull. He lived but a few minutes after receiving the stab and the blow on the head, either of which was sufficiently severe to have caused his death. Immediately after perpetrating the horrid deed the three brothers escaped and fled into the woods. They have not yet been found. The citizens in the neighborhood are very much excited, and are scouring the woods in every direction in search of them. The mother has been secured.

TERRIBLE ACTS OF AN INSANE MAN IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, July 29, says: "A most lamentable affair occurred yesterday morning in the Sixth Ward. An insane man, with a large pair of shears, ran through the streets assailing every one within his reach. The maniac was an Irishman, named WM. COLTON, a large, stout-built man, about 45 years of age. He is unmarried, and a tailor by trade. For several months past it has been noticed that he was wild and incoherent; but it was not feared that he would become violent, as he was a mild and inoffensive man. On Wednesday afternoon he complained of his head, and went home early. Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, he went to the store of Mr. STEPHENSON, and talked wildly. He spoke of a great number of persons having been killed up the street, and intimated that he was afraid of some imaginary enemy who was pursuing him. He was advised to go and see a doctor, and he said he would go home and lie down. He then left the store, and went up Fourth-street to Race, where he seized a lad named WM. SHOEMAKER, who was standing outside the drug store of ROBERT SHOEMAKER & Co., at the northeast corner of Fourth and Race streets. The lad ran into the store, pursued by COLTON, but the latter was driven out without having done any mischief. Mr. CHAS. KERN happened to be passing along Fourth-street at the time, and the crazy man immediately seized him by the coat tail and gave him a twist which threw him upon his knees in the gutter. While he was in that position, COLTON drew a pair of sharp shears, and plunged one blade of them twice into the breast and and bowels of the unfortunate man.

Mr. JOHN T PRESCOTT, a merchant, doing business at No. 14 North Fourth-street, and residing at No. 1738 Green street, was a witness to the bloody deed, and he attempted to secure COLTON, but the latter plunged the blade entirely through one of his arms, inflicting a very serious and painful wound.

WILLIAM BEZORBITT, a driver of an ice-cart, was in a lager beer cellar near by, and hearing the cries of the persons in the street, he ran up to the sidewalk, and saw the bleeding victims of the man's fury. There was a cry of "Arrest him," "Arrest him!" in which COLTON himself joined. Mr. BEZORBITT did not suspect COLTON of being the author of the mischief, and upon approaching him, the insane man made a cut at him which nearly severed one of his fingers. He slashed away at a violent rate with the shears, and Mr. BEZORBITT had much difficulty to avoid receiving fatal injuries. COLTON then pursued and cut at everybody who came in his way, but without doing any further mischief.

In his opinion, JAMES had demanded, and BACON, In a spirit of lofty self-sacrifice, consented to sacrifice himself to save his royal master if possible. If any one will read BACON's writings, his correspondence, consider the times in which he lived, he believed that they would arrive at the same conclusion with himself. It was fashionable to cite BACON as a brilliant and corrupt man, to quote POPE's famous lines in regard to him, and to blacken his fair fame from the pages of MACAULAY and Lord CAMPBELL. But he believed that that posterity to which BACON so confidently appealed would ultimately do him ample and complete justice; that a man of such resplendent powers could well wait three hundred years in ignominious disgrace before he was set right before a posterity for whom he had done so much.

Church of the Puritans and the Rev. J. L. Hatch.

During the services in the Church of the Puritans yesterday morning, the following paper was read:

"At a meeting of the Church of the Puritans, Feb. 1, 1859, after reading the citation of Mr. J. L. HATCH to appear and answer to the charges of denying the Divine Authority of the Fourth Commandment, and that the Sabbath is a Divine institution, and of having written and published certain doggerel verses in defence of his views, and in ridicule of the Sabbath, a resolution was offered

That the avowed principles of Mr. HATCH and his general course or conduct, demand the discipline of the Church.

After some discussion the Church adjourned to Feb 14, then to Feb. 23, and then to March 2, when Mr. HATCH defended his views in an address of great length. It was then

Resolved, That the avowed principles of Mr. J. L. HATCH, and his general course of conduct relative to the observance of the Christian Sabbath, and the abrogation of the Fourth Commandment, are such as justly call for the discipline of this Church, and that he be, and he hereby is, admonished of his errors and suspended from the fellowship and communion of this Church, till the Church shall be satisfied of a change in his principles and conduct, or take further action in the premises.

At another meeting of the Church July 12, Mr. HATCH was asked by the Moderator if he had the same views as heretofore relative to the Fourth Commandment, and the sanctity and observance of the Sabbath, to which he replied that he had not changed his views except to become more confirmed in them. The following minute was then read and adopted:

Whereas, The admonition and suspension of Mr J. L. HATCH from the fellowship of this Church has produced no favorable change in his principles and conduct,

Resolved, That the Church do now proceed to pass sentence of excommunication, and that the said Mr. J. L. HATCH be and he hereby is excommunicated from the fellowship and communion of this Church

BENJ E. PHELPS,
Clerk Church of the Puritans.

The Eclipse—Observations at Mr. Rutherfurd's Observatory.

A number of scientific gentlemen assembled at the observatory of Mr. Lewis M. RUTHERFURD, corner of Eleventh-street and Second-avenue, to observe the eclipse. Owing to obstructions of buildings to the West the large equatorial could not be used. Mr. FITZ, the telescope maker, of this city, brought up the small telescope used by Lieut. GILLIS in South America. Through this instrument the first contact was observed at 5h, 27 min. 40 sec, and the last at 6h. 26 min. 40 sec, making the entire duration 58 min. 54 sec. During the greatest obscuration a good photograph of the sun was obtained by photographic artists. The spots on the sun were faithfully delineated. A few seconds before the eclipse commenced the sun's disc was obscured by a cloud, and it was feared no observations could be made; but fortunately the cloud dispersed three or four seconds before the time, and there was no material obstruction while the eclipse lasted, although a cloud gathered over the sun a few seconds after it was ended.

The view was highly interesting. The most noticeable feature was the clear projection of the uneven surface of the moon, the serrated edges of its shadow being distinctly delineated on the sun's disc. *Evening Post.*

PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS.—The Proceedings of the Pennsylvania yearly meeting of Progressive Friends, held at Longwood, Chester County, Penn., has been issued in a pamphlet, by OLIVE JOHNSON. Besides the minutes of the various meetings, it contains an "exposition of sentiments," with a record of "testimonies" upon slavery, caste, sectarianism, marriage, spiritualism, education, mental and physical, temperance, tobacco, treatment of criminals and war. Among the list of correspondents are the names of GERRIT SMITH, Mrs. L. M. CHILD, the Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY and M. D. CONWAY.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Farmers require them as much as the ax and the plow. They remove bowel complaints caused by change of water, also fever and ague, and all maladies produced by unwholesome air and food. Sold at 80 Maiden lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAVETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER FOR THE WATER-CLOSET.—All druggists sell it; and everybody buys it. Depôts No. 41 Ann-street and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A SEWING MACHINE, better adapted to the wants of families than any other which has ever been offered to the public, is now sold for $30. Persons desirous of satisfying themselves that this statement is true, may do so by calling at my sales rooms, No. 564 Broadway, and examining the newly-invented WILLCOX & GIBBS MACHINE. JAMES WILLCOX.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 30.

$ 000	Tenn. 6s, '90.....	86¾	700	N. Y. Cent. R..	b10 73¾
5,000	do.....	60 86	200	do.....	73¾
5 000	do.....	b10 86¾	100	do.....	830 73¾
12,000	Virginia 6s.....	91¾	50	do.....	860 73¾
1 000	do.....	94	100	do.....	c. 74½
2,000	Missouri 6s. 6s..	82¾	100	do.....	b10 73¾
500	Cal bitate 7s 8s.	95¾	100	do.....	830 73¾
3 000	do.....	81	300	do.....	b10 74
2,000	Brook City W L.	100	150	do.....	74
1,000	N. Y. Cen R. 6s.	00	30	do.....	74½
6 000	R. R. 1st M. Bs..	82	150	Hud. River R.....	33
5 000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs..	85	100	do.....	s10 33
1 000	P. H. & A. 2d M.	38	400	Harlem R. Pfd.....	35
1 000	Del. L. & W 1st M.	98	100	do.....	s60 34¾
10	Am. Ex. Bank.....	109¾	60	Reading R.....	s60 44½
60	Del. & H. Ca. Co..	89¾	200	do.....	b60 45
10	do.....	89¾	200	do.....	b10 44¾
18	Penn. Coal Co.....	84¾	150	do.....	44¾
117	Pac. Mail steam. Co	70¾	100	Mich Cen. R.....	s10 41¾
15	do.....	70¾	100	do.....	b60 42
50	do.....	s30 70¾	50	do.....	s3 42
150	do.....	71	100	do.....	s60 42½
100	do.....	s30 71	50	do.....	s45 41¾
70	Cum. Coal Pfd..	s60 14	100	do.....	s10 42
50	do.....	14	50	Mich. So. & N. LR..	7¾
50	Gal. & Chi. R...	s30 63¾	50	M. So. & N. I. G. S	s15 21¾
200	do.....	b60 63¾	200	do.....	21¾
300	do.....	s30 63¾	150	do.....	s3 21
100	do.....	b30 63¾	500	do.....	s30 20¾
100	do.....	64¾	200	Panama Railroad.	115¾
100	Clev. & Tol R..	s30 25¾	175	Chic & R. Is R....	61¾
40	do.....	25¾	500	do.....	b60 61¾
200	do.....	s10 23¾	18	Nor. & Wor. R.....	56

MONDAY, Aug. 1—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at this port the past week was one of marked activity, both in Import entries and Export clearances. The former, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $6,952,714, against $4,916,434, the same week last season. The latter, in Domestic Produce to $1,835,707 against $1,061,016, same week last year, and in Bullion, $2,217,000 against $303,318, same week in 1858. The shipment of Saturday afternoon, by steamer *Ariel*, is understood to include $340,000 in Silver, transferred from steamer *Tennessee*, arrived the day before from New-Orleans. The arrival of Gold from California, $2,145,000, and the export of the same metal, chiefly in bars, is thus made nearly equal. The Sub-Treasury balances have varied but slightly, standing at present $5,116,798 against $5,165,552, at close of previous week. The Bank return of Specie, to be made up this afternoon, will not be changed materially by the movements of the week, as we find on inquiry, that the averages in the large establishments down town, run, in the aggregate, about even, and the probability is the return will again show about twenty-one millions. The smaller Banks may vary the result a few hundred thousand dollars. The chances are that the Loan column will show a further moderate reduction. The general movement has been a pretty regular one: the difference, if any thing, is a better offering of paper from regular dealers, at full 7 ₱ cent., so that the Banks are taking fewer outside bills, even of the shortest dates, at 6 ₱ cent., and are charging 6 ₱ cent. to demand borrowers.

As we expect to be able in a few days to present the exact Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at this port for the month of July, just closed, we omit this morning our usual comparison by weeks. These, in a semi-official form, added to the exact returns to the 1st July, make the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, exclusive of Specie, since the beginning of the calendar year, $153,135,000, against $75,412,000 to same date last season; $147,701,000 to same date in 1857, and $133,060,000 to same date in 1856.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S.					101½@101¾	
N. Y. Central	74¼@73¾	74@73¾	74@73¾			
New-York and Erie					6½@7¼	
Reading					44¾@45	44¾
Rock Island					61½@61¾	
Michigan Southern					7¾@7¾	
Michigan Southern preferred	20¾@23	@20¾	@21¾			
Michigan Central	42	@41¾	@42			
Toledo	24@23½	@23¾				
Galena	63¾	@63¾	@63¾			
Illinois Central	63¾	a 65	@64¾			
Panama	116@115¾					
Pacific Mail	69@71	@69¾	@71			
Missouris	83½	@82¾				
Virginias	94¾	@94				
Tennessees	88½	@86¾				
Illinois Central Bonds	83½	@85¾				
Hudson River	33¾	@32¾				
Harlem Preferred	35¾	@35				
Delaware and Hudson	90	@89	@89¾			

The Flour Market, with some few exceptions on the list which were influenced by English orders, was in control of the *Bear* account most of the week, but on Friday and Saturday a better demand was manifested at about the outside prices, and a larger business, in amount, was accomplished. The general market left off steady on Saturday forenoon, no second session being held on that day as usual through the Summer. In United States new Fives there is more demand; the sales are at 101½, with that price bid for more. The latest sales quoted from London are at 93½ per cent. Sterling money, equal to 102¼ with the expense added. The decline in Tennessee State Fives continues, and the latest sales, on orders, it is understood from Tennessee, were at 86¾ per cent. About fifty miles new Railway work—part on the Louisville and Nashville line—was finished up early in July, and upon this the State advances $10,000 per mile in 40-year Bonds, receiving as security a first lien upon the Road and its equipment. The finished roads in the State upon which these advances have been made, altogether, in regular 6 ₱ cent. Bonds—such as are sold in this market—are equal to about 700 miles, implying a Public Debt in this way of $7,000,000. Similar advances by the State's indorsement of the first mortgages of the Railway Companies, were made, some years ago, on 255 miles, making the Indorsed Obligations of Tennessee $2,550,000. The decline in Tennessees somewhat influenced Missouris at the close of the week, and the decline from the previous week is ⅝ ₱ cent. In New-York Central the dealings fluctuated through the week about 1 ₱ cent., closing at a decline of ⅜@⅝ ₱ cent. The transfers closed on Saturday, preliminary to the August Dividend, the amount of which will be fixed by the Directors at a meeting to convene about the 6th or 8th inst. In Reading there is more activity, and both this and the Philadelphia market, show considerable firmness, owing, in good part, to the improved look of the Anthracite Coal tonnage. The same influence is holding Delaware and Hudson, and Pennsylvania Coal shares quite steady. The last will make the usual August Dividend of 3½ ₱ cent., and we understand the annual report will show 8 ₱ cent. earned for the year. On the other hand, Cumberland shares have had a decided fall, selling as low as 13 ₱ cent., but closing at 14 ₱ cent. This Company is in the Bituminous Coal trade in Maryland, but we do not understand the present decline to proceed from any change of prospects in the trade, but from the position of part of the stock held by one or two of the Brokers on the Street. In the Western Shares, the advance is 1@1½ ₱ cent on Illinois Central, with an advance of 1½ ₱ cent. in the Bonds of the Company, on the last news from the London market. In other descriptions, with the usual strong disposition evinced by the sellers for the fall to hammer prices, the final changes at the close of the week are not important, while the demand for Rock Island, Galena and Michigan Central showed an improvement. Panama is less active, and ¼ ₱ cent. lower. Pacific Mail made two or three changes during the week, but left off at an advance of 2 ₱ cent. In the near Railway Stocks, Harlem Preferred lost part of its activity; Hudson River steady in price with few transactions, and Erie but very partially offered at the very low figures recently established, while the bids for it improved at the close ¾ ₱ cent. The various Bonds of the Company are also generally withheld from market at the current prices, and the second, third and fourth Mortgages are 1@2 ₱ cent. higher on the bids. The Bonds of the New-York Central and Michigan Central are in some demand for London, though the dealings are confined to retail parcels. The general market closed on the Street at 3 o'clock a fraction lower for New-York Central, with little or nothing done in other descriptions.

The Customs Duties of the past week, paid into the Sub-Treasury, amount to $1,100,000. For the month of July, to $4,704,000, exclusive of the duties settled with Treasury notes. The receipts and disbursements of the office for the month of July were as follows:

July 1, 1859, by balance		$2,602,169
Receipts during the month—		
Customs	$4,704,998 85	
Patent Fees	6 813 40	
Post Office Department	232 206 69	
Treasury Notes	931,500 00	
Miscellaneous	79 930 80	
		5,956,255
Total		$7,957,425
Payments—		
Treasury drafts	$5 566 303 89	
Post Office do	254 285 82	
		5 820,589
Regular Treasury balance		$2,136,835
Credit of Disbursing Officers		2,362 893
Credit of Interest Public Debt		121 030
Assay Accounts, balance		496,040
Total balance, July 31		$5,116,798

The half-yearly Dividend of the Ocean Bank is 3½ ₱ cent.; Corn Exchange, 3½ ₱ cent.; Greenwich, 6 ₱ cent; Manhattan, 5 ₱ cent.; Leather, 5 ₱ cent., and Republic, 5 ₱ cent.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, under date of Saturday, P. M., July 23, reports of Exchange:

"Exchange is quiet and without variation, except in Sight checks on the Northern cities, which have advanced fully ¼ ₱ cent. We now quote as follows: Clear Sterling Bills, 109¼@110; Bill of Lading Drafts, 108¾@109; Francs, 5f.16¾@5f.10; Sixty day Bills on the North, 1@1⅛ ₱ cent.; Sight, ⅜@⅝ ₱ cent. premium."

COAL TRADE FOR WEEK AND SEASON.

	1859.		1858.	
	Week	Total.	Week.	Total.
Schuylkill Railroad	39,694	890,180	39,069	980,941
Schuylkill Canal	40.534	820,377	38,303	634,696
Lehigh Valley Railroad	4,350	271,602	10,286	312 360
Lehigh Valley Canal	27,136	360,870	27,945	458,243
Scranton South	13,441	274 676	11 141	318,986
Scranton North	4,093	72 670	5,521	105,985
Penn Coal Co	26 947	251,914	26,164	313,088
Delaware and Hud. Co	15 789	128 642	22,403	239,348
Wyoming Canal South	—	—	11,126	182,767
Wyoming Canal, North	—	—	3,767	16,820
Shamokin Region	3 230	46,264	8,741	76,606
Total Anthracite	175,113	2,806,144	189,390	3,468

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2454. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Affairs in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 1.

Col. SIM. JOHNSON, one of the editors of the late Washington *Union*, who several months ago was appointed Consul to Havre, has tendered his resignation. The office, however, is not open for competition.

So numerous have applications for situations in the Census Bureau already become, that in order to facilitate responses thereto, printed forms have been prepared, stating that no additional clerical force will be required until next year.

Secretary TOUCEY has returned from his northern trip.

A letter received from Secretary FLOYD, from the Virginia Springs, states that his health is slowly improving.

Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Aug. 1.

This city and Jefferson County give the Opposition ticket about eleven hundred majority. MALLORY, Opposition for Congress, has eleven majority. Returns from the interior are too meagre for any conclusion to-night.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, August 2—1 A. M.

As far as heard from the Ashland District for Congress is close.

In the Fifth Congressional District BROWN, Regular Democrat, is probably elected over JEWETT, Independent.

Meagre returns from the Second Congressional District show a large Opposition gain. MALLORY, as far as heard from, has 900 majority over HOLT.

Additional from California.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 1.

The Overland Mail, of the 8th ult., reached the city last night, and we glean some additional items of intelligence from the San Francisco newspapers.

Reports from Carson's Valley indicate the election of Major DONEL as Delegate to the next Congress.

The loss by the fire at Weaverville, on the 5th of July, is estimated at upward of $100 000.

Great excitement existed in Nevado and Eldorado Counties in consequence of the discovery of new and extensive gold diggings on Walker's River, east of the Sierra Nevadas.

The two hundred thousand pounds of coffee, sent to San Francisco by the Captain of the *Messenger Bird*, had been seized in that city by the Sheriff, on account of the owners. The sloop-of-war *Warren* left San Francisco on the 6th ult. for Panama.

Advices from Fort Smith, Texas, state that the Creek and Cherokee Indians are at open hostilities, in consequence of several murders committed by the former tribe. Four hundred Creeks were armed and awaiting the movements of the Cherokees.

Convention of Colored Men in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 1.

A quite numerously attended Convention of colored people met to-day in a room of the Tremont Temple, to take into consideration the course to be pursued by them in the coming Presidential canvass, and the best means for advancing the moral, social and political condition of the race. Delegates were present from all the New-England and several other States. The Convention organized as follows:

President—GEO. W. DOWNING, of Rhode Island.

Vice-Presidents—EZRA R. Johnson and John Y. Hilton, of Massachusetts; Amos G. Beman, of Maine; Isaac Rice, of Rhode Island; Wm. Anderson, of Connecticut; the Rev. A. N Freeman, of New-York; Wm. Still, of Pennsylvania, and Jared Gray, of Illinois.

WM. WELLS BROWN, CHAS. L. REMOND, and other leading philanthropists and agitators are present. It is proposed to continue the Convention three days.

A colored military demonstration also took place to-day, in commemoration of the West India emancipation, which wound up with a ball in the evening at the armory of the Liberty Guards.

The *élite* of the colored residents and strangers attending the Convention assembled at a levee in Faneuil Hall this evening.

Later from Northern Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 1.

The steamships *Indianola* and *Arizona*, from Brazos on the 29th ult., have arrived here.

There had been 230 deaths from yellow fever at Reynosa.

On the 22d ult. Gen. DEGOLLADO was at Tampico actively preparing for a new campaign.

Gen. GARCIA was at Matamoras, endeavoring to obtain additions to his force.

The Juarez decree had been most enthusiastically received.

The five million conducta was on its way to Brownsville.

It was reported that SANTA ANNA was at Coquetal, but this was not believed.

The Case of Mrs. Shaw Settled.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 1.

The Boston and Worcester Railroad Company have settled the case with Mrs. SHAW, of Needham, who was injured upon their road some eight years ago, by the payment to her of $24,738—the total of the verdict and costs obtained by the plaintiff in the Supreme Court.

Condition of the Steamer Huntsville.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Aug. 1.

The firemen succe eded in suppressing the fire in the hold of the steamship *Huntsville* after it had burned for twelve hours. Her cargo, consisting of 780 bales of upland Cotton; 300 bbls. of Flour; 100 tierces of Rice, besides a large quantity of peaches and water-melons, was saved. The amount of the loss is not estimated as yet.

Murderous Assault by a Discharged Convict.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Monday, Aug. 1.

At Waterbury, on Saturday night, a savage assault was committed on the person of JAMES SHANNON by JOHN RIGGS, who was recently discharged from the State Prison. SHANNON was stabbed in the abdomen, and is not expected to live. RIGGS was brought to this city to-day, for safety, as a large crowd assembled in Waterbury had threatened to lynch him.

An Indian Battle.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 1.

Advices from St. Joseph, of the 30th, state that a band of Omaha Indians had been attacked, on the Plains, by a large party of Sioux, and seventeen killed and the same number wounded. The Omahas took five Sioux' scalps. The fight took place on the night of the 23d, about 100 miles from Decatur, in Nebraska Territory.

Movements of the President.

BEDFORD, Penn., Monday, Aug. 1.

President BUCHANAN, accompanied by Mrs. Secretary THOMPSON, Miss LANE, Judge BOWLIN and AUGUSTUS SCHELL, left this village to-day for Cumberland.

CUMBERLAND, Monday, Aug 1.

The President and party arrived here this evening, from Bedford, stopping at the Revere House. He will leave to-morrow morning for Washington.

Wool Fair at Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Monday, Aug. 1.

A Wool Fair will be held here August 4. Fine samples of Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan Wool have already been exhibited. The public sales will commence on the 5th of August.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Aug. 1.

The screw-steamship *Montgomery*, of CROMWELL's Line, reached her wharf yesterday. All well

Marine Losses in July.

There were nineteen American vessels reported lost and missing during the month of July—five ships four barks, and ten schooners. Twelve of these were wrecked, three abandoned at sea, one was sunk, and one reported missing. The value of the vessels, exclusive of cargoes, is estimated at $450,000. The following are their names, &c.:

STEPS.	Where From.	Where Bound.
Stalwart	New-Orleans	Liverpool.
Indian Hunter	Mobile	Liverpool.
John Wade	Bangkok	Hong Kong.
Sarah Minot	New-Orleans	Liverpool.
F. S. Parley	New-York	San Francisco.
BARKS.		
Palestine	San Francisco	Washington.
Phœnix, whaler of Nantucket.		
Julia Gartner, wrecked at San Francisco.		
Elm	Boston	Africa.
BRIG.		
Fe, (Spanish)	New-Orleans	San Sebastian.
SCHOONERS.		
C B. Knudson	New-York	Port Lavacca.
Frank, whaler, of Mystic.		
Kedron	Philadelphia	Dighton.
Enterprise	Havana	Carthagena.
Joseph Allen		
Spy	New York	Edenton, N. C
Sarah Bartlett	Galveston	Boston.
Roslyn, yacht	Ft. Pontchartrain	New York.
Wm. Chesnut, (wrecking vessel, of Key West.)		
F. A. Ball	Philadelphia	Cienfuegos.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Teutonia and the Ocean Queen.

Important Speech of the Emperor Napoleon.

Explanation of his Motives for Closing the War.

DISSATISFACTION WITH THE PEACE.

INTERVIEW OF THE TWO EMPERORS.

Austrian Order of the Day Announcing the Pacification.

EXTRACTS AND DETAILS OF NEWS.

The screw-steamship *Teutonia*, from Southampton on the afternoon of the 18th ult., arrived here yesterday morning, and the Vanderbilt steamship *Ocean Queen*, from the same port, on the 20th, arrived late last night.

The general outlines of the news have been anticipated by telegraph.

From our London files of the 18th we derive various details of striking interest.

A Paris letter in the second edition of the London *Times*, of July 18, and dated on the evening of the 17th, says:

"A private letter from Cremona, of the 13th inst., states that the wounded soldiers in the hospitals there are well attended by the surgeons of the town, and are going on favorably. Accounts from Brescia are by no means so satisfactory. They state that there are more than 11,000 wounded soldiers in that town, and a species of putrid fever has set in, which the French call *pourriture de l'hospital*. The deaths are, unfortunately, very numerous."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* thus describes the arrival and reception of the Emperor:

"The Emperor arrived this morning at St. Cloud. He reached the Lyons terminus at 10 o'clock, and proceeded by the railroad round Paris (Chemin de Fer de Ceinture) to his destination. The Imperial carriage stopped at St. Cloud at 10¼ o'clock, and in five minutes more was at the Orleans Gate, which communicates with the Palace. His Majesty's coming had been announced at 9 o'clock, and the Empress, with the Prince Imperial and the attendants, male and female, of the Palace, assembled at the entrance. The child was dressed in the uniform of the Imperial Guard, and held a crown of laurel in his hand, ready to present to his father. Numerous groups of persons waited near the same spot. When the Imperial carriage appeared it was hailed with cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" which rose from both sides of the railroad. The Empress, holding her son by the hand, came forward to meet the Emperor, who embraced her affectionately, and pressed the Prince repeatedly to his bosom. The persons who accompanied the Emperor were warmly saluted by the attendants, who congratulated them all on their safe return; no one, as you are aware, belonging to the military household of the Emperor fell in the campaign, with the exception of Gen. COTTE, and he died of apoplexy. The Emperor then gave his arm to the Empress, and, taking the Prince by the hand, entered an open carriage, and, after saluting the spectators, drove to the Palace. The Emperor attended mass at 12 o'clock in the chapel attached to the residence, and received the Ministers at 1 o'clock.

Prince NAPOLEON is expected to-morrow or the day after. His entry will probably be as quiet as that of the Emperor, as nothing is said about triumphal arches or any such displays. I suppose all that is reserved for the 15th of August, when the festival of the Assumption, the fête of the Emperor, and the liberation of Italy "from the Alps to the Adriatic," will be all celebrated at one and the same time.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says that the intimacy between the French and Austrian Governments is likely soon to be as great as it was four or five years ago, but there never can be anything like friendship between the two Emperors, as FRANCIS JOSEPH of Austria is not the man to forget that LOUIS NAPOLEON has wrested a province from him.

A private letter from Warsaw, dated the 12th inst., announces that the troops encamped there, to the number of 200,000, with the exception of part of the artillery, had marched to the frontiers of Germany under the command of Gen. Prince BARIATINSKI. It was believed among military men at Warsaw that an understanding had been arrived at between the Emperors of Russia, Austria and France, by which the kingdom of Poland is to be reëstablished, Venetia secured to Austria, and the frontier of the Rhine to France.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* notes the suppression of that sheet in France: "The second edition of the *Times* of Friday, due on Saturday; and the first and second of Saturday, due yesterday, were stopped at the post, and have not since been delivered. For what reason this petty act of authority was resolved on I know not. The person who has control in these matters is, I regret to say, M. DE LAGUERRONNIERE, himself a journalist of long standing, of no mean distinction, and of decided Liberalism."

The Editor of *La Gironde*, of Bordeaux, received a warning from the Prefect of the department for an article on the peace concluded at Villafranca, which the enlightened man who fills the post of Prefect says, "contains comments anti national, and calculated to mislead public opinion as to the glorious peace concluded at Villafranca."

Some interesting experiments were made lately at Vincennes to ascertain the accuracy in firing and distance traversed by a new musket bullet, proposed to replace the Minié bullet fired from rifles. It is said that the new ball, independently of its superiority both in precision and distance, offers the remarkable advantage of being fired from a smooth barrel, by which the rifle barrel can be dispensed with, which is so difficult to load and troublesome to keep clean during a campaign. Of the different projectiles, half as many more of the new than of the Minié bullets struck the target at 600 yards; and at 600 yards the respective numbers per cent. were thirty-nine of the former and fourteen of the latter. A still more extraordinary fact is, that the new ball will kill at a distance of 1,500 yards, while the rifle ball is not effective at more than 1,000 yards. Major NAPIER, the Director of the Imperial School of Firing, is the inventor of the new bullet.

It was reported in official circles in Paris that a proclamation is to be published shortly after the Emperor's arrival, explaining more clearly than in the proclamation to the army the terms on which peace has been concluded.

A Turin letter states that when the Emperor NAPOLEON announced to King VICTOR EMMANUEL the terms of the treaty of Villafranca, he said, "Has your Majesty any observation to make?" The King, understanding at once the situation, replied by the question, "Has your Majesty anything to add?" The two sovereigns bowed and parted.

The Police are busily taking out of the print-sellers windows of Paris all caricatures that might be displeasing to the NAPOLEON III., late enemy, but now close friend of the "young and chivalrous" FRANCIS JOSEPH, Emperor of Austria and Venetia, and principal member of the Italian Confederation. Letters from Turin state that all the portraits of the Emperor NAPOLEON which were publicly exhibited have suddenly disappeared. These two facts together speak volumes.

The Emperor of Austria arrived at the castle of Laxenburg, near Vienna, on Saturday morning, July 16, at 10 o'clock, and at once issued an imperial manifesto, explaining his motives in concluding peace. The Emperor repeats the accusation first made in the order of the day at Verona, and says he was induced to make peace by the holding back of his natural federal allies, *whose mediation promised less favorable conditions than a direct understanding with his opponent*. The manifesto also states that reforms conformable to the spirit of the time shall be made in the public laws and administration.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamers will run again to Venice, and will also very soon run to the East.

The Vienna correspondent of the *London Times* states that since the peace the Austrian army has "almost recovered its original strength and confidence." Recruiting for the army has ceased throughout the Empire.

The following is from the *Times* City Article, July 20;

"The Budget, although it has dispelled any expectations that may have been entertained of a loan, has not exercised material influence on the Stock market. The general feeling regarding it is not completely satisfactory. It is regretted that there was not even an allusion to such points as the expediency or otherwise of an export duty on coal, the equalization of the sugar duties, the better adjustment of the probate duty, &c. The necessity that the increase to the income tax should be all levied in a single half year is wholly disputed, since any requisite temporary advance on the security of its future collection could be obtained from the Bank of England. There is a feeling that nothing could be more calculated to prejudice the existing ardor for national defence than a large and inequitable income tax.

Consols opened on Tuesday morning with a dull appearance at 95⅝@⅞, and upon a few sales declined to 85. Subsequently there was a rally to 95⅝@¾, but the market was totally without animation. Money was in demand at the Bank *minimum* in the open market. Foreign Stocks have been less active, and the general tone was rather flat. The closing price of the French Three ℔ Cents. on Tuesday evening was 66f. 25c., showing no alteration. In the Foreign Exchanges the rates on Vienna and Trieste were again less unfavorable for those places. Amsterdam was slightly higher. There were no Bullion operations at the Bank on Tuesday. In Belgium the rate of discount has been lowered from 4 to 3 ℔ cent. Bar Silver has within the last few days been in much demand, and the nearest price is now 62s. ¾d. Mexican Dollars are also inquired for at about 61s. ½d. ℔ ounce."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO SOUTHAMPTON.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 20.

The *Moniteur* contains the following: "Yesterday evening the Emperor received the great bodies of the State, the Presidents of which, M. TROPLING, Count DE MORNEY and M. BAROCHE, addressed congratulatory speeches to his majesty. The Emperor thanked them for their devotion, and then explained the reasons for his conduct during the great events. He said:

Arrived beneath the walls of Verona, the struggle was inevitably about to change its nature, as well in a military as a political aspect. Obliged to attack the enemy in front who was entrenched behind great fortresses, and protected on his flank by the neutrality of the surrounding territory, and about to begin a long and barren war, I found myself in the face of Europe in arms, ready to dispute our successes or aggravate our reverses. Nevertheless, the difficulty of the enterprise would not have shaken my resolution if the means had not been out of proportion to the results to be expected. It was necessary to crush boldly the obstacles opposed, and then to accept a conflict on the Rhine as well as on the Adige. It was necessary to fortify ourselves openly with the concurrence of revolution. It was necessary to go on shedding precious blood, and at last risk that which a Sovereign should only stake for the independence of his country. If I have stopped, it was neither through weariness or exhaustion, nor through abandoning the noble cause, which I desired to serve, but the interests of France. I felt great reluctance to put reins upon the ardor of our soldiers, to retrench from my programme the territory from the Mincio to the Adriatic, and to see vanish from honest hearts noble delusions and patriotic hopes. In order to serve the independence of Italy, I made war against the mind of Europe, and as soon as the destiny of my country might be endangered I made peace. Our efforts and our sacrifices, have they been merely losses? No; we have a right to be proud of this campaign. We have vanquished an army numerous, brave and well organized. Piedmont has been delivered from invasion; her frontiers have been extended to the Mincio. The idea of an Italian nationality has been admitted by those who combatted it most. All the sovereigns of the Peninsula comprehend the want of salutary reforms. Thus after having given a new proof of the military power of France, the peace concluded will be prolific of happy results. The future will every day reveal additional cause for the happiness of Italy, the influence of France, and the tranquility of Europe.

THE PEACE OF VILLAFRANCA.

The Meeting of the Two Emperors—Order of the Day of Francis Joseph—Italian, German, French, and English Estimates of the Peace—The Condition in which it Leaves Italy.

THE INTERVIEW OF THE TWO EMPERORS.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VILLAFRANCA, Monday, July 11.

I arrived here early this morning, but had I come the day before, I could not have witnessed more than I did. Orders, dictated by a feeling of delicacy, had been given that only privileged persons should approach the place of the interview. Every care had been taken not to wound the pride of the Emperor of Austria, to whom it would doubtless have been disagreeable to have been exposed too much to public view. The meeting of the two Sovereigns was fixed for 9 o'clock. At a quarter of an hour before, NAPOLEON III. arrived at the spot, and he came before the time in order that he might go on for a short distance to meet the Emperor of Austria. FRANCIS JOSEPH soon made his appearance, and seeing that his late adversary had courteously come to receive him, urged forward his horse. When the two parties had come near, the escorts stopped short, and the Emperors advanced into the centre of the unoccupied space. The escort of the Emperor NAPOLEON was composed of Marshal VAILLANT Gen. MARTIMPREY, Gen. FLEURY, the officers of the imperial household and of his staff, and of a squadron of the Cent Gardes and one of the Guides, all in their splendid full dress uniforms. His Majesty rode the fine bay horse which he has used since the commencement of the campaign. He wore the undress uniform of a general of division, with the kepi. The Emperor of Austria also wore an undress cap, and blue uniform frock coat, and was followed by his staff, a squadron of his body guard, composed of nobles, and a squadron of hulans. It is said that he was much struck with the martial bearing of the French cavalry, and that in presence of the Cent Gardes and the Guides, the Austrian body-guard and the hulans did not appear to advantage. On the two Sovereigns meeting in the mid-space they courteously saluted and shook hands. The Emperor of Austria appeared pleased with the cordial welcome and open manner of the Emperor NAPOLEON. The two Emperors remained for a moment alone in the middle of the road and exchanged a few words. They then reciprocally presented the officers of their staffs; and the moment after the several officers were intermingled, and Marshal VAILLANT was seen in conversation with Baron DE HESS. NAPOLEON III. and the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH then advanced side by side towards Villafranca, the Cent Gardes giving the precedence to the body-guard of Austria, who led the way, but the Guides passing before the Hulans. At Villafranca, the house of M. CARLO MORELLI, situated in the principal street of the town, had been prepared to receive the two sovereigns. The Emperor of Austria had passed a night there before the battle of Solferino. It is a habitation comfortable, but simple, and not remarkable for any extraordinary attraction. I had visited it early in the morning, and saw, in addition to the bedroom of the Austrian Emperor, the sitting-room in which the conference was to take place some hours later. The furniture and curtains were green; and the walls painted in distemper. There were several seats of various kinds, but only two arm-chairs. In the centre was an oblong table covered with a green cloth, and on it was placed, just as I entered, a vase of freshly gathered flowers, which quite perfumed the room. It was there that for upwards of an hour and a half the two emperors were seated discussing the highest interests, and without anyone being present. From a feeling of delicacy, the King of Piedmont was not invited to the interview. It cannot but be allowed that the presence of a successor is always more annoying and intolerable than that of a rival or of a conqueror. Whilst the interview was going on I was outside in the street, whence I could see the escorts, some remaining seated on their horses, while others had dismounted. But not the slightest sound was heard; every kind of conversation was suspended; and all seemed dominated involuntarily by a certain emotion produced by the importance of the incident which was passing. As to what took place inside, I cannot say anything; all that I know is that when the two sovereigns issued forth from the conference, they seemed both perfectly satisfied. The word to mount was then given, and in an instant all were in the saddle. The Emperor of Austria uttered a few words expressive of the admiration he felt for the French army, and did Marshal VAILLANT and Generals MARTIMPREY and FLEURY the honor of shaking hands with them. The two sovereigns then took leave of each other with the greatest cordiality; and the next moment each splendid *cortège* was on the way back to the place from which it had started. The Emperor of the French entered Valeggio a little after 11.

"VALLEGGIO, Tuesday, July 12.

You will know by telegraph that an interview took place yesterday morning, at Villafranca, between the two Emperors, and that peace is as good as concluded. This was the cause of the delay which occurred in the movements of the troops towards their cantonments, and the departure of the Emperor.

The interview was fixed for yesterday morning, at Villafranca. The Emperor, accompanied by Marshal VAILLANT, Generals MARTIMPREY and FLEURY, his military household, the Cent Gardes, and a squadron of Guides, started at 7 A. M. from Valleggio on horseback. He arrived at Villafranca, which is about five miles distant, a little after 8 o'clock. The Emperor of Austria had not yet arrived, so the Emperor NAPOLEON went out on the road to Verona to meet him. When he saw him approach he took off his cap, and at the same moment stretched out his hand, and the two sovereigns, after shaking hands, returned to the pavilion which had been prepared for them. When about to return the Emperor NAPOLEON wished to give the *pas* to his colleague and adversary, but the latter insisted on passing after the victor. For more than an hour did the interview last, both smoking cigarettes. Pen, ink and paper were on the table, and were used. Those who were outside could see the two sovereigns, but, of course, not hear what was said. More than once the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH seemed much moved; there are those who pretend to have seen even tears in his eyes. When the interview was over the two sovereigns came out, and presented to each other their *cortèges*. Among the Austrian Generals of note there were Hess and WIMPFFEN.

By 11 o'clock A. M. the interview was over, and the Emperor went back to Valleggio. The interview had evidently been very satisfactory, for His Majesty appeared to be in excellent humor. He had scarcely dismounted when the King arrived on horseback, and a short time after him Prince NAPOLEON, in a kind of *fourgon*.

"Peace is signed; there remains scarcely any doubt about it. Equally certain it is that it was the work of the two Emperors, without any mediation. The first step was made by the Emperor of Austria, and the conclusion is owing to the moderation of the Emperor of the French. Indeed, if I am rightly informed about the basis on which peace has been concluded, his moderation was so great that it leaves his programme incomplete. Italy was to be free from the Alps to the Adriatic; no Austrian was to tread on Italian soil, and the conditions which were agreed upon make Venice the spansge of an Austrian archduke. Lombardy is to be Piedmontese, and the Legations, together with the Duchies and Tuscany, to form a Confederation. These, I am assured, are the basis on which the two Emperors have agreed, and I think the information is correct, for Count CAVOUR, who, as I wrote to you, has come up to Monzambano, and is still at the Sardinian headquarters, has tendered his resignation, as he does not think himself justified in signing a peace which is in contradiction with the principle of Italian unity and national independence, which has been the guide of his whole policy.

If he wishes to be consistent he cannot well do otherwise, for, with the new arrangement, an Italy united and independent becomes more difficult than before. It is one of those hybrid creations, this peace, which can satisfy neither the Austrians nor the Italians. At any rate, to judge by the attitude of the Austrian officers who accompanied their Emperor in this painful step, they seemed deeply impressed by the humiliation which they were suffering together, with their sovereign. It was rather too closely resembling the famous interview after the battle of Austerlitz, in consequence of which the German empire ceased to exist and the empire of Austria began. It was the second great humiliation since that time. As for the Italians, there is only one feeling among all those I have spoken with—a feeling of deep disappointment. The whole movement, from its very beginning, was taken out of their hands. They were systematically kept back, their protectors taking initiative and leading them as they thought fit. The Italians trusted to promises, and, instead of evoking their national energy, followed their leaders. Now they have lost an opportunity of exerting themselves for their great aim, and must take whatever their protectors choose to give them. It is but justice to say that the Sardinians make no exception in this respect. Almost all the officers, without exception, feel themselves as if guilty of a crime. They threw themselves, heart and soul, into a war which was to have made Italy free and united, and they are paid now for their services by the annexation of Lombardy.

This evening the Emperor dines with the King at Monzambano; he will go back the same evening to Valleggio, and to-morrow on to Milan. Nothing is certain yet about the King's departure. Prince NAPOLEON'S corps goes after all to Rivoltella."

From another Correspondent.

When the Sovereigns were about to enter the house, the Noble Guards were ranged on the right in the vestibule, and the Cent Gardes on the left. The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH insisted on the Emperor NAPOLEON entering first. The Emperor invited FRANCIS JOSEPH to breakfast, but the latter begged to be excused, as he had breakfasted before setting out. The two Emperors then entered the sitting-room alone. Their Majesties sat down at opposite sides of the table. The Emperor NAPOLEON laid on the table a few cigarettes in an envelop, and offered one to the young Sovereign, who declined it. Although no third person heard a word of what passed at this interview, I can state that they conversed sometimes in Italian, but more frequently in German; not a word was written down. During the conversation, the Emperor NAPOLEON, as if mechanically, picked to pieces some of the flowers placed in a vase before him. On issuing from the house, the Emperor NAPOLEON conversed an instant with Baron HESS, while FRANCIS JOSEPH spoke with Marshal VAILLANT. Their Majesties then briefly inspected their escorts. The Emperor of Austria was so struck with the uniform and bearing of the Cent Gardes and Guides that he openly expressed his admiration. He also asked whether these soldiers formed part of the Imperial Guard.

ORDER OF THE DAY OF THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

The following is the exact text of the Emperor of Austria's order of the day announcing the peace:

"Depending on my rights, on the enthusiasm of my subjects, on the courage of my army, and on the natural allies of Austria, I waged war, in order to maintain inviolate the existing treaties.

My subjects I found willing to make any and every sacrifice. Sanguinary conflicts have proved to the world the fearlessness and heroism of my gallant army, which, although it is inferior in number to the enemy, and has lost thousands of officers and private soldiers, is full of strength and courage, and joyfully looks forward to the renewal of the struggle. Being without allies, I yield to the unfavorable political relations, in being my first duty to avoid shedding, to no purpose, the blood of my soldiers, and demanding useless sacrifices on the part of my people I conclude peace on the basis of the line of the Mincio.

From my inmost heart I thank my army, which has again proved to me how completely I can depend on it in future wars. FRANCIS JOSEPH.

VERONA, July 12, 1859."

THE ITALIAN ESTIMATE OF THE PEACE.

There are rumors at Paris that the utmost disgust at the Villafranca arrangement prevails there, and that Count CAVOUR's friends and admirers are most unwilling to submit to the disappointment which the King appears to be resigned to.

Another letter-writer says: "I seriously expect to see the state of siege proclaimed all over Italy before another week is out, and 'order' maintained by French and Austrian troops conjointly. I can see no other rational prospect of carrying out the treaty of Villafranca. *En attendant* there are troubles at Florence, where the French Emperor's proclamation has been spat upon and defiled. This news you perhaps know. I give it you as certain, but it has of course been suppressed here.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* of the 14th simply states in a line, without any comment, that the preliminaries of peace were signed on the 12th.

The *Opinione*, of Turin, Count CAVOUR's organ, does not conceal its dissatisfaction at seeing Venice remain in the hands of Austria. As regards Count CAVOUR's resignation, it attributes it to the insufficiency of the terms of peace imposed upon Austria, which being quite contrary to his expectations, rendered it impossible for him to remain in office.

Correspondence of the London Times.

STATE OF FEELING IN TURIN.

TURIN, Friday, July 15, 1859.

I experience difficulty in defining to you the present state of things in Turin. It is a sort of chaos of uncertainties and regrets, with which are combined a very little hope and a great deal of indignation. There cannot be a shadow of doubt as to the effect here produced by the conclusion of peace on the bases proclaimed. Exasperation and dejection are to be read upon the countenances of all. The same, I am informed, is the case in Milan, and will undoubtedly be so in a still greater degree in those Italian provinces which believe that, by the terms NAPOLEON has agreed to, all their hopes are sacrificed. Doubts remain as to details, but there can be none as to the main points. The programme has not been adhered to; consequently nobody is satisfied. With the countless conjectures current as to the Emperor NAPOLEON's motives for accepting so imperfect a result from so great a war I need not trouble you, since that branch of the subject may be pursued and weighed as well in London as in Turin—probably better, since here judgment is apt to be influenced by passion. I may content myself with endeavoring to sketch the state of things here, so far as it can be seized and fixed upon paper. An utter stranger could hardly have passed an hour of the last two days in Turin without perceiving that the public was engrossed and excited by a subject of great public interest and of an unpleasant nature. He must have been struck by unmistakable signs of grief and disgust, by the gloomy brows and angry tones of the numerous groups assembled in the chief thoroughfares; and, if he understood the *patois* in which there nearly everybody converses, he would have perceived that there was but one topic of discussion and one object of denunciation. A friend, who has had a long experience of the Italian character, said to me the other day in Milan that before six months were over we should see the Emperor who has lately been extolled, adulated, and almost worshipped as the magnanimous liberator of Italy, abused as much as he was then being praised. Nothing was then known of the armistice, and the assurance so promptly realized might almost be taken for a prophecy. However his conduct may be judged in other countries, NAPOLEON's prestige in Italy is gone. The multitude accuse him of having deceived and abandoned their cause, and the epithet of *traditore*, so ready on Italian lips, is not spared him. Three days ago not a print-shop in the town but had its window full of his portraits, engravings, lithographs, and photographs without end, in every dress and attitude. Now not one is to be seen. The shopkeepers withdrew them lest their windows should be broken. I have been told there were instances of people spitting against the panes behind which they were exposed. Whether this be true or not, it is certain that in some windows his portrait was shown side by side with that of CAVOUR. The Police put a stop to this. The Emperor and King were to leave Milan at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and are expected here at about 5 o'clock. Great interest is felt to see how they will be received. As regards the King there can be no doubt; none impute blame to him; on the contrary, he has raised himself in the love and respect of his subjects by his gallantry in the late war; but it is thought that, with the applause that will greet him, cries of a much less pleasing nature may be addressed to his Imperial companion, or, at the best, that his name will not be uttered except by agents posted for the purpose. Two hundred of the French police are now in Turin. The walls are placarded with various notices—one is to the effect that all the railway trains between Turin and Milan are suspended for this day; another, signed by the Commandant of the National Guard, calls upon that body to parade at 3 o'clock, in order to proceed to the reception of the King and his Imperial ally. I am assured that the National Guard has decided not to obey the summons—at a later hour I shall be able to tell you whether this report be well founded. A proclamation by the Mayor of Turin also graces the street corners and arcades—it urges the public to give a hearty welcome to the two Sovereigns, and announces an illumination for to night. The victories of the campaign are enumerated, and the tone of the document seems to betray the feeling that the public requires some stimulus to induce it to celebrate the arrival as the authorities would desire. Notwithstanding the persuasive eloquence of the worthy Mayor, it is believed that the illuminations of private houses will be of the scantiest.

EXCITEMENT IN FLORENCE.

FLORENCE, Thursday, July 14.

Within a few minutes of the publication of the *Moniteur* the news seemed to have spread from one end of Florence to the other. From every street and piazza the population poured forth, and some thousands were soon gathered together under the walls of the Palazzo Vecchio, the official residence of the members of the Government. The utmost exasperation animated the whole assembly. The crowd was composed of hundreds of people, each listening with violent gesticulations to its own orator. Presently a rush was made to the office of the *Moniteur*. All the copies of the journal that remained undisturbed were seized and burnt before the Palazzo Vecchio. The greatest excitement continued to prevail throughout the evening. The French banners that hung side by side with the tri-color of Sardinia in all the *cafés* were torn down and trampled under foot.

About 5 o'clock the following address was published by the Government:

"Tuscans—The news of events which dim our brightest hopes distress the hearts of all.

"The Government participates your consternation, but we must not abandon ourselves to this feeling. We must wait till news arrives with respect to these facts, the particulars of which are not known up to the present moment. It is our duty to unite resolutely, and show by our firmness that we are worthy to be citizens of a land independent and free. As long as we display this firmness we shall not have lost all our hopes.

Our Envoys are already on the eve of their departure for Turin, with the object of making themselves acquainted with the true position of affairs. For the moment the manifestation of grief would but be an aggravation of misfortune. Let us preserve order, which is more than ever necessary for the salvation of our country. To-morrow the Council will meet. Together with it the Government will speak in the voice of Tuscany to VICTOR EMANUEL, in whom all our confidence is centred.

Tuscany will never consent to be again placed under the yoke and subjected to the influence of Austria, contrary to its own wishes and rights.

C. BUONCOMPAGNI, Commissioner Extraordinary of VICTOR EMANUEL.

The Baron BETTINO RICASOLI, Minister of the Interior.

C. RIDOLFI, Minister of Public Instruction.

E. POZZI, Minister of Justice and Grace.

R. BUSACCA, Minister of Finance, Commerce, &c.

V. SALVAGNOLI, Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs.

P. A. DE CAVERO, Minister of War.

CELESTINO BIANCHI, Secretary-General of the Tuscan Government."

The whole of the night the streets resounded to the tramp of patrols of the National Guard, the citizens having immediately assembled for the purpose of reorganizing this force for the preservation of order.

DESENZANO, Wednesday, July 13, 1859.

There is no longer any doubt that the night before last, that is the night which succeeded the interview of the two Emperors, the preliminaries of peace were signed on both sides. Everything connected with the negotiations, as well as the exact conditions, has been kept even more secret, if possible, than war operations were formerly. You know, probably, much more about the manner in which this unexpected result was brought about, as well as about the precise conditions on which peace has been made, than we do here at the camp. It is only by degrees that one particle of the truth oozes out after the other. Thus, in the beginning, when the armistice came to disturb the dreams of future successes, to which every one looked forward confidently, no one ever thought that peace would be as good as signed a few days later, and every one puzzled himself to find out the real motive of this sudden decision. No one had anything to go by but surmises, for even those who were employed in the matter saw only the part which passed here, and not the strings which were pulled in the cabinets of diplomatists. Even when the chiefs of the staff met at Villafranca, to discuss the bases of the armistice, and the Emperors met two days after at the same place, the part of diplomacy in the matter was rather suspected than clearly understood.

It was the general character of the conditions which first opened the eyes to the fact that there must have been some other agency in the matter than that which we could see and trace.

The armistice could be explained without much difficulty to those who were with the army. They knew that the slowness in the advance and the stop at the Mincio were owing to the delay in the arrival of the siege material, ammunition, gunboats, &c. Every one had seen and felt the daily growing difficulty of providing so large an army on so long a line of operations with everything necessary, and the advantage which a respite would give for the bringing up of stores, and forming, as it were, a secondary base of operations. No one could dissimulate that the heat had considerably thinned the ranks, and that in spite of the reinforcements which had come up, and the soldiers who were returning from the hospitals, a campaign during the impending dog-days would make greater ravages, especially among the young soldiers, than ever the fire and sword of the enemy could. Thus, although perhaps a good deal of impatience was evinced at this sudden stoppage in the career of success just at the moment when the most difficult work was done and when every one felt confident of the result, most thought that the armistice was rather a gain than a loss.

That an armistice should be used by the Power which asked it for the opening of negotiations seemed likewise as natural as that the Emperor NAPOLEON should be inclined to listen to these overtures. It was only another instance of that extraordinary luck which has accompanied him all through his career, that, after a short campaign, Austria should be so broken down as to be ready to make peace. The acknowledged enormous losses in the battle of Solferino, and the incontestable superiority of the allied armies, gave a good deal of probability to such readiness, which, at the same time, afforded the Emperor NAPOLEON an occasion to show the world his moderation.

But all these explanations fell to the ground before the conditions which have been laid down for the future organization of Italy. Every one felt there must have been some agency behind which we could not see from the camp. The programme at the beginning of the war spoke of an "Italy free from the Alps to the Adriatic," and the second point of the Convention was that Venice should remain to Austria, and that the little Princes, the satellites of Austria, should return to their States. The programme spoke of Italian nationality, but the Convention of Villafranca spoke of a protectorate of the Pope over the Italian States, which remained more divided than before. One could scarce believe the conditions, and in vain was recourse had to all kinds of sage explanations; every one felt the key to such an enigma must lie elsewhere.

It was not long before it was found. It is now no longer a mystery. I believe that the result was mainly due to the attitude taken up by Prussia after the battle of Solferino. It was the *ultimatum* which Prussia brought forward, and which she supported with all her own weight and that of the German Confederation. From what we hear, almost immediately after the return of the Emperor of Austria to Verona the Prussian Minister Plenipotentiary appeared at the Austrian head-quarters, and promised, in the name of his Government and the German Confederation, armed support to Austria if the conditions agreed to by the Emperor of Austria were not accepted by France. That is, we were, without suspecting it here, on the eve of a general war had not the Emperor NAPOLEON's moderation averted it at the last moment.

You can scarcely imagine what an impression this piece of news has produced on the French army. There is no army in the world in which the fee

the establishment of a humane and rational government in the Two Sicilies.

Italy, divided thus into five Italian States, joined together by a bond of military and maritime, diplomatic, commercial and literary unity, would find herself in conditions far different from those against which she so loudly protested two months or eleven years ago. Yet the Italians are still protesting; for a part of the nation—one of their noblest and most heroic provinces—Venice—is disposed of without any regard to its immediate wishes and interests, or to the general vote and will of the country. The sacrifice of Venice is as likely to damage the popularity of the Third as it proved injurious to the reputation of the First Napoleon.

HOW THE PEACE IS REGARDED AT VIENNA.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VIENNA, Wednesday, July 13.

My letter of yesterday was calculated to give you a correct idea of the rapidity with which events have succeeded each other during the last three days, and also of the ignorance of the Vienna authorities of the nature of the business which was being transacted at Villafranca. On Monday official information was given to more than one member of the Diplomatic Corps that the armistice was purely and simply a military measure, and the same assurance was given to me on Saturday at noon. An hour later news that the preliminaries of peace had been signed arrived from Verona, and during the night the following official telegram was received:

"According to authentic advices from Verona, the preliminaries of peace, the signature of which has already been announced, rest on the following bases:

"Both sovereigns will favor the formation of an Italian Confederation. Austria relinquishes Lombardy up to the line of the Mincio, retains the Venetian provinces, with Peschiera, Mantua and Borgoforte, and joins the Italian Confederation. The Grand Duke of Tuscany and the Duke of Modena return to their States. A full amnesty be granted to the persons compromised during the recent events."

"Both in the information which the Government has communicated to the nation, but some other stipulations were made at Villafranca. It was agreed that the Pope should be the President of the Confederation, and the Emperor Francis Joseph promised to do all in his power to persuade His Holiness to agree to the secularization of the domains of the Church. This last piece of information may appear apocryphal, but it was acquired at an excellent source, and doubtless will prove to be correct. In 1851 it was well known at Rome that Louis Napoleon had formed a plan for a Confederation of the Italian States, and one or two of its principal features are still present to my memory. Then, as now, the Pope was to be President of the Italian Confederation, but the executive power was to be in the hands of Sardinia. The idea of the secularization of the domains of the Church is new to none of the Powers. It appears to me that Austria has reason to congratulate herself on being able to obtain peace on such terms; but the nation, and more particular the military part of it, is extremely disappointed with the results of the Villafranca conference. Information has been received from Verona that both officers and men are greatly depressed, as they had confidently expected soon to have an opportunity of balancing accounts with the Allies. Had the war lasted till the Fall of the year, it is possible, and even probable, that the Emperor would have lost Venetia as well as Lombardy, but it is to an undeniable fact that the Austrian army has almost recovered its original strength and confidence. During the first few days after the battle of Solferino the troops were much cast down, but they recovered their spirits when some of their commanders were removed and powerful reinforcements arrived in the camp.

Some little private information relative to the interview of the two Emperors has this morning been acquired. Exactly at 9 o'clock in the morning of the 11th the Emperor Francis Joseph reached Villafranca, where he was received by the Emperor of the French with great apparent kindness, and even a show of deference. The two monarchs took breakfast and remained together until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and it would appear that they settled the bases for the preliminaries of peace before they parted. In military circles it is stated that Louis Napoleon showed certain documents to the Emperor of Austria which removed any doubt he might have felt about the necessity for sacrificing Lombardy. "The one document," said my informant, "was a Franco-Anglo-Russian peace project, which was based on the cession of Venetia as well as Lombardy, and the other was a dispatch, in which Prussia expressed her resolve not to draw her sword in defence of any part of the Austrian possessions in Italy." The Emperor left Laxenburg last night, and went by rail to meet the Emperor, but she will probably remain at Carlsruhe, instead of going on to Laybach as his Majesty had resolved on staying a couple of days longer at Verona than he had intended, in order to enable the Chapter of the Order of Maria Theresa at once to take into consideration the justice of the various claims made for the cross. Count Rechberg, Prince Richard Metternich, and Count Blome left Verona last night, and will be here to-morrow evening or on Friday morning. As no mention is made of Parma in the preliminaries of peace, it is to be supposed that the Duchy is to fall to Sardinia, but it would be the height of injustice to take from the Duchess Louisa a country which she governed so wisely and so well. With the exception of a few Mazzinists and Philo Sardinians, the inhabitants of Parma are more content than they are likely to be under the sceptre of Victor Emanuel, who is sure to levy far heavier taxes than the Parmesans have been accustomed to pay. Since the Spanish war of succession (1701) Austria has lost and regained Lombardy no fewer than twelve times. On the 11th of July, 1859, she lost it for the thirteenth time.

EFFECT OF THE PEACE UPON THE INFLUENCE OF PRUSSIA IN THE CONFEDERATION.

Correspondence of the London Times.

BERLIN, Wednesday, July 13.

I remarked in a former letter that it was felt here that there might be a peace more mischievous than even a general war. This apprehension is already becoming general, and on grounds which seem only too reasonable. The hope of progressive improvement in Germany depends upon Prussia, and it is feared that this peace has been so eagerly accepted by Austria only in hopes of making up her losses in Italy by increased influence in Germany. Her influence, I need hardly repeat, is a repressive one. It is to Prussia that the educated classes look for further progress, and, if she uses her opportunity, they are quite in a position to assist her. It cannot be denied that in material prosperity there has been everywhere a great improvement in the last ten years. The Sovereigns of the smaller States are good-natured enough to begin to take considerable interest in the well-being of their people, and they are not sorry to be assisted in the economical part of Government by the Chambers of Commerce which have sprung up everywhere. Now, these Chambers of Commerce, if discreetly used, might prove a better means of gentle coercion, such as paternal princes require, than the Legislative Chambers which in all these little countries are a mere mockery of Constitutionalism. The general excitement which has prevailed for months still offers Prussia an opportunity for putting herself at the head of Germany. If she miss it, we must bid adieu for long years to all expectation of real Constitutional Government in Germany, and consequently to all hope of seeing the erection of a united and strong Power. Prussia alone can form the nucleus of such a State, for Germany cannot, will not, become Austrian, whatever her Princes may be; and, if unwilling to vindicate her own position, Prussia still has spirit enough to run restive to Austria.

To render the present position of Prussia intelligible to the younger generation of your readers, it will be necessary to trace in a few lines the events of the last ten years. The Diet, whose incompetency has just been so ably demonstrated by itself, was already condemned by public opinion, and by the Sovereigns themselves in 1848. When the demand for a national Parliament went forth from the Convention at Frankfort in that year, it was responded to by all the German Princes, and with their sanction legally elected representatives of all the States assembled here. The Archduke John was elected Regent, and he dissolved the Diet, whose legal existence seemed thus to have terminated. In the Parliament, which it was supposed had replaced it permanently, the Liberal-Conservative party had a small majority, and they seized the opportunity which was offered to introduce a new system of relations between the various States, at the head of which they proposed to place the King of Prussia. This Prince, who seldom knew his own mind, gave the leaders of this party to understand that if offered the Crown he would accept it; when they had obtained his election he was found ready with a refusal. This opportunity lost was the first fault. It was this that alienated Frederick von Gagern from Prussia. But as the King willed nothing strongly, so he endeavored, after rejecting the Imperial crown, to secure the advantages it offered without incurring the attendant risks. Taking, therefore, the Frankfort programme as a basis, he struck out from it a few clauses which had been inserted to satisfy the more advanced Liberals, and, in union with Hanover and Saxony, called together a second Parliament at Erfurt, to receive from the three Sovereigns a Constitution founded on this basis. It had perhaps been expected that the wordy representatives would consume years in discussing each separate article, but their leaders were too wise to give any pretext for withdrawing the offer. On the whole, it was a satisfactory one, and they at once accepted it *en bloc*, notwithstanding the good-natured expectations of members of the Manteuffel Ministry to think well what they were about, and to take it easy. The ground-work thus laid, the deputies were sent home for six weeks, that the *opus* might be elaborated. They have never since been summoned, and the Erfurt Parliament sleeps with the heroes of Walhalla or the Seven Sleepers. This was a second serious blunder. Meantime, the materials for a third had been collected. This, touching a question of national feeling, has damaged her influence in Germany even more than the others. I refer to her conduct in the Schleswig Holstein quarrel. Whatever may be our opinion of the rights of Denmark in this case, it is certain that all Germany had but one; that Prussia loudly proclaimed her adhesion to it; that she undertook the conduct of a bootless campaign, and allowed herself to be completely duped by Austria in the end. Prussia is too fond of speaking in the blustering tone of a great State, and acting with all the hesitation of a small one. The Bund, which was dead and buried, is reanimated to be more than ever the instrument of Austria, and was soon as busy as ever in its task of "not doing it." The German Liberals have, consequently, lost all confidence in the House of Hohenzollern, and unless the Prince Regent take at once some active step, it is hard to foresee the time when his family can resume the place in Europe which it held at Frederick the Great's death. His successors have each put a hand to undermine his work, and, except in the great movement of 1813, Prussia has never been called upon for action without failing ignominiously. The Prince Regent is known to be a man of enlightened views. In his Ministry he has men pledged to liberal ideas, and whose honesty is unquestioned. If he would save his country from the humiliations which await her, he must revive the traditions of the Erfurt Parliament, and, putting himself at the head of a moderate Constitutional movement, rally the Liberals of all parts of Germany round his throne. Thus he will create for himself an intellectual hegemony, which will develope itself into a practical leadership.

FURTHER INDICATIONS OF FRENCH SENTIMENT.

From the Journal des Debats.

A comparison of the dispatch by which the Emperor Napoleon made known the bases of peace adopted at Villafranca with that by which the Emperor of Austria communicated the same event to his subjects gives a complete idea of the stipulations made by the two sovereigns. While informing us that Austria is to retain Venetia, the French dispatch did not indicate what would be the new frontier between Piedmont and Austria. The Austrian dispatch mentions the line of the Mincio, which removes all uncertainty as to the fate of Peschiera and Mantua, which remain in the hands of Austria. The French dispatch said nothing about the duchies, and the Emperor's proclamation to the army of Italy only alluded to them in speaking of the Governments which had kept aloof from the movement, or were recalled into their possessions. The Austrian dispatch expressly stipulates the restoration of the sovereigns of Tuscany and Modena. The dispatch does not mention the Duchess-Regent of Parma; but it appears to us so much less probable that she is not included in this general restoration, that of all the sovereigns restored, the Duchess Regent is the one who will experience the least embarrassment in again meeting her people. Lastly, the Austrian dispatch does not represent the establishment of a confederation as an accomplished fact, but merely states that Austria agrees with France in promoting the formation of an Italian confederation. That stipulation thus becomes perfectly intelligible, for it suggests that the assent of the States which are to enter into the proposed confederation will be applied for, and that they cannot be regarded as definitively engaged by arrangements in which they have hitherto had no share.

Correspondence of the Times.

PARIS, Friday, July 15—6 P. M.

There is now no mistake about the matter. This is the third day since the cannon of the Invalides announced that war was at an end; the first enthusiasm at the restoration of peace has passed off; and it is now admitted on all hands that never have gigantic preparations produced more paltry effects. In the first burst of gladness at the carnage being over, the *Pays* and *Constitutionnel* alone sang the military and civil genius of the Emperor, and rose in their encomiums, like the shepherds in Virgil's eclogue, or the bidders at an auction, above each other. The hymn of praise, however, has become more subdued; the *Constitutionnel* is even obliged to enter into explanations, correct enough, I believe, or to apologize for the result of the magnificent promise of May last.

The *Patrie* itself, in spite of its obligation to praise everything Governmental, kept silence for some days, and left the famous dispatch standing alone in its first column, cold and shivering, without a paragraph of approbation to warm it. Even now its forced praise is most measured; it begins thus: "No one is more happy than we are at the return of peace. If it does not realize all we expected, nevertheless," &c. In fact, the feeling of mortification increases instead of diminishing; it is curious that it is even stronger among women than men. So puzzled are people to account for a *denouement* so much out of proportion with the design, that the strangest motives are assigned for it. They attribute it to some second projected family alliance between the Imperial family of France and one of the Italian Sovereigns. The writer of a letter from Barne, of the 13th published in the *Presse*, mentions that he heard the Duchess of Parma say, on the 10th, before the peace was signed, that she should be in Parma and in possession of her crown before six weeks were over. If M. Cavour has any feeling left, how keen must be his sense of humiliation, and how bitter his remorse! He destroyed with his own hand the liberties of his country as the preliminary step to her political humiliation; and her independence now actually depends on the will of her ally. It is reported that Florence and other parts of Tuscany have protested against the peace, and that the Pope has refused the "honorary Presidency" of the Italian Confederation. In a word, Italy, to liberate and organize which the war was undertaken, promises to be soon in a worse state of confusion than ever.

BRITISH OPINION—DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF THE VILLAFRANCA PROGRAMME.

From the London Times.

Every actor in the late war thinks it necessary to apologize to the world for the Conditions of the Peace. It is something that even irresistible power should feel some homage due to outraged faith. France tells us that she would not have left that glorious work of rendering Italy free from the Alps to the Adriatic so incomplete, if she had not feared to draw on a general European war. Sardinia, while swallowing her humiliation, covers her retreat from the scene with decent promises as to how she will use the gains she has acquired. Austria, more frank, declares that she has ceased to war with the Emperor of the French because she has discovered that he is her best friend. "The mediation of natural federal allies promised less favorable conditions than a direct understanding." This means that of all the Powers of Europe Napoleon III. alone would acquiesce in Austria retaining Venetia and restoring the Archdukes. England's opinion upon this subject could not be mistaken; Prussia, notwithstanding the hatred of that nation for the French, would give no sanction to any further Austrian interference in Italy. Even Russia, engaged in manumitting her serfs and in developing her own internal resources, could not, despotic as she is, make herself a party to the scandal of Austrian tyranny in Italy. All Austria's friends were ready to pronounce her in the wrong. Her only sympathizers were to be found in the camp of her enemy. It was the champion of Italian unity and Italian liberty, it was the hope and stay of Italian patriots and Hungarian exiles, it was the enemy who in the name of freedom had struck her down that raised her from the earth and gave her back that rod of iron. Austria had been looking to England, to Germany, to Russia, for assistance against France, and in the moment of her need she found that France was the only Power which really meant what she meant. The Emperor of Austria found out this great truth while discussing his breakfast with the Emperor Napoleon, and he will not forget it if these new struggles ensue to which he so significantly alludes to his address to his soldiers.

However cruelly Austria's now intimate ally may have dashed the hopes of his English and Italian admirers, he has up to this time loyally kept faith with his new friend. If there was one feeling stronger than another in the Austrian breast, it must have been hatred of Sardinia. It was a hatred in which contempt entered sufficiently to increase its bitterness without diminishing its intensity. Napoleon has gratified this passion to an extent that ought to appease even Francis Joseph. When Walpole and Pulteney had been raised to the Peerage, Walpole said to his old opponent, the first time they met in the House of Lords, "You and I, my Lord Bath, are now the two most insignificant men in England." It was not true of Walpole, but it was undoubtedly true of Pulteney. Francis Joseph might address a similar phrase to the aggrandized King of Piedmont and Lombardy. Victor Emanuel was a constitutional King, governing with a constitutional Minister, and uniting to himself all the patriotic affections of the whole Italian race. He is now become the humble dependent of the Emperor of the French. He is posted and proclaimed as such in the Emperor's address to his army. He is renounced and discarded by Cavour and all who thought that when they were serving Victor Emanuel they were working out the freedom of Italy. To complete his public humiliation Napoleon III. has now given him one of his own followers to be his Minister in the place of Cavour. Count Arese is a man against whom Austria could have nought to urge. She might herself have appointed him to Tuscany or to Modena if either of the Grand Dukes had failed her. Arese has been, during a long life, the intimate friend of Louis Napoleon. He was with him in America in his young days of adventure. He was with him throughout all this campaign; and, in order that he might have a proper pretext for being constantly in the company of the Emperor, he held the official position of Sardinian Commissioner with the French Army. Arese, moreover, is a Lombard, and not a Piedmontese. He has no embarrassing antecedents of a constitutional character. He doubtless understands the most effective means of dealing with those Italian patriots who are now cuffing and pelting the news venders for crying through the streets of the Lombard cities the conditions of this glorious peace.

Austria must hope that the good humor of her new protector will endure. Other questions must soon arise, which were probably not fully discussed at that friendly breakfast party. We can understand that the losses of the two armies and similar topics might readily be set aside. "If you want to make an omelet," says the French proverb, "you must not mind breaking the eggs;" but there are omelets yet to be made, and it is not quite clear how the eggs are to be laid wherewith to make them. We are now told that Europe is not to be in any way consulted upon these matters, that Austria and France will meet at Zurich to settle the terms of peace, and that Sardinia—being, we suppose, now quite tractable under the guidance of Arese—is to be admitted to the Conference. We are no advocates for a Congress. We are glad to escape from so entangling and so unsatisfactory a task as that of giving effect to Louis Napoleon's great schems of consolidating despotism in the Italian peninsula. But it occurs to us that there are some questions to be settled by this Zurich Conference, which will transcend the powers of the parties to the treaty of Villafranca. These two Archdukes are to be carried back again to Modena and to Florence. Who is to do it? The army of the "Italian Confederation?" The Confederation itself is not yet in being. When it shall come into existence, of what will its army consist? If of contingents from the Italian States, then the army will of course be Italian. But in that case will Italian troops act precisely as Austria's Emperor and as Tuscany's and Modena's Grand Dukes would desire them to act? These two excellent Sovereigns were so ill advised as to rush away into the Austrian camp, instead of acting with the wisdom of that prudent and clear-sighted Princess who took a neutral position in Switzerland, and refused to seek an asylum with the enemies of her subjects. It is much to be feared that Italian troops would hardly serve those Grand Dukes, fresh from the Austrian camp, as a very trusty body-guard. We are informed also that deputations from Tuscany and Modena are already upon the point of setting forth for Paris to protest against this violent restoration, and to remonstrate with the Emperor, who, after encouraging the people to rise, is now about to replace them under the yoke of their enraged masters. Nothing but violence can come of this, unless Tuscany and Modena are to be kept quiet as Rome is now kept quiet. We might ask also whether it was arranged how the neutral States of Italy are to be made members of this Confederation. What right have the three Powers assembled at Zurich to dispose of the people of Rome, Naples, Tuscany, Parma and Modena? Will Naples submit, and, if not, who shall force her? Is Rome so readily coerced? Louis Napoleon is a strong man against some people, but he has shown himself to be a coward in face of Rome. As to Austria, she still has one chance left. If she is sincere in her promise to introduce into her public laws and administration reforms conformable to the spirit of the time, she has awakened to the new conditions under which every Government must in this age hold its power. If by this phrase she means a restoration of the constitutional rights of Hungary, a more equitable Government in her own dominions, and a frank acceptance of a new order of things in Italy, then she may gain strength in the sympathies of Europe, she may escape from her present state of dependency upon a man whom no one yet has trusted with impunity, and Europe may enjoy peace. But if these are mere words without intention, then there is some thing prophetic in her anticipation that "new struggles may ensue," and events will in all probability justify the first impression created by the positions of this treaty—that it was made with the intention that it should be broken.

ACTUAL STATE OF THE "ITALIAN CONFEDERATION."

From the London Times.

The great patron of Italian independence has handed back the Italian Peninsula to the Emperor of Austria and the Pope, and the King of Naples is shooting his own Swiss Guards. Guess at that riddle who can—foretell the event who dare! We give the intelligence of the day as it reaches us, and—there it is. Had this Neapolitan news stood alone we might have ventured to offer a comment upon it. The destruction of the foreign mercenaries would have seemed to portend the early relinquishment of that oppression which for the last half century has lain like a shroud upon the gayer and sunnier section of that brilliant land. But how, who can tell? When the oppressors of Italy are gone, who shall save the Italians from their defenders? Gen. Govon and his regiments in an abrupt Transalpine way, know how to coerce the wandering lambs of St. Peter. The French bayonets and rifles are ready to repair the shortcomings of the Papal troops, and yet the Papal troops are handy enough at the work of massacre, as witness the events of Perugia. What if the unfortunate Neapolitans should be so unadvised as to trust in the sincerity of their deliverer? What if they should take Solferino as a serious fact, and presume that catacombs of Frenchmen were not sacrificed on the field of battle without a meaning in the sacrifice? If the people of the two Sicilies should judge the present moment an apt one for the recovery of their liberties, and dare to suggest terms to their Sovereign, have they judged aright? All is yet confusion and disorder, but we see the indications of an idea, and the presence of an overwhelming force. Until now Europe has been very busy in numbering the arrays of the rival combatants of Austria and France, as supposing that these men were led out for the purposes of mutual destruction; but they must now be numbered not as foes but allies. At the present moment more than 400,000 armed and disciplined men are packed together in the northeastern corner of Italy. They obey two masters, but the two masters are of one mind. Besides this, an overwhelming French fleet—we use the word by comparison with any naval force which the Italians can bring to meet it—sweeps round the coasts of Italy, and is mistress of the Adriatic. The people of the Two Sicilies are but as children in the hands of the reconciled Emperors. A few Austrian and French regiments, the sole garrison of Ancona, and the actual garrison of Civita Vecchia, would soon replace the Swiss regiments in the pay of Naples which have just been slaughtered or disbanded. What is the turn of the Imperial thoughts?

The great element of stability in the government of the Two Sicilies during the reign of the late King Ferdinand was ever supposed, and with reason, to be the presence of the Swiss Guards. It must be remembered to the honor of the Swiss Confederation that ten years ago they resolved that the impure agreement for the supply of Swiss mercenaries to support despotism in the south of Italy should be declared at an end. It was resolved that for the future it should be deemed an illegal act in any citizen belonging to any of the cantons to enlist himself in the service of the Neapolitan Sovereign. King Ferdinand, however, decided that as there were two parties to the formation of a contract so there were two parties to its conclusion or renewal. The Swiss authorities might resolve that the trade in mercenaries was illegal, but he, on his side, might continue to offer the market price, and so long as the Swiss were under the protection of his flag they were safe. The Swiss regiments remained as one of the permanent institutions of Naples, and were constantly recruited from the mother country. But for their presence, King Ferdinand might have died a Constitutional King. It was because the Swiss were ready to his hand that the King, who has so lately gone to render an awful account of his trusteeship here below, was able to set aside the Constitution he had sworn to observe, and to outrage humanity by every form of oppression. But a few weeks have gone by since that sovereign has been laid in his grave, and we find his successor—a young man learned in the learning of the Jesuits, and deeply imbued with the maxims of his father—actually shoring up with these very mercenaries with white of grape and rounds of ball cartridge, and deporting those whom the ball cartridge and the grape had spared. We are not yet in a position to lay before our readers such an explanation of the transactions as is satisfactory to ourselves. We know that a spirit of mutiny suddenly burst forth in the Swiss regiments, ostensibly because the Government had wished to substitute the Neapolitan for the Swiss banners in the hands of their standard bearers. This, however, must have been a pretext, not a cause, like the story of the greased cartridges in British India. We must look beyond this if we would find the reason why mercenaries who have set the laws of their own country at defiance by the mere fact of taking service suddenly throw off the bonds of discipline and the restraints of their venal allegiance. The Swiss are a sober-minded, money-making race. They do not rush to their own destruction for the barren gratification of being destroyed, like a moth or a Hindoo.

Such account of the mutiny as we have received we have already published. It would be useless to tell the tale twice. As we are informed, there existed dissension among the men as to the war. Some were for one Cæsar, others for the other. Probably on either side it was conjectured that the end of all things was at hand. Each mercenary supposed that his calling and his month's pay were in danger. They had taken Louis Napoleon at his word, and saw in him the irresistible liberator of Italy and the stern disbander of Swiss mercenaries. Had they but waited a few days! When once they were broken into factions, however, the spirit of faction took its course. Pierre was for Austria, François for France. The terms "Austrian" and "Frenchman" became words of approbrium, and each soldier began to break his comrade's head. At this moment the Government, as the way of governments is, seems to have fidgeted rather than dealt with the question. There was issued an ill-timed order about the regimental standards, which acted as the lighted match upon the mine. Then began the slaughter. It would be idle to affect any sorrow for the destruction of men who had sold themselves as the tools of a tyrant; but we do fear lest the Neapolitan people should jump at the conclusion that the disappearance of the Swiss is tantamount to their liberation from the despotism of foreign troops. The French and Austrian Emperors have made friends, and will settle the affairs of the Italian Peninsula as may best agree with their own views. Now, will the sovereigns who have just thrown the ostensible sovereignty of Italy into the hands of their own puppets at Rome, at Florence, at Parma, at Modena, tolerate the existence of a liberty at Naples which does not exist either at Parma or Vienna?

SENSE OF THE LONDON WEEKLY PRESS.

From the Economist.

Preliminaries of peace have been signed, and the Italian war is nominally over. The Funds have risen both here and in France; there is a general jubilee of admiration and rejoicing; men throw up their caps, embrace their neighbors, praise Louis Napoleon, and go about their avocations with the feeling that great things have been achieved and great dangers averted. We can share no such sentiments. We can neither approve nor rejoice. We can well understand that tender-hearted men, to whom the horrors and sufferings of war are more dreadful than any cause is dear, may be delighted that such miseries are suspended in any manner and at any cost. We can well understand that two Emperors who have been playing at war for six weeks with the thermometer at 95 degrees in the shade, at a cost of twenty millions apiece, and who have seen 50 000 men slain or dying around them, may be sick of the sanguinary game and be willing to draw their stakes. But that practical statesmen or thoughtful observers can be of opinion that anything has been gained by such a war, or anything concluded by such a peace; that competent politicians can imagine that Italy has gained independence, or that Napoleon has gained honor, we are utterly unable to comprehend. In our judgment, Italy has gained nothing; the question is still open; the sore is still unhealed; while the Emperor of the French has, in the moment of apparent victory, and for the sake of a theatrical effect, abandoned all his high pretensions, and violated all his generous promises; and returns to Paris, nominally a conqueror, but in reality a defeated and dishonored man. The terms and the circumstances of this pacification render it, in our opinion, one of the most hollow, unjust, and cynical on record; and—except with reference to the personal vanity and possible ulterior designs of Napoleon himself—one of the most impolitic. Count Cavour has done well to resign. He has been bitterly deceived. Whether long-standing prejudices in favor of Napoleonism for Italy, as has often been asserted, were the cause of his French policy—or whether he thought, like the liberal party in England, ourselves amongst the number, that great as was the risk, the expulsion of Austria from Italy, which could have been accomplished in no other way was an end almost justifying that risk—he has found that Italian objects are entirely subordinated to the objects of France, who wishes to play off both Piedmont and the Pope as her instruments in regulating Italian affairs. Like his uncle, Louis Napoleon has not hesitated a moment about replacing Venetia, Parma (?) Modena, and Tuscany, under the influences of Austrian ascendancy, and has even fortified it by securing for Austrian Venetia that express influence in the councils of the minor States of the Italian federation, which it was the main ground of complaint against Austria that she formerly exercised without any pretence of European right. Well may Count Cavour and his colleagues resign, and thereby intimate to the whole of Italy that the Italian cause is, in fact, betrayed. In memorandem after memorandum Count Cavour has shown that this network of Austrian influence in Italy has been the one barrier in the way of Italian unity and combined constitutional action, and now he was asked to assent to a measure which legalizes that influence. He could do nothing but resign. Piedmont was crippled with a gift that only French troops can keep for her, and Austria strengthened by being enthroned beside the Pope in an association of the smaller States. But, notwithstanding Count Cavour's grievous disappointment and betrayal, we maintain that both the Italian and English Liberals were right in claiming for his policy that, if somewhat rash, it at least held out a chance such as no patriot could lightly throw away. Events have amply proved two things: first, that only a power as great as France had the smallest chance of excluding Austria from the peninsula; next, that it was really, as it has proved, for the self-interest of Napoleon to play an at least apparent disinterested part in his policy towards Italy. That it has not proved a really disinterested game is true, but Sardinia had, we must remember, little choice in her policy. Unaided by England, constantly threatened by Austria; hemmed in in a narrow circle of despotic States which were always seizing the opportunity of copying the Austrian policy in quarrelling with her—her very existence as a liberal and constitutional State depended on some successful and necessarily hazardous effort to free herself from this imprisonment. She has failed. It may be even that the new Ministry will scarcely dare to reintroduce a constitutional system so much freer than that of her great patron. Still she has failed in a policy that was almost forced upon her in the naturally excited state of Italian liberalism. And we will not in the present hour of his trial withhold our hearty admiration from the great statesman who has so long and so ably worked for the liberation of Italy from Austrian domination, and has thrown up his great post directly it became evident that France was really endangering or ruining, instead of sustaining, that cause.

From the Examiner.

Whom will this whimsical peace, this most extraordinary treaty, satisfy? What promises does it fulfil, what hopes does it realize? Never did so much blood flow, never was so much treasure expended for so small and unworthy a return. "Italy, for the first time, will become a nation." So says Louis Napoleon to his army; but these are words only—where are the facts to support them? What is there in all the arrangements to constitute an Italian nation? The confederation will be Austrian, Austrian all over; it will infallibly take its color and character from the power that will predominate in it. Austria would single-handed outweigh all the liberal members of the body, but she will not be single; she will have one faithful and devoted follower in Naples; she will also have her passive tools and subservient creatures in the restored dukedoms of Tuscany, Modena and Parma, restored in defiance of the popular will, to law nothing of her high favor with the Sovereign Pontiff, who is so future to preside over the councils and fortunes of Italy. A peace like this has of course driven Count Cavour into retirement. His resignation is sufficient commentary upon its articles. It was not for such poor results he called his countrymen to arms, or in an evil hour implored the succor of France. He was in earnest in the quarrel in which it is now clear that Louis Napoleon was not. The hopes which the other day Count Cavour held out in a circular to his diplomatic agents, acquainting them with the annexation of the Duchies to Sardinia, were well-founded, that is to say as well founded as hopes could be, built upon fair speeches. In fact the Sardinian minister only made the mistake of believing that Louis Napoleon really meant to do what he undertook to do in the face of Europe. The Count never dreamt of a conclusion of hostilities accomplishing nothing worth mentioning of the objects of the war. It never occurred to him that a rapid series of the most brilliant victories in the field would end in a peace so poor in its results to Piedmont and Italy But whatever he may have expected from it, he never could have anticipated the haughty and insulting manner in which it was patched up, without Sardinia having any more voice in the transaction than if she had been wholly uninterested in it, or had borne no part in the previous struggle. This was indeed one of the most inauspicious of the many circumstances that contribute to make the peace of Villafranca almost as gloomy as war. It is a peace, in a word, that will neither please Italy nor France. The war was too short to give the French army a sufficient meal of glory. It has excited their appetite, not appeased it. And as to the opinion of the French public, it has found vent already in the columns of the *Siecle*, which has had the courage to remark: "Let but a single Austrian soldier remain in Italy—but the minutest Austrian influence there abide, and we shall have to begin everything again in a few years. The invincible courage of our soldiers, their generous blood will have been shed in vain. History teaches us how Austria acts in matters of domination. Therefore, no Austria, no Austrian influence in Italy—such, in our opinion, which, thank Heaven, has many adherents, is the strict execution of the French programme."

From the Observer.

The arrangement is so utterly unjust and inconsistent that it can never last. It is doubtful even if it can ever be started in working order, according to the designs of its projectors. Already Naples is insurrectionary, and the Pope demands more troops. Austria has handed over Lombardy (barring the fortresses) to Napoleon, who has bestowed it upon the Sardinian King. But the people of Tuscany, of Parma, of Modena, and of the Roman legations have handed themselves over to the same destination. Who will gainsay the gift? Will the Austrians return to their game of butchery in Bologna and Romagna? With the French army, who have been lead to glorious victory in the field, turn executioners in Tuscany and Modena, to impose Austrian archoukes upon the people who have driven them out in the presence of these very soldiers of France? Truly it will not be all plain sailing with the two imperial conspirators. There are two hundred thousand Italians now with arms in their hands. Are they to be dragooned into subjection by the power that called them into the field? Perhaps the most serious objection to the so-called settlement is, that it settled nothing, and that Italy is left by this incomplete and unsatisfactory arrangement more unsettled and dangerous to the peace of Europe than ever it was before. It is but a poor consolation for Englishmen that England has nought to do in this deceptive and unfinished drama, where the curtain has so unexpectedly fallen in the middle of an act. In fact it is only the first chapter of the book that is closed, and not the last. But those who ignorantly and impatiently require England to deny her high position amongst nations, and to abjure the glorious destiny of freemen, may now see the baneful effects of "total abstinence," to which certain politicians would degrade the voice and arm of Great Britain. We have joined heartily in the general cry of neutrality for many reasons. One of these reasons may be enough to repeat. We distrusted our late rulers, and the wrong side upon which they would place us in the occurrences and preparations of last year. And we are not without fear that they would lead us into similar dangers and complications again, if they had the power. But it is clear that affairs do not go better from our abstinence. It is more than probable that we shall be again called upon to take our part in the general advance. Let us hope to be well prepared for the struggle—and, above all, with able, experienced and honest guides through the dangers and difficulties to come. We have too much at stake to allow ourselves to be made again the victims of shallow incompetence or mere party pretensions, incompatible with the honor and interests of England.

STATE OF ITALY.

Arrests at Venice—Religious Liberty in Lombardy.

ARRESTS AT VENICE.

The following letter from Venice of the 6th, although written before the late great change in affairs in Italy, is of interest, as showing the state of feeling in that part of the Austrian possessions in Italy:

"I am much afraid the people here will not have the sense to keep quiet, for yesterday an Admiral's salute of 21 guns was fired by the French, and the *gente bassa* set up a shout all over the city; and had the firing continued I am sure there would have been a rising. We expect here that the bombardment will begin within 48 hours. The Lido is so crammed with soldiers that if any more are sent they must stand on each other's heads. The Austrians set fire to a house on the Lido yesterday, and another to-day, which is burning now. I do not know what this is done for. The number of arrests which have been made has had the effect of scattering the Italians like a flock of pigeons fired into by a double-barrel. The Countess Cesarini was seized in her palace, and thrust into a prison—the one next the Ducal Palace—with a lot of felons; refused permission to see her daughters, refused permission to see her servants, refused proper food, but had the felon's portion of beans and bacon served out to her. She is old and an invalid. It is said that the only charge against her is having had in her possession a proclamation of Garibaldi's, issued during the siege of Rome by the French. Owing to the influences of —— she is now allowed two rooms, her maid, and permission to buy proper food. The late Podesta, Signor Marcello, of one of the greatest families in Venice, has fled to Corfu. A celebrated advocate, named Lumbardini, was arrested in the early part of February on a charge of having in his possession a statue of Felice Orsini. He was tried by the military tribunal and acquitted. He was handed over to the civil tribunal, tried, and again acquitted, and was then told he would be liberated. Dinner was provided for him at home; the gondola waited at the prison door to take him there, when an order came from the prison authorities to detain him still. He has since been sent to Josephstadt, and is confined in a cell with three felons, the cell originally built to hold one prisoner. There are seven men in the prison next the Ducal Palace, arrested for smoking a pipe shaped like a boot it was supposed to have some political meaning, because Italy is so shaped. They have already been there six months. I have seen the Government process against them, and they are charged with no other crime. These pipes have been sold in Venice from time immemorial. I forgot to tell you that I went into the prison and saw Lombardini. He is a handsome, intellectual-looking man, about forty. He told me that he was full of hope, and he seemed calm and collected. The prison had made him weak, and he had fallen away much, but his eye was bright and full of intelligence. The arrests have been fearful—120 in one night, 80 another, and so on. The city is patrolled day and night by bodies of 50 men, with bayonets fixed and guns loaded. The poor are suffering most severely, as all business is absolutely stopped. Many of the shops are closed. Some put a bill outside stating that it is closed for the present. Mr. V. has conceived a brilliant idea of having a well pumped dry and getting into it, as a cool and secure residence during the bombardment."

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN LOMBARDY.

The *Presse* says: "The Governor of Milan, representing Victor Emanuel, has proclaimed liberty of worship, reading, and printing. This is no ordinary privilege. It will do more to prevent the reflux of Austrian domination and accordatal intolerance than treaty or army or battlements. It will give the people a taste of enjoyment which it will be almost impossible entirely to eradicate at any future time, because the longer it lasts, the more extensively and firmly it will interlace and incorporate itself with the very life of the people. What is worthy of remark in this instance, is the fact that this is not a Protestant insurrection against a Roman Catholic institution resting its right on sacred Scripture, and deriving its growth from the overthrow of Roman dogmas, but a purely civil right exacted by Roman Catholics for the use of Roman Catholics. These have demanded and vindicated it as a political necessity of national existence."

PROMOTIONS AND DISTINCTIONS IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

Correspondence of the London News.

PARIS, Friday, July 15.

The *Moniteur* publishes a long list of promotions in the army, all dated from Cavriana, Volta or Valeggio. Brigadier General de Savaresse, of the Imperial Guard, (artillery,) is made a General of Division. Four new Brigadier Generals are created viz.: M. Lafaille, Staff Colonel of Artillery; M. Guerin, Colonel of the Fifteenth Regiment of the Line; M. Mignot de la Martiniere, Colonel of the Second Cuirassiers of the Guard; and M. Monon, Colonel of the First Voltigeurs of the Guard. This set of promotions includes also fifteen new colonels, thirteen lieutenant-colonels, &c. The *Moniteur de l'Armée* gives a list of upwards of 300 nominations and promotions of military men in the Legion of Honor.

General Mellinet, whose remarkable bullet-forehead cheek is seen every observer as he passes Le Gray's photographic collection on the Boulevard, attains the *ne plus ultra* of the Grand Cross. Generals De La Motte Rouge, Bazaine, Vinoy, Lebeuf, and Lebrun, are made Grand Officers of the Order. I take it for granted that before the army makes its public entry into Paris, on its return from the war, a great many reports of generals of division and brigade will be published, from which we shall learn the names of officers, and even soldiers, who particularly distinguished themselves at Magenta and Solferino. At present, the public knows wonderfully little of the details of those great battles—nothing, in fact, beyond what is contained in the reports of commandants of *corps d' armés*, which are for the most part couched in very general terms, and mention few names. If the applause of the populace on the Boulevards is to be discriminating, they must be made to know the numbers of the regiments that were in the thickest of the fight, and the names of the Colonels who have preëminent claims to be cheered. Among the latter I know of one who will certainly hold a good place, and I am proud to say

her army, but her powerful fleets must be to the other nations of the world an object, not of self-defence, but of aggression. I believe sincerely that the Emperor of the French is desirous of maintaining friendly relations with this country, and I earnestly hope they may be maintained. But I say those friendly relations will be imperilled if, in order to guard against the possibility of an alteration of feeling on his own part or on that of his country, we are obliged to make the almost superhuman efforts which we are making and must continue to make for the purpose of keeping our navy in that state of warlike preparation which is essential to the very existence of this country. I say we desire to remain at peace, and that desire, I am sure, is shared in by the present Government; but the position of France at this moment with her powerful army, with a large and increasing navy, and the military spirit awakened in the people, whatever may be the personal objects and wishes of the Emperor, must endanger the friendly relations which should exist between us, and may lead to a war which must be fatal to the happiness and interests of Europe. [Cheers.] I look with anxiety but with confidence to my countrymen, that they will not suffer this or any other Government to slacken in these efforts which are imperatively necessary to place this country on a footing of perfect security. [Cheers.] However much I may trust in the good feeling, the good wishes, and sound policy of the Emperor of the French, I echo the noble sentiment uttered the other night by my illustrious and venerable friend, Lord Lyndhurst, that whatever confidence I may have in others, I will not be dependent for the safety, honor and interests of this country on the good will or forbearance of France, or any other country in the world. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, earnestly desirous as I am for the preservation of peace, I am satisfied that you go along with me in saying that it is the first duty of this country to be thoroughly prepared for self-defence: that no false economy, no niggardly parsimony, must deprive her of the best and most earnest efforts to strengthen and improve her national defences. [Cheers.] I am certain of this, that whatever demands may be made, whatever sacrifices may be asked for, by whomsoever or by whatsoever Government these sacrifices may be called for, or these demands may be made, they will be cheerfully and cordially assented to, at all events, by those whose boast it is to be the great Conservative party of this country. [Cheers.] One word more before I sit down. Remember that if we find such measures attempted to be carried through the House of Commons there is a countervailing power in the House of Lords which may arrest their progress, and even prevent their adoption. But recollect also that it is not safe or wise to trust too much to a continued opposition between the two branches of the Legislature, and if you really desire that Conservative principles should be firmly maintained in this country, it is in the House of Commons, and not in the House of Lords, that you must struggle to support them. [Cheers.] How are you, then, to obtain for your principles and opinions that predominance which you all desire? The present is a most appropriate moment for recalling to your recollection the fact that in a few days more the preparations for the registrations will be commenced. [Cheers.] I might be able to point out to you by name a number of seats which at the last election were lost by previous apathy and neglect on the part of the Conservatives which would have been sufficient to have reversed the decision of the House of Commons, and to have retained my colleagues and myself in power to the present time. Let us profit by the experience of the past. [Cheers.] Remember the advice formerly given by an eminent statesman, "Register, register, register," and that advice could never come with greater weight and power than at the present moment. I earnestly ask of you, if you really value Conservative principles, not to be satisfied with your individual votes in the House of Commons, not to be satisfied with demonstrations like the present, however gratifying they may be, of the Conservative principles of the country, but to devote yourselves heart and soul to that by which alone you can secure the influence which you ought to possess, and obtain a due representation for those principles which I know largely prevail throughout the country, but which, in consequence of the apathy and discouragement of the Conservative Party, has not been realized. [Cheers.] In my own name, for I will not presume to speak for my right honorable friend, for whose able management of the House of Commons I am greatly indebted, (loud cheers,) and without whom I should have been incapable of conducting the public business, allow me to thank you for the kind and flattering manner in which you have received the mention of my name, and for having invited me to this noble entertainment; and permit me to express my fervent hope that this great party whom I have now the honor of addressing will long remain united among themselves, and that, cordially supported and assisted by the leaders of their choice, they will continue to maintain the honor and dignity of the Crown, and contribute to the greatness and prosperity of the country. [Loud and continued cheering.]

SPEECH OF MR. DISRAELI.

Mr. DISRAELI next rose, and was greeted with warm applause. He said: My lords and gentlemen, it has been stated that the period of party politics is past in England, but this meeting is not in consonance with that opinion. I apprehend we have met together to vindicate party principle and to celebrate party connexion. I have always been of opinion that party government and Parliamentary government were identical,—no party, no Parliament; because consider what must be the constitution of this country, where if not the supreme power, at least a great proportion of the authority of the State is intrusted to the two Houses of Parliament, amounting in number to not much more than 1,000 individuals! If you were for a moment to attempt to realize what must be the position of this country if there were no combination and no cooperation among those individuals, you would at once see that there could be no barrier against the authority of the Crown or the ambition of a Minister, and that it is only by party that a Parliamentary government becomes indeed practicable [Cheers.] A great writer once denounced the cant of religion; and I would join hold up to public reprobation the cant of politics. When you read, as you frequently do, that the line of demarcation between parties has ceased, and that party principles and party feeling no longer exist, you may depend upon it that some arbitrary act is about to be made against the liberty of the country, or some important interest in it. At a moment when party is decried it behooves us to consider what has been the difference between our famous Parliament, which has so long existed, and those national assemblies which many of us have seen arise and disappear like exhalations amid scenes of continental disturbance. Their bases have been broad enough, their elements have been popular enough, the members of them have been returned, not only by an extended but by universal suffrage, yet they never took any deep root in the country—they never exercised any lengthened authority in the land, they never commanded the respect of those who were their constituents; and the only reason was that in those assemblies party did not exist, while in the Parliament of England party has existed. [Cheers.] A party may consist merely of an assembly of a few individuals, bound together by an identity of principle upon great subjects, and by subordination of opinion on minor ones. No doubt that is a good foundation for men to act together, but a great party is a fact which history can alone produce. You must have not merely great property to support it, and that, also, generally diffused; you must not only represent the predominant opinion of the hour, but you must possess traditionary influence, and that cannot be attained except by the experience and the achievements, not merely of years, but of centuries, by those opinions, sentiments and even prejudices which can only be elicited and established in a course of time; and by the recollection of what men have done who have been united together, and what fluctuations of fortune and political vicissitude they have undergone in vindication of some great cause with which they have all their lives sympathized. I venture to make these observations because it appears to me of great importance to the country, and especially to that party to which we belong, that there should be no cant encouraged on this subject. It is quite impossible that a vigorous and direct policy can be maintained in this country unless the principles of party are recognized as one of the first bonds of public life. Now, we are told that party is extinct, but in my opinion party was never so strong as it is at present, and if I wanted any proof of that I would refer to those events which have recently occurred—viz., the change of administration, and the formation of a new Ministry. (Cheers.) If that was not a party proceeding—and I do not blame it as a party proceeding—it was an altogether unintelligible proceeding. (Laughter.) Well, I believe that party feeling in this country—and it is well that it should be so—is at this moment as strong and as prevalent as it has ever been, and the only persons who will suffer by the idea which is now circulated that party feeling is extinct are the great party now represented by the company assembled under this roof. It is because I see that the greatest possible inconvenience and injury will arise from such superficial opinions being accepted so easily that I venture to take the liberty of putting you on your guard against too readily adopting a dogma for which there is no foundation, and which, if accepted, must act very much to your detriment. I apprehend, gentlemen, there are two parties in this country, and it is of the greatest importance, if we wish to do justice to the principles we profess, to the Conservative party, and to the country, that upon this subject we should have precise ideas. I hold that there are two parties in this country, and only two. There may be many opinions prevalent, there may be many noisy sections, but when you come to the question of the possession of power you find practically that there are only two parties. Now there is a party in this country which has always held that it is for the advantage of public liberty and good government that the administration of public affairs should be carried on by a federation of great families. [Cheers and laughter.] No doubt that principle is sanctioned by distinguished service, and by many memorable events; but there is another party in the State which has always held it to be the best security for public liberty and good government to maintain the institutions of the country, to uphold the prerogatives of the Crown, to support the privileges of Parliament, whether hereditary or elective, to maintain the national Church in alliance with the State, to sustain that great fabric of local government which has flourished liberty throughout the land, and has been mainly supported by independent corporations, and, above all, by an independent body of magistrates. These two parties have exercised great influence on the fortunes of the country, and in their time have done good service to the State, but they are parties with distinctive principles—parties which, in my opinion, may be recognized as separate in their practice as well as in their professions. Now, there is no doubt that the last party which I have attempted to describe, and which is called the Tory Party, nearly thirty years ago, after a too protracted tenure of office, (for there is no doubt that a party too long in possession of power is apt to forget the original principles of its connection, and to lose that spirit, enterprise, and energy which are necessary in the service of a free State,) that party, I say, was caught napping by the Whigs. [A laugh.] But thirty years ago a change took place. No doubt those who were the projectors of it had, as all English statesmen have, the good of the country for their primary object, but the arrangement made in 1832, when the Reform bill was passed, was one not only injurious to the Tory Party, but calculated in every way to prevent its return to power. Now, it is of very great importance, when we have so recently left office, not to suppose that these great incidents of State are mere acts of caprice. We should learn that they depend upon laws and principles of politics, which bring about inevitable results. [Cheers.] Notwithstanding the great Act of 1832, which was calculated to terminate the administration of public affairs by that party which peculiarly rests on the maintenance of the institutions of this country, let it be observed that during the intervening period, on four different occasions, that party has been brought back to power, and that in spite of the wishes of its chiefs; because from 1834 to 1859, the two distinguished men who headed that party on each occasion, were certainly not too ready to accept the responsibilities of office. Four times has that party been brought back to office by the feeling of the nation, and although on no occasion was its tenure of power protracted, it has retired from office with a deeper root in the country, and an increased area of public sympathy in its favor. [Cheers.] I may be reminded that in this interval there have controversies and dissensions in its ranks: that there have been individual secessions, as no doubt there have been individual adhesions; but, while these are accidents that will occupy no considerable portion of the page of history, the laws of politics are as exact and as inexorable as the laws of physical nature. No great party can continue to exist which is not in due relation to the spirit of the age; and I maintain that all this time the Tory party has undergone a process of re-organization and re-construction, until it has arrived at that position which the necessities of the country and the spirit of the time alike require. [Cheers.] It is now a great confederation, prepared to assist progress and to resist revolution. [Cheers.] We have arrived at this commanding position at the very moment when it was devolved upon us to abandon power; but there is no inconsistency in the situation if we examine the past. We have seceded from office because of the powerful machinery which was devised in 1832 to prevent us from gaining office, but we did so unquestionably with public respect. We relinquished office with the confidence and approbation of the country. [Cheers.] That is capable of satisfactory demonstration; and this is the proof—that those who ejected us from power have laid down no good ground why that expulsion should have taken place. [Renewed cheers.] It is perfectly clear, therefore, that we have been driven from power because of the great engine that was invented for that purpose more than a quarter of a century ago, and which, though enfeebled by the lapse of time, though no longer supported by the sympathy of an excited people, has still been strong enough to effect this particular object. But that we have quitted office from accident, not from a principle, is established by the fact that the indictment against us is merely that we did not possess a majority. [Cheers.] The remedy for this law with the people of this country. We recurred to the sense of the constituencies, and our appeal to them has been completely warranted by two circumstances—first of all, by greatly increasing our numbers in the House of Commons, and, secondly, by returning every member connected with the other party who voted for us before the dissolution. Yet, notwithstanding these unquestionable proofs of public sympathy, our Government was defeated. What, then, could have insured its success? Why, merely that the demonstration in our favor should have been stronger than it was; for we were not defeated because the country did not respond to our appeal. It did so respond, and in the two ways I have indicated. It is, therefore, perfectly evident that the feeling of the country is in favor of our party, and that all that is required is that that feeling should be increased, and that those who are disposed to support us should "register." [Cheers.] I will not attempt to penetrate the political future, and say whether the horizon will assume the aspect of peace or war. My noble friend has commented on these topics with the thought and vigor which always distinguish him. There are very different opinions held on these two great subjects. There are some who believe that the principle of peace will preponderate, and will result in the multiplied industry of man, and in the increased material prosperity of the people. This opinion is extremely prevalent, and supported by very great authorities. On the other hand there are those who cannot forget that the richest portions of Asia and Europe are in the possession of decaying and almost defunct Powers—that the strongest positions in the world are in possession of the smallest States. They see at work those circumstances which produce the reconstruction of empires, and they cannot believe that such a result can be brought about except by the arbitrament of the sword.

But, whether there be peace or war in coming years, it is equally important that in this country we should encourage and support the existence of a great constitutional party—a party confident in its principles, proud of its traditions, and courageous in its national policy. If we are to have war, such a party to lead the national spirit and marshal the national resources as has important services to perform. [Cheers.] If, on the contrary, we have peace, and if the curiously progressive age and progressive country be directed to an examination of our institutions, I need not remind you that the existence of such a party is equally necessary, and may be equally useful. But we must remember that, when we have to deal with the Constitution of an old European country, we are not like men who fashion commonwealths in a wilderness. We have to consider prescriptive rights, habitual influences, and all that complicated web of opinion, sentiment and prejudice which exists, and can exist there only, in a community whose institutions are consecrated by custom. [Cheers.] It is this reverence for tradition which makes this ancient and free country in which we live shrink from empirical and unnecessary change, and which makes our statesmen ben le to alter even to improve. If, then, peace is to prevail, and the scrutiny of the nation to be turned to the revision of its institutions, what would be the position of the country which had not in it a great constitutional party? I am quite sure when that hour arrives that there will be none among us who will not maintain all sympathy with the new idea that party government is out of fashion, and party spirit no longer to be respected. Our freedom and security depend upon the maintenance of party, and when I would impress on those whom I have now the honor to address it is that we should not now regard this as an assemblage merely to celebrate a casual sentiment, but as an occasion on which to express our conviction that it is our duty, as Englishmen, each in his own sphere, to do all in our power to uphold those principles and support that party which we believe are indissolubly connected with the stability of our institutions. [Cheers.] My lord and gentlemen, I have now to thank you, not only for the great honor done me by asking me to be your guest today; but also to offer you my gratitude for the generous confidence which now for many years you have been pleased to extend to me. [Loud cheers.] I know well that your confidence during that period has stood many tests and many trials. In times of great difficulty I have experienced from you a forbearing and favorable construction of my conduct. Do believe me when I say unaffectedly that at those anxious periods I have been sustained by some conscious rectitude of purpose. [Renewed cheers.] I can truly say that from the earnest moment when I gave my attention to public affairs I have ever had it as one of my main objects to restore the power and repute of the great party to which we are proud to belong, and which I believe to be intimately bound up with the welfare and renown of this country. [Cheers.] My connection with that party has existed in days of trial and comparative adversity, but I have never ceased to have faith in its destinies, because I believed it was founded on principles to which the great body of the nation responded. In attempting, however humbly, to regulate its fortunes, I have always striven to distinguish that which was eternal from that which was but accidental in its opinions. I have always striven to assist in building it upon a broad and national basis, because I believed it to be a party peculiarly and essentially national—a party which adhered to the institutions of the country as embodying the national necessities, and forming the best security for the liberty, the power and the prosperity of England. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

Mr. T. BARING, M. P., then proposed "The Earl of Malmesbury and the members of the late Cabinet," briefly eulogizing their services, and expressing his belief that hereafter the wonder of the nation would be, that the late change of Government had been made with so little cause.

The toast was drunk with great cordiality.

The EARL of MALMESBURY, in returning thanks, said—My lords and gentlemen, if I have ever been annoyed for a single moment, at the false and inexcusable charges made against me of sacrificing the dignity and honor of the Crown, all those feelings would pass away now that I stand here to receive the too flattering compliment just paid to me. [Cheers.] At this late hour, (nearly 12 o'clock,) gentlemen, you will not expect from me a speech on foreign affairs. You have had what your noble Chairman called the toast of the evening; I am sure you would not be grateful to me if, by prolonging my remarks, I made this toast the toast of the morning. [A laugh.] It would not, however, be respectful to this assembly if I did not offer a few words on the present momentous crisis. I have seen within the last few days in a public journal notoriously the echo of the opinions of our present Prime Minister,—and, what is perhaps more important, the echo also of the feelings of the French Government,—a deliberate article addressed to the national pride of the people of England, telling them that their country is degraded, that it has become a Power of secondary importance owing to the conduct of the late Government, and all because in the extraordinary peace just made England has not been consulted. Now, as one who was recently responsible for the direction of public affairs, I congratulate you to-night that the Ministers of England had nothing to do with that peace. [Cheers.] It is plain and unmistakably the act of the Emperor NAPOLEON and the Emperor of Austria, and nothing done by the Government of this country can have had anything to do with the adoption of the convention. Consider what would have been our position if we could have been involved as parties to that arrangement. The same journal to which I have alluded, and the speech of the noble viscount who inspires it, urged that we should have taken part in what they call the emancipation of Italy, and not have permitted France to strike alone. Well, if we had interfered it must have been by sea, and if our fleet had been added to that of France how would it have been employed? In bombarding the beautiful city of Venice, and destroying its marble palaces! and for every Austrian killed by our shot a dozen Italians would have been slain. But, even if we had joined in these operations, and there was to have been an armistice, do you think that we should have been consulted any more than the King of Sardinia, who, as far as we know, after all the achievements of his army in the field, was left in blissful ignorance of the overtures going on between his ally and his enemy [cheers, and a laugh,] until he was informed that hostilities were at an end. Our Admiral in the Adriatic would have suddenly seen a boat approach his ship bearing a flag of truce, and a French officer would have stepped on board to tell him that as soon as he pleased he might return in all happiness and peace to Portsmouth. [Cheers and laughter.] That would have been our position if we had joined in this war, to judge from the way in which the principal actor in the drama has dealt towards his coadjutors. The Government which carefully kept this country neutral has been expelled from office, but though its foreign policy was condemned, the present Prime Minister has undertaken to follow the course which it had "chalked out." I do not feel much confidence in this assurance. "Chalk" is a crumbling substance, and there is something perishable in the word. [A laugh.] I trust the members of the House of Commons, if I may respectfully advise them, will diligently watch during the rest of the session to see whether the lines we have traced are not effaced by the footsteps of our successors. [Cheers.] There is a neutrality in peace as well as in war, and at this moment the utmost vigilance is needed to insure that that neutrality shall be adhered to. I look with some apprehension to a possible Congress. I even approached the Conference, which I did my utmost to obtain, with considerable diffidence, and I may say dislike. But then it was a question of sparing mankind the torrents of blood which have since been shed; and for such an object the end might have justified the means. But now the situation is greatly changed. England having, in my opinion, rightly abstained from meddling in so iniquitous a war, ought equally to avoid meddling in the consequences of what I must call this most unsatisfactory peace. [Cheers.] We have had congresses and conferences lately, and they attempted to settle things with which we had nothing to do. It was sought to give a Reform bill to a people of whom we know nothing—the Moldavians and Wallachians—and what is the result? A mystery and a riddle to the politicians of Europe. Let us avoid giving Reform bills to the States of Italy—Roman Catholic nations, whose ways are not ours—for the more we interfere in matters that interest other States, but do not concern us, the more we are likely to involve ourselves in inextricable difficulties. [Cheers.] In conclusion, the noble earl paid a graceful tribute to the services of Mr. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, as his Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and also warmly acknowledged the assistance he had received while in office from Sir J. PAKINGTON and Mr. CORRY, whose department—the Admiralty—he described as the right arm of the Foreign Office.

The "Health of the Chairman" having been proposed by the Earl of DERBY, and drunk with great applause, the company separated after midnight.

Mexican Affairs—Conduct of Mr. Otway, the British Minister.

From the London Times, City Article, July 18.

The accounts from Mexico indicate that an active intervention on the part of the United States may be immediately expected, not in the shape of a declaration of war, since the Washington Cabinet are friendly to the Constitutional Party, but by encouragement being given to American citizens to volunteer to serve against MIRAMON. Mr. MCLANE, the American Minister, had distinctly intimated to the usurping President, as MIRAMON is considered by him to be, that under no circumstances will he be allowed to evade responsibility for the outrages lately committed. His recall and expulsion must therefore be merely a question of time. The conduct of Mr. OTWAY, the British Minister, continued to be discussed with much anger. The letters which reach New-York from American writers on this subject are, however, nearly always so mendacious in their reliance upon the ignorance and the hostile prejudices of their readers as to be totally useless to persons seeking to form an honest judgment. Hence, if there were no better evidence, the charges circulated would be unworthy of attention; but the present papers publish an official correspondence which creates an unfavorable impression. A number of British residents having addressed a memorial to Mr. OTWAY describing the atrocities committed by the troops of MIRAMON at Tacubaya—including the murder of an English surgeon who was assisting the wounded, and the seizure and intended execution under the most treacherous circumstances of an Englishman named SAINT—were kept without the courtesy of a reply for fifteen days, and then received a curt lecture on the irregularity of their proceedings. They had asked Mr. OTWAY that, under the dangerous and abnormal situation in which they found themselves, he should insist upon MIRAMON giving a guarantee that no extreme personal punishment should be inflicted upon British subjects without each case being first laid before Her Majesty's Legation. They stated themselves aware of the magnitude of the demand, but that they could see no other means of safety. In return, Mr. OTWAY told them that he would not give any serious attention to their narrative, because he had strong motives to believe that many of the circumstances were exaggerated—the person represented as an English physician being, for instance, an American, that no Government would submit to the humiliation of having their sentences revised by a foreign legation, that without any such provision the blood of an innocent Englishman would always be averged by his country, and that for the future he would advise them to remain tranquil and to abstain from calling in question the conduct of Her Majesty's Government. He also added a flourish that he had been thirty years in the diplomatic service, and would not "permit" any censures upon acts of which the Government he represents is the sole judge—that such acts are not even to be called in question, and that in addressing him the memorialists had committed a great offence, which he felt bound to visit with "severe comment." Of course the result of this was to create a great increase of indignation and anxiety, since it would naturally be felt that the assurance to English subjects that their Government will always avenge their murder was less comforting than Mr. OTWAY appeared to suppose to those whose object in addressing him had been to prevent the necessity of their Government being called upon to afford them that posthumous assistance.

OBITUARY.

Death of the Hon. Richard Rush.

The Hon. RICHARD RUSH, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, and American Minister to England and France, died at his residence in Philadelphia on Saturday last, at the age of 79. The following interesting sketch of his life we copy from the Philadelphia *Press*:

It becomes our sad duty to announce in the *Press* this morning the death of one of the most distinguished American citizens—the Hon. RICHARD RUSH. He died in this city on Saturday morning last, the 30th of July, between 7 and 8 o'clock, at his residence in Eighth-street, below Locust. He suffered greatly at times during his long illness, which commenced early in the Spring, but it was a great consolation to his family and friends that he was free from pain as his end approached; that he was in full possession of all his faculties, and perfectly composed and resigned; and that he passed off without a struggle. He was born in Philadelphia in August of 1780, and was in the 79th year of his age.

Few men have served the nation more faithfully in important stations, and few have more honestly earned and more fully enjoyed, for an extended period, the confidence and respect of the American people. He was the second son of Dr. BENJAMIN RUSH, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, whose devotion as a patriot, talent as a statesman, skill as a physician, and merited reputation as a philosopher, won for him one of the proudest places in American history. His maternal grandfather, RICHARD STOCKTON, of New-Jersey, was another of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The long and useful life of RICHARD RUSH shows him in have been fully worthy of his illustrious ancestry. After undergoing the usual preliminary course of study at minor schools, he was entered as a student at Princeton College, when he was but fourteen years of age, and he graduated at that institution in 1797, when he was but eighteen years of age, being the youngest in a class of thirty-three. At Princeton he was the colemporary, if not the classmate, of CHARLES FENTON MERCER, JOHN FORSYTH, GOV. TROUPE, of Georgia; JOHN M. BERRIEN, WILLIAM GASTON, and others, since known to the country. He immediately afterwards commenced the study of the law, in the office of WILLIAM LEWIS, Esq., then one of the leaders of the Philadelphia bar. He was admitted to the bar in 1800, when but little over twenty years of age, and during the succeeding seven years was a devoted student, enriching his mind with information that proved of great service to him in his public career. From his father he imbibed an ardent attachment to the Democratic, or, as it was then styled, the Republican Party, Dr. BENJAMIN RUSH being one of the few leading men in Philadelphia who maintained friendly relations with THOMAS JEFFERSON after the formation of the Federal and Republican Parties.

RICHARD RUSH was, however, too devoted a student to participate actively in politics at an early age, and at the first political meeting he attended was one in the State House yard, 1807, soon after the attack by the British on the American frigate *Chesapeake*. He delivered a speech on that occasion which attracted considerable attention by its ability, and introduced him favorably to the Democratic or Republican Party, and in the following year (1808) he was brought into great political and professional prominence by his defence of Col. DUANE, editor of the *Aurora*, the Democratic organ in Philadelphia at that time, against the charge of libel upon Gov. MCKEAN. The speech occupied nearly an entire day, and afforded intense gratification to a large body of Democrats present, one of whom embraced him as soon as it was concluded, and took him up in his arms, amid loud plaudits from the audience.

From this time he was recognized as a leading spirit of the Democratic Party, and honors and professional employment were freely tendered to him. In January, 1811, Gov. SNYDER appointed him Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, and he was thus brought into intercourse with nearly all the leading political spirits of that period in the State, and gained the warm friendship of many of them. About this period he wrote a number of articles for the *Aurora* against the recharter of the United States Bank, on the ground of its unconstitutionality.

In November, 1811, Mr. MADISON, then President, appointed him First Comptroller of the Treasury, which appointment, after some hesitation, he accepted, and removed to Washington to discharge its duties. In June, 1812, war was declared against Great Britain, and Mr. RUSH was selected to deliver a public oration in Washington on the Fourth of July immediately following, in the Hall of the House of Representatives. The state of the country rendered the occasion one of unusual interest. A contest which has been not inappropriately styled the second war of Independence, had just been commenced, and it was important that a demonstration should be made at the National Capital which would awaken public attention to perilous nature of the struggle, and arouse the patriotic sentiment of the country. The audience consisted of the President, Heads of Departments, nearly all the members of both Houses of Congress, the Foreign Ministers, and a large concourse of citizens and strangers. The oration was a masterly production, and made a profound impression.

Throughout the war Mr. RUSH continued to write numerous articles in defence of the policy of Mr. MADISON, for the Democratic journals, and thus materially aided to neutralize the influence of the bitter attacks made upon it by the Federal Party, through its Presses and its orators.

RICHARD RUSH secured the esteem and confidence of Mr. MADISON from the first moment of their acquaintance. In February of 1814, when Mr. RUSH was not a little more than 33 years of age, he was offered the post of either Attorney General or Secretary of the Treasury—both of these important offices being at the time vacant, the former by the resignation of Mr. PINKNEY, and the latter by the protracted absence of Mr. GALLATIN as a Minister to Europe. He chose the office of Attorney-General, which he held until 1817, discharging its important duties in a very creditable manner. Among his official labors during this period was the publication of a new edition or codification of the laws of the United States, which he personally superintended with great care. It consists of five volumes, and was published in 1815. Mr. RUSH has been for many years the last surviving member of the Cabinet of JAMES MADISON.

After the inauguration of Mr. MONROE, in 1817, JOHN Q. ADAMS, then Minister to England, was appointed Secretary of State, but for about six months previous to his return Mr. RUSH acted in that capacity, and thus enjoyed an opportunity, which he highly prized, of reading in the original manuscript the correspondence of the diplomats of the Revolutionary era—FRANKLIN, JOHN ADAMS, JEFFERSON, JAY, &c.

His temporary discharge of the duties of a Secretary of State was also of great advantage in preparing him for the important position which was bestowed upon him in October, 1817—that of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Great Britain. He embarked for London, with his family, in November, 1817, from Annapolis, in the *Franklin*, commanded by Commodore SEAWSAR. This position he held from that time until 1825, a period of eight years. Many important questions arose for discussion, but Mr. RUSH was fully equal to all the trying emergencies in which he was placed, and to the advancement of the interests of the United States as far as the nature of his office enabled him to promote them.

In 1833 he published a book describing many of the occurrences which transpired during this period, and in 1845 a new and enlarged edition of the same work, under the title of "Memoranda of a Residence at the Court of London, comprising incidents, official and personal, from 1819 to 1825. Including negotiations on the Oregon question, and other unsettled questions between the United States and Great Britain."

This book created much sensation at the time of its appearance, and will always be valuable, not only on account of the light it sheds upon the life of an American diplomatist, but on account of the interesting information it furnishes in regard to the diplomatic intercourse between the United States and Great Britain. Our limited space prevents us from giving a minute account of the labors of Mr. RUSH during this important period. They cannot be discussed without entering largely into the history of the country. Our relations with England have at all times formed one of the gravest subjects of national solicitude, and they assumed a particularly important aspect during the period referred to.

In the Presidential contest of 1824, the name of Mr. RUSH was placed upon the Crawford Electoral Ticket in Pennsylvania. He did not return home, however, until June, 1825, but had previously been appointed by the new President, JOHN Q. ADAMS, Secretary of the Treasury, in which capacity he served during the continuance of that Administration. He was a strenuous advocate of American manufactures, and earnestly urged Congress in his reports to provide for their protection. His connection with the Adams Administration separated him temporarily from that portion of the Democratic Party which rallied around Gen. JACKSON. Mr. RUSH having been absent from the country for eight years previous to 1825, and having been closely connected with JOHN Q. ADAMS while the latter was Secretary of State, and having also accepted a Cabinet appointment from him, it was not strange that this separation occurred.

In 1828 Mr. RUSH was nominated on the same ticket with Mr. ADAMS, for the office of Vice-President of the United States, and received the same number of electoral votes. From 1830 to 1833 he resided at York, Penn., but in the latter year he again returned to Philadelphia. In September, 1833, Gen. JACKSON's famous declaration of the causes of his removal of the deposits of the public money from the United States Bank made its appearance. The doctrines of that document were warmly approved by Mr. RUSH, who at once boldly entered the lists in its defence, and wrote many able letters against the Bank, which attracted considerable attention, and had the effect of completely re-establishing him as a prominent member of the Democratic Party, as reorganized under the auspices of Geo. JACKSON. The old hero gave him two strong proofs of his regard and confidence—first, by appointing him, in 1835, in conjunction with Gen. HOWARD, to act as mediators between the angry disputants of Ohio and Michigan, who were greatly excited in regard to their boundaries; and, second, by appointing him, in 1836, a special agent to visit England to receive the Smithsonian bequest of $500,000, which has since been appropriated to the construction and endowment of the magnificent Smithsonian Institute at Washington. The right of our Government to this sum was questioned, and had become a subject of litigation in the English Court of Chancery, but finally, in August, 1838, Mr. RUSH had the satisfaction of returning to Philadelphia with the whole of it, and depositing it, in gold, at the United States Mint, to the credit of the National Government.

In March, 1847, he was appointed, by President POLK, Minister to France, and being our Representative in Paris at the time of the French Revolution of 1848, was the first foreign Minister to recognize the new Government. His prompt discharge of this duty was duly appreciated by the Republicans of France, and warmly approved by Mr. POLK, who, in a special Message to Congress, dated April 3, 1848, communicated Mr. RUSH's dispatch, announcing the Revolution and subsequent occurrences, and said:

"The prompt recognition of the new Government by the representative of the United States at the French Court, meets my full and unqualified approbation, and he has been authorized in a suitable manner to make known this fact to the constituted authorities of the French Republic. Called upon to act upon a sudden emergency, which could not have been anticipated by his instructions, he judged rightly of the feelings and sentiments of his Government and his countrymen, when, in advance of the diplomatic representatives of other countries, he was the first to recognize, so far as it was in his power, the free Government established by the French people."

Mr. RUSH continued to act as Minister to France until his successor (Mr. RIVES, we believe,) was appointed by the Taylor-Fillmore Administration, when he returned home. This was the last public position held by Mr. RUSH.

It will be seen that few American statesmen have been in the public service for a more extended period, in important positions, than the subject of this memoir. He successively filled the offices of Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, Attorney-General of the United States, (under the Administration of Mr. MADISON,) was acting Secretary of State for six months, and Minister to England for eight years under President MONROE—Secretary of the Treasury for four years under the Administration of JOHN Q. ADAMS—Special Agent to obtain the Smithsonian bequest—and Minister to France.

The duties of all these offices were discharged with scrupulous fidelity and signal ability.

Since his return from the French mission, Mr. RUSH has lived in retirement, residing, till within the last year or two, at his country house, called "Sydenham," a short distance from Philadelphia, where his father lived before him. He recently removed to a town residence which belonged him, in Eighth-street, near Locust, where he breathed his last. His wife, Mrs. CATHARINE ELIZA RUSH, died a few years ago, at an advanced age, while he still resided at Sydenham. She was a native of Maryland. An obituary notice appeared at the time of her death which attracted much attention, and was prepared by Chief Justice TANEY who knew her well in early and latter life. Mr. RUSH leaves three sons, BENJAMIN, J. MURRAY, and RICHARD RUSH, Jr., and two daughters.

During the long career of this eminent American, he sustained not only an enviable political reputation, but established a name for purity of character, integrity of purpose, and sincere patriotism that may well be quoted as an example for imitation. Up to the period of his late illness, and during the intervals when his physical sufferings enabled him to do so, he continued to take the deepest interest in public affairs, indulging his literary taste and contributing to promote the welfare of his beloved country by every means within his power. Nothing gratified him more than the society of educated public men, and no statesman of our day was at the same time more agreeable and fascinating in conversation, or more willing, in his own gentle and winning manner, to furnish, from his vast experience, such suggestions and information as might benefit. He enjoyed the precious consciousness of living, as it were, among his posterity, and of feeling that there was not a vestige of party animosity in regard to himself, and above all, of knowing that in passing from the ranks of men he did not leave behind him an enemy, but surrendered his spirit to his Maker amid the respect, the reverence, and the affection of his countrymen.

The Washington Monument and the Postmasters.

From the Washington States.

The following correspondence is interesting. This manner of raising funds, though apparently insignificant, is by no means so in the aggregate. If one cent a day is paid at each post-office in the country the sum total would be $100 000 per annum:

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 1, 1859.

SIR: The construction of the Washington National Monument, after a suspension of several years, is about to be resumed. A Society for the accomplishment of this object received a charter from the last Congress. This Society is presided over by the President of the United States, and is composed of gentlemen whose character and position entitle them to the confidence of the people.

Systems to raise funds for the prosecution of the work have been put in operation, and it is proposed to request the postmasters throughout the country to give aid to the enterprise, by placing boxes within their respective offices for the reception of contributions, and forwarding the returns to this place.

It would seem appropriate that a monument, intended to represent the regard of the whole nation for the memory of WASHINGTON, should be erected by means of numerous, rather than of large, individual contributions, and this result can best be readily attained if the postmasters will lend their assistance to its accomplishment. However insignificant by themselves the amount contributed may be, they will swell to an important aggregate if collected from all of the 30,000 post offices throughout the United States. A few cents a month transmitted regularly by each, would suffice, in a few years, to raise the shaft to its intended height.

You are respectfully desired to unite with the other postmasters in forwarding this patriotic work. Special directions are appended, exhibiting such details of the plan as may be required for your guidance.

You will perceive, by the subjoined resolution and letter, that this proposal meets with the sanction of the Monument Society and of the Postmaster General. The postmasters of many of the principal cities of the Union, including those of New-York, Washington, Boston, Brooklyn, Baltimore and Charleston, have already expressed their readiness to lend it a cordial co-operation.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. IVES,
First Lieut. Topographical Engineers,
Engineer of Wash. Nat. Monument.

To the Postmaster of ——.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 26, 1859.

SIR: In reply to your note, suggesting that it is your purpose to request the postmasters throughout the United States to open boxes within their respective offices, for the reception of contributions to the Washington National Monument, and asking if I have any objection to this proceeding on your part, I hasten to say that I have none whatever. The erection at the metropolis of the republic of a monument which shall express the nation's estimate of the grandeur of WASHINGTON's character, and the greatness of his services to the cause of human liberty, is an enterprise which addresses itself warmly to the patriotism of every American heart.

It is the privilege of postmasters, and others associated with the postal service, in common with all other citizens, to give to this enterprise such support as their judgment and feelings may prompt. It is as citizens, and not as officers, that their influence will be invoked, and I doubt not that, in this laudable endeavor worthily to illustrate and perpetuate the fame of the Father of his Country, they will yield to none in the promptness and earnestness of their co-operation. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. HOLT.

Lieut. J. C. IVES, Topographical Engineers, Engineer Washington National Monument.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.—During the month of August *ex parte* business at Chambers will be attended to from 10 to 12 A. M. Motions heard at 12 M., except on Saturdays, on which days no motions will be heard but special orders.

Before Judge Ingraham.

MOTION TO DISCHARGE ORDER OF ARREST.

Elisha W. Chester vs. Wm. S. Roberts.—This suit arises out of a suit of one George Stancliff against the present defendant, in which Stancliff sought to prevent him from receiving some $5,625, due from the City on certain contracts made between the defendant and the City, in which Stancliff was the real party in interest. An injunction was granted by the Court, prohibiting the City from paying this amount to Roberts, but was dissolved under an arrangement by which the money was paid by the City, and $1 675 of the amount placed in the hands of Mr. Chester, subject to a final decision of the suit. Of this amount defendant received some $365.

The plaintiff afterwards gave defendant two notes, amounting to $1.715, which plaintiff claims were to be discounted for his benefit. The defendant having retained these notes for his own use, the plaintiff commenced suit in his turn, and arrested the defendant as he was leaving the City.

Defendant moves to discharge the order of arrest, claiming that he is entitled to retain the notes on account of the money in the plaintiff's hands.

Decision reserved.

Plaintiff in person; for defendant, Mr. A. C. Ellis.

THE OHIO LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY AGAIN.

Joseph Finnegan et al. vs. James Lee et al.—The title of this suit conceals its real character—it being in reality another leaf from the financial operations of the Ohio Life and Trust Company.

The plaintiffs are well known railroad contractors. They undertook in 1856–7 to build some railroads in Florida, for which purpose they were furnished by that State, as a means of raising money, with what were called Florida Bonds. They were apparently to a careless observer Bonds of the State of Florida, but a careful inspection discloses the fact that instead of pled

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

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Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....8½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 9 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails:

The European mails by the *Africa*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, Aug. 3, at 10 o'clock.

☞ Messrs. Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, are agents for the New-York Times—Daily and Semi-Weekly—and will supply European orders. They will receive subscriptions for any period desirable, or furnish single copies immediately upon the receipt of the American mails.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Teutonia*, of the Hamburg line, arrived here yesterday, from Southampton on the afternoon of July 18, and the Vanderbilt steamship *Ocean Queen*, from the same port on the 20th, arrived late last night. The leading traits of her news have been anticipated by the arrival of the *Anglo Saxon* at Quebec, and by intelligence obtained from the *Kangaroo* off Cape Race, and transmitted by telegraph. Our files furnish, however, details and extracts of interest.

The next intelligence from Europe will be by the Royal Mail Steamship *Persia*, which left Liverpool on the 23d ult. She is now in her tenth day, and is about due.

A Convention of colored men assembled in Boston yesterday, to consider upon the course to be pursued by them in the coming Presidential campaign, and the best means for advancing, morally, socially, and politically, the condition of the colored race. It was attended by delegates from all the New-England and several other States. It is intended to continue the session of the Convention two or three days. A military demonstration of the colored population also took place in Boston yesterday, in commemoration of Emancipation in the West Indies.

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Emancipation of the Slaves in the British West Indies was celebrated yesterday at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., by the colored people of the river counties. They marched in procession to a grove on the outskirts of the town, and there addresses were delivered by W. J. Watkins, of Rochester, N. Y., W. G. Strong, of Newark, N. J., and J. H. Townsend, of Hudson, N. Y., all colored men. The gathering was quite a large one.

The Hon. Richard Rush died at his residence in Philadelphia, on Saturday last. His age was 79. Mr. Rush was Secretary of the Treasury during the administration of John Quincy Adams, Minister to England and France, and had held other offices of distinction.

Mr. Paul Morphy has declined a public reception in Philadelphia, but proposes to visit that city in an unceremonious way.

In the Board of Aldermen, last evening, an attempt was made to take action on the nominations of the Mayor for officers of the Croton Aqueduct Board, but after some preliminary skirmishing, which indicated that the Board was equally divided on the question of confirmation, the nominations were laid on the table till the next meeting of the Board on Friday.

The Councilmen transacted a large amount of routine business last evening. The remonstrance of Generals Sandford and Ewen, in opposition to the Governor's being memorialized by the Common Council in favor of the reorganization of the Twelfth Regiment, was referred to a Special Committee. A reply to the remonstrance by a Committee of the Twelfth Regiment was also referred. Resolutions were adopted in favor of reorganizing the Regiment.

The German Turnvereins of New-York assembled yesterday at Launman's Park, where they were presented with a handsome silk banner, by the ladies, married and single, of New-York. There were several thousand persons on the ground, who spent the day in the usual manner. Mayor Tiemann was present, and, with others, made a brief address.

Colonel Herman Thorn, once a noted man in the fashionable world, died at his residence in Sixteenth-street in this City on Sunday, at the age of 76.

A suit brought by Joseph Finnigan & Co. against James Lee & Co., involving an investigation into the financiering by which Florida Railroads are built, and growing out of some of the financial management of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, came before the Court yesterday on a motion to make the Trustees of that Company parties.

The August term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday, Recorder Barnard presiding. A grand jury will be impanneled to-day. The cases tried yesterday were not of great importance. During the present month, it is customary to bring only trivial cases before a jury. The weighty charges will be brought before the Recorder at a future term.

The Brooklyn Superintendents of the Poor made their annual report, yesterday, of the transactions in the Western District during the year ending the 31st of July last. By this it appears that 13,251 persons were temporarily relieved at an expense of $8,286 61, being $10,189 03 less than was expended the previous year. There were, also, 1,557 persons sent to the County Hospital and to the Almshouse. Of those relieved, 1,141 represented themselves to be widows; 834 families were supplied with medicines and medical attendance; 83 lunatics were sent to the Asylum. Of the whole number relieved 12,723 were born in foreign countries.

The cargoes of 190 vessels from foreign ports were landed in Brooklyn during the month of July last.

Yesterday, only 300 bales Cotton were sold at former rates. Flour was active and dearer. Wheat was less abundant, and new was quoted higher. The sales, however, were moderate. Corn was quite dull and decidedly lower. Provisions were heavy and prices favored buyers. Laguayra Coffee was in good demand. Sugars were somewhat less freely dealt in. Spirits Turpentine continued in request, chiefly at 45½c. ₩ gallon. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable changes.

The Health of the City.—Green fields and meandering streams, the fresh breezes of the hills, and the temptations of "yellow kands" are at any time sufficient to draw out of the City the denizens of crowded streets who have a love for nature; but there are hosts of our City people now wandering idly about the country, and crowding the hotels at the watering places, who do not care a straw for all the blandishments of air and landscape, and never look at a view if they can avoid it, who excuse their "following after the multitude" of fashion into the country by the pretence that they do so for the sake of their health. If this were their real object they would do quite as well to remain at home. New-York is at this moment one of the healthiest spots in the Union, and it possesses hygienic resources greater than many of the most famous Summer spas can boast of, and means of recreation and enjoyment such as no other place in the whole country can make any pretensions to. According to the Report of the City Inspector for the week ending on Saturday at noon, the whole number of deaths in the City was but 616, being a decrease of 32 on the mortality of the corresponding week of last year. As the population of the City is considerably greater than it was then, and the number of immigrants and strangers much larger, in consequence of the revival of travel, this exhibits a very favorable condition of the public health for the present season of the year.

A great city like New-York should keep within its own limits the means of affording a change of air to its inhabitants; and the natural advantages of our situation are so great, that it will be our own fault if New-York shall fail to become itself a resort of Summer travel within a very few years.

When the Central Park shall have been completed, public baths established, the system of free drinking fountains perfectly carried out, and something like an efficient municipal system of government put into vigorous execution, the annual *villeggiatura* will cease to be a necessity for all but the avowed followers of fashion.

England and Napoleon.

The comments of the English Press upon the Peace of Villafranca, of which we present our readers with a large if not a luminous collection to-day, and the elaborate speeches of the late Derby Ministry at a Conservative funeral banquet in London, are certainly a "darkening of counsel by words without knowledge," so far as the character and causes of the Peace itself are concerned. Nothing is so plain in all these abundant criticisms as the fact that the critics really know not at all what it is whereof they affirm. "Your if," said Shakespeare, "is a great peace-maker," but the English censors of Napoleon III. are doing their best to prove master "if" a great war-maker also. It is perfectly certain that no man in all England, from the Premier that is in August to the Premier that was in January, (and it would not be easy to cover more completely the two extremes of political intelligence,) has the slightest definite knowledge of the real nature of the arrangements entered into between the Emperors of France and Austria during that long and mysterious interview over the breakfast-table of Signor Carlo Morelli at Villafranca on the morning of the 11th of July. Yet the journalists of London do not hesitate to analyze a peace, of which nothing like a draft is even known to be in existence, and to utter scathing denunciations of conditions and guarantees which probably have no being out of their brains. Nor are the English statesmen, at least of the Tory Party, one whit more just or rational.

A newspaper correspondent at Villafranca writes to London in one breath, that nobody was able to see what took place in the room which the two Emperors occupied, for the very excellent reason that, after the Emperors had gone in, they shut the door after them; and adds in the next a full, true and particular account of the way in which Napoleon pressed his omelettes and coffee upon Francis Joseph, and picked roses to pieces with his fingers while discussing the destiny of nations; and urged the Kaiser to try one of his cigarettes, which the Kaiser, notwithstanding the historical fact that he was the first Austrian Archduke in the world who ever smoked a cigar, and, in fact, scandalized the whole court of his mother, the Archduchess Sophia, by indulging in that custom at Innsbnick, in the year 1849, did gravely decline to do.

The newspaper correspondent is silly enough and reckless enough alike of truth and his own reputation for common sense. But he is no match for Lord Malmesbury and Derby. Lord Malmesbury, for instance, undertakes to justify afresh to the listening squires whose faith is large in Lords, that extraordinary style of "neutrality" which he impressed upon the English Government during his term of power. He claims that the nature of the peace signed at Villafranca bears him out in all that he advances to defend himself. And what is his argument? "Had we joined France in her demands upon Austria," says the noble descendant of grammatical Hermes Harris, himself a scorner of spelling, "we should have been obliged to fight with our fleets. Had we fought with our fleets we should have been forced to bombard beautiful Venice, and to destroy its marble palaces, and to kill at least ten Italians for one Austrian. And then one day a French officer would have come off to our Admiral in a boat to wish him a pleasant voyage back to Plymouth! And that all this would have been so, and not otherwise, is plain, from the fact that the King of Sardinia, after all his achievements in the field, was left in blissful ignorance of the overtures going on between his ally and his enemy, until he was informed that hostilities were at an end."

This is the basis of Lord Malmesbury's whole mountain of trash; this *fact*, which in its turn rests upon his own phrase, "*so far as we know*," we knowing nothing at all on the subject! For certainly nothing at all has been communicated to the world as to the part taken by Victor Emanuel in the negotiations at Villafranca; while the appointment of Napoleon's close personal friend, the Count Arese, to the Premiership of Sardinia, and the acceptance of office in connection with Count Arese, of men like De La Marmora and Ratazzi, assuredly point to nothing like a rupture between the two sovereigns. A rupture there may have been, for this no man can with confidence either deny or affirm, but the personage who, being a responsible English public man, deliberately assumes a fact so important, which it is quite out of his power to substantiate, and proceeds to found upon that assumption an open charge of treachery and falsehood against the sovereign of a great and friendly nation, is guilty of an act, the vast stupidity of which by no means excuses either its indecency or its injustice.

Lord Derby was not more logical nor less rhetorical than his faithful henchman; and Mr. Disraeli, who was more rhetorical than both, was less logical than either of his illustrious colleagues, in dealing with this grave question of the pacification of Europe, and all of them lavished strong adjectives upon France and her Emperor, with a recklessness doubtless due in a measure to their consciousness that they are not soon likely to be called upon to put their words into the shape of procotols and dispatches. But if this excuse may avail for the beaten Tories it cannot be claimed by the reigning Whigs. And yet the liberal journalists who talked treason in Italy in the disguise of neutrality for England, are the loudest now in denouncing Napoleon III. as a traitor to the cause for which they would not have Britain so much as raise her hand; without waiting to know what those influences may indeed have been which forced him to pause in his career of victory, and to sacrifice so much of the great work he was doing, as appears to have been lost in the concession to Austria of the open highway of Italy and the gateway of Verona.

The Offal and the Hudson.—When did the members of the Board of Pilot Commissioners expire, and where were their respectable bodies interred, that all the offal of New-York should be dumped into the stream, and the shores of the Hudson for thirty miles up be converted into a funeral menagerie of dead cats and dogs? Is there not a law against such a disposition of the materials that were wont to go down to Barren Island, there to be manufactured into that ammoniacal preparation whereof a quart or two stirred in a barrel of earth and plaster made a barrel of uncoptaled superphosphate of lime? The Board of Health Commissioners have contracted with Mr. John Green at the rate of $9,000 a year, to remove all this dead capita from the City, and in announcing the contract, it was added that Mr. Green contemplated carrying his purchases twenty miles away from the City in some direction not specifically named. According to a letter which we publish to-day, Mr. Green is better than his promise. He carries his good or his evils, as they may be called, twenty-five miles away, and blesses all the intervening shore with driblets of his distribution.

Nursery rhymes tell us of a certain particular cat who was dropped into a well, and of a certain particular "Johnny Green," who, as the wisdom of hoar antiquity alleges, "threw her in." At that time the world was also blessed with a certain other "Johnny Stout," who, with instant decision, forthwith "pulled her out." The denizens of the Hudson River bank have found their Johnny Green. Who will be their Johnny Stout?

Mr. John Green of the present day must do this work for himself. If, as we are tempted to hope, the nuisance of which our correspondent complains, owes its origin to the contractors that reigned ere Green was, Mr. Green should be specially energetic in doing his duty here, saving his very proper contract from a bad reputation, bringing it, as far as the nature of the subject will permit, into good odor, and preventing its very undesirable revocation.

The Peace of Zurich.

The meeting of the Commissioners of Austria and the Allies at Zurich, for the purpose of defining the terms of the settlement of Italy, will be the most positive slight put upon that venerable institution, the "balance of power," since the famous quadruple alliance of 1840. On the 15th of July in that year England, Russia, Prussia and Austria met in Congress at London with Turkey, and, without so much as notifying the Government of Louis Phillip of their intentions, signed a treaty for the pacification of the Ottoman Empire. The Allies in thus calmly ignoring the existence of France as a Great European Power, deliberately risked a war which was only averted by the timidity or the pusillanimous egotism of the "Citizen King." France clamored for a high-spirited vindication of her rights and her honor, but the Thiers Ministry was forced, by the opposition of the Court to any decisive action, into a hasty and angry resignation, and M. Guizor came into power with his theory of an "armed peace," which, like the actual English doctrine of a "strict neutrality," was in fact only a colossal way of pouting at a course of events which the pouters lacked the courage or the power to arrest. The Treaty of London was an indignity offered to France, coolly and of set purpose. The chances are, that will be more than balanced now in history by the Treaty of Zurich. The Emperor Napoleon is commending back to Europe the cup then held to the lips of France. It is he who now speaks as master of the situation, and who will settle a graver than the Oriental question without consulting the States whose good offices France has so often asked in vain, and has so often been forced unasked to endure.

The Commissioners of France and Austria are already named for this most important meeting, the Commissioner of Sardinia being indicated by the rumors prevalent in political circles to be that distinguished and accomplished statesman, the Marquis Massimo d'Azeglio, now engaged in remodeling the relations of the Roman Legations with the Government of Pius IX.

Austria will appear at Zurich in the person of Count Colloredo-Mansfield, who became chief of the princely house of that name on the death of his cousin, the Prince Francis, in 1852.

Count Colloredo was bred a soldier, but has figured in the recent diplomatic history of Austria, and enjoys a high reputation for tact, liberality and good sense.

The French Envoy, the Baron de Bourquenay, is a diplomat of long standing, who thoroughly understands the internal politics of Germany, and labored, during his residence at Vienna in concert with Count Buol-Schauenstein, to bring about a good understanding between France and Austria, at the expense of Prussia. With such representatives to discuss the questions that will be brought before them, it is not at all likely that what Francis Joseph has publicly denounced as the disloyalty to Austria of her "Natural federal allies," will be left out of sight, in arranging the programme of the future of Central and Southern Europe.

Another Beggar's Petition.

It is a very fortunate thing for the national credit that the name and fame of Washington are held in too great consideration in every country of the civilized world to be affected by their eternal subjection in our own land to that familiarity which the moralist of the copy-books tells us will always breed contempt. The persons who have chivalrously pledged their services to the erection of a hideous sort of unicorn monument in the City of Washington, ostensibly to mark the tender regard of the nation for the memory of the great patriot, but really to cast the obloquy of burlesque upon a subject of surpassing dignity, have at length determined to make the undertaking as contemptible as the monument is ghastly. This "National Monument," as it is most improperly designated, is to be reduced to a pitiful dependence on the collection of pennies from Post-office clerks throughout the country. Had the proposition, made a couple of years ago, for the coinage of half cents been adopted, we should no doubt have seen a requisition made upon "the apple-women throughout the United States" for contributions of that diminutive coin towards the cost of erecting the 'National Monument."

Mr. Ives, "First Lieut. Topographical Engineers, and Engineer of Wash. Nat. Monument," has, with the grudgingly-bestowed consent of Mr. Holt, the Postmaster-General, addressed a circular "to the Postmasters throughout the country," requesting them "to give aid" for this purpose, "by placing boxes within their respective offices for the reception of contributions," and the amount which these donations are expected to reach is indicated by the suggestion that "a few cents a month from each" Post-office would be highly acceptable. We do not see how, in the absence of a metallic form of the mythical "mill," it would be possible to drag the proposed National Monument lower down into the mire of national contempt. The circular, to be sure, goes very slightly into the arithmetic of the thing, and hints rather than expresses how much the contributions of thirty thousand Post-offices, at "a few cents per month from each," would amount to. Following the suggestive insinuations, we may conclude that at least four thousand dollars a year might be collected in this ingenious way, and that, accordingly, the hereditary Post-office clerks throughout the United States might have the enviable privilege of building the National Monument in the course of a century or so. It is not so stated, but we presume that in common gratitude, it would be necessary to include a letter-box and a stamp, surmounted by a gigantic wafer, in the already ridiculous design.

It is really time that this miserable *bout de chandelle* method of disfiguring the Capital were put an end to. If it be desirable that the band-box-and-cone affair which is continually asking for capital, and continually sinking it in the yet unfinished base—like the juggler's contrivance (which it will closely resemble) for making the visitors' sixpences disappear—in the name of common sense let the money be asked for decently; or, if the money cannot be decently had, let the "Monument" remain as it is for a more cultivated and refined posterity to pull down and rebuild with something like taste and beauty. The Society to whloh the President of the United States lends his financial abillty, in the capacity of chairman, has no more right—as in fact the Postmaster-General's reply, which we print elsewhere, adroitly insinuates—to beg of Post-office clerks than of any other employes of the Government; and we imagine that the proposed contributions, if they are ever begun, are not likely to be continued through many months. As a general rule, too, the subordinates in the Post-offices, while they are pretty rigidly worked, aie not very handsomely paid, and we cannot see either the justice or the decency of begging their pence for the completion of a work which, as men of letters—not to say of taste—they must hold to be anything but either rational or national.

The Texas Election.

Gen. Houston, after retiring forever from public life, is now running for the office of Governor in Texas against the actual Governor, Runnells, who received a regular Democratic renomination. Houston is also a candidate of the Democracy, but after an irregular fashion, his nomination coming from an "independent" body. Two years ago he was badly beaten by Runnells, Houston being then on the American or Know-Nothing ticket. In March last the hero of San Jacinto left the United States Senate uttering a solemn valedictory and bowing himself definitely off the stage. At the age of seventy he conceived himself to have reached the conclusion that political life was unsatisfactory, and that true happiness must be sought in the Arcadian peace of pastoral pursuits. For his own part, as he intimated to the Senate and the world, he intended to assume the shepherd's crook, and to end his days among his merinos on the borders of Galveston Bay. But he had scarcely reached the green pastures and still waters for which his soul panted when we behold him once more climbing the precarious and passionate "stump." At first his opponents regarded the relapsed politician with but little fear; but latterly there are indications, on their part, of some concern as to the result. Gen. Houston is evidently making a good impression on the people of Texas, and although the chances must naturally be in favor of his regularly nominated opponent, the supporters of Runnells find the contest much too warm for their comfort.

But the psychological history of Gen. Houston is not the only interesting feature of the present election in Texas. The contest appears to be turning directly and expressly upon the issue of the revival of the Slave-trade. Runnells openly favors the importation of negroes from Africa—whether after a repeal of the Federal statute or in violation of the existing law, does not appear; while Houston is flatly opposed to the traffic under any and all forms.

The prophets of smooth things, who have bidden us regard the whole matter of this agitation for the revival of the most accursed traffic which the lust of gain has ever called into being, as a purely theoretical thing, will perhaps explain to us the phenomenon under its present phase in Texas. Here, as at least appears in the programme, we have the free citizens of an American State, in the year of our Lord 1859, professing to exercise the majestic prerogatives of self-government, for the sake of stealing the labor and blasting the lives of their fellow-men. All the patriarchal aspects of Slavery—all those pleas of the vested slave interest, which only the wildest of fanatics can pretend to disregard—disappear in this case. Texas is debating, not the preservation of the rights she has, but the infliction of positive wrong beyond her borders. Inflamed by no venerable and conservative love of the things that are, but by the vulgarest love of pence and shillings, the representatives in Texas of that Democratic Party, upon whom the Democratic President of the Union professes to rely for support in the execution of the laws, are lending all their influence to the triumph of sordid greed over nationality, law, honor and common decency in one great State at least of the Confederacy. More than the good name of Texas, more than the sincerity of Gen. Houston's passion for privacy, is at stake in the coming trial. The Northern States, and, as we still choose to hope and believe, the respectibility of the Southern States also, will await the event of the impending conflict with an interest not always felt in Texan politics and Gubernatorial contests.

Requiescat in Pace.—After the disclaimer of President Buchanan, written at his Summer palace of Bedford Springs, and signed with his proper name, it would be indecent to doubt the sincerity of his desire to shuffle off the coil of the Presidency forever. The knowledge that his mind is settled on that point will be a great relief to the President's personal friends, who must feel interested in his enjoyment of mental repose; for it must have been pitiful for them to be asked to believe that the venerable man was looking to Charleston with hopes which all but himself well knew could never be fulfilled. That painful solicitude is now past. Mr. Buchanan unites his convictions with those of the country, and putting on his own black cap, passes sentence upon himself.

In the earlier days of the Republic, Presidents were habitually reelected. Since the time of Gen. Jackson, however, this has ceased to be the rule, and we do not look to see the custom revived. We have too many patriots and statesmen now, each anxiously awaiting his turn of the White House, to allow to one occupant more than a single term, and nothing but the fatuity which power tends to develop in Presidential minds in respect to their own popularity, can account for the folly of any man's expecting a reelection to this high post. Indeed, it would, perhaps, have been fortunate for us all had the fundamental law of the Union rendered Presidents incapable of a second term. Nothing can possibly produce a more unhappy effect upon the policy of any Administration than the desire of its head to secure a reëlection. All his appointments and many of his measures will almost necessarily be made to minister to that aspiration, and even should anch not be the case, the suspicion that so it is will attach to him, causing him annoyance and embarrassment at every step.

A President may indeed attempt to protect himself at the commencement of his term by a declaration that he will not accept another nomination, but said announcement can have no binding force, being merely the statement of a resolution which he who makes it retains both the power and the right to change, and which circumstances, in his own opinion, or in that of his friends, may render it expedient for him eventually to forget. Even Gen. Jackson, the last of our Presidents who was reëlected, did something of this sort. It is not likely that we shall soon see another amendment of the Constitution, for it is difficult to move the machinery to effect one. But if that instrument were to be further modified, we know of no alteration in respect to which a general agreement of the people could so easily be counted upon as a provision limiting the enjoyment of the Presidential office to a single term.

A New Ally of the Opposition.

Our venerable and virtuous Chief-Magistrate not only peremptorily declines to be again the candidate of his party, but, if the popular voice crying out of innumerable corners of the country speak the truth, has, through his Post-master-General, gone very largely into the surprising business of making Republican votes. All this comes of the President's love of economy, which, in turn, comes of a treasury straitened by past thriftlessness, and is generating a very contemptible contraction of the mail-carrying service and whole flights of curses from thousands of letter-writing citizens. We hear from sundry places in Vermont, Michigan and our own State, that whereas, since their shire towns rejoiced in railroads they have had two daily mails, hereafter they are to be indulged with the arrival of the mail bags three times a week only; and from other more deeply secluded spots, where, since the days of Cave Johnson, the pleasant sound of the post-boy has been heard twice a week, we are assured that in the future this often shabby but always welcome angel is to appear once a week only. Possibly this new and powerful ally of Republicanism comes up to his great work of retrenchment, not so much out of fondness for the opposition as in bitterness of spirit toward the daily Press. Or, possibly, it is only a sly way of encouraging the people to renew their agitation of the demand that the mail-carrying be passed over finally into the hands of the Express Companies. There can be no doubt, of conrse, that this would be the safest, promptest and cheapest mode of performing the service that could be devised; and as President Buchanan delights to "move in a mysterious way," he may be thus circumventing his too confiding Post-master-General. If, however, the President is honest, and the Postmaster-General is doing his work of "retrenchment" in good faith, then both the President and the Postmaster-General are blindly digging a particularly deep pit for their own feet to fall into.

Death of Col. Thorn.—A conspicuous citizen of New-York, whose face was better known on the Boulevards than on Broadway, and whose life, were it at all becoming to write it fully here would be a most curious picture of the history and progress of American society for the last forty years; Mr. Herman Thorn, commonly called Colonel Thorn, died yesterday at his house in Sixteenth-street.

Mr. Thorn had reached the age of 76 years and although he had survived several of his children grown to manhood and womanhood, leaves behind him a family consisting of eight daughters and one son, to whom, with his widow, his handsome property passes. Three of Mr. Thorn's daughters were married to Frenchmen of rank, and one of them, Madame de Pierres, is at this time a *dame d'honneur* of the Empress of the French. Her portrait makes one of the bevy of stately beauties gathered by Winterhalter's skillful pencil about the tall and graceful figure of the lovely Eugenie, in that admirable picture of an Arcadian court now become familiar to our print-shops and our parlors.

In point of fact Colonel Thorn was more of an European than of an American in his ties and habits of life. He was, perhaps, the best type we had among us of a class of men not over large, nor perhaps very useful in our society, but interesting, as offering studies of character, to the observer and the artist. Mr. Thorn was born in New-Jersey, and was originally a Purser in the Navy, serving in that capacity under Commodore Berron. Some difficulty on board ship converted him into a *habitué* of Broadway in the days when Canal-street was a howling wilderness; and he then wooed and won the only daughter of a famous and cynical English *millionaire* of those days, Mr. Jauncey. To speak of these things is to run back beyond the memory and outside of the experience of most living New-Yorkers, and to evoke before the mind of many a venerable Knickerbocker the image of a city and of a society almost as different from the multifarious, noisy, thousand-faced metropolis in which he now leads his "still be-wildered days," as the world of Pope or Goldsmith.

Mr. Thorn went to Europe not many years after he became the master of the Jauncey estates, and there it was that he made himself, by his style of living, a sort of public character. With the exception of the Minister, Mr. Brown of Mississippi, in the days of the Restoration, no American ever maintained in Paris so magnificent a state as he. His *hotel* in the Faubourg, his dinners, his balls, his equipages, the retinue that followed him when he rode posting over Europe, (for there were postings in those days, and the railway had not come to level the duke with the bagman, and the millionaire with the mechanic,) are they not immortalized in the pages of Gavarni? The Hotel Thorn became a feature in Paris; an institution. Mr. Thorn's eldest son, who took the name of Jauncey, after marrying the sister of Madame de Metternich, (the second wife of the diplomat of the deluge just departed this life less in peace than in war,) was thrown from his horse in England on the very day which was to have put him into possession of his property. A second son, after serving creditably in the Austrian army, entered our service and died in Mexico during the war; a third made one of the myriad sensations which mark a New-York year, by carrying off the Italian singer, Barili, to South America. After a career of glitter and excitement, such as the people who write little novels to win a little money and make a little noise, delight to describe as 'romantic," Col. Thorn came back again to America, built himself a splendid house, (a really splendid house, be it observed, not a house splendid according to the papers,) in Sixteenth-street and there among his remaining children he has now ended his days. He had been a great sufferer for several years past, and had lived in strict retirement.

His white hair, imperious bearing, and the whole striking air of the man, made him a marked figure in the panorama of our streets. He will be seen there no more; and though his life, properly speaking, withdrew him from the scope of the public eye, he had filled too notable a niche in the American social history of his times, for him to sink without a ripple into the wave that whelms us all.

A Spanish-American Organ.—Arrangements have been completed for issuing, in this City, a journal entitled *El Noticioso de Nueva-York*, to be managed with a special reference to the wants, wishes, and advantage of the Spanish-American States. The Editorial department will be conducted with the assistance of an American writer, who has been long connected with journalism, and who possesses a personal knowledge of several of the Spanish American countries, and of the questions of domestic and foreign policy affecting their interests. The general scope of the paper, which will be issued six times per month, in order to correspond with the departure of the steamers for Spanish America and the Antilles, will be at once political and commercial; and as nothing can be more desirable than that a better understanding should grow up between the citizens of the United States and our Spanish American neighbors, it is to be hoped that our new cotemporary may win success by deserving it. To this end the *Noticioso* must make itself the terror and the torment of all fillibusters, vagabonds, and political schemers, and the friend of all honest and respectable enterprises. In the belief that this will be its real character we give the new journal a cordial welcome, and wish it a plentiful lack of those whom it quaintly describes as "morose and non-paying subscribers," with an abundance of such support as it has already received from the Ministers of five Spanish American States at Washington.

INTERESTING FROM CHILI.

Proceedings of Congress—New Branches of Industry—Daring Robberies in Valparaiso—Departure of the Archbishop of Santiago for Europe—The Indian Question—Sunday Theatricals at Valparaiso—Miscellaneous Items of Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Valparaiso, Wednesday, June 29, 1859.

Public affairs have returned to their wonted channel. Congress is in session and transacts some small business. It has just conferred on the President power, during three months, to effect changes and reorganizations in the Custom-house.

A bill has been presented to carry out the money stipulation regarding the whale-ship *Franklin*, in 1852—a case of suspected smuggling, I believe. The stipulation now is to pay $15,000 indemnity, as soon as Congress shall vote the amount.

A privilege has been asked for to set up a paper mill, with exclusion of all competition for a term of years. It is only recently that rag-pickers have had business here, as shipments have begun to be made to Europe. Shipments of bones have also commenced, to France, I believe. There is no paper mill in the country, nor on the coast, I think; and probably the demand would prove sufficient to sustain the manufacture. There would be the additional market for Bolivia and the La Plata Provinces.

Doctor David Thomas has been recognised as *Charge des Affaires* to this Government from that of the Sandwich Islands.

Quite a number of daring robberies have been committed recently in this city. Several failures are reported also. A French cloth-jobber, named Pasey, has failed in a large amount. Vega & Co., a retail and jobbing house of excellent standing, has given way.

Our Literary and Scientific Society had a pleasant evening at their last meeting, in listening to readings and recitations from Shakespeare, by Mr. Fiss, a young man residing here, from Boston.

The Archbishop of Santiago is in town at present, *en route* for Europe, for his health. He has fourteen months' leave of absence allowed him by decree of the President. It has been proposed in Congress to vote him $10,000 for expenses of the voyage. He will visit Rome. The clergy of the country have shown some enthusiasm regarding his departure. I think he is a man sincere in his convictions. A banquet was given in honor of him at the Theological Seminary in the capital.

The papers are discussing now whether it would be practicable and proper to attack and conquer the Indians at the South by force of arms. The *Catholic Review* takes the negative strongly. The murder of a portion of the crew of a French vessel, the *Mozambique*, recently wrecked in Araneo Bay, and the massacre of a small force of soldiers, have been events that have inflamed the public mind against the savages recently.

On Sunday last the theatre was opened in this city for a noonday performance. This is a new desecration. It has long been the custom to open the playhouse in the evening of the Lord's Day, but this is the first time the hours of sunlight have been so appropriated: and yet what wonder, when the Archbishop himself set out from Santiago to travel to this port on Sunday last?

Mr. William Gray, an Englishman, merchant, recently returned from Peru, died a few days since; also a Mr. Rhodes, assayer, just arrived from England, has fallen a victim to dysentery. Dr. Thomas, of medicine, is reported as having been married at Talcauhano. He is from Connecticut.

The total expenditures by our city treasury, for the last quarter of 1850, was $54 000.

Some of our Italian residents are going to Europe to bear arms in the war seemingly broken out there. They have subscribed $3,000, which they send forward for the cause.

From the extreme south of Chili we get news of dire disaster. On the 24th of May, at 10 P. M., a fire broke out in Ancud, Calloé. It was beyond all control. The loss is reckoned at $450,000, in public and private buildings. Great distress has been caused by it. Some $20,000 are reported as having been subscribed among the opulent men of the capital for the relief of the sufferers.

In the La Plate provinces they declare they must and will go to war, in order to bring the refractory State of Buenos Ayres into the Confederation. This State boasts 4,000 men ready to enter the field, of standing and disciplined troops, besides militia, and that the people are enthusiastic to repel any invasion. Their newspapers are very rough and abusive in language.

The papers state that, "between Saturday and Sunday last, four foundlings were discovered in the streets of Santiago," and add the remark: "How deplorable is the progress of immorality thus shown to be."

The imports into Chili last year were, according to published statements, $23,649,000, said to be eight millions less than in 1857.

Commanders Goni and Serorie, of the Chili Navy, are nominated by the President, to Congress, for promotion to the post of captains, on account of recent services.

Yesterday being St. Peter's day, a procession of boats and launches was formed, and moved about the bay, bearing an image of the Apostolic fisherman. For the use of the image on such an occasion only a few hundred dollars are usually paid.

Mr. T. E. Brown, the old Englishman who left $200 000 for a foundling hospital, enjoined that always two of his own countrymen should be appointed custodians of the property. Hence the City Council have just chosen Dr. David Thomas and Mr. Jesse Martin for the trust. SOUTH PACIFIC.

Amusements.

The Ravels opened their season at Niblo's Theatre last evening with a thoroughly crowded house. It would scarcely have been possible to have squeezed twenty more persons into the seats whence the merest glimpse of the stage was obtainable, and the audience were rapturous in their reception of their old favorites. The several appearances of Gabriel, Francois and Antonia, were signals for the most vociferous cheering and prolonged applause.

The performances of these artists are, as is well known to all the world and New-Jersey, peculiar to themselves. Made of India-rubber themselves, they train young girls and boys to ways of elasticity which are not departed from when they grow old; so that the Ravel troupe is abundantly supplied with men and women whose cints are as the joints of no other men or women in he world or the aforesaid New-Jersey. Then they are drilled to the precision of clock-work. At a certain "up bow" of the orchestra, down go all the men upon their hams, and up go all the women on their toes. At the corresponding "down bow," up go the men upon their toes, and down go the women—and it it is obvious that we must not pursue the observation to its apposite termination. They turn as one man, or rather as one machine, they roll as one, they tumble as one, but they leap like forty.

Some excellent dancers were presented last evening, chief among whom was a Mlle. Fraschini—a very pretty girl and a clever *artiste*. Mlle. Zampetta performed on the tight-rope a thousand wonders, in the most graceful manner. Mr. Alexander also conducted himself like a gentleman and a rope-dancer, to the satisfaction of the public. And, indeed, we do not see how the admirers of this sort of intellectual entertainment could possibly get more out of a rope, in an agreeable manner, at least, than was afforded at Niblo's last evening. A child, apparently about 8 years of age, known by the bills as "Young America," also performed prodigies on the *Corde Tendue*, and risked his neck in a variety of ways for the delight of an enlightened public.

At the sale of the late Dr. Squibb's library, in Leicester-square, London, an arm-chair formerly belonging to Dr. Johnson, was sold for £10 15s.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO THE TURNERS.—There was a general turn out of the New-York German Turnverein yesterday, and a festival at Lauman's Park, on which occasion some five or six thousand people assembled to witness the presentation of a handsome Banner to the Turner's Society. A platform was erected near the centre of the park, which was occupied by the Turner's Band, of twenty pieces, and a drum-corps of eighteen. The banner, which is the gift of ladies of the City, was placed in front of the stand. It is of a large pattern, of heavy scarlet silk and silk embroidery. On one side is the inscription:

"*From the Married and Single Ladies*
(*Gut Heil*)
To the New York Turnverein.
1859."

On the reverse side are the words

"*Eahn Frei,*
Froeck, Frok, Frei."

It cost about four hundred dollars. The presentation address was made by Miss LAPP, a young lady of prepossessing appearance, whose remarks were frequently interrupted by applause. At its conclusion the Band played "The Child of the Regiment." Supervisor KAUFMANN, Mayor TIEMANN and Mr. HITTEL delivered addresses. The ceremony having been concluded, the party gave themselves up to the usual festivities, which continued until six o'clock, when the Turners left the ground, followed by a large portion of the visitors, who returned to the City.

PRIZE FIGHTERS ARRESTED.—Information was given to Mayor TIEMANN, yesterday, that THOMAS WELCH, *alias* "Fatty," and THOMAS NORTON, *alias* "Crow," two well known bruisers, were in training for a prize fight, to take place in Canada, on the 9th inst. A warrant was issued and placed in the hands of Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER, who detailed Detectives, WILSON, POOL and WILLIAMSON to arrest the parties. WELCH was arrested at 4 o'clock in the afternoon at his trainer's, in Wil-Williamsburgh; and HORTON was arrested at the Melodeon in the Chinese Buildings about 7 o'clock in the evening. HORTON, it appears, was to have a benefit at the Melodeon, and it was part of the programme for him to give a specimen of his sparring qualities; but his arrest disappointed his friends. Both of the men were taken to the Police Headquarters in Broome-street, where they were visited by large numbers of their friends and sympathizers. The opinion of Crow's friends was freely expressed that the arrest was brought about by WELCH's friends, who, they say, fear his defeat. Crow has fought several battles, and is said to be a very expert fighter; but WELCH has never been in the prize ring, although as a "rough and tumble" bruiser in the Sixth Ward, he is believed to be without an equal. About 10½ [illegible] their friends succeeded in finding a Magistrate when they were both held to bail in the sum of $[illegible] to appear before the Mayor this morning.

TEMPERANCE PICNIC.—Jones' Wood yesterday was the spectacle to which it is comparatively unaccustomed. The Speakers' and Singers' Association of New-York and Brooklyn had a grand Temperance Festival and Picnic there, which was a moderately-successful affair. This Association, of which Mr. [illegible], who was arrested Sunday for his persistent efforts in enlightening the minds of the people on temperance, is the President, has for its object the holding temperance meetings in every Ward of this City and Brooklyn. It was formed four months ago, and has for claims to have accomplished much good. The Hon. C. C. BURR presided yesterday, and made addresses. He was assisted by Mr. HOWLETT, of Wisconsin, and others. The exercises of the day were varied of teotum by singing and dancing. After enjoying themselves until a late hour, the company returned to the City, as they left it, by the Harlem Locomotive and Third-avenue cars.

THE LATE HOMICIDE IN JERSEY CITY.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner GAMBLE, upon the body of LAWRENCE MAUD, a brakesman of the Jersey Railroad Company, who died on Sunday at [illegible] City Hospital), from the effect of injuries on the head inflicted with a cart-rung in the hands of THOMAS [illegible]. The evidence was plain that the fatal blow was given by the prisoner, but it also appeared that the deceased had been the aggressor and had struck HIGGINS a violent blow before the latter used the cart-rung. The jury rendered a verdict of "Death by fracture of the skull, from a blow with a cart-rung at the hands of JOHN HIGGINS, on the 25th of July, 1859, in Jersey City, N. J." HIGGINS is confined in the Hudson County Jail, where he will await the action of the Grand Jury. Deceased was thirty years of age and a native of Ireland.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—There was a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday at the Mayor's office, but the business transacted was unimportant. The City Inspector offered a resolution, which was adopted, that all persons engaged in bone boiling and piggery establishments, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, from Sixty-first to Sixty-ninth streets, be notified to abate the same forthwith. The same officer also reported upon the state of the fat melting establishments, particularly that of JOHN J. ECKEL, and, on motion, it was referred to the Mayor and City Inspector to consult with Mr. ECKEL relative to the same. Sundry bills for services of Health Wardens and others, amounting in the aggregate to $689 50, were presented and approved, after which the Board adjourned to Wednesday, the 3d inst.

INSTANTLY KILLED BY A RUNAWAY HORSE.—A carman named MATHEW RILEY, whose stand is near the Worth Monument at Madison-square, was knocked down and almost instantly killed by a runaway horse attached to a carriage. The animal became frightened, and ran down the street at top speed, coming into violent collision with the carman before he was aware of its approach, and the carriage passed over his body. Deceased was quite dead when he was picked up. The remains were taken to his late residence, in Fourteenth-street, near First-avenue. Coroner GAMBLE will hold an inquest.

POLICE CHANGES.—The following named members of the Detective Force were yesterday transferred to the squad of Sergeant CROFT, which has lately been organized for the protection of passengers and the preservation of order at the steamboat landings: S. SEARLE, T. R. HUSSTON, ELISHA WILDEY, THOS. MCELROY and C. MCDOUGAL. THOMAS CHOLWELL was also detailed to the same force. JOHN BRADLEY, formerly a member of the Municipal Police, was appointed to the Sixth Precinct.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday at Bellevue Hospital on the body of EDWARD WOODY, aged 38 years, who was run over on the 6th ultimo by a train of the Harlem Railroad. The evidence showed that deceased attempted to cross the track near Forty-second-street when the cars were approaching. He was told of his danger, but did not heed the warning. The cars struck him, and he received injuries which terminated fatally.

DISCHARGED OFFICE-HOLDERS DEMANDING PAY.—Four of the deputies who were dismissed from the TAX Commissioner's Office on the 1st of July, named WARREN BRADY, DAVID W. ALLEN, GEO. W. SONTAG, WM. SINCLAIR, and one clerk, named THOS. O. DAVIS, yesterday sent in their bills to the Comptroller for their salaries for the past month, thereby intimating their design to contest the legality of their removal. The bills were not paid.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LONGSHOREMAN.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday on board the ship *Sunny South*, at Pier No. 46, East River, upon the remains of WILLIAM BURKE, aged 35 years. Deceased was engaged in unloading a cargo of coal, when the coal-bucket struck the plank upon which he stood, and he was knocked into the hold, receiving injuries which proved fatal.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man, five feet nine inches in height, without whiskers, apparently 35 years of age, was found, yesterday, in the water, at the foot of Catharine-street. Deceased was dressed in a white linen shirt, knitted undershirt, lavender-colored cloth vest, dark cloth pants and gaiters. An inquest was held, and a verdict of "Death by drowning" was rendered.

INJURING THE RAMBLE.—JOHN WARNER and EDWARD A. LIVINGSTON, two well-dressed young men, who were detected in cutting letters in the wooden seats of the Ramble in the Central Park, on Sunday, were yesterday brought before Justice BROWNELL, and after a lecture from his Honor, were let off with a fine of one dollar each.

TAMMANY SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Tammany Society was held last evening. Mr. FOWLER, the Grand Sachem, presided. There was a large attendance, and several members were initiated into the mysteries of the Order.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was yesterday morning found floating in the dock at Pier No. 35 East River. The Coroner was notified.

Fires.

FIRE IN ELEVENTH-AVENUE.—About 1 o'clock on Monday morning a fire broke out in a shed adjoining the frame dwelling of HUGH EVANS, in Eleventh-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets. The flames spread rapidly, and it was with great difficulty that Mr. EVANS and his wife, and a servant named MARY DUNCH, escaped. The girl was not injured, but Mr. EVANS and his wife were badly burned about the head, arms and shoulders. The flames communicated to a row of three frame houses owned by CAMPBELL & MOODY, lumber dealers, and occupied by a number of poor families, and the buildings were all destroyed. A stable in the rear was also consumed, but seventeen horses that were in the building were all taken out uninjured. The house in which Mr. EVANS was stopping belongs to ROBERT MARTIN, and Mr. EVANS and his wife were taking care of it during Mr. MARTIN's temporary absence in the country. The loss on furniture in this house is about $3,000, not insured; the house was valued at about $4,000, not insured. The loss of CAMPBELL & MOODY is about $2,500, on which there is no insurance. The tenants in the houses of CAMPBELL & MOODY lose in all about $1,000, and none of them were insured. The fire is said to be the work of an incendiary.

FIRE AT STRYKER'S BAY.—A fire broke out at 11 o'clock, yesterday morning, in a hotel at Stryker's Bay, occupied by ROBERT PEMPER. The fire spread rapidly, and owing to the difficulty in procuring water, the building was totally destroyed. The loss of Mr. PEMPER is about $3,000, on which there is no insurance. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a defect in a flue connected with an oven in the kitchen.

FIRE IN EAST THIRTEENTH-STREET.—A fire occurred at about 2 o'clock in the New-York Medical College, in East Thirteenth street, between Third and Fourth avenues. The fire was first discovered on the upper floor nearest the roof, in the dissecting-room, and it is said to have been caused by a spark from a fire leading from a steam-engine, situated in a carpenter-shop adjoining. The damage, principally by water, to the building and the appurtenances connected with the museum and laboratories will amount to about $3,000, and is partially covered by insurance.

Police Reports.

A DISTILLER CHARGED WITH FALSE PRETENCES.—A warrant was yesterday issued by Justice CONNOLLY for the arrest of Symmes Gardner, a distiller, whose office is at No. 8 Wall-street, on a charge of having obtained $14 000 from Abner Jones by false representations and fraudulent statements. Mr. Jones alleges that about the 28th of last February he and Abner W. Jones jointly owned mortgages on property in Binghampton, Broome County, N. Y., amounting to over $14,000, which they transferred to the defendant in consideration of three acceptances of the Trident Mutual Insurance Company, of Providence, R. I., for $500 each, and one hundred and thirty-three shares, of $160 each, in the capital stock of the same Insurance Company. Mr. Jones further states that they received the said acceptances and stock from Gardner solely upon the representations of the latter as to the solvency and worth of the said Insurance Company, he representing that the Company had a capital stock of $150.000, all paid up and securely invested, with a surplus of over $20,000; that it did a business of $4 000 a month, and would declare a dividend in July. The complainant now accuses Gardner with having made these statements for the purpose of defrauding him and Abner W. Jones out of the mortgages in question; that defendant well knew that the Trident Insurance Company was insolvent at the time of the transfer, and that application for the appointment of a receiver of the assets of the Company was then pending. Mr. Jones further alleges that at the time of the transfer the Company had suspended all business, and $40 000 of its acceptances had been issued, while its assets did not exceed $1,000. Under these allegations Justice CONNOLLY held Mr. Gardner to answer a charge of false pretences.

A JEALOUS HUSBAND SHOT BY A YOUTH.—An affray occurred at No. 36 Coerck-street on Sunday evening, which narrowly escaped a tragical termination. A man named Richard Dickson, who lives with his wife at that place, for some time back has entertained an opinion that a youth, eighteen years of age, named Edward Allen, has filled a relation altogether too intimate and familiar with Mrs. Dickson. He, accordingly determined to chastise the destroyer of his domestic peace whenever an opportunity favored. Meeting Allen in the hall-way, Dickson commenced an attack, when Allen discharged a single-barreled pistol at his assailant, the ball entering the throat. It was at first believed that Dickson had been mortally wounded, as the blood flowed freely, but an examination showed that a bad wound only had been inflicted. Allen was promptly arrested by officer Buckbee, of the Thirteenth Precinct. Justice BRENNAN held him for examination.

ANOTHER CHARGE AGAINST THE ITALIAN PICKPOCKET.—Francisco Spada, the desperate Italian who was arrested on Saturday, on a charge of picking pockets at Washington Market, and who attempted to stab a gentleman who assisted in his arrest, has been identified as the man who committed a highway robbery on Mr. William H. Brown, of No. 273 Goldstreet, Brooklyn, on the 3d of last February. At that time Mr. Brown was employed by Messrs. Hermann & Lathrop, of this City. He had in his possession $1 000 belonging to the firm, when Spada, observing the bills in a book in Brown's breast-pocket, made a dash at them and carried off $66. The firm did not credit this story, and discharged Brown from their employment. The truth of his statement has now been made apparent, and Spada was committed by Justice CONNOLLY, to answer the charge of highway robbery.

POLICE CHANGES.—The following detective policemen were ordered to Ward duty yesterday by Superintendent Pillsbury: Stephen Shargle, to Nineteenth Ward; Thos. R. Houston and E. H. Willey, to Third Ward; and C. McDougall to Ninth Ward. The above officers, with Thomas Cholwell, of the Eighth Ward, were afterwards detailed as the "Steamboat Squad" and ordered to report to Sergeant James N. Croft. John Bradley, one of the old Police, was restored to duty yesterday, and assigned to the Sixth Ward.

A FIGHT PREVENTED.—A large crowd of ruffians went down to the pier foot of Seventh-street, E. R., on Sunday night to witness a fight between two of their number. The preliminaries of the combat had scarcely arranged when Capt. Squires, of the Eleventh Ward, with a posse of Police, appeared on the ground, and principals and spectators summarily disappeared.

Base Ball.

PASTIME, OF BROOKLYN, VS. ADRIATIC, OF NEWARK, N. J.

These Clubs played their return match from last season, on the Pastime grounds at Bedford, L. I., yesterday afternoon. As will be seen by the score, the Adriatics won, after a pretty and close contest:

ADRIATIC.	H.	L.	Runs.	PASTIME.	H.	L	Runs.
Thorn, 2b	3		2	Story, c	4		0
Halstead, r f	2		3	Barre, r. f	4		1
Carrington, 3 b	3		2	Carroll, 1 b	3		2
E. Van Houten, s s.	3		2	McNames, l f	3		2
Walker, c	4		1	Boyd, 2 b	3		2
W. Van Houten, p.	4		0	Reynolds, s. s	3		1
Rogers, c. f	4		0	Dayton, p	4		0
Grier, 1 b	2		2	Briggs, c f	2		0
Valentine, l f	2		2	G. Holt, 3 b	1		2
Total	27		16	Total	27		10

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Adriatic	4	3	2	0	0	1	1		1—11	
Pastime	1	3	1	0	1	2	0		1—10	

SCORER FOR ADRIATIC—J. H. Holden.
SCORER FOR PASTIME—Jas Howard.
UMPIRE—C. Sniffin, of the Adriatic Club.

Cricket.

CANADA VS. UNITED STATES.

The return match between Canada and the United States will be played on the Toronto grounds on Wednesday and Thursday next, the 3d and 4th of August. This will be the sixth match of the kind. Three have been played at New-York and two at Toronto. Singular to say, the Canadians have lost each time at New-York, and won on each occasion at Toronto. It is now to be seen whether they will be equally successful in the ensuing game. Much curiosity has been aroused pending the result. No effort has been spared to secure a good Eleven. They have all, however, been selected from the upper sections of the Province, some differences having unfortunately occurred between the Toronto and Montreal clubs, which it has not been found possible, as yet, to adjust in a manner satisfactory to both parties. The names of the Canadian Eleven are: Messrs. Hardinge, Thomas, and Rykert, St. Catherines; Dykes, Galt; Sharp, Hamilton; Griffiths, Clifton; Stanley, Cobourg; and Parsons, Howard, Pattison and Reed, Toronto. Mr. W. H. Jones, Brockville, and Mr. Johnson, London, it was expected would play, but their services could not be obtained. The umpire for Canada will be Mr. MADISON, the gentleman who acted in that capacity last year, and the scorer, Mr. BOWLEY, of Newmarket. As far as we can learn, the United States Eleven will be Messrs. Harris, Marsh, Senior, Crosely, Sharp, Higham, Wright, Gibbs, Bingham, Waller and Newhall. Every arrangement will be made for the accommodation of the public. In addition to the Club stand, there will be a large and handsome marquee erected on the ground. Both the stand and marquee will be set apart exclusively for the use of ladies and the gentlemen who may accompany them. The ground is in fine condition. So, everything taken into account, a wicket will be met on the day of the match that can hardly be equaled—certainly not surpassed—on this Continent. We regret to be informed that the subscription towards defraying the expenses has hitherto proceeded slowly. The Committee, however, expect that on the gratifying result of their labors becoming known, the necessary sum will be raised without difficulty. We hope they will not be disappointed in this expectation. Much credit is due to them for what they have accomplished under very trying circumstances.—*Toronto Globe.*

Matters at Quarantine.

THE DISMISSED EMPLOYES OF DR. JEROME—WHO HAS CHARGE OF THE FALCON, AND WHO PAYS THE BILLS?—THE SECOND FLOATING HOSPITAL DESCRIBED.

The recent act of the Commissioners of Emigration, summarily cutting off the pay and rations of the assistants of Dr. JEROME, the physician of the Marine Hospital, produces no marked effect among the few persons remaining upon the Quarantine grounds. Still confident that their services will sooner or later come into play, they are waiting quietly an order to resume. The two chaplains, however, whose terms of service have been prolonged to the 15th of October, with pay, rations, and perquisites, take it somewhat amiss that they should be sent adrift, particularly since their pious zeal and devotion to the spiritual comfort of the sick are particularly acknowledged by the Commissioners. Is there to be no spiritual comfort for the "sick and dying" on board of the floating hospitals? Some construe this prolonging the stay of the chaplains as a special grace to Dr. JEROME, who says he is thankful for even the "benefit of clergy." As he is, nevertheless, the physician of the Marine Hospital, and by law responsible for the proper care of all the sick landed at Quarantine, and as such care implies the necessity of nurses and helpers, he expresses the belief that the State will find a way of affording him the necessary assistance. There are no patients now in the Quarantine lazaret; but in as the proceedings of the Quarantine Commissioners in the preparation of a second, or supplementary floating hospital, implied their belief that sickness would, sooner or later, enter the port, he had retained the few nurses and assistants to have them at hand when wanted. The sudden arrival of a large number of sick would call into requisition all the resources at hand. The undefined position of the floating hospital *Falcon* becomes daily more perplexing to all parties. The Commissioners of Emigration take no cognizance of her, as she has neither been tendered by the Quarantine Commissioners nor accepted. The Quarantine Commissioners, it is said, are also somewhat dubious as to what the end will be of the course on which they have entered. Will it be legal for them to expend for medicines, nurses, physicians, and their maintenance, the funds committed to them for the purpose of simply providing a suitable place for the removal of Quarantine, and if not, will the Comptroller pay the bills when they are presented to him?

The persons in charge of the *Falcon* are a captain, and six men to take care of the vessel, a physician at a salary of $5 000 a year, a steward, cook and several nurses. Besides these, Dr. GUNN, in addition to his duties as Health Officer, has accepted the appointment of Physician-in-Chief. The little steam tug *Rescue* is chartered by the Health Officer for use in visiting the lower bay, and attending on the *Falcon*. She makes two visits per day, one in the morning and the other towards evening, when the requisite supplies are put on board the "floater," and the shipping at the lower anchorage are attended to by the Deputy, Dr. WALSER. There are said to be only three yellow fever patients now on board the *Falcon*, in a convalescent state. The number of vessels detained below is as yet small. The barge which the Commissioners of Quarantine have designated for the second floating hospital is still moored at the Government dock a Quarantine, not having been furnished yet. When ready she is to be moored half way between the two islands, opposite Stapleton, to serve as a kind of receiving ship for cases of an uncertain character, and for their treatment. She has not been altered in any respect, except in having a series of partitions put up on the main-deck, dividing the whole space into rooms larger or smaller, according to the uses to which they are devoted. The boards are of the cheapest and roughest kind—being those used in the erection of the shanties, now removed—and white washed. Short guards are attached to the sides on which to lard, and windows and doors are cut in the sides to admit the light and air. The room designated for the Doctor is covered with cheap paper. A large stove is placed at one end, where the cooking is to be done, and a second-hand cask stands near it for a water tank. Through the light roof which covers the whole projects two derricks, on which are swung yards, used heretofore for hoisting purposes, which give to the hulk a rather fantastic appearance. The boat is flat, and has a most uncomfortable, jerking motion when there is the slightest disturbance of the water. A large quantity of stones have been put on board for ballast. The entire arrangement and finish of this barge has a prison-like appearance. If it had been constructed for the detention of criminals in some penal colony, it would be denounced as a scandal upon civilization; that it should ever have been seriously intended as the abode of human beings, every one who has seen it expresses much surprise. This unique craft will be anchored in the stream opposite Quarantine in a day or two.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.—The Superintendents of the Poor, made their annual report yesterday of relief extended to the poor of the Western District, during the year ending July 31 last. The whole number temporarily relieved was 13 251, at an expense of $8 286 61—being $10,169 03 less than they expended the previous year. The following is a tabular statement of the transactions for the year:

1858.	Males over 16.	Males under 16.	Females over 16.	Females under 16.	Colored Persons.	Total.	Amount relieved.
August	32	36	48	87	9	190	$189 00
September	19	29	27	22	4	101	133 50
October	9	6	11	10	6	44	103 49
November	24	29	31	39	5	128	132 00
December	142	276	267	347	15	1,046	633 02
1859.							
January	878	1,851	1,698	2,208	174	6,709	3,933 44¾
February	459	869	781	915	109	3,133	2,491 90
March	18	27	27	30	5	107	199 38¾
April	15	15	16	16	3	64	132 72½
May	14	13	12	9	2	49	113 50
June	16	12	10	13	4	60	145 00
July	16	18	11	15	2	62	113 00
Total temporarily relieved						11,691	$8,349 28½
Sent to Hospital and Almshouse						1,557	
Total relieved						13,251	
Deduct 9½ tons coal not delivered							42 66½
Total							$8,286 61

Represented to be widows.....1,141
Families supplied with physician and medicines.....834
Lunatics sent to Asylum.....83
127½ tons of coal, at $4 49.....$5,709 03½
31 loads of wood.....31 51½
Coffins and burials.....975 00
Removals.....234 00
Groceries.....1,338 50 —$8,286 61

Total number of families temporarily relieved 2,995 of which 110 are colored.

Nativities—American, 528; Ireland, 2,168; Germany, 110; England, 107; France, 7; Wales, 4; Scotland, 15; Canada, 9; Holland 8; Austria, 1; Isle of Man, 1; Spain, 2; Nova Scotia, 5; West Indies, 3; East Indies, 3; Sweden, 1; Havana, 1; Portugal, 1; unknown, 29. Total, 2,995.

ITEMS.—A small boy was drowned in a pond at the corner of Broadway and Flushing-avenue, yesterday, while at play with several companions.....Fifty caulkers were discharged at the Navy-yard on Saturday last. Cause—no work.....On Sunday night, the Police of the Second District made a descent upon the Sands-street House, and arrested the proprietor and several guests, who were amusing themselves at various games. Yesterday, the visitors were fined $1 each by Justice CORNWELL, and the proprietor was held to answer a charge of keeping a disorderly house.....The piece of land known as Hempstead Commons embraces about 10,000 acres. The town officers propose to divide this equally between all the legal voters of the town after laying out streets, public squares, &c.

DISCHARGED.—A few days ago MONTGOMERY JONES and GEORGE O'BRIEN were committed to jail by Judge CULVER, of the City Court, for contempt of Court in having refused to answer certain interrogatories put to them. Yesterday they were brought before Judge MORRIS, of the County Court, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, when they were discharged, the Court deciding that they were illegally detained.

BROOKLYN SHIPPING.—During the month of July last, the Mayor granted permits to land the cargoes of 190 vessels, viz.: sugar and molasses 91, naval stores 42, railroad iron 6, salt 6, guano 4, hides and wool 11, palm oil and ivory 1, cotton 1, coffee 3, ballast 1, assorted cargoes 4.

CITY COURT DECISIONS.—The following decisions, recently made in this Court, were filed yesterday:

Elizabeth Kendon vs. *George Remsen, Sheriff.*—Retaxation of costs ordered and record to be amended in conformity with law. The rest of motion denied. No costs.

William W. Huse and another vs. *Ferdinand H. Bock.* Case settled.

Fanny B. Lawrence by her guardian vs. *James N. Kiernan.*—Case settled.

John Johnson vs. *H. N. Conklin.*—Case settled.

Lydia A. Tilley vs. *Joseph Monte.*—Case settled on the bill of exceptions.

William Robertson vs. *John W. Healey and Stephen Leahy.*—Case settled.

George Harper et al. vs. *Balthazer Scheck.*—Motion by defendant's counsel to compel plaintiff to give security for costs. Order granted.

Wm. Glehn vs. *Jacob Meyers*—The defendant was brought up for contempt in not appearing to answer certain interrogatories as to his property. He owed plaintiff a certain sum for rent and snatched a receipt for the whole amount, whereas he had only paid part. He was directed to come before the Court, but neglected to do so. He was therefore brought up on an attachment, adjudged guilty of contempt, and fined the amount of the debt with $30 costs. Fifteen days' time granted to pay.

Judge CULVER will hold a Special Term on the 27th of August—the last Saturday in the month.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

Is issued on the morning of every Tuesday and Friday, and contains, in addition to the bulk of intelligence given in the Daily Paper,

A LITERARY DEPARTMENT,

Embracing Standard Novels and Tales, and Miscellaneous Selections of the highest interest. With the issue of Tuesday, July 26, the initial chapters of

"THE GOOD FIGHT,"

An Original and profoundly interesting story of that unequaled novelist,

CHARLES READE,

Will be reproduced from early London sheets, and will be continued through the volume. Back Numbers can be supplied.

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Appearing every Saturday morning, embraces a comprehensive digest of the news of the preceding week, with attractive Literary features, among which will be found

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All letters to be addressed to the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

☞ The TIMES BUILDING is situated opposite the City Hall, on Park row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The Offal Disposed of at Last.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I reside on the eastern bank of the Hudson about twenty-five miles from the City. I observe, in coming to town in the morning, that the entire shore of the river is strewed with the putrifying offal from slaughter houses, varied occasionally by dead dogs and cats.

Under what new arrangement is it that the offal and dead animals are thrown into the river, instead of being conveyed, as before, to Barren Island. Surely our worthy Mayor cannot be aware of this foul practice. It not only renders the river unfit for bathing and boating, but, if persevered in, may cause a pestilence to take root along its shores, and render traveling by the Hudson River Railroad not only disgusting, but unsafe.

I address these remarks to you, Messrs. Editors, firstly because yours is the journal of largest circulation and influence, and secondly, because I know it would be useless to invoke the aid of the Sage of Washington Heights, who looks down from under his brazen dome, at too great an elevation above the rest of humanity to be interested in any such small matter as this. TAPPAUN.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
ARE superior for all manufacturing purposes.
ARE more desirable for all kinds of family sewing.
ARE capable of doing a greater variety of work.
ARE free from the faults of other machines.
ARE almost noiseless in their operations
ARE much better and therefore worth more.
ARE perfectly simple and easily kept in order.
ARE cheaper because they earn more money.
ARE just the Machine for every family.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
Noiseless Family Sewing Machines
At reduced prices.
Temporarily at No 501 Broadway.
Will return to No. 495 in a few weeks.

Alexander McKenzie begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has moved his Plumbing establishment from No. 341 4th-st., where he has been extensively engaged in all that appertains to the science and practice of plumbing, to the new building corner 4th and Mercer sts., where he has associated with him in business Mr. CHARLES H. O'HARA, whose reputation as a Plumber stands high with the trade.

Owners of country and city residences, where water can be obtained, by natural or artificial means, and want it properly applied, would do well to call upon the subscriber.

Sole proprietors and manufacturers of JANNISON'S PATENT OLEPHRAGM FILTER, the best and cheapest in the market. MCKENZIE & O'HARA,
No. 328 4th st.,
And No. 417 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

Prince Imperial Champagne.
FROM
DE VENOGE & CO., Epernay, France.
A Wine of rare quality at a moderate price. Sold at the principal hotels, and by all the leading dealers throughout the country.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Sole Importer,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st., N. Y.

Taxes! Taxes! Taxes!!!—Union Port, Pelhamville, Wakeield, Mount Vernon, East, West and Central Mount Vernon and Lakewood and all the property advertised by the Comptroller for non payment of taxes, with the amount due on each lot can be seen at the office of WM. H. PRICE, Esq., No. 77 East 13th-st., near 4th av., on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, where the same may be paid; also, a list of the Mount Vernon lots leased for village taxes July 16, 1859.
JOHN S. YORKE, General Collector.

Meyers' Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.
The only remedy in the whole world.
GUARANTEED SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Bugs, roaches, ants, moths, fleas, mosquitoes, rats, mice, and all other vermin and garden insects.
For sale by the inventor, JOS MEYER, No. 612 Broadway. Sole agents A. S. & D. SANDS & CO., 141 William-st.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS for varicose veins, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

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Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Wood's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Smithsonian House, Broadway.—Conducted on the European plan. Single rooms, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 per day. Double rooms and parlors, $1 to $2. Meals as ordered.

The Eureka Shuttle Sewing Machines.—Price $60.—office No. 459 Broadway.
Local Agents wanted in every city.
Address D. J. LEVY, General Superintendent.

One Dollar Only is Now Charged for a course of lessons on our Sewing Machines
I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway.

MARRIED

GUNTHER—GEORGE.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 1, by his Honor the Mayor, Daniel F. Tiemann, Mr. FREDERICK GUNTHER to Miss JULIA GEORGE, both of this City.

DIED.

SMITH.—In this City, at the New-York Hotel, on Monday, Aug. 1, at 7 o'clock A. M., ISAAC B. SMITH, in the 31st year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Norwalk, Conn., when the funeral will take place from the residence of his father, Stephen Smith, Esq., this day, (Tuesday,) Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. His friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral.

RITTER.—In this City, on Sunday evening, July 31, SUSAN A., daughter of Richard M. and Sarah Jane Ritter, aged 19 months and 13 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 245 Spring st.

MCGUIRE.—In this City, on Monday evening, Aug. 1, after a short illness, of congestion of the lungs, JULIA ANN, only daughter of John and Annis McGuire, in the 3d year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her uncles, Patrick and Michael Begg, and John Cully, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 16 Centre st., on Wednesday, Aug. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

WHITEHEAD.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 1, Mrs. HANNAH WHITEHEAD, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 42 Downing st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

TUCKER.—In this City, on Sunday, July 31, GEORGE TUCKER, in the 48th year of his age.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 253 West 21st st., this day, (Tuesday,) Aug. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

STANSALL.—In this City, on seventh day morning, July 30, very suddenly, WILLIAM STANSALL aged 61 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 197 Henry-st., on third day, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

SANDS.—In this City, on Sunday, July 31, DAVID SANDS, M. D., in the 47th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 6 East 17th st., on third day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Cornwall, N. Y., for interment, where funeral services will be held at the meeting house, on fourth day, (Wednesday,) at 10½ A. M.

MCCOTTER.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday morning, Aug. 1, after a lingering illness, MARY ANN, youngest daughter of Richard McCotter, aged 21 years, 4 months and 21 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 162 Grand st., Williamsburgh.

HOOVER.—In Jersey City, on Friday, July 29, ELIZA, infant daughter of Joseph B. and Almy M. Hoover.

VONDY.—In Jersey City, on Monday, Aug. 1, CORNELIA STRATTEN, infant daughter of Dr. J. H. and Cornelia M. Vondy, aged 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 4 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 120 Wayne-st., Jersey City.

BLAUVELT.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Saturday, July 30, JOHN S. BLAUVELT, Esq., in the 55th year of his age.

KELLEY.—At West Point, on Sunday, July 31, EMILY KELLEY, wife of Eli Kelley, of this City.

The funeral will take place at Carmel, Putnam County, on Wednesday. The friends of the family desirous of attending will take the Harlem Railroad cars at 8:30 A. M.

ROBINSON.—At Newburg, on Sunday, July 31, SARAH FRANCES, wife of James A. Robinson, and daughter of John B. Hitching, aged 19 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her father, at Bay Ridge, on Tuesday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. Cars from Fulton and Hamilton av. Ferries run to the gate.

BACON.—At New-Rochelle, on first day morning, July 31, WILLIAM BACON, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on third day (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The New-Haven Railroad cars leave 27th st., New-York, at 12:46 P.

...and Aylett Buck.

Mr. P. H. AYLETT, who fought the duel with O. Jennings Wise, has published an explanatory card, in which he says:

After Gov. Wise's nomination, I advocated his election with the pen, as well as in the capacity of Congressional Elector, and it is untrue that I have ever since "assailed him, editorially or anonymously," in the *Examiner*, or elsewhere, because "he refused to aid me in getting a Federal office."

It is untrue that Mr. O. J. Wise ever threatened me with exposure for personal attacks upon his father; and it is equally false, that there was ever a correspondence between us, in which he warned me, that if I "continued my assaults upon his father" he would expose my conduct.

It is untrue that alleged assaults of mine upon Mr. Wise were ever the subject of any warning, threat or communication from Mr. O. J. Wise to myself.

No articles were ever written by me against Gov. Wise, as has been stated, under the cognomen of "Augustus Tomlinson."

The assertion, that I have been the "calumniator of Gov. Wise," is false. Since the Fall of 1854, I have never written, sanctioned, or advised the publication of any article whatever, editorially or otherwise, derogatory to Gov. Wise, and never one word against him as a private citizen.

The articles written by me, which were the proximate cause of the late duel were of a political, and not of a personal nature, and their design and character were not correctly interpreted by those who believed that they had discovered in them anything personal. Self-respect alone prevents me from characterizing, as it merits, the coarse language employed by the Editor of the *News*, in referring to an affair of honor which has been terminated.

In performing a duty of self-vindication, I have made no further reference to private correspondence than was essentially necessary, and I feel no disposition to recur to it again, unless its publication should be required to substantiate my statements.

P. H. AYLETT.

NEW-JERSEY MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.—The M. E. *Missionary Advocate* for August, publishes several letters from Rev. S. L. BALDWIN, of Newark, a missionary of the M. E. Church in China. He says the missionaries arrived at Shanghai on Feb. 28, 267 days from New-York, and were warmly received by the missionaries there. The ground was covered with snow, which however soon dissolved and made mud. They reached Fuh Chau on the 18th, and on the 20th Mr. and Mrs. OSTRAM (also of Newark) separated from them and sailed for Amoy in the mail steamer. Those left at Fuh Chau immediately entered on their work, and held exercises partly in English and partly in Chinese. A letter from Rev. R. S. MACLAY says "Mr. BALDWIN and wife have taken possession of the house rented for them by the mission, and are very comfortably situated. Dr. WENTWORTH boards with them while his own house is rebuilding. The Misses WENTWORTH and Miss POTTER, from Trenton, N. J., were preparing to occupy the house formerly occupied by Brother GIBSON. They are happy, and enter on their new and promising sphere of usefulness with good courage and hopefulness." These reinforcements have encouraged the missionaries there, and they think the work of the gospel will be rapidly spread in that benighted country under the present force.

DRY GOODS.

STORE WINDOW-SHADES,
CHURCH AND PRIVATE DWELLING SHADES
made to order by
KELTY BROS. & LUM,
Manufacturers and Importers of Upholstery Goods.
291 BROADWAY, New-York. 291

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp.
HORACE H. DAY,
No. 97 Cortlandt-st.

ELLERY, WENDT & HOFFBAUER, NOS. 4 and 6 Warren-st., sole Agents in America for the sale of Giron Frères's celebrated "G F" brand VELVET RIBBONS. N. B.—A new scale of prices for August.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TENNYSON'S NEW VOLUME.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED:
NINTH THOUSAND
OF
IDYLS OF THE KING.
By ALFRED TENNYSON, D. C. L.
1 vol., 16mo, 75 cents.
Copies sent, post free, to any address in the United States, on receipt of price.
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston.

SOME ACCOUNT OF A SECRET SOCIETY in New-York, entitles the KAPPA-LAMBDA ASSOCIATION. By SHOLTO DOUGLAS, M. D. For sale by ROGERS, at the Popular Library, No. 827 Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts., and by AUGUSTO BRENTANO, No. 708 Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Price $1.

STATIONERY.

CARSON & HARD,
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York.
Also, an entire new article of Ruled Paper in stock, such as BILL-HEADS, two to eight on a sheet.
Also,
PATENT HEADED-BILL CAP.
All kinds of Ruled Paper at 50 per cent, less than the usual cost of ruling—done by the
PATENT STEAM RULING MACHINE DIAMOND-POINTED PEN.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS, No. 45 Malden-lane.

RUSSIAN FRIGATE GENERAL ADMIRAL.—Lithographs of this vessel, plain and colored, for sale by SLOTE & JANES, Stationers 93 Fulton-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

WAKEFIELD.—THE MEMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL HOME Association No. 2 are hereby notified that they have purchased the property in Wakefield heretofore leased, and that unless immediate steps are taken to have it paid, the mortgage will be foreclosed and the property sold. A meeting will be held in Military Hall, in the Revere, at the head of Spring-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 2, at 8 o'clock, to take action in the matter.
JOHN COMMERFORD, President.
CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF Southern New-York will commence its annual session, in the room O. F. Hall Grand-st., on WEDNESDAY, 3d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Election of Grand Officers on Thursday. By order.
JOHN J. DAVIES, G. Sec.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MAN WHO KEEPS A HORSE, COW, SHEEP OR PIG.
THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE,
As imported from England,
for renovating and bringing into condition all kinds of stock.
This Food can only be had genuine in the United States by applying to B. THORLEY, depôt No. 114 Greenwich-st., New-York. Price $14 per barrel, containing 448 lbs. Testimonials sent free on application.

PEOPLE'S EXPRESS,
NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN AND FLATBUSH.
Baggage and packages of every description delivered in any part of New-York, Brooklyn, and Flatbush. Offices No. 5 Broadway, New-York, and *New-York Times* office. Office in Brooklyn: Jones' Hotel, Fulton Ferry; No. 3 Atlantic-st., South Ferry; No. 337 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall. Office in Brooklyn, Pacific-st., near Hoyt.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. F. FIRESTON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, in the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

A GOOD THING
AND CHEAP.
THE
SHILLING
HAIR TONIC,
HIGHLY PERFUMED,
RETAILS FOR ONLY 12 CENTS.
EVERYBODY CAN BUY IT.
Bottles hold more, and the article is fully equal to any that retails at 75 cents.
Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Wholesale depôt No. 139 Maiden-lane.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Oil and unsurpassed in quality and cheapness by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels 40 gallons. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINOY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE. By C. T. BLAKE, M. D., No. 449 Broadway, New-York. The Remedy is purely vegetable, and contains no poison. The application for destroying Cancers varies from 15 to 120 minutes. Little or no pain caused. Twelve years' experience has taught that Cancers, if cured at all, must be cured quickly. Send for a pamphlet of particulars.

WHAT CHEER YEAST CAKES.—With good flour and these yeast cakes, you can always have good, sweet, light and wholesome bread. They are pure and free from saleratus and any other drug; good for biscuit, cake and butter cakes. For sale by all the grocers, and at wholesale by S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway. Be sure to ask for the What Cheer Cakes.

COAL $4 50.—I AM DELIVERING THE BEST quality of red ash, stove and grate Coal, and Lehigh and Locust Mountain for ranges and furnaces, well screened, at $4 50 per ton; weight warranted 2,000 pounds to the ton, or to fetch the Coal.
JOHN MACDONALD, corner 27th-st. and 9th-av.

HARRIS' PATENT CARPET SWEEPERS.—The best sweeper in use. The carpets are swept thoroughly clean, no dust and by no possibility can it injure the carpet. For sale by S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

A. JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN STREET.—A NEW STYLE OF SHOES AND GAITERS ONLY $2 50, WARRANTED. ALSO, $3 50 AND $4 DRESS BOOTS, THAT WILL SURPRISE EVERYBODY.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—YESTERDAY, BETWEEN ONE AND TWO o'clock, in going from Jay-st., Brooklyn, to the Greenpoint cars to Fulton Ferry, from thence to Broadway, through Fulton-st., New-York, a lady's small GOLD WATCH, white face, enameled in small blue leaves on the case. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at J. S. MACKAY'S, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A family boarding school under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, location elevated and healthy, with 10 acres of well-shaded, ornamental grounds; competent teachers employed; highest advantages offered for music, painting, &c. Terms, from $300 to $350 a year; Fall term reopens first Wednesday in September. For circulars, apply to Mr. JAS. BAYES, American Exchange Bank Building, corner Broadway and Cedar-st.; GAYLER & BROTHERS, No. 370 Broadway; Jackson's Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, or address the Principal,
ROBERT BOLTON.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADWAY, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Ladies' classes from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Fall Term will commence Sept. 14. Terms $35 per year, including board and English branches. Circulars containing full particulars may be obtained of Rev. Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, Miss AIKEN, Stamford, Conn.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEWOOD, FITTSFIELD, MASS.—Annual Catalogue and Circular just published. Persons desiring a copy will please address the Principals, Rev. O. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. E. ROYD.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS giving full particulars can be obtained at E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 128 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A PROFESSOR OF THE SCIENCE OF Chemistry would like a situation as teacher and lecturer on the Natural Sciences in an educational institution, or as superintendent in a manufacturing or wholesale druggist establishment. He has been engaged in delivering public lectures, and has been connected for many years with the superintendence of schools in one of the largest towns in Massachusetts. Satisfactory reference furnished. Address Box No. 4,816 New-York Post-office.

AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS of obtaining a situation as teacher of the common and higher English branches and Latin, in a seminary in the City or country. Has no objection to going South. Has taught with success both West and East during the past five years, and can bring the best of testimonials. Would like a personal interview in New-York City can be had, and yet after that time all communications will still be noticed. Address, with full particulars, TEACHER, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

A GERMAN LADY, EDUCATED IN FRANCE, having many years of experience in teaching French, German and music (instrumental) in families and schools, both in Europe and America, desires to meet with a family who would consider instruction in the above-named branches an equivalent for board. She would also accept a situation as teacher in a first-class seminary in the country. Salary preferred. Liberal salary expected. The highest references given and required. Address Y. Z., Union square Post office.

ACCOMPLISHED TEACHERS WANTED—For the following positions; personal interviews preferred: 2 professors of piano, guitar, violin and singing; 1 lady for piano, guitar and singing; 2 French piano and singing; one of German and music; 2 professors of mathematics. Also, many others. Salaries $600, $600, $650, $1,000, $1,200. Apply at the American School Institute, SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., No. 346 Broadway. References, Wm. Halt & Son, Mason Bros., N. Y.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT AS GOVERNESS, by a lady from England, of great experience. In addition to the usual branches which constitute a liberal English education, she instructs in French, grammatically and conversationally, Italian, Music and Singing. The South preferred. The highest references offered. Address Z. Z., Station F., Post-office.

A PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMAN, WHO IS an experienced and successful teacher, and having children of his own to educate, desires an eligible position in some literary institution, or, he will open a first-class school in a favorable location. Address A. M., Box No. 148 *Times* office, for one week. Best of reference given and required.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GOVerness well qualified to give a thorough English education in all its branches; must be fully capable also of teaching French, drawing and painting. A competent and experienced governess will receive a liberal compensation. Address, with name, reference and where an interview may be had, H., Box 1,502 N. Y. Post office.

TEACHER.—A LADY, EDUCATED IN ENGLAND, highly qualified and experienced in teaching English, French (which she speaks fluently,) Music and Italian, wishes a situation as governess. No objection to go South. The highest references given. Address MINNA, Post-office, Brooklyn.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WITH HIGH TESTimonials and some experience in teaching, desires a situation in a school or family to teach the English branches, French and music. Apply to F. J. HOSFORD, Esq., No. 57 William-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER HOTELS.
MANCHESTER, VT.

EQUINOX HOUSE,
By C. A. ORVIS.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL,
By E. M. VANDERLIP & SON.

VERMONT HOUSE,
By GEORGE S. STONE.

Manchester is pleasantly situated among the Green Mountains fifty miles north of Troy.

For beautiful scenery, pure, invigorating air, fine roads, and good trout fishing, this place is unsurpassed. There is a good carriage road to the summit of Mt. Equinox, 3,700 feet above tide-water.

Good board may be had in private families at moderate prices.

Three daily trains from Troy, connecting with New-York steamers and Hudson River Railroad.

Time by rail from New-York to Manchester seven hours.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily in the beautiful village of Nyack, having a few spare rooms, would take two or three small families to board for the Summer season. The house is nearly new and is beautifully situated, it having a fine view of the Hudson River. The location is healthy, it being just far enough from the thronged part of the village to make it pleasant and comfortable. Nyack is easy of access there being three steamboats plying there daily; also steam ferry boat in connection with the boats and railroads on the other side of the river. There is accommodation for horses, should any one wish to keep their carriage. Terms moderate. Address a note to A. T., Box No. 180 *Times* Office which will receive prompt attention.

SUMMER RESORTS.—SEA BATHING AT Deal, N. J., 2½ miles from Long Branch. The well-known boarding house of the subscriber is now open for visitors. The house is large and airy, with abundance of shade; is easy of access, steamers leaving foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River, daily for Long Branch, thence by stages to Deal. For reference apply to John Baker, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York. WM. HATHAWAY,
Long Branch Post-office, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WITHIN THREE MINUTES OF NEW-YORK.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board at reasonable terms, by applying to Mrs. CADMUS SHERWOOD, Bergen, New Jersey. References exchanged. Persons will be directed by the stage agent, Jersey City Ferry.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
South Orange, N. J., near railroad depôt, only one hour from New-York, via Morris and Essex Railroad; beautiful location, pure air, spring water and baths. Carriages to meet cars. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:30, 11:50 A. M., and 3:30, 5:10, and 6:40 P. M.
CHARLES STRINGER, Proprietor.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—THREE or four desirable rooms for families or others can be had in a large farm mansion beautifully located near Glen Cove, on immediate application to the subscriber personally, or by letter, addressed CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, Long Island.

BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE WANTED BY a gentleman, wife, three or four children and servant, in a healthy part of the country, and with a social family. Terms moderate. Address, Box No. 1716 Post-office, New-York City. One or two other families, if convenient, would like to accompany them.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE AS A SUMMER RESORT.—This elegant establishment will be open for boarders until Sept. 6. A few choice apartments for families may be secured by early application to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Nyack, on the Hudson.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, FAR ROCKAWAY.—The Far Rockaway House is open for the reception of visitors. The location of Far Rockaway, commanding both the sea and bay, and but two hours from New-York, is second to none on the sea shore.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—FULL OR PARTIAL BOARD WITH large, well-furnished room on second or third floor, can be had in a strictly private family in 21st-st., near 5th av.; rooms have gas, hot and cold water, and would be let to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor may be obtained at No. 14 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST BROADway, for families or single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD FOR FAMILIES OR SINGLE gentlemen may be obtained on reasonable terms in the newly fitted-up house No. 41 9th-st., near 5th av. Inquire from 10 A. M to 6 P. M. Also, the front basement will be let, with or without board.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL FAMIly, living in a delightful location, would let one or two rooms with partial board. Terms, $3 to $4 per week. Apply at No. 207 Clinton-st., opposite Christ Church.

BOARD WANTED—WITH ONE LARGE FURnished room and pantry, for a gentleman and wife. Location not below 4th-st. Would make a permanent arrangement if price is moderate and location satisfactory. Best of references given and required. Address ALFRED, Box No. 1421 Post-office, or Box No. 130 *Times* Office for two days.

TO RENT, WITH BOARD—FINE AIRY SUITES of rooms on the first and second floors, at the Madison Park House, No. 2 West 26th-st., corner of Broadway, opposite Madison Park and Worth monument. Private tables furnished if preferred. A fine healthy location for Southern families. Reference required.

IN HOUSTON-STREET, NEAR MACDOUGAL, one or two gentlemen can obtain a large, handsome, nicely furnished room. Price, $4 per week, or $4 50 each with partial board. Gas and bath. References exchanged. Address E. S., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG GRADUATE, NOW A LAW Student, desires permanent Board in a first-class private family. Room, Breakfast and Dinner, at $6 a-week. A front room not desirable. Must be above 8th and below 17th-st. The best references given. Address, BETHLEHEM, Box. No. 3721 P. O.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JNO. DENNER, NIGHT Scavenger. Orders left at No. 44 Chatham-st. or No. 304 East 12th-st., will be punctually attended to.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SMART Protestant girls, as a cook, will assist with washing and ironing; is a good baker, and makes and mends; also, a very neat and obliging girl, who is an excellent waiter and chambermaid, or nurse and plain sewer; has lived in City and country. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small private family, or to do chamber-work and to assist in washing and ironing; has three years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 748 2d-av., third floor, front room, for three days.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY WOMAN, A SITUation as cook; understands baking, pastry, meats and poultry; assists with the washing and ironing; wages $8 or $9. Also a girl of 15 to mind a baby, wait on a lady, and assist with light chamberwork; wages $3. Call at No. 218 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK, baker of bread, pies and plain cakes; can make several kinds of desserts; is willing to assist in washing and ironing, or to do cooking, washing and ironing of a small family. Call at No. 302 8th av., near 26th st. Can be seen till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily, as seamstress; understands all kinds of children's dresses; would take care of a baby and do its washing, and make herself generally useful; has no objection to country or city; has the best of City references. Call at No. 201 East 21st st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; has no objection to assist with children or make herself generally useful. Best of City references from her last situation. Call at No. 353 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 91 East 11th-st., near 2d av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, with the best of references, a situation as wet nurse in a first-class family in New-York. Call at No. 196 Bleecker-st., for three days, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. No objection to traveling.

WANTED—BY A GOOD, HONEST AND WILLING girl, a situation as general housework, City or country; can cook well; is a good baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; is well recommended. Apply at No. 44 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A MOST FAITHFUL, CAPABLE servant, highly recommended, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is savey, neat, economical girl, not afraid of work, and will endeavor to please. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; also, by one as cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as plain cook, and would assist in the washing and ironing, or would do the housework of a small family. Best City reference. Inquire at No. 83 West 28th st., between 6th and 7th ave., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to cook, wash, and iron, or do chamberwork and washing. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country, with a family. Call at No. 223 20th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY UPRIGHT PROTESTANT girl, a situation as exc lent plain cook and baker, or would go as laundress; understands doing up fine muslins in the best style; no objection to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, and would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 231 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID, fine washing and ironing, or as waitress and chambermaid; best of references. Call at No. 104 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE CITY, BY two young German girls, (sisters,) who speak English fluently, to do chamber or light housework. Apply at No. 60 Norfolk-st., in the cigar store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference from last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 53 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as a wet nurse; baby one month old. Call at No. 89 6th-av., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook in a respectable family; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 36 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

THE ADVERTISER, AN AMERICAN LADY of refinement and respectability, desires to obtain a situation as a lady's companion and housekeeper, or as a family dressmaker; would not object to the instruction of children; a permanent home more the object than compensation; would travel to the City, or would travel with a family. Communications addressed to M. M. R., Chatham-square Post-office, for one week, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful girls, at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from 5 to 16 years.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants—German Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable american lady. Call and see.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGlish, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 16 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th ave. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION.—A PERSON OF FIRST-rate standing in mercantile business, and No. 1 would like to make some arrangement with some dry goods house to become their traveling agent, and can produce the very best of references that are entirely satisfactory. Any one desirous to employ a person that is invaluable will address THOMAS JONES, Box No. 126 *Times* Office, where an interview may be had.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman, gardener or groom; understands his business very well; good reference; no objections to the country. Also, a situation by a young man, as coachman and gardener, milk cows and farming generally; both are willing and able to work; wages not so much an objection as a home. Call, or address COACHMAN, No. 510 Broadway, 3d floor, up stairs, for two days.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUATIONS; the man as coachman or gardener, or would take the charge of a small farm; the woman as cook, washer, and ironer, is a good baker; can give good reference as to character, sobriety, and industry; both are fully competent to fill their situations. Address J. D., Box No. 104 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS SIX years' experience as book keeper and general manager of wholesale and commission business, and who has a wide State and Western acquaintance, wishes a permanent situation. Can give the best City and country references as to integrity and ability. Address S. L. G., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and plain gardener or groom; understands the entire charge of horses; best of reference; no objections to the country; wages moderate. Call or address No. 510 Broadway, third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A WELL RECOMMENDED PROTestant young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom, understands the care and management of horses well, is also a good vegetable gardener and farmer, is willing to work and make himself useful to his employer. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED man, who is a practical gardener, lately from England; he can give excellent testimonials of character and competency from his last situation, which he held thirteen years. Address O. C., care of Mr. JOHN BOYCE, No. 74 Montgomery-st., Albany, New-York.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HARDWARE store, a situation, by a lad 16 years of age: salary no object, as he is desirous of learning the business; references of the most satisfactory character. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PERSON OF respectability; is desirous to make sound permanent arrangements with some house in a wholesale dry goods or grocery business; the applicant is a thorough business and energetic man, and can produce the highest recommendations as to honesty, capability, &c. Any one wanting such a person can thus depend on the most implicit confidence in, and one that would study the interest of their employer will address A. M. BIRD, Box No. 120 *Times* Office, where an interview may be had.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PERSON OF respectability who has had long experience and is perfectly familiar with the wholesale dry goods and grocery business; wishes to make an arrangement with some house where he can make himself very useful and give entire satisfaction to his employers. The references as to character, ability, &c., are all A No. 1, and a line addressed to PHILIP S., Box No. 125 *Times* Office, will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN DEsires a situation as coachman and groom. He understands the proper treatment and care of gentlemen's horses. Age 23. He has driven both private and public in town and country, for the past 10 years. He is a first-class groom and a good driver and has no objection to go to any part of the country. Can give first-class reference. Can be seen at his present employer's stables, No. 135 East 12th-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a man who is practically acquainted with all branches of the business, as his letters of recommendation will fully satisfy any gentleman in want of an experienced gardener, &c; no objection to take charge of a farm with the garden department. A note addressed to INDUSTRY, in care of Mosman & Young, seed-store No. 9 John st., will be attended to for three days. Best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN, a Scotchman, as coachman, who has had long experience in the care and management of both young and old horses, and can show the highest of recommendations from the best of families both in this City and in the old country, as to honesty, sobriety, carefulness &c.; no objection to the country. A note addressed to W. H., Box No. 133 *Times* Office, will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUTH SEVENteen years of age, in a lawyer's office, or at any respectable occupation which offers him the opportunity to earn a living and make some progress. Will endeavor to render himself as useful to the employer as possible. Can furnish satisfactory testimonials as to good character and steadiness. Address W. W. S., care of T. Page, Bahway, N. J., directing him where to call.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STRONG, TRUSTworthy man as a teamster, or to work in a store; is a good, plain writer and willing to make himself useful; has been among horses since his boyhood. Can show the best of recommendations from his late employer. By addressing a note to W. ROBERTS, No. 124 East 24th-st., it will be punctually attended to for one week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN (German, speaks English well,) a situation as coachman; understands his business perfectly; no objections to the country. Can give the best references as to integrity and ability; has lived several years with the last employer; left on account of his going to Europe. Address J. S., Box No 907 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HARDWORKing, sober and well-disposed German Protestant young man; he is a good farmer, can drive and take care of horses; is also a good vegetable gardener, is able and willing to work and make himself useful. Has the best of references. Call at No. 278 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND HIS WIFE WANTS A situation; has no family whatever; the man as coachman his wife as laundress or cook in a small family; have the best of City reference. Address A. C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION in a store as salesman, collector or otherwise; a good writer and correspondent. Salary moderate four years' character for integrity, &c. Address S., Flushing, Long Island, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, STEADY man, as plain gardener. He also understands the care and management of horses, is a good and careful driver, and can make himself generally useful around. Address R. F., Box No 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—TWO BOYS WANT PLACES—ONE is the other 14; can write a good hand, and can be well recommended. A Lawyer's office preferred. Pay no object. Address Box No. 210 Times Office.

I'M IMPORTABLE.—THE ADVERTISER, A young man aged 28 years, married, and a Protestant wishes a situation as porter or shipping clerk, or any place where a thorough knowledge of shipping would be required; is used to hard work and would make himself generally useful in such a situation; has excellent references. Address, through Boyd's City Post, HENRY WARD, No 513 Canal-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GROOM, A LAD OR YOUNG MAN (white or colored,) who has been brought up among horses and who is fond of a horse to live in a gentleman's family permanently; must understand his business well. Any one who would be contented with moderate wages and a good home will find this a very desirable and comfortable situation. American or English preferred. None need apply but such as can give the most satisfactory recommendations. Address, stating all particulars, E B., Brooklyn Post office.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1859.
WANTED—THREE FOREMAN TRACK-LAYERS, and one blacksmith. None need apply unless they can bring recommendations from previous employers. Apply at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 89 Wall-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN TO GO UP THE North River; must be a thorough groom, and understand his business in every part; an Englishman preferred. Also, a waiter and coachman, to go to Newport. All must be well recommended. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. Also, a hall-boy wanted in a hotel.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, THOROUGHLY ACquainted with money, to attend the ticket-office of a first class entertainment about starting West. One who can loan his employer $1000, on good security, for a few weeks can have a steady situation at $10 per week and expenses paid. Call on Mr. SECOR, No. 599 Broadway, Room No. 3.

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN YOUNG MEN, WITH $25 to $100, to engage in a very safe and profitable business. With energy and enterprise they can make $100 to $200 per month. Apply at No. 449 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS TO GO A SHORT distance in the country; one that understands cutting and fitting dresses and all kinds of family sewing. Apply at No 67 East 28th-st., from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 16 TO 18 YEARS OF age, in an importing house of millinery goods; he must write a good hand and reside with his parents. Apply at No. 62 Walker st., up stairs.

WANTED—A BOY IN A PRINTING-OFFICE; one acquainted with the business. Apply after 10 A. M. at KRECH'S, Printer, No. 23 Ann-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10.000 WANTED FOR A FEW MONTHS.—Ample security and a large bonus will be paid for the loan. The money is required to extend a highly profitable manufacturing business, which cannot have any competition. A privilege will be so granted to the lender of becoming interested in the business at any time before the maturity of the loan. The above offers a rare opportunity for a gentleman to place his son in a permanent and constantly increasing business which is not subject to the usual vicissitudes of trade. Address, with real name, H. J. R., Box No. 4,652 Post-office, New-York.

$10.000 WANTED AS ADDITIONAL Capital. This amount is wanted in manufacturing an article, the only one of the kind in this country, the sale of which is large and constantly increasing, and for cash or short credit. The profits great, and the invested capital can be doubled every 90 days, with no risk. The business already established in this city on a small scale. The best reference given and required. For further particulars address
THOMAS BELL, Box, No. 112 *Times* Office.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—THE LEASE AND FURniture of a first class hotel, situated in one of the most flourishing towns in Connecticut, and on the main railroad route from New-York to Boston. House well furnished, and doing a good business. Will be sold cheap if applied for soon, as the owner has other business. Inquire at the American Hotel, Jersey City, or at the Meriden House, Meriden, Conn.

TO BUSINESS MEN AND MANUFACTURERS.—A rare opportunity to invest in two new and important inventions, patented June 21, 1859, will be found by calling on A. H. EMERY, C.E., the Patentee, at his rooms, Astor House, New-York. Office hours from 8 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 6 P. M.

DINING SALOON FOR SALE.—A FIRST-class dining saloon, with bar and lunch counter for sale, it is an old established house and is now doing a good business. The present proprietor having another place, is desirous of disposing of this one. Price $8,000. Apply at No. 81 Pine-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $6,000 TO $10,000, for the manufacture of staple articles, of ready sale for cash. The business is well established, and can double its capital annually. Or, the present owner will sell out if preferred. Direct Box No. 3,751 Post-office, with real name and address.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BUSINESS MEN. If you have a few hundred or a few thousand dollars to invest in business, don't fail to call and see the best chance yet ever offered to make money, at No. 285 Canal-st., New-York. For particulars apply to
J. V. TIBBETS.

$1,000.—THIS AMOUNT WILL SECURE a partnership in a respectable business, which yields very large profits. Address, with name and references, ENTERPRISE, for three days, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

COAL YARD FOR SALE.—NEAR EIGHTH-AV., well fenced, planked and shedded; brick office and stables, everything complete; capable of doing a business of 5,000 tons; terms moderate. For an interview, address COAL YARD, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

HENRY GETTY WANTS A SMART, ACTIVE business man, with $4,000 or $5,000 capital, to enable him to fill his orders and extend the manufacture of his patent faucets. Apply at the Factory, 97 Cliff-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE DUST,
FISH GUANO,
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO
In quantities to suit purchasers.
For sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

EXPRESS WAGON FOR SALE—MADE BY Lee Stephens, son. To be seen at T. Reeve's livery stable, No. 14 East 19th-st. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, India-rubber Warehouse, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

TEAM FOR SALE.—TWO HORSES, TRUCK and harness, in good condition. Apply, this day only, to B. C. MILLER, No. 190 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.
4 on 111th-st., between 3d and 3d ave.
9 on 123d st., between 3d and 4th ave.
12 on 124th-st., and 12

FINANCIAL.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (Eastern Division.) No. 58 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1859.

To meet the numerous applications from parties who had neglected to sign the agreement of 15th December, 1858, reserving permission to place their property in the Trust thereby created, the Trustees have unanimously adopted the following resolution, viz.:

"That the Chairman inform all parties, by published notice, who have failed or omitted to sign the Agreement of 15th December, 1858, that the Trustees will purchase for, and receive into the Trust, the same proportion of the demands, bonds, coupons and stock of all such parties, as are to be delivered by signers to the Agreement; and will issue wholly in payment therefor, Trust Certificates for the amount of the proportion so delivered, at par, except for Stock, the Certificates for which will be issued at the rate of Ten per Cent upon the par value; and that the Chairman be, and is hereby authorized, to make the aforesaid purchases from all parties who shall make returns of their several full demands or stock, with satisfactory description thereof."

In pursuance of the above resolution, and in answer to the various applications made to them, the Trustees now give notice that they are ready to purchase the bonds, coupons and stock of or liquidated and admitted claims against the OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) for Trustees' Certificates, on the terms therein stated. By order of the Trustees.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for travellers, for the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON
AVENUE, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c. &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60-days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF
THE NEW-WORLD INSURANCE CO.,
No 35 Pine-st.,
Great Western Buildings, New-York.

The Directors have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT, payable on demand.

SAMUEL A. PATTERSON,
Secretary.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1859.

This Company has declared a
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 7 PER CENT.
Payable on demand.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

THE
WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 54 Wall-st.

Has declared a Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent, payable on demand.

HENRY WESTON,
Secretary.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 16 Wilson-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at the Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Table of Insurance Stocks sent upon application.

COPPER MINE FOR SALE.—AT A MEETING of the stockholders of the Ridge Mining Company, of Ontonagon County, Mich. held this day, it was resolved to sell their mine and all their property in said county. The mine is in good working condition, with the stationary engine attached viz: One hoisting engine, and one stamping engine, with twelve heads, and room sufficient to attach eight head more with the latter engine; there is a good saw-mill to the same building. This Company owns 600 acres, and has buildings enough to accommodate a large force of men.

For further information, inquire of the subscriber.

Proposals for the purchase of the above property will be received until MONDAY, the 15th of August next

JOSHUA HANNA, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, July 22, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
OF 1859, No 54 William-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE ON THE 1ST AUgust next, on the Seven per Cent Bonds of the Great Western Railroad Company of Illinois will be redeemed at maturity, at the office of this Company, upon all Bonds, the back Coupons of which shall have been surrendered and Stock in this Company accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise, and the Act of Incorporation of this Company.

J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, July 7, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of Five per Cent has been declared by this Company from the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders respectively on and after the 1st of August next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No 45 Wall-st, Tuesday; books will close from and on the 20th inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive. By order of the Board,

T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY CLEVELAND, July 16, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at their office in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 30th day of July until the 10th day of August.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1859.

THE COUPONS FOR INTEREST DUE August 1, 1859, on all classes of Bonds of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, and on the Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, will be paid, on presentation and surrender, at the Corn Exchange Bank, on and after that day.

WM. WALCOTT, Treasurer.

NORTH BRANCH CANAL COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the North Branch Canal Company are hereby notified that by a resolution of the Board of Managers an installment of Ten and a Half Dollars per share is required to be paid to the Treasurer, or his assistant, at their office, in Wilkesbarre, by the 16th day of September next, and if not paid within thirty days after that time the stock will be forfeited

GEO. M HOLLENBACK, Treasurer.

W. G SCHELING, Assistant Treasurer.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend of Four per Cent (4) on the capital stock of the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company has been declared, payable at their office on the 10th of August next. The interest on the Bonds of the Company will be paid on the 1st of August, on the presentation of the Coupons at the Corn Exchange Bank.

C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

OCEAN BANK NEW-YORK, July 30, 1859.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a dividend of Three and One half (3½) per Cent out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 10th August next. The transfer books will be closed from August 5 to 10 inclusive. By order of the Board

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall st.,
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and a Half per Cent has been declared by this Bank, payable on and after Monday, 8th August next. The transfer books will be closed till 8th August next inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Cor. 16TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV.—NEW-YORK, July 26, 1859.—NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest Coupons of the 2d Mortgage Bonds, Bonds of 1861, and Dover Extension Seven Per Cents, will be paid on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's Office, cor. 26th st. and 4th av.

W. H. AMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
3d-av. cor 9th-st., New York, July 20, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent, payable on the 1st day of August. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst to Aug. 1. By order.

W. H. RISLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND MAHONING RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, July 21, 1859.

INTEREST DUE 1ST PROXIMO ON THE 1st Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation of Coupons to Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & Co., No. 66 Wall-st, New York.

CHAS. L. BRODES, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE CO.,
No 10 Merchants' Exchange, July 13, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent, payable on the 5th of August next. The transfer books will be closed from July 26 till Aug. 4.

WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY.
No 69 Wall st. NEW YORK, July 25, 1859.

INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due the 1st day of August next, will be paid at this Office on and after that date.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 64 Wall st., New-York, July 26, 1859.—The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

DAVID DRAKE, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., New York, July 13, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 18th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 8 Wall-st. New-York, New-York, July 6, 1859.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their Seventh Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. payable on demand. J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK—NEW-YORK, July 20, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One Half per Cent, payable to the shareholders on the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 1st proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., out of the earnings of the Bank the last six months, has this day been declared, payable MONDAY, Aug. 8.

ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier.

COUPON NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INterest due Aug 1 on the 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the Broadway Bank.

J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.

MARINE BANK, JULY 26, 1859.—A DIVIdend of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Monday, Aug. 8. The Transfer Books will be closed till Aug. 9.

J. O. BEACH, Cashier.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due August 1, will be paid on that day at the Ocean Bank.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.

Issue Bills of Exchange and travelers' credit, available in all the cities of Europe. Letters of introduction furnished to persons visiting Europe, to our houses in Paris, Londen, Liverpool, &c.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 73 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

ALLYN COX,
NOTE, STOCK AND LOAN BROKER,
No 43 EXCHANGE PLACE.

A. BELMONT & CO., 50 WALL-STREET,
Buy and collect the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due and on the Extended Income Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. On all future orders to attach Extended Coupons to these Bonds the August Coupons will be retained and the amount remitted in cash.

Parties desiring Coupons attached will forward Bonds by United States Express to the undersigned at Cleveland, Ohio, at the expense of the Company, when Coupons will be added and the Bonds returned in like manner.

HENRY WICK, Treasurer.

TO GAS-CONSUMERS AND GAS-LIGHT AND Water COMPANIES.—THE AMERICAN GAS-LIGHT JOURNAL, second number, is this day published containing capital and value of shares of 837 Gas-Light Companies, representing thirty-five million dollars; experiments in the deterioration of gas, and other scientific articles; history of the Croton Aqueduct and other water works, and statistics of the Public Health. Price $3 per annum.

JOHN P. MURRAY & CO., Bankers,
No. 40 Wall st., New York.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS OF VARIOUS CITIES for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall st. The *American Gas-Light Journal*, representing 33 companies, and nearly $32,000,000, published as above at $3 per annum.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also other descriptions of paper sold on commission, at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW YORK July 26, 1859.—A dividend of (5) Five per cent will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, Aug. 1 next.

T. S. AGLE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, July 25 1859.

MR. HOWARD POTTER IS AUTHORIZED by power of attorney to sign the name of our firm.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$350,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.	
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
LEONARD APPLEBY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRED'K. H. WALCOTT,	JAS LOR GRAHAM, Jr.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	BOWES R. McILVAINE,
MOSES TAYLOR,	GILBERT L. BECKMAN,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	JOHN C HENDERSON,
DANIEL PARISH,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	WATSON E. CASE,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
CHARLES L. VOSE,	SAM'L. D. BRADFORD, Jr.

WARREN DELANO, Jr.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Ass't Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1859.

TENTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, to which day the Transfer Books will be closed.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL STREET.

CASH CAPITAL.....$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SWELL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. T. TOWNSEND,
JOHN CAMPION,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE S LANG,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M BRUCE,
JOSH ATTERSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. Y. NAU DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	J. H. HOLCOMB,

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B AMES, Jr., Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

J. W. POSTER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Rich Wilton and velvet carpets, costly French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, 3 suites of rich parlor furniture, rosewood piano forte, 7-octave, elegantly inlaid with pearl and solid pearl keys, one of the most superb instruments ever made; valuable oil paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No 218 West 34th-st. J. W. POSTER will sell THIS DAY, August 2, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture in rich crimson and maroon brocade, one do. in green and gold, solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables, 3 superior rosewood etageres, mantle tops, with mirror doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs in rich satin and tapestry, rosewood corner etageres with mirror backs rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly sevres and Dresden vases, and rich parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil paintings. Dining room and Chamber Furniture—Elegant extension tables, chairs, rich solid and decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant ruby and cut glassware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, castors, tureens, washstands with marble tops, costly decorated China toilet sets, hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, French oval mirror mahogany suites of furniture in haircloth, cottage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, rosewood hall-stands, oilcloth, stair carpets, &c.

JOHN J RENNIE, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ROSEWOOD AND Mahogany Furniture at auction, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 11 o'clock, at the residence of Geo. Ammerman, Esq., No 62 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

Rosewood piano forte, mother of pearl keys, City maker, fully guaranteed; parlor suites covered with satin damask; also one suite in velvet moquet, velvet carpets, pier mirrors, lace curtains, etageres, oil-paintings, bric-a-brac, secretaire, encoignears, sideboards, centre tables, marble tops. Also all of the dining room, chambers, nursery, basement and kitchen furniture, &c., &c. positive.

A. H. HINEN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF ELEgant and costly Household Furniture. A. H. HINEN will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at the private residence No. 61 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., sale to commence at 10½ o'clock, rosewood parlor suites, 7-octave piano forte, sofa and cover, velvet and Brussels carpets, rugs, oil-paintings, vases, clocks, mirrors, extension dining table, glass and china ware, &c.; bureaus, sofas, washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, sheets, &c. Also an excellent assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of new and second-hand household furniture carpets, rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, bookcases, extension dining tables, marble-top centre tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder for cash.

EDWARD SCHRACK, Auctioneer.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK WILL SELL, ON WEDNESDAY, Aug. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No 33 Nassau-st., a large invoice of fine gold and silver watches, brooches and ear-rings in sets, bracelets chains lockets, rings, &c., &c., in sts to suit the trade. Every article warranted to agree with the catalogue, and to be sold to the highest bidder. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—ALL THE CONtents of the elegant residence No. 30 7th-st., near 3d-av., consisting of rosewood parlor suites, looking glasses, in gilt frames, with cornices to match, etageres, centre and side tables, velvet and Brussels carpets, bedsteads, bureaus, crockery, glass ware, &c., &c.; piano forte, a superior instrument. City made. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.

A. R. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 500 CASES Boots, shoes and brogans, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a very desirable catalogue of Fall and Winter boots and shoes to which we call special attention of city and country dealers.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS AND Earthenware on TUESDAY, Aug. 2, at 10 o'clock, at No 281 Pearl-st. Regular weekly sale day by J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer, a large and choice stock of best goods, in lots to suit retailers. Sale peremptory for cash.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway corner of Duane-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WITTON, Commander,

Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the Mails and Passengers on SATURDAY, August 20, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $60.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For Freight or Passage apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 1 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Sept. 17.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt Stevens.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon leaves N.Y. Wednesday, August 3
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 10
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE—From Pier No 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.

FARE.

Cabin to Philadelphia.....$2 00
Cabin to Cape May.....2 00
Steerage to Philadelphia.....1 50

No charge for Berths. State-rooms extra, each $1.

DELAWARE, John H. Cones, Commander.
BOSTON, Orrin Sellew, Commander.
KENNEBEC, Thomas Hand, Commander.

One of the above leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West, free of commission and with dispatch. Goods insured at ½ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers."

Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—*VIA* CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.

Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$6

The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS Commander will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, August 6, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans	$30 75	To Augusta, Ga.	$20 00
To Mobile, Ala	28 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 50
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Columbus, Ga	20 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Charlotte, N. C	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla	25 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Palatka, Fla	22 00

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The MARION succeeds Wednesday, August 10.

THE NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, M. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Aug. 6, at 12 M.,

FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:

First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 24 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE Jno. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No 12, North River on THURSDAY, Aug 4, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with non-passed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $28; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; and also principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Baggage checked through to all principal points. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $8.—The steamship ROANOKE Capt G. W. Couch, will receive freight for above places on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 3, at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage state-room included, to Norfolk reduced to $6; Petersburgh or Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock at Jersey City, with the mail and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 31 inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ o'clock A. M. The PERSIA will sail on the 17th inst. E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT—NEW YORK, July 26, 1859.—NOTICE TO BUTCHERS AND OTHERS.—On and after THURSDAY, the 28th of July, 1859, all hogs, offal, dead animals, putrid or unsound meats, fish or offal, and other nuisances must be taken to the offal dock, foot of 40th st., North River.

The use of the offal dock at the foot of 45th st., East River, for such purposes, will be discontinued on and after the above date.

The following is a copy of the ordinances of the Common Council relative to the removal of offal, &c., &c.:

An ordinance to provide for the cleaning of slaughter-houses and the removal of offal, blood and filth therefrom. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Every butcher or other person occupying any slaughter-house or building, or who shall or may kill or slaughter in any slaughter house or building in the City of New York, any animal, shall, on every day, when any animal may be so slaughtered or killed therein, cause the slaughter house and yard thereof to be washed out and thoroughly cleaned, under the penalty of ten dollars for each neglect or refusal to comply with this section.

SEC. 2. Every butcher or other person within this City, immediately after killing or slaughtering any animal, shall convey, or cause to be conveyed in tight covered boxes or barrels, the blood, offal, garbage and other offensive or useless parts of said animal or animals so killed or slaughtered, to such place as the Common Council or the City Inspector shall or may from time to time direct, under a penalty of ten dollars, for each and every neglect or refusal to comply with this section.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the City Inspector to see that this ordinance is enforced.

SEC. 4. This ordinance shall take effect immediately, and all ordinances, or parts of ordinances, conflicting herewith repealed.

Adopted by Board of Councilmen, May 16, 1859.
Adopted by Board of Aldermen, June 10, 1856.
Approved by the Mayor June 12, 1856.

Notice is hereby given that a strict compliance with the requirements of the above ordinance will be enforced.

The pier to be used by the contractor for the removal from the city of nuisances, at the foot of 40th-st., North River is designated and directed as the place to which the said blood, offal, &c., shall be conveyed and from thence it will be taken by the contractor from the City.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector

PROPOSALS.

JERSEY CITY, July 30, 1859.

NOTICE TO ICE DEALERS.—THE WATER Commissioners of Jersey City will receive at their office, until Monday, August 29, proposals for the right to cut and secure the ice which may be produced on the Distributing Reservoir of Jersey City Water Works, for three years from November 1, 1859.

The contract will contain the following stipulations: Parties obtaining the contract to be subject to the payment to the present contractors of the appraised value of the improvements now in use for the prosecution of the ice business at the Reservoir, and the Water Commissioners to be free from any obligation to take the improvements at the expiration of the contract.

Contracting parties to be subject to the rules and regulations of the Water Commissioners, and the business to be conducted under the supervision of the Engineer of the Water Works and to his satisfaction.

Parties proposing will state the price per ton of 2,240 lbs. to be paid for the ice, the quantity to be determined by the Engineer, by measurement in the buildings allowing 60 lbs for every cubic foot of space occupied by the ice; they will also state whether they are willing to guarantee to the Water Commissioners a certain definite annual revenue and if so what amount.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed for the interest of the city.

By order of the Water Commissioners.

G. H. DAILEY, Superintendent and Engineer.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 3d of August, at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary to furnish Ward School No. 19, in 14th st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WM. HIBBARD,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
FRANCIS DUNCAN,
JOHN J. DYMOND,
JAMES OUSHING, Jr.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, A member of one of the best families of Virginia and South Carolina, of unusually high literary and political attainments and position, but unfortunately in moderate circumstances, (being worth only $10,000) would be pleased to correspond with a view to matrimony, with a young lady or widow whose means are sufficiently ample to aid him in achieving the purposes his ambition prompts; she must be of a good family, well-educated, intelligent, and be all candid and sincere; the best references, both in this City and elsewhere, will be cheerfully furnished to an approved correspondent. All communications addressed to RANDOLPH, Madison-square Post-office, for two days, will be sacredly preserved and carefully answered.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

GUINNESS' STOUT PORTER.

Messrs A. GUINNESS, SON & CO., of Dublin, have appointed the undersigned their selling agent in the United States for their Stout Porter. Orders for this superior Stout, bottled or in bulk, carefully executed. A stock of the Stout in Quarts, Imperial Pints and ordinary Pints, bottled in Dublin by Messrs. G. & J. Burke, always on hand and for sale by C. E. HARIGHT, No. 127 Pearl-st., New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET, Capt. MOODY,
LEAVE

HARLEM		FOOT SLIP.	
6 A. M.	1 P. M.	7 A. M.	3:15 P. M.
7 A. M.	3 P. M.	8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.
8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15 A. M.	5:15 P. M.
9 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 126th-st. and 129th-st. each way; connecting each trip with

BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 5 cents.

J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

BLUE FISH—ROCKAWAY.

The steamer CURES leaves Catherine Market slip EVERY MORNING at 9 A. M., Spring-st., 9:20, Pier No. 4 North River at 9½ for Rockaway, returning to the City at 6½ P. M. Bring your lines for blue fish. Fare 50 cents. N. B.—A grand clam bake will be given every Tuesday and Friday free.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (direct,) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LARGE, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Wednesday, July 20 10:30 A. M.	Wed'sday, July 20, 6:15 A. M.
Thursday July 21, 11:30 A. M.	Thurs'y, July 21, 6:30 A. M.
Friday, July 22.....12 M.	Friday, July 22, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 23, 1 P. M.	Saturday, July 23 8 A. M.
Monday, July 25, 3 P. M.	Monday, July 25, 10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 26, 4 P. M.	Tuesday, July 26, 11 A. M.
Wed'sday, July 27, 4 P. M.	Wednesday, July 27, 8 A. M.
Thursday, July 28, 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, July 28, 6:30 A. M.
Friday, July 29, 3:30 P. M.	Friday, July 29, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 30, 3:30 P. M.	Saturday, July 30, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 1, 4:15 P. M.	Monday, August 1, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 2, 5 P. M.	Tuesday, August 2 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 3, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug 3, 6:30 A. M.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH

WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.

Anniversary Celebration at Poughkeepsie.

Procession of Colored People.

Speeches by J. Holland Townsend, W. G. Strong and William J. Watkins.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, Aug. 1, 1859.

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Emancipation of the Slaves in the British West Indies was celebrated at this place to-day, by the colored people of the river counties and their friends. Ever since the passage of the act of emancipation by the British Parliament, by which it was provided that after the 1st of August, 1838, there should be no slaves in the British West Indies, and by which many of the slaves were emancipated four years before the day mentioned, the anniversary has been regarded as a holiday by the descendants of Ham who inhabit at the North, and for several years past those of them who dwell in the counties which border the Hudson River have gathered together every year to celebrate it. In other parts of the United States, I believe, the day is "more honored in the breach than in the observance;" I don't know why. The assemblage at Poughkeepsie yesterday was a large one. From up the river and from down the river, and from both banks of the river, they came in steamboats, cars and wagons—men, women and children, all dressed in Sunday attire, with shining faces beaming with joy, generated by the occasion which had brought them together. The history of the African race does not afford them many such occasions.

At 11 o'clock in the morning a procession was formed at Zion Church, in Main-street, and thence marched to the river to meet those who were to arrive by the steamboats. First came the Grand Marshal, then Flockton's Band, next the President and Vice Presidents of the day, the Committee of Arrangements and the Orator and Reader of the Act of Emancipation. At the river side they delayed till 12½ o'clock. Meantime several steamboats arrived, and with each arrival the number of the crowd at the landing place was increased; numerous terpsichorean exploits were performed by the jubilant colored people so proverbially fond of music and dancing, while the band played for them; and a white man, slightly inebriated, fell into the water, and emerged dripping and half drowned, puffing and blowing, and a more sober, if not a wiser man.

Finally the procession started again and proceeded through the principal streets to Fox's upper Grove, on Livingston-st. There a platform had been erected, and in front of it seats were placed. Judge Davies, of New-York, was on the grounds. The concourse gathered around, the officers of the day took their seats upon it and the exercises commenced with music by Flockton's Band, at 1½ o'clock.

The Rev. B. H. Davis, a colored minister of Newburgh, offered prayer; more music followed, and then—

J. Holland Townsend, of Hudson, the President of the day, delivered the opening address. He said it afforded him a great deal of gratification to meet so many persons from the different localities on the banks of the Hudson gathered together to celebrate so important an event as the emancipation of the slaves in the British West Indies. It was so late that he would not keep them from the other orators who were to follow. He introduced

W. G. Strong, Principal of a Grammar School at Newark, N. J., who, after a few apologies, said the Declaration of American Independence was a hypocritical document, while Americans held fellow men in bondage. Why did the American people continue to crush the black man. Had not colored men taken an active part in the War of the Revolution? Yet at this moment over 4,000,000 were held in bondage without hope of release. Yet, every Fourth of July orators were heard speaking of the freedom of the land, and clergymen ignored the condition of the enslaved. Twenty-one years ago this day the hearts of thousands of their fellow-beings held in Slavery were made free, and were informed that they were human beings. They celebrated the day because they believed that they had a right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Slavery should not be tolerated in a Republic or in a Christian country. It was a disgrace and a blot upon the country. He was opposed to the Colonization scheme. The colonizers loved them at a distance, but did not like them here. The assertion that colored men could not be men here should be cried down. As long as there was a single fellow colored man held in bondage here, there was enough for colored men to do here. They would never cease to curse this country every Fourth of July as long as Slavery continued. God would see that their wrongs were righted, and would visit upon this country its cruelty to the colored man. Though Chief-Justice Taney had declared that they had no rights, it would be seen that they had. The great question with the President was what shall we do with the black man? So was it with the political parties. He exhorted his friends to stand upon the side of truth, not to give up the cause till it prevailed, to keep the cause alive by such celebrations as this and to be united in their efforts. He was loudly applauded.

The President stated that they were out of funds, and he knew that those present desired no better opportunity of expressing their sympathy with the cause than that which was offered them by the statement of this fact. The Committee of Arrangements would now pass around among them, while the Band was enlivening them with a little music. They were in want of $75. A plentiful collection was taken up, and then

William J. Watkins, of Rochester, the Orator of the Day, was introduced. He said it had been advertised that he would deliver an oration this day, but he begged them to consider that there were to-day millions of their fellow-beings who were Freedom's eloquent orators. Their voices might be hushed by the lash, but there was in the sufferings that they endured an irresistible eloquence. There they stood to-day the slaves of this model Fourth of July Republic! He held up the four million of their oppressed fellow-beings as the orators of their present day. He bowed before them with a deep sense of his own inferiority. If they had not come there this day animated with the conviction that the time had come to emblazon their rights and their manhood on the wing of the present opportunity, then far better had they staid at home. But they were compelled by stern necessity to make this gathering something more than a mere formality. They were there, if they knew their thoughts standing before the people of the United States, to show that they were men, with an inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. They were a crushed people; no, not crushed altogether, for not the edicts of the Tract Society, or of Chief-Justice Taney, had quite crushed out their vitality. In the language of the immortal Wendell, "they still lived," and they intended to live till the resurrection of Freedom—that was if they lived long enough. Dark and desolate seemed the way of the black man in this country. Four million of their fellow black men were in bondage in this land to-day. They should not forget this damning fact when they gathered here on this day. They were outcasts in their native land; they were not Africans, it must be remembered, but natives of this land. Yes, in this Christian country, Baptist ministers sold Baptist ministers by the pound. Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians and Roman Catholics sold their fellow men—sold them sometimes to buy bibles for the poor Heathen. This was the day, a day lifting itself proudly above its fellows, on which they should assemble and talk over these facts—flash them like lightning before the eyes of the people, and let them see that they were so. They had assembled then not to talk alone about West India emancipation, but also of their own Slavery. Did God Almighty live yet? Then they should yet be free. The world this day was big with events. The downtrodden people of Europe were asserting with unusual vehemence that "Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow." "Crush the negro," "No niggers allowed here," was the cry which was sent up to the Cotton god of this country daily. That eloquent divine, Dr. Cheever, had said that God was with the negro. The Doctor had never uttered a more truthful sentiment. They should not then despair. Amid the murky shadows of the Dred Scott decision they would remember that there was One mightier than Chief Justice Taney. Modern Democracy had not overthrown ancient Divinity. If his voice could reach his enslaved brethren, he would tell them that their 1st of August was another being. He would bid them cling to their hope as the faithful Christian clung to the Cross of Christ—cling to it because God was for the negro, and it mattered not who was against them as long as He was with them. Despite the desolation in which they as a people in this country were enshrouded, their hearts rejoiced in the recollections of the day they celebrated. It was the day when a country walking in the light of Heaven laid its strong arm upon the shackles of the slave and said to him, "Be free!" This was the day which lighted up their pathway,—the day in which those who were in bonds looked forward to the day of their own redemption when America should stand forth without one tear of Slavery to blot her escutcheon. [illegible] had done man could do again. They [illegible] that the abolition movement in [illegible] not be successful. It would not [illegible] them to search and grapple, if possible [illegible] part of the American People. Despotism was a [illegible] everywhere. This was the day to speak of the [illegible] of the American Government—to speak of the Sciences, the Taneys, the Fillmores, the Lords, the Tract Societies, the Sunday School Unions and all the terrible paraphernalia of American Despotism. They dreaded the darkness. He believed that the Democratic Party, if it could, would remove the sun from Heaven by day and displace the moon by night. It hated the light. If American Slavery were portrayed in its true character, nothing could save it from the condemnation of the civilized world. He believed that the Christianity and humanity [illegible] of the world would yet elaborate a [illegible] by which Slavery should be overthrown. In [illegible] upon the prolific theme of West India [illegible], it would be proper to notice the allegation that the British people had themselves tolerated Slavery. Parenthetically, he said, the New-York Herald had said that very morning that it was idle for men to celebrate the 1st of August, because men would not work for wages. He advised [illegible] brethren to apply to the editor of that paper for work; if he gave it to [illegible] (the Speaker) he would consent to give up the 1st day of August. He called on colored men in this country to trample upon the Fugitive Slave Law, whatever the consequences might be.

The speaker recited the history of the movement in England for the Emancipation of the West Indies, the proceedings had by Granville Sharp before Lord Mansfield in a habeas corpus case, in which the right to freedom of a West India slave was vested and a decision affirming that every man in England—no matter how fat his nose, or how long his heel—was free. What a happy thought it was that if they could once get within sound of the minstrelsy of Victoria's lion's roar, not all the bayonets of this Fourth-of-July country could carry them away from her to Slavery. The United States would find it hard to wrest the forty thousand liberated slaves now in Canada, from England. God save the Queen, he said, and the Lord have mercy on James Buchanan. He did not want the fugitive slaves to go to Canada. Here they were born, here they had lived, and here they had ought to die. He called on his brethren, black and white both, to shelter the fugitive slave who came to them for protection. The speaker urged the rallying together of the opponents of Slavery; if they united, they could effect its destruction. They had here assembled with music. Blow the trumpets, he said; beat the joyous paean on the drum, for to day, if never again, musicians, you play in the cause of Human Freedom. The orator dwelt upon the fears that had prevailed among the whites in the West Indies lest they should be massacred when the blacks were set free, and the good conduct of the latter when their shackles were removed. He pictured the rejoicings of the emancipated slaves, and said the fears of the whites of this county about the consequences, if the slaves were set free, were equally unfounded with those of the whites in the West Indies. The reason why the slaves of this country were so despised by the Yankee nation, was because there were too many Uncle Toms among them. There were too many black men who thought they must bear everything. He reminded his hearers that in the West Indies the insurrections of the slaves were the precursors of their emancipation. The slaves of the South, if they could not wring freedom from their oppressors by appealing to their humanity, should wade through seas of blood to obtain it. The assertion that emancipation had been a curse to the West Indies was without foundation. Perhaps they raised less sugar now, but they raised more men. It was well for black men to look about them and inquire "Watchman, what of the night?" He felt exceedingly hopeful. He knew the Slave-trade had been revived, but the aggressions of the Slave power were digging its own grave. The Northern vertebræ was growing stronger. The name of Wm. H. Seward was a terror to the South. The South would swallow its own head yet, as the Irishman had said the terrapin did. The eye of the world was upon the oppressed negroes. They should stand forth like men and battle manfully. They were expecting more help from Heaven than they had any right to hope for. They should put their feet upon any project of colonization. The fact was they were a fixed institution. The white people had stolen them and brought them here, and here they would live and die. All speechifying and resolutionizing accomplished nothing. Action was what they wanted and action in the right direction. Into the hands of God Almighty they could commit their cause into His hands who "rides upon the whirlwind and directs the storm." Mr. Watkins concluded amid loud applause.

The Rev. W. H. Butler offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this meeting heartily disapprove of the movement of the African Civilization Society, believing that it is calculated to divert the attention of the people from the great question of our rights in this country, and to divide and distract the councils of the people.

Mr. Johnson, on the platform, strenuously opposed this, but it was carried by acclamation.

The following resolution, also offered by Mr. Butler, was adopted:

Resolved, That we tender to Wm. J. Watkins our sincere thanks for the able, eloquent and instructive oration delivered on the present occasion.

The meeting was then declared adjourned.

In the evening Mr. Watkins delivered another oration at the Universalist Church on the same subject, and much to the same effect as that which he delivered in the afternoon.

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Aldermen.

THE PUBLIC MONEYS IN THE HANDS OF THE COLLECTORS OF ASSESSMENTS—THE CROTON BOARD.

This Board held a regular session last evening, President McSpedon in the chair.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, recommending the Board to authorize the Corporation Counsel to commence legal proceedings against Joseph R. Taylor, Ira A. Libbey, Walter Oakley and Horatio M. Sherwood, and their sureties, to recover public moneys kept back by them while acting as Collector and Deputy Collectors of Assessments.

The Annual Report of the City Inspector was received and ordered printed.

The Special Committee having in charge the nominations of the Mayor for the Croton Aqueduct Board reported, through their Chairman, Alderman Genet, that they were unable to agree, and asked to be discharged. Alderman Bradley opposed the discharge, and moved that the Committee be authorized to present a majority and minority report. The motion was put and lost.

Alderman Brady thought there was force enough present to confirm the nominations of the Mayor, but, at any rate, he hoped the Committee would not be discharged, but that the matter might be allowed to lie over.

Alderman Bradley was sorry that the time had arrived when the Democracy, numbering a majority of four in the Board, should allow themselves to be ruled by six pitiful Republicans. He hoped, with Alderman Brady, that the matter would be allowed to lie over until the next meeting, when he hoped that the Democrats of the Board, having had time to reflect, would present a unit upon the question.

Alderman Tromby was also in favor of letting the matter lie over, and made a motion to that effect.

Alderman Genet spoke earnestly in favor of the discharge of the Committee, and said that it was not possible for them to agree, and that it was the unanimous wish of the members of the Committee to be discharged.

Alderman Stage was opposed to laying the matter over, and candid enough to declare that it was because the opposition, to which he belonged, had the game in their own hands upon this question. The Republicans had found the Democrats divided, and they ought to make the most of it.

Alderman Evans denied that the Democrats were divided, and hoped they would show that they were not, by voting to lay this matter over. As for Alderman Stage, he did not belong to any party, but generally tried to go with the majority.

The motion to lay over was then put and lost.

The motion to discharge the Committee was carried.

Alderman Adams moved that the subject be laid on the table. Lost.

Alderman Tromby moved an adjournment. Lost.

Alderman Genet called for the reading of the communication of the Mayor submitting the nominations.

The President said the paper was not before the Board.

Alderman Genet said that it was in the hands of the Clerk.

The Clerk was sent after the paper, and during his absence several motions to adjourn were made and lost.

The President announced that the paper was now before the Board, and he proceeded to read the same. The paper nominates Myndert Van Schaick as President of the Board, and Thos. B. Tappan and Alfred Craven for Vice-President and Engineer.

Ald. Owen moved that the name of Mr. Van Schaick be confirmed.

Ald. Tromby moved to amend by including the other two names. Lost.

Ald. Genet moved to lay the nomination of Mr. Van Schaick on the table. Carried—9 to 7.

Ald. Adams moved to lay all the nominations on the table until Friday night. Carried—10 to 5.

The Board then adjourned.

Board of Councilmen.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT COMMUNICATION FROM THE MAYOR.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen last evening a large amount of routine business was transacted.

The remonstrance of Major-General Sandford and Brigadier-General Ewen against the Common Council's memorializing the Governor to reorganize the Twelfth Regiment, was received and referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Lahmbeer, Van Tine and Jones.

Councilman Laimbeer offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The Twelfth Regiment, New-York State Militia, have, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, been disbanded, and, whereas, the Twelfth Regiment were always ready to respond to the call of the City authorities in defence of law and order; therefore,

Resolved, That the Common Council regret the disbandment of said Regiment, and would hail its restoration to its former position in the First Division as an act of justice to the men and a benefit to the City.

Councilman Otterson moved that the resolutions be referred to a Special Committee, as he knew nothing of the subject.

Councilmen Laimbeer and Lent opposed the motion, and urged the adoption of the resolution.

On putting the question, Councilman Otterson asked to be excused from voting.

The Board refused to excuse him, and the Chair again ordered his name to be called.

Councilman Otterson replied: I cannot and will not vote. This attempt at compulsion is the most uncourteous thing I ever saw attempted in this Board.

The Chair replied that if the member did not comply with the direction of the Board he would be obliged to order him under arrest.

Councilman Otterson replied that he would rather remain under arrest from then until December than vote on a question of which he knew nothing.

The call of the roll was proceeded with and the resolutions were adopted.

On motion of Councilman Platt, Councilman Otterson was then excused from voting.

A petition in reply to the remonstrance of Generals Sandford and Ewen was received, and referred to the Special Committee. It was as follows:

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York:

The petition of the officers, non commissioned officers and privates of the Independence Guard, late Twelfth Regiment, New-York State Militia, respectfully shows:

That your petitioners have learned, from the published proceedings of the Honorable the Board of Aldermen, that a proposition to recommend the reorganization of your petitioners as a regiment of the militia of this State has been presented for the consideration of your Honorable Bodies.

That your petitioners hoped, by the recent parade and review, to appeal to the municipal authorities and to public opinion against the order of disbanding them, they did not care to hope that, amid the more important interests pressing upon you, their rights would receive such immediate attention. For this unsolicited and unexpected action, your petitioners ask leave to communicate to you their sincere thanks and the assurance of their constant gratitude.

From the same published proceedings your petitioners learn that a remonstrance against any action or investigation on your part has been made by Major-General C. W. Sandford and Brigadier-General John Ewen. The interests of the service cannot be promoted by refusing to reorganize a body of officers and men, against whom the remonstrants can make no real charge, except that of protecting as their colored an able and efficient officer, personally disliked by them. Mutiny and insubordination cannot be encouraged by a fair and open investigation of the standing of a regiment which, to obedience to an order of the Commander in chief, though convinced of its illegality, has quietly surrendered its arms. The offences of Col. Cocks, the only crimes charged by the remonstrants, form no reason, in military law why the officers and privates of the Twelfth Regiment should be dismissed the service, much less prevented from re-entering it.

Whether personal malice or an erroneous idea of facts or law have dictated the indiscriminate attack upon your petitioners, they ask in either case a full investigation; an opportunity, hitherto sedulously withheld, of meeting their enemies and persecutors.

The remonstrance assumes so much the character of a legal "complaint" that your petitioners beg to answer its charges separately, replying to the remonstrance as presented to you, and not the altered and garbled edition of it published, apparently by authority of the remonstrants, in the New York *Evening Post*.

First—Your petitioners respectfully state that the action proposed, or the investigation which they ask, would tend to foster and encourage insubordination. Your petitioners have never, as to as many of their number as are privates, disobeyed any order communicated to them. Your petitioners have at no time disobeyed any legal order; their own honor, the honor of the State, and the good of the service, forbid them to obey o ders manifestly illegal.

Second—Your petitioners do not "impeach the conduct of the Governor of the State," or of any "military tribunal," as the remonstrants disingenuously insinuate.

The Governor acted upon the advice of the remonstrants themselves, stated in his published order of March 18, 1859, hereto appended, that he did so, and published their recommendation.

We make no charges against him; we deeply regret that he suffered himself to be misled and deceived by two officers, who now seek shelter behind him.

Generals Sandford and Ewen know that no military tribunal ever passed upon any matter relating to the disbandment of the Twelfth Regiment, though the calling of such a tribunal was earnestly desired by us.

The disbandment was in consequence of representations made by the remonstrants, which we observe to be incorrect in fact, and of the truth of which we desire an investigation, against which they "remonstrate."

Third—It is needless to say, in answer to the third clause of the remonstrance, that the Honorable the Common Council are fully competent to decide this matter the more so as the decision requires little more than a knowledge of the distinction between truth and falsehood. The allegation that you ought not to occupy your time in this matter is untrue as well as impertinent, for by this disbandment you are deprived of the service of more than two hundred of your police, and have a right to demand why this is done.

Fourth—No order to parade on the funeral procession of ex President Monroe was ever issued to this regiment, and to endeavor now to punish a regiment for not parading, after the Colonel has been punished for not ordering it to do so, savors more of persecution and malice than of patriotism or manliness. The Colonel of the regiment contended, as will be seen by his defence appended hereto, that the order given to him was illegal in its nature, and the order was not given; and has been cashiered for not ordering out his men by a Court which the remonstrants style impartial but whose President he challenged for impartiality, and whose jurisdiction he denies.

Fifth—The allegation in the fifth clause, that the motives and character of the members of the Court have been assailed by members of this regiment, other than the accused, who protested against the Court, is simply false.

It is equally false that the regiment ever sustained the Colonel in any insubordinate act.

When the remains of Monroe were conveyed to their last resting place, Gen. Sandford, without any request of the Common Council, as incorrectly stated, volunteered an escort, which he could not legally order out; Gen. Ewen designated without reference to the Common Council, the Twelfth Regiment as part of that escort.

Having received this illegal order, the Colonel stated its contents to a meeting of his officers, informed them of its illegality, and that if they desired to parade he would cure the illegality, by ordering a regimental parade, which he had a right to do.

The officers expressed a desire not to parade, no order was issued. The regiment and its officers therefore could not possibly parade, and for preventing them from parading, Col Cocks was tried and cashiered.

The reasons for the unwillingness of the officers to parade is simply as follows: In January previous, the regiment, in conformity with the regulations, entered into a contract for a supply of new caps, such as required by law, their old ones not corresponding to the regulations; these were to be finished upon the 4th day of July, and it was determined that the new cap should be then first worn. In the meantime the old caps were destroyed, sold or given away, all of which facts were well known to Gen. Ewen when he ordered the parade. On the day, therefore, when the funeral of Monroe occurred, to wit: the 2d of July, the regiment found that they would be compelled to parade partly with new caps, partly with old ones of a different pattern, and that many of their men were without any.

In respect, therefore, to the City and its authorities, and to the distinguished dead, they desired to avoid appearing in unmilitary and irregular costume.

Sixth—The sixth specification of the remonstrance consists of a labored attempt to contrast the want of patriotism displayed on the occasion mentioned by the Twelfth Regiment, with the patriotism of Generals Sandford and Ewen, who, the remonstrance states, "promptly ordered and performed that duty." On the one hand, your petitioners submit that to charge them with want of patriotism for not parading without caps, is merely ridiculous; and on the other hand, while they admit that Gen. Sandford avoided himself as promptly as usual of the opportunity of riding in uniform at the head of the division, they regret to state that Gen. Ewen, although ordered to appear in uniform with the other officers "to act on duty," at the corner of Fourteenth street and Seventh-avenue? "in open and obedient defiance of the orders issued by Major-General Sandford," did not appear in uniform at the place of assembly, but "appeared as a spectator in citizens dress, in a conspicuous position," namely on a stoop in Fourteenth street, during the greater part of the parade, they committing the very offence for which, a few months afterwards, he caused Col. Cocks to be cashiered.

Seventh—Your petitioners respectfully state that every allegation in the seventh article of the remonstrance, either as presented to you, or as published relating to the numerical strength of the regiment is false, and they deny each and every one of them and state the truth to be as follows: In 1854 the regiment was one of the strongest in the service, and paraded over 600 muskets; since that time, by the order of its superior officers, and against its will, the Garde Lafayette, now forming the entire Fifty-fifth Regiment, and the Light Guard, a number of 70 muskets were taken away from it, reducing its membership fearfully, and soon afterward it was compelled to make important changes in uniform, which always drive many men from a regiment.

Under these circumstances any regiment less ambitious than your petitioners would have broken down completely, but notwithstanding the regiment in 1856 paraded at inspection 498 men, and had upon its roll 397 officers, non commissioned officers and privates.

In the year 1857 the regiment came under the command of Col. Cocks, and began to share the hatred which that officer had gained from some superior officers in the Division.

The inspection in that year took place in a heavy rainstorm, an event always previously deemed sufficient to postpone an inspection; notwithstanding this, however, the regiment paraded 149 men, and its actual strength was 275 officers, non commissioned, and privates.

The war against Col. Cocks still continuing, the Regiment after this was made the object of another attack.

Company L of 50 men, was—against the desire of the Regiment—removed from it, and in its place a Company of Continentals was given—unprovided with regulation uniforms, and which only inspected 21 officers and privates.

At the inspection in 1858 (notwithstanding this evident effort to reduce it,) and the absence of one entire Company, (facts well known to the remonstrants,) the Regiment paraded 123 muskets, and its entire strength was 218 officers, non commissioned officers, and privates; the small number on parade being readily accounted for by the fact (also well known to the remonstrants) that the inspection was postponed the day before the time first fixed to a date, one day thereafter, not giving time to warn the men, and the day last fixed was likewise that of the parade of the ununiformed militia.

Your petitioners respectfully state that it is not true, as alleged in the remonstrance that the Tenth Regiment was, in 1857, or since, superior in numerical strength to the Twelfth. On the contrary thereof, they state that at the time of the inspection in 1857, its whole number of officers, non commissioned officers and privates, was 227, and that the number of men paraded does not appear in the returns to the Adjutant General's office.

Your petitioners further show that on the 4th day of July, 1859, the said Tenth Regiment did not parade 100 muskets, although by the connivance of the remonstrants, it paraded with one entire company, which did not belong to it, and that these 100 men were clothed in three distinct uniforms in "open and defiant disobedience" of the general regulations, and presented thereby a disorderly appearance.

Your petitioners further state that the consolidation alluded to was not founded upon, or ordered within any reasonable time after the inspection in October, 1858, but was ordered on the 16th day of March 1859, immediately after the sentence upon Colonel Cocks was pronounced, which left the Twelfth Regiment free to reelect him, and rendered it necessary, in order to secure any personal vengeance against him, that the regiment should be broken up.

At the date of this order, the 16th of March, 1859, as appears by affidavits in the hands of the Governor, duplicates whereof can be produced, the actual strength of the regiment was 243 officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, and upwards of 50 recruits.

Eighth—Your petitioners admit that the efficiency of a regiment is shown by its promptness and numbers on actual service, and refer to that on the 17th day of June, 1857, being the occasion of what is known as the Dead Rabbit Riot, (the last actual service into which they were called,) they paraded 180 men in line within one hour and a half from the receipt of orders by their Colonel, and 225 within a short time after.

Your petitioners further state the following parades as evidence of their present numbers:

1. A volunteer parade upon the 22d of February, 1859, at which they paraded 157 rank and file, and 31 officers.

2. Their recent excursion to Albany in the month of March 1859, when they paraded 208 muskets and 32 officers.

3. Their parade upon delivering up their arms, when they paraded 192 muskets and 31 officers.

Your petitioners state that these and all other numbers herein set forth, are the actual strength of the regiment, and are not swelled by borrowing, or discharged members, and that every allegation to the contrary hereof in the remonstrance contained is untrue.

Ninthly—Your petitioners deny for the reasons mentioned in General Order No. 1, Independence Guard, hereto appended, the legality of the orders of consolidation or disbandment.

Tenthly—They say that their reorganization will impair the discipline of the First Division much more that a rigid investigation, which is all that they desire, will have that effect.

On the contrary your petitioners expressly charge that the conduct of the remonstrants is tyrannical, and improper, and destructive of proper feelings in our volunteer soldiery. They also state that by reason of this conduct more valuable officers and men have withdrawn within the past year from the Division than have ever left it in a similar time, and unless proper examination be made into the conduct in office of the remonstrants, it is to be feared that the entire First Division will become disorganized and demolished.

The remonstrants state that the Governor will not reorganize us, even if you apply to them.

It may seem undignified to answer such a foolish argument, yet your petitioners would ask "if they know the Commander in Chief will refuse, why trouble you with a remonstrance?" If they do not know, why do they make the statement?

The Twelfth Regiment has never disobeyed, and will never disobey the sentence of any tribunal, civil or military. They ask investigation; they ask to be confronted with the remonstrants. They charge, upon their honor as men and officers, that the remonstrance handed to you and published in a different form from that in which it was handed in, contains mis-statements, suppressions and distortions of the truth, and insinuations calculated to injure their standing with their fellow-citizens, and they respectfully ask to be heard.

Your petitioners pray that a full investigation of the matters herein, and in the said remonstrance set forth may be had, and that your Honorable Bodies will take such action thereon as may be just.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

(Signed) A. P. DeLAYMPLE, J. D. OTTIWELL, J. A. BOYLE, A. H. NICOLAY, WM. G. WARD } Committee.

The Home for Young Deaf Mutes petitioned for a donation. Referred to Committee on Finance.

A large number of reports were received and referred to the appropriate Committees.

Numerous papers from the Aldermen were also referred.

A resolution was offered directing the Comptroller to appoint a Collector of Rents for West Washington Market, if in his judgment it should be deemed necessary. Adopted.

The Mayor called attention to an obstruction at Pier No. 12 East River, and vetoed permission given to a Mr. Jackson to keep one or two carts standing in front of his place of business.

The Board then adjourned, without completing the calendar of business.

Aerial Navigation—Mr. Wise's Programme.

Mr. Wise addresses the following explanatory note to the St. Louis *Evening Bulletin*:

Mr. Editor: In accordance with your request, I will give you an outline of my propositions: Aerial navigation with balloons, must necessarily depend upon the air currents. Nature has provided these currents, and if we study them by investigation we shall soon be able to do much with balloons, that has hardly been dreamed of. The trade winds move from East to West in the equatorial regions. As the hot air of the torrid zone rushes westward, it ascends, and seeks its equilibrium in moving towards the polar regions, in curves, towards the northwest. By the time it reaches the north temperate zone it deflects towards the east from the southward. Higher up it comes from the west; and above this stratum it comes from the northwest. Hence, then, in our zone, these return currents go, first from southwest to northeast; at a greater altitude, from west to east; and at a still greater altitude, from northwest to southeast. Here, then, we have before us the natural elements of establishing a uniform system of air travel from St. Louis, or San Francisco, if you please, to any given point in the east, between Charleston, S. C., and Portland, in the State of Maine.

My object in pursuit is to find the barometrical attitudes of these currents, and to prepare charts for them, so that the aëronaut may know beforehand where to find them with the same facility that mariners can find their water currents and tidal waves. Somebody must do these things in order to make balllooning useful. Having already practiced ballooning for 24 years, I feel as though the balance of my life must be devoted to this object. I know that it will be tedious and laborious, often unfruitful, and perhaps sometimes received with incredulity and condemnation, but still the voice of the winds sings sweetly, "Go on, go on, the world was not made in a day."

I intend to go on, and that is my mission now. As long as there is faith enough in this system and patronage to sustain it, I am willing to work and strive for its perfection. I feel confident that, with a capital of $10,000, a balloon line could be established to make regular trips from St. Louis to Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, that would pay a fine interest on the investment by its carrying letters and passengers.

On Saturday morning next I will make an experimental trip from this city, with a barometer expressly provided for the purpose. The voyage will be made eastward, and with a view of touching at a city some hundreds of miles east of St. Louis. The amount is now being subscribed to defray the expenses of the inflation; and whatever is contributed to these purposes is always devoted to the improvement of the art.

In a short time hereafter I hope to be provided with better adapted balloons for these purposes, and I will only add that the success, crude as it may appear, with these ill-conditioned balloons, is one of the most cheering encouragements to its ultimate perfection. If we can do so much with very inferior machines, what can we not do with properly well-constructed balloons?

You may say, "why have you not got good balloons now?" Ans.—They are good enough for local ascents, but are no more adapted to the great ends of aërial navigation, than is a pleasure yacht to the navigation of the Pacific Ocean. The right kind of balloons will shortly be brought into use.

Truly yours, JOHN WISE.

Tuesday, July 28, 1859.

A Forger Caught—A Deceived Wife.—Charles Watson, said to hail from Altoona, but had been living at the United States Hotel for the past three months, was unrehended early this morning at his boarding house, Mrs. Upshonoys, by Officer Baker, on a warrant charging him with forging the names of Messrs. John Brady and William Kenrady, to orders on Dr. Patterson and Miss Wilson, by which he obtained various goods from their respective stores. On meeting Dr. Patterson this morning he acknowledged his guilt and appeared to be penitent. The boarding house was subsequently searched and nearly all the articles were at once handed over by the wife of the prisoner who was entirely ignorant of the exploits of her husband. She had one dress made of the goods thus obtained, but on ascertaining these facts she refused to wear it and was glad to embrace the first opportunity of restoring them to their lawful owners. The wife is quite young, but recently married at Altoona, where her parents reside, wealthy and respectable; it appears that she intends to leave him at once, having been so grossly deceived by him; she refused to recognize him as her husband after the arrest on these charges.—*Harrisburg Patriot, July 30.*

[Advertisement.]

"Knowledge is power;" and he who, by years of extended research and experience, is enabled to alleviate human suffering, be it the result of neglected disease or debased habits, is greater than an Emperor. Such an one is Dr. H. A. Barrow, who can be consulted at his residence, No. 194 Bleecker-street, four doors below McDougal-street, New-York, from 11 to 2 and from 4 to 8 daily, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

[Advertisement.]

A Sewing Machine, better adapted to the wants of families than any other which has ever been offered to the public, is now sold for $30. Persons desirous of satisfying themselves that this statement is true, may do so by calling at my sales rooms, No. 504 Broadway, and examining the newly-invented Wilcox & Gibbs Machine. James Wilcox.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment promotes superficial evaporation, lends activity to the absorbents, and cleanses the blood; and thus, by the three processes of exhalation, absorption and disinfection, cures all sores and eruptions.

[Advertisement.]

Brady's Gallery

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 1.

3,000	Tennessee 6s, '90,	86¾	
1,000	do	86¾	
1 000	do	86¾	
17,000	Missouri St. 6s	85	
11,000	N. Caro. St. 6s	86½	
2,000	Michigan 6s	89	
2,000	Call. St. 7s Rds.	81	
5,000	Brook. City W.L.	100	
1,000	N.Y. Cen. R. 6s	89¾	
1,000	Erie R. 2-m. bds ex.	74	
1,000	Erie R. 3 m. bds. '83	69¾	
2,000	Erie R. 4th m. bds.	37	
1,000	Har. 3 m bds. ex. d.	88¾	
10	Am. Exch. Bank	102¾	
10	National Bank	101	
20	Bank of Commerce	97¾	
10	do	97¾	
82	Penn. Coal Co	86	
50	Pac. M Steam. Co.	71	
20	do	71½	
60	do	71¾	
100	do	71¾	
150	do	72	
150	Cumb. Coal Pfd	14	
25	N. Y. Central R.	73¾	
500	Erie Railroad	60	7
200	do		7⅛
60	Hud. River, R	s10	32¾
30	Harlem Railroad		10
50	M. So. & N. In. R.		7¼
110	Panama Railroad		116½
100	do	b w	116½
10	Harlem R. Prefer'd		35
200	do	s30	35
100	do		35½
200	Reading Rail'd.	b10	44⅞
200	do		44⅞
100	do	s30	44⅞
1060	do	s60	44⅞
100	do	b10	44⅝
200	do		45
60	Illinois Cen. R.	s60	54
50	do		54⅜
150	do		54⅝
100	do	s30	61⅞
100	do		66
200	Gal. & Chi. R.	bwk	63¾
100	do	b10	63¾
100	do	nw	63¾
100	do	b30	64
100	do		64
150	do	nwk	64½
60	Clev. & Tol. R.		21¾
50	Del. Lack. & W. R.		48

SECOND BOARD.

$6 000	U. S. 6s, '74		101¾
15 000	Missouri State 6s		85
5,000	do	b10	83½
2 000	Erie R. 1st M. B.		62
10	Cum. Coal Pref.		14
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	b60	72
145	do		72
50	N. Y. Cen. R.		74½
100	Erie Railroad		60
100	do		7⅜
56	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.		93
50	do		93⅞
100	Hudson River R.		33
100	Ill. Cen. Railroad		65½
100	do	b60	65⅝
100	do	s60	65
100	do	b60	66
100	M. So. & N. I. R.	s30	21⅜
100	do		21⅜
200	Gal. & Chicago R.		64⅜
100	do	b60	64⅜
100	do		64⅜
50	do	b60	64⅝
50	do	b30	64⅞

Monday, August 1—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, July 30, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of July 23:

Decrease in Loans	$586,749
Decrease in Specie	432,348
Increase in Circulation	44,333
Decrease in undrawn Deposits	827,049

Including the Clearing House operation of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	July 31, 1858.	July 30, 1859	July 23, 1859.
Capital	$66,717,000	$68,645,000	$68,506,657
Loans	119 850,456	119,347,412	119,934,160

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2455. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

PILGRIMS' MONUMENT.

Great Festival of the Forefathers at Plymouth.

Laying of the Corner-stone of the Memorial Monument.

Speeches of Gov. Banks, Mr. Burlingame, Senators Hale and Chase, Judge Warren and Others.

Grand Banquet—Five Thousand Persons Present.

Letters from President Buchanan, Edward Everett, Senator Douglas and Other Distinguished Men.

PLYMOUTH ROCK IN ITS GLORY.

GRAND ILLUMINATION AND GENERAL REJOICINGS.

From the Special Reporter of the N. Y. Times.

PLYMOUTH, Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1859.

This quaint and beautiful old town has seen to-day such sights as the Pilgrim Fathers little dreamed of when they hurried on shore from that little *Mayflower* two centuries ago. Every son of New-England, and for the matter of that every son of America, may take a just pride in the zeal, enthusiasm and honest sincerity of feeling which have marked this great celebration. From all corners of the old Bay State, from the white shores of Cape Ann, from "rich and rural Worcester," from Berkshire Hills, the Massachusetts men have swarmed back to this old homestead of the race, to lay their tribute on our sacred Rock, and with them every State and Territory of our broad Union, too, represented by masculine worth and female beauty, is on the ground. Of all the world's wealth in the way of the

"Delphian vales, the Palestines,
The Meccas of the mind,"

what one, indeed, ought more to move the better instincts of the American heart than this brave old boulder on the sandy coast of the once-barren New-England, now become a "mother of nations!" Fight among ourselves as we may, quarrel over our rights and our wrongs—shout as we may, like Austria and France in the play, "from North to South" in "one another's mouth," we are after all of one mind when we think for a moment solemnly upon the great old times in which the Pilgrims laid deep and broad for us that corner-stone of Liberty and Empire on which we have been building ever since. And so we may all take an honest pride, as I said before, in the goodly lasting this day made of a corner-stone in this their cradle-town of a goodly canopy to shield their rock from "Time's revenges," and to be a monument to them forever.

One would hardly have suspected that so small a town as Plymouth could be made to hold so many people as have found it to-day about the most spacious, airy and delightful place in all New-England. I think the expansive phenomenon a moral and not a material one. It is the Plymouth heart which has opened to us strangers, and, taking us in, has made us brethren.

When I entered the town this morning it was alive with flags and smiles; the weather good, the temper of the people better. Of course I marched straight to kiss the Rock, but by reason of the preparations for the proper adornment of that venerable stone, was unable to achieve the wish of my heart. That is no good ground, however, for my refusing your readers the following excellent account, which I find in the *Old Colony Memorial* of that town:

DESCRIPTION OF FOREFATHERS' ROCK.

Since the excavations for the Canopy have commenced, there has been an unusual interest manifested in the far-famed Rock which formed the stepping stone for the Pilgrims, when they first landed upon our shores. With many (says the *Plymouth Rock*, from which we quote) this interest has shown itself to truly Yankee style—an intense desire to obtain a "specimen" to carry off as a memento—a desire which, of course, could not be gratified without the total removal of the rock in no very lengthy period of time.

Strangers who have formed their idea of the rock from the rhetorical flourishes of orators, and the rhapsodies of poets, who have declaimed and sung of the "rock-bound shores of Plymouth," must, of course, modify their impressions somewhat when they come to behold the rock itself. That the Pilgrims of the *Mayflower*, in their passage around Cape Cod Bay, beheld a rocky coast at Manomet point and vicinity, some three miles south of us, there is abundance of evidence which all will appreciate who know the locality of that part of the town. But the epithet "rock-bound" will not apply to the place where the landing took place, nor to any locality on the shore within two or three miles either way. The ocean shore all along the village of Plymouth is now, and was at the time of the landing, a sandy beach. Forefathers' Rock is a boulder, by which term geologists understood a large rock, not a ledge, which has been moved from place to place by the action o water and ice, and of which the edges and corners are generally worn so that the rock presents a somewhat rounded appearance. Such a rock is the only one which a seaman along an unknown coast would think of approaching in a boat. A shore lined by rocky cliffs or ledges would be the most dangerous place in the world upon which to land. It is a historical fact that the *Mayflower* anchored at the entrance of the harbor near Beach Point, and the people came ashore in a shallop, or small boat. That they should make toward a small rock, or something for a stepping-stone, instead of attempting to land upon the sand or mud, is perfectly natural. It is not easy to ascertain with exactness the size of the rock at the time of the landing, from the fact that portions have been taken from it and carried to other localities. It may have weighed twenty tons, more or less. It belongs to the kind of rock known as syenitic greenstone, or that kind of granite by geologists sometimes called syenite, in which a variety of hornblende of a dark green color predominates, so as to give the rock, in places at least, a dark greenish color. The ingredients of the rock are small portions of quartz, mica in small black particles, feldspar of a dull white or of a rose tint, some of it imperfectly crystallized, and hornblende. It takes a beautiful polish, and there are, we believe, some specimens of it set in rings and pins. It has been remarked by Dr. Hitchcock, the geologist, we think, that this is the only rock of the kind to be found on our eastern New England shore. There are similar varieties, of course, but none that geologists would call identical nearer than Nova Scotia, from which place it is thought this rock—itself a Pilgrim—was transported by ice and the action of water.

As to the *identity* of the rock, in regard to which so many anxious questions are asked, there is probably not the slightest shadow of doubt. The historical evidence, is substantially as follows: THOMAS FAUNCE, one of the ruling elders of the first church in Plymouth, was born in the year 1646, and died in the year 1746, at the advanced age of ninety-nine years. He was, of course, for years contemporary and acquainted with the pilgrims of the *Mayflower*. In the year 1741, four years before his death, upon hearing that a wharf (now known as Hedge's wharf) was to be built near or over the rock, which was then at the water's edge, the Elder visited the spot, and in the presence of many witnesses stated that the Pilgrims had uniformly declared this to be the rock upon which they landed in 1620. This statement was made in the presence of Deacon EPHRAIM SPOONER, who was present at the time, and who died in 1818, within the memory of very many now living. The same facts were confirmed by one MRS. WARTA, who died in 1810, aged 95 years, and who was acquainted with the family of Elder FAUNCE. Thus it appears that between the present generation and the *Mayflower* party, the connection is formed by two persons, and this connection is complete and reliable. There are many historical events which pass unquestioned, whose authenticity is not half so satisfactory as the identity of Forefathers' Rock.

In 1775, some "ardent Whigs," we are told, attempted to remove the rock to Town square, (then Court square,) for the purpose of erecting over it a liberty-pole as a rallying motive in behalf of the revolutionary struggle which was then beginning to manifest itself. In so doing the rock split asunder, an omen which many thought betokened a separation of the Colonies from the Mother Country, an event which a few years afterwards took place. A portion of the rock, however, was actually removed to the square, where it remained until July 4, 1834, when it was placed in front of Pilgrim Hall, and surrounded by an iron railing, where it still remains. The "ardent Whigs" lowered the under portion of the rock into its original bed, where it has ever rested; the only change that is known to have been made in its position being simply an elevation to prevent its being covered by the wharf. A recent writer, quoted by Mr. ROBERTS in his *Pilgrim Memorials*, says: "We have always understood, from those who witnessed its removal in 1775, that it was first perpendicularly raised some feet above its original bed on the shore, and that blocks were placed under it, which still remain there."

In digging under the rock, last week, "blocks," or timbers, were actually found under the rock, as mentioned above, and are now lying upon the wharf near the rock.

In this statement we have given the above synopsis of evidence, not for the purpose of clearing up a doubtful question, but that at this particular time these facts may be before the mind in connection with the great event of the coming week—the laying of the corner stones of monuments to mark the place of the landing, and to perpetuate the memory of that memorable band whose self-denial, toils and sufferings laid the foundation of our Republic, and whose sterling elements of character were the basis of their success and of our present prosperity.

This famous locality, long neglected, is now in a fair way of being suitably marked by a monument that will be both durable and ornamental. The foundation of solid granite, laid in cement, and some eighteen feet square, and ten feet deep, will be completed before this reaches our readers, and will be ready for the corner-stone of the architectural canopy, which will be laid on Tuesday next. This canopy will combine more beauty of design than could be had in a pyramid, and will not only shelter the Rock, but will leave it exposed to view. In the design, Mr. BILLINGS has made a monument of his skill and good taste that will be sure to endure as long as Quincy granite will last. If the descendants of the Pilgrims will manifest half the enthusiasm in this enterprise that Mr. BILLINGS manifests, the canopy, which is commenced on the present Anniversary of the Sailing of the Pilgrims, will be ready for completion on the next anniversary of their "Landing."

The site selected for the monument is very fine. It is to be erected on one of the lofty hills that skirt the village of Plymouth; and from its prominent post will be visible from all points to persons visiting the first settlement of the Pilgrim Fathers of New-England. At the same time its site is so commanding that almost all the objects of interest relating to Pilgrim history, and the homes of our Forefathers, can be readily seen even from its base.

The foundation covers a large part of the summit of the hill, and is firmly laid with Quincy Granite and strong cement. This portion of the hill was given by BENJAMIN HATHAWAY, Esq., of Plymouth, and was valued by him at $1,000. The corner-stone is the gift of Mr. E. FREDERICK, of Quincy. The cavity in the corner-stone is sufficiently large to hold a leaden box eleven inches by seven and five inches in height. The following articles, prepared by Dr. NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF, the antiquarian, of Boston, at the request of the Building Committee, have just been deposited in the box, which bears on its cover the following words:

Placed
in the corner-stone
of the
National Monument to the Forefathers,
by
The Pilgrim Society of Plymouth,
22d August, 1859.

1. The plate, which measures 7¾ by 5¼ inches, bears the following inscription, engraved in very plain and legible letters, by Mr. E. W. BOUVE:

The Corner-Stone
of the
National Monument to the Forefathers,
laid in presence of
The Pilgrim Society of Plymouth,
by the
M. W. Grand Lodge of Freemasons, of Massachusetts,
M. W. JOHN T. HEARD, G. Master,
on the second day of August, A. D. 1859 A. L. 5859,
being in the two hundred and thirty ninth year,
since the first settlement of New England
by the Pilgrim Forefathers.

Richard Warren,
President of the Pilgrim Society;
Building Committee,
John H. Clifford, Nathaniel B Shurtleff,
Samuel Nicolson, Charles G. Davis,
William Thomas, Eleazer C. Sherman;
Hammatt Billings, Architect;
William M. Harding, Financial Agent.

James Buchanan, President of the United States,
Nathaniel P. Banks, Governor of Massachusetts.
William T. Davis, Chairman of Selectmen
of Plymouth.

2. A description of the site for the monument.
3. An account of the corner-stone, and Legislative appropriations for said reliefs.
4. Papers, diplomas, certificates and circulars relating to the monument.
5. The Illustrated Pilgrim Almanac for the year 1860, published in aid of the monument fund.
6. The first charter for a colony in Virginia and other parts and territories in America, 1606.
7. The Great Patent of New-England in America, 1620, granted to the council established at Plymouth in the County of Devon, for the planting, ruling, ordering and governing of New England in America.
8. The Charter of the colony of New-Plymouth, in New-England, granted in 1630, to WM. BRADFORD and his associates.
9. The social compact of the forefathers of the *Mayflower*, 1620.
10. The Declaration of Independence of the United Colonies of America, 1776
11. The Constitution of the United States of America, 1787.
12. The Constitution or form of Government for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1780.
13. Metallic Copies of the Seals of the Colony of New-Plymouth, of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, and of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
14. Bradford's History of Plymouth Plantation. Edited by CHARLES DEANE, Esq. 1856.
15. Printed Title Pages to the Plymouth and Massachusetts Colony Records. Edited by NATHANIEL B SHURTLEFF.
16. Guide to Plymouth, and Recollections of the Pilgrims. By WM. S. RUSSELL. 1846.
17. Pilgrim Memorials, and Guide to Plymouth. By WM. S. RUSSELL. 1855. With a Map of the Village.
18. Map of the Town of Plymouth, Printed in 1830.
19. Map of Cape Cod Bay, showing the way traversed by the Pilgrims in 1620, in sailing from Provincetown Harbor to Plymouth. Map showing the Boundaries of the Plymouth Colony, with points of interest marked. Plan of Plymouth, including bays, harbors and islands. By CHARLES BLASKOWITZ. Containing memoranda, and denoting remarkable points. Issued by WILLIAM S. RUSSELL.
20. Plymouth Directory, printed in 1851.
21. Annual Reports of the Town of Plymouth, for the financial year ending Feb. 1, 1859.
22. List of Town Officers of Plymouth, for the year 1859.
23. List of Officers of the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth, for the year 1859.
24. Diploma of Membership of the Pilgrim Society.
25. *Old Colony Memorial*, and *Plymouth Rock*, newspapers printed in Plymouth—the last weekly issue of each containing information about the arrangements for laying the corner stones of the National Monument, and of the Canopy of Forefathers' Rock.
26. Printed copy of the Discourse delivered by REMAR CUSHMAN, at the "Common House" in Plymouth, in December, 1621.
27. *Massachusetts State Register* for the year 1859. By ADAMS, SAMPSON & Co.
28. *Manual for the Use of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, for* 1859. Prepared by S. N. GIFFORD and WILLIAM STOWE.
29. Names of the Committee of Arrangements for laying the corner stones of the Monument and Canopy.
30. A small portion of Forefathers' Rock.
31. Other printed matters.

The monumental Canopy is intended as a shelter and protection to Forefather's Rock, and is, consequently, to be erected near the water's side, over the spot originally occupied by the Rock at the time of the landing of the passengers of the *Mayflower* on the 21st of December, 1620.

In the year 1741, the rock was raised from the bed where it had laid for unknown ages, and, without disturbing its relative position, was elevated a few feet, in order to prevent its being hidden from sight by the new wharf, arrangements for the building of which had then been actually made.

In 1775 an attempt was made to remove the Rock to the town square, but in consequence of an accidental splitting of this renowned memorial, a portion only was taken from the wharf, the remainder being left to serve as a mark to designate the place of landing. The part carried to the square has since (in 1834) been again transported, and is now lying before Pilgrim Hall, inclosed by an iron fence. The wharf and buildings standing upon it were bought of ANDREW L. RUSSELL, Esq., of Plymouth, at a very liberal price. The buildings have been removed, and the foundation prepared for the corner stone.

The Canopy will cover a square space, the sides of which will measure about fifteen feet. The whole height of the structure will be about thirty feet. Each of the four facades will present an arched opening through which Forefathers' Rock can be seen resting upon the floor of the arched chamber. The angles of the openings will be formed of solid piers, decorated with Roman Doric columns, bearing a plain entablature; above which will be an ornamental attic, with tablets containing inscriptions, in the spaces above the arches; and the whole will be surmounted with circular pediments, the continuation of which will form the roof. At the angles on the outside between the columns are to be placed four statues, representing some of the most distinguished persons among the Pilgrims. The material of which it is to be constructed is Quincy granite, and Messrs. FREDERICK & SARGENT, the contractors, will complete it on or before next Forefathers' Day, if the requisite funds are collected for defraying the expenses attendant upon the construction.

Within the corner stone is deposited a leaden box of the same dimensions with that for the Monument, bearing the following inscription:

Placed
in the corner-stone
of the
Monumental Canopy of Forefathers' Rock,
by
The Pilgrim Society of Plymouth,
22d August, 1859.

The following deposits were made within the box, before its cover was securely sealed:

1. A plate bearing the following inscription, engraved in very distinct letters, by Mr. E. W. BOUVE:

This Casket,
containing objects of historical interest
relating to the Plymouth Forefathers,
is deposited
in the corner-stone
of a Monumental Canopy,
erected for the shelter and protection of
The Rock
on which the Pilgrims of the Mayflower
landed, on the 21st day of December,
A. D 1620.

Corner Stone
Laid on the 2d day of August 1859,
With religious and masonic services,
Under the direction of
The Pilgrim Society of Plymouth,
RICHARD WARREN, President.
Building Committee:
John H. Clifford, Nathaniel B. Shurtleff,
Samuel Nicolson, Charles G. Davis,
William Thomas, Eleazer C Sherman,
Hammatt Billings, Architect.
W. M. Harding, Financial Agent.

M. W. John T. Heard, Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Massachusetts.

Besides the plate, duplicates of many of the articles deposited under the corner stone of the National Monument were placed in the box.

THE LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE.

This part of the ceremony was accomplished in the usual grave mysterious Masonic way, and immediately after it was completed the President of the Pilgrim Society, the accomplished RICHARD WARREN, Esq., of Boston, delivered the following soul-stirring address, which was received with hearty cheers:

OPENING ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT WARREN.

NEW-ENGLAND MEN AND WOMEN!—AMERICANS: The day has dawned! it has at last come—the day when the children of the Pilgrim Fathers have gathered to commence a monument to their memory!

On these hills, my friends, many of us oft have trod in boyhood's play hours, and in manhood's maturer years. We have walked over the graves of the great, because of the good: of the noble, because of the humble ones: of the Fathers and Mothers of our Country.

What mean we by this day's work? What are we doing, descendants of the Pilgrims? That which shall redound to our honor in all coming time, if we persevere and complete—as I feel sure we shall—these monuments to the Pilgrim Fathers.

With words of power: in poetry, in painting, in sculpture, too, they have been remembered. The Pulpit and the Press have bowed in reverential awe before their greatness. Orators and Statesmen, Lawmakers and Poets have come to this ancient town, as to a holy shrine, to pay homage. We are, by some, accused of glorifying the Fathers too much. We cannot do so. They were great men in daring what they did, when they did. The gratitude of the whole Continent should be freely, and without stint, given to them.

My friends, we have this morning laid the corner stone of one monument on the Rock. We are now about to lay that of a structure, the grandest the world had seen, intended to mark the events of the landing of 1620 in the Nation's History; that decisive event, which, in reality, began this our great and happy country. Let it rise speedily—and as from distant ocean the tempest-worn mariner approaching home shall look hither, and view it reaching toward the clouds, he shall also see inscribed on it a motive for action—an aid to all worthy purpose.

Many have found fault with the magnitude of the undertaking. Some deride it, and say it is unsuitable for the events. Others would have it erected in a city. No! Here where we stand is the spot for it. From hence, cast your eyes across yonder waters. In a clear day, Cape Cod is visible. There, at Provincetown, the Pilgrims first cast anchor—and within the arms of that Cape they found shelter. There is Clark's Island, named for the mate of the *Mayflower*. There the Pilgrims worshipped on their first Sabbath, in a temple not made with hands—

The waves around were roaring,
The chilly winds were blowing.

Perhaps an Indian was watching without, comprehending that they, too, were speaking to the Great Spirit, whom he ignorantly worshiped. After this holy service they returned to their small vessel, their only refuge in the night. In peace they rested, watched over by their God. In front of that island the *Mayflower* was at anchor. On my left you see Captain's Hill, the residence of MILES STANDISH. On our right rises the Burial Hill. Beneath those sods rest BRADFORD and the son of ROBERT CUSHMAN. Monuments have been erected there to their names by grateful descendants. Beyond that lies Watson's Hill, on which the first treaty was made between the white man and the Indian!

Nearly in front of where we stand is Marshfield, the home of the WINSLOWS, and in later days of DANIEL WEBSTER. It is a beautiful spot, full of sacred associations. The whole country mourns yet for one of her greatest men, whose dust reposes in a tomb near the house always hospitable to visitors—never to be forgotten by those who have been there. And not far off, on our left, is Jones' river, in Kingston, where ELDER BREWSTER lived. As these places are within our view, how does the past come back to us. As we stand on Monument Hill let that past nerve us all with new strength for our life-work. One thing is certain. The monument can be built if New-England says it shall be. Whenever she or her children have fully determined to do anything, that has been done—say it in regard to this, New-England men, New England women! say it with faith that it can be, and bring your energies to bear upon it, and all doubt will be removed. The cost, large as it sounds, is nothing in reality, to the capacity of those who are asked to do it.

Six years ago, a noble merchant of New-York, princely in work and in gift, wrote that he would "be one of fifty to subscribe a $1 000 for a monument." Not all of the forty-nine others have come, but some have done it. Where are the forty others to respond? Would that I had the ability as I have the desire, to be not merely one such man, out all combined. The merchant paid his money, not waiting for others. Such large amounts are not, however, needed. A small pittance from each of the favored children of New-England will complete it in a few years. Is there such a child anywhere who will not contribute to one, to both of these commemorative stones? I am not willing to entertain such a thought. To ink of the Fathers but for one moment, any hesitating one, and you cannot help aiding in the work. Never doubt the accomplishment of it! Let us to-day begin, any more than the Fathers doubted of final success. Let every one give and the work is done. It cannot be done without your aid. No miracle will be worked to finish these structures. It is for you, who have reverence enough for the Fathers, to be willing to show that reverence by acts. Some say the best monument to the Pilgrims is the hearts of their children. Such a monument is apt to crumble. There needs something to look upon—some of the granite of the earth molded into beautiful symmetry to impress on those hearts the story of the past—the heroism of former times.

No victory has ever been so pregnant in its consequences; no event in human story, save that which occurred at Bethlehem, has produced so vast a revolution in the destinies of the human race, as the emigration of the Pilgrims of the *May Flower*. Never again for us, their children, will there be the opportunity, or the occasion, for the employment of art, to embody themes so simply grand, so peculiarly significant. It is worthy, then, of all that art can offer as a testimony. It is worthy of a nation's self-denial, were it necessary, to erect a memorial of gratitude, which shall embody in its design the leading characteristics of the Pilgrim mind.

I now with pleasure introduce to you his Excellency Gov. BANKS, of Massachusetts.

The Governor that is—the Speaker that was—the (what?) that is to be—was received with long-continued applause, but at last made his sonorous accents heard, and to good purpose.

SPEECH OF GOV. BANKS.

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: It is a voluntary offering which we present to-day. We speak for the living, not for the dead. Surely no people that have animated the scenes of human history—neither the Greeks nor Romans, Celts nor SAXONS—have left behind them monuments more numerous, more imperishable, more beautiful, than those that mark the historic paths of the Puritan founders of the Commonwealth. On every side they rise—on the sea and beyond the sea—on the sterile and rock-bound coast—over vale and upland of the rich interior—over meadow, rock and river they speak to us, and will speak forever to those who succeed us, of their marvellous energy, wise forecast, and abiding faith in God. Their career is marked with equal permanence in all pursuits of civilized men, in peace or in war, in the overthrow or reconstruction of governments. Literature, science and art recognize in the works of the Puritans and their descendants some of the most eminent achievements of human genius. Especially marked must be their political philosophy and their experiments in the construction of political institutions. The statutes for distribution of property, the scheme for securing universal education, a government of the majority of the people in place of a minority of rulers—the right of each community to establish and direct its own government, and the absolute freedom of all men in religious worship, are as distinctly foreshadowed in the compact signed on board the *Mayflower* as they are reproduced and exhibited in their institutions of Church and State.

There is something far greater and wiser in the Puritans' works than we could justly anticipate from the study of their history from the time of ELIZABETH to the foundation of the colony of Plymouth. Even to the careful student their trials and awakenings are almost exclusively of a religious nature. If a man maintained steady adherence to the doctrines of CALVIN and the Synod of Dort—if he kept the Sabbath, frequented sermons, maintained family religion, would neither swear nor be drunk, nor comply with the fashionable devices of the times, as a reproach he was called *Puritan*. The greater part of them viewed their emigration to this country, as it has been well said, as taking up the cross of the Saviour, and they limited even their hopes of worldly wealth to the gifts of the spirit. We might well look to such men for a thorough investigation of the claims of prelate or priest to stand between them and their God, or to fathom every occult mystery of their religion. We might well look to them for sustaining faith in a more direct and nearer approach of sinful man to the all-wise and ever-merciful Creator, for to such things and upon such thoughts their souls were turned until they saw with clearer vision and spake.

But whence comes the clear, calm comprehension, philosophic wisdom, that is exhibited in their system of government—not merely in results which had been anticipated from a thousand systems, and had failed in more than that number of experiments? Not in seeking a perfect religious freedom, a general education, the mitigation of penal sufferings, the equitable distribution of property, and a government for all and by all, but in the singularly wise adaptation of all its parts to the whole, and to the accomplishment of its original purpose—a government of the people, upon principles of equal and exact justice, securing to them permanent prosperity and happiness. In this respect the system of the Pilgrim's founding of our ancient and beloved Commonwealth is as perfect in operation as in conception, and it is hardly extravagant for us to believe that patient and pure reflection upon this great work brought to them the wisdom of inspiration, or that devout prayer of godly men was answered by the intervention of a higher than human power. What can surpass the organization of political powers with which they commenced their career on this continent, not simply in relation to its political or governmental success, but in its relations to the social and moral condition of the people—that harmonious blending of different conditions and interests in distinct and varied institutions, through which, at this period of our history, we look upon its perfect success, not with surprise, but as an anticipated and inevitable result, and we accept the repeated and apparently inevitable failures of other nations even in our own time, as well as at more distant periods, as the natural consequence, not of the dearth of patriotic desire, nor of requisite general intelligence, but of the want of that varied public organism by which masses of men are trained to different duties and subjected to different restraints—through which popular excitements find adequate periodical relief—which secure the prompt and faithful execution of different public trusts, and give to the whole system an equally balanced and regular movement that enforces every order and discharges every duty in immaterial and material matters, without jar or confusion, without passion or violence, executing its work as if it were a power in absolute independence of those upon whom it operates, and yet proceeding from the consent of all, each individual having enjoyed the privilege of assailing or supporting the general judgment in speech or print, in private or public movement, in single or combined effort, as seemed to him opportune or effective. In no other land do we find the same perfection of organization, combined with the same freedom, on similar success. The individual mind operating without restraint, except so far as the welfare of associates may demand, trammeled by no traditions, intimidated neither by doubts nor fears that are not by reason approved. The family that gathers up and binds in compact form the separate elements of social life; that, by the ties of consanguinity and kindred, through all ages, in savage or in civilized forms of existence, as it were an original power of nature, independent of social or political law, moulds and fashions the very natures of men. The Church, that with eagle eye, in unrestricted freedom, scans all human action, and tests it by the standard of Divine law. The town, that stands between the State, warding off concentration of power or despotism on the one hand, and anarchy or unorganized public opinion on the other, never so weakened by subdivision of its powers as to fail of its great end, nor so strengthened as to cripple superior organizations in the execution of higher trusts. The State, invested with power indispensable to the internal co-operation of minor divisions; and the Confederation of States—for the principle of union which now binds together in indissoluble fraternal bonds thirty millions of people was suggested by the Puritans long before the seeds of now giant, prosperous States were sown—the confederation of States that harmonized conflicting domestic interests, and offered a common protection against external foes—these constitute a State in the grand philosophic arrangement which the genius of the Puritan in secular matters, tempered by assiduous study of Divine statutes, has transmitted to us.

If we fail to appreciate the perfect adaptation of all its parts to its great purposes, let us glance at its fruits after an uninterrupted movement of nearly two-and-a-half centuries. What a harvest reap we in our day from the seeds of Christian civilization sown by the Puritans in darkness and danger, but also in hope and in faith! Appreciate we the full flood of almost Divine favors which daily refresh our million of souls? Measure we the prosperity that lifts us above our deserts as above other States? Confess we to the full capacity of acknowledgment by whose wisdom, whose valor, whose great faith we have reached these Pisgah heights? Or believe we that our genius, our industry, our enterprise, has created that which surrounds us—that States, more than continents or empires, have other origin than the slow growth of centuries?

No fairer scene than that which meets our view attests the triumphs of any pioneers in the work of civilization. In whatever direction we move towns and cities rise to meet us. The Connecticut, the Merrimac, and the rivers that skirt the southern coast of the Commonwealth, boast as proud monuments of industrial success as the enterprise of man has ever created. The valley of the Charles, in which sleep thirty or forty villages, towns and cities, crowned on the one hand by the metropolis of New England, and on the other by the highlands of the interior, presents, from every commanding eminence, a scene uniting as many of the beauties of Art and Nature combined as any upon which the eye of man ever rested. These are monuments of the prowess of the settlers of New-England, and the prosperity and happiness of their descendants. Not unto us, but unto them be the honors paid. No monumental shaft, no tongue of poetry or eloquence can offer to them a more appreciate or elaborate eulogy than that spoken for them in their works.

Nevertheless, it is for us a pleasure and a duty to connect the events of the Present and the Past by some marked and visible sign, to make apparent to careless and indifferent beholders the relation which the inestimable privileges of our time bear to the heroism and devotion of the Forefathers. Never did monument rise to commemorate nobler deeds or greater heroism than theirs. No fortress, citadel or temple—no pyramid, arsenal or obelisk—no triumphal arch or marble statue bears testimony to lofty virtues that yet live in Greek or Roman fame than the memorable and imperishable evidences of great purposes and powers which make illustrious the fame of the New England fathers. The monument, then, that we plant to-day is for us as for them. It is for our instruction—to remind our children, and our children's children, so long as the seed of woman shall bruise the serpent's head, that our life is their life—that out of their trials and sorrow we pluck prosperity and happiness—from their oppression springs our freedom. It is for this we plant, here and now, in the very heart of the earth, the headstone of the corner. It is for this we bid the monumental shaft rise to Heaven. It is for this we are assembled by thousands to cheer on the work and to implore the blessings of heaven upon its progress and its completion. Let it rise to commemorate the virtues of the fathers, the gratitude of the children. Let it rise to connect the trivial events of life, the evening's pleasures and the morning's duty, the labor of the week and the rest of the Sabbath,—the joys of life, the sorrows of death, with the never-ceasing memories of the Pilgrims; to light the eye of infancy as it opens upon the world, and cheer the transit of age to a better and a brighter existence. Let it be said forever and forever that it marks alike the acquisition and the maintenance of the freedom of our land.

It was a harsh and forbidden horoscope that the Fates apparently cast for the Pilgrim Fathers. An inner, not an outer light cheered their path. They saw a hand we cannot see; they heard a voice we cannot hear. It spoke to them of us and of the future—of Time and of Eternity.

When the Governor sat down the old Rock fairly rocked, if I may use so poor a pun on so patriotic an occasion, till it stood still again to listen to the popular young champion of the Republicans, Mr. BURLINGAME.

SPEECH OF THE HON. ANSON BURLINGAME.

MR. PRESIDENT: I congratulate myself that, through your kindness, I am permitted to mingle my voice with this day's general expression of regard to the memory of the Pilgrims. I can add little to what has been said to deepen your interest in them, but can cast into this tide of generous feeling the throbbings of one more Puritan heart. It is no ignoble feeling that has called us together—no desire to symbolize our own egotism, or to pay sycophantic homage to any man. Nor is it a fear that the fame of the Pilgrims will pass away. No! the voice of tradition will prevent that, and the high song of our poet, and History, which sheds a broader and a clearer light with the flight of Time. We are here to pay an honest tribute to the character and principles of the Pilgrims. To that end we have this day, with decorous ceremonies, laid the foundations of the National Monument. With that view we invoke the aid of the sons of the Pilgrims to lift it toward the heavens. The honor of performing this holy office belongs not alone to those who live here or in Massachusetts or in New-England, but as well to those who live in the land of the corn and the vine, beyond the crystal lakes and the turbulent rivers, even unto the golden gates—to all the kith and kin of that peerless race. Let them come and partake of the honor, and bring their gifts and their offerings, and pour their gratitude and their love in this monumental pile, so that in future, when they and their children shall, in the genial Summer time, seek the graves of their fathers under the bloom of the beautiful Puritan pansies, there shall stand between the sea and the land, to mark the holiest spot on this earth, an enduring expression of their regard for the memory of the manliest men the world has ever known. I need not prolong the strain of their eulogy, or recite the incidents of their heroic lives. That has been done to-day, and earlier, in language immortal as our mother tongue. But this I will say of them: that of all the men in History, they are the only men as good in their deeds as in their words. For what they thought was right they endured cold and hunger and the serenity of the grave. Let this be our living boast: that we can track our lifeblood back to these brave and honest men. Seeking neither gold nor glory, they have left us a heritage more precious than rubies—a heritage of character and courage. Baring their bosoms to God alone, they feared no earthly power. Filled with the great faith, the pitiless sea and this lonely land had no terrors for them. They unbowed alike the roughness of Nature and the rage of Man. They smote the wilderness and its line has retreated from hat day to this. They breathed in the face of the savage, and he withered away from the earth. They grappled with this rude land of rock and hill, and it yielded them a tough and sinewy life. Deriving their inspirations from Divinity, they reversed all the practices and traditions of men. They adorned and dignified labor, they planted the free Church and the free School and the free State, and taught us to defend them with our lives. They have no likeness in History. There are none others so terribly in earnest, so practical, so fearless. And *this* was their strength: that they were guided by the inner light. They thought for themselves and acted for themselves. They had a faith of their own, and a way of their own, and a will of their own, and they never in their lives surrendered the direction of their souls or their bodies to mortal men. This also was their strength: that they were radiant with the glories of a great cause. They believed in something—they believed in God—they believed in His law—they believed that His law was higher than Man's law, and when Man's law contravened His law they trampled it under their feet with serene and lofty courage. They had one word. Duty—which with them transcended all the rest. In obedience to this, they trampled down mitres, and crowns, and kings, and shams, and laid their iron flail across the brazen brow of Tyranny, until the whole world was filled with the story of their magnificent heroism. Standing for the great rights of human nature, they were never subdued. They could not be laughed down nor fought down. They were at Marston Moor, at Old Concord bridge and at Bunker Hill, and they still survive in their hardy children. Let the tyrants beware, for, though they are men of peace and good will, and, like their fathers, seek the regions of the setting sun, where they may build the altars of their faith by every lake and every river, still, cross them in their great purposes, intervene against their destiny, touch them in their essential rights, and there will be danger in them—the old praying and fighting instinct will come back again, and they will once more bare their sinewy arm for the fight, unsheathing the sword of the Lord and of Gideon. Let them alone! and the land shall smile beneath the hand of their honest labor, and all the valleys shall be filled with the reapers songs and the music of the church-going bell. Let them alone! and, with the spirit of the old Pilgrims on them, they will seek the wilderness, taking to their own bosoms the fires of the fevers of the Western valleys, that their children may have a competence even around their green graves. Let them alone! and again they will gather at Boston, and go forth again in the dreary month of December, first settling other Ohios. Let them alone! and they will shout in other Legislatures their eternal No to advancing oppression, as they did at Chillicothe when it sought entrance into the Northwestern territory in defiance of the ordinance of '87, which had been spread like a blessing of God over that region. Let them alone! and they will shed their beneficent influence on the legislation of the country, and pour again, at the instigation of the Puritan mind, the bounty of the Government in every sixteenth section of the public domain for public education. Let them alone! and they shall realize the dream of the old Roman Gracchi in "Land for the landless." Let them alone! and they shall harness the thunder down under the sea, and flash their fraternal affection further and faster than the beams of the morning sun. Let them alone! and they shall send their fiery engines beyond the bellowing of the buffaloes, through the terrible gorges of the Rocky Mountains, to bring back again the scent of the Pilgrims to this dear old fatherland. Let them alone! and then not from their grand employments, and their mighty spirits shall fill the land, strengthen the Republic; and the Union, reposing on the great Puritan arches of Religion and Learning and Liberty, shall endure forever and forever.

If our language rises to exultant eulogium, pardon it to the time and place. We are standing by the first altars of Liberty. We feel as Scotchmen feel by the birth-place of ROBERT BURNS, and as Switzers by the springs of Grutli. We would not measure our praise, but would pour our feelings freely and fully in honor of those who honored human nature in their lives. What though their theology was fierce and their faces sombre! They fought the Prince of Darkness, and they needed something more than the thunders of Olympian Jove. They had been persecuted the world over—they had to look the grimmest and gloomiest tyranny in the eye, and it was needful that their faces should be half battle. We seek not to revive their manners or their practices; but, viewing them by the light of their own times, shall we not say that they met the requirements of them bravely and grandly? In this let us imitate them, and do our duty in our time as they did their duty in their time. Because the Puritans lived, tyranny is not dead. Men yet deny the right of private judgment; men would still bind the mind and bind the body; men would yet substitute their will for God's will, their decisions for the decrees of Heaven. There are men here, in this streaming light of New England, who would put back the shadow on the dial of Time—who would reopen the Slave-trade with Puritan hands and Puritan ships. We denounce them, and swear by the ever-living Puritan God—renewing here to-day the vows of WARREN and those around him on this very spot, nearly 40 years ago—that in public or in private life we will do all we can to extirpate from the face of the earth those who would stain their souls with this damning crime. Then we shall have done something to honor the Puritan name, something to add to the greatness and glory of our beloved country.

THE BANQUET.

By this time the "big tent," which is an "institution" here in Yankee land, and the banquet, which is an "institution" every where, began to be thought of, and the crowd, five thousand moving as one, set for the green pastures and still waters (very still) of the space in which the aforesaid tent was pitched, with no end of distant views of all kinds of changing scene.

The banquet I have no time at this late hour minutely to discuss again, after discussing it much more to my own satisfaction at the proper time. It was all it should have been; and the spiritual feast especially good.

THE TOASTS.

The toasts were as follows:

1. *Our Country*—Founded upon the principles promulgated on board the *Mayflower*, may it be as eternal as the Rock where first the Pilgrims trod.

2. *Massachusetts*—The younger sister, to which the interests of Plymouth were surrendered; though the Old Colony may boast of her fishing-*banks* and her sand-*banks*, Massachusetts has *Banks* whose drafts are never dishonored.

Responded to by Gov. BANKS.

3. *The State of Ohio*, distinguished for the fertility of her soil, the wealth of her population, and the ability of her statesmen; though justly proud of their intelligence, the people will follow the chase.

Responded to by Senator CHASE, of Ohio.

4. *New-Hampshire*, solid granite, a fit symbol of the indomitable courage of the Pilgrims, its imperishable hills cannot outlive the memory of their heroism.

Responded to by Senator HALE, of New-Hampshire.

5. *The Happy Homes of Connecticut*, they owe their origin to the Pilgrims of Plymouth Rock. The first settler in Connecticut was named HOLMES, and went from Plymouth.

The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table was here expected to leap upon his chair, and address the company, but as the banquet was no bre

terribly in Flanders; the atmosphere of Milan since yesterday morning has been particularly cerulean. Nothing but the immense respect of the Milanese for the French army has prevented a series of duels; for whatever may be the sentiments of the army in regard to the unexpected termination of the war, they will not permit the Italians to make use of abusive or injurious reflections toward their commander-in-chief. Thus I heard a gentleman say this morning in the *café* of the Hotel de la Ville, the great rendezvous of the French officers, that the Emperor had betrayed Italy. The word was taken up by a young Captain of Zouaves, who had his arm in a sling from a wound received at Solferino, and who demanded at once a retraction of the word. The retraction was made by a modification of the language. I afterwards had a long conversation with this officer, and he declared that he must leave for Paris as soon as possible, or he should have some fights on his hands, for he could not stand the ingratitude of these people any longer.

The French army, he said, had come here a long distance in the heat of Summer to fight their battles and to gain their independence; 70 000 men of the army were then out of service from death, wounds and disease, the soldiers were suffering for the necessaries of life; he had seen his own men made to pay three francs by these people for a bottle of execrable wine; that ordinarily sold at half a franc, and, worse than all he had seen French wounded men twice turned out of houses to accommodate Austrian wounded; and he said that after he saw that he didn't care for the return whether he turned his sword against the Italians or the Austrians.

This is the reverse of the medal, and the soldier's view of the question. But it is too high colored; there are Austrians in the country, but they form an infinitesimal minority. The great body of the Lombard people are moved by as true a sentiment of patriotism in the present struggle for national independence as ever actuated an oppressed people. As an almost universal rule, too, the French army has been deified and *fêted* to a surfeit in this very city of Milan. One needs only to take a single promenade on the Corso to convince himself of this fact. He will everywhere see the wounded soldiers under the protection of the most distinguished and aristocratic families of the city—an association that could take place under no other circumstances than that of a deep sentiment of gratitude. Here one will see a Zouave in the carriage of a rich family, with the gentleman and lady, going out for a drive; there a company of wounded fellows occupying the whole of an elegant family carriage, put at their disposition for an airing on the promenade. I saw last evening two Zouaves walking out with some very elegant ladies and their children, each Zouave leading in one hand a child, while the other fore-arm was amputated, and held in its bandages in a sling. The Zouaves were not at all serving in the capacity of domestics, but walked at the side of the ladies as their cavaliers. The Zouaves had permitted the hair to grow on their foreheads, and these in their vigorous young growth were in a most desperate state of erection; their moustaches and imperials stood out in handsome relief on well-shaved and now pale faces; the ladies had paid attention that their gaiters and linen were of the purest white, and, altogether, our Zouaves had the air of subdued, respectable fathers of families, taking their wives and children out to walk. There was something both suggestive and picturesque in this civilization of a nature essentially savage and warlike in the barracks and on the battle-field, and it showed the immense power of woman and of kindness when brought in contact with such natures. It could not be said that these were cowards or fops, "capering nimbly in a lady's chamber, to the lascivious pleasings of a lute," for there were their amputated arms and their medals of the Legion of Honor to testify to their courage and their conflicts on the field of battle.

It would be gratuitous to attempt to show to any one who has been here, that the French army has been met in Milan with a greeting both kind and enthusiastic. Here is an example, which of itself tells the story. A French officer stopped, a few days ago on his horse, at the door of one of the most frequented *cafés* in the Corso, and asked one of the waiters for a package of cigars. The cigars were brought and the waiter demanded for the package the sum of four francs. There was a crowd of Italian gentlemen sitting in front of the *café*, and among the rest a certain number of the National Guard. The conversation between the officer and the waiter was overheard; the Italians knew that the ordinary price of the cigars was only two francs, and they at once remonstrated with the waiter for his attempted imposition, at the same time telling the officer that he must not pay but two francs. The waiter grew impudent, the indignation of the people increased, a crowd collected; from words they went to blows and the enraged populace then proceeded to smash in the windows of the *café*. The owner was cited before the municipal court and condemned to have his establishment closed for a period of eight days.

Speaking of smashing in windows, the printer of the extra containing the telegraphic dispatch in relation to the terms on which peace had been made, had his also smashed in. An hour after the dispatch was published a report was started that it was false, and one universal shout ran along from end to end of the Corso. In the joy of the moment some one uttered a threat against the printer of the false news, and a crowd of boys taking it up rushed to the office and threw stones through the windows.

One of the men who swears the longest, loudest and most persistently against the peace signed by the Emperor is M. EDMOND TEXIER, of the *Siècle*, who is now here with the rest of the journalists who were at DESENZANO. You will understand that when the *Siècle*, which is the head and front of the Republican Party in France, laid aside its opposition to the Emperor NAPOLEON, in order to espouse the cause of Italian Independence, which he also had espoused, it did it upon the solemn promises of his proclamation that the war was not a war of conquest, and that Italy was to be free and united in a great State which should reach to the Adriatic. During the whole war M. TEXIER here, and the other editors of the *Siècle* at home, have supported the war and the chief of the nation with a zeal and an enthusiasm not surpassed by the government papers themselves. You can, therefore, imagine the immense disgust and indignation of M. TEXIER at the singular turn of affairs that has taken place. He actually looks pale over it, and declares he is going home without writing another word to his paper. Some one, to day, quoted the expression, "The King of France, with forty thousand men, marched up the hill and then marched down again." And some one else declared "that the army was victorious, but its general was defeated." These expressions show you the current of public feeling.

The hotel at which I stop is full of notabilities of the army, the Press and the fashionable world generally. We have, among others, the two sons of Marshal Ney—Edgar, Prince of Moscow, and the Duke d'Elchingen; Gen. Fleury, aid-de-camp to the Emperor; Baron Larrey, Surgeon General; an English officer of Crimean notoriety, Col. Cadogan, and his young English wife, a pearl of beauty in this waste of Milanese mediocrity; two American officers, Col. Cooke, of the Diegoon service, and Maj. Tower; Col. de Vernon, Commander of the Gendarmerie of the camp; M. de Hirvoix Chief of the Secret Police around the person of the Emperor, and a company of the select men of his corps, including Alessandro, the famous Corsican, who has twice saved the Emperor's life—perhaps. We have, beside, a crowd of titled people and officers, whose breasts are covered with decorations, and not a few of them with wounds as well.

The Frenchmen generally agree upon one point and that is that the Emperor's great fault was in promising to liberate all Italy, without being sure that insurmountable obstacles would not interrene. He should have qualified his language. Under any circumstances, he has spent an immense amount of blood and treasure for the Lombards, who are free, and it is not they who ought to complain.

At noon the proclamation of His Majesty to his soldiers appeared, and in this proclamation they are given to understand that he only stopped at the Mincio because he was threatened with a war too formidable and too far beyond his expectations to permit him to proceed further. This explanation, which shows that the blame of the arrest of the war lies beyond Napoleon, apparently satisfied such of the French as had no special reasons for the continuance of the war. The disgrace and the ignominy must be laid at the door of nations who point to NAPOLEON as a despot, and class themselves in the front rank of civilization. NAPOLEON will not forget the act, and I believe somebody may be made to regret that they stopped the work of Italian emancipation when only half accomplished. There is a general sentiment among the French officers, that Russia, by some infinitesimal political revolution, has been the cause of [illegible] in affairs; but this seems impossible to the public, at least, will now be satisfied. [illegible] their great journal discovered the secret treaty offensive and defensive between France and Russia, it was simply playing upon their credulity in order to produce a sensation.

Yesterday, at 6 o'clock, the Emperor arrived, the King having arrived the evening previous. It was curious to see the movements of the gentlemen composing the secret police of his Majesty, and more curious still to study the personages. The chief is a handsome man, about forty years of age, and is decorated with the Legion of Honor. He has a large, square-built, powerful frame, with dark hair and eyes, dark skin and rudey cheeks. He wears a small moustache and imperial, and although he has a military air, might pass for a rich manufacturer or the busy agent of some great Company. Without any exaggeration he is as shrewd a looking man as I ever saw; his small dark eyes are constantly moving from side to side, under the shade of a hat with an unfashionably broad brim; no man near the circle of his movement escapes his scrutiny. The confederates which the chief has with him here, are a study on account of their multiform characters and visages. Not one of them looks like a Frenchman. One, a tall, elegant young man, with flaxen hair and moustache, would pass for a Russian or Northern German. He speaks a variety of languages. With him there sits an old farmer-looking gentleman, who, when he talks, convinces you very soon that you have fallen upon a shrewd politician and a cunning old fox, who is only in travestie in his simple costume. Then there is an enormously fat old man with gray hair, shaven close, on whose visage the finer lines have become obtuse from obesity, and whose nationality is thus obscured. He is one of the most active men of the party. Then there are two men of thirty, with pale and clean-shaven faces, except the side-whiskers, who do the Englishmen. The correspondent of the London *Times*, at this place, tells me that he addressed one of these men in perfect confidance in English, and was responded to in the same language but *with a German accent*. There are still others of these men whose gentlemanly appearance and business air would totally preclude the suspicion of their true character. ALESSANDRI, the Corsican, wears the livery of the Emperor, with a sword and two decorations—a strange conglomeration under the insignia of a servant, however imperial.

When these secret protectors of the Emperor's person saw yesterday morning the feeling that was excited by the terms of the peace, and when they heard the threats that were made against the Emperor, you can judge what was their emotion and their activity. All day they were running from end to end of the city; the chief was constantly receiving and sending off messages, occasionally he jumped into a carriage and hurried away himself to see that his orders were executed, and all this took place without exciting the observation of any persons but those who knew the men.

The result was that the Emperor did not enter Milan with the King, as he should have done, but waited till to-day, and only made his entry four hours after his proclamation explaining his conduct had been published and distributed. The feeling of hostility was therefore much subdued, and his reception, although an enormous distance separated it from that of his entry after Magenta, or from what the present entry would have been if he had accomplished his programme, was yet not altogether cold. The King went to meet him, and the two made the entry seated side by side in the same carriage, the Emperor on the right. VICTOR EMANUEL on the left, while the front seat was occupied by Marshal VAILLANT and Gen. DE LA MARMORA. A long suite of members of the Household and of general officers, among whom was the new Duke of MAGENTA, followed in carriages. French soldiers, at least in the Corso, held the lines of the street, and a sparse crowd garnished the pavements and the windows. The ladies, who only saw the soldiers before them, made the principal part of the demonstration from the balconies and windows. Flags were waved, and here and there flowers thrown down, but aside from these feminine demonstrations and the customary cheers of the soldiers, the reception was neither brilliant nor enthusiastic. When the ladies from the balcony of a French millinery establishment threw some flowers into the carriage, the Emperor smiled with an expression of countenance which seemed to say that he regarded the whole affair as a good joke. Both the monarchs looked with curiosity into the countenances of a group of strangers in civil dress—English, Americans and French, who who stood upon chairs in front of the Hotel de la Ville. Neither of them paid any attention to the salutes of the soldiers or the cheers of the ladies. The chief of the secret police followed in a carriage with three of his men at the tail of the suite and stopped at the hotel looking as pleased at the demi-success of the performance as a *claquer* at a Paris theatre who has just made a first representation pass off well. The Emperor looked exceedingly well; the King was more bronzed, and bore more marks of the campaign through which he had just passed. They drove to the Royal Palace, and in the early part of the evening there was a large crowd in front of the Palace, clapping hands and cheering, with the design of bringing the monarchs out, but they did not appear. They gave a good many interviews in the course of the evening to prominent persons at Milan, and later on received a serenade.

FRIDAY, July 15.

To-day at 2 o'clock, the Emperor, the King and Prince NAPOLEON left Milan on their way to their respective capitals. With them went the high officers that made Milan so gay, and already the hotels and the streets begin to look deserted. The soldiers, too, who continued to arrive for two days after peace had been signed, have commenced the retrograde movement, and long trains start towards home every three hours. An immense camp is to be established at Lyons. At the station the Emperor was burthened with flowers and kisses by a crowd of ladies, and seemed to depart from Milan well enough pleased with the people. The disappointment of the Milanese, however, and in many cases the hostility, remain the same; and where the Emperor had one enemy formerly in Italy, he now has ten. It is a melancholy fact, but to-day, at least, it is true; it is to be hoped this sentiment may change. MALAKOFF.

THE ITALIANS AND THE PEACE.

The Wrath of the Lombards—Disappointment of the Patriot Party—A Review of the Causes, Progress, and Impatent Conclusion of the War, from a Republican Stand-point—The Work of Italian Emancipation now to be Effected by the People Themselves.

From Our Italian Correspondent.

MILAN, Tuesday, July 12, 1859.

Our worst fears are confirmed! Indeed few if any, in their gloomiest moments, anticipated the depth of the calamity that has befallen us! Venice and the four fortresses remain to Austria; the sovereigns of Tuscany and Modena to be restored; the dominions of the church to return to the Pope, who is to be the honorary President of our Italian confederation! The people are stunned by the blow. I have spoken with few, as I start early to-morrow morning for the Valteline, but those few are cast down, as it is sad to see, and the profoundest gloom reigns through the city. I can imagine that when the news reaches you, after a sigh for vanished hopes and trust misplaced, you will console yourselves as you read "Lombardy annexed to Piedmont," with the favorite Anglo-Saxon proverb, "better half a loaf than no bread at all." But before disposing of the affairs thus satisfactorily, just glance at the actual state of Italy, as it is left by the arch-traitor of the 2d December, whose *coup d'état* and murder of Rome grows pale before this cynical defiance of all principles that men hold sacred—this deliberate blasting of a people's highest hopes. Perhaps some will say, he has left Italy no worse than he found it; this is not the case, and if your readers will have the patience to glance at the last ten years of Italian history, I think they will agree with me.

The revolutions of 1848 proved three things. 1st, that the Papacy is the perpetual obstacle to Italian national existence; 2d, that the rulers of Italy cannot or will not create that existence; 3d, that consequently Italy can only reckon for salvation on her own will and her own strength. The constitution of Piedmont, the tri-colored flag unfurled, the existence of a valorous army, has exercised great influence over the Italians during these last ten years. Without heeding the fact that constitutional liberty was undergoing gradual but certain restrictions, the Italians hailed with joy the constant opposition of the Sardinian Government to both Austria and the Pope, the generous words let fall from time to time in the Chamber of Deputies, the bold participation in the Crimean war, and the thousand hints thrown out about the national tendencies of the King, his personal hatred to the house of Austria his spoken hopes of unsheathing his sword in Italy's behalf. Nevertheless, a portion of them held that, giving VICTOR EMANUEL credit for the most fervent desires for Italian redemption, he would not be able to appear on the battle-field in virtue of his own spontaneous impulse against Austria, nor dare to appeal to the Italians of the other States to rise up in the name of nations only against their respective oppressors. These (the Republicans) kept up by means of newspapers, books and pamphlets, published publicly or clandestinely, as the case might be, in Piedmont, an unswerving opposition to all the acts of the Government that were anti-liberal or wanting in a national tendency; thus they sought to keep before that monarchy the remembrance of the ties that bound it to Italy, and the impossibility of breaking those ties without incurring the stain of hypocricy and faithlessness. Considering that the diplomatic cords which bind the hands and feet of monarchy must forever preclude it from initiating the national war the Republicans toiled day and night to link in unity of thought and action the popular element and the youth of Italy, in order to create an insurrection which, while opening on the one hand a path for Sardinia to help with her army, would on the other, have set in motion all the Italian forces and have rendered it impossible for an arrangement to have been made with the enemy until national unity, (monarchical or republican, no matter,) should have been attained. Confronting endless dangers, fighting as against a thousand, suffering on the scaffold for Italy's sake, these men succeeded in keeping alive the protest against foreign and domestic tyranny, and in fixing the eyes of Europe upon the Italian question. The sentiment of nationality took root in every class—a large majority of Italian families had become strangely interested in the liberation of their common country, some in the hopes of recovering their children from exile or from prison, others in order to avenge their death.

CAVOUR's declaration at the Paris Congress that reforms or revolution were inevitable in Italy won over to Piedmont even the most indifferent, and the semi official conspiracy which extended throughout Italy under the auspices of LA FARINEE, PALLAVICINO and GARIBALDI tended even more to draw the Italians round a common centre.

Gradually the friendship between CAVOUR and NAPOLEON manifested itself, and on the 1st of January, 1859, became evident to the world. Austria took fright at the words addressed to Baron HUBNER, and, instead of the 70 000 men which were all that she could have opposed to a spontaneous and sudden revolution, 300,000 were concentrated in her Lombardo-Venetian provinces. Swallowing their repugnance to fight side by side with the murderer of Rome, in their anxiety to combat Austria under an Italian flag, thousands and thousands of volunteers flocked to Piedmont the moment the hostile position taken by the King appeared likely to be translated into deeds. From the moment until the present the excitement in Italy has increased from day to day, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the leaders of the conspiracy could keep it within bounds until the right moment for action should arrive. Tuer, with the exception of GARIBALDI, desired not insurrection, but the measured action of regular armies—and, with a few exceptions, their wishes were realized. Fascinated by the idea of combating the hated Austrian and by the decided attitude of the Sardinian monarchy, even the Republicans clustered round the white cross of Savoy, accepting the King for Dictator and the man of the 21 December for his ally. Only a few, scarcely a fourth, foreseeing the delusion and the snare, kept mournfully aloof, wrapping themselves in the pure Italian banner, resolved to await results, not to oppose the will of the majority, hoping for the best, but fearing for the worst.

The war broke out, and the Allies proceeded from victory to victory towards the *quadrilatero*, after having broken and disheartened the finest army that ever Austria sent into the field. The conduct of the Italians was all that their liberator could desire. Without a word of political discussion, Tuscany, Modena, Parma, the Legations and the Marchel, declared for Piedmont, and sat up the flowers of their youth to fight around his banners. The infamies of NAPOLEON'e past were forgiven; he was looked upon and believed as the liberator of Italy; not a factious cry, not a dissentient syllable, was heard in any corner of Italy. Even Rome—wronged, bleeding, suffering Rome—suppressed her groans, her cries for redress, fearing to impede the independence of Italy. Twenty-seven millions bound up in one hope, one prayer! It was a touching and a solemn sight. After the victories of Magenta and Montebello, NAPOLEON III. said to the Italians, "Italy shall be free from the Alps to the Adriatic. Fly to the banner of VICTOR EMANUEL, who so nobly points out to you the path to honor. You are free to express your legitimate desires. Become soldiers to-day, that to-morrow you may be free citizens of a great country."

And the numbers of the volunteers redoubled, they shared the glory and the danger of the Italian battles, and without clamor, without tumult, they expressed their legitimate desires. All, without exception, renewed their vows. King VICTOR was to be their King, for he was to them the incarnation of Italian unity. For the Tuscans, their Archduke was Austrian; Prince NAPOLEON, sent among them on a political mission, was French, he was well received, but he did not respond to their legitimate desires.

The victory of Solferino was gained by the Allies, and all felt that the supreme moment was at hand; the Franco-Sardinian fleet in the Adriatic, Peschiera invested, the Emperor joined by the Prince, with the bulk of the French army almost in the centre of the Square, the only question was whether Austria would risk another open battle, or retire within the fortresses, and act purely on the defensive. That Italy would be free from the Alps to the Adriatic, the least sanguine could not doubt. Venice was organized to second the movements of the Allies when the first blow on the Venetian territory should be struck.

The response to all this expectation, this love, this faith, these sublime acts of courage and devotion—the fulfillment of the promises so solemnly sworn to, reiterated so often, was first the armistice and then the peace of Villafranca. And what a peace! Austria retaining Venice and the four fortresses, cedes Lombardy to NAPOLEON III., who presents it to VICTOR EMANUEL, whom he has treated not as an ally but as a slave and a subordinate. Modena given back to an Austrian Duke, and Tuscany to an Austrian Archduke. The Pope made President of an Italian Confederation! Five hundred thousand French and Austrian soldiers waiting in battle array to see the execution of the pact! The treaty of Campo Formio, which stained irreparably the great name of the first NAPOLEON, was an honest deed placed side by side with the peace of Villafranca. The unfaithful conduct of the republic of St. Mark, in violating her pledged neutrality, together with the *Pasque* of Verona, furnished a sort of pretext for the uncle's crime; but what excuse can the nephew plead in his defence? Upon treachery unexampled in history, he heaps insult and derision for Italy as she counts her dead, and turns with fiendish cynicism from the world's opinion of his crime.

The Pope, whom the Italians regard as their country's mortal wound; the Pope who, without the aid of foreign hirelings, could not retain his throne a single day, he, forsooth, is exalted to the Presidency of the Confederation! He, dripping with Perugian blood still warm! The Dukes of Modena and Tuscany, who fled from their States before the scorn of their own subjects—who, on the battle field of Solferino, stood side by side with FRANCIS JOSEPH, confident of victory and thirsting for revenge, thrust back upon their thrones! Lombardy flung as a sop to VICTOR EMANUEL! This is the independence of Italy as NAPOLEON III. conceives of it. Austria more powerful than ever in Italy; VICTOR EMANUEL annihilated. The Pope Austrian at heart; the King of Naples ditto; the Dukes of Modena and Tuscany Austrian, together with the Austrian Emperor, make five sixths of the Italian Confederacy of Princes, Austrian in thought, word and deed. Nineteen millions of Italians under Austrian sway; barely eight under VICTOR EMANUEL. The restoration of the Constitution in Piedmont is next to an impossibility, with five-sixths of Austro Papal votes against it. Liberty of the Press is out of the question; the Press of Piedmont must henceforth be silent on the question of Italian Independence; to touch on it is to violate Austrian rights: silent on the question of religion, because the Papal President cannot be expected to tolerate a word against the Holy Mother Church. Silent on the question of Italian unity; to breathe the word is to throw doubt on the rights of all the other friends of the Confederation. But, perhaps, some one replies, if the sub-Alpine people have not the liberty which they have enjoyed more or less for eleven years, the kingdom is increased by 3,000,000 of subjects. VICTOR EMANUEL may yet at some future day redescend on the battle-field, the champion of Italian right! Let those who think thus look on the map and see what avail the Lombard Plains without the fortresses of Peschiera and Mantua to protect them! It is a country that cannot be defended, open on three sides to Austrian invasion. The slightest pretext afforded by Sardinia, we shall see an Austrian army set out for Milan and arrive there after twenty four hours march. In the presence of this imminent danger the Sardinian monarchy will be compelled to humble itself before its all-powerful and inexorable neighbors, who in virtue of community of interests and of the federal pact, will be assisted by the troops of all the allied Italian Powers. VICTOR EMANUEL will be compelled to approve the commercial treaties, the army and navy reductions, which will be proposed and sanctioned by the Federation. It may be that he will be called on to restore the Dukes of Modena and Tuscany and the Papal authority in the Legations. In any case he must assist to suppress insubordination should it break out among the brave betrayed Venetians, or the mild and trusting Tuscans. So far, Naples and the petty princes. Add to these humiliations the pressure of the French Emperor, who will doubtless see every jot and tittle of the treaty scrupulously respected. Before the war VICTOR EMANUEL was king of 5,000,000, and for him Italy guarded her sacred crown of towers to day he is king of 8,000 000, all of whom he holds a Austria's beck. Such are the results of having trusted a sacred cause to a brigand and a perjured despot. To-day it is clear to all what some time ago so few could see, and that they saw so clearly availed not as warning to the rest, that LOUIS NAPOLEON unsheathed the sword of France against Austria simply and solely for his own ends and interests, not the least of which was the disarmament of the revolution, which but for that war was inevitable; the stifling of all attempts after liberty and independence, that prelude to European regeneration, and hence an impediment to his projects of imperializing Europe in conjunction with Russia; unsheathed the sword of France to humble Austria, to reduce her from a first to a second-rate Power apparently—in reality aggrandizing her in Italy, securing her gratitude by its *moderation*, and her alliance in the future war against proud, free, but alas! too selfish Albion. The exact reasons which led to peace there and then, none as yet can know. Perhaps the time has come to strike Prussia, unless that office be left to Austria and Russia. All here believe that the King was as much taken by surprise as any one, and all are waiting anxiously to see what his course will be. Some hope that he will refuse the gift flung at him by his traitor ally, refuse Lombardy point-blank, and affirm that he fought for Italian Independence, not for territorial aggrandizement; that, betrayed and compelled to sheath his sword, he will yet redeem his pledge at a more auspicious time and under less sinister influences. Would to God he were inspired to this act. Lombardy, at best, but silent, out of regard to the fact of his having fought for Italian Independence—Lombardy, aspiring to form part of an Italian Italy, but by no means anxious for mere annexation—Lombardy would be at his feet. Tuscany, Modena and Parma would hold their own; every Italian heart, loosing forever all political bias, would hail him King, and I doubt much if NAPOLEON would dare to quench in blood the *legitimate desires* of the people thus unanimously expressed. As I write the hope, I feel its utter hopelessness. VICTOR EMANUEL is a brave soldier. I believe he has been betrayed. I believe he writhed under the insults heaped thus gratuitously upon him and his gallant army; but he is still a King, and bound by kingly etiquette and kingly usage to do no act of generous, spontaneous worth, even though the liberty and independence of Italy would be purchased by that act, which would place his name in history higher still than that of CODRUS, King of Athens. No! the utmost to be expected, if he chooses to resent the Imperial insults is to abdicate, and so save his own honor, without benefit to Italy; but the most probable result will be that CAVOUR will resign, and so the affair will end for men in high places. Even if he does, nothing will efface the belief that he *is the bitter bit*; that he had promised to save Tuscany for "Pion Pion" and Naples for MURAT; that Tuscany so gently, yet so resolutely, rendered the fulfilment of his promise impossible; and that, whether from dislike to bring abuse on himself, or because the King resolved to accept the prize thus placed within his grasp, he gave himself for beaten, and thus incurred the displeasure and resentment of the Emperor.

But this matters little! What will be become of Italy is the vital, sad, heart-rending question. If the plan of a Confederation (the most fiendish of all NAPOLEON'S infernal schemes) succeeds, then Italy is bound hand and foot, gagged and crushed, until the arch-traitor goes to his own place, or until European convulsions shall lessen Austria's power of oppression and suppression in the Peninsula.

But, say some, will the Italians bear tamely this insult heaped upon injury—this blasting of the highest hopes? Will Tuscany receive back her Archduke, and Modena hers, and the Legations kiss the Papal toe in sign of penitence and love? I cannot say! I can neither hope nor fear. If Piedmont is unresisting, resistance elsewhere will be crushed relentlessly to extermination. I told you how GARIBALDI is placed, and all tends to confirm my views. Still, from what I heard yesterday, he was resolved not to tamely accept a peace should it be signed, let the alternative cost him what it might.

But before my letter arrives you will know the worst. Some days must elapse before I write again, as it is no easy matter now to install one's self just where one wants to be. When I write again, I shall either have to record deeds of heroism and audacity, which can hardly lead to victory, or the fact that Italy lies faint and bleeding under the mailed heel of 500 000 foreigners and the peace of Villafranca. Will not Mrs. BROWNING's readers echo these words, so appropriate after the fall of Rome, yet a thousand-fold more so to-day:

"I loathe to take its name upon my lips;
It is no peace, 'tis treason thick with doom—
'Tis gagged despair and fruitful outrage wrong;
Annihilated Venice, stifled Rome,
Dazed Florence, Naples fainting 'neath the thong,
Aye Austria wearing the smooth olive leaf
On her brute forehead, while her hoofs out-crush
The very life from these Italian souls."

And Hungary—Kossuth? But he must tell his own tale of the treachery and desertion which have fallen to his lot.

THE LAST SCENE OF THE WAR.

The Armistice and the Siege of Peschiera—Return of the Piedmontese Army from that Place—The Emperor Expected at Desenzano—A Chance of Starvation—The Last Gun of the Contest—The French Gunboats on the Lake—Incidents and Anecdotes.

From Our Special Correspondent.

DESENZANO, Lake Garda, Friday, July 8, 1859.

At last Austria has asked for an armistice, and we have a cessation of hostilities. The news fell like a thunderbolt among the Piedmontese officers, who declare that it is only patchwork, only a second edition of 1848, and that the work will have to be done over again. They swear and rave like madmen; nothing but a clean sweep of Italy by force of arms comes up to their ideas of the political necessities of the moment. They almost quarrel with the French officers; it does not satisfy them that the King consented and has taken an active part in the negotiations; to make peace now implies concessions of some sort, and in view of the conduct of the Austrians in the beginning of the war, and of their condition now, they are not willing that Austria should have a single concession of any kind, great or small. And they are evidently in the right. If the Emperor wished to return to Paris, all he had to do was to send CANROBERT to Peschiera, NIEL to Verona, MCMAHON and Admiral WIELWEMAR to Mantua, and leave BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS in the open field, as he intended to do, and the country would have been cleared of Austrians in a month's time more effectually than it can ever be done by treaties, and without a great additional loss of life. The Italians here exclaim in despair, "What! are we going to be left to the mercy of treaties again? Are the armies going to leave the country with the Austrians still at Peschiera? Are we going to have the Germans back on us again?" This is the manner in which the people talk, and now more than ever is there room for belief in Count CAVOUR's oft-repeated assertion that the Austrians were only encamped in this country, and formed no part of it.

Just now I learned that a part of the displeasure of the Piedmontese officers grew out of the fact that their army was to be the first to leave the country, the French the last. I do not know how true this may be, or what signification is attached to it; but for the last five hours the Piedmontese army has been passing the hotel where I am, on their return home, and they continue to pass. Their cavalry passed first, numbering, perhaps, eight thousand men, and as fine a body of cavalry in the mass as I ever saw, and better mounted than the mass of the French cavalry; then came the artillery, mostly, in appearance, twelve and thirty-two pounders; then the infantry, and now the *bersaglieri*, or sharp-shooters. What is to come next I do not know, but it is now 11 o'clock at night, the men, whether mounted or on foot, have passed very rapidly, in the case of the infantry eight or ten abreast, and it seems that men enough have already passed to constitute half the Piedmontese army. The men are gay, without being noisy, certain divisions sing in chorus as they pass, but only one band has favored us with any music.

These men are coming from the siege of Peschiera, eight miles from this place, but whether any men are to be left there or not I do not know. No French soldiers have passed, but we have orders in this hotel to evacuate to morrow from top to bottom for the Emperor NAPOLEON and his suite, who are going to make this their first stopping place on their way home. Fortunately for me I can leave when I please, and to-morrow evening, after I shall have seen the Emperor arrive and witnessed the movements of the day, I shall pack off to Brescia in advance of the Imperial train. My room has been seized, "expropriated" they say in Paris, for Marshal VAILLANT: EDMOND TEXIER, of the *Siècle*, and MEISSONNIER, the artist, who occupy another room across the dining-room from me, release theirs for the Emperor, while other journalists, MM. EMILE AUGIER, of the Institute, DANIELS, DUPONT, CHARLES MARVAL, &c., (for the whole corps of French journalists who were following the campaign have collected at this place within the last four days,) have orders to quit the house. Even the landlord may be said to be turned out, for his Majesty's cooks are going to take possession of the kitchen. Another gentleman who has been traveling over the environs with me to-day, the Baron DE FAYS, and who wished to remain at this beautiful place for a few days, is going to be compelled to accompany me to Brescia in order to get a place to sleep, for the army has not only seized this, but every other good house in the town. It remains to be seen whether we will get anything else than a good sofa at Brescia, as before, notwithstanding it is a city of some forty thousand inhabitants.

My *blazé* American left me here three days ago to go back to Brescia, perhaps to Milan, to get something to eat. He could not stand the cooking in this country, and to tell the truth, it is atrocious, even at this, the best hotel between Milan and the Mincio. EDMOND TEXIER says that people contest the superiority of France in her army, her fine arts, her architecture, if you please, but her kitchen, he continues, is beyond discussion. On that subject he will not yield a point. Here we are in fact in what is called the centre of civilization; at every step we take we are reminded of the centuries of civilization piled one upon the other that have preceded us upon this ground; we have constantly before us the architectural remains of periods so remote as to be misty even in history, and these remains testify already to a high civilization; and yet in everything but the arts of painting and sculpture the country is two centuries behind the New World, and it is not certain that instead of progressing at this moment it is not retrograding.

It is curious, in fact, to see how completely forgetful people are of the war in their scramble after the commonest and cheapest necessaries of life—for all others are out of the question, and men devour as luxuries here what they would not offer their servants at home. This country—never rich in luxuries, although the loveliest, highest-favored and most productive country in the world—is now completely exhausted by the passage of two immense armies, and it is certainly provoking to pay a high price for an inferior article, and then only get the promise of that. Two army chaplains, who breakfasted at our table this morning, declared they had eaten nothing solid for three days, and in that time had walked in the hot sun fifty miles. Their story moved the rest of us, who had certainly fared better than they, and EMILE AUGIER actually took the landlord by the throat and threatened to throw him into the lake if he did not serve them immediately with something to eat. But this is the fiftieth time I have seen these lazy landlords taken by the throat since I have been in the country; for the French officers especially will not submit to their impositions and laziness.

The portion of the Piedmontese army which took this route on its way back has all passed, and occupied seven hours in the passing. The French, we are told, have taken their places in the trenches at Peschiera. The French, in the first place, intended to give up the siege of this town to the Italians, but the siege-guns of the latter arrived so slowly, and their entire operations were so tardy, that this project was renounced, and it was intended now to permit the Piedmontese to continue their works on the west, where they had commenced, while the French, who had crossed the Mincio and surrounded the town, were to attack it in its most vulnerable points, the east and the south. They had calculated mathematically on the period of seventeen days as necessary to take the place, and the work was just going to begin when the armistice arrived.

Until two days ago the Austrians continued to cannonade the Piedmontese, and thus, although I did not hear the first gun of the war, I heard the last: I was in at the death. Peschiera is in sight of the hotel of Desenzano. The hotel stands on the edge of the water of the Lake; a large balcony runs along the side of the building over the water, and on this balcony we could watch and hear the bombardment with ease, and could see the smoke of burning houses; for the Austrians burnt some houses with their bombs, and some intentionally, to clear the way.

The news of the armistice arrived at Peschiera at noon; but guns were fired in the evening after the news arrived. The reason of this is worth relating and it was told me by the artillery officer who fired the guns on the allied side. The east side of this beautiful Lake, of which we occupy here the south and west sides, is still in the hands of the Austrians. Twice a day an Austrian steamer was in the habit of coming down to Peschiera to bring provisions, soldiers, and so on, to the place. We could see this vessel distinctly from our hotel, for the distance to the eastern shore does not appear to be more than ten miles. When the French, five days ago, surrounded Peschiera on the east, a battery of Piedmontese artillery was stationed higher up the east shore, and to the north of Peschiera, precisely to cut off these excursions of the Austrian boats. At noon the Commander of the siege operations received a note from the Emperor saying:

"The Emperor of Austria and I have agreed upon an armistice. You will therefore cease all hostile operations and remain in place until you receive further orders."

This news was transmitted to the commander of the battery; but the commander of the Austrian boat had left the port of Riva before receiving the news, and seeing the enemy on the Austrian shore, commenced to fire upon them. The Piedmontese had nothing else to do than to respond; but the officer said his balls fell short, for his men, who sighted admirably on terra firma, had never before sighted at objects on the water, and were thus unused to it. These shots will remain without doubt the last of the war. A party of us were bathing in the lake at the time, and the noise of the discharges came along the water's surface to our ears with stunning effect.

The French are erecting at Desenzano five gunboats, which they have brought in pieces all the way from Toulon. Four of these boats are being put together on one side of this hotel, the other one on the other side, immediately under my windows, and with its stern in the water's edge. I have thus seen the whole process of erecting, piece by piece. These boats are eighty feet long; each one is to carry one enormous siege gun, carry two hundred soldiers, and draw five feet of water—about. They cost at Toulon 50,000 francs each, their transportation and erection here 50,000 more. They had all the pieces on the ground, and commenced their erection five days ago—the 4th of July, and the Admiral has given the officers in charge till the 15th of August to launch the boats and put in their machines and armaments, ready for action. These were intended for the siege of Peschiera, and to clear the lake of Austrian boats as well. But the army intended to take the town before the Admiral had his boats finished—so they say.

The workmen continue to labor fifteen hours a day on these boats, just as if there had been no armistice; and they offer as an excuse, that since it costs so much to transport them back to Toulon, it is better to finish them, and give them as a present to the Sardinian Government. Under any circumstances, the boats are to be finished and employed on the Lake Garda, and if peace does not take place, they will be there ready for action.

The Austrians no doubt knew of the construction of these boats, for they have spies everywhere; but the first day I was here an Austrian steamer came up toward the town, and took a large sweep around this lower and largest end of the lake, evidently reconnoitering; it took good care, however, to keep out of the reach of a Piedmontese battery, stationed on the promontory of Sermione. The next day the French sent a battery of eight of the new rifled cannon, to a point a quarter of a mile above our hotel, in the north edge of the village, and stationed there a company of men with orders to guard all approaches to the shore from the Austrian side. All the small boats leaving our side were ordered to carry on the bow the Sardinian and on the stern the French ensign. Thus fatal errors would be avoided, for these rifled cannon are terrible instruments.

It was high time these precautions were taken, for at any moment the Austrians might have stolen up near the town, and have sent a lot of bombs into the gun-boats, which would have destroyed them completely. In that case, too, our hotel would have shared the same fate, and it was amusing to see the increasing nervousness of our landlord, who, sleepy on all other subjects, seemed to be wide awake on that of Austrian bullets. He ran to my window half a dozen times a day to see how the work on my side was progressing; he treated the officers in charge with more attention than the rest of us at table; he did not like the company he had fallen into, he and his house, and he wanted them finished and away.

This hotel will remain the head-quarters of the Major-General of the army, Marshal VAILLANT, till the end of the armistice. All our journalists have left to-day, in high spirits at the idea of soon treading the asphaltum of the Boulevards, while MEISSONNIER, who was sent out by Government to paint battle scenes, is obliged to remain, to draw sketches of the ground at Solferino. It is he that is "down in the mouth."

MALAKOFF.

THE PEACE AND ARRANGEMENTS FOLLOWING IT.

THE KING OF SARDINIA A PARTY TO THE ARMISTICE.

That well-informed and careful journal, the London *Spectator*, says:

"We learn that King VICTOR EMANUEL was consulted by the Emperor NAPOLEON before the offer of the armistice. This simple fact throws considerable light upon the context of the peace, and disposes of the assumption that the Emperor acted independently of Italy."

THE EFFECT OF THE PEACE IN GENOA.

We translate the following address from the *Corriere Mercantile*, of Genoa:

The following, covered with numerous signatures, is circulated in Genoa:

ADDRESS TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING, VICTOR EMANUEL.

SIRE: Amid

...ain war is to the same as regards the Government not represented in the Congress. To the United States especially the Declaration was tendered this signature, on the express understanding that it should be accepted or rejected in its integrity. Never were the terms of a proposed bargain more clearly set forth. You, said the contracting Powers, profit largely as a belligerent by the carrying-trade of privateers, but at the same time you come generously as a neutral by the Right of Search. Give up, therefore, one advantage in exchange for another. Give up the system of privateering, and we will release your ships from the obligation of submitting to be searched in time of war for enemy's property. Such was the proposal, and, as everybody knows, the American Government refused it. The Navy of the United States, said the President, was too small for them to forego the advantage of eking out an inadequate public force by the services of private adventurers. Last, however, his country should unanimously be disgraced through appearing the sole malcontent of a vast improvement in the Law of Nations, he offered the futile suggestion that all private property on the sea should be exempted from capture.

Nothing could be plainer or better recognized than the basis of legal relations produced by these overtures and their result. The Powers who had executed the Declaration on Maritime Law, had altered for the better the law of nations; but they, and only they, and only among themselves, were entitled to take advantage of the new rules. The United States, on the other hand, remained under the old international law. They were to license privateers when at war, and to allow their vessels to be searched whenever the outbreak of hostilities between other belligerents placed them in the situation of neutrals. But no sooner did the war between France and Austria commence, than the American Government gave the world a startling proof of the regard which it pays to the equity of international transactions. A few weeks since the mail brought us a letter addressed by Gen. Cass, the Secretary of State, to some American shipowners. The applicants had wanted to know, or pretended that they wanted to know, whether their vessels were liable to be searched for French or Austrian property by ships of the other belligerent. "Of course not," answers Gen. Cass. "The Powers now at war have agreed to abandon the right of search, and therefore the President's Government will support you in resisting any attempt to board you for the purpose of exercising it." The Secretary of State seems to think it hardly worth his while to cloths his fraud with a pretext. He proclaims, boldly and nakedly, that the United States will try to get the advantage tendered to them by the Congress of Paris, without paying the consideration asked for it. They refused the bargain, but they intend to appropriate the goods. They mean to employ privateers in their next war, but they had no idea of submitting to the obligations of neutrals in the late contest. Meantime, it is not as if the right of search is time of war were a disputed right. Many communities, it is true, before now have shown a disposition to question it, and in the great war at the beginning of the century American statesmen never ceased to murmur against it. But the reason why they did no more than murmur at it was that their own tribunals consistently maintained its legality, which is admitted by every single writer in the famous series of American publicists. And, as if that were not enough, the existence of the right in time of war is over and over again acknowledged in the latest international controversy which the Americans have been engaged in. Their denial that the right of search could be put in force during peace against pilavers involved, of course, that it could not be insisted on in war against neutrals.

The form and time of this audacious pretension were both insidiously selected. Only one of the belligerents in the war just ended was a maritime Power, and he was strong enough to blockade every one of the few ports of his adversary. It was therefore very unlikely that American vessels would be carrying Austrian goods, or that French commanders would take the trouble of searching them, so that a question involving the legality of the American claim were pretty sure not to be brought before any competent tribunal. Moreover, the document in which the claim is asserted—a letter from the Secretary of State to a private applicant—is one of which diplomacy can scarcely take notice. It is, doubtless, for this reason that it has been adopted, for we see that a second letter of the same description is just asserted the absolute legality of the transaction where a neutral has been fide purchased a vessel from a subject of one of the belligerent Powers—a doctrine which, though maintained by the English Courts, is strenuously denied by those of France. But, whatever be the difficulty, it is essential that the English Foreign Office should somehow place on record a protest against the attempt of the United States to evade the duties of a neutral. The Right of Search must be firmly maintained, not for its own value, but because its abandonment is the one great price which the rest of the civilized world can offer to the Americans in exchange for the surrender of the privateering system.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

Commencement at Williams College.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS. } Friday, July 29, 1859. }

Commencement-Week has begun. On Wednesday evening last, the citizens and students of Williamstown were treated to an entertainment entitled "Freshman's Wake." The class of '62, having completed the first year of their College course, thought fit to celebrate the event by sacrificing one of their number upon the funeral pile. Whether the victim was chosen by lot, or sacrificed himself, I have not been able to learn. Last evening the Sophomores celebrated the completion of their biennial examination by a procession and serenade to the faculty and ladies' supper, and burning of all the books used during the first two years. In a torch-light procession, headed by a band, they serenaded, first their class officer, the popular Professor Tatlock, who congratulated them on having passed the equator of their college course, without one vessel having stranded, or even rubbed so hard as to be obliged to put back for repairs. With three hearty cheers for the Professor, the class left him and went, in turn, to Professors Perkins, Lincoln and Paine, who appropriately acknowledged the kindness; the last being absent, responded through an old cnum, Mr. C. F. Gilson.

After the serenade, the Class partook of a supper at the Mansion House.

On Sunday afternoon the Baccalaureate sermon will be delivered by President Hopkins. On Monday evening a concert will be given by Gilmore's Boston Band. On Tuesday occurs the Alumni meeting, and declaration of the new Alumni Hall, with prize speaking in the evening. DELTA.

Commencement of Davidson College.

The Annual Commencement of Davidson College, South Carolina, occurred July 14. The annual sermon before the Graduating Class was preached by the Rev. R. L. Dabney, D. D., Professor in Union Theological Seminary, Va., from Proverbs xi', 2.

The Annual Address before the two Literary Societies was also delivered by William Eaton, Esq. of Warrenton, N. C. The President conferred the degree of A. B. upon the thirteen members of the graduating class. The valedictory addresses were then delivered by Mr. R. B. Gaddis, of Anson County, N. C. The President, the Rev. D. Lacy, D. D., in a few appropriate words, dismissed the members of the class.

The Board of Trustees elected Capt. Kingsbury, of the United States Army, Professor of Mathematics, in place of Major Hill, resigned. Capt. Kingsbury at one time had command of the United States Arsenal, at Fayetteville, N. C., and was afterwards connected with the Citadel in Charleston.

University of North Carolina.

We learn from the Raleigh *Standard* that at a meeting of the Trustees of this Institution in Raleigh, it was decided to tender the Professorship of History in the University to the Rev. Francis L. Hawks, of New-York. The vacancy in the Professorship of Rhetoric and Logic will be filled by the Trustees at their annual meeting in December next.

Summer Fashions in France.

From a Paris Correspondent.

The heats are so overpowering that it is impossible for the mind to devote much attention to dress. Considering that the slightest covering is oppressive, peignoirs seem to meet with very general approbation. The skirts are full and plain, or they are made with one deep flounce. The casaque should be loose, gathered in front, extremely long, and completed by a flounce. The waist is confined by a sash of the same material. Peignoirs of printed percale are only fit for morning wear; but in muslin, especially white, blue, or pink, they are more dressy, particularly if the flounces are trimmed above and below with narrow white guipure. The freedom of this costume has induced many women with slight figures to leave off stays, and others who cannot afford themselves this indulgance wear a new corset, which supports without the aid of elastics or busk. These corset-brassières are quite original, invented and patented by Madame Vieuxmous.

Scarfs like the dress, with two flounces, are coming again into favor, and no doubt we shall soon see them produced in lace. Black lace is much worn, and large shawls are forsaken for small lace points, trimmed with two very deep flounces. Jet is generally introduced where the flounces join the point, as it makes such a pleasing effect in the sun.

The chapeau de Panama has been expressly brought out for the gratification of two illustrious Princesses. It is destined to eclipse Italian straw, but it will be a long time before it becomes general, owing to its extravagant price. It is a very complicated invention. Panama riding-hats are charmingly pretty. They are round, the sides slightly turned up, and the back and front falling. The edges are bound with a black velvet, which is put on wider at the sides than the front and from beneath it comes a beautiful willowy feather which goes all round, and then falls gracefully on one side of the face. The feather is always of two colors; if black it is tipped with white, if white, with black. Blue or green tip look handsome, only then the hat can only be worn with a limited number of toilettes. Underneath are bows of black ribbon, with or without ends, and in the centre is a second bow of a color to correspond with the dress. During the Winter we observed several leaders of the fashion making use of stuffed birds in their coiffures, and now this Chinese custom appears to be spreading. Sometimes the brilliant colors of the bird outshone the flowers amongst which it nestles; sometimes the specimen is artistically arranged in black *crêpe*, made to look like a nest, or it is placed with its breast down in a bunch of green leaves. This ornament is only adapted for rice straw or white dress bonnets. Garlands for bonnets have long since been renounced; flowers are now bunched in a mass on one side, and the inside bouquet is often a mere continuation, the two sets meeting. Strings are not edged, and if they are of black or white, there is a second narrower pair, colored. A few colored feathers have been seen on straw bonnets. Curled plumes, green, blue and lilac, were fixed by vine leaves of black velvet and black silk cord. In the search after originality, great anxiety is evinced to avoid anything like a medley; in the proof of this, no plaid is fashionable that is composed of more than two colors.

FROM CANADA.

The Canadians and the War—The New Parliament Bulldoze in Quebec—The Canadian Ministers on their Travels—Trade by the St. Lawrence Route—The Northwest Transit Company in Difficulties—American Enterprise Triumphant.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Toronto, Friday, July 29, 1859.

The sympathies of the people of Upper Canada have been pretty evenly divided during the war between the Austrians and the Allies. The Conservatives, like their English namesakes, have generally been Philo-Austrian; the Liberals, Philo French. In Lower Canada public opinion has leaned almost exclusively to the French side of the question, as was natural with a people speaking the French language. Now that peace has been proclaimed, the journals of Canada West do not know what to make of it; those of Lower Canada are all enraptured with it, as giving more glory to the French. There is one exception—the Quebec *Courrier du Canada*, an echo of the Paris *Univers*. It is perfectly silent, waiting, perhaps, to see what the Pope himself will say to his new dignity. The Irish Roman Catholic party, we would imagine, whose leader is Mr. T. D'Arcy McGee, must be much pleased. Their watch-word, which has excited considerable strife and rancor, has been "More power to the Pope." And sure he has got it.

They are having a great time in Quebec just now. The Government having decided to hold the next session of Parliament there, the minister of public works is taking steps to accommodate that body. The old Parliament House there was burned down, and no estimates passed the Houses this Spring for the building of a new one. There was, however, fortunately for the Government, an unexpended grant of money for building a new post-office in Quebec. They determined to use this, and build a post-office which could accommodate the Houses of Parliament for a year or two! The Quebec people were much annoyed at this; they wanted a post-office designed to be a post-office, and they wanted a Parliament House too. But their indignation rose yet higher when they learned that the expense of building the requisite structure on Cape Diamond, the finest site in Quebec, and perhaps in North America, was not to exceed the legislative grant for that horrid post-office, viz., $56,000, and that, as the building was to be large, it must be built of brick or wood. The Government, however, would not alter their plans; in fact, they could not without infringing the constitution. So when the hated red brick building was just beginning to show itself above the ground, that is a week ago, they indicted it; in other words, the Mayor ordered the builders to desist from putting up a house with wooden window sills &c., within the City "fire limits." It is "a pretty quarrel as it stands."

The Canadian Ministers started, the other day, on a trip to Lake Superior. But they were caught in a fearful storm on the Georgian Bay, and, to crown their misfortunes, the engines became useless, and they were drifting for a whole day and night towards an iron bound shore. Just as they were about to be wrecked—within a hundred yards of the precipitous rocks—the anchors caught a submerged ledge, and they were out of danger. The story was told in the public prints, and while the Ministry were congratulating themselves on their escape, some of the opposition were regretting it, and some of the ultra-religious clergy were assailing them furiously for being away from their churches on a Sunday, which, of course, had drawn upon them the vengeance of Providence. The fact was, they would have been at Sault Ste. Marie on Sunday, had it not been for the storm. This trip disgusted them with the West, so they have resolved to go eastward, sooner than be banished of their vacation amusement. The Minister of Public Works has gone to England, along with his lady, Mrs. Ross and family. Messrs. Cartier and Vankoughnet, the Premier and Crown Lands Commissioner, have gone to the Gulf. Wilson, the Provincial Secretary, is rusticating at Riviere du Loup. The others are near home. The Minister of Public Works is charged to represent the claims of Canada to an ocean postal subsidy for her steamers, which is done at the invitation of the British Government. Should we obtain it, the St. Lawrence route to Europe will become of much more importance than it now possesses.

The Canadians have at length imitated the Americans, and sent a vessel from one of their ports to Europe direct. The *Union*, laden with staves, sailed the other day from Hamilton, a city about fifty miles from this, and at the head of Lake Ontario. She was chartered by Messrs. Lang & Dalang, of Boston, and consigned to their agent in Liverpool. She had 100 mille of staves on board; 1 200 to the mille, and the freight given is $3,500. The direct lake trade is assuming important proportions. If the canals on the St. Lawrence were enlarged, some of the inland cities would soon rival those on the seaboard. A few thousand barrels of flour were sent, recently, from Buffalo to Port Colborne, on Lake Erie, thence across the Welland Railway to Port Dalhousie on Lake Ontario; thence again to Montreal. From Buffalo to Monireal! A strange freak of trade, is it not?

Our Northwest Transit Company have fallen to quarreling among themselves, and some of the shareholders have instituted Chancery suits against the Directors. Foolish men. While they are quarreling the Minnesota people are securing the prize. American energy has started a steamboat on the Red River of the North, and American Companies will eventually reap the advantages of the carrying trade from Fraser River to the Atlantic, if it ever is to be conducted overland. This is significant, just now, when the Colonial Secretary has intimated that the Government had no intention of renewing the Hudson's Bay Company's powers in the Northwest.

FROM NICARAGUA.

Movements on the Transit Line—A Steamer Saved from the Rocks—Forthcoming Operations—Affairs at San Juan—General News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

San Juan del Norte, Sunday, July 17, 1859.

By the last mail steamer but one, Capt. Slocum and Engineer Place, the proprietors of the steamer *Cass-Yrissari*, made their appearance at this port, and proceeded at once up the river to San Carlos to put their steamer in order for the opening of the Transit *via* Nicaragua, announcing that our over-strained eyes were once again to be blessed by the sight of passengers arriving and departing as in the days of old. A bungo came down the river yesterday, bringing the news that the *Cass-Yrissari* was seen near the San Carlos, crossing the lake towards Granada, and she may therefore be presumed to be ready for business.

On the 9th inst. our ears were pierced by the shrill whistle of the little steamer *Laura Frances*, which soon hove in sight, and came steaming across the harbor to one of our wharves in fine style. She looks as bright and neat as though just fitted up for a pleasure excursion; yet she has been for nearly six months past fast on the rocks at Machuca Rapids, where she was run by a native pilot, through sheer carelessness, as there was plenty of water in the river to have carried her safely over had she been properly managed. H. Dickson, Esq., who had never set foot on shore during the period the steamer remained on the rocks, Capt. Holding—a fireman who converted himself into an engineer, and managed the engine like an experienced "hand at the bellows," and one deck hand, with Capt. Carman, who acted as pilot, got the boat off the rocks, and brought her safely down the river. This is considered a great feat by all who know anything of the Machuca, and the situation in which the steamer was placed. It is the first instance of a steamer of any class which has ever struck fast on these rapids having been gotten safely off, even with the assistance of the whole force employed by the old Transit Company, and reflects the greatest credit upon Messrs. Dickson and Holden, and in fact the brave, persevering five who accomplished the undertaking.

We hear that a steamer from Key West, the *Scottish Chief*, is expected here in a few days, and she is designed to ply on the San Juan River. There is also a report that letters have been received in town, stating that the "indefatigable" Wheeler, Capt. Bills, and lots of other *accomplished* individuals are about to revisit this country in the capacities of agents for various Transit Companies, and there is already indications of the same game that has been played off in Transit matters during the past two years or more. This makes one doubtful of the result. Only one Transit Company can exist at a time, and it is to be hoped that some *one* Company may be organized instead of half a dozen, who all expect, by hook or by crook, to possess themselves of the only steamers and facilities which exist, and like the Kilkenny cats, use themselves up in the contest, leaving a chance of a Transit worse than at the beginning. But let us have patience!

The last soundings of the harbor showed between thirteen and fourteen feet water on the bar, in the old channel, and eight in the new. This is a great improvement within the past week, and as the river is just beginning to bring down the floods, which must last and increase for two or three months to come, we may expect that the mouth of the harbor will deepen to its original depth before long.

There has been no merchant vessel here for several weeks—the *White Cloud*, of your City, was the last one in port. But we have had quite a fleet of men-of-war, both American and English. The *Jamestown*, *St. Louis*, and *Preble*, and the British steamers *Racer*, *Bazilisk*, and schooner *Kingston*, were all here but a day or two since. The *Jamestown* and *St. Louis* are now out cruising, and the *Racer* and *Kingston* likewise.

Of this place little is to be mentioned. The merchants are crying out bitterly of hard times, but mechanics, especially carpenters, are kept employed repairing, building, and extending the town. To the artists, however, (the whitewashers,) flows the flood of gain. The splendid edifices which adorn this town would not be worth the mentioning without our artist of the whitewash brush. Little business is transacted at present, but everybody has on hand a large stock of expectation "when the Transit opens!" There is considerable produce for shipment, consisting of hides, deerskins, Brazil wood, &c., and Bungos are almost daily arriving from the interior, loaded with these principal articles for export.

HASTA LUEGO.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

Mr. Buchanan's Movements—The Organ's Distress at the Disclosures Published in the New-York Times—Speculations at the Capital.

We find the following paragraph in the Washington Correspondence of the Philadelphia *North American*:

"The President's visit to Bedford has been shortened a few days, from the urgency of the Mexican and other questions, for it should be known, that he not only supervises but actually directs the diplomacy of the Administration. Sometimes he is not satisfied with dictating his views, but, as in the recent case to the Minister at Berlin, writes the dispatches. During his absence in North Carolina, the letter to Mr. La Clede was written in the regular course of official routine, by the Chief Clerk of the Department of State, and signed by the Secretary as an ordinary formality. It was taken two official explanations since then to qualify the first position; and even now, when an opinion of the Attorney-General has been superadded, the public receives with distrust assurances which are believed to have been inspired by a political necessity only. Mr. Buchanan does not care to have his blunder repeated on a larger scale, and has therefore renounced his case at the Springs to resume his work in Washington."

"Occasional" writes from Washington to the Philadelphia *Press*, under date of July 30:

"The *Constitution* continues to cry out against the 'leaks.' I copy its last groan:

'It is entirely immaterial whether the information alleged to have been communicated to the New-York Times is in this instance true or false, or whether it is, like much of the Washington correspondence,

'A little truth, but dash'd and brew'd with lies,'

the fact remains that a leading Opposition newspaper has the audacity to speak of the Secretary of State and his assistant as 'devotees of wax and red tape,' and to boast of possessing a correspondent who can overreach them. This candid disclosure of the Times will perhaps contribute to stop 'the leaks.' The Democracy of this city are quite aware that there are some who, while enjoying the favor of the Administration, repay them by contributing directly or indirectly to the columns of Opposition newspapers. In the opinion of very many gentlemen of different departments, the time has now arrived when this nuisance ought to be abated."

Let me tell the *Constitution* the secret of some of these "leaks." Whenever a member of the Cabinet wants himself puffed in an "Opposition" newspaper, he places in the hands of the correspondent of that paper here the most valuable information in his possession; generally by some relative or familiar. I will not particularize the journals that are *leaky* in this respect; but whenever you see a member of the Cabinet applauded in the correspondence of an Opposition paper, look out for a special dispatch communicating some important Cabinet secret. The New-York *Herald* being the special family organ of the President (and therefore, in the President's policy, bound to condemn the members of the Cabinet individually and collectively) is thus cut off from the most important intelligence, exactly in the ratio of its devotion to the Chief of the Government. This will account alike for the grumbling of the *Constitution* and the growls of Benbatt, being about the only subject upon which the two agree. The fling at Gen. Cass in the *Herald* of last week was no doubt, provoked by the fact that the New-York Times got the first items in reference to the *projet* of the McLane Treaty. I, myself, have *occasionally* lent a willing ear to a Cabinet Minister hungry for praise in the *Press*.

Those who really believe that Mr. Buchanan is sincere in his declaration not to be a candidate, first in the Bedford *Gazette*, and *encored* in the letter to Judge McCandless, of Pittsburgh, base their opinion chiefly upon the fact of the utter absurdity of his being a candidate at all; and secondly, because of his anxiety to be rescued from the terrible ordeal which must await him in the event of his being too early in the field for 1860. The President's deprecation of all doubts upon his 'predetermined purpose' not to be a candidate, 'that such doubts are calculated to impair his influence in carrying important measures,' is ridiculous, inasmuch as it is now apparent that he will have far less influence in the next Congress than he had in the last, which rejected or postponed every prominent recommendation he made. Men of all parties, exacting little more than nothing for place, will prefer waiting until another Administration has been inaugurated, and will content themselves with passing the usual appropriation bills, and nothing more. Mr. Buchanan's Administration will be the second *parenthetical Administration* in our annals. Hereafter the Administrations of Tyler and Buchanan will stand side by side. The genius of history, in recording the fragment of the one and the full term of the other, may, like Sterne's angel, drop a tear upon their errors, although, unlike the charitable motive that prompted his forgiveness of 'Uncle Tristram's' oath, the angel may weep that our country has ever been afflicted by two such Administrations."

In another Washington letter, dated Aug. 1, the correspondent of the *Press* indulges in the following pleasant anticipations of the effect of the enterprise of the New-York Times:

"You must not be surprised if you hear another sepulchral groan from the *Constitution* to-morrow, respecting the disclosures of State secrets by the Departments here to "Opposition reporters," for I learn that the correspondent of the New-York Times, yesterday, acquired important information at the Foreign Office in relation to the McLane Treaty, which will, of course, appear in that journal to-day. You may, also, anticipate another lecture in the New-York *Herald*, blaming Gen. Cass for these disclosures. That the foreign Ministers (who have full knowledge, as well as our own functionaries, of these diplomatic secrets) are sometimes not unwilling to be a little communicative, I have no doubt; yet all the blame is visited upon the poor clerks, when they are really as close mouthed as the statue of Jefferson, standing in front of the Presidential palace."

"Occasional" also writes, speculatively, as follows:

There is no question now, I think, that the President, on his return from Bedford, will reverse the decision of the Cabinet Council of last week, and authorize Mr. McLane to conclude the proposed treaty. Such is the general opinion here to day, and if Mr. McLane is not incumbered and fettered with over-sagacious additions or alterations, made at Washington, it is probable this auspicious measure may be consummated.

It has been significantly announced in some of the Administration papers that the health of the Secretary of War, Gov. Floyd, is somewhat precarious, and may involve the necessity of his giving up his place in the Cabinet. He is deservedly the least unpopular of any member of the present Administration. He was one of the ablest of the friends of Mr. Buchanan in 1855-56, and it is meet, therefore, that he should be placed in the same category with those who fought shoulder to shoulder with him in the contest. Gov. Floyd, it is well known, has been for many years the attached friend of Gov. Wise, and hence, I doubt not that Mr. Buchanan's suspicions and jealousy have been awakened towards him.

It is rumored that Gen. Jefferson Davis will probably succeed Gov. Floyd, but I am inclined to think that the withdrawal of Gov. Floyd from the Cabinet, however it may afford the President the wished-for pretext to follow the example of Gen. Jackson, upon the withdrawing of Mr. Van Buren, in the reorganizing of his Cabinet, for the purpose of making it a unit, thus ridding himself of the triumvirate of Presidential aspirants. The fact, also, that the venerable Secretary of State finds great difficulty, on account of his increasing infirmities, to perform the onerous duties of that position, renders the change in the Cabinet I have just indicated almost certain. Doubtless the hasty and unexpected departure of Mr. Secretary Cass for Georgia has some reference to the contemplated change. You may expect, also, that in the event of such a change, our present ministers at London, Paris, and St. Petersburgh will all be recalled—two of them to make room for the retiring members of the Cabinet.

I learn that the President, after his announcement of his declination in the Bedford *Gazette*, for two entire days exhibited such sourness of disposition and temper as to make it dangerous for either sex to approach him. He will be back to-night. What scolding poor Black will get. OCCASIONAL.

The Boston Tract Society.

SERMON BY THE REV. DR. KIRK.

The Rev. E. N. Kirk, of Boston, preached on Sunday forenoon in the Rev. Mr. Burchard's Church, in Thirteenth-street, in behalf of the Boston Tract Society. Mr. Kirk took his text in Mark, vi. c. 34th verse:

"And Jesus, when he came out, saw much people, and was moved with compassion toward them, because they were as sheep having no shepherd; and he began to teach them many things."

He described the effect produced on the Saviour by the presence of a multitude of people. Its first effect was compassion. He saw them as sheep not having a shepherd. They were God's flock; but not cared for by those whom he had appointed to be their leaders and guardians. He proceeded to show the spiritual condition of the great body of our people, under so many destructive influences, as adapted to awaken a deep and practical sympathy in every Christian heart. But it was not merely sympathy the Saviour manifested. His compassion led him to teach them many things. Truth, he said, is the great want of the people. They are ignorant of God, of their own spiritual wants, of the profound sources of their misery, and of the infinite provision God has made for their relief. He gave some statistics to show to what an extent the people of this country live outside of all direct influence of its religious institutions. Of a population of thirty-four millions in the United States, it is computed that five millions are in regular attendance on the means of grace, and thirteen millions who could attend, but are living like heathens. In Maine, three-fourths are neglecters of public worship; in Vermont, four-fifths; in Connecticut, one-half; in Massachusetts it is no better. Thus in New-England, a section of the land as religious as any other, one-half of the people are not worshippers of God, and do not hear His law or His Gospel. In the City of New-York, if you should fill every house of worship, you would still leave 275,000 souls on the outside. It is true that building houses is not the immediate remedy for this evil. The people must be reached, not by inviting them to our sanctuaries, but by our going, in the spirit of Divine compassion, to meet them and "teach them many things." In our Saviour's day there were no books for the poor, scarcely any schools for their children, probably no synagogues where the word of God was faithfully expounded. He, therefore, did the only thing which the circumstances admitted, and which their necessities demanded—"He began to teach them many things." One great want of the people, the ten millions of our own country, the hundreds of millions in other lands, is the truth, which either they do not know and do not see in its relations to themselves, or do not feel its power. Jesus' compassion led him to teach the people many things; truth, in many of its aspects; truth at once the medicine of the sick and the food of the starving soul of man; the truth, the wonderful, glorious system of facts, of which the love of God is the fountain and the Cross of Christ the main element; the truth, which has healed, nourished, guided, quickened, renewed and sanctified, comforted and exalted our own souls; which is exhaustless in power, boundless in its adaptedness to all classes, ages and nations; truth, which like the light, can be expanded into more volumes than the world would hold, or shut up in a little star to twinkle on a child's admiring eye, or in a little taper to illuminate the path of some bewildered traveler to eternity. The people need these great truths brought home to them on the printed page, where they cannot be reached by preaching, and even after they may have heard the preached word. The experiment of the last 40 years has demonstrated how adapted the religious tract is to save the soul that no other instrument of grace can reach, as well as to aid and comfort the children of God. He pointed to the vast whitening field and said, "Who shall occupy it? Can the bookseller? No; for it is not a remunerating traffic. If the bookseller is not a religious man he has no more moral influence than any other merchant; if he is, then his publications are mainly denominational. Many publishers do a noble work; but they cannot do *our* work, nor can any denominational society."

Upon an interview with Dr. Kirk after the sermon, he stated to our reporter that he had intended in this part of the discourse to explain the difference between the two American Tract Societies, but that he was informed, after entering the pulpit, that he had been invited to preach through a compromise, a part of the Church being favorable to one Society, and a part to the other. In view of this fact he judged it expedient to omit everything but a most general reference to the separation which had taken place.

He remarked that he had not a doubt that the whole tract operation would receive a new impulse from the division. Competition does not hurt even good men. The Tract Society, said he, is one of God's chosen instruments for renewing an apostate world. We shall be said, ultimately see why he permitted its members to separate as Paul and Barnabas, Abraham and Lot did. The good it has accomplished is immeasurable, and yet its career of usefulness has only just commenced. One of the instruments of usefulness was their monthly newspaper. They began with issuing thirty thousand. The Society in New-York issued more than one hundred thousand of this and other papers monthly. One journal contains sixty pages of tract matter, so that every month they circulate one million eight hundred thousand pages of tracts simply in that form. This, in fact, was one of the most important parts of their agency. Multitudes will read a newspaper who will not read a tract. It is fresh, its articles are short and attractive. Considered as a weapon in this holy war, he said, it resembles that incessant cannonading which the Russians in Sebastopol compared to a constant storm of iron. The tract may be compared to an electric conductor. It is one mind brought with all its spiritual power to electrify another mind. No language is so rich as ours in religious thought; in clear, complete illustrations and defences of evangelical truth; in powerful persuasions to a godly life. Hidden stores of this electric power are now in our libraries and on our files, and the Holy Spirit is continually inspiring new views, new experiences, and giving us new living exhibitions of truth, which can be put into simple, cheap, popular forms, and conveyed through this electric card to quicken and purify the soul, torpid in sin and unbelief.

At the conclusion of the discourse, the Rev. Mr. Burchard made a short address, and asked that a collection be taken up, explaining that those who preferred to do so, could designate to which Society each wished his contribution to be devoted. A hymn and the Benediction closed the exercises.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Judge Clerke.

THE RIVAL FERRY COMPANIES.

The Long Island Ferry Companies vs. *The Brooklyn Ferry Company.*—This was an application by the plaintiffs to restrain the defendants by injunction from running ferry boats between this City and Williamsburgh, from points known as the Peck-slip and Grand-street Ferries. The facts are fully reported in the Times of July 26. The following decision was rendered to-day by

Clerke, J.—Without assuming to have arrived at any satisfactory conclusion in the questions involved in this case, it is enough for the purposes of this motion to say that they are of a doubtful character, and will require all the inquiry and deliberation of a regular trial to decide them rightfully. In such a case, it would be very inexpedient, and might be productive of incalculable injury to the defendants, to grant the injunction before the hearing. Refusing to do so can at most be only a temporary postponement of a remedy, if the plaintiffs can sustain their action.

Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

It is understood that this case will be tried on the merits at the October Special Term.

THE CROTON RESERVOIR CONTRACT.

The People ex rel. Baldwin and Joycox vs. *The Croton Aqueduct Board.—Baldwin and Joycox* vs. *The Mayor, et al.*—These cases were reported in the Times of July 19 and 27. The plaintiffs, who were the lowest bidders for the construction of the gate-house, &c., on the new reservoir, sought to obtain a *mandamus* to compel the Croton Board to award them the contract without regard to the Common Council. They also asked an injunction against the latter body to restrain them from giving the work to Fairchild, Walker & Co., at $56,000 advance. Both motions are denied, with $10 costs.

Mary Wright vs. *Henry V. Wright.*—Divorce granted.

Jordan Mott, &c., vs. *Garret H. Striker, &c.*—Referred to the Hon. Wm. Mitchell.

James A. Dorman vs. *New-York Central Railroad.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs to either party to abide event.

Wm. C. Young vs. *John Morris.*—Order settled.

Willard Felt, &c., vs. *James R. Gilmore, &c.*—Complaint dismissed as against defendant Hoyt, with costs.

H. A. Castlenden vs. *Louis Davis.*—Motion to discharge granted, without costs. (This case was reported in Monday's Times.)

Before Justice Ingraham.

E. W. Chester vs. *Wm. S. Roberts.*—In this case, which was reported yesterday, the Judge reduced the bail to $1,000.

Alfred Kissam vs. *Mary Fox, &c.*—Jas. F. Ruggles appointed guardian, &c.

John B. Borst vs. *Elisha R. Sackett.*—Attachment issued.

Edward Vincent vs. *Toussaint Mardega.*—This suit was brought to recover $390 on a written "account stated."

The evidence of Mr. James B. Glentworth, who is the plaintiff's agent, showed that the defendant occupied the premises Nos. 153 and 155 Crosby-street prior to the 13th May, 1856—that on that day he called and had a conversation with defendant, who agreed upon an account in which he was made debtor to the plaintiff for the above amount.

The defence did not contest the fact of rent being due, but claimed that the defendant never agreed to the account on which this action was founded—that he could not speak English and did not know what he signed.

The evidence was conflicting, but the Court gave judgment for plaintiff for $476 and costs.

MARINE COURT—Trial Term.

[Before Justice McCarthy.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY SUIT.

William Blind vs. *Paul Fernstein and wife.*—The plaintiff rents a segar store from the defendant, Paul Fernstein, both parties living in the same house, in Essex-street.

Preparatory to the grand national outburst of patriotism on the last Fourth of July, the plaintiff judiciously resolved to add firecrackers and other pyrotechnics to his merchandise. Naturally, the youthful actions of the neighborhood gathered round the door, discharging their purchases with many tumultuous expressions of delight then and there. This became very disagreeable to the lady defendant, Mrs. Fernstein, whose Teutonic nerves were seriously affected thereby. On the night of July 3, she sallied forth and scattered the annoying revelers. The plaintiff remonstrated with her, whereupon the lady's wrath turned upon him. An exciting and rather vituperative dialogue ensued, which ended in Mrs. Fernstein's seizing a club and knocking the plaintiff over by way of response to an inelegant appellation bestowed by him upon her. His head was badly cut, and he brought this action for redress of his wrongs.

One German lady, who testified on the part of the defence upon the trial, professed utter inability to speak English, and was therefore examined through an interpreter, but fearing that he did not make sufficient impression upon the learned Judge, (who tried the cause without a jury,) she turned to the latter, and said several times, in very superior Saxon, "If a man had treated me like him, Judge, I'd have killed him, I would."

The Court, upon consideration, awarded $50 to the plaintiff.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

In August, "almost everybody" is out of town. Among the everybodies are the gentlemen, usually summoned as Grand Jurors. Consequently on Monday no Grand Jury was attainable, and yesterday, after the summoning of an extra panel, just a quorum—sixteen in number—were squeezed out of a list of ninety-seven. The quorum, however were sufficient for the due conduct of business. Their names are subjoined:

DAVID TAPPAN, Foreman.

William T. Booth, Mark Cornell, Frederic B. Elliott, Francis Godine, C. E. Leveridge, Darius O. Newell, Wm. Cothout, John D. Scott, Elisha Troughton, S. F. B. Goddington, C. Dubois, G. W. Berrian, Jr., M. H. Kilraur, M. Dudley Bean, J. O. C. Reynolds.

John Gavin and Charles Anderson pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and, being mere lads were sent for one year each to the Penitentiary.

Very few cases will be tried this term, but the Recorder will have heavy work on his hands, after the vacation.

Expedition of the Sons of Malta.—A large number of the Sons of Malta returned last evening to this city, from the St. Paul Expedition. On the same train were large delegations from Milwaukee and Cincinnati. Some of the excursionists stopped at Winona, Red Wing, Hastings, and other points on the river, to improve the magnificent trout fishing at those places. A large party of Chicagoans have also gone up the Minnesota River from St. Paul on a fishing excursion. It was the unanimous voice of the excursionists that the trip was a delightful one, and every one enjoyed it with unalloyed satisfaction. The people of St. Paul left no stone unturned to render their stay pleasant, and their untiring efforts and hearty hospitalities will long be remembered with lively gratitude by those who were the fortunate recipients of them. The whole number of excursionists, including those belonging to the order from Madison, Milwaukee, and Cincinnati, and others who joined the expedition from points along the river, must have amounted to fifteen hundred. The hotels were crowded at St. Paul, and large numbers were obliged to stop at St. Anthony and Minneapolis.—*Chicago Journal, July 29.*

Gov. Newell, of New-Jersey, has issued a proclamation, offering a reward of $500 for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who murdered Charles Robinson, of Newark, on the Fourth of July.

Motto of the North American Review.—After an existence of nearly half a century it has but just been discovered that the motto of the *North American Review* was a misquotation from Virgil. The Boston *Daily Advertiser* says:

"The *North American Review* has so long borne upon its title-page the motto 'Tros Tyriusve mihi nullo discrimine agetur,' that we had become familiar with the phrase in this form, and were surprised to see upon the last number the emendite altered, 'Tros Tyriusque,' &c., which proves to be the correct reading. It does not appear from what cause the other form obtained so long a use upon the very front of the venerable quarterly. The restoration of 'que' for 've' was made between April and July, 1850. The original line is found near the close of the first book of the Æneid."

Municipal Mismanagement.—New-York is not the only city whose offices are mismanaged. The Mayor of Montreal, in a letter addressed to the citizens, tells them that the debt of Montreal exceeds £800,000, and there is this year a deficiency of £87,000. It has been attempted to add to the tax of 7½ per cent., with which the citizens are already charged, another of 5 per cent.—in all 12½ per cent. Fifteen thousand heads of families, indented to the corporation have already been sued, and two thousand more are about to be sued.

The Pilgrim Movement.—The *Plymouth Rock* states that the cost of the Pilgrim Monument, when fully completed, will be about $300,000, of which sum about $45 000 has been subscribed. The time absolutely necessary for its completion will be about six years, but this may be prolonged in order to obtain the amount of funds necessary to defray the expense.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 43 bbls. Ashes; 4,846 bbls. Flour; 100 bbls. Rye Flour; 8,281 bushels Wheat; 4,741 bushels Corn; 15,700 bushels Oats; 2 560 bushels Malt; 160 pkgs. Provisions, and 171 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 40 bbls. Pots at $5 12½, and small lots of Pearls at $5 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day have been confined to small lots of unchanged prices, including 37 bags Rio at 11¾c. ₱ lb. The announcement of an auction sale of 5,000 bags Rio, for to-morrow, Aug. 3, has had the effect of checking business.

COTTON—Continues quite dull, with sales of only a few hundred

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

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All letters to be addressed to the "NEW YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....
Western Mail via Erie Railroad...8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston by Steamboat.....5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland via St. Louis."

The Over-land Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *Africa*, hence for Liverpool will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, Aug. 3, at 12 o'clock.

☞ Messrs. BARCLAY, BALDWIN & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, are agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES—Daily and Semi-Weekly—and will supply European orders. They will receive subscriptions for any period desirable, or furnish single copies immediately upon the receipt of the American mails.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia* had not made her appearance off Sandy Hook at midnight. She is now in her eleventh day, and fully due.

Later news from California has been received by the arrival of the Overland Mail at St Louis, from San Francisco on the 11th ult. Business was more brisk, though prices had not improved. A fire had occurred at Chips Flat, Sierra County, which did damage to the amount of $17,000. Rough and Ready, in Nevada County, had also suffered from fire to the amount of $75,000.

Advices received in Washington from Arizona, state that a duel had taken place between Lieut. MAURY and EDWARD E. CROSS, Esq., editor of the *Arizonan*. Four shots were fired with rifles, without effect. At the last fire Lieut. MAURY's rifle missed fire, and it being decided that he was entitled to his shot, Mr. CROSS stood up unarmed to receive, but Lieut. MAURY refused to avail himself of the advantage, and the difficulty was amicably adjusted.

The President last evening arrived in Washington, from Bedford Springs. He was accompanied by Judge BOWLIN, AUGUSTUS SCHELL, and others.

To-day bids fair to be an exciting one at Albany. The Democratic State Committee meets, to determine upon the line of policy to be pursued, and last night the hotels of the capital were crowded with those interested in the proceedings. The two wings of the party in this City are very fully represented, FERNANDO WOOD and the Astor House Committee, of course, being prominent. The Astor House Committee had a meeting last night, at which a conciliatory proposition, to be submitted to the State Committee to-day, was adopted. In case the proposition is rejected, an appeal is to be made directly to the Democracy of the State.

The Kentucky election has resulted in the triumph of Mr. MAGOFFIN, the Democratic candidate for Governor; the return of seven Democratic Members of Congress, against three Opposition, and a Democratic majority on joint ballot in the Legislature.

The American Primary election took place in Baltimore yesterday evening, and the occasion was characterized by rowdyism and violence. Ballot-boxes were smashed, and several persons were wounded by pistol-shots.

The corner stone of the Pilgrim Monument was laid at Plymouth, Mass., yesterday, with imposing ceremonies, an account of which is published in our columns this morning, with the address of Gov. BANKS delivered on the occasion.

A telegram from Cincinnati announces the death of the Hon. HORACE MANN, President of Antioch College. He died at Yellow Springs yesterday morning about 4 o'clock.

The Boston Book Trade Sale commenced in that City yesterday morning. There was a very large catalogue of books offered, and a very respectable attendance of purchasers.

The Rev. JAMES W. ALEXANDER, D. D., of this City, died on Sunday last, at the Virginia Springs, at the age of 55. His funeral will take place at Princeton, N. J., this afternoon.

The Liquor Dealer's Association of the City held their regular monthly meeting at HILDEBRAND'S, last evening. There was a large attendance, and a general sentiment expressed in favor of "defending their rights," while it was their intention to do nothing "ungentlemanly" in vindicating their claim to be treated the same as other respectable citizens.

The motion made and argued sometime since to restrain the Common Council from giving the contract for the construction of the gate houses, &c., on the New Reservoir to FAIRCHILD, WALKER & Co., and to compel the Croton Board to award them to BALDWIN & JAYCOX, were denied yesterday morning. BALDWIN & JAYCOX's bid was $56,000 less than FAIRCHILD, WALKER & Co.'s.

A decision was made in the Supreme Court yesterday, denying the motion heretofore made by the Long Island Ferry Company, to enjoin the running of the boats of the Brooklyn Ferry Company, between New-York and Williamsburg. The action, it is thought, will be tried on its merits in October.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, a Grand Jury, whose names appear in another column, were impanneled for the August term. Recorder BARNARD delivered the judicial charge. The District-Attorney having no cases ready for trial, only two pleas of guilty were taken, although the Recorder had intended to sit to a late hour.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Education, last evening, a resolution was adopted directing the Law Committee to prepare an act so as to prohibit children attending the Public Schools until they have been vaccinated.

The Brooklyn Sanitary Association held a meeting last evening, when the subject discussed was "The most judicious manner of disposing of the contents of cess-pools and sewer water."

The market continued quite dull yesterday for Cotton, the sales of which were unimportant. Flour was unsettled, State Flour having been in good demand at firmer prices, while most other kinds were in rather slack request at languid rates. Wheat was less active. Corn was partially neglected. Hog products were depressed. Beef attracted more attention. Coffee was quiet. Molasses was in more demand. Sugars were heavy and lower. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hops, Rice, Tallow, Tobacco and Spirits of Turpentine. The movements in other branches of trade were limited. The value of the week's exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from this port was $1,193,255, against $934,545 same week last year; and since Jan. 1, the exports have reached $37,299,332, against $36,935,410 same period in 1858.

Lord John Russell on the War.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL is the *enfant terrible* of English politics. He is always crushing the hopes of his friends and confounding the arrangements of his enemies by unexpected ebullitions of sincerity or untimely revelations of craft.

The Peace of Villafranca has just been indorsed, so far as it affects the character of NAPOLEON, by this most dangerous of Ministers, in a dispatch which saw the light in Berlin a day or two after that peace was published, and which was written in London two days before the victory of Solferino.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in this dispatch, deliberately lays upon Prussia the responsibility of [illegible] a tremendous Continental war [illegible] three months, was peremptorily arrested by the French Emperor, on the 11th of July. He warns the Prince Regent that the war in Italy, "having broken out without any reference to Germany," the German Powers, and not France, will be responsible for any extension of the conflict. These are his Lordship's words:

"The assertion that France, when successful on the Mincio and the Brenta, will prove to have an aggressive policy on the Rhine, is a perfectly arbitrary supposition. The momentous question of involving

Continent in war should not be justified on the ground of vague hypothesis and consequential apprehensions. Now, it is not a probable statement that the fortresses on the Mincio and on the Adige are bulwarks of Germany. It must be borne in mind that the fortresses of Peschiera, Verona and Mantua do not fall within the ancient limits of Germany; that, on the contrary, the whole territory from Verona to the Adriatic, in the year 1792, formed part of a weak, unwarlike and decaying Italian State.

The utmost that can be said is that, while many Germans look upon these fortresses as a bulwark of Germany, many Italians look upon them as a menace to Italy. The treaty of peace must decide about their future fate."

"It cannot be necessary," continues the Foreign Secretary of England, "for the safety of Berlin and Magdeburg, that Milan and Bologna should be misgoverned." Noble words, and worthy of an English statesman; more worthy than any that have been uttered from Downing-street before, since the ever-memorable New-Year's Day of this momentous twelvemonth. And Lord JOHN goes on to set forth the fatal fruits which the persistence of Prussia in her dynastic and selfish course of policy must bear, in the following nervous and forcible language:

"There is still another consideration of the utmost importance. Hitherto the war has produced but little excitement in France. As soon as the question of superiority in the field shall have been decided, the two belligerent Powers will probably be strongly inclined to put a stop to this exhausting war. But, should France, by a German attack, be called upon to defend her own frontiers, it is impossible to foretell to what pitch the passions of international hatred might not be inflamed, and for what space of time the Continent of Europe might not have to suffer the desolations of war."

These words seem almost an anticipative echo (if such a phrase be pardonable) of the French Emperor's reasons given to his army for the moderation which arrested his march on the very banks of the Mincio. If the foreign policy of England is to be henceforth governed by the spirit which dictated this dispatch, it is not yet, perhaps, too late to look for better results from the coming Conference at Zurich than the surface of things has seemed to promise. England, speaking with such a voice, may easily resume her natural weight in the Councils of Europe, and NAPOLEON III. may find it still within his power to modify at Zurich whatever most needs modification in the Conventions made at Villafranca, without plunging Europe afresh into the gulf of war and of revolution.

The Emperors on the Peace.

The Emperors so lately matched in arms upon the plains of Lombardy have spoken out their minds upon the peace which has come so suddenly to arrest the movements of their mighty hosts, and to adjourn for a season the grave debate of that great war they had but just begun to wage. FRANCIS JOSEPH of Austria addresses Europe in a tone of ill-suppressed indignation and of mysterious menace. He is compelled to admit that the proudest military Empire of the Continent has been foiled in the attempt to maintain by force of arms her independence of all public opinion. He is compelled, while lavishing praises on the valor and discipline of his troops, to confess that all their efforts have not availed to preserve the Iron Crown of Lombardy to the House of Hapsburg to humble the white cross of Savoy, or to check the fresh flight of the eagles of Austerlitz. These are "bitter unladings" for an Imperial heart; and the young Kaiser scarcely takes pains to disguise the fierce chafing of his nature under such a weight of disappointment and defeat. He tells the world, in telling his people, that he went into this war to defend what he considered the public right of Europe, and that he counted upon the support of the "natural and most ancient allies of Austria" in taking this course. That support he has not received; and he yields, therefore, to the overwhelming power of his antagonists, convinced that he should obtain less unfavorable conditions by coming to a direct understanding with the Emperor of the French than by admitting to the negotiations those three great Powers which had taken no part in the struggle. In other words, FRANCIS JOSEPH distinctly intimates that from some one or two of the great Powers to which he alludes Austria had received assurances, before engaging in the war, of sympathy and of assistance. From the Austrian point of view, the Italian question was a question of European treaty law, and it will not be very easy for the late Ministry of Queen VICTORIA, or for the Government of Prussia, to convince the world that they had done nothing to fortify the Austrian Emperor before his passage of the Ticino, in the hope that he would not be left alone to assert the obligations assumed in 1815. All their diplomatic disclaimers die away in the presence of the simple fact that Austria has dealt with Lombardy as if the Treaties of 1815 had never existed. By those treaties, and by them alone, Austria held her Lombard possessions. Lombardy was given into her keeping by coalesced Europe, and FRANCIS JOSEPH could never have ventured to cede away this splendid charge, through the hands of NAPOLEON into those of VICTOR EMANUEL, had he not resolved to break with the Europe of 1815 utterly and forever. This is a point to be specially noted in the recent proceedings at Villafranca, because it illuminates the future as well as the past. It indicates a fresh rupture between Austria and the Northern Powers, while it threatens future complications of the most serious character between the same parties. If FRANCIS JOSEPH has ventured to transfer a great kingdom without consulting the Powers in virtue of whose combined will he held it, he is not likely to hesitate at any processes in the reconstruction of the European map from which a clear advantage of power or of vengeance can be reasonably anticipated for Austria. Whatever chances may cloud the birth of the new Confederation of Italy, the death-warrant of the old Confederation of Germany was assuredly signed on the 11th of July. That clumsy organization of the German States has been so wielded as to convince Europe that it lies at the mercy of Prussia, while satisfying Austria that it can never be successfully controlled in the interest of the Hapsburgs. At once internally impotent and externally troublesome, the hour of its radical reconstitution cannot be far distant. The proclamation of the Austrian Emperor is to effect the tocsin of a new German question, which can hardly fail to overshadow even the question of Italy, and to multiply the perils of the European system in a fearful degree.

But if FRANCIS JOSEPH mingles warnings of war with his publication of peace, NAPOLEON III., on his part, echoes those warnings in tones not the less formidable that they are less angry and less stern. The Austrian Emperor acknowledges defeat with the air of a monarch on the march. The Emperor of the French proclaims victory in the apologetic accents of defeat. All that we have said of the fragile nature of the peace concluded on the morrow of Solferino is borne out now by the express language of the conqueror himself. NAPOLEON III., after sacrificing in a campaign of two months' duration a [illegible] of French blood, upon the [illegible] of this great City of New-York, and the [illegible] of hundreds of gallant Frenchmen in the attempt to liberate Italy from the incubus of foreign dominion, and to set at rest the most threatening question of European politics, has found himself forced, even in the supreme hour of victory, to leave his task half done, and to appeal once more to diplomacy and to time for the solution of difficulties which those who should most earnestly have smoothed the way to their removal have most carefully aggravated, and which concern Europe herself at least as much as France. He has done much, but not enough, and this in a case in which not to do enough is to lose, with nearly all the world, the credit of having done anything whatever. Italy, disappointed of the full fruition of her hopes, forgets, in a paroxysm of rage and fear, the simple gratitude she owes for those hopes which have been crowned by the hand of France. Sardinia rescued from certain ruin; Central Italy saved from Austrian absorption; Lombardy delivered from intolerable oppression; the whole Peninsula awakened to energy, passion, effort and the promise of better things, these are all as nothing, while the black and yellow bars of Austria line the banks of the Mincio, and the double eagle soars above the domes and palaces of Venice. All this we hold, of course, to be the extreme of injustice, for absolutely nothing has as yet come to light which can warrant the assertion that NAPOLEON has either trifled with or betrayed the people of Italy. If the Italians have been cheated of those full guarantees of their independence to which they had looked forward with so generous a faith, the Emperor NAPOLEON has been foiled in the noble purposes with which he opened this new chapter of modern history. If Italy must set off against the much that she has won, the all of which she dreamed, NAPOLEON, on his part, must balance the splendors of military success which now surround his name and the name of France, against the clouds of doubt and hatred which have been called up so suddenly by the unsatisfactory peace which he has been driven in the interest of France and Europe now to grant.

The public opinion of England, which was so swift to judge the Emperor when he marched upon Austria, has been not less swift to judge him now when he hesitates to march upon Central Europe too. Protestant England thinks nothing more easy than for a Catholic Emperor to deal as cavalierly with the Head of the Catholic Church as he might with the Sheikh-ul-Islam of Turkey, or the Grand Lama of Thibet. Neutral England, which insisted that Italy might be saved by the good wishes of noble authors, and by pleasant meetings of eloquently sympathetic Liberal gentlemen, is quite positive now that nothing but the shedding of rivers of French blood, and the driving of Austria into the Adriatic before the bayonets of the Zouaves, can rescue France from the shame of treason to the Italian cause. The public opinion of America will not be thus bladed by prejudice to the truths of this momentous crisis.

In the manifestos of the two principals in this most complicated history, Americans have received their first authentic materials for forming anything like an honest judgment upon the actual state of the case. If these manifestos establish, as they unquestionably do, the fact that the Emperor NAPOLEON has failed to secure the liberation, they do not at all establish the fact that he has proved false to the interests of Italy. It is the "neutral" Powers of Europe, and above all others the "neutral" Government of Great Britain, whose responsibility, alike for the needless opening and for the alarming close of this Italian war, most emphatically appears in the language and still more clearly in the suggestions of these important papers. That the end of troubles is not yet, will be carried by history to the account of those by whom the "offences came" at the first. Time may complete the work begun by NAPOLEON. It can never undo the *laches* of England or the duplicities of Prussia.

The Colored Race and the Presidency.

The Colored Convention, now in session in Boston, is a new feature in American politics, inasmuch as it is called to mark out a separate and independent course for colored electors in the ensuing Presidential canvass. We have seen conventions of black men, and not a few of them, before; but they have always proposed to themselves objects very different from the avowed purposes of the present gathering. The delegates at the Tremont Temple are chiefly from New-York and New-England. Their number is not stated; but the leading spirits—the orators and philanthropists of the black race—are there, to instruct and charm their brethren. The entire colored population of the free States is not far from 200,000. Of this number about 50,000 live in New-York, 54,000 in Pennsylvania, 25,000 in Ohio, 24,000 in New-Jersey, and 23,000 in New-England. In this State the colored voters amount, probably, to five or six thousand. It will be recollected that, in the case of blacks, a property qualification is made necessary by the Constitution of New-York. In New-England we believe that no such distinction is made, so that the colored vote there may nearly equal that of New-York. It may be assumed that the voting strength or the black race is confined substantially to this State and New-England, and that it can poll, say, 12,000 or 15,000 ballots.

With so limited an army, it might seem the part of wisdom for the leaders to refrain from marshaling their troops in separate array, even if no prejudice existed against their independent political action. We speak of this simply as a matter of prudence and policy, and with no view of calling in question the right of any class, whatever their creed or their color, to take up any position authorized by the Constitution, which may seem best to themselves. The colored voters can hardly hope to influence, by any display of argument or strength, the nominations which are to be made next year. No party will go an inch out of its predestined way to conciliate their vote. Indeed, it is not too much to say that the open adhesion of that vote *en masse* would be regarded as injurious rather than beneficial by any party, and that the proffered aid of the *Bande nere* would be unwelcome even to the Republicans themselves.

These considerations cannot be new to the men who act the part of leaders in all Conventions of colored men, wherever and whenever held. But it is not difficult to guess at their motives in calling such bodies together. We shall do them no injustice, we are sure, when we say that they are probably no more magnanimous or patriotic than their white compeers in the vaster field of Caucasian electioneering. Their talk, like that of ancient Pistol, may be all "of Africa and golden joys" for their brethren; but if the telegraph and the Press shall combine to spread their names before the New-York merchant at his coffee and the Southern planter on his piazza, we opine they will rest in the peace of righteous souls whose work is done.

The Alarming Increase of Suicides.

We publish in the TIMES this morning a long sad chapter of recent suicides. Their alarming frequency of late has excited much attention and surprise. If the weather had been unusually murky, foggy and dispiriting, if any great calamity had suddenly overtaken our people, if any new form of religious delusion had been silently growing in secluded sections, and only now began to distil upon superstitious minds its poisonous dew, it would be natural to seize upon one of these things as the "guilty cause of so much grief." But the passing Summer has been one long procession of cool, delicious days and bracing nights, prosperity has been the order of the season, and from wide-spread religious delusions we have seldom enjoyed so long and so general an immunity. The secrets of this suicidal outburst have not brooded down upon us from the clouds nor sprung up from any broadcast political or religious agency. We suspect that they are rather to be inquired after in the neglected education and ruinous physical habits of individuals.

Of the twenty-six cases of suicide that we record this morning, eleven were accomplished by hanging, six by the use of the razor or knife, six by poisoning, and three by drowning. The alleged cause in six cases was insanity; in two, rum; one victim, by a letter found in his pocket, charged his reputable wife with his ruin; one, lately widowed, was living with a lewd woman, and his pure wife's ghost haunted him; one was tired of humbugs and hoped they would spare his remains the humbug of a funeral; one was hard up for money; one died of the slander that an unfriendly neighbor uttered; two—wealthy men—were shattered by excessive anxiety about their business; and one, a lady of good character, chose to sink rather than navigate longer a sea so shut in with clouds and fogs. Only three were women; most of the men were unmarried. Only one, a butcher, pleaded the knocks and bruises of poverty; most of them, their neighbors thought, were in comfortably competent condition. Mr. HEMMENWAY, of the People's Insurance Company, (Mass.,) was worth $100,000. JOHN SMITH, of Barre, oppressed with excessive business cares, fell to meditating Mr. HEMMENWAY's untimely issue, though naturally a man of honor, and worth $300,000, and hung himself.

Comparing the particulars of these 26 cases with the meagre statistics of suicides for longer periods, we do not find them unusual, or the different causes much out of the usual proportion. They are oftener committed by rich men than by poor, by males than by females, by the unmarried than by the married. Perhaps a few end their wretched lives because they are brave and dare, but the great majority do it in the cowardice of their hearts. If one inherits a loathesome disease that makes every hour of life an hour of misery, or commits some great crime of which the remembrance haunts him night and day, and then can persuade himself that there will be no dreaming in his long sleep, we can conceive that his courage may tempt him to drink laudanum. But few are so utterly isolated, that, when with the cord they essay to choke off all their troubles at once, they are not entailing upon others for whom they should have battled, misfortunes more grievous than those from which they shrink defeated themselves. The ripening fruit of some youthful folly or vice of their maturer years is ever ready to drop across their path, or the shadow of some impending exposure always rests upon their brain. They drink of Lethe, and themselves forget their trouble, but leave surviving friends to grope as they may in the thickened shadow, and taste the full bitterness of the poisonous fruit. There was not wanting a semblance of justice, after all, in the old English way of punishing suicides for their moral cowardice.

It should not surprise us that poverty proves a less temptation than wealth to suicide. The extremely poor in rural regions have the abundant sympathy of good people, which breeds hope for them after a sort, and in cities they munch their scanty crusts in solitude and are unknown. Nobody knows a beggar by name here—his poverty is his cloak. The circle that he cares to shield his disgrace from is a very narrow one. But the possession of even a little wealth brings a great audience about a man, and to hide his blemishes from them all becomes a serious task. Again, the *res angusta* of a home not too much exposed to the public observation, keeps Gerard and Margaret too busy grinding the corn and baking the huge loaf that is to melt in one tour of the table, to leave room and time for any mischievous thoughts of ropes, razors and morphine. It is only after Richard is settled in his clerkship and the grinning dwarf is buried, and pale Kate married happily, that the old couple can look into each other's dim eyes and spy sneaking thoughts of faint-heartedness.

A single error of education may often account for the suicides of respectable men. Our generation has not been trained to make the proper distinction between reputation and character. A good reputation is a priceless gem, but a good character has far nobler worth: for reputation is at the mercy of every unimprisoned libeler. A villain may blast it with his breath of scandal, and the Courts can furnish but a very eerry remedy. But our character is in our own keeping. The vices of parents cannot entail a blot upon it, nor a troop of conspirators damage it in the least. If we believe otherwise, we suffer infinite pangs needlessly, and by virtue of our thin skins are forever full of griefs. We mistake the pricks of impertinent critics and envious rivals for the stings of conscience, and the horizon shuts down with thunder clouds which after all are only fogs steaming from our over-heated brains, and poor dyspeptic fumes. It is under the pressure of this grave error in education that we so often read of men who have been exemplary in business all their lives, suddenly ending them by the meanest of personal bankruptcies. If we have not utterly mistaken the train of causes that lead to self-destruction, there is a fearful number of young men among us assiduously cultivating the vices of habit that lead to this result. The growing use of intoxicating beverages, the inordinate consumption of tobacco, the use of opium hitherto indulged under disguises, but latterly if the truth is told concerning the "doctored" tobacco, that it is becoming fashionable to inhale through the suddenly popular meerschaum, employed to a most alarming extent; the nocturnal dissipation and the infamous solitary vices that blazon themselves publicly on the shrunken, pale and prematurely-aged faces of so many young men, are sowing for us a horrid harvest of suicides at an early day. Then the wicked devotion to business, scarcely intermitted for a day the year through, to which the worship of the dollar stimulates those who ought to know better than to make such indecent haste to be rich, is laying down new fields for the reaper Death. Selfish employers, who grudge to their faithful workmen a week's relaxation in the year from incessant toil, may credit their avarice with many of the suicides that the daily press will hereafter chronicle. On the other hand, temperate habits; a cultivated equanimity, wholesome deference to the suggestions of enlightened conscience, respect unto the laws of our physical nature, early hours, moderation even in healthy sports, fireside frolics, and the tenderest nurture of the domestic virtues, will nip in the bud all thoughts of self-destruction, and do more than stakes, cross-roads or much preaching to make suicide a phrase of history.

West Indian Emancipation and Its Fruits.

We publish to-day reports of a number of meetings held by the Abolitionists in various parts of this country, in which that most straitest sect still [illegible] for the purpose of doing honor to the British Parliament, which abolished Slavery in the West Indies, and of "hurling foul scorn" at our own politicians and people for their obstinate refusal to interfere with Slavery in America. The people who talk at these gatherings can give very little time to reason upon and still less to study the subject they undertake to discuss, and they have therefore rather brought it into disrepute by their ill-advised declamations. But it is nevertheless a subject of the highest practical importance to us of the United States, as well as of the deepest intrinsic interest. Misrepresented on all sides, the truth as regards West Indian history and experience will gradually force itself to the light, and as the questions which it illustrates grow upon the field of our own national politics, will more and more engage the gravest attention of all American political thinkers.

We do not imagine that, at this day, any Englishman, of unbiased and intelligent judgment, will refuse to admit that the British scheme of emancipation was on the whole unwisely conceived, and entailed in the execution a vast amount of misery and misfortune upon the West India Colonies. It cannot be denied that in the application of that great act private rights were flagrantly violated, and great injustice done to the Proprietary Body—injustice the more serious in its consequences, that the injury was inflicted upon that portion of the population which controlled the elements of civilization. It is, however, one thing to discuss, in a spirit of candor, the mistakes into which the British Parliament and people fell—those Scyllas and Charybdes of which, in the course we shall one day have to sail, we should ourselves endeavor to steer clear; and quite another thing to disallow any merit whatever to British Emancipation, or, with partisan perversity, to refuse our belief to the very notorious fact that the English Colonies are now recovering from the effects of their great social revolution, and would long since have outlived all its evil fruits, had no other influences come in to exhaust their resources and retard their progress.

None but those familiar with their past history can pretend to offer any fair opinion of the effects of Emancipation on the British West Indies. The inquirer must go back to the time when the frantic spirit of promiscuous colonization first seized the British people, and dazzled them with visions of inexhaustible El Dorados, if he is really seeking the origin of the fictitious rank to which the colonies, in later days, were elevated. Seduced by an unrivaled climate, a rich soil, and the most splendid vegetation, the early settlers in the West Indian archipelago, like many other adventurers all the world over before and since, thought there could be no end to the resources of such a paradise. The wreck of many a fair West Indian property tells to-day of lavish expenditure in ages long gone by, and of high hopes once entertained that England's Indian Empire of the West would equal in wealth and prosperity her empire in the East. The reaction did not come without timely warning. Extravagance had reached its height and could not be checked. Capital was wanting—the proprietors lived during the greater part of the year in England and were at the mercy of their agents—crops failed—the prices of sugar were reduced—the estates became burdened with debt beyond their real value, and at last were abandoned to ruin and decay. Emancipation had nothing to do with all this. It was a state of things which finds an exact parallel to-day in the Dutch colony of Surinam with Slavery in full force. Not only before Emancipation, but even before the abolition of the Slave-trade, over two hundred estates in Jamaica alone were deserted on account of debt. At this crisis of distress the Liberty act passed the British Parliament. The proprietors were very inadequately recompensed for the loss of their slaves; the slaves, preferring independence to hard work at low wages, left the estates to cultivate their own lots, and the Proprietary Body, without the life, energy, courage, or intelligence to contend against these accumulated evils, sank beneath them. Of all the colonies two islands alone, in which capital was plenty and labor abundant, withstood the shock, and these islands, Barbados and Antigua, have steadily advanced in wealth and resources from the day of Emancipation until now.

But the clouds which have so long darkened the bright hopes of West Indian Emancipation are at length disappearing, and the problem, after a tedious probation, is working itself out. At their worst period of depression the case of these Colonies was not one without hope to those who examined it from a political, but not from a plantocratic point of view. Barbados and Antigua clearly proved that Plantation management was cheaper under the free system than under the slave; they proved that the African under Slavery and the African under Freedom were different beings; they proved that the freeman worked far better than the slave, as soon as he became sufficiently intelligent, and he soon did become so, to understand his own interest. With this fact demonstrated, as it has been most unquestionably demonstrated, it became the object of the Proprietary to supply labor to those islands in which the Creole population was insufficient, or in which the negroes had left the estates for trade and other pursuits, under the impression, still entertained by a large majority, that the field labor in which they had been employed as slaves was degrading to them as freemen. After many attempts to introduce foreign laborers it was at length finally determined that Coolies from Madras and Calcutta were best suited to the climate and the work. The system under which they have been, and still are, imported is an admirable one—not to be confounded at all with the traffic, possibly worse than the Slave-trade, between Cuba and the Chinese Empire. The Madras and Calcutta Coolies, brought to the Mauritius and the British West Indies are under Government supervision; they are transported at their own election, from one portion of the British dominions to another they are not more crowded in the vessels in which they are transported, than passenger-passengers in a first-class Atlantic steamer; upon arriving at their destination their rights are jealously guarded; they select their own work which they enter upon at once; they have house-rent and medical attendance free; they are entitled to and must be paid the average rate of wages, and after they have passed a term of industrial residence in the colony, they are sent home, free of expense, though many of them have amassed considerable sums of money. The obligation to send the Coolie back after he has completed his term of industrial residence is regarded by the planter as a hardship, for he loses his laborer at a time when he is most serviceable. But many of the Coolies prefer to remain, and those who do return home benefit the Colony by promoting immigration from the remote East. It would indeed seem that the West Indies are destined to be restored to more than their ancient prosperity by the poor Coolies of the East. *Ex Oriente Lux.* Eastern India is fast giving to her Western sister a thriving and industrious laboring population, and this is only the West Indian want. Lack of capital still prevents the importation of Coolies into all the colonies, but in those where the experiment has been honestly tried—as in the Mauritius, Demarara, and Trinidad—the scheme has been wonderfully successful. Within a few years the cultivation of sugar has so greatly increased that the exports of these colonies have multiplied literally a hundred fold.

But while the labor problem in the West Indies is thus being satisfactorily solved, and an Encumbered Estate act is releasing many a fair property from an otherwise hopeless debt, another evil is fast assuming formidable proportions. Public opinion in the Islands, upon one point at least, is above and beyond the law, and society refuses to recognize the equality of white and black as established by act of Parliament. The admixture of the Anglo-Saxon and African races has produced a people peculiarly West Indian—more intelligent and more energetic than the whites within the tropics—but as severely excluded from white society as the blacks themselves. This class is increasing in number and power every day; it is bitterly hostile to the dominant race; and if it should ever attain political ascendency—a consummation difficult to prevent where all parties are politically equal—the islands will become an unpleasant, not to say a dangerous residence, for the small minority of white people that now inhabit them.

This is the price at which England has bought the salvation of her western tropical colonies. Sooner or later it must be paid, and wherever the evils of Slavery have been accompanied by the fusion under the social system of two races so radically contrasted as the negro and the white, it is at this same price alone that the work of Emancipation can be accomplished. This is a crucial difficulty in the way of all arguments from the West Indies to the American aspects of Slavery over which the orators of First-of-August Jubilees may glide with facile enthusiasm, but upon which thoughtful men must pause with seriousness and anxiety.

COLORED PEOPLE IN COUNCIL.

New-England Colored Citizens' Convention,
From the Boston Atlas, Aug. 2

A Convention of the colored citizens of New-England met in the Melodeon yesterday forenoon. The object of the Convention is to take into consideration the course to be pursued by them in the coming Presidential canvass, and the best means of promoting the moral, social and political elevation of the race. The Hall was filled to overflowing, and the latter clause consisted almost exclusively of colored men and women.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M., by WM. WELLS BROWN, who read the call. It was then temporarily organized by the choice of the Rev. A. G. BERMAN, of Maine, as Chairman, and D. C. BERRY, of New-Bedford, as Secretary *pro tem.*

Mr. BROWN addressed the meeting in some appropriate remarks, stating its objects and the best means, as he understood them, of bringing about the consummation of the desired result. They wished to bring the colored population of New-England more directly into the Anti-Slavery work, and send a word of encouragement to the great brave heart of the South, and to their brethren in New-York who were deprived of the right of suffrage. They also looked for an improvement of New-England sentiment in consequence. He closed to allow the Committee on organization to report. They reported the following list of officers:

President—GEORGE T. DOWNING, of Rhode Island.

Vice-Presidents—EZRA R. JOHNSON and JOHN T. HILTON, of Massachusetts; AMOS G. BERMAN, of Maine; ISAAC RICE, of Rhode Island; WM. ANDERSON, of Connecticut; the Rev. A. M. FREEMAN, of New-York; WM. S. SIDE, of Pennsylvania; JARED GRAY, of Illinois.

The President then addressed the meeting. His remarks were impressive, and delivered in a very eloquent and pleasing manner. They exceeded in point of argumentative ingenuity and philosophical force any address which we have ever heard delivered before any Anti-Slavery meeting by any person, white or black. After showing the position of the colored population of New-England in the country, their little individual influence, and their great power as a class he alluded to the course which they ought to pursue, and the free colored people of the North had heretofore not paid sufficient attention to gaining wealth and influence. If they could secure these the opening of the African Slave-trade, which was intended as a measure to bind them forever in chains, would prove their salvation. By that means the African element would be compelled to develop its resources in a country where it was forced to remain.

A series of resolutions was reported by the Business Committee to form a basis for the discussion of the meeting. They reiterate the well known principles of the anti-slavery reform, and strongly recommend the circulation of petitions to abolish slave-hunting in Massachusetts.

Three of the resolutions were as follows:

Resolved That we hold it to be a self evident truth, that all men, irrespective of color, or condition, have a natural inalienable right to life, liberty, and the possession of property, without proscription or hindrance and every species of involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, is in direct contravention to every principle of humanity, justice and morality.

Resolved That it is the legitimate purpose of all governments to exercise jurisdiction over men, whether they be states or nations, to protect each individual man in the full enjoyment of every natural or conventional right, which is not required or surrendered for the good of society in general.

Resolved That the decision of Chief Justice Taney and his associate colleagues of the United States Supreme Court, in the Dred Scott case is marked by a brazen defiance of spirit, a daring disregard of all historical verity, a deliberate contempt of State sovereignty, a wanton perversion of the Constitution of the United States in regard to the rights of American citizens as subjects, a denial of all the principles of justice and humanity; and justly calls for the condemnation of the friends of human liberty throughout the world.

J. S. MARTIN was introduced. He said this was the anniversary of the West India Emancipation, and, therefore, of much interest. He was well aware that many people looked upon this Convention as of the children of Israel upon the people of Babylon. But he hoped there was interest enough in the meeting to be influential in favor of harmony: he was tired of that action which stops over an individual and goes in favor of the masses. He had no confidence in that good which, in trying to meet the wants of the masses, spiced itself so this as hardly to be perceptible. The only way to elevate the colored population was to elevate the individual man. He believed that there was no difference between white and black. He said he thought this a fit time for the Convention, because it was the anniversary of an act for which the British Government ought ever to be remembered by the colored people.

The Convention reassembled at 7½ o'clock in the evening at Tremont Temple. The hall was well filled, and a large number of white persons were in the audience.

LEWIS CLARK, of Canada, formerly a fugitive slave, no whose lectures are familiar to the people all over New-England, addressed the meeting for about an hour before it was called to order. He kept his audience in laughter during nearly the whole time, by his wit and the manner in which he expressed some of his radical views.

JAMES LOGAN, of Syracuse, N. Y., was the next speaker. Mr. LOGAN was a slave in Tennessee, a few years since. His remarks in regard to Slavery were founded on experience. He urged the necessity of labor in behalf of the cause of the slave by all who would have it successful. His remarks were practical and to the point.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON was the next speaker, and was received with immense applause. The President introduced him in a very happy manner, and Mr. GARRISON made a characteristic speech. He said he had been repulsed a colored man in some places, and did not feel he had been stigmatized thereby. Two years had come when slavery was no longer confined to negroes. But whites as well as blacks had been enslaved, and they should make a common defence. Massachusetts was not yet free. She would have been made free last Winter, but for the efforts of some in authority to prevent her emancipation.

He was followed by JOHN T. WAUGH of Providence, the Rev. Mr. TYLER of New-Bedford, and CHARLES L. REMOND of Salem.

The Convention then adjourned till 10 o'clock to-day.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MEETING OF THE SUPERVISORS—MYSTERIOUS ABSENCE.—The Board of Supervisors were to have held a regular meeting yesterday, at 2 o'clock P. M., at their room in the City Hall, but on the Clerk's calling the roll at the appointed hour, it was found that there was not a quorum present, and, what was still more remarkable, all the absentees except one were Republicans. Supervisor Twees stated that the missing members were in the hall but a few minutes before, and he was not aware of any political or other reasons why they should absent themselves from the meeting of the Board. If, however, their absence was concerted and intentional, whatever might be their reasons, he had no doubt they would live long enough to be ashamed of their conduct. A member here remarked that the Sergeant-at-Arms had been absent after the delinquents, and he had no doubt they would be forthcoming. Mr. Twees said they might probably be found at Cook and Duff's taking a drink. The President, Mr. Purdy, suggested that if was useless, when no quorum was present to adjourn. Mr. Vermilye (the only Republican present) said that he had no doubt his colleagues would be forthcoming, and thought the Board had better wait a few minutes. The proposition was agreed to, and the Board sat in silence (with the exception of an occasional joke cracked by Supervisor Tweed,) for about fifteen minutes, waiting for fresh arrivals, but no one presented himself, and the Sergeant-at-Arms return to report the result of his search. The Board finally, after indulging in a variety of conjectures as to the cause of the absence of the Republicans, concluded to adjourn to 3 o'clock P. M., to-day.

MEETING OF THE LIQUOR DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the Liquor Dealers' Association of New-York was held last evening, at SILBERMANN'S, in Hester street. The events of the past few weeks, having reference to the closing of the liquor shops on Sunday, caused a large meeting. The proceedings, as usual, were private. The principal topic of the evening, after the routine business had been disposed of, was the movement of the new Superintendent of Police for closing all the drinking places on the Sabbath. There was great unanimity, and some enthusiasm expressed, on the subject of "defending their rights," and a determination was evinced to be treated in all respects as other respectable citizens." They would conform to the law "as far as it was possible," and do nothing "ungentlemanly" or in a disorderly manner, but they wish to be understood as yielding obedience to the requirements of the authorities more out of regard to "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind," and from a desire not to be regarded as disturbers of the peace, rather than from any admission of the justice or orthodoxy of the Sunday laws. There was a strong party in the meeting in favor of some "ventilation of the front doors" during Sundays, on account of the warm weather. Others preferred entire conformity to the rule, or a frank and open resistance to it, taking the responsibility. The meeting did not finally decide, however, was in favor of acting with the spirit of conciliation. It was stated that two thousand members were "in and out" during the evening.

THE SWEDISH MOVEMENT CURE.—Dr. CHAS. F TAYLOR delivered, last evening, at the Cooper Institute, to a select audience composed mostly of medical gentlemen, a lecture upon a new system of medical treatment, which he denominates the "Swedish Movement cure." We call it a new system, for although, according to the Doctor, it has been in practice in Sweden for over forty years, and is now known in many other parts of Europe, it is, nevertheless, to the American public, we apprehend, an entire novelty. The inventor of the system was a Swedish Professor named PEHR HENRY LING, and in 1813 the first Institution for the practice of the system was established by the Swedish Government, and Professor Ling placed at its head. There are now three Institutions in Sweden, at which thousands of patients are treated annually. It would be impossible to give a complete and intelligible report of Dr. TAYLOR'S lecture last evening, as it was accompanied throughout by practical illustrations of his system of treatment, which need to be seen in order to be understood. The "Swedish Movement Cure," however, is simply the removal of disease by "movement" or exercise, conducted upon philosophical principles. The basis of the treatment, is, in a word, *scientific gymnastics*. Which, however, gymnastic exercises, as generally conducted, tend almost exclusively to the development of the muscular system this treatment pays equal if not paramount regard to the harmonious development and strengthening of the nervous system.

NARROW ESCAPE.—A week ago last Saturday night, as Mr. WILLIAM M. DAVIS, of No. 17 Hammond-street, was passing along Grove-street, near Fourth, his attention was attracted to some persons running behind him. As he looked to see the cause of the disturbance a man dodged by him, and at the same instant another person, who was evidently in pursuit of the first, struck at the fugitive with a dirk knife, which he held in his hand. As the fugitive dodged, the blow fell on Mr. DAVIS, who felt merely a numbness, as if struck with the fist. He immediately asked the man who dealt him the blow why he hit him. Turning an instant, he replied that he intended the blow for the one who was running away from him and continued the pursuit. One or two minutes after he had passed him. Mr. DAVIS perceived that he had received a wound between his shoulder-blade and breast bone, the knife having penetrated to the depth of one or two inches. Both men were by this time so far away as to make it useless to raise an alarm, and Mr. D. reported the case to the nearest Police Station, the officer mused him to keep the matter quiet for a day or two, that the culprit might be ferreted out. Thus far no result has been attained by the investigation, and Mr. D. agrees his experience pursuit record, that peaceable citizens may be on their guard against like assaults.

WHERE ARE THE POLICE JUSTICES?—For the past two days the business at the Lower Police Court has been very much delayed, if not altogether arrested, on account of the non-attendance of the justices. Yesterday afternoon the Court was crowded with policemen, lawyers and criminals, who anxiously awaited the arrival of a Judicial officer, but they waited in vain. Justice OSBORN, whose turn it is to preside this week, is said to be sick, and the other Justices do not "work when it is their "week off." Of course this state of affairs entails unnecessary inconvenience upon all who have police business to attend to, and should be remedied immediately. The conduct of the Tombs' magistrates in this respect has frequently been the subject of animadversion. The law says that the Police Courts shall remain open from sunrise to sunset, but Justice scarcely ever sits so late at the Tombs. The salary of a Police Justice is $4,500 a year, which would generally be deemed by reasonable folks a sufficient amount to ensure the prompt performance of the duties devolving upon a Police Justice.

A STARTLING TURNOUT.—The promenaders on "the Avenue" on Sunday afternoon last, were startled by the rattle of a very brilliant and very novel equipage which was seen dashing up that aristocratic part of the City. It consisted of a bright yellow carriage of Tobogganian dimensions, magnificently mounted and drawn by six gray horses. Curiosity was very naturally excited by such an unusual display, and, on inquiry, it was found that the monster coach was nothing more than the family carriage of Mr. ISAAC M. SWAIN, who was giving the members of his household an airing. This novel carriage is so constructed that, with the *coupé*, it will comfortably seat twenty-five persons, besides leaving abundant room for the necessary baggage of a traveling party. Notwithstanding the immense size of the carriage it is finished with great elegance, and is so well proportioned that its unusual dimensions are not very obvious until brought in comparison with an ordinary carriage. In such a coach as an antediluvian patriarch might have kept for family use.

SPRINKLING BROADWAY.—Broadway, from Canal to Chamber-street, has not been sprinkled since last Friday. The object is to ascertain whether the street could be kept clean without sprinkling, or, if not, the amount of water required to lay the dust without creating mud. On Friday and Saturday the street was in a necessary consequence, very dusty. By Monday the dirt which had been packed into the joints, &c., of the pavement, was to a great extent removed, and the street presented its former clean appearance, with very little dust, notwithstanding the brisk breeze of the afternoon. Yesterday the street was still further improved. What Mr. DELAFIELD'S ultimate views of the matter may be, we do not know, but this active test has demonstrated that the heavy "slushing" of the Broadway is what keeps it muddy.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY.—Miss BERTHA GOLDSMITH, 19 years of age, who lived at No. 109 Hudson-street, was taken suddenly ill at a late hour on Monday night, with vomiting and purging. Every effort was made for the sufferer's relief, but without avail, and she died about 8 o'clock yesterday morning. A rumor was current that the deceased had been poisoned, and Coroner O'KEEFE took the matter under investigation. A *post-mortem* examination was made by Dr. GALLAGHER, but no evidence of poison was discovered. The physician was of opinion that death resulted from gastritis, and the jury rendered a verdict to that effect. Miss GOLDSMITH was a Prussian by birth, and a young lady of uncommon personal attractions. She was engaged to be married, and the wedding had been fixed to take place in about three weeks.

THE NEW CAPTAIN OF THE CITY GUARD.—At a late meeting of that favorite body of our citizen soldiery, the City Guard, at their Armory, they elected Mr. MANSFIELD LOVEL, of the United States Army, their Captain, in the place of Capt. W. H. HATTACK, who is promoted Major of the Ninth Regiment. On Monday night Capt LOVEL met his command, and was received by the Guard with all the honors, "and a few over." The City Guard holds such a high place in the estimation of the public, that any commendation of it is superfluous.

THE CONDITION OF VIRGINIA STEWART.—This unfortunate woman was said to have been sinking rapidly last evening, and was not expected to live through the night.

THE NINTH-AVENUE RAILROAD.—The Canal-street terminal of the Ninth-avenue Railroad, at Hudson-wich and Washington streets, will soon be connected with the track of the Hudson River Railroad,

and at the corner of Canal and Hudson streets, connections will be made with the Sixth and Eighth avenue Railroads. The Ninth avenue cars will then run to the Astor House, thus forming a through line from Fifty fourth-street, nearly on the extreme west side of the town.

THE PRIZE-FIGHTERS BEFORE THE MAYOR.—The two prize fighters WELCH and NORRIS, alias "Fatty" and "Crow," who were arrested on Monday night for arranging a prize-fight to come off in Canada on the 9th inst., were brought before the Mayor yesterday morning and compelled to give bonds in the sum of $1,000 each to answer for the offence at the Court of Sessions. The bonds were subsequently allowed to be canceled on their agreeing to withdraw the stakes and enter into bonds to keep the peace for one year.

PROBABLE SUICIDE.—A woman named MARY COHEN was admitted to Bellevue Hospital on the 16th ultimo, in a comatose condition from the effects of opium. She continued insensible from that time until Monday evening, when she died. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest, but the evidence did not show whether the poison was taken for the purpose of self destruction or not, although the prevailing opinion was in the affirmative. Deceased was 30 years of age and a native of Ireland.

ALMSHOUSE GOVERNORS.—The Board of Governors had no meeting yesterday afternoon, as the majority of members were in the country. The weekly statement gives 7,146 as the number of inmates now in the institutions; 1 824 have been admitted since July 23, 32 have died; 1 723 have been discharged; and 135 have been sent to the Penitentiary, showing a decrease of 66 since the date of the last report.

CLOSING OF THE ASTOR LIBRARY.—The Astor Library will be closed on the 28th inst. while the extension of the building is being put in order. This extension was built by WM B. ASTOR, Esq., and is the duplicate of the one erected to pursuance of his father's will. The books in the library are already numerous enough to fill many of the shelves in the new alcoves.

A COLONY OF CHILDREN FOR THE WEST.—A very interesting party of about 30 children left the office of the Children's Aid Society, yesterday afternoon, under the charge of Mr. H. FAGNOSS, one of the visitors of that Society, who will place them in good homes in the West.

Police Reports.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A woman named Catharine Collins was arrested yesterday on a charge of passing a counterfeit $5 bill on the Commonwealth Bank New York, to Jesse Frith, a grocery man at No. 373 First avenue, in payment for some tea, receiving the change in good money. The offence is alleged to have been committed on the 25th ultimo. The accused was arraigned before Justice KELLY, when she denied ever to have seen the bill. She was held in $500 bail to answer.....Edward Howell, a tailor, was arrested by Officer Turner, of the Tenth Precinct, for attempting to pass a $5 bill, altered from the old Government Stock Bank to the Bank of the Interior, on Frederick Guger, of No. 68 Hester-street. When arrested, it is said that the prisoner swallowed the altered note. He was taken before Justice STRESS, who held him for examination.

ARREST OF ALLEGED PANEL THIEVES.—A man named CARY, who lives in the upper part of the City, was decoyed on Monday night by two female thieves into premises in Canal-street, where he was bereaved of $15. Mr. CARY complained to the Fifth Ward Police, and Officers BOOTH and KIDNEY took the case in hand. The officers entered the house by climbing through a window, but did not find the two women. They arrested, however, Peter Curley and John Casey alias John Welsh, whom they found in the place, and took possession of a set of burglar's tools and some property which is supposed to have been stolen. The prisoners are both said to be noted thieves and their housekeeper were added to the number that are collected at Police head-quarters.

SUSPECTED OF ARSON.—The fire in the dwelling-house, No. 112 Washington-street, last Monday evening, is said to have been caused by an incendiary. An investigation by the Fire Marshal has elicited testimony which, it is said, directs suspicion against Miss POWERS and her sister, Miss Kate Burns. It is alleged that they were compelled to vacate their apartments, on account of a disagreement with Mrs. WILKINSON, the landlady. They, however, retained the key; shortly before the fire broke out were seen to enter the room. They did not stay long, and left, locking the door after them. So soon after their departure a lot of straw in the centre of the room was found to be burning. The young women are both held for examination, by Justice STRESS.

ROBBED ON A STEAMBOAT.—A colored waiter, named James Jackson, employed on board the steamboat *Isaac Newton*, was arrested yesterday, on a charge of grand larceny. Mr. Charles H Branscomb, of St. Louis, states that he was a passenger on the steamer on her Monday night trip from Albany, and he placed his pocket book, containing $90 in gold, in his stateroom while he went below for a few minutes. During his absence Jackson was seen to enter the stateroom, and afterwards the money could not be found. The accused was taken before Alderman BRADY, at the City Hall Police Court, and was held for examination.

BURGLARS SURPRISED.—Some burglars made an attempt to enter the mantilla store No. 267 Broadway on Monday night, but were alarmed by a clerk who sleeps in the building. The fellows had gained admittance to the hallway adjoining, and had commenced operations on the side door of the store, when their noise awoke the clerk and he gave the alarm. The burglars, in their haste to escape, left their screw-driver, chisel and centre bits, which are in possession of Capt Walling who is anxious to find claimants for the articles.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Officers Jourdan and Woolridge, of the Sixth Ward, yesterday arrested a man named John Johnson on the corner of Chatham and Duane streets, on suspicion of being a passer of counterfeit money. Johnson had in his possession a $5 counterfeit bill on the Nassau Bank of Brooklyn altered from a genuine "one," and a counterfeit $5 on the East River Bank of this City. When arrested the prisoner attempted to conceal the evidence of his guilt from the officers, but did not succeed. He was held for examination.

Base Ball.

KNICKERBOCKER CLUB OF NEW-YORK VS. EXCELSIOR OF BROOKLYN.

The return match between these Clubs came off yesterday upon the Excelsior grounds, Penny Bridge, South Brooklyn. The interest of the public in this game may be inferred from the fact that at least five thousand persons, many of them ladies, witnessed the contest. The object of the game was to demonstrate the beauty of catching the ball on the fly instead of the bound; or, rather, not allowing the ball caught upon the first bound to put a player out. The first "fly game" between these clubs was played on the 30th June, upon the Knickerbocker grounds, at the Elysian Fields. After a beautiful exhibition game, it terminated in favor of the Excelsiors by the following score: Excelsior Club, 26 runs; Knickerbocker, 22 runs. As this game, like the first, was not played according to the rules of the "National Association of Base Ball Players," to which both are attached, it cannot, strictly speaking, rank as a match game, but as an illustration of the science of the "fly" play. It will be remembered that this question was discussed by both National Conventions, and at the last one was apparently settled by a very decided vote, the ballot standing more than two to one in favor of the ball being caught upon the bound. Yesterday's game terminated in the thorough defeat of the Knickerbocker Club, they only making five runs to the Excelsior's twenty).

The Excelsior played from the beginning to the end of the game, every man filling his position in good style. The Knickerbockers did not play in their accustomed effective manner, and the result has not added any laurels to the insignia of their Club. We append the score:

KNICKERBOCKER.	H.	L.	Runs.	EXCELSIOR.	H.	L.	Runs.
Davis, 1. f	4		1	Reynolds, 2 b	3		3
Wright, c	3		1	Fennell, p	3		3
McLaughlin, 3	3		0	Russell, p	3		3
Stephens, r. f	4		0	Whiting, r. f	2		3
Klassen, r. f	3		1	Golden, s. s	3		3
Morrow, c. f	3		0	Polhemus, c. f	4		0
De Beat, s. s	3		0	Markbo, 1. f	3		2
Adams, 3 b	0		2	Whiting, 3 b	4		1
Welling, 2 b	3		0	Leggett, c	3		2
Total	27		5	Total	27		20

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Knickerb'ker	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	2—5
Excelsior	3	6	2	0	0	3	2	4	0—20

SCORERS FOR KNICKERBOCKER—Jos. F. Wenman.
SCORERS FOR EXCELSIOR—S. N. Gregory.
UMPIRE—Peter O'Brien, of the Atlantic Club.

Orphan's Home of Industry.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

THE ORPHAN'S HOME OF INDUSTRY,
IOWA CITY, IOWA

This Western Asylum for New-York Orphans is now supporting and training forty children, and preparing for as many more. The undersigned, proprietor, earnestly solicits needful aid, in clothing, shoes, and money, which may be sent to "Care of Rev. F. D. HARRIMAN, No. 763 Broadway," at which place he will be glad to see the friends of his institution, on the afternoon of any day in the week, between 2 and 5 o'clock.

G. C. TOWNSEND, Missionary.
Aug. 2, 1859.

FIREMEN'S MUSTER.—The annual muster of New England firemen is to take place the present year at Manchester, N. H., on the 14th, 15th and 16th of September. The two first days will be devoted exclusively to companies from abroad for the trial for prizes, which amount to $900. The prizes are five in number, and are as follows: First prize, $400; second, $260; third, $150; fourth, $100; fifth $50. On the last day home companies will contend for prizes, and at the close there will be horse trotting and racing for purses. It is also in contemplation to offer a handsome reward to the best steam fire engine, whose merits shall be determined by trial.

"ABOLITIONISTS' GATHERING AT ABINGTON.—The Abolitionists of Boston, Plymouth, and many other places, had a large gathering at Island Grove, Abington, on Saturday, to celebrate the anniversary of the West India Emancipation. Wm LLOYD GARRISON was President of the day, and speeches were made by Mr. Garrison, the Rev. U. M. Fisk, of Taunton; Edmund Quincy, J. Frank Baily, a graduate of Brown University; Henry C. Wright, Mr. Wasson, one of the Oneida sieve reamers; Mr. Remond, of Salem, and others. The slave-woman MARIA, who was brought from Plymouth recently and freed, was present, and collection was taken up in her behalf.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—ANNUAL MEETING.—The annual meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors was held yesterday afternoon, in the old Court-room, County Jail building. The first business in order being the election of officers, the following named persons were all reelected to fill the places named:

Chairman—SAMUEL SMITH.
Jail Inspector—Dr. CHAS A VAN ZANDT.
Physician to Penitentiary—Dr. JOHN L. ZABRISKIE.
Superintendent of Almshouse—GILBERT HOBBS.

The rules of last year were adopted.

The Keeper of the Penitentiary made the following report for July: Prisoners committed—Males, 51; females, 67; total, 118. Discharged—Males, 45; females, 36; total, 81. Deaths—Two males. On hand—Males, 121; females, 138; total, 259.

The Surrogate sent in his annual report, showing the receipts in fees for the year to amount to $44,305 92. Referred to Committee on Accounts.

Supervisor CROCKER presented the following:

To the Board of Supervisors of Kings County:

GENTLEMEN: Annexed I transmit to your honorable body, a statement of the surplus and deficiency of the taxes of 1858 of the several Wards of the City and Towns of the County, showing the net surplus and deficiency of the same up to and including the 31st day of July, 1859 after having credited each Ward and Town with the amount of deficiency of 1857, which was relieved.

JAMES M. SEABURY,
County Treasurer.

Wards.	Surplus.	Wards.	Surplus.
I	$17,835 48	XIV	6 117 80
II	8 376 33	XV	5 784 61
III	8 767 67	XVI	1 375 05
IV	3 979 32	XVII	4 577 21
V	5 327 27	XVIII	1,301 62
VI	13 139 57	XIX	11,987 21
VII	16 103 63	Flushing	239 70
VIII	6 747 43	New Lots	624 16
IX	13 927 14	New Utrecht	254 29
X	16 880 63	Greenwood	8 59
XI	5 897 46	Flatbush, deficiency	127 04
XII	19 316 00		
XIII	12 319 59		
Total			$163 091 66

The Treasurer also presented a statement of bonds and mortgages and other securities and moneys received, viz.:

1859, July 30—To cash deposits in Mechanics' Bank	$5 238 73
New York Life Insurance and Trust Co	30 486 06
Brooklyn Savings Bank	1 196 65
Williamsburgh Savings Bank	293 38
Central Bank	2,076 13
Atlantic Bank	677 13
Manhattan Company	159 50
In hands of Treasurer	81
Total cash	$39 999 12
Bonds and mortgages	98 972 66
Total	$138,971 78

To Committee on Treasurer's Accounts.

A resolution was adopted declaring that the duties of the Jail Physician embraced holding *post mortem* examinations when required by the Coroner in the Western District, and to purchase all of the medicines used in the jail out of his salary.

The Jail Committee was directed to advertise for proposals to supply the jail with wood, coal and soft-soap.

The Board adjourned till Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—The Brooklyn Sanitary Association, recently organized, held their first regular monthly public meeting last evening in the Governor's Room, City Hall Ex-Mayor HALL, the President, occupied the Chair, and there was a limited attendance of members. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read by the Secretary, Dr. J. B. JONES, and adopted. Dr. A. N. DALL presented the names of about fifty persons as candidates for membership, and they were duly elected. The same gentleman also presented the names of Mayor POWELL and Ex-Mayors SAMUEL SMITH, CORNELIS BOGERT, C. P. SMITH and F. B. SPINOLA, as honorary members. The subject announced for discussion was, "The most judicious manner of disposing of the contents of Cesspools and sewer water from premises open to the introduction of Nassau water." In the absence of a gentleman who was expected to be present prepared to give some important scientific and practical information relative to the subject, Dr. HALL was called upon to speak. He was disposed to favor the plan of disposing of sewer water by having the pipes connected with the sewers. The pipes would then act as ventilators to the sewers and the water would cleanse the same. The gases emitted by sewers and cesspools were particularly referred to as the cause of much sickness, in proof of which numerous cases were cited the most familiar one being the National Hotel sickness. A desultory conversation followed, when the meeting adjourned for one month.

PICNIC OF THE WILLIAMSBURGH JUVENILE SWORD SCHOOL.—This interesting School, numbering pupils of both sexes, from the age of seven to fifteen years, held their first Picnic Festival yesterday, under the cool shade of the tall trees which ornament the Myrtle Park, Brooklyn. This is a most convenient and charming pleasure ground for parties who do not wish to take a long journey from home, being only four miles from Fulton Ferry, and offering the most inviting shelter that any one could wish from the heat of the sun. The children of the School—of which there are five hundred—joined the day festivities in all sorts of pleasant sports, and had quadrilles and "Virginia reels" on the smooth floor of a substantial and showy tent, which is a feature of the place. This Sword School—the only large one in Williamsburgh—is under the direction and tuition of Professor DAVID B. GRUGE, who makes his young pupils perform wonders in the way of real skill, and whose School, as a whole, reflects the greatest credit upon him.

A NEW ORGAN.—A public exhibition of an organ consisting of twenty-two stops, built by Mr. W. H. DAVIS, No. 40 Downing-street, New-York, will take place this evening at St. Mary's Church, Classon-avenue, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Board of Education—Important to Parents—Vaccination.

A regular meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Education was held last evening, President SMITH in the chair, and there was an unusually large attendance of members, who were exceedingly loquacious, and the sitting was accordingly prolonged to an extent which would have been insupportable in almost any other body. After the usual preliminary and some routine business, unimportant to the general reader, had been disposed of, a subject of general interest was introduced by Dr. THORNE, Chairman of a Special Committee appointed to consider the subject of vaccination. The Committee make a quite lengthy report, reviewing the subject in detail, and concluding with the following recommendations: 1. That the Board of Health be earnestly solicited to take prompt and energetic action to check the further progress of small-pox in the city, by making a liberal provision for gratuitous vaccination. That the Board is fully aware of the great and alarming increase in the number of victims of small pox in this city, and that it will do its best to investigate this state of things. That the Superintendent write to every teacher, and call their attention at the Normal School, to the duty of instructing the children and their parents in the necessity of vaccination; that the Law Committee prepare an act for the Legislature, requiring children to be vaccinated before they can attend the Public Schools, and that the Board of Health be requested to district the city, and provide ample facilities for general vaccination; that before any child be admitted into the Public Schools, inquiries be made to ascertain whether it has been vaccinated or not.

The resolution referring to the "alarming increase of small pox in the City" was, at the suggestion of a member of the Board, stricken out, as likely to convey an erroneous impression as to the health of the city, and the report was then unanimously adopted.

The Secretary was directed to furnish the Mayor of the city with a copy of the report, and notify His Honor of the action of the Board thereon.

This matter disposed of, one hour or more was consumed in a discussion arising upon a bill of $50.0, presented for repairs to one of the school-houses. It appears that the contractor agreed to do the work at a certain price, but, before he had completed the job, a member of the local Committee directed some alteration to be made from the original design, for which extra pay was demanded, amounting to twice as much as the Committee thought was a reasonable price. Every member present had something to say about the matter, but finally it was referred to a Committee to make another effort to settle it.

Dr. THORNE introduced another exciting topic. He moved that the Principals of Public Schools Nos 1, 5, 7 8 and 14 be directed to enforce the rule requiring all children to attend school within the district in which they reside by sending away all children in attendance upon their schools, who do not belong in the district.

It was stated that some of the schools had lost half of the members, by their leaving for other schools, where there was something that attracted the attention of the children, or to gratify the notion of parents.

Mr. STRONG asked to have No. 15 included in the resolution, which was accepted.

A substitute was offered, that the rule be furnished to each of the Principals, with directions to enforce the same.

Mr. LAWSON offered as an amendment that the resolution of Dr. THORNE include all of the Public Schools.

The subject provoked a lively and amusing debate. The substitute and amendment were voted down and the original resolution offered by Dr. THORNE was finally adopted by a unanimous vote. The Board then adjourned.

THE ARMS OF OREGON.—Oregon has adopted a State seal. The escutcheon is supported by thirty-three stars and divided by an ordinary, with the inscription, "The Union." In relief, mountains an elk with branching antlers, a wagon the Pacific Ocean, on which there is a British man-of-war departing and an American steamer arriving. The second quartering with a sheaf, plow and package. Crest—the American eagle. Legend—"the State of Oregon. The introduction of the English man-of-war is no doubt emblematical of that nation's being obliged to relinquish its claims to the territory.

The Winona "cigar" steamship made another experimental trip on the 30th of July, for the purpose of testing the screw and the consumption of fuel. A speed of fifteen miles per hour was attained, with thirty-six revolutions per minute; the boilers working about one-third of their capacity.

At the last meeting of the Trustees of the Museum of Comparative Zoology in Boston, Dr. Bigelow, on behalf of the Building Committee, stated that a contract had been made for the erection of the building for the sum of $41,800; the work has been begun and satisfactory progress made.

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Are superior for all manufacturing purposes.
Are more desirable for all kinds of family sewing.
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☞ FEVER AND AGUE.—This trying and overwhelming disease which fastens its relentless grasp on the body of man, reduces him to a mere shadow in a short space of time and renders him physically and mentally useless, can be defeated and driven from the body by the use of Dr J HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. The great success it has met with, and the beneficial results following its use, have established it as a permanent institution. We would advise our readers to procure this valuable specific and if an absent friend is afflicted with the Fever and Ague or any other nervous disease to hasten and procure this much favored and early desired article. A trial is all that is needed to prove its many excellent qualities.

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Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Trusses. Also, SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS for varicose veins, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES, Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 3 Vesey-st., after House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR Ladies try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Smithsonian House, Broadway, Corner of Bond-street, New York.—Connected to the European plan. Single rooms, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 per day. Double rooms and parlors, $1 50 to $3. Meals as ordered.

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N. Y. MILLS MUSLIN DRAWERS,
Gauze Undershirts &c., at Nos 87 and 89 William-st., one door North of Maiden lane.
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They are the best varieties for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
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GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt No. 156 William st., corner Ann-st.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at 6 Astor House.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

The Eureka Shuttle Sewing Machines.—Price $50.—Office No. 489 Broadway.
Local Agents wanted in every city.
Address D. J. LEVY, General Superintendent.

One Dollar Only is Now Charged for a course of lessons on our Sewing Machines
I. M. SINGER & CO., No 458 Broadway.

DIED.

HAWES—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 2, of a short but severe illness, JAMES C., son of Solomon and Elizabeth Hawes, aged 15 years and 10 months.

"To be all of good was his."

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 213 West 13th-st, at 5 o'clock, on Thursday morning. The funeral services will take place this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the residence of his parents. The remains will be taken to Peekskill for interment.

WHITCOMBY—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 2, JOSEPH WHITCOMBY, in the 61th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at his late residence, No 505 Hudson-st., without further invitation.

ESCARNES—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 2, at 5 P. M., of cholera infantum, GEORGE BELCHER, youngest son of C. P. and E. ESCARNES.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 239 10th st.

DUDLEY—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 1, Mrs. EMILY W. DUDLEY wife of Wm H. Dudley, M. D.

The funeral will be solemnized at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Thursday, at 3 o'clock. Friends of Dr. Dudley are hereby requested to attend, without further invitation.

McGUIRE—In this City on Monday evening, Aug. 1, after a short illness of congestion of the lungs, JULIA ANN, only daughter of John and Annie McGuire, in the 3d year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her uncles, Patrick and Michael Segg, and John Cully are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 10 Centre-st., on Wednesday, Aug. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

FISK—On Monday evening, Aug. 1, Dr. LYMAN FISK, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of Arcana Lodge, No. 366, of F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother in law, J. W. McCUE, No. 1 South 3d-st., Williamsburg, this Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

TEASDALE—At Morrisania, on Monday, Aug. 1, at 6:40 A. M., of disease of the heart, SUSAN JANE, youngest daughter of George H. and Adaline C. Teasdale, aged 3 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of her parents, Morrisania, at 4 o'clock, this (Monday) afternoon.

ALEXANDER—At the Red Sweet Springs, Virginia, on Sunday, July 31, in the 56th year of his age, the Rev Dr. JAMES WADDEL ALEXANDER, Pastor of the 5th-av. and 19th st Presbyterian Church, of this City.

His funeral will take place at Princeton, N. J., this (Wednesday) afternoon at 4 o'clock

PEAKE—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Sunday, July 31, ELLA LOUISE, daughter of Henry and Louisa E. Peake, aged 8 months and 10 days.

VASSAR—In Sonesdale, Pa., on Friday, July 29, of cholera infantum, MARY EVALYN, infant daughter of Adrian H. and Nancy W. Vassar, of this City, aged 1 month and 9 days.

THE MOBILE REGISTER,
BY JOHN FORSYTH,

Published DAILY, TRI WEEKLY and WEEKLY. A commercial and political (DEMOCRATIC) NEWSPAPER. Having a large circulation in Alabama and Mississippi, the REGISTER is the best medium of general advertising in those States

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REPLATING AS GOOD AS NEW.—FAMILY plating plated coasters, ice buckets, coffee urns, tea sets, forks spoons &c., from which the silver is worn off, can have them replated at short notice, at a moderate price, by LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

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DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and KUSSOUE
STATE LOTTERIES.

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DELAWARE

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NATIVE OF Dublin, who is lately from the old country, as a nursery governess or children's maid; advertiser has been employed for several years as teacher, writes the testimonials she has brought with her will certify. Can cut, make & trim children's dresses in the neatest manner; can also fancy knitting and crochet; is a member of the Episcopal Church; salary not to much an object as a comfortable home in this very fine country. Address C. B., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY TWO ENGLISH PROTESTANT girls, situations in a private family, one for general house work, is a good cook and a superior washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and seamstress; are both girls of the highest respectability and of strictly regular habits, and know how to appreciate a good home. Will go together or separate as may be required, and can give first-rate references from their late employers. Apply at No. 413 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITuation as cook; is an excellent cook; understands all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; would wish to engage in a private family; can produce the best of City references as to capacity and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 15th-st., over the store, between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO MOST RESPECTABLE girls, sisters, who are really most desirable servants, situations either in New-York or Brooklyn; one as good cook and first-class washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and wal reas or nurse; are really most efficient and highly respectable girls. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MATRON OR housekeeper, by a strictly conscientious and trustworthy female in a Seminary or Institution; understands housekeeping thoroughly; or in a private family where trust and confidence are required; advertiser can give the best of reference as to character and capability. Call or address W. F., No. 186 Clinton-st., cor. of Baltic-st., Brooklyn, for one week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation in a private family to do chamber-work and plain sewing or chamber-work and fine washing; can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner. The most satisfactory City reference given. No objections to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 101 East 30th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED WOMAN, a situation as seamstress; cuts and fits children's clothes; is quick at the needle; makes shirts neatly; does all kinds of fine sewing; wages, $7 per month, or $3 per week. Also, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; assists with the washing; wages, $7. Call at No. 248 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as first rate cook and excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter; is well experienced. Call at No. 136 18th st, between 7th and 8th avs., for two days. None but respectable families need call.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, COMpetent woman as cook in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker of bread, biscuits and muffins; would assist in washing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 191 42d st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small private family, or to do chamber work and to assist in washing and ironing; has three years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 748 2d av., third floor, front room, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK, baker of bread, pies and plain cakes; can make several kinds of desserts; is willing to assist in washing and ironing, or to do cooking, washing and ironing of a small family. Call at No. 302 8th av., near 26th-st. Can be seen till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A NEAT, TIDY and most respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress or assist with washing and ironing; will be found to be a very nice girl and an excellent servant, and can give first-class references. Can be seen at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, (basement.)

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; has no objection to assist with children or make herself generally useful. Best of City reference from her last situation. Call at No. 353 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED widow, to take care of a child and do light chamber-work, and is willing to make herself useful, and also a young girl for plain housework in a small family. Inquire at No. 230 West 26th st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; or would do general housework. Also, a chambermaid wants a place. Good reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, with the best of references, a situation as wet nurse in a first-class family in New-York. Call at No. 196 Bleecker-st., for three days, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. No objection to travelling.

WANTED—BY A GOOD, HONEST AND WILLING girl, a situation as general housework, City or country; can cook well; is a good baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; is well recommended. Apply at No. 44 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A MOST FAITHFUL, CAPABLE servant, highly recommended, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a very neat, economical girl, not afraid of work, and will endeavor to please. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; also, by one as cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to cook, wash, and iron, or do chamberwork and washing. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country, with a family. Call at No. 123 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation to do chamberwork and waiting, or general housework of a small private family; has no objection to the country. Apply at No. 162 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and fine washer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, and would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 231 East 29th-st.

WANTED—AY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL A situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has no objection to go to Newark. Call at No. 163 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE CITY, BY two young German girls, (sisters,) who speak English fluently, to do chamber or light housework. Apply at No. 60 Norfolk-st., in the cigar store.

THE ADVERTISER, AN AMERICAN LADY of refinement and respectability, desires to obtain a situation as a lady's companion and housekeeper, or as a family dressmaker; would undertake the tuition of children; a permanent home more the object than compensation; would leave the City, or would travel with a family. Communications addressed to M. M. E., Chatham-square Post-office, for one week, will be promptly attended to.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGlish, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND HIS WIFE, situations in City or country. The man as coachman and groom, or to work on a farm; understands thoroughly the care and management of horses, is also a good practical gardener and farmer, having worked on one farm for 9 years. The wife to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework in a small family; are both persons of the most reliable habits, and would value a good home more than high wages. Apply at No 414 Broadway, up stairs

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A MAN AND HIS wife, (without incumbrance,) on a gentleman's farm; the man understands all kinds of common farm work and plain gardening, care of horse, driving, &c; is willing to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place: the woman is a thorough cook and an excellent washer and ironer. Both are careful and reliable persons, and have excellent recommendations from their last employer, and will hire for moderate wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION.—A PERSON OF FIRST-rate standing in mercantile business, and A No. 1 would like to make some arrangement with some dry goods house to become their traveling agent, and can produce the very best of references that are entirely satisfactory. Any one desirous to employ a person that is favorable will address THOMAS JONES, Box No. 125 *Times* Office, where an interview may be had.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a man of long experience in the care of horses and carriages in England and New-York. Can produce the best of references from his employers in New York for the last ten years. Has lived with his last employer four years. Any commands addressed to J. O., at Pat. Trotter's Saddler and Harness Maker, No. 654 Broadway, will be strictly attended to until engaged.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUATIONS; the man as coachman or gardener, or would take the charge of a small farm; the woman as cook, washer, and ironer, is a good baker; can give good references as to character, sobriety, and industry; both are fully competent to fill their situations. Address J. D., Box No. 104 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman, gardener, or groom; is fully competent for either situation. Good reference. No objections to the country. A good farmer wants a place to drive horses, milk cows, &c. Call or address COACHMAN, No 510 Broadway, 3d floor.

WANTED—A COACHMAN OR GROOM'S SITUAtion by a single young man, who can produce seven years' recommendations from his last place; would be willing to make himself generally useful, or keep a small garden in order if required. Address D. M., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A WELL RECOMMENDED PROTestant young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom, understands the care and management of horses well, is also a good vegetable gardener and farmer; is willing to work and make himself useful to his employer. Call at No. 215 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED man, who is a practical gardener, lately from England; he can give excellent testimonials of character and competency from his last situation, which he held thirteen years. Address C. U., care of Mr. JOHN BOYCE, No. 14 Montgomery-st., Albany, New-York.

WANTED—A BOY IN A FANCY GOODS HOUSE; one about fifteen years of age and having been in a store preferred; must be an American, live with his parents and best of unquestionable integrity of character. Salary, $50 the first year. Address Box No. 3 188 Post office.

WANTED—BY A BOOK-KEEPER, A SITUATION in a wholesale house, hard ware preferred. Refers to his present employers, with whom he has been several years. Address F, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOSS MOULDER; has a thorough experience in fine and false canal work, and can give satisfactory references. Address T. S. J., post paid, No. 3 Union-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PERSON OF respectability; is desirous to make some permanent arrangement with some house in a wholesale dry goods or grocery business; the applicant is a thorough business and energetic man and can produce the highest recommendations as to honesty, capability, &c. Any one wanting such a person that they can place the most implicit confidence in, and one that would study the interest of their employer, will address A. M. C., Box No. 110 *Times* Office, where an interview may be had.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a man who is practically acquainted with all branches of the business, as his letters of recommendation will fully satisfy any gentleman in want of an experienced gardener. No objection to take charge of a farm with the garden department. Please addressed to INDUSTRY, in care of Beckwith & Young, seed-store, No 9 John st., will be attended to for three days. Best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN, a Scotchman, as coachman, who has had long experience in the care and management of both young and old horses, and can show the highest of recommendations from the best of families both in this City and in the old country, as to honesty, sobriety, carefulness, &c.; no objection to the country. A note addressed to C. H., Box No. 133 *Times* Office, will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STRONG, TRUSTworthy man as teamster, or to work in a store; is a good, plain writer and willing to make himself useful; has been among horses since his boyhood. Can show the best of recommendations from his late employers. Any address being a note to W. ROBARTS, No. 124 East 34th-st., it will be punctually attended to for one week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, (German, speaks English well,) a situation as coachman; understands his business perfectly; no objections to the country. Can give the best references as to integrity and ability; has lived several years with the last employer; left on account of his going to Europe. Address J. S., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A GROOM AND COACHMAN'S SITUation by a middle-aged Protestant man, with undeniable testimonials for ability and general good conduct. Can be seen or heard of either by calling, or a note addressed for P. S., at the saddlery and harness store of Mr. Lowden, No. 79 Bleecker-st., or to Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HARDWORKing, sober and well-disposed German Protestant young man; he is a good farmer, can drive and take care of horses; is also a good vegetable gardener, is able and willing to work and make himself useful. Has the best of reference. Call at No. 276 Bowery.

WANTED—A MAN AND HIS WIFE WANTS A situation; has no family whatever; the man as coachman his wife as laundress or cook in a small family; have the best of City reference. Address A. C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION in a store as salesman, collector or otherwise; a good writer and correspondent. Salary moderate; four years' character for integrity, &c. Address S., Flushing, Long Island, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, STEADY man, as plain gardener. He also understands the care and management of horses, is a good and careful driver, and can make himself generally useful around. Address K. F., Box No 205 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER AND COOK; ONE who is competent to take charge of a farm house for two single gentlemen. In a pleasant location, two hours ride from the City, and who would be willing to do as for herself, with a girl under her to wash, scrub, &c. Apply between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., at No. 729 9th-st., New-York. On Thursday (to-morrow) or after that hour, at No. 110 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESSES who understand their business; also, a number of well recommended servants in all other capacities, such as cooks, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, girls for general housework, &c., &c. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. Also, a hall boy wanted for a hotel.

WANTED—THIS DAY, AT TILMON'S AGENCY for Employment, No. 70 East 13th-st., one door east of 4th av., a first-rate colored woman as washer and ironer for the Quarantine Hospital; wages $12 to $15 per month; and other female servants for private families and boarding-houses for both City and country; best of wages. Call at once.

WANTED—A LADY OF EDUCATION AND REfinement, to fill the situation of housekeeper and lady's companion, in a gentleman's family. Must be fully competent; best of references required. Apply at No. 20 East 22d st., from 8 to 9 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M., for three days.

WANTED—A MAN AND HIS WIFE TO TAKE care of a cottage and a few acres of land in Westchester County. The woman a good cook the man to take care of garden and horses. Address, for one week, WESTCHESTER, Box No. 125 *Times* Office, with name, country, age, reference, last place, &c.

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN YOUNG MEN, WITH $25 to $100, to engage in a very safe and profitable business. With energy and enterprise they can make $100 to $200 per month. Apply at No. 420 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A GARDENER, A PROTESTANT, must understand the business in all its branches and produce the best references as to capability and character. Address T. A. M., Box No. 139 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACH PAINTER; one who is capable of finishing; none other need apply; wages no object if work suits. Apply at No. 412 Broadway.

WANTED—A TRAVELING AGENT, WITH GOOD address and experience in the varnish trade, and one who has traveled before only need apply. Address N, N., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CANVASSING agents, for a handsome and valuable work to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEORGE W. ELLIOTT, at Harper & Brothers, Franklin-square.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE TO COOK, WASH and iron; the other to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Apply at No. 25 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh.

PERSONAL.

IF MISS MARTHA McGLEW, OF LONDON, will forward her address to G. H., New-York Post office, she will hear of something to her advantage.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, A member of one of the best families of Virginia and South Carolina, of unusually high literary and political attainments and position, but unfortunately in moderate circumstances, (being worth only $10 000) would be pleased to correspond with a view to matrimony, with a young lady or widow whose means are sufficient to enable and aid him in achieving the purposes his ambition prompts; she must be of a good family, well-educated, intelligent, and above all, candid and sincere; the best references, both in this City and elsewhere, will be cheerfully furnished to an approved correspondent. All communications addressed to RANDOLPH, Madison-square Post-office, for two days, will be sacredly preserved and carefully answered.

MATRIMONIAL.—ONLY LADIES AND GENtlemen of the Upper Ten can have their matrimonial views confidentially entertained and to keep select. For not less than One Hundred Dollars. Address Commissioner M., New-York Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—YESTERDAY, BETWEEN ONE AND TWO o'clock, in going from Jay-st., Brooklyn, in the Greenpoint cars to Fulton Ferry, from thence to Broadway, through Fulton-st., New-York, a lady's small GENEVA WATCH, white face, enameled in small blue leaves on the case. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at J. S. MACKAY'S, No. 8 Court-st., Brooklyn.

$300 LOST—ON MONDAY, AUG. 1, 1859, FIFteen $20 notes on the Bank of the State of New-York. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the Bank of America, No. 46 Wall-st., N. Y.

LOST—A SMALL YELLOW ITALIAN GREYHOUND SLUT, any one returning the same to No. 13 Madison-square, north, will get $5 reward.

STATIONERY.

CARSON & HABD,
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York.
Also, an entire new article of Ruled Paper in stock such as BILL-HEADS, two to eight on a sheet.
Also,
PATENT HEADED-BILL CAP.
All kinds of Ruled Paper at 50 per cent. less than the usual cost of ruling—done by the
PATENT STEAM RULING MACHINE DIAMOND-POINTED PEN.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

RUSSIAN FRIGATE GENERAL ADMIRAL.—Lithographs of this vessel, plain and colored, for sale by SLOTE & JANES, Stationers 93 Fulton st.

MUSICAL BOXES.

MECHANICAL SINGING-BIRD AND MUSIcal Boxes of all styles and sizes, playing 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 18, 24 and 36 tunes, in painted tin, brass, plain and rosewood boxes, with every variety of accompaniments, and manufactured by the best makers of Switzerland, expressly for this market.
HARMONIPHONE.
MANDOLINES,
OUVERTURES,
EXPRESSIVES,
FORTE-PIANOS,
Bells, Drums, Castagnettes and Flutes accompaniment.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.
Musical boxes repaired.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

EXPRESS WAGON FOR SALE—MADE BY E. J. Stephenson. To be seen at T. Reeve's livery stable, No. 14 East 19th-st. Inquire of D. BOOGMAN, India-rubber Warehouse, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

TO COAL DEALERS.—FOR SALE, TWO GOOD coal horses, three sets cart-harness, one desk, a new and very superior coal scale, coal tubs, screens, &c. Inquire in the office, No. 549 3d av.

FEAST FOR SALE.—TWO HORSES, TRUCK and harness, in good condition. Apply, this day only, to B. C. MILLER, No. 180 Fulton-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF Southern New York will commence its annual session, in the room O. F. Hall Grand st., on WEDNESDAY, 3d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Election of Grand Officers on Thursday. By order. JOHN J. DAVIES, G. Sec.

INSTRUCTION.

POUGHKEEPSIE
FEMALE ACADEMY.
Rev. I. C. WRIGHT, M. A., PRINCIPAL,
assisted by
ACCOMPLISHED AND EXPERIENCED TEACHERS.
A new session will commence Sept. 7.
For circulars concerning terms, reference, and other particulars, address the Principal or
H. D. VAN KLECK, Sec'y of Trustees.
POUGHKEEPSIE, July 23, 1859.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED 1835.—Rev. D. HASKELL, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School, male and female, advantages: healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in Music and Painting. Fall term of fourteen weeks opens Aug 25. Board and common English, $38. For Circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER, Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC—CHEAP AUGUST TERM.—M. DOGBEE, No. 663 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Institution in New-York. Gentlemen or boys who secure seats now will be practically qualified for Fall business, on low terms. Public room $10; private room $15. Two $10 seats vacant for evening.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADway, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Fall Term will commence Sept. 14. Terms $225 per year, including board and English branches. Circulars containing full particulars may be obtained of Rev. Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, Miss AIKEN, Stamford, Conn.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WILTON, CONN.—Pupils received at any time. The school is easy of access from New-York. Location healthy. Terms from $120 to $140 per year. The pupils are under the immediate care of the Principal. For full particulars address the Principal,
AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 22 East 35th-st. Mrs. BOWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public that the exercises of their school will be resumed on the 15th September next. Terms and other particulars made known on application at the school.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEWOOD, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Annual Catalogue and Circular just published. Persons desiring a copy will please address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

A NEW ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, by the Rev. HOBART WINSLOW, late of Boston, where he was eminently successful as an educator, will commence at his residence No. 32 West 31st-st., New-York City, on the 12th of Sept. next.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT NEWROCHELLE.—This institution will enter on its 14th term the 1st September. Circulars, by addressing the Principal, who will call on applicants, if desired, and if in or near the City of New-York. E. LOCKWOOD.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS giving full particulars can be obtained at E. GOOD ENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A PROFESSOR OF THE SCIENCE OF Chemistry would like a situation as teacher and lecturer on the Natural Sciences in an educational institution, or as superintendent in a manufacturing or wholesale drug-gist establishment. He has been engaged in delivering public lectures, and has been connected for many years with the superintendence of schools in one of the largest towns in Massachusetts. Satisfactory reference furnished. Address Box No. 4,618 New-York Post-office.

ACCOMPLISHED TEACHERS WANTED—For the following positions; personal interviews preferred: 2 professors of piano, guitar, violin and singing; 3 ladies for piano, guitar and singing; 2 French piano and singing; one of German and music; 2 professors of mathematics. Also many others. Salaries $400, $600, $800, $1,000, $1,200. Apply at the American School Institute, SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., No. 346 Broadway. References, Wm. Hall & Son, Mason Bros., N. Y.

TUITION.—AN ENGLISH TEACHER, OF LONG practical experience, who has superintended the English Department of an Academy in this City, a series of years, and whose labors have been attended with the greatest success, tenders his services for a like field of operation the ensuing term. Address A. Z., Box No 111 *Times* Office.

A PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMAN, WHO is an experienced and successful teacher, and having children of his own to educate, desires an eligible position in some literary institution, or, he will open a first class school in a favorable location. Address A. M., Box No. 148 *Times* office, for one week. Best of reference given and required.

TEACHER.—A LADY, EDUCATED IN ENGLAND, highly qualified and experienced in teaching English, French (which she speaks fluently,) Music and Italian, wishes a situation as governess. No objection to go South. The highest references given. Address MINNA, Post-office, Brooklyn.

TUITION FOR BOARD.—WANTED IN SEPtember, by a young gentleman of liberal education and good family, engaged in studying a profession, board in a quiet family in exchange for private tuition. Address, one week C. C. D., Box No. 2,814 Post office.

A THOROUGH CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH scholar, and experienced teacher would like an engagement as principal or assistant. Address Box No. 112 Post-office, Princeton, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUTTA-PERCHA
CEMENT ROOFING.
THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DURABLE ROOFING IN USE.
Can be applied to old Shingle Roofs, without removing the shingles.
NEW AND OLD TIN AND METAL ROOFS
Coated and repaired with
GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT.
And warranted WATER-PROOF.
Specimens and references can be seen at the offices No. 610 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, and No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
LIQUID CEMENT for sale. JOHNS & CROSLEY.

SOUTHERNERS
Will please call and examine the new anti-friction COTTON-PRESS.
Both for packing and compressing. Also, TOBACCO, CHEESE, AND CIDER PRESSES.
All of which are constructed under one patent, issued June 21, 1859, and may be seen by calling on A. B. EMERY, the inventor and patentee, who will remain at his rooms at the Astor House a few days for the purpose of calling on parties desiring an interest therein. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M., and from 2 to 6 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MAN WHO KEEPS A HORSE, COW, SHEEP OR PIG.
THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE,
As imported from England,
for renovating and bringing into condition all kinds of stock.
This Food can only be had genuine in the United States by applying to E. B. THORLEY, depôt No. 174 Greenwich-st., New-York. Price $14 per barrel, containing 448 feeds. Testimonials sent free on application.

PEOPLE'S EXPRESS.
NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN AND FLATBUSH.
Baggage and packages of every description delivered in any part of New-York, Brooklyn, and Flatbush. Offices No. 53 Broadway, New-York, and *New-York Times* office. Offices in Brooklyn: Jones' Hotel, Fulton Ferry; No. 3 Atlantic-st., South Ferry; No. 337 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall. Slates in Brooklyn, Pacific-st., near Hart.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, in the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

A GOOD THING
AND CHEAP,
THE
SHILLING
HAIR TONIC,
HIGHLY PERFUMED,
RETAILS FOR ONLY 12 CENTS.
EVERYBODY CAN BUY IT.
Bottles hold more, and the article is fully equal to any that retails at 25 cents.
Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Wholesale depôt No. 139 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM SCREW-YACHT FANNY BOARDMAN, as she now lies at the foot of 8th-st., East River. New, having been launched in July last. She is 54 feet long 10 feet 6 inches beam, and 4 feet 6 inches hold; has a large and commodious cabin, splendidly fitted up with every convenience; speed from 10 to 12 miles an hour, and a good sea boat. For particulars, inquire of JOHNSON & HIGGINS, No. 90 Wall-st., or at the Neptune Iron Works, 8th-st.

FOR SALE—THE A 1 PROPELLER NIAGARA, nearly new, and her machinery in complete order, of the following dimensions: 96 feet long, 17 feet beam and 8 feet hold; capable of carrying 175 tons. For further particulars apply at the Dry Dock Iron Works, No. 435 East 10th-st.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, surpassed in quality and cheapness by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels 40 gallons. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

COAL $4 50.—I AM DELIVERING THE BEST quality of red ash, stove and grate Coal, and Lehigh and Locust Mountain for ranges and furnaces, well screened, at $4 50 per ton; weight warranted 2,000 pounds to the ton, or forfeit the Coal.
JOHN MACDONALD, corner 27th-st. and 9th-av.

AGRICULTURAL.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE DUST,
FISH GUANO.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO
In quantities to suit purchasers.
For sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

GUINNESS' STOUT PORTER.
Messrs. A. GUINNESS, SON & CO., of Dublin, have appointed the undersigned their selling agent in the United States for their Stout Porter. Orders for this superior Stout, bottled or in bulk, carefully executed. A stock of the Stout in Quarts, Imperial Pints and ordinary Pints, bottled in Dublin by Messrs. A. & J. Horne, always on hand and for sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 177 Pearl-st., New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER HOTELS.
MANCHESTER, VT.

EQUINOX HOUSE,
By C. A. ORVIS.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL,
By E. M. VANDERLIP & SON.

VERMONT HOUSE,
By GEORGE B. STORY.

Manchester is pleasantly situated among the Green Mountains, fifty miles north of Troy.
For beautiful scenery, pure, invigorating air, fine roads, and good trout fishing, this place is unsurpassed.
There is a good carriage road to the summit of Mt. Equinox 3,700 feet above tide-water.
Good board may be had in private families at moderate prices.
Three daily trains from Troy, connecting with New-York steamers and Hudson River Railroad.
Time by rail from New-York to Manchester seven hours.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily in the beautiful village of Nyack, having a few spare rooms, would take two or three small families to board for the Summer season. The house is nearly new and is beautifully situated. It having a fine view of the Hudson River. The location is healthy. Fishing just far enough from the thronged part of the village to make it pleasant and comfortable. Nyack is easy of access there being three steamboats plying there daily; also steam ferry boat in connection with the boats and railroads on the other side of the river. There is accommodation for horses, should any one wish to keep their carriage. Terms moderate. Address a note to A. T., Box No 189 *Times* Office which will receive prompt attention.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
South Orange, N. J., near railroad depôt, only one hour from New-York, via Morris and Essex Railroad; beautiful location, pure spring water and baths. Carriages to meet cars. Stages leave foot of Cortlandt st. at 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 3:30, 5:10 and 6:40 P. M.
CHARLES SPRINGER, Proprietor.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THREE or four desirable rooms for families or others can be had in a large farm mansion beautifully located near Glen Cove, on immediate application to the proprietor personally, or by letter, addressed CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, Long Island.

BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE WANTED BY a gentleman, wife, three or four children and servant, in a healthy part of the country, and with a social family. Terms moderate. Address, Box No 1745 Post office, New York City. One or two other families, if convenient, would like to accompany them.

COUNTRY BOARD WITHIN THREE MILES OF NEW-YORK.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board at reasonable terms, by applying to Mrs. CADMUS, Sherwood, Bergen, New-Jersey. References exchanged. Persons will be directed by the stage agent, Jersey City Ferry.

COUNTRY BOARD AT FISHKILL LANDING.—A few boarders can be accommodated in a large house, with pleasant rooms, about ½ of a mile from depôt. Apply to Miss C. A. SMITH, Fishkill Landing; R. C. WILLIAMS, No. 182 Chambers st., or Mr. C. S. POTTER, No. 93 South st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE OR TWO FAMILIES may obtain board at a farm house beautifully situated beside the river, about eight miles south of Long Branch; good accommodations for bathing, fishing and sailing. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply at No. 18 Lercy st., New-York.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE—NEAR KEYPORT; Choose fronts the sea at the steamboat dock; elegant groves, fine bathing, fishing, &c; steamers leave foot of Murray and Barclay sts. every morning and evening; fare 25 cents. T. POUCHER, Proprietor.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE AS A SUMMER RESORT.—This elegant establishment will be open for boarders until Sept. 1. A few choice apartments for families or single ladies. Address early application to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Nyack, on the Hudson.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, FAR ROCKAWAY.—The Far Rockaway House is open for the reception of visitors. The location of Far Rockaway, commanding both the sea and bay, and but two hours from New-York, is second to none on the sea shore.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two single gentlemen, can obtain a nicely-furnished front room on second floor, with home privileges and comforts, at No 2 Boorman-place West 33d st. Also a large back room on third floor, suitable for a party of three gentlemen friends. House pleasantly located; has all the modern improvements.

BOARDING.—FULL OR PARTIAL BOARD WITH a large well-furnished room on second or third floor, can be had in a strictly private family in 21st-st., near 5th av. Room have gas, hot and cold water, and would be let to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST BROAD Way, for families or single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL FAMILY, living in a delightful location, would let one or two rooms with partial board. Terms, $3 to $4 per week. Apply at No 207 Clinton-st, opposite Christ Church.

BOARD WANTED—WITH ONE LARGE FURnished room and pantry, for a gentleman and wife. Location not below 4th-st. Would make a permanent arrangement if price is moderate and location satisfactory. Best of references given and required. Address A. FRED, Box No 1421 Post-office, or Box No. 139 *Times* Office for two days.

TO RENT WITH BOARD—FINE AIRY SUITES of rooms on the first, second, third and fourth floors of the house No. 41 6th av, near 8th-av. The house has just been repapered, painted and newly furnished throughout. Private tables furnished if desired. The basement office will be let with or without board. Reference required.

WANTED—TWO SMALL ROOMS, FOR A LADY and her son 13 years of age, or about the beginning of September; location not below 11th-st. and between 6th and Lexington avs.; full board for the lady, breakfast and tea for the gentleman with dinner on Sundays. Address, stating terms which must be reasonable, W. B. M., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

IN HOUSTON-STREET, NEAR MACDOUGAL, one or two gentlemen can obtain a large, handsome, newly furnished room. Price, $4 per week, or $4 50 each with partial board. Gas and bath. References exchanged. Address R. S., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM, TO ONE OR two gentlemen, at 683 Broadway, opposite Great Jones-st; beautiful and most healthy location. Terms moderate.

PROPOSALS.

JERSEY CITY, July 30, 1859.

NOTICE TO ICE DEALERS.—THE WATER Commissioners of Jersey City will receive at their office, until Monday, August 29, proposals for the right to cut and secure the ice which may be produced on the Distributing Reservoir of the Jersey City Water Works, for three years, from November 1, 1859.

The contract will contain the following stipulations: Parties obtaining the contract to be subject to the payment to the present contractors of the appraised value of the improvements now in use for the prosecution of the ice business at the Reservoir; and the Water Commissioners to be free from any obligation to take the improvements at the expiration of the contract.

Contracting parties to be subject to the rules and regulations of the Water Commissioners, and the business to be conducted under the supervision of the Engineer of the Water Works and to his satisfaction.

Parties proposing will state the price per ton, of 2,240 lbs. to be paid for the ice, the quantity to be determined by the Engineer, by measurement, in the buildings allowing 50 lbs for every cubic foot of space occupied by the ice; they will also state whether they are willing to guarantee to the Water Commissioners a certain definite annual revenue, and if so what amount.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed for the interest of the city.

By order of the Water Commissioners.
G. H. BAILEY, Superintendent and Engineer.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 3d of August, at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary to furnish Ward

FINANCIAL.

KERR, BADGER & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
Uncurrent Money,
Land Warrants,
Post-office Scrip, &c.,
Bought and sold at the best rates.
Collections made and Loans negotiated.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission for Cash only.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for principal Towns and Cities of
BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, GERMANY,
SPAIN, RUSSIA,
PORTUGAL, SWEDEN,
SWITZERLAND,
Also on
CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c. &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF
THE NEW-WORLD INSURANCE CO.,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
Corner Wall-st. Buildings, New-York.
The Directors have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. payable on demand.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON,
Secretary.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1859.
This Company has declared a
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 7 PER CENT.
Payable on demand.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.
Issue Bills of Exchange and travelers' credit, available all the cities of Europe. Letters of introduction for those persons visiting Europe, to our houses in Paris, London, Liverpool, &c.
H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway.

DURGAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 60 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

ALLYN COX,
NOTE, STOCK AND LOAN BROKER,
No. 43 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

J. BELMONT & CO., 50 WALL-STREET,
Buy and collect the Coupons of the State of California at the most favorable terms.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
OF 1859, No 54 William-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1859.
NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE ON THE 1st of August next, on the seven per Cent Bonds of the Great Western Railroad Company of Illinois will be redeemed in currency, at the office of this Company, upon all bonds, the back Coupons of which shall have been surrendered and Stock to this Company accepted thereon, in accordance with the compromise, and the Act of Incorporation of this Company.
J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, July 7 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent has been declared by this Company from the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders respectively on and after the 1st of August next. Stockholders registered on the books of this Company in New York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 45 Wall-st. Transfer books will close from and on the 20th inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, July 16, 1859.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at their office in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 9th day of July until the 10th day of August.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

BELLEVONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Aug. 1 on the Extended Income Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. On all future orders to attach accrueded Coupons to these Bonds the August Coupons will be retained and payment remitted in cash.
Parties desiring Coupons attached will forward Bonds by United States Express to the undersigned at Cleveland, Ohio, at the expense of the Company, when Coupons will be added and the Bonds returned in like manner.
BISBY WICK, Treasurer.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
Corner Broadway and Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug 2 1859
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half per Cent. (3½) has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office of the Company in the City of New-York on and after Aug 16 inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

BUTCHERS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 175 Chatham square, cor Mott-st
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. payable to the stockholders on and after the 21st day of August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 26th inst. till the 25 proximo. By order,
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
New York, July 12, 1859.

CRAVENWORTH CITY BONDS, 7 PER CENTS.—These bonds are issued for municipal purposes, mature July 1, 1875, interest at ten per cent, payable semi annually, in new York. Total indebtedness of the city, July 1, $51,(84 20; value of city property and assets $76,762 48 The assessed value of taxable, about $4,000,000. Population, about 12,000. For sale by
CARLEY & NORRIS,
No. 12 Exchange-place, New-York.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend of Four per Cent on the capital stock of the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company has been declared, payable at their office on the 15th of August prox. The interest on the bonds of the Company will be paid on the 1st of August, on the presentation of the Coupons at the Corn Exchange Bank.
O. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

CORN BANK NEW-YORK, July 20 1859
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a dividend of three and one half (3½) per Cent out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 10th August next The transfer books will be closed from August 5 to 10 inclusive. By order of the Board.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

St. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall st.,
NEW YORK, July 28 1859.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and a Half per Cent has been declared by this Bank, payable on and after Monday, 8th August next. The transfer books will be closed till 8th August next inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Cor. 26th st. AND 4th-AV.—NEW YORK July 25, 1859.—NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest Coupons of the 2d Mortgage Bonds, Bonds of 1864, and Dover Extension Seven Per Cents, will be paid on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's Office, cor. 26th st. and 4th av.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY,
No 60 Wall st. NEW YORK, July 25, 1859.
INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due the 1st day of August next, will be paid at this Office on and after that date.
C. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No 67 Wall st.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1859.—A Semi annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent. on the stock, been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on demand. By order,
WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 54 Wall st., New-York, July 19, 1859.—The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
DAVID DRAKE, Sec'y.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, Aug 2, 1859.
SEVENTEEN'TH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent., out of the earnings of the Bank, the last six months, has this day been declared, payable on the 12th inst.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 29 Wall-st., New York, July 13, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 18th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, New-York, July 5 1859.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their Seventh regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8, Per Cent. payable on demand.
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

MARINE BANK, JULY 26, 1859.—A DIVIDEND of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Monday, Aug. 8. The Transfer Books will be closed till Aug. 8.
J. O. BEACH, Cashier.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS OF VARIOUS CITIES for sale by JOHN E. BUCKLEY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st. The American Gas-Light Journal, representing 83 companies, and nearly $82,000,000, published as above at 25 per annum.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW YORK July 26, 1859.—A dividend of (5) Five per cent. will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, Aug. 1 next.
T. E. AULT, Cashier.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 52 Broadway.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cleveland Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company due August 1, will be paid on that day at the Ocean Bank. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

$100,000 TO LEND ON BOND AND mortgage in sums to suit, in New-York and Brooklyn city real estate. Also $20,000 to lend on farm and first-class country seat property in sums not less than $5,000. Apply to A. SALTUS STALL, No 17 Wall st.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO City Corporate securities purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., No 9 Nassau-st.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 31 Pine st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice President.
E. L. HARDEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1859.
TENTH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, to which day the Transfer Books will be closed.
E. G. SLOVAN, Secretary.

THE EQUITABLE
LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES,
FURLY MUTUAL.
Office No 68 Broadway, New-York,
Is now fully organized, having complied with the laws of this State, and lodged the required securities with the Comptroller
This society is now prepared to receive applications for Life Assurance, and will underwrite policies upon the most favorable terms
This is the only Stock Company in America that divides its entire profits, pro rata, among the policyholders (equal interest, 7 per cent. only paid on its stock,) thereby giving the assured all the advantages of the
PURELY MUTUAL
system, with the pledge of a
PERMANENT CAPITAL STOCK.
And the added security that its Board of Directors have a PERMANENT MONEYED INTEREST to conduct its affairs with
PRUDENCE AND STRICT ECONOMY.
Its rates are based upon the most approved English Tables of mortality, verified by American experience to the present time.
By the charter, Dividends to the assured are to be declared every Five Years, and may be applied to the reduction of premium, or will be credited upon the policy, thereby increasing the amount insured.
Parties desiring to insure will be furnished with the Society's pamphlet containing rates, &c., (gratis,) upon application, or, if desired will be waited upon at whatever place they may designate by one of its officers.

DIRECTORS.
Hon. W. C. ALEXANDER, HENRY G. MARQUAND,
WM WALKER, J. WISE M. BELCHER,
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ISAAC BAWLEY, E. F. RANDOLPH,
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PETER MCMARTIN, GEORGE T. ADEE,
GEORGE H. STUART, DAVID TOWNSEND,
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HENRY S. TABBELL, HENRY B. HYDE,
Hon. WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER, President.
HENRY B. HYDE, Vice-President.
EDWARD P. WILLIAM, GEO. W. PHILLIPS,
Secretary. Actuary.
E. W. LAMBERT, M. D., WILD PARKER, M. D.,
Physician. Consulting Physician.
BENAY DAY, DANIEL LORD,
Attorney. Counsel.
Bankers—METROPOLITAN BANK.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY B HENTS, Jr., Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF FOUR PIANOS,
To pay advances.
On FRIDAY, Aug. 5, at ½ o'clock,
At the salerooms No 6½ Pine-st.
Comprising two rosewood 7 octave pianos.
One rosewood, upright cabinet piano.
One mahogany, 7-octave square piano.
The above instruments were made at Cologne by the late foreman of Beard, of Paris and are of very fine tone and finish. They will be positively sold, without any reserve, to pay advances, and may be seen any time previous to sale.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT CARVED ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY furniture made to order, short time in use.
J. W PORTER will sell THIS DAY, August 3 at 10½ o'clock by catalogue, the entire contents of the large four story dwelling No 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., containing superior household furniture, of first class workmanship, made to order and in excellent condition. Parlor furniture rich velvet tapestry, three magnificent rosewood parlor suites, covered in elegant satin brocade large easy Voltaire and reclining chairs to match; three rosewood etageres with marble tops, and mirror doors and backs, lined with swan-wood, very expensively carved; elegant rosewood centre side and work tables; an exceedingly large, with no chair carving, made in pure white rosewood parlor pier mirror; nine wood corner and mantle stands; splendid 7-octave rosewood premium piano forte, richly inlaid with pearl and real pearl keys decidedly one of the best instruments ever made, richly embossed covers and stool; French plate mirrors; expensive lace and brocatelle curtains. Also a great variety of oil paintings, embracing many valuable specimens; also, nine elegantly decorated China vases, Parian and Chelsea figures; 31 oak germ tin clocks, together with a large variety of chinaware, silverware, cutlery, elegant bedroom furniture, hair mattresses, &c.

A. H. HINEN, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF ELEgant and costly Household Furniture A. H. HINEN will sell THIS DAY (Wednesday), at private residence No. 86 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., side to commence at 10½ o'clock, rosewood parlor suites, 7-octave piano forte stool and cover velvet and Brussels carpets, rugs, oil-paintings, vases, clocks, mirrors, extension dining table glass and china ware, &c.; bureaus, sofas, washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, sheets, &c. Also an extensive assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

AILEN J. EDELEN, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.: solid rosewood piano-forte parlor suites, etageres, secretaries, bookcases, velvet carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, lace curtains, dining-room furniture—Solid silver tea set, knives and forks. Chambers contain rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, carpeting, oil paintings, toilet sets, hair mat resses quilts, sheets, &c. Also basement and kitchen furniture of every description.

S. POMEROY, Auctioneer.
BY E. BOGARDUS, THURSDAY, AUG. 4, AT 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William-st., corner Frankfort, household furniture consisting of a large assortment of parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture, silver-plated ware, gas fixtures, marble ornaments, French bronze do. feather beds, mattresses, bedding, mahogany sofas, easy chairs, lounges, marble-top dressing cases, card tables, telescope, dictionary, two diagram tables.

EDWARD FOURNIE, Auctioneer.
E. & F. B. & J. BROWN WILL SELL, THIS Friday at their salesroom, No 53 Nassau-st., at 10½ o'clock, a large invoice of Gold Hunting Patent and Detached Lever Watches, Jewelry, Chains, Rings, Lockets, &c., the balance of an importer's stock. To be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve. Catalogues and goods ready early.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF 500 CASES Boots, shoes and brogans, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a very desirable catalogue of Fall and Winter boots and shoes to which we call the special attention of city and country dealers.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
ATTRACTIVE PEREMPTORY SALE THIS DAY of all the contents of the dwelling house No. 30 7th st., near third av., consisting of a valuable collection of furniture, carpets, paintings, looking-glasses crockery and glass ware, &c.; also a superior piano-forte. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock.

E. L. SNOW, Auctioneer.
PAINT DEALERS AND PAINTERS ATTENTION.—THURSDAY, Aug. 4, at 11 o'clock, at store No 257 Bowery, will be sold, by order of receiver, twenty five tuns paints in oil, &c., about 7,000 lbs. Sale peremptory.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction on THURSDAY Aug 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 56 Beekman-st. Prime assortment of fresh seasonable goods.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the name, style and firm of THOS. L. PYE & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent on Aug 1, 1859. The junk manufacturing business will be continued at No. 118 Cliff-st by the undersigned, who will settle all business of the late firm
THOS. L. PYE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. JOSEPH C. ROLLINSON and Mr. CORNELIUS COMSTOCK are this day admitted to an interest in our house at New-York and San Francisco
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.
San Francisco, July 1, 1859

MACHINERY.

PUMPS AND FIRE-ENGINES.
TO OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS, FACTORIES, MINES, &c.
HOLLY'S PATENT PUMPS.
The BEST ROTARY PUMPS yet brought forward. Applicable to FIRE ENGINES, FIRE-PUMPS FOR FACTORIES, BREAK-VESSELS, &c and to MINES, QUARRIES, HOTELS, RAILROAD STATIONS, WRECKING, HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES, &c. Arranged to be driven BY STEAM, BY BELTS or GEARING, BY HORSE-POWER or BY HAND. Apply to
CHARLES W. COPELAND,
General Agent,
No. 192 BROADWAY, New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR AUGUST, 1859.
Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Bowtown and West Flushing

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT
At	At
7:15 A. M.	6:[illegible] A. M.
9:45 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
11:15 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
1:00 P. M.	1:45 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.	3:45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	5:40 P. M.

Connecting with a camor MATTANO, Capt. H. W. CASE, leaving Fulton Market Slip at 9 A. M., 1, 3:45 5:45 and 7:30 P. M. and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains. An accommodation train will leave Hunter's Point at 11:15 A. M. for Flushing stopping at all way stations; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; fare 15 cents. On Sundays trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 11, 1 3, 5 and 7 o'clock; fare 25 cents to Flushing and back same day.
O. CHARLTON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station New-York, as follows:
7:15 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Williams' Bridge
11:30 A. M. and 5 P. M.—White Plains
9:45 P. M., from White and Centre sts.—White Plains.
5:30 P. M.—Harlem Plains
6:30 A. M.—Mail Train for Albany.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—6 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train
W. J CAMPBELL, Sup't.

FOR LAKE MAHOPAC,
Via
HARLEM RAILROAD,
Trains leave 26th-st. Station, New-York,
8:30 A. M.,
4:30 P. M.
Fare through to the Lake 81 75.
Passengers will find this the shortest and most expeditious line, avoiding 10 miles of stage route.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, via Dunkirk Express, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M. from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Goffens and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 6 P. M. for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 8 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Suffolo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 23, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 9:30 and 11:45 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., for Somerville, Flemington and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:45 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and through tickets are procured at that point to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only, for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1859 Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 6 P. M., for Hudson 2:20 P. M. for Stag Stog 9:45 A. M., and 6 and 6:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 9:30 P. M. The Morning Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Stag Stog and Tarrytown Trains have Drawing-room Parlor Passenger cars attached. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 8 P. M.—fare $3 New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., (fare $2 75. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 3 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKLYN for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank North Islip, and Deer park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset 11 M. and 5:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Jamaica 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO WHITE MOUNTAINS VIA SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Passengers by the Hudson River Railroad leaving Chambers-st. 8 or 11 A. M. trains arrive at the White Mountains via Lake Champlain and Burlington, or via Rutland and Bellows Falls, the next evening.

FOR GREENPORT—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3:30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 8:30 A. M. Express; and 4:10 P. M. Mail

SARATOGA SPRINGS—SHARON SPRINGS.—Travellers taking the Morning Express train on HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, leaving Chambers-st. at 8 A. M. and 31st st. at 6:25 A. M., will arrive at the above places in time for dinner.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.—For Piermont, Nyack Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 2:25 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS and Lake Memphremagog by the New-York and New-Haven and Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroads. Office corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.
BOSTON, July 28, 1859.
We are informed that Messrs PLATT & BROOKS, of Albion, Ohio have obtained a patent dated May 21, 1859, for an improvement upon George A. Mitchell's Tin for the protection of the toes of boots and shoes, for which letters Patent were granted to said Mitchell, Jan 5, 1858
All line made under PLATT & BROOKS' Patent in charge upon Mitchell's Patent, and no one has a right to make or use the same without a license from the undersigned, assignees of said Mitchell.
That parties may not be misled, we hereby give notice that we shall prosecute all persons who use or sell tips made under PLATT & BROOKS' Patent, without a license from us.
CHASE, McKINNEY & CO.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE Aug. 1, 1859.
PROPOSALS FOR $466 600 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept 2, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the amount of four hundred and sixty six thousand six hundred dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the State Legislature entitled "An act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park," passed April 17 1857, amended April 16, 1859; and by an ordinance of the Common Council approved by the Mayor July 23, 1859.
The said stock will consist of four thousand six hundred and sixty-six shares, of one hundred dollars each share, and comprises the remainder of the amount authorized to be issued ($1,066 66) for the improvement of the Central Park. It bears interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from taxation, and the principal is redeemable from the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City debt on the 1st day of August 1870, such red mption being further secured by a pledge of the Park and its appurtenances.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within five days after the opening of the bids, one half of the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the whole amount.
The remainder of the amount so awarded will be required to be paid to the Chamberlain on the 10th day of November next. On presentation of the receipts of the Chamberlain for such payments to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of such deposits
Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park improvement Fund Stock"—and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed, put in a second envelope, sealed, and addressed to the Comptroller
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 1, 1859.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT—NEW YORK July 26, 1859.—NOTICE TO BUTCHERS AND OTHERS.—On and after THURSDAY, the 28th of July, 1859, all blood, offal, dead animals, putrid or unsound meats, fish offal and other refuse substances must be taken to the offal dock foot of 40th st., North River.
The use of the offal dock at the foot of 45th st., East River, for such purposes, will be discontinued on and after the above date.
The following is a copy of the ordinances of the Common Council relative to the removal of offal, &c., &c.:
An ordinance to provide for the cleaning of slaughter-houses and the removal of offal, blood and filth therefrom. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:
Section 1. Every butcher or other person occupying any slaughter-house or building, or who shall or may kill or slaughter in any slaughter house or building in the City of New-York, any animal, shall, on every day, when any animal may be so slaughtered or killed therein, cause the slaughter house and yard thereof to be washed out and thoroughly cleansed, under the penalty of ten dollars for each neglect or refusal to comply with this section
Sec 2. Every butcher or other person within this City, immediately after killing or slaughtering any animal, shall convey, or caused to be conveyed in tight covered boxes or barrels, the blood, offal, garbage and other offensive or useless parts of said animal or animals so killed or slaughtered, to such place as the Common Council or the City Inspector shall or may from time to time direct under a penalty of ten dollars, for each and every neglect or refusal to comply with this section
Sec 3. It shall be the duty of the City Inspector to see that this ordinance is enforced.
Sec 4. This ordinance shall take effect immediately, and all ordinances, or parts of ordinances, conflicting herewith are repealed.
Adopted by Board of Councilmen, May 16, 1856,
Adopted by Board of Aldermen, June 10, 1856.
Approved by the Mayor June 12, 1856.
Notice is hereby given that a strict compliance with the requirements of the above ordinance will be enforced. The pier to be used by the contractor for the removal from the city of nuisances at the foot of 40th-st., North river is designated and directed as the place to which the said blood, offal, &c., shall be conveyed and from thence it will be taken by the contractor from the City.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET, Capt. MOODY.
LEAVE

HARLEM			PECK SLIP.		
6	A. M.	1	P. M.	7	A. M. 3:15 P. M.
8	A. M.	3	P. M.	9	A. M. 4:15 P. M.
11	A. M.	4:15	P. M.	9:15	A. M. 5 P. M.
8	A. M.	5:15	P. M.	11	A. M. 5:15 P. M.
9	A. M.	5:15	P. M.	1:30	P. M. 7:15 P. M.

10:30 A. M. 26th-st. each way; connecting
Landing at 126th-st. and BRIDGE,
each trip with
BOATS TO HIGH[illegible]ridanis, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 8 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (direct) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. Geo. FRANK LUDLOW, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Wednesday, July 20 10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, July 20, 6:15 A. M.
Thursday July 21, 11:30 A. M.	Thursday, July 21, 6:30 A. M.
Friday, July 22, 12 M.	Friday, July 22, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 23, 1 P. M.	Saturday, July 23, 8 A. M.
Monday, July 25, 3 P. M.	Monday, July 25, 10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, July 26, 4 P. M.	Tuesday, July 26, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, July 27, 4 P. M.	Wednesday, July 27, 6 A. M.
Thursday, July 28, 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, July 28, 6:30 A. M.
Friday, July 29, 3:30 P. M.	Friday, July 29, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 30, 3:30 P. M.	Saturday, July 30, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 1, 4:15 P. M.	Monday, August 1, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 2, 5 P. M.	Tuesday, August 2 8 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 3, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug 3, 6:30 A. M.

TIME TABLE—JULY, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—SEA GIRT, LAND, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Wednesday, July 20, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, July 20 10:30 A. M.
Thursday July 21, 7:30 A. M.	Thursday, July 21, 11:30 A. M.
Friday, July 22, 8 A. M.	Friday, July 22, 12 M.
Saturday, July 23, 8:30 A. M.	Saturday, July 23, 1 P. M.
Sunday, July 24, 9 A. M.	Sunday, July 24, 2 P. M.
Monday, July 25, (in connection with the Laura,) 5:30 A. M.	Monday, July 25, (in connection with the Laura,) 5:30 A. M.
Monday, July 25, 11 A. M.	Monday, July 25, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, July 26, 12 M.	Tuesday, July 26, 4 P. M.
Wednesday, July 27, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, July 26, 6 P. M

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM ALBANY.

Great Master of the Democracy—Meeting of the State Committee—Movements of the Leaders—Meeting of the Astor House Committee—Proposition for Conciliation; &c.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

There is considerable excitement about the principal hotels here to-night, among the Democrats, who have mustered in great force.

The State Committee meets to morrow, and a warm and spirited time is anticipated.

The members of the Regular State Committee make the Delavan House their headquarters. Nearly all the members of the Committee are already here.

Among the arrivals at the Delavan House this morning were: Dean Richmond, Isaac V. Fowler, Postmaster of New-York; Ex-Speaker Ludlow, Wm. C. Miner, Mr. Turney, Sim. Jewett, United States Marshal; Thomas C. Fields, Messrs. Ives, Gamble and McConnell, Delos Delvalf, of Oswego; Wm. Williams, of Buffalo; Mr. Russell, of Ulster, and many other prominent politicians.

FERNANDO WOOD and his party are located at Congress Hall.

Every member of the Astor House Committee is here except Judge MITCHELL, of Schenectady, who telegraphs that he is detained by sickness, but agrees in the action of the majority of the Committee.

At Congress Hall are: H. J. Sedgwick, Postmaster of Syracuse; N. E. Paine, Postmaster of Rochester; G. P. Eddy, Collector at Buffalo; S. H. Parker, Postmaster of Geneva; Edwin Croswell, the Hon. Gideon J. Tucker, Secretary of State; H. Wilbur, Editor, Batavia; G. W. Green, Editor, Goshen; John Cramer, Editor, Waterford; Mr. Getty, Postmaster of Oswego; the Hon. D. B. Taylor, United States Dispatch Agent, and many others.

The Hon. JOHN C. MATHER, who acts with Ex Mayor Wood, is at the Delavan House.

The Astor House Committee met to-night in Parlor No. 31 of Congress Hall, FERNANDO WOOD presiding. The proceedings were harmonious, and a proposition drawn by Mr. Wood, to be presented to the State Committee on their meeting to-morrow, was unanimously adopted. The paper is pacific and conciliatory in tone, and urges upon the State Committee to confine their call for the State Convention strictly to the nomination of State officers, and the adoption of a platform of policy, leaving all matters pertaining to the Charleston Convention until after the State election.

The paper will be handed to DEAN RICHMOND or PETER CAGGER to-morrow morning, before the assembling of the State Committee, and, if it is rejected, or its advice discarded by the Committee, it is to be followed by an appeal to the Democrats of the State, earnestly urging them to elect delegates to the State Convention who are opposed to the selection of delegates to the Charleston Convention by that body.

At the same time there is a counter movement by a party of Hards, the particular friends of Daniel S. Dickinson, against Fernando Wood and the Astor House Committee.

It is confidently asserted by prominent Hards that Mr. DICKINSON has in his possession evidence that Mr. WOOD is opposed to him, and has arranged it so as to secure a double delegation to Charleston, with the view of dividing the vote of the State of New-York. Judge ALLEN, WENDELL G. WATSON, HENRY W. ROGERS, of Buffalo, and F. B. CUTTING, of New-York, have written to this effect to the State Committee, and their friends, Messrs. DE WOLF, of Oswego, WILLIAMS, of Buffalo, RUSSELL of Ulster, and a strong delegation of the friends of Mr. DICKINSON are here avowedly to baffle this movement of Mr. WOOD's.

Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES has not as yet arrived here, but his friends state that he will most probably be here by to-morrow morning.

From Washington.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT—DUEL BETWEEN LIEUT. MOWRY AND MR. CROSS—OUTRAGES IN SONORA, &C.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

The President, accompanied by Miss LANE, Mrs Secretary THOMPSON, Mrs. WM. M. BROWNE, Judge DOWLIN and the Hon. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, arrived here at 6 o'clock this evening from Bedford Springs. Several members of the Cabinet were in waiting to receive the President, who appears to be in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits.

Private advices from Tucson, of July 16, mention a hostile meeting between Lieutenant MOWRY and EDWARD E. CROSS, editor of the *Arizonian*. Four shots were fired wi hout effect. At the last fire Lieut. MOWRY's rifle did not discharge; it was decided that he was entitled to his shot, and Mr. CROSS stood without arms to receive it, but MOWRY refused to fire at an unarmed man, discharged his rifle in the air, and declared himself satisfied. Mutual explanations were made, and their difficulties adjusted.

The Opata Indians were committing great ravages in Northern Sonora, shooting men and ravishing women. The troops seem afraid to attack them.

An American citizen, belonging in Arizona, is in jail at Magdalena for no offence, and fears were entertained that he would be murdered. It is utterly impossible for an American to travel now in Sonora, without being massacred or robbed of everything.

Lieut. MOWRY will have no opposition for Delegate to Congress from Arizona.

It is the intention of the Government to establish posts on the frontier of the Apache country.

The *States* mentions the reception of important private dispatches from Northern Mexico, stating that it is expected within the next ninety days that 3,000 American troops will be organized on the Rio Grande, properly armed and equipped, for the purpose of marching upon the City of Mexico and exterminating the whole Miramon faction.

Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Aug. 2.

The following Congressmen are elected:

District.		
I	Burnett	Democrat.
II	Peyton	Democrat. (probably.)
III	Bristow	Opposition.
IV	Anderson	Opposition.
V	Brown	Democrat.
VI	Gerrard	Democrat, (probably.)
VII	Mallory	Opposition, (probably.)
VIII	Simms	Democrat, (probably.)
IX	Moon	Democrat, (probably.)
X	Stevenson	Democrat.

The returns indicate the election of Mr. MAGOFFIN, the Democratic candidate for Governor.

The State Legislature on joint ballot will have a small Democratic majority.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, August 2.

In this County the Democrats have elected one member of the Legislature, two County Commissioners, and one Clerk. The Republicans have elected the balance of the candidates.

The Sunday Reform measure has been carried by a large majority.

American Primary Elections in Baltimore.

BALLOT BOXES SMASHED—SHOOTING, ETC.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, August 2.

The American Party are holding their primary elections to-night to select Delegates to the City Nominating Convention. There is a great deal of rowdyism. The ballot-boxes in the Twentieth Ward have been smashed to pieces, and it is reported that in the Sixth Ward two men have been shot. The struggle is between the rowdy and respectable portion of the Party, and the indications are that the former will be successful.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, August 2—9 P. M.

Pistols are being freely used in some localities. A man named SULLIVAN has just been arrested in the Sixth Ward, for firing a large horse-pistol loaded with slugs. THOMAS ROWE has been shot in the knee and WM. THOMPSON in the leg. There are reports of vio lent proceedings in other parts of the city.

Arrival of the California Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates of the 11th ult. has arrived.

Business was more active at San Francisco, but there was no improvement in prices.

The business portion of Chips Flat, in Sierra County, was burnt on the 9th; loss $17,000.

On the same day the town of Rough-and-Ready, Nevada County, was nearly all destroyed by fire; loss, $75,000.

The total amount of the libels against the steamship *Washington* exceeds $50,000.

Arrived at San Francisco previous to the 11th inst., ship *Kathay Stoddard*, New-York, March 10; *Beaumonde*, from Calcutta; *Atlas*, from Sidney, N. S. W.

Missouri Election.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

Incomplete returns of the County Election yesterday indicate the success by a large majority of the Republican candidates.

Boston Book Trade Sale.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

The book trade sale at auction commenced today in Chapman Hall. LEONARD & Co., of Boston, are the auctioneers, assisted by A. F. MERWIN, of New-York, and THOMAS B. BELL, of Philadelphia. The trade of the various cities is quite fully represented, and a mass of reading matter was to-day knocked down at prices considered satisfactory. The catalogue of books for sale covers about 400 octavo pages, embracing every variety of reading in the English language. Strangers attending the sale are invited to an excursion down the harbor on Friday afternoon. The sale will continue several days.

Meeting of the State Teachers' Association.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

The New-York State Teachers' Association met at 10 o'clock this morning in this place. The President, Prof. OLIVER AREY, of Buffalo, delivered a very effective introductory address. The attendance as yet is moderate, and the meeting is without particular interest.

Further from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 1.

The steamship *Indianola* brought $17,500 in specie from Tampico.

Gen. GARCIA had issued a proclamation at Matamoras, calling the Liberals to arms.

A conducta with $600,000 in specie was on its way to Matamoras.

Excursion of the Washington Grays.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

The Washington Grays, Company F, Eighth Regiment, from New-York, arrived on the Erie Road late last night. After a review by the Mayor, and a general parade to-day, they left, this evening, for Niagara Falls and the tour of Canada.

Death of Horace Mann.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

HORACE MANN, President of Antioch College, died at Yellow Springs at 4½ o'clock this afternoon.

Non-Arrival of the Persia.

SANDY HOOK, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

There are yet no signs of the steamships *Persia* and *Kangaroo*. Wind South and light. Weather clear.

OBITUARY.

Death of the Rev. James W. Alexander.

The Rev. JAMES WADDELL ALEXANDER, D. D., pastor of the Presbyterian Church at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street, in this City, died on Sunday, July 31, at the Virginia Springs, whither he had repaired for Summer recreation. Dr. ALEXANDER was 55 years of age, a native of Virginia, the eldest son of Dr. ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER, and one of four brothers who were all distinguished for literary abilities and theological learning. Born in Louisa County, Va., in 1804, Dr. ALEXANDER graduated at the College of New-Jersey in 1820, was appointed Tutor in that institution in 1824, and a year subsequently became pastor of a Presbyterian congregation in Charlotte County, Va. Resigning that position in 1828, he accepted the call of a church in Trenton, N. J., and in 1830 relinquished his new charge to become the editor of the *Presbyterian*, a weekly religious paper published in Philadelphia. Three years of editorial life ended in his final retirement from that field of labor. In the year 1833 he was elected to the Professorship of Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres in the College of New-Jersey, his *Alma Mater*, and for nearly eleven years discharged the duties of that office with scrupulous fidelity and enlightened judgment. In 1844 the Duane-street Presbyterian Church, in this City, called him to be its pastor, and he accepted. Five years afterward he again retired temporarily from pastoral life, to assume the chair of Ecclesiastical History and Church Government, in Princeton Theological Seminary, an office which he relinquished in 1851, to return to pastoral duties in this City. Entering in that year upon the ministerial charge of the Fifth avenue Church, he continued to fulfill its duties until his death.

The long period of thirty-five years of active labor was improved by Dr. ALEXANDER in the preparation of various writings, in addition to the duties which fell to him in the discharge of his ministerial and professorial functions. Among his published works are a volume of Sermons, entitled *Consolation*, in *Discourses on Select Topics, Addressed to the Suffering People of God, Thoughts on Family Worship*, a series of essays, *The American Mechanic and Workingman*, a biography of his father, Dr. ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER, and numerous contributions to periodical literature. For several years he was one of the principal contributors to the Princeton *Review*, was the author of some of the publications of the American Tract Society, and wrote for the *Literary World*, during the best days of that defunct periodical, under the signature of "Cæsariensis." Dr. ALEXANDER was personally extremely popular. His learning was extensive, particularly in doctrinal theology, and he was long regarded as one of the leading minds in the Old School branch of the Presbyterian Church. He made many friends, and few even of his theological opponents were his enemies.

The funeral services will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon, at Princeton.

Death of Horace Mann.

We learn by a telegram from Cincinnati that the Hon. HORACE MANN, formerly of Massachusetts, and, at the time of his death, President of Antioch College, in Ohio, died yesterday morning, at Yellow Springs, in Kentucky. Mr. MANN has occupied a very prominent position before the public, as a writer and lecturer on education, and as a politician. He was born in Franklin, Mass., on the 4th of May, 1796, and was consequently in his sixty-fourth year. He was educated at Brown University, and practiced law with great success in his native State until he accepted the post of Secretary of the Board of Education for Massachusetts, in which position he devoted himself with singular zeal to his duties. In 1836 he was elected to the Senate of Massachusetts from Boston, and on the death of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS he was elected as his successor in Congress, in 1848. In 1853 he accepted the post of President of Antioch College.

His reports while occupying the post of Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, twelve in number, gained him a distinguished reputation both in this country and in Europe. A part of one of his reports was published separately in 1843, under the title of *Report of an Educational Tour in Germany, Great Britain, &c.* It was republished in London, and has attained the rank of an authority in its class of works. He also published in 1850, in a small volume, *A Few Thoughts to Young Men*, which produced a rejoinder from Mr. CHARLES ASHTON BARSTED; and a companion volume entitled, *A Few Thoughts on the Powers and Duties of Woman*. In 1852 he published two lectures on "Intemperance."

Mr. MANN's permanent place in the annals of American biography will be high among those who have devoted themselves to the task of leaving the world better than they found it. He had all the faults of a vigorous, passionate, emphatic character, and with those faults its virtues too. It is to him more than to any other single person that the primary school organization of the United States owes its best features; and to him that we are indebted most largely for the triumphant naturalization in America of the invaluable system of Normal Academies for the training of teachers. He was in truth, after a sort, the Apostle of skilled education on this side of the Atlantic. He possessed fine natural powers of oratory, and was not less impressive in the lecturer's desk by the simple energy of his eloquence, than convincing as an author by the masculine rhetoric of his ardent style.

DEATH OF THE MOTHER OF MARGARET FULLER.—Mrs. MARGARET FULLER, widow of the late Hon. TIMOTHY FULLER, and mother of MARGARET FULLER OSSOLI, and of the Rev. ARTHUR B. FULLER and R. F. FULLER, Esq., of this city, died at the residence of the latter, in Wayland, on Sunday, at the age of 70. She had survived her husband nearly a quarter of a century, and had adorned her long life with graces of character rarely equalled. A large circle of friends (says the Boston *Traveller*) feel that her loss can never be replaced, and that "they will never look upon her like again." She is thus described in an autobiographical fragment incorporated in the memoirs of her daughter, Madame OSSOLI:

"She was one of those fair and flower-like natures, which sometimes spring up even beside the most dusty highways of life—a creature not to be shaped into a merely useful instrument, but bound by one law with the blue sky, the dew, and the frolic birds. Of all persons whom I have known, she had in her most of the angelic, of that spontaneous love for every living thing, for man and beast, and tree, which restores the golden age."

Mr. John B. Purroy, formerly Venezuelan Consul at this port, died at his residence in West Thirty-first-street on Sunday, July 31, at the age of 46. Mr. Purroy was a native of Venezuela, but had resided in New-York for a period of twenty years. He was an intimate friend of Gen. Paez, and during the General's Presidency of Venezuela, represented that Government as Consul here.

Mr. GEORGE RUSSELL, a venerable citizen of Philadelphia, died on the 1st August, at the age of 87. Mr. RUSSELL was a native of North Carolina, but went to Philadelphia at an early age and entered upon commercial life. He subsequently established himself in an American Commission business in Liverpool, but after a few years' absence, returned to Philadelphia, where he continued to reside until the time of his death.

The central dome of the Church of the Trinity, in the large monastery of Jellovodskii, at Makarew, in Russia, a short time since, suddenly fell in with a tremendous crash. Fortunately no one was in the building at the time. An enormous plated lustre, suspended from the centre, and which dates back so far as 1660, was broken to pieces, as were also the statues with which the church was ornamented. The violence of the commotion was such that the large iron gates at the front entrance were burst open. This building, which dates from 1858, had been richly ornamented by presents from the merchants frequenting the fair held at Makarew, before its removal to Nijnii-Novogorod in 1817.

A new line of telegraph has been opened between Chicago and Fort Wayne, and in connection with Pittsburgh.

A CHAPTER OF SUICIDES.

A New Epidemic—Twenty-six Cases of Suicide in a Fortnight.

The following cases of suicide have been reported, from different parts of the country, during the past fortnight. They number 26. Eleven were cases of death by hanging, 3 by drowning, 6 by poisoning, 5 by cutting the throat, and 1 by stabbing:

BY HANGING.

1. At Newark, N. J., a married woman named JULIA ENNIS, hung herself in an out-house. She was in her usual health, and on the previous evening went to market with her husband. When he rose at 5 o'clock next morning he missed his wife, went in search of her, and found her hanging by the neck. Cause—Insanity. At the Coroner's inquest, Mrs Ennis's brother testified that she had for years had an impression that she must either kill herself or some one else, and she frequently said that she was a double person, possessing both a good and evil spirit.

2. At West Amesbury, Mass., NICHOLAS HOYT, advanced in years. Cause—Insanity.

3. At Barre, Mass., Mr. JOHN SMITH, a wealthy manufacturer, aged 64. Cause—mental aberration, the result of excessive anxiety about business affairs.

4. At Bolton, Conn., a wandering German, name unknown. When he appeared in the village, he begged for something to eat. He was supplied. When asked where he was going, he replied, "not much further; I have got about through traveling." He did not give his name but said he was a tareer by trade. On the 30 instant, Mr. CARVEN found him near the public highway, suspended by a rope from a small tree.

5. At Boston, ISAAC W. KIMBALL, a butcher, hung himself in his slaughter-house. He was 48 years of age, and leaves a widow and five children. For three or four days past, deceased, contrary to his usual custom, had left his watch at his house, and this morning he left his two pocket-books together with his watch. Pecuniary embarrassments is supposed to have been the cause of his committing the deed.

6. At Worcester, Mass., Mr. E. H. HEMENWAY, President of the People's Mutual Insurance Company, a many of position and wealth. Some business reverses are supposed to have preyed upon his mind.

7. At Burlington, Iowa, a young lady, EMILY MCPHERRIN. She was in a desponding state of mind. Her sister had hung herself four years previously.

8. At Poughkeepsie, LEWIS HART. He was found hanging to a beam in the barn of Mr. JOSE L. MASSHALL, near the County House. On the examination, it was found that HART cut his throat with a razor, and then walked some ten rods to the barn, where he procured a rope, with which he hung himself. He was about forty five years of age, and of temperate habits. No cause is assigned for the act.

9. At Ingersoll, (Conn.,) a lad, sixteen years old, named HERRICK MCCARTHY, hung himself in his father's barn.

10. At Novidgewock, (Me.,) Mrs. JOANNA POWERS, an old lady seventy-one years of age, wife of the late Rev. FRANCIS POWERS committed suicide in the cellar of her residence, by suspending herself by the neck with a skein of yarn, from one of the sleepers of the house. She has for sometime been laboring under aberration of the mind.

11. At Baltimore, an unknown German, supposed to have been from New York, hung himself to the limb of a tree. It appeared that he attempted suicide by shooting himself with a pistol, and shot away nearly one entire side of his face. The pistol was found under the tree. When the effort to destroy himself failed he clim bed the tree and hung himself with a pocket handkerchief to a limb about twenty feet from the ground.

BY DROWNING.

12. At Milwaukee, a Prussian, ANDREW LUTZGEN, worth $5,000, willed his property to his wife, wrote her a letter attributing his death to domestic difficulties, and drowned himself in the Milwaukee River. The following is an extract from his letter to his wife:

"Could I have bought your happiness with my life, I would have done it with pleasure; but you wouldn't understand me; but, on the contrary, you tried every thing in order to injure me. I did all I could to secure you an independent location. But you were always scolding me, and called me a night loafer, after you had blamed me every day so that I become deranged in my heart. And whenever I went out to seek some company to order to enjoy myself a little, you would not trust me, and never believed me when I told you in what company I was. But if you had inquired, you would have found out that I was no drunkard and no loafer. Never in my life did I have a selfish plan. But still you thought I was selfish and free, I loved your children as much as you did. I educated them so that everybody hated them. But I was afraid to punish them when actually they deserved punishment, because I did not want to displease you."

13. At Dedham, Mass., another very old woman, NANCY DEMON, aged 70, put an end to her life by drowning herself in a water hogshead in the cellar of her house. She had kept a store for thirty-five years, and made a sale of her stock last Spring, having for two or three years been of unsound mind.

14. At Cleveland, O., a Prussian, JACOB STEINES, aged 24. He had had a difficulty with his mistress. The evening before his death, he went to a drinking-place and took ten or twelve glasses of beer, and told two or three persons that he was going to kill the girl and then drown himself. He was last seen on River-street, about 12½. In a memorandum book was found the following message in German: "He who finds my body in the morning can tell where I am. I greet all my friends, greeting."

BY POISONING.

15. At San Francisco, by morphine, Dr. A. B HINE, a graduate of a Philadelphia Medical School and a druggist in San Francisco. No cause assigned.

16. In Cincinnati, by cyanuret of potassium, a young married woman, MARY WOOD, wife of a daguerreotypist. She was unhappily addicted to alcoholic stimulants, and when under its influence would be violent and threaten self-destruction.

17. In Philadelphia, a boy, sixteen years old, named OSCAR BENDAER, took strychnine. A letter was found in his pocket, which stated that he was led to commit the act in consequence of the refusal of his father to send him to the country, and other trivial causes. His parents reside in the upper part of the city.

18. At East Cleveland, Ohio, by laudanum, HORACE A. OSBORN, forty years old, and a music teacher. He dressed himself in his usual clothes before committing this last earthly deed, and left several letters, in one of which he stated that he wished to be buried just as he was. He did not want any funeral, "for they were all humbugs." He wrote: "For God's sake do not let the newspaper harpies get hold of my death, for I want the impression to go abroad that I died a natural death." He wanted "Isaac to put him in the ground without any fuss." He stated in his letter that he died by his own hand, being tired of living.

19. At Buffalo, by laudanum, ISAAC JEWELL, proprietor of a liquor store. He was found lying calmly upon a mattress, with both hands beneath his head, his body in an easy and unconstrained position. Upon a paper lying on the table were scrawled these words:

"THOS. CLARK—*Dear Sir*: You will please settle my affairs, and oblige. Yours truly, ISAAC JEWELL." Upon one side was written "Aged 40 years," and at the bottom, "Excuse—written in the dark. Good bye, dear wife. I have fulfilled my promise."

20. At Fisherville, Conn., by strychnine, Mrs. DARBY, wife of a farmer. This case was peculiar. The unfortunate woman coolly premeditated the deed, for she retired to her room, bathed herself, and arranged grave-clothes near her bed, before using the poison. Mrs. DARBY was about fifty years of age.

THROAT CUTTING.

21. At Waterbury, Conn., GEORGE WARNER cut his throat.

22. A telegraphic dispatch, dated Salem, Mass., says: Mr. JONATHAN KEMP, of Marblehead, while under the influence of ardent spirits, cut his throat this morning and died, aged 39 years.

23. At Dedham, Mass., CHARLES FARRINGTON, a farmer on East-street, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. He was about 50 years of age, in comfortable circumstances, and leaves a wife and several grown up children. He had twice been an inmate of an Insane Asylum—the last time about three years since. Within three or four weeks past he has been slightly indisposed.

24. At Cincinnati, a German, FREDERICK HOTOFF, chained his wife on a cellar door, cut his throat from ear to ear, and jumped into the river. The cause of the act is not known positively, but it is supposed to be attributable to a difficulty with a neighbor which occurred some time since, in which the latter accused HOTOFF of an improper intimacy with his wife. The charge appeared to trouble him very much, and he soon after commenced to drink to excess. The will left upon the cellar door furnished evidence that he was of sane mind when he committed the deed, and he went about it with a cool determination to accomplish his purpose. The deceased was about forty years of age. He leaves a wife and two children.

25. At Farmington, Mich., a young man named LUMAN BORSEGD, son of a substantial farmer in that place, committed suicide by cutting his throat and making a dreadful gash upon his arm above the shoulder. He was twenty seven years of age, had been subject to attacks of insanity, and was once at the Utica Asylum. The deed was committed within a few rods of his father's house, but the body was not discovered until some twenty hours afterward.

BY STABBING.

26. At New-Orleans a German, named NEIGHson, committed suicide by thrusting a knife into his heart. It is said that his wife died about ten months ago, and although he appeared to grieve for a long time, he lately took home a woman of dissolute habits from one of the dens of Gallatin street. The pangs of conscience must have smitten a superstitious mind, for he appears to have imagined that the ghost of his deceased wife came to his bedside every night for the last week, until at length he determined to kill himself, thinking thereby to fly to the arms of her who appeared to him from the spirit land. The blow was aimed so well and driven with such a resolute hand, death must have been instantaneous.

INHUMAN CRUELTY TO TWO KENTUCKY SLAVES.—The Louisville *Journal* publishes the following letter from Princeton, Ky., dated July 21; "One of the most atrocious and inhuman acts of cruelty was committed in this county on Sunday last that was ever perpetrated in civilized society. Some time since there was an assassination committed about ten miles north of this place, supposed to have been done by a slave of JESSE WILLIAMS at the instigation of said WILLIAMS, although in the examining Court the fact was not fully proved. Two other slaves of WILLIAMS' said that the accused slave did commit the murder and that at the instigation of JESSE WILLIAMS, and that they would report the matter to the friends of the deceased, whereupon JESSE WILLIAMS and his son JAMES arrested the two boys, took them to a newly-cottered field, bound their legs together, hitched them by a single rope to a mule, and dragged them for several hours over the field, and then left them lifeless; but afterwards recovering, one of them wandered off two or three miles, and was found this morning by some citizens of this place, much mangled and bruised. It was thought that he would not have arrested unless by assistance. His recovery is thought doubtful. The other boy has not been found, and is supposed to be dead. The people are much agitated upon the matter, and there is every symptom of a furious mob, as the people are thoroughly convinced of the inefficiency of the law to reach the family. Within the last ten years there have been prosecuted for severe crime and misdemeanor from murder to hog-stealing. It is to be desired that the people will give the law another chance to vindicate herself."

REVIVAL OF THE WHALING BUSINESS.—The New Bedford *Standard* is happy to observe an improvement in business. There are now sixty-five whaling vessels in that port and in Fairhaven, of which about thirty are fitting. Of the above, four or five ships are nearly ready for sea. Since Jan. 1, twenty-six whalers have sailed from New-Bedford and Fairhaven, and sixty-eight have arrived.

Mrs. BILANSKY, a murderess, convicted of the murder of her husband, escaped from the jail at St. Paul (Min.) on Monday night, July 25. Some of the St Paul papers charge that her escape was due to the criminal carelessness, if not still more criminal connivance on the part of the jailor. Sheriff Caldwell offers a reward of $500 for her arrest. Mrs. Bilansky is thus described by the Sheriff of Ramsey County: She is about 35 years of age, tall in stature, long featured, sharp visage, feels a little projected—the two front teeth in the upper jaw—is very talkable, uses good language, voice rather masculine, grey eyes, light hair, Roman nose.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S MEDICINES.—FALSE PREDICTIONS AND MEDICAL MEN.—The ignorance and false assumptions of physicians are daily becoming a by-word of reproach to the Profession. The recent case of Virginia Stewart glaringly demonstrates their superficial knowledge of science. HOLLOWAY'S medicines perform what they profess, and profess what they perform.

[Advertisement.]

A SEWING MACHINE, better adapted to the wants of families than any other which has ever been offered to the public, is now sold for $30. Persons desirous of satisfying themselves that this statement is true, may do so by calling at my sales rooms, No. 504 Broadway, and examining the newly-invented WILLCOX & GIBBS MACHINE. JAMES WILLCOX.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Beecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

GAVITTY'S MEDICATED PAPER FOR THE WATER-CLOSET.—All druggists sell it; and everybody buys it. Depôts No. 41 Ann-street and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 2.

1,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	86⅜	60	Erie Railroad	7⅛
15 000	do	86⅞	100	do	7⅛
3 000	do	87	100	do	7
8 100	Missouri St. 6s	83	50	do	6⅞
6 000	do	82⅞	100	do	7
10 000	do	83	200	do	6⅞
2 000	E. B. 1st Mt Bs	87	100	do	6⅜
5,000	E. B. 2d M B's	72	200	do	6⅝
1,000	E. R. 3d M. B.	83	100	do	6⅜
1 000	Erie R 4th m bds.	37	100	Reading R	44⅜
1 000	Bud Riv 3d m	74	100	do	44⅞
1,000	do	73⅞	200	do	44⅞
7,000	Mich So. 2d m. bds	47	100	Mich Central R	41⅜
30	Union Bank	101	100	do	41⅜
10	Metropolitan Bank	109	150	do	41⅜
100	Pac. M. S. Company	71	50	do	41⅜
60	do	72⅛	50	do	41⅜
100	do	72⅜	50	do	41⅜
50	do	73⅛	100	Harlem R Pref	35
50	do	73⅛	50	M. S. & N. I. R. s. b. w	21
6	Del & Hud Ca	88⅞	100	do	21
100	Hudson Riv R	32⅜	100	do	21
2	do	32⅝	100	do	21
2	Cumb Coal Pfd	15⅜	100	Panama R	110.15
100	N. Y. Central R	74⅛	20	do	115⅛
100	do	74⅜	50	Illinois Central R	66
100	do	74⅝	50	do	65⅞
100	do	74⅝	100	do	66
100	do	74⅝	100	do	65⅞
200	do	74⅝	50	do	65⅞
100	do	74⅝	100	do	65⅞
175	do	73⅞	100	Clev. Col & Cin R	23⅝
100	do	73⅞	100	do	23⅝
25	do	73⅝	150	do	23⅜
50	do	73⅝	100	Chic. & Rock Is. R	61⅜
110	Galena & Chic. R.	64⅜	100	do	61⅜
100	do	64⅜	100	do	61⅜
100	do	64⅜	100	do	61⅜
200	do	64	100	do	61
50	do	63⅞	20	do	61

SECOND BOARD.

10,000	Missouri State 6s	82⅜	10	Erie Railroad	7
10,000	do	82⅜	300	Mich. Cen. R.	41⅜
13 000	do	82⅜	100	do	41⅜
6 000	do	82⅛	100	do	41
3,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	86⅞	550	Mil. & N. I. R. s	20⅜
2,000	Tennessee 6s	80	100	Panama R	110.15
2,000	Reading Railroad	44	500	Ill. Cen. Railroad	66⅜
100	do	44⅜	100	do	65⅞
1000	Ill. Central Bonds	93	100	do	66
3,000	N. Y. Cen. R. p. & c.	73⅜	100	Gal. & Chi R	62⅜
300	do	73⅜	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	61⅜
100	do	73⅜			

TUESDAY, Aug. 2—P. M.

The tone of the Stock Market to-day is completely reversed, as compared with the firmness of yesterday. The decline on the Share list is about ⅜ ₱ cent. all round, the exception being Pacific Mail shares, which further advanced to 72¼@72⅜ ₱ cent. In New-York Central there was much more business than yesterday, the dealings being actively resumed by certificate, the same as though the transfers were not closed. The transactions are over 3,000 shares, opening 74⅜ and leaving off 73⅜ ₱ cent. There was quite a variety of contract sales, as well as cash sales, deliverable by certificate and power. Yesterday the bids for this stock drew out but 75 shares at the Board, the price closing 74⅜@74½. In the Western stocks, Illinois Central continued in request through most of the day, but the price receded to 65 at the close. Both Michigan stocks were weaker, and the buoyancy noticed in Galena on Monday was almost wholly lost. The sellers for the fall were also disposed to put out contracts in Reading, and the price fell off to 44½. The same feeling obtained in Erie, and some considerable sales were made from 7⅜ down to 6⅞, the last figure bid at the close. In State Stocks there was quite a disposition to sell Missouris, which finally fell off to 82½ ₱ cent., seller 10 to 15 days, and 82⅜ cash, while Tennessees were again on the recovery and brought 86⅝@87 ₱ cent. The Erie mortgages were steady. Panama 1@⅜ ₱ cent. lower. The following closing bids compare with Monday, and show the general run of the decline:

	Tues.	Mon.		Tues.	Mon.
Virginias	93⅜	93⅝	Mich. Central	41⅛	42
Tennessees	86⅜	86⅝	M. Guaranteed	20⅜	21⅜
Missouris	82⅜	83	Panama	114⅜	115⅛
Central	73⅜	74½	Pacific	72⅛	72
Hudson	32⅜	33	Illinois Cent.	65	65⅜
Harlem Pref.	34⅜	35⅛	Galena	63⅝	64⅜
Reading	44⅜	45⅜	Rock Island	61	61⅜
Ill. C. Bonds	84⅜	84⅝	Toledo	23⅛	24
Erie	6½	7⅜			

The general market left off heavy; the speculative sellers changing position, in point of spirit, with the buyers of yesterday.

In Money affairs the Banks, for the first time in six or eight months—or, as some of the Bill Brokers would, perhaps, say, the first time since the Spring of 1858—have resumed the control of the market, and are making their own terms, inside the legal rule, both as to the rate and date of the paper discounted. And it is observed with satisfaction that they are very generally disposed to confine their movement within 60 days, thereby placing their respective positions in complete command, under any probable state of things in the Foreign Exchanges, through the present and succeeding months. The consequence is, that most of the 4@6 months' bills, upon which the cash is to be realized, go into the Street, where, however, the offering is by no means pressing. The sales to-day of very prime indorsed lists, due in October, are at 7 ₱ cent., and for November and December 7¼@8 ₱ cent. Fair names rate less favorably by 1@2 ₱ cent. Another effect of the change of Bank policy, in connection with the Peace in Europe, and the cheaper terms for Money on the other side, is a gradual weakening in the rates of Exchange; than which nothing could be more desirable until the Cotton and other crops come forward. Bank bills on London have been done today at 110¾ at 60 days' sight, and 110½ at 3 days sight, and nearly all the leading Bankers are down to 110¼ ₱ cent. On Paris, f.5.13¾ at 60 days, and f.5.11¼ at 30 days' sight. The engagements of Bullion for the *Africa* to-morrow are thus far $150,000.

The Commission Stock Brokers are likely to employ their means and credit to somewhat improved advantage, by relending Money or making time contracts in Stocks, buyer's option, at a profit on the rates at which they borrow themselves, or have deposits left with them on call. As borrowers they get Money to-day mostly at 6 ₱ cent., the exceptions below this figure being on State and Federal security, where the lender confines himself to this class of collateral.

The Customs to-day are $135,000; the Mint receipts into the Sub-Treasury, $69,000; disbursements, $112,000; balance this afternoon, $4,969,287.

The condition of the balance this week is not likely to change materially either way, as the Customs from several steamer cargoes just in or due to MONDAY, and some further sales of Treasury Bills promise to equal the disbursements.

A new firm of Money and Stock Brokers, KERR, BARNUM & Co., have opened an office at No. 11 Wall-street. See card in another column.

The *Evening Post* says of a new Land Company, forming in London, for operations in Illinois:

"We notice that steps are in progress for the organization of a land company in London, with a capital of £50,000 sterling, to be devoted to the purchase and settlement of lands in Illinois. The Prairie Land and Emigration Company state that a considerable purchase has been made of 250 000 acres of prairie land from the Illinois Central Railroad Company, 'that when the sale is completed the Company will not be in any way connected with the Illinois Central Railroad or its affairs, but will hold the land by a direct tenure in fee-hold.' The object of the Company will be:

First—To take advantage of the present low price of land, by acquiring this extensive tract on unusually favorable terms.

Second—To bring every year under cultivation a certain proportion of the land, and at the same time gradually to accumulate a valuable sheep stock.

Third—

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2456. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Persia and Kangaroo.

THE CONFERENCE AT ZURICH.

Sardinia no Party to the Preliminaries of Peace.

Revolutionary State of Central Italy.

The Text of Napoleon's Speech to the Officers of State.

Important Declaration of Prussia.

Interesting Discussions in the British Parliament.

ENGLAND HASTENING HER ARMAMENTS.

Exclusion of English Papers from France.

DISCONTENT OF THE PARISIAN OUVRIERS.

Cotton Declining—Breadstuffs Steady—Provisions Dull.

CONSOLS 94 3-4 @ 94 7-8.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which sailed from Liverpool at about 1:30 on the afternoon of the 23d July, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The screw steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the 20th, and Queenstown on the 21st July, also arrived here yesterday morning. Her news had been forwarded from Cape Race.

The steamship *Circassian* was appointed to leave Galway for St. Johns, New Foundland, on the afternoon of the 23d.

The steamer *Bremen* arrived at Southampton on the afternoon of the 21st, and the *Glasgow* and *Edinburgh*, reached Glasgow on the 22d.

The news by the *Persia* is two days later, and is of much interest.

THE PEACE IN EUROPE.

Public Sentiment in France—Condition of Italy—Policy of England—The Meeting at Zurich.

Editorial Correspondence of the N. Y. Times

PARIS, Thursday, July 21, 1859.

The PEACE does not grow in public favor. The feeling of the people is one of profound disappointment and discontent. Their hopes as the war went on rose higher and higher. The brilliant victories which crowned every step of the French army roused the sentiment of military glory—always strong in a Frenchman's breast—to the highest point of enthusiasm. The great mass of the people—resolute and zealous always in their love of freedom—exulted to see France again leading the van of Liberalism in Europe, and looked for nothing less than the utter abasement of Austria and the supremacy of substantial Democracy in the Italian States. LOUIS NAPOLEON, for the first time, began to be positively and thoroughly popular at home—and this popularity increased just in proportion to the degree in which he was distrusted and feared abroad. The French people were prepared to see this war carried on to the "bitter end." They were ready for all the chances and all the sacrifices which it might involve. They did not, as a general thing, credit the danger of its extension to the rest of Europe; but even if that had been certain I think they would not have shrank from it, but would have preferred such a result to the peace that has been concluded. Their hopes have been blasted; their faith in the Emperor's cold, resolute determination to accomplish whatever he undertakes, has been shaken; their hatred of Austria, and their thirst for its disgrace, have not been gratified, and they feel that *their* sentiments and wishes, which seemed to weigh so much at the outset, have been in the final adjustment utterly disregarded.

This is the feeling of the day. Yet it is not quite certain that public sentiment would have been so strong in support of the war, under all contingencies, if the war had been actually continued. The best possible apology for the peace is contained in the Emperor's speech to the *Corps d'Etat*, made on Tuesday—which I hope reached you by the *Ocean Queen*. It was short, but must comprehensive in its terms, and thoroughly elevated and statesmanlike in its tone. It will not satisfy the Italians—for gratitude with them is rather a lively sense of favors *expected*, than a proper appreciation of benefits already conferred. NAPOLEON certainly incurred a great responsibility, and assumed very grave duties, when he aroused the hopes of Italy, and promised so positively that she should be free from the Alps to the Adriatic. The Italians everywhere were stimulated to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, by prospects which so far transcended their warmest hopes, and promised to realize the fondest dreams of their noblest patriots. The peace came upon them like a thunderclap. It crushed their hopes and bruised their hearts; and it is not at all strange that their first feelings should have been those of intense and bitter indignation.

But the Italians owe it to themselves to remember that they had no claims upon France,—that her intervention on their behalf savored much more of disinterestedness than nations generally are expected to show, and that the peace, imperfect as it is, has nevertheless immensely improved their political condition. They have a *Confederation*, which they have always regarded as the indispensable beginning and basis of national life and unity. Austria no longer *rules* over any part of Italy;—and in the affairs of the Peninsula she has only the influence of one among half-a-dozen States. She will be held in constant and effective check by the other Powers, and will be utterly powerless in the internal government of everything beyond her own provinces. All the Governments will find themselves under what the Emperor strongly styles the "imperious necessity" of making thorough and salutary reforms in their internal affairs,—and even the Pope will find himself placed under new and strong restraint. If the Italians are wise they can make this arrangement the beginning of a new nationality which will fulfil their highest aspirations. If they take counsel of their passions, as they are very likely to do, they may plunge their country still deeper in anarchy and misrule.

There is no doubt that the popular commotion of Italy—the revolts in the Papal States, the disturbances in Tuscany, the impending insurrection in Hungery, and the general movements of revolution everywhere, constitnted the most formidable obstacle to the prosecution of the war, and decided NAPOLEON to stop short in his career and make peace. Prussia would unquestionably have joined Austria if internal revolutions had threatened her *existence*,—and Russia could not possibly have taken part against Germany if the contest had assumed that shape. France would thus have been left alone,—with no ally but Revolution,—and the war then would have become a second edition of that waged by the first NAPOLEON. I think public men throughout Europe will agree that LOUIS NAPOLEON judged wisely in saying that the results to be obtained would not warrant the hazards of such a contest; that the interest of France did not warrant it and that duty to his own country and to the world required him to forbear.

It is very curious to notice the conduct of England throughout this whole affair. It has certainly been weak and undignified, and it comes very near being cowardly and imbecile. The English were enraged because NAPOLEON began the war without consulting them, and have insisted throughout that the Italian question was a phantom, that Austria had rights in Italy which Europe was bound to recognise, and that Sardinia and Count CAVOUR had made all the trouble by insisting on reforms that were impossible, and echoing complaints that had no foundation. Then they became doubly enraged because NAPOLEON made *peace* without their concurrence, and denounced him with still greater vigor for not having driven Au stria entirely out of Italy, and for not having given full and complete realization to the dreams of CAVOUR and the hopes of enthusiasts throughout the Italian States; and now that the war is ended in which they took no part, and a peace is made to which they contributed neither aid nor advice, they are busy in discussing the Congress which is *not* to be held, and in framing the code of public law by which the treaties of 1815 are to be replaced. It is amusing to see the peremptory tone in which they assert that such things *must* be done, and that such and such others cannot on any account be permitted, and throughout the whole of their vacillating counsels and unworthy detractions, runs a steady vein of fear and dread lest England should be invaded and the kingdom swallowed by this new NAPOLEON. At first he was supposed to be fighting Austria only to destroy one of England's allies. Now he is charged with having made peace with her, only to have one ally more against Great Britain. Day by day and week by week,—in Parliament and in the Press,—LOUIS NAPOLEON and the French people are denounced with the utmost virulence in England, as utterly perfidious and as meditating the worst designs, even while making the frankest and most plausible professions.

I do not believe LOUIS NAPOLEON ever had the remotest design or desire to invade England,—or to be on any but the most friendly relations with her Government. And if this purpose should ever be changed, it will be by the incessant abuse or which he is made the object. Monarchs are but men,—and even sovereigns are not insensible to personal insult and provocation. If NAPOLEON III. were *half* as unprincipled and as bad a man as the English represent him, he would have resented and punished their abuse of him long ago. There is a certain kind of prediction which tends constantly to bring about its own fulfillment; and if the English really desired hostilities with France they could not have taken more effectual steps towards that end. It is important to observe, too, that their denunciations are producing a very marked effect upon the sentiment o the French *people*. The French, in spite of all differences among themselves, are thorough and un compromising patriots whenever the honor, dignity and welfare of their country come in question:—and they can easily be goaded into an intense hatred of the English.

The agitations to which this war gives rise are but just conunencing:—and very grave and serious difficulties remain to be encountered. Yo will see that there is to be no general European Congress—at least not for the present,—but that France, Austria and Sardinia, as they made the war alone, and restored peace alone, have also taken into their own hands the management of Italian affairs. Plenipotentiaries have already been appointed, who are soon to meet at Zurich for the discussion of these important points. They will have very grave topics before them. LOUIS NAPOLEON connot ignore the state of public feeling in Italy, nor will VICTOR EMANUEL find his interest, as the actual head of the new Confederacy, in restoring the absolutism of the Duchies, in augmenting the temporal power of the Pope, or in disregarding the just expectations of the Italian people. Both these Powers are very thoroughly committed to a liberal and a just policy, and cannot fail to insist upon such an organization of Italy as shall consult the national hopes of her people. Austria, moreover, has now no special interest in crushing these hopes, and will not be likely to offer any very strenuous opposition to whatever the French Emperor may consider essential. There is good ground to hope, therefore, that the meeting at Zurich may place Italy upon a more satisfactory basis than the peace of Villafranca has hitherto promised. If it fails in this, we must expect new popular commotions in Italy,—new revolts against their rulers,—new interventions, and possibly a new war.

The disappointment of the Hungarians at the early termination of the war must be intense. Their only hope for their country lay in the prosecution of the contest. Their leaders have acted with great prudence and moderation and are entitled to profound respect and sympathy. I see it announced in the journals of this morning that they have dissolved the organization with which they were preparing to take part in the war, and have abandoned all projects of political action. No other course was open to them, as the active aid of France was absolutely essential to their success, and this the peace has put out of the question.

It is understood that the army of Italy, or a portion of it, is to enter Paris on the 15th of August,—the *fête* day of NAPOLEON,—and a display of unusual magnificence is expected. The weather has been intolerably hot, and there has been a general migration from Paris to the sea-side. For the last two days it has been more comfortable.

I was mistaken in saying that Gov. SEWARD had gone to Russia. He is still in London, but is expected here every day. There has been quite an influx of Americans within the last fortnight and they continue to arrive from England, generally on their way to Switzerland and the Rhine.

H. J. R.

AFFAIRS AT PARIS.

Return of the Emperor—The Reception of the Dignitaries of State—The Emperor's Exposition of the Villafranca Settlement—The State of the Italian Question—The Relations of France and England—The Loss of Lombardy—The Fine Art Exhibition at Paris—American Painters—Capt. Jerome Bonaparte at Solferino—The Austrians in Algeria—The Correspondence of the London Times.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, July 21, 1859.

Last Sunday morning the Emperor arrived at St. Cloud. His Majesty was met at the gate of the reserved Park by the Empress, the Prince Imperial and all the household of Her Majesty. The Emperor looked much bronzed by his exposure to the hot rays of an Italian sun, but was otherwise quite well. He embraced the Empress most affectionately, and then taking the Prince up in his arms, he kissed him repeatedly, seeming much moved. Loud shouts of *Vive l'Empereur* were heard from those who had collected near the Park gates to witness the arrival of His Majesty. Since his return, the Emperor has been constantly occupied, seeing his ministers, and examining himself into all questions that bear upon the interests of the country. Yesterday, a reception of the members of the Great Bodies of the State took place at the Chateau. At 8 o'clock, a great number of Senators, Deputies, and members of the Council of State had assembled in the state-rooms of the Palace. At 8½ the Emperor and Empress entered the large saloon called *le Salon de Mars*. Their Majesties were greeted with repeated cheers. *Vive l'Empereur! Vive l'Impératrice*, were heard from all present. Both of the Imperial households were in full court dress, the ladies of honor of Her Majesty wearing magnificent toilets. The ceremony was a most imposing one, and the aspect of the assembly really magnificent, all the Senators, Deputies and Councilors being in full uniform, and wearing the insignias of the different orders they belonged to. M. TROPLONG, President of the Senate, spoke as follows:

SIRE: If your Majesty, consulting only the superiority of your arms, had allowed the war to continue, the general opinion in France, and perhaps in Europe, is that nothing would have retarded your irresistible march, and that Magenta and Solferino would have been followed by fresh triumphs. Why, then, did the Emperor resolve to stop at the height of fortune?

Your Majesty has told us—It is because French interests which had commanded the war, now counseled peace, and then to carry the conflict further would have been to go beyond the legitimate cause of our intervention. Sire, France has understood this noble language; she has recognized in it your devotedness to her, as well as your elevated foresight in presence of unjust jealousies and of the inordinate pretension of revolutionary passions. After having followed you with pride to the field of battle, she admires and approves in you that heroic moderation which only belongs to great characters.

When SCIPIO had vanquished HANNIBAL at Zama, he might have destroyed Carthage. That he would not do, although he had undertaken to break down Carthaginian power. A prudent politician, as well as an able General, he knew that a man often ruins himself by inflicting too much loss on his enemy.

Let us then enjoy this glorious peace, fruit of a war that in two months has delivered Piedmont, and has wrested Lombardy from her powerful master; let us congratulate the Emperor, whilst waiting until our cries of triumph shall greet the return of our invincible soldiers. France will henceforth feel herself more free in her external action, more powerful by her arms, and more respected by the firm prudence of her Government. If the campaign of Italy again lights up for her the great days of the first Empire, the peace of Villafranca is to her a sure guarantee that she will only see its prosperities.

After which Count DE MORNY, President of the Legislative body, said:

SIRE: In three months how many prodigies have been witnessed!

When war was declared, we had not a single soldier in Italy. Austria possessed there a numerous army in formidable positions, which had long been studied, and her encroaching influence weighed on all the Italian Governments. Some days after, five successive victories added the most glorious page to our military history, and the political object which you proposed to yourself was attained!

But the noblest of all victories is that which you have gained over yourself. In the intoxication of triumph, you have shown yourself a generous enemy as well as a faithful and disinterested ally; surrounded by victorious and ardent soldiers, you have only thought of sparing their precious blood; you have given to Italy true liberty, by freeing her from despotism, and by interdicting there all revolutionary proceedings: and with the marvelous moderation which characterizes you, you have gone as far as the honor of France called for, but not further than her interests required.

Sire, your absence was for the country a trial which the noble attitude of the Empress has rendered easy to bear, and which has given the populations the opportunity of displaying their confidence in you, and their attachment to your dynasty.

I am certain, Sire, in expressing these sentiments to you, that they are entertained by the Legislative Body.

M. BAROCHE, President of the Council, also addressed his Majesty as follows:

SIRE—Your Council of State unites with joy, and with the energy of profound devotedness, in the sentiments that have just been expressed to your Majesty in the name of the Senate and of the Legislative Body.

After having, like all France and all Europe, admired during a glorious war the ability of a great captain and the heroism of his soldiers, we have not the less admired—we have admired still more—the moderation full of prudence, which, in the very midst of success, stopped short at the moment at which the interests and sentiments of France might have to suffer from the character and developments which the war appeared likely to take.

Blessed be God, who brings you back safe and sound, covered with fresh glory, to France, of which you are the saviour and the hope, between this august Consort, of whose firm courage and lofty reason we have had proofs during your absence, and this noble child, who already learns to thank Heaven for the triumphs of his father!

The three addresses were loudly applauded. The Emperor, at the conclusion of the *vivas*, replied as follows. I give you the discourse in full:

GENTLEMEN: In finding myself again in the midst of you, who, during my absence, have surrounded the Empress and my son with so much devotedness, I am most anxious in the first place to thank you, and next to explain to you what has been the ruling motive of my conduct.

When, after a successful campaign of two months, the French and Sardinian armies arrived under the walls of Verona, the struggle was inevitably about to change its character both in a military and political point of view. I was fatally obliged to attack in front an enemy entrenched behind strong fortresses, and protected against any diversion on his flanks by the neutrality of the territory which surrounded him, and in commencing the long and sterile war of sieges I found before me Europe in arms ready either to dispute our successes or to aggravate our reverses.

Nevertheless, the difficulty of the undertaking would neither have shaken my resolution nor checked the enthusiasm of my army, if the means had not been out of proportion with the results to be expected. It was necessary to decide on boldly breaking down the difficulties opposed by neutral territories, and then accept the struggle on the banks of the Rhine as well as on the Adige; it was necessary to everywhere frankly fortify ourselves by the coöperation of the revolutionary party; to again shed precious blood which had already too freely flowed—in a word, it was necessary, in order to triumph, to risk what no sovereign is allowed to stake, except for the independence of his country.

If, therefore, I stopped short, it was neither from lassitude nor from exhaustion, nor from abandonment of the noble cause which I wished to serve, but because in my heart there was something which spoke still more loudly—the interest or France.

Do you think it cost me nothing to check the ardor of those soldiers who, flushed by victory, only asked to be led forward?

Do you suppose that it was not painful to me to openly strike out before Europe from my programme the territory which extends from the Mincio to the Adriatic?

Do you imagine that it cost me nothing to see in honest hearts, noble illusions destroyed and patriotic hopes extinguished?

To serve the cause of Italian independence, I made war contrary to the wish of Europe; so soon as the destinies of my country could be endangered, I made peace.

But does that mean that our efforts and our sacrifices have been thrown away? Certainly not. As I stated in my farewell to my soldiers, we have a right to be proud of this short campaign. In four combats and two battles, an army second to none in bravery and organization was conquered. The King of Piedmont, formerly called the guardian of the Alps, has seen his country delivered from invasion, and the frontier of his States extended from the Ticino to the Mincio. The idea of an Italian nationality is admitted by those who were most opposed to it, and all the sovereigns of the Italian Peninsula comprehend at last the imperious necessity for salutary reforms.

Thus, after having given a fresh proof of the military power of France, the peace which I have just concluded will be fruitful in happy results; the future will every day reveal them more and more for the happiness of Italy, the influence of France, and the repose of Europe."

The address was frequently interrupted by loud shouts of approval, and it concluded amidst the warmest acclamations and renewed cries of "*Vive l'Empereur! Vive l'Impératrice!*" The ceremony then ended, and their Majesties at once mingled with the high personages present, conversing with them for some time. I noticed that His Majesty seemed quite gay, and entirely recovered from the fatigue of his campaign. Your readers will not, I am sure, fail to recognize the frankness and sincerity of the Emperor's *exposé* of the motive that led him to make peace with the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH. The infringement of neutral territory would certainly have given cause to Germany to act in the offensive, and certainly none can doubt that revolution was ripe. It is, beyond doubt, a fact that the unexpected termination of the war caused a feeling of disappointment and discontent in France. The military ardor of the French people was roused, and they wished a continuance of the glorious war that was shedding such glory over all France. But still there is in the country a lively recollection of the great prosperity that followed the peace which terminated the Crimean campaign, and now a general turn of sentiment in favor of peace is again become evident. It was a strange thing to observe how the French received the news of peace, with transports of joy!—how they then became dissatisfied—and how now they are again becoming enthusiastic in favor of peace. There is no longer any trouble to be apprehended from the French people, owing to the brusque settlement of the war. But much is feared from the rash and impetuous Italians, who will perhaps carry to excess the amount of liberty they have got hold of. The Tuscans seem determined to prevent the resumption of power of their runaway Prince, and up to the present time all is doubt and uncertainty as to how the matter is to end. The resignation of M. DE CAVOUR is considered by many as an alarming step taken by a disappointed and over-ambitious man, but a new Ministry has been formed at Turin, and there are no evidences of such ill-feeling on the part of the people as to cause any founded apprehensions for the future. After all, Italy has gained greatly by the war. She is to become a Confederation of States, having a President. It is easy to understand that henceforth Austria will not, dare not, march her troops into the country to enforce her views. The Princes of the smaller States, having nothing more to gain from Austria, will not only be ungrateful for past favors; they will be the first to act against her influence—the past history of the world teaches us this. King VICTOR EMANUEL will be ever ready to grant his powerful aid to prevent the undue exercise of Austrian rule in Venetia. In fact, the young Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH must feel that reform is the order of the day. The Pope is aware of this fact, and thus the condition of the Italian people is certain to be at once ameliorated. The Princes of the smaller States can but reform—the will of the people will force them to do so—and as disappears Austria's bad influence, so will bad government disappear in Italy. The case is a clear one, and the results I speak of certain, unless prevented by a hasty or revolutionary action on the part of the Italian people. There are great results to accrue for France from the rapid and glorious campaign just terminated. She secures a faithful ally on the borders of the Alps, who will defend her frontiers. And the Emperor NAPOLEON has, by his generous moderation, gained the good will and friendship of the Emperor of Austria. We thus find the three Emperors of France, Russia and Austria on the best of terms. Must not the Powers that have threatened the Emperor of the French, or acted with coldness towards him, feel that this union of three immensely powerful monarchs bodes them no good? It must; and surely England and Prussia especially feel great apprehension for the future. It is not to be disputed that proper action on the part of England would have allowed the Emperor NAPOLEON to carry out his programme to the letter. Had the English Government have frankly expressed its sympathy for Italy, have lent the aid of its moral support to the cause, and have given Prussia to understand that she was not to meddle in a matter that did not concern her, the Emperor would have been enabled to have gone on and forced the Austrians to evacuate entirely the whole of Italy. But England, who has for years prated in her Parliament of Italian Independence, was found wanting when her aid was needed. Itslian liberty was no longer the theme. *Invasion* was the cry, and a senseless and undignified panic was universal. Why should the English, who are ever boasting so loudly of their enormous power, so dread a French invasion? Because they are aware that they have given a thousand causes to the Emperor NAPOLEON for complaint, and that even to the last moment insults to himself and his Government have been the favorite topics of their lords and their journals. It is but natural, under such circumstances, that LOUIS NAPOLEON should seek allies elsewhere, and when the day comes that France throws aside English alliance, the people of Great Britain will have but themselves to blame. Acting honestly and uprightly as a firm ally with France, England would have seen the beneficial results of such a political course, but having always chosen the opposite tack, she will have the consequences to rue, and let us hope it may not be too soon. War is a terrible calamity, and one that entails a thousand curses upon the nations engaged; let us hope that the rapid strides of progress and civilization may prevent a war between France and England; t'would be a war of extermination, and the most dreadful in its results that the world has ever seen. But at present there is nothing to dread; the Emperor NAPOLEON is moderate, patient, and really has at heart the interests of France. Let the English but act as allies and they will meet with immediate sympathy on this side of the Channel; the fact is an evident one; see how pleased the French people are when the English journals, on rare occasions, speak well and justly of the French and French Government; at once they respond, and did the English Government but act decently towards France, all thoughts of invasion might be laid aside. There is a great deal of generosity in the French character, and a proper appeal to this sentiment on the part of the English would meet with an immediate return. I speak from observation, and can assure you I am correct in my conclusions.

But let me return to the Italian question. We are soon to have ample details; a Congress composed of representatives from the French, Austrian and Sardinian Government: are to meet at Zurich; Baron DE BOURQUENEY is the French Plenipotentiary, Count DE COLLORADO the Austrian, the Sardinian is not yet appointed. Prince ESTERHAZY left Vienna yesterday for this city. He comes on a mission to the French Government. It is a noticeable fact that a bitter war of words is now going on between the Prussian and Austrian journals; it is evident that serious ill will is felt by the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin, one against the other, and we may soon look for a division among the States forming the Germanic Confederation. Prussia is disbanding the army mobilized, at such an immense expense, having gained thereby nothing but the ill will of France and loss of *prestige*.

The *Presse*, of Vienna, makes the following calculation of the loss that Austria endures in ceding the Province of Lombardy:

"It is not without interest to estimate the pecuniary loss which Austria will suffer from giving up Lombardy. This province, which has a superficies of 377 square German miles, contains 2,903,874 inhabitants. It has contributed to the total receipts of Austria in direct and indirect taxes, which in 1856 amounted to 335,076,156 florins, a sum of 36,185,641 florins. That part is proportionally very considerable; for whilst in the whole monarchy the tax is on an average 8fl. 53kr. per head, it amounts in Lombardy on an average to 12fl. 28kr. Both in an agricultural and industrial point of view, Lombardy was one of the richest provinces of the monarchy. The value of landed property is estimated officially, according to the net produce, at a capital of 1 054,722,660fl., and the value of the soil only at 159,409,925fl. The annual industrial revenue of the Lombards, among whom the lists of the contributions reckon 7 304 dealers and manufacturers, 1,216 hawkers, 60,700 workmen in manufactories, 56,388 servants, and 257,489 journeymen, is estimated at 61,656fl.

A letter from Florence states that KOSSUTH, KLAPKA and TELEKI, who had constituted themselves in that city as a Hungarian Committee, have separated, renouncing all projects of political action.

The Exhibition of paintings in the Palais de l'Industrie, closed on Sunday last, on which day over 60,000 persons visited the galleries. The next day to the distribution of prizes took place, and I am happy to state that an American artist received from the French jury an *honorable mention*. Mr. P. F. ROTHERMEL, of Philadelphia, the person I refer to, only arrived in Paris some six weeks before the opening of the Exhibition, and was obliged to send in his paintings unfinished. But even then, the force of the drawing and coloring were so conspicuous as to merit a special mention from those appointed by the State to award the prizes to the artists judged the most meritorious. Count NIEUWERKERKE, the Director of the Fine Arts, said in the discourse he made to the assembly, that an *honorable mention* was equivalent to a medal; that those mentioned did not get medals, owing to the limited number; but that the Jury felt in honor bound to notice such artists as received the mention. Mr. ROTHERMEL's works have been duly noticed by the Paris as well as some of the London critics, and all agree in praising the artist's unusual strength and harmony of color. Americans here rejoice in the well deserved triumph of their countrymen, and look forward with pleasant anticipation to the next Exhibition, on which occasion this artist is to expose a grand tableaux. Mr. ROTHERMEL sailed yesterday in the *Ocean Queen*, from Havre, for the United States. He takes with him the tableaux that attracted so much attention in this city. I am assured that several offers were made for these paintings, by our connoisseurs here, but they were no longer the property of the artist, having been painted to order. Mr. E. H. MAY also exhibited some fine paintings, which were well spoken of by the Paris critics. This gentleman received a medal at a previous Exhibition, and was proposed this year for what is styled a recall of a medal, but owing to the great number of persons to be mentioned and the fact that another American artist was prominently noticed, Mr. MAY did not receive the honor he so well deserved. All persons here agree in praising the works of Mr. ROTHERMEL, and American art has received many compliments through him. I understand that Mr. MAY also leaves Paris for the United States during the Fall. He is at present busy terminating a fine painting of COLUMBUS, whom the artist represents in the last moments of his adventurous career. This painting will be exhibited in the United States.

It may not be uninteresting to your readers to hear that an American, Capt. JEROME BONAPARTE, of the First Chasseurs d'Afrique, particularly distinguished himself during the Italian campaign. I had the pleasure of seeing the Captain at Novara and Milan during my stay at the allied headquarters, and gleamed many interesting items from him concerning the fine cavalry regiment he belongs to. I am told that at Solferino Capt. BONAPARTE was conspicuous in his dashing attacks upon the masses of Austrian infantry. I notice from the official returns that his regiment lost a great many men, as well as officers during the many charges they made. I am happy to add, however, that the Captain escaped unhurt, although he was ever foremost among the brave men under his command. I can assure you I took great pleasure and pride in informing his fellow officers whom I met in Milan, that Capt. BONAPARTE was a genuine Yankee, and one that we claimed as a fair representative of Brother Jonathan. While speaking of Americans, I must not omit mentioning the gallant conduct of Major PHILIP KEARNY, who went through the campaign as an amateur. He accompanied his friend, Gen. MORRIS, and during the battle of Solferino, remained the whole day exposed to the deadly firing of the Austrian musketry and artillery. The Major had the good luck to escape with nothing more serious than a sun-stroke. He speaks in the most enthusiastic terms of the extraordinary bravery of the French troops, and while reconnting their taking of the tower of Solferino, he says that it was an almost inconceivable feat of arms, as, owing to the nature of the ground and the natura defences of the place, ten thousand troops ought to have repulsed the attack of ten times their number; but French *elan* and enthusiasm were not to be resisted, and the Major speaks of the great deeds of Solferino with undisguised admiration. The Major came near falling into the hands of the Austrians the night previous to the battle. He was in advance of the main body of the army, and observing an unusual movement among some cattle in the distance, he stopped and returned just as the Austrians in great force came over the hill near him. The Major's experience in Indian signs, gained on our Western frontiers, was thus of great service to him.

Many amusing anecdotes are related of the joy shown by the Austrian prisoners when they heard that peace had been declared. In one of the provincial towns, where several hundred of them are, it was hard to make them believe that such was the case, but at last they received the official notification of the fact that peace was declared. They immediately began shouting *Vive l'Empereur Napoleon*—and rushing up to the French soldiers whose barracks they shared, they commenced shaking hands with them. A few moments after, the citizens who lined the favorite promenade, which is near the barracks, were much amused to see the soldiers in couples, French and Austrian, executing a lively dance. The inhabitants at once brought bread and wine to the soldiers, who thus had a feast after their dance. Most of the Austrian officers have applied to the Minister of War for permission to return *viâ* Paris to Austria; none of them wish to pass through Italy on their way home. Large numbers of the soldiers have been sent to Algeria, and it is most likely that many of them will prefer to remain in the country, as inducements will be held out to them to do so. In several cases the soldiers had been allowed to send for their families to join them in Algeria, and these will most likely wish to remain, as they escape the Austrian service.

Since the declaration of peace all the funny caricatures against the Austrians have disappeared from the shop windows, while the theatres, representing plays in which the Austrians of course came out second best and were much ridiculed, have received orders from the Government to discontinue these performances. At the Porte St. Martin, in particular, a five-act play, called "La Voie Sacrée," was at once stopped, as it was excessively Anti-Austrian. The managers of the theatres have all made claims for compensation for the loss thus endured by them. At the Hippodrome a grand equestrian play was announced, entitled "La Guerre d'Italie;" 500 Zouaves and 500 Austrians were to have performed wonders for the delighted multitude, but the peace has quashed it all.

The interesting letters from the allied head quarters, published in the London *Times*, have been generally, I see, attributed in the United States to the pen of WILLIAM RUSSELL, of Crimean celebrity. This is a mistake. These letters emanate from a Hungarian officer, who followed the allied armies from Vercelli to Solferino, and are written, I am inclined to suppose, in German, and then translated at the *Times* office. One thing I am positive of—it is the gentleman I speak of, and not Mr. RUSSELL, who wrote the letters I refer to. The *Times* would have made it known, had they been written by Mr. RUSSELL—they would have appeared as from a special correspondent.

DEAN.

THE CONFERENCE AT ZURICH.

No date had been fixed for the meeting of the Conference at Zurich, but the Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says that the sittings would probably open in ten days, or a fortnight at the latest. The same authority says that the period for the deliberations of the European Congress or Conference, which is to succeed the Zurich meeting, had not been determined upon.

The Sardinian Plenipotentiary had not been named, and it was even rumored that none would be appointed.

The Emperor NAPOLEON is reported to be desirous of a Congress on Italian affairs, as giving greater *éclat* to the cancelling of the treaties of 1815.

The *Independence Belge* declares that the neutral Powers of Europe cannot submit to play so humble a part as to send representatives to a Congress tied up to the stipulations of Villafranca.

The London *Times* of the 23d has the following:

"VIENNA, Friday evening.

In the course of next week the representatives of Austria and France will then conclude a treaty of peace, and Sardinia, if she pleases, may accede to it by an additional article."

A Paris telegram, dated Friday, to the London *Post*, says the rumor gained ground there that Sardinia would decline to be represented at the meeting at Zurich.

If we may believe the *Nord*, which in this respect certainly represents the wishes of the French Government, the Conference at Zurich will be followed by a European Congress, which will thoroughly examine the Italian question, and discuss the bases of the proposed Italian Confederation. This assertion agrees with other reports current in Paris, where it now seems to be thought that any reluctance on the part of the English or Prussian Governments has been or will be overcome, and that an European Congress will certainly consider the Italian question.

The *Nord* says:

"Preparations are making for the carrying out of the convention of Villafranca. Count ESTERHAZY is sent to Paris by the cabinet of Vienna, in order to arrive at a preliminary understanding upon the points left undecided. The Italian duchies are equally preparing to plead their cause with the great courts. The Tuscan Government, among others, has sent the Cavaliere PERUZZI upon a special mission to the Emperor NAPOLEON. At Modena a registration has been opened to collect voices. At Florence the Provisional Government has put the electoral law in force, and is preparing to convoke a constituent assembly, which shall decide the governmental question. Forced restoration by the aid of foreign bayonets has become impossible in these countries, and in presence of the agitation which reigns throughout Central Italy, the arbitration of a congress alone prevent lamentable explosions. We learn also that M. MAMIANI has been sent on a special mission from Tuscany to London. All men here whose opinion is worth anything agree as to the increasing difficulties of the Italian question. "How," it is asked, "can our bayonets be turned against the very people for whom we have been shedding our blood like water? Will our gallant soldiers follow, or will their officers lead them on in such a monstrous cause as that of the twin Dukes of Tuscany and Modena?" And yet, to judge from present appearances, to that state of things are we coming. It is quite clear that the return of these Dukes will be resisted by force. At Leghorn, M. BUCCOSSI, the Governor, only succeeded in dispersing a riotous assembly by undertaking, upon his own responsibility, that the Grand-Ducal family should never set foot again in Tuscany. A Congress—if such can be assembled—appears the only mode of coming to anything like a settlement of the question. We know not what are the advances said to have been made either to or by the English Government, on this question, but if, consistently with her dignity, England can consent to appear in Congress, now is the time when her voice may be heard to advantage in behalf of Italy.

THE STATE OF ITALY.

Condition of the Central States—Affairs in Sardinia and Lombardy—Return of Napoleon III. through Turin—Movements of Garibaldi and of Kossuth—The Austrian and French Armies.

FURTHER INDICATIONS OF ITALIAN FEELING.

Correspondence of the London Globe.

PARIS, Wednesday Evening, July 24.

There is this evening in *Le Pays* a rather significant paragraph, signed GRATRY DE CASTELNAU, whose pen belongs to the Executive:

"The question of the Duchies remains to be regulated. No one says that Piedmont is not to get a good share (*bonne part*?) of them. The populations will be assuredly consulted. The rulers of these small States have not ruled them so as to have made themselves indispensable."

This is quite in accordance with what is known to have passed at the interview just held between NAPOLEON III. and Marquis LAVAYSSO (CORSINI,) the Minister who insisted on LEOPOLD's abdication at the outbreak of the war.

The embassy of Cavalier PERUZZI, now on his way hither from Florence, will have been thus forestalled. In point of fact, news is here to-day that 65 municipalities in Tuscany have already met and proclaimed their design to offer armed resistance to the restoration of the late dynasty. Sienna, Pisa, Leghorn, Pistoia and Arezzo have pronounced in this direction. As for Leghorn, the commotion had become so formidable, that the Gonfaliere Biscossi had to declare in a proclamation to the townspeople that he held himself personally responsible to them for the non-return of the Austrian Archduke. The energetic state of public feeling was caused by two French frigates having been signalled as in sight of the harbor. In Paris these warships are officially announced to enter an appearance merely for the security of French traders.

At Perugia a new event has envenomed beyond redemption the spirit of the lieges. Col. (now General!) ANTONY SCHIFF had recommended to ANTONELLI, that as the late junta was composed of rich proprietors who had taken refuge in Tuscany, an excellent opportunity offered of raising a good round sum; the hint was not thrown away, and a Government order has just arrived from Rome to raise $100,000 (half a million of francs) on the lands and tenements of three citizens of Perugia. A splendid haul! but poor compensation for the utter stoppage of all financial supplies from the Romagna; still Perugia pays the piper, and if Peter is robbed he in turn robs Paul.

It is now formally announced that neither VICTOR EMANUEL nor any responsible Minister of Sardinia has signed any paper at Villafranca save and except the armistice, which continues to the 15th August. Austria and Sardinia are still in a constructive state of open war, no peace terms having yet been accepted as between these two belligerents. At Zurich the three governments content to meet, but as Count CAVOUR is personally a bugbear to FRANZ JOSEPH, he of course had consented to withdraw his presence from the green baize on which the final protocols will be laid for signature. The Cabinet of Rattazzi will be nevertheless inspired and directed by the master statesman who has hitherto upheld the claims of Italy, while the silent march of events in the central territories comes in aid of a more favorable solution than was inferred at first.

Correspondence of the London Times.

A letter from Bologna describes the impression made by the "Napoleonic telegram" as "immense and terrible." It is there interpreted (not unnaturally) as the triumph of Austria and the Pope. "Austria being able," says the writer,

"From the open doors of her Empire to introduce anew her battalions, aided by the Pope and by Naples, she will be within three years the sole master in Italy. The general indignation is indescribable. The volunteers who are marching upon Rimini are now 3,000 strong; from here have set out other 11,000 men, between those of Mezzocapo and other corps; we hope that to us will unite themselves all the patriots who have fought and shed their blood on the Lombard plains, and we alone, with the cry of 'Evviva the valiant King VITTORIO EMANUELE,' we will beat the Swiss hordes and keep alive that war which it was sought to terminate with the triumph of clerical despotism."

This is pretty plain speaking, and, if deeds correspond with words, which is not always the case in Italy, it is clear that there is a great deal of trouble to come, and that the settlement of Italy on the Villafranca basis is not to be accomplished without force of foreign arms.

The Venetians are exceedingly wrath with LOUIS NAPOLEON, whom they most unceremoniously call *Il Traditore* (the traitor.) Both distress and discontent prevail in Venetia, as the trades-people positively refuse to give goods and change for the 10fl. notes. The money-changers take the notes, but at a discount of about 40 per cent.

TUSCANY AND MODENA

The Turin *Independente* states that a great popular demonstration took place at Modena on the 10th in favor of King VICTOR EMANUEL, and against the restoration of Duke FRANCIS V.

The Genoa *Corriere Mercantile* informs us that a demonstration was organized on the 15th at Leghorn, so as to manifest to the Government the unanimous wish of the population for immediate union with Piedmont. Tri-colored flags, bearing the cross of Savoy, were paraded through the streets, and a deputation was sent to the Governor in order to obtain an announcement of the firm determination of the Government to oppose the restoration of the Lorraine dynasty.

The *Monitore Toscano* of the 17th contains the following circular from M. RICASOLI, the Minister of the Interior, addressed to all the Prefects and Sub-Prefects:

The Tuscan Envoys at Turin write to the Tuscan Government:

"If Tuscany holds to her excellent and real Italian spirit, she is still mistress of her destinies. Disposing of herself in a true Italian way, she will aid immensely in the accomplishment of the destinies of Italy. After this announcement there remain but a few words to add—Let the country prepare to proclaim its Italian wishes with dignity and firmness. The Government will show itself, now as ever, equal

collected under the windows of the Intendant's palace, shouting the King's name. The Intendant then thanked the crowd, which cried out, "Tell the King we desire still to be with him." On the following day a declaration of voluntary adhesion to Piedmont was signed by great numbers.

LOMBARDY.

The Governor of Lombardy has addressed a circular to the editors of the journals, calling upon them to assume sentiments of moderation, and warning them that he will order the suppression or suspension of any journal which may utter invectives against the recent events, by which at the same time the King and his sugn t ally may be attacked.

ORDER OF THE DAY OF THE KING OF SARDINIA.

In addition to his proclamation to the Lombards, the King of Sardinia has addressed the following order of the day to his army, dated from Monzambano:

"Soldiers!—After two months' war, we have arrived conquerors on the banks of the Mincio. United to courageous allies, we have triumphed everywhere. Your courage, your discipline and your perseverance have excited the admiration of all Europe. The name of the Italian soldier is in every mouth. I, who have had the glory to command you, can appreciate your heroic and sublime conduct during the course of the war. It is useless, soldiers, to repeat that you have acquired the greatest claims on my gratitude, and on that of the country. Soldiers! important affairs of State call me to the capital. I confide the command of the army to the brave Gen. DE LA MARMORA, who has shared with us the dangers and the victories of this campaign. And now I announce to you peace. But if ever in the future the honor of our country shall call us to combat, you will see me reappear to command you, well assured as I am that we shall march anew to victory.

VICTOR EMANUEL."

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN SARDINIA AND AUSTRIA.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* says: "It is now formally announced that neither VICTOR EMANUEL nor any responsible Minister of Sardinia has signed any paper at Villafranca, save and except the armistice, which continues to the 15th August. Austria and Sardinia are still in a constructive state of open war, no peace terms having yet been accepted as between these two belligerents. At Zurich the three Governments consent to meet, but as COUNT CAVOUR is personally a bugbear to FRANCIS JOSEPH, he, of course, had consented to withdraw his presence from the green baize on which the final protocols will be laid for signature. The Cabinet of Rattazzi will be, nevertheless, inspired and directed by the master statesman who has hitherto upheld the claims of Italy, while the silent march of events in the central territories comes in aid of a more favorable solution than was inferred at first."

RESIGNATION OF COUNT CAVOUR.

Pending the accomplishment of the difficult task of assembling a Cabinet doomed to an unpleasant duty, and probably to a brief existence, Count Cavour temporarily retains the seals of office and chews the cud of meditation, which, in his case, must be bitter enough, although he may find some consolation in the sympathy shown him by his fellow-countrymen, and in the numerous signatures already appended to the project of subscription put forward by the National Guard of Turin, for the purpose of presenting him with a medal. He is, unquestionably, very popular here, and his recent failure does not seem to have lessened that feeling. He played for a large stake and he has lost the game. He may certainly lay the blame on his partner, but he has only himself to thank for the choice he made. He, as well as his royal master, seems to have been treated with considerable *sans façon*. CAVOUR's first knowledge of the armistice was derived from the message sent by the Emperor to the Empress. It passed through Turin, and, as is doubtless usual with all dispatches of importance, a copy was taken to him from the telegraph-office here. This was, as you may suppose, rather a shock to begin with; but when, at a later period, the basis of the treaty were communicated to him, he at once declared his intention to resign, and the King, however much he might regret the loss of so able a Minister, could not but see that, under the circumstances, there was no other course he could with propriety pursue.

THE NEW SARDINIAN MINISTRY.

"The new Ministry is formed.

Signor La Marmora is Minister of War, and also President of the Council; General Dabormida, Minister for Foreign Affairs: Signor Rattazzi, Minister of the Interior; Signor Cgtana, Minister of Finance; Marquis Montiscili, Minister of Public Works; and Signor Miglietti, Minister of Justice.

The post of Minister for Public Instruction is still vacant."

The abandonment by Count ARESE of the task of forming a Sardinian Administration, must, says a correspondent, be encouraging to the friends of constitutionalism. In the hands of RATAZZI, DABORMIDA and LA MARMORA, the Constitution of Sardinia is as safe as it would have been in those of CAVOUR himself. RATAZZI goes even further in his Liberalism than the Ex Minister; and it was one of the bold acts of CAVOUR to lift his present successor out of the ranks of the extreme left into his cabinet. RATAZZI was, in some respects, the John Bright of Piedmont—the conspicuous but impracticable representative of independent and far-going, or root-and branch Liberalism—when CAVOUR, to the disgust of many of his more moderate supporters, brought him into office. Were it not for the presence of a man as sagacious as LA MARMORA, one might fear imprudences from the excess of RATAZZI's zeal for Liberty, which might embarrass Sardinia at this moment.

PASSAGE OF NAPOLEON III. THROUGH TURIN.

Correspondence of the London News.

TURIN, Saturday, July 16, 1859.

Yesterday afternoon, at 5¾ o'clock, the King and the Emperor NAPOLEON entered together this city, on their return from the camp. They had come from Milan, where the King had preceded by a day the arrival of his powerful ally. Both were well received there; the King in the most affectionate manner, as he is every where at all times; the Emperor, as the man who, at all events has withdrawn Lombardy from the abhorred yoke of Austria. In Turin, however, this consideration had much less influence, and the reception here on the part of the people was cold. The only ones heard were those of "Long live the King." The mingling of the French wounded and of those who had received the St. Helena medal with the National Guard in a double line along the streets created no enthusiasm. I do not know whether the Emperor compared this reception with the one he obtained at Genoa on the day of his landing, or with the one at Milan after the victory of Magenta; but it is certain that his face wore a melancholy expression and that his eyes were cast down. On the other hand, Count CAVOUR, on proceeding to the station to receive their Majesties, was the object of a real ovation, so boisterous that he deemed it prudent not to form part of the royal *cortège*, and he accordingly disappeared. Seventeen carriages followed that in which the two monarchs sat. They were nearly all of them occupied by French generals, who appeared well pleased at the unexpected calm. The illumination of last night was a poor affair, and excited no joyous feeling.

The Emperor when he travels is constantly followed by a numerous body of gendarmes in plain clothes. Great pains have been taken to disguise by false reports the gloomy and sad impression which the peace bulletin produced, not only in Piedmont and Lombardy, but in the Franco-Sardinian camp itself. No further back than yesterday, the copy of a dispatch, that only has an imaginary existence, was put into circulation. In this, among other things, we were assured that Mantua and Peschiera would belong to Piedmont, and that Venice was to be erected into an independent archduchy. The head and manager of these singular contrivances is the Ex-Prefect of Police, PIETRI, who within the last four days has twice made the journey to and fro between this city and the camp. He has had long and strictly private interviews with KOSSUTH and other Hungarian chiefs. The Emperor left at 6 o'clock this morning, for Paris.

ENGLISH VIEW OF THE DISPOSITION OF THE DUCHIES.

Lord J. Russell to Sir J. Hudson.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Tuesday, June 28, 1859.

SIR: I have received and laid before the Queen your dispatches to that of the 25th inst. inclusive.

With reference to the last number of those dispatches, giving a summary of a circular issued by the Sardinian Government, announcing to their authorities that they "have created at the Department for Foreign Affairs a temporary office for the transaction of business arising out of the relations which have sprung up from the annexation to, or protection by, Sardinia of Italian provinces during the present war," I have to state to you that Her Majesty's Government gladly admit the expediency of uniting the efforts of those engaged in war with Austria, either by the regular action of the respective Sovereigns or the spontaneous movement of the inhabitants, under one common direction.

But with regard to the permanent annexation to Sardinia of States hitherto obeying their separate sovereigns, Her Majesty's Government have adopted a line of conduct which they believe to be in conformity with the law of nations. Her Majesty's Government, as I stated to you in my dispatch of the 22d instant, consider that everything done at present must be considered as provisional; and that, although it may be necessary to make arrangements for the temporary maintenance of order in countries where the previous Government has been withdrawn, or has been overthrown, yet the will of the people, the fortune of war, and finally an European treaty, must, in the last resort, settle the territorial arrangements and rights of sovereignty in Northern and Central Italy.

Her Majesty's Government are happy to find that the view they have taken of this matter is shared by the Government of the Emperor of the French, and by the declaration in the *Moniteur* of the [illegible] that it has been erroneously inferred from the fact of the dictatorship having been [illegible] King of Sardinia from all parts of Italy, without consulting either the wishes of [illegible] or the great Powers, reckons, by the support of the arms of France, on uniting the whole of [illegible] a single State; but that such dictatorship is a temporary power, which, while uniting under authority the common forces, has the advantage of [illegible] prejudging future consideration.

[illegible] language of Baron BROUNOW, I infer that such is likewise the view taken of the matter by the Russian Government.

You will read this dispatch to Count CAVOUR, but will not furnish His Excellency with a copy of it.

I am, &c., J. RUSSELL.

THE DOINGS OF GARIBALDI.

A letter from Milan of the 15th ult., in the *Nord* of Brussels says:

"I am able to communicate to you some details relative to GARIBALDI and his *corps d'armée*. You may readily imagine that the conclusion of peace had excited some apprehension as to the conduct which that corps would pursue. I have always thought that the soldiers of GARIBALDI would stifle the grief which the separation of Venetia must have excited in their ardent minds, and that they would respect military discipline, which has always been exemplary among them. This, in fact, is the case. On the arrival of the news of peace Gen. GARIBALDI assembled his soldiers, and, after having calmed their excitement by a noble address, he requested them to renew the oath of fidelity to the King, which they did without opposition. This conduct, which reflects honor on all concerned in it, will prove to Europe that the pretended revolutionary element in Italy fully comprehends the importance of concord. It is worthy of remark that among the volunteers of GARIBALDI there are a great number of young men belonging to Venetia."

A Vienna correspondent writes:

"The affair on the Stelvio, on the 6th inst., must have been a sharp one, as the Free Corps had 100 men put *hors de combat*. GARIBALDI, who commanded in person, had between 4,000 and 5,000 men, and the Austrian Gen. HUYN, who occupied an excellent position, 3,000 regular troops and 400 Tyrolese volunteers. GARIBALDI first learned from the Austrian Captain, KIENE, who went with a flag of truce to Bormio, that he and his master had been 'bought and sold.'"

KOSSUTH AND HIS PLANS.

Mr. JOHN M'ADAM, of Glasgow, writes, on the 21st ult., to the *North British Daily Mail*: "This morning I have received very late and trustworthy intelligence from M. KOSSUTH. Particulars I am not yet at liberty to communicate; however, for the satisfaction of his numerous friends I may state, that after his betrayal he remained only long enough to save as many of his revolted countrymen from harm as he could, and to prevent any further present hopeless insurrection. He then retired into Switzerland, where he was joined by Madame KOSSUTH three days ago; and it is uncertain whether he may not be obliged to remain for some weeks before he returns to England."

A letter from Florence states that MM. KOSSUTH, KLAPKA, and TELEKI, who had constituted themselves in that City as a Hungarian Committee, have separated, renouncing all projects of political action.

THE NATURE OF HIS ARRANGEMENTS WITH NAPOLEON.

Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

Besides the recognition of the necessity of either making peace, or "accepting a conflict on the Rhine as well as on the Adige," in the speech of LOUIS NAPOLEON to the great bodies of the State, there is another expression in that speech which has excited much comment. "It was necessary," he says, "to fortify ourselves openly, with the concurrence of revolution." This alludes, it is presumed, to the impending action of KOSSUTH in Hungary. It can hardly be intended to apply to the Duchies, or Central Italy, so orderly, and so perfectly under the control of Piedmont. But, if it refer to KOSSUTH, who called that personage upon the stage? Who but LOUIS NAPOLEON, who now speaks of the "concurrence of the revolution" as one of the motives to peace. Unless, indeed, it be that he created this revolutionary giant on purpose to kill him—first raising up KOSSUTH, in order that he might appeal to the formidable apparition as a bugbear to frighten Austria into laying down arms. But he should, at least in that case, abstain from quoting KOSSUTH to Frenchmen as a reason for discontinuing the war. KOSSUTH has, no doubt, in his possession, documentary evidence, under the Emperor's own hand, that all he did, or was to do, was by Imperial aid, and at Imperial invitation. I have conversed with persons who assert this fact most positively—who, besides, saw him received at Boulogne, by the *sous-préfet*, with all the ceremonious respect and ready service which are paid only to public personages whom the Emperor delighteth to honor. And so it was during his progress to Marseilles, and in his passage through Northern Italy. This is, in fact, but another example of that practice of double-dealing into which the exigencies of LOUIS NAPOLEON's position are always throwing him. He literally has to take his own trick at every deal—to undo with one hand what he does with the other. This is apparent, all through his dealing with the subject of the Papacy at this crisis. It is apparent in his tone about England. It is apparent in his demeanor to Austria. Now one can readily understand that Napoleonic game may *require* this playing of black against white—but a recognition of this is a very different thing from toleration of it. It seems to be rapidly becoming intolerable to all Europe.

RETURN OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

A letter of the 15th, from Rivoltella, a small village near the Mincio, says:

"As the Emperor has left, the army will to-morrow begin its homeward movement. The Imperial Guard is going to Milan, where its First Division will arrive on the 25th, and its Second on the 26th. To the First Corps also will belong the honor of making a halt in the capital of Lombardy; its three divisions encamped round Castelnuovo, will therefore follow the same route as the Guard; they begin their movement the 19th, 20th and 21st, and reach Milan on the 29th, 30th and 31st. The Second Corps is to be concentrated for the present at Brescia, where its two divisions, starting from Monzambano on the 16th and 17th, will reach their destination on the 19th and 20th. They will thus pass on the left of the battle-field of Solferino. The First Division of the Third Corps leaves Goito to-morrow, will cross the Po at Casalmaggiore, and enter Parma on the 21st. The Second Division of the same corps will remain on the right bank of the Po, at Casalmaggiore, which is only three marches from the point it now occupies, Cerlungo. Lastly, the Third Division, leaving Volta and Pozzolo on the 19th, will go and occupy Bozzolo and Piadena, on the right bank of the Chiese. Leaving Valeggio on the 16th, 17th and 18th, the three divisions of the Fourth Corps will, on the same day (the 23d) reach their respective destinations, Piacenza, Pizzighetone and Cremona. They will pass by the very places where they fought so gloriously on the 24th of June, and will halt at the village of Guidizzolo. The Fifth Corps, provisionally commanded by Gen. D'AUTEMARRE, who replaced Prince NAPOLEON on his departure, yesterday, for Paris, is going to Bergamo, where its two divisions will arrive on the 21th and 25th. This corps will not begin its movement until the 18th, in order to leave the road free from Peschiera to Milan, along which the Piedmontese army and its siege artillery have been passing for the last three days. The cavalry of the Imperial Guard, now at Montechiaro, will start for Novi to-morrow, through Cremona and Piacenza, and will arrive on the 24th. The two divisions of cavalry under DESVAUX and PARTOUNEAUX leave Asola for Tortona and Voghera, which they will reach on 24th and 25th. The artillery will march with the divisions, and its parks as well as its reserves will be sent to Pavia. Lastly, the reserve of the engineers with its park will proceed to Canetto. Departures are always sorrowful, says the proverb; this surely ought to form an exception, but yet every face betrays a feeling of regret which is scarcely counterbalanced by the thought of the delight which is sure to burst forth beyond the Alps. Every one had made his provision of devotedness and ardor for an indefinite period, and none was yet satiated with victory, and such is the nature of man that when he has looked forward to a long and arduous task, attended with vicissitudes of all sorts, and has screwed up his courage to the height of his enterprise, the very unexpectedness of the success which meets him at the outset produces an indefinable sentiment of melancholy which his reason repels, but which all his efforts cannot entirely throw off."

DISPOSITION OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

Field-Marshal HESS (the promotion is recent) is still arranging the final movements of the Austrian troops. The First Army, under WIMPFFEN, is under orders to repass the Alps, and will begin to move immediately. The Second Army will remain in Italy, under the orders of Count DEGENFELDT.

THE PRELIMINARIES OF VILLAFRANCA.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VIENNA, Tuesday, July 19.

It was understood by the two contracting Powers that Venetia alone was to belong to the Italian Confederation, but the influence of Austria will certainly continue to make itself felt throughout the Italian Peninsula. It is certain that Italy has lost rather than gained by the late war, but the Emperor NAPOLEON has attained his object, which was to give Austria a severe lesson for daring to make opposition to him. The Viennese think that the relations between the French and Austrian Courts will become extremely intimate; but I am not of the same opinion. The military honor of Austria is untarnished, but the pride and self-esteem of the army have received a wound which will long rankle. People here attach little importance to the present loss of Lombardy, because they believe it will again, and at no distant period, form a part of the Austrian Empire. As they justly remark, he garrison of the great Quadrangle can regain the plains of Lombardy whenever a favorable opportunity for doing so may present itself. I am inclined to believe that the loss of Lombardy is a gain for the Empire; but the Austrians are still too much excited to listen with patience to the expression of such an opinion. The Emperor NAPOLEON took care to communicate to some of the persons whom he met at Villafranca his admiration of and kindly feeling for the Emperor of Austria; and they, as well-trained courtiers, did not neglect to repeat what they had heard. The report that the remains of the Duke de REICHSTADT are to be transported to Paris may prove to be correct, as the Emperor NAPOLEON some years ago expressed a wish to that effect. His Holiness, the Pope, has already declared that he is resolved not to become President of the Italian Confederation, and it is fully expected that the King of Naples will decline to recognize the right of the two Emperors to federalize the Italian States. The Emperor NAPOLEON sacrificed some 50,000 French soldiers and about 500,000,000f. in order to make a vassal of Sardinia, but it would seem that he has not attained his aim, as M. RATTAZZI is to form the new Cabinet. The connection between the Emperor of the French and Count ARESE is a very intimate one, and one of long-standing. A person who knows both parties well has repeatedly told me that the Lombard Count is the only person who enjoys the *entire* confidence of LOUIS NAPOLEON, to whose presence he has access at all hours. When Count ARESE is in France he has apartments in the Imperial residence, "and, if possible, rooms which are in immediate connection with those of the Emperor."

A SECRET SUPPLEMENTARY TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

Correspondence of the Morning Chronicle.

MARSEILLES, Monday, July 18.

I can assure you, on the most unquestionable information and authority, that besides the preliminaries of peace which were signed at Villafranca on the 11th July, a secret treaty was equally arranged and agreed on between the two Emperors. What are its terms and conditions I do not profess to know, nor do I believe they are known to any one but two or three of the most confidential advisers of LOUIS NAPOLEON; but that such treaty is in existance there can be no doubt.

WHAT THE ENGLISH CABINET KNOWS OF THE TREATY.

In the House of Commons, on the 21st ult., Mr. HORSMAN asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the French or Austrian Governments have communicated to the British Cabinet the conditions of the peace concluded at Villafranca, and the mode in which it was proposed to give effect to them; and whether the cooperation of England and the other neutral Powers have been invited for that purpose?

Lord JOHN RUSSELL—The French Government have communicated to Her Majesty's Government the preliminaries of peace, but they are not in a fit state to be laid before the House at present. As to the communications that have passed, I think it would be better that some day next week, probably on Thursday, I should state to the House what have been those communications, and how we stand with respect to the Government of France in relation to the late peace.

THE TREATY IMPRACTICABLE.

Correspondence of the Globe.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 20.

Count WALEWSKI has been addressed by most of the Cabinets of Europe, demanding what are the real terms on which peace has been made, or if nothing more was reduced to writing and signed than what appeared in the *Moniteur*. It is quite obvious that the main provisions made for settling the Italian question by FRANCIS JOSEPH and NAPOLEON are impossible to be put in practice. As long as there is an Austrian army in Italy, Italy will remain very much in the same condition as before the war. The confederation with Austria and her Italian sovereign lieutenants, with the Pope to preside over all, simply means an inquisition added to the political oppression of the old system. And who is to force the Grand Duke on the Tuscans? What army is to restore the Sovereigns of Modena and Parma, and what soldiers are to garrison the Papal States? These are questions useless to hide, which Count WALEWSKI must address to the Emperor, for the condition of the whole of Italy demands a prompt action of some sort. King VICTOR EMANUEL having lost Count CAVOUR, cannot, I learn, find a statesman to form a Government. Tuscany has protested against the return of the Grand Duke. The Romagnoli can only be brought to accept PIUS IX. by secularisation of the States of the Church or by the force of foreign soldiery. The Emperor NAPOLEON must learn these awkard facts, and he and the Emperor of Austria find a remedy. That remedy is only to be found in a Congress. But will Austria agree to a Congress? FRANCIS JOSEPH has told the world that he made peace with NAPOLEON because he got better terms than a Congress of the great Powers would have afforded. Beyond this he inflicted a deadly blow on NAPOLEON III, who made himself personally responsible for all the evils which may fall on the Venetians and people of other Italian States. The Emperor of the French is now pointed out as the author of all the universal dissatisfaction which the Treaty of Villafranca has produced in the French army and navy, amongst the people of Italy, and amongst the Liberal Party in France. The real friends of NAPOLEON III. will tell him as much, and lose no time in seeking to revise the Treaty of Peace. I believe Count WALEWSKI will make propositions to revise the treaty through the mediation of the great Powers. But it is perhaps useless for England, Russia, and Prussia to address Austria, unless they are agreed to unite with France in arms as well as diplomacy in case of refusal. It is useless to trifle with Austria, to ask her to retire from Verona, Peschiera, Mantua and Legnano, and cause Venetia to be garrisoned by Italian troops, unless Austria is pretty certain that the great Powers would, in case of refusal, recommend France to commence war again, and, more, lend France an assistance they have hitherto denied in the Italian war. On the contrary, the French Emperor has told us that the hostility of other Powers made it prudent to suggest peace. On what ground, therefore, can we hope a Congress would end in the retirement of Austrian soldiers from Italy? Her Britannic Majesty's Government had no faith in mediation after the battle of Solferino. Russia has been influenced of late to withdraw much of her promised support of Italy and France by the German party at St. Petersburg; and Prussia we know was about to make a diversion on the Rhine. Some people say that the Emperor NAPOLEON has made secret treaties of alliance with his Imperial Austrian cousin, for future ends. Now the fact, I suspect, will come out, that both Emperors made peace from necessity, (or what they thought, at least, necessities,) and there the matter ended. So bent were both on closing the war, that I am assured the Emperor of Austria did not consult either his Ministers or his Generals, fearing they would make difficulties, and it is supposed the Emperor NAPOLEON did not even communicate with his royal ally of the war, King VICTOR EMANUEL, before making peace. The Emperor of Austria is quite satisfied with his bargain: the Emperor of the French, France, and, above all, Italy, are not. Events alone in Italy will soon oblige the revision of the treaty of peace, or set aside all its provisions.

FRANCE.

Unpopularity of the Emperor—Reply to the Diplomatic Corps—The Paris Press—The Cost of the War—The Relations of France and England.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says that the speech of the Emperor to the Officers of State had quite lost for the Emperor the popularity which he won among the dangerous classes of the capital by his military successes.

On the 21st the Emperor received the diplomatic corps. The Papal Nuncio, speaking in the name of the corps, offered the Emperor his earnest and sincere congratulations on his happy return, and on his resolution to conclude peace. The Emperor, in reply, said:

"Europe was, in general, so unjust to me at the beginning of the war that I was happy at being enabled to conclude peace as soon as the honor and interests of France were satisfied, and to prove that it had never been my intention to overturn Europe and to provoke a general war. I hope to-day that all reasons for disunion will disappear, and that the peace will be of long duration. I thank the diplomatic corps for their congratulations."

A report was current that the English Ministry had inquired how long the French troops were to remain in Italy.

It is stated that the number of spies employed in Paris has been doubled since the peace, and that there has not been such wholesale seizures of English ournals in Paris since the *coup d'état*.

The *Patrie* announces that the French Government has resolved to give to the King of Sardinia the greater number of the floating batteries which followed the army of Italy by land, and which, launched on Lake Garda and the marshes of Mantua, were to have been used in the siege of the Austrian fortresses, if it had taken place. This flotilla was commanded by Rear-Admiral DUPERT.

This sudden peace, which is yet a puzzle, is attributed in Paris to two very different influences—the Jewish remonstrances of ACHILLE FOULD, having financial objects in the foreground, and the pious entreaties of EUGENIE, who was urged forward by the Paris Nuncio and the rural priesthood of Brittany, alarmed for the ultimate effects of war on the Papal temporalities. The fear of Germany is NAPOLEON's pretext, but FRANZ JOSEPH says that on his side it was the want of all support, present or future, from the same quarter that made him sign.

PARIS, Friday July 22.

The Emperor's speech has caused a great sensation. Rentes continue to decline, and are now 67.25. 3:28 P. M.—Rentes closed very flat, 68.15 for Money, and 67 20 for Account, being a decline of more than ½ per cent. since yesterday.

THE COST OF THE WAR.

The *Constitutionnel* devotes a long article to the consideration of the probable cost of the late war in Italy. It is not a difficult matter, it thinks, to arrive at an approximative estimate of the outlay by taking the expenditure of the Crimean war as the point of comparison, and bearing in mind the infinitely smaller amount of difficulty attendant on the transport of troops to a country at so short a distance as Piedmont. The following is an extract from the article:

"If we consult the accounts of the Crimean war, we shall find that the extraordinary expenses it imposed on the country amounted to about 1,300,000,000 francs. And how long did that war last? Three years in a military, and four in a financial, point of view. Now, 1,300,000,000 francs for three years would be 433,000 000 francs a year. But as the campaign in Italy has only lasted some months, no one can deny that it has cost much less than a year's war in the Crimea. This is not all. Not only has the war in Italy been very short, but it must have occasioned a much less outlay for stores. Everything cost very dear in the Crimea, where the country itself offered no resources; whilst in Italy, notwithstanding the depredations of the Austrian army, the French troops were able to procure, if not on the spot, at least in the neighboring provinces, part of what they required. The transports of men, ammunition and provisions were also less onerous for Italy than for the Crimea. The transports figure for 150,000 000fr. in the budget of the Eastern war; we do not believe that they will amount to 50,000,000fr. for the war in Italy; so that in this item alone the difference will be more than 100 000,000fr. We can do better, however, than make these comparisons—we can undertake to state that, according to calculations made, the war in Italy, if it had been prolonged, would not have absorbed at the end of the year more than 400,000,000fr. of the loan; so that there would have been 100,000,000fr., and a like sum coming from the new capital of the Bank, to meet the expenses of the campaign during the first months of the ensuing year without having need to create new resources. Our readers see, then, what a large sum the prompt conclusion of peace must leave disposable out of the capital of the loan.

THE RELATIONS OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

The following article in the *Journal des Débats*, directed against England, attracted attention. It refers in a disquieting manner to the additions which England is making to her Navy:

From the Journal des Débats, July 19.

"Because at times political alliances become overcluded we do not therefore think them necessarily compromised. In the best regulated households there may be moments of quarrel or coolness without a divorce becoming necessary. Frankness, moderation, patience, and especially courtesy, succeed in appeasing those vexations irritations, and we then regret having given way on too slight a ground to the passion of the moment, for which on the morrow there is no cause.

Peace, with its consequences already known, allows us once more to take a dispassionate view of what has taken place during the last three months in Germany, as well as in England, as regards the Italian question and the policy of France.

Germany will excuse us if we speak of England first; we need not give our reasons for doing so. We are not suspected of not liking peace—we have even been reproached with liking it too much. We never looked upon that reproach as an insult, because we always were, and still are, ready to repeat that we love peace, provided France does not suffer therefrom, either in her honor, or in her just share of influence, or in her legitimate interests. On these conditions, yes, we like peace.

Nor can we be suspected of not being partisans of the English alliance. Have we not at times been reproached for being too much so? If we did not feel offended, it is because we always declared why, how, and on what conditions we wished for and do wish for the English alliance. It can only be on certain conditions, which we think the present moment well suited to remind our neighbors of.

We have often said it—we look upon an intimate alliance between France and England as indispensable to the peace of the world, to the progress of all mankind—a progress which cannot advance surely except under the safeguard of the double moral and material power resulting from that alliance. As a moral power, we find in the genius of the two nations associated for good what might be wanting in either of them respectively, and which renders their ascendancy irresistible. As a material power, without vain presumption, and without contempt for any one, this alliance appears to us to represent now, and for a long time to come, the greatest combined strength by land and sea which can be produced, either to do good or prevent evil. The Anglo-French alliance is therefore of the highest moment to the interests of Europe and of the world, as also to the interests of the two nations respectively. This is, in a few words, why we advocate it. But, let us hasten to add, it cannot exist and last except on the condition of being sincere, reciprocal, confiding—in a word, really cordial. And is this impossible? We do not think so; for, if we carefully consider all the excellent reasons for peace and a good understanding between the English and ourselves, we are still more struck, if possible, with the inconveniences and dangers which an alteration or coolness of those amicable relations would immediately engender.

We believe that we are now expressing the opinion of the majority of the political men of our country, no matter to what party they belong, the opinion of all the enlightened portion of the nation, of that which has known how, on more than one occasion, to set aside old prejudices and bid a truce to old sores.

And can as much be said for England? After what has just taken place in the highest governmental regions, we may be allowed to express a doubt. It appears to us that, latterly, the common sense of the English people has, almost single-handed, defended the alliance with France against the dangers which its statesmen made it incur. Without endeavoring to support our observations by quoting diplomatic documents, which have become very old within a fortnight, we might find a much nearer proof in the recent debates in the two Houses of Parliament. We have not recognized the usual reserve of the great party of which England is so justly proud.

We are perfectly aware that it is customary on the other side of the Channel, whenever the army or navy estimates are brought forward, to raise the phantom before the public of the invasion of "Old England," and through a magnifying glass to show Cherbourg, Brest, and Toulon ready to send forth their squadrons loaded with troops on every sea, speedily converted into French lakes—if not at once, at least at no short interval. We know that this theatrical effect invariably succeeds; the pounds sterling are voted. But hitherto in this somewhat hackneyed custom we beheld the chief part taken by some eccentric individual, and we attached but little importance to it. The circumstances under which the same scenes have occurred, the political importance of the new actors, the *dénouement* which they might attain, even despite themselves, do not allow us to remain silent respecting a danger which we should like to obviate.

If, by one of those sudden changes at any moment possible in Parliamentary governments, a division with a small minority should restore to power the party just thrown out, would its programme be in keeping with the Opposition speeches in the House of Lords? This would be serious. Mistrust, menace, almost insult, towards France is what we find in those Tory manifestoes—mistrust when the Government of the Emperor has never ceased, by words as well as by acts, to reassure Europe as to his intentions: menace when France scrupulously abstains from any provocation, when she has nothing armed, nothing prepared, beyond the wants of the war in Italy; finally, almost ill-concealed insult under that strange appeal to superannuated passions. This is not proper behavior towards any one, and it is dangerous towards our country. That England should have thought fit to remain neutral—that, forgetting her liberal policy, she did not choose to join France in liberating Italy—is a point we shall not examine now peace is concluded, whether she was right or wrong before the war; but that her neutrality should be ostensibly directed against us is what we do not understand, because there is not anything to justify it or to explain it.

France does not lay claim to dominate anywhere. On the sea, as on the mainland, she only wishes her legitimate share of liberty and action. Does this imply that she must admit and submit to such domination from another Power? Like England, France possesses rich and populated coasts, colonies far and near, a great maritime commerce, religious, political and commercial interests; finally, a moral influence to maintain over the whole surface of the globe. For this purpose she keeps up an army and a fleet proportionate to her population, her wealth, her grandeur. When her honor or her interests command it, France employs her forces as she thinks fit against her enemies; but she does not threaten her friends or her allies; she does not doubt their honesty—she does not provoke them by suspicions unworthy of a great nation.

We no longer believe in hereditary hatreds, we do not wish to believe any more in traditional resentment between nations; a long peace, a long interchange of relations of every nature on a footing of equal and mutual estem, have, at least we thought so, silenced these anachronisms left for dead with our glorious soldiers on the battle-fields of Alma and Inkerman. Are we, perhaps, mistaken?

France has only shown calmness and moderation in opposition to the suspicious and hostile neutrality of England and of Germany. The Emperor, victorious, restores peace to astonished Europe. Will Europe be less moderate and less pacific than the Emperor? Will England, who takes note of a single vessel more or less launched at Brest, and who votes 300,000,000 francs for her navy; will England, who so loudly calls upon the Continent to disarm, will she set the example, and withdraw from her order of the day this programme of menace or of fear, the sad effect of which we have felt it our duty to point out in the point of view of the alliance we should wish to uphold? When a cloud passes overhead pregnant with electricity, why attemp to deliver the thunderbolt? Who knows where it might fall?"

PRUSSIA.

The official Prussian *Gazette*, of the 22d, contains the following:

"The various erroneous opinions which have been of late promulgated as regards the objects Prussia had in her endeavors for a mediation have induced the Prussian Cabinet to address the following correctional circular dispatch to the Embassies in Germany:

Count RECHBERG, immediately after his return from Verona, said to the Royal Prussian Ambassador at Vienna as follows: 'Austria has accepted the preliminaries of peace, principally because the conditions of mediation proposed by the neutral great Powers were less favorable for Austria than those upon which the Emperor of the French desired to treat.'

The Emperor of Austria, in his manifesto of the 15th inst., expressed himself to the same effect:

'To the circular of Count RECHBERG, recently confided to me, a project of mediation, said to be communicated to France by England, was added, to the conditions of which Prussia should have consented. The Mindzer *Journal* of to-day also publishes the above project.

You are authorized to express most positively,

1. That on the side of Prussia no conditions of a mediation whatever had been advanced, nor have any such, coming from any other Power, been accepted by her.

2. That the project added to the Austrian circular, and since published in the newspapers, was entirely unknown to us. VON SCHLEINITZ.

BERLIN, Thursday, July 21.'"

The Prussian *Gazette*, of the 18th, publishes a leading article in defence of the attitude taken by Prussia during the last few months, and endeavors to prove that its policy has prevented a universal war. The article lays the; chief stress upon the fact that a real and substantial basis for joining in the war was wanting. It goes on thus:

"Prussia can draw her sword for German and Prussian interests, but not for maintaining or re-establishing a state of affairs in Italy which Austria herself has recognized as not maintainable; nor for sustaining isolated articles of the treaties of 1815, (*nicht für Festsetlung einzelner Bestimmungen der Verträge von 1815.*")

The article further says:

"The propcsals for mediation made by Prussia were far more favorable than the preliminaries of peace which have now been agreed upon."

The article concludes:

"Prussia has no occasion to be dissatisfied with the unexpected turn matters have taken. While discontinuing her military measures she awaits the further development of affairs with calmness."

GERMANY.

The Federal Council, on the 21st ultimo, unanimously agreed to the proposals of Austria and Prussia, respecting the restoration of the Federal Contingents and fortresses to a peace footing.

A letter from Munich, on the 16th, says: "The members of the Chamber of Deputies have already held a preparatory meeting and it is said that they are all agreed that a reform of the German federal constitution is desirable. That question will form the basis of the address which will be presented to the King."

A meeting of men of the democratic party from all parts of Germany has been held at Eisenach. The following resolutions were agreed to:

I. We see in the present condition of affairs great dangers to the independence of our German fatherland, and these dangers have been increased rather than diminished by the peace just concluded between France and Austria.

2. These dangers have their ultimate cause in the faults of the federal constitution of Germany, and they can only be averted by a speedy modification of that constitution.

3. With that object, it is necessary that the Germanic Diet should be replaced by a Central Government of Germany, firm, strong, and permanent, and that a National assembly should be convoked.

4. Under present circumstances, the proper steps for attaining that object can only emanate from Prussia, and it is therefore necessary to use every effort to influence Prussia to take the initiative.

5. With that object, and to preserve more effectually the foreign interests of Germany, it is expedient, provisionally, and until the definitive Constitution of the Central German Government, to confer on Prussia the direction of the German military forces, and the diplomatic representation of Germany abroad.

6. It is the duty of every German to support with all his might the Prussian Government, as far as it tends to this object, and assuredly the German people will not shrink from any sacrifice required by the Independence, unity, and happiness of the German Fatherland.

AUSTRIA.

Prince RICHARD DE METTERNICH will be the new representative of Austria at the Court of the Tuileries.

The Marquis DE GARDAFFO, who has been dispatched to Vienna on a special mission by the King of Naples, was received by the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH on the 19th inst.

A letter from Vienna says: "The Government is greatly occupied with the proposed reforms, and there is reason to hope that the so-long-promised organic laws will soon see the light of day."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 10th inst., says:

"Prince WINDISCHGRATZ returned from Berlin to this city last night, and it is known to me that he (in obedience to telegraphic instructions received from Verona) made an urgent but fruitless appeal to the Prussian Government shortly before the Emperor affixed his signature to the preliminaries of peace. In official circles it is said that Lombardy will have to take on itself about 200,000,000 lire of the Austrian national debt, which sum was raised in the Provinces when it formed part of the Kingdom of Italy. The establishment at Milan known as the 'Monte' (Mont-Napoléon) has hitherto paid the interest of the above-mentioned capital out of the provincial funds. As the Grand Duke of Tuscany and the Duke of Modena are to return to their States, it is by no means improbable that they will be 'inducted' by Austrian troops. The matter will give the diplomatic world plenty of occupation, but the end of it will probably be, that Austria—France willing—will do as she pleases. The *Ost-Deutsche Post* says that the dismissal of Count CAVOUR was promised by the Emperor NAPOLEON at Villafranca. The French monarch is somewhat angry at his Imperial Russian brother, because he objected to the formation of a Hungarian legion, and declared that the only Tuscan Government he recognized was that established by the Grand Duke LEOPOLD. In one of my recent letters it was stated that the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH had promised LOUIS NAPOLEON to endeavor to persuade the Pope to consent 'to the secularization of the domains of the Church;' but it now appears that it was simply the question of the secularization of the Papal administration. Austria is resolved, if possible, to prevent a complete schism in the German Confederation, which the Emperor of the French evidently wishes to bring about."

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, Tuesday, July 19.

Royal letters patent, dated the 18th inst., order that the extraordinary assembling of the States of Holstein is not to take place.

SWEDEN.

King CH

Rosin dull and lower. Lard is more pressed at 59s. @54s., but closes quiet. Tallow dull and 9d. cheaper. Butcher's Association nominal at 54s.@55s. 6d.

Provisions—Ashes in moderate demand at 27s. 9d.@28s. 9d. for Pots; Pearls quiet at 30s.@30s. 6d. Sugars inactive. Coffee quiet being bare of supplies. Rice heavy and 3d.@6d. lower on Bengal. Sales of Baltimore Bark at 6s. 9d. and Philadelphia at 9d. Cod Oil continues dull; Sperm £92; Linseed steady at 30s.@32s. 6d. Rosin firmer; sales 5,000 bbls. common at 3s. 8d.@3s. 9d., closing at the highest figure. Turpentine active at a reduction in prices; sales 700 bbls. at 36s.@36s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Barnes, Bros. & Co. report continued flatness in the Corn trade. White American Wheat, 40s.@42s.; red, 40s.@42s. Flour, 21s.@24s. Iron—A good demand for Welsh at higher quotations; Rails firm, at £6 5s.@£6 10s. for present delivery; Bars, £6@£6 5s.; Scotch Pig, 52s. 6d. Sugar opened quiet, but closed firm and active. Tea very firm; few sellers of Congou at 1s. 3d. Coffee rather easier, except for choice. The Indigo sales had concluded, showing an advance of 6d. on the May auctions. Linseed Cakes quiet; New-York barrels, £9 15s.; Boston bags, £6 7s. 6d.@£6 10s. Fish Oils quiet; Seal, £36; Cod, £33@£33 10s.; Linseed steady, 28s. 6d.@28s. 9d. on the spot. Rice neglected. Saltpetre flat, and decidedly lower. Tallow dull at 53s. on the spot. Spirits of Turpentine declined to 39s.@38s. The Week sales were progressing with spirit at an average advance of 1¾d.

HAVRE MARKET.

(*Week ending July 19, inclusive.*

Cotton dull and quotations barely maintained. Sales of the week 8,580 bales at 113f. for New Orleans *fine ordinaires* and 107f. for Sea. Stock 85,500 bales. Wheat dull and lower. Ashes firmer and in better demand. Coffee, Sugar and Rice dull and neglected. Gum quiet. Tallow and Lard flat and unchanged.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. Bell & Son report as follows:

There is nothing new to report of the market for American Securities. There continues much steadiness in the market, and firmness in prices.

United States 6 ₩ cent. bonds, 1856	97¼@ 98⅜
United States 6 ₩ cent. Bonds, 1874	92¾@ 93¾
Alabama 5 ₩ cent. Bonds	75 @ 77
Kentucky 6 ₩ cent. Bonds, 1863-73	92 @ 94
Maryland 6 ₩ cent Street Bonds	93 @ 95
Massachusetts 6 ₩ cent. Street Bonds	100 @101
Mississippi 6 ₩ cent Union Bank Bonds	14 @ 16
Ohio 6 ₩ cent. Stock, 1856	98 @100
Pennsylvania 5 ₩ cent. Stock	82 @ 84
Pennsylvania 5 ₩ cent. Bonds, 1867	84 @ 86
South Carolina 5 ₩ cent. Bonds, 1866	83 @ 86
Tennessee 6 ₩ cent. Bonds, divers	80 @ 82
Virginia 6 ₩ cent. Bonds, 1886	83 @ 86
Virginia 5 ₩ cent Bonds, 1888	83 @ 86
Boston 4½ ₩ cent. State Bonds	90 @ 91
Montreal 6 ₩ cents., 1856-65	80 @ 82
Illinois Central 7 cent., 1875	78 @ 80
Illinois Central 6 ₩ cent., 1875	75 @ 78
Illinois Central 7 ₩ cent, Freelands, 1860	86 @ 88
Illinois Central Shares	...dis. 34 @ 32
Michigan Central 8 ₩ cent., 1869	82 @ 84
Michigan Central Shares	40 @ 45
New-York Central 6 ₩ cent., not Con'ble, 1883	93 @ 95
New-York Central 7 ₩ ct., Convertible, 1864	93 @ 96
New-York Central Shares	68 @ 70
New-York and Erie 7 ₩ cent. 3d Mortgage	56 @ 58
New-York and Erie Shares	7 @ 9
Panama 7 ₩ cent. 1st Mortgage, 1859	100 @102
Panama 7 ₩ cent. 1st Mortgage, 1865	96 @ 97
Pennsylvania Central 6 ₩ ct. 1st Mort., 1880	90¾@ 91½

FROM CALIFORNIA.

General Intelligence—An Affray—The Case of the "Messenger Bird"—Missing Vessels—The Steamship "Washington"—A French Colony in Polynesia.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

San Francisco, Friday, July 8, 1859.

A desperate and bloody affray occurred here yesterday morning, in which a colored man named Albert Lee, a servant of Col. Fremont's, attempted to kill his wife and himself. The facts of the case are as follows: About three years ago Lee married the daughter of John Fuller, a respectable colored man, by whom he has two children. Lee was dissipated and unkind to his wife, and they did not live happily together. The wife went home to her father's house, and Lee went up into the mines at Mariposa. A few days ago he came back and endeavored to induce his wife to live with him; she refused. Yesterday morning he went to the residence of his father-in-law, and knocked. His wife came to the door, but refused to admit him. He said that he was determined to see his children. She denied him access. He rejoined that neither she nor he ought to live any longer, and drawing a revolver, discharged a shot at her face. The ball struck her left cheek in the middle, passed through the jaw-bone and entered the back part of the palate, near the tonsils. Upon receiving the wound, she rushed up stairs, strewing the place with blood which gushed from the wound, and running into an up-stairs room, threw herself upon a Mrs. Laws, who boards in the house; but was not able to speak or tell what had happened, except by pointing to her cheek and showing the blood which was streaming from it. In the meanwhile, Lee had no sooner shot his wife, as related, than turning the weapon towards his own breast, he fired. The ball in this instance struck him about an inch below the left nipple, and passed entirely through the body, coming out at the back. It appears not to have touched the heart, though intended to pierce it; but traversed a portion of the left lung, taking a straight direction and passing through the ribs both in front and at the back. He fell upon the floor near the entrance of the house. Surgical attendance was promptly procured, when it was found that Mrs. Lee's wound, though severe, is not very dangerous. Her husband's case is much more critical, although it is thought that he may recover. He is able to speak, and converses quite freely, expressing his regret that the balls missed their intended marks.

There is a somewhat curious history attached to the barratry case of the long missing bark *Messenger Bird*, Capt. John H. Delap, which recently turned up at Tahiti. The case has excited a good deal of interest here, as it probably will among the shipping interest of the East. The ship *William*, which recently arrived here from Tahiti, brought 1,200 bags of coffee belonging to the cargo of the *Messenger Bird*, and disposed of by her captain; but legal proceedings have been instituted by the owners of the *Messenger Bird's* cargo to recover possession of the coffee, so that it is not likely to fall upon the market here for some time to come.

It was rumored that more of this coffee would come here on the *Jeannette*, from Tahiti, but the latter vessel arrived this morning without any.

We have no news yet of the missing ship *Manitou*, nor of the *Fanny S. Perley*; but the steamer *Washington* reports having passed, at Cape Horn, a ship of about 1,100 tons, bottom up, which it is thought may have been the *Perley*.

By the arrival here, yesterday, of the steamer *Sumter*, from San Diego and other Southern ports, we learn that the schooner *Plutus* went ashore on the coast, near San Diego, and was totally lost. We have no further particulars of time, place or circumstance.

The grasshoppers were doing great damage to the crops in the vicinity of Guaymases.

Lewis Bond, the late Marshal of Benicia, left this port on the bark *Yankee*, on Monday, for the Sandwich Islands. Bond was *ex-officio* Tax Collector and Licensee Collector of the town of Benicia, and it is supposed that corporation will lose over $5,000 by his "shinning." Bond destroyed all the books of his office.

I advised you in my last that the steamer *Washington* had been libeled. The libel was filed by Richard James Cabe Hitchins, of Kingston, Jamaica. The vessel, on her voyage, stopped at Kingston for coal, provisions and other supplies, which were furnished by the libelant to the amount of £2,242 13s. 8d.—about $11,300.

Junius Schenck and 33 others, officers and seamen of the same vessel, have also libeled her for $5,897.

Great disappointment has been occasioned to the dealers in horrors, who expected to-day to attend the execution of Henry Wappner, convicted of murder. The Supreme Court of the State has granted a stay of proceedings, with a view to a new trial. The chances now are that the wretch will get off with a verdict of murder in the second degree.

Two neighbors, George F. Wyman and Nathan Kinnucy, living near the Purissimo, in San Mateo County, on 28th June, got into a difficulty about some hogs, which resulted in the death of Kendrick, who received a stab from Wyman, with a knife, in the region of the left breast. Wyman immediately delivered himself up. The deceased was aged 28 years, and was formerly from Kentucky. Wyman waived an examination, and was admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000. Most of the evidence is his own statement, which goes to show that the deed was done in self-defence.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of Ambrose B. Hill, from Newark, N. J., whose death was noticed in my last, found that he came to his death by morphine, but whether accidentally or for the purpose of destroying his own life does not appear.

A man named Marion Martin was killed by Geo. Shall, near Eugene City, Southern Oregon. Martin was stabbed in the left breast, and died June 29. Parties from Yreka are in pursuit of the murderer, but he has not yet been arrested.

An old and well-known merchant of Sacramento, J. C. Hubbering, sixty-nine years old, has been arrested, charged with committing an indecent and criminal assault upon a little German girl, ten years of age, on June 20. He gave bail. There is little if any doubt of his guilt.

On the 3d of July, a boat named *The Scow* was capsized in the river opposite Sacramento by coming into collision with the yacht *Lightning*, and twelve persons in the former were thrown into the stream. One of them, named Joseph Bailey, was drowned.

The dead body of Eugene Chiffonier, a native of Paris, aged twenty-five years, has been found floating in our bay.

The schooner *Semee* sailed from this port on the 2d inst., for New-Caledonia, (Polynesia,) *via* Tahiti, with a party of Frenchmen, about ten in number, who intend to lay the foundation of a French colony in the island of their destination. It appears that a Mr. D. Rumeau, of this city, has obtained a grant of ten leagues of land there from the French Government. The grant is made under condition that Mr. Rumeau will introduce 18,000 sheep into New-Caledonia within two years from the date of the grant. Mr. Rumeau invited other persons to join him in his enterprise, requiring each partner to pay $500 as [illegible] ship; six shares being necessary to [illegible]. The passage to New-Caledonia [illegible]. The first Board of Trustees was composed [illegible] V. Garet, J. Dubouch, Jean Marie [illegible], and Jean Baptiste Annally; the last two of whom started, some months ago, to take possession of the ten leagues. Some of the colonists, who could not get ready to go on the *Semee*, will go in the Norwegian ship *Hebe*, advertised to sail on the 20th inst.

Mr. John Lewis, a well-known cattle-dealer, was [illegible] at Wood's Ferry, San Joaquin County, on Tuesday night. The murderer, a man named Cameron, escaped, but was hotly pursued by the outraged citizens.

The returns of the election for delegate to Congress from Carson Valley have not been received. The race was very close, but it is believed that Major Dodge is elected. Carson Valley, it will be remembered, constitutes the *proposed* new Territory of Nevada, which James M. Crane has been endeavoring to induce Congress to create during the last two years.

POLITICAL.

The Editor of the Mobile Register in a Personal Controversy.

The Mobile papers publish a spicy correspondence which has passed between the Rev. Price Williams, an Alabama clergyman and a Southern Rights politician, and Mr. John Forsyth, editor of the Mobile *Register*, who appears to relish personal conflicts, and replies to Mr. Williams' attack in a style sufficiently sharp. Williams had been publicly criticized by Forsyth at a political meeting, and sent him the following letter, demanding an explanation:

J. Forsyth, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I have been informed this morning that, in a speech on Saturday evening, in speaking of my opposition to your political opinions, you made remarks about my praying and psalm-singing, and of preachers, &c., in a derisive manner, calling upon God to deliver you from such, &c.

I prefer to have your language used by you on that occasion from your own pen, that I may know for myself its true import. I hope you will furnish me with a statement of that portion of your speech, and at the same time advising you that it will be for publication, if its import is such as has been reported to me. Respectfully, PRICE WILLIAMS.

Mr. Forsyth acknowledges the receipt of this letter, and proceeds:

"You cast the first stone, Mr. Williams; and while I have a veneration, equal to your own, for the good book which teaches the divine lesson of returning good for evil, I am sorry to say I have not yet got so perfect in the practice of Christian forbearance as when smitten on one cheek to turn the other. And when the buffet comes from one professing to be a political friend, and who walks out of his way to a ward meeting of the 'Opposition' to make me the subject of his sculpel—from one who only two months ago called upon me to beg the use of my name to make a Congressman out of me, and now thinks I am not sound enough timber to be turned into a member of the Legislature—from one, again, who has not been a Gibraltar of firmness and consistency in his own political antecedents—I say, under these circumstances, there is something in my blood that for the moment forces me to forget the teachings of my pious mother, and instead of turning the other cheek, to give "tit for tat," and to skin you as you were said to have "skinned" me.

And now, Mr. Williams, you have placed yourself in the attitude of a politician so pure, a Southern Rights man so immaculate, that you cannot vote for me for the Legislature on account of my "Douglasism." This shows that, in your own esteem, you are as politically sanctimonious as you have the reputation of being religiously self-righteous. If I, as a Southern Rights Democrat, am not good enough for Price Williams' vote, then there has lately been going on a miraculous and mysterious change in the political constitution of Price Williams. I have heard of people so good that towards the close of their lives, and while yet in the mortal state, their ripeness for the angelic condition has manifested itself in the rudiments of incipient wings cropping out from their shoulders. You must show me these political wing-lets of yours before I can consent to acknowledge your right of jurisdiction over my State Rights orthodoxy.

The following is a choice extract: "And who is Price Williams that he should dare to sentence me before the Southern people? Is the political ermine of my self-elected judge pure and unspotted? Has he plumbed the line of consistency; never deviated from the true faith; never followed false gods, or hankered after the flesh pots of "Sam?" I essayed to daguerreotype to the mind of the crowd that, to me, unseemly picture, of a political parson, and said I didn't like the combination of psalm-singing, political huckstering and intense money-getting in any one character. I believe this is about the worst thing I said—I might have talked a little about "stealing the livery of Heaven to serve the Devil in." But all I said, Mr. Williams, was eminently figurative. I drew a picture, and the audience wrote a name under it. If you had been there you would have been forced to acknowledge the justice of the portraiture of a very unlovable and unchristian character, but you would have written another name under it. I reverence true and godly piety as much as you do, and sinner as I confess myself to be before a merciful Heaven, I could not have been, and my nature will ever forbid my being a Mawworm—a Pharisee who beats his breast and thanks God he is not like unto that Publican. I said nothing against psalm-singing and praying *per se*—I do both myself, sometimes, in a quiet way. You want my statement for publication. I save you the trouble, for you will find a copy of this note in to-morrow's *Register*.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN FORSYTH."

The Reverend gentleman retorts by putting in a general denial, and concludes his rejoinder as follows:

"I must say that here is the most extraordinary production that I recollect, under the circumstances, to have ever seen. There is a spirit of malignity which is rarely found to emanate from one who should give us good examples and moral lessons.

I am not to be deterred from uttering my sentiments, politically, by Mr. Forsyth's tongue nor pen, let him descend to attack me personally, religiously, or in any way he may choose. Heonly the people will judge between us. PRICE WILLIAMS.

A Southern Utterance Against the Slave-trade.

The Hon. J. Phillips, late Representative in Congress from the Mobile District of Alabama, publishes in the Montgomery *Confederation* a letter in opposition to the revival of the African Slave-trade. He maintains the constitutionality of the law for the suppression of the African Slave-trade by a series of convincing arguments. He also upholds the legality of the act declaring said trade to be piracy, and this he does upon high constitutional grounds. He argues this particular point with reference to the power of Congress as plainly deducible from the provisions of the Federal compact, without adverting to the *moral* feature of the question. "Whether," says he, "(this trade is) *malum in se or malum prohibitum* is of no consequence, for I am considering the subject not as a moralist, but as a jurist." After citing a number of authorities to sustain the opinion which he expresses, he briefly but ably controverts and refutes the arguments which the advocates of repeal have put forth, and concludes his remarks as follows:

"It comes then to this—shall we demand from Congress a repeal of the whole legislation upon this subject? It is scarcely necessary to discuss such a question, for the assent of Congress cannot be obtained. But if it were attainable I would not favor it. I believe the revival of the trade would be the most fatal stab that could be planted in the bosom of the South. I do not believe the States, left to separate action, could effectually stop the flood of barbarism, which avarice and cupidity would pour upon their shores. I am, therefore, for maintaining the power of prohibition, where the Constitution has placed it, and where it can be made most available. Whether the penalty of the act is too severe is a question of legislative discretion, and a fair subject of discussion. Certainly punishment should never exceed in severity the exigency which alone justifies it.

These considerations lead me to regard the present agitation in favor of the revival of the Slave-trade, as fruitful in nothing but mischief. Already the cry has been raised of the "rich against the poor,"—a cry of fearful import in any State, but most ominous when heard in the Southern States of this Confederacy.

I regard it, therefore, as the highest duty we owe to our section, that we should close up our ranks by uniting our people in the firm maintenance of those rights which the Constitution protects, and not to put at hazard what we have, in seeking for what we have not. P. PHILLIPS."

Col. Forney and the Administration.

Col. Forney, in Monday's Philadelphia *Press*, announces the second anniversary of the paper, and justly congratulates himself upon its success. Of his political relations, the Colonel says:

"Politics had taught us the lesson—which experience teaches to most men—that, even to antagonize the worst of evils, is often a thankless, and always an unpleasing task. The reformer must expect to be criticized, to be doubted, and to be denounced; and he who sails between contending opinions, and preserves a safe neutrality in the midst of factions, while he may arouse little enthusiasm, is sure to awaken few resentments. And yet, on a cool and calm review of the field of past events, we see little to regret, and nothing to apologize for. Standing upon certain well defined principles, two years ago accepted by nearly all the great parties of the country—or, rather assailed by none—we enjoy the proud consciousness of having steadily adhered to these principles; and if we have been thrown into violent conflict with others, it has only been in the defence of the platform which these others have wantonly deserted and betrayed. Through panic and pressure on the one hand, and through the persecution and malignity of the Federal Administration on the other, we have passed, not only unscathed but victorious; and we now feel that in emerging upon the third year of our existence we have a wide and encouraging field before us.

Speech of Cassius M. Clay—Republicanism in Kentucky.

Cassius M. Clay delivered a Republican speech at Covington, Ky., on the 29th July. He spoke as follows:

The people of these States were engaged in no new controversy, and it was well to recognize the features of a struggle as old as the world—the struggle between the class in possession of illegitimate power and the people who would be free of the power. The possessors are conservatives, conservatives of monarchical prerogatives, of privileges, of caste, of the material advantage for the day, derived from the ownership of laboring men. Napoleon I. expressed his view of the conflict of principles by declaring that Europe was bound to be Cossack or Republican. So here in America it is inevitable that as a nation we must be the Propagandists of Slavery—and that in its worst form—or of Freedom.

To the men of Kentucky he wished to present this living issue, "Would they have a commonwealth in which labor was honorable?" It was the execrable feature of human slavery that it degraded—*not the African*, but the condition of labor. The idea of the independence of these States was the establishment of a federated union of States, in which the right of all men to all the sweet rewards of labor—health, sleep, property, and the "pursuit of happiness" should be universally recognized. The Fathers of the Republic too fondly hoped this recognition was secured by the War of Independence. But in the Convention that framed the Constitution the Slave Power rose, and demanded the indirect recognition of Slavery and the legalization of the Slave-trade for a term of years. The fatal spirit of compromise prevailed, and, rather than go back to English allegiance, and taxation without representation, the framers of that instrument legalized the Slave-trade. The Slave Power grew apace; Kentucky, and Tennessee, and Alabama, and Louisiana were gained. Even the Compromise of 1820 carried Slavery west of the Mississippi, and the Compromise of 1850 contained still greater concessions.

Were the people of Kentucky prepared to stand by and be committed to the support of Slavery propagandism, by the small minority who had hitherto represented the State? The present Gubernatorial contest had nothing in it to enlist the enthusiasm or the care of Kentuckians. Your Bells and Mascottes were quarrelling about *measures* and *measures* only—neither of them dared to risk a full discussion on the *principles* underlying the extension or rejection of Slavery in the Territories. He (Mr. Clay) called this political quackery and empiricism. There was nothing in the present canvass that touched the heart of the people—nothing that challenged the interested attention of maturity or evoked the enthusiasm of youth.

He repeated that the question, which most of all interested twenty-five out of every thirty people in Kentucky, was whether the condition of labor should be honorable? Would the non-slaveholders of the South be forever retiring with their scraggy horses and rickety wagons from the baleful influence of a slaveholding oligarchy, under whose cold shade there could be no common schools, no social equality—no ownership of the soil valuable to those who themselves hold the plow. Would the non-slaveholders, who had moved first to Kentucky, then to Missouri, and now to Kansas, consent to continue this Westward retreat—poorer at every remove—until with the Indians, they finally disappeared on the Pacific slope?

There was hope in the future. The control of the National Government was about to pass to the Republican Party. A Stephen Douglas would stand in the Charleston Convention like the mutineer at sea, who has the ship's charts and compass on the powder magazine, and with lighted match in hand, demands supreme command of the ship, or will engulf all on board in a common ruin. The South may surrender to this bold conspirator, but Pennsylvania is revolutionized, and Illinois would no longer follow Douglas. The prominent politicians of Kentucky were looking two ways—they were preparing to be with Douglas *successful*, and against Douglas defeated. But the men of Kentucky had higher purposes to accomplish than could be secured by the election of any nominee of the Charleston Convention.

Mr. Clay appealed to the naturalized citizens of the State to recognize the political organization whose perpetuity and success depended upon the elevation of the condition of labor, and who repudiated the doctrines of the so-called Democratic Party, enunciated by Lewis Cass, which abandons the American of foreign birth, if impressed into the service of European despots.

Georgian Generosity and Heraldic Humbug.

The *Herald* of this City, having insidiously attempted to seduce the Democracy from Charleston to New-York, on the plea of tenderness for their health, is thus smartly rapped by the Savannah *Republican* for its weak device:

"The New York Herald on the Health of Charleston.—There is no end to the tricks of politics, and there are some presses in the country—a few, we hope—that pretend to be respectable, and yet scruple at no species of dishonor. The New-York *Herald* is out for the assembling of the next Democratic Convention in that City, instead of at Charleston, as now appointed. It alleges, by way of argument, that it would be unsafe for the delegates to visit the latter city in the month of June, as they would be running a risk of being carried off by the stranger's or yellow fever. The insinuation is a base slander against our sister city. Charleston is as healthy for strangers in June as New-York or Philadelphia, and we doubt if a case of yellow fever, in that month, can be found in her entire history. The course of the *Herald* on this subject is as mean as it is truthless."

Alabama Politics—The Southern Young Men "Yelling."

The Mobile *Mercury* publishes the following letter and the introduction thereto:

The Young Men.—The following communication has been sent us by a warm hearted friend of Southern Rights, who requests us to "touch it up a little," but we positively decline dotting an "i" or crossing a "t" of it:

Mr. Editor: It would have done your eyes and soul both good to have seen the Young Men's Southern Rights Association procession march down Dauphin-street, on Wednesday night. As far as the eye could see, "here they come!" I wanted to know what crowd that was, and they told me; and then, of course, it done me more good, to feel good all over, and when the last of them came along, if I wa'n't marching right along with them I'll be hanged. I said, "Boys, will you 'low old folks to jine you?" Says they, "Yes, sir, any Southern Rights man can march after our music." So, when we got up stairs, Mr. Gindrat was called on, and he just made the boys yell. and such another good time you never did see; and sir, you may rest assured that the young men of the Southern Rights crowd are making the thing count. LOOKER-ON."

Election Morning in Kentucky.

Prentice gave up the columns of the Louisville *Journal*, on election morning (Aug. 1,) to an infinity of three-line paragraphs, exhorting voters to do their duty manfully for the Opposition. Northern papers have done something in similar fashion on former occasions; but Prentice's broadside of small-shot rather excels in snapping squibs. We give a specimen of this Kentucky ammunition. It is a pity it was all wasted; Mr. Bell having been defeated by Magoffin. The *Journal* says:

"The papers say that old Buck 'takes part in the hops at Bedford Springs.' Let us send him some news to-night that shall make him hop higher and faster than ever—make him in fact hopping-mad."

"Boys, cling to Bell to-day, and you can clang for him to-night."

"Men of the Opposition! let us do our whole duty this morning, and, when we send forth the first news by telegraph, we shall make the Locofocos along all the multitudinous lightning lines think that the Devil or a thunderstorm has taken possession of the wires."

"Charge to-day, friends, along the whole line. Let your charge be as formidable as that of Zouaves or hack-drivers."

"Let Opposition votes fall as fast and thick and pure as snow-flakes to-day, and the Democracy will be chilled and benumbed before noon."

Murders.

A RESTAURANT-KEEPER KILLED AT COXSACKIE.

Mr. Robert Decker, the keeper of a restaurant in the city of Hudson, N. Y., was attacked and so severely injured at Coxsackie, on the evening of the 25th July, that he died of his wounds on the evening of the 29th. He had gone up to that village on a peddling expedition, as a circus was exhibiting there on that day. About 9 o'clock some dispute arose between him and two men attached to or traveling with the circus, which finally ended in Decker's being struck a violent blow on the head with a slung-shot or stone; he was then jumped upon by his assailants and otherwise severely injured. He died at 9 o'clock on Friday. Warrants were issued and placed in the hands of a Greene county officer, who, in comoany with Col. George Decker, proceeded to Poughkeepsie, and succeeded in arresting the two men supposed to be implicated, one giving his name as John Rivers, the other refusing to give his name at all. They were lodged in jail in Hudson, on Friday night, and the following day placed in the custody of Sheriff France, and are now in Catskill jail.

PARRICIDE IN SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Some six weeks since, Mr. Patterson, of Woodstock, C. W., challenged any person in the United States to play him a match game of quoits. This challenge has been accepted by Mr. J. R. Goodall, of Detroit, who is well known as an expert at the game. This match has been under consideration for some time, but the great impediment in the way, has been the difference in the diameter and weight of the quoits. Patterson's weigh 16 pounds and have a diameter of over 8 inches; while the diameter of Goodall's are only 7¾ inches, and the weight 9½ pounds.

We published, a day or two since, an account of the murder of a young lady named Marris, in Marshall County, Va. The Wheeling *Times* states that the supposed murderer, one Nathaniel Harten, was arrested on the 29th July. When the officers approached to take him, he remarked, "I suppose I am the man you are looking for," and went with them as though he had been expecting the occurrence. He seemed disposed to make a confession, but was not urged or permitted to do so by those who had charge of him.

There is a village in Steuben County, in this State, which bears the name of "Painted Post." The origin of the name is told as follows: "It takes its derivation from a wooden monument in the form of a large hewn square post, painted red, with images in black, which was erected by a band of victorious Indians, at that point, some time in the Seventeenth Century, in commemoration of a bloody battle, in which some sixty or seventy of an opposing tribe were slain and captured."

The sale of a number of the Cunard ships is noticed by the Boston *Journal* as follows: "We learn from the Merchants' Exchange books that the British steam propellers *Andes*, *Alps*, *Lebanon*, *Taurus* and *Tenerife*, all of the Cunard line, have been sold to the Spanish Government. They will be replaced by five others of greater capacity and power

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Wednesday Evening, Aug. 3, 1859.

Large numbers of live cattle continue to come in, but the supply of good beef is comparatively small, as a considerable proportion of the bullocks arriving are entirely unfit for slaughter. The poor condition of the pastures in some parts of the West, owing to drouth, impels feeders to sell their cattle. One of the editors of the *Southern Homestead*, published at Nashville, Tenn., came on *vid* Louisville, Ky., and through portions of Southern Indiana and Ohio, and he informs us to-day that he saw large tracts of pasture dried up, and many corn fields so stunted by drouth that there was no hope of a crop. Farmers in those sections were buying hay for the Winter, and selling off their stock to reduce the number kept over. This accounts for so many thin cattle arriving here now. We think the total weight of meat to be obtained from the 4,400 cattle brought in this week would not greatly exceed the 3,676 average weekly supply for last year. Butchers seemed to have a similar opinion, as they bought the entire lot for a week's supply in August....Of milch cows, the receipts for the week are reported at 214; but this must include many animals here for the third or fourth time, as very few sales are being made. Some purchases are made by milkmen to keep up the amount of milk for market but we positively decline dotting an "i" or crossing a "t" of it:

Mr. Editor: It would have done your eyes and soul both good to have seen the Young Men's Southern Rights Association procession march down Dauphin-street, on Wednesday night. As far as the eye could see, "here they come!" I wanted to know what crowd that was, and they told me; and then, of course, it done me more good, to feel good all over, and when the last of them came along, if I wa'n't marching right along with them I'll be hanged. I said, "Boys, will you 'low old folks to jine you?" Says they, "Yes, sir, any Southern Rights man can march after our music." So, when we got up stairs, Mr. Gindrat was called on, and he just made the boys yell. and such another good time you never did see; and sir, you may rest assured that the young men of the Southern Rights crowd are making the thing count. LOOKER-ON."

Election Morning in Kentucky.

Prentice gave up the columns of the Louisville *Journal*, on election morning (Aug. 1,) to an infinity of three-line paragraphs, exhorting voters to do their duty manfully for the Opposition. Northern papers have done something in similar fashion on former occasions; but Prentice's broadside of small-shot rather excels in snapping squibs. We give a specimen of this Kentucky ammunition. It is a pity it was all wasted; Mr. Bell having been defeated by Magoffin. The *Journal* says:

"The papers say that old Buck 'takes part in the hops at Bedford Springs.' Let us send him some news to-night that shall make him hop higher and faster than ever—make him in fact hopping-mad."

"Boys, cling to Bell to-day, and you can clang for him to-night."

"Men of the Opposition! let us do our whole duty this morning, and, when we send forth the first news by telegraph, we shall make the Locofocos along all the multitudinous lightning lines think that the Devil or a thunderstorm has taken possession of the wires."

"Charge to-day, friends, along the whole line. Let your charge be as formidable as that of Zouaves or hack-drivers."

"Let Opposition votes fall as fast and thick and pure as snow-flakes to-day, and the Democracy will be chilled and benumbed before noon."

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NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1859.

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Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
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Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad..8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....8½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 6 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *New-York*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-Office on Saturday, Aug. 6, at 12½ o'clock.

Messrs. LAFFITE, BLEUBYH & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, are agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES—Daily and Semi-Weekly—and will supply European orders. They will receive subscriptions for any period desirable, or furnish single copies immediately upon the receipt of the American mails.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The arrival of the *Persia*, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 23d ult., furnishes us with European advices two days later, and with our regular correspondence. No events of striking interest had occurred. In replying to the congratulations of the Diplomatic Corps, the Emperor of France had added another to his apologies for the arrangement of Villafranca. The dissatisfaction with the peace was undiminished. In Italy, the prospect of pacification was more remote than ever. The Central States were in violent perturbation, the resolution to resist the return of their ejected rulers proving to be unanimous. Lombardy was no less unsettled; and the possibility of a general outbreak at any moment was unmistakable. In the meantime, it was understood that the Conferences at Zurich would be opened in ten days or two weeks; that the Ministers of France and of Austria would alone settle the Treaty, which should afterwards be presented to the King of Sardinia for his approval, and to a General Congress for its sanction. In England the subject of French relations was engaging all attention, and had elicited an animated and important discussion in the House of Commons. The money markets evince an increasing distrust in the permanence of peace, Consols and Rentes both declining.

The steamship *Circassian*, which left Galway on the 23d ult., arrived at St. Johns, N. F., on the 1st inst., *en route* to New-York. She brings no advices later than those brought by the *Persia*.

We have received later advices from Sonora and Arizona. The City of Mazatlan had been retaken by GANDARA, and he was reported on his way to Sonora with a force of 1,500 men. The condition of that State was rapidly becoming worse. The lawless bands which infested it were daily committing new outrages. The Arizona papers publish a card from Lieut. MOWRY, in which he pledges himself to exert his influence in Congress for the speedy organization of a Government for the Territory.

A terrible accident occurred on the Northern Railroad, near Schaghticoke, on Tuesday night. The down train, due in Albany at 7:25 P. M., while passing over the bridge which spans the Tomhannock, was precipitated into the creek below, a distance of twenty to twenty-five feet. The water was about six to eight feet deep. Over thirteen persons are reported to have been killed. The names, as far as they are known, of the killed and injured are given elsewhere. The accident took place about one mile from the village of Schaghticoke. The moment the train struck the bridge the structure gave way. The locomotive, however, got across, and became detached from the tender, which went down, and the baggage and two passenger cars followed. The first passenger car went down on the tender, and the second passenger car ran into and keeled it over. Most of the dead and wounded were brought to Albany, and a Coroner's inquest was immediately commenced, at which it transpired, in the evidence of the engineer and others, that the bridge has for some time been considered an unsafe structure.

The meeting of the Democratic State Committee took place yesterday at the Delavan House in Albany. The proposition of Mayor WOOD and the Astor House Committee, spoken of in the dispatch of yesterday morning, was received and read, but no action whatever was taken upon it. After consultation, a preamble and resolution were adopted in favor of submitting the whole question of delegates to the Charleston Convention to the State Convention, and a call was agreed upon to that effect, which will be issued to-day. The Wood men are not at all pleased with this disposition of the matter.

Through the medium of private dispatches received in Washington, we learn that the Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, is lying dangerously ill at Clifton, Penn., on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the American Scientific Association opened at Springfield, Mass., yesterday, with a very full attendance. The business was principally preliminary, though in the afternoon interesting papers were read by Professors PIERCE, ALEXANDER and BACHE—the former of which was on the tail of DONATI'S Comet.

The convicts in the Sing Sing State Prison attempted a revolt on Monday week, but the officers quelled the insurrection before any damage was done.

The New-York State Teachers' Association is in session at Poughkeepsie.

No business was transacted by the Commissioners of Emigration at their meeting yesterday; 46,978 emigrants have arrived since Jan. 1. The balance of the commutation fund on hand is $31,904 48.

A writ of *habeas corpus* was issued against Father CUMMINGS, of the Twenty-eighth-street Roman Catholic Church, some days since, on the allegation that he had taken a Protestant child, the son of ANN HAGGERTY, a widow, and was detaining him imprisoned for the purpose of educating him to Roman Catholicism. He made return to the writ yesterday, denying that he knew anything about the child. The case was adjourned to enable the relator to traverse the return.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, comprised 1,400 bales, including 1,000 bales *in transitu*. Prices unsupported. Flour and Wheat were held above the views of the principal buyers—hence business was restricted. Corn was more sought after, and was dearer. The movements in Provisions Naval Stores, Fish, Hides, Rice, Tobacco and Metals were limited. Sugars were plenty, heavy and declining. Molasses was moderately inquired for. Coffee was depressed. The auction sale of Rio passed off quite unsatisfactorily. Freights were inactive, with 573 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock markets have been largely supplied the past week, the total receipts of all kinds being 27,987! The beef market was supplied with 4,446 bullocks, but the inferior quality and light weight of the animals reduced the actual supply of beef to about the average of last year. For the few good bullocks offered at yesterday's general market, about the same price was paid as on the preceding Wednesday. On the poorer grades there was a decline of fully ¼c. ₩ lb. on the estimated dressed weights, and an average decline on all sold of ¼c.@½c.... Milch Cows—reported receipts for the week 214; very few sales, and prices greatly depressed.... Veal Calves—receipts for week 606; prices about the same as last week.... Sheep and Lambs—receipts for week 18,346, a larger number than received in one week for many years past, if ever before; prices 50c.@75c. ₩ head lower, and the yards still full.... Swine—receipts for week 4,370; rather more than has been needed; prices ½c.@½c. lower, and some unsold.

THE STATE OF KANSAS.—The Kansas Convention recently in session at Leavenworth, having drafted and agreed upon the form of a Constitution to be submitted to the people, it would be natural to suppose that, in case of its approval, of which there can be little doubt, Congress would gladly end the controversy respecting that Territory by its speedy and unconstitutional admission. Yet we see, not without surprise, intimations in certain Administration quarters, of an intention to insist upon strict compliance with the requirements of the "English Bill," one of which is, substantially, that no step shall be taken by the people of Kansas towards the formation of a State Constitution until after it has been ascertained by a census, duly and legally taken, that the Territory has a population equal to the ratio of representation required for a member of the popular branch of Congress. There has been no such census, and it is probable that there exists no such population. Yet it is not easy to believe that any serious opposition to the admission of Kansas on that ground can now be contemplated. The want of conformity to a provision of the English enactment cannot invalidate the action of the people of Kansas, nor put any legal obstacle in the way of another act, or even of a resolution of Congress accepting the Leavenworth Constitution. It is hardly possible that even in the breast of BROWN of Mississippi, any hope can linger of planting Slavery in Kansas, and in the face of the recent example of Oregon, admitted with an insufficient population, and so to speak at full gallop, there can be no plausible excuse for insisting upon a more rigid rule in regard to Kansas, even if it could be supposed desirable on the part of the Administration or the South to prolong a controversy in which neither the one nor the other has won either honor or profit. We shall look, therefore, for the admission of Kansas to the Union as promptly as may be, after Congress comes together in December.

Respectable Murder.

Whether any respectable man in the United States deserves to enjoy the use of life or limb may well be considered an open question. That tissue of "glittering generalities," the Declaration of Independence, indeed avers that among the inalienable rights for which our American forefathers were so ready to do battle, and to endure privation, are "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness;" but we have it on authority still more ancient that they who cannot do their duties will plead their rights in vain; and we sincerely doubt whether in the whole history of the world another instance can be found of a community at once so prosperous and so reckless as our own. The cool, imperturbable apathy with which our people endure the most flagrant outrages upon the thing that should be most sacred in the eye of the public law, is a crime against humanity—the responsibility for which presses terribly upon every citizen of the Republic, whether he recognizes that responsibility or not. No man can live in the midst and profit by the activity of a society which virtually sanctions fraud by its indifference, and condones murder by its empty curiosity, without sharing in the moral obloquy, which must sooner or later overtake the whole unfaithful land. And it can scarcely, therefore, be called a figure of speech to say that a fresh stain of blood this morning rests upon every man in this State of New-York who has ever wielded here any power whatever, merely as a member of the community, busy and connected by business with others, who in their turn have voice or instance in the State.

On Tuesday evening last, there were thirteen persons, at least, "men of like passions with ourselves," living here within the limits of our New-York law, under the protection of our reputed civilization, and in the faith of our general honesty, who now are sleeping with the slain of Solferino and Magenta; corpses mangled more terribly than by the bayonet of the Zouave or the rifled cannon of the Emperor; fathers whose children we of New-York have made orphans; husbands whose wives we have widowed. It is not at all worth while to measure phrases in the presence of such a crime as the slaughter on Tuesday evening last of so many human beings, the horrible mangling of so many more; the crushing of so many hopes; the breeding of sorrows so vast, so lasting, and of so long result. At the railway bridge of the "Albany, Vermont, and Canada Railway Line," near the village of Schaghticoke, in this State, the Directors and Managers of that line on Tuesday evening, the 2d of August, wilfully and recklessly massacred a number of their fellow-creatures who had confided in their honesty, trusted their written word, and executed a distinct contract with them for safe transit over the road of which these miserable men had charge. These are the simple facts of the case. We do not say that the guilty parties were sinners above all their fellow-directors in the land, or above all of us who have suffered this evil of dishonest recklessness to grow to its present appalling height, by our want of public spirit and of decent self-respect in neglecting to compel first the passage and afterwards the enforcement of proper laws with proper penalties for the prevention of just such offences. But the facts are here with their cruel meaning, and it is impossible for any loyal and logical person to blink them.

If a man confides his gold or his goods to another man, pays that other for accepting the charge, leaves the work of fulfilling it to be done by him, and then finds that the agent he had employed, either through grievance or through recklessness has suffered the property to slip through his fingers and be lost, he will hardly be choice in language to describe the transaction. Are the carriers of human life to be forever exempt from those consequences which would inevitably overtake the dishonest or unfaithful carriers of gold and goods? Here at this particular town of Schaghticoke, on this particular railway, we have a bridge exposed to all the terrible stress of a daily steam-traffic, which, by the assertion under oath of the engineer of the Company, has for some time past been in a condition of positive insecurity. Over this bridge the managers of the road have deliberately transported their passengers, persons for whose safety they had bound themselves by contract to provide, were there no higher motives to control them into a proper regard for human life and human happiness. In what respect does this act differ from mere pecuniary dishonesty, save in this that it is dashed with a brutal and ferocious cynicism which makes it more horrible without making it more honest? Hardly a month has elapsed since, by a similar violation of the first laws of integrity, a like accident was caused on a great Western railway. No quarter of the country can boast of immunity from this demoralizing disregard of honor and of humanity. The men who permitted the Norwalk massacre cannot exult over the people of Minnesota or of Georgia. The evil is as wide-spread as it is fearful, and we do not clearly see how it is ever to be brought to an end. We meet it at every turn. But the other day a correspondent wrote to us in feeling terms of bitter remonstrance against the system, or no system, of one of our greatest railway lines near the City. He is a resident of the town of Rye, in Westchester County, a place which has a communication with New-York by means of the New-Haven Railroad. This Railroad Company, it appears, keep the lives of all passengers to and from this town of Rye in imminent peril, through two insane arrangements. The railway station is located at a corner of the road, so that the track is invisible for twenty rods either way. And the Company's time-tables so contrive the passage of trains that while the express line tears through the town daily, without stopping, at the rate of thirty-five miles per hour, the passengers City-bound are taking the accommodation train on the opposite track, running an exceedingly narrow chance of escape from the fiery dragon that rushes up at the moment.

The Company provide no safeguards against accident, with the single exception, if exception it can be called, of a very small boy, whose function it is to run along the track and shake a very small red flag at the advancing express, when the number of persons on the down track happens to be more considerable than usual.

If an American traveler in Cochin-China or Siberia should stumble on anything at all comparable with this in the traveling arrangements of these semi-barbarous regions, what eloquent lectures we should hear from him upon the superior advantages of our Republican civilization!

Here such violations of the written and the unwritten law, of the Decalogue and the Gospels alike, are so familiar that they

> ——"Overcome us like a Summer's cloud,
> Without our special wonder."

Who then is responsible in the last resort for the continued possibility of such catastrophes, if not we, the people, ourselves, who refuse to nail men to their responsibility, even on this primary question of human life?

No inference is more clear from the history of railways than that the vast majority of railway accidents arise from preventible causes. The Railway Commissioners of Great Britain, in making their report for the year ending with June, 1859, declare that of the 276 deaths, and the 556 cases of wounding which occurred on the British Railways during that twelvemonth, "*five-sixths* of the whole number were not properly *accidents*, but really *incidents of existing arrangements*." In Germany where the whole science of railway management has been brought more near to perfection than anywhere else, these "five-sixths" of railway mishaps really are prevented. The proportions of persons injured on railways to the whole number of passengers conveyed, which in our own country nearly attains the frightful figure of *one in one hundred thousand*, in England is reduced to *one in two hundred and fifty thousand*; and in Germany to *one in one million and a quarter!*

In the presence of these truths can we be at a loss where to lay the final blame while invoking full punishment for the immediate offenders?

England and France.

In the general mystification which still overhangs the peace of Villafranca, and which must continue to overhang it till the conferences and the conventions of Zurich shall throw a further light upon the reality which all this cloud of wonder hides, it is easy for speculations of all kinds to gain a ready currency.

The motives by which the Emperors were governed, in their sudden striking of hands over the freshly-made graves of Solferino, have been published by authority. The broad bases of the arrangements proposed for the pacification of Italy, have been hinted at rather than defined by the Imperial arbiters of her destiny. The world, anxious to know upon what it is to count, and what of renewed war or lasting peace it may anticipate, checks its glad welcome of returning order in Europe, at the sound of rising revolution in the South, and the clank of ceaseless armed preparation in the North. Italy is recovering from the shock of a settlement which unsettled her to the core. Tuscany, Modena, Parma, lift up their voices in protest against the conventions which threatened to sequestrate their independence, to make their quiet heroism ridiculous, and to plunge them back more deeply than ever into the gulf of anarchy. Germany is awakening to the senseless and insignificant nature of the part she has been made to play. France herself is not free from surprises, discontents and doubts. When NAPOLEON III. declared that "if there were men in the world who could not comprehend the spirit of their age he was not of them," he uttered brave words, which may go far to explain the earnestness with which he assumed the quarrel of liberalism and of independence in Sardinia, and which must bind him for the future, if they are to justify him in the past. But those same words throw a sudden light upon the secret causes of the check he has received. The French Emperor counted without his host in reckoning upon the immediate response of Europe to his appeal of January. He spoke for the spirit of his age; but the men to whom he mainly spoke, the rulers of England and of Germany, while they listened, felt the old fire burn within them. "The words," they might have said, "are the words of NAPOLEON III., but the spirit is the spirit of NAPOLEON I." The voice is the voice of Jacob, but the hands are the hands of Esau.

In this faith, or unfaith, they acted. The conduct of Prussia, so far as it is to be gathered from the documents she has given to the world, must be rather inferred than asserted. It is sufficiently plain, however, that whatever Prussia may have attempted in the way of coquetry with the belligerents, she made no secret with the neutrals of her real disbelief in all that NAPOLEON III. had said, and of her intention to deal with him, if possible, as the Prussia of 1815 had dealt with NAPOLEON I. A dispatch of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, to the English Minister at Berlin, under date of June 22, upon which we yesterday commented, puts this beyond doubt. The British Foreign Secretary warns Prussia flatly of the perils of her course, and so speaks of that course as to show us fully that he knew it to be, a course of gradually developing hostility to France. In the chaos of rumors and hypotheses in which the question is now involved, here is one fact at least, and that of the gravest importance. And, to a considerable extent, this fact bears out the declaration made by the French Emperor of his reasons for seeking Peace from Austria on any terms tolerable to Italy, rather than submit himself, Italy and France to the chances of a European Congress, in which his enemies and theirs must, in all probability, predominate.

But it is not the past alone nor chiefly on which it is important for us to receive light. NAPOLEON has felt himself compelled to make peace, not as he would but as he might, and it is interesting to catch any glimpses that we can of the causes which brought about this result. More interesting and more necessary is it now for the world to divine, if possible, the movements of the future. Is the Italian question adjourned at Villafranca to be settled at Zurich? Is Italy to be nobly dealt with there, and pacified Europe to enter upon a breathing-time of confidence and progress? The answer to these questions must not be looked for in the attitude of Austria and France alone. Those Powers have put Europe on one side, as they had earned the right to do, in settling their own quarrel; and they have, between them, so thoroughly torn and scattered to the winds the "treaties of 1815," that all the Malmesburys in the world would never again be able to join together two sentences of those fatal documents. But Europe exists, and Europe will be felt if not heard in these final settlements yet to be. Russia, Prussia, England, will be at Zurich in spirit and in power if not in the shape of visible diplomatists, capable of diamond snuff-boxes and particolored ribbons. Doubly noteworthy is it, therefore, that the controling minds of the English Cabinet of the time have spoken out freely, gallantly, firmly, in behalf of a nobler confidence in the honor of NAPOLEON, and a warmer interest in the independence of Italy than their predecessors or the English Press have shown. The speeches of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Mr. GLADSTONE and Lord PALMERSTON, which we transfer, to-day, to our columns, make such a voice as England once was used to utter; a voice calm with the consciousness of power; honest, just, candid and to the point. There is nothing of the alarmist in these speeches; nothing of that false neutrality under which the English liberals so long suffered themselves to hide their egotistical fear of trouble, cost and danger to themselves. Faith in France and justice to Italy are the principle and the policy which Lord PALMERSTON does not shrink from avowing to be his, though all the Tories rage and all the Squires imagine a vain thing. If these inspirations be truly breathed into her slumbering might, Great Britain may make amends to Europe at the Conference of Zurich for all that by her sins of commission and omission she has done to the peril of the world's peace and the detriment of true progress, since the memorable 1st of January, 1859.

Reddat Incolumem.

The South has lost a citizen, and Ireland, doubtless, is about to recover a rebel. Mr. JOHN MITCHEL has hurled away his fruitless pen in scorn, and sets sail once more for Europe, not of course, as we presume, for the dominions of her Britannic Majesty, in which the Guelph and the gaol still deform the accursed soil, but probably for the revolutionary Romagna, or for the Convention at Zurich. Slavery has refused to kindle at his voice into glory; slaveholders have declined to subscribe to his journal; and the Union has not so much as quaked at the thunder of his nostrils. The apostle must therefore condescend once more to trifle with the vulgar emotions of liberty. The dull love of gold has failed to flame at his touch; he will wave his wand now over the hearts and the hopes of men, to whom his language may, perhaps, be a little obscure, but who must surely catch the magnetic passion of his trained and infallible tones. To subside from the glory of defending the slave-trade, to the work of rousing the nationalities, Mr. MITCHEL, who is as classical, we believe, in his tastes as he is considerate in his politics, must feel to be a derogation, at least, if not a positive degradation. Nothing, we imagine, but the hope of marching with a French army under the Duke of MAGENTA directly upon Killarney, could have reconciled him to such a change. Let England, then, beware! As PHILIP AUGUSTUS sent word, by such messengers as the clumsy age allowed, to King JOHN, of the release of RICHARD CŒUR DE LION, with the words, "The Devil is unloosed; take heed to thyself!" so, now, we fairly advise Great Britain, "JOHN MITCHEL is afloat!" *Reddat incolumem.* "May the Havre steamer carry him safely back to the Old World," is the petition, not precisely Horatian, perhaps, with which we shall dismiss him when he goes.

MEDICAL JOURNALS.—Among medical journals there are two, one or the other of which is quite essential to every student who means to keep posted with the progress of medicine and its collateral sciences. These are BRAITHWAITE'S *Retrospect*, which has now reached its thirty-ninth half yearly number, and RANKING'S *Abstract*, which has flourished now these fourteen years. DEXTER & BROTHER, of New-York, republish *Ranking*, and WM. A. TOWNSEND & Co. *Braithewaite*. The current number of each is before us, well filled with closely condensed reports and abstracts, but with fewer extracts than usual from American periodicals, for the simple reason that for the last six months American physicians have contributed very little that is novel or interesting to their journals.

The June number of Dr. ISAAC HAYS' *Quarterly Journal of Medical Sciences* is up to its standard, containing 130 pages of memoirs and cases, of which the most striking is the leader, by Drs. HAMMOND & MITCHELL, detailing their researches relative to two new varieties of "*woorara*," the South American arrow poison; 28 pages of reviews, 60 of bibliographical notices, and 75 of summary of improvements and discoveries.

Dr. REESE'S *Gazette* is prompt to the day of publication, and, as ever, trenchant, vigorous and unsparing of all humbugs. The feature this month is the Doctor's editorials and extracts concerning the resolutions of the late National Quarantine Convention. He fetches up "fomites" to his table, and gives them an overhauling that the public, as well as the profession, will look on with interest.

ORGANIZATION OF SHOEMAKERS AGAINST PRISON LABOR.—A meeting was held, last evening, at Convention Hall, composed of "boss and journeymen shoemakers," for the purpose of forming a combination against the employment of prison labor for the manufacture of boots and shoes, which operates unfavorably upon their trade. This was the third meeting, and in point of number, more than double that of any previous meeting. HENRY BURROWS was appointed Chairman; JOHN ROWE, Secretary, and JOHN DURHAM, Treasurer. A Committee of three was appointed to prepare rules and regulations for the Government of the Society. The object is to effect a thorough organization, not only of the Shoemakers, but of all mechanical trades that are affected by Prison labor, and the intention is expressed to make their influence felt in the elections upon this question without reference to party. It is stated that about 100,000 pairs of shoes and boots are thrown upon this market monthly from the prisons of this State alone, at an average cost of from five to eight cents for labor per pair. Connecticut, Massachusetts and other States also send large quantities of prison-manufactured shoes to this market. This class of trade complain that they are fast being driven out of the business, and are impoverished by this means. The proposition of the Governors of the Almshouse to farm out the pauper women on the Island to sew in competition with the poor but virtuous needle-women of the City was also referred to as an act of the grossest injustice, and calculated to manufacture prostitution and crime. The meeting adjourned to Wednesday evening, Aug. 10.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.—It fortunately happens that the Summer months afford the best opportunity in every respect for street openings. Then the work can be done best, and then people who can leave the City are out of the way of the dust, dirt and confusion. Whitehall-street, from Bowling-green down, is being widened so that its entire width shall be seventy feet. This improvement cuts through the United States Bonded Warehouse, and will be a great convenience to the numerous stage lines which run to the South Ferry. The cost of the work will be $160,000. Duane-street, from Broadway to Chatham, is being widened so that it shall average 62 feet, at an expense of $250,000. Workmen are also at work widening Reade-street, from Broadway to Washington, and in the other direction to Chatham-street. The entire amount of assessment for this improvement will reach nearly $900,000.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Dangerous Illness of the Hon. Jefferson Davis—Naval Movements—Mexican Affairs—The Treasury, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

Private dispatches received yesterday report Gen. JEFFERSON DAVIS as dangerously ill at Clifton, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Dr. MILLER, of this City, was telegraphed for, but he being absent, Dr. STONE left last night to render medical assistance. Gen. DAVIS' family is with him.

Major ANDREW J. COFFEE, Paymaster in the Army, has resigned his commission.

Capt. MONTGOMERY leaves on the 5th, *via* Panama, to relieve Capt. LONG, of the Pacific squadron. Officers for the new steamer *Saginaw*, just finished at San Francisco, also sail from New-York on Friday. The *Saginaw* is destined for the Chinese waters.

The Cabinet had a long conference to-day on the Mexican Treaty, and I learn that President BUCHANAN is disposed to insist upon having Lower California. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

The receipts into the Treasury, for the last three quarters of the fiscal year ending on 1st July, from customs, lands, and miscellaneous sources, were $38,560,000 more than Mr. COBB's estimates.

Private dispatches announce the serious illness of Senator DAVIS, of Mississippi.

The Secretary of the Treasury has left Washington for a brief visit to his home in Georgia.

The President has called a meeting of the Cabinet to-day to consider the dispatches from Minister MCLANE in relation to the treaty with the Constitutional Government of Mexico. It is reliably ascertained, that several months ago the Miramon Government invited France and England to assume the protectorate of Mexico, but they have given no response to the proposition.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

The Meeting at Albany—No Action Taken on the Wood Proposition—The Question of Delegates to Charleston to be Left to the State Convention—Curious Letter from Gov. Wise.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1859.

The Democratic State Committee met at the Delavan House at 12½ P. M. All the members were present except DANIEL E. SICKLES. The following proposition from Mayor WOOD and the Astor House Committee was read, but no action was taken upon it.

ALBANY, Aug. 3, 1859.

Dear Richmond, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

SIR: At a meeting of the Democratic citizens from various parts of the State, held in the City of New-York in May last, the undersigned were appointed a committee, to concur with the Democratic State Committee in relation to an effectual union and consolidation of the Democratic Party of the State. In compliance with the views and intentions of the large body of Democrats represented at that meeting and in the hope of contributing toward an object of such conceded importance to the interests of the Democracy of the State and nation, the undersigned avail themselves of the first meeting of the State Committee to invite a frank and friendly interchange of opinions upon this material question. The undersigned are strongly impressed with the conviction that we are approaching one of the most important elections ever held in this State, involving in its results momentous consequences to the well-being and the good name of the people of the State and the nation. Besides the State finances and State policy, at that election will be presented as an issue, the dangerous, if not treasonable, doctrines avowed by the leader of the Opposition, in his Rochester speech. Its results will determine whether the people of our Commonwealth are ready to sustain principles so destructive to the political and commercial prosperity of the Union, and so much at war with the guarantees of the Constitution. The undersigned are impressed with the conviction that it is the duty of the Democratic Party to remove from its councils every disturbing element, to the end that it may enter the contest free from internal difficulties and obstructions. Neither in the matter of principle, or in the selection of candidates, are any differences of opinion apprehended. Unless other and extraneous questions are thrown into the State Convention, a concurrence of views, auspicious of the best result, and materially contributing to it, may be looked for with confidence by the Democracy of the Union as a harbinger of a glorious triumph in the next great contest—that of 1860. Having no personal or State preferences to advance or retard in the presidential campaign; looking only to the materiality of the success of the Democratic Party of the nation, in that most important struggle between the single-handed forces of the Democracy and the varied combinations of the Opposition; and pledged and ready to sustain with our best energies the nominations of the Charleston Convention, we are prepared to sacrifice every political and personal interest to that cogent and absorbing consideration, and to unite cordially with our brethren throughout the State and the Union in an earnest and vigorous effort to secure its accomplishment. Animated by these views, the undersigned desire to see every feeling of rivalry which may have divided the Democratic Party in the past years laid aside, and to meet the common adversary in a resolute determination to carry the State. This done, end we go into the National Convention with the proud consciousness of having done all that duty and patriotism demanded, and with a far better prospect of harmonious action in our State delegation there than if we allow the Presidential question prematurely to intermingle with the nominations and issues, altogether local. In this spirit the undersigned tender for themselves, and for those for whom they act, the assurance of a cordial fellowship, and respectfully submit the following proposition: That the notice for the annual meeting of the Democratic State Convention be limited exclusively to the election of Delegates for the State ticket and to questions of State policy, and that the choice of Delegates to the National Convention, and the mode thereof, be the subject of future consideration.

Signed,

W. F. RUSSELL, JOHN CRAMER,
JOHN M. JAYCOX, FERNANDO WOOD,
STEPHEN H. BARKER, W. S. SANDS,
HARVEY GOODRICH, EDWIN CROSWELL.

A communication from S. M. SHAW, of the Cooperstown *Freeman's Journal*, and other prominent politicians, was read, taking ground against the Committee's limiting the powers of the State Convention. After some consultation, Mr. KENNEDY, of New-York spoke in favor of the Committee submitting the whole matter to the Convention. A preamble and resolution, indorsing this ground, was then unanimously adopted, and a call agreed upon, which, after the usual form, says, "The State Convention is to choose delegates to the National Convention, or to determine the manner in which, and time when, they shall be chosen." The call will be issued to-morrow. The Committee then adjourned. Large numbers of outsiders arrived to-day. The Wood men are incensed at the call, but the Dickinson Hards approve it warmly.

The following are the resolutions and call adopted by the Committee:

Whereas, Some diversity of opinion exists among the democratic electors of the State in regard to the subject of the choice of delegates to Democratic National Convention. And,

Whereas, After duly considering the communications addressed to this Committee, advocating on the one side an express limitation of the action of the Convention, and on the other a more enlarged prescription of its duties, and after a full and free consultation on the subject, this Committee do not feel disposed to decide a question of this moment, or to circtate to the Democracy of the State in relation thereto, by attempting either to limit or to enlarge the powers of their representatives; and

Whereas, It is desirable and eminently proper that all such differences should be submitted to the Democratic electors of the State, to be by them determined in State Convention, therefore

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary, in issuing a call for the election of delegates to the next Democratic State Convention, give notice of such purpose in the following form:

"The Democratic Electors of the several Assembly Districts of the State, are requested to appoint one delegate each to a State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 14th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, M., to nominate a candidate for Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, State Engineer and Surveyor, Canal Commissioner, State Prison Inspector, Judge and Clerk of the Court of Appeals, *and to choose delegates to the next National Convention, to be held at Charleston, or to determine the manner in which, and the times when they shall be chosen*, and for transacting such other business as to the Convention may seem proper."

On motion of Mr. MCARTHUR, of Troy, the Ayes and Nays were called, and the resolutions and call were adopted unanimously.

There has been much excitement and many speculations and developments since the meeting of the Committee.

The action of the State Committee was freely canvassed and caused much excitement during the afternoon and evening.

Among the developments made outside was the production of a letter written by Gov. WISE, of Virginia, to a prominent Democrat in this State. In this letter Gov. WISE urges upon the Democrats of New-York to advocate the District system of electing delegates; but failing in that, and in securing a delegation favorable to himself, he earnestly advises the election of a double delegation. He discards the idea of the nomination of Mr. DOUGLAS at Charleston as preposterous, and sneers at DICKINSON as the leader of a divided faction. He states that Mayor WOOD is his friend, but supposes his advices from New-York to be reliable, which state that Mr. WOOD has influence in the City of New-York, but none in the State at large. He asserts his confidence in his ability to carry the Charleston Convention, and do his utmost if nominated.

Mr. WOOD is much incensed at the production of this letter, and pronounces it a forgery.

It is said that every means are being used by the State Committee and their friends to distract and divide the Hard Shell Party. Mr. WILLIAMS, of Buffalo, is promised the nomination as State Treasurer, in place of Mr. VANDERCOOK, who is to be dropped with GRIDLEY J. TUCKER, Secretary of State. Mr. LAWRENCE, of Queens, and Mr. GREEN, of Onondaga, are said to be offered nominations as Secretary of State. Mr. GREEN declines, and adheres to Mr. WOOD.

It is confidently asserted that the Softs offered Mr. WOOD Tammany Hall and the Mayoralty if he would abandon his position, but that he resolutely declined to do so.

DELOS DE WOLF is stated to have gone over to the Softs on the promise of being the Charleston representative from his District.

It is also asserted, with apparent consistency, that Mr. DICKINSON has been promised the New-York Delegation by the State Committee.

Since the adjournment of the Committee Mr. WOOD has emphatically and publicly avowed his determination to appeal to the Democracy of the State, and to take direct issue with the Committee against any election of delegates by the State Convention. He declares that he fights the battle on the principle invited by the Softs—that the State election shall be confined strictly to State issues.

Nearly all the Democrats from New-York go down by the night boat.

American Dental Convention.

NIAGARA FALLS, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

The fifth Annual Convention of the American Dental Association met here yesterday. About sixty members are present. The session to-day was occupied in organizing officers for the ensuing year, as follows: President, L. W. REGERS, of Utica; Vice-President, G. WATT, of Xenia, Ohio; Recording Secretary, FRANK FULLER, of Portsmouth, New-Hampshire; Corresponding Secretary, F. P. LEWIS, of Tallahassee, Fla.; Treasurer, S. CHASE, of Augusta, Ga. The Convention will remain in session till Thursday.

Alabama Election.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

JAMES A. STALWORTH, Democrat, has been elected to Congress in the First District by 3,000 majority, and CLOPTON, also Democrat, in the Third District, by upward of 200 majority.

Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

It is reported that Jefferson County gives a Democratic gain of 1,000 votes.

A Curious Freak of Lightning.

SING SING, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 3.

During the thunder-storm this afternoon the electric fluid entered the telegraph office in this place, bursted the gas pipe, and ignited the gas, which set the building on fire. The flames, however, were soon extinguished, causing but slight damage. It is supposed that there was a leak of gas, and the electric spark conducted the flame to the pipe.

Cricket Match—Canada against the United States.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

At the close of this day's cricketing between Canada and the United States, the figures stand as follows:

First Innings—Canada, 95; United States, 108.
Second Innings—Canada, 14, with no wickets down.

Play will be resumed to-morrow.

Arrival of the Circassian.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Wednesday, Aug. 3.

We have just received a dispatch embracing the news by the *Circassian*, which arrived at St. Johns, N. F., on the 1st of August, with Galway advices of the 23d ult. The dispatch contains nothing later from England than the evening of the 20th, and is entirely anticipated by the arrival of the *Persia* at New-York.

Insurance on Ship Josephine.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

The ship *Josephine*, burned at Mauritius, belonged to JOSIAH ANDREWS, of Salem, and was insured for $40,000 in this city, and $10,000 on freight.

The Colored Men's Convention in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 4.

The Convention of Colored Men in this City adjourned *sine die* about 10 o'clock last night. The speeches and proceedings were not different from previous gatherings of that kind.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—The Commissioners of Health met yesterday at the Mayor's office and transacted the following business: A resolution, introduced by the City Inspector, was adopted requiring all proprietors of bone-boiling, piggery and offal establishments between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets, Thirty-ninth and Forty-third streets, and Sixty-third and Sixty-eighth streets and Ninth and Eleventh avenues, to remove the nuisances within three days after receiving notice so to do, otherwise the same to be done by the City Inspector. A communication was received from JOHN J. ECKEL promising to make immediate improvements in his fat melting establishment so that it would no longer be a nuisance to the neighborhood. The following vessels were ordered to be detained at Quarantine for nine days, at the expiration of which time they are to be permitted to come up and anchor in the stream: Brig *Lincoln* from Nuevitas, schooner *Faber* from Havana, schooner *Louise* from Montauk Bay, Kingston, Jamaica, bark *Hannah Secor* from Matanzas. Dr. GUNN, the Health Officer, in compliance with a resolution of the Board, passed on the 27th ult., requiring him to furnish a statement of the number of vessels infected with yellow fever that have arrived at this port since the 1st of April, with other facts connected with their port of departure, their voyage thither, &c., &c., presented a report, of which the following is a summary:

Month.	No. Vess'ls.	Where From.	No. of sick in port.	No. deaths in port.	No. sick left in hospital.	No. sick on passage.	No. deaths on passage.	No. sick on arrival.
April	2	From Rio de Janeiro.	0	0	0	2	0	0
May	11	From Rio de Janeiro.	32	10	5	34	0	0
May	3	From Bahia	5	0	0

IMPORTANT DEBATE IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

A Battle of Chancellors—The Old Government and the New on the War and the Peace.

On the 21st of July, the question of the Budget in the Parliament of Great Britain provoked an attack by the Ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. DISRAELI, on his successor, Mr. GLADSTONE, which grew up into a general conflict on the policy of the Outs and the Ins, with the respect to the great questions of Europe.

SPEECH OF MR. DISRAELI.

The right Hon. gentleman adverted to general questions of finance. No country, he maintained, could continue to raise seventy millions a year as England was now doing by taxation in time of peace. A more economical management of the public resources was therefore essential, and after reviewing the chief heads of expenditure, he arrived at the conclusion that reduction could only be effected to any extent in the outlay upon the army and navy, and to render such reduction safe, the Government must diligently prosecute a policy of peace and neutrality. As the most immediately essential element in that policy, he enjoined a strict abstinence from any interference with the discussions which it was understood were about to open at some Congress of European States. The moment that England took part in a congress she ceased to be neutral, and he warned Her Majesty's Ministers not to allow themselves to be entrapped into such a false position. Deprecating the attacks made on the Emperor of the French on account of the peace he had just concluded, he expressed his belief that the peace would be permanent, and enjoined on the Government the duty of co-operating in every step calculated to make it so. For this purpose they should cultivate a good understanding with the Emperor NAPOLEON, and testify their reliance on his good faith by diminishing those vast armaments which at once testified their suspicions and exhausted the resources of the country.

I know, said Mr. DISRAELI, *there are men of this class who expected that the Emperor of France, a member of the Roman Catholic faith, the first child of the Church, exercising, by the consent and election no doubt of the people, but nevertheless exercising an arbitrary and despotic sway, would establish in Italy the Protestant religion and the British Constitution.* [Laughter and cheers.] You cannot agree with such as these. [Hear, hear.] But at the same time these are men who influence public opinion, and it is by such as these that we are involved in war. There are other men equally irrational in other countries who generally disapprove of the peace; but we have to review this peace as it relates to Englishmen, as it relates to Eng ish interests. I maintain that the arrangement is one which is entitled to our respect. That it is an arrangement which gives us peace, and is founded upon no disturbance of the political balance of power; that it is one which we ought to welcome, if not with enthusiasm, at least with respect. [Hear, hear.] I am told, indeed, that this peace is to be disapproved and I have heard that it is disapproved of by English statesmen, because, singular reason, the Emperor of the French has not realized the programme with which he commenced the war. I should like to know whoever realized by peace the whole programme with which he commenced war. [Cheers.] Compare the manifesto of any country—I care not for the form of Government, even the United States—compare, I say, the original manifesto upon which war was declared with the final pacification, and I defy you to name a single instance in which the objects of the war have been fully, or even in a great degree, realized. Is it a war with Russia? I heard the First Minister himself declare that he was disappointed with the peace. Did he not send a special mission to Paris in order to oppose the arrangements which were proposed by some of his allies, and which he said were in direct violation of the objects of the war? I do not blame the peace that was made with Russia. I think it was wise to make peace. I think that the peace which we obtained was a public benefit; but that any man, much more a Minister of State, should impeach the conduct of one who is still our ally, because he entered into a peace which does not agree with his opinions, is a most unaccountable and indefensible course. [Hear, hear.] Between the manifesto which declares a war and the articles of peace there are a great many circumstances which affect the mind, which vary the experience, and which qualify the action of those who conduct the war. A great many things happened between the manifesto of war at Milan and the articles of peace at Villafranca which might have checked the decision and modified the views of the most arrogant invader, or the most successful conqueror; and because he has taken the wise and moderate view in such matters and has entered upon a peace which promises to be a permanent one, is he to be held up—because he entered into such a peace—as a person whom no one can trust, because he has not done that which no state and no potentate has ever done, realize the programme with which he commenced the campaign? Now, upon our conduct in this respect depends the financial condition of this country. I give credit to the princes who signed the articles of peace. I give them credit for the motives upon which they signed those articles. I hope that peace may be permanent, but let us do our best to make it permanent. [Cheers.] It is a peace favorable to the constitutional will of England, and it is our duty as well as our interest to maintain it.

Mr. GLADSTONE, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, replied: I will not presume to enter into conflict with the right honorable gentleman, but I will frankly echo whatever I can what the right honorable gentleman said and where I cannot do so I shall speak with due reserve. The right honorable gentleman, in the strongest language, had impressed upon the present Government the duty of studying to maintain that peace which had at one time, he said, been reviled and at another time preserved. But I hope that the sentiment of friendship and alliance which has long prevailed between this country and France will be preserved and strengthened by the policy of the present Government, and that they will omit no opportunity of showing by their foreign policy their desire to maintain and strengthen that alliance. [Hear, hear.] The right honorable gentleman had also suggested that the Government should request a diminution of the armaments of France. Now, I can say I am sure I am not going beyond my duty when I say that the moment the state of Europe admits of it, it will be the duty of the English Government to use every effort in that direction. [Hear, hear.] The right honorable gentleman declares that there is going to be a Congress, and that any man who said that England should enter that Congress irrespective of the conditions of the Congress would betray his duty. But three months ago, or four or five months ago, Lord MALMESBURY had no rest day or night in sending out telegrams enforcing the adjustment of the complications on the continent by bringing about the meeting of a Congress. [Hear, hear, and a laugh.] I will only say that I am not prepared to subscribe to the rather sanguine doctrines laid down by the right honorable gentleman when he said this peace was dictated by a wise and moderate view of affairs, and that he not only hopes but believes that it has in it the elements of permanence. This may be so, but I confess I would rather reserve my judgment [Hear, hear] than pledge myself at this moment, and in the present state of Europe, by giving a definite and distinct approbation to the terms of the peace [hear, hear.] The right honorable gentleman says the peace did not fulfil the programme of the war, and he says a peace never has fulfilled the programme. Sir, that version of history is new to me [hear, hear.] However, the right honorable gentleman not only propounds the doctrine, but he illustrates it with an instance, and he refers to the Russian war; but may I ask where was the programme of the Russian war [hear hear]? If it was to be found in the ardent expectations of heated minds, but no doubt the peace did not fulfil the programme. But we are now speaking of the full opinions of individuals, but of the authentic manifestos of sovereigns; and if you look to the manifesto in which the Sovereign of England declared her views with regard to that war, you will find that the peace has fulfilled, aye, and more than fulfilled, what was declared in that manifesto, [Cheers.] I shall not go into the details of that manifesto, but I shall just mention three points contained in it. There was not in that manifesto any declaration that the destruction of the naval arsenal of Sebastopol was an object of the war, or that the Russian fleet in the Black Sea should cease to exist; nor was there any declaration that Russia should make a cession of territory; and yet all these points were attained by the peace that was concluded in 1856. [Cheers.] Again, was not the programme fulfilled in the revolutionary war? Is the first revolutionary war, Pitt only wanted security against France, and not only was that attained, but the Bourbons were restored to the throne by the overwhelming pressure of foreign armies. [Hear, hear.] I do not know why the right honorable gentleman should ask our opinion with respect to our confidence on a question with respect to which we think it right to observe a greater degree of reserve than the right honorable gentleman has thought fit to do in making this early declaration of his opinions. I entirely agree with the right honorable gentleman in saying, "Let us do our best to make the peace permanent." [Hear, hear.] I say, let the right honorable gentleman impress on the Government—let him impress on the House and on the people, with all his power and authority, the duty of studying, by word as well as by deed, the necessity of making that peace permanent in Europe. [Hear, hear.] In that object he will find he will have the hearty co-operation of her Majesty's Government. But with respect to the precise measures to be adopted—whilst agreeing with him in the object, we must claim for ourselves the liberty of choice and decline to deliver conclusive judgments on subjects of such vast importance until we shall have the advantage of more extended light and greater knowledge than the circumstances of the present day and moment can afford to us. [Cheers.]

MR. BRIGHT.

Mr. BRIGHT hailed a new convert in the person of Mr. DISRAELI to the doctrines of peace and economy. Regarding economy as intimately dependent upon peace, he denounced the virulent attacks made though the Press and in Parliament against the Government of France, and declared that if these libels were persevered in, no minister could prevent the outbreak of war with France. Adverting to the state of foreign affairs, he reprobated the policy of interference which had so long pursued by British Governments, and contended that there was no just reason to maintain our present enormous military establishments. War had become almost a mechanical art, and must before long break down under the mere weight of its cost and destructiveness. The time would come when nations must entertain projects of general disarmament, and he trusted that England would have the honor of initiating that wise and humane proposition. An opportunity to accomplish this beneficent work now lay in the hands of the Ministry, and he exhorted them not to let it pass unimproved.

Said Mr. BRIGHT: "I want to ask the House whether they believe we are now more safe or less safe than we were in 1853 with respect to a foreign war or a French invasion of this country? I am afraid we have among us too many gentlemen afflicted with panic, [laughter.] There is no complaint more incurable; one at begets another; each succeeding ill being more alarming than the last, until there is no hope for the patient. [Hear, hear.] We have also some news which are continually afflicted with the same complaint. There is in this town one newspaper which is said to represent a particular trade, and which day after day, and week after week—I know not at whose instigation or if it be not the foolishness of the editor—pours forth the vile invective against the Emperor of the French and the French Government, and consequently against the French nation. [Hear, hear, hear.] If we had such a Government here, and found it so instilled by the press of a foreign country we should, I think, take some portion of the fault to ourselves, and be disposed to avenge it. [Hear, hear.] The *Times*, too, which unfortunately and most naturally is believed to represent the opinion of the English nation, takes the same course. [Hear, hear.] Who is there connected with that journal that entertains a bitter personal animosity against the Emperor of the French? Let him step forward and avow himself. [Cheers.] Let him tell us why every form of abuse of which the English language is capable is daily used to stir up the bitterest animosity between the people of France and ourselves. Have the published letters from Italy done no good? Have they in vain told us of acres covered with the dead and dying, until a shudder ran through universal human nature? And has the *Times* not yet learned to restrain that animosity, which, if it go on for a month or two to come, neither her Majesty's Government nor the right honorable gentlemen who sit opposite, will be able to prevent our being embroiled in war. It is not, however, in the press only that we hear such language. If we go to another place, what do we find there? We find some old peer [cries of "Order, order,"] turning back to the feelings of his earliest youth, making a speech more in character with the barbarism of sixty years, than with the enlightened feelings of the present day. We find another peer [cries of "Order, order,"]—we find another gentleman.—I find I am taking of some subject too sacred to be mentioned here—well, I do not want to go into details; but throughout Europe every intelligent man who reads speeches of that character can only come to one conclusion—a false, a truly false conclusion—that they represent a large amount of the public opinion in this country, and that we have forgotten the result of the revolutionary war which has been alluded to by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and are ready at any moment to engage in another conflict of equal slaughter, and equally purposeless. [Hear, hear.] Look to the position in which we stand towards France at the present moment. I do not agree with all that has fallen from the right honorable gentleman opposite with respect to the peace, but I do agree with him that there can be no peace in Italy to compensate her for all she has suffered in the war. When I heard of the peace, I felt I was at liberty to draw breath, and was conscious with the reflection that beings of whom I am one would no longer be employed in the fiend-like destruction of their fellow creatures. What do we find in the statements of the Emperor of the French which has only reached this country to night? I do not profess to bind myself to exact words, but the Emperor of the French has discovered that he was making war against the mind of Europe. I think that a most important and valuable admission; I only wish he had found it out six months ago. The Emperor of the French goes further, for he says he found that this war had taken dimensions that were inconsistent with the interests of France. I will not now advert to the great injuries which have been done by it at all entering upon this war; but these two admissions in that remarkable speech show me that that suspicion which has been created in the minds of the people of this country by newspapers as to the future objects of the Emperor of the French is unfounded. I do not believe it possible for the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Austria, with all those scenes which they have recently witnessed still before their eyes, and I hope before their consciences, are prepared or disposed to enter into another struggle—especially into a struggle with a nation like this—thirty millions of people, the most united, the most rich, and the most satisfied with the Government that they have, of all the nations of Europe. [Cheers.] It were strange if they have not learned something from the point of improvement to which the weapons of war have been carried in their power of destruction both of money and of human life. War is not at all now that which it used to be when soldiers despised trade, and regarded the devices of the tradesman as merely mechanical, for war has now employed the improvements and devices of the mechanician to that degree that it has become a mere mechanical mode of slaughtering our fellow-men. This cannot last.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

Lord J. RUSSELL concurred in regretting and censuring the attempts so incessantly made to excite a jealousy of the intentions and eminently regulated Government of the Emperor of the French among the people of England. He believed that the invasion panic was to a great extent baseless, and that the sovereign of France was honestly anxious to maintain the cordial relations which had hitherto existed with this country. Respecting the magnitude of our armaments, however, he observed that, without either feeling apprehension or inflicting a menace, it was necessary to preserve our establishments in a state which corresponded with the progress of scientific discovery, and was adapted to the growing wealth and importance of the British Empire.

The Foreign Secretary said, I feel with my honorable friend that there is something dangerous, not in the present disposition of the Emperor of the French; or in the present disposition of the French people towards this country, but in the constant attempts that are being made to create alarm [cheers] as to some deep plan that is being laid against our peace and against our security. [Hear, hear.] I must say that bad as are wars of ambition, wars of panic are equally bad. [Hear, hear.] I believe, as my honorable friend says, that whatever reproaches may rest upon the Emperor of the French as to various questions of domestic and foreign policy, yet that as regards this country—and I have often repeated it—he has been a faithful ally to us upon great occasions; and I believe also that upon any great question which arises his wish is to obtain the concurrence and the approbation of the people of this country. [Hear, hear, hear.] I believe the right estimates the good sense and intelligence of this country. He duly estimates our power, and sets a great value upon the opinions which we entertain. What must be the effect of these continual invectives, and these declamations to induce the people of this country to arm—to arm as if an invasion was intended? [Hear, hear, hear.] Such being my feeling towards the Emperor of the French, it is another question as to the rule with respect to armaments and those other matters to which my honorable friend has referred. It is eleven years since the reign in France of Louis PHILIPPE, a most peaceful Sovereign. I remember then saying that we must not omit to take notice that a great change had taken place in the means of war; that that upon which we had hitherto relied, namely the wind and waves, and the difficulty of crossing the channel, were no longer any protection to us, and therefore, that it was necessary for us to adopt some other means of defence. In saying that, I meant no offence to Louis PHILIPPE, the then ruler of France. In saying so now, I mean no offence to the present ruler. I merely say that as a nation, however desirous we may be for peace, however humble we may be, yet, that as one of the great nations of the world, our influence is constantly invoked, and must be continually called into play. [Hear, hear.] I do not say whether it is wise or not to enter into every congress or conference. I agree with the honorable gentleman that for this country to enter into a conference merely to set her seal to terms which this country does not approve, would be most fatal and unbecoming to the character of this country. [Cheers.] If there is in Europe, and especially in the kingdom of Europe, a feeling of dissatisfaction and alarm; if this feeling continues every day to increase; if it is likely, if still further excited, to lead to a war, or to that which is the most fatal of all wars, civil war, and if the influence of England can allay those feelings, and make the peace more solid and satisfactory, I say it would not be unbecoming in England to confer with the other Powers of Europe, with that object in view, and with the honest intention of endeavouring to effect it.

I do trust that no that what has passed in another place or what has happened from time to time in the shape of invective, and with the view of raising suspicion and disturbance to the ruler of a nation so powerful and so near to us, will have any effect, but that the influence of the representatives of the people in this house will be in favor of just conditions of peace. These just conditions of peace I believe we shall obtain with the other nations of Europe. I see no disposition to infringe upon any of our rights, and I trust that we shall be able to maintain the peace of the world. [Cheers.]

LORD PALMERSTON

Lord PALMERSTON then spoke strongly and to the point of England's Foreign policy. "I cannot pass by unnoticed a statement made by the right honorable gentleman opposite, (Mr DISRAELI) and which has been more than once repeated, that I had stated, when the present Government was formed, that we could do nothing better than follow in the footsteps of the late Government as to the Foreign policy which they had adopted. I said no such thing. What I said was, that upon the question of neutrality in the war, upon the question of whether England should or should not take a part in the hostilities then going on, we entirely approved of the course of the late Government, and that, as far as that went, we were determined to pursue a like course, which was in accordance with the wishes and opinions and interests of this country. But so far as concerned the general foreign policy of the late Government, I stated what I believe gave offence to that Government, by condemning their foreign policy as far as regarded that manner in which they had attempted to prevent the war which ultimately broke out. That which I have often stated before, I repeat now as my own individual conviction, that if the late Government had employed those means which were in their power they might have prevented the outbreak which occurred between France and Austria.

The language of the Government was this—it was encouragement to Austria; it was defiance to France. The whole meaning of the language which the late Government employed was this: "A war is impending, and if it breaks out England may be drawn into the contest, and the side to which England will be drawn is on the side of Austria." The notion of the Government was that they would prevent war if they threatened France. The result has proved that if they had taken the other course and had by friendly but firm advice dissuaded Austria from the course which she ultimately took, the war might have been prevented. I have thought it necessary to notice this, because the right honorable gentleman, with a flourish of trumpets, boasted that the Government had stated that they had nothing to do but follow in the path of the late Government in regard to their foreign policy, and I have thought it a duty to myself to set the right honorable gentleman right.

England interposed in regard to the affairs of Greece. Well, Greece was established as an independent country, and she has the benefit of a constitution. Comparing the state of Greece now with what it was at the period when that interposition took place, it is impossible to deny that the people are happier than they were, and the country more prosperous. We interposed in the affairs of Belgium, and the result has been that the Belgian people are as well governed, as happy, as prosperous and as attached to their Government as any nation on the face of the earth. We interposed in the affairs of Portugal, and what has been the result? She has a Parliamentary Constitution somewhat resembling our own, and she is making great progress on everything connected with her internal welfare. We also interposed in the affairs of Spain, and the result has been that instead of Spain being governed in the arbitrary and despotic manner, with a chaos of revolution alternately, she enjoys a Parliamentary Constitution somewhat on the model of ours, and is happy and contented, and is making rapid advances in order and general prosperity. We interfered also in regard to the Slave-trade, and I am happy to say the result has been that millions of Africans will owe to our interference their escape from the greatest possible calamities. [Hear, hear, hear.] Therefore, I say it is not enough simply to condemn the course adopted by the English Government in regard to interference in the affairs of foreign nations. You ought to see what the result may be, and if by interference good is accomplished, so far from condemning the Government you ought rather to acknowledge that it makes a proper exercise of its power and influence. [Hear, hear, hear.] The right honorable gentleman opposite made a very eloquent discourse upon the calamities of war. Everybody agrees about that, but it should be remembered—varying the expression of words—that peace has its miseries as well as war—[Hear, hear]—and that whatever may have been the calamities which have fallen upon Italy in consequence of the war just terminated, the miseries the Italian people have suffered during peace for a great number of years were miseries of no light consideration. [Hear, hear.] I hope the peace now made will not carry with it a continuance of those excesses. But depend upon it that those who do not attach sufficient importance to the miseries the Italian people have sustained by maladministration show that they are not fully acquainted with the matter. [Hear, hear.] My noble friend has stated that whether we are to be parties to a conference or not is a matter still under consideration, and depending on circumstances; but undoubtedly no Government of this country would recommend that England should be a party to a Conference simply to register the edicts—the arrangements made by other parties, without her previous consent and concurrence. We may enter into a conference for the purpose of recording arrangements, but it is not the part of England to make herself simply the recording agent of transactions in which we have had no part or voice. No doubt the recent improvements in mechanical science as connected with the operations of war, may have added to the bloodshed with which war is attended; but if you look to the casualties in former battles, and at not a very remote period—take the Battle of Borodino, for instance—you will find that, compared with the number of men engaged, the loss of life and casualties were about equal to the several occasions; and I am rather led to believe that an improvement in the implements of destruction will greatly tend to diminish rather than to increase the casualties which take place in conflicts between armies. I quite concur with what was stated by the right honorable gentleman opposite, and the honorable member for Birmingham, as to the evils that must arise from the tone too often taken in this country of hostility to the Emperor of the French and to the nation which he governs. [Hear, hear.] I contend we have no right, and that it is not to our interest, to make ourselves a censor of the manner in which any foreign sovereign may govern his country, so long as that country is contented to be so governed. Our business is to look at an allied Sovereign in regard to the manner in which he performs his duties of alliance towards us. [Hear, hear.] and nobody can fail to acknowledge that the Emperor of the French has been a faithful and true ally to this country, whether in peace or war. [Hear, hear.] and that we have every reason to look upon him as a person who has a sincere desire to cement and perpetuate the alliance at present existing between the two countries. [Hear, hear.] That, however, is no reason why we should not put ourselves in a state of defence. A great country like England, with so many interests to protect in every part of the world, has a right to repose in security on the mere forbearance of others. It is not for us to put ourselves in a situation of undefended weakness, and then to expect that on occasions when passions may be aroused interests opposed, and prejudices be at variance, foreign nations should, out of forbearance and friendship, decline giving effect to that superior power which our negligence has placed in their hands. I am sure that is a course not more becoming the dignity and interest of the country than it is consistent with the maintenance of friendly relations with other Powers [hear, hear,] and we are to recollect there is another Power besides France; there is Russia daily endeavoring to increase and to restore her great fleet in the Baltic; and therefore, in considering the possibility of events, we must always remember it is not one Power only with whom circumstances may bring us into collision [hear, hear.] But I quite agree that there cannot be anything so adverse to the interests of the country, and more inconsistent with the dictates of sound common sense, than that you should at the same moment be proclaiming to the world your shores are undefended, and then inviting and provoking that Power from whom you say you expect hostilities. [Hear, hear.] I totally deny our inability to resist an invasion, but even if it were so, that would only aggravate the language I am sorry to see, both in print and in words, tending to exasperate foreign countries. It is not consistent with human nature, after the long rivalship between the two countries, that there should not be remembrances of and disagreements as to the state of things not now existing; but instead of encouraging sentiments of bitterness we ought, on the contrary, to bury them in oblivion, and turn our attention to the promotion of friendly relations and the improvement of our mutual commerce.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

On this highly important debate, the London *Times* comments, the next day, as follows:

"Neither in Mr. DISRAELI's speech nor in Mr. BRIGHT's do we find any reason for thinking better of the prospects of Europe since the Peace of Villafranca, or for calling upon England to desist from the costly work of self-protection. We do not find in the fact that the Emperor of the French, in single concert with his Imperial brother, has disposed of affairs on which the other Powers of Europe have hitherto been consulted. We do not find it in the fact that they have assumed the joint protectorate of that Peninsula which, since the beginning of the century, has invited, received, and gained lasting benefits by British intervention. We do not find it in the fact that Napoleon III. ascribes the disappointment of half his programme to the hesitancy and even treacherous perfidy of the other Powers, prepared, he says, to deprive him of his successes and aggravate his reverses. We do not find it in the fact that for great shortcomings and terrible losses he finds ample compensation in the new proofs of irresistible power shown by the army of France. We do not find it in the scarcity with which allies, statesmen, peoples, have been thrown over as soon as they have answered their purpose, and left to suffer all the evils of a proscription at the hands of their rulers, whom they have been first encouraged to stake on them compelled to take back. We do not find it in the confession that France, having done this costly homage to disinterested philanthropy, and sacrificed hecatombs at the shrine of Italian liberty, is now entitled to look for "materiels" more in proportion to the colossal scale of her warfare. Is it needless is it uncharitable is it criminal to notice that which immediately concerns not merely our prosperity, but our very existence as a nation? This is not a question of language. It is not merely that Mr. DISRAELI suggests more guarded phrases, or more sobriety of style, points which Mr. BRIGHT appears to consider decisive of peace and war between England and France. Mr. DISRAELI himself makes it a difference of scope. He advises England, on the strength of the conciliation of the Emperors, the partial abandonment of Italy and the liberation of the French army from its task, to disarm; to dismiss her soldiers and sailors; to desist from building ships and fortifications; to put off 2d. in the pound of the new Income-tax to next April, and then to go with bated breath to the Emperor of the French, and beg him to follow our example. That is a practical difference between Mr. DISRAELI and ourselves, and we beg to say we see no reason for wishing the difference less at present. That, too, is the opinion of the House, which, with sufficient dislike of an additional 4d. Income-tax, negatived Mr. DISRAELI's amendment for spreading it over the whole year, and agreed to Mr. GLADSTONE's resolutions.

A Disorderly House broken up.

A WIFE'S INDIGNATION, AND A HUSBAND'S MISTAKE.

For some three years past a house in West Forty-sixth-street has had an unenviable reputation in the neighborhood. Externally there was nothing to distinguish it from others in the vicinity; its occupants did not violate the peace, nor flagrantly outrage decency. The Police and neighbors knew, however, that under its cloak of respectability vices were constantly committed, the effects of which could be pointed out in many a wreck of domestic peace, and many a parent's broken heart, crushed beneath the weight of a daughter's shame. Nevertheless, the house had been conducted so quietly that it had become very popular, was well patronized, and, had not a circumstance occurred on Tuesday night which afforded ground for complaint, it might for years have gone on performing its insidious work of evil and of ruin. The police arrested its proprietress and inmates under the following circumstances: Two respectable but indiscreet young married women, sisters, who reside up town, went to Hoboken on Tuesday afternoon for purposes of recreation. They met there, in one of the gardens, a party of acquaintances, and were invited to join the company and take some refreshments. The invitation was accepted, and the two ladies imprudently drank lager-beer. Its effect was presently apparent in their conversation and demeanor. Two of the men offered to accompany the foolish women to their homes, and their services as escorts were accepted. Arriving at the house in Fortieth-street above-mentioned, which was represented by the men to be a perfectly respectable place, the two women were induced to enter for the purpose of taking another glass of the Teutonic beverage. The real mouve of the gallants, and the true character of the house, however, were soon made manifest, and of course the women became alarmed. By one of those strange coincidences that surprise everybody, the husband of one of the ladies, to whom the reputation of the house was known, accidentally passing by, observed his better-half enter it, and although he had never before thought her unfaithful, he deemed the fact now be be fully demonstrated. Overwhelmed with the discovery he rushed frantically into the house and, without waiting an explanation, commenced an indiscriminate assault upon the men and charged the wife with dishonoring him. The gallants availed themselves of the first opportunity to escape, and the women earnestly protested their ignorance of the purpose for which the house was kept. The husband, however, would listen to no explanation, and he caused so much disturbance that a Twentieth Ward policeman, attracted by the noise, went in and arrested all the parties. The prisoners spent the night in the Station-house, and yesterday morning were taken before Justice KELLY at Jefferson Market Police Court. After a hearing in the matter the husband and wife and her sister were dismissed—the former happy in finding that his wife, though foolish, had not been false, and both the others dejected at the consequence of their imprudence. Mr. JAMES DEMOTT, of No. 159 West Forty-sixth-street, made a complaint against the proprietress, Mrs. ECUSA WERTH, for keeping a disorderly house, and she was held in $500 bail to answer the charge—Mr. GEO. P. VAN BRUNT, of No. 207 West Fifteenth-street, becoming her bondsman. LOUISA SMITH, one of the inmates, who testified to the character of the house, also gave bail in $300 to appear as a witness.

The Pulu-Rubber Controversy.

The opinion of Judge GILES, of Baltimore, on this case, which appeared in the NEW-YORK TIMES of Saturday, having been also published in New-York *Tribune* of the same date, and accompanied in that journal with editorial observations, Mr. JUDSON sends us a copy of the following letter for publication in reply and explanation:

JUDGE GILES' DECISION.

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:

SIR: In your paper of Saturday, a long opinion of Judge GILES, of Baltimore, deciding a certain suit between HORACE H. DAY and some persons by the name of STELLMAN and others is advertised, and an editorial statement of the effect of that decision is made. To the advertisement of the opinion, whether it is intended to exhibit the skill of W. H. BURR, who caught it from the lips of the Court, or the legal abilities of the Court which spoke it, I have no particular objection; but against the editorial comments of the *Tribune* I must be allowed to protest. The *Tribune* has been deceived into an act of involuntary injustice to me, and is used by Mr. DAY as a means of advertising his groundless claim.

The facts of the case are these: Mr. DAY is the licensee of Mr. GOODYEAR for the manufacture of "shirred or corrugated India rubber goods;" the Naskawenluck Company and I are the licensees for woven elastic rubber goods. DAY's title accrued in 1856; ours accrued to those who granted it to us in 1854. From 1845 to the present time, the owners of our title have been making and selling large quantities of goods under it, and DAY never pretended, till 1857 or '58, that the two rights conflicted, or that our title was subordinate to his. In 1857 or '58, however, DAY brought some suits on his title against persons who were selling "woven elastic rubber goods" without license from us, and no objection being made, injunctions were granted, *of course*, against them. These suits were in Boston, Providence New-York and Philadelphia. Having thus laid a foundation for an attack upon some real defendant, he began in New-York, and I interposed my title as a defence. The cause was argued in January last by Judge CURTIS and Mr. JAMES for DAY, and by Mr. BRADY and Mr. DICKERSON for me, and Judge INGERSOLL decided that DAY's rights were confined to "shirred goods," and that our title to woven goods was complete. That disposed of DAY in New-York. He then began in Philadelphia, and Judge GRIER refused to review the decision in New-York and DAY failed again. At Baltimore he renewed the attempt, and as I had no interest in the defendants there, and as no defence was made, *ex parte* injunctions were obtained, as they had been in Boston and elsewhere. At this stage of the proceedings, as I have been informed for the first time since this decision, some agreements were entered into between DAY and these Baltimore defendants, (none of whom, by the way, have I ever seen, nor do I know their names, except as published in the opinion,) by which they agreed to make up a case for final hearing, and to try it before Judge GILES. What that case was I do not know. The young gentleman who managed it applied to me for some copies of papers, which I sent him; but, with that exception, I had no connection with it. I did not know that there was to be a final hearing between these parties, or I should not have furnished even those copies. I supposed, until undeceived by the opinion, that the argument which was to be made was the usual one in such cases—that is, an argument on a motion to dissolve an injunction, which would have been the proper motion to make. But, as it seems, a case was made and argued, as the papers say, by "Mr. LATHROP, T. A. JENKS, and C. A. SAWARD, of New-York, with whom the Hon. B. R. CURTIS, of Massachusetts, and others were associated." Who argued the other side is not stated, but the public is led to suppose that it was done by my counsel, and by my procurement. The fact is that a very promising young lawyer of Baltimore—Mr. MARSHALL by name—who knew nothing by experience of the complications of this controversy, and whom I did not employ, argued for the defendants; and Judge GILES remarks that it "was argued with an ability and intelligence on both sides scarcely ever surpassed." The result was as might have been expected—Mr. DAY beat Mr. STELLMAN.

If Mr. DAY thinks that this way of advertising his ridiculous claim is a good one, I have no objection. He has tried it several times before during the last fifteen years, and it always ultimately failed, as it will in this case. But I do not think you ought to help such a scheme, and you will therefore allow me to correct your editorial specifically.

1. This was not a "final hearing," except by the consent of some strangers to me, who have no interest whatever in the title, and whose consent is just as valuable to affect my rights as the consent of DAY is that they shall be affected.

2. DAY's is not the older title, but mine is; and it is a title which has been adjudicated by the Courts for the last fourteen years, and is as well known in the Supreme Court as it is to me.

3. This if no settlement of the question, nor any approach to one; it may settle Mr. STELLMAN's rights in Maryland, for aught I know, but not mine. When my rights are settled, I will be a party to the record, and it will be known who argued my cause; and when the suit is decided, it will be decided upon something more substantial than the word "shirp," found in a Scotch dictionary, which seems to have been the chief means by which his Honor, Judge GILES, discovered what GOODYEAR and DAY meant by their contract of 1846. I have a suit pending against DAY in this District to enjoin him from any further troubling the country with this crazy claim, and that suit will settle our rights.

Meanwhile, it may be well for those who sympathize with Mr. DAY to remember that for fifteen years he has been engaged in fighting Mr. GOODYEAR and his licensees, and has always been defeated—never yet having succeeded in establishing a single point, although he has at times gained some temporary advantage. He attempted to repudiate this very shirred goods license which he now claims under, and swore it was void, and was defeated. He attempted to break down GOODYEAR's patent, and swore it was void, and was defeated. He attempted to get possession of CHAFFEE's patent, owned by me as trustee for GOODYEAR and his licensees, and which he had before sworn was void on an application for extension, and brought near a hundred suits on it, and was defeated by a decree of the Supreme Court, referred to in Judge GILES' opinion. And a fitting finale to his career is this attempt to stretch his shirred goods right, which he has by oath upon oath, declared fraudulent and void, over a subject never included in it; and a certain end of this attempt will be a repetition of his former defeats. The object of this parade of a decision in all the papers is obvious. It is to enable DAY to frighten merchants into paying him something before he is enjoined by me on the suit pending against him; and I take this occasion to notify all persons acting with DAY that I shall enforce my rights against them, and that they pay him at their peril. And I further give notice that I will protect any person taking a title under me from any suit which DAY may bring.

AUG. 2, 1859. WILLIAM JUDSON.

To the Editors of the New-York Tribune:

SIR: My client, Mr. JUDSON, has shown me a copy of the *Tribune* of Saturday last, and of his letter to you on the subject of the india-rubber suit, decided in Baltimore. I was consulted by Mr. JUDSON about that Baltimore suit, and, upon consideration, it was decided by him not to interfere with it. I saw the gentleman who had it in charge for the defendants, a few minutes, one day, in passing through Baltimore with Mr. JUDSON, to other places, and on other business, but was not informed that any final hearing had been agreed to; nor did I know what case was to be made by either side. If I had known that a consented case had been made up, I should have advised Mr. JUDSON to appear in Court and protest against it, so far as his rights might be called in question; but supposing it to be a mere motion to dissolve an injunction, in which Mr. JUDSON was perfectly indifferent to the result, I thought it not worth while to take any step in it. All the information I had upon the case, when the decision was published, is what the public have, and I do not now know what papers were laid before the Judge, nor (except from the opinion) upon what he decided; but as very important papers are not mentioned by the Court, I conclude that he did not see them. Very respectfully,

E. N. DICKERSON.

Photograph of the late A. Kingman Nutt.—A beautiful portrait of the late A. Kingman Nutt may be obtained at MORAND'S gallery, No. 411 Broadway, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
ARE superior for all manufacturing purposes.
ARE more desirable for all kinds of family sewing.
ARE capable of doing a greater variety of work.
ARE almost noiseless in their operations
ARE much better and therefore worth more.
ARE perfectly simple and easily kept in order.
ARE cheaper because they earn more money.
ARE just the Machine for every family
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand st.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Noiseless Family Sewing Machines
At reduced prices.
Temporarily at No 501 Broadway.
Will return to No. 495 in a few weeks.
No. 181 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Spalding's Prepared Glue;
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.
For sale everywhere.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. Address Box 3600. No. 30 Platt-st.

A Practical Mechanic begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has moved his Plumbing establishment from No. 361 4th-st., where he has been extensively engaged in all that appertains to the science and practice of plumbing, to the new building corner 4th and Myrtle-avs., where he has associated with him in business Mr. CHARLES F. O'HARA, whose reputation as a Plumber stands high with the trade.
Owners of country and city residences, where water can be obtained, by natural or artificial means, and want it properly applied, would do well to call upon the subscriber.
Sole proprietors and manufacturers of JANNISON'S PATENT LA PRIAGM FLUTE, the best and cheapest in the market. McKENZIE & SARAH,
No. 326 4th-st.,
And No. 417 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

Murray Hill Lots for Sale.—The subscriber will sell 18 lots on the west side of 6th-av., embracing the southwest and northwest corners of 38th-st and the southwest corner of 37th-st; 6 lot together adjoining the row of brown-stone dwellings extending to Madison-av; and 14 lots together, being the balance of the highly improved block on which the elegant residences of the Messrs Phelps, Dodge and others are situated. The parks in front of these lots—long since laid out by the City—are now being completed. An examination of this property will prove that there is no location in the City which presents greater advantages for first-class dwellings and churches. The terms will be made to suit purchasers. Apply to E. M. WHITLOCK, or J. F. CHARLES, Agent, No. 15 Beekman st.

Prince Imperial Champagne.
FROM
DE VENOGE & CO., Epernay, France.
A Wine of rare quality at a moderate price. Sold at the principal hotels, and by all the leading dealers throughout the country.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Sole Importer,
Corner of Broadway and Broome st., N. Y.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Trusses. Also, SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS for varicose veins, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Smithsonian House, Broadway, Corner of Houston-st.—Conducted on the European plan. Single rooms, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 per day. Double rooms and parlors, $1 50 to $3. Meals as ordered.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

**The Eureka Shuttle S

The Harbor Commissioners Still Alive.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 2d, you put the following query: "When did the members of the Board of Pilot Commissioners expire, and where were their respectable bodies 'interred,' that all the offal of New-York should be dumped into the stream?" which query we will answer, first protesting against the tone of levity in which you allude to the decease and burial of so many respectable persons, one of whom had always maintained friendly personal relations with you. But, let that pass; we are not dead. Now for the answer, and to understand it a brief history of the Commission is necessary.

In 1855, the Legislature of our State created a Commission of five persons, named in the act, for the purpose of defining the boundaries of the harbor, beyond which there should be no encroachments. Three eminent men of science and character were called in as advisers, the lines were fixed, maps and charts made, and the Commission expired by law in April, 1857.

It being deemed necessary after so much money had been spent by the State to preserve the harbor, that a supervision should be kept over it to watch especially the City authorities, as they were the great transgressors—Battery enlargement and West Washington Market, for instances—the Legislature put this duty on the Pilot Commissioners, unasked for by them, and which, for a time they declined accepting, and only did accept at the earnest request of persons largely interested in the preservation of the harbor.

After accepting the trust the Board found the law wanting in preciseness and efficiency, and all the City authorities, from the Mayor to the Justices of the Peace, against them, and disposed to throw obstacles in the way of a prompt administration of the law. For instance, complaints were made of the dumping of night soil into the slips, although sworn to by disinterested witnesses, the oaths of the dumpers, that the night soil wanted *solisarity*, gave the verdict in their favor, although the slips were filled.

Attempts were made by the Commissioners to have the law amended to make it more efficient; but the lobbying necessary for that purpose was not either agreeable to them, nor were they equal to it.

The action of the last Legislature in leaving them without means to carry on their duties, made it necessary for the Commissioners to discharge all of their outdoor employes, unpaid, excepting what was paid out of the private funds of the Commissioners; the Commission are therefore obliged to depend upon volunteer information or that of the Police, which body lately has shown every disposition to furnish, and whenever any infraction of law is brought to their notice they prosecute it at once; the City Inspector has had his notice.

It may be said of the Board, in spite of all the obstacles thrown in its way that it is determined, as far as it can, to enforce the law for the preservation of the harbor.

G. W. B.

Burr's Monument.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. PARTON, in reply to "Veritas," in the *Times* of August 1, without making any defence of his story of the "last friend," says: "It could be shown, I believe, that Veritas has been misinformed with regard to the person who caused the monument to be prepared and placed;" but, singularly as it may appear, he failed to convince me that my information is not entirely reliable. On page 685 of his *Life and Times of Aaron Burr*, Mr. PARTON says: "The person who did the pious deed is known, however, and lives. Need I say that to a woman's liberal hand BURR owes the stone that commemorates his name," which would do very well did he not lead us to infer, and it admits of no other inference, that it was erected by the "*last friend*" about whom he has written so much. Now, I undertake to say that *the* "last friend" had nothing to do with the erection of the monument, nor is it to *her* liberal hand "that BURR owes the stone that commemorates his name." Because the monument was erected in a quiet, unostentatious way, without at least two city brass bands and a great military parade, it must necessarily follow that great secresy and mystification were exercised in its erection, and because "several of the most respectable inhabitants of the town" knew nothing of the matter, it, of course, like Aladdin's palace, grew in a single "*night*," without any one to explain the extraordinary mystery, notwithstanding "the cemetery is situated *in* a somewhat thickly inhabited lane," and the "*principal* gate is kept locked." Of course no one saw it. Believing the sources from which I derived my information perfectly reliable, I would again refer Mr. PARTON to JAMES S. THAYER, late Public Administrator and administrator of AARON BURR, deceased, or to Mr. AMORET EDWARDS, under whose supervision the monument was erected.

VERITAS.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

RE CUMMINGS HABEAS CORPUS CASE—RETURN TO THE WRIT.

The People ex rel. Ann Haggerty vs. *Jeremiah W. Cummings.*—The proceedings on the granting of this writ were reported in the TIMES of Monday.

The Rev. Dr. Cummings returned to-day that he had not and never had custody of Francis O. D. Haggerty, the child in question, and that he never knew or had heard of him before. In a supplementary return, Dr. C. denies that the child was ever in his house, and also denies that he ever imprisoned any one on account of religious belief.

The counsel for the relator, Mr. E. B. Shafer, stated to the Court that he intended to traverse the return, as soon as his client, Mrs. Haggerty, was well enough to attend. He should prove that on or about July 22 the child was seen in the respondent's house by several persons—that the child's friends had called upon Dr. Cummings to see him, but the reverend gentleman and other persons in his house equivocated, but did not wholly deny that the child was there.

The Rev. Dr. Cummings denies the whole charge, positively and unequivocally.

The case was adjourned until Friday, at 10 A. M.

Before Judge Clerke.

THE NEW RESERVOIR GATE-HOUSE CONTRACT.

The People ex rel, Baldwin et al., vs. *The Croton Aqueduct Department; Baldwin et al.* vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Judge CLERKE delivered the following opinion in this case this morning. The decision was reported in yesterday's TIMES:

The decision of the General Term of this District, in the People on the relation of Dinsmore *vs.* the Croton Aqueduct Department, 6 Abbott's *Pr. R.*, p. 42, controls this case. The main point of that decision, and which in my mind rendered all other considerations unnecessary, was that the heads of Departments cannot make, sign or execute any contract without the approval of the Common Council. They are merely executive officers, who, when the work is ordered, are to originate the contract, and complete the terms and form of them. It then remains for the Common Council to confirm them. Before this is done by the Common Council, no contract is effectually and legally made; and of course no right of action accrues in favor of the contractor.

Having been a member of the General Term, before whom that case was argued, I deemed it quite unnecessary to consider the questions relating to the regularity of bids or estimates, which were so elaborately argued before us; and, if it had devolved upon me to deliver the opinion of the Court, I would have based the decision entirely and exclusively upon this single ground.

The application for the mandamus must be, therefore denied, with $10 costs, and the application for an injunction in the other action must be attended with the same result. If the plaintiffs are not entitled to a *mandamus*, they are certainly not entitled to an injunction. They have no better right than any other citizens to maintain an action against the Corporation to restrain them from making any other contract than that which they deem expedient.

If they betray their trust to their constituents, this is not the mode of redressing or punishing it.

Before Judge Ingraham.

William B. Scott, &c. vs. *James Acker, &c.*—Motion denied without prejudice to a renewal of the motion on part of the testimony intended to be offered, and its materiality and payment of $10 costs.

Joel Davis vs. *James A. Tremere.*—Motion denied.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

SUIT ON A STOCK CONTRACT—VERBAL CONTRACTS VALID.

Le Grand Lockwood, et al. vs. *J. W. Winter.*—The parties are Wall-street brokers, and the plaintiffs are assignees of George M. Griggs, who claims that he agreed with the defendant to purchase 100 shares of New-York Central Railroad Stock at 72½. This bargain, as Griggs testified, was made on one of the Brooklyn ferry boats, on the 5th June last, seller 3 days. On June 11, the stock having advanced to 74½, Mr. Griggs demanded his stock, which defendant refused to deliver, and plaintiffs therefore sued for $187 50 damages, being the difference.

Defendant moved to discuss the complaint, no written contract being proved, but the Court denied the motion.

The defendant then testified that he had conversed with Mr. Griggs on the subject of the Central shares, on June 8, but had not actually sold them. The Court held that the weight of testimony supported this defense, and gave judgment for defendant accordingly.

SUIT FOR MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

Fell vs. *Houghtaling.*—The plaintiff was a clerk in the defendant's upholstery store in Hudson-street, when the latter, suspecting that the plaintiff had embezzled money, caused him to be arrested and brought before Justice QUACKENBUSH, who at first held him to bail, but afterwards discharged him.

The plaintiff now sued for malicious prosecution, and damages.

Fellow-clerks of the plaintiff testified that they had overheard that he (the plaintiff) had embezzled money, and also that the plaintiff had acknowledged the collection of a bill which he had not accounted for, but the money for which he said he had spent at home by forgetfulness merely, and that he had paid it immediately.

The Court considered that there was probable cause for arrest, and that it was not instigated by malice, therefore dismissed the complaint.

The [illegible] of the recent solar eclipse was remarkably [illegible] at Nantucket by Wm. Mitchell, at [illegible]. The beginning at Nantucket, as well as [illegible], was rendered invisible by clouds.

INSTRUCTION.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.

REV. R. G. WRIGHT, M. A., PRINCIPAL, assisted by ACCOMPLISHED AND EXPERIENCED TEACHERS. Academic year commences Sept. 7.

For circulars concerning terms, reference, and other particulars, address the Principal or H. D VARICK, Sec'y of Trustees.

PO'KEEPSIE, July 23, 1859.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A family boarding school under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton; location elevated and healthy, with 10 acres of well-shaded, ornamented grounds; competent teachers employed: highest advantages offered for music, painting, &c. Terms, from $120 to $200 a year; Fall term reopens first Wednesday in September. For circulars, apply to Mr. JAS. BATES, American Exchange Bank Building, corner Broadway and Cedar-st.; CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 530 Broadway; Jackson's Mourning Store, No. 361 Broadway, or address the Principal.

ROBERT BOLTON.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADWAY, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No 23 East 35th-st. Mrs. HOWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public that the exercises of their school will be resumed on the 15th September next. Terms and other particulars made known on application at the school.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEWOOD, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Annual Catalogue and Circular just published. Persons desiring a copy will please address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS giving full particulars can be obtained at E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 346 BROADWAY, New-York, and No. 606 Chestnut st., Philadelphia Schools any families supplied with competent teachers for any department. References—Wm. Hall & Sons. Jr. Lowell Mason, Faculty Rutgers College. Superior teachers, (ladies and gents,) combining music, pianos, guitar and vocal music, wanted for the south, at liberal salaries. Two Protestant French music teachers, (ladies,) salary $600 to $700.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GOVERNESS well qualified to give a thorough English education in all its branches; must be fully capable also of teaching French, drawing and painting. A competent and experienced governess will receive a liberal compensation. Address, with name, reference and where an interview may be had, H., Box 1,502 N. Y. Post office.

TUITION.—AN ENGLISH TEACHER, OF LONG practical experience, who has superintended the English Department of an Academy in this City, a series of years, and whose labors have been attended with the greatest success, tenders his services for a like field of operations the ensuing term. Address A. Z., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

A PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMAN, WHO is an experienced and successful teacher, and having children of his own to educate, desires an eligible position in some literary institution, or, he will open a first class school in a favorable location. Address A. M., Box No. 118 *Times* Office, for one week. Best of reference given and required.

A NATIVE OF GERMANY, EXPERIENCED in teaching, and being thoroughly versed in classical literature, French, Spanish, Latin and Greek, offers his services to colleges. Best of reference given as to his private character and capability. If convenient, address FRANKFORT, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

TUITION FOR BOARD.—WANTED IN SEPtember, by a young gentleman of liberal education and good family, engaged in studying a profession, board in a quiet family, in exchange for private tuition. Address, one week C. C. D., Box No. 2,814 Post office.

A THOROUGH CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH scholar, and experienced teacher would like an engagement as principal or assistant. Address Box No. 112 Post-office, Princeton, N. J.

DRY GOODS.

STORE WINDOW-SHADES, CHURCH AND PRIVATE DWELLING SHADES made to order by KELTY BROS. & LUM, Manufacturers and Importers of Upholstery Goods, 291 BROADWAY, New York. 291

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE MAKING THE CELEBRATED woven skirts: 12 spring, $1 31; 14 spring, $1 50, and 17 spring $2 Southern dealers call and examine our woven skirts: 9 spring, $8 per dozen; 12 spring, $11 per dozen. Old skirts made over. C. L. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

ELLERY, WENDT & HOFFBAUER, NOS. 4 and 6 Warren st., sole Agents in America for the sale of Giron Frère's celebrated "G F" brand VELVET RIBBONS, N. B.—A new scale of prices for August.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE OF CAMP MEETING.—THE CONgregational Methodist Churches will hold a Camp Meeting at Yonkers, commencing on MONDAY, the 15th inst., and continued through the week. Those interested will please make their arrangements, so as to be on the ground early on the first day. The grove secured is on the Sawmill River Road, half a mile from the depôt.

MASONIC NOTICE.—A REGULAR COMMUNIcation of Doric Lodge, No. 260, will be held at their hall, No 68 East Broadway, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Aug. 4, at 8 o'clock. By order,

J. S CRANKSHAW, W. M.

GEO. W. T. LEWIS, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A STATED monthly meeting of this Institute will be held at its rooms in the Cooper Institute this THURSDAY, Aug. 4, at 8 o'clock P. M. HENRY MEIGS, Rec. Sec'y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MAN WHO KEEPS A HORSE, COW, SHEEP OR PIG.

THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE, As imported from England,

for renovating and bringing into condition all kinds of stock.

This Food can only be had genuine in the United States by applying to B. THORLEY, depôt No. 174 Greenwich-st., New-York. Price $14 per barrel, containing 448 feeds. Testimonials sent free on application.

PEOPLE'S EXPRESS.

NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN AND FLATBUSH. Baggage and packages of every description delivered in any part of New-York, Brooklyn, and Flatbush. Office No. 625 Broadway, New-York, and *New-York Times* office. Offices in Brooklyn: Jones' Hotel, Fulton Ferry; No. 3 Atlantic-st., South Ferry; No. 337 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall. Slates in Brooklyn, Pacific-st., near Hoyt.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS. J. P. FIRMIN, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. A pamphlet of information sent free.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, In the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

A GOOD THING AND CHEAP.

THE SHILLING HAIR TONIC, HIGHLY PERFUMED, RETAILS FOR ONLY 12 CENTS. EVERYBODY CAN BUY IT.

Bottles hold more, and the article is fully equal to any that retails at 75 cents.

Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Wholesale depôt No. 139 Maiden-lane.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED gives notice that on the 15th day of July last Frederick Clark and Francis D. Clark, of the City of New-York, copartners in the furniture business, under the firm of F. & F. D. Clark, assigned their property and effects to the subscriber, in trust for their creditors in certain preferred classes, and that he has assumed the trust and entered upon its duties.

Creditors of the above parties will please to furnish their claims, and debtors to pay their dues, to the subscriber. Parties interested can obtain from him any desired information. CHARLES H. STEWART.

No 5 NEW-STREET, NEW YORK, Aug. 2, 1859.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM SCREW-YACHT FANNY BOARDMAN, as she now lies at the foot of 8th-st., East River. New, having been launched in July last. She is 75 tons, 90 feet 5 inches beam, and 4 feet 6 inches hold; has a large and commodious cabin, splendidly fitted up with every convenience; speed from 10 to 12 miles an hour, and a good sea boat. For particulars, inquire of JOHNSON & HIGGINS, No. 90 Wall-st., or at the Neptune Iron Works, 9th-st.

NURSERY ARTICLES.—LOW NURSERY stands for children to wash at, japanned bedet pans, sitting baths, childs' baths, foot tubs, japanned toilet sets, night pails, porcelain slop pails, ice-water cans for water or milk, milk saucepans, gas heaters, self-heating sad-irons, hair and tooth brushes and combs, work stands, scissors—all for sale low to close off the housefurnishing stock. S. W. SMITH, No. 634 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE A 1 PROPELLER NIAGARA, nearly new, and her machinery in complete order, of the following dimensions: 96 feet long, 17 feet beam and 8 feet hold; capable of carrying 175 tons. For farther particulars apply at the Dry Dock Iron Works, No. 435 East 19th-st.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels 40 gallons. Agents,

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE. By C. T. BLAKE, M. D., No. 649 Broadway, New-York. The Remedy is purely vegetable, and contains no poison. The application for destroying Cancers varies from 15 to 120 minutes. Little or no pain caused. Twelve years' experience has taught that Cancers, if cured at all, must be cured quickly. Send for a pamphlet of particulars.

COAL $4 50.—I AM DELIVERING THE BEST quality of red ash, stove and grate Coal, and Lehigh and Locust Mountain for ranges and furnaces, well screened, at $4 50 per ton; weight warranted 2,000 pounds to the ton, or forfeit the Coal.

JOHN MACDONALD, corner 27th-st. and 9th-av.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN STREET A NEW STYLE OF SHOES AND GAITER S ONLY $2 50, WARRANTED. ALSO, $3 50 AND $4 DRESS BOOTS, THAT WILL SURPRISE EVERYBODY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NATIVE OF Dublin, who is lately from the old country, as nursery governess or children's maid; advertiser has been employed for several years as teacher, which the testimonials she has brought with her will certify. Can cut out and make children's frocks in the neatest manner; also fancy knitting and crochet; is a member of the Episcopal Church; salary not so much an object as a comfortable home in this very fine country. Address C. M., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, A situation; one as chambermaid and waiter, or to take care of children and plain sewing; has no objections to do general housework, or go a short distance in the country, the other as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 201 West 26th st, between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOman, a situation as cook and first rate bread, biscuit, cake and pastry maker; understands her business in every respect; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has no objections to go a small distance in the country. Apply at No. 176 Madison-st., second floor, back room; can be seen until suited.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation in a private family to do chamberwork and plain sewing or chamberwork and fine washing; can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner. The most satisfactory City reference given. No objections to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 35th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A NICE, TIDY YOUNG GIRL, A situation as cook, washer, and ironer; understands making bread, pies, all sorts of meat, &c., &c.; best of references; no objection to the country; would do general housework. Also, a young woman wants a situation as chambermaid, &c. Call at No. 210 Broadway, third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as first rate cook and excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter; is well experienced. Call at No. 135 18th st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days. None but respectable families need call.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German girl, to cook, wash and iron; is a good cook, an excellent baker of bread and pies, and a beautiful getter up of linens; or would do housework in a small family in city or country. Has the best of reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, COMpetent woman as cook in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker of bread, biscuits and muffins; would assist in washing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 191 42d st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A NEAT, TIDY and most respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress or assist with washing and ironing; will be found to be a very nice girl and an excellent servant, and can give first-class references. Can be seen at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, (basement.)

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION in a confectionery store or fancy bakery; can furnish good testimonials as to respectability. Call at No. 217 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid or waitress; would prefer to travel with a lady. Can be seen for two days at her present employer, where she has lived for two years, No. 31 West 22nd-st., between 5th and 6th avs

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, well recommended, a situation in City or country as cook, washer and ironer; is a good bread and pie baker; also a neat girl as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit. Apply at 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED widow, to take care of a child and do light chamberwork, and is willing to make herself useful, and also a young girl for plain housework in a small family. Inquire at No. 230 West 26th st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; or would do general housework. Also, a chambermaid wants a place. Good reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation to do chamberwork and waiting, or general housework of a small private family; has no objection to the country. Apply at No. 162 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and fine washer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 West 26th-st.

WANTED—AY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL A situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has no objection to go to Newark. Call at No 163 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by an American lady, or would travel with a lady. Call or address E. H., No 520 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—THE LADIES AND employing public generally will now find daily a good supply of English, German, Scotch, Irish and other servants, with first class testimonials, at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, upstairs. In this institution—over seven years established—particular attention is paid to the class of servants admitted. N. B.—English and German girls on hand. J. DICKINS, Proprietor.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGLish, Irish and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND HIS WIFE, SITUations in City or country. The man as coachman and groom, or to work on a farm; understands thoroughly the care and management of horses; is also a good practical gardener and farmer, having worked on one farm for 9 years. The wife to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework in a small family; are both persons of the most reliable habits, and would value a good home more than high wages. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A MAN AND HIS wife, (without incumbrance,) on a gentleman's farm; the man understands all kinds of common farm work and plain gardening, care of horse, driving, &c; is willing to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place: the woman is a thorough cook and an excellent washer and ironer. Both are careful and reliable persons, and have excellent recommendations from their last employer, and will hire for moderate wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a man who is practically acquainted with all branches of the business, as his letters of recommendation will fully satisfy any gentleman in want of an experienced gardener. No objection to take charge of a farm with the garden department. A note addressed to INDUSTRY, in care of McElvain & Young, seed-store No 9 John st., will be attended to for three days. Best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN, a Scotchman, as coachman, who has had long experience in the care and management of both young and old horses, and can show the highest of recommendations from the best of families both in this City and in the old country, as to honesty, sobriety, carefulness, &c; no objection to the country. A note addressed to W. H, Box No. 133 *Times* Office, will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a man of long experience in the care of horses and carriages in Europe and New-York. Can produce the best of references from his employers in New York for the last ten years. Has lived with his last employer four years. Any commands addressed to J. C., at Pat. Trainor's, Saddler and Harness Maker, No. 654 Broadway, will be strictly attended to until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STRONG, TRUSTworthy man as a teamster, or to work in a store; is a good, plain writer and willing to make himself useful; has been among horses since his boyhood. Can show the best of recommendations from his late employer. By addressing a note to W. ROBERTS, No. 124 East 24th-st., it will be punctually attended to for one week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, (German, speaks English well,) a situation as coachman; understands his business perfectly; no objections to the country. Can give the best references as to integrity and ability; has lived several years with the last employer; left on account of his going to Europe. Address J. S., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A GROOM AND COACHMAN'S SITUation by a middle-aged Protestant man, with undeniable testimonials for ability and general good conduct. Can be seen or heard of either by calling, or a note addressed for P. S, at the saddlery and harness store of Mr. Lowden, No. 79 Bleecker st., or to Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED YOUNG MAN, A situation in City or country; is a steady coachman, and understands the care of horses perfectly; is a good vegetable gardener, and can do all kinds of farm work; can be highly recommended for sobriety and honesty. Call at No. 129 Waverly-place.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, A SITUAtion; the man as coachman or first-class vegetable gardener; the woman as cook, washer and ironer; can give the best of reference as to character, sobriety and industry; are fully qualified to perform all the above. Address J. C., for two days, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman, gardener, or groom; is fully competent for either situation. Good reference. No objections to the country. A good farmer wants a place to drive horses, milk cows, &c. Call or address COACHMAN, No 510 Broadway, 3d door.

WANTED—A COACHMAN OR GROOM'S SITUAtion by a single young man, who can produce seven years' recommendations from his last place; would be willing to make himself generally useful, or keep a small garden in order if required. Address D. M., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HARDWORKing, sober and well-disposed German Protestant young man; he is a good farmer, can drive and take care of horses; is also a good vegetable gardener, is able and willing to work and make himself useful. Has the best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A MAN AND HIS WIFE WANTS A situation; has no family whatever; the man as coachman, his wife as laundress or cook in a small family; have the best of City reference. Address A. C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION in a store as salesman, collector or otherwise; a good writer and correspondent. Salary moderate; four years' character for integrity, &c. Address S., Flushing, Long Island, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BRASS MOULDER; has a thorough experience in fine and false cored work, and can give satisfactory references. Address T. S. J., post paid, No. 3 Vine-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL FARMER AND GARdener wants a similar situation; has a good recommendation from his late employer. Can be seen for three days, if not engaged, at No. 75 Ann-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COPYIST, HOTEL clerk or barkeeper; salary very moderate; the best of references given. Address PENMAN, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A BOOK-KEEPER, A SITUATION in a wholesale house, hardware preferred. Refers to his present employers, with whom he has been several years. Address F., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY AN Englishman; a single man, with good City references. Apply to Mr. BOOKHAM, No. 59 East 13th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, STEADY man, as plain gardener. He also understands the care and management of horses, is a good and careful driver, and can make himself generally useful around. Address R. F., Box No 206 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER AND COOK—ONE who is competent to take charge of a farm house for two single gentlemen, in a pleasant location two hours' ride from the City and who would be willing to do as for herself, with a girl under her to wash, scrub &c. Apply between 10 A. M and 3 P. M. at No. 72 9th-st., New-York on Thursday, or after that hour at No. 110 Willow st., Brooklyn

WANTED—A LADY OF EDUCATION AND REfinement, to fill the situation of housekeeper and lady's companion, in a gentleman's family. Must be fully competent; best of references required. Apply at No. 20 East 22d st., from 8 to 9 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M., for three days.

WANTED—A MAN AND HIS WIFE TO TAKE care of a cottage and a few acres of land in Westchester County. The woman a good cook the man to take care of garden and horses. Address, for one week, WESTCHESTER, Box No. 176 *Times* Office, with name, country, age, reference, last place, &c.

WANTED—A BOY IN A FANCY GOODS HOUSE; one about fifteen years of age and having been in a store preferred; must be an American, live with his parents and be of unquestionable integrity of character. Salary, $50 the first year. Address Box No. 3,188 Post office.

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN YOUNG MEN, WITH $25 to $100 to engage in a very safe and profitable business. With energy and enterprise they can make $100 to $200 per month. Apply at No. 429 Broadway, Room No. 6.

TO WEAVERS.—GIRLS WHO UNDERSTAND weaving curtains and furniture gimps, can have steady employment at the factory of P. H. & W. WILLIAMS, No. 46 Walker-st. Also, good silk winders wanted.

WANTED—A HEALTHY RESPECTABLE WOMAN as wet nurse. The best of references required. Apply at No. 23 Waverley-place on Thursday, between 10 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS FARMing gardening and taking care of horses, to go a short distance in the country. Inquire for three days at No. 48 West 36th st., before 8 A. M. or from 6 to 7 P. M.

WANTED—A TRAVELING AGENT, WITH GOOD address and experience in the varnish trade, and one who has traveled before only need apply. Address N. N., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR A FAMILY, A BUTLER WHO understands thoroughly his business; highest references required. Apply to Mr. BOWMAN, 7 Broadway.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT FIFTEEN YEARS OF age, in a clothing store. Apply at No. 1 James-slip.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER HOTELS. MANCHESTER, VT.

EQUINOX HOUSE, By C. A. ORVIS.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL, By E. M. VANDERLIP & SON.

VERMONT HOUSE, By GEORGE S. STONE.

Manchester is pleasantly situated among the Green Mountains, fifty miles north of Troy.

For beautiful scenery, pure, invigorating air, fine roads, and good trout fishing, this place is unsurpassed.

There is a good carriage road to the summit of Mt. Equinox, 3,700 feet above tide-water.

Good board may be had in private families at moderate prices.

Three daily trains from Troy, connecting with New-York steamers and Hudson River Railroad.

Time by rail from New-York to Manchester seven hours.

SUMMER RESORTS.—SEA BATHING AT Peal, N. J. 2½ miles from Long Branch. The well-known boarding-house of the subscriber is now open for visitors. The house is large and airy, with abundance of shade; is easy of access, steamers leaving foot of Robinson st. Pier, North River, daily for Long Branch, thence by stages to Deal. For reference apply to John Baker, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, WM. HATHAWAY, Long Branch Post-office, N. J.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, South Orange, N. J., near railroad depôt, only one hour from New-York, *via* Morris and Essex Railroad; beautiful location, pure air, spring water and baths. Carriages to meet cars. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt st. at 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 3:30, 5:10, and 6:40 P. M.

CHARLES STRINGER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD WITHIN THREE MILES OF NEW-YORK.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board at reasonable terms, by applying to Mrs. CAMUS, Sherwood, Bergen, New-Jersey. References exchanged. Persons will be directed by the stage agent, Jersey City Ferry.

COUNTRY BOARD AT FISHKILL LANDING.—A few boarders can be accommodated in a large house, with pleasant rooms, about ½ of a mile from depôt. Apply to Miss C. A. SMITH, Fishkill Landing; R. C. WILLIAMS, No. 182 Chambers st., or Mr. C. S. POTTER, No. 93 South st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE OR TWO FAMILIES may obtain board at a farm house, beautifully situated beside the river, about eight miles south of Long Branch; good accommodations for bathing, fishing and sailing. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply at No. 18 Leroy-st., New-York.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, FAR ROCKAWAY.—The Far Rockaway House is open for the reception of visitors. The location of Far Rockaway, commanding both the sea and bay, and but two hours from New-York, is second to none on the sea shore.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two single gentlemen, can obtain a nicely-furnished front room on second floor, with home privileges and comforts, at No 2 Boorman-place, West 33d st. Also, a large back room on third floor, suitable for a party of three gentlemen friends. House pleasantly located; has all the modern improvements.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMEN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with an extra large front room, on 3d story, handsomely furnished, with board, in a small private family. House first class; has all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 59 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST BROADway, for families or single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

TO RENT WITH BOARD—FINE AIRY SUITES of rooms on the first, second, third and fourth floors of the house No. 41 6th st., near 5th-av. The house has just been repapered, painted and newly furnished throughout. Private tables furnished if desired. The basement office will be let with or without board. Reference required.

WANTED—TWO SMALL ROOMS, FOR A LADY and her son in a private family, on or about the beginning of September; location not below 11th-st., and between 6th and Lexington avs.; full board for the lady, breakfast and tea for the gentleman with dinner on Sundays. Address, stating terms, which must be reasonable, W. S. M., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE, In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS Egrained and ornamented, acknowledged superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Also, mattresses, bedding, &c., for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 652 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses WARREN ALLARD, No. 977 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, cooks, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

PROPOSALS.

JERSEY CITY, July 30, 1859.

NOTICE TO ICE DEALERS.—THE WATER Commissioners of Jersey City will receive at their office, until Monday, August 29, proposals for the right to cut and secure the ice which may be produced on the Distributing Reservoir of the Jersey City Water Works, for three years, from November 1, 1859.

The contract will contain the following stipulations: Parties obtaining the contract to be subject to the payment to the present contractors of the appraised value of the ice business at the Reservoir, and the Water Commissioners to be free from any obligation to take the improvements at the expiration of the contract.

Contracting parties to be subject to the rules and regulations of the Water Commissioners, and the business to be conducted under the supervision of the Engineer of the Water

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
ICELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
Also on
AUSTRIA, CONSTANTINOPLE ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF
THE NEW-WORLD INSURANCE CO.,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
Great Western Buildings, New-York.
The Directors have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT, payable on demand.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON,
Secretary.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD-ST.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1859.
This Company has declared a
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 7 PER CENT.
Payable on demand.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.
Issue Bills of Exchange and travelers' credit, available in all the cities of Europe. Letters of introduction furnished to persons visiting Europe, to our houses in Paris, London, Liverpool, &c.
H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
DOMESTIC FIRE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DIVIDEND.

THE
WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 84 Wall-st.,
Has declared a Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.
HENRY WESTON,
Secretary.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 21 William-st., owns and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; inquires Stock for private sale. Table of Insurance Stocks sent upon application.

ALLYN COX,
NOTE, STOCK AND LOAN BROKER,
No. 43 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

A. BELMONT & CO., 50 WALL-STREET,
Buy and collect the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

UNION CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, July 16, 1859.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at their office in Cleveland, Ohio, on MONDAY, the 8th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st day of July until the 10th day of August.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

RUTGERS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 176 Chatham square, cor. Mott-st
DIVIDEND.—FREE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of NINE (9) PER CENT. payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 25th inst. till the 2d proximo. By order,
S. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1859.

LEAVENWORTH CITY BONDS, TEN PER CENTS.—These bonds are issued for municipal purposes, and mature July 1, 1874; interest at ten per cent, payable semi-annually in New-York. Total indebtedness of the city, July 1, $61,181 20; value of city property as assessed, $46 62 4%. The assessed value of taxables, about $4,100,000. Population, about 12,000. For sale by
ASHLEY & NORRIS,
No. 12 Exchange-place, New-York.

OCEAN BANK, New-York, July 30, 1859.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 10th August next. The transfer books will be closed from August 5 to 10 inclusive. By order of the Board.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 49 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, July 26, 1859.—NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest Coupons of the 2d Mortgage Bonds, Bonds of 1864, and Dover Extension Seven Per Cents will be paid on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's Office, con. 20th st. and 4th av.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE CO.,
No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, July 13, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 4th of August next. The transfer books will be closed from July 26 till Aug. 4.
WM. S. BLOGUM, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., New-York, Aug. 3, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY.
No. 69 WALL-st, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1859.
INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due the 1st day of August next, will be paid at this Office on and after said date.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 67 Wall-st.—New-York, Aug. 2, 1859.—A Semi annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on demand. By order,
WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 64 Wall-st., New-York, July 26, 1859.—The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the first day of August next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
DAVID DRAKE, Sec'y.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, Aug 2, 1859.
SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent., out of the earnings of the Bank, the last six months, has this day been declared, payable on the 12th inst.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, July 13, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, New-York, July 6, 1859.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their Seventh Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. payable on demand.
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

MARINE BANK, JULY 26, 1859.—A DIVIDEND of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Monday, Aug. 8. The Transfer Books will be closed till aug. 9.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS OF VARIOUS CITIES for sale by JOHN B. McGRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st. The American Gas Light Journal, representing 188 companies, and nearly $33,000,000, published as above at this office.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, July 29, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., out of the earnings of the Bank the last six months, has this day been declared, payable MONDAY, Aug. 8.
ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier.

FOR SALE—MERCHANTS' BANK STOCK, 100 shares of this Stock registered in New-York City. Apply to
E. D. MORGAN & CO.,
Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange place.

D. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. All other descriptions of paper sold on commission, at best rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 62 Broadway.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due August 1, will be paid on that day at the Ocean Bank
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1859
MR. HOWARD POTTER IS AUTHORIZED by power of attorney to sign the name of our firm.
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PAIR OF SPLENDID CARRIAGE-HORSES for sale; stylish drivers, would be single or double harness; sold for want of use. Apply to
CHARLES V. MAPES,
No. 132 Nassau-st.

TWO COAL DEALERS.—FOR SALE, TWO GOOD coal horses, three sets cart-harness, one desk, a new and very superior coal scale, coal tubs, screens, &c. Inquire in the office, No. 549 3d-av.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

GUINNESS' STOUT PORTER.
Henry A. GUINNESS, SON & CO., of Dublin, have appointed the undersigned their selling agent in the United States for their Stout Porter. Orders for this superior Stout, bottled or in bulk, carefully executed. A stock of the Stout in Quarts, Imperial Pints and ordinary Pints, bottled in Dublin by Messrs. P. & J. Burke, always on hand and for sale by C. E. HARMONT, No. 127 Chatham-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY S. BYERS, Jr., Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF FOUR PIANOS.
To-pay advances,
On FRIDAY, aug. 5, at 11 o'clock,
At the salerooms No. 5½ Pine-st.
Comprising two rosewood 7 octave pianos.
One rosewood, upright cabinet piano.
One mahogany, 7 octave square piano.
The above instruments were made at Cologne by the late foreman of Erard, of Paris, and are of very fine tone and finish. They will be positively sold, without any reserve, to pay advances, and may be seen any time previous to sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY (Thursday,) Aug 4, at 12½ o'clock, M., at his Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall-st
6 shares United States Exchange Bank..... $101 each
10 shares American Exchange Bank..... $100 each
30 shares Bank of New-York..... $100 each
100 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank..... $25 each
100 shares U S Steam Sugar Refinery Co..... $101 each
70 shares Security Fire Insurance Co..... $50 each
30 shares Globe Fire Insurance Company..... $100 each
40 shares Syracuse and Oswego Railroad Co..... $50 each
50 shares Kings County Fire Insurance Co..... $10 each
10 shares Commercial Fire Insurance Co..... $50 each
26 shares Everett Fire Insurance Company..... $100 each
40 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Company..... $15 each
20 shares Citizens Fire Insurance Co..... $100 each
200 shares Depere County, Wis., (worth)..... $10 each
$1,000 Great Western Marine Fire Scrip, 1857 and 1858.
$30,000 New York and Erie Railroad, 4th Mort. Bonds.
$5000 New York Central Park 6 per cent Stock of '98.
$500 Watertown and Rutland 8 per cent R. R. Bonds.
$4,000 Fox and Wisconsin Improv't Co 8 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Henry County (Iowa) 8 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 Lee County (Iowa) 8 per cent Bonds
$8 00 New York and New-Haven 6 per cent Bonds.
Securities received in addition to the regular advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Aug. 8. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day when ever requested at 12½ o'clock at the stock sales-room No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of Real Estate at public or private sale when desired.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE SALE.—JOS. E. VAN ANTWERP, Great Fall sale of hardware, cutlery, heavy goods, &c., will take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 12 William-st, consisting, in part, of 100 dozen C S Taper Files 3 to 4¾ inch; 10 bundles Sand Paper, 60 dozen English C S Scissors 20 dozen long handled shovels slightly defective, &c. Also, Stock Goods—part of an exceedingly well-assorted stock of a retailer, well worthy of attention. Also to pay storage one large sized safe, one platform scale. For full particulars, see Herald. Terms cash.

S. BOGART, Auctioneer.
BY E. BOGART, THIS DAY, AUG. 4, AT 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William-st., corner Frankfort, household furniture consisting of a large assortment of parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture, silver-plated ware, gas fixtures, marble ornaments, French secretary, lace curtains, mahogany French bedsteads, feather beds, mattresses, bedding, mahogany sofas, easy chairs, lounges, marble-top dressing bureaus, card-tables, telescope, dictionary, two diagram tables.

E. L. SNOW, Auctioneer.
PAINT DEALERS AND PAINTERS ATTEND.—THURSDAY, Aug. 4, at 12 o'clock at store No. 267 Bowery, will be sold, by order of receiver, twenty five cases paints in oil, &c., about 7,000 lbs. Sale peremptory.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction on THURSDAY Aug 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 86 Beekman-st. Prime assortment of fresh seasonable goods.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL..... $339,094

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, HENRY V. BUTLER,
LEONARD APPLEBY, JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRED'K. H. WALCOTT, JAS LOR GRAHAM, Jr.,
WILLIAM E. STRONG, BOWES R. McILVAINE,
MOSES TAYLOR, GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
JAMES O. SHELDON, JOHN C HENDERSON,
DANIEL PARISH, LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr., WATSON E. CASE,
DUDLEY B. FULLER, CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
CHARLES L. VOSE, SAM'L. D. BRADFORD, Jr.
WARREN DELANO, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RAYMOND, Ass't Secretary.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL STREET.
CASH CAPITAL..... $250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
DIRECTORS:
HUGH LAING, NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND, THOMAS SMILL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS, J. S. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD, GEO. A TOWNSEND,
JOHN GRIFFIN, DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HASLETT, LEWIS M. ISAACS,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SEARLE, SYLVESTER H. WARD
SILAS BRONSON, ALEX S. LAING,
A. B. END, ROBERT M. BRUCE.
JOHN WATSON, J. S. GOLD,
JOSEPH W CORVIER, A. ZENAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS, LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL, HANRY B. HYDE RICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr., J. A. BOLGGAR
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES D AMES, Jr., Secretary

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 181 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.
The charter of this Company requires that 50 per cent of the profits shall be annually divided to the insured in scrip bearing interest.
This Company has been in operation for five years during which time it has declared as its declares one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.
The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.
All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1856, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.
Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, reverts to the Company.
ROBERT B. HOWE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
London and New-York.
OFFICE—NO. 66 WALL-ST.
Capital..... $5,000,000
Claims paid..... over 5,000,000
Deposited with Comptroller of New-York..... 100,000
ESTABLISHED 1855.
BOARD OF REFEREES IN NEW-YORK.
Hon. Judge Campbell, J. Phillips Phoenix, Esq.,
Henry Grinnell, Esq., James Gallatin, Esq.,
John Crozer, Esq., Anthony Barclay, Esq., ex-
Samuel Wetmore, Esq., Consul,
Stephen Whitney, Esq., Hon. Erastus Corning.
No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
Endowments for children, and life assurance in all its branches.
California, Australia and Pike's Peak risks taken at moderate rates.
MANAGER.
GEO. M. KNEVITT.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of Ulster, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALMON CANFIELD, late of Maldau, in the town of Saugerties, County of Ulster, and State of New-York, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his residence, No. 20 East Fifteenth-street, in the City of New-York, or at the office of PRATT & CANTINE, in the village of Saugerties, Ulster County, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of January, 1860.—Dated June 21, 1859.
DANIEL W. QUIMBY, Executor.
je22-lawfm

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. SIMMONS late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, at the office of JOHN B. MORRELL, Esq., No. 15 Roosevelt-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New-York May 13, 1859
JOHN B. MORRELL, } Executors.
my19-law6wTh* WILLIAM S. LUDLAM, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC DEVOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence in the village of Yonkers, Westchester County, New-York, on or before the 6th day of September next.—Dated New York, March 2, 1859.
MIRIAM C. DEVOE, Administratrix.
mh3-law6mTh*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TEACHERS' FREE READING-ROOM.
IVISON & PHINNEY,
EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHERS,
Having lately become established in the new DOUBLE MARBLE STORE,
Nos. 48 and 50 WALKER-ST.,
(Ten doors west of Broadway,)
Have furnished a room with the best AMERICAN and FOREIGN EDUCATIONAL JOURNALS, NEW-YORK DAILIES, DIRECTORIES, MAPS, &c., which, with any information or attention in their power, are at the service of all TEACHERS, whether resident or visiting New-York.
THE EDUCATIONAL NEWS, quarterly, containing information upon SCHOOL TEXT BOOKS &c., is MAILED FREE to every Teacher whose address is sent us.
IVISON & PHINNEY,
Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT FOR AUGUST, 1859.
Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7:15 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
11:15 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
1:10 P. M.	1:00 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
6:08 P. M.	3:45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	5:40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer MATTANO, Capt. H. W. Gaus, leaving Fulton Market Pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3:45 5:45 and 7:30 P. M. and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains. An accommodation train will leave Hunter's Point at 11:15 A. M. for Flushing, stopping at all way stations; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; fare 15 cents. On Sundays trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 11, 1, 3, 5 and 7 o'clock; fare 25 cents to Flushing and back same day.
O. CHARLTON, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. Williams' Bridge
11:30 A. M., 4 and 6 P. M.—White Plains
6:15 P. M., from White and Centre-sts.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains
6:30 A. M.—Mail Train.—Albany.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—6:30 A. M.
White Plains—8 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 8:30 A. M.; 1 and 6 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train
W. J. CAMPBELL, Sup't.

FOR LAKE MAHOPAC,
VIA
HARLEM RAILROAD.
Trains leave 26th-st. Station, New-York,
8:00 A. M.,
4:00 P. M.
Fare through to the Lake $1 75.
Passengers will find this the shortest and most expeditious line, avoiding 16 miles of stage route.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations Mail Train, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st. Way Passenger, at 5 P. M., for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 6 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 8 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing May 18, 1859,—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M., for Somerville, by above route, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 7:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and there via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 18, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A M and 5 P. M. for Hudson 3:20 P M; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P M; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A M and 11 P M. for Tarrytown 9:45 and 6:45 P M; for Peekskill 6:30 P M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A M., and 3:45 P M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare 87 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and St. Louis, for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington to 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKLYN for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, South Islip, and Deer park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Syosset 12:15 and 6:20 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO WHITE MOUNTAINS VIA SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Passengers by the Hudson River Railroad leaving Chambers st or 22 st A. M. trains, arrive at the White Mountains via Lake Champlain and Burlington, or via Rutland and Bellows Falls, the next evening.

FOR GREENPORT—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail and 12 M. P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9:20 A. M. Express; and 4:10 P. M. Mail.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—SHARON SPRINGS.—Travellers taking the Morning Express Train on HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, leaving Chambers-st at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. at 8:25 P. M. will arrive at the above places in time for dinner.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.—For Piermont, Nyack, Haverstraw, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 9:30 A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring-st. at 10 A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M. Pier No. 4 North River, at 9 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., last trip from the Island, at 6½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck slip, east River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR GREENPORT, ORIENT AND MAG HARBOR.—The steamer CATHARINE will leave Oliver slip, Pier No. 32, East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR CAMP-MEETING AT NORTHPORT, L. I., the steamer MAYFLOWER will leave Cortlandt-st., at 6:30 A. M., or the MAYFLOWER, at Catherine-st., at 5:30 P. M. Signed by the committee. Baggage free on Monday and Tuesday
ISAAC FORSTER, Committee Arrangements.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT AND NEW-YORK EXCURSIONS DAILY. (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)—Fare 25 cents. Steamer TAKANIND leaves Newark at 9½ A. M., and 12½ P. M., and foot of Barclay-st., New-York at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., also, with parties, at Newark Bay House.

CARS TEN CENTS TO GAYLIS DOCK, Great Neck. Sandy Point or Glen Cove; 25 cents to Lloyds Dock. Steamboat MAYFLOWER leaves Catherine-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3:30 P. M., for Northport and East Neck, and stopping at above places.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 5 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck slip, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven Railroad.

CAMP MEETING.—STEAMER OCEAN WAVE (formerly Roosevelt-st. Pier, No. 19 East River, for Northport, Stony Brook, Port Jefferson and East Neck. Aug. 2, at 10 A. M.; Aug. 4, at 11 A. M.; Aug. 5, 12 M. Fare to Northport and East Neck, 50 cents.

NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—STEAMER NONQUITT leaves Pier No. 1, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M. Fare—cabin, $2; deck, $1. L. KENNY, Agent. No. 25 Courtlandt-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer MOHAWK, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck slip every day, at 1 P. M. THOMAS LOCKYER, No. 115 South-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARCENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT—New York, July 26, 1859.—NOTICE TO BUTCHERS AND OTHERS.—On and after 2 PUBLIC DAY, the 28th of July, 1859, all blood, offal, dead animals, butchers' and animal meats, fish offal and other refuse substances must be taken to the offal dock (foot of 45th st., North River.
The use of the offal dock at the foot of 45th st., East River, for such purposes, will be discontinued on and after the above date.
The following is a copy of the ordinances of the Common Council relative to the removal of offal, &c., &c.:
An ordinance to provide for the cleaning of slaughter-houses and the removal of offal, blood and filth therefrom. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:
SECTION 1. Every butcher or other person occupying any slaughter-house or building, or who shall or may kill or slaughter in any slaughter-house or building in the City of New-York, any animal, shall, on every day when any animal may be so slaughtered or killed therein, cause the slaughter-house and yard thereof to be washed out and thoroughly cleansed, under the penalty of ten dollars for each neglect or refusal to comply with this section.
SEC. 2. Every butcher or other person within this City, immediately after killing or slaughtering any animal, shall cut out and remove the coagulated blood and put the same in barrels, the blood, offal, garbage and other offensive or useless parts of said animal or animals so killed or slaughtered, to such place as the Common Council or the City Inspector shall or may from time to time direct, under a penalty of ten dollars, for each and every neglect or refusal to comply with this section.
SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the city inspector to see that this ordinance is enforced.
SEC. 4. This ordinance shall take effect immediately, and all ordinances, or parts of ordinances, conflicting herewith are repealed.
Adopted by Board of Councilmen, May 16, 1866.
Adopted by Board of Aldermen, June 10, 1855.
Approved by the Mayor, June 12, 1855.
Notice is hereby given that a strict compliance with the requirements of the above ordinance will be enforced.
The offal to be used by the contractor for the removal from the City of nuisances, at the foot of 45th-st., North River, is designated and directed as the place to which the said blood, offal, &c., shall be conveyed and from thence it will be taken by the contractor from the City.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF SKYTON & WAINWRIGHT, No. 27 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 1, 1859. We, the undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of SKYTON & WAINWRIGHT, for the transaction of a general Stock and Exchange Commission business at the Board of Brokers, and at private sale.
Our arrangements with reliable correspondents enable us to offer unrated facilities for the negotiation of Loans, and the transaction of general business in domestic and foreign markets.
Sterling or London bought and sold.
C. S. SKYTON, J. H. WAINWRIGHT.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the name and firm of WARDEN, ARCHER & BEESE, as successors to WARDELL & WARDEN, in the business of manufacturing pickles, preserves and hermetically sealed goods. Also, wholesale dealers in all kinds of vinegars. No. 240 Washington-st., between Harrison and Franklin sts.
ROBERT B. WARDEN,
ISAAC E. ARCHER,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1859. THEODORE C. BEESE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm of WEED & WILSON, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be liquidated by WILLIAM C. WEED, who will continue the business.
WILLIAM C. WEED,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1859. HENRY A. WILSON.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. JOSEPH COLLINSON and Mr. CORNELIUS COMSTOCK are this day admitted to an interest in our house at New-York and San Francisco.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.
San Francisco, July 1, 1859.

STATIONERY.

CARSON & HARD.
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York.
Also, an entire new article of Ruled Paper in stock, such as BILL-HEADS, two to eight on a sheet.
Also,
PATENT HEADED BILL CAP.
All kinds of Ruled Paper at 50 per cent, less than the usual cost of ruling—done by the
PATENT STEAM RULING MACHINE DIAMOND-POINTED PEN.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

RUSSIAN FRIGATE GENERAL ADMIRAL.—Lithographs of this vessel, plain and colored, for sale by SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, 93 Fulton-st.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET, Capt. MOODY,
LEAVE

HARLEM				FOOT SLIP.			
6	A. M.	5	P. M.	7	A. M.	3:15	P. M.
7	A. M.	8	P. M.	8	A. M.	6:15	P. M.
8	A. M.	4:15	P. M.	9:15	A. M.	6:15	P. M.
9	A. M.	6:15	P. M.	11	A. M.	8:15	P. M.
10:30	A. M.	8:15	P. M.	1:30	P. M.	7:15	P. M.

Landing at 126th-st. and 130th-st. each way; connecting each trip with
BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 6 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, S

ANOTHER RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.

Fall of a Bridge on the Northern Railroad.

A PASSENGER TRAIN WRECKED.

THIRTEEN LIVES LOST.

MANY PERSONS INJURED.

Statements of Wounded Passengers.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

From the Albany Statesman of Last Evening.

Intelligence reached this city at a late hour last night that a shocking accident had occurred on the Vermont and Canada Railroad, near Schaghticoke, about 17 miles from this city. It seems that the mail train, which was due in this city at 7:25 in the evening, was passing over a tressel work bridge near Schaghticocke, when the timbers gave way, and the entire train, with the exception of the locomotive was precipitated into the abyss below, a distance of nearly 40 feet.

As soon as the news reached this city, a special train was dispatched to the scene of the accident. Every available effort was made to rescue those who were alive from their perilous position. A large number were taken out, several of them badly maimed. As soon as this had been gone through with, a search for the dead was commenced.

Among those on the train were the wife of John Cuyler, Esq., Cashier of the Central Railroad. Also, the wife of Conductor Cooley, of the Northern Railroad, who is a daughter of Mr. Cuyler.

Mr. Cooley himself was on the train, as Conductor, having taken the place of Conductor Gardner, who was ill.

The accident took place about one mile this side of Schaghticoke. The moment the train, which was running very rapid, struck the bridge, the structure gave way. The locomotive, however, got across, and became uncoupled from the tender. The latter went down, and the baggage car and two passenger cars followed. The first passenger car went down endwise on the top of the tender, while the second passenger car ran into it, and keeled it over. The passengers in the first passenger car amounted to some forty-five or fifty. Many of those were killed; others were seriously wounded. Just before reaching the bridge, the engineer sounded the whistle to put down the brakes, but Mr. Berthelom was not soon enough at his post, and the next instant all was a total wreck.

The baggage car was a complete wreck, scarcely three feet of it being together. It was here that the express messenger, mail agent, the brakeman and the baggage-man got killed, and young McCarrick his leg broken. The latter was the only one who was not killed of all who were in the car.

When the cars went off the bridge they fell thirty-eight feet, and sank into eight feet of water.

The special train returned this morning at an early hour, bringing such of the killed and wounded as had been rescued when it left.

We give the names so far as they have been ascertained.

KILLED.

Mrs. Cuyler, wife of Mr. John Cuyler, who resides on Colonie-street.

Mrs. Lucina Cooley, wife of the conductor of the train, and daughter of Mr. Cuyler.

Charles Plympton, mail agent.

Charles Bethelon, brakeman.

Patrick Connolly, machinist, who was employed in repairing the road—resides in Greenbush.

Dennis Cahill, machinist, employed on the road—lives in Colonie-street.

David Russell, express messenger.

——— baggage man.

Mr. Wright, who lives in Hudson-street.

WOUNDED.

Conductor Gabriel S. Cooley, very severely. He is in a critical condition.

A child of Mr. and Mrs. Cooley. It is thought it cannot recover.

Thomas McGarrick, a newsboy, had his right leg broken, and was otherwise injured.

Michael Flannery, a passenger, who resides in Troy, was quite badly but not seriously bruised.

The engineer on the locomotive had his wrist badly wrenched.

George B. Baker, Register in the Bank Department, and son of Hon. George E. Baker, Deputy Clerk of the Court of Appeals, has one of his legs broken, and some severe bruises.

William H. Hoag, of Greenbush, has an ugly gash over his eye.

There are a number of others badly injured, whose names we could not procure—in all about twenty.

ACCOUNT OF MR. E. E. LEWIS.

Mr. E. E. Lewis, of Genesee, was a passenger on the ill-fated train. He was riding in the front car, towards the rear end. We take his statement as related to us in a conversation at Stanwix Hall.

As the cars went on to the bridge, Mr. Lewis remembers distinctly feeling a sort of jar or jerk, which gave him the momentary impression that something was wrong; but, before the thought could form itself distinctly in his mind, the crash came. Mr. Lewis suddenly felt the car plunging downward, as it were, and falling to pieces. The second car plunged under the first, and tore out the sides and bottom. Mr. Lewis was thrown violently forward, head first, striking, as he supposed, against the top of the second car, turned and fell to the bottom, on the top of a number of passengers. For an instant there was not the slightest noise—not a shriek of terror or a groan of pain. So instantaneous was the destruction that every person's energies appeared paralyzed. The first words that Mr. Lewis remembers hearing, for he was himself, if not stunned, entirely bewildered, were delivered in a very calm voice, and were—"Say, you at the top, get off just as quick as you can, won't you?" as if this was the signal for a recovery of consciousness. It was immediately followed by agonizing shrieks and groans and loud cries for help. Mr. Lewis extricated himself from the wreck as quickly as possible and the first person he recognized was Mr. Cooley, the conductor. He had been thrown violently forward the entire length of the car, but had crawled back to where his wife, her mother and child had sat. Mrs. Cooley and Mrs. Cuyler lay apparently in the position they had occupied in the car. Their feet were up, and their heads and the upper part of their bodies were buried in the wreck. Mr. Cooley sank almost helpless by the side of his wife, whom he apparently recognized by her dress, at which he was pulling, now beseeching assistance for her, and now calling piteously upon her name, and beseeching her to rise and save herself. Mr. L., feeling faint and sick at the stomach, made his way to the water, in which he bathed his temples and wrists. As he did so, two gentlemen badly cut on the head rushed to him asking if they were dangerously hurt. He advised them to wash their wounds in the water, which they did. He then returned to the wreck and made for Mr. Cooley, who was still pulling at the dress of his wife, although almost helpless from his own injuries. Mr. L. raised him and begged him to let him take him ashore, but Cooley only replied by begging him to help his wife. After some difficulty, and not without being compelled to speak harshly to him, he succeeded in getting him out of the wreck, and got him on the bank. Mr. L. and others then went and got out the body of Mrs. Cooley, and bore it ashore. They discovered that both herself and mother were quite dead. The child, also much injured, was also taken out of the wreck. When Cooley saw the dead body of his wife, he threw himself upon it, shrieking terribly, "Oh, my poor wife—my poor wife!"—and it was found impossible to tear him from the corpse. His agonized grief was heartrending to behold. But it was necessary to attend to the wounded and suffering, and all who could render assistance repaired to the wreck. All this was the work of but a few minutes. When Mr. L. got back, he found a lady with three children, all of whom were bruised, but apparently otherwise uninjured, whom he helped from the ruins. The wife and son of Col. B. F. Johnson were on board and unhurt, and Mrs. Johnson acted nobly in rendering aid to the wounded, setting an example of energy and judgment but seldom found in such exciting scenes. A man of large size was so tightly wedged in that it was necessary to use pieces of the wreck to remove the beams that confined him; yet no bones were broken, and his injuries were only from bruises and exhaustion. After all who could be helped were got out, Mr. L. ran for help, but being unable to ascertain, even from the conductor which was the road to take, he went in a direction opposite to Schaghticoke. He soon came to a farm-house, and making his way through a field of wheat, appeared, covered with blood and dirt, and without a hat, to the inmates. The females were alarmed and fled, but he soon made them understand that he was harmless and their services were required. They repaired to the scene of the disaster, and as soon as Mr. L. found he was on the wrong road he returned to the wreck. Assistance soon arrived from Schaghticoke, and nothing that could be done for the sufferers was neglected.

CORONER'S INQUEST IN ALBANY.

Upon the arrival of the bodies in this city, Coroner Dean took possession, and proceeded to hold an inquest.

The engineer and fireman were examined. The engineer, Mr. Charles A. Jones, being sworn, says that the train left Schaghticoke twenty-eight minutes past six o'clock last evening; that the accident occurred about three-quarters of a mile from the above station, and that the train was going at the rate of about ten miles an hour at the time of its occurrence. He states that it is customary to slack up when crossing bridges, but in this instance the brakesmen failed to break up and he was obliged to whistle for brakes; he says that as the engine crossed the bridge he felt it giving way, and the downward inclination of the tender threw him backward. He had hold of the throttle lever at the time, and in falling backward pulled it entirely open, giving the engine a full head of steam, which caused the locomotive to jump forward and clear the bridge. Mr. Jones stated that he spoke to another engineer a med Dyer some time since, and asked him wast he thought of the bridge. He said there was something wrong about it. Mr. Jones also spoke to Mr. Hamp, the road master, about the matter, but received no satisfaction. Timber had been got out for a new bridge, and was on the ground at the time of the accident. The witness reported the bridge as being unsafe about a year ago, and it was repaired. A juryman stated that he had often heard the bridge reported unsafe.

Edward Burns, the fireman, corroborated the testimony of Mr. Jones in all its important points.

Latest Telegraphic Accounts.

SCHAGHTICOKE, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 3.

Nine dead bodies had been taken out of the creek up to 11 o'clock last evening, and twenty persons were wounded, while it was thought that more dead bodies were under the wreck. The following are additional names of the injured:

John Tesson, of Quebec, badly.
Arthur Forbes, of Bytown, Ontario County, not badly.
Charles Perry, of Clermont, N. H.
G. R. Prentice, of New-York City.
J. C. Payne, of Dayton, Ohio.
W. S. Harris, of Whitewater, Wis.
Thomas Talbot and W. J. A. Fuller, of New-York City.

STATEMENT OF MR. FULLER.

The six o'clock down train of the Albany and Canada Railroad broke through the Tomhannock Bridge, one mile from the village of Schaghticoke.

I cannot say how many are killed or wounded, except that I have not seen a single man who has escaped injury. The water is about three feet deep at the place where I was taken out, and the river has a rocky bed. The man beneath me was drowned. The man on top of me had his leg broken. I seemed to have escaped without any broken limb, although I have received a severe contusion in the back of my head, and I fear my left shoulder is dislocated. Although I have some abrasions of the skin in various places, and my system is lamed considerably, yet I hope to come round all right in a few days. I am comfortably cared for at the Schaghticoke Hotel, and have been wholly unable to ascertain the names of any person killed or wounded; but I saw a frightful number of bloody heads about me in the bed of the river. The bridge is a single span of about one hundred feet, at the height of 25 or 30 feet above the river. A train has brought up the killed and wounded to this place. I dictate this dispatch in bed.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 3—11:45 P. M.

The train consisted of an engine, tender, two baggage cars and two passenger cars. As the train neared the south side of the bridge, the engineer felt the bridge sinking under him; he instantly threw the throttle valve open, and with mighty strain the machine puffed, balked an instant, and then bounded clear of the falling mass; the two baggage cars dashed into the chasm and were crushed to atoms, the tender falling upon the wreck; the two passenger cars leaped in upon the others, the rear end of the last car resting upon the abutment.

The shock of concussion was terrific; the passengers in both cars were hurled violently from their seats, and cast together in dead and mangled heaps at the ends, which went into the water.

As soon as possible, those who were unhurt, or only slightly injured, got out from the wreck, and by every means in their power devoted themselves to the rescue of their less fortunate companions.

Word was immediately dispatched to Schageticoke for help, and in a few minutes the citizens of that place, hastily providing themselves with means for administering to the necessities of the wounded, hastened in great numbers to the spot.

A hand-car was sent to Albany for help; fires were built of pieces of the wreck and such other fragments as could be procured; a great number of lanterns had been brought to the spot, and then began the melancholy task of looking for the dead.

In addition to the names given in the first dispatch are the following:

Killed—Howard Wright, merchant, of Albany. He was the only passenger killed.

Dennis Cahill, of Albany, an employe of the road, wounded.

John Tyson, of Quebec, a ship-carpenter, on his way to Newark, N. J., where he has friends, badly wounded about the head and breast.

J. C. Payne, of Montreal, severe cut on the head.

John Dyer, engineer, of Troy, slightly injured.

Alexander Forbes, of Canada, bound to California, very badly injured.

Charles Perry, of Claremont, N. H., one foot badly crushed.

Thomas Talbert, of Rutland, Vt., severely injured about the head and legs.

George F. Baker, of Albany, a compound fracture of the leg.

T. F. Williams, of Catskill, N. Y., bruised badly.

J. D. Badgley, of the firm of Monteath & Badgley, of Albany, slightly injured.

John Burland and wife, of Montreal, both slightly injured.

W. J. A. Fuller, of New-York, shoulder fractured and badly cut about the head.

Thomas O'Herron, laborer, fracture of the hip and severe cut on the scalp.

Hiram Buel, of Schaghticoke, collar-bone broken and otherwise badly injured.

We were assured by Dr. Z. Lyon, an attending physician, that the wounded will all recover.

Conductor Cooley, whose wife and mother-in law are among the killed, was conversing with them when the shock took place. Mrs. Cooley had her babe on her knee. Mr. Cooley seized the child and clung to the window, while his wife and mother-in law were precipitated into the forward end of the car, which was partially under water, where they drowned.

The inhabitants turned out *en masse* to the assistance of the wounded, and no exertions on their part are wanting to render all the sufferers as comfortable as possible.

Coroner Madden, of Troy, held an inquest on the body of Charles Plimpton, which resulted in the following verdict:

That the said Charles Plimpton came to his death from injuries received by the falling of a bridge on the Albany, Vermont and Canada Railroad, over the Tombannock Creek, while engaged on a regular train of said railroad as Mail Agent; and as said bridge was in a rotten and unsafe condition, the jury believe that those having charge of said road should be highly censured.

Police Reports.

ALLEGED ROBBERY BY AN ESCAPED CONVICT.—About two weeks ago a man calling himself Thomas Morgan, *alias* Harper, engaged a room in the hotel, No. 44 Front-street, Brooklyn, kept by Hugh Cullom. Two days afterwards Mr. Cullom's bureau-drawer was broken open, and $500 worth of diamond jewelry was stolen. Morgan surreptitiously leaving the house the same day. Detectives Keefe and Poole took the matter under investigation, and on Wednesday they arrested Morgan at his residence, No. 160 Eldridge-street, on suspicion of being the thief. Cullom says that the prisoner asked permission to remain alone in the room where the jewelry was, on the plea that he wanted a quiet place to write letters. A month ago two valuable gold watches, and two diamond crosses, were stolen from the Stevens House, in Broadway, and Morgan is said to have been seen about there at the time, under suspicious circumstances. Morgan is also charged with stealing $750 worth of jewelry from the Howard Hotel, Broadway, a few nights ago, but his connection with this robbery is not so clear. It is also stated that Morgan was incarcerated in the Missouri State Prison, in Jefferson City, about three years since, for committing a burglary in St. Louis. He had been sentenced for the term of twelve years, but escaped before he had been in prison six months. It is thought that the prisoner can be convicted on two or three charges of robbery. If not, he probably will be returned to the Missouri State Prison. Morgan has been held for examination.

SUSPICION OF GRAND LARCENY.—On last Monday afternoon, some person entered the room of Dennis Horrigan, in the tenement house No. 11 Chambers-street, and broke open his trunk and stole $200 in money, mostly in half and quarter dollar pieces. The detective police were notified, and Officer Sampson was detailed to attend to the matter. On making a rigid examination of the premises, and the visitors and inmates of the house, the policeman suspected a casual visiter of Horrigan's, named Edward Magner, and he was arrested yesterday. On searching Magner's trunk, the officer found nearly $40, in money similar to that stolen from Horrigan. The prisoner was locked up to await an examination.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

Several cases were disposed of in this Court to-day, the Grand Jury having found sundry indictments.

Michael Caughlin and Joseph Murphy pleaded guilty to an assault with an intent to rob, and were sent to the Penitentiary, the former for three months, and the latter for one year.

Henry Collins was convicted of an assault and robbery, committed at the recent festival at Jone's Wood on July 13th. The assault was committed with one of those cowardly weapons known as "knucales." He was remanded for sentence.

Catharine Kelly pleaded guilty to larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

Mary Jones was sent to the Penitentiary for three months, for a like offence.

Two boys—one named Mitchell, aged 12 years, the other named Farley, aged 14—were arraigned for burglary in the second degree. The youngest having been allured into crime by his companion, was discharged after receiving an impressive admonition from the Recorder. The other boy was sent to the House of Refuge.

William J. Matthews and Charles Hayden were placed at the bar, charged with robbing a lawyer named Levy of a watch, chain and other property worth $95. According to the testimony they put chloroform into port wine and drugged him. The case was not finished when the Court adjourned.

A new rural cemetery has been dedicated near Chicago. It takes the name of Rosehill, is six miles from the city, and twenty acres are already inclosed.

AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

Opening Exercises at Springfield, Mass.—Interesting Papers by Professors Peirce, Alexander and Bache.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1859.

The Massasoit—head-quarters of the assembling savans—overflows with "professors" from out of all corners of our scientific country. They slept last night two in a bed, and three beds in a room. This is the height of the Springfield season, when the through travel naturally crowds all the public houses of so busy a New-England town. Add the attractions of a meeting of the American Scientific Association, and you will not be surprised that there is not room enough in which to stow the incomers, without a risk of making bed-fellows of strangers, and room-mates of blackleg and white cravats. Yet for those who come to stay the sessions through, very cosy and comfortable rooms are found somewhere, generally—not always, however. I just passed the open door of a seven-by-nine room, in which were three beds, on one of which a Boston reporter had laid a looking-glass for a desk, and on the sheet extended on it was inditing a letter home.

The brighter lights that illumine the Association's annual sessions are here in full force—Professors Henry and Bache, from Washington; Le Conte, from Charleston; Gould, fresh and in good flesh, notwithstanding the battle of the Albany Observatory; Pierce and Loverine, from Harvard; Gibbs and Loomis, from New-York; Gibbons, from North Carolina; Cassweil, from Providence; Hitchcock, from Amherst; Alexander, from Princeton; Duffield, from Detroit; and Coffin, from Annapolis; Gillespie, from Schenectady, and scores of others, the absence of any one of whom would be missed, and the President, like old Gerard, in "The Good Fight," feel called on gruffly to cry out to the rest, "Sit wider, can't ye?" lest Margaret should take on about the vacant seat. The Brothers Rogers do not yet appear, nor do sundry others, who are sure to come up to time, however, unless something breaks. The ladies whose faces are wont to be seen in this connection are prompt at their post—Mrs. Le C——, Mrs. L. P——, Mrs. C——, the Misses W——,—but I am trenching on delicate premises, and will retreat. The promise of a pleasant time is abundant. The programme is rich and varied.

The meetings are held in the City Hall. At 10½ o'clock this morning Prof. Caswell called the first one to order, and introduced Prof. Stephen Alexander, the President. The Rev. Dr. Geo. B. Jos made the opening prayer.

Prof. Alexander then in a most modest speech, protested his self-distrust of a capacity to act well the part of President. He glanced briefly at the history of the Association, its objects and results. He alluded to the death, during the year, of Prof. Robert Hare, in terms of high respect, and to the demise of Profs. Denizon Olmstead, Ira Young, Joseph Clark, and a few others. He congratulated members on the happy selection of a place of meeting this year, and introduced Mayor Wm. B. Calhoun, of Springfield, who, in an appropriate address, welcomed gentlemen to the "comparative retirement of the Connecticut Valley." He rehearsed the reasons why, with a full heart, Springfield welcomed the Association. Their visit they expected would do them good—weaning their people from a love for immaterial exhibitions. He quoted the Constitution of the Commonwealth, which commands the people of Massachusetts to cherish science and the arts, honesty, punctuality and good humor. With allusions to the best boast of the town, its mechanical genius and appliances, the College in its vicinity, (Amherst,) and to some of the geological peculiarities of the neighborhood, he sat down amidst applause.

The Secretary reported 41 papers as ready for reading.

Prof. Alexis Caswell moved, on the announcement of the next order of business, the election of six additional members to the Standing Committee, that they be elected on a single ticket; carried. The following gentlemen were then elected: Profs. Bache, Pierce, Foster, Silliman, Gibbs and Le Conte. The meeting, at 12 o'clock, broke into two sections.

The Natural History Section organized by electing Prof. Edward Hitchcock, of Amherst, President; Prof. Marcy, Secretary; and Messrs. Tyson of Baltimore, Bache of Washington, Asa Gray of Cambridge, and J. D. Whitney of New-York, Standing Committee. Dr. Gibbon, Sir Wm. E. Logan, and Prof. J. P. Leslie, were constituted a Committee to nominate new officers from day to day.

The Mathematical Section chose Hon. Sullivan, Jr., Chairman, Prof. Peck, Secretary, and Profs. Loomis, LeConte and Coffin, Standing Committee.

The Association met again in general meeting at 4 o'clock P. M., and listened to papers from Profs. Pierce, Bache and Alexander. The first was "On the Tail of Donati's Comet."

Prof. Alexander then read a brief paper on the *mass* of the moon; after which the meeting adjourned.

This evening the Hon. George Bliss, Chairman of the Local Committee, gives to members and their ladies an "informal reception"—which must, of necessity, be a brilliant occasion, in spite of the desperately earnest intention of the Springfield people to conform to the request of prominent members, not to give any extravagant parties of the sort that drives all but men professionally gallant to the wall and withers them there. The Baltimore demonstrations in this direction frightened some of the worthiest of those who are least timid in the lecture-room, and they begged to be spared hereafter. The great room of the City Hall was nearly half full of strangers and residents this morning, which is another way of saying that there was an unusually large attendance upon the opening session. GLAUCUS.

Base Ball.

MUTUAL, OF NEW-YORK, VS. HOBOKEN CLUB,

The above Clubs played at Hoboken yesterday the Mutuals winning the game. At the end of the usual game, the ninth innings, their runs were equal—24 and 24. They then played a tenth inning, to decide the game, in which the Mutuals made five runs to the Hoboken's one. Both Clubs played well. The following is the score:

MUTUAL.	H.	L.	Runs.	HOBOKEN.	H.	L	Runs.
Gavagan, 3 b.....	3		3	Salisbury, 1 p.....	5		2
Kelly, 1 b.....	5		2	Scott, c.....	4		3
Baird, c.....	3		4	Vandewerken, c. f..	4		2
A. B. Taylor, 2 b..	4		3	Dewey, 2 b.....	2		4
Powell, p.....	1		6	Odell, 3 b.....	2		4
Bogart, c. f.....	1		2	Sheldon, 1 b.....	5		2
H. B. Taylor, c. f..	3		3	Tyng, s. s.....	4		3
McMahon, s. s.....	3		2	Mott, c. f.....	1		3
Mott, r. f.....	2		3	Morse, r. f.....	2		3
Total.....	30		29	Total.....	30		25

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.
Mutual..3	2	1	2	6	3	4	0	3	5	—29
Hoboken 2	0	3	2	10	1	1	4	1	1	—25

Scorer for Mutual—Jas. McConnell.
Scorer for Hoboken—W. R. Harrison.
Umpire—Jas. Forsyth, of Gotham Club.

LIBERTY, OF NEWBRUNSWICK VS. INDEPENDENT OF SOMERSVILLE, N. J.

These Clubs played on Monday at Somerville, with the following score:

LIBERTY.	H.	L.	Runs	INDEPENDENT.	H.	L.	Runs.
W. H. Cortleyou, p	3		4	A. Talbison, p.....	3		5
Hildebrant, c.....	3		4	Hardy, c.....	5		3
Bergen, c. f.....	4		4	Freeman, r. f.....	3		4
Williams, 3 b.....	2		6	C. V. Williamson, 2 b	1		6
Vanandale, 2 b.....	2		6	Durling, l. f.....	1		6
Sturgus, 1 b.....	3		4	Cook, 3 b.....	3		2
Stout, s. s.....	2		6	S. Tuolson, c. f....	2		3
H. Cortleyou, l. f..	0		7	D. Williamson, 1 b.	3		3
J. Wanser, r. f.....	4		3	Rogers, s. s.....	3		4
Total.....	24		41	Total.....	24		35

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Liberty.....	3	2	0	4	0	11	18	6	—44
Independent..	5	4	2	0	6	1	11	6	—35

Scorer for Liberty—J. C. Boorcam.
Scorer for Independent—Cammann.
Umpire—Markham, of the Excelsior Club.

[Advertisement.]

Please send your orders to
Geo. C. Parkes & Bro,
No. 259 Washington-street, New-York,
Wholesale dealers in
First-class Fish and Provisions, which they sell at the very lowest rates for cash.
New Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel,
New Whitefish,
New Extra Mess Shad,
New Spiced Salmon,
Extra Sugar Cured Hams and Beef,
Extra Mess and Thin Mess Pork,
Extra Leaf Lard, Extra Fine Cheese,
Pure Cider Vinegar, &c.

[Advertisement.]

"Knowledge is power," and he who, by years of extended research and experience, is enabled to alleviate human suffering, be it the result of neglected disease or defaced habits, is greater than an Emperor. Such an one is Dr. H. A. Elsow, who can be consulted at his residence, No. 194 Bleecker-street, four doors below McDougal-street, New-York, from 11 to 2 and from 4 to 8 daily, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Wherefore submit to medical experiments, when it is an assured truth that in every climate, and under every state of circumstances, these remedies cure all external and internal diseases?

[Advertisement.]

Brady's Gallery
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A Sewing Machine, better adapted to the wants of families than any other which has ever been offered to the public, is now sold for $30. Parties desirous of satisfying themselves that this statement is true, may do so by calling at my sales rooms, No. 464 Broadway, and examining the newly-invented Wilcox & Gibbs Machine. James Wilcox.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 3.

1,650 U. S. 5s, 1874	10½	100 Erie Railroad	63½
1 000 Illinois 1st '60	97	100 do	63¾
3,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	86½	00 do	63½
5 000 do	86 83¾	20 do	63¾
5,000 do	83¾	10 do	63
8,000 Virginia 6s	93¾	100 do	63
3,000 do	93½	100 Hudson River R	39½
5 000 do	860 93¾	50 do	39¾
13,000 do	94	100 do	31¾
5,000 N. Caro. St. 6s	98½	100 do	32¾
3 000 Missouri State 6s	82¾	100 Harlem R. pref	34½
15,000 do	82¾	100 do	34¾
15 000 do	830 84	300 do	b30 35
1,500 N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	88¾	200 do	34¾
500 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	100	100 do	860 34½
5 000 Erie R 3 m bds.	53 58	300 Reading R	833 41¾
1,000 Erie R. 4 b-m bds.	36	000 do	830 41½
50 Bank State of N. Y.	106¾	1300 do	41¾
20 Bank of Commerce	9¾	20 do	44¾
5 Am. Exch Bank	142¾	100 Mich Cen. R	830 41
16 Continental Bank	96¾	40 do	41¾
20 Del. & Hud Cl. Co.	86¾	60 do	810 41¾
50 do	no 88	150 M. S. & N. In. Old Stk	20¾
50 Pac. M. S. Comp'y.	71¾	100 do	830 20
50 do	72	50 do	20¾
50 do	860 71¾	50 do	830 20¾
350 N. Y. Central R. c	73¼	23 Panama Railroad	114¾
300 do	830 73	50 do	b30 114¾
800 do	opg 73¾	20 do	buw 114¾
80 do	860 72	200 Clev. & Toledo R	23¾
300 do	830 73¾	700 do	23½
50 do	b60 73¾	200 do	b30 23
7 Chic & R. Is R	60¾	300 Harlem Railroad	61¾
50 do	81	140 Galena & Chicago R.	63¾
50 do	810 61¾	50 do	63¾
50 do	b60 81¾		

SECOND BOARD.

1,000 Missouri State 6s	82¾	50 Mich. Cen. R	41¾
25,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	86¾	40 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	7¾
1,000 Erie R. 1st. M. B	82	100 M. So. & N. I. R. s	20¾
3 000 Har. R. 1st Mtg.	92	5 Panama Railroad	115
85 Del. & Hud. Ca Co.	89¾	100 Ill. Cen Rail'd	90. 64¾
100 Pac. M. S. Co.	b10. 72	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	860. 63¾
50 do	71¾	12 Clev. & Tol. R	23
50 N. Y. Central R.	73¼	200 Chi. & R. I. R.	810. 61
400 do	p. & c. 73¾	50 do	860 60¾
175 Erie Railroad	53	150 do	61
300 do	53½	100 do	830 61
25 Harlem Railroad	9¾		

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 3—P. M.

The Official Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade of the Port of New-York for the calendar month of July were completed this afternoon, and present the following results: The Imports of the month were:

In Domestic Goods, consumption direct	$21,681,460
Dutiable Goods, warehoused	3,943 374
Free Goods	1,486 147
Total entries	$27,110 981
Against July, 1858	18,468,852
Increase this season, July	$8,642,129

The withdrawals from Bond of the previous importation amount to $2,595,063—or less, by $1,348,311, than the amount Bonded during the month; so that the value of Foreign Merchandise actually marketed is $25,762,670, against $18,684,224 marketed in July of last year, when the withdrawals from Bond exceeded the entries for Bond $215,372. There was entered during the month Foreign Gold and Silver of the value of $175,139. The total July entries of Foreign Merchandise for the past four years compare as follows:

July, 1856	$25,477,000	July, 1858	$18,469,000
July, 1857	35,295,000	July, 1859	27,111,000

The Exports of the month of July from the port of New-York, were:

In Domestic Produce	$4,938,065
Foreign Goods, re-exported	613 309
Specie and Bullion	10.051.019
Total clearances	$15,602,393
Against July, 1858:	
In Produce	$4,771.962
Foreign Goods	347,682
Specie	2,501,496—$7,921,240
Increase in July, 1859	$7,681 153

We annex our usual summary by months, beginning with the first of the calendar year, of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at the port of New-York:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1859	vs.	1858.
January	19,377,000		7,796,000
February	18,756,000		8,969,000
March	20,739,000		11,453,000
April	22,153,000		10,644,000
May	23,430,000		11,130,000
June	23,584,000		10,014,000
July	27,111,000		18,469,000
Total, 7 months	$155,147,000		$78,475,000
Foreign Specie	1,301,000		1,815,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1859	vs.	1858.
January	$3,782,000		$1,208,000
February	3,284,000		3,710,000
March	5,378,000		4,503,000
April	5,951,000		5,513,000
May	5,181,000		4.263.000
June	4,880,000		6,383,000
July	4.938,000		1,772,000
Total, Seven Months	$33,374,000		$33,352,000
Foreign re-exported	3,173,000		3,411,000
Together	$36,547,000		$36,763,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1859.	vs.	1858.
January	$2,506.000		$4,746,000
February	2,371,000		3,747,000
March	3,345,000		836,000
April	6,259,000		646,000
May	11,421,000		1,791,000
June	7,497,000		594,000
July	10,051,000		2,901,000
Total, 7 months	$43,250,000		$15,161,000

EXPORTS FROM NEW-YORK—RECAPITULATED

	1859.	1858.
Domestic Produce	$33,374,000	$33,352 000
Foreign Re-exported	3,173,000	3,411.000
Specie	43,250,000	15,161,000
Total, 7 months	$79,797,000	$51,924,000
Increase since Jan. 1		$27,873,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1859.	vs.	1858.
January	$3,478,471		$1,641,474
February	3,328,688		2,063,784
March	3,164,011		2,213,452
April	3,212,060		1,736,510
May	3,014,520		1,748,227
June	3,314,429		1,685,663
July	4,851.246		3,387,305
Total, 7 months	$24,363,433		$14,476,415

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1858. From Jan. 1.		1859. From Jan. 1.	
Jan. 12	$1,384,661	Jan. 13	$1,607,440
Jan. 28	1,210,713	Jan. 27	1,555,279
Feb. 12	1,3 9 024	Feb. 13	1,348,507
Feb. 27	1,287,867	Feb. 27	1,640,429
March 13	920,117	March 16	1,279,134
March 29	1,032,314	March 26	1,403,940
April 12	1,404 029	April 13	1,352,912
April 25	1,723,352	April 27	1,486,565
May 14	1,482,426	May 13	1,013.551
May 26	1,935,699	May 29	1,575,901
June 13	1,529,595	June 12	1,446,173
June 26	2,041,237	June 27	1,739,502
July 12	1,741,879	July 14	1,401,713
July 27	2,145.000	July 27	1,603,617
Total, 7 mos.	$21,172,976	Total, 7 mos.	$21,116,448

The *Persia*, at this port, from Liverpool Saturday, July 23, brings advices of a firmer Grain market in England, and a partial advance, with a good inquiry for Wheat and Indian Corn. The English harvest weather was not quite so good the week the steamer sailed, but, aside from this, the recent low averages of English Wheat, and the moderate quotations for Foreign, appear to have induced a little more firmness, as they have undoubtedly led to a more liberal consumption. The Cotton trade continued active, with sales of 50,000 bales at Liverpool for the week; prices a fraction easier, on account of the very free offering under the recent advance. The Manchester reports continue good. In American Stocks in London there is no important business, except some considerable private sales of the new United States Five ₱ Cents, said to be by Mr. Matthew Morgan, of this City, who is now in Europe—the price 93 ₱ cent. Other descriptions are quoted firm, but with no decided activity. Messrs. Baring write:

"American Stocks have not been in active demand this week, but there have been transactions in United States 6s Bonds at 98¾, in new 5s at 93; Massachusetts Sterling at 101½; Pennsylvania Bonds at 83@84, ex div.; in Inscriptions at 80¾ ex div. Canada 6s, 112¾. New-York Central Shares, 69@70; Illinois Central Shares, 33½ discount; Pennsylvania Central Railroad Bonds, 90¾@91¾; 2d Mortgage, 91¾@95½."

Mr. E. S. Satterthwaite's Circular remarks:

"The market in London for American Securities is quite firm. There continues to be a

The New-York Times.

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NORTHERN ITALY.

From Castiglione to Lonato, Brescia, Bergamo, and the Lakes—Sentiment of the People—Garibaldi—Personal Incidents and Observations.

Editorial Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

RAVENA, (Lago Maggiore,) Sunday, July 10, 1859.

I wrote to you from Como yesterday, giving you notes of my personal movements and observations in and around the immediate seat of war down to the day of my visit to the French head-quarters, then at Cavriana. Subsequent events—the armistice and the peace, coming in quick succession upon each other's heels, have deprived letters from that quarter of their principal interest. The eyes of the world will no longer watch the movements of contending armies in Eastern Italy. The strife now will become one of diplomacy instead of cannon, and the movements of Cabinets instead of Generals will absorb the public attention. Still there is much in the aspect and sentiment of this section of the country well worthy of notice, and some further notes of the same general character as those I have sent hitherto may not be wholly without interest.

I wrote you, I believe, that on returning from the French head-quarters the second day after the battle, we staid over night at the little inn at the entrance of Castiglione. The war had swept away everything estable, and the departure of the troops had left the over-gorged and pampered fleas in a state of mingled rage and despair. They eagerly welcomed the advent even of three jaded travelers—more weary, and, if possible, more hungry than themselves:—and whatever might be an opinion of the hotel in other respects, we had no reason to complain of any lack of inattention on the part of *this* portion of its attendants. The fleas of Italy are an eager and a mordant race. They monopolize apparently, all the vigor and energy of the country:—if the rest of its population were as active, as resolute and as persevering as they, Italy never would have needed French allies for the achievement of her independence. No oppressor could have kept his foothold on her soil for a single season. The next day we drove to Lonato. The day was hot,—the sun blazing, and not a breath of air stirring. The village of Castiglione was deserted; not even a wounded soldier now hobbled over the streets, which but a day or two before had been crowded to suffocation. All who could possibly be moved had been sent forward to Brescia and the larger towns;—but the Hospitals and churches were filled with those to whom but a few hours or days of life remained, and whose only removal would be into the rude and unhonored graves which were already yawning for their reception. Like all the roads in Europe, the road to Lonato is broad, hard and perfectly smooth. Little country paths cross it constantly and lead off into the grain fields and mulberry orchards of the peasants, and the sound of gurgling water falls constantly and pleasantly upon the ear as you push along under the burning sun. It is wonderful to what an extent cultivation has been carried here. On each side of every country road runs a stream of water—brought in from the great canals; made expressly for purposes of irrigation,—six or eight feet wide and from one to three feet deep. These streams cross each other at the crossings of the roads, and then the only way in which pedestrians can pass is upon the planks which have been thrown across. Gates are placed along at intervals, and the water is raised or lowered by them at pleasure. When it rises, it flows into the adjoining fields, and fills the furrows between the rows of corn, and saturates the soil, which is thus preserved from the ruinous effects of the long droughts which prevail here in midsummer. Along the sides of the streams are hedge-rows,—and trees abound over the fields, which are thus sheltered from the excessive heat. The farm houses are low-roofed and surrounded by trees,—but everything around them is loose, dirty and unattractive. Neatness seems to be no part of the Italian character. But everywhere the peasants, men and women, were at work,—harvesting the grain or plowing the fields for another crop. They were invariably polite, and seemed to have neither information nor curiosity concerning the war, although they must have been within sound of the cannon during part of the day of Solferino. While F. and I were walking from Castiglione to Montechiaro, on the day after the battle, we lost our way two or three times among these winding country roads,—which are often nothing more than paths for cattle and for drawing in the loads of hay and grain from the fields. The peasants always answered us with special civility, and more than once walked a quarter of a mile to point out to us the right turn, or to direct our attention to something which would serve as a guide.

We approached Lonato by a rising road,—over which half a mile out of town the Railroad from Brescia to Peschiera is carried by a long viaduct some seventy feet high, which the Austrians had not destroyed, although they had broken down one or two smaller bridges not far away. The village stands upon high ground, and at its left rises a hill on which are the long, low, thick walls of some old fortifications, affording an excellent position for an army. It was here that the Austrians on their first withdrawal from Brescia resolved to make a stand against the French. The hill overlooks the road leading from Brescia,—which is carried along for some two miles on the top of an embankment from ten to twenty feet above the level of the surrounding plain. On each side of this road for the whole distance were two rows of splendid poplars,—affording a delightful shaded sidewalk on both sides the road, for the use of pedestrians. The Austrians had planted their cannon on the heights of Lonato, and in order to have full sweep at the French, who were expected to advance along this road, they had cut down every one of these trees and tumbled them over into the fields below. The stumps still stand,—permanent monuments to the vandalism of the Austrian army. The Engineers of the army were not satisfied of their ability to hold this position and were furthermore fearful that the French might reach their rear by the road that leads directly from Brescia to Castiglione, and thus cut off their retreat to the Mincio. They accordingly abandoned Lonato and took the more advanced and certainly much stronger position afforded by the hills about Castiglione. We drove directly through Lonato to the beautiful little town of Desenzano,—upon the very borders of Lake Garda, and then the head quarters of the Piedmontese army. The town was filled with their wounded, who still continued to be brought in from the field,—not in the rude open ox-carts of the peasants, like the French, but in covered ambulances, made like our omnibuses and well supplied with cushions and with springs. Down by the lake-side, fifty or sixty women were busy washing out enormous heaps of clothing of the wounded soldiers, and as they threw them in, the clear, pure water of the lake was discolored for yards around by the blood they had soaked up. We staved in town only long enough to dine and rest our horses. After dinner, we went into the open court below, which, as in most Italian towns, serves for stable, restaurant and *salon*, and while sipping our coffee, were very politely approached by two stately and magnificent *gens d'armes*, who informed us that as we were within the lines of the Sardinian camp, we were expected to have some authority therefor. We told them we had none, but as proof of our not being spies our passports were at their service. As they bore the *visé* of the Sardinian Minister at Paris, they were considered satisfactory after protracted a

but the officers advised us to apply for a *laisser passer* if we wished to follow the army or to go any further towards Peschiera. As this was no part of our intention, we did not act upon their suggestion, but finished our coffee, paid our bill and proceeded to Brescia.

The town was bustling as usual. The wounded soldiers crowded every accessible building and received the zealous and unremitting care of the citizens. The Hotel Royale—the most pretentious inn of the city, and the worst hotel of any city, so far as my observation goes—was filled with anxious and hungry people, and the two waiters, who constituted the whole staff of the establishment, were kept more than usually busy in making promises which they never fulfilled, and in going for food which they never brought. We waited an hour and a half for a cup of tea, and in despair sallied out to a restaurant where, in response to our demand, they set before us tall glasses, filled with weak, warm, sweet lemonade, into which had been infused the faintest possible flavor of poor Bohea. We found four of our countrymen here on their way to the seat of war. They had started from Paris before we did, but had consumed so much time in waiting upon the authorities of the several cities to get permission to go further, and in getting letters which were to place them on a proper footing at head-quarters, if they should ever be fortunate enough to arrive there, that they were just too late to see the battle. We rehearsed to them our experience in the matter of documents, and they concluded to take a carriage early in the morning and drive on until somebody should stop them. I presume they have not been asked for their passports to the present time; for, as the Austrian authorities had been driven out and the new *régime* was not established, there was nobody left to insist upon such formalities.

We left next day for Bergamo; and it was only after we had passed some distance on the road that we began to lose sight of symptoms and indications of the war. We saw no more wounded,—met no trains of ammunition wagons, and at last missed the sight, which has been before our eyes since crossing Mount Civis, of enormous cart-loads of boxes, marked *biscuit*, trailing along the road. The country seemed to have entirely resumed its usual quiet and peaceful appearance. The peasants were busy with their harvests:—the little villages swarmed with the lounging, loitering population which some *fête* day or other had brought together, and the hotel-keepers were bitterly bewailing the utter absence of their usual Summer travel. Upper Italy is indeed almost wholly empty of tourists this season. Of English, there are none to be met, and it is only now and then that the more courageous Americans have ventured as far as Turin or Milan and thence to Como and the Italian Lakes. Yet there is not the slightest difficulty in traveling in Lombardy, except in the immediate vicinity of hostile operations. From Milan eastward the railroad was closed to ordinary business traffic for two or three weeks, in order to facilitate the movements of the army;—but this motive has ceased and the road is again opened to Brescia. At several points on the line of their retreat the Austrians destroyed the bridges, both of the railroads and of the common roads; but this difficulty is surmounted by transferring passengers from one train to the other over temporary bridges thrown across the rivers for this purpose. The *statu quo ante bellum* rapidly follows the advance of the French army, and a very short time will now elapse before trains will be again transporting travelers as usual to Peschiera, Verona and the Adriatic.

Bergamo is a picturesque town—or rather *two* towns:—for the upper and older part,—which is upon a high hill and overlooks the other as well as the whole plain below,—is entirely different from it in character and in the temper of its people. It is the "old fogy" portion of the city—the lower and newer part monopolizing the activity, the enterprise and public spirit of the whole. It seems to be a strong town and the Austrians were expected to make a sharp fight for it,—but they were driven out of it with very little fighting by GARIBALDI and his *corps*. We bargained with the keeper of the *Hotel d'Italia* for a carriage to Como at 40 francs, and started off. On reaching Lecco our driver coolly told us that *that* was the end of his route, and we found on examination that the swindler at the hotel had actually written *Lecco*, instead of *Como*, upon our receipts. We accordingly paid 40 francs more for another carriage to finish the trip. The ride is certainly one of the finest in the world. For a long part of the way we had Monte Rosa and the great chain of snowy Alps to which it belongs in full view, and for the whole distance the broad, rolling plains of Upper Lombardy were spread out beneath us. We found peaceful little Como in considerable commotion. GARIBALDI'S exploits here had roused the war feeling to fever heat. There was great exultation over Solferino, and crowds gathered on all the public places every evening to read the fresh proclamations, to sing patriotic songs set to bad music, and to admire the daily muster of militia and the unmilitary but zealous manœuvres of the National Guard. In all the towns through this section this arm of public force has been extemporized. It consists principally of lads of 14 and upwards, and reminds me very forcibly of the old-fashioned militia of our American rural villages. At 9 o'clock every evening two or three blaring trumpets lead the regiment of the National Guard—all in citizens' dress—through the principal streets of the town, and change the guards who are stationed at all the public buildings and at the corners of public streets. Several times while at Como, I came very near having my eyes put out by the bayonet of the beardless youth who mounted guard at the door of my hotel, and who seemed to be constantly in a profound state of doubt as to the proper method of handling the deadly but novel weapon which public duty had put into his hands. At irregular intervals it appeared to occur to him that it should be held perpendicularly. But this idea never lasted long, and its general position was *horizontal*,—across his shoulder; so that when he wheeled at the end of his beat, the point of the bayonet described the arc of a circle something like ten feet in diameter,—the weapon sweeping the whole of the intervening space. He might not be very formidable to the enemies of his country,—but pedestrians in his immediate vicinity were certainly exposed to more than the ordinary perils of war. I thought myself fortunate to have escaped the dangers of Solferino, and to have survived the famous retreat from Castiglione:—but my special gratitude is reserved for my deliverance from the National Guardsman who watched over the safety of my hotel at Como.

Throughout all this northern portion of Lombardy, the popular feeling seems to be very warmly enlisted in the war. It is everywhere regarded as a War of Independence,—of deliverance from Austria, and as the beginning of a new national existence for the Italian States. In the strictly rural districts, among the farmers and peasants, so far as I have been able to see, there is no very active interest in the movement:—this class of people is now, as it always has been, comparatively indifferent to political changes. Nor have the peasants any special hostility to Austria. Her yoke has not fallen heavily upon them. Their taxes have been light,—they have not been molested by officials, and as they never care to write, or speak, or even read, they do not find their liberties curtailed in any perceptible respect. They work by day and sleep by night, and it makes very little practical difference to them whether the laws under which they live, but which they seldom feel, and know next to nothing about, emanate from Vienna or from Turin. It is in the towns and large villages, like Bergamo, Varese, Como, Lecco, &c., &c., that political activity finds its life. It is the mechanics and tradesmen, the clerks, apprentices and young men of all classes and conditions who keep up political agitations here, and constitute the public sentiment of the country. They are intelligent, public spirited and adventurous, never fond of much government of any kind, and most at home in social storms and civil tumults. They have a good deal of patriotism and still more love of excitement; and each of these passions (for with an Italian both *are* passions) feeds the other. GARIBALDI is their great hero. His character—rash, reckless and dashing—suits them exactly; and it was in this region that his most striking exploits at the opening of the war were performed. His name is twice on their lips where the King's is once; and after the war is over he will be stronger than ever in their affections. He will have acquired an influence throughout Italy which cannot safely be disregarded.

From Como we came by carriage to Laveno, on the eastern shore of this arm of Lake Maggiore, and thence across it to this little town in a little boat. We passed the famous *Isola Bella* and stopped to visit its expensive and ridiculous garden on the way. We are quartered here for the night, and in the morning shall post across the Simplon *en route* for Geneva and Paris.

Yours, &c., H. J. R.

INTERESTING FROM ARIZONA.

Particulars of the Duel Between Lieutenant Mowry and Mr. E. E. Cross.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TUBAC, Arizona, Saturday, July 9, 1859.

The latest exciting intelligence in this region is an "affair of honor," which occurred yesterday, between the Hon. SYLVESTRE MOWRY, Delegate from Arizona, and E. E. CROSS, Esq., editor of the *Arizonian*. Mr. MOWRY was the challenging party. The difficulty arose from certain personalities in communications to the Press, which both parties felt called upon to notice. They fought with Burnside rifles, at forty paces. The rencontre took place at 5 P. M., in an open field on the outskirts of Tubac, in the presence of a number of spectators.

Mr. MOWRY'S second was Mr. GEORGE D. MERCER. Capt. JNO. DONALDSON, United States Collector of Customs at Calabasas, acted for Mr. CROSS. The principals took their stations, and the word was given by Mr. GEO. D. MERCER, Lieut. MOWRY'S second. Three shots were exchanged without effect. Upon the fourth round the cap on MOWRY'S rifle did not explode, while CROSS' ball whistled harmlessly past his antagonist. MOWRY held his rifle still leveled, as an indication that he had not had his shot, and many, not understanding the code, supposed that he designed trying it again. Several grasped their pistols as if to shoot him down, and there were cries of "Hold your fire!" "Don't shoot, MOWRY!" CROSS stood perfectly calm, awaiting the result. Mr. MERCER advanced, when MOWRY lowered his rifle and handed it to his second. They still claimed their shot as a right under the code. Mr. CROSS unhesitatingly expressed his willingness to grant it, but his second demurred. After conferring with several gentlemen familiar with the Code, who agreed with Mr. MOWRY that he was entitled to the shot, Capt. DONALDSON acquiesced, and Mr. CROSS, handing him his rifle, folded his arms, apparently unconcerned, and faced his antagonist.

At this stage of the proceedings the spectators became terribly excited. Many, perhaps a majority, thought it unfair, and some spoke of putting a summary stop to the whole affair, but upon learning that those present supposed to be best acquainted with the duello had declared him entitled to it, they reluctantly fell back. At the word, Mr. MOWRY fired in the air, and declared himself satisfied. CROSS had stood directly facing him, not knowing that he could rely upon his generosity to decline firing upon an unarmed foe, fully expecting death, and yet not a nerve trembled—not a single evidence of fear was displayed. His antagonist was completely unmanned. Tears sprung into his eyes, and all enmity vanished before such an exhibition.

Mr. MERCER, MOWRY'S second, crossed the field, and taking CROSS by the hand, informed him that Mr. MOWRY was satisfied. They started forward to meet MOWRY, who was advancing, and after shaking hands, they stood for some minutes to receive the congratulations of their friends. Both are good shots, but there was a very strong wind at the time, making good shooting impossible, especially with the weapons chosen. The Burnside rifle weighs but 7½ lbs., is short and not well balanced. The ball is a large slug over one ounce in weight. They will project a ball 1,000 yards, and like all guns ranged for long distances, are not well adapted for close shooting. MOWRY'S first shot grazed his antagonist's ear, causing an involuntary dodge, just perceptible, and Mr. CROSS' second shot caused a similar movement on the part of Mr. MOWRY.

All differences have been satisfactorily and amicably settled between them, much to the gratification of the whole community.

The following cards give the exact facts of the case:

A CARD.—A difficulty having occurred between the Hon. SYLVESTER MOWRY and Mr. EDWARD E. CROSS, Editor of the *Arizonian*, in reference to certain publications made by both parties, Mr. GEO D. MERCER acted as the friend of Mr. MOWRY, and Capt. JOHN DONALDSON as the friend of Mr. CROSS. Mr. MOWRY being the challenging party, no compromise being effected, the parties met on the 4th instant, near Tubac, weapons Burnside rifles, distance forty paces; four shots were exchanged without effect; at the last fire Mr. MOWRY'S rifle did not discharge. It was decided he was entitled to his shot and Mr. CROSS stood without arms to receive it. Mr. MOWRY refusing to fire at an unarmed man, discharged his rifle in the air, and declared himself satisfied. The settlement appended, signed by the principals is approved by the undersigned. GEORGE D. MERCER, JOHN DONALDSON.

TUBAC, Arizona, July 6, 1859.

The following is a copy of a document sent to the Washington *States* for publication by the two principals:

"Mr. EDWARD E. CROSS withdraws the offensive language used by him, and disclaims any intention to reflect upon Mr. MOWRY'S veracity or upon his reputation as a gentleman, in any publication he has made in reference to Arizona.

Mr. MOWRY, being satisfied from personal explanations that he has done injustice to Mr. CROSS' character and motives, in his letter to the Press of July 2, takes pleasure in withdrawing the imputations against Mr. CROSS, as a man of honor and veracity, contained in that letter. Any difference of opinion which may exist between them in reference to Arizona is an honest one, to be determined by the weight of authority.

SYLVESTER MOWRY, EDWARD E. CROSS."

The *Arizonian* (Mr. CROSS' paper) has the following paragraph in relation to the affair:

"It is proper to state that, at the time of the duel between Mr. MOWRY and the editor of this paper, a high wind, almost amounting to a gale, was blowing directly across the line of fire, thereby preventing accurate aim. In this case the proverb, 'It is an ill wind that blows no good,' was aptly illustrated."

The friends of the parties to this affair had for some time feared there would be a difficulty between them, and had endeavored quietly to prevent it, but no compromise could be made. Neither party would retract a word.

Mr. MOWRY is well known as the indefatigable delegate from Arizona. Some years since he resigned his commission in the army, to engage in mining, land speculation, or politics, or whatever might turn up on the frontier. He has at heart the welfare and interest of the Territory; and has labored early and late to persuade Congress to organize the Territory, so that mining laws could be passed, and the resources of the country be developed. For two Winters he has labored at Washington, but as yet his efforts have been without success. He again enters the field as a candidate, with renewed vigor, and will probably be elected without opposition.

Mr. CROSS has for many years been connected with the Press. He is a gentleman of intelligence and education; was formerly one of the editors of the Cincinnati *Times*, and for two years was the Washington correspondent of that paper, under the cognomon of "Richard Everett." At the same time he was one of the correspondents of the New-York *Herald*. Since his residence in Arizona he has corresponded with several Eastern papers; disputing some of Lieut. MOWRY'S statements as to the resources of the country and its population.

Mr. MOWRY has published the following card in reference to his political position:

Editor of the Arizonian:

Will you do me the favor to say that I will cheerfully use my influence, and endeavor to exert that of my friends, to obtain a Judicial District and Surveyor-General's office for Arizona, in case a Territorial Government cannot be obtained; although I am decidedly of the opinion that the Territorial Government is the only measure of relief that will properly meet the wants of the country. Your obedient servant,

SYLVESTER MOWRY.

A detachment of one company of infantry and one of dragoons was to leave Fort Fillmore during the present week to select a site for a military post on the Gila River, probably somewhere near Mount Graham. It is understood to be the intention of Government to establish posts on the frontiers of the Apache country.

Prince Lucien Bonaparte is sojourning among the hills at Stanhope and St. John's, in Werdale, Eng., translating the Song of Solomon into the dialect of the County of Durham. He will proceed hence to Craven, with a view of translating the book into the Yorkshire dialect.

AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

THE SPRINGFIELD SESSION.

INTERESTING GEOLOGICAL PAPERS.

Frozen Wells, and How they Happen.

VERY EARLY NEW-ENGLAND HISTORY.

Prof. Bache on Magnetic Variations, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Thursday, Aug. 4, 1859.

On Thursday the Association spent some half hour of the morning in general session, engaged in business of immediate but not of scientific interest. Resolving into two parts, both sections found the rooms they occupied too strait for them. In the Natural History Department, over which Col. FOSTER was called to preside by Prof. HITCHCOCK, the President, most of the discussions concerned, in one way or another, the marks upon the rocks that discourse of the great *Drift* Period.

The first paper was by Mr. CHARLES H. HITCHCOCK, of the Vermont Theological Survey—a young man, now one year gone in the New-Haven Theological course, yet by papers presented to this Association in past years, and by the conduct of his part of the Vermont Survey, already well known to scientific men. His paper was an attempt to show that the marks of ancient glaciers are still in several places visible on the Green Mountain range, in Vermont as well as Massachusetts. Nothing has been yet published on this subject with an effort especially to distinguish between the ancient glacier marks and the comparatively modern drift marks, except a short communication to the Providence meeting of this Association, and a detailed account published in the Smithsonian contributions, both by Prof. EDWARD HITCHCOCK. The investigations there reported have been continued along the mountains west of the Connecticut River, in Massachusetts and Vermont, and their results are in this paper set down. Mr. H. makes the following as the chief distinctions between the marks of the ordinary drift and the marks of glaciers:

1. Glacier striæ differ often widely in direction from drift striæ. The drift striæ may be referred to three general directions—to the south, to the south-east, and to the south-west—while the glacier directions are exceedingly various, sometimes coinciding with and often crossing those left by the drift.

2. Glacier striæ occur only in valleys radiating outwardly from the centre of mountains, or in valleys tributary to a main valley in which was the principal glacier, while the drift striæ overtop the mountains, or when found in valleys, cross them obliquely.

3. Glacier striæ descend from higher to lower levels, except in limited spots, where they may be horizontal; drift striæ frequently ascend mountains hundreds of feet high.

4. Drift is spread promiscuously over the surface, and the blocks are a good deal rounded. The detritus of glaciers more or less blocks up the valleys or lies strewed along the sides of the valleys, and the fragments are frequently quite angular.

Mr. H. then carefully described the marks of an ancient glacier to be seen in the west part of Hancock, in a valley through which Middlebury River commences to run, and within half a mile of the crest of the Green Mountains. Here several ledges of gneissoid rocks have two sets of striæ on them, the one running south 50° east, the other set pointing west 30° south, down the valley. The glacier set are the most prominent, and they cross the drift set at an angle of 70°. The force by which the first set was produced was up-hill towards the crest of the mountain, which a few miles north of the road rose some 800 or 1,000 feet above the strike. The force producing the second, or glacial set, was down-hill, in the direction of a small stream. Passing over the mountain towards Hancock, on reaching the cleared land, we find striæ in the bottom of the valley, pointing north 70° east, the agent of erasion being directed down the valley. In three places, also, before reaching the main branch of White River, are found accumulations of detritus, stretching across a considerable part of the valley in the same manner as ancient terminal moraines are found in the valleys of the Alps. These have been somewhat modified by the subsequent action of water upon the surface.

At Hancock the valley meets the valley of White River at right angles, the strike also are at right angles for another glacier descended the valley of White River, and like modern glaciers, these ancient ones united their forces at the junction, and traveled the larger valley together, bending in their course to all the sinuosities of the river, as the striæ curiously and clearly manifest.

Mr. H. had examined but one of the tributaries below, but there found (at Rochester) the clear evidences that a glacier came down its valley to meet the main one, which terminates near Stockbridge, where an immense terminal morsine crosses the valley. The total length of this glacier, so far as investigated, is eighteen miles and each of the tributaries examined was about four miles. The slope in all was gradual and uniform.

A less striking example of the traces of glacial action is found upon the Otter Queechey, above Woodstock. Several miles further west, just east of Bridgewater, is a more decided example. Still others may be found on Deerfield River, running up to Searsbury, and the Hoosac Tunnel, at Windham, on the head waters of Saxton's River, at Mount Holly, running nearly east and west, on Black River, at Tinmomet, on Furnace Brook, and at Huntington. Probably the Green Mountain range was once covered with glaciers on both sides, either before or after the drift period proper. For in all these cases away from the valleys the drift striæ were found in abundance, pursuing a course diagonally to or at right angles with the course of the glaciers. If, as is probable, the glaciers existed before the drift, it would not be strange to find that occasionally the traces of their existence had disappeared, because the icebergs, &c., would wear away the strike. The inaccessibility of their localities, and the decomposing character of the White Mountain rocks, made it less probable that glacier-marks would there be found. Still research might very likely discover their traces.

The reading of this paper gave rise to a very interesting and able discussion on the whole subject of glaciers in New-England. Col. FOSTER fell upon it vigorously. He very much doubted the propriety of referring any of these striæ to glacial agency. Our mountains were not high enough, the contour of our country was not varied enough, nor the extremes of temperature great enough ever to have justified glaciers about us.

Prof. HITCHCOCK reminded the Colonel that all believed the face of the country had experienced extraordinary changes, of submergence and elevation perhaps, and as great changes of temperature since the era of the glaciers.

Mr. SHUTTLEFF invited members of the Section to ride out ten miles and see the first of the glacier localities described by the author of the paper. He was satisfied that a personal inspection would convince the skeptical.

Mr. J. B. LESLEY, of Pennsylvania, was a sceptic on the glacial theory. In Pennsylvania these "glacial striæ ramble about in all directions—they must have been the production of very erratic glaciers. But we had always lacked here the conditions for the formation of the very hard ice at the bottom of the frozen mass, and never could have found the motive power to project these traveling ice-islands. The theory was imported by Europeans who made very absurd work when they came to apply it to our land, and the phenomena which before their day were attributable to drift."

Prof. HITCHCOCK said "he had traveled in Wales, Scotland and Switzerland, studying marks of glaciers, both modern and ancient there and if they were rightly attributed there, the same marks identical in all important respects found here in the Green Mountain vicinity must have had a glacial origin."

Mr. A. D. HAGAR, of Vermont, had seen lately very distinct evidences of a glacier on the Mansfield Mountain. None were found on the White Mountains because they are granitic, and granite does not long retain upon it any erosions. We do not find them on the Alleghany range, because that is too far south decidedly.

The next paper was by OLIVER MARCY, "On the occurrence of pot-holes, probably formed by the drift agency." He preferred rather to inquire whether they were not caused by the drift rather than to assert that they were. Profs. HITCHCOCK, HALL and MATHER agreed in believing that the occurrence of what are called "pot-holes," which were evidently of drift origin, were very seldom found either in New-England or New-York. Mr. MARCY then proceeded to describe a "pot-hole" in the red sandstone, discovered near Wilbraham, which could not have been caused by the water system now in operation in that vicinity.

Prof. HITCHCOCK read the next paper, concerning the frozen well of Vermont. It was a portion of a report of the Vermont Geological Survey, presented in advance to the Association by permission of the Governor of the State. The well is found in a region which belongs to the "modified drift" period—a formation much later than the general drift. The story of this well has repeatedly been presented to the readers of the TIMES, and we omit further notice of it. Prof. H., however, had elaborately examined for analogous cases on record. Mr. PERKINS, of Ware, Mass., has a well in his house which occasionally freezes in Winter. At Owego, in one of the gravelly terraces of the Susquehanna, there is a well which remains frozen during four or five months of the year. These were the only two that seemed to him to be at all like the Brandon well in its peculiarities. He proceeded to examine the question of the cause of such phenomena. There were two theories,—first, that during the glacial period great depositions of ice, pebbles and rock, frozen into a solid mass, might have taken place, which were afterward covered over by other depositions, so deeply that the heat of the sun had not been able to reach and melt the ice, and yet so situated above strata pervious to air, that the internal heat of the earth as it rises passes off around them: second, that the congelation is caused by modern phenomena, and which are now occurring. To this he leaned as most rational and probable. The open, loose strata underlying or surrounding the well, and opening at a distance to the surface, permitted currents of air to pass through them perpetually, abstracting and bearing off the sun's heat, reducing the temperature at times below the freezing point. He gave no credit whatever to the suggestion that it might be caused by the reaction of chemical agents in the vicinity.

Prof. GRAY, of Cambridge, by a few questions shrewdly put, Prof. HALL, by his smiles and whispers, but not by any remarks, and somothers evinced their utter disbelief that the latter theory would do. Mr. HAGAR to whom Prof. HITCHCOCK ascribed the paternity of the theory, defended it bravely. Mr. BROCKLESBY, of Cincinnati, who is to read a paper on the subject hereafter, did not like that theory, but presented none of his own. President DAWSON, of Montreal, related the appearance of a frozen well in Nova Scotia, and accounted for its existence on HAGAR'S theory—supposing that the geological nature of the vicinity made it a natural ice house. This discussion was kept up with much spirit till the close of the meeting.

PROFESSOR BACHE'S PAPER.

Meanwhile, in the adjoining room, the Physical Section was in full session. The first paper was a discussion of the observations of magnetic declination (variation) made at the Girard College Observatory, between the years 1840 and 1845, by Prof. A. D. BACHE.

This is the first of a series of discussions of the magnetic and meteorological observations made under the direction of Prof. BACHE, at the Girard College Observatory, between 1840 and 1845, and published by order of the Senate of the United States, and refers to the ten or eleven years period in the amount of regular daily change in the position of the magnetic needle and in the disturbances to which that change is liable. The method of discussion is similar to that pursued by Gen. SABINE, in his discussion of the observations of the British Magnetic Observatories. The first step is to separate the regular daily movement of the needle from the disturbances. In effecting this the criterion of Professor PEIRCE has been applied so as to remove all arbitrary assumption from the discussion, the formula showing the limits of variation from the mean beyond which the observations were to be classed as disturbances. Taking out these results, the mean of those remaining gives the regular or normal changes for each day, and for the mean of the days of each year. These were represented by BESSEL'S formula, and the application of the method of least squares and the derived curves were shown upon diagrams. These curves are quite regular in showing two maxima and minima of magnetic declination during the twenty four hours—the great movement of the needle from east to west, or from the principal minimum, taking place between half-past seven in the morning and half-past one in the afternoon. The lesser maximum and minimum are in the night period. This excursion of the needle at the mean of the whole year in 1840, was nine minutes of arc, and in 1845, eight minutes and a half. The table showing the change for the several years of observation, presents numbers regularly diminishing until 1843, and then increasing to 1845. A diagram illustrated this change, showing clearly the eleven year period developed by the observations. A special formula gives May, 1843, as the epoch of the minimum. The discussion next took up the disturbances, and examined the results from the number of disturbances and their longitude. The whole number of disturbance observations discussed was 2,357, being about one-tenth of the whole number of observations made, namely, 24,866. The disturbances were separated into eastern and western, and some curious results deduced as to their maxima and minima during the year. The table shows two maxima—one in August and one in April; and two minima—one in February and the other in June. The table of the number of disturbances for the several years of observation does not bring out the eleven-year period as clearly as the former part of the discussion, but indicates it, nevertheless, sufficiently. The number of disturbances ranged according to hours of the day show a maximum at 2 A. M., and a maximum at 2 P. M., and develop the curious result that the westwardly disturbances are a maximum at the hour when the eastwardly are a minimum, and vice versa. This agrees with the result already obtained by Gen. SABINE for Toronto, and as a rule the deductions from the observations at the two localities are remarkably accordant. Their parallelisms and differences are carefully compared. The amount of the disturbance in the different years shows the eleven-year period not only in the average of the western and eastern disturbances, but in each of them separately. A special formula applied to the numbers of the table gives August, 1843, as the epoch of the minimum. Combining this result with the former from the amplitude of the declination change, June, 1843, may be regarded as the epoch of the minimum. The magnitudes classed by months show the same general laws as the numbers, namely, two maxima in October and April, and two maxima in February and June. Classed by hours of the day the magnitudes show a 2 P. M. minimum, and a 10 P. M. maximum, the maximum of eastwardly disturbance and minimum of westwardly, again corresponding to each other at 8 P. M. The law governing the disturbances is thus shown to be of a systematic character, and the curve, for which a diagram was given, placed upon that of the regular diurnal changes, would reproduce what is known as the "mean diurnal variation" of the declination. This disturbance variation has but one maximum and one minimum in the twenty-four hours, while the regular change of declination has two.

The discussion closes with a comparison of the results thus independently deduced, with those derived by Prof. R. WOLF from observations of the frequency of the solar spots. The numbers of Prof. WOLF are reproduced almost precisely from the Girard College observations, no difference exceeding two-tenths of a minute occurring in the computed and observed magnitude of the daily change of magnetic variation.

This branch of inquiry is of great interest in connecting terrestrial magnetism with more general cosmical phenomena.

This paper, which we have faithfully abstracted, was pronounced by the physicists a most able and interesting one. None, excepting that of Prof. PEIRCE, on the Comet's tail, will be read here, that is likely to produce so great a sensation abroad and at home. At its close, one was read only by title, on "The Circulation of the Ocean," by CHARLES WILKES, U. S. N. The next contained "Some Observations on Ozone," by JOHN B. BROCKLESBY. The next was "A Question on the Earth's Dimensions and the Metre," by STEPHEN ALEXANDER. The next was on "The Mathematical Theory of Music," by T. H. SAFFORD. The next was "A New Method of Investigating Plane Curves, with its Application to Evolutes and Caustics," by WILLIAM WATSON. After which, there was an adjournment to dinner.

The reception at the Hon. GEORGE A. BIRD'S' mansion, on Wednesday evening, was particularly pleasant and tasteful—quite informal and easy. Among the guests were his Excellency Gov. MORGAN and lady, and the Governor's private secretary, who is son of the host of the evening. Among the members who have arrived to-day we notice Prof. SILLIMAN, Sr., of New-Haven; the Hon. FRED. A. CONKLING, of New-York; and Prof. GRAY, of Cambridge.

The invitation of the Western and Amherst and Belchertown Railroad, to make a free excursion to Amherst on Saturday, has been accepted. Prof. HITCHCOCK explained the hopes of those who projected this entertainment. It was the intention to leave Springfield Saturday at 12½ o'clock, arrive at Amherst at 2 P. M. Under escort of the students proceed to the College, spend till 4 o'clock P. M., looking at the Natural History collections, then partake of a collation given by the ladies of Amherst, and return, leaving at 6 o'clock, to Springfield.

GLAUCUS.

An Unknown Steamship Burned at Sea.

THE WRECK ABANDONED—REPORT OF THE MASTER OF SHIP JAMES YEO.

Capt. SCOTT, Master of the British ship *James Yeo*, arrived at this port yesterday morning, in forty-nine days from Newport, Wales, makes the following startling report. We have received no further intelligence:

"June, 28, lat. 47° 30', lon. 23° 05', *saw a steamship on fire*. Went to her, and found her to be *burned to the water's edge, and abandoned*. The name had been burned off. The steamer had a serpent figure-head, and appeared to be an American-built vessel."

From Hayti.

By Capt. EVANS, of the schooner *Enchantress*, from Jacmel, arrived yesterday morning, we have dates to the 19th ult. Business generally was dull, the political news of little or no importance. The people were generally satisfied with the present Government.

It is reported that M. Thiers is coming forward as a candidate for the seat in the Corps Legislatif for the department of the Nord, vacant by the death of M. Legrand.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Col. Johnston's Resignation of the Consulship at Havre.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 4.

The circumstances attending Col. JOHNSTON'S resignation of the Consulship of Havre, about which several conflicting rumors have been circulated, were sufficiently curious and characteristic of the President to be correctly stated in full.

In the arrangements made for Col. JOHNSTON'S succession from the conduct of the *Union* newspaper, some position to be made for him was of course indicated, and Mr. BUCHANAN accordingly tendered to him the Consulship at Havre, which Col. JOHNSTON declined. In a subsequent interview he was persuaded by Mr. BUCHANAN to accept of the appointment temporarily, and at last gave the post a trial. Col. JOHNSTON then stated that he would be unable, under any circumstances, to leave home for some months, which Mr. BUCHANAN at once said was of no consequence, as Mr. VERET, the present occupant, was very capable and popular; and he was anxious to oblige many influential applicants in Mr. VERET'S favor, by allowing him to remain as long as possible at his post. So late even as the end of June Col. JOHNSTON wrote to urge the retention of Mr. VERET permanently, and the acceptance of his own resignation, without drawing any remarks from the President on his continued absence from the appointed post. Col. JOHNSTON, however, met the President on the morning of his departure from Washington for Bedford Springs, and accosted him as usual, when, to his infinite surprise we presume, the President turned on him with the hasty anger of fretful old age and approaching dissolution, and, with an imperiously querulous voice, demanded to know why he had not gone to the discharge of his duties. On Col. JOHNSTON'S reminding him of his own arrangement, the President cried out "then it terminates now;" upon which Col. JOHNSTON at once, with well deserved indignation, flung back his appointment in the President's face, and bade him farewell.

Visit of the Cincinnati City Councils to Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 4.

The Mayor and Councils of Cincinnati were officially welcomed, this morning, in Independence Hall. They enjoyed an excursion on the steamer *Stockton*, inspecting the twelve miles of city front on the Delaware River, partaking of a collation on board. They landed at the Navy-yard, and were then conveyed in carriages to Point Breeze, where they viewed the city gas works. To-morrow will be devoted to visiting the Fairmount Water Works, Girard College, the Eastern Penitentiary, the House of Refuge, and the Falls of the Schuylkill, via the various passenger railways to those points. The visitors will start for Baltimore on Saturday.

The Brigs Judge Blaney and Martha Kendall Ashore.

NEW-BEDFORD, Thursday, Aug. 4.

Brig *Judge Blaney*, Capt. ROSS, of and for Boston, from Havana, with a cargo of sugar, went ashore on Pesque Island, in a thick fog, this morning.

The brig *Martha Kendall* is also ashore in the same locality.

Naval Intelligence.

WASH

LETTERS FROM SUMMER LOUNGERS.

How to get the Worth of your Money when Traveling—Steaming on Lake Erie—Cleveland—The lesser Lakes of Michigan, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PORTLAND, MICH., Wednesday, July 27, 1859.

If you are going to travel take your wife—when you are in good spirits she will double the delights of the refreshment, and when you are cross and tired she will be handy to fret at. If you forget to attend to your baggage you can charge her with confusing you. If you leave your slippers at the hotel—your carefully embroidered slippers, which Crispin charged you more to make up than any seller of the article ready-made dare think of charging you—it was looking after her traps that caused your forgetfulness. Then, when the trip is ended, if you need a new loan to carry on the expenses of the war of life, you can blame her—a comfort of which wretched bachelors, dozing through all the fine scenery, and grumbling and smoking along all the rest of the way, know nothing. Take your baby too. It is rare sport to see him stow away twice as much as you can eat yourself at the dinner-table, all at half-price, and eminently refreshing to see his big eyes drinking in all the glories of a thousand miles of landscape—he, the precious baby, being over all roads and all steamboats in the Union—the Erie Railroad always excepted—a dead-head. The rule is so universal that for all we get we must roundly pay, that I am astounded—remembering that under eight or ten years old all children are reckoned by gentle manly conductors as gleams of sunshine, glorifying their dusty seats, and no more to be "charged" than so many badges of the respectability of their parents—that ever a father goes a-roaming for the pleasure of the thing, on a Hot Summer day, without taking the baby along.

The Rabbi Muflim relates that when an angel, thinking to do a good turn to a good man who got into the very thickest of the confusion at Babel, lifted him by the eye-lashes, and so gently that he never lost a wink in the transit, and set him down in the stillest nook in Paradise. But the good man so missed the noise and confusion of the tower, that at first he fainted for lack of excitement, then could not sleep o' nights, and finally prayed his good angel to take him back and deliver him less suddenly next time. The angel consented, and whisked him off next time on an errant thunder bolt, so when he landed in a calm rural retreat, he had got used to something less noisy than his old home, and slept the very first night like a top. In this scrap of Rabbinistic history you see the philosophy and wisdom of going out of town by railroad. When you have rode from New-York to Niagara by rail, the gentle roar of the Falls is the last note of the descending gamut from the hurrah of the metropolis down to the quiet of country life; and if the transfer still endangers your lapsing into idiocy, it is from some other cause. I wished to get from Buffalo to Detroit, and by the way of Cleveland, but not being anxious to be robbed by the cake and pie sellers of Erie, did not take the Lake Shore road.

It is only when one has made up his mind that he will take a lake steamer that he finds out how completely publishers, guide-book makers, and the world in general are sold out to the Railroads. Here is *Disturnell's Railroad and Steam Navigation Guide*, in which you cannot find a solitary time-table or route for any river or lake steamer in the Union. The foot-notes abundantly refer you for all this information to page 171, but when you turn there you find a scanty half page of directions how to get to Cork or New Orleans, but for anything much nearer you look in vain. APPLETON'S is very little better if you hunt carefully among the advertisements. But from the TIMES Office to Buffalo you may ask all travelers and consult all guide-books, and still be unable to guess whether there is or not a connection of steamers between Buffalo and Detroit. There is such a connection, but it involves the spending of a whole day in Cleveland.

A dozen years ago there was a magnificent line of steamers running direct from one end of Lake Erie to the other, your passage money entitling you to two nights' rest on as fine a floating palace as ever ground on a bar of the Hudson, to a day of delightful lake steaming and four meals. All this is changed now. The large steamers lie idly at their wharf at Detroit. The Great Western Railroad, through Canada, does in nine hours what thirty-six hours did up so handsomely then, and our generation prefers cinders, dust and thunder far above all consideration of comfort that involve the loss of a day. The boats from Buffalo to Cleveland go no further. They run in connection with the Toledo Railroad—are swift, capacious in the matter of state-rooms and cabins, and unexceptionable in their table fare. WARD'S opposition boats start at the same hours, never fail to connect, are comfortable, though not so elegant as those of the regular line, and charge but half-price, however low that may be. From Cleveland to Detroit the boats take passengers at dark that arrived in the morning, give them a gratuitous sweat in most ridiculously cramped state rooms and connect unfailingly with the Michigan Central or the Milwaukee roads.

But he would be either a brute or a very busy man who could complain of detention a day at Cleveland. For a dollar and a half you get a horse and buggy and compassing the whole city, catch as you ride, glimpses of such lively scenery as few cities can afford in equal time. The people boast of their dust, but we have seen it quite as blinding and all-pervading in New York, where the natural facilities for raising a dust are not one-tenth as ample. Euclid-street is their other boast, and certainly here they are justified.—NO street on the continent, old sight-seers confess, can take it down, unless it be Clinton-avenue, in Brooklyn, and that surpasses it only in being more dainty finished in the matter of fences, lawns and shrubbery, that in all growing months loads the air with its perfume.

From Cleveland to Detroit it is only one night of cramp and sweat in the snug little coffin that they call state room, or a very pretty ride if you choose to take it sitting, on the promenade deck, fare $1; and an arrival before breakfast. From Detroit to Pontiac, it is but a 26 miles' ride on the Milwaukee road to land you in as sweet a village as ever grew up in the shadow of an old "oak-opening," bustling and busy along its main street, hid as to the rest of its older portion under the shadow of trees that make shrubs of your suburban boasts in this direction, and all its newer streets shady with locusts. It is a marvellously pretty place in itself, with a population of 8,000, or thereabouts, of hospitable, whole-souled people, all proud of their home, but still kinder in their praise of the charms of the numberless little lakes, that, beginning close at hand, stretch off through several counties. In my next, I shall have something to say of them, of the fish that swim in them, and the woods that crowd their banks to look in upon their crystal waters—all which, if the Peace news crowds your columns as tightly as it has been doing of late, you will be kind enough to twist loosely and light your gas with.

L. I.

Marvels of the Mississippi.

From the Memphis Avalanche.

The difference of level between high and low water mark at Cairo is fifty feet. The width and depth of the river from Cairo and Memphis to New-Orleans is not materially increased, yet immense additions are made to the quantity of the water in the channel by large streams from both the eastern and western sides of the Mississippi. The question naturally arises, what becomes of this vast added volume of water? It certainly never reaches New-Orleans, and as certainly does not evaporate; and of course it is not confined to the channel of the river, for it would rise far above the entire region south of us.

If a well is sunk anywhere in the Arkansas bottom water is found as soon as the water-level of the Mississippi is reached. When the Mississippi goes down the water sinks accordingly in the well. The owner of a saw mill, some 20 miles from the Mississippi, in Arkansas, dug a well to supply the boilers of his engine, during the late flood. When the waters receded his well went down, till his hose would no longer reach the water, and finally his well was dry. He dug a ditch to an adjacent lake, to let water into his well; too late was ditched, and the well was dry again, having literally drank ten acres of water in less than a week. The inference is that the whole valley of the Mississippi, from its banks to the highlands on either side, rests on a porous substratum, which absorbs the redundant waters, and thus prevents that degree of accumulation which would long since have swept New-Orleans into the Gulf but for this provision of Nature, to which alone her safety is attributable. In fact, if the alluvial bottoms of the Mississippi were like the shores of the Ohio, the vast plain from Cairo to New-Orleans would to-day be part and parcel of the Gulf of Mexico, and the whole valley a fresh water arm of the sea. Were the geological character of the valley different, the construction of levees, confining the water of the Mississippi to its channel, would cause the rise in the river to become so great at the South that not sufficient levees could be built. The current would be stronger and accumulation of water greater as the levees are extended north of us.

Such results were, reasonably enough, anticipated; but the water, instead of breaking the levees, permeates the porous soil, and the overflow is really beneath the surface of the swamps. Such, it seems to us, are the wise provisions of natural laws for the safety and ultimate reclamation of the rich country south of us. We believe that the levee system will be successful, and that the object of its adoption will be attained. The porousness of the materials used in making them has caused most if not all the expenses. Men may deem it a superhuman task to wall in the Mississippi from Cairo to New-Orleans; but our levees are the work of pigmies when contrasted with the dykes of Holland. The flood-tide of the Mississippi is but a ripple on the surface of a glassy pool compared with the ocean billows that dash against the artificial shores of Holland. The country to be reclaimed by our levees—all of which will not for fifty years cost the people as much as those of the Dutch when originally built—would make one hundred such kingdoms as Holland when a BONAPARTE once wielded the sceptre.

TEHUANTEPEC AND THE TRANSIT.

More Embargoes on the Property of the Tehuantepec Company—Shameful Proceedings of the Judge in Juchitan—Reassurance to the American Minister—The Mails still sure of a Transit—Personal Matters—Markets—Shipping, etc.

MINATITLAN, Saturday, June 18, 1859.

I have written you accounts of the legal proceedings adopted by Messrs. WELSH & ALLEN, not only to secure themselves, but also to protect the Company, and I do think these proceedings would serve their purpose; but I was mistaken, as anybody is likely to be, who trusts to the regularity of any proceedings in Mexico, whether political or judicial.

When Mr. ALLEN, on behalf of WELSH & ALLEN, embargoed the property of the Company, he procured his process from the Judge of First Instance for this district. The proceedings were regular in every respect, and were intended to cover all the property on the failure between Ventosa and Minatitlan. The order at the same time appointed A. C. ALLEN receiver, and directed that he should keep the goods and audit the accounts of creditors. The Juege of First Instance well knew that the property on the Isthmus would cover the claims against the Company four times over, even if sold at public sale; and he gave this comprehensive order that the affair might be terminated with as little derangement to the Company as possible, but with security that the property should be forthcoming to satisfy the just claims of creditors.

The writ of seizure was sent up the river to Mr. SIDELL, as Mr. ALLEN's attorney to have it enforced in the districts of Juchitan and Tehuantepec, against the property of the Company outside of this district. The design was to keep this property together under the Company's agents, that the line might continue in working order, and that no useless expenses might be incurred by the appointment of receivers at other points.

How Mr. SIDELL performed his part of the work I am not posted, but I know that he has written a long remonstrance to the Minister in Vera Cruz, in which he sets forth that the Judge of Tehuantepec has acted very badly about the matter then, first, in refusing to accept the embargo of Mr. ALLEN, and secondly, in granting other embargoes and seizing property for small debts which would pay a hundred such demands. In Juchitan particularly, is this the case, when the Judge for a small claim of $1,500 has seized property valued at $30,000, and which he claims to hold until the above sum is paid. This last seizure completely deprives the Company of its coaches and animals, and therefore *breaks up the transit!* The mails for the 16th inst. were actually sent forward at private expense, while this vast amount of running stock was tied up.

I have given you in previous letters some of the cases of judicial ignorance under Mexican rule, but I think the ruling of the Judge of Tehuantepec heads anything I have yet sent you. The suit against the Company was for $1,500, to which was added a contested claim for extra charges of $1,500 more. For this sum all the property of the Company in the District of Tehuantepec was seized, and the Juege appointed the brother of his mistress receiver, without exacting security. The Company offered as security to place the amount of the claim and the extra charges in the hand of a respectable merchant and to leave in charge of the receiver sufficient to pay all the claim and costs, if the Court would release enough of the stock and running gear to carry on the business of the Transit. The offer was refused, and it was only by compromising the one with the plaintiff that the property could be dragged from the hands of the Court, and not then until the stock was run down by neglect and some of the animals had been stolen.

Immediately, however, after the embargo was raised, another was laid for a still less sum and the same property was again put under restraint. This completely paralyzed the Company, for without its stock and coaches it could not fulfill the mail and transportation service. Every method was adopted to arrange the difficulty, but the agent being without funds in a Mexican community, where it is impossible to borrow on mortgage or security, had to leave the property in this condition.

The American Consul at this place has written a strong letter to the Judge of Juchitan, on the subject of this embargo, and also a remonstrance to the American Minister on the subject. He is justly incensed, not that American property should be treated in this irregular manner, but because his appointment as receiver, which was regularly made here, has been so summarily and unwarrantably dismissed by the Judge of Juchitan. The Judges of both places obtained their appointments from the Juarez Government, and the one is as legitimate as the other. Under the circumstances, the embargo of WELSH & ALLEN is only good in the district of Minatitlan.

Mr. McLANE left here on the morning of the 4th of July, accompanied by his suite, Mr. LA RUSTRES and Consul THOMAS of Vera Cruz.

Most of the employes of the Tehuantepec Company have come down from the line of the Transit, and there are now but few Americans on the Isthmus compared with what there should be. There seems to be an absolute stagnation of all business at the place, consequent first, on the derangement of the Tehuantepec Company, and secondly, on the fact that this is the season of the year, when there is but little doing in mahogany. The cutters are now busy dressing their logs preparatory to rafting them down, and it will be at least a month before any considerable quantity will come down. There seems to be more activity in hides, which are anxiously looked after and brought up at $2 and $3 apiece. This seems to be a very handsome trade, for the hides from this market command the highest market price in New-Orleans. There is but little room for speculation, however, as the supply is limited at this port. A few cigars are exported, which cost here from $6 to $12 per thousand.

We are in the midst of the Caniculas, or dog days, and this is said to be the time of the greatest sickness here. The earth is moistened by frequent showers, a cull south wind blows upon us, and the hot sun steams the earth until it sends up all manner of miasma from the decayed vegetation which here is abounds. This is the time most dreaded, though nothing more, I believe, than the chills and fever, and very heavy colds, prevail.

Quite a number of sailors deserted from the *Brooklyn* while she laid at the mouth of the river. They are supposed to be straggling around the country, rather worse off than they expected to be. A reward of $20 is offered for each one.

Hon. A. C. ALLEN, U. S. Consul at this place, visits New-Orleans this trip of the *Webb*, to confer with the Tehuantepec Company as to the best course to pursue in future. The Consulate is in charge of JOHN TABER, Esq.

The *Webb* made this place in very good time on her last trip, arriving here on the 15th in eighty hours. This is coming up to the *Centennial* and the *Quaker City*. The mails went forward immediately on the *Sachil*.

I understand the *Indiana* is negotiating for this route, Gen. GORDOUZA expects another steamer out shortly, and then he proposes to establish a line connecting all the Mexican ports on the Gulf with New-Orleans, and possibly with Havana.

Quite a number of wealthy Mexicans from the City of Mexico are now on this Isthmus locating lands and taking up territory, which they feel satisfied must soon come under the United States. If these titles emanate from the Mexican Government, they will have a nice time maintaining them. But it is an easy matter, at present, to have entries made in the national records at the Capital, and consequently if we would buy, the country will come to us occupied by Mexican land grants, which will retard its settlement immeasurably.

An Italian Confederation an Old Idea.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes* says:

"The idea of an Italian Confederation is not a new one. It formed part of the famous plan of Cardinal ALBERONI, which fell to the ground in consequence of the unexpected death of CHARLES XII., though VOLTAIRE regarded it as a very powerful political combination. In modern days, in France and elsewhere, some but publicists of extreme opinions have been bold enough to venture on the discussion of this subject, and pronounce an opinion on the merits of the new order of things in store for Italy. The fact is, that, even without taking into account the difficulties of detail which must inevitably be encountered in solving this question, it is not easy to form a well-defined idea of its bearing until more precise explanations are given as to the nature and importance of the part which Austria is to fill in the Confederation. The principal difficulty of the new organization lies in this—that a Confederation of sovereign States, bound to respect the rights of the particular sovereigns composing it, can only have for its organ an assembly in which the sovereigns themselves are directly represented. Such a representation can only be inspired with the true national spirit of Italy on one condition, namely, that the various individual Governments shall be themselves the emanation and expression of the different fractions of the Italian nation. Now, Governments only acquire that character by sincerely and seriously liberal institutions. Political liberty is not a mere word; it only exists on two conditions. These positive conditions are, in the first place, the free manifestation of opinions secured by legal guarantees; and, in the second, the participation of the people in the direction of the general policy, through the medium of representative Assemblies. Such are the principles which ought to preside over the political regeneration of Italy."

STATE BOUNDARY LINE.—Some three years ago Commissioners were appointed by the Governors of Connecticut and New-York, to determine and settle a question of disputed territory. These Commissioners, after much loss of time and many fruitless efforts, agreed to disagree. Several months since, the Governor of Connecticut informed the Governor of New-York that the State had legislated further on the subject of the disputed line, and that he had appointed a new Commission. Gov. MORGAN then, by special message, called the attention of our Legislature to the subject, and a law authorizing the appointment of Commissioners was passed. Having failed to discharge the duty imposed upon them, and disagreeing, as well with each other, as with the Connecticut Commissioners, it was expected that the New-York Commissioners would resign, and we understand that the Governor has delayed, for several weeks, his appointments, that the old Commissioners might retire. One of them, the Hon. DAN. FIELD, of Albion, has done so. Gov. MORGAN has just filled this Commission. The new appointees are ISAAC PLATT, of Dutchess; THOMAS B CARROLL, of Rensselaer; and JASON VARGHAN, of Schoharie.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

A writer in the *Pays* speaks of the immense pride which the honest French rustics in the Provinces take in the bravery of their Emperor. They are all, he says, familiar with the story of the epaulette carried away by a ball. The simple truth about the epaulette is that the Emperor, who wears the epaulettes of a General of Division, took one off to give to Brigadier-General Auger in token of his promotion while he was lying wounded on the field.

THE PLYMOUTH FESTIVAL.

Letter from Senator Douglas—Speeches of Mr. George Sumner and Mr. William M. Evarts.

Senator DOUGLAS wrote the following letter in reply to an invitation to attend the Forefathers' Festival at Plymouth:

WASHINGTON, July 8, 1859.

WM. T. DAVIS, Esq., Plymouth, Mass.—*My Dear Sir:* I have not received the invitation of the Committee of arrangements of the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth (which your letter of the 4th inst. informs me was sent to Chicago) to attend the celebration on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of the national monument to the Pilgrim Forefathers. Not knowing, therefore, to whom to communicate my reply, I avail myself of your name for the purpose.

I can assure you, and through you the Pilgrim Society, that it would give me great pleasure to meet the good people of Plymouth on the interesting occasion which they will celebrate on the first Tuesday in August. They have a right to be proud of their forefathers, and so has Massachusetts, and all New-England. The history of the men of iron will, to commemorate whose virtues a national monument will be erected, is a prominent feature in the history of the American Colonies and the Revolution which gave them independence. The principles enunciated by the Pilgrim Fathers lie at the foundation of popular government every where, and yet live in the constitution of our common country. The *Mayflower* brought with her to Plymouth the great principle of Popular Sovereignty, and the right of the people to govern themselves in their own way, and the life and conduct of the Pilgrim Fathers was, in all that pertained to civil government, a happy illustration of the principle which they first claimed in the cabin of that little vessel.

I repeat, my dear sir, that I should be most happy to meet the people of Plymouth at the time suggested, but such are the demands on my time that I am reluctantly compelled to deny myself that pleasure.

With high respect, yours, S. A. DOUGLAS.

SPEECH OF GEORGE SUMNER.

At the Banquet, after a toast to Holland, the President alluded to the researches of GEORGE SUMNER upon the Pilgrims in Leyden, and called upon that gentlemen to reply. Mr. SUMNER spoke as follows:

After the glowing eloquence to which we have listened this day from so many orators, I should shrink from uttering a word were it not in order to bring to this brilliant feast that homely New-England commodity, a few facts—facts heretofore, if I am not mistaken, hidden and which throw some little additional light upon that truly good man, the early pastor of the Pilgrims, JOHN ROBINSON. You have alluded, Sir, in flattering terms, to researches made by me at Leyden. Since the publication of my first memoir, it has been my lot to make two other pilgrimages to that temporary home of the Pilgrims, each time gleaning some little information, trivial perhaps to the stranger, but interesting, I believe, to all their sons.

And first, of the family of ROBINSON. Scarce anything has been told us of them by BRADFORD or the early chroniclers. We know that one son, ISAAC, came from Leyden to Plymouth in 1629, and it has been supposed that his mother accompanied him. We know, also, that MILES STANDISH by his will, in 1655, presented to yonder Court-house, left a bequest to the daughter of ISAAC, "MARGRY ROBINSON, whom," he says, "I tenderly love for her grandfather's sake." Good, generous, brave old Captain. Could PRISCILLA, thirty-five years before, have divined the heart that was in you? This is all we have of ROBINSON'S family. But, in the year 1622, a census of Leyden was taken, the registry of which is still preserved in the Stadt House. There, on page 48, I found inscribed the inmates of the house of ROBINSON—himself, his wife, six children and one maid-servant. Thus stands the record:

"Jan Robberson, preacher.
Brugetta (Bridget) Robberson, his wife.
John, Bridget, Isaac, Mercy, Favor, Jacob, Robberson, his children.
Maria Hardy, his maid-servant."

From this we learn that ROBINSON was blessed with other children than ISAAC, but of their subsequent home or lot in life we know nothing. Another fact has interest, as it leaves room to suppose that ROBINSON'S worldly position was more comfortable than other facts may have led us to infer. In the year 1611 he, with some friends, bought a house in Leyden, and this house was no doubt the place where these faithful Pilgrims met, three times a week, to listen to ROBINSON'S teachings, and where they assembled at that sorrowful feast the night before their departure from Leyden. In the record of ROBINSON'S interment, the place of his residence is given; and the deed, a copy of which I hold in my hand, shows that the house purchased by him corresponds in locality with that in which he died.

By this deed, which I found recorded in the Registry at the Leyden Stadt-House, it appears that on the 5th of May, 1611, *Jan Robarts*, preacher of the Divine Word of the English Communion in that city, together with Wm. JOSSEN, ELDER WOOD, and BENJAMIN TSCHICKERS, bought for 600 florins, or $3,200 of our money, a house and garden situated opposite and to the south of the belfry of the Peter's Church. This land was bounded on one side by land owned by WM. SYMONS, (a good Old Colony name,) and on the south by the cloister of the Falyde Bagyn Church. That church now contains the library of the University, and any future American traveler, visiting that library, may, by looking from the window of the second left hand alcove, see, at the same time, the garden in which JOHN ROBINSON walked, and the Peter's Church, under the pavement of which he was buried. I know not, Mr. President, what impression might be made upon others, but I confess that, after having, by these early records, identified the home of ROBINSON, and entered the garden now overrun with weeds, in which that pious, devoted Christian teacher—so heroic and so humble—so learned and so modest—walked with BREWSTER and with BRADFORD, I felt a reverential thrill, greater than when within the walls of Wittenberg, almost as great as when entering the gates of Jerusalem. The position in Leyden of that little body of hand-toiling fugitives from persecution, who, by devotion to principle, were destined to become the founders of a mighty nation, was not as brilliant or as happy as we could have wished. They had, however, in Holland the inestimable privilege of uttering their opinions and of following unmolested the dictates of their conscience. It was fortunate, too, that, above all other places, they were attracted to Leyden, which was then called the Athens of the West, which had institutions of learning superior to any in England—common schools which carried education home to the humble—and a population whose generous self sacrifice, and whose love of knowledge, must have appealed to all that was noblest in the Pilgrim character. On the same bench where HUGO GROTIUS sat, Elder BREWSTER and BRADFORD and ROBINSON and WINSLOW listened to lessons of sound political philosophy, of tolerance, of charity. BRADFORD tells us of theological discussions at Leyden, in which ROBINSON took part against EPISCOPIUS, one of the Professors of the University. He does not tell us, however, that EPISCOPIUS was, at that very moment, like Elder BREWSTER, the object of the persecutions of the British Ambassador at the Hague. Few of the sons of the Pilgrims will find any pleasure in the memory of these controversies, and nearly all will, I believe, be glad to think that, if ROBINSON appeared in them, it was not to add fuel to the flame of religious strife, but rather to allay it by the benign influence of Christian learning and charity. The writings of ROBINSON show that his temper would have dictated such a course. Gov. ARNOLD, of Rhode Island, in his interesting history of that State, has observed that "the Pilgrims of Plymouth were more liberal in feeling and more tolerant in practice than the Puritans of Massachusetts Bay; and as they were more liberal towards those who differed from them in point of religious doctrine, so were they more free in their political constitution." The factor of the Dutch Colony of New-Amsterdam, DE RASIERES, who came to Plymouth in 1627, speaks in a dispatch which Mr. BRODHEAD has brought to light from the Hague, of the freedom enjoyed in the Old Colony. As an evidence of the different characteristics of the two colonies, may be cited the attempts made at Boston, or rather at Charlestown, in 1630, to interfere with the liberties of transactions by compelling all mechanics to labor for a fixed salary of two shillings a day, and by imposing heavy fines on all who gave or received more. These absurd regulations were the source of endless difficulties at Boston. Fortunately for Plymouth, no such nonsense was tolerated here. Another evidence is to be found in the difference concerning rights of citizenship; which at Boston were made dependent upon religious tests—premiums upon hypocrisy—tests to which persecution was added, that finally drove ROGER WILLIAMS to Plymouth, where he was welcomed by all the principal men of the Colony, and made assistant pastor of your church, in which Gov. WINTHROP, who had been his uniform opponent, had, on a visit to Plymouth, the good fortune to listen to his preaching. May not the sojourn in Leyden explain these differences. The lessons of that University which had GROTIUS for a follower, could hardly fail to inspire enlightened sentiments—while the migrations of the Pilgrims—their greater knowledge of men—their broader views of life—and above all, the sufferings they had endured, could hardly fail to open their hearts to a larger charity.

Three institutions the Pilgrims, it seems clear, brought from Leyden to Plymouth, viz.:

Common Schools.
The Registration of Deeds.
Civil Marriage.

What concerns the schools of Holland, I have fully discussed on another occasion.

You are well aware, Mr. President, that in the days of the Pilgrims the old Saxon custom of publicity of conveyances had fallen into disuse, and that there was no registry of deeds in any part of England, the statutes providing for such registration in a few counties, dating from the time of Queen ANNE. A learned English jurist, Mr. JOSEPH PARKES, has written a work upon the laws regulating real property in America, in the hope of improving the English law and of securing a general registration of deeds. Mr. PARKES has declared that the civilization and prosperity of a country may be judged by the facilities which attend its transfers of land. But a few years since, when an attempt was made in England to pass a general registration act, it was met by an indignant protest from the conveyancers, who declared that they had a vested interest in the obscurity of titles. The Pilgrims had had in Holland opportunities to observe the advantages of registration—the deed of JOHN ROBINSON'S own house was, as we have seen, recorded—and one of their earliest acts was to provide for a registry of all deeds of land in Plymouth—an example soon after imitated by the Colony of Massachusetts Bay. The security of families and of successions was also increased by making a record by the magistrates of all marriages, and by having their participation in the ceremony. For this course the Plymouth colonists were attacked in England, when EDWARD WINSLOW declared to the Lords Commissioners for the Plantations in America "that marriage was a civil thing; besides, civil marriage was no new thing, for he had been so married himself in Holland by the Magistrates in their Stad'-House." But greatest of all good things which the Pilgrims found in Holland was freedom of speech—the liberty of searching for the truth, and of freely discussing it. This they steadily maintained until 1774, when the Royal Governor in Boston sought to control opinion by decreeing that town meetings should only be convoked by his order. Perhaps no one measure tended more in the country districts to concentrate that spirit which a year after showed itself at Lexington and at Bunker Hill, than this attempt from the Capitol to limit the freedom of speech. It is related that on the close of the war WASHINGTON said to the son of the Old Colony who had received the sword of CORNWALLIS at Yorktown: "We know what we Virginians have been fighting for, with our fine farms and climate, but can you tell what you New Englanders have fought for, with your granite rocks and your cold and barren land?" To which the ready reply of Gen. LINCOLN was: "Yes! We fought for the liberty of using our heads and our hands." For freedom of speech and freedom of action. Fortunately in our day these are secure. Should any attempt be made at the present time to assail the freedom of speech, it would utterly fail and recoil upon its abettors, who would shrivel into nothing before the silent contempt of the grave and the mirth of the humorous. The effects of a censorship upon thought we can hardly comprehend without looking to despotic countries, and the hero of BEAUMARCHAIS' comedy has given us a very good definition of freedom of speech, as there understood. "During my absence," he says, "a new institution has sprung up called Freedom of Speech; and, provided I say nothing of politics and nothing of morals—nothing of history and nothing of jurisprudence—nothing of men in place, and nothing of men who are trying to get into place—nothing of great public bodies in credit, and nothing of great public bodies who have discredited themselves—I am at liberty to utter all my opinions; subject, however, to the control of a body of censors, who, as they hold public office, naturally represent all the wisdom, learning and virtue of the community." Mindful of the fruits of early sacrifices, which we now enjoy, permit me, Mr. President, to propose as a sentiment:

Freedom of speech and freedom of action—The liberty to use our heads and our hands—for which the Pilgrim Fathers of New England suffered—the revolutionary fathers of New England bled; may a grateful posterity ever guard the precious heritage.

SPEECH OF MR. WM. M. EVARTS.

The following sentiment was proposed:

The New-England Society of New-York—The Pilgrim Society bids it welcome to the family mansion.

Hon. WM. M. EVARTS, President of the New-England Society of New-York, was introduced, and responded as follows:

I have great pleasure, Mr. President, both personally and as the representative of the New-England Society of the City of New-York, in acknowledging your courtesy in inviting their presence here at your solemn festivities. I regret extremely that more of the members of that Society have not had the opportunity, or their circumstances did not permit them to avail themselves of your invitation. I have left them behind, but I feel warranted, from the respect which they have always shown to their ancestors, and the efforts which they have made in their annual celebrations to keep alive their memory, to preserve in that great centre and pulsing heart of the country, something of the pure current of the Puritan character. I say I feel warranted in saying to you in their name, that if the sum of one thousand dollars will aid your Society in the erection of the monument, you have it pledged now from the New-England Society of New-York. [Loud applause, followed by three cheers.]

And, although I do this without express consultation, when I go back, Mr. President, if they do not like it, they may choose another President, and I will pay the subscription. (Renewed applause.) Our Pilgrim ancestors, Mr. President, were not very good geographers; if they had been, they probably would not have landed here. (Laughter.) They had an undefined notion about the mouth of the Hudson, and for a long while held the opinion that New-England was an island, separated from this continent as their own loved England was from the main of Europe. About all that, in 1621—one year after their landing here—they had added to their precise knowledge on this subject, was to have ascertained, as one of them writes, "that there was this large arm of the sea, (Hudson's River,) which entered about the 40th degree of latitude, and went out either into the South Sea or else into the Gulf of Canada." And, to show the earnest enterprise of these men, and the unquestioning confidence with which they prefigured their future domination over the continent, he writes, in December, 1621, about this mystical river:

"The certainty whereof and secrets of which we have not yet so found as that, as eye-witnesses, we can make narration thereof; but if God give time and means, we shall ere long discern both the extent of that river and the secrets thereof; and also try what territories, habitations, or commodities may be found either in it or about it."

Now, Mr. President, your own knowledge of New-York will enable you to see, that when a Griswold and a Grinnell leads the merchants, when a Beecher and a Cheever thunder in the pulpit, a Bryant and a Greeley lead the free Press, and a Morgan wields the sceptre of Chief Magistrate of New-York, these descendants of the Pilgrims have "found the extent of that river, the secrets thereof, and what variations, habitations or commodities may be found in or about it." The ignorant Puritan, as some men count ignorance as to geography, was not far out of the way. I think the river goes in at the fortieth degree of latitude, as he said, but who shall say where it goeth out? Into the Atlantic, into the Pacific, into the Arctic and Antarctic Seas, into the Indian Ocean. Wherever water flows about the earth this river goeth out, and the secret of it is this—that it is a gateway into the Continent of America from all the oceans of the world. [Applause.]

We have not yet discovered all the capabilities to which their planting foot upon this continent may be the means and avenue. As early as 1592 a band of Puritans who were planning an emigration that was thirty years afterwards executed, made their petition to the Queen somewhat in this sort: "Whereas means is now offered for our being in a foreign and far country which lieth from the West, and hence in the province of Canada, where by the providence of the Almighty and her Majesty's most gracious favor, we may not only worship God as we are in conscience persuaded by his word, but also do unto her Majesty and our country great good service, and in time also greatly annoy the Indies and persecuting Spaniard about the Gulf of Mexico." [Laughter.]

Here, then, we have the free pilgrim Puritan pushing a crusade against the Gulf of Mexico and its ruling persecutors—against the "proud and persecuting Spaniard." I was reminded of this as I passed in the procession to-day, for I saw among the trophies extended by the zine of an old New England house, a Mexican flag taken at the battle of Chapultepec. [Applause.] And so there is no new thing to the invention of man; and the most ingenious and fertile politician who looks with eye unbodily upon the island of Cuba "about the Gulf of Mexico," will find the "proud and persecuting Spaniard" had been marked for annoyance by some of those Puritans before they came to this country. I leave it to you, Sir, and to our assembled friends to say who is "proud" and who is "persecuting" in the further prosecution of the idea.

Mr. President, very soon after the Puritans planted their feet upon this soil a missionary from the Governor of New-Amsterdam, at the mouth of the Hudson, visited them, and among the many things which he saw and made note of was an interesting exhibition—of which I have seen a specimen to-day—of the native tribes of this region. To be sure, in the fine Indian characteristics which were presented to my eye to-day I thought I saw a little of what might be called superficial accomplishments, (laughter,) while his was the genuine sons of the forests, and with philosophical eye he masked and reproduced those Indians in the stern simplicity of their nature.

In speaking of the preparation of their youths for the hardy labors and trials of their scanty life, he says:

"When there is a youth who begins to approach manhood, he is taken by his father, uncle or nearest friend, and is conducted blindfolded into the wilderness, in order that he may not know the way, and is left there by night or otherwise, with a bow and arrows, and a hatchet and a knife. He must support himself there a whole Winter, and with what the scanty earth furnishes at this season, and by hunting. Towards the Spring they come again and fetch him out of it."

Now, Sir, who led the Puritans "blindfolded into the wilderness" but their "Father and their nearest friend?" Who left them in the night time here, and withdrew not only the sunshine of his favor, but the paler moon and cheering stars. Who bade them through the long Winter gain their sterling virtue by such scanty food as the earth produced and scarcely nothing? and who, when the long Winter had passed, who, but He, to whom a thousand years are but as one day—He who is king of nations no less than the God of the pilgrim and the saint—who, when the Spring approached, came and brought this band of exiles out of the long Winter of oppression, and brought them up again into the light of the world to stand among the nations of the earth; but this same, "the Father and their nearest friend?"

Who bade them settle here, whence there might be thrown out over the whole country, in the form of emigration, a distribution of their power, of their virtue, of their courage? Who led them away from what they would have chosen—the fairer scenes of a more Southern clime? This is the method by which our ancestor, "Father and nearest friend," prepared those virtues which have given us this vast country, and peopled it with this uncounted population. [Applause.]

But, Mr. President, let us as the children of those fathers feel and know that the true heritage which they have transmitted to us, and which we are solemnly bound to transmit to our descendants unimpaired, is not material aggrandizement.

Their fame is founded upon the real greatness of their souls and is imperishable; no praise can brighten it nor no censure dim; and we must perpetuate their dominion and amplify their inheritance by the same means, upon the same principles. And now that we are brought here on this altar of our filial devotion, this our monumental gift, let us remember the solemn admonition to Him who brought gifts to the altar of Hebrew devotion—"if thou bring thy gift to the altar and remember that thy brother has aught against thee, leave thou thy gift upon the altar and go to thy brother." If we, the descendants of the Pilgrims have been wanting in their stern energy, in their unflinching intrepidity against power, against wrong—if we have been proud and cruel—if social later exiles we have had inhospitable hearts—if against the poor and oppressed of our country we have closed our affections, these our brethren have much against us, and as we lay this monumental gift upon the alter of patriotism, let us go to our brother, poor, oppressed, despised wherever and whoever he may be, and learn that there is no consecration here for this monument but in the spirit of the Pilgrims is revived, their energies renewed, and we fight in our day until we conquer, as they fought and conquered in life. [Loud applause.]

Let us remember that equality of right was nothing without community of sympathy, and that equality of right and community of sympathy were nothing without reciprocity of duty, and let me give you, Sir, these three great principles upon which the Puritan Commonwealth was reared, and upon which our wider Republic must stand, or it will fall. Let me give you:

Equality of Right, Community of Interest, Reciprocity of Duty—The triple arch upon which must rest the greatest monument to the fame of the Puritan exiles, the welfare and the permanence of the great Republic. [Loud cheering.]

The Shakespearian Discovery.

From the London Times.

As it has been suggested to me that I should put on record some observations regarding the Shakespearian discovery recently made in the MSS. department *here*, I hope this letter will be sufficient explanation for my appearance on the scene in the discussion now going on regarding it.

There are three kinds of evidence that may be brought to bear on a literary forgery. The intrinsic literary character of the document is one of these. Another is of a paleological kind, and its value is to be estimated by the amount of experience and antiquarian erudition and skill of the critic. There is a third to which I would more particularly invite attention in this letter, and that rests on the physical scrutiny of the document by the aids which science has placed in our hands.

There is, indeed, another direction in which such an inquiry may be pursued, and which has to deal in circumstantial evidence—such as individual hand writing or the tracing of analogous documents into a single channel, or in other details highly interesting to the literary "detective," but not congenial to an officer of the British Museum. The officers, indeed, of a great national establishment like the Museum owe a duty to the public, and, in a certain sense, occupy a judicial position in questions like this under discussion. Thus, while our object is not to trace the hand in a forgery, it is our duty to denounce the forgery itself. It is in this spirit that I have approached the subject, and it is with the physical aspects of it alone that I have to deal.

Mr. HAMILTON, a gentleman at the time only slightly known to me as an officer of this establishment, informed me some days since that the Duke of DEVONSHIRE had intrusted the far famed COLLIER'S *Shakespeare* to the hands of my colleague, Sir FREDERICK MADDEN, for the inspection of literary men; and Mr. HAMILTON further informed me of the doubts which, after a careful scrutiny of the volume, had arisen in his mind regarding its genuineness. His reasons for these doubts he has since made public on his letter in the *Times*. On his mentioning the existence of a vast number of partially obliterated pencil-marks which seemed anticipatory of the ink "emendations" of "the old commentator," I suggested the use of an instrument which has already done good service in an analogous case—(that of the Simonides' Uranius)—the microscope. This simple test of the character of these emendations I brought to bear on them, and with the following results: *First*—As to any question that might be raised concerning the presence of the pencil-marks asserted to be so plentifully distributed down the margin, the answer is, they are there. The microscope reveals the plumbago in the hollows

Wisconsin Obligations.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to offer a few words, prompted by the communication of "Citizen" in your issue of the 27th, in so doing I have no fears that this subject of "Wisconsin Securities" (so called) will receive any undue adoption, as it is important in more respects than one. The correspondent complains that the reputation and credit of the State, as such, have been unjustly impeached and assailed, as the State Government is in no way responsible for the state of things complained of. On the other hand, I undertake to say, that all public demonstrations and threats towards repudiation have been instigated and fostered by State legislation. The following extracts allow me to introduce a law passed April 15, 1859, which proposes a new way of cancelling notes, bonds and mortgages.

"*The People of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SEC. 1. That in all suits hereafter brought, or in all complaints hereafter filed, or in suits or complaints now pending in any of the Courts of this State, in favor of individuals, or railroad or other companies, or their assignees, to enforce the collection of any bond or notes, or to foreclose mortgages given to secure the payment thereof, the maker of any such note or notes, or mortgagor, may set up by plea or answer in his or her defence, that the note or notes, or mortgage sued or complained on, was obtained by fraud or false representations. And if upon the trial or hearing the said defence should be sustained by the proof, then the verdict of the jury or decision of the Court shall be for the defendant or defendants, and he, her or they shall have judgment for costs.

SEC. 2. That in case of mortgages, commonly called farm mortgages, to railroad or other incorporated companies, intended as the basis of credit, or in exchange for stock of such company or companies, all the written contracts between any such company, and the mortgagors connected with or referring to the making of the note or the execution of the mortgage, to secure the payment thereof, and any fraudulent, false, or untrue statements relating to the pecuniary circumstances of such company, the route over which any such road would be built, and when to be completed, shall be taken and deemed by the said Courts of the State as a part of the contract, and shall run with said note and mortgage, and be held as obligatory as well on the contracting parties as on the assignee or assignees of said note and mortgage, and no assignee who has sued, or may sue, or complain, in any such note or mortgage, shall be permitted to reply to the defense provided in the first section of this act, that he is an innocent purchaser without notice."

We have all heard much in regard to the Wisconsin "Stay Law," but the act above has not been as often introduced to the public, and I have found many Wisconsin men who denied that such a law was on their statute book. I appeal to "Citizen" whether this law does not contemplate and provide for the setting aside and annulling of solemn contracts executed in all respects in conformity with the laws then existing, and after customary and usual forms.

If it was right and equitable to make such a law for the wrongs alleged, it should have embraced a wider field; such as the setting aside and annulling of all contracts wherein the purchasers of real estate or other property, make claim that such estate is not as productive as was represented or anticipated, or wherein such property has unexpectedly declined in value, or wherein the purchaser claims that extraordinary inducements were brought to bear upon the sale. It might go much further in the same strain. Need we say, that the action of the State as set forth has been unusual, and in all respects mischievous? Have not all subsequent combinations threatening repudiation and resistance been the legitimate offspring of this? While it cannot be denied that these mortgage makers thought and breathed repudiation, it is equally true that the supreme legislature of the State gave it form, currency and assurance. When, before, have we seen a concerted movement, bearing an air of respectability, to resist the payment of formal obligations, on the sole pretense that the considerations for which they were given had not borne all the fruit expected? We have in our midst a community which, individually and collectively, gave notes in oppressively large amounts for a railroad that was expected to prove fair stock, before these notes became due, this stock was not worth a farthing; still, every note, from rich and poor, interested and disinterested, satisfied and dissatisfied, was promptly paid at maturity. Such instances are not few.

These Wisconsin individuals and communities who have given their notes and bonds for value received resist the payment of them, simply because they neither wish nor expect to pay them; and in this they are prompted and encouraged by actions and promises Statewise, which men friendly to common honesty and fair dealing among their neighbors are ashamed to own. Now these persons among us who hold these dishonored promises to pay, may consent to bear their losses, but they must not be denied the privilege of believing and saying that the fraud so much talked of is of a much later date than "Citizen" would have it.

Who ever heard about the gross frauds practiced on these simple-minded farmers and corporations, so long as the stock of these roads was about par and paid dividends, while real estate along the line advanced two and three-fold? These same injured people thought then that they made a most capital investment, and lauded the sagacity of all concerned in devising a scheme so admirable in its results. But, behold, as this self-same stock has steadily gone down, just so steadily has this great wrong done to innocency by somebody, and somehow, and some time, been growing more and more aggravated and clamorous. And it has now come to a point that the holders of these notes and bonds at the East are made to assume the responsibility and consequences of all the antecedents concerned; all the weakness of human nature; all disappointed expectations; the failure of crops and the devious and unlooked-for changes in the affairs of men and Providence.

"Citizen" says there are two sides to this question. As it now stands, we can see but one; for, if we undertake to say the creditor has a side, the law of Wisconsin and the people exclaim in unison, "We cannot hear a word from you; you are all condemned as Wall-street malefactors," although it is true that the creditors to whom these claims are all important, know no more about Wall-street, or its bulls and bears, than they do of any other legerdemain.

The transfer of these securities to the hands of the people, many of them of small means, was not due to any artful financial influences. Up to a recent date they were recommended as a good investment by the people of Wisconsin, by the farmers, merchants, and the business community generally.

We have to say that *it is true* that these makers of notes and mortgages have combined to resist systematically the enforcement of claims against them at all hazards; they say so privately and publicly; I have heard it repeatedly; blood and bleached bones, powder and balls, are staple articles in their vocabulary. I have heard this from men who, in some other respects, claimed to have a good Christian temper, and who would go in agonies at the bare mention of "human rights"—men, too, living on farms where wheat is now worth one dollar per bushel, and where before the opening of the railroads built by money obtained on their false promises to pay, it was never worth over thirty-five cents, the value of the land ruling in the same proportion.

SIC TRANSIT.

Central American Interoceanic Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The return of General LAMAR, our Minister to Costa Rica and Nicaragua, has developed some important facts concerning Nicaragua Transit matters. We supposed the whole thing had been amicably arranged, and that the route would probably be opened by the United States mail steamers now running to Aspinwall.

But we now learn from persons representing the new Company, and from those connected with the Costa Rica and Nicaraguan Governments, that an entirely different state of things exists in regard to opening the Transit, than what we were led to suppose did exist.

The following is a brief statement of facts, made up from official correspondence which we have been permitted to examine:

It appears that what is known as the "Wallace-Van Dyke" contract, under which all the different interests, including the canal charter, had been harmonized and consolidated, is a contract made between Señor JEREZ, the then Secretary of Legation to Minister YRISARRI, and F. B. WALLACE and JAMES C. VAN DYKE. This contract *has never been ratified*. The Government claimed that inasmuch as the charter was executed by the Minister's Secretary, and not by the Minister himself,—that it contained clauses and terms not understood by the Secretary, which were particularly objectionable to Costa Rica and Nicaragua, these Governments were not morally or legally bound to ratify the charter.

It appears, then, that the "United Waters and Central American Transit Company," lately formed, based upon the "Wallace-Van Dyke" charter, will go into operation without the legal sanction of Nicaragua or Costa Rica.

The Company under the title which heads this article, has a contract executed by Minister JEREZ to the Company, which gives the latter the sole and exclusive right to navigate the lakes, rivers, build railroads and transport passengers, mails, treasure, &c., &c., the Company paying to the Government $1 25 for each full, and *one-half* that amount for every half passenger (under twelve years) transported from ocean to ocean.

With this contract, Minister JEREZ left in the steamer some three weeks ago for the purpose of having it ratified by Costa Rica and Nicaragua—for that purpose a special session of Congress had been ordered at Managua, to meet on the 15th ultimo.

Señor MOLINO, the Costa Rican Minister and *Charge d'Affaires* for Nicaragua during Minister JEREZ' absence, is strongly in favor of the contract—says it is only necessary to present it to the Constitutional Assembly to have it ratified.

The object of this new Company is to get control of the Transit, the same as the Panama Railroad has the Isthmus, and, in fact—leaving the coastwise service to be performed by any who choose to embark in it.

The Company are bound by this new contract to carry mails of all nations and countries safely across the Isthmus for the same rates that *ordinary express freight is transported*.

In case of failure to do so, as above stipulated, then the steamers bringing the mails have the right to send a boat or any conveyance they choose, across the Isthmus with their passengers and mails—the Transit Company not being allowed to run their boats on the lakes or rivers during such time.

Commodore VANDERBILT has recently made a formal proposition to the new Company to place his ships on both sides in connection with the Transit within *sixty days* from the day the contract is ratified by the Nicaraguan Government. Not only that, but he will furnish the necessary means for putting the Transit in operation.

TRANSIT.

EDUCATION.

Annual Meeting of the New-York State Teachers' Association—Female Declamation in Schools—Tributes to the Memory of Horace Mann.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1859.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the New-York State Teachers' Association commenced its session in this City to-day. The teachers were welcomed by JOHN THOMPSON, Esq., in an appropriate address. The address delivered by the President of the Convention, Mr. OLIVER AREY, of Buffalo, presented a review of the systems of teaching, suggested reforms, and especially urged that the examining School officers, and those who manage the system of public instruction, be selected by teachers, from the ranks of their own profession.

The business of the afternoon session was introduced by a report of the Committee on Incorporating the Association. The report showed that the necessary steps to secure the incorporation had been taken, and that henceforth "The New-York State Teachers' Association" is to be known as a legally constituted organization, and to be controlled by a Board of nine Directors, consisting of the officers of the Association. The report was adopted without discussion. It was suggested that so important an event should not be allowed to pass without a full expression of congratulations, and it was voted to reconsider the adoption of the report. The subject was subsequently postponed, to enable the Committee to procure the statutes relating to incorporated associations, in order that members might be informed as to the duties and privileges of such bodies.

Last year a Committee was appointed to prepare a report on the subject of Female Declamation in Schools. None of the members of that Committee being present, Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY, to whom the report of that Committee was introsted, asked the privilege of presenting it during the hour assigned to miscellaneous business. It was suddenly ascertained that no record had been made in the minutes of the last meeting of the Association of the appointment of such a Committee, and on this ground the reception of the report was objected to. Subsequently, however, it was called for by a vote of the Association, and Miss ANTHONY was permitted to read it. Among its prominent arguments were these: That, inasmuch as the State pays for the education of all its children, equal advantages should be afforded to all; that, among these advantages, is the privilege of declamation by girls in school; that the powers thus attained should be well understood, inasmuch as they are as important to woman in directing the affairs of the household as to man in legislative halls; that man exercises the right of speech when he wills, and no one questions it; that the boy reads his own productions and declaims, and that girls should be allowed a similar privilege.

An animated discussion followed the reading of this report. Mr. GREENLEAF, of Brooklyn, did not entirely agree with the views advanced, but admitted that up to a certain point the woman's powers of language should be cultivated—that point ended with her duties in social life and the domestic circle. Dr. REUBENS, of New-York, remarked that personalities came with a very ill grace from either side of such a subject as this, and that an allusion to mediumship in the report came with ill grace.

An exception was taken to the last speaker's views by Miss POWELL, of Columbia County, who claimed that there was no better time than the present to consider and decide the question of "woman's sphere." She closed by reading a paper, setting forth the advantages of declamation or recitations by girls.

The subject was then laid upon the table.

Dr. LAMBERT offered a resolution, that a Committee of Three be appointed to memorialize the next Legislature to procure an act authorizing the opening of Evening Schools in all the cities and large villages of the State.

It was opposed by Mr. JEFFERSON, of Troy, on the ground that we already have a law providing for the punishment of children who run away from school, and were this carried into effect we should not need of Evening Schools.

Mr. BUTLERY, of Brooklyn, held that we have laws enough, and that we want practice in carrying out these laws; yet he claimed that the evening schools were a great blessing to our cities. They provided the means of instruction to a large class who could not be compelled to attend the day schools, because they must labor to support themselves and their parents. The resolution was finally laid upon the table, and the Association adjourned.

An evening session was held, at which a discussion took place upon the proper extent and the best methods of instruction. Among the speakers were Mr. SPOWERS, of Waterford, Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Brooklyn, Mr. BARNES, of Niagara Falls, and others. This subject having finally been tasted, a lecture on the "Self-Education of Teachers" was delivered by Mr. HOQUET, of Brooklyn.

SECOND DAY.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

The second day's session of the Association opened this morning by the announcement of the death of HORACE MANN. Prof. DAVIES, of New-York, spoke in eloquent terms of Mr. MANN's labors in the cause of Education. He remarked that Mr. MANN had sometimes been in advance of his age; hence that he should not be judged by the opinions of those who did not appreciate his character. Prof. DAVIES closed by offering the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Association entertains a profound respect for the life and labors of HORACE MANN as an educator and friend of Education; and that they deeply sympathize with his bereaved family.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY followed. She said, I cannot sit in silence when such an announcement is made—that HORACE MANN is no more; and when we remember that he was the first, and ever continued an earnest advocate of woman's educational development. He has established a college, where woman can pursue her education, and graduate side by side with man, and with equal honors, and more than this has he accomplished in her behalf—a woman has been chosen a professor, side by side with the male professors. He was a man not only in name, but in soul. With him the ruling principle was that every person that possessed a human soul should be educated.

Mr. GREENLEAF, of Brooklyn, knew HORACE MANN during his early educational labors in Massachusetts. He believed there is not a district, there is not a school nor a village in all the Bay State where he has not made his mark, and where he has not friends to mourn his departure.

This sad intelligence fell upon the assembly of teachers here with deep solemnity, and the eloquent and touching tributes were followed by an appropriate song by MESSRS. REED, ABBEY, CHAPMAN and PATTERSON.

The regular business of the Association was resumed by a report of the editors of the New-York *Teacher*, which recommended that the contract for publishing it with Mr. JAMES CRUIKSHANK be renewed for five years. This report was adopted.

Mr. E. M. ROLLO, of Greenbush, delivered an address on "ARNOLD, as a Model Teacher." He commended ARNOLD, the head teacher at Rugby, for his great love of nature, and his keen perceptions of the beautiful, and his earnest study to lead his pupils to love and study the same great instructive volume. He loved his pupils, and they loved him ardently in return.

Prof. DAVIES urged that the example of ARNOLD, in cultivating the true principles of manhood in the youth of our land, should be imitated by the teachers in the Empire State. ARNOLD's principle, in moral education, was amputate the limb to save the body; hence he sometimes dismissed from his school the boys who would not comply with the regulations of the school. The resolution was adopted, after which the Association adjourned.

At the Afternoon Session, the first business was the reading of a Report, by Dr. LANGBEE, on "Physical Education as Connected with Public Schools." It was recommended that the salaries of teachers be so increased as to allow all, both male and female, to keep a good horse, saddle and bridle, that they may enjoy riding exercise. The Report was accepted.

Mr. F. B. SNOW, of Providence, then delivered an address; subject—"What Shall We Teach?" He told us to teach truth and principles. It was a long speech for a hot day. At the close of the address, the Association adjourned.

C.

Dry Goods Importation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

So much that is false has lately been written on the subject of excessive Dry Goods Importations by ignorant or designing persons who do the so-called commercial articles of one or more of our City papers, that it becomes proper for those engaged in that branch of trade, which has added much to the wealth and fame of this great metropolis, to say something for themselves, and that they, taking all the risks for the chances of the profits, feel themselves fully competent to judge of the wants of the country, without the aid of those who write in ignorance of the subject, and make up the panic items of a certain miscalled commercial paper, which attacks by turns every true commercial interest of this City, from what motives or inducements the writers best knew.

It is unfair to make comparisons of the imports of 1859 with those of the depressed part of 1858.

The recovery from the revulsion of 1857 was so rapid, that the whole country was notoriously bare of both foreign and domestic dry goods at the close of 1858; owing to the extremely small import of the last year, nearly everything had gone into consumption. Consequently, very liberal imports were this year to be expected, based upon the wants of the people, and their ability to buy and pay.

So far from these imports having been excessive, as has been heralded through the country by those who did not understand what they were writing about, they are proving to be within the wants prospective of the season now coming on.

It is proper to make a comparison of a brace of years side by side, in order to get a correct view of the subject in question.

The exports into the United States
from Liverpool in dry goods, in 1856–
'57, from January to July, were.....267,541 pkgs.
Same period, 1858–'59.....209 209 pkgs.

Decrease in 1858–'59 ..... 62,332 pkgs.

These are the statistics of the largest point of export, and from all other ports the shipments will not be found in excess by the same comparison.

PARK PLACE.

CLERICAL SCANDAL.

Elopement and its Consequences—The Lovers Seeking Refuge in Toronto.

From the Toronto Leader, July 30.

At the very moment when the feelings of the Protestants in Upper Canada have been greatly aroused at an alleged attempt on the part of certain high dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church to seduce a young unmarried lady from her home and her religious faith, a new incident has arisen, calculated partially to distract their attention from the subject, and to divert it into another channel. In this new affair a reverend gentleman—a distinguished member of the Free Church of Scotland, and one who is privileged to add the letters "D. D." to his name—is one of the principal actors; the other being a female, the wife of a gentleman also in holy orders, whose affections he has seduced, and who is now living in this city in a state of concubinage with her debaucher. The following are the leading facts of this painful and most disgusting case:

Dr. HUMPHREYS—for such is the name of the person who has seduced the affections of another's wife—was for several years the head-master of the Cheltenham Grammar School. Some few months ago, under the pleas of pecuniary pressure, he sought the protection of the Insolvent Court to save himself from arrest; while apparently preparing for his examination, he had been scraping every shilling together he could possibly lay hold of, in order to form a fund to aid his clandestine and pre determined departure from the country. Only three days before that departure, he convened a meeting of the parents of his pupils, and sanctimoniously talked about acknowledging that "Divine help" without which all his labors would have been vain! On the morning of his departure he took his wife's watch and all the loose money she happened to have in her pocket, and went away on the pretence of getting money from some friends in Derbyshire, to assist in his defence in the Insolvent Court. He wrote to his wife from Liverpool, telling her he had been "grievously disappointed" in not getting the money, and saying that he must be absent from Cheltenham for some days. On the very morning on which Mrs. HUMPHREYS received this letter, she received another letter from the friends to whom he had gone, asking her and her husband to spend the holidays at their house. Her ears being thus opened, on her following him to Liverpool, she found that he had taken passage for America in an assumed name; that large quantities of luggage had been forwarded to him from time to time in anticipation of his departure; and that on his arrival at Liverpool he had met, by previous arrangement, a married lady—the wife of one of his largest Cheltenham creditors—whose affections he had seduced, and in whose company he had left the country. When we add to this that he has left his heart-broken wife with her six children without the slightest means of support; and that the lady who is the guilty partner of his flight was herself the mother of eight children, we have said enough to show that the man who could conceive and carry out such a scheme of duplicity and depravity could have been no ordinary villain. What the course of this holy man and his paramour after arriving in America was, we are not aware. The first that we find of him in this country his arrival at Albany, and, after a short stay there, his departure for Toronto, where he arrived some weeks ago. After his hasty and shameful flight from England, the friends of the lady who had been so ruthlessly torn from them, having become solicitous about her future welfare, dispatched to the head of the New-York Police a communication stating the facts of the case, and advising the arrest of Dr. HUMPHREYS. In that city, however it he ever touched there—as it is very probable he did—he eluded the vigilance of the detective officers, and came on to Toronto. The New-Yorkers were not to be dodged in this way, and a detective was sent to hunt up the game, which he succeeded in tracking to this city, arriving here about two weeks ago. An interview was had immediately with Detective GRAVES of the Police Force in this city, and a photograph of the fugitive doctor given him, so that he might also be on the *qui vive* for the divine's arrest. Not many days after he had the good fortune to meet the reverend gentleman on Queen street, in company with his *inamorata*, and instantly recognized him as the person for whom he was in quest. By proper observation it was discovered that he resided on Mutual-street, and a watch was instantly set upon his house, which has been continued to the present time. Since he arrived here he has passed by the name of HUNTER.

The lady who has thus chosen to share the fortunes of the wandering and faithless doctor was, we understand, the wife of a Dr. CUMMINGS, a clergyman of high standing in the Church of which he is a member, and also a person of considerable wealth. So that, as far as riches could purchase the good things and the enjoyments of this life, she had nothing to desire. Nothing was denied her; but still she was not happy. What may have been the peculiar attractions of Dr. HUMPHREYS, which forced her to tear herself from the arms of one who, from anything we can learn to the contrary, loved her with the tender and affectionate love of a true and devoted husband, we, of course, do not presume to say. But Dr. HUMPHREYS, in comparatively poor circumstances, was to her mind more to be desired than Dr. CUMMINGS, to whom she had previously plighted her troth and affections. And she made the choice, and to all appearance does not regret it.

When the Doctor arrived here he made application to a gentleman in high position in the educational institutions of the country, for a teachership, but none was vacant; and whether the person applied to had been previously acquainted with the Doctor or not we are not aware, but after some conversation had between them the whole story of Dr. HUMPHREY's flight and his seduction of a creditor's wife was revealed. A correspondence ensued, in which the lady took part, declaring in a true romantic spirit her attachment to her new "affinity," and relating in tender strains the many sad and heartrending days she had spent before her wishes in this respect were consummated. She loved him, she affirmed, as she had never loved another, and nothing but death itself could separate them. She still adheres to the same opinions. All the entreaties of friends; all the inducements of wealth cannot persuade her to alter her determination of sharing for life the lot of one who has already proved faithless to her who for many long years had been the partner of his joys and of his griefs, and who, after bearing him six children, he has left to the mercy of a compassionate public.

On Thursday morning last, Sergeant-Major FERRIS, who had also been employed in watching the parties implicated in this affair, having reason to believe they would visit the Normal School during the day, to witness the Model School examinations, accompanied by two or three persons and Mr. COCK, a cousin of Mrs. CUMMINGS, who arrived here from England not many days since, the latter took the precaution to retire into a private room in the building lest he might be seen by HUMPHREYS. But the Sergeant-Major took his station near the main entrance to the building, with a photograph likeness of the reverend delinquent in his hand; and waited there till near three o'clock in the afternoon, when at length he descried a personage answering the description in the likeness enter the ground. Doctor HUMPHREYS—for it was he—walked into the building, and having looked round a little, took his seat quite comfortably in the theatre, where the prizes were being distributed. Sergeant-Major FERRIS then communicated with Mr. COCK, and the other parties in waiting, and two of them went forward into the theatre at once, and served HUMPHREYS with citations from the High Court of Divorce, England. HUMPHREYS' dismay at this unexpected turn of affairs may be more easily imagined than described. There was nothing for it, however but to submit, and as soon as he recovered his equanimity he left the building with the parties coming in search of him, and proceeded with them to his lodgings, Mutual-street, where he occupies two rooms. Here the lady was confronted with her paramour by Mr. COCK, her relative, and was also served with a citation from the English Divorce Court.

In the course of the same evening the man watching HUMPHREYS and Mrs. CUMMINGS saw them take a cab and drive to the Rossin House. Fearing they proposed leaving town, Sergeant-Major FERRIS was requested to follow them in another cab, and he did so. They drove round the suburbs of the city for about an hour and a half, followed at a cautious distance by the Sergeant-Major, but ultimately returned to their present lodgings, Mutual-street, without having made any attempt to escape.

Mr. COCK has, it is said, had several interviews with Mrs. CUMMINGS, in order to induce her to return to her friends in England and leave her seducer. But her determination is said to be fixed, that nothing shall induce her to return to them again.

The story goes that some portion of the church-going public in this city, had quite a narrow escape from hearing the reverend runaway discourse from the pulpit. Arrangements, it is believed, were made, or were about being made, for his preaching a sermon in Cooke's Church. The congregation were, however, spared the mortification. Some inkling of HUMPHREYS' conduct was received by one of the elders of the church, and the result was that HUMPHREYS never discoursed from that pulpit.

In serving the citations on both parties the police here have proceeded as far as they can do at present. Their principal movements for some time to come will be confined to watching the runaways, wherever they go. What the upshot of this scandalous affair will be, it is difficult to conjecture.

THE SLEEP OF ITALY.—Apropos of LONGFELLOW's poem, in which sleeping Italy is pictured in the image of Enceladus under Etna, PARTRIDGE, of the Louisville *Journal*, suggests:

"LONGFELLOW may shout and sing 'Enceladus, arise!' but the question is, can he shake off the effect of the third Nap?"

At an auction sale of the personal property of Mr. Oaks, recently deceased, in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, a few days ago, a bag of flaxseed was offered for sale. One of the bidders put his hand into the bag to examine the seed, and hauled out a purse, which was found to contain gold and silver coin. The bag was then thoroughly overhauled, and over one thousand dollars in gold and silver coin were found therein. The treasure was then retained by the executors.

The village of Tepeeotah, in Minnesota, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 23d of July. The town was a small settlement, consisting of a mill, a hotel, and a number of small wooden houses. The amount of the loss is not stated,

A PERSECUTED PROFESSOR.

Prof. Felton and Spiritualism.

THE PROFESSOR SETS A MOOTED QUESTION AT REST.

The following letter appears in the Boston *Evening Courier* of Aug. 2:

NAHANT, Aug. 1, 1859.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: I have been informed many times within the last few months that I am represented to have become not only a believer in the preposterous fables of the Spiritualists, but a *medium*, or, as the excellent Mr. STILES calls it, a *mejum*. I suppose the rumor has been put in circulation in order to verify the prediction made by a band of spirits through the *mejumship* of the aforementioned STILES, that "Professor FELTON would become a meejum, though the *spirits* would have a hard tussle with him first."

Of course, no one believes this, least of all the original inventor. None of the leaders in the imposture believe it, for they do not believe in their own pretensions. They have succeeded in duping others; they have not succeeded in duping themselves. The fact is—and they know it—that every one of their pretensions has been utterly disproved. The experiments at the Albion proved—as the impostors themselves knew they would prove—the utter turpitude of the cheat; and the decision of the judges, with the brief but most significant warning against the dangerous and demoralizing effects of the imposture and delusion, struck a blow at the whole scheme, from which it has not recovered and never will recover.

When I speak of the leaders in spiritism as impostors, I do not mean to assert that all of them are destitute of faith in its claims. There are a few who, having had the misfortune to have their belief in Christianity undermined by what is called rationalism, but should be called irrationalism, snatch at the poor juggleries of table-tipping to supply the place of the lost faith. There are others—people of weak judgment and excitable nerves—who have been wrought upon by the legerdemain of such crafty managers as Mrs. HAYDEN, Mr. MANSFIELD, and the rest of the deceiving crew, and have really believed these vulgar tricksters are chosen by departed spirits to communicate with the survivors on earth. Others still, astonished at the volubility of the trance-speakers, open their eyes in wonder, and believe that spirits are speaking through their organisms. There was a young man—a Mr. WHITING—who pretended that the spirit of an Italian poet would improvise poetry, on any subject, through his organism. His claims were accepted in twenty-one States of the Union where his exhibitions had been given. When, however, I put the question to the spirit whether he intended to improvise in his native tongue, to the utter confusion of the medium, he was obliged to confess that he never gave that test except in private. Mrs. HATCH, by far the ablest of the trance-speakers, after having been the great pillar of spiritism, as they all admitted, was completely exposed in Lynn and Boston. To a mathematical question she gave a wrong answer, asserting that a thing can be done which is demonstrably impossible; but instead of doing it, the spirits, through their organism, promised that the problem should be solved within a month, and the name of the spirit solving it should be transmitted with the document, "or," said the spirits, "we will confess that we are disgraced forever." That was two years ago; the problem has not been solved, and the spirits most accordingly admit that they are disgraced forever.

I have known one or two cases, where, for a time, persons have been caught by the delusion, and have honestly believed themselves rapping, speaking, and even writing mediums. These self-delusions have, however, lasted but a short time; and the victims to their own imaginations have waked to the truth, like patients suddenly recovering from a dose of ether or gas. I have no hesitation in saying that there have been such temporary mediums, who began by deluding themselves and ended by deluding others; and have no little hesitation in saying that the swarm of mediums of every sort, who are weekly announced in the *Banner of Light* and the *Spiritual Age*, and who, after the exposures that have taken place, continue their incantations, are cheats and impostors of the worst description, and ought to be brought under the penalties of the law. When, for instance, the pretended clairvoyants pick the pockets of the ignorant and the credulous, of heavy fees for medical prescriptions, the law should step in and protect the feeble-minded, as it does in other cases of idiocy. And when STILES publishes an octavo volume of the most enormous nonsense, under the name of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS—forging the handwriting of the sage of Quincy—he ought to be dealt with as any other forger. And when MANSFIELD opens letters and sells answers to them, under the pretence that the answers came from departed spirits, or hires an artist to draw crayon portraits of the dead, from his own descriptions, or from daguerreotypes, and sells them as portraits taken from the departed spirits coming to sit *propria persona*, he ought to be dealt with as any other rogue who obtains money by false pretences. I knew from the beginning of the discussion that almost every species of fraud and villainy was practiced under the garb of Spiritism; I knew that its tendencies were baneful and demoralizing; I knew that it connected itself with the basest passions, and justified practices that tended to the overthrow of social and domestic life. Those who charged it with these tendencies were bitterly denounced; but the recent revelations of these who have had the best opportunities of knowing its effects, surpass tenfold all the crimes that were imputed to it.

The consequence of the discussion was first to induce people who were inclined to listen to its pretensions to examine a little more closely; to apply tests; to see for themselves. The moment this was done, Spiritism lost all credit with persons of the least penetration. Some of its pretended phenomena have been witnessed in cultivated circles, and for a short time caused surprise and perplexity. At present no such surprise or perplexity can be excited; the phenomena are seen through, the tricks are exposed, and, with very few exceptions, the only dupes are to be found in the hands of the most ignorant and degraded. Its services were no longer announced in the daily papers with "religious intelligence." It shrunk to contemptible dimensions, and hides its diminished head from the light of day. Mr. NEWTON no longer justifies the indecencies of the mystic mount in Lynn; JOHN MURRAY SPEAR no longer dares to form his secret circles in *puris naturalibus*, and the abominations of free love, though secretly practiced, are no longer openly defended under the sanction of spiritual communications. No one doubts that the incoherent raving of the trance-speakers comes from their own addled brains, or that the trance-speakers themselves are anything more than shallow impostors, like all the rest. Mediums and others who find their gain in it will continue their nefarious work so long as dupes, with money in their pockets, offer themselves to be robbed. I am afraid my friend ALLEN PUTNAM, one of the best of men, still believes in the horrid and blasphemous cheat, but I am sure he cannot stand it much longer. Judge EDMONDS continues to write his puerile letters in the New-York *Tribune*, but I have never heard of a man, except myself, who has read them. Nobody but the Judge believes a single word of them, and, since he affected to think that MANSFIELD's atrocious English doggerels came from the elegant Attic poet MENANDER, which he could not possibly have believed, I cannot suppose he believes in them himself.

Yours in the spirit, C. C. FELTON.

THE TRIBUNE AND PROF. FELTON.

The New-York *Tribune*, having charged it upon Prof. FELTON, of Cambridge, that he had unfairly suppressed the votes given for certain gentlemen to whom he is politically opposed, at a recent meeting of the Alumni Association of Harvard College, the Professor has denied the imputation, and the following correspondence puts the case on its merits:

From the Tribune, Aug. 3.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE—*Sir:* I am much obliged to you for publishing my note to the Boston *Traveller*, on the late meeting of the Harvard Alumni; and I will ask of you the additional favor of printing a word in reply to the explanation appended. I denied positively having made the remark attributed to me. I said, "If I had though; the conduct of the gentleman referred to 'audacious,' I should have been quite likely to say so; but, as I did not know there were any opponents of Mr. WINTHROP, and as, if there had been, they had a perfect right to oppose him, I did not, and could not call their conduct 'audacious;' in fact, I did not call it *anything*, but simply performed the duty with which I was charged by the presiding officer."

You will observe that my denial is not limited to "speeches in the meeting," but is absolute. Your correspondent now informs you that the remarks attributed to me were made, "not in the meeting but in conversation, not strictly of a private character, immediately afterward." Allow me to say that I made no such remark as that attributed to me, in speech or conversation, at any time or in any place. I will not ask for the name of your informant, but you must permit me to say to him as publicly as he has made the charge against me, that it is *utterly untrue*, in whatever form he chooses to make it. I do not accuse him of inventing it; he may have heard it from another, or he may have heard some other person say something of the kind; but the charge itself, I repeat, is an utter and inexcusable falsehood.

I have no objection whatever to Mr. WASHBURN's motion. The Society of the Alumni has the right to adopt any mode they please of electing officers. I do not believe there is any wish to introduce the bitterness of party feeling into its deliberations. It is a Society of the graduates of Harvard University—of scholars and gentlemen—coming together on the common ground of attachment to Alma Mater, and to all good letters, and leaving all party divisions outside the College walls. Another correspondent of yours speaks of Mr. WASHBURN, the mover of election by ballot, as the leader of an "insurrection," "which requires the most vigorous effort of Professor FELTON and Professor BOWEN to suppress." This language reads strangely enough. I did not suspect Mr. WASHBURN to have any such insurrectionary designs as are here imputed to him—nor did I suppose that I was putting down an "insurrection" when I was acting with Mr. WASHBURN in collecting the ballots, according to his own motion. If Mr. WASHBURN's object was to introduce into the Society the part discords from without, I had no suspicion of the fact. The object of all this misrepresentation seems to be to create an impression that there is a "conservative" body, and a "progressive" body among the members, and that the former have managed by some legerdemain to keep the offices in their own hands, and that Mr. WASHBURN' motion was an attempt to throw off this tyranny. It is a curious fact—if such an impression has anything of truth—that, in the old Board of officers, Mr. WINTHROP should have been President and Mr. CHAS. FRANCIS ADAMS—whose political course has been so opposed to Mr. WINTHROP—should have been first Vice-President, and that, when the Society proceeded to vote by ballot, according to Mr. WASHBURN's motion, all the old officers were reelected. Mr. ADAMS, as I stated in my former letter, expressed an earnest desire that Mr. WINTHROP should be reelected, notwithstanding his letter requesting not to be considered a candidate. I do not believe that any one of Mr. WINTHROP's friends would have refused to vote for Mr. ADAMS, or any one of Mr. ADAMS' friends would have refused to vote for Mr. WINTHROP; but Mr. WINTHROP's letter led some to vote for Mr. ADAMS as his successor, and Mr. ADAMS' desire to have Mr. WINTHROP reelected, caused others to vote for Mr. WINTHROP. I am confident that there was no real difference of opinion [illegible] there was nothing of party spirit in the proceeding.

You remark, "with this explanation (i. e., the assertion that I used the language ascribed to me in connection) there seems to be no serious difference remaining between the statement of Mr. FELTON and that of which he complains." Pardon me for saying that there is a very serious difference. One portion of the statement—not of which I complained, but which I pointedly denied—was that I refused to mention the name of Mr. PHILLIPS—although there were loud calls made for it—and this is the very part of the statement which you said you "could not believe." I will barely repeat, in the most emphatic manner, that I omitted the names of *all* the gentlemen voted for, except those who are elected, in accordance with a general rule. I omitted not only Mr. PHILLIPS' name, but my own, and several others; and no calls whatever were made in my hearing. I am the more earnest in making this denial, because the imputation implies a dishonest purpose on my part, of suppressing votes for Mr. PHILLIPS; and my accuser cannot put his finger on any act of mine that will justify, in the slightest degree, so gross a charge.

Yours, very respectfully, C. C. FELTON.

CAMBRIDGE, Aug. 1, 1859.

We have received the following from the gentleman upon whose authority our original statement was made:

There *were* calls for the other names when Prof. FELTON stopped after announcing (Mr. ADAMS') election as Vice-President.

Prof. BOWEN *did* make a speech in which he described the course of electing by ballot, instead of by Committee, as "unusual," "extraordinary," "unexpected," "unanticipated," or by some epithet equivalent to that which I attributed to him.

The only modification the *Tribune* needed to have made of the original account was respecting Mr. FELTON, who made no speech, and was good-humored to all appearance throughout the affair, his remark "*quiet audience*" being a joke undoubtedly, and made *privately*, not publicly, and during the counting of the votes, or shortly afterwards.

Prof. FELTON's letter to the *Traveller* is incorrect in the following particulars:

1. In stating that the motion to elect by ballot was made after the reading of Mr. WINTHROP's letter, whereas it was made before.

2. In saying that he "reported only the names of the persons elected, *in accordance with what is supposed to be the usage of the Association on the subject*," whereas the fact that the Association could have no "*usage on the subject*," is evident from the fact which Prof. FELTON himself states, that this was the *first time that officers were ever elected by ballot*.

3. In saying that there were no calls. There were calls. I heard them.

4. In saying that he has not the slightest objection to WENDELL PHILLIPS for President of the United States. He unquestionably has some such objection, unless he has turned Garrisonian as well as Spiritualist.

BOSTON, August 1, 1859.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Martial of Major Osborn Cross.

INVESTIGATION OF CHARGES OF EMBEZZLEMENT AND MISAPPLICATION OF PUBLIC MONEY.

A general Court-Martial was convened Wednesday morning, by order of the War Department, at the United States Army quarters in State-street, to try Major Osborn Cross for alleged misapplication and embezzlement of the public money while he held the office of Quartermaster at San Francisco, California.

The following officers composed the tribunal:

Col. J. K. T. Mansfield, Inspector-General; Col. Gustavus Loomis, Fifth Infantry; Col. H. K. Craig, Ordnance Department; Col. D. D. Tompkins, Quartermaster's Department; Col. Dixon S. Miles, Second Infantry; Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. C. Buchanan, Major Fourth Infantry; Lieut.-Col. J. W. Ripley, Ordnance Department; Brevet Major A. B. Eaton, Captain Subsistence Department; Major A. Cady, Sixth Infantry Major John Sedgwick, First cavalry; Major A. Mordecai, Ordnance Department, and Capt. Samuel Jones, First Artillery, as Judge Advocate. Col. Mansfield presided.

At 11

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3½ P. M.
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Michigan Central and Erie Railroad...8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....8½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 5 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from *St. Joseph*, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 5 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *New-York*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow, Aug 6, at 10½ o'clock.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, embracing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued THIS (Friday) MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *Moses Taylor*, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Further particulars of the railroad disaster near Schaghticoke, with corrected list of the killed and wounded, are given in our columns this morning. The number of persons killed is nine, as reported yesterday. It appears that the broken bridge over the Tomhannock was notoriously a rotten structure, and that its unsafe condition was some time since reported to the management of the Northern Railroad Company.

A letter from our Utah correspondent states that the Mormons have nominated Gen. HOSACE S. ELDREDGE (as their Delegate in Congress, to take the place of Mr. JOHN M. BERNHISEL, who has occupied that position for several years. Affairs in the Territory presented no features of marked interest.

The gold diggers among the Indian mounds of Chiriqui, upon the northern part of the Isthmus of Panama, are to be reinforced by a vessel-load of adventurers from New-York, who are to proceed direct from this port to Chiriqui on the Atlantic, in a clipper schooner. The mound district is said to be easily reached from the lagoon some one hundred and fifty miles to the northward of Aspinwall. The vessel is to remain a short time to afford time to prospect the country, and only a limited number will be taken.

The British ship *James Yco*, which arrived here yesterday from Newport, Wales, reports having fallen in with a burning ship at sea, on the 28th of June, which was supposed to be an American steamer. But there is no American steamship out of time, and, as the wreck was fallen in with near the latitude and about the time that the ship *Stalwart*, bound from New-Orleans to Liverpool, was burned, it was doubtless the hull of that ill-fated ship which was seen by the *James Yco*.

Mr. JOHN WISE publishes the narrative of his last aerial voyage from St. Louis to Indiana. He intended to land at Lafayette, but was compelled to come down at the distance of thirty miles from St. Louis, in consequence of a heavy rain storm. He was accompanied on this trip by his son. Meteorological observations were made, with satisfactory results; but Mr. WISE declares that the present system of constructing balloons is so defective that but meagre results can be hoped for.

VIRGINIA STEWART died at 3 o'clock yesterday morning at the New-York Hospital, just thirteen days after she was shot. During most of that time the patient has been unconscious, and her few lucid intervals have been of short duration. The case has attracted a great deal of the attention of medical men, from the fact that she lingered so long with a bullet in her brain. Dr. HULL, house surgeon of the Hospital, who has been attending her for a week past, has made a very minute *post-mortem* examination. The ball was found close by the orifice of the wound, in the left hemisphere of the brain, and a piece of the skull, corresponding in size to the ball, was found behind it. The skull was fractured in the vicinity of the wound, and a quantity of extravasated blood was found between the scalp and the bone. An inquest will be held this morning at 10 o'clock. The remains now lie in the dead-house, and are visited by a great many persons. They have been taken in charge by the Rev. Father QUINN, of St. Peter's Church, in Barclay-street, who has been unremitting in his attentions to the sufferer. Several Sisters of Charity have daily visited and endeavored to give her religious consolation. The funeral will take place at 11 o'clock, from St. Peter's Church, and the remains will be interred at Cavalry Cemetery.

A Court-Martial is now in session at the Army Quarters in State-street, to investigate charges of misapplication and embezzlement of the public money made against Major OSBORN CROSS, formerly Quartermaster in San Francisco. No progress has yet been made in the investigation.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday. A large number of new members were elected; the Committee on medals were instructed to present them to the officers of the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* at their discretion. The President stated that a memorial would be prepared to the next Congress touching the liabilities of American shipowners in cases of collision.

The City Inspector cautions the public against the purchase of pork about these days, as large quantities of diseased swine's flesh is daily thrown into market, the hogs having died of cholera—a disease now very prevalent among the hogs. It is introduced, to a great extent, during the night time, which prevents it from being "spotted" and seized.

The Hinch *habeas corpus* case, in which it is alleged that a young and respectable girl was forced to remain in an alleged house of prostitution, against her will, has ended happily, the girl having left the house after discovering its character and been searching elsewhere for a situation ever since.

A case disclosing the way in which bank financeering is sometimes carried on, and involving some $50,000, will be found reported in our legal column.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, no less than fifteen cases were disposed of by Recorder BARNARD. A report of the proceedings will be found in another column.

Sales were made, yesterday, of 1,000 bales Cotton at steady prices. Flour was quite dull and generally lower. Wheat was less plenty and was dearer. The transactions, however, were limited. Corn was in active demand at rising prices. Rye was depressed and cheaper. Pork was freely offered and purchased at reduced rates. Lard attracted more attention, as did also Rice and Sugars. Coffee and Molasses were moderately inquired for. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

AN UNKNOWN SHIP BURNED AT SEA.—The British ship *James Yco*, which arrived at this port yesterday, reports having seen a steamship on fire on the 28th of June, in latitude 47° 30', and longitude 23° 05'. The captain of the *James Yco* went near enough to the burning vessel to discover that she was destroyed to the water's edge, that there was no name left upon her hull, and for some reason or other to infer that she was an American steamer. But an American steamship she could not have been, as there is no steamer plying between this country and Europe which is out of time or missing. It was most likely the hull of the cotton laden ship *Stalwart*, which was destroyed by fire in the latter part of June in about the latitude in which the supposed steamer was seen. The crew of the *Stalwart* were rescued and carried to England, and an account of the disaster has already been published in our columns.

British North America.

A highly interesting account of explorations made in British North America has just been laid before the Parliament of Great Britain, which is full of facts and suggestions of value to ourselves in their bearing upon the future westward march of our civilization. These explorations were made by a corps under the orders of Capt. PALLISER, a descendant of the famous Sir HUGH.

Capt. PALLISER and his party left Liverpool in the *Arabia* in May, 1857, and arrived at Fort William in June, and Fort Francis, on Rain Lake, in July. There they received a deputation of Indians, who were anxious to know what the Queen intended to do with the country when it had been taken from the Hudson's Bay Company. They told him they did not wish to part with their lands, as some of their neighbors were doing to the "long knives," and being cheated by them, and complained of their wretched condition, now that the fur animals have become so scarce. The whole country, between the Whits Fish River and Lake Sturgeon, proved to be a group of lakes, dotted with islands, and connected by short rivers, affording great facilities for steamboat communications whenever it becomes settled. Concerning the Red River settlement, Capt. PALLISER does not report very favorably, but the disadvantages appear to be connected with the population rather than with the country. He says: "The Summer here is very warm and the crops seem quite, by the rapidity of their growth, to make up for the long Winter. The resources of the country are not half developed. Want of energy pervades all classes. Of the Scotch there are many that do well, and they would do much better if they could reckon on obtaining any regular labor. The only hold the settlement has on the enlightened members of its society is the security of property, and good laws, as compared to the insecurity of the American side. Should the American Legislature obviate that difficulty, all the industrious and valuable portions of the population would soon flock over to the other side."

The party left Fort Garry on the 21st July, and on the 24th took meridian altitudes of the sun, to find the locus of the 49th deg. N. lat., and to determine the direction of the boundary line. They were shown a post indicating a similar observation taken by Mr. NICHOLAY, well known in the American scientific world. On this occasion Capt. PALLISER availed himself of the valuable assistance of Mr. IDDINGS, an American Civil Engineer, who is commissioned to lay out lots of land from the frontier southward, purchased by an American Land Company; and this gentleman, with Capt. PALLISER'S secretary, Mr. SULLIVAN, placed another post at about 300 yards in the direction of true west, making the necessary allowance for the variation of the compass, which was found to be 14° E. Mr. IDDINGS informed the English that the Land Company by whom he is employed intend to build a town here, and establish a railway station, about two miles from the posts. As yet the place is a wild waste. The Hudson's Bay Company's fort is a very small shabby establishment, and the American one is still smaller and more wretched in appearance. It professes, however, to be a post-office, and carries a mail, said to be a monthly one, from St. Paul's; but, as the postmaster was away and had left the place under the charge of an Indian woman who speaks no other language but her own. Captain PALLISER could not form very accurate ideas as to the safety of letters committed to its charge. He was induced, however, to forward his package by the assurance of an intelligent half-breed that the post-office here is a very lucky one. Continuing his journey, Capt. PALLISER ascertained that there exists a valuable water communication between the South Saskatchewan and Red River, and that a good-sized boat, or even perhaps a small steamer, might descend from the former river, ascend the West Qui Appelle River, cross the Qui Appelle Lakes, and then descend the Qui Appelle into Red River. After proceeding as far West as 109° lon., on the South Saskatchewan, which magnificent river here rivals the Missouri in size and volume, and is navigable for craft of any size at all seasons, Capt. PALLISER, in September, turned northward, reached Crow Wing in November, and thence proceeded to Montreal to confer with Sir GEORGE SIMPSON.

In May, 1858, Capt. PALLISER and party arrived again at Fort Garry, and at the beginning of June reached Fort Carlton on the Saskatchewan. From that place to Battle River they found the prairie neither well wooded nor rich in pasture; but beyond that river the soil is rich, and well adapted either for pasture or agriculture. Timber is scarce, and constantly becoming more so, owing to the practice, so prevalent among the Indians, of firing the prairie. This character continued for many miles, but toward the Lower Saskatchewan, which they crossed in lat. 50° 55' N, the soil is poor, and several salt lakes were met with. South of the Saskatchewan the aspect of the country changed again, the soil of the valleys being rich and desirable for cultivation, and the banks of the rivers well wooded with valuable pine timber. The Cypress Hills present the same characteristics, but the prairie soil is worthless except where swampy. On Aug. 8 they arrived at the 49th parallel, and saw the prairie stretching to the east, utterly devoid of wood, except in the valley of the Great Belly River. Capt. PALLISER ascended several eminences, but saw nothing but prairie of the poorest kind, and destitute of timber. A week later he arrived at Old Bow Fort, a deserted post of the Hudson's Bay Company, at the foot of the Rocky Mountains. Here the timber is valuable, consisting of various species of pine, but the soil is scanty, the valley being occupied by immense deposits of shingle. At this point the party commenced the ascent of the Rocky Mountains, which they crossed by a pass 5,985 feet above sea level, the chief impediment met with arising from the number of large trees felled by fires, which appeared in some instances to have been caused by lightning. On the 27th they reached the Columbia Portage, when Capt. PALLISER, in searching for the Columbia River, found himself on the bank of the lake whence that river rises, at a height of about 2,300 feet. Climbing a high tree to overlook the woods which intercepted his view, he saw both the Columbia lakes, and the river rising out of the southern one and flowing into the northern one, out of which it bends to the westward previous to taking its northern course to the boat encampment. On the 6th September they recrossed the mountains by the Kootanie Pass, and were surprised to find that also within British territory. They entered it in lat. 49° 11' N., lon. 115° 21' W., in the valley of the Elk River, and came out on the east side of the mountains, in lat. 50° 32' N., lon. 114° 35' W., in the valley of Little Belly River. It is one frequently used, but not the general pass of the Kootanie Indians, who have a preferable one in American territory. Capt. PALLISER thought it less eligible than the one by which he had crossed the mountains from the east, which has but one obstacle in height of land to overcome, and where the whole line of route is free from swamps.

Dr. HECTOR, a scientific gentleman attached to the expedition, had, in the meantime, explored the whole of the north branch of the Saskatchewan, which has been accurately mapped, and part of the south branch. He followed the Bow River right up to the main watershed of the continent, and until he reached a transverse watershed, which divides the waters of the Columbia and those of the north Saskatchewan, on the one hand, from those of the Kootanie and south branch of the Saskatchewan on the other. There he found the facilities for crossing the mountains so great as to leave little doubt in his mind of the practicability of constructing even a railroad connecting the plains of the Saskatchewan with the opposite side of the main chain of the Rocky Mountains. Dr. HECTOR states that the water-line of the mountain is not identical with their geological axis, which he was unable to reach, and had only opportunities of examining flanking ranges. Capt. PALLISER recommends, therefore, that as soon as his explorations are completed on the east side of the mountains, he should send Dr. HECTOR to complete his exploration, and then join him at Fort Colville, whence they could return to England *viâ* Panama. They wintered at Fort Edmonton, on the Saskatchewan, whence Captain PALLISER'S latest report is dated, Jan. 10, 1859, received at the Colonial Office in London on the 8th April. Shortly after their arrival at Fort Edmonton, Dr. HECTOR started to ascend the Red Deer River, and Captain PALLISER proceeded in a southeasterly direction, to explore the country surrounding Beaver Lake. From his description of Fort Edmonton, it would appear that game and fur animals are becoming scarce, and society necessarily in a transition state. Few fine furs are traded—those which are obtained being chiefly from half-breeds, belonging to a settlement recently made at Lake St. Anne. There is a Roman Catholic Mission, under the direction of two French priests, who have induced the half-breeds to cultivate the ground, and sometimes they realize very fair crops of barley and potatoes. Very little cultivation is carried on about Fort Edmonton, owing partly to the want of acquaintance with even the first principles of agriculture, and partly from the disinclination of the people to work steadily at any agricultural occupation.

England and her Defences.

No Englishman can possibly feel gratified by the fidgety bearing of a large number of prominent men in England, or the pitiful cries of "Wolf!" so common recently in the English press, *apropos* of an invasion which they predict, and all but invite. The question of the national defences is, indeed, at all times a most important one for Great Britain, since its sea-coast and colonial points of vulnerability are out of all proportion greater than those of the other monarchies of Europe. But to deal with the question efficiently, and as a matter of daily prudence, is one thing; to deal with it under the pretext of expected invasion by an ally is another.

Nothing contrasts the leaders of the present British Government more favorably with their immediate predecessors, than the tone in which they speak of this question. While Lord DERBY and Mr. DISRAELI enlarge upon the dangers to be looked for from victorious France, and the presumed unmanageableness of her soldiers flushed with conquest, Lord PALMERSTON and Lord JOHN RUSSELL do justice to the loyalty of their French ally, and would rest the national defences solely on considerations of national dignity. It is noticeable that Lord PALMERSTON uses almost the very words of Lord LYNDHURST, when he said that he would consent to live by no man's forbearance. Noble words as ever fell from the lips of a great leader, when speaking of the conditions of his country's existence; but how different is the context in which they appear in the two speeches! In that of Lord LYNDHURST, they are but made the handle of a firebrand, while in that of the present British Premier they are a fitting appeal to national self-respect.

We are well enough accustomed to see panic, on the subject of invasion, more or less widely spread, and more or less intense, in England. It is, in truth, but a sorry display for so great a nation to make, and no man can think the better of the Island Queen that she is so swift to tear her hair with periodical violence. But the fact seems to be, that this panic-disease will be an epidemic, from time to time, in the British Isles, until a thorough system of defence is established. The British army and navy are probably not far from the size which is to be regarded as sufficient, and the militia is as large as perhaps need be, but something seems still wanting.

The English militia, as at present constituted, is a volunteer force which acts as an appendix to the regular army. The difference between the two is that the militia is formed of local regiments, while recruits for the army are sought in all quarters. But with this exception the likeness of the militia to the regular force amounts to identity. The militia is embodied as occasion may demand, and in time of war it does garrison duty in England, and even abroad, as was the case during the Crimean war.

But this neither comes up to the idea, nor discharges the functions of a militia, as understood of old times in England, and now in the United States. What is really wanted in England is an arrangement similar to that which exists here; an arrangement, in short, which should put every town in a position to take care of itself, or, at any rate, to furnish its contingent of regularly disciplined men, accustomed to the use of firearms, to a local brigade. Exposed as Great Britain is by her position in the immediate neighborhood of a number of great military Powers, it should be the aim of her Government to put her in a condition without calling out new agencies, to secure the speedy annihilation of any hostile force which might be tempted into landing on her shores.

An organization competent to this work and of the kind, too well known practically in the United States to need further explanation, exists already in one part of the British possessions. The Channel Islands, Jersey, Guernsey and the smaller ones which lie right in the Gulf of Avranches, off the Norman coast, though they have been politically united with England ever since the conquest by Duke WILLIAM, possess a military organization substantially the same with that known here as the militia. Necessity long since created that force in those islands; we think consideration will show that the same system, applied to England, would furnish the soundest basis of defence, and at the same time put an end to those miserable intermittent panics of invasion. Furthermore, if the "happy time" should arrive before long, the time of which NAPOLEON the First was the only man in his day to dream, when the standing armies of Europe could and should be obliterated till they left behind them nothing save the Sovereign's guard, the militia would still be in its place, ready to form and resist any foreign attack that might be extemporized. The sacrifice, of time and money, needful to make such a militia efficient, none perhaps know better than the citizens of the United States. Assuredly, none know so well as they how completely such a system makes all panics of invasion impossible.

AN UNWISE LETTER.—Among the less trivial incidents which marked the extremely unimportant meeting of the Democratic State Committee at Albany on Wednesday, was the production of an extraordinary letter from Gov. WISE, which we copy in another part of this morning's TIMES. If the publication of this document was intended to advance the interests of the Virginia champion as an aspirant for the Charleston nomination, we are forced to say that it is beyond all doubt the strangest document which has yet emanated from its eccentric author's prolific pen; and were it not that the supposition is wholly inadmissible we might be driven to conclude that the person to whom the astounding missive was addressed, had been guilty of a deliberate and treacherous violation of honorable confidence. It was, indeed, alleged at Albany that a leading supporter of Governor WISE from this City, Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, denounced the epistle as a forgery. Well would it be for the Virginia statesman's reputation for sagacity could such be proved the fact; but *le style c'est l'homme* was the verdict of BUFFON, and must be ours. The letter proves itself. It savors strongly of Governor WISE'S reckless disregard of political conventionalities, and it breathes his fervid soul of reckless rhetoric. To an intimate personal friend, and under the seal of a sacred confidence, such a communication might be safely addressed; but when exposed to the general eye, and subjected to the criticism of the unfriendly public, it cannot but prove in the highest degree injurious to its writer's prospects for the Presidential nomination of his party.

Mr. WISE expresses the belief that President BUCHANAN is still a candidate, using all his influence to defeat every competitor. DOUGLAS, he represents as confident of carrying the entire New-York delegation, and in view of this contingency advises his own friends to organize by districts, and either "whip" that Black DOUGLAS, "the enemy," *or send two delegations* to the National Convention! After such a piece of public advice as this, there can survive no imaginable WISE interest among the New-York Democracy. A party will forgive any crime in a leader more readily than such damaging blunders. If the tactics of the Virginia Governor are of this description, he will do well to confine his operations to the South. At all events let him eschew Albany, for he may be sure that in this paradise of politicians, partisan science has long since been cultivated to a point far above his mark.

WHO ARE THE MURDERERS.—As the public may feel interested in some particulars relating to the road which has attained a dismal notoriety by the fatal affair of the Schaghticoke Bridge, we compile the following from the Annual Report, recently published, of VAN R. RICHMOND, Esq., State Engineer and Surveyor:

The length of the road is thirty-three miles nearly. It extends from Albany northward to Eagle Bridge. The capital stock, by its charter, is $600,000, of which $439,001 97 is represented to have been paid in.

A person named PHILIP FORD, the Treasurer, in a communication to the State Engineer and Surveyor, dated January 19, 1859, represents this road as entirely bankrupt; that it has been for five years, and still is, in the hands of Receivers; and he confesses that "the stock and bonds are believed to have no value." These are facts which may tend to explain the condition of the murderous trap over Tomhanic Creek. The Company could run its trains and collect fares from cheated passengers, but had no money to expend in repairing its bridges In other words it was a company of thieves.

It is proper that the public should know the names of the men upon whom rests the responsibility of the final massacre. Accordingly we append a list of the officers of the Company, all of whom reside in Albany, and are reputed "decent" men:

WM WHITE, President; PHILIP FORD, Treasurer, VISSCHER TEN EYCK, Secretary; WILLIAM WHITE, Superintendent.

DIRECTORS.

Eliphalet Wickes,	M. E. Viele,
Lansing Pruyn,	V. Ten Eyck,
Erastus Corning,	William White,
C. W. Bender,	J. A. Wilson,
J. H. Reynolds,	C. B. Lansing,
C. S. Williams,	

These are the men who, on Tuesday night last, at the Schaghticoke bridge, murdered thirteen human beings confided to their care. They had the road in charge, and thus entered into a commercial agreement to make it safe for all who should travel over it. If there be law in New-York, these are the men for whom the Penitentiary yearns.

Summer Pleasures of the City.

"In my return back through the passage, I heard the same words repeated twice over, and looking up, I saw it was a starling hung in a little cage: 'I can't get out, I can't get out,' said the starling." LAURENCE STERNE wrote his *Sentimental Journey*, in which this well-known sentence occurs, more than a century since, but the Can't-get-out-of-the-City-club may take it as their motto to-day. Can't get out. Can't get out. Can't get out.

And if you can't, what then? Save your money and remain at home. The City and its environs are not so destitute of amusements and means of recreation as the ogre of fashion would have you suppose. The "Ramble" in the Central Park is not to be despised, even by Englishmen, who remember Kensington Gardens, or by Frenchmen, by whom the Bois de Boulogne is not forgotten. Gothic bridges, serpentine walks, mimic rocks, incipient trees, with a band of music on Saturdays, offer no bad substitute for the platitudes of Saratoga. The philosophy, whose merit consists in despising what it cannot obtain, may readily reject the sour grapes of the White Mountains, Niagara, Lake George—even the Catskills and Lake Manopac. The *mens sana in corpore sano*, however, may find comfort in the Central Park, as aforesaid, or at Coney Island, Long Branch, or Fire Island, whither, let exigency hold over so tight a rope, you can always repair on Saturday, P. M., and return on Monday, A. M.

But absolutely in the City itself, Summer pleasures are to be had. Of theatres we speak not. They are genially recreative in Winter, but farce is tragical, and tragedy is positive farce, when a man's shirt collar refuses to acknowledge the starch, and drops down into a limpid state, like a drunkard in his last stage of maudlin sentimentality. Theatres, therefore, may be set aside. So may lager-bier gardens. For of lager-bier gardens, let it be said, that they offer inducements to their patrons to imitate the example of that celebrated German "Gasthaus" keeper, who drank sixty-three glasses of the Gambrinus beverage, and still felt thirsty. Lager-bier is *gut*, if it is *better as gut*, under certain circumstances, but it is no concomitant to rural pleasure. Jones' Wood is better without it. To Jones' Wood you may take your wife, children, baskets of provisions, and (as baths, just as a few years ago you used to take them to the Elysian Fields (and, perhaps, may do so still) at Hoboken. Under the trees, the richly foliaged trees, whose interlaced branches only let the sunbeams come glinting through them, you may really enjoy as much of rusticity as half the tourists and prospect-seekers enjoy, but you have what they do not possess, a *run to urbe*—that is, the power of sacrificing to the Penates, your private household gods, on your own respectable hearth, by any return car from Harlem, due along the road every fifteen minutes. Yes, in Jones' Wood, you can bury yourself in the "depth of greenery;" can hear the birds singing and the cicada shrilling; can overview one of the finest rivers in the States; can accost nature (if the rock-blasters have not been before you) in her primitive nudness, and yet be within (twenty minutes' ride of Broadway and the Bowery.

Or, if you wish to extend your area, go to Harlem and High Bridge. It is our firm belief, grounded on a very good foundation, that a large number of our citizens—the can't-get-out-of-the-City citizens—have never seen High Bridge. The assertion is startling, but we cannot take it back. There are Cockneys who have never been inside St. Paul's, and inhabitants of modern Rome who have never crossed the threshold of St. Peter's. There are Americans, and not a few of them, who have traveled in Europe, who can describe to you the Rhine, the "castled crag of Drachenfels," and all the lions of that noble river—who have trod the streets of Pompeii and doffed their hats in the house of SALLUST, but who have never visited the Mammoth Cave or seen Niagara Falls. So with many residents of the Empire City. Barnum's Museum is known to them, but not that prospect extending from Harlem Bridge to High Bridge, or from High Bridge round the curve of the river in the direction of Spuyten Duyvel. In short, on the shores of this Island of Manhattan, above Sixtieth-street on the East, and Seventieth on the North River, there are "hits" of country, and "hits" of sea-view, and glorious feasts of forest, water and rock scenery combined, which may be reached for the outlay of a few cents, and which are not so far inferior to the great Meccas of Summer resort as to be laughed at, even by those whose fortune sends them to Saratoga, Niagara, Lake George, the Canadas or the Virginia Springs.

"That which is best is nearest," says BOLINGBROKE. He meant to invert his sentence and say, "That which is nearest is best."

For instance, there is Newport. The Can't-get-out-of-the city-man is as fond of salt water. But he can't even get to Long Branch, much less Rhode Island. He hears in walking dreams the murmurs of the quiet waves, or the dashing of the breakers on the beach, when "Triton blows his wreathed horn." He has glimpses, which make him "not quite forlorn," of youths and maidens bathing in the surf, and hurling the gems of the ocean, in limpid spray, at each other. And he can't get there. He can't get out. Poor Starling, why isn't he content with Coney Island?

Now, let us say for Coney Island all that can be said of it. It is a sand heap of some one mile and three-quarters in length, by half a mile in breadth, cast up, at what geological period we know not, by the Atlantic, a sort of breakwater for our noble Bay, a—in fact, a place for our Can't-get-out-men to betake himself to, and, in a fitting dress, having due respect to all the proprieties, bathe. He will find society there in bathing costume—nymphs, if not exactly sea-nymphs, maidens, if not mermaidens, and the noble forms of men, disguised in garments that they dare not wear on Broadway, under penalty of the police station and the Tombs. The Atlantic is as much an ocean there as at Long Branch or Newport. Only be there when the wind freshens, and see her roll up her waves. Talk of spending seventy or a hundred dollars to give your family the advantage of sea-bathing! You can take them every day to Coney Island, and give them *such* a ducking, at the cost individually of twenty-five cents the trip.

WORDSWORTH says—and if he is not right no poet ever was—that those pleasures "are most sweet which are underneath our feet." We have merely indicated that the Can't-get out-multitude need not despond because they are able to read their morning newspaper at breakfast in the City, instead of waiting for it till the evening, or even the next day, in the country. It is good to be in the country, without doubt. White Mountains, the Catskills, Niagara, Lake George, Newport, Cape May—they are all charming, but to us who can't get out, let what is near to us serve us as well as the distant resorts, which, with one or two exceptions, are not worthier of our presence, and are, by all odds, far, far more expensive. Remember the High Bridge, Coney Island, and the Ramble, and don't be afraid of confessing that you are akin to SERJEANT Starling, and "can't get out." Your pocket will not suffer in the Winter for it.

THE LATE DR. ALEXANDER.

Funeral of the Rev. Dr. Alexander at Princeton—Address of the Rev. Dr. Hodge.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Wednesday, Aug 3, 1859.

The usual monotony of this quiet town was suddenly broken yesterday morning by the telegraphic announcement of the death, in Virginia, of one who has been endeared to the inhabitants of this vicinity during a long life spent among them. The sad intelligence was soon spread through the town and gloom cast over the countenances of those with whom Dr. ALEXANDER was long associated while residing among them. As it may be unnecessary to say, Dr. ALEXANDER was for many years a Professor in the Princeton Theological Seminary, during which time his name became endeared to all the students who have since been scattered over the land. The last few years of his life have been spent in New-York, where he has been the means of building up one of the strongest churches in the country, and has especially endeared himself to the young of his Church.

The body reached Princeton this morning, and was then presented to the view of many friends who were anxious to take a last look at him who was born among them, and who had grown up as one of them. The funeral procession was formed at 4 o'clock, and proceeded to the First Presbyterian church, where after the singing of a hymn, and reading of Scripture by the Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, of New-York, the Rev. Dr. MCGEE, of Elizabeth, offered an impressive prayer, thanking the Father of mercies for having raised up one who was permitted to be so useful in the Church; invoking the Divine blessing upon the connections of the family, the church in which he was pastor; and asking God to make us all feel it our duty continually to labor in view of death.

The Rev. Dr. HODGE followed with a short narration of the life of Dr. ALEXANDER. The text selected for the occasion was, "Come ye blessed of my Father inherit the kingdom prepared from the foundation of the world," found in Math. 25th chap., 34th verse. Dr. HODGE sketched the early history of Dr. ALEXANDER, and then alluded to the closing scenes of his life, as follows:

He was a man who adorned every post which he filled, and never left a charge without being severely missed. Such a man may well be called blessed. He is taken away in the prime of his years, and may truly be said to leave no enemies behind him. His pastoral cares wore out his constitution, and early in the Spring he was compelled to relinquish his duties and repair to his native State, for the purpose of recuperating his health. After arriving there he continued with every prospect of speedy recovery, and his friends hoped soon to see him returned to the field of usefulness, with renewed vigor, but suddenly the disease then pervading the locality took hold of him, and soon the fond hopes of friends were blasted.

Dr. ALEXANDER united gifts rarely found in combination. He united all that are required to make the minister's labors accomplished. He possessed a musical ear and a sonorous voice, and had also the faculty of turning them to account. There was, perhaps no minister who was a greater linguist. All the languages were at his service, having spent much of his time in perusing the writings of authors in their own tongue. His powers of literary production were wonderful. In six days he would produce more than many authors would in six weeks. He often remarked that his only trouble in writing was in turning over the leaves. He was a great contributor to the Press. He wrote a great deal for the Princeton *Review*, composed over thirty volumes for the American Sunday-School Union, and contributed largely to periodical literature, besides several works of more elaborate production.

Beneath all his acquirements lay a true Christian character. He was a Christian, an Israelite without guile, kind and gentle to all; he spoke things true and homely, and of good report. Having been brought early in life to a knowledge of religious truth he was a man of strong religious experience. Variety of thought and style characterized his preaching. He aimed at leading men, from themselves to Christ, to rely entirely upon Him and to acquiesce in His work. The great charm of his preaching was the power of his bold religious love and affection. He had the power of calling up the strongest feeling. His prayers were eminently filled with warm feeling and adoration; he made all his religious services really seasons of devotion.

After the discourse the Rev. Dr. HODGE, of the College of New-Jersey, closed the exercises with prayer. The body was then conveyed to the Princeton grave-yard, made memorable by containing the earthly remains of many illustrious dead; and Dr. ALEXANDER was "gathered unto his people."

DELTA.

THE STORY OF A GIRL IN MALE CLOTHING.—The paragraph headed "A Female in Male Clothing," copied some days since from a Western paper, concerning the adventures of one MATILDA RUSCHENBERGER, in the Circus Company of Mr. RICE, is contradicted. Mr. RICE states that no such person was ever a member of his company, and is grieved at the scandal which has arisen from the circulation of the story.

FROM UTAH.

The "Fourth" in Salt Lake City—Population Increasing—Penal Affairs, &c.—Brigham Young—Mormon Movements.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, July 8, 1859.

Our Fourth of July has passed, and in this community it received more respect than was anticipated for little or no preparation was apparent until the evening of the 3d. Orders were issued from the Adjutant General's office by Lieut. Gen. DAVID H. WELLS (Mormon) to his inferior officers, to make preparations for salutes, a procession of detachments of the several military departments, &c., to do honor to the day. Pursuant to said orders we had the customary salutes, with a gun for Oregon added; a military display, and a reading of the Declaration of Independence; all of which took place in good order and without accident. Liberty-poles were erected at the residences of Gov. CUMMING, Secretary HARNEY and Attorney WILKES.

In the procession a banner was borne inscribed with the words "God and our rights;" but no American flag appeared in the line. The merchants and other public-spirited persons decorated their establishments with flags and mottoes. The town was filled with citizens, emmigrants and country folks.

The Westward Immigration increases daily. New comers seem glad to halt and recruit themselves and their animals in this valley, after their long journey.

The class of immigrants is of a high order, and Michigan up to this time sends by far the largest number, although Illinois and Iowa are well represented.

A serious shooting affray took place at Camp Floyd, or rather the settlement adjoining, last Sunday morning, in which one PAINE, a wagon-master of last year's service, was instantly killed, by a gambler by the name of RICE, who immediately fled, and up to last accounts had eluded capture.

A meeting of Mormon citizens was held at the Historian's Office July 2. The Hon. JOHN M. BERNHISEL was called to the Chair, and a Committee was appointed to prepare a list of candidates for the Territorial and National Legislatures. The following list was reported and unanimously adopted. It will be observed that the name of Mr. BERNHISEL, so long the Mormon delegate in Congress, is replaced by that of HORACE S. EGGLESTON:

For Delegate to Congress—Horace S. Eldredge.

For Commissioners to Locate Townships—Lorin Hardy, Charles A. Overland and Sidney M. Emerson.

For Members of the Legislative Council—Daniel H. Wells, A. Best, Darlington Orson Pratt, sr., Franklin D. Richards and Jno. Taylor.

For Representatives—John Taylor, Hosea Stout, David Candland, Hiram B. Clawson, Edwin D. Woolley, Joseph A. Young, Seth M. Blair, H. P. Brockwood and John M. Woody.

In the next Territorial Legislature there will be at least three Gentile members—one from Greene County, in which Fort Bridger is located; one from Cedar County, or Camp Floyd; and one from Carson Valley, and possibly one from this county, the Council to the contrary notwithstanding.

Our Eastern mail has been changed from a weekly to a semi monthly service.

A. B.

FROM SONORA.

Recapture of Mazatlan by Gandara—His Advance upon Sonora—Disturbed Condition of the Country.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TUBAC, A. T., Friday, July 15, 1859.

We have intelligence from Sonora that GANDARA has retaken the city of Mazatlan, and is on his way into Sonora with an army of fifteen hundred men. If this is true, he will succeed in overthrowing the present Government. Many of the Pesqueira men are driving their stock into this Territory, fearing the success of GANDARA, and that they will be confiscated. That the stock is being driven out is the best evidence we have that GANDARA has a chance of success.

The condition of Sonora is growing worse every day. It is not now safe for an American to visit any part of the State on business, as he is subject to indignities and imprisonment. Only a few days since a Mr. GRAYDON visited Magdalena on business; he was arrested on the pretence that he was once an interpreter to a Company of Dragoons who months since went into Santa Cruz to arrest some horse-thieves. The only salvation for Sonora is its occupancy by the United States. If the present state of things continues not a single American will be left in the whole State. The country is filled with a lawless, miserable set of people, who really "live on the road." Murder is a trifling crime to them, and assassinations are common. Indians, Mexicans and negroes are united in but one cause, and that is pillaging and murdering. We hope to keep clear of them.

The excitement in relation to the late murders on the Sonoita, and the general difficulty with the Maricopas, has entirely subsided; the mines now get all the men they require, and can select a better class. The Apaches, as usual, are pilfering from our neighbors and claiming protection here. When will our Government "see the error of its ways" and sustain this lawless, pilfering tribe of savages? If the whole thing was left to army officers instead of agents, we should have no further trouble.

B.

Statistics of Populations—Marriages in Time of War.

It is an established fact that the number of marriages in time of peace is greater than in time of war; and even when the chances of war are imminent the number of marriages are found to diminish. In 1 23, 40 000 marriages were solemnized in France, more than in the five years of the occupation of that country by allied forces. In Russia, notwithstanding the indifference of the population to political affairs, there were in 1812 from 70,000 to 80,000 marriages less than in the years preceding.

A fact worthy of remark, and a very curious one, is the prodigious increase in population since the commencement of the present century. The following figures show a most remarkable disproportion between each other:

	Inhabitants.
In 1700 France contained	19 669 000
In 1762 France contained	21,769,163
In 1856 France contained	37,469,000

And at the present day the number of the inhabitants of that country exceeds 36 000,000. The great increase is owing to the introduction of vaccination, which, by lessening the chances of death, has exercised by that means an indirect action on the number of births. As regards the mean duration of life in France, vaccination has certainly had a tendency to prolong it; for, before the great revolution, the mean duration was only 28½ years, whereas now it is 31½ years.

An infinity of causes may influence the number of births, but one of the principal no doubt, exists in the state of the climate. It may be remarked that the nearer we approach the equator the greater the fecundity of women. The following table shows the result of observations made with regard to the number of children for each 1 000 families in the different States of Europe:

| | Children. |

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE GOLD DISCOVERIES OF CHIRIQUI—A VESSEL BOUND TO THE DISCOVERY.—The announcement of extensive gold discoveries, in the shape of idols and ornaments, among the Indian mounds of Chiriqui, has attracted considerable attention, and the excitement has been gradually on the increase since the arrival of the last steamer from California. BALL, BLACK & CO., and TIFFANY & CO.'s, in Broadway, where a considerable quantity of these quaint idols are still on exhibition, have been visited by large numbers of the curious, and of antiquarians, who appear fully satisfied of their genuineness. The last steamer's advices, confirming the news of more extensive discoveries, has had somewhat of the same effect which the first California discoveries and those of later date had upon the adventurous portion of the community. Taking advantage of the excitement, a clipper steamer is about to be dispatched to Chiriqui, to carry passengers, and such provisions, tools and clothing as may be useful to the adventurers who are reported to have gone thither in large numbers from Panama. By reference to the map of the Isthmus, it is apparent that the short and direct route to the district where these alleged discoveries have been made is not by the Isthmus and Panama, but directly to the harbor of Chiriqui, on the Atlantic side, which is about one hundred and thirty miles to the northward of Aspinwall. The old city of Estrella, near which are the numerous "huacas" or burial-mounds from which these golden idols have been exhumed, lies upon the Atlantic, and not upon the Pacific slope of the Cordilleras, and is approached by vessels to within a few miles by way of the Lagoon of Chiriqui. This Lagoon is described as an extensive bay, some ninety miles in length, deep, and sheltered by a large archipelago of islands. There are three entrances distinctly marked, and the soundings are also given. Capt. EGAN, formerly Lieutenant-Commanding the U. S. frigate *Wabash*, describes the harbor as an excellent one, and he states that a superior article of coal was procured from mines in the city, where the coal was found cropping out of the ground. There are two towns or settlements at Chiriqui, near the coast. A number of adventurers have already spoken for their passage by the clipper ship the new *El Dorado*. It is said that among those who propose to go out are some California, who expect to discover the source of the gold which must have furnished the material for these extraordinary relics.

DEATH OF VIRGINIA STEWART—THE EFFECT UPON MCDONALD.—This unfortunate woman, who was shot on Saturday evening, the 23d ultimo, by ROBERT MCDONALD, her former paramour, died at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, at the New-York Hospital, on the twelfth day after the infliction of the wound. She remained perfectly insensible for 36 hours previous to her death, and indeed such has been her condition almost of the time since she was admitted to the Hospital, her few lucid intervals being of short duration. The case has exhibited a marked peculiarity to the medical profession, because the woman lingered so long with the bullet lodged in her brain. Many applications for admission to see her had to be refused out of regard for the condition of the patient. Dr. HULL, house-surgeon of the Hospital, who has been attending deceased for a week previous to her death, yesterday made a very minute *post-mortem* examination, which resulted in finding the ball. It had entered the left side of the forehead, about an inch and a-half above the outer part of the eyebrow. It had traversed the brain in almost a direct line across the forehead, and was found lodged in the hemisphere of the right side, near the surface, about three quarters of an inch above the base of the skull. The ball was much flattened, and was concave on one side, evidence of bone—its inner edges rough and jagged, and its outer perfectly smooth and round—exactly fitting the concavity in the bullet, was found embedded in the brain, nearly in the centre of the course of the ball. A quantity of extravasated blood lay to the right of the wound between the scalp and the skull. The condition of the other organs of the body did not indicate any other disease. An inquest will be held this morning at 10 o'clock, when a full description of deceased's *post mortem* condition will be presented to the jury. The remains lie in the Hospital dead-house, and were visited yesterday by a number of friends. They present a very emaciated and repulsive appearance. The body has been taken in charge by the Rev. Father QUINN, of St. Peter's Church, in Barclay-street, who has been unremitting in his attentions to the sufferer. Several Sisters of Charity also have daily visited and endeavored to give her religious consolation. The funeral will take place at 11 o'clock, from St. Peter's Church, and the remains will be interred at CALVARY Cemetery. The mother of deceased is still in the City, and seems deeply affected at her daughter's fate. MCDONALD was told yesterday afternoon of his victim's decease. He expressed great sorrow, and became much dejected on receiving the information.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The New-York Chamber of Commerce held their monthly meeting yesterday, PELATIAH PERIT, the President, in the chair. After the usual introductory proceedings, the following persons were elected members: Coe Adams, Joshua Atkins, Jr., Samuel Barstow, William P. Barstow, Demerius N. Botassi, George Collins, E. B. Cromwell, Lewis S. Fellows, Robert M. Hening, Richard W. Hurlbut, Francis MacDonald, Geo. S. Power, Charles A. Silliman, Alexander Stuart, Charles Taylor, Albert Ward, John David Wolfe, John Ogden Woodruff. WM. T. COLEMAN was appointed a member of the Committee on Arbitration. A communication from the State Department at Washington, relating to collisions at sea, was read and referred to the appropriate Committee. The President stated that it was the intention of the Committee to prepare a memorial to the next Congress regarding the liabilities of American ship-owners in cases of collision. The subject of the Atlantic Telegraph Medal was called up by the President, and on motion the Committee on whom that duty devolves was instructed to present the medals to the officers of the *Niagara*, *Agamemnon* and other vessels, at their discretion. A special meeting was appointed for Tuesday next, to attend to the appointment of Pilot Commissioners. Prof. MAURY received a vote of thanks for the present to the Chamber of two volumes of the *Sailing Directions*. A communication to the Chamber, not signed, was read by the President, relative to the practice of the Post-office Department, which was endangering the safety of the mails, by transporting of watches and jewelry as mail matter, increasing the liabilities of having the mail robbed to a greater. The Chamber, after some other business of little importance, adjourned.

DISSOLVING PARTNERSHIP.—A young man, named BURKE, who for a few years past has followed some time since concluded that he would his business whenever opportunity offered. an advertisement in one of the City papers partner was wanted, he applied to Mr. CHESTER agent, at No. 347 Broadway, who introduced BURKE to J. D. MCDOUGALL. The latter represented that he needed a partner in the flour and provision business, in which he was about to enter, and stated that BURKE and himself should each put in the concern. Mr. BURKE said that $400 was the limit of his means, but MCDOUGALL offered to lend $100 on his (BURKE'S) note, and the proposition accepted. At MCDOUGALL'S suggestion, this was deposited in the Artisans' Bank, to the credit of the firm. The partners then took an office No. 42 Water-street and waited for business. Last Monday morning MCDOUGALL represented, as BURKE alleges, that a party in Trenton, N. J., had a lot of 2,500 bushels of oats to sell, and wanted BURKE to go with him on Tuesday afternoon, by the 3 o'clock train, to purchase them. MCDOUGALL, in the interval, said he would go on Change and find out the condition of the market for oats. As he did not return that day BURKE became suspicious, and, upon inquiring at the Artisans' Bank, he learned that his partner had drawn out $90 on his check, leaving only $10 in the bank to their joint credit. As soon as BURKE could find MCDOUGALL he had him arrested. Justice COWLEY committed the accused for trial, on a charge of false pretences.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE STEAMER YORKTOWN.—The United States mail steamer *Yorktown*, belonging to the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company, made a successful trial trip on Tuesday, leaving the dock about 10 o'clock A. M., proceeding down the Bay for some distance outside of Sandy Hook. A large party of invited guests was on board, who expressed unbounded satisfaction with the admirable arrangements of the steamer and the perfect working of her engines. In a seaway, she showed herself steady, and made excellent time both going and returning. The entertainment provided for the guests was of the best description, and the company returned to the City well pleased with the trip. The following are her dimensions: Length on deck, 235 feet; breadth of beam, 34 feet; depth of hold, 18 feet, and 1,400 tons burden. She has two massive beam engines of 50 inch cylinders and 10 feet stroke; 20 feet wheel, with a 9 feet face. She has two double returning-flue boilers, each 36 feet long, and two feet front and six furnaces. She will sail on Saturday, taking the place of the *Jamestown*, which will be hauled off for repairs. She is commanded by Commodore PARRISH, the pioneer captain of the line.

A GRADUAL RISE IN PROPERTY.—Three houses on the corner of Bleecker and Mercer streets, belonging to A. T. STEWART, 75 feet front and 60 feet deep, have lately been elevated fifteen feet, to furnish room for stores. The work was performed by the firm of JACKSON & ADAMS. The time that elapsed from the time the timbers were first inserted to the completion of the work by attaining the necessary height, was three weeks. Some seventy screws were employed for the purpose. It is one of the heaviest jobs of the kind ever successfully accomplished in this City. Most of the employes of Mr. STEWART, with his family, occupied the house during its raising without inconvenience. The enterprise was the more difficult on account of a heavy party wall into which the floor timbers of the two houses were imbedded.

CHOLERA AMONG THE PIGGERIES—LOOK OUT FOR DISEASED PORK.—City-Inspector DELAVAN, in making a tour of the piggery, offal, and bone-boiling districts, yesterday, ascertained that a large number of hogs, fed on offal, had recently been taken sick, and suddenly died, with a disease closely resembling cholera. He also learned that many of the defunct swine had been dressed by their unprincipled owners, and sold in different parts of the City. The City Inspector feels it his duty, therefore, to caution the public to be careful, for the next few days, of what butcher they purchase their supply of pork. He intends to bring the subject before the Commissioners of Health, at their meeting to-day.

THE TAX COMMISSIONERS.—The difficulties in the TAX Office are now settled. Mr. ALLEN, the dissenting minority of the Board, having met with his colleagues yesterday. The new appointments were ratified, Mr. ALLEN voting neither yea nor nay. The business of the Commission will henceforth, therefore, go on harmoniously. The deputies and clerks were yesterday assigned their duties, as follows:

Districts.	Wards.	Deputies.	Clerks.
I.	1, 2, 3	S. T. McKinney	R. S. Collins.
II.	4 7 10, 13	Wm. P. Powers	J. L. Smith.
III.	5, 6, 8, 14	Isaac M. Phyfe	E. J. Cadwell.
IV	9, 15	A. J. Campbell	J. F. Cleveland.
V.	11, 17	Jas. J. Reilley	R. Newkirk.
VI.	18	Richard Mott	T. R. Hubbard.
VII.	16	David Miller	John Contrell.
VIII.	20	James Dennis	Jas. Anderson.
IX.	21	Sam'l R. Smith	Greg'y Conner.
X.	12	Casper C. Conds	J. S. Nes.
XI.	19	John V. Gridley	W. S. Husted.
XII.	22	Rod't C. McIntire	R. L. Linn.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—The Superintendent desires to bring one of the pressing wants of this mission to the attention of the benevolent. He says: "We have a family of about 150 in the House to-day, a large majority of whom are poor children, having no other home. Besides this number there are nearly three hundred children who attend the day school from outside the House. To all of these the House gives food and clothing as well as instruction. We are destitute of the necessary clothing for these little ones, and we have no money to buy more. Will our friends in this City or the country look up such articles of children's clothing as their own little ones do not need, and send them to the address of L. M. PEASE, or S R DARLOW, Five Points House of Industry, New-York, and thus at slight expense to themselves confer a great favor upon the poor."

EXTREME DESTITUTION.—About 9 o'clock on Wednesday evening, Capt. COULTER, of the Twenty-second Ward Police, was informed that a family living in Forty fourth-street, near the Tenth-avenue, were almost dead from want of food. He at once called at the place designated, and found a woman named ELIZABETH DODD, with her four children, in a most pitiable condition. The little ones had no other garments than their shifts, and not a particle of bedding was to be found on the premises. All of them presented an appearance of extreme squalor, filth and misery. Justice KELLY sent the woman to the Almshouse and the children to the Home of the Friendless.

FIRE IN SOUTH-STREET.—The alarm in the Sixth District, at 20 minutes past 2 o'clock on Thursday morning, was caused by a fire breaking out on the second floor of No. 255 South-street, occupied by WALTER GRAHAM as a paint-shop. Mr. GRAHAM'S loss amounts to about $250, on which there is no insurance. The stock on the first floor, occupied by MILLS & VAN DORSEN, tinsmiths, was damaged by water about $100; insured. The building, owned by WILLIAM A. FREEBORN & Co., was damaged about $500, but is fully covered by insurance.

FATAL FALL DOWN AN EMBANKMENT.—An inquest was held, on Tuesday, by Coroner JACKMAN at a house in One hundred and First-street near Fourth-avenue, upon the body of PETER MACKEN, an Irishman, thirty-five years of age, who fell down an embankment in Ninety seventh-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, on the 27th ult., receiving injuries which resulted in his death. The jury, in their verdict, call the attention of the street authorities to the dangerous condition of the spot, and request the street may be placed in a safe condition forthwith.

SPRINKLING BROADWAY TO BE RESUMED.—The experiment of omitting to sprinkle that portion of Broadway above Canal-street was going on well, and would have proved successful, the Inspector says; but the impatience of the merchants along the route, who complained of the dust, has obliged him to order the resumption of the sprinkling once more. The sprinklers, however, will be required to have their machines made so as to conform to the regulations, and not to sprinkle within three feet of the curb-stone.

TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.—Quite a large number of prominent Democratic politicians assembled at Tammany Hotel last evening, in anticipation of a meeting of the General Committee; but as there had been some informality in the matter of notice of the meeting, there was not any business done.

NO QUORUM.—So many of the Councilmen went to New-Haven that the remainder did not think it worth while to come together in sufficient numbers to make a quorum. Seven only were present at the calling of the roll, and the President declared the Board adjourned until Monday.

NO QUORUM.—The Convention for the appointment of Clerks of the District Courts, composed of the Mayor and Aldermen, which was to have been held yesterday, adjourned for want of a quorum, subject to the call of the Board of Aldermen.

Police Reports.

FIGHT AMONG EXCURSIONISTS.—Yesterday morning the steamer *Rip Van Winkle* left this City for the Fishing Banks with a large number of excursionists. Among the party there was a number of men who immediately on the boat's leaving the pier commenced wrangling among themselves, and abusing the respectable portion of the excursionists. When near the Fishing Banks the storm commenced, and immediately the captain of the boat headed for New-York, which displeased these men very much, and they remonstrated, claiming that they paid their money for a trip to the Banks, and saying that they were determined not to be cheated. The captain replied that he did not intend to risk his boat nor the lives of his passengers to please any one, and that he should not alter his course. They then assaulted the captain and commenced a general fight. Immediately the persons employed on the boat and a number of the passengers organized themselves into a Vigilance Committee, and in a short time the rowdies were mastered, and the alleged leader of the belligerents, named Jeremiah Flynn, was confined in the hold. When the boat came back to the City Flynn managed to escape from confinement and jumped overboard, but was captured again in a half drowned condition, and was conveyed to the First Precinct Station house and locked up on a charge of assault and battery.

ASSAULT WITH A KNIFE.—Patrick Brannan, a dockbuilder, who lives at No. 199 Thirty-ninth-street, had an altercation with William Smithers, in Fortieth street, last Sunday night, when the former, it is alleged, drew a knife, and stabbed Smithers in the left side, inflicting a serious wound. Brannan fled to New Jersey, but yesterday returned to the City, when he was arrested by Officer Thomas, of the Jefferson Market Court. Justice KELLY held the accused in $1 000 bail, to answer a charge of assault with intent to kill.

DISMISSED.—The case of Kasper Schneider, charged with embezzling various sums of money while he was in the employ of the Union Color Works, which has been under investigation by Justice QUACKENBOSS since April last, was yesterday dismissed, the evidence not being sufficient to sustain the complaint.

The West Fortieth-street Case.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having noticed an article in several of the newspapers stating that I had become bondsman for the proprietress of a "disorderly house in West Fortieth street," I wish, in justification to myself, to state that the name is incorrect, as I never became bondsman for her, but only for the appearance of a witness. By publishing the above, you will oblige

GEO. F. VAN BRUNT.

SPORTING.

Base Ball.

ATLANTIC OF BROOKLYN VS. BALTIC OF NEW-YORK.—The above clubs had played three innings of their match yesterday, upon the Baltic's grounds, when the rain compelled an adjournment of the game. The score stood Atlantic, 7 runs; Baltic, 1 run.

LEXINGTON VS. METROPOLITAN.—These clubs commenced their match at Hamilton-square, yesterday afternoon, and had finished four innings, when the storm put an end to the play. The Metropolitan had made 12 runs, to the Lexington's 5.

Aquatic.

REGATTA AT THE "WILLOW-COTTAGE GARDEN."

This race took place at DUNLAP'S, foot of Eighty-eighth street, East River, yesterday. A large number of people were present to witness the sport, and the Harlem River, which was covered with a flotilla of every kind of craft, presented an animated spectacle. The first race was for model yachts, of 30 feet or less, to go as they pleased. For the two handsome prizes for this race, the following yachts were entered and sailed: No 1. *Isaac Barrian*, 30 feet 3 inches; No. 2. *Flora Temple*, 28 feet 6 inches; No. 3. *Frank Speight*, 21 feet 9 inches; No. 4. *Niagara*, 25 feet 1 inch; No. 5. *Spirit of the Times*, 28 feet 5 inches; No. 6. *Electric Spark*, 27 feet 6 inches. The course sailed was from the stake-boat to a buoy off Throgg's Point, and back—a distance of about 16 miles. Two minutes per foot was allowed, on measurement. At four minutes past 2 o'clock the boats made a good start, well together, except the *Spirit of the Times*, which boat lost some distance before she got well under way. The little fleet made a beautiful appearance, and were apparently all in a "huddle," with the *Berrian* and *Spark* slightly in advance. After they had been gone for an hour or so, the *Berrian* was seen returning, having been disabled off Hunt's Point, so as to render it necessary for her to discontinue the race. When the mishap occurred, she was the second boat, the *Spark* being the first. The boats, after a short and well-contested race, reached home as follows:

	Actual Time.			Measurem't Time.		
Number.	Name.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
No. 2.	Flora Temple	2	2	28	2	3	28
No. 4.	Niagara	2	4	43	2	2	31
No. 5.	Soirit of the Times	2	5	10	2	5	5
No. 6.	Electric Spark	2	6	17	2	4	17
No. 3.	Frank Speight	2	21	46	2	7	15

The *Niagara*, of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, took the first prize—a massive silver caster, of elegant design and workmanship. The *Flora Temple* took the second prize.

The four-oared boat race did not come off, as only two boats were entered, and it required four to make a race. The single-pair scull race went off with two entries, viz.: the *Unknown*, rowed by W. H. DAKIN, and the *Robert Smith*, rowed by HENRY OSBORN. The latter won, after a close struggle, in 17 minutes. Messrs. JOHN BARR, J. MCELROY and W. D. SWART were the Judges.

The Turf.

FOLIPSE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—Thursday, Aug. 4; match $2,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.

D PIFFER, br. g. *Brown Dick*	1	1
H. WOODRUFF, blk g. *Lancet*	2	2

Time—2.34—2.39½—2.37½.

Lancet had the call in betting, at the rate of $100 to $50, previous to starting. There was a large attendance present to witness the trot. *Lancet's* owner bet $1 200 to $400 that his horse would win a heat in the race. *Brown Dick* won the first heat, and the betting was then in his favor. The backers of *Lancet* began to shy a little. *Dick* won the race easily. The result was received with tremendous cheering. Mr. PIFFER acknowledged the compliment by raising his cap and bowing to the people. The "knowing ones" were heavy losers on the race.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—Thursday, Aug. 4, match $1,700, two mile heats to wagons:

H. WOONRUFF, s. m. *Widow Macrae*	1	1
D. TALLMAN, b. m.	2	2

Time—5:36¼—5.32.

The winner was the favorite—$100 to $30—and won the race in two straight heats.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BROOKLYN TAXES.—An adjourned meeting of the Supervisors and Aldermen was held Wednesday evening. As usual, much time was spent in useless debate and frivolous motions. The Board, however, finally succeeded in adopting the following statement for the support of the Fire Departments:

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Repairs and Supplies	$6 000
New Hose	4 000
House and lot for Engine No. 9	4,000
House for Engine No. 21	2 500
House and lot for Hose No. 4	4 500
House and lot for Hose No. 10	3,500
Hook and Ladder Truck No. 1	700
Salary Chief Engineer	1,100
Salary three Bell-Ringers	1 500
Salary four Fire Wardens	1 500
Cleaning Engines, &c.	2,500
Salary Clerk Fire Commissioners	500
Fire Department Fund, E. D. and W. D.	1,500
Salary of Janitor to Fire Commissioners	50
One bell tower, Third Precinct	1 200
One bell tower, Fourth District	1,200
House for Hose No. 7	2 500
Total	$38,150

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Repairs and Supplies	$4,000
Filling Cisterns	100
Salary Chief Engineer	800
Salary Bell-Ringers, $500 each	2,000
Salary Fire-Wardens, $300 each	900
Salary Clerk to Commissioners	500
New Hose	3,000
House for Engine No. 4	2,500
Rent for Hook and Ladder No. 2	100
Bell in tower of Seventeenth Ward	600
House for Engine No. 1	2 500
House for Hose No. 5	2 500
Carriage for Zephyr Hose	250
House for Hook and Ladder No. 1	2,000
Janitor to Commissioners	50
Total Eastern District	$21 800
Total Western District	38 750
Total	$60,550

The next subject called up was that making appropriations for street cleaning and repairs of wells and pumps in the several Wards. Pending the consideration of this subject the Board adjourned for one week, not however until it was definitely settled that the expense of duplicate Ward maps was a general charge upon the whole City, and not a local charge.

A good story is told of a well known New Hampshire antiquarian, Mr. Wm. F. Goodwin, of Concord. He is engaged in collecting reports of celebrated criminal trials, and wrote to a New-York publisher for a certain report of an old case. By due course of mail he received a letter informing him that the copy of the trial he desired, had been sold, but that they would procure another copy for him, and that their business was so extensive both in this country and in Europe, that "they could furnish him with a copy of any trial he might desire." Mr. G. having been placed in the same position several times by attempting to purchase catalogue books with the prices annexed, wrote back the following short but pithy note:

CONCORD, N. H., Saturday, July 2, 1859.

MESSRS. ——

GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 30th of June is at hand. Be kind enough to procure for me as soon as may be, one copy of the "trial of the *two thieves*," who were hanged, "one on the right hand and the other on the left of our SAVIOUR when he was crucified," and ye y much oblige

Your obedient servant, W. F. GOODWIN.

P S.—Be very careful and get the edition that contains the indictment, for I have never been able to find out what those two rascals stole.

The Rev. Arthur B. Fuller, for the past six years pastor of the New North Church, Boston, preached his farewell discourse Sunday, July 31, before a large congregation.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
ARE superior for all manufacturing purposes.
ARE more desirable for all kinds of family sewing.
ARE capable of doing a greater variety of work.
ARE free from the faults of other machines.
ARE almost noiseless in their operations.
ARE much better and therefore worth more.
ARE perfectly simple and easily kept in order.
ARE cheaper because they earn more money.
ARE just the Machine for every family.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand st.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
Noiseless Family Sewing Machines
At reduced prices
Temporarily at No. 501 Broadway.
Will return to No. 495 in a few weeks.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. Address Box 3,600. No. 30 Platt-st.

Meyers' Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.
The only remedy in the whole world
GUARANTEED SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Bugs, roaches, ants, moths, fleas, mosquitoes, rats, mice, and all other vermin and garden insects.
For sale by the inventor, JOS. MEYER, No. 612 Broadway. Sole agents A. S. & D. SANDS & CO., 141 William-st.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Trusses. Also, SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS for varicose veins, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters for the cure of Dyspepsia, Bodily Weakness, Costiveness, Dysentery, or any other derangement of the digestive organs are not approached by any other preparation. Sold by all druggists. Principal depot, No. 13 and 15 Park Row, New-York.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 156 William st., corner Ann-st.

Ortmeyer's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at the Astor House.

Ladies, go to Miller's, No. 387 Canal-st., before you go in the country, and get a large supply of Gaiter Boots and Shoes, India Rubbers, &c., for yourselves and children. Store closed at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines
Are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Smithsonian House, Broadway, Corner of Houston-st.—Conducted on the European plan. Single rooms, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 per day. Double rooms and parlors, $1 50 to $3. Meals as ordered.

MARRIED.

MIDDLETON—HART.—In this City, on Friday, July 29, by the Rev. J. S. Holme, of Brooklyn, JOHN MIDDLETON, Jr., to CORNELIA T. HART, of this City.

GRAFF—ANDREWS.—On Wednesday, Aug. 3, by the Rev. C. T. Woodruff, of Woodbridge, Ct., ANDREW S. GRAFF, daughter of Dudley S. Andrews, of Williamsburgh, L. I., to JOHN Q. GRAFF, of New-York.

BAUSH—NEWCOMB.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1859, by the Rev. Harvey Newcomb, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Cox, the Rev. JESSE BAUSH, Pastor elect of the Presbyterian Church at Susquehanna Depot, Pa., to ELLEN NEWCOMB, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

OVERFIELD—DEAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 3, by the Rev. H. Brownscombe, JOHN L. OVERFIELD, Esq., of the City of New-York, to Miss ELLEN A. DEAN, daughter of Henry Dean, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

GALLIER.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 4, after a long and painful illness, MARGARET, wife of John Gallier.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons-in-law, James and Thomas Le Boutillier, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from Calvary Church, 4th av., corner of 21st st.

MORRISON.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 4, at No. 27 Monroe st., MARY MORRISON, wife of Robert Morrison.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 10 o'clock.

☞ Londonderry, Ireland, papers please copy.

DUNCAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 4, ALFRED GOODLEY LUNCAN, son of James M. and Elizabeth N. Duncan, aged 13 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 4 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No 551 6th av.

LESTER.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 4, of cholera infantum, FENDIS only child of William H. and Alsie Lester, aged 8 months and 14 days.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, (to-morrow,) at 10 o'clock, from No 137 West 26th st.

ENGSBY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 3, MARY LUCIA, infant daughter of Eleanor K. and Austin M. Knight.

The friends of the family, and of her grandfather, John Levelinge, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 8 Rutgers place, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

GILMOUR.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 1, at his residence, Greenwich st., of bilious diarrhœa, JOHN A. GILMOUR, Sr.

His remains were removed to Wallkill, Orange Co., N. Y., for interment.

HOE.—At West Farms, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 3, HELEN S., infant daughter of Richard M. and Mary S. Hoe.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, at West Farms this (Friday) morning, at 11½ o'clock, without further notice. Carriages will meet the Harlem boat that leaves Peck-slip, New-York, at 9 o'clock A. M.

PACE.—At Round Hill, Greenwich, Conn., on Monday, Aug. 1, ISAAC PACE, (father of the Rev. Isaac Peck,) aged 82 years, 6 months and 10 days.

LEE.—At Port Chester, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 3, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with true Christian resignation, Mrs. ANNE OTIS LEE, aged 52 years and 11 months.

Her friends, and those of her son, Capt. S. P. Lee, and her son-in-law, F. T. Sargent, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Capt F. Z. Tucker, on 9th st., near 3d av., South Brooklyn, this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

WARING.—At South East, N. Y., on Monday, Aug 1, JOHN T., son of John T. and Jannet P. Waring, of Yonkers, aged 1 year and 11 months.

EAIL.—At Middle Village, L. I., on Monday, Aug 1, MARY BERDSENHART, daughter of Robert C. and Mary R. Eail, aged 3 months and 20 days.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES.
Authorized by the Legislature with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 421, Aug 4, 1859.
18, 37, 54, 57, 43, 64, 42, 39, 73, 8, 35, 30, 69.
Class No. 422, Aug 4, 1859.
23, 26, 35, 54, 41, 32, 7, 40, 19, 58, 57, 65, 8.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.
Class No. 419, Aug. 4, 1859.
43, 46, 49, 18, 62, 3, 22, 25, 5, 24, 57, 41.
Class No. 420, Extra, Aug. 4, 1859.
51, 40, 17, 25, 10, 44, 35, 27, 36, 64, 21, 55, 68, 59.

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

NEW-YORK MARBLE COMPANY,
FORTY-SECOND-STREET,
Between 5th and 6th avs., New-York,
(Opposite the Crystal Palace Grounds).
MANTELS, TABLE-TOPS,
COLUMNS, PEDESTALS, &c., &c., &c.,
Made of SLATE STONE, MARBLEIZED IN EXACT IMITATION OF THE CHOICEST IMPORTED MARBLES, VIZ.: EGYPTIAN, SIENNA, BRECATELLE, VERD ANTIQUE, RED ANTIQUE, JASPER, PORPHYRY, MOSAIC, PYRENEES, FRENCH SPAR, LISBON, CALIFORNIA, STATUARY, WHITE, ITALIAN and
EVERY OTHER VARIETY NOW IN USE.
Our assortment of PATTERNS is very extensive, comprising ELABORATELY-CARVED, HEAVY-MOULDED, PANELED and PLAIN MANTELS; also, every variety of
TABLE AND BUREAU TOPS.
Our beautiful Marbles have secured the unqualified commendation of all who have seen or used them.
They RESIST THE ACTION OF OILS AND ACIDS, which deface ordinary Marbles, and withstand a higher degree of heat. Reference is made to all parties having them in use.
MARBLEIZED SLATE STONE MANTELS have been used in Europe and highly approved for the last ninety years, while they have been used in this country more than ten years.
The UNRIVALED BEAUTY, INDESTRUCTIBILITY and AMAZING CHEAPNESS of these Marbles recommend their universal adoption. Our process of converting this Stone into Marble, is by fusing Mineral Colors with powerful heat, these colors (by the use of chemical agents) are absorbed by the stone, and become incorporated into the same.
These Marbles can be shipped to any part of the country, without liability to breakage. Losses on account of breakage will be guaranteed by the Company for 2½ per cent. on the cost of the articles, payable in advance.
The attention of ARCHITECTS and HOUSE-BUILDERS is respectfully invited.
H. DWIGHT, President.
JAMES E. BAME, Treasurer.
E DEMING, Superintendent of Manufactory.

ARTHUR'S
PATENT SELF-SEALING
FRUIT CANS AND JARS.
These celebrated Cans and Jars," says the editor of the *Lady's Book*, "the first introduced, and, by all odds, the best, are steadily coming into general use. Thousands of housekeepers, who, in past seasons, were tempted to try other Cans and Jars, and who lost more or less of their fruit in consequence, will be glad to learn that ARTHUR'S never fails."
ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GILROY,
Manufacturers under the Patent,
Nos. 117 and 119 South 10th st., Philadelphia.
Also, manufacturers under the Patent, for the United States, of the celebrated "OLD DOMINION" COFFEE and TEA POTS.
Wholesale Agent for the above popular articles,
E. P. TORREY, No. 9 Platt-st., New-York.

TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,
NO. 6 MAIDEN LANE,
NEW-YORK,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GUNS, CUTLERY, PLATED WARE,
JEWELRY, FANCY GOODS,
BRUSHES, PERFUMERY and SOAPS,
Sole agents for { Westley Richard's Celebrated Guns, Riley's Cave Wadding and Cartridges, and Heliffer's Army Razors.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
Will positively cure Cholera Infantum, Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, and all the diseases incident to the process of teething. It gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the infant. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold by all druggists, at 25 cents per bottle, and at the office, No. 13 Cedar-st.

LUBIN'S EXTRACTS.
LOW'S BROWN WINDSOR,
HONEY, AND OTHER SOAPS,
A large and full assortment just received, and for sale by
TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,
No. 6 Maiden lane, New-York.

SONG OF THE BED-BUG.
Long years have I wandered unfettered and free,
And often the young and the old,
And laid in the reach of the rich and the poor,
And frightened the warrior bold—
But power is waning fast from me—
A powder Magnetic and strong
Invented by Lyon, is death to our tribe,
And away I must travel ere long.
LYON'S POWDER is harmless to mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, plant bugs &c. LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS are sure death for rats and mice. Sold everywhere
Sample Flasks, 25 cents; Regular Sizes, 50 cents and $1.
BARNES & PARK,
Nos. 13 and 15 Park row, New-York.
Beware of imitators and impostors.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
DR. HOSTETTER'S celebrated Stomach Bitters have doubtless created as much sensation in the community for its remarkable cures as any other medicine extant. It is a fact that in the minds of many persons a prejudice exists against what are called Patent Medicines, but why should this prevent you resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it as HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters. Physicians prescribe it; why should you discard it? Judges, usually considered men of talent, have and do use it in their families; why should you reject it? Let not your prejudice usurp your reason, to the everlasting injury of your health. If you are sick and require a medicine, try these Bitters
For sale by dru

John Bull's View of the Italian Question.

The Scotsman publishes the following singular letter from Mr. Ramm, dated Berlin, June 6:

"I have been thinking of sending a few lines about what I have seen of Austrians and Italians; but every time I took my pen and turned from my own work about clouds and leafage to think for a few minutes concerning political clouds and thickets, I sank into a state of amusement which reduced me to a helpless silence. I will try to send you an incoherent line to-day; for the smallest endeavor at coherence will bring me into that atmosphere of astonishment again, in which I find no expression. * * * * * *

Do not think I dislike the Austrians. I have great respect and affection for them, and I have seen more of them in familiar intercourse than most Englishmen. One of my best friends in Venice in the Winter of 1849-50 was the artillery officer who had directed the fire on the side of Mestre, in 1848. I have never known a nobler person. Brave, kind and gay—as gentle as a lamb—as playful as a kitten—knightly in courtesy and in all tones of thought—ready at any instant to lay down his life for his country or his Emperor. He was by no means a rare instance either of gentleness or of virtue among the men whom the liberal portion of our English press represent as only tyrants and barbarians. Radetsky himself was one of the kindest of men—his habitual expression was one of overflowing *bonhomie*, or of fatherly regard for the welfare of all around him. All who knew him loved him. In little things his kindness was almost ludicrous. I saw him at Verona run out of his own supper room and return with a plate of soup in his hand, the waiters, (his youngest aides de camp,) not serving his lady guests fast enough to please him; yet they were nobody enough, as I knew in a race with two of them among the fire flies by the Mincio, only the evening before. For a long time I regarded the Austrians as the only protection of Italy from utter dissolution (such as that which I see to-day it is reported that the Tuscan army has fallen into, left for five weeks to itself,) and I should have looked upon them as such still, if the Sardinian Government had not shown itself fit to take their place. And the moment any Italian Government was able to take their place, the Austrians necessarily became an obstacle to Italian progress, for all their virtues are incompreheusible to the Italians, and useless to them. Unselfish individually, the Austrians are nationally selfish, and in this consists, so far as it is truly alleged against them, their barbarism. These men of which I have been speaking would have given any of them life and fortune unhesitatingly at their Emperor's bidding, but their magnanimity was precisely that of the Highlander or the Indian, incognisant of any principle of action but that of devotion to his chief or nation. All abstract grounds of conscience, all universal and human hopes, were inconceivable by them. Such men are at present capable of no feeling towards Italy but scorn; their power was like a bituminous cerecloth wrapping her corpse—it saved her from the rottenness of revolution; but it must be unwound if the time has come for her resurrection. I do not know if that time has come, or can come. Italy's true oppression is all her own. Spain is oppressed by the Spaniard, not by the Austrian. Greece needs but to be saved from the Greeks. No French Emperor, however mighty his arm or sound his faith, can give Italy freedom.

A gift of that which is not to be given

By all the associate powers of earth and heaven.

But the time is come at least to bid her be free, if she has the power of freedom. It is not England, certainly, who should forbid her. I believe that is what it will come to, however—not so much because we are afraid of Napoleon as because we are jealous of him. But of him and us I have something more to say than there is time for to-night. These good, stupid, affectionate, faithful Germans, too (grand fellows under arms; I never imagined so magnificent a soldiery as 15,000 of them which I made a shift to see, through sand clouds, march past the Prince Frederick William on Saturday morning last.) But to hear them fretting and foaming at the French getting into Milan!—they having absolutely no other idea on all this complicated business than that French are fighting Germans! Wrong or right, why or wherefore, matters not a jot to them, French are fighting Germans—somehow, somewhere, for some reason—poor and Vaterland are in peril and the English in fault, as we are assuredly, but not on that side, for I believe it to be quite true which a French friend, high in position, says in a letter this morning: "If the English had not sympathized with the Austrians there would have been no war." By way of keeping up the character of incoherence to which I have vowed myself, I may tell you that before that French letter came I received another from a very sagacious Scotch friend, belonging, as I suppose most Scotch people do, to the class of persons who call themselves "religious," containing this marvelous enunciation of moral principle to be acted upon in difficult circumstances, "Mind your own business." It is a serviceable principle enough for men of the world, but a surprising one in the mouth of a person who professes to be a Bible obeyer. For, as far as I remember the tone of that obsolete book, "our own" is the last business which it ever tells us to mind. It tells us often to mind God's business, often to mind other people's business; our own, in any eager or earnest way, not at all. "What thy hand findeth to do." Yes; but in God's fields, not ours. One can imagine the wiser fisherman of the Galilean lake objecting to Peter and Andrew that they were not minding their business, much more the commercial friends of Levi speaking with gentle pity of him about the receipt of custom. "A bad man of business always—see what has come of it—quite mad at last." And my astonishing friend went on to say that this was to be our principle of action "where the path was not quite clear"—as if any path ever was clear till you got to the end of it, or saw it a long way off; as if all human possibility of path was not among clouds and brambles—often cold, always thorny—misty with roses occasionally, or dim with dew, often also with shadow of death—misty, more particularly in England just now, with shadow of that commercially and otherwise valuable smoke before spoken of. However, if the path is not to be seen, it may be felt, or at least tumbled off, without any particular difficulty. This latter course of proceeding is our probablest, of course. But I can't write any more to-night.

The troubles of a theatrical manager were forcibly told by Mr. Buckstone, in his speech at his recent benefit at the Haymarket. He said: "Perhaps it may interest you to hear something of what a manager has to do, or is expected to do. The hundreds of letters he receives, to which replies are wanted immediately, if not sooner; the multiplicity of manuscripts sent to him, a speedy perusal of which is often demanded; the frequent interviews solicited at all hours, from the poor actor from the provinces, who should always claim attention, to the elegant lady out of the brougham, who tells you she wants to be an actress, and though she never was on the stage in her life, knows all about it. In vain the manager attempts to read some of the manuscripts sent to him; before he can get through an act he receives two or three impatient letters from the author, which if neglected for a time the manager receives another, beginning with the epithet 'scoundrel.'"

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, Aug. 4, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 34 bbls. Ashes; 4,697 bbls. Flour; 423 sacks Corn Meal; 10,120 bushels Wheat; 34,552 bushels Corn; 1,000 bushels Rye; 18,906 bushels Oats; 501 pkgs. Provisions; and 608 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 40 bbls. Pots, at $5 12½; and 35 bbls. Pearls, at $5 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day, 450 bags Maracaibo, at 10¾c.@12c.; and 700 bags St. Domingo, at 10¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Sales have been reported, to day, of 1,000 bales at unchanged prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	9¾	9¾	9⅞	10
Middling, ₱ lb	12¾	12¾	12⅝	12¾
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	13½	13½	13¼	14¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is very dull, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The demand has been quite spiritless, and almost exclusively from the regular trade. Though shippers appear to regard as favorable to an export trade the reports of unfavorable weather for the ripening and harvesting of crops in the British Islands, received by the *Persia*, they evince no disposition to purchase freely at prevailing rates. Prices are depressed, and, generally, tend downward. We have heard of sales of 6,800 bbls., in lots, including inferior to choice standard superfine State at $4 85@$5 10; extra do. at $5 15@$5 40; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 75@$5 05; extra Wisconsin at $4 95@$5 75; extra Illinois, $5 15@$6 60; inferior extra Ohio at $5 20@$5 40; extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 50@$5 70 ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$3 50@ 4 50
Standard Superfine State	4 85@ 5 10
Extra State	5 15@ 5 40
Standard Superfine Western	4 75@ 5 05
Extra Wisconsin	5 05@ 5 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 10@ 6 60
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 20@ 5 40
Extra Ohio, fair to choice shipping	5 50@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 50@ 5 70
Extra Genesee	6 20@ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 15@ 8 00
Inferior to very choice extra Tennessee	5 25@ 9 00

Extra Canada Flour is quiet and languid to-day, including poor to very good at $5 25@$6 50 ₱ bbl. Nothing new in Superfine. Southern Flour has been freely offered and purchased, partly for export to the West Indies, at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,000 bbls., in lots, at $5 40@$5 90 for good superfine Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; $6@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand at $4 @$4 65 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Sales 350 bbls. Corn Meal is moderately sought after at $3 80@$3 90 for Jersey and $4 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat continues quiet. Holders generally refuse the prices offered by purchasers, especially for desirable lots of new; sales have been confined to 6,500 bushels, including very good old White Canada, at $1 28; good to very choice new White Kentucky at $1 50@$1 57; fair to prime new white Southern, at $1 42½@$1 50; and choice new Red do., at $1 40 ₱ bush. Corn is in good request, and prices favor sellers. The transactions since our last comprise 32,500 bush., at 76c.@78c. for ordinary to very good new mixed Western, and 77c.@80c. for poor to choice round Yellow, ₱ bush. Southern Corn is inactive and somewhat nominal. Rye is heavy and languid, at 75c.@ 76c. ₱ bushel; sales 3,800 bushels Northern, at 75c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in request, including Canada, at 39c.@41c.; Western, 37c.@41c.; State, 36c.@40c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 33c.@37c.; Southern, 30c.@36c. ₱ bushel. Sales have been made of 6,000 bushels Barley Malt, at 95c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales have been light to-day, at unchanged prices.

HOPS—Are also quiet, yet quoted steady.

METALS—Are generally inactive; prices have not varied much.

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported of 190 hhds, Cuba Muscovado at from 23c.@27c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quite sparingly sought after at about previous figures.

OILS—Have been very freely offered, to-day. Prices exhibit no noticeable changes.

PROVISIONS—Pork, especially Mess, has been freely offered, and prices have declined, closing heavily and irregularly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,500 bbls., in lots, at $14 70@$14 87½, closing at $14 70, for Mess here; $15 for 1,000 bbls. do., deliverable, at the option of the seller, from Sep. 15 to Nov. 1; and $10 75 for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in request, including Hams, at 8c.@8¼c., and Shoulders at 6c.@6½c. ₱ lb. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard is improving; sales, to-day, 500 tcs. and bbls., in lots, chiefly ordinary to choice, at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb. Beef has been moderately dealt in to-day, at unaltered rates. Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at $9@$12 75 for repacked Western Mess; $13@$14 75 for fair to choice extra do.; $8@$8 75 for Country Mess, and $6@$6 75 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $15@$18 ₱ bbl. Butter is selling in lots at 14c.@20c. for State; 11c.@17c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is in demand at from 4c.@9c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 300 tcs., in lots, at $3 20@$4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales, to-day, 75 bags Pimento, at 5¾c., and 40 bags stained do., at 5½c., ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have attracted more attention, and sales have been reported, to-day, of 1 241 hhds. Cuba, part at 5¼c.@5¾c., but including 500 hhds for export on private terms; also, 280 hhds. Porto Rico, at 6¾c @ 7c.; and 365 boxes Havana, at 6¾c., ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 25½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 500 bales Cotton, at 5 32-32@ 16d. ₱ lb.; 100 pkgs. Tobacco, at 1s. 6d.; 50 tons Oil Cake, at 9s.; and 160 tons Fustic, on private terms. For London, 200 tons Oil Cake, at 17s. 6d. For Antwerp, 100 hhds. Sugar, at 25s.; and 1,000 bags Coffee, at ½c. A vessel from Rumbucto, for Grimsby, or Hull, Deals, at 85s. For San Francisco, engagements were limited, chiefly at 27½c.@ 30c. for Measurement Goods, ₱ foot. For Melbourne, light shipments have been reported, including Measurement Goods, at 27½c.@30c. ₱ foot. For Sydney, N. S. W., the rate was 32½c. ₱ foot. Not much offering.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
Importers, No. 37 Maiden-lane.

Have now in store their FALL IMPORTATION, to which they will receive constant additions during the season. It comprises in part a desirable and complete assortment of

Silk Nets, Fancy Combs and Hair-Pins, Head-Dresses and Ornaments, Steel Goods, Shawl and Scarf Pins, Belt Slides, Bucales and Clasps, Dress Buttons, Brushes, Garters.

ALSO,

Burson Accordeons, Violin Strings, Portemonnaies, Purses, Sacs, Watch Guards, Lacets, Steel Pens, Gilt and Fancy Jewelry, and the

LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES,

all of which they offer to the trade at the lowest market prices and on the most favorable terms.

GUTTA-PERCHA
CEMENT ROOFING.
THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DURABLE ROOFING IN USE.
Can be applied to old Shingle Roofs, without removing the shingles.
NEW AND OLD TIN AND METAL ROOFS
Coated and repaired with
GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT.
And warranted WATER-TIGHT.
Specimens and references can be seen at the offices No. 510 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York and No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
LIQUID CEMENT for sale. JOHNS & CROSLEY.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.
IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.
600 bbls. Refined White and Yellow Sugars, Wholesale and Retail, at Refiner's prices.
500 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses, cheaper than any house in New-York
1,000 bbls choice Family Flour, from $5 up
TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, FLOURS and SPICES for the million, at the immense establishment of THOS. R. AGNEW (Successor to J. O. Fowler & Co., Nos. 260 Greenwich and 69 Murray sts.
GOODS DELIVERED FREE.

SOUTHERN MEN
Will please call and examine the new anti-friction COTTON-PRESS.
Both for packing and compressing. Also, TOBACCO, CHEESE, AND CIDER PRESSES.
All of which are constructed under one patent, issued June 21, 1859, and may be seen by calling on A. H. EMERY, the inventor and patentee, who will remain at his rooms at the Astor House a few days for the purpose of selling to parties desiring an interest therein. Office hours from 8 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 6 P. M.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. FIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED,
in the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

A GOOD THING
AND CHEAP.
THE
SHILLING
HAIR TONIC,
HIGHLY PERFUMED,
RETAILS FOR ONLY 12 CENTS.
EVERYBODY CAN BUY IT.
Bottles hold more, and the article is fully equal to any that retails at 25 cents.
Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Wholesale depôt No. 139 Maiden-lane.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED gives notice that on the 15th day of July last Frederick Clark and Francis D. Clark, of the City of New-York, copartners in the furniture business, under the firm of F. & F. D. Clark, assigned their property and effects to the subscriber, in trust for their creditors in certain preferred particulars, and that he has assumed the trust and entered upon its duties.
Creditors of the above parties will please to furnish their claims, and debtors to pay their dues, to the subscriber. Parties interested can obtain from him any desired information. CHARLES H. STEWART.
No 5 New-Street, New York, Aug. 2, 1859.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM SCREW-YACHT FANNY BOARDMAN, as she now lies at the foot of 8th-st., East River. New, having been launced in July last. She is 54 feet long, 10 feet 6 inches beam, and 4 feet 6 inches hold; has a large and commodious cabin, splendidly fitted up with every convenience; speed from 10 to 12 miles an hour, and a good sea boat. For particulars, inquire of JOHNSON & HIGGINS, No. 20 Wall-st., or at the Neptune Iron Works, 8th-st.

MINERAL OIL—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual kerosene lamps and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels 40 gallons. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 29 William st.

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE.
by G. T. BLAKE, M. D., No. 845 Broadway, New-York. The Remedy is purely vegetable, and contains no poison. The application for destroying Cancers varies from 15 to 120 minutes. Little or no pain caused. Twelve years' experience has taught that Cancers, if cured at all, must be cured quickly. Send for a pamphlet of particulars.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Courtlandt st.

COAL $4 50.—I AM DELIVERING THE BEST quality of red ash, stove and grate Coal, and Lehigh and Locust Mountain for ranges and furnaces, well screened, at $4 50 per ton; weight warranted 2,000 pounds to the ton, or forfeit the Coal.
JOHN MACDONALD, corner 27th-st. and 9th-av.

BILLIARDS.—GRIFFITH'S IMPROVED COMBINATION Cushioned Tables ahead of all the patent humbug cushions made by the different makers. Private houses furnished, fitted and examine. W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton st.

STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., IMPORTERS of Havana cigars, No 59 Beaver-st., corner William, offer for sale all grades of Havana cigars of their own importation, either in bond, for export, or from store, duty paid.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN STREET—A NEW STYLE OF SHOES AND GAITERS ONLY $2 50, WARRANTED. ALSO, $3 50 AND $4 DRESS BOOTS, THAT WILL SURPRISE EVERYBODY.

DRY GOODS.

NOTICE
TO
SKIRT-DEALERS.

Having obtained a verdict in the United States Circuit Court, establishing the validity of our patents, we hereby CAUTION MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS generally against making EXTENSION SKELETON SKIRTS without license from us, or selling any such Skirt not manufactured by us, unless the same are stamped with the date of our patent, under license from us. All persons infringing the above patent will be held liable to us for damages to the full extent of the law. The undersigned are parties having valid license from us under the EXTENSION SKIRT PATENT.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD,	CHAS. F. COLT,
W. S. & C. H. THOMSON,	JOHN HOLMES,
J. WILCOX & CO.,	J. & W. BEGK,
WALLACE & SONS,	H. G. McKENNA,
ARMS BROTHERS,	FROST & CO.,
J. P. MORAN & CO.,	O. M. JACOBS & CO.,
C. L. HARDING,	JOS. B. WESLEY,
S. H. LOUGHTY,	MORITZ COHEN,
CHAS. A. POSTLEY,	EMANUEL MANDEL,
R. FRENCE,	STEIN & STERN,
THEODORE SCHMIDT,	DAVID HERRINS,
ERNEST L. SCHMIDT,	FISHER & HERMAN.

OSBORN & VINCENT,
OWNERS OF THE EXTENSION SKIRT PATENT, NO. 92 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE MAKING THE CELEBRATED woven skirts: 12 spring, $1 31; 14 spring, $1 50, and 17 spring, $2. Southern dealers call and examine our woven skirts: 9 spring, $8 per dozen; 12 spring, $11 per dozen. Old skirts made over. C. L. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

AGRICULTURAL.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE DUST,
FISH GUANO,
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO
In quantities to suit purchasers.
For sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A SADDLE-HORSE, NOT OVER 14, and not less than 13 hands high, kind and gentle. Price not to exceed $50. Also saddle and bridle must be sold cheap. Apply to GEORGE OAKLEY, Livery Stable, Hoboken, N. J.

A PAIR OF SPLENDID CARRIAGE-HORSES for sale; stylish drivers, kind in single or double harness; sold for want of use. Apply to
CHARLES V. MAPES,
No. 132 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT SECOND-HAND BAROUCHE, pole and shafts, shifting top; cost $350; City-made. Price, $180. Also, a second-hand top-wagon and harness, at No. 89 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SHELLEY MEMORIALS;
FROM AUTHENTIC SOURCES.
EDITED BY
LADY SHELLEY.
To which is added,
AN ESSAY ON CHRISTIANITY,
BY
PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY.
NOW FIRST PRINTED.

1 Vol., 6mo. ..... 75 cents.

The editress of the above volume is the wife of Sir Percy Shelley, son of the Poet. She has prepared this volume to correct misstatements and erroneous impressions which have prevailed towards Shelley. The materials here used are family documents, for the most part new to the public. These comprise, among other matter now first published the "Essay on Christianity" and the subsequent "Letter to Lord Ellenbrough," from Shelley's own pen; new correspondence of Shelley with William Godwin, Keats, Horace Smith, Ollier his publisher, and others; and extracts from the Private Journals of Mrs. Shelley after the death of her husband. All who desire to see the mist dispelled in which misrepresentation and ob scurity have clouded the memory of Shelley, should read this volume.

TICKNOR & FIELDS,
Boston.

☞ Copies sent post-paid to any address in the United States on receipt of price.

EL NOTICIOSO DE NUEVA-YORK.
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EL NOTICIOSO DE NUEVA YORK.
ONLY SPANISH-AMERICAN NEWSPAPER.
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FIRST NUMBER ON THE 12TH OF AUGUST.
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THOUSANDS OF SPECIMEN NUMBERS ISSUED.
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The NOTICIOSO DE NUEVA-YORK is to be published under the auspices of all the Spanish-American Ministers in this country, and will be issued six times a month, on steamer days, for Cuba and South America.

The first number will be distributed gratis in the United States, and in all the Spanish-American countries, as specimen numbers.

Persons desiring to receive the specimen numbers, or that they shall be sent to their friends, will please send, post-paid, the proper addresses, plainly written, to the editor. The specimen numbers will be sent by mail at the expense of the Spanish-American Printing Company.

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INSTRUCTION.

POUGHKEEPSIE
FEMALE ACADEMY.
Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, M. A., PRINCIPAL, assisted by
ACCOMPLISHED AND EXPERIENCED TEACHERS.
Academic year commences Sept. 7.
For circulars concerning terms, reference, and other particulars, address the Principal or
H. D. VARICK, Sec'y of Trustees.
Poughkeepsie, July 23, 1859.

CALIFORNIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED 1835.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School,—male and female. Advantages: healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in Music and Painting. Fall term of fourteen weeks opens Aug. 25. Board and common English, $30. For Circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER, Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADWAY, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Ladies' classes from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 24 East 35th-st. Mrs. HOWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public that the exercises of their school will be resumed on the 15th September next. Terms and other particulars made known on application at the school.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 42 East 35th-st. Mrs. HOWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public that the exercises of their school will be resumed on Sept 15 next. Terms and other particulars made known on application at the School.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Fall Term will commence Sept. 14. Terms $225 per year, including Board and English branches. Circulars containing full particulars may be obtained of Rev Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, Miss AIKEN, Stamford, Conn.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—This institution will enter on its 14th term the 1st September. Circulars, by addressing the Principal, who will call on applicants, if desired, and if in or near the City of New-York. R. LOCKWOOD.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEWOOD, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Annual Catalogue and Circular just published. Persons desiring a copy will please address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INST., NO. 346 BROADWAY, New-York, and No. 663 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. Schools and families supplied with competent teachers for any department. References—Wm. Hall & Sons, Dr. Lowell Mason, Rutgers College. Superior teachers (ladies and gents) combining music, pianos, guitar and vocal music, wanted for the South at liberal salaries. Two Protestant French music teachers, (ladies,) salary $600 to $700.

A PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMAN, WHO is an experienced and successful teacher, and having children of his own to educate, desires an eligible position in some literary institution, or, he will open a first class school in a favorable location. Address A. M., Box No. 14 *Times* Office, for one week. Best of reference given and required.

A NATIVE OF GERMANY, EXPERIENCED in teaching, and being thoroughly versed in classical literature, French, Spanish, Latin and Greek, offers his services to colleges. Best of reference given as to his private character and capability. If convenient, address FRANKFORT, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED FEMALE TEACHER, who has been for three years principal of a seminary in the country, desires to change her situation for one near the City. Best of references given. Address S. B., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

TUITION FOR BOARD.—WANTED IN SEPtember, by a young gentleman of liberal education and good family, engaged in studying a profession, board in a quiet family, in exchange for private tuition. Address, one week C. C. D., Box No. 2,814 Post office.

A THOROUGH CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH scholar, and experienced teacher would like an engagement as principal or assistant. Address Box No. 122 Post office, Princeton, N. J.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,500—THE ADVERTISER OF BUSINESS capacity and experience, has this amount to invest in some profitable branch of business; prefers a well-established house; would like to have an interest corresponding with value of services and the amount of money invested, or would take a fair salary and loan the above amount. Address, with particulars, H. E., Box No. 2,781 Post office.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A MANUFACTURing business, destined to become of world-wide celebrity and proportionably profitable; or, in lieu of a partner, would dispose of exclusive rights to manufacture and sell in other States. Full particulars upon personal application at No 61 Chambers st., rear office.

DINING SALOON FOR SALE.—A FIRST-class dining saloon, with bar and lunch counter for sale. It is an old established house and is now doing a good business. The present proprietor having another place, is desirous of disposing of this one. Price $2,000. Apply at No. 81 Pine-st.

HENRY GETTY WANTS A SMART, ACTIVE business man, with $1,000 or $5,000 capital, to enable him to fill his orders and extend the manufacture of his patent faucets. Apply at the Factory, 97 Cliff-st

A NEW INVENTION.—RIGHT FOR SALE ON a small article of real merit, which is sure to command a ready sale, with large profits. Call and examine, at No. 68 Cedar-st., room No. 3, from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—A BAKERY FOR CAKES, PIES bread, and confectionery, cheap for cash in a good location, and can do a first-rate trade, No. 419 6th-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY, THE 1ST INST., A PROMissory NOTE, drawn by Isaac S. Holbrook to order of Wm. H. Mason, and by him indorsed, dated July 2, 1859, payable two months after date, at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, for $3,840, (thirty-eight hundred and forty dollars.) All persons are cautioned against negotiating said note, as payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will please return said note to A. W. MORSE, of Morse & Wolff, No. 60 Wall st.

$250 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE PREMises of the subscribers, on the night of Aug. 2, one white pine, one oak, and three yellow pine logs. The above reward will be paid for the conviction of the thief, or a liberal reward for the return of the property, or information which will lead to its recovery.
MENZIES, VIELE & MATHER, foot of West 44th-st.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, $500—ON THE FIRST of August, 1849, fifteen twenty dollar notes of the Bank of the State of New-York. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the same with J. W. LYMAN, Bank of America, No. 46 Wall-st.

LOST—A PASS BOOK, IN GOING FROM NO. 21 Murray-st. to No. 71 Fulton st.; black leather cover. Paper label on side—"Pratt Oakley in account with S. I. Austin." The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with the owner, S. I. AUSTIN, No. 74 Fulton-st.

STATIONERY.

CARSON & HARD.
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York.
Also, an entire new article of Ruled Paper in stock such as BILL-HEADS, two to eight on a sheet.
Also,
PATENT HEADED-BILL CAP.
All kinds of Ruled Paper at 50 per cent, less than the usual cost of ruling—done by the
PATENT STEAM RULING MACHINE DIAMOND-POINTED PEN.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

RUSSIAN FRIGATE GENERAL ADMIRAL—Lithographs of this vessel, plain and colored, for sale by SLOTE & JANES, Stationers 83 Fulton st.

50 TONS FLAX TOW—FOR SPINNERS AND upholsters, for sale in lots to suit, by BASSETT & OWENS, No. 44 Vesey-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, A situation; one as chambermaid and waiter, or to take care of children and plain sewing; has no objections to do general housework, or go a short distance in the country. The other as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 201 West 26th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOman, a situation as cook and first rate bread, biscuit, cake and pastry maker; understands her business in every respect; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has no objections to go a small distance in the country. Apply at No 176 Madison-st., second floor, back room; can be seen until suited.

WANTED—BY A NICE, TIDY YOUNG GIRL, A situation as cook washer, and ironer; understands making bread, pies, all sorts of meat, &c., &c.; best of references; no objection to the country; would do general housework. Also, a young woman wants a situation as chambermaid &c. Call at No. 810 Broadway, third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT GIRL well recommended from her last employer, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; she is neat and obliging, willing to work, and thoroughly competent; being a girl of steady and industrious habits, she desires a place where she can make a permanent home. Apply at No 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German girl, to cook wash and iron; is a good cook, an excellent baker of bread and pies, and a beautiful getter up of linens; or would do housework in a small family in city or country. Has the best of reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as first class waitress in a private family, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; can give satisfactory reference. Can be seen at No. 108 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION in a confectionery store or fancy bakery; can furnish good testimonials as to respectability. Call at No. 217 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber maid or waitress; would prefer to travel with a lady. Can be seen for two days at her present employer, where she has lived for two years, No. 31 West 22nd-st., between 5th and 6th avs

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, well recommended a situation in City or country as cook, washer and ironer; is a good bread and pie baker; also a neat girl as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit. Apply at 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED.—A LADY, 36 YEARS OLD, IS FORCED from pecuniary embarrassment to seek employment in any capacity which will afford her a home. Parties in a position to offer such, can address Mrs. ELLA M., Station D, Post-office, 8th-st.; reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as wet nurse; a baby five weeks old. Call at No. 89 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by an American lady or would travel with a lady. Call or address E. H., No 520 Greenwich-st.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGlish, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with a few English, can be obtained at 19 Bond-st. A good cook may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—TO MAKE AN ARRANGEMENT FOR permanent employment, by a young man who has occupied for some years the position of principal clerk and book-keeper in a leading daily paper. Is perfectly conversant with subscription advertising, auditing, and all other subjects incidental to the newspaper publishing business. Would take any position where his abilities can be turned to account, and an ordinarily liberal salary allowed. Address A. D., Box No. 165 *Times* office, appointing an interview.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND HIS WIFE, SITUations in City or country. The man as coachman and groom, or to work on a farm; understands thoroughly the care and management of horses; is also a good practical gardener and farmer, having worked on one farm for 9 years. The wife to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework in a small family; are both persons of the most reliable habits, and would value a good home more than high wages. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A MAN AND HIS wife, (without incumbrance,) on a gentleman's farm; the man understands all kinds of common farm work and plain gardening, care of horse, driving, &c.; is willing to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; the woman is a thorough cook and an excellent washer and ironer. Both are careful and reliable persons, and have excellent recommendations from their last employer, and will hire for

FINANCIAL.

D. B. & E. SADDER & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
Uncurrent Money,
Land Warrants,
Post-office Scrip, &c.,
Bought and sold at the best rates.
Collections made and Loans negotiated.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission for Cash only.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1859.
TENTH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, to which day the Transfer Books will be closed.
S. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

CIRCULAR.
OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (Eastern Division.) No. 88 Wall-st.
NEW YORK, July 18, 1859.
To meet the numerous applications from parties who had neglected to sign the agreement of 15th December, 1858, requesting permission to place their property in the Trust thereby created, the Trustees have unanimously adopted the following resolution, viz:
"That the Chairman inform all parties, by published notice, who have failed or omitted to sign the Agreement of 15th December 1858, that the Trustees will purchase for, and receive into the Trust, the same proportion of the demands, bonds, coupons and stock of all such parties as are to be delivered by signers to the Agreement; and will issue wholly in payment therefor, Trust Certificates for the amount of the proportion so delivered, at par, except for Stock, the Certificates for which will be issued at the rate of Ten per Cent upon the par value; and that the Chairman be, and is hereby authorized, to make the aforesaid purchases from all parties who shall make returns of their several full demands or stock, with satisfactory description thereof."
In pursuance of the above resolution, and in answer to the various applications made to them, the Trustees now give notice that they are ready to purchase the bonds, coupons and stock of or liquid steel and admitted ots me against the OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) for Trustees' Certificates, on the terms therein stated. By order of the Trustees.
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
CREDIT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT and the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
also on
AUSTRIA, CONSTANTINOPLE ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF
THE NEW-WORLD INSURANCE CO.,
No. 35 Pine-st.,
Great Western Buildings, New-York.
The Directors have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT, payable on demand.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1859.
This Company has declared a
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 7 PER CENT.
Payable on demand.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 44 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

ALLYN COX,
NOTE, STOCK AND LOAN BROKER,
No. 43 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

A. BELMONT & CO., 50 WALL-STREET,
Buy and collect the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 1, 1859.
PROPOSALS FOR $466,600 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept 2, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the amount of four hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by an Act of the State Legislature entitled "An act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park," passed April 17 1857, amended April 18, 1859; and by an ordinance of the Common Council approved by the Mayor July 23, 1859.
The said stock will consist of four thousand six hundred and sixty-six shares of one hundred dollars each share, and comprises the remainder of the amount authorized to be issued ($1,666,600) for the improvement of the Central Park. It bears interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from taxation, and the principal is redeemable from "The Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City debt" on the 1st day of August 1887, such redemption being further secured by a pledge of the Park and its appurtenances.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within five days after the opening of the bids, one half of the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the whole sum.
The remainder of the amount so awarded will be required to be paid to the Chamberlain on the 30th day of November next. On receiving the receipts of the Chamberlain for such payments to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of such deposits.
Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park improvement Fund Stock," and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed, put in a second envelope, sealed, and addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 1, 1859.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, July 16 1859.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Cleveland Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at their office in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 30th day of July until the 10th day of August.
GEO. B. REY, Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
No. 7 Pine Broadway and Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug 2 1859.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half per Cent. (3½) has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office of the Company in the City of New-York on and after Aug 16 inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

LEAVENWORTH CITY BONDS, TEN PER CENTS.—Ten-ty bonds are issued for municipal purposes, and mature July 1, 1874; interest at ten per cent, payable semi annually in New York. Total indebtedness of the city, July 1, $51,134 20; value of city property as assessed, $5,6 62 48. The assessed value of taxables, about $1,000,000. Population, about 12,000. For sale by
A. BLEY & NORRIS,
No. 12 Exchange-place, New-York.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend of Four per Cent (4) on the capital stock of the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company has been declared, payable at their office on the 10th of August prox. The interest on the Bonds of the Company will be paid on the 1st of August, on the presentation of the Coupons at the Corn Exchange Bank.
C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

CORN BANK, NEW-YORK, July 30 1859.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a dividend of Three and One Half (3½) per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 10th August next. The transfer books will be closed from August 5 to 10 inclusive. By order of the Board
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, 56TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV.—NEW YORK July 26, 1859.—NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest Coupons of the 7 Mortgage Bonds, Bonds of 1864, and Dover Extension Bonds Per Cents, will be paid on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's Office, cor. 26th st. and 4th av.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., New-York, Aug. 3, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY,
No 69 Wall-st, New York, July 25, 1859.
INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due the 1st day of August next, will be paid at this Office on and after that date.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 8 Wall-st., New-York—New-York, July 6, 1859.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their Seventh regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent., payable on demand.
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 67 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent. has, this day, been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on demand. By order,
WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 64 Wall-st., New-York, July 29, 1859.—The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
DAVID DRAKE, Sec'y.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, Aug. 2, 1859.
SEVENTEEN-P. DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent., out of the earnings of the Bank, the last six months, has this day been declared, payable on the 12th inst.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

MARINE BANK, JULY 26, 1859.—A DIVIDEND of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Monday, Aug. 8. The Transfer Books will be closed till Aug. 9.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.
Issue Bills of Exchange and travelers' credit, available in all the cities of Europe. Letters of introduction furnished to persons visiting Europe, to our houses in Paris, London, Liverpool, &c.
H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st.,
NEW YORK, July 28, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and a Half per Cent has been declared by this Bank, payable on and after Monday, 8th August next. The transfer books will be closed till 8th August next inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.,
Office, Mechanics' Bank Building No 33 Wall-st.,
NEW YORK, Aug 4, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) per Cent, payable on demand.
GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF Directors of the Knickerbocker Stage Company will be held at the office of the Company 6th av. and 52d-st., on Wednesday the 10th instant. The polls will be open from 4 to 5 P. M. By order of the Board.
GEO. C. PETERS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent for the past six months, payable on the 9th instant, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board.
AUG. 3, 1859. GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS OF VARIOUS CITIES for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st. The American Gas-Light Journal, representing 82 companies, and nearly $32,000,000, published at above 52 $3 per annum.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SALE—MERCHANTS' BANK, (ST. LOUIS) STOCK—100 shares of this Stock registered in New-York City. Apply to E. D. MORGAN & CO., Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange place.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due August 1, will be paid on that day at the Ocean Bank. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO City Scrip on purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 5 Nassau-st.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No 31 Pine st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice President.
E. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS VEITCH, Auctioneer—Store No. 10 Spruce-st.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE, on TUESDAY, August 8 at 10 o'clock, at the Blanchard House, No 835 Broadway and No. 19th st., consisting of rosewood parlor furniture rose wood, black walnut and mahogany drawing room and bedroom furniture, all manufactured by best makers hair mattresses and pillows, feather beds and pillows, linen towels and sheets, mattresses, oak and walnut dining room furniture, oak and marble top tables, cottage suites in all colors, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpetings, cane and hair-cloth chairs and settees, oil-cloths, stair carpetings, brocatel and lace window curtains, dining-room and bedroom crockery, glassware and cutlery, kitchen furniture, &c. Also, by virtue of a chattel mortgage a large quantity of furniture, &c., of which description will be given in the catalogues on morning of the sale.

AUGUSTUS MAYNARD, Auctioneer
MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—Elegant drawing-room suites, 7-octave piano forte, bronze and ormulu chandeliers, oil paintings, pier and mantel mirrors, lace curtains, velvet carpets, brocatel and cross chairs, &c.—ON THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 68 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., solid rosewood piano-forte parlor suites, etageres, escritoires, book cases, velvet carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, lace curtains, dining-room furniture—Solid silver tea set, knives and forks. Chambers contain rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, carpeting, oil paintings, toilet sets, hair mattresses, quilts, sheets, &c. Also basement and kitchen furniture of every description. For further particulars, see Herald of this day.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer,
LANDAT NEW SCHELLER AT AUCTION IN LOTS OF THREE TO TWENTY-NINE ACRES.—JAMES M. MILLER No. 28 Pine-st., will sell 72 acres of land as above, on SATURDAY, Aug 6, at 2 o'clock, at the Metropolitan Hotel, adjoining the depot at New Rochelle. This land is beautifully located a short distance from the depot, (18 miles from the city,) and overlooks the surrounding country and Long Island Sound. Sale positive. 10 per cent can remain on mortgage. Cars leave 4th-av. and 27th st. at 7 and 9 A. M. and 12 45 P. M.

HENRY B. PERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF FOUR PIANOS, to pay advances, on FRIDAY, Aug. 6, at 11 o'clock, at the salerooms No. 8½ Pine-st. Comprising two rosewood 7 octave pianos. One rosewood, upright cabinet piano, one mahogany, 7-octave square piano. The above instruments were made at Cologne by the late foreman of Pearl, of Paris, and are of very fine tone and finish. They will be positively sold, without any reserve, to pay advances, and may be seen any time previous to sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
PERFECTION FURNITURE.—THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock, at No 14 Beekman st., the entire furniture of the late refectory and dining saloon. It will comprise in part about 200 or 300 chairs tables counters desks, sinks, refrigerators, copper coffee and tea kettles screens, engravings, &c., &c. Also, all the marble flooring or tiling in square blocks. Sale peremptory.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer,
LARGE SALE OF RICH HOUSEHOLD Goods THIS DAY at No. 30 7th-st., commencing at 10½ o'clock.—HENRY T. LEEDS will sell at auction all the contents of said house, consisting of a large quantity of furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, looking-glasses, crockery and glass ware, &c., &c.; also, a splendid piano-forte, cost $400.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer,
FRIDAY, AUG. 5.—AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M. AT the Central Salesrooms will oughby st., corner Pearl st Brooklyn Regular weekly sale. Sofas, lounges, bureaus bedsteads, mattresses, tables, chairs, crockery, carpets, &c.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if they allow any more of these as I shall certainly do
THADDEUS HYATT
New-York, January, 1858.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters interior columns, wrought and cast iron girders and beams; Illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and door railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & TROWBRIDGE,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 65 to 67 Centre-st., New-York.
Bell Broadway stages pass in rear of office; Seventh-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of Daily Times Building and balance of Block, Union Bank, Nos. 408 and 410 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—Daily Times vault, Express vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.
N. B.—Every description of the Iron Work for building purposes.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVING fuel in steam boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 115 Broadway, N.Y.

RAILROAD IRON—TWO THOUSAND TONS Erie pattern 56 pounds per linear yard, also, 1500 tons 60 pounds per yard. For sale by THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st.

SHEET ZINC AND RUSSIA SHEET IRON for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices. A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER; Antimony, Lead Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 88 William-st.

AMES & SONS'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 88 William-st.

PROPOSALS.

JERSEY CITY, July 30, 1859.
NOTICE TO ICE DEALERS.—THE WATER Commissioners of Jersey City will receive at their office, until Monday, August 29, proposals for the right to cut and secure the ice which may be produced on the Distributing Reservoir of the Jersey City Water Works, for three years from November 1, 1859.
The contract will contain the following stipulations: Parties obtaining the contract to be subject to the payment to the present contractors of the appraised value of the improvements now in use for the prosecution of the ice business at the Reservoir, and the Water Commissioners to be free from any obligation to take the improvements at the expiration of the contract.
Contracting parties to be subject to the rules and regulations of the Water Commissioners, and the business to be conducted under the supervision of the Engineer of the Water Works and to his satisfaction.
Parties proposing will state the price per ton, of 2,240 lbs. to be paid for the ice, the quantity to be determined by the Engineer, by measurement, in the building allowing 50 lbs for every cubic foot of space occupied by the ice; they will also state whether they are willing to guarantee to the Water Commissioners a certain definite annual revenue and if so what amount.
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed for the interest of the city.
By order of the Water Commissioners.
G. H. BAILEY, Superintendent and Engineer.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR AUGUST, 1859.
Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7:15 A. M.	6:40 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
11:15 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	1 00 P. M.
4 00 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
6 00 P. M.	3:45 P. M.
7.45 P. M.	5.40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer MATTANO, Capt. H. W. GAGE, leaving Fulton Market Pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3:45 5:45 and 7 30 P. M. and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains
An accommodation train will leave Hunter's Point at 11:15 A. M. for Flushing, stopping at all way stations; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; fare 15 cents. On Sundays trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 11. 1 3. 5 and 7 o'clock; fare 25 cents to Flushing and back same day.
O. URMANSON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Williams' Bridge
10:30 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.—White Plains
6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts.—White Plains.
6:30 P. M.—Dover Plains
9.30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—6:30 A. M.
White Plains—6 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:46 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train
W. J. CAMPBELL, Sup't.

FOR LAKE MAHOPAC,
Via
HARLEM RAILROAD.
Trains leave 26th-st. Station, New-York,
8:30 A. M.,
4.50 P. M.
Fare through to the Lake 81 25.
Passengers will find this the shortest and most expeditious line, avoiding 10 miles of stage route.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express at 6 2. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passengers, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Geneva Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Dansville; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Suspension Bridge with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leave New-York from foot of Liberty-st. and foot of Cortlandt-st. (North River) at 7:30 A. M. and at 4 P. M.; for Some ville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 7:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only, for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN G. STEVENS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JUNE 15, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 6 P. M., for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:35 P. M., for Poughkeepsie 7:45 A. M. and 1:46 P. M. for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 9:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Christopher and Chambers-st. and Pier foot of New-York. The 7 A. M. Train for New-York leaves Troy at 4:05 and 8:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Trains. Leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M. Fare $3 New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M. fare $3 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TAVERSHOOK for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Lib. and Deer park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset 12 M. and 6:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4 and 6:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M. and 4 and 6:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO WHITE MOUNTAINS VIA SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Passengers by the Hudson River Railroad leaving Chambers-st. or 6 or 11 A. M. trains arrive at the White Mountains and Lake Champlain and Burlington, or the Rutland and Bellows Falls, the next evening.

FOR GREENPORT—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3:30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 8:50 A. M. Express; and 4:30 P. M. Mail

SARATOGA SPRINGS—SHARON SPRINGS—Travellers taking the Morning Express Train on HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, leaving Chambers-st at 6 A. M., and 31st st. at 6:25 A. M., will arrive at the above places in time for dinner.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—For Piermont, Nyack Hackensack, Closter and Tappan.—Leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:35 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS and Lake Memphremagog by the New-York and New-Haven and Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroads. Office corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—LEVI P. STONE, Egbert Starr, Henry H. Stoutsburg, Henry L. Butler and Jonathan J. Broome against DANIEL C. SQUIRES and Joseph S. Bates.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Commissioner.)—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall in said city, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 35 Wall-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of Four Hundred and Sixty Dollars, with interest from the 21st day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, besides the costs of this action. Dated New York, June 3 1859.
STARR & RUGGLES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys
No 38 Wall st., New-York
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 1st day of July, 1859.
STARR & RUGGLES,
jy7-law6w F

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE HIGH Court of Chancery in England, made in a cause of JOHN SHIPTON PEARCE, PEARCE PEARCE and MARY his wife, plaintiffs, and STEPHEN BARKER, ELLION, JOHN C. WILLIAMS and ROBERT A. TAYLOR, defendants all persons who at the date of a certain agreement of the 31st of October 1851, were separate creditors of JOHN TAYLOR OR CK, formerly of New-York, in the United States of America, and late of Liverpool in the County of Lancaster, in England, deceased, and who did on or about the 1st day of December, 1851, and all persons who now claim to be entitled to the debts due and owing to such separate creditors, are by their solicitors, on or before the 10th day of January, 1860, to come in and prove their debts or claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls, in Rolls yard, Chancery lane, Middlesex to Ireland aforesaid, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree. FRIDAY, the 27th day of January, 1860, at 12 o'clock at noon at the said Chambers is appointed for hearing and adjudicating on the claims.—Dated the 11th day of July, 1859.
CHARLES WELDING, Chief Clerk.
FIELD & ROSCOE, No. 26 Lincoln Inn Fields Middlesex aforesaid, agents for Vane Marshall, Gill and Clay, of Liverpool, aforesaid, solicitors for the plaintiffs.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Terence Cassidy, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of her attorney, No. 115 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 31, 1859.
CAROLINE LICHTENBERG, Executrix, &c., of
ap1-law6m F Jacob Lichtenberg, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN G. COLLINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of WILLIAM COLLINS, No. 41 Wooster-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of September next. Dated, New-York, the 3d day of March, 1859.
JOHN FINLEY, } Executors.
mh6-law-6m F WILLIAM COLLINS, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER MASTERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Reuben B. Cuddihy, No. 119 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of November next 1859. Dated, New-York, May 10, 1859.
my12-law6m F* MICHAEL TREACY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL HUGHES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 179 Varick-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 6, 1859.
ap6-law6m F* JOHN HUGHES, Administrator.

PERSONAL.

IF MISS MARTHA McGLEW, OF LONDON will forward her address to G. H., New-York Post office she will hear of something to her advantage.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE.
Capt. LONGSTREET, Capt. MOODY,

LEAVE HARLEM			LEAVE PIER 6 SLIP.		
6 A. M.	1 P. M.	7	A. M.	3:15	P. M.
7 A. M.	3 P. M.	8	A. M.	6:15	P. M.
8 A. M.	6:15 P. M.	9:15	A. M.	5:15	P. M.
9 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11	A. M.	6:15	P. M.
10:30 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	1:30	P. M.	7:15	P. M.

Landing at 126th-st. and 130th-st. each way; connecting each trip with
BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 6 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST 1, 1859
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, POINT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BEDNER'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson st.,

LEAVE NEW-YORK		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thurs... Aug. 4, 7	A. M.	Thurs... Aug. 4, 11	A. M.
Friday... Aug. 5, 7	30 A. M.	Friday... Aug. 5, 11	30 A. M.
Saturd... Aug. 6, 9	30 A. M.	Saturd... Aug. 6, 1	P. M.
Sunday... Aug. 7, 9	A. M.	Sunday... Aug. 7, 3	30 P. M.
Monday... Aug. 8, for Red Bank in connection with the Laura	6 A. M.	Monday... Aug. 8 in connection with the Laura	6 A. M.
Monday... Aug. 8, 11	A. M.	Monday... Aug. 8, 3	P. M.
Tuesd'y... Aug. 9, 11	A. M.	Tuesd'y... Aug. 9, 3	P. M.
Wednes... Aug. 10, 12	M.	Wednes... Aug. 10, 4	P. M.
Thurs... Aug. 11, 1	P. M.	Thurs... Aug. 11, 5	P. M.
Friday... Aug. 12, 6	30 A. M.	Friday... Aug. 12, 2	30 P. M.
Saturd... Aug. 13, 2	P. M.	Saturd... Aug. 13, 6	P. M.
Sunday... Aug. 14, 7	30 A. M.	Sunday... Aug. 14, 3	P. M.
Monday... Aug. 15, 8	A. M.	Monday... Aug. 15, 3	30 P. M.
Tuesd'y... Aug. 16, 8	A. M.	Tuesd'y... Aug. 16, 4	30 P. M.
Wednes... Aug. 17, 9	A. M.	Wednes... Aug. 17, 4	30 P. M.
Thurs... Aug. 18, 9	A. M.	Thurs... Aug. 18, 10	A. M.
Friday... Aug. 19, 10	A. M.	Friday... Aug. 19, 11	A. M.
Saturd... Aug. 20, 11	A. M.	Saturd... Aug. 20, 11	30 A. M.
Sunday... Aug. 21, 12	M.	Sunday... Aug. 21, 1	P. M.
Monday... Aug. 22, 1	P. M.	Monday... Aug. 22, 1	P. M.
Tuesd'y... Aug. 23, 2	P. M.	Tuesd'y... Aug. 23, 2	P. M.
Wednes... Aug. 24, 3	P. M.	Wednes... Aug. 24, 3	P. M.
Thurs... Aug. 25, 4	P. M.	Thurs... Aug. 25, 6	30 A. M.
Friday... Aug. 26, 5	30 P. M.	Friday... Aug. 26, 6	30 A.

THE LAST RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.

The Rotten Bridge on the Northern Railroad—The Company Cognizant of its Condition—Further Particulars of the Disaster.

STATEMENT OF MR. M. W. BEXTER.

Mr. M. W. Dexter, publisher of the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, is this City, was a passenger upon the train. He was in the forward passenger car, and escaped from the terrible crash with only some slight bruises and a scalp wound. On approaching the fatal bridge, Mr. Dexter says he observed that the speed of the train, which had been about twenty-five miles per hour, was suddenly checked, and at the time it reached the bridge was going about fifteen miles per hour. He felt a sudden jar, which produced the impression that the locomotive had struck some obstacle on the track. He was looking out of the window, and instantly saw the train was falling, when he instinctively caught at the open window by which he was, but his hold was broken and he was thrown to the opposite side, when he thrust his arm out of the window and held on at the instant the car struck the bottom of the chasm. Quicker than thought all those passengers who were behind came flying past him, mingled with broken seats and fragments of the car, falling in a mass at the lower end. For an instant this car was poised on its end, and he was in doubt which way it would fall. The car behind, however, struck it near the middle, tearing out the bottom and causing it to fall back upon the wreck. As soon as possible he now climbed through the window, and descending to the bottom of the creek, began to assist those who were buried in the ruins to escape from their horrible situation. He thinks only two or three were killed outright, the rest were drowned, crushed by the wreck, and smothered because there was no possibility of giving them instant relief. Mrs. Jones and her little son, who were uninjured, worked heroically, the mother remaining perfectly calm amid the horrible scene, and encouraging her son to do his utmost to assist the men in relieving others. The passengers, says Mr. D., were pressed into every shape and form, and the dying agonies which he heard, and the frightful mutilations of the dead as they were, one by one and with the greatest exertion, pulled out of the wreck, beggars all powers of description.

In the morning he visited the place, and made a thorough inspection of the ruins. The height of the abutments from the bed of the stream was 42 feet by measurement. All the fragments of the bridge lay at the bottom of the chasm, not a piece leaning against the stone-work, and every timber and brace was rotten. He was informed that the farmers in the neighborhood had repeatedly warned the Railroad people of the bad condition of the bridge, and some of those employed on the road had told the managers it would break down, the bridge having sagged out of place from actual weakness.

The Troy *Daily Times*, of yesterday, has the following:

"That worthless and most outrageous libel upon railroad management—the Albany Northern line—has been again brought prominently before the public in connection with a dreadful butchery. To the dark catalogue of disasters that have marked the career of this despicable affair, we have added another, most mournful of all. A dozen lives—perhaps more—and the bruising and mangling of a score of beings who had intrusted themselves to the Company, are the sacrifices upon this altar of base cupidity. A rotten bridge—so rotten that when tried with a nail its pieces chipped and crumbled off like punk—has given way beneath the ponderous weight of a mighty engine and a train of cars. Down into a chasm, thirty feet from the level of this death trip, went four cars, two of them filled with human beings, to be reduced to a common wreck, to mingle the dead, the dying and the wounded in their agony, with splinters and fragments. From this gorge went up to heaven a wail of despair—a wail that to the ears of offended heaven is a denunciation of the fatal, criminal negligence that has done these murders. And the stiff, stark corses, the fractured limbs; the bleeding wounds: the shattered cars are so many counts in the indictment of truthful opinion upon this horrid wrong. We have no patience to comment. With the facts of the butchery before us, we feel as if a horrid assassination had been committed, and the perpetrator still walked at large, and with impunity.

THE ROTTEN BRIDGE.

Crossing the Tomhannock, on the line of the Albany Northern Railroad, about one mile below the village of Schaghticoke, there stood until last evening a wooden-deck bridge of about sixty feet span, and some thirty feet above the surface of the water, which ran below it to a depth of nearly four feet. This structure was, we understand, erected originally when the road was built. At all events, *it was old enough, palpably rotten, unfit for use. It had been reported to the Company as dangerous.* Examination left no ground for even cupidity to justify its maintenance. The bridge was ordered removed. Carpenters had been at work making another to succeed it. This was already framed, and would have been thrown over the creek in any event this week. But, meanwhile, trains were still run across this rotten pest. To be sure, we are told that the engineers were apprised of the danger and ordered to use extreme caution. So much the more convincing proof against the officials who are responsible for this disaster. If a bridge was dangerous to cross, and those officials knew it, they were guilty of a crime every time they allowed a train to pass over it.

HOW THE DISASTER OCCURRED.

At 6¾ o'clock last evening, a train came down the road at an ordinary rate of speed. It was drawn by the locomotive Ten Eyck, and consisted of a tender, two baggage cars, and two passenger cars—the latter well filled. The bridge was there, rotten and fractured, ready to receive them, as a pirate's gang plank receives a victim to consign him to his death. The engine passed over in safety. But just as it had reached the south side, while the tender was upon the bridge and the rear wheels of the locomotive had not yet left it, the engineer, Charles H. Jones, felt that he was sinking. His hand was upon the throttle valve. In falling backward, his whole weight rested upon it. The valve was thrown wide open. Its whole volume of steam rushed upon the cylinders. With a mighty strain, the huge machine puffed, balked an instant, and then bounded forward, off the falling bridge, breaking its connections, clearing the track, running along the side of the road for about fifteen feet, and stopping just as it had begun to turn over upon its side, as if worn out with its great effort.

When the engine cleared the bridge it had probably sunk about two feet below its usual level. The tender did not follow the locomotive, but dashed against the abutment, and then sank, with a great crash, into the stream. The baggage cars came thundering upon it, and were broken to pieces, lying in a heap in the water. The first passenger car plunged headlong down the chasm, striking upon its forward end at a short distance from the abutment, upon which the rear end rested. The second passenger car passed directly over the first, and remained resting upon it. The position of the train after the accident, therefore, was this: the debris of the tender and baggage cars lay piled together upon the bottom of the stream, a little nearer than midway between the ends of the broken bridge, which had given way in several different portions, some going entirely under the water, and thus remaining pendant against the abutments. The first passenger car was sustained by the wrecks both of the bridge and of the tender and baggage cars, while the second passenger car rested entirely upon it.

When the accident occurred, everybody on board the train took the leap down that awful gap, save the engineer and fireman. The passengers in both cars were hurled violently from their seats, and cast together in dead and mangled heaps at those ends which went into the water. The shock at the concussion was terrific—as a survivor describes it, "it seemed as if we had fallen a mile and struck upon solid rock." After the descent, shrieks and groans filled the air, and the vain attempts of those who were under the water to escape, coupled with the cries of the living for help, made up a scene of the most fearful mortal terror. As soon as possible, those who were unhurt or only slightly injured, got out from the wreck, and by every means in their power, devoted themselves to the rescue of their less fortunate companions. Word was immediately dispatched to Schaghticoke for help, and in a few minutes, the citizens of that place, hastily providing themselves with such implements for administering to the necessities of the wretched, happened in great numbers to the spot. A hand-car was sent to Albany for help. Bonfires were built of pieces of the wreck and such other fragments as could be procured. A great number of lanterns had been brought to the spot. And then began the melancholy task of looking for the dead.

INCIDENTS.

When the accident occurred, Mr. Cooley, the conductor, had just finished taking the tickets, and was about to join his companions in the forward car where they were. He saw them thrown from their seats and hurled down towards him. He seized his wife and child. The child remained in his grasp, but his wife was torn away from him, and carried down into the water with the others. Mr. Cooley was caught between two seats, and, though badly hurt, escaped with his life, and saved his child. Mrs. Cooley and Mrs. Cuyler were both taken from the wreck dead; they had been buried in the water beneath the mass and drowned. Mr. Baker sustained a compound fracture of one leg. The wife and mother were fondly locked in each other's arms in the death embrace.

The mail agent, Mr. Plympton, was instantly killed. He sat in the mail car with his note-book and pencil in hand, a corpse—not having finished making up his way list, probably.

W. A. A. Fuller, Esq., of New-York City, a lawyer and distinguished chess-player—recently editor of the chess department of Frank Leslie's paper—was in the rear end of the last car. He was jostled the whole length of the car to the forward part of it, where he found himself strugg ing in the water, and was held in by the mass of the material upon him. Mr. Fuller says his first sensation was of a concussion, or explosion on the track, then a momentary feeling of suffocation, after which he has no recollection until he was resuscitated by the water. Mr. Fuller is badly bruised.

The engineer, Jones, and the fireman both escaped unhurt. The sudden application of increased power to the locomotive, and its terrific bound half across the bridge, saved their lives. Jones is said to be a careful engineer, but he has been so unfortunate as to be the engineer, on four occasions when accidents have happened, but always very fortunately escaped without serious injury.

It was stated to us by several citizens of Schaghticoke that not a single individual connected in a responsible capacity with the railroad had called upon the sufferers or paid them the least attention, and when we went round among them the first question they would ask would be—"are you from the Railroad?" This want of attention to the injured by those to whom they naturally look for assistance, is reprehensible in the extreme. The citizens of that place express themselves in the most unmeasured terms of indignation against the Road for the culpable carelessness of life which had marked the management of the road; and few, if any, of them could be induced to ride over it upon any inducement. The condition of the bridge where the accident took place has been frequently alluded to in conversation by the inhabitants of the village, and a catastrophe similar to the one we chronicle to-day has been long expected there.

REVISED LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following are the names of the killed, so far as we could ascertain:

1. Charles Plimpton, mail agent, aged 30 years—body at Schaghticoke.
2. Charles Berthelon, of Albany, baggage master—body taken to Albany.
3. Mrs. Cooley, wife of the conductor—taken to Albany.
4. Mrs. Cuyler, mother of Mrs. Cooley—taken to Albany.
5. Howard Wright, commission merchant, of Albany. He was the only passenger on the train that was killed. Body taken to Albany.
6. Mr. Russell, expressman, of Albany—taken to that city.
7. Dennis Cahill, of Albany, an employe of the road—taken to Albany.
8. Patrick Cooley, do., do.
9. We could not ascertain the name of the ninth person killed.

The following is a list of the wounded:

At Groesbeck's Hotel—Charles Perry, left leg and right shoulder badly bruised. He is 64 years of age.

Alex Ferbice, fracture of skull, and face badly disfigured. Seriously if not fatally injured.

John Dwyer, engineer on the Albany Northern Road, severely injured and bruised, but not dangerously.

J. C. Fawn, of Montreal, an elderly gentleman. Not seriously hurt.

Thomas Talbert, Rutland—hips and shoulder hurt. Particularly solicitous about his trunk.

W. J. A. Fuller, of New-York, lawyer and an ex editor; severe contusion of head and fracture of shoulder-blade. Not dangerously hurt.

John Borland and wife, Montreal; not much hurt.

John Ticern, Canada; ship-carpenter, on his way to New-York; face horribly bruised and discolored—by far the worst looking person of all the injured, but not dangerously hurt.

Thos O'Herron, laborer; fracture of hip and skull.

J. B. Dexter, of the *Shoe and Leather Dealers' Reporter*, of New York and Mr. Prentice, of William street, N. Y., were both slightly injured, but left this morning for their residences.

Hiram Boeil, of Schaghticoke, is severely injured. About one third of his scalp was taken completely off, and his collar-bone was broken. He is at his own residence near the village.

At O. A. Arnold's—Mr. Baker, merchant, of Albany; compound fracture of leg—amputation probably necessary.

At Judge Masters'—Mrs. B. P. Johnson and son, of Albany, lady and son of B. P. Johnson Secretary State Agricultural Society. Son slightly hurt, Mrs. J. uninjured. Mr. Hoag, of Greenbush, cut over the eye; taken to Albany.

A newsboy on the train, leg broken. When taken out of water and laid on the ground, he patiently waited till all the rest were rescued before he asked for attention to his case.

NEW-YORKERS ABROAD.

Visit and Reception of the New-York Irish Fusileers.

From the New-Haven Journal and Courier, 30th ult.

The Irish Fusileers, Company A, Sixty-ninth Regiment, New-York State Militia, Capt. Corcoran, with seventy members, and Mannahan's Brass Band, of twenty pieces, arrived in the *Elm City* from New-York, on Saturday evening, as the guests of the Emmet Guard, Capt Cahill, of this city. Before the Company left New-York, it had a parade, and was reviewed in the Park by Brig.-Gen. Ewen. As the *Elm City* came up the harbor, the visitors were received by a salute of artillery, and on reaching the dock, the Emmet Guard, the Carmen's Association, the Montgomery Benevolent Society, and the Hibernian Provident Society, received them in handsome style, and escorted them over a long line of march to their quarters at the Union House. The Emmet Guard turned out some fifty muskets, with the New-Haven Band, and the Civic Societies also turned out very largely. The Societies carried their banners and emblems, and numerous torches, and at the head of the whole line, two large locomotive lanterns on an express wagon, threw a brilliant light along the streets. The procession was greeted along its march by large crowds, and frequent demonstrations of welcome. Wallace-street, from Chapel to Grand, Grand, Hamilton, Factory and Morocco streets, and B. Reilly's houses in Cedar-street, were brilliantly illuminated. Banners were displayed along the line, and at the corner of Chapel and State streets, an American flag bore the inscription, "Irish Fusileers—Welcome to the City of Elms." Another large flag was hung across Church-street, with a smaller one of green cloth, bearing the Irish Harp. After the march, the Fusileers were entertained at a handsome supper at the Union House.

On Sunday morning the Fusileers paraded without music or firearms, and, escorted by the Guards, marched to St. Patrick's Church to attend on the religious services. The Rev. Mr. Hart welcomed the Company, and stated he considered them benefactors of his Church, as through them $700 had been contributed to its cost. In the afternoon they attended St. John's (R. C.) Church, where the Rev. Mr. Shire also welcomed them. Their good behavior and the respect they paid for the Sabbath, as well as their soldierly appearance, received the general commendation of our citizens. The officers of the Company are: Captain, M. Corcoran; First Lieutenant, Hugh C. Flood; Second Lieutenant, Theodore Kelley; Third Lieutenant, P. M. Masterson.

Reception of the Washington Grays.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Aug. 2.

The reception of the Washington Grays, from New-York, last night, was but another evidence of the *esprit de corps* characterizing the military and firemen of Buffalo. It was a most hospitable greeting, and worthy of "C" company. The Viele Guards turned out forty-six muskets, under Capt. Rogers, and made an excellent, soldier like appearance. Engine Company No. 11 turned out eighty-six men, each of whom carried a lighted lantern. When the order of march was formed on Exchange-street, the firemen lighted a myriad of Roman candles and the streets thence to the American was a sea of fire—a peripatetic volcano. At the head of South Division-street, the members of Washington Engine Company No. 5 had their engine stationed, and on it a transparency with this inscription: "Washington 5. Welcome, Citizen Soldiers." They also made a brilliant display of fireworks, splendidly illuminating the street. A salute was fired from a small cannon upon the roof of the St. James. The gun was handled with precision and the firing was very rapid. An immense crowd accompanied the procession the whole line of march, and the windows and balconies on Main-street were filled with spectators. The Union Cornet Band accompanied the Viele Guards and Dopworth's full band the Washington Grays. The latter band is probably unsurpassed in the world, and their music was beautiful indeed. The reception was highly creditable to all who participated in it, and quite equal to any effort of the kind that has taken place recently.

Arriving at the American, the arms were stacked in the hall, and the quarters of the men made known, and after supper the fatigued strangers retired to rest.

Company "C" escorted Engine Company No. 11 to their house, and then, marching to their armory, were dismissed until this morning.

The Washington Grays are of the Eighth Regiment, and one of the crack corps of New-York City. They made a decidedly fine appearance, performing the ordinary evolutions with great accuracy and rapidity. The excursionists number 103, and are attired in full uniform, gray pantaloons, fatigue caps slung, with knapsacks.

This morning, at 10 o'clock, Company C marched to the American, and escorted their guests to the Terrace, where both Companies went through various evolutions, pending the arrival of Mayor Lockwood and the Common Council. After passing in review before the authorities, they were addressed by His Honor in a greeting speech, which was briefly responded to by Capt. Buck. The military then formed in line and proceeded to the Arsenal, where refreshments were served. The Arsenal was inspected, and the troops indulged in rest after the long march. As we go to press, they are at dinner at the St. James, an account of which we shall publish to-morrow.

The Washington Grays were uniformed this morning in gray coats and white pantaloons, and were greatly admired for their evolutions and marching. The Terrace was packed with spectators on foot and in carriages, and the windows and roofs of the surrounding buildings were crowded with ladies, who witnessed the parade with evident satisfaction. Thus far the reception has been a fine affair, and the banquet this afternoon, we are led to anticipate, will be a genial evidence to the New-Yorkers of the hospitality of the soldiery of Buffalo. At 5 o'clock the Washington Grays will have taken the *Arrow* for the Falls, where they will remain over night and pursue their route to morrow. They have special permission from the Governor-General to bear arms in Canada. We opine that they will astonish the natives over the river by their excellent drill and efficient appearance and equipment.

THE BANQUET.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Aug. 3.

After the collation at the Arsenal, yesterday, and subsequent exercises of the military companies, both corps marched to St. James Hall, where an elegant and plentiful collation awaited them. The dinner was arranged under the eye of Mrs. Mathews, of the St. James Hotel. Three tables ran lengthwise of the hall, and another ran across the upper, or stage end. A great variety of choice viands, beautifully arranged, loaded the tables, and the whole spread was greatly admired. The galleries were filled with ladies, who lent a charming aspect to the feast.

Col. Viele presided, assisted by Captains Buck and Rogers, who sat at his right and left.

The first regular toast was: "The President of the United States," in response to which the Union Cornet Band played "Hail Columbia."

The second toast was: "The Governor of the State of New-York," which Commissary-General Welch replied to happily, after the "Governor's March" had been performed by the band.

"The Army and Navy" was the third sentiment, and the fourth, "The Uniformed Militia of the State of New-York," which Gen. Scroggs responded to.

The fifth regular toast, "The Union," Hon. Eli Cook spoke to at some length.

The sixth toast, "Our Guests—the Washington Grays," brought out Capt. Buck, who closed with proposing Company "C," and Capt. Rogers briefly responded.

"Our Flag is there," the seventh sentiment, was given, and a Glee Club sang the "Star Spangled Banner."

The last toast, "Woman," was given with eclat, and Hon. A. M. Clapp responded.

At this point, Col. Viele announced that owing to press of time, the other toasts would be dispensed with, and that the banquet was ended. He read a note from Sage & Bowe, presenting copies of the Arsenal to the guest company, and the party broke up. The Washington Grays marching to the American to prepare for their departure, the Viele's remaining in the Hall ready to escort their guests to the *Arrow*. While waiting, it was decided to accompany their guests to Schlosser. Both companies shortly afterward marched to the steamer, and embarking, the boat steamed away down the river. The Viele Guard came up on the *Arrow*, arriving about 11 o'clock.

The Washington Grays paid a high and deserved compliment to the discipline and drill of Company "C," and expressed themselves flattered by the cordial reception they had met. Indeed, our military have done themselves decided credit by the liberal hospitality extended to the visitors, who leave Buffalo with enlarged ideas as to the magnitude of the city and the friendliness of its soldiery and citizens. Company "C" is making rapid advance to perfection in their drill and manual, and will compare favorably with any corps at home or abroad. In many evolutions, yesterday, they showed a degree of proficiency not less agreeable to witness than to possess. The entire reception and entertainment has been all that could be desired, and not less creditable to the hosts than pleasant to the guests.

The New-York Councilmen.

From the New-Haven Journal and Courier, Aug. 4.

Nine of the City Fathers of New-York arrived here last evening, upon their visit to the city, and took up their quarters at the New-Haven House. Some five or six more are expected by the night boat. The programme for their entertainment includes visits to some of our leading manufacturing establishments, and to the colleges, a view of the city from East Rock, should time permit, and a ride to Savin Rock, with a dinner after Urson's best style on arrival there. Brewster Park will also receive a visit on the return, if convenient.

Visit of the New-York Seventh Regiment to Massachusetts and New-Hampshire.

From the Boston Journal.

Our Worcester correspondent writes as follows, July 30:

"I have just seen a letter to George W. Bentley, Esq., Superintendent of Norwich and Worcester Railroad, from an officer of the Seventh Regiment (National Guards) of New-York, saying that four companies will leave New-York, Sept. 6, arriving at Worcester on the morning of the 7th, breakfast at the Bay State House, proceed north in the 6:20 A. M. train to Centre Harbor, and return to Concord during the encampment."

It is scarcely expected that any New-York companies will be present at the Concord muster. Arrangements have only been made for the accommodation of Massachusetts troops, and it is believed that there will be neither time nor opportunity to extend a fitting reception to visiting companies on that occasion. If Gen. Scott should come, of course the Governor will provide a suitable escort for him from the Massachusetts militia.

PERSONAL.

The following paragraph concerning a favorite *prima donna*, appears in the Newport correspondence of the Providence *Evening Press*, under date of Aug. 1: "On Saturday last there was an extraordinary fluttering among the fashionables upon learning that the beautiful and gifted Cora de Wilhorst had been compelled to apply for the intervention of the Police to terminate certain maltreatment to which she had been subjected by her husband—the so-called Count."

The Boston *Courier* criticizes the New-York *Independent* having censured Theodore Parker's recently-published letter, the *Courier* says the criticism comes with a bad grace from a paper, "one of the most popular of whose writers, (Mr. Beecher,) generally reputed an editor, proclaims in that paper and in his pulpit sympathy of feeling, if not of opinions, with Mr. Parker."

The Washington *Star* asserts that the Rev. Mr. Haley, of Washington, who was reported as on a visit to Mr. Sickles, in this City, was really in Charleston, announced to preach at the time he was said to have been in New-York; and further adds that the reverend gentleman has been in Charleston for a month past.

The Hon. F. Lygon, M. P. for Tewkesbury, says a London correspondent, is just now creating extraordinary excitement in the House of Commons, by the somewhat exceptional nature of his costume. He wears a white hat, crimson neckcloth, yellows waistcoat, *mauve* inexpressibles, red socks, and lemon-colored kids.

The clergy of Pittsburg have begun to preach against the Anti-Sabbitarian movement, albeit there are no city railways in Pittsburgh. The Rev. James Priestley opened the ball last Sunday. He declared the running of railroad cars on Sunday a gross violation of God's laws.

A little Irish girl, Bridget Fitzgerald, arrived at Lafayette, Ind, the other day, direct from County Kerry, Ireland, *via* New-York, having been sent on her journey Westward free of charge by the Sons of Malta.

Mr. Daniel Fernald, of Portsmouth, N. H., is stated to be one hundred and three years old. He is in full possession of all his faculties, and attended church but a couple of weeks since.

The nuptials of the Hon. Mr. Mostyn and Miss Mary Monk, daughter of the late Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, are to occur soon. The bridegroom elect, who is son of Lord Vaux, is a Roman Catholic.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment combined, are a perfect preventive to consumption. With the first feeling of a tickling, annoying cough, take a dose of Pills and rub the Salve thoroughly into the throat and chest, and the cure is certain. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

Gayetty's Medicated Paper for the Water-Closet.—All druggists sell it; and everybody buys it. Depôts No. 41 Ann-street and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 4.

1,000 Ill. Int. Imp '47	103		50 N. Y. Cent. R.	opg	73½
5,000 Tennessee 6s, '90..	86¾		150 do	opg	73½
5,000 do	b30	86¾	150 do	s30	73½
3,000 Misso. State 6's	82		16 do	p&c	73½
5,000 do	s10	82	55 Nor. & Worcester R.		38
10,000 do	s60	81¾	63 Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.		7
3,000 do		82½	50 Ill. Central R.	b30	64½
10,000 do	s15	82	5 Erie Railroad		5½
1,000 Cal. St. 7s, Bds..	81		164 do		5
4,000 Brock. C. W. L.	100		240 do		5½
1,000 Erie R. 1st m. bs.	81½		200 do		5¾
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. b'rds	65		250 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	s30	20½
1,000 Chic. & St. Paul & F. D. L. G. bds..	7½		250 do	s10	20½
1,000 Chic. & R. I. bds	89		100 do		20¾
10 National Bank	101		200 do		20½
25 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	89¼		100 do		20⅝
50 do	s60	88	100 do	s60	20
25 Bk. State of N. Y.	103¾		100 Panama R.	s30	114
60 Bank of Commerce	97¾		5 do		114
10 Am. Exchange Bk	102¾		50 do	s10	114
15 Metropolitan Bank	108		200 Gal. & Chic. R.		63¾
10 Union Bank	100		100 do	b10	63¾
12 Bank of America	111		100 do	s10	63¾
40 Penn Coal Co	84		100 Chic. & R. Is. R.		61
50 Cumb. Coal Pref	s60	13	100 do	s20	61
50 Pac. M. S. Comp'y.	71¾		25 do	s15	61½
250 Clev. & Toledo R.	22½		100 do	s10	61

SECOND BOARD.

1,000 United St. 5s, '74.	101¾		50 Ill. Cen. Rail'd.	s30	63¾
20,000 Misso. St. 6s	s60	81½	200 Gal. & Chi. R.	b30	63½
3,000 Erie R. 4th M. B.	23½		100 Chi. & R. I. R.		61
32 Metropolitan Bank	108		100 Reading Rail'd.	s9	44
40 Bank of N. Y.	100¾		100 do		44⅛
40 Chatham Bank	90		100 do	b10	44
100 Cumb. Coal Pref.	12½		100 do		44
160 Erie Railroad	4¾		5 Mich. Cen. R.		41
150 do	s60	4½	50 do	s60	40⅜
200 N. Y. Cent. R.	s30	73⅞	50 do	s60	40¾
125 do		73	250 M. So. & N. I. g. s.	s10	20
300 do	opg	73⅝	100 do	s30	20
110 Hud. River R.		31¾	100 do		20⅛
50 Harlem Railroad		9¾	100 do		20⅜
200 Harlem R. Pref.		34⅜	200 Panama Railroad		114½
100 do	b60	34½	200 do	s30	114

Tuesday, Aug. 4—P. M.

The affairs of the New-York and Erie Company, which have been in suspense for some months past, growing from bad to worse, financially, have been brought to something like a crisis this week; further delay, until the annual meeting of the stockholders in October, being deemed impracticable under the existing state of things in the administration of the road. The legal steps in the premises were foreshadowed this afternoon in the *Commercial Advertiser*, as follows:

"Erie shares fell, under the belief that the division of views between the Executive of the road and a majority of its directors may lead to the early appointment of a receivership, under some one of the mortgages, in anticipation of the annual meeting of the stockholders. The stock sold this morning at 5 ₱ cent. A temporary receivership, we are induced to believe, is in contemplation, and may be announced in a day or two, but the proceeding, as we understand it, will be wholly of a friendly character, so far as the stock and unsecured bondholders are concerned. And it will at once relieve the road of a large part of the expensive machinery of administration under which it is at present conducted, besides opening the way to an entire as well as free and unembarrassed chance of policy and rule at the October election. The Trustees, who will probably be called to act in the present emergency, are Mr. James Brown, senior member of the eminent and estimable house of Brown, Brothers & Co., and Mr. Bancroft Davis, former Secretary to the American Legation in London, and at present a member of the Bar in this City."

Since the foregoing appeared we have received, from an official source, the following explanation of what has actually been done in the premises, the causes which led to it, and the practical effect upon all parties interested.

On Thursday last a judgment was recovered against the New-York and Erie Railroad Company for $55,000, on Sinking Fund bonds, and an execution issued the same day. Other suits were pending in which the same questions were involved, and it became plain that if the bondholders wished to protect the property of the corporation, and hold it together for a reorganization, some steps must be taken at once. A requisition by holders of nearly a million of fourth mortgage bonds was made upon the trustees of the fourth and fifth mortgages, to proceed immediately for a foreclosure and the appointment of a receiver. The officers of the Company were notified of the requisition, complaint was drawn setting forth all the mo[illegible] and praying for decrees establishing and pr[illegible] the rights of all parties, and for a receiver of [illegible] property of the Company, empowered to run [illegible] and pay the operatives and the interest on mort[illegible] and other debts. The officers of the Company, [illegible] ing to the emergency, did not resist the motion, [illegible] an order was made by Judge Mason, at Norwich, in Chenango County, on Tuesday, for the appointment of a receiver, according to the prayer in the complaint. This will not necessarily or probably result in the destruction of any of the interests in the property subsequent to the mortgage debts. If the [illegible] has come for the reduction of the capital of the [illegible] Railroad, it can be done by mutual agreement [illegible] than by litigation. While the parties are making their agreement between themselves, the property will be protected by the Court. But if the holders of the [illegible] stock and securities are wise, they will at once take steps for a new organization, which is inevitable, and restore this valuable property to the custody of its owners.

The steps thus far taken, as we construe the proceeding, amounts simply to an arrest of execution upon the property of the Company, at the instance of judgment (though non-mortgage) creditors. This does not necessarily imply haste in the nomination and appointment of a General Receiver, and it is probable that circumstances may occur to supersede such a necessity. Meanwhile the Board of Directors met this afternoon, and at once reduced the expenses of the executive administration by cutting down the salary of the President. What will follow next we must leave to the record of another day. The shares sold this afternoon at 4½ ₱ cent., on the principle, we suppose, that the first public acknowledgement of necessity for a change of rule, implies the impossibility of effecting such change without total annihilation. We are not able to see the proceedings just related in this light, but others perhaps may. In the absence of sufficient nerve, for a year or two past, in a majority of the Directors, to reverse the order of practical misrule, and to arrest the downward course of financial discredit, we see no room for astonishment at the interposition of a higher authority, if only to bring all parties in interest to a proper sense of impending danger.

The Share list on the Stock Exchange today was generally dull, and the dealings quite limited, as well as languid, in amount. At the early Board the changes from yesterday were not important, but subsequently on the Street, and at the Second Board, prices further receded ¼@½ ₱ cent., so that New-York Central closed 72⅞ sales, and 72¾ bid; Hudson, 31¾; Reading, 44; Michigan Central, 41; Michigan Guaranteed, 20½; Harlem Preferred, 34¾; and Erie, 4½. In Galena and in Rock Island there was some steadiness, and in Panama an advance of ½ ₱ cent. Missouris again sold at 82. Erie 4th Mortgage fell off 1⅛ ₱ cent. The City Bank shares about steady. Cumberland depressed to 12½ ₱ cent. And the General Market dull and heavy at the termination of business.

The day has been almost as dull in Money as in Stocks, the heat of the weather affecting both. The Stock-Brokers are not large borrowers, on demand, and their wants were generally supplied at 6 ₱ cent. At Bank, business goes smoothly to regular dealers at 7 ₱ cent. for short discounts. The Bill-Brokers quote, on yesterday, 7½@8 ₱ cent. for very prime November and December paper, and 8@8½ for January. Some fair lists have been done at 9 ₱ cent. The Exchanges have not yet opened for Saturday's mail.

The Customs Duties to-day are $271,000; other receipts into the Sub-Treasury $201,000; disbursements, $279,000: balance this afternoon, $5,244,880.

The old New-York Life and Trust Company have made their regular half-yearly dividend of 5 ₱ cent., and an extra dividend of 5 ₱ cent. The United States Trust Company have made their regular half-yearly dividend of 3½ ₱ cent., with an exhibit of business, we understand, which authorizes the expectation that the dividends will be raised hereafter to the rate of 8 ₱ cent. per annum, instead of 7 ₱ cent.

We are requested to state that Mr. Edward Robinson, Jr., Notary of the Bank of New-York, attorney-at-law, has removed to No. 3 Pine-street.

The Little Miami Railroad Company, for the half-year ending June 1, report a gross revenue of $596,295; expenses, $342,362; dividend fund, net, after paying interest on debt and other incidental charges, $184,378.

The Wool Trade.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

In New-York, during the past week, the demand for Wool, especially desirable lots of domestic, has been good. The peace news from Europe has tended to encourage buyers to purchase freely, as it has had the effect of increasing the confidence of holders,—whose firmness, however, has, in some degree, impeded operations. Manufacturers, having secured ample supplies in the interior at very full rates, are generally abstaining from heavy purchases at the seaboard, at present. Dealers, however, anticipating a better inquiry from consumers at no distant day, are disposed to buy liberally. The news from London, by the *Persia*, of the favorable result of the first day's sales of Colonial Wools, is likely to strengthen this disposition, as any prospect of an advance in prices could not fail to affect the demand satisfactorily for holders. The most generally prevalent opinion on this side of the Atlantic has anticipated the reported improvement at the opening of the London sales, thereby indicating that, at least, no materially lower rates, than are now current, are really looked for. The only fear which we have heard expressed is that the large stocks of the new clip already in possession of manufacturers, may enable these to keep out of the market long enough to shake the confidence of holders. Yet this view is not generally entertained, and the principal factors heed it very little. The reported transactions in this market comprise 160,000 lbs. native to full blood Merino Fleece at 37c.@55c., with extra to very choice Saxony at 57c.@63c., and some small lots at even higher rates; 70,000 lbs. City and Country Pulled No. 1 to extra at from 30c.@48c.; 4,000 lbs, unwashed Southern at 27½c.; 35,000 lbs. Canadian Pulled No. 1 to superfine at 26c.@32c., and 22,000 lbs. Canadian Fleece at 34c.@36c. ₱ lb. The total receipts of domestic during the week reached 1,954 bales. California Wool is attracting more attention at steady prices. Sales have been reported here of 20,000 lbs. unwashed and washed at 23c.@32c. ₱ lb. Foreign Wool, though quite plenty and not in much request, is very well held. We have heard of sales of 300 bales Syrian, 100 bales Persian, 120 bales Mediterranean, and 60 bales Mestiza, on private terms; 15,000 lbs. Peruvian, part at 24c.; 10,000 lbs. washed African at 20c.; and 50 bales Cape at 33c. ₱ lb.; also, by auction, 43 bales unwashed, damaged African, at 12c.; and 20 bales unwashed Buenos Ayres, at 8½c. ₱ lb.... In Troy, 100,000 lbs. fleece have been disposed of at 43c. @51½c., averaging about 50c. ₱ lb.... In Albany, fair receipts, with a moderate demand, have been reported. Quotations: 30c.@46c. for ordinary to choice fleeces. ....In Boston, an unusually active business has been transacted, including, according to the Boston *Shipping List*, "350,000 lbs. fleece and pulled at prices ranging from 40c.@55c. for the former, and 30c.@50c. for the latter, as to quality. The market is very firm and the advices received during the week continue to report considerable excitement in wool-growing sections, the termination of the European war having imparted more confidence to operators. It is now believed that about seven-eighths of the entire clip of the country has passed into manufacturers' and dealers' hands, including the bulk of the fine wools, of which there is not perhaps more than 5 ₱ cent. unsold. For foreign wool there has been a fair inquiry, but the transactions have not been to any great extent. Sales of 605 bales Mediterranean and South American at uniform rates.".....In Providence, sales have been confined to 25,000 lbs. fleece, at 40c.@55c., and 8,500 lbs. foreign at 16c.@27½c. ₱ lb.... In Philadelphia, sales have been more extensive, reaching 86,000 lbs., and including 6,000 lbs. half and three-quarter blood, 50½c.@51c., cash; 15,000 lbs. three-quarter blood, 48c., on time; 4,000 lbs. half do., 48½c.; 4,600 lbs. medium fleeces, 47c.@49c.; 5,000 lbs. common and quarter blood, 28c.@42c., all cash.... In Baltimore, a better inquiry has prevailed at firmer though not quotably higher prices. Unwashed at 21c.@23c.; tub-washed, at 31c.@33c. for common, and 35c.@37c. for extra; No. 1 pulled, at 27c.@30c.; pulled Merino, at 33c.@36c.; and fleece Wools as ranging from 30c.@45c. ₱ lb....In Richmond, a limited business has been transacted, at unchanging prices.....In Cleveland, a fair demand was reported for desirable lots, at full prices, including native and common, at 30c.@33c.; quarter blood, at 35c.@36c; half blood, at 36c.@38c.; three-quarters blood, at 40c. @42c.; full blood, at 44c.@48c.; fancy clips, at 50@ 55c. ₱ lb. Messrs. Goodall & Co., who are to manage the Wool Fair and Sales at Cleveland, remark in their circular of Aug. 1, that "During the last fifteen days the Wool market has presented less activity which may be attributed to the fact that manufactur[illegible] year at several different points in Michigan, amounting to estimates made at the various localities, to 3,523,349. The Detroit *Free Press* says this amount "does not include the Wool purchased in St. Clair, Hillsdale, St. Joseph, Cass, Berrien,

The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

Adjournment of the Kansas Convention.

Universal Corruption in the Model Territory.

REPUBLICAN CUNNING AND DEMOCRATIC RAGE.

A New and Shameful Story of American Politics.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.
WYANDOTTE, K. T., Sunday, July 31, 1859.

If my early habits had not settled me in such a sense of the proprieties of life, that I knew Sunday without the almanac just as well as the famous Scotch dog in the story, who always trotted to the kirk at 10 A. M. every seven days, I should be sure to-day of the sacred nature of the morning by the extraordinary scene now passing in front of the hotel. The Democratic minority, and a portion of the Republican majority, of the late Constitutional Convention, (it died in convulsions on Friday night,) are at this moment Sabbatically drunk within thirty rods of your correspondent, who, albeit disposed to mind his own and your business, and also fortified with a volcanic repeating pistol of respectable size, and a conscience decently void of offence, is forced to admit that he prefers the shady side of Park-place to this cradle of Western freedom.

I arrived here just in time to be indoctrinated into the mysteries of swindling that determined the final result of the Convention. If there has ever been anything in our political history more disgraceful to us as a people than the proceedings of this Convention, I should be sorry to know anything about it. The old issues of Slavery and Freedom, about which we used to hear so much "tall shrieking," have quite died out. Border Ruffianism is at a discount—Border Ruffians being "played out" and the price of town lots absorbing the whole attention of the Spartan mind in Kansas.

The Republican papers at the East will probably be at great pains to persuade you all that the "admired disorder" in which the Convention broke up was all the work of the "devilish" Democrats, and that the issue really made was that of sustaining the Administration or rejecting its proposals. All this is an error, not to use stronger terms. I have no proclivities for the Democracy, as you know; but I don't think they are any more nearly as black as they are usually painted, than is the author of lies himself. Here at Wyandotte they have been contending simply for the location of the State Capital, with an eye to corner lots on the future fine Avenues. The Republicans have been doing the same thing precisely; and they have carried their point. Topeka, known through all the word. (thanks to Mr. T. H. GLADSTONE,) as the Marathon or Thermopylæ of Kansas Greeks of freedom, has been selected; and any martyr who has grass thereabouts may hope to make hay immediately. On the Slavery question, the whole *principle* has been conceded by the Anti-Slavery majority, who have refused negroes the right to vote.

This restriction was carried mainly by the votes of northern origin on the Republican side; the Southern Republicans, of whom there are not a few sprinkled through the Convention, taking a less emphatic view of negro nosology. Both parties lavish charges of corruption on each other, and, I fear, with equal justice. They have swelled the State Legislature to most inordinate dimensions for the sake of conciliating certain prominent men in the different sections of the State, who are anxious to get into power at once. The general feeling is, that Congress will admit the State immediately, although the Democrats held off in a body, and refused to sign the Constitution. With a man like Mr. BUCHANAN in the Presidential Chair this is a more important feature of the case, I think, than the Republicans here are willing, in their present exultant condition, to own. But we shall see. Meanwhile, if there are any of your readers who still cherish the delusion that Kansas is a community of self-sacrificing heroes like the Puritans, let them prepare for astonishment in the progress of events, at the hands of yours, faithfully, V. D.

Close of the Constitutional Convention—The Concluding Proceedings—A Disturbance—Secession of Democratic Members.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

WYANDOTTE, K. T., Saturday, July 30, 1859.

The fourth Constitutional Convention of Kansas closed in trouble. For the past week the Democratic members of the Convention have done nothing but filibuster. Their speeches emulate old Border Ruffian braggadocia. Whenever one of their number could come across a Republican of the non-combatant stripe, or an anti-duelist, they made haste to throw the gauntlet in his teeth, and use all the insults that are supposed to induce the duel. The President, with all his coolness—and he is frigid enough to make ice-creams—could not keep them in order. At last, they seceded altogether, and refused to sign the Constitution.

Ever since the Democrats found that they could not buy up enough Republicans to annex Nebraska and carry out the rest of their schemes, they have been bent on taking ground against the Constitution, and to that end have sought to interfere with the regular business, and break up the Convention in a row. They have acted as rowdyish and disgracefully as possible, in hopes of involving the Constitution in a share of the disgrace, and thereby entailing defeat on it.

Of course you have heard of the "Investigating Committees," the Committees on "fraud" and perjury. There were purely filibuster movements. When they demanded them the Republicans voted to let them have them.

A Capital location in a new State or Territory ought to be considered a crime to be expiated by "capital" punishment. You remember how the first bogus Missouri Legislature of Kansas got up the Lecompton town speculation, made a paper town, owned it and created it the capital. Then there was "Minneola," another irregular proceeding of a more regular Legislature. The Kansas Democrat, although he ignores some parts of Kansas history, remembers others. They got it into their heads that the chance of making something out of the location of a capital is more than mortal man, Republican or Democrat, could resist.

When the result of the election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention was known, the Democrats found that, in spite of all their efforts, fraud and scheming, they were in a minority. I believe they would then have bolted and refused to go into Convention; but, after a little caucusing between them and Gov. MEDARY, they finally concluded that they could get everything their own way. It is now evident that their plan of operations embraced several features. In the first place they were to spring the "nigger" on the Republicans, and demand the yeas and nays. They were to pretend to urge everything that had a plausible face that they knew to be impracticable. In fact, one great object was to make political capital for their party. Their next point was to secure the annexation of part of Nebraska, believing that doing so would make Kansas a Democratic State. They also desired the heavy apportionment that has hitherto been given to the river counties to be continued. They expected to gain these last two measures by trading the Democratic vote on the temporary location of the Capital. The Republicans were divided between Lawrence and Topeka, and a few for Atchison. The Democratic vote therefore could locate it.

But the Democrats failed in trading their votes for Nebraska annexation, or any political measure. As they had gone in the market and declared their votes on the capital for sale, it was to be expected that interested parties would offer them a "consideration" for them. The Republicans would not, and *dared not* if they would, sell their votes for any Democratic measures. They proved themselves to be pretty honest for a parliamentary body. It seems, however, that the sixteen Democrats have been offered "corner lots" for their votes. They swear so. I think it is likely. I think it is also likely that they *get them*. When the capital was temporarily located at Topeka —; tactical Topeka—the vote in this Wyandotte Convention was twelve Republicans and fifteen Democrats—one Democrat absent, sick. Now they did not get Nebraska annexation for it. They swear and kick up at the apportionment even. *What did they get?* Everybody knows that it is rather *odd* for the Democracy of Kansas to locate the State Capital at Topeka. Lecompton never got a vote. Leavenworth or Tecumseh never got a vote from them. Not even a complimentary one. It was patent on its face, even to a blind man, that "shares" and "corner lots" must have been at the bottom of it. The Democrats no doubt felt so. They must have a bleaching operation. An investigating Committee was as good a way of filibustering as any. Perhaps they thought even of making capital. If Lawrence men or interests tried to buy the Democracy, as the latter say they did, it is clearly evident that they *must have refused* such offers. Perhaps the offers were more shabby. At all events, Democratic members get up on the floor in awful sanctimonious horror, and declare that Lawrence Republicans try to "corrupt them—incorruptible Democrats." A Democratic Mr. HUBBARD swears that an indiscreet and parsimonious Mr. WM. HUTCHINSON, "a member on the floor," offered him a lot in Lawrence for his vote. Why was it not *two* lots, THREE lots, aye FOUR lots. It was disgraceful to suppose that a lot could buy a patriotic Democrat. A Committee of Investigation is demanded. It is had. Mr. HUBBARD swears that HUTCHINSON aforesaid offered him a lot. HUTCHINSON swears he did not. Other Democrats swear that "they were thus approached" by Lawrence men outside of the Convention. Oh, pure, pure Kansas Democracy, that could resist such seductive blandishments. Then comes act second. The Republican members swear, many of them, that they were offered the Democratic vote on the location of the capital, if the Republicans would vote to annex Nebraska. This evidence is much more full, explicit and concise than the other. Amongst other evidence, Mr. JAMES BLOOD, of Lawrence, said that it was intimated to him by CHAS. ROBINSON, (the ex-Free-State Governor, seems to be a "mejum") that Gov. MEDARY would guarantee the Democratic vote for the capital at Lawrence, for the vote of the Douglas delegation (seven in number) to annex Nebraska. If this trade had been consummated Nebraska would have been annexed. Besides other witnesses, no less than the President of the Convention swears that he is approached by the Administration creatures with the offer of $400 cash, and a section of land, for his vote and influence in the Nebraska scheme. Only think of their impertinence, to suppose that the presiding chief of the Republican Convention could be bought for a trifle of $500 and 640 acres of land.

All this evidence rather got the Democrats. The only point they made was a point of veracity between Mr. HUTCHINSON and Mr. HUBBARD, and here, on this hand, was proof positive that the Governor of the Territory, the other agents of the Administration, and the "Democracy" had tried to corrupt the Convention, wholesale, on a political speculation. All sensible Democrats were then willing to drop the matter, and to expedite business it was dropped. But the Democrats continued to filibuster. To move for Committees of investigation. They had consulted, and seeing their plans defeated, determined to break up the Convention in a row, and refused to sign the Constitution. Towards its close, therefore, the Kansas Democracy approximated as near as possible to downright blackguardism. On Thursday they tried to get up a grand row. There is a Democrat from Leavenworth with a great red beard and a bald head, named MCDOWELL. This fellow, who is Democracy intensified, made a motion to take up the "Investigating Committee" business again. (This is the fortieth time, perhaps, that it was sought to be dragged up.) Mr. S. O. THATCHER, the Republican leader, rose and expressed his disapprobation of these renewed efforts to disturb the business of the Convention. Even if the charges preferred against Mr. HUTCHINSON were true, they were no more base than those proven against some of the Democratic members on this floor. He thought it was high time it was dropped.

Mr. STINSON, Democrat, got up and replied bitterly, but still he had a little of the gentleman left.

Mr. MAC—the red-bearded man—laboring under no such embarrassment, got up and began. If you ever saw a bully bruiser in a church, or a Bowery rowdy broke loose at camp meeting, you can imagine the show. Mr. MAC well knew that Mr. THATCHER was an anti-duelist in principle, a member of the Congregational Church, and a respectable man, consequently that he could say his say with impunity. With an inimitable and dauntless heroism, therefore, he dispersed any amount of Billingsgate, winding up with "liar!" scoundrel! coward!" What a scene! The President was beating a rat-tat-too with his gavel. He had vainly been trying to silence the *gentleman* from the moment he began. He would not stop. He was bent on a grand row. The President is cool. The President is accomplished. The President is determined. But all these virtues were pearls before the Democratic swine. The *gentleman* went on. The Republican members sprang to their feet to sustain the Chair. The Democrats sprang to their feet to sustain their champion, and shouted "go on! go it!" encouragingly. The President called on the gallant Sergeant-at-Arms to keep order. Little WARREN is a gallant "55-er;" wears the title "Major," wrung from border ruffian wars. But they have robbed sergeant-at-arms of their battle-axes and maces. Oh, if Major WARREN only had the old halberd or battle axe that used to dignify parliamentary sergeants, he could have smitten the Amalekites, "hip and thigh." True, he is a little man, but ALEXANDER, JULIUS CÆSAR, NAPOLEON, the President of the Convention, and all great men, are little. Order was restored; the sedate President, no doubt, rapped it out of the desk covered with green merino. The Democracy, and their champion with the beard, subsided. They had got a row. They had got a "record," and he of the red beard had vindicated his claim to the title *gentleman*.

I cannot dilate on the Constitution now. It is a pretty good Constitution, and I will give you the particulars in my next. The democracy are in arms against it. They are death on all Constitutions—they are "expensive"—they are "fanatical;" in fact, they are anti-Democratic. KAW.

Statement of the Rescuers of Dr. Doy.

From the Lawrence Herald of Freedom.

We, ten citizens of the Territory of Kansas, engaged in the deliverance of one of our fellow-citizens from a Missouri dungeon where he was unjustly held, and learning that certain parties have given false reports of our action, do set forth the facts, simply as a vindication of our conduct. Dr. Doy was, to our knowledge, forcibly abducted by a band of lawless men, Missourians and others, from our soil. Held in violation of all law and legal precedent, and learning that this high-handed violence was likely to result in a cruel and humiliating imprisonment of our fellow-citizen; believing that every citizen of Kansas was injured and insulted in the person of Dr. Doy, and having no other remedy from the authorities whose duty it was to protect us, resolved to deliver him by the only means left us, and have executed our purpose as follows:

Having waited until the expiration of the time in which we were told a legal remedy might be had, and anticipating Dr. Doy's immediate removal to the Penitentiary at Jefferson City, we at once proceeded to St. Joseph, Mo., where he was confined. Desirous of securing his relief without bloodshed if possible, we took such precaution as would most easily effect our purpose. On Saturday night last, in a storm of wind and rain, we proceeded through the streets of the city of St. Joseph to the jail. We had previously ascertained the nature of the jail. That besides the outer doors and a room to pass through, and a flight of stairs, there was a heavy double door, part of iron, and a double-grated gate of heavy iron bars. We determined to proceed by strategy rather than violence. Only ten minutes before we arrived at the jail, the night watch was there, and aroused the jailer with a report that he thought he had seen some one around the jail. He had just left before we arrived. Part of our number was stationed so that they could not be seen from the doors or windows. Three of the number, one of them with his hands seemingly manacled, was guarded by two others holding him as a prisoner. It had been so dark as the party came through the street, that we had to keep close together to keep from losing each other. Once a cry of Police! police! was heard, occasioned by some row down towards the docks, and policemen passed the party on their way towards it, but our party went on. Having been stationed as mentioned above, we knocked. The jailer came to the upper window, and asked our names and our business. He could see there were but three persons. We told him that we were from the neighborhood of Savannah, (Missouri), that we had a horse-thief in charge. That we had chased him within a mile of Savannah, and had just captured him outside of St. Joseph. He asked a few more questions, and came down and unlocked the door. We entered, leading in the prisoner, bound between two of our number. We had to proceed through an apartment—thence into a passage. Here the jailer stopped and asked a few more questions, in order to satisfy himself. He seemed anxious to know that there were sufficient reasons for the imprisonment of the alleged horse-thief. We then proceeded up stairs. Meanwhile, a young man, who was in the building, came from below, and proceeded to the inner door. At the same time, other three of our party entered, and stood in the room below, now dark. The young man, coming back, ran against one of those persons, and asked who he was. He was told that it was more of the same party.

Meanwhile, the party at the head of the stairs, and the jailer, had gone into the upper room, where his wife was, and had got the keys. A large dog lay in front of the jail-door. The jailer opened the heavy door, and then unlocked the grate and swung it back. The supposed horse-thief was told to go in by the jailer. This he demurred at doing, alleging that he did not desire to go in with "niggers."

"There are no niggers there. We won't put you with niggers," said the jailer.

"Is that Abolitionist, Doy, here?" asked one of the party.

"Dr. Doy, you mean," said the jailer.

"That's what we're after. In the name of an outraged community, we demand his release," said another of the party.

The jailer turned, astonished, to the first speaker, as if to demand the meaning of this, when that person said to him:

"It's a mere *ruse*, Mr. BROWN; we have got you."

The jailer then attempted to close the door, when the speaker drew his revolver, and planting it at his breast, said: "That door can't be shut. We came here to release our friend, and have the power to do it."

Seeing himself powerless he then yielded, and Mr. Doy was taken from the prison. The other prisoners desired to escape; one of them got his coat and tried to get out of the door. He was compelled to go back. The jailer begged that they at least would not let the other prisoners escape. Dr. Doy went down stairs to the other party. Then the other three followed down. Before leaving, one of the party told the jailer that we were determined to make the matter safe, that the jail would be guarded, and that if he or any other ventured to leave it that night, or raise an alarm, it would be at the peril of their lives.

Our party then left the jail. The clouds drifted over a little just about the moment of the occurrence, and showed the streets more plainly. Many of the houses and business places were still lighted and open. Our party marched in solid form to the river, two of them bearing up Mr. Doy, who was unwell and weak from his confinement. On our way to the river two of the city night guards, with their lanterns, came up behind the party, and followed us to the river. We had previously found a couple of boats, and had watched them during the afternoon and evening, so as to know that they would be ready for our purpose. We embarked, the policemen, with their lanterns, standing back a little distance and watching the proceedings. We rowed to the Kansas shore, and, having reached it, started for our homes, and to take Dr. Doy to his home.

We were followed all the first day by parties that we supposed to be our enemies, but they did not address our party.

Having thus succeeded, happily and peacefully, in rescuing our fellow-citizen, we respectfully submit these facts, and remain satisfied with the share we have had in the transaction.

KANSAS, Monday, July 25, 1859.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Mexican Treaty Returned to Mr. McLane—Probable Success of the Negotiations—Condition of Gen. Davis—Indian Affairs in California, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 5.

Mr. MCLANE'S private secretary left here yesterday for Pensacola, from which port he sails in the steamer *Brooklyn* for Vera Cruz. He takes back Mr. MCLANE'S project for a treaty, with the partial approbation only of Mr. BUCHANAN, but with the confident belief on the part of the Washington Cabinet that the negotiation will be favorably concluded.

Mr. BUCHANAN says he is determined to be liberal with Mexico, and will insist upon nothing which cannot be reasonably granted by the Juarez Government.

Gen. DAVIS is reported much better to-day.

The Interior Department has requested J. ROSS BROWNE, Esq., special agent of the Treasury Department in California, to assist the new Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Mr. MCDUFFIE, in his duties with a view to putting the Indian service in the State upon a healthy footing if possible.

It is said that the Hon. THOS. J. HENLY, late Superintendent, objects to Mr. BROWNE'S interference, as it was upon BROWNE'S exposé of fraud that HENLY was removed. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 5.

The Indian Bureau has been officially informed that the Indians of New-Mexico show strong indications of hostility. One of the United States Deputy Surveyors had been forced to abandon his survey by a band of marauding Apaches.

Gen. WHEAT denies, through the New-Orleans *Picayune*, the widely-published statement that he has been invited by President JUAREZ to take a column of Americans to aid the Liberal cause.

A letter received here from Arizona says that the last Overland Mail made the extraordinary time of thirteen days from St. Louis to Tucson.

Tennessee Election.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 4.

The Opposition net gain in eight Counties, partially heard from, is 1,360 on the vote of 1857.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Aug. 5.

In sixteen Counties, NETHERLAND'S net gain is about 2 300.

Messrs. QUARLES and HAYON, Opposition, are elected to Congress in the Eighth and Fifth Districts; and Messrs. AVERY, Democrat; ETHERIDGE, Opposition, and BRIDGES, Opposition, are probably chosen in the Tenth, Ninth and Third Districts. The two latter are Opposition gains.

North Carolina Election.

RALEIGH, N. C., Thursday, Aug. 4.

In this city, BRANCH, Democrat, for Congress, (Fourth District.) gains largely, and partial returns from other places indicate his election by a heavy majority.

In five precincts of the First District, SHAW, Democrat, is only 39 ahead, and the result is doubtful.

PETERSBURG, Friday, Aug. 5.

In the Fourth Congressional District, BRANCH, Democrat, is certainly elected.

Complete returns from three counties in the First Congressional District, show a gain of 20 for SMITH, Opposition, over SHAW, Democrat, as compared with the vote of 1857, when SHAW was elected.

No returns from the other Congressional Districts have been received.

Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Aug. 5.

The returns indicate the election of MOORE to Congress in the Ninth District, and ADAMS in the Sixth District—both are the Opposition candidates The vote is close and doubtful.

Texas Election.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 5.

The steamer *Oricaba* has arrived here with Galveston dates of the 3d inst. Gen. SAM. HOUSTON was ahead in the race for the Governorship as far as heard from.

The New Mexican Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 5.

The new Mexican Mail, of the 17th ult., has reached Independence. The publication of the *Gazette* had been suspended. Mr. GALLEGOS had been nominated as the Opposition Delegate to Congress.

No Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 4.

The Board of Health officially announce that there is no yellow fever here.

Locomotive Explosion.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Aug. 5.

A locomotive on the South Carolina Railroad exploded yesterday, killing five hands; there was no train attached to it.

The Bark Saragossa.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 5.

The bark *Saragossa*, loading for Philadelphia, was burning in the hold all last night, but will probably be saved.

Steamboat Disaster.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 5.

The Cincinnati and Memphis packet *Kate May* struck a snag last night, eighteen miles below this city, and sank in six feet of water. Her freight is badly damaged. The boat may possibly be raised. She was valued at $15,000, and is fully insured.

The Brig Judge Blaney Got Off.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 5.

The brig *Judge Blancy* was got off Presque Isle last night with the assistance of the steamer *Spray*, and taken into New-Bedford, after staving in forty hogsheads of molasses. She does not leak.

Later from Yucatan, &c.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Aug. 5.

The *Courier* has a special dispatch from New-Orleans saying that the latest advices received from Yucatan state that the war of races had ceased there, and that peace was restored.

The ship *Granada* had cleared from New-Orleans for New-York, with $30,000 in specie.

The bark *Brazilero* touched off this port to-day, and was ordered to New-York.

Non-Arrival of the Nova Scotian.

MONTREAL, Friday, Aug. 5—8:30 P. M.

At the last advices from Further Point her were no signs of the steamship *Nova Scotian*, now due with Liverpool dates of the 27th ult. The line is interrupted this evening below Quebec by a heavy thunder-storm.

Naval Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 5.

Lieut. ISAAC N. BROWN has been ordered to the Navy-Yard in Boston, and Lieut. WEAVER to the Navy-Yard in Philadelphia; Lieut. EGGLESTON was ordered to the steamer *Wyoming, vice* AULIC, detached Lieutenants READ, DUVALL, and EGGLESTON, have been ordered to the steamer *Wyandott*.

The Kansas Gold Mines.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, August 4.

The Express from Denver City arrived at Leavenworth on the 2d inst., with $800 in gold on consignment. The passengers also had a considerable amount in their hands. The accounts from the mines continue favorable.

Schooner Harriet Gardner Struck by Lightning.

NEWPORT, Friday, August 5.

The schooner *Harriet Gardner*, BRIGHTMAN, from Fall River for New-York, was struck by lightning in this harbor, this afternoon. The lightning passed down from the top of the mast to the gabb, ten feet above the deck; it then glanced off and passed over the stern, without doing other damage. No person was injured. The schooner has returned to Fall River with her mast ruined.

Later from California.

OVER A MILLION AND A HALF ON THE WAY TO NEW-YORK.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 5.

The steamship *Habana* is below, from Minatitlan, 2nd, with San Francisco dates of July 20th.

The steamships *Golden Age* and *Uncle Sam* brought down $1,000,000 in treasure, and 700 passengers.

Arrived at San Francisco ships *Storm Cloud* and *Dictator* from New-York, *Belvidere* from Boston, *Forest Monarch* from Sidney, *Jacques Cœur* from Bordeaux.

The news is unimportant.

Business was dull, and prices declining.

Kansas Congressional Nomination.

St. Louis, Friday, Aug. 5.

The Republican Convention at Lawrence, K. T., on the 3d inst., nominated MARCUS J. PARROTT for Delegate to Congress.

THE NORTHERN RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.

Important Testimony Before the Coroner's Jury.

The Troy *Daily Times*, of yesterday, says:

The name of the ninth person killed was EATON. It is not known to what part of the country he belonged.

There have been no more deaths from the accident. The wounded are comfortable, and most of them will be out again in a week or two. It is believed that all will recover.

The jury impanneled at Schaghticoke, by Coroner MADDEN, in the case of CHARLES PLYMPTON, one of the victims of the disaster, returned the following verdict:

"That the said CHARLES PLYMPTON came to his death from injuries received by the falling of a bridge of the Albany, Vermont and Canada Railroad, over the Tomhannock Creek, while engaged on a regular train of said railroad as mail agent; and as said bridge was in a rotten and unsafe condition, the Jury believe that those having charge of said road should be highly censured."

The Albany *Argus* of yesterday says:

"One of the juries summoned in this case, was in session for an hour or two yesterday morning, and examined two more witnesses, one an architect, and the other Bridge-Master of the Road:

BENJ. F. SMITH, architect, of this city, was sworn, and testified that he had yesterday examined the fallen structure, and found the timbers very rotten, and his opinion was that the accident was caused by the rottenness of the bridge and the train crossing it at too great speed.

James Cooley, sworn—Am a carpenter; my duties are to see that the bridges and trestle-work are kept in order; *have examined the bridge many times this Summer; examined it about three weeks since; found the ends of the lower cords somewhat decayed and rotten;* where they rested on the wall the upper cords are supported by knees; they did not rest on the stone-work; *I reported to the Superintendent that we must have a new bridge there right away;* he told me to get the timber and go at it; I went off the same day and ordered the timber, and we got it on the ground, framed it and had it all ready to put up; we had got two new sticks in for the lower cords, preparatory to raising the bridge; *we were at work the day the accident happened; we had not removed any timbers of the old bridge*, except the small ones, which added nothing to its support; trains had passed over the bridge four or five times that day; it did not seem to settle any; the braces we took out did not support the bridge; they were to prevent swaying from side to side: we put an extra brace in before we took the other out; the bridge was sixty-five feet span; was there when the noon freight train passed over; it was a heavy train of nearly 30 cars; the bridge did not settle more than usual; it always settled a little; after this a gravel train and a wood train, both loaded, passed over, also the 4:40 train from this city; saw nothing wrong about the bridge then; thought there was no imminent danger; about 20 minutes before the accident a gravel train came down, and I stopped it and came down in it; saw nothing wrong up to that time; am a brother to the conductor, have been employed on the road about five years; *I had reported the bridge as unsafe before; reported it the 1st of May;* it is my business to do the work of repairing bridges; about a year ago last May we put in some new braces and angle blocks; the old braces were rotten at the foot; the bridge gave way about 12 feet from the Schaghticoke end, in my opinion; *saw a piece of the lower chord after accident; it was all rotten in the inside;* the upper chords are supported by posts; the upper chords were not as bad as the lower chords; I agree with Mr. Smith that *the accident was caused by the rottenness of the bridge;* think the freight train that passed at noon went too fast; think it was going at the rate of at least thirty miles an hour; a gravel train stopped on the bridge in the morning and unloaded some articles. Engineers are instructed to run over all bridges and trestle work at the rate of four miles per hour—no faster. I know that it is known to the Superintendent that trains do run at greater speed over bridges; I told *him* myself; he said that there was a great deal of work that wanted to be done, but he did not know where he was going to get the money to do it with; this was about the 1st of last May; did not think this bridge was as bad as some others; the accident occurred about six o'clock; my brother changed off with Mr. Gardiner that day; think if the train had been going at the rate of four miles per hour, the accident would not have occurred—still it might; it tracks a bridge more to pass over it at a high rate of speed than at a slow rate; think the bridge would not have broken had it been sound, had trains run over it any speed.

Mr. White was there Saturday night and looked at it. He said, "Why Cooley this is not a bad bridge." It never settled over two inches before; was working under the bridge that day, when trains passed over; supposed the bridge sound, except the ends of the chords when they settled on the wall; spoke to Mr. Wilkins, another carpenter, about using the timbers in some other place; the bridge has been in use about six or seven years; it has never been rebuilt; new wall plates had been put in last Monday, preparatory to receiving the new bridge; new braces were put in at the ends of the bridge, about a year ago; they supported the upper chord. JAMES COOLEY.

The *Argus* adds: "Our citizens generally are dissatisfied with the verdict of Coroner MADDEN'S jury. They feel that it is too general—that some particular persons connected with the road are wholly to blame for this terrible disaster, and that it was the duty of the jury to point them out. The investigation of Coroner MADDEN was conducted in a manner altogether too general, and conclusions were arrived at too suddenly, in view of the importance of the duty involving upon him and his jury. He should have persisted and ferreted out every detail, that the responsibility, based upon irrefutable facts, might be placed where it belongs, to rest there, with all its crushing weight, forever.

It is true that he was hampered in the discharge of his duty by the unwarrantable interference of an Albany Coroner, but this should not have deterred him. The duty devolving upon him was too important, too grave, to fail, because of such stupidity, if it deserves no harsher terms.

Let all of the employes of the road, who have been accustomed to ride over this portion of it, be examined; draw out their opinion as to its management; find out how many months back it is since they first began to entertain fears that such an accident would occur; how long ago it is since they first experienced anxiety for their lives whenever approaching the Tomhannock; inquire of them as to the condition of other portions of the road, and whether they are not in constant dread of a similar catastrophe; inspect the trestle work this side of the Tomhannock, over which trains are daily passing, and which rest on stilts.

Summon the villagers of Schaghticoke and ask of them how long it is since they first anticipated an accident at this point, and why, whenever coming to the city, they went far out of their way in order to take the Troy railroad, and why it was that they invariably advised their friends to pursue the same course. Let the track be inspected, that the jury may know how ragged and insecure it is. Investigate thoroughly as to all these, and many more equally important points, and you will have abundant material, Mr. Coroner, for something more than a general verdict.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Friday, Aug. 5.

The Albany Coroner's jury in the Schaghticoke Bridge slaughter case returned a verdict, this afternoon, that the timbers of the bridge were rotten, unsafe, and known to be so, and that the Superintendent and Directors should be held responsible.

Indian Wars.

THE CREEKS AND CHEROKEES IN OPEN HOSTILITY.

The last Overland Mail brought copies of the Fort Smith *Times* of the 21st, from which we extract the following:

"A friend, writing from Micco, informs us that great excitement prevails at this time in the Creek nation, in consequence of some threats being made by the Cherokees, to have revenge of the Creeks for some one or two of their (the Cherokees) people having been murdered lately by some of the Creeks, and no satisfaction having been offered in the way of bringing the offending parties to justice; and, in consequence, as the Cherokees say, of no effort having been made to arrest and bring to trial the parties supposed to be guilty.

At the time of writing, our informant says that some 400 of the Creeks are armed, equipped and painted, ready for battle, near the house of OPOTHLEYOCLO, near Deep Fork, in their own territory, awaiting the movements of the Cherokees. We trust that ere this notice will have appeared in print, this difficulty will be fully settled, and the good feeling heretofore existing between the Creeks and Cherokees again restored. It would be a matter of no small importance, were these two nations to get their horns locked at this time, for each contains a vast number of fighting men, and the greatest evil would result to themselves. We hope that in our next we will be able to announce to the world that peace again reigns triumphant over the land of our red brethren west of us, and we do think that they would, every one of them, hope with us—for if we guess right they, or most of them, have already felt the direful consequence of war and fighting.

AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

THE SPRINGFIELD SESSION.

INTERESTING METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

RECENT GEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES.

Abstracts of Papers by Professors Dawson, Henry, Hitchcock and Others.

FESTIVITIES, NOTABILITIES, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Friday, Aug. 5, 1859.

The general meeting of half an hour's continuance this morning was marked by nothing of general interest. Dissolving into Sections, the whole morning in the Physical room was given to Prof. HENRY'S paper on "Meteorology,"—in the Natural History room discussion took a wider range.

Prof. HENRY'S paper was not read—it was rather a lecture, illustrated by maps, diagrams and colored sketches. The Professor disclaimed any new theory, but pretended simply to show what laws govern the winds, the formation of storms, and the manufacture of hail, rain and snow—so far as accurate observation has discovered what those laws are. Preliminarily, he entered into detailed descriptions of the perfect method of taking observations at the Smithsonian Institute. Then, rehearsing the theories that had prevailed concerning the laws of storms, he pointed out what seemed to have been verified and what had not stood the test. Credit to ESPY, REDFIELD, LOOMIS and HARE was awarded,—to the latter not so much for what he had done as for the vigorous and unsparing criticism with which he had assailed and put to route false theories and unjustifiable assumption. The room where the Professor delivered his lecture was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the weather was extremely sultry. for all which the attention was unflagging, and the audience unthinned. I make no effort to reproduce the chain of argument, nor to represent his apt illustrations; for without the diagrams, an intelligible report of them would be much longer than your crowded columns would permit. At the close of the lecture, Judge BUTLER, of Connecticut, created a sensation. He began by announcing that Prof. HENRY'S hypotheses were not to be granted, his theories were untenable, and his facts all outside the reach of truth. And so it generally was, he said, with purely scientific men; they picked up isolated facts at random—they adopted each other's theories without proper examination; they knew all of them a great deal less than they thought they did. He attended, upon special invitation, the meeting of the Association at Albany, prepared to share in its discussions, and enjoy them. But he found it no place there for him. He found it not a Scientific but a Mutual Admiration Society. He was ready to give $50 to any man who would prove certain assertions that the reader of this paper had made as if they were undoubted facts. The theory of HALL was one that all our meteorologists had adopted without investigation,—and whoever believed in that was incurably affected with error. About this time Capt. E. B. HUNT, who occupied the Chair, raised in the Judge, who was disposed, he thought, to run wide of the mark he aimed at. The Judge took it kindly, came closer up to the mark, and went on as savagely as before. Prof. LOOMIS, in reply to one point, said the theory of Dr. HENRY'S paper was essentially and decidedly an American one,—and great credit was reflected on American science by the skill and ability with which it was brought forward and demonstrated as the true one. Dr. HENRY told a story of a man who went into Court and was amazed to see how crazed were, all the judges and how fearfully insane the jury, and never awoke to the explanation of the phenomenon until in the leisure of an Insane Retreat. It loomed upon him that it was his own brain that was bewildered, while judges and jury were in good, sound and wholesome condition. The passage afforded a good deal of amusement, and the good-humored way that it all passed off gratified the parties interested as well as the audience.

Meanwhile, in the Natural History Section, matters of much interest were on.

RECENT DISCOVERIES IN BRITISH AMERICA.

Prof. J. W. DAWSON, of Montreal, read first a paper containing an elaborate account of his recent discoveries in the Devonian and Carboniferous Flora of British America. The Devonian series of rocks underlie the Carboniferous, and consequently the fossil remains of plants in the Devonian rocks are of a simpler form and structure than the corresponding fossils in the carboniferous series. The principal plant found in the Devonian Series is a fucoid, whose distinguishing characteristic is that both its branches and roots are spread out in a regular series of bifurcations. This is one of the earliest forms of vegetable life of which geology gives us any knowledge, and hence is of much scientific interest. It is probable that other and different forms will yet be discovered in these secondary rocks, as they are exposed over a vast extent of this country, and but little attention has as yet been directed to them as they have heretofore been supposed to be almost barren in fossils. There is yet to be done for them in this country what HUGH MILLER did for the same series in Scotland. Some specimens from Maine induce the belief that the secondary rocks of that State contain a most interesting Devonian Flora.

In ascending from the Devonian to the coal measures we meet with a great change in the character of the vegetation. He would assume that no one in the Association doubted the vegetable origin of the coal, and that it grew near the localities where the great deposits are found. The microscope reveals its cellular structure, and he would add that macerating the specimens in nitric acid previous to this examination was of service. The perfect condition in which foliage and other delicate tracery is found in coal, precludes the theory of transportation to any extent previous to fossilization. The microscope shows a part of the vegetation to have been allied to the cone-bearing trees of the present time. There are two large forms of vegetable structure continually occurring which were formerly supposed to be different plants, and received the names of *Sigillaria* and *Stigmaria*, but more recent discoveries show the Stigmaria to be the roots of Silligaria. The tree was an exogen of low type, with a central pith, and a very thick outer bark. The bark is often represented by two layers of bituminous coal, the one upon the other, the central portion or wood of the tree having entirely disappeared by decay previous to fossilization. But the great body of the coal seems to be made up of ferns and plants of aquatic habits. He believed that the whole had originally been a mass of swamp vegetation. In fact the stratum of clay or shell which generally underlies the coal, frequently shows marks of the roots of the plants which formed the first of the series which resulted in the coal deposit. As to the mineral matter that forms the mass of the ashes left after the combustion of coal, most of it is contained mechanically in the mass, and was probably introduced by infiltration.

HOW THE EARTH'S SURFACE HAS BEEN RASPED.

Prof. HITCHCOCK read a paper upon the amount of rock that had been denuded from the surface of the earth, in Vermont. A very satisfactory proof of the existence of currents of water was said to be found in "pot-holes" in solid rock. The specified cases at various elevations above existing streams where these excavations existed and therefore showed that the whole valley had been worn out beneath the pot-holes. In New-Fane, they were found, 300 feet above the valley. In North Wardsboro, 600 feet above West Wing, and in West Wardsboro upon the dividing ridge, between two vallies, 1,200 feet above the valley, and nearly 2,000 feet above the ocean. In fact, these pot-holes may indicate the course of large rivers upon this Continent in former periods when the configuration of the Continent was much different than it is at present.

Another proof of erosion was stated to be found in the varied inclinations of strata. If the same kind of rock was found in the places dipping in opposite directions, like the roof a house, it was reasonable to infer that they were formerly connected together, and by prolonging upon the paper, the inclinations and distances of these strata, the amount of rock that had been worn away could be measured exactly. Sections now show where this measurement might be made, and it was stated that in some cases it might be clearly seen that at least four miles in thickness of rock had been removed by erosion.

Another and new proof of the amount of erosion was suggested by the position of lofty peaks of protrusive granites, &c. Mount Ascutney, in Vermont, was instanced as an example of granite extending more than two thousand feet above all ad

NEW BOOKS.

KNITTING-WORK, A WEB OF MANY TEXTURES. Wrought by Ruth Partington, (S. P. Shillaber.) Boston: Brown, Taggart & Chase, 1859.

Mrs. Partington owes her immortality to Sydney Smith, the witty canon of St. Paul's, but the old lady has been made a naturalized American by Mr. B. P. Shillaber, who has compelled her to do service as the utterer of his quaint fancies for the past four or five years. But the Mrs. Partington of our American author bears a nearer resemblance to *Mrs. Malaprop* than to the sturdy old dame who attempted to sweep back the Atlantic with her mop. All the various Partingtonian paragraphs which have appeared in certain Boston papers, during the past four or five years, have been collected into a volume, with characteristic illustrations by Hoppin. The humor of Mrs. Partington is, in general, broad fun, but there is mixed up with it occasional bits of satire and sagacious remark, which redeem it from commonplace humor.

THE HISTORY OF FREE MASONRY AND MASONIC DIGEST. Embracing an account of the Order from the building of Solomon's Temple; its progress hence throughout the civilized world to 1858; the introduction of modern degrees, called Masonic, to which are added the old charges and ancient regulations as collected by order of the Grand Lodge of England, in 1722, &c., &c. By J. W. S. Mitchell, M. D. Marietta, Geo.: 2 vols. pp. 1,440.

We cannot undertake to decide whether these imposing volumes, which are as gorgeous as red morocco and gold leaf can render them, contain all that is desirable or possible to be known in relation to Masonry, but we presume they do; they are certainly big enough, and as this appears to be a second edition, we presume the first one has found favor with the class of readers for whom they are intended.

TENT AND HAREM: NOTES OF AN ORIENTAL TRIP. By Caroline Paige. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1859.

If books of Oriental travel were as rare now as they were in the days of Lady Mary Wortley Montague, these quiet, but graceful, and often graphic notes of a tour from Constantinople to Petra, would excite much more attention than they will be likely to do now. There is nothing new in the volume, for the track over which our author traveled, since it was trod by Stephens, has been so frequently described, that we know it almost as well as the route to Albany. But our author looks with the eyes of an intelligent woman on the strange scenes which she visits, and not the least entertaining part of her volume are her descriptions of men and things in Constantinople. She was particularly struck by the style of dress worn by the modern Turks:

"Nothing can be more becoming," she says, "than the dress at present adopted by the Turkish men of rank and high standing, also worn by Armenians and Greeks of the upper classes. It consists of a coat of fine black broadcloth, single-breasted, buttoned with a row of small black buttons set closely together, and a narrow, straight collar; pantaloons of the same material, somewhat loose, and a red fez, with a long full tassel of dark blue silk, and thin shoes or boots of black leather. They have always the air of well-dressed, well bred men, and, indeed, there is nothing of vulgarity or boorishness to shock the most fastidious in the outward bearing of the multitude who throng the streets.

Boys and girls wear the same dress, and are the most comical looking urchins possible. They can scarcely waddle about, so enveloped are they in fez and turban, one or two long loose jackets, and bag trowsers confined by a large shawl wound round the waist. Even they partake of the imperturbable gravity of their seniors to such an extent, that during our long residence in the East, we never saw nor heard a child cry, or laugh, or evince any emotion."

MILCH COWS and DAIRY FARMING, &c., &c.; with a Treatise upon the Dairy Husbandry of Holland, &c., &c. By Charles D. First. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co. 1859.

All that is necessary to be known in relation to the breeding and management of cows, and the making of butter, may be found in this compact and liberally illustrated volume. The chapter on the Dutch dairy is extremely interesting; it is translated from the German, and appears for the first time in this volume, in English.

SHELLEY MEMORIALS. From Another Source. Edited by Lady Shelley. To which is added an Essay on Christianity. By Percy Bysshe Shelley. Now first printed. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. 1859.

Every "Life" of Shelley which has yet appeared has proved a disappointment to the public but each one has contributed something to the stock of materials out of which a more satisfactory history of that unhappy but marvelous poet has yet to be written. The memorials in this volume have at least the merit of being authentic, and many of them are new; but they add little to our knowledge of the man. Their publication has been hastened by the very unsatisfactory Life of Shelley which was recently published, the author of which had abundant and valuable materials placed in his hands, if he had known how to use them properly, for the production of a better life of Shelley than has yet been given to the world. It was in consequence of the improper use made of the materials that Lady Shelley has been induced to bring out the present volume. The fragment of an essay on Christianity, of which so much has been heretofore said, and the letter to Lord Ellenborough, written when Shelley was but eighteen, are now for the first time given to the world.

ITALY AND THE WAR OF 1859. With Biographical Notices of Sovereigns, Statesmen, &c. By Jules de Mazoudattes. With an Introduction by Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie. Philadelphia. 1859.

This handsomely printed volume is one of the numerous publications which the war in Italy, now happily, or unhappily, at an end, has been the cause of calling forth. But the value of it does not die with the war; it contains a rapid and well-compacted *resumé* of Italian history, and biographical sketches of the more prominent personages who have been involved by the recent contest, with local histories and sketches of Italian character, written in a very lively and pleasant style. Dr. Mackenzie has contributed a good-natured introduction to the volume, rather explanatory of the author's motives than elucidatory of the subject of Italian history.

SPARKS FROM A LOCOMOTIVE; Or, LIFE AND LIBERTY IN EUROPE. By the author of "Bell Brittan's Letters." New-York: Dunn & Jackson. 1859.

It is no secret, we believe, that "Bell Brittan," or at least, the author of her letters, is Col. Fuller, the former editor of the *Evening Mirror*, who dedicates the present volume to his "brother journalists of Europe and America." Nearly the entire contents of this volume have appeared in some of the daily papers of New-York during the past six months. Col. Fuller had the good fortune to enjoy the hospitalities of some of the best houses in London during his visit to that city, and with a peculiarly American freedom, he has given the world the benefit of his observations in them

THE PILOT. A Ta'e of the Sea. By J. Fenimore Cooper. Illustrated by drawings by F. O. C. Darley. New-York: W. A. Townsend & Co.

It was in the *Pioneers* that Cooper first gave indication of his latent powers in one of the field of romance writing, which he made particularly his own, and gained his greatest renown; and it was in the *Pilot* that he first developed his talents as a romancist on the ocean. Here he had no predecessor, and he has since had no imitator who has equaled him in the marvellous power of investing a ship with the kind of interest we feel in the fate of human beings. It was in the *Pilot* that his creation of Long Tom Coffin appeared—one of the few distinct characters which exist in his pages. The designe of Mr. Darley in this volume are superior, we think, to those in the preceding volumes. No other American author has been honored by the republication of his works in so sumptuous and beautiful a style as this edition o Cooper's novels.

THE SERMONS, LECTURES AND SPEECHES delivered by his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, Archbishop of Westminster, during his Tour in Ireland in August and September, 1858, with his Lecture delivered in London, on the Impressions of his Tour. Revised by his Eminence. Boston, 1859.

TEMPER: a Novel by Miss Marryat, daughter of Capt. Marryat. New-York: Dick & Fitzgerald. 1859.

THE HISTORY OF THE RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY, CALLED METHODISM. By Abel Stevens, LL. D. From the Death of Whitfield to the Death of Wesley. Vol. II. New-York: Carlton & Phoenix. 1859.

THE LIFE OF THOMAS KEN; Bishop of Bath and Wells. By George L. Duyckinck. New-York, 1859.

DAWN TO DAYLIGHT; or A SIMPLE STORY OF A WESTERN HOME. By a Minister's Wife. New-York: Derby & Jackson, 1859.

ETTORE FIRRAMOSCA; or THE CHALLENGE OF BARLOTTA. The Struggles of an Italian against Foreign Invaders and Foreign Protectors. By Massimo D'Azeglio. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co., 1859.

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Southern Literature.

Russell's Magazine, for August, which is the fifth number of the fifth volume of that work, and which all of our readers may not know is published in Charleston, South Carolina, and is intended to be a strictly Southern periodical, opens with a gentle complaint at the lack of interest in the South for Southern literature. The editor of the *Magazine* is rather mystified by the preference which Southerners themselves manifest for Northern literary productions, and he has argued the matter through ten lachrymose pages without, as it strikes us, discovering the very palpable cause of the evil of which he complains. But we will allow the Southern editor to state the case himself:

"We think that at no time, and in no country, has the position of an author been beset with such peculiar difficulties as the Southern writer is compelled to struggle with from the beginning to the end of his career. In no country in which literature has ever flourished, has an author obtained so limited an audience. In no country, and at no period that we can recall, has an author been constrained by the indifference of the public amid which he lived, to publish with a people who were prejudiced against him. It would scarcely be too extravagant to entitle the Southern author the Pariah of modern literature. It would scarcely be too absurd if we should compare his position to[that of the drawer of Shakespeare, who] stands in a state of ludicrous confusion between the calls of Prince Hal upon the one side and of Poins upon the other. He is placed, in fact, much in the same relation to the public of the North, and the public of the South, as we might suppose a statesman to occupy who should propose to embody in one code a system of laws for two neighboring people, of one of which he was a constituent, and who yet altogether differed in character, institutions and pursuits. The people among whom the statesman lived would be very indignant upon finding, as they would be sure to find, that some of their interests had been neglected. The people for whom he legislated at a distance would be equally indignant upon discovering, as they would be sure to fancy they had discovered, that not one of their interests had received proper attention. Both parties would probably unite, with great cordiality and patriotism, in consigning the unlucky statesman to oblivion or the executioner. In precisely the same manner fares the poor scribbler who has been so unfortunate as to be born south of the Potomac. He publishes a book. It is the settled conviction of the North that genius is indigenous there, and flourishes only in a northern atmosphere. It is equally the firm conviction of the South that genius—literary genius, at least—is an exotic that will not flower on a Southern soil. Probably the book is published by a Northern house. Straightway all the newspapers of the South are indignant that the author did not choose a Southern printer, and address himself more particularly to a Southern community. He heeds their criticism, and of his next book,—published by a Southern printer,—such is the secret though unacknowledged prejudice against Southern authors—he finds that more than one-half of a small edition remains upon his hands. Perhaps the book contains a correct and beautiful picture of our peculiar state of society. The North is inattentive or abusive, and the South unthankful, or, at most, indifferent. Or it may happen to be only a volome of noble poetry, full of those universal thoughts and feelings which speak, not to a particular people, but to all mankind. It is censured at the South as not sufficiently Southern in spirit, while at the North it is pronounced a very fair specimen of Southern commonplace. Both North and South agree with one mind to condemna the author and forget his book.

We do not think that we are exaggerating the embarrasments which surround the Southern writer. It cannot be denied that on the surface of newspaper and magazine literature there have lately appeared signs that his claims to respect are beginning to be acknowledged. But, in spite of this, we must continue to believe, that among a large majority of Southern readers who devour English books with avidity, there still exists a prejudice—conscious or unconscious—against the works of those authors who have grown up among themselves. This prejudice is strongest, indeed, with a class of persons whose opinions do not find expression in the public prints; but it is on that account more harmful in its evil and insidious influence. As an instance, we may mention that it is not once, but a hundred times, that we have heard the works of the first of Southern authors alluded to with contempt by individuals who had never read anything beyond the title-pages of his books. Of this prejudice there is an easy, though not a very flattering, explanation."

We must take the liberty of questioning the justice of these complaints against the people of the South. We cannot think so meanly of them as to believe that they are prejudiced against their own authors, or that they are so lacking in the instinct of patriotism, as to prefer Northern literature, because it is Northern. That they do prefer it, we can not pretend to question, and there must be a perfectly satisfactory and sensible reason for it. For the same reason that the Manchester spinner prefers the cotton of South Carolina to that raised by free labor on British territory, the South Carolinian prefers the literature of Boston or London to its own—because it is better and cheaper. Here is *Russell's Magazine*, for example, which costs the same as *Harper's* or the *Atlantic*, but does not contain half so much matter, and is not half so good. It would be anything but encouraging to the friends of the South if such a magazine as *Russell's*—which is a very respectable periodical, and creditable to its editor—were taken there in preference to other works of the same class published at the same price at the North. We at the North prefer Bulwer, Dickens and Thackeray, to our own novelists, not because they are Englishmen, but because they afford us more entertainment than our own do. For Charleston to attempt a competition with New York and Boston in the production of magazines is about as hopeless an undertaking as it would be for the North to enter into competition with the South in raising corn and cotton.

British Ministers—Their Ages and their Salaries.

		Age.	£
Premier	Lord Palmerston	75	5 000
Lord Chancellor	Lord Campbell	78	10,000
With a retiring pension of £3 000 to which he is entitled if he remain only in office a single day.			
Lord President of Council	Earl Granville	44	2,000
Lord Privy Seal	Duke of Argyll	36	2,000
Chancellor of Exchequer	Mr. Gladstone	50	6,000
Foreign Secretary	Lord John Russell	67	5,000
Home Secretary	Sir G. C. Lewis	53	5,000
Colonial Secretary	Duke of Newcastle	48	5 000
Secretary of War	Mr. Sydney Herbert	49	5 000
First Lord of Admiralty	Duke of Somerset	56	4,500
Secretary for India	Sir C. Wood	59	8 000
Postmaster-General	Lord Elgin	48	2,500
Pres. of Poor-law Board (now President of Board of Trade.)	Mr. M Gibson	52	2,000
Chief Sec. for Ireland	Mr. Cardwell	46	4,800
Chan. Duchy Lancaster	Sir G. Grey	69	2,000

Women that are the least bashful are not unfrequently the most modest: and we are never more deceived than when we would infer a laxity of principle from that freedom of demeanor which often arises from a total ignorance of vice.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Giddings to Mr. Corwin.

Joshua R. Giddings has addressed the following letter to the Hon. Tom. Corwin, at criticises Mr. Corwin's recent speech at Xenia, and contains some characteristin passages; particularly that in which Mr. Giddings avows his readiness to kill slave-catchers:

To the Hon. Thomas Corwin: *Sir*—You are one of those servants to whose keeping the interests of the people are confided. I am a private citizen, whose rights and interests are to be affected by your action. Therefore, it becomes my privilege and duty to call your attention to whatever danger may threaten the institutions which we cherish.

Our perils are imminent,—not from any defect in the organization of Government, but from constant and continued efforts to modify and change its essential doctrines. The Colonial Governments had been established long before the Revolution, and unfortunately embraced despotic elements in direct conflict with *equal* and universal liberty.

By the Declaration of Independence, the Colonies were transformed into States, a Union was formed, and a Federal Government was established. The new Government was based upon the imprescriptible rights of mankind. They formed the doctrine on which the Revolution was vindicated.

The last Congress under the old Confederation, in a solemn address to the people, reiterated the fact that the bloody contest had been waged and carried to favorable terminat on "*solely to maintain the rights of human nature*;" and they expressed the hope that the several State Governments would at no distant day adopt the doctrines of *equal and universal liberty*.

The Supreme Court of the United States, the Democratic and Republican Parties, agree that the doctrines enunciated in the Declaration of Independence formed the essential elements of the Constitution, and that that instrument is to be so construed. If so construed, the Federal power continues the supporter of equal and universal liberty so far as its functions extend.

I have made these historical allusions for the purpose of pointing you distinctly to the fact that all our strifes, and contentions, and difficulties among individuals and parties, politicians and statesmen, in regard to Slavery, have arisen from the constant effort of Southern statesmen *and their allies* to modify and change the character of our Federal Government, to invoive it and the people of the Free States in the expense, the crimes and disgrace of Slavery.

The first efforts to *change* these essential principles were put forth in 1793, when, without using the term "Slavery," Congress prostituted its powers to the establishment of that institution in the District of Columbia. The next occurred in the same year, when that body professed to give the master authority to enter our Free States and seize and carry back his fugitive slave. That this was equally a prostitution of its powers no unbiased mind can doubt, if he will construe the Constitution according to the ordinary use of the English language. Indeed, I so understand the decision of our Supreme Court. Even Judge Swan admits this reading of the Constitution; but he felt that his own judgment was to be guided by the decisions of Judges who had previously given a different construction. He confirms the fact that by the Constitution our Federal Government was entirely devoted to the support of *liberty* and *justice*. Gradually, however, by the influence of the slave power, it was more and more prostituted to the purposes of Slavery. Its army and navy were employed to recapture slaves, to shoot and murder women and children for their love of liberty. Wars were waged, free persons of color were captured and enslaved under authority of the Federal Government. The right of petition was denied by Congress—the freedom of debate stricken down. Northern members were arraigned before slaveholders and their servile allies, and tried for discharging their public duties. You and I have seen and felt these outrages. To them the old Whig and Democratic Parties submitted until they became hopelessly debauched, and the formation of a new political organization became necessary to reform the Government, to purify it from this contagion of Slavery, to place it back where the Constitution had placed it, and *keep it entirely separated* from the contaminating influence of that institution.

It was under these circumstances that the Convention of Delegates from twenty-four States convened at Philadelphia in 1856. The Committee appointed to draft a platform of principles did not ask themselves the question *how far* they would go towards a separation of the Federal power from the support of Slavery. No proposition was made to relieve it from the support of the coast-wise Slave Trade, and leave it involved in the equally piratical work of capturing and reenslaving those who should flee from bondage. Not a member of that Committee was willing to share any portion of the odium, or the guilt, or the expense of enslaving or reenslaving human beings. They determined to restore the Federal Government to its appropriate duties of sustaining the lives, the liberties and happiness of all men to the extent of its legitimate powers. They determined to readopt the Constitution, separate the Federal power from *all support* of Slavery, leaving that institution in all its details, including the recapture of slaves, *with the States where the Constitution had left it*. To effect this, they simply reasserted the self evident truths put forth in 1776, "that *all* men are endowed by their Creator with the inalienable right to *life, liberty and happiness*," and that "the primary object and ulterior design of our Federal Government was to *secure the enjoyment of these rights*." The Democratic Party, under the lead of Judge Taney, took issue upon this doctrine, declaring that "*black men have no rights that white men are bound to respect*." And they insist that the powers and character of our Government and people shall be prostituted to the support of Slavery. The issue thus formed was entered upon the record of current events. It is clear and emphatic. He who maintains the doctrine of *universal and equal justice to all men*, is to that extent a Republican. If he denies the *natural right* of the meanest slave to liberty—whether he be a fugitive or otherwise—he places himself in unmistakable conflict with the Republicans of 1776 and of 1856, and take his position with Judge Taney and the Democratic Party. Or, if holding to this right of all men to life and liberty, he maintains that the Federal Government has authority to enslave or reenslave men, or in any way to involve the people of the Free States in the guilt or the odium of recapturing fugitive slaves, he stands opposed to the vital principles of the Republican creed. There is neither verge nor space between the parties for even minute politicians to vibrate. That you had been in favor of the Fugitive Law of 1850 was known to the public. You had been taught by others to believe the Federal Government possessed power to pass such an act;—so had I.

In one respect I was more fortunate than yourself. I had been taught from stern *necessity* to examine the constitutional powers of Congress. I was constrained to scrutinize the course of public men. You cannot have forgotten the conversation between us when you were about to enter the Cabinet of Mr. Fillmore. I then gave it as my opinion that Mr. Webster would be the ruling spirit of that Administration, and I stated to you in emphatic language that *his subserviency to the slave power would ruin any Administration*. I told him what I *knew* when I stated that you were selected expressly for the purpose of giving popularity to Mr. Webster's subserviency. I speak of these things "in sorrow, and not in anger." You were a favorite son of my own State. We had stood together in many a hard fought battle. This fugitive law, however, under threats and intimidation, passed Congress, by aid of the previous question, which cut off debate and prevented exposure. I opposed it to the strength of my powers, and denounced it as *unconstitutional*, despotic, barbarous and *disgraceful*. You, as a member of the Cabinet, officially approved and sustained it, and used the Army and Navy of the United States to enforce it. *At that time we separated*. Ten years have passed away. Mr. Webster has departed; the stigma of approving that law rests upon his memory. From Russia you hear the voice of her imperialists boasting that no act so barbarous as that law ever insulted er people. From philosophic Germany you have listened to the voice of her greatest philosopher, her purest patriot and most exalted philanthropist, Humboldt, declaring that he *hated Mr. Webster on account of his complicity with that law*. And he spoke the voice of Christendom. Pardon me when I say you cannot roll back the tide of reproach which is so rapidly obliterating the memory of New-England's most talented statesmen. I had hoped that you would seize upon the first opportunity to declare your conviction of the infamy of that measure, and place yourself on the side of freedom.

In your late speech at Xenia, you say it is the *sacred duty of every good citizen to obey the law when the Legislature and Judiciary have decided it such*. This doctrine of submission is unsuited to our age. It condemns Jefferson, Franklin, Washington, Adams, and their associates, who refused to obey the "stamp act," although the Legislature and Judiciary had decided it to be constitutional. So also of the act levying duties on tea. They slew the minions of Government who attempted to enforce these unconstitutional laws. Republicans hold it the sacred duty of every good citizen to *resist* despotism in every shape, although approved by the Legislature and by the Judiciary. They look upon that man as already enslaved who fears to speak and act his own enlightened convictions. Submission to despotic power has become the disgrace of our nation. The doctrine has become offensive to every friend of liberty.

You further say if men disobey the law *you would bring their heads to the block*—provided the law should require it. This declaration of hostility to the Republicans generally, was unnecessary and unkind. Had it come from a slaveholder, or servile Democrat, it would have excited no attention. The Republicans of Lorain County trampled upon that law, rescued a fellow-being from Slavery and set him at liberty. They indicted the men who recaptured him, and would have sent them to the Penitentiary, had not the Administration receded from its attempts to punish the rescuers and permitted the fugitive to enjoy his freedom. *You would bring their heads to the block*. If you speak Republican sentiments we are not a united party. You would hang the men who now import slaves from Africa; but when the same slaves escape to Ohio, you would clothe the slave-hunter with all the power of an army or navy to capture him, and take him back to bondage. Republicans would hang the slave hunter, if found in Africa or Ohio.

When Federal officers recently attempted to punish thirty citizens of Oberlin, for rescuing a man from the hands of miscreants who had recaptured and were attempting to reenslave him, public attention was attracted to the subject. People regarded those who enacted the law, those who retained office and thus voluntarily sought to enforce it, and the miscreants who, under it, attempted to enslave innocent men, as *equally guilty*. The popular mind was for a time disuaded from executing retributive justice; but I give it as my opinion that if the prosecution had been continued in the spirit previously manifested, *those officers would have been hanged before their own doors*. You would say "that such an act would have been civil war." It would have been *resistance* to a war commenced by those who passed the Fugitive act, (for it is no law;) it is a war upon "human nature"—a war carried on by those who uphold that act and by those who attempt to execute it; it is a war upon the weak, the friendless—upon a people who are entitled to every sympathy of our hearts; a people who cannot protect their own rights. And I would suggest that if becomes pubil men to step lightly when they tread upon the liberties of a down troddea people. Nor will great names sanctify great crimes. You speak of Judge McLean's opinion of this law; *but the people judge their judges*, and hold them to a rigid responsibility. Had these officers been hanged in the manner intimated, Judge McLean would not have filed those who executed them. United States laws would have had no application to the case. They would have been tried under *State* law, and by *State* judges, by a *jury of the county*, who would have determined both *law and fact*. The arm of despotism is ever paralyzed, when raised to strike an *intelligent* people. They may bring the *necks* of despots to the *halter*, but *despots* never can *bring their heads to the block*. They govern themselves according to constitutional laws, but they cannot be governed by fear of the bayonet, or the *block*.

I do not object to your giving utterance to your sentiments. I only object to your representing them as the sentiments of the Republican Party. I am one of that party; *detest the Fugitive law; I would slay any slave-catcher who should pollute my residence to recapture a fugitive*. But I should feel somewhat disgraced by having my head brought to the block for doing that service to mankind.

At the late Republican Convention of our State, you were one of the Committee who reported that this law was *destructive to the rights of the States, the liberties of the people*, and abhorrent to the feelings of the civilized world. These are your own declarations as they stand recorded. Yet you would have our people surrender their rights as a State, permit their own liberties to be subverted, in order to show their respect for this fugitive act. *This is not Republican sentiment*. I repeat I blame you not for your honest opinions, but you have no right to say that such opinions are entertained by *Republicans*. As one of the Republican Party, one who aided in its formation and has ever supported it, and with due respect, I declare them *Anti-Republican, Anti-Christian*, opposed to the honor of our State, liberties of our people, and the rights of mankind.

J. R. GIDDINGS.

The Auburn *Union*, recently an American, but now a Republican paper, thinks an American Nominating Convention unnecessary, but says:

"We are not unaware that there are yet a few members of the American order in New-York and Buffalo, who seem to think that there must be a State Nominating Convention held, and that any fusion to be valid and binding must be effected by that; but we have failed to discern the force of their reasoning on this point. We never knew a Convention to be clothed with the power to unite the party it represented with any other party, and we have no idea that any American Convention to be held this year will be an exception to the general rule ou that subject. Hence we are unable to perceive that a Nominating Convention will have any more power to effect an union than Messrs. Benton and Law possessed last Winter at Albany."

The Sing Sing *Chronicle* says: "From all parts of the State, we hear of the most cheering news, of the renewed activity of our American friends, which augures well for the continued success of the good cause. Each Council in the State is entitled to send one delegate to the State Council, and the prospect is that very nearly all the Councils will be represented at Geneva, making one of the largest deliberative political bodies ever assembled in New York. The principal duty devolving on the State Council will be the fixing on the time and place for holding a Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers, and to devise measures for a more thorough organization of the Party. That this duty will be faithfully performed there can be no doubt, and these journals who have been prophesying that the American Party would not rally around its own standard in the coming contest will find themselves in the category of false and lying prophets."

EDUCATION.

New-York State Teachers' Association—Conclusion of the Proceedings.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Poughkeepsie, Thursday, Aug. 4, 1859.

At the evening session of the Association, yesterday, an address was delivered by Prof. Edward L. Youmans, of New-York, on "The Chemistry of the Sunbeam, or the Celestial Origin of Terrestrial Forces." The fundamental thought which the lecturer developed was this: The earth furnishes the materials for all forms, but the heavens supply the forces which organize, combine, and throw them into action. Matter cannot move itself; it must be acted upon. The celestial radiations are the motors. All large or mechanical movements upon the earth originate in the motions of atoms, and these atoms are in charge of the forcee which belong to the heavens.

At the close of this lecture, which was continued for two hours, before a crowded, intelligent assembly on an intensely warm evening, Dr. M'Elligott, of New-York, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are eminently due to Prof. E. L. Youmans for the lecture this evening delivered, abounding as it does in thoughts and principles of science of overwhelming interests, expressed in language at once apt, forceful, and elegant in the highest degree.

This morning the Association reassembled. The first business was that of hearing and deciding upon invitations from different localities of the State for holding the next annual meeting. After a long discussion, some confusion and parliamentary jangle, it was decided to meet at Syracuse on Tuesday, July 31, 1860.

A resolution to employ a phonographic reporter to record all the proceedings of future meetings was offered, but finally laid upon the table.

Mr. Weller, of Oswego, read a report on the "Standard of Qulifications of Teachers." An appendix was read by Miss Phillio, was incorporated with the report by vote. Association then adjourned.

At the afternoon Session, the following persons were chosen as officers for the ensuing year:

President—James N. McElligott, LL.D., New-York.

Vice-Presidents—James Johonnot, Syracuse; Wm. N. Reid, Newburgh; Asa Baker, Johnstown; Edwin A. Charlton, Lockport.

Recording Secretaries—James Atwater, Lockport; G. N. Harris, Syracuse

Treasurer—W. H Hughes, Albany.

Board of Editors for the New-York Teacher—J. W. Bulkley, Brooklyn; E. A. Sheldon, Oswego; A. Z. Barrows, Buffalo; W. W. Raymond, Skaneateles; D. H. Cruttenden, New-York; Emily A. Rice, Schnectady; Helen M. Philleo, Boonville; E. W. Keyes, Albany; A. B. Wiggin, Owego; Edward Webster, Rochester; J. W. Barker, Niagara Falls.

O.

Adventures of a Dashing Southern Clerk at Niagara Falls.

The New-Orleans *Delta* tells the following story:

"An enterprising young man, who has been in a mercantile house in this city, recently turned up in the crowd of New-Orleans visitors at Niagara Falls, in a character which somewhat surprised those who were cognizant of his circumstances and resources. Of the many wealthy representatives of this city, at this fashionable resort, no one cut a greater figure, expended money with greater liberality and prodigality, and put on grander airs generally, than young T——. Young ladies were captivated by his dashing style, and indulged bright hopes of leading captive the princely young Southerner. His old acquaintances were greatly puzzled to know whether he had received a legacy from an old aunt, or drawn the capital prize in the Havana lottery. The eagles, half and quarter eagles, flew around and about our young Meinotte like the French bullets at Solferino. Various kinds of wine at dinner, with his labelled decanters, sipping and nodding in most condescending style to well known merchants, heads of great firms. A dashing carriage and servants in livery at his service all the time. Constant and costly presents to all his young lady friends. Pleasure parties of the most brilliant sort, including all the *distingue* persons at the Falls, got up at his own expense. These were only a few of the manifestations of the liberality and large resources of the wealthy young Orleanian, as our young clerk was known to and admired by all the guests at the Metropolitan and Cataract House.

In the midst of this grand career of pleasure and triumph of our young citizen, there arrived at the hotel where he sojourned, a sedate and elderly gentleman from New-Orleans, a well-known merchant, who had been in the habit, a few months before, of signing monthly checks of fifty dollars in favor of our young Prince, in full compensation for his services as clerk in the house of —— & Co. The sedate gentleman could scarcely credit his eyes when he beheld this extraordinary metamorphosis of his young clerk into a most consequential, extravagant leader of *ton*, the cynosure of all eyes, the target for beauty's archery, and the much sought after companion of all the fast and gay young men at the Falls. He could not but ask himself, "What the deuce has happened to Bob, to justify this splurging?" Curiosity took such strong hold upon the elderly gentlemen, that he thought before making known his presence to Bob at the hotel he would institute a few inquiries on the point which had so greatly perplexed him. So he sought the hotel-keeper, and quietly asked if he was well acquainted with Mr. T., one of his boarders. "Oh! yes—fine young man, rather fast, orders more wine than any gentleman at the hotel, and has made himself very agreeable to everybody. Has been here only a week, and in that time has exhausted one draft we cashed for him for $500." "Draft on whom?" anxiously inquired the sedate merchant. "On his own house, of which he is the junior member." "What house?" eagerly and anxiously inquired the elderly gentleman. "Let me see"—referring to his memorandum-book. "Ah, here it is—the house of —— & Co., New-York and New-Orleans."

When we say that the firm was the identical one of which the grave querist was the head, and in which the gallant T—, had officiated as a fifty dollar-a-month clerk, we need not add that there was great astonishment, confusion and indignation exhibited in a certain rather homely and wrinkled face. The consequences were deplorable. A sudden descent from a high pinnacle of fashionable *status*, grandeur and prodigality, to that too often logical result of the indulgence of such ambitious and inflated aspirations. The adventurous young clerk found himself the inhabitant of a building of far less imposing, cheerful and agreeable aspect than the splendid "Metropolitan," or ice cosy "Cataract." Instead of fine muslin window curtains to his rooms, iron bars meet his disgusted eyes; and in place of the luxurious furniture, the small cot, the lean and dingy mattress, the single chair and deal table are painful reminders of a shocking reverse of fortune. To make a long story short, the dashing young blood had fallen into the rough grasp of the law, being duly committed for obtaining money under false pretences. We need not describe the profound and poignant state of his feeling in this hopeless situation—that after remaining for some time, with the prospect growing every day more distinct, of shifting even these desolate quarters for a still gloomier sojourn in a certain State institution at Auburn, he was one day lifted up from the lowest slough of despond, from the very verge of a carefully arranged *fete de-se*, by a notification to appear before a magistrate, to whom he was conducted by an officer of the law. Here he was surprised to discover several familiar New-Orleans faces. After a long and terrible talk from the magistrate and several lookers from his New Orleans friends, our young laude was notified that the draft he had drawn had been taken up by the subscriptions of New Orleans gentlemen sojourning at the Falls, who had some sympathy for his family, and some pride for their city, and that he was at liberty to go, provided he would pledge his word and honor never again to aspire to lead the fashionable world until he had become a real partner in a respectable first class house. The erring and too ambitious young clerk gladly accepted the terms, hastily left the scene of his glory, his triumphs and his sudden disgrace, and when last heard from was sojourning in a retired rural district, where living was cheap, and the habits, manners and style of the people were better suited to the revenues of a fifty-dollar clerk than those of Niagara Falls. He will, no doubt, return to the Crescent City a wiser and better man.

ANOTHER AERIAL VOYAGE.

Mr. Wise's Balloon again Caught in a Storm —The Scientific Features of Ballooning.

Mr. John Wise contributes to the Lafayette (Ind.) *Journal* a full account of his last aerial trip. The voyage was his two hundred and thirty-first. It will be seen that he improved this opportunity to make sundry meterological observations, but that his enterprise was again nipped in the bud by a storm. The professor has ill luck. Nevertheless, his narrative is interesting. He says:

"We started from Washington square, St. Louis, on the 30th July, at 11 A. M., the place being granted us by Mayor Filley, who also furnished us a gentlemanly police corps to assist and preserve order and decorum during the preparations for the voyage. There was during the morning a drizzling symptom of rain, and had the experiment not been purely a scientific one, we should have postponed it on account of the weather.

As we ascended, St. Louis presented a bold and handsome curve into the river front, with its broad and busy levee, and its hundreds of steamboats moored in echelon along the shore. The city has a characteristic commercial aspect. The various finished and unfinished public buildings, with a rather dingy hue, gives it the appearance of an old city, notwithstanding I saw it thirty years ago with only six thousand inhabitants, while it numbers now no less than one hundred and sixty thousand.

The Mississippi, under the atmosphere of the day, looked like a muddy frog pond after a heavy shower, and the steamers plying on its mud-saturated bosom seemed to travel about as fast as a water spaniel in the same element, and showed no larger than a common yawl, though some of them were belching up volumes upon volumes of the blackest smoke I ever saw, and creating at the same time a resounding clangor with their bells. (Bells always sound full and strong to the ears of the aeronaut; even cow bells have a loud sonorous clang when heard high above them.) The city is composed of five distinct clusters of houses, giving an appearance of five consolidated villages into one municipality.

After we had crossed the river in a curved direction starting towards the north west, then north, and then northeast as we rose higher, we passed over the lagoons along the Illinois shore. These marshes send up their miasmatic effluvia three thousand feet high. The highlands to the west of St. Louis swelled up in healthy contrast to the narrow flats below. Bellefontaine cemetery would have been taken for a gentleman's park, studded with groups of exquisitely white statuary, and serpentine gravel walks, had I not been acquainted with its particular locality, five miles north of the city. The loud "toot" of the locomotive turned our heads to the south, where we saw a train of cars "sneaking" along through the prairie grass, like a huge serpent with a black uncovered head, making headway for East Saint Louis. This island depot is the very picture of a "death pot" of pestilential morass, and it makes one wonder how such a miserable looking place could be the terminus of so great a thoroughfare as the railroads that traverse the States a thousand miles from east to west. True it was, the nature of the day made gloom itself look more gloomy.

Having now scaned the city and its environs, we took a look over the great prairies that unfolded themselves to the east. Like a vast ocean with here and there an island full of trees, does

his shooter, and told the men that their object was known—that the officers and villagers were ready for them—and that, if they valued their lives, they would abandon their contemplated arrangement. When the foundry men saw that everything was quiet in the hat-shop, (from which they expected to be joined,) they marched on, took up their buckets and their mash, and were looked up as usual.

The effective preparations made by Mr. BERKELEY and Mr. GURLEY, and thus frustrated the convicts in a deep-laid plot, in effect a general jail delivery. This nefarious hatch, been in embryo for some months, to "run" while the grass is green and when the leaves are on the trees.

The Story of an English Radical—In the Biography of Mr. Ernest Jones.

The autobiography which, in his own defence, Mr. ERNEST JONES has found himself obliged to give to the world while prosecuting the author of a libelous attack on his reputation, contains a history equally mournful and instructive. A Chartist leader of principle, with a sincere desire to accomplish public and not private ends, has apparently as much to combat with in this life as most men. For misrepresentation, poverty, social excommunication, and other evils that come from the non-Chartist world, he might be prepared; but far more trying and harassing must be the treatment to which he is exposed at the hands of those whom Lord FERMOY might describe as the really rattling Chartists—men who think that every gleam of sense displayed by their leaders involves a betrayal of their cause, and are always ready to find the worst possible motives for the most innocent acts. The provocation which Mr. JONES received from a great man among the ratliers—Mr. G. W. M. REYNOLDS—was so outrageous that he found himself obliged to appeal to the law for redress. In the course of his examination he gave a sketch of his career, and the details were interesting in themselves and very creditable to Mr. JONES. We will attempt to give, as shortly as possible, an outline of the fortunes of this unhappy politician since he attained the age of manhood.

Mr. JONES is the only son of Major JONES, formerly equerry to the King of Hanover. He was educated abroad, and at nineteen came to England and entered as a law student. In 1844 he was called to the bar, but his legal career soon melted into a political one, and in 1845 he became associated with Mr. FERGUS O'CONNOR, and was made editor of two Chartist publications. In 1848, however, he abandoned his post, together with its emoluments, in order to become a delegate to the Chartist confederation. On the famous 10th of April he made a speech which, as he expresses it, "attracted the attention of the Government." He was in consequence arrested, tried, and sentenced two years' imprisonment. In 1850 he came out of prison a ruined and a beggared man, but as resolutely determined as ever to devote himself to the service of the people. But by this time his opinions had undergone a certain change, and he was now in favor of a "union of the Chartists and the middle classes." To advocate this combination, he started a newspaper called the *People's Paper*, to support which he invited subscriptions; but although some money was subscribed, the expenses far exceeded the receipts, and this was principally due to the fierce hostility with which the rattlers assailed the plan of being on friendly terms with small Radical tradesmen—which is, we presume, the plain meaning of the term, "a union with the middle classes." Mr. JONES expended more than £1,000, which he obtained from personal friends, and then was obliged to let the paper go to a mortgagee. The course he took exposed him to the abuse of Mr. REYNOLDS, who accused him in so many words of pilfering the funds sent to support the paper, and appropriating them to his own use. No charge was ever more triumphantly refuted, and the proper application of the money received from subscribers was shown to have been guaranteed by weekly audits. Mr. REYNOLDS was obliged, through his counsel, to withdraw the charge, and make an humble apology. As the Lord Chief-Justice declared, there was not a stain on the reputation of Mr. JONES. He has sacrificed everything—time, fortune, and prospects—in order that he may preach the gospel of Chartism. He even renounced a very considerable fortune, which he might have had if he would but have paid the cheap price of holding his tongue. His uncle, who was possessed of an income of £2,000 a year, put it to him whether he would become heir to this wealth and renounce his political life, or renounce the money and retain his position as a Chartist leader. Nobly and honorably Mr. JONES chose the latter course, and the uncle left his fortune to his gardener.

We are proud of this history of an English demagogue. The unselfishness, the steadiness, the patience with which Mr. JONES met temptations and disappointment and obloquy, show that there may be noiseless and enthusiasm in a Chartist agitator—in a man belonging to a class despised and loathed by thousands who would not give up a fortune of a hundred a year in order to advance the success of any creed, cause, or principle of any sort. It is something that there should be at least a few persons in a nation who look at politics very seriously. Mr. MILL has pronounced that in England there is no real interest in politics, and that Englishmen care for nothing but getting on and religion. We know that there are exceptions to a description which is true of a very large portion of the community, and one of the best of these exceptions is Mr. JONES. Such men elevate the standard and purify the atmosphere of public life. Chartism is dead and buried now in its *old* form, and we need not abuse it, or say that Mr. JONES was in our opinion, very far from right in the opinions he advocated. What may be the present phase of Chartism we do not pretend to know. But if Mr. G. W. M. REYNOLDS is an adequate representative of it, we may suppose that it has degenerated into a vague maintenance of the belief that every one is a traitorous knave who is not a confessed blackguard. But however foolish may have been Mr. JONES' political opinions, and however mistaken he may have been in his estimate of the possibility of setting on foot a fusion of the middle classes and the Chartists, he has had the merit of giving up all that men hold dear, in order to promote what he has believed to be political truth. We must own that there are very few men who would have done this, much fewer that could be found to make equal sacrifices for religious truth; and there is a more complete disinterestedness in leading such a life as that of Mr. JONES than in engaging in the work of a missionary. There is no going to heaven as the reward of political unselfishness, and as political unselfishness is a rare and a very precious quality even in a free country, we cannot but regard Mr. JONES as in one way a national benefactor.

To persons of indolent and fastidious habits, as most men are who, like Mr. JONES, have been brought up in the position of English gentlemen, the task of serving and living with the people must be a terribly repulsive one. There is no illusion about the matter possible after we have read what Mr. JONES has gone through. He was exposed to endless assaults, injuries, and tricks of all kinds. His enemies tried to get his paper out of his hands while he chanced to be out of London; and when that failed, he was traduced in *Reynolds' Miscellany*, a periodical boasting to have a circulation of half a million, until his supporters fell almost entirely away from him. When he stood at Nottingham as the Chartist candidate, the rattlers were so energetic in denouncing him that he got little more than a hundred votes. It does not appear that the people care much for the higher side of their own politics. They like Mr. G. W. M. REYNOLDS and his dirt-throwing, better than projects for uniting with the middle classes. We must wait a little before we think the half million subscribers to *Reynolds' Miscellany* are fit to be trusted with the suffrage. Apparently if they had votes they would ostracise any one who did not abjure all connection with the bloated aristocracy of the counter. But the suffrage will very probably be extended before long to the class immediately above the rattlers, and on this class the example of disinterested devotion which Mr. JONES has displayed may in some indirect way have a good effect. If so, he will not be the first man who has found that he has failed where he hoped to succeed, and succeeded in a way that never occurred to him—whose failure has, in fact, been his success, and who, mistaken, deluded, and disappointed, has yet been of service to the generation in which he lived.—*London Saturday Review.*

Disreputable Journalistic Practices.

From the New-York Albion.

A practice exists in the Press of New-York, and is on the increase, which is productive in its way of not a little harm. It consists in a certain sort of jocose misrepresentation, and as it is most in vogue with journals of undeniable claims to respectability, it is all the more calculated to mislead. For instance, a lady makes her appearance at Washington or Newport who courts publicity, who delights to surround herself with men of notoriety, pleasant or unpleasant, and whose conduct is, to say the least, so very eccentric, that persons, and especially ladies, who are at all careful in their associations do not desire even to be seen in her company. But she attracts attention and is, likely enough, the wife of an individual who has filled some space in the public eye, and who has more or less influence of one kind or another. She must, of course, be noticed in the "Personal" column: that suits the editor and it suits her. Her conduct can't be praised; but as to condemning it, that is not to be thought of. The consequences forbid it. So a paragraph appears in which she is subjected to laudation which is so plainly ironical *to those who are in the secret*, that it affords them but a moment's amusement at her expense; but the writers and publishers of such paragraphs seem never to reflect that those who are not in the secret take these praises at their full value; for of course they are not so extravagant that the self-love of the subject is not equal to swallowing them. And thus a woman whose conduct is by no means creditable to the community of which she forms a part goes about the country, and perhaps to other countries, with the strongest public indorsement (which she will be sure to show) of her pretensions to social distinction.

Or a man goes to Europe for his amusement or his profit, and has the bad taste to desire such a public notice of his departure as will secure him some little notoriety on his passage and arrival out, and give some slight support to his endeavors to push himself in English or French society. He has also the impudence to enable him to get by hint, or by direct request, the typographical inflation which puffs him from a person into a personage; and consequently he, in a measure at least, succeeds in his "snobbish" plans. He returns, and by the same sort of contrivance the personal columns of the newspapers record his social triumphs, and with the same irony,—appreciated by those who are initiated, but utterly lost upon others; and thus a man whose only real support of his pretensions is his brazen face becomes, except for the few who know him personally, "one of our distinguished men" whose rank, multitudinous as they are, need no such recruiting. We do not wonder that journals out of New-York have been deceived by this habit, and that others that have escaped the snare are denouncing it. Still less are we surprised that abroad some shallow adventurers have been buoyed up into a temporary importance to which they had no right, and in which they did their countrymen no credit.

Again, there are cases like that which is the occasion of this article, and in which the name of a clergyman of high respectability was used in such a manner that he was compelled to come immediately before the public and disown the sentiments that had been attributed to him, and disclaim the position in which, without the slightest consultation of his wishes, he had been placed before the public. It seems that Dr. BELLOWS, the eminent Unitarian divine, in the sermon which he delivered before the Alumni of the Cambridge Divinity School, used language which one of our City journals thought it proper to represent as the announcement of a plan to "found a new Catholic Church, differing from the church which acknowledges Archbishop HUGHES as its metropolitan based by the omission of what may be deemed certain obsolete, erroneous, or needless doctrines, but preserving the attractive features, the ritual, the imaginative symbols, the sacred festivals which help to give the Roman Catholic Church its popular and universal character." As yet Dr. BELLOWS has had nothing to say with regard to the views thus attributed to him. But not content with placing him in this light before the public, the paragraphist must go out of the record, and announce that the Rector of All Souls' had the support of the Rev. Dr. OSGOOD and the Rev. Mr. FARNHAM in his project. Of these the latter instantly denies the assertion made with regard to him, and in such a manner as must materially diminish the confidence of reflecting readers in the future statements of the offending journal. Not that it appears that there was any malice in the case, or even deliberate misrepresentation; but simply a wantonness of style and an indifference to other considerations than that of making a paragraph that would attract attention and be widely read. Mr. FARNHAM, indeed, supposes in his letter, that the paragraph by which he is forced to defend himself was written in a "spirit of satire," and that "a serious contradiction of its statements and inferences will only provoke a smile." This may not be the case; but it is far from improbable, that what might have been professional injury, if not death, to him was meant as a sort of fun by its authors. But whatever may be the spirit in which paragraphs like this or those to which we previously referred are written, it need hardly be said that they are altogether indefensible, and that they do much to lower the tone of the Press, and to injure the estimation in which it, and the public which it is presumed to represent, is held abroad. Personal matters are delicate subjects to deal with in newspaper writing; and cannot be handled safely except by persons of more judgment and firmness than those to whom they seem to be generally committed. Above all, Messrs. Editors, never say, needlessly, the thing that is not; and when you are ironical, let your irony be sufficiently plain not to be mistaken for honest praise.

Blondin's Last Feat at Niagara Falls.

HE CUTS CAPERS ON HIS HOPE, AND PERFORMS ALARMING DEEDS.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* of Thursday says:

"Niagara Falls was a swarming hive again yesterday; filled and overflowing with an immense throng of people, collected to witness the fourth repetition of Mons. BLONDIN's daring feat of crossing the chasm upon a cable stretched between the cliffs. The crowd gathered was almost, if not quite, equal to that assembled upon any former occasion; and the gathering was warranted, for the sight which was witnessed surpassed all the previous exhibitions of the same character. From this city we should judge that the attendance was greater than at any time before; and from Rochester and other places in the vicinity, on both sides of the line, it could not have been much, if any, less. All the seats and stand places within view along the bank in the pleasure grounds upon this side of the river were crowded, and the inclosure upon the Canada side was better filled than upon any other occasion.

Mons. BLONDIN rode into the pleasure ground on this side about 4½ o'clock, and started upon his aerial journey after a very few moments of delay in preparation. His trip across to the Canadian shore was accomplished quickly, as he proceeded at a tripping pace most of the distance, and only paused a few seconds occasionally to correct his balance and obtain slight rest. All of his feats he reserved for the return journey. Arrived at the Canadian bank, he refreshed himself a little, and took a rest of perhaps fifteen minutes, when he again stepped upon the rope and tripped down the slant, airy plane, toward 'the land of the free and the home of the brave.' When about half way to the centre he stopped and sat down, then stretched himself at full length upon the rope, then performed a number of daring antics, and finally stood upright upon his head, remaining in that reversed position for a length of time which seemed a moment at least, swinging and kicking his feet in the most reckless though ludicrous manner that can be conceived of. Resuming his journey, he proceeded but a little way when he again halted and repeated his performance, with the addition of a backward somersault, and one or two sudden swings around the rope, which caused a general flutter among the hearts of the spectators, and brought little screams from many of the ladies.

Starting forward again he proceeded to the open space in the centre, between the extreme guy ropes that branch off to either bank, where the cable spans the gulf without stay or accompaniment. Here he paused again, and laying his pole upon one of the guy ropes, he swung himself under the cable and ran across this central space of single cord, in the style of a monkey; hanging beneath, and swinging himself along by his hands and feet, with great rapidity. Going back again in the same gymnastic manner, when he had returned to the point where his pole rested, he began a series of performances which outdid in thrilling and startling effect upon the nerves of the spectators, all that he had done before. Clutching the rope with his hands he swung his body clear from it, and hung for a lengthy period, of more then seconds, suspended by the arms, and by one arm, over the fearful depth of the chasm. Then he repeatedly turned such a suspended somersault as is familiar to boys, throwing his feet over his head and between his arms, and hanging with the shoulder joints in a most unnatural position. Then he straightened his body into a horizontal position, still suspended by the arms, thrown backward as described—an exertion requiring immense strength and calculated to exhaust the nervous system tremendously. After this he suspended himself by the legs, and by one single leg, hanging head downward—whirled around the rope—turned more somersaults—stood upon his head again, and in fact performed nearly all the most reckless feats attempted by tight-rope performers under ordinary circumstances. Twice again before reaching the bank he halted and repeated some of these antics, seeming determined to fatigue himself to the last point of endurance, and thoroughly satisfy the spectators with his exhibition of daring and skill. And they were satisfied, beyond question. The performance was wonderful, and exciting enough for the most greedy seeker after sensations; and was by far the greatest yet given by Mons. BLONDIN."

Naval Intelligence.

The following Naval officers have been ordered to the respective steamers:

Steamer *Crusader*, designed for the Home Squadron: First Assistant Engineer, J. A. Grier; Third Assistants, L. Campbell, O. H. Lackey, G. D. Lining.

Steamer *Mystic*, bound for the coast of Africa: Lieut. Wm. E. Leroy, Commanding; Lieutenants, D. Mon. Fairfax, Milton Haxton, H. M. Garland, Jr.; Acting Master, N. Green; Passed Assistant Surgeon, W. D. Harrison; First Assistant Engineer, Wm. Roberts; Third Assistants, James Plunkett, J. S. Finney, H. McMurtrie.

Steamer *Sumpter*, bound for the coast of Africa: Lieut. J. F. Armstrong, Commanding; Lieutenants, W. B. Fitzgerald, J. B. Stewart, J. A. Greer; Acting Master, G. H. Perkins; Passed Assistant Surgeon, J. H. Otis; First Assistant Engineer, T. J. Jones; Third Assistants, E. B. Litch, W. H. Glading, J. L. Plumley.

Mohawk, designed for the Home Squadron: Lieut. T. A. Craven, Commanding; Lieutenants, A. Barbot, E. T. Sneddon, G. C. Carpenter; Acting Master, C. Hatfield; First Assistant Engineer, J. S. Albert; Third Assistant Engineers, E. S. Dick, James Wallace, E. C. Patten.

Wyandott, designed for the Home Squadron: First Assistant Engineer, Wm. H. Cushman; Third Assistant Engineers, M. H. Plunkett, W. K. Purse, James Morrison.

Storeship *Release*, bound to the coast of Brazil: Lieut. G. W. Harrison, commanding; Lieuts. J. M. Bradford, G. H. Bier, W. A. Kirkland.

The following Assistant Engineers have passed a satisfactory examination, and promoted in the following order:

Second Assistant Engineers Charles Schroeder, Chas. R. Baker, William Roberts, John A. Grier, George F. Kurtz, John S. Albert, Wm. H. Cushman, Andrew J. Eierstad, Phillip C. Petty, Mortimer Kellogg, Thomas J. Jones, to be First Assistant Engineers.

Third Assistant Engineers Geo. J. Barry, to precede J. B. Houston, examined by a previous board; B. E. Chassaing, after J. B. Houston; Samuel F. Savage, B. B. H. Wharton, Thomas Cronin, to be Second Assistant Engineers.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Ingraham.

THE CUMMINGS HABEAS CORPUS CASE—FURTHER PROCEEDINGS POSTPONED ON ACCOUNT OF A LITTLE STRANGER.

The People ex rel. Anne J. Haggerty vs. *J. W. Cummings.*—This case was to have been heard this morning but counsel for the relator moved an adjournment on the affidavit of Mrs. Haggerty, stating that she had given birth to a baby on the 1st inst., and was not strong enough to come to Court—that the case could not safely proceed without her presence—and that she expected to be well in ten days.

The case was accordingly adjourned to the 15th inst., greatly to the inconvenience of the respondent, as he was about leaving the City, and has to engage other counsel—Mr. Glover, his present legal advisers, having to leave town also.

The Tyrone Valley Railroad Company vs. *Allen Schenck.*—In this case, the Court denied the motion to vacate the arrest, on the ground that the defendant no where in his affidavit alleged that the "Southern Bank" was solvent; but gave leave to renew the motion upon fresh affidavits to that effect, and reduces the bail required to $100,000.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company vs. *John A. Underwood et al.*—Motion granted.

MARINE COURT.

Before Justice McCarthy.

John M. Sanford et al. vs. *Peter W. Morgan.*—The plaintiffs are assignees of Joseph Sanford, a builder, who contracted with defendant to build a house in Thirty-second-street, to be finished between Sept. 19 and Nov. 1, 1854. They admit that it was not finished in time, but claim that there was only a delay of a few days, and contend that "time is not the essence of the contract." The amount claimed is $300.

The defendant showed on the trial that the house was not finished at all by the contractor, and that he was obliged to expend a considerable amount in finishing it—which he claims to offset. Decision reserved.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Daly

In the matter of the petition of John Snook to change his name. Motion denied.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

The Court opened at the usual hour, and a late. Several cases were disposed of, but some of the trials, owing to the number of witnesses introduced for the defence, were more protracted than their importance demanded.

John O'Brien was charged with an assault upon Mary Ann Daly, with intent to kill her. She was a frail, and by no means fair lady, residing in the house of very bad reputation, No. 87 Baxter street, kept by Paisie Kane. On the 5th of July, O'Brien, who had not finished his celebration of the National holiday, desired a little social and private conversation with her. For some reason or other she objected, whereupon, as alleged by the prosecution, he stabbed her in the head with a knife; while according to his statement, he merely pushed her, and she fell upon the curbstone. At any rate she was taken to the City Hospital with a serious wound in the back part of her skull. Witnesses were called to prove both stories, and blacken the character of each. The jury, after an absence of nearly three hours, preferred to believe Mary Ann's story, and found the defendant—not, however, of the offence as charged—but of an assault with intent to do bodily harm. The Recorder sentenced him to one year in the Penitentiary.

Peter Farly, charged with burglary in the first degree, pleaded guilty to that crime in the third degree, and was sent to the Penitentiary for five years.

John A. Shafer pleaded guilty to an assault on a Cyprian, calling herself Josephine Wilson, and was sentenced to the City Prison for 30 days.

James Thomson pleaded guilty to an assault with a knife, on Bridget Duffey, and as a punishment therefor, departed for one year to the Penitentiary.

Thomas Flaherty passed five counterfeit bills. He was arrested, indicted, arraigned and pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree. He went to the State prison for three years.

Ignatz Borsch was tried on a charge of grand larceny, and acquitted.

Louis Gehring pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was remanded.

William J. Crawford pleaded guilty to a charge of obtaining goods under false pretences, but on the earnest application of the District Attorney, the Recorder suspended sentence.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 5, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 60 bbls. Ashes; 8,470 bbls. Flour; 200 bbls. Corn Meal; 9,742 bushels Wheat; 5,270 bushels Corn; 12,600 bushels Oats; 185 pkgs. Provisions, and 166 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, only small lots, including Pots, at $5 12½; and Pearls, at $5 62½ @ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been made to-day of 350 bags Maracaibo, part at 11c.; and small lots of Rio, at 10¾c.@11¾c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been very quiet to-day, the sales having been insignificant. Prices have not varied essentially.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ lb	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
Middling, ℔ lb	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Middling Fair, ℔ lb	13¼	13½	13¾	14¾

DYEWOODS—Sales have been reported of 350 tons Logwood, at $13 75@$14 for St. Domingo, and $13 50 for Jamaica, ℔ ton.

DRY GOODS—The demand has been more satisfactory during the present week, especially for domestic fabrics, the supplies of which are ample, and the assortments generally very attractive. The Goods most sought after have been brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, Cotton Flannels, Denims, Stripes and Ticks, prices of which are quoted quite firm, with tendency favorable to sellers of really choice styles. Drills, it is said, have been largely engaged ahead, for the China market, and are not very freely offered. Prints are selling less extensively than is satisfactory to holders, and the effect on the trade in Printing Cloths is unfavorable to the latter. Low-priced Woolens are pretty actively inquired for, but other descriptions are not in remarkable request. The movements in foreign fabrics are increasing, though buyers are not making as heavy early purchases as had been calculated on. An opinion obtains among buyers that the current importations are largely in excess of the requirements of the trade, and that their influence must eventually depress prices materially. Importers, however, contend that the receipts of goods from Europe, though large, have not been, and are not at all likely to be, more extensive than the actual wants of the country, and that this will appear more evident later in the season. Hence the principal holders exhibit no unusual eagerness to sell, and do not seem disposed to make any important concessions at present. The value of the total entries of Foreign Dry Goods, this week, is $3 840,428, or $369,600 less than the entries last week; and the total amount marketed is $3,956,340, against $4,255,958 last week. This falling off in both items would seem to favor the views of importers, who say that the previous heavy receipts of goods which have been so much commented on were only what they had anticipated, as in ordering supplies for the Fall they had generally arranged to to have them shipped hither, so that they might be available in the beginning of the season. They add that hence forward the importations will be, as a rule, on a more restricted scale,—and certain, on the whole, to sustain them in their estimate of the requirements of the trade of the country.

FISH—All descriptions are in very moderate request, at previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Influenced by increased receipts and a limited inquiry, State and Western Flour is depressed, to-day; prices are lower and favor buyers generally; sales have been reported of only 5,600 bbls., in lots, including inferior to choice standard superfine State at $4 75@$5; extra do. at $5 05@$5 25; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 70@$5; extra Wisconsin at $4 90@$5 60; extra Illinois, $5@$5 50; inferior extra Ohio at $5 10@$5 30; extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 35@$5 65 ℔ bbl. Unsound Flour..... $3 50@ 4 50
Standard Superfine State..... 4 75@ 5 00
Extra State..... 5 05@ 5 25
Standard Superfine Western..... 4 70@ 5 00
Extra Wisconsin..... 4 90@ 5 80
Extra Indiana and Michigan..... 5 00@ 6 50
Inferior Extra Ohio..... 5 10@ 6 30
Extra Ohio, fair to choice shipping..... 5 35@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands..... 5 70@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee..... 5 45@ 5 60
Extra Genesee..... 5 15@ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri..... 5 00@ 7 50
Inferior to very choice extra Tennessee..... 5 20@ 9 00

Extra Canada Flour continues very quiet, including poor to very good at $5 20@$6 50 ℔ bbl. Nothing new in Superfine. Southern Flour has been in less demand at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,600 bbls., in lots, at $5 30@$5 50 for inferior to good superfine Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; $5 90@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in lots at $3 75@$4 50 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues in request, at $3 60@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 20 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been more sought after at rising prices.

FRUIT—The demand has been restricted; prices have not varied remarkably. Sales by auction, 1,600 boxes Menton Lemons at $2@$3 ℔ box.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been quite sparingly offered, and choice lots of new have advanced. The transactions, however, have been limited, comprising 8,500 bush. good to very choice new White Kentucky at $1 56@$1 65; old White do. at $1 35; and fair to strictly prime new Red Southern on terms not ascertained. Corn has been in less request, yet prices have not varied much. The transactions since our last comprise 23,000 bush., at 76c.@78c. for ordinary to very good new mixed Western, ℔ bush. Other kinds are inactive and somewhat nominal. Rye continues heavy and languid, at 75c.@76c. ℔ bush. Sales 1 000 bush. Oats are in fair request, including Canada, at 38c @41c.; Western, 37c.@41c.; State, 36c.@40c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 33c.@37c.; Southern, 30c.@35c., ℔ bush.

HAY—Sales 500 bales North River at former prices

HIDES—The Importers having submitted to a decline of 1c. ℔ lb, on Buenos Ayres Hides, some 5,000 to 6,000 have been taken by the trade. The receipts of Buenos Ayres Hides have been large this week, and our present stock is composed chiefly of that description, and to effect sales to any extent lower prices would have to be submitted to. Sales have been: 6,000 Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 26c. at 6 months; 500 Maracaibo, 22c., 6 months; 300 Dry Salted Maracaibo, private; 800 Curacoa, private.

LEATHER—The market is dull and prices favor buyers. The stock is large and well assorted.

	Hemlock	Oak.
Receipts, sides	74,600	9,300
Sales, sides	50,200	4,800
Stock at the close, sides	178,300	13,600

HOPS—Have been in rather limited demand, including last year's crop at 8c.@14c.; and old at 5c.@8c. ℔ lb.

IRON—The inquiry is quite moderate; prices exhibit no noticeable change.

LARD—Has been sparingly sought after and prices have favored buyers.

MOLASSES—Small sales only have been reported, to-day, at unchanged rates.

NAVAL STORES—Very limited movements have occurred in this line. Crude Turpentine unaltered in value; 280 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been reported sold, in lots, at 44¼c.@45c., ℔ gallon. Tar is generally held above the views of purchasers. Resins are dull and heavy; 300 bbls. common Resin changed hands at $1 75 ℔ 310 lbs.

OILS—The demand has been spiritless at previous quotations for the principal kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite unsettled, sales having been reported, since our last, of 3,500 bbls., in lots, at $14 50@$14 87½ for Mess, here; $13 for Mess, deliverable within the first fifteen days of October; $13 87½ for thin Mess; and $10 75@10 87½ for prime per bbl. Cut Meats are in request, including Hams, at 8c.@8¾c., and Shoulders at 6¾c. ℔ lb. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard has not varied much; sales, to-day, 650 tcs. and bbls., in lots, chiefly ordinary to choice, at 10¾c.@11c. ℔ lb. Beef has been quite sparingly dealt in to-day, at drooping rates. Sales 200 bbls., in lots, at $9@$12 75 for repacked Western Mess; $13@$14 75 for fair to choice extra do.; $8@$8 75 for Country Mess, and $6@$6 75 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl. Beef Hams, $15@$18 ℔ bbl. Butter is selling in lots at 14c.@20c. for State; 11c.@17c. for Ohio, ℔ lb. Cheese is in demand at from 4c.@9c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 140 tcs., in lots, at $3 50@$4 37½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in demand, at uniform prices.

SUGARS—We have heard of sales, to-day, of 900 hhds. Cuba, part for export, at from 4¾c.@6⅞c., and 570 boxes Havana, on terms not ascertained ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 8,000 lbs, Prime, on private terms.

TIN—Holders are asking very full prices, but there is less activity apparent.

TOBACCO—Continues inactive, sales since Tuesday last having been confined to 124 cases Seed Leaf, at 8c.@14c.; 15 cases Florida, at 15c.@17c., and 84 bales Havana, 28c.@36c. ℔ lb.

WHALEBONE—Is in good request, at strengthening prices.

WHISKY—Sales 250 bbls., in lots, at 25½c.@26c., mainly at 25½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A noticeable improvement has occurred within a few days in Freights for Liverpool and London, especially the former port. The scarcity of available ship-room has been the main cause of this. Higher rates are now obtainable than were current early in the week. The very unfavorable weather to-day, however, had the effect of checking engagements. For Liverpool, there were taken 600 bales Cotton at 5 22d.; 175 bales Sea Island do., by steamer, at 5-16d. ℔ lb.; 500 bbls. Flour at 1s.; 1,000 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 25s; and 180 tons Logwood on private terms. For Antwerp, 500 hhds. Sugar at 20s.; 75 hhds. do. at 25s., and 50 tons Mahogany at 20s.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Aug. 5, 1859.

MEATS.

Fresh Meats have generally declined during the week, the available supplies having largely exceeded the requirements of buyers. Most of the butchers speak of the week's business as having been remarkably unsatisfactory. Pickled, dry salted and smoked meats have been in very moderate request, owing, in part, to the advanced prices asked for the principal kinds. The changeable weather has had an unfavorable effect on this branch of business.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℔ lb	14	@	16
Beef, chuck roast, ℔ lb	10	@	12
Beef, second cut chuck, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Beef, rounds, ℔ lb	10	@	12
Beef, rumps, ℔ lb	10	@	12
Beef, porter-house steak, ℔ lb	—	@	16
Beef, sirloin, ℔ lb	13	@	16
Beef, rump steak, ℔ lb	11	@	14
Beef, corned rumps, ℔ lb	11	@	13
Beef, corned plates and navels, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Beef, coarse corned, ℔ lb	5	@	8
Mutton, hind quarters, ℔ lb	9½	@	12
Mutton, fore quarters, ℔ lb	7	@	10
Mutton, legs, ℔ lb	10	@	13
Mutton, shoulders, ℔ lb	5	@	7
Mutton, chops, ℔ lb	11	@	14
Lamb, Spring, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Veal, hind quarters, ℔ lb	10	@	13
Veal, fore quarters, ℔ lb	5	@	8
Veal cutlets, ℔ lb	15	@	18
Pork, fresh, ℔ lb	11½	@	12
Pork, salted, ℔ lb	11½	@	12
Pork, jowls, ℔ lb	10½	@	11
Roasting Pigs, each	1 50	@	2 25
Soup Meats, ℔ lb	5	@	6
Smoked Beef, ℔ lb	13	@	14
Bacon, ℔ lb	13	@	14
Hams, ℔ lb	13	@	15
Shoulders, ℔ lb	10	@	11
Tongues, each	50	@	61
Lard, ℔ lb	12	@	13
Lard, by the tub, ℔ lb	11½	@	13½
Sausages, City made, ℔ lb	12	@	—
Tripe, ℔ lb	5	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

Trade has been somewhat brisker, and prices have been well supported. Woodcock and Snipe are now legally available, and are, therefore, added to our list.

Fowls, Bucks' County, ℔ lb	17	@	20
Fowls, ℔ lb	13	@	16
Chickens, broilers, ℔ pair	62	@	87
Turkeys, ℔ lb	18	@	20
Geese, Spring, each	1 50	@	2 00
Ducks, ℔ pair	1 00	@	1 50
Pigeons, Squab, ℔ dozen	2 50	@	3 00
Pigeons, Wild, ℔ dozen	1 50	@	2 00
Woodcock, ℔ dozen	4 50	@	5 00
Woodcock, ℔ pair	58	@	75
Snipe, Yellow Leg, ℔ dozen	2 00	@	2 50
Snipe, Dowicher, ℔ dozen	1 50	@	2 00
Snipe, Ox-eye, ℔ dozen	37	@	50

FISH.

Dealers report a pretty good business, for the season. The changes in prices have not been important.

Salmon, ℔ lb	25	@	—
Mackerel, Spanish, ℔ lb	31	@	—
Codfish, ℔ lb	6	@	6
Halibut, ℔ lb	8	@	—
White-fish, ℔ lb	12	@	—
Blackfish, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Bluefish, ℔ lb	6	@	—
Eels, ℔ lb	—	@	12
Flounders, ℔ lb	—	@	8
Striped Bass, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Sea Bass, ℔ lb	8	@	10
King-fish, ℔ lb	12	@	—
Weak-fish, ℔ lb	—	@	6
Haddock, ℔ lb	6	@	—
Porgies, ℔ lb	6	@	—
Turtle, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Sheep's-head, ℔ lb	15	@	20
Herring, fresh, ℔ dozen	18	@	25
Oysters, ℔ 100	50	@	1 25
Oysters, pickled, ℔ 100	1 25	@	1 50
Clams, ℔ 100	25	@	50
Lobsters, ℔ lb	6	@	—
Salmon, City smoked, ℔ lb	18	@	20
Salmon, Nova Scotia, smoked, ℔ lb	30	@	35
Salmon, pickled, ℔ lb	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ℔ lb	4	@	5
Codfish, dry, ℔ lb	4	@	5
Mackerel, pickled, each	12	@	18
Mackerel, smoked, ℔ lb	10	@	12
Halibut, smoked, ℔ lb	10	@	12
Sturgeon, smoked, ℔ lb	—	@	11
Alewives, per 100	1 25	@	1 50
Alewives, each	—	@	2

VEGETABLES

Have been in fair demand at our revised quotations.

Cauliflowers and Spinach have disappeared.			
Potatoes, L. I. and Jersey, ℔ bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Potatoes, ℔ bushel	50	@	67
Potatoes, ℔ bf. peck	10	@	15
Turnips, ℔ basket	—	@	75
Turnips, ℔ dozen bunches	50	@	62
Turnips, ℔ bunch	5	@	6
Carrots, ℔ dozen bunches	44	@	—
Carrots, ℔ bunch	—	@	4
Beets, ℔ dozen bunches	—	@	50
Beets, ℔ bushel	—	@	5
Onions, ℔ bushel	—	@	1 25
Onions, ℔ peck	—	@	37
Onions, ℔ dozen bunches	62	@	—
Onions, ℔ bunch	6	@	—
Cabbage, ℔ dozen	37	@	75
Cabbage, each	4	@	8
Tomatoes, ℔ basket	1 50	@	—
Tomatoes, ℔ half-peck	31	@	—
Tomatoes, ℔ quart can	25	@

The New-York Times.

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North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *New-York*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-Office today, Aug. 6, at 10½ o'clock.

☞ Messrs. Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, are agents for the New-York Times—Daily and Semi-Weekly—and will supply European orders. They will receive subscriptions for any period desirable, or furnish single copies immediately upon the receipt of the American mails.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool on the 27th ult., with four days later European advices, is now in her tenth day out, and fully due at Quebec. She had not passed Further Point at an early hour last evening.

Advices from Rio de Janeiro to the 19th of June have been received by an arrival at this port, but there is no news of importance. Only one death from yellow fever had occurred. Sales of coffee were limited.

From Montevideo we have advices to June 10, by an arrival at this port. The local news possesses no interest, though we learn something with reference to Urquiza's intentions and expectations in waging war against Buenos Ayres. He had published a long manifesto, in which he declared that the province was tyrannized over by a set of bloody executioners, and his intention was to free the country from their influence and dominion. He expected that his army would be received as brothers and liberators. On the other hand, advices from Buenos Ayres represent that the people there were determined to oppose Urquiza, by every means in their power. To that end the fortifications had been garrisoned, and other means of defence were being prepared. Urquiza was represented to be short of money, while the credit of Buenos Ayres was good.

The steamship *Habana*, which arrived at New-Orleans yesterday, from Minatitlan on the 2d inst., with advices from San Francisco to the 20th ult., brings intelligence that $1,900,000 was brought down by the steamers on the Pacific side, which connected with the Aspinwall steamer for this port. Business was again declining.

The project for a treaty with Mexico, sent on by Mr. McLane, and lately under consideration by the Cabinet at Washington, goes back to Mr. McLane with the partial approbation of the Administration. It is confidently believed, however, that the negotiation will eventually be brought to a successful termination, as Mr. Buchanan has expressed his determination to be as liberal as circumstances will permit.

The Kansas Constitutional Convention has broken up in a row; the Democratic members seceding, and refusing to sign the State Constitution adopted by the Convention. The quarrel seems to have arisen from a bitter personal controversy, in which charges of bribery were freely bandied. The immediate occasion of the trouble was the question of locating the State capital. The contest lay between the cities of Lawrence and Topeka. The latter was chosen, and it was upon this choice that charges of bribery and corruption were founded. The Democrats finally seceded altogether.

The evidence given before the Coroner's Jury in the case of the Northern Railroad disaster develope some important facts regarding the condition of the Tomhannoc Bridge. James Cooley, the carpenter employed by the Railroad Company to superintend the work on the bridges of the road, testifies that the accident was caused by the rottenness of the bridge; that he had several times reported it as unsafe; that he so reported to the Company as far back as the 1st of May last; and that the cords of the bridge, where not actually decayed, rested upon knees and not upon the stone-work. The Coroner's Jury in the case of Charles Plympton, one of the victims, rendered the verdict that "the accident was caused by the rottenness of the bridge, and that those having charge of the bridge should be greatly censured."

A verdict in the late railroad slaughter case was yesterday rendered by the Albany Coroner's Jury. They find that "the timbers of the bridge were rotten and unsafe, and known to be so, and that the Superintendent and Directors should be held responsible."

Partial returns from the Tennessee election show a considerable gain for the Opposition. In sixteen counties the net gain on the vote for Governor is set down at 2,300. There is also an Opposition gain of two Congressmen. As far as heard from, one Democratic and four Opposition Congressmen are elected.

A few returns from the North Carolina Congressional Election have been received, though not enough to enable us to form a definite idea of the result. Mr. Branch, in the Fourth District, is undoubtedly reëlected. In the First District there is a gain for Mr. Smith, the Opposition candidate, over Mr. Shaw, Democrat, though whether sufficient to elect him is not yet determined.

The Board of Aldermen occupied the session last evening in debating the nominations sent in by the Mayor for officers of the Croton Board. After a lengthy debate, the names of Thomas B. Tappan for Commissioner, and Alfred W. Craven for Chief-Engineer, were confirmed—the former by a vote of 14 to 2, and the latter by a vote of 11 to 5. A motion to confirm the name of Myndert Van Schaick for President of the Board, was laid on the table by a vote of 9 to 6. The Board adjourned to the first Monday in September.

The clipper-ship *Wild Pidgeon*, lying at Pier No. 45 East River, was struck by lightning yesterday during the severe storm, and one of her masts was shattered to pieces. A carpenter on board was knocked senseless, and while efforts were being made at the New-York Hospital to restore him, he became violently insane. It is believed he will die. A dwelling-house at the corner of Prince and Sullivan streets was also struck, but no damage of consequence was done.

The Court-Martial in the case of Major Cross, U. S. A., yesterday granted the accused sixty days to procure the attendance of an important witness from California. By the principal witness for the prosecution it was proved that payment had been made by Major Cross, of nearly the whole amount claimed to be due by the Government. The accused expects to show that the balance is in his favor.

An investigation by Coroner Jackman yesterday into the cause of Virginia Stewart's death, resulted in a verdict against Robert C. McDonald. The accused was present, and apparently took a deep interest in the proceedings. He seemed to be laboring under nervous excitement, and made strong efforts to preserve a look of composure. At the conclusion of the Inquest he was recommited to the Tombs, to await the action of the Grand Jury. That body will have the testimony in the case placed in their hands to-day. The remains of his victim were interred yesterday at Calvary Cemetery.

Recorder Barnard was occupied till quite a late hour, yesterday, in trying cases in the Court of Sessions. A large amount of business was transacted, and three or four of the prisoners met their deserts in rather heavy sentences. The Grand Jury will be dismissed to-day, and the term will end.

The Cummings *habeas corpus* case came up again yesterday, but was adjourned, owing to Mrs. Haggerty's confinement, until the 15th.

The particulars of another murder will be found in our columns this morning. A woman named Catharine Noonan, residing at Red Hook Point, was kicked to death by her husband last night. The parties were very intemperate and had frequent quarrels.

The stormy weather, yesterday, checked business. Limited sales of Flour were effected at reduced prices. New Wheat again advanced, owing to its scarcity, but it was not active. Corn was quiet, and prices were barely supported. Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Naval Stores, Oils, Rice and Tobacco were rather lightly dealt in. Fish, Fruit, Hay, Hops and Seeds were in slack request. Foreign Liquors were attracting more attention. The changes in other commodities were unimportant. Freights were firmer, though the engagements were not very extensive.

How to Tranquilize Mexico.

We return over and over again to the unhappy condition of Mexico, for the subject ought to be deeply interesting to the people of the United States, inseparably connected as it is with the progress of liberal ideas on the American Continent. The anarchy and bloodshed of which the neighboring Republic has been the theatre since her patriots first unfurled the flag of independence have exhausted her resources, made shipwreck, not merely of her liberties, but of her civilization, and have left her to the scorn and contempt of every Power in Christendom. Perhaps their long history of civil strife has proved, as their enemies assert, that the Mexican people are weak and unstable, and incapable of understanding the principles or appreciating the practical blessings of Liberty; but it has proved also that, if they lack the strength to support a Constitutional Government, they are not the less earnest in their desire to see one established, though their efforts to that end have been so sadly misdirected. In the excess of our Democratic zeal we are always ready to sympathize with the oppressed nationalities of the Old World; but what have we done to rescue this sister Republic at our doors from her troubles? What are we doing now to lift her from the deep degradation into which she has fallen? Our acts, in a case where to act was not only our interest but a solemn duty, have, it must be admitted, fallen far short of our professions. This country has not merely been a passive spectator of the sufferings of the Mexican Republic. We have wounded where we should have healed; and lent our strength actually to the work of prostrating our weaker neighbor.

We have long and earnestly urged the necessity of interfering in Mexican affairs. We have denounced piracy under its pretty modern name of fillibusterism, and we have maintained, as we still do maintain, that annexation should be no part of our policy, and no motive for our action. Our interference should be founded on a nobler basis.

The work of raising an American nationality to its proper place among the States of the earth is surely more worthy the ambition of the preponderating American Power than the annexation of territory we do not want, or the subjection of a people who look up to us for guidance and protection. Mexico herself has called upon us for aid, and even England and France have rebuked our cold neutrality as inconsistent with our professions and our duty. At the present moment, more keenly than at any other in her past history, Mexico needs assistance for the support of the Constitutional Government that the majority of her people have established, and if we would not be shamed by the spectacle of European interference,—perhaps even of a European Protectorate over an American Republic,—we must decide, and at once, to act.

The practical question is—What kind of assistance shall Mexico have?—for we presume that, with this difficulty solved, all others could be easily surmounted. It is clearly impossible that the United States Government could, with any respect for its own or the nation's dignity, either overtly or covertly countenance a fillibustering movement into Mexico. American assistance to the Juarez Government, if it be given at all, should come direct from the fountain-head, with the sanction and approbation of the country at large. This is not a matter to be carried out in secret, or to be concealed behind the veil of diplomatic intrigue, but a high duty, for the just performance of which the Government of the United States should be responsible to Mexico and the world. We do not even allude here to our own interests—bound up as they are with those of the entire commercial world—and which imperatively demand that Mexico should be tranquilized. She certainly cannot tranquilize herself. A majority of her people are anxious to see a Constitutional Government established, and are willing to have it established by the aid of United States troops. An armed interference would have to be conducted, of course, with extreme delicacy, for it would be indispensable, above all other considerations, that the Mexican people should be inspired with the most perfect confidence in our good faith. The direct and necessarily responsible action of our Government would be a guarantee which they could not refuse to accept.

The American people would, doubtless, like to see the Mexicans establish themselves by themselves, and were money alone wanting to secure so desirable an end, money could readily be procured. But the Mexicans have proved themselves to be incapable of establishing a permanent Government based on liberal principles—not because they are averse to it, but because the Church is an enemy too active and too powerful to be kept down. Tranquility will never be restored to Mexico without foreign aid, and if her present Constitutional Government should formally ask that aid of us, why should we not afford it? Private aid would give rise to many injurious and possibly well-founded suspicions, but the public aid of the Government and people of the United States, given on the faith of the nation, could not be distrusted. The moral effect of the presence of three or four thousand American troops in Mexico would, of itself, greatly contribute to the pacification of the Republic, while it would offer the best reply that could possibly be made to these imputations upon our conduct in connection with our Spanish-American neighbors, which have already done so much to damage our reputation, and to impair our influence throughout the world.

The New Sardinian Ministry.

The "swift witnesses" who, in this country as well as in Italy, have been accusing the French Emperor of "treason" to that Italy for which he has already done more than any European Sovereign for the last fifty years has dared to dream of, may well be confounded by the liberty which the "master of thirty legions" has plainly left to the Italian States of arranging their own internal affairs.

In Tuscany we find the national sentiment taking free course in the vindication of the general sentiment of hostility to a Grand-Ducal family, whose only thought in a time of trial, twice repeated, has been to save itself and leave the Commonwealth to chance and fate. In the Duchies we hear of movements steadily going on to secure the exclusion of the Austro-Italian Princes who fled at the first cannon-shot of the Franco-Sardinian armies into the camp of Francis Joseph. In the Romagna we find the Marquis Pepoli, the kinsman at once of Napoleon III. and of the Italian patriot, Carlo Pepoli, Commissioner in 1848 of the Roman forces which fought for freedom by the side of the armies of Durando, assisting the wise and liberal Massimo D'Azeglio to bring about a practical secularization of, one part, at least, of the States of the Church. All these things do not look as if Italy had been delivered to the Austrians, in chains, by the peace of Villafranca. Still less can the formation of a new Ministry in Sardinia, under Ratazzi, be interpreted in this sense.

Urbano Ratazzi is an Italian of the Italians. Born in the heart of Sardinia in 1808, of a family long famous in politics and at the bar, he has never been faithless to the best interests of Italian liberalism. His first distinction was won at the Court of Appeals at Casale twenty years ago; and after the defeat of Charles Albert at Custozza he was called by that King into a Ministry of a week's duration, under the patriot Gioberti, that first author of the scheme of a Papal Primacy, which is now again shadowed forth in the treaty arrangements of France and Austria. When this short-lived Ministry fell, Ratazzi became an Opposition leader, and came again into power with Gioberti at the end of the year, only to leave his Cabinet when it was proposed to send Sardinian troops to Rome for the reëstablishment of the Papal Government by force. This proposition, repelled by the Sardinian Parliament, brought on the fall of the Gioberti government, and made Ratazzi more prominent than ever. He was Minister of Grace and Justice when the fatal day of Novara brought on the abdication of Charles Albert. Ever since he has been a leader of the moderate Liberals in the Parliament of Sardinia, and in 1852 was President of the Lower Chamber. That he is no impracticable fanatic was proved in 1854, when he took office as Minister of Justice under Count Cavour, to whom he has always been opposed. No man in Sardinia is more respected than he by all the true liberalism of the country; and his present control of her ministerial arrangements is the best evidence which the world could have that the Sub-Alpine kingdom is no vassal of Napoleonism, as the enemies of Napoleon III. understand that phrase.

Taxation in England.

The proposal made by Mr. Gladstone, not only to retain, but raise the income tax in England to ninepence in the pound, bids fair to revive the somewhat acrimonious discussion by which all England was agitated on the same subject a few years ago. The storm subsided at that period, owing to the expectation generally entertained that the burden would prove but temporary, and that as long as the alleged defects in the manner of laying it on were but to be of but short duration, it was hardly worth while to take much trouble in having them remedied. The course of events since that period has shown, however, the futility of all expectations of a lasting *régime* of peace and economy. England is apparently every day further and further from the state of things which made the year 1835 the halcyon epoch of the Manchester Reformer. The naval and military expenditures having declined steadily after the battle of Waterloo, in that year reached their minimum, but from that point have been ever since steadily rising. Each year in its turn has brought an excuse or a reason for arming. There was either a war in India, or a war in China, or a war in the Cape of Good Hope, or a war in Egypt, or Russia had designs on India, or France was undertaking an invasion. Even the great peace-making and peace-cementing year of 1851 brought no relief from the war's chronic waste and chronic alarm. The Great Exhibition was hardly over, and the reign of Universal Brotherhood which it was supposed to have inaugurated, had hardly begun, when the *coup d'état* at Paris brought up the fierce phantom of French invasion. The Russian war broke out in 1853, the Indian mutiny in 1857, and in 1859, Louis Napoleon, flushed with his gigantic struggle in Italy, is supposed to meditate a "difficulty" with England of imposing magnitude. With such an experience as this of the folly of conjuring up visions of cheap government, small navies and no armies, the income tax once more becomes a vexed and vexatious question. In Mr. Gladstone's new budget it once more occupies a prominent position. He proposes to meet the new demands on the Exchequer by an increased percentage, and if his demand be accorded, as a necessity of the present crisis, it is hard to see what is to prevent the income tax from becoming a permanent feature of English finances. The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to levy ninepence in the pound on all incomes over £150, and endeavors to sweeten the dose, by the assurance that the measure is to be of but temporary operation. There is nothing in the appearance of the political horizon in Europe at present to warrant the belief that the next ten years will furnish less cause for arming and remaining armed than the ten years last past. As we have said already, the Italian question is acknowledged on all hands to be still unsettled; India is in anything but a secure position; there are rumors and misgivings, whether well or ill-founded, afloat on every side as to the future policy of the Emperor Napoleon, which are anything but reassuring for English politicians. Under these circumstances it will be vain for Mr. Gladstone to attempt to cover the inequalities of his tax, by fair promises of its early abrogation. Everybody in England is fully satisfied that it has already become a recognized normal mode of raising a large portion of the revenue, and an equitable adjustment will be clamored for again with just as much vigor as ever.

The grievance of which the malcontents complain in the matter is this—that the same percentage is extracted from the yearly income of a man who derives it from landed estates, or Government securities, a species of property as sure as the ground he treads on, and in no way dependent upon his health, or his exertions, as from that of a man who earns his living day by day, and who loses it by sickness, and whose family are consigned to destitution by his death. In other words, a clerk with a salary of £200 a year, or a lawyer earning three hundred, is taxed in the same ratio, as the Marquis of Westminster, who draws £100,000 from the ground rents of Belgravia. There is between the two cases the enormous difference of certainty and uncertainty; between the proportion levied in each, and the manner of levying it, there is no difference whatever. This has long proved a standing ground of quarrel between the landed interest and the liberals. It is the middle and working classes, of course, who find reason to complain of the mode of raising the tax. The aristocracy have no fault to find with it, except that it is levied at all. The consequence is, that every time it comes up for discussion it complicates the old feud, which is already fed by so many traditional animosities, as well as by so many real grievances.

It seriously embarrasses, as may readily be imagined, the position of any minister in troublous times. His *dernier ressort* is a bone of contention, which rouses fiercer quarrels than almost any other question, either of home or foreign politics. It is bad enough to have to fall back on the income tax at all, but it is still worse to find the income tax a still knottier problem than even electoral reform. Gladstone is dexterous, ingenious and painstaking. Whether he will maintain to the last, as Disraeli maintained, that it is impossible to devise a system of direct taxation which shall fairly recognize the solid and undoubted difference which exists between accumulations safely invested, and precarious daily earnings, remains to be seen.

As the day is not far distant when we may have to solve the problem ourselves, and when the gradual increase in our taxes may render it of as much importance to us as to the English, its discussion in Parliament merits the attention as well of the American as the British public.

A Cautious Coroner.

We suppose it is possible for a Coroner to possess common sense, although we are aware that the popular impression tends quite the other way; and we must, therefore, most sincerely regret that the solemn duty of inquiring into the causes of the recent railway massacre at Schaghticoke, in this State, and of fastening the responsibility of that atrocious crime upon the parties really guilty, should have fallen into the hands of a Coroner, and a Coroner's Jury, more than ordinarily open to the charge of mental imbecility.

The Coroner in this case—one Mr. Madden, of Rensselaer County—convened his jury upon the body of Charles Plympton, one of the victims of the slaughter of Tuesday last. Witnesses were called to testify to the state of the bridge and the road generally under the control of the "Albany, Vermont and Canada" Railway Company, and they were not slow in bearing their testimony. The Bridge-master of the Road, for instance, a man employed by the Railway Company, and familiar with the whole line, declared that he had "examined the bridge many times this Summer;" that his last examination was made about three weeks since; that the ends of the lower cords were somewhat decayed and rotten; and that he accordingly *told the Superintendent, Mr. William White, that they ought to have a new bridge right away.*"

Upon this it seems that Mr. White gave orders for "going at" the bridge; but apparently reflecting afterwards on the vast expense of strengthening the rotten structure, came down on Saturday of last week, looked at the bridge, (they were beginning to tinker it then, just four days before it became a bridge of sighs to so many innocent souls,) and remarked with economical remonstrance to his bridge-master, "Why, Cooley, *this is not a bad bridge.*" Three months ago, in May, the same farce had been acted, for Mr. Bridge-master Cooley had then reported the state of the bridge to his employers; and they then, we suppose, like Mr. White, thought the bridge "not a bad bridge" if it could be made to carry them safely over another quarter of receipts from passengers without new expenses for safety. Organized on a principle of permanent swindling, with the chance of murder always staring it in the face, why should this bankrupt company have been expected to trouble itself about a rotten timber, more or less?

The trains kept on running. Bridge-master Cooley saw them run, and at a much greater speed than the prescribed rate of four miles an hour, across his rotten, rocking bridge. He mentioned this fact, too, to Mr. Superintendent White, and got for answer, that there was *much to do, and no money to do it with.*" True, "substantial" men, decent citizens of Albany, men who might hesitate, we will hope, to indorse the charge of a conspirator bent on cheating a bank, gave their names as directors to this penniless road, and made their fellow-citizens believe it a road worthy to be used; but they gave no money withal, and so the trains must hurry onward to death, because the exchequer was empty.

All this and more was laid before Mr. Coroner Madden. It is all printed now, in black and white, for all the world to read; but Mr. Madden had the benefit of it first, he and his Jury: Wm. Van Vechten, S. S. Congdon, John L. Weeks, Charles Clute, Edward Vadenburgh, Abram Van Vechten.

These wise and valiant persons had the facts of this hideous tale of recklessness, greed and inhumanity set forth in order, solemnly, fully for their information. And what was their inference? The reader must not imagine that we are laughing at him. The subject is too grimly earnest for facetiousness; and the verdict we publish was really rendered by the men whose names we have given above upon this calm and its details. They are well satisfied, they say,

"That the said Charles Plympton came to his death from injuries received by the falling of a bridge of the Albany, Vermont and Canada Railroad, over the Tomhanic Creek, while engaged on a regular train of said Railroad as Mail Agent; and as said bridge was in a rotten and unsafe condition, the *Jury believe that those having charge of said road should be highly censured.*"

Since the famous Welsh Jury, which brought in a verdict of "indiscreet conduct" against a husband for throwing his wife off the top of a three-story house, "whereby her skull was fractured that she died," we have had nothing more *Coroneresque* than this.

Observe the polite generality of the expression, "those having charge of said road should be highly censured." Who "those having charge" are, the jury tacitly decline to say. Not for the world would they intimate that the respectable Directors could thus be censurable. It may be they meant the conductor and the engineer, who barely escaped with their lives. Or, perhaps, good easy men, they intended a disrespectful allusion to the angelic powers above. A miraculous interposition might, indeed, have averted the catastrophe. But the public will hardly soar so high on its quest of the responsible parties to this great crime against society.

The weight truly rests upon the men who had control of the Company's affairs; who received the money of their victims, and with whom alone the power rested to make the road safe. These men are the Board of Directors. If they did not know the dangerous condition of their road, that ignorance was criminal. If other avocations prevented a proper attention on their part to the state of the road, it was a crime in them to hold the trust. If they were indisposed to make the road fit for the passage of trains, it was their duty to stop these trains from running. By enticing passengers into their cars they were obtaining money under false pretences, and under false pretences which, as they well knew, involved the sacrifice of human life. In other words, they were daily swindlers, with the chance of becoming murderers as well. Did cupidity ever wear a more loathsome form than this? Let not the high personal standing of the criminals be pleaded in extenuation of their crime. It but aggravates their guilt. These respectable Directors used their respectability to aid them in coining a little money from the blood of innocent victims, feeble women and tender babes. Truly, oh most cautious of Coroners, mildest-mannered Madden, it may be said with perfect safety that such conduct deserves "the highest censure!"

MATTERS IN PLYMOUTH.

The End of the Festival and the Beginning of the Fray—The Pilgrims make way for the Spiritualists.

From the Special Reporter of the N. Y. Times.

Plymouth, Friday, Aug. 5, 1859.

Monument Hill, on which the new memorial is to be raised, is a very commanding elevation, a mile distant from the line of the shore. Its summit has been leveled off, and a bed of granite laid as a foundation for the monument. The work has been designed and so far executed by a well-known artist of Boston, Hammatt Billings, Esq., who seems to have made the whole subject of the Memorial his own especial study, sparing no exertion, no expense, and no professional skill necessary to make the monument a magnificent "fact." I saw a model of his "Faith," in his studio in Boston, and though it is a work of immense size, requiring an unusual amount of distinct elaboration, the whole has been carefully brought forward to its present stage of completeness with a result most strikingly beautiful. The whole work of the monument cannot be completed for several years.

Plymouth Rock, the genuine old stepping-stone, has found two resting places. In 1774, a portion of the upper surface, several tons in weight, was broken off, and removed further up into the town, where it now lies, surrounded by an iron railing. The remaining part of the rock continues in its original position, and marks the spot whereon those brave old Pilgrim Fathers first trod the soil of the savage. The rock is about seven feet long, and four-and-a-half to five in its general width. It stands at about water-mark, showing that since 1620 the land has neither gained nor lost from the sea. A long wharf has been built out into the water, directly in front of it, by some patriotic soul, while others of the like mind surrounded this sacred locality with coal yards and fish-stores. This, however, will soon be remedied, an attempt being made to purchase up all the property about the Rock, in order to secure it again from any like intrusions.

Your reporter visited to-day a number of localities peculiar in their associations, among them the Pilgrim Hall, where are preserved various relics of the forefathers—pewter dishes and an iron cooking-pot, once the property of Myles Standish; two chairs, one formerly the property of Gov. Carver,—which really *did* come over in the *Mayflower*—the earliest importation of cabinet-ware of any kind into this country, and that on free-trade principles. There are so many interesting relics here that I find it impossible to go through them in anything like a reasonable space of paper, and shall therefore pass on to a notice of a painting by Mr. H. Sargent, which stands at the upper end of the hall, "The Landing of the Forefathers." The figures in this picture are larger than life, and are supposed to be portraits of the individuals they represent. In the foreground stands Gov. Carver, with an air intensely dignified. His arms are extended toward the Indian Sagamore, Sandsby, a name immortalized in the "crack" hotel of modern Plymouth, who bends in a somewhat supplicating and highly inconvenient attitude, as though laying himself, his followers and his domain, at the feet of their future lords. On the Governor's left shoulder leans his wife, while their children, and a well-bred looking dog, crouch at his feet, the former lost in amazement at the dusky gentleman before them, and the latter fearlessly sniffing in the novel odor of savage calves. To the left stands Myles, and to the left of him again his wife Rose, while behind Gov. Carver, and surrounding the central group, are Gov. Bradford, Gov. Winslow and wife, and the remaining members of that extraordinary Puritan band. The picture is a very curious work of art, and delights the Yankee connoisseurs immensely.

The old burying ground has also received some attention from me, as it must from every one who has occasion to visit Plymouth. Here "the rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep," and here are mossy old grave stones, half fallen to decay, on some of which a close scrutiny can barely decipher dates of 150 years ago, some older ones being entirely obliterated, thanks to time, small boys irreverent of the Past, and soft sandstone rock. Quaint old headstones, in quaint old letterings, give one some things to think of in this remote and hushed and pleasant spot.

To day, houses and streets have returned to their primitive nakedness, and of the beautiful evergreen arches nothing but the frame—the skeleton—reminding one of the alarming skirts which dangle from second-story milliner's windows. The bunting is down, the tents are struck; the Plymouth Monument Celebration is at an end, and the "spirits summoned from the vasty deep" are about to take the place of the Pilgrims and their Free-soil worshippers.

The first preliminary proceedings of the National Convention of Spiritualists took place this afternoon. J. S. Loveland, of Boston, a noted philosopher, was chosen President. But a few of the "choice spirits" are here as yet—I mean, of course, in the flesh, for I don't know how many thousand ghosts may be gathering to the conflict of thought and feeling and fancy which is to begin to-morrow, and to be continued on Sunday. The event, it is expected, will be memorable in the history of Spiritualism, a solemn "declaration of sentiments" being resolved upon. I am, in fact, assisting at the Augsburg Confession, or the Dort Synod, or the Westminster Congregation of the Manhattites! The following are the points announced for discussion:

1. Who are Spiritualists? Under this head I suppose it will be settled whether Prof. Felton is or is not a believer in the new wisdom.

2. What is Spiritualism? One would imagine that in answering the first question this would also be answered, but these people like to hear themselves talk, and are inimitable at the anatomy of hairs.

3. What is the Relation of Spiritualism to Reform? Under this division we shall have debates on Physiological Science, Education, the Theory of Parentage, the Emancipation of Women, and the Abolition of Slavery. The Rev. T. W. Higginson, of Worcester, Miss Lucy Stone, Mr. Garrison, and other shining lights, will arise and burn before us, no doubt very brilliantly. I will reflect their radiance as best I can.

GOTHAM.

Sad Accident at Bloomfield, N. J.

THE BOILER OF A PAPER-MILL BURST—THREE MEN SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

Yesterday afternoon, about 4½ o'clock, the boiler of Randolph & Van Liew's paper-mill, at Bloomfield, N. J., burst. Thomas Brown, a colored man, driver of the team which was employed to do the carting of the mill, was seriously, and, it is feared, fatally injured. He was engaged at the time in unloading his wagon, and was distant but a few feet from the boiler when it exploded. A beam of wood, or a piece of the boiler, struck him behind the right ear, inflicting a deep and dangerous wound. He also inhaled the steam, and it is hardly possible that he can survive his injuries. Lawrence Kennedy, the fireman, who was at his station, was caught beneath the falling timbers. The lower part of his body was entirely buried beneath large beams, and he was extricated with the greatest difficulty. His legs were badly crushed, though it is supposed amputation will not be necessary. A brother of Kennedy, who was visiting him, and who happened to be in another part of the mill, was also slightly injured. His left arm was broken, but he escaped almost miraculously with a few scratches beside, though the front of the mill in which he was standing was entirely broken up. The boiler was situated under a shed exterior to the main building. Not only was the shed entirely destroyed, but the mill itself will need to be entirely rebuilt. Its timbers are broken, and the building, which is of wood, leans toward and overhangs the place the boiler occupied. The high chimney is cracked, and in all probability will have to be pulled down.

Dr. N. S. King, one of the physicians in the place, came immediately to the scene of the casualty and did all in his power for the sufferers. The citizens also lent their assistance wherever it was available.

It is impossible to tell as yet what was the cause of the explosion. Only a week since the boiler was thoroughly overhauled, and, as was supposed, was put in complete repair. A piece of it six feet in length was hurled a distance of about 100 feet into an adjoining lot, while the governor of the engine was thrown about 40 rods and buried in the ground three feet.

A Fugitive Slave in New-Hampshire—How he Escaped.—The Manchester (N. H.) *Daily American* of the 4th says: "The runaway slave, who was in this city on Tuesday, was a Louisiana plantation hand about thirty years of age. Till about two years since he was as ignorant as the veriest Hottentot, but a term with his master for two Winters at New Orleans had somewhat opened his eyes. By the advice of some one he hid himself on board a vessel bound for New-York. Here he was discovered, threatened, but not abused by the officers. He left the ship, and was sent to Boston, where he was cheated by another negro and sent to Lowell with a ticket which he supposed would carry him to Canada. He passed Monday night at Concord, where he came near being met by his master, who reached Concord by the last train of Monday, and left on the first train of Tuesday for Burlington. He was then taken quietly to this city on Tuesday afternoon, where means were provided to send him to Canada by a safe route. He is decidedly a *green* hand, and will need instruction and advice to enable him to take care of himself. He has good native capacities, however, and in a year or two can become a capital farm laborer. He bears the marks of hard usage in the cotton field."

THE PEACE.

Interesting Speculations of the Peace, its Causes and Consequences.

The editor of the *Courrier des Etats-Unis* sends to that journal from Paris an interesting letter on the Peace, from which we extract passages, the importance of which our readers will readily recognize. The familiarity of M. Massemar with the political questions of Europe, not less than his practiced skill as a journalist, entitle his views to special consideration.

"We must not expect diplomacy alone to rule the new situation. Already Tuscany has shown most energetically her little desire to come again under the Grand Ducal rule. Modena and the Roman Legations have similar tendencies. On the other hand, Count Cavour has left the direction of affairs in Piedmont, because he could not sign a treaty which did not accord with his programme, and his name has already become the rallying word of a powerful party at Turin as well as at Milan, at Florence as well as at Bologna. It is hardly probable that these different elements will remain idle, and more than one important occurrence will certainly take place in Italy during the course of the diplomatic work to which the Plenipotentiaries of France and Austria are about proceeding, in order to give a definite form to the Convention of Villafranca.

At Zurich, in Switzerland, this work is to be accomplished, and the choice of the town alone shows sufficiently that up to this time at least there has been no thought of a General Congress. Napoleon III. and Francis Joseph intend to compose by themselves what they commenced by themselves. The only point yet undecided, is in what shape the interrupted negotiations between them will be submitted to the great neutral Powers, and whether Russia, Prussia and England will be collectively appealed to to sanction the new Italian adjustment, or whether a simple notification of the dispositions made will be given separately and courteously to the Courts of St. Petersburgh, of London and Berlin.

Whatever may be the course adopted in this regard, the fact which I set out with remains unaltered. France and Austria have changed the state of affairs resulting from the treaties of 1815, without calling for the intervention of the Powers which these treaties erected into the absolute arbiters of Europe. On this account alone this consideration must have had great weight in the balance of the decision of Napoleon III.; but it is far from being the only one to which he has yielded in sheathing again that victorious sword at the point of which he seemed to hold irrevocably the entire enfranchisement of Italy.

From what I learn in well-informed quarters, I am led to believe that the thought of cutting short the war at the first favorable opportunity suggested itself to Napoleon the day after the battle of Magenta. In that day's work the Piedmontese army was charged with making a flank movement which ought to have cut in two the Austrian forces. The slowness with which the troops of Victor Emanuel crossed the Ticino caused this part of the plan to fail, and diminished the results of the victory. Napoleon III. they assure me, felt great dissatisfaction on this account, which was not diminished, but aggravated, by the tardy action of the bombards. These people were very prodigal of acclamations and welcomes to their liberators. The nobility turned their palaces into hospitals, and women of the first families pressed to divide the care of the wounded with the Sisters of Charity; but the active and effective aid which France had a right to hope for, Lombardy entirely failed to give. Although more than a month elapsed between the freeing of the Milanese and the interview at Villafranca, Lombardy has not furnished four thousand men to the allied army. The insurrection, of which they said so much, from which they promised themselves so great relief, broke out here and there, in one village and then in another, but only on the steps of the retreating Austrians, and culminated in cries, illuminations and hanging out of banners. As to the appeal to arms, a military organization, to effective cooperation in the work of freedom, nothing has been done, and they seemed to be making no preparations. One can see that inaction like this was not of a nature to encourage the French to push to an extreme the sacrifices which the Italian cause has already cost us. Circumstances elsewhere became such that the nonchalance of the people in acting for themselves might have brought about incalculable results. The attitude of Germany made a war on the Rhine more imminent every day. Without doubt in drawing the sword Napoleon III. foresaw this contingency, but he must have looked at it with the conviction that at a given day Italy would have been sufficient to her own defence, and that she might allow France to concentrate all her force against the German coalition. From the time when he had ground to doubt that this would be so, from the time when he was able to foresee that in case of a general war it would be necessary for him to hold his own almost alone both on the Adige and the Rhine, the thought of an immediate peace took shape in his mind, and it would be hard to say that this was altogether unnatural. Such were his feelings, when, after the battle of Solferino the Emperor of Austria showed himself inclined to accept the proposition of mediation on the part of England and Prussia. To reject these offers would have been for Napoleon to give the signal of a rising en masse of the German Confederation; to receive them kindly was to advance towards the unknown future under the reassumed guardianship of European arbitrament. Resolved upon bringing the war to an end from the motives which I have already enumerated, he wished at least to put all the advantages possible on his side; and for this reason he turned into a decisive negotiation the interview at Villafranca, intended at first as a simple conference on the overtures. By this he has gained on the one side the advantage of giving the *coup de grace* to the treaties of 1815; on the other, of placing immediately under the eyes of his vanquished enemy all the honor due to his own moderation—an honor which would have redounded in a great degree to Prussia and England if peace had been made in virtue of their good offices.

What is the practical result of the peace, untimely as Napoleon must, in fact, consider the solution, in certain aspects, to be?

Italy, with the exception of Venetia, will be master of her own destiny. The logical and necessary perfection of the idea of an Italian Confederation, is the abandonment of this Confederation to itself; the cessation of all intervention, of all foreign influence in the Peninsula. Consequently, it belongs to the population to determine of their own will what they wish—to control their own future condition. One of two things, must happen—either they will reach their aim without serious agitation, and then France will wait to see that others allow them to accomplish their destiny freely; or, they may fall into discord and anarchy, and in this case France will claim, on the ground of that which she has done to-day the right of intervention to the exclusion of every other Power. Napoleon's proclamation to the army clearly foreshadows that in his mind such was the turning point of the new state of things in Italy. If the bases of Villafranca are not a future already in full bloom, they contain the germ of their future.

On the side of the Rhine the peace opens consequences not less important to be followed out; it leaves Austria deeply exasperated against Prussia, which hindered the Germanic Confederation from coming to her assistance—Prussia injured by the reproaches which Austria has addressed to her—the Confederation shaken in the very foundations of its *statu quo ante bellum*—and the threatening Anglo Austrian alliance compromised, perhaps forever.

Interesting from the River Plate.

URQUIZA'S WAR AGAINST BUENOS AYRES—MANIFESTO FROM URQUIZA—PREPARATIONS FOR RESISTANCE IN BUENOS AYRES.

By an arrival at this port we have Montevidean papers to June 10. There is no local news of interest. The *Constitution* of the 10th, however, contains a manifesto of six columns from Urquiza, going over the grounds of his misunderstanding with the province of Buenos Ayres. He declares that that province is tyranized over by a set of bloody executioners, who have expelled four thousand loyal citizens, and who spend hundreds of millions of paper money every year to keep up their unlawful dominion. He winds up a characteristic document by remarking:

"We do not make a war of conquest upon our brethren of Buenos Ayres;

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY OF COUNTERFEIT MONEY IN A TENEMENT HOUSE — ARREST ON SUSPICION.—Officer O'CONNELL, of the Nineteenth Ward, on going home to his residence, Thursday evening, was informed that two boys, whose parents occupy apartments in the same building, which is a tenement house No. 139 East Fortieth-street, had discovered, while playing in the cellar, a large quantity of bank bills concealed in the timbers supporting the floor. On making further inquiries, he found that the money had been taken possession of by the mother of one of the boys, a Mrs. HAYNES. He proceeded to her apartments where he was shown the treasure, which amounted to $6,400 in $10 bills on the Oneida County Bank, at Utica. Officer O'CONNELL took the money to the Station-house and gave it in possession of Capt. BOGART. Yesterday the bills were exhibited to a broker, who pronounced them counterfeits, and said they were exceedingly well executed, and were the first counterfeits he had ever seen on that bank. A German, named CHRISTIAN VANDWMOELE, who occupies the premises where the money was found, was yesterday taken into custody by direction of Capt. BOGART, on suspicion that he might know something about the matter; but he asserts his utter ignorance of the manner in which the money came to be deposited on his premises, and after hearing his story the Capt. became convinced that he is entirely innocent in the matter. The probability is that the money was deposited there for concealment by those who manufactured it, or by their agents, until a favorable opportunity offered for putting it into circulation. The bills were all new, and were done up in packages of $1000 each. The premises have been thoroughly searched, but no more of the counterfeits have been discovered.

PICNIC EXCURSION OF THE SABBATH SCHOOL OF THE MARINERS' CHURCH.—The children of the Sunday School—some 300 in number—attached to this Church, together with a large portion of the congregation, made an excursion yesterday to Pleasant Valley, a pretty little place near Fort Lee, in anticipation of a day's enjoyment for their party. The sail from Catherine slip to the Valley was delightful; and after spreading out their stores of pies, cakes, berries, sandwiches and other good things upon large tables under the trees, the little ones of the party had just time enough to help themselves comfortably to whatever they wished, when the merciless rain came down in torrents, and there was a general scamper to a large shed which was fortunately near, and which proved a passable shelter from the storm. Here they were bound in for the rest of the afternoon; but through the efforts of Mr. CHAS. P. JONES, the pastor of the congregation, and the choir, led by Prof. Geo. N. PETTIT, the time passed pleasantly enough. Mr. JONES gathered the little ones about him, and entertained them by a variety of amusing stories and talks, and then the choir—which is, indeed, a very fine one, and which boasts among its singers one young lady, Miss JENNY GRINNAN, who would make a sensation at the opera—rung glees, songs and trios in capital style. At about 5 o'clock the party started homeward, and on the way encountered a company of colored excursionists, who waved their handkerchiefs, and seemed returning to the City in the best spirits, and as if their pleasures had not been very much curtailed by the showering they must have suffered.

MEETING OF THE HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.—At a Regular Meeting of the Board yesterday, the City Inspector stated that he had seized in Washington Market the carcasses of 14 sheep and 5 hogs, the latter of which had evidently died of hog cholera, which prevails extensively among the City piggeries. A resolution was adopted authorizing the City Inspector to remove all the piggeries in the City south of Eighty-sixth street. Dr. GUNN, the Health officer, reported the arrival, from HAVANA, of the brigs *R. K. Milen* and *Pepe*, with crews all well; also brig *Bronzita*, from Sierra Leone, the crew of which, with the exception of the Captain and mate and one sailor, had all died on the passage with malignant fever. The survivors were still sick with the disease. The first two vessels were ordered to be detained at Quarantine nine days, and the last until further orders. The Board adjourned to Monday next.

CLIPPER SHIP WILD PIGEON STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During the severe storm of yesterday the lightning struck the clipper ship *Wild Pigeon*, lying at Pier No 45 North River. One of the masts of the vessel was shattered to pieces, and a carpenter named FREDERICK RADWAY, who was on deck, was knocked senseless. He was taken to the New-York Hospital, where every exertion was made by Dr. CAMERON to restore him to consciousness. At a late hour last evening a dreadful change took place—the patient becoming crazy, to such an extent that it was found necessary to put him in a straight-jacket. It is feared he will die. The dwelling-house on the corner of Sullivan and Prince streets was also struck by lightning. The fluid struck the gutter, drawing the edges together, forming it into the shape of a pipe, and then passed along the gutter-pipe in front of the house to the ground, doing no damage except to destroy the pipe.

CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES.—The new Church for the Deaf and Dumb (Parish of St. Ann's) will be formally opened to-morrow in the edifice corner of Fifth-avenue and Eighteenth-street, recently occupied by the Rev. Mr. COZZY's Baptist congregation, and formerly known as Christ Church (Episcopalian.) The property has been purchased, with the adjoining parsonage, for the sum of $70,000, of which $20,000 was paid down. The Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET is the Rector of the parish, and, through the timely aid of the friends of the deaf and dumb, has succeeded in securing this eligible locality. He has labored diligently for the past seven years to accomplish the object so satisfactorily attained.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—Yesterday afternoon, during the thunder storm, a man whose name was not reported, was struck by lightning, while walking in the Ramble, at the Central Park, and almost instantly killed. The body was removed to the old State Arsenal, where Coroner JACKMAN will hold an inquest. Deceased is supposed to have been a laborer in the Park.

FATAL FALL.—A boy about eight years of age, named JOHN HENRY GARITY, while playing in one of the upper floors of the new building in Forsyth-street, corner of Grand, on Thursday afternoon, fell through to the second floor, and was so severely injured that he died yesterday morning.

DROWNED.—JOHN HARTY, a lad about ten years of age, was drowned yesterday in the dock foot of Fifty-third-street, East River. His body was recovered and taken to the residence of his parents, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-eighth street.

COMPLAINT DISMISSED.—Mr. SYMMES GARDNER, of No. 8 Wall-street, who was arrested the other day, charged with obtaining $14,000 by false pretences, was honorably discharged on Thursday, Justice CONNOLLY, upon investigation, ascertaining that the charge was unfounded.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—JAMES MCGOVERN, a lad residing at No. 212 Tenth-avenue, was fatally injured by the giving away of a culvert covering on which he was playing, on Thursday afternoon. Two other children were standing on the covering at the same time, and were also seriously injured by the fall.

RESIGNATION OF CAPT. CARPENTER.—SAMUEL CARPENTER, Captain of the Sixteenth Precinct Police, known in connection with the Inness suicide case, sent a communication yesterday to General Superintendent PILLSBURY, resigning his captaincy.

A HOSTLER KICKED TO DEATH.—THOS. MCCARTY, 25 years of age, employed as a hostler in the stables at the corner of Thirty-sixth-street and Sixth-avenue, was kicked to death by a vicious horse on Thursday evening, while at work in the stable.

MAD DOG KILLED.—A mad dog was killed yesterday on the corner of Pearl and Mott streets, by Officer CORNELL. It was not known to have bitten any person previous to being killed.

Murder at Red Hook Point.

A WIFE MURDERED BY HER HUSBAND—ARREST OF THE MURDERER.

About 9 o'clock last evening a woman named CATHARINE NOONAN, residing in Commerce-street, near Van Brunt, was beaten to death by her husband, PATRICK NOONAN, who dragged her into the house, beat her and kicked her about the head and body, causing death in a few moments after.

It appears that both were much addicted to drinking, and when under the influence of liquor were very quarrelsome. Last evening the woman was standing on the sidewalk in front of their house, when PATRICK came down stairs from his apartment on the second floor, and wanted his wife to go in the house. She refused, when he seized her by the hair of the head, forced her up stairs, and after getting her in the room beat her, throwing her down upon the floor and then kicking her with his feet until she was insensible. She remained in a state of insensibility for some moments, when one of the neighbors coming in discovered that she was dead, upon which NOONAN fled.

The alarm was given, and Officer JOSEPH SMITH, of the Third Precinct, went to the house. He found her quite dead, and after calling assistance, proceeded to notify the Coroner. Officer OAKS, of the Third Precinct, soon after arrested NOONAN, and took him to the Station-house of the Third Precinct, where he was locked up to await examination.

Police Surgeon BALL being notified, proceeded to examine the deceased, and found an abrasion on the left cheek, about an inch from the corner of the mouth; scratches on the left side of the neck, extending across the throat; old abrasions on the wrist and knuckle of the middle finger of the right hand; slight recent bruise on the left fore-arm, about three inches below the bend of the elbow; old abrasions on front and inside of left shin-bone; slight contusion on the left knee; slight contusion on fore-part of left hip; slight abrasion low down over the ribs of the right side, and probable fracture of one or more ribs.

Dr. BALL then proceeded to the Station-house for the purpose of examining the finger nails of the prisoner, and found them ragged and in such a condition as would be likely to cause the scratches on the neck.

The prisoner is about 36 years of age, born in Ireland, and a laborer by occupation. He has the reputation of being a hard drinker. His wife was about the same age, and also addicted to drinking freely. She leaves two small children.

Coroner HERRON will hold an inquest on the body this morning.

THE BROADWAY MURDER.

Funeral of the Victim—The Proceedings before the Coroner—Interesting Medical Testimony—Appearance of the Prisoner, &c.

The remains of VIRGINIA STEWART were yesterday interred at Calvary Cemetery. The funeral took place at 10 o'clock from the dead-house of the New-York Hospital. The body was placed in a coffin, the only ornament of which was a silver plate, in the form of a cross, upon which was engraved: "ELIZA STEWART, Died Aug. 4, 1859. Aged 23 years, 8 months, 29 days." The face of the corpse was much disfigured—the upper part being black, from the quantity of extravasated blood which had settled in it. It looked to be that of a woman of over fifty, rather than of one so young as the plate indicated. The substitution of the name "Eliza," instead of "Virginia," was an error. The mother of deceased says that the latter name was her daughter's proper one. Only two carriages followed the remains to the grave. In the first rode the mother of the murdered woman, with a gentleman acquaintance. The other was occupied by two Catholic priests, the Rev. Father QUINN, of Barclay-street Church, and the Rev. Father DOLAN, of Albany. The funeral services were recited by the Rev. gentlemen in the Mortuary Chapel at the Cemetery, whither the remains were at first conveyed. As soon as these brief rites had been performed, the body was consigned to its last resting-place.

THE INQUEST.

The inquest was commenced about 11 o'clock, by Coroner JACKMAN, in the upper room of the dead-house, at the Hospital. As many persons as could obtain admittance attended, and the proceedings excited much interest.

ROBERT C. MACDONALD was present, accompanied by counsel—the Hon. P. PHILLIPS, of Washington, and E. H. GRANDIN, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney of the State of New-Jersey. Mr. PHILLIPS represented the Mobile District in the Twenty-third Congress, and appears in the case at the earnest solicitation of the mother and sister of MACDONALD, who reside at Mobile. His connection with the matter, however, probably terminated with the conclusion of the inquest. Mr. GRANDIN also has been retained by the friends of the prisoner.

MACDONALD appeared to take great interest in the investigation. At times he betrayed considerable emotion, and he evidently labored under great nervous excitement. When the verdict had been rendered, and he was interrogated by the Coroner in usual form, he seemed to make a strong effort to control his feelings and to appear calm and self-possessed in his replies. His voice faltered, however, and he broke down and became confused before the examination terminated. His physical condition has much improved since his incarceration in the Tombs.

ANNA MORGAN and MARY BROOKS, the two friends of the murdered women who were with her when she was wounded, gave their testimony with great distinctness, and their circumstantial narration of the occurrence was very clear. They have been confined in the House of Detention for witnesses, in White-street, since the *ante-mortem* inquest was held. They expressed deep sorrow that an oversight on the part of the authorities had prevented their attendance at the funeral of their friend. Both of them were attired in mourning.

John McAuliff was the first witness sworn. He testified: I reside at No. 273 Canal-street; I am employed as a coachman by Mr. Van Ranst; on Saturday, July 23, about five o'clock, P. M., I saw three ladies standing in Canal-street, near Broadway; I was standing opposite the Brandreth House at the time; soon after I first observed them I saw one of the ladies run away and scream twice; a gentleman who had been talking with the ladies followed the one who ran, with a pistol in his hand; as she was about to enter the main entrance of the hotel he fired, and I saw the lady fall; Mr. Van Ranst immediately took hold of the man and threw him to the ground; I went to Mr. Van Ranst's assistance, and saw the prisoner arrested and taken away by the police; I recognize the person present as the man who fired the pistol.

Stephen Herkins sworn: I reside at No. 84 Elizabeth st., and my business is a carriage driver for Mr. Van Ranst; on the evening of Saturday, July 23 I was sitting on my coach opposite the Brandreth House; I heard a lady halloo; she then went toward the Canal-street door of the hotel; that gentleman (pointing to the prisoner) stepped up to within three or four feet of her and fired a pistol; the lady fell immediately on the hotel step; Mr. Van Ranst then went up to Macdonald and threw him down; I went to Mr. Van Ranst's assistance, and clutched the pistol in Macdonald's hand as he lay on the sidewalk; an officer then came up and took the pistol from Macdonald; the prisoner looks to be the man who fired the pistol; I was sitting about twelve feet distant from the parties; I could not identify the pistol.

Edward Van Ranst sworn; I reside at No. 84 Ludlow-street; on Saturday afternoon, July 23, I was standing a few steps from the corner of Broadway, in Canal-street; I observed three ladies come round the corner and stop; a gentleman approached and entered into conversation with them; they continued talking for about two minutes; one of the ladies said, "I wish you would go away from me!" the gentleman replied something which I did not hear, and in about half a minute he turned half round, raised his coat and drew a pistol out of his waist-band; the ladies observed his action and screamed, and all of them ran from him; he followed the middle one as she was running toward the entrance of the Brandreth House, and fired the pistol at her; as he did so I caught his arm and threw him to the sidewalk directly in front of Dr. Brandreth's door; the doctor and one of my drivers came to my assistance and took the pistol away; the prisoner as he lay on the walk appeared much excited and very pale; I fully identify Macdonald as the man who acted as I have described; the conversation that took place between the prisoner and the ladies was in so low a tone that I could hear no more of it than what I have already related.

John O'Neil, sworn—I reside at the Brandreth House; about five o'clock on Saturday, July 23, I was standing at the entrance of the hotel in Canal-street; I saw three ladies standing within a few feet of the door, when a gentleman approached and took hold of the mantilla of one of the ladies and tried to pull her away; I next saw the ladies attempt to escape from the man by running, and he followed them; as the lady who was shot passed by me, she struck against me with her elbow; the gentleman had in his hand what appeared to be a large ring; immediately I saw him take aim at the woman and discharge the pistol; she fell, and simultaneously the gentleman again raised the pistol and pointed it at his own breast; at that moment Mr. Van Ranst grasped the man and threw him to the sidewalk; as soon as the man caught hold of the lady's mantilla she screamed and ran; he seemed to be close upon her when the shot was fired; I should judge the prisoner to be the man who discharged the pistol, but he wore different garments then from those he now has on; I cannot fully identify the pistol now exhibited as the one used by the prisoner, but in its general appearance it resembles it.

Alice Morgan, sworn: On Saturday afternoon, July 23, about four o'clock, Miss Stewart, Miss Brooks and myself went to Taylor's to take dinner; when we had about half finished I heard Miss Brooks remark "There is Bob;" he was standing at my left, and as I looked up he spoke to Miss Stewart, asking her when she returned from Boston, and holding out his hand to shake hands with her; he then took a seat at the table adjoining, at my right hand and her left; he called for a bottle of wine, but how much he drank I am not aware; Miss Stewart and Mr. Macdonald conversed for a short time; we then got up, and Miss Stewart went to the desk and settled the bill for all of us; when we arose he also got up and walked toward the front door, where he waited for us; he stopped Miss Stewart in the door-way, but Miss Brooks and myself passed out and stood on the stoop; as I passed Miss Stewart, I heard her remark to him, "If you do not let me alone I will call an officer;" he made a reply, but I did not hear it; they then left the doorway, and passed Miss Brooks and myself a few yards away from the entrance to the hotel, and Miss Stewart remarked to us as she went by, "Call an officer;" we looked for one, but could not see any; when they arrived at the corner of Broadway and Canal-street, they turned, and we were close behind them; after proceeding about three steps down Canal-street they stopped; we passed three steps and stopped also; as I stopped, I heard her tell him that she wished he would go away and leave her alone, and that she would walk no further with him; he made a reply, and the next thing I observed was Macdonald putting his hand behind him, and Miss Stewart turned and ran; I saw Macdonald have a pistol, and I screamed; I caught hold of his arm, and said "Oh, Bob, don't do so;" he jerked away from me and started after Miss Stewart with the pistol raised; I exclaimed to her, "Oh, Jenny, run into some place;" she turned as if to enter the Brandreth House; Macdonald fired and she fell; after she fell I was the first person who reached her; she did not speak a word; I saw that she was wounded above the left temple, and the brain protruded a great deal; I fully identify the prisoner as the person who shot Miss Stewart.

Mary Brooks sworn—Miss Stewart, Miss Morgan and myself went to Taylor's Saloon on the afternoon of July 23 to take dinner; when we had about half finished dining I looked up and saw Macdonald, and said "There is Bob;" he approached us and offered his hand to Miss Stewart; he then sat down at the table opposite to us, at the right of Miss Stewart, and ordered a bottle of wine; the waiter opened the bottle and poured out one wine glass full; McDonald then called for ice, and turning to me he said, "Mary, that was a plausible story of yours;" he afterwards asked Miss Stewart when she returned from Boston; she replied, "this morning;" a conversation ensued between them, but I did not hear it; the waiter brought the ice and McDonald poured out a second glass of wine; but whether he drank it or not I cannot say; when Miss Stewart, Miss Morgan and myself rose to leave the table McDonald also rose and left; Miss Stewart went to the desk to pay the bill, and Miss Morgan and myself waited a step or two from the desk until she had done so; McDonald also waited; Miss Morgan and myself went out of the saloon first, and the prisoner stopped deceased in the doorway as she was following; she remarked, "I want you to go away and leave me alone.—If you do not I will call an officer;" he replied, "You can't, before I could draw a pistol and shoot you;" they then came out of the door together; Miss Morgan and myself were a little ahead, but in a moment or so Miss Stewart and the prisoner passed us, and as she went by she remarked "call an officer;" I did not see one, or I should have complied with the request; they reached the corner of Broadway and Canal, turned the corner a short distance and halted, they conversed together, but I am not aware on what subject; their demeanor attracted the attention of passers by, and I approached them and said "Oh! Bob, don't do so," he then unbuttoned his coat and drew a pistol; I screamed "he'll kill her," "he'll kill her;" immediately after that Miss Stewart screamed, and I heard the report of the pistol; I did not see her fall, but I next observed her lying at the entrance to the Brandreth House; I approached her and found her hands, face and clothes covered with blood; she did not speak; an officer and some gentlemen carried her into Rushton's drug-store; the officer asked me if I knew who did it; I replied "yes;" and at his request went with him to point out Macdonald, but the crowd was so large I could not see the prisoner; the officer told me that they had secured him; Miss Stewart was subsequently taken to the Hospital, and I accompanied her there in the carriage.

Joseph J. Hull, M. D., resident surgeon at the New-York Hospital, being duly sworn, deposed—Virginia Stewart was admitted to this institution on the 23d ultimo, at five-and-a-half o'clock P. M., with a gunshot wound of the head, said to have been inflicted half an hour before; on examination there was found on the left side of the head, one-and-a-half inches vertically above the outer extremity of the eye-brow, with the surrounding integument discolored by grains of powder, a circular wound half an inch in diameter, its edges inverted, through which protruded a mass of brain substance about the size of a large filbert; this matter was removed, and a probe was introduced into the wound, passing nearly three inches in a direction backwards, inwards and slightly downwards, but no foreign body could be detected; on admission, the patient was suffering considerably from the shock, with weak pulse, cool and pallid surface, vomiting, and intellect somewhat lethargic; she partially rallied during the night, and continued without very active symptoms, her mind being quite apathetic, with occasional attacks of mild delirium; slight erysipelas of the scalp and face appearing on the 27th ult., and lasting until the 1st inst.; at that time well-marked symptoms of cerebral disturbance came on, which gradually deepened until yesterday, when, shortly after three o'clock she died, having been during the previous thirty-six hours profoundly insensible; an examination of the body was made seven and a half hours after death, the weather being clear and very warm; body somewhat emaciated, well-marked rigor-mortis, slight ecchymosis of the lids of both eyes, and of the scalp just behind the left parietal eminence; some swelling of the cheeks and neck; on the left side of the head the wound already described was noticed, from which the brain appeared to have much receded; the scalp about the wound somewhat discolored by leech bites; on reflecting the tissues of the scalp, there was found considerable extravasation of blood, extending down into the left temporal fossa, both external and internal to the fascia, and over the lower half of the frontal bone, corresponding in size and shape with the wound of the scalp, and situated directly beneath it was one of the skull, its edges a good deal jagged, and beveled from without inwards at the expense of the insertable; two pieces of lead, each about the size of a pin's head, being found impacted in its inner border; for the space of about a quarter of an inch around the wound, the pericranium was detached; extending from the inner margin of this aperture a fissure of the skull was found, crossing the frontal bone, through its ceilary eminences, its direction being slightly downwards, and terminating in the temporal fossa of the right side, at a point half an inch beyond the temporal ridge; starting from the opposite side of the cranial opening was another fissure extending backwards and a little downwards one inch, then joining the squamous suture, continuing with it one inch, then proceeding from it directly backwards a distance of an inch and a half, when again it became lost in the suture; the calvarium being removed between the dura mater and the skull there was found, over the anterior portion of the right hemisphere, considerable extravasation of blood, the former being thickened and somewhat opaque, more especially on the right side; over nearly the whole of the anterior lobe of the left hemisphere the opposed surfaces of the arachnoid were united by a layer of soft yellowish lymph; this being more abundant immediately around the wound and within the cavity of the arachnoid; over almost the entire right side was a clot of blood nearly a line in thickness; vessels of the plamater considerably congested; at a point corresponding with the wounds before mentioned, there was seen a circular laceration of the dura-mater, about three-quarters of an inch in diameter, and communicating with this, over the front surface of the anterior lobe, was a wound of the brain, capable of admitting the index finger; the cerebral substance surrounding it disorganized over an area of the diameter of about one and a half inches. In the opposite hemisphere, at a point just in advance of the fissure of sylvius, in the anterior lobe, and half an inch above the margin of the base of the brain, was found a similar laceration of somewhat smaller size. These wounds were discovered to be the orifices of a track or sinus, traversing the brain in almost a direct line. In this track, in the left hemisphere, two and a half inches from the orifice of entrance, was found a nearly circular disc of bone, its edges somewhat irregular three-eighths of an inch in its greatest diameter, and involving the entire thickness of the skull. Several smaller fragments of bone were also found in various portions of this track. In the middle lobe of the right side, about one inch behind the anterior extremity of the verticle, and half an inch exterior to it, about three-fourths of an inch of brain substance between it and the base, was found a leaden ball, circular in outline, but much flattened, and its upper surface quite concave, the brain to the extent of half an inch surrounding it, being pulpified and mingled with extravasated blood; this position of the ball being the terminus of a track about one inch long, and running backwards and inwards, its commencement being almost identical with the termination of the track through the interior lobes. No injury of bone detected at this point. One of the surfaces of the above mentioned disc of bone, which was slightly blackened, could be fitted into the concavity of the ball. The convolutions of the brain, particulary on the right side anteriorly, were moderately flattened. About an ounce of bloody serum in the cerebellar fossae. Fluid in the ventricles normal in quantity. The omirea of the brain not unduly distended. The brain, other than those portions mentioned, apparently healthy.

The thoracic and abdominal viscera were examined, and found healthy, with the exception of the lungs, in the inferior lobes of which, more especially in that of the right, were found a number of circumscribed abscesses, varying from the size of a mustard-seed to that of a pea. In my opinion, death resulted from inflammation of the brain, consequent upon the injury that has been described.

At the conclusion of this testimony, the case was submitted to the jury, without any remarks from the Coroner. A verdict, as follows, was almost immediately rendered:

VERDICT.

"That the said VIRGINIA STEWART came to her death by a pistol-shot wound at the hands of the prisoner, ROBERT C. MACDONALD, July 23, 1859."

The prisoner was then interrogated in the form prescribed by law, and answered: "My name is ROBERT C. MACDONALD; I am 30 years of age, and was born in Jefferson County, Missouri; I reside in Mobile, Alabama, and am in the cotton business; in reference to the charge preferred against me, I can only say as all the witnesses have stated that I did. I suppose I fired the shot, but I am entirely unconscious of having done so. I had no ill-feelings toward her at all."

MACDONALD was recommitted to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. The two women, ALICE MORGAN and MARY BROOKS, were also sent back to the House of Detention for witnesses

In the course of the afternoon, a note from District Attorney WATERBURY was received at the Coroner's Office, asking for the papers in the case as soon as the inquest was concluded, that they might be laid before the Grand Jury. The demand was complied with, and the evidence will be placed in the hands of the grand inquest to-day.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE WATER TAX LEGAL—OPINION OF MR. VAN COTT.—At the request of the Board of Water Commissioners Mr. VAN COTT has given an opinion as to the illegality of the action of the Board of Water Commissioners in collecting the Water rent at the rates fixed by them. He argues that, by the Act of April 16, 1859, section 18, "the regular and extra rents now charged by the Croton Board of New York for the use of the Croton water, shall be paid for the water in the City of Brooklyn, except as a different scale shall from time to time be fixed by the Common Council." The same section authorized the Common Council, upon the recommendation of the Water Board to "establish a scale of annual rents" by ordinance. He says that nothing can be clearer than the intention of the Legislature to establish a scale of rents until displaced by one of the Common Council; therefore, the rates of the Croton Board adopted by the Nassau Water Board are perfectly legal.

THE BRIDGE-STREET FERRY.—The boats on the Bridge-street and Roosevelt street Ferry were stopped yesterday, and the ferry-gates closed up. This Ferry has been discontinued, the Union Ferry Company having leased the Roosevelt-street slip to GEO. LAW, who is now fitting it up for the Ferry to the foot of South Seventh-street, Williamsburgh. As soon as the necessary alterations are made in the slips, the Jamee-slip terminus of the South Seventh street Ferry will be changed to Roosevelt-street.

COUNTERFEIT COIN.—Thursday night Officer FOX, of the Second Precinct, arrested an Italian named ANTONIO GRITTO for passing a spurious quarter of a dollar at the bakery of Mr. BEANY, corner of York and Gold streets. On searching him $9 in counterfeit coin were found in his possession. He was taken to New-York before the United States Court for disposal yesterday morning.

THE STORM.—The heavy storm of yesterday afternoon flooded the streets, and for a short time rendered them almost impassable. The filth which has been suffered to remain in the gutters of many of the streets has been washed away, and the air purified for the present. No damage of any amount was done by the flood.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.—Capt. MCLANE of the Eighth Precinct, Thursday night arrested a gang of laborers in the employ of PATRICK O'DONNELL for carting away several hundred dollars worth of dirt from the premises of Mr. BERNARD MITCHELL, situated in the Eighth Ward.

SONS OF NEWPORT.—A meeting of the Sons of Newport has been called for Monday evening at the rooms of the Phenix Insurance Company in Fulton-street, for the purpose of taking steps toward the formation of a Society.

CITY COURT.—Messrs. EDWIN RUSSELL and, WORTHINGTON GREGORY, the Clerks of the City Court, are to give way to a new appointee at the end of the vacation.

CAPTURE OF BURGLARS.—Two young men named MICHAEL POWERS and JAMES RYAN, were discovered, on Thursday afternoon, in the act of robbing the house of Mr. J. F. RESUNOR. They had effected an entrance through the scuttle. As soon as they were discovered they ran off and took refuge in the house of Engine Co. No. 14, where they were arrested. They were locked up for examination.

COUPS DE SOLIEL.—A man on, named WILLIAM CARDIFF, was overpowered, on Thursday afternoon, by the heat of the sun, while at work on a building in Greene-avenue, near Clermont, and was taken to the City Hospital.

REAL ESTATE.—A three-story brick house and two lots on the south side of Eighth-street, 175 feet east of Fifth-avenue, Gowanus, plot 50x100 feet, was sold on Thursday by A. J. BLEECKER & SONS for $2,150.

STOLEN PROPERTY.—A trunk containing ladies clothing was found at the corner of Eighth-street and Third-avenue Thursday afternoon by Capt. MCLANE, of the Eighth Precinct. The goods are supposed to have been stolen.

THE CHOLERA.—Three fatal cases of cholera have occurred in Brooklyn within a few days past, one in Bowronsville, Eighteenth Ward, and the other two in the Western District. All three are said to be well marked cases of Asiatic cholera.

Father Chiniquy's Mission.

ST. ANNS, Kankakee County, Ill., Saturday, July 30, 1859.

MY DEAR MR. PAILLARD: How can I express myself, to give you an idea of my surprise, happy feelings and Christian thankfulness, on reception of your favor of the 21st inst., containing $321, sent by the Committee?

I must tell you what I concluded to do three days since. Seeing that the greatest part of my poor countrymen were in such a need of clothing as to be unable to come to our Chapel, and that a great number were in a state of physical weakness, having hardly anything to eat, I decided to give them clothing and bread.

When I came to carry out my undertaking, I did not think the number of the needy was so large; but, to complete my desolation, I found out that, with the exception of twelve families, our Lord reduced them all to the last degree of misery. The present year is the third one that our Lord is afflicting them with the same plague.

The merchants, seeing that this poor people will not have any grain to sell, are not disposed to make any advances, and, if we don't help them, they are going to starve.

Under such circumstances, I was decided to sell and sacrifice everything, rather than to remain any longer the spectator of so much misery, and I went on distributing the most indispensable clothing and the most necessary provisions, at my own expense, awaiting that our Lord would send us some help—being firmly decided, if we were to be abandoned, to share their fate up to the last moment, and never to abandon my people, whom I love more than myself since I have been the happy witness of their faith.

I send you the bills of the merchants who gave these unfortunate persons clothing and bread for one month.

If you blame me on account of these expenses, I will not try to excuse myself—for I don't feel able to regret what I have done. I am sure that the members of your Committee, with their Christian hearts, would have done the same thing, under the same circumstances. If I had time enough, I would give you the particulars of the miraculous effect of this charity. I only mention now that it has destroyed completely the small influence the priests had left here, and that ten years' preaching of the Gospel by the best orators would not have produced such a result on the mind and intelligence of our people as these few hundred dollars spent in the name and for the love of our Lord Jesus Christ.

If this colony is sustained in these terrible trials through which it has to pass, it will become a light-house in the middle of darkness, to which thousands of Roman Catholics will take refuge from Canada, France and Belgium. The charity of the children of the Gospel, who love us and who are going to assist us, will do more good than all the religious discussions, than all the books, than all men would do, to open the hearts for the Gospel. Charity is the best key to open the heart.

With feelings of gratitude and friendship, I remain yours in Jesus Christ, [Signed]

CH. CHINIQUY.

Remittances for the above cause should be made to Mr. J. PAILLARD, Treasurer, No. 21 Maiden lane, New-York.

Police Reports.

ARREST FOR PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Henry Emerson was arrested yesterday charged with passing $5 counterfeit bills on the Bank of Hightown, New Jersey, upon several merchants in different parts of the City. He was locked up for examination.

ARREST.—Officers Cornell and Lee, of the Harbor Police force, arrested yesterday Charles Tribber, the steward of the brig *Thomas Achorn*, with 600 pounds of sugar in his possession, supposed to be stolen from the cargo. He was locked up in the First Ward Station-house.

Fairbanks' Standard Scales.

More than one hundred different modifications, adapted to every branch of business where an *accurate and durable scale* is required. These scales are in use in nearly every country throughout the civilized world, and are *the only* COMPOUND BALANCES *that have merited and received the confidence and patronage of the business public.*

Call and examine or send for an ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
Noiseless Family Sewing Machines
At reduced prices.
Temporarily at No. 501 Broadway.
Will return to No. 495 in a few weeks.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. Address Box 3,600. No. 20 Platt-st.

Lillie's Patent
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
are considered, by competent judges, to be
THE ONLY RELIABLE SAFES IN MARKET.
Against the *most skillful* BURGLAR it is
A SURE PROTECTION,
being fitted with a POWDER-PROOF CONSERVATION LOCK of LILLIE'S OWN MANUFACTURE,
and the great fire at Oshkosh proved them to be the MOST RELIABLE FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
For sale by
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Murray Hill Lots for Sale.—The subscriber will sell 19 lots on the west side of 4th-av., embracing the southwest and northwest corners of 36th-st and the southwest corner of 37th-st.; 5 lot together adjoining the row of brown-stone dwellings extending to Madison-av.; and 14 lots together, being the balance of the highly improved block on which the elegant residences of the Messrs. Phelps, Dodge and others are situated. The parks in front of these lots—long since laid out by the City—are now being completed. An examination of this property will prove that there is no location in the City which presents greater advantages for first-class dwellings and churches. The terms will be made to suit purchasers. Apply to E. M. WHITLOCK, or J. F. CLARK, Agent, No. 13 Beekman-st.

Genns' Furnishing Goods at Retail.—I. U. BILLCOX & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts. offer for sale Tubular, Lace, Napoleon Scarf and all other fashionable styles of Summer Neck Ties, Stocks, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Hosiery, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts, Plain, Cross-plait, French and English Printed Shirts, Alexandre's, Bajou's and Courvoisier's Kid Gloves, &c.

Particular attention is bestowed upon their custom Shirt department. Gentlemen ordering Shirts made from measure may rely upon a good fit and well-executed work.

Prince Imperial Champagne.
FROM
DE VENOGE & CO., Epernay, France.
A Wine of rare quality at a moderate price. Sold at the principal hotels, and by all the leading dealers throughout the country.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Sole Importer.
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st., N. Y.

The Bed of Beds
Is TOLMAN'S Self-Ventilating Spring Bed and Hair Mattress combined, with self-acting valves
FOR VENTILATION.
No other bedding necessary. Every person, especially purchasers, should see it.
No. 259 Canal-st., corner Broadway.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS for varicose veins, SUPPORTARS and SHOULDER BRACES. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Barry's Tricopherene
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, corner 9th-av. and 18th-st.—Pure and genuine drugs, medicines and perfumery. Strict personal attendance on the part of the proprietor.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass anything in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braided Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at 6 Astor House.

The Eureka Shuttle Sewing Machines.—Price $50.—office No. 489 Broadway.
Local Agents wanted in every city.
Address D. J. LEVY, General Superintendent.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines Are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
ARE superior for all manufacturing purposes.
ARE more desirable for all kinds of family sewing.
ARE capable of doing a greater variety of work.
ARE free from the faults of other machines.
ARE almost noiseless in their operations.
ARE much better and therefore worth more.
ARE perfectly simple and easily kept in order.
ARE cheaper because they earn more money.
ARE just the Machine for every family.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters.—To be able to state confidently that these BITTERS are a certain cure for the Dyspepsia and like diseases is to the proprietors a source of unalloyed pleasure. It removes all morbid matter from the stomach, purifies the blood, imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving it that tone and energy indispensable for the restoration of health. Sold by all druggists. Principal depot Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York.

Horace Mann said: "Phrenology is the guide to Philosophy, and the handmaid of Christianity. Whoever disseminates true Phrenology is a public benefactor." Examinations daily at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

Lace and Ribbon Ties.
SILK SUN UMBRELLAS, &c.,
At Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. W. TRACY, Agent.

Rupture Curable by the Biggs Truss.—Perfectly water

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JUST PUBLISHED:

A LAST LOVE..... Price, 25 cents.

This beautiful story is for sale by booksellers generally. Take it home to read.

SHELLEY MEMORIALS;
FROM AUTHENTIC SOURCES.
EDITED BY
LADY SHELLEY.
To which is added,
AN ESSAY ON CHRISTIANITY,
BY
PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY.
NOW FIRST PRINTED.

1 Vol., 8vo..... 75 cents.

The editress of the above volume is the wife of Sir Percy Shelley, son of the Poet. She has prepared this volume to correct misstatements and erroneous impressions which have prevailed towards Shelley. The materials here used are family documents, for the most part now to the public. These comprise, among other matter now first published, the "Essay on Christianity" and the eloquent "Letter to Lord Ellenbrough," from Shelley's own pen; new correspondence of Shelley with William Godwin, Leigh Hunt, Horace Smith, Ollier his publisher, and others; and Extracts from the Private Journal of Mrs. Shelley after the death of her husband. All who desire to see the truest dispelled in which misrepresentation and obloquy have shrouded the memory of Shelley, should read this volume.

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Author of "John Halifax," &c.

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DENSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce-st.

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Also, an entire new article of Ruled Paper in stock, such as BILL-HEADS, two to eight on a sheet.

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All kinds of Ruled Paper at 25 per cent, less than the usual cost of ruling—done by the
PATENT STEAM RULING MACHINE DIAMOND-POINTED PEN.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
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RUSSIAN FRIGATE GENERAL ADMIRAL.—Lithographs of this vessel, plain and colored, for sale by SLOTE & JANES, Stationers 93 Fulton-st.

INSTRUCTION.

POUGHKEEPSIE
FEMALE ACADEMY.
REV. B. G. WRIGHT, M. A., PRINCIPAL,
assisted by
ACCOMPLISHED AND EXPERIENCED TEACHERS.

Academic year commences Sept. 7.

For circulars concerning terms, reference, and other particulars, address the Principal or
H. D. VARICK, Sec'y of Trustees.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 23, 1859.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A family boarding school under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton; location elevated and healthy, with 10 acres of well-shaded, ornamented grounds; competent teachers employed; highest advantages offered for music, painting, &c. Terms, from $180 to $300 a year. Fall term opens first Wednesday in September. For circulars, apply to Mr. Jas. Bates, American Exchange Bank Building, corner Broadway and Cedar-st.; CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 530 Broadway; Jackson's Mourning Store, No. 561 Broadway, or address the Principal,
ROBERT BOLTON.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED 1836.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School,—male and female. Advantages: healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in Music and Painting. Fall term of fourteen weeks opens Aug. 25. Board and common English, $36. For Circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER, Armenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADWAY. F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Fall Term will commence Sept. 14. Terms $225 per year, including board and English branches. Classics constituting full particulars may be obtain of Rev. Lockwood & Son, No. 441 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, Miss AIKEN, Stamford, Conn.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WILTON, CONN.—Pupils received at any time. The school is easy of access from New-York. Location healthy. Terms from $120 to $140 per year. The pupils are under the immediate care of the Principal. For full particulars address the Principal.
AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—CHEAP AUGUST TERM.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Institution in New-York. Applicants who come prepared may secure seats this day, at only $10 for a full private course in book-keeping and business writing. Regular terms $25.

A NEW ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, by the Rev. HARRIS WINSLOW, late of Boston, where he was eminently successful as an educator, will commence at his residence No. 32 West 31st-st., New-York City, on the 12th of Sept. next.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next academic year of this popular Female Seminary will begin Sept. 8. Those desiring admission should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—This institution will enter on its 14th term the 1st September. Circulars, by addressing the Principal, who will call on applicants, if desired, and if in or near the City of New-York. R. LOCKWOOD.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEWOOD, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Annual Catalogue and Circular just published. Persons desiring a copy will please address the Principals, Rev. O. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS giving full particulars can be obtained at E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School, No. 43 East 21st-st., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) MONDAY, Sept. 12.

TEACHERS.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 346 BROADWAY, New-York, and No. 609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Schools any families supplied with competent teachers for any department. References—Wm. Hall & Sons, Dr. Lowell Mason, Faculty Rutgers College. Superior teachers, (ladies and gents,) combining music, piano, guitar and vocal music, wanted for the South, at liberal salaries. Two Protestant French music teachers, (ladies,) salary $600 to $700.

A FEMALE TEACHER WANTED TO GO SOUTH.—A thorough English teacher, including mathematics, and good disciplinarian, to take charge of the government, &c., of a seminary in the South. A Presbyterian preferred. Salary $400 first year. Inquire at HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. None but a first class teacher, well posted in the Normal School, need apply.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT GERMAN LADY, who is a thorough musician, and speaks French fluently, desires a situation to teach Music, French, German Drawing, Paint ing in Pastel, acquired in Paris, and all the usual branches of a solid English education. The highest references can be given. Address GOVERNESS A. G., Box No. 142 Times Office.

A PROFESSIONAL FRENCH AND SPANISH teacher, of many years experience, who is conversant with the English language and other branches of education, would like an engagement in an educational establishment in or near the City. The highest references will be given. Address P. X., Box No. 146 Times Office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY EDUcated Danish gentleman, as teacher in a private family or in a collegiate institution. Has recommendations of high character as to his moral and scientific capacity; would have no objection to a position out of the City. Address PROF. B., Box No., 1,005 Post office.

WANTED.—A TEACHER (EITHER MALE OR female) in a private family in the country; they must be well qualified to instruct in the various branches necessary to a fair English education; also French and music. Apply at No. 132 Monroe-st., on Monday, 8th inst., between 8 and 8 o'clock P.M.

AN EXPERIENCED FEMALE TEACHER, who has been for three years principal of a seminary in the country, desires to change her situation for one near the City. Best of references given. Address S. B., Box No. 102 Times Office.

A THOROUGH CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH scholar, and experienced teacher, would like an engagement as principal or assistant. Address Box No. 112 Post-office, Princeton, N. J.

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SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE DUST.
FISH GUANO.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO
In quantities to suit purchasers.
For sale by
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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF SEYTON & WAINWRIGHT, NO. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 1, 1859.

We, the undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of SEYTON & WAINWRIGHT, for the transaction of a general Stock and Exchange Commission business at the Board of Brokers, and at private sale.

Our arrangements with reliable correspondents enable us to offer marked facilities for the negotiation of Loans, and the transaction of general business in domestic and European markets.

Exchange on London bought and sold.

C. S. SEYTON. J. H. WAINWRIGHT.

DRY GOODS.

NOTICE
TO
SKIRT-DEALERS.

Having obtained a verdict in the United States Circuit Court, establishing the validity of our patents, we hereby CAUTION MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS generally against making EXTENSION SKELETON SKIRTS without license from us, or selling any such Skirt not manufactured by us, unless the same are stamped with the date of our patent, under license from us. All persons infringing the above patent will be held liable to us for damages to the full extent of the law. The undersigned are parties having valid license from us under the EXTENSION SKIRT PATENT.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD,	CHAS. P. COLT,
W. S. & C. H. THOMSON,	JOHN HOLMES,
J. WILCOX & CO.,	J. & W. BROE,
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OSBORN & VINCENT,
OWNERS OF THE EXTENSION SKIRT PATENT,
NO. 92 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
BROCATELS, SATIN DELAINES,
ENGLISH AND GERMAN DAMASKS,
Silk Cornices, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Tassels, &c., at the lowest prices.
Also, of our own manufacture, a large stock of Window Shades of every description.
FERGUSON BROTHERS, No. 351 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE MAKING THE CELEBRATED woven skirts: 12 spring, $1 31; 24 spring, $1 50, and 11 spring, $2. Southern dealers call and examine our woven skirts: 9 spring, $8 per dozen; 12 spring, $11 per dozen. Old skirts made over. C. L. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

FANCY GOODS.

HUGHES, DUFUY & CREHANGE,
Importers, No. 77 Maiden-lane,

Have now in store their FALL IMPORTATION, to which they will receive constant additions during the season. It comprises in part a desirable and complete assortment of
SILK NETS, FANCY COMBS AND HAIR-PINS,
HEAD-DRESSES AND ORNAMENTS, STEEL GOODS, SHAWL AND SCARF PINS,
BELT BUCKLES AND SLIDES AND CLASPS, DRESS BUTTONS,
BRUSHES, GARTERS.
ALSO,
Bursen Accordeons, Violin Strings, Portemonnaies, Purses, Sacs, Watch Guards, Lancets, Steel Pens, Gilt and Fancy Jewelry, and the
LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES,
all of which they offer to the trade at the lowest market prices and on the most favorable terms.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER HOTELS.
MANCHESTER, VT.

EQUINOX HOUSE,
By C. A. ORVIS.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL,
By E. M. VANDERLIP & SON.

VERMONT HOUSE,
By GEORGE B. STONE.

Manchester is pleasantly situated among the Green Mountains, fifty miles north of Troy.

For beautiful scenery, pure, invigorating air, fine roads, and good trout fishing, this place is unsurpassed. There is a good carriage road to the summit of Mt. Equinox, 3,700 feet above tide-water.

Good board may be had in private families at moderate prices.

Three daily trains from Troy, connecting with New-York steamers and Hudson River Railroad.

Time by rail from New-York to Manchester seven hours.

SUMMER RESORTS.—SEA BATHING AT Deal, N. J., 2½ miles from Long Branch. The well-known boarding-house of the subscriber is now open for visitors. The house is large and airy, with abundance of shade; is easy of access, steamers leaving foot of Robinson st. Pier, North River, daily for Long Branch, thence by stages to Deal. For reference apply to John Baker, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, WM. HATHAWAY.
Long Branch Post-office, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WITHIN THREE MILES OF NEW-YORK.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board at reasonable terms, by applying to Mrs. CADMUS, Sherwood, Bergen, New-Jersey. References exchanged. Persons will be directed by the stage agent, Jersey City Ferry.

HUDSON RIVER BOARD—WEEHAWKEN HEIGHTS, N. J.—First class accommodations at moderate rates, every comfort and convenience of town and country; easy of access by steamboat from Spring-st., landing at Gottenburg; cool and healthy location. Inquire for Stone Villa, built by d. J. COMSTOCK, Esq., of No. 226 Greenwich-st.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
South Orange, N. J., near railroad depôt, only one hour from New-York, via Morris and Essex Railroad; beautiful location, pure air, spring water and baths. Carriages to meet cars. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:30, 11:50 A. M., and 3:30, 5:10, and 6:40 P. M.
CHARLES STRINGER, Proprietor.

FAMILIES DESIRING BOARD IN THE country will find very pleasant rooms and the comforts of a home at Mrs. VAN RENSSALEAR'S, on the banks of the Hudson River at Sing Sing, within a few minutes of the depôt. Further information given at No. 48 Cliff-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT FISHKILL LANDING.—A few boarders can be accommodated in a large house, with pleasant rooms, about ¾ of a mile from depôt. Apply to Miss C. A. SMITH, Fishkill Landing; R. C. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers st., or Mr. C. S. POTTER, No. 93 South-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE OR TWO FAMILIES may obtain board at a farm-house, beautifully situated beside the river, about eight miles south of Long Branch; good accommodations for bathing, fishing and sailing. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply at No. 12 Leroy-st., New-York.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—SOME 6 or 7 desirable rooms for families or others can be had in a large farm mansion beautifully located near Glen Cove, on immediate application to the subscriber personally, or by letter, addressed CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, Long Island.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF PARLORS ON the second floor, and overlooking the Hudson at its finest point, handsomely furnished and lighted with gas, may be secured till the 4th of September, by application to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Rockland Female Institute, Nyack.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, FAR ROCKAWAY.—The Far Rockaway House is open for the reception of visitors. The location of Far Rockaway, commanding both the sea and bay, and but two hours from New-York, is second to none on the sea shore.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE—NEAR KEYPORT; choose froots the sea at the steamboat dock; elegant groves, fine bathing, fishing, &c.; steamers leave foot of Murray and Barclay sts. every morning and evening; fare 25 cents. T. POUCHER, Proprietor.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two single gentlemen, can obtain a nicely-furnished front room on second floor, with home privileges and comforts, at No. 2 Boorman-place. West 33d st. Also, a large back room on third floor, suitable for a party of three gentlemen friends. House pleasantly located; has all the modern improvements.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMEN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with an extra large front room, on 2d story handsomely furnished, with board, in a small private family. House first class; has all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 59 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED Room on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARD WANTED—PERMANENTLY, BY A single gentleman, in the neighborood of Murray Hill. First-class accommodations would be required, and a corresponding price paid. A religious family preferred. Address, stating particulars, B. E., Box No. 161 Times Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN WANTED.—TWO young men, who are desirous of enjoying home comforts, solicit board in the vicinity of Fulton or Wall st. Ferries, and in a pleasant private family where their comfort will be considered. References given and required. Address Box No. 1,679 New-York Post-office.

TO RENT WITH BOARD—FINE AIRY SUITES of rooms on the first, second, third and fourth floors of the house No. 41 9th st, near 5th-av. The house has just been repapered, painted and newly furnished throughout. Private tables furnished if desired. The basement office will be let with or without board. Reference required.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a highly respectable private family, where there are no other boarders, would like one or two rooms; the best of references given and required. Address S. W. H., Box No. 2,920 Post-office, stating terms and location.

AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE, BETWEEN Broadway and Washington Park, a suite of rooms fronting on Washington-place, the most delightful summer residence in the City. Also, single rooms for gentlemen, with or without full board.

WANTED—BY OR BEFORE SEPT. 1, ROOMS and board for a young unmarried clergyman. Location west of 5th-av., between 26th and 19th sts. Private family preferred. Address A. C., Box No. 106 Times Office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a first-class private family, where there are but a few boarders; the best of references will be given and required. Address Z., Box No. 111 Times Office, stating terms and location.

WANTED—A FRONT AND BACK ROOM FURnished, with bath, &c., in Bond-st., near Broadway. Address BLACKWOOD, Broadway Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A SADDLE-HORSE, NOT OVER 14, and not less than 13 hands high, kind and gentle. Price not to exceed $50. Also saddle and bridle must be sold cheap. Apply to GEORGE OAKLEY, Livery Stable, Hoboken, N. J.

A PAIR OF SPLENDID CARRIAGE-HORSES for sale; stylish drivers, kind in single or double harness; sold for want of use. Apply to
CHARLES V. MAPES,
No. 132 Nassau-st.

SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—One light open buggy and three top-wagons made by Ford, and in excellent order; also, one new, stylish Brett; will be sold cheap, as the owner has no use for it. Can be seen at No. 197 Mercer-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT SECOND-HAND BArouche, pole and shafts, shifting top; cost $350; City-made. Price, $150. Also, a second-hand top-wagon and harness, at No. 26 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT GIRL well recommended from her last employer, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; she is neat and obliging, willing to work, and thoroughly competent; being a girl of steady and industrious habits, she desires a place where she can make a permanent home. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as first-class waitress in a private family, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; can give satisfactory reference. Can be seen at No. 108 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED.—A LADY, 26 YEARS OLD, IS FORCED from pecuniary embarrassment to seek employment in any capacity which will afford her a home. Parties in a position to offer such, can address Mrs ELLA M., Station D, Post-office, 8th-st., reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as laundress and chambermaid, or as cook and laundress; has two and a half years' City reference. Apply at No. 748 3d-av., 4th floor, front room, for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as wet nurse; a baby five weeks old. Call at No. 89 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by an American lady, or would travel with a lady. Call or address E. H., No. 520 Greenwich-st.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGlish, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th ave. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—TO MAKE AN ARRANGEMENT FOR permanent employment, by a young man who has occupied for some years the position of principal clerk and book-keeper in a leading daily paper. Is perfectly conversant with subscription advertising, mailing, and all other subjects incidental to the newspaper or publishing business. Would take any position where his abilities can be turned to account, and an ordinarily liberal salary allowed. Address A. D., Box No. 165 Times office, appointing an interview.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a man of long experience in the care of horses and carriages in Europe and New-York. Can produce the best of references from his employers in New York for the last ten years. Has lived with his last employer four years. Any commands addressed to J. C., at Pat. Treinor's, Saddler and Harness Maker, No. 654 Broadway, will be strictly attended to until engaged.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, (German, speaks English well,) a situation as coachman; understands his business perfectly; no objections to the country. Can give the best references as to integrity and ability; has lived several years with the last employer; left on account of his going to Europe. Address J. S., Box No. 507 Times Office, for three days.

WANTED—A GROOM AND COACHMAN'S SITUation by a middle-aged Protestant man, with undeniable testimonials for ability and general good conduct. Can be seen or heard of either by calling, or a note addressed for P. S., at the saddlery and harness store of Mr. Lowden, No. 79 Bleecker-st., or to Box No. 203 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, A SITUATION; the man as coachman or first-class vegetable gardener; the woman as cook, washer and ironer; can give the best of references as to character, sobriety and industry. Are fully qualified to perform all the above. Address J. C., for two days, Box No. 202 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN OR GROOM'S SITUAtion by a single young man, who can produce seven years' recommendations from his last place; would be willing to make himself generally useful, or keep a small garden if under if required. Address D. M., Box No. 219 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as gardener and to take care of horses, or take charge of a gentleman's place; is a good milker; best of references. Call for two days at No. 159 1st-av., or address GARDENER, at same place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman; understands the care and management of cows; is a single man, and has the best of City references. Address J. M., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BRASS MOULDER; has a thorough experience in fine and false cored work, and can give satisfactory references. Address T. S. J., post paid, No. 3 Vine-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL FARMER AND GARdener wants a similar situation; has a good recommendation from his late employer. Can be seen for three days, if not engaged, at No. 75 Ann-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COPYIST, HOTEL clerk or barkeeper; salary very moderate; the best of references given. Address PENMAN, Box No. 203 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A BOOK-KEEPER, A SITUATION in a wholesale house, hardware preferred. Refers to his present employers, with whom he has been several years. Address P., Box No. 139 Times Office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY AN Englishman; a single man, with good City references. Apply to Mr. BOOKHAM, No. 59 East 13th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as waiter in a Hotel. Apply at No. 16 Mott-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT AND COMPANION to an industrious lady, residing a short distance in the country; she must be a Protestant, and capable of teaching young children, and willing to make herself generally useful. Any one filling this will find an agreeable home. A lady of refinement would be appreciated. Apply on Monday, between 8 at 12 o'clock, at No. 90 Broad-st.

WANTED—IN AN ENGLISH FAMILY, RESIDING in Boston, an experienced, middle aged woman, as nurse, to undertake the charge of two children, one an infant, and do needlework; English, French or German preferred; good references required. Address BOSTON, Box No. 150 Times Office, or call on Mrs. COPE, 59th-st., 2d door east of Broadway.

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN YOUNG MEN, WITH $25 to $100, to engage in a very safe and profitable business. With energy and enterprise they can make $100 to $500 per month. Apply at No. 429 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A TRAVELING AGENT, WITH GOOD address and experience in the varnish trade, and one who has traveled before only need apply. Address N. N., Box No. 130 Times Office.

WANTED—A NURSE, COMPETENT TO TAKE the entire charge of an infant six months old; must be a good plain sewer; references required. Apply at No. 23 Varick-st., corner of Beach.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CANVASSING agents, for a handsome and valuable work to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEORGE W. ELLIOTT, at Harper & Brothers, Franklin-square.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN IN A SMALL private family; she must understand cooking, washing and ironing, and have City references. Apply at No. 47 7th st, near 14th-st.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, IN A CLOTH house. Apply to WHITE, BRAMHALL & LOCKWOOD, Nos. 108 and 110 Duane st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY TO attend bakery store; one accustomed to business; reference required. Apply at No. 95 6th-av.

WANTED—FOR A FAMILY, A BUTLER WHO understands thoroughly his business; highest references required. Apply to Mr. BOWMAN, 7 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT—NEW-YORK, July 26, 1859.—NOTICE TO BUTCHERS AND OTHERS.—On and after THURSDAY, the 28th of July, 1859, all b'ood, offal, dead animals, putrid or unsound meats, fish offal and other refuse substances must be taken to the offal dock foot of 40th-st., North River.

The use of the offal dock at the foot of 45th st., East River, for such purposes, will be discontinued on and after the above date.

The following is a copy of the ordinances of the Common Council relative to the removal of offal, &c., &c.:

An ordinance to provide for the cleaning of slaughter-houses and the removal of offal, blood and filth therefrom. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Every butcher or other person occupying any slaughter-house or building, or who shall or may kill or slaughter in any slaughter-house or building in the City of New-York, any animal, shall, on every day, when any animal may be so slaughtered or killed therein, cause the slaughter-house and yard thereof to be washed out and thoroughly cleansed, under the penalty of ten dollars for each neglect or refusal to comply with this section.

SEC. 2. Every butcher or other person within this City, immediately after killing or slaughtering any animal, shall convey, or cause to be conveyed, in tight covered boxes or barrels, the blood, offal, garbage and other offensive or useless parts of said animal or animals so killed or slaughtered, to such place as the Common Council or the City Inspector shall or may from time to time direct, under a penalty of ten dollars, for each and every neglect or refusal to comply with this section.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the City Inspector to see that this ordinance is enforced.

SEC. 4. This ordinance shall take effect immediately, and all ordinances, or parts of ordinances, conflicting herewith are repealed.

Adopted by Board of Councilmen, May 16, 1856.
Adopted by Board of Aldermen, June 10, 1856.
Approved by the Mayor, June 12, 1856.

Notice is hereby given that a strict compliance with the requirements of the above ordinance will be enforced.

The p. t to be used by the contractor for the removal from the city of nuisances, at the foot of 40th-st., North River, is designated and directed as the place to which the said blood, offal, &c., shall be conveyed, and from thence it will be taken by the contractor from the City.

DANIEL E. DELAYAN, City Inspector.

PROPOSALS.

JERSEY CITY, July 30, 1859.

NOTICE TO ICE DEALERS.—THE WATER Commissioners of Jersey City will receive at their office, until Monday, August 29, proposals for the right to cut and secure the ice which may be produced on the Distributing Reservoir of the Jersey City Water Works, for three years, from November 1, 1859.

The contract will contain the following stipulations: Parties obtaining the contract to be subject to the payment to the present contractors of the appraised value of the improvements now in use for the prosecution of the ice business at the Reservoir; and the Water Commissioners to be free from any obligation to take the improvements at the expiration of the contract.

Contracting parties to be subject to the rules and regulations of the Water Commissioners, and the business to be conducted under the supervision of the Engineer of the Water Works and to his satisfaction.

Parties proposing will state the price per ton, of 2,240 lbs., to be paid for the ice, the quantity to be determined by the Engineer, by measurement, in the buildings, allowing 50 lbs. for every cubic foot of space occupied by the ice; they will also state whether they are willing to guarantee to the Water Commissioners a certain definite annual revenue, and if so, what amount.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed for the interest of the city.

By order of the Water Commissioners.
G. H. BAILEY, Superintendent and Engineer.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JNO. DENNAN, NIGHT scavenger. Orders left at No. 44 Chatham-st. or No. 204 East 12th-st., will be punctually attended to.

FOR SALE.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.

4 on 111th-st., between 2d and 3d ave.
2 on 123d st., between 3d and 4th ave.
12 on 117th-st., and 12 on 120th st., adjoining, between 3d and 4th ave., and three on 4th-av., south-east corner 127th st.

Apply to D. S. DUNCOMB,
No. 51 Liberty-st.

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS DEFAULT has been made in the payment of the moneys secured to be paid in and by a certain indenture of mortgage executed and delivered to the Ilion Bank, (an association duly organized, existing, and doing business under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New-York,) at Ilion, in the County of Herkimer, mortgagees, by Adam W. Turnbull, Junior, and Margaret Ann his wife, of the City and County of New-York, mortgagors, bearing date July 1, 1855, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in liber 506 of Mortgages, page 231, on the 21st day of January, 1856, and whereas there is claimed to be due and payable upon said mortgage at the date of the first publication of this notice, to wit: on the 24th day of May, 1859, the sum of three thousand six hundred and ninety-seven dollars and twenty-nine cents, ($3,697 29,) and whereas no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the said debt secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof:

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and recorded therewith, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the mortgaged premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, and hereinafter described, will be sold at public auction or vendue at the City Hall, in the City of New-York on the 23d day of August, 1859, at 12 o'clock M. of that day. The said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: All the equal undivided six'h part of the houses and premises situate on Ludlow, Stanton and Orchard sts., and certain indentures of lease of said premises upon which said houses are situated, viz: Lot number forty-two, (42,) bounded easterly by Ludlow-st, northerly by lot number forty-four, (44,) southerly by lot number forty-one, and westerly by lot number fourteen, in the XVIIth Ward of the City of New-York. Also lot number forty-one in said Ward, bounded southeasterly in front by Ludlow-st., southwesterly on one side by Stanton-st., and northwesterly in rear by lot number thirteen, and northeasterly on the other side by lot number forty-two, containing in front and rear on each side twenty-five feet, and in depth on each side seventy-five feet. Also lots number thirteen and fourteen (13 and 14) in said Ward, which together are bounded westerly in front by Orchard-st., northerly in part by lot number fifteen, and in part by lot number forty-three, easterly in rear by lots numbers forty-one and forty-two, and southerly by Stanton-st.; each of said lots containing in width in front and rear twenty-five, and in depth on each side one hundred feet, and the lot numbers being taken from a map or chart annexed to a deed of partition and release recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in liber 223 of Conveyances, on page 70. Also, lot known and designated as lot number one hundred and forty-eight (148) on the map of partition among the children of Judith Winthrop, deceased, of certain lands in the XIth and XVIIth Wards of said City of New-York, said lot being in said XVIIth Ward, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Orchard-st., distant fifty feet northeasterly from the northeasterly corner of Orchard and Stanton sts., thence running northeasterly along the easterly side of Orchard-st. twenty-five feet six inches, thence southeasterly eighty-seven feet nine inches; thence southwesterly, parallel with Orchard-street, twenty-five feet ten inches; thence northwesterly eighty-seven feet nine inches, to the place of beginning. For a further description of the premises and interests hereby conveyed, reference may be had to the last will and testament of Peter Pinckney, deceased, duly proved and recorded in the records of the City and County of New-York, and the settlement of the said estate thereunder. Also to a deed or assignment of leases given by Margaret Pinckney and others, executors of said will, to Margaret Ann aforesaid and others, bearing date July 10, 1850, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in liber 558 of Conveyances, page 415, Nov. 30, 1850, subject nevertheless to the amount unpaid on a prior incumbrance by mortgage to James Morgan, given for fifteen hundred dollars.—Dated MAY 24, 1859.

THE ILION BANK MORTGAGEES.
HAMILTON & HYDE, Attorneys, Ilion, N. Y.
my28-law12w8.

BUILDING LOTS IN HARLEM FOR SALE—7 on west side 4th-av., between 124th and 125th sts.; 7 on south side 125th-st., and 15 on 124th-st., and adjoining the 4th-av. lots, and near Mount Morris square. 3 lots east side 3d-av., adjoining the southeast corner of 128th-st., with large dwelling house, and 13 lots on 126th-st., south side, next to 3d-av. lots.

These lots are on the grade ready for immediate improvement, and believed to be the most desirable of any in Harlem. Terms easy. Apply to
D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL THREE-STORY brick house No. 11 Monroe-place, Brooklyn. House 26x55, with all the modern improvements. Lot 25x100. Apply to E. B. Bigelsenburgh, No. 94 Pierrepont-st., or to J. H. Brower & Co., No. 48 South-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—The four story English basement house No. 125 East 19th-st., nearly new, handsomely furnished and complete, will be sold with or without furniture at a bargain. Inquire of WM. H. MEIKS, No. 86 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE ON REASONABLE TERMS—The well-known hotel No. 77 Robinson-st; would answer for a store. Inquire of CHAS. WHITING, No. 40 Park-row, Times Building.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.—We are prepared to take charge of surveys, engineering jobs, &c., in the City and vicinity of New-York, and to place parties at once on the field. Also, prepared to furnish specifications, plans and estimates as to the cost of proposed public improvements, railways, &c. A. S & A. G. WHITON, No. 32 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—FOR SALE ON THE Hudson River, or will exchange for a farm, one hour from New-York by cars or b at, a most superior country residence, newly built and finished in an elegant manner, suitable for Summer and Winter. The house is large and roomy, and has every convenience of a first-class City residence; hot and cold water on all the floors; gas, heated by steam, bells, speaking tubes, &c.; bath-rooms, wash room, butler pantry, dumb waiter, &c., &c.; parlor, elegantly frescoed in oil; library, finished with fine cases; halls filled; fine conservatory opening from parlor; carriage porch entrance; fine stable and carriage-house, and nearly four acres of ground, laid out in groves and flowers, with fine garden, superbly finished, and will be sold with or without furniture. For a gentleman of wealth and taste it is a splendid residence, and the view of the River extends from Staten Island to Tarrytown. It cost over $35,000, and will be sold reasonable, as the owner is going abroad. Apply to CALDWELL & JONES, No. 86 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SITE ON THE HUDson River called "Glen Point," between West Point and Newburgh, commanding a fine view of the Highlands and the river. It adjoins the "Idlewild Glen" on the one side, and there is a deep ravine with wooded banks on the other side. The grounds are well adapted for elegant improvements. There is also a peach orchard in bearing, &c. The entrance is shaded and romantic—contains about ten acres of land. For a person wishing to fit up a country residence in a healthful and growing neighborhood a rare opportunity is offered. Distance from New-York 60 miles. Daily communication by steamer *Thomas Powell*, and steam ferry from Cornwall, meeting Hudson River trains. Inquire of F. W. BOSTWICK, No. 743 Broadway; E. L. FANC

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1859.

TENTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, to which day the Transfer Books will be closed.
E. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (Eastern Division,) No. 68 Wall-st.
NEW YORK, July 18, 1859.

To meet the numerous applications from parties who have neglected to sign the agreement of 15th December, 1858, representing permission to place their property in the Trust thereby created, the Trustees have unanimously adopted the following resolution, viz.:

That the Chairman inform all parties, by published notice, who have failed or omitted to sign the Agreement of 15th December, 1858, that the Trustees will purchase for, and receive into the Trust, the same proportion of the Bonds, Bonds, coupons and stock of all such parties, as may be delivered by signers to the Agreement; and will issue wholly in payment therefor, Trust Certificates for Assessment of the proportion so delivered, at par, except for Stock, the Certificates for which will be issued at the rate of Ten per Cent. upon the par value; and that the Chairman be, and is hereby authorized, to make the aforesaid purchases from all parties who shall make the tender of their several full demands or stock, with satisfactory description thereof."

In pursuance of the above resolution, and in answer to the various applications made to them, the Trustees now give notice that they are ready to purchase the bonds, coupons and stock of, or liquidated and admitted claims against the OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) for Trustees' Certificates, on the terms therein stated. By order of the Trustees.
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE.	BELGIUM.	ITALY.
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN	GERMANY.
IRELAND.	PORTUGAL.	RUSSIA.
HOLLAND.	SWITZERLAND.	SWEDEN.

ALSO ON
CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM, &c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF
THE NEW-WORLD INSURANCE CO.,
No. 35 Pine-st.,
Great Western Buildings, New-York.

The Directors have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT, payable on demand.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1859.

This Company has declared a
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 7 PER CENT,
Payable on demand.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

THE
WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 54 Wall-st.,
Has declared a Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.
HENRY WESTON, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 38 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Table of Insurance Stocks sent upon application.

ALLYN COX,
NOTE, STOCK AND LOAN BROKER,
No. 43 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

A. BELMONT & CO., 58 WALL-STREET,
Buy and collect the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE Aug. 1, 1859.

PROPOSALS FOR $466,640 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 2, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the amount of four hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by an Act of the State Legislature entitled "An Act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park," passed April 17 1857, amended April 18, 1859; and by an ordinance of the Common Council approved by the Mayor July 23, 1859.

The said stock will consist of four thousand six hundred and sixty-six shares, of one hundred dollars each share, and comprises the remainder of the amount authorized to be issued ($1,666,600) for the improvement of the Central Park. It bears interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from taxation, and the principal is redeemable from "The Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt" on the 1st day of August 1887, such redemption being further secured by a pledge of the Park and its appurtenances.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within five days after the opening of the bids, one half of the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the whole sum.

The remainder of the amount so awarded will be required to be paid to the Chamberlain on the 10th day of November next. On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain for such payments to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of such deposits.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock"—and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed, put in a second envelope, sealed, and addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 2, 1859.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
Corner Broadway and Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug 2 1859.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half per Cent. (3½) has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office of the Company in the City of New-York on and after Aug. 16, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

LEAVENWORTH CITY BONDS, TEN PER CENTS.—These bonds are issued for municipal purposes, and mature July 1, 1875; interest at ten per cent. payable semi annually, in New-York. Total indebtedness of the city, July 1, $51,084 20; value of city property and assets, $46 162 48. The assessed value of taxables, about $4,100,000. Population, about 12,000. For sale by
ASHLEY & NORRIS,
No. 42 Exchange-place, New-York.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend of Four per Cent. (4) on the capital stock of the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company has been declared, payable at their office on the 10th of August prox. The interest on the bonds of the Company will be paid on the 1st of August, on the presentation of the Coupons at the New-York Exchange Bank.
C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

OCEAN BANK, New-York, July 30, 1859.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 10th August next. The transfer books will be closed from August 5 to 10 inclusive. By order of the Board.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Cor. 26TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV.—NEW YORK, July 26, 1859.—NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest Coupons of the 2d Mortgage Bonds, Bonds of 1861, and Dover Extension Seven Per Cents, will be paid on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's Office, cor. 26th-st. and 4th-av.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE CO., No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, July 13, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 4th of August next. The transfer books will be closed from July 28 till Aug. 4.
WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., New-York, Aug. 3, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 62 Wall-st. NEW YORK, July 29, 1859.

INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due the 1st day of August next, will be paid at this Office on and after that date.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 6 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, New-York, July 6, 1859.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their Seventh regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent., payable on demand.
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 67 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1859.—A Semi Annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on demand. By order.
WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 64 Wall-st., New-York, July 28, 1859.—The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
DAVID DRAKE, Sec'y.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, Aug. 2, 1859.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent., out of the earnings of the Bank, the last six months, has this day been declared, payable on the 12th inst.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, July 29, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PERCENT., out of the earnings of the Bank the last six months, has this day been declared, payable MONDAY, Aug. 8.
ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 84 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also other descriptions of paper sold on commission, at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1859.

MR. HOWARD POTTER IS AUTHORIZED by power of attorney to sign the name of our firm.
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.

FINANCIAL.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.

Issue Bills of Exchange and travelers' credit, available in all the cities of Europe. Letters of introduction furnished to persons visiting Europe, to our houses in Paris, London, Liverpool, &c.
H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

UNION CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY CLEVELAND, July 16, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Cleveland Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at their office in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 30th day of July until the 10th day of August.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and a Half per Cent has been declared by this Bank, payable on and after Monday, 8th August next. The transfer books will be closed till 8th August next inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

CITIZENS' BANK, New-York, Aug. 5, 1859.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 13th instant. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.
S. R. CONKLIN, Cashier.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No 31 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug 4, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTOR have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand.
GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF Directors of the Knickerbocker Stage Company will be held at the office of the Company, 8th av. and 23d-st. on Wednesday, the 10th instant. The polls will be open from 4 to 5 P. M. By order of the Board.
GEO. C. PETERS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. for the past six months, payable on the 9th instant, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board.
AUG. 3, 1859. GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 49 WALL-STREET.—Stockholders will please call and receive their certificates for the increased Capital Stock.
JAMES M. BANKIN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1859.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS OF VARIOUS CITIES for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 49 Wall-st. The *American Gas-Light Journal*, representing 153 companies, and nearly $33,000,000, published as above at $5 per annum.

MARINE BANK, JULY 28, 1859.—A DIVIDEND of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Monday, Aug. 8. The Transfer Books will be closed till Aug. 8.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 62 Broadway.

FOR SALE—MERCHANTS' BANK, (ST. LOUIS,) STOCK.—100 shares of this Stock registered in New-York City. Apply to E. D. MORGAN & CO., Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange place.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due August 1, will be paid on that day at the Ocean Bank. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY.
CORNER OF FIRE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.	
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
LEONARD APPLEBY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRED'K. H. WALCOTT,	JAS. LOR. GRAHAM, Jr.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	BOWES R. McILVAINE,
MOSES TAYLOR,	GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	JOHN C. HENDERSON,
DANIEL PARISH,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	WATSON E. CASE,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
CHARLES L. VOSE,	SAM'L. D. BRADFORD, Jr.
WARREN DELANO, Jr.	

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Ass't. Secretary.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.

When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HADDOCK, Secretary.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL STREET.

CASH CAPITAL.....$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN CROMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD
SILAS BOONSON,	ALVE F LAING,
A. E. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE.
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	J. H. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B AMES, Jr., Secretary.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 18 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.

The charter of this Company requires that 80 per cent of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.

This Company has been in operation for five years during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.

The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.

All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.

Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, enures to the Company.
ROBERT G. HOME, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

I WANT A SMART, ACTIVE BUSINESS-MAN, as partner, with $1 000 or $5 000 capital, to enable me to fill my orders, and extend the manufacture of my Patent Self-Closing and Patent Self Ventilating Lager-Bier Faucets. The water faucet can be seen in operation inside the gate at Fulton Ferry, and the lager-bier faucet at Messrs Ferrar & Lyons, South st., opposite the ferry. Apply, from 3 to 6 P. M., at the factory, No. 91 Cliff-st.
HENRY GETTY.

DINING SALOON FOR SALE.—A FIRST-class dining saloon, with bar and lunch counter for sale. It is an old established house and is now doing a good business. The present proprietor having another place, is desirous of disposing of this one. Price $8,000. Apply at No. 81 Pine-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO INVEST A FEW HUNdred dollars in a very valuable patent, (no competition,) and assist in selling the same. A man who has had such experience, or who could take it to the different State Fairs to be holden the coming month desired. Address E. H. S., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

VALUABLE PATENT-RIGHTS FOR SALE.—I will sell at a bargain the patent right of my adjustable Hammock Berth for sleeping in or aboard a ship, having neither time nor means to attend to it. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12, at No 97 Cliff-st.
HENRY GETTY.

TO BUSINESS MEN AND MANUFACTURERS.—A rare opportunity to invest in two new and important inventions, patented June 21, 1859, will be found by calling on A. H. EMERY, C.E., the Patentee, at his rooms, Astor House, New-York. Office hours from 8 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 6 P. M.

TO BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.—Wanted to exchange, 160 acres of good Western land, or two town lots in Cedar Falls, Iowa, for first-class stationery and books. Address W. M. F., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

HENRY GETTY WANTS A SMART, ACTIVE business man, with $4,000 or $5,000 capital, to enable him to fill his orders and extend the manufacture of his patent faucets. Apply at the Factory, 91 Cliff-st.

MONEY AND ILLINOIS LAND WOULD be paid for a stock of Summer clothing, drugs, jewelry, and merchandize generally. Call soon at M. ESEMAN'S Real Estate office, No. 77 Cedar st.

A NEW INVENTION.—RIGHT FOR SALE ON a small article of real merit, which is sure to command a ready sale, with large profits. Call and examine, at No. 66 Cedar st., room No. 3, from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—A BAKERY FOR CAKES, PIES bread, and confectionery, cheap for cash, in a good location, and can do a first rate trade, No. 419 6th-av.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S THREE CELEBRATED A cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—3 Broadway, corner of Duane st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WINTON, Commander,

Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the Mails and Passengers on SATURDAY, August 20, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $60.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For Freight or Passage apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Sept. 17.

THE BRITISH AND SOUTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard side, and red on port side.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 3.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE.—From Pier No 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.

FARE.

Cabin to Philadelphia.....$2 00
Cabin to Cape May.....2 00
Steerage to Philadelphia.....1 50

No charge for Berths. State-rooms extra, each $1.

DELAWARE, John H. Cones, Commander.
BOSTON, Orrin Sellew, Commander.
KENNEBEC, Thomas Rand, Commander.

One of the above lines leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West, free of commission and with dispatch. Goods insured at ½ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers."

Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.

Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$6

The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, E. ADAMS Commander will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, August 6, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans	$33 75	To Augusta, Ga	$26 00
To Mobile, Ala	25 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Columbus, G. O.	20 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	28 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Palatka, Fla	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The MARION succeeds Wednesday, August 17.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. Geo. R. Sourser, will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 6, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, M. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on
SATURDAY, Aug. 6, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 24 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship POTOMAC, G. W. WATSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River on THURSDAY, Aug. 11, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $33 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus $22; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; and also principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Baggage checked through to all principal points. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Nos. 86 West-st.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:

GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, Aug. 24, at 12 noon
EDINBURGH, Cumming,

Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first-class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 93 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK $6: PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND, $8. The steamship ROBINSON, Capt. Lewis Parrish, will receive freight for above places on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River and leave on SATURDAY, 6th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh and Richmond, state room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, POINT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thurs. Aug. 4, 7	A.M.	Thurs. Aug. 4, 11	A.M.
Friday Aug. 5, 7 30	A.M.	Friday Aug. 5, 11 30	A.M.
Saturd. Aug. 6, 9.30	A.M.	Saturd. Aug. 6, 1	P.M.
Sunday Aug. 7, 8	A.M.	Sunday Aug. 7, 2.30	P.M.
Monday Aug. 8, for R. Bank in connection with the Laura	5 A.M.	Monday Aug. 8, in connection with the Laura	5 A.M.
Monday Aug. 8, 11	A.M.	Monday Aug. 8, 3	P.M.
Tuesd'y Aug. 9, 11	A.M.	Tuesd'y Aug. 9, 3	P.M.
Wednes. Aug. 10, 12	M.	Wednes. Aug. 10, 4	P.M.
Thurs. Aug. 11, 1	P.M.	Thurs. Aug. 11, 5	P.M.
Friday Aug. 12, 6.30	A.M.	Friday Aug. 12, 2.30	P.M.
Saturd. Aug. 13, 2	P.M.	Saturd. Aug. 13, 5.30	P.M.
Sunday Aug. 14, 7.30	A.M.	Sunday Aug. 14, 3	P.M.
Monday Aug. 15, 8	A.M.	Monday Aug. 15, 3.30	P.M.
Tuesd'y Aug. 16, 6	A.M.	Tuesd'y Aug. 16, 4 30	P.M.
Wednes. Aug. 17, 9	A.M.	Wednes. Aug. 17, 4 30	P.M.
Thurs. Aug. 18, 6	A.M.	Thurs. Aug. 18, 10	A.M.
Friday Aug. 19, 7	A.M.	Friday Aug. 18, 11	A.M.
Saturd. Aug. 20, 7.30	A.M.	Saturd. Aug. 20, 11.30	A.M.
Sunday Aug. 21, 9	A.M.	Sunday Aug. 21, 1	P.M.
Monday Aug. 22, 9	A.M.	Monday Aug. 22, 1	P.M.
Tuesd'y Aug. 23, 10	A.M.	Tuesd'y Aug. 23, 2	P.M.
Wednes. Aug. 24, 11	A.M.	Wednes. Aug. 24, 3	P.M.
Thurs. Aug. 25, 12	M.	Thurs. Aug. 25, 4	P.M.
Friday Aug. 26, 6.30	A.M.	Friday Aug. 26, 5.30	P.M.
Saturd. Aug. 27, 2	P.M.	Saturd. Aug. 27, 5.30	P.M.
Sunday Aug. 28, 7.30	A.M.	Sunday Aug. 28,	P.M.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (DILLET) AND SEABRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. ISAAC LEMON, will run as follows, from the foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE BRANCH PORT.	
Thurs. Aug. 4, 11.30	A.M.	Thurs. Aug. 4, 8	A.M.
Friday Aug. 5, 12	M.	Friday Aug. 5, 8.30	A.M.
Satur. Aug. 6, 1.30	P.M.	Satur. Aug. 6, 7.30	A.M.
Monday Aug. 8, 3	P.M.	Monday Aug. 8, 9	A.M.
Tuesday Aug. 9, 5	P.M.	Tuesday Aug. 9, 10	A.M.
Wednes. Aug. 10, 8.30	P.M.	Wednes. Aug. 10, 5.30	A.M.
Thurs. Aug. 11, 4	P.M.	Thurs. Aug. 11, 6	A.M.
Friday Aug. 12, 3.30	P.M.	Friday Aug. 12, 7	A.M.
Satur. Aug. 13, 4.30	P.M.	Satur. Aug. 13, 7	A.M.
Monday Aug. 15, 3.30	P.M.	Monday Aug. 15, 6	A.M.
Tuesday Aug. 16, 3.30	P.M.	Tuesday Aug. 16, 7	A.M.
Wednes. Aug. 17, 4	P.M.	Wednes. Aug. 17, 7	A.M.
Thurs. Aug. 18, 6.30	P.M.	Thurs. Aug. 18, 7	A.M.
Friday Aug. 19, 7	A.M.	Friday Aug. 19, 7	A.M.
Satur. Aug. 20, 12	M.	Satur. Aug. 20, 8	A.M.
Monday Aug. 22, in connection with the Laura from Red Bank, and for Pleasure Bay only	6.30 A.M.	Sunday Aug. 21, leave B'oh Port 7 P. M., and leave Ocean House, Port Washington	8 P.M.
Monday Aug. 22,	1.30 P.M.	Tuesday Aug. 23,	3 P.M.
Tuesday Aug. 23,	3 P.M.	Wednes. Aug. 24,	10 A.M.
Wednes. Aug. 24,	4 P.M.	Thurs. Aug. 25,	6.30 A.M.
Thurs. Aug. 25,	3.30 P.M.	Friday Aug. 26,	6.30 A.M.
Friday Aug. 26,	3.30 P.M.	Satur. Aug. 27,	7 A.M.
Satur. Aug. 27,	4.30 P.M.	Monday Aug. 29,	8 A.M.
Monday Aug. 29,	3.30 P.M.	Tuesday Aug. 30,	7 A.M.
Tuesday Aug. 30,	3.30 P.M.	Wednes. Aug. 31,	7 A.M.
Wednes. Aug. 31,	4 P.M.	Thurs. Sept. 1,	7 A.M.

FOR SHREWSBURY & LONG BRANCH.—The light draft steamboat STRANGER will run as follows, from foot of Murray-st., fare 25 cents:

Leave New-York.		Leave Ocean Port.	
Friday, Aug. 5,	7 A.M.	Friday, Aug. 5,	11 A.M.
Saturday, Aug. 6,	1 P.M.	Saturday, Aug. 6,	7 P.M.
Sunday, Aug. 7,	6½ A.M.	Sunday, Aug. 7,	2 P.M.
Monday, Aug. 8,	10 A.M.	Monday, Aug. 8,	2 P.M.
Tuesday, Aug 9,	3 P.M.	Wednesday, Aug. 10,	6½ A.M.
Wednesday, Aug. 10,	3 P.M.	Thursday, Aug. 11,	6½ A.M.

& Stages to all parts of the country.

FARE 50 CENTS TO WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL AND NEWBURGH.—Tickets to the above places and return, 75 cents. Steamer BROADWAY leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher, every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½ o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings', Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

DAILY FOR BARTFORD, DIRECT.—FROM Peck-slip East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. HITCHCOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Annex at, at 9½ A.M.; 12½ and 3½ P.M.; Spring-st., at 9½ A.M., 12½ and 3½ P.M.; Pier No. 4, North River, at 10 A.M., 1 and 4 P.M.; last trip from the Island, at 6½ P.M. Fare, 25 cents

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

We copy from the Springfield *Republican* the following account of the new buildings erected at Williamstown, for Williams College, with a description of the interesting ceremonies of Commencement week:

"The new Chapel and Alumni Hall, whose completion and occupancy formed one of the special interests of the anniversary, inaugurates a new era in the architectural style of the College buildings. It is beautiful in design, and stands out in imposing and impressive contrast to the hideous poverty of expression that belongs to the other buildings. Its position, it is north of the Lawrence Hall library building, and opposite to the old chapel. GERVASE WHEELER, of New-York, is the architect, and the style a Norman modification of the Gothic with double gables, vestibules, high pointed roofs, arched doorways and windows. The material is a bluish gray limestone, fine-grained, but left undressed, which is quarried within two miles of the village. The front or main building is 44 by 61 feet, furnishing a room for the Chapel 40 by 60 feet, with high pointed inside roof, finished with chestnut timber, this room will seat 350 persons. At lower stands at the southeast angle of the Chapel, which is 16 feet square, and contains a winding staircase to the Alumni Hall, which occupies the upper part of the rear portion of the structure, 30 by 50 feet. This hall, 32 by 50 feet, has the usual general appearance as the Chapel, but will hold only about 250 people—too small as to-day's experience proved. Below the Hall, and back of the Chapel, are two fine rooms, for recitation purposes for the senior and junior classes, each about 32 by 25 feet. The interior of the structure is finished very plainly [illegible] with chestnut, oiled, but like the exterior, has an air of elegance and style that is quite captivating. The structure is the work of SAMUEL KEYES, of Hampton, and MONROE TAMPLE, of Adams, and cost $20,000, mostly contributed by the graduates of the College. The tower is surmounted by a spire rumning up to the height of 90 feet. The new bell, weighing 1,625 pounds, presented by PIERPONT ISHAM, of Bennington, is in its place in the tower, and below it is a room for the bell-ringer.

The efforts of Rev. Mr. DURFEE, the general agent of the college, to adorn the Hall of the Alumni with portraits of the early officers and prominent friends of the college, have already seven finely executed portraits. They present Rev. President GRIFFIN, Prof. Ebenezer Kellogg (from 1818 to 1847,) Rev. Dr. Hyde of Lee, Rev. Dr. West of Stockbridge, Rev. D. Sheperd of Lenox, Gov. Emory Washburn, and Dr. Philip Van Ness Morris of Cambridge, N. Y., the new benefactor of the college. Portraits of Rev. Dr. COOLEY of Granville and others are soon expected to be added to this interesting collection.

The new Alumni Hall was crowded at the opening meeting this forenoon, many ladies being present, besides a liberal representation of both the older and more recent classes. ABRAHAM P. OGEN of Troy, presided, by virtue of his election by the Alumni last year.

After brief speeches from Dr. CHILDS, the new President, President HOPKINS was introduced, and spoke at some length. He congratulated the Society of the Alumni—the first organization of graduates of an institution of learning in this country—upon the possession of this new hall, their own gift to the College, and welcomed them to its walls, and to the familiar faces of our fathers that had been gathered upon them. It was the expression of the air attachment to the College, a bond of union, and centre of attraction.

Judge STEPHEN J. FIELD, of California, not being present, as expected, his brother, the Rev. HENRY M. FIELD, of the New-York *Evangelist*, of the class of 1838, was next called to address the meeting. He complained that he was thrown in as an interjection, but proceeded to a very satisfactory speech. When he was first brought up here before these awful professors, twenty-five years ago, and when he was only twelve years old, he was so little, and the sense of their greatness so oppressive, that the double feeling had struck to him ever since. Why after he had graduated and entered the ministry, he came up here to a commencement, and was assailed in the street by a big sophomore to join his secret society! He concluded that he would tarry at Jericho till his beard was grown, and so he had not appeared here since till now. He spoke of his classmates, tenderly and affectionately of the beloved dead, cordially of the respected living.

The Rev. Mr. DURFEE, the General Agent of the College, spoke in explanation of the portraits hanging upon the walls, promising the additions of President HOPKINS and the Rev. Dr. COOLEY before another year. The latter would complete those of the Vice-Presidents of the College, who, like the Presidents, were just four in number. Coming to the last portrait upon the wall, which few recognized, Mr. DURFEE said it was of him, who had just announced a gift of *ten thousand dollars* to the College—Dr. PHILIP VAN NESS MORRIS, of Cambridge, Washington County, New-York, a graduate in 1813. Only a few persons in the hall were aware of this generous contribution, and Mr. DURFEE's announcement of it was greeted by a long and loud round of applause. Dr. MORRIS was present, and took a seat upon the platform, but declined to address the meeting. He was thanked with much fervor by Dr. CHILDS, the President, in behalf of the Alumni, and the scene was for some moments one of much excitement.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, of New-York, rising to speak, restored calmness, and he proposed a formal vote of thanks for this, the largest sum ever given to the College by any one of its graduates. He did not propose to give thanks for this as an act of generosity, though none but a generous soul could have prompted it—nor as an act of benevolence, though the spirit which animated it was benevolent—but rather as a high act of duty from one who has been taught to the instrumentalities by which he was taught. We all fail in not sufficiently recognizing our duties to education, and to the means by which we have profited, and by which we wish others to profit. We must stand by and sustain them. We must give of the results of that action which we received here to sustain and carry on the power of the College. Nobody else will if we do not. Mr. FIELD eloquently contrasted the influence going out from this College, and those imparted by such a great event as the recent war in Italy and its crowning battle at Solferino, where on a single night thirty thousand men were slain. In a few years that battle and this war will have left no trace; while the movement inaugurated here by MILLS and his pious associates will go on widening till it embraces the world, and its effects prove the healing of the nations.

Ex-Gov. WASHBURN, of Cambridge, of the class of 1817, made the closing speech of the meeting.

The custom of an Alumni Dinner was instituted here, on this anniversary, and about 100 of the past graduates, marshalled by Mr. W. T. R. MARVIN, of Boston, and escorted by Hodges' North Adams Band, proceeded from the Hall to the well-laden tables of Mr. HOSFORD at the Mansion House. The time here was limited for sentiments and speeches, but a few were offered.

Our Alma Mater—Her jewels are her children, and her children are men.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, of New-York, responded, and spoke of the beauty of the location of the college. He had seen nearly all the universities of the world, in Europe and America, and not one compared in its surrounding scenery with this. It was the only mountain university; no other gathers about it such a succession of natural beauties; no other is implanted in such a community of men.

The Memory of Col. Williams, whose blood was the ink wherewith the charter of our Alma Mater was written.

In the afternoon there was a public meeting of the Alumni in the village church, when an oration was pronounced by MARTIN L. TOWNSEND, of Troy, N. Y., of the class of 1833, and a poem delivered by Rev. AMOS D. WHEELER, of Brunswick, Me., of the class of 1827. It was a new field for Mr. TOWNSEND, but he acquitted himself as well as in it, as he has in the freer and more extempore efforts of the bar and the stump. The theme of his oration was, "Labor: Man's Original Destination, and the essential means of Health and Happiness."

This is the year for the publication of the Triennial Catalogue, comprising the names of all the graduates of the college, and of all those who have received honorary degrees here. It has just appeared under the superintendence of Prof. GRIFFIN, and from it we learn that the total number of graduates to this time is 1,711, of whom 493 are dead, and 1,218 living. Of the whole number 506 became ministers, and of these 158 are dead; 459 became lawyers, and of these 137 are dead; 139 doctors and 36 dead; 121 teachers and 24 dead. The numbers of the present undergraduate classes are—seniors 53; juniors 56; sophomores 70. The new freshman class will number about 75.

Mr. S. W. GLADDEN, of the Graduating Class, has collected and published a thick pamphlet of the "Songs of Williams," most of them original, with recent and present members of the college. It is a volume of jollity and sentiment, in Latin, Greek and English, in poetry and rhyme and doggerel.

The *Williams Quarterly*—the student's magazine—is continued only by the imposition of a heavy pecuniary tax upon its editors. The yearly loss has grown to nearly $200. This ought not to be—it is an excellent and useful publication, creditable and valuable to both college and students.

The Natural History Society flourishes well in its new building, the gift of Mr. JACKSON. About 40 of the students belong to it, and pursue the studies to which it relates. They are collecting subscriptions for AUDUBON's splendid plates of American birds, costing from $400 to $500, and have at hand about $300 towards the amount.

The old Chapel building is to be renovated, and fitted up for halls for the literary societies, the art rooms, the various scientific collections, and the chemical laboratory. Some of these are there now; but they will have improved accommodations, and more orderly an arrangement hereafter.

The Alumni held another meeting this morning, and took measures to raise the $25,000 by private subscription necessary to the obtaining of the equal amount granted by the State from the sales of the Back Bay Lands. The $10,000 gift of Dr. MORRIS will be counted as a part of this subscription, which leaves but $15,000 to be procured. It will be some time before the State will be able to pay over her part, but it is sure to come, sooner or later.

The following honorary degrees were conferred:

MASTER OF ARTS.—Theophilus H. Marvin, of Boston; Henry W. Taft, of Lenox; George A. Bissell, of Pittsfield; Andrew W. Moorehouse, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DOCTOR OF DIVINITY.—The Rev. Barnabas King, of New-Jersey; the Rev. John Waddington, of London.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.

The Sixty-fifth Commencement of the University of Vermont took place on Wednesday, Aug. 3. The class numbered 22. The following honorary degrees were conferred:

LL. D.—Edwin D. Seaborn, of Dartmouth College.

LL. D.—[illegible], and his Excellency, Hiland Hall, Governor of Vermont.

D. D.—Samuel S. Cutting, of Geneseo College, Rochester, N. Y., and the Rev. Joseph Tracy, of Boston, Mass.

A. M.—Wm. A. Miller, of Brandon, Vt.; Orange Smith, of Chicago, Ill.; Benj. Smith Nichols, of Whitehall, N. Y.; John H. [illegible]rabam, of Canada East; Chas. Dana, of Brandon, Vt., A. M., five in course. M. D., nineteen in course.

A correspondent of the Boston *Atlas* writes:

Judging from external appearances, and the number of graduates, the medical institution recently revived here seems to be in a more flourishing condition than any of its character in New-England. It labors under the disadvantage of having no endowment, and consequently must be made self-supporting.

During the morning exercises at the church, the following gentlemen occupied positions upon the platform with the college faculty: JOHN E. WHEELER, Esq., Chief Marshal of the day, Ex President WHEATON, formerly of the college, Bishop HOPKINS, the Hon. SAM. P. MARSH, Ex-Governor FAIRBANKS, Judge CULVER, of Brooklyn, N. Y., the Hon. HILAND HALL, Governor of the State of Vermont, the Hon. Mr. EASTMAN, M. C., from Vermont, the Rev. S. H. MARSH, President of the Pacific University of Oregon, the Rev. Mr. PISTLER, of Worcester, Mass., and many other gentlemen of note whose names were not obtained.

Immediately after these exercises, the Alumni formed in procession at the church, and, headed by the band, proceeded to the American Hotel, where a bountiful feast had been provided for them. At 4½ o'clock, about two hundred had assembled around the tables, and the divine blessing was invoked by the Rev. Dr. HICCOX, of Union College.

The pleasant table exercises were followed by speeches from several gentlemen of the Alumni, who were happily introduced by President PEASE, who presided on the occasion. Among the speakers were President PEASE; Judge CULVER, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ex Gov. FAIRBANKS, the Rev. Mr. MARSH, of the Pacific University, Oregon; Dr. HICCOX, of Union College; and Mr. BENEDICT, of New-York.

The following are the appointments next year: Of the Phi Beta Kappa, Rev. Geo. E. Cheever, of New York; substitute, Rev. Dr. F. D. Huntingdon, of Cambridge, Mass.; Poet, N. P. Willis, of New-York; substitute Dr. J. G. Holland, of Springfield. For the Alumni, Frederick Billings, of San Francisco; substitute, E. E. Palmer; Poem, James H. Scott, of New-York; substitute, C. P. Goodale, of New-York.

In the evening the Faculty gave a levee at the College. There was a brilliant assembly of wisdom and [illegible]. The college buildings were all brilliantly illuminated. They made a magnificent spectacle. Want of time will not permit us to speak further of this affair.

Immediately as this closed, a ball given by the graduating class opened at the American. There was a collection of rare beauty, fashion and elegance, found only at New-England balls.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

Commencement week at Bowdoin College passed off very satisfactorily. The Phi Beta Kappas had an oration from Dr. SEARS, of Providence, and the other Societies had J. G. HOLLAND, ("Timothy Titcomb,") of Springfield, for their orator. The graduating class numbered 31.

The degree of A. M. was conferred on the following, in course: Chas. H. Carlton, Jacob F. Milliers, Prentice Loring, George A. Wheeler, George Robinson, W. E. Melcher, Wm. Gaskin, T. S. Robey, John P. Watson, E. B. Palmer, F. C. Davis, G. C. Moses, C. K. True, Moses M. Robinson, George R. Williamson, Jacob O. Brown, Samuel W. Feaney, Henry Farrar.

The degree of A. M., out of course, was conferred on Wm. F. Goodwin, of the class of 1848, and Samuel Freeman, of the class of 1854.

In consequence of a disagreement between the boards of government, the honorary degrees fell to the ground.

The degree of M. D. was conferred on John F. Bates, Wm. Buck, Wm. B Bullard, Francis F. Dale, Jonathan S. Houghton, Edwin S. Lenox, Daniel E. Marston, Albion K. P. Messerve, James H. Thompson, Milton C. Wedgewood, George A Wheeler, Horace White.

At the conclusion of the services in the church the Alumni and students formed in procession and proceeded to the vestry to partake of the annual Alumni dinner. President Woods called upon Gov. MORRILL, who was present, for a speech. The Governor responded by saying that, on such occasions, the President had a right to command and he must obey—indeed he felt it but part of his duty to express his great satisfaction at the manner in which the commencement exercises had passed off. He was a warm and ardent friend of education, believing that to that the State owed what it was. Indeed, the system of self-government never would be what it is and would fail now were it not for the power of common schools and colleges. But all learning came not from schools, but the foundation must be laid there. The highest strength of a State lay not in her armories, but in her alphabet. The Governor concluded by paying a high compliment to the President and to the institution.

ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The exercises of the graduating class of the Theological Seminary in Andover, took place on Thursday, Aug. 4. The occasion was one of no little interest, and drew together a large concourse of people. The class numbered 36. Twelve of these are to depart on foreign missions. Three others have already received calls to pastorates. We quote from the correspondence of the Boston *Atlas*:

"Exercises were held in the chapel before the Alumni on Wednesday. The annual sermon was delivered by the Rev. SETH SWEETSER, D.D., of Worcester. It was an interesting, able and appropriate production. The devotional services were conducted by the Rev. HERAT B. HOOKER, Secretary of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society."

At the conclusion of the discourse, Rev. Dr. J. S. CLARK, Secretary of the Association, read the obituary report for the past year, with brief notices of deceased Alumni. Six graduates of the Institution, and two who left it before completing the course, have died during this period, as follows: Rev. Abiel Cutler, of the class of 1810; Rev. Samuel Austin, Worcester, of the class of 1823; Rev. John Richards, D.D., of the class of 1824; Rev. Ebenezer Davenport Mallbie, of the class of 1827; Rev. John Edward Farwell, of the class of 1830; Rev. Alexander Montgomery, of the class of 1840; Rev. Joshua R. Brown, of the class of 1841; and Rev. Wm. D. Flagg, of the class of 1857.

At the close of the public exercises in the chapel, the Association of the Alumni held its annual meeting for the transaction of business. The Rev. Dr. HOOKER presided. The following gentlemen were chosen a Committee of Arrangements for the ensuing year, Prof. E. A. PARK, he Rev. J. H. TAYLOR and the Rev. J. S. CLARK. The letter was reelected Secretary, The Rev. Dr. WAYLAND, of Providence, was elected to preach the next annual sermon, and the Rev. Wm. THOMPSON, D. D., of East Windsor, Conn., was chosen substitute.

The annual address before the Porter Rhetortical Society was delivered at 2 o'clock P. M., in the Old South Church, by the Rev. NATHAN LORD, D. D., of Hanover, N. H., upon "Faith as a Principle." Wednesday evening the Society of Inquiry and the Porter Rhetorical Society held their united anniversaries.

The Crosse Court Marhal.

The Court was yesterday occupied with the consideration of the following application for the procuring of an important witness from San Francisco:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1859.

I, Major OSBORN CROSS, United States Army, do declare, on oath, that the testimony of D. FERGUSON, of San Francisco, and now a clerk in the employment of Col. THOMAS SWEARS, Deputy Quartermaster-General, in charge of the Department of the Pacific, is important to the case now before this Court. I desire to prove by the said FERGUSON that, in his making a partial examination of my public accounts after he took charge of my office as clerk, he found defects which go to show that some of the money I now stand charged with as having used for my own benefit on the 4th day of August, 1857, arose from errors from the non-entry of vouchers and other omissions. In the case of H. FOLGER the sum of $350 was paid, and no voucher entered; BOARDMAN & BACON, there is a difference in payment which is made against me of $792 62; EDWARD JONES, $202 93, two vouchers given for the same account for $160. A check given for $5,000. No voucher recorded. T. A. WAKEMAN's vouchers as Clerk, $29. No voucher entered. The steamer *Seat Bird* overpaid $45 60. Draft given, $1,500. No credit on the books. Further, there were no vouchers in the office when said FERGUSSON examined my papers for a sum amounting to between three and five thousand dollars, and which had never been recorded. Besides a deficiency of the petty cash account to show what moneys were kept on hand in the office and how paid out.

Signed, O. CROSS.

Maj. U. S. A. and Q. M.

The Court decided that the accused be allowed sixty days from this date for the purpose of procuring the attendance of Mr. FERGUSSON, in accordance with his application and affidavit, and the the Judge Advocate be directed to summon Mr. FERGUSSON immediately. The summons went out by the *Moses Taylor*. The examination of WM. A. GORDON, chief clerk in the Quartermaster's General's Office, was resumed. He produced and identified Letter Book 1851, Quartermaster's Department. A large number of letters were read by the Judge Advocate and entered on the minutes as par of the records. They were mainly correspondence between the Quartermaster's Department at Washington, and Major CROSS, touching the alleged deficiency in the accounts. In one of these Major CROSS admitted an apparent deficiency in his account, and asking for time to make a thorough examination of his accounts, asserting, at the same time, his ability to make good any actual deficiency which existed. The amount due the Government in March was claimed to be $24,963 12.

Question—Do you know whether or not Major CROSS paid over any moneys to the Department at Washington in settlement of his account?

Answer—Yes, he made payments as follows:

July 17, 1858—Paid to Lt. Col. Swords	$6,000
July 19, 1858—Paid to Lt. Col. Swords	8,000
Nov. 2, 1858—Paid to Capt. N. S. Miller, Asst. Quarter-master	4,760
Nov. 19, 1858—Deposited in the Treasury	2,680
Total	$21,440

At this point the Court adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock.

Major CROSS expects to be able to prove when he shall have procured his witness from California, and upon a thorough sifting of the accounts, that the balance is in his favor, instead of his being indebted to Government.

TERRIBLE AFFAIR IN THE OHIO PENITENTIARY—TWO MEN SHOT.—A most unfortunate tragedy was enacted at the Ohio Penitentiary yesterday afternoon, in which one man was mortally wounded and another completely riddled with buck-shot. It seems the government of the Penitentiary has been aware for some time of a concerted intention on the part of convicts working on the addition to escape by a rush, and consequently the guards have been unusually watchful. Yesterday two of the convicts, named W. R. SEARS *alias* RICHARD DEAR, sent from Summit County, July 5, for grand larceny, for one year, and JOHN SWAZEAY, from Erie County, for burglary and larceny, sentenced March 14, for one year, working on the north side, took advantage of an apparent remissness and made a rush for a corn-field near by. But half a score of watchful eyes were upon them, and the guards knowing that as soon as they started in pursuit there would be a general stampede of the whole party, raised their pieces, loaded with buck shot, and sent a volley after the fugitives, which brought the striped gentlemen to the ground covered with wounds. They were picked up and conveyed to the hospital, when Dr. HAMILTON, prison physician, made examination, and found that SEARS had a shot in each leg, and one through the back, the ball lodging just behind his heart. Dr. H. thinks him mortally wounded. SWEENEY was shot in the legs, and through his neck, the ball making a ragged ghastly wound, just missing the jugular. Although suffering greatly, SWEENEY is not so seriously hurt as his comrade, and will, probably, recover. Doubtless, this prompt action on the part of the guards, nipped in the bud a concocted plan, by which fifty men hoped to escape from their bondage.—*Ohio State Journal, 4th.*

Board of Aldermen.

THE CROTON BOARD—DEBATE ON THE NOMINATIONS OF THE MAYOR—MR. TAPPAN AS COMMISSIONER, AND MR. CRAVEN AS ENGINEER, CONFIRMED—MR. VAN SCHAICK, AS PRESIDENT, LAID OVER.

The Board met at 5 P. M., yesterday, President MCSPEDON in the Chair.

The routine business having been disposed of, the Board took from the table the communication of the Mayor, nominating MEMBERS VAN [illegible] TAPPAN [illegible] VAN SCHAICK, THOMAS B. [illegible] and ALFRED W. CRAVEN, for the offices of President, Commissioner, and Chief Engineer of the Croton Board.

Alderman STEPHENS moved that the nomination of Mr. Tappan for Commissioner be confirmed. The yeas and nays were demanded and the motion prevailed by a vote of 14 to 2.

Alderman GENEY moved that the nomination of Alfred W. Craven, for Chief Engineer, be confirmed.

Alderman TUOMEY moved to lay the motion of Alderman GENEY on the table. Lost.

Alderman BRADLEY spoke at length against the nomination of Mr. Craven, alleging that he had already held the office for ten years, to the exclusion of good Democrats, and that, having refused to pledge himself to make any removals of his subordinates, he could not, with a good grace, come before a Democratic Board of Aldermen for confirmation. He had nothing to say against Mr. Craven in his official capacity, and based his opposition entirely on political grounds. He was aware that it was a fixed thing with the Board to confirm the nomination, and he ventured to predict that the vote given upon this question would be the political death of more than one Democrat in the Board. Reverting to the history of the Croton Aqueduct Department, from its organization to the present time, he agreed that all the public works requiring engineering skill and talent, had been completed before Mr. Craven came into the board, and that the only work tending to exhibit the boasted skill which Mr. Craven was said to possess, was the new reservoir, not yet completed, and about which there were many doubts as to its adaptation to the purposes for which it was constructed. His opposition to Mr. Craven, however, he was free to say, was based on the principle of the spoils. The patronage under the control of Mr. Craven properly belonged to the Democratic Party. They might get it if he was confirmed, but they had no assurance that such would be the case; at any rate, he should not feel like going to him in favor.

Alderman PACK spoke in favor of the confirmation and in defence of Mr. Craven. He believed Mr. Craven to be as good a Democrat as there was in that room, and that if he were confirmed he would use his patronage for the benefit of the Democratic Party. It had been alleged that Mr. Craven had sought admission into a Know-Nothing lodge; so had many other Democrats in good standing in the party. In reply to the allegation that Mr. Craven was inimical to citizens of foreign birth, he would assert that at least four-fifths of all the appointments made by him during the last year had been given to naturalized citizens.

Alderman TUOMEY couldn't see how a Democratic Board could vote to confirm Mr. Craven. He was no Democrat, and had never pretended to be one. He had nothing to say of Mr. Craven as a man, or an engineer; but, like Alderman BRADLEY, he believed the patronage of that office of right belonged to the Democratic Party, and he was in favor of turning Mr. Craven out and putting a good Democrat in his place.

Alderman DARRAH said that from the tenor of the remarks that had been made on this question, he was led to believe that honesty, capacity and fidelity to his trust, were no qualifications or recommendations in the mind of a Democrat for official appointment. As for himself, he did not know whether Mr. Craven was a Democrat or not, nor did he care to know; it was sufficient for him that he was faithful to his trust as Chief Engineer of the Department, and his capacity and qualifications for the post was admitted. He should therefore vote for his confirmation.

Alderman STEPHENS also spoke eloquently in favor of the confirmation of Mr. Craven, basing his support entirely on his qualifications for the office. He did not consider that the vote he should give on this question would be a test of his Democracy, but if others chose so to consider it, he was ready to abide by the consequences. He concluded by presenting to the Board the following petition which he read:

We, the undersigned, take great pleasure in recommending the reappointment of Mr. Alfred Craven as Chief Engineer of the Croton Board. Mr. Craven has, by his past services in that position, fully merited a reappointment. He is a faithful public officer, honest and upright, and we trust that the Board of Aldermen will confirm his nomination, as we believe they will thereby best meet the wishes of their fellow citizens. (Signed) Auguste Belmont, Wilson G. Hunt, Charles O. Dale, Charles O'Conor, Thos. C. Fields, Jno. J. Cisco, James T. Brady, J. W. Chambers, Geo. C. Barnard, Robt. J. Dillon, Moses Taylor, E. B. Hart, John C. Mather, F. B. Cutting, John T. Doyle, H. D. Clapp, J. H. Brower, Jas. Monerief.

A motion to take up the nominations of the Mayor separately was carried.

Alderman BRADY said he should vote for the nomination of Mr. Craven. It had been said that he had been a member of a Know-Nothing Lodge. If that was so, he, as an American, was glad of it. He had yet to learn that it was a crime to be an American, or to seek for the triumph of American principles. But if it were a crime, there were a good many criminals in this community, who now claim to be Democrats. Chief among the criminals was the great Mogul, Fernando Wood. As for Mr. Craven, he did not claim him as an American nor as a Republican, but he claimed that he was an Engineer, and a good one, and for his qualifications as an Engineer, and for these, he should vote for his confirmation.

Alderman OWENS was in favor of the confirmation of Mr. Craven; he had made a good engineer, and although there might be others just as good, yet he considered it good policy to let well enough alone.

Alderman STARR said he should vote for the confirmation, although he did not claim Mr. Craven as a Republican, for he had it from his own lips that he never belonged to that party. He had voted against the confirmation of Mr. Tappan, not because he had anything against that gentleman, but to show his disapproval of the action of the Mayor in dropping the name of Mr. DeForrest, a high-minded and efficient officer, merely because he was a Republican, and substituting Mr. Tappan, a Democrat, in his place. In his opinion, the Mayor should have renominated the whole Board, and thus set an example to the Board of Aldermen of independence of party on this question.

The vote on the confirmation of Mr. Craven was then taken, and resulted as follows:

AYES—Smith, Henry, Stephens, Brady, Starr, Adams, Darrah, Lynes, Peck, Owens, Genet—11.

NAYS—Tuomey, Boole, Seagrist, Bradley, McSpedon—5.

Alderman BRADY moved that the name of Myndert Van Schaick, as President of the Board, be confirmed.

Alderman BOOLE moved to lay the motion of Alderman BRADY on the table. Carried, 9 to 6.

The Board then adjourned to the first Monday in September.

The Great International Cricket Match—United States vs. Canada.

THE FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

From the Toronto Colonist, Aug. 4.

The annual Cricket Match between eleven of the best players in the United States and eleven selected from the Clubs of Canada, commenced on the Toronto ground yesterday. For the sixth time have these players, or the majority of them, met in friendly strife alternately at New-York and Toronto. Three times have the Americans been successful, while the Canadians have defeated their opponents twice. It is a somewhat singular fact that on each occasion when the scene of the contest was in New-York the Americans came off victorious, while on the Toronto ground the Canadians have proved themselves the champions. Perhaps this will be regarded as an exemplification of the old and somewhat vulgar adage which affirms the combative superiority of each chicken of the masculine gender when the scene of battle happens to be his own immediate feeding-ground. However this may be, the fact stands recorded, and has the effect of inspiring confidence in the triumph of the Canadians on this occasion, although it is generally conceded that their opponents are of no mean order as regards cricketing, but on the contrary skillful and persevering players.

The following are the players on behalf of the United States: Messrs Hammond, Sharp, W. Wister, Newhall, Wilby, Marsh, Higham, Hall, Crossley, Collis and Hallis—principally from New-York and Philadelphia. Mr. Symes of St. Louis, Mo., formerly of St. George's Club, New-York, acted as umpire for the American eleven, and Master George Newhall, of Philadelphia, officiated in the capacity of scorer.

The Canada eleven, as finally selected, were as follows: Messrs. Thomas Phillips and Rykert, of St. Catharines; Dykes, Galt; Rogerson, Brampton; Sharpe, Hamilton; Jones, Brockville; Stanton, Cobourg; Howard, Parsone, Patterson and Read, Toronto. Mr. Madison acted as umpire on this side, and Mr. Bowlby, of Newmarket, as scorer. It was expected that Mr. Hardinge, of Montreal, one of the best cricketers in the Province, would have taken part in the game; but he found it impossible to devote to it the necessary time.

The following is the official score of the first innings of the two eleven:

CANADA ELEVEN.

Phillips, b Hallis	25	Read, c. Higham, b. Crossley	1
Rykert, b. Hallis	3	Rogerson, not out	18
Howard, c. Wister, b. Crossley	13	Sharpe, b. Crossley	0
Parsons, c. Hallis, b. Crossley	14	Jones, b. Crossley	3
Patterson, c. Hallis, b. Crossley	4	Stanley, b. Hallis	3
Dykes, b. Crossley	0	Byes 7; leg byes 3; wide 1	11
		Total	95

UNITED STATES ELEVEN.

Hammond, b. Parsons	36	Hall, l. b. w., b. Parsons	8
Sharp, c. Sharpe	7	Crossley, c. Dykes, b. Parsons	0
Wister, c. Phillips	2	Collis, c. Patterson, b. Sharpe	6
Newhall, b. Parsons	1	Hallis, not out	3
Wilby, b. Parsons	0	Byes, 7; l. b's, 1; wides 5	13
Marsh, c. Sharpe, b. Rogerson	2	Total	112
Higham, b. Parsons	29		

ANALYSIS BY THE BOWLING.

CANADA INNINGS.

	No. of Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Hallis	127	44	10	6
Marsh	36	12	4	0
Crossley	92	28	8	7

UNITED STATES INNINGS.

Jones	36	11	3	0
Parsons	124	51	5	8
Sharpe	66	28	4	1
Rogerson	24	9	1	1

Army News.

Paymaster A. J. Coffee, United States Army, has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted, to take effect from July 31, 1859.

Isaac Winston, of Kansas Territory, has been appointed Paymaster, *vice* Coffee, resigned.

The following items are from the Fort Smith *Times* of July 28:

Col. Constantine Perkins arrived here on Tuesday, from Fort Gibson, C. N.

Col. B. J. Jesoway, United States Marshal, passed through this place on Monday last, en route to Van Buren, in good health and spirits.

Major Easton, Superintendent, left here on Tuesday last for the Creek Agency, with the money for the Creeks, which is to be paid out on the 1st of August. He was accompanied by Capt. Pike, Col. Pulliam, Capt. H. L. Rogers, Col. R. M. Johnson, M. Grimes, Esq., and Capt. Pike's two sons. There will be a livelytime during the payment.

Lieut. Jackson, First Cavalry, United States Army, arrived here on Friday last, on his way to Fort Arbuckle.

[Advertisement.]

DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR AND PARTIAL DEAFNESS CURED.—Dr. HARTLEY will receive calls at his residence, No. 40 St. Mark's-place, during each morning until the 1st of September. The following testimonials are submitted without comment:

"The subscriber was prostrated in his third year by a severe attack of the scarlet fever which left him partially deaf, with disagreeable discharges from the ear. The disorder was left unchecked until he was in his 17th year, when he was induced to call on Dr. HARTLEY, who, in a short time, entirely stopped the discharge and removed the cause of deafness. To those whom the above disorder has not visited, the value of a cure may not be appreciated, but as for me, words cannot express the feelings of gratitude which I felt on being relieved of so great an affliction. They only who have been afflicted can appreciate a cure.

CHARLES F. VAN BRUNT,
No. 34 Murray-st., N. Y."

To *Dr. Hartley, No. 40 St. Mark's place:*

"For the last eight years I have been troubled with partial deafness, with disagreeable noise in my head. Seeing your advertisement I was induced to make a trial for relief. I am happy to state that through your aid I am now entirely relieved from the difficulty. C. C. LATHROP,
No. 8 West Washington place."

[Advertisement].

"Knowledge is power;" and he who, by years of extended research and experience, is enabled to alleviate human suffering, be it the result of neglected disease or debased habits, is greater than an Emperor. Such an one is Dr. H. A. BARROW, who can be consulted at his residence, No. 194 Bleecker-street, four doors below McDougal-street, New-York, from 11 to 2 and from 4 to 8 daily, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

[Advertisement.]

WYMAN'S LAST DAY.—WYMAN, the Wizard, intends to out-do even himself this afternoon and evening, at Barnum's Museum. It is his last day. He is an astonishing necromancer and unapproachable ventriloquist. On Monday a new and highly complimented company commence the Summer dramatic season at Barnum's, and will create a great sensation.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—IMPURE BLOOD.—All diseases, more or less, find their origin in a morbid state of blood; the purifying qualities of this celebrated medicine are highly recommended by the most eminent of the faculty.

[Advertisement.]

Lovers of Nature will find the most beautiful scenery and good hotel accommodations, at Round Hill Water Cure, Northampton, Mass. Send for circular.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 6.

$2,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	86½	100 Pacific Mail S. Co. 71⅜
20 000	do	86⅜	100 Cumb. Coal Pref a60 12
25,000	do a60	86	110 Erie Railroad 4⅜
5,000	do a3	86⅛	150 do 6
3,000	Virginia 6s	93½	250 do 6⅛
5,000	do s10	93	300 do s3 5
15 000	do	93	300 Harlem Railroad 9
5,000	do c60	91¾	26 Harlem R. Pref 34½
35,000	Missouri 8s, 6s	82	100 do 34⅝
50,000	do b60	81	50 Mich. Cen. R b60 61
10,000	do s15	81⅞	100 do s30 40⅜
500	Cal. State 7s Ba.	81	50 do a60 40¾
1,000	Michigan 6s	98	50 M. S. & N. I. R. s30 7
1 000	Brooklyn C. W. L.	100	200 do 7
3,000	Erie R 3d m. b	83	350 M. S. & N. I. G. S. 20
1,000	do	89	170 do 19⅞
800	Find. Birr. R. 1st m.	101½	100 do s30 19½
10,500	Ill. Central R. 8s	84	30 Panama Railroad 118
1,000	G. & C. 1st m. 8s	81½	100 do b30 116½
1,000	Harlem R. 1st m.	92	150 Galena & Chi. R 63½
3,000	L. E. & W. 1st m. b	67½	50 do s 63½
5,000	do	63	5 do 63¾
10	B'k of State of N. Y.	100½	100 do b60 63¾
200	Canton Co.	17¾	100 do b30 63¾
20	Del. & Hud. C'l Co.	89	100 Clev. & Tol. R b30 21½
80	Penn. Coal Co.	83½	150 do 21¾
350	N. Y. Cent. R. p&c	72⅜	200 do s30 21
100	do opg	72⅜	100 do 21¾
150	do s30	72⅜	100 do b60 21¾
150	do p&c	72½	100 Chic. & R. Isl. R. s60 80¾
150	do opg	73⅝	300 do s10 80¾
350	do b30	72½	100 do b60 80¾
200	do s60	72¾	50 do c 80¾
230	do opg	72¾	200 do s30 80¾
850	do b30	72½	60 do 80¾
300	do p. & c.	72¾	250 do 80¾
100	do b60	72¾	100 do b0w k 80¾
100	do s18	72¾	

SECOND BOARD.

10,000	Miss. St. 6s. s10	82	100 Reading Rail'd. s25 43
1,000	Erie R. 1st M. B.	82	200 do s30 43⅛
5 000	Mich. So S. I. Bs.	86½	200 do s20 43¾
100	Cumb. Coal Pref	11

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2459. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Nova Scotian.

Preparations for the Peace Conference.

Probability of a General Disarmament.

The Relations of France and England Discussed by the Moniteur.

The English Nightmare of French Invasion.

PLAN OF THE ITALIAN CONFEDERATION.

Interesting Rumors in Reference to Garibaldi.

Proceedings in the British Parliament.

Cotton Firm—Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull.

CONSOLS 95 @ 95 1-8.

FASTNET POINT, Sunday, Aug. 7.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 27th ult., has passed this point on her way to Quebec.

The steamship *Fulton* was to leave Southampton on the same day for New-York.

The steam-frigate *General Admiral*, from New-York *via* Cherbourg, reached Cronstadt on the 15th.

The steamship *Hammonia* left Southampton for New-York on the 26th.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Nothing of moment had transpired in regard to the conference at Zurich, nor is it known whether Sardinia would take part.

A dispatch of the 25th from Berne, however, says that the Representatives of the three Powers were expected to meet at the end of July.

It was vaguely rumored in Paris on the 25th, that NAPOLEON would visit London.

The *Daily News* believes that, although the scheme of an Italian Confederation may not have been formally struck off the programme, it is not now insisted on by its author, and that little more will be heard of it.

The French fleet had sailed from Lussino, and it was reported that a portion of the French army had begun to leave Italy.

Count PERSIGNY had arrived in Paris from London. It is said he took with him an assurance that England would give her adhesion to the Congress on condition of a general and immediate disarmament.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* is informed that the English Government had offered to send a representative to the Congress, provided France disarmed; that the French Emperor agreed to do so, on condition that England did the same; that England consented on condition of a general disarmament by land and sea; that France will begin the movement, and that the English Government is very well satisfied with the conduct of the French Emperor.

The *Independance Belge* gives a report that the proposition for a disarmament proceeded in the first instance from NAPOLEON.

It is asserted that a Military Convention between France and Austria, relative to Italy, has been concluded, and that Lombardy is to take a fair share of the national debt. The Paris *Moniteur* of the 26th contains the following

"It is endeavored in England to attribute to France the causes of the English national burdens, but the English people are deceived merely to further the national defences; the exaggeration of our armaments is to justify a considerable increase of the Budget for the army and navy. A comparison of the Budgets of England and France will show that these considerations have been erroneous. Since 1815 the army expenses of England have increased by two hundred millions francs, making for 1860 a total of more than six hundred and fifty million francs, while the French army budget for 1860 does not exceed four hundred and sixty-three million. One therefore asks, whether it is to France and her extraordinary armaments, that the heavy burdens, which weigh on the English people, are to be attributed, or whether those enormous expenses and taxes, which are the consequences of those burdens, must not be attributed to other reasons."

The Paris *Patrie*, referring to the above article from the *Moniteur*, says that France has done everything to free England from the nightmare of invasion in order to restore her to her calmness and repose. If unsuccessful, England can only blame herself for the fears which agitate her, and which, if prolonged, would be an affront to the sincerity, friendly feelings and actions of France.

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald* says, that there is something like two hundred million francs unexpended out of the late loan, and it is understood that the surplus is to be applied to the navy.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent says there is the same disposition as ever in official quarters to assure England that the Emperor and his advisers consider the Anglo-French alliance now as ever necessary for the tranquility and prosperity of Europe.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Times* says it was reported that Count WALEWSKI had drawn out a plan for the Confederation of Italy, and submitted it confidentially to the Cabinet. It consists of seven States, and the Presidency is given nominally to the Pope, but really to the Kings of Sardinia and Naples alternately. The strong places to be garrisoned by Federal troops are Gaeta, Mantua and Piacenza. The votes in the Federal Diet are to be distributed as follows: Parma and Modena, one each; the Pope two; Tuscany two; Sardinia and Naples each three.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords, on the 25th, Lord LYNDHURST, after defending himself from the charges made against him by Mr. BRIGHT, on account of the warning voice he had raised, asked if the Admiralty was aware that the French were arming their fleet with rifled cannon.

The Duke of Somerset said he believed rifled cannons are being prepared for the French Fleet, and that, although England had an improved cannon in the course of manufacture, it would not be ready for some time to come.

In the House of Commons, Mr. ADDERLY advocated improved defences for the Colonies, by means of increased local forces.

SIDNEY HERBERT said the Government had ordered an inquiry on the subject.

Mr. DELACY EVANS moved a resolution, that in view of the relations between the great Military Powers of the Continent a commission be appointed to inquire into the national defences of England, and report what improvements may be made therein.

SIDNEY HERBERT said the Government would assent to the substance of the resolution, but not to the motion itself. The Government were about to appoint a committee, the names of which would be a guarantee for the earnestness of its endeavors to place the great arsenals of the country in a state to resist all attacks.

It would be too extensive an inquiry for a commission to consider what force was necessary for the defence of the country. They would only inquire what permanent fortifications were necessary for the defence of the dock-yards and arsenals.

Sir DE LACY EVANS' resolution was negatived.

The proceedings of both Houses on the 26th were unimportant.

A fire at Liverpool on the 26th destroyed the extensive North Shore flour and rice mills. Four lives were lost, and many persons injured. Loss, £50,000 to £60,000, including a large quantity of grain.

A fire occurred on the same day in the brandy vaults of the London Docks; the damage was very considerable, and several lives were reported to have been lost.

A deputation from the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, headed by Lord BROUGHAM, had an interview with the Duke of Newcastle in regard to Coolie emigration to the West Indies. They urged the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry, but the Duke said that the time would not permit this session, but an official inquiry should be instituted in the Colonies.

At a public meeting at Galway a letter was read from the Treasury Department, saying the Government could not comply with the demand to make Galway a harbor of refuge.

FRANCE.

It is said that the Emperor will make his public entry into Paris on Sunday, Aug. 14, at the head of part of the army of Italy. The troops will halt on the following day, for the usual *Fête* NAPOLEON.

After the 17th the Emperor proceeds, with the Empress, to the Pyrenees.

The Duke of MALAKOFF had been appointed Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor.

The Emperor had granted a pension of three thousand francs from his private purse to the mother of Gen. Anger, killed in Italy.

It was reported that 200,000 men are to be discharged from the army on reneweble furlough, the advantage being that the Government will have them still on hand, while their cost can be diverted to other purposes.

The Paris Flour and Wheat Market was firm, owing to reports that the wheat crop will be less than has been anticipated. The provincial corn markets close firm and advancing.

Accounts from the wine regions are unfavorable; the grapes had been injured by the excessive heat, and prices tended upward. Brandies were quiet.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte*, Government organ, says that Denmark has ceded the island of St. Thomas to the United States.

Count POURTALES, the Prussian Ambassador, had arrived in Paris.

The Bourse had been animated and higher, but on the 26th the article in the *Moniteur* on armaments caused a reaction, and prices declined one-fourth; the Rentes closed flat at 67f. 90c.

SARDINIA.

Le Nord says one of the first acts of the new Ministry will be to put an end to the present Dictatorship, to convoke the Chambers, and present an electorial bill applicable to Lombardy; a dissolution will afterwards take place. In order to effect in the new Chambers the complete fusion of Piedmont and Lombardy, the King will preside, and the Parliament will sit alternate years at Turin and Milan.

Turin journals say that the Sardinian army, reinforced by recruitments in Lombardy, is to be raised to 100,000 men.

ITALY.

In regard to GARIBALDI's position, it is said that he was on the 15th summoned to Brescia by General DELLAMARMORA, with whom he had a long confidential interview; that he had a force of 12,000 men, which continued to increase; and that he expressed confidence in the King of Sardinia's not forsaking the national cause.

A letter from Milan says that GARIBALDI was contemplating a move from the Alps to the Apennines—from Northern to Central Italy. Then there will be a gathering of about 50,000 volunteers in the Romagna, and GARIBALDI's corps joined to that of MEZZOCAPO will form an army capable of securing the independence of Central Italy, at least against any Roman or Neapolitan force.

It was rumored that the Duke of MODENA proposed to arm 4,000 Austrian troops to enable him to enter his States; also that a division of the French army will enter Parma and Tuscany, and another corps the Roman Legation, for the purpose simply of preserving order and allowing a free expression of public opinions.

The Municipality of Florence had formally expressed a desire for annexation to an Italian Kingdom under VICTOR EMANUEL, or that Tuscany should be governed by a Prince of the House of Savoy, in case annexation should be impossible. The Tuscan Government had sent Prof MALLENCHI on a special mission to Turin and Paris.

ROME.

The Pontifical Government had issued a circular to its Representatives abroad complaining that the refusal of the dictatorship of the Roman Legations by the King of Sardinia was completely illusory; the nomination of the Marquis D'AZEGLIO is complained of as a flagrant violation of its neutrality; other acts of usurpation against the legitimate authority of the Pope are quoted, and the circular says they provoked in the Holy Father much indignation at seeing that such enormities proceeded from the Government of a Catholic King, who had accepted the advice of his august ally to refuse the dictatorship offered him. His Holiness decrees this protest to be communicated to all the European Powers, and trusts they will coöperate in vindicating his rights, for which purpose he invoked their assistance protection.

Baron HUBNER, formerly Austrian ambassador at Paris, had arrived at Rome to replace Count COLLOREDO as Austrian ambassador there.

Great numbers of addresses were being signed in the Romagna against the return of the Clerical Government, and in favor of union with Sardinia. The country had resolved upon keeping up public order, and of repulsing every attack by the Swiss troops in the service of the Pope; also that regular voting should take place in expressing the wishes of the country.

Letters from Rome assert that the principle of an Italian Confederation had been accepted by the Pope; a majority of the Cardinals in conference voted in favor of the Pope accepting the Presidency.

The French ambassador had an extraordinary audience of the Pope of two hours' duration.

Latest by Telegraph.

The *Daily News'* City Article says the Funds opened on Tuesday with increased firmness, at a fresh advance of one-eighth.

The article in the *Moniteur*, taking exception to the Military and Naval Expenditure of England, then became known, and a fall of one-quarter occurred in Consols. From this there was no recovery, and the closing quotations were an eighth below Monday. In all the other markets a tendency to improvement was shown in the morning, followed by dullness in the afternoon. The demand for money continues steady, and the leading discount houses are less inclined to take best bills below two and one-half per cent. £195,000 in gold has been withdrawn from the Bank since the last return.

The *Times* City article says, after various minor fluctuations, Consols closed at a decline of ¼. The article in the *Moniteur* exercised a depressing effect. The continuance of the slight drain of gold from the Bank, which has set in, was likewise against the market. Money was in good supply, and the demand for Silver rather slackened.

The report of France being ready to disarm had a limited influence, the belief being that the Army would not tolerate such a step on an extensive scale.

A Paris telegram, dated Tuesday evening, to the London *Post*, says, Sardinia has named as her Plenipotentiary at Zurich, M. DES AMBROIS, a very enlightened man. It is expected that he will visit Paris before proceeding to his destination. Austria, however refuses to meet any Sardinian representative, but will leave it open to Sardinia to accede to the treaty after it shall have been concluded between Austria and France.

The same authority says the Grand Duke of Tuscany has expressed a willingness to abdicate in favor of his son, who promises a constitution, but the Tuscans object altogether to the dynasty.

The *Herald* has the best authority for stating that the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE of Russia will soon visit England.

The official account of the London Dock-yard fire show that only about fifty casks of brandy were destroyed; many persons were prostrated by the heat, but no lives were lost.

The *Times* says that another French loan will be wanted before long. The same journal replies to the *Moniteur's* article on the armaments of the two countries, and says it is in many respects deceptive. The *Times* strongly urges the immediate arming of the navy with Armstrong guns, and increased expedition in the manufacture of guns by private contract.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday.

The steamship *North American*, from Quebec, arrived at 8 o'clock this morning.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales in the Liverpool Cotton Market for the three days footed up 22,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export, the market closing steady and firm at previous quotations; in some cases, however, an advance of ⅛d. had been obtained. The quotation for New-Orleans Middling was 7 3 16d.

STATE OF TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester continue favorable. The market was firm and active for yarns, which had advanced slightly.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report favorable weather for the growing crops. Flour dull, but holders were demanding an advance on quotations, which were 10s.@12s. Wheat had advanced 1d.@2d. and sold at 7s. 6d.@9s. 6d. for red; and 9s.@9s. 6d. for white Western. Corn was dull, at easier, but not quotably lower prices; mixed and yellow 5s. 10d.@6s. 3d.; white, 7s.@7s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Beef was heavy, at nominal quotations. Pork was also heavy. Bacon, dull. Lard, quiet; lots of good refining were offered at 53s.@54s. Tallow steadier. Butchers', nominally, 54s. 6d.@55s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Resin steady, at 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. for common. Spirits Turpentine had declined slightly, and closed at 34s. 6d.@35s. 3d. Ashes were quiet. Pots, 27s.@27s. 6d. Sugar steady. Coffee quiet.

LONDON MARKETS.

In the London market, Wheat had advanced 1s.@2s. Sugar firm. Coffee firm. Tea was in good demand, and Congou was selling at 1s. 3½d. Rice firm at a slight advance on Carolina. Tallow, 53s. 6d.@53s. 9d. Linseed Oil, 28s. 9d.@29s. Spirits of Turpentine steady and selling at 38s.@39s. Wool is firm with brisk sales.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Money Market was active but unchanged in price. American Securities were dull. Consols closed on Tuesday at 94⅞@95 for money, and 95@95⅛ for the account.

THE GREAT CRICKET MATCH IN CANADA.

The United States vs. Canada—The United States the Victor.

From the Toronto Leader, Aug. 6.

The great Cricket Match between the United States and Canada was decided yesterday, in favor of the former. Play was commenced at 1¾ o'clock, Pellipps and Rogerson resuming their bats to the bowling of Hallis and Crossley. Higham acted as wicket keeper, and Newhall as long-stop. Both batters were doing their duty well, when Rogerson unfortunately was caught by a ball from Hallis, with his leg before wicket, and he had to go out, after having scored but two. This was very much regretted, as from Rogerson's good style of batting, and his general activity, it was hoped he would run up a good score. Parsons went in in good spirit, and before long made two runs off a ball from Hallis, following it up hastily with others of a similar nature. He made two nice runs off a fine cut at long slip from Hallis. Crossley then took the ball and gave the ball to Marsh, who did splendid business, fully recovering his character, which sunk several degrees on the first day. Pellipps got a good drive to the off from Marsh, and succeeded in making four runs. He was doing well, and batting very carefully, but, after making eleven runs, was caught at the point by Sharp, and then gave way to Rykert. Rykert was very unfortunate, for, after he had got but one run, he was caught with his leg before wicket by a ball from Marsh. Heward then went in, and never was there a better illustration of the old saying, that "one misfortune never comes alone." Without getting a single score his wicket was knocked down by Marsh. Jones next took the bat, but hardly was he prepared to receive a ball when his wicket was also thrown down by Marsh. Dykes next went in and played well. Parsons and he played nicely together for same time, getting very pretty runs, when finally Parsons lost his wicket by a ball from Hallis. Read then went in. Dykes was playing very carefully, making some good single runs. He made an excellent cut to the off by which he got two runs. He also got a splendid square leg from Marsh, driving the ball to the fence, and making three runs. Read was playing freely. His first stroke was a nice cut to cover point, by which he scored one; then he gave a cut to long off, and made another run; and then a cut to point, making two runs more. This was his last, for before he got another score, his wicket was knocked by Hallis. Pattison then took the bat, and Crossley resumed bowling in the place of Marsh. Pattison and Dykes continued to hold their places till 1¾ o'clock, the former playing very steadily, but making no score, and the latter adding pretty quickly to his runs.

Dykes was running up his score in a manner which astonished the spectators not a little after the ill success of those who were supposed to be the crack players of the eleven, but when he had made 22 runs he was caught by a ball from Crossley with his leg before the wicket, and had to retire. Sharpe then went in, and had made out two runs when he was bowled out by Hallis. Standley brought up the rear, and had it not been for his over-eagerness to hasten up his score, might have done well. As it was he got but one mark, when he was run out. The total score of the inning, including the 15 of the previous evening, amounted to 68.

After a short rest, the United States commenced their second inning by sending Hammond and Snarp to the bowling of Parsons and Jones. Standley acted as long stop, and fully made up for his backwardness the first day. It was evident that he was in far better condition for playing than on the previous day, and as a consequence hardly missed a catch.

Wilby took the bat, and his first stroke was a long leg, which was well fielded by Read. Here a difficulty occurred which caused considerable discussion and decided the result of the game. Wilby had made an effort to strike a ball which brought forth a remark from Mr. Symes, the umpire on the American side. This remark was understood by Parsons to be that Wilby had had his leg before wicket, and he consequently ordered the man to toss up the ball. Wilby, seeing this, left his position, but after a short discussion it appeared that the umpire had not declared him out. Pellipps, who had the ball in his hand at the time, seeing this, pitched it at the wicket and knocked it, thus making sure, as he supposed, that Wilby would be out. Wilby left the field at the time, but refused to be considered as having lost his wicket. A discussion was had on the point at issue, and rather than that any unpleasant feeling should arise between the players, he was allowed to resume his place.

According to the law of cricketing, we think there can be no doubt that Wilby was fairly out, for he should not have left his place by the mere remark of one of the players before the umpire's decision. This incident, however, decided the game. The Canada players became disheartened, and a falling off was at once visible in the play. Parsons, who had been bowling up to this time, threw away the ball, and it was taken up by Rogerson, who bowled very well, but not equal to Parsons. Wilby did well, and the two runs which he had made before the incident above related had taken place soon swelled up considerably. He made a splendid square leg hit, driving the ball over the fence, and geuing 5 runs. He was finally caught by Jones, having made 22 runs—20 of which he made after the dispute. Marsh then took the bat and scored well and steadily. Collis still kept his place, and showed some of the best batting of the day, making one three and several twos. Finally he was bowled out by Sharp, at a time when the game was very near being concluded. Higham then went in. Marsh, after scoring 11, was bowled out by Rogerson, and he gave place to Hall. One run from the latter player decided the game, and he and Higham went out with their bats, leaving four wickets to go down.

The following table shows the analysis of the game:

CANADA—SECOND INNING.

	Total number of balls.	Total number of runs.	Total number of maidens over.	Total number of wickets.
Hallis	141	34	17	6
Crossley	72	15	14	1
Marsh	48	11	6	3

UNITED STATES—SECOND INNING.

Parsons	70	24	6	2
Jones	96	22	13	1
Rogerson	58	13	7	1
Snarpe	20	6	2	1

This match, as we have before remarked, is the sixth which has been played between Canada and the States. On each previous occasion Canada won on her own ground and the United States on theirs. This time the play has been different, the United States winning on the Canada ground, and taking four matches out of six. On the present occasion, however had Wilby not been allowed to come back and resume his play, the States eleven would have very little to boast of, even had they won the game. As it is, the odds are not great. In the match played here in 1857, the United States made in their first inning 108, and in the second 89—total 197. Canada made in its first inning 145, and in its second inning won the game, having seven wickets to go down. Last year, when the match was played at New-York, Canada made in its first inning 81, and its second 101, total 182. The United States made in their first inning 147, and in the second inning won the game, having five wickets to go down. Of these two matches, Canada beat the States more than they beat Canada. It must, too be borne in mind, that the Canada Eleven, on this occasion, was not composed of anything like the best players which Canada can produce, several players of note not being able to take part in the match. As it is, however, the States may feel proud of their laurels, and, no doubt, before this sheet is in the hands of our readers, the St. George's Club of New-York, will have celebrated the event in a becoming manner. A supper finished up the proceedings here, and everything passed off in the best possible spirit.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Slavers Fitting Out at Salem, Mass.—Where are the Officers of the Government?

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Sunday, Aug. 7.

There are at this time two vessels fitting out at Salem, in this State, for the Slave-trade on the coast of Africa. The principals in the affair are a Spanish firm in New-York; and the pecuniary equipment of the vessels has just been forwarded in the form of nearly $20,000 in hard specie. If the Government really wishes to stop this infamous trade it must look North as well as South, and to these small New England ports as well as to New-York and New-Orleans. There will be no difficulty in identifying the craft at Salem, and this is not the first instance in the last three months.

From Washington.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY—RECOGNITION OF CONSULS—MEXICAN AFFAIRS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 6.

The receipts into the Treasury for the quarter ending with June, exclusive of Trust Funds, were $23,126,452, including $14,281,000 from customs, $442,376 from public lands, and $8,003,000 from Treasury notes, issued under the act of Congress, of December, 1857.

The expenditures during the same period were $26,218,000, including $10,016,000 in payment of Treasury notes, and $1,584,000 interest on the public debt, including Treasury notes.

An error in a former dispatch from the reporter of the Associated Press, as printed, renders a correction necessary. It was stated by him, that the receipts into the Treasury for the three-quarters of the year, ending with June, were within only about $80,000 of the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The President has recognized C. MANUEL TREVINO as Consul of Mexico at Brownsville, TEXAS; FREDERICK KUHNE as Consul of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg Strelitz, at New-York; JOSE GERMAN RIBON as Vice-Consul of the Granadian Confederation, at New-York; SCHUYLER LIVINGSTON, of New-York, as Consul General of the Kingdom of the Harvian Islands for the United States.

Attorney General BLACK left here to-day for a stay of two weeks at the Fayette Springs, Pennsylvania.

Lieut. SPOTTSWOOD has been ordered to the command of the United States storeship *Supply*.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 7.

Much speculation is indulged as to the action of our Government on Mr. MCLANE's recent despatches, but as this has been kept profoundly secret, nothing is known outside of the Administration, except the fact that instructions are on the way to our Minister, by special messenger.

By advices just received here it appears that JUAREZ declines signing a treaty without the approval of the Mexican Congress, and one cannot be obtained, and one cannot be called until the Liberals obtain possession of the City of Mexico. This, however, is not the only difficulty. A conspiracy was discovered in the capital on the 11th ult., the plan of which was to assassinate the Governor, and take possession of the Government.

Interesting by the Overland Mail.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA—FRASER'S RIVER—OREGON AND UTAH—A HEAVY FORGERY OF GOVERNMENT CHECKS DETECTED.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Aug. 7.

The Overland Mail, of the 15th ult., reached this city last night

A fire at Crescent City, California, on the 9th, caused a loss of $30,000.

New gold and silver mines had been discovered in the Neosho Valley, which promise to pay well.

There had been three arrivals from Victoria within a week, bringing upward of $130,000 in gold and 300 passengers. The latest dates are to the 12th. Fraser River had fallen sufficiently to permit the resumption of mining on the bars. The Victoria *Gazette* says, the yield of the mines within a year has been three millions.

The ship *Euphrates* had arrived from London, as had the United States steamer *Shubrick* from Esquimault.

An arrival from Oregon on the morning of the departure of the mail brought advices indicating the election of LOGAN, Republican, to Congress by 20 to 30 majority.

Salt Lake advices are to the 13th ult. A man named BREWER had been arrested at Camp Floyd, for having in his possession $80,000 in counterfeit Government checks on the Sub-Treasury at St. Louis, most of which were ready for issue, excepting the signature. Col. CROSSMAN, an engraver, had also been arrested in Salt Lake City, in whose shop were found all the implements and materials used in preparing the checks, together with large bundles of unfilled checks.

HORACE GREELEY had arrived at Salt Lake City.

The Indians were committing depredations in Humboldt County and the Mormons were implicated.

Important from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 6.

By the steamer *Habana*, we have advices from Vera Cruz to the 28th and from Mexico to the 19th ultimo.

MIRAMON had issued a manifesto, in which he proposes to protect the clergy in their power and wealth, favors the plan of a Dictatorial Government, and declares it to be the traditional policy of Mexico to guard against the encroachments of the United States.

Mr. MCLANE had sent only the skeleton of a treaty to Washington, and that was not signed.

The Tehuantepec Company continued to be annoyed by the authorities, in consequence of which the mail would probably be suspended soon.

Gen. ZUAZUA was approaching San Luis Potosi with 5,000 men, and MIRAMON's troops were concentrating at Regenator. It was reported that some grand movement was afoot.

Affairs in Boston.

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON GREYS—ARRESTS FOR FORGERY, &C.

BOSTON, Sunday, Aug. 7.

The Washington Greys, of New-York, Captain LEANDER BOCK, arrived here last evening, from an excursion to Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Montreal, and will leave for home by the morning train to-morrow. The Union Guards, of East Boston, and the City Guards, of Roxbury, are extending military and social courtesies to the Greys, who express themselves greatly pleased with the excursion.

HARRISON T. WHEELER and GEORGE W. MARSHALL were arrested last night in Chelsea, and several hundred dollars' worth of goods recovered, which they had purchased from numerous tradesmen, with forged checks. The names of ALLEN, NEALE & Co., Brokers, were forged on most of the checks.

A fire on Lovejoy's lumber wharf, near Causeway-street, last night, destroyed about $10,000 worth of lumber; insured.

Arrival of the California Mails.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 6.

The *Habana* has arrived up to the city, with the California mails of the 20th ult. The papers contain no further general news of importance. The Money market at San Francisco was tight. Flour quoted at $9.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 6.

The Overland Mail has reached Jefferson City with California advices of 15th ult. Incomplete returns of the Congressional election in Oregon indicate the success, by a small majority, of STOCE, the Democratic candidate.

A Man Shot Dead at Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, Saturday, Aug. 6.

Last night, in this village, a German, named HENRY HAMMER, shot an Irishman by the name of BARTLETT BYRON, killing him instantly.

The Schooner Sabine in Distress.

NORFOLK, Sunday, Aug 7.

The schooner *Sabine*, of and from New-York bound to Newbern, N. C., has put in here with loss of mainmast, etc.

The New-York Yacht Squadron.

NEW-LONDON, Sunday, Aug. 7.

The New-York Yacht Squadron arrived in this harbor at 7 o'clock this afternoon, and anchored off the Pequot House.

Destructive Fire in Canada West.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, Aug. 6.

Two flouring mills were burned in this village last night, together with the Niagara and Thorold Hotels, seven dwelling houses, several stables, &c. The total loss is about $40,000. The mills were partially insured.

Kentucky Elections.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Aug. 6.

The following is the result for Congressmen, so far as known:

In the First District, Burnett, Democrat.
In the Second District, Peyton, Democrat.
In the Third District, Bristow, Opposition.
The Fourth District is still in doubt.
In the Fifth District, Cheesemen, Democrat.
In the Sixth District, Adams, Opposition.
In the Seventh District, Mallory, Opposition.
In the Eighth District, Simms, Democrat.
In the Ninth District, Moore, Opposition.
In the Tenth District, Stevenson, Democrat.

The Legislature on joint ballot have about thirty Democratic majority.

The Democratic Governor and State Officers are elected by probably from 7,000 to 10,000.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Aug. 7.

The official returns of the Fourth Congressional District of this State show a tie vote.

Tennessee Election.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Aug. 6.

In twenty-six counties the Opposition gain 2,200.

The Opposition have certainly gained one Congressman, and perhaps three.

In the Memphis Congressional District, (Tenth,) AVERY, Democrat, is elected by 400 majority.

In the Ninth Congressional District, ATKINS, Democrat, is reported elected.

NASHVILLE, Sunday, Aug. 7.

HARRIS, Democrat, is elected Governor by a majority of about 6 000.

The Opposition have elected their Congressmen in the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Eighth Districts, and probably in the First, and the Democratic candidates are chosen in the Sixth, Seventh and Tenth. The Ninth District is still doubtful.

The Legislature is Democratic.

North Carolina Election.

PETERSBURG, Saturday, Aug. 6, 1859.

In the First Congressional District, SMITH's (Opposition) majority over SHAW (Democrat) is 586—an Opposition gain.

In the Fourth Congressional District, the majority of BRANCH over SANDERS is 679. Both are Democrats.

In the Fifth Congressional District, GILMER (Opposition) is reëlected by an increased majority.

In the Sixth Congressional District, it is thought SCALES (Democrat) has been beaten by LEACH (Independent Democrat.)

In the Seventh Congressional District, CRAIG, (Democrat) is reëlected.

There are no returns as yet from the Second, Third and Eighth Congressional Districts.

The North Briton Outward Bound.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Aug. 6.

The *North Briton* sailed from Quebec for Liverpool at 9:40 o'clock this morning. She takes out 31 cabin and 22 steerage passengers. Wind west. Weather clear.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Selfdrive of the "Hards"—Secret History of the Democratic State Committee Meeting—Tactics and Defeat of Wood—State Organization—Reconstruction of the Democratic Ranks.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, Aug. 6, 1859.

Now that the excitement which reigned here during the early part of the week has died away, and Albany has resumed its Summer stillness, it may not be uninteresting to canvass the features of the last meeting of the Democratic State Committee, its present leaning and probable future bearings on the coming campaign.

The two factions mustered in great force. Every member of the Committee was present, except the Hon. D. E. SICKLES, whose prudent absence probably saved the public and all concerned from a painful scene. There was a spirit of battle in the appearance of both leaders and followers which showed a determination to make the field a political Solferino. The "Hards" came up under the leadership of FERNANDO WOOD, the Francis Joseph of the occasion, who was attended by his distinguished aides-de-camp, Brandysour BRISLEY, and N. HILL FOWLER, a brilliant though rather briefless member of the New-York Bar, who has carried even into his legal practice a stern fidelity to his faction, never appearing in other than very "hard" cases. CROSWELL, MATHEW COURTNEY and Dr. BRADFORD brought up the reserve divisions of the Austrian force.

It is but justice to observe that the appearance of this corps was benefited on this occasion by the beautiful absence of Mr. MCMAHON, the Private Secretary of FERNANDO WOOD.

In front of the other party, as they came upon the field, waved the white plume of PETER CAGGER, the Napoleon of the "Softs," supported by DEAN RICHMOND, whose strategic ability entitles him to figure in the place of Gen. NIEL, while the generous dash and manly ardor of ISAAC V. FOWLER, make him a fair representative of the Duke of MAGENTA.

Among the lesser leaders, of perhaps equal utility in their spheres, though of less note, were Dr. O'KEEFE, W. D. KENNEDY, Dr. GAMBLE, E. C. MCCONNELL, and Alderman TUOMEY. The appearance of the two camps was not more markedly different than that of the two armies who occupied them. Over Congress Hall there hung a cross, cold, cranky air. Among the leaders there was much lurking distrust, and many open differences. Men looked darkly at each other, and there was evidently more hatred than harmony among the crew. On the other hand no monks at meal-time ever wore a merrier look or woke a heartier laugh than those who gathered at the Delavan. The air was alive with wit and waggery, and they went to the work of the day with a jolly spirit and fraternal enthusiasm, that half won the battle before it was begun. While each man took the work which best fitted him in the fight without jealousy, there was exercised on the other side an absolute and rigid despotism, outside which no one could move. With the object of using the party to his own WISE purposes, FERNANDO would not even permit MATHER, who was a State Senator and leading member of the faction, to take part in their private councils, and he was excluded from all the select gatherings in WOOD's private rooms. The folly of this course can be best estimated when we remember that MATHER is the confidential friend of both DICKINSON and SCHELL, and that no better means could have been selected for fixing an indignity on those two gentlemen. The greatest mistake in WOOD's tactics perhaps, however occurred the evening before the fight. It was about 8 o'clock. The camp of the Softs was in repose. Leaders and followers alike lay around passing merrily their wine, and jesting and discussing the chances of the morrow's fight, when suddenly there appeared outside the gates a flag of truce, borne by two knights, the splendor of whose faces, glittering in the evening sun, at first conveyed the impression that, if not angels in a thin disguise they were certainly officers of the highest rank. They turned out on closer contact to be but a brace of corporals in field-marshal's hats, Messrs. GIDEON J. TUCKER and GREEN. Out of deference to the sacred flag they carried they were received by DEAN RICHMOND, who, in the absence of PETER CAGGER, was in command, conducted to a council chamber in the camp, where, in the presence of two distinguished Hards, who at the time were guests of RICHMOND, DELOS DE WOLF and WILLIAM WILLIAMS, they unfolded the object of their mission, and explained their master, FERNANDO's, behests. These were no less than a project to step in and anticipate the action of the State Convention by articles of treaty, by which RICHMOND and FOWLER were to name twenty-five delegates on the part of the Softs, and TUCKER and GREEN a similar number on the part of the Hards, for the Charleston Convention. This proposition to prevent the people from having any voice in the selection of delegates, coming from the pretended champions of the right of the masses, was of so startling a character as to fill even those who had learned by long experience to expect all things of political desperation with astonishment and disgust. Its effect on the two members of WOOD's own party, who were accidentally present, was such that they could not contain their expressions of wrathful surprise, and denounced in the most unmeasured terms this last miserable stratagem for getting possession of the Charleston Delegation. Its discovery had, doubtless, considerable effect in producing that absolute abandonment of WOOD, by all the respectable members of his party, which was witnessed on the following day. The object of WOOD was of course to play into the hands of WISE, in the event of whose nomination he had been promised the position of Vice-President, WISE judiciously considering that such a piece of tactics would have the desirable effect of conciliating the much injured oyster interest of New-York, and so of rejoicing the "fundum" of the Old Dominion. The fine scheme was, however, at once rudely smashed to "smithereens," the proposition being indignantly rejected by DEAN RICHMOND, on the part of the Softs. Feeling himself thus baffled, FERNANDO suddenly resolved to betray and throw over his confederate WISE, and endeavor to find in some new combination other chances of success. With this view it is currently credited that he connived at the production of the celebrated letter which has dashed WISE's chances so completely to the wind. It is at all events certain that he knew of the existence of this letter, of the party by whom it was held, and could certainly have prevented its publication had he pleased. His declaration of his belief in its being "a forgery" when its authenticity was beyond question, was simply a piece of theatrical business to cover his own part in the plot, which was at once seen through by those who were familiar with his usual style of acting on the political stage. Another manœuvre to cover this overthrow was his telegraphing to his organ in your city, that he was offered the use of Tammany Hall and nomination to the Mayoralty if he would acquiesce in the call of the State Committee. Such an offer certainly never came from nor was ever dreamed of by any of the recognized leaders of the Softs. If made at all, it must have come from Mr. W. D. KENNEDY, a gentleman who is working a very moderate amount of brains to a point of tension entirely beyond their capacity. If he labors under the gay delusion that by this act of counterfeited generosity he can induce FERNANDO to acquiesce in his own nomination for the Mayoralty, a little more extended knowledge of that excellent gentleman and of New-York politics will certainly disenchant him. Tammany Hall is not likely to ratify this transfer of Mr. W. D. KENNEDY, or to indorse the nomination either of FERNANDO or himself. "They may both be very clever men but they can't keep that hotel." Mr KENNEDY's mental structure is just sufficient to find room for the delicate duties he now discharges of Commissary-general to TIEMANN, COOPER & Co., and he had better not venture beyond. As for FERNANDO, he has shown himself a fearful failure, and gives to the world another example of how men who look great when playing on the passions of a ward or gammoning a corner grocery, may show themselves very small when tried on the broader and bolder field of State and National politics. He simply succeeded in giving to the Democratic party what was intended for himself, and by his transparent selfishness effected the junction of all the dissevered elements into one united body under the State organization represented by the Central Committee.

The harp that once in Mozart Hall,
The soul of passion breathed,
Now hangs deserted on the wall;

and the Wood politicians who pledged themselves in that now ruined and shattered pawnshop will have to moulder on its shelves for many a day, biding some better time before they find redemption.

How vastly different was the game played by the Softs. By shrewdly adopting verbatim the call made by DANIEL S. DICKINSON, in 1843, when Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and Chairman of the Democratic legislative caucus under whose auspices the State Conventions at that time convened, they at once offered without compromising themselves to the Hards such a pledge of their disposition to act with generous honesty as gathered them all into a stronger and more united party than the Democracy of this State has exhibited since 1848. On the subject of the next Presidency, men of all shades fought shy and wary, and while there was a determination that the New-York delegation should enter the Charleston Convention as a *unit*, it seemed to be equally resolved to go there pledged to no particular candidate, but prepared to throw their votes into the scale of the most available candidate, whether DOUGLAS, BRECKINRIDGE, BUCHANAN, PIERCE, COBB, or any of the hundred other aspirants in the running. Their aim seemed to be to make the nomination dependent on the thirty-five New-York votes, whenever they could be brought into action with a decisive result. For the State ticket it is probable all the present possessors will be again presented, with the exception of the Secretary of State, Mr. Flag-bearer TUC

KANSAS MATTERS.

THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

The Democratic Policy in the Kansas Convention.

CHARACTER OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Matters and Things in the Territory.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times
WYANDOTTE, K. T., Monday, Aug. 1, 1859

You will, doubtless, receive a copy of the new Constitution of Kansas, by the mail which carries this, and you will see that it fully bears out by internal evidence what I wrote you yesterday, of the influences under which the decision was effected. I told you that neither Republicans nor Democrats contested the question on the basis of principle—the real issue made being an issue of prospective pelf. The Helen of this new Trojan war was one Mother Earth in her well-known character as a lovely town lot.

If you will run your eye carefully over the new Constitution, you will find that it contains nothing to which the Democracy could really take exception—for on the negro question there is very little real difference now between the Republicans and the Democrats of Kansas. Compare the present organic act with the draft of the Bill of Rights, submitted early in July, and you will observe that wherever in the latter any specially Anti-Slavery provision or qualification was inserted, it has been struck out in the actual instrument. The people of Kansas may ratify the Constitution now framed, and probably will, since the interests enlisted in support of it are on the whole the heaviest in the Territory; and I don't mean to deny that it is on the whole quite fit to be ratified; but if its passage or ratification are quoted as proving the Anti-Slavery temper of Kansas, the Anti Slavery men of the East will do well to look to the facts before lifting their voices in shouts of joy. Take a few instances. The first article of the Bill of Rights reported in July recited the "inalienable right of all men to the control of their own persons." This clause has disappeared: it is probably buried in a lot on Capitol-square at Topeka. In the Bill of Rights as reported, the right of trial by jury was "extended to persons of all conditions." On this head a discreet silence is now observed.

If the Democrats could have secured their objects in the way of "location," they would have made no difficulty with the Constitution. But, however conciliatory the Republicans were prepared to be on the mere question of Republican principles and Anti-Slavery formulas, they "set their faces as flint" against any tampering with the Topeka speculation. The last crash of the Convention was a fury of personal passions, not of partisan hostilities. And "a awful crash" it was. The Republicans exult exceedingly in the valor of one of their number, a son of Anak, and also a Scotchman, named MCCULLOUGH, who made "order reign" in Wyandotte, much as Prince PASKIEWITCH achieved the same miracle in Warsaw, by rushing, six feet three by two feet six of him, into the midst of the howling, and crying, and clamoring members, and with two vast fists elevated in the air, threatening to pound the thirteen noisy Democrats into one silent jelly. I don't know how true this may be, but the champion is big enough to make one believe in the virtue of oatmeal for breeding bone, and all accounts agree that the most persistent attempts at disorder came from a certain Col. SLOUGH, not at all "of despond," but, on the contrary, of the State of Ohio on the Democratic side of the house.

Gov. MEDARY came down to Wyandotte on Thursday, and was long in caucus on Thursday night. The Governor was in favor, it is said, of acquiescence in the Constitution. As a Democratic Party measure, this was to be advised, for the first result cannot be seriously modified, and having lost their "location," the best thing the Democrats could have done would have been to huddle the whole matter out of sight, leave Kansas to herself, and push on Nebraska. The more they meddle with Kansas the worse it will be for them in every possible respect.

The Republican Convention meets on Wednesday, at Lawrence, where I suppose your regular correspondent will take care of it. They anticipate a civil war for themselves. PARROTT and CONWAY are the rival leaders, who having jointly eaten up the Democracy, now propose to eat up each other. CONWAY is the New-Light man, and a New-Englander. PARROTT a South Carolinian, Anti-Slavery, but Conservative. The New-Lights have carried it in the Constitution, which is full of all the "latest fashions" in politics. Homestead Exemption and Women's Rights are both acknowledged with a beauty liberality. In regard to the personal and property rights of women and of the working-men, this Kansas Constitution deserves indeed the highest praise. Everybody but the "negro" is carefully looked after. *Sic transit gloria mundi!* Two years ago the idol of an armed and angry people, to-day kicked out by unanimous consent, the "negro," equally innocent of any share in his renown or his rejection, may well pray to be saved from his Kansas friends. My own impression, however, is that PARROTT will carry the nomination in spite of CONWAY'S strength. He has personal popularity; and the "isms" are already beginning to be unpleasant in many Republican but Conservative nostrils. V. D.

Our Lawrence Correspondence.

LAWRENCE, Tuesday, Aug. 2 1859

I have just returned from the Constitutional Convention that adjourned on the 30th ult. The last of the session was even more stormy than the first, and on the last day but one, they gave some scenes that verged upon the "high tragedy." Party and personal feelings became very acute, and at one time the Democrats *defied the sergeant-at-arms* to keep them in order, when instantly the Republicans were on their feet, and the more chivalric rushed down to the Democratic side of the Hall, with fists and canes brandishing high and after a few fierce glances at each other, the Democrats sank down into their seats, mute as "whipped spaniels."

Then, on the last day, they acted out what we had anticipated of them, by refusing to sign the Constitution. This was purely a party dodge. Proverbially, Democrats never divide their votes. In this case, a part of them were inclined to sign the instrument, but the majority opposed the signing. The night before they were in caucus nearly all night, and Gov. MEDARY was among them. It was reported that the Governor was in favor of their signing, but when the hour arrived every Democrat refused to sanction the work they had tried so persistently to retard during the last four weeks.

They gave but very meagre reasons for such a step. They admitted, that with only two or three exceptions, it "would be a model Constitution." First, they were in great agony because it contained no prohibition against the immigration of persons of color. Second, the apportionment displeased them, because they saw no mode of distorting it so as to make the first Legislature anything but Republican. For such reasons only, the whole Democratic Party will probably take a position now against the State Government.

The Constitution will compare favorably with any other in the Union, and will unquestionably receive the support of three-fourths of our population. A proof copy is all I can obtain this morning to send you. It is nearly perfect, sufficiently so for your purposes.

The Territorial Republican Convention meets here next Wednesday to nominate a Delegate to Congress. Messrs. PARROTT and CONWAY are prominent candidates, but they have both been so active in their opposition to each other, that a new man is quite as likely to succeed.

The gold news continues of the most satisfactory character. EDWARD ROPES, a boy who left Lawrence last Spring with a hand-cart, has just been heard from in the mountains. He has one of the best claims, and has been offered $22,000 for it. He is the son of a widow lady living in Boston, who has written a book on our early history. This news will be most gratifying to her. Dr. DOY is with us in Lawrence, and handbills are scattered over the country, offering $1,000 for his apprehension by the Sheriff of Buchanan County, Mo. He will not be struck off until a higher bid is heard. RANDOLPH.

Constitution of the State of Kansas.

Adopted at Wyandotte, July 29—To be Submitted to the People Oct. 4, 1859.

The Constitution of the State of Kansas adopted by the Constitutional Convention at Wyandotte, July 29, is to be submitted to the people on the 4th of Oct. next.

An *Ordinance* affixed to the Constitution, declares that the State of Kansas will relinquish its right to tax the public lands included within the boundaries of the new State, *providing Congress agrees to the following conditions*, viz.:

"That sections of lands numbered 16 and 36 in each township in the State, including Indian reservations and trust lands, shall be granted to the State for the exclusive use of Common Schools; that seventy-two sections of land be granted for the maintenance of a State University; that thirty-six sections be granted for the erection of public buildings, and seventy-two sections for the use of charitable and benevolent institutions; that salt springs and mines be granted for works of public improvement; that *five per cent.* of the proceeds of the public lands in Kansas disposed of after the admission of the State into the Union be paid to the State for a Common School fund; and that the five hundred thousand acres of land to which the State is entitled, under the act of Congress approved Sept. 4 1841, be likewise granted for the support of Common Schools."

Following this Ordinance is the *Bill of Rights*, with its accompanying Preamble; both essentially modified from the original draft presented to the Convention by the Committee. The following is the official record:

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of Kansas, grateful to Almighty God for our civil and religious privileges, in order to insure the full enjoyment of our rights as American citizens, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the State of Kansas, with the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at a point on the western boundary of the State of Missouri, where the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude crosses the same, thence using west on said parallel to the twenty-fifth meridian of longitude west from Washington, thence north on said meridian to the fortieth parallel of north latitude, thence east on the said parallel to the western boundary of the State of Missouri, thence south with the western boundary of said State to the place of beginning.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. All men are possessed of equal and inalienable natural rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

SEC. 2. All political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and are instituted for their equal protection and benefit. No special privileges or immunities shall ever be granted by the Legislature, which can not be altered, revoked or repealed by the same body; and this power shall be exercised by no other tribunal or agency.

SEC. 3. The people have the right to assemble, in a peaceable manner, to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives and to petition the government or any department thereof, for the redress of grievances.

SEC. 4. The people have the right to bear arms for their defence and security, but standing armies, in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, and shall not be raised, and the military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

SEC. 5. *The right of trial by jury shall be inviolate.*

SEC. 6. *There shall be no Slavery in this State, and no involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime*, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

SEC. 7. *The right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience shall never be infringed*, nor shall any person be compelled to attend or support any form of worship, nor shall any control of, or interference with the rights of conscience be permitted, nor any preference be given by law to any religious establishment or mode of worship. No religious test or property qualification shall be required for any office of public trust nor for any vote at any election, nor shall any person be incompetent to testify on account of religious belief.

SEC. 8. The right to the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless the public safety requires it in case of invasion or rebellion.

SEC. 9. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties except for capital offences, where proof is evident or the presumption great. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishment inflicted.

SEC. 10. In all prosecutions the accused shall be allowed to appear and defend in person, or by counsel; to demand the nature and the cause of the accusation against him; to meet the witness face to face, and to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offence is alleged to have been committed. No person shall be a witness against himself, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offence.

SEC. 11. *The liberty of the Press shall be inviolate*, and all persons may freely speak, write or publish their sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of such right; and in all civil or criminal actions for libel the truth may be given in evidence to the jury, and if it shall appear that the alleged libelous matter was published for justifiable ends, the accused party shall be acquitted.

SEC. 12. No person shall be transported from the State for any offence committed within the same, and no conviction in this State shall work a corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

SEC. 13. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, adhering to its enemies, or giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the evidence of two witnesses to the overt act, or confession in open court.

SEC. 14. No soldier shall in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the occupant nor in time of war except as prescribed by law.

SEC. 15. The right of the people to be secure in their persons and property against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall be inviolate; and no warrant shall issue but on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or property to be seized.

SEC. 16. *No person shall be imprisoned for debt* except in Cases of fraud.

SEC. 17. *No distinction shall ever be made between citizens and aliens* in reference to the purchase, enjoyment or descent of property.

SEC. 18. All persons, for injuries suffered in person, reputation or property, shall have remedy by due course of law, and justice administered without delay.

SEC. 19. No hereditary emoluments, honors, or privileges shall ever be granted or conferred by this State.

SEC. 20. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people, and all powers not herein delegated remain with the people.

ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The entire Constitution is too long for publication in our columns. We append a careful abstract of its provisions, by articles:

ARTICLE I.—EXECUTIVE.

The Executive Department shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney-General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction; to hold office for a term of two years from the second Monday of January. Election returns for State officers to be transmitted to the Secretary of State; who, during the first week of the session of the Legislature, shall open them in the presence of both Houses in joint Convention. In case of a tie, the Houses to elect by joint ballot. The supreme executive power is vested in the Governor, who may convene the Legislature on extraordinary occasions; and in case of disagreement between the two Houses regarding the time of adjournment, may adjourn the Legislature. The pardoning power is vested in the Governor. The Seal of State shall be kept by the Governor, and be known as "the Great Seal of Kansas." The Lieutenant Governor to be President of the Senate, and perform the duties of Governor, in case of the disability of the Chief Executive, by death, impeachment or resignation. The Senate to choose a President *pro tem.* in case of the disability of the Lieutenant-Governor; and to act as Governor if the Chief Executive and Lieutenant-Governor become equally disabled. Vacancies in other offices named in this article may be filled temporarily by the Governor, until a new election shall have taken place. Officers of the Executive Department and of all public institutions to make reports to the Governor ten days before each regular session of the Legislature.

ART. II.—LEGISLATIVE.

The legislative power is vested in a Senate and House of Representatives. The first House of Representatives to consist of 75 members, chosen for one year. The first Senate to consist of 25 members chosen for two years. After the first election the number of Senators and members of the House of Representatives shall be regulated by law; but shall never exceed 100 Representatives and 33 Senators. Compensation of members, $3 *per diem*. Mileage, fifteen cents per mile, going and returning. The *per diem* allowance for each member, at the first session, not to exceed $240, nor more than $150 for each session thereafter, nor more than $90 for any special session. Members must be qualified voters, and resident in the district whence elected. No member of Congress or United States officer is eligible to a seat in the Legislature. No person convicted of embezzlement or misuse of the public funds shall be eligible. All members to make oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Kansas. Each branch of the Legislature to establish its own rules; keep and publish a journal of its proceedings; record the votes, by ayes and noes, upon the final passage of any bill or joint resolution; and neither House shall adjourn for more than two days, without the consent of the other. Any member to have the right of protest, his protest to be entered on the journal, without delay or alteration. All bills shall originate in the House of Representatives, and be subject to amendment or rejection by the Senate. Bills and joint resolutions, passed by both Houses, to be presented to the Governor within two days. The Governor may exercise the veto power, but such veto must be transmitted to the House of Representatives, and be entered at large upon its minutes. The House shall then proceed to reconsider the bill so vetoed, and may repass it by a two-thirds vote; then it shall be sent to the Senate, accompanied by the veto. The Senate shall then reconsider the bill, and pass it again by a two-thirds vote. The bill may then become a law. Bills not returned by the Governor within three days, Sundays excepted, shall become laws; unless the adjournment of the Legislature prevent its return, in which case it shall not become a law. Every bill to be read on three reported days in each House, unless in case of emergency. No bill shall contain more than one subject. All power to grant divorces is vested in the District Courts, subject to regulation by law. The enacting clause of all laws shall be "Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas;" and no law shall be enacted except by bill. No member of the Legislature shall be subject to arrest, except for felony and breach of the peace, nor subject to the service of civil process, during the session, nor for fifteen days previously. In providing for the formation and regulation of schools (section 23), the Legislature *shall make no distinction between the rights of males and females.* No appropriation to be made for a longer time than one year. A State Census to be taken at least once in ten years; the first census to be taken in 1865. All sessions of the Legislature to begin on the second Tuesday of January in each year. The sole power of impeachment is vested in the House of Representatives; the impeachment to be tried by the Senate; a two thirds vote to be requisite for conviction. The Governor and all State officers to be subject to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office; but judgment in all such cases shall not be extended further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of profit, honor or trust under this Constitution.

ARTICLE III.—JUDICIAL.

The Judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, Probate Courts, Justices of the Peace, and in such other Courts, inferior of the Supreme Court, as may be provided by law. The State to be divided into five Judicial Districts; the Justices to hold office for four years. Probate Courts to have jurisdiction in cases of *habeas corpus*. Two Justices of the Peace to be elected in each township, for two years. Compensation of Judicial officers to be not less than $1 500 *per annum* to each Justice or Judge, without other fee, or the privilege of holding any other office, or of practicing even, during their term of office. The style of all process shall be, "The State of Kansas." The eighteenth section of this Article defines the five Judicial Districts by counties.

ART. IV.—ELECTIONS.

All elections by the people shall be by ballot, and all elections by the Legislature shall be viva voce. General elections shall be held annually on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November. Township elections shall be held on the first Tuesday in April until otherwise provided by law.

ART. V.—SUFFRAGE.

Every white male person of 21 years and upwards, belonging to either of the following classes—who shall have resided in Kansas six months next preceding any election, and in the township or ward in which he offers to vote, at least thirty days next preceding such election, shall be deemed a qualified elector: 1. Citizens of the United States; 2. Persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization. No soldier, seaman or marine in the Army or Navy of the United States, or of their allies, shall be deemed to have acquired a residence in the State in consequence of being stationed within the same. Every person who shall give or accept a challenge to fight a duel, or who shall knowingly carry to another person such challenge, or shall go out of the State to fight a duel, shall be ineligible to any office of trust or profit. Every person who shall have given or offered a bribe to procure his election, shall be disqualified from holding office during the term for which he may have been elected. Electors, during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning therefrom, shall be privileged from arrest in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

ART. VI.—EDUCATION.

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who shall hold office for two years, is invested with the general supervision of the Common School funds and educational interests of the State. The Legislature shall encourage the promotion of intellectual, moral, scientific and agricultural improvement, by establishing a uniform system of common schools, and schools of a higher grade, embracing normal, preparatory, collegiate and university departments. A perpetual *School Fund* is created by the appropriation of the grounds of all lands granted by the United States to the State, the estates of all persons dying in the State without will or heir, such *per cent.* as may be granted by Congress on the sale of lands in the State, military exemption payment and fines. This income to be distributed annually. Children between five and twenty-one, to be eligible to all Common School privileges. Provision to be made by law for the establishment, at some eligible and central point, of a *State University*, for the promotion of literature and the arts and sciences including a Normal and Agricultural department. All funds arising from the sale or rents of lands granted by the United States to the State for the support of a State University, and all other grants, donations or bequests, either by the State or by individuals, for such purpose, shall remain a perpetual fund, to be called the "University Fund," the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the State University. *No religious sect to control any part of the Common School or University funds.* A Board of School Commissioners is created by the appointment of the State Superintendent, Secretary of State and Attorney-General.

ART. VII—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Institutions for the benefit of the insane, blind, and deaf and dumb, and such other benevolent institutions as the public good may require, shall be fostered and supported by the State, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by law. Trustees of such benevolent institutions as may be hereafter created, of all be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. A Penitentiary shall be established, the directors of which shall be appointed or elected, as prescribed by law.

ART. VIII.—MILITIA.

The militia shall be composed of all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five years, except such as are exempted by the laws of the United States, or of this State; but all citizens of any religious denomination whatever, who, from scruples of conscience, may be averse to bearing arms, shall be exempted therefrom, upon such conditions as may be prescribed by law. The Governor to be Commander-in Chief of the Militia, with power to suppress insurrection and repel invasion.

ART. IX.—COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

The Legislature shall provide for organizing new counties, locating county seats, and changing county lines, but no county seat shall be changed without the consent of a majority of the electors of the county; nor any county organized, nor the lines of any county changed so as to include an area of less than four hundred and thirty-two square miles.

ART. X.—APPORTIONMENTS.

Each organized county shall have at least one Representative; and each county shall be divided into as many districts as it has representatives. It shall be the duty of the first Legislature to make an apportionment, based upon the census ordered by the last Legislative Assembly of the Territory; and a new apportionment shall be made in the year 1865, and every ten years thereafter, based upon the census of the preceding year. Section 3 defines the temporary apportionment, to continue in operation until the new one, based upon a census, can be made.

ART. XI.—FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The Legislature shall provide for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation; but all property used exclusively for State, county, municipal, literary, educational, scientific, religious, benevolent charitable purposes, and personal property to the amount of at least two hundred dollars for each family, shall be exempted from taxation.

SEC. 2. The Legislature shall provide for taxing the notes and bills discounted or purchased, moneys loaned, and other property, effects, or dues of every description (without deduction) of all banks now existing, or hereafter to be created, and of all bankers, so that all property employed in banking shall always bear a burden of taxation equal to that imposed upon the property of individuals. The State debt, except in cases hereinafter provided, shall never exceed $1 000,000. Every debt shall be authorized by a specific law. The exceptions are, that the State may borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in time of war; but the money thus raised, shall be applied exclusively to the object for which the loan was authorized, or to the repayment of the debt thereby created.

ART. XII.—CORPORATIONS.

The Legislature shall pass no special act conferring corporate powers. Corporations may be created under general laws; but all such laws may be amended or repealed. Dues from corporations shall be secured by individual liability of the stockholders to an additional amount equal to the stock owned by each stockholder; and such other means as shall be provided by law; but such individual liabilities shall not apply to railroad corporations, nor corporations for religious or charitable purposes.

ART. XIII.—BANKS AND CURRENCY.

A general banking law is established, and no banking institution shall issue circulative notes of less denomination than $5. All banking laws shall require, as collateral security for the redemption of the circulating notes of any bank, organized under their provisions, a deposit with the Auditor of the State, of the interest-bearing bonds of the several States or of the United States, at the cash rates of the New York Stock Exchange, to an amount equal to the amount of circulating notes which such bank shall be authorized to issue, and a cash deposit in its vaults of ten per cent. of such amount of circulating notes; and the State Auditor shall register and countersign no more circulating bills of any bank than the cash value of such bonds when deposited. Whenever the bonds pledged as collateral security for the circulation of any bank shall depreciate in value, the Auditor of State shall require additional security, or curtail the circulation of such bank to such extent as will continue the security unimpaired. All circulating notes issued to be redeemable in the money of the United States. Holders of such notes shall be entitled, in case of the insolvency of such banks, to preference of payment over all other creditors.

ART. XIV.—AMENDMENTS.

Propositions for the amendment of this Constitution may be made by either branch of the Legislature; and if adopted, shall be submitted to the people for final adoption or rejection. Whenever two thirds of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature shall think it necessary to call a Convention to revise, amend or change this Constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote at the next election of members of the Legislature, for or against a Convention, and if a majority of all the electors voting at said election shall have voted for a Convention, the Legislature shall, at the next session, provide for calling the same.

ART. XV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Lotteries are prohibited. Public printing to be let on contract to the lowest responsible bidder. The rights of women are protected; section 6 of this Article providing as follows:

SEC. 6. The Legislature shall provide for the protection of the rights of women, married and single, in acquiring and possessing property, real, personal and mixed, *separate and apart from the husband, and shall also provide for the equal rights of women in the* protection of their children.

State officers who shall neglect the performance of any legal duty may have their salaries reduced by act of the Legislature. The temporary seat of Government is located at Topeka, county of Shawnee; the first Legislature to submit the question of the permanent location of the Capital to the popular vote. Section 9 *provides for homestead exemption.* It reads as follows:

SEC. 9. *A Homestead to the extent of one hundred and sixty acres of farming land, or of one acre within the limits of any incorporated town or city*, occupied as a residence by the family of the owner, together with all improvements on the same, *shall be exempted from forced sale under any process of law* and shall not be alienated without the joint consent of husband and wife, when that relation exists; but no property shall be exempt from sale for taxes or for the payment of obligations contracted for the purchase of said premises, or for the erection of improvements thereon. *Provided:* the provisions of this section shall not apply to any process of law obtained by virtue of a lien given by the consent of both husband and wife.

SCHEDULE.

An accompanying *schedule* makes provision for temporary government until the new Constitution becomes fully operative. The Constitution is to be submitted to the popular vote on the first Tuesday of October, 1859. If adopted, a general election is to follow on the first Tuesday of December, 1859. All Territorial officers are continued in the exercise of their duties until superseded under authority of this Constitution. Upon official information having been by him received of the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State, it shall be the duty of the Governor elect under the Constitution to proclaim the same and to convene the Legislature and do all things else necessary to the complete and active organization of the State Government. The first Legislature shall have no power to make any changes in County lines. At the election to be held for the ratification or rejection of this Constitution, each elector shall be permitted to vote on the homestead provision contained in the Article on "Miscellaneous," by depositing a ballot inscribed "For the Homestead," or "Against the Homestead;" and if a majority of all the votes cast at said election shall be against said provision, then it shall be stricken from the Constitution.

APPEAL TO CONGRESS—RAILROAD LANDS—KANSAS CLAIMS—ADMISSION OF THE STATE.

Appended to the Constitution is a series of resolutions, setting forth the claims of the State upon Congress, as follows:

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States is hereby requested, upon the application of Kansas for admission into the Union, to pass an act granting to the State 5,500 000 acres of land, to aid in the construction of railroads and other internal improvements.

Resolved, That Congress be further requested to pass an act appropriating 50,000 acres of land for the improvement of Kansas River, from its mouth to Fort Riley.

Resolved, That Congress be further requested to pass an act granting all the swamp lands within the State for the benefit of Common Schools.

Resolved, That Congress be further requested to pass an act appropriating five hundred thousand dollars, or in lieu thereof five hundred thousand acres of land, for the payment of the claims awarded to citizens of Kansas by the Claim Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Legislature of Kansas under an act of the Legislature of Feb. 7, 1859.

Resolved, That the Legislature shall make provision for the sale or disposal of the lands granted to the State in aid of internal improvements and for other purposes, subject to the same rights of preemption to the settlers thereon as are now allowed by law to settlers on the public lands.

Resolved, That it is the desire of the people to be admitted into the Union with this Constitution.

Resolved, That Congress be further requested to assume the debt of this Territory.

Done in Convention at Wyandotte, this the 29th day of July, A. D. 1859.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Political Movements—Mint Returns—The Indian Boundary Survey—Defalcation—Fires—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 11, 1859.

The Overland Mails follow each other in such quick succession that we sometimes have little of interest to communicate. My budget of news to-day is especially brief, but I will make sure of all that is to be had.

The Republicans are in the field actively canvassing the State. An enthusiastic meeting was held in this city, yesterday, which was addressed by the candidates for Governor, Congress, and other prominent speakers. Strong hopes of carrying the State are entertained.

Senator BROderick addressed a political meeting at Placerville on the 9th. He was received with unbounded enthusiasm by an immense concourse of people. Cannon were fired during the day, flags waved from the public buildings, and every expression of delight was manifested.

The Anti-Lecompton State Central Committee, which met in Sacramento on the 7th July, nominated for Attorney-General, EDMUND RANDOLPH, of San Francisco, in place of ELIJAH STEELE, of Siskiyou, declined; and for State Treasurer, J. H. JEWETT, of Marysville, in place of D. R. ASHLEY, of Monterey, also declined.

The Democratic candidates have announced their appointments for the canvass. The list includes Senator GWIN, Gov. WEIGER, LATHAM, and the principal candidates.

From the annual report of the Mint officers at San Francisco, it appears that the gold coinage of the year amounted to $13,866,400, of which $13,762 800 were in double eagles, and only $103 600 in smaller coin. That is to say, that more than 99 per cent. of the gold coinage of our mint is in the largest coin permitted to be struck by our law, and larger than any piece of coin commonly current in any other country in the world, or at least in the civilized world. Of the smallest gold coin, the sum of $20,000 in quarter eagles, and $15,000 in dollars.

Mr. J. M. FAIRBANKS, connected with JONES & BROWN'S Indian boundary survey, has arrived here, from the Antelope Hills. The surveying party, on its route in, met the four companies of the First Cavalry, recently stationed here and at Fort Washita, at a point about one hundred miles east of the Antelope Hills, getting on well. Maj. EMORY was in command, having joined the troops at old Fort Arbuckle. Mr. F says the troops presented a very imposing appearance, extending a long distance, with a train of eighty-five wagons in the rear.

A MAN, named JOHN GILLAN, who resides near San Andreas, shot a Chinaman on Wednesday last, on the road in the neighborhood of the Centre House. No cause or provocation appears to have existed for the shooting. GILLAN was riding along the road at the time, the Chinaman quietly proceeding before him, when, as we learn, the former deliberately drew his pistol and shot the latter through the back. The wound is thought to be mortal. GILLAN was arrested and committed to jail. A Frenchman, who was passing at the time, witnessed the whole affair.

Mr ALBERT BARNES, a highly esteemed resident of Stockton, was accidentally killed on Saturday July 2, on the Sonora road. While descending a hill, about 7 o'clock in the morning, upon a team belonging to Mr. CLIFTON, of this city, the brake with which Mr. BARNES was checking the wagon suddenly broke, and he was thrown from the wagon under the wheels which passed over the lower portion of his abdomen. He lived but a short time. His remains will be brought to this city. Mr. B. was a native of Barrington, Rhode Island, and was about 28 years of age."

Of fires, we have had two rather extensive ones—and when one looks over the country and sees that its entire surface at this time is as dry as a tinder-box he is rather surprised that spontaneous combustion does not consume the whole of it. A fire broke out in FRANK SMITH'S bull-room at Chipp's Flat, in Sierra County, on Friday night last, and speedily extended over a considerable portion of the village.

On the same night a fire broke out in Rough and and Ready, Nevada County, which destroyed property to the value of about $75 000. The fire originated in the building of PAT. POWERS, adjoining GILMAN & OTIS' fire proof brick store, and consumed the whole town north of GILMAN'S store to the bridge. The church and all the residences on the hill-side were destroyed; also, GILMAN'S fire-proof store. The Downey House and Odd-Fellows' Hall were all that were saved. A strong breeze blowing from the south at the time rendered it impossible for the citizens to save anything.

At North San Juan, Nevada County, on the afternoon of the 8th, ADDISON F. SEARGUS was killed by a sudden rush of water and earth through the mining tunnel in which he was at work. He was carried several hundred feet down the rapids, and when found his body was fearfully mangled. He was an estimable citizen, and as a mark of esteem business was generally suspended during the hours of his funeral. He was a native of New-York, and 30 years old.

MRS. MALINDA ANNIS LEE, the colored woman who was shot by her husband, ANDREW LEE, as related in my last, has died from the effects of the wound. The husband is still living, but in a precarious condition.

A young man named BENJAMIN BOLLAR a native of New-York, and an active member of our Fire Department, became suddenly insane yesterday morning while walking on Kearny street. He was apparently in good health when he left his residence soon after breakfast. His singular conduct attracted attention, and he was accosted by friends, who, upon ascertaining his condition had him properly cared for. Up to a late hour last night he refused to hold any conversation even with his most intimate acquaintances. His malady may be only temporary, but is feared that his reason is gone forever. It does not appear that anything unusual has occurred to him to disorder his mind, and the supposition is that his affliction is the result of depression of spirits excited by pecuniary difficulties. His friends here are ministering to his necessities.

Full returns of the election in Carson's Valley, settle the fact that Major DODGE, United States Indian Agent there, has beaten Judge J. M. CRANE as delegate to Congress from the proposed new Territory of Nevada.

The defalcation of LUKE BOND, late Marshal of Benicia, is ascertained to be $5 334 42. No circumstances explaining or tending to apologize for his conduct have appeared.

COLLINS and Miss FANNY MORANT closed a successful engagement here last evening, and are about to start again for the mountains.

Miss AVONIA JONES, the *tragedienne*, commences an engagement here to-night.

The Italian opera is in full blast at the American Theatre and doing well. The orchestra and chorus performance are really fine, and Signor BRIGNOLI and wife supply us with a fair quality of tenor and soprano. Mr. LEACH does the baritone creditably.

AFFAIRS ON THE RIVER PLATE.

Important Declaration in Regard to Commercial Neutrality in the Present War—Speech of Don Felix Saraleid, Secretary of State, in the Senate of Buenos Ayres, June 7, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I am commissioned by the Governor to manifest to the Chamber, the principles that are to guide the conduct of the Government, in the war that has been declared against us by the Government of the Paraná, as proved by acts and documents of public notoriety, that the Chamber with a full knowledge of the antecedents, may accept or reject the grave and important bill under consideration, and harmonize the interior laws with those that regard foreign commerce; as the war is also the ground alleged for imposing upon the community the grievous measure of the passport.

The usages and customs of war have been mollified, in proportion as the world became civilized. Formerly when two communities were at war, it was a legal axiom that both territories were enemies that their respective subjects were also enemies, and that their property of every kind was, the same as man, the property of an enemy, and should be treated as such. The progress and advancement of civilization naturally separated the person engaged in pacific pursuits from him that marched with arms in his hands to attack his enemy. A distinction was also made between property that was essentially the material of war, and other innocent effects, that formed the greater part of the capital of commerce and industry. The United States, in the treaty of alliance with Prussia in 1765, had the glory of being the first in offering to private property in time of war the most complete guarantees; her example was followed by the powers of Europe, but the war that subsequently ensued between France and England, about the beginning of this century, threw back the customs of war to the times of barbarism; still civilization advanced amidst these ruins, and at the commencement of the Crimean war, France first, and afterwards England, established the great principle—that the flag covers the property. They respected the enemy's property, and only impeded commerce in those ports that were under an actual blockade. The Congress of Paris took another great step, and to almost all nations privateering against the enemy's inoffensive property, has been abolished. The United States went still further, and proposed to France and England, that private property in merchant vessels should also be held sacred by the belligerents; and thus it must be in due course. Fortunately, therefore, what were called international rights during war, no longer exist; rights of war that no one has against persons and things that do not appertain to war.

We must accept these lessons from the great Powers, and even advance another step, in the war in which we find ourselves with the Argentine Confederation. In reality it is a civil war, for which there never has been an established right. Although it is about to take place between two Governments at present independent both have recognized that the one and the other are integral parts of the Argentine Republic, and that they form one Nation.

In the present war, therefore, the territory of the Confederation shall not be considered a hostile territory; its inhabitants shall not be considered enemies of the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres; private property of the Confederation shall not be held as enemy's property, nor shall we recognize any other enemy than the soldier that attacks us, and things that are used only for war. We are therefore bound to respect the people and property of the Confederation, and to regard them as individuals of the same family and as national property. In its fluvial commerce, we might say, the French and England, that the neutral flag covers the property; but we can say more; that those properties, that that commerce, are protected by these national flag, by the flag of the Argentine Republic.

The Government of Buenos Ayres will proceed according to these principles in the war to which it has been compelled. For it there will be no other enemy in the Confederation than he that attacks it with arms, nor any other enemy's property than the ordinary arms of war. If other communities have thought to ruin their enemy by destroying his commerce, or preventing its development, the Government of Buenos Ayres has no intention of ruining the commerce or the fortune of the Confederation: its prosperity will be the prosperity of the nation, which cannot be realized without also augmenting the prosperity and fortune of Buenos Ayres. Accordingly, the Government never intended to put any impediment in the way of the commerce of the Confederation, nor to interrupt free intercourse between those communities and the State of Buenos Ayres, since the war only exists between the armed men, and peace and friendship between the other members of the Argentine Republic.

Guided by these ideas, the Government has ordered the General of the Army of Operations not to put any impediment in any route by which the people, the correspondence and the commerce of the Confederation, may seek to reach the State of Buenos Ayres: even though the Government of the Confederation may impede commerce, transit and communication, by the fluvial routes by which they have hitherto been carried on.

Foreign commerce will continue as heretofore, without any impediment from the Government of Buenos Ayres. There will be no obstacle to its being carried on, from our ports to those of the Confederation, in the manner in which it was conducted before the war, with the single exception of the commerce of arms. We have no need, gentlemen, of Prize Tribunals; for we do not intend to make any prize of effects or property of the Confederation. The vessels of neutral nations, therefore, will not be subjected to any compulsory detentions, nor to do any for the purpose of searching the cargo. The Government has given orders to the Chief of our Naval Forces, to detain only such neutral vessels as he knows positively, or has good grounds to believe, carry contraband of war. That he search such, if their captains allow it, and if not, that no search certain them and report to the Government, that the search may be made by Consular Commissioners. Contraband of war shall only be the arms that armies commonly use in acts of war, and whose ordinary purpose is that of war.

In this way, gentlemen, we recognize rights that we could not deny; we humanize the war, and will do only what is necessary for war. Happily this march of high morality is subservient to our success in the operations of the war. We must not treat communities, their persons and their property as enemies, that they may receive and treat us as friends.

It will be necessary, therefore, that the internal laws that you wish to create in consequence of the war, harmonize with the laws the Government will observe with respect to persons beyond the limits of its territory. Let us not impose the heavy burden of the necessity of a passport to depart from Buenos Ayres, if we are about to avoid the consequences almost common to a state of war, and if that measure, as the Government is persuaded, in no way contributes to the success of our arms, nor can aid the enemy in hostilities against us.

These are the considerations the Government feels bound to submit to the Senate on entering on the discussion of the law of passports; and the Minister of Finance is instructed to submit others to the Chamber, that the bill under discussion may not be accepted.

A Difficulty between Maryland and Pennsylvania—Fugitive Slaves.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The journals of Maryland are naturally busy with a subject of considerable interest pertaining to the reclamation of slaves who have escaped into the territory of Pennsylvania. We gather, from the account of a recent affair, the history that is now exciting the discussion as to what course shall be pursued under the circumstances of the case.

Several owners of slaves in Freder

AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

SPRINGFIELD SESSION.

GULF STREAM EXPLORATIONS.

A Vermont Whale—Geographical Distribution of Plants, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Saturday Noon, Aug. 6, 1859.

No general session this morning, but an early gathering into sections—the hour of meeting being 9½ A. M. Several papers, begun in the four sections last evening, which night overtook before they were finished, were disposed of. In the Physical Section, Dr. GOULD, late of the Dudley Observatory, in the chair,) Superintendent BACHE read a paper on

GULF-STREAM EXPLORATIONS.

This is a third memoir upon this subject, and concerned the distribution of temperature in the Gulf Stream in the Florida Channel. It was communicated by authority of the Treasury Department. The results of the explorations of the Gulf Stream have been communicated to the Association from time to time, as facts of peculiar interest have been discovered. The original plan of these explorations was carefully studied, and having proved successful has been steadily adhered to. Recent observations have been directed to that part of the stream between Havana and Cape Florida, known as the Channel and Strait of Florida. The present communication contains the results obtained on four sections in this locality, by Com. S. F. SANDS and Lieut.-Com. T. A. CRAVEN, U. S. N., assistants in the Coast Survey in 1858 and 1859. The diagrams show the geographical positions of the sections, the temperature at different depths, the depths corresponding to certain specified temperatures, and the form of the bottom, and other particulars of the sections. The sections are perpendicular to the coast at distances, respectively, of about fifty, one hundred and two hundred miles west of Cape Florida. The Strait is funnel-shaped, being about ninety miles wide at Havana and about forty-five at Cape Florida.

The descent of the bottom of the sea from the Florida side is for the most part gradual, but from the opposite side quite abrupt, so that the greatest depth is on the Cuba side. At Havana there is an abrupt descent of nearly a mile within five miles of the shore; while on the Tortugas and Key West side the water is comparatively shallow, and the descent gradual. This fact goes to confirm the conclusion that the stronger current of the Gulf stream makes the circuit of the Gulf of Mexico, since if it impinges directly on the shores of the Tortugas and the other Florida Keys, we should find its effects in the wearing of a deeper channel in the soft materials of the bottom on that side.

The law of temperature with depth at the different positions in the stream, nearer to the shore, and beyond the stream, has been already derived from the Atlantic sections, and merely receives a confirmation in these. The cold wall is shown to exist here also, though at and near the surface the overflow of the warm water of the stream prevents the cold water from appearing at the surface.

The section from Cape Florida to Bemini shows distinctly the warm and cold bands into which the Gulf stream is divided, and the figure of the bottom corresponds to these, the colder water following the bottom and being raised up when it is elevated, and the reverse, the warm bands corresponding to deep water, and the colder ones to less depths. The figure of the bottom in the sections west of Cape Florida has no such elevations and depressions, the bottom having a continuous slope to the deepest part, and the stream has no divisions into warm and cold bands. The warmest water is further from the Florida side than from the opposite shore.

An examination of the longitudinal section of the Gulf Stream from the shoal part between Cape Florida and Bemini, northward and southwestward, shows the same influence of the figure of the bottom in throwing the cold and sub-current upwards. Temperatures of 35°, 39° and 40° Fahrenheit were found at depths of 600, 400 and 400 fathoms, off Tortugas, Sombrero Key, and Carysfort Light-house.

An account was given of direct experiments made by Mr. J. M. BACHELDER on the effect of pressure on EARTON's deep sea thermometers, confirming the conclusion that at depths less than 600 fathoms the effect of pressure is insensible.

Prof. SILLIMAN, jr. read the abstract of a paper prepared by Prof. F. A. P. BARNARD, on the means of preventing the alteration of metallic surfaces employed to close and break a voltaic current. A peculiar substance collects gradually upon the platinum, which Prof. BARNARD calls platinum black. This breaks the continuity of the current. Prof. BARNARD remedies this by the use of the condenser of 1853. He finds that oiled silk or tissue paper interposed, prevents the spark.

Prof. BACHE remarked that the same difficulty was found in the use of the telegraph for astronomical purposes. Iridium was tried as a remedy. The spark, indicative of a secondary current, dissipates the continuity of the current. It is therefore necessary to prevent it, and Prof. BARNARD has proved that the tissue paper will effect this.

Prof. PEIRCE continued his remarks upon the tails of Comets. He is rapidly detailing the history of the investigations concerning their nature, and has not got beyond the threshold as the mail closes.

APPARENT EQUIVOCAL GENERATION.

Mr. H. J. CLARK, of Cambridge, read a paper on Friday, descriptive of the spontaneous movements sometimes executed by the ultimate cells of muscle when immersed in water. The phenomenon is best exhibited by cells from the interoal muscular lining of the jelly fishes. These were described by EHRENBERG as infusoriæ, and he even described their stomachs, generative organs, &c. He called them *vibriones*. But they possess no independent life, and their movement is to be accounted for on mere mechanical principles. Some of the cells have one, two or more prolongations, resembling "mopods," with the same number of tails.

The next paper by the same gentleman was descriptive of the *Lasiocelis* found in the tentacles of certain polyps and other radiated animals. Near the extremities of the arms of these beings, are cells which contain a thread coiled within, which thread, in certain circumstances, is thrown out like a lasso to entangle their prey and bring it within reach of the arms. Mr. CLARK drew diagrams illustrative of the manner in which the lasso lies encoiled within in these cells. Prof. AGASSIZ first alluded to this matter in this country in 1849. EHRENBERG first described them, but supposed that the whole cell was thrown off at the extremity of the thread.

Prof. GRAY, of Cambridge, inquired by what mechanical means the lasso was projected. Mr. CLARK was unable to say positively, but had seen the detached cells project the thread when pressure was applied to their sides. As far as he had noticed, the thread was not afterwards retracted into the cell.

Prof. EDWARD HITCHCOCK's paper on the Conglomerate near Newport, R. I., held the attention well. This conglomerate or "pudding-stone" contains elongated quartzose pebbles in talcose slate. The Professor advanced the theory that these, though hard and rounded when the conglomeration was effected, had since been softened, and while so were flattened by lateral pressure. Their axes are found to lie always in the same direction. Joints or breaks occur at every two or three feet, with a clean cut through the slate, and contained pebbles. The "purgatory" at Newport is but one of these joints, out of which the ocean has washed the detritus. The statements of the paper were commented upon, but no one questioned the theory of the causes producing this very curious elongation of the pebbles which sometimes are found six or seven feet long and a foot in diameter.

The same gentleman read a paper giving an account of a deposit of fossiliferous limestone beneath granite and mica slate in Derby, Vt. He wished to call attention to this locality, as he had found something new to him, and leading to different conclusions than those commonly held. This deposit occurs near lake Memphremagog. He showed by diagrams the granite overlying the limestone, and what was singular, the former dipped down into the latter in veins and there terminated. He called on Sir WILLIAM LOGAN, of Montreal, for his views on the subject. The latter said the granite was newer than the limestone, and that accounted for its being spread over it. He had traced this disposition of those rocks over quite an extent of surface in Canada. The granite he considered of the same age as that in Maine, and thought it should be referred to the Devonian era. He gave in connection a comparative geological description of Canada and Vermont, particularly of the limestones. Prof. LESLEY, of Philadelphia, asked his opinion as to the Taconic limestone. Sir WILLIAM replied that he had found fossils in it; he had traced it to Quebec where it is full of fossils and he considered it of like character with the Hudson river group.

The Geological and Natural History Section was entirely surrendered this morning to Prof. GRAY. His paper, by the programme, was to be forty minutes long, but he made it eighty, and the discussion following used up all of the day that could be given to papers. This prevented the exhibition of a Vermon Whale, which was set up and waiting to be shown up. I have procured, however, from EDWARD HITCHCOCK, Jr., of Williston Seminary, a statement of the odd old fellow's history, so far as is known to mortals.

A VERMONT WHALE.

A Fossil Whale, found in Charlotte, Vt., in August 1849, during the excavation for the Rutland and Burlington railroad. It was found in blue clay, lying from ten to fourteen feet below the surface, the head almost four feet higher than the tail. The Irishmen who discovered it, supposing it to be the bones of a horse, wantonly broke many of them, and particularly the head. Enough of the head, however, was saved to give the blow-holes, which are at once characteristic of the Whale family. Of the thirty teeth belonging to the Whale, only nine were found. These, by their worn surfaces, indicate that the animal was not a young one, but an adult. Of the fifty-two vertebræ eleven are missing, which Mr. HITCHCOCK had endeavored to supply by made ones, carved out of pine wood. The caudal vertebræ are flattened horizontally, which is another important characteristic of the Whale family. The cheron bones, too, are nearly all present. The ribs are badly broken; of the twenty-six, —the normal number—but five were found in a perfect state. A few of the others have been wired together, and are attached to the skeleton. The sternum is very remarkable for its size and excellent preservation. It is 15 inches in its largest diameter, and shows the indentations for the attachments of the ribs as perfectly as if it were a bone of an existing instead of a fossil whale. The anterior extremities, or fins, are also quite imperfect. The larger portion of the left fin, extending as far down as the bones of the carpus or wrist, were preserved. They well show the great strength which is so necessary in the propulsion of the animal through the water.

The length of the animal, when alive, including the intervertebral substance not here represented, was about 14 feet.

This Vermont whale is, without doubt, of the genus Beluga, and the specific name *Vermontana*, was given by the late Prof. Z THOMPSON, of Burlington, Vermont, who, with much labor and pains, saved these relics from destruction, and to whom, in fact, we are indebted for many of the bones, since he himself removed many of them from the railroad embankment and excavation.

This skeleton, together with the remainder of the valuable collection of Prof. THOMPSON, (illustrating finely as it does the zoology of Vermont,) is now in possession of the State of Vermont, and will be deposited in the State House at Montpelier as soon as the building is completed. It was through the instrumentality of Mr. A. D. HAGAR, Curator of the Vermont State Cabinet, that Mr. HITCHCOCK had been enabled to put together and supply the deficiencies in the manner exhibited by the restored skeleton.

PROF. GRAY ON THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF PLANTS

Saturday morning, in Section B., Prof. ASA GRAY read a paper on the similarity of the plants of northeastern Asia, with those of the eastern portion of North America. In many cases there is not only similarity, but even identity of species. Among instances of identity, he mentioned gentian, hobble-bush, poison ivy, cranberry, and others which are of the same species on both Continents, and it is probable that further researches will disclose additional instances. Even where there is a difference in species there is generally a remarkable similarity in many of the genera on the two Continents.

It is curious also to notice that some species of plants which are indigenous to both New-England and Japan, are not found on the intermediate ground of the western coast of North America and California. To account for this, it is not necessary to assume different centres of creation, from which the different Floras have spread. The present races of plants which inhabit the American Contigent date much further back than the animals of the same region. A dozen or more of species of plants at present existing, have been traced back at least to the post-tertiary and very probably even to the tertiary geologic period, quite beneath the drift.

In the matter of Geographical distribution of Plants, three theories are in vogue: first, that the different species have originated in the different localities in which they are found; second, that the same is true with occasional exceptions—one species having sometimes originated independently in two or three different localities; and third, that each species has originated only in a single locality, which last supposition is by far the most probable. Similarity of climate does not necessarily indicate similarity in the Floras of two countries. The vegetation of Australia is a signal illustration of this fact, being of a very peculiar type. The distribution of plants on the earth's surface is limited by natural laws, such as the interposition of large bodies of water—of high and snowy ranges of mountains, or of rainless regions, such as those of the Pacific coast. But by far the most stringent of these laws is the law of climate as marked out by the line thermal lines. It is because the presence of the same species in this country and in the upper Himmalaya regions appears to transgress this law of climate that the fact seems so strange.

But we must remember that since the period of the formation of the tertiary rock the climate of this portion of the earth has gone to two great and opposite extremes. During the Fluvial period the temperature of the Arctic regions was so cold that the elephant, lion, buffalo and mastodon inhabited what is now the Arctic regions, and, of course, the limits of the tropical and temperate Floras must have been extended in a corresponding degree in the northern direction. Again, during the previous Glacial epoch the climate of the Arctic regions was extended southward over what is now the temperate zone, and the temperate climate existed in regions now tropical. Isothermal lines were the same then as now, and California had a climate like that of New England at the present day. The Alleghany and Catskill mountains contain evidence of the presence during the Glacial period of plants now confined to the Arctic regions. Twice then have the Floras of the eastern portion of North America and the eastern portion of Asia been gradually brought together, and twice gradually separated by great climatal revolutions, and in this way a certain amount of intermingling of species has occurred. Prof. GRAY's paper, though occupying the whole morning session of the Section in which it was read, was received with much interest.

At 12 M. the Association adjourned for the excursion to Amherst by railroad, having a splendid day for the ride and anticipating much pleasure from the inspection of Prof. HITCHCOCK's admirable collection of Geological specimens, including his celebrated bird-tracks in the Connecticut sand-stone.

GLAUCUS.

Execution of a Murderer in New-Orleans.

From the New Orleans Delta, July 30.

A few minutes before 11 o'clock this morning, JAMES MULLEN suffered the extreme penalty of the law, by death on the gallows, within the walls of the Parish Prison, for the murder of JAMES MAGLONE in February last. It will be remembered that he and MAGLONE had been engaged in law suits for about two years, and from what we have learned, MAGLONE got the better of him, and was about having some of his property attached. On the day of the murder both of them had gone to the Fourth District, to the Justice's Court there, but MAGLONE did not know that MULLEN was about, nor are we certain that MULLEN was aware that MAGLONE would be there. However, MULLEN and some of his friends went into the coffee-house at the corner of Rousseau and Philip streets, near the Fourth District Lock-up, to take a drink, and though MULLEN was standing at one end of the counter, he was unperceived by MAGLONE. We believe that as the Maglone party went in, one of them who noticed MULLEN asked him to drink, but he declined. Just as the party were in the act of drinking, or calling for their drinks, MULLEN left his position of the counter and approaching MAGLONE, deliberately stabbed him in the abdomen, before he saw what MULLEN was about. The wound was a terrible one, and MAGLONE soon expired.

MULLEN was tried before the First District Court, and found guilty of murder in the first degree, and an appeal taken to the Supreme Court only confirmed the decision of the Lower Court. At the time LINDSAY, HAAS and SMITH were hung together, MULLEN expressed a willingness to be hung with them, not entertaining the least hope of the appeal to the Supreme Court.

The death-warrant was received from Baton Rouge a few weeks since, since which time MULLEN has been making religious preparations for death, under the instruction of the Rev. Father DUPAC. He has exhibited a great degree of firmness and an apparent indifference to death. He was in a cheerful mood this morning, and ate a hearty breakfast, some of which not being cooked to his liking, he sent back to the kitchen to be done over.

The doomed cell was fitted up with an altar, with candles burning, and looked more like a chapel than a prison-room. The pictures on the walls, drawn by HAAS, the murderer of his wife, representing various scenes in the life of Christ, were still there. Pasted upon the wall near the door are the various local accounts of the execution of NOLAN, LINDSAY, HAAS and SMITH. MULLEN came out of his cell from time to time before the hour of execution, and, wearing a continual smile upon his face, talked with the friends who had called up to see him as if meeting them casually upon the street. He was dressed entirely in white, wearing around his neck a broad blue ribbon, to which was attached a crucifix. His coffin, which he had decorated the day before according to his own fancy, was down stairs, and last evening he laid down in it, to see that it would be a comfortable last resting place for his body.

A little before eleven, he came down stairs, accompanied by Father DUPAU, and stepped boldly upon the scaffold. As the masked executioner came out from behind to adjust the rope, he conversed with him, and told him how he wished the knot placed. The death-warrant was then read by Deputy Sheriff SCHREINAPAS, and a prayer offered by Father DUPAU. The doomed man then offered a short prayer, after which he kissed the crucifix presented to him by the minister. He was about returning thanks to the keeper of the prison and others, when the executioner appeared, and pulled down the cap. He uttered a few unintelligible words after the cap was drawn, then came the sharp click of the axe, and all was over. He died easily. There was a large crowd in the prison-yard.

Gen. Jerez and the Nicaraguan Question

From the Washington States.

A speedy solution of the differences between Nicaragua and the United States we consider as quite certain. We were furnished with evidence of a private nature by the last steamer, which was entirely satisfactory, that the objectionable stipulation inserted in the Lamar Zeledon treaty would be withdrawn, and that treaty soon ratified by the Nicaraguan Government, as it was originally concluded. The Congress had been called together for that purpose.

This result was brought about exclusively by Gen. JEREZ, who, during his stay in this country, made himself intimately acquainted, more through his social relations, with its cherished Central American policy. It was only during his last days in Washington that he was brought in direct communication with the President, by whom he was cordially received in all his interviews, and from whom he ascertained, to his entire satisfaction, that the Administration had no other purpose in view than the establishment of cordial reciprocal interests with Nicaragua.

We presume that the treaty will reach here by the beginning of the session of Congress, and be transmitted at an early day thereafter to the Senate for the approval of that body. This opinion we expressed at the time of Gen. JEREZ's departure, upon the strength of oft repeated conversations with him upon the subject—aware, as we were, of the salutary influence which he exercised in the counsels of his country.

Great Britain will now, in conformity with her expressed purpose, retire from the protectorate of the Mosquito shore, and also from the Bay Islands, to the gratification of our interests in the Caribbean sea. In American waters she will thus cease to irritate the citizens of the Union, and consequently strengthen herself in their durable good will. In short, it will be the most important step that she could have taken for the establishment of a valuable, reliable *entente cordiale* with her former colonies.

We should have much preferred, as we all along so expressed ourselves, the total abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to any other arrangement. We think the Government committed a grave political wrong in obligating itself in perpetuity not to colonize or occupy Nicaragua. If a term had been stipulated coexistent with the present generation, that this should not occur, it was full as much as we were authorized, in view of the interests of those who are to follow us, as we were warranted in contracting. We have a right to bind ourselves not to consummate certain acts, but we have no right to undertake to bind posterity not to consommate them. In this sense treaties are rarely ever concluded for a longer term than twenty years. Moreover, we should never depart from the cherished doctrine of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON: "Peace with all nations—entangling alliances with none."

But perhaps there is not a person on earth, having attained the age of manhood, who will be living when the thought shall be seriously entertained by the United States of annexing either of the Central American States to the Union. If afterwards such an incitation should manifest itself, it is not unlikely that Great Britain would find it her true policy to favor rather than offer resistance to the measure.

Considering that the chief hindrances to the commencement of salutary progress in Nicaragua are as good as removed, we welcome, in advance, the reentrance of that little State as an orderly member into the family of nations. The development of her resources, with one of the great highways of the world crossing her bosom, cannot fail to make her eminently prosperous and eventually rich. We hope her people will give their early attention to the extension of the cultivation off coffee or sugar—articles for which they will ever find ready and remunerating markets in our Pacific States, however large the yield.

"Honor to whom honor is due;" and in this sense we are willing to bestow a large amount of praise upon Gen. JEREZ for the happy state of things which are so buoyantly looming up to our view, instead of the fearful complications which had arisen during his absence from his country.

We wish that our own Government could also be as fortunate in appointments, in putting the right men in the right place, as was Nicaragua in the selection of Gen. JEREZ for Washington. While we should like to see him back here again as Minister, we believe that the interests of his native land would be more benefited by his remaining at home to take an active part in the direction of public affairs.

As the President is now without care with respect to Central America, it is presumable that he will bring his talents, experience and energy to bear for improving the condition of Mexico. LAMAR, it is understood, will return to this city in a few days. We are sure that he will meet with a fraternal reception by our prominent public functionaries. Let this master spirit of his country be taken warmly by the hand by Mr. BUCHANAN, and aided, as far as is consistent with Executive duty, in perfecting the reforms which have been so beneficially and auspiciously commenced. There is no manner in which the interests of the United States can be so effectively advanced as in bettering the condition of Mexico. Every month's anarchy in that Republic is equal to the cost of a million of dollars to this. The Administration should never for a moment overlook the importance of this fact.

The Schaghticoke Bridge.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While the shocking slaughter of Tuesday last, on the railroad near Schaghticoke occupies public attention, permit me to offer the following statement:

Nearly four years ago, I took the cars at Schaghticoke, and went to Albany. As is my usual custom when passing over a road for the first time, I took a position at the rear end of the last car, the better to see the surrounding country. Though little accustomed to a feeling of timidity when traveling, I found myself at times holding my breath as we rushed along the down grade, and across what appeared to my unprofessional eye dangerous positions of the road. Before reaching Albany, I overheard two brakemen talking about "risking it, if the engineer's a mind to," and similar expressions, which led me to conclude that they had refused to apply the brakes, because of some quarrel between themselves and the engineer. Are we to infer from the engineer's statement that the brakes were not applied in this instance before reaching the fatal bridge—that there was still a quarrel on that road between engineer and brakemen? H.

WINDSOR LOCKS, CONN., Friday, Aug. 5, 1859.

PERSONAL.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking office of Laneing, Baldwin & Co, No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from July 7 to July 21, 1859:

NEW-YORK.
Union Adams,
H. A. Stone & family,
H. Cogrill & lady,
Misses Cogrill,
D. T. Charles,
J. Van Gansbeek,
J. H. Cropsey,
S. M. Waller,
C. D. Fredericks & wife,
J. F. Halsted & wife,
J. R. Dickson,
J. S. Thrall,
P. T. Heartt & family,
M. F. Hurt & wife,
J. Fard. Jr.,
W. P. Wright & wife.
Mrs Gandy,
R. L. Williams, Jr.,
P. C. Baker,
S. J. Ahern,
S. J. May,
Jno. E. Way,
S. Blatchford & family,
R. B. Smith,
J. S. Gallagher,
E. Hess & family,
Jno. B. Welsh & wife,
Agnes & A. Walsh,
P. McDermott,
J. J. Johnson,
H. J. Bastingt,
H. Kingsley,
E. A. Clark & lady,
W. Lawrence,
Prof. E. Charlier & family,
Dan A. Banks Jr.,
Wm. G. Banks,
Thos. B. McCall,
Mrs J. B. McCall & family,
E. A. Smalley,
M. H. Grinnell,
Mrs. D. Crocker,
D. J. Crain & wife,
F. Tryon.
PENNSYLVANIA.
G. W. Biddle.

PENNSYLVANIA.
George Jenkins, Jr.,
Robert Morris,
Miss M. & J. Morris,
Miss. M. J Grambo,
E. Wharton,
G. M. Prevost, M. D.,
Mrs. S. H. Dana & Son,
Jno Wright,
E. T. Ellrich.
James Sykes.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
Thomas Berry.
Mrs. Berry,
W. M. Rage,
Mrs. Sage.
OHIO.
Dr. C. T. Simpson,
C. M. Sarras.
LOUISIANA.
J. M. Burns & lady.
H. A. Cairnes,
E. Sayres,
J. N. Hanan, Jr.,
B. O'Connell,
T. B. Blanchard, Jr.,
C. H. Luxenburg.
MARYLAND
J. Carlisle. Jr.,
Col. R. France,
S. Breadbent Jr.,
N. D. Walker,
J. Hagen.
TENNESSEE.
H. C. Yerkman & wife,
Miss Erwin,
Miss A. L. Bell,
Miss J. Bell,
Dr. Jno. P. Ford,
Miss Elliott,
Miss Hobson.
ALABAMA.
J. C. Turner,
G. Fortieus.
INDIANA.
Miss S. Hart Portieus,
J. J. Brown & wife.

THE BOILER EXPLOSION AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—THOMAS BROWN, the colored man who was injured by the explosion of the boiler in RANDOLPH VAN LIEW & Co's. paper mill at Bloomfield, N. J., died this morning at 3 o'clock. The damage to the mill is not so extensive as was at first supposed. $3,000 will probably repair the building and machinery.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

THE SCHUYLER CASE—A DISCOVERY ORDERED OF THE COMPANY'S BOOKS.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company vs. Robert Schuyler and others.—This is the famous suit known as the omnibus suit brought by the Company against all the supposed holders of the spurious stock to compel them to give it up to be canceled, and to enjoin them from bringing any suits against the Company in respect of the stock. Certain of the defendants moved at Special Term for an order giving them a discovery of the plaintiffs' books for the purpose of affording them information as to the genuineness of their stock. An order was this morning made, that the plaintiffs furnish to the moving parties sworn copies of all surrendered certificates and powers of attorney and entries in the certificate-books of the plaintiffs relating to any stock held by the said defendants in the said New-York and New-Haven Company, or either of them; and the entries in the stock-ledgers of the plaintiffs relating to the stock of the said defendants, or any or either of them, between July 1, 1852, and July 5, 1854; and also, copies of the entries in the stock-ledgers of the stocks held by R. Schuyler, or by R. Schuyler & Co.; and of stocks transferred by them, and to whom transferred, for the period of two years prior to July 5, 1854, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to give to the defendants the chain of title to all stock held by them, which at any time passed through the possession of said Schuyler, until such title shall be carried back beyond said Schuyler.

It was further ordered that the defendants might apply for a further discovery, if, after compliance with this order, such further discovery was deemed necessary. It was further ordered, if the plaintiffs did not comply with the order within thirty days, that the plaintiffs permit an examination by the defendants or their counsel, of such books and papers, and permit them to make copies thereof.

ORDER OF ARREST.

James G. Powers vs. John Q. Ladue.—This was a motion to discharge from arrest. The arrest was grounded on alleged false representations made by the defendant.

The defendant moved on his own affidavit denying the charges against him.

INGRAHAM, J.—The representations are sworn to by both plaintiffs, and the denial by Ladue is not sufficient to overcome both affidavits. The evidence shows that at the time they were made they were not true, and if there is any doubt on that point, it is removed by the examination of Ladue, on supplementary proceedings, in which he admits that when he bought out his partner, the concern was insolvent.

I cannot avoid the inference that the condition of the firm was to some extent, at least, known to the defendant at that time. It is certain that he knew his own indebtedness, and his representations were very much at variance with the state of the accounts of the firm, as well as of his individual liabilities. The defendant has not shown a case that would justify me in setting aside the order of arrest. Motion denied; plaintiff's costs $10 to abide event.

DIVORCE CASES.

James Hampton vs. Alice Hampton.—Divorce granted.

James Scandlen vs. Harriet N. Scandlen.—Divorce granted.

DECISIONS.

In re the application of William H. Schermerhorn.—Referee's report confirmed and order directing payment in release of dower, to be placed first on record.

George W. Wright vs. Nathaniel Coles.—Judgment that defendant be bound by judgment heretofore rendered.

James E. Kelly vs. William H. Simmons.—Motion for resale of mortgaged premises granted.

John D. Lewis et al. vs. William R. Cecil.—Judgment declaring demurrer frivolous, and granting leave to defendant to answer in ten days on payment of $10 costs.

Robert Campbell vs. Eliza Ann Wilcox.—(Two cases.)—Judgment of foreclosure and reference ordered.

Adam Smith vs. Henry McLean.—(Two cases.)—Motion in each case to refer granted. Same referred to M. Dishoeffer, Esq.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Meek vs. Van Doren.—Case settled.

Before Justice Monoriet.

John J. Chase, et al. vs. George Le Huray, et al.—Motion to strike out answer as sham denied, with $7 costs to defendant, to abide the event of the action.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly

LAW OF NAMES—MAY A MAN CHANGE HIS NAME?

In the matter of the petition of John Snook.—Mr. John Snook made an application to the Court of Common Pleas for leave to change his name to John Pike, under which name he has been doing business for some years past, and by which he is well known. The following opinion and decision was rendered by

DALY F., J.—This is an application for an order, authorizing the petitioner to change his name to John Pike.

He sets forth in his petition that Snook is a name of GERMAN origin, corresponding with the English word Pike. That some years ago he intended to apply to the Legislature for liberty to change his name, and consulted a lawyer, who advised him that he had the right to change his name himself, and that such application was not necessary. That he accordingly changed his name to John Pike, and became a member of a firm in the City of Syracuse under the name of John Pike & Co., and under that name became, and is, known to a large number of his business acquaintances, and enjoys under it a business good-will. That he contemplates entering into a copartnership with a gentleman in this City, who objects to the name of Snook appearing in the business title or name of the firm, and that the petitioner believes it to be for his pecuniary interest that his name should be known as John Pike.

Under the act of 1847, a Judge of this Court may authorize any person of full age residing in this State, to assume another name, if the Judge is satisfied that the applicant will derive any pecuniary benefit from assuming another name. By this it is to be understood that the Judge is to be judicially satisfied, upon proper proof, (Smith *vs.* Luce, 13 Ward, 237,) that such will be the effect if the name is changed. To put a case in point: if an estate is left to a man by will upon condition that he take the name of the testator, then it is apparent that he will derive a pecuniary benefit by being allowed to assume that name. In this case the petitioner merely shows that he believes that it will be for his pecuniary interest that his name should be changed to John Pike; but that, in my judgment, is not sufficient to give me authority, under this act, to order his name to be changed. The mere possibility or probability that such may be the effect is not enough. The evidence before the Judge must be such that he can say judicially that the applicant will derive a pecuniary benefit by assuming another name, or a case is not presented that will entitle the officer to exercise the special jurisdiction conferred by this act.

The question has been asked upon this application whether he has not the right to translate his name into the English language, and call himself by the word in English which is equivalent to or of the same meaning as Snook. It does not fall within the sphere of my judicial duty to pass upon that question, but as this application has been made in good faith and is very earnestly pressed, I have no objection to state my views. The word Snook is not, as the applicant supposes, of German origin, nor is "pike" exoressed in German by such a word. The word is Dutch or Flemish, from *Snoek*, signifying pike, a species of fish—*Wernick's Dictionary*. The meaning of the word constituting the name of a person is of no importance, for, considered as a name, it derives its whole significance from the fact that it is the mark or *indicia* by which he is known.

Many names have no specific meaning apart from indicating the persons who bear them; and as *designatio personæ*, it makes no difference should the word or name performing that office, as is frequently the case, be also a word for expressing something else. As the proper or lawful names of persons is a subject to which legal writers have paid but little attention, it will be necessary to examine the state of the law respecting it. As I have said, a man's name is the mark or *indicia* by which he is distinguished from other men. By a practice now almost universal among civilized nations, it is composed of his Christian or given name and his surname. The one is the name given to him after birth or at baptism; the other is the patronymic derived from the common name of his parents. In the case of illegitimates, they take the name or designation they have gained by reputation. (Ray *vs.* Smith, 6 C. & P., 154; Ray *vs.* Clark, R. & R. C. C., 358.) The Christian, or first name is, in the law, denominated the *proper* name, and a party can have but one, for middle or added names are not regarded. (State *vs.* Martin, 10 Mis., 391; Edmonston *vs.* The State, 17 Als., 179; McKay *vs.* Sneak, 8 Texas, 376; Ray *vs.* Newman, 1 Ld. Ray. 562, 305; Franklin *vs.* Tallmadge, 5 John R., 64.) Formerly, the Christian name was the more important of the two. "Special heed," says Coke, "is to be taken of the name of baptism, as a man cannot have two, though he may have divers surnames." Coke Litt. 3, a (m.) Indeed, anciently in England there was but one name, for surnames did not come into use until the middle of the fourteenth century, and even down to the time of Elizabeth they were not considered of controlling importance. Thus Chief Justice Popham in Britton *vs.* Wrightman, Poph. 56, speaking of grants, declares that "the law is not precise in the case of surnames, but for the Christian name," he says, "this ought always to be perfect. And throughout the early records the Christian name is uniformly referred to, as the most certain mark of the identity of the individual in all deeds or instruments. Greater importance being attached to the Christian name arose from the fact that it was the designation conferred by the religious rite of baptism, while the surname was frequently a chance appellation assumed by the individual himself, or given to him by others, for some marked characteristic, such as his mental, moral, or bodily qualities; some peculiarity or defect, or for some act he had done which attached to his descendants, while sometimes it did not. Camden mentions an instance of a knight in Cheshire, each of whose sons took different surnames, while their sons, in turn, also took different names like their fathers. They altered their names, he says, in respect to habitation, to Egerton, Cotgrove, and Overton; in respect to color, to Gough, which is red; in respect to learning, to Kenclerse, (a knowing clerk or learned man;) in respect to quality, to Good man; in respect to stature, to Richard Little; and in respect to the Christian name of the father of one of them to Richardson, though all were descended from William Belevard; and the gentlemen of Cheshire, he adds, bearing three different family names, he would not easily believe that they were all the descendants of one man, were it not for an ancient roll which Camden saw (Camden's Remains, ed. of 1637, p. 141,) and Lord Coke refers to the Year Books to show that a man may have divers names, that is surnames, at divers times. (Coke, Litt., 3, a.) The insufficiency of the Christian name to distinguish the particular individual, where there were many bearing the same name, led necessarily to the devising of surnames, and a man was distinguished in addition to his Christian name in the great majority of cases by the name of his estate or the place where he was born, or where he dwelt, or from whence he had come, as in the name Washington, originally Wessyngton, which, as its component parts indicate, means a person dwelling on the meadow land where a creek runs in from the sea, or else from his calling as John, the smith, or William, the tailor, in time abridged to John Smith and William Taylor; and as the son usually followed the pursuit of the father, the occupation became the family surname, or the son was distinguished from the father by calling him John's son, or William's son, which among the Welsh, was abridged to s, as Edwards, Johns or Jones, Peters, which as familiar appellations passed into surnames. The Normans added Fitz to the father's Christian name, to distinguish the son, as Fitzherbert or Fitzgerald; and among the Celtic inhabitants of Ireland and Scotland, where each separate clan or tribe bore a surname to denote from what stock each family was descended, Mac was added to distinguish the son, and O to distinguish the grandson; and generally where names were taken from a place, the relation of the individual to that place was indicated by a word put before the name, like the Dutch Van or French De, or a termination added at the end, which additions were in time merged into and formed but one word, until from these various prefixes and suffixes numerous names were formed and became permanent. So, as suggested, something in the appearance, character, or history of the individual, gave rise to his surname, such as his color—as black John, brown John, white John, afterward transposed into John Brown, &c.; or, it arose from his height, bulk, or strength, as Little, Long, Hardy, or Strong; or his mental or moral attributes, as Good, Wiley, Gay, Moody, or Wise; or his qualities were practically personified by applying to him the name of some animal, plant, or bird, as Fox or Wolf, Rose or Thorn, Martin or Swan; and it was in this way that the bulk of our surnames that are not of foreign extraction, augmented and became permanent. They grew into general use, without any law commanding their adoption or prescribing any course or mode respecting them, for I know of but one instance of a positive statute commanding to taking of names or regulating the manner of selecting them, and that was limited to a particular locality. In the fourth year of the reign of EDWARD IV, an act was passed compelling every Irishman that dwelt within the English pale to take an English surname, and enacting that it should be the name of some town, or of some color, as black or brown, or of some art or occupation, or of some office, which led to an extensive change of names in that part of Ireland, as a non-compliance was attended with a forfeiture of goods. But, though for several centuries the practice of giving or assuming surnames was general, it extended little further than the particular individual of which it was the designation or mark. His descendant adopted it or not at pleasure, or he assumed a new name himself, or others conferred upon him some characteristic appellation, which adhered to him and his descendants. This fluctuation and change, however, was materially arrested by a statute passed (1 HENRY V., C. 8) called the statute of additions, which required not only the name of the individual to be inserted in every writ or indictment, but in addition, his calling, his estate, degree, and the town, hamlet, or place to which he belonged; and in the reign of HENRY VIII., CROMWELL, the Secretary of the King, established a regulation by which a record was required to be kept in every parish, of births, marriages and deaths, a regulation which, in connection with the previous act, operated to check the caprice of individuals in the matter of their names, and to fix them as durable appellations; for every man's name thereafter, became a matter of record at his birth, his marriage, and at his death, and this recording of such events in every family led to the use of one name to designate the members of one family, which the record served to perpetuate, transmitting it from father to son, until the practice became general for all descendants to bear and become known by the name of a common ancestor. But this was the work of several centuries, and even at the present day, in remote and sparsely-settled districts of England and Wales, the practice is not entirely extinct of assuming and changing surnames. All this, it will be seen, was brought about without any positive provision of law, other than those that have been referred to. By a usage sufficiently general to be called universal, the son now bears the name of the father, and in turn transmits it to his own male descendants. Surnames, from their infinite variety, have now become a more certain mark of identity than the first name; for the whole number of Christian or first names now commonly in use does not exceed 600, while the directory of this City exhibits no less than 20,000 varieties of surnames. It is the combination of the Christian and surname that now marks the individual's identity, and he is distinguished still more accurately by the use, now very general, of middle names or initial letters.

But, though the custom is wide-spread and universal for all males to bear the name of their parents, there is nothing in the law prohibiting a man from taking another name if he chooses. There is no penalty or punishment for so doing, nor any consequence growing out of it, except as far as it may lead to or cause a confounding of his identity. In some countries it is otherwise. In France a law was passed in the second year of the first revolution,—*L. 6, fructidor An. II.*; and another, 19 *nivôse An. VI.*, which is still in force. *Codes Francais* par *Bourguignon et Reyer—Collard* § 34 and notes. *Dictionnaire de Legislation Universal* par *Chabal—Chameane*, vol. 2, p. 260.—forbidding any citizen to bear any first name (*prenom*) or surname than that which is expressed in the registry of his birth, or to add any surname to his proper name, but no enactment of the kind has ever been passed in England or in this State, but on the contrary there have been many instances in which individuals have changed their names, and held offices of public trust and become distinguished by the name they adopted. The poet Mallet may be cited as an illustration. His father was of the clan of the Macgregors, and when that clan was suppressed and its name abolished by law in consequence of the violent acts of Rob Roy, he took the name of Mallock, by which name the son was known until he came to London, in his 26th year, when, disliking his Scotch patronymic, he adopted the French name of Mallet, and by this name held an office under Government, became distinguished in literature, and transmitted the name to his descendants. That such instances rarely occur may be readily accounted for in the fact of the obsence usually of any object to indu

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The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland. *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *Europa*, from Boston to Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, Aug. 9, at 1½ o'clock, to go by railroad, and at 8½ to go by the boat.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool on the 27th ult., with four days' later European advices, passed Farther Point, yesterday, on her way to Quebec. Her advices are interesting. Nothing definite had transpired with reference to the expected Peace Conference, nor was it yet known with certainty whether Sardinia would take part in it, but it was expected that the representatives of the three Powers would meet at the end of July. It was reported that England had given assurances of her adhesion to the Congress, on condition that a general disarmament of all the Powers should immediately take place, and it was believed that this important step would be taken. Meantime the French fleet had sailed from Lussino, and the army was reported as having commenced its homeward movement. The London *Times'* Paris correspondent reports that Count Walewski had drawn up a plan for the Italian Confederation, by which it was to consist of seven States, under the nominal Presidency of the Pope, but really under the Government of the King of Sardinia and Naples alternately. Some other details of the plan are given. Interesting rumors in regard to the intentions of Garibaldi and his troops are given in our telegram. The relations of France and England were occupying attention on both sides of the channel. An article had appeared in the Paris *Moniteur* comparing the armaments of the two nations, and disproving the assertion that the causes of the English national burdens were to be found in the necessity for increasing the national defences to keep pace with the warlike preparations of France. There seems to be every disposition on the part of France to assure the English Government and people that the Emperor considers the Anglo-French Alliance now as ever necessary to the peace of Europe. The nightmare of French invasion, however, had again seized upon the British Parliament, this time through the long range of the rifled cannon with which the Emperor is alleged to be arming his Navy. In the Liverpool Cotton market increased firmness is noted, with a slight advance on some qualities. Breadstuffs and Provisions continued dull. Consols are quoted at 95@95¼ for account.

The *Circassian* steamship of the Galway line arrived at this port on Saturday evening from St. Johns, N. F. She brought no late intelligence of interest.

The steamers, *Jura* for Liverpool and *New-York* for Bremen, left here on Saturday. The *Jura* took $450,000 in gold, but no passengers.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 28th, and from the City of Mexico to the 19th ult., have been received by the steamer *Habana*, at New-Orleans from Minititlan. It is reported that another manifesto had been issued by Miramon, in which he proposes to become the protector of the Clergy in their temporal wealth, favors a Dictatorial Government, and declares the traditional policy of Mexico to be opposition to the encroachments of the United States. The concentration of considerable bodies of troops at San Luis Potosi and Regenator gave rise to the belief that a great movement of some kind was on foot.

Quite an interesting batch of news reaches us by the California Overland Mail, which arrived at St. Louis on Saturday night, from San Francisco on the 15th ult. A fire which did damage to the amount of $30,000 had occurred at Crescent City. New mines of gold and silver had been discovered in the Neosho Valley. There had been several arrivals from Victoria, with gold from Frazer River to the amount of $130,000. The river had fallen and mining was resumed. Latest advices from Oregon indicate the election of Logan, the Republican candidate, for Congress. From Salt Lake we learn of the arrest of two persons implicated in the forgery of checks on the Sub-Treasury at St. Louis. Indian depredations, in which the Mormons are implicated, are reported in Humboldt County.

We publish this morning the Constitution of the State of Kansas, as adopted by the Constitutional Convention at Wyandotte, on the 29th of July. It is to be submitted to the people on the 4th of October next. Our Kansas correspondence analyzes some of the peculiar features of the instrument.

The latest returns from the Kentucky Election indicate that the ten Representatives in Congress to which the State is entitled, will be about equally divided between the Democrats and the Opposition. The Democrats have about thirty or forty on joint ballot in the Legislature, and they have elected their candidates for Governor and other State officers by about seven thousand majority.

Further returns from the North Carolina election render it certain that in the First Congressional District, Smith, the Opposition candidate, is elected by upwards of 500 majority. This is an Opposition gain. Branch is reelected in the Fourth District; in the Fifth, Gilmer, Opposition, is reelected; also, in the Seventh, Craige, Democrat. The other districts are yet in doubt.

As far as heard from twenty-six counties, there is an Opposition gain of upwards of two thousand in Tennessee. It is thought probable that they have gained three Congressmen. A gain of one is pronounced certain.

The Court-martial in the case of Maj. Cross was resumed on Saturday, Major-General Jessup, Quartermaster-General, testified to the excellent character of the accused; to the large sums he had disbursed for the Government—being about four millions of dollars—and to the great confidence he had always reposed in him; also, to the fact that the balance claimed to be due the public had all, or nearly all, been paid. The Court adjourned to Tuesday.

A shocking accident occurred in Spruce-street on Saturday evening. Jacob Oppinger, a lithographer, residing in Broome-street, was accidentally shot dead on Saturday evening by Policeman [illegible]ker, of the Second Precinct. The officer was in the act of shooting a horse which lay fatally injured in Spruce-street near Gold, when his weapon exploded, and the ball struck Mr. Oppinger in the head, killing him almost instantaneously. Coroner Jackman held an inquest yesterday, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The August term of the Court of General Sessions terminated on Saturday, all the cases on the calendar having been disposed of by Recorder Hackett in the space of one week. The proceedings of Saturday, which were interesting, will be found among our law reports. Among the presentments found by the Grand Jury, was one against Robert C. MacDonald, the Southern pirate, for the murder of Virginia Stewart Broadway. He was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. On motion of the Assistant District Attorney, the indictment was removed to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, where the trial will take precedence.

In the suit of The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company *vs.* Schuyler, brought to procure the cancelation of the spurious certificates of stock, an order was made yesterday, requiring the plaintiffs to give the defendants a discovery of their stock-books, &c.

A curious case was decided on Saturday in the Court of Common Pleas in respect to the right of a man to change his name. Mr. John Snook applied to that Court under an act passed 1847, for an order changing his name to John Pike. The motion was denied, but after a learned examination both of the law respecting names and the history of their origin, Judge Daly comes to the conclusion that a man may change his name without order of the Court. The opinion, which will be found of interest to the general as well as the professional reader, will be found in another column.

The congregation at St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes assembled yesterday for the first time in their new house of worship in Eighteenth street, just out of Fifth-avenue. The rector, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet preached in the morning; Rev. Dr. Berrian in the afternoon, and Rev. Dr. Tyng in the evening.

The journeymen bakers held a meeting on Saturday night, and remonstrated against working twenty hours out of twenty-four, and also against the delivery of bread on Sundays.

The mortality of the last week, according to report of City Inspector, was slightly an increase on that of the week previous, but less by 54 than the mortality of the corresponding week of 1858. The whole number of deaths last week was 625 against 616 the week before. Of the whole number 457 were of 10 years of age and under, and of those 136 were of cholera infantum. There were 134 deaths of diseases of the brain and nerves, 3 of the generative organs, 11 of the heart and blood vessels, 110 of the lungs and throat, 5 of old age, 27 of eruptive fever and skin diseases, 32 still-born and premature births, 284 of diseases of the stomach and other digestive organs, 27 of uncertain complaints, and 17 from violent causes. The nativity table shows that 518 were natives of the United States, 75 of Ireland, 16 of Germany, 3 of England, 3 of Scotland, and the remainder of various foreign countries.

On Saturday, business was generally restricted. Only 300 bales cotton found buyers, including Middling Upland at 12½c.@12¼c. ℔ lb. Flour and Wheat were dull, and decidedly lower. Corn was quiet and languid. Sugars were in fair demand. Coffee and Molasses were inactive. Pork was freely offered and purchased at reduced prices. Lard and Beef were lightly dealt in, as were likewise Rice, Metals, Naval Stores, Oils, Tallow, and Tobacco. The freight engagements were limited. There were 571 vessels of all classes in port.

The Railway Slaughter.

There are Coroners and Coroners. Mr. Coroner Madden, of Rensaelaer County, to whom, with his Jury, we paid our respects on Saturday, thinks that if ten or a dozen human beings are wilfully entrapped by a Board of respectable Directors into traveling over a villainously unsafe railroad, and are then dropped by the breaking of a rotten bridge into a hideous chasm, and there horribly done to death, somebody ought to be "highly censured." This is the complacent, historical, venerable, but not very useful style of Coroner. This is the style of Coroner we find in books, meet with in plays, and like to laugh at. But when it comes to a question of losing or saving of a few human lives, something more clear-headed and clear-spoken in the way of a Coroner is perhaps desirable. This desirable something the City of Albany has found, and has accordingly uttered a plain, positive, rather personal verdict in regard to that same Schaghticoke massacre, which Rensaelaer County had already pronounced "censurable." The Albany Coroner and his jury find the crushing and mangling of human beings committed to one's care to be a crime, and they lay the responsibility of committing it directly on the shoulders of the President and Directors of the Railway in question. This is doing Coroner's work in the "spirit of the institution," and not at all in the traditional fashion. There is an inquest held here, and an answer returned; a plain answer, to the point, defensible; an answer which argument cannot disturb, and which deserves the commentary of decisive action. Nothing can be plainer than the testimony in this case. It was emphatic enough when it came to us only from the lips of Mr. Bridge-master Cooley, the unhappy subordinate, whose business it was to be forever rolling a Sisyphus stone of idle remonstrance up the Directorial hill. Mr. Cooley was always finding flaws; always carrying information of his discoveries to head-quarters; always returning again with his burden undischarged. The Anti-Muggletonians had a fundamental rule for their members, which was, "Never be thrown back on yourself!" Poor Mr. Cooley was no Anti-Muggletonian; he was regularly and remorselessly thrown back on himself. Mr. White, the Superintendent, gave him no respite in this exercise. Whatever outlay of repairs Mr. White (President as well as Superintendent, as we shall shortly see,) conceded to-day, was to-morrow countermanded. Bad bridges would bear a little more. Loose rails would last a little longer. Nothing could be so desperate as Cooley painted it. Hope and Faith seem to have entered largely into the mental organization of Mr. Superintendent White. He must be a very Micawber of Directors, so confident is he that something must always turn up to make mischief improbable. Yet what is Mr. White's own evidence as to the state of this Schaghticoke bridge? Mr. White expressly says that "he had told his carpenter," meaning Cooley, "ten days before the accident happened, that he must put up a new bridge"—and this although he professes at the same time to have "thought the bridge safe!"

The evidence of Mr. Cooley proved the bridge to be murderously unsound. The evidence of Mr. White proves the management to have been in the same condition. We have rarely met with such a display of mental incapacity and moral obfuscation as is made in this evidence of Mr. White; and it is worthy of special attention, as illustrating the risks which we must all of us daily run in America, while the control of our great public roads is left in such hands.

Mr. White pleads guilty to being the President and Superintendent of this Road. At the same time he confesses that the road had no real corporation or directors, and he seems to be perfectly unconscious that the collocation of these propositions puts him before the public in the light of a deliberate impostor. He admits that he had heard complaints of the state of this special bridge, but avers that he "can't recollect distinctly when he heard them," and he seems to be perfectly unconscious that the collocation of these propositions puts him before the public in the light of a reckless slayer of his fellow-men. He owns that he had heard fault found with "Mr. Jones, the engineer, about running at too great speed over bridges," and declares that the said Mr. Jones "has promised to reform, and *has reformed*;" and then goes on to testify with utter composure that at the time of the accident this "reformed" Mr. Jones "was running at the rate of ten miles an hour over the bridge, and was exceeding his instructions;" and he seems to be perfectly unconscious that in doing this he is writing himself down a Dogberry, who is only rescued from being ridiculous by the frightful consequences of his avowed misconduct. That the "Albany, Vermont and Canada" Railway is really bankrupt, seems now to be admitted on all sides. There is no reason to hope that even all the flagrant proofs of incompetency and recklessness laid before the world in the confession of Mr. White, will avail to secure such poor reparation to the victims of the massacre of Tuesday last as money can afford. There remains, however, a practical reparation to the State, which should be exacted in the form of criminal prosecutions and of a felon's punishment, from these parties upon whom the Albany Coroner has so properly fastened the responsibility of the crime. Mr. Superintendent and President White is not the only one upon whom this judgment ought to fall. He is the prominent offender certainly; and there will doubtless be many efforts made to save his colleagues from the merited obloquy and penalty of their criminal assumption of obligations which they either could not or would not fulfill, under the plea that they were acting as "nominal Directors" merely. In fact this plea has been put forward in their behalf already. Those who prefer it do not seem to be at all aware that what they advance as an excuse is in fact an aggravation of the conduct of their clients. What right has any man to figure as a "nominal Director" of a Company which undertakes to give guarantees for human life? Here, for example, we have Mr. Erastus Corning, of Albany, on the list of these "nominal Directors." Mr. Corning knows, if any man does, the duties of a Director. He may almost be said to be a Director by profession, like that adventurous young gentleman who recently described himself in an English Court of Bankruptcy as following the "trade and calling of a Co.," his real business being to appear as a partner in all sorts of enterprises. Mr. Corning is a Director not in one or two, but in half-a-dozen more or less, flourishing companies. Why does he publish himself as a Director of this exploded, worthless and murderous Company? He must have some motive for occupying so very questionable a position, and that motive, be it what it may, should bind him to paying a reasonable attention to the lives of people who put their trust, it may well be, in the whole road, because they believe him a competent Director. To assume that Mr. Corning and such men as he are to escape the iron hand of the law, in such a case as this of the Schaghticoke massacre, on the ground that they have been wilfully filling a false position, is to outrage the first principles of social and commercial morality.

The Albany Coroner and his jury have done their duty in presenting the whole Board of Direction of this road as the responsible authors of this fearful calamity. Let the community now do as much, and we may see some general good arise out of this special and most heart rending evil.

The War on the River Plate.

Next to the impossibility of curing the quarrelsome temper of Spanish-American Republics, the project of introducing a reasonable share of mercy and moderation into their affrays would seem to rank in the order of difficulty. Not only is the war fever among them unremittent, but its more violent paroxyms, while they endure, are so malignantly destructive, that a campaign in Mexico, Venezuela or Buenos Ayres sweeps the country over which it goes with the breath of the destroying angel. It is the same whether the fight be international or domestic. Indeed, the civil war has ordinarily less of civility than a foreign collision, the partisan soldier shooting down his next-door neighbor with an obvious excess of readiness and relish. Such has uniformly been the history of Hispano-American warfare, and for this reason any symptom of change or mitigation, like that contained in a declaration of the Buenos Ayrean Government, which we reprint elsewhere, must be hailed with the utmost satisfaction. On the verge of a desperate contest with the entire strength of the Argentine States, and without any ground for anticipating on the part of its antagonists any departure from the prescriptive cruelty and unsparing inhumanity which have characterized every previous resumption of this standing quarrel, the Cabinet of Buenos Ayres announces its intention to fight upon the most improved and advanced philanthropic principles; that war shall not be made upon individuals, but only upon soldiers bearing arms; that private property shall be unmolested: that commercial and postal intercourse shall be uninterrupted; that, in regard to shipping, the flag shall, unquestioned, cover vessel and cargo: and, in general, that the bases laid down at Paris, and glossed by Secretary Marcy, are to govern all international questions that may arise from the situation. All this is eminently proper and creditable; and if Buenos Ayres can afford to fight at the disadvantage she thus voluntarily assumes, it will give additional splendor to her triumph. Hitherto the civilization of South America has been supposed to confine itself within a half dozen leagues of Rio. It is agreeable to find the present indication of its existence elsewhere.

Nor is this the only interesting trait of the war now prevailing on the River Plate. The Argentine Confederation, it will be remembered, is the only *fac-simile* reproduction of the North American Federal system now extant. Its variations from the Constitution of the United States are noteless. Of the constituent States, Buenos Ayres at the mouth of the Plate, is the most considerable for trade, wealth, intelligence and population, and has, until quite recently, through its military Governors and Dictators, succeeded in retaining an influence conflicting with the letter of federal relations. When Gen. Urquiza, a half-dozen years ago, liberated Buenos Ayres from the authority of Rosas, he at once equalized the position of the several States by throwing open the River Plate and its affluents to the commerce of the world. For to its position at the entrance of the river, and to the old law of the Spanish colonial system, which closed internal navigation to foreign traders, Buenos Ayres owed directly her control over the finances of the Confederation, and indirectly, the prominence of her voice in the federal councils. The decree of Urquiza was therefore hailed with delight by the inland States, and with disgust by Buenos Ayres. Choosing its opportunity, the latter State revolted, threw off its federal obligations, and proceeded to collect and spend the commercial revenues, which its late associates believed themselves fully entitled to share. The position assumed by the seceding State was certainly absurd. In the declaration we have alluded to, it will be seen that the government does not disown its membership of the Confederation, or its national community with the rest; and yet in the same breath asserts its independence:

> "This is a purely civil war, in regard to which there has never been a code of law established. Although it occurs between *two Governments at present independent*, both of them admit *that they are integral members of the Argentine Republic, and that they constitute a single nation.*"

Arguing from this avowal—and it coheres with all previous assertions of the Buenos Ayreans upon the point—we can have no difficulty in realizing that the only right in the actual war which Buenos Ayres has upon its side, is the rectitude of its mode of prosecuting it. The analogy of their system with ours furnishes an unerring rule to judge by. If New-York, containing as it does a Custom-house which collects three-fourths of the federal revenue of the country, should capriciously declare itself an "independent member" of the Union, and proceed to appropriate all of the duties; and, if we could complete the resemblance, by the added circumstance that the position of this city was such as to render its hold upon the foreign trade of the entire country irremovable, it is highly likely that thirty-two States of this Union might discover strong ground of complaint against the Empire State, and, possibly, reasons for compelling an abandonment of our felonious courses by force and arms. The secession of Buenos Ayres from the Argentine Union was of this flagrant description. She was a defaulting and contumacious cashier, who stole the federal strong-box, and kept it by the strong arm. It is not a matter of surprise, therefore, that the interior States should, after seven years of experiment in fruitless moral suasion, finally appeal to force to compel the recusant State to resume her obligations and her honesty. Indeed, that they have waited thus long and patiently is surprising, and not at all to the discredit of a people whose race has not been famous for long-suffering.

Yet, however just the cause of war, the event is extremely doubtful. As the material resources of Buenos Ayres exceed those of its adversaries, it is quite possible that the Argentine troops will come off second best from the *mêlée*, and, perhaps, retire from the field for the season. But the difficulty is one that admits of no accommodation. The conflict can be suspended, but can never be brought to a close, unless one or the other party be entirely subjugated, or unless some external power intervene to compel a pacification. From the protracted calamity of a war of this character upon the River Plate the interests of commerce, European and American, intimately involved as they are in the welfare of the fluvial States, should be saved. There is, we fear, no chance of salvation without the interference of a foreign force; and it is not the interest of the United States to let that force come from Europe. Brazil alone is in a situation to quiet these local questions. With an enlightened Constitutional Government, ample means, a strong unemployed navy, and sufficient army, the Emperor of Brazil is in a position to hold the balance of power in the valley of the Plate, and it is to our interest and that of the civilized world that he should use his force in favor of the Federal rather than of the Secessionist Party.

Napoleon III. and England.

If the news by the *Nova Scotian*, this morning received, throws no special light on the state of Italy, it gives us at least a clear intimation that the Government and the People of France are rousing themselves at last to compel England and the English Press into something like a decent regard for the proprieties of life in their treatment of the Emperor Napoleon III., and of the French nation. There is no insolence so offensive as the insolence of cant. The assumption of a general moral superiority, unsubstantiated by any specific evidence, is just as intolerable by nations as by individuals. No man, who has a decent share of self-respect, can listen patiently to one word from the lips of another, who evidently affects the Pharisee for himself and assumes the publican and sinner for his interlocutor. And this is precisely the tone adopted by English speakers and English writers in their comments upon the affairs and the conduct of other nations. A day or two ago we transferred to these columns an article on the American notions of neutrality, from a leading English journal, which began thus: "The bad faith of the United States is peculiarly irritating." Before a syllable had been printed to prove any bad faith at all on the part of the United States in the special matter of the neutrality laws, this public writer sets calmly out with a general charge of swindling against the whole Republic, and then proceeds to analyze the features which make American national swindling even less lovely than the national swindling of other States, such as France or Russia. In just the same style has France been handled, not merely by the anonymous journalists of London, but openly in Parliament and at public meetings, by men conspicuous for their stations, and identified with the ruling classes of Great Britain.

The French Press, speaking of course by inspiration from the highest quarter, has at last, after a long and creditable forbearance, taken this matter up with emphasis. England is distinctly informed that there must be an end to her eternal discussions of projects of French invasion. In a time of profound peace between the two countries, nay, of diplomatic alliance, France has been steadily insulted with the assertion that she was arming herself inordinately for the purpose of committing a gigantic act of national piracy. In her paroxysms of fear Great Britain has lost all regard to the rights of nations and to the decencies of public intercourse. If one English gentleman should openly charge his next-door neighbor with an intention of committing burglary, or of poisoning the guests whom he invited to dinner, the British would not be slow to recognize the disgraceful nature of such slanderous false witness. But this is virtually what men like Lord Lyndhurst, and journals like the London *Saturday Review*, have been saying of France for months past. The world has but begun to wonder at the patient magnanimity of the French ruler and of his people, under this incessant tempest of obloquy, when we find Napoleon proposing not to punish the offenders in the slaughter of their fellow-subjects, but to rebuke them more contemptuously, by beginning the great work of a general disarmament. To achieve such a work as this would be a glory in comparison with which any laurels that might have been won on new fields of Magenta and Solferino would be worthless indeed. To accomplish it would be to put not only the Italian, but all other questions that distract the present and menace the future of Europe, in a fairer way of solution than the sword can ever secure. In an armed Europe, France may well insist upon being first by force of arms. That proud position she has already won. To make herself first by force of wisdom and moderation in a Europe relieved from the stern stress of war, would be a far nobler flight, and whatever the result of the present appeal of the Conqueror of Lombardy may be, the world will not forget that he has made it.

The Chinese Invasion.—The persistent influx of the Chinese peasantry to the United States, is a fact which presses itself upon the attention alike of the political economist and the statesman. Three thousand Celestials are stated to be at this moment on their way to San Francisco. California already has a large Chinese population. Notwithstanding their characteristic vices, the Chinamen, although not popular, are found to be useful members of society. They perform, with alacrity and intelligence, the ruder kinds of labor, are marvelously frugal in their habits, and are consequently enabled to work for very low wages.

Indeed, it is not improbable that the poorer inhabitants of that vast empire, which contains within its limits nearly a moiety of the human race, may be destined to work great changes in the industrial if not in the social and political condition of America. The most obvious immediate effect of Chinese immigration, for instance, is its tendency to supplant the negro. The Coolie in California has already made the African impossible. There, as in the West India Islands, the Malay laborer is found to be, in all respects, preferable to his darker cousin.

The voluntary immigration from Canton and Shanghai into our Pacific States bids fair soon to be enormous. Hitherto it has mainly been directed to California, but it will manifestly soon extend to Oregon also. Nor is there reason to doubt that it will soon reach the Atlantic States as well.

Assuming that these natives of China may one day become as numerous among us as those of Europe, what shall their social and political *status* be? Are they to be regarded as whites, or as people of color? Shall they, equally with immigrants from Ireland and Germany, be admitted to the benefits of our naturalization laws? These are questions which flit and flicker now along the political horizon. But the march of events with us is rapid, and all signs conspire to prove that we have seen only the beginning of that profound strife of races and of principles by which the institutions of the United States are ere long to be proved as by fire.

The Farmers in 1859.

Advices from all quarters of the Union where the cereals constitute the staples of agricultural production, leave no room to question the fact that the recent harvest has proved more than usually abundant. With the exception of some few localities—chiefly in the mountain districts of Virginia and Western New-York, the yield of wheat is not only large, but what is no less important, has been secured in excellent condition, the weather having proved highly favorable, while the maize still on the ground bids fair to make a rich addition to the farmer's resources.

It happens, providentially, too, that the earth has been most exuberant at the West, where a good harveet was chiefly needed. For three successive seasons, the fertile Valley of the Mississippi had sparingly responded to the efforts of the husbandman. Drought and rain, both in excess, alternately afflicted the prairies, until even the hardy population of the Western States had begun to despair of their future. Debt was pressing heavily upon them, and they could see no escape from financial ruin. Now, however, relief has come in the most beneficent form—that of a harvest rich almost beyond precedent.

But although in this respect their hopes are more than fulfilled, it is not to be disguised that in regard to the probable prices to be received for their crop, they are experiencing a heavy disappointment. The European War, by the sudden impulse it communicated to the market for breadstuffs, had raised the expectations of the farmers to a very high pitch. What the War so suddenly did, the Peace has just as suddenly undone. The effect of these anticipations, now proved delusive, can scarcely fail to prove injurious. It will naturally though very unreasonably operate to keep back the grain which should come to the seaboard marts at the earliest day.

The West, in particular, is largely indebted to the seaports, and more especially to this City. Its obligations are, many of them, of long standing, and should be discharged at the first practicable opportunity. Much would be gained by both parties, by sending forward the entire surplus of wheat and corn within the next three months. Prices are not likely to advance, though this is what the farmers will not believe, for at all times—as well when the market is at its zenith as when it touches the nadir—the agricultural mind cherishes an abiding faith in the Transcendentalist doctrine that the "tendency of all things is upward." But, notwithstanding this amusing idiosyncracy, the farmers are a thinking and sensible class, and they must see, upon reflection, not only the duty but the policy of losing no time in making payment of debts which have long been overdue. The accumulation of interest is a fatal burden, while the depreciation of the crop, by means of vermin and exposure, is no less damaging. Our railways and canals are in grievous want of freights, and stand ready to convey every bushel of wheat, corn, oats and rye, which may offer, at the lowest living rates—nay, in many cases for rates that are truly and horribly "dying" rates to the railways and to their passengers. It is manifestly an inopportune season for that blind confidence in the advent of a better demand, which is the besetting weakness of the husbandman. His wisdom will be, if he can only see it, to hasten his grain to market and pay his debts, or if he be so fortunate as to owe no man anything, to pocket and use his money, as soon as may be, in a country which cries for active capital.

Wise upon Wood.

The estimate which Gov. Wise seems to set upon the "Hon. Fernando Wood" is one of the saddest instances on record of the pitch of spiteful depreciation to which great men can rise, when they happen to find themselves rivals. We do not mean to say, of course, that Mr. Wood is exactly Gov. Wise's rival in the race for the Presidency. He is perhaps fully persuaded that "that greatest of earthly dominances," as he called it when speaking of it to the Catholic orphans, will be within his reach some day; but we presume he does not believe the prize to be at hand just yet. He looks forward to going through the various intermediate stages during the next few years with his usual dexterity, and finally coming up to the surface as a possible candidate in some Convention or other, and being let into the White House, on the Scriptural ground of "much importunity." But this is all a vision of the future. Ever since he emerged from the dignified retirement to which his ouster from the Mayoralty and the disgraceful conduct of the Tammany Democrats consigned him for a short period, he has been laboring in the field of politics as assiduously as ever; but his modest wishes for the present rise no higher than a reelection as Mayor, and possibly a nomination for the Governorship. In the meantime, however, there is nothing he desires more than the reputation of having a good deal of "influence," of being able to manage caucuses, and manufacture majorities, and secure nomination. Power is sweet; but it is sweeter still to have men believe you possess it. The next best thing to being President, is to be famed for having the power to make Presidents.

This renown the letter of Gov. Wise denies to Mr. Wood. The Virginia pooh-poohs his New-York associate, while professing deliberately to use him. This is neither handsome in itself, nor fair to Mr. Wood. For the sake of the Party and its necessities the Ex-Mayor has broken his resolution published a year and a half ago of retiring into the bosom of his family on the Bloomingdale Road, there to remain for the rest of his natural life. To shape and mold their shattered fortunes, and through Wise to save them from falling into the arms of Douglas or despair, has been his object for long and weary months.

After all this trouble and pains, and vexation, and shuffling, and spouting, and squabbling, to have his power doubted and limited by a man like Wise, with whom he has been endeavoring to accomplish a strict alliance for the last two years is, we confess, more than flesh and blood can be expected to bear calmly. No wonder Mr. Wood pronounces the letter a forgery. For his sake, and for the sake of political friendship generally, we should be glad to believe the thing possible.

The State Teachers' Association—The Report on a Uniform System of Instruction.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Poughkeepsie, Friday, Aug. 5, 1859.

The most important report which has been presented at this Convention, was on the subject of a "Uniform System of Public Instruction for the State of New-York," by Mr. E. C. Fowler, of Buffalo. It proposed that, at the time of its next revision, the Constitution of the State be so amended as to provide for the establishment of a State Board of Education, consisting of nine members, one to be elected by the people in each Judicial District of the State; and one by the people at large, who shall be *ex-officio* President of the Board. After the first election one of the district members to retire each year from office, and his place filled by another, elected for a term of eight years. The member at large to retire, and a successor be elected at the end of every second year. This Board to constitute the controlling branch of the department—the administrative force—to all the powers of the present Board of Regents of the University, and bear such a relation to the Legislature as will enable it to originate or direct legislation effecting any branch of the various interests embraced within the school system. Other branches of the department to remain as now, except as modified by a subordinate relationship to the Board.

The duties of the Board, it was argued, should be *first*, to appoint the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and define his powers and duties, he to be, as now, the executive officer of the Department; *second*, to hold one business session each year, in December, not exceeding thirty days, but extra sessions to be called by the President of the Board, on application of the Superintendent, or any three members of the Board; *third*, power to organize town schools, union school, incorporate Teachers' Associations, giving them authority to license teachers, as other professions license their fellows; *fourth*, to prescribe the course of study in the various grades or departments of all the schools in the State which are supported by the public money of the State; *fifth*, to remove a Commissioner from office for a cause. The power and duties of the inhabitants of school districts, and all matters of finance to remain as now. C.

The Sunday Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The current of events has given prominence to a question that has slumbered for a quarter of a century. In New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis and elsewhere, the inevitable Slavery question yields place to Sunday matters. The daily Press finds itself drawn into the discussion, and deals with the topic as oracularly as if it had been a matter of profound study for years. Political demagogues are watching the *melee* to see whether some capital may not be gained. We see no occasion to regret the popular agitation of a subject related to the disposition of a seventh portion of every man's time, and thus to the moral and political well-being of communities. Nor do we perceive the necessity or propriety of appealing to passion and prejudice on either side in settling principles which shall control individual conduct, or have their embodiment in legal enactments.

A few obvious distinctions would relieve the Sunday question of many elements of strife. As a religious institution the claims of the Sabbath rest solely on appeals to moral conviction. No one pretends to claim that coercion of opinion or practice shall be employed on Sunday or any other day, and the clamor about "civil and religious liberty" which has become the stereotyped cant of the "Satanic Press" is to hold a *ruse* to gain a single sober believer. Whether a man shall go to one place of worship or another, or to none; whether his seventh day shall be a mere day of leisure, of self-improvement, or of self-destruction, each must decide for himself, only that his better nature may be appealed to to use precious time wisely, and in using his liberty, he must not invade another's freedom. But, as a civil institution, Sunday always has been, and always will be, guarded by law, in free countries. Otherwise, the rapacity of capital would encroach upon labor, and rob the poor man of his rest-day. The employer, unrestrained by law, and actuated by selfishness, would soon find ways to extort seven days of toil in a week, perhaps for six days' pay, instead of the seven days' pay for six days' work, as now. Even Revolutionary France, after abolishing the Sabbath, found it necessary to establish the Decade, and learning, by a bitter experience, that, after all, the Author of Time knew its uses better than the Directory, France came back to a seventh-day rest.

The basis of all Sunday laws is in the idea of protection of the universal right to an uninterrupted period of rest and devotion. All legal proceedings are stayed, and all contracts rendered void, on Sunday; and it is made a *dies non*, so that everybody may be released from care and temptation to overexertion, and so that domestic, social, and religious concerns may be duly regarded. Various public amusements, of doubtful moral tendency at all times, are prohibited on that day, because inconsistent with its spirit, or suited to disturb the quiet of those who would employ its hours in religious services; and while all ordinary work and traffic are forbidden, for the good of all concerned in them, some forms of business are specifically prohibited, because their influence is specially demoralizing when people enjoy universal leisure. The Sunday Liquor-traffic is of this class. It has proved itself a curse; even its partial suppression is proving itself a blessing: its total extinction will furnish occasion for general rejoicing.

So far as the enforcement of Sunday laws is concerned, it seems clear that it should be restricted to those matters involving breaches of the public peace, or directly invading public morals. There should not be the semblance even of harshness or oppression. No right conscience should be wounded, and no reasonable ground afforded for prejudice or passion. In this respect it seems to us that the practical issues made in this City on the Sunday question have been eminently wise and just. News-crying was a public nuisance, and the community sustained the effort to suppress it with almost entire unanimity. Sunday liquor vending was a wrong so palpable as to be defenceless, and all classes not directly interested in its continuance united in demanding that it should be arrested, and the scandalous monopoly broken up. We deem the issues in some of our sister cities less fortunate, and fear that the friends of Sunday observance in some of them are less prudent than those prominently interested in the movement here. It would be better, in our view, to bear patiently many grievances than to fall in the effort to redress them, and involve the community in angry discussion.

On the other hand, the enemies of Sunday laws and of Sunday observance other than as a day of frolic and dissipation, have displayed an amount of ill-blood and of worse morality that must react on a bad cause. One or two of our journals would seem to be afflicted with a Sunday-phobia. They fairly froth at the mouth in their denunciation of Christian men and institutions. The very liberties of the country are going to ruin because there is an approximation toward a cessation of rum-selling one day in the week! Desperate appeals are almost daily made to some party or other, or for the formation of a new party, to come to the relief of the oppressed liquor dealers, who, having robbed the Treasury of the Hocuse, fee, and having enjoyed a monopoly of lawlessness seven days in a week, are liable to lose the profits of their Sunday business! The whimsical whimpers of this sort would be ridiculous, if they were not too boldly wicked and lying to be tolerated. There could be no clearer evidence as to the right of this whole question than the flurry and passion of the organ of the brewers on the one hand, and the calm and dignified tone of the Sunday Committee and of the Press generally, with their admirable confidence in the good sense of the public, and in the cause they have advocated so prudently and successfully. C.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A MAN ACCIDENTALLY SHOT AND KILLED BY A POLICEMAN.—A sad occurrence transpired on Saturday evening, about 7 o'clock, in Spruce-street, near Gold. Officer DOREE, of the Second Ward, was asked to shoot a horse which had become unmanageable during the day in Chatham-street, and running away had brought up against a post in the locality above-named, where it received such injuries that it could not live. The officer was about to comply with the request, when his pistol accidentally exploded, and the ball struck JACOB OPPENHEIM, who was looking on, in the back part of the head, killing him almost instantaneously. Deceased was taken to the Second Ward Station-house, where an inquest was held yesterday on the remains. The jury entirely exonerated the officer from all blame in the matter, and rendered a verdict of "accidental death." Mr. OPPENHEIM resided in Broome-street, and was a lithographer, employed by JOHN A. DOUGLASS & Co., No. 183 William-street, whose store he had just closed, and was on his way home when the accident occurred. He was 35 years of age, and leaves a wife and children.

PROTEST OF THE JOURNEYMEN BAKERS.—There was a meeting of journeymen bakers at Convention Hall, Wooster street, on Saturday evening, for the purpose of remonstrating with their employers against being required to work twenty hours out of twenty-four, and against the delivery of bread on Sundays. There was about 300 persons present, and much interest was manifested. Mr. JAMES PARKER was called to the Chair, and PATRICK DOONHUM acted as Secretary. Remarks were made by Mr. JACKSON, Mr. SCALES, Mr. SPINELL and others, in which they urged the necessity of a union of journeymen bakers for the protection of their interests. They thought twelve hours a day quite enough for work, and objected strenuously to carrying baskets on their shoulders and to the delivery of bread on Sundays. The meeting decided to address a remonstrance to their employers, and adopted a resolution to the effect that the hours of labor now imposed upon the journeymen bakers of the City of New-York—twenty hours in each day—have become intolerable, and as the health of the operatives must suffer from it, we therefore urgently solicit the boss bakers of this City to take our case into consideration, and reduce our labor to twelve, instead of twenty hours per day, and also to ignore the Sunday delivery of bread in this City altogether.

MATTERS AT LOWER QUARANTINE.—There are at present but seven patients on board the floating Hospital in the Lower Bay, two of whom will be discharged on Tuesday. There are but eight vessels at this station at present, viz.: The ship *B. R. Milam*, from Havana, all well on board; bark *Mountain Eagle*, from Matanzas; *Lone Star* and *Hannah Becar*, from Havana, and the brig *Isabella Bearman*, from Port-au-Prince, the crews of which are all well. The Spanish brig *Pepe*, Josar, from Havana, being in ballast, very clean, and her crew of Spaniards acclimated to fever, will come up to the City on Tuesday. The bark *Jane M. Thurston*, from Matanzas for Falmouth, England, had lost two men on the passage, and has had five placed in the hospital, all of whom are doing well. She will probably sail this week for her original destination, after shipping a new crew. The schooner *Brenles*, from Sierra Leone, has but two men and the Captain on board, the rest having died. The steam Revenue cutter *Harriet Lane*, Captain FARROW, is at this station, for the purpose of examining the manifests, and calling the crew-lists of vessels arriving, and for protecting the revenue generally.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A PHYSICIAN.—Dr. PETER HUTCHINSON died suddenly on Saturday at his residence, No. 58 Hudson-street. While sitting upon a chair he was taken suddenly ill, and Drs. KENNEDY and DALRIMPLE were called to attend him, but death soon ensued. The deceased, it was shown upon the inquest, had been very intemperate in his habits, and for the past ten days more so than usual, in consequence of having been for some trivial offence arrested and locked up in the Station-house all night. On his release he drank more deeply for the purpose of drowning his feelings of mortification and disgrace, and this brought on congestion of the brain, which caused his death. Coroner JACKMAN held the inquest, and a verdict of "Death by congestion of the brain," was rendered. Deceased was a native of Scotland, 36 years of age. He graduated in Edinburgh, and was considered to be a man of fine talents.

FIRE IN WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in a stable, situated in the rear of No. 259 West Thirty-seventh street, occupied by two men, named GALLAGHER and GEOGAN. The flames quickly spread to the premises No. 257, occupied as a weaver's shop, by JOHN BOYD. These buildings, owned by SAMUEL FINLEY, were destroyed, and the flames communicated to a two-story frame building, owned and occupied by JAMES KELLY, which was nearly destroyed. The losses are as follows: GEOGAN, a horse and harness, $200, no insurance; BOYD, about $400; no insurance; FINLEY, $500, no insurance; KELLY, about $600, insured for $1,200 in the Firemen's Insurance Co. The fire is thought to be the work of an incendiary, as a man was seen to leave the stable just before the fire was discovered.

FIRE IN CARMINE-STREET.—Shortly after 12 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the dry goods establishment of JOHN JACKSON, No. 13 Carmine-street. The firemen soon extinguished the flames. The damage to the stock by fire and water will be about $500—insured. The building was damaged about $100—insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—The Second District alarm, at about 3½ o'clock, yesterday morning, was caused by a trifling fire in a stable on the corner of Thirty-fifth street and Tenth avenue. The stable is owned by Mr. MCGRADY, and occupied by JAMES BARNEY. The Fire Marshal made an investigation, and feels satisfied the fire was the work of an incendiary.

MORE OF THE PIOGARIES TO BE ATTACKED.—The effort of the City Inspector to rid the City of the piggery and bone-boiling nuisances promises success. It is estimated that during the past week over three hundred hogs have passed over Harlem Bridge every day, to homes in the country, determined not to visit the metropolis again while they have a bristle to their backs. Notices have been served recently upon some sixty owners of pigs in the locality known as "The Bush," and to-day Mr. DOWNING will cause the nuisances to be removed.

BURNT IN EFFIGY.—On Saturday evening, about 11 o'clock, a large crowd, composed mostly of boys, appeared, in Twentieth street near Eighth avenue, bearing a large figure intended to represent Samuel Carpenter, late Captain of the Sixteenth Precinct. A bonfire was lighted and the figure was consumed. The Police were informed of the affair, but arrived just in time to see the effigy crumbling in pieces. No arrests were made.

A NEW BANKING HOUSE AND A NEW THEATRE.—The Directors of the Merchants' and Traders' Bank have leased the upper stories of "Wood's Buildings," on Broadway, for 10 years, at an annual rent of $10,000. Possession is to be given on the 15th of September, and it is expected the bank will commence operations about the 1st of October. Mr. WOOD, who is one of the progressives, will erect another new theatre in the neighborhood of Union Square.

FATAL VEHICLE ACCIDENT.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest, at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of PATRICK HAYS, a carman, who, on the 12th ult., was run over by his own horse and heavy-loaded cart, and sustained a fracture of both legs and other injuries, from the effects of which he died on Saturday night. The usual verdict was rendered. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 45 years of age.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday, upon the body of FRANCIS COPPINGER, a laborer, forty years of age, who died from the effects of injuries received about a week ago, at the Hibernia Mine, N. J., when a barrel of water fell upon him. A verdict of "accidental death" was rendered.

ACCIDENT.—A brick wall in the rear of No. 20 Pearl-street, fell on Saturday afternoon, injuring two children named THOS. MURPHY, three years of age, and MARY MILLIKEN, aged four years. The girl had a leg broken, and the boy was dangerously injured internally. The sufferers were taken to the residence of their parents, at No. 19 Pearl-street.

BODY IDENTIFIED.—The remains found last Friday in the river, near Governor's Island, have been identified as those of Mr. WM. P. MCKINSTRY, who had been missing for several days. An inquest was held upon the body, and a verdict of "Supposed accidental drowning" was rendered.

THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The New-York Hospital weekly report gives the following summary: Remaining on hand July 29, 261; admitted to Aug. 5, 54; discharged, cured or relieved, 43; died, 8; remaining at date, 264. Of these there are: Males, 220; females, 44.

TROUBLE AMONG THE LIQUOR DEALERS.—A number of dealers in intoxicating liquors having become dissatisfied with the Liquor Dealers Society, on the ground that it is not calculated, and does not evince a disposition to protect the interests of its members, have resolved to organize for self-protection.

BURNED TO DEATH.—EMMA STEVENS, a girl 14, years of age, was burned to death on Saturday night at the house No. 74 Allen-street, her clothes having taken fire from a field lamp which was accidentally upset. Coroner JACKMAN will hold an inquest on the body.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A NEW-YORK MERCHANT.—Mr. M. A. TITUS, formerly of the firm of HIMAOE & TITUS, flour dealers, of this City, and who resided at No. 61 Bond-street, Brooklyn, died on Saturday morning while on board one of the South Ferry boats.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held on Saturday upon the body of MICHAEL MURSET, a native of Ireland, 35 years of age, who accidentally fell into the dock foot of Twenty-eight street, North River, and was drowned.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—An inquest was held on Sunday at No. 4 Centre alley, upon the body of a man named CHRISTEL HERMAN, who was drowned while bathing off the Battery on Saturday night.

SALE OF THE STEAMSHIP HERMANN.—On Saturday, the United States and Central American Transit Company purchased the steamship *Hermann*, now at San Francisco, for their Mail line via Nicaragua.

RESIGNATION OF CAPT. CARPENTER.—Captain CARPENTER, of the Sixteenth Ward Police, who has been partially tried for his connection with the Whitemore case, has resigned.

Opening of St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes.

Of those who attend the anniversary meeting of the "Deaf and Dumb Asylum," few probably ever think of what is to become of these "children of silence" when they are cast upon the world. We never see them save in connection with some institution, and it is natural that the two should be associated in our minds as concomitants of each other. But this class has not escaped the eye of Christian charity. In the Fall of 1852 a church was formed for the purpose of gathering together in parish relations adult deaf-mutes and their families. This was not to interfere in the least with any public institution, but rather to assist it by receiving those who had graduated therefrom. The Episcopal form of worship was adopted, and he by whose energy and perseverance the project had been started, the Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, was chosen Rector. Slowly this enterprise has been growing, yet none the less surely. The Rector has received over fifty deaf mutes to the communion, has baptized as many, and has performed the burial service for thirteen. At the present time the church ministers to nearly one hundred and fifty deaf mute young men and women in this City and its vicinity.

The congregation, for the purpose of becoming self-sustaining, is composed of deaf mutes and their friends. To accommodate both, the morning and evening services are conducted orally—that of the afternoon in the *sign-language*. When any one preaches for the pastor the latter interprets by signs. This is the only church of the kind in the world, which fact, aside from its history, adds interest to it. The congregation have long felt the need of a church of their own, and for seven years have been compelled to take up with such accommodations as they could hire. In expectation of building, they had purchased four lots on the Sixth avenue, but an opportunity to buy Christ's Church, in Eighteenth-street, being offered them, they made a purchase of it. For the church and parsonage, and the four lots on which the buildings stand, they are to pay $70,000. Of this sum, $20,000 will probably be paid in a few days; for the balance of $50,000 they look to the charity of their friends, in connection with their own endeavors. The purchase was effected about the middle of July last, and yesterday they held their first service in it.

The services in the morning commenced with the choir chanting "The Lord is in his holy temple, let all the earth keep silence before him." After the customary service of the Episcopal Church, the Rector preached from Mark, chap. 4, vs. 26, 27: "And he said, So is the Kingdom of God, as if a man should cast seed into the ground; and should sleep and rise night and day, and the seed should spring and grow up, he knoweth not how." The reverend gentleman first dwelt upon the mystery which enveloped the commonest operations of nature, and then upon the higher and deeper mystery of spiritual things. To him it was somewhat of a mystery how their Church had started and attained its present prosperity. They could look back along the past seven years and see here a friend who had helped them, there money that had flowed in, and again the good which they had done, but could not tell how this had been accomplished. They could only ascribe all to Him who numbers the hairs of the head, and without whose notice not even a sparrow falleth to the ground. It would be expected, he continued, that on this occasion something should be said of the enterprise which this day had entered upon a home. In June, 1810, a young man, whose father was the first to instruct deaf mutes, and whose wife and mother were deaf and dumb, received holy orders in St. Stephen's Church in this City. In September following he felt it his duty to do something for those unfortunates around him, and, accordingly started a Bible class. Subsequently God planted in his heart the thought of establishing a Church for deaf mutes. On the first Sabbath of October, 1852, a few praying ones met in the small chapel of the University. Good was done, and they thanked God and took courage. For five years they met in that quiet upper room, and for two years following in the lecture-room of the Historical Society building. Last October the rector severed his connection with the "Deaf and Dumb Asylum" in order to devote himself to his pastoral work. They were now in a house of their own, and what remained but for them to gird up their loins and work? We believe, said the speaker, that God will put it into the hearts of his followers to free us from all debt save that of gratitude to our Heavenly Father and to them. Some of us have gone to be with him, and may we not think that they rejoice with us to-day? May this Church serve as a place of refuge for many a dusty pilgrim along life's highway, whose walls they may exchange for those of the heavenly city.

The sermon was listened to with strict attention, and many were deeply affected at times. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered after the discourse.

In the afternoon the whole service was conducted in the sign-language, with the exception of the sermon by the Rev. Dr. BERRIAN, rector of Trinity Church. The Rev. Doctor, after congratulating the Church upon entering their new house of worship, said he knew of no subject so appropriate to the occasion as that contained in 1 Cor. vi., 20—"Glorify God in your body and in your spirit, which are God's." The sermon was a plain and earnest exposition of the way to glorify God. The Rev. Mr. GALLAUDET interpreted it to the deaf mutes as fast as it was delivered by Dr. BERRIAN.

In the evening a very large audience assembled to hear the Rev. Dr. TYNG. The text selected by him was from Isaiah xxxv., 6:

"The dumb shall sing."

This enterprise, so worthy in itself and now so firmly established, we cannot but hope will soon be free of all incumbrances.

Meeting of the American Bible Society.

The monthly meeting was held at the Bible House, in Astor-place, on Thursday, Rev. L. SWAN, Esq., presiding. Aside from the letters from agents and auxiliaries, several were read from foreign countries, viz.: one from the Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, showing its increasing prosperity, and stating that a new *History* of that institution had just been published, and would soon be forwarded. Letters were read from Paris and Geneva in regard to the prospect of Bible circulation in Italy. A communication was read from the Rev. Drs. GOODELL and RIGGS, of Constantinople, as a Joint Committee, presenting a highly encouraging view of the calls for the Scriptures in that quarter of the world. Grants of books were made for various home objects, Sunday Schools, Presbyterian Board of Publication, seamen, boatmen on the canals, servants at the South, for prisoners at Sing Sing, (in English, German, French and Italian;) volumes in raised letters for the blind; in Spanish for distribution at Corpus Christi, TEXAS; in French for Father CHINIQUY, Ill., 400 copies; in the same tongue, for a Missionary Society in Canada, 660 copies; to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, in Armenian, for Turkey, 1,000 copies; to the same in Mpongwe, for West Africa; and to the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society, a small font of type, for use of Bishop BOOHE, in printing the Chinese in the colloquial dialect. The Rev. Dr. HOLDICH, one of the secretaries, embarked on the 20th ultimo, as authorized by the Board, with the intention of visiting, for a few weeks, London, Paris, Geneva, and one or two points in Germany, that he may confer with friends of the Bible in those places with whom we have business intercourse, to see in what way we can together best promote the great Bible work in different parts of the world. He will probably return about the middle of September.

The Cross Court-Martial.

The proceedings in the case of Major Cross were resumed on Saturday, at 11½ o'clock. Wm. A. Gordon being recalled, testified to the excellent character of Major Cross as a disbursing officer; thought he must have disbursed at least four millions of dollars for the Government, for all which he accounted with at the correctness. This was before he gave any bonds, which he thought were filed in 1857. The witness explained the time and amount of the various sums he had paid to the Government in settlement of his accounts (these have been previously stated;) the sum thus paid amounting to over $21,000. He said:

"There is an apparent balance due the United States Government, as shown by the books, by Major Cross, or the amount originally charged against him, but since the last payment he has rendered certain accounts to the Treasury which will probably cover that balance; a final settlement by the Treasury would show the result; Major Cross is not at this time considered in our office as a defaulter to the Government. I speak for myself, and I believe I can speak certainly for those who are associated with myself in the office; Major Cross has borne the character of an efficient officer during the twenty-three years of his service in the Quartermaster's Department; he has performed his duties with zeal, industry and excellent ability up to the time the difficulty occurred; he has not been on duty since he was relieved by Lieut. Col. SWORDS in 1857."

By the Court—Was or was not the accused looked upon as a defaulter by the Quartermaster-General prior to the 31st August, 1857?

Maj. EATON thought the question was objectionable, and the Court was accordingly cleared for deliberation.

On the reopening of the Court it was announced that the objection was sustained.

Major-General Thomas S. Jesup, Quartermaster-General U. S. A., was then called—Witness identified certain letters handed him by the Judge Advocate, and then remarked that until the present case came before him there was no officer in his Department in whom he placed more reliance.

Judge Advocate—Were you legally authorized to require Major Cross to turn over all money and property in his possession on June 9, 1859, to his successor, Colonel SWORDS?

Answer—It was the duty of Major Cross to turn over all money and property in his hands, when relieved by Col. Swords, to that officer. Witness cited an Act of Congress of 1812, showing his authority as Quartermaster General to hold his subordinate to a strict accountability, also his own responsibility to the Secretary of War, which was greater than that of any other officer of the Government, civil or military. The responsibility was not to the Treasury, but to the War Department, which required this Quartermaster General to render an account of all moneys and property intrusted to officers of his department.

Judge Advocate—Was Lieut.-Col. Swords duly authorized to relieve Major Cross, and require from him all moneys, &c., in his possession?

Answer—The order placed in Col. Swords' hands was sufficient; the order to turn over everything is never issued except there is some doubt, and it was not until after I had learned that Major Cross had not turned over everything that I gave the order; he did not promptly comply—that is a matter with the Treasury that I believe subsequently he did comply with the order, having paid the greater part of what was due to the public. By the final settlement with the Treasurer it will be shown whether Major Cross is indebted to the public, or the public to him.

Major Cross—How long has Maj. Cross been under your command in the Quartermaster's Department?

Answer—I could not answer without referring to the Army Register. It is many years, and the amount he has disbursed is very large. In the Department of the Pacific he disbursed very large sums.

Major Cross—How long was the accused in your department without giving security?

Answer—As it was a deviation of duty on my part in allowing him to disburse money without giving security, it is hardly a proper question for me to answer. It is an evidence of the confidence I placed in him—for I placed money in his hands before he belonged to the Department.

Col. MANSFIELD said he need not answer the question as it would make him liable under the law.

The question was withdrawn.

Judge Advocate—What was the general character of the accused as a disbursing officer?

General Jesup—It was excellent; I have generally considered him as very correct; as I before stated to Col. Lee, the Judge Advocate, there was no officer in my department in whom I placed more reliance than in Major Cross previous to 1857.

The Judge Advocate here declared that he had concluded his prosecution, and asked Major Cross if he was ready to produce his witnesses. The accused answered that he had some witnesses, but they were at present in Washington City. He would have them against Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock, to which hour the Court accordingly adjourned.

Weekly Report of Deaths

In the City and County of New-York, from the 30th day of July to the 6th day of Aug., 1859.

Men, 84; women, 64; boys, 262; girls, 205—Total 625. Adults, 158; children, 467; males, 356; females, 269. Colored persons, 11.

DISEASES.

Abscess, lumbar	1	Fever, puerperal	1
Abscess, lungs	1	Fever, scarlet	11
Albuminuria and Bright's disease of kidneys	4	Fever, typhoid	1
Aneurism of the Aorta	1	Fever, typhus	1
Apoplexy	8	Hæmatemesis	1
Asphyxia	6	Inflammation of bowels	7
Bronchitis	2	Inflammation of brain	14
Burned or scalded	1	Inflammation of chest	1
Cancer of the liver	1	Inflammation of liver	3
Casualty	1	Inflammation of lungs	8
Casualties, fall of	3	Inflammation of spine	1
Casualties, falls	3	Inflammation of stomach	4
Cholera	1	Inflammation of throat	3
Cholera infantum	138	Inflammation of tonsils	2
Cholera morbus	7	Intemperance	2
Chirhosis of the liver	2	Killed or murdered	1
Compression of the brain	2	Liver, disease of	1
Congestion of the brain	11	Locked in the arms of a friend	1
Congestion of the lungs	1	Marasmus infantile	55
Consumption	88	Measles	11
Convulsions, infantile	44	Old age	5
Croup	7	Palsy	9
Cyanosis	1	Premature birth	7
Debility, adult	3	Rupture of blood vessel	1
Debility, infantile	8	Scrofula	2
Delirium tremens	2	Smallpox	1
Dilatation	74	Spina bifida	5
Dropsy	5	Stillborn	26
Dropsy in the chest	2	Stomach disease of	1
Dropsy in the head	26	Suicide, by hanging	1
Drowned	8	Teething	4
Dysentery	16	Ulceration of the bowels	1
Enlargement of the heart	1	Ulceration of the throat	1
Erysipelas	2	Ulceration of the womb	1
Fever, bilious	1	Unknown	1
Fever, nervous	1		
Total			625

The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding weeks of 1857 and 1858, and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending Aug 8, 1857	551
Week ending Aug. 7, 1858	679
Week ending July 30, 1859	616
Week ending Aug. 6 1859	625
Increase this week	9

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, joints, &c	1	Stillborn and premature births	32
Brain and nerves	124	Stomach, bowels and other digestive organs	264
Generative organs	3	Uncertain seat and general fevers	27
Heart and blood vessels	11	Unknown	1
Lungs, throat, &c	110		
Old age	5		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	27		
Total			625

Of which 17 were from violent causes.

AGES.

Under 1 year	261	30 to 40 years	57
1 to 2 years	119	40 to 50 years	30
2 to 5 years	36	50 to 60 years	15
5 to 10 years	16	60 to 70 years	10
10 to 15 years	3	70 to 80 years	13
15 to 20 years	3	80 to 90 years	6
20 to 25 years	17	90 to 100 years	2
25 to 30 years	17	100 years and upwards	1
Total			625

NATIVITIES.

British America	1	Scotland	3
England	3	Spain	1
France	1	Switzerland	1
Germany	16	United States	618
Ireland	75	Unknown	2
Greece	1	Wales	1
Prussia	1	West Indies	1
Total			625

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Almshouse Black'well's Isl'd	6	Rom. Cath. Orph. Asylum	1
Bellevue Hospital	18	St. Luke's Hospital	1
City Hospital	3	St. Vincent's Hospital	2
City Prisons	2	Ward's Island Em't Hosp'l	6
Colored Home Hospital	2	Workhouse, Blk's Island	1
Nurse and Child's Hosp't	2		
Randall's Isl. Nurse's Hosp	3	Total	47

WARDS.

1	16	9	24	17	82
2	3	10	13	18	36
3	5	11	28	19	50
4	26	12	33	20	36
5	27	13	28	21	45
6	25	14	28	22	28
7	29	15	11	Total	625
8	22	16	45		

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.
CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, New-York, Aug. 6, 1859.

Police Reports.

ARREST OF SHOPLIFTERS.—Catharine Hoffman, *alias* Hildebrand, and Ann Jones, both German women, entered the dry-goods store of Rockwell & Smith, in Fourth-avenue, near Eighth-street, about 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, and after purchasing a few trifling articles, left the premises. They had not been away many minutes before a piece of silk, valued at $35, and two pieces of delaines, which were on the counter when the women entered the store, were missed. Mr. Rockwell started in pursuit of his late customers and overtook them on the corner of Second-avenue, and Eighth-street, 'On the plea that he had made some mistake about the change he induced the two women to return with him to his store, where he had them arrested. A search of the prisoners resulted in finding the stolen goods in a bag which one of them wore, attached by hooks under her dress. The prisoners were locked up. Mr. Rockwell was soon afterward called upon by a man, named Charles Rothschilds, who represented himself as counsel for the women, and proposed a settlement of the affair. Mr. Rockwell, however, would not consent to a compromise and made a complaint against the prisoners yesterday morning before Justice STEERS. They were both held for trial.

FALSE PRETENCES.—A man calling himself Dr. Thos. T. Ellis was arrested, on Saturday, by Officer Boyle, of the Fifth Precinct, on a charge of swindling, by false pretences, sundry persons out of various small sums of money, and goods. Among other exploits, he is said to have won the affections of a widow residing in Thompson-street, and then swindled her out of $100 and a diamond ring. Patrick Murphy, tailor at No 67 Bleecker street, lost a suit of clothes by him. F. Hensted, of No. 630 Broadway, lost $55 in goods, and considerable more in money, he having cashed a worthless check for Ellis. J. & C. Berrian, of No. 601 Broadway; Polhemus & De Vries, of No. 66 Cortlandt-street; J. W. Wilson, livery stable keeper; Chas. Smith, tailor, of Broadway; Dr. Tadman, of Bleecker-street, and many others, as well as the Hutchins House, where he and his lady boarded, were victims to his genteel personal appearance and engaging manners.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—As Mrs. Cornelia H. Barkelow, of Poughkeepsie, was walking up the Sixth-avenue, on Saturday morning, she was robbed of her purse by a young fellow, who wrenched it from her arm where it was hanging. The highwayman ran up West Nineteenth-street, pursued by several citizens who had witnessed the transaction, when finding it likely that he would be overtaken, he threw the purse, which contained $50, into a yard. After a long chase the fellow was captured by Officer Ferguson, of the Sixteenth Precinct, and he gave his name as Thomas Hutchings. Alderman SEARS, before whom the accused was taken, committed him in default of $1,000 bail to answer the charge.

ARREST OF A STEAMBOAT CAPTAIN.—George Frank Lemon, Captain of the steamboat *Long Branch*, was arrested on Saturday, on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Officers Gardner and Cornell, of the City Hall Police Court. A warrant had been issued for the arrest of Lemon, on a complaint of having, on the 4th inst., maliciously run his boat into the opposition boat on the same route. When the officers attempted to take him into custody, they were resisted and roughly used. On being brought before Alderman BEARD, at the City Hall Police Court, the accused admitted resisting the officers, but claimed that it was done because they had no jurisdiction to act in the matter. He was held in $500 bonds for trial.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—On Saturday night, ADAM RICHARDSON, a canal boat captain, was enticed into a vile house, in Battery place, and there got into an altercation with some rowdies. Soon after leaving he was followed and attacked by one of them, who knocked him down, cut his throat, chin and head with a knife and then fled. The wounded man was picked up insensible from loss of blood, by the Police, and taken to the Hospital. The rowdy escaped.

GRAND LARCENY.—A negro named Thomas Wilson, was detected in the act of leaving the house of Mr. Joseph T. Mesa, No. 124 Prince-street, on Friday last, with $74 worth of goods stolen from Mr. Mesa in his possession. Wilson was detained until an officer arrived, when he was taken into custody. On Saturday he was arraigned before Justice STEERS, at Essex Market Court, and committed in default of trial.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE LATE WIFE MURDER.—On Saturday Coroner SCHIL proceeded to impannel a jury in the case of the woman CATHARINE NOONAN, who was beaten to death by her husband on Friday night. Drs. LOUIS BAUER, CHAS. A. VAN ZANDT and MURPHY, made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of the deceased on Saturday morning when it was discovered that there were extensive contusions of the body, hips, head and lower extremities. There were extensive lesions of the bowels and lungs, corresponding with the external injuries. There was a fracture of two of the ribs of the right side, with a corresponding laceration of the pleura and lungs. There was a fracture of the temporal bone of the skull, congestion of the brain and effusion of blood upon the brain. The body presented a horrible sight, and had the appearance of one who had been literally kicked to death. Her husband, who is confined in the cells of the Third Precinct Station, states that on the night of Friday he went home and found his wife in front of the house drunk, as she had been for more than a week previously. He wanted her to go up to her room and take care of the children, but she would not. He then tried to get her up stairs, when she ran from him through the hallway and on to the back stoop, where she fell down into the yard. He picked her up, carried her up stairs and placed her on the floor. He then attended to the children, and soon after went to look at his wife, when he found her looking bad. He sat down, placing her head between his knees, and called to Mr. DOOLEY, who keeps a grocery in the same building, to come up. DOOLEY came up, when it was found that the woman was dead. He denies that he beat her or in any manner ill-treated her. When he was brought to the Station-house the night of his arrest he stated to the officers that he "gave her just a little beating." The following jury were impannelled, and the investigation adjourned over until Tuesday afternoon to give time to summon witnesses; E. B. Shaw, John McCloskey, John B. Masters, Thomas Kelly, Robert Moran, Edward Huff and Patrick Conlan.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon a man named HINCHMAN, aged about sixty five years, met with a distressing accident by falling down the privy vault in the rear of his house, in Fulton-avenue, near the Clove-road. He had occasion to go into the yard, and, being absent for some time, some of his family went to look for him, and found that the flooring of the privy had given way beneath his weight—nearly two hundred and fifty pounds—precipitating him into the vault beneath. When found he was quite dead. He leaves a wife and family.

ACCIDENT.—A lad, named WM. SHAW, whose parents reside in Grand-street, had one of his legs broken on Friday by falling from a scow, corner of South First and Eighth streets.

FIRE.—About 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon a fire broke out in an oil-factory, owned by JOHN ROE, corner of Marcy avenue and Walton-street, caused by the boiling over of a kettle of oil. Damage, $200. No insurance.

The Late Cases of Cheese Poisoning.

The investigation of Dr. GEORGE C. BALL, Police Surgeon, into the circumstances connected with the cases of cheese poisoning which occurred in the families of Mr. PACK, in Sand-street, and Mr. SCOTT, in Myrtle-avenue, has been concluded, but the chemist who has examined the cheese has failed to find any poisonous substance which would cause the illness.

The cheese was purchased of Mr. VONGLAHN, corner of Prospect and Adams streets, who obtained it from S. B. POTTER & Co., No. 82 Barclay-street, New-York. They procured it from Mr. S. PRAAT, of No. 3 Front-street, New York, and he, through his agent, procured it of A. B. MARTIN, Granville, Washington County, N. Y.

Some of the same kind of cheese had been sent to Baltimore, where it caused such alarming sickness as to cause its return.

Dr. BALL procured a sample of the cheese that had been used in the family of Mr. PACK, also some of the cheese that had been returned from Baltimore and gave it to Dr. GEO. K. SMITH, House Surgeon of the City Hospital, for examination.

On the 4th of August, Dr. SMITH reported to Dr. BALL the following as the result of his investigation:

I have analyzed the specimens of the cheese you gave me and have been unable to find any poisonous substance.

On referring to the different works on poison and on Medical Jurisprudence, I find that the poison of cheese has often been sought for by the best chemists in Europe, and that the nature of the poison has not yet been satisfactorily determined. You will find the best detailed history of cheese poisoning in the first American edition of CHRISTISON's work on Poisons, published in 1845.

The author states: Cases of cheese poisoning had occurred in several parts of Europe, but more frequently in Germany than in any other country. That during the latter quarter of the last century, cases of poisoning from cheese were so common that several of the German States investigated the subject and legislative enactments were passed in consequence.

For a long time the prevalent belief was that the cheese acquired an impregnation from the copper vessels used in the dairies, and accordingly the Austrian, Wurtenburg and Rolesberry States prohibited the use of copper for such purposes. This opinion, however, was proved by chemical analysis to be untenable, and the inquiries of HANSFIELD and SPURANNE have now rendered it probable that the poisonous property of the cheese resides in two animal acids analagous, if not identical with the caseic and sebacic acid."

In the sixth London edition of TAYLOR's *Medical Jurisprudence*, published in 1858, you will find the following:

"Cheese has frequently given rise to symptoms of poisoning in Germany, but there is, I believe, no instance of its having proved fatal in England. The symptoms produced by the cheese have been those of irritant poisoning. The nature of the poison is unknown, in some cases, the irritant property is undoubtedly due to the putrified state of the curd. Again, it has been supposed that the poison is occasionally derived from certain vegetables on which the cows feed."

Confident that the onward march of science will soon disclose the mystery,

I am yours truly,
GEORGE K. SMITH.

How the cheese became poisoned, or what was the cause of the sickness produced by it, remains a mystery.

The symptoms were precisely like those produced by poisoning from arsenic, and in one of the cases in Brooklyn the hydrated per oxide of iron—the antidote to arsenic—was used, and gave immediate relief.

Base Ball.

CHAMPION, OF NEW-YORK VS. ENTERPRISE, OF MORRISANIA.

These Clubs played a "fly" game, on Saturday, upon the grounds of the Union Club, of Westchester. Both Clubs are well known for effective playing, although ranking as junior Clubs. The Champion Club is looked upon as at the "head of the column" of the younger New-York Clubs. The match of Saturday, as the score will verify, was most excellently contested, the Champions winning, after eight innings had been played, by one run. The following is the score:

CHAMPION.	H.	L.	Runs.
Snow, c. f	3		1
Hatter, l. f	2		2
Goldie, 1st b	3		1
Welsh, 3d b	3		0
Kelly, c	1		1
Rankin, r. f	3		1
McDonald, s. s	3		1
Dunphy, 2d b	4		0
Slattery, f	2		2
Total	24		9

ENTERPRISE.	H.	L.	Runs.
Durell, c	2		2
Harrigan, l. f	4		0
Abrams, 1st b	4		1
Colins, r. f	4		0
Bennett, p	3		1
Nichols, 3d b	2		0
Boyle, 2d b	2		1
Jackson, s. s	2		1
Booth, c. f	1		2
Total	21		8

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Champion	2	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	—9
Enterprise	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	2	—8

SCORER FOR CHAMPION—Thos. J. Grombie.
SCORER FOR ENTERPRISE—H. Prandow.
UMPIRE—W. F. Hudson of the Metropolitan Club.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

Is issued on the morning of every Tuesday and Friday, and contains, in addition to the bulk of Intelligence given in the Daily Paper,

A LITERARY DEPARTMENT,

Embracing Standard Novels and Tales, and Miscellaneous Selections of the highest interest. With the issue of Tuesday, July 26, the initial chapters of

"THE GOOD FIGHT,"

An Original and profoundly interesting story of that unequaled novelist,

CHARLES READE,

Will be reproduced from early London sheets, and will be continued through the volume. Back Numbers can be supplied.

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Is compiled from a variety of sources, many of them inaccessible to the American reader.

Price $3 a year; Two Copies to one address $5; Five Copies to one address, $11 25; Ten Copies to one address, $20.

THE WEEKLY TIMES,

Appearing every Saturday morning, embraces a comprehensive digest of the news of the preceding week, with attractive Literary features, among which will be found

READE'S SPLENDID STORY,

And other choice reading. It will also continue to furnish its valuable information for the

FARMER AND GARDENER.

A Department which has become highly popular.

Price, $2 a year; Three Copies to one address, $5; Five Copies to one address, $8; Ten Copies to one address, $

The Alleged Robbery on board the Isaac Newton.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see in your paper of Wednesday last an article in relation to my arrest. The facts of the case are these: this Mr. BRAYSCOMBE, after arriving here in the boat *Isaac Newton*, left the boat, went to the Day-street House with his lady, took breakfast there, and then went around the City to the Railroad Depot, &c., but his pocket book, and then came back to the boat and said he had left his pocket-book in the boat and in the rooms of which I had charge. He then accused me of taking it from the rooms, and upon an examination the charge was proved wholly false, and I was discharged from arrest; and as this report is wholly unjust to me, and my ability to obtain a living depends upon my honesty, will not you and the Albany papers who have published this statement correct the same, and thus vindicate my integrity as a man, and which has never been questioned before. Yours,

JOSEPH JACKSON.

Interesting from Bermuda—The Movement of the Crops during the present Season.

Advices from Bermuda are to July 27.

The *Bermudian* presents the following statement of the exports of the island products during the season of 1859:

	Potatoes, barrels
Exported to New-York	25,758
Exported to Baltimore	566
Exported to Boston	875
Exported to Halifax, N. S.	217
Exported to West Indies	10,969
Exported in whaling vessels, &c.	86
Total	38,465

This is a very gratifying result. Compared with the aggregate returns of the same article exported last year, which amounted to 29,625 barrels, it will be seen that the export of potatoes for 1859, shows the handsome increase of some 9,000, and it is equal to the quantity exported in the bountiful year of 1857.

The export of onions (another of the vegetable products extensively cultivated here) has reached for the season just closed the quantity of 822,130 pounds; the larger part of which was shipped to the West Indies.

The export of tomatoes for the same season (all to the United States) amounted to 4,592 boxes.

It is also an interesting fact connected with these statistics that more than sixty vessels were engaged in carrying the above-mentioned produce to the places enumerated.

We estimate that the money value of the foregoing exports may be set down as follows:

36,465 bbls. potatoes, at $3	$115,395
822,130 lbs. onions, at $1¼ ₱ 100 lbs.	10 276
4,592 boxes tomatoes, at 50 cents a box	2.296
Total value	$127,967

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable and efficient young women in City or country; one is a first class cook washer and ironer; makes nice bread and pastry; the other is an excellent chamber-maid and waitress or nurse and seamstress; would assist in washing. they are highly recommended: will go separate or together. Apply No. 378 6th av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as chamber maid or seamstress, or to do general housework; understands her business in each capacity very well; as references from her former employers can certify; no objections to the country; wages not so much an object as a home. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, for five days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman Protestant girl to assist in light housework, mind children, sew, or make herself generally useful; is strong and willing to work; particularly neat in her habits, and speaks the English language fluently. Apply at No 1 East 26th-st., corner of Broadway, basement, under the drug store; wages no object in a good home.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress; would do chamber work and assist in the washing and ironing, or would like to take care of children; she has taken care of children for five years; has no objection to go to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 97 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as seamstress; can cut and make children's clothes and ladies' dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; can give the best of City reference; has no objection to assist in light chamberwork or to wait on young ladies. Call at No. 101 25th st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, and is a first-rate baker and pastry cook; understands making butter. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 27 James st., 2d floor, corner of New Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN FULLY competent, a situation as cook; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups and jellies. Wages $8 to $9. Also a girl as nurse and seamstress; quick at the needle, is loyal and attentive to children; no objections to the country. Call No. 216 East 23rd-st. two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN THE CITY OR country, as nurse and seamstress, by a competent young woman, who can lend an infant from its birth; has a little daughter 8 years old whom she would like to have with her, or she would go alone. Call at No. 69 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook, understanding meats, games and jellies, with the best of City references; no objections to the country. Apply at Nos. 13 and 14 8th-st., between 3rd and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable Protestant girl as waitress, or as chamber-maid and to assist in the washing and ironing. Can furnish satisfactory references. Call for two days at No. 31 East 16th-st., near the Park.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as laundress and chamber maid, or as cook and laundress, has two and a half years' City reference. Apply at No. 148 2d-av., 4th floor, front room, for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as laundress, or nurse or chambermaid; call at No. 69 6th ave., third floor, back room; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as wet nurse; a baby five weeks old. Call at No. 29 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by an American lady, or would travel with a lady. Call or address E. H., No. 520 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—THE LADIES AND employing public generally will now find daily a good supply of English, German, Scotch, Irish and other servants, with first class testimonials, at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, upstairs. In this institution—over seven years established—particular attention is paid to the class of servants admitted. N. B.—English and German girls on hand. J. DICKINS, Proprietor.

WANTED.—I HAVE FURNISHED A PLEASANT room at No 207 Hudson-st., near Canal, for all respectable girls of all ages, from all nations, wanting employment free. Employers (City and country) will find the best of help for all kinds of work, from 8 A.M. to 8 P. M. Call early for one week; first come, first served. C. WATSON.

ALL EMPLOYERS, IN WANT OF GOOD German, English, Irish and Scotch servants, also, coachmen, gardeners, waiters, farmers, &c., can always find them or applying at the original BROADWAY INSTITUTE, No. 414 Broadway, next door to the Broadway Post office. This large establishment is conducted on business principles, by HARRIS CORNEET.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGlish, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—TO MAKE AN ARRANGEMENT FOR permanent employment, by a young man who has occupied for some years the position of principal clerk and book-keeper in a leading daily paper. Is perfectly conversant with subscription advertising, mailing, and all other subjects incidental to the newspaper or publishing business. Would take any position where his abilities can be turned to account, and an ordinarily liberal salary allowed. Address A. D., Box No. 165 *Times* office, appointing an interview.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE (ENGLISH, Protestant,) young man, a situation as coachman, gardner, or groom; understands each capacity very well, as references from former employers can certify; would be willing to milk cows, and farming generally; is very desirous to get a place; no objection to country. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 510 Broadway, 3d floor, up stairs, for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE trustworthy and willing English Protestant young man, age 20 years; he understands the care of horses well; is a good driver, neat and careful about his work, and will make himself generally useful; a nice home more desirable than high wages. No objection to the country; will give superior references. Call or address No. 278 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN, without incumbrance, (Scotchman,) as coachman; has had long experience in the care and management of horses, and can show the best of recommendations from the best of families, both in this City and in the old country, as to honesty, sobriety and carefulness. Address a note to W. Y., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, which will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses perfectly, is a good vegetable gardener, and can do any kind of farm-work; has the best of reference; will be found anxious to please, and attentive to his business. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; also, farming; conducted a large place for the last ten years. Best of reference for capability and sobriety. Address G. F., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant man; thoroughly understands his business, and would make himself useful to his employers; has good reference as to capability, honesty, &c. Address J. F., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A MAN AND HIS WIFE WANTS A situation; the man as coachman, his wife cook or laundress in a small family. They understand their business perfectly, with best City reference. Address, J. C., Box No. 202 *Times* office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman; understands the care and management of cows; is a single man, and has the best of City references. Address J. M., Box No 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BRASS MOULDER; has a thorough experience in fine and false cored work, and can give satisfactory references. Address T. B. J., post paid, No. 3 Vine-st., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ABLE AND EFFICIENT MAN, of the highest qualifications for the general execution and management of office business. He must be an accomplished penman, a competent accountant and correspondent, with experience to enable him to take a leading position in a large and widely-extended commercial business. To the right man a liberal salary and permanent position will be offered. Only men of the very best qualifications need apply to J. C. AYAR, St. Nicholas Hotel, on Wednesday and Thursday, Aug. 10 and 11, at 9 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT AND COMPANION to an industrious lady, residing a short distance to the country; she must be a Protestant, and capable of teaching young children, and willing to make herself generally useful. Any one filling this will find an agreeable home. A lady of refinement would be appreciated. Apply on Monday, between 8 and 12 o'clock, at No. 90 Broad-st.

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN YOUNG MEN, WITH $25 to $100, to engage in a very safe and profitable business. With energy and enterprise they can make $150 to $200 per month. Apply at No. 429 Broadway, Room No. 8.

WANTED—A NURSE, COMPETENT TO TAKE the entire charge of an infant six months old; must be a good plain sewer; references required. Apply at No. 23 Varick-st., corner of Beach.

WANTED—A PERSON ACCUSTOMED TO SCENE Painting or Panoramas, to paint up a subject. Write, postpaid, with name, address and terms, to PANORAMA, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A BOY 15 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE, TO attend in an office. One residing with his parents on the east side of the City preferred. Apply at No. 266 South-st.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, AN ACTIVE INTELligent lad, who resides with his parents. Apply at No. 10 Duane st.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK—AT NO. 190 GRAND-st., Williamsburgh. An American. No other need apply. Must come well recommended.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A NUMBER OF first-class well-recommended servants such as cooks, waitresses, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses, girls for general housework, and servants in all other capacities to fill situations in private families and hotels, City and country. To competent servants the highest wages will be paid at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE
GREAT WONDER
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY:
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press:"

BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1854.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD & Co.:

Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. Soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my testimonial. I am a citizen of this city and resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am, truly yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New-Orleans in 1854. I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINEY JOHNSON.

AARONS RUN, Ky., Nov. 30, 1858.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* I would feel tainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using one bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of restoratives extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair, I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compels me to announce to whomsoever may read this, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to ALL who may feel the necessity of it.

Respectfully yours, REV. S. ALLEN BROOK.

P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited; but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert if you wish, if not, destroy and say nothing.

Yours, &c., Rev. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 50 per cent more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 a bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

GUTTA-PERCHA
CEMENT ROOFING.
THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DURABLE ROOFING IN USE.

Can be applied to old Shingle Roofs, without removing the shingles.

NEW AND OLD TIN AND METAL ROOFS
Coated and repaired with
GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT,
And warranted WATER-TIGHT.

Specimens and references can be seen at the offices No. 510 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York and No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

LIQUID CEMENT for sale. JOHNS & CROSLEY.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. FIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, in the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

A GOOD THING
AND CHEAP.
THE
SHILLING
HAIR TONIC,
HIGHLY PERFUMED,
RETAILS FOR ONLY 12 CENTS.
EVERYBODY CAN BUY IT.

Bottles hold more, and the article is fully equal to any that retails at 25 cents.

Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Wholesale depôt No. 139 Maiden-lane.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness by any oil in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels 40 gallons. Agents,

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

COAL $4 50.—I AM DELIVERING THE BEST Quality of red ash, stove and grate Coal, and Lehigh and Locust Mountain for ranges and furnaces, well screened, at $4 50 per ton; weight warranted 2,000 pounds to the ton, or forfeit the Coal.

JOHN MACDONALD, corner 27th-st. and 9th-av.

50 TONS FLAX TOW—FOR SPINNERS AND upholsters, for sale in lots to suit, by BASSETT & OWENS, No. 44 Vesey-st.

STATIONERY.

CARSON & HARD.
WHOLESALE
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 44 Beekman-st., New-York.

Also, an entire new article of Ruled Paper in stock made as BILL-HEADS, two to eight on a sheet.

Also,
PATENT HEADED-BILL CAP.

All kinds of Ruled Paper at 50 per cent. less than the usual cost of ruling—done by the
PATENT STEAM RULING MACHINE DIAMOND-POINTED PEN.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

RUSSIAN FRIGATE GENERAL ADMIRAL.—Lithographs of this vessel, plain and colored, for sale by SLOTE & JANES, Stationers 93 Fulton-st.

FARMS.

ESTATE FOR SALE.—THE FARM OF THE late John D. Myers, situate in Dutchess County, three-quarters of a mile from the Hudson River and Railroad Depôt at New-Hamburg, five miles' walk from the village of Hughsonville. This property embraces an area of 100 acres of arable land, on which there is a spacious dwelling-house, (Gothic architecture,) complete in every respect, and all necessary out buildings, barns, granary, carriage house, &c., with a large lawn, filled with fruit and shade trees of every kind—orchard, woodland, and never-failing stream of water. This estate possesses every advantage of the best society, schools, churches, &c., &c., and of easy access to the various avenues of business; for a country seat, or the business of farming, being unrivalled in every respect. Inquire of W. D. MYERS, Hughsonville, Dutchess County, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 97 ACRES, AT RYE, Westchester County, situated two miles N. W. from N. H. R. Depôt, in a fine and improving neighborhood, on the White Plains turnpike. It is under good cultivation, has fine apple and pear orchard, and extensive vegetable and fruit garden.

There are two dwelling houses, a large barn, cattle stables, and other buildings, which were all built within two years past. The price for the property, including cattle, horses, agricultural implements, house furniture, &c., is $25 000. Terms will be made easy.

Address H. H. CORNING, on the premises, or at No. 84 South-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—SITuated about thirty miles from New-York, near the New-Jersey Railroad; contains 63 acres, about 46 of which is covered with good wood, suitable for rails, &c.; has a small stream of water running through it; would like to exchange for a house and about an acre of ground within about three or four miles of New-York. Address E. P. BRIGGS, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM IN Orange County, consisting of 130 acres in a good state of cultivation, 44 miles from New-York by New-York and Erie Railroad; also, the premium farm of Litchfield County, Conn. Apply to WM. PETTEETCH, No. 136½ East 33d-st.

DRY GOODS.

409 HENRY EDGERTON, 409
Manufacturer of
SHAWLS, CLOAKS and MANTILLAS,
and for sale,
at
Wholesale and Retail,
at
No. 409 CANAL-ST.

N. B.—Country merchants are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

CHEAP EMBROIDERIES.

A. T. STEWART & CO. will offer on Monday, Aug. 8, a large lot of
PARIS EMBROIDERED MUSLIN SETS,
Price, $1 50 to $5 per set.
(Formerly sold $3 to $10.)
Also,
FRENCH WORKED MUSLIN BANDS,
25 cents per band and upwards.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

NEW SILKS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. will exhibit on Monday, Aug. 8,
Handsome Two-Flounced SILK ROBES, Broché Flounces.
Also,
In light colors, exceedingly handsome,
suitable for evening.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE MAKING THE CELEBRATED woven skirts: 12 spring, $1 31; 14 spring, $1 50, and 17 spring $2. Southern dealers call and examine our woven skirts: 9 spring, $3 per dozen; 12 spring, $11 per dozen. Old skirts made over. D. L. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

FANCY GOODS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
Importers, No. 37 Maiden-lane,
Have now in store their FALL IMPORTATION, to which they will receive constant additions during the season. It comprises in part a desirable and complete assortment of
SILK NETS, FANCY COMBS AND HAIR-PINS, HEAD-DRESSES AND ORNAMENTS, STEEL GOODS, SHAWL AND BOARF PINS, BELT SLIDES, BUCKLES AND CLASPS, DRESS BUTTONS, BRUSHES, GARTERS.
ALSO,
Busson Accordeons, Violin Strings, Portemonnaies, Purser, Sacs, Watch Guards, Laces, Steel Pens, Gilt and Fancy Jewelry, and the
LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES,
all of which they offer to the trade at the lowest market prices and on the most favorable terms.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING LOTS IN HARLEM FOR SALE—7 on west side 4th-av., between 124th and 125th sts.; 7 on south side 125th-st., and 15 on 124th-st., and adjoining the 4th-av. lots, and near Mount Morris square. 3 lots east side 3d-av., adjoining the southeast corner of 128th-st., with large dwelling house, and 13 lots on 128th-st., south side, next to 3d-av. lots.

These lots are on the grade ready for immediate improvement, and believed to be the most desirable of any in Harlem. Terms easy. Apply to

D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—TWELVE NEW HOUSES ON 2Dav., four stories; are rented for $800 each. Also, two in 33d-st., three story and basement, first-class. Also, four corner houses, rent $2,000 to $1,000. To be sold cheap. Terms easy. All the houses new. Apply to WM. FETTRETCH, No. 136½ East 33d-st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL FARM IN Westchester County, with good improvements, a very desirable house in a choice location in Brooklyn, worth $9,000 and free from incumbrances. From $6,000 to $8,000 cash will be paid if necessary.

DINGEE & HOLDEN, No 9 Nassau-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—The four story English basement house, No. 125 East 19th-st., nearly new, handsomely furnished and complete, will be sold with or without furniture at a bargain. Inquire of WM. H. MEEKS, No. 86 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE ON REASONABLE TERMS—The well-known hotel No. 71 Robinson-st.; would answer for a store. Inquire of CHAS. WHITING, No. 10 Park-row, *Times* Building.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS—We are prepared to take charge of surveys, engineering jobs, &c., in the city and vicinity of New-York, and to place parties at once on the field. Also, prepared to furnish specifications, plans and estimates as to the cost of proposed public improvements, railways, &c. A. S. & A. G. WELTON, No 32 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the TIMES Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. 565 Broadway. The first lot is 20x65 feet. The stores are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 565 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 336 Broadway.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOODY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER LOFTS of store corner of Warren and Greenwich-st., entrance in Warren-st.; suitable for business purposes, having hard-finished walls, hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the 4th; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A MODERN-BUILT, THREE STORY, brick house, with gas and fixtures, &c., between Broadway and 6th av., near Washington-square. Well adapted for a large family or would be made convenient for two small genteel families. Inquire of JOHN ROWE & CO., No. 269 Pearl st., or at No. 90 Walker-st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 25 East 23d-st. will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 78 Wall-st.

TO LET—A CORNER BASEMENT, NO. 421 HUDson-st., with gas, water, water-closet and coal cellar, suitable for any respectable or mechanical purposes. Apply at No. 112 Leroy-st., New York.

INSTRUCTION.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A family boarding school under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton; location elevated and healthy, with 10 acres of well-shaded, ornamented grounds; competent teachers employed; highest advantages offered for music, painting, &c. Terms, from $150 to $200 a year; Fall term reopens first Wednesday in September. For circulars, apply to Mr. A. JAS. HARPER, American Exchange Bank Building, corner Broadway and Cedar-st.; CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 530 Broadway; Jackson's Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, or address the Principal,

ROBERT BOLTON.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED 1835.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School,—male and female. Advantages: healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in Music and Painting. Fall term of fourteen weeks opens Aug. 25. Board and common English, $38. For Circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER, Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADway, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

ACADEMIES FOR WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ALGEBRA, ARITHMETIC—No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. These the business man's essentials, are taught hours suiting independent of classes. Ladies' writing lessons, $2, 16 lessons. Boys during vacation, $3 per month. Col. PAINE'S mode of instruction is simple, concise and eminently successful.—*Daily Advertiser, Newport.*

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Fall Term will commence Sept. 14. Terms $225 per year, including board and English branches. Circulars containing full particulars may be obtained of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, Miss AIKEN, Stamford, Conn.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WILton, CONN.—Pupils received at any time. The school is easy of access from New-York. Location healthy. Terms from $120 to $140 per year. The pupils are under the immediate care of the Principal. For full particulars address the Principal,

AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC—Cheap and quick term. Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 459 Broadway, will receive pupils this day and evening, at only $10 for a full course in book-keeping and writing. This is the last offer on these terms. Regular terms $25.

A NEW ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, by the Rev. EDWARD WINSLOW, late of Boston, where he was eminently successful as an educator, will commence at his residence No. 32 West 31st-st., New-York City, on the 12th of Sept. next.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 219 Water st., or the Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next academic year of this popular Female Seminary will begin Sept. 8. Those desiring admission should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT NEW ROCHELLE.—This institution will enter on its 15th term the 1st September. Circulars, by addressing the Principal, who will call on applicants, if desired, and if in or near the City of New-York. E. LOCKWOOD.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEWOOD, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Annual Catalogue and Circular just published. Persons desiring a copy will please address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.—The Fall Session for this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 27. For circulars, address the Principal, E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School, No. 43 East 21st-st., (between Broadway and 4th av.,) MONDAY, Sept. 26.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—2 TANKS, 1 COOLER, Donkey Pump and Tubular Boiler, little used and made of the best Pennsylvania iron, suitable for large refiners. For particulars, inquire at the Coal Office, foot of Grand st., Jersey City.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—SIXTY ACRES OF LAND IN THE village of Oyster Bay, Long Island, belonging to the estate of James Albertson, deceased. This village possesses advantages that render it a very desirable Summer residence; its entire freedom from febrile and miasmatic diseases, the picturesque scenery, salt-water bathing, and facility of access from New-York, have within a few years induced many gentlemen to purchase country seats. The place now offered is within ten minutes' walk of the steamboat landing, and three and a half miles of the railroad; the soil fertile and in a good state of cultivation, and it embraces (very near the centre) a building site of great beauty, on the edge of a fine grove commanding a view of the harbor. Post office, stores, and four churches within an eighth of a mile. Apply to WEEKS & DE FOREST, or WEEKS & CO., No 59 Wall-street, New-York, or to the subscribers at Oyster Bay.

JAS. C. TOWNSEND, } Executors.
ARNOLD FLEET, }

FURNISHED COUNTRY PLACE FOR rent or exchange for City or town property, or merchandise would be taken in part payment, situated only eight miles from New-York, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, of about forty acres of land. The buildings consist of a two-story frame house, filled in with brick, newly furnished with all the modern improvements. The tenant-houses, stable, barn, hennery, and ice house (filled) are all new and well arranged. Also, the stock, horse, oxen, cows, &c., &c.; carriages, wagons, and all necessary implements. Location unsurpassed for beauty and health, and is easy of access. Possession can be had immediately. For further particulars inquire at the auction rooms No. 158 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE LOCATION FOR A COUntry seat; about 70 acres of good land, fronting on the the turnpike road, twenty miles from the City; about 25 acres of heavy timber, balance meadow and tillable; three brook forms the southern boundary; commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country. Easy of access by New-Haven Railroad or by steamboats. For further particulars address Box No. 600 Post office.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY.—TEN ACRES 1½ miles from Hudson River depôt and steamboat landing, slightly located for a country residence, commanding a splendid view of the river; there is a small house and barn on the place, with plenty of fruit and shade trees; for sale cheap. Apply to JAMES WEST, Franklin House, Tarrytown, or COFFIN, BOUND & CO., No. 37 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED City property, an elegant country residence in Westchester County, 12 miles from Madison-square, with four to five acres. The house is large and new, finely surrounded with shade trees and the necessary out buildings. Address note to Box No. 134 Yonkers Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—WITHin 15 miles of the City, accessible by railroad or steamboat. House must be in good order, with one to ten acres of ground attached. Possession wanted by Oct. 1; will be taken for one or more years. Address Box No. 414 Post-office, New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER HOTELS.
MANCHESTER, VT.

EQUINOX HOUSE,
By C. A. ORVIS.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL,
By E. M. VANDERLIP & SON.

VERMONT HOUSE,
By GEORGE B. STONE.

Manchester is pleasantly situated among the Green Mountains, fifty miles north of Troy.

For beautiful scenery, pure, invigorating air, fine roads, and good trout fishing, this place is unsurpassed.

There is a good carriage road to the summit of Mt. Equinox, 3,700 feet above tide-water.

Good board may be had in private families at moderate prices.

Three daily trains from Troy, connecting with New-York steamers and Hudson River Railroad.

Time by rail from New-York to Manchester seven hours.

SUMMER RESORTS.—SEA BATHING AT Deal, N. J., 24 miles from Long Branch. The well-known boarding house of the subscriber is now open for visitors. The house is large and airy, with abundance of shade; is easy of access, steamers leaving foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River, daily for Long Branch, thence by stages to Deal. For reference apply to John Bazer, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York. WM. BATHAWAY,
Long Branch Post office, N. J.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—SOME 6 or 7 desirable rooms for families or others can be had in a large farm mansion beautifully located near Glen Cove, on immediate application to the subscriber personally, or by letter, addressed CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, Long Island.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the TIMES Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. 565 Broadway. The first lot is 20x65 feet. The stores are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 565 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 336 Broadway.

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SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

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TO LET—A CORNER BASEMENT, NO. 421 HUDson-st., with gas, water, water-closet and coal cellar, suitable for any respectable or mechanical purposes. Apply at No. 112 Leroy-st., New York.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN J. BENNIE, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
JOHN J. BENNIE, Auctioneer,
will sell,
THIS DAY, (Monday,) Aug. 8,
at the 4-story brown-stone house No. 76 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.:

Consisting of rosewood parlor suites, 7 octave piano-forte stool and cover; bookcase, etagere, ladies' work-table, encoignures centre tables, secretary, velvet and Brussels carpets, rugs, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, clocks, pier and mantel mirrors, lace curtains, oil paintings by eminent artists, real bronze and ormolu clock, runs 30 days; bisque and Parisian marble statues and vases, hall rosewood hat stand, oil-cloth stair carpet, dining-room (16 feet) extension table, buffet and arm chairs, china and glass ware, silver-plated cast

FINANCIAL.

HERN, BADGER & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
Commercial Money,
Land Warrants,
Post-office Scrip, &c.,
Bought and sold at the best rates.
Collections made and Loans negotiated.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission for Cash only.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
[illegible] RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
[illegible] WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
[illegible] OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE
Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT
[illegible]ical Towns and Cities of
BELGIUM, ITALY,
SPAIN, GERMANY,
PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
also on
CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c. &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60-days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF
THE NEW-WORLD INSURANCE CO.,
No 35 Pine-st.,
Great Western Buildings, New-York.
The Directors have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT, payable on demand.
By order of the Board,
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 8 BROAD-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1859.
This Company has declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 7 PER CENT. Payable on demand.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Circular Letters of credit in all parts of the world, through the Messrs Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

ALLYN COX,
NOTE, STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 43 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 4, 1859.
PROPOSALS for $466,500 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, on THURSDAY, Sept 1, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the amount of four hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the State Legislature entitled "an act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park," passed April 17, 1857, (as amended April 18, 1849; and by an ordinance of the Common Council approved by the Mayor July 23, 1859.
The said stock will consist of four thousand six hundred and sixty-six shares of one hundred dollars each share, and comprises the remainder of the amount authorized to be issued ($1,866,000) for the improvement of the Central Park. It bears interest at the rate of six per cent, per annum, payable quarter-yearly from tax moneys, and the principal is redeemable from the Sinking Fund in the discretion of the City Authorities on the 1st day of August 1881, such redemption being further secured by a pledge of the Park and its appurtenances.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within five days after the opening of the bids, one half of the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the whole sum.
The remainder of the amount so awarded will be required to be paid to the Chamberlain on the 10th day of November next. On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain for such payments to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of such deposits.
The proposals are to be sealed up and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock"—and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed, put in a second envelope, sealed, and addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved to the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to prevent or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 1, 1859.

THE KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS INSTITUTION in New-York, Receiver of the Knickerbocker Savings Institution, having converted all the remaining assets of said institution into cash, hereby gives notice that a third and final Dividend of Two and one-half per Cent, of ascertained claims against said Savings Institution, will be paid by the receiver, No. 48 Wall-st., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
All depositors who have proved their claims since the last dividend was declared, will be entitled to receive the amount of previous dividends at the same time.—Dated April 19, 1859.
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. BENNETT, Secretary

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, 0 ROOT Broadway and Wall-st.,
New-York, Aug 2, 1859.
DIVIDEND—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half per Cent (3½) has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office of the Company in the City of New-York on and after Aug 15 inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 15th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

LEAVENWORTH CITY BONDS, TEN PER CENT.—Three bonds are issued for municipal purposes, and mature July 1, 1871; interest at ten per cent., payable semi annually in New York. Total indebtedness of the city, July 1, $51,288 20; value of city property and assets $76 87 45. The assessed value of taxable, about $4,000 000. Population about 12,000. For sale by
SELBY & BELLOWS,
No 12 Exchange-place, New-York.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Dividend of Four per Cent (4 on the capital stock of the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company has been declared, payable at their office on the 10th of August next. The interest on the bonds of the Company will be paid on the 1st of August, on the presentation of the Coupons at the Corn Exchange Bank.
C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.
OCEAN BANK, New-York, July 30 1859.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 10th August next. The transfer books will be closed from August 5 to 10 inclusive. By order of the Board
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
NEW YORK, Aug 8, 1859
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Three dollars per share, on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at the office of the Company, corner of 4th av and 27th-st.
W. BEHEET, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, 56TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV., NEW YORK, July 16, 1859.—NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest Coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds, Bonds of 1861, and Dover Extension Bonds, Due July 1st, 1859, will be paid on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's Office, cor. 26th st. and 4th av.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE CO., 0 Merchants' Exchange, July 15, 1859
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Five per Cent, payable on the 4th of August next. The transfer books will be closed from July 26 till Aug. 4.
WM. S. BLODGUM, Secretary.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1859.
SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th instant. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.
S. S. CO STON, Cashier.

TORILLAS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office, Mechanics' Bank Building No 31 Wall st.,
New York, Aug 4, 1859
DIVIDED—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) per Cent, payable on demand.
GEORGE D CEARY, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall st.,
New York, July 28, 1859.
DIVIDEND—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and a Half per cent has been declared by this Bank, payable on and after Monday, 8th August next. The transfer books will be closed till 8th August next inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 18, 1859.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 30th day of July, and will be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the 2d day of August next.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., New-York, Aug. 3, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of ten per cent, payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 67 Wall-st—New-York, Aug. 2, 1859.—A Semi annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent. has this day, been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on demand. By order,
WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No 44 Wall-st., New-York, July 29, 1859.—The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer book will be closed until that date
DAVID DRAKE, Sec'y.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, Aug 2, 1859.
SEVENTEEN'TH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent, out of the earnings of the Bank, the last six months, has this day been declared, payable on the 12th inst.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. for the past six months, payable on the 9th instant, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board.
aug. 8, 1859. GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS OF VARIOUS CITIES for sale by JOHN L. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st. The American Gas-Light Journal, representing the companies, paid nearly $60,000,000, published as above at 50 per annum.

MARINE BANK, JULY 26, 1859.—A DIVIDEND of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Monday, Aug. 8. The Transfer Books will be closed till Aug. 8.
J. C. BEADLE, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.
Letters of Exchange and travelers' credits, available in all the cities of Europe. Letters of introduction furnished to persons visiting Europe, to our bankers in Paris, London, Liverpool, &c.
H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 13 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, July 15, 1859.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at their office in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of August next at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 30th day of July until the 10th day of August.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF Directors of the Knickerbocker Stage Company will be held at the office of the Company, 4th av and 32d-st., on Wednesday, the 10th instant. The polls will be open from 4 to 5 P. M. By order of the Board,
GEO. C. PETERS, Secretary.

BILLS AT 2½ UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 63 Broadway.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due August 1, will be paid on that day at the Ocean Bank.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO City Orders purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., No. 9 Nassau-st.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS,
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 99 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1859.
TENTH DIVIDEND,
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, to which day the Transfer Books will be closed.
E. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
London and New-York.
OFFICE—NO. 55 WALL-ST.

Capital	$3,000,000
Claims paid	over 5,000,000
Deposited with Comptroller of New-York	100,000

ESTABLISHED 1820.
BOARD OF REFEREES IN NEW YORK.

Hon. Judge Campbell,	J. Phillips Phœnix, Esq.,
Henry Grinnell, Esq.,	James Gallatin, Esq.,
John Cryder, Esq.,	Anthony Barclay, Esq., ex
Samuel Wetmore, Esq.,	Consul,
Stephen Whitney, Esq.,	Hon. Erastus Corning.

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
Endowments for children, and life assurance in all its branches.
California, Australia and Pike's Peak risks taken at moderate rates.
MANAGER.
GEO. M. KNEVITT.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT FOR AUGUST, 1859.
Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7:15 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
11:15 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	1 00 P. M.
4 00 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
6 00 P. M.	3:45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	6 40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer MATTANO, Capt. H. F. GAGE, leaving Fulton Market Pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3:45 6:45 and 7 30 P. M. and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains
An accommodation train will leave Hunter's Point at 11:15 A. M. for Flushing, stopping at all way stations; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; fare 15 cents. On Sundays trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 11, 1 3, 5 and 7 o'clock; fare 25 cents to Flushing and back same day.
O. JHARLTON, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 5:30 P. M Williams'Bridge
12:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M., from White and Centre-sts.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains
6:30 A. M.—Mail Trai.—Albany.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J CAMPBELL, Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane st. as follows viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M. for Somerville, by above trains and at 8 45 A. M. The 7:30 trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and through via Fast Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11.45 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FROM JULY 18, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers st. Station as follows: Express Trains 8 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 8:45 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M., for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal, Christopher, and 33d sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6 45 and 9:0 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M. from New Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for this train and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington 7 A. M and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKLYN for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Hills, and Deer park at 10 A. M and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset 11 M and 4:30 P. M. For Brmeet-st, 10 A. M., 1 M., and 4, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT.—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3:30 P. M. Express. Re turning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9:30 A. M. Express, and 4:10 P. M. Mail.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—SHARON SPRINGS.—Travelers taking the Morning Express Train on the HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, leaving Chambers-st at 8 A. M., and 31st-st at 8:25 A. M., will arrive at the above places in time for dinner.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st at 8:50 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:50 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:35 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS and Lake Memehremagog, by the New York and New Haven and Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroads. Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th av.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE, In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and palliasses WARREN WARD, No. 271 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st, New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, oils, &c., at No. 128 6th-av., between 8th and 10th sts.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN STREET are a NEW STYLE OF SHOES—TWO QUARTER ONLY $2 50, WARRANTED. ALSO, GENTS' AND BOYS' BOOTS, THAT WILL SURPRISE EVERYBODY.

FOR THE GOLD REGION.

CHIRIQUI GOLD REGION,
The Chiriqui Improvement Company will dispatch a fast-sailing schooner direct to Chiriqui as soon as a sufficient number of passengers are engaged to warrant the voyage.
A superior steamer will also be put up, and sail as soon as the passenger list is filled.
The Indian towns containing gold are upon the lands which belong exclusively to the Chiriqui Improvement Company. Liberal arrangements will be made by the Company with those who may engage to enter upon the search for this deposit of gold, and none but those having permits from the Company will be permitted to enter upon the lands.
To those who may desire to permanently locate in that fertile and healthy region, such arrangements will be offered as will enable the poorest, honest and careful emigrant to secure a home and competency for himself and family.
For all the particulars relative to gold locality, lands, and passage thereto, apply to
AMBROSE W. THOMPSON, No. 5 Bowling Green 2d story, back room, over Vanderbilt's.

EXPLORING PARTY TO THE GOLD Region.—The Latest CENTRAL AMERICA.—The recent extensive gold discoveries among the Indian mounds of Chiriqui furnish a most inviting field for antiquarian research and an opportunity for acquiring sudden fortune. The most direct, quickest and cheapest route to this interesting region is by way of Bocodel Toro and the Lagoon of Chiriqui. To afford an opportunity of reaching the region in the shortest and most agreeable way, the fine clipper schooner NAUTILUS (late revenue cutter,) now lying at Pier No. 20 North River, has been purchased from the United States Government, and will leave in a few days as above. She will go well provided and make the passage in about 12 days, remaining long enough to afford time to explore the country. The party will land within a short distance of the ancient City of La Marguerita. Tickets for passage can be obtained at the Pacific Hotel, No 112 Greenwich st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WITTON, Commander,
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the Mails and Passengers on SATURDAY, August 20, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 57 North River foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage to Second Cabin $75 and $80.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
For Freight or Passage apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 1 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Sept. 17.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....70
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$115
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. H. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N.Y. Wednesday, August 3.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE—From Pier No 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.
FARE.
Cabin to Philadelphia.....$2 50
Cabin to Cape May.....2 00
Steerage to Philadelphia.....1 50
No charge for Berths. State-rooms extra, each $1.
DELAWARE, John H. Cones, Commander.
BOSTON, Orrin Sellew Commander.
ESSEX, Thomas Sand, Commander.
One of the above leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and points South and West. Also to Commission and with dispatch. Goods insured at ½ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers."
Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA VIA SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 13, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $30 75. Mobile, $25; Montgomery, Ala $26, Atlanta Ga. $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23, Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No 13 Broadway.

FOR TRESCOT AND SOUTHWEST.—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Vixen.
Cabin passage.....$5 | Deck.....$3
The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. Foxes, Commander will leave Pier No. 4 North River, WEDNESDAY, August 10 at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:
To New Orleans.....$30 75 | To Augusta, Ga.....$20 00
To Mobile, Ala.....35 00 | To Atlanta, Ga.....22 00
To Montgomery, Ala.. 28 00 | To Charlotte, N. C.....20 00
To Nashville, Tenn... 30 00 | To Columbus S. C.....20 00
To Knoxville, Tenn... 27 50 | To Jacksonville, Fla.. 20 00
To Memphis Tenn.....33 50 | To Palatka, Fla.....23 00
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The NASHVILLE L. M. KENNAY, Commander, succeeds on SATURDAY, August 13

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship POTOMAC, C. G. W. WATSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 43 North River on THURSDAY, Aug 11, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations $15. Through tickets to New Orleans, $30 50, Mobile $25; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta $23 Columbus $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; and also principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Baggage checked through to all principal points. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to
H B CROMWELL & CO., No 86 West-st.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, Sidney Cadwell Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New York from pier No 12 North River every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare including State-room $5. Stopping time at the thirty quays. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland H B. CROMWELL & CO., No 86 West st., New-York.
WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours' ride from Portland.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAM SHIP COMPANY intend selling their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows
GLASGOW, Thomson Wednesday, Aug. 24, at 12 noon
EDINBURGH, Cumming,
Rates of Passage from New York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 29 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6. PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $8. The Steamship ROANOKE, Capt G W Couch, will receive freights for above places on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on WEDNESDAY, 10th inst at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh transferred at City Point. Passage state-room included to Norfolk reduced to $5; Petersburgh or Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $6. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND MOONLIGHT FLOTILLA,
CONCERT, DANCING AND MUSICAL PROMENADE.—The large, commodious and magnificent Albany steamer HENDRICK HUDSON, will make a trip to the Highlands as far West Point accompanied by HOLLY'S Seventh Regiment organized band, on THURSDAY, Aug 9 affording the finest opportunity the people of this City will ever have to view the noble Hudson and its Highlands by daylight and moonlight from the decks of so fine a steamer. Also the beautiful villas standing lawns and superb residences of the merchant princes of New-York.
It is the intention of this management to spare no pains or expense to make this entertainment the ne plus ultra of the season.
The up passage will be devoted to concert and promenade in the return passage to dancing. The main upper deck (75x100 feet) for quadrilles; main after deck (30x100 feet for waltzing; the stateroom hall (100 feet long for promenade. Supper (under the direction of Mr. Niles, formerly of the Collins' line steamship Pacific) at 9 P. M.
The boat will leave Chambers-st, at 6 P. M.; 13th-st, at 6½ P. M. If the weather is unfavorable the next fair day. Tickets $2, supper extra; admitting gentleman and lady, to be had at O. OLCOTT'S, No 173 Broadway, Astor House, St Nicholas Hotel, Everett House, Stevens House. For particulars, see programme.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
CHANGE OF TIME—CONCERT AND PROMENADE SOCIABLE.—An individual enterprise placed in charge of a committee of twenty-five gentlemen, whose only interest in the event is to secure and enjoy a select moonlight musical evening on the Hudson. The W. G PUTNAM and barge IRENE will accommodate 1,200 persons. For particulars see Eagle and Times of Saturday. Leave Brooklyn at 5 o'clock, 12th-st., N. R., 6½ P. M., returning at midnight.

BLUE FISH—ROCKAWAY.
The steamer CERES leaves Catherine Market slip EVERY MORNING at 9 A. M., Spring-st., 9:30, Pier No 4 North River at 9½ for Rockaway, returning to the City at 5½ P. M. Bring your lines for blue fish. Fare 50 cents. N. B.—A grand clam bake will be given every Tuesday and Friday free.

A CHANCE FOR DAILY EXCURSIONS TO COLLEGE POINT, STRATTONPORT, FLUSHING AND ST. JOHN'S WELL.—The fast-sailing steamer ENOCH CRAIG, Capt. REYNOLDS, will leave EVERY DAY, (Sunday excepted,) Flushing at 7½ and 11½ A M and 3 P M New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 8½ A M and 1½ and 6 o'clock P M. Parties desirous of witnessing the delightful sceneries on the East River, Hell Gate, &c., may take this boat at 9½ A. M., and return at 3 P. M., for the cheap fare of 15 cents each way.

FISHING BANKS.—THE COMMODIOUS SEA steamer IOLAS will make trips to the Banks, TUESDAY, Aug. 9, and WEDNESDAY, 10th. Leaves foot of Barclay st. 7 o'clock. Spring at 7:30. Pier No 4½, at 8 and Peck Slip at 8:30. Baits, lines and music on board. Fare 25 cents each way.

EXCURSIONS.—THE FAST STEAMER CINDERELLA, CHIEF, MAGNOLIA, and others, with music, can be chartered by Lodges, &c. Apply to JOE [illegible], Annex, No. 49 South-st., corner of Pine.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET, Capt. MOODY,
LEAVE

HARLEM		PECK SLIP.	
6 A. M.	1 P. M.	7 A. M.	3:15 P. M.
7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 A. M.	4:15 P. M.
8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15 A. M.	5:15 P. M.
8 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 126th-st. and 130th-st. each way; connecting each trip with
BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 6 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, POINT PLEASANT, MONMOUTH AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thurs.....Aug. 4,	7 A.M.	Thurs.....Aug. 4,	11 A.M.
Friday...Aug. 5,	7 30 A.M.	Friday...Aug. 5,	11 30 A.M.
Saturday, Aug. 6,	9 30 A.M.	Saturday, Aug. 6,	2 P.M.
Sunday, Aug. 7,	9 A.M.	Sunday, Aug. 7,	2 30 P.M.
Monday, Aug. 8, for Red Bank in connection with the Lauro.....	5 A.M.	Monday, Aug. 8, in connection with the Lauro from Shrewsbury at	9 A.M.
Monday, Aug. 8,	11 A.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 9,	3 P.M.
Tuesday, Aug. 9,	11 A.M.	Wednesday, Aug. 10,	4 P.M.
Wednesday, Aug. 10,	11 A.M.	Thurs., Aug. 11,	5 P.M.
Thurs., Aug. 11,	1 P.M.	Friday, Aug. 12,	2 30 P.M.
Friday, Aug. 12,	8 30 A.M.	Saturday, Aug. 13,	6 30 P.M.
Saturday, Aug. 13,	9 P.M.	Sunday, Aug. 14,	9 P.M.

ITALY.

Denial of the Peace of Villafranca.

From Pensiero Ed Azione, July 20.

The delusion has vanished even more speedily than we had anticipated. The treason is accomplished. All our predictions are precisely fulfilled. The peace on the basis of the line of the Mincio and the abandonment of Venetia were announced by us, when unheeded we laid bare the designs secretly planned at Plombières. One thing, however, must be acknowledged—the French usurper has surpassed our expectations. The bundle of preparations which Austria should be told to accept after the first of battles, emanated from Louis Napoleon. The infamous compact was his suggestion. And Old Europe, caressed, saluted as liberator, blessed this plan, this deceived, but kind, and willing to subscribe to any record under the impulse of a heartfelt gratitude for a benefit solemnly promised—that deception came only to add insult to his abandonment of Venetia. He has contrived to unite for Italy the deadliest corruption of the politics of the seventeenth century with the basest practices of the [illegible] century, and has surpassed in his own character those of [illegible]

From one end of Italy to the other, one unanimous cry [illegible] of anger and menace must respond to the [illegible] de mare. Every syllable of the *Messaggiero* [illegible] to be a mortal stab to those who deluded themselves into the hope of acquiring Italian emancipation from the man steeped in crimes and falsehood. "Peace," he says, "*was concluded between myself and the Emperor of Austria.*" The King, whom he urged to join in his undertaking; from whom, by the inducement of a prospective empire, he tore away his daughter; for the support of whose cause he solemnly declared that he took the field as an ally; who was his friend and his companion in arms—that King is insulted by a contemptuous silence, and is excluded from the Imperial Conference as if he were a mere colonel of the army. Piedmont, which ought (since it exists) the secret motives of Bonaparte to make war, to have been represented in the European Congress on a basis of perfect equality, to-day is not admitted into a Congress wherein the fate of Italy is to be decided: the ally and the enemy, both foreigners, have been themselves to determine respecting Italy. Neither the fact that she was the ostensible [illegible] for the war, nor the blood she has shed, nor [illegible] nor the extension of the good will of [illegible] can induce her to entitle her to give her advice and vote. Lombardy, on the soil of which the soldiers of Garibaldi first planted the standard of emancipation—Lombardy, which assuredly has a right to express with perfect freedom its legitimate preference, is given by the Austrian usurper to the French usurper as of a right, so as to banish even the appearance of free choice, and having been accepted, is then ceded as a fief by the latter to the Piedmontese King; the people are treated as cattle and the King as a vassal. Venetia is a second time sold; Villafranca confirms Campoformio; the negligence inscribes his name in the tradition of infamy commenced by the uncle. The uncle in Passeriano drew up notes for a Democratic Constitution for Venetia, after the preliminaries of Campoformio were already signed; the nephew publicly declared that Austria should be compelled to repass the Alps, and that Italy should be "independent from the Mediterranean to the Adriatic," and then a few days later confirmed the Austrian domination in Venetia. The Tuscan troops and the volunteers of Modena and Parma are enrolled under the cousin of the usurper. Modena, Parma and Tuscany are occupied by the French troops, almost as a guaranty of permanent emancipation from their respective princes; the fusion of Modena and Parma with Piedmont is encouraged, and even accepted; the populations are induced publicly to compromise themselves, and then they are condemned to be resubjected to the old tyrannies. "You are soldiers to-day," said Bonaparte, the other day, to the Italians, with bitter irony, "that you may become to-morrow free citizens." Among the wretched oppressions which weigh upon Italy, the very worst is that of the Pope. The constant protest of the population against the Papacy is a fact acknowledged and confirmed by all Europe. The insurrection of ten cities, accomplished without the shedding of one drop of blood, is a solemn declaration of the sentiment of the Roman provinces. A shriek of profound indignation against the Papacy arose in consequence of the massacre of Perugia, and to these provinces is decreed a new Slavery, while the Papal ferocity is recompensed by the promise of the Presidency of the Italian Confederation. The emancipation of Italy, the annihilation of all Austrian authority south of the Alps, the creation of a strong Kingdom in Northern Italy, the engagements agreed to with the scandalously deluded representatives of the Hungarian nationality, every word written or spoken in Paris and Milan, all is belied in a few sentences dated from Vallegio. Lombardy, rendered independent, is defenceless, and open to attack whenever her enemy may judge it convenient. Austria has now her forces concentrated. Henceforth, allied with Imperial France, and legally authorized in all future times, under the name and cloak of Venetia, to intervene in the affairs of Italy, and the Pope raised to the Presidency of the imaginary Confederation, that Austria and that Pope—inevitably and of course sustained by the military contingent of all the States—come out of the war stronger than before, though France has lost 70,000 men, and Piedmont has sacrificed the flower of her army.

I do not know whether France, the moral condition of which country is not very easy to be comprehended by any one who has a correct estimate of right, of honor, and of liberty, will rest satisfied with the misuse of her name and of her elements of life at the caprice of a despot. I do know, however, that Italy will not forget the treason or the insult. Those who, through the blind adoration of power, have forgotten morality, history, the lessons of the past, and the advice of the good and true—those who contaminated themselves by servile obsequiousness and feigned enthusiasm for him who has trampled on his own and on a neighboring nation, they have nothing left them but hatred of the usurper. Such hatred will inexorably cling to the man of lies. Let the watchword be Villafranca—Rome!

And the King? The soldier desirous of our national independence? The man who had heard and felt the cry of despair from all Italy? He who would make the nation one? Is there not, then, in him a spark of honor, of dignified feeling for the Italian name which warms the heart of the humblest volunteer? Is he not the honest King promised to the nation? Did he not accept—did he not, indeed, promote, through his Ministers, a secret organization in his favor all over Italy? Did he not by the aid of that secret organization draw from the various provinces of Italy forty-five thousand volunteers—pure, ardent, devoted young men, who left their families and comforts on the understanding that they were to conquer or die for the benefit of the nation? Can that King see, without blushing, those men in his ranks after he has accepted these conditions which consign the Duchies to Papal despotism? Does he not reflect that each man among them can say: "The King has made merchandise of my enthusiasm for a sacred cause, in order that he might acquire for himself a slice of territory?" And had it even been a conquest, instead of a feudal cession from a foreigner! Alms for the man who betrayed the people and the king! Aggrandizement at the price of dishonor! Is monarchy fallen so low in Italy as not to feel insults inflicted by him who pays with a material advantage for the honor lost? Sire, sire! I did not love your father, nor shall I ever; but when, after Novara, I saw him disdain the crown and betake himself to voluntary exile, I respected him. He would not allow any one in Italy to suspect him of treason in that affair.

The proper course for King Victor Emanuel was not to lower himself by styling Bonaparte (whom he hates) "valiant and magnanimous," he should rather have said, "I refuse to accept from you the insulting cession of territory which is not yours; I will only receive it from the affection and free gift of the citizens, and if will merit it by keeping faith with Italy, in whose name I took the field, and of whose honor I am, in presence of you and of Europe, the representative. It may please you to break your engagements—I, however, keep mine, and I will continue the contest so long as my brother Italians maintain their promises." It was his proper course to have said to Italy, "I had 200,000 soldiers from my ally, who bound me to a false policy, which I should not follow, for he represented despotism, while we represent Right and Liberty. It now pleases this ally to abandon us. We have no motive for sorrow since, through this abandonment, the sacred cause of the nation will become more brilliant in all that regards Justice and Truth. I ask, however, of the 26,000,000 which compose the nation another 200,000 soldiers. If the nation gives them, we shall conquer; otherwise I will die on the field of battle, uncontaminated by falsehood and mean ambition, protesting in the name of eternal Right and the love of country." If the King had spoken out in this manner, all of us, republicans or not, would have hastened to him to conquer, or to enter our protest with him.

Alas! For thirty years have I unheeded, like Cassandra, repeated to my brethren, with voice, with heart, with sacrifice—neither from a King, nor from a Pope, can Italy hope for salvation.

But the country? What is its duty, in this second crisis of treason and cowardly abandonment?

I will tell it, though with little expectation of being listened to—so injuriously has the servile monarchical propaganda led astray the country—with profound conviction of proposing the only course worthy of the nation: its duty is to resist; to resist with or without a chance of victory, even though defeat were certain; to resist as a basis for the future, that Europe should not say that Italy, with resignation, accepts slavery; to resist, because it is a duty to resist evil, opprobrium, slavery—and to do so regardless of the consequences.

God assigns to the populations which are resolved to constitute themselves into a Nation certain moments of superlative interest in which may be decided the present or a future victory. This is one of those occasions.

The conduct of the Italians ought to demonstrate to-day to Europe whether Italy has a consciousness in her own innate vitality, or whether she waits to receive the gift of vitality from the hand of the foreigner—whether the yearning for liberty and national unity springs from the people, or whether it be the dream of liberal who talk much and do little.

Through the servile discipline recently introduced among us by the *moderati*, the Italians have facilitated the treason. Venetia and Lombardy ought to have moved, and have emancipated themselves on the earliest rumors of war, and before the Austrians concentrated those such masses of troops. Sicily ought to have risen so soon as the war had commenced, and that without childishly waiting the end of Count Cavour. Naples ought to have raised the flag of insurrection in the Provinces; if that were not possible, in the capital. The Romagnas, Tuscany, Modena, and Parma ought to have associated themselves together militarily for the sake of extending the insurrection in the Roman States. The city of oppressed Perugia ought to have excited the neighboring populations to vengeance. Had such deeds been performed, I do not know that they would have changed the occult designs of the French usurper, but most assuredly they would have deprived the King of every pretence of retiring from the arena, and for submitting without decorum to the bidding of a foreign potentate.

The Italians ought to-day to make solemn amends for the error committed. They ought to rise, collect together, hold popular meetings, and pour forth such expressions from the very vitals of Italy against the [illegible] Villafranca as shall startle all Europe; they ought in every way to declare loudly, resolutely, that, when compelled by force, they will not readmit the [illegible] masters; they ought to declare that they unarmed they were fighting to make their country free and united, that the people do not betray their promise, and that they will not cease from commotion and disorder and unity shall have been acquired. And they ought to prepare to repel force by force.

Unity and National Unity! Let this only shout issue from every popular manifestation: let it vibrate on the lips of every one who does not consent that Italy be servile and dishonored; recall to the memory of the volunteers, to the Italian soldiery, the promises, the banners, the walls—to those who themselves, the glorious deluded, recall the pledging of good faith, many of the obligations assumed, the object for which they were deceived. What was the desire of those who separated themselves from us, who opposed to our logic the bond of opportuneness, to the watchword of the Party, the word of Cavour? They wanted the same that we do, Italy free and united; they wanted a Nation; they wanted a perfect freedom from all foreigners. They differed from us respecting the means; being convinced that the initiative undertaken by the monarchy would give salvation to Italy, they accepted the fatal alliance to which the monarchy united itself—many, however, silently deploring the circumstance, convinced of the necessity of uniting the forces of all, they reproached us because we kept aloof, while we, convinced that by that road the object could not be attained, felt under the necessity of preserving the honor of the flag regardless of all reproaches. To-day, circumstances point to all the same line of conduct; to-day, no bones survive but in the soundness of the People. Let quarrels cease: in the name of the honor of Italy, let us hold together as one. Let him among us be accursed who shall not erase from his memory the reproaches and reciprocal accusations, and shall not substitute the one all-sorbing thought, that to-day united we ought and can save the country.

Let these good men who have in various modes striven to redeem Italy, separate themselves from the few officious meddlers who are by nature condemned to serve and betray. Let the good men cluster round us—round the banner of national unity, and let it be waved before the people's eyes, accompanied by words of energy, imparting faith in the people, and in needs of our common country. Such men will be found. Let them call the people to arms, and lead them to the barracks of the volunteers and of the Italian soldiery, shouting: "Save with us the honor of Italy!" The volunteers will repeat that shout to the commanders of their columns. Are not they the leaders—Garibaldi, Mezzacapo, Rosselli, Griboti, Medici, Cosenz, and the others—the same who, ten years ago, saved the honor of Italy in Rome and Venice? They will hardly refuse to save it to-day. And if, God avert it, they should refuse, let each volunteer of heart and influence be chief of his own nucleus. To-day, in presence of this great crisis, he is the chief who feels, and dares to perform, the duty of an Italian.

To-day exists no longer obedience except toward the Italian programme. Let each who feels the importance of the present moment, who comprehends how in these very days is to be dreaded the life or death of a people for the next quarter of a century; let all such men rise without hesitation, without waiting for the signal from the capital or from recognized chiefs; let them appeal to the multitude that it stamp the peace with infamy the vengeance of Villafranca. According to the energy with which the populace will respond, will depend the line of our future actions. Whenever the energy of the population proceeds to action, let in brief and uniform words the national programme be promulgated: "We will have Unity, and Liberty; war for each so long as war is possible." Then let everything be under the direction of committees of war, formed by the popular manifestations, ordered for the local defence, so as, at least, if we cannot conquer, we shall protest manfully, and shall impede the movements of any invader. Wherever the elements are in superabundance, let there be militarily organized a nucleus of brave men, mobilized under the direction of the centre, which shall extend the movements in the neighborhood. Wherever there are in Italy or in exile men of influence in their native places, let them get there; let each hasten to his post. Wherever there are Italians who possess means above their necessities, wherever there are foreigners to whom Italy is the country of their affection, let them contribute what they can, and that quickly, to aid in the mobilization, the workers, the grand Italian Protest. Subscriptions were made for the families of the volunteers—to-day the family of the Volunteers is Italy. Let gifts be sent to her by the hand of whomsoever best represents her. Let gifts be sent, that Italy may be saved from dishonor and Slavery.

To the centre—to the centre—with views on the South. In the centre tyranny was resisted under every aspect it could assume—civil, political, religious, foreign and domestic. Then acquiring for Italy the hesitating South, we shall obtain the most potent basis of operations which can be furnished to the national movement.

Piedmont has heavy debts due to the country. From Piedmont flowed to all the provinces of Italy, those promises which caused her to move; in Piedmont the volunteers from all Italy concentrated, in full faith. First, above all others, should Piedmont loudly protest; first did the army betrayed in its intentions, perform miracles of valor in the early stage of the war; that army now treated as cattle for sale by a foreign despot. Genoa, Alexandria, Vercelli, Tortona and Sardinia can exculpate the Sardinian provinces, and cause the shame of the desertion to recoil on him who merits it. The duty of the Deputies, who, for the sake of the unity and independence of Italy, sacrificed temporarily liberty—their duty is to direct, morally, the agitation. They ought to say to the King: "Sire, we created you Dictator that you might conquer in the cause of the nation, not that you should betray it to the arbitrary will of your foreign ally, and permit him to make Italy a decoy for a second alliance of despots."

Lombardy has a heavy debt toward Venetia. She had common sufferings, conspiracies, martyrs, insurrections, in 1848; and since then, new martyrs and fresh sorrows; she declared with noble words ten years ago that she would have no separate interest, "free or subject each of us." To unsay this, through the selfish wish of a certain independence of Austria, would be egotism and shame.

Bologna and the Romagnas have a heavy debt toward all the other Roman provinces. Perugia would remain for them a terrible stain unless they hasten to obliterate it. The reconquest of Perugia ought to be their first step in the new life.

Rome has a heavy debt due to all Italy and to all Europe—the programme of 1849. Rome, in 1849, declared the Pope to be morally dead, and she was rebaptized, with noble actions, metropolis of Italy. Rome, degraded since then under the doctrinism of the worst of the managers of the House of Savoy; Rome, applauding the man who suffocated liberty in blood, is a spectacle so deplorable as to bring, if such were to last, skepticism into the heart of the most faithful believer.

Naples and Sicily have the duty—by their geographical, political and military conditions—to fight for the salvation of the common country. The duty exists in proportion to the means.

The timid and cowardly will start as an objection, the possible league between Austria and Imperial France.

It is time that the timid and cowardly be deprived of the right to counsel Italians; suffice it that their advice has already twice dragged the Italian cause to its ruin. Many more are the reasons which should determine the Italians to undertake the protest by action. Were there none other, this single one would be sufficient. Oblige Louis Napoleon completely to unmask himself and to descend another step in the road of infamy and treason by fighting by the side of Austria. Europe is tired of Bonapartism. But one more drop is wanting to make the cup overflow, and this drop, be it even blood, let Italy, twice betrayed by him, contribute.

Little, indeed, is needed to induce England and Germany to come into the field and say to the despot. "Not another step further." The engagement with Austria has revealed to those powers the real project of the European *coup d'état*, and material interests unite with principles to excite resistance. Terrible symptoms of agitation manifest themselves in Paris since the peace. Even the army will become tired of being the butcher of Liberty; and when Bonaparte should intimate to his generals on a sudden to fight those populations which the day previous had embraced them as their liberators, many might imitate the noble example of General De Luz. The Swiss by thousands quit the Kingdom of Naples. Hungary is ready to act, and one shout truly Italian will bring her into the field. The movement of Hungary would find an echo in Poland. It depends on us, I say it to you with certainty of truth, to recommence 1848 on a broader and more solid basis.

As to the rest, let the Italians perform their duty, come what may. Better die than be contaminated. Better succumb before brute force, protesting to God and man that we are worthy of a better destiny—that we do not merit the name of a childish people, subservient to foreign rule. Let him who believes in this set zealously to work and regard nothing else. God will take care of him. GIUSEPPE MAZZINI.

Another Abduction Case—A Young Girl Enticed from her Home by a Circus Actor.

From the Detroit Free Press, Aug. 5.

On Monday last the circus of Antonio & Wilder, that has been performing in this city for two or three days, was at Trenton, a few miles below this city. They reached that place, from their preceding stoppage, in companies, a few at a time coming in on Sunday. A portion of them stopped at the village of Flat Rock, not far from Trenton, where they had occasion to get some washing done. They were recommended by the landlord of the tavern to a family by the name of Lapontaine, with whom they bargained to have the work done. In this family there was a young girl, a daughter, about 15 years of age, a simple, ignorant country girl, but possessed of no ordinary beauty. She attracted the attention of one of the strolling performers, who found but little difficulty in getting into acquaintance with her. He finally proposed to her that she should accompany them to the village to see the circus. This was a proposition that met with a willing response from the girl, and she went with him. After the performance he urged her to come on to Detroit, promising her that, after she had seen all there was to be seen in the city, he would give her what money she wanted to get back home, besides paying all her expenses while here. The girl had never been in the city, and was of course only too happy at the prospect of visiting, and inspecting all its wonderful sights. She readily consented, and, at the close of the evening's performance, started with the company. On their arrival here she was taken to a house of ill-fame under the guise of a female boarding-house. Here he visited her from time to time, giving her perfect liberty to go and come when she pleased, only that she was to be accompanied by one of the "young ladies," lest she should get lost. On the first night of her stoppage at this house she visited the circus with some of the prostitutes, whom she supposed to be respectable young ladies, and at the close of the performance was escorted to her boarding place by the actor. He endeavored to persuade her to marry him, but she would not consent to this unless the permission of her parents was first obtained. He then attempted to induce her to allow him to remain with her, but she stoutly refused.

On the following day he called and he had an interview with her in the presence of several of the inmates of the house. At this interview it would seem that the depraved women partially threw off their disguise of virtue, and assisted the actor to accomplish his purposes. They endeavored to induce the girl to yield to him, exhibiting themselves as examples of the innocence of such proceedings, and carefully detailing to her the immense profits they realized from such a life. They showed her their gay dresses and rich jewelry; they told her that they were never obliged to work, but always had plenty of money with which to hire; that when they went anywhere they always had a carriage to ride in, and enlarged upon the desirableness of the life of *abdomen* they led. She listened with innocent astonishment to their stories, but still withstood the temptation. Fearing to drive her away they desisted for the time from their endeavors, and, without alluding further to the subject, began to favor and flatter her, to restore her to confidence. The girl was so ignorant of the ways of the world outside of the innocent country life she had always lived, as never for a moment to entertain any fear of the company she was in. On the following night the actor again visited the house. No reference was made to the conversation of the morning, nor any allusion made to his desires. A friendly conversation was commenced, during which a bottle of wine was introduced, of which all drank. In a few minutes the girl became sleepy and was assisted to bed. When she woke in the morning her ruin had been accomplished, and her seducer lay beside her. She rose quickly and silently, fearing to disturb him, and, dressing herself, escaped from the house.

Mr. Lapontaine, the father of the girl, arrived in the city yesterday, in search of his daughter. He related his story and the circumstances of her disappearance to Messrs. Gunning and Blodgett, private detectives, who at once set to work to find the girl. They met her in the street about noon, and at once restored her to her father, when she related the above story. She had been wandering about since morning, endeavoring to meet somebody whom she had before seen, but without success. She was confused and bewildered when she left the house where she had been ruined, and was unable to tell where it was. The officers tried to induce her father to remain in town with her long enough to identify her seducer, but for some reason he declined doing this, and left in the afternoon on the *Pearl* for Trenton, taking her with him. It seems a pity that so deserving a scoundrel should be allowed to go unpunished; but if so greatly injured parties as these refuse to institute proceedings, it is impossible that the laws can be enforced.

Important Decision in Reference to Postal Routes.—The Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office, in reply to a letter of a mail contractor inquiring whether upon renewing a mail contract upon the same route a contractor has the right to preëmpt stations other than those selected under his old contract, renders the following decision:

"Congress, in its general policy affecting the public lands, has been careful to limit by particular laws the right to preëmpt on the part of settlers but to one selection, and by analogy. In the absence of any express provision to the contrary, we must, in administering laws embracing the principle of preëmption, construe them as being subject to the same limitation. Hence, under the postal preëmption allowed by the 3d of March, 1855, the right to select stations is restricted to and exhausted, under the first contract, and that no renewal of the contract renews the right to make further selection. The policy of the law allowing this privilege was founded in the hypothesis that grants of lands at convenient distances for mail stations, on routes to the Pacific, would not only afford supplies essential to the service, but would encourage immigration and settlement in the line of the route. Therefore it was that the several stations allotted were restricted to the respective distance of ten miles. It was deemed that this distance between the stations was near enough to meet the object of the law. To allow a contractor, therefore, upon a renewal of his contract on the same route, the privilege of making a new selection of stations, would interfere with the distance already established, and would, upon successive renewals, absorb all the lands on the route, without benefit to the public. It undoubtedly was the policy of the statute, that stations once erected on a fixed line of route, would pass from one contractor to his successor, the former agreeing to the latter for any fixture that he might have established, as a matter between the parties themselves. It is therefore the opinion of this office, that, upon the renewal of a contract to carry the mail on the same route, the contractor is not entitled to select stations other than those already selected under his first contract."

The Boston *Courier* understands that the "Reminiscences of Rufus Choate," to be published by Mr. E. G. Parker, has no connection with the Memoir and Writings of Mr. Choate, to be prepared under direction of his family.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]
Dramatic Summer Season at Barnum's.—Grand commencement this afternoon and evening. New and brilliant Company! Elegant ballet corps! Galaxy of dramatic stars. Charmingly light and pleasing entertainments for warm weather. Delightful opening performances to-day.

[Advertisement.]
Holloway's Ointment.—The French and Russian Governments have ordered this salve to be used in their military hospitals, for wounds, cuts, bruises, blisters, gout, sprains, &c. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
Gayetty's Medicated Paper for the water-closet is a blessing to the sick and a luxury to the healthy. It cures and prevents piles. Depôts, No. 41 Ann-st. and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
No one who can leave the City will regret spending a few days at Round Hill Water-Cure, Northampton, Mass., called by Jenny Lind "The Paradise of America."

[Advertisement.]
Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 6.

$16,000 Tenn. 6s, '90....	86¼	50 Harlem R....	s60 9
4,000 Virginia 6s....	86¼	100 Reading R....	b10 44
15,000 Missouri 6s, 6s	s30 82	100 do....	44
14,000 do....	82½	100 do....	b10 43⅞
500 Cal. State 7s Bs.	81	100 do....	s30 43⅞
5,000 City 6s, '87....	100¼	500 do....	s10 43¾
1,000 Bud. Riv. R. 3d m.	73	150 Ill. Central R....	s60 64
10 000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs..	84	200 do....	s30 64
34 Bank of Commerce.	97¾	50 Mich. Cen. R....	s60 40¾
11 do....	97¾	do....	s30 40¾
17 Am. Exchange Bk.	102¼	100 do....	s30 41
10 St. Nicholas Bank.	95	50 Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	20¾
16 Union Bank....	100	100 do....	s60 20
25 Del. & Hud. C'l Co.	89	500 do....	b60 20¾
100 do....	s60 88	5 Panama Railroad..	114½
100 Canton Company..	17¾	169 Gal. & Chicago R..	63½
20 Penn. Coal Co....	82	150 do....	b10 63¾
150 Pacific Mail S. Co.	72¾	200 do....	s60 63¾
35 do....	72¾	200 do....	63¾
50 do....	b60 73	100 do....	b60 64
50 do....	73	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.	b10 20¾
550 N. Y. Cent. R....	b30 72¾	200 do....	20¾
600 do....	p5c 72¾	300 Chic. & Rk. Isl. R..	61½
100 do....	opg 72¾	360 do....	61
150 do....	p5c 72¾	100 do....	b30 61
200 do....	s30 72¾	100 do....	s60 60⅝
300 do....	s30 72¾	50 do....	s30 60⅝
250 do....	b30 72¾	100 do....	s15 61
150 do....	b60 72¾	50 do....	s13 61
200 do....	s5 72¾	100 do....	b60 61½
500 Hudson Riv. R..	s60 31	200 do....	b10 61½
450 Harlem R. Pref....	34⅜	150 do....	s3 61½
50 do....	s60 34¾		

Monday, Aug. 8—A. M.

The Foreign Trade movement at the port of New-York for the past week was again active in the Import entries, and moderately so in the Export clearances of Specie and Produce. The former, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, are $6,222,799 against $6,594,310, same week last season. We begin now to compare with a period last year when business had, in a fair degree, begun to show recovery from the effects of the revulsion of 1857. The Import entries after the first seven months of the calendar year, gradually returned to the old scale of consumption. The entries for the month of August, 1858, were $19,979,000, and our advices from the trade as to the preparations for shipments to this side, lead to the belief that this sum will not be exceeded the present month, beyond the increase of population to be supplied, giving a total of about $21,000,000. The falling off in the receipts will probably be seen after the second week, ending 13th instant. The Export of Specie, for the past week, including $751,900 by Saturday's steamers, amounts (unofficially) to $1,329,000, against $735,741 same week last season. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods to $1,193,225, against $934,545 same week in 1858. The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon stood $5,340,990, against $5,116,798 at close of the previous week. This difference and the export movement of Specie—after deducting $400,641 received on Saturday from Vera Cruz and New-Orleans in Silver—makes an apparent loss to the stock of Specie in Bank of $1,092,551. This would reduce the return this afternoon a little below $20,000,000. We find, on inquiry, that the Averages have run against the large Banks down town, in the aggregate, about $650,000, and to this some allowance must be added for the variations in the smaller institutions. The total last Monday was $20,764,564. The Discount line will probably also show a moderate decrease on the return to-day. The policy, with most of the Bankers, is to accommodate their regular dealers, on short paper, at 7 ₩ cent., without aiming at curtailment beyond the run of their country bank balances, which are lower than usual for the month of August; particularly from the South and Southwest, both of which sections are paying up promptly for the Foreign and Domestic Merchandise sold in this market last Winter and Spring, and of which they were the heaviest consumers. The local balances of the Importing and foreign Exchange houses have also been drawn down, very considerably during the Summer, by the heavy remittances to Europe and for the payment of Customs. The latter, however, since the turn in the London Money Market and the restoration of Peace in Europe, are again accumulating Money on this side, and are now drawers of Exchange, in some instances, below the Specie standard. The Discount Brokers are placing longer paper than the Banks are usually disposed to take, at from 7½ to 9 ₩ cent. for prime bills, according to maturity, say from October to January next, inclusive. Demand loans 6 ₩ cent. from private lenders, and 6@7 ₩ cent. at Bank. In reference to the export demand for Specie the present week and next, the prospect is that it will not exceed the remittance of July 20, nearly due from California, and the considerable sums of Mexican dollars coming forward from New-Orleans in place of Gold. And the Bank Average to-day is likely to be the lowest of the month. The *percentage* of Specie to the Deposit line since April 1, has been as follows:

	Deposits.	Specie ₩ Ct.		Deposits.	Specie ₩ Ct.
April 9...	$88,142,000	29¼	June 4...	$82,578,000	28¾
April 16..	88,067,000	29⅝	June 11..	78 881,000	28½
April 23..	88,975,000	29¾	June 18..	79,127,000	29¼
April 30..	89,862,000	29⅝	June 25..	77,193,000	28¾
May 7....	88,872,000	29⅜	July 2....	78,143,000	29
May 14....	88,686,000	29¾	July 9....	77 0 3,000	29¼
May 21....	86,754,000	29⅜	July 16..	78,136,000	29⅜
May 28...	85,562,000	28⅞	July 23..	78,304,000	28½
			July 30..	74,474,000	27⅞

The standard, adopted for security, by most of the Associated Banks, though no resolution of a binding nature has been passed on the subject, is *Twenty Per Cent.* to the line of Deposits—the Circulation being secured at Albany.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at this port for the seven months of the present calendar year, were made up in summary form for the Times a few days ago, and presented a total import of Foreign Merchandise, from 1st January to 31st

July, 1859, of	$155,147,000
Add week in August	6,222,799
Total to date	$161,369,709
Against same time, '58	85,069,433
Increase to date,	$76,300,366

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles, reëxported, to 31st

July	$36 547,000
Add week in August	1,193,226
Total to date	$37,740,225
Against same time, '58	37,697,545
Increase to date	$42,680

The same tables make the Export of Specie

to 31st July	$43 250.000
Add week in August	1.329.000
Total to date	$44.579 000
Against same time, '58	15,896,000
Increase to date	$28,683,000

Course of the Stock Exchange for the week.

New Loan of U. S.	101¼@101⅜
N. Y. Central	73⅛@73⅜
New-York and Erie	7¼@4½@5
Reading	44⅜@45⅛@43⅛@44
Rock Island	61½@60⅜@61¼
Michigan Southern	7¾@7⅜
Michigan Southern preferred	20¾@19⅞@20⅜
Michigan Central	42@41
Toledo	23⅛@20½
Galena	63⅛@64⅜@63⅜
Illinois Central	64½@64⅜
Panama	115¾@114
Pacific Mail	71@73¼
Missouris	62⅝@62½
Virginias	94@93¾
Tennessees	86¾@86⅞@86⅜
Illinois Central Bonds	85¼@84
Hudson River	32⅞@31⅜
Harlem Preferred	35@34¼
Delaware and Hudson	89¾@89

The table of prices for the Stock Exchange, it will be noticed, shows a very general decline in prices, the result, mainly, of a dull demand through the early days of the week. On Friday and Saturday there was more business manifested, but without marked recovery in the rates. The preliminary legal proceedings for a Receiver to the Erie Company, made known on Thursday, (and about which we shall probably have nothing new or authentic to report until after the next meeting of the Directors on Tuesday,) added somewhat to the depression of the Share list. At the same time some such event in the concern, to end, if not to reform, its present discredit and inharmonious management, was not wholly unlooked for. The demand for State Stocks was fair, but the pressure to sell Missouris and Tennesses quite as marked as the week before. The former fell off ⅝, while the latter slightly improved in price. The Share market was strongest on two of the Western Roads, Galena and Rock Island, in contrast with Michigan Central, which fell off 1 ₩ cent., and Toledo, which is 3 ₩ cent. off. The speculative activity of the Street, outside the Board-room, was in New-York Central, which is down 1 ₩ cent., and in Reading, which fluctuated from 44¾ to 45½, then down to 43½, and up, finally, to 44 ₩ cent. There is increased depression in Panama, sales at 114 ₩ cent., while Pacific Shares show a further rise of 2½ ₩ cent.; last sales at 73¼. The general market on Saturday closed steady, only one session of the Brokers' being held, as usual on that day through the warm weather.

Of the New-Orleans Money Market the *Picayune*, of July 31, reports:

"Capital is abundant, and good paper continues in active demand at easy rates of discount. Some round amounts, maturing next Spring and Summer, have been placed to-day at 8@9 ₩ cent.

Exchange is still drooping and quotations show no variation whatever. Transactions to-day have been quite limited at our previous figures, which we repeat, as follows: Clear Sterling, 109¾@110¼; Bill of Lading Drafts, 108¾@109¼; France 5f. 15@5f. 07½; Sixty day Bills on New-York, &c., 1@1¼ ₩ cent. discount; Sight ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. premium."

In reference to the affairs of the Covington and Lexington Road, the Cincinnati *Gazette* reports:

"The case of the bondholders against the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company, for foreclosure of mortgage, was called up yesterday at Lexington and set for hearing. The argument was opened this morning by Mr. Trimble, of Cynthiana, for the stockholders, who have taken a position different from that assumed by the Directors, in this case. The attorney for the first mortgage bondholders declined speaking, the interest on their securities having been paid. Mr. C. Johnson addressed the Court in behalf of the second mortgage bondholders, urging a sale of the road and all the franchises of the Corporation."

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company for the month of July are:

	1858.	1859.		
Freight.....	$106,697 84	$53,310 17	$54,587 67	Dec.
Passengers....	45,124 47	31 746 00	13,378 57	Dec.
Mails, &c.....	5,263 97	5,800 00	537 03	Ins.
Total.....	$157 286 38	$89 956 17	$67,429 21	Dec.
Corrected earnings for the previous month....			$110,656 29	

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

Banks.	Loans. July 30.	Loans. July 23	Specie. July 30.	Specie. July 23.
Citizens' Bank..	4,216,075	$4,149,811	3,899,376	3,815,551
Canal Bank.....	1,621,041	1,599 211	1,514,373	1,514,363
Louisiana.....	1,958,468	1,939,446	2,191,156	2,235,362
Louisiana State.	3,848,076	3,779,703	3,199,614	3,408,992
Mech. & Trad...	720.769	730,622	609 634	625 058
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,191,762	1,186,133	579 039	572.869
Southern Bank	196,830	180,620	289,446	288 205
Union Bank.....	456,850	925,268	479,415	457,693
Merchants' Bank	828 879	857,035	185,173	231,506
Crescent City...	931,927	923 813	302,739	360,339
Bank of America	951.749	945,690	500,922	444,986
Total.....	17,020,100	16,740,152	13,763,323	13,744,710
	Increase..	$279,966	Increase....	$18,612

Banks.	Circulation. July 30.	Circulation. July 23.	Deposits. July 30.	Deposits. July 23.
Citizens' Bank...	3,894,208	3,689,045	4,157,347	4,118,444
Canal Bank.....	1,030,260	1,061,735	1,011,074	991,916
Louisiana.....	893,734	910 839	3,275,127	3.377,585
Louisiana State	2,309,865	2,388,890	4,679,356	4,867 635
Mech. & Traders'	349,465	353,255	766,601	738,674
Bk. of N. Orleans	894,695	867,930	772.867	803,004
Southern Bank..	231,235	230,080	248,313	239,487
Union Bank.....	516,560	579,930	638,169	819,266
Merchants' Bank	562,140	558,540	361,138	381,138
Crescent City....	229,100	220 655	446,089	466,925
Bank of America	225,590	216,555	965,567	912,097
Total.....	10,338 819	10 607,094	17,665

The New-York Times.

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AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

THE SPRINGFIELD SESSION.

LIGHTNING-RODS AND GAS-PIPES.

Personal Peculiarities of Astronomers.

ROCKY-MOUNTAIN GEOLOGY.

WEATHER WISDOM.

Interesting Memoirs and Discussions on Topics Practical and Scientific, &c., &c.

Excursion to Amherst—Bird-tracks; Fossils; Zoological and Mineralogical Collections—The Ladies' Reception and Collation, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Monday, August 8, 1859.

From the adjournment on Saturday at 12 o'clock it was lively work to walk to the Massasoit, get a lunch and be on board the train for Amherst at 12½; but there were enough who accomplished it to fill seven cars of the Western Railroad Company to overflowing—with a few exceptions, the whole body of the Association, each member with his lady, joining in an excursion which promised so much pleasure. The company landed at the Amherst dépôt at 2 o'clock, where a fine band and the students in procession received them with music and cheers. Then marching up to College Hill, the students opened ranks and stood uncovered while the savans passed through and stood in front of the Chapel steps. Prof. CLARKE welcomed the company, told them where to look for the College curiosities, and on what signal to meet for lunch. Thereupon there was a general scattering, and having seen what constitutes Amherst's boast, I make a hurried note of in the order of its observation.

First, in the Appleton Cabinet, the handsome new building standing below, and to the south of "Old South College," contains on the first floor the famous Ichnological Cabinet presented by Prof. HITCHCOCK. Here is the largest collection in the world of fossil footmarks on slabs of sandstone which vary from one inch to thirty feet in length. The tracks vary in length from those of one-twentieth of an inch to those of twenty inches, and the whole number of tracks is nearly 9,000. Some of the larger slabs are set in frames, others hung are on pivots, so that both sides of the specimen may be inspected, and others are bound together like the huge leaves of a story-book, to show how the same impression, which, on the upper slab was a deep depression and on its obverse a high relief, grows less and less definite on the slabs that underlay it when in place, until they seem, on the last, faint imprints showing the outline of the track only by a little deepening of the color of the stone. The quarries whence most of these were taken are still worked at various points along the Connecticut Valley, but the owners of the quarries have learned their value, and only part with them for a handsome consideration. Every new one, distinct and clear in its markings, that comes to light, is snapped up at almost any price.

The second floor of this building is occupied by a magnificent zoological collection—most of which was the work of the late Prof. CHAS. B. ADAMS, who died while engaged in the geological survey of Vermont. This lamented young naturalist's best monument is the beautiful display of 4,800 species of insects, carefully arranged under their orders, by genera and species, and accurately labeled, and his rich variety of mollusks—of which there are here 8,000 species of the shells, and 155 of the animals that wore them. Of the radiates there are 200 species represented, of the vertebrates, 2,500 species. There are over 4,600 species of dried plants, with 175 smoothed sections of woods and 400 species of dried seeds and fruits. I had no time to visit Prof. TUCKERMAN's collection of lichens of which he has a larger variety than is elsewhere to be found in this country, or, so far as I can learn in the world. For the study of the departments of natural history represented in this building, and especially of the mollusks and articulated animals, every "devotee of the net," and lover of sea margins, must covet the facilities that Amherst affords for the correction of books by the actual specimens and the justification of his own observations by the treasured results of other man's researches.

The Octagonal Cabinet on the hill, in front of old Middle College, was next visited. It contains as its chief treasure the Shepard Cabinet, with over ten thousand mineralogical specimens of great beauty; some single ones of which, exchanged into the ready money that they are appraised at, would give the possessor the fee of a corner lot in Gotham, if he chose so to invest it. Prof. SHEPARD's collection of meteorites, which has been slowly gathering since 1828, now contains examples from 124 authentic localities. The oldest of these shooting stars that here lies cooled and caged, fell in 1492 at Eusisheim, and was purchased from Sir FRANCIS CHANTRY's collection. The newest fell near Auson, in France, Dec. 0, 1858. Great value attaches to this company of mysterious strangers from the heavens (from the moon some say, but few believe.) The largest and most valuable collection of them in the world is that in the Imperial Cabinet at Vienna, which numbered specimens from 130 localities. The minerals are placed in the cases in the order of the classification adopted by Prof. SHEPARD in his *Treatise on Mineralogy*—and in the completeness of the series few Cabinets surpass it. The crystalline varieties are particularly rich and abundant, and the cases in which they rest glittering and lustrous, scrupulously defended from dust and withheld from any artificial alterations, give the visitor the impression that he is looking in upon the opened caskets of some queen displaying her jewels, diamonds and precious stones to a court of admirers. In other portions of the gallery the specimens are arranged with special reference to the needs of students, to convey at a glance their geographical origin, and their mineralogical relations. Another portion of the Octagon is surrendered to the representation in their order of rocks and fossils from Europe, 2,396 specimens; from Asia, 1,200 specimens; from the West Indies, 225 specimens; Massachusetts specimens, 2 200; Connecticut, 800, and Vermont, 2 200, and several thousands from other States. One arrangement of simple minerals as an alphabet of geology, consisting of 1,900 specimens, is appreciated by the elementary student. The least interesting of the contents of this building to New-Yorkers, since they have among them something of the same sort, were the Indian Relics and the Nineveh Gallery, though around this latter the theologians hovered longest. To the Library (of 13,500 volumes) in the handsome stone building across the street, and near the President's House, the philosophical Cabinet, where Prof. SNELL has many original articles of especial interest to lectures in this department, to the Astronomical Observatory, with its achromatic telescope of nine feet focal length and seven inches in aperture, and the transit circle and astronomical clock, there was time for only a brief visit. The chemists stopped longest to see the Chemical Laboratory, fitted up in the most complete style that Prof. CLARK's taste could suggest or the abundant wealth of one of the College's noblest patrons could secure. The Alumni flocked early to see the decorated halls of the Athenian and Alexandrian Societies, where their libraries of 5,000 each, are kept and their weekly meetings held. The Athenians are preparing, by the way, for a great gathering of their Alumni on Wednesday next (Commencement week. These and Alumni Hall occupy all the upper portion of the handsome building which stands on the site of the old North College that was burned down. But after all, the prettiest sight here is the panorama that presents itself to the observer from the Chapel tower. The village stands upon a hill which the Colleges crown. The hill slopes down on all sides to a wide open "interval which is bounded on the South by the Holyoke range and Mount Tom, on the west by distant Hoosac peaks, on the north by a chain of which the Sugar-Loaf is the most picturesque feature, and on the east by the Pelham hills. The Connecticut River is seen in glimpses to the west, between Hadley and Northampton; a pond, which would be a lake in Michigan gleams out from the direction of Conway, while within a mile there are frequent visions of Freshman River wherein Freshmen, and all the classes that Freshmen merge and grow into, delight to bathe. If there is, in all New-England, a landscape of more delicious quiet beauty than this, will they who have seen it be good enough to say so, that we may make a pilgrimage, and feast our eyes on the most charming and delightful region yet seen by mortals. Even the Berkshire people, who, apart from habit that the most picturesque of all views are obtained from the Williamstown Heights, with this scene in sight, dip their flags, and on the Amherst eminence confess, on such a day as this, that nothing can be finer.

The signal, the ringing of the chapel bell, summons the crowd to Alumni Hall. The music precedes, and and from an outer room drowns even the clatter of knives and forks and glasses. It was a marvel how the ladies of the village, who had no reason to suppose that such a crowd would come, and especially that half of them, from the hurried way of starting, would come without having dined—it was a marvel, I say, how they managed to prevent a rush and tumble towards the tables, and to see that every one's hunger was satisfied and his thirst assuaged. I think this was the secret—and it is written for all who provide collations hereafter for an unknown number of possible guests. One long table ran through the centre of the hall, on which were disposed the sandwiches, cold meats, cake and confectionery, with a scrupulously mathematical exactness that no one point should be more attractive than another. Sidetables, loaded with precisely similar viands, relieved the centre table from too general an attack, while at every corner the iced, acidulated and sugared beverages still further tended to relieve the centre. Flowers decked all the tables, hung in festoons, clustered in bouquets, and filled the grand hall with fragrance. Along the wall letters of evergreen displayed the welcome—"*Interpretes Naturæ, Salutet.*"

It was only when every man had had tongue, turkey, and sandwich enough, and every lady had eaten the last she desired of the creams and confects, that the Hon. Mr. DICKINSON, (time out of mind Treasurer of the College,) mounted a chair, and welcomed the Scientific ASSOCIATION to Amherst, and introduced President STEARNS, of the College, who let off an address that set the company into such hearty cachinations that it was doubtful if new sensations of hunger would not speedily return upon the crowd. He detailed with mock gravity and much pleasantry the ancient struggles of the College, and how some of their boasts came to hand, particularly reciting the story of the great boulders outlying the octagonal cabinet, scratched and striated with the marks of the Ancient Drift, which, on one rainy day, 32 oxen and 64 students (of the Class of 1857,) dug and dragged from the bottom of the valley east of the hill, and deposited, amidst the ringing of bells, cheering of students, waving of handkerchiefs by ladies, barking of dogs, and the yells of boys entailed upon the procession where it is likely to be for all time to come. He shook hands with the Association in the person of its President, and lifted up into his place Dr. STEPHEN ALEXANDER.

Dr. ALEXANDER came well out from his Mathematics for once, and made the happiest off-hand speech he probably ever uttered. After some very delicate flattery of the Amherst men, and round glowing praise of their works in all scientific fields, and especially among those of natural science, he protested that though he was President of the Association, he felt that it was presumptuous to attempt to represent it while the Vice President was around. This brought up Prof. HITCHCOCK, only to protest that he could not face that company under the imputation of having done something worthy in science, while such men as TORREY, CASWELL, HENRY, SILLIMAN, and Sir WILLIAM LOGAN were in the audience. "Let us hear from them," said he. Prof. HENRY did very briefly and merrily respond, wrapping a delicate compliment to Prof. SNELL, (whom a recent affliction in his family detained,) in a general observation concerning the mathematical accomplishments of the place. Dr. CASWELL had made his speech the night before at Springfield, (in which, by the way, he handsomely recognized the mechanical genius and skill of your townsman, HENRY FITZ, whose telescopes rival the best of European manufacture)—and so declined to occupy the time; and before Sir WILLIAM could be elevated upon the chair the signal sounded for the return to Springfield. Dr. GOODRICH, of Brooklyn, moved thanks to the ladies of Amherst for their hospitality and its tasteful demonstrations, which were tendered with acclamation. The music then led off, the students formed into procession, accompanying the music with their voices as they marched, and escorted the company to the dépôt. We arrived back at Springfield at 8½ o'clock P. M.

It is the intention to adjourn on Tuesday night if possible, but there is such an accumulation of papers that if they do not divide into four or five sections, it will be impossible to get through before Wednesday noon. Many who are in attendance are exceedingly anxious for an early adjournment, as the coming week is Commencement week at Amherst, which all Central Massachusetts feel drawn to as to the chief attraction of the year.

Who will be elected officers is a question not much agitated, but to be settled soon. Probably it will be given to the Natural History section to select a President, and to the Physical to name the Vice-President. If Prof. HITCHCOCK were not already Vice-President, doubtless he would be almost unanimously nominated for the Presidency. As it is, the friends of Sir WM. LOGAN are strong, and may be too strong for him.

Nor is the next place of meeting yet determined. If it is decided to hold it as late as August, it will likely go to Newport or to Portland.

GLAUCUS.

SPRINGFIELD, Monday, Aug. 8, 1859.

The general meeting held from 10 A. M, to 11 A. M., to-day. A resolution was adopted expressing the interest of the American Association in the efforts of the British Association to reëstablish the Colonial Magnetic Observations, and another preferring the rule as it stands, rather than the amendment proposed by Prof. COFFIN, concerning the publication of the proceedings of the ASSOCIATION. The amendment proposed that the titles of all papers read at the meeting be published. Prof. COFFIN, who offered the amending resolution, explained that he only wished the titles of all papers which were read here to appear in the proceedings. Mr. JAMES HYATT thought this would make the standing Committee a little more careful of the value of the papers put upon the programme. Prof. PIERCE thought the danger to the reputation of the Association would be much greater than now if Prof. COFFIN's proposition were adopted. He protested against requiring of the Standing Committee that they should stand at the door critically to determine whether or not a paper was worthy of the indorsement of the ASSOCIATION, during all the hurry of the meetings. They ought to have the privilege of learning the Society's opinion of a paper before deciding upon its merits, and when it has been read they have that privilege. Prof. COFFIN thought that historically it would be found that the Standing Committee had seriously erred in judgment—rejecting papers that the Association approved.

Prof. PIERCE thought if the Committee ever erred on that side it would find itself in a tight place at the next meeting. If they were unjust appoint a new Committee.

Mr. HYATT thought this was the old question in a new shape—should the Association consist of two sections—the governing and the governed party?

Prof. PIERCE thought that was altogether too absurd and ridiculous a statement, and he hoped members would rise out of and above so murky an atmosphere. He was decidedly severe.

Mr. HYATT responded, the question was taken, and Prof. COFFIN's amendment lost by a large vote.

Mr. PRINCE, of Flushing (L. I.), whose loud-voiced expositions of the phenomena of Spiritualism outside of the Convention have afforded a good deal of amusement to the railroad passengers who stop to dine at the Massasoit, but who has not essayed a word in Convention before, rose now and proposed to offer a resolution, prefacing it with a speech. President ALEXANDER begged him to stick close to his point; Prof. ESSON CASWELL called him to order—the resolution must be read first; Prof. COFFIN alleged that the preamble must be cut short. Mr. PRINCE protested that his speech was only a preamble, but at last consented to read the resolution, which was for the appointment of a committee of three to examine whether Spiritualism ought or ought not to be reckoned among the sciences. In two minutes the subject had been tabled and sobriety restored.

Breaking into sections in the room devoted to the Meteorologists, Prof. SILLIMAN, Jr., related some facts concerning the effects of lightning conducted by lightning rods into the earth, and then along the gas mains. In one case the solder of the mains was melted, permitting the gas to escape at the joints; at other times nothing of the sort happened. He had no explanation for the phenomena and sought one.

Prof. HENRY remarked that the introduction of gas pipes into our houses brought a new source of danger to human life from electrical discharges. The rod should not merely terminate in the earth, but he had been in the habit of recommending that it be placed in connection with the water or gas pipes. He did not think the safety of houses in any degree prejudiced by the introduction of gas pipes into them. The Gas Companies might object to the connection of the conducting rod with the gas pipes, but inasmuch as the plexus of water and gas pipes below a city must eventually receive the shock, it made little difference to them whether the rod connected or not. But if lightning struck a house where the rod did not connect with the pipes below ground the pipes in the house were sure to be made the medium of its connection with the pipes below.

Prof. LOVERING asked if it would more relieve the house from danger by making the connection with the gas-pipes higher than below the surface.

Prof. HENRY was not sure. ARAGO's suggestion was a wise one, that with certain lords of creation we had better not be too familiar.

Prof. SILLIMAN added a few suggestions and then

The Rev. Mr. JONES read a paper on the occasional luminousness of the atmosphere about the Andes; and some very sudden changes from a greatly luminous to a very dark condition of the atmosphere about Quito.

THE LAWS OF STORMS.

Prof. LOOMIS read a paper on the European storm of Dec. 25, 1836—a snow-storm memorable as one of the severest that ever was known in England, and which blocked up the mails for a whole night within a few miles of London—a fact that seems to have been considerably more curious there than a blockade for a week within a few miles of New-York would have been considered here. From a comparison of this storm with the American storm of Dec. 20, 1836, and also the storms of Feb. 4 and 18, 1842. Prof. LOOMIS has been led to the following generalizations: The area covered by a violent storm of rain or snow is sometimes nearly circular in form—sometimes elliptical and sometimes very irregular. In the Winter storms of the United States the north and south diameter of the area is generally much longer than the east and west diameter.

Whenever storms are circular the area of rain or snow is sometimes 1,500 miles in diameter; when their form is elliptical, the area of rain or snow is sometimes 1,000 miles wide and 2,000 or 3,000 miles long.

Sometimes violent storms remain sensibly stationary for four or five days, but generally the centre of a storm has a progressive movement along the earth's surface. The rate of this progress varies from zero to 44 miles per hour. The American storms generally travel faster than the European.

Within the limits of prevalent westerly winds, when violent storms are raging, they generally advance from West to East.

Great rain and snow-storms are generally accompanied by a depression of the barometer near the centre of the storm and its rise near its margin.

Winter storms commence gradually and generally attain their greatest violence only after a lapse of several days, and so gradually die away again. This succession of changes may occur all in one place, but often, though the storm may continue for a fortnight, it continues but two or three days in any one place.

For several hundred miles around a violent storm, the wind circulates around the centre in a direction contrary to the motion of the hands of a watch.

In Europe as well as in the United States, on the north side of a great storm the prevalent winds are from the northeast, while on the south side they are from the southwest.

The force of the wind is proportioned to the magnitude and suddenness of the depression of the barometer, but very near the centre of a violent storm there is often a calm.

On the borders of the storm, near the line of maximum pressure, the wind has but little force, and tends outward from the line of greatest pressure.

The wind uniformly tends from an area of high barometer towards an area of low barometer, and this is one, probably, of the most important laws regulating the movement of the wind.

In a great storm the centre of the area of high thermometer frequently does not coincide with that of the area of low barometer or with the centre of the area of rain and snow.

The storms of Europe are very much modified, and sometimes in a great measure controlled by the Alps of Switzerland. By the interposition of these mountains the air which sweeps over them is forced up to a great height, where it is suddenly cooled; its vapor is condensed; heat is accordingly liberated, by which the surrounding air is expanded, and rises above the usual limit of the atmosphere. It thence flows off laterally, leaving a diminished pressure beneath the cloud; that is, the barometer shows a diminished pressure in the neighborhood of the mountain. The mountain thus becomes the centre of a great storm, and the storm may continue stationary for several days, being apparently held in its place by the action of the mountain.

The Mathematical Section was presided over by Prof. J. A. SMITH, of Annapolis, Prof. SNELL, of Amherst, who was first chosen, being absent. The first paper read was by Prof. PIERCE on the

PERSONAL PECULIARITIES OF ASTRONOMERS.

The first portion of this memoir considered the changes which occur in the personal equations of observers. The materials for this inquiry were derived from that vast reservoir of astronomical investigation, the "Greenwich Observations," since it has been under the able administration of Prof. AIRY. The mode of determining the personal equation adopted at this Observatory, from the regular observations and not from especial observations instituted for this purpose, is the only one which is safe and trustworthy. From these observations it appears that observers differ greatly from each other in the continuity and regularity of their habits. There are those who retain for many years, as nearly as it can be ascertained, an invariable personal equation. Others change uniformly and regularly. Others seem to vary by a uniformly increasing or decreasing rate of change; while others, on the contrary, are subject to sudden and abrupt variations, in which there is no evidence of law. Examples were given of all these various peculiarities. In the second portion of the memoir the mental time-scales by which different observers subdivide the second were subjected to analysis, and the extraordinary gain to science which has accrued from the American method of observation was carefully discussed. The time-scale of each observer was inferred from the relative number of times which each tenth of a second occurred in his observations. It was shown that the habits of the observer were invariable in this respect, and were not subject to change with time or circumstance. It was also shown that the reference of this peculiarity to the inequality of the time-scale was the only just and consistent theory. It appears that, although some of the oldest and most experienced observers, such as HENRY and MAIN of the Greenwich Observatory, are peculiarly prone to excessively defective time-scales, from which the younger observers, such as ELLIS, DUNKIN and ROBERSON, of Greenwich, and KEITH and ALMY, of Washington, are comparatively free, yet the veteran ARGELANDER manifests, in this respect, the great superiority of his training. But with the American method the irregularity of time-scale vanishes, and in this first step with which America has commenced its astronomical career, we must, when we examine it historically and critically, claim to recognize the future promise of the country in this science, when the field shall be fairly opened. The American method is the unquestionable product of the Coast Survey of the United States, and was the legitimate result of the rigid and profound methods of research which are uniformly adopted in this magnificent work. The first conception was in the mind of the Superintendent himself, Prof. BACHE, and its complete development and ultimate success were owing to the united action of Prof. BACHE and his friend and assistant, Mr. SEARS C. WALKER. The details of the instrumental invention and execution were intrusted to Messrs. SAXTON, BOND, MITCHEL and LOCKE. Different plans were proposed, but that of Mr. BOND is the one which is at present adopted in the Coast Survey, although some of the others possess peculiar advantages, which deserve further examination and experiment. The ingenious apparatus which has been adopted by Prof. AIRY, at Greenwich, differs radically from either of the American forms, although this distinguished astronomer candidly admits the American origin of the method, and states distinctly that "the practical introduction of galvanic chronographic apparatus, in a form available for the purposes of an observatory, is entirely due (so far as I am aware) to American astronomers." The injurious effect of introducing the make-circuit signal instead of the break circuit signal, which latter has been rigidly insisted upon by Dr. GOULD, is quite manifest in the Greenwich record. There are other difficulties, however, of a more recondite nature, which deserve thorough examination, as well as those of the other methods, none of which have received the proper investigation from the different inventors, although they cannot fail to be detected or explored by the severe criticism of the Coast Survey. This research would be materially accelerated, if our observatories would devote a due proportion of labor to the use and investigation of the established and received methods of observation with which they are so generously endowed and so magnificently equipped, instead of employing the great mass of their time in the invention of new processes, and should recall the fundamental principle of their existence—*that science, and not art, is the final end of an astronomical observatory.*"

Dr. GOULD made some observations in line with Prof. PIERCE's paper, and then the way was open for a paper by Dr. S. ALEXANDER, on the "Harmonies and Ancient History of the Solar System"—a continuation of some remarks of his at the Albany meeting, showing by the harmonious and curious ratio between the distances of the planets from the sun that some of the planets have stolen from the masses of the others since the first evolutions commenced, and that others have lost of their substances. The paper was a pretty thing to hear, and the demonstration upon the blackboard satisfactorily conclusive that the theory was bred of a conjunction of the pure mathematics and a poetic fancy. The abstract that I had prepared, copied from the blackboard, on the whole, I will not forward to the TIMES. You will get a fair idea of its beauty, however, if you set down first on the left in a column the signs of the zodiac, in the next column, on the right, all algebraic and simple geometric signs, and then extend each line thus begun indefinitely to starboard in a compact arrangement of the digits in all varieties of position. Let the figures to the right of VENUS hold a delicate and delightful relation to those that jointly MARS, and the ratio of their several differences correspond in marked and definite proportions to the ratio of their diameters, and you will not fail to comprehend the point at which the ladies present smiled with signs of intelligence and apprehension.

The whole morning, in the Geological Section, was given to a discussion in which Sir WM. LOGAN, Professors LESLEY, JAMES HALL and President DEWEY took part upon a paper on the Geology of the Rocky Mountain Chain in the vicinity of Santa Fé, New-Mexico, by WILLIAM P. BLAKE.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS' GEOLOGY.

Very little was known, said Mr. BLAKE in his elaborate papers, of the rock formations of the region about Santa Fé until the visit of Dr. WISLIZENUS and of Lieutenants ALBERT and PEOK, in 1846-47. Their collections and observations served to shew the presence of cretaceous formations in the valley of the Rio Grande, but were not sufficient to determine the ages of other formations. In 1853-54, Mr. JULES MARCOU crossed the Mountains and made known the existence of formations of the carboniferous period on the eastern slopes of the Santa Fé range. Mr. BLAKE made a tour of exploration through the region in 1857, and here presented some of his observations.

The Santa Fé Mountains are a part of the great Rocky Mountain system. From a few isolated points or knobs which scarcely appear above the general level of the broad plateau, a few miles south of Santa Fé, they gradually rise to a majestic altitude—from 10,000 to 13,000 feet—and extend northwards in a succession of lofty ranges and peaks to the head-waters of the Arkansas. The city of Santa Fé is situated at the eastern base of the range, at an altitude of nearly 7,000 feet above the sea. At this point the central axis of the mountains is formed chiefly of metamorphic rocks, probably silurian and cambrian and older, consisting of gneissore and micaceous slates, with large numbers of intersecting granitic veins, in which a pink or red feldspar is very abundant. A ridge near Taos is not so highly metamorphosed, and the rocks are very slaty. A hornblendic slate, containing garnets very similar to that found at Hanover, New Hampshire, occurs here. On the western slope of the chain the metamorphic slates are overlaid by strata of the carboniferous period, and possibly by Devonian beds. The low hills and ridges directly east of the city, and at the base of the high ridges are composed of carboniferous strata, overlaid by a deep red soil as deposits of detritus or drift from the mountains. It is possible that strata of Permian and Triassic age also occur. In an *arroyo* (ravine) one mile east of the plaza the strata are exposed, and consist of alternating beds of gray sandstone with beds of bluish gray and reddish limestone, of varying thicknesses and a coarse, ferruginous red sandstone at the base. The limestones are fossiliferous, containing producti, spirifers, althyris and encrinites, characteristic of the coal measures. The stratification is very regular, and inclines to the west. The lower beds of sandstone show the action of varying and rapid currents at the time of their deposition, and the surfaces present fine ripple-marks of large size. A short distance south of this exposure there is a quarry in the limestone, from which blocks for the construction of the new hall for the territorial Legislature were obtained. The limestone is very hard and full of upper carboniferous fossils.

A quarter of a mile east the carboniferous strata are seen to rest upon the upraised edges of the metamorphic slates, at an angle of forty degrees. Here we find an alternation of strata of sandstone, shales, and limestone, with bituminous layers, and probably in some places seams of coal. The limestone beds are highly charged with encrinites and corals. At another point, near by, in an exposure of less extent, a similar succession of strata were found, and with them a bed of impure bituminous coal, from one to two feet thick. Beyond, in the same ravine, is a great body of bluish and black shales, with a coal seam at the base. Several of the outcrops have been dug into, to obtain coal, but it had not been found in a seam thick enough to be worked with profit. The shales and coal are so much broken down at the exterior, that it was not possible to obtain a correct measurement of the thickness of either. The coal is seamed and divided by thin plates of selenite, and the shales are stained by oxide of iron, and a strong sulphureous odor indicates the decomposition of pyrites. A large number of fossils were obtained here, and in the shales Mr. BLAKE found beautiful impressions of ferns and coal plants. Specimens of these had been examined for him by Prof. LEO LESQUEREUX, who identifies two species, *Cordaites corassifolia* and *Sphenopteris latifolia*, both of which indicate the synchronism of the Santa Fé coal beds with the anthracite and Illinois coal, placing its horizon with the Freeport or Pomeroy coal of Ohio, or the first below the Mahoning sandstone. It thus becomes probable that in the sandstone beds of the sections observed we may have the equivalent of the Mahoning sandstone.

Anthracite Coal.—About twenty-seven miles southwest of Santa Fé, on the flanks of the Placer or Gold Mountains there are workable beds of coal, and specimens from which he procured, are excellent anthracite. Several tons of it were taken out a few years since and carried to Santa Fé, but its characters and the methods of igniting and burning it not being understood, it was not liked. The quality is excellent, and it cannot but be very valuable in that region where timber is scarce. It is of especial importance to the country for its bearing upon the question as to the location of a railroad route to the Pacific. Here is, in all probability, an inexhaustible supply of the most appropriate fuel for locomotives. The strata with which this bed occurs are probably the prolongation of those at Santa Fé, but he had not had an opportunity to examine them closely.

On the Galisteo, about 15 miles southwest of Santa Fé, there are extensive outcrops of ferruginous and yellow sandstones, associated with beds of black shales, which he referred to the coal measures. Beautiful exhibitions of diagonal stratification and ripple-marks are abundant.

Eastern Slope of the Mountains.—The formations of the eastern slope were examined at several points along the road from Santa Fé to Fort Union, and beyond to the Puerto. After passing the granitic axis the first stratified rock is a dark chocolate-colored sandstone, dipping east, and a sandy conglomerate. A bed of limestone crops out beyond, but could not be examined. In the Great Cañon stratified rocks on each side are well exposed to view, and are evidently in bold flexures, which die out as the distance from the mountains increases. No fossils were obtained here, but the formations at the base are believed to be carboniferous, while those above are possibly Permian and Triassic.

Beyond, to the east, the strata are nearly horizontal, and form the table lands about the Pecos Valley. The escarpments of these table lands along the broad valleys of erosion, present beautiful sections of the rocks as well as the most picturesque views. The bluffs which rise to the height of from four to six hundred feet, exhibit a succession of white, gray and red sandstones, with red shales and marls, and here and there a layer of snow-white gypsum.

Upper carboniferous limestone is exposed at Bernal Springs, where he obtained characteristic fossils, identical in appearance with those obtained by Mr. MARCOU at the Pecos villages in 1853. This is overlaid by a great thickness of reduced gray sandstones, apparently without fossils, which may be regarded as supercarboniferous rocks—either carboniferous or permian and triassic, for they are conformable, and there is no line of demarcation. The color is an important characteristic, for the rock is frequently red without and white within, and parts of a bed are often white and others red, the coloration being due in part to the infiltration of ferruginous water.

Rocks at the Puerto.—Beyond Zecalote there is a second axis of granite rock similar to that at the Santa Fé range. Stratified rocks are uplifted in its eastern flank, and form a belt of low hills through which there is a remarkable pass or cut called the Puerto, or gate, leading out upon the broad prairies. There is here a fine section of sandstones and shales, the latter being olive-green, and containing beds of nodular limestone. These strata by alteration would form red shales and bands of gypsum. They are probably the equivalents of the formations about Pecos.

Absence of Lower Carboniferous or Mountain Limestone.—In all these sections, he failed to recognize any well-defined bed of limestone at the base of the Coal Measures containing fossils characteristic of the subcarboniferous limestone. It appears to be absent at the localities visited, the Coal Measures resting directly upon the upturned edges of the older rocks, though it is possible that the thickly bedded red sandstone will be found to be the equivalent of the Devonian.

It is certainly very interesting to find beds of coal so far west characterized by fossils identical with those of the Appalachian coal-field, and at an elevation of from seven thousand to twelve thousand feet above the sea, for it is probable that in places the coal extends to the very summit of the mountain with the associate rocks, which are known so to occur.

The beds of limestone, so far as seen, are thin, not exceeding forty feet in any one bed. Mr. BLAKE could not venture to assign the thickness of the whole series of the rocks which must be referred to the coal measures there, but it was probably less than 1,000 feet.

Cretaceous.—No fossils or other indications of Jurassic rocks were obscured. Cretaceous strata were not seen along the Santa Fé road until the Puerto was passed beyond Fort Union. This formation presents bold bluffs along the north fork of the Canadian, with beds of whity limestone containing Inoceramus.

Volcanic Rocks.—The table lands of the Rio Grande especially those on the west side, at the base of the Sierra Madre, are generally capped by horizontal layers of basaltic lava, forming mural faces along the streams and cañons. These are well described by Messrs. PECK and ABBOT. On the eastern slope of the mountains, broad lava plains are seen in the neighborhood of Fort Union, and it is found far out upon the prairies in the isolated mounds known as Rabbit Ear and Wagon Mound. The former has the appearance of a volcanic cone, now extinct, but with the crater well defined. It was in all probability a post-cretaceous volcano.

Mineral Resources—Gold Mines.—The mineral resources of the region are extensive and varied, coal, iron, copper, lead, gold and silver, being found in quantity; but having already made a communication on this subject to the Boston Society of Natural History, no further reference was deemed necessary. He would, however, again call attention to the probability that the gold placers of New-Mexico, so long known and worked with success, are probably connected with the recently discovered mines at Pike's Peak and on the head waters of the Arkansas.

The examination of the carboniferous strata of the Rocky Mountains led him to conclude that the wide expanse of the great carboniferous sea which covered the continent was broken at intervals by islands along the course of the Rocky Mountain chain, and that we there had shores from which in part the materials for the coarse-grained thickly bedded sandstones were derived, and that as in the Appalachians the sandstones of the coal measures predominate in bulk over the limestones, which last may be believed to gradually increase in thickness towards the Mississippi and southerly, while the sandstone beds thin out. Thus, while we find the coal measures thinning out from a thickness of six to ten thousand feet in Pennsylvania to about seven hundred or a thousand feet in Missouri, we will probably find a point of maximum thinness somewhere in Eastern Kansas, and that there is a gradual increase of thickness of the sandstones, at least westward toward the line of the Rocky Mountains. He referred the present great elevation of the strata, 12,000 feet above the sea at some points, not only to a great continental elevation, but to local uplifts and plications. This last is an interesting point—the existence in the distant and central chain of the Rocky Mountains of a geological structure corresponding to the plications and flexures of the Appalachians.

In regard to the existence of Peruvian strata and those of the secondary period, he wished to be fully understood. The only horizons he had identified by fossils were the coal measures and the cretaceous. Between these, in that region, there is a series of strata in which we have in all probability representatives of the Permian, Triassic and Jurassic formations—a probability rendered strong by the recent discoveries of Peruvian strata by Dr. SHUMARD in the Guadalupe mountains, much further south in the Rocky Mountain system, and in Kansas by Messrs. MEEK and HAYDEN, who have also brought Jurassic fossils from the Black Hills to the north.

At the evening session, EDWARD HITCHCOCK, Jr., exhibited his Vermont whalebones, Sir WM. LOGAN read his paper on the Laurentian limestones, and Mr. T. S. HUNT his paper on the formation of gypsum and magnesia rocks. Dr. GOULD in a clear and lucid argument, showed that aerolites could not have a lunar origin. Prof. PIERCE thought the argument satisfactory. Prof. SILLIMAN thought it did prove that their nucleus was of lunar origin, though the mass itself of each aerolite might not be. Prof. JAMES H. COFFIN read a paper which the meteorologists pronounced good, on the wind of the southern hemisphere. Rev. THOMAS HILL read a brief paper on certain curves treated by new coördinates. Rev. G. W. BURNAP detailed the causes of variation of temperature of the seasons.

GLAUCUS.

Another Raid upon the Piggeries.

Emulating the example of the great NAPOLEON, and taught by his experience not to falter or make peace so long as there were enemies before him to contend against, Superintendent DOWNING yesterday crossed the Mincio—Broadway, we mean—and attacked the piggeries west of Eighth-avenue and north of Fifty-ninth-street. Nature and art, as Irishmen understand it, have done all they could to make the district a vast piggery. The rough nature of the ground, broken up as it is by rocks, leaves hollows here and there, where the water settles. Around the sloughs thus formed, Irishmen, Dutchmen, and even Americans, have erected shanties for themselves, their fraus, their biddies and their wives, where they rear pigs, dogs, ducks, geese, goats and babies. All make the most of the water-privileges afforded them. Hogs wallow in the mud-puddles—where the water is deep enough, the geese swim in it until their feathers—so many of them as do not rot out—are of a dirty chocolate color, which marks them as an uncommon bird, and children amuse themselves making mud-cakes. In hovels, where one would expect to find pigs, you find men, women, cows and horses, living on socialistic principles. Of course the place is redolent of smells more complicated than the dwellers in Cologne ever dreamed of.

This district extends from Fifty-ninth to Eighty-sixth street, and from the Eighth-avenue to the North River. With Superintendent DOWNING were the following Health Wardens: Stokely, of the First Ward; Riel, of the Fourth; Lawrence, of the Fifth; Longcroft, of the Eighth; Abbott, of the Eleventh; Welch, of the Twelfth; Glastaler, of the Sixteenth; Coles, of the Eighteenth; Chappell, of the Twenty-first; and Murray, of the Twenty-second. Enough others to make up the number of men from the Superintendent's office to sixteen, were also in attendance. Six policemen, with clubs, and six Irishmen, sappers and miners, with their pickaxes and crowbars, completed the party.

The Columbian Hotel, at the junction of Eighth-avenue and Broadway, was the place of rendezvous, and there the invading force assembled at 9 o'clock.

First the party beat the "Bush." At WILLIAM ONPHALIUS' five pigs were found. These were confiscated and carried to the Pound, while the pens where they had found their shelter were leveled to the ground.

The country residence of PATRICK CARBERRY and his pigs was next attacked. The "Lord of the Manor" was away from home at work in the Central Park. His wife defended the rights of poor people in general and her own in particular in a way which would have touched the heart of any philanthropist, but Mr. DOWNING turned a deaf ear to all her entreaties. The place was declared in a state of siege, and forthwith the policemen proceeded to invest it. The sappers and miners assaulted the pens vigorously and bravely. The pigs, which had foresight enough of what was in store for them, made their escape by running between the legs of those where there was the most favorable opening. The majority of the porkers, however, were imprisoned in one of the shanties to await the arrival of the wagon which should convey them to the Pound, and the demolition of the pig-pens was proceeded with. This having been accomplished, the party turned their attention to their prisoners. They were transferred to the wagon, notwithstanding a forcible resistance. Now and then, one whose tail, ears and legs had become so bedaubed with mud that it was as difficult to keep hold of him as though he were covered with soft soap, slipped through the fingers of his captors and led them a pleasant chase up and down the rocks and through the mud-puddles, in which the locality abounded. Three of the pigs took refuge under the house of the proprietor of the piggery. One of the workmen crawled under and drove them out. After an exciting chase they were captured, and the party proceeded to a locality euphoniously and appropriately termed Bull-frog Town.

MR. MULHOLLAND'S two pigs were taken to the Pound. JOHN RUSSELL had removed his pigs and taken away his boilers. MICHAEL BERRY had paid due attention to the notice which had been served upon him. THOS. MCMAHON, it was said, had made $20,000 in the pig and offal-boiling business. Hardly any sum less than that could compensate a man whose nose had any sensibility whatever for living in such a stench as his swill boxes and barrels created. D. ROWLAND'S three hundred pigs had been disposed of, though there were still twelve stump tail cows and a suggestive milk-wagon in the yard, together with three offal boilers. Men and boys were busily engaged lading out the swill from the barrels and emptying it into wagons in order to carry it after the pigs. Mr. ROWLAND promised to have everything out of the way to-day, and argued very strenuously that it would be much better to let him remove the nuisance than to create one by spreading the odorous fluid over the ground. From the rest of Frogtown the invaders found the pigs had been pretty generally removed. Where they were not, they were carried to the Pound, and their habitations were leveled; lime was plentifully sprinkled about and the offal-boilers were carried to the Corporation-yard.

Late in the afternoon the party returned to the City, carrying stenches in their noses which it will require time and much pure air to expel. Mr. DOWNING intends to continue the war until all the piggeries from the North to the East River are

PLYMOUTH CONVENTION.

National Convention of Spiritualists.

Declaration of Spiritualist Sentiments—Speeches—News and Rigmarole Generally.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.
PLYMOUTH, Mass., Saturday, Aug. 6, 1859.

This Convention came together this morning at Davis' Hall in this town, holding its first session at 10½ o'clock. But a few Spiritualists were in attendance, and those only from the neighboring localities and Boston, so that the title of "National" is yet open to question. As the trains come in to-morrow, however, some of the larger lights are looked for, and their arrival may possibly give more color to the name. There are so few men of eminence in Spiritualism here, that it is not worth while to record them, otherwise than in their official character of the Convention. As is usual in such convocations, crinoline predominates, and to-morrow, I suppose, will get the talking, rapids on—if it is ever off. I am here to listen and report.

FIRST DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The business of the Convention was begun this morning with the appointment of officers, as follows: Mr. J. S. LOVELAND of Boston, President; Messrs. H. C. Wright and B. P. Shillaber, (Mrs. Partington) of Boston, and Hon. J. M. Kenney of Wareham, Vice-Presidents; Dr. A. B. Child of Boston, Mr. Jeanson of Middleboro, and H. H. Crandon of Plymouth, Secretaries.

A Committee on Resolutions was also appointed, consisting of Messrs. A. E. Newton of Boston, editor of the Boston *Spiritual Age*, S. B. Brittan, Boston, D. F. Goddard, Chelsea, J. C. Woodman, Portland, Jacob Edson and H. C. Wright of Boston. A Business Committee had also been appointed, comprising mainly the same names.

The first action of importance was the submission, by Mr. NEWTON, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, of an elaborate

DECLARATION OF SENTIMENTS.

While this Committee claims no authority to construct a creed for Spiritualists, or to adopt tests of fellowship for conventional purpose, yet, in view of the manifold misnomers and persistent misrepresentations of Anti-Spiritualists, both in public and in private, in press and in pulpit, its members feel called upon to consider the question: right of defining their own position and stating forth their own sentiments, for the use they profess to have any agreement.

We therefore accept the following statement as representing the views of this Convention on the topics hereof speaking:

1. *What are Spiritualists?* We recognize as Spiritualists, according to the now common use of the term, all who hold to the one fact, *that human spirits have a conscious personal existence after the death of their physical bodies, and can and do manifest themselves and communicate to those in the body, under suitable conditions.* Beyond this, on questions of Philosophy, Morals, Theology, Reform, etc., we profess no full agreement, and take no responsibility for each other's opinions or acts. We expect to see sects in these matters only as we arrive at the states of mental and spiritual growth. Nevertheless, we regard our name applied to the name of Spiritualists in its full meaning only as we adopt and practice sentiments which are truly spiritual in their nature and tendency; that is, refined, purifying and elevating.

2. *What is Spiritualism?* In its modern and restricted sense, Spiritualism may mean nothing more than the mere fact of spirit existence and intercourse. But it is also often applied to a system of philosophy or religion, based upon this cardinal fact. When thus applied, we would define the term as follows: It embraces all truth relating to man's spiritual nature, capacities, relations, duties, welfare and destiny; also, all that is known or to be known relative to other spiritual beings, and to the occult forces and laws of the universe. It is thus catholic and all-comprehensive. We deem this department of truth to be but imperfectly understood by even the most capacious minds on earth, and hence wide differences of opinion exist among Spiritualists as to its details. Each individual is expected to form his or her own conclusions, according to the evidences presented to the individual mind. In accepting modern evidences bearing on this subject, we do not necessarily reject the old. Hence it is no part of Spiritualism to deny the truth or authority of the Bible, each Spiritualist being entirely to place his own estimate upon the value of that and of all other ancient records. Spiritualism, therefore, should not be confounded with the Harmonial Philosophy, so-called, of ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS; nor with the Deism of Dr. HARE; nor with the individual theories of any other writer, however prominent among Spiritualists; nor even with the teachings of disembodied spirits themselves, inasmuch as these appear to differ as widely in their opinions as do the spirits in the body. None of these are recognized by us as authoritative teachers, though each may have some truth, and that truth belong to Spiritualism. But while we undertake, not to define Spiritualism in all its details, we yet agree in affirming that its grand practical aim is the quickening and unfolding of the spiritual or divine nature in man, to the end that the animal and selfish nature shall be overcome, and all evil and disorderly affections rooted out; in other words, that the works of the flesh may be supplanted in each individual by the fruits of the spirit, and then humanity becomes a brotherhood, and God's will be done on the earth as it is in the heavens. Hence we emphatically declare that no theory or practice which tends to abrogate moral distinctions, to weaken the sense of personal responsibility, or to give a loose rein to animal desire, by whomsoever taught or received, can with any propriety be considered a part of Spiritualism.

3. *Relation of Spiritualism to specific reforms.*—Since man's spiritual welfare is one and the after life is intimately connected with his conduct, his habits, his occupation and surroundings, as well as his belief and motives of life, we recognize all questions of human development and practical reform as legitimately embraced in Spiritualism. Hence, as earnest and consistent Spiritualists, we cannot fail to take well-directed efforts for such objects as the following: 1. Physiological reform in general, including temperance, dietetics, and tobacco, and dress reform—to the end that our bodies may be made the most fit and useful habitations and instruments for the spirit. 2. Educational reform—that body, mind and spirit may be unfolded healthfully and harmoniously, in accordance with their own laws, and by the use of the most enlightened methods. 3. Parentage reform—that every child may be secured its right to a healthful and well-balanced organism, and an introduction to life under favorable conditions. 4. The emancipation of women from all legal and social disabilities, that she may fulfill her noblest mission and be fitted to become the mother of noble offspring, as she cannot while a mental or a slave. 5. The abolition of all slavery, whether chattel, civil, mental or spiritual—because freedom is the birthright of man and the indispensable condition of his best development. 6. The establishment of universal peace—because contention, violence and bloodshed are the offspring of animalism, contrary to the dictates of brotherhood, and opposed to man's spiritual progress. 7. Theological and ecclesiastical reform—because belief in error and subjection to authority are unfriendly to human progress. 8. Social reform and reorganization on the principles of a brotherhood—because the present antagonistic and selfish relations of society are averse to man's highest welfare, and fail to meet the wants of his unfolding spiritual nature. 9. In every other effort, general and special, which commends itself to our individual judgments, as tending to elevate and spiritualize mankind.

4.—*Organization.*—While we would carefully avoid combinations for any improper purpose, such as that of limiting individual freedom, controlling each other's opinion, or avoiding personal responsibility, yet we affirm the propriety and the desirableness of association on the part of those who agree for the promotion of any proper object in which they feel mutually interested. Among the more proper objects which may be named, are those of affording mutual aid and encouragement in the true life, promoting friendly and fraternal intercourse and interest in each other's welfare, and co-operating for the support of public meetings.

This having been read, some desultory talking continued for a time. At 1 o'clock the Convention adjourned over for an hour, to meet again at the

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The President called the Convention to order, precisely at 2, and invited discussion on the first clause of the Report, but no one was willing to take the initiative in talking, and a silence of ten minutes was got through with tediously, when some gentleman made the apparently unnecessary motion, by way of filling up time, that speeches be limited to a space of fifteen minutes. Carried.

But a speech but a *silence* of fifteen minutes immediately followed. The people expected some manifestation of talking intelligences, but the spirit was not on them and they held their peace. Finally it was moved, seconded and carried that the Report or Declaration be again read, by way of spiritual stimulus, which was done.

It was then moved by Mr. HENRY C. WRIGHT that the first section of the Report be adopted, namely, that answering the question, Who are Spiritualists? In his discussion of the definition of this term, Mr. W. held that those not subscribing to the first clause of this section could not be Spiritualists, and proceeded to set forth the exhilarating [illegible] of the most refined nature [illegible] in the possession of all [illegible] become true Spiritualists [illegible] tends to raise man up to this standard.

Mr. JOSHUA WILDER had some queer notions about himself as he would be in the spirit, the most edifying of which was that he would ever continue to be the same "JOSHUA WILDER—bones and all."

Mr. CLUER, a wild sort of philanthropic [illegible] of Boston, was opposed to any set speech-[illegible] He thought the conduct of the Convention should be left entirely to Spiritual direction, each individual to speak as he found himself clothed with super-mundane [illegible] Mr. Cheney didn't believe in bringing [illegible] forward to speak. Preferred that Professor this or Professor that would stay away rather than come here to blow the trumpet of their own importance. CLUER was "down on all such exclusivism."

Mr. DURFEE, a placid enthusiast from Pennsylvania, had come 500 miles to attend the Convention. He congratulated his Spiritual friends in the body that they had got together, and then discussed the objects of the Forefathers in coming here, finding in the oppression of the Spiritualists in these days only a type of the oppression of thought put upon the Puritans of 1620. He made no allusion, however, to the Salem witches.

Mr. GODDARD, a very nervous and very sensitive looking gentleman, entered into a distressingly technical definition of Spiritualism. Man an expansible being—expansible ideas—Od-force and development being the burden of his not very facetious remarks.

The pugnacious Mr. CLUER here sprang to his feet again. Mr. CLUER was plainly "spiting for a fight." He thought this Convention a pack of Pharisees if they supposed themselves better men as Spiritualists than outsiders.

Nobody took up the challenge; but a Mr. BONBINE, of Plymouth, went on, as if nothing had happened, to say that he thought the Spirits should influence the meeting. In illustration of the influence had on those in the body by Spirits, he mentioned the circumstance of the wife of a leading Boston Doctor of Divinity having prayed to God one morning to be led by Him to where she ought to go, and finding herself shortly after miraculously descending from an omnibus into a convocation of Spiritualists. The meeting, however, on this occasion had proved a very inharmonious one, which the speaker very much regretted. Other persons might look upon this want of harmony as providential—Mr. ROBBINS thought it anything but that. In fact, he gave the company pretty clearly to understand that he knew where it *did* come from, and that the place was warm.

Mr. LOVELAND vacated the Chair and discussed the first section of the Report at some length, setting forth his favorable opinion of its clearness and force. He agreed with a former speaker—Mr. GODDARD—so far as he could comprehend him! Meek-spirited Mr. GODDARD pocketed the insulting compliment and sate still.

Mr. NEWTON discoursed upon Spiritualism in our churches. He thought religious societies were mainly composed of Spiritualists, and these were the redemption of the whole. Opposers in the Press and Pulpit, in public as in private, had persistently maligned Spiritualism,—had classified it with sensualism, free love, &c. He disavowed all this, and argued that the finest and purest of all human susceptibilities find their centre in the theories of Spiritualism.

Guerilla CLUER here once more dashed into the crowd. He had been investigating this doctrine since his youth; had seen the necessity of relying on his own judgment and common sense as his best guide in all human affairs, and, therefore, (scowling savagely at the meekest man on the platform) deprecated this toadying to the bigbugs of Spiritualism. He could not see the consistency of punishing a poor Spiritualist with twelve months' imprisonment for committing adultery, fornication and such improprieties, while delicate ladies, who had accepted the doctrines of Spiritualism, *could have their little affinities.* This part of Mr. CLUER'S remarks was exceedingly affluent in illustration. In fact he became unpleasantly personal, and gave the names of some Boston brothers and sisters who had been harmonizing "beyond what was fit." The more the audience wouldn't fight, the madder CLUER grew, and finally sat down amid a feeling of relief from the Spiritual listeners whose names he had not happened to mention.

Mr. WRIGHT, treating CLUER as a parenthesis, went back to science and high-talking, and entered into a new definition of Spiritualism. It had always been believed by the Turks, Persians, Chinese, and other intelligent nations in the same quarter of the world, that angelic communication with human beings had always been carried on through *disembodied* Spirits, while Methodists, Baptists, and the prevailing Christian denominations, believed that such communication was held only through the agency of Spirits who had never been in the flesh—angels. The latter belief was giving way to the former, and the theory was becoming universal that *disembodied* Spirits do now communicate with individuals on the earth, while the converse was also found to be the case under certain conditions. The speaker thought that all those in the flesh, if they would only rise to certain conditions of body and mind, would not only receive direct impression, but communicate *viva voce* with the other states of existence. Here he pictured the influence on our conduct of the knowledge that we were specially cared for and watched over by our disembodied friends. Such a belief is inexpressibly beautiful—a motive for purity of heart and purity of conduct. He further argued that not only was there nothing inconsistent with religion and Bible teaching in Spiritualism, but, on the contrary, the latter was especially corroborative of the former.

After some further miscellaneous remarks by various miscellaneous moralists, the Convention adjourned over in peace, CLUER holding his two-edged tongue to 7½ o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

At the appointed hour the Convention was again called to order, and Mr. NEWTON delivered a long and argumentative address on Spiritualism—its evidences, uses, &c. It was listened to with much attention, but was too long and too dry to warrant publication. The feature of the evening, however, was the recital, by a certain Miss SUSIE CLUER, of Mr. PIERREPONT'S poem, "Passing Away," and Mrs. HEMANS' "Yearnings of the Spirit." This damsel, a daughter, I suppose, of the tremendous CLUER, is but 14 years of age, and save for the circumstance that she shuts her eyes while speaking, might be mistaken for a clever and pretty girl at an academy exhibition, reciting extremely well verses which she has carefully learned.

GOTHAM.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Public Meeting in behalf of Woman's Rights, at Poughkeepsie.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 5, 1859.

Having been here during the past three days in attendance upon the meetings of the New-York State Teacher's Association, I concluded to remain to hear what the advocates of Woman's Rights might have to say at the meeting to be held here to-day. As several of the persons who are actively engaged in this movement had been in attendance upon the teachers' meetings, and as one of the principal topics for discussion was to be the "Education of Woman," it occurred to me that this gathering might be intended as a sequel to the proceedings of the Convention, which closed its sessions last night; and to some extent this supposition has been verified, inasmuch as the chief speaker to the resolutions that were brought forward—the Rev. ANTOINETTE L. BROWN BLACKWELL—made criticisms, chiefly just ones, upon the proceedings of the Educational Convention.

Mrs. BLACKWELL said it made her tremble often, to appear before an audience on a public occasion yet she was willing to suffer this in behalf of Woman, and the cause which she felt to be so just. The subject of declamation by girls was spoken of and earnestly advocated; the chief argument in its favor being that where the practice is encouraged the desire to declaim and participate in discussion is developed in the minds of girls. She informed us that it has been said men were units and women ciphers; and when you put the women on the right side of the men you increased them ten-fold; but she thought, during the first day of the Educational Convention, that the women were getting on the wrong side of them, thus reducing the men to decimal fractions. After claiming that the strong-minded women were gaining strength in the Teachers' Associations, she said, they have handed out the *inch*, and now woman is going to take the *ell*.

Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY delivered an address, setting forth the claims of her class of progressionists. It was well written, and delivered in an admirable style, and was comparatively free from extreme radicalism. She said that in the year 1789, girls were first admitted into the public schools of Boston, and then only in Summer, while the attendance of boys was small. This was done in order that the number of pupils in attendance might be sufficient to enable them to draw the public money. To-day the State makes no distinction between her sons and daughters in their education at the public schools; but when they come to the higher educational institutions, the daughter is excluded. Seven years ago Miss A. rose in the New-York State Teachers' Association, at Rochester, and obtained the floor for the first time, to speak in behalf of her sister teachers; yet those very young women in whose behalf she stood up would hardly recognize her afterwards, such were their prejudices. At the present meeting here, several women appeared upon the platform to discuss the topics brought before the Association. This is the evidence that Woman is gaining strength and overcoming prejudices. Would those engaged in this cause divest themselves of those who hang upon their train, advocates of all sorts of errors and extreme radicalism, under the plea of "reform,"—the cause would attract many who now stand aloof. The Convention that met here to-day, (she added,) was characterised by earnest, sensible appeals; and the attendance has been large, and that too by a class of people who would not have risked their reputation to be seen at such a Convention five years ago.

During the Afternoon Session, the subject of the "Legal Rights of Women" was considered. Mrs. BLACKWELL said she was not a law student; that to her, "law was as a muddle," that there is no justice in it. She maintained her arguments with a skill that showed her familiarity with the subject. All the remarks during the session were made on one side. The people of the town came out to hear what these women had to say for themselves, and not to dispute with them.

At the Evening Session, "Woman's Political Rights" were considered. It was declared that the cause must prevail; that truth, though crushed and buried beneath a mound so high that to raise it all the hills must be leveled, would burst forth, scattering the mound in its triumphal rising. We were told that man has a half eagle for every cent. of property that is owned by woman throughout the land. The burden of the arguments was that Woman is wronged in her rights of holding property. She wants to vote that she may correct these evils. The meetings were very orderly, and attended by some five hundred persons.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

Commencement at Union College.

SCHENECTADY, Friday, Aug. 5, 1859.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The exercises of Commencement season at Union College were not so varied this year as on former occasions. The action of the Trustees in compelling the different Literary Societies to select their speakers, only with the advice and consent of the Faculty, led to resolutions in each to make no effort to secure them. On this account many thought the exercises would be uninteresting and dull. The number of visitors was probably smaller than last year. The selection of Dr. NOTT'S successor created considerable excitement in the College at the close of the term. This brought together a full Board, who calmed the feeling that existed by giving encouragement that Dr. HICKOK would be the President, whenever the office should become vacant.

The address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society was delivered by Ex-Governor BOUTWELL on Tuesday evening. On Wednesday morning the Class of 1809 celebrated their fiftieth anniversary. An oration was delivered by the Hon. F. H. W. WARNER of your City. There are twelve of the class still living, ten of whom were at the meeting. In the afternoon of the same day, the Alumni met. This meeting was exceedingly interesting. In the absence of the President and Vice-President of the Association, Judge CAMPBELL was called to the chair. After the annual collation, reports were heard and received from the Executive Committee and others. Many remarks were made about the Hall now in course of erection. Mr. BLATCHFORD, the Treasurer, spoke encouragingly of the finances, and thought a day would not be lost in the progress of the work. After a number of resolutions had been passed, the classes, from the founding of the College, were called. The representatives of the early classes were few. The class of 1809 was the first which had a representative present. Judge SHALER of Pittsburg, gave a short account of his class while in College, and what it had done in the world. It has had many honored names, Judge EDMONDS also spoke of his class. Dr. HICKOK spoke of having Senator SEWARD, TAYLER LEWIS, and other distinguished names for classmates. Judge CAMPBELL spoke for his class. Professor NEWMAN and others spoke of their classes with interest, and recounted many eminent names. In the evening Judge EDMONDS delivered an oration before the Alumni. His subject was "Lord Bacon." A poem pronounced by FITZ HUGH LUDLOW, on the "College and the Man," was well received.

On THURSDAY, the 28th, the Commencement exercises took place. The speeches were thirty in number, and were all pronounced with clearness and effect. I have time to notice but two. These took the prizes. The oration pronounced by EDWARD CHASE, of Maine, was beautifully written and well spoken. The subject was "Soul-life." The other was by G. W. ADAMS, of Utica. The subject was "What can You do?" It found many admirers. After the award of the medals to the gentlemen just mentioned, the Warner prize (lately instituted) was awarded to D. B. JACKSON for the best scholarship and best deportment. The prize is a silver goblet valued at $50.

The following Honorary Degrees were conferred:

A. M.—J. Miller, J. Dickson, Erastus Smith.
D. D.—The Rev. R. H. Wallace, the Rev. E. E. Sealve, the Rev. W. Reed.
LL. D.—The Hon. T. A. Lett, the Rev. W. R. Williams, the Hon. H. W. Weiler.

These degrees may be the last conferred by Union, with Dr. NOTT at the head of it. In this view, this last Commencement has been a deeply interesting one. W.

Madison University.

The Commencement exercises at Madison University will begin with the Baccalaureate Sermon, to be delivered by the President, the Rev. Dr. EATON, on Sunday, August 14. On Sunday evening, the Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS, of this City, will deliver the annual sermon before the Society of Religious Inquiry. On Monday, 15th, the public examination of the Theological Classes; on Monday evening, the anniversaries of the Literary Societies, with an oration by the Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, of Brooklyn, and a poem by W. H. C. HOSMER, of Avon; on Tuesday, the annual address before the Education Society, by the Rev. Dr. HISCOX, of this City, and the oration before the Alumni, by the Rev. BARNAS SEARS, President of Brown University. On Wednesday, 17th, the Commencement, to be followed by the usual social Conference in the evening. During the week the corner stone of a new and imposing edifice will be laid. The Rev. A. H. BURLINGHAM, of this City, will give an address on the occasion.

The Douglas Democracy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When the telegraph informed us last Fall that Senator DOUGLAS had carried the State of Illinois against the allied forces of the Republicans and the Administration, I addressed a letter to the TIMES, claiming the victory as a national one, establishing the principle of popular sovereignty, as in union with the popular will, and in harmony with the Democratic ideas that vitalize our political institutions. I claimed also that the struggle upon the plains of Illinois clearly foreshadowed and defined the nature of the approaching Presidential canvass—as one involving the future peace of the States, by deciding finally whether or not the question of Slavery should be localized, and its agitation removed from the sphere of our general elections. It was clear that, if the views I expressed were correct, the candidate of the Democratic Party would of necessity have to represent the principle of popular sovereignty as the sheet-anchor of hope and safety for the Union, by means of which it would ride securely upon the troubled waves of agitation, and bid defiance to the storms of mistaken fanaticism and the fickle winds of party doctrine. My letter provoked a reply, and occasioned a brief controversy. In that reply the principle of popular sovereignty was derided, the importance of the Illinois canvass underrated, and the claims of Senator DOUGLAS set aside as puerile and illusive. Time, however, has been steadily at work, and the bearings of the Illinois campaign upon the political future of the country can now be properly estimated and understood. In the Northern States we behold the gratifying spectacle of a universal and consolidated Douglas Democracy, occupying the middle-ground of prudence and safety, and opposing a firm resistance to the assaults of radical extremes; while in the South day by day records new concessions to the conservative spirit of the Northern Democracy, which indicate a peaceful and decisive revolution in the current of Southern feeling. The expectations of the most enthusiastic friends of Mr. DOUGLAS are more than fulfilled. They have found in him a man of balanced judgment and unflinching courage, who has led the van of popular opinion with admirable tenacity of purpose and precision of system; who has written no *untrue* letters, made no political mistakes, and compromised neither his party or himself by unpardonable faults of judgment. If the result of the canvass in Illinois demonstrated the vitality of the principle of popular sovereignty, the present position of parties demonstrates the strength of the leader who had the wisdom to undertake and the courage to prosecute great political designs, and who is now on the eve of accomplishing results, the value of which can [illegible] be properly set forth by the cotemporary historian. And it is with something more than a common satisfaction that we discern in the political horizon the signs of a new dawn, fraught with life and liberty and peace to our beloved country.

C. E. H.

London and American Tract Societies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some over-kind friend has sent me a copy of a Beekman-street journal, containing a characteristic letter from one of the officials of the London Tract Society, intended to invalidate one or two of the statements in my review of Dr. PATTON'S letters on the London and American Tract Societies, as published in the TIMES. The position of the writer and the importance of the question entitle this communication to a brief notice.

It may be remembered that by a course of argument to which no reply has been attempted—unless the fact that somebody "went through the Revolution" be an answer—the claim of superior economy and efficiency for the London Society was completely disproved. Columns and pages of false logic and mathematics did not bear investigation. The unfairness of comparing systems widely different in their objects and relations, and of testing the economy of missionary agencies by commercial schemes, was effectually exposed; and the benevolence and economy of American colportage, slanderously impeached, were triumphantly vindicated. The boasted superiority of the London Society's method of manufacturing was shown to be fallacious, and the representations respecting its plan of circulation were seen to be indefinite, inaccurate and unjust. In the expenditure of charitable funds, it was demonstrated that, while each institution employed its means in accordance with the intent of its patrons, the American Society accomplished far more in the one specialty of the London Society, besides appropriating $100,000 a year to a benevolent enterprise, (colportage,) which the London Society ignores, and for which it has no substitute. The prices of the London Society's publications were shown to be from 60 to 100 per cent. greater than those of the American—notwithstanding the assertion that they are "as cheap;" and the oft-repeated allegation that "colportage is paid for twice" was disproved by the statements of Dr. PATTON himself. Every essential point of a sophistical and mischievous pamphlet—and of the editorials which repeated and indorsed its errors—was fairly met and refuted. There the matter should have rested, unless the authors of these unjust charges against a Christian institution had honorably retracted their errors. Instead of this, resort is had to England in support of a bad cause. Let us see whether a London indorsement should give curiosity to a New-York counterfeit.

It is not my present purpose to discuss the several items of the London Secretary's letter, editorially commended as from a "highly intelligent and in every way reliable gentleman;" it will suffice to show that on the very question on which he writes he is as *unreliable* as the pamphlet or the journal he is summoned to sustain. Like them he deals in assertions without proofs. Take these three successive statements as illustrating the method by which a foreign writer "thoroughly refutes" an American when discussing American matters:

"1. The London Society can *produce* more cheaply than the American because its paper, printing, stitching and binding are all submitted to fair competition."

Answer—I am not aware that there is any more "fair competition" in the paper market of London than in New-York; indeed, I had innocently thought that a heavy *duty* on paper in England, from which the American publisher is exempt, gave a slight advantage to the latter. Perhaps I am mistaken. Then as to "printing, stitching and binding," if the London Society gains anything by "competition" beyond the point of reasonable wages for operatives and just profits for contractors, it is dishonorably gained; if it does not, then the American Society, owning and working its own presses, and paying its workmen current wages, may and does save the contractors' profit, the cost of rent, etc., and "can produce more cheaply" than the London Society. The difference in the price of labor in the two countries may give some advantage to the London Society, but this is compensated by the quality of the work, and the convenience and economy of manufacturing publications from a hundred thousand stereotype plates and engravings under the same roof.

"2. The American Society can *sell* cheaper because it never regards the cost of production in the determination of its prices; but makes up the loss in sales from its benevolent contributions. But in the end, its books cost the Christian public more than those of the London Society."

Answer.—The converse of each and all of these propositions is true. The American Society *always* "regards the cost of production in the determination of its prices," and always did; it does *not* "make up the loss in sales," through ordinary channels, "from its benevolent contributions," for there is no "loss" to "make up;" and whether in the beginning or "in the end, its books" *do not* "cost the Christian public more than those of the London Society." I asserted in my letter of April 23, what I am prepared to prove, that "the British public have paid in *profits to booksellers* and to the London Society, a sum exceeding the amount they would have paid for the same books at American prices, *greater than the entire cost of American colportage* during its seventeen years of benevolent action." I place these denials, based on an intimate knowledge of the American Society for twenty years, over against the reckless assertions of a novice, even in the affairs of his own institution, and leave the verdict with the Christian public.

"3. The percentage given by the London Committee to foreign Societies, which Mr. COOK overstates, does not prove," etc.

Answer.—"Mr. COOK" has said nothing about "the percentage given by the London Committee to foreign Societies;" for he knows and cares nothing about it. How Mr. COOK should "*overstate*" what he has not *stated*, is not quite comprehensible. Perhaps Dr. PATTON can make it clear.

The whole of this remarkable letter might be dissected with similar facility. Its cold, calculating, commercial tone, might be commented on. Its sneers at the aggressive, missionary elements of the Colporteur system—which might just as well be directed against the London or Church Missionary Societies; its contempt for the only principle on which the operations of the London Society itself deserve respect or support, the employment of printed truth as a benevolent agency; and its many inconsistencies—might be exposed. But it is in no spirit of controversy that I write. It is rather with grief at the necessity of revealing new blunders and misrepresentations, after having exposed enough of them to have covered with confusion any man of ordinary sensibility, and any journal of medium honesty.

When the letter-writers or editors, English or American, will bring forward fact or argument fairly invalidating any position of my letter in the TIMES, I will cheerfully explain or retract. Mere assertions like those from London, or mere personalities like those employed nearer home, can have no claim on the time of a busy man—none on the credit of an intelligent public. R. S. C.

SINGULAR ORNAMENT.—A brooch worn by the Countess of K—— has recently been the subject of conversation among the eminent company of Polish nobility who are now exiles in Paris. Encircled by twenty brilliants upon a dark blue ground of lapis lazuli, and protected by a glass in front, may be seen—What? A portrait? A lock of hair? No, neither the one nor the other; but only four bent pins wrought together in the form of a star. The history of this singular ornament is contained in the following communication: "The Count K—— was, some years ago, in his own country, suspected of being too much inclined to politics, and was consequently one night, without examination or further inquiry, torn from the bosom of his family by police officers, conveyed to a fortress in a distant part of the country, and thrown into a damp, dark dungeon. Days, weeks, months passed away, without his being brought to trial. The unhappy man saw himself robbed of every succor. In the stillness of death and the darkness of the grave he felt not only his strength failing him but also his mind wandering. An unspeakable anguish took hold upon him. He, who feared not to appear before his judges, now trembled before himself. Conscious of his danger, he endeavored to find something to relieve himself from the double misery of idleness and loneliness, and thus preserve him from a terrible insanity. Four pins, which accidentally happened to be in his coat, had fortunately escaped the notice of his jailer. Those were to be the means of deliverance to his spirit. He threw the pins upon the earth—which alone was the floor of his gloomy dungeon—and then employed himself in seeking for them in the darkness. When, after a tiresome search, he succeeded in finding them, he threw them down anew; and so, again and again, did he renew his voluntary task. All the day long, sitting, lying or kneeling, he groped about with his hands until he had found the pins which he had intentionally scattered. This fearful, yet beneficial, recreation continued for six years. Then, at last, a great political event opened suddenly the doors of his prison. The Count had just scattered his pins; but he would not leave his cell without taking with him his little instruments of his own preservation from despair and madness. He soon found them, for now the clear bright light of day beamed in through the doorway of his dungeon. As the Count related this sad story to the Countess, she seized the pins with holy eagerness. Those crooked yellow brass pins, which, during six fearful years, had been scattered and gathered alternately, were become to her as precious relics; and now, set in a frame of brilliants, worth £400, as a treasure of much greater value, she wears them on her bosom.—*Court Journal.*

Recollections of de Tocqueville.

A sketch of the life and character of M. de Tocqueville has lately been published in the *Correspondant*, by M. Ampère, who was one of his most attached and most intimate friends. The sincerity of love, admiration, and regret, which breathes through his memoir, is a more impressive tribute to the nobleness and greatness of the character described than any record of what De Tocqueville thought and said could possibly be. Even strangers, not only to M. de Tocqueville but to France, cannot read unmoved this sketch of what one of the best of modern Frenchmen was in his day:

"'It was at the Abbaye-aux-Bois,' says M. Ampère, 'in the *salon* of Madame Recamier, which was far from being a *bureau d'esprit*, but where a noble sympathy for all that was truly distinguished attracted all who were the ornament of the times—it was at the Abbaye-aux-Bois that I first met M. de Tocqueville, some time after the appearance of the first part of his book on Democracy in America. I thenceforward formed the pleasant habit of going every year to pass some time at Tocqueville, whenever I was not at the other end of the world; and even that did not always keep me from going back to join my friends there. When at Paris, I used to dine with M. DE TOCQUEVILLE every week. He was then a Deputy; and no one could have looked on his public duties as a more serious and responsible task.' He was also a member of several important committees, more especially of those selected to report on the Abolition of Slavery in the French colonies and on the penitentiary system in prisons. He was also much engaged with the affairs and prospects of Algeria, and made two journeys thither in order to inspect the country for himself, although the first journey was the cause of a very serious disease, under which he suffered severely. He was accompanied by Mme. de Tocqueville—a wife worthy of such a husband—his constant companion in every task, project and occupation. She, too, was not to be beaten back by difficulties, and her firmness astonished all on board the steamer which transported the party along the coast of Algeria, and which was so nearly wrecked that the Arabs could be seen on shore waiting to take advantage of what they considered a certain prize.

M. de Tocqueville had many obstacles to overcome in order to take his place as a great Parliamentary speaker. But he strove so hard to overcome deficiencies of which no one was more sensible than himself, and he had so much to say that was worth hearing—such profound convictions, such apt delicacy of language, such a spring of patriotic enthusiasm—that he gradually made his way in the Chamber. As a Minister in the early days of the Republic, he won universal esteem, not only by his great talents, but by the incorruptible integrity with which he always acted. He was also a man of excellent habits of business, and was singularly accurate, precise and courteous. 'Even in ordinary life,' says M. Ampère, 'he demanded in every little thing the extremity of exactness and precision. He carried punctuality even to minuteness. Never have I known any mind less chimerical than his, although so largely given to abstract studies, and never was there any thinker who had a greater passion for good sense. He carried out every detail of business, little or great, with a wonderful attention and circumspection. I have often thought that he would have been a model diplomatist, for he had a large mixture of firmness and finesse, and, with the utmost grace of manner, an inflexible tenacity of purpose. A certain reserve, which was not exactly coldness, and which was tempered by his natural sweetness, would have made him precisely fitted to take the lead in a Congress; and I feel sure he would have had a great success in that which at one time was intended to meet at Brussels, and in which he was to represent France, on the nomination of Gen. Cavaignac.'

M. de Tocqueville had, what is so rare in men of meditative mind and frail constitution—the temperament that fits men for action. As he once said to M. Ampère: "I do not fear responsibility." In the terrible days of June, 1848, he went, in company with some other representatives, to convey the thanks of the Assembly to the National Guards. It was not without considerable personal risk that, on this errand, he passed through the streets, then bristling with barricades. When, on the 24th of February, an armed crowd invaded the Chamber, the only sentiment he felt was one of disgust for such shameful acts of violence. He quietly calculated the chances of danger as the invaders leveled their muskets at the unarmed members sitting unmoved on the benches, and he remarked to his friend next day that he felt sure at the time that there was never any real intention of firing. He also declared that he had never felt so well as during the time when he was a Minister. Activity was in fact necessary to his happiness, and an existence of prolonged and passive reflection was utterly distasteful to him. Unfortunately, however his constitution was not strong enough to permit him to serve his country without suffering for the effort. His labors in 1848 were followed by the breaking of a blood-vessel, and he was warned by his physicians that he must spend the Winter in a milder climate. He went, with Mme. de Tocqueville and M. Ampère, to Sorrento, and it is to the time spent in Italy—a time of quiet thought, affectionate conversations, and delightful rambles under a Southern sky—that M. Ampère looks back with the keenest poignancy of regret. "We lived," he says, "in a house situated above the main road a little before it reaches Sorrento, on the first slopes of the mountain. From a high terrace we saw on the right, Naples and Vesuvius—on the left the eye plunged into valleys filled with orange trees, from which sprang domes and towers and white villas. How many noble, eloquent, and subtle things have I heard him say on that terrace. Then we used to make long excursions on foot over the mountain; for, weak as he was, he was a capital walker; and to follow the straight line that seemed always congenial to him, he would make nothing of getting over hedges, ditches and walls. We would halt in some beautiful spot, with the sea in face of us, and the sky of Naples over our heads. Then panting for breath, we lay still for a few minutes, and our conversation was once more resumed. His inexhaustible activity of mind, never more conspicuous than on such occasions, carried him from subject to subject by rapid but easy transitions. He passed from remarks on the highest and most difficult matters to hints of the utmost ingenuity, and to the most piquant anecdote, which he told with a delightful raciness of enjoyment, and without any bitterness of tone or temper. And he was so careful to say everything he said in the best possible language, that if his conversations in these unguarded moments of frankness had been written down they might have been given to the world without correction."

The Finest Harbor on Earth.

It was at breakfast time on a warm, cheerful morning in December, when our "long dun woolos are ribbed with snow," that the *Kate* and I were riding at anchor in Port Jackson. Myriads of emerald cicadas were splintering the silence with their shrill, cricket-like chirrupings, as they glanced from bough to bough beneath the burning sun. It wanted three or four days to Christmas, but every tree was full of leaves, every bush afire with blossoms. Of the harbor of Port Jackson it is difficult to speak within the bounds of calm description. I have talked with traveled men—old salts who have weathered at Rio, young sprigs who have yachted at Naples—and they all agree in this, that, for scenery, capacity and safety, the haven of Sydney is the finest in the world. It is a harbor *sui generis*. Great monidering rocks, crowned with tall, solitary trees, stretch along the shore, while the water divides itself into a hundred streams, and runs, like the canals of Venice, along and around the greater portion of the city. Wherever you walk in Sydney, blue glimpses of the harbor are marked in the distance. In one direction you see it sheening away for miles, until it loses itself in the dim greenery of the far-off bush; in another you catch a mere shield of it set out bravely against the sun. Here it dwindles to the dimensions of a pillar of marble prone upon the hill side; there it opens into a perfect sea, with a fleet of tapering masts cut clear against the sky. From almost any balcony in any part of the city, the eye, gazing through the torrid atmosphere, is cooled by the grateful breezes blowing off the water. For miles out of town, too, you mark the tortuous windings of the stream. One arm of it—and it is a very Briareus in arms!—reaches up to Parramatta, a distance of about fifteen miles, and forms to my mind, and speaking as far as my narrow experience goes, the fairest river part of Ithra. Its banks, from Sydney to Parramatta, are covered with orange trees, which shoot a keen delicious perfume across the water, and through the foliage of which the golden fruit gleams out, like lamps of palest gold, or, as Andrew Marvell sings so quaintly,

"Like oranges in a grocer's light."

Charming villas rise from every agreeable point along the banks, while here and there is a village of neat stone houses (with little gardens and orangery to each, and sometimes a landing-place of rough water-whitened stones, running out into the stream,) centred and consecrated by a toy-like church, with tiny spire, bright with copper, peeping through the air. Here, too, is a fine convent, with a wealth of tinkling bells, and a magnificent erie-like property, set high on a jut of rock, and surrounded by a perfect forest of white-limbed eucalypti, belonging, I was told, to a lineal descendant of one who could have sung rich music there—one, alas! who climbed a higher sky to write *atheos* nearest heaven! Rising from different parts of Port Jackson are verdant islets, singularly beautiful, and which look like bits of faerie-land—fragments of a dream—cloudborne homes for the companions of Ulysses or Mr. TENNYSON'S later "L

What Knowledge is of Most Worth.

The *Westminster Review*, for July, contains a very able and common sense article, written in the cold-blooded and unimpassioned style peculiar to that philosophical Quarterly, entitled "What Knowledge is of Most Worth." It is purely materialistic, of course, and, so far as it goes, is eminently practical; whether every one will agree in the conclusions at which it arrives, is doubtful; but the truth it embodies is no less true, because it may not include all the truth. The *Review* says:

"If any one doubts the importance of an acquaintance with the fundamental principles of physiology on the part of the complete sense, let him look around and note how many men and women he can find in middle or later life who are thoroughly well. Occasionally only do we meet with an example of vigorous health continued to old age; rarely do we meet with examples of acute disorder, chronic ailment, general debility, premature decrepitude. Scarcely is there one to whom you put the question, who has not, in the course of his life, brought upon himself illnesses which a little knowledge would have saved him from. Here is a case of heart disease consequent on a rheumatic fever that followed reckless exposure. There is a case of eyes spoiled for life by over-study. Yesterday the accident was of one whose long-enduring lameness was brought on by continuing, spite of the pain, to use a limb after it had been slightly injured. And to-day we are told of another who has had to lie by for years, because he did not know that the palpitation he suffers from resulted from over taxed brain. Now we hear of an irremediable injury that followed some silly feat of strength; and, again of a constitution that has never recovered from the effects of excessive work heedlessly undertaken. While on all sides we see the perpetual minor ailments which accompany recklessness. Not to dwell on the actual pain, the weariness, the gloom, the waste of time and money thus entailed, only consider how greatly ill health hinders the discharge of all duties, makes business of an impossible, and always more difficult; produces an irritability fatal to the right management of children; puts the functions of citizenship out of the question; and makes amusement a bore. Is it not clear that the physical sins—partly our forefathers' and partly our own—which produce this ill-health, deduct more from complete living than anything else? and to a great extent make life a failure and a burden instead of a benefaction and a pleasure?

To all which add the fact, that life, besides being thus immensely deteriorated, is also cut short. It is not true, as we commonly suppose, that a disorder or disease from which we have recovered leaves us as before. No disturbance of the normal course of the functions can pass away and leave things exactly as they were. In all cases a permanent damage is done—not immediately appreciable, it may be, but still there; and along with other such items which nature in her strict account keeping never drops, will tell against us to the inevitable shortening of our days. Through the accumulation of small injuries it is that constitutions are commonly undermined, and break down, long before their time. And if we call to mind how far the average duration of life falls below the possible duration, we see how immense is the loss. When, to the numerous partial deductions which bad health entails, we add this great final deduction, it results that ordinarily more than one-half of life is thrown away.

Hence, knowledge which subserves direct self-preservation by preventing this loss of health, is of primary importance. We do not contend that possession of such knowledge would by any means wholly remedy the evil. For it is clear that in our present phase of civilization men's necessities compel them to carelessness. And it is further clear that, even in the absence of such compulsion, their inclinations would frequently lead them, spite of their knowledge, to sacrifice future good to present gratification. But we do contend that the right knowledge impressed in the right way would produce effect much; and we further contend that as the laws of health must be recognized before they can be fully conformed to, the imparting of such knowledge must precede a more rational living, come when that may. We infer that as vigorous health and its accompanying high spirits are larger elements of happiness than any other things whatever, the teaching how to maintain them is a teaching that yields in moment to no other whatever. And therefore we assert that such a course of physiology as is needful for the comprehension of its general truths, and their bearings on daily conduct, is an all-essential part of a rational education.

Strange that the assertion should need making! Stranger still that it should need defending! Yet are there not a few by whom such a proposition will be received with something approaching to derision? Men who would brush it aside as caught saying Iphigenia instead of Iphigenie, or would resent as an insult any imputation of ignorance respecting the fabled labors of a fabled demi god, show not the slightest shame in confessing that they do not know where the Eustachian tubes are, what are the actions of the spinal chord, what is the normal rate of pulsation, or how the lungs are inflated. While anxious that their sons should be well up in the superstitions of two thousand years ago, they care not that they should be taught anything about the structure and functions of their own bodies—nay, would even disapprove of such instruction. So overwhelming is the influence of established routine! So terribly in our education does the ornamental override the useful!

We need not insist on the value of that knowledge which aids in direct self-preservation by facilitating the gaining of a livelihood. This is admitted by all; and, indeed, by the mass is perhaps too exclusively regarded as the end of education. But while every one is ready to indorse the abstract proposition that instruction fitting youths for the business of life is of high importance, or even to consider it of supreme importance; yet scarcely any inquire what instruction will so fit them. It is true that reading, writing, and arithmetic are taught with an intelligent appreciation of their uses; but when we have said this we have said nearly all. While the great bulk of what else is acquired has no bearing on the industrial activities, an immensity of information that has a direct bearing on the industrial activities is entirely passed over.

For, leaving out only some very small classes, what are all men employed in? They are employed in the production, preparation and distribution of commodities. And on what does efficiency in the production, preparation and distribution of commodities depend? It depends on the use of methods fitted to the respective natures of these commodities; it depends on an adequate knowledge of their physical, chemical, or vital properties, as the case may be; that is, it depends on science. This order of knowledge, which is in great part ignored in our school courses, is the order of knowledge underlying the right performance of all those processes by which civilized life is made possible. Undeniable as is this truth, and thrust upon us as it is at every turn, there seem to be few living consciousness of it; the very familiarity makes it unregarded. To give due weight to our argument, we must, therefore, realize this truth to the reader by a rapid review of the facts.

For all the higher arts of construction, some acquaintance with mathematics is indispensable. The village carpenter who, lacking rational instruction, lays out his work by empirical rules learnt in his apprenticeship, equally with the builder of a Britannia bridge, makes hourly reference to the laws on quantitative relations. The surveyor on whose survey the land is purchased by the architect in designing a mansion, to be built on it; the builder in preparing his estimates; his foreman in laying out the foundations; the masons in cutting the stones; and the various artisans who put up the fittings; are all guided by geometrical truths. Railway making is regulated from beginning to end by mathematics—alike in the preparation of plans and sections; in staking out the line; in the mensuration of cuttings and embankments; in the designing, estimating and building of bridges, culverts, viaducts, tunnels, stations. And similarly with the harbors, docks, piers, and various engineering and architectural works that fringe the coasts and overspread the face of the country; as well as the mines that run underneath it. Out of geometry, too, as applied to astronomy, the art of navigation has grown; and so, by this science, has been made possible that enormous foreign commerce which supports a large part of our population, and supplies us with many necessaries and most of our luxuries. And now-a-days even the farmer, for the correct laying out of his drains, has recourse to the level—that is, to geometrical principles. When from those divisions of mathematics which deal with *space and number*, some small smattering of which is given in schools, we turn to that other division which deals with *force*, of which even a smattering is scarcely ever given, we meet with another large class of activities which this science presides over. On the application of rational mechanics depends the success of nearly all modern manufacture. The properties of the lever, the wheel and axle, &c., are involved in every machine—every machine is a solidified mechanical theorem; and to machinery in these times we owe nearly all production. Trace the history of the breakfast-roll. The soil out of which it came was drained with machine-made tiles; the surface was turned over by a machine; the seed was put in by a machine; the wheat was reaped, thrashed, and winnowed by machinery; by machinery it was ground and bolted; and had the flour been sent to Gosport, it might have been made into biscuits by a machine. Look round the room in which you sit. If modern, probably the bricks in its walls were machine-made; by machinery the flooring was sawn and planed, the mantel shelf sawn and polished, the paper-hangings made and printed; the veneer on the table, the turned legs of the chairs, the carpet, the curtains, are all products of machinery. And your clothing—plain, figured, or printed—is it not wholly woven—nay, perhaps, even sewed, by machinery? And the volume you are reading—are not its leaves fabricated by one machine, and covered with these words by another? Add to which that for the means of distribution over both land and sea, we are similarly indebted. And then let it be remembered that according as the principles of mechanics are well or ill used to these ends, comes success or failure—individual and national. The engineer who misapplies his formulæ for the strength of materials, builds a bridge that breaks down. The manufacturer whose apparatus is badly devised cannot compete with another whose apparatus wastes less in friction and inertia. The ship-builder adhering to the old model, is outsailed by one who builds on the mechanically-justified wave-line principle. And as the ability of a nation to hold its own against other nations depends on the skilled activity of its units, we see that on such knowledge may turn the national fate. Judge then the worth of mathematics.

Pass next to physics. Joined with mathematics, it has given us the steam-engine, which does the work of millions of laborers. That section of physics which deals with the laws of heat, has taught us how to economize fuel in our various industries; how to increase the produce of our smelting furnaces by substituting the hot for the cold blast; how to ventilate our mines; how to prevent explosions by using the safety lamp; and, through the thermometer, how to regulate innumerable processes. That division which has the phenomena of light for its subject, gives eyes to the old and the myopic; aids through the microscope in detecting diseases and adulterations; and by improved lighthouses prevents shipwrecks. Researches in electricity and magnetism have saved incalculable life and property by the compass; have subserved steadily aim by the electrotype; and now, in the telegraph, have supplied us with the agency by which for the future all mercantile transactions will be regulated, political intercourse carried on, and perhaps national quarrels often avoided. While in the details of indoor life, from the improved kitchen-range up to the stereoscope on the drawing-room table, the applications of advanced physics underlie our comforts and gratifications.

Still more numerous are the bearings of chemistry on those activities by which men obtain the means of living. The bleacher, the dyer, the calico printer, are severally occupied in processes that are well or ill done according as they do or do not conform to chemical laws. The economical reduction from their ores of copper, tin, zinc, lead, silver and iron are in a great measure questions of chemistry. Sugar-refining, gas-making, soap boiling, gunpowder manufacture, are operations all partly chemical; as are also those by which are produced glass and porcelain. Whether the distiller's work stops at the alcoholic fermentation or passes into the acetous, is a chemical question on which hangs his profit or loss; and the brewer, if his business is sufficiently large, finds it pay to keep a chemist on his premises. Glance through a work on technology, and it becomes at once apparent that there is now scarcely any process in the arts or manufactures over some part of which chemistry does not preside. And then, lastly, we come to the fact that in these times, agriculture, to be profitably carried on, must have like guidance. The analysis of manures and soil; their adaptations to each other; the use of gypsum or other substance for fixing ammonia; the utilization of coprolites; the production of artificial manures—all these are books of chemistry which it behoves the farmer to acquaint himself with. Be it in the lucifer match, or in disinfecting sewage, or in photographs—in bread made without fermentation, or perfumes extracted from refuse, we may perceive that chemistry affects all our industries; and that, by consequence, knowledge of it concerns every one who is directly or indirectly connected with our industries.

And then the science of life—biology; does not this, too, bear fundamentally upon these processes of indirect self preservation? With what we ordinarily call manufactures, it has, indeed, little connection; but with the all-essential manufacture—that of food—it is inseparably connected. As agriculture must conform its methods to the phenomena of vegetable and animal life, it follows necessarily that the science of these phenomena is the rational basis of agriculture. Various biological truths have indeed been empirically established and acted upon by farmers while yet there has been no conception of them as science: such as that particular manures are suited to particular plants; that crops of certain kinds unfit the soil for other crops; that horses cannot do good work on poor food; that such and such diseases of cattle and sheep are caused by such and such conditions. These, and the every-day knowledge which the agriculturist gains by experience respecting the right management of plants and animals, constitute his stock of biological facts; on the largeness of which greatly depends his success. And as these biological facts, scanty, indefinite, rudimentary though they are, aid him so essentially; judge what must be the value to him of such facts when they become positive, definite and exhaustive. Indeed, even now we may see the benefits that rational biology is conferring on him. The truth that the production of animal heat implies waste of substance, and that therefore, preventing loss of heat prevents the need for extra food—a purely theoretical conclusion—now guides the fattening of cattle; it is found that by keeping cattle warm, fodder is saved. Similarly with respect to variety of food. The experiments of physiologists have shown that not only is change of diet beneficial, but that digestion is facilitated by a mixture of ingredients in each meal; both which truths are now influencing cattle-feeding. The discovery that a disorder known as "the staggers," of which many thousands of sheep have died annually, is caused by an entozoon which presses on the brain; and that if the creature is extracted through the softened place in the skull which marks its position, the sheep usually recovers; is another debt which agriculture owes to biology. When we observe the marked contrast between our farming and farming on the Continent, and remember that this contrast is mainly due to the far greater influence science has had upon farming there than here; and when we see how, daily, competition is making the adoption of scientific methods more general and necessary; we shall rightly infer that very soon agricultural success in England will be impossible without a competent knowledge of animal and vegetable physiology.

Yet one more science have we to note as bearing directly on industrial success—the Science of Society. Without knowing it men who daily look at the state of the money market, glance over prices current, discuss the probable crops of corn, cotton, sugar, wool, silk, weigh the chances of war, and from all those data decide on their mercantile operations, are students of social science: empirical and blundering students it may be; but still, students who gain the prizes or are plucked of their profits, according as they do or do not reach the right conclusion. Not only the manufacturer and the merchant must guide their transactions by calculations of supply and demand, based on numerous facts, and tacitly recognizing sundry general principles of social action, but even the retailer must do the like; his prosperity very greatly depending upon the correctness of his judgments respecting the future wholesale prices and the future rates of consumption. Manifestly, all who take part in the entangled commercial activities of a community are vitally interested in understanding the laws according to which those activities vary.

Thus, to all such as are occupied in the production, exchange, or distribution of commodities, acquaintance with science in some of its departments is of fundamental importance. Whoever is immediately or remotely implicated in any form of industry (and few are not) has a direct interest in understanding something of the mathematical, physical and chemical properties of things; perhaps, also, has a direct interest in biology; and certainly has in sociology. Whether he does or does not succeed well in that indirect self-preservation which we call getting a good livelihood, depends in a great degree on his knowledge of one or more of these sciences; not it may be, a rational knowledge; but still a knowledge, though empirical. For what we call learning a business, really implies learning the science involved in it; though not perhaps under the name of science. And hence a grounding in science is of great importance, both because it prepares for all this, and because rational knowledge has an immense superiority over empirical knowledge. Moreover, not only is it that scientific culture is requisite for each, that he may understand the *how* and the *why* of the things and processes with which he is concerned as maker or distributor; but it is often of much moment that he should understand the *how* and the *why* of various other things and processes. In this age of joint stock undertakings, nearly every man above the laborer is interested as capitalist in some other occupation than his own; and, as thus interested, his profit or loss often depends on his knowledge of the sciences bearing on this other occupation. Here is a miner, in the sinking of which many shareholders ruined themselves from not knowing that a certain fossil belonged to the old red sandstone, below which no coal is found. Not many years ago £20 000 was lost in the prosecution of a scheme for collecting the alcohol that distils from bread in baking; all which would have been saved to the subscribers, had they known that less than a hundredth part by weight of the flour is changed in fermentation. Numerous attempts have been made to construct electro magnetic engines, in the hope of superseding steam; but had those who supplied the money, understood the general law of the correlation and equivalence of forces, they might have had better balances at their bankers. Daily are men induced to aid in carrying out inventions which a mere tyro in science could show to be futile. Scarcely a locality but has its histories of fortunes thrown away over some impossible project.

And if already the loss from want of science is so frequent and so great, still greater and more frequent will it be to those who hereafter lack science. Just as fast as productive processes become more scientific, which competition will inevitably make them do; and just as fast as joint-stock undertakings spread, which they certainly will; so fast will scientific knowledge grow necessary to every one.

That which our school courses leave almost entirely out, we thus find to be that which most nearly concerns the business of life. All our industries would cease, were it not for that information which men begin to acquire as they best may after their education is said to be finished. And were it not for this information, that has been from age to age accumulated and spread by unofficial means, these industries would never have existed. Had there been no teaching but such as is given in our public schools, England would now be what it was in feudal times. That increasing acquaintance with the laws of phenomena which has thorough successive ages, enabled us to subjugate Nature to our needs, and in these days gives the common laborer comforts which a few centuries ago Kings could not purchase, is scarcely any degree owed to the appointed means of instructing our youth. The vital knowledge—that by which we have grown as a nation to what we are, and which now underlies our whole existence—is a knowledge which has got itself taught in nooks and corners; while the ordained agencies for teaching have been mumbling little else but dead formulas.

We now come to the third great division of human activities—a division for which no preparation whatever is made. If by some strange chance not a vestige of us descended to the remote future, save a pile of our school books or some College examination papers, we may imagine how puzzled an antiquary of the period would be on finding in them no indication that the learners were ever likely to be parents. "This must have been the *curriculum* for their celibates," we may fancy him concluding. "I perceive here an elaborate preparation for many things: especially for reading the books of extinct nations and of coexisting nations, (from which indeed it seems clear that these people had very little worth reading in their own tongue;) but I find no reference whatever to the bringing up of children. They could not have been so absurd as to omit all training for this gravest of responsibilities. Evidently then, this was the school course of one of their monastic orders."

Seriously, is it not an astonishing fact, that though on the treatment of offspring depend their lives or deaths, and their moral welfare or ruin; yet not one word of instruction on the treatment of offspring is ever given to those who will hereafter be parents? Is it not monstrous that the fate of a new generation should be left to the chances of unreasoning custom, impulse, fancy—joined with the suggestions of ignorant nurses and the prejudiced counsel of grandmothers? If a merchant commenced business without any knowledge of arithmetic and book-keeping, we should exclaim at his folly, and look for disastrous consequences. Or if, before studying anatomy, a man set up as a surgical operator, we should wonder at his audacity and pity his patients. But that parents should begin the difficult task of rearing children without ever having given a thought to the principles—physical, moral or intellectual—which ought to guide them, excites neither surprise at the actors nor pity for their victims.

To tens of thousands that are killed, add hundreds of thousands that survive with feeble constitutions or crippled limbs, and millions that grow up with constitutions not so strong as they should be; and you will have some idea of the curse inflicted on their offspring by parents ignorant of the laws of life. Do but consider for a moment that the regimen to which children are subject, is hourly telling upon them to their lifelong injury or benefit; and that there are twenty ways of going wrong to one way of going right; and you will get some idea of the enormous mischief that is almost everywhere inflicted by the thoughtless, haphazard system in common use. Is it decided that a boy shall be clothed in some flimsy short dress, and be allowed to go playing about with limbs reddened by cold? The decision will tell on his whole future existence—either in illnesses, or in stunted growth, or in deficient energy; or in a maturity less vigorous than it ought to have been, and consequent hindrances to success and happiness. Are children doomed to a monotonous dietary, or a dietary that is deficient in nutritiveness? Their ultimate physical power and their efficiency as men and women, will inevitably be more or less diminished by it. Are they forbidden vociferous play, or (being too ill-clothed to bear exposure) are they kept in doors in cold weather? They are certain to fall below that measure of health and strength to which they would else have attained. When sons and daughters grow up sickly and feeble, parents commonly regard the event as a misfortune—as a visitation of Providence. Thinking after the prevalent chaotic fashion, they assume that these evils come without causes; or that the causes are supernatural. Nothing of the kind. In some cases the causes are doubtless inherited; but in most cases foolish regulations are the causes. Very generally, parents themselves are responsible for all this pain, this debility, this depression, this misery. They have undertaken to control the lives of their offspring from hour to hour; with cruel carelessness they have neglected to learn anything about these vital processes which they are unceasingly affecting by their commands and prohibitions; in utter ignorance of the simplest physiologic laws, they have been year by year undermining the constitutions of their children and have so inflicted disease and premature death, not only on them but on their descendants.

Thus to the question with which we set out—What knowledge is of most worth?—the uniform reply is—Science. This is the verdict on all the counts. For direct self-preservation, or the maintenance of life and health, the all-important knowledge is—Science. For that indirect self-preservation which we call gaining a livelihood, the knowledge of greatest value is—Science. For the due discharge of parental functions, the proper guidance is to be found only in—Science. For that interpretation of national life, past and present, without which the citizen cannot rightly regulate his conduct, the indispensable key is—science. Alike for the most perfect production and highest enjoyment of art in all its forms, the needful preparation is still—Science. And for purposes of discipline—intellectual, moral, religious—the most efficient study is, once more—Science. The question which at first seemed so perplexed, has become, in the course of our inquiry, comparatively simple. We have not to estimate the degrees of importance of different orders of human activity, and different studies as severally fitting us for them; since we find that the study of Science, in its most comprehensive meaning, is the best preparation for all these orders of activity. We have not to decide between the claims of knowledge of great though conventional value, and knowledge of less though intrinsic value; seeing that the knowledge which we find to be of most value in other respects, is intrinsically most valuable; its worth is not dependent upon opinion, but is as fixed as is the relation of man to the surrounding world. Necessary and eternal as are its truths, all Science concerns all mankind for all time. Equally at present, and in the remotest future, must it be of incalculable importance for the regulation of their conduct, that men should understand the science of life, physical, mental, and social; and that they should understand all other science as a key to the science of life.

And yet the knowledge which is of such transcendant value is that which, in our age of boasted education, receives the least attention. While this which we call civilization could never have arisen had it not been for science; science forms scarcely an appreciable element in what men consider civilized training. Though to the progress of science we owe it, that millions find support where once there was food only for thousands; yet of these millions but a few thousands pay any respect to that which has made their existence possible. Though this increasing knowledge of the properties and relations of things has not only enabled wandering tribes to grow into populous nations, but has given to the countless members of those populous nations, comforts and pleasures which their few naked ancestors never even conceived, or could have believed; yet is this kind of knowledge only now receiving a grudging recognition in our highest educational institutions. To the slowly growing acquaintance with the uniform coexistences and sequences of phenomena—to the establishment of invariable laws, we owe our emancipation from the grossest superstitions. But for science we should be still worshiping fetishes; or, with hecatombs of victims, propitiating diabolical deities. And yet this science, which, in place of the most degrading conceptions of things, has given us some insight into the grandeurs of creation, is written against in our theologies and frowned upon from our pulpits.

Paraphrasing an Eastern fable, we may say that in the family of knowledges, Science is the household drudge, who, in obscurity, hides unrecognized perfections. To her has been committed all the work; by her skill, intelligence, and devotion, have all the conveniences and gratifications been obtained; and while ceaselessly occupied in ministering to the rest, she has been kept in the background, that her haughty sisters might flaunt their fripperies in the eyes of the world. The parallel holds yet further. For we are fast coming to the *denouement*, when the positions will be changed; and while these haughty sisters sink into merited neglect, Science, proclaimed as highest alike in worth and beauty, will reign supreme.

The Slaughter on the Northern Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your comments upon the horrible crime perpetrated at Schaghticoke Bridge on Monday evening, you have I think pointed out the only remedy against its too frequent occurrence. *Let the President and Directors* be punished. I think, myself, that in this last case the President and a *majority* of the Directors ought to be hung. But as the law will not permit that extreme penalty, let them, as you suggest, be sent to the Penitentiary, and the law be amended in time for the next case. In the published list of the President and Directors of the Albany Northern Company, in your paper of this morning, occurs the name of Erastus Corning—I presume the President of the New-York Central Road. And now permit me to ask, why does Mr. Corning's name occur in that list? Was he elected a Director of the Company, because he had the *time* as well as the ability to bestow upon its management? Did he accept the office intending faithfully and conscientiously to discharge its duties? Had he the time to spare from his duties as head of that mammoth concern, the New York Central? The business of that road, if faithfully attended to, one would think sufficient for the abilities of Mr. Corning, undoubten as they are. And if he knew at the time of his acceptance of the office of Director of the Northern Albany, that he could not attend to its honest duties, why did he accept it? This thing of making popular or able presiding officers of railroads Directors—nay, even Presidents of other roads—sometimes as many as two or three others—is all wrong and should be put a stop to. When a person like Mr. Cornings or Mr. Thompson accepts the Presidency of such companies as they now manage, every one must feel that the care of these roads will furnish them with *full employment*, and when I see their names announced as Directors, &c., in other companies, I know that they co not intend to discharge the duties of those positions, and their characters as men of honor sink in my estimation. Should Mr. Corning be bel l liable for *his share* in the late calamity I do not doubt it will work a complete cure of the abuse to which I have alluded, and give Directors of railroads generally to understand that they have duties to perform as well as honors to enjoy.

Yours very truly, PUBLIC SAFETY.

Manchester, Vt., Friday, August 5.

Unsafe Railroad Bridges.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My duties calling me for a few hours to Saratoga, I came up from Albany in the first train, yesterday morning, reaching the Springs a little before 10 o'clock. My business completed, I left in the 2 o'clock train for Ballston, which is some six miles from Saratoga. Your readers will some of them remember, perhaps, that just at the entrance of Ballston from Saratoga, there is a sharp curve on the road; as we neared this, the speed of the train was lessened to perhaps not more than five miles an hour. This curve is on an embankment some forty feet in height; under or through which are two culverts—ones to accommodate one of the streets of the village, and through the other a creek runs. The almost stopping of the train induced me to look from the window, when my eye rested upon the wall on the eastern side of the embankment, which it seemed to me was leaning in the wrong direction. A visit to the spot showed that my impression was correct, and the whole affair is in such a condition that I would not only not pass over it in a train of cars, but I feared to stand near it lest it should fall while I was there. There are fissures in both of these arches wide enough to admit the body of a very large man, and the walls on both the east and west side bulge out as you would expect to see them from these openings in the arches. What in the world prevents them falling I cannot see, for though I do not regard myself out of danger when standing near them. There are two props against one portion of the wall on the west side of the embankment, but there are portions on the same side in a very bad condition, in no way protected,—while on the east side, the worst perhaps of the two, there is not the least prop up. It is evident that the difficulties of these walls are of a chronic character, all the time becoming more aggravated, and I think no one can thoroughly inspect it without regarding it as almost a miracle that it has not fallen long since. Not only are there these broad fissures over the whole of these culverts, but the stones are dropping out of the very centre of the arches, and at this moment there is quite a body in the arch through which the creek runs, suspended some 15 or 20 inches from their place, and one cannot see why they do not fall. Over this terrible place there are passing some eight trains of cars a day, carrying now, I presume, at least 1,500 or 2,000 passengers. All the visitors to the Springs pass over this road. I beg you to warn your readers of the imminent danger of this spot. I would not myself, nor would I allow any one whom I could prevent, to pass over this embankment. There are thousands now at the Springs who will be likely to come over this road, and as I am a stranger to nearly all of them, let a committee of such men as James Brown and R. L. Stewart, whom I saw in Saratoga, go and inspect and report as to whether it be safe to pass over this embankment. Less than furnish the public with these details I could not do; I cannot be responsible for more.

Are we to conclude that on all our railroads there are these pitfalls, and is there no remedy for this horrible recklessness. Would it not add greatly to the security of life to institute a body of Commissioners, part of whose duty it should be to make frequent inspection of all the roads in the State; investing them with power necessary to make traveling safe? These Commissioners should be held responsible for such occurrences as the one on the Northern which you censure so severely, yet justly. If there had existed such a body composed of proper men, with due power, the slaughter on the Northern road would not have occurred, as the Commissioners would have enjoined them from running, and so I am persuaded they would at once stop trains for Saratoga running over this part of the track of the Rensselaer Railroad.

Respectfully yours, T. B. H.

Ballston, Friday, Aug 5, 1859.

More Rotten Bridges—A Caution to Travelers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In order that you may afford your numerous readers still more information in relation to the Northern Railroad, I will give you a few additional facts in regard to the truly dreadful state of that portion of the road, concerning which I have a thorough knowledge, *i. e.* between Albany and the bridge spanning the Hudson, some distance above Waterford.

There are numbers of persons of undoubted veracity residing in this city, in Waterford and Cohoes, who, if called upon, will testify that at least one-half of the rails between Albany and Waterford are in a very dangerous condition, the rails being split, chipped off, and in many places mashed in such a manner as to be *twice the width* of the rail in its sound state, which condition of things renders a train liable, at any moment, to run off the track. So much for the roadway.

The bridge over the Mohawk River, between Waterford and Cohoes, *contains many rotten timbers*, so I was informed yesterday by a bridge builder of undoubted veracity, who has recently inspected it.

It is a *notorious* fact that the tressle work and bridge over the Hudson is *almost entirely rotted*, having been built of white pine, and when the road was first built, and, besides, the outside rail is sunken two inches below the inside one, when, to be *safe*, it should be at least *three inches higher*; hence it is the current talk of the neighborhood that this concern will go next, and unless immediately reconstructed must fall very soon.

These are startling facts, and still eight trains are daily running over this road each way, high rates of fare being demanded from (as you justly remarked) the best passengers. Is it not high time that the Manager of the road be prohibited from risking so many precious lives? and ought not the trains to be stopped until the road shall have been put in at least tolerable repair? Yours, in hope of saving life,

J. H. W.

The Freedom of the Public Lands—Timothy Davis, M. C., of Iowa, and the Land Reformers.

To the Ex. Commissioners National Land Reform Association:

Gentlemen: I am in receipt of your circular, with the draft of a memorial to Congress, on the subject of what is generally designated as the "Homestead Law." I approve of your object; and will endeavor to have the memorial circulated in this District. I would approve of striking out the word "free" in the last line of the memorial. The evil of the present system of disposing of the public lands is not that they are sold at too high a price by the Government, but upon such terms as to enable those to purchase who do not do it with any view of occupying them. Who purchase merely for the purpose of speculation, expecting to derive a profit, by disposing of them to the actual settler at a greatly enhanced price. I am by no means sure but what, if the present system is to be continued, it would be to the advantage of those who desire to settle upon the public lands that the price should be largely increased, say to twice or three times the present minimum. The tendency of this would be to greatly diminish the quantity that would be taken on speculation. And I insist that this is the great evil of the present system. I certainly do not advocate an increase of the price, but only mention, that in my judgment it would be an improvement under the present system.

The tendency of the present system is to bring the speculator between the settler and the Government, and this always greatly to the inconvenience and injury of the settler. The system should be so changed as to render this impossible. Mr. Grow's bill, withholding the lands from public sale for ten years after the surveys should be filed in the local district, leaving them subject, in the meantime, to be taken by preemption, was really a very good regulation. There were, however, some objections to it, yet I could well support it as a great improvement.

There are, in my mind, strong objections to giving away the public lands to the settler. I certainly believe it much better to do so than to sell them to the speculator, but I believe it more just and even better for the settler that he should pay a fair equivalent for his lands, at least to some extent, to reimburse the expense of their acquisition and administration, until they shall be disposed of. It is my judgment that they would be worth much more to the settler by his being required to thus pay for them, than the increased cost of the purchase-money. The giving them without cost would have a tendency to attract to the public lands those who would be in no way qualified to benefit by them, which would be an injury to such, as well as to the public. The injury would be by calling many from a sphere of usefulness, to where they would be a burden to themselves and the public. There is in the public a sentiment that it is an injustice to the old settlers, who have purchased and paid for their homesteads, to now give them away, or at a more nominal price, as well as an injustice to the public.

I do not feel that there is any great wrong in disposing of the public lands at the present minimum if such disposition involves the condition of actual occupancy and cultivation, and also the proper and reasonable restriction as to quantity.

Few industrious men, qualified to use lands, but can very easily acquire sufficient to pay for a reasonable quantity. If they cannot, it is a pretty good reason to suppose they would not benefit by the land if given to them.

I have merely scrawled off the above, and submit it to your consideration. I do not pretend to go fully into the subject. My judgment is, that there is no great objection to price at present asked for the public lands, but only for such a change in the system of disposing of them as shall prevent the speculator from intervening between the Government and the actual settler, and that the public lands shall remain in the Government until they are wanted for actual settlement and cultivation; in truth, until they shall be *actually settled* and *cultivated*. They will be taken up as fast as wanted, and as for the public good under these restrictions. Yours, respectfully,

T. DAVIS, of Iowa.

New-York, Saturday, July 30, 1859.

The Hon. Timothy Davis—*Dear Sir*: Your letter to the Executive Committee of the National Land Reform Association has been placed in my hands to reply thereto. I will, accordingly, proceed to do so as briefly as possible. We agree with you that if the sale of the public lands is to be continued, it would be better to increase their price for the purpose of keeping them out of the hands of speculators. This would, however, in our opinion, retard their settlement; for, although the Government might, indeed, sell exclusively to the actual settler, he has no money to spare; he must buy upon credit, and whether he buys of Government or of an individual, it is all the same to him. Either, *first*, he cannot pay the purchase money, and the land reverts to the Government; or, *secondly*, having borrowed the money, he does, indeed, satisfy the Government, but the Jew takes his farm. In proof of this, we need only to call your attention to the condition of thousands of actual settlers in several counties of Michigan and Minnesota, and to that of hundreds in your own State of Iowa. The settlers in the States first named sunk their money in the purchase of the soil, or paid it to Shylock for money to enable them to make the purchase, and they are consequently starving. It is true that there has been a partial famine in those States, occasioned by storms and other unforseen physical calamities, but there would have been no starvation therein if the money taken from the settlers had been expended in the purchase of provisions and other necessaries of life. And in Iowa the same causes operate to obstruct the settlement of that State. We have recently received a letter from Mr. J. M. Moore, of Algona, Kossuth county, in your own Congressional District, in which, speaking of a sale of the land advertised to come off in that land district in September next, he says:

"I know scores of hard working men who will either lose their homes or will be obliged to borrow money for them at forty or fifty per cent., which is just about equivalent to losing them."

But we are opposed to the traffic in public lands for other reasons than those affecting the price per acre, be the same more or less. God has given a free earth to all mankind for all time. Each succeeding generation has as good a title to a free earth as its predecessor had. But if the soil is property it is *alienable*; the owner of one hundred and sixty acres may transfer those to the owner or just as many or more, who would thus become the owner of three hundred and twenty acres or more. which is a transaction that between themselves may be perfectly just and proper, but affecting the rights of their fellows, and their children, and their children's children, it is neither one nor the other. It may thus happen that whole townships, and even States, may be transferred from too many to the few, thereby ousting the actual cultivators of the soil, who have failed to pay the increase in its marketable valuation, or the remaining instalments due on the purchase money, and interest on said instalments, or the taxes, and also depriving all new men of their share in God's free gift.

The National Land Reform Association do, therefore, demand the abolition of the traffic in the public lands; first, because it is wrong in principle; and, secondly, because it don't pay.

The traffic in land and the Slave trade are, in their judgment, equally violations of God's law, and equally unprofitable. Slaves are utterly incapable of supporting their owners and themselves, and of paying the increase in their value. So the land is incapable of producing enough to feed its lords and its cultivators, and to pay for itself in addition. Four millions of slaves are estimated to be worth two thousand millions of dollars. At one dollar and a quarter per acre, twelve hundred millions of acres of public lands are worth fifteen hundred millions of dollars; and those lands once public, but having been alienated, are now included within the States and Territories already settled and organized, are estimated to be worth ten thousand millions of dollars. And there is no money representing labor in any part of the price! The fact of property increase more in value than anything it does or produces. The largest land-owners and the greatest landed proprietors are really impoverished by the extent of their riches. The former, if they are wise, get rid of their "niggers" as fast as possible, to save the expense of keeping them. The latter sell, and even give away their lands, to save the payment of taxes, interest, and so forth. While, on the other hand, small slave-owners and small farmers are oppressed by the exactions of wholesale slave-dealers and land speculators. Compelled to buy on credit, they mortgage their property. Failing to redeem the mortgages, or even to pay the interest accruing thereon, they are foreclosed, and the property passes out of the hands of its possessors. And it is not, perhaps, too much to say, that full one-half of all this property in slaves and lands is mortgaged, and that these mortgages will never be canceled except by foreclosure.

Why, then, should the land be sold for ever? The expense of the purchase, surveying and selling of the lands has not exceeded one hundred millions of dollars, while the receipts of the Government, derived from the sale of said lands, have been nearly two hundred millions of dollars, so that it is unnecessary to tax the people under the pretense that money is required to pay for that which has already paid for itself. While on the other hand, appropriations to Indians and Indian wars, for the establishment and support of territorial governments, and to defray the expenses incurred in the transportation of the United States mails, (which would be unnecessary if the traffic in soil were abolished,) have amounted to nearly three thousand millions of dollars, showing that the Government has also found that the policy it has hitherto pursued with respect to the settlement of the National Territory, an unprofitable one, and that it ought to be abandoned for that reason. Sound principle and wise policy, therefore, alike require the freedom of the public lands. Government gives hourlies to fishermen, but fines the actual settler, and while we would not reverse this usage, we would vet charge it so as to place the farmer upon an equality with the fishermen. We do not conceive that the suggestion you make, based upon the supposed injustice to the old settlers who have purchased and paid for their homesteads, which this change would seem to imply, is hardly seriously intended. That the Government has at any time inflicted an injury upon certain citizens, assuredly does not argue that it should continue to inflict the same injury upon all other citizens, through all time, although it does argue that it should repair the wrong it has done at the earliest practicable moment.

In behalf of the Executive Committee of the National Reform Association, I have the honor to be your obedient servant. WILLIAM WEST.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Justice Mosserlet.

CURIOUS REVELATIONS OF DOMESTIC LIFE.

Charles Weigner vs. *Eramutha Weigner.*—This is an action of divorce. The parties are Germans, and were married at Eisenburg, Germany, in 1853. The complainant charges his wife with adultery in this City, and seeks a divorce. The defendant denies the charges against her, and alleges that the complainant has been unfaithful to her, and prays a divorce from him. She further alleges that in 1856 he caused her to be taken to Ward's Island on the pretence that she was insane, but was obliged to release her. That he afterwards procured her imprisonment on the same charge at Blackwell's Island, but was again compelled to take her away therefrom.

In respect to the charge of adultery, Mrs. Weigner alleges that while in her room in February last, her husband came in with another man, a stranger to her, and that, after a few moments' conversation, they both left. In a few moments the stranger returned, and attempted to violate her person. The next morning she informed her husband of the man's treatment; but he bade her be still, as the man was married. She therefore charges that she believes that her husband brought the man to her room so that he could found an action for divorce. She states that her husband is a shoemaker, owns his own shop, and earns about $20 per week; that he does not, and has not supported her, and that she has no means to carry on the suit. She, therefore, by her petition, applies for alimony and counsel fee pending the suit. Decision reserved.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Judge Hilton.

MATRIMONIAL "STOCK" AT A DISCOUNT.

Ellen Stock vs. *Maurice Stock.*—The plaintiff seeks a divorce "from bed and board," on the ground of abandonment by her husband, the defendant, who is one of the Metropolitan Police, of the Second Precinct. She charges that he has left her, while in

The New-York Times.

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Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the *Europa*, from Boston to Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, Aug. 9, at half o'clock, to go by railroad, and at 8½ to go by the boat.

Messrs. LAMBERT, BALDWIN & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, are agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES—Daily and Semi-Weekly—and will supply European orders. They will receive subscriptions for any period desirable, or furnish single copies immediately upon the receipt of the American mails.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the schooner *Susan Orlean* we have Nassau (Bahama) papers to July 27. The only item of interest is one announcing that President BUCHANAN has presented a splendid chronometer to Capt. STEWART, of the Light house yacht *J. J. Faileyson*, for his zealous aid to the bark *George Thomas*, of New-York, stranded recently on the Bahama Banks. The presentation was made through the Governor of the Islands. Advices from Turks Island state that 130,000 bushels of salt had been shipped since July 1, and that a considerable amount was still on hand, with the price ranging at 7c.@8c.

It will be seen from our special telegraphic report from Washington, that the statement we published in relation to the President's affair with Mr. JOHNSON, late of the *Union*, was strictly correct, notwithstanding the denial of the *Constitution*, and that JOHNSON himself will probably publish a card sustaining the report of our correspondent.

A secret Vigilance Committee was recently organized in Kansas, for the purpose of taking measures to break up the extensive gangs of horse thieves and robbers which have long infested the Territory. The operations of the Committee, according to the Leavenworth *Times*, have been swift and sure. One or two men have suffered the death penalty, and others have been compelled to confess their crimes and expose their associates. By these means, sufficient knowledge has been obtained to insure the breaking up of the gangs, and the Committee has now been disbanded.

By the arrival at Leavenworth of the express from Denver City, we have advices from the Kansas gold region to the 29th ult. Great excitement is reported as existing at the mines, in consequence of the discovery of rich diggings at the head waters of the Colorado.

The proceedings of the American Scientific Association, yesterday, were possessed of unusual interest. Prof. SILLIMAN, Jr., called attention to the effects of lightning on gas-pipes. The question of the increase of danger to dwelling-houses from the introduction of pipes, was discussed. Prof. PEIRCE read a paper on the personal peculiarities of astronomers, and Prof. LOOMIS read one relative to the Laws of Storms. A paper on the Geology of the Rocky Mountains, by Mr. WILLIAM P. BLAKE, attracted considerable attention. Various other subjects of interest were discussed.

It is positively stated, on the authority of a United States Marshal, that a cargo of six hundred Africans has recently been landed on the coast of Florida, near Tampa. The vessel in which they were imported was set on fire and abandoned.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening, the Counsel to the Corporation was requested to inform the Board, at its next meeting, if the property bounded by Gansevoort and West streets, North river and Thirteenth-street, is not owned in fee simple by the Corporation of this City. The Mayor vetoed a resolution remitting a tax of $244 50 on the Chelsea M. E. Church, as he considered such action would be unjust to other taxpayers. His Honor also vetoed the resolution directing that the contract for constructing the Gate Houses of the new Reservoir should be awarded to FAIRCHILD, WALKER & Co. The Street Commissioner was directed to fit up the third story of Firemen's Hall for a library for the use of the Department, and for the use of the Commissioners and Committee on Fire Department of the Common Council, at an expense not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars. The same sum was appropriated to throw open and fit up Reservoir-square as a public Park. A resolution appropriating $1,950 to defray the expenses of an Aldermanic Committee, incurred by visiting Albany to defend the chartered rights of the City, was lost for want of a constitutional vote, and was laid on the table.

Mr. DOWLING, Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, yesterday continued the war upon the piggeries located between Fifty-ninth and Eighty-sixth streets, and Eighth-avenue and the North River. As a general thing the owners of the pigs had complied with the terms of the notice served upon them, and had either removed the animals beyond the City limits, or disposed of them to those who could do so.

It is said on good authority that ROBERT C. MACDONALD, the alleged murderer of VIRGINIA STEWART, has been accorded extraordinary privileges by the policemen who were commissioned to return him to the Tombs. Immediately after the inquest last Friday he was taken to the Metropolitan Hotel, where he spent an hour, thence he proceeded to enjoy himself at a disreputable house in Crosby-street—reaching the Tombs after liberty of two hours and a half's duration. On Saturday, subsequent to his arraignment before Recorder BARNARD, he left the Court about 3 o'clock for the purpose of proceeding immediately to the City Prison, in custody of two officers of the Court of General Sessions. Two hours and a half elapsed, however, before the Keeper of the City Prison received the prisoner.

The General Markets, yesterday, opened very tamely for Cotton. Flour was freely offered at reduced prices, yet the demand was spiritless. Wheat declined materially, with a limited inquiry. Corn was brisker and firmer. Provisions were less sought after, and Pork and Beef were cheaper. Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Tallow, Oils, Hides, Leather and Metals were lightly dealt in. Sugars were in better request, partly for export. Whisky was more freely purchased, but at easier rates. Freights were improving.

THE HAYTIANS LAPSING INTO IMPERIALISM AGAIN.—Our dingy neighbors of Hayti are a most unpromising set of republicans. They have a very remarkable facility for gaining their freedom and disposing of their tyrants, but they cannot endure liberty for a longer time than a month or two. They no sooner overthrow a despotic ruler, and install a republican in his place, than they set about compelling him to assume dictatorial powers, to don imperial robes, and organize a Court, that they may renew again, in due time, the pleasure of knocking the crown from his dusky brows, banishing him from their island, obliterating his dynasty, and [illegible] more *Vive la Republique*. [illegible] GEFFRARD has but just begun [illegible] the authority of a republican President in the place of the cruel and despotic SOULOUQUE, and the Haytians are already trying to force the crown upon their reluctant Cæsar. A late arrival from Port-au-Prince, with advices to the 23d ult., brings intelligence to the effect that "the Chambers" had appointed a Committee to urge President GEFFRARD to assume not only the powers but the title of Dictator of Hayti, that he might the better carry out his great design of reorganizing the social condition of the Island. Civilization, where only by color, [illegible]

quest, though it is likely that he will probably accede to the wishes of his people if they should urge him again, as they no doubt will do. We may, therefore, look upon it as more than probable that Republicanism in Hayti is nearing its end; and that [GEFFRARD the First will before long be added to the catalogue of crowned heads. *La Republique*, the official organ of the Government, oddly enough, is zealous in urging the President to assume despotic powers; but there are other organs of other Republican Governments that have been known to do the same thing. It is a weakness not peculiar to the Haytians.

The South and the Deluge.

Southern journals of the Democratic faith are just now considering among themselves what should be done in that direful emergency, the election of a Republican President. All agree that it would be a very dreadful thing indeed, and call for a tremendous exercise of Southern valor, patriotism and forecast. But, unfortunately, there is a difference of opinion among our chivalrous brethren as to the precise course proper to be adopted. The *Advertiser* of Edgefield in South Carolina, for example, is comparatively moderate in its views. It expresses the opinion that the election of a Republican would not of itself be deemed by the South a sufficient cause for dissolving the Union. Many Southern men, indeed, it admits, would be in favor of that decisive step, but, on the whole, it thinks there is reason to doubt whether the requisite unanimity could be obtained in favor of immediate dissolution. Not that the journal in question, for its own part, would hesitate to "dissolve." Oh, no! But there are so many weak brethren who still hanker for the flesh-pots of the Federal Egypt, that the gallant and glorious South would probably continue for a while longer to bear the Federal yoke.

Far otherwise, however, does the Columbia *Southern Guardian*, reason out the case. Referring to its Edgefield compatriot, that central organ of South Carolina Democracy holds the following high language:

"We differ widely with our cotemporary when he infers that the people of the above named States, will quietly submit to the election of a Black Republican President. Kentucky possibly might stand it, but that would be the only one. With due deference, moreover, if our recollection is right, the people of some of the above States, assembled in their political conventions, have expressly declared that the election of a Black Republican President would justify the South in providing for her own safety.

Numerous and heavy as have been the former concessions of the South, they would sink into insignificance compared with a tame submission to the rule of a Black Republican Administration. Although the 'election' might be constitutional, it would be the election of a man pledged to trample that Constitution under his feet—the delivery of the Government to a party pledged to violate that Constitution by the immediate passage of laws prohibiting Slavery in the Territories.

We think our cotemporary has been carried away by his attachment to the Democratic Party—'the Old Guard' as he calls it, and by his confidence in their success at the approaching election. Notwithstanding the article we have commented upon, we think, should the alternative be presented to him of submission to a Black Republican Administration or disunion, that, with the memory of other days around him, and the teachings of CALHOUN and MCDUFFIE—the impression of which cannot be effaced entirely—once more being called to remembrance, our cotemporary would make choice of disunion."

These be brave words, my masters. But we seem to have heard something not unlike them before. Our Southern kinsmen may rest fully assured that an effort will be made by "the Black Republicans" to elect a President next year. And these people are so infatuated as to think the success of their candidate would not necessarily rend the Union in twain. No do the Republicans believe that Keatucky is the only Southern State which will "stand it.' They rely with confidence upon South Carolina also. When the time of trial truly comes we are ourselves strongly of opinion that nine Southern men in ten, even in South Carolina, will think it better to bear the Black Republicans they have than fly to other ills they know not of, were it but for no better reason than that which THOMAS JEFFERSON gave to his correspondent, Mr. TAYLOR, for tolerating the Union sixty years ago.

Mr. TAYLOR, who was the mover of the famous Madison Resolutions of 1798, wrote to JEFFERSON suggesting the propriety of preparing for a dissolution of the Union, and a reconstitution of Virginia and North Carolina into a separate nation. The wily sage of Monticello, while admitting the force of Mr. TAYLOR's observations, mildly dissented from his notion that an immediate rupture with the other States should be urged, on this curious ground: "*Seeing that we must have somebody to quarrel with*, I had rather keep our New-England associates *for that purpose* than see our bickerings transferred to others nearer home. They are circumscribed within such narrow limits, and their population is now so full, that their numbers will ever be the minority; *and they are marked like the Jews* with such a perversity of character, as to constitute, from that circumstance, the natural division of our parties."

Our Southern friends will hardly deny the "New-England perversity." Mr. JEFFERSON knew his men, a "stiff-necked and rebellious generation," impracticable, obstinate, disputatious, delighting to be in the minority. The South could find no such within her borders, and her eloquent orators would be reduced to talking each other to death on the blandest home questions. Let the "Black Republicans," then, fight their fight, and let our Southern friends resolve to meet their fate, be it what it may, with a firm front and an equal mind.

American Railway Iron and Pennsylvania Politics.

The Philadelphia *North American* publishes several conclusive testimonials as to the superiority, both in point of durability and cheapness, of rails made of Pennsylvania iron, over the imported British iron. An experiment was tried on the Central Railroad of Georgia to test the qualities of the two kinds of rails, the result of which has proved in the highest degree favorable to the rails of our own manufacture from American iron. This road was supplied in 1856 with part imported and part American rails; they were laid on opposite sides of the same track for a long distance, so that their qualities might be fairly tested, under perfectly equal conditions. The rails were of the same pattern, and an extra price was paid for the English rails to insure the best quality of iron. After more than two years of wear the General Superintendent of the Road has given his report, from which it appears that the American rails were much better than the imported ones. Testimony of this character will, of course, have its due weight, and the managers of our Railroads, though they do not, as we are compelled to admit, always act with that sagacity and prudence which are so characteristic of our countrymen in the management of their private affairs, will in time, no doubt, learn to make use of none but these incomparable home-made rails; and then the rolling mills and blast furnaces of Pennsylvania will [illegible] forth into full operation. But the *North American* cannot divest itself of the habit of calling upon Hercules for help, and says: "Years of impenetrable darkness on this point have closed the Treasury curators to all light, and they would do anything, however foolish or absurd, to maintain their position while they are in office." But our countrymen are not lying in impenetrable darkness if the Treasury curators are, and they do not requrie any special legislation to induce them to purchase American iron if it can be demonstrated that it is better and cheaper than the foreign article; and, if it be not, why should they be compelled to buy it? They may be safely left to their own instincts to discover where they can purchase the best and cheapest merchandise. It is a faculty they have long had the credit of possessing at least.

The Revolution and the Peace.

While awaiting those explanations of the real origin and character of the peace of Villafranca, which cannot fail to be given at the Conference of Zurich, and in the final settlement of the bases of the new order of things in Italy, it is worth while to fix public attention for a moment upon the part which the Italian Revolutionists have probably played in the recent drama. Immediately upon the breaking out of the struggle in Italy, the TIMES secured the services of a correspondent representing the extreme section of the Italian Republicans, the "left of the left," as it might be described in the jargon of European revolutionary politics. The letters of this correspondent have never ceased to breathe a spirit of hatred to the French Emperor and to France, which was but half-suppressed during the brief and brilliant campaign of Lombardy, and which flamed out into a very Moscow conflagration of rage, vituperation and despair on the morrow of the peace of Villafranca. When GARIBALDI first took the field in the service of Sardinia, our revolutionary watchman exultingly declared that the "Hero of Rome" would pay no heed to any French orders, and gloried in the notion that the name of France was not to be mentioned in the proclamations which the valiant *Cacciatori degli Alpi* would scatter on their way as they marched through the valleys of the Alps, and swept the Austrians back from the passes of the Tyrol. It is needless for us to say that GARIBALDI took particular trouble to falsify all these foolish and discreditable stories. A soldier, and a man of sense, he did his duty by himself and by his allies, and there is no reason in the world for supposing that he will now be guilty of the extravagances into which fanatics of the school to which we allude would have urged him from the first. Whenever there is a sensible plan of action to be carried out for the good of Italy, there GARIBALDI will be found; but he has probably broken forever with all the wild and wordy dreamers, whose incapacity was proved to him so bitterly in Rome ten years ago. An article by MAZZINI, which we yesterday published, reveals the whole of that picture of which our Revolutionary correspondent in Italy has given us so many significant glimpses. MAZZINI is what he has been, the Revolutionary Bourbon of Italy, who has nothing to forget and nothing to learn. Bred from his youth up in conspiracy and stratagem, he sees "occult designs" and "subtle treason" on every side of him; and he openly avows in this latest of his manifestoes that he has never for a moment sympathized with the movement of Italy under the leadership of Sardinia, never for a moment trusted the Emperor of the French, never for a moment relaxed his efforts to excite premature discussions and vexatious dissensions in the heart of Italy, while the battle of her independence was fighting out on the Lombard plains, and the blood of French and Sardinian soldiers was flowing so freely in defence of her right to exist and to be free. This manifesto has been interpreted by those who take the sound for the sense, and to whom the word Republican has always one meaning, whether it fall from the lips of a RIENZI or a WASHINGTON, as a crushing indictment of willful treason to the cause of Italy against NAPOLEON III. We do not read in it this meaning. We find it to be rather an indictment of witless treason to the cause of Italy against MAZZINI and his followers. With the fullest faith in the personal honesty and the political sincerity of this most indomitable and most unfortunate of fanatics, we are forced to see in this manifesto, as in the brief, sad history of his supremacy at Rome, the most flagrant evidence of his utter incapacity for practical leadership and statesmanlike mastery of the course of events. His counsels to Italy now are what his counsels then were to Rome. As he insisted, in 1849, that GARIBALDI should violate humanity and common sense by prolonging the resistance of Rome after the soldier's eye had pronounced the position untenable, so now in 1859 he calls upon the people of the various Italian States to rush madly into bloodshed and battle, before they can possibly know what has been done for them by Sardinia and France, and calls upon VICTOR EMANUEL to "die rather than be contaminated." The Papacy, whose roots shoot through the world and whose colossal fabric three hundred years of earthquake have barely begun to shatter, MAZZINI treats as a trivial structure, to be blown away by a single breath, and denounces those who would deal calmly with so tremendous a difficulty as temporizing traitors to "God and the people." With such indications before us of the temper and policy of the extreme Italian revolutionists, it is not possible to doubt that the influence of this party must have been busily exerted throughout the whole of the recent campaign in Italy, to thwart the purposes and to complicate the situation of the liberating leaders.

The small practical help which the Franco-Sardinian armies, amid much shouting and tossing of flowers, received in Lombardy, speaks in the same sense. The sudden outbreak in Perugia, so untimely and so mischievous in its results, is still another trace of the same power. And we are very strongly of the opinion that, whenever the secret history of the recent Italian war shall come to be written, it will be found that the same party which ruined the prospects of Italian freedom in 1848 by its senseless and headlong excesses, did its best in 1859 to make impossible the full success of the Franco-Sardinian arms and of the policy of NAPOLEON.

The Tennessee Election.

The annual Tennessee Election took place on Thursday of last week, and though the results are not yet fully ascertained, enough is known to enable us to form a judgment as to the drift and tenor of the contest. It is known that the Democrats have reëlected their Governor, ISHAM G. HARRIS, by 2,000 majority over Col. NEWBERLAND, the candidate of the Opposition, and that the Democratic majority in the Legislature just chosen will be large enough for all practical purposes. But on the other hand, the Democrats have lost certainly *two*, probably *three*, and possibly *four* Members of Congress. In the late (35th) Congress the delegation stood seven Democrats to three Americans, whereas in the recent contest the Democrats are reported to have carried three districts, the Opposition five, and probably six, while the remaining district is in doubt, without any probability being intimated in favor of either of the contending parties.

The inference is unavoidable, from the data received, that the Democracy, although successful on the State ticket, have lost heavily in the Congressional Delegation, and that they have experienced serious reverses on the general result. Two years ago the opposing parties were the Democrats and Americans; now it would seem that all opponents of the Democratic Party united under the appropriate title of the Opposition, and with a degree of success, greater probably than they had ventured to anticipate. It is a noticeable fact, that the Tennessee Opposition borrowed no thunder from their opponents, presenting, in this respect, a marked contrast to their political brethren in Virginia and Kentucky. No attempt was made by them to out-Herod Herod, in the advocacy of Southern ultraisms. On the contrary, the ground which they chose to occupy, and on which they won a substantial victory, is ground upon which the Conservative Northern Opposition can equally stand and fight in the approaching Presidential canvass.

What's in a Name?

Juliet's question, asked so many years ago, has been answered by Judge DALY of this City. The learned Judge has decided that there is really nothing in a name; and that what we call a rose, we are at perfect liberty to call by any other name that we may please to give it. There is no such thing as an *alias* possible, for the moment that Brown chooses to say he is not Brown at all, but Black or Green, that moment his color and his quality change. The Brown of the past disappears, and Black or Green is the fact to be acknowledged without dispute, inquisition, or act of the Legislature. Had Romeo known the common law he might have left his name of Montague on the wrong side of the Capulet garden-wall, and saved his own sweet life and Juliet's at the expense of the lean apothecary, the grave-digger, and posterity.

Through all these hot Summer days Judge DALY has been hearing and deciding cases, but his judicial eye has not become dimmed, nor has his clerical vigor abated, as an elaborate decision of his which we yesterday published, on the application of Mr. JOHN SNOOK for an order of the Court authorizing him to change his slightly unpopular patronymic for the more suggestive but also more euphonious name of PIKE, abundantly proves. In this decision Judge DALY has reviewed the whole history of English surnames, and while setting the mind of SNOOK happily at rest, has produced a paper of singular general interest, and announced a curious point in the law, somewhat novel in itself to the mass of readers, and by no means insignificant in its social bearings. Mr. JOHN SNOOK, it seems, finding when he arrived at man's estate that he was the victim of a ridiculous inheritance, sought counsel of a philological friend, who assured him that SNOOK was merely the Dutch for PIKE, and that he might fairly call himself PIKE since he had ceased to be in any sense a Dutchman. There was historical warrant for this advice. Many modern English names are mere translations of ancient French appellations, and in the Channel Islands particularly, instances are constantly to be met with in which one family has broken into two branches whereof the one retains the Norman and the other has adopted the English version of the original Gentile name, the one calling itself, for instance, Blanc-pied and the other Whitefoot. Mr. SNOOK put faith in his counselor; the more that he himself is so little versed in the mysteries of language that he insisted before the Judge on confounding the Dutch with the Germans; and from that moment, as Mr. JOHN PIKE, became a busy member of society in the city of Syracuse. In the course of his prosperous career, Mr. PIKE has found it desirable to come to the metropolis, and here he finds that the partner, not of his bosom, but of his business, objects to his convertible name and insists on the final obliteration of the detestable monosyllable SNOOK by some solemn and definite process of the law. An act of the State Legislature of 1847 permits the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas to authorize any person of full age residing in the State to assume a new name if the Judge is satisfied that the petitioner will derive any pecuniary benefit from the change. Under this act the victim of the name of SNOOK demanded relief at the hands of Judge DALY. The Judge equally conscientious, clear-headed and learned, found it impossible to bring Mr. SNOOK within the provisions of the statute, since the pecuniary benefit to be derived from this new partnership was not of that certain and positive character which would warrant the Judge in assuming it as a necessary consequence of the change of name proposed. But Mr. SNOOK was not sent away hopeless in his Snookdom. The Judge after traversing the whole field of English family history, and citing many striking and curious cases from the books in support of his position, declared that neither the act of the Legislature nor his own authorization was necessary to convert SNOOK into PIKE. "I think," said the Judge,

"There is nothing in the law to prevent the petitioner from continuing to call himself John Pike. It, as stated in his petition, he adopted it some years ago, engaged in business by that name, and is known among his business acquaintances and customers by that designation, there is no reason why he shall not continue to use it. Any contract or obligation he may enter into, or which others may enter into with him by that name, or any grant or devise he may hereafter make by it, would be valid and binding; for, as an acquired and known designation, it has become as effectually his name as the one which he previously bore. I have no hesitation, therefore, in saying that I think he may lawfully use it hereafter in all transactions as his name or designation."

The olden time was not very nice in names. They took their titles then as they took their lot in life, at the hands of Providence, and made the best they could of both. As a natural consequence the living generation has inherited a good many patronymics which make their fastidious possessors uncomfortable. No man likes to be known as Buggins, or Noggs, or Shufflebottom, however respectably the former owners of such names may have filled the measure of their days. Names, too, which have become notorious through some great crime or stupendous rascality, are troublesome legacies. It was but the other day that an English newspaper correspondent spent six days in prison in Brittany, and was otherwise misused, because he had the ill-luck to be named BERNARD, and was confounded by the Imperial police with the accomplice of ORSINI. And since the publication of the letter to Mr. MCCANDLESS, the name of BUCHANAN would certainly go far toward killing the hopes of any aspirant after the Presidential Chair. Judge DALY's decision therefore opens the gates for many imprisoned souls. Hundreds of plebeian sufferers will doubtless soon blossom forth like the rose into fine aristocratic surnames. Perhaps Mr. BUCHANAN himself may take a hint from the Judge's words, and appear at the Charleston Convention, after all, under a new name, "keeping the word of promise to the ear, and breaking it to the heart" of his thousand and one competitors. WELLINGTON, who was known as Captain WESLEY, till he was a man well-grown, achieved renown as WELLESLEY, though why or wherefore nobody even of his own family seems clearly to know. Sir EDWARD BULWER has ridden through life on so many names at once, that we venture to say not one man in six can answer off-hand whether he now stands as a BULWER or a LYTTON. As for French celebrities, none but the makers of biographical dictionaries can ever be sure of their "real original" patronymics. Why, then, should not the President turn this sudden corner on the Democracy? The letters of JAMES BUCHANAN could not be held to bind the actions of SIMON VAN POUTER or DAVIS BROWN. The latter would be an admirable combination to spring upon an ultra-Southern Convention; while if his Excellency would but call himself A. JACKSON he would be sure of Pennsylvania, in which State we are assured that a large vote is regularly cast for the Hero of New-Orleans.

The United States in Mexico.

Telegrams published in our impression of yesterday, indicate that important changes are, perhaps even now, taking place in distracted Mexico. Changes of an important or even alarming character are, unfortunately, no new thing in the history of the neighboring Republic, and would, under ordinary circumstances, scarcely merit a passing notice; but, in the present dangerous moment of Mexican affairs, they offer some sound reasons for that action on the part of the United States which we have urged it was both our duty and our interest to interpose between the people of Mexico and the most hopeless anarchy. It is very evident, from the tenor of late Mexican dispatches, that the Constitutional Government has been favored by a large majority of the inhabitants, but that the opposition elements—united only for the destruction of their adversary—are sufficiently powerful to prevent the establishment of free and liberal institutions. MIRAMON makes no secret of his future plans and schemes, and, in his last manifesto, he pledges himself to protect the Clergy in their power and wealth, opposes a Democratic form of Government, and declares that the traditional policy of Mexico is "to guard against the encroachments of the United States"—in other words, to be constantly suspicious of a Power with whom it is the highest interest of Mexico to remain on the most friendly terms. We further learn that, in consequence of the impossibility of assembling a Mexican Congress, Mr. MCLANE cannot succeed in negotiating the treaty with the United States; and, as a last item of intelligence unfavorable to the interests of this country, it is stated that the Tehuantepec Company continue to be so annoyed by the authorities that the carriage of the mail across the Isthmus will soon be suspended.

Simultaneously with this news from Mexico we hear from Washington that a special messenger, under secret instructions, has been sent to the American Minister in the neighboring Republic. We can scarcely hope that any very energetic measures will be adopted, or that the President will now be disposed to assume a responsibility from which hitherto he has timorously held back. But if not for the sake of Mexico, and for the preservation of the liberty which her people desire, then in our own interest, and in the interest of the entire commercial world, some prompt action on our part is imperatively demanded. We have stood by inactive long enough, and seen our neighbors exhaust themselves with barbarous feuds; our people have suffered injury and insult long enough from such petty Governments of the day as party faction has been able to lift into temporary power; and it is now full time that the United States should put forth some of its strength—and very little will be required—to save Mexico ere she has lost every trace of civilization.

In our impression of Saturday we laid before our readers a plan of armed interference in behalf of Mexico—the only one that we can conceive to be practical in the present emergency. The principal point to be observed in a movement of this kind is that it must be under the exclusive control of the Federal Government. The Mexican people, and the world will not in any other case be ready to recognize its responsibility. If we are to send troops to Mexico they must be United States troops, under proper discipline. A private enterprise of any kind whatsoever, though conducted in the most perfect good faith, would be too much akin to fillibusterism, would excite too many suspicions, and volunteers on such a mission would be too lax in their conduct to find favor in the eyes of the people of Mexico. If the United States interferes in behalf of Constitutional liberty in Mexico and makes now its first effort to tranquilize that unhappy State, the plan must be carried out with a due regard to the dignity of this country, and to the interests of the Republic whose peace it is pledged to restore. It must not be forgotten that the act will not pass unquestioned or unchallenged in the world. If, however, we are satisfied that to protect Mexico has become a national obligation, the United States can afford to accept any responsibility that the performance thereof may entail.

Republican Anti-Slavery.

It is curious and not altogether uninstructive to observe the effect produced upon the strictly Republican mind by the Constitution of Kansas published yesterday morning in these columns. The most zealous members of the Church of Freedom, having perused this Kansas Confession of Faith by favor of the TIMES, "pronounce it in every way worthy of the freemen by whose spirit and ability it has been made." This is a gratifying indication of a tendency on the part of the Northern Republicans to make things more comfortable than they have been between the Anti-Slavery North and the Slaveholding South. The new Kansas Constitution treats the negro as an impertinence and a bore, refuses to make the State responsible for the protection of his liberty, hesitates even upon the right of trial by jury where he is concerned, and flatly denies him the exercise of the suffrage. That the Republicans of the East should rejoice over this handiwork of their Western brethren means, of course, a long farewell to the old Anti-Slavery thunder of the party. The smallest favors in the way of consideration for the African have suddenly assumed a portentous value in the eyes of our partisans once so exacting. "Negroes," observes one Republican organ, "are not expelled the State, as several members of the Committee proposed they should be." Here is a notable triumph of liberalism indeed; and how grateful the American heart of Africa ought to be for so much generosity! "We all of us," says Mr. CARLYLE, "deserve to be hung, and therefore those of us who are merely shot can never be sufficiently thankful." If the negroes are not delighted that they have not been kicked out of Kansas bodily, then they are not the people the Republicans take them for. What more could the creatures ask? Is it anybody's fault but their own that they are black?

The United Democracy of New-York.

The result of the Delavan House Meeting, where the Softs issued the call precisely in the form which suited themselves, is erroneously spoken of as a union. There was no union, for there was no substantial division. Aside from a few noisy grumbling politicians, who have grown stale and sour, there are really no Hards in New-York. The assertion that such a party exists is simply a false pretence, for it has had no tangible being for years, and now the last shadow of its shade has vanished.

This state of facts has all along been fully understood by the Democratic politicians. To call CAGGER and CASSIDY and DEAN RICHMOND Softs will henceforth be an abuse of terms. A Soft implies a Hard, and there being no Hards, how can there be a Soft? Would black be black if white were not in the world to blacken it? We may look for a perfect unity of the Democratic forces in November and all concerned will do well to take notice of the fact. All those, if any there be, who rely on Democratic divisions for an easy fight and an assured victory, are leaning over the spot where a broken reed may once have been but now is not. DANIEL S. DICKINSON will cordially vote any ticket which CASSIDY and JOHN VAN BUREN may choose to nominate. FERNANDO WOOD is just the last man in the State to bolt. He will swallow the Syracuse candidates whole, if we may use so violent a figure of speech, and much good may the deglutition do both him and them. The Democracy of New-York is henceforward a unit. It has blotted 1848 from its calendar, and turned the Buffalo platform into driftwood.

The Railroad Slaughter.

THE TWO VERDICTS—DIRECT AND INDIRECT.

The two verdicts rendered by the Schaghticoke and Albany juries, present a curious contrast. Coroner MADDEN's jury at Schaghticoke failed to cast the responsibility of the Northern Railroad slaughter upon the culpable parties; while the Albany jury, impanneled by Coroner DEAN, had no scruples against rendering a direct verdict. We republish these verdicts together, for the sake of the contrast:

Coroner Madden's Jury.

That the said CHARLES PLIMPTON came to his death from injuries received by the falling of a bridge of the Albany, Vermont and Canada Railroad, over the Tomhannock Creek, while engaged on a regular train of said Railroad as mail agent; and on said bridge was in a rotten and unsafe condition, *the jury believe that those having charge of said road should be highly censured.*

Coroner Dean's Jury.

An inquisition taken at the office of the Albany, Vermont and Canada Railroad Company, in the Fifth Ward of the city of Albany, in the county of Albany, this fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, before me, NOAH S. DEAN, one of the Coroners of the city and county aforesaid, on view of the bodies of Howard A. Wright, Charles Berthelon, Dennis Cahill, David S. Russell, Patrick H. Conly, Lucius M. Cooley, and Mary V. Cuyler, lying dead at the Albany, Vermont and Canada Railroad Depôt:

Upon the oaths and affirmations of seven good and lawful men of the State of New-York, duly chosen and sworn or affirmed, and charged to inquire, on behalf of said people, how and in what manner the said persons came to their death, do, upon their oaths and affirmations, say: That the said persons came to their death by the falling of the bridge, over the Tomhannock creek, on the Albany, Vermont and Canada Railroad, at Schaghticoke; *and said bridge being rotten and in an unsafe condition, the Jurypersons that the Superintendent, Trustees and owners of said road should be held responsible.*

English Naval Preparations.

The English Naval Estimates for the current year amounted to more than sixty millions of dollars (£12,682,055), and very nearly equal the sum total of the expenses of the American Government for the year 1856-7. About one-half of this vast sum has been already expended and the rest is rapidly passing through the Treasury and the Admiralty Board. According to the Navy-List for July, there are now eleven new ships-of-the-line nearly ready for launching at the English dockyards. These are the *Prince of Wales*, 131 guns; the *Victoria*, 121; the *Royal Frederic*, 116; and the *Duncan*, 100—at Portsmouth. The *Howe*, 121; the *De France*, 91; and the *Revenge*, 91—at Pembroke. The *Gibraltar*, 101—at Davenport. The *Atlas*, 91; and the *Irresistible*, 80—at Chatham; and the *Anson*, 90—at Woolwich.

In addition to this new fleet of 1,133 guns in all, there are sixteen first-class new screw-steamers and nearly twenty new screw-sloops and corvettes now under weigh. Several sailing vessels are also near completion, among them the *Aurora*, of 61 guns, and the *Narcissus*, *Immortalite*, and *New-Castle*, of 50 guns each. With all his clamors and complaints, John Bull does not mean to be caught napping, if his sea-dogs can keep him aware of the ways of his neighbors.

Board of Councilmen.

THE OANSEVOORT PROPERTY—VETOES FROM THE MAYOR—RESERVOIR SQUARE.

The Councilmen met last evening, Councilman LENT in the chair.

A petition was received from the operatives in the manufacturing department of the Institution for the Blind, representing that it was impossible for the managers to dispose of the stock which they turned out and that they were obliged to work on half time. They therefore petitioned for aid from the Common Council. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Councilman PLATT offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be, and is hereby requested, to inform this Board at its next meeting, if the property bounded by Gansevoort and West-streets, North River, and Thirteenth-street, is not owned in fee simple by the Corporation of the City of New-York.

Two vetoes were received from the Mayor. One returned the resolution directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of the Chelsea M. E. Church for $244 50. The object of the resolution his Honor said was to free the parsonage of the Church from taxation. This he considered unjust to other tax-payers in the City.

His Honor also vetoed the resolution awarding the contract for the gate-houses of the new reservoir to Fairchild, Walker & Co., on the ground that they were not entitled to the work as it was not included in their original contract. After giving his reasons for his opposition, the Mayor concludes as follows: "Under these circumstances the giving of the work to Fairchild, Walker & Co. would not only be a fraud upon the City Treasury, but it would affect materially the principal advantage of sealed bids, not only as regards the City but bidders themselves, as while offering to give the contract to the lowest bidder on compliance with the terms and conditions of the advertisement, there would be no security to each party that he would obtain the same, for the work might afterward be given out to some favorite and higher bidder.

But the Common Council, I am of opinion, cannot legally give the direction contained in the resolution. If Fairchild, Walker & Co. are entitled to the contract in question, they have rights which the Common Council cannot take from them; but if not, they have no power to give it to them. In this respect the charter is explicit, that all work to be done by, or on account of the Corporation, shall be given to the lowest bids. (sec. 38, Amended Charter, 1857,) and although the Common Council may, by a three-fourths vote, dispense with a contract, they have no right or power to give any directions as to whom the work shall be done by—that is an Executive duty, which belongs exclusively to the department having cognizance of the work, (sec. 16, Amended Charter, 1857.)

[Signed] DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

The Street Commissioner was directed to fit up the third story of Firemen's Hall for the use of the Commissioners and Committee on Fire Department of the Common Council, and for a library for the use of the Department at an expense not to exceed $1,950.

It was directed that Reservoir-square should be thrown open for a public park. Fifteen hundred dollars were appropriated therefor.

It was resolved that rooms on the third floor of Essex Market should be fitted up for the use of the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

The Street Commissioner was instructed to have Chambers-street paved from Hudson River to Chatham-street, and Wall-street, from the East River to Broadway, with trap block pavement.

After the adoption of a number of unimportant reports, the Board adjourned, to meet on Tuesday, the 16th inst.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—The Commissioners of Health met yesterday, at the Mayor's Office. Dr. Gunn reported the arrival of the barks *Samuel Hammett* and *Mountain Eagle*, from Matanzas, in quarantine. The vessels were ordered to be detained fifteen days for disinfecting in the Lower Bay, and then permitted to come up to the neighborhood of Ellis' Island and discharge their cargoes by lighters, at the option of the Health Officer. Dr. Gunn also reported the arrival of the schooner *Chrisolita*, from Trinidad, brig *Isabella Bowman*, from Port-au-Prince, and bark *Avalon*, from Rio. All of these vessels will be detained below five days before coming to the City at the direction of the Health Officer. The arrival of the bark *Jane M.* was also reported. She reached this port last from Havana, on her way to Rockland, with a cargo of sugar, but put in here in consequence of fever prevailing on board. Her captain and mate died at the port of Havana, and four of the crew were taken ill after getting to sea. Two of these died on the passage, and the other two were transferred to the Floating Hospital for treatment immediately upon arriving at the Lower Bay. The remaining members of the crew numbering five persons, two of whom have been taken sick since their arrival here, and the vessel has already a well-marked yellow fever flag. The Board directed that this vessel should be sent to the Quarantine where she now lies, the Health Officer to report at each meeting her condition. The Health Officer furnished the following list of vessels now lying at the Lower Bay, from infected ports, with the date of their arrival there: From Africa—Bark *Lone Star*, arrived July 26; bark *Ralph Tabor*, arrived July 30; ship *B. R. Miles*, arrived July 29; bark *Pepe*, arrived Aug. 4; bark *Jane Thurston*, arrived Aug. 5. From Matanzas—Barks *Mountain Eagle*, arrived Aug. 2, *Mountain Eagle*, arrived Aug. 5. From Sierra Leone—Brig *Brontes*, arrived July 5. From South—Bark *Arcade*, arrived Aug. 5. From Port-au-Prince—Brig *Isabella Bowman*, arrived July 3. From Rio—Schooner *Chrisolita*, arrived July 7. From Antigua—Brig *Arabella Lindsley*, arrived July 7. The Board adjourned to Wednesday next.

AN UNKNOWN WOMAN FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown woman, about 30 years of age, was found in the East River on Sunday afternoon, near Governor's Island. An inquest was held yesterday, and a verdict of "Death by drowning" rendered. Deceased was dressed in a calico dress, and had in her pocket a pair of silk mitts, a handkerchief and a festival badge. On her feet were cotton stockings and black gaiters. She was of medium size, and has been in the water but a few days.

THE COST OF CLEANING THE STREETS.—The cost of cleaning the streets of the City during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 6, was as follows:

Men employed.	Days work done.	Loads manure.	Loads dirt and rubbish.	Loads of ashes.	Total No. of loads.
96	61½	108	198	296	602
9	33	48	81	244	341
22	87½	243	209	285	737
18	71½	88	84	400	514
18	67	163	248	355	766
36	48	111	153	395	659
15	63½	220	61	383	669
16	54½	148	57	412	617
14	60½	163	97	382	642
30	119½	232	117	401	749
7	27	—	174	74	248
22	94½	88	162	369	559
18	69½	78	81	250	409
26	86½	112	246	594	952
26	106½	142	589	480	1211
8	34	—	357	84	441
18	33½	—	319	409	728
17	78½	—	686	284	970
18	82	—	356	254	610
337	1285	1590	4213	6364	12 377

FATAL RAILROAD CASUALTY.—Coroner JACKMAN yesterday, held an inquest at No. 6 East Fortieth-street, on the body of a lad, about 10 years of age, named JACOB RAMAGE, who was run over by car No. 9 of the Third-avenue Railroad, on Saturday last, at the corner of Fortieth-street and Third-avenue. The evidence was conflicting as to whether the casualty was accidental or not. WM. CARNES, a boy who was with the deceased, testified that RAMAGE jumped on the rear platform of car No. 27 of the same road, was pushed off by the conductor, fell across the up track and car No. 56 was coming along, and was run over and killed. HENRY W. MOTT, an employe of the Railroad company, testified that he saw the lad jump off the car, and fall across the track, and he was in no respect interested with by the driver or conductor. The jury found that the boy came to his death by being run over by car No. 56, from being pushed off car No. 27 by some person or persons unknown. The drivers of both cars were fully exonerated from blame.

AFFAIRS IN THE STREET DEPARTMENT.—Yesterday the Street Commissioner advertised for bids for the erection of the building to be known as the Tombs' House, and for bids for repairing the City Hall. $25,000 were appropriated by the Legislature for the Tombs' House, and estimates were made, for a three-story, another for a four-story building that should not the bids of the latter come within the sum set apart, those for the former should. On opening them, however, it was found that the lowest for the three-story building was $27,500, being $2,500 more than the sum appropriated. The settlement will have been so modified this time that it is hoped there will be no trouble about awarding the contract. Bids for this and for the City Hall work will be opened on the 19 h inst. $40,000 has been set apart to restore the latter building to its former condition.

ADDITIONAL COMPLAINTS AGAINST THOMAS T. ELL.—Mr. F. R. DIESELDORFF, of No. 395 Broadway yesterday made a complaint against THOMAS T. ELL, who was arrested on Saturday on charges of false pretences. Mr. DIESELDORFF alleges that the accused got him for some pictures in a worthless check for $30. Mr. HERMANN HERSTEIN, of No. 393 Broadway, also charges ELLIS with fraud, in obtaining from him $270 worth of surgical instruments. The prisoner represented that he had $10,000 in deposit in the Pacific Bank, which he did not want to draw upon, as he expected to pay that amount the next day for some property he had been purchasing. Several other complaints are expected to be made against the prisoner.

AN OMNIBUS HORSE ACCIDENTALLY SHOT BY A SERVANT.—Early yesterday morning a man hailed a coach in front of the Astor House, and handed a gun up to the driver. As the driver stooped over to hand it, a revolver dropped out of the side pocket of his coat, fell to the sidewalk and exploded, the ball entering one of the horses' legs. The wounded animal gave a furious leap, and it required three men to prevent him from running away. The man's carelessness in so recklessly carrying a pistol nearly resulted in injuring nothing but the horse.

DIED TO DEATH.—SARAH MORAN, a native of Ireland, about 53 years of age, residing at No. 14 Hester-street, died at the New-York Hospital on Sunday from the effects of burns received on the morning of the same day. It is supposed that the clothes of deceased took fire from a pipe which she was smoking. An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Jackman, and a verdict of "accidental death" was rendered.

CRICKET.—The Kings County and Newark Cricket Club are announced to play a game to-day at Hempstead, L. I. The former Club, since its organization has been successful in sixteen matches. They have now challenged the Newark Club, which is considered formidable. HALLS is one of the bowlers of the Newark Club.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—NICHOLAS BERNAY, of No. 6 East Fortieth-street, while attempting to descend from the top of a Ninth-avenue car yesterday, fell between the wheels, and had one of his legs fractured in two places. He was taken to his home by the police.

Police Reports.

UNDESIRABLE VISITOR.—Dennis Kehoe of No. 6 East Thirty-second-street, is a coal shoveler by occupation, and his business has proved so prosperous that it not only afforded him a living, but gave him something to lay up against a rainy day." His savings for safe keeping, were usually placed in the cradle, under the pillow. Among the acquaintances of the family was included a woman named Fox, and on Sunday afternoon she called upon Mrs. Kehoe in a friendly way. It is alleged that with the cunning which characterizes her quadruped, Miss Fox abstracted a pocket-book containing $42 in gold from its place under the pillow, and left the premises. Mr. Kehoe soon discovered the theft, and had his late visitor arrested. On searching her, $42 25 of the money was found in her possession. Justice QUACKENBUSH, before whom the accused was arraigned, committed her in default of $500 to answer.

ARREST FOR COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Officers Dilworth and Thomas Potter were arrested, at a house in Forty-fifth-street, by Sergeant Dickson and Officers Rustace and Farley, on a charge of having in their possession $5,000 in counterfeit $10 notes on the Canton County Bank, N. Y., in the cellar of house No. 139 East Forty-fifth-street, where it was found by the Police last Thursday evening. Several of the $10 counterfeit bills together with dies, plates, a press, and other counterfeit tools, were found on the premises of the accused. Potter, it is said, is a fugitive from Cooperstown, N. Y., whence he had escaped from jail. Both prisoners were held for examination by Alderman HARDY.

ASSAULT WITH A KNIFE.—A fight took place at 8 o'clock yesterday morning at No. 178 West Forty-fourth-street, between Philip O'Reilly, Peter Kay, Michael Mullen and Henry Drake, when the latter drew a knife and inflicted a wound several inches in length on O'Reilly head, besides slicing off a piece of the scalp. Drake immediately fled, and has not yet been arrested. The Police give the following character. It is alleged that he killed a man in Leonard-street about a year ago, and that Jon Cohern last November when the latter was a policeman at the corner of Prince and Mercer-streets.

ASSAULT.—A man named Daniel [illegible], charged with having one [illegible]. It is alleged that in the [illegible] Mary Shannon, [illegible] No. 18 Desbrosses-street, [illegible] Lee [illegible] Alderman SMITH, at the Police Court, who locked him up for trial.

Both [illegible] did not [illegible] Court, and [illegible] the night of [illegible], was merely troubled in mind.

BAD CONDUCT.—A respectably-dressed [illegible], named Reinhart, was arrested on Saturday by Officer Gillen, of the Twenty-first Ward, for exposing himself in a grossly indecent way in a Third-avenue car. The prisoner was taken before Justice [illegible], at Jefferson Market Police Court, and was [illegible] in sureties of $300 each for trial. Two men were held in two sureties of $150 each, but no persons were found who felt compassion enough for him to become his bondsmen.

ARRESTS BY THE HARBOR POLICE.—The crew of boat No. 7, of the Harbor Police, arrested six persons from on board British bark *Excelsior*, laying off Bedlow's Island, Saturday morning, for refusing to do duty. They were sent to the Tombs. They answer to the names of Wm. JOHNSON, Henry Lawrence, Wm. [illegible], Morris Morris, Joseph Jones, John M. Sommerby.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—Charles Brennan, a sailor, was arrested, on Sunday, charged with assaulting James Gill, a boy living at No. 141 Worth-street, and striking him upon the head with a pitcher. Gill was taken home seriously injured, and Brennan was committed to the Tombs.

ARREST ON SUSPICION.—A boy, 18 years of age, named Thomas Kelly, was arrested, on Sunday, on suspicion of having stolen money and jewelry to the value of $500 from Mary Glasbey, of No. 109 Reade-street. The accused was taken to the Lower Police Court and committed.

The Broadway Tragedy—Extraordinary Privileges of Robert C. Macdonald.

A rumor was extensively current on Saturday that ROBERT C. MACDONALD, who is charged with the murder of VIRGINIA STEWART, immediately after the inquest on his victim had been concluded last Friday had been seen, in company with the Policemen who were deputed to return him to the Tombs, to enter a house of ill-fame in Crosby-street, where they remained an hour or two. We refrained from publishing the rumor until we were fully satisfied of its truth, because of the probable effect of such a story against the prisoner, when his case should be brought to trial. An investigation by our reporter, however, leaves no room to doubt the facts alleged in the report, and the policemen themselves admit the correctness of its main features. The officials who were so accommodating to a man who is held on a charge of murder are Officers MARSHALL and GORDON, of the Sixth Precinct. They state that permission was given them by Coroner JACKMAN to convey MACDONALD, at his own request, wherever he might choose to go, so that he was safely returned to the Tombs before dark. A carriage was accordingly procured, and the trio left the City Hospital about 2½ o'clock. First they went to the Metropolitan Hotel, where MACDONALD had an interview with a friend and transacted some private business. The three remained there about an hour, the officers never permitting the prisoner to leave their sight. They say they were in utter ignorance of the fact that they were doing aught of a reprehensible nature, MACDONALD next proposed the officers should accompany him to the residence of a friend of his in Crosby-street. The obliging officials assented, and all three went to a house in that street, immediately in the rear of the hotel. The policemen say that they were perfectly uninformed as to the reputation of the house when they entered, and supposed it was occupied by persons of respectability. The ladies seemed glad to see MACDONALD, and wine was opened, of which they all partook. Soon, however, from the demeanor and conversation of the women, the officers suspected they were not of unsullied reputation, and their suspicions soon ripened to entire belief. After their innocent eyes had been fully opened, they say they hurried MACDONALD away from his friends, and proceeded immediately to the Tombs, where they arrived about 5 o'clock—having just spent two hours and a half in hunting up enjoyment for their gentlemanly prisoner. The policemen deny that part of the rumor which asserts that they carried several bottles of champagne to the Tombs for MACDONALD's special delectation, and in confirmation of the denial, appeal to the prison regulations, which strictly prohibit the use of intoxicating drinks by prisoners. Cigars are luxuries upon which the prison rules place no ban, and of these the kind-hearted officers carried two boxes down to MACDONALD's quarters—procured from his Crosby-street friends.

On Saturday, early in the afternoon, the prisoner was arraigned at the Bar of the Court of General Sessions, to plead to the indictment for murder, which the Grand Jury had found against him. When he retired from the Court he was not immediately escorted to his cell. The Wardens of the City Prison say he was returned to them about 5½ o'clock. Where he was in the interval, after he left the Court-room until 6½ o'clock, the two Deputy-Sheriffs who were commissioned to return him to the keeper of the City Prison, could doubtless reveal. It was an officer of the same Court who indulged Dr. GAILLARDET and allowed him to escape after he had been convicted of a felonious assault on the proprietor of the New-York Hotel—the doctor at the time leaving the official at least his hat in return for the privilege.

The New Gold Excitement.

Private letters have been received and published in this City confirming, what at first was regarded as doubtful intelligence respecting the alleged extensive gold discoveries in the district of Chiriqui, in New Granada. These letters are from parties living or sojourning at "Boco del Toro," or Chiriqui, on the Atlantic, and are dated July 8, 1859. They represent that within the previous three weeks a new El Dorado had been discovered. The Indian cemeteries of that country which contain the remains of tribes long since extinct, were found to contain immense wealth, in the shape of gold trinkets or idols, which, according to the customs of those tribes, appear to have been buried with their owners. These figures and images lie four or five feet below the surface, and are found, often in considerable quantities, deposited in small earthen pots alongside, or beneath the stone coffins which contained the dead. These are described in the *yatois* of the country as sapos, calmomes, camaroues, boriqueros, aquilas, palomas, plastas, y *otros figuras de oro*. Fifty thousand dollars in value of pure gold had been extracted. All the inhabitants of one town had deserted and gone to the placers. One man had hired a party of ten natives, to whom he pays a dollar a day with board, and a dollar premium for each idol which he may find. Californians were sent for to come and prospect for the source of all this wealth, which is supposed to reside in the mountains and streams which traverse the continent. Another letter states that "all are flocking to this one cemetery, which is half a mile from Bugaba.

"C——, who lives at Dolega, writes me fully about the prodigious richness of these discoveries, and urges me to come at once. One man, who formerly lived with me, found in one day six gold plates, weighing each about half a pound. Another found a shirk twelve inches long, and other relics of solid gold, such as tigers, hats, butterflies, deer and numerous objects, such as B—— sent you two years ago, only much larger, some the same size and some smaller. It is not in the coffins, made of rough stones, that these things are found, excepting, perhaps, the few ornaments placed on the Indian's body at the time of death, but it is under the bottom of the stone where the worldly treasure of the Indian at the time of his death is buried. This fact, now proven, explains why hitherto, in the immense cemetery of Boguete, which covers all the savannas, nothing but stone figures and curious vases and other stone implements have been found. These objects were always placed alongside the coffin, according to Indian custom; and this I have seen done myself at Indian funerals when I have been among them in these very mountains. Was this simply a funeral ceremony, or for the purpose of hiding their wealth from the greedy Spaniard? B—— told me that when he showed the gold images he sent you to the Indian chief of the Blancos it caused him great emotion, and the cacique was thrown into fits by the fear, as he expressed it, that some Indian had betrayed the secret; but this was allayed when he heard that it was only by accident they were found. The mail-carrier tells me that at Dolega alone the people have got already about one and a half quintals of gold in these images—150 pounds.

The source from whence came this gold is now what all will seek, and California miners will soon find it out. In the meantime these golden figures, which have at all times been discovered in smaller quantities, offer a comparatively inexhaustible field for working, and much easier to be extracted than California or Australian gold. Not only the Cemetery of Bugaba, but also the extensive ones of the Boguete and the Huaccas, five or six miles from there, but hundreds of other ones, to this day untouched and scattered all over this extensive and unknown region, both on the north and south sides of the Cordilliera, are full of such relics. Morari, Changuinola, and other points, are full of such tombs. I have been through them all. This will, beyond doubt, lead to the discovery of the famous and renowned gold workings of Tisingal. It is very certain that they were reached through this lagoon."

The arrival of a quantity of these quaint specimens in this City, which have been on exhibition in the Broadway jewelry stores, and the assurances of respectable parties as to their genuineness, have assisted to increase the excitement which such discoveries naturally produce.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

Prepared Glue: a very useful and convenient article for housekeepers and others, is "Spalding's Prepared Glue." It is one of those inventions, small in themselves, which, nevertheless, go far in the economies of household management, and are an ever-present aid in saving time, expense and trouble. The number of small repairs to furniture, picture-frames, crockery, children's toys, leather, shall and other fancy work, with the almost innumerable uses to which in every household a really good and ever-ready article of this kind may be applied, will at once suggest themselves to the ladies. Damaged book-covers, loosened leaves, dilapidated maps, and herbariums will remind the student and book-worm of its value. This glue is recommended with chemicals which hold it permanently in solution until it is applied, without affecting the strength, but which serve to give the adhesive matter a firmer hold on the surfaces to be united, after which they quickly evaporate, leaving the glue to harden with rapidity and tenacity. It is estimated that there are at least

Dr. Humphreys.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper, a few days ago, a narrative was given of this reprobate man, in which he is spoken of as being connected with the Free Church of Scotland. I am happy to inform you that he is not connected with any of the Scotch Churches, nor with any Presbyterian Church in either the old or the new world, of which the *registers* are given in *Wilson's Presbyterian Almanac*, 1858-9. Yours respectfully,

JOHN KNOX.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERIES FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.—We are informed that an employe of the Boston and Worcester Railroad Corporation has been detected in robberies at the freight depot in this city. These have been carried on for a series of years, enabling the man to accumulate, as a result of his long-practiced knavery, a property of some $30,000. He owns two houses in the city, a large number of bank shares, and has made investments generally with a free hand. His salary has been not more than enough to sustain him comfortably, and he could not have laid up $1,000. In his operations, as an assistant, he has had a woman in disguise. The goods stolen have been taken to a store in the city and there sold. The affair is to be legally investigated, when its details will doubtless be made public. At present, parties knowing to the transaction are not particularly communicative.

Boston Atlas, Aug. 8.

A new hotel is to be built in Saratoga, with a view to the accommodation of that class of Saratoga visitors who go there with their own conveyances.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

Is issued on the morning of every Tuesday and Friday, and contains, in addition to the bulk of intelligence given in the Daily Paper,

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Local agents wanted. No. 503 Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

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DIED.

BUSBICK.—In this City, on Sunday night, Aug. 7, LEWIS NASH BUSBICK, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, No. 268 West 25th-st., at 3 o'clock, this day, (Tuesday.)

SISSONS.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 8, at 7¼ A. M., THOMAS WILLIAM SISSONS, only and infant son of Joseph and Annie Sissons aged 4 months and 16 days.

His friends are all invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 68 West 19th-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., this day, (Tuesday.)

TRASK.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 7, MARY CLARISSA, daughter of James W. and Martha C. Trask, aged 13 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 166 10th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

WILDE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Aug. 7, WALTER FIELD, son of John and Margaret K. Miller, aged 21 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 161 Oxford-st.

TROTTER.—In Harlem, on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 7, of inflammation of the brain, JOSEPH THURSTON, infant son of Mr. Andrew R. Trotter.

Funeral on Tuesday, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SERVIS.—On Sunday morning, Aug 7, CAROLINE MCCUTCHEN, wife of Isaac H. Servis, Jr., aged 23 years.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Aug. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, Wm. M. McCutchen, No. 449 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

BILL.—At Hoboken, after a short illness, GEORGE JAS. HILL, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his son, George Hill, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 210 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

FAIRE.—At "Fresh Pond," Glen Cove, on Thursday, Aug 4, by drowning, while bathing, RANDOLPH J., son of Edward and Emily Virginia Frith, aged 10 years and 9 months.

PHELPS.—In Buffalo, on Saturday, Aug. 6, suddenly, REBECCA LOUISA, wife of Charles S. Phelps, eldest daughter of Thomas S. and Jane Cummings.

Relatives, and those of the families, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 105 East 26th st., at 10 o'clock A. M., this day, (Tuesday.)

MILLER.—At Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., on Sunday, AUG. 7, MRS ELIZABETH MILLER, aged 83 years and 11 days.

The funeral will take place from the cottage of her son, A. A. Iconson, Hyde Park, this day, (Tuesday,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

POSNE.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Sunday, Aug. 7, ARTHUR J., youngest child of Charles N. and Elizabeth Posne, aged 6 months.

NICOLL.—At La Fayette, Ind., on Tuesday, Aug. 2, WILLIAM NICOLL, son of John Nicoll, of Bloomfield Grove, Orange Co., N. Y., in the 28th year of his age.

CAMPE.—In Amherst County, near Lynchburg, Va., FREDERIC DALMAS CAMP, infant son of Ellodoro and Adrie S. Campe, formerly of New-York.

ROSE.—At Patchogue, L. I., on Saturday, Aug. 6, of a cancer, Mrs. TEMPERANCE ROSE, wife of Capt. Rumsey Rose, aged 58 years.

STARR.—At Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 6, GRACE STARR, daughter of Wm. H. and Frances C. Starr, aged 1 year and 6 months.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES.

Authorized by the Legislature with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 427, Aug 8, 1859.

69, 67, 65, 44, 56, 77, 46, 38, 58, 50, 6, 7, 33.

Class No. 423, Aug. 8, 1859.

31, 73, 43, 2, 65, 9, 47, 42, 60, 63, 38, 8, 67, 52.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.

Class No. 424, Extra, Aug. 6, 1859.

21, 58, 46, 32, 39, 74, 73, 6, 20, 66, 28, 75, 8.

Class No. 425, Aug. 8, 1859.

26, 75, 11, 59, 71, 48, 20, 35, 19, 25, 10, 41, 18.

Class No. 426, Extra, Aug. 8, 1859.

54, 47, 2, 41, 9, 46, 76, 50, 13, 1, 58, 11, 19.

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

PETER K. DEVO,
ADVERTISING AGENT,
OFFICE NO. 19 NASSAU BANK BUILDING,
Reference—Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

All desirous of advertising through his (Mr. Devo's) agency, can do so with the *fullest confidence in all his representations.*—*N. Y. Express, March 4, 1859.*

THOSE WITH BROKEN DOWN CONSTITUTIONS,
DEBILITATED, WEAK, NERVOUS OR DYSPEPTIC.
A delightful tonic, nervine and alterative is Farquar's California Wine or Brandy, pleasantly medicinated with rhubarb, Peruvian bark and juniper, &c. This conscientiously recommended for Summer Complaints, Diarrhœa, Habitual Constipation or as a general beverage. Quart bottles, $1, at No. 10 Astor House, No. 158 Bowery, No. 86 Broadway, Hayes', Brooklyn. Dépôt No. 6 Varick st.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
BROCATELS, SATIN DELAINES,
ENGLISH AND GERMAN DAMASKS,
Gilt Cornices, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Tassels, &c., at the lowest prices.
Also, of our own manufacture, a large stock of Window Shades of every description.
FERGUSON BROTHERS, No 351 Broadway.

CHILSON'S CONE
FURNACES
Consume all the gas arising from the consumption of coal, thus saving a large proportion of fuel.
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
Makers,
No. 442 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.

TURKISH LATAKIA TOBACCO,
FOR
MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
Manufactured expressly for the London Clubs—a superior article for smoking. A fresh importation just received and FOR SALE TO THE TRADE,
By TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,
No. 6 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
Will positively cure Cholera Infantum, Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, and all the diseases incident to the process of teething. It gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the infant. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold by all druggists, at 25 cents per bottle, and at the office, No. 13 Cedar-st.

HAVING ENLARGED MY FACILITIES for the manufacture of PREPARED GLUE, I am now ready to fill orders to any extent promptly.
H. C. SPALDING, No. 30 Platt-st.
Post-office address, Box No. 3,600.

THE ONLY TRANSLATION AUTHORISED BY THE AUTHOR AND PUBLISHED BY HIS CONSENT, AND PRONOUNCED BY THE ENGLISH PRESS AS MOST ADMIRABLE.
THE ROMAN QUESTION.
By
E. ABOUT.
Translated from the French by H. C. Coape.
Suppressed in France.
1 vol. 12mo cloth.
From the London Critic.
"The translator has done his task as well as possible. He has entered heartily into his original, and the reader will soon understand why the writer desired to be beyond the reach of 'the long arm of the Pope.'"
From the London Times.
"One of the most pungent productions of the day."
From the London Daily News.
"Intolerably witty and mercilessly truthful."
From the Athenæum.
"M. A. descends into the darkness and seizes upon the Vulture of his National Prometheus."
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

MARKET MEN SHOULD MAKE A note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. Supply unlimited at No. 30 Platt-st.

PILES, PILES, PILES.
NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 13, 1856.
DR. WITMER: I have been affected with external piles for the last eleven years. I was operated upon, and have tried all the advertised remedies for curing piles, but they did me no good. I was in a wretched condition. I was advised by Mr. Clifford, of your City, to try Dr. Witmer's Pile Suppository, which I did, and I am happy to state that it has entirely cured me of that dreadful disease—piles. Yours, respectfully,
EDWARD H. WARDEN.
Agency for the sale of Dr. Witmer's Pile Suppository, No. 100 Bowery, New-York.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
EVERYWHERE.
EVERYWHERE.
EVERYWHERE.
Sold and manufactured by
HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
The sale cannot now be stopped!!!
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HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS are sold by the bottle, box or thousand.
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HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, Principal Depôt, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, N. Y.
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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A BOTTLE OF SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, in every house, to repair broken furniture, toys, crockery, etc. Price, 15 cents. Sold everywhere.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS HOUSEKEEPERS, by ladies traveling companions, by three respectable sisters, Protestants, American and English in City or country; no incumbrance; one is a competent seamstress; understands cutting and making children's clothing; no objection to a bachelor or widower's family; have the best of references. Apply, for three days, at No. 208 4th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE, middle aged and efficient young women in City or country; one is a first class cook, washer and ironer; makes nice bread and pastry; the other is an excellent chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; would assist in washing; they are highly recommended; will go together. Apply No. 378 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman Protestant girl to assist in light housework and children, sew, or make herself generally useful; is willing to work; particularly neat in her work and speaks the English language fluently. Address No. 1 East 28th-st., corner of Broadway, basement, over the drug store; wages no object in a good home.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress; would do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing, or would like to take care of children; she has taken care of children for five years; has no objection to go to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No 97 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A HARDWORKing Scotch girl and highly recommended girl as kitchen worker, or to do general housework; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer, economical and neat, and will try to please. Also a situation wanted for a young girl as child's nurse, or is willing to make herself useful. Two months reference. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook in a gentleman's family; she understands all kinds of cooking, boning and larding, jellies and creams, pickling, preserving, French cooking, &c.; is an excellent pastry cook. Unexceptionable City reference from some of the best families. Apply at No. 102 7th-av., third floor front, between 23d and 24th sts., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as seamstress; can cut and make children's clothes and ladies' dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; can give the best of City reference; has no objection to assist in light chamberwork or to wait on young ladies. Call at No. 101 25th st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, and is a first-rate baker and pastry cook; understands making poultry. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 27 James st., 2d floor, corner of New Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN FULLY competent, a situation as cook; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups and jellies. Wages $8 to $9. Also, a girl as nurse and seamstress; quick at the needle, is kind and attentive to children; no objections to the country. Call No. 216 East 23rd-st. two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN THE CITY OR country, as nurse and seamstress, by a competent young woman, who can tend an infant from its birth; has a little daughter 8 years old whom she would like to have with her, or she would go alone. Call at No. 69 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of plain sewing perfectly; can embroider if required; has good City reference. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st., in the basement. No objections to go in the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework in a small family. Has no objection to a short distance in the country. Has the best of City reference. Call at 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avenues.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Understands making bread and pies, cooking all sorts of meats, &c., or would do general housework separately. Has the best of references. No objection to the country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, 3d floor, for 2 days.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOmen want situations; one as cook, washer and ironer or housework; the other to do up stairs work and to assist in the washing or waiting; no objection to the country. Can be well recommended. Apply at No. 230 West 56th-st., near 9th av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation to cook, wash and iron; understands all kinds of cooking, can make pies and puddings and is an excellent baker, is a superior washer and ironer is a girl of the most reliable, trustworthy and steady habits and not afraid to work. Apply at 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; also, by a very nice colored young woman as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 7 12th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook, understanding meats, games and jellies, with the best of City references; no objections to the country. Apply at Nos. 13 and 14 8th-st., between 3rd and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable Protestant girl as waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing. Can furnish satisfactory references. Call for two days at No. 29 East 16th-st., near the Park.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to go out by the month to do general housework in a small family; has good country reference. Address A. F., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do the up-stairs work and help in the kitchen; good City reference. Call at No. 64 Sheriff-st., top floor. Can be seen till engaged.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG women as nurse and lady's maid; Protestants; three months landed, from Paris; French and Swiss. Apply at No. 45 Raymond-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as laundress, or nurse or chambermaid; call at No. 69 6th ave., third floor, back room; can be seen for two days.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGlish, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 9th st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS ARE CAREFULLY selected for private families by C BOOKHAM, No. 28 East 13th st., near Broadway, New-York. No connection with any office.

MALES.

WANTED—TO MAKE AN ARRANGEMENT FOR permanent employment, by a young man who has occupied for some years the position of principal clerk and book-keeper in a leading daily paper. Is perfectly conversant with subscription and advertising, mailing, and all other subjects incidental to the newspaper or publishing business. Would take any position where his abilities can be turned to account, and an ordinary liberal salary allowed. Address A. D., Box No. 165 *Times* office, appointing an interview.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE (ENGLISH, Protestant), young man, a situation as coachman, gardener and groom; understands the capacity very well; can give references from former employers can certify; would be willing to milk cows, and farming generally; is very desirous to get a place; no objection to country. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 510 Broadway, 3d floor, up stairs, for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE trustworthy and willing English Protestant young man, age 19 years; he understands the care of horses well; is a good driver; neat and careful about his work, and will make himself generally useful; a nice home more desirable than high wages. No objection to the country; will give superior references. Call or address No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN, without incumbrance, (Scotchman) as coachman; has had long experience in the care and management of horses, and can show the best of recommendations from the best of families, both in this City and in the old country, as to honesty, sobriety and carefulness. Address a note to W. Y., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, which will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY one who understands his business in all its different departments, with the proper care of graperies and fruits of all kinds, with the laying out of handsome grounds and handsome walks, good propagation of flowers &c. Any reference in writ of such a person address to G. F., CODY, MAPES, Seed Warehouse, 134 Nassau-st., N. Y.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses perfectly, is a good vegetable gardener, and can do any kind of farm-work; has the best of reference; will be found anxious to please and attentive to his business. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried man and his wife, who have no children, to go in the country, the man as coachman gardener and farmer, and the wife as dairy woman, cook, and to assist at the washing and ironing. Can give the best recommendations. Call or address a note to No. 66 East 32d-st., 4th floor.

WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER HAVING A GENeral knowledge of business, desires a situation in some wholesale house, (importing preferred) as salesman, book keeper or any other capacity, where a fair salary will be given. Satisfactory reference will be given. Address H. H., Box No. 2,781 New-York Post office.

WANTED—A STEADY SITUATION AS GARDENer; has a wife and one child; is sober and industrious; has a thorough knowledge of greenhouse plants, hot and cold frames, and in fact is master of the whole routine of gardening and can be recommended as such. Address T. F., Box 172 Yorkville Post office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; also, farming; conducted a large place for the last ten years. Best of reference for capability and sobriety. Address G. F., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN OF STEADY habits, single, and with favorable references, an engagement as waiter. Any stations, personally or by letter, to A. B., at Mr. Beekman's, No. 69 East 13th-st., will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, A situation; has the best of City references; no objection to town or country; perfectly understands his business in all its branches. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 206 *Times* Office, until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant man; thoroughly understands his business, and would make himself useful to his employers; has good reference as to capability, honesty, &c. Address J. F., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A MAN AND HIS WIFE WANTS A situation; the man as coachman, his wife cook or laundress in a small family. They understand their business perfectly, with best City references. Address, J. D., Box No. 202 *Times* office, for five days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUAtions; the man as coachman, understands the care and management of horses, is a careful driver, or would take charge of a vegetable garden; the woman as good cook, or would go as laundress. Can give satisfactory reference as to character, sobriety and industry. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address C., for two days, Box No. 144 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION IN a private family; understands his business well. Can furnish the best City references as to capability and character. Call at 178 Reade-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman and gardener; has had long experience and can furnish satisfactory testimonials to his steadiness and capability. Address A. B., Box No 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A LADY 26 YEARS OF AGE, OF genteel address, an engagement as clerk, housekeeper, or to travel with an invalid. Address, appointing interview, E LLA W., Station B Post office, 8th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHMAN as groom or coachman, aged 28; no objection to a small garden; and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address R. B. Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ABLE AND EFFICIENT MAN, of the highest qualifications for the general execution and management of office business. He must be an accomplished penman, a competent accountant and correspondent, with experience to enable him to take a leading position in a large and widely extended commercial business. To the right man a liberal salary and permanent position will be offered. Only men of the very best qualifications need apply to J. C. AYER, St. Nicholas Hotel, on Wednesday and Thursday, Aug. 10 and 11, at 9 o'clock A. M.

SALESMAN WANTED.—A MAN OF GOOD address to attend in the retail hosiery and furnishing goods department of a Broadway store; must be a good salesman and understand the business perfectly. The most unexceptionable reference will be required as to integrity, ability, &c. Address, stating where last employed, references real name and residence, SAMUEL, ADE, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN YOUNG MEN, WITH $25 to $100, to engage in a very safe and profitable business. With energy and enterprise they can make $90 to $700 per month. Apply at No. 429 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A BOY ABLE TO PLAY THE PIANO to some extent, and who would make himself generally useful in a piano warerom. One residing with his parents would be preferred. Apply at the Piano rooms, No. 354 Broadway.

TO FOREMEN OF TRACKLAYERS—Wanted, three experienced men to go to the Isthmus of Panama. Apply only with recommendations at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 38 Wall-st.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF A WHOLESALE drug house a good writer as bill clerk. One with good recommendations and acquainted with the business may address Box No. 1,613 Post office.

WANTED—A GARDENER WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business, and has experience in laying out new gardens. Apply at No. 65 Warren st., second floor.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO COOK, WASH and iron for a small family living in the country a short distance from the City. Good references required. Call at No. 91 Beekman st., at 10 o'clock.

WANTED.—A FEW MEN WANTED TO SELL an article they can realise from $5 to $10 per day from. Apply at No. 183 Broadway, basement.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, AN ACTIVE INTELligent lad, who resides with his parents. Apply at No. 10 Duane st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE—USE foil in every house. Manufactured at No. 30 Platt-st. Sold by Stationers, Druggists, Grocers, Hardware, Furniture and Fancy Goods Dealers.

THE
GREAT WONDER
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press:"

BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1856.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD & Co.:

Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am, truly yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New-Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

AARONS RUN, Ky., Nov. 30, 1858.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: I would feel tainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using one bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of Restoratives extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair, I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compels me to announce to whomsoever may read this that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to ALL who may feel the necessity of it.

Respectfully yours, REV. S. ALLEN BROOK.

P. S.—The testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited; but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert if you wish, if no, destroy and say nothing.

Yours, &c., Rev. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 50 per cent more in proportion than the small, retails for $2; a bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion and retails for $3 a bot le.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment.) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, in the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

A GOOD THING AND CHEAP.

THE
SHILLING
HAIR TONIC,
HIGHLY PERFUMED,
RETAILS FOR ONLY 12 CENTS.
EVERYBODY CAN BUY IT.

Bottles hold more, and the article is fully equal to any that retails at 25 cents.

Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Wholesale depot No. 139 Maiden-lane.

CANCERS CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE, by G. T. BLAKE, M. D., No. 649 Broadway, New-York. The Remedy is purely vegetable, and contains no poison. The application for destroying Cancers varies from 15 to 120 minutes. Little or no pain caused. Twelve years' experience has taught that Cancers, if cured at all, must be cured quickly. Send for a pamphlet of particulars.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Courtlandt-st.

COAL $4 50.—I AM DELIVERING THE BEST quality of red ash, stove and grate Coal, and Lehigh and Locust Mountain for ranges and furnaces, well screened, at $4 50 per ton; weight warranted 2,000 pounds to the ton, or forfeit the Coal.

JOHN MACDONALD, corner 27th-st. and 9th-av.

IMPORTANT TO IMPORTERS OF MEERSCHAUM Goods, segar store keepers and smokers. All repairs of meerschaum pipes and amber tubes, will be neatly done at No. 357 Broome-st., near Bowery.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN STREET—A NEW STYLE OF SHOES AND GAITERS ONLY $2 50, WARRANTED. ALSO, $3 50 AND $4 DRESS BOOTS, THAT WILL SURPRISE EVERYBODY.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held at their rooms, Brooklyn Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 9, at 8 o'clock. An Essay will be read by THOS. G. SHEARMAN, Esq. Subject—*What is the use of a Young Men's Christian Association?* The public are invited to attend.

LYMAN ABBOTT,
Chairman Committe on Lectures and Meetings.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CAMP-MEETING NOTICE.—THERE WILL be a Camp-Meeting held about 1½ miles from Yonkers Village, on the Sawmill River Road, commencing on MONDAY, Aug. 15, by the different Independent Methodist Societies of New-York. People wanting tents, apply to the Committee.

JESSE D. BROWN, JAMES VINCENT,
H. AKERLY, G. BOWLER.

INSTRUCTION.

FOR INSTRUCTION IN THE ART OF USING SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, apply at 30 Platt-st. BOTTLE.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Haverack, Columbia County, New-York.
Offers Board and tuition for $150 per year.
Term opens Sept. 15.
Male and Female.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A family boarding school under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Belton; location very elevated and healthy, with 10 acres of well shaded, open enclosed grounds; competent teachers employed; highest advantages offered for music, painting, &c. Terms, from $150 to $300 a year; Fall term reopens first Wednesday in September. For circulars, apply to Mr. JAS BATES American Exchange Bank Building, corner Broadway and Cedar-st.; CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 580 Broadway; Jackson's Mourning Store, No. 561 Broadway, or address the Principal,
ROBERT BOLTON.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED 1835.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School,—male and female. Advantages: healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in Music and Painting. Fall term of fourteen weeks opens Aug 25. Board and common English, $38. For Circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER, Armenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER graduated at Yale, of strong impulse to communicate knowledge and corresponding tact, with methodical habits, will open a Select School in the city of Brooklyn on or before Sept. 5 next where the number will be strictly limited to TEN. Gentlemen who can appreciate the advantages thus offered will address TEACHER, Box No 980 Brooklyn Post-office.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADWAY, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

ACADEMIES OF WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, ALGEBRA, ARITHMETIC—No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton st., Brooklyn. These the business man's essentials, are taught hours suiting independent of classes. Ladies' writing lessons, $2, 16 lessons. Boys during vacation, $3 per month. Col. PAINE'S mode of instruction is simple, concise and eminently successful.—*Daily Advertiser, Newport.*

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Fall Term will commence Sept. 14. Terms $225 per year, including board and English branches. Circulars containing full particulars may be obtained of Rev. Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, Miss AIKEN, Stamford, Conn.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th of September, at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place.

Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of September to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

BUSINESS-WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC—Cheap and eastern. Mr DOLBEAR, No. 649 Broadway, will receive pupils this day and evening, at only $5 for a full course in book-keeping and writing. This is the last offer on these terms. Regular terms $25.

A NEW ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, by the Rev. HUBBARD WINSLOW, late of Boston, where he was eminently successful as an educator, will commence at his residence No. 32 West 31st-st., New-York City, on the 12th of Sept next.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No 22 East 35th-st. Mrs. GOWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public that the exercises of their school will be resumed on the 15th September next. Terms and other particulars made known on application at the school.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 219 Water st., or the Rev H. J. FOX, A. M., Ash-land, N. Y.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next academic year of this popular Female Seminary will begin Sept 8. Free desiring admission should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—This institution will enter on its 14th term the 1st September. Circulars, by addressing the Principal, who will call on applicants, if desired, and if in or near the City of New-York. R. LOCKWOOD.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEWOOD, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Annual Catalogue and Circular just published. Persons desiring a copy will please address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. K. BOYD.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.—The Fall Session for this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 27. For circulars, address the Principal, E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School, No. 43 East 21st st., (between Broadway and 4th av.,) MONDAY Sept. 19.

TEACHERS.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 346 BROADWAY, supplies accomplished teachers with positions and schools with teachers. WANTED—Personal application preferred, several professors of Piano, Guitar and Singing, one for same with Violin also, three for four teachers (ladies) of Piano and Vocalization; also, of French and Music, of French and of Drawing and Painting. Salaries liberal. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

A FEMALE TEACHER WANTED TO GO SOUTH—A thorough French teacher, including mathematics, and good disciplinarian, to take charge of the government &c of a seminary in the South. A Presbyterian preferred. Salary $400 first year. Inquire of HORACE WATERS No. 333 Broadway. None but a first class teacher, well posted in the Normal School, need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY EDUcated Danish gentleman, as teacher in a private family or in a collegiate institution; has recommendations of high character as to his moral and scientific capacity; would have no objection to a position out of the City. Address PROF B., Box No. 1,705 Post office.

TWO LADIES, EMINENTLY QUALIFIED to teach, one French, the other the higher English branches, may find employment, as a liberal salary, by applying at No. 135 Astor House, New York, between 12 and 1 o'clock, Monday, the 8th inst. The most satisfactory testimonials will be required.

A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of the English branches, French and music, and accustomed to the entire supervision of children, desires a situation as governess in a private family. Salary moderate. Address TEACHER, No. 53 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights.

A FRENCH TEACHER WANTED FOR A SCHOOL IN BROOKLYN.—Must be a Protestant, educated in Paris, and competent. Apply, with testimonials, before 12 M., for one week, to S. C. BEECHER, Lafayette-av., between Clinton and Washington avs.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF YALE COLlege, a situation as teacher in a private family for the classical or English branches, or as teacher in any capacity for the classical or English branches. References given. Address A. B., Princeton, N. J.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIGHT READING FOR THE SEASON—The advertisements of PREPARED GLUE, issued by H. C. SPALDING, No. 30 Platt-st.

EL NOTICIOSO DE NUEVA-YORK
EL NOTICIOSO DE NUEVA-YORK.
EL NOTICIOSO DE NUEVA-YORK.
EL NOTICIOSO DE NUEVA-YORK.
ONLY SPANISH-AMERICAN NEWSPAPER.
ONLY SPANISH-AMERICAN NEWSPAPER.
ONLY SPANISH-AMERICAN NEWSPAPER.
ONLY SPANISH-AMERICAN NEWSPAPER.
FIRST NUMBER ON THE 12TH OF AUGUST.
FIRST NUMBER ON THE 12TH OF AUGUST.
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FIRST NUMBER ON THE 12TH OF AUGUST.
THOUSANDS OF SPECIMEN NUMBERS ISSUED.
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BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM FOR BUSINESS.
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BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM FOR BUSINESS.

The NOTICIOSO DE NUEVA-YORK is to be published under the auspices of all the Spanish-American Ministers in this country, and will be issued six times a month, on steamer days, for Cuba and South America.

The first number will be distributed gratis in the United States, and in all the Spanish-American countries, as specimen numbers.

Persons desiring to receive the specimen numbers, or that they shall be sent to their friends, will please send post-paid, the proper addresses, plainly written, to the editor. The specimen numbers will be sent by mail at the expense of the Spanish-American Printing Company.

Published at the office of EL NOTICIOSO, No. 24 Ann-st., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP IN PARTS OF FURNITURE which have been rudely dissolved are cemented anew by SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

OFFICE OF SEYTON & WAINWRIGHT, NO. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 1, 1898. We, the undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of SEYTON & WAINWRIGHT, for the transaction of a general Stock and Exchange Commission business at the Board of Brokers, and at private sale.

Our arrangements with reliable correspondents enable us to offer marked facilities for the negotiation of Loans, and the transaction of general business in domestic and European markets.

Exchange on London bought and sold.

C. S. SEYTON, J. H. WAINWRIGHT.

MACHINERY.

WOOD-WORK ON LIGHT MACHINERY is easily repaired by SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. Every machinist will find it a valuable addition to his outfit.

FOR SALE CHEAP—2 TANKS, 1 COOLER, 1 Donkey Pump and Tubular Boiler, little used and made of the best Pennsylvania iron, suitable for yard repairs. For particulars, inquire at the Coal Office, foot of Grand st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT NO. 30 PLATT STREET, AND elsewhere, in lots to suit purchasers, SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. Useful in every house.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.
4 on 111th-st., between 3d and 3d avs.
9 on 123d st., between 3d and 4th avs.
12 on 117th st., and 12 on 128th st., adjoining, between 3d and 4th avs., and three on 4th-av., south-east corner 127th st.

Apply to D. S. DUNCOMB,
No. 51 Liberty-st.

MURRAY HILL LOTS FOR SALE.—THE subscriber will sell nineteen lots on the west side of 4th-av., embracing the southwest and northwest corners of 36th-st. and the southwest corner of 37th-st.; 5 lots together adjoining the rear of brown-stone dwellings extending to Madison-av.; and 14 lots together, being the balance of the highly improved block on which the elegant residences of the Messrs Phelps, Dodge and others are situated. The parks in front of these lots—long since laid out by the City—are now being completed. An examination of this property will prove that there is no location in the City which presents greater advantages for first-class dwellings and churches. The terms will be made to suit purchasers. Apply to B. M. WHITLOCK, or J. F. CLARK, Agent, No. 15 Beekman st.

FOR SALE LOW OR WOULD EXCHANGE—A productive property in Brooklyn, now leased for manufacturing purposes for $3 000 per year payable monthly; rent secured. Those wishing to exchange will please describe what they offer, price, &c. Address Factory, Box 125 *Times* office.

A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—The four story English basement house, No. 125 East 19th st., nearly new, handsomely furnished and complete will be sold with or without furniture at a bargain. Inquire of WM. H. MEEKS, No. 85 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE ON REASONABLE TERMS—The well-known hotel No. 77 Robinson-st.; would answer for a store. Inquire of CHAS. WHITING, No. 40 Park-row, *Times* Building.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS—We are prepared to take charge of surveys, engineering jobs, &c., in the city and vicinity of New-York, and to place parties at once on the field. Also, prepared to furnish specifications, plans and estimates as to the cost of proposed public improvements, railways, &c. A. S. & A. G. WHITON, No. 32 Pine-st.

TO LET.

LET NOT THE OPPORTUNITY PASS TO buy a bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. For sale everywhere.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE third floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last 7 years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 556 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 235 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN THE immediate vicinity of Union square and 5th-av., a handsomely furnished house, with all the modern improvements. For particulars and cards to view apply to STEPHEN B. BRAGUE, counsellor at law, No. 258 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., up stairs; or Box No. 1,500 Post office.

TO LET FURNISHED—UNTIL THE FIRST OF May next, a medium sized 3 story and basement house, with modern improvements, genteelly furnished, in a good neighborhood; rent at the rate of $1,500 per annum. Possession immediately. None need apply unless they can give the best of reference. Address J. L. MILLER, Box No. 577 Post office.

TO LET—ONE OR TWO NEATLY FURNISHED rooms with board, pantry and bath attached, delightful location, convenient to Broadway; all other modern conveniences; suitable for a man and wife or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 422 4th st., (called No. 9 Albion-place.)

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes, in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILFOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR RELEASE—THE FOUR UPPER LOFTS of store corner of Warren and Greenwich-st., entrance in Warren st.; suitable for business purposes, having hard finished walls, hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the 4th; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

SCHOOL ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for private school. Offices to let in the same building, which is very desirable. Enquire of the Treasurer's Office in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK. The 4-story, brown stone, English basement house No. 45 East 36th-st will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order, for a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL place, with a front on the Hudson River of 550 feet, within 15 miles of the City Hall, containing 3½ acres. The improvements are a dwelling, 75x35, coach house and stable, gas and water in the house, &c. &c. The dwelling-house, which is very large, is built in the villa style, and fitted with every convenience; has gas, hot air furnaces and registers, range hot and cold water, laundry tubs, bath, water-closets, marble wash basins, bells, speaking-tubes, dumb waiter, in fact all the conveniences of a first-class city house, and is adapted for residence throughout the year. The parlors and reception rooms have splendid statuary marble mantels, and the walls and ceilings are frescoed in the best style.

The grounds are handsomely laid out, with terraces, lawn and broad walks, &c., fine shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, vegetable garden, &c. It commands a splendid view up and down the river and of the Palisades opposite. No place can be better adapted to the requirements of a gentleman doing business in New-York. This property will be sold for $10 000 less than it cost as will be shown, and the terms of the sale will be made satisfactory. Apply to K. SALTONSTALL,
No. 15 William-st., Room No. 4.

FURNISHED COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE or exchange for City or town property, or merchandise would be taken in part payment, situated only eight miles from New-York, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, of about 40 acres of land. The buildings consist of a two-story frame house, filled in with brick, newly furnished with all the modern improvements. The tenant houses stable, barn, hennery, and ice-house, (filled,) are all new and well arranged. Also, the stock, horse, cows, cows, &c., &c.; carriages, wagons, and all necessary implements. Location unsurpassed for beauty and health, and easy of access. Possession can be had immediately. For further particulars inquire at the auction rooms, No. 158 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE LOCATION FOR A COUNtry seat; about 70 acres of good land, fronting on the the turnpike road, twenty miles from the City; about 25 acres of heavy timber, balance meadow and tillable; fine brook forms the southern boundary; commands an extensive view of long Island Sound and surrounding country. Easy of access by New-Haven Railroad or by steamboats. For further particulars address Box No. 655 Post-office.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY.—TEN ACRES 1½ miles from Hudson River depot and steamboat landing, eligibly located for a country residence, commanding a splendid view of the river; there is a small house and barn on the place, with plenty of fruit and shade trees; for sale cheap. Apply to JAMES WEST, Franklin House, Tarrytown, or COFFIN, BOUND & CO., No. 27 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY SEAT, COMPRISING about 50 acres of fine land, very pleasantly situated, commanding views of the Sound and surrounding country; house 45 feet square, 2 fine corner; farm-house and all other outbuildings; fruit of all kinds. Very easy of access by New-Haven

FINANCIAL.

CAPITALISTS GREAT AND SMALL, CAN invest correctly and profitably in SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (Eastern Division,) No. 45 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1859.
In the numerous applications from parties who desire to sign the agreement of 15th December, and thereby give direction to place their property in the hands provided, the Trustees have unanimously adopted the following resolution, viz.:
That Ohio Division holders, holders all parties, by published notice, have failed or omitted to sign the Agreement before Sept. 1st, 1859, that the Trustees will purchase from them the Trust, the same proportion of the bonds, coupons and stock of all such parties as may be necessary to the agreement; and that they will issue in payment therefor, Trust Certificates for the proportion so delivered, at par, six per cent upon the par value; and that such certificates be, and is hereby authorized, to make the purchases from all parties who shall make request their several full demands or stock, with satisfactory description thereof."
In pursuance of the above resolution, and in answer to numerous applications made to them, the Trustees now announce that they are ready to purchase the bonds, coupons and stock of or liquidated and admitted claims of the OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) for Trustees' Certificates, on the terms therein stated. By order of the Trustees.
EDWIN HARTLETT, Chairman.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for Travellers in all the principal Towns and Cities of
GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, ITALY,
SPAIN, GERMANY,
PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
BEYROUT, JERUSALEM.
&c. &c.
DRAW ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF
THE NEW-WORLD INSURANCE CO.,
No 35 Pine-st.,
Great Waste & Buildings, New-York.
The Directors have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT, payable on demand.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON,
Secretary.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1859.
This Company has declared a
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 7 PER CENT,
Payable on demand.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.
Issue Bills of Exchange and travelers' credit, available in all the cities of Europe. Letters of introduction furnished to persons visiting Europe, to our houses in Paris, London, Liverpool, &c.
H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 12 Broadway.

DURBAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 60 Wall-st.,
Issue Letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, Vienna, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DIVIDEND.
THE
WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 64 Wall-st
Has declared a Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent, payable on demand.
HENRY WESTON,
Secretary.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 2 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at the Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Table of Insurance Stocks sent upon application.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY CLEVELAND, July 16, 1859.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be held at their office in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 15th day of July until the 16th day of August.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD CITY BONDS, TEN PER CENTS.—These bonds are issued for municipal purposes, and mature July 1, 1874; interest at ten per cent, payable semi-annually, in New York. Total indebtedness of the city, July 1, $51,084 30; value of city property assessed, $46,767 48. The assessed value of taxable property about $a,000,000. Population about 12,000. For sale by
ARNOLD & MORRIS,
No 62 Exchange-place, New-York.

CORN BANK, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1859.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 10th August next. The transfer books will be closed from August 5 to 10 inclusive. By order of the Board.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
NEW YORK, Aug. 6, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Three dollars per share, out of the net earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 16th inst., at the office of the Company, corner of 44th av. and 27th-st.
W. BIMERT, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1859.
SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th instant. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.
B. K. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

[FIREMAN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.,
Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug 4, 1859
DIVIDEND — THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand
GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

MARSHALL COUNTY, IOWA, BONDS.—Seven Bonds of Marshall County, Iowa, $500 each, payable in four years from the 14th January last, with interest payable annually at the rate of 10 per cent, for sale by CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st.

$200,000 TO LOAN—ON MORTGAGE, ON first class New-York and Brooklyn property, in large and small sums. $25,000 on farms, in sums of $5,000 and upwards. Also $2,500 on Staten Island property. Apply to E. SALTONSTALL, broker, No. 17 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., New-York, Aug. 3, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No 72 Pine-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF Directors of the Knickerbocker Stage Company will be held at the office of the Company 8th av and 23d-st., on MONDAY, the 15th instant. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 P. M. By order of the Board,
GEO. C. PETERS, Secretary.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No 67 Wall-st.—New-York Aug. 2, 1859.—A Semi Annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on demand. By order,
WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No 44 Wall-st., New-York, July 15, 1859.—The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer book will be closed until that date
DAVID DRAKE, Sec'y.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, Aug 2 1859.
SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent., out of the earnings of the Bank, the last six months, has this day been declared, payable on the 15th inst.
B. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent for the past six months payable on the 9th inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board.
GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.
N. Y., 1859.

YELLOW FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO 40 WALL-STREET.—Stockholders will please send receive their certificates for the increased Capital Stock.
NEW YORK, Aug. 5, 1859.
JAMES M. BANKIN, secretary.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS OF VARIOUS CITIES for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No 40 Wall-st. The American Gas-Light Journal, representing 800 companies, and nearly $50,000,000, published as above at
[illegible]

CHESIRE BANK, JULY 26, 1859.—A DIVIDEND of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Monday, Aug. 8. The Transfer Books will be closed till Aug 8.
J. O. BEACH, Cashier.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, July 20, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., out of the earnings of the Bank the last six months, on this day been declared, payable MONDAY, Aug. 8.
ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier.

W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st.—Bankers, Metal and Iron Paper wanted and other descriptions of paper sold on commission, at best rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

New-York, July 26 1859
MR. HOWARD POTTER IS AUTHORIZED by power of attorney to sign the name of our firm
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.

BILLS @1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company Due August 1, will be paid on that day at the Ocean Bank. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

STEAMER OF CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.—One of the Ocean Steamers purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., No. 6 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

ALLYN COX,
NOTE, STOCK AND LOAN BROKER,
No. 43 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

INSURANCE.

FAMILIES CAN BE INSURED AGAINST TROUble and expense by mending their furniture with SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000
This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.
DIRECTORS:
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, HENRY V. BUTLER,
LEONARD APPLEBY, JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRED'K. R. WALCOTT, JAS. LOR GRAHAM, Jr.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG, BOWES R. McILVAINE,
MOSES TAYLOR, GILBERT L. BEECKMAN.
JAMES O. SHELDON, JOHN C HENDERSON,
DANIEL PARISH, LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr., WATSON E. CASE,
DUDLEY B. FULLER, CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
CHARLES L. YOSE, SAM'L. D. BRADFORD, Jr
WARREN DELANO, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Ass't Secretary.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-STREET.
CASH CAPITAL.....$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
DIRECTORS:
HUGH LAING, NOAH S. HUNT,
APPLETON TOWNSEND, THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. E. SWORDS, J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD, GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON, DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
L. SENBY HAIGHT, U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ, SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON, ALVE E LAING,
A. E. EVO, ROBERT M. BRUCE.
JOHN WATSON, J. S. GOLD.
JOSEPH W. CORLIES, A. TEMANZA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS, LAWRENCE TURNURE,
A. T. DOOLL, HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr., J. H. HOLCOMB
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES BAMES, Jr., Secretary

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
London and New-York.
OFFICE—NO. 55 WALL-ST.
Capital.....$3,000,000
Claims paid.....over 5,000,000
Deposited with Comptroller of New-York.....100,000
ESTABLISHED 1820.
BOARD OF REFERENCE IN NEW-YORK.
Hon. Judge Campbell, J. Phillips Phoenix, Esq.,
Henry Grinnell, Esq., James Gallatin, Esq.,
John Cryder, Esq., Anthony Barclay, Esq., ex
Samuel Wetmore, Esq., Consul,
Stephen Whitney, Esq., Hon. Erastus Corning
No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
Endowments for children, and life assurance in all its branches
California, Australia and Pike's Peak risks taken at moderate rates.
MANAGER.
GEO. M. KNEVITT.

RAILROADS.

STEAMBOATS AND RAILROADS WILL find a valuable addition to their freight in SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT FOR AUGUST, 1859.
Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7:15 A. M.	6:50 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
11:15 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	1:00 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.	3:45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	5:40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer MATTANO, Capt. E. W. GAGE, leaving Fulton Market Pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3:45 5:45 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.
An accommodation train will leave Hunter's Point at 11:15 A. M. for Flushing, stopping at all way stations; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; fare 15 cents. On Sundays trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 11, 1 3, 5 and 7 o'clock; fare 25 cents to Flushing and back same day.
O. CHARLTON, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. Williamsbridge 11:30 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.—White Plains.
6:45 P. M., from White and Centre-sts.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.—Albany.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—6 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J CAMPBELL, Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after SUNDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger at 3:30 P. M. from foot of Barrin-st. Night Express for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sunday excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M. for Somerville, by above trains and at 3:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 7:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and the new Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 16, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 6 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M., for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; for Terrytown 9:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 7:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Terrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal, Christopher, and Hubert-sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 and 9:05 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 5 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 8 P. M.; fare $3. New Jersey accommodation, 12 M.; fare $1 25. Tickets sold for Washington and West, and for Baltimore, Wilmington Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington at 9 A. M. and 8 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKLYN for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer park at 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 11 M., and 4, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT.—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3:30 P. M. Express. Passengers arrive in Brooklyn at 8.20 A. M. Express, and 4:10 P. M. Mail.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—SHARON SPRINGS.—Travelers taking the Morning Express Train on the HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, leaving Chambers-st at 6 A. M., and 31st-st at 6.25 A. M., will arrive at the above places in time for dinner.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—For Piermont, Nyack, Haverstraw, Tuxedo, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st at 6:50 A. M. and 3:50 and 5:50 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6 7:45 A. M., 3:25 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS and Lake Memphremagog by the New-York and New Haven and Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroads. Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th av.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

ALL THE BEST GROCERS SELL SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.
600 bbls Refined White and Yellow Sugars, Wholesale and Retail at Refiner's prices
600 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses, cheaper than any house in New-York
1,000 bbls choice Family Flour, from $6 upwards
TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, FLOUR and SPICES for the million, at the immense establishment of
THOS. R. AGNEW (Successor to J. Fowler & Co.,
No. 283 Greenwich and 59 Murray-sts.
GOODS DELIVERED FREE.

HOW TO AVOID SALERATUS!
If you want good, wholesome, sweet bread use the "What Cheer Yeast Cakes." They are made of pure dry hops and guaranteed free from saleratus or other drugs. They keep well, are always ready, and cost 12 cents per dozen cakes. For sale by all the grocers, and at wholesale by S. W. SMITH, No. 634 Broadway.

FOR THE GOLD REGION.

EXPLORING PARTY TO THE GOLD REGIONS OF CENTRAL AMERICA.—The recent extensive gold discoveries, among the Indian mounds of Chiriqui furnish a most inviting field for antiquarian research and an opportunity for acquiring sudden fortune. The most direct, quickest and cheapest route to this interesting region is by way of Boca del Toro and the Lagoon of Chiriqui. To afford an opportunity of reaching that region in the shortest and most agreeable way the fine clipper schooner NAUTILUS (late revenue cutter), now lying at Pier No. 30 North River, has been purchased from the United States Government, and will leave in a few days as above. She will go well provided and make the passage in about 12 days, remaining long enough on board time to explore the country. The party will land within a short distance of the ancient City of La Estrella. Tickets for passage can be obtained at the Pacific Hotel, No 172 Greenwich st.

SHIPPING.

OCEAN STEAMERS SHOULD ALWAYS HAVE a supply of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOLTON, Commander,
WILL leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the Mails and Passengers on SATURDAY, August 20, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach st
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the passengers being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured
Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $80.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
For Freight or Passage apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Sept. 17.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....76
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
EUROPA, Capt. Judkins CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 3.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 10
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE.—From Pier No 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.

FARE.	
Cabin to Philadelphia	$4 00
Cabin to Cape May	3 00
Steerage to Philadelphia	1 50

No charge for Berths State-rooms extra, each $1.
DELAWARE, Capt. H. Conee, Commander.
BOSTON, Capt. Sellew, Commander.
KENNEBEC, Thomas Hand, Commander.
One of the above fine steamers leaves Depot Grounds forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati Louisville, and all points South and West free of commiss on and with dispatch. Goods insured at ½ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers."
Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship
Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$8
The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. Fones, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, August 10 at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans.....$30 75	To Augusta, Ga.....$20 00
To Mobile Ala.....35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.....25 00
To Montgomery, Ala.. 26 00	To Charlotte, N. C. .. 22 00
To Nashville, Tenn... 30 00	To Cassmous S. C. .. 20 00
To Knoxville, Tenn... 27 00	To Jacksonville, Fla.. 21 00
To Memphis, Tenn.... 35 50	To Pilatka, Fla..... 22 00

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway
The NASHVILLE L. M. Murray, Commander, succeeds on SATURDAY, August 13.

THE NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. Wassels, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on
SATURDAY Sept. 3, at 11 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 24 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship POTOMAC, G. W. Watson, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug 11, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23, Columbus $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; and also principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Baggage checked through to all principal points. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one-half per cent. apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, Sydney Cromwell Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New York from pier No 12 North River every SATURDAY at 6 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare including State-room $5. Running time about thirty hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland. H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No 56 West st., New-York.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New York to the White Mountains via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours' ride from Portland.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $8. The steamship ROANOKE, Capt C. W. Coxen will receive freight for above places on TUESDAY and GOSPORT on FRIDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on WEDNESDAY 10th inst at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage state-room included to Norfolk reduced to $5; Petersburgh or Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & BEINEKEN, No 115 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT—NEW YORK, July 26, 1859.—NOTICE TO BUTCHERS AND OTHERS.—On and after THURSDAY, the 28th of July, 1859, all hoof, offal, dead animals, putrid or unsound meats fish offal and other refuse substances must be taken to the offal dock foot of 40th st., North River.
The use of the offal docks at the foot of 45th st., East River, for such purposes, will be discontinued on and after the above date.
The following is a copy of the ordinances of the Common Council relative to the removal of offal, &c.; &c.:
An ordinance to provide for the cleansing of slaughterhouses and the removal of offal, blood and filth therefrom. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:
SECTION 1. Every butcher or other person occupying any slaughter-house or building, or who shall or may kill or slaughter in any slaughter house or building in the City of New York, any animal, shall on every day, when any animal may be so slaughtered or killed therein, cause the slaughter house and yard thereof to be washed out and thoroughly cleansed, under the penalty of ten dollars for each neglect or refusal to comply with this section.
SEC 2. Every butcher or other person within this City, immediately after killing or slaughtering any animal, shall or may, or caused to be conveyed in tight covered boxes or barrels, the blood, offal, garbage and other offensive or useless parts of said animal or animals so killed or slaughtered, to such place as the Common Council or the City Inspector shall or may from time to time direct under a penalty of ten dollars, for each and every neglect or refusal to comply with this section.
SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the City Inspector to see that this ordinance is enforced.
SEC 4. This ordinance shall take effect immediately, and all ordinances, or parts of ordinances, conflicting herewith are repealed.
Adopted by Board of Councilmen, May 16, 1856.
Adopted by Board of Aldermen, June 10, 1856.
Approved by the Mayor June 12, 1856.
Notice is hereby given that a strict compliance with the requirements of the above ordinance will be enforced [illegible] to be used by the contractor for the removal from the City of nuisances at the foot of 45th-st., North River is designated and directed as the place to which the said blood, offal &c., shall be conveyed and from thence it will be taken by the contractor from the City.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED gives notice that on the 15th day of July last Frederick Clark and Francis D. Clark, of the City of New-York, copartners in the furniture business, under the firm of F. & F. D. Clark, assigned their property and effects to the subscriber, in trust for their creditors in certain preferred classes, and that he has assumed the trust and entered upon its duties.
Creditors of the above parties will please to furnish their claims and debtors to pay their dues, to the subscriber. Parties interested can obtain from him any desired information.
CHARLES H. STEWART.
No 5 NEW-STREET, NEW YORK, Aug 2, 1859.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LARGE PROFITS MAY BE MADE BY Engagies in the sale of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. Manufactory, No. 30 Platt-st., New-York.

$600—PARTNER WANTED.—GREAT INducement will be offered to a business-man to purchase the interest of a retiring partner in a cash business that will pay from $3 000 to $5 000 per annum. Principals need only address B. N., Box No. 111 Times Office, New-York.

PARTNER WANTED—BY THE INVENTOR of the greatest wonder of the age. Sales unlimited and profits immense. To any $25 000 or to a man who will furnish $5 000 a liberal arrangement will be made. Can be seen at No. 61 Chambers-st., rear office, for one week.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF A valuable patent for agricultural purposes. For particulars, apply to HENRY E. BOARDE, No. 346 Broadway.

MONEY AND ILLINOIS LAND WOULD be paid for a stock of Summer clothing, drugs, jewelry, and merchandise generally. Call soon at M. BERMAN'S Real Estate office, No. 17 Cedar st.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JNO. DENNER, NIGHT Scavenger. Orders left at No. 44 Chatham-st. or No. 296 East 10th-st., will be punctually attended to.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOATS AND RAILROADS WILL find a valuable addition to their freight in SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE.
Capt. LONGSTREET, Capt. MOODY,
LEAVE

HARLEM		FOOT 26TH ST.	
6 A. M.	1 P. M.	7 A. M.	2:15 P. M.
7 A. M.	3 P. M.	8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.
8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
9 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11 A. M.	8:15 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 129th-st. and 130th-st. each way; connecting each trip with
BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 6 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, POINT PLEASANT, MONMOUTH BEACH, POINT PLEASANT, MOUNTS AND SHOWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thurs....Aug. 4, 1 A M	Thurs....Aug. 4, 11 A.M
Friday..Aug 5, 7 30 A.M.	Friday...Aug. 5, 11 30 A M
Saturd..Aug 6, 8 30 A M	Saturd...Aug 6, 1 P M
Sunday..Aug. 7, 9 A.M.	Sunday..Aug. 7, 2 30 P M.
Monday Aug 8, for R Bank in connection with the Laura..... 5 A. M.	Monday Aug 8 in connection with the Laura 5 A.M.
Monday..Aug. 8 11 A.M.	Monday Aug 8 3 P M.
Tuesdy..Aug 9 11 A.M.	Tuesdy..Aug 9, 3 P M
Wednes..Aug. 10 12 M	Wednes..Aug. 10, 4 P M
Thurs....Aug 11, 1 P M.	Thurs....Aug 11, 5 P M
Friday..Aug. 12, 6 30 A.M	Friday...Aug. 12 2 30 P M.
Saturd..Aug. 13, 6 30 A M	Saturd...Aug. 13, 5 30 P M
Sunday..Aug. 14, 7 30 A.M	Sunday..Aug. 14, 3 P M
Monday Aug 15, 8 A. M.	Monday Aug. 15, 3 30 P.M.
Tuesdy..Aug 16, 8 A.M.	Tuesdy..Aug 16, 4 30 P M.
Wednes..Aug. 17, 9 A.M.	Wednes..Aug. 17, 4 30 P M.
Thurs....Aug. 18, 9 A.M.	Thurs....Aug. 18, 10 A M
Friday..Aug. 19, 9 A.M.	Friday...Aug. 19, 11 A M
Saturd..Aug. 20, 7 30 A.M.	Saturd...Aug. 20, 11 30 A M.
Sunday Aug 21, 1 30 A.M.	Monday..Aug. 22, 1 P M.
Monday..Aug 22, 9 A M	Tuesdy..Aug. 23, 2 P M.
Tuesdy..Aug. 23 10 A M	Wednes..Aug. 24, 3 P M
Wednes..Aug 24 11 A M	Thurs....Aug. 25, 5 30 P M.
Thurs....Aug 25, 12 M	Friday...Aug. 26, 5 30 P M.
Friday..Aug. 26, 6 30 P.M.	Saturd...Aug. 27, 6 30 P M.
Saturd..Aug. 27, 2 P.M.	Sunday..Aug. 28, 3 30 P.M.
Sunday..Aug. 28, 7 30 P.M.	

Nautical Education.

...ence of riot and disord...r which ...heard our merchant vessels, ari...e from two ..., tyrannical treatment on the part of offi... ...e commanders, and secondly, from ignorance ... duty on the part of men, as well as officers; ... are have taken the place of sea[men] ..., and often consider...ed the only ... ...ishment to fit men for the command ... ...least only beneficent to life and property ...cipline, is rarely to be found in the A...r... ...t service. It ship-owners and underw...rs ...e how much they lose; to what ...ent ...e they are put by the ignorance of offi... ...ficiency of crews employed on board of ... ...and the astounding annoyance to what is com... ...modern are exposed, they would adopt ... ...means that would tend toward a better state ... ... Tyrannical treatment causes desertion, ... injuriously detains ships in foreign ports, ... the owner to the exorbitant rates of ... demanded for the home voyage. ... will not willingly remain in or sail on ... ...ship where there is a "Green-Second Mate" ... ...willing in her to do so, if the chief mate and ... are also found to be so—as is too often the ... They therefore desert, as soon as the ship ar... ... California, or any other port where there are ... ...ments. They are taken out of their ships ... "Crimps," or rather they are "taken in and ... by them. In swapping in another vessel, it ... happens that half the homeward voyage is paid ..., which is the "Crimps'" share of the ..., there is a bill for travel, lodging and *et cetera*, ... Boarding-house. During the time that these deserters ... "done for" in the most asylums provided ... for the "Crimps" they are indulged with ... ... for the first time ... ...

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2481. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

THE SPRINGFIELD SESSION.

THE CONSTITUTION LEFT UNALTERED.

GEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES AND NEW THEORIES.

HINDU ASTRONOMY.

Interesting Papers and Notes of Gossip, &c., &c.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1859.

The Physical Section was ambitious this morning. It rallied a full room at 9 o'clock, but of the long programme not one paper was ready, so they adjourned till after the general meeting. The geologists came better up to time. Meeting at 9 they worked off two papers before 10 o'clock,

Mr. A. H. WORTHEN, State Geologist of Illinois, exhibited some fossils which were interesting, as presenting the earliest evidences of the existence of terrestrial plants in the Valley of the Mississippi at a period long antecedent to the true coal-bearing period. They were discovered in Pope County in 1852. None but marine organizations, so far as he knew, had been found at the West in the Devonian beds which in New-York, Maine and Nova Scotia afforded land plants, and it was only on reaching the mountain limestone formation in the ascending series that we found a well-marked flora of a terrestrial type.

Mr. LESLEY made some remark by way of connecting the green shales of the eastern coast of the United States with the Lower California rocks of the West.

Prof. HALL remarked that there was a lack of evidence of the identity of the two.

Mr. J. H. MCCHESNEY read a paper on the want of conformity between the upper carboniferous rocks of Illinois and the older members of the Paleozoic system—a want of conformity which has been well known for four or five years back.

At 10½ came the general meeting, during the hour's continuance of which a great deal of business was accomplished. Among the members elected I noticed two from New-York—LEWIS M. RUTHERFURD, Esq., and ROBERT L. WATERBURY, M. D., and Mrs. ELMIRA LINCOLN PHELPS, from Baltimore. The President remarked that the door stood as wide open to ladies as to gentlemen—that there was nothing in the Constitution to hinder their nomination and election. As hitherto, however, only a handful of ladies have been proposed, it is probable that no others will consent to be named, lest it should be deemed a challenge to the public to admire their scientific acquirements. The Standing Committee reported several resolutions, all of which but one was adopted by the Association. It was agreed to meet next year at Newport, Rhode Island, at a time not yet fixed, and to recommend to the next meeting a Winter session, to be held in some Southern City. The following gentlemen were elected to the chief offices of the Society with perfect unanimity.

ISAAC LEA, (the Conchologist,) of Philadelphia, President.

BENJAMIN A. GOULD, Jr., of Cambridge, (late Dudley Astronomer,) Vice President.

JOSEPH LE CONTE, of South Carolina, Secretary.

A. A. ELWYN, of Philadelphia, Treasurer.

As to the time of meeting, a member proposed that they should by all means meet as early as the 28th of July, since by the 1st of August the hotels are all crowded with the fashionables. Thanks to Prof. CASWELL, and two hundred and fifty extra copies for his own use were voted, for his admirable retiring address. A letter from Lieut. GILLISS was read, urging the virtues of a new expedition to Chili, for determining, by observation, on Mars and Venus, the Solar parallax.

Resolutions were adopted commending the enterprize, and ordering the President to appoint a Committee of Seven, to confer with Lieut. GILLISS on the best means of fetching about such an expedition.

Pause here to learn a cheap way of keeping before the public. Every year when the Local Committee sends out its programme of the coming session, it is careful to print the topics upon which Committees are to report, with the names of the Committees Now, if any Committee were simple enough to report, it would be discharged, and all the glory gone Wiser sentiments prevail; a Committee once appointed twists its laurels about its brow, and religiously avoids a report, even as some of the lepidoptera are said to restrain themselves as long as may be from laying their eggs, since so they lay, they die. Five Committees were called on for reports to-day, and all in vain—not one was willing to surrender its hold on fame by accomplishing the object for which it was created. JOSEPH LEIDY was invited to address the next meeting on the "Extinct Mammalia of North America;" Dr. JOS. HENRY on "The Scientific Services of Dr. ROBERT HARE;" and Superintendent A. D. BACHE to address it on the "Gulf Stream"—than which I defy any Yankee to devise a shrewder method of advertising those three gentlemen. It would have taken a considerable force to restrain the Superintendent of the Coast Survey from sending a paper on the Gulf Stream; and a hint was just as much as was necessary to invoke from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute the story of Dr. HARE, who for years back has so terribly bored the Association with his insane ravings about Spiritualism; but a public and formal invitation gilds the edges of their inevitable papers, and hence is all right. But why Prof. PEIRCE was not invited to do the next comet's tail, and Prof. ALEXANDER to re-expound the harmonies of the planetary spheres, is the puzzle.

The next subject was the alteration of the Constitution, in accordance with the advice of the Standing Committee. The Committee had advised to insert the following rules, (first blotting out the two now standing at the head of that venerable document,) so that it will read:

Rule First—Members of the Association shall be divided into two classes, who shall be styled respectively members and associate members. Members shall consist exclusively of persons devoting themselves to scientific pursuits; associate members of those who take an active interest in the advancement of science.

Rule Second—Members only shall be eligible to the offices of the Association, to the Standing Committee, or to Committees on purely scientific subjects, and they alone shall be entitled to vote upon the election of officers or the appointment of the committees above specified.

Rule Third—(They advised to alter so as to read)—"In every case in which a person shall be nominated as a member, such nomination shall be accompanied by a written statement of the services which such person has rendered to science, and which entitle him to election."

The Rev. Prof. DEWEY, of Rochester, thought the rules a good deal better as they are—there was no good reason for a change; it would cause bad blood and unwholesome distinctions, which would redound to the peril of our peace and the diminution of our funds.

The President said it was not the intention to interfere with the privileges of persons already elected—they were voters and eligible to all positions—but after this meeting the classification would commence.

Prof. DEWEY was much obliged, but he would like to know what "devoting themselves to science" meant. One gentleman, a neighbor of his, who had read two valuable papers here, was devoting himself to his farm, not to science, and if this amendment passed, he must go out of the Association. You are glad enough to have men join and pay their fee, but you don't want them to vote. Men of spirit would protest against such exclusiveness. If they were good enough to pay in their money they were good enough to vote.

Superintendent BACHE observed that this resolution was introduced by Prof. COFFIN, considered and generally approved at Montreal, was considered and almost unanimously approved at Baltimore. The Brothers ROGERS eloquently favored it there; (he added shrewdly and as if in matter of course,) he thought there would scarcely be any opposition to it—it would promote peace instead of breeding discord.

Mr. Secretary CHAUVENET, of Annapolis, said many modest men of merit were now afraid to be elected members, lest it should be deemed a presumptuous assumption of scientific acquirements which they did not possess. Revise the rules and they would feel at home.

Professor CASWELL thought that suggestion worthy of consideration. The patrons of science were often diffident—they shrank from professing to be scientific men, as to some extent membership at present presumed. The proposed change would make such men feel easy in the Association. But the new rule (1st) did not propose to make only Professors eligible to membership, but all men who attested their love for science, if only by such humble labor as for 25 years past, daily, he had performed, three times a day, noting the range of the mercury in the thermometer.

Dr. GIBBONS proposed to amend the amended rules by leaving suffrage universal, but restricting the eligibility to office. Voted down.

Professor DEWEY said that the proposition would be offensive to the great body of the members, though those present might not have the voice to express their objection. He should vote, if alone, against the change.

Superintendent BACHE said that Prof. DEWEY's farming friend, and such men as Mr. HOLCOMB, a farmer, who is also a telescope maker, would always be welcome to a voting membership. By "devoted to science," there was not intended an exclusive devotion, but a love and a laboring fondness for science. He was sure, again, that the best interests of the Association would be promoted by the change.

Mr. JAMES HYATT, of New York, wondered that the argument had not been used that "Scientific men only were fit to rule scientific bodies."

Professor CASWELL wanted that argument set forth more definitely. It was new to him.

Prof. DEWEY subscribed to the argument, but he thought they could not rule half so effectually if they proclaimed their intention to rule, and denied part of their membership a voice.

Mr. HYATT said such an Association needed popular sympathy and interest.

Prof. CASWELL quoted Bishop BUTLER to the effect that the best and wisest in the course of affairs generally, came to be rulers where governments were wisely constituted and society in wholesome condition.

Mr. SPRAGUE, of New-York, was satisfied that the minority mistook the popular desire. He was no scientific man but he loved to associate with scientific men, and he had no wish to interfere with their desires as to the government of their own Associations.

The question was called for. Mr. HYATT called the yeas and nays. Mr. Secretary CHAUVENET said they had no roll.

Mr. HYATT—Then give us the roll of members present.

The SECRETARY—That we have not either.

Mr. FRANK TUTHILL, of New-York, thought it right that scientific men should rule scientific bodies, but adopting these new rules would not effect that object. There were some 2,000 members, of whom perhaps 50 were scientific men—the 1,950 were as ignorant of science as he confessed himself to be. The past history of the Association showed no disposition on the part of the amateurs to rule the savans; but adopt the rule and it would take twenty years by any legitimate growth of the Society, to bring the number of voting savans up to the number of voting amateurs. It would breed jealousy and contention;—if the scientific men wished to continue as they were, the ruling power, better exercise their power in quiet and be satisfied. He moved—by way of showing that when he voted it was not by a blunder that he voted with the minority—that the whole subject be laid on the table. This cutting off farther debate, the question was put, and by the President declared *Lost*. Being disputed, it was again by the President declared *Lost*. A count being called, the yeas were 36, the nays 26—and so the whole matter was tabled, and all members permitted as heretofore to vote, and left, as from the beginning, eligible to office.

Then the meeting resolved itself into sections. In the physical sections (Prof. STEARNS, of Mississippi, in the chair.) Prof. JOSEPH LECONTE read a paper on the correlation of physical and chemical forces—which Prof. HENRY indorsed. Prof. BACHE read a paper written by Gen. TOTTEN, on the disappearance of ice in the Northern lakes, which Messrs. BACHE, HENRY and SILLIMAN, Jr. indorsed. Dr. CHARLES J. POWER, of Albany, read an exposition of the principles of the centrifugal Governor. Prof. ALEXANDER read a paper mathematically eloquent and conclusive (to appearances) as to the common origin of the Asteroids—an old doctrine which of late some are beginning to dispute. At the close of this Prof. PEIRCE and ALEXANDER fell into a pretty genteely conducted wrangle as to the truth of one of Dr. A's. formula. Prof. A. shook his fist at Prof. P., and challenged him to answer one question. Prof. P. answered it, and Prof. A. denied the force of it. "Then," said Prof. PEIRCE, "I know nothing of astronomy, and all my reasoning is false." Prof. ALEXANDER said "Humph." Prof. PEIRCE repeated his principle, and the discussion stopped, it being dinner-time.

In the Geological Section, (Mr. WHITNEY, the geologist of the copper regions, and brother of Prof. WHITNEY, of Yale, in the Chair.) Mr. W. P. BLAKE read a paper on a remarkable vein of gold in the bed of the Chestatee River, Georgia. Mr. T. STERRY HUNT (he who formerly wore the red ribbon, indicative that he was one of NAPOLEON'S Legion of Honor) read a paper on the Formation of Gypsum and Magnesian Rocks, which Mr. LESLEY remarked that they were not competent to criticise it, coupling the statement with a very lofty compliment to this young prince of the Chemical Geologists. Prof. W. D. WHITNEY, of New-Haven, read a fine paper on the Hindu Astronomy. Prof. WHITING began with pointing out the claims of the Hindu astronomy to attention. It was the most notable system yet existing independent of the European science; it was still used in regulating the complicated Hindu calendar in calculating eclipses, and in measuring the purposes of astrology, and it gave results which, if rough to us, are exact enough to assure to its professors the confidence and respect of the Orientals. It was also the most complete and correct of all the ancient systems excepting the Greek; it successfully analyzed and accounted for the chief apparent irregularity of the planetary motions, and gave nearly the true relative dimensions of their orbits; the true solar system might have been developed from it, as it had been from the Greek. The materials for its investigation had not as yet been placed by the philologists within the reach of the men of science; but the speaker had been engaged of late in assisting in an attempt to amend this state of things by furnishing a translation with full notes of one of the earliest works of the Hindu science he had, supposing that the Section would not be unwilling to turn away for a time from matters connected with the present condition and progress of science to such as concerned its history, prepared a summary exposition of the Hindu system and of its relations to other systems; yet now, as the time had become so precious, he should venture to bring before the Association only a concise statement of the results of his researches upon one point, the origin and age of the Hindu science.

Toward the end of the last century, the French astronomer, BAILLY, had claimed for the Hindu astronomy an antiquity of at least 3,000 years B. C., and by its own text-books made pretension to an age vastly greater. The truth of the case was, however, that it was derived directly from the Greek astronomy, and was not more ancient than the Christian era. All the internal and external evidence pointed directly to this conclusion. That the Hindus adopted, in calculating the places of the planets, the same system of epicycles with the Greeks, was evidence enough of a community of origin, unless it should be powerfully opposed by other and contrary evidence. This was not the case; on the contrary, the obscure references of the Hindus to written authority, the form of the week and of the zodiac in use with them, the occurrence of a few Greek words in their technical language, with other considerations, entirely support the theory of a communication from Greece to India. It was shown by what route this probably took place, namely, from Alexandria through the Red Sea, in connection with the active commercial intercourse carried on between Alexandria, as the port of Rome, and India, in the first centuries of our era. That the science was transmitted before the time of Ptolemy, (A. D. 150,) was indicated by the fact that the Hindu system showed no signs of the improvements which Ptolemy introduced into the Greek.

The Hindus, however, were not merely servile borrowers. They worked over what they received, and cast it into a new and very curious form, such as accorded with the rest of their science and their mythology and cosmogony. They also in some respects improved its method, as, for instance, by substituting signs for chords in trigonometrical calculation. They from time to time corrected its elements, eliminating cumulative errors, and they have kept the system in full life and vigor down to the present time. They are entitled to the secondary credit of having furnished a fertile soil for a branch of the Greek science to take root and flourish in. But, and this the speaker declared to be perhaps the most important geoerai result for the history of astronomy derived from the discussion; the Greeks alone, among all ancient nations, had shown themselves possessed of genius enough to originate such a solar system as might, by natural development, become the modern source of astronomy.

At the conclusion of Prof. WHITNEY's remarks, Dr. H. A. GOUDE expressed the lively interest with which astronomers regarded such investigations into the ancient history of the science, and wished well to the speaker's further labors. Prof. PEIRCE spoke to the same effect, and put one or two questions which led to a brief conversation between him and Prof. WHITNEY.

Prof. J. D. WHITNEY read the next paper, which was On the stratigraphical position of the Sandstone of the Connecticut River Valley." The peculiarity of this series of rocks is its almost uniform easterly dip, or in a direction at right angles to the greatest longitudinal extension of the basin. The speaker remarked that he had introduced this subject at a previous meeting, but that having made additional observations, which tended to throw more light on the subject, since that time, and in consideration of the fact that this meeting was held on the formation in question, he ventured to bring up the question again for discussion, although precluded by the press of matter from going into it as fully as would be desirable. He endeavored to show, 1, that it was a physical impossibility that the sandstone should have been deposited in a horizontal position, and then elevated, so as to have its present dip, by the elevation of the metamorphic or so-called "primary" rocks to the west; 2, that it could not have acquired its present dip from the intrusion of the trap; 3, it must therefore have been deposited with its present dip, and under the influence of some cause acting with considerable uniformity along the whole extent of the basin; 4, this agent which produced the deposition of materials with an inclined dip, must have been a more or less violent current setting across the basin, or into it from one side, throughout its whole length; 5, the cause of this current was to be sought for in a fault running along one side of the basin, followed by a depression of its area, which was greatest on its western edge, and which gradually decreased in amount towards the east, and which was continued for a considerable time, with greater or less regularity. It was argued that this cause was the only one sufficient to account for all the phenomena, especially those of the dip of the sandstone and the peculiar association of this rock with the trap which no theory yet proposed seemed satisfactorily to dispose of. Local variations of dip in the vicinity of the trap were allowed to be present especially in the upper part of the basin, but the general facts seemed to the speaker to be better reconciled by the aid of this theory than of any other yet proposed.

At the 4½ P. M. session, in the Physical Section, Mr. BLAKE read the following paper on magnetizing locomotive wheels by curved helices, and experimental results by EDWARD W. SERRELL. I give it entire, for it is an eminently practical paper.

ON INCREASING THE POWER OF LOCOMOTIVES.

The importance of increasing the power of locomotive engines without adding to their weight, which is so destructive to the superstructure of railways, led me to attempt to magnetize the driving wheels, to obtain additional adhesion.

Before doing so, however, I carefully inquired of those most likely to be informed, both in this country and in Europe, if previously ascertained facts indicated the probability of success, and I was almost discouraged by the unanimous answer, "No." But I persevered, and the result is more than was anticipated. An additional adhesion of over seventy-five per cent. has been obtained, and this by a very simple method.

The lower segment of the wheel is surrounded by a helix of copper-wire, through which the wheel revolves, and, contrary to the generally received opinions, it was found that upon curving the helix into a segment, the radius of which is equal to the diameter of the wheel, the point of greatest magnetic effect coincided with the contact of the wheel and rail.

One wheel had south polarity, and its corresponding opposite wheel north polarity.

The wheels magnetized in the experimental trial were four and a half feet in diameter, and weighed about eleven hundred pounds each.

On a very slippery rail 19 lbs. of steam per inch slipped the wheels without magnetism; under the same conditions 35 lbs. were required to slip them when magnetized.

On a very clean rail and everything being favorable, 50 lbs. were required without any magnetic effect, and 88 lbs. when magnetized.

The helix was made of No. 8 copper wire in one strand, 2,760 feet in length, and laid in 288 turns, insulated with cotton and marine glue and covered with India-rubber.

I have not been able to discover any increased or diminished effect by the wheels being in motion or at rest, and they were tested up to 300 revolutions per minute.

The battery used was a modification of GROVE's, so contrived as not to stop, and consisted of sixteen cups each, having about 300 inches of zinc surface, and they were connected for the quantity of eight cups.

I have since adopted a modification of SMEE's and CHESTER's battery, being more permanent. It should be noticed, that when the helices produced the greatest effect, they were raised about 2½ inches above the rail measuring from their under sides. I am indebted to Mr. O. D. VASMUS for aid in the experiment.

Mr. W. P. TROWBRIDGE read a paper on instrumens for measuring the depth of the ocean, and Mr. HILGARD one detailing experiments in reduction-time in electro-magnets.

In the Geological Section, Mr. BLAKE described the chief features of the Geology of the Cherokee Valley N. C. A belt of limestone traverses the country for twenty miles, and affords four quarries of marble and pure white soapstone. A vein of gold and silver lead is also found and worked upon in many places. The ancient mines are in a hard quartz rock, and it is supposed that the miners were in search of silver. It is said that they were part of DE SOTO's band.

Mr. C. B. ANDREWS read a paper on the vertical planes in bituminous and other coals, and Mr. CLINTON ROOSEVELT one on the paradox of the coexistence of excessive production and excessive population.

Both sections adjourned early.

It would be indelicate to do more than allude to the entertainment given to the Association and the Press last evening by Mr. SAMUEL BOWLES, Editor of the Springfield *Republican*. The taste of its getting up, and the enjoyment that the occasion brought to the hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen who attended it, was unequaled by anything that the graceful hospitality of Springfield had yet devised.

At 7½ o'clock this evening there is to be a general meeting, at the close of which the final adjournment takes place. GLAUCUS.

PERSONAL.

Michael Phelan, the celebrated New-York billiard player, and Chris. Bird, a well-known Philadelphian, arrived in Pittsburgh a few days since, on a professional visit, and were handsomely received and entertained by the Pittsburgh billiard players. They were to play a match there yesterday morning, after which they would leave for Cincinnati. The match between Phelan and the English champion, Robinson, has been nearly arranged.

Among the three hundred and ninety-three contributors to the *North American Review*, the names of the following female writers appear; Fanny Kemble Butler, Miss L. Batchelder, Countess De Bury, Miss Chandler, Mrs. E. D. Cheney, Mrs. E. F. Ellet, Mrs. Caroline Gilman, Mrs. Griffiths, Miss F. Ingils, Mrs. C. M. Kirkland, Mrs. A. W. Little, Mrs. Minot, Mrs. Mary L. Putnam, Mrs. Therese Robinson, Mrs. E. V. Smith, Mrs. M. J. Sweat, Miss Wheaton.

Tarring and Feathering a Professor.

From the Troy Whig.

We have already stated how Prof. POULTON, the hero of "that elopement up North" got into jail; and how he got out again. Well, it seems, on regaining his liberty, he took his way by "easy stages" of foot traveling in night time, toward Lansingburgh, his former residence. It seems also, that his approach was anticipated, for this morning, on the Mechanicsville road, about two miles above Waterford, might have been seen a large quanity of loose feathers scattered about and an empty bolster case. To go back a little in time, and down a little in locality! About 11 o'clock on Saturday night, a horrid looking object crossed over the Waterford bridge to the Lansingburgh side. The gatekeeper ascertained that the object was Prof. POULTON, making his way to his family home. He had been stripped stark naked for the operation, and he had, on being "finished," succeeded in getting on only his pantaloons, and his coat thrown loosely over his shoulders and his thick coating of tar and feathers. Further particulars not ascertained; but the Professor had undoubtedly been "waited for," for punishment, and it was given to him severely."

A GOVERNMENT SPECULATION—THE BOSTON NAVY-YARD AND THE STEAMSHIP CANADA.—It will be recollected that on the last voyage the *Canada* came in contact with an iceberg, which rendered it necessary on her arrival in Boston to be docked. No private dock being sufficiently large to receive her, application was made for admission to enter the dry-dock at the Navy-yard, which was granted. This was courteous on their part, as it should be, but we protest against our Government taking advantage of such necessities, and rendering charges as though the Government dry-docks were built for the purpose of compensation. The bill against the *Canada* was $2,300, and deducting $1,300 for the actual cost, there is a credit to the Government of $2,000. If Boston had private dry-docks of sufficient capacity, and entering the dry dock at Charlestown was a matter of choice rather than necessity, a charge of this kind would be perfectly proper, as the Government ought not to encourage anything interfering with private enterprise, but in the case of the *Canada* it was a necessity, and as such, the Government should have charged nothing but actual expenses. We doubt whether any other nation would be guilty of such a petty transaction. The *Canada* was a mail ship, and as such it should be the duty of our Government to render what assistance is necessary in extreme cases. [*Commercial Bulletin, Aug. 6.*

INCENDIARISM IN ROCHESTER.—Since our issue of Saturday evening there has been some half-a-dozen or more fires discovered, and some of them involved a considerable loss of property. What is to be done in reference to this alarming state of things, is more than we can say. Every man who owns property, or has anything within reach of the incendiary, must look out for himself, and see that a match is not applied to his own. The villains are bolder than ever, and do not appear to have any fear for consequences. Indeed, perhaps they have no reason to fear the result. Our laws are so easy, and afford so much liberty of action, that it is difficult to convict a criminal at all. We have no faith to believe that things will improve until there has been a radical change made in our laws, whereby idlers, and others having no occupation or respectable means of support, can be called to account.—*Rochester Union of Monday.*

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Text of the Preliminaries of Villafranca.

PROTEST OF THE PAPAL GOVERNMENT.

MOVEMENTS IN ITALY

ARMAMENTS OF ENGLAND.

DIPLOMATIC RUMORS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The screw steamer *Hammonia*, on the 26th July from Southampton, arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing us details of the news previously telegraphed from the *Nova Scotian* at Quebec.

The *Arabia* arrived at Liverpool, on Saturday, July 23.

ENGLAND.

The American corvette *Plymouth*, arrived at Devonport, on Saturday, the 23d inst. She is employed as a training vessel for young officers, several of whom visited the dockyard and other public establishments. Prince ESTERHAZY is on a visit to her Majesty at Osborne. A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday.

Intelligence has been received at Liverpool of the total loss of the ship *Alma* and 20 lives, bound from Calcutta to London.

A letter in the North British *Daily Mail* says that KOSSUTH after his betrayal remained only long enough to save as many of his revolted countrymen from harm as he could, and to prevent any further present hopeless insurrection. He then retired into Switzerland, where he was joined by Madam KOSSUTH, and it is uncertain whether he may not be obliged to remain for some weeks before he returns to England.

The London *Times* of June 25, says that the votes of the House of Commons for this evening, contain no less than four notices of motion immediately connected with the military and naval defences of the British empire.

It is astonishing, says the *Times*, that this should be so. After Mr. BRIGHT's humble prostration before the great incarnate force, and his fierce growl at all who would venture to assert that unbalanced force is sometimes dangerous; after Lord JOHN RUSSELL's gentle and subdued "ditto to Mr. BRIGHT," we had scarcely expected to hear more of this tabooed subject. Yet here we have such men as Mr. ADDERLY, Sir DE LACY EVANS, and Mr. HORSMAN, all upon the same night, claiming the attention of the House to this one question. But these notices have their individual importance as well as their collective moral. Mr. HORSMAN's proposition is to carry all the expense of our national defences to our national capital account; that is to say, to pay for it by borrowed money. Now, deeply as we desire to see England able to hold her own, we are not anxious to witness the lavish and ill-judged expenditure which we believe the adoption of Mr. HORSMAN's resolution would bring about. The contracts and the jobs that would follow would be legion. Moreover, everybody's crotchet would have a good chance of being carried out. When posterity is to pay we can afford to be generous. We might fortify all England, and after gratifying all our engineer officers, and making the fortunes of many industrious contractors, we might be in a position to calculate that we had ten times as many fortified places as we could possibly garrison and that in order to meet an enemy in the field we must gather an army by uniting all our garrisons and spend half our powder in dismantling our strongholds. Posterity would not thank us for thus taking care of their interests. The truth is that posterity will have quite enough to do to defend and to sustain the vast fabric of artificial power which we and our fathers have raised, and which we shall transmit to them. In time of peace there is no excuse for borrowing money for warlike preparations. If we should ever be attacked the debt will run up rapidly enough.

FRANCE.

The London *Post* says: "We have heard to-day, on very high authority, that the Emperor NAPOLEON will ere long reduce the naval and military force of the empire.

His Excellency M. DE PERSIGNY is now at St. Cloud with Count WALEWSKI.

The following were the latest telegrams received at Mr. REUTER's office:

PARIS, Monday, July 25—1:15 P. M.

The Bourse opens better. Rentes have again risen, and are now quoted 68f. 15c.

3½ P. M.

A rumor is current that the Emperor will go to London.

The rise was well maintained. Rentes close 68f. 5c. for money, and 68f. 15c. for account, being a rise of ¼ per cent. in the former, and 15 centimes in the latter since Saturday.

The Duke of MALAKOFF has been appointed Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor.

The Emperor has granted to the mother of Gen. AVOZA an annuity of 3 000f., to be paid out of His Majesty's privy purse.

All the Paris papers of July 26, publish the text of the preliminaries of peace, agreed upon and signed at Villafranca, by the Emperors NAPOLEON III. and FRANCIS JOSEPH. It is as follows:

Between His Majesty the Emperor of Austria and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, it has been agreed as follows:

The two Sovereigns will favor the creation of an Italian Confederation.

That Confederation shall be under the honorary presidency of the Holy Father.

The Emperor of Austria cedes to the Emperor of the French his rights on Lombardy, *with the exception of the fortresses of Mantua and Peschiera*, so that the frontier of the Austrian possessions should start from the extreme range of the fortress of Peschiera, and should extend in a direct line along the Mincio as far as Grazio; from thence to Scorzarolo and Luzana to the Po, from whence the actual frontiers shall continue to form the limits of Austria. The Emperor of the French will hand over (*remettra*) the ceded territory to the King of Sardinia.

Venetia shall form part of the Italian Confederation, though remaining under the crown of the Emperor of Austria.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany and the Duke of Modena (shall) return to their States, granting a general amnesty.

The two Emperors will ask the Holy Father to introduce indispensable reforms into his States.

A full and complete amnesty is granted on both sides, to persons compromised in the late events in the territories of the belligerent parties.

Done at VILLAFRANCA, the 11th July, 1859.

The Proposed Italian Conference.

The second edition of the London *Times* of July 16, contains the following letter of its Paris correspondent, giving the outline of Count WALEWSKI's project for the confederation of the Italian States, of which we have had a telegraphic abstract:

PARIS, Monday, July 25.

The question of the Italian Confederation which a Congress is to meet, already occupies the serious attention of the French, and, doubtless, of the Sardinian Cabinets, notwithstanding the well-known dislike the King has to a confederation in the present condition of Italy, or even in the situation created for it by the treaty of Villafranca. The French Government on this point, as well as on several others, by no means agrees with his Sardinian Majesty. M. WALEWSKI, we are told, has set his wits to work, and has drawn up the draught of a plan of a confederation, and submitted it unofficially or confidentially to the cabinets interested. In it M. WALEWSKI evidently takes for granted the restoration of the deposed sovereigns of Modena and Tuscany, and the establishment of the Duchess of Parma somewhere. M. WALEWSKI's confederation consists of seven States. By the Villafranca Treaty the nominal or honorary Presidency was given to the Pope; that high office will be filled to-reality by the Kings of Sardinia and Naples, each taking turn about. As such a body cannot exist without the means of defence, a federal army will be created for the defence of the federal territory—the contingents to be fixed according to the extent of the States respectively.

The strong places which will be garrisoned by the federal troops are Gaeta, partly Neapolitan, partly federal; Mantua, partly Austrian and partly federal; and Piacenza, half federal and the remaining half Piedmontese. *Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?* M. WALEWSKI, it is to be hoped, will disclose the talisman by which he means to keep such discordant elements as Parmesans and Swiss, Tuscans and Neapolitans, the soldiers of the Pope, the Sardinians and Croats in complete harmony.

The Federal Council it is proposed to organize thus: Parma and Modena are to have one vote each; the Pope, two; Tuscany, two; Austria, for Venetia, two; and Piedmont and Naples three each. Whether more concord will prevail in the Federal Council than in the federal garrison, it is difficult to say; but, supposing the same conditions to subsist, Austria could count on a majority of votes.

M. WALEWSKI claims no monopoly in the fabrication of confederations, for, according to all accounts, Cardinal ANTONELLI has also studied the question in his own way. The French Minister is said to enter more into details than the Cardinal. The latter claims not merely the honorary, but the real and *bona fide* Presidency for his Holiness. He has no objection to a federal army, not so much to garrison towns and strong places, as to defend the territory against foreign and domestic enemies. Who the domestic enemies are may be guessed. This last seems in contradiction to the principle of non-intervention said to form one of the conditions of the treaty of Villafranca.

Piedmont would not, perhaps, absolutely reject the notion of a confederation, but I doubt that she approves either M. WALEWSKI's plan or that of Cardinal ANTONELLI, while Austria would probably make no great objection to either. If Piedmont accept a confederation she would not have Austria forming part of it; and moreover, she desires that a liberal Government should prevail in the other States as well as in Piedmont, for the better consolidation of the Independence and liberty of the whole Italian people.

The Emperor has received addresses of congratulation on the peace from the Court of Cassation, the Court of Accounts, the Imperial Court of Paris, the municipal councils of Bordeaux, Toulouse, Lille, Amiens, and Tarbes, and from one hundred and fifty-nine other municipal councils and councils of arrondissements in different departments.

Prince DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE, French Minister at Turin, has gone to Rome to make the Holy Father acquainted with the Emperor's wishes as to the new arrangements in Italy. The seat of the Confederation will be at Rome, and there seems to be no doubt that the Pope will accept the Presidency.

A Paris correspondent of the *Nord* of Brussels says:

The divergences remarked in the news transmitted at first relative to the peace are already beginning to disappear, and give place to communications less and less opposed to each other. It now appears certain that the preliminaries of peace which are about to be signed at Zurich, and the developments which they will receive in the next Congress, will satisfy Italian interests much better than was at first supposed. Venetia is to be completely Italian, both by its administration and its army. Italy will be delivered from all military intervention; the French army at Rome will quit the Papal States immediately after the reorganization of the Italian Peninsula. As to the meeting at Zurich one fact is still doubtful. From the nomination of a Sardinian Plenipotentiary not being yet announced, some persons infer that Sardinia will not take part in that meeting. The three belligerent Powers certainly signed the armistice, but the same certainty does not exist as to the signature of the preliminaries of peace. The official accounts which we now receive from Italy confirm all that our correspondents have said as to the agitation of the country. The *Moniteur Toscano* informs us that in the three duchies the people declare with the same energy against a return to the old order of things, and petitions and manifestations rapidly succeed each other. In Tuscany, although the news received from Turin continues to be favorable, the Government has not suspended its armaments, for if, on the one hand, it wishes to be prepared to energetically put down any attempt at disorder, on the other, it wishes to be prepared for any political eventualities that may take place."

The *Times* of the 26th gives the following in its Paris correspondence:

The stoical calmness of demeanor which once characterized the Emperor NAPOLEON seems to be giving place to a susceptibility too strong for concealment. Perhaps the consciousness of certain political faults likely to shake the confidence once reposed in his judgment and appreciation of his own interests may account for the change. Be this as it may, the irritation betrayed in the very first lines of his Majesty's reply to the brief address of the Diplomatic body through their spokesman, the Papal Noncio, as given in this day's *Moniteur*, has excited general attention and regret. This time the reproach apparently is not addressed to one Ambassador, as on the 1st of January last, but to the representatives of almost all European States. The tone of voice was suited to the words; the manner was brief and hurried. The representative of one of the German States was impatiently asked whether his "fears were at last dissipated." On the whole, the thing was gone through like a most unpleasant task, of which it might be said that the sooner it was over the better. The *Moniteur* has, I am told, inserted a word which was not spoken by the Emperor. His Majesty said, "Europe has been so unjust," &c., and not "Europe *in general*;" the words "in general" were added for the sake of Russia. Prussia and England are believed to be the countries to which the reproach is specially addressed.

But the Emperor is not himself just when he complains that "Europe was so unjust to him at the commencement of the war." The European States, with the exception of Russia, not unwilling to revenge herself on Austria, used all their efforts to prevent the outbreak of war, and in this humane office England was more prominent than any other; and, had her efforts been met with corresponding frankness and good faith, she ought to have succeeded. Neither that nor any other Government may have attributed to the Emperor the "intention to disturb Europe, and to excite a general war," but they certainly considered that a war with Austria, without any just ground of quarrel between France and that Power, and with the avowed object of wresting from her certain provinces secured by right as good at least as that by which Piedmont held a great portion of her own territory, would produce complications which the Emperor might be unable to master, and which must inevitably lead to a general war. If this be the injustice of which his Majesty complains, we have his own words and acts to show how just were their views and how well grounded their fears. The Emperor declared war with the intention to free Italy "from the Alps to the Adriatic;" and it is certain that his programme has not been carried out, for Austria still holds Venetia and the fortresses. Now, why did he stop short? For the very reasons previously alleged by Europe—namely, that what he proposed to do would convulse the Continent and excite a general war. In order to carry out his design as originally projected, the Emperor told the Senate, the Legislative Body, and the Council of State on Tuesday night last, at St. Cloud, that "it would have been necessary to boldly burst through the impediments imposed by neutral territories, and in that case to accept a struggle on the Rhine as on the Adige; that he should have to strengthen himself frankly with the coöperation of the revolution; that still more precious blood, which had already but too much flowed, would have to be shed; and, in a word, that to be triumphant" (that is, to execute his programme) "he must have risked what a Sovereign is not permitted to risk except for the independence of his country." If all this does not mean continental convulsion and general war, it is impossible to know what it means. If it was precisely that which Europe predicted and dreaded, and it was to avert this tremendous calamity that its efforts were directed. The impossibility of localizing the war, the impossibility of carrying it on to attain the object in view without calling in the aid of every revolutionary element, was also set forth by the European Governments. It is admitted by the Emperor himself, and the admission dissipates the charge of injustice which he alleges.

At the close of his dry and brief reply His Majesty expresses a hope in which every one will warmly join—namely, "that all causes of dissention will vanish, and that peace will be of long duration."

Prussia, which was so desirous of exercising her influence at the moment peace was to be made, ought to feel flattered, for it is to her that the two Emperors attribute the necessity which compelled them to put an end to the war. There is one discrepancy, however, which is rather strange. The Emperor of the French declares that the approaching intervention of Prussia obliged him to stop short in his career of liberation; whereas the Emperor of Austria, in his proclamation to his subjects, pretends that if he made peace, and surrendered a province, it was because he could not count upon any assistance from Prussia. Which of the two statements ought we to give credit to?

At length we have to notice a salutary change in the weather. A gentle rain has fallen since 12 o'clock, and the thermometer now marks only 70 degrees Fahrenheit.

The receipts of the Paris and Orleans Railway for the week ending the 15th instant, amount to 1,129,567f. 24c., being an increase of 51,371f. 40c. as compared with the receipts of the corresponding week of last year. The receipts from the 1st of January to the 15th of July amount to 33,296,415f. 99c., being an increase of 4,260,354f. 38c., as compared with the corresponding period of the year 1858.

The Three per Cents. closed to-day at 67f. 20c. for the end of the month, and the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. at 95f. 35c.; Orleans Railway Shares, 1,325f.; Great Northern, 910f.; Strasburg, 532f. 50c.; Paris to Lyons and the Mediterranean, 845f.; Western of France, 537f. 50c.; Bordeaux and Cette, 497f. 50c.; Lyons and Geneva, 512f. 50c.; Bank of Credit Mobilier, 761f. 25c.; Austrian Railways, 542f. 50c.; Roman Railways, 350f.; Russian Railways, 500f.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

VIENNA, Sunday, July 24

The *Austrian Correspondence* publishes an energetic article concerning the circular recently addressed by the Prussian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron VON SCHLEINITZ, to the Prussian Embassies in Germany, and endeavors to prove by a combination of facts the correctness of the statements contained in the Imperial manifesto.

The London *Herald* says, the Emperor of Austria had addressed an autograph letter to the Archduke Governor of the Tyrol, exp

pose of which we most zealously await the communications which the Government of her Majesty the Queen of England [of the Emperor of Russia] may, we hope, feel inclined to make. Accept, &c.,

SCHLEINITZ."

ITALY.

TURIN, Saturday, July 23.

A rumor is current that the Sardinian Commissioners in Tuscany, Modena and Parma will be immediately recalled.

TURIN, Saturday, July 23.

The Municipality of Florence has expressed in its deliberation of the 20th inst., a wish for the annexation of Tuscany to an Italian kingdom under the sceptre of VICTOR EMANUEL; or, in case the annexation, for reasons of high policy, should be impossible, that Tuscany should be governed by a Prince of the House of Savoy.

TURIN, Sunday, July 24.

According to advices received from Florence, Prof. MATTEUCCI leaves to-morrow for Turin and Paris, having been intrusted with a private mission by the Government of Tuscany.

LEGHORN, Friday, July 22.

The Municipality of Florence has voted the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont. The *Monitore di Toscana* contains a violent article against the dynasty of the country.

ROME, Wednesday, July 20.

Baron HUBNER, formerly Austrian Ambassador at the Court of the Tuileries, has arrived here, and will replace Count COLLOREDO as Austrian Ambassador at Rome.

BOLOGNA, Saturday, July 23.

A great number of addresses are being signed in the Romagna against the return of the clerical Government and in favor of union with Sardinia. The country has resolved upon maintaining public order and on repulsing any attack of the Swiss troops in the service of the Pope; also that a regular voting should take place to express the wishes of the country.

On the 20th the Pope received M. MESNAL, *Officier d'Ordonnance* of the French Emperor, with a letter from the Emperor NAPOLEON to the Pope. His Majesty is said in his letter to urge the Sovereign Pontiff to favor conciliatory reforms in the Italian States.

The Papal authority has been restored at Ancona.

The *Dritto* of Turin states that GARIBALDI's headquarters are now at Lovere. The same paper states that the riflemen of the Alps are 12,000 strong, and that men continue to be enrolled. The *Times* says that PRINCE DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE, French Minister at Turin, has gone to Rome to make the Holy Father acquainted with the Emperor's wishes as to the new arrangements in Italy. The seat of the Confederation will be at Rome, and there seems to be no doubt that the Pope will accept the Presidency.

The London *Herald* says: "In the absence of Gen. LA MARMORA, the command in chief of the Sardinian army has been intrusted to Lieut.-Gen. FANTI, commanding the Second Division."

The Pope had addressed an autograph letter to the Cardinal Bishop of Albano, requesting him to invite all the faithful of Rome to join in a solemn thanksgiving for the cessation of war. The following is the principal passage of this document:

"To thank God for the restoration of peace between the two great Catholic belligerent Powers, is our duty; but to continue our prayers is a necessity, inasmuch as divers provinces of the States of the Church are still a prey to the men who are intent upon demolishing the established order of things, and it is with this view that in our days a foreign usurping Power proclaims that God hath made man free as regardeth his political and religious opinions, thus denying the authorities established by God upon earth, and to whom obedience and respect are due, forgetting at the same time the immortality of the soul, which, when it passeth from this transitory world to the eternal one, shall have to answer unto the all powerful and inexorable Judge for those religious opinions; then learning too late that there is but one God and one faith, and that whoever quitteth the ark of unity shall be submerged in the deluge of eternal punishment."

The *Times'* correspondent writes from Milan, July 30:

Sorrowful days are coming for Italy, and no one can say this time that the Italians have to blame themselves for what they are to endure. The lessons of the past were not thrown away upon them, and since last January they have shown considerable tact and firmness, moderation and unanimity. They rushed to arms, they declared for union; now they are all at once bidden to lay down their arms; and the vote by which they proclaimed VICTOR EMANUEL II. their King is set at nought.

No doubt, the Italians will bow to superior force, but they will yield to nothing else. Venetia is in the hands of Austria; the Italians are unable to wrest it from her. Peschiera, Mantua, the line of the Mincio, and even the slip of land hemming in the Modenese territory on the right bank of the Po, with the two strongholds of Borgoforte on either bank of the stream, are not to go with the rest of Lombardy, and the Italians must resign themselves to see the frontier of their new kingdom open to incursions from the redoubtable quadrangle.

All this is matter of destiny, and the Italians accept it; but in the Duchies of Parma and Modena, in Tuscany and the Legations, they are told the authority of the late Sovereigns is to be reëstablished, and the Italians ask with wonder who is to restore it. If the work is to be done, let it be done quickly; let LOUIS NAPOLEON without one minute's delay march his victorious battalions from the Mincio across the Po to the Arno, and let Dukes and Grand Duke come in at their tail as they were wont, and there will be little or no struggle, and a vast amount of bloodshed will be spared. But if time is allowed the ferment in Italy will attain an unprecedented pitch, and the Italians will do their utmost to turn their sword against that powerful monarch who, for reasons of his own, put it into their hands.

Already at Parma, at Modena, Florence, and Bologna the people are assembling for moral resistance, while the cry "to arms" rises all over the country. Deputations from the Duchies are praying the King of Sardinia that their vote for the *fusione*, unanimously expressed in 1848 and confirmed in 1859, should not be set aside. In Tuscany the Council of State, made up of the most moderate men and presided over by the veteran patriot, GINO CAPPONI, points to the *declarazione* of the Grand Duke as a *fait accompli*, and appeals to a National Assembly to pronounce upon the destinies of the country. In Romagna a Provisional Government is organized, in open hostility to at least the temporal sovereignty of the Pope.

Within a week or a fortnight all this revolutionized Central Italy will have more than 50,000 men under arms. Gen. MEZZOCAPO already musters 10,000 men, mostly natives of Romagna, regularly organized under Sardinian colors. GARIBALDI, at the head of 10,000 Cacciatori delle Alpi, to whom the Cacciatori delle Apennini and Cacciatori della Magra will be added, will leave his posts in the Alpine fastnesses, and bring to the threatened provinces, not only the aid of a well-tried, efficient force, but also the prestige of his name and of his splendid achievements. The volunteers, now to the number of several thousands, enlisted in the Piedmontese regiments, will eagerly flock to his standard, and the youths who are now frantically rushing to arms at Parma, Modena, and everywhere, the adventurers of all Italy, will join him at Bologna, as they joined him at Rome in 1849.

In one word, Central Italy, utterly powerless against France and Austria, and still more against their combined forces, will not, if driven to despair and allowed time, perish without a struggle, and it is but too strong if only menaced by such forces as its late rulers can bring into the field. Yet the two Emperors at Villafranca have "cooked their hare as if they had already caught it," and talked of Dukes and Grand Duke as of sovereigns already "restored;" and NAPOLEON, with a consistency which no deed of his own ever belied, in a thousand instances assured the Pope not only of his temporal sovereignty, but also of the integrity of his dominions.

Is, then, the bloody drama of Rome in 1849 to be again repeated at Bologna ten years later? Are the French to undertake in the northern division of the Papal States the same odious task they have hitherto performed in the southern provinces? Is France to discharge undivided those policeman's duties in the Papal States which she has hitherto shared with Austria? And is this to be the end of the "war of Italian independence?" Is this the help France brings to a "sister nation?" Are the wishes of the Italian people thus consulted? Are they thus enabled to seize the opportunity which Providence and France offered to them to become a great, free and united people?

Such is the cry that is now rising throughout the Italian Peninsula from end to end. Yet, I repeat, if the work is to be done, let it be done quickly. The violent and immediate occupation of Central Italy by France with the overwhelming force now collected in Lombardy would at least preclude the possibility of a prolonged struggle. The great danger is in the delay. Unanimous as the Italians appear in the towns, they cannot equally depend on the support of the country. Were the Duke of MODENA to cross the Po at the head of 4,000 or 5,000 of the myrmidons who followed him in his flight, bands of armed peasantry might be roused by religious fanaticism and the hope of plunder to perpetrate those horrors of a servile war of which Austria gave the example in Galicia. Crushed as they are by the all-pervading national feeling, the elements of reactionary factions are everywhere extant. Partisans of the exiled Sovereigns, more or less declared, exist among the public functionaries, among the nobility and the clergy, in the ranks of the armed force, especially among the Tuscan troops. Were the signal given for a civil war, the country would be plunged into such hopeless disorder as loudly to call for the intervention of foreign armies as a matter of ultimate necessity. And, as prevention is better than cure, it would seem a deed of charity on the part of France to crush revolution in the bud, and at once occupy Central Italy, and dictate to princes and people such laws as a conqueror may choose to enforce. But there is no time to be lost. Already Gen. MEZZOCAPO, with his 9,000 men from Romagna, is marching upon Rimini, whence it may be difficult to keep him on the defensive, and restrain him from wreaking his vengeance on the perpetrators of the massacres of Perugia. The Italians are now in the same frame of mind as they were in 1849, after the double defeat of CHARLES ALBERT had led them to despair of their country, only they are at the present day ten times stronger, their sorrow and disappointment are ten times more bitter and poignant, their wrath against the worker of all this ill, although somewhat vague and latent, ten times more intense and implacable. They are as yet unable to decide to what extent they were betrayed. They are wondering whether it was Prussia and Germany, or Russia and England, that forced LOUIS NAPOLEON'S hand; or whether it was his dread of revolution, his distaste for freedom, or his engagements to Rome, which made him join hands with Austria, and uphold Pope and Princes against their people. But, whatever his motives may be, the Italians already declare their intention to resist him à *outrance*. It is for him to think whether it best suits him to strike the blow at once and subdue the Italians while they are still unarmed and unorganized, somewhat undecided as to the course to be pursued, and divided as to their estimate of his conduct, or whether he finds it more convenient to allow them to weaken themselves by intestine dissensions, and to forfeit by such deeds as stained the revolution of 1848 those sympathies which their cause seldom fails to awaken in every generous heart throughout Europe.

The following circular of the Pontifical Government to its representatives at foreign Courts has just been issued:

PALACE OF THE VATICAN, July 28, 1859.

Amid all the apprehensions and anxieties occasioned by the present deplorable war, the Holy See had reason to think that it would be unmolested, after the many assurances it had received—assurances with which even the King of Piedmont had associated himself, for on the advice of the Emperor of the French, his ally, he refused the dictatorship which was offered him in the revolted provinces of the Pontifical States. But it is painful to state, things have turned out very differently, and facts occur every day before the eyes of the Holy See and its Government, which shows and more how inexcusable is the conduct of the Sardinian Cabinet towards the Holy See—conduct which clearly proves that it is intended to strip the Holy See of a part of its temporal dominions.

Since the revolt of Bologna, which his Holiness in his allocution of June 20 has already taken occasion to denounce, that city has become the rendezvous of a multitude of Piedmontese officers, coming from Tuscany and Modena, for the purpose of preparing quarters for the Piedmontese troops. From these foreign States thousands of muskets have been brought, wherewith to arm insurgents and volunteers; cannons, also, have been imported to aggravate the troubles in the revolted provinces, and to encourage the objects of the disturbers of order.

Another fact, which renders the refusal of the dictatorship completely illusory, and adds to a flagrant violation of neutrality an active coöperation in the maintenance of trouble in the States of the Church, is the nomination of the Marquis D'AZEGLIO as an Extraordinary Commissioner in Romagna to direct the movement of the Legations during the war. This step, under the specious pretext of preventing the popular movement from leading to any disorder, is a manifest usurpation of power which affects the rights of the titular sovereign of these States.

Events have moved on so rapidly that the Piedmontese troops have already entered the Pontifical States, occupying Torre Urbano and Castelfranco, in which places the Piedmontese Bersagliери and a part of NERVI's Brigade have arrived. The sole object of this movement is to aid the rebels in opposing an energetic resistance to the Papal troops, which have been sent to restore legitimate rule in the rebellious provinces.

Finally, and to complete the usurpation of the legitimate sovereignty of the Pope, two officers of rank, one of whom is a Piedmontese, have been sent to Ferrara to mine and destroy that fortress.

Such odious proceedings, in the perpetration of which a flagrant violation of the law of nations is manifested in more than one point of view, cannot but fill the soul of the Holy Father with bitterness and provoke in him a lively sense of indignation, which is rendered more poignant still by the surprise with which he sees such enormities proceeding from the Government of a Catholic King who had accepted the advice of his augustally to refuse the dictatorship offered him.

All the measures taken with the view of preventing or extenuating this series of evils having been in vain, the Holy Father, not forgetful of the duties incumbent upon him for the protection of the States, and for the preservation in its integrity of the temporal domain of the Holy See, which is essentially connected with the free and independent exercise of the Supreme Pontificate, protests against the violations and usurpations committed in spite of the acceptance of neutrality, and desires that his protest may be communicated to all the European Powers. Confident in the justice which distinguishes these Powers, he feels assured that they will support him; they cannot permit the success of a manifest violation of the laws of nations and the rights of the Holy Father. He trusts that they will not hesitate to coöperate in the vindication of these rights, and to that end he invokes their assistance and protection.

The undersigned Cardinal Secretary of State, conformably to Pontifical custom, sends the present note to your Excellency, begging you to transmit it to the Court at which you are accredited, and takes this opportunity, &c. G. C. ANTONELLI.

The London *Times*, of July 25, contains the following letter from Naples:

Should FILANGIERI ever visit the infernal regions, I believe that he will find some secret chamber wholly paved with his good intentions. My conviction is that he does mean well, but that he is so opposed by Royal prejudices and fears, as well as by the interests of the Camarilla that it will require immense energy and patience to overcome them, if he ever does. Our Constitution wisely provides that on a change of Ministers the whole *entourage* of the Sovereign shall be changed. Here, on the contrary, a Minister comes into power, in such difficult times, too, as the present, and he finds the same secret councilors at the elbow of the King as have been there for years, ready and powerful enough to baffle him and overthrow his best designs. It is an indisputable fact that the President of the Council is most anxious to rid himself of the Prefect of Police, Signor GOVERNO, but is not able to do so, and it is as true that NUNZIANTE, SEVERINO, and the King's Confessor, with others, formed a nucleus of resistance to FILANGIERI strong enough to prevent the introduction of good and necessary measures. At present, however, it is not a question of progress, but of defence of the maintenance of order, which, from some quarter or other, is threatened daily. Not a day passes in which there is not some panic which obliges the people in some part of the city or other to fly and shut up their shops. Cannon have been brought several evenings into the streets, and strong patrols ordered out, while the troops were kept under arms all the night. The most singular part of the affair is that, though the Government and the population are equally alarmed, no one even appears to know the cause of the alarm, in so sensitive a state is the public mind. The fact is, I believe, that the Swiss who remain are the cause of very serious embarrassment to the Government; that the dregs of the population, taught by past Governments, are always ready for a scramble in case of a row; and that the Liberal party are not indisposed to take advantage of any occasion which may present itself. With regard to the Swiss, it is impossible that any of them should continue in the service of the Neapolitan Government. To say nothing of public opinion, which is so strongly opposed to it, their position here is scarcely such as will permit of their remaining. The skeletons of the 2d and 3d Regiments have been sent to Nocera, some miles on the railway beyond Pompeii. The 4th Regiment is in its old quarters at San Potito, near the Museum, and refuses to leave them, for it was desired to send them out of the capital; while two companies of veterans have been removed from San Elmo to the barracks at Maddalins. Thus as much as possible the capital has been disembarrassed of these troops, and all places of trust are taken out of their hands. This ruin of their *prestige* cannot of course escape the observation of the Swiss, who will be more likely to feel than to reason about it, and to feel, too, deeply, that the importance which they once enjoyed in this country is gone. While such a conviction will indispose them to remain in the service, it at the same time makes them dangerous to the Government, and the sooner they can be got rid of the better. Two other steamers, the Vesuvio and Monzibello, have been taken up to carry more Swiss, but some delay has been created by the French authorities refusing to receive more than 200 men at a time at Marseilles. For 20 years these mercenaries have been in the service of the Neapolitan Government. They were engaged immediately after the evacuation by the Austrians, and it must be confessed that up to this time they have performed the duties of their disagreeable *métier* to admiration. Every one expects, as a necessity, the arrival of a Swiss Commissary to investigate all the particulars of the late *émeute*, and in fact the honor and the dignity of the Federal Council seem to require it.

The King will take possession, or make what is called his *entrata publica*, I believe, on the 24th, 25th or 26th, though the day is not actually determined.

TURKEY.

A cable from Chios to Sighajik has been laid, and from the latter place to Smyrna; the land line will be completed in about a week.

In consequence of the loss of the cable between Candia and Alexandria, the Porte had extended the concession for another six moths.

The English journals maintain that the Suez Canal scheme has entered on the last phase of its existence. Unable to obtain the sanction of the Porte to the project in which he had embarked, M. DE LESSEPS, they say, resorted to the last expedient, of commencing his undertaking without the required permission. Certain operations had been commenced in the neighborhood of Pelusium, and this proceeding drew from SCHERIFF PASHA, the Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs, a notification to the effect that the sanction of the Sublime Porte not having been obtained, the works would not be allowed to progress. M. DE LESSEPS, on the part of the company, maintains that the operations in question come within the category of "*études et opérations préparatoires*," which he has been authorized by the Viceroy to engage in, and for which the Sultan's permission is not requisite. From the parade and ceremony with which these works were inaugurated a long since, the fact that their promoters regarded them as something more than mere essays or experiments cannot be doubted. M. DE LESSEPS has, however, been careful to explain their object. In a letter addressed by that gentleman to the Grand Vizier in March last he says that he is about to go to Egypt for the purpose of cutting "*une rigole de service de Péluse à Suez, rigole qui sera en même temps un essai destiné à préparer l'ouverture de l'isthme à la grande navigation.*" Whatever the precise force of the words *rigole de service* may be, whether they mean a ditch or something on a larger scale, M. DE LESSEPS will not easily persuade the Government and the world in general that a trench cut right through the isthmus from Pelusium to Suez would be a mere matter of experiment, and would form no portion of the projected work. Evidently *La Compagnie Universelle* approaches its dissolution, and there are those who conceive M. DE LESSEPS, *rigole de service* and appropriate place for the deposit of its remains. Yet a little while, and the Suez Canal question will probably be embodied in a large claim for compensation on the Viceroy of Egypt! To such an end are the most magnificent projects in the East apt to come. With the failure of the scheme all interest in the question will end, nor will the public feel much concern for SAID PASHA, who has been coquetting alternately with the Sublime Porte and with M. DE LESSEPS.

The Sultan's projected voyage will not, it seems, come off. The question is not finally decided, but if he goes his journey will be limited by the Dardanelles.

A telegram from Belgrade announces that Prince MILOSCH has arrested and cast into prison six of the Senators, Wutsitsch, the former leader of the Liberal Party, had preceded them. The English and Austrian Consuls have protested against this act.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 18th state that the authorities of Seville arrested several conspirators belonging to a conspiracy for causing an insurrection.

The London *Spectator* says:

"Among the recent arrivals in the French capital, we notice that of SALAMANCA, the remarkable financier of Madrid, whose curious practical reply to the malcontents of the Press we noticed some time back.

Meanwhile, the energetic banker has not been idle. Among the large works which he has completed, entirely by his own capital, are the railways from Madrid to Alicante, 482 kilomètres in extent, and that from Aranjuez to Toledo, the renowned old Spanish capital, 56 kilomètres. But this singular representative of Spanish enterprise does not stop here; he is now building the railway from Saragossa to Pamplona."

THE RED SEA AND PERIM.

The following interesting account of the persons rescued from the ship *Alma*, and of the state of the famous Island of Perim, we find in the *Times* of the 26th:

Her Majesty's ship *Furious* returned from the Mooshedjeran Reef on the 25th ult., bringing down about 100 natives and a few Europeans belonging to the *Alma*, between 400 and 500 bales of damaged silk, and a variety of other articles which have been saved from the wreck. Capt. OSBORN, however, entertained no hope that the stranded ship would ever be rescued from her position on the reef. The day after the arrival of the *Furious*, Brigadier COGHLAN dispatched the *Lady Canning* on a similar errand, and she returned on the 1st with forty additional bales of silk, thirty-nine natives, and five Europeans. Lieut. PRIVOS, who is in command, reports that the *Alma* is irrecoverable. She is cracked on the port side just before the funnel, and the fissure was seven inches wide when he left. He is also of opinion that her bottom is torn out, and that she will inevitably go to pieces on the occurrence of the first strong southerly gale. Capt. HENRY and the other officers of the ship, with part of the crew and ten marines, left there by the *Cyclops*, will remain on the reef until the decision of the Peninsular and Oriental Company directors is known. Arrangements have been made to keep them supplied with water from Mocha, and Lieut. PRIVOS, with kindly foresight, took them up two bullocks and a quantity of limes from the same place, which were very acceptable. The thermometer on the rock frequently stands at 105°. The *Madras* and *Bombay* have called at Mooshedjera since, and report that the crack in the hull has lengthened considerably, and that the stock of coal was being hauled out through it. Brigadier COGHLAN has further directed all the Indian navy ships on the station to touch at the reef, in their trips to and from the Red Sea, while any of the crew remain there.

The missing *Columbian*, from Australia has not made her appearance yet, neither had she been heard of at the Maritime when the steamer *Neptune*, which arrived here last night with the mails, left that place. The *Malta* is still there disabled, waiting for her new machinery. So many accidents happening to our mail steamers within so short a space of time might reasonably be presumed to occasion great embarrassment to the public generally, but there is an elasticity about the Peninsular and Oriental Company's arrangements which obviates such results. In the present most unusual concurrence of ill-luck, the only serious evils are the loss of the *Alma* and the non-appearance of the *Columbian*. The *Bombay* has taken on the mails to Australia, which should have gone by the *Malta*, and the *Candia* will return from Suez with the Calcutta mails in lieu of the *Alma*: so that beyond the drawbacks just noticed no delay will be experienced either by the mails or passengers.

The *Cyclops* left the Mooshedjerah Reef on the 23d ult., and a telegram received here yesterday from Suakin reported her safe arrival there. From Suakin she will proceed to Cossier to repair the damage done to the cable there. The injury has been ascertained, and it is confidently expected that through communication between Aden and Suez will be reëstablished before the end of this month.

Adverting to the notices on Abyssinian affairs contained in my last, I have now to add that authentic information has just been received of 20,000 muskets and immense supply of percussion caps having been sent into the interior from Mirsa Moobareck, an anchorage about sixty miles north of Massouah. The Governor of the latter place having been apprized of the arrival, directed that inquiries should be made as to the object of so formidable a consignment, and forbade its landing until due permission was accorded; but the suspicious cases had been dispatched inland long before the prohibitive order reached its destination. Rumors are afloat of collusion in this matter. Be that as it may, there can be no doubt that these arms are intended for the King of Tigré's party, that they were forwarded through Cairo, and that they are important accompaniments of the scheme which has been set on foot by certain individuals in Europe and in Egypt to dethrone King THEODORUS. It is to be hoped that our new Minister for Foreign Affairs will have his attention directed to this subject. Tigré and Gondar are intimately connected with Egypt, and such church militant filibustering expeditions may have other objects besides that of forcibly converting the heretical Abyssinians.

One would imagine, from the warm remonstrances contained in the extracts from the *Journal des Débats*, given in your Paris correspondent's letter of the 16th ult., that France had some notion of sending a fleet into the Red Sea, which it was feared would be arrested by the perfidious English at Perim. I do not know from what quarter his information is derived, but this I do know, that the statements referred to are utterly without foundation. If the editor will take the trouble to read two letters published in the *Times* of the 29th and 31st May, 1858, he will learn how the English became possessed of Perim, to which they have certainly as good a claim as the French have to Mayotte and several other snug little places among the Comorines, where immense quantities of *matériel* are being stored for the civilization, doubtless, of the people in those parts. We know nothing of the Sultan of Bahelis, neither have we ever had any relations with him about Perim; and as to the greater Sultan of Constantinople, we conceive that he has as much right to the island as he has to the Isle of Man. Further, "the flag of England floating on a fort" is, as respects Perim, just as correct as the other misstatements of the *Débats*; and the "interesting and significant experiments in gunnery," reported to him as having been carried on in the Straits of Babelmandeb in 1858, are surely mythical. The formidable "fort," moreover, is a little house, without parapet or ditch, and the armament consists of 20 muskets and three jingalls,—not too much to protect the material and other preparations which are being made for the erection of the projected lighthouse from the plundering Arabs of these districts. Want of masons, owing to the great demand for such labor on the new railroads in India, has hitherto prevented the commencement of that useful work. So great, indeed, is the difficulty experienced in this respect that the barracks at Aden are at a standstill on that account alone. I hope, therefore, that when the *Débats* next deems it a duty to report on Perim "to France and Europe," the editor will be at some pains to test beforehand the trustworthiness of his informants.

AUSTRALIA.

The ship *Lincolnshire* arrived off Falmouth, on Saturday, from Melbourne, with 50,000 ounces of gold and 70,000 sovereigns.

GARIBALDI.

Interesting Sketch of the Italian Volunteers.

From the London Times Correspondence.

MILAN, Thursday, July 21, 1859.

I am not greatly inclined to hero-worship, and never went two steps out of my way to see the face of any man living; but I have just now traveled 150 miles to press the hand of GARIBALDI. I heard he was at Tirano or Bormio, in the Valtelline, and left Milan on Saturday last by the evening train to Camerlata and Como. I embarked in the steamboat plying across the lake on Sunday morning, and rode from Colico along the broad valley of the Adda as far as Sondrio. At Sondrio I was told that GARIBALDI'S head-quarters were across the mountains, at Lovere, in Val Canonica, on the Lake of Iseo; as for the General himself, he was described as too restless a being ever to remain stationary in any place. I therefore pursued my journey up the Valtelline, as far as Tramezza. From the latter place I walked by moonlight over the Aprica Pass to Edolo; from Edolo I again rode to Lovere, where I found the General was ill in bed. I saw him.

At every step during this romantic journey, I fell in with the Chasseurs of the Alps, and both GARIBALDI'S followers and the whole population had no theme of conversation save only the adventurous hero I was in quest of. At Como I found the depôts of the corps, a body of 2,000 to 3,000 men, which, in spite of the armistice and peace, receive every day new recruits. At Sondrio, and all along the lower valley, the Cacciatori degli Apennini, now united to their fellow chasseurs of the Alps, were *echelonnés*. At Tramezza we were only a few hours from the Stelvio Pass, where the last shots in this war have been exchanged between the Tyrolese Jägers and the Italian sharpshooters. The road across the Aprica Pass, from the valley of the Adda to the valley of the Oglio, still bore traces of recent conflicts. Barricades were thrown athwart the road on the highest slopes, calculated to break the impetuosity of the assailants at the only point where a rush could be made. At Edolo, in a deep gorge jammed in by gigantic green mountains, we were at the foot of the Tonale Pass, and there also the dread rifles of the Tyrolese highlanders were leveled against the bad muskets with which GARIBALDI'S men have hitherto carried on the unequal conflict, making up for the inferiority of their weapons by undaunted courage and the lavish sacrifice of their lives. All along the road, at the different minor head-quarters, I conversed with GARIBALDI'S men and officers. It is not rare to find in this singular corps the common soldier a better informed and educated man than his epauletted commander. The charm thrown by the hero of Montevideo over the whole Italian population has enlisted young men of the highest classes, artists, literary men, professors and scholars in his ranks as mere privates. Even the veteran MONTANELLI, once a ruler in Tuscany, and for many years an illustrious exile in Paris, the author of *Camma*, and other historical and literary works, quitted his wife in Turin, and followed his only son, who had embarked as a common soldier in this perilous venture. Among a hundred Italians your field, perhaps, five or six adventurers of all other countries, French, Swiss, and Germans, Spaniards, Americans, of both continents, and even a Chinese and an Englishman. The latter I found at Turin, at the table d'hôte de la Grande Bretagne, where he announced to me his intention to have some sport with the Alpine Chasseurs, and asked for direction as to GARIBALDI'S whereabouts. He is a man of nearly 60, of a tall and colossal frame, imperfectly acquainted with the language and ignorant of most Italian matters. He professes, I am told, the utmost indifference to the cause he serves. Between him and his fellow-combatants there is hardly any intercourse. GARIBALDI allowed him to follow his camp. He makes war at his own expense, and encamps apart from the corps. He receives no orders, asks for no information as to the General's movements. He is indefatigable in the march—intrepid in the fight. GARIBALDI numbers 50, or perhaps 100, of the best marksmen in Europe, but the Englishman is the deadliest shot. In the latest encounter on the Stelvio the Tyrolese never succeeding in winging a single Garibaldino, while five of their numbers dropped mortally wounded from the ramparts, from which they scarcely ventured to peep; two of the number fell under the unerring aim of the Englishman. He is never wanting at the hour of strife; he takes his place in some hidden nook, all alone, aloof from the rest, squatted on the ground, calm and impassionate, taking leisurely aim, like a sportsman awaiting the lion or the wild boar at the brook. He has a double-barreled rifle, a sabre, but no bayonet, and takes no part in the *mêlée* when the Garibaldini come to close quarters. Some people told him he must be very strongly devoted to the Italian cause to come out in arms in its support at his time of life. He answered, with a yawn, he was very fond of shooting, and must take part either on one side or the other. There was an eccentric Frenchman, also an aged man, who joined GARIBALDI at Cuneo at the outset; but he had a fancy he could go to war in his gig; and, somehow, his gig broke down on the first brush with the Austrians at Casale, and the French amateur was never again heard of.

Most of GARIBALDI'S officers, especially the Staff and those who are nearest his person, are old, well-tried friends, who have borne arms with him in South America, or who have at least fought by his side in Lombardy and Rome in 1848-9. Several sea-captains, chiefly Genoese, who cruised with him, follow his fortunes by land, as they did for years at sea. I was for some time in doubt whether the secret of this extraordinary man's sway was grounded on love or fear, but no uncertainty remains now in my mind on the subject. There was a young captain, indeed, who told me he would rather face a hundred Austrians than address even the most necessary question to GARIBALDI when he appears among his men with the brim of his cap pulled down on his brows; but, on a close inquiry, I find that this terrible chieftain had as yet no occasion to shoot a single man for insubordination. Spies, indeed, he has caught and dealt with them in a very summary manner, but on none of his followers has ever any punishment been inflicted, not even that most severe punishment of all, expulsion from the corps. It is the sun of his countenance and the music of his voice which exercise a magnetic ascendancy over these men. He asks of them proofs of almost fabulous daring; but he is with them at the sorest need, always foremost among them. The hero of a hundred fights, always distinguishable for his tall stature, lofty bearing, and somewhat fanciful costume, GARIBALDI was never wounded. His followers aver that the Tyrolese no longer turn their rifles towards him, as they are convinced that the man has made his bargain with the devil, and sold his soul to render his body bullet-proof. The example of the chieftain has engendered a belief among his followers that the greatest safety lies in the utmost daring, and GARIBALDI never points to any impregnable stronghold at which his Chasseurs will not dash, whether it be in the power of human beings to storm it or not. Sum up all the deeds of the corps during this campaign: remember the encounters at Casale, at Varese, Como, Montechiari, and on the Tonale and Stelvio; consider that GARIBALDI, whatever exaggerations fame may have allowed itself, never had more than 4,000 or 5,000 actual combatants at any time under his orders; add to that he had to contend with the deadly *stutzer* of the renowned shooters of the Tyrol and Styria, while his men, with the exception of 50 Genoese and the Englishman, were armed with muskets by the side of which old Brown Bess is an Enfield rifle, and you will be able to understand what wonders enthusiasm will work when raised to its highest pitch by a noble cause, and borne up by unlimited confidence in the leader.

The leader was ill in bed, as I said, when I went to see him at Lovere, about noon on Monday last. GARIBALDI is never ill on a battle day, and never well during an armistice or a peace. He suffers from rheumatic fever, I was told, which he can only shake off by incessant exertion. I had a long talk with the officers of the Staff in the ante-chamber, and was kept waiting for about half an hour, as "there was a lady in the case." But, upon having my name and errand conveyed to the General, I was admitted into his sleeping apartment. The General lay in his shirt-sleeves on a large bed, the lady—rather a young and good-looking person—sitting in a chair at the foot of the bed. She was, I believe, a suitor for the release of some one of the young Alpine huntsmen, her relative, who either had got tired of the game, or was particularly wanted by his friends at home.

GARIBALDI was born in 1807, and is therefore 52 years old. He has a bright, cheerful look; the color of his skin and hair betoken a sanguine temperament. There is not one of the busts, lithographs, photographs, &c., which are sold by thousands throughout Italy and Europe as GARIBALDI'S portraits, that gives the slightest idea of the expression of that noble countenance. There is not the least approach to fierceness or wildness about the hero's countenance. He looks intelligent, earnest, benevolent, and affable in the extreme. He is somewhat narrow about the temples—round-headed, square-visaged. He has a fine head, but not very massive; a large, but by no means a broad face. Even his beard is absurdly exaggerated by the men who have worked at his likeness, or else he has lately been trimming it in the excessive heat. The hair is brown-red, and has been rich and glossy. The eye struck me as light-gray, but with a tint of the lion-red in it. His voice is clear, ringing, silver-toned. Nothing can equal the gentleness, freedom, and ease of his address. He sat up in his bed, without the least effort, to welcome me, and, like one free from suffering, he held out his hand, and said he was bidden by a common friend to take me by the hand, and would be happy to do so. He then leant on his elbow, and I proceeded with my errand—which is no man's business. As I surveyed that fine, bright face, that powerful yet elegant and symmetrical frame, and beheld the fair, plump, Lombard lady seated by his bedside, I could scarcely attend to what I was saying, as my imagination ran back to the scene in the *Talisman*, and I fancied I saw the lion-hearted King lying on his lions' hides, and his lovely Queen a suppliant at his feet for the life of the Scotch knight. Truly, GARIBALDI is one of nature's own kings and leaders of men. It was neither fair justice nor good taste to represent him as a truculent bandit or as a theatrical hero. Loaded with stars and crosses by more than one monarch, he never wears any decoration or distinction whatever. His costume is, or rather was, picturesque, yet extremely simple, suited to the climate where lay the scene of his earliest exploits, and common among the people who first trusted him with the supreme command. At rest from immediate action he shuns the gaze of applauding multitudes and seeks humble employment in quiet retirement. He is the master of a merchant vessel or the owner of a plantation in some solitary isle the moment he ceases to be a guerilla chief or a general. He is a modest, gentle, independent character. He is strongly devoted to King VICTOR EMANUEL'S interests, but I will venture to say he will never appear at the Court of Turin nor eat the bread of his well-earned General's pension. The men of GARIBALDI and his officers loudly and bitterly complain of the conduct of the Piedmontese War Ministry and of the military authorities of the Sardinian Staff General towards their corps. They were never fairly considered as a part of the Italian army, or treated as such, though they bore the brunt of the war at every stage of the campaign. The supply of provisions has been scanty, imperfect and irregular, and their weapons have been of the vilest description; the revolvers which GARIBALDI'S own lieutenant, CARCONI, purchased in England, and forty English rifles which were sent to Genoa as a present to the General by an Italian patriot, never reached their destination. GARIBALDI is now contemplating a move from the Alps to the Apennines, from Northern to Central Italy. There will be a gathering of about 50,000 volunteers in Romagna. GARIBALDI'S corps, joined to that of MEZZOCAPO, will form an army capable of securing the independence of Central Italy, at least against any Roman or Neapolitan, any merely Italian force.

The Position of the Pope.

From the London Times, July 26.

The Sovereign Pontiff has appealed to Europe in a diplomatic note. The manifesto is not quite in the Hildebrand vein. It no longer thunders and threatens and hurls excommunications and awakens sleeping claims. But, if its tone is less haughty, its purport is not less that of the unchanging and unchangeable policy of the Holy See. It claims all things and it recedes from nothing. It accepts no responsibility and it renounces no atom of power. It is like the cry of a weak and wounded beast of prey. It complains of the interference of stronger Powers with the gratification of its instincts; but it bears no remorse for the past, and no promise for the future. In such a document we might have expected some broad view of the Pope's position as the Head of the Catholic Church. The circumstances of the moment are such as to invite a serious comment. The honorary presidency of the new Italian Confederation has just been offered to the acceptance of PIO NONO. Desolation reigns at Perugia, and the half-heretical Switzers of the Papal Guard are yet red-handed from the slaughter of the orthodox subjects of the great Father of Christendom. Austria and France may be supposed to be meditating a retreat from the abnormal position which they have so long held in the States of the Church. An opportunity has offered for exchanging a small material sovereignty for a great moral empire, and under the guidance of a bold and enlightened man the Popedom which now for the tenth time appears to be in the crisis of its fate, might have come forth revivified, and stronger than ever it has been in these modern days. This manifesto, however, tells us that no such dreams as once passed over the mind of PIUS IX. in the days of his manhood ever now recur to him in his obstinate and unpitying old age. He makes no apology for the massacres committed by his troops; he gives out no hope to his ill-ruled people. He satisfies himself by a solemn protest against all interference with the continuance of his weary and wasting system of tyranny, and he invokes the assistance and protection of all the great European Powers to enable him to do what he likes with his own.

The Pope appears at this moment to be very sick,—more sick than the Turk was even when NICHOLAS thought it time to take out administration to his effects. He has no strength whatever in his own body. Weak and tottering, he sometimes leans upon one strong man and sometimes upon another. Austria has held him up in the Legations, France has kept him upright at Rome, the Swiss have spread the terror of his name in the unwarlike towns. To all human foresight he seems on the brink of dissolution, and we should expect to see the crazy old bark go down in deep water if we did not remember how often before the same crisis has appeared at hand, and how wonderfully the waterlogged and dismantled hull has got into port again. It is wonderful, and at the same time pitiable, to mark the senile and impotent tenacity with which this old man clings to his right to do wrong at a moment when the whole system seems ready to perish. If France and Austria were to retire there would be an end at once and forever to the States of the Church. Unless the Pope received very different assurances from those which Europe has received, France and Austria must appear to him very little disposed to be at the expense and odium of supporting a great European scandal, which can only be upheld by their assistance. If there be any reality in the project of an Italian Confederation, it must mean a confederation of Italian Sovereigns, advised by Italian statesmen, and protected by Italian soldiers. In that case the accomplishment of the Treaty of Villafranca must clear Italy of all foreign soldiers, and must leave PIO NONO face to face with the Italian nation. Yet it is this moment that the Pope chooses to claim for himself all the rights of a neutral Power, and to protest against Sardinia in that she has distributed firearms to the insurgents and volunteers, and has introduced cannon into the revolted provinces "to encourage the audacity of the disturbers of order." If Sardinia has done ought to enable the citizens of the Roman States to defend themselves against

...carrying with it certain disadvantages, but in the long run these are more than counterbalanced with the benefits which arise from the ...ment of English opinion. Would Lord John Russell maintain that the Emperor Louis Napoleon would refrain for a moment from carrying, into execution any warlike design he might have formed against this country if the united Press of England was crouching at his feet? If the ...ation were there, and the advantage to himself were obvious, such subservience would be deemed ...ther as an argument of our apprehensions and an indication of our weakness than as a motive for withholding the blow. As we before remarked the silence of the American Press—nay, the complimentary and courtly tone of the Austrian journals—passed by the Imperial ears like the idle wind, and the fatal resolution was taken notwithstanding. If nothing more is meant than that the English Press, or indeed the Press of any nation, should abstain from injurious expressions against the ...ad of a foreign Government when no great national interest is at stake, then we can only express our agreement with him. But, if nothing more is meant than this, why should Lord John get out of his way to back up Mr. Bright, the champion of the hustings against the Press? We would venture, with all due deference, to suggest that the recent military foray of the French armaments upon peaceful Europe was an occasion on which it behoved the public writers of these kingdoms to print their thoughts plainly and boldly, for the information and warning of their fellow-subjects. The defenceless position of our shores was another point on which no Englishman could have reflected without the keenest anxiety. Does Lord Palmerston suppose that the French Emperor was not acquainted with the true state of the case? It was known everywhere save in the British Islands, and was the subject of conversation in every *café* and every barrack-room. If ever there is war between England and France it will not be because the Press has compelled a Ministry to put the country in an adequate state of preparation, but because England can be taken unprepared. If that should ever happen, there will be the "panic" which Lord John Russell deprecates; our object is, and has always been, to prevent the possibility of panic by timely and quiet precaution.

The Neapolitan Fund in London.

The Committee for collecting funds in aid of the Neapolitan exiles, Pobbio and his friends have published a report signed by their Chairman, Lord Shaftesbury, from which it appears that £10,760 were paid into the fund, and that 64 exiles,—the Baron Poerio and M. Schiavoni, men of means, having excepted themselves from the distribution,—were provided for as follows. They were all sent to places on the Continent of their own selection, and £12 remitted them for their immediate expenses; after which the surplus was paid over to them in proportional sums:

To 4 exiles	£250 each.	To 30 exiles	£100 each.
To 9 exiles	150 each.	To 24 exiles	50 each.

Additional subscriptions flowing in from the country, a further allowance was made to those who had families of £10 for each child; and to each man over 59 years of age, of £10 additional for each year after the sixtieth. The result of this arrangement was, that to one exile in the fourth class, who had originally received £50, £120 was eventually awarded. The amount of this fund and the manner of its distribution are equally creditable to the British people.

Sale of Wordsworth's Library.

The sale of this library of nearly 3,000 volumes in every class of literature, for which the literary world had looked with some anxiety, took place on last Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, under the management of Mr. John Burton, of Preston, who occupied the rostrum with much ability, and manifested no little tact in the manner in which he expatiated on the volumes and the associations connected with them. The mode in which the books were arranged and catalogued was superior to anything of the kind previously seen in the provinces, where a huge poster is generally the only catalogue provided for the public. There was a large attendance of booksellers from London, Dublin, Manchester and other towns, of clergymen and other buyers. Among the latter were Lady Cranworth, Sir John Richardson, of Artic fame; Dr. Davy, the brother of the inventor of the safety-lamp; and the Rev. J. Wordsworth, a grandson of the poet. The first day's sale seemed somewhat affected by the weather, the rain pouring in torrents and preventing a thronged attendance. On the second day there was more animation in the biddings, and on Thursday, the concluding day, when the books sold were principally in verse, the bulk of them being presentation copies from their authors to Wordsworth, there was much competition, some of the lots bringing remarkably high amounts. It should be noticed that autographs inserted in most of the books gave them great additional value in the eyes of the bidders. Among the most attractive lots were the following: 39. Mr. T. Herbert, "Description of the Persian Monarchy, now being the Orientall Indyes; a relation of some Years' Travaill begunne Anno 1626," folio, calf, 1634; very scarce—£12 12s 50. "Poetical Disquisitions," 3 vols., 8vo., calf, 1774, ("From Thomas de Quincey to William Wordsworth, Grasmere, Friday, June 22d, 1810" in De Quincey's autograph,) £1 1s. 164. Talfourd, T. N., (Mr. Justice,) "Recollections of a First Visit to the Alps in 1841," with autograph presentation of the learned author, and MS. sonnet on the reception of the poet Wordsworth at Oxford, and five others—15s. 204. Calvino, Joanne, Institutio Christianæ Religionis." 8vo., calf, Genevæ (autographs of "S. T. Coleridge," and "W. Wordsworth"), 1569—£1 4s. 224. "Donne, John (Dr. in Divinity), LXXX Sermons Preached by that Learned and Reverend Divine in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's, London," folio, calf, 1640. Autograph, "William Wordsworth, bought at Ashby de la Zouche, 1809"—£1. 285. "Purchas his Pilgrimage; or, Relations of the World and the Religions observ'd in all Places Discovered from the Creation to the Present. The third edition, by Samuel Purchas, parson of St. Martin's, by Ludgate, London, folio. Printed by William Stansby, for Henry Fetherstone, and are to be sold at his shop, in Paul's Churchyard, at the Sign of the Rose." 1617—£1 3s. 339. Brown, Sir Thomas, "*Religio Medici.* with observations, by Sir Kenelm Digby," 8vo, 1669, (autograph "William Wordsworth, given to him by Charles Lamb,") and three others, £1 6s. 361. *De Re Rustica*, M. Catonis, &c., not perfect, but containing numerous MS. annotations and observations by the late poet laureate, 2 vols., 4to., Parisiis, apud Stepani, Russis, 1543. It is by this work its extraordinary author, statesman, historian, orator, is identified with the science of agriculture. It consists of very brief directions for the management of a farm and for economical housekeeping, from the buying of an estate to a charm for curing oxen and a recipe for cheesebakes 478. Bulwer's (Sir Edward Lytton) *Siamese Twins*, and other poems, 8vo, 1831, (with autograph presentation by the author to the "Illustrious Wordsworth,") and another book. 10s. 479. *Lord Byron's Works*, 4 vols., 12mo, 1830. (Wordsworth's autograph in each volume.) This work, which was published at 18s., realized £3 9s. 490. George Chapman's translation of "the whole works of the Prince of Poets in his Iliads and Odyssey, according to the Greeke," (with the engraved frontispiece by Hollar, and portrait by Hole, so rarely to be met with) at London; printed for Nathaniel Butter—£5. 491 Chapman's *Homer*, another copy, without frontispiece, but containing the engraved dedication, on the back of which is written thirteen lines by S. T. Coleridge, dated Feb. 12, 1808, a comparison of Chapman with Ben Jonnson and Milton; a long MS. criticism of Chapman's merits as a translator, by the same writer, also inserted within the cover—£3 9s. 499. *Collin's (William) Odes* on several descriptive and allegoric subjects, small 4to, 1747; the first edition extremely rare—16s. 511. *Parnassus, (England's) or the Choysest Flowers of our Modern Poets, with their Postwall Comparisons*; hereunto are annexed various Discourses, both pleasant and profitable," 12mo, Imprinted at London, 1600: Wit's "Recreations, containing 630 Epigrams, 160 Epitaphs, and variety of Fantasies and Fantastics, good for Melancholy Humors," 12mo, 1641. These two thin duodecimos in tattered leather covers were sold for £2 12s. 629. Randolph's (Thomas, M. A.) "Muses' Looking Glass, &c.," 12mo., Oxford, 1638; England's "Helicon, of the Muses' Harmony," 1614. These two little books were bought, after an animated contest, by Mr. Dawson, of Cannon-street, London, for £4 14s. 647. Scorr's (Sir W.) "Marmion," 4to, 1808, with autograph "Walter Scott to W. Wordsworth"—£1 10s. 649. *Scorr's* (Sir W.) "Lord of the Isles," 4to, 1815, with autograph, "W. Wordsworth, from Walter Scott"—£1 18s. 650. *Wordsworth's Poems*, in 2 volumes, 1807, largely annotated, revised, and amended for subsequent editions; *Poetical Works of William Wordsworth*, volume 3, 1837, a few pencilled memoranda inside the cover; *The Less of the Locks*, a poem, the two last pages MS., in the autograph of the author. James Montgomery, Sheffield, December, 1799—£2 12s. 6d., 690. *Wordsworth's Poetical Works*, 6 volumes, 12mo. Moxon, 1837. Perhaps more than in any other existing data, the growth of the poet's mind may be perceived in these volumes. They contain a large amount of variorum readings inspired jottings, and constructive emendations, together with additional short poems in the author's pencil autograph. It is most probable these were his pocket companions and communists in his later poetical rambles and in his fireside musings. This work, published at 3 g., was, in consequence of the manuscript interpolations of Wordsworth, eagerly contested for. After a lively competition it was purchased by Mr. Kerslake, from Bristol, for £15. 691. *Wordsworth's Sonnets* collected in one volume, 12mo, 1838. A proportionate share of the preceding remarks applies in this instance. These sonnets, published at 6s., similarly distinguished with the previous lot, were also much coveted, being eventually knocked down for £3 5s.—*London Times, July 25.*

Commercial Intelligence.

Paris, Saturday, July 23—12 56 P. M.

Rentes open firm at 67f. 60c.

Paris, Saturday, July 23—12 58 P. M.

A further improvement has taken place. Rentes, 67f. 70c.

Paris, Saturday, July 23—3 35 P. M.

The Bourse closed very firm and animated. Rentes, 67f. 80c. for money and 68f. for the account, being a rise of ⅝ in the former and ¼ in the latter case since yesterday.

The following is from the *Times'* City Article, July 25:

"The accounts of the non-success of the £5,000,000 Loan opened in India for the service of the current year, coupled with the further fall at the Bourse, caused the funds to open this morning at another decline of ¼ per cent. Towards the close, however, a few speculative purchases consequent upon telegrams showing a partial reaction in French Rentes imparted steadiness, and the final quotations were similar to those of yesterday. About £52,000 in bar gold was taken from the Bank to-day."

From the Times' City Article, July 26.

"The English Funds opened to-day at an advance of an eighth, and have closed at a further improvement. A report that France had consented to reduce her army and navy, caused the improvement. There was a general feeling that the promise of a reduction of armaments is not improbable. Since the public are disposed to anticipate that the next excitement at Paris may be an Imperial Coronation at the hands of the Pope, and that meanwhile it will be deemed desirable to divert attention from other contingencies.

Consols are quoted at 95⅜ @95¼.

There has been an active demand for money to-day, and the general rate was fully 2½ ₰ cent.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—JULY 25.

A fair business was transacted, and sales amount to 7,000 bales: 1,000 speculation and for export.

Prices steadily maintained.

LONDON CORN MARKET—JULY 25.

In the market this morning there was a recovery of 1s.

TALLOW MARKET—JULY 25.

The market is firm, 53s. 9d. on the spot; 53s. 6d for the month.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

Sackville, N. B., Tuesday, Aug. 9.

The R. M. steamship *Arabia* arrived at Halifax at about 2.30 P. M. to-day, with Liverpool dates to the 30th ult.

The advices will probably have to be expressed to this place, and will reach here at an early hour to-morrow forenoon, too late, however, to be forwarded to the morning papers of Wednesday.

The European News at Halifax.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

Since the 1st of May last there has been some delay in the publication of the European news brought by the Cunard steamers to Halifax. The reason for this delay has already been given to the public, but a further statement seems to be necessary, in order that there may be no mistake as to who is in fault in the matter.

The responsibility attending the delay belongs to one of two parties: *either to the Nova Scotia Telegraph Company or to the New-York Associated Press.*

To which of these parties are the public to look for redress?

The New-York Associated Press is an institution of about ten years' standing. It had its origin in the necessity occasioned by the introduction of a new system of procuring news by telegraph. When one or two short telegraph lines were built in 1846-47-48, the usual efforts were made by several journals to carry on the existing competition, and to get such news as they wanted over the wires in advance of each other; but, owing to the imperfect condition of the telegraph lines, and the want of a sufficient number of accomplished operators, the working of the lines was slow, and it was found impossible for any one newspaper to get news ahead of another, and that, in fact, the interests of not only the Press but of the public, suffered from the great delay arising from this competition. Accordingly, after repeated efforts on the part of the Press to carry on their news enterprise as they had previously done, independent of each other, the necessity of organizing an association to get the general news of the day, was fully demonstrated. The leading papers of New-York, therefore, came together and formed an Association, and organized a system by which this general news was to be received daily, through a General Agent, and sent to the office of each paper as received. In making this arrangement, the individual enterprise of no one paper was impaired, as scope enough was left for the display of the energy of all, as has been amply shown during the last ten years.

Among the news of the day that this Association deemed it necessary to obtain, was that brought by the steamers arriving at Halifax. An arrangement was accordingly made with the Nova Scotia Telegraph Company, then owned by the Nova Scotia Government, by which the Association was to receive, over the wires from Halifax to Sackville, a dispatch of three thousand words, embracing the points of each steamer's news, for the sum of seventy-five dollars for each dispatch. This sum was larger than the regular tolls of the Nova Scotia Company; but inasmuch as the Association, representing so many journals, was accorded the privilege of sending its dispatch continuously, and immediately upon its delivery at the telegraph office, it was considered fair and just to the interests of the telegraph line, and the arrangement was deemed an acknowledgment that the Association was the proper channel for communicating this news to the public.

This plan worked admirably while the telegraph line remained in the hands of the Nova Scotia Government. But when it passed into the hands of a private company a new arrangement was thought necessary, by which the New-York Press have been compelled for several years to pay the Nova Scotia line double the price that had been previously charged them, or one hundred and fifty dollars for each dispatch of three thousand words from Halifax to Sackville. To make this important point in this controversy still clearer it is proper to state that the Canada Telegraph Company have built a line, mainly for the accommodation of the Press, from Quebec to Farther Point, on the St. Lawrence, a greater distance than from Halifax to Sackville, *and transmit the dispatches for the Press embracing four days later news, for less than one-half the sum paid the Nova Scotia Company for dispatches of three days later news.*

Owing to the annual increase of steamers, and the growing desire on the part of the public for European news the New-York Press, to meet the demand, deemed it proper to have as many steamers as possible boarded by a news yacht off Cape Race, and thus lessen the time from two to five days between Europe and the United States. When this arrangement was made it was supposed that when the news yacht boarded a Halifax steamer off that point, the amount of tolls paid the Nova Scotia Company for the Cape Race dispatch would be deducted from the amount to be paid for the regular dispatch on the arrival of the steamer at Halifax. The Cape Race dispatches were all necessarily short, but, comprising the points of the news, the additional details obtained at Halifax would have very little value or importance. The Associated Press, in accordance with its contract, was always prepared to pay the price agreed upon, and only asked the deduction for the amounts paid the same line for the dispatches of the same news which had come from Cape Race.

The Nova Scotia Company declined to make any deduction, and insisted upon the payment of the full price for this useless dispatch, although by the Cape Race arrangement two or three New-York steamers were boarded to one of those regularly touching at Halifax, and the receipts of the Nova Scotia Company were by these means increased, not only from the Associated Press dispatches, but also from private dispatches sent from the steamers that were thus boarded at a great cost by the news yacht. *This increase of the business of the Nova Scotia line by the enterprise alone of the Associated Press was wholly ignored by the former when insisting on the full payment for the valueless dispatches transmitted from Halifax.*

What was the result of this action on the part of the Telegraph Company?

The Associated Press gave notice that on the expiration of their contract in May, 1859, they would pay the Nova Scotia Company the price charged for the Halifax dispatch but should insist, in justice, upon the deduction therefrom of the Cape Race tolls when the steamers were boarded off that point, and thus matters remained until just before the 1st of May last. It was determined, if no new contract was made, that the Press would have their news transmitted in the ordinary manner, paying the tolls charged to private individuals.

The steamer *Niagara* was due at Halifax early in May, and the Associated Press was given to understand by the Telegraph Company that the news would be transmitted as usual. Thinking that the Company had made no other arrangement, and supposing that the matter was still open, the Press renewed the offer to the Telegraph Company, on the 25th day of April, and thus opened the matter for negotiation, when its agent was informed for the first time that a contract of an extraordinary character, and repulsive to all sound principles of business, had been concluded with other parties. *This contract granted an exclusive control of the wires for six consecutive hours from the moment the steamer was announced at Halifax. The Press dispatches were absolutely refused transmission and were kept off the wires till the expiration of these six hours.*

Thus the Nova Scotia Telegraph Company suddenly shut out the entire Press of this country, with whom they had had uninterrupted business relations for nearly ten years, and gave the control of the European news, then assuming a character of startling importance, to parties who were not known or recognized by the Press. In this emergency the Association appealed to the judgment of the American Telegraph Company, and exhibited to them the effect this new state of things would have on the community, and the Press and the public of this country are indebted to the intelligent decision of that Company for the protection which has been accorded to them.

Since the establishment of the Nova Scotia line interested parties in this country have continually asserted that the Press monopolized that line, and that the Press monopolized until after the Press dispatch was sent. The Associated Press *will now state for the first time that their contract with the Nova Scotia Telegraph Company for the last ten years gave them no sort of monopoly of the news;* and that the same principle now sought for was embodied in the old contract. The only advantage that the Nova Scotia Telegraph Company gave the Press for the comparatively enormous rates paid was that their dispatches should be sent continuously from the moment that they were placed in the office until they were completed. This was deemed necessary, because all the Press partook of the advantage of the dispatches, and the transmission of one dispatch would not occupy so much time as would be taken up if separate dispatches were sent to each paper. *But the party who could get a dispatch into the Halifax office previous to the arrival of the Associated Press dispatch had the privilege of sending it over the line.* The Press took care, as its duty required it to do, that its dispatch was not anticipated. The rule was then "first come first served." The superior enterprise of the Press gave it the only monopoly enjoyed: *the Association derives none other.*

In the endeavor to renew the *intente cordiale* with the Nova Scotia Telegraph Company, the Associated Press has desired to perpetuate the important principle of "first come first served," which should govern all telegraph communications. This was all they desired, and is all they want. They simply ask for what is right. But the new contract made by the Nova Scotia Telegraph Company with other parties utterly repudiates this principle, and has invested them with a most dangerous monopoly. The new contract, in giving the new parties *the complete control of the Nova Scotia line for six hours from the moment the steamer is signalized at Halifax*, places the entire American public at the mercy of whoever may obtain the use of this news, and has thus forcompelled the New-York Press to express their dispatches a distance of 150 miles, in order to supply the people of this country with the intelligence of the events which have convulsed Europe for the last three months.

The difficulty between the New-York Press and the Nova Scotia Telegraph Company—the one representing the whole American public, and the other the interests of the shareholders of the Nova Scotia Company—has led to the publication of a number of vituperative articles, to a series of correspondence between the American Telegraph Company and the Nova Scotia Telegraph Company, and to various propositions on the part of the Associated Press, in order that the matter might be arranged. The difficulty remains unsettled; but, fortunately for the public, the Halifax steamers arrive but once a fortnight, while during that time half a dozen arrive at New-York and Quebec. Now that peace is declared in Europe, and the news has ceased to have that startling character that it possessed during the last three months, the public will experience no serious inconvenience; and to make it of still less consequence, it will be the duty of the Press, the moment the news reaches any of the newspaper offices, to place it on their bulletin boards.

Now, what is the New-York Associated Press that it should thus parade its private affairs before the public?

Some people have a vague idea that it is an immense machine, capable of a great deal of good or a vast deal of mischief. This is a mistake. The organization is a very simple affair, and is so arranged and managed that no one can suffer from it. It was originally started by the New-York Press, having no connection with the Press of the rest of the country. When the association was formed, ten years ago, the members had no idea that the papers of other parts of the country would enter into the same spirit of enterprise that regulated the business of a large metropolitan establishment, and all the arrangements were originally made merely for themselves. But as the organization progressed, the association received numerous applications from papers in other parts of the country for admission to the benefits of its arrangements, and as it was organized from the necessity produced by the introduction of a new system of procuring news, it made no difference who belonged to the Association, and any one willing to pay the requisite share of the expenses could have the use of the news. It has, therefore, become the rule of the Association, when a paper applies for admission to its benefits, to grant the request if the applicant could give satisfactory evidence of ability and disposition to discharge the pecuniary obligations and comply with the simple rules necessary to keep the organization together. Such an applicant has never been refused, and the result is *that every paper in the United States and Canada, taking telegraphic news belongs to the Association.* Although the utmost candor and fairness govern the conduct of the New-York Association in its relations with journals in other cities, still, from the nature of things, there have been cases of individual dissatisfaction, growing out of local jealousies in other places; and the ambitious projects of telegraph managers in this country, anxious to control the telegraphic system of the Union, who, taking advantage of these local jealousies, have endeavored to force their schemes upon the Press and public.

The members of the New-York Associated Press never had any desire to control the news arrangements of the Press of other parts of the country; their respective establishments are about as much as they can manage. Telegraph companies, the mercantile community, newspaper proprietors, any one, in fact on a moment's reflection, will see how silly are the statements relative to the vast power of the Association. It has none whatever as an organized body. It seeks none. Each establishment is entirely independent of the others, and the separate interests of the journals are of such a character, and the principles of the several establishments are so conflicting and opposite to each other, that it is utterly impossible for the proprietors of the different journals to combine for any special purpose. It is clearly manifest, therefore, that nothing can be safer for the interest of the mercantile community and the public than to have the arrangements for the publication of this foreign news continue in the hands of the Association, rather than that they should fall into the hands of speculators, or individuals desiring to make fortunes out of the Press, or unscrupulous telegraph managers in this country. The past course of the Associated Press is the guarantee for the future.

The New-York Press regrets the necessity of making this public statement, but it has no hesitation in laying the whole matter before the public. The Association has purchased steamboats, news schooners and carrier pigeons, at enormous cost of money, time and trouble, and individual members of the Press have even subscribed for telegraph stock, in order to secure the construction of lines. Agents are employed at all points in this country and in Europe wherever the use of steam extends, so that nothing can antipate them. *The members of the Association are responsible for the annual expenditure of over two hundred thousand dollars for general news alone.* Their arrangements they now consider as perfect as circumstances will permit, with the exception of the flaw in Nova Scotia. Although they may be compelled to use horse expresses, where they would prefer lightning, as in Nova Scotia, *they are determined, should the occasion demand it, to buy more steamboats, subscribe for the construction of more telegraphic lines, purchase more news yachts, and train more carrier pigeons in order to manage their own business in their own way.* In all this they will treat everybody "as one gentleman should treat another." They believe that when they enunciate the principle that "first come first served" should govern all telegraphs, the public will sustain them, as it has ever sustained them, and that every telegraph company in the world will declare in favor of the Associated Press of the United States.

While making this declaration of its duty and convictions, the Association hopes not to preclude the possibility of a reunion with the Nova Scotia Telegraph Company. In all difficulties time will correct misrepresentations and remove asperities, and whenever the Nova Scotia Company will resume its relations with the Associated Press, it will find the newspaper proprietors of the United States, as it has always found them, prompt paymasters, good friends, and its natural auxiliaries in the development of its business.

The Washington Greys, of New-York, in Boston.

From the Boston Herald, Monday, Aug. 8.

The Washington Greys, Capt. Buck, of the New-York Eighth Regiment, arrived in this city about 8½ o'clock Saturday evening, and were met at the Lowell depôt by the Union Guard of East Boston, (Company B,) Capt. Edward Pearl, and the City Guard of Roxbury, (Company D) Capt. T. L. D. Perkins, both of the Second Regiment. The two Companies left their armories about 5 o'clock, the Union Guard numbering 36, and the Roxbury City Guard 38 guns, and proceeded to the Common, where they formed as a battalion under command of Capt. Perkins, Lieut Wm. Schneeland taking command of the Roxbury Company. Both Companies appeared in the new grey, regimental uniform, and made a very fine appearance. They were joined by the Boston Cornet band, and after a review by Col Cowdin and staff, accompanied by Capt. Harbison, of New York, and other military exercises, including a dress parade, the Battalion proceeded to the depôt, leaving Col. Cowdin at the Tremont House.

The Washington Greys met with a warm reception at the depôt. A salute was fired by a detachment of Capt. Nims' Light Artillery. The fire on Causeway-street burned very brilliantly at this peculiar time, and a large crowd of spectators, who had either been drawn hither from the fire, or who had previously been in waiting at the depôt, rent the air with cheers. After the customary reception ceremonies had been gone through with, the Boston battalion escorted their New-York friends through Causeway, Leveret, Green, Court, and Sudbury streets to Mount Vernon Hall, where a collation was provided. Col. Perkins here extended a welcome to Capt. Buck and his command, and his remarks were responded to by Capt. Buck. From Mount Vernon Hall the visitors were escorted to their quarters at the American House, and the Roxbury City Guard and Union Guard were then dismissed.

The Greys are accompanied by twenty pieces from Dodworth's Band and a drum corps, and make a splendid appearance in their handsome grey uniform, and with their admirable discipline. They number 56 muskets (about 90 men including officers, band and drum corps,) and are officered as follows: Captain—Leander Buck; First Lieutenant—David A. Allen; Second Lieutenant—James G. Dimond; Sergeants—Edward Hennessey, (Orderly,) G. Kreamer, M. Griffin; Corporals—A. G. Munter, Archibald Pentz, Jas. McGregor, Henry H. Greche. The company left New-York on Monday last and arrived at Buffalo at 6 o'clock in the evening. They were received and entertained by Company C, of the Seventy-fourth Regiment. On Tuesday afternoon they proceeded to Niagara Falls, where they remained until the afternoon of the next day, seeing the sights, Mr. Blondin in his tight rope feats included. The corps reached Montreal the same evening and became the guests of the Montreal Field Battery of Artillery. At a dinner given in the drill-room of the Artillery, Gen. Bullock, of this city, was present and made a speech. The Greys left Montreal at 5 o'clock Saturday morning, and made no stop until they reached Boston.

Yesterday morning they paraded and under the escort of the Roxbury City Guard, commanded by Capt. Perkins, attended divine service at the Fifth Universalist Church in Warren-street. A discourse was preached by the Rev. T. B. Thayer.

This morning the Greys will be escorted to the Worcester depôt by the Roxbury City Guards, where they will take the cars for home at 8½ o'clock.

Rare Coins.—We were shown, on Saturday, a handful of old coins which were recovered from the ruins of the "Chenevard House," on Main-street. Among them a Spanish pistareen, a Massachusetts penny, (worth about thirty-seven and a half cents,) several Ben Franklin pennies, and numerous antiquated coins, much sought after at the present day. The workmen have been on the close watch for anything valuable which may "turn up," and some of them have found it quite profitable by exchanging the old copper coins for silver. An ancient metallic sundial, an old cane, a watch key with several joints, are also among the curiosities brought to light. Even the timbers of the old house are being carried off by some who intend to construct canes from them. The name of Washington, and all his associations, is destined never to be forgotten.—*Hartford Courant.*

Terrible Homicide.

AN INSANE WOMAN KILLS HER ONLY SON!

From the Delhi (Del. Co.) Express.

A tragedy of a most fearful nature occurred in the town of Hamden, (Fuller's Hollow,) on Tuesday night of last week, in the killing of her only son, William, by Mrs. Margaret Gow. The deceased and his mother, who is a widow, kept house together. He was about twenty five years of age, and is said to have been a stout, athletic young man. Mrs. Gow has given frequent and unmistakable evidences of insanity for a long time; and so determined have been her threats that she would kill her children, that a daughter had been compelled from fear to leave her mother's roof, and was living at the time of the homicide at Mr. Robert Middlebrat's, Franklin. The son had also been in the habit of well securing his bedroom door on retiring at night, fearing that his mother would enter it stealthily and endeavor to carry out her threats, in which, indeed, she had been detected, as we learn by a young man who had sometimes slept with deceased. On the fatal night it is supposed he had forgotten to fasten it. From some suspicious appearances at the house the neighbors entered it on Wednesday morning, when the terrible spectacle of the murdered man presented itself. The body was lying in bed, the head terribly mangled by severe blows from a slung shot made by tying a heavy stone in the foot of a stocking, which was found lying on the floor of the room. There were two severe contusions on one side of the head and one on the other. The skull was so much fractured as to permit a large piece being removed, exposing the brain to view. After committing the fatal deed the mother had carefully laid out the dead body, by washing the blood from it and placing a clean napkin under the head, upon the pillow, and a clean coverlid upon the bed; the side of the head least disfigured was also placed uppermost. This act accomplished, and having evidently tried to wash the blood from the floor, doors, &c., the unfortunate woman at once left the terrible scene bent on carrying out her tragic designs to the fullest extent. She at once repaired to the locality where the daughter lived (Mr. Middlebrat's,) and then in the woods looking toward the house, watched for an opportunity to slay her daughter, having first supplied herself with another slung-shot like that with which she killed her son, which was found upon her, as also a clean sheet and napkin, with which she no doubt intended to lay her out also after killing her. There was certainly much "method" in the homicide madness.

Dr. Calhoun, Coroner, was notified of the affair, and immediately repaired to the house and held an inquest. After eliciting the substance of the foregoing facts, a verdict was rendered that the deceased was feloniously killed by his mother, Margaret Gow.

The unfortunate woman was committed to jail to await further judicial proceedings in the matter.

An Alleged Counterfeiter from New-York Arrested.

From the Newark (N. J.) Mercury, Aug. 8.

It will be remembered that on the evening of the arrest of John Gifford in this city, for passing counterfeit money, his companion escaped. The next morning officers Wambold and Brant took the case in hand, and endeavored to ferret out the name and whereabouts of the other offender. This, after some time, they succeeded in doing. They found that the person lived in New York, and answered to the name of Hank Emerson. They immediately visited that city, and gave information to the detectives there, of the man they wanted. There was good reason to suppose that Emerson was hid away where he could not be readily found, and therefore they concluded to wait for a few days, until he should venture forth in his accustomed haunts when he could easily be taken. On Thursday last Chief of Police Whitney received a dispatch from Officer Roach, of the New-York Detective force, that he had arrested Emerson, and that that person was then in custody. Officer Wambold went down to New-York, and found that the friends of Emerson were already at work, and a commitment to the Tombs had been refused. Emerson being asked if he was willing to come to this city without a requisition, said he was not. Officer Wambold returned to this city with the information that an examination in the case of Emerson would be held before the Recorder at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, intending to secure the presence of Mr. Hall, of the City Hotel, on whom some of the bills were attempted to be passed, at that examination. Mr. Hall was unable to leave his business on Saturday morning, and our Police were fearful that they had had all their trouble for nothing, and that Emerson would be released in default of evidence being produced against him at the examination. Chief Whitney, however, went down and made an affidavit before the Recorder, on which Emerson was held for a further examination, which was set down for this morning at 11 o'clock. The Chief endeavored to have the examination put off until to-morrow, to allow more time to secure a requisition from the Governor, but the friends and counsel of Emerson who were present, made such strong objections that the request was not acceded to. The Chief returned to this city and immediately dispatched Officer Brant to Trenton for a requisition from the Governor. The officer returned with it last evening, and as Gov. Morgan is now in New-York City, it is thought there will be little trouble to get the necessary papers to bring Emerson to Newark to-day.

Death by Hydrophobia at Orange, N. J.

A little son of Patrick Murphy, about 13 years old, keeper of the lodge at the mountain entrance of Llewellyn Park, near Eagle Rock, at Orange, N. J., died last evening from the effects of hydrophobia. Some time in June he was at work in a nursery, when a strange dog passed near him, and he slapped him with his hand. The dog snapped and inserted his teeth in the back of the right hand. About the same time another boy in the neighborhood was bitten by a dog, and his friends thought they must do something, and had the wound cauterized. This laid hearing of it, thought he would say nothing about his bite, lest he should have to be burned also. In a short time the wound healed up, and nothing more was thought about it.

Last Wednesday he complained to his mother of having a sore arm and stiffness in the shoulder. It remained so until last Saturday, when he walked to Dr. Pierson's office, nearly two miles distant. His symptoms were such as to cause suspicions of the terrible disease that was working in his system. He then confessed having been bitten as above. The physicians—some ten or more, who met to see him on Sunday morning—decided that nothing could be done to save his life. He was able to be up, and walked about and conversed freely between the paroxysms, which, until this time, had been light, though with great suffering, until near 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. He then laid upon the bed, and seemed to suffer most intensely, the sight of water or any liquid causing wild agony, although he did not attempt to injure any one near him. Congestion of the brain was evidently produced when his system became filled with the virus. He suffered until evening, when death kindly relieved the dreadful agony of body and mind. It seems strange that ten doctors should decide that remedies should not be tried in the above case. They believe hydrophobia is incurable.—*Evening Post, Aug. 8.*

A Railroad Disaster in South Carolina.

From the Charleston Courier, August 6.

By private dispatches from Branchville, we received some accounts, yesterday morning, of a fatal explosion which occurred on Thursday afternoon on the South Carolina Railroad line, involving the death of five workmen. Other particulars reached us in the course of the day, and the melancholy story is now given to our readers. The ill fated locomotive was the *Franklin H. Elmore*, which left the Charleston depôt of the South Carolina Railroad Company on Thursday morning, for Aiken, there to be placed at work with a dirt train, instead of the locomotive in use. Thos. Kingdom was the driver or runner of the *F. H. Elmore*, which had on board H. Delken, conductor, and Adam Dongan, fireman. When the party on the *F. H. Elmore* was near Lowry's station, seventy-six miles from Charleston, and sixty one miles from Augusta, and fourteen miles from Branchville, on the way to Augusta, the locomotive *Thomas D. Dotterer* was overtaken. In stopping to pass, L. M. Chitty, conductor, and A. Mitchell, fireman, from the *Dotterer*, joined the party on the *Elmore*. This locomotive must have exploded its boiler immediately after setting up steam to proceed, after this stoppage. The fragments of the *Elmore*, with the dead bodies of the five persons above-named, were discovered near Lowry's station, and were brought to this city on the evening express train from Augusta. The locomotive was shattered into fragments, some of which were projected to considerable distances. The road bed was torn up, and iron bars displaced, and the bodies of the victims were dreadfully mangled, in some cases so as to defy recognition. One of the bodies was thrown to a distance of 150 yards. A small piece from the engine was thrown against the telegraph wire with such violence as to wrap it around the post. This injury was soon detected and repaired by the watchman of the telegraph line. The noise of the explosion was heard for a mile, and the shock was felt at some distance. The windows of the Masonic Lodge Room at Lowry's were broken, and the plate, &c., in a dwelling some distance below the site of the explosion, were shaken violently, and some pieces thrown down from the shelves. The victims of this fearful accident were young men and workmen of approved characters and competence. All were married, and all leave widows, and all except one children. An inquest was held at the Depôt on Friday morning, soon after the arrival of the remains, by Henry W. Schroder, Esq., Magistrate, acting as Coroner, and the usual verdict of "Nobody to blame," was rendered.

Attaching Property for Alleged Breach of Promise.—The Boston *Herald* of the 6th inst. says: "We learn that a well-known and well-circumstanced adopted citizen, residing in a town in this vicinity, has been sued within the past week by a young lady residing in South Boston, on a charge of breach of promise of marriage, and that the property of the gay deceiver has been attached to the amount of $10,000 to abide the result. The facts in the case are said to be extremely interesting. We are further informed that in consequence of the peculiar condition of the young lady, a process has been issued from the Police Court of this city for the arrest of the Lothario, in order to secure the Commonwealth against being burdened with the expected responsibility. All the facts, however, will probably appear upon the judicial investigation, and we forbear giving further details at present."

The Mad Stone.—We condense the following article from the Linn county (Iowa) *Register*:

"The Rev. Mr. Cleghorn, of Cower's Ferry, Cedar county, had one of his sons bitten by a mad dog on the 2d inst., and also the horse upon which the boy was riding at the time. Having seen the account which was published a few days ago of the "mad stone" in the possession of Mr. Evans, of Paris, in this county, he immediately started thither with his boy and horse. The stone was soaked in warm milk and water, and then applied to the wound. It adhered with great tenacity—so much so as to cause intense pain for a few minutes. After a short time it seemed to fill itself and dropped off. After being submerged in the milk and water again—during which a green, offensive scum would arise from the stone—it was again applied. After the fourth time it would not adhere any more, and Mr. Evans pronounced him cured. It was then applied to the wound on the horse, to which it adhered three times only. To make sure of the matter, however, Mr. C remained over night, and tried it again in the morning, but it would have no effect on either the boy or the horse. It seems to be a fact well attested that this stone will not adhere to any wound not made by a rapid animal, and if so, must confound the wisdom of the most philosophical."

Seizure of an American Steamer by the Chinese.—A letter from Hong Kong, dated May 12, states that "a small American steamer, named the Gem Fee, plying between Macao and a Chinese village called Chog Sha, was taken by her passengers on the 4th inst. She had on board as passengers a number of Chinese, who had just returned from California and were possessed of considerable money. A party of notorious Chinese pirates learning this fact, took passage also in the steamer. When she had proceeded some eight miles on her voyage, these fellows rose, drove the Captain and crew into the cabin, and there confined them. The Captain was badly hurt, receiving wounds on his head and hands. Simultaneously with the attack, three piratical junks ran alongside of the steamer, which the crews immediately boarded, gutting her of everything of any value, and taking every cent of money the California Chinamen possessed, after which they made their escape in their junks. They attempted to destroy the steamer by knocking a hole in her boiler, but were frustrated in their designs. That the steamer might not pursue them, however, they took away their starting-bar and spiked a pivot gun upon her bows. The Captain succeeded in getting the boat into Macao during the afternoon. The Captain was the only white on board. The boat belongs to a Mr. James Esmicott, a wealthy American, who has resided in China a number of years."

The Burning Steamer Mystery not Cleared Up.—We published last week the story of an English vessel at this port passing a steamship, supposed to be an American, at sea, burnt to the water's edge. It was conjectured the vessel could not have been an American steamer at all, but the ship *Stalwart*, previously reported burnt in that vicinity. This theory, however, is destroyed by the following communication:

To the Editor of the Boston Courier:

Ship *Stalwart* was discovered to be on fire in lat. 49 deg. 30 min. N., lon. 33 deg. 20 min. West, on June 12th, and at noon was burned to the water's edge. She had no figure

New-York Times.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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[illegible] and Northwestern Mail.....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
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The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 9 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The R. M. steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool on the 30th ult., with three days later European advices, arrived at Halifax at 2½ o'clock P. M. yesterday, but we are as usual unable to publish her news with the promptness desirable, owing to the continued pervarseness of the Nova Scotia Telegraph Company. An express with the news will reach Rockville to-day at an early hour, from which point it will be immediately telegraphed to the Associated Press, in time for our Evening Edition.

By the arrival at this port yesterday morning of the steamer *Hammonia*, of the Hamburg line, we have full particulars of the peace of Villafranca and other highly interesting intelligence, which we give at full length in our columns this morning. The *Hammonia* left Hamburg on the 23d ult., and Southampton on the 26th, at 3 o'clock P. M.; though she left three days after the *Persia* we have later telegraphic advices, by one day, by the *Nova Scotian* at Further Point.

The Cunard steamer *Karnak* arrived here yesterday morning from Havana *via* Nassau, bringing dates from the former to the 2d and the latter to the 4th inst. The intelligence is not of an important character. The *Karnak* lies at the lower Quarantine.

The savans comprising the American Scientific Association probably closed their session at Springfield, last night—such being their determination, as announced in the letter of our Special Correspondent. Yesterday's session was a very interesting one, the papers read embracing a great variety of topics of importance to the general as well as the specially scientific reader. Our correspondent furnishes full abstracts.

An exciting trotting match took place yesterday on the Eclipse Course, Long Island, between *Flora Temple* and *Princess*, in which *Flora* was victor in three successive heats, the match being for $1,000, three out of five. *Flora* not only was victorious, but made, it is said, the shortest time on record, her first heat being accomplished in 2 minutes 21¼ seconds, the second in 2:22, and the third in 2:23½. *Flora's* friends and admirers were very demonstrative in her applause. The race, altogether, was one of unusual interest, being decisive, as is alleged, of the respective merits of the competing horses.

The Court-Martial on Major CROSS was continued yesterday, but very little progress was made.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday no business of importance was transacted.

Coroner SCHIRL, with a jury, commenced to take testimony yesterday bearing upon the murder of CATHARINE NOONAN, who it is alleged, was killed by her husband, PATRICK NOONAN, on Friday night last, at their residence in Commerce, near Van Brunt-street, Red Hook, Brooklyn. Several witnesses were examined, but nothing was shown to positively implicate the accused. The medical witness testified that death was caused by the laceration of the liver, copious hemorrhage, and lesion of the brain. The investigation will be continued to-day.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors held an adjourned meeting yesterday. The Chairman appointed the Standing Committees for the ensuing year, and considerable routine business was transacted. The Annual Report of the Superintendents of the Poor was received. By this we learn that the institutions under their care are all in a satisfactory condition, and that the much-needed small-pox hospital will be ready for use by the first of December next. The total number of persons admitted into almshouse, hospital, asylum, nursery, and born during the year, was 4,565; infants boarded out, 58; persons temporarily relieved, 19,972—making the total number relieved and supported, wholly or in part, 25,829. The whole expense for the year was $113,042 07.

Cotton was inactive, yesterday, though prices were unaltered. Flour was in moderate demand at, however, reduced quotations. Wheat was plenty, cheaper, and inquired for, particularly for shipment. Corn was in request at uniform rates. Provisions were freely offered at declining prices. The sales, however, were not generally extensive. Sugars were in fair demand at former rates. Coffee, Fish, Dyewoods, Fruit, Hides, Molasses, Naval Stores, Oils, Rice, Teas, Tallow, and Tobacco were inactive. Oak-tanned Sole Leather attracted considerable attention. Foreign Liquors were more sought after. Freights were quiet. The value of the exports from this port of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, during the week, was $1,561,888, against $1,046,882 same week last year; and since Jan. 1 the shipments have been $38,861,220, against $37,982,292 the corresponding period last year.

A Boston Chowder-Party.

If Republics in general are ungrateful, there is at least one Republican community that by exception proves the rule. Boston, in New-England, an undoubted Republican city, so celebrated for its tea party, has just been evincing its gratitude for the smallest favors by giving a municipal treat in the shape of a chowder-party, to the booksellers who attended a book trade-sale held there last week. The City Government was so overcome with joy at the booksellers coming there to make purchases, that it resolved to give them a banquet. Once the Marathon, more lately the Athens, Boston now aims to become the Leipsic of America. On Friday last the Corporation took all the bibliopoles, or rather the bibliomaniacs, who had been attending the "trade-sale," on board the steamer *Nantucket*, gave them a chowder to eat, exhibited to them all the islands that checker the shining surface of Boston Bay, indulged them with a distant view of bucket-making Hingham, and then brought them back to Boston, where they formed a procession, and after marching through the streets amid the jeers of the populace, stopped at the Public Library, where they were addressed in an eloquent Latin and Greek speech by the Hon. J. P. BIGELOW. In the evening they were entertained at the house of a distinguished citizen, and were honored by the company of the Mayor. Literature, we fear, must be at a low ebb in Boston when a few book-buyers are treated in this sumptuous style as a reward for their enterprise in going out of their way to make their purchases. One of "the trade" from the Metropolis was so much overcome by the politeness of the municipal authorities of Boston, that in his after-chowder speech he said:

"New-York, sir, we think, is a growing seaport of some considerable importance. But if our Common Council ever spontaneously originate a compliment so intelligent and discriminating as this of yours to-day, it is probable that the Millenium will follow, shortly after."

If the Millenium should not arrive immediately after such an event, chaos or the deluge would; for, if our Common Council were to attempt to give a chowder party to all the people who come here to purchase books and other commodities, a large fleet of steamboats would have to be constantly employed, fish would become as costly as in ancient Mexico, and the expenditures of the City Government, which are already sufficiently large, would be increased beyond even Gothamite endurance. Small provincial towns like Boston may find it necessary to resort to such extraordinary means to induce customers to resort to them, but our municipal authorities find it a rather difficult matter to provide legitimate conveniences for the accommodation of the natural increase of the trade of New-York. Commerce will do for us what we fear even chowder will hardly do for our worthy friends down East.

Austria in Italy.

If there be one opinion about the recent peace in Europe more reasonable than another, it is that whatever changes it may have made in the *status quo*, it is by no means a settlement of the whole question. Even though the return of the Austrian Archdukes to their possessions be rendered impossible, Lombardy firmly annexed to Piedmont, the Romagna secularized, and a more liberal *régime* inaugurated in all parts of the Peninsula—things which we think may all fairly be looked for as consequences of the war—still, so long as the Austrians retain a footing in any corner of Italian territory, "the peace of Europe" will never cease to be in danger.

The Italians have suffered too much at their hands ever to devote themselves calmly to the working out of their own destiny, so long as any number of their countrymen, however small, remain exposed to the tender mercies of "Imperial, Royal and Apostolic" sway; and of all the States of Italy Venice is, perhaps, that one whose fate the Italian people can least view with indifference, not merely in consideration of the glorious traditions which cluster round her, but of the noble part she played in the struggle of 1849. Moreover, within the last ten years, the Austrians have done everything which ingenuity and brutality can suggest, not merely to rouse the patriotic feelings of the Italians, but to excite their hatred—to cherish in their hearts the study of revenge. They have steadily played the part not only of political oppressors, but of vindictive personal enemies. They have labored hard to make every man in Italy feel as if an Austrian sub-lieutenant had slapped his face and insulted his wife.

The feelings of the Italians aside altogether, however, there are the strongest reasons to be found in the past history of Austrian relations with Italy for believing that Austria will not remain quiet and desist from her machinations in the interest of despotism behind the line of the Mincio, any more than behind the line of the Po or of the Ticino. There is, unhappily, too much reason for believing that she has always regarded the four fortresses of the Adige and the Mincio less as a defence of her own territory than as a basis of operations against the rest of Italy,—a *place d'armes* for the organization of onslaughts on the independence of the other Italian States. As she retains these fortresses under the peace of Villafranca, there is the strongest probability that she will use them in the future as in the past—use them as RADETSKY used them in 1848. Austria began to push her sway by treaty over the Peninsula so long ago as 1735. In that year, by the treaty of Vienna, she managed to secure Tuscany, the heritage of the great house of Medici, for FRANCIS of Lorraine, the husband of MARIA THERESA, and the heirs of his second son,—an arrangement made without consulting either the Tuscan people or the Grand Duke. Italians may well take pride in the fact, however, that even before this iniquitous bargain was made GIOVANNI GASTON, the last of the Medician sovereigns of Tuscany, lodged with the Archbishop of Pisa a solemn protest against it, on the ground that as his ancestors had received the Government of Tuscany on condition of maintaining its liberties, the people were lawfully free to choose his successor at his death, inasmuch as he was the last of his race. The Hapsburg Lorraines got in, however, in spite of all, and were only ousted by NAPOLEON I. In 1815, in addition to Lombardy and Venice, Europe deliberately put Austria into possession of part of the old Duchy of Ferrara, of the fortress of Piacenza, the key of Parma, the reversion of which territory was secured to Piedmont, and the strong cities of Ferrara and Commachio in the States of the Pope. This was too much even for the Pope, and PIUS VII. formally protested against it through Cardinal GONSALVI, his Nuncio. The Congress of Vienna, however, never intended matters to go further than this, and were clearly desirous that the rest of the Italian States should preserve their independence within their own limits. The Congress had no sooner broken up, however, than Austria began to treat its decisions with contempt. In 1816, she made secret treaties with Naples and Tuscany, binding them to maintain her system of government within their territories, and then imperiously demanded from Piedmont the cession of the province of Domo d'Ossola, and the right of garrisoning Alessandria! Thus, such was the state of exhaustion and indifference in which Europe was plunged at the time, Sardinia was only saved from having to yield by the stern refusal of Russia to permit it. She then set to work to form a league of Italian princes under the presidency and consequently under the thumb of the Emperor, and was again prevented from carrying out her plan by the opposition of Russia. When the reform movement broke out in 1820, it was suppressed in Piedmont by Austrian troops, and an attempt was made to exclude the late King, CHARLES ALBERT, then heir apparent from the succession to the throne, on the ground of his sympathy with the Liberals. He was only able to maintain his rights by the King's agreeing that he should sign an act before his accession, binding himself to maintain the existing order of things intact. Prince METTERNICH at the same time announced to the Russian Plenipotentiary at Laybach that if representative institutions were established at Naples, Austria would declare war against her. As it was, Austrian troops entered Naples to restore order, marching through Tuscany for that purpose in spite of the protest of the Tuscan Premier. The occupation of Naples lasted five years, and cost £14,500,000, which Naples was herself compelled to pay. The Parliament, whose attitude had excited the admiration of all Europe, was dispersed, the Constitution overthrown, and the King was ordered to raise a body of Swiss mercenaries, and to inaugurate the horrible tyranny which was maintained down to the death of Bomba. These arrangements all completed, the Austrian forces were withdrawn, but on the eve of their departure, the Emperor of Austria wrote an autograph letter to the King, warning him that he should exact a strict observance of the secret treaties, and that his troops would see to it. The King humbly replied that he would do his best. The Romagna was treated in a similar manner.

After the revolution of 1830, Prince METTERNICH announced to the Sardinian Minister that it was only the want of men that prevented him from advising an invasion of France; and when France opposed Austrian intervention in Parma and Modena, he declared that Austria was resolved to interfere, even at the cost of war. Very soon after, he wrote to Chevalier MENY, an Austrian agent at Milan, that "the revolutions in Italy would infallibly have consolidated themselves and drawn on others, had the Emperor been stopped by the absurd principle of non-intervention."

The recently published "blue book" of the British Government on the Italian question fully bears out all that has been asserted in these columns as to the disposition of FRANCIS JOSEPH to renew in reference to Sardinia the game played by his predecessor with Naples and the Romagna. Lord MALMESBURY convicts himself by his own language of a shameful acquiescence in the insolent assumption of Austria that she alone had a right to deal with the pretensions of Sardinia, that she alone represented collective Europe in Italy. This assumption it was that NAPOLEON III. in vain endeavored to induce England to join with him in putting down. If the French Emperor has now been forced, after all his victories, to choose between a general European conflagration, and leaving Austria in possession of the fortresses which hold Italy open to the North, upon whom should the responsibility fall? Europe, which suffered Austria for forty years to trample Italy in the dust, cannot now pretend to any sympathy with Venetia, abandoned through the pressure of Europe to the chances of the future. And the world can only hope that in her new confederated independence Italy may gradually find the strength to accomplish her full deliverance by her own efforts, and verify the proud motto of 1849—*L'Italia fara di sé*—"Italy will settle her own affairs!"

Union of the Opposition in the State of New-York.

Democratic unity has been secured in this State. Will the Opposition do as well? A suggestion which recently appeared in the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, to the effect that the nominating Convention of the Americans should be held at the same time and place with that of the Republicans, in order that the two parties might unite upon a common ticket, has called forth some discussion, especially in Democratic quarters. The questions, whether such union is likely to be effected—and if so, how—are not altogether without political interest, inasmuch as the American vote last Fall exceeded sixty thousand.

The first inquiry to be answered is, what are the desires of the respective parties?

It may safely be assumed that the Republican leaders do not object to a reinforcement of sixty, or forty, or even twenty thousand men. The lowest of those figures may well turn the scale. They have accordingly been announcing, through their columns of their journals for several months past, that their door was open for the admission of repentant and well-disposed deserters from the Know-Nothing camp. But it has uniformly been insisted that all such recruits must leave behind them every badge and vestige of their former service. SAM will be graciously admitted, but only on condition that he shall throw away his dark lantern, and by a process of Republican baptism receive a new name. In other words, there can be no union which shall recognize the Americans as a distinct organization. Some of their men may be placed upon the ticket, but they must receive the boon as Republicans, and as such only. Whatever may be said by such journals as the New-York *Tribune* and the Buffalo *Express*, the above programme will assuredly be carried out by the Republican State Convention. It has been authoritatively determined upon by the leaders, and none know that fact better than the above named papers. Those who manage State Conventions for the behoof of the Republican Party manifestly feel no urgent need of the Americans. They were able to carry the State without them in 1858, and confidently rely upon the power to do so in 1859. Accordingly they will run no risk of giving offence to their German and Irish friends by any recognition of the Know-Nothing councils or doctrines. In fact they went rather further in that direction last year, than they can ever be induced to go again, by indorsing a principle similar to that of the Massachusetts Two Years' Amendment. It remains now to look at the subject from the opposite point of view, and to ask what course the Americans will take?

Probably they are not themselves, as yet, fully decided as to the strategy of the campaign. But their State Council, at Geneva, on the 24th inst., will doubtless do something to settle that question. Its chief business is to call a State Nominating Convention; and this duty it must in any event perform, deciding when and where that Convention shall meet—whether in friendly proximity of time and place with the Republican body, or otherwise. Besides, the Council, which is expected to convene the active and influential men of the party, will afford an opportunity for consultation and comparison of views, leading doubtless, to some general plan of operations.

There can be no doubt—indeed it is conceded—that the Americans desire to join the Republicans, and that they regard any permanent union with the Democrats as out of the question. The simple fact that so large a portion of the effective strength of the latter is composed of foreigners, precludes any coalition with them, unless of a temporary character and for some special purpose. Consequently the Americans would be gratified to rally around the Republican banner, but they will insist upon doing so as a distinct organization. Very few of the sixty thousand, it is asserted, would consent to enter the Republican church as individual converts; preferring rather "to stay out in the cold." It is claimed in their behalf that they are generally men who have less than the average desire for office, that they entertain no special horror of defeat, and that having gone through two successive battles without hope or material diminution of members, they feel still able to stand on their own ground. Nay more. It is alleged that in their secret hearts they pride themselves on the power to kill, and that as a matter of policy, if treated with slight regard by those whom they wish to aid, they may consider it due to themselves to see that the Republicans are beaten in November.

Whether that is their plan, and whether also they have the power to realize such a project, is a question which may receive various answers. It is one, moreover, which will not probably escape the serious consideration of the Republican leaders. But it may be said that there is nothing unnatural or incredible in the idea that the Know-Nothings may hit upon precisely such a line of policy.

A few weeks will make clear much now wrapped in the veil of futurity. The Republican Convention meets at Syracuse on the 7th proximo, after which we shall all know more than we now do.

Injured Innocents.

When the once celebrated and still notorious GEORGE HUDSON, that English Railway King, in comparison with whose magnificent operations those of the most enterprising Railway pluralist of New-York are but the playful dabblings of an apprentice in the mystery of stocks, fell from his high estate and came to general shame, he retired from the world into the small town of Sunderland. In that retired but thriving spot the swindling Crœsus of an hour was welcomed as a martyr escaped from the flames of persecution. All England had hooted him back to his natural obscurity. Sunderland alone was loyal to her lord, and elected him by acclamation to be her representative in the Imperial Parliament. True, he had ruined as many men, broken as many hearts, scattered as many families as an ordinary battle might. He had breathed like a pestilence over English society, kindling all the worst forms of that worst of passions, the lust of gold, into unexameled fury; blighting the mutual confidence of men; blasting the fair name of British honesty. But he had also built schools for Sunderland in the days when Duchesses worshipped him; he had lavished money on his townsmen, planted trees for them, given them a chance of trying their luck in his great lotteries. He was the idol of Sunderland; her great man; her type of heroism, skill, genius and success. And so it is that to this hour the Parliament of Great Britain is honored with the presence of a man exiled from the company of gentlemen, and daintily described in the "Parliamentary Companion", as "formerly a Director of several railways." Such, and so manifold are the advantages which may result to an adroit man from living in a little town, cultivating its sympathies, fostering its interests, and identifying himself with its people and their passions. The case of GEORGE HUDSON is a striking, but by no means a solitary modern instance of this very ancient truth. On our own side of the water such instances abound; and we have just been favored with a signal case in point by the style in which several of the little interior towns of New-York have rushed to the rescue of the authors of the recent railway massacre at Schaghticoke bridge, from the just effects of an indignant public opinion. In this provincial championship there is something at once ludicrous and horrible. But a moment's reflection on the real nature of the fearful catastrophe out of which this petty fury so ignobly springs, must leave the sentiment of horror single and supreme. Dissolution has scarce yet begun its work upon the shattered bodies that but a week ago were living, breathing human beings. The full consciousness of their present loss, the full conviction of their future's blank uncertainty, have scarce yet begun to bear with all their crushing weight upon the hapless creatures who but a week ago were made in an instant orphans, widows, homeless by a great calamity, the natural fruit of a long-ripening crime. In the presence of these dread realities, the feeble clamor of a few timid partisans on behalf of the prosperous criminals, has a tone of ghastliness not pleasant to endure. The little volunteer attornies are at their little work before the first thrill of sorrow and of anger has died out of the general heart, and, were it possible to do so, we would gladly spare ourselves the disgust of dealing with their pleas. The public of New-York are weary of the perpetual condonation of such offences as that long series of negligencies and malfeasances which led to the slaughter on the line of the "Albany, Vermont and Canada Railway," has properly insisted that the Directors and President of that road should be held personally responsible for the slaying of these innocent people who were confided to their care. Were the road as opulent as it is admitted to be penniless, this would still be a righteous demand. The old Saxon and Teutonic system of weighing human life against money, and atoning for assassination by a fine, has prevailed long enough in our legislation with respect to corporate offences. There can be no good reason for allowing men to commit manslaughter in partnership and pay for it in percentages of pecuniary loss. If Corporations have no souls, their Directors at least have bodies, and the grasp of the law which can fasten on these should be made to do so.

Whom then, in this case, shall it seize?

We are gravely assured that the Directors of this particular Railway have been very unfairly saddled with the responsibility of this particular massacre, because they "have no longer any connection with the road," a Receiver having been appointed to take charge of the property. Mr. ERASTUS CORNING, in especial, is singled out as a particular victim of injustice in this instance, and we are requested to believe that he has had nothing to do with the affairs of the "Albany, Vermont and Canada Railway" for a great while past. This may be so, but, if it be so, the responsibility of Mr. ERASTUS CORNING is more serious than we had supposed it at first to be. For in the last Report of the State Engineer we find that this Company, which should have filed a statement of its affairs with that officer, according to law on the 1st December, 1858, did actually file such a statement on January 11, 1859, and in that statement the name of Mr. ERASTUS CORNING appears as a Director of the Road. This evidence we take to be good to this effect as good as the evidence on which we have it that at the same time Mr. ERASTUS CORNING was a Director and President of the New-York Central Railway; a Director of the Hudson River Railway; a Director of the Michigan Central Railway; a Director of the Burlington and Missouri River Railway; and a Director of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway. With his colleagues, Mr. CORNING was bound, in January last, to see to the condition of the "Albany, Vermont and Canada Railway" by employing a competent Superintendent at least. If these gentlemen, as now appears, did not concern themselves at all about the road, then they are unquestionably guilty of the most aggravated form of trifling with human life; and those of them who are most truly men of sensibility and conscience, we are sure will be the slowest to blink the truth, now that it has been so suddenly and so awfully brought home to them. They certainly will not allow any Receiver to run away with their grievous responsibility. For a Receiver is simply an officer appointed by a Court to perform certain specific acts and exercise certain limited powers.

The Directors of this road had borrowed money which they neglected to pay, and the Receiver was appointed to operate the Road temporarily in behalf of the creditors, until the receipts thereof should discharge the debt. The Directors continue in office, and are annually elected by the stockholders. The Company are still the owners of the road, and after the special object shall be accomplished for which the Receiver is appointed, the road will again revert to their unconditional control. The claim therefore, that the circumstances of this case can absolve them from the just penalty of their recklessness, is a proposition at which local loyalty may clutch with enthusiasm, but which will hardly find favor with the public at large.

THE WISE LETTER—VOICES FROM RICHMOND AND ALBANY.—The Richmond *Inquirer*, Gov. WISE's organ, which is edited in part by his son, has spoken on the subject of the now famous epistle received by Mr. DONNELLY, of William-street, and read for the edification of the congregated Softs at the Delavan House, last week. We have also heard from Albany on the same subject,—the *Atlas and Argus* at length finding utterance. The Richmond oracle is curt, wrathful, minatory. While it does not expressly confess, it by no means denies—in fact, it virtually admits—the authenticity of the letter, and denounces the treachery through which it has come to light. The politicians of the Albany school who have made this miracle of epistolary frankness the butt of their profane jeers, are promised one of those terrible inflictions for which the scribbling Knight of Accomac is so famous. For the present, the *Inquirer* contents itself with characterizing the use made of its candidate's letter as "scoundrelism," which very likely it is.

Nor is the Albany organ less irate, though from a different cause. That the disclosure of a missive so manifestly confidential, may be reprehensible, the *Atlas and Argus* does not care to question; but it insists, not without show of reason, that it was vastly worse to write than to show it.

The dashing Governor of the Old Dominion is in a bad box. Any politician who had even the slightest reputation for prudence to lose, would be infallibly ruined by the leaking out of such an outrageous secret. But it may not hurt WISE. He is a man *sui generis*—entitled to the immunities which attach to certain classes whom nature has placed on a peculiar platform. What the result will be, time alone can show. The quarrel between Richmond and Albany is a pretty one as it stands. It could hardly be improved.

PLEASANT POLICEMEN.—Mr. ROBERT C. MACDONALD, of Mobile, now suffering great mental pangs in this City, in consequence of an interview between himself and a woman formerly his mistress, which resulted in her murder by his hand, has published a card, which puts the police of New-York in a most captivating light before the public eye. Since the good old days of the London Spunging-House keeper there has been nothing in the way of a legal officer so "gentlemanly" and so accommodating as the Tombs' policemen. We hope Mr. Superintendent PILLSBURY is well satisfied with the generous good nature of the corps under his command. They evidently wear their rules as lightly as their coats, and are as free from prejudices as they are from discipline. Mr. MACDONALD was very sad and lonely, and his keepers taking compassion upon him, benevolently carried him to ride in a coach, allowed him to visit some liberal lady friends in a retired street, cheered him with champagne, and brought him back fortified with two boxes of cigars, "that last kind refuge of the wise and good," as ARTHUR CAYLEY calls them. Mr. MACDONALD thanks his captors, as well he may, for all this civility, and defends them from any censorious imputations which may have arisen in unregenerate minds on hearing of the nature of the tour they took in company with himself. The picture is perfect, and too eloquent for commentary or for criticism.

Personal.

There has recently arrived in this City an eminent Jewish traveler, a Mr. BENJAMIN, the object of whose life hitherto has been to explore the interior of the Asiatic and African continents for the purpose of ascertaining the condition, occupations, hopes, &c., of his Hebrew brethren. He has made two such expeditions, and has published most interesting accounts of his journeyings, revealing facts never before disclosed, concerning the position of the Jews in the East. This gentleman, who styles himself BENJAMIN II. in succession to his predecessor the famous BENJAMIN TUDELA, is a remarkable philologist. By birth a Moldavian, that language is of course his mother tongue. He also speaks the Hebrew with as much fluency as an educated American does the English; he is perfect master likewise of the Persic, Arabic and Turkish languages, and speaks the Italian and Linguafranca. He brings with him letters of high commendation and recommendation from such distinguished men as HUMBOLDT, PETERMAN, REVERLING and others, and the purpose of his visit here is to raise, among the Hebrews in the United States, the necessary funds for the prosecution of another expedition into China and other countries of the East, to gather information concerning the *status* of the Israelites.

FROM UTAH.

The Great Forgery Case—A Dangerous Scheme Frustrated.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP FLOYD, U. T., Saturday, July 9, 1859.

There is quite a good deal of excitement in camp in consequence of some heavy forgeries being brought to light. A band was organized in Salt Lake City for the purpose of forging Quartermaster's checks upon the Sub-Treasurers of New-York and St. Louis. Gen. JOHNSTON had received an intimation of what was going on, and for more than a week had been having the parties watched. Yesterday a man named BROWN a Mormon, came down from the city to effect the first sales; he sold one check for $367 to a man who had been instructed to purchase them if offered for sale. A warrant for an arrest was immediately issued, the man was taken while in bed, and, on search being made, the plate for striking checks on St. Louis, together with a number of blank checks, was found; the fellow also had in his possession several checks with the Quartermaster's name upon them; the signature had been so accurately traced that the Quartermaster himself could not detect the counterfeit. It was one of the boldest, as well as one of the most dangerous, attempts at forgery ever perpetrated. A man named MCKENZIE, who keeps the Mormon tithing-office in the city, executed the engraving, and probably struck the prints. A party has been sent up to arrest him.

The intention was to send BROWN over to California with *half a million dollars in checks*, there to put them into circulation. If the scheme had not been nipped in the bud, the public would probably have been swindled out of a million of dollars.

BROWN is in the hands of the United States Marshal for the Territory, in heavy irons, and with a double guard over him all the time. There is no doubt about obtaining proof to convict him.

RICHARD.

Telegraphic Blunder.

Justice to a well-known and esteemed army officer, requires the republication, in a corrected form of the following dispatch:

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Aug. 7.

Salt Lake advices are to the 13th ult.

A man named BROWN had been arrested at Camp Floyd for having in his possession $80,000 in counterfeit Government checks on the Sub-Treasury at St. Louis, most of which were ready for issue, excepting the signature of Col. CROSSMAN, which is necessary to such documents. The engraver had also been arrested in Salt Lake City, and in his shop were found all the implements and materials used in preparing the checks, together with large bundles of unfilled checks.

The omission of points in the dispatch caused the statement in our papers to the effect that Col. CROSSMAN was the engraver of the fraudulent checks whereas he is one of the most efficient disbursement officers in the service of the Government.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

The Rogers'ed Slavers at Portland and Salem.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SALEM, Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1859.

Great excitement prevails in this town on account of the dispatch printed in the TIMES of Monday, in relation to two slavers reported as to fitting out at this port. The Collector, Mr. TIBBY, denies any knowledge of such vessels. The largest African firms in the town, those of EDGCOMBE, HUNT & Co., and CHARLES HOFFMAN, of course profess amazement at the story; and the local editors are equally overcome. Nevertheless, as I know the unquestionably authoritative character of the source from which your information originally proceeded, I am bound to say, without impugning in the least the statements of any of these gentlemen, that I am far from satisfied with what I have thus far learned in contradiction of the report. There are many rumors afloat in the city. The business is so very dangerous a one, and has been organized so long in the lesser New-England seaports, whether by merchants resident, or by a skillful use of the facilities of those ports for the purposes of New-York houses, that it is only difficult to track the guilty parties to their guilt. The Government treats the whole matter with supreme indifference. At Portland, the vessel which has given rise to a similar charge in the columns of one of your contemporaries is the clipper *Newsboy*, originally built for the Mediterranean trade in fruit with Boston. She is now lying in Portland harbor, "up for Freight," say the consignees MCGILVERY, RYAN & DAVIES. Her cargo, reported by consignees, is 70,000 feet of lumber, sixty barrels of flour, sixty barrels of bread, twenty barrels of tar and twenty tierces of rice. That the shipment of specie to certain vessels at Salem on a certain day of the past week, is a fact beyond doubt, you know as well as the hands through which it passed; and you may rest assured I shall do what I can to track this specie to its destination.

A.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Movements of the Diplomatic Corps—Count Sartiges—Appointment.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

Nearly all the foreign Ministers have left for the North. Baron STOECKL and Viscount FERRIERS left for Newport yesterday. Señor MOLINA is in New-York. Señor MATA remains here.

Letters from the Count SARTIGES, report his health still feeble. He is sojourning at a watering place in Lorraine, where the Emperor was expected on the 1st inst. The Count speaks of his attachment to Americans and his probable return to this country.

The new Belgian Minister has arrived, but has not yet been officially presented to the President. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

The President has appointed FREDERICK B. WELLS, of New-York, Consul at Bermuda.

The Culverts on the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

The following letter signed by Senator SCOTT, the Hon. J. B. MCLEAN, Member of Congress elect, and other prominent citizens of this County was sent to the NEW-YORK TIMES this evening:

BALLSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

To the Editor of the New-York Times and Associated Press:

The charge made by a correspondent in the NEW-YORK TIMES of to-day, that the railroad culverts here are in a dangerous condition, has caused great surprise. We have seen those culverts often, and have examined them particularly since receiving the TIMES to-day. We have no interest in the road in question, and we positively state that those culverts are perfectly safe.

(Signed.) Geo. G. Scott, Arnold W. Harris, Andrew Wetmore, Jas. W. Horton, James B. McKean, Abel Meeker and B. F. Meeker, publisher of the *Daily Saratogian*.

Meeting of the Canal Board.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

The Canal Constructing Board met to-day, OGVILLE W. STORY, of Alleghany County, Republican, was appointed a Resident Engineer of the Canal, and was assigned to the Genesee Valley Canal.

New-York Politics.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

There is an American Caucus being held here to-night. The Hon. DANIEL ULLMANN, of New-York; S. JEWETT, of Buffalo; Mr. DEAN, of Schenectady, and other leaders of the party are present.

Tennessee Election.

The following is a private dispatch received in this City yesterday morning:

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

EMERSON ETTERIDGE, Opposition, is elected sure, making seven Opposition members chosen.

Loss of Life on the Delaware.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

A small boat containing six persons, was run down opposite Poplar-street, this afternoon, four of the inmates were drowned, and the others were severely injured.

The New-York Yacht Squadron.

NEWPORT, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

The New-York Yacht Squadron arrived here at 6 o'clock this afternoon, and will remain till Friday.

The Weather Southward.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Aug. 9.

The continued rains induce fears of injury to the growing cotton.

Sailing of the Europa.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

The foreign mails per steamship *Europa* for Halifax and Liverpool, will close at the Post-office here, at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning, and the ship will sail at about 10 o'clock.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

The screw steamship *Locust Point*, of Cromwell's line, arrived yesterday.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

The U. S. Mail steamship *James Adger*, Capt. R. ADAMS, from New-York, arrived here this (Tuesday) morning, at 9 o'clock.

VISIT OF THE NEW-YORK MILITIA TO MONTREAL.—ENTERTAINMENT.—Yesterday evening, Company F, of the Eighth Regiment, First Division, New-York State Militia, Washington Greys, commanded by Capt. BECK, arrived at the wharf, by the steamer *Welland*, from Niagara. Capt. STEVENSON's field battery and Capt. WARD's company of foot artillery, were drawn up to meet them. A dense crowd lined the wharves, all anxious to procure a view of the expected visitors. Capt. STEVENSON's company received them with a salute of fifteen guns; and the Montreal ocean steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, now in our harbor, fired a salute of four guns and threw up rockets. The march to the Victoria Hall, in Haymarket-square—the place of entertainment—was performed under a brisk shower. Nevertheless, large crowds followed, and DODSWORTH's fine band, attached to the New-York company, as well as the excellent band attached to the Montreal artillery, continued to play a number of beautiful tunes until the door of the Hall was reached, when the Americans first filed in, accompanied by the hearty cheers of the crowd. Inside they filed their arms; the Montreal Companies laid by their accoutrements, and shortly after, as soon as the officers had been introduced, the whole sat down to an excellent repast. The Chair was taken by Capt. STEVENSON; in his vicinity were the following officers: Major Dyde, Capt. Beck, Lieut. Ramsay, Foot Artillery; Lieutenants Allen and Dismond—(New-York Company)—Major Ogilvie, First Troop of Cavalry; Cornet Smith, do. We also observed amongst those in the hall Alderman Bulmer, City Councillor Beaudry, T. C. Brown, Esq., &c., &c. The Chairman proposed the usual loyal toasts, which met with hearty responses; toasts complimentary to the visitors to Dr. DAY and others in return, and at a reasonable hour the proceedings, so agreeable both to guests and entertainers, terminated.

In concluding this notice we have only to say that the American Company looked extremely well, behaved to be perfectly disciplined, and altogether a fine body of men like. They were to leave at 6½ this evening by the Champlain Railroad for New-York. No doubt they will carry with them many pleasing remembrances of Canada.—*Montreal Herald*.

SNUBBING THE PRESIDENT.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* says: "A gentleman who was at Bedford Springs, while the President was there, says that he was astonished to see the feeling manifested towards him, and the little respect shown him by the Pennsylvanians who were there. 'In fact,' said he, 'they absolutely snubbed him, and took every occasion to do so.' No wonder, then, that he should have been, as he was reported to be, in exceeding bad humor while there. For one, though I owe Mr. BUCHANAN neither love nor reverence, I am sorry to see the President of the United States snubbed; and sorry, too, that he should have provoked such treatment. Who could ever have dreamed of treating WASHINGTON, ADAMS, MADISON, MONROE or JACKSON, in such a manner!"

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE McDONALD CASE.—General Superintendent PUSSEY yesterday morning summoned Officers MARSHALL and GORDEN, of the Sixth Precinct, before him and interrogated them respecting the charge made against them in the newspapers, of having taken McDONALD, the murderer, to a house of ill-fame. The policemen both denied knowing the character of the house until they entered it, and said on ascertaining its bad character that they immediately left. No action was taken in the matter. It will be further investigated. Mr. MACDONALD has written the following communication in relation to the statement of his case made in other morning papers: "Under the head of 'A Queer Brace of Policemen,' I notice a card in your paper of this morning, which I am well satisfied you would not have allowed to have appeared had you been acquainted with the particulars. I received permission, under the guidance of two policemen, to come by the hotel. I remained there a short time, and while there purchased a box of cigars, and, in company with said Policemen, entered the carriage. I then stated to them that some days previous to my arrest I had been around to Mrs. Dawson's and had drank several bottles of wine, and that I had no recollection of having paid for it, and requested them to allow me to go around and see, which they were kind enough to do. We stayed there but a short time. I asked Mrs. DAWSON, in the presence of the officers, whether or not I had paid her for the wine I had the last time I was there. Her reply was, 'The last evening you were here you had eight bottles of wine, but you paid for all.' Little else was said before we left, and neither the bottles nor myself left the sitting-room until we entered the carriage. As for bringing out wine, your informant is mistaken, equally as much as the one who informed you that I had a mistress at her (Mrs. DAWSON'S) house. There never was but one woman who ever claimed, or I ever owned, as near a relationship with. I cannot think for a moment that you would do anything knowingly to injure one who has never wronged or injured you, and that one a stranger in your midst; and in my peculiar situation, you are well aware that such articles as appeared in your paper of to-day, under the above caption, is liable to lead many right-thinking men astray. I therefore hope you will have the generosity to correct, so far as lays in your power, the erroneous impression such a card may have on those who do not know me, and oblige yours, very respectfully,

ROBERT C. MACDONALD.

Allow me further to state that the Board of Ten Governors, and officers appointed under them, while they have treated me with as much kindness as my position would allow, were entirely ignorant that I was at any other place than the Coroner's inquest until my return to the Tombs.

Very respectfully, yours, MACDONALD.

THE CITY FINANCES.—Since the estimates for the Tax Levy for 1857 were prepared, the Common Council have authorized and directed the issue of the remainder of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, amounting to $486 600. It will therefore be necessary to increase the sum previously estimated for interest on the stock from $63,000 to $72,000. This makes up the total of this stock, with that which has been issued, to $1,666,860. According to the Semi-Annual Report of the Board of Assessors, to the Comptroller, the number of assessments, for all purposes, confirmed by the Common Council for the six months ending June 30, 1859 was forty, and the amount of the same is $239,545 83. The assessments confirmed by the Supreme Court for widening streets during the same period, were as follows: Duane-street, Broadway to Chatham, $354,775 70; Reade-street, Broadway to Chatham, $397,795; Reade-street, Broadway to Washington, $488,713. The assessment for widening Whitehall-street, amounting to about $178,000, is not included in these amounts, as in consequence of numerous errors it will require revision. In addition to those above stated, the Board of Assessors have made a large number of assessments, the confirmation of which is now pending before the Common Council. Applications for canceling liens are continually made at the Comptroller's Office by parties who hold receipts from collectors who have retained the money which they have collected. Seventy liens have been canceled thus far. It is said that in extending and footing up tax-lists, blunders are continually made by clerks whose education in arithmetic has been neglected. The Comptroller will probably make some recommendations to the Supervisors at an early date, which will startle these careless gentlemen.

CLEANING BROADWAY.—On Monday, City Inspector DELAVAN received a petition from five Broadway firms, asking that the sprinkling of water on that thoroughfare should be continued up to 6 o'clock, instead of ceasing at 3 o'clock P. M., stating as a reason that the dust is found to injure their goods. Mr. DELAVAN thinks that if the storekeepers on Broadway would pay proper attention to the requests he has made there would be no complaints at all of dust on their part. He says that previous to his assuming the City Inspectorship, Broadway was cleaned at a rate and on terms that required the storekeepers to contribute a considerable amount, in sums of from $2 to $10 per month. Now he is endeavoring to do the work in a complete manner, at the City's expense wholly, trusting that the business men along the route will assist him all they can by sweeping out their stores in the evening, in stead of early in the morning, so that the mass of dirt thrown out will not be wafting about in clouds of dust all day, but taken up with the regular sweepings at night. The sprinkling of water on Broadway up to a late hour in the day, he contends, would interfere with cleaning the pavement thoroughly at night as then the dirt is of her soft mud or caked in a partially dried state, and cannot be taken up cleanly with the machines.

FEMALE BOARDING HOUSE.—A lady who signs herself a "Female Citizen," has addressed a letter to Mayor TIEMANN, concerning the manner in which the majority of poor working females are obliged to live in this City. She says, that in most instances, they are refused homes at boarding houses, and generally are accepted only when they can be put off with some spare room, poorly ventilated or without light, which nobody else will hire. In such places they often pass their sleepless nights, either pacing to and fro in their narrow limits, or else tossing about and worried from the attacks of vermin. Sometimes they are driven to spend most of the nights at this season of the year, on balconies, to pass away the time they must otherwise spend wretchedly in their bed-chambers. The writer proposes as a remedy, the establishment of large female boarding houses, to be put under the control of some philanthropic persons, whose hearts would be fully interested in the work, under the patronage of the wives of our leading citizens to give the movement such prestige as would ensure its success. Such an institution, this "Female Citizen" of New-York intimates, is now complete and working very advantageously in London.

THE ANNUAL SANGERBUND FESTIVAL.—The German Sangerbund, or United Glee Clubs, held their annual festival at Elm Park on Monday, and the weather being very fine, the grounds were thronged, not only by Germans, but by Americans, who so far entered into the spirit of the gathering as to participate in the enjoyment thereof almost equally with their Teutonic fellow-citizens. Some seven thousand persons were probably on the ground. The entertainments consisted of vocal music by the various societies, and of gymnastic feats performed by the Turners. Mayor TIEMANN was present, and appeared to take much interest in the proceedings, complimenting the Germans for the order and sobriety of their festive meetings in an appropriate speech. The festival was thoroughly genial and satisfactory, being distinguished by no feature different from those to which our public have become so well accustomed, by the frequency of these German entertainments.

THE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—The Board of Directors of the New-York Ophthalmic Hospital held their quarterly meeting at the Hospital rooms, No. 6 Stuyvesant-street, a few evenings since. The attending Surgeons, DRS. STEPHENSON and GARRISH, reported having received 223 new patients during the past three months, making since the organization of the Hospital a total of over 7,000 patients treated of all the various affections to which the eye is incident. This noble charity is open on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 1 to 6 o'clock, P. M.; its charities extend both to those of the State and City. This Hospital is located at No. 6 Stuyvesant-street, corner of Third-avenue and Ninth-street, opposite the Bible House.

THE CASE OF DR. ELLIS, THE CONFIDENCE MAN.—A further hearing in the case of Dr. ELLIS, who was arrested a few days since by Officer JAS. P. BOYLE, of the Fifth Precinct, on sundry charges of swindling, was had yesterday afternoon before Justice CORNELL at the Tombs. The Doctor was as cool and courteous as usual. No further light was thrown on his multifarious and varied exploits. He was required to give bail in the sum of $1,500 on the two formal charges preferred against him, and in default thereof was committed to the Tombs for trial.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, and transacted but little business. A bill of ISAAC MESEROLE'S amounting to $575, for boarding witnesses during the month of July, was allowed. Mr. BUSTEED sent in a communication stating that it would be useless to enter into litigation to recover taxes from the Mutual Life Insurance Company to the full amount of their capital, ($2,000,000,) as the law expressly provided such Corporations should be taxed only for $100,000. The Board adjourned to meet Tuesday, at 3 P.M.

ALLEGED BURGLAR ARRESTED.—Police officers HOUSTON & MCDOUGAL, of the steamboat squad, while on the lookout, yesterday afternoon, at one of the Southern steamers which was about to start, observed an alleged burglar, named GEORGE ENGLISH, going to the vessel. The officers seized him, and on his person was found a complete set of burglars' tools, and false keys. The accused is an Englishman, and is said to be one of the most expert of his craft. He was locked up to await an examination.

ALARM OF FIRE.—About 9¼ o'clock on Monday night a fire was discovered in the basement of No. 93 John-street, occupied by STILES & WILLIS, dealers in waste paper. Several members of Insurance Patrol No. 1 hastened to the spot, and with a few pails of water put out the flames. Damage about $25;—not insured.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR MRS. OTTINGER.—Capt. WEED, of the Second Precinct, has started a subscription for the benefit of Mrs. OTTINGER, whose husband was accidentally shot on Saturday evening last. Already about $300 has been subscribed.

ANOTHER ESCAPE.—About a week since, a Cuban named AUGUSTUS DE MIRANDA, was arrested by officer EDES, on a charge of defrauding a Cuban house in this City, of over $5,000, by making false entries on their books. Civil and criminal suits were commenced against him, and he was unable to procure bail. In consequence he was locked up in the Eldridge-street jail. Yesterday, while in the custody of a Deputy-Sheriff, he managed to make his escape.

THE COLLECTOR OF ASSESSMENTS.—The Collector of Assessments has moved back into his old quarters in the basement at the north-east corner of the City Hall, he having temporarily carried on the business of his department in the private examination room of the City Hall Police Court for a month past, while the carpenters were extending and refitting his own apartments.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—A married woman named IDA FARLEY attempted to commit suicide last evening by taking two ounces of laudanum. She lives at the corner of White and Church streets, and the cause of the rash act was that she lived unhappily with her husband, who expressed the wish that she might die. She was taken to the Hospital.

DROWNED.—ISAAC BENTLEY, a lad, while bathing at the foot of Spring-street, N. R., yesterday afternoon, was, as is supposed, seized with cramps and drowned. His body was recovered, and was taken to his mother's house, No. 74 Sullivan-street.

INJURED.—Officer MCELROY, of the "Steamboat Squad," was badly injured yesterday by falling at the Harlem Railroad station.

FIRE IN FOURTH-AVENUE.—Last evening, at about 7 o'clock, a fire broke out in a dwelling-house corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street. Damage trifling.

TRANSFERRED.—Capt. SQUIRES, of the Eleventh Ward Police, was transferred by Gen. PILLSBURY last evening, to the Sixteenth Ward, to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Capt. CARPENTER.

A MAD DOG was killed in Division-street, yesterday, by a Seventh Ward Policeman.

Great Trotting on Eclipse Course.

The Deciding Match Between Flora Temple and Princess.

FLORA WINS IN THREE SUCCESSIVE HEATS—THE SHORTEST TIME ON RECORD.

About six or seven thousand persons (not to be particular to a person) were attracted to the Eclipse Race Course yesterday afternoon, by the announcement of a most exciting trotting match, best three out of five, for a purse of $1,000, between *Flora Temple* and *Princess*. The Long Island Railroad Company taxed their energies to the extent of thirteen cars to convey the anxious crowd. The anxious crowd was of the ordinary motley description peculiar to such occasions. The "little joker" was around; amateurs in gambling were invited to "sweat;" and the fools, who are not all dead, tested their luck at "three-card monté." But these foolish fellows were few in number, for the race was the all-exciting topic. *Flora Temple* had whipped *Princess*, and *Princess* had whipped *Flora Temple*. So far, they were of equal fleetness of foot, and divided between them the laurels of the hippodrome. "Best three out of five" it was to be yesterday, and which was to get the "best three" was the problem to be solved. It was a momentous question, and everything else dwindled into insignificance in comparison.

The prominent feature of the race, before the starting of the horses, was the unwillingness to bet, and the great caution exercised by the betters. Plethoric *porte-monnaies* were withdrawn from pockets, dandled by doubtful fingers, and returned to the pockets without diminution of their contents. Would it be a fair race? Some had heard on the previous night that *Flora* was to win under any circumstances. These had little faith in the driver of *Princess*, and averred that he had been bought off. Others were eloquent in praise of *Princess*, and in assurances that *Flora* could not "reach her anyhow." But absolute as were the disputants, they were very shy in venturing their bets. As far as the betting went, however, it was in favor of *Princess*. The greatest odds at any time offered were $100 to $60 on her side, and these only found, as far as we could learn, one taker; $100 to $75 representing the riskiness which sporting men were willing to undertake.

The track was in excellent condition, so were the horses. *Flora Temple* was driven by J. MCMANN, and *Princess*, by J. EOFF. In starting, on the first heat, *Flora* won the inside, went ahead and kept ahead, making the first quarter in 36 seconds, the second also in 36, the third in 38, and the fourth in 33½—her time for the mile being two minutes 23½ seconds, beating *Princess* by six lengths. This was trotting to be applauded, and it was loudly and rapturously applauded. The crowd dissolved itself, and drank bad brandy; then resolved itself into small knots, and either reconsidered the former bets, or made new ones. *Flora* became the favorite, and 100 to 50 against *Princess* was offered and accepted with hesitation.

On the second heat, *Princess* took the lead, but *Flora* shot ahead before reaching the first quarter, making it in 34 seconds, the half mile in 1 minute and 9 seconds, and the whole mile in the unequaled time of 2:22—the fastest trotting on any course on Long Island, and, as it is claimed, the fastest on record. The crowd again dissolved itself, this time with the greatest enthusiasm, as far as the multitude of *Flora's* friends were concerned, and after more bad brandy, and an episode of the "little joker," made its bets anew, this time giving *Flora* the odds of 100 to 20 against *Princess*. A few of the most daring predicted that she would go round the course the next heat in 2:10, and found nobody sufficiently venturous to risk their money on the chance.

The third heat commenced with a splendid start. The horses passed the rope almost neck and neck, *Flora* leading only by about the length of her ears. She improved her distance from her competitor to three lengths at the first quarter, making it in 36 seconds. She was hard pressed by *Princess* before reaching the half mile, but kept bravely ahead, and made it in 1:10. Then the excitement increased; every head was thrust forward, every eye was strained. One hundred to fifteen for *Flora*. One hundred to ten for *Flora*. She is on the last quarter. She is ahead. She is not. She is. She is not. She is, and remains so—comes in at an easy trot, amid *vivas* that don't exactly make the heavens ring, but which might fairly be heard at a good mile's distance, were sent up for her. Time on this third heat, 2:23¾, precisely the same as on the first. *Flora* is surrounded by her hosts of admirers, and one individual who has won four hundred dollars by her victory kisses her face just above the left eye. *Flora* is lead away in triumph, wearing her laurels with calm dignity.

Coming home in the thirteen cars of the energetic Long Island Railroad Company, the crowd discuss the race. It is universally conceded that the "time" is extraordinary, but *Princess* has still many friends. Such phrases as "a jockied race," "settled before hand," "regular swindle," &c., &c., were audible. But the multitude were for *Flora*, would have done almost anything for *Flora*, would, if it had been suggested to them, have subscribed, we verily believe, to build her a stable of silver, in which she might eat her oats out of a trough of gold. One fact they were never tired of remarking and commenting on—it was the fastest time on record. And dissolving themselves on landing at South Ferry, they speedily spread the news through the City. *Flora Temple* winner in three consecutive heats, and the shortest time on record.

LOOK OUT FOR THE FORGER.—Within the last few months several checks have been forged upon our City banks, and cashed in the country, and the time required to send them here for collection enabled the rogue to make good his escape. The checks bore the forged signature of the cashier of the bank upon which they were drawn, certifying them to be good. Two of them purported to be signed by CHARLES ERNEST & Co., proprietors of the hair restorative called Maravilla, probably selecting their name from having seen their numerous advertisements, and were each for $1,200, one of which was cashed in Providence, R. I., and the other in Toronto, C. W. Within the last few days another one was received from the West for the same amount, and no doubt the work of the same hands, bearing the signature of R. G. BARNES. Country banks and bankers should be on their guard.

Police Reports.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT UPON TWO POLICEMEN.—Yesterday Justice QUACKENBUSH had before him Francis McCabe, Andy Sheehan and others, on a charge of felonious assault upon two policemen while in the discharge of their duty. It is stated that officers Henry Horr and Wm. DuBois, of the Eighth Precinct, were walking down Mercer-street on Monday evening, both being off duty, and one having donned his citizen's dress, when they saw a boisterous crowd of men gathered around the premises No. 101 Mercer-street, and attempting to break the door in. The officers remonstrated with the rioters, whereupon they say they were violently assaulted by McCabe and Sheehan, and beaten without mercy. The head of officer Horr is almost literally pounded to a jelly, and it is doubtful whether he survives his injuries. Officer DuBois is seriously injured, though not so badly as Horr. The officers had just come off duty, and had just left the station-house, and were without arms of any kind. McCabe, on the complaint of officer Horr, was held to bail in $1,000. Sheehan has not yet been arrested.

A DANGEROUS DOCTOR.—On Monday evening Officer Knight, of the Tenth Precinct, while on duty, heard a cry of murder issuing from the residence of Dr. Ferdinand Sieger, in Broome-street, near Allen, and on going to the premises was informed by Mrs. [illegible] that her husband was [illegible] of [illegible] and her [illegible] a pair of scissors [illegible] was about to take him to the station-house, he drew a sword and stabbed the officer in the [illegible] that threat the weapon through the [illegible] the officer [illegible] the doctor so desperate, the officer [illegible] went after assistance. He soon [illegible] with other officers and [illegible] entered the house, and after [illegible] resisting the enraged doctor, [illegible] him before Justice BERRIAN, who locked him up. The child was found to have received a severe cut in the cheek, but Mrs. Siger escaped uninjured. About two years since the doctor attempted the life of Capt. Davis, of the Tenth Precinct, who attempted to arrest him.

PASSING ALTERED BILLS.—Thos. Bowden and his wife Sarah, were arrested yesterday by Officers TATE and MCCOY, of the Eighteenth Precinct, charged with attempting to pass altered bills of State Bank, Newark, N. J. The bills were ones altered to fives. Mrs. Bowden attempted to pass one of the bills on Monday evening upon David Bodenheimer of No. 247 Avenue A, in payment for a pair of gaiters. The bill being refused, she offered a $10 bill on the West Branch Bank, Williamsport, Penn., and this too being refused, she next offered a $5 bill on a broken bank in Missouri, called the Bank of St. Louis. Several of the above bills were found in possession of the accused. The woman, although professing to be the wife of Bowden, is in reality his mistress, and was formerly the wife of the notorious Pennsylvania forger, Klyntop, who is now serving a term in the Moyamensing Prison. Both of the accused were committed for examination.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—Officer Jourdan, of the Sixth Ward, arrested last night a man who gave his name as Alexander Davenport. The officer had seen the prisoner in Boston, and knew his character to be bad. He followed him until he saw him enter a house in Broadway, and soon after, coming out with a different suit of clothes on, he followed him until two companions joined him, and then effected his arrest. A complete set of burglars' tools was found upon him, and he was locked up to await examination.

ASSAULT WITH A KNIFE.—James Pinnegrath was brought before Justice QUACKENBUSH yesterday on a charge of stabbing Richard Nolan, of the corner of Tenth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, with a knife, inflicting a dangerous wound. The accused stated in his defense that he was first assaulted and abused by the complainant, and was finally compelled to inflict the stab in self-protection. He was committed for examination.

ARREST OF RIVER-THIEVES.—John Lewis and Thomas Sweeny, boatmen, were arrested yesterday on suspicion of having attempted to break into the schooner *Martha Moore*, lying at the foot of Market-street, East River. A lot of burglar's tools were found upon the prisoners, and they were locked up by Justice BERRIAN for examination.

ALLEGED BURGLARY.—Yesterday officer Masterson, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested a young lad, named George Brown, who stands charged with burglary, committed in June, 1858, upon the premises, No. 45 Cortlandt-street, on which occasion $65 worth of buttons was stolen. The accused was committed for examination by Justice CONNOLLY.

ROBBING JEWELRY.—John Williams and Morris Dunn were arrested on Monday, charged with robbing a show-case in the jewelry store No. 439½ Pearl-street, of three watches and a locket, valued at $100. They were committed for examination.

Police Order Respecting the Sunday Liquor Law.

The following Order to the different Captains of Police was issued yesterday:

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1859.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 158.

CAPTAIN ——, —— PRECINCT—*Sir*: Certain statutes of the State declare that "it shall not be lawful for any person to publicly keep or dispose of any intoxicating liquors upon the first day of the week, called Sunday."

The object of such statutes is attained, whenever, by their due observance, public order and tranquility are preserved. The Police are required to deal with laws as written, yet whenever the policy of such laws is not cheerfully acquiesced in by all good citizens, their beneficial results depend much upon the manner in which they are executed. Hence, in the enforcement of these Sunday statutes, whilst you are required to be firm, impartial and discreet, you will nevertheless be expected to pay careful regard to the rights of our citizens, who, without direct injury to public order or private immunity, are entitled to observe their respective and accustomed methods of rest, devotion or relaxation.

For a few weeks past the laws against publicly keeping and selling intoxicating liquors upon Sunday, have been generally observed; and it is but just and proper that all engaged in the traffic should be subjected to the equal operation of such laws.

You will therefore instruct the members of your command to see that all places in your Precinct, where intoxicating liquors are publicly kept or sold on Sunday, shall be closed in future on that day.

DANIEL CARPENTER, Dep'y. Supt. AMOS PILLSBURY, Gen'l. Supt.

The Counterfeiter Emerson

From the Newark Mercury.

Our authorities are apparently undergoing considerable for the sake of obtaining possession of the person of one HENRY EMERSON, of New-York, who is accused of being the associate of JOHN GIFFORD, arrested here for passing counterfeit money. A requisition, executed in due form by Gov. NEWELL, having been obtained, Chief WHITNEY went down to New-York yesterday, taking the document with him. Gov. MORGAN being in the City was waited upon, and asked for his signature to the paper. He wished to know if the witnesses against EMERSON were respectable and responsible men, and if there was a likelihood of the Prosecutor of the Pleas being able to convict him. Being informed on these particulars, he said he had not the great seal with him, and consequently could not execute the desired papers, but if he was waited upon at Albany, to which place he intended to return yesterday, he would give the subject his attention. Chief WHITNEY then appeared before the Recorder, and stating these facts, desired that EMERSON should be held until he could send an officer to Albany for the Governor's signature. After much discussion, *little* Lawyer SPENCER being present and making a great noise, the Recorder held EMERSON to bail in the sum of two thousand dollars, to appear before him on Thursday next. Officer BRANT will leave for Albany in the morning, and if the Governor comes to the conclusion that he can spare so valuable a citizen and *banker*, and becomes satisfied of the ability of the prosecutor to convict EMERSON, he will probably sign the requisition, and EMERSON will finally be lodged with his companion in the Essex County Jail. Lawyer SPENCER, who is the able counsel of EMERSON, gave vent to considerable spleen at the Recorder's office, and evidently does not like to have his client get within the laws of "Jersey justice." He says the Detective Police are all a set of thieves, and frequently steal New-York citizens and take them over into Jersey by force. This or any other course would not be necessary, if they would only stay at home in the first place; but after having been here once, and left their cards in the shape of counterfeit notes, there is very naturally a desire that they should visit us again, and, I agreeable, spend sometime at the capital.

Laying the Vineyard Submarine Cable.

[From the New-Bedford Standard, Aug. 8.

As we announced some time since, an effort will be made this week to repair the cable laid last year between the Vineyard and Nantucket. Mr. BISHOP arrived in the propeller yesterday with the necessary amount of cable, which was put on board the tugboat, *Spray*, which left in the afternoon for Edgartown.

Mr. G. B. PRESCOTT, of the American Telegraph Company, is engaged in establishing the connection between Holmes' Hole and Wood's Hole, and it is expected that the lines will be in working order in a few days. When that work is accomplished, Nantucket will be really joined to the United States!

The piece of cable which Mr. BISHOP will now put down was manufactured by him at his factory in New-York, and is composed of No. 9 iron annealed wire covered with three coatings of gutta percha 7-16 inch diameter and covered with lead, the diameter of which is about three-quarters of an inch. The whole weight of the cable is about 5,000 pounds to the mile. The lead is put on by machinery which Mr. BISHOP has patented in the United States and Europe, and is a beautiful piece of work, making a uniform protection to the gutta percha and a sinker for the cable. Lead will last a generation under water, and it is said that pieces of lead pipe have been taken from the ocean, which have stood the action of the water eighty years. Mr. BISHOP informs us that he has the piece well authenticated at his store in New-York. Iron covering has been found to rust out in three or four years, and has been abandoned by the English manufacturers for ocean cables. The new cable to be laid across the Atlantic will be covered with hemp outside of the gutta percha. Mr. BISHOP assures us that he will be able to connect his telegraphic cable between Edgartown and Nantucket in about a week or ten days.

Centennial Celebration of the Surrender of Quebec to the English.

From the Portland Argus, Aug. 6.

We learn that the idea of celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the taking of Quebec by the English under WOLFE, Sept. 13, 1759, was suggested at the meeting of the Maine Historical Society, held in Brunswick last week, and that the Society thought so favorably of the proposition as to appoint a Committee to consider and act on the subject.

The war commenced between the French and English in 1775, was fearfully harassing to the settlements of Maine. With the fall of Quebec—in the conflict for the possession of which both commanders WOLFE and MONTCALM, were slain—the war virtually closed and the people of Maine were restored to the enjoyment of the blessing of peace.

A century has since elapsed. What a change it has wrought! How striking the contrast! The 13th of September, 1759, witnessed one of the most brilliant and important achievements of arms; the 13th of September, 1859, will witness the virtual accomplishment of one of the greatest triumphs of the arts of peace, the completion of the Victoria Bridge, and extended lines of railway of which it is the cementing link.

The proposition for a celebration strikes us favorably. Portland is just the place for it, and circumstances seem singularly to combine to give it interest and significance.

CANNON FOR THE EMPEROR OF MUSCAT.—Two brass Dahlgreen cannon, just completed for the Imaum or Emperor of Muscat, as presents from parties in Providence, were exhibited on State-street Saturday afternoon. They are 42 pounders, and will carry a 7-inch ball. They have smooth bores, six feet deep, weigh respectively 3,652 and 3,631 lbs., and are on mahogany, brass mounted carriages. They bear the following inscription: "Made for the Imaum of Muscat, by CYRUS ALGER & Co., Boston, U. S. A., July, 1859." The name of the Imaum and his son are also inscribed on them in Arabic characters. The cost of the guns, with the carriages, is about $2,000 each.—*Boston Atlas.*

What Occasioned the Death of Horace Mann.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

YELLOW SPRINGS, O., Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1859.

HORACE MANN, President of Antioch College, will be buried to-morrow at 10 o'clock, in the park immediately in front of the College buildings, where the students will build a monument to his memory.

Mr. MANN, though called by one or two of the physicians the typhoid fever, and by another the dysentery, was in reality exhaustion. He was literally worn out. He was President of the College, President of the Board of Trustees, and President of the Executive Committee. In addition to the labor of all the foregoing positions, he was obliged, during the last term, to entertain a large circle of friends, write his baccalaureate address, (one of the greatest productions of his life,) defend the College against the attacks of its creditors, and help redeem it from insolvency. The College failed to furnish him with enough money to enable him to hire a secretary, and hence he was obliged to do all the work himself.

The duties of his office were enough to have worn out three or four stouter men (physically) than he was. With fewer cares and a moderate share of labor he might have lived many years longer. He has fallen a martyr to his favorite employment—the advancement of education. He was worn out, and died at the age of sixty-three.

For many years he has desired to be the manager of a liberal college—one where both sexes could be educated together, with equal opportunities—one where the dogmas of sectarianism should be ignored, and only the noble virtues and Christian duties inculcated. He has lived to see such a college founded, and has graduated three classes. It was his joy, his pride, his idol. It is highly appropriate that he should be buried on the grounds of his loved institute.

COMMODORE WHIPPLE.—Mr. NAHUM WARD, a wealthy citizen of Marlboro, has placed a handsome monument over the grave of the gallant Com. WHIPPLE, who rendered such distinguished services in the Revolutionary War. Com. WHIPPLE having given the best part of his life to his country, and contributed nearly all his prize-money to the cause of Independence, retired to his farm, and afterwards removed to Marlboro, where he lived in honorable poverty, supporting himself by the labor of his hands on a small estate. At the age of 76 the kindly and meagre justice of the country that he had helped to free overtook him, and for the ten remaining years of his life he received a pension of $20 a month. Com. WHIPPLE was in the expedition which went out from Providence and burnt the *Gaspee*. In a single cruise of the privateer *Game Cock* he took twenty-three prizes, in the old French war. The schooner *Providence*, under his command, took more prizes than any other vessel from 1775 to 1779, and in the frigate of the same name he made a daring and successful passage through the British fleet, and safely delivered the important dispatches with which he was intrusted to France. The following anecdote of his daring is related in *Blake's Biographical Dictionary*:

"Subsequently, till the termination of his naval career in the contest, he was the commander of a squadron. Some of his achievements were so singular and extraordinary as to appear more like romance than reality, and on one occasion the prize money from his captures amounted to $1,000,000. Perhaps the most eccentric and daring of his exploits was performed in July, 1779, when he encountered the homeward-bound Jamaica fleet, nearly 150 sail, convoyed by a seventy-four-gun ship, and some smaller vessels. He concealed his own guns, hoisted British colors, and joined the fleet as one of their number. Thus he sailed in their company for several days, and each night he was busily occupied in making captures from them, one at a time being taken, manned with officers from his own vessel, and then steered to a different point of the compass, so that by morning she was out of sight. In this way he captured ten richly-laden vessels, eight of which arrived in American ports."

The portraits of Commodore WHIPPLE and Admiral HOPKINS, the gallant Commanders of our Revolutionary Navy, are preserved in the collection in Rhode Island Hall, Brown University.

The grateful deed of Mr. WARD will be appreciated by the State upon whose history Commodore WHIPPLE has shed lustre.—*Providence Journal, Aug. 5.*

WINDFALL FOR THE LOUISIANA STATE BANK.—About the best illustration we have known for a long time of the Scriptural maxim, that "unto them that have shall be given, and to them that have not shall be taken away even that they have," has recently occurred in our city. The great, rich institution, the Louisiana State Bank, whose stock is quoted at $160—which has three millions and a half specie in its vaults, and nearly six millions invested in paper, loans, discounts, pledges—suddenly turned up the other day the legatee of $150,000, bequeathed by a gentleman in Mississippi, who is an entire stranger to the bank, never having had any transactions with it.

The circumstances are these: A rich old planter named MATTHEWS, desirous of spiting his relations, left his property, exceeding $150,000 in value, to his illegitimate children by a colored woman, and in the event of their disability to inherit, to the Louisiana State Bank. This will contained a few small legacies to his brothers and sisters. Under the law of Mississippi, the colored children cannot inherit, and the bank seems to have a pretty clear prospect for this property. His white relations, however, have commenced to contest it, and the bank has employed counsel to maintain its rights.—*New-Orleans Delta, July 31.*

A MAN BURIED ALIVE.—We learn of a sad casualty which happened yesterday (Aug. 2) in the town of Walker, some three or four miles from the city, resulting in the death of a young man named CHAS. FITCH. It appears that he was engaged in digging a well on his father's premises. After digging down a few feet through gravel and "hard pan," a vein of sand was struck, through which the well was sunk some ten or twelve feet more without curbing, when they again came to hard earth and gravel. It was in this, nearly twenty feet below the surface, that young FITCH was at work some time in the afternoon yesterday, when the sand stratum suddenly caved in, crushing and burying the unfortunate young man beneath it. The neighbors instantly rallied and vigorously set to work to rescue him, and it proved no easy task, the sand having caved and filled the well to the upper crust of hard earth. We are informed that they reached him and uncovered his head at about 10 o'clock in the evening, when he was found to be still alive. The earth caved in again, and again he was buried from sight, and it was not until this morning that they succeeded in rescuing his body, life having fled. The affliction of his agonized parents is a sad one, and was fearfully heightened by the knowledge of his gradual and torturing death. He was about 19 years of age.—*Grand Rapids Eagle.*

CHARGED WITH ROBBING THE MAIL.—United States Commissioner FROST yesterday committed to jail, in default of $2,000 bail for his appearance on the 9th inst., UPTON STARTZMAN, who is charged with stealing letters from the Post office in North Louisburgh, Champaign County, in this State. About the middle of December last, STARTZMAN broke into a store in North Louisburgh, which was also used as the Post-office, and abstracted therefrom some letters as well as other valuables. He was arrested and lodged in the jail at Urbana, to await trial on the charge of burglary under the State laws. He stayed in jail until Thursday, when he was liberated on bail by some of his friends. He was immediately arrested by the Deputy United States Marshal upon the charge of robbing the mail, and brought to this city, where the action, already mentioned, was had.—*Cincinnati Gazette, Aug. 6.*

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Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Bill, inimitable Hair-Cutter, No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair Dye, 50 cents a box, black or brown; the best in use for giving a gloss and retaining the color. N. B.—Closed on Sundays.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!! GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order, Depôt No. 536 Willow-st., corner Art.-st.

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WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE AND EFFICIENT young English lady desires a situation in city or country as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; will be found fully competent to undertake the full superintendence: (no objection to a widower;) best of reference can be given. Apply No. 378 6th av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of plain sewing perfectly; can embroider if required; has good City reference. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st., in the basement. No objections to go in the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework in a small family. Has no objection to a short distance in the country. Has the best of City reference. Call at 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avenues.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands making bread biscuit, all sorts of meats, &c., or would do chambermaid and waitress. Has good City reference. Call at No. 510 Broadway, 3d floor, for 2 days.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOmen want situations: one as cook, washer and ironer or housework; the other to do up stairs work and to assist in the washing or waiting; no objection to the country. Can be well recommended. Apply at No. 230 West 25th-st., near 9th av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation to cook, wash and iron; understands all kinds of cooking; can make pies and puddings and is an excellent baker; is a superior washer and ironer; is a girl of the most reliable, trustworthy and steady habits and not afraid to work. Apply at 414 Broadway, up stairs.

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WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, ANXIOUS and willing to work, a situation in City or country; can cook bake, wash and iron and is willing to make herself useful. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to go into the country to do general housework for a small family; has good country reference. Address A. F., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do the up-stairs work and help in the kitchen; good City reference. Call at No. 54 Sheriff-st., top floor. Can be seen till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, and an American, as first class cook in a hotel or genteel family. Apply at No. 264 Spring-st., corner of Hudson.

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WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife, no incumbrance, the man as coachman and gardener or farmer; his wife as cook, washer and ironer, understands milk and butter, and an excellent bread and pie baker; wages a secondary object. Apply at WESLEY'S Select Female Office, No. 292 4th-av., near 22d st., where respectable Protestant English, Scotch, Germans and others can be obtained for City and country. A lady in attendance. Fifty smart Protestant girls wanted immediately at highest wages.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTable and reliable young man as coachman and groom, either with a private gentleman or in a livery stable, is fully experienced in the care, treatment and driving of horses, having from a boy been used to the stable; would be willing to make himself generally useful, and prove himself to be careful, steady and industrious; furnishes excellent references. Apply at No. 10 Lilliary-st., Brooklyn.

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WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER HAVING A GENeral knowledge of business, desires a situation in some wholesale house, (importing preferred) as salesman, book keeper or any other capacity, where a fair salary would be given. Satisfactory references will be given. Address H. H., Box No. 2 761 New-York Post office.

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WANTED.—A MAN AND HIS WIFE WANTS A situation; the man as coachman, his wife cook or laundress in a small family. They understand their business perfectly, with best City references. Address, J. C., Box No. 303 *Times* office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, A Frenchman, a situation in a private family; no objection to the country; seven years' City references given. Call for or address E. M., No. 21 City Hall-place.

WANTED—BY A LADY 26 YEARS OF AGE, OF genteel address, an engagement as clerk, housekeeper, or to travel with an invalid. Address, appointing interview, ELLA W., Station B Post office, 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHMAN as groom or coachman, aged 28; no objection to a small garden, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address E. B. Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUAtions; the man as coachman, understands the care and management of horses, is a careful driver, or would take charge of a vegetable garden; the woman as good cook, or would go as laundress. Can give satisfactory reference as to character, sobriety and industry. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address C., for two days, Box No. 112 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman and gardener; has had long experience, and can furnish satisfactory testimonials to his steadiness and capability. Address A. B., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

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WANTED—AN ABLE AND EFFICIENT MAN, of the highest qualifications for the general execution and management of office business. He must be an accomplished penman, a correspondent and correspondent, with experience to enable him to take a leading position in a large and widely-extended commercial business. To the right man a liberal salary and permanent position will be offered. Only men of the very best qualifications need apply to J. C. AYAR, St. Nicholas Hotel, on Wednesday and Thursday, Aug. 10 and 11, at 9 o'clock A. M.

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WANTED—A LAD BETWEEN 14 AND 16 YEARS of age, to attend an office. Must write a good hand and be well acquainted with the City. Wages $4 per week. Apply at No. 80 Wall-st., Room No. 7, between 11 and 3 o'clock.

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A GARDENER WANTED.—A MAN WANTED as a gardener on this island, to take charge of a pair of horses, milk a cow, and acquainted with and willing to attend to a vegetable garden, &c. Call at No. 30 Pine-st., Room No. 11.

TO FOREMEN OF TRACKLAYERS—Wanted, three experienced men to go to the Isthmus of Panama. Apply only with recommendations at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 56 Wall-st.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF A WHOLESALE drug house a good writer as bill clerk. One with good recommendations and acquainted with the business may address Box No. 1,613 Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE MULLINER TO GO South. None but a thorough hand need apply at No. 122 West 22d-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO COOK, WASH and iron for a small family living in the country a short distance from the City. Good references required. Call at No. 97 Beekman st., at 10 o'clock.

WANTED—PROTESTANT SERVANTS FOR every department of domestic work: the highest wages; the best families. Apply to C. BOOKHAM, No. 59 East 13th st., near Broadway.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN AT the Bank Store No. 130 Chatham-st. Apply after 9 A. M.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, AN ACTIVE INTELligent lad, who resides with his parents. Apply at No. 10 Duane st.

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MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th of September, at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place.

Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of September to receive applications previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

A NEW ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, by the Rev. HUBBARD WINSLOW, late of Boston, where he was eminently successful as an educator, will commence at his residence No. 32 West 31st-st., New-York City, on the 12th of Sept. next.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 239 Water st., or the Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next academic year of this popular Female Seminary will begin Sept 8 Those desiring admission should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—This institution will enter on its 14th term the 1st September. Circulars, by addressing the Principal, who will call on applicants, if desired and if in or near the City of New-York. R. LOCKWOOD.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEWOOD, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Annual Catalogue and Circular just published. Persons desiring a copy will please address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.—The Fall Session for this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 27. For circulars, address the Principal. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School, No. 43 East 21st st., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) MONDAY Sept. 19.

TEACHERS.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 346 BROADWAY, supplies accomplished teachers with positions and schools with teachers. WANTED—Personal application preferred, several professors of Piano, Guitar and Singing, one for Piano with Violin; also, three or four teachers (ladies) of Piano and Vocalization; also, of French and Music, of French and of Drawing and Painting. Salaries liberal. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

A FEMALE TEACHER WANTED TO GO SOUTH.—A thorough English teacher, including mathematics, and good disciplinarian, to take charge of the government &c., of a seminary in the South. A Presbyterian preferred. Salary $400 first year. Inquire of HORACE WATERS No. 333 Broadway. None but a first class teacher, well posted in the Normal School, need apply.

A GERMAN LADY ACCUSTOMED TO tuition, wishes an engagement as governess in the Middle or Southern States; she is competent to teach French, German, and English in its common branches, and speaks these languages fluently; also, teaches music and drawing; the best references and testimonials can be given. Address H. H., Pine Cottage, Old Orchard Beach, Saco, Maine.

A DAILY OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS—A well-educated lady is desirous of meeting with a reengagement immediately or for the autumn. She imparts all that relates to a thorough English education, with French, (which she speaks,) music and drawing—Italian if required. Address Z, No. 30 Clinton-place, 8th st.

A FRENCH TEACHER WANTED (LADY PREFERRED) FOR A SCHOOL IN BROOKLYN—Must be a Protestant, educated in Paris, and competent. Apply, with testimonials, before 12 M., for one week, to R. C. BEECHER, Lafayette-av., between Clinton and Washington avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY EDUcated Danish gentleman, as teacher in a private family or in a collegiate institution; has recommendations of high character as to his moral and scientific capacity; would have no objection to a position out of the City. Address PROF B., Box No. 1,005 Post office.

A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of the English branches. French and music, and accustomed to the entire supervision of children, desires a situation as governess in a private family. Salary moderate. Address TEACHER, No. 53 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF YALE COLlege, a situation as teacher in a private family for the classical or English branches, or as teacher in any capacity for the classical or English branches. References given. Address A. B., Princeton, N. J.

FANCY GOODS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
Importers, No. 37 Maiden-lane,
Have now in store their FALL IMPORTATION, to which they will receive constant additions during the season. It comprises in part a desirable and complete assortment of
SILK NETS, FANCY COMBS AND HAIR-PINS,
HEAD-DRESSES AND ORNAMENTS, STEEL GOODS, SHAWL AND SCARF PINS,
BELT SLIDES, BUCKLES AND CLASPS, DRESS BUTTONS,
BRUSHES, GARDENS,
ALSO,
Busson Accordeons, Violin Strings, Parisemmanies, Purses, Sacs, Watch Guards Lacets, Steel Peas, Gilt and Fancy Jewelry, and the
LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES,
all of which they offer to the trade at the lowest market prices and on the most favorable terms.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING LOTS IN HARLEM FOR SALE on the west side 4th-av., between 124th and 125th sts.; 7 on south side 126th-st., and 15 on 124th-st and adjoining the 4th-av. lots, and near Mount Morris square. 3 lots, east side 2d-av., adjoining the southeast corner of 127th-st., with large new dwelling house, and 13 lots on 126th-st., south side, next to 2d-av. lots.

These lots are on the grade ready for immediate improvement, and believed to be the most desirable of any in Harlem. Terms easy. Apply to
D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 51 Liberty-st.

HARLEM LOTS.—HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—25 lots, 25 feet by 99 11, located in the most Central and beautiful part of Harlem, all on the grade, will be sold for $800 each. This is a good opportunity for investment, as they must double in value within the next 12 months. Inquire at JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, No. 228 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE—A CONVENIENT DOUBLE HOUSE, 35 feet front, arranged with every improvement, and is well built, being four stories and basement, situated near Cooper Institute and 4th av. For full description and card to view, apply at No. 2 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st., JOHN BRAINARD.

A GREAT BARGAIN—FOR SALE, A THREE-story basement and sub-cellar brick house, half a mile from the City Hall, Brooklyn. Neighborhood first-rate, house in most perfect order—will be sold within a week at the highest offer. Address BROOKLYN, Box No. 2,049 New-York Post office.

FOR SALE—TWELVE NEW HOUSES ON 2D av., four stories; are rented for $800 each. Also, two in 33d-st., three story and basement, first class. Also, four corner houses, rent $2,000 to $1,000. To be sold cheap. Terms easy. All the houses new. Apply to WM. FETRETCH, No. 136½ East 33d-st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL FARM IN Westchester County, with good improvements, a very desirable house in a choice location in Brooklyn, worth $9,000 and free from incumbrances. From $5,000 to $8,000 cash will be paid if necessary.
DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE ON REASONABLE TERMS—The well-known hotel No. 71 Robinson-st; would answer for a store. Inquire of CHAS. WHITING, No. 40 Park-row, *Times* Building.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.—We are prepared to take charge of surveys, engineering jobs, &c., in the city and vicinity of New-York, and to place parties at once on the field. Also, prepared to furnish specifications, plans and estimates as to the cost of proposed public improvements, railways, &c. A. S. & A. G. WHITON, No. 32 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 558 Broadway. The first lot is 200x26 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last two years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 558 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 236 Broadway.

TO LET FURNISHED—UNTIL THE FIRST OF May next, a medium-sized 3-story and basement house, with modern improvements, genteelly furnished, in a good neighborhood; rent at the rate of $1,200 per annum. Possession immediately. None need apply unless they can give the best of reference. Address J. L. MILLER, Box No. 577 Post-office.

BEEKMAN-STREET.—TO LEASE, THE STORE No. 26 Beekman st., six stories, basement and cellar; also, the store No. 18 Spruce st., in the rear—together, 155 feet deep—would be divided to suit. Beekman-st. is now opening through the Park to the North River, and is the most desirable location on the east side. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THREE HOUSES, Nos. 145, 163 and 165 East 39 st., between 2d and 3d aves. These houses are high stoop, brown stone basement, and have all the modern improvements. Inquire of ARCH & NICHOLLS, No. 183 William-st., or of Mrs. NICHOLLS, No. 161 East 39th st.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER LOFTS of store corner of Warren and Greenwich-st., entrance in Warren st.; suitable for business purposes, having hard finished walls, hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the 4th; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE SIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st. will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—FOR SALE ON THE Hudson River, or will exchange for a farm, one hour from New-York by cars or boat, a most superior country residence, newly built and finished in an elegant manner, suitable for Summer and Winter. The house is large and roomy, and has every convenience of a first class City residence; hot and cold water on all the floors; gas, heated by steam, bells, speaking tubes, &c.; bath-rooms, wash room, butler pantry, dumb waiter, &c., &c.; parlor, elegantly frescoed in oil; library, finished with fine cases; halls tiled; fine conservatory opening from parlors; carriage porch entrance; fine stable and carriage-house and nearly four acres of ground, laid out in groves and flowers, with fine garden, superbly finished, and will be sold with or without furniture. For a gentleman of wealth and taste it is a splendid residence, and the view of the river extends from Staten Island to Tarrytown. It cost over $35,000, and will be sold reasonable, as the owner is going abroad. Apply to CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT NIAGARA FALLS, ON THE CANADIAN SIDE—About 11 acres of land, situated directly opposite Goat Island, and near Table Rock, commanding a splendid view of the Horse Shoe and American Falls, and up and down Niagara River, as there is no place in the civilized world that can compare with Niagara Falls, for the wonderful beauty and magnificence of its scenery, this property is one of the finest situations in the world for a gentleman's country-seat. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

A BARGAIN FOR SOME ONE.—A NEAT, two story and attic frame house, with an acre of ground, situated within eight miles of the City, in a beautiful and healthy location; good barn and carriage-house; railroad depot within five minutes of the house. The house, barn and fences are now being painted; will exchange it. Apply to BARGAIN, Box No. 3,678, Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY SEAT, COMPRISING about 80 acres of fine land, very pleasantly situated, commanding views of the Sound and surrounding country; house 45 feet square, 2 fine order; farm house and all other outbuildings; fruit of all kinds. Very easy of access by New Haven Railroad or steamboats, being only 20 miles from City Hall. For further particulars, address Box 655 Post office.

FOR SALE—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUNtry place, commanding a magnificent view, one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minutes' walk from the depot. Land from two to thirty acres good house, abundant out-buildings, choice fruit, and pure air and water. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

ASTORIA.—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A HANDsome house, 11 rooms with stable and carriage house, with two acres of ground with fruit and shade trees, about one mile from the village, for sale on easy terms, or would be rented at a nominal rent for balance of the year. Apply to J. W. MACAULAY, No. 64 Front-st.

NEW BRICK HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—at a railroad station, 20 miles from the City; house large and handsomely furnished; location high; pleasant and healthy; near first-rate schools, and a very desirable place for a family.

FINANCIAL.

KERR, GADGER & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York,
Discount Monty,
Land Warrants,
Post-office Scrip, &c.,
Bought and sold at the best rates.
Collections made and Loans negotiated.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission for Cash only.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION.)
No. 58 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1869.

Since the numerous applications from parties who have failed or omitted to sign the agreement of 15th December, granting permission to place their property in the hands of the Trustees hereby created, the Trustees have unanimously adopted the following resolution, viz:—

Resolved, That the Chairman inform all parties, by published notice, that the Trustees will receive into the Trust, the same proportion of the bonds, coupons and stock of all such parties as have been delivered to signers to the Agreement; and will apply wholly to payment therefor, Trust Certificates for the amount of the proportion so delivered, at par, exchangeable for Stock, the Certificates for which will be issued at the rate of Ten per Cent upon the par value: and that the Chairman be, and is hereby authorized, to make the aforesaid purchases from all parties who shall make request of their several full demands or stock, with satisfactory description thereof."

In pursuance of the above resolution, and in answer to the various applications made to them, the Trustees now give notice that they are ready to purchase the bonds, coupons and stock of, or liquidated and admitted claims against the OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) for Trustees' Certificates, on the terms therein stated. By order of the Trustees.

EDWIN HARTLETT, Chairman.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT, on the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN GERMANY,
HOLLAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
DENMARK, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
TURKEY, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
SYRIA, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF
THE NEW-WORLD INSURANCE CO.,
No 35 Pine-st.,
Great Western Buildings, New-York.

The Directors have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT, payable on demand.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON,
Secretary.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1869.

This Company has declared a
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 7 PER CENT.
Payable on demand.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.

Issue Bills of Exchange and travelers' credit, available in all the cities of Europe. Letters of introduction furnished to persons visiting Europe, to our bankers in Paris, London, Liverpool, &c.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
DEALERS IN PRIME AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 4, 1869.

PROPOSALS FOR $3,466,600 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 2, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the amount of four hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by an Act of the State Legislature entitled "An act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park," passed April 17, 1860, amended April 18, 1859; and by an ordinance of the Common Council approved by the Mayor July 23, 1869.

The said stock will consist of four thousand six hundred and sixty-six shares, of one hundred dollars each share, and comprises the remainder of the amount authorized to be issued ($1,666,600) for the improvement of the Central Park. It bears interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from the 1st of October, 1869, and the principal is redeemable from "The Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt" on the 1st day of August 1887, such redemption being further secured by a pledge of the Park and its appurtenances.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within five days after the opening of the bids, one half of the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the whole sum.

The remainder of the amount so awarded will be required to be paid to the Chamberlain on the 10th day of November next. On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain for such payments to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of such deposits.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock"—and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed, put in a second envelope, sealed, and addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 2, 1869.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
Corner Broadway and Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug 2 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half per Cent. (3½) has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office of the Company in the City of New-York on and after Aug. 16, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 6th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

LAWENWORTH CITY BONDS, TEN PER CENTS.—These bonds are issued for municipal purposes, mature July 1, 1879, bear 6 per cent interest, payable semi annually, in New-York. Total indebtedness of the city, July 1, $51,084 20; value of city property and assets, $46,162 48. The assessed value of taxable property, about $4,000,000. Population, about 12,000. For sale by
ASHLEY & NORRIS,
No. 12 Exchange-place, New-York.

OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 10th August next. The transfer books will be closed from August 5 to 10 inclusive. By order of the Board.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Three dollars per share, on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OPTIMUS BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1869.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th instant. Transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.
S. K. COOLSTOCK, Cashier.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.,
Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No 31 Wall st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug 4, 1869.

DIVIDEND — THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on demand.
GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

MARSHALL COUNTY, IOWA, BONDS.—Five Bonds of Marshall County, Iowa, $1,000 each, due in four years from the 14th January inst., with interest payable semi-annually, at the rate of 10 per cent., for sale by CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York.

DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., New-York, Aug. 3, 1869.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Pine-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 67 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1869.—Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent. this day, been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on demand. By order,
WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 64 Wall-st., New-York, July 26, 1869.—The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
DAVID DRAKE, Sec'y.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, Aug. 2, 1869.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent., out of the profits of the Bank, the last six months, has this day been declared, payable on the 12th inst.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS OF VARIOUS CITIES for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st. The American Gas-Light Journal, representing 183 companies, and nearly $23,500,000, published as above at 10 o'clock.

MECHANICS' BANK, JULY 26, 1869.—A DIVIDEND of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Monday, Aug. 2. The Transfer Books will be closed till Aug. 9.
J. O. BEACH, Cashier.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 92 Broadway.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., No. 9 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend of Four per Cent (4 on the capital stock of the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company has been declared, payable at their office on the 15th of August prox. The interest on the Bonds of the Company will be paid on the 1st of August, on the presentation of the Coupons at the Corn Exchange Bank.
C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st.,
NEW YORK, July 26, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and a Half per Cent has been declared by this Bank, payable on and after Monday, 9th August next. The transfer books will be closed till 5th August next inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FARM MORTGAGE issues in aid of Railroad Companies in the State of Wisconsin, will receive information affecting their values, by calling at the banking office of HEAD, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.

When preferred a discount from the premiums will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
E. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 80 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.

TENTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, to which day the Transfer Books will be closed.
E. C. GLOVER, Secretary.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
London and New-York.
OFFICE—NO. 68 WALL-ST.

Capital.....$3,000,000
Claims paid.....over 5,000,000
Deposited with Comptroller of New-York..... 100,000
ESTABLISHED 1820.

BOARD OF REFERENCE IN NEW-YORK.

Hon. Judge Campbell, J. Phillips Phoenix, Esq.,
Henry Grinnell, Esq., James Gallatin, Esq.,
John Cryder, Esq., Anthony Barclay, Esq., ex-Consul,
Samuel Wetmore, Esq.,
Stephen Whitney, Esq., Hon. Erastus Corning,

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
Endowments for children, and life assurance in all its branches.
California, Australia and Pike's Peak risks taken at moderate rates.

MANAGER.
GEO. M. KNEVITT.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR AUGUST, 1869.

Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7:15 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
11:15 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	1:00 P. M.
4 00 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
6 00 P. M.	3:45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	5:40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer MATTANO, Capt H. N. GAGE, leaving Fulton Market Pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3:45 5:45 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.

An accommodation train will leave Hunter's Point at 11:15 A. M. for Flushing, stopping at all way stations; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; fare 15 cents. On Sundays trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 11, 1 3, 5 and 7 o'clock; fare 25 cents to Flushing and back same day.
O. CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1869, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Williams' Bridge
11:30 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M.—White Plains.
8:15 P. M., from White and Centre-sts.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
8.30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—6 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice. Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Barrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1869.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 10 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11.45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1869. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 11:15 P. M. for Tarrytown 2:45 and 5:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4.45 and 8:10 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 00. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKLYN for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset 12 M and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT.—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3:30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9:20 A. M. Express, and 4:10 P. M. Mail.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—SHARON SPRINGS.—Travelers taking the Morning Express Train on the HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, leaving Chambers-st at 8 A. M., and 31st-st. at 6:25 A. M., will arrive at the above places in time for dinner.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st at 8:50 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:50 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:25 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.—NOTICE OF AN APplication for the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the 3d article of the 1st title of the 5th chapter of the 2d part of the Revised Statutes.

ELDRIDGE G. MERICK, of the Town of Clayton, in the County of Jefferson, in his individual capacity, and as a member of the firm of E. G. MERICK & CO., and also as a member of the firm of M. MERICK & CO. Notice first published the 17th day of June, 1869. Creditors to show cause before William C. Thompson, County Judge of Jefferson County, at his office in Watertown, on the 19th day of September, 1869, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.
BAGLEY & WRIGHT, Attorneys for Insolvent.
jy6-law10w&W Watertown, N. Y.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. HENRY CARPENTER, of the City of New-York.—Notice first published Aug. 10, 1869.—Creditors to appear before the Honorable Henry Hilton, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the Chambers of the Judges of said Court, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 20th day of October, 1869, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
FRANCIS BYRNE, Attorney for Insolvent,
aul0-law10w* No 132 Nassau-st., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY J. BENDY, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office. No. 7 Jauncey-court. No. 41 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of July, 1869.
WM. J. SINCLAIR, Executor.
jy6-law6w.W

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MAHLMANN, late of the City of New-York, intestate, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES C. HOE, No. 16 Liberty-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 1, 1869.
DORETTE MAHLMANN,
ap6-law6m W* Administratrix.

STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., IMPORTERS of Havana cigars, No 59 Beaver-st, corner William, offer for sale all grades of Havana cigars of their own importation, either in bond, for export, or from store, duty paid.

FOR THE GOLD REGION.

EXPLORING PARTY TO THE GOLD REGIONS OF CENTRAL AMERICA.—The extensive gold discoveries among the Indian mounds of Chiriqui furnish a most inviting field for antiquarian research and an opportunity for acquiring wealth for one. The most direct, quickest and cheapest route to this interesting region is by way of Bocca del Toro and the Lagoon of Chiriqui. To afford an opportunity of reaching that region in the shortest and most agreeable way the fine clipper schooner NAUTILUS (late revenue cutter), now lying at Pier No. 38 North River, has been purchased from the United States Government, and will leave in a few days as above. She will go well provided and make the passage in about 12 days, remaining down enough to afford time to explore the country. The party will land within a short distance of the ancient City of La Natrel a. Tickets for passage can be obtained at the Pacific Hotel, No 172 Greenwich-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the Mails and Passengers on SATURDAY, August 20, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $60.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For Freight or Passage apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Sept. 17.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, July 28.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 3.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE—From Pier No 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.

FARE.	
Cabin to Philadelphia	$2 50
Cabin to Cape May	2 00
Steerage to Philadelphia	1 50

No charge for Berths. State-rooms extra, each $1.
DELAWARE, John H. Cones, Commander.
BOSTON, Orrin Sellew, Commander.
KENNEBEC, Thomas Hand, Commander.

One of the above leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West, FREE OF COMMISSION and with dispatch. Goods insured at ½ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers."

Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.

Cabin passage.....$45 | Deck.....$6
The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, August 10, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga	$30 00
To Mobile, Ala	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C	22 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Columbus, S. C	20 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Jacksonville, Fla	24 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Palatka, Fla	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The NASHVILLE L. M. MURRAY, Commander, succeeds on SATURDAY, August 13.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS,
MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN
FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 13, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala, $28; Atlanta Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on
SATURDAY, Sept. 3, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 24 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship POTOMAC, C. W. WATSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 11, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations. $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; and also principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Baggage checked through to all principal points. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY CROWELL Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York, from pier No 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room, $5. Running time about thirty hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland. H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st, New-York.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours' ride from Portland.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAM SHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:
GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, Aug. 24, at 12 noon.
EDINBURGH, Cumming.

Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first-class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 23 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.—THE BRITISH AND North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail for the above port, from the Company's wharf, foot of 10th-st., after the arrival of the steamship ADRIATIC, which left Liverpool the 6th of August (about the 19th of August.)
Passage money.....$15 00
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling green.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $8. The steamship ROANOKE, Capt. G. W. Couch, will receive freight for above places on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on WEDNESDAY, 10th inst, at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk reduced to $6; Petersburgh or Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF from $5,000 to $10,000, to embark in the retail hardware business, by a party who is thoroughly acquainted with the business in its every detail, and who is now engaged with a first-class house in this City.
JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE,
NO. 229 BROADWAY.

A LAWYER DESIRING TO BECOME established in this City, would be glad to purchase a law library, and the transfer of the legal business of some gentleman retiring from the profession. Address Box No. 2,278 Post-office.

THE INVENTOR OF THE GREATEST wonder of the age, an auxiliary to any other business, in City or country, offers extraordinary inducements for profitable investments, in large or small sums. Can be seen at No. 61 Chambers-st, rear office.

FOR SALE.—A DRUG STORE WILL BE SOLD reasonable on account of the illness of the owner. Apply to D. HOWELL, No. 192 Spring-st, or at the store No 26 6th-av.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF A valuable patent for agricultural purposes. For particulars, apply to HENRY E. ROEDER, No. 346 Broadway.

MONEY AND ILLINOIS LAND WOULD be paid for a stock of Summer clothing, drugs, jewelry, and merchandise generally. Call soon at M. BEEMAN'S Real Estate office, No. 77 Cedar st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. JARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and palliasses
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st, New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, oils, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

RUSSIAN FRIGATE GENERAL ADMIRAL.—Lithographs of this vessel, plain and colored, for sale by SLOTE & JAMES, Stationers 93 Fulton-st.

50 TONS FLAX TOW—FOR SPINNERS AND Upholsters, for sale in lots to suit, by BASSETT & OWENS, No. 44 Vesey-st.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET, Capt. MOODY,
LEAVE

HARLEM			FOOT OF DELANCEY-SLIP.		
6	A. M.	1 P. M.	7	A. M.	3:15 P. M.
7	A. M.	2 P. M.	8	A. M.	4:15 P. M.
8	A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15	A. M.	5:15 P. M.
9	A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11	A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30	A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30	P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 126th-st. and 129th-st. each way; connecting each trip with
BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 5 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST 6, 1869.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, SIGHLANDS, POINT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thurs. Aug. 4, 7	A.M.	Thurs. Aug. 4, 11	A.M
Friday Aug 5, 7 30	A.M.	Friday Aug. 5, 11 30	A.M
Saturd Aug. 6, 9.30	A.M.	Saturd Aug. 6, 1	P.M
Sunday Aug. 7,	A.M.	Sunday Aug. 7, 2 30	P.M.
Monday, Aug. 8, for Red Bank in connection with the Laura	5 A.M.	Monday, Aug. 8, in connection with the Laura	5 A.M.
Tuesd'y Aug. 9, 11	A.M.	Tuesd'y Aug. 9, 3	P.M.
Wednes. Aug. 10, 12	M.	Wednes. Aug. 10, 4	P.M.
Thurs. Aug. 11, 1	P.M.	Thurs. Aug. 11, 5	P.M.
Friday Aug. 12, 6.30	A.M.	Friday Aug. 12, 2.30	P.M.
Saturd Aug. 13, 2	P.M.	Saturd Aug. 13, 6.30	P.M.
Sunday Aug 14, 7.30	A.M.	Sunday Aug. 15,	P.M.
Monday Aug 15, 8	A.M.	Monday Aug. 16, 3.30	P.M.
Tuesd'y Aug. 16 8	A.M.	Tuesd'y Aug. 17, 4 30	P.M.
Wednes. Aug. 17, 9	A.M.	Wednes. Aug. 17, 4.30	P.M.
Thurs. Aug. 18, 6	A.M.	Thurs. Aug. 18, 10	A.M.
Friday Aug 19, 7	A.M.	Friday Aug. 19, 11	A.M.
Saturd

POLITICAL.

Gov. Wise's Hydelo to Mr. Barnard Denouncing.

Since the publication of Gov. WISE'S extraordinary letter by the Soft State Committee, there has existed in the public mind a pardonable curiosity as to what would be said of the affair at Richmond. What was first said was nothing at all; but, after several days of severe silence, the *Enquirer*, edited by WISE'S son, utters the following wrathful and minatory voice:

"We see that the New-York *Herald* is in great glee about a letter alleged to have been written by Gov. WISE to some unknown correspondent, who is said to have furnished a copy for private circulation at Albany during the sitting of the State Committee. And the *Herald* rubs its hands at the thought that Mr. BUCHANAN will chuckle and Mr. DOUGLAS will "kick up his heels" over it. Well, what is sport to the boys may be death to the frogs. We reserve comments for the present upon a bit of *accomodrelism* about this and a kindred matter, of which we have the evidence, which could not await development anywhere else better than in New-York and Albany, and which, *if hemp had its due*, ought to make *some heels kick, the air.*"

The Richmond *Whig* publishes the letter without comment of its own, evidently waiting to see what Gov. WISE'S organ would have to say. It is noticeable that the pretence of forgery is not resorted to in Richmond.

An Albany View of the Wise Letter and its Publication.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

The above pretended dispatch from Albany was written in the New-York *Herald* office, and was never telegraphed from this city. How the Wise letter came to be published, the *Herald* Editor best knows, as it was through his columns it first came to light. If he will trace it from his own agent's hands back to its original source, his search, instead of terminating in Albany, will end far nearer to where it began, in New-York City.

We have never published this letter, nor caused it to be published, nor were aware that it was likely to be, till we heard that the Chief of the *Herald's* Secret Police had possession of it. We knew then, that no confidentiality of character, no regard for its author, and no consideration for those it might injure, would prevent its publication. To get ahead of a rival journal, in some special intelligence, that paper would sacrifice the fame, fortune and character of any man, however high, or however much entitled to its consideration.

It is said to have been shown, some time before, to an editor in New-York City; but as members of the profession are apt to regard such confidences as sacred, we feel sure that it did not become public through that channel; and the assertion which we find in the NEW-YORK TIMES, that it was made public at the instigation of Mayor WOOD, we regard as highly improbable.

For ourselves, we regret that the letter of Mr. WISE was ever made public. The New-York *Herald* asserts its genuineness; and the New-York *News*, which at first denied it, gives so circumstantial an account of minor details in regard to it as to amount to an admission of its authenticity. *But if it is a misfortune that it was ever published, it is an outrage that it was ever written.*

Setting aside all the bad taste of what it says of President BUCHANAN, of Senator DOUGLAS, and of Mr. WISE himself, it reveals an unwarranted interference, if not a conspiracy against the Democratic Party in New-York. "Our only chance," Gov. W. instructs his friends, "is to organize by districts, and either whip the enemy or *send two delegations.*" He goes on to say, "If that is done or not done, we must still rely on a *united* South—a *united* South will depend on a *united* Virginia, and I pledge you that she at least shall be a *unit.*" New-York divided, treacherously divided—Virginia a unit, the South united—that is the game revealed by the letter. Divide the North, unite the South! Divide the North by a fraudulent doubling of a delegation. If the minority fails to whip the enemy, let it still send a delegation. The united South—Virginia a unit leading—will open the Convention to the fraudulent delegation gotten up to divide and weaken New-York.

We knew such was the intention of certain political managers in this State, when they urged the adoption of the District system; but we never suspected the source of this evil inspiration. We never dreamed that the conspiracy against the unity of the party in this State had its source in the veteran Mother of States, in its executive chamber, in the honored chief of its Democratic hosts. We did not look to that Old Dominion, which has stood forward as the champion of State Rights, for the centre of this mischievous and unworthy plotting, nor to one so honored by the Democracy, for this attempt against its integrity.

"The District system is our only chance—double and divide the delegation—Virginia will be a unit. Our hopes rest upon a divided New-York and united South. If need be we can count without New-York." Is there not a volume of warning, of instruction, in language like this?

Does it not reflect floods of light upon the past, as well as reveal clearly the breakers ahead?

Does it not tell us how New-York has been divided, distracted, weakened and betrayed. And in whose interest? In the interest of strangers, of the ambitious leaders of other States, who seek again to break us up, in order that they may profit by our ruin?

We copy this ill-omened letter, which we have withheld from our readers, only from a sentiment of sorrow, that one so honored by Democrats, in spite of his antecedents, should have had the perversity to pen it. We call the attention of the Democratic electors of New-York to its language, and its purpose—a purpose which is not to be foregone, but which will be persisted in, unless they can foil it. They can foil it. If they but do what ordinary self-respect dictates, they will baffle this plot of an enemy, and it will recoil upon his own head.

Later from Havana and Nassau.

The Cunard screw steamer *Karnak*, Capt. BROWN, arrived at an early hour yesterday morning from Havana, *via* Nassau. Left Havana on the 2d inst., and Nassau on the 4th, and anchored on her arrival at the lower Quarantine.

We are indebted to GEORGE ALLEN, Esq., Purser, for files of Havana and Nassau papers, and the following items of intelligence:

Mr. WILLIAM DEVEREU, a passenger, died on the passage from Havana, and was buried in Nassau. This is the only case of yellow fever that has shown itself.

Trade in Havana was exceedingly dull. Freights are reduced and everything appeared to lack energy.

The general health of the city seemed good, but the reports were so contradictory it was difficult to obtain correct information.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

A patient at the Charity Hospital of this city, on the night of the 24th ult., who was suffering from fever, suddenly jumped from his bed, ran around the gallery and threw himself over the balustrade into the centre square, killing himself on the spot.

The Spaniards are complaining that the bulls at the bull ring do not afford any sport.

A palm tree was destroyed by a thunderbolt at Cass Villanca, (opposite this city,) on the afternoon 30th ult.

Public health continues without improvement.

Sugar declined and rather dull. *D. S.* Nos. 11 to 12 now sells at 7¾@8 reals per arrobe; other numbers upon that basis.

Molasses very dull; Clayed, 3½@3¾ reals: Muscovado, 5 reals per keg.

Freights scarcely have been known so dull. Vessels absenteuring to the United States in ballast. Nominally to Europe 45*s.* to 50*s.* per ton. To United States, 75c. to $1 per box.

Exchange heavy—on London 12 to 12 per cent. premium. On New-York, 1 to 2½ per cent. premium. On New-Orleans, 3 per cent. premium, short sight.

M.

By the *Karnak* we have received files of Nassau papers to the 3d inst., six days later than those received by the *Queen Owen*. They are barren of news.

Late accounts from Turks Island, by the schooner *President*, state that 130,000 bushels of salt have been shipped from the different ports of the Colony since the 1st of July. A considerable quantity remained on hand, with the price ranging from 7 to 8 cents.

The Nassau *Herald* of the 27th ult. contains the following:

"It gives us much pleasure to state that the President of the United States has presented to Capt. STEWART, of the Light-house yacht *J. J. Finlayson*, a splendid chronometer, gold watch and chain, manufactured by the celebrated JAMES JURGENSEN, chronometer and watchmaker, Copenhagen, bearing the following inscription:

THE PRESIDENT
of the
UNITED STATES
to
CAPT. W. H. STEWART.

for his zealous aid to the bark *George Thomas*, of New-York, stranded on the Bahama Bank, 1829.

The case containing the watch, &c., was forwarded to His Excellency the Governor, by whom it was delivered, this morning, to Capt. STEWART.

This is the second testimonial received by Capt. STEWART. A handsome gold pencil-case was recently presented him by the Hon. O. C. ANDERSON, Her Majesty's Attorney-General of the Bahamas."

APPROACHING COMPLETION OF THE VICTORIA BRIDGE AT MONTREAL.—The dam for No. 11 pier, being the last and only one of which the foundations are not laid, was pumped dry on Wednesday. The successful formation and draining of this dam removes the only physical obstacle to the completion of the bridge.—*Montreal Transcript.*

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES—ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR—SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

An adjourned meeting of this Board was held last evening in the Court-room, County Jail, President SIMIS in the Chair. The preliminary business disposed of, the Chair appointed the following Standing Committees for 1859:

On Accounts of Superintendents of the Poor—Ryder, Wall, Studwell.

On Accounts of County Treasurer—Stryker, Cadley Jenkins.

On United States Deposit Fund—Eames, Flaherty, Ryder.

On Equalization of Assessment Rolls—Crowell, Hildreth, Schenck, Cummings, Smith.

On Accounts—Studwell, Schenck, Crowell.

On Jail—Hildreth, Eames, Cummings.

On Penitentiary—Booth, Markey, Cropsey.

On Almshouse—Markey, Booth, Stryker.

On Special and Local Taxes—Williams, Fitzsimmons, Stryker.

On General Taxes—Garrison, Crooke, Riley.

On Laws and Applications to Legislature—Crooke, Del Vecchio, Wall.

On Salaries—Jenkins, Ryder, Williams.

On Courts—Flaherty, Eames, Cadley.

On Lunatic Asylum—Del Vecchio, Kenmore, Campbell.

On Grades—Kenmore, Riley, Campbell.

On Accounts of Storekeeper—Cropsey, Fitzsimmons, Garrison.

On Jurors—Wall, Studwell, Stryker, Cummings, Smith.

A communication was received from the Superintendents of the Poor, offering to supply the Penitentiary with bread the ensuing year at 2¾ cents per pound—half a cent more than they charged last year. Several of the members thought that was too high a price, and the whole matter was referred to the Penitentiary Committee, with power to make such arrangements as they think best.

The following communication was received from the Superintendents of the Poor. It was accepted, ordered published in the minutes, and referred to a Committee for examination and report:

To the Board of Supervisors of Kings County:

GENTLEMEN: At the close of another fiscal year, it again becomes necessary that we should render to you the usual report.

Connected with the management of the institutions under our charge during the year, the general features of the system remaining substantially the same now as they existed at the date of our last annual report—there seem to be but few items of public interest to which it is necessary that special reference should now be made.

The want of facilities for the proper treatment of small-pox patients, which has been remarked in previous reports, and to which allusion is again made in the report of the Hospital, is now about to be supplied in a measure by the erection of a building to be devoted to that purpose, and which will be ready in ample time for occupation before the commencement of the ensuing Winter. The site selected for the building is in the vicinity of the old structure, at a greater distance from the boundary of the adjoining land; and, while it may be said to be objectionable in consequence of its contiguity to that farm, as well as the buildings in the rear of the General Hospital, yet, for many reasons, it is the most available spot that can now be found. In this connection, we cannot but express our regret that measures have not yet been adopted toward the widening of the land at this place, as suggested in our previous Annual Report. Although the necessity of this measure as a matter of economy, is seen and felt by a considerable number of individuals who are known to have always taken an active interest in the welfare and prosperity of the County, there are also those among them who through a want of familiarity with the subject, or for other reasons, seem to have failed to appreciate its importance. Having already given our views at length upon the subject, we may be considered as relieved from all further responsibility in regard to it.

The additional cost and inconvenience connected with the maintenance of two separate buildings at a remote distance from each other, as are those composing the present Lunatic Asylum of this County—which ought properly to be under one roof—and the overcrowded condition of the institution at the present time, notwithstanding the large number discharged during the year, led us to apprehend that the time is approaching when it will become necessary to enlarge the main building by its extension to the size contemplated in the original design. We are not prepared at the present time to make any definite suggestions to this effect, and yet it is not difficult to foresee that while the enlargement would afford facilities that would tend greatly to the recovery and consequent discharge of many of the patients, who, without such necessary accommodation for their treatment might remain for a long time a burden upon the County, at the same time a very handsome income might be realized from the amount to be received for the board of the many patients who would then be placed here by their friends and families. Numerous applications are now constantly being made for the admission of such patients—many of them from our own county—nearly all of which must necessarily, for want of room, be rejected.

We still continue to purchase by contract the principal portion of the goods required for the support of the inmates of the several institutions, and are satisfied that the anticipations heretofore expressed by us as to the advantages of the system have thus far been fully realized.

The amount of appropriation which we shall require to be raised by tax for the support of the Poor the ensuing year, in addition to the balance of our appropriations yet remaining unexpended, we estimate at $30,000. This estimate is made—as was that of last year—without the expectation of receiving any assistance from the Commissioners of Emigration, from which body we have received no payment since July, 1858. We have since that time caused the books in the office of the Commissioners to be diligently searched and examination made as to the cause of the rejection of the affidavits of emigrant paupers heretofore supported by this county, and we would recommend that such legal measures be speedily instituted as may be necessary to secure our county from loss by reason of the previous action of that apparently irresponsible corporation. Any efforts to this end that may be made by the Board of Supervisors will meet with our hearty assent and cooperation.

The Committee on Penitentiary of the Board of Supervisors last year, as appears by a printed copy of their annual report, dated August 3, 1858, took occasion to remark that this Board were indebted to them for a bill of goods received for the Almshouse prior to July 31, 1858. It is proper for us to state that such was not the case, the same having been paid by us by an order upon the County Treasurer, in the usual manner, and for which we hold the necessary receipt. The amount of our indebtedness, so far as known, was then paid, although we have since been under the necessity of liquidating two or three claims against the Board, that existed prior to that time, but were then unknown to us, owing in a measure to the defective system of accounts which had previously prevailed.

Our indebtedness is now again fully paid so far as known, up to the date of this report, with the exception of certain bills for services rendered by Justices of the Peace and other officers, in examining cases of lunacy, &c., the accounts not having been rendered to us, as requested by our Board. The information may probably all be obtained from our own books; but we prefer that the items should first be furnished by the parties themselves. We are now about making arrangements by which all such accounts hereafter presented to this Board, for the purpose of being audited, will be rejected, unless application for the holding of such examinations shall previously have been made in each instance by the superintendents, in which cases we shall probably continue to pay them as before.

As will be seen by the report of the Lunatic Asylum, the bequest made by the late Augustus Graham, Esq., by which it is provided that the interest on a certain amount deposited in bank should annually be devoted to the purchase of reading matter for the institutions, has been judiciously attended to by Mr. Wm. H. Stilwell, who was appointed for that purpose in pursuance of a recommendation made by our Board the last year.

That the institutions generally have been conducted with a due regard to the welfare of the many inmates, is satisfactorily attested by the numerous individuals who have inspected them; and that at the same time the interests of the county have not been neglected, will, we trust, be equally apparent from an examination of the matter.

In connection with this report is the following statement:

Total number of persons in Alms-house, Hospital, Asylum and Nursery at last report	1,229
Admitted and born during the year—in	
Alms-house	2,572
Hospital	1,462
Asylum	187
Nursery	344 — 4,565
Number of infants boarded out during the year	58
Number of persons temporarily relieved	19,972
Making the total number relieved and supported, wholly or in part, during the year ending July 31, 1859	25,829

	Amount of drafts on different accounts.	Net expense of each Department to the Co.
Almshouse	$8,756 77	$18,991 33
Hospital	7,630 50	28,229 65
Asylum	7,065 66	22 312 33
Nursery	2,254 06	11,356 99
Store	63,310 01	212 92
General	24,964 08	21,462 70
Totals	$113,942 07	$102,575 92
Cash from all sources	11 366 15	
	$102,575 92	

A communication was received from WM. H. STILLWELL, giving an account of his stewardship in the management of the income derived from the bequest of the late AUGUSTUS GRAHAM. He states that the money has been duly appropriated in the purchase of books to form the nucleus of a library for the insane. The Jail Committee made a verbal report against any further experiments with patents to save gas. The report was accepted and adopted. Several bills were ordered paid, when the Board adjourned for one week.

The Late Murder at Red Hook Point—Coroner's Inquest.

Yesterday Coroner SNELL impanelled the following named gentlemen as a jury to ascertain the cause of the death of Mrs. CATHARINE NOONAN, who died on Friday night last at a house on Commerce street, near Van Brunt-street, as is supposed from injuries inflicted by her husband, PATRICK NOONAN:

E. B. Shaw, John B. Masters, Robert Moran, John McCloskey, Thomas Kelly, Edward Huff, Patrick Conlan.

The jury assembled yesterday afternoon to hear testimony. The first witness called was a sister of deceased. She testified that the accused married her sister twelve years ago, and they had had two children; that he drank and stayed out late at night playing cards, which caused her (the deceased) to drink also.

The next witness was Dr. LOUIS BAHM, who made the *post mortem* examination. He presented an interesting written statement of the examination, occupying eight pages of foolscap paper, clearly written, the substance of which can be gathered from the following concluding paragraph of the document:

"The many ecchymosis of the body, locating in contrasting positions, and moreover the scratches about the throat, render it more than probable that the injuries sustained by the deceased had been inflicted upon her by main force and violence.

Death was caused by laceration of the liver, copious hemorrhage and lesion of the brain."

Thomas Roach testified that he resided in the same house as deceased, second floor, back room; was at home all the afternoon of Friday and until next morning; heard no disturbance, but saw deceased falling from the back stoop; heard a noise in the hall a little before this, as if some one was running very hard—as if two were running; heard no halloo till I saw her fall; she fell off the head of the stoop and struck the angle of the fence with her body and face, falling on her knees; went out and saw her husband taking her up; she asked me to take her up, and I told her I would not; accused told her to go up stairs and not make a show of him in the street; she did not charge her husband with pushing her off; never saw him intoxicated; he aided her up the back stairs by the hair of the head and one hand on her back.

John Cowen was the next witness: Resides at No. 1 Tillary-street; can overlook the yard of deceased from a rear window; was attracted there at the time mentioned by a noise; saw a woman running down the stoop and a man after her, about four feet behind; she fell and he caught her; when down he got hold of her by the hair of the head with both hands, and dragged her upon the stoop; she did not fall against the fence.

At this stage of the proceedings, the jury adjourned until 1 o'clock this day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

DECISIONS.

The following decisions by Justice LOTT were filed yesterday:

In the matter of the application of William H. Murdock and others, infants—For leave to sell and mortgage the real estate of said infants. Report of referee confirmed, and special guardian authorized to sell and mortgage lands as recommended in report, &c., subject to the approval of the Court.

Joseph M. Greenwood vs. Rachel McCurdy, widow, and others, infants heirs of Alexander McCurdy, deceased.—Application of Geo. Marshall for payment of debt out of surplus money denied with $5 costs to be paid to guardian *ad litem* of the infant, and without prejudice to a renewal of the application of other proceedings.

Jacob Vanderbilt vs. John Colton and Mary Colton.—Motion to strike out portion of answer as shown and the residue as frivolous, denied with $10 costs. Ordered to be entered in Richmond County.

John O. Southard and wife vs. Almira Anderson and others.—Motion on behalf of guardian *ad litem* of the infant defendants, &c., granted.

Same vs. Same.—On the filing of the above bond, approved, &c., judgment may be entered confirming the referee's report.

Elizabeth Booth vs. Lewis F. Booth.—Judgment to be entered with the clerk of Putnam county, confirming report of referee and dissolving marriage between the parties.

John McDonald vs. Phebe Jane McDonald.—Judgment to be entered dissolving marriage contract and to contain the usual provision.

Robert S. Hulse vs. Wm. S. Sears.—Motion for readjustment of costs denied.

The People ex rel John Bennett vs. Wm. C. Kneeland.—Peremptory mandamus ordered with $10 costs.

Daniel T. Youngs and others vs. Joseph Ranson and Daniel J. Youngs.—Motion to vacate the injunction, order made by the County Judge of Queens county, &c., granted with $10 costs. Order to be entered in Queens county.

Same vs. Same.—Motion to vacate order of County Judge of Queens County, of July 18, 1859, modifying the original injunction granted by him, is denied with $5 costs, and the order of 21st July vacated. Order to be entered in Queens County.

Same vs. Same.—Motion for attachment, &c., denied with $5 costs, and the order of 27th July vacated. To be entered in Queens County.

Patrick Dunn vs. Bridget Dunn.—Motion for confirming referee's report, &c., for judgment, denied.

James Wilson vs. Mary Wilson and others—The first, fourth and fifth exceptions of the defendants, Mary Wilson, Elizabeth Wilson, Sarah S. Reynolds, and Elkanah Reynolds, her husband, are allowed. The second is disallowed, and the third is allowed so far as it relates to the interests reported by the referee, when should, instead of one-ninth, only be two ninth parts, as the shares of the said Mary, Elizabeth and Sarah, respectively, &c.

The above decisions include all motions and cases heard at Special Term, and not previously decided.

A SAD AFFAIR.—Coroner HORTON yesterday held an inquest on the body of CATHARINE COLE, a Scotch woman twenty years old, who died at a house on Warren-street, near Hopkins-avenue, when a verdict was rendered that death was superinduced by the want of the necessaries of life. The deceased, it is said, was a few years ago a respectable woman and in comfortable circumstances. Two years ago she was abandoned by her husband, but for what cause, if any, does not appear, since which time she has led a dissolute life.

BIGAMY.—Detective VAN WAGNER yesterday arrested a man, named JOHN CORBITT, on a charge of having one wife more than the law allows. The complainant is a Miss ANNA BURNS, between whom and the accused a form of marriage was celebrated in May last. She a few days ago discovered a letter from another wife, now living in England, by whom, it is said, he has several children. Hence the complaint which is to be investigated to-day before Justice CORNWELL.

A BAD PORT.—The recent raid upon the New-York piggeries by Inspector DELAVAN, has caused a large increase to the before too numerous stock of pork located in the outer Wards of Brooklyn. The effect has been to stir up the authorities to a more rigorous enforcement of the ordinances bearing upon swine, and the Corporation Attorney has taken his coat off, and entered upon the discharge of his duties with a spirit highly commendable, especially considering the enormous heighth to which the mercury rises about these days.

COUNTERFEIT COIN.—A conductor on one of the Court-street cars, made complaint, Monday night against a passenger, for attempting to pass upon him a counterfeit 25 cent piece. The party accused was arrested by Officer CASLER, of the Fourth Precinct, when he denied the charge, and stated that the coin had been changed by the conductor. As there was no corroboration of the statements of either party, they were discharged under the surveillance of the Police.

STABBING.—A fight took place on Monday night last on Warren, near Hoyt-street, during which a man named MICHAEL O'BRIEN stabbed WILLIAM O'NEIL with a carving-knife, inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound. An officer of the Third Precinct Police, in attempting to arrest the offender, was also stabbed by him in the hand. O'BRIEN was finally secured and locked up for examination.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular monthly meeting of this Society was held last evening, in their rooms, at the Washington-street Institute, when an essay was read by T. G. SHEARMAN, entitled, "What is the use of a Young Men's Christian Association?" After the reading of the essay, the usual debate followed.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The managers of the Brooklyn Academy of Music Fund propose to call a meeting of the Stockholders on the 16th of September, to raise an additional $30,000, which, by the plan the Building Committee wish to adopt, will cost, making the total amount $180 000.

DEATH OF A POLICEMAN.—ROBERT SMITH, a member of the Police Department, and attached to the Sixth Precinct, died yesterday, after an illness of two weeks. The funeral of the deceased will be attended to-day by his late associates in the Sixth Precinct.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon a boy named PATRICK MCCLOSKEY was run over by a team in Myrtle-avenue, near Cumberland-street, and instantly killed. The accident was the result, it is said, of criminal carelessness on the part of the driver of the team. He succeeded in making his escape.

NEW PASTOR.—The Rev. EDWARD JESSUP, of Bath, Me., recently called to discharge the duties of Rector of the Church of the Redeemer, on Pacific-street, near Fourth-avenue, assumed the duties of his new position last Sunday.

COOL.—A male infant, one week old or thereabouts, was deposited on Monday night last on the steps of the First Reformed Dutch Church, Joralemon-street. It had the name of a well-known citizen attached to it.

The Cross Court-Martial.

The Court-Martial assembled to examine the charges of embezzlement against Major CROSS, met yesterday, at noon.

After the minutes of Saturday's session had been read, the Judge Advocate said that he had received some dispatches bearing upon the investigation which would make it necessary for him to have a consultation with Major Cross before proceeding further. The Court took a recess of fifteen minutes, to afford the necessary opportunity.

The recess having transpired, the Judge Advocate asked the Court to reconsider the action taken by it on Saturday last, in giving the accused two months' time to send to California for witnesses which he considered important to his defence.

The Court was cleared for deliberation, and when the doors were again opened, the Judge Advocate said that the Court could not entertain a reconsideration of its action until he had stated the grounds on which he asked it. He proceeded to state them. *First*—The application was made to the Judge Advocate after the accused had made his plea, and not before, as the regulations required. *Second*—The accused did not show with sufficient clearness what bearing the testimony of the witness would have on his case; and, *thirdly*, he (the Judge Advocate) was ready to make certain admissions in Major Cross' favor.

In reply, Major CROSS submitted a paper stating in fact that the moneys alleged to have been embezzled, were in part those paid out, of which no accurate account had been kept, and in part those of which no account whatever had been made. The affidavit he had made as full as his recollection permitted, and as to the question of time, he thought the Court could decide without debate.

The Court spent a long time before adjournment in a discussion of the question of reconsidering their former action.

[Advertisement]

CAPITAL THING FOR THE DOG-DAYS.—The gay, dashing, lively, amusing, and exceedingly pretty performances at Barnum's Museum. The new company appear afternoon and evening. They are received with marvelous approbation, and overflow with taste and genius. To day they present a charming array of piquant novelties.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—The house that is supplied with these two all-sufficient medicines, can dispense with medical attendance. Internal and external complaints of all classes are cured rapidly by them. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ROUND HILL WATER-CURE, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—N. P. WILLIS says: "Here nature is clothed in her most attractive garb, and woods, glens, brooks and flowers, each contributes its part to make Round Hill a delightful spot for all."

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER for the water-closet is a blessing to the sick and a luxury to the healthy. It cures and prevents piles. Depots, No. 41 ANN-st. and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 9.

$2,000	U. S. 5s, '74	101¾	
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	86½	
2,000	Virginia 6s	93	
54,000	Missouri 6s	82¾	
10,000	do	b30	82½
20,000	do	b30	82¾
5,000	do	b60 aft 30	82½
1,000	Hud. Riv. R. 3d m.		72½
2,000	do		72¾
11,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bds.		84½
2,000	do	s60	84
2,500	do		84¾
3,800	do		85
1,000	Clev. & T. S. F. B.		51
3,000	Mich. S. 3d m. b.		50
1,000	do	s60	46
45	Bank of New-York		100¾
29	Merchants' Bank		106
40	Phenix Bank		108
25	Bank of Commerce		97½
50	Chatham Bank		89
200	Cumb. Coal Pref.	s60	12½
100	do	b60	12¾
30	Pacific Mail Stm. Co		75½
150	do	b30	78¼
195	do	s30	75
60	do		76
50	do	b10	75½
100	Nor. & Wor. R.		40

0	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.		89
100	N. Y. Central R.	c	72¾
200	do	c	72¾
200	do	opg	72¾
200	do	s30	72¾
100	do	opg	72¾
300	do	pkc	72¾
500	Har. Railroad Pref		34
700	do	b30	34
50	do	s60	33¾
750	Hud. Riv. R.		30
25	Sixth-av. R.		135
10	Mich. Cen. R.		41½
100	do	s30	41¾
150	do	b60	115½
100	Ill Central R.		64
100	Gal. & Chic. R.	s15	63¾
100	do	s60	63¾
100	do		63¾
100	do	b60	63¾
50	do	b10	63¾
100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	s30	19
200	do		19
100	do		18¾
350	Chic. & R. I. R.	b60	61¾
100	do		61¾
200	do	s30	61

SECOND BOARD.

11,000	Louisiana St. 6s		87½
2,000	Tenn. 6s, '90		86¾
3,000	do	b60	86¾
2,000	do		86⅝
25,000	Missouri St. 6s		82¾
3,000	Ill Cen. R. Bs.		85
3,000	Mich Cen. R 6's c. 1st M S.F.C.Bs		86
100	Gal. & Chi. R.	b10	63¼
150	do	s30	63¼
300	do		63⅜

100	Pacific Mail S. Co.		75
50	N. Y. Cent. R.	b60	72¾
200	do	p&c	72¾
100	do	s30	72¾
100	do	s10	72¾
10	Illinois Central R.		64
500	Chic & R. I. R.	b60	61¾
350	do		61¾
50	do		61¾
50	do	s30	60¾

TUESDAY, Aug. 9—P. M.

The day has been one of dullest of the hot season on the Stock Exchange, and we find that the same feeling has extended to the Merchants' Exchange, and also to the Corn Exchange. While the sales of Stocks are limited, prices are generally fairly supported, and there is no decided eagerness to put out contracts for a further decline, although the majority of the Street jobbers are still operating for the *Bear* account. The changes since yesterday are ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. against New-York Central, ¼@⅜ against Harlem Preferred, and a further decline of 1@1¼ ₱ cent. in Toledo. On the other hand, Panama shares are ¼ ₱ cent. firmer; Cumberland Coal ¼@¼ ₱ cent. up; Norwich and Worcester 2 ₱ cent. up; and Galena, Rock Island, Hudson River, and Illinois Central all steady. The firmness in Pacific Mail continues, sales at 75@75¼ ₱ cent. On the Bond list there was a large demand for Missouris at 82@⅛, and an advance of ⅛ ₱ cent. on Illinois Central Bonds. The general market closed with a dull feeling, marked by an unusual absence of speculation either for or against the future course of prices.

The Bank return published this morning, as we anticipated in our last notice, has tended to steady the market for Money. The supply, outside of Bank, is rather easier to-day, while regular dealers at Bank, whose offerings are within sixty days' date, are generally accommodated at 7 ₱ cent. The Discount Brokers quote longer bills at 7¼@9 ₱ cent., with only a moderate offering of strictly first-class names. The old Stock Brokers are getting Money on demand at 6 ₱ cent. The Exchanges for the Boston mail were in fair demand to-day at 110@110¼ on London, and f.5.15@f.5.13¾ on Paris, bank and bankers' signatures, and 109⅝@109¾ for good merchant bills on London. These rates carry out no Gold by this packet, and the engagements for Saturday, from present appearances, will be mainly in Mexican Silver, of which there is a fair supply on the market, and more to arrive by the close of the week. The entries of Foreign Merchandise this week have fallen off materially, and the Customs Duties go down accordingly. The receipts yesterday were $91,000, and to-day $84,000. The other Sub-Treasury receipts to day are $58,000; disbursements, $145,000. Balance this afternoon, $5,337,422.

We understand that the Referee, in the case of the New-York and Erie Company, on the recommendation of the Trustees of the Third and Fourth Mortgages, and of a large majority of the present Board of Directors, has appointed Mr. NATHANIAL MARSH General Receiver, under the order of the Court published this morning. Mr. MARSH has long been connected with the Company as Secretary, and it will be remembered was favorably named (and urged through this column) as President of the Company, to succeed Mr. MORAN at the last October election, when the failure of the administration of the latter, both practically and financially was as palpable to scores of the best friends of the property, as it is to-day, when the concern is wrested from his control by the Courts. It was the fault of Mr. MARSH then, or of the personal advisers who overruled his sense of duty, that he did not go into the Presidency of the Board, but this fault is not likely to be repeated, if in October next the Stockholders should place him at the head of a new ticket for Directors; thereby securing a complete accord between all the interests now temporarily committed to his charge as Receiver, and opening the way to an early reorganization and consolidation of those interests, without expensive and prolonged litigation. That they are abundantly worth looking after, and that promptly, even down to the common stock, now battered about the Stock Exchange at $5 the share. The following official return of the business of the half-year ending April 1, and just made up in tabular form, will show:

Earnings from	Half year, April 1. 1859.	1858.
Freight	$1,697,944	$1,938,092
Passengers	507 917	525 553
Storage	788	704
Telegraph	4 660	4,617
Rents	11,471	6,196
Hire of cars	—	386
Mails	47,205	46 793
Total earnings	$2,269,988	$2,523,143
Expenses, including taxes, estimated	1 509,048	1,800,671
Net earnings	$760,939	$722,472

The net result, in a half year of depression and limited traffic, is equal to about 7 ₱ cent. upon $22,000,000. The same six months in 1856 gave a gross traffic of $2,959,251 instead of $2,269,988, and as far back as 1855, the traffic yielded in gross for the same six months, $2,756,454.

The July receipts of the New-York Central were as follows:

July, 1859	$511,569
July, 1858	448 663
Increase	$52 906

This is the first increased monthly return since February. The six months, ending 31st July, foot up:

Earnings	$2,735 857
Less expense	1,462,136
Balance	$1,272,721
Six months' interest and Sinking Fund	538,647
Balance	$734,073
Amount of a three per cent. Dividend	720,000
Balance	$14,073

The July traffic on the Norwich and Worcester Road reached $35,362, against $25,730 same month last year.

The net receipts of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, in July, were $91,189 78, against $88,582 46 same month last year—showing a net increase, July, this year, of $2,607 32.

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

	Per cent. premium.	
U. S. Treasury Notes, 5¾ ₱ cent.	Par.	
U. S. Treasury Notes, 5¾ ₱ cent	¼@—	
U. S. Treasury Notes, 6 ₱ cent	⅜@⅜	
	Per cent. discount.	
New-York State Currency	—@¼	
New-England and New-Jersey	—@¼	
Philadelphia	⅛@¼	
Baltimore	—@¼	
Interior Pennsylvania	⅛@¼	
Interior Maryland	—@⅛	
Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana	⅛@1	
South Carolina and Georgia	—@1	
North Carolina and Virginia	—@¼	
Illinois and Wisconsin	@2	
Michigan	¼@1	
Tennessee	1¼@1¾	
Free Indiana	1¾@1¾	
Louisiana	1¾@1¾	
Canada	⅛@¼	

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants per acre	100	110
80 acre warrants per acre	89	94
120 acre warrants per acre	80	84
160 acre warrants per acre	90	95

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

	Buying.
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	⅓ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	3 dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	⅓ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Detroit	⅓ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	1½ dis.
Bank of England Notes ₱ £	$4 86
Bank of France Notes ₱ Franc	18c.
U. S. Post-office Scrip	8@14 ₱ cent. dis.

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The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2462. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

The Peace Conference Not Yet Assembled.

The French Army and Navy to be Placed Upon a Peace Footing.

England Undecided Whether to Enter a General Congress.

BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

Lord John Russell's Statement Relative to Foreign Affairs.

Projected Reforms in the Internal Policy of Austria.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Movement in Favor of Annexing Tuscany to Piedmont.

REPUBLICAN CONSPIRACY IN SPAIN.

Later from India, China and Australia.

Cotton Advanced—Breadstuffs Dull—Provisions Declining.

CONSOLS 94 7-8 @ 95 3-8.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Wednesday, Aug. 10.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, Capt. STONE, from Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 30th ult., arrived at Halifax at 2½ P. M. yesterday, and the horse express reached here with her news at an early hour this morning.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 27th.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York, reached Queenstown at 6 A. M. of the 27th and Liverpool the following morning.

The steamship *Bavaria* arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 29th.

The steamship *City of Manchester* left Queenstown for New-York on the 29th.

The United States sloop-of-war *Plymouth* left Plymouth, England, on the 25th for Brest.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

The date of the Zurich Conference was not yet fixed, but it was expected to meet in a few days.

Count COLLOREDO, the representative of Austria reached Marseilles on the 27th, and, it is said, proceeded direct for Zurich.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Parliamentary proceedings on the 27th were unimportant.

On the 28th, in the House of Commons, Lord C. PAGET said that experiments were progressing to test the practicability of laying a submarine telegraph to Gibraltar.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL made his statement relative to foreign affairs. He would have postponed it if there had been any prospect of being able to announce a definite settlement of the affairs of the Continent before the approaching close of the session. He was glad to see in the *Moniteur* that the Emperor of France had determined to place the army and navy on a peace footing. After reviewing the grounds of peace, as proclaimed by the two Emperors, he said that as England did not interfere in the war, he did not think it was for her to interfere in the peace. The sacrifice of a province by Austria did not affect the state of affairs of Europe sufficiently to warrant the interference of the neutral Powers. The most important part of the treaty, however, related to the future of Italy, and the invitation of the Emperor NAPOLEON to England to enter the Congress, was to consult on the actual state of affairs of Italy, quite irrespective of the terms of the Treaty of Villafranca. England had not consented to join the Congress, and would not, until they saw the result of the Conference at Zurich. The treaty of Villafranca did not lay down absolutely an Italian Confederation, but only that the Emperors would unite to promote one. He doubted the feasibility or the benefit of a Confederation at present, and pointed out the various obstacles to the consummation of such a project. Again England must know how it was proposed to carry out the treaty before joining the Congress, especially with respect to the restoration of the Dukes of Tuscany and Modena, as England would never be a party to forcing them on their people without their free consent. He rejoiced to say that the King of Naples was beginning to put an end to the system, which prevailed under the late King, and sincerely desired to terminate it altogether. There was a treaty about to be made at Vienna, whither a confidential agent of the French Government had gone to arrange the basis. He believed that the Emperor of Austria desired that the Italians should have self-government. He could not now say, whether there would be a Congress, but he thought it would not become England now to say that she would withdraw from such an Assembly, if there was a chance of promoting the liberty of Italy and establishing the peace of Europe.

Mr. DISRAELI expressed the wish that Lord JOHN RUSSELL had been more explicit, particularly as to any terms that may have been offered Austria by the neutral Powers. He reiterated his objection to England having anything to do with the conference, as she would thereby be bound by the treaty of Villafranca.

Lord PALMERSTON denied that England had submitted any terms to Austria which were less favorable than those obtained from France. The Government, at the request of the French Ambassador, had consented to be the channel of communication, and had submitted some terms to Austria, but at the same time distinctly stating they were the views of the French Government, and that England gave no advice or opinion in the matter. It would be impossible for the Government to join in the Congress until the result of the Zurich Conference was known.

Mr. WHITESIDE said that the Government had been made a cat's-paw of, and by transmitting terms to Austria, virtually assented to them.

Mr. GLADSTONE eulogized the conduct of Sardinia, defended Lord PALMERSTON from the misrepresentations brought against him, and besought the House not to interfere with the Executive in whatever measures it might find itself able to adopt for the interest of Italy and the permanent welfare of Europe.

After speeches by other members the subject was dropped.

On the 29th, in the House of Commons, sundry questions were put to the Government on the subject of naval armaments and national defences.

Lord PALMERSTON said, that he did not think it possible for England to enter into an agreement with the other Powers for the arithmetical reduction of her military and naval establishments, her position being totally different.

Mr. HERBERT moved a resolution, that the expenses of completing the works of defence be met by a fund specially provided for the purpose, independent of Parliamentary votes. He urged continued armaments and suggested a loan to complete the defences.

Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT and Lord PALMERSTON objected to the proposition, but both said the Government was fully alive to the importance of completing the defences of the country, and promised vigorous action in the matter.

Mr. COBDEN deprecated this unnational alarm as an actual incentive to war, and ridiculed the idea of invasion by France. He hoped that explanations would be entered into between the two Governments. After such explanations had been made and tried, he would, if necessary, be ready to vote £200,000,000 to provide a navy superior to France, although he showed, that the English navy was greatly superior now.

Mr. HORSEMAN's motion was rejected by 97 majority.

The London *Herald* says that the formation of a coast telegraph around England has been suggested by a circular, more particularly addressed to the shipping interests.

The coming loan for India was not expected to exceed six or seven millions sterling.

Mr. TEN BROECK's American horse *Stork*, won the race for the Goodwood stakes against a field of seventeen competitors.

The Goodwood Cup was won, with the greatest ease, by *Promised Land*, the American horse *Prioress* coming in third.

The bounties to seamen had been slightly reduced, and the system extended to Sept. 30.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of the 28th contains the official announcement, that the Emperor has decided that the army and navy shall be restored to a peace footing with the least possible delay. It is stated that as soon as the troops have returned to France and resumed their previous quarters, great numbers of temporary furloughs will be granted, which will afterwards be made definitive for all those men who have twelve or eighteen months to serve.

The Administration of Marine is said to have received the necessary instructions for preparing the definitive discharge of all sailors who, having already served six years, have been called to join the fleet within the last six months.

The London *Times*, in a leader on the proposed French disarmament, says: "We recognize in this disarmament the sagacity of the Emperor in gauging the temper of his people; and for our own part we rejoice that we may now return to security and peace. We shall, of course, in due time, follow the example of our neighbors."

The *Daily News* thinks the execution of the proposed measure would be a most valuable pledge for the peace of the world, and says the announcement will be accepted with candor.

The *Post* says general confidence must be excited throughout Europe, and a long and uninterrupted peace is to be hoped for.

Prior to the announcement of a disarmament the Paris correspondence was filled with conjectures as to the warlike designs of France, particularly in regard to England, and many absurd statements were made. One writer says:

"Orders have been sent from Paris to expedite the departure of the French troops from Italy. Of the one hundred and twenty thousand men in the north of Italy, sixty thousand were to be sent to Susa and Genoa by rail at the rate of thirty-five hundred per day. These are to be in Paris on or before the 14th of August, and after the Emperor's *fete* the Rhine is their destination, in order to show Germany the rapidity with which French troops can be moved from the scene of victories in the south to fresh enterprises, if necessary, in the north."

It was still rumored that the Emperor contemplated a visit to London, but it was not generally credited.

A camp of 60,000 men was being formed at St. Maur, near Paris.

The *Moniteur's* announcement of the projected disarmament caused great excitement, and a rise of one per cent. on the Bourse. This, however, was subsequently nearly half lost. The Rentes closed on the 29th at 68f. 45c.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says that it was generally believed that a deputation with the Prince NAPOLEON at their head, would shortly arrive to take the remains of the Duke DE REICHSTADT to France.

The correspondence of the *Independence Belge* thus speaks of the projects of reform entertained by the Emperor of Austria:

"All the provincial councils of the Empire are to be convoked simultaneously, in order to answer a series of questions on the ameliorations which they may think necessary to the internal government of the States, especially in the provisional organization. The council will have complete liberty in their deliberations, and may make known openly and sincerely to the Emperor the wants and wishes of the populations. Important financial and military reforms are likewise projected."

The Austrian War Department has decided that the first army shall be maintained at present on a war footing. Its effective strength is estimated at 200,000 men. The other corps are on their march to their former cantonments in Gallicia and Hungary.

ITALY.

The official Piedmontese *Gazette* publishes a circular of the Minister of the Interior to the Governors and Intendants General, which says the change of Cabinet does not produce any serious variation in the character of the policy of Sardinia. The new Ministry will continue to favor as largely as possible the development of the great principles which are the bases of public right. The Minister goes on to ask support in tranquillizing the discouraged minds, in strengthening the belief in the right to liberty, and in preparing the annexed provinces for liberal institutions. The circular concludes by promising reform in the extension of commercial and provincial liberty.

Preparations were being made at Milan for a grand illumination, to take place on the arrival of the King of Sardinia, who is expected in a few days to visit his new Lombard capital.

Chevalier FARINI, Governor of Modena, has, by order of the King of Sardinia, withdrawn from Sardinian authority, and published a proclamation, in which he remits the Government to the Municipal members. The populace assembled in crowds and proclaimed the Municipality by acclamation the Dictators of the country. Chevalier FARINI accepted a provisional regency to maintain public order and reunite the Representative Assembly of Modena, which is to pronounce on the future settlement of the country.

The result of the deliberations on the question of annexing Tuscany with Piedmont has been made known from one hundred and forty-one places, including Leghorn and Florence. The result shows 809 affirmative against 15 negative votes.

The abdication of the Grand Duke of Tuscany in favor of his son, is officially confirmed.

The *Nord* denies that any French troops are to occupy the Duchies. Those who are at Rome will remain for the present where they are. Nowhere else will there be any intervention in Italy.

The London *Times* quotes a letter from Milan which states that the extreme party is beginning to agitate, and it is possible Venetia may rise in insurrection.

A letter from the Valteline says that on hearing of the preliminaries to the peace GARIBALDI offered the resignation of himself and all his officers to the King of Sardinia, but that he refused them.

The Government of the Romagna had adopted the Code Napoleon.

SPAIN.

The recent conspiracy at Seville was of a Republican character, and had ramifications at Barcelona, Granada and Santandar. The conspirators were to have met on a given day in the Place del Dogue, Seville, to commence the insurrection, but before that time twelve or fourteen of them were arrested, and the Place occupied by troops.

The Madrid *Gazette* officially announces that the Queen of Spain is in the fifth month of pregnancy.

INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The India, China and Australia mails reached Marseilles on the 29th. The dates are Calcutta, June 16, Hong Kong, June 4, and Melbourne, May 19.

The Calcutta Produce markets were inactive. Imports dull. Exchange 2s. 2d.

At Hong Kong Exchange was 4s. 10½d.@4s. 11d.

At Fou-Chou Tea was active and higher. Imports dull. Exchange 5s. 2d.@5s. 3d.

At Shanghae tea was dull. Imports quiet. Silk rather dearer. Exchange 5s. 8d.

From Singapore it is stated that the inhabitants at Bangermassen had risen and murdered nearly every European.

At Melbourne produce was dull, and imports active. Exchange 1½@2 ₱ cent. premium.

There was great excitement at Melbourne through the Chinese refusing to pay the residents' tax, and numbers had been arrested.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape of Good Hope dates are to July 21. Several shipwrecks, attended with loss of life, had occurred on the South African coast, but no American vessels are mentioned.

The Very Latest.

LONDON, Saturday.

The *Daily News'* City Article says the Stock Exchange on Friday was quiet, the extreme variation being scarcely one-eighth.

In the other departments there was little alteration in prices. The demand for money was moderate. No bullion was taken from the Bank, the gold by the *City of Baltimore* supplying the immediate wants of exporters.

The *Times* City article says: "The funds opened on Friday at a fractional improvement, but soon showed renewed dullness. The extent of the business was unimportant, and there was little spirit shown in any department. There was a good demand for money, and in the general market two-and-a-half per cent. was the lowest rate. At the Bank applications were limited."

The *Morning Post* says that, according to reports in Paris last night, Count DE PERSIGNY has deferred, for a day or two, his return to London, from Florence, on his mission from the Tuscan Government.

The Sardinian Plenipotentiary to the Zurich Conference reached Paris yesterday, and had an interview with Count WALEWSKI.

The *Invalide Russe* says, the Cabinets of Paris and Vienna may make whatever treaties they please, but in fixing the lot of Italy they are bound to ask the concurrence of the rest of Europe.

Further Extracts from our Foreign Files.

From our files of foreign papers to the 27th July, we are enabled to make further extracts of interest in anticipation of the arrival of the mails by the *Arabia*.

ENGLAND.

ENGLAND IN THE CONGRESS.

From the London Daily News, (Liberal) July 25.

The partisans of Austria resist the notion of any European Congress on Italian affairs; naturally enough, for they know it is impossible that Europe could assent to worse terms for the partly emancipated victims of her tyranny than those said to have been agreed on at Villafranca. In point of fact nothing definite and insusceptible of modification was agreed on at the interview between the two Emperors, except the cession of Lombardy to Piedmont. But the Cabinet of Vienna chooses to assume that many other things then and there discussed, may be taken for granted in the sense it likes; and it prefers taking the chance of wrangling them out, in part or whole, with the Cabinet of the Tuileries, to submitting its pretensions to the calm and impartial arbitrament of Europe. As regards the oft-demanded reforms in the Papal States, for example, it discerns clearly the difference between having to deal solely with a Government like that of Catholic France, and with those of non-Catholic Russia, Prussia, and Great Britain; and, apart from all specific items of a settlement, it calculates shrewdly that if the other Powers should be induced absolutely to decline entering into a conference upon any basis, regardless of the earnest instances of NAPOLEON III., that potentate may not be found in a mood impracticably hard to deal with. Having just let off the steam of a crusade for the liberation of Italy he cannot easily or immediately get it up again. If nothing practical and positive be done speedily to confirm the new governments recently established, and to secure the recognition of their authority, the malign hope is cherished that disorders may be incited, affording the desired pretence for joint or separate intervention, colorably to maintain tranquillity alone, but really to repeat the reactionary proceedings of 1848 and 1849. In one way or other, it is felt that Austria has the deepest interest in excluding the disinterested Powers from giving an opinion or enforcing a judicial sentence as to the past, the present, or the future of Italy; and therefore no means are at the present moment spared to persuade or pique those States into summarily refusing to cooperate in the work of peace.

The Ruler of France, on the other hand, has confessedly much to gain by the assembling of a General Congress. He disdains to conceal his disappointment at the manner in which his off-hand attempt to settle matters with his Imperial brother over a breakfast table in a small country town, has been received. There is a certain *naivete* in the petulance with which he says to the Italians: "I did my best for you by arms, but these confounded neighbors of mine worried me so that I was forced to give over before my work was half done;" and there is a certain dash of fairness in the audible expostulation he addresses to us: "Well, if you do not approve of my rough draft of a remodeled Peninsula, say what you would have done, and let us all sit round a green table with diplomatic pens in hand and settle it somehow." All this is upon the surface reasonable enough, and perfectly consistent with the usuage of good-fellowship between nations. As opposed to this nothing reads more wayward and unstatesmanlike than the random proposition of Lord ELCHO to tie the hands of the Executive Government before it knows precisely what it is called on to accept or decline, by a loud-sounding resolution of the House of Commons, that it would be unbecoming the dignity of the country to listen to any overtures, for any purpose, from any quarter whatsoever, at the present time. The dignity of the country can only be maintained by the free exercise of its highest wisdom, not by indulging in the political pastime of blind man's buff. The dignity of a great country neither finds it necessary to walk upon stilts in order to keep its feet out of the mire, nor to lock itself up in a dark room lest the wistful eyes of some wily seducer should overpower it by their gaze. National dignity is indeed ineffably dear to every true son of the soil; but it is to be guarded by great moral laws and discriminating political principles, capable of application and adaptation according to the ever varying circumstances of the time,—not by being ensconced behind a formal wooden fence, set carefully over with the crooked nails of faction. We are ready to affirm the right or power of Parliament on great occasions to pronounce a declaratory and even a directory opinion respecting the general policy which the Administration should pursue; but we contend that in all cases of the kind, Parliament ought to be very sure that it has before it the whole of the facts and circumstances regarding which it would divest the Executive of its ordinary discretion, and consequently of its proper responsibility. A more perilous thing the Legislature cannot do than this. Better far declare at once that it distrusts the men composing the Executive, and that it will set up others in their stead before it separates for the Autumn, than rashly come to a resolution which, whatever may tide during the next three months, would have the effect of paralyzing its action, no matter how salutary that action might be.

Do we then necessarily come to the conclusion that a Congress is desirable, and that England ought at once consent to become a party thereto? Far otherwise; our prepossessions we will freely own are all the other way. We have pointed out the danger that would attend our participation in negotiations upon such a basis as were at first reported from Vienna. The recollections of the past are to us full of warnings against being drawn into negotiations the end of which no man can pretend to foresee, while the thanklessness of all we can hope at best to accomplish is that which every well-read and sound-thinking man must be convinced of. Certainly unless the basis offered be such as to give substantial ground for believing that we can attain positive securities for Italian freedom which otherwise is not likely to be secured, we should deeply deplore our being drawn into the matter. Two things seem to us indispensable as ingredients in the preliminaries of a Congress—the one, that its fundamental object should be declared to be the securing for the inhabitants of the Peninsula reformed political institutions, in so far as they may in their respective States have demanded them; and secondly, that henceforth no foreign Power shall be at liberty to interpose by arms in the domestic affairs of any State of the Peninsula, without the consent of the other Powers of Europe. If these conditions be not conceded *in limine*, then, indeed, it would not be for the honor or dignity of Great Britain to enter into the discussion of any project for the redistribution of Italy; for without them such redistribution could only be a revised edition of the dynastic fraud perpetrated at Vienna in 1815, and published with legitimate and logical commentaries, notes, and appendices, at Troppau, Laybach, and Verona, in succeeding years. If a European Congress offers its mediation in Italian affairs, it must do so either in the interests of absolute sovereigns or of populations seeking to be free. With the former we can have no fellowship, no previous counsel, no complicity after the fact. If the latter be what the Government of France desires, then we ask for the recognition of the simplest and best test that our Government is really in accord with it in the reading of the condition. We do not say what form of rule shall be recognized in Tuscany, or Venetia, or elsewhere. We do not pretend to judge beforehand what modifications of detail may be deemed necessary or desirable in any or in all. What we do ask is, that whatever be the form adopted by the people of each State, be it to our liking or be it not, it shall not be interfered with by foreign baynets under any pretence or upon any plea whatsoever. If by holding out for these terms England should be able to secure the external independence of the Peninsula, we believe an inestimable benefit would be obtained.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S PRUSSIAN DISPATCH.

From the Economist.

Lord MALMESBURY and Mr. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD have made a vehement but futile effort to fasten on Lord JOHN RUSSELL's vigorous and admirable Prussian dispatch the charge of endangering the principle of English neutrality. We call attention to this incriminated dispatch with the greater interest, because we earnestly hold with Lord MALMESBURY that "the duty of maintaining neutrality has not ceased with the war;" and, we would add, that much of the advice given to Prussia in Lord JOHN RUSSELL's dispatch applies equally to the practical question now before all the great European Powers, and Prussia, of course, amongst the number, whether or not they should consent to appear at the Congress which France, as it seems, desires, and Austria deprecates, for the purposes of giving a European sanction to the peace of Villafranca. That question we propose to discuss in another article. At present we wish to consider the dispatch merely in its bearing on the special policy of Prussia, and to enforce the unspeakably important position that Italian politics can never be cleared of their inextricable confusion at all, until they are considered with pure reference to Italian interests; or, in other words, until the small particles of reason at the bottom of the oft-repeated saying, that "Germany must be defended not on the Rhine, but the Mincio and the Adige," be taken for what it is worth—a saying not without some military significance, since of course it is an advantage to any country to be near her reserves while her antagonist is far from her reserves, but, nevertheless, involving most fatal and pernicious political errors.

This is, in effect, the burden of Lord JOHN's dispatch; and if such advice, accompanied by a distinct warning that England intends to keep neutral, is to be branded as endangering neutrality, then all plain speaking of every kind is at an end as soon as the position of neutrality is taken up. Such a doctrine is, of course, the mere invention of party spirit. We can conceive no principle that it is more important for England to urge, at such a crisis as the present, on Prussia, than the duty of taking the plain and natural and geographical, rather than the technical and artificial view so common with diplomatists, of the interests of the different States. While Mantua, Peschiera and Verona are regarded as outposts of Germany, it is impossible that Germany can consider the Italian question on its real merits. Lord JOHN RUSSELL says very forcibly, because very simply:—"The utmost that can be said is that while many Germans look upon these fortresses as a bulwark of Germany, many Italians look upon them as a menace to Italy." And as they happen to be in Italy and to dominate Lombardy, while they are at best outposts, and very advanced outposts of the Austrian Tyrol, it is not very difficult to say which of the two statements has the most force.

The truth is, that it is this habit of putting Italy to extraneous uses, from the false point of view of German or other European interests, which has already involved Europe in all its Italian troubles. At the treaty of Vienna, Austria was put into Italy as a watch-dog to keep France out, and Piedmont was strengthened for the same purpose. What have been the results? That the only good and useful purpose of which Piedmont has utterly failed has been the exclusion of France from Italy, and that the reason she has so failed has been the intrusion of Austria into Italy. In other words, the Italian power set up as a barrier against France has been positively tempted by the conduct of the non-Italian Power established in Italy for the same purpose, to open Italy once more to the armies of France.

No one can need a clearer illustration of the results of that artificial diplomatic habit of mind which refuses to regard the interests of any European country from the plain and natural, because national, point of view. Of the very Powers on whom Europe relied for the exclusion of France, one has been the irritating cause, and the other the political instrument, of her renowned interference. The very fortresses strengthened by Austria ostensibly as outposts of Germany, have been regarded throughout Italy as menaces to the Italians, and have been amongst the most powerful inducements which led Piedmont to invoke French aid. What does this really teach except this—that to subordinate the natural and Italian view of Italian evils to foreign considerations which, because foreign, must be also secondary, is a blind policy, that leads to far greater evils than it remedies? What can be more wise and sagacious than Lord JOHN's doctrine, that "it cannot be necessary for the safety of Berlin and Magdeburg that the Government in Milan and Bologna should be bad." Indeed, how much further might the saying have been extended? How important is it for the safety of Berlin and Magdeburg that the Government in Milan and Bologna should be satisfactory, and not unsatisfactory to the Italian people. Had the Government in Milan and Bologna been satisfactory to the Italians, Piedmont would have had no case for the interference of France—France could not have interfered without arming all Europe against her—and the citizen soldiers of Berlin and Magdeburg, instead of submitting to all the miseries of "mobilization," would have been pursuing quietly for the last two months the even tenor of their trades and professions.

If once Prussia could be persuaded to drink in the wholesome and long disregarded truth, embodied in Lord JOHN's dispatch, that the cause of tranquillity in Europe can never be served by regarding the interests of one great nation as completely subordinate to the interests of another, we should entertain much more hope than we now do of the ultimate settlement of the Italian question on a sound and durable basis. When Franco and Austria strive to gain a European sanction to their recent agreement, the question for the German Powers, even as regards self-interest alone, will be, not, how those interests would be affected by a certain territorial distribution, if the Italian people did not exist, but how far that territorial distribution, by securing or failing to secure the confidence and tranquillity of the Italian people, is likely to affect their Transalpine neighbors; not how far certain fortresses would be valuable "bulwarks" for Germany if they were German outposts and on German territory, but how far they can answer this purpose while they irritate the national pride of Italians, threaten their independence, and so rouse up a deep current of Anti-German passion in the mind of Italy. If this be the light in which Prussia views the question, instead of the conventional light of Austrian traditions, we feel no doubt at all that Prussia will refuse as steadily as England to become a party to any peace formed on the basis, or anything like the basis of the peace of Villafranca; and that the private contract between France and Austria which goes by that name, will consequently fail entirely to get any European sanction, and therefore ultimately fail of effect. Nor will this be all. If once two European Powers, so great as England and Prussia, commit themselves to a truly disinterested and Italian view of the Italian question, much will already be done towards its settlement, for the vicious theory inherent in the old Vienna compact, will be seen and rejected by Europe. Assuredly we have read no recent document that contributes to this great end half so much as Lord JOHN's recent Prussian dispatch.

FRANCE.

The London *News* correspondent writes, July 24: "Yesterday the Emperor's extraordinary speech to the Corps Diplomatique, averring that all Europe had been unjust towards him, was read in an alarming sense. It was very generally considered as the counterpart to that celebrated commintory sentence addressed to M. DE HUBNER on last New Year's day, which, like the cloud no bigger than a man's hand, was the precursor of the late bloody campaign. If a threatening word addressed to Austria led within six months to Magenta and Solferino, what, it has been said, may not be expected to follow from a gage of defiance thrown to all Europe! To-day, however, there is a disposition to take a less sombre view of things. The Emperor's expressed dissatisfaction is grammatically referable to the past—to the period of the commencement of the war—and not to the present or the prospects of the future. The speeches of Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Lord PALMERSTON, as reported by telegraph, much favored this brighter view of the political situation, and the arrival of Count DE PERSIGNY from London was hailed at the Bourse as a mission of peace."

There were considerable fluctuations in the Rente. It opened well, under the influence of the better view of the Emperor's speech to which I have alluded. A rise of full 50c., realized in the early part of the day, was met by a telegram from London reporting a fall of ½ ₱ cent. in Consols. The Rente fell at once ¼ upon this news, but the arrival of Count DE PERSIGNY becoming known a rally occurred, and the considerable fall of yesterday was more than effaced. The closing prices of the Trees were 67.80 for cash, and 68 for account, being a rise of 65c. and 80c. Mobilier rose 28.75. The Orleans Railway rose 20, Northern 15, Lyons 16, Southern 7.50, and Eastern and Western 2.50 each.

Marshal MCMAHON, Duke of Magenta, has obtained leave to return to France before his *corps d'armee*, and is expected very soon.

M. AUBERT, formerly prefect of Corsica, has left Paris for Marseilles, to receive the remains of his brother-in-law, the Duke D'ABRANTES, who died of his wounds after the battle of Solferino. The deceased Duke was the second son of Marshal JUNOT. The title, created by NAPOLEON I., in 1806, is now extinct.

It is feared that the grand archeological expedition to Greece, projected by M. ALEXANDRE DUMAS, is stifled in the bud. He had chartered a frigate, to be called the *Monte Cristo*, which was to explore the coasts of Greece, Asia Minor, Syria and Egypt. A large staff of men of letters, artists and photographers were retained for the voyage. Part of the plan was to anchor the *Monte Cristo*, on her return from her adventures, in the Seine, near the Pont Royal, and to have a grand photographic and artistic exhibition on board. But the *Monte Cristo* was a Greek vessel, which sailed from Greece for Marseilles two months ago. She has not since been heard of, and it is, therefore, feared that she is lost.

Prince NAPOLEON and the Princess CLOTILDA have taken up their residence in the villa erected by his highness in the Champs-Elysées.

The same correspondent subsequently writes:

"The St. Cloud manifesto, which throws so little light on the great subject of the Italian question, will be forgotten long ere the proverbial nine days have elapsed. The question itself remains, visible, palpable, not looming in the distance, but coming upon us with strides more and more rapid. Reflecting man seem to like it less the more they see of it. They who are unwilling to believe the worst, await some further disclosure or explanation. "We do not know all," they say. "It is impossible that one *si habile* as NAPOLEON III. should wittingly have aimed this blow at his own prestige, that he should deliberately have tied this political knot, (he possessing all the while other means of solution,) unless he foresaw some mode of separating it short of a return to the sword, and this time the sword drawn against an indignant people rising in defence of their rights." These persons indulge a vague hope that the Emperor may have reserved to himself a sort of loop hole in the way of discretionary powers in the ultimate settlement of the conditions of peace, at present unknown to the public: that he may have reserved to himself the right of exercising those powers in favor of Italian freedom widely or the reverse, according to the greater or lesser degree in which public opinion shall be expressed.

This optimism does not extend either to the Republican Party or to these serious but moderate lovers of freedom whose experience of the past teaches them to look beneath the surface of things. In the eyes of the former, the diminution of the imperial prestige assumes the proportions of an established reality, and, as may be easily supposed, is not a source of any very deep affliction. This party viewed with unmitigated satisfaction the indignation expressed with so little reserve in the Faubourg St. Antoine at the announcement of the peace, manifested as we know by the tearing down of the proclamation, and other acts of violence, which was followed by domiciliary visits, and by the disappearance "during our pleasure" of sundry individuals among the *proletaires* of the industrious but turbulent quarter in question.

The moderate Liberals, though strongly opposed to the Imperial *regime*, do not at present see their way to any more satisfactory order of things, and between anarchy and Napoleonism, choose the latter. The effect of the peace of Villafranca upon these men has been to shake whatever faith they had in the political ability, resolution and unity of purpose of NAPOLEON III. In their opinion he has, throughout these transactions, acted the part, not, as M. THOUVENEL insinuated, of a "*politique prudent au fond qu'habile général*," but of a spoilt and willful child, who plays with a gaudy toy till he grows weary of it and then dashes it in pieces. They feel that confidence cannot be inspired by one who wields so tremendous a power as does the French Emperor, unless his judgment be cool, unvacillating, and superior to mere passing influences. And what claim, they ask, do recent events show NAPOLEON III. to have established to such a character?

In support of this view of the question, I will here record an opinion as to the sudden abandonment of the war which I heard expressed by a person whom (seeing that, albeit the ignoble vulgus in France will probably never be allowed to peruse this number of your journal, it will be none the less curiously scanned in official quarters) I must not, however remotely, indicate. Suffice it that the authority, as far as the views expressed go, is most reliable. NAPOLEON, says "the party" in question, had during two months met with an amount of success and good luck quite out of all human calculation, wholly unlooked for by him (whatever his faith in "his star") and whereat his generals absolutely stood aghast in astonishment. It did really seem as if some superior power were present with him, scattering confusion in the councils of the opposite camp, and disposing in his favor events which, under ordinary circumstances, would have been fraught with destruction to him. Arrived in presence of the Quadrilateral, a reaction, mental and bodily, took place in him. He is 52; his health is shaky; though excitement keeps him up for a long time, he cannot go on for ever opposing nature. The flame which burns the brightest goes out the soonest; and NAPOLEON, with all his boasted Dutch phlegm, is no exception to the general law. In short, he was simply tired of the business, and being tired, thought the occasion favorable for backing out of it. He had, at a very small comparative cost, earned the right to sport the laurels of a "conquering hero" in Paris. It was unnecessary to take anybody's advice—even that of his subordinate officer, the King of Sardinia. Nobody could oppose his will, not even the King aforesaid. He was as absolutely master of his own actions as he was of the 200,000 soldiers encamped around him, and whom by a word he could either hurl at the walls of yonder frowning fortresses or march quietly back to France. And so the interview at Villafranca was proposed. The rest we know.

In addition to these considerations, let me add another to which history will perhaps hereafter assign its due weight in these transactions. It may be said that next to the one great object of establishing his dynasty on the throne, that which he has most at heart is to receive the *sacre* at the hands of the Pope. It is, I believe, a settled point that, in return for LOUIS NAPOLEON's guarantee of the integrity of the temporal dominions of the Papacy, the compliment inferred by the offer of the "Presidency," and perhaps the kissing and being friends with his faithful brother (in a Catholic sense) FRANCIS JOSEPH, PIUS IX. will at no very distant period visit Paris and perform the ceremony in question.

This will of course be a case of sack-cloth and ashes for the legitimists as a political party. To the ultramontanists, however, viewed in their connection with Rome, it will be a triumph. Romanism will be exalted at the cost of Gallicanism. It is said, by the by, that LOUIS VEUILLOT has been received recently at St. Cloud. He and his friends, of course, distrust the Government which professes to be based upon the glorious and immortal principles of the revolution, and they silently gnash their teeth while they fawn upon the exalted personage who, *avec connaissance de cause*, to use the words of Cardinal MORLOT, ordered the admission over the Belgian frontier of EDMOND ABOUT's terrible "Question Romaine;" but it is impossible that they should not rejoice when they note the formidable *tria juncta in uno* who are about, in vulgar parlance, to cook the Italian goose. And it may be here observed that, exactly in proportion as this party is elevated at the prospect of the fate in store for Italy, the Protestant party is depressed. In their eyes the Pope and the pair of Catholic Emperors form a triad which it would be far more desirable to see confounded than that of "the Devil, the Pope, and the Pretender," celebrated in English history.

It is possible that I may come with a prejudiced mind to the consideration of the Emperor's answer to the *corps diplomatique* reported in to-day's *Moniteur*. I cannot divest myself of the idea that it has a certain fretful and bored tone which answers to the aforesaid mode of accounting for the sudden peace. His Majesty certainly wastes no useless breath about the matter. Perhaps he thought the nuncio might have been less brief in his address, which occupies but four lines in the official columns. It runs thus:

"SIRE: The diplomatic body feels the wish to ask your Majesty's leave to offer its anxious and sincere congratulations upon your happy return, and the prompt conclusion of the peace."

A clumsy affair enough, you will see; but perhaps it was spoken in Latin, and if the legate is no better hand at that language than the Pope, the wonder is that it is not even worse.

The Emperor's hope that the peace may be of long duration is reassuring, as far as mere words can reassure the world. The absence of any remarks as to the revival of commerce from the former manifesto was thought remarkable, and gave rise to much uneasy comment. This may help to repair the omission. And yet the effect of this new speech upon the Bourse has been to produce a fall of 55c., a worse reception than the first speech met with. *Audi alteram partem* says the adage. NAPOLEON declares that Europe is unjust towards him. It is possible that Europe may have some reason for its thoughts about NAPOLEON, whatever they may be. It would seem that the mercantile world inclines rather to the opinion of Europe than of NAPOLEON.

ITALY.

A Milan letter of the 21st says that Count GASTO CASATI, who was President of the Provisional Government of 1848, will be a member of the King of Sardinia's new ministry, in order that Lombardy may be fairly represented in the united Government. Reports come from many quarters that GARIBALDI and his troops are expected to turn upon the Roman States. By the last accounts, however, they were in the Valteline, at Val Canonico and Como. They are said to be 18,000 strong and still recruiting, and the persuasion was strong among them that they were going to fight against the Pope.

A Turin letter in the *Patrie* of July 29 says that the Hungarian legion is dissolved, and that KOSSUTH has gone to Aix-les-Bains.

M. RATAZZI has ordered the formation of regiments of National Guards in every province of the Lombardo-Sardinian Kingdom. At Reggio, in Modena, the National Guard has been called out.

The *Opinione* of Turin has the following on the subject of the restoration of the ducal families:

"The restored princes could not conceal the falseness of their position with regard to the governed. If, then, liberty has hitherto been impossible by reason of the thirst of despotism in princes, it would now become impossible on account of the aversion, suspicion and reciprocal hatred which would exist between the governed and the governing. * * * Italy is reduced to the melancholy position of being able to hope for her entire emancipation in war only, in the face of the sort of European conspiracy against her liberty and independence which is revealed in the diplomatic action of the powers. Italy will, then, be obliged to do all in her power to stir up war, until she has attained her object. * * * Italy is too weak herself alone to expel Austria from the peninsula, but she is strong enough to keep Europe in movement, to stir up wars and revolutions.

The *Indipendente*, of Turin, maintains that Piedmont ought not to abstain from sending a representative to the Conferences at Zurich, and adds that these Conferences should, of necessity, be followed by a European Congress, inasmuch as Europe has the greatest interest in the taxing place of the Congress, France and Austria, says this journal, cannot be the sole arbiters of the destinies of Italy, since upon the well-being of Italy depends the tranquility of Europe.

A letter in the *Nazione* of Florence states that GARIBALDI, after the news of the preliminaries of the peace, went to the King's quarters to give up his commission and those of all the officers of his corps, but that VICTOR EMANUEL would not receive them, and that consequently GARIBALDI and his officers have retained their ranks. The King told him that, as a Piedmontese General, he was not at liberty to give up his commission.

Signor CASATI, member of the Milanese Provisional Government in 1848, has declined the Ministry of Public Instruction offered him by RATAZZI, but another Lombard, Signor CORRENTI, has been selected for office.

At Parma, on the 20th, the Judges and other officers of the Supreme Court of Revision took the oath of fealty to VICTOR EMANUEL.

The Governor of the State of Parma has named ANTONIO KOSTO, engineer, Inspector-General of the National Guard in the Parmesan provinces.

The *Monitore Toscano* says:

"Tuscany is arming, and she ought to arm, because she ought to repulse her worst enemy, the vanquished of Solferino, if she should claim to reascend the throne of Tuscany. But "to arm" does not mean to make a levy, as the secret favorers of the fallen dynasty pretend. Without a levy Tuscany has already soldiers armed against that enemy. She has an army; she will soon have the National Guard. The towns must arm; and when the tocsin sounds the inhabitants of the country must arm themselves with scythes and whatever arms they may find to their hands. Let Europe be assured that a people as civilized as the Tuscan people, will not endure the affront of having for a monarch one who was yesterday with the Emperor of Austria striving against the Italian arms."

At Modena the magistrates, advocates and notaries have declared their unalterable devotion to the House of Savoy, and renewed the compact of 1848. The Marquis CAMILLO FONTANELLI, GIUSEPPE MALMUSI, and LUIGI CARBONIERI, have been sent on an extraordinary mission to the Courts of Turin, Paris and London, to explain the views of the Modenese provinces in regard to the solemn act by which they have coveted themselves to VICTOR EMANUEL. GIUSEPPE MALMUSI was formerly *Charge d'

IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.

MORMON VILLAINIES.

The United States Officials and the Saints.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY WILSON, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP FLOYD, Utah Territory, Friday, July 1, 1859.

The Legislature of last Winter was composed almost entirely of men against whom there then rested or now rest accusations of murder, or other crimes of almost equal enormity. The first Judicial District comprises nearly one-half of the Territory, and out of the whole number of its representatives there are but one or two against whom there are not well-founded charges of crimes committed; these man were interested in the laws passed, and hence nearly all of their legislation is leveled at the heads of the Judiciary. Nearly every Bishop in the southern part of the Territory is skulking about in the mountains to avoid being arrested; they have a system of telegraphing by which there are spies posted in all of the passes, and as soon as they see an officer of the law approaching they hurry away, and by being acquainted with the by-paths, they almost infallibly succeed in giving the necessary information to enable the accused to escape before the officer can arrive. These men look to the Probate courts for acquittal in case they are arrested, the Judge of this Court being elected by joint-ballot of the General Assembly. Of course they always know their man, and hence one of the very earliest acts of the Legislature was to confer unusual powers upon it,—to grant them original jurisdiction, both civil and *criminal*, as well in chancery as at common law. They have another court called the County Court, composed of the Probate Judge and two selectmen sitting as associates, which is not legalized by the organic act, it expressly providing "that the judicial powers shall be vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, Probate Courts and Justices of the Peace;" and this County Court also, by legislative enactment is invested with the same original power that the United States District Court has, and by its being composed of Mormon officials and all its deliberations and acts controlled by Mormons without regard to justice, it is made a scourge to Gentiles and a shield to those in the faith. On the 16th day of June last, in San Pete County, they tried one THOMAS IVEY for murder, and sentenced him *to be shot* on the 8th day of this month. On petition of THOMAS ADAMS, Esq., the Chief Justice issued a *habeas corpus* commanding the United States Marshal to summons GEORGE P. BELLINGS, the Sheriff of San Pete County, to appear before him and show cause why he unjustly and illegally detained the said Ivey in custody. This, it is hoped, will speedily settle the question of the powers and legality of these Courts: for if the summons is obeyed it will be a virtual acknowledgment of their incapacity, and the prisoner will then have a trial before a competent Court, and if it is disregarded, and the Sheriff executes the man, he will then be tried for murdering him. The Legislature of last Winter also passed an act prescribing the mode of procuring jurors by this mode: The County Courts are compelled to select juries for the District Courts, and thus they seek to tie the hands of the United States Judges not only in taking the business from their Courts by conferring equal powers upon inferior ones, but also by giving them Grand Juries that will refuse to return a true bill, or if compelled by force of circumstances to find an indictment, they have a Petit Jury that will acquit the accused. I am credibly informed, however, that the Judges will disregard this statute, on the ground that no one has the right to select their urors except the officers of their own Courts.

The course that the Administration at Washington has seen proper to pursue has had the effect of almost paralyzing the Judiciary. The army, the only succor that the Judges had to look to, has been rendered useless to them, for it would have to be a very strong combination of circumstances, indeed, that would induce them to apply for military aid through the Governor; and especially so since he has made the humiliating acknowledgment, as I learn from unquestionable sources, that he has no power except through the Mormons themselves, and then tells them he will not be able to produce before them, or to aid in doing so, the persons engaged in the Mountain Meadow massacre and the Parish murder, unless they will accept the juries procured by the County Courts. If they will do this *the accused will come forward and stand their trial.*

When Judge CRADLEBAUGH held his Court at Provo he sent some prisoners over here for safe keeping until their trial should come on at the next term of Court. Since the recent orders from Washington, Gen. JOHNSTON has informed the United States Marshal that he will not keep them longer than the civil authorities can reasonably have time to take them away, and as there is not a jail in this District, nor any money to pay for transporting the prisoners to another, or for keeping them after they have got them there, the Marshal wrote the following letter to the Attorney for the Territory:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, June 20, 1859.

To Alex. Wilson, Esq., Attorney for the Territory of Utah:

SIR: There are some persons in the Guard-house at Camp Floyd, committed by Justice CRADLEBAUGH, one of the Second District, to my custody by his mittimus, on charge of murder.

The General commanding refuses to keep them longer than I can reasonably effect their removal.

I know of no provision by law for any jail in that District, nor the existence or any in fact; I know of no law providing payment for expenses of their transportation to any point, nor of any provisions adequate and certain for their maintenance; I know of no law provicing for a Guard, nor for the payment of their wages and expenses.

I have therefore to ask your opinion of my duty in the premises, being anxious to conform to the law; as they will be discharged immediately from camp without some action on my part.

I respectfully request an early answer on this subject. P. K. DOTSON.

United States Marshal Utah Territory.

To which the Marshal received the following lucid reply:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Tuesday Morning, June, 21, 1859.

To PETER K. DOTSON, Esq., U. S. Marshal for U. T.:

SIR: I received your letter last evening in regard to the custody of your prisoners in the Guard-house at Camp Floyd.

In reply, I have to say that those prisoners were taken to Camp Floyd without any consultation with me whatever, and contrary to my express statement at the time of their commitment, to the Judge in open Court, that the proper place for them was in the custody of the civil authorities.

The duty of providing jails or other places for the safe keeping of prisoners, and of providing for the payment of expenses attending thereupon, rests, I believe, with the Legislature of the Territory, or the civil authorities of the respective counties.

The Governor of the Territory, the chief executive civil officer, will, I have no doubt, furnish you, upon application to him, with the information inquired of in your letter upon those points.

In regard to my opinion of your duty in the premises, which you request, I can only say that I shall at all times deem it a pleasure, cordially, when requested, to give you every information in my power.

Your duty, as executive officer of the Court, I take it for granted, is fully understood by yourself.

In regard to the means provided, should they be found inadequate, under existing Territorial enactments, I do not doubt you will be fully justified and sustained by law in making such necessary and proper arrangements as will enable you to accomplish and carry out the duty which the law has cast upon you in the premises.

By an act of Congress, passed May 4, 1858, pamphlet law, 1858, page 368, it is provided: "That on the restoration of peace in said Territory, (Utah,) the expenses of said Courts, when exercising jurisdiction under the Territorial laws, shall be chargeable to the Territory, or to the Counties, as in other Territories."

Peace has been declared to exist, and does exist in this Territory, and the above provision is fully operative and binding upon the Territory.

There is a certain provision made in the fee-bill, passed by the last Legislature, but whether it is adequate to the case in point, I cannot say.

I would suggest, under the provisions of this fee-bill, and from other matters that may occur to you, whether the Sheriffs of the respective counties may not be considered the *jailors* therein. But whether any judicial decisions have been made in this Territory on that subject, I am not informed, and therefore do not expect you to act upon this suggestion, unless it shall appear to you to be perfectly consistent with your duties and responsibilities in the premises.

Should this view, however, appear to you to be correct, then the Sheriff of Utah County would be chargable with keeping the prisoners in question, after they shall have been delivered by you into his keeping, either as your deputy for the purpose, or as the jailors for the counties in which the offence was committed—as you shall be of the opinion the exigencies of the case and the command of your mittimus requires, for he safe-keeping of the prisoners.

I would also call your attention to the resolutions of Sept. 22, 1789, Stat. at large, 96: in which it is resolved, "That in case any State shall not have complied with the said recommendation, the Marshal of such State, under the direction of the Judge of the District, be authorized to hire a convenient place to serve as a temporary jail, and make the necessary provisions for the safe-keeping of prisoners committed under the authority of the United States, until permanent provisions shall be made by law for that purpose, and the said Marshal shall be allowed his reasonable expenses incurred for the above purpose, to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States."

This resolution by its express terms, of course applies only to commitments under the laws of the United States, and to the States. But I also, in this connection, call your attention to the seventeenth section of the Organic act of the Territory of Utah, which says, "That the Constitution and laws of the United States are hereby extended over and declared to be in force in said Territory of Utah, so far as the same, or any provision thereof, may be applicable."

Of course even if this resolution should be adjudged to be applicable to the case in point, the Territory of Utah, under the *proviso* first above mentioned, would be responsible for the necessary expenses incurred.

The foregoing views are furnished at your request as the best information I can at present obtain, and, of course, are extra judicial, and subject to the adjudication of the Courts.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER WILSON,

United States Attorney for Utah Territory.

Mr. WILSON very forcibly remarks that "peace does exist in this territory," it is true we are not engaged in active military operations, but our peace is a dishonorable one to the Government of the United States, and every American citizen must feel it so when he passes over the ground black with the cinders of merchant and Government trains, burned by the Mormons; when he reads in their statute books laws prohibiting him from quoting the decisions of the United States Supreme Court, or any other Court, in the trial of any cause; when he hears men in public assemblies boldly announce that such and such things will do for people who are governed by the laws of the United States and the Articles of War, "but as for us, we are free and independent; we acknowledge no obligation to the Federal Government." When he knows that there are bands of thieves and murderers, organized by high church officials, for the purpose of cutting off the emigrant and merchant trains, and if they dared, to attack the United States Army itself; and in the face of all these facts the President sends out a pardon to the villains. It made the blood boil in the veins of every patriot to know that his Government would dishonor herself by making terms with traitors; and these Mormons, upheld in all their former wickedness by the Federal Government, now have the audacity to plead the President's pardon to acquit the perpetrators of that horrible Mountain Meadows massacre! And when the United States Judges have tried to punish criminals, the President, through the Attorney-General, has rebuked them, and when they have told him of the fiendish crimes that have been committed, he insults them by asking why they don't punish the offenders? well knowing that the Mormon Legislature and the Federal Government combined, have rendered the judiciary *perfectly* powerless. RICHARDS.

Arrest of the Counterfeiters, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP FLOYD, U. T., Tuesday, July 12, 1859.

Since my last letter the party that went to the city to arrest MACKENZIE, has returned, having him in custody. They brought with them a bag, containing about a bushel of counterfeiting implements, &c., comprising a full set of engraving tools, about a dozen engraved copper plates for the Deseret Safety Association, and other Mormon swindling Banking Associations; a large number of forged drafts, one of them on the Bank of England, quite a number of blank Bank notes on the various Banks of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, of various denominations, but none over £20; a large quantity of Bank bills, some signed, others not, on the following Banks: Kirkland Safety Society Bank, Nauvoo House Association, Mormon; Bank of Cairo, Kaskaskia; Bank of the United States, Hudson River Bank, Bank of Wisconsin, Green Bay; the Mineral Point Bank, Bank of Ann Arbor, Michigan; the Mississippi and Alabama Bank, the Jackson County Bank, Michigan; Bank of Galliopolis, Ohio; (it will be seen that a majority of these Banks are broken. What influence may these Mormons have had in their failing?) A large number of blank Quarter-Master's checks on New-York and St. Louis, and several reams of banknote paper, ready torn into proper sizes for Treasury checks, and dampened ready for the press. These things were all discovered in a private room in the building for "Home Manufacturers," within the enclosure and adjoining the residence of BRIGHAM YOUNG. While the United States Marshal and his assistants were engaged in making a list of the things they had found, one Mr. KANE, BRIGHAM'S head clerk, and a cousin to Col. KANE, of infamous Peace Commissioner notoriety, went into the room and commanded the Marshal to let those things alone, they were the private property of BRIGHAM YOUNG, MACKENZIE had nothing to do with them; he was merely hired by BRIGHAM to work for him, and had no claim upon the things they were taking."

This MACKENZIE, when his person was examined, was found to have on the endowment garments—proving, what was before known, that he was a luminary in the bloody constellation of the rulers, in their highest confidence, and acting upon plans formed by their council. The intention of these men was not to put the Quartermaster's checks into circulation themselves, but to get the camp followers, that are always hovering about an army like vultures, to do so, so that if the fraud should be discovered, they might throw the blame upon the Gentiles; but through the avarice of one of the accomplices the plan miscarried. BRAWN put one of the checks into circulation, and he and MACKENZIE were arrested; but it is feared that the ringleaders in the villainy, as usual, have hedged themselves about in such a manner that it will be impossible to obtain sufficient evidence to warrant their arrest. The preliminary examination of BRAWN and MACKENZIE will take place to-morrow.

It will be remembered that some of these Mormons, when passing through Ohio and Indiana, were arrested for stealing and swindling, and they cried out persecution; in Nauvoo they were arrested for horse-stealing and robbery, and they cried out persecution; in Jackson County, Missouri, they were arrested for counterfeiting, forgery, and every other species of swindling, and they cried out persecution. In Utah they robbed and murdered emigrants, and rebelled against the United States,—the army was sent out to punish them, and they cried out persecution. President BUCHANAN heard their cry and pardoned them. They have again been arrested for forgery and counterfeiting, and I have no doubt they will again rend the sympathetic ears of his Excellency, the President, with the cries, "We are persecuted," and will *perhaps lay it upon the Indians*, as they did the Mountain Meadow massacre. Through their good friend Dr. FORNEY, there is about as much plausibility in the one case as in the other.

The American people do not properly understand the "self evident truth," that all men have a right to serve God according to the dictates of their own conscience; they say that the history of the world shows that every religious sect was persecuted in its infancy, they are therefore inclined to throw the mantle of charity over the crimes charged to this people; and thus under the name of religion villains are allowed to perpetrate the most hideous crimes, and yet go unpunished. The Mormons have succeeded in establishing a prestige of martyrdom, with which they screen their armies from the public gaze; and this charity of public opinion is not to be wondered at, when we reflect that the doctrine of total depravity cannot be comprehended unless its effects are witnessed in person. I would not persecute any man for his religious opinions, but there is no such thing as religion in the Mormon organization; its leaders are a set of lude, lecherous villains, who worship two gods—Money and Women. If there is such a thing as retributive justice, how long shall these villains go unpunished? RICHARD.

FROM SALT LAKE CITY.

March of United States Troops for Fort Vancouver—The Mountain Meadow Children—Pike's Peakers—Mormon Emigrants, etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, July 1, 1859.

The usual routine of this city was quite interrupted a day or two since, by the passage through it of that portion of artillery heretofore stationed at Camp Floyd, and known as the heavy battery, consisting of seven brass pieces, with all the appurtenances, and a large train of baggage-wagons, and all the *et cateras* of such a commend. They are *en route* for Fort Vancouver, for what, we cannot say. Surely, this is the only place, if any, west of the Missouri that such "implements" are at all requisite. Major REYNOLDS is Commander of the expedition. The Mormons seemed quite delighted at the departure of these formidable weapons, as they have an especial distaste for artillery tactics; and whilst Major PARKE, with his light battery command, remains, the brethren will continue shy, as its Mexico reputation weighs heavily upon their minds.

On Tuesday last the Mountain Meadow children left this place in Government conveyances for the States. Fort Smith, Arkansas, is their destination. They were escorted by two companies of dragoons, under command of Lieut. ANDERSON, who go as far as Fort Kearney; another company of some regiment will join them at Bridger. JARVIS, Indian Agent, left in company with them, having resigned his post in this Territory.

These movements of the troops at first gave rise to various rumors among the faithful, and, indeed, no little concern, as they began to believe the reports of their own invention, that troops were to be quartered in this city.

The absorbing news for Utah by the last Eastern mail was the instructions from United States Attorney-General BLACK to Attorney WILSON, of this Territory, and to Judges SINCLAIR and CRADLEBAUGH, both of which papers were surprising to sojourners here, who have taken pains to inform themselves of the true state of affairs, past and present, of this Territory; yet both letters harmonize with the Mormon version. We repeat the inquiry—When will the Government and the East justly and duly appreciate Utah and her troubles? All we ask is justice.

The Judges have decided upon the terms of Court to be holden in this Territory as follows. At Nephi, in First District, on the fourth Monday in August; at Genoa, (Carson Valley,) in the Second District, on the first Monday in September; at Great Salt Lake City, in Third District, on the fourth Monday in July.

The Wheat crops of this Territory are reported as a failure. Grasshoppers are innumerable and very destructive in some of the lower counties, whilst backwardness of the season in the north is proving equally fatal.

Pike's Peakers are constantly arriving; the latest news by Capt. A. B MILLER, just in from the States, is most favorable for Cherry Creek diggings, yet few place reliance in the reports. A large Mormon immigration is reported at Florence, N. T., on their way to this city—among other conveyances a hand-cart train of considerable size was about starting.

Major HUNT is now anxiously expected with about half a million of specie for the army. We bid him God-speed, as the cash is much needed.

Camp Floyd all in order. Mails regular. A. B.

New Mail Contractor—The Great Counter-feiting Case—Horace Greeley in Salt Lake, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday July 15, 1859.

This mail goes out under the conduct of new men, upon the responsibility of new contractors, J. M. HOCKADAY & Co. having disposed of their interest and contract to Messrs. RUSSELL & JONES, and turned over the stock and fixtures of the line a day or two since. It is an adage that new heads have new orders to establish, and this case is not an exception, as already old hands, tried hands, mountain boys, who have battled every difficulty and overcome every obstacle of the past Winter, have been discharged or quit, because of reduction of wages; and the Company, contrary to Mr. RUSSELL'S accustomed liberality, left them at the stations on the road wheresoever they were at time of discharge, not carrying them to this or that end of the line, as has been the custom—whilst new and inexperienced men—for those posted could not stand the reduction—are filling their places.

By last coach from the East came HORACE GREELEY, whose appearance created considerable excitement. He has somewhat divided his time among the brethren and the Gentiles; is noncommittal on Territorial affairs, yet we suppose this mail will bear dispatches to his *Tribune*. We wish he or any able journalist would spend six months in the kingdom, and see how different would be their views of the sect from just hailing a few days.

We have had several splendid rains, real States' rains, which have revived vegetation and done an incalculable amount of good.

Emigrants continue very numerous in the city and suburbs. Several large droves of fine horses have passed through for the California market. Horse-thieves abound here, and scarce a night passes without some depredations by these rascals. A man named BEATTY, and said to be one of WALKER'S band, who infested California in early days, was shot near Ogden City a few days since by one JOHNSON. Said to be justifiable.

Yesterday commenced the sale of Government property at Camp Floyd. Many were the demands for conveyances to the camp. A great number of private individuals wheeled to avail themselves of this opportunity and get a few good animals, whilst a few operators desire a great many mules. As yet we have no returns from the sales. Our California news is chiefly of a political nature. The rivalry of candidates for Gubernatorial honors seem to absorb the attention of the public. A. B.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Mining, Political, and General News from California.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, July 15, 1859.

The fine steamship *Golden Age*, of the Mail line, is now about a day over-due, with the mails and passengers supposed to have left New-York on the 5th ult. A dense fog enshrouds the entrance to the harbor, and during the last eighteen hours it would have been almost impossible for a vessel to find her way in. It is not improbable, therefore, that the *Golden Age* is hovering on the coast, awaiting the rise of the curtain which obscures her road. Her news is awaited with anxious interest, as it will probably bring us a week's later intelligence from Europe, *via* Tehuantepec, and give us further details of the battle of Magenta, which has set our foreign population nearly wild with enthusiasm.

In local affairs we have little of interest. Business continues depressed, for the reason that the market is full of goods, and the arrival of some thirty cargoes, now on the way to this port, is expected to reduce prices materially. In this anticipation purchasers buy as little as they can get along with. The yield of gold, however, continues to be as great as ever, and new discoveries of gold placers are of daily occurrence. The recently discovered Truckee and Washoe mines, across the Sierra Nevadas and north Carson Valley, so far as worked, are yielding splendidly. It is scarcely a month since the first gold was dug there; but already "claims" have been staked off in the Truckee Mines for a distance of twelve miles; this, be it remembered, notwithstanding, that there is absolutely no water at the diggings to wash out the dust, and that none can be had except by digging artesian wells or constructing a flume some twenty miles in length. The region is barren; but Carson Valley, only twenty-five miles distant, is a rich agricultural district, and will be able to supply it with an abundance of provisions.

Messrs. JAMES WALSH and JOSEPH WOODWORTH, of Gross Valley, old and experienced miners, who recently returned from a trip to the Washoe mines, report the diggings as being fabulously rich, both in silver and gold, and that a number of miners who had a small supply of water from springs, were making from $100 to $400 per day with the old-fashioned rocker. The extent of the mines is a matter of some doubt, but it is their opinion that they will prove extensive. About six miles of the lead had been preempted by miners. The country, however, lacks two very important elements necessary for mining purposes, wood and water. There is not enough wood on a square mile to run an ordinary steam-engine for twenty-four hours, and the peculiar topography of the country will make it impossible to construct ditches, if water could be found, which is a matter of some doubt. The ore and pay dirt, they think, is rich enough, however, to justify hauling to Carson River, which is from six to ten miles distant from the mines. They saw dirt prospected which paid $40 to the pan, and heard it stated that as high as $107 had been obtained. The probability is that a wooden railroad will be constructed to Carson River, within a few months, so that this rich region may be fairly developed. An assay of the silver ore from Washoe Valley gave the following result: 23·41 per cent. of silver and 00·50 per cent. of gold. It also contained a small quantity of copper and lead. Thus it will be seen that a ton of the ore would yield near 500 pounds of pure silver.

An important and valuable discovery has been lately made in the vicinity of Temascal, about 60 miles from Los Angeles, that of a tin mine, the ore of which has been assayed and found to contain 32 per cent. metal.

The People's Party of San Francisco have commenced, with energy, preparations for the Fall campaign. This organization, if such it can be called, grew out of the Vigilance Committee of 1856, when men of all political parties agreed to lay aside their partisan preferences, and, in choosing their municipal officers, to select *good* men, irrespective of all considerations save their personal fitness. At each primary meeting, or elections, substituting therefor a Committee of well-known citizens, who nominate the ticket, and send it forth upon the tide of popular support, relying solely upon its merits for success. This Nominating Committee appoints its own successors, in obedience to a spontaneous call of thousands of substantial citizens, who sign an appeal to them to undertake this delicate duty. The result of the arrangement is that San Francisco, for the last two or three years, has had the best local government of any city in the Union. If New-York would but follow our example, your freedom from the toils of the political demagogues who now control your municipal affairs, would speedily be accomplished. Our People's Committee nominate their successors to-night. It is probable that all of our present municipal officers, who have proved entirely faithful to their trusts, and who declare it, will be renominated. Mr. E. W. BURR, President of the Board of Supervisors, (and *exofficio* Mayor,) declines a reelection.

The Anti-Lecompton Democrats of this city, under the lead of Mr. BAGDERICK are engaged in an effort to get the *credit* of electing the city government, by nominating peoples party men, in the expectation that the Peoples Party will adopt them. The ruse will fail, as the nominees generally refuse to accept *partisan* nominations, and declare their allegiance to the People's ticket. The Anti Lecomptonites have nominated the following:

For President of the Board of Supervisors—Franklin Knox, nominated by acclamation.
Treasurer—William H. Talinghast.
Sheriff—F. C. Hyman.
County Recorder—G. W. Beckh.
County Assessor—John Barkaloo.
County Surveyor—George C. Potter.
Coroner—B. A. Sheldon.
Harbor Master—George S. Porter.
Superintendent of Public Schools—James Denman.
County Clerk—Alexander R. Baldwin.

F. P. TRACY, City and County Attorney, has resigned his place, under pressure of the *Bulletin's* recent exposure of his official delinquencies or carelessness, which have quite destroyed public confidence in the man. In his letter of resignation, he intimates a threat that he intends to attack the integrity of the President of the Board of Supervisors, Mr. BURR. It will be remembered that when the *Bulletin* first assailed Mr. TRACY'S official conduct, instead of coming out boldly in vindication of himself, he went to work secretly and instigated a criminal prosecution against its proprietors for their publication of Mrs. SCOTT'S confession. His course has sunk him so low in the estimation of the people here, that there is no single press poor enough to offer a word in his defence.

A man named R. VANCE, aged about 40 years, and a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, walked out of a second-story window of a hotel at Sacramento, on the 11th inst., suffering internal injuries which it is feared he cannot survive. He was intoxicated at the time.

I understand, upon reliable authority, that all the recently pending differences between Col. FREMONT and other owners in his Mariposa estate, have been amicably adjusted. All suits growing out of them have been withdrawn, and the Colonel is about to erect additional new quartz mills upon the river.

Col. FREMONT'S family and household, says the Marysville Herald, are encamped upon the top of Mount Ophir, 5,000 feet above Long Valley, and about 4,000 feet above the river. The thermometer at this point is very comfortable during the hottest season. The spring at which they are encamped, is the resort of grizzlies, and a dispute regarding the water privileges is quite likely to arise between these beats, and the present squatters, during the Summer.

The dead body of a man was picked up in the bay, near the foot of Pacific-street, yesterday morning, which is supposed to be that of EDWARD PURNELL, the man reported to have been burned to death at the fire on Davis-street on July 5. The head is half burned and the arms are burned off above the elbows. PURNELL was a young man, usually known as "Tom," who came last to California in the ship *Challenge*.

The United States Quartermaster's transport schooner *Monterey*, Capt. WALSH, will leave this port to-day for Fort Yuma, on the Colorado River, with one company of the Sixth Infantry, (now at the Presidio,) in command of Lieut. HIGGINS, to relieve a company of Artillery now stationed at Fort Yuma. The latter come to this city, and take up its quarters at the Presidio.

The Dashaway Temperance Association threw open for public inspection on Wednesday last, their Home for the care of the inebriate, on the northeast corner of Sansome and Pine streets in this city. They have rented a large building there, and furnished it in good plain style for the purposes of the institution. The lower floor is a hall for the meetings of the Association; the second floor contains a dining-room, officers' rooms, parlor and kitchen, all large and neat; and the third floor contains ten dormitories, furnished plainly but well. There is a separate suite of rooms partitioned off for female patients.

The Oregon Congressional Election.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says:

"In the letter of our Portland correspondent, published yesterday, we gave the latest news concerning the returns of the election in Oregon for Member of Congress. The race was close between LANSING STOUT (Dem.) and Mr. LOGAN, (Rep.) The former had 234 majority, with three counties—Umpqua, Coos and Curry—to be heard from. The friends of LOGAN claimed that in those counties he would receive votes enough to elect him. These being southern counties, bordering on the northern frontier of California, we telegraphed to-day to Yreka to ascertain if any returns had reached there of the election in those three Oregon counties in its near neighborhood. The following is the response to our dispatch:

'We have not the full returns of the election in Oregon yet. We are certain, however, that STOUT is elected.'"

Our telegram from St. Louis, it will be remembered, stated that by an arrival from Oregon on the day of the mail's departure it was positively known that LOGAN was elected.

The loss by the fire at Crescent City, at which the *Herald* office was consumed, is estimated at $30,000.

The Mines of British Columbia.

We have advices from Victoria to the 10th inst., but no news of interest.

The mines, so far as yet discovered, are now thoroughly prospected and understood, and although the yield of gold, for the actual mining labor done, is perhaps greater than in California, still there are very few claims of any great extent. Much time is necessarily spent in hunting for others, as the claims give out—the country is rough and inaccessible—the Winters are severe, and the Government foreign. Altogether, the Californian says, "it don't pay;" and forthwith he leaves for a more congenial clime. Since the reaction commenced, no steamer has come down the river without bringing more or fewer miners, who are leaving the country. The numbers are so much reduced that they of course are leaving less rapidly than they were; but it is evident that very few will pass the coming Winter in the mines of British Columbia. The immigration to the country, except from California, amounts to very little indeed. Those who arrived from England are mostly lawyers and office-seekers. Some, it is true, have arrived from Canada, who are capable, Yankee-like, of turning their hand to anything. Very few, however, are mining. Under these circumstances, the mines are losing their importance in the minds of the citizens of Victoria, and other means are being thought of and discussed by which to retain the population.

Sandwich Islands.

Our advices from Honolulu are to June 18. In memory of the battle of Bunker's Hill, the 17th of June was celebrated by the American residents in Honolulu by hoisting the flags generally, and firing a salute at noon from on board the American brig *Josephine*.

The new Hawaiian Tariff has been officially published in the *Polynesian*. There seems to be some doubt as to the time when the provisions referring to merchandise are to go into effect.

The following interesting paragraphs are from the Honolulu correspondence of the San Francisco *Bulletin*.

The treaty with France, which was accepted by our King last August, with an *ad referendum* article appended, has been returned by the Emperor, with the latter rejected, and was at once signed unconditionally by the King. The rejected article limited the construction of several ambiguous articles of the treaty, to reasonable bounds. France now has the way open to demand certain rights and privileges, which are nearly incompatible with the existence of this as an independent Government. The business is too recent, as to the character of the new stipulations to little studied, to justify a positive judgment on so grave a matter. But enough is plain to create the most serious apprehensions for our political future, and to cause the general feeling, that the King's counsellors should have advised him to withstand all the menaces of France, and let the worst come, rather than surrender his independence and honor to the degree that he seems to have done. It remains to be seen whether there is not a purpose on the part of certain of the King's advisers to lead him into a position, where, in order to maintain its existence, his Government will be compelled to surrender itself to a foreign Protectorate. The course taken suggests this.

The guano trade, as is well known, has of late assumed large proportions in this part of the ocean. Whatever the value of the other deposits discovered, those on Jarvis' Island are yielding great profits to the proprietors. *Dr. Judd* and his sons, who manage that concern, are on the high-road to wealth. People do not regret this, as the Doctor is an able and public-spirited man, whose interests are thoroughly identified with the prosperity of these islands. The purchasers of cargoes from newly-opened deposits will need to exercise caution, as some that has been taken is nearly all sand, or similar worthless material, indeed, a part of some cargoes taken from Jarvis' Island last season were taken from a deposit which subsequent chemical examination has shown to be of very inferior quality. The mistake, for such it was, will not again be made, as a thorough examination of every part of the island has been recently effected by experienced analysis.

AFFAIRS IN ARIZONA.

War with the Apaches—Mining Intelligence—The Overland Mail, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TUBAC, Arizona, Thursday, July 21, 1859.

Again the Apache Indians have commenced their depredations. A treaty was made, in March last, with the Pinal Apaches, at which they received in advance, for good behavior, about $4,000 worth of goods and 2,500 pounds of corn. Since that time not only the Pinals, but the Coyoteros and Mescaleros have time after time violated their treaties without any notice being taken by Government. They have improved the period of ostensible peace in traversing the settlements, taking account of the stock, and spying out the ground for future plundering expeditions, as everybody who knew the false and treacherous character of the Apaches expected they would do.

On the night of the 15th, some ten or fifteen mules were stolen from San Hafler, a mission within ten miles from Tucson. This, however, was but a trifle. The next night they made a descent on Arivaca Ranch, the property of the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company, driving off nearly one hundred head of mules and horses belonging to the Company. Pursuit was made at once, and about fifty recovered; the balance were got into the mountains. The loss to the Company will be about twenty-five.

On intelligence being sent to Fort Buchanan, Col. RAINS, the commandant, with his characteristic promptness, at once dispatched a company of dragoons, under the command of Capt. EWELL, to if possible overtake them, or at least learn to which of the Apache bands they belong. Capt. EWELL is one of the best Indian fighters in the army; he has always been noted for his energy and perseverance in Indian campaigns. It is presumed he will follow them into their stronghold, where one company is no account. In any event it is to be hoped the War Department will take some measures to put these Indians down and keep them in subjection. We have had mild Indian agent treaties enough. It is time the assurances so often given our citizens was carried out, "additional troops for Arizona."

Six hundred miles of this frontier is now protected by a two-company post. Not long since one company of dragoons was taken from here and a company of infantry sent to take its place. In this way our Government fosters and encourages emigration and protects the mining interests. Gen. GADSDEN paid for this territory $10 000,000; it was thought at the time a hard bargain; it will prove so if some protection is not given it. If *reasonable* protection is given us I am sure the few inhabitants now here will astonish the world in the production of silver.

The few mining companies now here have every prospect of success. The Patagonia and the Sonora Exploring and Mining Companies, the only two worked to any extent, are more than paying expenses, employing not a tenth part of a requisite force. Each of these companies have once before lost nearly all their animals, and for the want of machinery are working to great disadvantage.

The *Arizonian*, of the 19th, thus speaks of the late treaty, in publishing the theft:

"This is an illustration of the wretched policy of these blanket and calico treaties, made with the Apaches. They should be made to *beg for peace*, and to keep it, without pay or bribery. If the Apache tribes commence depredations on a large scale, the whole western portion of this Territory is liable to be devastated and depopulated, the Overland Mail destroyed, and all mining operations broken up."

It thus handles Superintendent COLLINS, who probably never was one foot on the route of the Overland Mail Company. He resides nearly a thousand miles from here, and knows as little about the safety of the country as though he lived in New-York:

"A short time since it was published throughout the States that "Indian Superintendent COLLINS" announced to the authorities at Washington the "entire safety" of this portion of the country, and the "perfect security" of the Overland Mail. The fact that an Overland Mail coach was recently stopped, at night, and searched by a war party of Apaches, and the extensive robbery from Arivaca, together with numerous other depredations, instances somewhat forcibly that "Indian Superintendent COLLINS" is grossly ignorant of the true state of affairs; and it would be vastly to the credit of "Indian Superintendent COLLINS" if, before making official announcement of the peace and security of this region, he should acquire a little authentic information of the country, in order to have some foundation for his statements."

We have few items of news from Sonora. The intelligence is confirmed that GANDARA is "coming up" with a strong force, and is expected to regain possession of the States; not only Sonora but Sinaloa is to give him her support. It is not now safe for Americans to travel alone in Sonora; neither life nor property are safe. When the Central Government give us the right of way to Guaymas, with authority to protect, with United States troops, our trains, we may look for safety, not before. B.

AFFAIRS IN ST. LOUIS.

Political Affairs—City Improvements—The Struggle of the State Men—A New Paper, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 5, 1859.

Since the accession of the Dog Star to the throne of the weather, St. Louis has been in a lethargic state. In vain have I looked about me for a single sensation event which might be made the text, at least, if not the body, of a letter to the TIMES. Though on the eve of a State election, even Democratic quarrels have been wanting, and scandal itself has slept. So far as excitement is concerned, or the experiencing of that quickened pulse-beat and blood-rush, which are dependent on something outside the ordinary channel of events, one might as well have been a saint at once, and lived in a millennial age, as to have pitched his tent in this, the "Mound City." Monday last, however, brought a slight change. Election day had actually come, and for a few hours the fact galvanized us into the semblance of life. Strains of music floated to the ear from every side: flags and banners waved gally all around us; crowds gathered at the street corners; and candidates and committee men ran hurriedly hither and thither. Yet, even then, everybody and everything was orderly, for all the drinking-saloons and beer-gardens, which formerly dispensed political principles to that large class of thirsty voters who believe in the identity of rum and freedom, lager and liberty, were closed. It is a strange, historical fact that the same men who invented the Fourth of July also discovered New-England rum; but it is, perhaps, a legitimate *sequitur* therefrom, that patriotism should seek inspiration in the national spirit, and the sons should drink deep at the fountain which their fathers opened. You will remember the fearful riots which raged in St. Louis upon election day a few years since. There is a fixed determination exhibited that no repetition of the same shall ever again disgrace the city, and as a chief means to secure this end, no spirituous, vinous or malt liquors are allowed to be sold or given away from 10 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding election, to 4 o'clock A. M. of that succeeding. Never have I seen a law so rigidly enforced, and with the happiest results.

We elected no State officers, technically so called, this year, but Judges and Clerks of Court, Members of the Representative House, and County officials. As usual, we were *harmonious*—*i. e.*, only five tickets were in the field—Free Democratic, Slave Democratic, American, Working Men's and Citizens'. It was a *free* fight, and each party got a large share of the blows, and a small portion of the spoils. Besides the election of the officers named, the inhabitants of St. Louis were called upon to decide whether they wished all places for the sale of liquors, &c., closed upon the Sabbath. The vote was a most decided Yea. In view of the proximity of the National Presidential election and the manifest necessity that our forces be harmonious, compact, well drilled and animated by a single impulse, if they hope to win the day, it is a matter of extreme regret that here in St. Louis the opposition to the Slave Democracy is so split up. The more to be regretted by us because in that struggle we hope to furnish the standard bearer. It is early to speculate upon Presidential prospects; but so far as we Free Democrats and Free Opposition men can see into the political milestone, we discover nothing to justify the rejection of the candidate whom we present. Possessing a mind of the first order, enriched by the fruits and adorned with the graces of scholastic culture; occupying the highest social position; irreproachable in character: with fifty years' experience in public affairs; unexceptionable in his antecedents and present position; identified with none of those vexed questions which have attached odium or unpopularity to their supporters or opposers; sagacious, conservative and wise, we believe EDWARD BATES to be the man, more than any other, to whom good men are looking as the leader, about whom the elements of the Opposition may be gathered, consolidated, and then led to victory. It is certain that the local claims of the West to furnish the candidate, are irresistible, if persistently urged. It is equally certain that Mr. BATES is the first and unanimous choice of the West. We believe, too, that his nomination would at once unite the old Whigs, the Americans, the Free Democrats, and the conservative wing of the Republicans, while the Radical wing could not refuse him their support, especially if joined with some man of the masses—as Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, or others who might be named.

St. Louis has just made a step in her material progress. I refer to the introduction of horse railroads. One line is already in operation, and the track is being laid for four others. They furnish the best possible indication of our prosperous present and promising future,—operating, as they do, for the especial benefit of the great middle class of well-to-do but not rich citizens, who constitute the strength of every city. What would New-York be without her horse railroads? Do you know how rapidly St. Louis has been advancing? We have now about 190,000 inhabitants. The number of buildings in process of erection, this season, is estimated at 3,000,—many of them costly and beautiful.

As an evidence of the enterprise and energy with which St. Louians are exerting themselves to advance their city, I may mention the State Agricultural Fair, to be held here in September next; $28,000 are offered in premiums. There are three prizes of $1,000 each. The grounds, which embrace fif

TRAVEL IN CANADA.

Elijah Pogram—His Mode of Travel—Brain-ease : Nomadism—Transcendentalism of Travel—The Canadian Tour—Lake of the Thousand Islands—The Rapids—Montreal—Indications of Fresh Fields of Canadian Travel—The Ottawa Valley—St. Anne's—Ottawa City—Chaudiere Falls—Allumettes Lake—Home of the Trappers in the West—Romance and Reality of Lumbering Life—Early Jesuit Missionaries—The Saguenay—Its Mysteries and Marvels—Emblems of Life.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Aug. 4, 1859.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

I suppose the Summer Hegira has fairly set in with you. Canada at least is feeling the flow of that travel-tide that yearly pours its tens of thousands of Americans down the stream of the St. Lawrence. The numerous hotels of Montreal overflow with States-people. They fill also the streets—the sign of them, a linen duster.

If any shade of suspicion ever crossed your mind that the Yankee nation is not a great and glorious people, you must have been reassured by a moment's reflection on their mode of travel. It is unique, and worthy a patent. I do not mean the method adopted by the illustrious Elijah Pogram, ("one of the first men in our country, Sir,") which was to delegate the duty to his *boots* I mean that characteristic *rush* with which a genuine Yankee "does" the tour that is inimitable—I might almost say, sublime. Open-eyed open-handed, armed with a guide-book and a sharp tongue, he rails it and steams it from Niagara to Quebec, and in three days has seen all that Canada has to show. A Yankee notion—but not the fact.

A gregarious herd is that "travelling public," following in the lead of whatsoever bell-wether precedent may have established. That this *cant* of travel is productive of fruit meet for anything that's good, may be gravely questioned. For my part, I have found a hundred miles stretch of railroad very much the same, take it where you will. The same flight of fence and field and forest, telegraph posts and depôts. Surely, the play is not worth the candle.

Travel has really two claims on one's attention—as offering new aspects of nature or of human nature. If the scene sought does not offer one or the other of these, why quit your present habitat? I wish to be enlivened with new experiences—to hold communion with some fresh visible form of nature, or see some novel phase of humanity, so infinitely free, rich and varied in its manifestations.

The philosophy of travel lies in the fact that the mind is dynamically related to all outside of itself. The endless wonder to me is not the diversity of nature, but this manifold mind, forever greedy of food for its devouring activity. There is that greed in the soul to pass through sights and scenes, through forms and modes, through times and tides—to travel the endless highways—to pass and resume again.

> "I am a part of all that I have met;
> Yet all experience is an arch where through
> Gleams that untraveled world where margin fades
> Forever and forever as I move!"

So sings TENNYSON in the poem of "Ulysses," that apothesis of travel and soul of all HOMER.

Perhaps it is hardly worth while sermonizing on this text; the majority of travelers have but a short lease of leisure, and are glad to run in any rut already prepared for them. But there is so much of this brainless nomadism which might be led aright that these notes from new fields of Canadian travel may not be amiss. Without, then, infringing on the well-earned laurels of the guide-book, I will indicate two or three localities in Canada, at present known but little or not at all to American travelers, and which at the same time offer a rich reward of novel experiences to the tourist.

And really there is much to interest one in Canada. Even the staple tour from Niagara to Quebec, down the noble St. Lawrence, has many an attraction.

Emerging from Lake Ontario into the St. Lawrence—with its majestic sweep of 2,000 miles—you presently find yourself amid that lovely archipelago, the Thousand Islands. "Thousand Islands," such is the poetic appellation, though there are in reality full 1,800, of all shapes and sizes, from a few yards to several miles in length I took the trip last week. 'Twas just after sunrise on a bright Canadian morning, that we entered the scene between Kingston and Brockville. As from dreamland arose a carnival of isles—cluster after cluster of verdant islets, whose trees, perpetually moistened by the river, present a most luxuriant and exquisitely tinted foliage, their branches overhanging the water. Through narrow winding passages the steamer threaded its way, often approaching the islands near enough for a pebble to be thrown from the deck of the steamer upon them, or sweep the foliage on either side with the paddle-boxes. Here and there, too, the trees on either side interlace and form natural bowers. Again there opened up before us a magnificent sheet of water miles wide, while in the distance was apparently a large island separating the stream into two great rivers. On approaching it, however, you discover it is but a group of small islands, the river being divided into many parts, and looking like silver threads thrown carelessly over a large green cloth. But what is most novel is the perpetual series of surprises—I might say shocks of surprise—which the navigation of this archipelago gives one. On approaching the islands it seems as though the vessel steered her course towards the head of a land-locked bay which barred all further progress. Coming nearer, a small break in the line of shore opens up, and the seemingly solid land dissolves into scores of faerie islets, through which run sunny channels. Entering one of these bright passages, a tremor of danger thrills one, for the half-embowered and winding river comes to an abrupt termination four or five hundred yards in advance of you. Towards these menacing rocks in front you are approaching at headlong speed an involuntary suspension of respiration for an instant ensues; a reckless spell keeps the eye fixed on the threatening rocks ahead, when suddenly a channel opens on your right—by a dexterous stroke of shift-craft you are whirled into it like the wind—and the next second a magnificent amphitheatre of lake opens out before you! Such are the kaleidoscopic enchantments that succeed each other for 70 miles till you reach the Rapids.

From the idyllic scene the traveler awakes to the more thrilling experiences of "shooting the Rapids." First come the startled Gallopes and the minor rapids. Then the Long Sault—the most magnificent of all—extending through a continuous sweep of nine miles, the current rushing at the rate of twenty miles an hour. No need of aid from wind or steam to descend these swift-sweeping waters, and hence when vessels enter the current they shut off steam and trust to the guidance of the helm only. It is in the highest degree creditable to the naval skill of the Canadians that for the seventeen years the Rapids have been navigated by steamers, not an accident of any consequence has occurred nor a single life lost. The highest degree of nerve and coolness is required on the part of the pilots—generally Indians or half breeds—(a wild maniadic mind, with the genius of the Rapids in them, which they know how to control)—to guide the staggering steamer on its course. It is imperative that the vessel should keep her head straight with the stream, for if she diverges in the least, so as to present her side to the current, she would be instantly capsized and lost. In order to prevent such catastrophies, boats traversing the Rapids have their rudders constructed in such a manner that any amount of power can be brought to bear upon them at any moment.

To the Long Sault succeed the graceful Cedars' murmur, the vexed Cascades, the terrible Lachine which last presently subdues into the calm current of the St. Lawrence in the neighborhood of Montreal—an ocean river, with its tidal rush of two miles, spanned by that magnificent monument of engineering skill, the all-but completed Victoria Bridge,

Montreal is the converging point of American travel in Canada, and in any Summer tour I may propose, I shall suppose the tourist already here. An ancient city is Montreal, founded more than two centuries ago, of the strong, solid English style—the most substantial city in America. Its gray-limestone embankments clearly define it from the river, while back of it slopes "*the* Mountain:"

> "Mount Royale rises proudly on the view,
> A Royale Mount indeed, with verdure crowned,
> Bedecked with regal dwellings not a few."

So a Canadian poet rhymes it; in fact a venerable, picturesque, flourishing city. But we tarry not.

Among the regions that will well repay the journey of the tourist I shall first mention the Ottawa Valley. But, *imprimis*, for a piece of topography.

The Ottawa, a stream second only in size to the St. Lawrence, rises in the Hudson's Bay region, and after a sweep of 780 miles embouches into the St. Lawrence at the head of the island of Montreal. Equal to the Rhine in length and the Danube in magnitude, this stream receives tributaries as large as the Hudson, pouring a volume double that of the Ganges, and draining an area of 80,000 square miles, that is, ten times the area of Massachusetts. This immense region overlies a variety of geological formations, and presents all their characteristic features, from the level uniform surface of the silurian system, which prevails along a great extent of the Ottawa, to the rugged and romantic ridges in the metaphoric and primitive formations which stretch far away to the north and northwest. The greater part of this country is covered with a luxuriant growth of red and white pine, forming, according to BOUCHETTE, the most valuable timber forests in the world. This district supplies annually to the European market above 25,000,000 cubic feet of timber, 850,000 deals and planks, and an innumerable amount of staves and other timber. Here, then, in this grand Valley—all but unknown to present travel—is unlimited scope for the tourist.

Ottawa City (formerly Bytown) 166 miles northwest of Montreal will be the first point to reach. This embryonic city has lately received considerable notoriety as being fixed upon as the seat of government for Canada, and is besides the centre of the immense lumber district of the river Ottawa. The readiest conveyance to this point is by the Grand Trunk Railroad. At St. Anne's, a few miles from Montreal, you cross the magnificent stone bridge of the Grand Trunk Railroad, which here traverses the Ottawa, and which forms a striking contract to the short-sighted policy of American Railroad companies in building so many rickety structures with their constant harvest of death. At this point you get a hasty glance of the Ottawa, stretching into western vista, assuming the appearance of a magnificent lake—the Lake of the Two Mountains—situated in a basin, with a background of finely wooded hills. St. Anne's, too, will be remembered as the spot where MOORE located the scene of his celebrated boat song,

> "Row, brothers, row, the stream runs fast,
> The rapids are near, and the daylight's past."

North and west from Ottawa City the course of the river carries the *voyageur* indefinitely into the grand primeval country. Six miles above this point begin the rapids terminating in the Chaudière Falls—inferior in impressive grandeur to Niagara, but rich in varied charms. Arrayed in every imaginable variety of form—in vast dark masses, in graceful cascades, or in tumbling spray—they produce on one the effect of a hundred rivers struggling for a passage. Not the least interesting feature which they present is the Lost Chaudière, where a body of water greater than the Thames at London is quietly sucked down and disappears under ground. North and west still the *voyageur* advances to Almuettes Lake, (115 miles from Ottawa City,) whose many wooded islands render this part of the Ottawa picturesque beyond description—far surpassing the Lake of the Thousand Islands, already described. Magnificent, too, is the river's westward stretch from this point, the mountains along the north shore rising to 1,000 or 1,500 feet in height. But northwest still the river sweeps, to the home of the half-breed trappers—to regions untrod by free white men, far less by tourists.

The romance of the Ottawa—Nature aside—is the lumbering life. And it is here that one must come who wishes to see that phase of human activity in its most perfect development. Nowhere in the whole of America will you see such magnificent and valuable rafts of lumber as on the Ottawa. Those on the Delaware, Ohio and Mississippi are not to be compared to them, either in size or in the value of the wood of which they are composed. Far back in Canadian woods the logs are cut in Winter time: in Spring they find their way singly down tributary streams to the Ottawa where they are bound together into rafts and floated down to Quebec, or they are worked up by the magnificent saw-mills along the valley, which cut up over 200,000 logs per season. An interesting feature in the lumber transport are the *timber-slides*—an ingenious piece of engineering for the purpose of getting the logs over the rapids. On the construction of these, Government has already spent something like $500,000. Some conception of the vast importance of this forest-produce may be formed from the fact reported by Mr. RUSSELL, Government Agent to the Crown Lands Department, that even at the present enormous rate of consumption, there is still timber enough standing along the Ottawa Valley to last at least 150 years, without taking into account the natural growth during that period.

I cannot omit observing that this magnificent valley, through which doubtless an Atlantic and Pacific Railroad is destined to run, was the route by which Europeans first penetrated the West. By this route CHAMPLAIN, in 1615, proceeded as far as Lake Wipissing; and the Recollet Father, LE CARRON, bore the Gospel to the Huron tribes along the same track, and was followed soon after by those Jesuit Missionaries whose endorance and sufferings, as Lord ELGIN has observed, constitute the truly heroic portion of American annals.

It remains for me to indicate another field of tour, opulent in attractions to those alive to the wild and grand in nature, I mean that wonderful river the Saguenay—a mystic stream—over which still floats a certain veil as of purple haze, but a veritable river and grand *chef d'oeuvre* of nature.

The Saguenay is still very imperfectly known to the traveling public, only the more adventurous of tourists having penetrated its mysteries. Travel thither has, however, been steadily increasing for several seasons, this year bringing in a much larger number than usual: and it would be a gratification should these hasty notes aid in advertising tourists of the wealth of pleasure to be derived from a trip to this spot. Access is easy and reasonable, the steamer *Saguenay*, Capt. SIMARD, making weekly trips from Quebec to the dark river, expense about $12. One N. B. only, be well provided with thick clothing and extra wraps, as you will have constant spells of November in this region.

The Saguenay River rises in Lake St. John, receives more than thirty tributaries, and running 180 miles southwest empties into the St. Lawrence on the north shore, about 100 miles below Quebec. Average width about a mile: water excessively cold and black as tar: navigable as far as Chicoutimi, about 70 miles from its mouth. The Saguenay has been known ever since the early *voyageurs*. It was on the shore at its mouth that JACQUES CARTIER, (QUARTIER.) the discoverer of the St. Lawrence, on the 1st September, 1535, is supposed to have first set foot on Canadian soil, and eight years afterwards, in 1513, ROBERVAL, with an exploring party of 70 men in eight barks, ascended this mystic stream.

A numerous crop of notions of the Mandeville sort used formerly to be current as to this river, and fabulous stories prevailed as to its immeasurable depth, unnavigable currents, direful hurricanes and destructive whirlpools. Dissipated now, of course.

But no common river is the dark Saguenay. Not of the ordinary fluvial type—precipitous on one side and sloping on the other, the mountains washed off by long attrition through geological epochs—is it. It is, rather, as though an inland mountain-lake had burst through a perpendicular chasm in the granite chain, leaving a gulf of 60 miles in length and 4,000 feet in depth, through the grey mica schist, and still looking fresh and new. On each side is sheer precipice, perpendicular cliff sweeping up 1,500 feet, hills piled on rugged hills, and making

> Long corridors of rock and sky!

These perpendicular cliffs are often too steep and solid for even the hemlock or dwarf-oak to find root; in which case being covered with colored lichens and moss, these fresh-looking fractures often look, in shape and color, like painted fans, and are called the Pictured Rocks. The view up this river is singular in many respects; hour after hour, as you sail along, precipice after precipice unfolds itself to view, as in a moving panorama, and you sometimes forget the size and height of the objects you are contemplating, until reminded by seeing a ship of 1,000 tons lying like a small pinnace under the towering cliff to which she is moored. But what strikes one most is the absence of beach or strand; for except in a few places where mountain torrents, rushing through gloomy ravines, have washed down the detritus of the hills and formed some alluvial land at the mouth, no caves nor creeks nor projecting rocks are seen in which a boat could find shelter or any looting be obtained. The characteristic is a steep wall of rock, rising abruptly from the water—a dark and desolate region, where all is cold and gloomy: the mountains hidden with driving mist, the water black as ink and cold as ice. No ducks nor sea-gulls sitting on the water or screaming for their prey; no hawks nor eagles overhead; no deer coming down to drink at the streams; no squirrels nor birds to be seen among the trees; no fly on the water nor swallow skimming over the surface. It reminds you of

> "That lake whose gloomy shore
> Skylark never warbled o'er."

One living thing you may see, but it is a cold-blooded animal. You may see the cold seal spreading himself upon his clammy rock, watching for his prey. And this is all you see for the first twenty miles, save the ancient settlement of Tadousac at the entrance and the pretty cove of L'Anse à l'Eau, which is a fishing station.

Thirty miles from the mouth of the Saguenay the sublimities of this wondrous region begin to display themselves. At Trinity Bay they culminate. Trinity Bay is a rock-bound semi-circular cove, a mile in width at its entrance, where it is flanked by two enormous masses of rock rising almost perpendicularly 1,800 feet above the surface of the water, which here stretches down to unknown depths, soundings of a mile having failed to reach bottom. The northern cliff is called Cape Trinity; the southern one Cape Eternity—fit names for these grand primeval sentinels—gifts of nether granite, whose masonry walls the world. But the appreciation of these products of Nature's grandest moods is not a matter for either words or figures, (but the corpse of an impression,) only to personal presence do these Titans disclose their secrets. 'Tis when face to face with such scenes that man feels the mystic impulse that allies him to Nature—feels that these, too, are but fables of the elder Mind. Memories, too, they leave, wondrous and imperishable—memories

> "Which neither listlessness nor mad endeavor,
> Nor Man nor Boy,
> Nor all that is at enmity with joy,
> Can utterly abolish or destroy!"

An emblem of existence is the Saguenay. Through its adamantine portals you pass, up its rocky corridors you sail, where frowning battlements impend and gorgeous gloom wraps you round. But the voyage terminates at Ha-ha Bay—Smiling or Laughing Bay, where sloping banks and pebbly shore, village and church greet the eye, while in the beautiful bay vessels are riding at anchor.

S. W.

The Railroad Culvert at Ballston.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your columns this A. M. there is a communication dated at Ballston, and signed by seven gentlemen, in which they say, "We have no interest in the road in question, and we positively assert that these culverts are perfectly safe." As this is the opinion of these gentlemen, I shall not attempt, of course, to question that these culverts are perfectly safe. My knowledge of engineering is not such as to make me confident in asserting an opinion in opposition to one affirmed by gentlemen who, from their position I am bound to believe, are men of so much intelligence. But I am not contradicted in my statement in the least, and I say unhesitatingly that all I wrote was strictly true, that the walls on both sides of these embankments, in parts, lean over so as to be from one to two or three feet out of line, and this inclination is not inward but outward; and also that there are fissures or cracks across the whole roofs of these culverts, wide enough to admit the body of a large sized man.

If it be perfectly safe to pass over an embankment forty feet in height, supported by arches with cracks across their entire surface, nearly or quite two feet in width, and the stones in the roof of the arches dropping out, the side walls leaning from one to three feet outward, I would like to ask these gentlemen how wide the cracks must be, and how much the walls must be tilted over out of line to become dangerous? These walls have once had props against them; where up to 11 o'clock on Monday morning there were none. If these walls were regarded as safe by the managers of the road, why were these supports put up? It is not for me to account for their removal. Notwithstanding the assurances of the perfect safety of this embankment, I still say I would not ride over or allow a friend, if could prevent him.

S. B. H.

The Culverts on the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your telegraphic column, this morning, a letter appears, signed by GEO. G. SCOTT, ARNOLD W. HARRIS and others, in which they "positively state that these culverts," at Ballston, "are perfectly safe;" but they do not vouchsafe the least explanation of the very suspicious circumstances mentioned by your correspondent, "T. B. H.," in your issue of Tuesday.

I have visited the culvert to which he refers within the past week, and, with your permission, will speak of it as it appeared to me. That portion of the arch immediately supporting the road bed appears firm and safe, (although I think that better stone might have been used to advantage in its construction;) but no one who has seen it can deny that the east end of the arch leans outward more than a foot from the perpendicular, leaving a corresponding fissure some three feet from the end. The culvert is some twelve feet high, and one can hardly stand by it without an unfortable foreboding of something about to drop. It is quite possible that if this leaning section of the arch were to fall, the road bed *might* be left, and trains still pass over it at a low rate of speed without accident; but no one who has an eye for *continuity* in masonry, or who knows a perpendicular from an incline, can be pleased with the appearance of this culvert, or consider it *perfectly* or *permanently safe*.

I should take the statements of each communication *cum grano salis*.

W. R. E.

Reorganization of the Erie Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am inclined to the opinion that the plan of your friend for the reorganization of the affairs of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company will hardly be accepted by the holders of the Fourth Mortgage Bonds. Why should they surrender the vantage-ground they now hold, and place themselves on a level with stockholders and unsecured creditors? The suggestion is preposterous. As the holder of near'y $10,000 of the mortgages, I can assure you that your correspondent's plan will not be carried into effect. The holders of the Fourth Mortgage are quite contented with their present position, and they will await the course of events quite ready and willing, in case of a sale of the road and its equipments, to buy the property, if no other parties should be found to overbid them. My opinion is, however, that we shall not have the good fortune to become the purchasers.

Your friend, the "Old Railway Man," ought to know that a proposition which asks so much of this particular interest, without offering it anything as an equivalent, is not likely to gain him a reputation for wisdom. No, Sir: the stock and unsecured bondholders are the parties to reorganize this Company: the mortgagees will not participate in any movement to their disadvantage.

W.

Great Excitement in South Bay—Accident to the A. G. Benson, formerly the Hero—Rescue of the Passengers by a Fishing Smack, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FIRE ISLAND, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1859.

We were startled this morning at beholding the *A. G. Benson*, a steamboat plying between this place and Islip, floating in the South Bay, and seemingly unmanageable. Looking through a glass, we perceived the passengers and crew were in a state of great excitement. The boat was evidently at the mercy of the winds and waves, and the passengers seemed doomed to an unavoidable casualty. Fortunately, a fishing smack discovered the disabled condition of the steamer, and rescued the passengers from their eminently perilous position. We learned subsequently that the cause of this threatened disaster was the disarrangement of a part of the steamer's machinery. When last seen the steamer was being towed toward the south shore of Long Island, by the yacht *Josephine*. It is to be hoped that the steamer may be in proper condition ere another attempt is made by her captain to reach Fire Island.

X.

A Persecuted Friend of Senator Douglas.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 8, 1859.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

In May last a telegraph dispatch from this city to your paper, stated that WM. D. PHILLIPS, an attorney and claim agent in this city, had been arrested for counterfeiting the frank of Senator DOUGLAS. This was true. The District Attorney continued the case from the April to the June term of the Criminal Court, and at the June term desired to continue it to the December term; but MR. PHILLIPS insisted upon a trial, to which the District Attorney, MR. OULD, at last assented, and MR. P. was, on Monday the 1st instant, put upon his trial, and on the testimony of the witnesses for *the prosecution alone*, was acquitted by the Jury after an absence of *only five minutes from the Jury-box*. This case is looked upon here as a gross persecution—not a prosecution—and intended to strike at Senator DOUGLAS through WM. D. PHILLIPS—who the honorable Senator, a witness in the case stated he looked upon "as one of his warmest friends." In fact the custom of using the frank of members of Congress by parties here, who are known as their friends, is so common that it has become common law, and the Department, though cognizant of the fact have never heretofore attempted to enforce the law; but a victim was wanted, and the Department thought it had found one in a friend of Judge DOUGLAS. This case was considered the more outrageous by the Jury, from the fact that MR. PHILLIPS, who, by the *acknowledgment of all who knew him, was one of the best officers in the General Land Office*, was removed from that office for political reasons, last Fall, and thus thrown out of business, and was making every honorable exertion to make a livelihood. JUSTICE.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Quarantine Matters Discussed.

FRAUDS ON EMIGRANTS—WEEKLY STATEMENT, ETC.

The Commissioners held their weekly session yesterday. From the statement it appears that 933 emigrants arrived at this port during the week ending the 10th instant, making a total for the year of 47,901, against 50,367 to the same date in 1858. There are 730 inmates in the Ward's Island Institutions, and none in the Marine Hospital. The balance of the Commutation Fund in hand amounts to $14,170 81.

Dr. Gunn addressed a communication to the Board asking what disposition they intended to make of the vegetables and fruit in the inclosure at Castleton, formerly occupied by Quarantine; whether they intended to sell them, and if so, at what cost they would dispose of them to himself or to Dr. Walser. The communication was referred to the appropriate Committee.

The following correspondence was submitted and referred to the President and Counsel of the Board:

NEW YORK, Aug. 10, 1859.

Commissioners of Emigration:

GENTLEMEN: I inclose for your consideration a communication which I recently addressed to the Commissioners of Quarantine, on the subject of providing my department with a small steamboat, to enable me to discharge the extraordinary duties imposed on the Health Officer, by recent legislation in the matter of the removal of Quarantine, and also the reply to that communication.

Before applying to the Commissioners of Quarantine, I, as you will perceive, made application to the Commissioners of Health for the same object. Their reasons for declining any action in the matter are stated in my application to the Commissioners of Quarantine.

I would respectfully request that you will give the subject your prompt consideration, as I am compelled at present to hire a conveyance temporarily, and, of course, much more disadvantageously than if I was making arrangements for the entire season.

Very respectfully, yours,

A. N. GUNN, Health Officer.

OFFICE OF THE QUARANTINE COMMISSIONERS, No. 59 PINE STREET, July 30, 1859.

Dr. Alexander N. Gunn, Health Officer of the Port of New-York:

DEAR SIR: The Commissioners have received your communication of the 23d instant, to the following effect:

"*Gentlemen:* The resolution of your Board, passed the 22d of June, directing me to send persons arriving at this port, and sick with various forms of disease, to Ward's Island, to Blackwell's Island, and to the Floating Hospital at the lower anchorage, together with the necessity for the daily visitation of infected vessels and of the Hospital Ship, renders it absolutely necessary that some medium of communication with the above establishments should be constantly at my command, to enable me to properly discharge the duties of my office, in protecting the health of the port; and also in as speedily as possible, locating the sick where they may receive appropriate treatment.

Deeming the Board of Health of Brooklyn and New-York City, to be the parties most immediately interested in this matter, I applied to them to furnish me with a small steamboat, or to assume the expense of a small propeller, which I have been compelled to charter for immediate use on my own responsibility. This you will perceive by the report of their proceedings, they declined to do, on the ground of my being a State official, and the expense of my office being in their estimation a State charge.

They contend also that the necessity for this outlay, being incident to the removal of the Quarantine, that the Commissioners appointed for that purpose, are most properly responsible for the expense.

I submit the whole subject to your consideration, and beg you to give it the prompt attention which its importance, whether viewed as a *humane* or a sanitary measure, appears to demand.

I remain, gentlemen, &c., &c."

The Commissioners have given the subject of your communication careful consideration, and direct me to say in reply: That under and by virtue of the law enacted at the last Session of the Legislature, they have "made suitable arrangements for removing and taking proper care of such persons as may be (were) sick at the Hospitals at Castleton," and removed all such persons from said Hospitals; they have also "provided temporary accommodations for persons arriving in the port of New-York, sick with yellow fever or other pestilential diseases, and that suitable arrangements shall be made for removing and taking proper care of such persons as may be sick at the Hospitals at Castleton; and when such arrangements shall have been made, and due notice thereof in writing shall have been given to the Commissioners of Emigration, *they* shall cease to send sick persons to said Hospitals, *but shall send them to such place as the said Commissioners shall designate, and pay the expense of their support.*

Sick persons have never been sent to Hospital at Castleton by the authority of the Commissioners of Emigration. Therefore, the above mandate to that Board, to "cease to send sick persons to said Hospital," after notice, &c., is misdirected and inoperative upon them. It will, probably, be construed to mean that the authorities, who have hitherto sent sick persons there, shall cease to do so after notice. This succeeding clause, "but shall send them to such places as the said Commissioners (of Quarantine) shall designate, and pay the expenses of their support," is not so clearly inapplicable. Perhaps it may create a new duty on the part of that Board? If not, then, it, like the former, applies to those authorities who have hitherto been authorized to send the sick to Hospital, and includes the Board of Health and Resident Physician, as well as the Health Officer. There can be no question that the law requires the Commissioners of Emigration to "pay the expenses of their support" when in Hospital, and in terms it also directs them to *send* them there.

There is no law which even purports to put upon the Quarantine Commissioners the duty of sending the sick to the Hospitals; they have no power to do so, nor is there any reason why they should be charged with the expense.

Very respectfully, yours,
For the Commissioners,
S. C. HAWLEY.

MR. KENNEDY submitted his report on the frauds which were alleged to have been perpetrated at Castle Garden on emigrants. It freed the one implicated, MR. Werner, from all intent to wrong any one.

The Board adjourned to meet next Wednesday.

No Christianity without a Creed.

LETTER TO THE REV. DR. BELLOWS.

If some philosopher of high standing had proposed, a century ago, to preach a religion without a creed, he would have been a mere laughing stock; for the proposition is simply absurd. How much more is this true of Christianity? According to your "philosophical system," it has been left to the wisdom of the Nineteenth Century to make Christ's religion subjective, instead of objective. To speak in plainer terms, the modern "progressive and liberal" theology makes Christianity nothing positive, to be received as an object of faith; but it is left to be thought out by each individual, and is, therefore, not a real, nor a determined faith; but is as changeable as the chameleon, and takes its hues from each man's mind. I confess I cannot see, under these circumstances, that Christ is of any special advantage, except as a merely good man, and an unusually wise thinker. How deceived, then, were all the Christians of the first fifteen centuries, and about ninety-nine in one hundred of all of them since. For before the whole of the New Testament was written, and ages before those writings were collected, there existed a symbol. (*σ*Greek word, to signify a putting together of the chief articles of Faith,) and this, almost from the beginning, was held by all Christians, and is held by almost all of them now. It was and is called the Apostles' Creed, or the Faith of the Apostles, which is the Christian belief, or that which Christ taught. This was *regula fidei*, or the Rule of Faith: and to this Rule Christians in all ages appealed. Into this Christian Faith they were all, always and everywhere, baptized. Therefore, if a man wishes to know and receive and believe Christianity, this is the faith settled from the beginning. It is objective, like the law of the land, to be received, not to be made, by each citizen's opinion; to be believed and obeyed, not to be discussed and settled now. How absurd it would be to take the law, or PLATO's writings, and subject them to the crucible of each man's mind, and then call the parti-colored, contradictory, and perhaps foolish opinions that come out of the individual minds, the law of the land, or Platonism! But this is exactly what you have been doing with Christianity. No; your operation is even inferior to the other, for you have the very law of the land and the very writings of PLATO. But we have only the history and some of the words of Christ, with the writings of his disciples.

Now, Christ himself says, "I will build my Church." Does this mean nothing? Did He mean by His church and His kingdom nothing but a vague system, or, rather, a no system of "benevolence" in general, and "virtue," &c., &c.—like the teachings of EPICURUS, or those of any other philosopher? It is, indeed, somewhat singular that with our Apostles' creed, of some seventeen or eighteen hundred years' standing, and with the visible kingdom of Christ all this time in the world, it was left for some Boston and Cambridge philosophers to make Christianity in the nineteenth century!

The most interesting part, to me, of your affirmations and of those of your coadjutors, regards that which you evidently take great pains to omit. You talk of the need of a Catholic Church, of symbols, of a ritual, of more imposing externals, not, however, of Rome: i. e. you exactly describe the Holy Catholic Church, as it is received in this country and in England; but with all your careful observation, it escapes your notice that there have been for some centuries, and were from Christ's time, and are now in the world, many thousands of such congregations, with a ritual, symbols, liturgy, sacraments and rites such as you portray, and such as all acknowledge to be beautiful, imposing, and (by those who have not received them, like the great ROBERT HALL, ADAM CLARK, and others,) pronounced to be "almost inspired."

Now, I cannot see the need of your new Catholic Church; for I think the Church of Christ, of the First Century, birth-place Jerusalem, will do quite as well at least as the Church of Dr. BELLOWS and his friends, of the Nineteenth Century, birth-place Boston. I believe the word of the Lord goes out from Jerusalem, and the law of our God from Mount Zion, and I cannot consent to this geographical change from Jerusalem and Zion to Cambridge and Boston.

Affectionately yours, JAS. COOK RICHMOND.
Presbyter in the Old Catholic Church.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1859.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending Aug. 10, 1859, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER.

The receipts have been rather larger than last week, though there is still a great scarcity of prime State firkins and half tubs, for which there is an excellent demand, and prices are well sustained. Orange County we quote at 25c. Inferior grades of Ohio are plenty and dull, while all that is fresh and choice brings good prices and ready sale. We quote:

Orange County pails, ℔ lb	23	@ 25
Fine half firkins, yellow, ℔ lb	20	@ 21
Fair half firkins, light color, ℔ lb	15	@ 16
Fine State, dairy, firkins, ℔ lb	18	@ 20
Welsh, tubs, ℔ lb	14	@ 19
Western Reserve, choice, ℔ lb	15	@ 16
Ohio, fair to prime, ℔ lb	12	@ 14
Illinois and Wisconsin, ℔ lb	13	@ 15
Store Packed Butter, ℔ lb	13	@ 16

CHEESE.

There is but a limited supply of fine Cheese, which are held at stiff prices, with a brisk demand. We quote:

Cheese, fine, ℔ lb	8½	@ 9
Cheese, fair, ℔ lb	5	@ 7
Cheese, common, ℔ lb	2	@ 3
English Dairy, ℔ lb	8	@ 11
Pineapple, ℔ lb	10	@ 13

EGGS.

The market remains fist, and sales are only effected to count out at 12c.@12½c. ℔ dozen, though we confidently anticipate an advance the coming week.

FRUIT.

New Dried Fruits are beginning to arrive, and we are in receipt of first shipment Dried Apples from Richmond. The crop promises unusually large, and the market is without animation at our figures.

New Dried Apples, Southern, ℔ lb	6½	@ 7
Dried Peaches, Southern, peeled, ℔ lb	10	@ 13
Dried Peaches, Southern, unpeeled	6	@ 8
Apples, new, ℔ bbl	2 00	@ 5 00
Apples Jersey Bow, ℔ bbl	4 00	@ 4 50
Peaches, Savannah, ℔ bushel	4 00	@ 6 00
Peaches, Charleston, ℔ bushel	3 00	@ 5 00
Muskmellons, ℔ 100	2 00	@ 3 00
Blackberries, ℔ bushel	2 50	@ 3 00
Raspberries & black caps, ℔ 100 bask.	2 00	@ 5 00
Whortleberries, ℔ bushel	2 50	@ 2 75
Currants, ℔ lb	5	@ 6
Pears, ℔ basket	1 25	@ —

BEANS.

Small Pea, prime, ℔ bushel	$1 00	@$1 10
Medium, ℔ bushel	75	@ 90
Kidney, ℔ bushel	1 62½	@ 1 75
Marrowfat, ℔ bushel	1 25	@ 1 50
Red, ℔ bushel	1 75	@ 2 00
China, ℔ bushel	1 62½	@ 1 75

POULTRY.

We quote:

POULTRY.

Turkeys, ℔ lb	12	@ 15
Fowls, ℔ lb	10	@ 12
Ducks, ℔ pair, tame	62	@ 1 00
Spring Chickens, ℔ pair	50	@ 1 00

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ℔ pair	63	@ 69
Turkeys, ℔ lb	10	@ —
Spring Chickens, ℔ pair	38	@ 62
Wild Pigeons, per doz	1 00	@ —
Tame Pigeons, each	12½	@ —
Geese, each	62½	@ 75

MEATS.

Dressed Hogs, Country, ℔ lb	6½	@ 6¾
Beef carcases, ℔ lb	5	@ 7
Mutton carcases, ℔ lb	5	@ 8
Veal carcases, ℔ lb	6	@ 10
Lamb, ℔ lb	8	@ 10

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes arrive freely and with good demand. Prices are firm.

New Potatoes, Whites, ℔ bbl	—	@ 1 50
New Potatoes, Dykeman, ℔ bbl	1 75	@ 2 00
New Potatoes, Mercers, ℔ bbl	2 00	@ 2 50
New Potatoes, Peach Blow, ℔ bbl	3 00	@ 3 50
Green Peas, L. I., ℔ bush	1 00	@ —
String Beans, ℔ bush	50	@ 62
White Onions, ℔ 100 bunches	5 00	@ —
Cabbages, ℔ 100	3 00	@ 6 00
Tomatoes, ℔ bush	1 00	@ 1 25
Cucumbers, ℔ 100	50	@ —
Green Corn, ℔ 100	1 00	@ —
Beets, ℔ 100 bunches	3 00	@ 4 00
Turnips, ℔ bush	1 00	@ —
Squash, ℔ bbl	—	@ 1 25
Beets, ℔ 100 bunches	—	@ 4 00
Ruta Baga Turnips, ℔ bbl	1 75	@ 2 00

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 54 bbls. Ashes; 6,333 bbls. Flour; 25 bbls. Corn Meal; 9,763 bushels Wheat; 4,500 bushels Corn; 18 005 bushels Oats; 796 pkgs. Provisions, and 212 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 50 bbls. Pots at $5 25, and 10 bbls. Pearls at $5 62½ ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,970 bbls., including 1,541 bbls. Pots, and 429 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—American Yellow, 36c.@40c. ℔ lb.

CANDLES—Continue in moderate demand, including Patent Sperm at 50c.; Plain do., 46c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c., and Adamantine, 18½c @20c. ℔ lb.

COFFEE—Rio has been in brisk demand to-day, and sales have been effected of 12,676 bags, to the trade and to speculators—including 5,000 bags per *Belgique*, 4,476 bags per *Traveller*, 2,800 bags per *Matchless*, and 600 bags per *

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published at the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for *single* copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad..8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....8½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails, by the *Ocean Queen*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post office on Saturday, Aug. 13, at 2½ o'clock.

☞ Messrs. Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, are agents for the New-York Times—Daily and Semi-Weekly—and will supply European orders. They will receive subscriptions for any period desirable, or furnish single copies immediately upon the receipt of the American mails.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, as we announced yesterday morning, arrived at Halifax on Tuesday afternoon, and we are enabled this morning to publish her advices, which are interesting, and in some respects important. The Zurich Conference had not yet met, but was expected to do so very soon. The Sardinian Plenipotentiary had reached Paris. The English Ministry had announced their determination to await the action of the Zurich Conference, before deciding to accept an invitation to send a representative to a European Congress. The French Emperor had decided that the French army and navy should be restored to the peace footing with the least possible delay. His intentions were generally regarded as sincerely pacific, even in England. The announcement in the *Moniteur* of the professed reduction of the army created the greatest excitement on the Paris Bourse, and the funds took an immediate rise. Important speeches had been made in the British Parliament by Lords John Russell and Palmerston on European affairs. It was admitted by them that England had acted as a medium for conveying terms from France to Austria, but it was contended that in doing so she did not induce them. The debate on the subject of the national defences had also been continued, the speeches on the Government side exhibiting no intention to vigorously prosecute the work. Italy was comparatively quiet, and the accounts from there are of a more peaceful character. There are rumors, however, of expected insurrection in Venetia. The report of the abdication of the Duke of Modena in favor of his son are confirmed. The Government, however, with the consent of the people, had been placed in the hands of the municipality. In Tuscany, the movement in favor of annexation to Piedmont was very decided. The Code Napoleon had been adopted in the Romequa. Garibaldi seems to have made no movement since the Peace. It is rumored that he tendered his resignation and that of his officers to the King of Sardinia, and that the latter had refused to receive them. The mails from Calcutta of June 17, Hong Kong of June 4, and Melbourne of May 19, had reached Marseilles. The news had been telegraphed, but was of an unimportant description. The Goodwood stakes were won by Mr. Ten Broeck's horse *Starke*, bred in America. The Goodwood Cup was won by *The Promised Land*, the American mare *Princess* obtaining third place. In the Liverpool Cotton market the demand had been good, and in consequence a partial advance had been obtained. Breadstuffs were dull, and Provisions had a downward tendency. Consols were quoted at 95¼@95¾ for account.

By the Overland Mail we have letters from our correspondent at San Francisco to 15th July. The mining intelligence from the new diggings at the Truckee Mines is very encouraging. The reports of the richness of the Washoe Mines are also very glowing. The People's Party had begun their preparations with energy for the Fall campaign. Col. Fremont and his family were encamped on the summit of Mount Bullion.

Our intelligence from Arizona is to the 21st ult. The Apache Indians had again commenced their depredations. The mining business is carried on profitably, but there is a great lack of laborers.

The news from Utah is highly interesting. Full particulars are given in the letters of our correspondents from Camp Floyd and from Salt Lake City of the arrest of the Mormon counterfeiters and their operations. The Saints had made their swindling arrangements on the most magnificent scale; but by the activity of the United States officers they had been completely defeated. The crops in Utah are represented as having been greatly injured by grasshoppers, though there had been very heavy showers of rain. Hon. Mr. Bernhisel, the delegate to Congress, had declined a renomination.

Gov. Wise has sent a letter to the Richmond *Enquirer*, in which he acknowledges having written the letter to Mr. Bernard Donnelly. He has received a letter from the latter, stating that the publication was made through a breach of trust.

An accident occurred yesterday on the Alexandria, Hampshire and London Railroad, by which two persons lost their lives, and twelve others were injured. A gravel train was thrown off the track by running over a cow, and *a bridge which the train was crossing was broken down.*

An Anti-Slavery Convention of the clergymen of Ohio assembled at Columbus yesterday. The business was principally of a preliminary character.

An important discovery was made by the Detective Police, on Tuesday night, of a large quantity of counterfeiting implements, and $14,000 in counterfeit bank bills, on various banks in different parts of the United States and Canada. The discovery was made in a house in Forty-fifth-street, near Eleventh-avenue, and was based on information received from one of the counterfeiters, and which, if followed up, will probably lead to the breaking up of an extensive gang of counterfeiters and the arrest of the criminals. A full description of the counterfeits is given in another column.

The statement submitted at the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, yesterday, shows that 923 emigrants have arrived at this port during the last week, and that there are 730 inmates in the Ward's Island Institution. The balance of the Commutation Fund on hand is $14,170 81. A communication from the Secretary of the Quarantine Commissioners discussing the responsibilities attaching to that Board, to the Commissioners of Emigration, and to the Quarantine Commissioners, in the matter of sending patients to the Floating Hospital, was received and referred to the counsel of the Board. Mr. Kennedy reported on the alleged frauds on emigrants at Castle Garden, stating that Mr. Warner, the one implicated, had acted honorably and with no intent whatever to commit fraud.

The Shoemakers' Anti-Prison-labor Association held a meeting last night at No. 179 Wooster-street, and adopted a series of resolutions expressive of the injury done to the trade by the purchase, by wholesale dealers, of the boots and shoes made by convicts in the State and County Prisons. The object of the Association is to create a public feeling against this alleged interference with the rights of honest workmen.

Major Cross concluded the testimony in his own defence yesterday, and at his request the Court-Martial was adjourned until Monday next at 11 A. M.

A very long and interesting statement is published in our columns this morning, made by Mr Horace H. Day and his counsel, giving in a very lucid manner the points at issue between Mr. Day and Mr. Judson and Dickerson in the great India-rubber controversy which has been so long before our Courts. The important interests involved in this famous suit will, of course, insure an attentive perusal of Mr. Day's statement by the numerous parties interested.

The Chief of the Brooklyn Police Department made his quarterly report yesterday to General-Superintendent Pilsbury, for the three months ending the 31st ult., by which it appears that during the period named 4,000 persons were arrested; 608 for offences against property, and 3,332 for offences claimed as against the person; of the whole number of arrests 1,059 were women, and 1,356 could neither read nor write. The force consists of 248 persons, divided as follows: Captains, 8; sergeants, 28; detailed officers, 20; doormen, 15; patrolmen, 169. Property to the value of $5,838 26 was reported to have been stolen—$813 of which was recovered by the Police.

A young miss, who travels under the name of Ann E. Mullen, was sent to the Kings County Penitentiary for six months yesterday, by Justice Cooswell, for swindling and robbing several respectable families resident in South Brooklyn.

Coroner Shell concluded the inquest yesterday at Red Hook, Brooklyn, on the body of Catharine Noonan, supposed to have been killed by her husband, Patrick Noonan, the jury rendering a verdict that death was the result of intemperance.

The Live Stock Markets have been supplied with 23,148 live animals, received at the five principal yards, viz.: beeves, 4,721; milch cows, 218; veal calves, 607; sheep and lambs, 12,592; swine, 5,010. This, as compared with the previous week, is an increase of 281 bullocks, 4 cows, and 640 swine, and a decrease of 10 veals, 5,754 sheep and lambs, or a total decrease of 4,379. A large proportion of the cattle offered have been poor grass-fed animals, which farmers at the West hastened to dispose of on account of the recent drouth, which threatened to cut short the supply of Winter forage. At yesterday's general market the few good bullocks offered sold readily at near last week's prices, or 10c.@10½c. ℔ lb., estimated dressed weight. The poorer grades declined from ½c.@¾c., according to the quality—the poorest selling at whatever they would bring. Sales were made as low as 5½c.@6c. The yards were not quite cleared out last night. Milch cows sell very slow at very moderate figures. Veal calves are rather dull at 5c @6½c. ℔ lb. live weight, the supply being rather in excess of the demand. Sheep and lambs are in better demand at slightly improved prices, the large surplus of last week being been mostly disposed of. Prices range from $2 to $5 ℔ head, according to quality. Swine are lower, the receipts being large; corn-fed sell at 5½c. @6½c. ℔ lb., live weight; distillery-fed, 5½c.@5½c.

Yesterday, 750 bales Cotton were sold at steady prices. Holders of Flour made further material concessions to buyers, and disposed of 9,200 bbls. State and Western, and 3,400 bbls. Southern. Wheat was less abundant and was dearer, but inactive. Corn was dull and heavy. Pork was plenty and lower. The demand was not brisk. Beef and Lard was quiet. Rio Coffee was very freely dealt in, the sales comprising 12,876 bags at full prices. The auction sale of Teas resulted unsatisfactorily. Sugars were in good request. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted. There were 551 vessels of all classes in port.

Wise upon Wise.

Gov. Wise is a sword without a hilt. Trenchant, terrible, and true as a Toledo blade, he is yet as fatal to his friends as to his foes. There is no handling such a man with safety.

We publish to-day still another letter from this redoubtable chieftain of the Old Dominion—a letter upon a letter. Metal upon metal is bad heraldry; but Wise upon Wise must be admitted to be good commentary. None but the Governor's self can be his parallel, and none but he can truly criticize, analyze and set forth his own extraordinary lucubrations. Humanity forbids our bestowing a thought upon the effects which this fresh publication will probably produce among the infatuated individuals who persisted in asseverating that the Orsini bomb flung into the camp of the Hards at Albany was an imposture and a forgery. We have not the heart to dwell upon anguish which we lack the means to relieve.

Gov. Wise writes to the Richmond *Enquirer* a downright acknowledgment of his own handiwork. He makes a clean breast of the whole business, from the first moment when he began a "private and confidential political correspondence with Mr. B. Donnelly, of No. 3 William-street, New-York," to the hour in which the New-York journals laid before his astonished eyes his own last "private and confidential" epistle to that gentleman, blazoned out in black and white, for all the world to read. And a most edifying history it is. Who Mr. Donnelly is, we own we do not know, but as we are no worse off in this respect than his "private and confidential" correspondent, the Governor, we are not ashamed of the admission. That Mr. Donnelly is not a pure Saxon by origin, we venture to infer less from his name (since Judge Daly has so cruelly upset our faith in patronymics) than from the gushing nature of his correspondence, and from the childlike facility with which he seems to have fallen into anybody's hands who would take the trouble to catch at him as he fluttered by. But be he what he may, Mr. Donnelly one day last Spring sat down and wrote to Gov. Wise; perhaps about Mr. Fernando Wood; perhaps about the price of oysters; perhaps—and the result makes this the more probable suggestion—about Gov. Wise himself. Gov. Wise forthwith replied, and evidently in a rather caressing strain, since the second letter of Mr. Donnelly, written July 8 from Saratoga Springs, begins in a winning and affectionate style, "My dear Governor." The Governor and. Mr. Donnelly plainly swore eternal friendship at the first sight of each other's handwriting. They embraced by post, and were thenceforth one. But alas, the course of true love never *will* run smooth. In July Mr. Donnelly sketched out the state of the New-York Democracy for the Governor's information. He, at Saratoga, drinking his Congress-water, we may presume, and eating crisp potatoes at the Lake amid the unconscious Democratic leaders, really played the part of Godard in his balloon at Solferino—surveyed the field and took note of the disposition of the forces. He thought the prospects of the Governor glorious, were he but delivered from the sad imputation of an alliance with Mr. Wood. "Mr. Wood," wrote Donnelly with beautiful impartiality, "is a very smart man and is much feared by the politicians, but his misfortune seems to consist in having no one to back him." The "farmers and others in the country" thought Mr. Donnelly, cannot appreciate Mr. Woon. His qualities are urbane rather than rural. He is no Cato to write *De Re Rustica;* and the farmers who cling to the old rule of "love me, love my dog," will have nothing to do with Wise unless he can satisfy them that he, in his turn, [redacted] Wood. This was Donnelly's conviction, and out of the fullness of his Celtic heart his pen scribbled. The Governor being at that time in correspondence with Mr. Woon, thought well of the Donnelly suggestions, and in reply to them, wrote hastily off the now famous letter in which (plagiarising the phrase, as we are sorry to see, from Donnelly) he prophesied that Mr. Douglas would "kick up his heels," and that he, Wise, would be the nation's final choice. What that letter was, all the world now knows. The Governor, as might have been expected from so gallant a Virginian, does not flinch from the points of his own words. He owns it all; its Machiavellian counsels of "divide and conquer" for his friends in the New-York Democracy; his whistling of Mr. Woon down the wind; his stout predictions of his own success. But he is righteously indignant at the publication, and pauses for a reply to the question, "Who is the traitor?"

Mr. Donnelly distributes the burden of this charge over a goodly surface. He showed the letter on receiving it to "three or four distinguished and honorable friends," who read, but did not retain it. He then showed it to Mr. Cassidy, of the *Atlas and Argus*, at Albany, and left it with that "able editor," in order that it might be shown to Dean Richmond, the Chairman of the State Central Committee. Further, deponent Donnelly sayeth not.

From all which narrative several things may well be extracted, in the way of admonition and instruction. It appears plainly that Judge Daly is right, and that the name Wise has no positive root in the nature of the man who bears it.

It is made manifest that the Democracy of New-York is a united body of four. "The selecting of delegates to the Charleston Convention," says Mr. Donnelly, "will be done in accordance with the wishes of Messrs. Richmond, Ludlow, Cagger and Cassidy." And it would seem, at least in the present aspect of affairs, that the exposure of "private and confidential" correspondence is considered a legitimate weapon of political warfare by the virtuous men to whom a free people, in the exercise of an enlightened intelligence, intrust the control of their public affairs.

Mr. Donnelly, who is not very strong on Fairy mythology, thinks Gov. Wise, the "giant who was capable of destroying the monster, Know-Nothingism," is the most fit and deserving "person to destroy the monster of all monsters, Abolitionism." Abolitionism is a monster, certainly; but the story of Gov. Wise and his Donnelly letter reveals the existence of divers other monsters, of mien as hideous and of malice more tremendous, whom we should be glad to believe that some capable giant would soon arise to take in hand, and utterly destroy.

Health and Scientific Exercise.

Our knowledge of the laws and principles of hygiene as regards dietetics, ventilation and sanitary regulations, has not yet been reduced to an acknowledged science. But most of all in what is called Physical Culture, does ignorance prevail. What is physical culture? What does the advice given to the weak or sedentary or the over-studious achieve, to "take exercise?" What does that bold generality mean? The patient might as well be turned loose into a druggist's shop and told to "take medicine." The practical operation of this ignorance is something to this effect: An overworked merchant or clerk finds his strength failing. He has a slight cough, a pain in the side, and so-forth. He takes advice. He is told to "take exercise." Believing that the sole end of exercise is to increase the muscular tissue, and that the more he exercises the faster will it increase, he forces his muscles and weaker nerves through all sorts of hardships till he literally works himself into the grave. True, he was "moderate;" but what is moderate? Another, of a different temperament and disease, who would be benefited by what killed the first, we suppose carries out the prescription by extending his daily walk a little further than usual, and what is the result? He gets no better, but worse, already having too much of the monotonous exercise of walking. So, too, with girls and young ladies growing up with flabby muscles, sunken chests and distorted spines; they suppose their exercise of following the measured tread of some superannuated dame for half a mile a day answers all the purposes of physical culture. Again, what are the special needs of different classes of the community in this regard? Surely the hard-working mechanic with his iron muscles needs no special effort to increase his muscular power? But is he a perfect man of the type to be emulated? And how should his physical culture differ from that due the muscle-wanting theological student?

Civilization gives us certain advantages by imposing upon us certain obligations. We are constantly liable to seek the one by neglecting the other. While we accept the advantages we must not overlook the evil tendencies of civilized life as exhibited in over-mental toil or bodily inertia. We must make physical culture indispensable, but always variable, according to the class or person requiring it. On this subject there was delivered a few evenings since a lecture at the Cooper Institute, by a young physician of this City, Dr. Charles F. Taylor, which, though intended to illustrate the treatment of disease on strictly physiological principles, may, if we mistake not, at the same time give us the key to the true principles of physical culture; for if his doctrine be applied to the sick, why not to the so-called well, as are we not all sick just in proportion as we need physical culture? and the point is to apply the culture in the direction of the need.

Dr. Taylor commenced by saying that the common impression that exercise affected only the muscular tissue was entirely wrong; for as the muscles act only under the stimulus of the nerves, the latter first receive the impression of the will, and consequently are really affected before the muscles are reached. Injure the nerve, as in paralysis, so that the will cannot reach the muscles, and the latter forever remain unmoved and thus waste away. Now, this joint action of the nervous and muscular system must be taken into consideration in proposing any exercise for an invalid or physically undertoned person, for we have it in our power so to separate these manifestations that we need not employ both together, but can use that which is most desirable in any given case. Practically, we find it necessary, as disease is always attended with debility of the nervous system, to use such exercise as will accomplish the most change in the muscles, while making the least draughts on the nervous system. We have an unerring rule to guide us in this respect. Rapid movements, implying rapid will, exercise and therefore exhaust principally the nervous system; but any the greatest amount of fatigue does not imply that there has been a corresponding change in the[redacted] For example, a person ill of a [redacted] disease—consumption—may be wholly incapable of taking enough exercise to affect sensibly the muscles—that is, to cause them to take up an increased amount of nutrition from the blood. but still, would not the effect of exercise upon the muscles, on the circulation, and the general nutrition, be just as desirable as though he were able to obtain it? The patient has a serious disease of the lungs—with cold hands and feet, contracted chest and feeble muscles. What shall he do? It is desirable to make those muscles hungry for the blood which would be sent them could they only be used. Any trifling ordinary exercise, however, exhausts him, so that very little benefit is derived from it, and often positive damage. But let such a person be seated in an easy position and his muscles be put into the proper action by an assistant bending the various joints of the body. This should be done slowly and gently, because the longer a contracting muscle is held in that state, the greater its effect on its substance. Thus his muscles may one by one be made to act in the most powerful manner, many times more powerfully than if all acting at the same moment, with very little effort and no fatigue on the patient's part, till all have been brought under the same influence. Moreover, as we can make the muscles act as we choose, we can thus *control* the circulation—the blood flowing towards and into the muscles which are acting, provided there are no other processes going on at the same time in other parts of the system, counteracting the desired effects as in the case in common exercise. Thus we have the power of *localising* the movement and producing specific effects; as by acting on the extremities while the rest of the body is at rest, we can produce a peryphic circulation and relieve local congestions of the lungs, for instance.

The application of this philosophical mode of treating disease is extremely simple. The whole aim and end of treatment is to produce a harmony and equilibrium in the vital forces. A piece of machinery is only so strong as the weakest wheel in it. The machine is made stronger by increasing the power of the weaker member, and in lessening relative disproportions of force. So with the great human apparatus. Many chronic invalids cannot afford to waste their power in vague indiscriminate efforts, while they are abundantly capable of developing particular functions. Thus debility and irritability of the nervous system is relieved by irritating the muscles; that is by directing the nervous power to be expended on the muscles instead of being wasted in receiving external impressions. Lateral curvature of the spine, said to afflict so large a proportion of boarding-school girls, and caused by weakness and unequal action of the spinal muscles, is only partially benefited by ordinary exercise; but by understanding the anatomy of the parts, and how to put the different groups of muscles in proper motion, and make them act equally and harmoniously, the curvature is speedily restored. To effect this, no violent motion, but, on the contrary, gentle action is required.

Paralysis of motion is caused by some damage having been done to the nervous centres which prevents the muscles from acting. But this cause may be partially or wholly removed, and still the paralyzed muscles do not act, because the other muscles not affected, act so much more readily, that the effort is spent on those most easily stimulated; so that the recovery of the muscles does not keep pace with the recovery in the nervous centres. The principle of treatment in such cases is simply to place the patient in such a position that when he makes an effort to use the palsied muscles it will be easier for them to act and more difficult for others to act instead. The principles involved in this treatment deserve most attention for their promise to counteract the tendency to disease and deformity arising from the habits which society imposes upon our women. Anything which will gently, gradually, almost unconsciously gives tone and vigor to the circulation and the muscles, plumpness to the form, fullness to the chest, steadiness and grace to the carriage, and instead of that lassitude and languid expression so common, a tone of life and health, while relieving those peculiar maladies arising from their common weakness, would be a great boon to our countrywomen. This treatment does not clash with any existing theories, but comes in merely to fill up a void.

The Railroads and the Crops.—The freight receipts of the Western railways have been universally light for the present season, and in some instances the decrease has been really serious. At the same time the passenger traffic has been by no means equal to the expectations of the managers. The immediate prospects of the roads are, consequently, gloomy enough, unless it be assumed that a good time is, after all, coming, and that its advent is near at hand. Railways differ from most other Corporations in the extent of their current expenses. A bank can suspend operations and lose but little, its employes being few. Even a factory may cease running, discharge its hands for a time, and lose nothing but the interest on buildings and machinery. But a railroad can neither stop nor suspend. A fatal necessity drives it to destruction. It must move on with its trains, its costly machinery and its large outlays, whether it makes money or loses. If it does not pay running expenses, to say nothing of interest and dividends, still it must work on, waiting for that better season, which may be so long in coming, and may even never come at all.

It is gratifying, therefore, to believe, as we have every reason for believing, that our railways really have before them a substantial promise of remunerative business. The vast agricultural production of the West must sooner or later be brought to market, and it is reasonable to hope that the very favorable season of 1859 may go far toward restoring the prosperity of our leading lines. But this will depend very much upon the companies themselves, or rather upon their managers. They it is who are to decide whether increase of business shall prove also to be increase of profit. The public has seen so much of suicidal rivalry in these enterprises that it has nearly lost confidence in the common sense of Railroad Directors, even of those whose name and fame are in the mouths of all investors. If, for the sake of damaging their competitors, the little railway kings are determined again foolishly to engage in carrying freight below the cost of transportation, no benevolence of the fruitful seasons, no affluence of the coming harvest, can do them any good. Their case must be regarded as beyond help, until they shall learn not to work for nothing while paying their own expenses. The people have no right to expect, and no sensible man will ever ask the Railways to render their services without an equivalent. By throwing the money of their stockholders out of the window in the midst of a grand mutual fight, Railway directors can secure neither friends nor fortune. Wars waged on the principle of the Kilkenny cats can have but one end. The combatants, when they have exhausted each other's strength, will lie down in one common ruin and call it a "peace."

The New Metternich.

The curious in coincidences are already delighting themselves with the fact that the new Prince Metternich has been named Ambassador of Austria at Paris, immediately upon the conclusion of the peace of Villafranca, just as his father was named Ambassador at Paris, by the same Power, immediately upon the conclusion of the peace of Presburg, fifty-three years ago. Perhaps the second Prince Metternich may prove as much like the first as Villafranca is like Presburg, or the battle of Solferino like Austerlitz.

Prince Richard de Metternich is the eldest son and heir of the great diplomatist, just deceased, by his second wife, the beautiful Countess de Lietkam Beilstein. This lady, whose sister was married to the eldest son of the late Colonel Thorn, of this City, was famed throughout Europe for her personal beauty. She died two years after her marriage in giving birth to her son, the present Prince Richard. Prince Richard de Metternich entered the diplomatic service of Austria as Ambassador in Saxony, at the age of twenty-five years, in 1854, and is consequently even younger than his father was when, in 1806, he was charged with the difficult mission of establishing a good understanding between a victorious Napoleon and the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine. The new Metternich inherits his father's striking advantages of person and manner; and has won for himself a position for diplomatic ability, and for extraordinary skill in the science of household economy. He is married to a daughter of the great Hungarian family of Sandor, made illustrious during the war of 1849 by the heroic gallantry of the accomplished and unfortunate General of Cavalry, Nagy Sandor.

The Elastic Controversy.—If all the myriads of people in this country, who use India-rubber in one or another form, will take the trouble to read the expansive statement of Mr. Horace H. Day, to which we give up the greater part of one page of this day's issue of the Times, we venture to say that they will acquire more valuable information than they ever before possessed, in relation to the most elastic lawsuit that has ever been known in this country.

Personal.—Lord Brougham is to be a candidate for the honorable office of Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh, at the election in October next. His Lordship will have a competitor in the Duke of Buccleuch, and the worthy Scots of the General Council will have an opportunity of showing whether rank or renown is the most precious in their eyes.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Talks with the Indians in New-Mexico—The Slave-trade at the South—The Reported Landing of Africans in Florida, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

Secretary Thompson has directed Mr. J. L. Collins, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in New-Mexico, to accompany the Hon. John S. Phelps on a visit to several of the wild tribes of the Colorado, to hold talks with them. The Government is about to abolish the policy of making presents to the Indians, as they are regarded by the recipients as only so many bribes to secure peace. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

It is stated that during the late term of the U. S. Circuit Court, in Alabama, held by Associate Justice Campbell, several indictments were found under the law of 1818, which prescribes fines and imprisonment for engaging in, or aiding and abetting the importation of Africans within the jurisdiction of the United States. As the law of 1820 (which makes the offence piracy, to be visited with death) does not, in express language, repeal the former statute, a grave question has arisen, involving the point whether there can be a choice of the above-mentioned punishments; for while public sentiment at the South is against the greater, juries have, it is said, expressed a disposition to render verdicts carrying with them the less severe punishment. The opinion is entertained here, among distinguished gentlemen, that in view of all the facts, notwithstanding the established rules of interpreting the statutes, the question will probably be brought before the Supreme Court of the United States for its decision.

It is ascertained from an authentic source that on the 17th of June the United States Deputy Marshal for Northern Florida informed the Government of the prevalence of reports that a vessel or vessels were expected on the Coast of Florida with slaves from Africa, and made some suggestions as to the best mode of intercepting and arresting them, the Marshal himself being absent in another part of the State. The Secretary of the Interior on the reception of this communication immediately telegraphed to the Deputy Marshal, informing him that a Revenue cutter had been ordered from Charleston to cruise along the coast of Florida under his direction. The Deputy accordingly went on board of the cutter on the 30th of June, and reached New-Smyrna Inlet on the 3d of July. Two weeks thereafter, he wrote he had boarded various schooners to which suspicion had attached, and had made careful inquiries for many miles along the coast, but there was no information to verify the reports of the landing of Africans. It further appears that Marshal Blackburn himself was far behind the times, as he did not inform the Interior Department of those rumors until his Deputy had investigated their truth with the above-mentioned result. These facts are gleaned from official papers.

Mr. Vason, Opposition, has been reelected to Congress from the Eighth District of North Carolina.

Counterfeiting Among the Mormons.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

One of the counterfeit checks on the Sub-Treasury of St. Louis was received here yesterday. It was an admirable imitation of the genuine and well calculated to deceive. The tools and materials seized by the United States Marshal were found in the Church tithing office of Brigham Young. The parties arrested are said to be Mormons of high standing. It is understood that the profits arising from the transaction were to accrue to the benefit of the Church.

Ohio Anti-Slavery Convention.

Columbus, Ohio, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

The Convention of the Clergymen of Ohio, assembled to-day, and organized permanently, by the choice of A. A. Guthrie, of Zanesville, as President, and ten Vice-Presidents. All parts of the State are well represented. A Committee was appointed to report resolutions in opposition to Slavery, and an address to the people of the State and nation. After the submission of a series of resolutions the Convention adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Another Railroad Accident—Two Killed—Twelve Wounded.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

This afternoon a gravel train on the Alexandria, Hampshire and London Railroad was thrown off the track in consequence of running over a cow. *The bridge over the Four-mile Run was broken down.* Two persons were killed, and twelve injured, three of them it is feared fatally.

The Steamer Yorktown.

Norfolk, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

The new steamer *Yorktown*, from Richmond for New-York, put back here at 2 o'clock this afternoon for water, and left again at 4 o'clock. Her machinery works well.

Sailing of the Europa.

Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

The steamer *Europa* sailed this morning, at 10 o'clock. She took out 18 passengers for Liverpool, and 9 for Halifax. Also, $250,000 in specie.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

Savannah, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

The United States mail steamship *Alabama* arrived below at 2 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

Charleston, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

The screw-steamship *Huntsville* left for New-York, under her own steam, at daylight yesterday morning, the 9th inst.

The Cross Court-Martial.

The Court met pursuant to adjournment, all the members being present.

After the records of Tuesday's session had been read, the accused called Thomas J. Haynes as a witness. After he had been sworn, Mr. Haynes testified as follows:

I have been a merchant in San Francisco, Cal., since 1850; knew Major Cross as Quartermaster from 1852 to 1857; I have no knowledge of the amount of money disbursed by Major Cross, except what I heard from his clerks; from them I learned that he had disbursed more than four million dollars; I have had a great many public transactions with him, and he has the reputation of being extremely strict and exacting, as far as Government matters were concerned; his general character among the merchants of San Francisco as an agent of the Government was that of being a very faithful and efficient disbursing officer, and also that of a man of the strictest integrity.

The examination of the witness was here closed and he was discharged. The accused submitted to the Court in evidence his summary statements for March, April, May and June, 1857, and announced that he had no more witnesses to call.

Maj. Cross then asked the Court to appoint Monday next, 11 A. M., as the hour for hearing his defence; not so much that he might have time to prepare it, as it would be short, as to enable him to obtain documentary evidence from Washington on the following points:

1. That prior to 1849 he disbursed large amounts of the public money without having given any bond or security whatever.

2. That his quarterly accounts, rendered March 31 and June 30, 1857, before the order of Gen. Jesup, and before any notice whatever had been taken of the deficiency, did not certify that the amount of money then on hand was deposited with the United States Treasurer, but merely acknowledged a responsibility for it. Thus showing that the return made in the month of February, 1857, was the result of inadvertence in following the usual form, and was not designed to mislead. This latter point he holds important, as explaining satisfactorily a matter calculated, as it now stands, to reflect upon him and his case.

The Court then adjourned to meet on Monday next at 11 A. M.

Correspondence Between Gov. Wise and Mr. Bernard Donnelly.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

A heavy press of copy prevents comment, for the present, on the following letter, received yesterday, from Gov. Wise. We will devote some space in our issue of to-morrow, to a discussion of the intrigue against Gov. Wise, which this communication discloses:

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

Richmond, Va., Monday, Aug. 8, 1859.

Gentlemen: In your editorial of this morning I notice what purports to be a letter written by me to some unknown correspondent, published in the New-York papers, by whom or how does not appear. You say that you have "no authority to speak" about the matter. I now give you authority to speak all that I know about it. The impression is attempted to be made that I have offensively obtruded my advice and interference into New-York politics, in a vain and immoral attempt upon the members of the State Committee, to influence the appointment of delegates from that State to the Charleston Convention.

Now, the plain statement of the whole case is; that for some considerable time past, I had held private and confidential political correspondence with Mr. B. Donnelly, No. 3 William-street, New-York. He wrote to me last Spring; I replied, and the correspondence ceased until the 8th of July last, when he wrote to me again the following letter:

Saratoga, July 8, 1859.

My Dear Governor: You will remember my writing you last Spring, to which I received an answer, and which I would have acknowledged, at an earlier day, but supposed your time would be so much taken up with other more important matters, that I concluded to withhold writing you until the present. You will learn from the newspapers and elsewhere, that those who are in expectation of receiving the nomination at Charleston are marshaling their forces as strongly as possible.

This State, which I have watched very closely, with a view of acquainting you of what is going on, will as matters now stand, send to Charleston a united delegation in favor of Douglas. Their second choice would be you. I give you this information as fact, so that you may rely upon it. It is barely possible that Wood and others in New-York City, may succeed in getting up two sets of Delegates to the Convention, but it is my opinion your friends in the South need not expect much support from the Northern States. The South is the only place to count on with any degree of certainty, and, if the South should kick up her heels and refuse to adopt you as her candidate, she will lose all. This you may rely upon. With any other man from the Southern States than yourself, we would be beaten out of sight. With the South, then, to back you, there will be a sufficient number of candidates for Congress and Governor [in nomination,] who will be able to control a sufficient number of delegates from the Western and Eastern States, to give you the nomination—and they will do it, to save themselves; well-knowing that there is no one but yourself that can poll the votes of the adopted citizens. The Federal office-holders here are in favor of Douglas, so that at the Charleston Convention, if Mr. Buchanan should consent to be a candidate, he won't be able to get a single squad from this State.

If you were once nominated, my God, what a vote you would get with Seward against you!

You would carry every Northern State, excepting Massachusetts, Vermont, and possibly Rhode Island. All of the Western States, I am assured, would roll into line again.

I am stopping at the Springs here for a few days, and having an opportunity of consulting with our friends from different sections of the Union, I thought it advisable to drop you the undressed, hurriedly scratched together. If I can be of any service to you, let me know it. If you think it advisable to make a push for the delegates from this State, write me, and I will tell you how it can be done, to the best of my knowledge and belief. Ludlow, Cassidy, and Peter Cagger are the controlling spirits, and either of these, if they supposed you were not completely in the hands of Fernando Wood & Co., would be your friend. This, I find, is their impression, though not publicly expressed. Mr. Wood is a very smart man, and is much feared by the politicians, but his misfortune seems to consist in having no one to back him. Had he one stronger than these others have in the country districts, he would be our next Governor. But in the country he falls behind and seems to be very unpopular amongst the farmers, and others. Your best way is to keep clear of all cliques and factions. Side with none of them; and when it is determined who are to be the delegates and also who has control of them, it will then be time enough to become identified.

Yours truly, B. DONNELLY.

To his Excellency Gov. Wise.

Address me at my store, No. 2 William street, New-York.

Mr. Donnelly is, I believe, *not a member* of the Democratic State Committee of New-York, and is a person in private life, so far as I know. Strictly in response to his letter I wrote the following reply, (now correctly punctuated,) and intended, as it shows on its face, to be strictly private and confidential, and giving no one unsolicited called for by my correspondent and not pertinent as a reply even on points of personal vanity or pretension:

Here follows the letter as already published in the columns of the Times, with some slight improvements of punctuation by the hand of its author.]

The first that I heard of this letter was the free, and farce, and fraud practiced at Albany; and on the 6th inst., Saturday last, I received from Mr. Donnelly the following:

North Shore, Staten Island, Aug. 4, 1859.

His Excellency, Gov. Wise:

My Dear Sir: Much to my surprise and regret I find published, in to-day's *Herald*, your letter to me of the 13th of last month. When I received the same I showed it to three or four distinguished and honorable friends, each of whom had the letter in their possession only while reading it; consequently they could have no chance of copying. After which, on Saturday last, while in Albany, I showed the letter to Mr. Cassidy, the able editor of the Albany *Argus and Atlas*, who, after reading it, wished me to leave the letter with him, so that he might show it to Mr. Dean Richmond, the Chairman of our State Central Committee. To this I consented for the following reasons: In the first place, you will see in my previous letter that I stated that the selecting of the Delegates to the Charleston Convention would be done in accordance with the wishes of Messrs. Richmond, Ludlow, Cagger and Cassidy, each of whom, I was informed, were friendly to you, but objected to you on account of the reported influence supposed to be exercised over you by the Hon. Fernando Wood. In order to disabuse their minds of this impression, and to secure their influence and friendship, I consented to allow the letter to go out of my hands, not knowing of any more effectual way of accomplishing that object than by showing to them the denial of these falsehoods, then in your own handwriting. Mr. Cassidy expressly promised me that your letter should not be made public; and, from his prominent position and exalted character, I supposed it was a sufficient guarantee that all would be as was desired.

This letter was made public, no doubt, with a view of *killing you off*. Of this we shall see and hear more hereafter. The Democracy in this part of the country believe that the giant who was capable of destroying the monster Know-Nothingism, is the most competent and suitable person to destroy the monster of all monsters—Abolitionism—which, if not destroyed in 1860 will be master of the field for all time to come.

The State Committee has done as was expected, and the whole matter lies with the people, who, if aroused, I have no fear. So long as the people are right we need not fear the dishonorable tricksters.

Yours, truly, B. DONNELLY.

Now, this is all I know about the matter. It is no fault or imprudence of mine which makes the whole public, and thus explaining itself I have no comment to make, nothing to palliate, excuse or justify. Wise needs defence for treachery and for a gross outrage upon all the confidence and good faith known among men to civilized life

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—At the meeting of the Commissioners of Health yesterday, a communication was received from the Brooklyn Board of Health, thanking the New-York Board for their courtesy in inviting them to sit with them at their meetings. The determination not to allow vessels to lie at Brooklyn wharves, which could not come to the New-York wharves, was reiterated. A small bill was received from the Comptroller, transmitting a statement of an account of the Commissioners of Emigration against the Board of Health amounting to $24,094 19. The bill originated in the action of the Board of Health in the Summer of 1854, when they took the building No. 195 Franklin-street, which the Commissioners of Emigration had rented and fitted up, and appropriated it to Hospital purposes. It was referred to the Mayor and Dr. ROCKWELL to report upon. Dr. GUNN reported the arrival of the bark *Old Dominion*, from Havana, with a cargo of sugar; all well. Also, bark *Express*, from the same port, and in good order. These vessels were ordered to be detained nine days in the Lower Bay. The arrival of the steamship *Karnack* from Havana, was also reported. One man died on board by yellow fever, after they had left port, and another was sick on arriving here. The patient was conveyed to the Floating Hospital for treatment. The steamer was ordered to be detained five days in the Lower Bay. While there her owners or consignees have permission to discharge by lighters the sugar she has on board. Dr. GUNN also reported the arrival of the brig *E. Drummond*, from Aspinwall. One man on board of her was sick with bilious remittent fever. Ordered to be detained five days in the Lower Bay. The Board then adjourned to Friday noon.

THE SHOEMAKERS' ANTI-PRISON-LABOR ASSOCIATION.—For some time past a feeling of dissatisfaction has been increasing from a very small beginning, just as boys roll up huge snow-balls in the Winter, among the journeymen shoemakers, or cordwainers, as they like to be called, employed in this City. The grievance in question is to the effect that they are overbidden by Prison-labor; that the boys in the House of Refuge are compelled to "heel" from eighty to one hundred pairs of ladies' shoes a day, to burnish manually sixty pairs of said shoes, and otherwise to interfere materially with the honorable labor of adult cordwainers, who served their apprenticeship to honest masters and never saw the inside of the House of Refuge, or any other prison, in their lives, the work of these boys being sold to the large shoe stores at such a cheap rate that no fair, out-of-prison labor can compete with it. Last night a meeting of this Association was held at the Masonic Rooms, No. 179 Wooster-street, Mr. HENRY BURRAS presiding. In calling the meeting to order he said that, according to appearances, shoemakers would soon have to work for one shilling a day. Mr. WHITEHOUSE was selling heeled morocco boots for eighty cents a pair. How, at such prices, could they pay their rent and clothe their children? A series of resolutions were passed, and many new members were added to the Association. The first resolution read as follows: "This Association shall be denominated the Shoemakers' Anti-Prison Labor Association of the City and County of New-York, having for its object the passage of a law by the Legislature against contracting out to labor those persons incarcerated in our prisons; also, those in the Workhouses of our City and State."

PRACTICE AT THE TOMBS.—The manner in which some of the papers have commented on the liberty granted to Mr. MACDONALD by the police, when he was taken out to the inquest on Friday, and on Saturday, when he was taken to the Court of General Sessions, to be arraigned, has led some to believe that the Warden and Keepers of the Tombs are as much to blame as the police. In justice to the Keepers at the Tombs, they should have the matter fairly stated. No person can be taken out of the Tombs without an order from some Magistrate, Coroner, or Judge; and the moment the prisoner passes the gate, he is out of the custody and care of the keepers until he is again brought back to prison. How long the prisoner may be kept out on an examination paper—an hour, a day, or a week—is no business to the Keeper. It frequently occurs that prisoners are taken out on examination papers, and after they have been examined, the policemen in whose charge he is takes him through the City wherever he desires to go, and neither the magistrate nor the keepers at the Tombs know anything about it. Besides, there are no Tombs' policemen, excepting those that are detailed at the Police Court at the Tombs, and they are in no way mixed up in the Macdonald case.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, as a milk train was coming down the Hudson River Railroad, when near Manhattanville, the engineer espied what he supposed to be a dog sitting on the ground about three feet from the track. As the train approached nearer, and when within a few feet of the object, it sprang up and leaped upon the track in front of the locomotive, and was immediately crushed to atoms. The train was stopped, and on going back the mangled remains of an unknown female, about 70 years of age, were found on the track. Whether the deceased was insane, or intoxicated, or intentionally committed suicide, is not known. The body was brought to the City, and an inquest was held by CORONER GAMBLE, at which the above facts were elicited. The body was clad in a black spotted dress, poor underclothes, and shoes without stockings. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, and the body was conveyed to the dead house, Bellevue Hospital, for recognition.

A NEW LIQUOR ASSOCIATION.—As before intimated, a number of dealers in intoxicating liquors met on Tuesday evening at Hibernian Hall, for the purpose of forming another Liquor-dealers' Association. The meeting was organized by the election of MARTIN MCCONNELL, Chairman, and MICHAEL GARVEY, Secretary. The sentiment of those present was, in effect, that the old Society does not afford, and does not appear inclined to afford, sufficient protection to its members. When the subject of a new organization came up, the meeting resolved to sit with closed doors. There were about thirty persons present.

A SHARK.—A gentleman who is fond of angling for large fish, yesterday caught a shark measuring eight feet, off the Fulton Market Pier. The large quantities of dead fish, lobsters and offal which are constantly being thrown overboard from the fishing smacks, make that place particularly attractive to these voracious monsters. Little boys who are accustomed to bathe in the filthy waters of this slip should be warned of their danger, if they do not wish, some day, to be served as Jonah was.

KILLED BY FALLING FROM A WINDOW.—JAMES BRAKERS, residing in Twenty-sixth-street, near Ninth-avenue, died at the New-York Hospital, yesterday, from injuries received on Sunday evening last, by falling from an upper story window of his residence. Deceased was sitting by the window asleep at the time of the occurrence. An inquest will be held today.

A NEW COLONEL FOR THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.—On Tuesday morning the Staff-officers and Captains of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, met at the Lafarge House, for the purpose of electing a Colonel to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. DUSTER. Lieut.-Col. LAFFERTY was unanimously elected Colonel; Major CRAWFORD, Lieutenant Colonel; and Adjutant POND, Major.

ANOTHER BOY DROWNED.—Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, a lad named RAYMOND BECKWITH, residing at No. 74 Vandam-street, while playing with some companions on the pier at the foot of Spring-street, accidentally fell into the river and was drowned. His body was recovered and taken to the residence of his parents.

ACCIDENTAL.—An inquest was held yesterday upon the body of IRA BENTLEY, the lad who was drowned while bathing at the foot of Spring-street, North River, on Tuesday, as previously reported, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning.

A GANG OF COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

Discovery of a Large Quantity of Counterfeiting Apparatus and $14,000 in Bank Bills in Forty-fifth-street.

The frequency with which new counterfeit bank bills have appeared in this market for some time past has led to the belief, on the part of the Detective Police, that an extensive gang of counterfeiters had their rendezvous, and plied their trade in or about the City of New-York, but all efforts to detect their whereabouts have hitherto failed. A few days ago $6,500 in counterfeit tens on the Oneida County Bank were found by some boys in the basement of a tenement house in Fortieth-street, and, following this discovery, two men named THO. POTTER and DANIEL CLARK were arrested on suspicion of knowing something about the affair, and committed to the Tombs. CLARK remains there still, but POTTER has been sent to Cooperstown where he is claimed as a fugitive from justice, under an indictment for forgery. His companion, who remains behind, has proved to be a leaky member of the gang, and has divulged information which, it is hoped, will lead to the breaking up of the entire party. On Tuesday evening, Detective Officers DICKSON, FARLEY and EUSTACE received information which led them to search a house in Forty-fifth street, near Eleventh-avenue, where they found a large quantity of counterfeiting implements consisting of 36 different plates, three presses, dies, &c. In a lumber-yard near by, they found a carpet bag containing $13 000 in counterfeit bank bills, together with numerous letters from parties in various parts of the country, asking for packages of the money to circulate, and alluding to a variety of matters touching the business of the gang. There were also several answers to these letters ready for mailing. The following were the leading counterfeits found: $10s on the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank at Peterburgh, Indiana, NATH. ROGERS, President, and L. WELLS, Cashier; $10s of the same name and appearance, Waynesburgh, Pa; $10s on the Thames Bank, Norwich, Conn., and also on the Thames Bank, Laurel, Ind.; $5s on the Thames Bank of Indiana; $1s, $2s and $3s on the Bank of Lower Canada; $20s on the New-England Bank, Boston; $10s on the New-England Bank, Fairmount; $5s and $3s on the Quebec Bank; $20s on the Warbeck Bank, Nebraska; $5s on the Government Stock Bank at Ann Arbor, Mich.; $5s on the Arlington Bank, District of Columbia. Among the counterfeiting implements were plates for altering $5s on the Missing Bank, Pa., to some New-York Bank; plates for changing the denomination of Quebec Bank bills; also of the Thames Bank, Conn.; plates for impressing the words "Boston, Mass.," Providence, R. I.," "Philadelphia, Pa.," and "Middletown, Conn.;" plates for impressing the figures 5, 10, X, &c., for printing the head of WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN, &c.; plates for $5s on the Rockland County Bank; $20s on the Boston Bank, and for altering the denominations of various banks. The implements and bills were taken to the Police Headquarters in Broome street, where they can be seen by bankers, brokers, and whoever else wishes to inspect them.

Police Reports.

ARRESTED FOR MUTINY.—The crew of Harbor Police Boat No. 7, last evening arrested on board of ship *J. S. Parsons*, now lying off Bedloe's Island, and bound for New-Orleans, GEO. JOHNSON, GEO. KING, Edward Taylor, Henry Thompson, and Charles Boyd, seamen of the above vessel, on a charge of mutiny, they having refused to do duty. They were locked up for examination.

THE FIGHT IN MERCER-STREET.—Andy Sheehan, one of the parties charged with an assault upon Officers HOFF and DUSCH on Monday evening, in Mercer-street, appeared yesterday before Justice QUACKENBOSS, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, and gave bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer the charge.

ARREST OF A SOLDIER.—Thomas Hanna, a United States soldier, at present stationed on Governor's Island, was arrested yesterday on a charge of seduction preferred by Joanna Redmond, of No. 200 Avenue C. The accused was taken before Alderman MCSPADON, of the City Hall Police Court, and committed for examination in default of bail.

Base Ball.

KNICKERBOCKER VS. EMPIRE.

These Clubs played a "fly" game yesterday, at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken. The Clubs are well known as two of the best New-York Clubs, and a very large audience of ladies and gentlemen were upon the grounds as spectator of the pastime. The game was not so well contested as the high reputation of the Clubs had led the spectators to expect. The following is the score:

KNICKERBOCKER.	R.	L.	Runs.	EMPIRE.	R.	L.	Runs.
Stephens, 1st b			3	Miller, 2d b			3
Welling, c. f			3	Thorn p			2
Adams, s. s			5	Gassell, l. f			3
De Bost, 2d b			2	Ward, 1st b			2
Wood, 3d b			2	Gough, c			4
Davis, l. f			0	Bequea, 2d b			5
Kensam, r f			6	Colyer, c. f			4
Wright, c			2	Hoyt, s. s			2
McLaughlin f			4	Moore r. f			3
Total			27	Total			27

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	
Knickerbocker	0	6	11	9	17	2	7	1	7	—68
Empire	2	7	5	1	2	5	6	2	3	—33

SCORER FOR KNICKERBOCKER—James F. Wenman.
SCORER FOR EMPIRE—James Cameron.
UMPIRE—BIXBY, of the Eagle Club.

EAGLE CLUB VS. ST. NICHOLAS.

These Clubs played their return match from last season upon the Eagle grounds, at Hoboken, yesterday. The Eagles won the game. The following is the score:

EAGLE.	H.	L.	Runs.	ST. NICHOLAS.	H.	L.	Runs.
Bixby, 1 b			2	Merrill, 3 b			2
Bensel, c. f			3	P. S. Bogart, 1 b			2
Williams, 1 f			0	Vincent, 2 b			3
Van Nuyse, r. f			1	S. Clarke, c			3
Bowe, c			5	Crawford, r. f			6
Hazard, 2 l			3	Weaver, p			1
Winslow, p			4	Brooks, c. f			2
Yates, 3 l			4	Carroll s. f			2
Gregiette, s. s			6	J. A. Bogart, l. f			4
Total			27	Total			27

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Eagle	5	11	2	3	10	0	0	3	3	—37
St. Nicholas	3	2	3	0	7	1	5	0	3	—30

SCORER FOR EAGLE—W. A. Pease.
SCORER FOR ST NICHOLAS—W. H. Barry
UMPIRE—Dr. Adams, of the Knickerbocker Club.

Cricket.

KINGS COUNTY CLUB VS. NEWARK.

These Clubs played yesterday at Bedford, L. I. The Kings County Club winning the game with three wickets to fall. The following is the score:

KINGS COUNTY CLUB.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Phillips, c. Kidd	b. Hallis 0	run out	4
Brady, b Kidd	2		—
Parker, b. Hallis	0	b. Hallis	8
Sams, c. Haltelraly	23	c Kidd	1
Haggis, c. Halls b. Kidd	0	b Kidd	1
Kreving, run out	3	not out	2
Lester, h. w., b. Walters	8	not out	2
Stacey, c Ford b Hallis	1	b. Kidd	0
Hardcastle, b Hallis	7	b Kidd	2
Ball, b. Hallis	5	ran out	0
James, s. b. Kidd	4		—
Byes 8, wides 1	9	Byes	1
Total	68	Total	13

NEWARK CLUB.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Hatlersly, c Keeling	14	not out	1
Baker, b Sams	6	b Haggis	2
Jefferson, run out	0	b. Sams	1
Ford b. Haggis	1	c Hardcastle	0
Warner, c Sams	18	b. Sams	4
Kidd, b. Haggis	4	b Haggis	3
Hallis, b. Sams	0	b. Sams	1
Walters, c. Parker	0	b. Haggis	0
Ward, not out	0	b. Sams	0
Nivison, b. Sams	0	b. Sams	0
Vanhouton, b. Sams	0	b. Haggis	6
Byes 4, l. byes 1, wides 6	11	Byes 3, wides 4	7
Total	61	Total	25

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH.—An adjourned meeting of this Board was held yesterday. Several nuisances were reported and ordered abated. The following was also presented and adopted:

Whereas, The Board of Health Committee of the Port of New-York, on the 20th day of May, 1859, in view of the reciprocal responsibility of the City of Brooklyn with the City of New-York, in the proper execution of the Quarantine laws, did courteously write the Mayor and Health Officer of this City to be present at their meeting; and whereas, in section 10, title 9, of our Charter, the Health Officer is directed, as his duty, "to visit and inspect all vessels coming to the wharves, landing places or shores of said city, or within three hundred yards thereof, which are suspected of having on board any infective or contagious disease, or likely to communicate the disease to the inhabitants of said City." Therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby tender our thanks for said invitation, and request the Health Officer to attend all their future meetings: and further, that this Board do hereby declare that it is their intention not to allow any vessel which does not receive the full approbation of the Board of Health of New-York Commissioners to unload or discharge their cargoes at any of the docks in said City, to do the same in Brooklyn.

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board is hereby directed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Board of Health Commissioners of the port of New-York.

The Board then adjourned.

A CONFIDENCE MISS SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY.—A young lady who passes under the name of Miss ANN E. MULLEN and several *aliases*, was arrested yesterday by the Police of the Third Precinct, at the instance of a resident of State street, who preferred a charge against her of being an Impostor and swindler. The accused was taken before Justice CORNWELL, when it appeared that she had been imposing upon the citizens of South Brooklyn for several weeks. She would apply to a private family for board, stating that she was a school teacher, and in every house where she was admitted she left after remaining a few days, but long enough to rob the house. Judge CORNWELL sent her to the Penitentiary for six months.

INCENDIARY FIRE—ACCIDENTS.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning the Police of the Eighth Precinct discovered a fire in a two-story frame building on Third-avenue, near Twentieth-street, owned and occupied by JOHN MCGRATH as a liquor store. When the officers entered the premises they found that the fire had been communicated at several different places; they however succeeded in extinguishing the fire before much damage was done. While proceeding to the fire, a man named SINCLAIR was run over in Court-street by HOSE Carriage No. 1, and E. S. JOHNSON was run over by Hook and Ladder Truck No. 2. Neither of the parties were seriously injured.

THE RED HOOK MURDER.—Coroner SNELL concluded the inquest yesterday on the body of CATHARINE NOONAN, who died on Friday night last, as it was then supposed, from injuries received at the hands of her husband. The testimony showed that the deceased had been drunk for a week before her death, and had had frequent falls. The Jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to her death from habitual intemperance, exhaustion from the want of proper food, and several severe falls on the day preceding her death. The husband of deceased, PATRICK NOONAN, was accordingly discharged.

INQUEST—Coroner SNELL held an inquest yesterday, on the body of a man found in the water at the foot of India-street, Greenpoint, when a verdict of "Found Drowned" was rendered. The deceased was apparently about 20 years old, had reddish brown hair and was about five feet three inches high, and slim built.

ACCIDENT.—A boy named HARRIS, whose parents reside on Carlton-avenue, had one of his legs crushed in a shocking manner, on Tuesday, by a car on the Long Island Railroad track in Atlantic-street passing over it.

The Brooklyn Postmaster is receiving contributions for the Washington Monument,

Quarterly Police Report.

Deputy Superintendent of Police FOLK made the following report of the Police transactions of Brooklyn yesterday:

James Pillsbury, Esq., General Superintendent:

SIR: I would respectfully submit to you my report for the quarter ending with the 31st day of July last. The force consists of 6 Captains, 29 Sergeants, 29 Details, 169 Patrolmen and 15 Doormen—a total of 248. The whole number of arrests made during the quarter was 4,000—an increase of 398 over the previous quarter—of which 1,356 could neither read or write; 2,049 were married. There were 27 cases of violating Corporation ordinances reported to the Corporation Attorney. The activity of police throughout was as follows: United States, 901, (49 colored persons); England, 2,467; England, 104; Germany, 344; Scotland, 43; France, 19; Italy, 6; Canada, 5; Wales, 2; Cuba, 1; India, 3; Prussia, 4; Spain, 2; Sweden, 1; Belgium, 3; Hungary, 1; Poland, 1; Norway, 1; Russia, 1. The property reported as stolen amounted to $5,398 25, of which $813 was recovered. 1,829 persons were accommodated with lodgings in the different Station houses, and 495 lost children were found and restored to their parents.

Next follows a series of tables, No. 1 showing the force to be distributed among the several Districts, viz: First Precinct, 38, officers and men; Second, 21; Third, 42; Fourth, 32; Fifth, 28; Sixth, 31; Seventh, 11; Eighth, 11; Ninth, 13.

Table No. 2 gives the detailed men, as follows: At Deputy Superintendent's Office, 5; Mayor's Office, 2; Health Wardens, 5; Hack Inspectors, 2; Police Courts, 10; Police Surgeon, 1; Parks, 3; Acting Sergeant, 1; total 29.

Table No. 3 shows that there was 540 days' time lost by the force, viz: First Precinct, 36; Second Precinct, 37; Third Precinct, 114½; Fourth Precinct, 63½; Fifth Precinct; 62¾; Sixth Precinct, 125; Seventh Precinct, 26; Eighth Precinct, 17; Ninth Precinct, 66¾.

Tables 4 to 12, inclusive, gives the business transacted in each District, viz: First Precinct, 546 arrests were made; Second Precinct 525; Third Precinct, 764; Fourth Precinct, 541; Fifth Precinct, 706; Sixth Precinct, 510; Seventh Precinct, 105; Eighth Precinct, 203; Ninth Precinct, 112.

Table No. 13 shows the offences for which the arrests; offences again at the person; assault with intent to kill 22, abandonment 18, assaulting Policeman 11, assault and battery 675, attempt at rape 3, aiding in escape 5, abduction 3, assault with deadly weapon 2, breach of the peace 25, bastardy 1, firearm 1, disorderly conduct 212, escaped convicts 2, fighting in public streets 110, forgery 1, felonious assault 1, habitual drunkards 25, intoxication 1,071, intoxication and disorderly conduct 628, indecent exposure 7, insanity 33, interfering with policemen 1, infanticide 1, insulting females 2, keeping disorderly house 10, miscellaneous misdemeanors 57, rape 1, reckless use of firearms 2, seduction 6, suspicion of murder 1, suspicious persons 16, threatening life 28, violation of Sunday laws 12, vagrancy 318, violation of truant law 22, do. Health ordinances 4, witness 1.

Offences against property: arson 4, attempt to steal 13, burglary 10, constructive larceny 5, embezzlement 6, forgery 1, fraud 1, felony 1, grand larceny 41, gambling 13, malicious mischief 6, obtaining goods by false pretences 4, obstructing City railroad 6, passing counterfeit money 14, petit larceny 253, perjury 3, robbery first degree 5; receiving stolen goods, 12; selling lottery policies, 1; suspicion of stealing, 23; subornation of perjury, 2; trespass, 1; violation of City ordinances, 240; violation of fire law, 1; offences against property, 668; offences against the person, 3,332; males, 2,941; females, 1,959.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 10.

$18,000 U. S. 6s, '65	103½	100 N. Y. C.	960 ex div 69¾
5,000 Kentucky St. 6s	100¾	100 do	r 69¾
5,000 Tenn. 6s, 'so, b'w	86¾	100 do	b60 69¼
5,000 do	86¾	50 do	s 69¼
1,000 do	86¾	200 do	opg 69¼
1,000 do	86¾	100 Erie Railroad	6
1,000 Virginia 6s	92¾	100 Panama Railroad	114¾
8,000 Georgia St. 6s	100	16 Harlem Rail'd Pref	34
$8,000 Missouri St. 6s	82½	200 do	s60 33⅜
16,000 do	s30	89¼	170 do	s30 33¼
25,000 do	b60	89¾	150 Mich. So & N I G S	29¾
5,000 do	89¾	50 do	b10 29¾
500 City 6s, '67	100¾	25 do	29¾
1,000 Erie R. 1st m. b.	90	25 do	29¾
150 Read R. R. 1st m.	101¾	100 do	s30 29¾
2,000 Mich. C R 6's ot.		50 Ill. Cen. Rail'd	s30 63¾
1st m. S. F. C. 9s	86	50 do	s60 63¾
2,000 Mich. S. 2d m. b	47	50 do	c 63¾
1,000 do	b60	46¾	100 do	s 63¾
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bonds	94¾	200 Gal. & Chic. R.	s60 63¾
5 Bank of Commerce	91	100 do	s10 63¾
5 Am. Ex. Bank	102	50 do	s30 63¾
5 do	101¾	100 do	63¾
20 Chatham Bank	98	600 do	b30 63¾
173 Penn Coal Co ex div	78¾	200 do	c 63¾
50 Cumb. Coal Pref	13	850 Cleve. & Tol. R.	15¾
50 do	b60	18	220 Chi & R. I. R.	b60 61¾
120 Pacific Mail S. Co	75	100 do	c 61¾
50 do	75¼	600 do	s60 61¾
55 do	75¾	280 do	s10 61
100 do	76	100 do	61¾
50 do	76¼		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Michigan 6s	96	250 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	s30 20
10,000 Missouri St. 6s	82¾	500 do	s40 20
2,000 Erie R. 1st M. Bs.	80	100 do	b60 20¾
900 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	86	100 do	20¾
50 Pacific M. S. Co	s10	77¾	50 Panama R.	s10 114¾
50 do	s10	76	5 do	114¾
6 N. Y. Cent. R.	69¾	200 Michigan Cen. R.	41
200 do	69¾	76 Illinois Central R.	63¾
100 do	s60	69¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	b30 17
100 Cumb Coal Pref	12¾	350 do	17
200 Reading Railroad	43¾	100 Chic & R. I. R.	s10 60¾
100 do	s30	43	150 do	61
300 do	43¾	700 do	b60 61¾
250 do	43	150 do	60¾
60 Norwich & Wor. R.	40	100 do	s20 60¾

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10—P. M.

The tone of the Stock Exchange, to-day, was again dull, and prices, as a general remark, rather steady, while several descriptions showed some improvement in prices. New-York Central was called ex-dividend, for the first time since the closing of the transfers, and the sales were at 69⅜ @69¾ cent., equivalent to 72½@72¾ yesterday. There was less business in the stock than usual at the early Board, and little or no eagerness on either side to multiply time contracts in it. There was a continued demand for Galena and Rock Island, and the steadiness of these two Stocks among the western Roads, is rather a feature in the market this week, as it was last. On the other hand, Illinois Central was ½ cent. lower, and a further fall of nearly 2 cent. took place in Toledo, without, as far as we are advised, any particular change in the condition of the Company or their line. Michigan Southern is steady, and rather scarce on the Street; Harlem Preferred and Panama also steady, and Delaware and Hudson, Pennsylvania Coal and Cumberland all ½ cent. better. The demand for Pacific Mail shares continues good, and the price advanced, at the early Board, to 76¼ cent., and in the afternoon jumped up to 78@78¼ cent., the latest sale at 3¼ o'clock being at 78 cent. This rise, continued for a week or ten days, has given occasion to the usual number of varied and contradictory rumors upon the Street about the withdrawal of the competition of VANDERBILT, but we could trace nothing to a very reliable source. We copy as follows from an afternoon paper, as one of the current surmises on the subject:

"Commodore VANDERBILT has exchanged his two steamers, the *Uncle Sam* and *Cortes*, now on the Pacific, for the *Adriatic*, (Collins line,) lately purchased by the Pacific Mail Company—with the understanding that he is to haul off his competition, but upon what terms not stated."

The State Stock list was steady, with a demand for Tennessees and Missouris at yesterday's prices, say 86¼@¾ for the former, and 82½@⅝ for the latter. In Railway Mortgages, the bid for Erie Fourths advanced to 36 cent. The general market left off steady.

In Money affairs, the market for Discounts is steady, 7 cent. at Bank for bills within 60 days, and 7½@9 cent. with the Discount Brokers for prime indorsed bills, 3@6 months, with occasional transactions in November paper at Bank rate. The demand for Loans on call, from the Stock Brokers to-day is reported moderate; the terms 6@7 cent., the inside rate being accepted by private lenders on first-class collateral. There is nothing of consequence to report in Exchange since the closing of the Boston mail yesterday; London left off 110@110¼ and Paris f. 5.15@f. 5.13¾. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods this week reach $1,561,000, and to this sum $700,000 or $800,000 in Mexican silver will probably be added on Saturday. There is now half a million ready and $300,000 more to arrive from New-Orleans on Friday.

The official notice of the New-York Central dividend, which is 3 cent., is given in another column. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the Albany City Bank; those whose stock is registered at London, at the Union Bank of London, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar. It is payable on the 20th instant, and the transfer books open on the 23d.

The half-yearly dividend of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company is 10 cent. The Indemnity Fire, half-yearly, 5 cent.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1860.	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
Rec. at Ports	3,500,000	3,021,000	3,300,000	2,401,000	2,971,000
Ex. to G. B	1,976,000	1,777,000	1,413,000	1,300,000	1,552,000
Ex. to France	433,000	378,000	412,000	478,000	409,000
Ex. to other F. P	340,000	288,000	408,000	320,000	280,000
Total Exports	2,949,000	2,543,000	2,232,000	2,231,000	2,191,000
Stk on hand	130,000	116,000	76,000	57,000	127,000

Of which, during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at Ports	5,000	11,000	3,000	12,000	12,000
Ex. to G. B	11,000	5,000	5,000	20,000	21,000
Ex. to France	4,000	1,000	3,000		2,000
Ex. to other F. P.	1,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	4,000
Total Exports	16,000	10,000	9,000	21,000	28,000

Messrs. W. P. WRIGHT & Co. in their Circular of this week remark:

"We have had a very dull market in this City during the past week; holders, however, have been indifferent about selling, and prices are maintained. The total sales are estimated at 2,500 bales. The export from 3d inst. to last evening has been—to Liverpool, 5,904 bales; England, 56. Total, 5,960 bales. The accounts, as heretofore, continue to hold forth very flattering prospects for the growing crop. We are not advised of the receipt of any more new Cotton since our last Circular. A sample of the first two bales from Texas shows them to be strictly Middling, rather high color, clean, staple short and irregular, but silky and strong."

The following is the official return of the business of the Illinois Central Company for the month of July:

Acres Construction Land sold	1,206 97	$16,114 42
Acres Interest Fund Land sold	80 00	1,913 40
Acres Free Lands sold	80 00	1,196 60
Total sales during the month	1,466 97	$19,643 81
To which add town lot sales		1,623 40
Total of all		$21 167 21
Acres sold since Jan 1, 1859	18 616 64	$273,057 59
Acres sold previously	1,229,835 33	$16 637,148 95
Total	1,248,361 97	$15,910,116 84
Construction Bonds canceled in July, 1859	$28 500 00	
Construction Bonds canceled previously	1,115,500 00	1,248,000 00
Free Land Bonds canceled in July, 1859	4,000 00	
Free Land Bonds canceled previously	145,000 00—	$149,000 00
Total Bonds cancelled up to July 31, 1859		$1,297 000 00
Cash receipts, July, 1859		48,713 25
Cash receipts since Jan 1, 1859		219,237 39
Total cash and bonds received to July 31, '57		3,108,156 91
Receipts from Passengers		56 767 41
Receipts from Freight		69,975 60
Receipts from Mails		5,389 33
Receipts from Rent of Road		5,131 33
Receipts from other sources		3,841 97
Total receipts in months of July, 1859		$139 407 84
Total receipts in month of July, 1858		154,399 42
Total receipts since Jan 1, 1859		1,009,309 13
Total receipts in corresponding period of 1858		1 059,952 61

The July receipts on the Hamilton and Dayton line are $41,241 against $35,161 same month last year.

Land Warrants are comparatively dull this week, the market for the moment overstocked and there is less demand from the West. SEWELL FERRIS & Co., No. 27 Wall-street, quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
80 acres	86	90
160 acres	86	90
126 acres	76	80
40 acres	106	112½

Post-office Scrip is in demand at 86@87.

The following is our weekly report of the quantity of coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal for the six days ending Aug. 6, and since the 1st Jan. 1859:

	Week 1859.	Week 1858.	Increase
Del and Hud. Canal Co	20,306	11 765	8 541
Pennsylvania Coal Co	26,240	23 570	2,670
Total	46 546	35,335	11,211
	Total 1859.	Total 1858.	Increase.
Del. and Hud. Canal Co.	279,743	150,617	129,126
Pennsylvania Coal Co	375 450	304,906	70,544
Total	655,193	455,523	199,666

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 10—6 P. M.

FLOUR—demand moderate and market easier; sales 1,000 bbls. at $5@$5 25 for extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; $5 37½@5 50 for double extras. WHEAT quiet, with small sales at $1 10 for red, and $1 15 for white. Nothing doing in Spring Wheat. CORN dull and no sales. Holders demand 69c., buyers offer 68c., for No. 1 Illinois. OATS steady; sales 6,000 bushels Western at 32c. BARLEY and RYE quiet. WHISKY steady; sales 60 bbls. at 24c. *Lake Imports*—2,000 bbls. FLOUR, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 150 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—70 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 400 bushels Rye.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 10—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT quiet and declined 3c.@5c. CORN active. OATS quiet; *Receipts to day*—480 bbls. Flour; 14 500 bushels Wheat; 21,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—2 300 bbls. Flour; 10,000 bushels Wheat; 4,600 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

FLOUR quiet, but firm. WHEAT active; White $1 40@$1 45; Red $1 30@$1 33. CORN steady. OATS firm; sales 7,000 bushels at 33c.@38c. WHISKY firm at 26c.@27c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

FLOUR very dull and unchanged. WHEAT declined 5c.@8c.; sales of 17,000 bushels White, at $1 15@1 33. CORN dull; sales 18,000 bushels White and Yellow, at 70c @75c. PROVISIONS dull. BACON—Sides, 9¾c. MESS PORK, $15 25. WHISKY dull, at 27c.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

FLOUR very dull at $4 75@$4 90 for Superfine. WHEAT dull. WHISKY steady at 23c. PROVISIONS unchanged.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

COTTON quiet. Sales to-day 245 bales; Middling 11⅝c @11¾c. Sales of three days 660 bales. Receipts the same time, 100 bales.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

Is issued on the morning of every Tuesday and Friday, and contains, in addition to the bulk of intelligence given in the Daily Paper,

A LITERARY DEPARTMENT,

Embracing Standard Novels and Tales, and Miscellaneous Selections of the highest interest. With the issue of Tuesday, July 26, the initial chapters of

"

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.
Before Justice Ingraham.

A. D. Walsh et al., vs. *Smith A. Parker et al.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.
Before Justice Mosscrief.

George H. Stone vs. *John Hodgins.*—Motion denied without costs.

William Irish vs. *Isaac Jacobshen.*—Motion granted. Allowance to plaintiff of two per cent. upon the amount reported due.

Andrew H. Land and wife vs. *Singer et als.*—Motion denied with $9 costs.

Before Justice Woodruff

William V. Vanderbilt vs. *Marshal A. Mathias.*—Case settled.

MARINE COURT.
Before Justice A. A. Thompson.

FORM OF EXECUTION AGAINST JOINT DEBTORS—SUIT FOR A PIANO.

Jas. H. Steinberg vs. *Robert S. Beaver et al.*—The defendant, Beaver, is a Constable, and levied upon a piano and stool in possession of plaintiff, to satisfy a judgment taken against Asa Steinberg and A. J. Keleman, jointly. The defendants, of course, pleaded the execution and record generally in justification.

The plaintiff claimed possession of the property under a chattel mortgage, dated Feb. 2, 1859, made by Asa Steinberg to him.

On trial, the record produced by the defence showed personal service of summons upon Keleman only. The execution was issued in the common form against both.

Mr. Winchester Brittan, for plaintiff, objected to the admission of the execution, as irregular in form claiming that it should have been against the joint property of both, and the *separate* property of Keleman only.

The Court sustained the objection. The defence then offered to prove that the piano had been transferred to Keleman, and really belonged to him. But the Court held that the plaintiff being in actual possession, the officer could only justify under the execution, and that the execution being excluded as irregular, this evidence must be excluded also.

Judgment for plaintiff, $125 and costs.

Great Fire in Canada.

From the St. Catharines (C. W.) Journal, Aug. 6.

The most disastrous fire that has ever occurred in the village of Thorold broke out last night at about 11 o'clock in the storehouse attached to the "Thorold Mills," owned by Messrs. Band & Hutchinson, among a quantity of empty flour barrels, and spread with a fearful and resistless rapidity to the surrounding buildings on Main-street, from Mr. R. Dougan's grocery store down to the dwelling of Mr. Macdonald, of the firm of Brown & Macdonald, contractors, and the stables, storehouses and mills back to the bank of the canal, were consumed.

As stated above, the fire originated in the storehouse of Band & Hutchinson's mill, which, with the mill, was speedily consumed; it next caught in the "Thorold House," Mr. Ashford, proprietor, and then followed the residences of Wm. Ramsay, Mrs. Sykes, two houses belonging to Mrs. Mosley, Robt. Booth's dwelling, Mr. McDonnell's stables and the Niagara Mills, owned by Mr. W. A. Chisholm, of this town.

The following are the losses as near as we could ascertain in the confusion this morning:

Band & Hutchinson, Thorold Mills	$8,000
Band & Hutchinson, 5,000 empty flour bbls	1,500
Band & Hutchinson, 2,000 bushels wheat	2,000
W. A. Chisholm, Niagara Mills	10,000
W. A. Chisholm, 400 to 500 bbls. flour	3 000
W. A. Chisholm, 30 to 40 tons offal	7,000
Mr. Ashford, Thorold House, damage, &c.	4,000
Wm. Ramsay, dwelling, $1,200, damage furniture, $800	2,000
Richard Perfect, dwelling	1,000
Mrs. Morley, two dwellings	1 500
Robert Booth, dwelling	1,500
Mr. McDonnell, stable	100
Mr. Dougan, damage to goods, probably	1,000
John Martin, damage to furniture	100
Total	$42,800

A large amount of damage was done to furniture &c., by removal and water, but it was impossible for us to ascertain the extent.

The insurances were as follows:

Band & Hutchinson, on mill, in the Provincial Ins. Co	$4,000
Band & Hutchinson, in British American, of Toronto, stock	4,000
W. A. Chisholm, on mill, in Phœnix, of Hartford	2,000
W. A. Chisholm, on mill, in City, of Hartford	2,000
W. A. Chisholm, on mill, in British American	3 000
W. A. Chisholm, on stock	3,000
Mrs. Morley, on dwellings, Niagara District Mutual	400
Total	$18,400

Mr. Ashford, of the Thorold House, is probably the greatest sufferer by this fire. He owned the buildings destroyed, and had not a fraction of insurance.

Precisely three weeks ago last night, the Union Mills, in this town, leased by Mr. Chisholm, were destroyed by fire, and last night his last mill, the Niagara, fell a prey to the devouring element.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

Philadelphia, Monday, Aug. 8.

There is no falling off in the amount of Cattle coming forward, and the supply at both yards is now in excess of the demand. At Phillips' Drove Yard 1,152 head were brought in, most of which were sold at full rates. The sales, however, show a decline in prices, and no improvement is anticipated for several weeks to come. The market continues decidedly dull.

The following was the range of prices for beef cattle to-day:

Choice quality (@ 100 lbs.)	$10 00 to 10 00
Prime quality (@ 100 lbs.)	9 00 to 9 25
Fair quality (@ 100 lbs.)	8 50 to 8 75
Ordinary quality (@ 100 lbs.)	8 00 to 9 00
Common quality (@ 100 lbs.)	6 87 to 8 00
Inferior quality (@ 100 lbs.)	4 00 to 5 00

A few extras sold at $10 25 @ 100 lbs.

The Cow market continues dull. The offerings at Martin's amounted to 100 head, which were sold at the following rates:

First quality milch cows, each	$40@$50
Second quality milch cows, each	30@ 40
Third quality milch cows, each	25@ 30
Ordinary milch cows, each	25@ 28
Dry milch cows, each	20@ 25

Swine—Some 1 700 fat hogs arrived at Inmore's yard, this week, selling at from $7 50 to $7 75 the 100 lbs. net.

About 12,000 sheep were offered at market, this week, and sold at 7c.@8c. @ lb. net. The receipts were large and the market dull.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF ALDermen will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, 11th inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M., in pursuance of the following call:

F. J. TUOMEY,
Deputy Clerk Board of Aldermen.

We, the undersigned, members of the Board of Aldermen, would respectfully request that the Board of Aldermen be convened on the 11th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for the reception of his Honor Mayor Mayo of Richmond, Va., and a delegation of the Common Council of said city, who are to be escorted by the Richmond Greys, and received by the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, of this City, on the 12th inst., and to transact such other business as may come regularly before them.

THOMAS McSPEDON,
F. I. A. BOULE,
H. W. GENET,
MICHAEL TUOMEY,
THOMAS STEPHENS,
HENRY SMITH,
JAMES OWENS,
WILLIAM J. PECK,
JOHN T. HENRY.

THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF the Common Council appointed to memorialize the Governor of the State of New-York to reorganize the Twelfth Regiment, will meet on FRIDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock, in Room No. 8, City Hall. All parties interested will please attend, without further notice.

JOHN H. BRADY,
THOS. STEPHENS,
R. L. DARRAGH,
M. TUOMEY,
JOHN LYNES,
JOHN VAN TINE,
MORGAN JONES,
WM. H. BULTEEL,
ABRAHAM LENT,
WM. LAMBIER, Jr.
} Committee Board of Aldermen.
} Committee Board of Councilmen.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CAMP-MEETING NOTICE.—THERE WILL be a Camp Meeting held about 1¼ miles from Yonkers Village, on the Sawmill River Road, commencing on MONDAY, Aug. 15, by the different Independent Methodist Societies of New-York. People wanting tents, apply to the Committee.

JESSE D. BROWN, H. AKERLY, JAMES VINCENT, G. BOWLER.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF PREPOSSESSING appearance, good moral habits, and possessing a moderate competency, is desirous of forming the acquaintance of a young lady of fine appearance and good education, with a view to matrimony. Wealth is no object, as a congenial companion to share the joys as well as the sorrows incident to a journey through life is all that is desired. Communications may be addressed to CLARENCE H. WALTON, Elizabeth, N. J.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—2 TANKS, 1 COOLER, Donkey Pump and Tubular Boiler, little used and made of the best Pennsylvania iron, suitable for lard refiners. For particulars, inquire at the Coal Office, foot of Grand st., Jersey City.

MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER.
THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY
For premises infected with
Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moth, Fleas, Rats, Mice,
and all other vermin and garden insects.
For sale by the inventor, JOS. MEYER, No. 612 Broadway. Sole wholesale agents, A. B. & D. SANDS & CO.

THE MALE MEMBERS OF THE OLD Madison-st. Methodist Episcopal Church held an election in the lecture-room of the First Mariner's Methodist Episcopal Chapel, on yesterday, Aug. 10, for nine Trustees, when the following persons were elected for a term of three years, viz:

THOMAS W. MARSHALL, A. T. BRIGGS,
THOMAS GALLAGHER, ASHERT NEWCOMB,
THOMAS REID, JOHN McCORMICK,
HENRY BUME, REUBEN SMITH,
LEVI MABIE.

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Is now ready and for sale everywhere. The advance orders, amounting to over

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Says

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Sam Slick has run his race. Mrs. Partington now is the American humorist; original, genial, laughable, and not uninstructive. We wish it to be understood that "Ike" is included in these remarks. No one should buy the book who thinks it useful to laugh.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES

has said that "Humor must have feeling in it, wit needs none. Voltaire was a wit; *but Mrs Partington's conversation with the omnibus driver has more feeling and humor than ever he uttered.*"

KNITTING WORK,
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It is elegantly illustrated by

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whose own appreciation of humor has been well applied to Mrs. Partington and Ike.

The present indications are, that the sale of the book will even surpass that of the old lady's previous volume, of which over

20,000 COPIES

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NOW READY.
THE OPENING SPEECH OF JOHN GRAHAM, ESQ., TO THE JURY, ON THE PART OF THE DEFENCE, ON THE TRIAL OF
THE HON. DANIEL E. SICKLES,
In the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, April 9 and 11, 1859.

Octavo, 72 pages, paper covers. Price 25 cents.

This speech has been carefully compared by Mr. Graham with the full report taken on its delivery, the citations inserted in full, and is now published complete for the first time.

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READY ON THURSDAY:
THE BROAD CHURCH SERMON,
BY
THE REV. DR. BELLOWS.

The Sermon as corrected by Dr. Bellows will be published in
THE CENTURY THIS WEEK.

It will be printed on fine paper, and in large type. Sent to any Post-Office in the United States on the receipt of five cents. Address T. L. M'ELRATH, Publisher,
No. 37 Park row.

THE BROAD CHURCH.
The *Tribune* of to-day contains
THE SUSPENSE OF FAITH.
An address to the Alumni of the Divinity School of Harvard University, by
REV. DR. BELLOWS.
Price two cents.

ALMOST GIVEN AWAY.
PAPER HANGINGS WINDOW SHADES, CARPETS, &c.!

Fine gold paper 50 cents, and fine satin paper 12 cents per roll; 5,000 pair of fine gold window shades $1 per pair. Also, from auction, carpets, oil cloths, &c., very cheap at COATS'S, No. 314 Hudson st., above Spring.

THE BUILDER, FOR AUG. 10, IS OUT.
THE BUILDER, for Aug. 10, is out.
M. B. MONCE & CO., Publishers,
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MISCELLANEOUS.

GUNS, PISTOLS AND CUTLERY.

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GUN MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS.
POWDER FLASKS, SHOT BAGS, &c.

THE
GREAT WONDER
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY:
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press."

Bath, Maine, Jan. 20, 1856.

Professor O. J. Wood & Co.:

Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared; both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am, truly yours,
A. C. RAYMOND.

Baltimore, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Professor Wood—*Dear Sir*: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New-Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.
FINDEY JOHNSON.

Aarons Run, Ky., Nov. 30, 1858.

Professor O. J. Wood—*Dear Sir*: I would [certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make it known to the world, the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using one bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of Restoratives extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair, I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compels me to announce to the world that this I have now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to all who may feel the necessity of it.

Respectfully yours, REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited; but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert if you wish, if not, destroy and say nothing.
Yours, &c., Rev. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 a bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion and retails for $3 a bottle.

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ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp.
HORACE H. DAY,
No. 25 Courtlandt-st.

TRAVELING TRUNKS, HAT CASES, &C. JOHN CATTNACH, Trunk Manufacturer and Importer of Ladies' Traveling and Shopping Bags, has opened a store at No. 760 Broadway, near 9th-st., to accommodate his up town friends, and still retains his old stand, No. 86 Broadway, cor. of Wall-st.

SHOWCASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH'S SHOWcase warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st., near City Hall. A general assortment of showcases kept constantly on hand. Old cases exchanged. Orders promptly executed.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET—A NEW STYLE OF SHOES AND GAITERS ONLY $2 50, WARRANTED. ALSO, $3 50 AND $4 DRESS BOOTS, THAT WILL SURPRISE EVERYBODY.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JNO. DENNER, NIGHT Scavenger. Orders left at No. 44 Chatham-st. or No. 294 East 12th-st., will be punctually attended to.

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400 HENRY EDGERTON, 400
Manufacturer of
SHAWLS, CLOAKS and MANTILLAS,
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at
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No. 409 CANAL-ST.

N. B.—Country merchants are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

NOTICE
TO
SKIRT-DEALERS.

Having obtained a verdict in the United States Circuit Court, establishing the validity of our patents, we hereby CAUTION MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS generally against making EXTENSION SKELETON SKIRTS without license from us, or selling any such Skirt not manufactured by us, unless the same are stamped with the date of our patent, under license from us. All persons infringing the above patent will be held liable to us for damages to the full extent of the law. The undersigned are parties having valid license from us under the EXTENSION SKIRT PATENT.

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381 AND 539
BROADWAY.
JAMES TUCKER'S Fall importations in
FEATHERS, FLOWERS,
BRIDAL WREATHS, and fancy fixings for the Toilet,
are in, coming in, and will continue till late in the season.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE MAKING THE BEST WOVEN Skirts: 12 spring, $1 31; 14 spring, $1 50; 17 spring, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 spring, $8 per dozen; 12 spring, $11; and 14 spring $14 per dozen. Old skirts woven over. O. L. HARDING,
Woven Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring, near Hudson-st.

INSTRUCTION.

POUGHKEEPSIE
FEMALE ACADEMY.
Rev. B. G. WRIGHT, M. A., Principal,
assisted by
ACCOMPLISHED AND EXPERIENCED TEACHERS.
Academic year commences Sept. 7.

For circulars concerning terms, reference, and other particulars, address the Principal or
R. D. VARICK, Sec'y of Trustees.
Po'keepsie, July 23, 1859.

ALONZO FLACK, A. B.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.
Offers Board and tuition for $120 per year.
Term opens Sept. 15.
Male and Female.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 6th av., will re open on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims, and practical life of the School, may be learned from the prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED 1835.—The Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School,—male and female. Advantages: healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in Music and Painting. Fall term of fourteen weeks opens Aug. 25. Board and common English, $38. For Circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER, Armenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHer, graduated at Yale, of strong impulse to communicate knowledge and corresponding tact, with methodical habits, will open a Select School in the City of Brooklyn on or before Sept. 5 next, where the number will be strictly limited to TEN. Gentlemen who can appreciate the advantages thus offered will address TEACHER, Box No. 500 Brooklyn Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS COMPLETED the full course in one of the first Female Seminaries in New-England, desires a situation either as private instructor in a gentleman's family, or as an assistant in some school, where she could be employed in teaching the higher English branches, French or Latin. She can furnish satisfactory testimonials as to character and scholarship. Address G. E. S., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADway, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th of September, at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place.

Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of September to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

A NEW ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, by the Rev. Hannah Winslow, late of Boston, where he was eminently successful as an educator, will commence at his residence No. 32 West 31st-st., New-York City, on the 12th of Sept. next.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 239 Water st., or the Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Next academic year commences Sept. 21, and continues forty-two weeks. Location beautiful and healthy. For catalogues apply to Principal, the Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next academic year of this popular Female Seminary will begin Sept. 8. Those desiring admission should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEwood, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Annual Catalogue and Circular just published. Persons desiring a copy will please address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. E. BOYD.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—THE EXERcises of Mrs. HOWLAND & DAUGHTER'S French and English boarding and day school, No. 23 East 35th-st., will be resumed on 15th September next.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I. —The Fall Session for this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 27. For circulars, address the Principal, E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School, No. 43 East 21st-st., (between Broadway and 4th av.,) MONDAY, Sept. 19.

TEACHERS.

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY AND TEACHER'S UNION.—Established 1847)—Office No 397 Broadway, over G. Shepard & Co.'s bookstore. This the oldest educational medium in this country at present affords superior facilities, interesting semi aries, school officers, teachers and others. Applications for the Fall Term should be made early. C. H. WILCOX & SON.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 346 BROADway.—Schools supplied with competent teachers. Superior teachers of music (instrumental and vocal,) wanted at liberal salaries. Native French teachers, (ladies): also a tenor singer for a Presbyterian Church near New-York. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

AN DAILY OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS—A well-educated lady is desirous of meeting with a re-engagement immediately, or for the autumn. She imparts all that relates to a thorough English education, with French, (which she speaks,) music and drawing—Italian if required. Address Z, No. 30 Clinton-place, 8th st.

A FRENCH TEACHER WANTED (LADY preferred) FOR A SCHOOL IN BROOKLYN—Must be a Protestant, educated in Paris, and competent. Apply, with testimonials, before 12 M., for one week, to S. C. BRECHER, Lafayette-av., between Clinton and Washington avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY EDUcated Danish gentleman, as teacher in a private family or in a collegiate institution; has recommendations of high character as to his moral and scientific capacity; would have no objection to a position out of the City. Address PROF. B., Box No. 1,068 Post office.

A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of the English branches, French and music, and accustomed to the entire supervision of children, desires a situation as governess in a private family. Salary moderate. Address TEACHER, No. 53 Remsen st., Brooklyn Heights.

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER, IN A FAMILY residing in the country; one qualified to teach the English branches and music is required. Call at No. 113 East Broadway, on Friday and Saturday, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF YALE COLlege, a situation as teacher in a private family for the classical or English branches, or as teacher in any capacity for the classical or English branches. References given. Address A. B., Princeton, N. J.

A GRADUATE OF SOME RESPECTABLE College, thoroughly competent to give instruction in Mathematics, in the ordinary English branches, and modern languages. Apply at No. 182 Fulton st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY, THE 1ST INST., A PROMissory NOTE, drawn by Isaac S. Holbrook to order of Wm. H. Mason, and by him indorsed, dated July 2, 1859, payable two months after date, at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, for $3,840, (thirty-eight hundred and forty dollars.) All persons are cautioned against negotiating said note, as payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will please return said note to A. W. MORSE, of Morse & Wolf, No. 69 Wall st.

LOST—IN AN EIGHTH-AV., HOUSTON ST., AND Fulton Ferry stage, or immediately after leaving it on Tuesday, 9th inst., between 12 and 1 o'clock, a gold bracelet—broad links over lapping and engraved. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to No. 225 West 29th-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, FROM THE DEXTER House, on Monday evening, Aug. 8, a horrel HORSE, long tail, with star in forehead, and light wagon. Whoever will return the same, shall receive a liberal reward by leaving the same at No. 96 Houston-st.

STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., IMPORTERS of Havana cigars. No. 59 Beaver-st., corner William, offer for sale all grades of Havana cigars of their own importation, either in bond, for export, or from store, duty paid.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook in a gentleman's family; she understands all kinds of cooking, boning and larding, jellies and creams; pickling, preserving, French cooking, &c.; is an excellent pastry cook. Unexceptionable City reference from some of the best families. Apply at No. 192 7th-av., third floor front, between 23d and 24th sts., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY, competent woman, in a private family, as cook; she thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and making desserts; is willing to assist with the washing; can give City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 38th-st., between 8th and 9th ave.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE AND EFFIcient young English lady desires a situation in city or country, as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; will be found fully competent to undertake the full superintendence: (no objection to a widower;) best of reference can be given. Apply No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands making bread, biscuit, all sorts of meats, &c., or would do chamberwork, waiting, or general housework. Good reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 5 0 Broadway, 3d floor, front room; wants a place immediately.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND COMPEtent German young woman, a situation, in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; is a good bread and pie baker; will be found in every way trustworthy and economical; is well recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th av., first floor, front room, after 9 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; is capable of cutting and fitting all kinds of family sewing, and can give City reference; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 192 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., third floor, front room; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, who is only a few months in this country, a situation in a private family to do chamberwork and plain sewing. She will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED.—A HIGHLY UPRIGHT PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as excellent meat and pastry cook and baker; would assist to wash and iron or would take a laundress' place; can do all kinds of fine ironing in the best style; no objection to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as seamstress; would not object to take charge of two children and cut and fit their dresses; would engage by the day, week or month; no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 77 West 18th-st., 8 doors below 6th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, one who thoroughly understands her business, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Best of City references given. Call at No. 62 21st st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FAMILY SEAMstress by a very competent woman, who can do the most particular family sewing, shirt making, &c.; would like a steady place at moderate wages, or will work by the week or month. Call at No. 63 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A VERY RELIable, faithful servant, to cook, wash and iron, or for general housework; will be found a hard-working ironer and good cook; can give unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 68 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; she can give the best of City reference; can be seen, until engaged. No. 341½ 2d-av., in the fancy store, between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress; has five years' reference; also by one as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; has three years' reference. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO COOK, WASH and iron, or to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing in a small private family; has three years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 748 2d-av., corner 39th-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN, whose husband is absent, a situation as housekeeper or child's nurse; can give instruction on the piano. Address A. H. V., No. 229 Broadway, room No. 37.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, ANXIOUS and willing to work, a situation in City or country; can cook, bake, wash and iron, and is willing to make herself useful. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing; can be seen at her last place. Call at No. 8 Brevoort place, 10th st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUATION in a gentleman's family as perfect cook. To save trouble, none need apply who want washing. Apply at No. 9 6th st. To be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, and an American, as first class cook in a hotel or genteel family. Apply at No. 286 Spring-st., corner of Hudson.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress. Has good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 504 Houston-st.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT, REDUCED in circumstances, wishes an engagement as correspondent, housekeeper or companion to an invalid wishing to travel. Address ELLA M., 8th-st., Station D, Post office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—THE LADIES AND employing public generally will now find daily a good supply of English, German, Scotch, Irish and other servants, with first class testimonials, at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. In this institution over seven years established—particular attention is paid to the class of servants admitted. N. B.—English and German girls on hand. J. DICKINS, Proprietor.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGlish, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 6th-st. between 3d and 4th ave. A lady in attendance, French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTable and reliable young man as coachman and groom, either with a private gentleman or in a livery stable, is fully experienced in the care, treatment and driving of horses, having from a boy been used to the stable; would be willing to make himself generally useful, and prove himself to be careful, steady and industrious; furnishes excellent references. Apply at No. 10 Gilliam st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman by a man who thoroughly understands his business in both branches; also the laying out of new grounds and grading and grafting of all kinds of trees; has twelve years' experience in this country, and can be highly recommended from his employers. Address a note to M. D., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, all this week will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman and gardener or groom; would milk cows and make himself useful on a farm; understands his business well, as good references can certify; is desirous to get a situation soon. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 510 Broadway, third floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, AS NURSE or chamber-maid; has no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and waitress in the washing and ironing; can be seen at her last place. Call at No. 8 Brevoort place, 10th st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUATION in a gentleman's family as perfect cook. To save trouble, none need apply who want washing. Apply at No. 9 6th st. To be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, and an American, as first class cook in a hotel or genteel family. Apply at No. 286 Spring-st., corner of Hudson.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress. Has good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 504 Houston-st.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT, REDUCED in circumstances, wishes an engagement as correspondent, housekeeper or companion to an invalid wishing to travel. Address ELLA M., 8th-st., Station D, Post office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—THE LADIES AND employing public generally will now find daily a good supply of English, German, Scotch, Irish and other servants, with first class testimonials, at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, up stair

MEDICAL.

SECRET-INFLICTED DISEASES ARE THOROUGHLY ERADICATED from the system by the use of "TRIESEMAR, 1, 2 or 3." Full particulars will be found in the book entitled *Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches*. Price 25 cents. To be had of Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., New-York. Sent free of postage to any part of the Union. Sold also by

F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 118 Franklin-st., New-York.
And at
APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA-LINIMENT FOR BURNS.
READ THE EVIDENCE.

My daughter was scalded with hot water to such an extent that my physician said she must die. I bathed her freely with Arnica Liniment, which gave instant relief. I continued its use, and am happy to say she is perfectly well, and not scarred. CHAS F. BONNEBORN,
Stationer, No. 147 Nassau-st.
For sale at No. 24 Beekman-st., New-York.

FARQUAR'S MEDICATED CALIFORNIA WINE AND BRANDY.

From juice of the grape with Peruvian bark, juniper berries, &c., for diarrhœa, dyspepsia, pains in the bowels, &c.

WEAK, DELICATE FEMALES, OR MALES
are strengthened by it. $1 a bottle. Depôt No. 6 Varick-st., No. 198 Fulton-st., Rushton's, and Nos. 417 and 419 Broadway; Hayes', Brooklyn, and druggists generally.

CHARLES D HAMMOND, M. D.,
Pupil of Ricord of Paris, and late of Professors Carmichael and Valentine Mott, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofula, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 o'c A and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 38th edition. Over 600 pages. Plain, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 66 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their pretexts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and home treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs some blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evening.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.—THE MEDICINE which the proprietor now offers to the public has been tested for more than ten years by physicians and others, and has in every case proved a certain cure for the above disease. For that troublesome itching with which many are afflicted, and which other remedies have failed to cure, this gives immediate relief. So thoroughly has it been tested, that the subscriber has been induced to bring it before the public, and warrant a perfect cure in every case. In case of failure, the money will be refunded to the purchaser. Prepared by HENRY D. FOWLE, Jr., 71 Prince-st., Boston. Sold, wholesale and retail, by HEGEMAN & CO., and by druggists generally. Certificates accompany each bottle.

DR. WARD, NO. 453 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Married, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Balsam of himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail or affect to attend. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office, No. 453 Broadway. Perfectly private, and no one warned that patients never meet. Consultations gratis; attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise, &c.*, offices corner of Houston and Greene, (No. 138 Greene;) hours 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9 Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Sufferers of sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Reduction in the monthly disarrangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 26th-st., New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE have disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without the instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No 3 Division-st. Look for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. RATE, Dentist, No. 838 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

OSTEOPLASTIC.—THIS ARTIFICIAL BONE filling for decayed teeth is put in while soft, soon hardens, giving no pain, as it requires no pressure. Aching teeth or mere shells can be filled with it. Rooms of the discoverer, corner Broadway and 31st-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of Ulster, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALMON CANFIELD, late of Malden, in the town of Saugerties, County of Ulster, and State of New-York, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his residence, No. 20 Old Fifth-st., in the City of New-York, or at the office of PETER CANTINE, in the village of Saugerties, Ulster County, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of January, 1860.—Dated June 21, 1859. DANIEL W. QUIMBY, Executor.
je23-law6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of RICHARD ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 343 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 16, 1859.
HENRY ROBINSON, } Ex'rs.
MATTHEW DALY, }
mh17-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. SIMMONS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, at the office of JOHN H. MORRELL, Esq., No. 120 Roosevelt-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 13, 1859.
JOHN H. MORRELL, }
my19-law6w*th* WILLIAM S. LUDLAM, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC DEVOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence in the village of Yonkers, Westchester County, New-York, on or before the 5th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 2, 1859.
MIRIAM C. DEVOE, Administrator.
mh3-law6w*th**

AGRICULTURAL.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE DUST,
FISH GUANO.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 84 Cliff-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO
In quantities to suit purchasers.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 84 Cliff-st.

MAPES' NITROGENIZED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, suitable for grain and grass crops, and for top-dressing Winter grain and grass in the Summer and Fall.

100 lbs of this Phosphate will equal in effect and lasting power 185 lbs of Peruvian Guano.

	Per bag.	2,000 lbs.
Nitrogenized Super Phosphate of Lime	$4 00	$80 00
Mapes' Super Phosphate of Lime	3 20	60 00
Potash Super-Phosphate of Lime	2 80	35 00

A can of the Nitrogenized Phosphate, together with a circular containing testimonials, &c., can be had, free of expense, on application to CHARLES V. MAPES.
Mapes' Agricultural Implement and Seed Warehouse,
Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau and 11 Beekman-st., New-York.

THE SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DEALERS MAY find the best AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT AND SEED WAREHOUSE, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau-st. and No. 11 Beekman-st., New-York.—The stock includes all the improved forms of plows, farming mills, potato diggers, etc. All kinds of machinery for the culture of cotton and tobacco, rice, and all crops. Ames & Sou's shovels; hardware of various kinds; seeds, field, garden and flower; grasses seed raised expressly for this establishment on the farm of Prof. Jas. J. Mapes.
Portilizers—Guano, Mapes's Nitrogenized Super Phosphate of Lime. CHARLES V. MAPES,
Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau and 11 Beekman-st.

ON EXHIBITION AT MAPES' AGRICULTURAL Implement and Seed Warehouse, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau-st., corner of Beekman-st., J. S. Lashers' plow attachment, intended to save the plow from breaking, as well as the team and plowman from injury when brought in contact with stone, stumps or other impediments. Also, a new improved sub borer on exhibition. All interested in such improvements are invited to call.

WHITE SEED WHEAT.—A SMALL QUANtity just imported from the Mediterranean. Price $5 per bushel. R. L. ALLEN, Agricultural warehouse and seed store, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st., New-York.

BILLIARDS.

A VISIT TO THE EXTENSIVE MANUFACTORY of Phelan's billiard tables,
Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st.,
will interest those about purchasing billiard tables. New and curious machines working from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily. Visitors respectfully invited.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Sole manufacturers.

SPLENDID MARBLE AND SLATE-BED Tables for sale at reasonable prices. Private houses furnished. Two small marble bed tables for sale cheap. Second-hand tables for sale. W. H. GRIFFITH, No 146 Fulton-st.

FINANCIAL.

CIRCULAR.
OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO.,
(Eastern Division,) No. 68 Wall-st.
New-York, July 18, 1859.

To meet the numerous applications from parties who had neglected to sign the agreement of 15th December, 1858, requesting permission to place their property in the Trust thereby created, the Trustees have unanimously adopted the following resolution, viz.:

"That the Chairman inform all parties, by published notice, who have failed or omitted to sign the Agreement of 15th December, 1858, that the Trustees will purchase for, and receive into the Trust, the same proportion of the demands, bonds, coupons and stock of all such parties, as are to be delivered by signers to the Agreement; and will issue wholly in payment therefor, Trust Certificates for the amount of the proportion so delivered, at par, or except for Stock, the Certificates for which will be issued at the rate of Ten per Cent. upon the par value; and that the Chairman be, and is hereby authorized, to make the aforesaid purchases from all parties who shall make returns of their several full demands or stock, with satisfactory description thereof."

In pursuance of the above resolution, and in answer to the various applications made to them, the Trustees now give notice that they are ready to purchase the bonds, coupons and stock of, or liquidated and admitted claims against the OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) for Trustees' Certificates, on the terms therein stated. By order of the Trustees.
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CRE...T FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT in all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

Also on
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
LALEO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c. &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF
THE NEW-WORLD INSURANCE CO.,
No. 35 Pine-st.,
Great Western Buildings, New-York.

The Directors have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT, payable on demand.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON,
Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD-ST.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1859.

This Company has declared a
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 7 PER CENT.
Payable on demand.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.

Issue Bills of Exchange and travelers' credit, available in all the cities of Europe. Letters of introduction furnished to persons visiting Europe, to our houses in Paris, London, Liverpool, &c.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 60 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DIVIDEND.

THE
WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 64 Wall-st.,
Has declared a Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.
HENRY WESTON,
Secretary.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 38 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Table of Insurance Stocks sent upon application.

FRAVENWORTH CITY BONDS, TEN PER CENTS.—These bonds are issued for municipal purposes, and mature July 1, 1876; interest at ten per cent., payable semi annually, in New-York. Total indebtedness of the city, July 1, $51,084 20; value of city property and assets, $46,162 48. The assessed value of taxables, about $4,000,000. Population, about 12,000. For sale by
ASHLEY & NORRIS,
No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York.

OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1859.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 10th August next. The transfer books will be closed from August 5 to 10 inclusive. By order of the Board.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
NEW YORK, Aug 6, 1859

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Three dollars per share, on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1859.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th instant. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. S. E. COOKSTOCK, Cashier.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.,
Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No 31 Wall st.,
NEW YORK, Aug 4, 1859.

DIVIDEND — THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand.
GEORGE D. CHARY, Secretary.

MARSHALL COUNTY, IOWA, BONDS.—Two Bonds of Marshall County, Iowa, $1,000 each, payable in four years from the 14th January last, with coupons payable annually, at the rate of 10 per cent., for sale by CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., New-York, Aug. 9, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FARM MORTGAGES issued in aid of Railroad Companies in the State of Wisconsin, will receive information affecting their value, by calling at the banking office of READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, Aug. 2, 1859.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND Of Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent., out of the earnings of the Bank, the last six months, has this day been declared, payable on the 12th inst.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 40 WALL-STREET.—Stockholders will please call and receive their certificates for the increased Capital Stock.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.
New-York, Aug. 5, 1859.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., out of the earnings of the Bank the last six months, has this day been declared, payable MONDAY, Aug. 8.
ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 63 Broadway.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also other descriptions of paper sold on commission, at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

NEW YORK, July 26, 1859.

MR. HOWARD POTTER IS AUTHORIZED by power of attorney to sign the name of our firm.
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED.—THE old-established soap and candle manufactory in Binghamton, N. Y., is offered for sale: modern steam works, engine and stain thorpes, candle machines; constant supply of water, and all in perfect order. Merchandise, with part cash, would be entertained. Inquire of DIGGLE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st., or of G. W. GREGORY, Binghamton.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN WHO IS GOING to reside in Birmingham or London, England, some good house to represent there, or as resident agents, to buy goods for some respectable house here, having a thorough knowledge of business generally and the style of goods suitable to the country. Address by letter to THOMAS HENDERSON, Box No. 129 *Times* Office, stating nature of business &c.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF from $5,000 to $20,000, to embark in the retail hardware business, by a party who is thoroughly acquainted with the business in its every detail, and who is now engaged with a first-class house in this City.
JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE,
NO. 229 BROADWAY.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.—FOR SALE the stock and fixtures of a retail store at Harlem; and store to let, consisting of crockery, tin and japanned ware, wood and willow ware, brushes, &c., &c. For further particulars apply to J. S. KENYON, 3d-av. and 125th-st., Harlem.

$10,000.—PARTNER WANTED, WITH $10,000 CAPITAL.—A sterling man of means, desiring to enter into an established mercantile business, may learn full particulars on application at No. 2 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

A LAWYER DESIRING TO BECOME established in this City, would be glad to purchase a law library, and the transfer of the legal business of some gentleman retiring from the profession. Address Box No. 2,278 Post-office.

THE INVENTOR OF THE GREATEST wonder of the age, an auxiliary to any other business, in City or country, offers extraordinary inducements for profitable investments, in large or small sums. Can be seen at No. 61 Chambers-st., rear office.

FOR SALE.—A DRUG STORE WILL BE SOLD reasonable on account of the illness of the owner. Apply to D. HOWELL, No. 192 Spring-st., or at the store No. 26 6th-av.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF A valuable patent for agricultural purposes. For particulars, apply to HENRY E. ROEDER, No. 346 Broadway.

MONEY AND ILLINOIS LAND WOULD be paid for a stock of Summer clothing, drugs, jewelry, and merchandise generally. Call soon at M. BERMAN'S Real Estate office, No. 17 Cedar-st.

STEAMBOATS.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, POINT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FALE HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thurs.. Aug. 4,	7 A.M.	Thurs...Aug. 4,	11 A.M.
Friday..Aug. 5,	7 30 A.M.	Friday...Aug. 5,	11 30 A.M.
Saturd..Aug. 6,	9 30 A.M.	Saturd...Aug. 6,	1 P.M.
Sunday..Aug. 7,	9 A.M.	Sunday..Aug. 7,	2 30 P.M.
Monday, Aug. 8,	for R. Bank in connection with the Laura.....	Monday, Aug. 8,	In connection with the Laura 6 A.M.
	6 A.M.	Monday Aug. 8,	3 P.M.
Monday..Aug. 8,	11 A.M.	Tuesd'y Aug. 9,	2 P.M.
Tuesd'y Aug. 9,	11 A.M.	Wednes..Aug. 10,	4 P.M.
Wednes..Aug. 10,	12 M.	Thurs...Aug. 11,	6 P.M.
Thurs...Aug. 11,	1 P.M.	Friday...Aug. 12,	2 30 P.M.
Friday..Aug. 12,	6 30 A.M.	Saturd...Aug. 13,	6 30 P.M.
Saturd..Aug. 13,	2 P.M.	Sunday..Aug. 14,	7 P.M.
Sunday..Aug. 14,	7 30 A.M.	Monday..Aug. 15,	3 30 P.M.
Monday..Aug. 15,	6 A.M.	Tuesd'y..Aug. 16,	4 30 P.M.
Tuesd'y..Aug. 16,	6 A.M.	Wednes..Aug. 17,	4 30 P.M.
Wednes..Aug. 17,	9 A.M.	Thurs...Aug. 18,	10 A.M.
Thurs...Aug. 18,	6 A.M.	Friday..Aug. 19,	11 A.M.
Friday..Aug. 19,	7 A.M.	Saturd..Aug. 20,	11 30 A.M.
Saturd..Aug. 20,	7 30 A.M.	Sunday..Aug. 21,	1 P.M.
Sunday..Aug. 21,	7 30 A.M.	Monday..Aug. 22,	2 P.M.
Monday..Aug. 22,	9 A.M.	Tuesd'y..Aug. 23,	2 P.M.
Tuesd'y..Aug. 23,	10 A.M.	Wednes..Aug. 24,	3 P.M.
Wednes..Aug. 24,	11 A.M.	Thurs...Aug. 25,	4 P.M.
Thurs...Aug. 25,	12 M.	Friday..Aug. 26,	5 30 P.M.
Friday..Aug. 26,	6 30 A.M.	Saturd..Aug. 27,	5 30 P.M.
Saturd..Aug. 27,	2 P.M.	Sunday..Aug. 28,	3 30 P.M.
Sunday..Aug. 28,	7 30 A.M.		

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (DIRECT) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. Geo. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from the foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE BRANCH PORT.	
Thurs....Aug. 4,	11:30 A.M.	Thurs....Aug. 4,	6 A.M.
Friday...Aug. 5,	12 M.	Friday...Aug. 5,	5:30 A.M.
Satur....Aug. 6,	1:30 P.M.	Satur....Aug. 6,	7:30 A.M.
Monday...Aug. 8,	3 P.M.	Monday...Aug. 8,	8 A.M.
Tuesday..Aug. 9,	4 P.M.	Tuesday..Aug. 9,	8:30 A.M.
Wednes...Aug. 10,	3:30 P.M.	Wednes...Aug. 10,	5:30 A.M.
Thurs....Aug. 11,	4 P.M.	Thurs....Aug. 11,	6 A.M.
Friday...Aug. 12,	3:30 P.M.	Friday...Aug. 12,	7 A.M.
Satur....Aug. 13,	4:30 P.M.	Satur....Aug. 13,	7 A.M.
Monday...Aug. 15,	3:30 P.M.	Monday...Aug. 15,	6 A.M.
Tuesday..Aug. 16,	3:30 P.M.	Tuesday..Aug. 16,	7 A.M.
Wednes...Aug. 17,	4 P.M.	Wednes...Aug. 17,	7 A.M.
Thurs....Aug. 18,	4:30 P.M.	Thurs....Aug. 18,	7 A.M.
Friday...Aug. 19,	5 P.M.	Friday...Aug. 19,	7 A.M.
Satur....Aug. 20,	12 M.	Satur....Aug. 20,	6 A.M.
Monday..Aug. 22,	in connection with the *Laura*, from Red Bank, and for Pleasure Bay only....	Sunday..Aug. 21,	leave 6'ch Port 2 P. M., and leave Camp Meeting, Port Washington.....
	5:30 A.M.		8 P.M.
Monday...Aug. 22,	1:30 P.M.	Tuesday..Aug. 23,	9 A.M.
Tuesday..Aug. 23,	3 P.M.	Wednes...Aug. 24,	10 A.M.
Wednes...Aug. 24,	4 P.M.	Thurs....Aug. 25,	5:30 A.M.
Thurs....Aug. 25,	3:30 P.M.	Friday...Aug. 26,	6:30 A.M.
Friday...Aug. 26,	3:30 P.M.	Satur....Aug. 27,	7 A.M.
Satur....Aug. 27,	4:30 P.M.	Monday...Aug. 29,	6 A.M.
Monday...Aug. 29,	3:30 P.M.	Tuesday..Aug. 30,	7 A.M.
Tuesday..Aug. 30,	3:30 P.M.	Wednes...Aug. 31,	7 A.M.
Wednes...Aug. 31,	4 P.M.	Thurs....Sept. 1,	7 A.M.

NOTICE.—A DELIGHTFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR boarders on the Hudson River. The steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher-st.,) EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings', Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. Returning, will leave Haverstraw at 6 o'clock; Sing Sing, 6½; Tarrytown, Dobbs' Ferry, 7.25; Hastings, 7.35; Yonkers 8; arriving in New-York about 9 o'clock. Fare to Yonkers 15 cents; Hastings' and Dobbs' Ferry, 20 cents; Tarrytown and Sing Sing, 25 cents; Haverstraw, 40 cents. Commutation to Yonkers, $4 per month; Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings' and Tarrytown, $5; Sing Sing, $6.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 4 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

FOR SHREWSBURY & LONG BRANCH.—The light draft steamb at STRANGER will run as follows, from foot of Murray-st., face to Pier:

Leave New-York.	Leave Ocean Port.
Wednesday, Aug. 10, 3 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 11, 6½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug 11, 3 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 12, 6½ A. M.
Friday, Aug 12, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 13, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 13, 3½ P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 14, 7½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 14, 7½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 15, 7½ A. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Caldwell's. The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st. EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock; returning, leave Peekskill at 1 P. M., touching at Amos st. each way.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. HITCHCOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Amos-st., at 9¼ A.M.; 12½ and 3¼ P.M.; Spring-st., at 9½ A.M., 12¾ and 3½ P.M.; Pier No. 4, North River, at 10 A.M., 1 and 4 P.M.; last trip from the Island, at 6½ P.M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

DAILY FOR DARTFORD. DIRECT.—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P.M., steamers CITY OF DARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR GREENPORT, ORIENT AND SAG HARBOR—The steamer CATALINE will leave Olivee-slip, Pier No 33, East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT AND NEWARK, EXCURSIONS DAILY, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)—Fare, 13 cents. Steamer TAMINEND leaves Newark at 7½ A. M., and 1½ P. M., and foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., also, with parties, at Newark Bay House. Connects with Bellville boat.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck Slip East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon; arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic, and New-Haven trains.

FOR NEW-HAVEN—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—STEAMER GOVERNOR leaves Pier No 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M. Fare—cabin, $2; deck, $1. L. KENNY, Agent, No. 26 Coenties slip.

FOR KEYPORT—FROM THE FOOT OF MURRAY-ST.—KEYPORT leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 7 A. M. ALICE PRICE leaves at 9 o'clock A. M. and Keyport at 3 P. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—STOPping at Boyle's Dock, Great Neck and Sands Point. The new steamer LONG ISLAND leaves Pier No. 32 East River, (James-slip,) every day, at 4 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip every day, at 1 P. M. THOMAS LOCKYER, No. 113 South-st.

FOR NORTHPORT, LLOYD'S DOCK AND OYSTER BAY.—The steamer CROTON leaves James Slip, Pier No. 33, every day at 3½ o'clock.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

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The charter of this Company requires that 80 per cent. of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.

This Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent.

THE INDIA-RUBBER CONTROVERSY.

STATEMENT OF HORACE H. DAY AND HIS COUNSEL.

The gross attacks by William Judson and R. N. Dickerson upon my titles, my business, and myself, which have appeared in the papers since the final decision in my favor of the United States Circuit Court at Baltimore, have surprised no one acquainted with Judson or Dickerson, or with their hostile relations toward me for many years past. Nevertheless, the magnitude of the interests involved makes it incumbent upon me to expose so much of their attacks as bear immediately upon the important rights now finally decided in my favor, in regard not only to all my titles derived from Goodyear, but especially that portion of them which covers elastic fabrics, and in which no large a portion of the whole community have a direct interest.

The Congress Rubber Company and myself contended for many years during the original term of the patent in many different circuits, and against many different firms, and recovered over fifty injunctions. After the patent was extended, I obtained about fifty injunctions more. I commenced some thirteen suits in Baltimore against as many respectable firms there. They combined together, and employed able counsel, who was instructed to insist, and did insist that Judson was the owner of the rights I claimed. The Court decided in my favor, and against Judson's alleged title. It seems to me that after such a prolonged contest, and a victory so fairly obtained, no high-minded or honorable man should be guilty of further trying to sustain Judson's pretensions, or to impose them upon honorable merchants or fair business men to their injury and my loss.

The insinuations against the decision of the Court will be understood by the public as being the not unusual grumblings of a defeated party, who has the bad taste to express them in public prints. After the admission of Judson that he was applied to and forwarded papers to the counsel in Baltimore; and of Mr. Dickerson, that he had a conference with that counsel, who is styled as "a very promising young lawyer," *those who choose* may believe that it was not known to both Judson and Dickerson that the case was set down for final hearing, and that the defence was not based upon Judson's pretended title. The upshot of this joint and several card seems to be that, because Judson was not physically in Court at Baltimore, and because Dickerson did not argue the case orally to the Court, "the result was, as might have been expected—Mr. Day beat Mr. Stellman." And the public are asked to infer that, without doubt, if Mr. Judson had been then present, and Mr. Dickerson had actually addressed the Court upon the same pleadings and proofs, an opposite result would have been arrived at, and that, with these helps, Mr. Stellman would have beaten Mr. Day. There are some who will read this, who have had some acquaintance with Mr. Dickerson's style of argument, and who perhaps have admired both his logic and his rhetoric, (which it must be admitted are somewhat peculiar,) and if any such believe that an honorable, learned and just Judge would have been turned from his convictions by any such display, they will continue to entertain that belief. But such faith, I think, is confined to the gentlemen themselves.

The subjoined letters from those of my distinguished counsel who were immediately engaged in the argument of this particular cause, will satisfy all who know the high personal character which is deservedly theirs, and will consign to still more lasting shame those who would rob me of my just rights, by any *means* or *appliances* which avarice, malice, or desperation could invent.

HORACE H. DAY.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1859.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1859.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE, Esq., Baltimore, Md.—*Dear Sir:* I inclose to you an article that appeared in the *Tribune* of the 3d of August. Will you do me the favor to state to me the facts, so far as you are aware of them, upon the points referred to by Mr. Judson, on the occasion of preparing and arguing the case of Day and others *vs.* Stellman and Heinricks, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Maryland District. I regret the necessity of troubling you in this regard, but not having been present in Baltimore myself, and your colleagues, Mr. Jenckes and Mr. C. A. Seward having attended the trial no longer than was required to make the opening argument in my behalf, it seems that I have no alternative.

Very respectfully, HORACE H. DAY.

LETTER FROM MR. J. H. B. LATROBE.

HORACE H. DAY, Esq., New-York—*Dear Sir:* I have received your letter of the 4th inst., and reply at once.

At your instance, I filed some three or four months ago, four bills on the equity side of the Circuit Court, United States, Maryland District, praying injunction to restrain the defendants, Stellman and Heinricks being among them, from selling articles alleged to fall within the meaning of the term "*shirred or corrugated goods*," as used in the exclusive grant from Charles Goodyear to yourself, dated Oct. 29, 1846, and which, containing vulcanized India-rubber, were covered by Goodyear's extended patent of June 15, 1844, of which, so far as such goods were concerned, you were the absolute owner.

The articles sold by the persons sued were woven suspenders, elastic gores in boots, garters, and other goods, which I do not now recollect sufficiently to characterize, or name appropriately.

No answers being filed, injunctions were granted in due course. In the case of Stellman and Heinricks, however, it was insisted that the litigation then pending in New-York would obviate the necessity of litigation in Baltimore, and further time for putting in an answer was granted by the Court, notwithstanding the opposition of your counsel. No answer having been filed, when the enlarged time expired, an injunction was granted. Mr. Charles Marshall was the counsel for Stellman and Heinricks, and he represented himself as then in correspondence with the counsel in New-York.

Judge Ingersoll's opinion having been soon after published, I commenced, at your instance, nine other suits of the same character as the above, making thirteen in all. The defendants now came; it seems, to an understanding among themselves, and Stellman & Heinricks, the principal importers in Baltimore of the goods in question, taking the lead, Mr. Marshall acting for all the parties sued, it was agreed, with a view of obtaining at the earliest day, and with the least expense, the decision of the Supreme Court (U. S.,) to set the case down for final hearing upon bill, answer, and the testimony that had been before Judge Ingersoll, on the motion for preliminary injunction. With this view, certified copies of all the New-York affidavits were procured, additional testimony on both sides was let in, and with the whole mass of documentary evidence, the case was argued before Judge Giles. There was a postponement from the day first appointed, but on this day, or the day before, I met Mr. Judson and Mr. Dickerson, accidentally, in Baltimore, spoke to them about the case, referred to the postponement, heard from them that they had seen Mr. Marshall, and was left in doubt when it was asked, if Mr. Dickerson would take part in the argument, whether he would or would not. Certainly, on this occasion, there was no appearance of ignorance about the case, or any disclaimer of interest in the result, on the part of either gentleman. Indeed, it was naturally inferred from the coincidence of their appearance in Baltimore at the day appointed for the hearing, that they were both to be present at it, and that one of them was to take part in the argument.

When the argument did take place, it is very true, that neither Mr. Dickerson nor Mr. Judson were present at it; but Mr. Marshall, whom I always regarded as representing Mr. Judson, as well as his more immediate clients, had by this time Judge Ingersoll's opinion before him, and the full benefit of the reargument, in print, after the close of Judge Curtis' argument for the complainant, of Mr. Judson's counsel in New-York, as well as of consultation, as I understood from him, with both Mr. Judson and Mr. Dickerson. That he was engaged in preparation for the trial, long before it commenced, I had reason to know. Employed as I was to expedite a hearing in view of an appeal, if necessary, I was more than usually desirous to learn how far the defendants' counsel was authorized by the parties mainly interested to carry out an agreement to this effect; and without going into the details of a frank intercourse on the subject, it is sufficient to say that there was nothing to create a doubt as to Mr. Marshall's being in full correspondence, and acting upon a perfect understanding with Mr. Judson to this end. That Mr. Marshall regarded himself in this light there can be little question. Undoubtedly no one has been more impressed than I have been, at finding either the quality or the effect of the Baltimore decision, characterized as it has been.

Of this decision it is unnecessary to speak; but this much I feel it proper to say, in justice to a professional brother, who would be wholly averse to thinking or saying it of himself—that, in a long professional life, I have rarely listened to an argument more thorough or lawyer-like, or more closely sustained throughout, than was the argument of Mr. Marshall on this occasion; and this I am very sure none would have been more willing to admit had they been present and heard it, than the distinguished gentlemen whom it has been Mr. Judson's good fortune to have for his representatives in New-York. On this point no testimony could have been stronger than that given by the Bench both at and some time since the trial.

Whether the decision in Baltimore would have been different had Mr. Judson's New-York counsel taken part on the argument, I cannot of course pretend to say; but, that the decision was pronounced after a most earnest contest, in which every point in defence that had yet been suggested, and new and strong points, made for the first time, were strenuously and ably argued, cannot be questioned. Very respectfully, yours,

JNO. H. B. LATROBE.

Ocean House, Newport, R. I., Aug. 5, 1859.

LETTER OF MR. C. A. SEWARD.

HORACE H. DAY, Esq.—*My Dear Sir:* Your letter of the 3d inst. was duly received, but circumstances beyond my control have prevented an earlier answer.

You ask me to give a statement in answer to the cards inclosed in your letter, and I do so with pleasure, finding, in the obligation of my duty to yourself, a sufficient occasion for departing from the rule, long since adopted for myself, not to engage in newspaper controversies. It is but just to you that a candid and accurate statement of your title and the litigation concerning it, so far as these cards relate to either, should be made, so that hereafter, when you come to enforce the rights now judicially determined to be yours, it may not be alleged against you that you permitted erroneous statements to pass unanswered.

The statements made in so much of the card as is signed "William Judson," I will answer in detail.

The first allegation is: "That the editor of the *Tribune* was deceived," but the manner of the deception, or in what it consisted, is not stated. If it be intended to intimate that in editorially attributing to Judge Giles' decision the effect of confirming in you an exclusive right to manufacture, import and sell, elastic vulcanized India-rubber goods, the editor of the *Tribune* was deceived, it may be a consolation for that omnipresent person to know that his deception is participated in by you, by your counsel, by Judge Giles, and by nineteen-twentieths of the reading public to whom the *Tribune*, TIMES, *Herald*, and a host of other papers, have made the decision a "household word." The dividing line between such universality of deception and public opinion is shadowy and indistinct.

The assumption, on the part of the author of the cards, of an exclusive possession of sufficient sagacity to discover the true effect of Judge Giles's decision, recalls the anecdote of the escaped lunatic, who assumed the exclusive possession of the only sound mind in the world, gravely alleging that "all the rest of mankind were insane." He, poor fellow, did not perceive the joke. Perhaps Mr. Judson will not, but the public, however, perceive it in both instances, and may, perhaps, be willing to adopt Mr. Judson's adjectives, "groundless, ridiculous, and crazy," as happily characterizing the assumption in both cases.

The second allegation is, "that Mr. Day is the licensee of Mr. Goodyear for the manufacture of shirred or corrugated India-rubber goods; the Nashawannuck Company and I are licensees for woven elastic rubber goods. Day's title accrued in 1846; ours accrued to those who granted it to us, in 1844. From 1845 till the present time, the owners of our title have been making and selling large quantities of goods under it, and Day never pretended till 1857 or '58 that the two rights conflicted, or that our title was subordinate to his."

It is true that you are the exclusive licensee of Mr. Goodyear for the manufacture of shirred or corrugated India-rubber goods, and that your license was granted in 1846. It is also true that by confirmatory grant made to you by Goodyear in May, 1858, you acquired the exclusive right to make a variety of India-rubber goods which are not either shirred or corrugated, and that by virtue of these two grants Mr. Goodyear succeeded in conveying to you, as he states in his license and accounts, *a monopoly* of the right to make and vend shirred or corrugated goods of every kind and description, however made, whether woven, cemented, sewed or otherwise. It is also true that you "never *pretended* till 1857 or '58," nor, indeed, till any other period, that the title alleged by the author of the card to be in the person who signs it, was *subordinate* to your own. I am not aware that by pretence or otherwise you ever dignified the claim which has lately been resuscitated and set up by Mr. Judson by designating it as "*a title*" of any kind. Nor am I aware that either the author of the card, the person who signs it, or the Nashawannuck Company, are the licensees of Goodyear for woven elastic rubber goods. I have never yet seen a license, prior to 1846, which conveyed to that Company, or either of those persons, any such right; nor does Mr. Goodyear in his verified account of licenses granted, and of tariffs received, mention any such license.

It is also true that in 1857 and 1858 you caused suits to be brought against various parties who were selling woven elastic goods without license from you. It is not true that no objections were made to the granting of injunctions in those suits. Those suits were brought in the name of the Congress Rubber Company, when it was the possessor of a portion of the title now owned by you, against various parties residing in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio and New-York; and injunctions were granted after opposition made by the defendants and arguments by their counsel.

Immediately after the title revested in you, you commenced various suits against different parties, some of which were amicably adjusted by the defendants, and others of which are now pending.

In three suits brought in New-York, motions were made for preliminary injunctions. Those motions were argued on both sides, and, after advisement, were denied. By the request of two of the counsel, whose names do not appear in the cards you inclose, time was given to prepare and file answers in those three causes. While that time was running, and before its expiration, motions for preliminary injunctions were brought on before his Honor. Mr. Justice Grier, in Philadelphia, who did not "refuse to review the decision in New-York," but who did decline to entertain the motions, saying that it was the practice of his Court, on contested motions for injunctions, to deny the injunctions, and to remit both parties to a final hearing. Such final hearing will be had in the Philadelphia causes as soon as they can be prepared. While the time for the defendants in the New-York causes to file their answers was still running, you did, as Mr. Judson states, "renew the attempt in Baltimore" to procure injunctions. Of this renewal those who have signed the cards had notice, and not only they, but the counsel for Mr. Judson, who have not signed either of the statements. Mr. Judson was personally advised that the motions would be made in Baltimore. He was further personally advised that the causes were to be brought on for final hearing upon the evidence which had been used before Judge Ingersoll, in the New-York cases, and such other evidence as the parties might see fit to introduce. His counsel also spoke of the case, and of the probabilities that they would be there to take part in the argument. There was no "agreement" between yourself "and" any of "defendants in Baltimore," by which you agreed with them "to make up a case for final hearing before Judge Giles."

There was an agreement made between Mr. Marshall, the counsel for the Baltimore defendants, and Mr. Latrobe, the counsel for you, to the effect I have before stated. I cannot exclude the conviction that Mr. Judson was aware of this agreement. This conviction arises not only from my own knowledge, but also from the following facts:

1. The New-York answers were filed and copies served upon me. Within a few days thereafter the same answer was filed in Baltimore; the type was the same, the paper was the same, and, if I am not mistaken, the filling up of the blanks in the print, with the exception of the names, was in the same handwriting—that of a gentleman well known as the associate of Mr. Judson's counsel.

2. Mr. Brady's argument before Judge Ingersoll was printed. Judge Ingersoll's opinion was printed. Portions of the affidavits of defendants in New-York, and the various parties whom they procured to act as affiants, were also printed. Mr. Marshall appeared in Court with printed copies of Mr. Brady's argument, of Judge Ingersoll's decision, and of the defendants' affidavits.

3. Judge Curtis' argument, and reply to the defendant's reargument were printed by you. Copies were furnished in New-York to Mr. Judson's counsel. They were not furnished to Mr. Marshall in Baltimore, and yet Mr. Marshall appeared in Court with copies of Judge Curtis' argument and reply.

4. There are to my knowledge but two copies extant of a certain pleading in a suit in New-Jersey. One of those copies is in your possession, and the other is in that of Mr. Judson's counsel. We produced your copy at Baltimore, and by some means Mr. Marshall was able to produce another copy.

5. From all these papers, Mr. Marshall undertook to convince the Court, in the language of Mr. Judson's card, that "the Nashawannucks Company and I," *i. e.*, Mr. Judson, were "the licensees for woven elastic goods." These facts are to me evidence sufficiently strong to warrant the conviction that Mr. Judson was cognizant of all that Mr. Marshall did; of all the resources that he had, and that Mr. Judson assumed to control, and did control, the legal position to be taken by the defendants in the Baltimore suits, which so singularly coincides with the position taken by him in his card.

Were it not for a rule of professional courtesy, I should allude to what was said to me by Mr. Marshall upon this point; but I cannot, without consultation with him, respect what he said; but I am at liberty to state that Mr. Judson's assertion, that he had no connection with the Baltimore cases, would be much strengthened if he would produce from Mr. Marshall a statement to that effect.

Mr. Marshall, in his argument, took not only the points which were taken by Mr. Judson's counsel in the cases in New-York, but he took new points, and cited in support thereof acts between the parties outside of these particular cases. This argues either that Mr. Marshall was intimate with the various ramifications of the India-rubber controversies, or that he had been made acquainted with them for the purposes of the Baltimore suits. Mr. Judson states: "Mr. Marshall knew nothing by experience of the complications of this controversy." If he did not, then he was made familiar with them by instruction from some one. It would be gratifying to be assured by Mr. Marshall that this instruction was not given by either Mr. Judson or his counsel.

It is further alleged:

1. "That this," *i. e.*, the Baltimore hearing, "was not a final hearing."

2. "Day's is not the older title, but mine is; and it is a title which had been adjudicated by the Courts for the last fourteen years, and is as well known in the Supreme Court as it is to me."

3. "This is no settlement of the question, nor any approach to one."

4. "I have a suit pending against Day in this District to enjoin him from any further troubling the country with this crazy claim, and that suit will settle our rights."

To these four positions it may be answered:

First. That this *was* a final hearing, not by consent, but upon the pleadings and proofs.

Second—That the decision of Judge Giles decides that *your* title is the older title, and that it has *not* been adjudicated by the Courts for the last fourteen years. If the various Judges of the Supreme Court are acquainted with Mr. Judson's alleged title, their acquaintance must have been derived from statements made to them when off the bench, because there is no report to be found of any decision by that tribunal in relation to shirred or corrugated goods of any description.

Third—That the final decree entered at Baltimore is not only "an approach to a settlement," but is a final and conclusive settlement; and one which the comity of other Courts, if exercised in this particular instance, as it usually is exercised in every other case, will adopt, reaffirm and follow.

Fourth—That it is true that Mr. Judson has sued you in reference to what he politely denominates "the crazy claim." Mr. Judson omits to state, however, what is equally true, (and it was, undoubtedly, a casual omission,) that before he instituted the suit to which he refers you had commenced a suit against him under the impression that *his* was "the crazy claim," and that your suit would result in enjoining "*him* from any further troubling the country." It "may be well" for those who sympathize with you "to remember that for fifteen years" you have been engaged in endeavoring to protect your legal rights; and although you are alleged to have "always been defeated," the opinion and decision of his Honor Judge Giles would seem to indicate that the willful misstatement in this particular may warrant the belief that the other statements in the card are, to say the least, questionable. True it is that you "attempted to repudiate this very shirred goods license;" and it is also true that such attempt was made at the invitation of Mr. Goodyear, in a suit in which, as complainant, he himself set the example of repudiation, and that your attempt was sustained by the finding of the jury in your favor, when Mr. Goodyear attempted to enforce the collection of his tariffs. It is also true "that you attempted to break down Goodyear's Patent." Such little experience as I have requires me to believe that such attempt is always made in a patent suit and it is so usual as not to excite in my mind any particular degree of surprise. You did not succeed in defeating Goodyear's patent, but, to quote a remark of one of the Judges, it required "nine big volumes of testimony, and thirteen counsel, led by Daniel Webster," to convince the Court that you ought not to have defeated it; and the victory then, and there gained by Mr. Goodyear, was of such a character that even Mr. Goodyear himself has not always succeeded in procuring from the same Court a second decision of the same kind. It is true that you claimed "to be the owner of the Chaffee patent," but I do not find in the card any statement that, in the only suit that ever went to a jury founded upon that claim, the Jury sustained it.

The last charge made against you individually is: "A fitting finale to his career is this attempt to stretch his shirred goods right, which he has by oath upon oath declared fraudulent and void, over a subject never included in it; and a certain end of his attempt will be a repetition of his former defeats."

I am not aware of any oath ever taken by you as to the proper legal interpretation to be affixed to the instruments which constitute your title; and I know that no one of your counsel would permit you to go into Court, and attempt by your oath, to narrow or enlarge the scope of those instruments. In the cases in New-York such an attempt was made by the client of Mr. Judson, and the affidavit was before Judge Giles at Baltimore. That attempt stands solitary and alone. It was ineffectual for any purpose, and is useful only as a monument, to warn clients not to permit themselves to be induced by the mistaken zeal of their counsel, to endeavor by their oaths to determine the legal effect of written instruments.

The broad interpretation put by you upon your title is neither novel nor unwarranted. In 1846, immediately after you acquired the title, you commenced, under it, the manufacture of woven shirred goods, as well as of cemented shirred goods, and you continued the manufacture and sale of both kinds, until you conveyed all your interest in the title to those who immediately formed the Congress Rubber Company.

If the "certain end" is to be "a repetition of former defeats," I can only say, "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." You have now a final decision in your favor, and I doubt not that its contemplation will afford you more satisfaction than you could possibly derive from speculations as to the probable fulfillment of doubtful prophecy.

The last allegation is: "The object of this parade of a decision in all the papers is obvious. It is to enable Day to frighten merchants into paying him something before he is enjoined by me in the suit pending against him."

This statement is partly erroneous, and if I understand your intention, is also partially correct. It *is* your intention to do all that you may find it necessary to do in your business before Mr. Judson procures an injunction against you in the suit to which he refers, and this for the simple reason, that an injunction in that particular suit can never be an actual fact. That suit was attempted to be used like the sword of Damocles, and has hung suspended about a year, having obtained among your counsel the *sobriquet* of "*The Paulo Post futurum suit.*" Your counsel have often requested that the future might be merged in the present tense, and that the suit might actually be commenced, but Mr. Judson found it inconvenient to accede to their request till he himself had been made a defendant by you.

The object of furnishing the decision to the press of the country is, as is correctly alleged, "obvious." It was to inform the public that your claim had received, from one of the ablest jurists who adorns the Federal Courts, an authoritative and final decision; that the merchants, importers, and other persons interested in the manufacture, importation and sale of elastic vulcanized India-rubber goods, might know that, so far as the law could do it, it had given *you* an exclusive monopoly of the right to manufacture, import and vend such goods; and finally, that if a tribute was to be paid for the right to participate *in* the enjoyment of that monopoly, *you* were the person to whom the law said the tribute was due.

The card of Mr. Judson appears to me to be an uncandid and an unfair attempt to deprive you, by improper means, of the benefits and beneficial results of a victory which was only won after severe contestation. I use the phrase "improper means" advisedly. Certainly that phrase properly denominates and designates misstatements and epithets and insinuations upon the integrity, not only of counsel, but of the Court. To these insinuations and epithets I have not deemed it proper to avert. They are the invariable accompaniments of charges and statements which ought not to have been made, and derive all their importance and point, not from the person who uses them, but from those to whom they are directed and applied.

There is one statement in that portion of the card which is signed by Mr. Dickerson, to which I deem it proper to allude. He says: "I do not *now* know what papers were laid before the Judge, nor (except from the opinion) upon what he decided; but, as very important papers are not mentioned by the Court, I conclude he did not see them."

It would seem to be the intention of this statement to convey two impressions. *First*—That Mr. Dickerson *did at one time* know what papers were used before Judge Giles; and *Second*—That certain papers affecting the supposed interest of Mr. Dickerson's client had been used in New-York, but were suppressed, intentionally or otherwise, in Baltimore. If such is its intention, I have to say in regard to the latter portion of it, that every paper which to my knowledge was used by the defendants before Judge Ingersoll when Mr. Judson says he stood in the position of the defendant, was used by the defendants in the Baltimore suits; and among those papers was a copy of the identical bill of complaint which Mr. Judson says he has now filed for the purpose of putting an end to your "crazy claim." In addition to those papers the defendants produced other papers relating to other portions of the India-rubber controversy, and sought to prove from them that "the Nashawannuck Company and I," that is, Mr. Judson, "were the licensees for woven elastic rubber goods."

Although all of these papers are not adverted to by the Judge, his silence is not to be construed as evidence of the fact that the papers were not before him, but rather as evidence of the fact that he regarded the papers, and the title which it was attempted to be made out from them, as alike worthless and unworthy of remark.

And now, my dear Sir, permit me again to congratulate you upon this final result in your favor, which is all the more to be appreciated, because by adverse circumstances so long delayed. It is neither unexpected nor singular. Similar results have been arrived at in other suits; but contested as those other suits were, they had not attracted that degree of public attention which has been bestowed upon the suits in Baltimore. That you succeeded there is but another in the series of proofs which various decisions of the Courts have furnished you, that the interpretation placed by you upon your title—which was adopted by the Congress Rubber Company and sustained by the Courts, when that Company sought to enforce it—which was publicly stated on various occasions by Mr. Goodyear himself to be the proper interpretation, and which was and is supported by the opinion and belief of all your counsel is, in fact the true and correct interpretation.

I am, very respectfully and truly yours,

CLARENCE A. SEWARD.

No. 20 Nassau-street, New-York, Aug. 8, 1859.

LETTER OF MR. T. A. JENCKES.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Aug. 5, 1859.

HORACE H. DAY, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* I have received your letter calling my attention to articles in some of the New-York papers signed by William Judson and Edward N. Dickerson, making certain statements concerning the conduct of the suit recently decided in your favor by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland. If these statements are made for the purpose of impeaching the correctness of the decision, it seems to me that those who are interested in the matter, will find a full refutation of them in the opinion of the Court. If they are designed to convey the idea that the cause on their side was imperfectly presented in argument, they do injustice to the learned counsel who represented the defendants. I did not have the pleasure of listening to the argument of Mr. Marshall, but its merit was fully acknowledged by my learned associate who closed the cause, and by the Judge in giving his decision: and have examined a pamphlet of some thirty printed octavo pages, prepared by Mr. Marshall and handed to the Court, in which every point heretofore taken by the counsel for Mr. Judson, and some other positions in favor of Mr. Judson's alleged title, were stated with a clearness and force and with a knowledge of the subjects of controversy which would have been highly creditable to any of the counsel who have been engaged in this India-rubber litigation. If the statements in these cards are intended to create the belief that all the papers which have been deemed by Mr. Judson and his counsel "important" in sustaining the title he sets up, were not before the Court and considered by counsel, the record will prove the contrary; for I know from having taken part in all the trials which have taken place since the controversy arose, that there was no document which has been relied upon by diverse parties at previous hearings, which was absent from the case at Baltimore, and some new ones, which I was informed had been forwarded by Mr. Dickerson, were admitted as evidence by consent of your counsel after the argument of the case had commenced. I am not aware of having omitted to call the attention of the Court to each and all of these documents, and to state the bearing which, in the opinion of your counsel, they had upon the questions at issue. One of these papers was a copy of an affidavit of William Judson, annexed to what purported to have been a printed copy of a proposed bill in equity against you, with exhibits attached, containing upwards of one hundred and fifty closely printed octavo pages, in which Mr. Judson's pretended title, and the history of it, were stated at length. Upon an examination of Mr. Judson's card, I do not find a suggestion that the record of the case at Baltimore does not contain every document that affects the claim set up by him. I was not aware till after the papers in the cause had been read, that Mr. Dickerson would not take part in the argument. He was expected to have been present, and I did not learn that there was any objection on the part of the defendants, or their counsel, to his arguing in their behalf. If Mr. Judson and Mr. Dickerson were not present and active in the conduct of the cause, it was clearly because they chose to be absent, and I doubt if any one who has read the opinion of the Court, and their several cards, can perceive where they have gained or lost anything by such elected absence. Their case was fully made up and presented to the Court. I think it will be difficult to perceive how their personal presence would have affected the result. Their absence was regretted by none more than by your counsel who argued the cause.

This controversy has been settled, where every one will agree that should be determined, in a Court which has full jurisdiction of the whole subject-matter, and which has pronounced its decision and entered its decree upon final hearing and full argument. In the usual course of litigation in the Courts of the United States, that decision will stand as the law of this controversy, unless reversed by the Supreme Court. If the cause reaches that tribunal your counsel will be happy to argue it; but, in the mean time, I cannot advise you to accept the appeal which Mr. Judson and his counsel seem desirous of taking to the public press, and to re-argue questions of litigated titles in that form. Such questions belong to the Courts, and law-abiding citizens conform to their decisions. The present state of this controversy is not such as will satisfy those who are desirous of trespassing upon your rights and of pirating your inventions. But the right and justice of your claim is made so apparent by the clear statement and logic of the Judge who has decided in your favor, that all honorable merchants and dealers in the articles which the Court has declared to be included in your titles, will not hesitate to acknowledge them.

Your opponents, in their published cards, have referred the public to two decisions of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, in other branches of this India-rubber litigation. One of those decisions was upon a motion for a new trial by your adversaries, after a verdict in your favor, affirming your rights under the contracts of 1846, between yourself and Goodyear, after an attempt to violate them on the part of Goodyear and some parties claiming under him. The other was a decision against you upon a suit brought by Goodyear, and in which you alleged the invalidity of his patent as one of your grounds of defence, as is usual in all patent causes. The contracts of 1846 and the rights and liabilities of the parties to them were reaffirmed in this decision. Both decisions were final in that Court, and have been generally acquiesced in by all other Courts of the United States of coördinate jurisdiction. There was much newspaper controversy over each decision; but the public, and those engaged in the trade, whose interests were immediately affected, regarded the judgment of the Court rather than the criticisms upon the opinions of the Judges. In the present position of this India-rubber litigation, the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland has affirmed your right under the same contracts of 1846 to "all kinds of shirred or corrugated goods, whether cemented, woven or sewed," containing vulcanized India-rubber. This Court has the same jurisdiction as the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, and its decisions upon final hearing should have the same respect, and should be regarded as of the same binding effect, as the decision of the latter Court for which your opponents have always claimed implicit obedience.

Nor is this decision of his Honor, Judge Giles, without precedent. While the titles under the contracts of 1846 were owned by the Congress Rubber Company, at least four of the District Judges of the United States, and two of the Judges of the Supreme Court, holding Circuit Courts of the United States in different Districts, took the same view of these contracts, and awarded injunctions against dealers in woven shirred goods. I am not aware that any different construction has been given to those contracts by any Judge except Judge Ingersoll when denying a motion for a preliminary injunction. It is true that these decisions upon preliminary motions are not regarded as of binding authority, as the Court is only called upon to determine whether the party seeking relief shows a title which the Court will protect during the progress of the cause to final hearing. But this question of construction was raised and argued in those cases, and the great majority of the opinions expressed upon such partial hearings were in concurrence with that arrived at by his Honor Judge Giles upon full and final hearing.

You ask me to prepare a correct history of your titles and of the litigation which has resulted in this late decision. Permit me to say that I think those who deal in the articles covered by your contracts with Goodyear are more interested in what the Court has declared to be the effect of those titles, as that immediately concerns their business, than in the history of them, or of the litigation which has arisen upon them. Besides, a full and accurate statement of these titles, and a history of this litigation, would fill a volume. Mr. Judson has found an octavo volume of a hundred and fifty pages, hardly sufficient to set forth in the most succinct legal phraseology a statement of his pretended title to one branch of your business. The example set by your adversaries in this respect seems to me to be rather better avoided than followed, as statement and counter-statement, argument and re-argument to the public through the public Press, would lead not only to no useful or good result, but to no result whatever.

There is one fact, however, which, if not directly stated, is implied in the card of Mr. Judson. He speaks of a contest of fifteen years' duration, between yourself, Goodyear, and his licensees, and would have it inferred that the present litigation arises from these old controversies. I am not aware of any suit now pending between yourself and any of the licensees of Goodyear, except William Judson, or of any litigation which has not been directly promoted by and is not now carried on for the interest of William Judson. It is more than a year since all the old litigations were withdrawn or agreed to be withdrawn from the Courts. A year ago I was not aware of any opposition to your titles, or of any desire to contest them. It was not until after the 28th of September, 1858, when Goodyear was induced to make a pretended conveyance to the Union India-rubber Company of certain rights, which he had previously conveyed to you, that there was any immediate prospect of litigation. When we learned that that subsequent conveyance was instigated by William Judson, and that it was made for his benefit, and that the rights attempted to be conveyed either had been or would be transferred to him, your counsel knew that you would not be permitted to carry on your business in peace. The present litigation is the result of that interference on his part, and the oldest title which he has hitherto presented against yours is a deed from the Union India-rubber Company to himself, bearing date April 18, 1859. So far as the "India-rubber Company" are concerned, I never heard of it or of its having any title under Goodyear until after the extension of Goodyear's patent. Goodyear ignored its existence in the accounts on which he obtained his extension, and which were prepared by Mr. Judson, or under his direction. If it had been known that such a Company existed, and were infringing on your titles, it would have been prosecuted while those titles were held by the Congress Rubber Company. There is no title created by Goodyear in 1844 which has as yet been exhibited to the Courts, or which can be found on the records of the Patent-office, under which any claim can be made adversely to your titles, which is not reviewed and disposed of in the opinion delivered at Baltimore. As all these pretended titles have been attempted to be created since the execution of the deeds from Goodyear to yourself, you cannot be justly accused of any desire to reopen, or of having renewed, this litigation. The recent result has shown that the ancient enmity which sought to revive those controversies to your injury has been of no avail.

Permit me to congratulate you upon this most just determination, and to express the hope that all future discussion, upon your part, concerning your rights, and the effect of decisions upon them will take place in the Courts, and that you will not feel called upon to notice any future misrepresentations which may be advertised by your opponents.

Respectfully yours, T. A. JENCKES.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.—About 1½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire took place at the store of MILLER, BANKS & POMEROY, dealers in feathers, No. 372 Broadway. The fire originated in a machine used for drying feathers and was extinguished by the inmates, assisted by several firemen. Damage trifling.

[Advertisement.]

We would call the attention of the medical faculty to the Sheriff's sale, on Friday morning, by Chambers & Fairchild, No. 131 Nassau-street, of valuable and rare medical books; also, a horse, harness and gig—the horse kind and gentle and the gig made to order in Boston and but little used—a complete establishment for a physician.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Coughs, colds and all bronchial affections—the usual scourges of the season—will speedily succumb to the alterative qualities of this hygienic compound. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

By far the most extensive water-cure in America is Round Hill, at Northampton, Mass., and many hundred cases of various chronic diseases, some of the most obstinate character, are every year successfully treated here. Open Summer and Winter. Send for a circular.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street. Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Kangaroo	Aug. 13	New-York	Liverpool
Anglo-Saxon	Aug. 13	Quebec	Liverpool
Ocean Queen	Aug. 13	New-York	Southampton.
Tentonia	Aug. 20	New-York	Southampton.
John Bell	Aug. 24	Quebec	Glasgow.
Persia	Aug. 27	New-York	Liverpool

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	July 27	Glasgow	New-York
Arabia	July 30	Liverpool	New-York
City of Baltimore	Aug. 3	Liverpool	New-York
Vanderbilt	Aug. 3	Southampton	New-York
North American	Aug. 3	Liverpool	Quebec.
Saxonia	Aug. 4	Southampton	New-York

FOR CUBA.

Cahawba	Aug. 12	New-York	Havana.
Quaker City	Aug. 20	New-York	Havana.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Portsmouth, &c.—B. F. Haskell, Gen'l Agt. R. R. Bowne, T. C. A. Palmer, G. W. Singleton, Wm. R. Johnson and lady, Miss Johnson, Capt. Carroll, Miss Carroll, S. Tunnelley and lady, Miss Julia Ladd, Miss S. M. Bledsoe, Jos. B. Herrick, S. J. O'Connor, G. P. Brown and lady, J. C. Chambers, C. H. Paulson, Miss E. A. Wyndham, Miss E. Lacy, Miss Marsh, Miss W. W. Dabney, R. A. E. Rooney and lady, D. E. Taylor, W. H. Lutterloh, R. Rives, W. H. Ward, Alfred King and lady, R. L. Steele, and 10 in the steerage.

In steamship Marion, for Charleston—S. Hyde, Edward Hill, E. W. Smith, P. Peset, J. J. Mestre, Chas. Palmeto and lady, 2 children and infant, F. E. Gonet, J. Maier, J. Staedecker, S. L. Brier and lady, H. Snelling, Miss Dercode, A. D. Craig and lady, J. L. Sturn, R. Lyon, E. L. Carter, Jas. Kelley, M. Gallard, E. H. Moore, T. Roberts, Mr. Adams, J. Steiner, M. Aarbach, Mrs. Stewart, Jas. B. Tryon, Dr. S. C. Smith, M. Isaacs, Wm. Sturn and lady, S. L. Downing, A. C. Stevens, D. M. Bishop, C. C. Ordway, and 10 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Restless, from Santa Martha—John Nabb, Augustus Strinz, Francis Storm.

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 06 | Sun sets..... 7 05 | Moon sets..... 2 54

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 39 | Gov. Island. 6 06 | Hell Gate..... 8 10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Couch, Richmond, Ludlam & Heineken; Marion, Foster, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Thos. Swann, Ramsay, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Harry Bluff, Redman, Mobile, C. R. Green; Far West, Bennett, New-Orleans, W. T. Frost; Lizzie Drew, Gray, Schedic, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Pilot Fish, Hoyt, Galveston, C. N. Clancy; C. Hedde, Rivers, Liebau, I. B. Gager; Nugget, Deane, Buctouche, Thos. James.

Brigs Princess Royal, Higgs, Bermuda, Smith, Jones & Co.; J. Arthur, Avellas, Teneriffe, J. O.

The New-York Times.

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THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Mails by the Arabia.

Interesting Correspondence and Details from Our Foreign Files.

The mails by the Royal Mail steamship *Arabia* reached this City at 5 o'clock P. M. yesterday. In addition to the very full telegraphic summary by her advices, which we published yesterday morning, we give below a variety of correspondence and details from our Foreign exchanges.

It appears from the Liverpool papers of Saturday, 30th ult., that Mr. TEN BROECK'S American horse *Starke* (the winner of the Goodwood Stakes) was the victor in the race for the Bentinck Memorial Stakes, valued at one thousand sovereigns. Fifteen horses ran, and *Prioress* was third. Mr. TEN BROECK is reported to have won £25,000 by his horse beating the field for the Goodwood stakes. The Nursery stakes, also ran for on Friday, were won by Mr. TEN BROECK'S two-year old *Umpire*, by *Lecomte*.

OUR ITALIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

State of Feeling Throughout Italy about the Peace—Movements of the French Troops and Austrian Prisoners—Dissatisfaction of Victor Emanuel—Unstable Nature of the Settlement of Villafranca—Incidents of the War—The French Officers and the Milanese Belles.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GENOA, Tuesday, July 19, 1859.

At Milan three days ago the opinion was general that at Rome, Florence and Venice some serious trouble was going to take place from the opposition to the Villafranca Treaty, and I hastened down here with a view of going to Rome and up through the States of the new Confederation as far as Venice, in order to render you an accurate account of the state of things *de visu*. But here I learn that, notwithstanding an immense irritation exists in those places against the new arrangement, the movement is likely to be confined to peaceable reclamations in the form of petitions, and I shall therefore retrace my steps to-morrow toward the Alps, returning to Paris by the Simplon route, through Switzerland and Baden-Baden.

It appears that at Paris and London the first impression in regard to the peace was favorable—an expression of opinion which caused almost as much surprise in Italy as the peace itself. They are surprised, too, to see published in Paris telegraphic dispatches from Milan and Turin, which represent the reception of their Majesties in those cities as enthusiastic. Nothing could, in fact, be further from the truth, as you will have learned from my letters from those places.

The most excitable rumors prevail in regard to public affairs, here as elsewhere. There can be no doubt that VICTOR EMANUEL is far from being satisfied with the result of the war. Not that he is not grateful to NAPOLEON for the immense sacrifice he has made in driving the Austrians out of Lombardy, but he had fixed his heart on more than this; he believed that the future interests of the country demanded more, and he had promised his people still better things. The King, it is said does not for a moment believe that the affairs of Italy are settled on a solid basis, and he has already given orders to commence organizing his army for future contingencies. With the aid of the Lombards, now his subjects, and an organized revolution in the States comprising the new Confederation, he hopes to be able to finish the work commenced by NAPOLEON.

To-day two manifestoes of the people of Tuscany energetically refusing to consent to the return of the Grand Duke, and signed by the principal citizens of Florence, were posted at the head-quarters of the National Guard in the Strada Nuova, in this city. They declare their intention to be peaceable and order-loving, but they none the the less ardently desire to be annexed to Piedmont and to proclaim for VICTOR EMANUEL. In Parma and Modena the same disposition prevails, and we hear of strange complications at Venice, but we see no travelers from that point, and must receive the reports with caution. At Leghorn the people burnt the journal containing the official announcement of the terms upon which peace had been signed, and some persons so far forgot what was due to decency as to pull down the name of NAPOLEON in certain places and replace it with that of ORSINI.

All this shows but too strongly the current of public opinion, and it is certainly true that I have not yet met one Italian who is satisfied with the treaty. There are those who throw the blame upon others than NAPOLEON, who see in the action of the foreign Powers an excuse for what he has done, and who profess at least to be grateful for the liberation of Lombardy; but these are the smallest number, and they coincide with the more violent in stigmatizing the peace as an unjust and unstable one, or, in other words, as an impossible one. This is the true state of things in Italy, no matter what they may say in Paris and London, and you can judge for yourself what is likely to be the result.

This state of things, however, is as well known to the two Emperors, it is to be presumed, as to any one else, and it is safe to predict that they will take in concert, or separately, some decisive action on the subject. Some *coup d'état* is probably in course of preparation, as astounding and as unexpected as that of Villafranca.

But there is another circumstance which I confess I do not understand. From Milan to Genoa we had with us a hundred Austrian prisoners, on their way to Algiers, to work on the French fortifications. If there is any probability that the final details of the treaty are soon to be concluded, where is the necessity of going to the expense of conveying these men to such a long distance, and then bringing them directly back again? The French might hope, certainly, to retain them in Algeria as colonists, but they are still soldiers in the Austrian army, and ought to return to their ranks to serve their time out, and it will be curious, indeed, if Austria will relinquish her right upon them.

Genoa differs in its political sentiments from all other Piedmontese towns. It clings to its ancient republican *souvenirs*, and has but little political sympathy, either with VICTOR EMANUEL or the sovereignty of Sardinia. For this reason the soldiers are far from meeting the same reception here as in other Italian towns, and although they do not complain—a French soldier never complains of anything—they cannot fail to mark the difference. A wounded officer who came with me from Milan to Genoa was one of the first three French officers who rode into Milan after the battle of Magenta. They were charged with making preparations for the arrival of the Etat-Major, and as they were in a hurry, and knew they would be interrupted in the streets if they rode slowly, they galloped through the city to the hotel that had been indicated to them. They had scarcely entered the house, however, when they were surrounded by elegant ladies, who protested that the officers were committing an outrage upon their gratitude and their sense of hospitality in supposing they would allow them to stop at a hotel. They were carried off to private houses, and my companion had the good fortune to fall into the hands of a rich young widow. He remained at her house till the battle of Melagnano, was there wounded, and was carried to her house to be treated. The captain is a handsome fellow, and the reader will have no trouble in divining the result. All sorts of eternal vows were made, and the captain only returns to France *on leave of absence*. One of the other officers fell into a family where there was a daughter with a fortune of $30,000—a handsome marriage portion in this country—who fell violently in love with him, and was ready to join her fortune to his; but, for a wonder, the young man remained faithful to a less brilliant affection in France, and left the fair young Milanese in despair. The husbands and beaux of Milan are in a rage of jealousy; but what can they do? Are not the French their liberators?

The port of Genoa now contains about 250 transport ships lying snugly together in squares and a reete, in the little harbor, awaiting orders. The French have here an immense amount of provisions; the sacks of wheat and flour seem to be numbered by the million, and they continue to transport them toward the camp this side the Mincio. There is but little travel, and, with the exception of officers, the hotels see but few travelers.

We came again through the battle-field of Magenta, and found it more trampled over and beaten down by visitors than it was by the hasty passage of the soldiers the day of the battle. French officers call Magenta an immense skirmish, Solferino a grand battle. MALAKOFF.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Napoleon III. and the English Government—The Aristocratic Party in England Feeding English Distrust of Napoleon—Lord Elcho's Motion Against a Congress—Town Empty—Meyerbeer's New Opera.

LONDON, Monday, July 25, 1859.

"Congress or no Congress"—that is the question which engages just now the minds of all politicians here. NAPOLEON III. is urgent that we should enter into the design, and asks how he can be expected to believe in the continuance of cordial relations on our part, if he is daily assailed by our Press and held at a distrustful distance by our Government? Afraid to enter rashly into the proposed European Conference, the leading members of the Cabinet have tried to propitiate their *exigeant* ally by denouncing the newspapers for their plain speaking about the Emperor; and there has been during the last few days an active correspondence going on by telegraph between the two Governments as to the possibility of coming to some agreement for a basis on which a Congress regarding Italy may be convened. Lord PALMERSTON and Lord JOHN RUSSELL are conscious that we are not prepared for the consequences of a quarrel with France, which, however it might end, would entail upon us in the first instance fearful loss and damage. They would, therefore, temporize, and try to make better terms for Italy than she is likely to get if the two Emperors are left to work out for themselves the ideas interchanged at Villafranca. But a majority of the Cabinet, and, what is far more important, a majority of both Houses of Parliament, are decidedly and doggedly opposed to our being drawn, under any pretence, into diplomatic union with France. The Court and the Tories, together with the Stafford-house Whigs,—the Greys, the Grosvenors and the Gowers in all their generations and family ramifications,—hate Bonapartism, and rejoice at the favor into which it has recently fallen at home and abroad. Their hope is in a Bourbonic restoration; and they resolved to sever all ties of intimacy with the Imperial parvenu, whom they detest as an intruder far more than as a despot. Lord ELCHO, the heir to a Scotch Earldom, and a thorough-going Tory at heart, though he affects a sort of Peelism, has given notice of a resolution for Monday next, which, if adopted by the House of Commons would disable Government from entering the proposed Congress upon any terms. There cannot be a doubt that if the House were to obey its genuine instincts it would pass this prohibitory resolution. Most of the discontented Radicals would vote for it. Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. HORSMAN, Mr ROEBUCK, Mr. LINDSAY, Lord FORMOY, would, I have reason to believe, support Lord ELCHO, not for the reasons he is likely to assign for its introduction, but as a means of showing their want of confidence in the administration. Of the forty Irish Liberals, ministers would not be able to poll twenty, if so many; and where they are to get enough to make up for the defalcations, it is not easy to conjecture. All will depend, however, on the amount of pressure put on by the Carlton Club to induce its idle men to return to town, in order to vote once more this session. The Government people either do not believe in the possibility of their being beaten, or conceal their apprehensions admirably; for they quite pooh-pooh the notion of Lord ELCHO'S success, and talk as if they did not believe he would press his motion after all. They fancy, too, that an unendurable impression will be made on the minds of waverers by the exposition of the actual state of affairs promised by Lord JOHN RUSSELL on Thursday next. Meanwhile a curious fact has come to my knowledge within the last few hours. A member of the Commons, who is about to be made a Peer, has arranged to vacate his seat next week, but *not* until after the threatened resolution against a Congress has been disposed of. One consideration may indeed out-weigh all others, should it be openly appealed to, and that is the real or supposed danger of precipitating a rupture with LOUIS NAPOLEON. Nothing could be more derogatory to the dignity of England than to assign such a reason for not pursuing a line of policy otherwise approved of by his Parliament and people, and nothing would in point of prudence warrant the contrary.

The town is getting empty very fast. The Court is at Osborne, and the unusual heat of the weather has sent the Westenders to their country houses earlier than usual. To-night—that is about six weeks too late—MYERBEER'S new opera is to be produced at Covent Garden, under the title of "Dinorah." Those who have heard the music sung by Madame MIOLAN CARVALHO, as I have, feel no doubt as to what its reception *ought* to be. But Mr. Bull is a creature not readily caught by peculiar and intricate music; and, recollecting all the excellent things that have failed here, but which succeeded in Paris and Milan, I do not undertake to prophesy as to the event. MIOLAN is a very little woman, with a very fine and marvelously disciplined voice, brilliant and subtle to a degree in execution, but not possessing any great power or volume. It is MEYERBEER'S own fault that it was not brought out before. He would insist upon rehearsal after rehearsal, regardless of audiences, being on the wane. But it will certainly be perfect in representation if perfection there is ever to be.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE DISARMAMENT OF FRANCE.

From the Daily News, July 29.

The French Government announces its purpose to replace its army and navy upon a peace footing. The execution of this measure would be the most valuable pledge that could be given for the peace of the world. It is true that the measure exists at present only in intention; true also that we do not know the extent of the reductions contemplated; and true, moreover that whatever their extent they must still leave France a mighty neighbor. But let us moderate our desires to what is possible, nor throw away a great opportunity by unreasonableness. This diminution of immense armaments is spontaneously resolved on before the armistice is a month old, and while the peace exists only in its preliminaries. It is as the sign and earnest of a pacific disposition that the worth of the announcement ought to be estimated. It will be accepted here here with candor, not indeed as a reason for foregoing the demand for those reforms in our belligerent services of which we have been made to feel the need so painfully, nor for acquiescing in a return to a state of costly inefficiency, but as a reason for dismissing the lessons of dark distrust which have of late been inculcated as the perfection of political wisdom. Credulity may betray, but confidence is the life of civilization. We are aware that in some quarters this declaration of an intention to disarm will be received as certain evidence that the plot against England has become darker and deeper. The apocalyptic interpreter would part with life sooner than give up his "little horn;" the prophets will not quietly be baulked of their promised invasion; the psychologists will insist on the soundness of their *a priori* theory of the character of LOUIS NAPOLEON; but men of the world will try and make the best of their age and of its chief actors, nor let excessive caution consume the marrow of their life. We have too much lost ground to recover to permit us to abandon the reforms we have prosecuted in our naval and military administration; but we do not aim at—the nation would deprecate—any great extension of our actual forces. What is, above all things, wanted, is a means of developing, with a rapidity corresponding to the progress of the times, that reserve of national force of the greatness of which we have so often given proof. The pursuit of improvements of this kind, such, for instance, as the institution of a system of manning the navy that should procure for us the advantage which the French derive from their *recrutement* and *inscription maritime*, cannot possibly be misconstrued in France. The pacific character of our policy is too plainly traced by our commercial interests, and by the growing disapprobation of war as a means of promoting national objects, to permit these merely defensive precautions to become temptations to aggression. It is the weakness of the professional services, in appearance, throwing the country upon itself for its own protection, which has lately done so much to disquiet the public mind here; and next to the removal of positive causes of misunderstanding between the two countries, nothing would contribute so much to the maintenance of peace as the restoration of confidence in our means of defence.

From the Times, July 29.

The *Moniteur*, of yesterday, contains the most welcome announcement that could come to English ears from a foreign land. The French Emperor has issued his orders to disarm. With the least possible delay the Army and Navy of France are to be restored to their peace establishment. The people of England reading these glad tidings will take a deep breath, such as a man takes when a crisis of apprehension is past; they will congratulate each other that the peril they dreaded has drifted away, and that they may turn back to peaceful pursuits, and to the pleasant paths of human existence. It was not in panic fear, but in grave and sad disquietude, that we in this island regarded that heavy cloud, so charged with electricity, which loomed upon the near horizon. We felt that it must burst or must disperse and if it burst we had small choice in our conjectures as to where only the bolt must fall. Frankly, then, we acknowledge in this salutary determination of our neighbor and ally a proof of loyal adherence to the friendship which has united these two great nations, and gladly recognize in it a pledge of future peace to Europe. Undoubtedly, the resolution has been taken solely from consideration for the true interests of France. She has had her season of new glories, and the Emperor has gained his first crown of laurels. It is moderate and it is wise to stop while the appetite is still unsated. *Rien épuiser* is a maxim of personal economy, which is true also in public and national concerns. NAPOLEON III. has done, perhaps, less than he might once have intended to do in Italy, but he has done all that he has chosen to attempt. We will not now stop to discuss the shortcomings or to anticipate what may be the ultimate result of the new system that must be there established. Having, however, determined to close this chapter of his history, the Emperor has most wisely consulted the financial exigencies and the material advantage of his kingdom in staying the heavy expenditure of men and money, and in giving France, as we hope, a long repose from the unprofitable toil of war. We have said upon former occasions that for a war to be popular in France it must be short, and it must be successful. The war which has just closed has fulfilled both these conditions. We recognize in this disarmament the sagacity of the Emperor in gauging the temper of his people, and, for our own part, we rejoice that we may now return to security and peace. We shall, of course, in due time follow the example of our neighbor. We are, however, much behind him in the completeness of our peace establishment. There are many specks of rust yet to be rubbed away, and many mouldering works yet to be repaired. But these are merely the ordinary matters of defence. Having no idea of aggression, and being too careless of remote possibilities, we have let many things run into disrepair. The careful householder paints and papers periodically, and we have been stimulated by recent events to survey our premises and make good dilapidations. Happily, there is now no further need that this should be done in haste. We have handed the consideration of these matters over to a Commission, which is about to decide what is the permanent defensive establishment which these islands require in time of peace, as the basis whence upon an emergency a full war establishment might be quickly built up. By the report of that Commission we shall be guided, and we congratulate ourselves and our readers that we may hereafter deal with these questions dispassionately as points of mere engineering or strategic science, and without fear that the fortifications which England, like all other Powers, must necessarily keep up, are in danger of being at an early day tested by an enemy.

THE PEACE CONGRESS AT ZURICH.

From the Daily News, July 29.

The clear and full statements made by Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Lord PALMERSTON are most welcome additions to the general knowledge of the course of European diplomacy at the present moment. We may claim for the English press that it has not misled the public on any of the points touched by the Premier and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; but the rumors and allegations of the foreign journals had involved the affairs of Italy in the inextricable confusion. The speeches made last night show us Austria moody and sullen, more determined even than before the war to resist everything like an appeal to reason, to right, to the future; and her trusty friends, the members of our late Administration, confirming her in that attitude. Austria will have no Congress, because at former Congresses those terrible things, ideas, have been sometimes known to prevail. Nobody asks her to enter a Congress to be talked into giving up Venice. Her surrender of territory is defined in the peace—that being the only thing the two Emperors had authority to settle. But her pretentions to disturb Italy by destroying the inconvenient freedom of her neighbors, are matters of which any European Power is entitled to take cognizance. She dreads their discussion, and she may hinder it. It is quite probable that she may prevent the holding of a Congress, but she thereby adds nothing to her own rights, nor does she diminish our right to protest against her illegal interventions.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S speech shows that Ministers have no intention of departing from the strict neutrality which they have hitherto observed. The peace will be made, as is proper, without England; but the work which lies beyond the peace—the work to which neither France nor Austria are competent, whether separately or combined, will not be shunned by England if it should appear hereafter that our influence can be usefully exerted to promote the peace of Europe and the interests of freedom. There is nothing like impatience or a desire to meddle in the attitude of the English Government. When it cannot participate with honor it can abstain with dignity. For the present it will not interfere at all; it will await the result of the negotiations of Zurich, and examine the treaty to be signed there. Again, it will not deal with the affairs of Italy in a Congress until Austria has become a party to their discussion. And lastly, it will have nothing to do with any attempt to settle Italy of which the coercion of independent States, either to form confederations or to receive back bad governors, is to be a condition. It will thus be seen that it is quite possible that there may be no Congress at all; and that, even if one should be held, we may take no part in it. But most reflecting people, we think, will agree that the right rule for our guidance is that which the Government has laid down, and that any such rule as that which Lord ELCHO is attempting to substitute for it would be an abdication of the rights and duties of England. Lord JOHN RUSSELL well said: "It would never do for the Ministers of the Crown of Great Britain, who have taken a part in every great Conference in Europe since 1815; it would never become us now suddenly, and without any reason, to withdraw from any such meeting, any such assembly of the different powers of Europe, if there is any chance that the situation of Italy may be improved, peace confirmed, and the independence of Italy secured."

The speeches of Lord PALMERSTON and Mr. GLADSTONE, vigorous, elevated, statesmanlike, will convince the detractors of England, whether at home or abroad, that whatever disadvantages we suffered under the late Government, we have now a foreign policy, wise, pacific, free, and eminently national.

FRANCE.

The *Times* correspondent writes from Marseilles July 24:

"One of the local papers states that at the reception of the Diplomatic Body the Emperor treated Lord COWLEY with coolness, (*froideur.*) and that his Lordship left with an anxious countenance, which was very much remarked by all his colleagues. If this statement be true you have already been informed of it from Paris; if it be false, it is another instance of the double-faced policy adopted by the French Government, showing how the desire for peace is professed in Paris, while the most discreditable and vulgar means are resorted to in the provinces to excite the hatred of the lower classes against England, and to render a new war popular; for, of course, that statement would not have been suffered to appear in print without the sanction and instigation of the Prefecture—that is to say, the Government. Last evening the overture to 'Charles VI.' was played at one of the concert-rooms most frequented by working-men. I should mention that in order to prevent competition with the theatres, it is forbidden to sing any portion of the operas or plays at the concert-room. But when the orchestra played in the overture the air of the celebrated *refrain* I am assured by the persons present, Englishmen as well as Frenchmen, that the audience restored the original version, and sung '*Guerre aux Anglais*,' instead of the milder authorized form of '*Guerre aux Tyrans*.' The overture was *encored*, and the persons most conspicuous in this patriotic movement were individuals disguised in plain clothes. If this were the spontaneous expression of ill-will on the part of the Marseillais towards England it would not be worth notice, but it is the deliberate and premeditated act of the Government, through its agent, the Prefect, to excite the people to vociferate "*Guerre aux Anglais*," and that in a town which is largely indebted for its prosperity to English trade and English capital. Whether the Emperor has decided upon changing his policy towards England, the next few weeks will probably determine; but that such is his intention is the belief of the population generally."

The Continental Press on the Peace.

(*Translated for the New-York Times.*)

THE GERMAN PRESS.

The *Gazette de Cologne*, (Prussian,) in remarking on the Emperor's speech to the French Councils, sees in it a menace addressed to the neutral Powers. Its correspondent is full of anxiety and alarm about Prussia and England.

La Gazette des Postes, (Frasco-German,) of Frankfort, still dreams of invasions and conquests. This journal delights in describing the sentiments of anger and resentment which it takes pleasure in supposing the different Powers of Europe feel, and does not cease to warn England, among the rest, to be on her guard. "England," it says, "has forsaken all her allies, injured all her friends; by a just recompense she will find herself deserted in the moment of danger, and this moment comes nearer and nearer; she even now has a presentiment of it."

L'Ost Deutsche Post (Austrian) analyses the Imperial address, and follows with some comments dictated more by national *amour propre* than by truth.

"The discourses addressed by NAPOLEON III. to the great *corps d'état* ought to be regarded as the proclamation to the French people to which every one should give heed. This speech is simple, straightforward and sincere. NAPOLEON III. acknowledged, without evasion, having begun the war against the wish of Europe and not having conformed to all the conditions of his programme. If we sum up this discourse we shall see that NAPOLEON confesses frankly that he was in error when he hoped to be able to localize the war. All Frenchmen to whom the interests of their country are dearer than those of a blind passion will say with the Emperor that to conquer the quadrilateral it would have been necessary to risk that which they could have put in peril only for the safety of their own country. It is possible that an independent Italy might be favorable to France, but assuredly the independence of Piedmont would not be for the advantage of its powerful neighbor. Suppose VICTOR EMANUEL master of Venice, of the Legations of the Duchies, France would have poured out so much blood only to give herself a new and a brave enemy, who fearing no longer the Cabinet of Vienna, would have taken pains to make an alliance with it. The history of the House of Savoy proves this."

The *Weser-Zeitung* (Prussian) recapitulates in this manner the feelings which display themselves through the whole empire: "The conclusion of the Peace has produced extreme surprise, and the manifesto of the Emperor to the army and to his people has aroused a feeling of great hostility towards Prussia. There is hardly a fortnight that the Austrian Press does not confound itself in protestations of friendship towards Prussia and her sovereign, and in the meantime it overwhelms us with invectives. The people, and above all the army, let their exasperation against us escape thus: 'We have made peace, but we will not put our sword in the scabbard, we will not march against Prussia; Silesia will compensate us for Lombardy.' That is the language which can be heard everywhere.

The *Garette* of Elberfeld (Prussian) publishes an elaborate article, entitled "Who is Wrong?—Who is Right?" It treats of the two manifestos—that of the Emperor NAPOLEON, and that of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH—the one declaring that he has put an end to the war because Europe threatened him, and the other affirming that he has made peace because he was abandoned by his allies.

"It follows from all this," says the *Gazette*, "that the French Emperor has judged the situation better than the Austrian Emperor. The reasons which have brought the first to make peace were precisely those which ought to have determined the Austrian Emperor to continue the war."

The *Austrian Gazette* does not think the danger so great, and contents itself with saying, with sufficient abruptness, to Prussia, that her manœuvres will not succeed; that she will never be received by Germany as its head, and that the preponderance of Austria will come out victorious from the contest.

"Prussia can never subdue Germany, morally or materially—morally, because the German Governments are too circumspect for a foreign *propaganda* to have any chancer with them; materially, because Central Germany, even abandoned by Austria, will be a match for Prussia in the contest. Not only will Austria remain in the German Confederation, but she will always be the leader in it, thanks to the simple fact that she is the strongest of German Powers." The same journal no longer thinks an Italian Confederation impossible. "Peace," says the *Gazette*, "is doubtless hampered with many difficulties; but we have full faith that they will all be smoothed away. Nothing is perfect in the works of man; and society exists only in virtue of perpetual compromises. We are not always able to exterminate our adversaries as we might wish to do. You may ravage the world with fire and sword, if you please, to secure the predominance of an exclusive principle; but you will, after all, be forced to end with a compromise at last. Why is it that history shudders at the names of TAQUEMADA and ROBESPIERRE? It is because neither Jacobinism nor the Inquisition were willing to compromise. Is the Peace of Villafranca the first rotten peace of the world? The conquered has always thought he gave too much—the conqueror that he received too little. *The treaties of 1815 satisfied nobody*, but they lasted through forty-four years. Every peace is wholesome when the contracting parties act with loyalty. Every peace is rotten when, on one side or the other, it is concluded with the intention of breaking it as soon as possible.

THE ITALIAN PRESS.

The *Monitore Toscano* comments on the Emperor NAPOLEON'S discourse to the great *corps d'état*. It begins in this manner:

"The peace, unforeseen, unexpected and not wished for, seemed at first to have destroyed all the benefits which the war promised us; but little by little this thought has disappeared, and it is seen that the peace has only come to carry on the object of the war. What was in fact the object of the war? to consolidate the Italian nationality; and NAPOLEON III. now announces to the world in his discourse to the State bodies of France, 'that the idea of Italian nationality is henceforth accepted by all the sovereigns of the Peninsula.' These words reveal a great and new order of things. Henceforth, everything hostile to Italian nationality becomes impossible. Submission to Austria is impossible—the Governments which served or sought to serve Austria, are impossible. FRANCIS V., of Modena; and LEOPOLD II., of Tuscany are impossible; still more impossible is FERDINAND, son of LEOPOLD, so Austrian at heart that he rushed to Solferino to fight against the Italian armies. Henceforth the bases of the peace rest on these words: 'Italian Nationality.' All that is contrary to these words has passed away forever."

Il Monitore, of Florence, speaks in the same strain. This journal says, NAPOLEON III. was right when he said, in ending his speech, that "he had not abandoned the cause which he wished to serve." He has changed the means to the end, not the end itself. He wished and he still wishes to ransom and insure the nationality of Italy. He began the work in war; he will end it in peace. Motives, independent of his own, will have made him change his road; but they have not made him recoil. He will reach his end. We have no reason for doubting either his courage or his power.

The *Opinione* of Turin begins to hold the same language. "If the Emperor NAPOLEON," says the Sardinian journal, "has yielded before the peril of a general conflagration dangerous to the interests of France; if his work remains incomplete, we have yet full faith that he will fulfill it thoroughly. It is a question of time merely. The treaties of 1815 at least are gone forever. The patriotism, energy and good faith of Italy must now carry on the good work so well begun."

THE SPANISH PRESS.

The *España*, of Madrid, pronounces in these terms, on the peace of Villafranca:

"NAPOLEON'S prudent conduct is more glorious for him than all the victories gained in Lombardy. In making peace he has only had in view the safety of Europe, which was about to be destroyed by a terrible conflagration. This prudent conduct, noble, elevated, deserves all praise. He did not wish to unloose revolution in order to triumph over his enemies. Any glory, however great, any advantageous result, whatever it might be to France, whatever it might be to Europe, could not have lessened this dreadful responsibility. Revolution, when it comes of itself, is a great calamity; when it is provoked it is the greatest of crimes,—the crime against humanity. (*lèse humanité.*) The moderation of the Emperor NAPOLEON has saved France and Europe."

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

News from California and Central America.

$1,863,691 IN TREASURE.

The United States Mail steamship *Star of the West*, A. G. GRAY commanding, from Aspinwall *via* Key West, arrived last night. She left Aspinwall on the night of the 2d inst., and Key West on the morning of the 7th.

The news by the *Star of the West* had been partially anticipated by the *North Star*, which left Aspinwall on the 3d, and whose advices will be found on the second page of this morning's TIMES.

Left in port at Aspinwall the United States Steamer frigate *Roanoke* and frigate *St. Louis*—crews all well.

By the *Star of the West* we notice the arrival of the celebrated running horse *Comet*, which has made such fast time over the California courses.

We are indebted to Purser PATTERSON, of the *Star of the West*, for the usual favors, promptly rendered.

TREASURE LIST PER STAR OF THE WEST.

Am. Ex. Bank	$176,500	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	$ 700
Wells, Fargo & Co.	263 600	John Phelan	16,800
Freeman & Co.	49 397	W. T. Coleman & Co.	86,200
Wm. Hugg & Co.	51,380	D. Hambarger	4,320
L. von Hoffman & Co	75,000	Schoi'e & Bros	32,000
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	144,019	J. Straus Bros & Co.	70,329
Rowland & Aspinwall	8 034	Ross, Falconer & Co	37 400
Rich'd Patrick	30,000	M. Meader & O. Adams	16 800
Metropolitan Bank	16,000	E. Meador	8 000
De Witt, Kittle & Co	13 000	J. Durand & Co.	4,411
Taffee, McCahill & Co	43,560	Eppinger & Co.	4,250
Janson, Bond & Co	36 000	W. Beller & Co.	18,000
James Patrick & Co.	80 000	J. Goldsmith & Co.	23,300
A. Jakobi & Co.	25,000	J. H. Coghill	12,713
J. W. Parker & Son.	7,800	Turner & Bro.	2,000
C. W. Crosby.	11 000	H. Cohn & Co.	21,000
A. Belmont	116,000	Scheffelin, Bros. & Co	8 000
F. Naylor	10,000	Butcher & Bro.	14 020
Jenning, Brewster	14,000	W. O. Stevenson	1,262
Roberts, Morrison & Co.	20,000	J. B. Wier	20 700
Z. Kirstein & Bro.	6,743	Neustadter Bros	14,750
F. Curtis & Co.	3 120	Order	29 600
Conroy & O'Connor.	10,000	Total	$1 860,277
E. Kelly & Co.	76,500	FROM ASPINWALL.	
Keeley, Pyrne & Co.	4,800	Conley & Kirk	$1,570
A. Peck & Bro.	6 000	W. M. Mayer	400
W. Bellgman & Co.	54,000	Order	1 394
Treadwell & Co.	20 000	Total	$3 414
J. B. Newton & Co.	16,000	Totals	$1,863,691
J. Heller & Bro.	14,160		

OUR PANAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

The Grave-Digging Excitement at Chiriqui—The Calline Steamers—Business of the Panama Railroad, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1859.

The grave-digging excitement has suffered no diminution since my last, although there have been no new arrivals from Chiriqui. Natives and foreigners continue to flock to the old Indian country in such numbers that our streets are getting to be rather bare of "gentlemen of leisure." During the last week three schooners, with 150 men, have left, and three more vessels are up for passengers, and will be full. From Bocas del Toro, on the Atlantic, I hear that pretty much the whole town has pulled up stakes and crossed over to Chiriqui. There must be at least two thousand persons on the spot. The *Josefa*, which sailed from here a fortnight ago, with the first load of adventurers, is expected back within eight or ten days, and then I shall no doubt be enabled to send you some interesting information in regard to this curious gold discovery.

Mr. POWER, of the *Star* here, who has studied with great care the history of the Isthmus and its past and present population, remarks, in the course of an interesting article on the discoveries at Chiriqui:

"Whether the 'huacas' from which the golden ornaments now being extracted, were the burial places of the people who, at the time of the discovery of America inhabited the country, it is extremely difficult to say. The fact of golden *eagles*, such as those spoken of by COLUMBUS, being found in great numbers, would almost lead to the conclusion that they were of the same race, for it is not probable that those people, whose respect for their dead is mentioned by all early Spanish historians, would have plundered the graves of any previous tribe; and the fact of many images in the form of *frogs* or *toads* having also been found, not only in gold but also in their earthenware utensils would strengthen the idea, because the worship of lower animals was not uncommon, and an old writer tells us expressly that 'they held the *toad*' to be, as they said, 'the lord of the waters,' and therefore they were very compassionate with it, and dreaded by any accident to kill a toad, though, as has been found the case with other idolaters, they were ready in times of difficulty to compel a favorable hearing from the pretended deities; for they were known to keep their toads with great care under an earthen vessel, and to whip them with little switches when there was a scarcity of provisions or a dearth of rain. It is remarkable that both in the graves of the Peruvians and in the Indian sepulchres in Nicaragua figures of toads have been frequently found, which fact points to some similarity of religion at least among a people spread over so vast an extent of country. On the other hand there are not wanting persons who, having investigated the subject, assign to these graves an antiquity as great as the picture-written memorials of COPAN and PALENQUE; but as yet we have not seen among the images or embossed work received here any specimens that bear resemblance to the drawings of STEPHENS or KINGSBOROUGH. Near Caldera, in Chiriqui, exists a large block of stone, engraved with curious hisroglyphics, and it is said that in the forests are to be found ruins and sculptures similar to those of Central America. These, doubtless, were the work of the mysterious people who left such wonderful traces of their presence throughout the American continent; but that the 'huacas' in which the golden images are found, are remains of the same race, appears to us to want confirmation.

One thing is certain—whoever the people were, the gold from which the ornaments they used was made was produced in the country in which they lived, and evidently in great abundance, the richest localities being according to all accounts the Atlantic slope of the Verguas mountains, and probably the district watered by the rivers that flow from the same range into the Pacific between the entrance of the David River and the Gulf of Dulce. The accounts of the rich mines of Tisengal and La Estrella, of Conception, Santa Fé, Trinidad, and Belen, are still traditionary in the country, and it can scarcely be doubted that the excitement caused by the discoveries in the *huacas* will draw a class of intelligent and enterprising miners to the country, who will not rest content with such slight explorations, but search for and discover the long hidden sources from which the Indians derived their supply."

I do not believe, with Mr. POWER, that there are any "long-hidden sources" from which the Indians procured gold in "great abundance." The gold found in these "huacas" is probably the accumulation of many hundreds of years, and was doubtlessly found in small particles and scales, in no greater abundance than it is now found in Choco and Antioquia, and indeed in almost every part of New-Granada. It is not likely gold will ever be discovered in this country in sufficient quantities to pay such wages as are calculated upon by the gold-diggers of the present day. The fact that the old Spaniards found large quantities of gold in their first settlement of the country, is no proof of its great abundance—for a great part of it was robbed from the chiefs who had been a long time accumulating it, and a still greater portion was undoubtedly robbed from these same Indian "huacas."

The announcement that the Panama Railroad Company has bought the magnificent ships of the Collins line, and intends to run them in connection with the fast and splendid ships of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, has created quite a sensation in our generally quiet community. In October, the era of nine and twelve days' passages from New-York to Aspinwall, and twenty-five days to California, will be ended. Nineteen days will suffice, with these ships, for the whole route; and this will make the route from New-York to San Francisco two days shorter than any other route, and two days shorter than any other route can be made, without the expenditure of more millions than any new Company will venture to invest in the business. To say that with these arrangements the United States mails must pass this Isthmus, would be superfluous; for the merchants and business men on both oceans *will* have the mails by the shortest and most reliable route.

In glancing over the books of the Panama Railroad Company, I gleaned a few statistics of their business for the first six months of the present year, from which it appears it is largely on the increase. From Jan. 1 to July 1, 1859, the number of passengers over the road amounted to 20,215, being 3,149 more than in the corresponding six months of 1858. Gold, $23,207,-841 84; silver, $5,549,084; jewelry, $257,418 31, United States mails, 439,176 pounds; British mails, 22,766; freight, 15,000 tons.

Last week eight or ten prisoners escaped from the jail here, the guards having been bribed, it is said, by TOM EDWARDS, a notorious character on this coast, from New-York, who wished to free two Costa Ricans, who were imprisoned for robbing Madame MAYER of a large lot of jewelry, and of whom TOM is charged with having been the accomplice.

The United States sloop-of-war *St. Marys* sailed from Panama for Realejo on the 28th July to relieve the *Cyane*. The *Vandalia* is still in the Bay. The *Merrimac* and *Saranac* are on the South coast. The *Roanoke* and *St. Louis* in Aspinwall. The *Jamestown* and *Preble* are at San Juan del Norte.

Our San Francisco Correspondence.

The Opposition Steamers—The Congressional Election in Oregon—Politics in California—Mining News—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO Wednesday, July 20, 1859.

Two steamers leave our port to-day for Panama—the *Golden Age*, of the mail line, and the *Uncle Sam*, of the opposition. Neither of them carry a full complement of passengers, or anything like it, notwithstanding that the fare is ridiculously low. The *Uncle Sam* is expected to connect with the *North Star* at Panama, and her passengers will probably reach New-York several days after those by the mail steamer. By the way, if any passengers left New-York by the *North Star* on her first trip to Aspinwall, they must have been kept over a fortnight on the Isthmus, for no opposition steamer from Panama is expected here before the 30th inst.

Among the passengers who leave us to-day, is Mr. JOHN T. HOWARD, of your City, of the former house of HOWARD & SON. Mr. H. has been here for some months looking after valuable interests in connection with Col. FREMONT'S Mariposa estates—the prospects o which are looking up very brightly since the recent settlement of differences between the several parties in interest. COLLINS, the Irish actor, and Miss FANNY MORANY, also start for New York to-day. The latter—although she has never had an opportunity to appear in this State in the style of pieces best adapted to her abilities—leaves a very favorable impression upon those who have witnessed her performances. It is understood that she is under engagement with M

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

INTERESTING FROM NEW-GRANADA.

REVOLUTION IN CARTHAGENA.

THE CHIRIQUI GOLD DISCOVERIES.

Later from California and Oregon.

The Vanderbilt steamship *North Star*, Capt. Jones, arrived yesterday morning from Aspinwall, having left that place on the 3d inst.

The steamship *North Star* left New-York July 20, and reached Aspinwall on the 29th—three days and six hours in advance of the *Star of the West*.

By this arrival we have Panama papers to the 2d inst. The local news is of no importance.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *St. Marys* sailed from Panama on the 28th of July for Realejo.

The Chiriqui gold discoveries form the topic of discussion in the Panama papers. The schooner *Carolina* had sailed for the region with fifty passengers on board, and another vessel was shortly to leave.

The Panama *Star and Herald* says:

"Letters received in this city from David, dated July 14, state that the people from all directions continue to flock to the gold diggings, and that the yield of gold obtained from the 'huacas' continues undiminished. The Prefect of the department informs the Governor that the elections (for Procurado, &c.) did not take place on the day appointed, as no electors appeared at the poll, all being too busily engaged in the grave diggings."

By the West Indian mail, intelligence had been received of a revolutionary movement at Carthagena. The liberal party, on the 23d of July, pronounced against the authorities in consequence of the new law of election. A party of them on the night of the 25th of June, attacked the jail and captured the guard. From thence they proceeded to the residence of Señor JUAN JOSE NIETO, ex-Governor, and induced him to accept the provisional rule of the State. Señor CALVO, the actual Governor, was in the interior at the time, and had not returned.

Señor NIETO had issued a proclamation under date of July 26, calling a public meeting of the citizens on that day.

The advices from the Southern Coast are no later than those received by the *Northern Light*.

The English are making great exertions to free the steamer *Paramatta*, now lying on the reef, sixty miles from St. Thomas. They have thrown overboard almost the entire cargo, and a number of divers are engaged in blowing up the coral rock around and about her.

We receive by the *North Star* San Francisco advices to the 20th ult.—five days later than previous advices by the Overland Mail.

We are indebted to the Express Companies of FREEMAN & Co. and WELLS, FARGO & Co. for late papers.

NEW-GRANADA.

News from Bogota—Revolution in Carthagena.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1859.

We have dates from Bogota to the 13th July, but there was in that capital nothing new of interest.

On the 25th July, while the British steamer *Tweed* lay in the port of Carthagena, Mr. BERNAL, the British Consul, who was dining on board, received news that a "revolution" had broken out in the city, and on proceeding on shore found that a few persons, headed by JUAN JOSE NIETO, calling themselves Liberals, had deposed the State authorities and taken possession of the Government. There was no fighting or opposition. NIETO's party, after parading the streets for a while, marched to the quarters of the armed police and demanded their weapons, which they delivered over at once. The next day NIETO issued the following proclamation:

The Provisional Government to the Inhabitants of Carthagena:

CITIZENS: The time has arrived, in this State, to substitute a new order of things for that which now exists, so contrary to the federal system the people have adopted. Above all, let us not be alarmed, for great enterprises are never accomplished by crime; you may rest assured the rights of all shall be respected. I make these promises because my antecedents give me the right to be believed.

After the happy result we have obtained, it only remains for the sovereign and united people to convoke a meeting for the day, at 12 o'clock, at the Consistorial, to take such measures as our situation may require. JUAN JOSE NIETO.

CARTHAGENA, July 26, 1859.

Capt. LEWIS, of the British steamer *Thames*, who gives me the foregoing information, says the city when he left on the 26th, bore its usual quiet appearance, with the exception that a few armed men were parading the streets, and a couple of old field-pieces had been planted on the Plaza. A report was prevalent that the Revolutionists had seized the Bogota mail, but had let it pass, after taking $8,000 Government money from it.

It is quite true that a good deal of dissatisfaction exists among the people, in consequence of the late centralizing measures of President OSPINA and his Congress, or at least these are made the pretexts for opposition; but I doubt very much if a successful revolution can be gotten up against him. The revolutionists of Carthagena counted upon the support of Gen. MOSQUERA, Governor of the State of Cauca, but I doubt much if they get it.

The *St. Mary's* has gone to Realejo; the *Vandalia* is still in port; the *Merrimac* is at Callao, and the *Saranac* daily expected at Panama. The *Roanoke* and *St. Louis* are at Aspinwall. The *Jamestown* and *Preble* at San Juan del Norte, and the *Cyane* at San Juan del Sur.

The gold excitement about the "grave diggings" still continues, although we have had no animals from Chiriqui the past fortnight. It is calculated that there must be 2 000 persons on the spot. About 150 had gone from Panama. F. W. R.

OUR ASPINWALL CORRESPONDENCE.

ASPINWALL, N. G., Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1859.

Believing that the opposition steamer *North Star* would be the first to land their passengers at the wharf in New-York, I neglected to write by the *Moses Taylor*.

The isthmus, as usual, affords very little news of vital importance, or of interest to the general reader. We have, however, the startling announcement that a revolution has broken out among the five "gressers" of Carthagena.

There is some little excitement still in regard to the "HUACAS" of the dead Indians of Chiriqui, yet the spasms which afflicted the inhabitants at the first are growing "beautifully less" day by day, and the end will be brass and ashes—if we may judge by the wind.

The British are trying their utmost to extricate their steamer, the *Paramatta*, from the reef. Divers are engaged blowing up the coral around her, and if they do not blow her up with it they may float her again. The cargo is almost completely a loss; as they relieve her of it they throw it over at San Juan; they continue to doubt the opening of the "Transit de Nicaragua," and to denounce both the Commodores and the Administration for suffering it to remain so long closed and neglected. The American citizens there who have interests in the country, despair of ever hearing of the knotted imbroglio being severed and settled.

The *Jamestown* is still cruising off the harbor for filibusters; considerable sickness is reported to be on board. The English gunboat *Rattler* is likewise on the *qui vive* for the "gray-eyed man of destiny."

The *Roanoke* and *St. Louis* are in this harbor, and with quite a number of Isthmus-fever cases on board, this being one out of the fifty-two weeks of rainy weather here, and when the malaria has free play, and is no respecter of persons, and falling alike indifferently upon the just and the unjust, like our torrents of rain.

The *Uncle Sam*, with four hundred passengers, has arrived at Panama. They will embark again on board of the *North Star*, for New-York, this evening, and will most likely, should no accident prevent, reach the Empire City some days ahead of the *Star of the West*, the Mail boat.

THE CHIRIQUI GOLD DISCOVERIES.

A letter received by the Panama *Star* from CARLOS WAGNER, dated June 24, though rather out of date, contains a few items worth transcribing:

"An old half-caste Indian, who lives in Dolega (ROMERO DELEZ, whom you probably know,) and who has been in the habit of digging up Indian graves for the sake of the earthenware and *piedras de moler* generally found therein, took it into his head to dig a little deeper, which brought him to the real grave where the body is deposited in a coffin of rudely fixed stones, and there he found the skeleton of the deceased, together with a beautifully worked 'bat' in gold. Since then it has been ascertained that every *huaca* contains gold images in more or less number, the earthernware and other articles having been buried only half way down, and this explains why up to the present time so few of the remains of the bodies had been found in the graves. One man took out of one grave in one day $1,000 worth of things, among which were three gold plates, of the size of desert plates, and the thickness of a stout tin plate, an eagle of the size of a span, and many other animals and insects beautifully manufactured.

This is the richest grave that has been found as yet, but none have been opened that have not produced something. The old man who made the discovery kept his secret for some time, and it is reported that he succeeded in accumulating about $4,000. The place where the first discovery was made is called Bugaba, situated on the other side of the river Piedra on the road toward the Costa Rica frontier, but as the whole of the foot of the Cordilleras, in Chiriqui, is full of 'huacas,' it will take many thousand people during many years, before the whole will be dug up. The finding of so much worked-up gold in the 'huacas' is a positive proof that the country must be very rich in gold, and I have no doubt that as soon as the above facts become known to the real mining public, rich and extensive deposits of the ore will be discovered.

The rivers are now very high and most of them impassable owing to the rains, otherwise more persons would have started for the diggings. People who come to work here must expect to rough it, live on tasajo (dried beef) and plantains, and sleep in the open air; it is no easy matter to dig holes eight or ten feet deep and remove large stones.

All kinds of ghost stories are afloat among the natives, who report hearing unearthly noises and tambores (drums) in the Cordilleras, which they attribute to His Sable Majesty who does not wish the graves to be molested."

A correspondent of the same paper, who is evidently familiar with the locality in which the discoveries have been made, writes as follows:

"The discovery is a very interesting one in many points of view. The possession of such a quantity of the precious metal must inevitably tend to improve the industrial prosperity of that province, populate the country, and eventually lead to the discovery of the mines from which the gold has been originally obtained, and which can only be in the adjacent Cordilleras.

They further show the universality of that belief in immortality, which like geological strata, we find in the new world as well as in the old. From the tumulus which contained the warrior, his horse and his drinking cup, to be used again in the halls of Odin of our Scandinavian ancestors, to the playthings of the Indian children, now brought to light in the "Huacas" of Chiriqui; the earthen barrows of ancient Troy, Greece and Scythia in the steppes of Tartary; (where two corpses were found wrapped in sheets of gold weighing 40 pounds,) the mounds of the valley of the Mississippi and the table lands of Mexico—all speak the same sentiment; and it is to be regretted that no intelligent artist and "correspondent" is present at Chiriqui to depict and record the nature and form of these interesting relics of lost tribes, as modern avarice shall have destroyed the only hieroglyphics that remain to us of their industry, their hopes and fears about a future existence.

The ancient burying grounds are indicated in various ways—some have a heap of stones piled up rudely over the grave, others are shown by a piece of the column of basaltic rock, placed in the centre, some have a circle of stones inclosing the grave. They are found everywhere throughout the Province, from the shores of the Lagoon of Chiriqui to the Islands of the Pacific. They exist in the deepest valleys and along the highest recesses of the Cordilleras. Such as have been opened hitherto in the wooded plains produced but little gold. They were probably an agricultural race, and the utensils of the dead were in relation thereto. The present discovery has taken place near two villages called Boqueron and Bujaba, westward towards Punta Burica and Golfo Dulce. The plains thence become heavily wooded. Trees of large girth are found over the "huacas." The data as to their age is by no means precise. That they were before the conquest is plain enough, seeing that the conquerors respected neither the temples of God, nor the repose of the dead, if gold was to be gained.

These tribes then, were well acquainted with the precious metal, and shew a great deal of ingenuity and taste in the working of it into favorite images and figures of reptiles and tigers. I have myself traced these graves in happy ignorance, some years ago, to the shores of Golfo Dulce, and if the gold mines are found they will probably be about the headwaters of the Chiriqui Viejo, or the abandoned gold mines of Tisingal, which used to give the King of Spain an annual fifth of 250,000 castellanos of gold. These mines were located somewhere between Bocas del Toro and Golfo Dulce. The enmity of the Buccaneers, combined with the Mosquito Indians, is said to have caused their abandonment.

Chiriqui, judging from its dead, must have been an exceedingly populous country, and while the present few inhabitants are rejoicing over the spoils of aboriginal industry and superstition, it is to be hoped that the discovery may lead to a better knowledge of the resources of the country and the development thereof.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Bark Messenger Bird and her Captain.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, July 20

We have gone to considerable trouble for the purpose of placing before our readers a statement of facts in relation to the missing bark *Messenger Bird*, Capt. JOHN H. DELEE, which "turned up" at Tahiti about the middle of May last. There has been about this vessel and the mysterious proceedings of her master, a great deal of speculation in the commercial community, and every fact or even rumor in relation to her will be read with interest. It is known that the Captain has run off with the vessel; that he has appropriated the cargo, and traversed oceans unlawfully; he has committed unauthorized acts, which jeopardize the rights and property of others, and some of the most complicated questions of mercantile law arise out of his transactions; so that, should the *Messenger Bird* be seized and brought into a Court, its name would be known almost as long as Admiralty law, and the name of DELEE be handed down to posterity as one of the greatest barrators of modern times. For these reasons it is interesting to give all that can be gleaned concerning the wanderer and her bold Captain.

Unfortunately, our information is scant. The mate of the vessel and the steward, who left her at Tahiti and arrived here on the ship *William* on Tuesday evening, are not very well posted, and it is evident from their conversation that Capt. DELEE attended to his affairs himself—making few confidants, and intrusting no person with his secrets. Some points, however, can be made out from their accounts of the matter, and we give them as they were given to us. The steward, a young man, states that he shipped at Providence for a voyage to Rio de Janeiro, and other ports of South America, and back to the United States. He is not able to give the length of time for which he shipped, nor to state any but a few particulars of the contract made with him. He says that the vessel proceeded to near Richmond and took on board over 3 000 barrels of flour, and 210 half barrels, and proceeded to Rio, where it lay about five weeks, in the neighborhood of Christmas time. There the flour was unshipped and a cargo of coffee taken on board, besides a quantity of money.

At that place the mate, second mate, carpenter, and several sailors were discharged, and several others taken on board. A sailor named JOHN WILLIAMS, who had shipped before the mast, was promoted to be mate and acted in that capacity till the vessel reached Tahiti. From Rio the vessel proceeded to Terra del Fuego, where she stopped to take in wood, and then proceeded to Valparaiso, where some six hundred bags of coffee were disposed of, more money taken on board, and the vessel proceeded to Tahiti, where she arrived about May 14. It was supposed by the crew that she was bound for San Francisco; but it soon became evident that this port was not her destination, and the steward left her and here his story ends. During the whole course of the voyage he knew nothing of the captain's intentions. He merely saw what took place as it passed before his eyes. He saw large quantities of silver on board but that was all he knew about it.

The mate, who could tell much, probably, if so disposed, thinks that Capt DELEE will "turn up all right" in the course of a few months, in one of the great commercial cities of the Atlantic, though he admits that the proceedings were not exactly lawful ones. He says that DELEE has a "pile" of money, and will soon have much more, and that will cure much that is rank; but it may be remarked that a late spree has somewhat muddled up his perception, and consequently his views must be received with grains of allowance. According to the views he has been pleased to communicate, he shipped at Norfolk for Rio and the western seaboard of South (?) America. At Rio he was promoted to be mate. He received and receipted for a large amount of bullion and coin at Rio and Valparaiso, but the amount he is unable to give. When in the Southern Pacific, he supposed that he was coming to San Francisco, (for which port the vessel cleared at Valparaiso,) but upon weighing anchor at Tahiti the captain took him aft and gave him "some information," whereupon he replied by telling the captain to order round the boat and put him ashore.

The information is supposed to have been the intended voyage of the captain, and a liberal offer, but the mate answered that he was going to San Francisco, and would not proceed further in the affair. In the meanwhile, a portion of the cargo of coffee, said to be 1,200 bags of 160 pounds each, had been transhipped from the *Messenger Bird* to the *William*, and in this latter vessel the mate took passage for this port, leaving Capt. DELEE to prosecute his voyage without him.

The mate states that the captain used him well, paid him promptly, and paid his passage, as well as that of the steward, to San Francisco, and it seems to be for those reasons that he does not like to say much that might compromise him. It seems from his conversation, that he brought a package of papers to this city, and left them at a certain place: but that is all he is willing to state about it. It is his impression that DELEE was involved in some manner in this city, and did not wish to come here.

The report that the vessel proceeded from Tahiti to Sydney, he laughs at; but does not know or is unwilling to state where she did go. All that could be gathered in relation to this part of the subject, was that the captain had sold the vessel, that he would soon leave her, that she would be seized and sold, that her cargo of coffee would amount to nothing—for it seems that it was not good in the beginning, and got damaged at the Horn—and that the captain would take another conveyance for the place at which he might choose to stop. There was one passenger, who went by the name of CHESTERFIELD, and he seems to have had a hand in the business.

Capt. DELEE is said to be a Virginian, an educated, good business man, and was once a lieutenant in the United States Navy. He was accompanied by his wife and two daughters, one about 14, and the other about 10 years of age. He is said to have relatives in this city, and it is supposed that the package above referred to was intended for them. The exact nature and extent of his offences are as yet unknown; but that much is wrong is plain. At Tahiti, it is reported, he rubbed off the word *Bird*, and his bark sailed under the name of the *Messenger*; but this may have been due to some repairs, involving the destruction of that portion of the vessel bearing the word *Bird*.

It is estimated that he left Tahiti with nearly 2 500 bags of coffee, and in the neighborhood of $10,000 in money. How he is to make the additional "pile" which the note speaks of, remains to be seen. It is stated, however, that his crew are all Dutch, and say "Yaw" to everything he orders, so that, whatever may be his plans, they are likely to be carried out.

As for the coffee, which arrived in the *William*, and for which Capt. DELEE is said to have received an advance at Tahiti, a replevin suit has been commenced against it in the Twelfth District Court, by JOHN GALLUP, and it was seized last evening, under process by the Sheriff. Mr. GALLUP alleges that there are 1,200 bags—that they belong to him—and that they are worth $25,000.

Review of the San Francisco Markets.

From the Bulletin, July 20.

A very limited business has been transacted in this market during the past fortnight. An active trade is not usually looked for during the month of July, and the causes to which we referred in our last fortnightly review, have continued to restrict operations, and to make business of little importance. But few fluctuations in prices are to be noted, rates having been nominally sustained without the opportunity of determining the actual condition of the market, owing to the default of buyers.

Holders of goods have been obliged to refrain from forcing sales by the certainty that they could not dispose of them without great sacrifices. The usual method of forcing goods at auction has also been less resorted to, it being evident that a further decline in prices would result from any attempts to realize. The aggregate transactions therefore, are of little moment, and afford but limited material for a review.

Within the past thirty days there have been but five arrivals from domestic Atlantic ports. A number of vessels have consequently in the meanwhile been considered due, and at the present time there is a large accumulation of merchandise liable to be placed upon the market at any moment. This circumstance has, to some extent, prevented the country trade from sending forward orders, and made the city jobbers disinclined to purchase from stocks already in store. It is the prevailing impression that, upon the receipt of the quantity of goods that are now due, the market will go still lower, while none are so sanguine as to anticipate that a change to the disadvantage of buyers can ensue from the offering of additional supplies.

In addition to this incentive to the country trade to refrain from calling upon us at present for goods, the dullness usual to the season prevails, and a large indebtedness on the part of interior traders to their business connections in this city exists, which will require liquidation before operations can be resumed. The deficiency in the latter respect we are inclined to attribute more to the custom of settling up old accounts when new bills are incurred than to any positive disability on their part to meet their engagements. The funds will most likely be forthcoming to square up old bills as soon as new ones shall require to be incurred, but a settlement will be essential to the renewal of business.

Without expressing an opinion as to the probable course of our market upon the opening of the Fall trade, we may venture the suggestion that its condition, to the termination of the period when active operations of the season shall cease with the setting in of the rains, can by no possibility be accepted by parties at the East as an occasion to resume shipments. We infer that there has been a desirable cessation on their part since the 1st inst., and that there will be during the Fall trade with us a moderate revival in prices or at least that goods will become salable at some price.

But no hope can be indulged of even alleviating the very serious losses that must in any event be incurred, if upon the first faint revival of trade parties here plunge into unwarrantable speculations, or others abroad take it for granted that they can find a profitable market for shipments until the old stocks here shall be relieved by consumption.

For quite a period of late we have had occasion also to speak of the heavy stocks of East India and Chinese products. These continue to be augmented with a declining tendency in prices. Such goods as are supplied to us from European ports are now in excessive supply, but the immense glut of American merchandise, while it keeps the market depressed and renders money scarce, prevents any activity in imports that otherwise would be having fair profits.

Later from Oregon.

Advices from Portland are to the 8th of July, and from Victoria to the 12th.

The Portland *Advertiser*, friendly to the Administration, gives STOCK's majority at 44, with Coos and Curry Counties to hear from. These latter are claimed by both parties.

General HARNEY, accompanied by his staff, visited Victoria, on the 9th inst. He came on the U. S. steamer *Massachusetts*. On landing he was saluted from the Fort.

News from Australia.

We have received Sydney papers to April 16.

Two thousand five hundred and sixty-six ounces of Gold was shipped from Sydney, April 14, by the mail steamer *Malta*.

The Government of New-South Wales have announced their intention of recommending to the Legislature the purchase and management of the Alpacas. The entire flock is to be purchased for $15,000, and £1,000 per annum appropriated for their management, in order to prevent their removal from the colony.

An interview took place, March 8, between the Governor of New Zealand and a number of native chiefs, in reference to the land question. The chiefs were divided as to selling their lands. TE TIRIA, a prominent man among the natives, said, during the interview: "Listen, Governor. I will not permit the sale. Waitara is in my hands. I will not give it up. I will not! I will not! I will not!" and turning to his tribe, added: "Arise, let us go;" whereupon he and his followers abruptly withdrew. The offers of some of the party to relinquish their lands were accepted.

FROM KANSAS.

Marcus J. Parrott Nominated for Congress —Politics in Kansas—The New Constitution—The Opposition of the Democrats—The Crops, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1859.

MARCUS J. PARROTT was, to-day, nominated by Republican Convention as a candidate for Delegate to Congress. He received 57 out of 103 votes cast, on an informal ballot, and was declared the nominee of the party by acclamation. The Convention met in this city, and was organized—JAMES M. WINCHELL, of Osage County, in the Chair. The Committee on Credentials reported 105 names as members of the Convention. Mr. PARROTT having received the nomination, came forward, and after thanking the delegates for the honor they had conferred upon him, gave a brief account of his stewardship during the last Congress,—the impossibility of his doing much, on account of the Democrats having absolute control of the Lower as well as the Upper Houses of Congress,—their opposition to the West, and determination to do nothing that would advance our interests as a Territory. He assured the Convention that they could not expect anything from the party in power except insult and abuse. He felt confident that we should receive some favors from the next Congress, because it would be controlled by the Opposition, who would indorse our movement to organize a State Government, and become a member of the American Union, respect our application to become a fixed star in the constellation of the Republic, and secure the triumph of our cause.

The Delegates all pledged themselves to labor assiduously to secure the success of our nominee in the election in November next, and but little fear is apprehended of his defeat. We all intend that Mr. PARROTT shall be triumphantly elected over any man the Democrats can put in the field against him. He is destined to represent our Territory in the next Congress. The most prominent candidates for the Democratic nomination are A. C. DAVIS, District Attorney appointed by Mr. BUCHANAN, and Ex-Judge JOHNSON, who was appointed by the Pierce Administration, at the first organization of this Territory, Associate Justice, and afterwards removed, together with Gov. REEDER and Judge ELMORE, for alleged speculations in KAW Half-Breed lands. The Judge possesses talents of a high order, and is (barring his sentiments) eminently qualified for the position. He is not enough of a fire-eater and border ruffian to satisfy the Pro Slavery and controlling element in the Democratic Party of this Territory, while DAVIS is a renegade, sufficiently debased to eat dirt and crawl at the feet of his masters, a mere tool, lick-spittle and craven, to satisfy even the most violent Slave propagandist in Kansas; he stands a much better chance of success in the nominating Convention. As candidates for the nomination Mr. SLOUGH, of Leavenworth, and ROBERT J. MITCHELL, a renegade from the Free-State party, are also mentioned.

But the old Border-Ruffian chiefs, Gen. EASTON, EBERY, ISAACS, FRANKLIN, LECOMPT, and others of like notoriety, will doubtless control the Convention and secure the nomination of a man of their choice as a candidate for Delegate. Some of these men are reported as favoring the selection of Ex-Judge LECOMPT, the Jeffreys of Kansas, as the standard-bearer of the Democratic Party. But the shrewd managers in the ranks will prevent it, on account of the odious reputation already attained by the Judge, and secure as violent a fire-eater as LECOMPT, but one not so well known.

The new Constitution is deservedly popular with the people, and in October will receive their hearty indorsement. The refusal of the Democrats to sign it in Convention, is only a stronger commendation of the document to our favor.

But few expected the party that made and signed the infamous Lecompton Constitution, embodying, as it did, the vile spirit of oppression, and was calculated to convert our beautiful territory into a slave-mart, and stain our soil with the blood and tears of slaves, to indorse a constitution framed by the representatives of the freedom-loving people of Kansas. Such a supposition was far from our expectation. We are compelled to give our enemies credit for their consistency, in sustaining and upholding oppression. They have always hated the spirit of liberty that animated our people, and still manifest their hatred by refusing to indorse the work of the Wyandotte Convention, which is but another expression of the popular will in favor of freedom and against slavery. The opposition of the Democracy towards the new Constitution will only excite our people to a more resolute and persistent determination in its support.

If the Constitution is ratified by the electors of Kansas at the election in October, they will be called upon soon after to indicate their choice for the different officers under the same. There are already several candidates in the field for the office of Governor. The most prominent are JAMES BLOOD, Mayor of this city, CRAIG R. HOLLIDAY, Mayor of Topeka, HENRY J. ADAMS, ex Mayor of Leavenworth, and the Rev. H. P. JOHNSON, of the same city. All of whom are men of sterling integrity and great executive ability.

Candidates for the other State offices are numerous the love of official position is the controlling spirit of Western men.

The season has been very propitious for the success of the crops. Corn and garden truck never promised a more abundant yield than at present. Our farmers are very much elated at their prospective wealth—coming to them in the Fall when they gather their harvest. A few rods from where I am now writing there is a field of corn waist, on an average, six feet high. Some of it is eleven feet, and it is all on a high roll of prairie-land, not in the river bottom where corn generally does better.

The Spring wheat did remarkably well this season. Last year the most of it rusted, and was ruined.

Yours, JACQUES.

AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

Closing Performances of the Springfield Session.

The Savans Rejoicing in Each Other—Their Gallantry—Their Pleasantries—Their Budget of Thanksgivings—Their Mutual Admiration; &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Tuesday evening, Aug. 9, 1859.

The American Association for the Promotion of Science finished all its heavy work at 5 o'clock P. M. yesterday—having at that hour heard all the papers that were to be read either substantially or by title. But there still remained a pretty bit of pyrotechnics to be fired at Hampden Hall, whereunto, at 7½ o'clock, a dense crowd of ladies and gentlemen gathered. President ALEXANDER announced the Gillies Solar Parallax Committee, on which, in the confusion of the opening, I heard only the name of Professor GIBBS, of New-York.

It was resolved to hold the next session (at Newport R. I., as before ordered) beginning at 10 A. M., Aug. 1, 1860.

Then the ball opened. Superintendent BACHE moved a resolution of thanks to the Local Committee, with its distinguished Chairman and efficient Secretary. When the Association, at its last meeting, were looking about for the place of its next gathering, it determined to inaugurate a new policy. Remembering an ancient invitation from Springfield, it availed itself of that, intending to shift for itself, to leave behind the hospitalities that had become magnificent and almost oppressive, with which they had always been greeted. But the good people would have no such policy inaugurated in their town. They appointed a Committee to take care of us, with their most distinguished citizen at its head, Mr. BLISS, the worthy son of a worthy sire, known the world over as foremost in every good and liberal work, the normal type of a New-England man—one never failing heartily to engage in any work calculated to benefit his place or his race. [Applause.] And for their Secretary, appointing a gentleman (Dr. ORTS) who, though young among them, was already well known as most worthy of them. Springfield had proved to be just the place for such a meeting—not so large that they were lost and swallowed up as they would be in a great city; not so small that every convenience for meeting and enjoyment was not afforded. If the meeting had failed in anything it was only in that, with a few excellent, beautiful exceptions, there a profound bow to MRS. LE CONTE and MRS. CASWELL, which was soon after rewarded with a fragrant bouquet,] the ladies who had traveled over the continent with them were missing. It was very wrong in them to stay away, for it was very hard to resist the attractions of those who came up to fill their place. But Springfield had done no more than they ought to have expected, remembering its reputation, and the injunctions of the Constitution of the Bay State, which commanded all its citizens to do whatever contributed to promote science and good humor. And had not the Association been good-humored? If a last proof was wanting, it could be found in the spirited proceedings of the morning, when through their Standing Committee they had attempted to put through a measure because one who had generally acted against them had urged it at previous meetings,—though with all their efforts it had received its *coup-de-grace*, to-day, at the hands of its own friends. [Applause, and the resolution adopted.]

Prof. HENRY offered a resolution of thanks to the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., for the use of the City Hall. It was not the Association's object to go from place to place delivering popular lectures—they came up to assist each other in their studies. In honoring them the municipality had honored abstract science. It had been called an association for mutual adulation. We did indeed abound in mutual congratulation. We delighted to congratulate each other when we brought truths to light that had never before been revealed to man. There was no greater pleasure than in pursuing to its end a scientific investigation. Though when we begin to seek truth it may be for the sake of increasing our reputation—if we pursue long, we learned soon to love her for her own sake. Our motto was, (the quotation is from memory,)

> "Seek truth where'er it can be found
> On Christian or on heathen ground,
> Among our friends, among our foes,
> The plant revive where'er it grows."

In the ardent pursuit of truth we were not always any too courteous. [The Professor possibly referred to his suggestion the other day, when a solitary reporter sat noting his remarks, that if any notice was made of his extemporaneous lecture it would be desirable to take a little pains and have it done as nearly with accuracy as possible. The courteous young reporter immediately blotted out the truthfully reported sentence uttered a minute before, and only sent to the Press the one which followed, and which was diametrically its opposite.] Sometimes looking on, the auditor thought their controversies were somewhat angry, but those passages-at-arms should be accepted as they were in truth, as only earnest contentions for the truth. In illustration he remarked that on meteorology they had contended a good deal over the conflicting theories of HARE, REDFIELD and ESPY. But now it comes out that while there was something wrong in the doctrines of each of these zealous and devoted friends of science, there was very much of truth in them all. ESPY's principal theory truly gives the motive power of storms; REDFIELD's theory of rotary, spiral currents gave the true direction of the wind, and HARE's electrical forces modified them all. It is not our desire to live in the journals of the day, [sensation] but in the records of science. [The resolution was carried.]

Prof. PEIRCE knew that this Association was deemed by some as one dealing only in matters that were not practical, [referring to Dr. HOLLAND's able editorial in the *Republican* of Tuesday;] as something that only introduced knowledge, dealing with the properties of the voice that sounds in the winds, and that we hear in the shell; of the light that we see in the sunbeam; and teaching that in the depths of the ocean He is present. Those who entertained such opinions would take from the rainbow its colors to stamp them on a piece of calico, [applause,] from the comet its trail to convert it into crinoline, from the firmament its glories to make heads of——[we lost the word in the applause.] It was a wonder that such practical men were not admitted to the Councils of Creation. If they had been, possibly they would have given to the ox his horns, to the serpent no doubt his sting, to man his strength, to the deer his fleetness and grace, but certainly not to woman her beauty. He proposed a new article to the Constitution—"The divine right of beauty is the only one a member of the American Scientific Association ought to acknowledge, and a pretty woman the only tyrant he is not at liberty to resist." [Moderate applause.] Would the Association accept the amendment proposed? [There were a few "ayes."] Carried, said Prof. PEIRCE, for there can be no contrary mind. He moved a resolution of thanks to the ladies of Springfield, for the brilliant reception that had been given by the ladies and gentlemen of Springfield. Carried by acclamation.

Prof. CASWELL offered a resolution of thanks to the Faculty of Amherst College for exposing so freely the treasures of their bountiful and tasteful entertainment, and to the Superintendent of the Western and Amherst and Belchertown Railroads for their admirably managed excursion. He dilated eloquently on the beauties of Amherst scenery—on their landscape, that SHENSTONE might have envied, its delicious landscape, its cultured valley, its sky, its river, its noble old trees, its unequaled beauty, which reconciled him to the lack of any personal vision of the most lauded landscapes of foreign lands. He dwelled at length on the marvellous beauty of the gems of the Shephard collection, on the geological specimens so eloquent of the story of ages past, on the perfect equipments of this young enterprise of the old Bay State, which so many merchant princes, thrifty farmers and intelligent mechanics had united to hasten to maturity. As to the railroads, he paused only to compliment the gentleman who manages more railroads and more successfully than any other man, and to express the thanks he always felt when a large excursion train returned without an accident. [Laughter.]

Col. FOSTER, of Monson, Massachusetts, (and of Illinois,) offered thanks to the Superintendent of the Armory and to other public institutions of the city. Without the courtesies of the ladies the meeting certainly would have proved a failure. A quack had made a fortune selling pills and plasters, and of course built a mansion, on the threshhold of which the architect chiseled the word—"SALVE." The people of Springfield had treated their wounds with salve and inscribed Sal-ve on all their threshholds. [Laughter.] We had been nobly entertained, but he thought we had entertained nobly in turn. We had brought out our menagerie of primeval animals. One had paraded his colossal mastodon, one his ichthyosaurus, and one his plethiosaurus. Birds extinct for ages, beasts hidden in rock for unknown centuries, fields that were old and mossy ages before the flood, had been brought back to entertain the entertaining people of Springfield. One had throttled the four elements, fire, air, earth, and water, and dragged them out to exhibition. One had lifted the trap-door of the earth and displayed the central fires. Another with aërial flight had flown to regions on the verge of the universe, and, returning, read a paper of his experiences. A geologist on the hottest day of our tarry, had created a glacier just to the north, and made a cataract roar from its face and a river trickle under its shadow. Nothing was lacking to its completeness but to fringe its refreshing banks with a luxuriant growth of mint. [Uproarious applause.] One resurrectionist (alluding to the no-to-rious *Kentuckytus sub humosus* of Dr. BARRATT, of Middletown, Connecticut, whose paper on the "Antetype of Man," the Standing Committee could not see the beauties of, for which reason it was not read, though the drawings illustrative, covered the fronts of the galleries of the City Hall) had disinterred the remains of one of the anthropophagi, whose heads do grow beneath their shoulders. The first distinctive forms of organic life had been exhibited, and the geologists who seldom agree on anything, had agreed that they lived in the year One, under the reigns of the old kings Night and Chaos. Another had brought down the bones of a whale stranded three or four thousand years ago on one of the old sea-beaches of inland Vermont. He had a theory of his own to account for young HITCHCOCK's whale. Most of us remember that some four thousand years ago, one Jonah went a-yatching, grew sea-sick, and in a bad lee-lurch went overboard. This whale was the veritable fellow who swallowed our ancestor—and next year, after Prof. PEIRCE had disposed of his comet with the everlasting tail, he purposed to parade his whale. Winding up most soberly, Col. FOSTER was loudly applauded and his resolution carried.

Dr. GRISCOM had been furnished by the handsomely-abused Standing Committee with a resolution of thanks to such of the railroads as carried members free one way, but, as Prof. CASWELL had done up the railroads, he would fall back on the steamboats, which he hoped would continue to exercise their generosity until they carried all the Springfield people free of cost from New-York to North Carolina.

Prof. PEIRCE proposed thanks to the President and Vice-President, on which the members all rose to express their undivided Aye.

President ALEXANDER pithily and handsomely responded. He hoped sincerely it was true that this was a Mutual Admiration Society. Who should so intelligently know how to admire high scientific attainments as scientific men?—and why not say so if they felt a mutual admiration? They had complimented him as a good presiding officer, he was too careful of his reputation to spoil it at all by a long speech at the last.

Prof. CHADBOURNE, to the compliment to the Secretary, responded that he should rather thank the Association which so amicably arranged its business, that to keep its record was one of the simplest and pleasantest of tasks.

Prof. BACHE offered a tender of congratulations to their octogenarian brother, Prof. SILLIMAN, (he was 80 years old on the 9th inst.,) and the hearty hope that he might live yet many years with his eye undimmed and his natural force abated. Carried with cheers.

The programme ended, President ALEXANDER pronounced the Association adjourned until 10 A. M. of Aug. 1, 1860, at Newport, R. I.

So it ended. This is a marvellously pretty place, and it has grown, within twenty years, like a weed. When at the Baltimore meeting, it was proposed to meet here next, Dr. GIBBS objected that he had heard that all the railroads of the United States ran through Springfield, and that he had somewhere heard it was unhealthy. The first night I stopped here I thought the jolly Doctor must have been correctly informed as to the railroads. There is a brief interval just past midnight when it is still—solemnly still, and the chirping of crickets on the grave old elms, and the song of the gas at the mouth of the burner is all that breaks the silence. But a moment after a cattle train comes thundering into the dépôt, that lies just anent the Massasoit. Then the lowing of cattle begins: then another train: then ten trains more; then thirty more—whistling, screaming, snorting, ringing innumerable bells, a dozen at a time, backing, going ahead, blowing off, starting out, rushing, panting, thundering—and you dream of ballooning just over Solferino, of riding on the verge of the central fires, of reviving BUNYAN's vision of the hole in the hill. Mayor CALHOUN, on the first day here, welcomed the savans to the rural quiet of this little town. It was the richest joke of the season. A gentleman who formerly kept the Massasoit, but now "keeps a hotel" in New-York, told me that for the first week he was in your town he could not sleep for the unusual quiet of your streets, and had to buy a bass drum for his boy, to keep his spirits up. I dread getting back to New-York for the same reason.

As to the unhealthiness of Springfield, I am sure people die here, or they never would have thought of laying out the prettiest cemetery in the land. It is a large and roomy plateau on the *old* bank of the river, with a valley running through its midst. Springs gush out illimitably along the hill-sides, and being hindered, burst out in numberless fountains, magnificent elms, stordy oaks, great spreading chestnuts, mountain-ash now in their full beauty of orange colored berries, maples that a month hence will be gay with all gorgeous and delicate colors, fill it with shadows. And wherever nature has left a little spot that art without impertinence might intrude, statuary, shafts of marble, living hedges and pastures of flowers are placed to add to the beauty of this most enchanting home of the cherished dead. It comes hard to leave Springfield, but the Association has adjourned, and the fates willing, and the mails connecting, you will hear from me next at Amherst, whose Commencement week is already creating a great draft upon all this region

GLAUCUS.

A Desperate Villain in Connecticut—Wholesale Incendiarism and Attempt at Murder.

From the New-Haven Palladium of Wednesday, Aug. 10.

In yesterday's *Palladium* we mentioned the burning of the barns of HENRY HARVEY and RUSSELL FITCH, of Preston, on

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

Attractive Features of the Interior of Virginia—Speculations on the Presidency—John Letcher's Disunion Scheme—Destructive Policy of Virginia on the Subject of Internal Improvements—Inquest, Sentence and Execution of a Man upon a Charge of Murdering his Wife, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HARRISONBURG, Rockingham County, Va., Saturday, Aug. 6, 1859.

To the citizens of other States, Virginia is in a great measure a *terra incognita*. During a short tour through the State, I have seen more in the way of scenery than I have ever heard or read of in the various treatises published upon the subject. On the route from Alexandria to this point by the Orange and Alexandria Central Railroad, there is presented to the eye a greater diversity of mountain scenery than is embraced within any thousand miles of travel from one end of the Union to the other. The distance from Alexandria to Staunton is about 150 miles; but before arriving at Charlottesville, the country presents no attractive features. From this point a gradual ascent is made until the summit of the Blue Ridge is gained, whence a perfect view is commanded of the surrounding country for several miles. The railroad is carried along the mountain sides, the cars overhanging, as it were, the steep precipices, below which reveal, in their craggy and chaotic outline, a spectacle more grand and imposing than the Cliffs of Dover or the far-famed Alps. After the summit is gained, one is puzzled to ascertain how a grade so precipitate had been overcome. From a mere general view it would seem impossible, the elevation appearing so great and so precipitate as to make its ascent on foot seem a matter of difficulty. But this apparent difficulty is overcome by a series of ingenious curvatures and windings, giving to the road a peculiar serpentine shape, so that what is about a mile by a direct line of ascent, becomes over a dozen by this elaborate process Until within the last twelvemonths' a great deal more difficulty had to be encountered than is now in the way. The higher peaks of the mountain have been tunneled, and the steepest grades are thus overcome; but the elevation still attained affords an opportunity for a view, such as cannot be surpassed in the country. From the highest point of elevation to Staunton is about sixteen or eighteen miles, and the grade over this distance is slow and regular, the natural depression of the country west of the Blue Ridge being far less than on the east. The country around Staunton is remarkably rich and productive. It is the first part of the rich valley lying between the Blue Ridge and the Alleghanies, and is reported to be the most productive region of the State. As you approach Staunton, your are carried within a few hundred yards of the Lunatic Asylum and the Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind, the former lying to the left and the latter to the right of the road, both presenting, in their large and imposing proportions, a spectacle somewhat novel and unexpected in a region so secluded, They exhibit in their grand outlines a style of architecture and taste which would seem better adapted to one of your large Northern cities. They are both State Institutions, and are, unfortunately, liberally patronized. So great were the demands upon the Lunatic Asylum, that it became necessary to project a new institution of that kind in the trans-Alleghany region of the State, and it is, as I understand, now in progress of construction in Weston, Lewis County. Staunton is a small town of about two thousand inhabitants. Before the construction of the Central Railroad, it commanded a complete monopoly of the trade for several miles along this rich valley; but the facility of transit and transportation which the road afforded to the large cities of the East, destroyed this monopoly and reduced the trade of Staunton to a mere retail business. Such, I understand, is the result in all the small towns of the interior, which happens to be located on a railroad line. The larger towns at the termini of these roads, are of course benefited by these facilities in the rates of the diminution in these instances. The law business must evidently flourish in Staunton, judging by the number of lawyers' shingles which I noticed suspended from the different houses in the town. I counted not less than forty within a short limit, and these constituted, as I was informed, not half the number in the town. This bespeaks a strong proclivity to litigation on the part of the Stanntonians.

From Staunton to this town, a distance of twenty miles, the country exhibits more signs of prosperity than are to be witnessed perhaps within any similar extent throughout the State. The population is made up chiefly of the descendants of Pennsylvania Dutch, who emigrated hence many years ago. Their system of farming is peculiarly after the style of that thrifty race in the Keystone State. The barns, in many instances, surpass in style and elegance the dwellings of their owners, most of them being constructed on solid stone foundations, with superstructures of wood, and of a capacity fully commensurate with the largest requirements of the extensive and well cultivated farms. Much care is evidently bestowed on the raising of stock, and in no part of the country can be seen a finer class of dairy cattle. The whole system of farming is a decided improvement upon that pursued in the other regions of the State.

The distance from Staunton to this town is traveled by stage over a Macadamized road of easy grade. There is nothing of much attraction in the way of scenery to be witnessed, the chief feature of interest being the extensive agricultural improvements, in which the farmers of this region pride themselves so much. These features, however, have their attractions, and to me, at least, they were as agreeable as the grandest mountain scenery. They embody more of the real, substantial elements of a country's welfare and power, than all of the romantic beauty and grand mountain scenery upon which Virginians love to theorize. These have their charms, but they would be worthless, indeed, in the absence of the substantial benefits which the well-cultivated fields and rich pastures of Rockingham annually yield. In less than a year, this town will have a railroad connection with Alexandria *via* the Manassas Gap Railroad, which is being pushed vigorously forward from Woodstock, its present terminus, to this point. Thus will another large element of trade be lost to that abode of lawyers—Staunton.

This County, (Rockingham,) with the Counties of Page and Shenandoah, constitute the great Democratic region of Virginia; and the people very naturally speculate as to who will be the choice of their Party for the Presidential contest in 1860. So far as I can ascertain, WISE is their first choice, and this presumption is strengthened by the fact that the Member of Congress elect, (J. T. HARRIS,) is a strong Wise man, elected by a considerable majority over Mr. JAS. H. SKINNER, the regular nominee. HARRIS boldly proclaimed himself a Wise candidate, and despite the influence of the Whigs, which was exerted vigorously in behalf of his opponent, he carried the election. This was JOHN LETCHER'S former district, and though SKINNER was known to be his choice, his influence could not counterbalance the great moral power of HARRIS' avowed predilections for WISE. This is conclusive of the choice of the "Tenth Legion" in the Presidential question.

I am informed upon very good authority that JOHN LETCHER has openly avowed his purpose to hoist the flag of disunion in Virginia should a Republican be elected to the Presidency in 1860. This report derives strong feasibility from Mr. L's. avowals on the hustings His reported sayings at different points during the late canvass represent him as having avowed a similar intent in the contingency mentioned. He even speaks, as I am told, of taking possession of Fort Monroe and holding it for purposes of defence connected with the formation of a Southern Confederacy. This is making amends for his indorsement of the Ruffner pamphlet in 1847, and no doubt his sudden conversion to the doctrine of disunion is dictated by some such motive. Perhaps he thinks that an extreme policy, such as these avowals foreshadow, will make up for his past anti-Slavery doctrine, and that a period of identity with the Southern ultraists will establish a proper political equilibrium which might contribute a fair average of conservatism for a life time. His last position, however, is, if anything, more obnoxious than the first, and he can hardly establish that main in his political career which he would fain aspire to, by any such process as this. That he has expressed the sentiments herein imputed to him, there is no reason to doubt.

The internal improvement policy of Virginia is far from being wise or consistent with her best interests. No sooner does she construct a railroad line than she charters another whose interests are in direct conflict with the completed line. For instance, she constructed a road from Petersburgh to Lynchburgh, and scarcely had the trains commenced running and the line been in successful operation, when she charters another road from Lynchburgh to Charlottesville to connect with the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, thus diverting the trade carried over the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad to Lynchburgh, from the Southside Road, or Lynchburgh and Petersburgh Road, to this extension of the Orange and Alexandria Road. By this divergence, Richmond and Petersburgh are sacrificed to the interests of Alexandria and Baltimore. And so with the Manassas Gap Railroad, which is intended to be carried to the Virginia and Tennessee, thence to divert the trade of the south-western region from Lynchburgh to Baltimore and other northern cities. Her whole internal improvement policy is obnoxious to somewhat similar objections.

A man named MURPHY was executed at Covington, in this State, in the early part of last month for the murder of his wife. The circumstances of the case were these: The murdered woman, who, it appears, was a dissipated, drunken wretch, was found dead at an early hour in the morning outside the door of her husband's house. Upon examination of her person some marks of violence were discovered, and the fact being ascertained that her husband maltreated her the night before, a warrant was issued for his arrest, and he was committed, after a preliminary examination, to abide his trial for murder in the first degree. The case came up at the last Spring term of the Circuit Court, held in Covington, and a verdict of guilty was rendered. The principal witness in the case was a degraded woman who participated with the deceased in her dissipations, and who was hostile to the husband for his repeated remonstrances and warnings to her against associating with his wife. It came out in evidence that the deceased entered the house after dark in a drunken condition, and that she so annoyed the husband as to cause him to beat her. During the night similar provocations were given by the deceased, the same result following, until finally her conduct became so intolerable as to have caused the husband to force her out of doors. She was found dead the following morning, and whether death was produced by the beating or by cold, remained entirely a matter of conjecture. The Judge (HUDSON) deeming conviction upon testimony so vague and unjustifiable, intimated his purpose to the prisoner's lawyers, to grant a new trial. This intimation was made on Saturday evening, but the Judge came into Court on Monday morning, and pronounced sentence of death upon the wretched man, hearing, doubtless, meanwhile, that granting a new trial would be apt to create dissatisfaction with the populace. He had, however, some troubles of conscience about the matter, and having now averted the popular odium which an adherence to his original purpose would incur, he sought through some other agency to save the life of the culprit. He invited his lawyers to enter a bill of exceptions, but they refused, saying that upon his head the blood of the man should rest. A petition for a respite was sent to the Governor, which was granted, the idea being that the lawyers would meanwhile take some steps to save the wretched man's life. The respite terminated on the 27th of May, and a further respite of thirty days was granted, but no move was made by judge or lawyers to rectify the past error. On the 27th of May, the day to which the first respite was extended, the populace held a meeting, and adopted resolutions expressive of disappointment and indignation because the man was not hung. They expressed a purpose to lynch him, if a further respite was granted after the 1st of July. There was none applied for, and he was executed on that day—innocently, as many here and elsewhere believe. A member of the jury that convicted him was in the jail on his return to it after the first respite, upon a charge of stealing bacon and having false keys in his possession. Most of the others who composed it are said to be much on a par with this fellow.

There was a copious fall of rain in this region on yesterday, and it was much needed. As it is, the corn crop is considerably damaged from the protracted drought.

The springs throughout Virginia are reaping a rich harvest. Hundreds pass through Stanton daily on their route to the several watering places in the Western Mountains.

An Editor's Report of his Ballooning.

From the Utica Observer, Aug. 8.

Wednesday last was a great day in Oswego. It was shortly after noon of that day that Prof. COX, formerly an associate of CARLINCOUR, and now proprietor of the balloon *Excelsior*, started from that city, accompanied by Mr. C. H. HULL, of the Oswego *Palladium*, with the avowed intention of ballooning to the Atlantic Coast, and thus complete the journey begun by WISE, LAMOUNTAIN and GAGER. They had a fair day, and the crowd to witness the ascension was great. But the *exceeding* fair weather defeated the intention of the voyagers. There was not wind enough astir to carry them to the point they designed to reach. After a pleasant but exciting trip, they concluded their four hours' journey by landing in the town of Watson, Lewis county—barely escaping being carried into the depths of JOHN BROWN'S Tract.

Engaged in the work of securing their balloon, and transporting it hither, Messrs. COX and HULL did not reach Utica until this morning. They were both in good spirits, and gave us a call. Mr. HULL kindly imparted to us the incidents of the voyage, which we have endeavored to compress into a brief narrative, as follows:

MR. HULL'S NARRATIVE.

Preparations having been completed, Messrs. COX ann HULL stepped into the balloon at 1 30 o'clock. Soon after they were loosed from *terra firma*, and commenced ascending. The ascent was slow and straight upward. When an altitude of two miles had been reached, the balloon was still almost directly over Oswego city. The day was a warm one below, and there was hardly a breath of air stirring.

After reaching an altitude of two miles, they struck an easterly current. Before encountering this current there was a perfectly clear view of the earth below. The balloon got some distance out over Lake Ontario and Kingston, Oswego, Oneida Lake and other interesting points were distictly visible. How extended was their prospect may be judged from the fact that Kingston is about 60 miles distant from Oswego, measuring in a straight line.

Almost immediately after the balloon started with the easterly current, clouds commenced floating in below the voyagers, so that the earth was in good part hidden from sight. There were no clouds above, and the sun was shining on the balloonists as brilliantly as during the brightest midsummer day. Mr. HULL describes the effect of the sun's rays on the breast of the clouds as of extraordinary brilliancy. So dazzling was the light reflected from the clouds that their eyes suffered injury when allowed to rest upon them.

Going still further upward, the height of *three miles* was soon reached! When getting up here, the gathering of clouds beneath deprived the balloonists of any knowledge of the direction in which they were moving. They could not judge by the clouds, because they were moving in a precisely opposite direction; and not enough of the earth was visible to enlighten the travelers.

Some peculiar sensations were experienced. They had left a hot city below them, but they found it quite cold in the regions which they had entered. Hearing was quite difficult. It required considerable exertion of the lungs for Messrs COX and HULL to make each other heard. The ear experienced very painful sensations—a continuous aching and dull ringing.

When the aeronauts next discovered their true position they found they had left the lake, going over Pulaski, and were crossing a large tract of woods. They were descending rapidly. Not wishing to alight here, they let go all their ballast. It was some time before the balloon commenced rising again; but when its re-ascent began, it continued until the party were higher than they had previously been. In the meantime the grappling-ropes were taken up from the car into the hoop of the balloon, with the intention of casting loose the basket in the event that thethrowing out of the ballast should prove insufficient to give the balloon an ascending motion. Speedily, however, the barometer indicated a rapid ascent. Getting past the woods, the villages of Lowville and Martinsburgh came in sight. While these towns were yet twenty miles to the eastward of the balloon, the æronauts commenced to exhaust the gas, with the intention of alighting in or near one of these villages. The descent commencing, the balloon "bellied in,"—that is, the lower part went up until the balloon was in the shape of a bell. This made it a sort of a parachute and delayed the ascent. Getting down within half a mile of the earth, human voices could be heard, though objects so small as a man could not be seen. Here they struck a squall—a thunder-storm being in the vicinity—and the direction of the balloon was very nearly reversed. The motion was found to be very rapid. They were carried over a portion of woods—about a hundred acres in extent, Mr. HULL says—which they had not previously noticed. As they saw they were going to strike there, they made preparations for alighting, by getting firm hold of the ropes, and getting in position to await an expected shock. The grappling irons had been dropped, and were now dragging something like 300 feet behind them, and there was a loud noise of the breaking of limbs as the irons caught on them. The car struck the tops of some trees, and bounced upward. Almost immediately afterward the grappling irons became fixed to a tree, and the balloon swung over, until it was brought down in the top of an immense hemlock tree. The balloon was torn literally to ribbons. The æronauts were entirely safe. Their position was in no wise perilous, for the car lodged firmly in the branches of the tree, and the balloon and net-work were stretched across the tops of neighboring trees. Yet they found it somewhat difficult to get down. They descended by one of the ropes to which the grappling irons were attached.

Descending about 5½ o'clock, they found they had journeyed about four hours and over a hundred miles. They were in the town of Watson, Lewis County, near the eastern edge of JOHN BROWN'S Tract. The distance, in a direct line, from Oswego, is, we estimate, about sixty-five miles.

The balloon reached *terra firma* but a few minutes before men began to appear to lend any assistance that might be required. They aided in getting the balloon, netting, car and ropes down. These were left in the woods over night, and the most of yesterday was employed in getting them out. It was necessary to construct a road of about a mile in length so that an ox-team might go in as far as the spot where the balloon had landed, and bring it away to Lowville. Messrs. COX and HULL reached that place yesterday afternoon, remained there over night, and, leaving at 3 o'clock this morning, reached Boonville about 8 o'clock, and came thence by the Black River Railroad to Utica.

MR. HULL, though some of the incidents of his first balloon voyage have been not a little exciting, does not by any means regret that he has made the venturesome journey. It will be a memorable event in his life, and an experience of which comparatively few men ever have the opportunity of possessing themselves. Mr. COX left here for Oswego at 11:15 this morning, and Mr. HULL departed in the *New-York*. The latter has our warmest thanks for his kindness in relating to us the incidents which form the substance of this narrative. On getting home, he will undoubtedly prepare a much better account for the readers of the *Palladium*.

The Heart of the Andes in London.

Mr. CHURCH'S noble picture, the "Heart of the Andes," continues to win golden opinions in England. The London *Times*, of the 27th, contains the following graceful and appreciative notice of this fine work of art:

"In the exhibition of the Royal Academy, this year, are some North American landscapes by American painters, to which justice has not been done by the Hanging Committee. To all persons in this country who are watching with interest the progress of the arts in the New World of the West, this is matter for regret. It is fortunate that in the new and great work of Mr. CHURCH, the first living American landscape painter, (now exhibiting at the German Gallery, No. 168 New Bond-street,) we have an opportunity of judging North American art under more satisfactory conditions than can be united on the crowded walls of the Royal Academy exhibition-rooms.

Mr. CHURCH is already known in this country by his remarkable picture of Niagara, to which we directed attention some years ago. In it he manifested extraordinay power in the vigorous and honest presentment of a scene which has been generally considered to defy the hand of the painter.

Equal power is shown in this new picture, which, as an example of the literal and minute style of landscape painting, which some critics have called 'representative,' others 'historical,' and others 'topographical,' has never been approached for scale and elaborateness by any work of art yet shown in this country.

The study and labor that must have been expended on Mr. CHURCH'S picture deserve to be called 'colossal.' Few men, indeed, would have ventured to grapple with a subject which announces itself as the representation of one of those vast table-lands of Southern America out of which rise the majestic masses of the Andes. The picture is, in a certain sense, a generalization. The painter has ventured to bring into the compass of his large canvass objects which in strict topographical truth it could not have embraced. In order to present at once to the eye one of the enormous mountain spurs which shoot out across the valley that lies between the ranges of Chimborazo on the west and Cotopaxi on the east, together with the snow-crowned summits of one of their giant peaks, the breadth of the space that separates the central pile from either of these mighty mountains has been diminished. We are thus enabled to embrace at a glance, in the middle distance, the table-land intersected with its rivers, falling from level to level by a succession of cataracts; in the further distance the central mountains, made or applied hill on hill till the receding uplands are lost in bars of fleecy cloud; and far away, on the extreme right of the composition, the eye reaches the topmost height, crowned with a half-formed rainbow; and on the left the snow-capped domes and pinnacles of Chimborazo himself, glittering in sunlight under a canopy of cloudless blue. The spectator is supposed to be standing at a considerable elevation, looking down on the river, which, after cutting its way between banks of rock, thickly clothed with such tropical vegetation as is found at the height of the table-land between Quito and Guayaquil, plunges into an abyss immediately under his height of observation. Before it plunges it forms a broad and glassy pool. Along its left bank runs the high road from Guaranda to Hambato, which brings the produce of Quito to the port of Guayaquil, and conveys the foreign goods from the latter place of shipment to the interior of northern Ecuador. The scale of objects is given by a couple of figures, resting at the foot of a cross on the bank of the river. The whole foreground is a marval of elaborate study. The banks of the river are clothed with forest trees, bright with parasitic orchids, their limbs matted with the green cordage of the lianas and wild vines, and rising from a dense undergrowth of ferns and lichens. Among this luxuriant greenery glow the gorgeous blossoms of the equatorial Flora, and the irridescent splendors of tropical birds and insects. Wandering sunbeams strike here and there on tree-trunk and lichen, pierce the fern-clad hollows of the cliff, or kindle into foam-bows in the spray of the water-falls. Perhaps it is in the representation of these sun freaks, and of all the incidents of the river's course, that the great pictorial skill of the painter is most strikingly manifested. But he has not sacrificed for any such details, however brilliant or tempting, the grandeur of his great whole. In so far as this is susceptible of representation by the 'minute' or 'topographical' method which Mr. CHURCH follows, he seems to us to have done well nigh all that can be done by the combination of close study, a keen eye, and a most patient hand.

But many will be of opinion that no possible combination of these can reproduce the impression of a scene combining so many incidents into so colossal a whole, and that the 'suggestive' or 'imaginative' method alone can recreate for the spectator what the saw and felt under the shadow of Chimborazo. Be this as it may, Mr. CHURCH'S picture is not less a grand and a unique work. No landscape painter of our old world has ventured to grapple with such a range of nature as Mr. CHURCH has boldly addressed himself to."

A Bonaparte Among Books—Literary Lotus-Eating.

From the London Literary Review.

While the most successful member of his family is sending the souls of men to Hades, working unnumbered woes to Europe, and subjecting England to ten millions of unnecessary taxation, Prince LUCIEN BONAPARTE is, we hear, staying in the north of England, for the purpose of translating the "Song of Solomon" into the dialect of Durham, and intends, when he has accomplished that feat, to move into the North Riding and translate the same composition into the dialect of Yorkshire. There are some facts which seem to breathe a strange air of quiet repose when we hear them, they take us so completely out of the busy world, which seeks without intermission to get profit or do something useful. They remind us that there are persons in the world who can afford to do things in which the world has no concern. To think of Prince LUCIEN engaged in this occupation is like entering the ivy-grown ruins of an abbey or monastery. We get at once into a region of such preternatural calm and patient content. There is also a gentle emotion of wonder added by the reflection that the person enjoying this perfection of literary leisure is a prince, and not only a prince, but a prince of the race of the turbulent Corsican. It is a grand caprice, and worthy of a man of an imperial line. It is strange when a foreigner attempts to translate any work at all into English; it is doubly strange that he should select the "Song of Solomon" as the test of his skill; but superlatives fail us when we come to the strangeness of his wishing to translate the "Song of Solomon" first into the Durham and then into the Yorkshire dialect. Let us for a moment picture to ourselves the Duke of SUSSEX translating *Ovid's Metamorphoses*, first into Moluavian and then into Wallachian. There is something high-bred and serene in the unexampled grandeur of uselessness attaching to the Prince's project. Still, it is always something to do anything whatever in the most perfect and extreme way in which it can be done. Prince LUCIEN BONAPARTE appears to us to be carrying the delights of literary leisure to their highest point. It is not easy to be engaged in a literary work, and yet abstain entirely from the vulgarity of making some contribution to literature. And yet any notion of work spoils the notion of leisure. In the days of the Irish famine, there was a gentleman who offered a starving Irishman eightenpence a day to make a hole six feet every way, fill it up again, and then remake it. The Irishman gave up at the end of the second day. He could not, although he was hungry, go on for ever at work that was no work—at an occupation that, so far as results went, was perfect leisure. But a prince has a soul equal to the task. Prince LUCIEN will do the thing perfectly. He will fill up his hole in Durham and dig it again in Yorkshire, without the slightest reluctance.

If we consider this translation of the Song of Solomon as the acme of literary pastime, we find it perfect in three great points. In the first place, there is no hurry about finishing it. No publisher, no public, will be urgent to see the task complete. There is no reason, except the shortness of human life, why a year should not be devoted to the translation of each verse. Nor will the value of the production be diminished if the translation is half finished. Half of the Song of Solomon in the Durham dialect is surely as good as the whole. This is an excellence which would attach to hardly any other undertaking which the Prince could have set himself. If he had attempted any more ordinary work, although he might have been free from the entreaties of booksellers and the impatience of readers, he would still have been tormented by the wish not to leave undone what he had begun. But the beauty of translating the Song of Solomon into the Durham dialect is, that it makes no difference whether the whole of it is done, or half, or none. Supposing one day the Prince translates a verse, nothing is gained; suppose the next day he takes a holiday, nothing is lost. In the first great requisite of a task of literary leisure—the absence of any motive or cause of hurry—the translation proposed by the Prince is unexceptionable.

In the next place, there is a subdued and mild irony about the work which has its pleasant side. Of course there is nothing wrong in translating any portion of the Bible into any dialect of human speech, and yet we cannot forget that the Song of Solomon has been the theme of a great controversy among commentators. Some have thought that the woman to whom it is addressed is simply a Jewish maid—others think she is allegorical of the Church. We do not know to which side of the dispute Prince LUCIEN leans; but let us suppose, as is probable, that he sees great difficulties in adhering unreservedly to either. Is there not something comic in a person who doubts whether the damsel of the song is or is not allegorical, appealing to her in a phrase which Mr. BROWNE'S authority assures us is pure Yorkshire? "Cum whoam, telle', cum whoam." There is a sort of slight put on the commentators in their researches, their Dryadust interpretations, and their mysterious symbolism, by using this language; and yet, as it is good Yorkshire, and is a recognized form of human speech, no one can quarrel with the Prince for using it. It must give a lazy man fine feelings of passing satisfaction to think of the game he is thus playing so innocently. He gets lifted into an easy sense of superiority. That the commentators are only shadowy people, far off, and really unconnected with him, is quite in keeping with the true source of his enjoyment. To gratify a faint malice for absent people, to poke a sort of ghost of fun at the outside world, is about as strong an excitement as is compatible with the languid inactivity of the real literary lotus-eater.

Lastly, there is an isolation about translating the "Song of Solomon" into the dialects of Northern England which must suit the wayward fancies of a literary recluse. To all very useless labor something of solitude must necessarily attach. There is not much interference on the part of the world in an occupation by which the world cannot possibly benefit. But this translation of the "Song of Solomon" takes us a little further than this. We have tried to recollect the nearest approach to Prince LUCIEN'S production in point of utter uselessness that we have ever seen, and we can find none nearer than a translation made by a clergyman of the whole of *Samson Agonistes* into bad Greek iambics. The author had gone steadily through the whole poem, doing the dialogue into such iambics, and the choruses into such anapæsts, as are done by a conscientious but stupid boy of sixteen. This was useless; but its uselessness fell far short of that of Prince LUCIEN'S translation. For the clergyman might have been a tutor, and have done the translation in order to practice himself; and boys set to translate the *Agonistes* might put the clergyman's version to a use—bad, but still a use—and crib from it; or a better scholar might derive from reading it the pleasure of thinking how much better he could have done it. But there are no such purposes to which the Yorkshire "Song of Solomon" can be turned. No one can wish to steal from it, no one can wish to surpass it. The translator is absolutely cut off from all sympathy and rivalry while translating it. This work cannot be of the smallest or most indirect use to any one. He is isolated; he is placed apart from the hopes and fears, the good and the bad wishes, of mankind. What other literary occupation can fancy paint in which this solitary uselessness would be so complete and so inevitable?

There is a reproach cast on authors of all kinds—and on those generally who devote their hours to literature—that they are grubs, bookworms, miserable, incapable pedants. The authors of the present day seem inclined to avoid this reproach by proclaiming themselves athletes, bravos and sporting men. It is only by an accident and under protest that they drop the sword or the bowling-piece to take the pen and use the ink. We cannot recognize the absolute truth of either representation of literary life. Perhaps the latter is nearer reality than the former. According to these fancies, persons engaged in literature seem to us to enjoy and amuse themselves much like other people. But we do not believe that the special notion of an author has ever really sprung from the conduct of authors by profession, or, if ever sprang from this source, it would long ago have died away, if it had not been recruited from a very different region. It is the man of literary leisure who gives a tangible form to the popular impression of an author. It is the man who is deeply immersed in books, and who can afford to be occupied about them in a way that do no possible good to any human being, that realizes our highest conception of literary pedantry. No poor man—no merely literary man—would think of translating the Song of Solomon into the Durham dialect. But this is within the scope of the magnificent inutility of a prince. Thus not only does Prince LUCIEN enjoy, in the highest degree, a literary leisure which is free from hurry, has the zest of irony, and inspires a sense of solitude, but, in the language of his imperial relation, he embodies and represents a great idea—that of utterly fruitless and purposeless authorship.

Summer Fashions in France.

From a Paris Correspondent.

Coquetry is in nowise disposed to sacrifice any of its rights during any of the great heats, which have reached a climax almost unheard of in these temperate regions. It is absolutely impossible to have recourse to anything but the lightest fabrics, so necessity, mother of invention, has come to the rescue with a beautiful substance called grénadine gauze, which is so aërial in texture that it reminds one of the impalpable garments mentioned by the ancient poets. Although the grénadine is so thin, yet it is designed en soie brochée; sometimes the pattern only consists of a square, indicated by a single thread, and in the square is placed a spot of two colors, or two shades of the same color. The grounding is always white, and the skirts are full and flounced—a bouillon between each flounce. A full bodice, à la vierge, is completed by a little fichu of the same material, which is crossed in front and pointed at the back. All around it are two flounces, and the ends disappear in the waist-ribbon, which is very wide, either plain or plaid. Mousseline de soie cannot compete with this new material, and embossed and woven goods are preferred to anything that can be printed.

There is some change in morning dresses, as piqué is too heavy this sultry weather. Unbleached foulard de l'Inde makes a charming casaque for déshabille; it is also employed in a new costume, consisting of a full and long skirt plaited in at the waist and a Zouave jacket, loose-fitting, without sleeves. Under the jacket is worn a full chemise, in French cambric or muslin, reaching high up to the throat, with balloon sleeves closed at the wrist. This toilette is rendered elegant if the jacket is braided and the chemise ornamented with insertion and finished by very narrow lace at the throat. The same kind of dresses are made in unbleached batiste, a stuff which washes admirably, and is consequently much used for children. When turned to this juvenile account, colored braids are used for embroidering. This is a distinction which ought to be observed.

White dresses, the only real things for Summer, keep their ground; they admit of no novelty except in the way of trimming. Muslin and tarlatan skirts are generally covered with small flounces, and several fashionable ladies have appeared of an evening with their flounces in rows of threes, and between each set were frills of pink, blue, or green taffetas, so full that they looked like plaited ruches. Similar frills were arranged at the top of the sleeves, to look like epaulets, and the whole was completed by a very wide taffetas sash, the ends of which were flounced. The bend part of a sash was never worn so narrow as at present, but the ends are graduated until at the bottom they are extremely wide. The dress we have just described would do for a ball if it were made of tulle, and gauze ribbon substituted for taffetas. A full berthe must be added, crossing in front.

The handsomest things for out-door wear are made of gros de Tours or of taffetas, the inner side of which is striped with white and black. The prevailing shape is the Talma, with a ruche one color over another all round, making a framework. Chesnut blue and gray gros de Tours are very distinguished, but they catch the dirt and show the dust. Black, so fashionable as an accessoire, is not used for dresses this season by *les femmes comme il faut*. Dove-gray stripes, checks and spots called mignonnettes are all the rage. These patterns are even finding their way on the bonnets, and for this purpose the pattern of the dress is reproduced in white crêpe. However, ladies who pique themselves on their good taste, always have a new bonnet to go with every dress, excepting for negligée, when they wear white straw.

Appeal to the British Methodists on American Slavery.

The Leeds *Mercury* publishes an "Appeal" from the American Wesleyans to their brethren in Great Britain and "to all members of the great Wesleyan family throughout the world." It is signed by 238 Wesleyan ministers, and we are informed by our American friends that had time and circumstances permitted it to be sufficiently circulated, the signatures of upwards of 2,000 might easily have been obtained. The 238 ministers whose signatures it bears are the representatives of upwards of 42,000 members—a fact of itself sufficiently weighty to secure the earnest attention of British Wesleyans.

The following is the document in question, slightly abridged:

"*To all Members of the Great Methodist Family, affiliating with the Methodist Episcopal Church throughout the world.*

BELOVED BRETHREN IN CHRIST: The undersigned ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America would respectfully represent:

"That at an early day in our history as a church slaveholders were tolerated among us as members: that the practice had become so common that in 1844 one of our bishops was found to be a slaveholder—that a resolution requesting him not to officiate as bishop till that impediment was removed, caused a division of the original Methodist Episcopal Church of 1845: and that, notwithstanding that division, the Methodist Episcopal Church (that is the Northern division of the original church) is still deeply involved in the sin and shame of slaveholding. We have thousands of slaveholders yet in the church—trustees, stewards, leaders, and local preachers, and even traveling preachers have become slaveholders in several instances, and are such still, with but little disapprobation, as a general thing, on the part of the Conferences to which they belong. Such is our present connection with this terrible crime against humanity.

The undersigned, and tens of thousands in the private membership of our church, feel that these things are wrong in the sight of God—a disgrace to Methodism and our common Christianity, and a stumbling-block to unbelievers. We therefore feel that it is our bounden duty to secure, if possible, at the next session of our General Conference, which takes place at Buffalo, N. Y., (U. S.,) May 1, 1860, a disciplinary rule, by which all slaveholders shall be declared ineligible to membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Slavery is deeply cursing our nation, and its malign influence is not less deadly upon the Church of God; and we feel it to be our duty, as much as in us lieth, to remove this curse, and to wipe away this reproach from the otherwise pure escutcheons of our common Methodism. * * We need, however, all the moral influence we can command, in order to a successful termination to our labors.

To you, therefore, we appeal, sons and daughters of the Wesleys, under God, in all lands, and of every subordinate name! Will you not cast the weight of your influence into the scale of humanity and justice in the approaching contest? You can exert a powerful influence for good upon the next General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in these United States. And is there not a moral propriety in your so doing? Every Methodist on the globe is disgraced by the slaveholding that is now tolerated in the Methodist Episcopal Church; and you have all a right to speak, and, if need be, to remonstrate, in earnest and unequivocal language, in behalf of our common Methodism and Christianity.

We appeal to you, therefore, in this fearful and we hope, final struggle against Slavery in the Methodist Episcopal Church, to help us, by sending memorials or deputations to the General Conference of 1860. And we entreat those honored bodies, in England and in Canada, who have heretofore favored us with deputations at our quadrennial session, if need be, to instruct their future delegates to give, while among us, an unequivocal voice of freedom, and against oppression in the Church of our Lord Jesus Christ.

To all regular bodies of Methodists in England, and Australia and Canada, and the West Indies, who may not send delegates to our approaching General Conference, we say: Men of Israel, help! May we not hear your voice with ours, in the form of memorials to our next General Conference? This would greatly strengthen the hands of the enemies of Slavery in this land, and could not fail to hasten the day of the Church's purification from this great sin.

Memorials should be addressed, 'General Conference of the M. E. Church, to be held at Buffalo, N. Y., May, 1860, care of the Rev. H. MATTISON, New-York, U. S. A.'

Copies of this appeal were forwarded by the Leeds Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society to the Methodist New Connection Conference, recently held in Manchester, when the following resolution was adopted by that body:

"That a memorial be sent to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, New-York, United States, (May 1, 1860,) earnestly entreating our brethren to purify their church, by ceasing to hold communion with slaveholders." (See minutes of said Conference, p. 48.)

The appeal is also to be forwarded to the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Free Church, now assembling at Sheffield, together with a memorial from the Leeds Young Men's Anti Slavery Society, respectfully urging it on the attention of that association.

It has been sent from America direct to the Wesleyan Conference now assembling at Manchester, and we trust that influential body will cordially respond to the appeal made to them. The American Church has long been considered the bulwark of American Slavery; but we confidently anticipate that at no distant day she may herself break down the bulwark of oppression, and stand forth in her true character, the emblem of liberty and the defender of the weak and helpless.

THE WOOL TRADE.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

In New-York, during the past week, there has been less activity in all kinds of Wool. Manufacturers, having been previously well supplied, have not purchased freely. The demand from dealers has been also restricted. The receipts have been liberal, comprising 2,199 bales Domestic, and 1,317 bales Foreign. The available supplies are increasing. The principal holders, however, manifest no lack of confidence. Encouraged by the satisfactory result of the Fair at Cleveland, and the favorable advices from England, they are not pressing their stocks on the market; nor are they disposed to make any important concessions to buyers. We have heard of sales of 115,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, at 35c.@55c. for native to full blood, with some very choice at 58c.@ 53c.; 50,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled at from 30c.@50c. for No. 1 to extra; 75,000 lbs. very inferior to fine California at from 10c.@32c; 300 bales Texas within a range of from 13c.@25c. for unwashed and washed mixed fleeces, and 24c.@45c. for unwashed and washed Merinos; a lot of washed Peruvian at 24c.@ 25c., and 30 bales Cape at 40c. ₩ lb....In Boston, during the week, the demand was brisk at full rates, with sales of 100,000 lbs. domestic fleece and pulled, 80 bales Mediterranean, 250,000 lbs. Cape, and 106,000 lbs. African, Chilian, and other kinds....In Providence, sales were made of 21,500 lbs. domestic fleece at 40c. @55c.; 800 lbs. do., pulled, at 50c.; and 5,500 lbs. foreign at 18c.@39c. ₩ lb....In Philadelphia, the demand was good at rather firmer prices, with sales of 100,000 lbs. domestic, including 25,000 lbs. common and three-quarter blood at 37½c.@51c.; 3,000 lbs. three quarter blood at 45½c.@50c.; 3,000 lbs. half-blood at 45c.; 3,000 lbs. half and three-quarter blood at 50c.; 40,000 lbs. quarter blood at 42c @54c.; 5,000 lbs. common at 37½c, cash, ₩ lb....In Baltimore, Richmond and Pittsburgh, sales were unimportant; and prices unaltered....In Troy, N. Y., a good inquiry prevailed and sales were made of 50,000 lbs. at prices ranging from 43c.@54c. ₩ lb....At Detroit, there were received 211,567 lbs., and shipped 400 bales and 154,407 lbs, during the week. Buyers have generally ceased to operate and all the Wool has been marketed, save a few large lots held for higher prices. The total amount of the clip of Michigan for the season has been variously estimated at from 3,500,000 lbs. to 4,000,000 lbs. and by some even more. This, at an average price of 42½c. would produce a sum equal to $1,467,000, or, if the larger amount, $1 700,000. ....At Chicago, the week's receipts were 82,154 lbs., and shipments, 97,540 lbs. Some common to three-quartered blood fleece brought 32c.@42c. ₩ lb. Nearly all the clip of Illinois is now in the hands of dealers and manufacturers....The Wool clip of Wisconsin has reached, this season, one million of pounds, estimated by the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, thus: "400 000 lbs., purchased by Milwaukee buyers; 449.000 lbs., purchased by Eastern buyers and others; 80.000 lbs. in the hands of home manufacturers; 80,000 lbs., still in the hands of producers; total, 909,000 lbs. This statement includes only the purchases of the principal operators, and all with whom we have spoken on the subject agree that it falls short at least 100,000 lbs. of the full clip of the State. The average price paid is variously estimated at from 39c.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1859.

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East for Boston by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails, by the *Ocean Queen*, hence for Southampton, will close at the NEW-YORK Post office to-morrow, Aug. 13, at 2½ o'clock.

☞ Messrs. LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 6 Place de la Bourse, Paris, are agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES—Daily and Semi-Weekly—and will supply European orders. They will receive subscriptions for any period desirable, or furnish single copies immediately upon the receipt of the American mails.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Arabia*, as announced in yesterday's TIMES, arrived at Boston on Wednesday night. The mails were forwarded by the morning train over the New-Haven road, and reached this City at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. There is nothing new to add to the telegraphic summary dispatched from Sackville, but we give elsewhere interesting details from our English and Continental files, together with our own correspondence from various points.

The steamship *Fulton*, from Southampton on the 27th ult., arrived at this port yesterday. Her news, of course, is anticipated by the *Arabia*.

The United States Mail steamship *Star of the West*, from Aspinwall on the night of the 2d inst., with the California mails and treasure list of July 20, arrived at this port last night. The Opposition steamship *North Star*, which left Aspinwall on the 3d inst., arrived early yesterday morning. The amount of treasure brought by the *Star of the West* is upwards of a million and a half. The California news, which has principally been anticipated by the Overland Mail, and by the steamers from Minatitlan, at New-Orleans, is of very little importance. We publish from the *Bulletin* an interesting statement of facts relative to the missing bark *Messenger Bird*, which turned up at Tahiti about the middle of May last.

By these arrivals we have received letters and papers from the Isthmus to the 3d inst. A revolutionary movement is reported to have taken place at Carthagena and to have been temporarily successful—more, however, through the laxity of the authorities than through the sympathies of the people. President OSPINA is too popular to be put down by such a proceeding; and the rising, in all probability, will not extend beyond Carthagena. The excitement about the Chiriqui gold discoveries continues undiminished.

Advices from the Sandwich Islands indicate that the new Treaty with the French Government, which was soon to go into effect, had become more and more distasteful to the Government and people. The objections to the Treaty have been heretofore pointed out in the TIMES. Under the pretence of acquiring new commercial advantages, the agent of France has secured concessions from KAMAHAMEHA which, it is believed, put the final acquisition of the Sandwich Islands by France beyond all doubt, reducing it simply to a question of time.

An arrival from Yucatan at New-Orleans, brings intelligence that the war of the races still continues unabated. The Indians were threatening general depredations.

A Railroad Convention, consisting of delegates representing the roads on the Southwestern and Middle route between Washington and New-Orleans, commenced its session in Washington yesterday. Their business is with reference to the transportation of the mail between Portland and New-Orleans, for which a joint bid is to be made, and to make a uniform arrangement concerning the general passenger and freight business. They expect to be able to convey the mail between New-Orleans and New-York in three and a half days.

The friends of the late HORACE MANN held a meeting yesterday in Boston, to pay a tribute of respect to his memory, and to take measures for the erection of a monument at Mount Auburn—to carry out which latter purpose a Committee was appointed. It was announced that a fund of $2,000 had already been invested for the benefit of Mr. MANN's children.

A very destructive fire occurred in Cincinnati early on Thursday morning, the loss by which is estimated at $200,000. It broke out in a wholesale liquor store, which, with the stock, was entirely destroyed, as well as several adjacent establishments of a like character. The falling walls injured several firemen.

The Ohio Anti-Slavery Convention of Clergymen yesterday adjourned *sine die*, after passing a series of resolutions, and appointing a Standing Committee for the State at large.

The Board of Aldermen held a special session last evening to make preparations for the reception of the Richmond Grays. Resolutions of welcome were adopted, and Aldermen ADAMS, TUOMEY, PECK, OWENS and LYNES were appointed a Committee of Reception. The Mayor sent in several unimportant vetoes which took the usual course.

The Board of Councilmen last night passed a resolution concurring with the Board of Aldermen, extending to the Richmond Grays a cordial welcome to the City. A Committee was appointed to make preparations for their welcome in due form.

Yesterday, sales were reported of 850 bales Cotton, at uniform quotations. Flour was more active, but most kinds were cheaper. Wheat was quiet. Corn was in fair demand, and was firmer. Rio Coffee was very active, the sales comprising 14,955 bags, privately and by auction, at rather better prices. Sugars attracted less attention. A fair business was transacted in Pork, but at declining rates. Beef and Lard were quiet. Molasses, Rice, and Whisky, were in moderate demand. The Freight engagements were not extensive.

The House of Representatives.

Such is the present state of political parties that the nomination of more than two Presidential candidates, next year, is an event more than likely to happen. It may be assumed as a certainty. WISE assures Mr. DONNELLY, and Mr. DONNELLY has not kept the luminous communication very strictly under his private bushel, that, in case DOUGLAS shall manage to obtain the Charleston nomination, the South will run a nominee of its own, and none who know anything of the Virginia Governor's fighting qualities can for a moment doubt that, rather than permit the friends of Congressional intervention to suffer detriment for lack of a suitable candidate, he would himself bear their banner in his own valiant hands. In such a contingency, several Southern States would unquestionably vote against the Little Giant, and thus preclude the possibility of his success.

On the other hand, the Opposition is not altogether a unit. It has aspirants popular and powerful, who, nevertheless, could not unite all its strength, and the selection of a candidate able to perform that great feat of conciliation and harmony is felt to be a most difficult problem. A possibility exists, therefore, that there may be two nominees in opposition to the Charleston ticket, and the happening of one or both the above-mentioned contingencies is made all the more probable by the notorious decline of National Conventions in the public regard.

That the election may come into the House of Representatives is, therefore, to be kept in view as among the easy possibilities of the campaign, and accordingly it is worth while to inquire what the chances of the respective parties would be in that body.

There are thirty-three States: of these, seventeen is the smallest number which is a majority. The successful candidate in the House must, therefore, unite in his support seventeen delegations. Twenty-seven States have already chosen their representatives, and of these the Democrats have nine only, while the Opposition count seventeen. In the late Congress five of the six yet to elect were represented by Democratic delegations, and one (Maryland) was divided. Allowing all these to the Democrats they will have only fifteen—two less than the requisite number of States. So that the choice of a Democratic President, by the House of Representatives, is already out of the question.

We have seldom seventeen States to the Opposition, which is the full number necessary by the Constitution to elect. But the case of that party is by no means free from difficulties. In this number Tennessee, Illinois and Oregon are included. Will they all—will Tennessee, for example—vote for a Republican of the Massachusetts, New-York or Ohio stamp? And, if she will not, the magic number is broken.

It is a long day before the question can come to a practical test, and many things will happen before February, 1861. Yet, we repeat, it is quite within the bounds of Constitutional possibility that the lower House of the Thirty-sixth Congress may be required to select from the three candidates having the highest number of electoral votes the next President of the United States.

Our Anglo-Mainiacs.

If it were allowable to apply a metaphorical expression to so flat a fact as the State of Maine, we might express a fear that that sterile commonwealth is gradually drifting into the fruitful arms of England. Possessed with the idea that to be English in manner, appearance and feeling, is to be dignified and respectable, the inhabitants of the Lumber State, and especially of the City of Portland and the enterprising villages in the vicinity, have recently taken to "mutton-chop" whiskers, peg-top trowsers, all-rounder collars, brown wide-awakes, and an epidemic of Regent-streetianism generally. Mainiac captains may be heard occasionally in our insurance offices objecting to a classification of their ships below the grade of New-York vessels, and adopting in their remonstrances a composite Corinthian style of accent, in which a sharp ear may detect the preponderance of the Cockney drawl over the Down-East twang. It has been said also that at the meeting of the Historical Society held in Brunswick last week, several of the speakers made themselves glorious by adopting what is vulgarly supposed to be the pure English treatment of the letter H, reversing their aspirates, and trifling with their w's like Viscount Williams himself. We of course cannot vouch for the correctness of this rumor, but it gains a color of truth from the information which now reaches us, that the object of the Brunswick meeting was to take into consideration a proposition for the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the capture of Quebec by the British.

What Maine is to Quebec, or Quebec to Maine, is a question which of course conceros the respective populations of those interesting localities much more than it does the rest of mankind, and the sympathetic feeling here alluded to may, after all, arise only from considerations of trade and barter. But it is fearful to think what an amount of celebration New-York would have to undergo if questions of trade were to render such performances necessary here. For example, the City of New-York does annually with the Empire of Brazil, business to an amount sufficient for the purchase of most of the cultivated and arable portions of the State of Maine, and quite sufficient in any two years to include in such an operation a very fair slice of the city of Quebec. Yet nobody here dreams of celebrating the expulsion of the French from Brazil, or the abdication of the first DOM PEDRO and the establishment of the native Empire under the second monarch of that name. We reserve our manifestations for American exploits, and indeed are not over enthusiastic even on those occasions. We have come to regard Saratoga as a mere watering place, and Stony Point as a point of view only. When, therefore, we find Maine so ebullient over the death of WOLFE, we cannot repress the fear that next year may witness a conclave of Cockney Yankees held in Brunswick, to consider the propriety of celebrating Waterloo.

The fact is, that Maine appears to have had her head completely turned by the honor of the proposed visit of the *Leviathan* steamship to Portland. Scarcely able to stand up under the distinction of having that port selected as a station for British steamers, bringing merchandise from England for Canada, the good people of the flourishing little Yankee town, literally glorifying themselves by reason of their much water, have become quite water-drunk at the idea of the largest steamship in the world coming to their piney shores—and in their admiration of the mighty nation, whose Summer carriers to Canada they have in some measure become, they are ready to lavish honors on all Britons, past, present and future. We shall not be astonished, indeed, to see them propose a barbacue to Boadicea. It is, perhaps, a little spiteful to remind the Portlanders that it is not so much for the sake of Maine as for the benefit of Canada that English steamers are sent to Portland; but it may be only seasonable to remark that if Maine should ever show any serious desire to become a British Province, she will probably find her sister States as indifferent to the loss as stolid England will be to the gain of the transfer.

The Railroad Culvert at Ballston.

We have received from the Superintendent of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad the following very satisfactory certificate in relation to the solidity and safety of the Culvert at Ballston. Our correspondent "T. B. H.," appears to have been correct as regards the appearance of the culvert; but notwithstanding its unsafe look competent inspectors have pronounced it in a perfectly sound condition, which will be sufficient to reassure the traveling public.

State of New-York, County of Rensselaer, ss.—ORIN G. CLARK and HORACE T. CASWELL, of the City of Troy, in said county, being each duly sworn, doth each for himself depose and say:

That he is a mason and master builder, residing in said city; that he is not in any way interested in or in the employ of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company; that on the 9th August, inst., he was requested by the officers of said Company to make an examination of a double culvert, mentioned in an article published in the NEW-YORK TIMES of said date, and to report if any defect existed therein.

That on the 10th August, inst., he made a minute and critical examination thereof; that the arch way of said culvert is about seventy-five feet in length, and the openings about twenty feet in width; that the bed of said railroad is in full about ten feet in width.

That the two stone faces or wings, constructed to prevent the sliding of the earth of the embankment, are in some places cracked and out of the perpendicular; that said faces or wings do not affect the strength of said culvert, and are not necessary or intended to support the bed of said railroad; that said culvert is, as to its strength, perfect, and not only amply sufficient to sustain any train which passes over the same, but of sufficient strength to support any weight which could be placed upon the bed of said railroad; and that the same is as strong as when erected about twenty-five years ago, and stronger and safer than any iron or wooden bridge which could be built.

O. G. CLARK,
H. T. CASWELL.

Severally subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of August, 1859.
MILES BEACH,
Commissioner of Deeds, Troy, N. Y.

State of New-York, City of Troy, Rensselaer County, Clerk's Office, ss.—I, JOHN P. BALL Clerk of said county, and also Clerk of the Supreme, County and Mayor's Courts, being Courts of Record held therein, do hereby certify that MILES BEACH before whom the annexed affidavit was made, and whose name was thereto subscribed, was, at the day of the date thereof, a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the city aforesaid, dwelling in said city, duly commissioned and sworn, and that his signature thereto subscribed is genuine.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said county, this 11th day of August A. D., 1859. JOHN P. BALL, Clerk.

The above-named CLARK and CASWELL are two of the best mechanics in Troy, and men of tried integrity and judgment in their profession, and implicit reliance may be placed on their statement.

L. K. STOW, JOHN E. WOOL,
D. THS. VAIL, J. W. T. MCDOUN,
J. W. WARREN & CO., CHARLES P. HARTT.

England and Europe.

In the *Journal des Débats* of Saturday, July 23, M. PREVOST-PARADOL, a leading journalist of Paris, published an article on England and Europe, which deserves special attention, not less from the character and ability of the writer than from the well-known proclivities of the *Débats* in favor of the Anglo-French alliance and of English institutions. The habitual sneer at a "chained and venal Press" with which the London journalists since their own still comparatively recent emancipation from the control of an official censorship, have been accustomed to receive French opinions upon the position and conduct of England, cannot in this instance be indulged. M. PREVOST-PARADOL, an intimate personal friend of GUIZOT, and a staunch opponent of the Napoleonic rule in France, has won repeated acknowledgments of his candor, his capacity and his high priciple from the most severely Anti-Gallican members of the London Press. Possibly, in their past praises of M. PARADOL these gentlemen may have been inspired almost as much by hatred of the Emperor, whose service the young Parisian writer had declined to enter, as by admiration of his own noble qualities. But, be this as it may, whether they loved PARADOL the more, or NAPOLEON the less, they have done justice to the fearless censor, whose thoughtful strictures upon the actual attitude of England we now reproduce. No English periodical has been more steadily scurrilously hostile to the French Emperor than the London *Saturday Review*, and no one has taken more pains to secure a hearing in England for M. PREVOST-PARADOL. In commenting upon a volume of Essays recently issued by M. PARADOL, the *Review* thus spoke of their author:

"It is not easy for a French journalist to acquire a high reputation in these days. To be honest and brilliant is a dangerous combination of merits under the Empire. M. PREVOST-PARADOL is, we believe, the only author who has gained a place in the first rank of French periodical writers since the days of freedom which formed the intellects and animated the style of the remarkable band of journalists whose influence was so great during the time of LOUIS PHILIPPE. Nor was there any one, even in those days of the glory of journalism, who surpassed M. PREVOST-PARADOL in the qualities which please Englishmen in French journalists. Perhaps in France it may be reckoned a fault, but Englishmen cannot but relish that which is the most distinguishing characteristic of M. PREVOST-PARADOL'S writings—their great resemblance, in the general cast of thought they display to the best writings of the best English writers. There is, in all his productions, a constant contempt expressed for the vague grandiloquence which Frenchmen so often affect, as if they had the duty intrusted to them of putting the secret of the universe into short, stilted paragraphs. There is a constant endeavor to ascertain exactly how far a proposition can be hazarded within the limits of truth, and to adhere rigorously to what may be said with a reasonable confidence that it is true. There is a good-natured fault-finding with the countrymen of the writer for the absurdities of thought into which they run one after another, like a flock of sheep. All this has an English air, if we contrast with it the compositions of the writers who have carried the extravagances of French journalism to the utmost. It is only in style that M. PREVOST-PARADOL is thoroughly French."

The *Review* then analyses one or two of the more purely witty papers in the volume, and continues:

"But there is a large portion of the volume now published by M. PREVOST-PARADOL which is of a very different character, and contains an exposition of a political creed to which the writer clings with sincere devotion. At the beginning of the volume is printed an essay on Parliamentary government, which serves as a prelude to all the subsequent articles, as they only carry out the proposition which in the opening essay the author has sought to establish. This introductory essay is simply a recapitulation of the reasons why M. PREVOST-PARADOL thinks that some form of free government is a necessity in France, and why he rejects the arguments that are current to show that Parliamentary government is bad in itself and specially unfit for Frenchmen. To Englishmen all that he says is familiar; and we can derive no other pleasure from the essay than that of seeing what is old to us well put and skillfully arranged to meet the tastes and views of Frenchmen. In no French writer of the present day is there a more noble interest in the welfare of his country and a more genuine concern for the moral greatness of France than in M. PREVOST-PARADOL. Few Frenchmen, again, are so well acquainted with England and with everything English. He really is too English for English readers; for he praises England so heartily, and tests French institutions so constantly by an English standard, that we have not so much to learn from him as if he represented a little more strongly the peculiarities of his countrymen."

We may hope, therefore, that the *Review* will lay well to heart and urge its countrymen well to ponder the faithful, close and scathing analysis of England's part in the recent war; and of that shameful doctrine of a sham neutrality under which her Conservatives have manœuvred and her Liberals taken shelter just long enough to precipitate a shabby and incomplete solution of the gravest European question of our times.

M. PARADOL writes:

"England has just caused a strange surprise not to Europe only, but to those statesmen who fancied they knew her best, to those among her great citizens who thought they were perfectly certain to lead her. For the first time perhaps in her history she has allowed a great war to commence and continue, a re-arrangement of territory to be announced and accomplished not only without taking part in it, but with the firm resolution of having nothing to do with it. She has imposed this resolution on her statesmen; she has watched them with jealous attention, lest they might be tempted to disobey her; she has forbidden them to entertain the slightest intention of mixing up with this conflict the name and arms of the English people; and so well has she succeeded in this difficult design, that the war was brought to a close, and peace reëstablished in Europe, without England's taking any greater part in it than Portugal or Denmark.

The ministers who, true to the tradition of their country, formed a different idea of her interests and duties, no more succeeded in moving her than Don Quixote did in carrying off that celebrated wooden horse on which he fancied he could travel through the vast fields of air. It was in vain they let off crackers near the peaceful animal, and put squibs under his tail; nothing stirred his inflexible immobility, and after all this alarum he found himself in the same place as at first. But the question is, whether England finds herself, at the end of this episode, in the same place as at the beginning, and whether she comes out of this trial as intact as Don Quixote's steed.

First of all let us inquire what were the chief causes of England's taking so new and decided an attitude in the great crisis we have just passed through. Above all, it was that increasing disgust for war, which in the Nineteenth Century is both the glory and the weakness of civilized communities. It must be admitted that England never manifested greater repugnance to war, or greater attachment to peace, than during the first months of this year. It is not only—as people are too fond of saying, the immense development of material interests, that makes nations, when they have the control of their own destinies, so slow to have recourse to arms; it is a general sentiment of humanity; it is a greater respect for human life, a livelier consciousness of the manifold evils brought about by war, and the responsibility attaching to those who let loose such a scourge upon the world without absolute necessity. If these ideas exercise at the present day a great influence upon the continent itself, if the most warlike nation in the world has felt their constraining power, what action must they not have upon England, laden, as she indeed is, with the most genial blessings of modern civilization, accustomed more and more to internal peace, to labor, order and liberty, and the peaceful enjoyment of the greatest blessings that nature can desire?

Not only are the English inclined in these days to consider war barbarous, but a considerable part of the English public, deeply imbued with Christian ideas, regards it as a sin. They hesitate long, they weigh all the circumstances before admitting this right of drawing the sword, which a short time back gave such little trouble to the conscience of nations or sovereigns. This tolerably numerous portion of the public have come by degrees to apply to the conduct of nations those absolute maxims that constitute the ideal of the Christian life. They do not go so far as to say that the duty of a people, like that of a martyr, is to suffer itself to be immolated, nor even to turn the cheek to the smiter; but they concede to a people nothing beyond the right of defending its existence, and they deny its right of raising itself as formerly, or maintaining itself by arms amidst the recurring conflicts that agitate the world. They have thus invented a sort of catechism for the use of nations that was utterly unknown to ELIZABETH, CROMWELL and PITT, and which LOUIS XIV. and NAPOLEON, if they take an interest about such things in the other world, must bitterly regret not to have seen disseminated and put in practice earlier among the English people.

It would be wrong, however, to attribute solely to the progress of civilization and to the influence of Christian sentiments this attachment of England to peace—this altogether novel passion for a strict neutrality. Pride and contempt, self-esteem and the disdain of others, have a large share in it. Right or wrong, the English public has accustomed itself to regard the greater part of the continental nations as irrevocably devoted to anarchy or slavery, and consequently it takes less interest in their trials or quarrels so long as England's security does not appear to it to be directly threatened. Elated, moreover, by the progress of her race over every part of the globe, by the wonderful development of her new colonies, by the foundation of those distant empires, where her customs, freedom, industry, and all the germs of her own peculiar greatness, live again, together with her language, England has insensibly been led to give to continental nations a less considerable share in her affairs, and to attach less importance to the events that change the face of Europe. She boasted, not long since, of being the first Mussulman power in the world; she is also a great oceanic power, and she is a great American power, and anticipating the future in this part of the globe, she refuses to consider Europe any longer as the sole arena where at all costs she must acquire or preserve the first rank. Less concerned about the progress of her ancient rivals, she is also less jealous of upholding the balance of their power, and of watching their mutual encroachments, and this turn of mind is the more advantageous to her since she finds a pretext therein for sparing herself great sacrifices and vigorous resolutions.

From all these sentiments, good or bad, exalted or selfish, has resulted the conduct of England in the present crisis. The future alone will show whether she has not erred in her instincts and calculations, and whether, in adopting a policy similar to America's, she has not forgotten that it is not the ocean, but merely the Channel, that separates her from a continent filled with soldiers. If the peace party (which in England is the dominant party as the war party is with us)—if the peace party has been right—if it has actually revealed to England the admirable secret of preserving her influence over Europe without taking part in its quarrels, this party has rendered its country an immense service; if, on the contrary, it has been mistaken, if in prematurely disengaging England from her continental ties it has deprived her at the same time too soon of her supports, it has placed in extreme jeopardy not only the greatness of its country, but its very existence.

In fact, the aspect of Europe must awaken now very different feelings in the breast of a Frenchman and in that of an Englishman, and may give to the former as many hopes as to the latter just sources of uneasiness. England can say to herself, 'I have never been much liked upon the Continent; but I was feared there; now they fear me much less, and do not like me more on that account. I had not long since before me a nation powerful and jealous, but isolated and surrounded as it were by my natural allies; now I see in Europe only old enemies who have not pardoned my successes, only old friends who attribute to me their reverses. I was accustomed to fight against one alone, with the help of several; I may have to fight several, and can no longer depend upon the aid of one. Those whom I have left to defend themselves alone would see me without displeasure undergo the same trial, and would calmly represent to me that it is for the general interest to localise the war. What boots it to me if sheltered by my ships I can defy the whole universe? But it is very expensive to have for the future to guard one's self against the whole universe, and incessantly to be in expectation of a great day when all will be saved or lost. Perhaps I was not wrong to have have had formerly allies in the world, and to have accustomed them to depend on me, in order that I myself might depend on them. I have changed my system; the event will teach me if I have done right.' On her side, France can consider Europe with some security, and even some hope; she may say to herself: 'Formerly I could not raise my arm against any one without being immediately forced to parry the blow with another; now, if I have any quarrel of this kind to settle, they will willingly see me at it, and there will be some to applaud me, who formerly would have fought with me. *Parcere subjectis* is really a great maxim, and I have derived great advantages from it. If I see an occasion or necessity for it, I shall willingly apply the second half of the verse, and shall thereby please everybody. But, whatever may happen here, I am surrounded with old adversaries, to whom I have proved that I possessed rather the power than the wish to injure them, and that I desired less their defeat than their friendship. Let us wait and hope.'

Such is pretty nearly for us and our neighbors the moral of the fable that has just been recited in Europe. This fable is instructive for every one, especially for the philosopher and historian, who love to account for the progress of human affairs; it has a plain grandeur from the extent of the scene, and the importance of the interests at stake there; but it has also a comic side, through the ridicule produced by certain actors. We must not seek to criticise the mysterious Ordainer of our destinies, if being a good prince, and liking sometimes to make us laugh, it pleases him to bestow a part on Messrs. BRIGHT, COBDEN, and some other persons of similar genius, in the events that change the face of the world."

Board of Aldermen.

RECEPTION OF THE RICHMOND GRAYS—STEAM FIRE-ENGINES.

In accordance with a special call, the Board of Aldermen met last evening to make arrangements for the reception of the Richmond Grays. Alderman ADAMS offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, It is understood that the Mayor and some of the members of the Common Council of the City of Richmond, Virginia, are expected to arrive in this City on Saturday, the 13th inst., to be escorted by the Richmond Grays, of said city, who are to be received by a battalion of the Seventh Regiment of New-York; and

Whereas, It is becoming to the dignity of this City that its Representatives, in their corporate capacity, should extend its hospitalities to the authorities of the City of Richmond, when visiting a sister city in numbers, and more especially when escorted by so prominent a volunteer organization of militia; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New York will most heartily welcome the Mayor and Members of the Common Council of Richmond, Va., and will most cordially extend the hospitalities of the City to them and to their escort.

Resolved, That the sum of $2,500 be and is hereby appropriated to carry the foregoing resolution into effect, which is hereby appropriated therefor.

Resolved, That if the Board of Councilmen concur, that a Committee of Five be appointed by each Board to carry the same into effect.

Alderman ADAMS moved a division of the question which was carried.

He then moved that the preamble be adopted and resolutions be laid over, which was also carried.

The President appointed Aldermen Adams, Tuomey, Peck, Owens and Lynes.

As there was an appropriation of money to be voted on, a division of the question was called for. The preamble was then adopted, and Aldermen Adams, Tuomey, Peck, Owens and Lines were appointed a Committee to receive the visitors.

A number of unimportant vetoes were received from the Mayor. They took the usual course.

A report from the Committee on the Fire Department recommended that the steam fire-engines should be put out of service, on the ground that there was no appropriation to supply them with fuel, fire engineers, &c.

Alderman BRADLEY stated that the Comptroller had informed him that there was $1,500 of the appropriation for the engines still unexpended.

Alderman ADAMS doubted whether this was the fact. The Street Commissioner had alleged there were no funds, and he ought to know.

Alderman BRADY thought it was the Comptroller's business to give information on this subject.

The report was finally recommitted.

On motion of Alderman PECK, the resolution adjourning until the first Thursday of September was reconsidered, and the Board adjourned until next Thursday at 5 o'clock.

The Eighth and Fourth Companies of the Seventh Regiment—National Guard—have received orders from Col. LEFFERTS to attend to the Richmond Grays proper military civilities and a welcome on the occasion of their arrival in this City.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening at 6 o'clock, fourteen members being present. The President, C. G. COMSTOCK, was in the Chair.

The only matter of interest transacted was the passage of a preamble and resolution in reference to the visit of the Richmond Greys to this City.

A CANING AFFAIR.—Last evening a gentleman named GEORGE DASHIEL, of Memphis, Tenn., who is stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel, accompanied by a gentleman named NELSON, and his daughter, also of Memphis, Tenn., attended the performances of the Ravel Troupe at Niblo's Theatre. While enjoying the performances, a young man named CHARLES PARISH, clerk in the establishment of CAULIN, LEAVITT & Co., was seated near Miss NELSON, and it is alleged that PARISH handed the young lady a card, which she indignantly cast upon the floor. The same thing was repeated, with the same result, when Miss NELSON immediately informed Mr. DASHIEL of the alleged insult. The lady was then escorted to the vestibule, and DASHIEL returned and collared PARISH and administered a severe castigation with a light switch cane. A great crowd immediately assembled, who generally commended DASHIEL for his conduct. A police officer, however, took him into custody, and he was detained at the Fourteenth Ward Station-house, and a complaint made against him by PARISH of assault and battery.

THE ESCAPE OF DE MIRANDA, THE DEFAULTER.—On Wednesday an item appeared stating that a Cuban named AUGUSTIN DE MIRANDA, who had been confined in Eldridge-street jail on a charge of embezzlement, escaped from a special Deputy-Sheriff who had him in custody. It appears that MIRANDA induced the Sheriff to accompany him to a Spanish school in West Forty-fourth-street, where he resided previous to his arrest. When they arrived at the house, MIRANDA took the Sheriff to a back window of the house, and commenced expatiating upon the beauties of the shrubbery and plants in the garden. As the officer became interested, MIRANDA made the remark, "Well, I guess I will step into next room and get a few things to take down to the jail." He left the room, and after the lapse of twenty minutes the officer attempted to go out, but found all the doors locked. The alarm was given; but, of course, MIRANDA was gone. The amount of bail which MIRANDA was unable to procure and was locked up in consequence was $3,000. The jailor has issued a handbill offering the sum of $100 for his re-arrest.

INTERESTING TO POLICEMEN.—One of the regulations of the Police Department requires the members of the force to get their clothing made at certain tailoring establishments. About a dozen tailors are favored with this monopoly of Police custom. Among policemen a good deal of dissatisfaction exists at this regulation, as they are obliged to put up with the kind of cloth furnished, the quality of the work and the prices charged. A trial has just taken place before Justice STEWART, of the Tombs District Court, where an Eighth-avenue tailor brings a suit against Officer G. S. MCWATERS, of the Fifteenth Precinct, for a balance claimed to be due for a suit furnished him. The officer paid what he deemed the clothing was worth, and the tailor had him brought before the Police Commissioners, who directed the former to pay half the balance claimed. This decision was not satisfactory to the tailor, and he accordingly commenced suit, as stated, before the District Court. The Judge has reserved his decision.

ANOTHER NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Last evening several bills purporting to be five dollar issues on the Merchants' Bank of this City, were passed in the First Ward. The vignette is a train of cars, flanked on one side by the bust of a female, and on the other side by the bust of a man. The bills were afterwards found to be counterfeit. No arrests were made.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Minister from Belgium—The Central American Mission—Railroad Convention—National Association.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, Aug. 11.

The Hon. EDWARD BLONDEL was yesterday presented officially to the President and recognized as Minister from Belgium.

The Central American Mission is still open for applicants, there having been no tender of it to the Hon. JAMES B. BOWLIN, who left this afternoon for Missouri.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 11.

The Chevalier P. MASSONE, *Chargé d'Affaires* of His Sicilian Majesty, has presented his credentials in that character to the Secretary of State; and Mr. EDWARD BLONDEL yesterday delivered his credentials to the President, and was received as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of the Belgians to this Government.

The delegates representing the railroads on the southwestern or middle route between Washington and New-Orleans, commenced their session here today. Their business is with reference to the transportation of the great mail from Portland, Me., to New-Orleans, and to agree upon a joint bid for the performance of the service. As the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Lynchburgh, and the remaining part of the Mississippi Central Railroad, will be finished by the 1st of January, at which time the next contract is to take effect, these Delegates confidently say they will be able to carry the mails between New-Orleans and New-York in three and a half days. Another object of the present meeting is to make uniform arrangements concerning the general passenger and freight business.

The National Teachers' Association in session here have elected J. W. BULKLEY, of Brooklyn, N. Y., President for the ensuing year, and decided to publish a monthly periodical in furtherance of the cause of education. This afternoon the delegates had a pleasant time in visiting President BUCHANAN.

Great Fire in Cincinnati—Loss $200,000.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 11.

At about 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the wholesale liquor store of S. S. BOYLE, which was entirely destroyed: the loss thereon is about $100,000; insured for $50,000. The fire extended to the warehouse occupied by S. N. PIKE, wholesale liquor dealer, and CRANE, BERED & Co., metallic burial case manufacturers, which were partially destroyed. The loss of the former is $30,000; insured for $10,000. Messrs. CRANE, BERED & Co's loss is about $40 000.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 11—P. M.

The losses by the fire this morning are as follows: BOYLE & Co., $150 000—insured $75,000; CRANE, BERED & Co., and BARSTOW, BERED & Co., $20,000—fully insured; G. HERSHAW, furniture manufactory, $10 000—fully insured. The rectifying-house of S. N. PIKE was almost wholly destroyed; loss $20,000—insured probably $10 000.

Several firemen were injured by the falling of walls. During the fire the water in the cisterns became exhausted; but for this the destruction of property would have been less.

The whole Steam Fire Department were on duty, and water had to be conveyed for the distance of half a mile.

The origin of the fire is unknown.

The Late Horace Mann.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 11.

The friends of the late Hon. HORACE MANN held a meeting, to-day, at the rooms of the American Unitarian Association. GEORGE B. EMERSON, Treasurer of the Board of Education, presided.

Remarks eulogistic of the deceased were made by the Hon. LINUS B. COMINS, the Hon. HENRY WILSON, the Rev. Dr. GARNETT, the Rev. Mr. WATERSTON, Prof. BADGER, of Antioch College, and others, in which the labors of Mr. MANN in the cause of education were appropriately and feelingly alluded to.

The following Committee was appointed to carry out a resolve of the meeting to erect a suitable monument to his memory at Mount Auburn: The Hon. Josiah Quincy, Samuel G. Howe, George S. Boutwell, George B. Emerson, Prof. Crosby and the Rev. Messrs. E. E. Hale, E. Edmunds and R. C. Watson.

It was stated that a fund of $20,000 has already been invested for the benefit of Mr. MANN's children.

Ohio Anti-Slavery Convention.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 11.

The Convention discussed and amended the resolutions submitted yesterday, and then adopted them.

A Standing Committee for the State at large was appointed.

The Convention then, after passing three additional resolutions, adjourned *sine die*.

The next meeting is to be determined upon by the Standing Committee.

Later from Yucatan.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 8.

Campeachy dates of the 8th inst. are received. The war of races in Yucatan continued unabated. The Indians held Ichmul and Peto, and were threatening general depredations.

Decrease in Canal Tolls.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 11.

The decrease in the canal tolls for the first week of August, as compared with the same week last year, is $18,404.

Three Young Girls Drowned.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Thursday, Aug. 11.

Two nieces of Dr. TRAIN, of Sheffield, aged seven and nine years, and a daughter of JAMES HENDRICK, Esq., aged twelve years, were drowned in Sheffield, Mass., yesterday, in a little cove, where they were bathing.

The names of the nieces of Dr. TRAIN were MARY and GERTRUDE LEMUEL. They resided in Middletown.

New-Jersey Politics.

NEWARK, N. J., Thursday, Aug 11.

At the Democratic Primary Ward meetings held here this evening, to elect delegates to the Gubernatorial Convention which meets next month, nearly all are favorable to Gen. E. V. R. WARNER. In a few Wards only slight diversions existed.

The Sault St. Marie Canal.

DETROIT, Thursday, Aug. 11.

It has been officially determined not to close the Sault St. Marie Canal for repairs, as contemplated, during the present season of navigation.

Arrival of the Fulton.

The United States Mail steamship *Fulton*, from Havre and Southampton on the 27th ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her advices have been anticipated by the arrival of the *Arabia*.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 11—8 P. M.

FLOUR—demand fair, but market tending downward, without quotable change in prices; sales 1,400 bbls. at $3 75@$4 for State, from standard to extra Wheat; $4 50 for good extra Illinois; $4 50@$4 75 for extra Wisconsin; $5@$5 25 for extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio. WHEAT 5c. lower on red and white Winter; sales 17,000 bushels, at $1 05 for red Ohio; $1 10 for white do.; $1 30@$1 33 for choice white Kentucky. CORN ½c. lower; sales 12 000 bushels No. 1 Illinois, at 57½c. Other grades quiet. WHISKY steady; sales 40 bbls. at 24c. *Lake Imports*—3 000 bbls. Flour, 20 000 bushels Wheat, 6 000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—1 400 bbls Flour, 8 000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn; 500 bushels Rye.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 11.

FLOUR dull and drooping. WHEAT has declined 3c @5c.; sales of 25,000 bushels, ran

DOWNER, infant daughter of Abraham and Annie B. Maurice, aged 8 months and 9 days.

Her funeral will take place this day. (Friday,) Aug. 12, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, in Franklin, near De Kalb-av., Brooklyn.

LACEY.—In Brooklyn on Wednesday, Aug. 10, of consumption, Captain Benajah Lacey, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 41 Clermont-av., on Friday, Aug. 12, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MOTT.—At Harlem, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 10, EVALYN, youngest child of Chas. D. and Mary E. L. Mott, aged 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the house of her parents, 106th st., between 1st and 2d avs., Harlem, on Friday, at 3 o'clock. Boat leaves Peck-slip at 11 o'clock, landing at 120th st.; 2d and 3d-av. cars every few minutes.

ARCULARIUS.—At Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, Aug. 10, Mrs. PHEBE ARCULARIUS, wife of the late George Arcularius, aged 68 years.

The friends of the family, also of her son, George P. Arcularius and her sons-in-law, O. G. Gaother, E. A. Abbott, and Thomas J. Hall, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, Aug. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 148 East 14th st.

BEACH.—At City Island, on Wednesday, Aug. 10, BARNABY, wife of Robert W. Beach, Jr., in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of G. W. Horton, Jr., at City Island, this Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Flushing, L. I., for interment. The steamboat *George Law* leaves Catherine Market-slip for City Island, at 9½ o'clock A. M.

MORROGH.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, July 19 MARTHA ELIZABETH MORROGH wife of Dr. Archibald C. Morrogh, of said city, and eldest and last surviving daughter of the late Charles Orlando Bridgen, Esq., of Whitehall Estate, in the Island of Jamaica.

BRUSH.—Near Hackensack, N. J., on Thursday morning, Aug. 11, suddenly, HELEN AVERDELL, only child of Thos. and Helen Brush.

HORNE.—At Newburgh, on Sunday, Aug. 7, HARRY F., son of J. Pryor Horne, of Brooklyn, aged 1 year and 19 days.

HUBBARD.—At Newport on Wednesday Aug 10, ANNIE MORRISON, daughter of the Rev. John P. Hubbard, aged 8 months.

LAWRENCE.—Near Norristown, Penn., on Monday, Aug. 8, at the residence of J. F. Whitall, ALICE WHITALL, daughter of Henry and Caroline W. Lawrence, of Millville, N. J., aged 1 months and 10 days.

BRIGGS.—At New-Orleans, on Wednesday, Aug. 3, HENRY T. BRIGGS, of New York, aged 32 years.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)

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31, 71, 28, 30, 60, 3, 17, 72, 26, 70, 13, 44.

Class No. 431. Aug. 11, 1859.

29, 30, 73, 40, 7, 4, 9, 69, 49, 35, 60, 59, 21, 66.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.

Class No. 431, Aug. 11, 1859.

3, 48, 5, 49, 76, 10, 32, 26, 67, 38, 16, 39, 54.

Class No. 432. Extra, Aug. 11, 1859.

57, 31, 50, 61, 65, 30, 24, 34, 7, 12, 28, 69.

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Can be supplied on liberal terms with Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venetian Liniment, every bottle warranted full. This medicine is warranted to cure Diarrhœa, Cholic, Croup, Chronic Rheumatism and pains of all kinds, or no pay. Dépôt No 56 Cortlandt-st.

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Bed bugs throughout each chink,
Come to prey;
Roaches, bugs and black,
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Block Tin, Bar Tin, Pig Lead, Bar Lead, Spelter, Copper, Bismuth, Antimony, Babbitt Metal, Spelter, Solder, Tinmen's and Roofing Solder, for sale by
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.—It would hardly do for any one now-a-days to have the temerity to question the excellence of Dr. J. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS for all diseases of the stomach. In cases of Dyspepsia, Bodily Weakness, Costiveness, Dysentery, and general derangement of the digestive organs, their many virtues have long since been made plainly apparent. They purge from the system the morbid humors which retard their natural functions, and which bring paleness to the cheek and suffering to the brow. They banish these clogs upon pleasure, restore the system to high health, and necessarily prove a valuable adjunct to the digestive organs. A trial is all that is needed to establish them in the confidence of the skeptic.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally everywhere.

Principal dépôt, Nos 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York.

BUTLER'S PATENT PORTABLE GAS APPARATUS. For making gas from crude resin, is warranted to make the richest gas at less than half the cost of gas made by the old method in portable works, and at one third the cost of City gas. Large consumers guaranteed great savings by using my apparatus. The Mansion House, Brooklyn, has in constant use 260 burners, and makes its own gas with the above results. This apparatus, as well as one at my store, can be seen in operation by applying to JNO. BUTLER, Nos. 112 Fulton and 15 Henry sts., Brooklyn.

NEW ART.—NEW STYLE PHOTOGRAPHS—Perfection attained; nothing like them. See the new era of the art at HOLMES' new picture gallery, No. 691 Broadway. $1 000 that these new works are not surpassed or equaled by any, high or low. All on the chean system; the largest gallery in the City, double skylights, up one stairs only, best-ton locality, and arrangement upon democratic principles. $1 photographs, and 25 cent ambrotypes. The greatest good to all.

EDWARD EVERETT OF BOSTON WRITES for the NEW-YORK LEDGER. Read his Mount Vernon Papers. The Ledger is for sale at all the Bookstores and News-depôts in the country.

Mr. Rarey Questioned.

One of Mr. RAREY's subscribers writes to the London *Times* in the following dubious strain:

SIR: I read in the *Morning Post* of this day that Mr. RAREY had on Saturday last given his last exhibition of horse-taming at the Alhambra, "his engagements with Her Majesty's Government promising in future to occupy the whole of his time."

The *Morning Post* went on to describe with considerable graphic power the apparent success which Mr. RAREY had had in quelling a certain homicidal east stallion, and added that the once formidable *Cruiser* was, as usual, exhibited by him to the audience "as tame as a kitten."

Would it not be well, Sir, that some M. P. should inquire of the Minister of War what the nature of the engagements which have been entered into by Her Majesty's Government with Mr. RAREY is, by whom those engagements have been recommended, and what amount of money he is to receive for them?

Last year I was one of Mr. RAREY's pupils. Binding me to secrecy in a bond of £500, he undertook for a fee of £10 10s. to initiate me into all the mysteries of horse-taming, as practiced by him.

And he faithfully fulfilled his agreement. I believe that were I as cool, as determined, as active and as accustomed to horses as he is, I could tame a difficult horse just as well as he could.

And had her Majesty's Government sent half-a-dozen rough-riders to Mr. RAREY to learn his method, and had they paid him sixty guineas for their instruction, they would have paid him all he asked, and I think rather more than his alleged secret was worth.

But, surely, in engaging Mr. RAREY's entire services at a time when everybody knows his secret, and when hundreds of men can practise his method just as successfully as he can, there is something very like a reckless waste of public money.

Mr. RAREY's fame mainly depends on his success with the ferocious *Cruiser*. We have all heard him explain how that horse, driven wild by unskillful and cruel treatment, had capitulated as soon as Mr. RAREY had made him understand that he wished to be his friend, and how the horse, when he discovered that Mr. RAREY meant him no ill, instantly abandoned all ill intentions towards Mr. RAREY. And on Saturday last, as I have already said, *Cruiser* was exhibited by Mr. RAREY to an admiring audience at the Alhambra, "as quiet as a kitten."

But I am told, on authority which I cannot doubt, that on the previous Friday, a man, bruised and bleeding, was brought into the accident ward of St. George's Hospital; he had been shockingly worried by a horse. I am told that he now lies there in a most deplorable condition. I am assured that the unhappy sufferer is *Cruiser's*, "the kitten's," groom, and that he was attacked and worreted by that ferocious animal while attempting to insert into his mouth the heavy wooden gag which has hitherto afforded him the only means of dealing with the dangerous brute in comparative safety.

Four-and-twenty hours after this sad occurrence, it appears that Mr. RAREY was expatiating on the conciliatory and pacific disposition of his most promising pupil, to a credulous and most remunerative audience at the Alhambra.

Would it not, I say, be well to know what further sums of money are to go into the horse-tamer's pocket out of ours, and what we are to get for that money more than we have already got?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JULY 25. £10 10s.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 11, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 52 bbls. Ashes; 6 242 bols. Flour; 861 sacks Corn Meal; 294 bushels Wheat; 5,400 bushels Corn; 19 544 bushels Oats; 378 pkgs. Provisions, and 35 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 35 bbls. Pots at $5 25, and 15 bbls. Pearls at $5 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in very active request, to-day, at firmer prices. The auction sale passed off quite satisfactorily, 3,055 bags ex *Zingarella*, having been disposed of at 10¼c @12½c. ₱ lb., averaging $10 63 ₱ 100 lbs., and indicating an advance of about ¼c. ₱ lb., on previous sales. The private sales included the balance of the *Zingarella's* cargo, 1,500 bags, with 5,500 bags by the *Lamplighter*, and 4,000 bags by the *Sea Lion*, within a range of from 10¼c. @10¾c. ₱ lb. The market closed vigorously; 100 bags Maracaibo were also sold at 11c. @11¾. ₱ lb.

COTTON—About 850 bales were disposed of, to-day, at steady prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling, ₱ lb	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	13¾	13¾	13¾	14

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is unsettled, to-day, for State and Western Flour. Sound superfine State is quite scarce, and holders are not disposed to make any further concessions to buyers. It is in fair request, and would be freely purchased at a slight reduction in quotations. Extra State, and most kinds of Western, are obtainable on easier terms, and in consequence, are more generally inquired for. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 11,250 bols., in lots, including inferior to choice standard superfine State at $4 25@$4 55; extra do. at $4 55@$4 80; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 15@$4 50; extra Wisconsin at $4 45@$5; extra Illinois, $4 50@$5 75; inferior extra Ohio at $4 60@$4 85; extra Ohio, shipping brands, $4 90@$5 15 ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$3 00@ 4 10
Standard Superfine State	4 25@ 4 55
Extra State	4 55@ 4 80
Standard Superfine Western	4 15@ 4 50
Extra Wisconsin	4 45@ 5 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50@ 5 75
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 60@ 4 85
Extra Ohio, fair to choice shipping	4 90@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 20@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 95@ 5 15
Extra Genesee	5 45@ 7 00
Inferior to common Extra Minnesota	4 25@ 7 00
Inferior to very choice extra Tennessee	4 50@ 8 00

Southern Flour continues plenty and heavy in price. The demand is pretty good. Sales have been reported since our last of 3 000 obls., in lots, at $4 65@$5 35 for very inferior to good superfine Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; $5 40@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues dull and heavy, at $3 50@ $4 20 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is very quiet at $3 90@$4 for Jersey, and $4 15@$4 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in moderate demand, and is held with increased firmness; sales to-day 5,000 bushels, including fair old red Western (Winter) at $1 10; prime new white Kentucky at $1 48@$1 50; chiefly at $1 45; and choice new amber do. at $1 35 ₱ bushel. Corn is in fair request at strengthening rates; sales 25,000 bushels, at 78c. for old mixed Western in store; 78c.@80c. for low to good new mixed Western, afloat and delivered; 81c. for prime new yellow Western; and 60c. for good round yellow ₱ bushel. Rye continues heavy and drooping at 75c. @76c. ₱ bushel. Oats are moderately inquired for, including Canada, at 38½.@41c.; Western, 37c.@40c.; State, 36c.@39c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 33c.@ 37c.; Southern, 30c.@36c. ₱ bushel

HAY—Sales 450 bales North River, chiefly at 70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

IRON—No important sales transpired to day. Prices were unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased, to-day, to the extent of 3 000 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $13 90@ $14 for Mess; $13@$13 12 for thin Mess; and $10@ $16 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive, including Hams at 8½@8¾c., and Shoulders at 6c.@6¼c. ₱ lb. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard is unaltered; sales to-day, 470 tcs. and bbls., in lots, poor to choice, at 10¾c @11c. ₱ lb. Beef is heavy and drooping; sales 185 bbls., in lots, at $8 12@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 75 for fair to choice extra do.; $7@$8 for Country Mess, and $5 50@$6 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams $15@$18 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand, at 14c @20c. for State; 11c.@16c. for Ohio. ₱ lb. Cheese is selling at from 4c.@9c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 150 tcs., in lots, at $3 25@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been less active; sales, to-day, having been confined to 700 hhds., at from 5¾c.@ 6¾c.; with 134 boxes Havana, at 6¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales were reported of 300 bbls., in lots, at 25¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were engaged, to-day, 1,150 bales Cotton, at 3 16d.@¾d. ₱ lb.; 40 hhds Tobacco, at 25s.; 100 tons Oil Cake, at 17s. 6d.; 10 tons Copper Ore, at 7s. 6d.; and 100 tons Copper Ore, at 2s. 6d. For London, 150 tons Oil Cake, 20s. For Glasgow, 700 bbls. Flour, at 2s. For Hamburg, 250 pkgs. Tobacco, at 75c. For Cadiz, a small bark, on private terms.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE.

In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 268 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

FOR SALE—AT HALF ITS VALUE, ALL THE furniture of a medium three story house, comprising one set parlor rosewood brocatel; one set bed room, rosewood; one set dining room walnut furniture; tapestry, Brussels carpets besides mahogany and walnut bedroom sets crockery kitchen ware, &c.; includes everything necessary for any one desiring to commence housekeeping Can be had for $700 cash. Also, the house to let; rent $440 Address, for two days, R. S. H., Box No. 4,060 Post-office.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and palliasses WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, safes, &c., at No. 123 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MILITARY.—THE OFFICERS, NON-COMMISsioned officers and privates of the First Division of New-York State Militia, are invited to be present at the New Arsenal, corner of 7th-av. and 35th-st., this day, at 4 o'clock P. M., to witness the testing of the strength of the trusses for the new roof.

JOHN W. RITCH, Architect.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A Special meeting of the Corps will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING, Aug. 12, at the Mercer House, at 7½ o'clock, to distribute tickets to the members, to be sold for the benefit of the needy, infirm and blind members, for the excursion to take place Aug. 23, to David's Island. Let every member be present. By order

H. RAYMOND, Colonel.

ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

TRAVELING TRUNKS, HAT CASES, &C. JOHN CATTNACH, Trunk Manufacturer and Importer of Ladies' Traveling and Shopping Bags, has opened a store at No. 310 Broadway, near 4th-st., to accommodate his up town friends and still retains his old stand, No. 86 Broadway, cor. of Wall-st.

DRY GOODS.

409 HENRY EDGERTON, 409
Manufacturer of
SHAWLS, CLOAKS and MANTILLAS,
and for sale,
at
Wholesale and Retail,
at
No. 409 CANAL-ST.

N. B.—Country merchants are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

BUFF HOLLANDS,
FOR WINDOW SHADES,
WHITE AND
GREEN DO.
FOR SALE BY THE CASE OR PIECE.
KELTY BROS. & LUM,
291 BROADWAY. 291

GOLD WINDOW SHADES,
BUFF HOLLAND SHADES,
WINDOW SHADES FOR STORES,
WINDOW SHADES FOR CHURCHES.
L. B. K.,
291 YAWDAORB STREET. 291

LACE CURTAINS,
FALL IMPORTATIONS,
NOW READY.
K. B. L.,
291 BROADWAY. 291

RE-OPENING! RE-OPENING!

JAMES G. AIKEN,
No. 303 Canal-st.,
Having completed the alterations in his store, will reopen it to the public
On MONDAY NEXT, Aug. 15.

NOTICE
TO
SKIRT-DEALERS.

Having obtained a verdict in the United States Circuit Court, establishing the validity of our patents, we hereby CAUTION MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS generally against making EXTENSION SKELETON SKIRTS without license from us, or selling any such skirt not manufactured by us, unless the same are stamped with the date of our patent, under license from us. All persons infringing the above patent will be held liable to us for damages to the full extent of the law. The undersigned are parties having valid license from us under the EXTENSION SKIRT PATENT.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD,	CHAS. F. COLT,
W. S. & G. H. THOMPSON,	JOHN HOLMES,
J. WILCOX & CO.,	J. & W. BECK,
WALLACE & SONS,	A. G. McKENNA,
ARMS BROTHERS,	FROST & CO.,
J. P. MORAN & CO.,	G. M. JACOBS & CO.,
C. L. HARDING,	JOS. B. WESLEY,
S. H. DOUGHTY,	MORITZ COHN,
CHAS. A. POSTLEY,	EMANUEL MANDEL,
R. FRANCE,	STEIN & STERN,
THEODORE SCHMIDT,	DAVID BENIUS,
ERNEST L. SCHMIDT,	FISHER & HERMAN.

H. S. HEWSON, UNION SKIRT COMPANY,
OSBORN & VINCENT,
OWNERS OF THE EXTENSION SKIRT PATENT,
NO. 92 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have just received a lot of double width

GRISAILLES,

are very superior quality and can recommend them as THE BEST MATERIAL FOR TRAVELING DRESSES. No. 305 Canal-st., 4 doors from Broadway.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE MAKING THE BEST WOVEN skirts: 12 spring, $1 31; 14 spring, $1 60; 17 spring, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 spring, $8 per dozen. 12 spring, $11; and 14 spring $14 per dozen. Old skirts woven over. O. L. HARDING,
Woven Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring, near Hudson-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE
GREAT WONDER
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press:"

BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1856.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD & Co.:

Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of a same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city, and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am, truly yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New-Orleans in 1854. I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

ASHORO BOR. Ky., Nov. 30, 1858.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: I would feertainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using one bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of Restoratives extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair, I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compels me to announce to whomsoever may read this that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to ALL who may feel the necessity of it.

Respectfully yours, REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited; but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert if you wish, if not, destroy and say nothing.

Yours, &c., Rev. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 a bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

GUTTA-PERCHA
CEMENT ROOFING.
THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DURABLE ROOFING
IN USE.

Can be applied to old Shingle Roofs, without removing the shingles

NEW AND OLD TIN AND METAL ROOFS
Coated and repaired with
GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT,
And warranted WATER-TIGHT.

Specimens and references can be seen at the offices No. 610 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York and No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

LIQUID CEMENT for sale. JOHNS & CROSLEY.

JANES' PATENT AUTOMATIC
FLY-TRAPS

Go by clock work, have a top catching surface of twenty-five square inches, will catch a quart of Flies or Mosquitoes an hour, if there is a supply, and kills them in the trap by the machinery. Patented February, 1859. They are neatly made, and will be supplied to the trade on liberal terms, by

S. W. SMITH, Patentee.
No. 534 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. F. PIERSON, No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, in the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one floor below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

A GOOD THING
AND CHEAP.

THE
SHILLING
HAIR TONIC,
HIGHLY PERFUMED,
RETAILS FOR ONLY 12 CENTS.
EVERYBODY CAN BUY IT.

Bottles hold more, and the article is fully equal to any that retails at 25 cents.

Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Wholesale depôt No. 139 Maiden-lane.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Manufacturers of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Courtlandt-st.

STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., IMPORTERS of Havana cigars, No. 59 Beaver-st., corner William, offer for sale all grades of Havana cigars of their own importation, either in bond, for export, or from store, duty paid.

FOR SALE.—FOUR SECOND-HAND FIRE PROOF safes, medium sizes; also, one very large size, steel lined, suitable for a banker or jeweler at No. 71 Maiden-lane.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN STREET A NEW STYLE OF SHOES AND GAITERS ONLY $2 50, WARRANTED. ALSO, $3 50 AND $4 DRESS BOOTS, THAT WILL SURPRISE EVERYBODY.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION IS DESIRED CONCERNING the widow of John Polan; her maiden name was Mary Morgan. Upon her establishing by satisfactory evidence certain facts, the nature of which will be made known to her on application to the undersigned, she will receive a certain sum of money. On satisfactory proof of her death being produced by her heirs-at-law a part of the same will be paid to them unconditionally. To any other person producing full and unquestionable proof of her death, the sum of $200 will be awarded in full compensation for services and expenses. If such proof should be furnished by more than one person, an equitable apportionment of said $200 will be made. Applicants will please carefully state their address

T. JAMES GLOVER, No. 6 Wall-st.

INSTRUCTION.

POUGHKEEPSIE
FEMALE ACADEMY.
REV. B. G. WRIGHT, M. A., PRINCIPAL,
assisted by
ACCOMPLISHED AND EXPERIENCED TEACHERS.
Academic year commences Sept. 7.
For circulars concerning terms, reference, and other particulars, address the Principal or
H. D. VARICK, Sec'y of Trustees.
POUGHKEEPSIE, July 23, 1859.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.
Offers Board and tuition for $150 per year.
Term opens Sept. 15.
Male and Female.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED 1836.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School,—male and female. Advantages: healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in Music and Painting. Fall term of fourteen weeks opens Aug 25. Board and common English, $38. For Circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER, Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS COMPLETED the full course in one of the first Female Seminaries in New-England, desires a situation either as private instructor in a gentleman's family, or as an assistant in some school, where she could be employed in teaching the higher English branches, French or Latin. She can furnish satisfactory testimonials as to character and scholarship. Address G. E. S., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADway. F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th of September, at Nos. 8 and 10 City-hall-place.

Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of September to receive applications previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND Day SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 23 East 35th-st. Mrs. ROWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public that the exercises of their school will be resumed on the 15th September next. Terms and other particulars made known on application at the school.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY.—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 219 Water-st., or the Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Next academic year commences Sept. 21, and continues forty-two weeks. Location beautiful and healthy. For catalogues apply to Principal, the Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEWOOD, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Annual Catalogue and Circular just published. Persons desiring a copy will please address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT NEWBECCHELLE.—This institution will enter on its 14th term the 1st September. Circulars, by addressing the Principal, who will call on applicants, if desired, and if in or near the City of New-York. R. LOCKWOOD.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.—The Fall Session of this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 7. For circulars, address the Principal. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—THE EXERcises of Mrs. HOWLAND & DAUGHTER'S French and English boarding and day school, No. 22 East 35th-st, will be resumed on 16th September next.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School, No. 43 East 21st-st., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) MONDAY Sept. 19.

TEACHERS.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 346 BROADway.—Schools supplied with competent teachers. Superior teachers of music (instrumental and vocal) wanted at liberal salaries. Native French teachers, (ladies); also a tenor singer for a Presbyterian Church near New-York. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

TEACHER WANTED.—A PRIVATE FAMILY in the northern part of Louisiana is desirous of engaging a lady to take charge of the education of a boy and girl, aged 8 and 11. She must be capable of teaching French and music, as well as English, and must also be a person of decidedly religious character. The best of reference required. Address J. B. HOSARTDE MILLE, No. 162 Mott., or call between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M.

AS DAILY OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS—A well-educated lady is desirous of meeting with a reengagement immediately, or for the autumn. She imparts all that relates to a thorough English education, with French, (which she speaks,) music and drawing—Italian if required. Address Z, No. 30 Clinton-place, 8th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RECOmmended Danish gentleman, (teacher of) in a private family or in a collegiate institution; has recommendations of high character as to his moral and scientific capacity; would have no objection to a position out of the City. Address PROF. B., Box No. 1,405 Post office.

A FRENCH LADY, WITH SEVERAL years' experience in teaching her own language, drawing and the rudiments of music, wishes a situation in a family or school. Address E. A. Y., No 26 East 20th-st., or apply personally at the same place, this week, from 10 to 12 A. M.

A LADY THOROUGHLY COMPETENT to teach the natural sciences and other useful studies in the English department of a first class female seminary, will address, immediately, L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Rockland Female Institute, Nyack, on the Hudson.

A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of the English branches, French and music and accustomed to the entire supervision of children, desires a situation as governess in a private family. Salary moderate. Address TEACHER, No. 53 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights.

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER, IN A FAMILY residing in the country; one qualified to teach the English branches and music required. Call at No. 113 East Broadway, on Friday and Saturday, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

A GRADUATE OF SOME RESPECTABLE College, thoroughly competent to give instruction in Mathematics, in the ordinary English branches, and modern languages. Apply at No. 124 Fulton st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RETREAT, WITH COUNTRY BOARD.—The subscriber can accommodate a few persons with board at the moderate sum of $6 per week. This retreat is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Hudson, with a splendid view thereof, and about four miles from West Point, with a good road leading thereto. Daily communication to the City or elsewhere by boats and cars. Persons wishing board can stop at Fort Montgomery Station by railroad, and cross in a boat to Fort Montgomery, and by steamboat at Cozzens' Dock, where carriages will be found for conveyance to the undersigned. For particulars, address the undersigned. JOHN W. HALL,
Fort Montgomery, Orange County.

FAMILIES DESIRING BOARD IN THE country will find very pleasant rooms and the comforts of a home at Mr. VAN KENSSALEA'S, on the banks of the Hudson River at Sing Sing, within a few minutes of the depôt. Further information given at No. 48 Cliff-st.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—SOME 8 or 7 desirable rooms for families or others can be had in a large farm mansion beautifully located near Glen Cove on immediate application to the subscriber personally, or by letter, addressed CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, Long Island.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED IMMEDIATELY for a lady, gentleman and three children, aged 10, 12 and 14 years, within an hour of the City; Staten Island, Long Island, or North River preferred. Address, with terms, C. T., Box No. 1,192 Post-office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—FULL OR PARTIAL BOARD WITH a large, well-furnished room on second or third floor, can be had in a strictly private family in 21st-st., near 6th av.; rooms have gas, hot and cold water, and would be let to single gentleman or gentleman and their wives. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—A FRONT ROOM AND BED-ROOM, on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished; house with all the modern improvements; reference exchanged; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 192 WASHington-st., in a delightful situation, eight minutes from Fulton Ferry, where the comforts of a home can be had; fine rooms and an agreeable family. Terms moderate. References given and required.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A gentleman and his wife, a room and bed-room, partially furnished, near Fulton or Wall st. ferry, where not few boarders are taken. Address, stating location and price, BAROLAY, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING a large new house, with all improvements, would like to rent two rooms, with hot and cold water, with or without board. Apply at No. 23 Stuyvesant-st., first new house east of 3d av., between 9th and 10th sts.

AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE, BETWEEN Broadway and Washington Park, a suite of rooms fronting on Washington place, the most delightful Summer residence in the City. Also, single rooms for gentlemen, with or without full board.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN WANTED—BY A gentleman and his wife, in the neighborhood of Fort Green or Clinton-av. Address, giving full particulars, A. H. H., Box No 160 *Times* Office.

FANCY GOODS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
Importers, No. 37 Maiden-lane.
Have now in store their FALL IMPORTATION, to which they will receive constant additions during the season. It comprises in part a desirable and complete assortment of
SILK NETS, FANCY COMBS AND HAIR PINS,
BEAD PARSSES AND ORNAMENTS, STEEL
GOODS, SHAWL AND SCARF PINS,
BELT SLIDES, BUCKLES AND
CLASPS, DRESS BUTTONS,
BRUSHES, GARDERS,
LACES.
Busson Accordeons, Violin Strings, Portemonnaies, Purses, Sacs, Watch Guards Lacets, Steel Pens, Gilt and Fancy Jewelry, and the
LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES,
all of which they offer to the trade at the lowest market prices and on the most favorable terms.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY, competent woman, in a private family, as cook; she thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and making desserts; is willing to assist with the washing; can give City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 30th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND COMPEtent German young woman, a situation, in City or country as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; is a good bread and pie baker; will be found in every way trustworthy and economical; is well recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th av., first floor, front room, after 9 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; is capable of cutting and fitting all kinds of family sewing, and can give City reference; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 192 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., third floor, front room; can be seen for two days.

WANTED.—A HIGHLY UPRIGHT PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as excellent meat and pastry cook and baker; would assist to wash and iron or would take a laundress' place; can do all kinds of fine ironing in the best style; no objection to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A VERY RELIAble, faithful servant, to cook, wash and iron, or as general house worker; will be found a hard-working girl; excellent washer and ironer and good cook; can give unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Best of City references given. Call at No. 62 21st st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chamber maid and waitress in a private family; has no objection to take care of children; has lately landed in this country; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 504 Houston-st. Good City references from last place.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress; has five years' reference; also by one as waitress or chambermaid and waitress; has three years' reference. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN, whose husband is absent, a situation as housekeeper or child's nurse; can give instruction on the piano. Address E. H. V., No. 220 Broadway, room No. 37.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUATION in a gentleman's family as perfect cook. To save trouble, none need apply who want washing. Apply at No. 9 6th st. To be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, and an American, as first-class cook in a hotel or genteel family. Apply at No. 286 Spring-st., corner of Hudson.

COMPANION AND HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady of birth and education wishes for an engagement as companion to a lady, whose household arrangements she would take charge of, if necessary; the highest references given and required. Address, for three days, P. P., Post-office, Newport, R. I.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT, REDUCED in circumstances, wishes an engagement as correspondent, housekeeper or companion to an invalid wishing to travel. Address ELLA M., 8th-st., Station D, Post office.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGlish, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman by a man who thoroughly understands his business in both branches; also the laying out of new grounds and budding and grafting of all kinds of trees; has twelve years' experience in this country, and can be highly recommended from his employers. Address a note to M. D., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, all this week will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man a situation as coachman and gardener or groom; would milk cows and make himself useful on a farm; understands his business well, as good references can certify; is desirous to get a situation soon. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 810 Broadway, third floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN OF THE HIGHest respectability, with a good knowledge of English, a situation as groom and coachman or waiter in a gentleman's family; is a good driver, and understands well the care and management of horses; is also a first-class waiter. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; also, farming; conducted a large place for the last ten years. Best of reference for capability and sobriety. Address G. F., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man of long experience in the management and care of horses; is a careful driver, and understands the business perfectly; can refer to his former employers. Can be seen at No. 196 East 21st-st., for three days if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A GROCERY BY A married man as American, who has been in the business the last 12 years. Can furnish unimpeachable references for honesty, integrity and capability. Address WASHINGTON, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and plain gardener; is willing to make himself useful about the place. Has the best of reference. Address J. C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS, WHO speaks French and some English, a situation to work on a farm. He is a regular farmer; not afraid of work; understands already the way of farming in this country. Address R S, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, SEVENTEEN years of age, a situation to learn a good trade, or to drive a grocery wagon. Address G. C. D., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, A Frenchman, a situation in a private family; no objection to the country; seven years' City references given. Call for or address E. M., No. 21 City Hall-place.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, ACTIVE business. Has a good know

FINANCIAL.

HERR, BADGER & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
Uncurrent Money,
Land Warrants,
Post-office Scrip, &c.,
Bought and sold at the best rates.
Collections made and Loans negotiated.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission for Cash only.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 30 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1859.
TENTH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, to which day the Transfer Books will be closed.
S. C. GLOVER, Secretary.

CIRCULAR.
OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (Eastern Division,) No. 68 Wall-st.
NEW YORK, July 18, 1859.
To meet the numerous applications from parties who had neglected to sign the agreement of 15th December, 1858, requesting permission to place their property in the Trust thereby created, the Trustees have unanimously adopted the following resolution, viz:
"That the Chairman inform all parties, by published notice, who have failed or omitted to sign the Agreement of 15th December, 1858, that the Trustees will purchase for, and receive into the Trust, the same proportion of the demands, bonds, coupons and stock of all such parties, as are to be delivered by signers to the Agreement; and will issue wholly in payment therefor, Trust Certificates for the amount of the proportion so delivered, at par, except for Stock, the Certificates for which will be issued at the rate of Ten per Cent upon the par value; and that the Chairman be, and is hereby authorized, to make the aforesaid purchases from all parties who shall make returns of their several full demands or stock, with satisfactory description thereof."
In pursuance of the above resolution, and in answer to the various applications made to them, the Trustees now give notice that they are ready to purchase the bonds, coupons and stock of or liquidated and admitted claims against the OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) for Trustees' Certificates, on the terms therein stated. By order of the Trustees.
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON
CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
ATHENS, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
CAIRO, &c. &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF
THE NEW-WORLD INSURANCE CO.,
No 35 Pine-st.,
Great Western Buildings, New-York.
The Directors have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT, payable on demand.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1859.
This Company has declared a
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 7 PER CENT,
Payable on demand.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.
Issue Bills of Exchange and travelers' credit, available in all the cities of Europe. Letters of introduction furnished to persons visiting Europe, to our houses in Paris, London, Liverpool, &c.
H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway.

DURCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 1, 1859.
PROPOSALS FOR $466 600 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept 2, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the amount of four hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New York, authorized by an act of the State Legislature entitled "An act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park," passed April 17 1857, amended April 19, 1859; and by an ordinance of the Common Council approved by the Mayor July 23, 1859.
The said stock will consist of four thousand six hundred and sixty-six shares, of one hundred dollars each share, and comprises the remainder of the amount authorized to be issued ($1,866 600) for the improvement of the Central Park. It bears interest at the rate of six per cent, per annum, payable quarter-yearly from taxation, and the principal is redeemable from "The Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City debt" on the 1st day of August 1887, such redemption being further secured by a pledge of the Park and its appurtenances.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within five days after the opening of the bids, one half of the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the whole sum.
The remainder of the amount so awarded will be required to be paid to the Chamberlain on the 10th day of November next. On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain for such payments to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of such deposits.
Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock"—and the proposal thus sealed and indorsed, put in a second envelope, sealed, and addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 1, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug 9, 1859.—TWELFTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of August inst., upon stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the 20th day of September next upon stock registered at London.
Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. Thayer & Brother; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the Albany City Bank; those whose stock is registered at London, at the Union Bank of London, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.
The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Tuesday, the 23d of August instant.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
Corner Broadway and Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug 4, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half per Cent. (3½) has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office of the Company in the City of New-York on and after Aug 16, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOIT, Treasurer.

LEAVENWORTH CITY BONDS, TEN PER CENTS.—These bonds are issued for municipal purposes, and mature July 1, 1874; interest at ten per cent, payable semi annually, in New-York. Total indebtedness of the city, July 1, $51,084 20; value of city property and assets $46 162 48. The assessed value of taxables, about $14,000 000. Population, about 12,000. For sale by
ASHLEY & NORRIS,
No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York.

OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1859.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 10th August next. The transfer books will be closed from August 5 to 10 inclusive. By order of the Board.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Aug 6, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Three dollars per share, on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1859.
SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th instant. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. S. E. COLSTON, Cashier.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.,
Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No 31 Wall st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug 4, 1859
DIVIDEND — THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand.
GEORGE D. CHARY, Secretary.

MARSHALL COUNTY, IOWA, BONDS.—Two Bonds of Marshall County, Iowa, $1,000 each, payable in four years from the 14th January last, with coupons payable annually at the rate of 10 per cent., for sale by CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., New-York, Aug. 3, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FARM MORTGAGES issued in aid of Railroad Companies in the State of Wisconsin, will receive information affecting their value, by calling at the banking office of READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

ALLYN COX,
NOTE, STOCK AND LOAN BROKER,
No. 43 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, Aug 2, 1859.
SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND Of Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent., out of the earnings of the Bank, the last six months, has this day been declared, payable on the 15th inst.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY No 67 Wall st., Aug. 15, 1859.—The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. L. O. IRVING, Secretary.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 63 Broadway.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., No. 5 Nassau-st.

INSURANCE.

THE GUARDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE IN
CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,
No. 7 NASSAU-ST.,
Is prepared to issue Policies at the usual rates, as follows, viz:
Policies in favor of and payable to the wife—free from the claims of creditors.
Policies payable on attaining a SPECIFIC AGE, or payable in case of death before attaining such age.
Policies granted to creditors on the lives of their debtors.
Policies granted for any number of years.
Premiums payable in cash—quarterly, semi-annually or annually.
Dividends declared every three years, and the surplus belonging to the policy holders returned to them.
JAMES W. HALSTED, President.
HENRY V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS

JAMES T. SOUTTER,	WILLIAM T. HODKER,
DOUGLAS ROBINSON,	D. COLDEN MURRAY,
THOMAS RIGNEY,	JAMES F. RUGGLES,
JOHN T. AGNEW,	JAMES F. COX,
WM. M. VERMILYE,	ROBERT SOUTTER,
ARCHIBALD H. LOWRY,	JAMES W. HALSTED,
JOHN J. CRANE.	FRANCIS W. TAPPAN,
EDWARD A LAMBERT.	WILLIAM A BROWN,
CHARLES ABERNETHY,	BENJ. M. WHITLOCK,
WILLIAM ALLEN,	E. T. H. GIBSON,
EDWARD D. SPRAGUE.	

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 31 Pine st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

A LARGE CASH RETURN TO THE INSURED IN LIEU OF SCRIP.
ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 79 WALL-ST.,
CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1859, OVER
$300,000.
THIS COMPANY WILL INSURE BUILDINGS AND MERCHANDISE of every kind—Dwelling Houses and Household Furniture—at the STANDARD SCALE OF RATES, RETURNING TO THE INSURED A LARGE CASH DIVIDEND upon their Premiums, in LIEU of the PROSPECTIVE SCRIP DIVIDENDS of the Mutual Companies. ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000.—I WANT A SMART BUSINESS-MAN as partner, with the above amount, to extend the manufacture of my Patent Self-closing Water Faucets and Patent Self-ventilating Lager-Beer Faucets. These faucets are superior to any in market, and can be seen in operation—the water faucet inside the gate at Fulton Ferry, and the lager faucet at Messrs. Farrar & Lyons, South-st., opposite the ferry gate. Apply, from 10 to 12 and from 3 to 5, at No 97 Cliff-st.
HENRY GETTY.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.—FOR SALE the stock and fixtures of a retail store at Harlem; and store to let, consisting of crockery, tin and japanned ware, wood and willow ware, brushes, &c., &c. For further particulars apply to J. S. KENYON, 3d-av. and 126th-st., Harlem.

A LAWYER DESIRING TO BECOME established in this City would be glad to purchase law library, and the transfer of the legal business of some gentleman retiring from the profession. Address Box No. 2,278 Post-office.

MONEY AND ILLINOIS LAND WOULD be paid for a stock of Summer clothing, drugs, jewelry, and merchandize generally. Call soon at M. BEMAN'S Real Estate office, No. 77 Cedar st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—LEVI P. STONE, Egbert Ostrander, Henry H. Stoutenburg, Henry L. Butler and Jonathan C. Broome against DANIEL C. SCUDDER and Joseph S. Bates.—Summons for money demand on contract—(Com not ser.)—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 36 Wall-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of Four Hundred and Sixty Dollars, with interest from the 21st day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, besides the costs of this action. Dated New York, June 3, 1859.
STARR & RUGGLES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys
No. 35 Wall st., New-York.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 1st day of July, 1859. STARR & RUGGLES.
jy7-law6w$

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—FREDERICK TYLER, GEORGE F. TYLER, C. NICHOLS BEACH and WILLIAM E. STONE against JOHN JOHNSTON.—Summons for a money demand on contract—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and serve a copy of your answer on us at our office, No. 7 Nassau st., (Continental Bank Building,) in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and forty-one dollars, with interest from Jan. 27, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 25, 1859.
EPIER & NASH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York in the State of New-York on the 11th day of August 1859. EPIER & NASH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
law6w$

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Henry Cammann, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the offices of Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., No. 78 South-street, in the City of New-York on or before the 10th day of December next. Dated New-York, the 2d day of June, 1859.
PAUL CAMAMAJOR,
H. H. SEWALL,
Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB LICHTENBERG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of her attorney, P. J. Joachimsen, No. 118 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated NEW-YORK, March 31, 1859.
CAROLINE LICHTENBERG, Executrix, &c., of
ap1-lawfmF* Jacob Lichtenberg, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN G. COLLINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of WILLIAM COLLINS, No. 41 Wooster-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of September next. Dated, NEW-YORK, the 3d day of March, 1859.
JOHN FINLEY,
WILLIAM COLLINS, } Executors,
mh4-law-6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER MASTERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Reuben H. Cudlipp, No. 119 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of November next. Dated, New-York, May 10, 1859.
my27-lawfmF* MICHAEL TREACY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL HUGHES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 178 Varick-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 6, 1859.
ap8-lawfmF* JOHN HUGHES, Administrator.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.
600 bbls. Refined White and Yellow Sugars, Wholesale and Retail, at Refiner's prices.
500 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses, cheaper than any house in New-York.
1,000 bbls. choice Family Flour, from $5 upwards.
TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, FLOUR and SPICES for the million, at the immense establishment of
THOS. R. AGNEW, (Successor to J. O. Fowler & Co.,
Nos. 259 Greenwich and 69 Murray sts.
GOODS DELIVERED FREE.

LAWTON BLACKBERRIES.—FRESH FRUIT received daily in fine condition from Mr. Lawton. Families and hotels can be regularly supplied.
CAMPBELL & SEAMAN,
Corner of 4th-av. and 29th-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

STEAMBOATS.

BLUE FISH—ROCKAWAY.
The steamer CERES leaves Catharine market slip EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., Spring-st., 9:30. Pier No. 4 North River at 9½ for Rockaway, returning to the City at 5½ P. M. Bring your lines for blue fish. Fare 50 cents. N. B.—A grand clam bake will be given every Tuesday and Friday free.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, POINT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thurs.. Aug. 4,	7 A.M.	Thurs.. Aug. 4,	11 A.M.
Friday.. Aug 5,	7 30 A.M.	Friday.. Aug. 5,	11 30 A.M.
Saturd.. Aug 6,	9 30 A.M.	Saturd.. Aug 6,	1 P.M.
Sunday.. Aug. 7,	9 A.M.	Sunday.. Aug. 7,	2 30 P.M.
Monday.. Aug. 8,	for R	Monday.. Aug. 8,	in connec-
Bank in connection with the Lauras.....		tion with the Lauras	8 A.M.
Monday.. Aug. 8	11 A.M.	Monday.. Aug. 8,	3 P.M.
Tuesd'y.. Aug. 9	11 A.M.	Tuesd'y.. Aug. 9,	3 P.M.
Wednes.. Aug. 10,	12 M.	Wednes.. Aug. 10,	4 P.M.
Thurs.. Aug. 11,	1 P.M.	Thurs.. Aug 11,	5 P.M.
Friday.. Aug. 12,	6 30 A.M.	Friday.. Aug. 12,	2 30 P.M.
Saturd.. Aug. 13,	2 P.M.	Saturd.. Aug. 13,	5 30 P.M.
Sunday.. Aug 14,	7 30 A.M.	Sunday.. Aug. 14,	3 P.M.
Monday.. Aug. 15,	8 A.M.	Monday.. Aug. 15,	3 30 P.M.
Tuesd'y.. Aug. 16,	8 A.M.	Tuesd'y.. Aug. 16,	4 30 P.M.
Wednes.. Aug. 17,	9 A.M.	Wednes.. Aug. 17,	4 30 P.M.
Thurs.. Aug. 18,	9 A.M.	Thurs.. Aug. 18,	10 A.M.
Friday.. Aug. 19,	7 A.M.	Friday.. Aug. 19,	11 A.M.
Saturd.. Aug. 20,	7 30 A.M.	Saturd.. Aug. 20,	11 30 A.M.
Sunday.. Aug. 21,	7 30 A.M.	Sunday.. Aug. 21,	1 P.M.
Monday.. Aug. 22,	8 A.M.	Monday.. Aug. 22,	1 P.M.
Tuesd'y.. Aug 23	10 A.M.	Tuesd'y.. Aug. 23,	2 P.M.
Wednes.. Aug 24	11 A.M.	Thurs.. Aug 25,	4 P.M.
Thurs.. Aug 25,	12 M.	Friday.. Aug. 26,	5 30 P.M.
Friday.. Aug. 26,	6 30 A.M.	Saturd.. Aug. 27,	5 30 P.M.
Saturd.. Aug 27,	2 P.M	Sunday.. Aug. 28,	3 30 P.M.
Sunday.. Aug. 28,	7 30 A.M.		

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (DIRECT) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows, from the foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE BRANCH PORT.	
Thurs.. Aug. 4,	11 30 A.M.	Thurs.. Aug. 4,	6 A.M.
Friday.. Aug. 5,	11 30 A.M.	Friday.. Aug. 5,	6 30 A.M.
Satur.. Aug. 6,	1 30 P.M.	Satur.. Aug. 6,	7 30 A.M.
Monday.. Aug. 8,	3 P.M.	Monday.. Aug. 8,	9 A.M.
Tuesday.. Aug. 9,	4 P.M.	Tuesday.. Aug. 9,	10 A.M.
Wednes.. Aug. 10,	5 30 P.M.	Wednes.. Aug. 10,	5 30 A.M.
Thurs.. Aug. 11,	6 P.M.	Thurs.. Aug. 11,	6 A.M.
Friday.. Aug. 12,	3 30 P.M.	Friday.. Aug. 12,	7 A.M.
Satur.. Aug. 13,	4 30 P.M.	Satur.. Aug. 13,	7 A.M.
Monday.. Aug. 15,	3 30 P.M.	Monday.. Aug. 15,	8 A.M.
Tuesday.. Aug. 16,	3 30 P.M.	Tuesday.. Aug. 16,	7 A.M.
Wednes.. Aug. 17,	4 P.M.	Wednes.. Aug. 17,	7 A.M.
Thurs.. Aug. 18,	4 30 P.M.	Thurs.. Aug. 18,	7 A.M.
Friday.. Aug. 19,	5 P.M.	Friday.. Aug. 19,	7 A.M.
Satur.. Aug 20,	12 M.	Satur.. Aug. 20,	8 A.M.
Monday.. Aug 22 in connection with the Laura, from Red Bank, and for Pleasure Bay only....	6 30 A.M.	Sunday.. Aug. 21, leaves G'sh Port 2 P. M., and leave Camp Meeting, Port Washington.....	8 P.M.
Monday.. Aug 22,	1 30 P.M	Tuesday.. Aug. 23,	9 A.M.
Tuesday.. Aug 23,	3 P.M	Wednes.. Aug. 24,	10 A.M.
Wednes.. Aug 24,	4 P.M	Thurs.. Aug. 25,	5 30 A.M.
Thurs.. Aug. 25,	3 30 P.M	Friday.. Aug. 26,	5 30 A.M.
Friday.. Aug. 26,	3 30 P.M	Satur.. Aug. 27,	7 A.M.
Saturday.. Aug. 27,	4 30 P.M.	Monday.. Aug. 29,	6 A.M.
Monday.. Aug. 29,	3 30 P.M.	Tuesday.. Aug. 30,	7 A.M.
Tuesday.. Aug. 30,	3 30 P.M	Wednes.. Aug. 31,	7 A.M.
Wednes.. Aug. 31,	4 P.M	Thurs.. Sept. 1,	7 A.M.

NOTICE.—A DELIGHTFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR boarders on the Hudson river. The steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher-st.,) EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings', Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. Returning, will leave Haverstraw at 6 o'clock; Sing Sing, 6½; Tarrytown, 7; Dobbs' Ferry, 7.25; Hastings, 7.35; Yonkers 8; arriving in New-York about 9 o'clock. Fare to Yonkers 15 cents; Hastings' and Dobbs' Ferry, 20 cents; Tarrytown and Sing Sing, 25 cents; Haverstraw, 40 cents. Commutation to Yonkers, $4 per month; Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings' and Tarrytown, $5; Sing Sing, $6.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 75; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

FOR SHREWSBURY & LONG BRANCH.—The light draft steamboat STRANGER will run as follows, from foot of Murray-st., fare 25 cents:

Leave New-York.	Leave Ocean Port.
Wednesday, Aug. 10, 3 P. M	Thursday, Aug. 11, 6½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug 11, 3 P. M	Friday, Aug. 12, 6½ A. M.
Friday, Aug 12, 3 P. M	Saturday, Aug. 13, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 13, 3½ P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 14, 7½ A. M.
Sunday, Aug. 14, 7½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 15, 7½ A. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Barrestraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Caldwell's. The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st. EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock; returning, leave Peekskill at 1 P. M., touching at Amos st. each way.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. HINCHCOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Amos st., at 9¼ A.M.; 12¾ and 3¼ P.M.; Spring st., at 9½ A.M., 12½ and 3½ P.M.; Pier No. 4, North River, at 10 A.M., 1 and 4 P.M.; last trip from the Island, at 6½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

SUNDAY BOAT.—FARE 50 CENTS TO WEST Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh.—Tickets to the above places and return, 75 cents. Steamer BROADWAY leaves Pier foot of Jay st., touching at Christopher, every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½ o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings', Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and CITY OF ESSEX, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR GREENPORT, ORIENT AND SAG HARBOR.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-slip, Pier No 33, East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken
GEORGE W. COSLIES, Agent.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT AND NEWARK, EXCURSIONS DAILY, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)—Fare, 13 cents. Steamer TAMINEND leaves Newark at 7¼ A. M. and 2½ P. M., and foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., also, with Omnibus, at Newark Bay House. Connects with Bellville boat.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck Slip East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon; arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic, and New-Haven trains.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—STEAMER GOVERNOR leaves Pier No 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M. Fare—cabin $2; deck, $1. L. KENNY, Agent. No. 26 Coenties slip.

FOR KEYPORT—FROM THE FOOT OF MURRAY-ST.—KEYPORT leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 7 A. M. ALICE PRICE leaves at 9 o'clock A. M. and Keyport at 3 P. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—STOPping at Boyle's Dock, Great Neck and Sands Point. The new steamer LONG ISLAND leaves Pier No. 32 East River, (James-slip,) every day, at 4 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from foot of Barrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip every day, at 1 P. M. THOMAS LOCKYER, No. 113 South-st.

FOR NORTHPORT, LLOYD'S DOCK AND OYSTER BAY.—The steamer OROTON leaves James Slip, Pier No. 33, every day at 2½ o'clock.

AGRICULTURAL.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE DUST,
FISH GUANO.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO
In quantities to suit purchasers.
For sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

MAPES' NITROGENIZED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, suitable for grain and grass crops, and for top-dressing Winter grain and grass in late Summer and Fall.
100 lbs of this Phosphate will equal in effect and lasting power 185 lbs of Peruvian Guano.

	Per bag.	1,000 lbs.
Nitrogenized Super Phosphate of Lime	$4 00	$80 00
Mapes' Super Phosphate of Lime	3 70	40 00
Potash Super-Phosphate of Lime	2 80	35 00

A can of the Nitrogenized Phosphate, together with a circular containing testimonials, &c, can be had, free of expense, on application to CHARLES V. MAPES.
Mapes' Agricultural Implement and Seed Warehouse.
Nos. 131 and 134 Nassau and 11 Beekman-st., New-York.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DEALERS.—MAPES' AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT AND SEED WAREHOUSE, Nos 132 and 134 Nassau-st. and No. 11 Beekman-st., New-York.—The stock includes all the improved forms of plows, fanning mills, potato diggers, etc. All kinds of machinery for the culture of cotton and tobacco, rice, and all crops. Ames & Son's shovels; hardware of various kinds; seeds, field, garden and flower; garden seeds raised expressly for this establishment on the farm of Prof. Jas. J. Mapes.
Fertilizers—Guano, Mapes's Nitrogenized Super Phosphate of Lime. CHARLES V. MAPES.
Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau and 11 Beekman st.

ON EXHIBITION AT MAPES' AGRICULTURAL Implement and Seed Warehouse, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau-st., corner of Beekman-st., J. S. Lashers' plow attachment, intended to save the plow from breaking, as well as the team and plowman from injury when brought in contact with stone, stumps or other impediments. Also, a new improved Sub borer on exhibition. All interested in such improvements are invited to call.

WHITE SEED WHEAT.—A SMALL QUANtity just imported from the Mediterranean. Price $5 per bushel. R. L. ALLEN, Agricultural warehouse and seed store, Nos. 189 and 191 Water st., New-York.

MUSICAL BOXES.

MECHANICAL SINGING-BIRD AND MUSICAL Boxes of all styles and sizes, playing 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes in painted tin, horn, plain and rosewood boxes, with every variety of accompaniments, and manufactured by the best makers of Switzerland, expressly for this market.
HARMONIPHONE.
MANDOLINES.
OUVERTURES.
EXPRESSIVES.
FORTE-PIANOS.
Bells, Drums, Castagnettes and Flutes accompaniment.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.
Musical boxes repaired.

FOR THE GOLD REGION.

CHIR

NEWS BY THE STAR OF THE WEST.

[Continued from First Page.]

about six miles from Nevada, by the caving in of a bank in a mining claim at which he was working.

Two men were killed in a tunnel at Butte City, on the 15th. Their names were SAMUEL WHITMORE and HENRY DURKWORTH.

A number of State convicts escaped from the schooner *William Hicks*, at Market-street wharf, on Sunday evening. This vessel was employed in bringing brick from the prison to this city, and arrived with a load on Friday morning. On Saturday afternoon, WM. WILTERS, *alias* "Brocby," who was one of the convicts, escaped by jumping ashore and running. The others remained and escaped in a body. There are said to have been H. Beecher, Charles Smith, Reynolds, Patterson, (cook,) Harwood, Miller, Moss, Scanlin, Smith, two Spaniards, names not given; a boy, name not given, and Wm. Winters. The schooner was in charge of Capt. AIKEN, and a State Prison guard named BARRY had charge of the convicts, none of whom had as yet been arrested. They were all near the expiration of their sentences, but some of them are desperate villains. These escapes are becoming so frequent that no surprise is manifested any more to hear of them.

WILLIAM C. DAVIS, who was indicted by the Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions, last term, for the murder of a Mr. SHIELY at Sonora, on the 23d of March, was tried in Sonora on Tuesday last, when a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

PHILIP SMITH was, on Friday, convicted in Sacramento of murder in the second degree, for killing THOMAS J. RICE.

Some days ago a desperate fight occurred near Auburn, Placer County, between a Sheriff's party and a notorious highwayman, known as "Rattle snake Dick," in which one of the officers was instantly killed, and Dick was wounded. The body of the latter was found the next morning by the roadside about a mile from the scene of the fight. It seems that he had received from one of the officers a mortal wound through the body, but had received his quietus from a bullet through his brain, fired either from his own hand or that of his comrade. He was found lying on a "mascara" (the loose leather covering of a Spanish saddle) on a pile of brush, a saddle blanket partly covering him. He had on a pair of kid gloves, in the right hand of which was a slip of paper, on which was scrawled with a pencil the following: "Rattlesnake Dick dies, but never surrenders, as all true Britons do." On the reverse side of the same paper was written: "If J. Boggs is dead, I am satisfied."

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Treaty Between France and the Hawaiian Kingdom.

The new treaty between France and the Hawaiian kingdom goes into operation on the 8th of September next ensuing. The objectionable points of the treaty, although fully stated nearly a year ago, are worthy of a repetition. The Honolulu *Commercial Advertiser* thus sums them up:

1. Its great ambiguity must give rise to more or less trouble in all cases of dispute between this and any foreign Government.

2. All its provisions do not apply (except by inference) to the colonies of France in the Pacific, and, therefore, the operation of the treaty must be adjudged partial.

3. Liberty to carry on inter-island traffic in foreign goods, as well as to engage in the inter-island passenger trade in the Hawaiian kingdom, can be claimed by French vessels, without any corresponding benefit to Hawaiian vessels in French territories.

4. In case of a rejection of the "Additional Article," unrestrained liberty to sell liquors to natives, within and without the limits of Honolulu, can be claimed by French subjects.

5. The Hawaiian Government is compelled to the official use of the French language with French subjects, and by parity other foreign languages must be introduced in like manner.

6. The right of a foreign government to interfere in our internal fiscal regulations, is fully yielded as a precedent.

7. The stipulations of the treaty must cause a heavy loss to the Hawaiian Government—estimated to exceed $30,000 per annum.

8. Heavy expenses must be incurred by this Government in supporting revenue guards, stationed on foreign vessels.

9. French whale ships are to be placed on the same footing as Hawaiian, in respect to the importation of their catchings, to the serious loss of the revenue, if the same immunity is demanded by every foreign nation.

10. Extraordinary powers are granted to French Consuls, in the administration on estates of deceased French subjects.

11. All the privileges granted by this treaty to French subjects can be claimed by every foreign government with whom we have a treaty, for its subjects.

12. To sum up all, the treaty recognizes an open violation of our rights as an independent sovereignty; is partial in its operation; exacting and unjust in its demands; a burden to the industry and resources of a weak nation; and a disgrace to the ministry of KAMEHAMEHA IV.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE TREATY.

From the Polynesian.

HONOLULU, May 16, 1859.

Mission of France to the Hawaiian Islands.

No. 6. MONSIEUR MINISTER: I had the honor to submit to the Government of the Emperor the additional article dated 4th September last, which I had accepted *ad referendum*, and which your Government had desired to see added to the Treaty signed on the 29th of October, 1847.

This Treaty, freely consented to by the respective Plenipotentiaries, clothed with the pure and simple ratification of the Emperor on the 20th March, 1858, could not any longer be modified. It is with painful surprise that my Government has seen yours, Monsieur Minister, request successively in 1857 and 1858, either the substitution of their Convention with England for the treaty of the 29th of October, or to subject its ratification to the adoption of an additional article destined to nullify several of the most essential provisions of our last diplomatic act.

The interests of France and of England in the Hawaiian Archipelago are of a different nature; there is the fact, the forgetfulness of which can alone explain the act of the 4th September, 1858.

Thus it is that the 10th article of the treaty of 29th October, which consecrates a principle established in 1839, and maintained in 1846, which renders inapplicable to a Frenchman the law of the 20th June, 1851, renders also inadmissible the first paragraph of the proposed additional act.

So it is also that the second paragraph of the same act which tends to subject France, in regard to the usage of her language in the Hawaiian Islands, to a treatment different from that of England, is equally unacceptable.

The Government of the Emperor does not understand the utility of the provision claimed in the third paragraph of the additional article, since the 17th Article of the Treaty is restrictive, and that it is impossible to deduct from it, by induction, other provisions than those which are there especially determined. Nor can it more admit the radical modifications which the final provision of the fourth paragraph of the same act would consecrate. The intervention of the local authorities in the administration of French inheritances ought to be strictly confined within the limits prescribed by the 20th article of the same Treaty.

The essential object of the 14th Article is to prevent simulations of flag, while that of the fifth paragraph of the additional act is on the contrary to favor them; that difference in the intention of the two contracting parties renders this last paragraph equally inadmissible.

To resume, the requests contained in the additional article of Sept. 4, 1858, are in complete opposition to the letter and spirit of the Treaty itself. They might injure in a notable manner the interests in view of which the negotiation was commenced; it is in consideration of these motives that the Government of the Emperor has charged me to notify yours, Monsieur Minister, that it considers it as impossible to welcome such modifications.

Desirous, notwithstanding, of giving a new evidence of the conciliatory spirit which animates it, my Government has authorized me to declare, here, officially:

1. That the tenth article of the Treaty which maintains the privilege guaranteed to Frenchmen by the Conventions of 1839 and 1846, has not, in any way, for its object, to interfere in the detail of the internal regulations of the trade in wines and liquors in the Hawaiian Islands.

2. That the exemption granted to the Consuls of France by the 17th Article, shall not be extended beyond their appearance before the Courts of Justice as witnesses; and will not excuse them from appearing as parties.

3. That Article 20th ought to be understood in the sense that it does not grant to Consuls, who are engaged in business, the right of administering to successions of intestate persons.

In the view of the Government of the Emperor, this last proof of their moderation authorizes them to hope that no new difficulty will arise on the subject of an act now become definitive by the exchange of ratifications, and which is soon to be promulgated in France, that it may regularly become executory.

This notification closes, so far as I am concerned, the negotiation of the treaty of 29th October, 1857; it renders useless the opening of any new conference the draughting of any new document; I only await, for the official adhesion which I pray you to transmit to me in the name of your Government, Monsieur Minister, to announce to that of the Emperor, that the international engagements reciprocally contracted, are going to be faithfully executed.

Accept the new assurance of the high consideration with which I have the honor to be, Monsieur Minister, your very humble and obedient servant, the Consul Commissioner and Plenipotentiary of H. I. M.,

(Signed) EM. PERRIN.

Monsieur R. C. WYLLIE, Minister of Foreign Affairs, &c., &c., &c., Honolulu.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, HONOLULU, May 25, 1859.

No. 5. SIR: Having submitted it to the King in his Cabinet, and also to his Majesty in his Privy Council of State, your dispatch No. 6, of the 16th inst., I am authorized to reply that the King's Government gives its adhesion to the Treaty of October 29, 1857, and hereby declares its unconditional ratification thereof, without the proposed additional Article, from the 8th day of September, A. D., 1858.

The King's Government understand that in conformity with the wishes of the Imperial Government, expressed through you as their Plenipotentiary, in your said dispatch, the official notification of adhesion now made, closes all negotiations and conferences, at the King's Court, in regard to the said Treaty, which they hope may work practically to the equal honor and advantage of both nations.

I have only to add that I shall ever be willing to cooperate with you to secure that result, so desirable for both countries; and that I pray you to accept the renewed assurances of the high respect and consideration with which I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant.

R. C. WYLLIE.

Monsieur Luis Emile Perrin, Consul, Commissioner and Plenipotentiary of H. I. M. NAPOLEON III., Emperor of the French.

THE INDIA-RUBBER CONTROVERSY.

STATEMENT OF MR. JUDSON'S COUNSEL.

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:

I find five columns of your paper to-day, occupied by letters from Mr. Day and his counsel, in reply to Mr. Judson's statement published by you some days since; and in the absence of Mr. Judson from New-York, I will take a little space to rejoin for him, as well as for myself, hoping to dispel the mist which all this writing has cast on a very clear subject.

Mr. Judson's statement, indorsed by myself, amounted simply to this: that Mr. Day and he being both claimants of the right to use vulcanized rubber in woven elastic goods, Mr. Day has brought some suits in Baltimore against parties selling such goods, who were common trespassers upon *some one's* rights; that in the progress of these suits Mr. Day and the defendants agreed to make a case for "final hearing" out of a mass of *ex parte* affidavits, the contents of which were in part unknown to Mr. Judson or his counsel; that this "final hearing," thus amicably arranged, was had before Judge Giles, without the aid or procurement of Mr. Judson, and without the presence of counsel familiar with this elaborate and involved controversy; and that the decision rendered upon this case proves no more than that Mr. Day beat Mr. Stellman upon the case thus made, and the argument presented on it. Mr. Judson asserts further that his rights are the subject of a suit directly against Day and will be determined in that suit. In my letter I simply stated that, as Mr. Judson's counsel, I knew nothing of the case made before Judge Giles, and was ignorant that there was to be a final hearing, and that Mr. Judson had, upon due consideration and advice, decided to take no part in the controversy at Baltimore.

The effect intended to be produced by this letter of Mr. Judson was to guard merchants and others against the false impression that his rights had been settled, and to notify all persons interested that he was in the due course of a suit asserting his title, and that, when established, he would hold all persons liable who infringed it.

In reply, five long columns of print are produced, which, so far as I *see*, do not deny any statement made, except that which relates to the final hearing, although some arguments are used to cast doubt upon their truth. The single question is, whether Mr. Judson's title is settled by this Baltimore proceeding? He was not a party to the suit; he never saw the parties to it; he never saw their lawyer but once, for a few minutes; he did not know what the case was which was to be made; but he does know, as *I know*, that he is in possession of much stronger proof to sustain his title than has yet been produced in any of these controversies. Under these circumstances, Mr. Day and *his lawyers* insist that Mr. Judson's title is settled: I insist that no man's rights can be settled, unless he is a party to the suit, and is allowed to prove his case and be heard in it. Lawyers *know* how absurd the proposition is that any man can be judged without a hearing; and laymen can easily see how unjust it would be. One reflection, however, must strike all minds with force—that Day's case must be a very desperate one, when the best proof of its validity lies in the fact that he has beaten some stranger to the title, upon a consented hearing, although he was beaten on the same question when Mr. Judson defended the parties.

Much stress is laid upon the fact that this Baltimore suit ended in a "final hearing," and Mr. C. A. Seward is selected to contradict Mr. Judson in this particular. In his letter he assumes to restate Mr. Judson's letter in this language:

"It is further alleged—

"1. That this—*i. e.*, the Baltimore hearing—was not a final hearing."

Now, Sir, Mr. Judson made no such allegation in his letter. Here are his words:

"The facts of the case are as follows:

"1. This was not a 'final hearing,' except by the consent of some strangers to me, who have no interest whatever in the title, and whose consent is just as valuable to affect my rights as the consent of Day is that they shall be affected."

When so plain a statement as that of Mr. Judson can be so perverted in the face of the world, what are we to expect when statements are made whose truth is more difficult to ascertain?

Mr. Seward then says:

First—"That this *was* a final hearing, *not by consent*, but upon pleadings and proofs." This averment admits of no misconstruction. It is either true or false, to the knowledge of Mr. Seward and his party—they were there, and cannot be deceived. Mr. Seward is a lawyer, and knows what a "final hearing" is, and whether it is one "by consent" or "upon the pleadings and proofs." He clearly recognizes this distinction, and plainly avers that this hearing was "*not by consent*," but *was* "upon the pleadings and proofs."

What this distinction means I will explain, in order that the public may appreciate the value of statements resorted to in this case.

When a plaintiff thinks himself injured, he may file his bill, and give the defendant notice of a motion to be made in Court for injunction. The defendant may either oppose that motion or permit it to go by default, as the Baltimore defendants did. If he choose the latter course, he may file his answer, and serve it upon the complainant with a notice of motion to dissolve the injunction, which motion the Court is bound to hear. This was the motion which I supposed Mr. Marshall was about to make: and, as any lawyer knows, it would have been the proper one to make, if the defendants intended to avail themselves of all legal defences. Day knows it well, for upon such a motion "The New England Car-Spring Company" dissolved a conditional injunction against them which he had induced Judge Betts to grant upon the Chaffee patent, when he set up his false claim to it, and filled the newspapers, as now, with his advertisement of that opinion in his favor. After the filing of the answer the parties proceed to take "proofs" for a "final hearing," and to take those "proofs" the rules give three months. Witnesses are called, examined and cross-examined, in the presence of both parties; irrelevant testimony is objected to, and the truth is sifted out by the most trying process known to the human intellect. When both sides have closed their proofs, the case goes to "final hearing," and this is the only proceeding known to the law "as a final hearing upon the pleading and proofs." If the reader of this has any doubt about the correctness of this statement, ask any lawyer, except Mr. Seward—and Mr. Seward in any case except this.

But a "final hearing by consent" may be anything you please. Parties to a litigation may consent to go to final hearing upon the pleadings, and a copy of a "Scotch Dictionary," if they think fit. The case is in their own possession, and if the defendant consents that he has no defense, the Court will so decree; but that cannot affect any one but the parties to it.

With this explanation, the question recurs whether the Baltimore hearing was, as Mr. Judson avers, a final hearing *only by the consent* of parties not interested in the title; or whether it was, as Mr. Seward avers, "a final hearing *not by consent* but upon pleadings and proofs." The only evidence I have upon the subject, except a letter from Mr. Marshall, dated July 22, is what the public have, and that sustains Mr. Judson, if the witnesses are credible. Judge Giles, in his opinion, thus states the manner in which the case was heard: "Two agreements have been filed in this cause—one setting the cause down for final hearing and arranging the terms of a decree, if the Court should decide in favor of the complainants, so as to dispense with the trouble and delay of taking an account; and the other in reference to the testimony on which the case has been heard. So that the cause has been heard under these agreements on final hearing, and is now before the Court for final decree."

If there could be any doubt whether the Judge or Mr. Seward told the truth, that would be dispelled by Mr. Latrobe's letter, which precedes Mr. Seward's, on the same page. He thus states it: "Mr. Marshall, acting for all the parties sued, it was agreed, with a view of obtaining, at the earliest day, and with the least expense, the decision of the Supreme Court, (U. S.,) to set the case down for final hearing upon bill, answer, *and the testimony that had been before Judge Ingersoll on the motion for preliminary injunction.* With this view certified copies of all the New-York affidavits were procured, *additional testimony on both sides was let in*, and with the whole mass of documentary evidence, the case was argued before Judge Giles."

Having thus presented both sides of the question, I submit that Mr. Seward's bold assertion that this was "a final hearing, *not by consent*, but upon pleadings and proofs," although it may excite the admiration of those who believe that the truth mostly asserted is no better than its contrary persistently advanced, must be considered demolished. This letter of Mr. Latrobe, by the way, lets in another flood of light upon this transaction. It says, "Additional testimony on both sides was let in"—that is, affidavits in addition to those used in New-York were read by Day. What these were neither Mr. Judson nor his counsel have ever heard to this hour, and, of course, cannot infer how they affected the case, but we are at liberty to hope—Mr. Day and his counsel to the contrary, notwithstanding—that the Courts, when they come to adjudicate Mr. Judson's rights, will afford him an opportunity to cross-examine these affidavit-makers, and find out what it is which makes it desirable for Day to try his cause in Baltimore on a consented case, where Mr. Judson is not a defendant.

It may be asked why Mr. Stellman and others made so unnecessary a consent as that upon which they tried the case? The answer is obvious enough—they had not entered in the matter which made it of any consequence to them how the case was tried. The whole extent of their profits probably on selling the small quantities of elastic goods a year would not pay the costs of one trial, and Mr. Day could easily arrange matters so as to make it more desirable for them to submit to his terms than to fight. His object was not to injure them, but indirectly to affect Mr. Judson, as is now manifest from the fact that we hear nothing about the *real* defendants, but only know Mr. Judson is defeated.

Mr. Judson stated that he had no connection with the suit, except to furnish on request some papers. This is not denied directly; but Mr. Seward insinuates that he had some private communication with Mr. Marshall about this case, which, if his *sense of honor* would permit him to publish, would contradict this averment. The impression which I derived from the few minutes' interview I had with Mr. Marshall is such, that I cannot believe it possible he ever said anything about this case to Mr. Seward but the truth, and I *know* the truth to be as Mr. Judson stated it. Mr. Seward, however, resorts to a common device to slander Mr. Judson, but is caught in his own trap. He clothes his slander in this language: "Were I not for a rule of professional courtesy, I should allude to what was said to me by Mr. Marshall upon this point; but I cannot, without consultation with him, repeat what he said; but I am at liberty to state that Mr. Judson's assertion, that he had no connection with the Baltimore cases, would be much strengthened if he would produce from Mr. Marshall a statement to that effect."

The English of which is, that Mr. Judson published an untruth, well known to be so to Mr. Marshall, who had privately exposed the facts to his opponent, Mr. Seward; but that from matters of delicacy—somewhat like those which actuated Mrs. Stiggins, who, from motives of delicacy, always kept her gin in a tea pot—the aforesaid Mr. Seward would not expose Mr. Judson. Unfortunately, however, for Mr. Seward, I have the very certificate of Mr. Marshall which he calls for, in the shape of a letter written to me July 22, before this opinion was published, and before any expectation existed that these issues would be raised, in answer to an inquiry addressed by me to him, whether it was true that a final hearing had been agreed to in these cases. After explaining the reasons why his clients made this consent, (and they are very good ones *for them*,) Mr. Marshall adds: "As for the form in which the case came up, if you did not know it, it was no fault of mine, nor am I aware that Mr Judson has undertaken anything in connection with this case beyond furnishing me with some few papers I used. I am unable to see that his case is at all prejudiced, further than the other side may claim the decree as giving moral weight to their cause." And further, after stating the measures we have taken in vain to induce Mr. Judson to assume this defence for the defendants, Mr. Marshall adds, "So you will perceive that Mr. J. has no connection with the case further than the interest he had in setting up his title." This letter was written to inform me of the true state of the case—Mr. Marshall assuming, as the truth was, that I was ignorant of it—and it never was expected to serve the purpose to which it is now so admirably adapted; but I have noticed that frequently these Day gentlemen call for proof they do not expect to get, and find themselves suddenly confronted by what they have supposed not to exist. The truth is mighty and will prevail.

As to the attack upon me for the few remarks upon the case in my short letter, I have this to reply: When I read the opinion and found no mention made of important documents, but their existence virtually ignored, I inferred that the Judge did not see them. It was only an inference, and not a statement of fact, and like all other inferences it may be erroneous. One of the facts from which I drew the inference is this: Judge Giles says in his opinion—"It is not then perfectly clear that so far as the acts of Goodyear were concerned, in none of those acts is there any indication that he meant, when he used the general term 'shirred or corrugated goods,' in the contracts of 1846, to limit them to the articles made under the patent of March 9, 1844? On the contrary, is there not everything to convince the Court that he meant to include all kinds of shirred or corrugated goods?"

Judge Giles' Opinion.

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Goodyear's Grant to Day.

Now this indenture witnesseth, that for and in consideration of the sum of five thousand dollars, to me in hand paid by said Horace H. Day, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and the said Day forever released from the same; and in consideration of the conditions hereinafter contained, by said Day to be performed, I have assigned, sold and set over, and do hereby assign, sell and set over, to the said Horace H. Day, his executors, administrators and assigns, the sole and exclusive right, license, and privilege for the whole of the United States, to use the machinery in said above-recited patents described, and to make and *vend the shirred or corrugated goods in said patents mentioned*, and to use in the preparation thereof, and also in the preparation and manufacture of India-rubber hose, patent boots, Griffith's patent cotton-floaters, and Day's patent chairs and settees, the compound and fabrics in said Letters Patent described, for and during the term of said Letters Patent, and of all renewals and extensions thereof.

Placed in parallel columns, the contract, and the Judge's opinion of it, present the following striking contrast:

Judge Giles' Opinion.

It is not then perfectly clear that, so far as the acts of Goodyear were concerned, in none of those acts is there any indication that he meant, when he used the general term "shirred or corrugated goods," in the contracts of 1846, to limit them to the articles made under the patent of March 9, 1844? On the contrary, is there not everything to convince the Court that he meant to include all kinds of shirred or corrugated goods?

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The Judge does not mention this particular part of the agreements in his opinion, and I think it was a fair inference to deduce from this omission that he never had read it. If he did read it, then his interrogatories, which are meant by him to be answered affirmatively, admit of nothing but a negative.

As to the attempt to excite a feeling between Mr. Marshall and myself about this case I think that will fail. I have no doubt that he argued his case much better than I could have done it, and it gives me pleasure to see him so highly praised by his opponents. If he had beaten them he would not have been—at least I so infer from the fact that I never have seen myself or the other counsel who have, from time to time, beaten Mr. Day—praised at all. Nor would I deprive these various letter-writers of the mutual happiness that their mutual admiration seems to excite. Mr. Day's share of this sort of enjoyment must be immense, as he is flattered to the top of his bent by all the rest, and in turn compliments them all. Any success by that side of this controversy, however trifling, or however gained, must be such a relief to the dreary prospect, and still more dreary retrospect, that a little newspaper mutual admiration ought to be excused, and the man who would unfeelingly dampen their enjoyment, I think is cruel—I would not on any account.

In conclusion, and by way of answer to the constant swagger which is maintained by Mr. Day and his followers about his bold defence of his rights, &c., allow me to republish a passage from the opinion of that very able lawyer, the Hon. Joseph Holt, late Commissioner of Patents and now Postmaster-General, who extended the Goodyear patent. Day is the person to whom he alludes, and his delineation is unmistakable:

"Another and most potent reason why this patent should be extended is found in the acknowledged fact that the public have not kept the faith which they plighted with the applicant, when he covenanted to surrender to them a product which was in effect the concentrated essence of the physical and intellectual energies of his entire life. That public stipulated with him that he should peacefully enjoy for fourteen years the monopoly created by his patent, and, had he been permitted to do so, he would no doubt long since have realized an ample remuneration; but, so far from this having been the case, no inventor probably has ever been so harassed, so trampled upon, so plundered by that sordid and licentious class of infringers known in the parlance of the world, with no exaggeration of phrase, as 'pirates.'

The spoliations of their incessant guerrilla warfare upon his defenceless rights have unquestionably amounted to millions.

In the very front rank of this predatory band stands one who sustains in this case the double and most convenient character of contestant and witness, and it is but a subdued expression of my estimate of the deposition he has lodged, to say that this Parthian shaft—the last that he could hurl at an invention which he has so long and remorselessly pursued—is a fitting finale to that career which the public justice of this country has so signally rebuked."

Very truly yours,

EDWARD N. DICKERSON.

ROCKAWAY, Aug. 11, 1859.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 10.

$8,000	Illinois Int. Bs.	.103	
2,000	Michigan Ce.		.93¼
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90..b10	87	
7,000	do.	87¾	
2 000	Missouri St. 6s...	82¾	
10,000	do.	bnw 82¾	
13,000	do.	87¾	
6,000	do.	s30 82¾	
1,000	Louisiana St. 6s.	87	
8,000	Brook. City W. L.	100	
20,000	City 6s, '67.	100	
1,000	Hud. R. R. 3d m.	73	
1,000	do.	73¾	
5,000	Har. R. 1st m.	92¾	
[8 000	Ill. Cen. R. bs	s60 84	
50	American Ex. Bk.	102	
50	St. Nicholas Bank.	95	
5	Bank of Commerce.	96¾	
50	Del & Bud Can.	s30 89	
104	do.	89¾	
100	Pacific Mail Stm. Co.	79	
85	do.	76¾	
50	do.	b30 78¾	
50	do.	78¾	
100	do.	b60 78¾	
100	N. Y. Central R.	b30 69¾	
300	do.	c 69¾	
100	do.	s3 69¾	
200	do.	b30 69¾	
450	do.	s30 69¾	
500	do.	s60 69¾	
160	Erie Railroad.	5	
90	Del., Lack. & W.	48	
300	Hudson River R.	s60 20	
100	do.	30¼	
100	Harlem R. Pref.	34¾	
1,100	Reading Railroad	43¾	
1,000	do.	b60 43¾	
100	do.	s30 43	
200	do.	s15 43¼	
200	do.	s30 43¾	
400	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	20¾	
50	do.	s30 20	
100	Mich. Cen. Rail'd.	41¾	
200	Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.	6¾	
20	Panama Railroad.	115	
25	Ill. Central Rail'd	63¾	
100	do.	63¾	
150	do.	s30 63¾	
100	Gal. & Chic. R.	s30 63¾	
100	do.	s10 63¾	
200	do.	s15 63¾	
100	do.	63¾	
100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	17¾	
300	do.	18	
700	do.	b60 18	
100	do.	b30 18	
100	do.	s30 19¾	
900	do.	17¾	
100	do.	17¾	
400	do.	s30 17¾	
100	Chic. & R. I. R.	60¾	
100	do.	b60 61	
100	do.	60¾	
50	do.	s5 60¾	

SECOND BOARD.

10,000	Missouri St. 6s..	82¼	
10,000	do.	s60 82	
16	Bank of Commerce.	96¾	
26	National Bank.	100	
260	Pac. M. S. Co.	snwk 77½	
250	N. Y. Cent. R.	69¾	
160	Reading Railroad..	43	
25	Mich. S. & N. I. R..	6¾	
250	Mich S. & N. I. G. S.	20¾	
26	Panama Railroad.	115	
200	Clev. & Tol. R.	b30 17¾	
300	Chic. & R. I. R.	60¾	
50	do.	b10 60¾	

THURSDAY, Aug. 11—P. M.

There was some firmness shown on the early call of the list at the Stock Exchange this evening, and prices improved ⅛ for New-York Central; ¼ ₱ cent. for Panama; 1 ₱ cent. for Pacific Mail; ⅛ for Tennessee sixes; ¼ for Toledo, and the full rates of yesterday afternoon for the other Western Shares. There was a good demand for Missouri sixes at last quotation, and some considerable sales of New-York and Brooklyn City Securities at par. Reading was active at 43¼, cash, and buyer 60 days, and Illinois Central Bonds, 84, seller 60 days. The feeling on the Street, after the adjournment, relapsed into a regular Summer dullness again, and at the Second Board the transactions were quite light, and one or two of the Road shares, such as Reading, Michigan Central and Toledo, fell off a fraction. New-York Central closed 69½, ex-dividend, and Panama 115, while realizations on Pacific Mail, at the rapid rise of yesterday, caused the stock to react to 77½ after selling at 79 in the morning. There is no confirmation of any one of the various surmises as to the settlement of competition; the most that is positively known is that some new arrangement on the Atlantic side *must* take place on the 1st of October, and that while the Pacific and Panama interests have not been unmindful of this in securing the Collins steamers, some of the other steamship interests, it is believed, are not opposed to making this change the occasion for a new treaty of alliance and consolidation. The interest of Mr. ROBERTS is said to be one of the elements likely to enter into the negotiation. Mr. GARRISON is also in town, from San Francisco, and Mr. VANDERBILT, himself, returned from the Springs last evening. The general market this afternoon left off dull, but with no large offers to sell stocks for the decline.

The market for Money on short engagements is now pretty much in the control of the Banks; they are discounting 60@90 day bills, giving the preference to the shortest, at 7 ₱ cent. and below this we hear of no transactions in paper. The longer dates, of strictly prime indorsed bills, go at 7¼@9 ₱ cent., 3@6 months, and fair bills at 9@10 ₱ cent. Demand loans, on first-class Stock collateral, are 6@7 ₱ cent., and on pledge of Bills Receivable 7 ₱ cent. These terms being established this week at last, the market appears to work with ease to nearly all regular dealers at Bank. The Importers and Domestic Commission houses who desire to anticipate their long bills, grumble at the advanced outside rates and their offerings are by no means of a pressing character. The Customs continue light; only $72,000 to-day. Other Sub-Treasury receipts $172,000; payments, $286,000; balance, $5,327,161. Nothing new in Exchange. To-morrow, the remittances will be made up for the steamers on Saturday.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE ERIE COMPANY.

$3,500 000 Fourth Mortgage at par	$3,500,000
1,500 000 for *all* contingent claims	1,500,000*
8,500,000 Common Bonds at 50 ₱ cent.	4,250 000
11,000,000 Common Stock at 25 ₱ cent.	2,750,000
Total Consolidated Share Capital	$12,000,000
First Mortgage, 1868	$3,000,000
Second Mortgage, 1859	4,000 000
Third Mortgage, 1863	6,000,000
Total Debt, all told	13,000 000
Total Cost	$25,000,000

* Including Mortgage Coupons to March, 1860.

We reproduce the figures of the above plan of consolidation—which, by the way, meets with much favor wherever discussed—to explain to the Fourth Mortgage Bond Holder whose note appeared in our last, that he is not asked to scale the *principal* of his claim, as others less fortunately situated are, but simply to cooperate in some prompt and feasible plan to secure the regular payment of his *interest* as well. It is submitted that a prolonged Receivership and a general scrambles in law would not be conducive to that or any other really profitable end.

We give below the Cleveland and Toledo earnings since the annual report to June 1:

1859.		1858.	
June	$53,400	June	$57,293
July	45,900	July	52,565
First 6 ds. August..	12,170	First 6 ds. August..	12,540

The accounts from the road, we are informed, are favorable. There was an increase of freight the first week of August over last year of $1,237, and an additional freight train has just been put on. The road is in good order, and so is the rolling stock, which is ample for a heavy Winter business. The crops along the line are excellent, as well as along the extensive tributaries to it. It is believed by the managers that the dawn of prosperity is again opening."

We learn from Logansport that the track of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad will all be graded and ready for the iron by the 15th September. About 4,500 tons of their iron has already been received from England and shipped westward, and they have bills of lading for the balance necessary to finish their road which the Directors say will be open for business in October without fail.

The earnings of the Michigan Central Road for the month of June are:

	1859.	1858.
Passengers	$62,118 62	$82 448 20
Freight	40,692 47	55,233 77
Miscellaneous	5,492 85	6,150 48
Total	$108,303 94	$143,872 45
Decrease	$35 568 51	

The telegraphic report of the July receipts of the Rock Island Road is $65,700, which, upon settlement, will probably be $69,000 or $70,000, against $82,000 in July, 1858.

The earnings of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad for July, were:

	1858.	1859.
Passengers	$70,990 59	$49 146 59
Freight	61 277 63	42,145 68
Mails	4 635 14	4 583 41
Express, &c	12 703 42	6,151 61
Total	$149.603 78	$102,027 29

The Bank of Louisiana has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. and an extra dividend of 5 per cent., both payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Merchants' Bank, on the 5th of September, less the charges for exchange.

By the *North Star*, from Aspinwall, we have the California mails to July 20. The San Francisco *Bulletin*, of that date, contains the following reference to money and stock movements:

"The money market may be said to be easier than at the date of our last steamer reference, yet there is a good requirement for funds. On good stock and other collaterals there is no difficulty in obtaining accommodation, but on paper the facilities are limited. We quote at 2@2½ ₱ cent. on collateral. Little doing in real estate securities, and rates unchanged. Sight exchange on the East continues at 2 ₱ cent. premium. The supply of Gold Bars is but moderate, and there is a good demand at 880 par. The operations in the United States Branch Mint in this city from 1st to 16th instant, inclusive, were: Deposits, $46 280, coinage, $935,000. The exports of treasure, since June 30, were $2,262,134 47. The imports of treasure have been $8 037. In Stocks there has been but little of note occurring, with the exception of some transactions in California Steam Navigation, and an advance in our City Bixes of '58, since the payment of the July interest. The California Steam Navigation Company have declared a stock dividend of 10¾ ₱ cent., being the balance of unissued stock. This is equivalent, at present market rates, to a 4¾ ₱ cent. dividend on the par value of the stock, in cash. The capital stock of $2,500,000 may now be considered subscribed and paid for."

The Niagara Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) ₱ cent., payable on demand.

The *Arabia's* mails reached this City late this afternoon. SATTERTHWAITE'S Circular contains the following reference to American Securities in the London Market:

"Although only a moderate business has been doing in American Securities during the past week, yet quotations have been firmly maintained. Illinois Freeland Bonds and Pennsylvania First Mortgage Bonds are more offered, and close at a decline of one ₱ cent. Illinois Shares remain stationary at 34@33 discount. Considerable transactions have taken place in United States 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1874, from 92¾ to 93¼."

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 27th of July, gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£5,018,456	Increase	£35,884
Other deposits	14,907,777	Decrease	25,218
Rest	3,320 208	Increase	11,968

On the other side of the account:

Governm't Securities	11,170,680	Decrease	100,000
Other Securities	17,350,396	Increase	95,957
Notes unemployed	9,472,680	Decrease	16,370

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,841,015, being a decrease of £223,825, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £17,462,600, showing a decrease of £236,927 when compared with the preceding return.

PRICES OF CONSOLS, WEEK ENDING JULY 29.

July.	For Money. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	For Account. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 23	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Mon. 25	94¾	95	94¾	95¼	95¼	95¼
Tues. 26	94¾	95¼	95	94¾	95¼	95

The New-York Times.

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ARRIVAL OF THE QUAKER CITY.

IMPORTANT MEXICAN INTELLIGENCE.

AFFAIRS IN HAVANA.

The United States Mail Steamship *Quaker City*, R. W. SCHUFELDT commanding, from Havana in three days and seventeen hours, arrived at this port last evening. She brings 103 passengers.

The *Quaker City* left Havana on Monday, the 8th instant, at 5 P. M., meeting the steamer *Granada*, from New-Orleans entering the port. The *Granada* was expected to leave for New-York on the 9th.

The steamer *Atlantic* arrived at Havana on the 6th, from New-Orleans *via* Key West.

On the 8th inst. the British Mail Steamer *Conway*, from Vera Cruz, arrived with dates to 4th inst., from the City of Mexico to the 31st ult. The *Conway* brought about $2,000,000, principally in silver for England, and about 20 passengers, among whom were Mr. C. WHITEHEAD, a member of an English mercantile house in the City of Mexico, and who has been a resident there for thirty years, but who has now been sent out of the country by the Miramon Government. Another of the *Conway's* passengers, who is also a passenger in the *Quaker City*, left the City of Mexico on the 1st inst., and stayed over one day in Puebla, making the journey to New-York in the short time of eleven days.

Affairs in the City of Mexico on the 31st were quiet. Nothing of note having transpired since the last dates sent to the United States, *viâ* New-Orleans, by the *Quaker City*, from Havana.

At Havana there has been nothing of moment occurring. The news of peace by the *Quaker City* has not acted favorably upon the public sentiment or the commercial interest, and in consequence the markets are languid.

The Spanish Government will henceforth admit the importation into Cuba of live fish under a foreign flag, by a simple payment of the navigation dues. The port of Baltabano has been made a port of entry for fishing vessels. These changes which have long been demanded, have been granted on the highest authorities of Cuba, and are warmly approved by the Cuban press.

A violent contest is going on between Havana and Matanzas as to which of those two cities shall have the control of the Cuban railway system. The chief argument of the Matanzas people seems to be that "if the blood all goes to the head apoplexy will be the result."

The Havana papers seize upon the late murder of VIRGINIA STEWART, to sneer at our lack of civilization.

It is announced from Madrid, under the 8th of July, that a new and important Haytian legation has been received by that Court. The Envoy is described as "a highly educated person of refined manners and extremely amiable," formerly President of the Haytian Senate. He is accompanied by MADIEU, "author of the best history of Hayti.' The object of the mission is not yet known.

Sugar is quiet—no demand; 7½ reals are offered for nrobe for No. 12, 7¾ are asked by holders Stock on hand 250,000 boxes, against 160,000 same time in 1858.

Freights—no improvement, the last advised rates sustained.

Exchange on London 13@14¼; New-York, 2@5; other, 2@4½.

Among the passengers per *Quaker City*, we notice Mr. JOHN HELME, Consul-General for the United States at Havana; Mr. F. G. BAHR, Norwegian Consul at Porto Rico, and Mr. EDWARD MEERDT, Belgian Consul at Havana.

OUR MEXICAN CORRESPONDENCE.

PROGRESS OF THE FACTIONS.

Miramon's Financial Scheme—The Position of Affairs—The Clergy—General Summary of Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Monday, Aug. 1, 1859.

Since the date of my letter to you on the 16th ult., the Miramon financial scheme has had its ups and downs. The first day it was a great card. The second, third, fourth and fifth days it was laughed at, and since has fallen beneath contempt, except amongst a few brokers deeply interested in making something out of it. A few days ago MIRAMON proposed to kick his Minister of Finance for having proposed such nonsense to him, and was only prevented from carrying his proposition into effect by the timely interference of Senor LEDO, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Since then the two boys have become reconciled—the boy Minister of Finance not caring a rap for the kicks so long as there is a chance for him to get the pence. The new paper money is being printed, and all the wires are supposed to be laid to have this money not only accepted in exchange at par for hard dollars, but also to make it pass abroad as bills of the Bank of England. One of the brokers engaged in the scheme is reported to be the correspondent of the London *Times*, and he assures MIRAMON and the public the Mexican paper money will be taken up just like that of any other country. Perhapa it may; but at present circumstances stand strongly in the way of the paper money speculation paying the expenses of printing.

The recent decrees of JUAREZ, confiscating the Clergy property and declaring the freedom of religious worship, have caused some anxiety amongst the *padres* who see ruin staring them in the face. They have been violent in their movements, but have been cautious not to go to extremes, although they have been on the verge of doing so several times. At one moment they were prepared to excommunicate from the Church all those who were not with them in political matters. They became scared with their own impetuosity and have relapsed back into their old underhanded way of doing things. They have forced MIRAMON back into the traces, and are now making arrangements to give him money to march against San Luis Potosi, and to return here and head the campaign to Vera Cruz in October. It is likely he will go.

In the interior the Constitutionalists are again moving, but apparently without any definite object They have been near Guanajuato for over ten days, but at last dates had not attacked the place MARQUEZ has retired to Guadalajara from Tepic, and Tepic is once more in the possession of the Constitutionalists. So the game goes: one party marches out of a place and the other party marches in. Both parties collect all manner of taxes, and so the towns in the interior are pretty well ruined, and the people heart-sick and tired with the war.

The British exiles have received new marching orders. The agent of the English bondholders, Mr. WHITEHEAD, has left here and will go to England by this month's packet. Some of the others are liable to be thrown in prison for delaying so long.

The clergy have denounced all those who meddled with their property, and forced the Government to notify foreigners that they will fare no better if they dare to touch any of the property confiscated by the JUAREZ government. It is generally believed the anger of the clergy will not keep foreigners from speculating in this very desirable property. The bonds of the interior debt, now taken at par in payment for clergy property, by decree of JUAREZ, have only risen from 8 to 10 per cent. on their face. This does not say much for the speculative spirit in Mexico. The bonds of the Mexican interior debt should be a good speculation at 10 to 15 per cent., and I should recommend Wall-street gamblers to pitch into this new class of stocks, especially now that they are worth par in payment for the confiscated clergy estates. There appears to be no reason why the interior bonds of Mexico shall not be worth 75 per cent. in a few months. If the Constitutionalists win, they will be worth more. If they lose, the nation always owes hem, dollar for dollar.

NERI DEL BARSIO, Minister of Guatemala, leader of the Jesuit clique of Mexico, and a hardened old sinner, has just made a most dishonorable and scandalous failure. He has been in the habit of taking deposits from small operators for a long time, and doing a small business on a hacienda. A few weeks ago he made over all his property to his son, and declares himself a bankrupt. This failure has caused distress to many persons illy prepared to be defrauded of their money, and caused many hard words to be said against his integrity.

The business of conspiring is not so flourishing as some time since. Poor ZULOAGA and his great friend OTWAY are taking breath after the desperate efforts made a month since to get ZULOAGA back in the palace. The bloodthirsty MARQUEZ is now the ascending star, and will very probably trip MIRAMON up before long.

The condition of the highroads is something beyond description. Robbers are so numerous that it is impossible to guard the roads even by escorts of thirty and forty men.

We are now awaiting the arrival of the English mail with dates from London to the 2d ultimo, and hope orders have at last come for the removal of the British Legation. The mail cannot now get in before the departure of the extraordinary of today.

This debt of Mexico, which has elicited so much of the attention of Her Britannic Majesty's Ministers in Mexico, is one of those responsibilities of this country which deserves to be well understood.

This Convention found its birth in the clamors of a few English claimants, who had suffered losses from wrongs at the hands of the Mexican Government. The British Government (which, by the way, has a different mode of protecting its citizens from that of the United States,) demanded that indemnity should be granted to its subjects, and the work of forming a Convention was at once commenced. This afforded an opportunity for various Mexican swindlers to play at their old game, and "straw men" were found (British subjects, of course,) to represent certain bad speculations of natives, and the result was, many of these pretensions were admitted from the use of certain means never found to fail in Mexico. In this way a Convention was made, sanctioned by the British Government, for at least four times as much as was claimed by British subjects for themselves. It is true that certain Spaniards were admitted in this Convention and that the Spanish Government, therefore, gave its sanction to the arrangement; but the amount of such Spanish interest was small, and the influence and power of Spain to enforce respect for the Convention still less. The Spaniards had no right to wring into this Convention as they had one of their own. Their only object was to cover certain Mexican interests too disreputable to be protected by Englishmen.

This Convention now represents a claim on the Mexican Government for $5,000,000, with 27½ per cent. interest and amortization dues unpaid. With time the facts of the formation of this Convention have become known, and a glance at the stockholders' books show the nationalities of the holders to be as follows:

English claims in the original stock, without adding unpaid dues	$1,311,040 14
Spanish claims	1,121,675 00
A Mexican Jew, but American citizen, holds	986 123 18
Germans hold	105 840 00
Mexicans hold	1 475,321 68
Total	$5 000,000 00

Thus it will be seen that the real British interests in the *British* Convention only, at best, amount to $1,311,040 14, and this might be still further reduced if the actual owners of the stock represented by the agents of the British Convention fund were known. They are on the books of the concern for $1,035,011 29, when it is believed they do not actually own the half of that amount. However, with all the trickery made use of till the present hour, the British interests in the British Convention amount to only about one-quarter of that fund. The arrears of 27½ per cent. over due, would have been paid had not these crafty Mexicans, who are all stout supporters of the clergy, foisted themselves upon this foreign convention, to the great detriment of the honest English stockholders. They manage the affairs of the Convention by their superiority of interest. They endeavor, by every disreputable means, to make trouble for the British Government, whenever it suits their pockets or political fancies. It is only a few weeks ago we saw the British fleet at Vera Cruz to make trouble on account of this very same Convention. I do not believe—in fact, I am sure that not a single English claimant in this Convention wished the support of the fleet, but they were in the minority, and the Mexican claimants, who being partisans of the clergy, intrigued with the British Minister, Mr. OTWAY, and the result was what has been made patent to the world in the follies of the British Minister and the commanders of the fleet. The Mexican tariff has been increased to the great detriment of British commerce, and to the benefit of no one save the claimants in the foreign conventions—that is, principally the supporters of the clergy faction in this capital.

The spoils of this disreputable transaction should have been equally divided between the stockholders in the fund. This, however, has not been the case. The sum of $60,000 has been withheld from dividends declared in June of this year, and only accounted for by an entry in the books of "extraordinary expenses." What these "extraordinary expenses" have been for, the agents refuse to divulge to the British stockholders, and their only reply to inquiries has been: "If you do not like us for agents, see if you can find a majority to turn us out." The agents being nominally British subjects, but Mexicans in character and feeling, the Britishers are floored. Up to the present time, the only item of these "extraordinary expenses" accounted for is the sum of $5,000 expended in a present to Mr. OTWAY. The object of this present may be one thing or another; but the public are not liberal enough to place a charitable construction upon its meaning. There are many in Mexico who say it is a bribe, and certainly if Mr. OTWAY allows his subjects to be swindled, and refuses to aid them in finding out how it has been done, the imputation will not appear so unjust.

This British Convention affords us a good example of the character of all the foreign convention claims against Mexico. But all of these are more or less respected, while all the time American claimants are forced to abide their time—refused the protection which should place their claims in such a shape as to be negotiable, and give them some slender returns for their long lost capitals. The French Convention is now almost entirely extinguished. The British Convention would have been had it not been for the trickery of the Mexicans interested in it. The Spanish convention, which is founded, for the most part, in the veriest rascality, holds a good position in the market. But American claims go on increasing and no one thinks of them. No fleets visit the Mexican waters to enforce them. Our Minister has, so far, not touched upon the subject, although he has seen the claims of other nations enforced before his very eyes. "But we are generous," say our politicians and statesmen, "we do not wish to oppress the weak." The intention may be good, but the effect of our policy is to allow a set of Mexican sharks to rob the money that should go to pay our own citizens. If our Government would be generous with Mexico, it should assist it to revise the condition of the present foreign conventions, and score off every Mexican interest that is found. The gain to Mexico would be more than sufficient to pay a fair interest on an American Convention. The British Government could not oppose this, as its subjects would gain by being separated from the present crew, whose game it is to use every means to carry out their infamous schemes, even to the blinding of the judgment of a British Minister with a rich present.

All of the Mexican foreign conventions require revising, and none more than the British Convention, and, for decency's sake, time should not be lost in making provision for the settlement of American claims. It is to be hoped that Mr. McLANE will distinguish his mission by bringing about a more honorable adjustment of these than is to be noticed in the Convention I have just reviewed.

Miramon's Manifest and Peza y Peza's Financial Scheme—Clergy to Furnish Means—Monarchist Forces Robbing on a Large Scale—Dreadful Condition of the Country—Culpability of the English and French Ministers—Reception of the Manifest and Decree of Juarez—Their Effect on Public Sentiment—Effect on the Clergy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Monday, Aug. 1, 1859.

We are informed that no mail has left Vera Cruz for the United States since that taken by the *Tennessee*, on the 13th ult. In this case, you will have by next mail, quite an accumulation of matter. As there is no definite knowledge as to when another mail will be forwarded, your correspondent dispatches a *resumé* of affairs here, by the English steam packet, *viâ* Havana.

Previous dispatches have mentioned that the clergy were preparing to depose MIRAMON and raise ZULBAGA to power. MIRAMON, finding that the Liberals would not listen to his overtures, fell back upon the clergy and came to terms. The result was that ZULOAGA disappeared from the political field, and on the 15th July, MIRAMON came out with a manifesto, which comprehended his plan of reform—his panacea for all the evils which afflict his country. This document is wordy and windy. It admits the country is in a wretched condition—proposes to reduce the number of army officers, and fully sustain the Church in all its property, rights and power. This manifesto is not worthy to occupy the space in your columns, and is scarcely worth reviewing. Suffice it to say that here, in the city of Mexico, it fell still-born to the ground. In connection with this manifesto, there appeared the scheme of PEZA Y PEZA, the new Minister of Finance, to resuscitate the exhausted treasury of his Government. I will not confuse your readers by giving them a daguerreotype view of PEZA Y PEZA'S brain through his wonderful financial scheme. This scheme proposed to issue new bonds to the amount of $80,000,000, which should be exchanged for old interior bonds, and a per centage of cash, say five per cent., sufficient to raise four millions hard cash. Also, article 35th says:

"The departments and territories of the Republic shall pay to the Supreme Government annually, *por una sola vez*, a national contingency of $30,000 000, which shall be collected according to the pleasure of the Government, and assigned in the following form."

Here follow the states and territories, with the amount each is assigned to pay of the thirty millions, said assignment being based on a capitation tax of from $9 to $1,500 to each *caput*, according to a valuation, and whether brains or money is the basis of said valuation, PEZA Y PEZA don't say. This financial plan, a tissue of absurdities, fell with MIRAMON'S manifesto, and a few days after the two, MIRAMON and PEZA Y PEZA, met in the *sanctum sanctorum* of the palace. Imagine two disappointed Jeremy Diddlers confronting each other. MIRAMON opened on his minister, and called him something which, in English, is tantamount to "*squirt*." MIRAMON charged PEZA with making a fool of himself, and holding him (MIRAMON) up to the world as a fool. All very true. They finally tried to kick and pull hair, but were prevented by the balance of the Supreme Government that happened to be on hand at the time. All their financial schemes having failed, the clergy have at last promised to supply the funds necessary to keep up the Government for the time being Not being able to borrow, the clergy are forced to strip the churches of their gold, silver and jewels. It is said the cloak of "*Our Lady of the Remedies*" is adorned with jewels valued at $300,000, which are to be appropriated, and glass and tinsel substituted; also, that various gold and silver images are to be melted up, and their places supplied by gilded and plated wood. Some millions can be raised in this manner, and it will be done. Thus stands this faction financially at the present time. As to future operations, they are entirely in the dark. They know not how to move or which way to turn. They have no fixed plan, no basis of action, except to rob all they can on all sides. CONOS, the miserable highwayman, with 600 men, is at Tehuscas, on the northern border of the State of Oajaco. As Governor of that State he has issued *his* manifesto, calling upon the people to submit to his authority. This CONOS, a Spaniard, is robbing the country through which he passes of all the money, horses, cattle and grain he can lay hands on. ROBLES is pursuing the same course in the district of country between Jalapa and Orizaba. Jalapa, Orizaba, Cordova, and other towns within the command of ROBLES are undergoing a ruinous process. Half the people of property in Orizaba have been imprisoned for refusal or inability to pay the amounts imposed by the robbers. MARQUEZ, with an army of 3,000 men, marched up to Tepic, robbing right and left. He took Tepic, but advices just received state that he has evacuated that place and is marching back to Guadalajara. WOLL, with 2,000 men, is at Guanajuato, robbing like all the rest. VELOS is at Queretaro. It is the harvest time of these military assassins and thieves. The condition of Guadalajara, Guansjuato, and other points occupied by these armed bodies, is frightful. Rapine and bloodshed are the order of the day. Fields are neglected, business abandoned, and citizens who are able flee to other ports.

This is what the Monarchist faction here is doing, not only with the approbation, but with the assistance and at the instigation of the English and French Ministers. It seems as though the demon spirit of the Pagan Church had entered the breasts of these officials. When a country is divided in its politics and its policy, diplomats who take sides and hold to the one or the other can usually present some foundation for their choice—some plausible reason for the position they occupy But how is it here in Mexico? Day by day and week by week the developments exhibit to the world the naked fact that the Ambassadors of England and France are the contrivers and promoters of all the trickery in finance, and all the schemes of murder and robbery by which the land is being desolated. These high functionaries are urging this banditti faction, this fanatical people, to assassination and robbery on a most extensive scale. They are urging them to exterminate even their own countrymen. This may be regarded as strong language, nevertheless it is true. Englishmen, one after the other, are ordered to leave the country, and the fortunes that foreigners have accumulated here are rapidly dwindling away. The facts in this matter are such as to admit of no argument. The evil Mr. OTTWAY accomplishes is attributable to his Spanish wife. Such talk is foolish. The woman has nothing to do with it. There is not a worse disposed individual, a more thorough Spaniard, in Mexico, than this same OTTWAY, the English Minister, and he more richly deserves punishment than the common assassins MIRAMON, MARQUEZ, and the like, for the former was born and raised in a Christian country, while the latter were brought up in paganism. GABRIAC is a Jesuit, and follows the explicit instructions of LOUIS NAPOLEON. Nothing different, therefore, could be expected of him. But the *special* motive which actuates these foreign ambassadors is not hidden. Hatred of the United States is one ingredient, but the prime incentive is the same which actuates the Church, the Government and the military thieves. *It is avarice, the determination to plunder*; and after they have filled their pockets, what matters it to them if they are withdrawn? They are lost to all sense of honor or shame. But it would appear that this matter is pretty well understood in England. Simultaneously with the manifesto and decree of JUAREZ, copies of which you have doubtless received, there appeared in this city an editorial of the London *Times*. This editorial of the London journal, based on its Mexican correspondence, seemed so thoroughly to the point in stating that the duty and interest of England were with the liberal party of Mexico, and advising cooperation in the matter with the United States, that the Government at Vera Cruz translated the article, had copies struck off, and scattered broadcast throughout the land, as one of the great successes of the liberal party. It had a great effect in this city as foreshadowing what the policy of the English Government will probably be.

On the 19th ult. the manifesto of JUAREZ and his decree nationalizing the Church property, were received here and published in full by the official journal, under the belief that these documents would excite the population against the Government at Vera Cruz. The publication and general distribution of these papers from the Constitutional Government did create a profound sensation; but it was very different in its kind from that anticipated by the monarchists. The intelligent, reflecting masses, natives as well as foreigners, felt that there was still hope for the country, could the measures announced by the Constitutional Government be carried out; and this hope in the redemption of the country is founded in the belief that the United States Republic, in the full power of her high moral right, and in obedience to her grand destiny, will fully sustain the liberals in perfecting those measures so necessary to the peace, prosperity and well-being of both countries. This matter has now taken shape in the city of Mexico. Foreigners of every nation have but one opinion, one desire in the matter. It is that the United States will consummate a liberal treaty with the Constitutional Government, and sustain that Government in permanently establishing these principles which have recently been announced by President JUAREZ, and which have been set forth in your journal at various times. The most significant fact in connection with the publication of the papers from the Constitutional Government, is that interior bonds, the market value of which was five cents on the dollar, are now selling at ten cents, and the tendency is upward.

The effect of the manifesto and decree of JUAREZ in the city of Mexico, so different from what the clergy in their bigotry anticipated, was exactly what might have been anticipated with the party itself. The rage of the clergy knew no bounds. One prominent padre declared that Vera Cruz should be taken by the Church army if it cost the Church twenty millions of dollars. The ceremony of excommunicating JUAREZ and his cabinet by the Archbishop, was appointed to take place at the cathedral on Sunday morning, 24th ult. Several houses occupied by obnoxious individuals were selected to be stoned by the mob, and it was arranged that a number of Indians, dressed up for the occasion, should run through the streets, crying: "Death to the heretics!" "Down with the foreigners!" &c. Since I have been in this city, I have noticed a feverish state of mind in the population, a feeling of uncertainty, a dread that something fearful might happen any day. Here we had indubitable evidence of what this demoniac clergy would do if they had the power. It was their intention to feel their way up to another St. Bartholomew massacre—to destroy at one blow all obnoxious persons. But to the relief of all and the utter confusion of the priesthood, the affair failed entirely—fell dead, never to rise again. Some interest was manifested to see the ceremony of excommunication. Your correspondent went to the cathedral at the appointed time, and witnessed in lieu thereof the mummery of prayers for peace in Europe!

Great interest is manifested here to know what progress Mr. McLANE is making in his negotiations with JUAREZ, and the policy the Administration at Washington has resolved to pursue with regard to Mexico. Whatever may be said, the truth is, everything in this city is in abeyance—awaiting the result of negotiations between the Constitutional Government and the American Minister, and a certain knowledge of the policy the Administration at Washington has determined to follow. MITLA.

Interruption of Mail Facilities—The American Legation Sale of Mexican Territory—The Buchanan Disorder for Acquisition—The Only Method by which American Troops can be Introduced into Mexico—Condition of the Interior—Banishment of Englishmen—The Position England Occupies in the Matter—English Advices by the last English Steamer—Health of Vera Cruz—Arrival of Schooner Storm from New Orleans.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, Thursday, Aug. 4, 1859.

All regular communication with the United States appears to be broken up for the present at least. The last mail that left this port was by the *Tennessee*, 13th ult. As there is no reason to look for the return of the *Tennessee* or any other boat for some weeks to come, your correspondent avails himself of the opportunity offered by the English steamer which sails to-day for Havana, to forward this communication with the hope that it may each New-York in due course.

The American Legation is sojourning at San Andres. Mr. McLANE is awaiting the return of the *Brooklyn*, with advices from his Government in reply to despatches forwarded by that vessel on the 8th ult. It is generally understood, and there is but little doubt the general understanding is correct, that a liberal, and every way desirable treaty with the Constitutional Government could have been formed by Mr. McLANE, but for the fact that the Administration at Washington insists that JUAREZ and his Cabinet shall sell Lower California to the United States. Mr. BUCHANAN is certainly mad, raving mad on the subject of the extension of territory. He would swallow Cuba, Sonora, Chihuahua, the whole of Mexico, in fact, at one gulph having no fears of a disordered stomach in the future. The sale of territory has never been one of the political principles of the Liberal Party of Mexico. It is one of the cardinal points in their political platform *not* to sell territory. It is exceedingly unwise, therefore, to press the sale of territory at the present time at the expense of other points of negotiation of greater consequence. It is of more importance to the United States at the present moment to secure freedom of religion in Mexico by treaty, than to purchase all the northern frontier States of the Republic.

It will probably be found that the only safe and legitimate mode by which the United States can introduce armed bodies of men and exercise force in the affairs of Mexico, is to do so for the purpose of holding the whole country to such treaty as may be formed with the constitutional Government, and enforcing the fulfillment of all the various stipulations. Should it prove that there is no hope for Mexico, except in armed intervention, the United States ought to be preparing the way for this in treating for freedom in religion, right of way, liberal commercial stipulations and the right to protect all those legitimate interests she may hold in such a treaty, and not render the solution of Mexican affairs more difficult than ever by sacrificing everything to an insatiable desire for the acquisition of territory.

Accounts from the City of Mexico are to the effect that the Miramon Government is still hard pressed for funds with which to carry on the Government from week to week. On the 10th ult. a change of Ministry took place, and on the 20th we received copies of a manifesto from MIRAMON, and the programme of the new Minister of Finance, PEZA Y PEZA. What effect these documents will have in the City of Mexico your correspondent cannot say. Here they have the appearance of being excessively absurd. From the interior and all those regions occupied by the forces of the two parties, we have accounts of guerrilla affairs which cause in the aggregate much shedding of blood and universal robbery. The state of affairs about Queretaro, Guanajuato, Guadalajara and on to Tepic is said to be dreadful in the extreme. The Liberals in the vicinity of Guanajuato are said to be numerous, and it was supposed that bands of this party throughout all that county were about to unite in a body sufficiently strong to make another attempt on the City of Mexico. But either from a lack of means or to power of unity, there does not appear to be any probability of a movement of that nature being made at present. If Senor LERDO is successful in his attempt to raise funds in the United States, a united and energetic effort would doubtless be made to conquer the stronghold of the Monarchist faction, and there is little doubt but that it would be successful. At the present moment the Liberals of this city are preparing for another demonstration on the part of MIRAMON, rumore to the effect that he was preparing to march hither with an army immediately having been credited. But no movement of this nature will be made before October. At that time, if nothing happens to deter, all the power the Monarchist faction can bring to bear will be directed against the City of Vera Cruz. The highest efforts of the fanatical Church and the bloodthirsty military chieftains of the Monarchist Party will be brought to bear upon the strong and important city of the Liberals.

Several Englishmen, banished from the City of Mexico by the Miramon Government, took passage in the last English steamer from this port. The steamer that leaves to-day carries off Mr. WHITEHEAD, another of the banished, and several others have received peremptory notice to leave by the steamer of next month. This seems incredible, nevertheless it is all true. The reason given for these extraordinary proceedings is, that the Englishmen signed a certain remonstrance against the savage mode of dealing with English citizens by the Miramon Government, which remonstrance was addressed to the English Minister, Mr. OTWAY. It is also stated that the banished parties are personally obnoxious to the English Minister. Let the case be as it may, that Ambassador is not able to see that driving his countrymen with their families down to the seaboard, through robbers and assassins, with the certainty of ill-treatment and the risk of their lives, and forcing them at this season to pass through pestilential districts ere they reach their destination, must certainly redound to the discredit of his country and himself. He does not appear to comprehend that this rooting up of his countrymen to the destruction of large interests which have been many years in accumulating, is likely to prove a serious page in the history of his diplomacy. The English Minister either can or cannot prevent these high-handed measures, and his position must be unenviable, whichever horn of the dilemma he is found hanging upon. But it is very well understood that all this has been done at the instigation of the English Minister, and the banished parties have no redress, as their own Minister is the author of their destruction, and their own Government supports that Minister.

The English steamer arrived on the 29th ult., but the exact nature of the dispatches she brings is not known, except on one point, and that is, the naval commander of the English forces at Vera Cruz has received orders not to coerce the Juarez Government in the payment of certain demands, some stipulation of this nature having been made by Capt. DUNLOP, the former commander, before he left. It is certainly wise in the English Government to order its servants to cease their efforts to extract blood from a flint. A succession of such remarkably brilliant orders will doubtless cause the speedy payment of the English bond and conventional debt.

Vera Cruz is remarkably healthy. In May there were a few cases of fever and *vomito*, but as the season advanced the sickness appeared to subside instead of increasing, so that at present there is certainly no epidemic, and very little disease of any kind. This is attributed to the northers, which have continued to visit us with considerable violence periodically, up to the present time. Some regard it as a special dispensation in favor of the Juarez Government.

The schooner *Star*, with the mail and dates from New-Orleans up to the 25th ult., arrived this morning.

The British steam packet that leaves to-day carries away two millions of the specie recently brought down by the conducta.

THE LONDON ATHENÆUM ON THE WORK OF AN AMERICAN ARTIST.—The picture of "Venus Rising from the Sea," which was rejected at the recent exhibition of paintings in Paris, not on account of its lack of merit, but because it was a nude figure, is now exhibiting in London. The *Athenæum*, which is usually hostile in its criticisms of American books, has the following favorable criticism on it:

"The work is treated, in some respects, with that ideal disregard of proportion in detail which is permitted to the sculptor. The shell on which the Queen of Love moves forward is as small as a coracle in a dream; the doves in the immediate foreground, too, are perhaps also liable to the same criticism. If these conditions are to be accepted, the picture is thereby placed in the lists for such honors as belong to the most ideal Art. We are not prepared to assert that Mr. PAGE altogether reaches this high standard, but his ambition is more than commonly honorable in days like these, when realism in painting is thrust on us as the Alpha and Omega of its excellence. His "Venus" has the haughty and triumphant beauty of her whose fascination could bring the sword and the firebrand among men, as well as gentler sensations, and excitements not less potent, but less fierce. Her bust, arms, and lower limbs, are well modeled, with, perhaps, a trifle too much anxiety as to exactness of articulation. A nude figure, however, ought not to suggest the fancy of any past constraint or compression. Mr. PAGE'S "Venus" hardly escapes this charge. His coloring, with a certain tendency toward sombre-richness (such as time has brought over the carnations of Giorgione and Palma,) is solid, attractive, and harmonious. The picture, in short, is a fine one, in no respect to be made light of—one which, whether it be taken for better or for worse, with agreement, or with disagreement, cannot be looked at without interesting suggestion and remembrance being excited—which cannot be recollected without sincere respect for the aspiration and the performance of him who has painted it."

MR. BUCHANAN GROWING HAUGHTY.—"Occasional," the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, says, in his letter of the 10th:

"JAMES BUCHANAN HENRY, Esq., the nephew and late private secretary of the President, is to be married to-morrow at Annapolis, Maryland, to Miss NICHOLSON, a daughter of Col. NICHOLSON of that city, and one of the officers of the United States Senate. Mr. HENRY is a native of Pennsylvania, and the only surviving descendant of a sister of Mr. BUCHANAN. This is an affair of the heart. The lady is beautiful and accomplished, though not reputed to be wealthy, which latter fact, it is whispered, has aroused the opposition of the uncle (J. B.,) who, it is reported, will not therefore be present at the nuptial ceremony. If the whole truth were fully disclosed, it would show that it was the independence of character displayed by Mr. HENRY in reference to this and other matters, that prompted him to abandon the post of private secretary of the President and commence the practice of his profession in New-York. It is notorious that the tyranny and *hauteur* of Mr. BUCHANAN to members of his household, and certain members of his cabinet, have become well nigh insupportable.

Suspected of Being a Lottery Dealer.

No. 34 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 11, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: A false and injurious paragraph entitled "Suspected of being a Lottery-dealer," was published in the *Morning Express* this day, and in the *Tribune* in a modified form, concerning Messrs. ISAAC HIRSCH & Co., of this City. The paragraph, so far as it implicates that firm, is wholly false, and the *Express* will be held responsible for the publication. Such reports as those referred to are very injurious in a business point of view to men in business, and I have the honor to request that the paragraphs referred to may not be circulated throughout the community by the insertion thereof in your paper, in which such a report would produce more injury than in all the other papers put together.

Yours respectfully, WYLLYS LYMAN.
Attorney for Messrs. HIRSCH & Co.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The City of Baltimore off Cape Race.

Nothing New in Regard to the Peace Conference.

Dissolution of the French Army of Observation on the Rhine.

Preparations for the Naval Disarmament.

Indemnity to Mr. Perkins for the Perugia Outrage.

A NEW BRITISH LOAN OF FIVE MILLIONS.

Cotton Steady—Breadstuffs and Provisions Very Dull.

CONSOLS 94 7-8 @ 95.

[By the American and Newfoundland Telegraph Company's Lines. Office No. 2 Wall-street.]

CAPE RACE, Friday, Aug. 12.

The British screw steamship *City of Baltimore*, Capt. LEITCH, from Liverpool on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 3d inst., *viâ* Queenstown afternoon of the 4th, passed Cape Race at 7 o'clock last evening, (Thursday) *en route* to New-York, where she will be due on Monday evening next.

The advices by the *City of Baltimore* are five days later than those by the *Arabia* at Halifax and Boston, but are without any features of particular importance.

The R. M. steamship *Asia*, from New-York on Wednesday, the 20th July, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, the 31st ult.

The screw-steamship *Hungarian*, from Quebec July 23, arrived at Liverpool Aug. 1.

The screw-steamship *Adelaide*, from New-York July 31, *viâ* St. Johns, N.F., reached Galway on the 2d inst.

The Cunard screw-steamer *Etna*, from New-York arrived at Liverpool on the 3d inst.

Nothing additional was known as to the Peace Conference.

The French Army of Observation on the Rhine had been dissolved.

The new loan to the British Government, on account of India, had been announced; it is for five millions sterling.

THE LATEST NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.]

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 4—M.

The news from the Continent, to-day, is pacific.

France is preparing for her naval disarmament.

On the Bourse, yesterday, the *rentes* closed at 69f. 45c.

The American Minister at Rome has obtained four hundred scudi ($450) compensation for Mr. PERKINS, of Boston, whose property was destroyed and family put in danger of their lives in the affair at Perugia.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

The sales of Cotton for the last three days have been 19.000 bales, of which 1,000 have been taken by speculators, and 2,500 by exporters. The market closed quiet but steady, yesterday, 7 3-16d for Middling Orleans, and 7d. for Middling Uplands. A few forced sales were made at a reduction of ⅛d.

The market, to-day, is dull, and the sales are about 5,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 4—Noon.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.]

The Cotton Market is quiet, but steady; holders offer their stocks freely, but show NO disposition to press sales.

STATE OF TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

The advices from Manchester are favorable; the market for goods is quiet, but steady.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

The Breadstuffs Market is dull, and quotations are barely maintained. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. state that the harvest prospects are favorable; they quote FLOUR very dull and offered freely at 19s.@ 12s. 3d. WHEAT dull, and quotations barely maintained; Western Red, 7s. 6d.@7s. 3d.; do. White, 9s. @9s. 6d. CORN quiet; Mixed and Yellow, 5s. 9d.@ 6s. 3d.; White, 7s.@7s. 9d.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.]

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 4—Noon.

The BREADSTUFFS market is very dull.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

The PROVISION market is dull, with a declining tendency. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report BEEF heavy and tending downwards. PORK dull, and quotations nominal. BACON dull, but steady. LARD dull at 54s. TALLOW firmer but quiet.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.]

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 4—Noon.

PROVISIONS are very dull.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

RESIN is steady at 3s. 9d. for common. POT ASHES steady at 27s.@27s. 6d.; Pearls quiet. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 33s. 6d.@34s. 6d. SUGAR, quiet. COFFEE, dull. RICE, dull.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 4—Noon.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE is heavy; sales at 33s.@33s. 6d. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

BREADSTUFFS are firm; holders are demanding an advance, which is not obtained however, except for foreign Wheat, which is 1s. higher. SUGAR, steady. COFFEE, firm. TEA, slow of sale, but prices unaltered. RICE, firm. TALLOW 54s. 9d.@55s. LINSEED OIL, 28s. 9d. The WOOL sales are progressing, and prices are slightly better.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

The Money market is slightly more stringent.

American Securities are steady.

Consols closed yesterday at 94¾@95 for money and account. LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 3—Noon.

Consols have advanced to 95@95¾.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 4—Noon.

Consols are quoted 94⅞@95.

Complaints Against the Croton.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

None of the "premonitory symptoms" which Mr. BOOSE, in his letter of the 8th inst., to the Health Officer, adduces as "presaging" disease here, is so strong as the present foul state of the Croton water. For some time past the water has had a very disagreeable earthy flavor. Sometimes it tastes as if impregnated with putrid matter and is nauseating. Since complaint is general, the cause of the impurity must be in the river or in the reservoir. It is highly important, particularly at this season of the year, that every precaution should be taken to preserve the general health. The impurity of the water is dangerous and should receive prompt attention. If the TIMES would exert its influence to have the cause of complaint removed, it would greatly oblige those who, like the sterling, "CAN'T GET OUT."

Putridity of the Croton.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can you inform the citizens what is the cause of the putrid state of the Croton water for some days past. Your valuable journal being such an advocate for clean streets, you would confer a great favor if you could cause the Croton Board to give us pure water.

CITIZEN OF TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

EFFECT OF THE PEACE IN EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 27, 1859.

The mortification felt by the English Parliament at the abrupt termination of the Italian war betrays itself in more ways than one. The Lords make speeches showing that the leaving of England out of the question is a sore subject for a nation proud of having heretofore been considered as indispensable in the settlement of grievances between other European nations. For years past, England's navy and England's money had given her such an ascendency as to make her prominent as the settler or mediatrice between Powers unable to agree. But what a change has occurred. France went to war without asking her aid, and made peace without asking her interference. At once a consciousness of waning power was felt, and speeches bitter and virulent became the order of the day in her Parliament, while her journals, with one notable exception, teemed with articles expressive of fear of a nation that could thus depend upon itself. The English public is most sensible to any attack upon its pocket, and as loud calls were made on all sides for increase of army and navy, it was necessary to calm the agitation sure to arise from increase of taxation. So, Lords in the Parliament and journals inimical to France, assured the British public that the reason for an increase of defences arose from the extraordinary armaments going on in France. This was the surest means of irritating the public against the French Government, the making it responsible for an unusual outlay of treasure. The *Moniteur*, the official organ of the French Government, comes out with an answer to these assertions.

You will bear in mind that before the beginning of the Italian war, the English journals raised a perfect storm of doubt and apprehension, because the Emperor NAPOLEON asserted his intention o defending his ally, the King of Sardinia, against the attacks of Austria, as well as his determination of aiding the Italian cause. They asserted that anew France was manifesting her ambitious views, that the Emperor NAPOLEON only thought of the aggrandizement of his dynasty. The wars of the first Empire were about to commence again, universal war was the inevitable result, and a thousand other such lugubrious prophecies. The object to be attained was not worth the danger to be run, doubt was expressed as to the French nation even wishing to localize the war, and abuse and distrust became the universal demonstrations. What results, now that the war is terminated and that the Emperor has proved that he stopped because he was unwilling to generalise the struggle? Those journals that apparently most dreaded to see the war begin, are now the loudest in their complaints at its cessation. The Italians, that great people (who before the war were not worth the danger to be run) are now pitied and lamented, they deserved better things, and those who refused to lend even their *moral* influence to the Italian cause now cry out against France, that shed in Italy's behalf her best blood and spent her treasure. Yes! the pacific English journals of yesterday are to-day rampant and bellicose. They are disappointed to find at the very moment when they were anxiously waiting new complications of the terrible drama, that the curtain should drop, no demand being made upon them to approve or disapprove. Then came the terrible reflection: what if this man, now so mighty, was to take it into his head to revenge the constant insults that our journals and our Parliament have ever heaped upon him! So, at once loud calls are made to arm, to prepare for the worst; Malta and Gibraltar are filled with cannons, balls and gunpowder; new fortifications are being erected on all sides, and volunteer and rifle corps are the words in all English mouths. And yet France has shown no desire to attack England. The Emperor NAPOLEON, appreciating the benefits to mankind in general of an alliance between the two countries, does all in his power to avoid the ill effects of the constant abuse and distrust evinced by the English. Still there must be some pause, or else the mischief done will be irretrievable. That things are going too far is evinced by the note I inclose you, taken from the *Moniteur*. It is a significant and alarming fact, and is a concession made to the irritation felt by the French nation against the unjustifiable attacks of the English Parliament and journals. But I dare prophecy that things will not come to extremities. As soon as the English find that France is getting roused, they will at once subside; as long as they could growl with impunity they kept up the chorus, but when they get a growl in response, they will reflect upon the matter, and just as Brother Jonathan becomes a *dear cousin*, when they have succeeded in vexing him, so will France become a *faithful ally* the moment she shows her teeth. Jealousy and a consciousness of waning power are the prime motives for the demonstration now made in England; but they must soon cease, or at least be varied, or else the world will see a war engaged, the most fearful in its results that ever yet occurred. It would be *un combat a mort*. Until a few days ago it was feared that the Sardinian Government would not send a representative to the Congress to be held at Zurich the latter part of this month, as per official notice made to the Federal Council by the French Government, which claims the good offices of the federal and local authorities to afford accommodation. (The Cabinet of Vienna sent a similar notification.) King VICTOR EMANUEL has just, however, designated as his plenipotentiary, M. DES AMBROIS, Senator of the Kingdom. He is said to be an able man, enjoying general confidence. The news received from Italy is grave. Each day manifestations more and more energetic, are made against the resumption of power by the Princes of Parma, Modena, and Tuscany. It were idle to attempt any repetition of the many absurd and unfounded rumors that are rife. Necessarily, al must be doubt and uncertainty, until the meeting at Zurich has taken place. Each day we find such journals as the *Indépendance Belge*, and others belonging to the same category, assuring their readers that such and such things are to be done, or have been done, with regard to the position of affairs in Italy. All this is, to say the least of it, premature. These journals have no exclusive means of information, and when they put words into the mouth of the Emperor NAPOLEON and FRANCIS JOSEPH, they do so without any authority or foundation whatever. Your readers may, perhaps, remember how egregiously deceived the *Indépendance* was as to the war. The day before the departure of the troops from Paris for Piedmont, the *Indépendance* had a telegram announcing that all was peaceful, and naming the city where the Congress was to meet. Just so in all matters that bear directly upon European affairs, does this journal assume to know more than any other. Sometimes its surmises are correct, o tener 'tis the reverse; but, through all its animosity to LOUIS NAPOLEON continues in creasing. I merely mention these things to put your readers on their guard against rumors sure o assume a more threatening aspect than facts warrant. The state of affairs in Italy is simply his: the people tired of a rule they have ever found a bad one, wish for a change; and country and city send in continual petitions to King VICTOR EMANUEL to assume the places of the sovereigns who left their dominions, trusting to Austrian good fortune in the chances of war for being reinstated. The question is, Will the Emperor NAPOLEON force these people to receive the runaways back again? Now this a question that it is a hard matter to answer; we have as yet nothing tangible to seize upon, and we must wait the action of the Representatives soon to meet at Zurich. Still the course of the Emperor NAPOLEON towards Italy, his expense of treasure and blood in her interest, to say nothing of the exposure of his own person on different occasions, are all so many arguments against such a turn of affairs. He will take now the same interest in the welfare of Italy that he felt before the termination of the war, and will no doubt see that the brilliant victories gained by the valiant army under his command are not fruitless. The Vienna journals concur in saying that NAPOLEON III. insisted that FRANCIS JOSEPH should jointly with him impress upon the Pope the necessity of reforms throughout the Papal States. It stands to reason that the Emperor of the French will not fail to prove to the citizens of Modena, Parma and Tuscany the same care and solicitude. Determined to oppose a serious resistance to the return of the unpopular Princes, the people of the three Principalities I have just named are arming and getting thoroughly prepared for service a *Guarda Nationale*, which will, if needful, fight to the last. Such precaution will surely be the means of accomplishing their desires, for to oppose them would bring about another war. GARIBALDI has a large force at his disposal—from thirteen to seventeen thousand men—but I am happy to state that, as a real and sincere patriot, GARIBALDI has observed all due compliance with the wishes of King VICTOR EMANUEL, and that as a Piedmontese General he holds himself subject to the order of his superior. Thus the hopes of the disorderly are at an end. GARIBALDI is a patriot, and not a revolutionist, in the *now* accepted sense of the word. None more than Americans should understand and sympathize with such men as GARIBALDI, KOSSUTH, KLAPKA and others, who wish to see their countries free. They have no designs upon the tranquility of Europe, have no malicious desire to light the fatal brand of revolution. What they wish is freedom for their oppressed countries, self-government, and a place and position among the nations of the earth. Why, in the name of all that is good and holy, will people confound *nationality* and *revolution*? They are as distinct as day and night. At the present time all unthinking disturbers of the peace of nations are styled Revolutionists. Let us not so call such patriots as the men I have named above.

Advices from Vienna go to prove that the Austrian Government has received from the King of the Two Sicilies a declaration that he sees no reason for refusing his adhesion to the proposed Italian Confederation.

The Duke of Tuscany has expressed his determination of renouncing the throne in favor of his son. The French *Journal de Francfort* publishes a supplement in which a telegraphic dispatch from Vienna announces the abdication positively. The father, LEOPOLD II., was born on the 8th October, 1797, and his son FERDINAND on the 10th June, 1835. This latter was married to ANNA MARIA, daughter of the reigning King of Saxony. She was born in 1836, and died at Naples in February of the present year. Prince FERDINAND has a daughter, the Archduchess MARIA ANTOINETTE, born on the 10th January, 1858.

The Duke of Modena went at the express invitation of the Emperor of Austria from Verona to Vienna, where immediately after his arrival he was received by the Emperor. It is supposed that the resumption of his government causes some distrust in Vienna, the Modenese showing so great an aversion to him.

A letter from St. Petersburgh says:

"The Emperor ALEXANDER, on the day of the inauguration of the monument of the Emperor NICHOLAS, granted the sum of 8,325,000 roubles to the Relief Fund for old soldiers; and ordered that from Jan. 1, 1865, the soldiers discharged, and the widows and orphans of those deceased, shall be relieved from the fund. Five large vessels of war have been added to the fleet this year; one of them, the *Sinope*, a ship of the line, has been built at Nicolaieff, and is shortly to arrive at Cronstadt. The Russian Company of Commerce and Steam Navigation is constantly extending its operations; in the first four months of the present year its receipts were 1,208,931 roubles. In consequence of the conclusion of peace, the three *corps d'armée*, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are to be again placed on a peace footing; the 5th is to remain for the present in a state to take the field."

You will notice that I do not mention how affairs are going on in Prussia. There is nothing to say save the fact that the troops are being disarmed and that the Prussian journals are carrying on a fierce war of words with the Austrian journals, but nothing of any importance transpires, setting aside that Prussia as well as England disown the famous articles of peace that were going the rounds a short time since. The problem is now, where did these much quoted articles, coming to us as the offspring of the Prussian Cabinet, emanate from? None of the journals that published them can now state who was the author, and none seem willing to state where they found them first

I have often warned your readers against giving credence to journals such as the London *Times*, the *Indépendance Belge*, &c., they are always too far ahead of the news of the day. Our Spanish journals, just come to hand, contain but little likely to interest American readers, with the exception of the following confirmation of the extraordinary English armaments:

"At Gibraltar the English are mounting batteries, not only, as has been stated, in the forts, but even in the midst of the streets. The day on which the sentinel of the Straits shall light his first match, this place will be transformed into a volcano of gunpowder and ball. Our forts of Santa Barbara and San Feline, destroyed by the English in the War of Independence, under the pretext that the French troops might take possession of them, are now only heaps of ruins, and the bronze artillery with which they were armed is still in the hands of the English. The English will not allow these fortifications to be restored, and yet we permit them to encroach every day, by constructing barracks on neutral ground, and by taking the stone destined for their walls in the quarries of San Roque."

It is now a fixed fact that the triumphal entrance of the French troops into Paris, with the Emperor at their head, will take place on the 15th of August, the Saint Napoleon. The ceremony will be a grand and imposing one.

THURSDAY, July 28.

I was right in calling your attention to the note in yesterday's *Moniteur* regarding the armaments going on in England. Almost all the English journals have taken alarm, and eagerly discuss the meaning of the *warning*, as they term it. The *Times* insists upon the fact that the Emperor NAPOLEON wishes to stop the armament going on in England, so that he may meet with an easier prey. The *Morning Advertiser always* knew that a French invasion was intended; more reliable journals see in the fact of the *Moniteur* speaking out an alarming symptom, and they are correct, inasmuch as the constant outcry kept up will surely end by bringing about the result seemingly so much dreaded. To-day's *Constitutionnel* contains the following significant reproof of the present state of affairs in England:

"Would not one suppose, on seeing the agitation which prevails in England and the calm which reigns in France, that it is the English who are preparing to invade the French territory, and not the French to attack the English? For our part, the idea that England thinks of an aggression against our country never occurred to us; but we may be permitted to say that it is strange and offensive, both to our Government and the nation, to see every day English pens and English voices raising accusations against France, who has done nothing to justify them."

You will bear in mind that the *Constitutionnel* is semi-official; thus two distinct appeals to the better sense and justice of the English people have been made. Surely the tone employed by the writer in the semi-official organ is full of sincere conciliation. Let us hope that a foolish jealousy will not bring about a state of affairs that all men could but deprecate. The following account of the new Sardinian Ministers will no doubt be found interesting:

"M. RATAZZI, the Minister of the Interior, belongs by birth to the middle class of society, and is an advocate by profession. Previously to 1848 he practiced with success at Casale. In that year he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies by the town of Alessandria, and before long he joined the Casati Cabinet as Minister of Public Instruction. He resigned after the peace of Milan, but subsequently became Keeper of the Seals in the Gioberti Ministry, and remained so until the battle of Novara. He then retired into private life, and recommenced the exercise of his profession at Casale. In 1850, however, he was reelected deputy, and acted with the Liberal Party. In 1851 he was elected President of the Chamber; but subsequently Count CAVOUR made him Minister of the Interior and of Justice, and in that capacity he carried the bills on convents and on mortmain, which caused so great a sensation in Italy; he also carried through the Chamber of Deputies a bill on civil marriage, but it was rejected by the Senate. Having ceased to be Minister, he again became President of the Chamber. He has all his life been remarkable for political uprightness, fidelity to the King, and devotedness to the use of Italian in de pendence. He is an able Minister and an eloquent speaker. Amongst other incidents in his career, he was one of the deputation sent by Sardinia to condole with the late King CHARLES ALBERT when in exile at Oporto; and His Majesty was so much pleased with him that he made him stay nearly three weeks in that city. Another incident is, that after the attempt of ORSINI he was one of the first to propose a modification of the laws on the Press. Gen. DE LA MASMORA, the new President of the Council and Minister of War, is well known. He has been Minister of War for ten years, and it was he who organized the Piedmontese army. He served with it with great distinction both in the Crimea and in Italy. He is considered both a good administrator and a good soldier. He enjoys the friendship of the King. He belongs to one of the noblest families in Piedmont, his brother being the Prince DE MASSERANO; and he is decorated with the Grand Cross of the Annunziada and with that of the Legion of Honor. He is only fifty years of age. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Gen. DABORMIDA, is a Lieutenant-General in the army, and was formerly a Minister. He is sixty-five years of age, and is of considerable ability. M. MIGLIETTI, Minister of Grace and Justice, is an advocate and an intimate friend of M. RATAZZI. The new Minister of Finance, M. OYTANA, is considered an able financier, and has had the advantage of having been for ten years a Director-General of the Ministry of Finance. He is a Deputy. The Marquis DE MONTICELLI is a very wealthy Genoese noble, and belongs to that faction of the Genoese aristocracy who are devoted to the House of Savoy. He has been several years a Deputy, and has always voted with the Liberal Party. He was Secretary-General of the Ministry of the Interior under the Cavour and Ratszzi Cabinet."

From all portions of the Empire addresses of congratulation continue to pour in. The people, who at first accepted the peace enthusiastically, became in a short time discontented, but now are again back to first impressions. The fact is, the blessings of peace are inestimable, and *all* the French nation is now content. Glory has been shed anew upon the country, and a sudden peace will prevent the people from feeling the pressure usually attendant upon a state of war. The reaction, as I said above, is complete. The following telegram has just reached the city:

"BERLIN, 27th.—The *Gazette du Senat*, of St. Petersburg, of yesterday, publishes the treaty, in twelve articles, concluded and ratified between Russia and China. The document states that a Russian Minister shall reside at Pekin, and stipulates for protection for Christian missionaries. There will be a monthly mail between Kiatchta and Pekin."

It is now rumored in our political circles that Count WALEWSKI has drawn up a project of Confederation for Italy. It is said to contain a provision for a Federal army, and from what I can learn of the whole project it resembles in most respects the Germanic Confederation. DEAN.

Arrival of General Admiral Steam Frigate at Cronstadt.

Particulars of the Voyage—Reception of Mr. Webb by Grand Duke Constantine—Visits by the Admiral of the Fleet—Vessel to be put in Commission in Ten Days—The Emperor Alexander to Visit and Inspect the Ship.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sunday, July 17, 1859.

After a very vexatious delay of ten days in the port of Cherbourg, coaling up and waiting for Capt. CHESTAKOFF and lady, who had gone to Paris, he expecting to receive orders there, we hove up our anchor at 6½ P. M. on the 8th inst., and entered the British Channel with charming weather and finding the sea uncommonly smooth. Running up the Channel, we were in sight of land for a great distance, seeing very plainly Hastings, Deal, Dover, &c., &c., and passed everything in shape of steamer, or vessel of any kind, with great ease, although steaming with but four boilers, (six being, the whole number,) soon entered the North Sea, still keeping fine weather, and passed through the Cattegat and Skagger Rack moderately, and stopped at Elsinore to exchange pilots, and steamed up the Sound near to Copenhagen, when we got rid of our pilot and steered on our course to the Baltic, still using but four boilers, and on the 15th inst., at 5 P. M., cast anchor in the harbor of Cronstadt, arriving some days before we were expected, notwithstanding the Grand Duke had been telegraphed of the day of our departure from Cherbourg. Could have made much greater speed had we used the whole number of boilers, but the Russian officers wishing a safe trip to a speedy one, the navigation being intricate and dangerous, we used but four boilers, and those but a part of the time, as we used sail alone for a very great distance.

The following is a summary of the trip:

From 6 P. M., the 8th inst. and up to noon of 9th, ran	150 miles
From 9th to 10th	230 miles
From 10th to 11th	180 miles
From 11th to 12th	258 miles
From 12th to 13th	216 miles
From 13th to 14th	250 miles
From 14th to 15th	260 miles

which brought us to our anchorage in the lower bay, off Cronstadt.

We had hardly safely anchored when we were boarded by great numbers of officers from the different vessels of the fleet now lying in the harbor, and all greatly admired—examining minutely her brass work on the upper deck, her gun carriages and great quantities of costly woods, &c., &c. I soon saw a stir among the officers on deck, and immediately was heard: "The Admiral is coming." Soon the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE made his appearance, accompanied by his suite; and now commenced a scene which should be witnessed in order to be appreciated. The Grand Duke seized CHESTAKOFF and kissed him on each cheek a number of times, and CHESTAKOFF returning the same with very good grace. Kissing and hugging now became, among the officers, quite a prevailing fashion, and I sincerely believe, notwithstanding my constitutional want of confidence in such matters, that had there been a pretty young lady within reach I should have been sorely tempted to follow their example; but, alas, no female was to be seen, and I contented myself with the sight of the Grand Duke as he shook Mr. WEBB warmly by the hand, exclaiming: "WEBB, I am glad to see you here with the job finished." They now examined everything above and below, returning apparently highly pleased with all they saw, and the Grand Duke asking Mr. WEBB to take a glass of wine with him, accompanied by a few of his officers, highly complimented him upon the successful voyage of the *General Admiral*, her fine appearance, etc. Among those officers who visited us, was Admiral SCHAUNTZ, the same who visited the United States in 1839, as *Captain* S., now Admiral of the division of the fleet now lying in the port of Cronstadt. This gentleman, upon arriving on deck, after a thorough examination of the vessel, thought she was, to use his own expression, "*a devil of a ship.*" The frigate now, without delay, entered the narrow passage of the basin to discharge cargo and take on board he armament and prepare for the review of the fleet by the Emperor in ten days from this; and the Grand Duke is determined that she shall appear with the rest, and at 12 o'clock, as the moon was shining brightly, I looked upon the quay to which we were fastened, and there saw the Grand Duke still standing in company with his officers, examining her model and our proceedings with much interest As we entered the harbor we passed through the whole fleet and passed very close the frigate built for the Russian Government at Bordeaux. This vessel is called by those high in office, as a French humbug. Finding it impossible upon starting from Bordeaux to reach Cronstadt, she put in at Copenhagen for repairs, and the Russian Government has already instituted a suit for damages against the builder. In eight or ten days the Emperor reviews the fleet, and the *General Admiral* is to be ready to appear at that time, as she has already received some of her guns aboard.

On the morning of the 16th, we chartered a little propeller to take our party and baggage to St. Petersburg, and bidding good-bye to our kind friends on board, and after about two hours' steaming, we arrived safely at the Custom House wharf, where we all enjoyed ourselves mightily, laughing at the officers as they examined our goods—they speaking neither English nor French, and we talking neither German nor Russian, tried to make ourselves intelligible by a pantomimic conversation; but we at last finished with them, and after some little delay obtained a sufficient number of droskies (the most uncomfortable of vehicles) and gaily went on our way to the hotel, enjoying the novel scenes as they presented themselves to our wondering gaze. The Emperor is to be on board the frigate *General Admiral* to-morrow, and Mr. WEBB has received an invitation to meet him there. Yours, ACHEVE.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

Amherst College—Alumni Gatherings—Necrology of the Year—Addresses and Orations—Class Dinners—Social Union Pluck—Athenian and Alexandrian Reunions, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AMHERST, Thursday, Aug. 11, 1859.

I write from a cockloft of the Amherst House, in a room about twice as large as a Saratoga trunk, on a stand that does treble duty, as wash-stand, secretary, and centre-table. Our venerable landlord, whose glory is, that he does the best he can for everybody, could not have devised a more satisfactory method of discovering to me the crowd that thronge Amherst on this fairest day of the season, than to perch me under the eaves, in a little bandbox of a room, where broken chairs, carpetless floors, and yellow-washed walls, are the envy of all on the same floor, inasmuch as none of them have the privilege of chosing their chums to share accommodation with them. Out of our front window there is a scene that would do good to the heart of a wondering Yankee—a scene which nothing but a horse show, a hanging, or a Commencement, ever produces in the fullness of its noisy variety. The "Green" which, running the length of the main street, is only fenced from the side-walks by lines of aged elms, is at this end the gathering place of a compact crowd of carriages relieved of their propelling power, and of men, women and children. From early daybreak till past noon all the streets were crawling with teams moving in to enjoy the occasion; each party after its fashion. The intellectual, those who wear spectacles, and the friends of the students, are gathering in and about the old "squat church," where the seniors are yet in the full tide of their orations. Benches, many deep, flank the church on all sides, on which the unticketed and the crowded-out sit patiently, fanning themselves as if, though rods away from hearing distance, they would not lose a word for the world. The turf is covered with those who are crowded off the benches, lying as quietly in the shade as if the attitude of attention would surely bring them a fair share of the feast of reason, as it certainly does of the music with which DODWORTH'S Band intersperses the severer exercises. But away from the vicinity of the church, it is a different kind of gathering. From a stand of "pure jewelry," offered at the wholesale price of the gilt and washed article, a brawny Vermonter, in one perpetual stream of oratory, of the Congressional order, exhorts all persons to step up and buy, only varying the oration by a song which he accompanies with the fiddle, of which the refrain always is, "step up and buy." Another is peddling harvest pears, invoking custom in strains of lofty eloquence. Another sings away suspenders; another preaches off lash-whips; another, with exhortations to sobriety and temperance, mixes his loud calls to come up and get a drink of ginger pop. Another invites the independent sons and daughters of the Commonwealth to step inside the tent and see the boa constrictor. Another chants the beauties of his panorama, with twenty-five unequaled views for a dime. Carts of cakes and oranges, wagons full of all Yankee notions, each surmounted by a strong-lunged orator; plows, to which the vender offers to attach a dynanometer and prove their strength—all at once are the centre of a circle not slow to see, and buy, and bargain' as they whittle and guess they are as cheap as any lately offered. The fronts of buildings, the piazzas of the two hotels, and all places for resting, are occupied by stout New England girls, gay in their holiday costume, and happy, as they are always bound to be, on such rarely returning occasions.

Commencement week opened with the sermon to the Graduating Class on Sunday night—the Baccalaureate discourse by Dr. STEARNS, in which with his accustomed energy and vigor he set forth the central principle of Amherst College—to make scholars who shall be an honor to their Alma Mater and a blessing to mankind, to make ministers and missionaries of Christ, who shall exert a powerful influence in the conversion of the world; to make jurists, statesmen, physicians, teachers, who in their respective spheres shall prove themselves the benefactors of their race—to make men, in the broadest and noblest sense of the word—men of power, using that power for good in whatever sphere of life they may be called to act.

On Monday evening the Sweetzer Prize Declamations came off. The first prizes were awarded to EDWIN N. ANDREWS of the Sophomore, and CHARLES H. SWEETZER of the Freshman Class; the second to ALFRED MADDOCK, Sophomore, and LUTHER D. SHEPHARD, Freshman.

The Phi Beta Kappa met at 2 P. M., of Tuesday. The new officers elected were Prof. SNELL, President; Prof. J. G. VOSE, Vice-President, and Prof. J. H. SEELYE, Secretary. Prof. HACKETT, of the Newton Theological Society, was elected Orator for 1860, and Prof. HARRIS, of the Bangor Seminary, Substitute. At 3 o'clock Dr. BARNES SEARS, of Brown University, delivered his accustomed discourse on University Education.

Tuesday evening the Rev. S. T. SEELYE, of Albany, N. Y., (brother of Prof. SEELYE,) addressed the Society of Inquiry.

On Wednesday, at 8 A. M., (they keep early hours in this latitude,) the annual meeting of the Alumni opened, Judge SIMEON NASH presiding, and Prof. SEELYE acting as permanent Secretary. The Rev. F. A. MARCH, of Nashua, N. H., was chosen Orator for next year, and the Rev. J. M. MANNING, of Boston, Substitute. The list of deceased graduates during the year numbered eight, and were as follows:

The Rev. LEONARD JOHNSON, of the Class of 1824, who entered with the first class that ever was instructed here. He died at Triangle, N. Y., aged 60.

The Rev. JOHN EDWARDS FANWELL, of the class of 1836, died at Fitchburg, Mass., aged 49 years.

The Rev. ALEX. MONTGOMERY, of the Class of 1837, died at Beloit, Wis., aged 50 years. His wife and five children survive him.

The Rev. SOLOMON DWIGHT PITKIN, of the class of 1843, died at Woodbridge, N. J., aged 36 years. His remains were removed by his congregation to Battle Creek, Mich.

EDWARD JOSEPH CORNISH, of the class of 1845, died in Washington, Miss., aged 39 years, where he was the esteemed President of the Collegiate Institute.

The Rev. WM. DODD FLAGG, of the class of 1853, died in Boylston, Mass., aged 30 years.

SYLVANUS CHICKERING PRIEST, of the class of 1858, died in North Elba, N. Y., aged 22 years.

HENRY GILES DELANO, of the class of 1858, died in Sunderland, Mass., aged 23 years.

The Association chose as a Committee to collect and expend the Library Fund, Prof. Tyler, Dr. Paine, of Holden, Dr. E. Hitchcock, Jr., and L. M. Boltwood.

At 11 A. M. of Wednesday, the Rev. Dr. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, of the (N. Y.) Union Theological Seminary, delivered in the Church the oration before the Alumni, which was by all odds the noblest production of Commencement week. It was one strong current of rich suggestive Christian thoughts, upon "Civilization" as the text. In the afternoon the "Social Union," which is the Commencement style of the Athenian and Alexandrian Societies, was addressed by GEO. W. CURTIS, Esq., of New-York. The production did justice to the reputation of the "Lounger" as an elegant, easy writer, pleasant speaker and thorough Anti-Slavery man. At its conclusion, such of the Alumni as entertained kind memories of the Literary Societies, gathered to their several reunions in their new and beautiful halls which have lately been completed. These rooms are the ones in which the Societies hold their weekly meetings, keep their libraries and receive their friends. Their walls are frescoed, their floors carpeted, and both are furnished in a style that would have frightened the boys who constituted and gloried in the Societies of the same name twenty years ago. No more huddling into the dingy Rhetorical and Latin rooms, stationing a janitor with the password at the door, far away from which in different buildings were the meagre libraries that then seemed splendid and altogether overtopping the boasted College Library, then amply accommodated in a small room in the chapel, but now enjoying a fire-proof stone building on its own account. But with all their beauty and amplitude of accommodation it is doubtful if the present generation of students enjoy so much as their aged ancestors did the peculiar delights of the Societies. They are now in wholesome condition, appreciated well, and their meetings zealous and full. Then they were the central lights around which all others revolved. Old Athens enjoyed a wider diameter and a greater girth of proportion than all the College beside. Old Alexandria was the hub of the universal intellectual world. Social Union was the watch word that carried further, sounded better, and better educated its men than all the aggregated professors and Class exercises—so thought the fellows of 1830 and their successors down to 1842. But in an evil hour it was agreed to make a new deal. The three grand societies were bidden to put a price each upon her library, cherished relics and sacred archives. Their members were stirred into one mass and then equally divided in two. Athens taking her own and half of Social Union; Alexandria her own and the other half; and by way of a sop to old Social Unionists, both were to be called Social Union when they met on Commencement week to be addressed. Nothing could have been more unfortunate, and yet it could hardly have been helped. Three societies were one too many; three dragged rather heavily upon the purses of members, and two might be made to go with ease and spirit. Athenians and Alexandrians took the change easily, but Social Union was enraged. Every year since, when the Reunions came, the Alexandrians and Athenians crook the knee to the Socials and beg them to come in and be at home. For the most part, however, they will do no such thing. Dr. HITCHCOCK, the orator of the Alumni this year, the Rev. Dr. STONE, the Rev. SAMUEL SPAULDING, Judge GILLETTE, the Rev. LYMAN WHITING, and others, now over twenty years used to the storms of the outside world, are back here again, but with the striæ of this ancient drift scratched deep into their souls. A better spirit prevails when they leave than when they came; still they wander about insisting they are homeless, and not yet despairing of unearthing the ashes of their old temple. This morning these Social Unionists met in the Greek Room, pursuant to a call posted on all conspicuous trees, to consider their case. They overhauled the box of old records, and appointed the Revs. SPAULDING and WHITING a committee to call a meeting—a general congregation of all Social Unionists—to take decisive and final action in the matter.

The Athenians yesterday—to return to the topic—had a very spirited and lively time. Dr. FRANK TUTHILL, of New-York, was called to the chair; the Librarian reported a flourishing condition of the finances, and then the Classes were called from 1822 down. The session held late, as it needs must, for some thirty generations had to be heard from. The Rev. Dr. CLARK, of Boston, rehearsed the primordial conditions of Athenian society; the Rev. Mr. TOBY, of Durham, spoke for the Class of 1828. Judge NASH, of Ohio, indulged in the personalities of 1829 to the great delight of the younger people. Rev. Mr. SABINE, of Templeton, Mass., and Rev. Dr. BEACH reproduced glowing pictures of the times when the bully Class of 1832 was a Junior. These were the days of HENRY WARD BEECHER, and the anecdotes of that erratic young Independent came in thick and fast. The majority insisted that he was a very good scholar, and might have been a good deal better one if he had been disposed. Rev. Mr. BANNISTER, of 1835, insisted that said Mr. BEECHER was a great mathematician in College, but that he entertained in his remote youth as great a contempt for College honors as since then he has for the opinions of fogies. Rev. Mr. MANN and Rev. Mr. MANDELL (a Social Unionist,) of 1838, recounted the battles of the times when the Societies engrossed more attention than any other department of College life. Dr. ALDEN, Rev. Mr. KENDALL and Rev. Mr. CLIFT, of Stonington, Conn., and Rev. Mr. RICE spoke for 1839. And so they went on, the latter Classes being more thickly represented, until the climacteric of zeal and interest was reached in the Class of 1861.

The Alexandrians had a good time, too, in their Hall, Rev. Mr. LORD presiding. But the mail is closing and I must do likewise, leaving the day before Commencement still only half reported.

GLAUCUS.

Commencement-Day—Class Meetings—Alumni Records—Gossip of the Hill, &c.

AMHERST, MASS., Thursday, Aug. 11, 1859.

Commencement has passed off with *éclat*. The exercises in the Church were exceedingly creditable, and the heat tolerable. In the opening prayer, Dr. STEARNS touchingly alluded to the late death of two of the members of the Senior Class, who were to have shared in its honors—JOHN L. H. WARD, of Abingdon, Salutatorian, and WESLEY SQUIER, of Wales, who was to have delivered an oration. As their places were reached in their order, the brief announcement was made—that they had died—and solemn music followed. The programme was as follows, with music (by Dodworth's Band) interspersed:

1. Salutatory Oration in Latin.—* John L. H. Ward, Abingdon.
2. Oration—The Progressive Development of the Race.—James N. Thresher, Stafford, Ct.
3. Oration—the Errors of the Puritans.—Thomas A. Lewis, Ware.
4. Oration—The Heroism of Humboldt.—Luther Keene, Jr., Atkinson, Me.
5. Oration—Platonism and Christianity.—Henry J. Bruce, Springfield.
6. Oration—the Spirit of Chivalry—George L. Smead, Greenfield.
7. Oration—Religious Toleration.—Amos F. Shattuck, Hollis, N. H.
8. Oration—True Dignity.—Philander Read, Wattsburgh, Pa.
9. Greek Oration.—George Constantine, Athens, Greece.
10. Oration—Madam Roland.—Luther R. Smith, Coleraine
11. Oration—Improvement of the Social Character by Religion.—* Wesley Squier, Wales.
12. Oration—Origin and Progress of the Copernican System of Astronomy—Alpheus R. Nichols.
13. Oration—Criticism—Edward H. Spooner, North Brookfield.
14—Oration—The Sophists—William H. Barrows, Gurleyville, Conn.
15 Poem—The New-England Homestead—James F. Claflin, Hopkinton.
16. Oration—The Military Art—John S. Willain, Philadelphia, Penn.
17. Oration—Schiller—Edward W. Pierce, North Abington.
18. The English Oration—The True Idea of History—Judson Smith, Middlefield.
19 The Revival of Labor—Malcolm McG. Dana, Brooklyn, N. Y.
20. Oration—Sacred Music—Sandford W. Billings, Sharon.
21. Oration—Science, a Teacher of Religious Truth—Samuel E. Herrick, Southampton, N. Y.
22. The Philosophical Oration—The Relation of Philosophy to Protestantism—Henry C. Skinner, Princeton. Degrees conferred.
23. Valedictory—James P. French, Philadelphia, Pa. Prayer by the President.

* Died since the appointment.

To her credit Amherst made no D. D.'s this year, and only one man, the Hon. GEORGE GRENNELL, of Greenfield, an LL. D. The honorary degree of A. B., was conferred on Edward Barrett, of Northampton, and the honorary A. M. on Albert D. Hagar, George W. Copeland, John W. De Forest, James H. Clark, and the Rev. Peter C. Headley.

The following is the list of gentlemen, who, graduating to-day, received their A. B.:

William Lee Apthorp, Roxbury; William Henry Barrows, Gurleyville, Conn.; Sandford Waters Billings, Sharon; Frederick Augustus Billings, Jr., Framingham; Thomas Mason Boss, New-London, Conn.; Henry James Bruce, Springfield; James Fitzgerald Claflin, Hopkinton; Gansevoort D. Consaul, Schenectady, N. Y.; George Constantine, Athens, Greece; Malcolm McGregor Dana, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Edward Cornelius Ewing, Holyoke; James Paulus French, Philadelphia, Pa.; John Quincy Hall, Columbus, O.; Joshua Gilman Hawkes, Lynnfield; Samuel Edward Herrick, Southampton, N. Y.; Henry Francis Hyde, West Killingly, Conn.; Luther Keene, Jr., Atkinson, Me.; George Brown Knapp, Boston; Eben Alex. Knowlton Kittery, Me.; Thos. Augustus Lewis, Ware; Samuel Morrison, Windham, N. H.; Rufus A. Morrison, Windham, N. H.; A. R. Nichols, Brookfield; Edward Willard Pierce, North Abington; Albert Augustus Porter, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Philander Read, Wattsburg, Pa.; Amos Franklin Shattuck, Hollis, N. H.; Henry Clay Skinner, Princeton; George Lewis Smead, Greenfield; Judson Smith, Middlefield; Luther Rammor Smith, Coleraine; Edward Horace Spooner, North Brookfield; Wesley Squier, Wales; Henry Martyn Stevens, Bluehill, Me.; Samuel Galusha Stone, Proctorsville, Vt.; Jas. Nelson Thresher, Stafford, Ct.; Joseph Osmond Tiffany, Attleboro', Henry Tupper, Monson; George W. Ware, Jr.; John Lord Hayes Ward, Abington; Hylas Tenny Wheeler, Derry, N. H.; John Stiles Whitlin, Philadelphia, Pa.; Richard Morris Wynkoff, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The number in the College during the first year was 236; seniors 47, juniors 53, sophomores [illegible], freshmen 74. The incoming class of Freshmen promises to be very large.

Besides the Alumni reunions to which I have already alluded, several classes were back to dine together, and rehearse their experiences of the world.

The class of 1839 celebrated its virginal; fifteen were present—four lawyers and twelve clergymen, as follows: Clift, Barber, Whitney, Dewey, East, Storrs, Huntington, Wakefield, Clapp, Preston, Bonney, Tolman, Gillette, Alden, Spaulding, Ely and Kendall. They made a night of it over the supper at the Amherst house, and had a memorable time.

Of the class of 1840, six were present, viz.: Delano, Leland, Tuck, Snell, Miller and Tuthill. Mr. DELANO (Northampton,) was appointed Secretary, and instructed to beletter and invite the class to a general reunion and supper next year—their virgintal.

The class of 1849 met in considerable numbers. That of 1856 had twenty members present; eleven of their number had finished a theological course, one was settled in the ministry, six were lawyers, and two physicians. Two had died, and were married, and three children had been born to them. The silver cup for the first born was won by the child of the valedictorian. Their supper was set at the house of Mr. HITCHCOCK, the class Secretary.

Among the novel features of the College grounds is the garden in front of old Middle, full of choice flowers, and now in its glory. It is under the especial charge of Prof. CLARK, who has been accustomed to deliver to the class that volunteered to keep it in condition peripatetic lectures on Gardening, Husbandry, Botany and Agricultural Chemistry, while their labors progressed. The Trustees have voted a handsome sum for its enlargement and culture next year.

Physical games are in great favor here. A substantial gymnasium is to be erected at once, in a line with new East College, with all desirable furnishings. The funds for the purpose are already in hand. Besides this, ampler grounds are at once to be prepared for the base ball and cricket clubs which are in notable condition here, and green with laurels

Colleges to have the Commencement exercises conclude the entire business.

The following is the annual Necrological list of Middlebury College:

Class 1807—The Hon. William Slade, Ex-Governor of Vermont.
Class 1808—Noadiah More.
Class 1814—Nehemiah Cutler, M. D.
Class 1814—The Rev. Reuben Post, D. D.
Class 1820—The Rev. Ira Pierson.
Class 1821—The Rev. John Ingersoll.
Class 1823—The Rev. Amos Savage.
Class 1837—George W. Strong.
Class 1845—Lavinus Champman.
Class 1853—Gilbert C. Lane.

Annual Meeting of the National Teachers' Association.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1859.

The National Teachers' Association has just closed the first day of its sessions here, and has done a grand day's work for the cause of education here, and in this region. The Association was welcomed to the city by Mayor BERRITT in behalf of the City Government, and by S. Y. ARNEY, Esq., for the Board of Trustees of the schools of the City. The latter gentleman gave some statistics of value respecting the progress and present state of the system of public schools here. The first effort to establish free schools in the city was made in 1805, when, on account of the fact that the schools were public and free, great opposition was raised against them, and many considered it disgraceful to patronize them. The system was organized in 1845, and reorganized in 1853. There are twelve members of the Board of Trustees. The number of pupils is about 2,500. There are thirty-six teachers, whose annual salaries amount to $12,000. The annual cost of the schools at the present time is about $27,000. Within the past year a specific tax has been levied to support the schools, and the system has increased in popularity, as every one who pays a tax is led to look after the schools and become interested in them. The City Government has appropriated a sum this week for the building of a convenient school-house in the First Ward. The executive branch of the Government is as liberally disposed as the legislative. Though every application to Congress for aid has heretofore failed, there is good reason to expect that at the next session an appropriation will be granted,

The President, Mr. RICOFF, Superintendent of Schools in Cincinnati, responded in behalf of the Association to the welcome extended to it, and proceeded to deliver the customary annual address, in which the various topics which would be likely to be presented for the consideration of the body were suggested.

On motion by Mr. VALENTINE, of Williamsburgh, N. Y., a Committee was raised to confer with the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, to ascertain what additional statistics on the subject of Education may be obtained when taking the census.

Prof. REED, of Wisconsin University, then gave an excellent address on the subject of "Civil Polity as a Branch of Education in Common Schools."

On motion of Prof. REED, and after suitable remarks by him and Messrs. MCJILTON, of Maryland; GREENLEAF and VALENTINE, of New-York; SHELDON, of Massachusetts; and SMITH, of Connecticut, a Committee was ordered to be raised to prepare suitable resolutions with reference to the death of the Hon. HORACE MANN, who was a member of the Association; and it was ordered also that the Association adjourn till evening in respect to his memory.

At the evening session, the Committee reported the following resolutions on the above subject:

Whereas intelligence has been received of the death of the Hon. HORACE MANN, late President of Antioch College, and a member of this body; therefore

Resolved, That by this afflictive dispensation of Providence, this Association, the cause of education generally, and the world at large, have lost a friend, whose distinguished efforts in the cause of human improvement entitle him to the lasting remembrance of every lover of his race.

Resolved, That by his persistent and untiring labors for the advancement of education, in this country, his zeal and enthusiasm in the great work of imparting instruction, his readiness to cooperate in enterprises of reform and philanthropy, not less than by his brilliant talents, great learning, and high moral qualities, the name of HORACE MANN is sacredly enshrined in the treasury of all those who were associated with him, and all who love the great cause in which his life was so devotedly spent.

Resolved, That, as members of this Association, we shall ever cherish a lively recollection of the interest which our departed friend took in the welfare and prosperity of this body; and that, as the highest respect we can show for his memory, we will endeavor to follow his example, and imitate his virtues.

Resolved, That we tender our warmest sympathies to the family of the deceased, to the students and officers of the institution over which he presided, and to the circle of personal friends upon whom this sudden blow must fall with crushing weight; and trust that the consolations of heaven will be afforded them in this hour of trial and bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be made out, and duly signed by the President and Secretary, and forwarded to the family of the deceased.

Mr. PENNELL, of St. Louis, who was at one time associated with Mr. MANN at Antioch College and who was with him at the time of his death gave some very interesting statements in regard to his real views on one or two points about which there has been some misunderstanding. One subject particularly, in regard to which his views have been misunderstood, is that of corporal punishment. Mr. MANN never held the sentiment that corporal punishment should not under any circumstances be inflicted. He wished to urge strongly that teachers should employ the highest motives for influencing their pupils, and as the fear of punishment was one of the lowest, he would dispense with it as far as possible. Mr. PENNELL continued in an eloquent eulogy upon Mr. MANN.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The next exercise was an address by ELDRIDGE SMITH, Esq., Principal of the Norwich Free Academy, Connecticut. His subject was—"The Place which Christianity should Occupy in American Education." This was an exceedingly able and scholarly production, and one that in its presentation gained the fullest attention of the audience during its delivery, and the r hearty applause at its close. No sketch can properly present its beauties of style in language and its truly catholic spirit.

A short time was occupied by members of the Association and others in discussing the main features of the address.

Mr. STARK, of Missouri, thought there were some points in which he could not agree with the speaker, but he did not specify what they were.

The Rev. Dr. TURNER, of Tallahassee, Fla., said that it partook of the nature of the sunny clime from which he had come, and that if he had heard and should hear nothing else at this meeting, he would feel himself amply repaid for all the weariness and expense of his journey to this city to have listened to it.

Mr. THOMAS CLARKSON TAYLOR, of Wilmington, Del., was exceedingly pleased with the address, particularly with the idea of making Christianity practical,

JOSEPH S. WILSON, Esq., of Washington, was called up and gave an eloquent indorsement of the doctrines of the address.

The Association then adjourned.

One of the plans of business for to-morrow will be a call upon the President, who has politely intimated, in reply to an inquiry by a Committee of the Association whether such a visit would be agreeable, that he will be pleased to receive the Association at 2½ o'clock P. M.

Political Affairs in Utah.

RETIREMENT OF BERNHISEL—NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES.

From the Deseret News, July 6.

At a meeting of citizens of Great Salt Lake County, held at the Historian's Office, Great Salt Lake City, July 2, pursuant to previous notice, on motion, the Hon. JOHN M. BERNHISEL was called to the Chair, and JAMES FERGUSON, Esq., was chosen Secretary. The Chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to nominate candidates for the several offices to be voted for in this county at the approaching August election.

It was moved, seconded and carried that a Committee of three be appointed by the Chairman to prepare a list of candidates to be submitted to the meeting.

The Chairman appointed W. H. HOOPER, H. C. KIMBALL and E. SMITH said Committee.

After the Committee retired, the meeting was addressed by the Hon. JOHN TAYLOR, who highly complimented our late delegate to Congress for the course he has taken in the discharge of his duties, followed by the Hon. HOSEA STOUT.

On the return of the Committee, their chairman, Captain Hooper, reported the following list of names of candidates, which were severally presented to the meeting and approved of unanimously:

For Delegate to Congress—Horace S. Eldredge.

For Commissioners to locate University Lands—Ira Eldredge, Chester Loveland, and Sidney A. Knowlton.

For Members of the Legislative Council—Daniel H. Wells, Albert Carrington, Orson Pratt, Sr., Franklin Richards, and James Ferguson.

For Representatives—John Taylor, Hosea Stout, David Candlan, Hiram B. Clawson, Edwin D. Woolley, Joseph A. Young, Seth M. Blair, A. P. Rockwood, and John M. Moody.

For Sheriff—Reuben Miller.

For County Treasurer—James W. Cummings.

For County Recorder—Franklin B. Woolley.

The meeting was then addressed by the Hon. GEORGE A. SMITH, and Messrs. FERGUSON and BLAIR.

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

JOHN M. BERNHISEL, Chairman.

JAMES FERGUSON, Secretary.

RETIREMENT OF MR. BERNHISEL, THE MORMON DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.

A glance at the people's ticket for the next general election shows that his constituents have waived their oft expressed predilections, and have at length granted our delegate, the Hon. J. M. BERNHISEL, a respite from his arduous and faithful services in the Congress of the United States. We congratulate Dr. BERNHISEL on the clear official record characterizing the numerous terms of his Congressional career, and feel assured that none will more highly prize than himself a respite from public toil, nor more correctly appreciate the quiet and enjoyment to be found in the society of his family and numerous friends in his loved mountain home.

POLITICAL.

The Richmond Enquirer on Gov. Wise's Letter.

The Richmond *Enquirer* publishes a defence of the letter of Gov. WISE to BERNARD DONELLY nearly three columns in length, the substance of which is contained in the following closing sentences:

"Thus far we have looked only to Gov. WISE's letter itself to disclose its real character. Hot lo! a state of facts is now disclosed, which not only remove the possibility of sinister imputation against Gov. WISE, but reveals a dastardly, assassin-like conspiracy on the part of certain New-York politicians, seeking to stab an honest man under the garb of confidence.

Here are the facts. A private citizen of New-York, who commenced, in 1855, a confidential correspondence with Gov. WISE, which, at intervals has continued ever since, wrote on the 5th of July last, a private letter to which Gov. WISE responded frankly and confidentially, stating his views without reserve as to the positions of Presidential aspirants and the best means of securing a fair representation of the popular will at Charleston. The letter showed, on its face, that Gov. WISE did not expect the vote of New-York for himself; but was only advising his correspondent as to the best and fairest mode of preventing an inimical and corrupt Administration from packing a delegation against him.

Gov. WISE's correspondent makes an imprudent use of the letter, and one altogether unauthorized by the Governor. Under a pledge of confidence, it reaches a certain set of New-York politicians, who, suppressing the explanatory facts connected with it, first employ it for quiet intrigue, and then attempt to injure Gov. WISE by its unauthorized publication.

And these men and their coadjutors are now the virtuous guardians of "political morality!" The very pick-pockets who have "fobbed the wipe" are the ones to cry "stop thief!" at the heels of the honest men they have attempted to defraud!

Our New-York correspondent has already informed the public that the plan was deliberately concocted at New-York, previous to its perpetration at Albany. There are strong marks elsewhere, also, of premeditated treachery and conspiracy. Even "Catskill" boasts of his "*predictions*." Ah! Catskill, take care how you boast. You may turn States' evidence against yourself.

And, then, Brigadier-General BOWMAN, that archmaster, by Executive favor, of every species of dirty work! As early as the 2d inst., the cat-faced Brigadier gave out the portent of a scheme yet to be unraveled. Two days before the publication of the letter the *Constitution* came out with an article which nobody could explain or understand, charging Gov. WISE with a want of "candor," and "ingenuousness" and "honor." Ah! Brigadier, the circumstantial evidences of villainy are strong against you. If you are not one of the conspirators, you are at least their chosen trumpeter! You have made a mistake in your proud career! You were made to bully "scavengers," not to meddle with higher game! Down on your knees, and "hang a *cat skin* on those recreant limbs."

Who but the cat faced Brigadier to read a lecture to HENRY A. WISE, of Virginia, on "political morality!" Oh, ye Gods!

And now, Messieurs Assassins and Conspirators, what have ye done?

Imprimis—All Mr. BUCHANAN's aspirations for renomination are knocked into a cocked hat.

Second—Squatter sovereignty has received the severest blow it has yet encountered. A voice which cannot be mistaken in its import, has been elicited to proclaim that Senator DOUGLAS cannot be nominated, or, if nominated, cannot be elected.

Par contra. The assassin's dagger has only glanced from the corselet of truth which shields the breast of an honest man. In a breath, he has brought to his feet the traitors who sought his ruin. New-York swindlers have been taught how much power rests in the unaloed truth and pluck of a single Virginia statesman. Poor tricksters! fools that dared to dream the lion could not break through the puny toils they have learned to set for foxes and hyenas! Will they carry a packed delegation from New-York to Charleston, now? Suppose they do. Suppose they can, in spite of popular indignation. Can their packed creatures withstand the moral influence of Virginia chivalry representing the pride of fair election and voluntary unity!

We would simply request Brigadier-General BOWMAN and every other cotter who has played Figaro to the villainy of their New-York associates, to do Gov. WISE the justice to reproduce in their columns the letter which we published yesterday. This alone will be a sufficient penance for his calumniators.

Gov. WISE's position is known, perhaps, more thoroughly than that of any American statesman ever was before. Even his confidential correspondence has been fraudulently invaded and dragged before the public. Not a feature of public or private correspondence can be found upon which to hang a doubt as to his entire sincerity of purpose and fearless adherence to principle. Tried and tested even by the treachery of his enemies, honest men recognise him as one who does not recognise that distinction between private and political morality which all his assailants are so ready to admit. Trained in another school from that of Brigadier BOWMAN's politics, he regards any desecration from political morality as a stain on personal honor.

How many of his competitors could withstand the test to which he has been subjected? Now, how many of them dare encounter even the test of a full public avowal of their political opinions?

These considerations weigh with the people, however they may be disregarded by political tricksters. Moreover, there is a big, indignant heart in the popular breast—one that scorns treachery—especially impotent and thwarted conspiracy. No where does such a heart beat stronger than in Virginia; and the New-York conspiracy is the best blow that could have been stricken towards ensuing the unit vote of Virginia, at Charleston, for Gov. WISE's nomination to the Presidency.

Publication of Wise's Letter—Mr. Cassidy Declines the Responsibility—What Next?

From the Atlas and Argus.

Gov. WISE'S letter, in which we regret to find no word of remorse or shame for the fraud he advised and attempted upon the Democracy of this State, has yet something in it that calls for a few words from us.

That Mr. DONNELLY, to whom the letter was addressed, after showing it to several others, confided it to Mr. CASSIDY, with permission to send it to Mr. RICHMOND, at Buffalo, who was to bring it to Albany, on the meeting of the State Committee, the subsequent week, is true. *But Mr. Cassidy did not avail himself of this permission.* He was more chary of the reputation of Gov. WISE than his own correspondent. Neither Mr. RICHMOND, nor any member of the State Committee, was made aware of the contents of the letter, until a copy of it was ascertained to be in circulation, in this city, on the day the State Committee met.

Mr. CASSIDY's feelings, those of his friends, and of his friends' friends, were such as to preclude the idea of hostility to Gov. WISE; and the only emotion the letter excited in him was one of regret that it was written, and of apprehension lest it should be made public. Mr. CASSIDY denies that by any act of his, or by any connivance or consent, direct or indirect, remote or near, was the letter made public. Mr. WISE had associated himself with a political confidence man, in this State, to whom not only every social circle was barred, but every political Convention was closed; who had held office only to show his unfitness for public as for private trusts, and of whom the Press talked only mockingly in connection with his chances of a real penitentiary, or of the hypothetical Cabinet of President WISE. It would have been superfluous cruelty to have sought to injure such a candidacy, stained with such an association.

We demand that Gov. WISE (unless he is to be judged by his companions, in which case we desire to have nothing further to do with him) shall push this inquiry in regard to his correspondence to its source. This letter appeared first in the New-York *Herald*, with the editor of which Gov. W. is in confidential correspondence. Let him demand how this letter was communicated to it. By its agent? Then from whom did the agent get it? Who was the third party? Who stood behind him? Who was the last and original source of this communication? If Gov. WISE has anything left of honor and manliness—if he is not cowed down or shamed into impotency by his own conscience, let him do this. We challenge the investigation, because we know its result will acquit us, abroad, of a charge which no man in this State, friend or foe, would bring against us—of being false to a private confidence.

But the resentment we feel at the disgraceful subterfuge, which, under quibbles and falsehoods, seeks to divert the responsibility of this disclosure from its true source, and the contempt we feel for the author of such a letter, are lost in a sense of pity for the State which has the misfortune to have such a man for its head. It is Virginia of which Mr. WISE is Governor! It is to the Mother of States that we are forced to trace this shameful harlotry.

Letter from Senator Douglas on the Slave Trade.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2, 1859.

Col. John L. Peyton, Staunton, Va.:

MY DAR SIR: You do me no more than justice in your kind letter, for which accept my thanks, in assuming that I do not concur with the Administration in their views respecting the rights of naturalized citizens, as defined in the "Le Clerc letter," which, it is proper to observe, has been since materially modified.

Under our Constitution there can be no just distinction between the right of native-born and naturalized citizens to claim the protection of our Government, at home and abroad. Unless naturalization releases the person naturalized from all obligations which he owed to his native country, by virtue of his allegiance, it leaves him in the sad predicament of owing allegiance to two countries, without receiving protection from either—a dilemma in which no American citizen should ever be placed.

Neither have you misapprehended my opinions in respect to the African Slave-trade. That question seriously disturbed the harmony of the Convention which framed the Federal Constitution. Upon it the delegates divided into two parties, under circumstances which, for a time, rendered harmonious action hopeless. The one demanded the instant and unconditional prohibition of the African Slave-trade, on moral and religious grounds, while the other insisted that it was a legitimate commerce, involving no other consideration than a sound public policy, which each State ought to be permitted to determine for itself, so long as it was sanctioned by its own laws. Each party stood resolutely and firmly by its own position, until both became convinced that this vexed question would break up the Convention, destroy the Federal Union, blot out the glories of the Revolution, and throw away all its blessings, unless some fair and just compromise could be formed on the common ground of such mutual concessions as were indispensable to the preservation of their liberties, Union and independence.

Such a compromise was effected and incorporated into the Constitution, by which it was understood that the African Slave-trade might continue as a legitimate commerce in those States whose laws sanctioned it until the year 1808, from and after which time Congress might and would prohibit it forever, throughout the dominion and limits of the United States, and pass all laws which might become necessary to make such prohibition effectual. The harmony of the Convention was restored, and the Union saved by this compromise, without which the Constitution could never have been made.

I stand firmly by this compromise and by all the other compromises of the Constitution, and shall use my best efforts to carry each and all of them into faithful execution, in the sense and with the understanding in which they were originally adopted. In accordance with this compromise, I am irreconcilably opposed to the revival of the African Slave trade, in any form and under any circumstances.

I am, with great respect, yours truly,

S. A. DOUGLAS.

A TIMELY SUGGESTION.—A Southern journalist, who was once employed in the arduous duties of taking the census, to avoid many of the inconveniences attending upon that duty, makes the following timely suggestions for 1860:

"Now, what we suggest is, that each farmer this Fall, as he gathers his crops, shall keep something like an accurate account of the quantity and value of the same; and, if he will take the trouble to make out a statement of the names and ages of his family; the number of acres of land, cleared and timbered; the number and ages of his servants; the number and value of his horses and mules; the number of bales of cotton, barrels of corn, bushels of wheat, oats, rye, barley, potatoes, &c., and the value of each, and leave it in some place where any member of the family who may be at home when the Deputy Marshal shall call, can readily get hold of it, it will save time to all concerned, and very greatly assist to make the census returns perfect, complete and satisfactory."

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Horace B. Claflin et al. vs. Rufus Sanger.—The defendant made a confession of judgment to the plaintiffs, on the 25th of May last, for $1,572 06, the statement, as recorded, being as follows:

"This confession of judgment is for a debt justly due to the plaintiffs, arising upon the following facts: A promissory note, bearing date Sept. 11, 1857, at four months after date, payable at my own order, for the sum of $1,429 55, which said note was given to Logarbick, Wesendonck & Co., for goods, wares and merchandises theretofore purchased of them by me. That said note was indorsed by me to the said firm, and came into the hands of the plaintiffs for a valuable consideration, and that I am indebted to them thereupon in the sum of $1,572 06."

The firm of Andrew S. Stone & Co. obtained a judgment against the defendant Sanger, on January 30, 1858, and issued execution May 26, 1859, but the plaintiffs in this confessed judgment had levied previously. They now moved that this confession of judgment be set aside, on the grounds that it was "insufficient in law, irregular, and defective," but not specifying in the notice of motion the particular parts or paragraphs that were complained of.

Justice Ingraham held that the notice of motion was itself defective, and therefore denied the motion with $7 costs, with liberty to renew.

For the creditors, Stone & Co., John H. McCunn, Esq.; for plaintiffs, Claflin *et al.*, L. T. Williams, Esq.; for defendant, Mr. Joice.

Alexander McCotter vs. The Mayor Aldermen, &c., of New-York—This is a suit brought to compel the defendants to carry out an agreement made between the parties relative to certain lands on Ward's Island, made in August, 1856, under the following circumstances:

The plaintiff entered into contract with sundry parties owning lands on the island, whereby they agreed to sell the same to him at about $56,700 for the whole, including the water rights granted to Abm. R. Lawrence and others by Gov. D. D. Tompkins, on July 31, 1811.

The plaintiff then offered to sell this property to the defendants, and on December 31, 1857, the Mayor and Common Council passed a resolution for the appointment of arbitrators, under which Mayor Wood the same day appointed C. P. Schermerhorn on the part of the City, and the plaintiff appointed S. Benson M'Gowan on his part.

On Feb. 12, 1858, the arbitrators reported that the City should pay $2,500 per acre for 31 acres 1 rood and 30 perches of land, and $1,000 per acre for 48 acres 3 roods and 16½ perches water rights, amounting altogether to $126 236 71.

But in January, 1858, Mayor Tiemann came into power, and on March 5, 1858, the Corporation rescinded the resolution providing for arbitration. Thereupon the plaintiff alleges that he was about to commence legal proceedings, when the defendants passed a resolution on Aug. 4 1858, in spite of the objections of the Mayor, offering to compromise by paying $1,500 per acre *all round*, amounting to about $120 000. But as the Executive department refuses to carry out this arrangement, the plaintiff sues for breach of contract, and prays judgment for $126,236 71, if the contract be carried out; or damages otherwise to the amount of $91 000, being $67,560 for his profits accused by the original amendment, and the rest for expenses, loss of time, &c. The defendants demurred to the complaint, but have withdrawn the demurrer and will answer.

Isaac B. Wellington et al. vs. Hermanzus Classon.—This was an action of *replevin*, to recover about $4,000 worth of property. Judgment was given for plaintiffs and execution issued, but the Sheriff returning that the property had been concealed or disposed of, the defendant was arrested under order of the Court.

He now applies for a discharge on the ground that he had sold the property before the commencement of the suit—that he bought the goods on six months' credit, obtained an extension, and meanwhile sold them.

Case adjourned to Friday next.

For plaintiffs, John Fitch, Esq.; for defendant, Messrs. Coppinger and Dowling.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monerief.

Chas. French et al. vs. Plin White.—A motion was made some three months ago for a commitment against the defendant. It was to-day denied without costs.

Wm. Lobank vs. The Goodhue Fire Insurance Company.—Motion denied with $7 costs to the defendant to abide event.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

WIFE'S SEPARATE PROPERTY. BOND DEPOSITED AS SECURITY.

Fowler vs. Genet.—This was an appeal from a judgment on a verdict for the plaintiff in an action for the conversion of a railroad bond deposited with defendants by the plaintiff. The following opinions were delivered on the appeal:

BRADY J. For the purpose of disposing of this appeal, it may be assumed that the bond in question was the separate property of the plaintiff, over which her husband had no control, and which she could dispose of as if she was a *feme sole*. If it were necessary to consider whether, in legal contemplation, the bond was hers, the result might be adverse to this assumption, but it is not necessary, as will be shown hereafter.

The husband of the plaintiff, now deceased, agreed with J. D. D. Bosset to proceed to the State of Virginia, and to take charge of and manage certain property, and to account annually, or oftener if required, and to pay over to Bosset or order all money collected by him from rents or otherwise. Bosset agreed upon the compensation to be made for this service, and Fowler then further agreed to deposit in the hands of G. C. & E. J. Genet the bond in suit as security for the performance of his agreement with Bosset, and also for the repayment to Bosset of seventy-five dollars, which Bosset agreed to advance to enable Fowler to "enter on the fulfilment of his agreement." Mr. Fowler had gone to Virginia after the execution of this agreement, and the plaintiff remained here with the bond in her possession. About the time that her husband went to Virginia, Bosset called upon her and said if she would give the bond he would give her the seventy-five dollars. He refused to give the money unless she gave up the bond, and she says she gave it up on condition that she was to have $75. It also appears from the testimony of the plaintiff, that she said at the trial that she never knew of any agreement with her husband, and was not informed of it until after the defendants got the bond into their possession. She admitted, however, that the agreement made by her husband, before mentioned, was shown to her by Mr. Genet, and read over *when she took the bond to his office*. She does not state positively that such were the facts, but she says she thinks it was done. Bosset swears that the agreement was read to her when she received the money from him at Genet's office. G C. Genet swears that the agreement was shown to her, and E. J. Genet swears that he thinks it was read to her. It must be assumed on this evidence that Mrs. Fowler knew of the character of the agreement made by her husband in reference to the bond, and deposited it with the defendants under and by virtue of that agreement. Such being the fact, the deposit was an appropriation or appointment of it to her husband's use, for the purpose for which he agreed to deposit it, and she could not recover without complying with the agreement which her husband made, or at least repaying the $75 advanced. (Fall *vs.* Desever, 17 How. Pr. R., 174.)

The jury were charged "that if they found the bond to be the separate estate of the plaintiff, yet if they found that she deposited it, under the agreement, as security to Bosset, they should find for the defendants." There being no conflict on the question of deposit, and all the evidence on that issue, including that of the plaintiff, tending to prove that fact, the verdict must be regarded as clearly against the evidence or wholly unsupported by the testimony given. Where the verdict or finding is clearly against the evidence, and particularly where injustice seems to have been done, a new trial will be ordered. (Corbet *vs.* Brown, 8 Bing., 33; Knone *vs.* The Insurance Company of North America, 1 Wash. C. C. Reo., 122; Hutchinson *vs.* Coleman, 5 Halst. Rep., 74.; Wallace *vs.* Frazier, 2 Nott & McCord, 516; Conrad *vs.* Williams, 6 Hill, 444; Mumford *vs.* Smith, 1 Caines R., 520; Needles *vs.* Howard, 1 E. D. Smith, 54; Decker *vs.* Jacques, Ibid, 60; Jackson *vs.* Sternbergh, Ibid, 162.) The judgment must be warranted by the proofs or it will be set aside. (Alburtis *vs.* McCready, 2 E. D. Smith, 39; Howard *vs.* Brown, Ibid, 247; Easton *vs.* Smith, 1 E. D. Smith, 318.) The judgment of the court below should be reversed.

DALY, F. J., concurred.

HILTON, J., dissenting.—The plaintiff sued to recover the value of a certain railroad bond deposited by her with the defendants, and which they refused to deliver up on demand.

The evidence on the part of the plaintiff was in substance that the bond was the proceeds of the sale of certain lands belonging to her individually in the life-time of her husband, and the deposit was made as security for the advance by the defendants of $24 in cash and a railroad ticket of the value of $12. At the time of the demand $50 was tendered, a sum more than sufficient to cover this advance.

The evidence in defence was briefly that the bond was deposited as security for the performance by the husband of the plaintiff of a certain agreement made by him with one Bosset, and an advance of $75; that the agreement was not performed by the husband; that he died indebted to Bosset under it; and that the defendants rightfully held the bond for Bosset's benefit.

The agreement was produced with two receipts upon it—one signed by the husband, and dated July 7, 1857, the date of agreement, for $25, "in loan according to our agreement," and the other dated July 27, by the plaintiff, and in these words:

Received on the written agreement, as provided therein, the sum of $75. New-York, July 27, 1857; including the money paid David Fowler, as per his receipt annexed hereto. Her

HARRIET M FOWLER.

In presence of E. E. Genet. mark.

The agreement itself contained the following clause:

"And said Fowler agrees further to deposit in the hands of J. C. & E. J. Genet, counsellors at law, a certain bond of $500 of the Toledo and Illinois Railroad Company, as security for the performance of this agreement by him, and also as security for the repayment by said Fowler to said Bosset of a certain advance of a sum not to exceed $75, which said Bosset agrees to make to said Fowler to enable him to enter on the fulfilment hereof."

It appeared in defence, further, that at the time of the deposit the plaintiff's husband had left for Virginia under the agreement, and had received a part of the advance named, and for some days Bosset had been endeavoring to induce the plaintiff to deposit the bond. From Bosset's testimony it appears that she was reluctant to do this. But she wanted means to join her husband in Virginia, and Bosset finally told her "All I said to her about it was, that if she wanted the rest of the money, she must give up the bond," the bond, it seems, being claimed by the husband to belong to him, but when he left he could not get it because it was in plaintiff's possession, claimed as her own property, and she would not give it up.

And, although the testimony on the part of the defendants was that when she gave the receipt the agreement was read over to her, yet the plaintiff qualified this by testifying that she was never informed of the agreement "until after they got the bond into their possession."

Besides this, neither of the witnesses of the defendants disputed the plaintiff's statements that she received but $24 and the railroad ticket, while the receipt, taken in connection with the one given by the husband, showed that, if it was true, as written, the sum received by her was $46.

These circumstances, taken in connection with the peculiar phraseology of the receipt, the efforts made to induce the plaintiff to deposit this bond, her uncontradicted statement that she never saw or knew of the agreement until after the defendants had got the bond into their possession, were entitled to be considered by the jury in determining the true nature of the transaction between the parties.

And although I think that the defendants having received the bond from the plaintiff on deposit as her property, were estopped from denying her annuitant, yet the Justice disposed of any such question, by instructing the jury that if they believed the bond belonged to the husband they were to find for the defendants, and in addition, that if they found she deposited it as security for her husband, they must find for the defendants; rulings which certainly gave the defendants no ground for complaint.

But they found otherwise; and so far from their verdict being against evidence, I think it was upon a conflict of testimony, with strong presumptions in favor of the plaintiff's case.

For these reasons the judgment should not be disturbed.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 12, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 48 bbls. Ashes; 6 391 bbls. Flour; 6 271 bushels Wheat; 13,300 bushels Corn; 21 540 bushels Oats; 12 pkgs. Provisions, and 52 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 30 bbls. Pots at $5 25, and small lots of Pearls at $5 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio continues active and buoyant. Sales to-day, 3,600 bags, per *Fanny Hamilton*, at 10¾c. ₱ lb.; 1,500 bags, ex *Cerilla*, at $10 81 ₱ 100 lbs.; 1,500 bags, for export, at 10¾c. ₱ lb. The sales of other kinds include 450 bags Maracaibo, at 11¾c.@12c.; 35 bags Jamaica, at 11¾c.; and 650 bags St. Domingo, part at 10¾c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Has been lightly dealt in, yet prices have not varied much.

COTTON—Is in moderate request at unaltered prices. Sales to-day, 1,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.....	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
Middling, ₱ lb.....12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Middling Fair, ₱ lb.13¼	13¾	13¾	14	

DRY GOODS—Domestic Cotton Goods have been generally in active demand during the week, and satisfactory prices have been obtained for all desirable styles. Domestic Woolens have also attracted considerable attention, especially such productions as low-priced Cassimeres, Doeskins, with Flannels and Shawls. The trade in Foreign Fabrics is increasing gradually. The declining importations tend to strengthen the confidence of holders, and to induce a better demand from purchasers. This week's total entries fall below those of last week, as do likewise the amounts marketed. These circumstances favor an early and general extension of operations.

DYEWOODS—We have heard of sales of 250 tons Logwood, part including St. Domingo at $13 75@$14, ₱ ton.

FISH—Dry Cod are quiet, yet quoted steady, chiefly at from $4 20@$4 70 ₱ cwt. Mackerel, Salmon and Herring are dull and heavy, prices favoring buyers.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Less activity is reported in this line. Prices, however, are very well sustained, especially for brandies.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A limited business has been transacted in State and Western Flour, to-day, though prices have generally favored purchasers, and are quoted a shade lower for nearly all kinds. The current receipts are moderate, and receivers appear to be anxious to sell. Buyers, however, are not eager to operate freely, as they anticipate a further decline. We have heard of sales of only 6,800 bbls., in lots, including inferior to choice standard superfine State at $4 15@$4 45; extra do. at $4 50@$4 75; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Onto at $4 10@$4 40; extra Wisconsin at $4 45@$5; extra Illinois, $4 45@$5 50; inferior extra Ohio at $4 60@$4 10; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $4 85@$5 15 ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$3 00@ 4 00
Standard Superfine State	4 15@ 4 45
Extra State	4 50@ 4 75
Standard Superfine Western	4 10@ 4 40
Extra Wisconsin	4 45@ 5 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	4 45@ 5 50
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 60@ 4 80
Extra Ohio, fair to choice shipping	4 85@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 20@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 90@ 5 10
Extra Genesee	5 40@ 6 75
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	4 50@ 7 00
Inferior to very choice extra Tennessee	4 50@ 8 00

Southern Flour is heavy and drooping, with much more offering than is needed by the trade, demand being limited to-day. Sales have been reported, since our last of only 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $4 65@$5 30 for very inferior to good superfine Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; $5 40@$6 62½ for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Nothing new in Canadian. Rye Flour continues dull and heavy, at $3 50@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive at $3 90@$4 for Jersey, and $4 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. 20 puncheons of the latter were sold at $19 each.

GRAIN—Wheat exhibits no very important change, the demand being moderate at about former prices. Sales have been reported to-day of 15,450 bushels, including prime and old white Canada at $1 25; old white Western at $1 12@$1 15; old red Western (Winter), at $1 10; good old white Kentucky at $1 30; prime new white Kentucky at $1 50; very good to prime new white Southern, at $1 45@$1 47; new amber do. at $1 27@$1 28; and good new red do. at $1 25 ₱ bushel. Corn is depressed, lower and declining. The inquiry for it to-day is spiritless. We have heard of sales of 12,500 bushels at 76c. for old mixed Western, in store; 77c. for new do., do., afloat; and 79c.@80c. for small lots of round yellow ₱ bushel. Rye is partially neglected, and is nominal, at 75c.@76c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in demand, including Canada, at 38c.@41c.; Western, 37c.@40c.; State, 30c.@39c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 33c.@37c.; Southern, 30c.@35c. ₱ bushel.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 10th instant, in noticing the week's business in Produce, remarks that: "Our general market for produce continues in an unsettled and most unsatisfactory condition—a condition tending to stagnation in trade, and a disarrangement of the business operations of the West. The worst effect of this state of things is felt by merchants, who are heavy creditors of the interior, whose claims can neither be liquidated nor materially reduced until a large proportion of the produce now in the West is marketed. There was but little money or produce in the country prior to harvest. There is now much of the latter, but the former is almost as scarce as ever, farmers generally refusing to sell at current prices. It is admitted that the crop of Wheat in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Southern Illinois—sections that deal chiefly at this place—was large, as compared with 1858, yet the weekly receipts of this staple at Cincinnati, since harvest, have not been as heavy as for the corresponding time last year. This shows that the hoarding system is being extensively practiced. As a consequence, collections are very light. Country storekeepers are unable to collect their bills, and therefore have not the ability to pay their debts to the City; and the credit merchants of the latter are left to manage the burden as best they can. This tends to curtail money accommodations, and to cramp things generally. For all these difficulties there is no remedy, except in the movement of the crops. Farmers who are so unfortunate as to be in debt, must sell and pay. In this way only can the machinery of commerce, that is now almost motionless, be started. As regards prices, it must be evident to the minds of intelligent, thinking men, that a high currency is out of the question. There were grounds a few weeks ago, when a failure of the corn crop was threatened, to anticipate an improvement in other articles of produce, but now that the crop promises a fair, if not an average yield, there is no other prospect than that of comparatively low prices. There is no foreign demand, nor is there a probability of any, unless currency is lowered on this side to correspond with European quotations. The establishment of low prices is the only way by which the barrier to an export movement can be broken down. The West is indebted to the East, and the latter is under similar obligations to Europe, and these debts must be paid, or credit will suffer; and, in the latter event, produce would fall, as it fell in 1854 and 1857, under the influence of panic, far below its real value. In this case the various interests of the country would suffer together. The true policy, therefore, for all, is to guard against commercial prostration, and to this end those who are in debt and have crops should convert the latter and discharge their obligations. The business would prosper, and better prices rule in the end than could possibly be maintained under the forcing process. It is useless to say that wheat is worth $1 15 ₱ bushel in Cincinnati, when flour brings less than $5 in New-York, and only $5 20 in Liverpool. The West has a surplus of wheat, and for this an outlet must be sought on the seaboard and in Europe, and in order to avail of such outlets, people must take what the article will bring. It is not the purpose of this article to speculate as to the probable range of prices in the future, but simply to point out the difficulty that at present clogs the wheels of trade. Let the produce be sold as matured or maturing obligations of holders require, and the supply and demand will regulate prices. This is what trade is co

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1859.

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All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....6½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....6 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 6 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails, by the *Ocean Queen*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office today, Aug. 13, at 2½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the interception of the steamship *City of Baltimore* off Cape Race, by the News Yacht of the Associated Press, we receive European advices five days later than those by the *Arabia*. The *City of Baltimore* left Liverpool on the 3d inst., and Queenstown on the 4th inst. The news from the Continent is of a more pacific character, though there is nothing new in reference to the Peace Conference at Zurich. The French disarmament had already commenced. The Army of Observation on the Rhine had been dissolved, and preparations for the naval disarmament were proceeding. From Rome we learn that MR. PERKINS, of Boston, whose property was destroyed, and the lives of whose family were threatened, during the massacre at Perugia, has received, through the efforts of the American Minister, an indemnity of four hundred *scuds*, (equivalent to four hundred dollars.) The new British loan on account of India had been advertised. It is for five millions sterling. The Liverpool Cotton market was quiet, but prices were steady. Breadstuffs and Provisions were dull, and the latter declining. The London Money market was slightly more stringent. Consols, at noon on the 4th, were quoted at 94¼@95. American Securities were steady.

The Canadian screw-steamship *North American* from Liverpool on the 3d inst., is now about due at Quebec. At 10 o'clock last night she had not passed Farther Point. The steamship *Vanderbilt*, from Southampton on the 3d inst., is now also about due at this port.

The United States Mail steamship *Quaker City*, from Havana on Monday, the 8th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. She brings Havana news to the date of sailing, and late Mexican correspondence. Nothing of moment had occurred at Havana since previous advices. The news of peace in Europe had exercised a depressing effect upon commercial interests. No demand existed for sugars, and freights had not improved. The British Mail steamer *Conway* had arrived from Vera Cruz on the 4th inst., having on board $2,000,000, principally for England. Among her passengers were several English merchants who had been sent out of Mexico by MIRAMON.

Our Mexican correspondence is full and interesting. Dates from the City of Mexico are to the 1st of August. The progress of MIRAMON'S financial schemes was watched by all parties with intense interest; by the clergy especially, whose interests are more directly affected. Our correspondent at Vera Cruz notices the recent movements of MR. MCLANE.

Advices from Santa Fé, New-Mexico, to the 25th ult., have been received. Another treaty with the Navajo Indians is said to have been concluded. It is to be hoped that its provisions may be better carried out than those of previous ones with the same tribe. Large numbers of Indians are reported on the Plains, but they appear to be friendly.

From the Kansas gold region we learn that a movement is on foot for the formation of a Territorial Government. A Convention was in session in Denver City, at last accounts, called for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to that end.

The troubles growing out of the Oberlin (Ohio) rescue appear to be not yet ended. Three citizens of Oberlin have been served with notice of a suit instituted against them by the United States Deputy Marshal for false imprisonment—$20,000 being the amount of damages claimed.

Three steamboat disasters are noticed in our telegraphic news this morning. The *Kate Howard*, running on the Missouri river, sunk near Jefferson City, on Thursday, with a valuable cargo. No lives were lost. The steamer *Mariner*, running between St. Louis and Cincinnati, sunk on the flats above Louisville on Wednesday night. The steamer *Cliff Belden*, belonging to Detroit, was burnt at Amherstburg, C. W., on Thursday night.

A fire occurred in Lawrence, Mass., yesterday afternoon, which destroyed the United States Hotel, the Central Congregational Church, the new Court-house, and several smaller buildings. A fire also at the same time broke out in the Puritarian Church, which was partially consumed. The total loss is estimated at $150,000. Three men were killed by falling walls.

The commencement exercises at Amherst College, a full account of which, from our own correspondent, we publish elsewhere this morning, passed off very successfully. The class of Freshmen this year promises to be very large.

The Regatta of the New York Yacht Club, at Newport, which came off on Thursday, was very satisfactory, the only drawback being a light wind. The *Madgie* won the prize for first-class schooners; the *Restless* for the second-class; the *Plover* for the second-class sloops; and the *Narragansett* for the third-class.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Health yesterday, MR. DELAVAN reported the streets in a very cleanly and healthy condition. He offered resolutions, which were adopted, directing the removal of the piggeries and bone-boiling establishments between Tenth and Eleventh avenues and Avenue A, and Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets. Thus far 150 pens have been destroyed, and 3,500 hogs removed.

Yesterday the Joint Committee of the Common Council appointed to memorialize the Governor in reference to the Twelfth Regiment, met. A large number of the Regiment were present. It was decided that the Committee should prepare and submit a brief report embracing the main points which it is desirable for the Governor to consider.

The Richmond (Va.) Grays will arrive in this City to-day, and be received by the Joint Committee of the Common Council. On Monday they will visit the institutions.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, reached 1,000 bales, at steady prices. Flour was dull and lower. A moderate business was transacted in Wheat at about former rates. Corn was depressed and cheaper, yet not active. Rio Coffee continued in lively demand, with sales of 6,600 bags at full quotations. Sugars were more freely dealt in. Pork and Lard were in fair request. Beef was dull and drooping. The transactions in other commodities were restricted. The freight engagements were somewhat heavier.

NAVIGATION OF THE HARLEM RIVER.—The majority of New-Yorkers know hardly more about the Harlem River than they do about the Straits of Magellan. Many of them do not know as much for they learn something about Magellan in their school days. But the Harlem is beginning to assert its claims to attention, and before many years the commerce of the City will be pushed up to its romantic banks. A line of floating omnibuses, propelled by steam, now carry a few adventurous passengers through its winding course and under the huge arches of the High Bridge, but the travel is very small when compared with the population of the City and the attractions of the route. The removal of McComb's Dam and the old bridge has greatly benefited the river, and when the two bridges below the aqueduct shall have been reconstructed—a work which must be undertaken before long—the steamboats which now are compelled to stop at the first bridge will be able to make the passage of the river as far as the crooked channel will permit. But the improvements which the exigencies of our increasing commerce will demand, are the removal of obstructions in the channel and a canal to connect the waters of the Hudson with the East River.

The Police.

The statements which have been made with regard to the indulgences granted to MACDONALD, the murderer of VIRGINIA STEWART, on his way to and from the Court-room and at the Tombs, and which, so far, have not been contradicted, are so extraordinary that we should, for the credit of the City, like very much to be able to disbelieve them. The story goes that he was allowed, by the officers in charge of him, to regale himself in hotels, and even in a house of ill-fame, for as much as two hours at a time, between his examination before the magistrate and his recommitment to durance vile. Our readers are all familiar with the offence with which this man is charged—one of those disgusting crimes in which dirt and ferocity are mingled in nearly equal proportions, and which always make one doubt whether they have really been perpetrated in a Christian city and in a civilized age. MACDONALD began the tragedy of which we have just witnessed the *dénouement*, by falling in love with the keeper of a brothel; and having furnished the world with this striking proof of his decency and good taste, followed it up by cohabiting with her, and having children by her. In due course of time she became unfaithful to her swain, and the swain, knowing her antecedents, and knowing equally the estimate in which she as well as society held the relations in which he himself stood to her was so prostrated by grief and astonishment on learning the fact, that he followed her to New-York and murdered her, and then attempted suicide. We must say it has not often been our lot to read a filthier story, or to record a more utterly hideous crime. We did not suppose that any human being could fish up anything either romantic, or interesting, or pitiful out of the whole affair. The girl's fate was no doubt a hard one, but no harder than that which must befall hundreds of others who were the victims of her wiles and lead her life. As to MACDONALD, this has long been well understood, that noble modes of exit from this sublunary sphere are not usually reserved for young men who worship at the shrine of procuresses, and incur paternal obligations to the children of common prostitutes. If he had shot himself, better men have often rushed on the same fate. If he be hanged, or imprisoned for life, many have certainly suffered similar penalties from whom society has suffered less injury. Where the hardship, or romance, or interest of the case is to be found, it is difficult to imagine. Why the hero of such a story should be accorded by the Police privileges which nothing but gross abuse can grant to any prisoner, we cannot for the life of us make out, and we suspect nobody but the Metropolitan Police could tell.

We commented, a few days ago, upon the dress and appearance of this redoubtable body, and we did it with as much consideration and suavity as the occasion would allow. We spoke of their lounging gait and attitudes, their careless demeanor on duty, their reckless contempt for externals, their picturesque oddities of costume, their apparent determination to rid the public, as far as costume and behavior can do it, of the delusion that there is anything military in the organization to which they belong. The Deputy-Superintendent, we believe, alleges that the men cannot be made to dress uniformly, or decently, or keep themselves clean; that they don't know how, and won't do it, and there is no use in trying it—as strong a testimony to his own incompetency for his post as any commanding officer, we venture to say, ever offered. We were of opinion, however, and are still of opinion, that there is a connection between real discipline and uniformity of dress and bearing. We believe the latter to be an infallible sign of the former, and there does not a day pass over our heads which does not furnish fresh proofs of the correctness of our conclusions. There could not be a much stronger one than this MACDONALD affair. Men who buttoned up their uniforms, polished their boots, walked erect on their beats, kept their hands out of their pockets, cigars out of their teeth, and their persons from contact with barrels and the corners of taverns when on duty, would never dance attendance on a prisoner to public houses and brothels on his way from the Court to the jail. They would not only know their duty to the public too well, but they would respect themselves too much to do anything of the kind. There appears to pervade the present Department, in short, a sort of laxity, which though it does not prevent our enjoying a fair semblance of a police force, nevertheless permits scandals and abuses like this one, to crop out now and then, which make us almost wish for the credit of the City that *we had no police at all*. When such wretched disorders occurred under the old system, we could always excuse ourselves by the fact that there was no regular force to prevent them. Now we are much in the position of the Pope, who keeps a sizeable standing army, but has nevertheless to get his fighting done by foreigners. His own soldiers do anything but soldier. We may add, that we have said so much on the necessity of introducing rigid military discipline into the Police force, and as a necessary consequence, of doing things in a military way, without producing any effect, that we make these remarks more by way of protest on behalf of the public, than of remonstrance addressed to the Force.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—On the first day of last September, at precisely 1½ P. M., Greenwich time, the Atlantic Telegraph gave its last tick, and immediately became as silent as the caves in which the cable is buried. It happened, oddly enough, that its last half-uttered message was an announcement from the Directors at Valentia to the operators at Trinity Bay that the Telegraph would be opened in the morning to the public for business purposes. The cause of the sudden stoppage of the electric current has never been satisfactorily explained, and probably never will be; but the possibility of establishing an electric telegraph between the two continents has been already demonstrated, and it will be seen by the prospectus published in our columns this morning, that active and efficient measures have been adopted for the reorganization of the company, and from the character of the men on both sides of the Atlantic, who have now taken the matter in hand, there is every reason to believe that by September, 1860, another cable will be laid, and in successful operation. The smallest subscription to the old stock was for a thousand dollars, but the shares of the new preferential stock are put at £5 per share, which will enable many to subscribe who would be unwilling to risk a larger sum. The terms of subscription are exceedingly liberal, both for the old shareholders and the new. Notwithstanding the doubts that have been expressed by skeptical electricians of any messages having been sent across the cable, it appears from the records of the company, that there were actually transmitted between Valentia to Newfoundland 366 messages, containing 20,219 letters. America should do her share towards the resuscitation of this noble enterprise. The experiments, disasters and successes of the old company are in themselves worth a large sum to the new, and render the chances of success now ten times greater than they were when the first company was organized.

Coolie Immigration.

The "British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society" is one of the most restless institutions which the uneasy Anglo-Saxon temperament has ushered into existence. The virtuous and respectable members of this venerable body have always, with curious pertinacity, refused to "let well alone;" and, having assumed a protectorate over the British West Indies, they are just now alarmed at the prospect of a revived prosperity in those Islands. They have traced—and very correctly traced—the present improvement in West India commerce to the supply of labor obtained from the Eastern hemisphere, and their energies are immediately employed to arrest this tide of friendly immigration. Successive British Ministries have been attacked upon the subject by indefatigable deputations of this indomitable Society, and a fresh demonstration, as we learn by the *Arabia's* advices, has just taken place in an interview between the Duke of NEWCASTLE and a number of gentlemen, at which that man with a marvelous name, Mr. CHAMEROVZOV, Secretary to the Society, "read a memorial," and explained the supposed evils to which the system of Coolie immigration has given rise.

The British Anti-Slavery Society is, perhaps, too earnest and consistent to be charged with dishonesty; but, be this as it may, its memorial on the present occasion overflows with misrepresentations which any real acquaintance with the condition of the West-India Colonies would have made impossible. The whole document reeks with deplorable ignorance of the system which it so sweepingly condemns. The principle upon which the immigration is conducted is perfectly misunderstood and its practical benefits are utterly ignored. It is certainly strange to see a number of enlightened gentlemen so determined in their efforts to check the prosperity of the fairest portion of their own empire; and we can only account for the phenomenon on the supposition that their philanthropy has drifted into fanaticism, and that, far removed from the scene of the imaginary evils they depict, they are but imperfectly acquainted with facts, or have lent too ready an ear to the statements of interested schemers. Unfortunately the memorial of the Society appeals directly to the notorious prejudices of the British public, and, without much investigation, its bare statements will be received as facts that cannot be controverted. It would, however, appear from the Duke of Newcastle's answer to Mr. CHAMEROVZOV and his friends, that the present English Government is not disposed to place the most implicit reliance on their statements, or to interfere with the Coolie immigration as at present conducted.

By this time preparations have been made, in nearly all the British West India Colonies, for the introduction of laborers from Madras and Calcutta. The experiment was first tried in the Mauritius, and after it had succeeded so wonderfully that, in the space of fifteen years, the exports of the island were increased from seventy million pounds of sugar to two hundred and forty millions, the Colonies of British Guiana and Trinidad closely imitated the example. The result has been, that the exports of both have more than doubled, within a very few years. Want of labor and want of capital were the causes of West India depression, and those Colonies which could surmount the difficulty of want of capital, rose as if by magic, as soon as means were discovered to supply the want of labor. These are the facts which Mr. CHAMEROVZOV and his friends may despise as highly "material," and therefore, in their view of the case, perfectly immaterial. But the moral aspects of the question are of a like tenor.

It is altogether absurd to say that there is any resemblance whatever between the Slave-trade and the transportation of laborers from the British possessions of the East to those of the West Indies. The Coolie from Madras or Calcutta emigrates of his own free will. He leaves wretchedness and poverty at home for comfort and plenty abroad. The laws under which he lived in the East protect him in the West. There is no greater misrepresentation possible than the prevalent notion of the Coolie mortality on ship-board. A British vessel is only allowed to carry one Coolie for every three tons of its measurement, and if there is any special mortality on board it arises from the fact that sickly emigrants are permitted to take passage. This evil is carefully guarded against by the French; and though a French vessel is allowed to carry an emigrant for every ton, the mortality among the passengers is nearly always less than it is on British ships. It is further urged against the system that the Indian Coolie, after he arrives in a strange land, finds that many of the promises held out to him remain unfulfilled. But this is untrue. He is not brought out by private speculators, but by the British Government, and the Government is pledged to maintain him in his rights. To this end, a superintendent or agent-general of immigrants is appointed for each of the colonies, and his special duty is, to see that the planter's contract with the Coolie is faithfully executed. He acts on behalf of Government as the immigrants' protector. He indentures them to their employers—sees that they are well lodged—that they have proper medical attendance if they are ill—and that they receive, with regularity, their stipulated wages. This officer has also power to remove laborers who are maltreated by their employers. Finally, after their term of industrial residence has expired, it is his duty to see that they are sent back to their homes free of expense. It is a notorious fact that all who do go back take with them large sums of money—that their physical condition is much improved, and that, in a moral point of view, many of them carry away to the remote East the civilizing influences of Christianity. It is impossible to imagine the rights of any people more securely guarded and guaranteed than are those of the Indian Coolies who immigrate to the West. If half the attention given to these Hindus were bestowed upon the thousands of emigrating Anglo-Saxons who daily leave the British isles, we should see in our streets a marvelous diminution of beggary and want. West Indian proprietors have now abandoned all idea of adopting African or Chinese labor, for they regard both as inferior to the labor of the Indian Coolie. Though the latter lacks the physical strength of the Negro, his industry is more than an equivalent for any other defect. But it is not to the planter alone that this Eastern emigration has proved a blessing; it is equally beneficial to the laborer. And when we hear it so terribly denounced by the British Anti-Slavery Society, and find urged, as an all-powerful argument against its practice, that the Coolie [receives "no spiritual instruction," brought, though he be, by the very act complained of, from the darkest regions of Heathenism, we can only wonder at the perversity of spirit that prompts such an opposition to one of the happiest schemes ever devised for the elevation of a degraded people, and for the restoration to prosperity of a splendid inheritance.

Senator Douglas on the Slave-Trade.

Mr. JOHN L. PEYTON, of Staunton, Virginia, has communicated to the Richmond *Enquirer* a letter from the Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS, expressing dissent from Gen. CASS' Naturalization notions, and also stating certain Constitutional grounds upon which its writer deems the renewal of the African Slave-Trade inadmissible. The letter in question is copied into this day's issue of the TIMES.

Mr. DOUGLAS regards the Slave-Trade as virtually prohibited by the Federal Constitution. The first clause in the ninth section of the first article, he insists, is a substantial disallowance of the traffic. Although in form forbidding Congress to abolish the Slave-Trade prior to the year 1808, he says, the provision was a compromise necessary to the preservation of the Union. He stands firmly by this compromise, without which he avers the Constitution could not have been made, and declares himself "irreconcilably opposed to the revival of the African Slave-Trade, in any form and under any circumstances."

Mr. DOUGLAS' avowal of hostility is open and frank; but nothing less could be expected from any Northern man, whatever his position or party predilections. Whether he has given the best reasons for the faith that is in him, is a question not worth discussion. He has spoken out strongly and manfully the determined conviction of all respectable men at the North, and as we believe, of a majority of the most honorable men at the South. In the exercise of its Constitutional right, Congress long since abolished the Slave-trade, and branded it as a felony.

Though ARISTOTLE himself should rise from the dead, and, losing his way into the body of MR. JOHN MITCHEL, inspire that defeated crusader of Slavery with fresh arguments for his bad cause, the people of the United States will never consent to listen patiently to any propositions even remotely glancing at their acquiescence in a renewal of this atrocious traffic. There will always, of course, be found unprincipled men enough in our seaports, Northern or Southern, to connive at any villainy which promises returns of gold to themselves; and the more ignorant and impoverished classes of the South may possibly be deluded into the notion that "cheap negroes" only are needed to make them all planters. But the strength of both sections is set, as flint, against the whole scheme. Southern extremists may succeed for a time in blackening the good name of the nation by their frantic advocacy of this iniquity, but their work will eventually recoil upon themselves, and they shall be made to eat the bitter fruit of their own devices.

A Rose-Water War.

DANTON thought it impossible to make a revolution with rose-water; but the Government of Buenos Ayres has determined to try the experiment with a war. Our correspondent at Buenos Ayres sends us to-day a copy, in advance of its publication by the Buenos Ayrean Press, of a speech delivered by Señor VELEZ-SARSFIELD in the Senate of the State, in behalf of the Government, and in opposition to a proposed law for imposing the passport system upon the Buenos Ayrian people during the now pending war. How large a share our Milesian fellow-citizens may claim in this South American statesman in virtue of his patronymic, we cannot undertake to say. He is, doubtless, as much of an Irishman as the Duke of MAGENTA. But he is a man of sound views and elevated character, if we are to judge him by the doctrines of this discourse, and by the tone which breathes through it.

Señor VELEZ-SARSFIELD announces that Buenos Ayres will be governed in her new civil war by the most civil theories; that her armies will respect all private property at sea, or rather on the River Plate. The rights of neutrals, as defined by the Congress of Paris, will be defined; and the more comprehensively humane propositions of Mr. MARCY will be added unto the civilizing code of NAPOLEON III. None shall be fought but the fighters; none be harmed with the sword in body or estate, but those who take it up. With these notions of the way in which the war should be carried into foreign countries, the Government of Buenos Ayres is of course unwilling to vex its own people with unnecessary domestic restraints. It proposes, in fact, a war with none of the inconveniences of a war, except the waste of public money and the loss of life in the field. Whether this making war as agreeable as possible will tend, should it become the world's general rule, to increasing or diminishing the taste for war among mankind, is perhaps an open question. And it is highly probable that the Argentine Confederation will find itself more annoyed by the necessity of imitating Buenos Ayres and sparing the river commerce, than Buenos Ayres would herself have benefited by a general license to harry the Parana country with her terrific armada. But be these things as they may, the speech of VELEZ-SARSFIELD is creditable to South American statesmanship; and the measures on which his Government has resolved will be welcomed by the commerce of the world.

HOW DID GOV. WISE'S LETTER GET INTO PRINT?—MR. CASSIDY, of the Albany *Atlas and Argus*, admits that the confiding BERNARD DONNELLY placed Gov. WISE'S letter in his hands, to be sent to DEAN RICHMOND, at Buffalo, with the understanding that Mr. RICHMOND was to bring it with him to Albany, when he should come to the meeting of the State Committee. But on reading it, CASSIDY'S ingenuous soul was so deeply shocked by the profligacy therein revealed, that he really hadn't the heart to let it go out of his hands. Accordingly, he did not afflict DEAN RICHMOND, or the other members of the Committee, with a knowledge of its contents. They all remained in blissful ignorance, even of its existence, until it was circulated in Albany, on the day when the Committee assembled at the Delavan House. Mr. CASSIDY, therefore, denies all agency, direct or indirect, in the publication of the letter.

The matter is thus again brought very near the threshold of Mr. DONNELLY, particularly as it is charged that the letter was exhibited by that discreet friend of GOV. WISE to several persons previous to placing it in CASSIDY'S hands. How Mr. DONNELLY will now dispose of the burden laid upon him remains to be seen. We are bound to say that the story as it stands is equally trivial and disgusting. No American ought to be able to read it without a blush at the degradation into which the politics of his country have fallen.

The *Atlas and Argus* avails itself of the opportunity presented to speak its mind of Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, whom it describes as a political confidence man, to whom not only every convention, but every social circle is barred; who has held office only to show his unfitness, and who, in fact, has been in danger of the Penitentiary. These be harsh phrases in respect to a Democrat for many years honored and applauded by his party, and who, in his time, has received unqualified commendation from the very journal which thus berates him.

PERSONAL.—Private letters from Paris, received by the *Arabia*, informs us that Madame RISTORI has nearly, or quite, made up her mind to visit the United States, for the purpose of giving a series of dramatic *Matinées*. This intelligence will be welcome news to all lovers of the dramatic art; and we trust it may be confirmed by the speedy arrival of this now unquestioned Queen of Tragedy.

The Buenos Ayrean War—Important Declaration of the Buenos Ayrean Government—Reported Death of Lopez.

Our Buenos Ayrean Correspondence.

BUENOS AYRES, Wednesday, June 8, 1859.

I send you an original draft of an important declaration in regard to the principles on which the war now broken out with URQUIZA will be waged, read last night in the Senate by the Minister, Don VELEZ-SARSFIELD. This document has not yet been printed here, and reaches you in advance of our press. Rumors are current here of the death of LOPEZ. I do not vouch for them. He dies daily in the minds of his foes. D.

The speech of VELEZ-SARSFIELD, which we give below, explains and confirms the following remarks of the *Tiempo Comercial*, of Buenos Ayres, which we find in *El Noticioso de Nueva York*, of yesterday. "We have it on good authority that our Government has fully explained its policy in the present war to the Consuls of England, France and other nations. The Government will allow all vessels the right of continuing their legitimate traffic undisturbed.

SPEECH OF VELEZ-SARSFIELD.
(Translated for the NEW-YORK TIMES.)

GENTLEMEN:—His Excellency, the Governor, has charged me to make known to the House the principles which will direct the conduct of the Government in the war now declared against us by the Government of Parana, that the Senate may be able to understand clearly the bases of action in this grave and important matter, and to harmonize our internal laws with our foreign commercial relations; especially as the war is the only reason offered for imposing on the people the vexatious burdens of the passport system.

The usages and customs of war have become ameliorated with the progress of civilization. In former days, when two nations went to war, it was a legal axiom that both territories were hostile in their entirety; that their respective subjects were all individual enemies; that the property of each nation, and of all individuals of each nation, was hostile property, and should be dealt with as such. The progress of civilization has naturally separated the man engaged in peaceful labors from the armed soldier marching to battle. So, also, property making part of the material of war has been separated from the goods which compose the greater part of the capital of commerce and industry.

The United States in their treaty of alliance with Prussia, in 1789, won the glory of being the first Power to offer efficient protection to private property in time of war. This example was followed by the Powers of Europe; but, unfortunately, the war between England and France, at the beginning of this century, caused a reaction towards the maxims of barbarism. Yet through these ruins civilization still marched onward. And when the Crimean war broke out, France first established the great principle which England then adopted that "the flag protects the goods." The private property of enemies was respected; and commerce was to be smitten only by actual blockades. The Congress of Paris made a step further, and in almost all countries the principle of privateering has been abandoned. The United States were willing to go further, and proposed to France and England that private property in merchant ships should be respected. In time this must be adopted. Happily, then, there are no rights of war against men and things that are not warlike. We must accept these lessons of the great Powers, and take a step forward in our war now begun with the Argentine Confederation. This is a truly civil war, for which no laws have ever been laid down. Although it breaks out between two really independent Governments, yet each of these Governments has recognized itself as a constituent part of the Argentine Republic, and of one sole nation.

In this war, therefore, the territory of the Confederation shall not be reputed hostile territory; its inhabitants shall not be considered enemies. We recognize no enemy but the soldier who attacks us, and no hostile property but his munitions of war. It is our duty to treat the people and the property of our fellow-confederates as belonging to our brothers. In regard to the fluvial commerce, we decree, with France and England, that the neutral flag shall cover the merchandize. And we say more: This river commerce shall be covered by the flag of the country—the flag of the Argentine Republic.

Under these principles the Buenos Ayrean Government will march in the war on which we have entered. Other nations may think it best to hamper their enemies by destroying commerce. The Government of Buenos Ayres sees in the prosperity of the confederated commerce a benefit to the common country.

The Government of Buenos Ayres will impose no shackles upon foreign commerce. Clearances may be made from our ports for those of the Confederation precisely as before the war, save for goods contraband of war. We shall have no need of prize courts, for we mean to make no prizes of confederate goods or vessels. Neutral vessels consequently will not be subjected to any tedious or disturbing formalities. Orders have been given to the commander of our naval forces not to detain neutral vessels, save with a certain assurance that they contain goods contraband of war. He is to visit these vessels with the permission of their captains. If this be refused, he is to inform the Government, in order that the visitation may be made by the Consular Commissions. Goods contraband of war shall be simply and solely arms actually employed for warlike purposes.

In this way, gentlemen, we have resolved to recognize rights which we cannot deny to exist; we shall humanize war in doing only what is necessary for war. Happily this act of high morality is in full consonance with all our interests. Let us not treat our individual fellow-confederates as enemies, that they may learn to treat us as friends. It will be necessary, of course, to harmonize such internal legislation as the war has rendered imperative, with our principles of foreign action here laid down. We must not impose upon our people the burden of the passport system for leaving the territory of Buenos Ayres, if we wish to avoid the ordinary inconveniences of war; and if, as the Government believes to be the case, this system really adds nothing to our own force and detracts nothing from the force of the enemy.

These are the considerations which the Government feels bound to offer to the Senate in beginning the discussion of the law on the passport system. The Minister of the Treasury will set forth other views bearing on this point, to the House, in opposition to the project now under discussion.

ANOTHER ROTTEN BRIDGE.—The Troy *Times* says:

"We are informed, and upon authority which we have good reason to believe reliable, that on the line of the Albany Northern Railroad, not a great distance above the point at which the fearful disaster of last week occurred, there is another bridge, the rottenness of which is apparent, and quite as thorough as that of the Tomhannock death-trap. Our informant says the string-pieces are so very much decayed that he removed caps from one of them with a lead-pencil."

The *Times* innocently asks how the Directors dare to risk the lives of passengers by running trains on such bridges?

AN INTERNATIONAL EXCURSION.—On Monday next the Montreal Field Battery are to leave Montreal on a friendly visit to Boston. The excursionists are to be absent about a fortnight.

The Hon. Charles Whitehead, Agent of the British Bondholders in Mexico, has arrived to town, and is stopping at the New-York Hotel. Mr. Whitehead left Vera Cruz on the 5th inst. on his way to England, having been banished from the City of Mexico by the Miramon Government.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

THE TEXAS BOUNDARY SURVEY—REMOVAL OF INDIANS—A SWINDLER—THE RAILROAD CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 12.

The Interior Department has received dispatches from the Commissioner of the United States and Texas Boundary Survey. A trip was made up the Pecos River until Capt. WHIPPLE'S trail was struck. Much has been added materially to the geographical knowledge of a region heretofore but little known; the practicability of a good wagon road, where it was reported impossible to take a wagon, has been demonstrated.

Such information has been received at the Indian Bureau as to lead to the belief that the Indians, lately on the Reserves at Brazos Agency, by this time have been removed beyond the limits of Texas, and thus the difficulties between them and citizens of that State have been quieted.

The Creeks and Cherokees, between whom a general war was anticipated, are again at peace.

A few days ago a man, calling himself WM. EVANS, put up at one of the hotels here, after having advertised money to lend in small or large sums, and requiring a certain per centage to be paid to insure the accommodation.

His room was soon besieged by numerous needy customers, including some of our most prominent citizens. The firm was represented as EVANS, SIMMONS & Co, of New-York—but information from that City, to-day, shows that it has neither locality nor existence. The Washington applicants are about $6,000 minus.

The Southern Railroad Convention, finding other business, to-day, resolved to run a daily train between New-York and New-Orleans, from Thursday next.

From Pike's Peak—Convention to Form a Territorial Government.

St. Louis, Friday, Aug. 12.

A special dispatch to the *Republican* contains dates from Denver City to the 3d inst. A Convention of one hundred and sixty-six delegates was in session, for the purpose of taking the steps necessary to form the country adjacent to the mines into a territory, to be called Jefferson. The intention is, to apply at the next session of Congress for recognition as a Territorial Government.

Destructive Fire at Lawrence, Mass.

Boston, Friday, Aug. 12.

A fire at Lawrence this afternoon destroyed the United States Hotel building, the Central Congregational Church, the new Court-house, and one or two small wooden buildings.

At the same time a fire broke out in the Unitarian Church, some distance from the Hotel, which was partially consumed.

The falling walls of the hotel killed three men named STANLEY, painter; HENRY, an auctioneer, and LEIGHTON, a wool-sorter, in the employ of the Washington Mills.

The total loss by the fire is estimated at $150,000.

News from New-Mexico.

St. Louis, Friday, Aug. 12.

The Santa Fé mail, with dates of the 25th ult., arrived at Independence to-day. Another treaty had been concluded with the Navajos. Heavy rains had fallen throughout New-Mexico. Large numbers of Indians were seen on the Plains, but they were all friendly. The troops at the Pawnee Forks were all well. The mail party met a Company of U. S. troops *en route* to New-Mexico.

The Oberlin Anti-Slavery Troubles.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Friday, Aug. 12.

This morning Messrs. PECK, CARPENTER and FAIRCHILD, of Oberlin, who had been here attending the Anti-Slavery Convention, were served with the notice of a suit instituted against them by the United States Deputy-Marshal for false imprisonment, the damages being laid at $20,000.

From the British Provinces.

Boston, Friday, Aug. 12.

Late advices from New-Brunswick report the serious effects of the potato rot throughout the Province.

Great activity is manifested both in New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia in the formation of volunteer rifle companies.

Later from Barbadoes.

Boston, Friday, Aug. 12.

Advices from Barbados, of July 30, *vid* Halifax, states that Mr. NIGHTINGALE, an extensive sugar planter, had lost his sugar factory, machinery, &c. Total loss $200,000; no insurance.

Texas Election.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 12.

Returns from 68 counties in Texas place Gen. HOUSTON 4,400 ahead of his competitor, Messrs. HAMILTON and REAGAN are ahead for members of Congress.

Sinking of the Steamer Kate Howard.

St. Louis, Friday, Aug. 12.

The steamer *Kate Howard* sunk in the Missouri River below Jefferson City yesterday afternoon. She had a valuable cargo and 150 passengers on board. Fortunately no lives were lost. The vessel and cargo are almost a total loss.

The New-York Yacht Squadron.

Boston, Friday, Aug. 12.

The New-York Yacht Squadron, about thirty sail, arrived at New-Bedford about 5 o'clock this afternoon, and anchored off the city. The commanders and crews of the yachts are all well.

Sinking of the Steamer Mariner.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 11.

The steamer *Mariner*, from St. Louis, bound to Cincinnati, sunk last night on the flats about twenty miles above this city. No lives lost. The boat will probably be raised.

Burning of the Steamer Cliff Belden.

AMHERSTBURG, C. W., Friday, Aug. 12.

The steam-tug *Cliff Belden*, of Detroit, was burnt here last night. The engineer and wheelsman were severely injured.

New Arrival of the North American.

FARTHER POINT, Aug. 12—10 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *North American*, now due off this point with Liverpool dates of the 3d inst.

The Case of Dr. Ellis.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Two or three notices have appeared in your paper in reference to alleged swindling operations of Dr. THOMAS S. ELLIS. Public opinion should not be determined by *ex parte* statements, and I ask here only that the Doctor have as fair a hearing as his persecutors have had, and that the public withhold its final decision till his case be adjudicated. I beg here to insert the Doctor's statement of the case, made to me in writing, which I learn he has himself communicated to the public in a letter to the Press. Dr. ELLIS says:

1. The goods obtained from MURPHY were not ordered by me or for my use, but by another person, to my name, and for which he seeks to hold me responsible. The transaction took place over six months ago. I have paid MURPHY over $100, and never owned or obtained credit, and consequently had no occasion to make any representations as to my property.

2. That no charge has ever been made by a person named LESTER, but Mrs. RENNER, of Thompson-street, was glad to be allowed to withdraw the charge she made against me. No proceedings of any kind were ever had before Justice DUMMERMUTH, and the remainder of the story is equally false and malicious.

3. The goods purchased from Mr. HUNNEMAN were returned long since, and never exceeded $55 in value.

4. BERRIAN'S is a simple debt of $7, for hard ware. The amount of this bill has never but once been demanded. The goods were procured by a written order, and I never saw the parties.

5. POLHEMUS & DE VERE have done my printing for a long time. This bill is one of many which I have paid them, and they never supplied for this, as the printing of my cards was done in May.

6. Mr. WILSON, the stable-keeper, I do not owe anything for carriage hire, but I do owe him a balance for boarding my horse. He says he never made any complaint, and had no reason to do so, as I always paid my board bills monthly.

7. Dr. TAPMAN'S is a balance of $15. I have paid him a large amount of money, and having withdrawn my patronage, which amounted to considerable, he feels no doubt annoyed, but I learn has never made any complaint.

8. I never bought a book in Maiden-lane, nor do I know of a publishing house there. My books I bought and paid for in Philadelphia.

9. I never knew any person, or had any transaction with any one who lived or is now living in Watertown, Connecticut, and never was there in my life.

10. I never to my knowledge had any dealings with a Mr. SAXES in Brooklyn or elsewhere.

In the case of HERMANN, I have paid $160 on account of his bill of $270. The goods were ordered six months before they were delivered, and the requirement was that I should pay $30 per month. I advanced him $50 before getting the instruments, and at his request I gave notes for the rest.

Slander and conspiracy, Mr. Editor, are not conspicuous. The Doctor purposes and expects, in spite of all this, that has been said and done, to practice medicine and wear an unblemished character in this community. Time will determine.

With many thanks for the courtesy of your columns, I am, very truly, yours, EDWARD GILBERT, Of Counsel.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT TROUBLES.—The Joint Committee of the Common Council appointed to memorialize the Governor in favor of reinstating the Twelfth Regiment had a meeting yesterday afternoon. Councilmen LAIMBEER, LENT and VAN TINE were present. A large number of members of the regiment were also in attendance. Mr. DALRYMPLE introduced Capt. BOYLE, who has belonged to the regiment since its organization, and Capt. HUSON. Both gentlemen referred briefly to their grievances, and were followed by Col. COGER, who was proceeding to make a detailed statement of the difficulties which his command had gone through, when Councilman LAIMBEER interrupted him, and said that he hardly thought it necessary for Col. C. to proceed with his statement. Generals SANFORD and EWEN had sent in their remonstrance against the proposed memorial; they were not present to support the allegations which they had made, and naturally they must fall to the ground. He did not, therefore, deem it necessary for anything more to be said. Councilman LENT supported the same view, and said that the Committee was appointed to prepare a memorial, not to hear the parties interested. All present concurred in these opinions, and it was decided that the Committee of the Twelfth Regiment should submit a brief embracing the main points which they desired the Governor to consider. The Committee then adjourned.

SETTLED THEIR DIFFERENCES BY MARRIAGE.—A young woman, named JOHANNA GERMOND, made a complaint at the City Hall Police Court, before Alderman BRADY, last Wednesday, wherein she charged that THOS. HANNA had promised to marry her, and she had placed such faith in his word that he had succeeded in enticing her from the path of virtue. Afterwards, rather than fulfill his pledge, he had donned the livery of Uncle Sam's troops, and was serving on Governor's Island as a recruit. A note from the magistrate to the commanding officer of the Island resulted in HANNA being sent to Court yesterday, to answer the charge. The complainant was summoned and soon appeared, when, after a brief conversation, they decided to settle their differences by marriage; and the "twain were made one flesh," by the obliging magistrate. The bridegroom was immediately sent back to his soldier's quarters. He returned, however, decidedly against his inclination. His military ardor, he asserted, had cooled since his brief experience of martial life, and he had only consented to become a married man from the supposition that the ceremony was equivalent to a discharge from his present position. But his excuses were of no avail. The bride left the Court with her marriage certificate closely grasped in her hand.

THE CORPORATION FORGETS TO PAY ITS OWN DEBTS.—Comptroller HAWS has discovered, in the course of the searching investigations to which he has subjected the accounts in each of the Departments under his charge, that, during the last seven years, the City had neglected to pay taxes on a portion of its own property. The arrearages during that time have run up to the startling sum of $257,000. Of course this amount must ultimately be paid, and it will undoubtedly be provided for in the next tax-levy. It is probable, though by no means certain, that there may be found arrearages of water-rents, rents for piers, &c., &c., the collection of which has been neglected. One of the Departments, it is said, has from time to time been in the receipt of letters from different parties, offering, for a good percentage, to recover for the City certain property which the law of limitation would shortly transfer to other possessors. These cases are duly attended to, and interesting revelations may be made with reference to them.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—The Commissioners of Health met at the usual hour yesterday, all the members present. Col. DELAVAN reported that the streets were in a very cleanly and healthy condition, and that the war against the piggeries was progressing. He offered resolutions directing that the pigpens and bone-boiling establishments between Avenue A, Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, and Eighty-fifth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets should be removed. The resolutions were adopted. Thus far 150 pens have been destroyed, and 3,500 hogs removed. The Captain of the Spanish brig *Pepe* asked for leave to bring his vessel to the foot of Seventh-street, East River, to take on a cargo. The request was denied. Dr. GUNN reported that Havana, Tampico and Kingston were the only ports at present infected with yellow fever, and the resolution previously adopted was so amended as to include these, and exclude Matanzas and Cardenas from the list. The Board adjourned until Monday.

RECEPTION OF THE RICHMOND GRAYS.—The Joint Committee of the Common Council met yesterday and determined on the following programme: The Committee will meet at 6, P. M. to-day at the City Hall, Room No. 8, to proceed to the boat and meet their guests from Richmond. Monday the Mayor and Common Council meet at 9 A. M. at the Metropolitan Hotel, from whence they and their guests will be escorted by a detachment of the Seventh Regiment and the Richmond Grays to the steamboat, to convey them to the public institutions. Tuesday the Mayor and Common Council will assemble at the City Hall at 2½ P. M., to review the Richmond Grays and a detachment of the National Guard. In the evening they will assemble at the Metropolitan Hotel at 7 o'clock, to attend the dinner which is to be given to their guests.

A DINNER FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—The newsboys and friendless lads of the City, living from hand to mouth and having no choice, compelled by necessity to work on the Sabbath day or hunger, have been provided with a dinner for several Sundays past by the benevolence of a few charitable individuals, at the Newsboys' Lodging-house. The Superintendent has now no funds at his disposal for this purpose. Is there not charity enough among our people to help the movement? Morally and socially it is well worth consideration. Much good has been done by this Institution, though there are no permanent resources and it has no invested capital or funded property for its support. The statistics of the Lodging-house furnish ample proof of this: 1,200 meals have been given to homeless lads in a month, and the number of lodgers during the same time has been 1,429.

BIDS OPENED BY THE STREET COMMISSIONER.—Yesterday the Street Commissioner opened a number of bids. That for regulating, curbing and grading the street south of Central Park was among them. The cost of this work will amount to $6,000 or $7,000. Who was the successful bidder was not decided on account of some informalities in several of the bids. JOHN T. BARNARD was the successful bidder for the contract for furnishing the City with wood for fuel. The price named is $2 20 per load. JAS. DONNELLY was the only bidder for furnishing the City with coal. His price is $4 19 per ton, delivering the coal wherever it may be needed.

SERIOUS BLASTING ACCIDENT.—On Thursday last MICHAEL COX, MICHAEL GARRITY and TIMOTHY DUNN, laborers employed on the Central Park, were badly injured while engaged in blasting rocks. They were in the act of filling a drill with powder when an explosion prematurely took place, and each of the three men was severely burned about the face and hands—COX losing one of his fingers. The poor fellows were taken to the New-York Hospital for medical treatment. Neither of them, however, is thought to be in a dangerous condition.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—RAYMOND BECKWITH, a boy 9 years of age, was accidentally drowned on Wednesday afternoon, while playing on the pier foot of Spring-street, North River. Deceased was standing on the string-piece of the dock, when the sudden blowing of the steam-whistle of a tug so startled him that he fell into the water. A Mr. WHITE jumped after the lad, but was unable to rescue him. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, and the usual verdict was rendered.

ST. LAWRENCE CHURCH PIC-NIC AND FESTIVAL.—The members of this Church held a festival, Thursday, at Jones' Wood, for the benefit of the free school attached to the Church in Yorkville, which is under the superintendence of the Sisters of Charity. Nearly four thousand persons were on the ground, and dancing and various amusements usual on such occasions were entered into with high glee. Shelton's Band was engaged, and everything went off in the most respectable and pleasing manner.

TRIAL OF A STEAM FIRE ENGINE.—The steam fire-engine belonging to Manhattan Company No. 8 was tried at the corner of Grand and Essex streets, Thursday, for the benefit of Mr. H. NATHAN, Chief-Engineer of the Charleston Fire Department. With 100 pounds pressure, the engine threw a stream 120 feet high. Mr. N. expressed himself gratified with the result of the trial.

FATAL FALL FROM A CART.—A carman named PATRICK GURNY, while in a fit, fell from his vehicle a few nights ago on the corner of Twenty-first-street and First-avenue, and received injuries which yesterday proved fatal. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest at Bellevue Hospital, and a verdict in accordance with the fact was rendered. Deceased was 29 years of age, and an Irishman by birth.

COUP DE SOLIEL.—An inquest was held yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, by Coroner O'KEEFE, upon the body of an unknown man who died on Thursday night from the effect of the heat. Deceased was about 5 feet 8 inches in height; his hair was sandy-colored, and he wore no whiskers. On his left cheek he had an old scar. Verdict, "Death from sun-stroke."

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—BRIDGET CONNOLLY, a servant, 34 years of age, fell into the coal vault of House No. 18 Hamilton-street on the 30th ult. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital for treatment, but her injuries were so severe that they resulted in death on Thursday night. Coroner O'KEEFE yesterday held an inquest on the body.

MAN FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a man, apparently a German, about forty years of age, was found in the water yesterday at the foot of Pier No. 21 North River. An investigation was held by Coroner O'KEEFE, but no evidence by which deceased could be identified, was elicited. A verdict of "found drowned" was rendered.

AN INFANT'S BODY FOUND IN A SINK.—The body of a male child was found on Thursday in the sink of house No. 154 West Eighteenth street. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest, but the evidence failed to show who placed the body where it was found.

THE NEW ARSENAL.—The rebuilding of the State Arsenal at the corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue will be completed about the middle of October. Yesterday a number of architects and builders visited it by invitation of Mr. JOHN W. RITCH, its architect, when the stability of the structure was satisfactorily tested by different experiments.

Police Reports.

RE-ARREST OF NOTORIOUS SHOPLIFTERS.—Last Saturday night ANN Hildebrand and Catharine Hoffman were arrested on a charge of stealing from the store of Messrs Rockwell & Smith, in Fourth-avenue, near Eighth-street. They were held to answer the charge in $500 bail, and Rudolph Blumenberg, of No. 48 Fulton-street, became their bondsman. A day or two since the magistrate who accepted the security became convinced that Blumenberg was wholly irresponsible, or, in technical language, that the accused were at large on "straw bail." Yesterday afternoon Officers King and McCord were directed to look up the offenders. As the officers were prosecuting their search they observed the two females in company with another, near the corner of Third-avenue and Sixteenth-street, and the trio apparently in a fatigued condition from carrying heavy burdens. Upon taking the women into custody the officers found concealed in spacious bags beneath the women's ample skirts, 9 felt hats, 4 caps, 2 Panama hats, 4 pairs ladies' black gaiters, 3 pairs children's fancy gaiters, and other articles supposed to have been stolen from stores in Third-avenue, which they had entered under pretence of purchasing. All the stolen goods were found upon Barbara and Catharine Hoffman, who say they are sisters. The three prisoners were all held by Justice CONNOLLY to await examinations. William Hildebrand, husband of one of the women, was also arrested on a charge of being implicated with the others. All these parties are known to the Police as professional shoplifters. A few months ago Mrs. Hildebrand was convicted of a similar offence in Boston. The Court, however, suspended judgment in her case because she had five little children dependent upon her. Her confederate in that affair is now serving a term in the State Prison, Massachusetts.

GETTING A WAGON.—David White, who keeps a carriage factory at No. 458 Third avenue, made a complaint, Thursday, before Justice QUACKENBUSH against Calvin Gifford, of Thirty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, charging him with false pretences. White alleges that a carriage belonging to Mr. Abel Wheaton was left at his shop last April to be painted. In the latter part of July the defendant came into his shop and asked if the wagon was for sale. Wheaton replied in the affirmative, and announced $85 cash to be the price. Gifford agreed to purchase on these terms, provided the vehicle were put in perfect order and delivered on the 30th of July. White, on his part, assented, and accordingly took the wagon on the 30th inst. to the stable of defendant. A proposition was then made by Gifford that the bill be made out at the price of $125, as he wished to purchase the vehicle for a man named Tompkins, and wanted to make a commission himself. This was done, and Gifford handed White a promissory note for $106 40, purporting to be drawn by A. F. Smith, on the Hanover Bank, and made payable to defendant's order three months after date. White took the note, supposing it to be a bank check; but when he had discovered its true character he demanded the money or the wagon, and tendered Gifford the note. This the latter refused to take, and said that White could not take the wagon back unless he was a stronger man than himself. White left, taking the note with him. He now seeks redress in a complaint against Gifford for false pretences. The accused was held for examination.

ARREST OF A WELL-KNOWN PICKPOCKET.—Several weeks since, Stephen Easton, of No. 238 West Thirty-Fourth-street, was looking at some pictures in a show-window at the corner of Liberty and Nassau streets, when he was rudely pushed aside by a young man, who, however, politely begged pardon for his rudeness, and then passed on. Shortly after, Mr. Easton missed his gold watch, and immediately proceeded to the Detective office and made known his loss. Yesterday, Detective Roach, in passing through Centre-street, saw two well known thieves, named Bissell and Pete Houston, evidently on the look-out for "chances." Houston answered the description of the man who robbed Mr. Easton, and was arrested and taken to Headquarters, and locked up. Mr. Easton called and fully identified Houston as the man whom he thinks stole his watch. The likeness of the accused has graced the Rogues' Gallery for a long time.

ALLEGED GRAND LARCENY.—A stage-driver named John Knapp, was arrested yesterday morning, by Officer Fields, of the Fifth Precinct, on a charge of being implicated in the theft of $26 in gold from Wm. H. Walker. The complainant alleges that he was enticed by an abandoned woman into a house of ill-fame in Staple-street, and there robbed of the above-mentioned sum. The officer found what he supposed to be a portion of the stolen money in Knapp's possession, and arrested him on suspicion. Alderman SMITH, before whom the accused was taken, held him for examination. The woman escaped arrest.

THE DISORDERLY-HOUSE CASE.—In the TIMES of the 4th inst., it was stated in the Police Reports, that George F. Van Brunt had gone bail for Louisa Worth, proprietress of a disorderly house in Fortieth-street. Such was not the fact. William S. Martin, of No. 317 West Seventeenth-street, became bondsman for her, and Mr. Van Brunt for a witness on the part of the people against the house. Mr. V. yesterday surrendered his bail of the witness, who is now locked up in default of bail.

ALLEGED HOTEL THIEF ARRESTED.—A young man who gave his name as Varnum put up at the Liberty House, in Warren-street, on Wednesday, and from his movements the proprietors caused his arrest on suspicion of being a hotel thief. An empty valise, a set of false keys and a chisel were found in his possession. As he could not give a satisfactory account of himself, his likeness was added to the Rogues' Gallery and he was locked up.

AN ALLEGED PICKPOCKET.—A young woman, named Jenny Connolly, was arrested on Thursday, charged with picking the pocket of Mrs. Catharine Daly of a porte-monnaie, containing some change, as she was riding in a City railroad-car. Mrs. Susan Carnly, residing in Eighty sixth-street, near Fifth-avenue, also charges her with a similar offence. Justice BERNHAM committed the accused for examination.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—Two waiters at the Metropolitan Hotel, named Philip Cornelius and Charles Anderson, had a quarrel on Wednesday night, when, it is alleged, that the latter struck his opponent a severe blow on the head with an axe, and pointed a loaded pistol at him. Anderson was arrested yesterday, and Justice BERNHAM committed him to prison to answer a charge of felonious assault.

ANOTHER BIGAMY CASE.—A man named Patrick Hunt, was arrested, Thursday, charged with having married Honoran Gray four years since in this City, when at the same time he had a wife living in Ireland, to whom he was married 28 years ago. Alderman SMITH, who is dispensing justice at the Lower Police Court, held the accused for examination.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE POLICE BUSINESS.—An effort will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature to pass a law reducing the magisterial force in this city to at least one half the present number. Those most familiar with this business say that one Justice for criminal business and another for civil business can perform all the necessary duties in the Western District, and a Justice with power to dispose of both civil and criminal business would be equal to the wants of the Eastern District of the city. So far as the Western District is concerned, this change has recently been proved entirely practicable. For some time past Justice CORNWELL has attended to all of the criminal cases, except those arrested in one Precinct, and not only has he disposed of all the business promptly, but has had some leisure besides.

JOINT BOARD.—The joint Board of Supervisors and Aldermen were in session again Wednesday evening, to consider the amount of taxes necessary to be raised for 1860. Almost the only business transacted was the adoption of the following:

FOR STREET-CLEANING AND WELLS AND PUMPS.

Wards.	Streets.	Wells & Pumps.	Total.
I	$1 700	$300	$2,000
II	2 300	700	3 000
III	2 050	350	2 350
IV	1 500	500	2 000
V	2,500	500	2 000
VI	3 000	750	3.750
VII	1,500	600	2,100
VIII	200	300	500
IX	1 350	1 400	2 750
X	2 000		2 000
XI	4,100	1,300	5.400
XII	1,200	600	1.800
XIII	3,000	400	3 400
XIV	2,000	600	2 600
XV	1 000	250	1,250
XVI	1,200	500	1,700
XVII	250	250	500
XVIII	Nothing required.		
XIX	1,200	400	1,600

FIRES.—Late on Thursday night an attempt was made to set fire to SCHERMERHORN & Co.'s rope walk in North Third-street, by turning camphene upon the roofing and communicating fire. It burned well for awhile, but the fire was discovered in season to prevent serious damage. Yesterday morning there was an alarm of fire near Cross' Dock, foot of Morton-street, but no fire could be found by the firemen.

ROBBERY.—Yesterday two men entered a house on South Fourth-street, ostensibly for the purpose of obtaining board for one person. While the boarder-seeker went to look at the rooms, his companion remained behind, and succeeded in concealing about $30 worth of ladies' clothing, which he found in a room adjoining the parlors. The robbery was not discovered until both of the visitors had left.

DANGEROUS ASSAULT.—DANIEL RYAN was arrested by the Police of the Third Precinct yesterday, on a warrant in which he is charged with attempting to kill a man named EDWARD KENDY with an axe. The offence was committed last week, and the injured man has not been out of bed since. The accused gave bail before Justice CORNWELL to answer.

THE ATLANTIC-STREET TUNNEL.—Messrs. JOHN WINSLOW, T. F. KING and JOHN D. LAWRENCE have been appointed by the Superintendent, as Commissioners under the Act, to close up the Atlantic street Railroad Tunnel. The work, will, therefore, be pressed through speedily, and a long contest be ended.

ARSON.—FRANCIS and JOHN MCGRATH were arrested yesterday on complaint of Fire Marshall BELKNAP, on suspicion of having fired the house recently destroyed on Third-avenue, near Twentieth-street. Justice CORNWELL will examine into the case to-day.

A CHARTER-OAK TRUMPET.—Last evening, Engine Company No. 12, of this City, was presented with a speaking trumpet by Engine Company No. 1 of Hartford, Conn. The trumpet is made of wood from the famous Charter Oak. It is a neat affair.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

Is issued on the morning of every Tuesday and Friday, and contains, in addition to the bulk of intelligence given in the Daily Paper,

A LITERARY DEPARTMENT,

Embracing Standard Novels and Tales, and Miscellaneous Selections of the highest interest. With the issue of Tuesday, July 26, the initial chapters of

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An Original and profoundly interesting story of that unequaled novelist,

CHARLES READE,

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THE WEEKLY TIMES,

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FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES
are considered, by competent judges, to be
THE ONLY RELIABLE SAFES IN MARKET.
Against the *most skillful* BURGLAR it is
A SURE PROTECTION,
being fitted with a POWDER-PROOF COMBINATION LOCK of LILLIE'S OWN MANUFACTURE,
and the great fire at Oshkosh proved them to be the
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Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.—I. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale Tubular, Lace, Napoleon Scarf, and all other fashionable styles of Summer Neck Ties, Stocks, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Hosiery, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts, Plain, Dress-plait, French and English Printed Shirts, Alexandre's, Bajou's and Courvoisier's Kid Gloves, &c.
Particular attention bestowed upon their custom Shirt department. Gentlemen ordering Shirts made from measure may rely upon a good fit and well-executed work.

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Dr. Halsted's success in the cure of Woman's diseases is well known. "No Summer resort surpasses Round Hill Water Cure, at Northampton, Mass., in loveliness, and in all the resources calculated to gratify the tastes and promote the comfort of visitors."—*St. Louis Republican.*

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Are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.
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Crissander's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at 8 Astor House.

MARRIED.

LAPPER—HYDE.—At Oaklawn, Yonkers, on Thursday, Aug. 4, by the Rev D. R. Sauver, PAUL LAPPER, Esq., of Quebec, to Mrs. JANE HYDE, niece of Richard Walsh, Esq.

DIED.

LIVERMORE.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 11, at the residence of her son in-law, E. L. Larremore, after a lingering illness, LUCY, relict of the late Capt. Joseph Livermore, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, corner of 4th-st. and Avenue C, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

PASSENDEGAST.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 12, JANE PASSENDEGAST, aged 83 years, widow of the late James Prendergast.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, also of her son, John Prendergast, and her son in law, Phillips Weeks, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her daughter, Mary Kent, No. 110 1st av.

WHITE.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 12, after a short and severe illness, DANIEL WHITE, Jr., aged 31 years.

His remains will be taken to Purchase, Westchester County, this (Saturday) morning, at 8 o'clock, for interment.

WHITFORD.—In this City, JULIA, wife of William H. Whitford, and daughter of the late Ezrenutus Palmer, of North Salem, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 119th-st., bet ween 1st and 2d avs., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WILSON.—On Friday evening, Aug. 12, at 6 o'clock, of consumption, after a severe illness of 9 months, WM. WILSON, aged 21 years.

His personal friends, also the friends of the family, are requested to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

THORN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Aug. 12, of cholera infantum, CAROLINE, infant daughter of Abia B. and Elizabeth S. Thorn.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from No 48 Pierrepont-st.

MOSES.—At Ning Sing, on Friday, July 29, JANNETTE, daughter of David B. and Jannette A. Moses, aged 6 months and 9 days.

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4, 55, 15, 58, 69, 26, 51, 22, 45, 25, 21, 44, 35.

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62, 64, 17, 68, 25, 55, 19, 49, 11, 15, 51, 32, 70.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.

Class No. 433, Aug. 12, 1859.

37, 8, 59, 17, 63, 74, 50, 3, 20, 44, 33, 38, 75.

Class No. 434, Extra, Aug. 12, 1859.

77, 57, 43, 36, 59, 11, 25, 34, 52, 20, 41, 37, 51.

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

32 HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN. 32

The great value of the GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES is guaranteed by testimonials from the most distinguished men in the country whose names, and the evidence of genuine character, are at the service of any person interested. Among them are testimonials from the GOVERNORS OF TWO STATES The Chairman of the BOARD OF HEALTH OF NEW-YORK. One of the Surgeons in-Chief of BELLEVUE HOSPITAL. Many clergymen, including the Rev. N. Bangs, D. D., THE HEAD OF THE METHODIST CHURCH. THE STATE CHEMIST AND ASSAYER of the State of Massachusetts. THE MAYOR OF NEW-YORK CITY. UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER to Great Britain. The proprietor of BARNUM'S MUSEUM. And many other public men, together with editorial notices from the leading journals in the country.

Convincing and unanswerable arguments have been addressed to the leading Physicians and Surgeons of the day, prominent among whom were:

Dr. Valentine Mott, President and Professor of Surgery.
Dr. Edward H. Dixon, Editor of *Scalpel* and Operating Surgeon.
Dr. G. S. Bedford, Professor of Diseases of Women, New-York University.
Dr. Willard Parker, President of Academy of Medicine.
Dr. J. Marion Simms, Head of Women's Hospital, New-York.
Dr Lewis A. Sayre, Head of Bellevue Hospital, New-York.
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Will positively cure Cholera Infantum, Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, and all the diseases incident to the process of teething. It gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the infant. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold by all druggists, at 25 cents per bottle, and at the office, No. 13 Cedar-st.

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Can be supplied on liberal terms with Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venetian Liniment, every bottle warranted full. This medicine is warranted to cure Diarrhœa, Chaste, Croup, Chronic Rheumatism and pains of all kinds, or money. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

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HARPER & BROTHERS,
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From the Athenæum.

"Life and Liberty in America" is a bright, fresh, and hopeful book, worthy of the author whose songs are oftenest heard on the Atlantic. Dr. Mackay writes as healthily as he sings—describing, as he tells us, "Life" as he saw it, and "Liberty" as he studied it, both in the North and in the South.

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II.
LEVER'S GERALD FITZGERALD.
COMPLETE.

GERALD FITZGERALD, "The Chevalier." A Novel. By CHARLES LEVER, Author of "Charles O'Malley," "Glencore,"

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, WARBURTON av., Yonkers.—The Rev D. W. Fogg, D. D., of Norwich, will preach in the above church TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. Sunday, 14th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner of 4th-av and 22d-st. The Rev. Dr. DeBURCH will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and the Rev. Dr. DAVIDSON, of New Brunswick, in the EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF WILLIAM AND FULTON STREETS.—Divine service every Sabbath, at 10½ A. M., 4 P. M., and Sabbath school and Bible classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer meeting in the evening at 8 o'clock. A Friday Evening Prayer meeting at 8 o'clock. A daily Prayer meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

CAMP-MEETING NOTICE.—THERE WILL be a Camp-Meeting held about 1½ miles from Yonkers village, on the Sawmill River Road, commencing on MONDAY, Aug. 15, by the different Independent Methodist Societies of New-York. People wanting tents, apply to the Committee.

JESSE D. BROWN, JAMES VINCENT,
H. AKERLY, G. BOWLER.

SERVICES OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church have been commenced at Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av., and will be regularly continued on every SUNDAY. Hours of service 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. Rev. FRANCIS PIER, Minister, officiating.

THE REV. F. McMENAMY, D. D., AND THE friends of a free Bible, will prosecute their inquiries respecting the unfounded impressions of Romanists with regard to the Pope's succession from Peter, his empire, his kingdom and his priesthood from Christ, in Spring-st. Hall, No. 126 Spring st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, (corner of Bleecker and Downing sts.)—The Pastor the Rev. MOSES BALLOU, will preach in this Church TO MORROW MORNING, Subject—*Life's True Good; What is it?* Services commencing at 10½ A. M. No EVENING service during this month.

THE REV. JOHN SERVICE, FROM IRELAND, will preach, D. V., on next Lord's Day EVENING, the 14th inst., in Lamartine Hall, corner 29th-st. and 8th-av., when interesting information will be given concerning the revival in Ireland. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock P. M. The Scottish version of the Psalms used at worship.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, and EVENING by the Pastor, the Rev. E. L. JAMES. Services to commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M. Union Prayer-meeting daily from 12 to 1 o'clock. The public generally are invited to attend. Seats free.

UNTO TWO THOUSAND AND THREE *Hundred Days: Then shall the Sanctuary be Cleansed.* S. S. SNOW, the messenger of the Coming King, will preach on the subject of the above text TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 208 Bowery. Seats free.

COOPER INSTITUTE—UNION RELIGIOUS SERVICES —Thirteenth Sunday. Aug. 14. A Christian Jew (Mr. E. M. EPSTEIN) will preach at 10½ A. M. Descendants of Israel are specially invited. The Rev. Mr. SACHS, of Newburgh, will preach at 8 P. M. Prayer-meetings as usual at 8 A. M. (every morning) and 3½ P. M.

FIRST INDEPENDENT SOCIETY—HOPE Chapel, No. 730 Broadway, the Rev. GEORGE F. FOOTE, Pastor. The public services of this Society are discontinued until the first Sunday of September, at 10½ A. M. The Sunday School will meet on the first Sunday of October.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The Rev. E. L. MAGOON, D. D., of Albany, N. Y., will preach as above EVERY SABBATH during the present month of August. Morning services at 10½ A. M., and Afternoon at 4 o'clock P. M. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited to attend.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at 4 and 7½ P. M. Also, on THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

THE NEW-YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL Teachers' Association will hold their regular monthly concert, at the Reformed Dutch Church, in West 23d-st., near 7th-av., (the Rev. Mr. GANSE,) on MONDAY EVENING, the 15th inst., at 8 o'clock. Will the schools be well represented?

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES, and others willing to promote their welfare, the Rev. THOS GALLAUDET, Rector, 18th-st. near 5th-av. Services with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3½ P. M. The Rev. Dr. MORRIS, Pastor of St. Philip's Church, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING.

THE FLOATING "CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR," for Seamen, at the foot of Pike-st.—Rev B. B. EDDINGTON will preach on SUNDAY, Aug 14. Subject for morning and afternoon, *Heaven.*

I talk to me of heaven. I love
To hear about my home above.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, IN 25TH-ST., BETween 7th and 8th-avs.—Dr. J. R. BIGELOW will relate some incidents in the life, character and ministry of the lamented Nott here, at 10½ o'clock SUNDAY MORNING. Rev. C. G. SOMMER, D. D., will preach in the Evening. This Church open through August.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Brooklyn. The Rev. S. S. N. GRELLY, from Grand Rapids, Mich., will preach in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, corner Fulton-av. and Hoyt-st., SUNDAY, Aug. 14, and 21st, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

DR. ARMITAGE BEING ABSENT FROM the City, the Rev. C. A. BOARDMAN will supply his place, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 33th-st. Subject of discourse—*Christian Union.* Seats free.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH —Corner Lexington-av and 30th-st. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING by the Rev. EDGAR N. LEVY, Pastor of the King-st. Baptist Church, Newark. Evening service to commence at 8 o'clock.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Preaching on SABBATH, Aug. 14, by the Pastor, the Rev. SPENCER L. FINNEY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. This Church will be open all Summer. The public are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. The Rev. MARSHALL B. SMITH, of Philadelphia, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, corner of 56th-av. and 34th-st., will be open during the Summer every SABBATH at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Rev. J. M. SHERWOOD, President of Illinois College.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—REV. H. DYER, D. D., will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Bam mond-st. and Waverly-place. Services at 10½ A. M., 4 and 8 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—22D-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs., the Rev. ROBERT MCCARTER, D. D., Pastor. The Rev. JAMES LITTLE will preach in the above church TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) August 14, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 4 o'clock P. M.

THE ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH WILL commence worship in the large and commodious church edifice in 7th-av., near 12th-st., TO-MORROW. Preaching by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Communion at 3 P. M. Baptism at Hoboken at 7½ A. M.

PREACHING TO-MORROW (SABBATH) in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Duffield-st., Brooklyn, by the Pastor, the Rev G. B. MCMILLAN, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. The public are cordially invited. Seats free to strangers. Sabbath School at 9 and 3 o'clock.

THE CORNER-STONE OF THE WASHINGTON-square M. E. Church, in 4th-st., near Macdougal, will be laid on WEDNESDAY NEXT, Aug. 17, at 5 o'clock P. M., by the Rev. Bishop JANES. An address will be delivered by the Rev. JOHN MCCLINTOCK, LL. D.

THE REV. DR. MARSELUS, OF NEW-York, will preach at the Ref. Prot. Dutch Chapel, corner of Bummit and Hicks sts., South Brooklyn, NEXT SABBATH, (19th inst.,) at 10½ A.M., and at 7½ P.M.

GRAND-STREET CHURCH, CORNER OF Crosby-st., will be open TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. The pastor, the Rev. JOHN THOMSON, D. D., will D. V., officiate.

PACIFIC-STREET M. E. CHURCH, CLINton-st., corner of Pacific, Brooklyn.—Preaching in the lecture room of this Church TO-MORROW, 14th inst., at 3 and 8 P. M., by the Rev. Dr. A. B. ROBINSON, of New-York. Sabbath School at 9 A. M., and prayer meeting at 10½ o'clock.

CATHOLIC LECTURES.—DR. T. L. NICHOLS lectures at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, on the great religious questions of *Catholicity and Protestantism.* Admission one dime.

NEW-JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. The Rev. S. H. WORCESTER, of Baltimore, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING. Service commences at 10½ o'clock.

THE REV. HENRY KIMBALL WILL preach in the Presbyterian Church, 50th-st., near 8th-av., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Subject—*Joy and Sorrow in Christian Life.*

PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—CORner Dekalb and Carlton-avs, Brooklyn. The Rev. ALEXANDER JACK, of Newburgh, will preach in the above Church NEXT SABBATH, Aug. 14, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE REV. WM. LINDSAY, OF PHILADelphia, will preach in the Greene-st. M. E. Church, (between Broome and Spring sts.) TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 8 P. M. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at 3 P. M. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN—THE Rev. Dr CUTLER'S—is to be opened TO-MORROW for divine service, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. THOMAS SYDNEY, of Philadelphia, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ and 4 o'clock, and address the Children's Meeting in the EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—THE REV. G. A. PELTZ, pastor of the Pilgrim Church, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M., at their hall, corner 34th-st. and 8th-av.

THE TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH —25-av., between 10th and 11th sts., will be reopened on SUNDAY, the 14th inst. Services as usual, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

THIRD UNITARIAN SOCIETY—CORNER of Broadway and 32d st.—The Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM. Services in the MORNING only. Subject—*Pax Knighis and Priesthood of the Soul.* Seats free.

AT THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 41st-st., near the 6th-av., the Rev JAMES A. LITTLE will preach SUNDAY, Aug. 14, at 10½ A. M. and at 3½ P. M.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—BLEECKER Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts. Elder GEORGE EVANS will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. Seats free. Bible Class at 2 P. M.

TRY THE INDELIBLE PENCILS FOR marking clothing. They are universally liked by the ladies. They are neater, less trouble than indelible inks, and bound to take the place of indelible ink entirely. For sale at No. 167 Broadway, and at all druggists, stationers and fancy goods stores.

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Figured Satins, Manila Baskets, India Madras Handkerchiefs
Grass Linen, Newport Dress Goods, India Mull Dresses,
India Robes, Mandarin Silks, Ivory Card Cases,
Bean Rose, Pineapple Bonnets, Japanese Curiosities,
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Pongees, Pineapple Ties, Pineapple Scarfs,
Rice Paintings, Paintings on Paths, Pineapple Cravats,
Seersucker, Silk Cambiet, Pineapple Collars and Sleeves,
Silk Cambiet, Pineapple Collars and Sleeves,
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Having obtained a verdict in the United States Circuit Court, establishing the validity of our patents, we hereby CAUTION MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS generally against making EXTENSION SKELETON SKIRTS without license from us, or selling any such Skirt not manufactured by us, unless the same are stamped with the date of our patent, under license from us. All persons infringing the above patent will be held liable to us for damages to the full extent of the law. The undersigned are parties having valid license from us under the EXTENSION SKIRT PATENT.

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SKIRTS.—WE ARE MAKING THE BEST WOVEN Skirts: 12 spring, $1 91; 14 spring, $1 50; 17 spring, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 spring, $8 per dozen. 12 spring, $11; and 14 spring, $14 per dozen. Old skirts woven over.
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THE ASTOR LIBRARY WILL BE CLOSED from the 1st to the 28th of August, during which time the new library building will be prepared for use.

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Rev. E. G. WRIGHT, M. A., PRINCIPAL,
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For circulars concerning terms, references, and other particulars, address the Principal or
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ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
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Its eighty-second term opens Sept. 12. Stages will continue to convey pupils to and from the Institute. Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For circulars and further information apply at the Institute, Nos. 262 261 and 266 Madison-st.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. Nos. 3 and 5 West 32th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th av., will re open on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims, and practical life of the School, may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHer, graduated at Yale, of strong impulse to communicate knowledge and corresponding tact, with methodical habits, will open a Select school in the City of Brooklyn on or before Sept. 6 next, where the number will be strictly limited to Ten. Gentlemen who can appreciate the advantages thus offered will address TEACHER, Box No. 500 Brooklyn Post-office.

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A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS COMPLETED the full course in one of the first Female Seminaries in New-England, desires a situation either as private instructor in a gentleman's family, or as an assistant in some school, where she could be employed in teaching the higher English branches, French or Latin. She can furnish satisfactory testimonials as to character and scholarship. Address G. E. S., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 720 BROADWAY, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 15th of September, at Nos. 6 and 10 Clinton-place.
Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of September to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Fall Term will commence Sept. 14. Terms $225 per year, including board and English branches. Circulars containing full particulars may be obtained of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, Miss AIKEN, Stamford, Conn.

DON BERNARD'S INSTITUTE—NO. 1 WEST 24th-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., New-York. Madame DON BERNARD *nee* de Rochefermay, respectfully informs her pupils and the public that her Boarding and Day School for Young ladies reopens on Sept. 15.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 219 Water-st., or the Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Next academic year commences Sept. 21, and continues forty-two weeks. Location beautiful and healthy. For catalogues apply to Principal, the Rev. L. H. NORTHRUP.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEWOOD, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Annual Catalogue and Circular just published. Persons desiring a cozy will please address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT NEWROCHELLE.—This institution will enter on its 15th term the 1st September. Circulars, by addressing the Principal, who will call on applicants, if desired, and if in or near the City of New-York. R. LOCKWOOD.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I. —The Fall Session of this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 7. For circulars, address the Principal, E. A. FAIRCHILD.

DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—NO. 260 West 23d-st., near 9th-av.—Removed from 241 West 31st-st. The Rev. O. S. ST. JOHN, Principal. Next session opens Sept. 12.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School, No. 43 East 21st-st., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) MONDAY, Sept. 19.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, FULLY COMPETENT to teach the English branches, Latin, French, and Music, would be willing to receive into her father's family as a pupil a little girl of from six to twelve years of age, who would be watched over with kind and sisterly attention, and enjoy all the comforts of a refined and Christian home. For terms, &c., address Box No. 824 New-Haven Post-Office, New-Haven, Conn.

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A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of the English branches, French and music, and accustomed to the entire supervision of children, desires a situation as governess in a private family. Salary moderate. Address TEACHER, No. 53 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights.

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A GENTEEL RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Morristown, N. J., elegantly finished, with modern improvements, in perfect order; also, a farm of 80 acres, with a beautiful prospect, abundance of fruit, timber, fish pond, &c. E. EDDY & Co., No. 61 Liberty-st.

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FOR SALE—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUNtry place, commanding a magnificent view one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minutes' walk from the depot. Land from two to thirty acres good house, abundant out-buildings, choice fruit, and pure air and water. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

TO LET—AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, A furnished cottage, pleasantly situated on Townsend's-av., three minutes' walk from Vanderbilt's Landing. For particulars apply at No. 163 Front-st., New-York, or to THOS. BALLELLE, Townsend's-av., Clifton.

STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., IMPORTERS of Havana cigars, No 59 Beaver-st, corner William, offer for sale all grades of Havana cigars of their own importation, either in bond, for export, or from store, duty paid.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY, competent woman, in a private family, as cook; she thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and making desserts; is willing to assist with the washing; can give City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 26th-st., between 6th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, MIDDLEaged, a situation as seamstress in a gentleman's family; superintend growing children or the entire care of an infant; testimonials as to her integrity and capability; no objection to the country. Call on Thursday, Aug. 11, and from then until engaged, at No. 55 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has no objection to take care of children; has lately landed in this country; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 504 Houston-st. Good City reference from last place.

WANTED—FOR MOST KINDS OF EMPLOYment, 50 respectable girls for the City, and 50 for the country, and 100 respectable employes—200 in all. Those wanting help in the country, male and female, by dropping a line a day or two before coming, will be provided when called for. 25 cents a day allowed to respectable girls not provided with good places in their days. Call quick at No. 207 Hudson-st., near Canal. Delays are dangerous. One laundress wanted to go to Cuba, 15 or 18 dollars per month. Call this day from 10 to 12 A. M.
O. WATSON.

WANTED—FOUR PLACES, FOR A COACHMAN, cook chambermaid, and waitress. A family breaking up house keeping is desirous of getting places for the above excellent help, who have been in the family a long time, and can be well recommended. Address Box No. 307 Post-office.

COMPANION AND HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady of birth and education wishes for an engagement as companion to a lady, whose household arrangements she would take charge of, if necessary; the highest references given and required. Address, for three days, P. P., Post-office, Newport, R. I.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGlish, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman by a man who thoroughly understands his business in both branches; also the laying out of new grounds and budding and grafting of all kinds of trees; has twelve years' experience in this country, and can be highly recommended from his employers. Address a note to M. D., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, all this week will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN ANY RESPECTAble business in which he can make a living, by a young man of steady, active habits; would prefer some counting-where good handwriting will be brought into use; will make himself generally useful. Any one wishing to employ such a person, will address G. H. T., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; also, farming; conducted a large place for the last ten years. Best of reference for capability and sobriety. Address G. F., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man of long experience in the management and care of horses; is a careful driver and understands the business perfectly; can refer to his former employers. Can be seen at No. 198 East 21st-st., for three days if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and plain gardener; is willing to make himself useful about the place. Has the best of reference. Address J. O., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS, WHO speaks French and some English, a situation to work on a farm. He is a regular farmer; not afraid of work; understands already the way of farming in this country. Address H. S., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, SEVENTEEN years of age, a situation to learn a good trade, or to drive a grocery wagon. Address G. C. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman and gardener; is willing to make himself useful. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a married man, willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 55 Cannon-st.

TO BANKS.—A YOUNG MAN, 18 YEARS OF age, desires a situation as clerk in a Bank or an Insurance Company; is a good plain writer, a good judge of money, understands the banking business, book-keeping, discounts, clerks' duties, &c., and is somewhat acquainted with the insurance business. Can furnish good references. Address HENRY R. WELLS, Williamsburgh, L. I.

$50 WILL BE GIVEN TO ANY RESPONsible person who will procure a situation for the advertiser, a married man, as conductor on any of the City Railroads, or a situ

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
CREDIT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURCHASES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for the principal Towns and Cities of
BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
HOLLAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
IRELAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CADIZ, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c. &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF
THE NEW-WORLD INSURANCE CO.,
No 35 Pine-st.,
Great Western Buildings, New-York.
The Directors have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT, payable on demand.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON,
Secretary.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1859.
This Company has declared a
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 7 PER CENT.
Payable on demand.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.
Issue Bills of Exchange and travelers' credit, available in all the cities of Europe. Letters of introduction furnished to persons visiting Europe, to our houses in Paris, London, Liverpool, &c.
H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 60 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Table of Insurance Stocks sent upon application.

ALLYN COX,
NOTE, STOCK AND LOAN BROKER,
No. 43 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also other descriptions of paper sold on commission, at current rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1859.
MR. HOWARD POTTER IS AUTHORIZED by power of attorney to sign the name of our firm.
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.

LEAVENWORTH CITY BONDS, TEN PER CENTS.—These bonds are issued for municipal purposes, and mature July 1, 1876; interest at ten per cent., payable semi annually in New-York. Total indebtedness of the city, July 1, $51,086 20; value of city property and assets $46 62 48. The assessed value of taxables, about $4,000,000. Population, about 12,000. For sale by
ASHLEY & NORRIS,
No. 62 Exchange-place, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Aug 6, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Three Dollars per share, on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at the office of the Company, corner of 44th-st and 27th-st.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1859.
SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th instant. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. S. R. COUSTON, Cashier.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.,
Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug 4, 1859
DIVIDEND — THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand.
GEORGE D. USARY, Secretary.

MARSHALL COUNTY, IOWA, BONDS,—Two Bonds of Marshall County, Iowa, $1,000 each, payable in four years from the 14th January last, with coupons payable annually at the rate of 10 per cent., for sale by CARPANTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., New-York, Aug. 3, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FARM MORTGAGE bonds issued in aid of Railroad Companies in the State of Wisconsin, will receive information affecting their value, by calling at the banking office of HEAD, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY No. 67 Wall-st., Aug. 10 1859.—The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

$5,000—WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FROM $3,000 to $5,000, cash, for which good security will be given, and fifteen per Cent., payable quarterly, as an interest, in a strictly first class business. Address BUSINESS, Madison-square Post-Office, New-York.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RETREAT, WITH COUNTRY BOARD.—The subscriber can accommodate a few persons with board at the moderate sum of $6 per week. This retreat is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Hudson, with a splendid view thereof, and about four miles from West Point, with a good road leading thereto. Daily communication to the City or elsewhere by boats and cars. Persons wishing board can stop at Fort Montgomery Station by railroad, and cross in a boat to Fort Montgomery, and by stage-boat at Constant's Dock, where carriages will be found for conveyance to the undersigned. For particulars, address the undersigned.
JOHN W. HALL,
Fort Montgomery, Orange County.

FAMILIES DESIRING BOARD IN THE country will find very pleasant rooms and the comforts of a home at Mrs. VAN NEVSSALAER'S, on the banks of the Hudson River at Sing Sing, within a few minutes of the depot. Further information given at No. 48 Cliff-st.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—SOME 6 or 7 desirable rooms for families or others can be had in a large farm mansion beautifully located near Glen Cove on immediate application to the subscriber personally, or by letter addressed CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove Long Island.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE HAD IN A PRIvate family, 1 hour's ride or sail from the City. Location high and healthy within 2 minutes' walk of salt water. Shade trees, vegetables, &c. Price, $6. Address S. E., Box No. 139 Times Office.

BOARD ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—GOOD Country board may be had in the Highlands, nearly opposite Cold Spring. Plenty of fruit, and as cool a location as can be found. Address JOHN CRONK, at Cold Spring Post-office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN A first-class house, No. 270 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., a large furnished room on second floor, and also a room for a single gentleman. Family small; dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDroom can be obtained, with board, at No. 60 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARDING—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH GOOD board may be had at No. 30 Clinton place, corner of Green-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 192 WASHington-st., in a delightful situation, eight minutes' from Fulton Ferry, where the comforts of a home can be had; fine rooms and an agreeable family. Terms moderate. References given and required.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING a large new house, with all improvements, would like to rent two rooms, with hot and cold water, with or without board. Apply at No. 23 Stuyvesant-st., first new house east of 3d av., between 9th and 10th sts.

AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE, BETWEEN Broadway and Washington Park, a suite of rooms fronting on Washington Square, the most delightful Summer residence in the City. Also, single rooms for gentlemen, with or without full board.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN WANTED—BY A gentleman and his wife, in the neighborhood of Fort Green or Clinton-av. Address, giving full particulars, A. H. H., Box No. 150 Times Office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. HARRINGTON'S, No. 268 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $60 and upwards. Also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 480 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, &c., &c., at No. 128 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

A NO. 3 PLIMPTON'S PATENT SECRETARY bookcase for sale, cheap for cash. Address C. H. S., Box No. 713 Post-office.

TRAVELING TRUNKS, HAT CASES, &C. JOHN CAFFNACH, Trunk Manufacturer and Importer of Ladies' Traveling and Shopping Bags, has opened a store at No. 760 Broadway, near 9th-st., to accommodate his up-town friends, and still retains his old stand, No. 96 Broadway, cor. of Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF FIND-ST., NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by three of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, HENRY V. BUTLER,
LEONARD APPLEBY, JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRED'K. H. WALCOTT, JAS. LOR. GRAHAM, Jr.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG, BOWES R. McILVAINE,
MOSES TAYLOR, GILBERT L. BEEKMAN,
JAMES C. SHELDON, JOHN C HENDERSON,
DANIEL PARISH, LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr., WATSON E. CASE,
DUDLEY B. FULLER, CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
CHARLES L. VOGE, SAM'L. D. BRADFORD, Jr.
WARREN DELANO, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RAYMOND, Ass't. Secretary.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-STREET.
CASH CAPITAL.....$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
DIRECTORS:
HUGH LAING, NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND, THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS, J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD, GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON, DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT, U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ, SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON, ALVE E. LAING,
A. R. END, ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON, J. S. SOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES, A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS, LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL, HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr., J. H. HOLCOMB
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

A LARGE CASH RETURN TO THE INSURED IN LIEU OF SCRIP.
ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 29 WALL-ST.,
CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1859, OVER
$300,000.
THIS COMPANY WILL INSURE BUILDINGS AND WEARING APPAREL of every kind—Dwelling Houses and Household Furniture—at the STANDARD SCALE OF RATES, RETURNING TO THE INSURED A LARGE CASH DIVIDEND upon their Premiums, in LIEU of the PROSPECTIVE SCRIP DIVIDENDS of the Mutual Companies.
ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
London and New-York.
OFFICE—NO. 65 WALL-ST.
Capital.....$3,000,000
Claims paid.....over 5,000,000
Deposited with Comptroller of New-York..... 100,000
ESTABLISHED 1820.
BOARD OF REFEREES IN NEW-YORK.
Hon. Judge Campbell, J. Phillips Phenix, Esq.,
Henry Grinnell, Esq., James Gallatin, Esq.,
John Cryder, Esq., Anthony Barclay, Esq., ex-
Samuel Wetmore, Esq., Consul,
Stephen Whitney, Esq., Hon. Erastus Corning,
No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
Endowments for children, and life assurance in all its branches.
California, Australia and Pike's Peak risks taken at moderate rates.
MANAGER.
GEO. M. KNEVITT.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 115 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.
The charter of this Company requires that 80 per cent of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.
This Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.
The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.
All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.
Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, enures to the Company.
ROBERT H. HONE, President.
OSWEGA F. CURRY, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000—WANTED A SMART BUSINESS-man, as partner, with the above amount, to extend the manufacture of my Patent Self-closing Water Faucets and Patent Self-ventilating Lager-Bier Faucets. These faucets are superior to any in market, and can be seen in operation—the water faucet inside the gate at Fulton Ferry, and the lager faucet at Messrs. Farrar & Lyons, South-st., opposite the ferry gate. Apply, from 10 to 12 and from 3 to 5, at No. 97 Cliff-st.
HENRY GETTY.

A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED.—THE old established soap and candle manufactory in Binghamton, N. Y., is offered for sale; modern steam works, engine and stain thereon, candle machines; constant supply of water, and all in perfect order. Merchandise, with part cash, would be entertained. Inquire of J. I. WOLFE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st., or of G. W. GREGORY, Binghamton.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.—FOR SALE the stock and fixtures of a retail store at Harlem; and store to let, consisting of crockery, tin and japanned ware, wood and willow ware, brushes, &c., &c. For further particulars apply to J. S. KENYON, 3d-av. and 126th-st., Harlem.

A LAWYER DESIRING TO BECOME established in this City, would be glad to purchase a law library, and the transfer of the legal business of some gentleman retiring from the profession. Address Box No. 2,275 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF A valuable patent for agricultural purposes. For particulars, apply to HENRY E. HOEDER, No. 345 Broadway.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. This "makes" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—which I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girder and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.
East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the Iron work of New-York Times Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—New-York Times vault, Express vault, 21st st and Broadway vault, &c.
N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES —For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. DUMONT, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME FURNITURE, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.—WM. DUMONT will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, August 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 104 9th-st., west of Broadway, the handsome furniture, by order of Executors, viz: rosewood piano, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany and black walnut French bedsteads, wardrobes, plate-glass doors, washstands, marble tops; hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, pier glasses, curtains, extension dining, card and centre tables, sideboards, sofas, chairs, in satin and damask, and hair cloth; sewing chairs, refrigerators, three iron office safes, crockery, glass, &c., and a small lot of wines, &c. Also, kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues can be obtained at the office of the auctioneer, No. 6 Wall-st.

W. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, Brussels and velvet carpets, gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors, bookcases, extension dining tables, marble top sideboards, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold. Also a light leather top wagon.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer,
SELLS, THIS DAY, ALL THE CONTENTS of the brown stone house No. 30 7th-st., near 3d-av., containing a large lot of furniture, carpets, bedding, crockery and glass ware &c., &c. Sale commences at 10 o'clock. Also, two splendid piano-fortes, at 12 o'clock.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of OSBORN & VINCENT, SKIRT MANUFACTURERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. LEWIS A. OSBORN of said firm having purchased the interest of Mr. Vincent therein, is alone authorized to settle the business of said firm, and to sign the firm name in liquidation.
Dated, New-York, Aug. 12, 1859.
L. A. OSBORN,
L. J. VINCENT.

The undersigned will continue the business (MANUFACTURING LADIES' SKIRTS) of the late firm of Osborn & Vincent as heretofore, at the same place, No. 93 Warren-st., New-York. L. A. OSBORN.

WANTED—AN ENGINE LATHE TO SWING twenty inches, at least eight feet between centres. Apply at No. 46 Liberty-st.

STEAMBOATS.

BLUE FISH—ROCKAWAY.
The steamer CERES leaves Catherine Market slip EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., Spring-st., 9:30, Pier No. 4 North River at 9¼ for Rockaway, returning to the City at 6¼ P. M. Bring your lines for blue fish. Fare 50 cents. N. B.—A grand clam bake will be given every Tuesday and Friday free.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, POINT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thurs.. Aug. 4, 7	A.M.	Thurs... Aug. 4, 11	A.M.
Friday.. Aug 5, 7 30	A.M.	Friday.. Aug. 5, 11 30	A.M.
Satur'd.. Aug 6, 9.30	A.M.	Saturd.. Aug 6, 1	P.M.
Sunday.. Aug. 7, 9	A.M.	Sunday.. Aug. 7, 2 30	P.M.
Monday.. Aug. 8, for R. Bank in connection with the Laura.		Monday.. Aug. 8, in connection with the Laura.	
	A.M.		P.M.
Monday.. Aug. 8, 11	A.M.	Tuesd'y.. Aug. 9, 3	P.M.
Tuesd'y.. Aug. 9, 11	A.M.	Wednes.. Aug. 10, 4	P.M.
Wednes.. Aug. 10, 12	M.	Thurs... Aug. 11, 5	P.M.
Thurs... Aug. 11, 1	P.M.	Friday.. Aug. 12, 2 30	P.M.
Friday.. Aug. 12, 6 30	A.M.	Saturd.. Aug. 13, 6 30	P.M.
Saturd.. Aug. 13, 2	P.M.	Sunday.. Aug. 14, 3	P.M.
Sunday.. Aug. 14, 7 30	A.M.	Monday.. Aug. 15, 3 30	P.M.
Monday.. Aug. 15, 8	A.M.	Tuesd'y.. Aug. 16, 4 30	P.M.
Tuesd'y.. Aug. 16, 8	A.M.	Wednes.. Aug. 17, 4 30	P.M.
Wednes.. Aug. 17, 8	A.M.	Thurs... Aug. 18, 10	A.M.
Thurs... Aug. 18, 6	A.M.	Friday.. Aug. 19, 11	A.M.
Friday.. Aug 19, 7	A.M.	Saturd.. Aug. 20, 11 30	A.M.
Saturd.. Aug 20, 7 30	A.M.	Sunday.. Aug. 21, 1	P.M.
Sunday.. Aug. 21, 7 30	A.M.	Monday.. Aug. 22, 1	P.M.
Monday.. Aug. 22, 9	A.M.	Tuesd'y.. Aug. 23, 2	P.M.
Tuesd'y.. Aug. 23 10	A.M.	Wednes.. Aug. 24, 3	P.M.
Wednes.. Aug. 24 11	A.M.	Thurs... Aug. 25, 4	P.M.
Thurs... Aug. 25, 12	M.	Friday.. Aug. 26, 5 30	P.M.
Friday.. Aug. 26, 6 30	A.M.	Saturd.. Aug. 27, 6.30	P.M.
Saturd.. Aug 27, 2	P.M.	Sunday.. Aug. 28, 3.30	P.M.
Sunday.. Aug. 28, 7 30	A.M.		

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (DIRECT) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. Geo. FRANK LEROY, will run as follows, from the foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE BRANCH PORT.	
Thurs....Aug. 4,	11:30 A.M.	Thurs....Aug 4,	6 A.M.
Friday....Aug. 5,	12 M.	Friday....Aug. 5,	6:30 A.M.
Satur....Aug. 6,	1:30 P.M.	Satur....Aug. 6,	7:30 A.M.
Monday..Aug 8,	3 P.M.	Monday..Aug. 8,	9 A.M.
Tuesday..Aug. 9,	4 P.M.	Tuesday..Aug. 9,	10 A.M.
Wednes..Aug. 10,	3:30 P.M.	Wednes..Aug. 10,	6:30 A.M.
Thurs....Aug. 11,	4 P.M.	Thurs....Aug. 11,	6 A.M.
Friday....Aug. 12,	3:30 P.M.	Friday....Aug. 12,	7 A.M.
Satur....Aug. 13,	4:30 P.M.	Satur....Aug. 13,	7 A.M.
Monday..Aug. 15,	5:30 P.M.	Monday..Aug. 15,	8 A.M.
Tuesday..Aug. 16	3:30 P.M.	Tuesday..Aug. 16,	7 A.M.
Wednes..Aug. 17,	4 P.M.	Wednes..Aug. 17,	7 A.M.
Thurs....Aug. 18,	4:30 P.M.	Thurs....Aug. 18,	7 A.M.
Friday....Aug. 19,	6 P.M.	Friday....Aug. 19,	7 A.M.
Satur....Aug. 20,	12 M.	Satur....Aug. 20,	6 A.M.
Monday..Aug 22	in connection with the Laura, from Red Bank, and for Pleasure Bay only....	Sunday..Aug. 21,	leave d'ch Port 2 P. M., and leave Camp Meeting, Port Washington....
	6.30 A.M.		8 P.M.
Monday..Aug 22,	1:30 P.M.	Tuesday..Aug. 23,	9 A.M.
Tuesday..Aug. 23,	3 P.M.	Wednes..Aug. 24,	10 A.M.
Wednes..Aug. 24,	4 P.M.	Thurs....Aug. 25,	6:30 A.M.
Thurs....Aug. 25,	3:30 P.M.	Friday....Aug. 26,	6:30 A.M.
Friday....Aug. 26,	3:30 P.M.	Satur....Aug. 27,	7 A.M.
Satur....Aug. 27,	4:30 P.M.	Monday..Aug. 29,	6 A.M.
Monday..Aug. 29,	3:30 P.M.	Tuesday..Aug. 30,	7 A.M.
Tuesday..Aug. 30,	3:30 P.M.	Wednes..Aug. 31,	7 A.M.
Wednes..Aug. 31,	4 P.M.	Thurs....Sept. 1,	7 A.M.

NOTICE.—A DELIGHTFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR boarders on the Hudson river. The steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher-st.,) EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings', Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. Returning, will leave Haverstraw at 8 o'clock; Sing Sing 6½, Tarrytown, 7; Dobbs' Ferry, 7.25; Hastings, 7.35. Yonkers 8; arriving in New-York about 9 o'clock. Fare to Yonkers 15 cents; Hastings' and Dobbs' Ferry, 20 cents; Tarrytown and Sing Sing, 25 cents; Haverstraw, 40 cents. Commutation to Yonkers, $4 per month; Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings' and Tarrytown, $5; Sing Sing, $6.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

FOR SHREWSBURY & LONG BRANCH.—The light draft steamboat STRANGER will run as follows, from foot of Murray-st., fare 25 cents:

Leave New-York.	Leave Ocean Port.
Wednesday, Aug. 10, 3 P. M	Thursday, Aug. 11, 6¾ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 11, 3 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 12, 6¾ A. M.
Friday, Aug 12, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 13, 6¾ A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 13, 3¾ P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 14, 2½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 14, 7½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 15, 7½ A. M.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. BITCHCOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Amos-st., at 9¼ A.M.; 12½ and 3¼ P.M.; Spring-st., at 9½ A.M., 12½ and 3¼ P.M., Pier No. 4, North River, at 10 A.M., 1 and 4 P.M.; last trip from the Island, at 6½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

SUNDAY BOAT.—FARE 50 CENTS TO WEST Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh.—Tickets to the above places and return, 75 cents. Steamer BROADWAY leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher, every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½ o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings', Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 5 o'clock P. M., Steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR GREENPORT, ORIENT AND BAG HARBOR.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-slip, Pier No. 2, East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT AND NEWARK, EXCURSIONS DAILY, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)—Fare, 13 cents. Steamer TAMINEND leaves Newark at 7½ A. M., and 1½ P. M., and foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., also, with parties, at Newark Bay House. Connects with Bellville boat.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck Slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon; arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic, and New-Haven trains.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East river, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—STEAMER GOVERNOR leaves Pier No 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M. Fare—cabin, $2; deck, $1. L. KENNY, Agent. No. 28 Coenties-slip.

FOR KEYPORT—FROM THE FOOT OF MURRAY-ST.—KEYPORT leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 7 A. M. ALLICE PRICE leaves at 9 o'clock A. M. and Keyport at 3 P. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOATS TO KEYPORT, by the inside route, making all the landings. Steamer JOLAS leaves foot Barclay-street at 8 o'clock, slip at 8 15 A. M. Leaves Keyport at 3 P. M. Goes rain or shine.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—STOPping at Boyle's Dock, Great Neck and Sands Point. The new steamer LONG ISLAND leaves Pier No. 32 East River, (James-slip,) every day, at 4 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from foot of Barrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip every day, at 1 P. M. THOMAS LOCKYER, No. 113 South-st.

FOR NORTHPORT, LLOYD'S DOCK AND OYSTER BAY.—The steamer CROTON leaves James Slip, Pier No. 33, every day at 3½ o'clock.

AGRICULTURAL.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE DUST,
FISH GUANO.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO
In quantities to suit purchasers.
For sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

MAPES' NITROGENIZED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, suitable for grain and grass crops, and for top-dressing Winter grain and grass in late Summer and Fall.
100 lbs of this Phosphate will equal in effect and lasting power 125 lbs of Peruvian Guano.

	Per bag.	2,000 lbs.
Nitrogenized Super Phosphate of Lime..$4 00		$60 00
Mapes' Super Phosphate of Lime.....	3 20	46 60
Potash Super-Phosphate of Lime.....	2 80	35 00

A can of the Nitrogenized Phosphate, together with a circular containing testimonials, &c., can be had, free of expense, on application to CHARLES V. MAPES.
Mapes' Agricultural Implement and Seed Warehouse, Nos. 131 and 134 Nassau and 11 Beekman-st., New-York.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DEALERS.—MAPES' AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT AND SEED WAREHOUSE, Nos 132 and 134 Nassau-st. and No. 11 Beekman-st., New-York.—The stock includes all the improved forms of plows, fanning mills, potato diggers, etc. All kinds of machinery for the culture of cotton and tobacco, rice, and all crops. Ames & Son's shovels; hardware of various kinds; seeds, field, garden and flower; garden seeds raised expressly for this establishment on the farm of Prof. Jas. J. Mapes.
Fertilizers—Guano, Mapes's Nitrogenized Super Phosphate of Lime. CHARLES V. MAPES,
Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau and 11 Beekman-st.

ON EXHIBITION AT MAPES' AGRICULtural Implement and Seed Warehouse, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau-st., corner of Beekman-st., J. S. Lashers' plow attachment, intended to save the plow from breaking, as well as the team and plowman from injury when brought in contact with stone, stumps or other impediments. Also, a new improved Pub borer on exhibition. All interested in such improvements are invited to call.

WHITE SEED WHEAT.—A SMALL QUANtity just imported from the Mediterranean. Price $5 per bushel. R. L. ALLEN, Agricultural Warehouse and seed store, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st., New-York.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.
600 bbls Refined White and Yellow Sugars, Wholesale and Retail, at Refiner's prices.
500 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses, cheaper than any house in New-York.
1,000 bbls. choice Family Flour, from $5 upwards.
TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, FLOUR and SPICES for the million, at the immense establishment of THOS. E. AGNEW, (Successor to J. O. Fowler & Co., Nos. 260 Greenwich and 99 Murray sts.
GOODS DELIVERED FREE.

LAWTON BLACKBERRIES.—FRESH FRUIT received daily in fine condition from Mr. Lawton. Families and hotels can be regularly supplied.
CAMPBELL & SEAMAN,
Corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st.

FOR THE GOLD REGION.

EXPLORING PARTY TO THE GOLD GROUNDS OF CENTRAL AMERICA.—FORTY DOLLARS AND FOUND.—The recent extensive gold discoveries among the Indian mounds of Chiriqui furnish a most inviting field for antiquarian research and an opportunity for acquiring sudden fortune. The most direct, quickest and cheapest route to this interesting region is by way of Boca del Toro and the Lagoon of Chiriqui. To afford an opportunity of reaching that region in the shortest and most agreeable way the fine

THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB AT NEWPORT

Description of the Fleet—The Regatta—Incidents of the Day—Results of the Race.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, Thursday, Aug. 11, 1859.

The arrival of the New-York Yacht Squadron has given to this usually dull harbor a gay and most attractive appearance. Its advent was particularly welcomed by the Summer visitors, who had exhausted all the old sights, and were sighing for a new sensation. As soon as it was announced that the fleet was approaching, people swarmed like bees to the top of their hotels, while others ordered their carriages and drove to the head of the harbor to get a good view of the gay squadron as it rounded the Fort. Before their anchors were down, crowds of strangers and citizens lined the wharves to enjoy the sight, and to welcome their arrival.

The beauty of model, the neat and graceful rig, and the celerity of their movements were alike the theme of admiration. The presence of one or two new yachts of exceeding beauty of design, as the *Mallory* of Mystic, and *Volante*, of Boston, attracted particular attention. Besides these were the favorite *Una*, of Boston, now owned by THOMAS PARSONS and others who are out on a month's cruise, being sailed by EDWARD SMITH, and the *Stella*, also of Boston, the latter having joined the squadron at Whitestone. Among outsiders was particularly noticed a little Keyport sloop, called the *Lydia H. Decker*, which made a handsome appearance, and exhibited excellent sailing qualities on the trip hither from New London. Last night the harbor was perfectly still, and the numerous lights hung aloft by the various yachts were reflected like pendant jewels from the mirrored bosom of the water. The presence of the majestic *Maria*, the flag yacht of the squadron, adds respectability to the fleet. She has a find band of music on board.

THE REGATTA.

This was the event of the day, and received its full share of attention. Immediately after breakfast families sent their carriages around to the landing at the Fort, to await their arrival by the favorite route—a sail across the harbor in some of the numerous boats which ply between the town and the Fort. Although the time for starting was advertised at 10½ o'clock A. M., the slim prospect of a breeze delayed the movement until an hour later. The names of the thirty-five yachts were advertised in the morning papers, in connection with the regulations for the race, serving the impression that they would all be entered; while the result showed that a limited number only contended for the prizes—the principal yachts being left to try their speed with each other in a miscellaneous contest. In fact the wind proved throughout the day too light to give any special interest to the race. Had there been a "dashing breeze" the *Julia*, *Una*, and other celebrities would, no doubt, have been counted in, and we should have seen some splendid sailing.

The only yachts entered were the following: Third class sloops—*Narragansett*, *Ray*, *Alpha*. Second-class schooners—*Restless*, *Benita*, *Stella*. Second-class sloops—*Plover*, *Escort*. First-class sloops—None. First-class schooners—*Madgie*, *Feverita*, *Zinga*. The course was from a stake-boat—the schooner *Arcola*,—anchored off Fort Adams, to a stake-boat,—the *Dragonetta*, stationed 16 miles south-southwest from Brenton's Reef, turning the latter to the southward, and returning to the first stake-boat. Groups gathered upon the Fort, and others encamped directly beneath its walls, cheered, and waved their salutations as one after another of the yachts took their place in line and swept down the Bay. A band of music on the shore sent out its serenade, and the band from on board the *Maria* responded. The mounted artillery from the Fort, with five pieces, drew up, upon the plain to the southward, and fired a salute of 21 guns. It being "Fort Day," however, which is always celebrated here by parade and salute, the honor of this demonstration could not be wholly appropriated by the yachtmen, though perhaps it was intended to be equally divided between the two. The *Maria* and other vessels replied civilly with their guns, and also dipped their signals. At Bateman's Point, the outer promontory of the island, there was a large collection of carriages, and spectators on foot, who had gathered to witness the fleet as it emerged from the eastern passage into the open sea; and among the projecting cliffs were seen nestling, as if to escape from the heat of the sun, a party of ladies who cheered enthusiastically and waved their kerchiefs. The Light-ship stationed on Brenton's Reef hoisted the American ensign in honor of the day, and upon the return of the winning boats, rang a fog-bell salute, which the *Maria*, the *Una* and others replied to with guns and by the dipping of flags.

RESULTS OF THE RACE.

The following table exhibits the time of starting, and also the time at which each yacht reached the respective stations.

	Started.	Outer Station.	Home.
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Name.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
THIRD CLASS SLOOPS			
Narragansett	10 67 43	2 14 39	5 8 53
Ray	11 67 58	2 18 33	5 11 05
Alpha	10 58 21	2 24 22	5 29 52
SECOND CLASS SCHOONERS.			
Restless	11 19 27	1 52 00	4 33 02
Benita	11 18 17	2 35 10	4 55 54
Stella	11 23 17	2 30 10	4 59 00
SECOND CLASS SLOOPS.			
Plover	11 17 47	2 31 05	5 17 21
Escort	11 23 12	3 01 00	5 45 00
FIRST CLASS SCHOONERS.			
Madgie	11 36 42	2 34 22	4 51 23
Widgeon	11 37 57	2 35 10	4 55 54
Feverita	11 38 48	2 39 57	5 04 55
Zinga	11 44 57	2 48 40	5 09 29

The *Madgie* took the prize for first-class schooners, the *Restless* for the second class, the *Plover* the prize for the second-class sloops, and the *Narragansett* for the third class. The *Mallory*, it is said, actually beat the *Plover* 27 minutes, but having been some two minutes too late in starting, she gave up the race. The prizes amount in the aggregate to about $300, and for each of the winning yachts will average about $70.

By sundown the yachts were all lying snugly at their anchors, and a large number of the yachtmen were making their arrangements to attend the "hop" at the Atlantic and other hotels. The fleet are to leave for New-Bedford to-morrow, 12th, where there will be a matched race merely between the *Plover* and the *Mallory*, and between the *Madgie* and the *Restless*.

The *Gipsy* is sailed by Capt. RICHARD BROWN, who sailed the *America*; LUKE RUSTIN, the person who navigated the *Rebecca* around Long Island, sails the *Dawn*. From New-Bedford the fleet will proceed to Holmes Hole and Edgartown, on Martha's Vineyard, which will conclude the cruise. S.

Plum-Gut Reporting.

NEW-YORK YACHT SQUADRON, NEWPORT, Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please be so good as to inform the public whether reporters are sent by newspapers to report fact or fiction? I perceive the reporter of the *Herald* states the *Rebecca* to have beaten the *Maria* into New-London on the first day's cruise—that the *Rebecca* was the second one in—and entirely ignores the *Julia*. The writer was on the cruise, and saw the *Maria* pass the *Rebecca* as though she were at anchor, as also did the *Julia*. They both arrived off the bar seven minutes before the *Rebecca*, and there took in their light sails, instead of doing so at the anchorage. The *Irene*, too, had a reporter on board for the *Tribune*, who states the *Irene* as beating the *Manersing*, and other fast yachts, when she did not, in fact, arrive until long after them. There are two reporters, one on board the *Rebecca* and one in the *Irene*, and both of these yachts are lied into a reputation they are not entitled to, taking it from those of established reputation. And the *Herald* has like misrepresentation as to the *Rebecca* sailing to Newport. I ask, Is this the use made of reporters in general, or is it of those papers in particular? A LOVER OF TRUTH.

Democratic Dishonesty.

TWO ENGLISH LIBERAL MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT EJECTED FOR BRIBERY.

Capt. SCHENLEY, well known in this country, and Mr. LEATHAM, brother-in-law of Mr. SRIGHT, having been unseated for corruption at the polls, the *Times* thus moralizes on their fate:

We are not among those who despair of this country. We see in it natural elements of strength that may defy any enemy from without or traitor within. It is not the Army that we trust, or the Navy, or the Departments, or the Government altogether, or the nobility, or the middle classes, or the yeomanry, or the peasantry, or the religious, or the patriotic, or the national feeling, or Norman pride or Saxon independence, or public opinion, or gentlemanly feeling, or anything usually supposed to constitute the real pluck of the old British lion. All these grand qualities are so alloyed and disguised that we would rather leave to more partial pens the task of proving their influence. We point triumphantly, not to the ships which are at Portsmouth, and the fortifications which are not at Woolwich; not to Rifle Corps, which are not anywhere that we know of, nor to Armstrong guns, which are not yet made; but to the strongholds of British corruption—Ashburton, and Wakefield, and Huddersfield and Dartmouth. Is it not fairy land? Is not it Prince ARTHUR and MERLIN over again? Show us a country where such candidates, such agents, such electors, such electors' wives, are things of everyday occurrence, and we will show you one that may defy all the world. The men who will throw untold notes and sovereigns into an open drawer in a committee-room, where all sorts of people are coming and going, helping themselves, stuffing notes into envelopes, and filling their pockets with sovereigns as a schoolboy does with nuts, just for the pleasure of tacking "M.P." to their names for a couple of years, won't sneak out of the way in the event of an invasion. They will throw themselves into the gap, as they do into the front parlor of a public house when they know the doings going on in the back parlor. They won't count their money or the drops of life blood. Be the way smooth or rough, they will go through it; be the obstacle moral or physical, they will go stap at it. Perhaps it will seem even more of a paradox to express much reliance on the patriotism of the gentleman, sometimes with various names, who are always appearing at a pinch to release one elector from his creditor, another from a bill of sale, another from his landlord; but let it be considered that human affairs want ready instruments, and here they are ready enough, in all conscience. But observe, on the one side, the plausible exterior, on the other the nervous reality. The plausible exterior is the "appeal to the country," the virtues of a £10 householder, the solemn decision of Ashburton, or Wakefield, or Dartmouth, or Huddersfield, and the official auditor's return of election expenses,—say £53 7s. 2½d. This is the outside. This is the British Constitution as it appears in books, and as it supplies a model to all nations, and as it forms the basis for continual improvement. The nervous reality is the notorious understanding that at any one of these places last April an elector might by judicious management obtain for his vote at least £50. To which of these shall we trust the defence of the Island? We are ashamed to write it, but the truth must be spoken; we would rather trust our lives to these political desperados, buying and selling votes, and committing all sorts of offences against the Constitution, than to the enlightened gentlemen who wish the ballot-box to be the only medium between an Englishman's heart and the House of Commons.

It is true that these characters seem combined in two of these cases, and we are unfortunately to be deprived of two enlightened politicians. Two stern and inexorable committees have passed speedy judgment, one on Mr. LEATHAM. Mr. BRIGHT's brother-in-law, and member for Wakefield, and another on Mr. SCHENLEY, of Dartmouth. We deplore the loss of two such men to the Liberal side of the House, even while we are forced to admit that, no doubt, through being novices in the art, their friends have rather overdone the thing in the way of bribery. Indeed, the doings at both these places were exceedingly strong—stronger, we think, at the larger constituency than at the smaller. Why should Ashburton be disfranchised for her TOZER, when Wakefield can boast her WAINWRIGHT, her HINCHCLIFF, her JARVERS, *alias* Noble, and their lady coadjutors? There is a noble simplicity, however, in the study of Ashburton. There appears to be a wish to reduce the personages of the drama to the fewest possible. Only 160 voted, 90 against 90, and everything turned on one man who had been the object of rival attentions ever since the first threat of a dissolution. The *vir pietate gravis* who presented himself, or rather was let down by a machine, to settle the angry strife which had riven the borough of Ashburton, was a remarkable character. After standing and prosecuting various lawsuits, after being sued for damages, and taking the benefit of the Insolvent Debtors act, Mr. LEMAN finally owed to one creditor considerably more than a hundred pounds. For some time he had had no whereabouts, yet, though a hundred creditors might never have found him, every election agent knew his locality by intuition. But of course he kept back, and the more modest he very properly was under the existing circumstances the greater the value of his vote. It became evident that an article of such value must get its price, and must, too, be sold in the open market; so attorneys and sheriffs' officers surrounded the hustings, ready to pounce on the debtor, and get either his body or his vote. Every other vote on the register had been polled except those of the dead; it was 20 minutes to 4, and the votes were equal. It looked almost like a Providential interposition. Mr. LEMAN was, as he believed, the victim of persecution, and was now prosecuted for a paltry hundred or so. An agent was at hand ready to give a check for the amount, and restore Mr. LEMAN once more to society. It required some little management. He might vote, and not pay his creditor; or the creditor might be paid, and the debtor not vote. But the proper ceremonial was hit on; the check was handed over to the delighted creditor, Mr. LEMAN gave his vote, and Mr. ASTELL became the honored representative of Ashburton. Who can scrutinize the means when the results are so good?

Wakefield wants this unity of plot, but makes up for it in grandeur of operations. If we are to judge from the few cases gone into, the two candidates must have spent at least £20,000 in trying which could most corrupt a constituency of near a thousand. If anybody wants a fairy godmother, Aladdin's lamp, Fortunatus's cap, Sinbad's diamonds, or any other pleasant thing he has ever read of, let him go to Wakefield, take a small house in a by-street, do nothing, get into difficulties, and be slightly indifferent to his reputation. Long before the next election a stranger, or somebody he has just seen, will enter his house, and show the most unexcited interest in his affairs. The stranger will ask whether he has a son to put out in life, whether he is himself a man of a grateful and generous temper, how he stands at the corner shop and the loan society. Should he show any surprise or look awkward, the stranger will request an introduction to his wife, who, strange to say, will exhibit a much greater capacity for business than her dull husband. She will want £30 or £50; for what, Heaven knows. She will ask to see the money paid; and, if she carries her point, it will be laid on the table, and she will pocket it, just returning an odd sovereign for luck to the bearer. If it is left to the husband, besides being defrauded of his full perquisite, he commits the egregious folly of putting his name to a promissory note, which, however, if he takes his wife's advice, he will not pay much attention to. If his wife has all the wisdom of her sex, after taking the £30 and leaving the bit of paper in its place, the husband will satisfy his conscience by voting clean contrary to the purpose of the transaction, and then communicate all these interesting facts to an election committee. It is impossible to say how much he will net from both sides by this management, besides the credit to himself and glory to the borough of Wakefield. As for the politics of these two towns, we had almost forgotten them. However, to give them their due, it is evident that both Ashburton and Wakefield are naturally and spontaneously cooservative. It is painfully evident that it is only by bribery that they can become liberal. As, in our humble opinion, it is for the public good that they should return liberal members, we are driven to the conclusion that they must be either bribed or done away with altogether. At present we seem to want men of action rather than of political purity; so, shocking as it is, we incline to the opinion that these boroughs—we forget how many there are—had better remain for the present marketable commodities. If they are not to be so, how is Mr. BRIGHT to have a Parliamentary following?

Base Ball.

EXCELSIOR, OF BROOKLYN, VS. BALTIC, OF NEW-YORK.

These Clubs played their return game, yesterday, upon the grounds of the Excelsior Club, South Brooklyn. As will be seen by the score, the Baltics were badly defeated. As it was to be the best "two games in three," and as the Excelsiors have won two in succession, we suppose it is the end of the Excelsior's and Baltic's trial. The following is the score:

EXCELSIOR	H.	L.	Runs.	BALTIC.	H.	L.	Runs.
Reynolds, s. s.	2		7	Kettleman, c.	3		2
Leggett, c.	2		5	Cooper, s. s.	5		2
Young, 3 b.	6		2	Martin, 2 b.	3		0
Whiting, p.	2		4	Fisher, c. f.	3		3
Pearsall, 1 b.	4		4	Durell, l. f.	2		3
C. Whiting, s. f.	1		7	Brower, s. f.	3		2
Pothemus, c. f.	3		4	Andreas, 1 b.	1		2
Markham, t. f.	4		4	Brown, p.	4		1
Brainard, 2 b.	3		4	Holden, 3 b.	3		2
Total	27		41	Total	27		16

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Excelsior	1	8	3	1	11	4	7	4	4	—41
Baltic	4	2	2	1	2	3	2	0	0	—16

SCORER FOR EXCELSIOR—A. J. Terfil.
SCORER FOR BALTIC—J. Vanhorn.
UMPIER.—Sniffen, of the Atlantic.

JEFFERSON VS. LEXINGTON.

The above Clubs played yesterday at Hoboken upon the grounds of the Jefferson Club. The Lexington Club won the game. Below is the score:

JEFFERSON.	H.	L.	Runs.	LEXINGTON.	H.	L.	Runs.
Vincellette, p.	2		3	Moss, p.	4		3
Greer, c.	4		1	Holland 1st b.	3		4
Davis, 1st b.	4		1	Phenis, 2d b.	1		6
E. S Conner, s. s.	3		1	Gillett, r. f.	2		3
Rowland, 2d b.	4		0	Weeks, c.	4		2
Springsteen, 3d b.	3		0	Armstrong, c. f.	3		1
Simpson, l. f.	4		0	Loud, s. s.	3		2
Reed, m. f.	2		2	Olancy, 3d b.	2		4
Tyson, r. f.	1		2	Ward, l. f.	3		2
Total	27		10	Total	27		27

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	
Jefferson	1	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	2	—10
Lexington	1	8	9	1	1	2	2	1	4	—27

SCORER FOR JEFFERSON—Abraham Devoe.
SCORER FOR LEXINGTON—Philander Myers.
UMPIRE—W. H. Harrison, of the Hoboken Club.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Coroner HESLEWOOD held an inquest, Thursday, at Quarantine, on the body of a boy, about 17 years old, named GEORGE WHITE, belonging to the British schooner *Peerless*, from Bermuda, who accidentally fell from the foremast head of that vessel on the 6th inst., and received such injuries that he died on the 11th. He was a native of Bermuda.

STEALING FROM A HOTEL.—Officer Edward Mason, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested last evening a man named Diamond, charged with stealing on various occasions different articles from the inmates of the Globe Hotel, where he himself lodged. The goods he had kept to have pawned. Diamond is about 35 years of age, and of genteel address. He will be examined this morning at the Lower Police Court.

[Advertisement.]

When Nature's most valued treasure is marred or lost by thoughtlessness or delusion, the aid of science can restore it. This is fully exemplified in the success experienced by Dr. H. A. BARROW, during his extensive practice.

He can be consulted, as usual, at his residence, No. 194 Bleecker-street, four doors below McDougal-street, New-York, from 11 to 2, and from 4 to 8 daily, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT IS COUNTERFEITED.—The genuine article is to be found by the watermark, "Holloway, New York and London," which exists in every leaf of the book of directions. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS! GAS!—WARNER, PECK & CO. feel assured that their new styles of Gas Fixtures must suit the most fastidious. Call at our great manufacturing depôt,

No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York,

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, devotes his attention exclusively to Operative Surgery and Office Consultations on the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Hemorrhoids, Rupture, Fistula and Concealed Abscess of the Rectum are cured without knife or ligature, by a process requiring no confinement. Office hours from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 Fifth-avenue. At all other hours Dr. D. is at his private hospital, where spacious apartments and the purest air in the City, with separate nurses, are provided for those who require the more serious operations of prolonged dietetic treatment, unattainable at their own homes or at hotels.

The office of the *Scalpel* is at No. 1 Vesey-street, Astor House, where all literary and business communications must be left.

[Advertisement.]

TWO ADMIRABLE ENTERTAINMENTS.—The entertainments at Barnum's Museum, this afternoon and evening, are of the best description. The Maid of Croissy, and the operetta of No, besides the famous Gale Sisters. The new company here delights everybody.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 12.

$13,000 U. S. 6s, '74	101⅜	400 Erie Railroad	5
1,000 U. S. 6s, '65	100⅜	200 Hudson River R.	30⅛
17,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	87	200 Harlem Railroad	8¼
10 000 do	86⅝	1000 Reading Railroad	43
16,000 Missouri St. 6s	82¼	100 do	43¼
26,000 do	82	100 do	43⅜
600 Cal. State 7s, Re.	81	800 do	43¼
3,000 Erie B. 1st M. Bs.	61	150 Mich. Cen. R.	41¾
2,000 Erie B. 2d M. Bs.	72	50 do	41⅜
1,000 E. R. 3d M. bs. '83	59	65 do	41¾
1,000 E. R. B'ds. '75	20	50 do	41¾
1,000 Mad. R. R. 1st M.	102	250 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	20¾
6,000 T. H. & A. 2d M.	36	100 do	20⅝
$1,000 La. & M. L. G. Bs.	15¾	100 do	20⅝
1,000 M. C. R. 8 p.c. 1st m. S. F. C. B'ds.	85	30 Panama Railroad	115
5 Bank of Commerce	96⅜	50 do	115
8 St. Nicholas Bank	95	50 do	115
350 Pacific Mail S. Co.	77	600 Gal. & Chic. R.	63¾
50 do	77⅜	200 do	63⅝
100 do	77⅜	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.	17⅜
600 do	77⅜	100 do	18
100 do	77	150 Chic. & R. I. R.	61
50 do	76⅞	50 do	61
5 do	76¾	100 do	60⅝
50 do	77	100 do	61½
100 New-York Cen. R.	69⅝	100 do	61⅜
500 do	69⅜	350 do	61½
800 do	69⅝	150 do	61⅜
500 do	70	100 do	61½
150 do	69⅝	50 do	61⅜
400 do	70	10 Chicago B. & Q. R.	80⅝
250 do	70	25 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	89¾
50 do	70	10 Atlantic Bank	78

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 5s, '74	101⅜	100 N. Y. Cent. R.	90
1,000 Virginia 6s	92⅝	100 Mich. Cent. R.	60 61⅜
10 100 Mis. St. 6s	83⅝	50 do	61¾
1,000 N. Y. Cen. Bs, '76	99	100 do	61¾
5,000 Hr. & Jd M. bs	71⅝	50 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	20⅜
250 Chic. & R. I. R.	61⅜	100 do	20⅜
100 do	61¾	50 Panama R.	115
10 Pacific Mail S. Co.	78¼	100 do	115
100 do	77	40 Galena & Chic. R.	64
15 do	76⅞	200 do	64
200 do	77	100 do	64¼
100 do	76⅝	400 Cleveland & Tol. R.	18⅜
100 do	77		

FRIDAY, Aug. 12—P. M.

We noticed yesterday that the Stock Exchange manifested considerable signs of firmness at the early Board, but relapsed into dullness in the afternoon. This morning a firmer tone was again resumed, and held good, under an improved demand for the railroad shares, throughout the day. In the afternoon, the dealings were even quoted buoyant, several fresh parties appearing in the course of the day as buyers. New-York Central took the lead, and from 69⅜@¼ rose to 70¼ per cent., closing firm. Rock Island finally brought as much as 62, buyer 60 days; Galena, 64½; Michigan Central, 41¾, and Michigan guaranteed, 21 per cent. Cleveland and Toledo recovered to 18½ per cent., closing at 18¼@⅜. Panama was firm at 115, seller 30 days, and 115@115½, cash. There was some further realizing, and a considerable demonstration in putting out new seller's options on Pacific Mail, part of the short sales being attributed to Mr. VANDERBILT'S broker; but the market took the stock with unusual freedom, and it closed in the afternoon as it opened, at 77 ℔ cent., firm. The upward movement of the stock last week and this, which was attributed for some days to various surmises in reference to the withdrawal or consolidation of the rival lines on the 1st October, is now puzzling the Street beyond measure. It is positively asserted from both sides that nothing in the way of settlement has been seriously moved, much less accomplished; and conjecture is now turned to the use made of this stock in the purchase of the Collins steamers and the formation of an Atlantic connection, to take the place of the Roberts line on the 1st October. In State Stocks there was a steady demand at the early Board, and an advance of ⅛@¼ in Missouris at the close. Some of the Railway Bonds were also in request, though in a retail way. The first three mortgages of the Erie Company are steady, and there is some inquiry for the Common Bonds and Shares, since the Receivership. Mr. MARSH, for a long time Secretary, and now the Receiver, has always stood the friend of the Convertible or Common Bonds, on which nearly the full par value was originally paid, as well as the Common Stock, and there is some confidence felt that he will do nothing now to their prejudice or oppression. The fact that Mr. DREW, whose heaviest interest is in the Fourth Mortgage, which has fallen into his hands, as surety for the old floating Debt, or by purchase at a low figure, is one of the bondsmen of the Receiver, may possibly create a different impression, but until some overt measure of avowed hostility is mooted by Mr. DREW himself, of which we have no present sign, it would be premature to assume that either gentleman is for seizing the Road for its mortgages merely.

The inquiry is made as to how the $1,500,000 of Consolidated Stock for the Erie Company to pay off or capitalize all floating or contingent claims, including about a year's coupons on the early mortgages, is to be raised. The author of the plan of consolidation has not gone into this inquiry beyond naming the sum to be provided, though he evidently contemplated the capitalization of at least a part of the mortgage coupons due, or to become due by the 1st March next. But another intelligent correspondent who is pleased with the plan, and who especially believes the basis of that $25,000,000 is the lowest upon which *all* interests, mortgage or conflicting, can be readily accommodated, suggests that the common Stockholders, who capitalize at 25 per cent. and the common Bondholders who capitalize at 50 per cent., represent ing in all about $7,000,000 in Consolidated shares, subscriber for one-tenth additional, in such shares, to be paid for in cash at par, thus furnishing $700,000 to meet the exigencies of the Company, other than for mortgage interest. It has been stated that one of these exigencies is a debt of $300,000, to which an additional million and a half Fourth Mortgage Bonds are pledged, and subject to be sacrificed at the rate of *five for one*. But we apprehend that even this claim may be readily accommodated. At all events there is no serious danger of further sacrifices of this Mortgage, under the Receivership. The step is of questionable legality, in the first place, and would not be permitted by the Receiver, under advice of counsel, in the second place. Besides, no such necessity, we understand, is likely to arise. Certainly there is every present motive for guarding against any new question of law on the employment of this Fourth Mortgage.

In the market for Money, to-day, we hear of transactions in prime 60-day acceptances, at 7 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, and some parcels of December paper, good makers and first-class indorsement, at 8 ℔ cent. The Banks take few bills running beyond October. The Discount Brokers offered 7 ℔ cent., less a ¼ brokerage, for some prime November lists. Demand loans are easier among the Stock-Brokers, some of whom were lenders to-day, at 6 ℔ cent. There is a prospect, which may *not* prove deceptive, (as similar signs have done, of late,) of an improved Stock-Exchange movement, and the differences between cash and time bargains will then give more employment for Money, in this department of business.

The California arrival of $1,863,000 has afforded a good supply of Gold Bars, of which $750,000 has been taken for export to-morrow. This sum, with the Mexican Silver previously engaged, will give a total shipment, as at present advised, of $1,250,000 by the *Ocean Queen* and *Kangaroo*. Some of the shippers are drawers of sight Exchange at a very small difference from the 60-day rates, which, on London, are easy at 110@110¼ ℔ cent., and on Paris, £5.15@£5.13¾. The next steamer to sail, after Saturday, is the *Teutonia*, for Southampton and Hamburg, to be succeeded by the *Persia* on Wednesday, for Liverpool. The Customs to-day are $173,000, principally from the Continental cargo of the *Fulton*. The other receipts into the Sub-Treasury, $57,000; disbursements, $187,000; balance this afternoon, $5,369,762.

The private letters from England by the *Arabia*, to July 30, speak more assuredly of continued peace, the nightmare of "French invasion" having been at least partially removed by the proclamation of a peace footing through the Imperial Press. We notice, however, that the London correspondent of the *Commercial* is still incredulous on the subject, whatever may be the return of trade at Manchester and in the city to its accustomed channels of activity and security. The Discount market was rather better employed at 2½ ℔ cent.

The Circuit Court of Kentucky, in term at Lexington, have decreed a sale of the Covington and Lexington Road, under the second mortgage, according to the petition of the Bondholders—deciding all the points of objection made by the counsel of opposing interests in favor of the integrity of the mortgage.

The Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Company have made a half-yearly Dividend of 6 ℔ cent.

The Cumberland Coal Company have accepted the resignation of Mr. CHARLES GOULD, President of the Board of Directors. The vacancy will not be immediately filled, Mr. PALMER, the Vice-President, acting in the meantime.

The July earnings of the Baltimore and Ohio Road are $310,934, against $358,604 same month last year. For ten months of the fiscal year of the Company, beginning 1st October last, the earnings are $3,608,142, against $3,814,362 the same period the year before.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago line earned in July $130,051, against $107,789 same month last season.

The July earnings of the Ohio and Mississippi Road are $115,374, of which $69,702 was taken on the Eastern Division; an increase on this Division of $7,699 over same month last season.

The Stonington Road earned in July $24,756 against $19,937 same month last year. The Milwaukee and Mississippi Company only $40,000, so reported, against $100,228 same month last year.

We have been requested to call attention to the advertisements of the Guardian Life Insurance Company, and of the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, which appear in another part of this paper.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Entered at the Port.	$2,318,981	$2,663,916	$3,139,138
Thrown on Market.	3 647,005	2,901,711	3,319,219
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port.	$70 035,274	$36 614,090	$78,762,550
Thrown on Market.	67,030,347	42,565,091	78,513,967

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool.	3,066	$1,238,967	353	$99,959	753	$218,760
Man. of Cotton	2,119	519,747	130	29,433	202	40,792
Man. of Silk	835	744,673	34	19,365	46	29,318
Man. of Flax	848	275,443	28	4,068	191	35,908
Miscellaneous	616	204,705	795	6,885	61	13,913
Total	7,474	$2,980,526	1340	$158,610	1242	$338,691
		158,610				2,960,526
Total Entered		$3,139,138	Total Marketed			$3,319,219

Commercial Affairs in Havana.

[PER QUAKER CITY.]

HAVANA, Monday, Aug. 6.

By a "Royal Decree" published here last Saturday, live fish are permitted to be imported into this Island without the payment of any duties beyond the customary port charges. This decree is of great benefit to all classes, but especially the poorer in this community. The sale of fish in this city having been for many years a monopoly.

The "Banco Agricola" and the "Compania Credito Cubano," also a Bank, are going into liquidation. Sugar market very dull, and rates declined to 7⅛@8 reals ℔ arrobe for D. S. No. 12, other numbers upon that basis. Molasses without any operations.

Exchanges improved on London 15 ℔ cent. premium; on New-York 5½ ℔ cent. premium; on New-Orleans 4½@5 per cent. premium (short sight.)

Freights continue so dull that it is difficult to give quotations. To Cowes, Cork, or Falmouth, 40s.@55s. ℔ ton; to New-York, Boston, &c., 50c.@$1 ℔ box; $2 @$2 50 ℔ hhd. molasses.

Public health bad. Yellow fever epidemic.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ LAKE MAHOPAC BANK.—THE CIRCULATING notes of this Bank are redeemed by the New-York Exchange Bank, its regular agent, at ½ of 1 per cent. discount. B. B. HALSTEAD.

Real Estate....FRIDAY, Aug. 12.

BY THE SHERIFF.

Two lots, south side One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, 110 feet west of Fifth-avenue. Bought by Mr. FINK at about $300 each. This price was understood to be below their value.

Messrs. RATHBONE & BLACKWELL have sold two lots north side of One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, 75 feet west of Tenth-avenue, 25 feet by 100 feet, at $350 per lot.

Also six lots south side of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, 100 feet west of Eleventh-avenue, 25 feet by 100 feet, at $350 per lot.

Also two lots south side of One Hundred and Twenty-first street, 375 feet west of Eleventh-avenue, 25 feet by 100 feet, at $350 per lot.

Also two lots, north side of One Hundred and Twentieth street, 125 feet west of Tenth-avenue, 25 feet by 100 feet, at $350 per lot.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 12—6 P. M.

FLOUR moderately active, but 12c.@15c. lower; sales 1,400 bbls. at $3 50@$4 for fair to choice Spring State; $4 25 for superfine Wisconsin; $4 75@$5 for extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; $5 25@$5 62½ for double extras. WHEAT dull and heavy, and red Winter 5c. lower; sales 6,000 bushels Milwaukee Club on private terms; 3,000 bushels red Ohio and Michigan, in lots, at $1; 1,000 bushels prime white Michigan at $1 10; 1,500 bushels do. white Kentucky at $1 33. CORN steady; sales 15,000 bushels ordinary Illinois on private terms; 10,000 bushels No. 1 do. at 68c. Other grains nominal. WHISKY ½c. better; sales 100 bbls. at 24½c. *Lake Imports*—800 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—3,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 12—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT firm—an average business, without quotable change in prices. CORN dull and declined 1c.@2c. OATS steady. *Receipts to-day*—700 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—220 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Friday, Aug. 12—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull, with a declining tendency. WHEAT lower; sales 4,500 bushels Milwaukee Club, on private terms. CORN unchanged; sales 2,000 bush. Illinois at 71½c. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged, at 25c. on Flour, 6¾c. on Wheat, and 6c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—1,000 bushels Wheat, 49,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—3,500 bushels Wheat, 4,900 bushels Corn, 1,200 bushels Barley.

ALBANY, Friday, Aug. 12—6 P. M.

FLOUR—No improvement in the demand, and prices lower. CORN MEAL, 12s. @13s. ℔ 100 lbs. WHEAT

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2465. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Vanderbilt and City of Manchester at this Port, and of the North American at Quebec.

THE PEACE OF VILLAFRANCA.

The Neutral Powers Deny the Statements of the Austrian Emperor.

Favorable Feeling Produced by the Language of Napoleon III.

Threatened Rupture Between Austria and Prussia.

RUSSIAN ADVANCES TO PRUSSIA.

Resolute Attitude of the Italian Duchies and the Romagna.

The Sardinian Government Indorses the Action of France.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States Mail steamship, *Vanderbilt*, on the 3rd August, from Southampton, with three days' later from Europe, arrived here at four o'clock, p.m., Saturday, Aug. 13.

Steamship *Asia* arrived at Liverpool, Aug. 31.

The *Hungarian* arrived at Liverpool Monday, evening, Aug. 1.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

The Peace and the Italian Question—France and England—War Correspondents—American Affairs in Italy—An American Invention abroad—The Hungarian Question—Szemere and Kossuth—M. Felix Belly and the American Press.

Editorial Correspondence of the N. Y Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1859.

The Peace and the Italian Question continue to be the leading topics of conversation and of discussion in the Press. The conviction gains ground, that the peace was a good thing for France and for Europe, but that the condition of Italy has not been very greatly improved by the war. Indeed, many regard Austria as the substantial gainer, inasmuch as she has now a recognised legal position in Italy, and a conceded right to intervene in Italian affairs, whereas before the war she could only rely upon her secret treaties, her family alliances, and the illegitimate influence which in various ways she had pushed so far. She now, as mistress of Venetia, has a recognised voice and vote in the affairs of the Italian Confederation, and she will never lack the means of making that influence preponderate over the smaller States, whenever it shall be worth her while. This is the view taken by the warmest, and perhaps least reasonable, friends of Italy; and is the natural reaction from the extravagant expectations which they formed at the commencement of the war. They relied upon what they style the "promises" of NAPOLEON, that Italy should be made free "from the Alps to the Adriatic"—forgetting that this phrase was introduced merely as a menace to Austria, and that it can scarcely be held to bind France against all contingencies, and at whatever cost, to continue the war.

I presume the simple explanation of the peace is to be found in the fact that NAPOLEON *knew* that Prussia intended to join Austria the moment the war should have reached German soil;—and that he did not consider *Venetia* worth what, under such circumstances, it must inevitably have cost. I have been told on respectable—though it is impossible to say on perfectly reliable authority in any such case,—that he was apprized of this determination, directly from Berlin, within three days after the battle of Solferino; and that he concluded peace so promptly in order to prevent the same communication from being made to the Emperor of Austria, as in that case he could not have closed the war upon so advantageous terms as were obtained. This may or may not be true; but there can be no doubt that he foresaw obstacles of some sort to the prosecution of the war, on which he had not counted at its commencement. It is easy to say that he ought to have carried it on, nevertheless,—that he should not have stopped on account of any apprehensions whatever,—and that he should have driven every Austrian out of Italy, no matter how much treasure and how much blood it might have cost. But considerate personswill have less difficulty in seeing that there is another side to the question,—and that the Emperor had other responsibilities, and other obligations than those he had voluntarily incurred to the Italian people.

How much the war will do for Italy depends very much upon the details of the Treaty of Peace to be drawn up at Zurich, and the results of the Congress which will probably, though not certainly, meet to consider the general question of the European equilibrium as it may be affected by the war. As you will learn from Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S speech, the French Government has invited England to share in the deliberations upon that subject. In the note of invitation Count WALEWSKI says in effect that it will depend upon the several States of Italy *whether there shall be a Confederation or not*—that this is a matter of purely domestic concern which neither France nor Austria can decide, and that their pledge is merely to *further* such an arrangement. The Italian States must decide it for themselves. Then comes the question, how shall the will of these States be made known? Will the *people* of Modena, Tuscany and Parma be consulted, or will the old pro-Austrian princes be restored and then allowed to speak for those Duchies? If a Confederation is to be formed at all, it ought certainly to be in the interest of the people and upon liberal principles; yet it may be so shaped as to strengthen absolutism, and consolidate the system of oppression under which the people of Italy have groaned so long. The question of immediate interest relates, therefore, to the future government of the Duchies. The journals which write with a supposed desire to please the authorities here, are dwelling upon the difficulties which will attend the exclusion of the old rulers, and the reasons which exist for supposing that they will hereafter be much less arbitrary and despotic they have been hitherto. They will feel the necessity, it is urged, of liberalizing their Governments, and consulting the wishes of their people; and it is very hard, after all, to deprive them of their possessions merely for the sake of aggrandizing still further the King of Sardinia, to whose dominions the French Emperor has just made so splendid an addition. This is generally considered to indicate a disposition on the Emperor's part to favor the return of the old *régime* in those States: but it is opposed with great vigor and ability by the *Siècle*, which is the organ of the Republicans in Paris, and which insists upon the absolute necessity of leaving the people of Tuscany perfectly free to act for themselves in this matter. The Emperor is, in fact, rather pledged to this course; and if both France and Austria pursue this policy, and refrain from sending any troops to constrain the wishes of the people, the question can have but one solution. The people of Tuscany, Modena and Parma will never willingly permit the reinstatement of the old rulers who oppressed them so long, and then either joined Austria in the field of battle or fled for refuge to her dominions. The municipalities of Tuscany have, since the peace, renewed their vote, by a decided majority, in favor of annexation to Sardinia, and it seems altogether probable now that all three of the Duchies will adhere to this desire. If so, they cannot be defeated in their wish by foreign interference without very serious danger of renewed difficulties. VICTOR EMANUEL would scarcely submit quietly to see such an intervention against him. If Austria should attempt it I think he would renew the war alone—and in that case France could scarcely *change* allies so suddenly as to appear in the field against him. If she chooses to take part in the Congress, England can exert a very important influence upon the decision of these questions; and the recently published dispatches of Lord JOHN RUSSELL give us reason to believe that the opportunity will not be neglected.

The official announcement in the *Moniteur* that the French army would be at once reduced to the peace footing, has produced a most decided effect upon the public mind in England. You will see evidences of this in the changed tone of the leading journals as well as in the debates of Parliament. A very good impression had previously been produced in France by the measured and tardy, but still important protests of the new ministers against the virulent abuse so freely lavished upon the Emperor, and their explicit declaration that he had been always loyal and true to his engagements as the ally of England. But the constant clamor of the English for an increase of their army and navy, their formation of rifle corps and their incessant denunciations of the Emperor for an alleged *intention* to break the peace, had created a very uneasy feeling in France. The *people* were becoming indignant and impatient of this distrust, and there were very strong apprehensions felt, in the highest financial as well as political circles, of coming war. I know that within the last four days some of the most eminent bankers here have expressed their fears of such a result. In the midst of all this doubt and anxiety, and while the English ministry was declaring its purpose of calling upon the French Government for explanations, three lines in the *Moniteur* announce that France will at once disarm. No more effective or dignified answer could possibly be given to the clamorous complaints of the English: and the result begins to be apparent in the altered tone of public sentiment in Great Britain. The truth is England has been for the last year under the most profound and unaffected fear of NAPOLEON. His policy has been at once so astute and so bold,—he has shown so complete a reliance upon his own resources, and so haughty a purpose to maintain the dignity, the honor, and the influence of France in the affairs of Europe, and his army has proved itself capable of such transcendent achievements on the field of battle, that the English, knowing their lack of preparation for a contest if one should come, have been thoroughly and sincerely solicitous for their own security. They are naturally relieved by the announcement that the French army is to be reduced: and to a very great extent the clouds which lowered upon the horizon have begun to disappear. The English, however, show some reluctance to follow the example of NAPOLEON and call loudly for the continuance of their own preparations for defence. But there can be little doubt that the ministry will modify its policy so as to meet the new state of things. Mr. GLADSTONE at the very outset called for a diminution of army and navy expenses, and recent events will incline the whole nation to second his demand. England wants *peace*,—at almost any price:—and there is a reasonable prospect that she will be allowed to enjoy it.

Since his return from Italy, the Emperor has maintained great reserve. He has staid at St Cloud, and has only visited Paris two or three times, and then in the most quiet and unostentatious manner possible. Yesterday afternoon he drove in with the Empress to the Tuileries, but remained only about an hour. His appearance in the streets excited no applause, though it must be added there were but few people who were aware of his presence. His personal popularity has not been increased by the winding up of his Italian campaign. Business, however, both in Paris and the provinces, already feels the beneficial influence of restored peace; and reflecting men of all classes rejoice at the termination of the war. I see, by the way, that the Sardinian Government is about to commemorate the battle of Solferino by erecting a monument upon the field. I presume St. Martino will be the site selected.

I find in the TIMES of July 15, a paragraph from the Richmond *Enquirer* stating that the officers of the United States Army, who had come over to observe the progress of the war, had been refused permission by the French authorities in Paris to follow the army, and that they had accordingly returned to England to consider, as was intimated, the diplomatic aspects of the case. If they did any such thing, they were guilty of a very great folly. The French authorities in Paris probably told them, what they certainly told everybody else, that granting permits to accompany the army was a matter belonging exclusively to the Commander-in-Chief, and that they must apply for such permission, therefore, *at head-quarters*. I presume that any other Government, under similar circumstances, would have given them a precisely similar answer. To go to headquarters all they required was a passport, properly *visèed* by the French Police and the Sardinian Minister, which would have cost them about $1 25, and a reasonable degree of perseverance and common sense. Once there they would not have the slightest difficulty in obtaining the permission they desired. Two American officers were on the field at Solferino—one Major KEARNEY, who had a nominal position on the staff of Gen. MORRIS of the French army and the other Lieut. CARR, who had simply permission to "circulate" in the Piedmontese camp Major TOWER arrived the day after the battle, and three days afterwards I met Major CAITTENDEN Capt. TODD and Lieut. PEAGRAM at Brescia, on their way. Col. ST. GEORGE COOKE arrived subsequently.

I see, also, in a recent number of *All the Year Round* what purports to be the narrative of a person who visited the field, and who says that the faintest suspicion of being connected with newspapers was quite sufficient to shut him entirely out of the French camp. This cannot possibly be true,—or else his experience was very different from that of everybody else. I had opportunities of knowing something about this matter, and I never heard of a single instance in which permission was refused to any one, properly accredited, to follow the army. Correspondents were there from several of the Paris papers and from the London journals, as well as the NEW-YORK TIMES,—and every one was at perfect liberty to write what he pleased. I have seen it more than once remarked in American journals that caution must be exercised in crediting the reports of the Paris Press, because the Emperor permitted nothing to leave the camp but what suited his purpose Nothing could be more utterly false, as a matter of fact, or more absurd in itself, as any one acquainted with camps must know. I believe, moreover, that the history of the campaign shows that the statements of the Paris journals were far more reliable than those of most of the London Press. The letters of the London *Times*, from both camps, were exceedingly able and graphic. Those from the French army were models of military correspondence,—combining scientific accuracy with picturesqueness of style to a very remarkable degree. They were more terse and vigorous, though less ornate, than the famous Crimean letters of Mr. RUSSELL;—and although they were written by a Hungarian, whose knowledge of English was of comparatively recent acquisition, few native Englishmen could write the language with greater correctness or effect. Some of the pretended correspondents of some of the London papers certainly achieved miracles. The writer in the London *Star*, who gave that graphic picture of Gen. NIEL being found dead under a heap of slain,—and of BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS expiring with his arms around NAPOLEON'S neck, is certainly a genius in his way. I have very little doubt that he will secure an early engagement on the "unrivaled corps" of one of your neighbors. The letters in most of the Paris papers have been brief, and have not given very many details;—but their statements of fact have, as a general thing, been reliable.

You may remember having reported, a year or two since, some exhibitions on Staten Island made by J. D. FARRAR, of a new method of converting *iron* into *steel*, which was claimed to be very far superior to any others used or known. The TIMES then pronounced the demonstration very satisfactory, and a company was at once formed in New-York which has from that time to this been applying the process with great success. Mr. FARRAR has spent the last year in England, endeavoring to bring the subject to the notice of capitalists and those concerned in iron there; and he has just arrived in Paris for the purpose of introducing it here. As it is purely an American invention, I am very glad to be able to report its success. An English gentleman of great ability and experience in such matters, told me to-day that he considered it the most important discovery of the age, and that it could not fail to work a complete revolution in the steel manufacture. It makes the very best steel out of common iron, in one-fifth of the time, and at less than half the cost, required by the methods in common use. This certainly sounds like a very extravagant claim—but it is said to be thoroughly borne out by the facts. Over £350,000 have already been raised in England to purchase the patent for that country, which is held, however, at a price considerably above that amount. Nothing has yet been publicly done towards bringing it to the notice of the French, or indeed of any other European nation.

Gov. SEWARD is still here, at the Hotel Vouillemont. He will stay until after the *fête* of the 15th, and thinks of going then to Rome, in spite of the lateness and heat of the season. His health is good, and is improved by the rest and recreation he is enjoying. Gen. PISACE has gone to England, where he will remain for some weeks; he will probably return home this Fall. Hon. M. H. GRINNELL is here with his family. He goes to England in September and returns to New-York in October. Mr. ROBERT MORRIS, of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, left here with his family for England a few days since, and will leave for home in a week or two.

I send with this a translation of a letter addressed to the editor of *La Patrie* by B. SZEMERE, President of the Hungarian Ministry in 1848, upon the relations of Hungary to Austria. You will remember that, although he acted with KOSSUTH during the revolution and held a post in the Cabinet during his Presidency, their political views were not the same. He was never so much of a Republican as KOSSUTH, and after their exile he published a very long and very able exposition of the whole question, in which their differences were clearly and frankly stated. The object of this present letter is to counteract the impression that the Hungarian movement of 1848 was revolutionary in its character. He insists that its only object was to preserve the old laws and rights to which the Hungarians were entitled. Its closing paragraph suggests the *possibility* of such a reform in Hungary as shall satisfy the people and lead to a reconciliation between them and the Empire of Austria. All the Hungarians ask, according to SZEMERE, is the restoration of their *old Constitution*. This implies that they do not seek absolute independence of Austria,—that they are still willing to be under Austrian rule, but with the limitations of the old *régime*. I have no doubt that the party to which SZEMERE belongs would be very glad of some concessions, however small, on the part of Austria, which would permit their return and a renewal of the old relations; and it is not impossible that some project of this kind may enter into the scheme of internal reforms to which the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH has pledged himself. Whether KOSSUTH, KLAPKA, and their associates, are prepared to acquiesce in such a plan, we have no positive information. KOSSUTH, I believe, is now in Switzerland.

M. FELIX BELLY, whom you know in connection with the project of the Nicaragua Canal, is now here on business connected with that enterprise. He complains warmly, and I must add with justice, of the treatment he receives at the hands of the American Press and of the misrepresentations of his work and his motives, as well as of his character, in which the journals of New-York so largely indulge. He says the work itself is in the interest of commerce and civilization; that if it shall ever be completed, no people in the world will receive more benefit from it than the Americans, and that, as they do not furnish the money, none can *lose less* by it if it should eventually fail. He does not understand, therefore, the secret of the bitter hostility with which it has been assailed. The clause in the original concession, which placed the canal under French protection, he has had *rescinded*, because it seemed to be regarded as unfriendly to American influence and interests; and American commerce is now placed upon precisely the same footing as French commerce, in the enjoyment of whatever benefits the canal may hereafter yield. He thinks the work itself has therefore a valid claim upon the charitable and friendly regards of the American people; and that rival companies, who fear the competition of the canal, ought not to be allowed to control public sentiment in the United States in advance, to its prejudice. The letters from correspondents on the Isthmus, which charge him with dishonesties of all kinds, and which deal in the most wholesale falsehoods concerning his acts, he considers particularly unworthy of respectable journalism. All their recent statements he pronounces utterly untrue. He denies that the enterprise has "exploded," and says it is making substantial and satisfactory progress. His engineers and assistants have not abandoned him nor left the country. He intends to return thither in about six weeks, and has no doubt of his ability to carry through the enterprise which he has undertaken. I give these statements concerning the work on his authority. So far as M. BELLY himself is concerned, I take great pleasure in saying that he is a gentleman of energy, of intelligence, and, so far as I am aware, of unimpeached and irreproachable integrity. He has undertaken a work of great utility and of great difficulty,—whether his ambition does not outrun his ability remains to be seen. But I certainly think he is entitled to more kindly treatment than he has thus far received from our American Press.

H. J. R.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

French Strength and English Weakness—Clamors of the London Press—English Misrepresentations of France and America—The French Press and the New-York Times—Movements in Italy—Parisian Gossip—Meyerbeer's Opera—Accident to Roger—The French and Austrian Prisoners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 1, 1859.

In my previous letter I called your particular attention to the fact that the French government was at last getting tired of the constant abuse and loudly heralded mistrust of the English Parliament and journals. The official organ had at last spoken out, and it was evident that the injustice of the charges made against this government and more especially its Ruler, was becoming irritating. The other Paris journals followed the example set by the *Moniteur*, and England got good advice from more quarters than one Alarmed at the fact, the London journals betrayed by the tone of their various leaders how bitter was their mortification at being thus taken to task. "All this comparing estimates is very well," resumed they, "but France is now so very powerful, she has so great an army and navy, that we may reasonably fear an attack from her." Why should they fear this attack (unless they had given reason for one) from an ally? There lies the whole truth of the matter. The English people are aware that their ally, who has always been a firm and true one, has been treated by them as an enemy, and they dread his vengeance, now that his power has become so great. Such an exhibition of fear on the part of a great nation like England, is, to say the least of it, a *mean* spectacle to present to the world. The journals I above referred to, continued their lamentations by asserting that although France wished to prevent England's continuing her armaments, she would still keep upon the same footing her immense navy and army. The very next day after the appearance of these leaders, and while the journals containing them were still *en route* for Paris the *Moniteur* published a short note to the effect that the reduction of the army and navy to a peace footing had been ordered. And so the following queer fact was duly commented upon that day, namely, the *Moniteur* announcing the disarmament, and almost all the London journals having leaders the same day asserting that the Emperor would not put his forces on a peace footing. How blank must the different editors have looked the next day; I mean those who had so strongly affirmed that no such a course of events was possible. Decidedly, LOUIS NAPOLEON is more than a match for the London editors and diplomats combined. There now remains nothing for the English to do but to disarm—or, I should say, discontinue *trying to arm*. We must now hear no more of *rifle corps* or coast defences. Their leading organs cried out loudly that they would discontinue the subject, were the French forces reduced. This is to be done, and so England must follow the example. After vain attempts to arouse the English people to such a state as would make them endure the contemplated increase of taxation, the British Parliament had at last hit upon the plan of assuring the tax-payers that they might blame France and her armaments for the increase of taxation soon to be enforced. But this excuse no longer holds good, and England, having obtained all she asked for, must either act as she averred she would, or else prove to the world that it is the English nation that wishes to disturb the peace of Europe, instead of France. The London *Times* came out in an article professing the greatest joy a the now pleasant turn of affairs; but still the amiable journal could not resist its old habit of insulting the French people and their sovereign—and so it hinted that France thought of invasion for the sake "not of England's *beaux yeux*, but for the treasure to be found within the walls of rich and splendid London." Could a more gross insult be made to a generous and chivalrous people? England, who has always made *money* her idol, should beware how she throws stones; her *house* is entirely too fragile. In reference to this vile assertion on the part of a journal such as the London *Times*, I wish to make the following extract from the remarkable speech delivered by Mr. COBDEN in the British Parliament. In alluding to the many wild rumors that have circulated, he says:

"We were told that they wanted to come and plunder the Bank of England; but the Bank of France always contained a far greater amount of bullion then our great national monetary establishment. Then we were told that they desired to pillage London; but he did not hesitate to say that there was far more portable wealth in France—he meant wealth in the shape of jewelry and ornaments—than in this country. They were a nation that liked that sort of thing; and though we might put more capital into a steam engine, they spent far more than we did on their ornaments. [Hear, hear.] Was it probable that France would descend from its high station at the head of the civilized nations of the globe, and fall into the ranks of savages who were in the habit of making filibustering descents upon their neighbors? [Cheers.] Was he to be told that he was merely one of those peace-men who would rush into danger with their eyes shut? They were far more fanatical about war who overlooked the considerations to which he had been adverting, than he was fanatical on the subject of peace. Were they sure that we had not ourselves provoked all that had happened by our great armaments? He (Mr. COBDEN) had kept a careful watch over the subject, and he was by no means prepared to say that we had not brought the whole difficulty upon ourselves by the steps we had taken to fortify our coasts, to increase our fleets, and to create docks for steamships. Take the works at Keyham, which had cost £1,500,000. He well remembered that it was immediately resolved to construct similar works at Brest or Cherbourg. In 1851, he (Mr. COBDEN) moved an address to the Queen on the subject. That address was so reasonable that the noble lord did not venture to meet it by a direct negative, and so he moved the previous question. The address was to the effect that Her Majesty would enter into negotiations with France with a view to stop the rivalry between the two countries, and if possible to lead to a mutual reduction of their armaments. On that occasion he brought forward evidence to show that the French had increased their fortifications solely because we had increased ours."

The speech I allude to is a most interesting one, and is the most complete refutation of the many slanderous assertions that have so often appeared in those London journals inimical under all circumstances to France and especially to the Emperor NAPOLEON III. I have often remarked, as an extension of the envy and ill-feeling these journals seem to feel for all that is not English, how very unfavorable and prejudiced are their American correspondents. Let any event which reflects badly upon the American public occur, and at once it is heralded, commented upon, and turned into its worst aspect. Because two men fight, in the street, or one man shoots another who has seduced his wife, these papers at once pronounce all Americans rowdies, and set forth the idea that one-half of our male population are seducers, while the other half are of course busy killing them. Such a course of journalism is a false one, prevents the extension of the real sympathies that exist between nations, and should be denounced by the people. A French gentleman who has traveled in the United States, and who took the pains to inquire personally into matters, made the very just remark to me, that English journals had done more to prevent friendly relations between France and America being fully carried out, than aught else. "Go where I would," said he, "I found that the American papers teemed with unfavorable extracts made from English journals concerning French politics. The said extracts always (giving a prejudiced and distorted version of facts harmless in themselves, but of great and ominous importance when misrepresented." You will, I am sure, feel, upon reflection, that these remarks are but too true. For many years leaders were published in the most important New-York papers highly unfavorable to LOUIS NAPOLEON and his Government; many of these articles were founded upon the representations of English journals, and sustained by quotations from them. Angered at this seeming injustice, the French organs seized upon all matters not complimentary to our pride as a nation to comment upon. But as soon as truth began to force its way through the films of ignorant misrepresentation, many of the American journals, and notably the NEW-YORK TIMES, gladly seized upon what they deemed the real state of the case, to lay before their readers. It is now no longer the work of a Paris correspondent to invent court scandals, or prophecy great evil to come for France. The American public has become aware that there is some good after all over here. Americans of intelligence and unprejudice have come to France, have studied her institutions, have realized that they are for the best, considering the condition of the people; and these same Americans I refer to have given to the public the result of their personal observations. Already we see the good effect produced by justly reviewing the state of French politics. Where we pay a well-deserved compliment, the really generous Frenchman gives two in return. As an instance of what I say, I may point out the article published last Friday by the *Constitutionnel* in reference to Mr. RAYMOND'S letters from the seat of war. He paid a well-deserved tribute to the bearing and conduct of the French army. The semi official organ reproduces the lines I speak of, and in return speaks highly of the enterprise of American journalists,—comments upon the pleasure felt here that they (the Americans) should see and judge for themselves, and ends with a regret that the *Constitutionnel* should have acted in the least unfriendly spirit by reproducing facts not commendable to us as a people. Now is it not better that all the world should be at peace and good will with one another, when by a few scratches of the pen so much can be accomplished; and how much to blame are those journals which, having it in their power to strengthen the bonds between two great nations, neglect this great duty.

TUESDAY, Aug. 2.

At the present time the political phase in Europe is more reassuring than it was last week, and I am inclined to think that peace is really established. There seems to be a decided disposition on the part of the different European Cabinets to consolidate matters, and to lend their aid to further the interests of the Italian people. In England there must result from the disarmament of France a pause or lull, after the fierce tempest that has swept over the land. Prussia has published her diplomatic notes, and since then the tone of the Austrian journals is less bitter. In fact, there seems a general desire for more peaceful relations throughout Europe than was evinced a week or so ago, with the remarkable exception of those *powerful* countries, Bavaria and Hanover. The Chambers of these two mighty Powers are constantly agitated by the delivery of the most passionate discourses. At Munich Prof. LASSAUX, well known—I may say notorious—for the violence of his opinions, assailed Prussia in a speech of several hours' duration. The impetuous orator disdained all discussion, and began by stating that those who differed from him were bastards and good-for nothings, (*bastarde und dumme jungen.*) Of course, after such a commencement, the eloquent Professor found no one bold enough to answer his tirades, which at last became so violent and abusive that the President was forced to silence him, although he did so in the following manner, considered by many as an aggravation of the offence: He said, "Do not touch the alarm bell; it will *ring* soon enough." Are we to consider these words as ominous? Let us hope that Bavaria may be restrained, before she breaks through all boundaries, she is *so formidable*. Next comes Hanover—but here we have the other side of the question, and an orator considered as one of the chiefs of the Liberal party defended the political course of Prussia with the same energy that the Bavarian orator had attacked it. He even went so far as to blame his own Government, (Hanover,) in the most severe terms, affirming that it had become more detestable than any other in Germany. Decidedly, unless some other Governments interpose, these petty German States will involve the Confederation in a discussion that might easily degenerate into a war. In Italy affairs remain in about the same state they were at the date of my last letter. The people of the Duchies seem as much determined as ever to prevent even by force the return of their former sovereigns. On all sides preparations are made to resist any attack which may be intended, and it is but logical to suppose that the people, showing such determination, will gain their point. Austria cannot, dare not lend her troops to any of the sovereigns I refer to, and as they must depend upon their own resources, they cannot succeed in forcing the people to receive them again. Accounts from Venice are not favorable. It seems that the citizens made a popular demonstration against the Villafranca peace, the result of which has been the arrest of many influential persons belonging to the city. You are of course aware what it means to be arrested by Austrian agents. Unceasing persecution is the fate of those who offend her, and I am afraid that the condition of the Venetians will continue to be an unhappy one, unless the approaching Congress takes their case into particular consideration. At the present time many of the ultra friends of Italy assert that Austria, although losing Piedmont, has gained by the late war, as she now has a well-recognized right to interfere in the affairs of Italy. Her influence over the Pope has hitherto been evident, but circumstances alter cases, and Pius IX. may like the idea of proving to his former friends that he can do without them. It has been announced by several journals that Prince NAPOLEON was to be sent on a mission to Vienna. I am assured by good authority that no such intention exists. Chevalier DE AMBOIS, the Sardinian representative for the Zurich Congress, is now in Paris; he has had frequent interviews with Count WALEWSKI and also audiences of the Emperor. He will soon leave for the place of reunion. It is now supposed that the meeting will begin on the 8th of this month. Prince ESTERHAZY has arrived here from Vienna, he is accompanied by a Secretary and Attaché of Legation. Since the Villafranca peace it is a noticeable fact that the most friendly relations seem to be established between the Cabinets of the Tuileries and of Vienna. Advices received from Parma of the 27th, announce that the citizens of that place, having been informed that deputations from Piacenza, Modena, Reggio and Bologna were to visit them, received the idea with great enthusiasm, and when the deputies, numbering some twelve hundred, came, they were received most heartily.

"The members of the municipality, the nobility, the authorities and the Governor, Count PALLIERI himself, were assembled in the large square, where a most friendly greeting was given to the visitors, amidst cries of 'Italy for ever!' 'Long live VICTOR EMANUEL!' 'France for ever!' All the public and private establishments were thrown open, and the inhabitants vied with each other in doing the honors of the city. A grand banquet was prepared in the public garden, where twenty tables were laid out, each capable of accommodating one hundred persons. Several Tuscans, Piedmontese and French soldiers who happened to be among the guests, were the objects of particular attention. Many of them were wounded, and ladies belonging to the highest aristocracy of Parma might be seen conversing with them with as much affability as though they were their brothers or children. The city was decked out with thousands of Italian and French flags; the banquet was followed by a ball, and at night the city was brilliantly illuminated. During the banquet, an energetic protest of the inhabitants of Piacenza against the Ducal Government was read, and registers were at the same time opened to receive the signatures of all the citizens of Parma who desired to protest against the return of the Duchess and her son."

These are signs of the times not to be disregarded, and evince most clearly the firm will of the people.

The Milanese journals publish the following Order of the Day, issued by GARIBALDI. It is short and expressive

"Whatever may be the march of political events, the Italians, under existing circumstances, must neither lay aside their arms or be discouraged. They ought, on the contrary, to increase in number in the ranks, and testify to Europe that, guided by the brave VICTOR EMANUEL, they are ready to again face the vicissitudes of war, of whatever kind it may be.

GENERAL GARIBALDI."

Another Order of the Day, signed by Col. ARDOINO, appears the same date. It also recommends that the volunteers remain under arms. "Peace," it says, "is not yet signed, and we must remember that we engaged to remain under arms six months after the conclusion of the war. Perhaps at the moment we least expect it the signal of alarm may again sound." While upon the subject of GARIBALDI, I will state that the town of Nice has voted the General a sword of honor, and that due notification of the fact was sent him in a letter from the Syndic of the town, in the name of the municipality, stating that the citizens of his native town felt the greatest pride in his gallant conduct. Gen. GARIBALDI sent the following reply:

MONSIEUR: I am deeply affected and grateful for the generous act of my dear native town. I consider the little I have done for the sacred national cause as only the duty of the citizen, and the satisfaction of my conscience is a sufficient reward. The honorable present which is so courteously made to me by the municipality of Nice is a recompense far beyond my merit. My arm may become weakened and unable to wield the sabre of honor which Nice bestows on me, but to my last breath my heart will lose nothing of its love and devotedness for my native land. Accept yourself, Monsieur, and present to the municipality of our town, the expression of my affectionate gratitude.

J. GARIBALDI.

You will have learnt long ere this that Mr. PERKINS and his family (of Boston) were among the sufferers from the brutality of the Swiss troops at Perugia. The official organ of the Papal Government came out a short time ago with a statement as regards their treatment, which has called forth the following letter from the gentleman in question. It was addressed to *Galignani's Messenger*, which reproduced the statement of the Papal organ:

VILLA CAPPONI, near Florence, July 24, 1859.

In the *Messenger* of the 21st you quote from the *Giornale di Roma* "that the American family, resident in Perugia at the time of its capture by the Swiss, have declared that the troops behaved with a moderation that could hardly have been expected after the provocation to which they had been exposed." Will you do me the favor to contradict that statement? It is one of many assertions made by that journal which have no foundation in fact. The American family have never made any such declaration, but, on the contrary, have stated in the most public manner their conviction that the soldiery behaved with the greatest brutality, ferocity and license. The same journal asserted very coolly that the American family had lost some of their effects which had been or were about to be restored to them. As we lost almost everything we had, to an amount of between 2,000 and 3,000 scudi, in the sack and pillage of the Hotel de France, where we were residing, and as the claim made on the Roman Government by the American Minister has not yet been paid, you will be able to judge how accurate are the sources from which the *Giornale di Roma* derives its information. Begging you to excuse my troubling you in this matter, which I only do in order to avoid misrepresentation, I remain, &c.,

EDWARD NEWTON PERKINS.

After this the Papal Government can no longer misrepresent a matter which so seriously affects an American citizen. It can but grant immediate and full reparation of a foul wrong. It is to be hoped that our Representative at Rome, whom it was wrongly stated had left that city, will be most energetic in seeing that Mr. PERKINS obtains redress. It is now decided that the entry of the *Armee d'Italie* shall take place on the 14th of August instead of the 15th, as was at first intended. There will thus be two holidays instead of one, and the troops will be able to profit from the unusual number of free amusements offered to the public on the Saint Napoleon, each year. This season there is to be a free performance at the French and Italian Operas, the Opera Comique, the Comédie Française, the Cirque de l'Imperatrice and the Hippodrome. Of course all these establishments will be filled with easily pleased audiences. All the public galleries will be open; many of the private ones, and numberless places usually inaccessible to the crowd will that day be thrown open to the public. The illuminations will be such as the world never saw before; for weeks the preparations have been going on for that purpose in different parts of the city. No expense is to be spared, the evident intention being to render the occasion one that shall live in the memories of the Parisians. An extraordinary banquet is to be given to the soldiers. The table will be laid in the Champs de Mars. One hundred thousand covers are to be laid. What pyramids of provisions will rise! that valiant army stow away that day. It will be the Solferino of all banquets. I do not doubt that the Turcos, Zouaves, Chasseurs, &c., will prove themselves able men on that day. Oceans of wine will be furnished on the occasion, and no doubt the *convives* will long remember the 14th of August, 1859. 'Twill be a green spot in their memories. The next day the valiant defenders of Italy will overrun Paris. During the hot weather all Paris goes to the watering-places and to the sea-side; but as the citizens leave strangers flock to the place, and at the present time Paris has as gay an air as ever. Splendid equipages roll up and down the Champs Elysées, and in all parts of the City you find John Bull and Brother Jonathan well represented. The heat, however, is antagonistic to theatricals, and the larger and more fashionable establishments have but slim attendance; in the *Bullevards* are now all alive to the fact that MEYERBEER'S long-talked of "l'Africaine" will be produced next Spring both here and in London. The celebrated composer's "Pardon de Ploermel," translated into Italian, has been produced in London with the greatest success at Covent Garden. A celebrated tenor, belonging to the troops of the French opera, Roger, met with the following unfortunate accident a few days ago. He was shooting in the park of his chateau, and wishing to cross a hedge, he put down his gun, got over, and then attempted to draw the gun after him; some twigs caught in the lock and the gun was discharged, the load so mangling his right arm as to render amputation imperative. ROGER was much esteemed as an artist, and it is a sad thing to see a man thus stopped midway in his career. Since the operation all seems to be going on favorably, and no fears for his life are entertained. The French prisoners taken by the Austrians during the war in Italy have all returned. They were to the number of one hundred and forty-five. After the loud talk of the Austrian journals about the number of prisoners they had taken, how small does the real figure seem. They were thus captured: one at Montebello, sixty-seven at Magenta and seventy-seven at Solferino; but one French officer was taken prisoner by the Austrians, and that was the Duke of LAROCHE-JAQUELEIN, an officer of the *Chasseurs d'Afrique*, who, mounted on a powerful horse, charged so far into the ranks of an Austrian regiment, that in their retreat they swept him along. Of course I mean by the 145 prisoners not wounded. But counting those badly wounded and now in the Austrian hospitals, the whole number is but 300. The French have taken *fifteen thousand* Austrians that are not wounded; there are least 8,000 wounded, thus making a most extraordinary difference, which speaks volumes as to the nature of the two armies.

DEAN.

The United States and the War in Italy—Views of the New-York Times.

From the Paris Constitutionnel, July 28.

We have remarked more than once the impression produced in the United States by the war in Italy. The great Republic of North America cannot, in spite of distance, remain indifferent to a struggle undertaken on this side of the Atlantic for the independence of a nation. Although sometimes, in her moments of enthusiasm and excitement, she affects to despise old Europe, her mother,—to speculate upon the future, and promise herself the exclusive empire of the world,—she can never help showing a lively sympathy for European nationalities which aspire to independence.

On the 4th of July the Republic of the United States celebrated, with juvenile ardor and with all the pomp of popular gatherings, the glorious anniversary of her own independence. The American journals which give detailed accounts of all the incidents of this national festival and of the orations pronounced on the occasion, show us that the Italian cause and France, its valiant and victorious champion, were everywhere, on that day, the object of sympathetic allusions and of warm applause. Every city in the Union sends fraternal greetings to the Italian people, and salutes with applause the triumph of the allied armies. Frequently an orator would be interrupted by the shouts of hurrahs which would follow his mention of the name of some Marshal of France, the hero of a battle. By such incidents the young Republic of the New World shows to what an extent the cause of Italy, defended by France, interests and touches her. Both Italy and France owe her their thanks for these timely sympathies.

But the United States have done more than send us across the Atlantic the echo of their cordial applause. Some of their journals—the most influential and the most carefully impartial among them—have been unwilling to trust to the English Press for their intelligence and their estimate of events. Their editors have crossed the ocean, and gone in person to the field of battle, in order to give the American public exact reports and true representations of affairs. We find, for example, and have just read in the NEW-YORK TIMES, narratives of irreproachable exactness, written in a lively and picturesque style, and with a degree of originality, piquant and wholly new to us. Some of the letters of that journal, written on the field of battle and sent to the United States, from which they have come back to us, we learn are from the pen of the Editor-in-chief of the NEW-YORK TIMES himself. We cannot resist the temptation, although the facts narrated in these letters are no longer new to our public, of copying at length from these letters the following passage concerning the discipline and good conduct of our army:—the Editor writes from Castiglione on the evening of June 24—the very night of the battle of Solferino. [Here follows an extract from Mr. RAYMOND'S letter of that date.]

We have given this passage literally, and it is easy to recognize in it the scrupulous fidelity of an eye-witness. It is a piece of testimony in favor of our army, not surprising certainly to us here, but of special value nevertheless, because it comes from an observer who is a foreigner, and who writes in a journal of the New World, without suspecting, probably, that it would ever be seen by a European reader. The impartiality of the American journalist seems to us much the more valuable, because in France we frequently permit ourselves, with equal impartiality, it is true, to reproach the American Democracy with its excesses and its turbulence.

H. MARIE-MARTIN.

ENGLAND.

The Queen and Royal family sailed round the squadron at Spithead on Saturday, July 30. Royal salutes were fired, and the Russian squadron joined in the demonstration. The London *Post* announces the death of the Earl of MINTO, who expired on Sunday, July 31. He is succeeded by Viscount MELGUND. The death of the Earl of HARDWICKE is also announced. The title becomes extinct. The London *Herald* has the following:—We have reason to believe that Mr. DALLAS has recently placed in the hands of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, a dispatch from Washington, in which it is stated that the United States Government have resolved to

and private nature. The report of amendments on the Divorce Court Bill was brought up, after some little discussion. The report was adopted and the Bill read a third time and passed. Lord STANLEY, of Alderley, in calling the attention of the Government to the admission of British salt into China, stated that the supply of salt to a population of 300,000 000 had been hitherto a monopoly in the hands of the Chinese; he concluded by asking what steps had been taken for the purpose of introducing it. Lord ELGIN could not at present answer the question, as the correspondence had not been made public.

In the House of Commons, Aug. 1, nothing of importance took place at the morning sitting. In the evening, the House having resolved itself in a Committee upon the East India Loan, Sir C. WOOD called the attention to the state of India with reference to its finances. The prospect, he said, was discouraging, but not hopeless. At the close of the first year of the mutiny the estimated deficit was £8 520,000. The next year showed a deficit of £14,701,000, making the deficit for the two years £23,221,000. With regard to the current year the deficit is estimated at £12 500,000. The total Indian debt in April, 1857, amounted to £98,321,000. At the end of 1860 the Indian debt would be £38,826,000, and the interest upon the debt £3,900 000. He thought a reduction of £3,000,000 might be made in the military expenditure, with regard to the augmentation of the revenue. The salt duty was to be raised in Madras, Bombay, and the Northwest Provinces; and authority had also been sent to impose stamp duties and a tax upon licenses, and possibly a succession duty. Sir C. WOOD, in conclusion, moved a resolution enabling the Government to raise in the United Kingdom, for the service of the Government of India, £5,000,000, to meet the demands of the present year. After considerable discussion the resolution was agreed to, and ordered to be reported. Various bills were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned.

Mr. LABOUCHERE is to be made a Peer. The *Times* says: "The natural termination to such a career as that of Mr. LABOUCHERE is a seat in the Upper House. It is our duty to announce to our readers to-day that he has received this honorable distinction from his Sovereign."

Bordeaux, July 30.—The *Abby Blanchard* (American ship) caught fire on the eve of her departure for New-Orleans; no lives lost; amount of damage not yet ascertained. Liverpool, Aug. 1.—The *Royal Victoria*, for Quebec, has put back. She has been in contact with the *Benjamin Adams*, of New-Orleans. Bristol, Aug. 1.—The *Elgin*, for Quebec, in going out of the river, got ashore on Nelson Point during a squall and remains, but will be off again in all probability next tide.

CRUELTY AT SEA ON BOARD OF AMERICAN SHIPS

In the House of Commons, Friday evening, Aug. 2, Mr. MORETON MILNES opened an important debate on this subject, suggesting official action by Her Majesty's Government to effect such arrangements with the United States as might put an end to the existing condition of things.

Mr. M. MILNES rose, pursuant to notice, to move an address to Her Majesty, praying that she might be graciously pleased to take steps to prevent the assaults and cruelties which were committed on merchant seamen. The honorable gentleman, in doing so, said the subject was one which had excited the sympathies of large bodies of men throughout the country. It involved the question of much injury unredressed, and many crimes allowed to go unchallenged and unpunished. The point which he had to ask the House to consider in connection with it was what means it would be best to take to provide against the commission of those cruel outrages which were committed on the high seas in vessels engaged in the merchant traffic between England and the United States. These outrages had in a special manner attracted the attention of the inhabitants of Liverpool, which was the great *entrepôt* of that traffick. It was stated by them that unhappy men arrived almost daily in their harbors who, in consequence of the cruel treatment which they had received on the voyage, were obliged to be conveyed to the hospitals of the city, where some of them died of the injuries which were inflicted upon them, while others remained there for a long time unrecovered. Now, the Government of the United States had expressed through their consul a desire that so disgraceful a state of things should be remedied, while, on the other hand, the people of Liverpool had taken up the subject with a warmth beyond the wont of Englishmen. Yet it did not appear that her Majesty's Government had taken any steps to bring the perpetrators of those crimes to justice. Mr. BAGOT, a Liverpool merchant, had addressed a pamphlet to the honorable member for Sedford, setting forth the evils which at present prevailed in that respect, and the honorable member had intended to bring the question under the notice of the House. He had, however, since joined the Government, and had by the acceptance of office, it would seem, become incapacitated from being of any use out of his own department either in the House or in the country. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. M. MILNES) had, however, deemed it to be his duty to take the question up, and he should at once proceed to inform the House that the grievances of which he complained divided themselves into two branches. The first branch embraced those offences which came within the operation of the treaty of extradition which had been entered into between this country and the United States, and he could assure the House that, even in the case of those, the graver class of crimes the arrangements were so complicated that it was almost impossible to bring the perpetrators to justice. An outrage which had been committed on board the ship *Emma* had, for instance, been brought before Baron BRAMWELL last year, and, in consequence of its having taken place two miles and a half beyond what he considered the jurisdiction of Great Britain, the jury did not decide on the case, while the offender was handed over to the American Consul, who transmitted him, together with the witnesses, to the United States; but the moment he had reached his native shore the witnesses absconded, and he escaped punishment. Two cases of a somewhat similar nature had occurred within a very brief period, and within the last month a murder had been committed on board the American ship *Mountaineer*, which had arrived at Sunderland from New-Orleans *viâ* Amsterdam. The captain, however, had some work to get the perpetrator of the murder kept in proper custody, and had applied to the American Consul on the subject, who in his turn had addressed an application to the magistrates of Sunderland for the use of a cell in which the criminal might be confined, undertaking to pay the necessary expenses. The matter had eventually been brought under the notice of the right honorable baronet the Secretary for the Home Department, and his answer had been that the request of the Consul could not be complied with. The consequence had been that the murderer had escaped a few days after, that he had been recaptured by the people of Sunderland, had again escaped, and was now wandering about the country with perfect impunity. With respect to these graver offences, therefore, he thought it was expedient some arrangement should be made for the safe custody of the offenders. Such cases, however, were of rare occurrence in comparison with those minor cruelties to which he wished particularly to invite the attention of the House, and which had become now so frequent as to be known under the special denomination of "Consuls' cases." The number of sufferers in these cases who had been in hospital in Liverpool from June, 1857, to June, 1858, was no less than 135; while from the latter month to January, 1859, the number had been 80; the number in the workhouse from June, 1858, to March, 1859, having been no less than 23. The Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress had also published a report on the subject, which showed how great was the evil of which he complained. No one could deny that these cases were producing the most injurious effect upon the British and American navies by cultivation, from the impunity with which they were attended, feelings of cruelty and ferocity, of which they had seen examples, ending in men being brought to the scaffold. There was every desire on the part of the American Government and the American people that the evil should be remedied. The New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, in a recent number, said:

"Certainly the subject is important. The humanity and generosity of this country and Great Britain should be glad to unite in some feasible reform to prevent this reign of cruelty and violence."

Mr. N. HAWTHORNE, the distinguished American writer of fiction, had, in a letter, expressed the same view. The remedy must lie in one of two directions—either in giving additional powers to American consuls or by convention with the United States, enabling us to bring the offenders to justice as if the offence had been committed on English soil. He hoped he should not be met with technicalities, but that Her Majesty's Government would see whether, without contradiction of the principles of international law, that law might not be so supplemented as to prevent the evil which now existed. The giving additional powers to the consuls would naturally occur to any one who investigated the subject. It was true that it was the practice of the English nation to refuse extra-territorial power to any body of foreigners residing within this kingdom; at the same time, in that respect, we had acted exceptionally to the rest of Europe. The law during the middle ages, and down to our own time, was that for the purposes of public security and advantage a nation should permit foreigners to exercise within its boundaries such jurisdiction on its own subjects as might not be injurious to the common weal. In former times it was contended that no Frenchman should submit to be judged by the law of any other country but his own, and the right was only abandoned in 1832. He thought that by some extension of power they ought to enable the American consuls to judge the more simple and more frequent of these cases. He knew it might be said that other evils would perhaps arise. He was bound to say that he had heard of cases at Havre in which the absolute jurisdiction over American subjects, assured to the consul by a convention with France, had been grossly abused. If the giving power to the consuls was not the right remedy he did not see why they could not come to an arrangement with the United States by which these cases might be judged by the native tribunals of this country and America. It might not do to apply the rule to the graver cases, but it might be made to apply to all cases which would come ordinarily under the jurisdiction of a stipendiary magistrate. He hoped that in one direction or the other her Majesty's Government would negotiate with the United States, and in settling the matter in a satisfactory manner perform an act not only of humanity but of justice. (Hear, hear.) The honorable gentleman concluded by moving that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying her Majesty to be graciously pleased to enter into negotiations with the Government of the United States of America, for the purpose of preventing the assaults and cruelties committed on merchant seamen engaged in traffic between this country and the United States, and of bringing to justice the perpetrators of such offences, many of whom escape with impunity in consequence of the defects of the present system of international jurisdiction.

Mr. J. EVANS seconded the motion. He thought it a defect in the present state of the law, that in the case of serious crimes all the punishment the consul could inflict was to make the captain of the ship pay a sort of fine.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said the honorable member who had brought this subject under the consideration of the House, had done good service to his country and to a portion of the community of the United States. But the territorial law of England was not competent to deal with such offences as the honorable member had described to the House. No country claimed a jurisdiction over crimes committed on board the ships of another country except by treaty, and the Crown of England had no power or jurisdiction over offences committed on board American ships on the high seas. It was only by specific convention with the United States that such a jurisdiction could arise. In the treaty concluded with the United States by Lord ASHBURTON in 1842, there was an article that stipulated for the mutual extradition of criminals. It included persons charged with murder, assaults with intent to murder, robbery, arson, forgery, and uttering forged papers. When a murder, or an assault with intent to murder, is committed on board an American ship on the high seas, it is by the construction of the law supposed to be committed on American territory, if the ship put into an English port, and the offender were claimed through the American Minister, he would be delivered up and sent to America for trial, and the witnesses in the case were required to be sent with him. In practice it was found that this process was rarely carried into effect, and did not lead to the punishment of offenders. That, however, was the course under the present convention; and if it was not pursued the offender could not be made amenable, any more than if he had committed the crime on the soil of the United States. The question then arose whether it was possible to make any convention with the United States by which this class of criminals could be brought to punishment. One obvious means of effecting this object would be to extend the number of crimes comprised in the article of the treaty of extradition; and include these cases of murder and aggravated assaults on board ship. But under this article, the remedy, on account of the necessity of sending the witnesses to America, was difficult, expensive and rarely resorted to. Another course suggested was to obtain a jurisdiction over these offences in this country, giving the United States a corresponding jurisdiction over English sailors for committing similar crimes on board English ships. This would be in the power of the two nations to agree to by Convention; and, if the Government of the United States were willing to agree to such an arrangement, he saw no injury in it to either nation. [Hear, hear.] This would overcome the difficulty caused by each country exercising an exclusive jurisdiction over its own ships on the high seas. Another course suggested was to give the consuls of each country a jurisdiction in these cases. He was not prepared to say that even that plan, if the two Governments agreed to it, and Parliament gave it effect, could not be carried out. This country has never yet allowed any foreign Power to exercise any criminal jurisdiction within its territory. But it should be observed that this would be a jurisdiction over offences committed on board ship on the high seas, and therefore, strictly speaking, within the territory to which the ships belonged. It would be an entirely new system. If they were to arm the American Consul at Liverpool with criminal jurisdiction he would still virtually be exercising jurisdiction under the English law. As the Consul could not be learned in the English law he would necessarily be forced to avail himself of the assistance of an assessor who could advise him upon the law of England, so that he would only be formally sitting in Court, while an English barrister would virtually be trying the prisoner. That would resolve itself into British administration of justice; and he doubted whether such a mode of solving this difficulty would find very much favor. At the same time he did not express a confident opinion against it, but he quite agreed in the general scope of the motion of his honorable friend, and that this was a matter which might form a subject of negotiation between the Government and the Government of the United States. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. HEALY wished the honorable gentleman had informed the House whether many prosecutions took place in the courts of the United States with reference to offences committed in vessels while on their voyage to America, because it was hardly possible to conceive that all the alleged cruelties should have been committed when going one way and none when going the other. The records of the American Courts might show how they dealt with matters of this nature. No doubt the American law very much resembled our own, but it might be very difficult for us if we entered into a treaty on this subject with the United States to refuse to treat similarly with Austria, Russia or Spain. Should we like an English subject who had committed an assault on the high seas to be given up to the Russian police? If we entered into a bargain with one nation on this subject, it might be offensive to refuse to make a similar bargain with another nation. The principal difficulty he believed was, that if the views of the honorable gentleman were adopted we should have to put our prisons at the command of American Consuls. The subject was beset with difficulties, but there could be no harm in negotiating upon it. He hoped that care would be taken that in attempting to cure evils that were not our own we should not fall into a dispute with another nation.

The Attorney-General said this subject had for a very considerable time engaged the attention of the present Government since its late accession to office, and also of the Government that preceded it. The proposition of the United States always had been that an American charged with an assault upon the high seas should, on his arrival in this country, be taken before an American Consul, who should be invested with criminal jurisdiction. To that proposition, however, he, as the Law Officer of the Crown, in conjunction with his colleagues, would offer a most strenuous opposition. [Hear, hear.] He certainly never would be a party to any criminal jurisdiction being exercised in this country, except in the name of the Queen, and according to the laws of the country. [Hear, hear.] The right honorable gentleman who had just sat down had adverted to the possibility of our being required to extend the same principle to Austria, Russia, and other States having arbitrary criminal laws if we entered into a treaty with the United States; but he (the Attorney-General) did not think that the consequence would at all follow, because in the case of the United States the bargain that might be entered into would be in accordance with our inalienable claim to reciprocity of jurisdiction, and that involved the administration of a criminal law similar to our own, and founded on the same principles as our own. The Americans had conventions with France on this subject, and the representations that had been made to the Government of the manner in which the authority established by those conventions were exercised would surprise the House, and would be a warning against the adoption of any similar rule in this country. [Hear, hear.] Nothing was more common than for the captain of an American merchant vessel, on entering a French port, to go immediately to his own consul and accuse his whole ship's crew of mutiny, and have them imprisoned, in order that he might keep them in safe custody until he intended to sail again, when the crew was delivered up to him on board. He mentioned that on the authority of our own consul. There were three things to which he hoped, if this address were voted, the attention of the authorities would be directed. One was the facilitation of the working of the Extradition Act which, for the reasons mentioned by his right honorable friend the Home Secretary, did not answer the object for which it was passed; the other was the establishment of a reciprocity of jurisdiction with references to the offences that had been mentioned; and the third was the establishment, if possible, of a summary jurisdiction in order to dispose of those quarrels that arose with regard to contracts between British seamen and their employers on their arrival at a foreign port, and similarly with regard to foreign seamen on their arrival at an English port. He earnestly hoped that some mutual understanding might be entered into, and some wise rule adopted on this subject with other nations.

Mr. MILNES thanked the House and the Government for the consideration they had given to the subject, adding that he had no doubt the discussion which had taken place would materially promote the humane object he had in view.

The London *Times* thus comments (Aug. 3) on the subject:

"Suppose a ship to leave one of the most distant ports in the world for Liverpool or New-York,—suppose it to toss on the ocean for some four months, now beaten by storms off Cape Horn, now becalmed with the pitch seething in its crevices on the Equator,—suppose the master to be an ill-conditioned, passionate, illiterate brute, with just mind enough to work the reckoning when he is sober, and totally irrestrainable when he is drunk. Suppose this person, under the impulses generated by despotic power and brandy, to take a violent dislike to a particular seaman, perhaps a little less active than his fellows, or a little more proud and touchy, or accused of Methodism, or in any way obnoxious to the skipper's anger,—what is likely to be the life of this unhappy man while his tyrant is on blue water, without any control but the fear of mutiny or the indistinct prospect of an inquiry after reaching port? The annals of the Liverpool Police-courts and Hospitals will answer the question. It would really seem that certain crimes, like diseases, burst out and rage for a time without any obvious cause, for, though violence on the part of the masters of merchantmen to those under their command has always been a lamentable fact, still the evil has increased so much within the last few years, and the injuries inflicted have been so unprecedentedly severe, that it is difficult to penetrate the mystery. The whole question was made the subject of a motion by Mr. M. MILNES last night in the House of Commons. Unfortunately, it is more easy to point out the evil and call down the indignation of an audience than to propose a remedy. That, unless some remedy be applied, crews will be tempted to take the law into their own hands, and the merchant service become still more demoralized, is pretty certain; but nothing was suggested last night to which there are not many and strong objections. It seems beyond a doubt that the Americans are the worst offenders. Whether it be climate, or a growing habit of lawlessness, arising from the impunity which attend deeds of violence, or whether it be the disregard which American captains, and perhaps American juries, have for the lives of foreign sailors and men with dusky skins, certain it is that the American captains permit themselves a latitude of cruelty which exceeds that of any other nation. We do not intend to defend our native tyrants. "Captain" HENRY ROGERS, who was hanged two years ago for the murder of a poor creature whose teeth he had driven down his throat with a marline-spike, and whose ribs he had broken with a capstan-bar, was an Englishmen, and so was each of his mates. But the Americans are more readily men of blood; on the smallest provocation the pistol or the knife is made use of, and even in Liverpool Docks a sailor was the other day pursued into the rigging by the captain, revolver in hand.

There exists a steady determination in England to repress these atrocities as far as it is in our power. The Liverpool magistrates do their best to protect the men from outrages of this kind on board British ships on the high seas, and on board American ships when in British harbors. A number of ruffians of both nations have been convicted and punished accordingly. In fact, so resolute has been the conduct of the magistrates, that, in spite of the fellow-feeling among the merchant captains, who hoisted their flags half-mast high when ROGERS was hanged, the British part of them are afraid to indulge their savage propensities. They know that at the end of the voyage they will most assuredly be brought to justice, and that neither judge nor jury will fail in their duty. The wholesome fear instilled by several examples of severity overcomes the impulses of cruelty or drunkenness. But with the Americans the case is different. If the crime be committed in British waters it may be taken cognizance of, but in no other case. A New-York vessel may arrive in Liverpool, and the sailors may complain that one of their number was shot down the week before, and another had an eye knocked out yesterday; but the offence is unpunishable by English law or the law of nations. It was committed on the high seas, and under the American flag, and only an American Court can deal with the wrongdoer.

The proposal of Mr. MILNES was, that Her Majesty's Government should enter into communication with that of the United States of America for the purpose of devising some means of bringing to justice such offenders. The motion was agreed to, and we hope that the two Governments will be able to find some means of repressing the enormities which now prevail. But we cannot help thinking that but little success is likely to attend the efforts of this country in such a cause. Public opinion in America looks with singular indifference on deeds of violence, while here is the most extreme sensitiveness about any infraction of their national rights. Americans generally would rather allow Germans or maniatoes to be beaten by drunken captains to all eternity than recognize the claim of a British Court to punish an offence which does not fall within its jurisdiction. And yet this is the only way in which the thing could be managed. As for allowing American Consuls in English ports to try American prisoners, that is, as the Attorney-General showed, a thing not to be listened to. In the first place, murder and attempts to murder are matters far too important to be decided by such a functionary as a Consul; and, in the second, these peculiar jurisdictions are totally contrary to the spirit of the English Constitution. We should never demand such a thing of our neighbors, or grant it to their solicitations. The plan of a mutual jurisdiction, by which offences committed on board the ships of either country should be tried at whatever port should be first reached after the commission of the act, would satisfy Englishmen perfectly, and their only fear would be that American tribunals would deal too leniently with our own ruffians; but that Americans would agree to this, and give the Judge of Assize for Lancashire jurisdiction over all American shipping entering the port of Liverpool is, as we said before, a matter of which we have very little hope.

MR. COBDEN ON FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

A debate coming up in the Commons, July 29, on the National Defences, Mr. COBDEN made a very remarkable speech, in which he laid the blame of the English panic on England and the English Press. We give this important speech in full:

Mr. COBDEN, who was loudly called for, said he could not pretend to throw any light on the technical questions at issue. But he observed that this matter had now arrived at a stage where the old appliances and remedies were of no use. We had voted this year £29 500 000 sterling for our defences, of which £12,500,000 sterling were for our navy. Yet his right honorable friend (Mr. HOSKINS) came forward and said that we had not yet a minimum of an establishment, and that we must set every public and private dockyard at work to increase it. He [Mr. COBDEN] would therefore suggest whether there might not be another view of the question—whether gentlemen in a state of panic and alarm might not have exaggerated the case, and fallen into some hallucinations about the danger impending over us—whether they had altogether mistaken the evil with which they had to deal? Now, he had been for some time past out of the reach of Blue books, but two days ago he stumbled by accident on a document originally prepared for the information of our Government, which gave a description of the comparative force of the English and French navies. He confessed that he had read that paper at first with some incredulity; and if he had not within his own recollection an incident which occurred seven years ago, he would not now venture to quote the statistics of that document, after what we had heard said of the awful preparations which had been made in France. The incident he alluded to was this: Seven years ago, in 1852, when the panic of a French invasion raged as much as it did now, if not more, he laid a wager with a general officer, who had ever since been paying ten guineas a year to the Manchester Infirmary as a penalty for his rash adherence to an association which he (Mr. COBDEN) had ventured to call in question upon this subject, to decide that controversy, he (Mr. COBDEN) applied to the French Government for information, and got a statement of the naval budget of France for that year, which he placed in the hands of several gentlemen having the control of influential organs of public opinion, and one of those gentlemen, who was now sitting in the House of Commons, and who was the proprietor of a great journal in the north of England, made use of that information honestly to stem the torrent of alarm and apprehension which then prevailed. He remembered also that his honorable friend the member for Dumfries wrote to the French Minister of Marine, M. DECRE, whose reply was, "In answer to newspapers accusing us of menacing naval preparations, I will state that I have not added a boat to our marine, or a gun to the armament of our ships." Remembering these incidents, he would venture to quote the document which he had mentioned, in reply to his right honorable friend below him who spoke of the French as having made gigantic preparations for the invasion of a country which was a great naval power. Now what did this document show? The only salutary treatment for such a fever as now affected many persons in and out of that House was a cool investigation of the facts of the case. He had had an opportunity of reading over this statement with the aid of a few friends who were well acquainted with nautical matters. He found that in this report, published by our own Government, having been drawn up confidentially for their information by a committee appointed for the purpose, there was a comparison of the French and English navies, showing what they were in 1852, when this awful panic prevailed before, and what they were in 1859. [Hear, hear.] Now, if the House would be a little calm, he (Mr. COBDEN) would state the results of that comparison. It was admitted that the French had a show of superiority in steam frigates, whilst we had a considerable superiority in screw line-of-battle ships. [No, no.] In line-of battle ships, built and building, as against the French, built and building, we had a superiority—he believed we had ten line-of-battle ships more than the French, without including the blockships, which, he was told, were serviceable. In the number of frigates, the French navy was somewhat superior to the English, but there was the rest of our navy, not to be left out of the comparison, consisting of the corvettes and sloops, and all those vessels which, according to the opinion of the wisest persons upon naval affairs he had been able to consult, were the most effective of all. The Americans were building nothing but corvettes, and they said those were the most serviceable vessels in case of war. Now, in 1852, England had 176 war steamers, and in 1858 she had 364 war steamers; this was an increase of 288 in that period. The French in 1852 had 122 war steamers, and in 1858 they possessed 254 war steamers, showing an increase of but 142 against our increase of 288. Our increase had, therefore, been just double the increase of the French in the number of steamers. In 1852, moreover, the English navy had 239 sailing vessels, and in 1858 we had 208 sailing vessels, showing a diminution of three. The French in 1852 had 258 sailing vessels, but in 1858 they had but 144, showing a diminution of 114 in the number of French sailing ships, whilst our number had diminished by only three. The reason of this was that the vast increase increase spoken of in the number of the French screw steamers had arisen from the conversion of their sailing vessels into steamers. We had been going through the same process with our sailing vessels, but at the same time we had been building other sailing vessels, whilst we had converted more sailing vessels into steamers than the French had done. [Hear, hear.] The French had been converting, and not building, so that they now possessed fewer sailing vessels by 114 than they did in 1852, whilst we had nearly the same number of sailing vessels now as we had then. Taking then the whole force of sailing vessels and steam ships together, he found that in 1852 the English navy had 475 vessels, and in 1858 it had no fewer than 760 vessels, showing an increase of 285 in six years. On the other hand, the French in 1852 had—of steamers and sailing vessels together—380, and in 1858 they had 408, showing an increase of only 28. This great increase of the French navy, which had been so much talked of, amounted to just 28 vessels—whereas the increase of the English navy in the same period amounted to 285 vessels. Really, when he saw these figures he almost doubted whether there was not some mistake about them, until they were corroborated by persons more conversant with the matter than he himself was. [Hear.] But if it were true that we had now 760 ships of war against the French 408, and if the augmentation of our navy had been 285 against the French 28 in a period of six years, what became then of those gigantic preparations for an attack upon our naval power at which the right honorable gentleman was so much terrified? [Hear, hear.] Now, he observed in the comparisons which had been publicly made of the English and French navies, one omission, and he must say it was an uncandid omission—that of the corvettes and other small vessels of war. He was told by the wisest heads both here and in America, that those large line-of-battle ships, upon which we were now pluming ourselves as our sole defence, would, in case of war, be found to be mere slaughterhouses. He did not pretend to offer this as his own opinion. He knew that it was acted upon in America, where the United States Government had not laid down one line-of-battle ship, and did not intend to do so, confining their navy altogether to those long, low vessels, the corvettes, of a tonnage equal to our seventy-fours. The argument he had heard was that, if we put a thousand men into a line-of-battle ship, with thirty or forty tons of gunpowder below them, and exposed that great ship, a most conspicuous target, to the fire of such missiles as were now contrived to be discharged from the kind of guns at present in use or in preparation, we should really be providing a mere slaughter-house for those men. [Hear, hear.] This idea was corroborated by one passage of the Report he had quoted, in which, speaking of the ironaded ships under construction, it was remarked that they were expected in France to supersede line-of battle-ships; that no more of these would be laid down, and that in ten years that class of vessels would become obsolete. Now, the point he would call attention to was this. With the rapid progress of discovery and improvement now both in the building of ships, and in gunnery, was it not apparent that we should be subjected to a great and constant increase of expenditure in substituting one kind of ships and gun for another? This novel state of things must be the cause of endless expense for different new kinds of armament. Could not reason and common sense be brought to bear upon this panic question? What was it that we were afraid of? It was said that we were afraid of France, for no one said anything about America; no one pretended to be afraid of Holland or Spain; and as for Russia, made we had destroyed her fleet in the Black Sea, he had not expected to hear anything more of that. It was obvious that we were only alarmed at France, and in that case the only question they had to ask was, "Is our Government, after all, on friendly terms with that of the Emperor?" [Hear.] He had heard his noble friend (Lord J. RUSSELL) declare that he had the most perfect confidence in the Emperor's loyalty, good faith, and fidelity. Now, was that true, or was it not? That the country did not believe it was true was certain—[cheers]—and the reason was this—while the Government were telling us that they had confidence in the Emperor they presented us with a bill of four or five millions for the increase of our armaments to protect us against him. He (Mr. COBDEN) could imagine nothing more perilous, and he must tell the House he had come to the conclusion that we really were in danger of a war with France. He had of late observed quite an altered tone in the way in which men spoke about the matter. He heard them beginning to say that we had better fight it out; and they argued very intelligibly. They said "If, while the Government is telling us that they have perfect confidence in the Emperor they increase our armaments and add 4d. to the income tax which they require us to pay in October—if all this goes on when there is no quarrel, when there is nothing to explain and nothing to remove out of the way, where is it all to end? Surely we had better have a war, destroy the French fleet, and start afresh." It was a great misfortune, but we were drifting towards that point, for the English people were beginning to get reconciled to the possibility, nay to the inevitableness of a war with our neighbors. [Hear, hear.] He did not say that it was the fault of this Government or of that Government, or of the Government of France; but amongst all those Governments the responsibility must lie. We all know the amity which the two Governments had long expressed for each other; we had heard of our Sovereign going over to France and embracing its ruler—and of the French Emperor coming over to England and receiving courtesies and honors at Windsor. Was there, with all this, no forbearance to be observed, no honesty, no desire to come to a proper understanding? It was degrading the policy of one enlightened and civilized nation towards another below the conduct of the red Indians in their woods. The Indians, when they had smoked the pipe of peace, buried the hatchet of war, in token that they did not intend to go on alarming each other by preparations for war hostilities. [Hear, hear.] *Yet we, while professing all this apprehension, went on expressing confidence and even offering ovation to the Emperor of the French—of whom, if he (Mr. Cobden) had had to speak, he should not have fallen into quite such a high stream of compliment as had been used.* [Hear, hear.] He (Mr. Cobden) feared the separation of Parliament, because when Parliament was not sitting other organs of public opinion, which were not always so peaceable as they were in that House, were left in possession of the field; and much more mischief consequently happened in the recess than in the session. [Hear.] He was anxious, therefore, that this House should give expression to the fact that other states of feeling and other views in England existed than he had seen prevail out of doors for some time past. [Hear.] the men-of-war's men were armed with tomahawks and boarding pikes, and a war with England was considered imminent." He (Mr. COBDEN) only wondered that the writer did not add that the men were supplied with scalping-knives as well as tomahawks. (Laughter) *What proof had we that France wished to invade us? What overt act had the Government of France or the French people in any collective capacity ever committed to warrant such suspicion?* Recollect it was not against a war with France that we were making these preparations, but against an invasion. Englishmen never fell into such a panic, *and it was surprising that they did not see the insult that was involved in it. How should we like the French to be constantly assuming that we intended to invade them without warning?* [Hear, hear.] He should perhaps be told that the Emperor had attacked Austria. He (Mr. COBDEN) must remind the House that in the late war the feeling of all the world was in favor of France and against Austria. He did not wish to speak disrespectfully of any organized government, but the Austrian rule in Italy had, nevertheless, been considered as the standing nuisance of Europe. [Hear, hear.] It was, however, a very different thing to go and help a discontented people, [and to go and invade a nation that was at peace with them. Was it impossible in the course of the friendly communications which were passing between the two countries to exchange a word of explanation? [Cheers.] Had his noble friend, or the noble Lord, the member for London, or the right honorable gentleman opposite, (Mr. DISRAELI,) or Lord DERBY, ever exchanged a single word in explanation of those preparations for war? Let him not be told that those preparations were not against France. Everybody knew that it was against France that we were preparing. Look at our facetious publication, *Punch*, of that very week, and they would find John Bull was represented grumbling at having a heavy extra insurance because his next door neighbor—they could not mistake who that meant—was so fond of fireworks. [Hear.] Look at all our organs of opinion—look at the *Edinburgh*, at the *Quarterly*, and at all the newspapers, from the *Times* downward, and they would find them all possessed with the threats of an invasion. He had been so struck with a paragraph in the letter of one of "our own correspondents" at Paris, that he had cut it out and brought it down with him to the House. The writer stated that, "at Toulon, notwithstanding the peace, applications for leave of absence had been stopped." Moreover, we were the best customer of France. The exports of France to this country were greater than to any other country in the world; and we were thus their best friend. We were told that they wanted to come and plunder the Bank of England; but the Bank of France always contained a far greater amount of bullion than our great national monetary establishment. Then we were told that they desired to pillage London; but he did not hesitate to say that there was far more portable wealth in France—he meant wealth in the shape of jewelry and ornaments, than in this country. They were a nation that liked that sort of thing; and though we might put more capital into a steam-engine, they spent far more than we did on their ornaments. [Hear, hear.] *Was it probable that France would descend from its high state at the head of the civilized nations of the globe, and fall into the ranks of savages who were in the habit of mocking filibustering descents upon their neighbors?* [Cheers.] Was he to be told that he was merely one of those peace-men who would rush into danger with their eyes shut? They were far more fanatical about war who overlooked the considerations to which he had been adverting, than he was fanatical on the subject of peace. *Were they sure that we had not ourselves provoked all that had happened by our great armaments?* He (Mr. COBDEN) had kept a careful watch over the subject, and he was by no means prepared to say that we had not brought the whole difficulty upon ourselves by the steps we had taken to fortify our coasts, to increase our fleets and to create docks for steamships. Take the works at Keyham, which had cost £1,500 000. He well remembered that it was immediately resolved to construct similar works at Cherbourg. In 1851 he (Mr. COBDEN) moved an address to the Queen on the subject. That address was so reasonable that the noble lord did not venture to meet it by a direct negative, and so he moved the previous question. The address was to the effect that her Majesty would enter into negotiations with France with a view to stop the rivalry between the two countries, and if possible to lead to a mutual reduction of their armaments. On that occasion he brought forward evidence to show that the French had increased their fortifications solely because we had increased ours. France was a great country, with an extensive seaboard, and she was therefore entitled to maintain a large navy, but it did not follow that she should wish to have as large a navy as ours. Indeed, she ought not to have so large a navy. Nay, more than that—if he saw any disposition on her part to have as large a navy as ours, and especially if she did not yield to a fair explanation, then he should suspect some sinister design. [Hear, hear.] He would tell the House candidly that if it came to a rivalry between the two countries, and France refused to listen to an explanation, he would as cheerfully vote £500 000,000 as £5,000,000 to maintain our maritime superiority. [Loud cheers.] And for this reason: England has no frontier but the sea. England had, unfortunately, forty or fifty colonies which had no means of defence except that naval protection which we afforded them. Lastly, we had five times the mercantile tonnage of France; for all of which reasons we ought to have a larger navy. Besides France was obliged to collect a large army to guard her frontier, and, therefore, he did not think she would refuse, at our hands, so reasonable an explanation as this. [Hear, hear.] The French had never pretended to compete with us in naval matters. M. THIERS, M. LAMARTINE, and other great authorities, had laid down the doctrine that she had no need for so large a navy as we were obliged to keep. M. THIERS, it was true, said it was necessary that some Power in Europe should keep up a large fleet, in order to prevent any Power from exercising a despotism by sea; but he had never pretended to dispute the right of England to have a larger fleet than France. But why should we not have a reduction of our armaments in the same manner as we had an increase of them? The taxpayers of the country, and especially that quiet but influential portion of them who possessed fixed incomes, and on whom the 4d. income tax payable in October, would especially press, would begin to inquire why the navy should be increased at a cost of £4,000,000 or £5,000,000. Mind, he (Mr. COBDEN) did not ask for a disarmament. He did not want our navy to be reduced till it was as low as the French; but he wanted to know why an agreement should not be come to that where they had two ships we should have three. Surely a proposition of that kind might be made between Powers which had so high an opinion of each other's loyalty and fidelity. We ought to look beyond the circle of European politics, and think what would be the effect of continued over-taxation on our relations with the United States. There could be no doubt that the prosperity of this country would be very seriously affected if it were called upon to bear unnecessary burdens. There would be a daily increasing difficulty in maintaining our rivalry, and people would be more and more induced to emigrate. That was not a state of things which would be at all desirable. Look, for example, at the disparity of the sexes caused by the military system. They took numbers of able-embodied young men and sent them abroad or shut them up in barracks; and that, joined to the effects of emigration, was already producing serious results. In 1851 there were in this country half a million more women than men. He feared that in 1861 there would be nearer a million; and that naturally led to a state of things which was the reverse of desirable. (Hear.) He trusted that hon. gentlemen would see that they had far more at stake in the general prosperity of the country than in the mere interest of any member of their families. Let them look at the question in that patriotic light, and lend their aid in cutting down an expenditure which at the best was a necessary evil. So far as it was necessary he would submit to it, but he entreated the House not to continue any burden upon the people of this country, which they could not defend by reason and justice. (The hon. gentleman was loudly cheered.)

FRANCE.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says that the Count DE PERSIGNY has left Paris on his return to London

The Minister of War has addressed an order to all colonels of regiments to send home all soldiers whose absence had been recalled after the declaration of war against Austria, and likewise all those who are entitled by their services to leave of absence for six months, so that they may be at the disposal of the farmers who may require them for getting in the harvest.

There is no change to be noticed in the commercial situation of France. The accounts from the agricultural districts are not unfavorable. The wheat crop has not sustained much injury from the storms, and it is expected that there will be only a small deficiency in the produce. The barley crop is not expected to be productive, but the stock on hand is immense. The crop of oats will probably be more productive than was expected ten days since. The harvest altogether will exceed that of a good ordinary year, and there will be an overplus for exportation. Flour for consumption is quoted at from 45f.@50f. for the sack of 157 kilos. The Paris corn market was firm.

THE DISARMAMENT OF FRANCE—RESULTS OF THE WAR ON THE POSITION OF FRANCE.

From the Paris Constitutionnel, July 28.

FRANCE disarms! Her regiments and her fleets enter, with the least possible delay, into the narrow limits which a state of peace requires. We know not what effect this grave step, due to the manly initiative of the Emperor, may have abroad. In France it surprises no one. Here we know that the Imperial word is not a vain one; we know that he keeps his promises,—that he fulfills his pledges; and for us the programme of Bordeaux has still all its value; the Empire is always *peace*.

But the peace of the Empire, it must be understood, cannot be a peace without honor and without dignity—a *peace at any price*. It is because we seek no territorial aggrandizement,—because we pursue no exclusive and jealous ascendancy, that we have the right to claim, in the affairs of Europe, the place which belongs to us,—and the duty of not leaving to others the *rôle* which is assigned to us by our national character, our geographical position, and the traditions of our history.

It was because it forgot this right and this hereditary duty that the Government of King LOUIS PHILIPPE was overthrown. The throne of 1830 did not indeed rest upon so large a national basis as does the throne of the Empire to-day. But how was it that, established by the barricades of July, it fell so quickly before the barricades of February. How did it happen that this throne of the *bourgeoisie* was abandoned by the *bourgeoisie* itself to the indignation of the people? It was surrounded by young and valiant princes, who had more than once shown their quality at the head of our regiments: it was sustained by the consummate experience of a King who, from his youth, had taken an active part in affairs; it was protected by the ability of ministers accustomed to the labors of the tribune and of diplomacy; it granted full liberty and satisfied all interests and desires. Yes! but it *cheapened* the honor and the dignity of the country!

This was its crime,—this was the cause of its downfall.

As has been said on a solemn occasion by high authority, the successive governments of a country, whatever in other respects may be their relative legitimacy and grandeur, have a certain identity with one another. This identity leads either to the aggravation or the reparation of their mistakes. It has sometimes been said abroad that the second Empire would revenge in succession the disasters of the first. This is a mistake. Its task is not a task of vengeance, but of reparation. It repairs gloriously, one after another, the wea

how public protest that any attempt to replace it under a detested domination shall be resisted to the utmost, even with the weapons of despair.

Tuscany in recovering from the violent agitation into which it was plunged by the news of the war. In a letter dated Florence, July 18, we read: "We were greatly disappointed by the news of the peace of Villafranca; but we begin to perceive that matters are not so bad as we at first believed. We have much to do, but we have now a chance of doing it, which we had not before the war. Our Austrian Grand Duke is removed from the scene. We have an opportunity of appealing to Europe, which cannot consent to permit Austria again to invade us, and we are able to show that we deserve its consideration. The King has had much to endure; he cannot do for us all that he would, but he will do all he can, and that is very much. His Majesty has our confidence as much as ever. The Government continues to arm the country with great vigor, and receives volunteers daily."

AUSTRALIA.

The latest London correspondence from Vienna says:

"For a time a very unfriendly feeling towards England prevailed here, but the wrath of the Austrians is rapidly subsiding. The promise of the Emperor of the French to put his army and navy on a peace footing has made a great impression on the Austrian financial world, but none whatever on politicians, who have not yet forgotten the repeated assurances some time ago given to Lord COWLEY that France was not arming. 'The object of His Majesty,' says a diplomatist, 'is to give the cotton politicians an excuse for refusing to grant the money necessary for continuing the armaments.'

"On the 1st of August a military commission, which is to be composed of the most distinguished Austrian officers, will meet here. The Austrians have had good sense enough to remark that the organization of their army is in several respects faulty, and they have resolved to make the necessary changes without delay. The arms of the soldiers and the artillery will be improved, the number of Jäger battalions increased to 40, the strength of the regiments of the line diminished, &c. It is stated that Count ZEDWITZ, who commanded the reserve cavalry of the first army on the 24th of June, has been condemned by a court-martial to imprisonment in a fortress for ten years; but if such a sentence has been passed on him it is not likely that it will be put into execution. Count ZEDWITZ has always passed for a very brave and enterprising officer, but he had been suffering severely from nervous headache for some time before the battle of Solferino was fought. Baron LEBENBERG, who commanded under him, was the person who was most to blame, and the military world is astonished that he was permitted to escape without severe punishment. By 'special favor' of His Majesty he was allowed to quit the army without retaining his military rank."

THE HUNGARIANS AND AUSTRIA—LETTER FROM BARTHOLEMEW SZEMERE.

From the Paris Patrie, Aug. 1.

MR. EDITOR:—The more our patriotic sensibility has been wounded by the absolute silence which the French Press has preserved concerning Hungarian affairs for the past ten years, the more did I rejoice at reading your article of to-day, which at last does us striking justice. You have justly characterized the Hungarian movement in saying that it was not revolutionary but purely national, and you might have added, purely constitutional.

To prove this, I need only refer you to an extract from the memoir which some of my countrymen and myself presented to the President of the French Republic in 1851, at the time when Austria desired to enter into the Germanic Confederation, with her Hungarian and Italian provinces. Actual events show very clearly with what motive Austria conceived this project, well devised we admit, but fortunately thwarted.

In that memoir we have enumerated, one by one, the political guarantees which ought to be for us so many bulwarks against the encroachments of absolute power. The first of these guarantees was the solemn oath which each king should take for the maintenance of all our laws. The second was the diploma of his coronation, sanctioned by the signature and seal of the KING, and which contained the recapitulation of all the fundamental principles of our Constitution, and constituted, in point of fact, a personal and real *compact* between the nation and the King. The third is found in the treaties of peace concluded in 1606, 1622, 1645 and 1711, between Hungary and the dynasty—each one of which confirmed anew our national freedom and independence, and most of which were *annulled* under the influence and the guarantees of France, England, Sweden and Holland:—so that these treaties ought to be regarded as having all the weight and authority of an international act. The further guarantee is found in our whole code, which contains the oaths and the diplomas of all our Kings, the articles of our treaties with the dynasty, and a great number of laws giving the most solemn assurances to restrain on one hand the Royal power, and on the other to protect the liberties of the nation. Article 3 of the treaty of 1715 says "that the King can only govern according to existing laws, or those which may hereafter be made and *voted* by the Diet,—and that Hungary shall never, consequently, be governed according to the *system established* in the *other countries* belonging to Austria." Law of 1790 says that "notwithstanding the changes introduced in the succession by the Pragmatic Sanction, Hungary with the party annexed, remains a free and independent kingdom, so far as the form and system of its government are concerned;—that it is never to be subjected to any other country or nation, but shall always preserve its own Constitution, and shall consequently be governed and administered by kings legally crowned,—not according to the example of other countries, but according to its own laws and customs."

After having stated these four guarantees, we reason thus in our Memoir. I quote:

"It is then incontestable that after having obtained so many assurances and guarantees, we had the right to demand from the Hapsburgs respect for our national independence and our Constitution sanctioned by our laws, consecrated by treaties and sworn to by all our kings. Even when in 1804 FRANCIS I. took the title of Emperor of Austria, he made, in his proclamation of August 15, 1804, a voluntary declaration before all Europe in these words, 'Our Kingdoms, principalities and provinces preserve unchanged their titles, constitutions and prerogatives,—especially is this the case with the kingdoms of Hungary—the conventions shall be hereafter precisely what they have been heretofore, for us and our predecessors, as kings of Hungary.'"

But perhaps we may be asked if the position of Hungary towards Austria has not been completely changed by the events of 1848 and 1849. To this question we reply:

1. That the reforms which took place in 1848 were not the result of revolutionary measures, but were adopted and introduced by the most legal forms, *discussed* and *voted* by the two Chambers, consented to and *sanctioned* by the King. The arrival at Vienna of a Hungarian deputation, composed of about 150 members, and charged by the two Chambers with laying before the king the wishes and complaints of the country, cannot be characterized as an act of violence, especially when, three weeks afterwards, the same king went of its own accord to Presburg to sanction in person the laws to which he had given his consent in Vienna,—and all this while legal order and tranquility reigned throughout Hungary.

2. That although by the laws of 1848 the names of certain public functions were changed, those laws did not in any respect alter the relations of Hungary to Austria, and were only the confirmation of rights already guaranteed by all our ancient laws.

3. That the nation took arms only after Austria had invaded its territory by JELLACHICH, one of the high officers of the country, who, thus aided and pushed on by the Court at Vienna, rebelled against the existing laws.

4. That when, after the invasion of Hungary by the Austrian army in December, 1848, the two Chambers sent to Prince WINDISCHGRATZ, Commander-in-Chief, messengers of peace, he not only refused to receive them, but caused them to be arrested, and one of them, Count LOUIS DE BATTHYANY in spite of the sacredness of his mission, was condemned to be hung.

5. That Hungary has never asked anything more than the maintenance of what she possessed,—of that which existed legally,—the maintenance of her ancient Constitution, of her liberty, of her national independence, of her rights, and her laws confirmed, guaranteed and sworn to by the Hapsburgh dynasty,—which made war upon us solely to overturn the Constitution we had enjoyed for ten centuries.

It was Hungary, therefore, which was conservative—which was the champion of established law—and it is the Austrian dynasty which rebelled against that law. Hungary was merely defending herself; it was Austria which imposed the war upon us—which we accepted, because we could not avoid it.

In these few words, Sir, you have the whole case. Hungary stood steadily upon legal, historical, constitutional ground. It was love of country, the sentiment of national independence and attachment to freedom which created an army 180,000 strong, and which drove back the Austrians victoriously to the gates of Vienna. They were only saved by the Russians.

If there is any people in the world who love liberty and cling to their nationality, it is certainly the Hungarians. For ten centuries they enjoyed freedom and independence as a nation—they know, therefore, how to appreciate them. I believe, also, that there is only one way of satisfying them, and that is by restoring to them their *historical boundaries* and their *ancient Constitution*, sanctioned by so many centuries. Upon this condition only is there any possibility of a reconciliation between Hungary and the Austrian dynasty. As she knew how to be true under that dynasty in the past, I hope she will know it in the future also.

BARTHELEMY DE SZEMERE,
Ex-Minister President of Hungary.

PARIS, July 26, 1859.

The London *Times* thus discourses on the quarrel of veracity between Prussia and Austria:

In these days we discount rather promptly those draughts which our forefathers used to draw upon posterity. Whatever doubt may hang over the present, and however impenetrable may be the future, we soon come to know all that can be known of the past. Time was when a State paper only struggled into light after the lapse of a couple of generations, and when half a-dozen gentlemen could chuckle all their lives at the wild guesses of the rest of the human race as to the causes and details of events which had materially molded the fortunes of mankind. But now publicity has become a great power, and public opinion, which is the sturdy son of publicity, goes forth casting down and setting up all things, preaching all the time a better morality, and more human sympathies than were ever acknowledged by little cliques of diplomatists. The statesman or the diplomatist who should, in this year of grace, 1859, neglect to convince the world that he is right, would be like the military man who should push inside the rifled cannon, or the naval man who should leave out of his calculations the invention of steam. Unmanly or dishonestly, for truth or for falsehood, to inspire a well-grounded confidence, or to lure to a false security, to inform or to deceive, all who exercise power now address themselves to the multitude.

Some few weeks since the great question of State controversy was—Who shall bear the odium of the war? Now it has become a dispute—Who shall endure the reproach of the peace? A well-known expedient for curing the pugnacity of two unreasonable men is to lock them up in a room together and bid them fight their quarrel out without witnesses. Europe adopted very much this plan with France and Austria, and the common consequence followed. When the door was unlocked the two enemies were found sitting at the same table, excellent friends, but in very ill humor with the rest of the world. After their long challenges they were a little ashamed of the peaceful position in which they were so suddenly discovered, and each felt bound to find excuses for the sudden cessation of so much martial ardour. France had been basely deserted by England, and had been threatened by Prussia and all the rest of Continental Europe. Austria had also been deserted by England, and had not been properly aided by Prussia. But, much worse than this the "natural" allies of Austria—*to wit*, England, Prussia and Russia—had agreed together to extort from Austria worse terms than those which were offered by the Emperor of the French. That is to say, according to the Austrian version, the Emperor of the French, with arms in his hands and three victories at his back, was inclined to do less for Italy than the much-maligned neutral Powers. Therefore Austria, as she affirmed, very prudently plucked her sword to her more reasonable adversary. This version is now contested by two of the incriminated Powers. The Russian Government flatly contradicts the statement of the Austrian official papers, and authoritatively declares that when the treaty of Villafranca was signed no basis of mediation had been discussed, and that even the preliminary question of the expediency of mediating had not been settled. England, and incidentally Prussia, speak out upon the same subject by the publication of a dispatch from Lord JOHN RUSSELL to the British Minister at Berlin. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in this dispatch, tells an unvarnished and, indeed, a somewhat prosy tale, of how Count BERNSTORFF came to him from his superiors in the Prussian Government, and communicated to him the great and very natural desire on the part of Prussia that England and the Czar should join to her in putting an end to "the effusion of blood," but that a great quantity of vague language, when tested by further questioning, only came to this, "that Prussia could not propose to Austria any alienation of territory, but only reforms and changes in modes of administration." To this proposition Lord JOHN RUSSELL replied by an exposition of the views and policy of England on this Italian question. So far from thinking that in case of mediation the neutral Powers could not propose to Austria any alienation of territory, Lord JOHN declared it to be the opinion of his Government that "no termination of the war should be expected without some cession of territory on the part of Austria." So far from confining himself to the mild hope of Count BERNSTORFF, that "the treaties which bind Austria to exercise a sort of protectorate over certain Italian States may be replaced by a better system," Lord JOHN asserts it to be the firm persuasion of the English Government that "an Italy in which the people should be the free citizens of a free country would strengthen and "confirm the balance of power." Lord JOHN also indulges his natural bent, and takes advantage of the opportunity to read the Prussian Court a few Whig apophthegms somewhat trite in their character and loose in their application. He insists, however, that, in addition to some cession of territory by Austria, there must be, to complete any settlement of Italy, a permanent reform in the administration of the States of the Church. He thinks, moreover, that Austria committed "an act of extreme imprudence" when she began the war and invaded Piedmont, and he considers that act as a forfeiture of the rights conferred upon her by the the treaties of 1814

This is, no doubt, a declaration of moral hostility on the part of England to the usurpations of Austria in Italy, and it derives increased significance from the admission that these views had already been communicated to the Emperor of the French. Austria might, indeed, well suspect, if this document came to her knowledge, that she could have little hope of saving Venetia through the mediation of the Cabinet which had put forth this State paper. But whatever may be its purport as declaring the views of England, this dispatch goes but a short way to justify the declaration of the Austrian Emperor, that he had acquiesced in an undesirable peace because the terms of that peace, undesirable as they were, and offered as they were at the sword's point, were still more favorable than those which were pressed upon him by his allies. This assertion is now contradicted by Russia, is disproved in respect of Prussia, and is not quite true even as regards England. Russia now declares that she had done nothing at all towards settling the basis of any accommodation, and Prussia had declined to advise any cession of territory. Some persons less confiding than we are might still suspect some mystery in this matter. It cannot be that the Emperor of Austria, even in the bitterness of those first few moments that followed the cession of an Austrian province, should have publicly stated to Europe that which he did not think to be true. Must we believe that NAPOLEON III. at Villafranca was too clever for FRANCIS JOSEPH? Must we understand that the Emperor of Austria when he signed that treaty believed in dangers from Russia and Prussia which did not really exist, and was thus deceived to his own good? We see no other way of reconciling the manifestoes of the lately belligerent Powers with the statements of the neutral nations. But, however this may be, the relative position of Austria and Prussia after the publication of this State paper will be somewhat analogous to that which existed between Austria and Russia at the close of the Russian war. Russia then thought that she had been deserted by her natural allies, and, after the said ally yielding less ground against her unreasonable wards than against her active foes, it has now happened, or has been so convenient, that Austria is in just the same humor to enjoy any future humiliation of Prussia as Russia was the other day to take pleasure in the heart-burnings of Austria. Prussia, doubtless, will look to this. For ourselves, we are only concerned with this question so far as it has a right to ascertain the public facts of the age in which we write, and to collect the various testimony of the great actors in the great European transaction.

A Lisbon letter says:

"The Hanoverians are also agitating in favor of a German Parliament, but the political ferment which has been brought about by the hastily concluded peace will soon subside if it is seen that Austria has neither sacrificed Germany nor intends to forsake her. This Government has, however, lost much ground in Germany, and it can only recover it by judicious internal reforms and by the introduction of a system which is more in keeping with the spirit of the times. The general public appears to know nothing of what is passing here, but the few who are well aware that a violent struggle is now going on between the Reformers and Retrogradists. Some persons who are attached to the person of the Emperor thought it to make an attack on Baron BRUCK, who thereupon tendered his resignation. That it was not accepted need hardly be said. There is again a question of the dismissal of several of His Majesty's official servants, and of the re-formation of a Ministry of War, under the direction of the Archduke ALBRECHT. It is whispered that Baron WOLKENSTEIN, a member of the Council of the Empire, is likely to succeed Baron BACH, the present Minister of the Interior. On the 20th inst. the King of Bavaria opened the Diet in person, and recommended it—peace being restored—to direct its attention to internal affairs. The Royal speech was not very full of matter, but it must have given great satisfaction to the representatives of the Bavarian nation, as every word of it proves that His Majesty is attached to the Constitution, and is resolved to maintain it. It is stated that M. von BISMARK SCHONHAUSEN the bugbear of the Austrians, is to return to Frankfort, and that M. von USADOM is to have some other diplomatic employment. On the 21st the German Diet unanimously accorded the troops of Austria and Prussia that the Federal contingents and fortresses should be placed on a peace footing.

"A few days ago Prince ESTERHAZY received telegraphic instructions to go from London to St. Cloud to congratulate the Emperor of the French on his safe arrival.

"The Grand Duke LEOPOLD is now pleading an *alibi*. He was not with his son with the Austrian staff at Solferino; he was quite elsewhere, viz: at Voeslau, a small village near Vienna. The Times correspondent only saw his ghost or "double." As to Modena, that Duke brazens it out, and talks of having still 4,000 men in Verona with which he means to march on his revolted territory and restore "order."

AUSTRIA.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent says that, although Count COLLOREDO had an audience of the Emperor on the 28th of July, and was long closeted with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, he is not likely to leave for Zurich until the beginning of the coming week. For a time a very unfriendly feeling toward England prevailed here, but the wrath of the Austrians is rapidly subsiding. The promise of the Emperor of the French to put his army and navy on a peace footing, has made a great impression on the Austrian financial world. The Count DE BONNEVILLE will return here as the representative of France.

RUSSIA.

The following letter has been received from St Petersburg, dated July 15:

"Although the war in Italy was approved by us, in many respects, on account of the unfriendly feeling which prevails here against the Austrian Government, our Emperor has always entertained a friendly feeling towards each belligerent. The Russian army eagerly desired war with Austria, and the Guard had been spoiled that in place of forming the reserve, as usual, it should be the first engaged. One *corps d'armée* had been concentrated in Podolia, and another in Bessarabia. These demonstrations, however, were quite apparent than real, and I have reason to know that the Russian Government has contributed to the peace just concluded. Our Minister at Foreign Affairs had his plan of mediation, which would have shortly been brought forward."

The Russian screw liner *Rewizan*, of 84 guns, Capt. Baron TEWE, and screw frigate *Gremoboi*, of 50 guns, Capt. YEALMAREFF which had lately put into Cadiz, from Smyrna and Messina, on their way to the Baltic, left on the 16th, without having been admitted to pratique by the Board of Health.

The Emperor ALEXANDER has established a Commission to draw up a military code for the purpose of remedying despotic abuses in the army. The Commission will consist of General NAPA KERR OSIPOFF, Lieut. General FOUPE, and Major-Generals ENGELHARD, MASSOU and TCHEWINSKY. The day that the monument to his father NICHOLAS I., was inaugurated, the Czar assigned the sum of 5,325,000 roubles to the fund for the relief of invalids and veterans.

The Russian fleet has been enlarged during the first six months of the current year by five new screw line-of-battle ships, exclusive of the *General Admiral*, built in America.

Three *corps d'armée* mobilized for the war are put on the peace footing. The fifth *corps* will, however, for the present, remain on the war establishment.

The Russian organ, *Le Nord*, has three times at Brussels insisted on the fortresses of Mantua and Verona, as well as the capital of the new Italian State of Venetia, being exclusively garrisoned by native regiments of the Peninsular Confederation.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 26th state that a number of deputies now at La Granja had waited on the Queen, to congratulate her on her pregnancy.

It is said that the Government had resolved on establishing municipal system in the island of Cuba.

The semi-official *Correspondencia Autografa* has the following:

"At Gibraltar the English are mounting batteries, not only, as has been stated, in the forts, but even in the midst of the streets. The day on which the sentinel of the Straits shall light his first match this place shall be transformed into a volcano of gunpowder and ball. Our forts of Santa Barbara and San Felipe, destroyed by the English in the War of Independence, under the pretence that the French troops might take possession of them, are now only heaps of ruins, and the brass guns with which they were armed are still in the hands of the English. The English will not allow these fortifications to be restored, and yet we permit them to encroach every day, by constructing casracks on the neutral ground, and by tacing the stone destined for their walls from the quarries of San Roque."

The journals announce that new arrests had been made at Seville, also at Badajos and Olivenza.

Private letters announce that the Spanish Cortes will assemble at the beginning of October; and that Gen. PRIM is to be Governor-General of Cuba in the room of Gen. CONCHA, who has resigned.

A French war schooner was nearly lost off the coast near Cadiz on the 21st July.

Señor MORA has published an apology in which he makes very serious charges against Señor CALDERON COLLANTES, the President of the Council of Ministers.

The *Iberia*, of Madrid, announces that a sub-marine cable is to be laid at once, by a French company from Cadiz to the Canaries, and thence to Havana and Rio de Janeiro.

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese men-of-war have been sent to the River Plate.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

BELGRADE, Sunday, July 24.

A denial has been given to the reports spread by the German and Turkish Press against Prince MILOSCH.

Prince MILOSCH leaves to-morrow for the interior of the country.

EAST INDIES.

A Parliamentary return gives the actual strength of the British troops in India, exclusive of Queen's troops:

Bengal	140 692	Bombay	77 473
Madras	74,590	Punjaub	56,410
Total			358.165

The Rajah of Cashmere has sent a tent of Shawls as a present to Queen VICTORIA, with a bedstead of carved gold; the whole valued at £150,000, or three-quarters-of-a-million of dollars!

The Rajah HUNDER-SING has just been married at Lahore to an English lady, Miss HONOR. It is the first marriage of the kind which has taken place; the Prince being a Pagan and immensely rich.

THE SHAKESPEARE CONTROVERSY.

If we may believe the *Critic*, the controversy respecting Mr. COLLIER'S Shakesperian "Emendations" is likely to assume a new and rather startling phase. Mr. PARRY, the alleged former possessor of the celebrated folio, denies that this copy was ever in his possession; that, on the contrary, "it differed in edition, in binding, in corrections—in fact in every particular in which a book can differ—from the folio 'SHAKSPERE' formerly in his possession." If we are not misinformed, (says our cotemporary,) it is likely that Mr. COLLIER may be called upon to defend the Shakesperian papers at Bridgewater House, once in his possession. It is said that precisely the same observations as to pencil handwriting of a modern character underlying print or ink writing have been made, and that even a strong similarity in the character has been detected.

PIEDMONT.

Gen. GARIBALDI has issued the following order:

"LOVERI, Tuesday, July 19.

"However political affairs may go in the present circumstances, it is the duty of the Italians not only not to lay down their arms and manifest discouragement, but to swell the ranks, and to show to Europe that, guided by the heroic VICTOR EMANUEL, they are ready again to confront the vicissitudes of war in whatever form they may present themselves."

THE PAPAL STATES.

The *Times'* correspondent from Rome says that "there is great dissatisfaction here, and I have no hesitation in saying that the French soldiers alone keep down a general outbreak." The Jesuits have been driven out of Faenza, Forli and Ferrara. In this last city, only one hour was given them; and in the other two, twenty-four hours.

The Bologna *Gazette* publishes a declaration to the effect that the provinces of Romagna have shaken off the Papal yoke, never to return to it again, and that it is their wish to be annexed to Sardinia.

TUSCANY.

The *Croce di Savoia*, of Modena, announces that the Tuscan army has taken up a position between Modena and Reggio.

LOMBARDY.

The Milan *Gazette* states that the French troops are constantly passing through Milan at present, on their way back to France.

BERNE, Monday, Aug. 1.

Count REINHARD has officially announced to the Federal Council that France and Austria have chosen Zurich to open a conference on the treaty of peace.

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, July 29.

The *Journal de St Petersburg* has the following: "The journals, relying upon diplomatic documents, have pretended that the bases of mediation were agreed upon by the neutral Powers prior to the conclusion of the treaty of Villafranca, and that these bases, being especially judged by Austria less favorable than those proposed by France, had determined the Emperor of Austria to accept the latter ones. We are authorized to state that the bases of mediation of which the project lately published is composed, had not been agreed upon by the neutral Powers, nor even discussed. The preliminaries of peace between the belligerents were already signed before the principle of mediation, which formed the object of negotiations between the neutral Powers, was definitely agreed upon."

TURIN, Saturday, July 30.

The Dictator of Modena has convoked the popular Assemblies. All persons competent to read and write, and whose age is not less than 21, will be entitled to vote. Perfect order prevails.

FLORENCE, Saturday, July 30.

The Sardinian Commissary, Signor BONCOMPAGNI, left this evening. Signor RICASOLI, a partisan of the union of Tuscany with Sardinia, will remain at the head of the Government in Florence.

BERNE, Saturday, July 30.

The Federal Assembly has adopted a law against the enrollment of Swiss in foreign service. The law forbids the entry, as a special corps, into the military service of foreign States, under penalty of imprisonment for one to three months, and one to five years loss of civil rights. The close of the session then took place.

TURIN, Monday, Aug. 1.

The King has received Count REISET, Special Envoy of the Emperor NAPOLEON, for the purpose of bringing about the restoration of the Grand Dukes of Tuscany and Modena. Count REISET will soon leave for Parma and Florence. His Majesty has signed a decree by which the Sardinian law respecting the Press is extended to Lombardy. The departure of the King for Milan is fixed for Sunday next. His Majesty will remain there a fortnight, and will be accompanied by the Ministers of State. The municipality of Turin is preparing *fêtes* for the 15th of August.

TURIN, Monday, Aug. 1.

The Piedmontese *Gazette* publishes the decree relative to the erection, at the expense of the State, of a monument at Solferino, which will be a memorial of the victories of the allied armies, and a lasting testimony of the gratitude of the Italians to the French army commanded by the Emperor NAPOLEON III., who so heroically imperilled himself for the cause of Italian independence in the memorable battle of the 24th of June.

PARIS, Saturday, July 30.

It is asserted that the Emperor, at the audience granted to the Tuscan Ambassador, advised the recall of the hereditary Prince to Florence, and his restoration to be accompanied by the granting of a Constitution to the country. Marshal REGNAUD DE ST. JEAN D'ANGELY has arrived here.

The Great mail, Lisbon, July 31.—The Avon has arrived with news from Rio de Janeiro to the 9th. War has been declared between Uruguya and Buenos Ayres, but hostilities have not yet commenced. Exchange on London, 21¾.

INDIA.

The following is from the Times' Calcutta correspondent:

CALCUTTA, Saturday, June 18.

The campaign has been left to the Oude police, and the Europeans withdrawn under cover for the rains. The rebels, still 6 000 strong, are in terrible distress. The Nana, the Begum, and Sala Rao are the only three leaders of note remaining. Hyderabad is perfectly quiet. An order has been issued reducing all native armed corps of the line. This reduction, which will ultimately amount to a fourth of the strength, is extended to Bombay and Madras. No money has for some days been paid into the open loan, and the Five per Cents. continue at 14 discount. Exchange Bills have sold at 2s. 3d. for six months, and Credits at 2s 3½d. Very few Credit Bills have been offered, and the rates have been from 3s. 3¼d. @3s. 3½d.

ARCH TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Sunday, July 17.

The disaffection among the late Company's European troops is on the increase. At Berhampore they are in open mutiny; have entrenched themselves in the barracks, and elected officers. The Madras Fusiliers followed the example of the Bengal troops. Central India quiet. The campaign in Nepaul has been closed. The Oude police and Sikhs watch the frontier. Exchange on London, six months sight £2 1¾d. Large shipments of cotton are being made to China.

CHINA.

The following is from the *Times* correspondent:

HONG KONG, Saturday, June 4.

His Excellency the Hon. FREDERICK BRUCE, in the *Megicsane*, His Excellency M. DE BOURBOULON, in the *Du Chayla*, had left for Shanghai. Admiral HOPE had previously gone north. The general rendezvous is at Shanghai before proceeding to the Peiho. From Shanghai we learn that the United States steamer *Powhattan* had got on shore near Woosung, but it was expected she would be got off uninjured, and that Mr. WARD'S progress would not be delayed on this account. Intelligence from Cochin China tells of loss sustained by the allied forces, and great sickness prevails. The natives fight bravely, and it is said that the French Admiral has applied for strong reinforcements, and, meanwhile, is content to hold his position.

Cotton is 7 to 8. Mace higher. Metals dull. Sugar advanced 30c. to 40c. per picul. The supply of Silk is reported large; the only transaction has been 800 cases retreated for the American market at prices under those asked for the old crop. Teas—Rates paid are high and gradually increasing. Exchange has further advanced. Bank Bills, 4s. 11d.; first-class Private Bills, 4s. 11¼@4s. 11¾d.; Credits, 4s. 11¼d. Amoy and Foochou markets dull.

Shanghai market inactive; few buyers of Teas are found. Exchange on London, 6s. 8d. for Bank Bills; Credits, 6s. 8¾d. for six months' sight. Manila advices unimportant. Exchange on London, 4s. 6d., six months.

AUSTRALIA.

The *Times* says we have received our private correspondence and files of papers from Melbourne to 17th May; Sydney, 13th May, and Adelaide to the 18th May.

The production of gold this year exhibits a deficiency as compared with last year up to the same time. The quantity brought down by escort is this year 747,756 oz.; last year, 822,804 oz. The quantity exported, 609,695 oz., and last year, 922,174 oz. This deficiency is said to arise from the dryness of the season.

The following telegram is from the London *Times*:

ADEN, Saturday, July 16.

The *Benares*, from Australia, arrived this morning. Dates Sydney, 14th June; Melbourne, 17th; Adelaide, 20th. Rates of Exchange—Sydney on London, at 60 days, 2 ₰ cent. premium; at 30 days, 2½. Melbourne rates the same. No political news; trade dull. The prospects of war had no influence on the markets.

Financial and Commercial.

The following is from the *Times* city article, August 2: "A heavy and distrustful feeling continues observable, and Consols declined ¼, notwithstanding the announcement of £513,000 in gold from Australia, America and elsewhere. The news from India, showing the continuance of military as well as financial difficulties tended to depress the market. The demand for money has increased to-day, and the general rate has been fully maintained at 2½ ₰ cent. At the Bank, the applications for discount were numerous. The rates for loans on the Stock Exchange is 1½@2 ₰ cent. The *Prince of Wales* and *Lightning* have arrived from Melbourne with £428,000. Foreign Stocks quiet but firm.

The following is from *Times* City Article, Aug. 3:

"The English Funds opened this morning at an advance of ¼, and subsequently experienced a further fractional improvement, which was not maintained. Consols for money left off at 94¾@⅞ for the new account; the 7th September, 94⅞@95. The demand for money continues active, and there has been again an increase in the applications at the Bank. The Foreign Exchanges were unchanged. The Indian statement of Sir C. WOOD harmonized with the expectations previously entertained of the financial requirements of the current year. A meeting of the London Discount Company took place Aug. 3. A dividend was declared for the past half year at the rate of 5 ₰ cent per annum, free of income tax. The total bills discounted since Jan. 1 has been £6,500,000. In American Securities the bonds of the Illinois Central improved.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Aug. 1 and 2.

The market has been dull, and sales barely reach 12,000 bales. 3,000 on speculation and for export. Prices are the turn in the buyers' favor.

LONDON COMMERCIAL MARKET.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 1.

The market was firm at the rates of last week.

LIVERPOOL COMMERCIAL AND BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 3.

At to-day's market, WHEAT met with a very limited demand, and barely maintained its value. FLOUR had a better inquiry. OATS, slow sale, and prices unchanged. INDIAN CORN was dull of sale, without change in value.

LONDON PRODUCE AND PROVISION MARKET.

TEA steady. SUGAR firm; stock, 50,000 tons. COFFEE unchanged. RICE firm; stock, 70,000 tons. MOLASSES—Demand restricted; prices unchanged. SALTPETER—Higher prices asked. TALLOW—Prices advanced: fair demand; P. Y. C., on the spot, 54s. 9d. @55s ₰ cwt.; stock, 22,432 casks. OILS—Linseed, 28s. 6d. ₰ cwt; Olive firm, at £50 for Gallipoli; Fish Oils unaltered; good Palm, 44s.@46s.; Cocoa Nut, 41s.@43s. 6d.; Rape, 36s.@40s. ₰ cwt. SPIRITS—Turpentine dull, but market firm. METALS—Scotch Pig Iron, 52s. 6c.@53s., cash; Tin slow; other metals unchanged.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The purchase of three steamers (known as the Collins line of steamships) for account of the "Pacific Mail Steamship Company," and the "Panama Railroad Company," and the interest out of these to create a new line to ply between *New-York and Aspinwall*, in connection with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers on the Pacific Ocean, (and in lieu of the United States Mail Steamship Company's steamers,) has been for weeks noted in the public journals, while the price paid for these three steamers is said to be between $600 000 and $500,000, though nothing positive is apparently known among stockholders, if to all of the directors.

Is it not time to make known to those in interest, and for whose account this purchase is made, the object, price and mode of payment, together with the division and proposed employ of such steamers? This purchase, alike in tonnage and cost, involves a large outlay, and light upon the whole transaction would be satisfactory to some, if not many stockholders.

It affords a fitting occasion to assemble all our stockholders; they have not been brought together since May, 1858, though by a resolution in June, 1855 they were required to be assembled annually to learn the state of their accounts for the close of the fiscal year, and take action thereon. An exhibit in print was made, showing a surplus of assets of $1,302,902 46 over and above capital, on the 2d of May, 1859, and of which over one million dollars was then represented as *available*.

This omission to assemble stockholders in May, 1859, has been a matter of comment; some controlling reason might have existed for delay; perhaps from negotiations between Commodore VANDERBILT, (the representative of the Nicaragua Company and other boats,) and our Company, then, and these many months, embarked in opposition yet rife, each engaged in transporting steerage passengers for $50 between New-York and San Francisco, paying to the Panama Railroad Company one-half of it, and thus leaving $25 for the steamers upon the Atlantic and Pacific, of each line, for carrying a passenger 3,100 miles between New-York and San Francisco, and feeding them for some twenty-six days! With what profits steamship owners, Commodore VANDERBILT might tell; if he won't, the published records of our Company for 1853, 1854 and 1855 will afford some clue.

The few, rather than the many, at times, may best conduct negotiations under certain circumstances, but this blind faith may continue too long and be carried too far, and the past history of our company best illustrates it, and let us briefly revert in evidence of this.

In 1853, our property was embarked in opposition to that of the Nicaragua Company, and was so continued throughout 1854, and for the first half of 1855.

The stockholders, good-natured souls, in blind faith, relied for more than two years upon the significant givings out, *that all this Pacific trade was to be theirs* so soon as the Nicaragua Company should be extinguished, and that was ever held up to view as *just on the eve* of happening.

1853, 1854, and 1855, brought no dividends to stockholders pockets. It so happened in May, 1855, that the managers discovered that the property was in peril, and through committees they invoked the aid of stockholders, who in turn asked to learn the *causes* of the dilemma.

Our stock, under this *master policy* of monopolizing all the Pacific trade, was reduced from current value of 108 per cent. in 1853 to 30 per cent. in 1855—that is to say, its capital of $3,600,000 was selling at the rate of $1,080,000. Those in interest will recall it was nominal at that. The Company was indebted for advances considerably above one million of dollars cash, the sequence of opposition fare—and how was it to be met? Their credit was prostrate.

A committee was appointed to examine into the *causes* of a failure to make dividends, &c., and make their report to an adjourned meeting on the 20th of June, 1855, ascribing it in part to unnecessary investments in steamships, lands, &c., and to excessive unnecessary current expenditures, but mainly to the *fact* that, for a period of twenty-eight months, the company had been carrying passengers at rates of fare aggregating less than the ordinary current disbursements of their steamships, and that the abatement upon standard rates of passage for that period was $1,901,604 25.

The report was laid upon the table at the meeting of June, 1855, by the force of numbers; complimentary resolutions to the managers were passed, but would not remove the Company's affairs from peril.

The managers were forced to turn over a new leaf, or the fate of the concern was inevitable. Peace had first to be secured with the Nicaragua Company. How was it done? They united with Commodore VANDERBILT in buying on their private account the majority of shares in the Nicaragua Company at about $20 to $25 per share, (were to have kept open that line, but were defeated by Messrs. MORGAN and CAMERON through their influence and control over the Government of Nicaragua.) Commodore VANDERBILT, as representative of the Nicaragua Company, was paid an *indemnity* by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for keeping the Company's boats unemployed and idle at wharves.

The current expenses of our Company were reduced, it is said, a million of dollars per annum.

A better illustration of the *result* of opposition could not well be had.

But mark the sequel in 1855,—our managers were harmonizing with this property of the Nicaragua Company, (its stock had largely changed hands,) and were agreeing to pay "indemnity," and have done this to an amount estimated at about one million of dollars.

Illustrating, that the then owners of a line may be damaged or broken down by opposition prices, but that their steamships, notwithstanding, continue on the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean, and at reduced cost to new owners, are respected in one of two forms, that of purchase or harmonious arrangement, in the shape of "indemnity."

In direct purchases of steamships, the experience of our Company shows its impolicy, whilst of indemnity something may have been learned too.

Are we drifting, as in 1853, into the purchase of more tonnage than we want?

Are we not, as then, taking passengers below the bare disbursements of our vessels, without securing anything beyond for their wear and tear, and for dividends upon our stock?

Are we not losing money on voyages?

True we have accumulated in the Company's coffers net earnings, derived from previous business, that have not been divided.

But how long will they last? and might they not, but from "opposition," have been distributed among stockholders?

These are important questions, and can only be best answered by those who have the custody and the management of our property. They commend themselves to the serious consideration of stockholders.

Past experience shows it is costly for stockholders to wait year by year for the cure of opposition; and believing that the action of stockholders may directly or indirectly, as in 1855, serve to extricate a valuable property from a condition of things which place two valuable properties in antagonism, and which injures, if it may not destroy, the owners of each, and after all this damage is accomplished, the steamers of each remain alike upon the Atlantic and Pacific, *to be employed*.

It remains only to be solved by whom they are to be so employed, and at what cost.

To Commodore VANDERBILT, as the representative of certain steamships upon the Atlantic and Pacific, should not our language and action be this:

1. No more "indemnity" in the future, upon any terms. "Not one cent for tribute."

As the representative of certain steamships upon the Atlantic and Pacific, we incline to harmonize with you and them upon fair and equitable terms, but otherwise remain independent of each other in all respects.

2. You manage your own line, we ours. Each line during certain portions of the year to alternate weekly, one with the other, and at periods when travel is large. Certain other portions of the year, when travel is light, every two weeks.

This weekly and bi-weekly communication is kept up between New-York and San Francisco throughout the year, and excessive and unreasonable numbers are not forced into one bottom when travel is large. 3. A standard rate of fare to be fixed between the two lines, and one that shall give a full and fair remuneration upon the capital invested. 4. No passengers to be taken in either line without a ticket countersigned by the agent of each, at the several offices in New York, Panama, Acapulco and San Francisco, and, save in these particulars, no connection between the two lines to exist, beyond general good feeling and harmonious action.

By such an arrangement the two properties are brought into harm

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1859.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our files by the *Vanderbilt* and *City of Manchester* are full of varied and interesting matter. The Sardinian representative named by Victor Emanuel, the Chevalier Des-Ambarois, having been received by the Emperor, the excellent correspondents who were sure that Sardinia would be excluded from the Conference at Zurich are slightly discomfited. From Central Italy it is announced that the peaceable protest of the people of Parma and Modena against the return of their recreant sovereigns, and of the people of Romagna against the violent reëstablishment of the Papal Government, is daily gathering strength. Preparations were making at Turin and Milan to celebrate the *fête* of Napoleon III. on the 15th of August, as well as at Paris.

L'Ami de la Religion gives as the *ultimatum* of France to the Pope the following conditions: "A complete execution of the reforms proposed by Napoleon III. two years ago; a complete civil code; the military conscription and abolition of foreign troops; equal admission of laymen with clerical persons to all offices of State; a council of state organized on the French basis; and a consultative body of forty members.

Rumors of a projected meeting between the Czar Alexander and the Prussian Regent at Ems were current; as well as of an Anglo-Prussian alliance.

The attitude of Austria toward Prussia, Russia and England was decidedly hostile; and an Austrian agitation for a remodeling of the German Confederation was provoking a great deal of ill feeling in Prussia and among the Protestant Germans generally. The Hungarian Constitutionalists were moving for a reconciliation with Austria on the basis of the restoration of the old Constitution of Hungary. Public feeling in France in favor of the peace of Villafranca was steadily increasing; and the official intelligence of the intended disarmament had been received with general approval. In England, Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden had taken strong ground against the panic-making of the Press and of the aristocratic party. A serious strike of the whole building trade of London was exciting no little concern. It had been brought to the attention of Parliament by Lord Brougham and Earl Granville. The Builders' Union had organized this movement, affecting, as Lord Brougham states, "nearly ninety thousand laboring men," for the purpose, as the noble lord put it, of obtaining "ten hours' pay for nine hours' work." From British India come details of the extending revolt of the European troops. At Berhampore the Fifth Regiment had fortified itself in its barracks, elected its own officers, and was defying all authority. The Madras Carbineers had followed this example. Mr. Moncton Milnes had moved in Parliament an address to her Majesty, suggesting the propriety of making a convention with the United States, for the purpose of securing adequate punishment for offences committed at sea on board the vessels of either Power. Lord John Russell had informed a deputation of merchants that France and England were preparing to offer their good offices in the affair between Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Confederation. From Spain we learn that Gen. Prim had been named Captain-General of Cuba, in the room of Gen. Concha, resigned. Spain had also authorized the laying of a Transatlantic telegraphic wire, *viâ* the Canaries and Cuba, to Brazil. The work was to begin at once under French supervision. The Spanish Government had ordered the guano islands in the vicinity of Cuba to be occupied at once, and the guano shipped to Spain for trial.

The Papal Government has awarded to Mr. Edward N. Perkins, of Boston, the sum of $3,400 as damages for the robbery of his party during the Perugia massacre. A telegram, published on Saturday, stated the amount erroneously at $400.

The Illinois Central Committee, charged with the investigation of the frauds upon the State Treasury, report progress. Their labors have not been completed, owing to the difficulty of attaining definite evidence. The history of the Canal fraud remains in the dark, and the theft of papers from Gov. Matteson's box is unexplained. The funding of the Macalister and Stebbins frauds in New-York is declared by the Committee to have been an illegal transaction, but further investigation is essential. The Committee propose to continue their investigations up to the 1st of January next, and then to report to the Legislature upon the exact condition of the finances.

A dispatch from Washington states that the Mission to Central America has been offered to Gen. Cushing, but that he has declined it—his engagements not allowing of its acceptance.

A desperate battle is reported to have taken place on the 22d of July, between the Sioux and Aurakara Indians, in which twenty-eight of the former and sixteen of the latter were killed. Another battle was expected, and it was believed that the weakest party would be exterminated.

Gen. Scott writes to Gov. Banks, that bodily infirmity will prevent his being present at the State Encampment of the Massachusetts Militia at Concord.

Dr. Bellows has addressed an elaborate letter to the *Christian Inquirer*, the organ of the Unitarian denomination, in which he "defines his position" on the subject of a "Broad Church." If the definition be as broad as it is long it ought to satisfy everybody, and include all mankind outside of the Cannibal Islands. The Rev. Dr. thinks the "impetuous public" have shown extraordinary interest in his discourses and doings, and infers therefrom that the subject must possess profound relations with the interior life of the age. We are afraid that the peace of Villafranca, and the extreme hot weather must be counted for something in the "extraordinary interest," which, to those most concerned, the matter may for a moment have seemed to excite in the general mind. The letter is too long for republication.

A fire at the Massachusetts State Reform School, at Westboro', which occasioned the total destruction of that building, on Saturday, was set by a boy, an inmate of the institution. He was discovered and arrested, but too late to prevent the disaster. It is said that repeated attempts have been made by the boys, within the last six months, to burn the building. The loss to the State is estimated at $165,000.

A letter from Miss Elizabeth Starr, the young lady said to have been enticed into a Toronto nunnery, declares that she entered the Convent of her own free will, intending to take the veil, but, having become disgusted with life in a nunnery, left the premises. She is now at Saratoga, whence she writes this letter, addressed to her father.

The Troy *Daily Times* asserts that another bridge on the Northern Railroad, not far above the point where the recent terrible disaster occurred, is so rotten as to render travel over it exceedingly dangerous.

Prof. George Bush, formerly of this city, lies dangerously ill at Rochester.

The Richmond Grays, to whose soldierly and brotherly feelings the members of our Seventh Regiment, who formed an escort for the conveyance of the remains of Ex-President Monroe, in July, 1858, to the capital city of his native State, were so greatly indebted for the good treatment, which they will ever warmly remember, arrived in this City on Saturday evening, as the guests of that regiment. Their reception was worthy of our citizen soldiery, and must have been most flattering to the Grays. Indeed, this visit, among our citizens in general, is one of no ordinary interest, and we may be sure that the sons of the Old Dominion will have no occasion on their return to cherish other than the warmest feelings towards the Empire City. The Mayor of Richmond could not accompany them, as was intended, but will arrive here to-day. Yesterday the Grays, escorted by two divisions of the Second Regiment, attended St. John's Church. To-day they will visit the institutions, escorted by committees from the Aldermen and Councilmen.

The Report of the City Inspector of the mortality of the week ending on Saturday noon, exhibits a very gratifying condition of the public health. The whole number of deaths was but 661, being but a small increase over the week previous. It is evident from this circumstance, that the unpleasant taste of the Croton is not at all unwholesome, or at least not dangerously so. The nativity table shows that of the whole number, 507 were born in the United States, Germany 18, Ireland 118, and the remainder of various foreign countries.

Yesterday, in accordance with the order recently issued by Mr. Pillsbury, General Superintendent of Police, many of the drinking houses in the City were closed, and, as a general thing, the day was observed with increased propriety.

On Saturday Cotton declined a shade, with very moderate sales. Flour was quite dull, and was lower. Wheat and Corn were also cheaper, yet not very active. The movements in Provisions, Rice, Naval Stores, Oils, Tobacco, Metals and Fish were restricted. A good inquiry prevailed for Rio Coffee and for brown Sugars. Freights were inactive, with 483 vessels of all classes in port.

Tyranny at Sea.

There are two methods of dealing with every acknowledged evil; the method of prevention and the method of punishment. It is still, perhaps, an open question in morals, which of these methods is likely, in the long run, to prove the more efficacious. For there are two schools of theologians equally active, and as we are bound to believe equally conscientious, whose notions on the subject are diametrically opposed; and each of these schools is crowded with reverent and admiring and energetic disciples. But there can be little doubt, we fancy, that it is the duty of statesmen to attack any well-established public evil, when fairly brought under their eyes, with one or both of these methods; and it is equally clear that if circumstances make it difficult or undesirable to apply one particular means of doing away a mischief, no theories or prejudices should be allowed to stand in the way of adopting others.

The abuse of their "little brief authority" by the shipmasters of our American mercantile marine has now fairly earned the rank of a great national calamity and disgrace. Of course, there are multitudes of American captains who treat their seamen honestly and humanely; recognize them as fellow-creatures, and so command their vessel as to combine perfect discipline with a decent regard for the rights and feelings of their subordinates. This no rational man will attempt to question, any more than the converse proposition that multitudes of foreign captains are guilty, whenever chance and position favor them, of brutalities as revolting as any recorded of the old buccaneer or the modern slaver. Let these things pass for granted.

It remains not the less true that the merchant navy of the United States is especially fruitful in cases of tyranny at sea. The records of every foreign port with which our men that "go down to the sea in ships" have dealings, teem with the damning evidences of this discreditable fact. It was but the other day that we copied into these columns a carefully-elaborated pamphlet, written by an honorable merchant of Liverpool, in which it was set forth beyond denial or even cavil, that the marine hospitals of that city are continually crowded with the victims of outrageous cruelties inflicted by American officers under the shelter of the American flag. The perpetrators of these iniquities shamelessly avail themselves of the national banner as their "altar of refuge," and laugh at law and humanity alike from their polluted decks. What Alsatia was to the murderers and bullies of London in the "good old days" of sanctuary, that the Republican quarter-deck has now become for murderers and bullies of republican origin, in all foreign waters. On our own side of the ocean we have been over-indifferent to the disgrace of this state of things. Our English cousins who are forced to be the daily spectators of the actual misery and wrong which it brings with it, have at last began to move for its abolition.

We publish to-day a debate in the House of Commons on the 2d of August, in the course of which an address to her Majesty was moved by Mr. Moncton Milnes, for the initiation of such diplomatic arrangements with the Government of the United States as might tend to develop some practical remedy for this now intolerable abuse. Mr. Moncton Milnes is well known in this country in the character of a liberal, enlightened Englishman, whose sympathies with all that is free and sound in American life and American institutions are of the warmest; and whose good-will to this country has been often proved, and in many ways. A better man could hardly have been found to introduce so delicate and difficult a subject to the attention of British legislators, and the speech of Mr. Milnes breathes precisely that spirit of enlarged and candid and practical humanity in which we should be glad to feel assured that the matter will be treated by our own Government. As much too, may fairly be said for the comments of the London *Times* upon the debate and its results. There should be no room in the discussion of this question for small international jealousies, or merely commercial rivalry. It is a case which concerns the civilization of our times quite as nearly as the interests of any one nation, or of any one class of men.

When we find the American mercantile marine responsible for throwing nearly *one hundred and fifty* bruised and mangled human beings upon the charities of a single English port in the course of a single year, without relief or reparation possible to the sufferers, or justice to be administered to the offenders, it is certainly quite time that we should bestir ourselves to deal with a scandal so monstrous. Mr. Milnes, of course, can suggest only methods of punishment. Methods of prevention, if any such be applicable, must be inaugurated at home and in the outset of these voyages, which are expanding our commerce at the cost of our character and our good name. The treaty of extradition which exists between England and this country has been proved imperfect, in its arrangements for bringing offenders of this class to justice. Their crimes being perpetrated out of the reach of any American Court of Law, original proceedings only for their arrest can, of course, be taken within the English jurisdiction; and Mr. Milnes aptly cites the case of a villainous murder perpetrated on board the American ship *Etiwan* a year ago, in which case the murderer was consigned by Baron Bramwell to the custody of our Consul, his crime having been committed *two miles and a half* beyond the line of British law. The witnesses, in this instance, escaped, and the man on reaching America was suffered to go at large. If the workings of the Treaty of Extradition are thus uncertain and clumsy in their effect upon criminals of a graver character, the relations of our Consuls in England with the English law on the one hand, and with their own countrymen on the other, are such as to secure virtual and regular immunity to scoundrels who merely beat and torture their men, without actually putting them to death. Here it is that Mr. Milnes seeks for an immediate remedy, and it will be far from creditable to the intelligence and statesmanship of the two greatest maritime powers in the world, should he seek for a remedy in vain. It is true that the convention, by virtue of which our Consuls in the French dominions are invested with summary jurisdiction over American seamen in such cases, has not proved altogether satisfactory in practice, although clearly desirable from the theory of consulships as originally understood in maritime law. But some modification of this convention might be safely negotiated with Great Britain. The essential community of laws which exists between that country and our own; the general and undeniable equity of the English courts in the administration of justice, and the many ties, as well of sympathy as of interest, which unite us with England, all plead in favor of some cordial, fair and fairly guarded system which shall enable our mercantile representatives in Great Britain to combine their action with that of the local authorities for the purpose of securing the rights of seamen on board of American ships, and the character of the American merchant-navy. The objection taken by the British Attorney-General to the exercise of a summary jurisdiction within the limits of Great Britain by any foreign representative is perfectly sound; and no such claim should for a moment be made by our Government. But it ought not to require any wonderful degree of ingenuity to devise some system of associated supervision in such cases, which should meet the ends of justice without invading the sanctities of national independence.

All this, however, is in the way of punishment of offences committed. The method of prevention can be considered, fortunately, without the trouble of a reference to foreign Powers. Our merchant navy needs remodeling at home. The sudden expansion which it received upon the opening of a really new world to commerce ten years ago, has brought evil with good in its train. It has given us more ships and more seamen, but it has given us also seamen of a more heterogeneous class and captains of a more irresponsible character. The remedy for these things lies largely in the hands of the owners of vessels and of the mercantile community. If our Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade and Underwriters would set at once about establishing a system of marine examinations for the probation of our merchant officers, we should attack the evil which Mr. Milnes has so honestly and so stoutly denounced, at its very fountain-heads. Considerations of the highest and of the lowest character unite in urging this duty upon these responsible classes, and we trust they will not be slow in the work that cries so loudly for their action.

Napoleon and the Duchies.

There was no portion of "the Italian question," as it stands at present, until the last mail arrived, involved in so much perplexity and uncertainty as the fate of the Duchies of Tuscany and Modena. Austria has declared that the preliminaries of the peace arranged at Villafranca contain a guarantee for the return of the two fugitive Grand Dukes. Louis Napoleon denies, however, that he entered into any engagement to assist them in getting back on their thrones, or to allow others to assist them, and it is now pretty well ascertained that these two potentates will be one of the first sacrifices offered on the altar of Italian independence. That the Grand Duke of Tuscany anticipates his fate is evident from the fact that he has already abdicated in favor of his son, and that he of Modena has grave doubts as to the manner in which he will close his career is evidenced by his going through the farce of dressing up Austrian soldiers in the uniform of the House of Este, to make believe he is coming back at the head of his own army. As to his success there is no doubt whatever. No struggle between the Italian people and their Princes, as long as there is no foreign interference, can cost fifty rounds of ammunition.

The affair is remarkable, however, mainly for the eagerness with which the Mazzinists have laid hold of the notion that Louis Napoleon was really about to restore the exiled Dukes by force, or allow Austria to afford them active assistance. It was felt, and correctly enough, that it would hardly be possible for him to commit an act more damaging to his reputation in all that concerns Italy and its affairs; and the "Reds" were looking forward with intense anxiety to the spectacle of Leopold, fresh from the Austrian camp, entering Florence under the protection of French bayonets, and amid the hearty curses of his people. But it does not require any great stock of sagacity, or more than a very cursory acquaintance with the history of the French revolution, to conclude that the French Emperor, though he had as little sympathy with Italian liberty as his worst enemies have ever ascribed to him, was not to be caught in so dangerous a trap as this would prove. If there be one thing more than another which has, ever since 1815, amidst all the hatreds and jealousies by which she has been dogged at every step, secured to France entire liberty in the management of her domestic affairs, and entire immunity from foreign meddling, it is the fact that every Frenchman who bore arms and every French family whose members bore arms against France during the war of the revolution, was blasted by popular hatred. It was the one sin for which no atonement could suffice; the one stain which no tears of repentance could wash out. The day on which the Bourbons fled to the Austrian and Prussian camps, and marched in arms under a foreign flag towards the French frontier, was the day on which the throne passed away from their house. Their honor might have outlived the tenth of August, and even the twenty-first of January, but they could not outlive the aid of foreign bayonets. When the French people made that crime inexpiable, even when committed to regain a throne, they did more to consolidate the national independence than by gaining any of the great victories by which it was afterwards furnished. They made France the last resort in all cases of political controversy, and made every monarch who has since occupied the French throne accept the most ignominious exile with thankfulness sooner than ask foreign aid in returning home. The Count de Provence would not have long remained Louis XVIII., if the armies who restored him had not remained to protect him; and Charles X. owed his downfall in 1830, fully as much to the fact that he had once borne arms against his people as to the promulgation of the royal ordinances. Louis Philippe stepped into his vacant place far more in virtue of his having fought at Valmy and Jemappes in defence of French soil, than of his possible fitness as a Constitutional Ruler. The race has not yet forgotten the terrible lesson of the Revolution. The Count de Chambord, strong as is his faith in his right, ever thinks of appealing to the sympathies of foreign legitimists. He takes good care not to ask for Austrian intervention. At the very first rumor of war between Austria and France, he quitted Vienna, lest even the odor of foreign sympathies should cling to his skirts. The Bonapartes have paid even greater respect to French instincts than if there had been French blood in their veins for sixty generations. The first Emperor came back from Elba with nothing but the old gray coat, and the well-remembered cocked hat; the second endured for thirty years an exile which he had done nothing to deserve, and to which foreigners had sentenced him, without ever even invoking foreign sympathies or seeking to carry back a foreigner in his train. If the Italians are to take a respectable place in Europe as a united nation, the proscription, utter and irreversible, of all Italians, who have borne arms against Italy under a foreign flag, is one of their first duties. In a country which has suffered so much from foreign domination as Italy, the popular notions of political right and wrong are always more or less confused. The first step in the establishment of sound morality is the sharp and clear definition of treason against the nation, and its vigorous application to the king as well as the beggar. Nothing will offer so much protection against future treachery, and nothing do more to promote a sound and hearty feeling of nationality, and a strong sentiment of national dignity. No man knows the value of these two agents better than Louis Napoleon, for no man living has used them to such tremendous purpose. We may rely on it, he will no more seek to outrage them in Tuscany, by forcing a traitorous monarch on an indignant people, than to surround himself with Swiss guards in Paris.

The President in Mexico.

The full and graphic correspondence from Mexico, which we published on Saturday last, is completed to-day, by a picture of such social disorders and excesses as seem to belong rather to the age of Gil Blas than to our own. The great Republic of the South is coming to pieces more rapidly than ever, and we who should be busy now in putting new life into its scattered fragments, are lending our aid to the work of annihilation.

Mr. Buchanan is doing his best to stultify our Envoy, Mr. McLane, upon whose labors in his mission we have so frequently had occasion to comment with satisfaction. The history of our relations with the successive powers that rose and fell in Mexico before Mr. McLane found the Liberals entrenched at Vera Cruz, and wisely accepted *them* as the real capital of the country, it is not necessary for us here to recapitulate. That history may be summed up in one word. We deliberately abdicated our position in Mexico. We left the foreign influence at the capital entirely in the hands of Monsieur de Gabriac, the French Minister, whose proclivities were opposed to everything that was republican or anti-clerical, and of his minion, Mr. Otway, the British Envoy.

How these men did their work our readers know, as also the gallant efforts which Mr. McLane has made to strengthen the hands of Juarez and his Government against them. They know, too, the promising terms of the Treaty at last negotiated between our Envoy and the Juarez Government; and they are now informed of the fate of that Treaty at the hands of our own Chief Magistrate.

The President's proposal to Juarez is that he should sell a portion of Mexican soil to the United States, in order to obtain money with which to fight the Mexicans who are opposed to him. Seeing, however, that the adoption of this miserable device would immediately debase the Juarez party in the eyes of its fellow-citizens, of all classes and degrees, the Liberal leader declines to accept the suggestion or the bribe, and the United States are thus left, not only without any moral influence with either party in Mexico, but with the onus, besides, of having insulted the country and people with an offer which, had it been made to any established State, would have been rejected with scorn and defiance.

If it be not too late to repair the mischief thus done, the only way of regaining our natural influence—though it is idle to hope that Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Cass can be brought to see it—will be to abandon at once this silly and nefarious notion of buying Lower California, and simply to dictate upon the basis of American ideas a settlement of the pending difficulties in Mexico—which settlement should be insisted on, if necessary, with the alternative of arms. There is the more reason to do this immediately, because there are already rumors abroad that France and England, moved at length by the horrors of the Mexican position which should have moved our Government long ago, have determined to do what we should have done and what we ought to do at once—namely, to dictate peace to the Mexicans. This is a measure demanded alike by the exigency of the case in the neighboring Republic, and by the appeal of civilization. Of course, should France and England, or either of those Powers alone, undertake to settle the difficulties which keep Mexico immersed in a sea of blood and trouble, there will be throughout this country a great cry of violence done the Monroe doctrine. But it cannot be too soon understood that the position of Mexico loudly demands interference, and that if the United States, whose duty it is to interfere, will not do so, any European Power faithfully performing this duty will receive the applause and thanks of the civilized world, in spite of the denunciations which may come from this side of the water. If the Government of Washington will take the step, no European Power will attempt to oppose it, but, on the contrary, as the London *Times* has already very fairly and very plainly stated, the action of the United States will meet with the cordial approbation and the fullest moral support at least of Great Britain. But if, on the other hand, our Government persists in being too heedless or too stupid to perform its natural functions in this matter, and continues to look on while Mexico reels from deep to deep of anarchy, we must be prepared to submit to European interference in Mexican affairs; to see the rights which we have neglected or abused, appropriated by others; and thus to risk the long complications and eventually warlike solution which must inevitably follow upon such a state of things.

The Stronger Party.—Sometime since we took occasion to advert to the fact that on all questions of a strictly Slavery character the North would necessarily unite, and that, being stronger than the South, it must prevail. That suggestion, uttered in no taunting or unfriendly spirit, has been taken in good part by the Lynchburg *Virginian*, which says: "It is not only a great truth, but it is a significant warning which the South should heed;" and adds:

"But it is time now that we should appreciate the fact so significantly stated by the Times. Of course, we would counsel no submission to wrong. But we would insist upon it that the people—in whom alone resides the power of correction—should discountenance and put down every useless and unnecessary exhibition of sectional feeling. Even were the South in the majority, what is the necessity for it? What good result would be attained by it? But as the South is in the minority—as it is the weaker section, and becoming comparatively weaker every day—does not a sound regard for our own safety require that we, as far as possible, should abstain from participation in the controversy, except where our rights and our feelings are directly attacked? It seems to us, clearly, that this is our true policy."

These remarks are sensible and conciliatory, as is also the application which the Lynchburg paper goes on to make, of the rule thus laid down, to the question of re-opening the Slave Trade—a measure which it admits that the superior strength in Congress of the free States must render forever impracticable, and which, for that reason alone, even if there were no other or better, it must be useless, and worse than useless, for the South to agitate.

We would not, any more than our Virginian cotemporary, counsel the South "to submit to wrong," and we gladly indorse the good sense of its closing remark, that "he is no true friend of the South who needlessly provokes sectional disputes and wrangles;" taking the liberty also to add that the same sentiment will apply to our own northern latitude, without material variation.

The Result in Texas.

Gen. Houston has gained largely upon the regular Democratic ticket, and although the returns which have reached us do not warrant the conclusion that he is elected Governor of Texas over Runnells, still such an event is rendered quite probable. At all events, the venerable Ex-President of Texas has made an excellent run, and whether successful or not, has manifested a popularity for which few, either at the North or the South, gave him credit.

It is noticeable that Gen. Houston's large vote and probable election, afford a degree of satisfaction to the Republicans, which cannot be accounted for on personal grounds, for there is no special reason why he should be a favorite with them, nor has he in fact ever stood high in their regard. From the first election of Jackson down he has sustained every Democratic President—his only aberration being into the American or Know-Nothing ranks a few years ago, and the organization of that Party being extinct in Texas, the veteran politician is again avowedly a Democrat, and, as such, a supporter of Buchanan. Why, then, should there be Republican joy over any success of his? There is a reason—a good and sound one—and if we mistake not it is this: Gen. Houston is a moderate man in his political opinions. With a courage which few public men can command, and which almost none venture to exercise without self-sacrifice, he rejects the ultraisms of his own section of the Union. In his senatorial career he has consistently pursued a conciliatory and national course. No project of disunion or act likely to inflame the feelings of the North, has received any countenance from him. On the contrary, he set his face persistently against all Southern measures of an extreme character. That he opposed and voted against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise will be freshly remembered, and that he would have voted against the Lecompton Constitution, had he felt at liberty to follow his personal convictions, in derogation of the instructions of his State, is no less to be borne in mind. In the recent election, also, he had the pluck to take the field as an independent candidate against the regular nominee, on the avowed ground of hostility to the Slave-trade. In short, he has proved himself a man for the country, rather than one exclusively for his own section of it, and for that reason he not only receives, but deserves, the approbation accorded him by the Northern Opposition. But is it not pertinent to ask whether there may not be an ultra Northern, as well as Southern, sentiment; and if so what would those who applaud Gen. Houston for his middle course say to a similar policy on the part of a leader of the Opposition? Who are the public men most energetically praised among us—those who, like Houston, refrain from the ultraisms of their own part of the country, or those who push Northern ultraisms to their extremest length? Is it not worth while to put this inquiry to ourselves, in all soberness and candor? Is it possible—we make the suggestion with great diffidence and caution—but it is barely possible that we are admiring what we decline to practice.

A Stock Exchange in Havana.—The *Eco del Comercio* of Havana, under date of August 6, publishes a decree of the Queen of Spain establishing a Commercial and Stock Exchange in that city. The conditions of entry will be an entrance fee to subscribers of $8 50, with a monthly subscription of $3; non-subscribers must pay 20 cents every time they enter the Exchange. The Exchange hours will be from 12 M. to 2 P. M. on all days, excepting on the fixed fasts or feast days of the church. The Control of the business transacted, and of all arrangements, is lodged with the Political Governor of the city.

VISIT OF THE RICHMOND GRAYS.

Their Enthusiastic Reception by the National Guard and the Citizens of New-York.

ATTENDANCE AT ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

On the occasion of the removal of the remains of Ex-President James Monroe from this City to the chief town of his native State, Richmond, Va., thirteen months ago, when the National Guard, a division of our Seventh, acted as the escort, and were so hospitably treated by the citizens, and especially by the citizen soldiery of the capital of the Old Dominion, there has existed a desire, an anxiety in short, that the Richmond Grays, to whom, in particular, they were indebted for extra good-fellowship, should take a trip to New-York and get that good-fellowship reciprocated. If all the citizen soldiery, if all the citizens of Richmond could have come along with them, closing stores and warehouses, and for a while bidding adieu to dimes and dollars, it would have been so much the better,—but as that could not be, the Grays, as representatives of the soldiery, and the Mayor and Common Council, as representing the citizens, of Richmond, were most welcome. The announcement of their coming caused quite a sensation for some weeks past. Our Mayor, our Common Council, our citizens, and our citizen soldiery have been on the *qui vive*. The Old Dominion and the Empire City, the F. F. V.'s and the Knickerbockers, were to sit at a common table, to eat from congenial plates, to drink from fraternal glasses, and generally to go through the processes of deglutition and imbibition in loving company. There was an enthusiastic welcome due to our Virginia guests, and it was enthusiastically given on Saturday evening.

The Richmond Grays were organized as a company in the month of January, 1844, under the captaincy of Mr. Charles Dimmock. The color of their uniform, from which their name was derived, was chosen as a compliment to our National Guard. In the month of June following Mr. H. L. Brook became their Captain, and on the succeeding anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, they made their first public parade with thirty-six men. In the next year Lieut. R. G. Scott, at present United States Consul at Rio Janeiro, succeeded Capt. Dimmock in command, and under him a portion of the force served in Gen. Taylor's line in the Mexican war. Their present Captain, Mr. Wyatt M. Elliott, a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, was appointed in January, 1847. The corps now numbers 97 men, and is deservedly in very flourishing circumstances. The following is a list of the officers: Capt. Wyatt M. Elliott, Lieut. Louis J. Bossieux, Second-Lieut. Jacob B. Crawford, Ensign O. G. Crosby, Quartermaster R. A. Caskie, Sergeants John T. Rogers, Wm. Ira Smith, Aug. M. Barrett, John B. Vaughan, John Doyle, Corporals J. S. Michard, Cyrus Bossieux, W. H. Johnson, J. C. Hoeflich, James Pegram.

On Friday the Grays left Richmond *en route* for this City. The Richmond *Enquirer* of that date says: "This afternoon the Richmond Grays paraded in winter uniform and pompon, with undress caps slung on the upper back button, for a tour of duty to New-York and back. They go for awhile 'far away from poor Janette,' and with their knapsacks on and fathers in plume box, are bound Yankee-doodlewards, each soldier carrying as luggage three pair white pants, four shirts, change of under clothes, handkerchiefs, extra gloves, extra set of cross-belts, half a dozen turn-down collars and gray jacket. No citizens' clothes will be allowed, as the Grays are to be soldiers every inch of them till they return to the muddy waters of our rocky James river. The corps will number about seventy members, with invited guests, and as our local friend of the *Whig*—Mr. Josh Gilmer—is to be the invited historian of this jovial and sociable and good-feeling-creating trip, we can recommend him as 'one of us' to our brethren of the Press Northward, and say "*ex uno disce omnes.*" A souvenir, to prevent Grays from forgetting the 'girls they leave behind them,' was given to the Company at 4 P.M. on the Capitol-square. This flattering token is a magnificently prepared stand of colors from the ladies of Richmond. After this ceremony, so appropriate, the Grays repaired to the Central Railroad dépôt, where they embarked for the North. We hope they may have much pleasure, and wish that joy be with them all."

On Saturday evening they reached their destination, accompanied by their Armory Band, the National Guard, under the command of Brevet-Col. Seaman, and the National Guard troop, Capt. Farley, with the Committees of the Aldermen and Councilmen, repairing to the railroad dépôt at Jersey City to receive them. The National Guard formed in Washington Parade-Ground, marched down Broadway, headed by the Regimental Band, halted at the Park at 6 P. M., to be joined by the Committees of the Common Council aforesaid, and thus, with a large police force commanded by Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter, proceeded to the Jersey City Ferry, and crossed the river. As usual on such occasions, the expected guests were behind time, but when they did arrive—. Well, it has been our fortune, and sometimes our misfortune, to hear loud shouting, to feel the tympanums of our ears ringing painfully with the shock, as if a dozen of the new rifled cannon had been discharged to left and right of us; but the climax of our experience of the strength of human voices took place on Saturday night, when the Richmond Grays, fatigued with their long journey, stepped from that Philadelphia train. Wasn't there a general rushing in? Citizens can greet each other warmly, but it is only soldiers who know how to clasp hands. Boo-hoo-hoo, oh, from the Richmond Grays. Cheer upon cheer, and a menagerie of tigers—nay, an Asiatic jungle full—from the National Guard. And so New-York and Richmond, in military costume, and with warm, soldierly hearts, met and mingled.

Then Captain Elliott, of the Grays; Col. Seaman and Col. Lefferts, of the Guard, formally accosted and greeted each other. Aldermen Adams, Tuomey, Peck, Owens, and Lyons, and Councilmen Laimbeer, Bickford, Ferris, Van Tine, and Lenz, and several officers of the Seventh Regiment, who were present in citizen's dress, were also introduced. Captain Elliott, in a few words, stated his regret that the Mayor of Richmond and some members of the Common Council of that city had not been able to accompany them, but he was happy to say that the Mayor, at least, would reach New York on Monday.

On their way to the Ferry the cheering was renewed by the National Guard, and by the dense crowd which lined both sides of the street. A boat had been provided specially for the occasion by the Jersey City Ferry Company, which was almost dangerously crowded on its transit to the New York side. As it neared the shore, thousands of voices began to shout in their turn, the piers were swarming with people, who, not content with rendering themselves hoarse for a day or two by their *voces populorum*, sent up rockets, ignited Roman candles, and otherwise expended their enthusiasm in pyrotechnical exhibitions. Along Cortlandt-street, up Broadway, to the Brandreth House, corner of Canal-street, the plaudits and pyrotechny continued. The Brandreth House being appointed as the quarters of the Grays during their visit, they were marched and accommodated therein, and each man afterwards did what was right in his own eyes. The majority thought a glimpse at the City by gas-light would not be an unfitting close to the fatigues of the day, and in company with numerous friends, eager to do the honors, they spread themselves, in more senses than one, up and down Broadway.

Yesterday, the Fourth and Eighth Companies of the Seventh Regiment, escorted them from the Brandreth House to St. John's Church, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Wenrow, one of the ministers of that Church, and Chaplain of the Seventh Regiment. The building was crowded, and members were unable to obtain admittance. The companies, the Grays included, were unaccompanied by music, and were without arms.

To-day our Richmond visitors will visit the public institutions, escorted by the authorities, and members of the First and Sixth Companies of the Regiment, Captains Nevins and Bensel.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN MISSION DECLINED BY GEN. CUSHING—ADJOURNMENT OF THE RAILROAD CONVENTION, &C.

Washington, Saturday, Aug. 13.

Gen. Cushing, who is now here, has been tendered the Mission to Central America, but his engagements are of such a nature as to render his acceptance of the appointment impossible. The Administration regards the position as of great importance under existing circumstances.

The Southern Railroad Convention has adjourned. The proposition for the arrangement of freights was withdrawn. A Committee was appointed to correspond with the railroad companies, between Portland and Washington, with the view of bidding in conjunction with themselves for the conveyance of the great mails from Portland to New-Orleans.

Washington, Sunday, Aug. 14.

Secretary Thompson has gone to the White Sulphur Springs of Virginia. The Secretary of War is now at the Red Sweet Sulphur Springs, in the same State. The latter's health is improving. Only three of the seven Heads of Departments are now in Washington, viz.: Secretaries Cass and Toucey, and Postmaster-General Holt.

Another Indian Battle.

St. Louis, Sunday, Aug. 14.

The steamer *Spread Eagle*, with seventy-five United States soldiers from Fort Randall, arrived at St. Joseph on Friday evening, having made the voyage from a port eight hundred and fifty miles above the mouth of the Yellowstone. She reports a sanguinary battle between the Sioux and Aurakaras on the 22d July, which resulted in the loss of twenty-eight of the former and sixteen of the latter. Another battle was anticipated, with the result of the extinction of the weaker party. The *Spread Eagle* went five hundred and fifty miles higher up the Missouri than any steamboat before.

Billiard Matches.

Cincinnati, Sunday, Aug. 14.

Three games of billiards, 250 points each, were played last night between Michael Phelan, of New-York, Philip Tieman, of Cincinnati, and Mr. Bird, of Philadelphia. The first game was between Messrs. Tieman and Bird, and was won by Mr. Tieman, Mr. Bird scoring 180. The second was between Messrs. Tieman and Phelan, and was won by Mr. Tieman, Mr. Phelan scoring 138. The third was between Messrs. Phelan and Bird, and was won by Mr. Phelan, Mr. Bird scoring 186. There was no money staked on the games.

Methodist Camp Meeting.

Boston, Sunday, Aug. 14.

The great annual Wesleyan Camp Meeting at the Vineyard, was attended to-day by about 20,000 persons. Impressive discourses were delivered by different clergymen. The weather was delightful, and perfect order was maintained throughout the day.

The New-York Yacht Squadron.

Newport, R. I., Sunday, Aug. 14.

The New-York Yacht Squadron got under weigh at about 11 o'clock to-day for Holmes' Hole.

The Yacht Maxwell at Richmond.

Richmond, Va., Sunday, Aug. 14.

The yacht *Maxwell*, from Providence, with several Knights Templars on board arrived, this evening.

Man Drowned at Newport.

Newport, Sunday, Aug. 14.

Michael Theronne, a Frenchman, cook for G. Dahan, the Mexican Minister, was drowned while bathing on the beach, this morning. The body has been recovered.

Loss of the British Bark Seferina.

Baltimore, Saturday, Aug. 13.

The brig *Delta*, from Cay Verde, reports, that the British brig *Seferina*, from St. Domingo for Falmouth, was wrecked at Fortune Island, July 20th. All hands were saved, and the *Delta* brought two of the crew to this port.

Sailing of the Anglo-Saxon.

Montreal, Friday, Aug. 12.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon* sailed at 9½ o'clock this morning, for Liverpool. She takes out 50 passengers. Weather calm.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WHALE AT BAY SIDE.—The fin-back whale which ran itself aground on Wednesday morning last near Willett's Point, continues to attract large numbers of visitors. The monster probably strayed into the Sound in quest of food, and getting into shoal-water and between two rocks, was unable to extricate itself. Capt. TUBBS and Mr. MOLD attacked it—one the monster's head and the other the tail. Mr. TUBBS, who is "spry" for a corpulent man, mounted the creature's back, but soon found himself "*hors du combat*"—i. e., flat on his back in the mud. MOLD also got a "swipe" from its tail, whereupon both retired from the contest and went to look after reinforcements. The whale was soon left high and dry, and was obliged to succumb. He was drawn upon the shore, and by the free use of ice was in good preservation on Saturday. The animal is the common fin-back species, and measures about thirty feet in length. After this week it will be dissected, and its skeleton preserved for a place among the curiosities of the City.

CITY MORTALITY.—During the week ending Aug. 13, there was a total of 661 deaths in New-York City. Of these, 88 were men, 96 women, 256 boys and 221 girls. Of the principal causes of death, were apoplexy, 5; bronchitis, 4; burned, 3; casualties, 5; cholera, 2; cholera infantum, 127; cholera morbus, 4; congestion of the brain, 12; consumption, 58; convulsions, infantile, 44; croup, 8; debility, infantile, 8; diarrhœa, 20; scarlet fever, 12; typhoid fever, 3; typhus fever, 2; disease of the heart, 5; whooping cough 15; inflammation of the bowels, 13; do. brain, 17; do. lungs, 7; do. stomach, 6; marasmus, infantile, 56; measles, 18; palsy, 11; softening of the brain, 22. Nativities—United States, 507; British America, 1; England, 7; France, 2; Germany, 18; Ireland, 108; Scotland, 3; South America, 1; Sweden, 1; Switzerland, 1; Unknown, 2.

MACHINERY ACCIDENT.—A lad 14 years of age, named JOHN RYAN, who lives at No. 518 Tenth-avenue, had one of his legs seriously crushed, on Saturday afternoon, by being caught in the machinery of the engine of Messrs. W. & J. BECK's silk manufactory, in Forty-third-street, between Tenth and Eleventh-avenues. At the time of the casualty, the lad was in the act of adjusting the Croton water-pipe to the boiler. He was promptly removed to the New-York Hospital, by the Twenty-second Precinct Police.

FATAL FALL INTO A CELLAR.—JOHN GILLESPIE, a laborer, 46 years of age, while at work on Saturday in the building in process of erection in Worth-street, near Broadway, fell into the cellar, a distance of over 30 feet, and fractured his skull—death resulting in a few hours. The accident occurred in consequence of GILLESPIE's foot slipping as he was in the act of lifting a heavy stone. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

A CARGO OF OFFAL AT STATEN ISLAND.—The sloop *Cousin*, from this City, loaded with offal, discharged her cargo in the bay, last night, and the larger part of it went ashore on the Staten Island side. The stench arising from it on Sunday morning, when exposed to the sun, was such as to create the greatest excitement among the inhabitants.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—A lad about 11 years of age, was accidentally drowned on Saturday afternoon, while playing on the dock foot of Broome-street. Deceased was climbing up on one of the piles of the pier, when he fell into the water and was drowned before assistance could be rendered. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest on the body yesterday.

KICKED TO DEATH.—A boy 16 years of age, named THOMAS BRENNAN, struck a horse, which he had just taken from a cart, with a whip. The animal kicked him violently in the breast, causing almost instantaneous death. The occurrence took place near the stable No. 369 South-street. An inquest was held by Coroner O'KEEFE, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

Fires.

FIRE IN CORTLANDT-STREET.—The Eighth District alarm at about 10¾ o'clock A. M., yesterday, was caused by a fire in the hotel No 28 Cortlandt-street, kept by A. C. STEBBINS. The fire originated from the carelessness of a girl named CATHARINE CARL, who was filling lamps with fluid. The girl's face was badly blistered. The firemen promptly put out the fire. The damage to furniture, principally by water, amounts to $300, and is covered by an insurance of $2,000 in the Hartford, Peter Cooper, North River and Connecticut Insurance Companies. The building, owned by F. PEABSALL, was damaged about $200. Insured. C. D. ANDERSON, a boarder in the house, had two watches and money, amounting to $100, stolen from his room during the fire; and several of the servant girls, also, had small sums of money stolen from their rooms.

FIRE IN PINE-STREET.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock on Sunday morning a fire was discovered by Mr. BASSET, one of the Insurance patrol, in the Merchants' Dining-room at Nos. 81 and 83 Pine-street, kept by EDWARD T. REILY. The firemen extinguished the flames. The damage to stock, furniture, &c., amounts to about $1,000, and is fully covered by insurance in the Rutgers, Williamsburgh City, Harmony and Relief Insurance Companies. The fire originated in a closet used for the storage of provisions.

FIRE IN NEW BOWERY.—A trifling fire occurred at 7¾ o'clock A. M. yesterday in Central Hall in New Bowery. The fire was caused by some boys playing with lighted shavings.

Police Reports.

CONFLICT BETWEEN A POLICEMAN AND A HACKMAN.—On Saturday morning, Officer McDougall, of the steamboat squad, arrested a hackman named Jas. Wyath, for persisting in going on board the steamboat *Commonwealth* in opposition to the instructions of the Police. Wyath told the officer that he had a check for some passenger's baggage, and had a right to get it from the boat. The officer replied that his orders were to prevent all hackmen from going on board, and attempted to put Wyath off the gang-plank. A fight ensued, and Wyath was arrested, taken before Alderman Brady, and complained against by the officer for assault and battery. The captain of the boat was in Court, and stated that at times he had given permission to the hackmen to go on the boat for luggage, but he generally restricted them. In consideration of this fact Alderman Brady dismissed Wyath with a reprimand for resisting the officer, deeming that the latter had punished the hackman sufficiently to make any from the Court necessary. Wyath, who has been a hackman over twenty years, evidently acted as he did because he thought the officer exceeded his instructions, while the latter simply enforced them to the letter.

SUSPECTED OF BURGLARY.—The dwelling-house of Mrs. McIntee, corner of Eighth-avenue and Eighteenth-street was entered by burglars, on Wednesday last, and $300 in coin and bank bills was stolen from a trunk. The next day Stephen Boyle and Wm. Goodall, whose pleasant faces are in the collection at the Police Head-quarters, and who have frequently been in the hands of the Police, incautiously displayed a considerable sum of money. Officers RAUCH and POOLE, learning of their unusual wealth, took them into custody on suspicion of being the robbers. Justice QUACKENBUSH held both the accused for examination. Boyle has recently returned from Blackwell's Island, where he has just served a term of six months.

RESISTING THE POLICE.—Officer Coughlin, of the First Ward, arrested on Saturday, a man named William Cullen, on a charge of disorderly conduct. As the prisoner was being conveyed to the Station-house, he made a sudden attack upon the officer, knocked him down, and escaped. Cullen was soon afterwards re arrested on the Battery by officers Todd and Belton, of the Harbor Police, but before he was secured he made a stout resistance. He was taken before Justice CONNOLLY and committed for examination. The accused is said by the police to have been released recently from prison, whither he had been sent for causing the death of a boy about a year since in Kelsey's-alley, Brooklyn.

THEFT OF JEWELRY.—A man named Francis Duffy was arrested yesterday by Officer Huff, of the Seventh Precinct, on a charge of having stolen a gold fob-chain, two gold finger-rings and a gold seal, valued at $95, from Wm. Dunney, foreman of Fire Engine Company No. 6. The property, which was all recovered, was stolen from the engine house. Duffy was held by Justice SANDHAN in $500 bail to answer the charge.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN GOODS.—Three men, named James Collins, John Pool and Michael Roach, were arrested on Saturday by the Sixth Precinct Police, with twelve gross of plated spoons in their possession, which are supposed to have been stolen. The box that contained the spoons was marked "M. W. Seymour." The prisoners were all locked up on suspicion of burglary.

CHARGED WITH GRAND LARCENY.—Silas James was taken before Alderman SMITH at the Lower Police Court, on Saturday, on a charge of stealing an eye-glass, valued at $41, from the house of Joseph Newbury, No. 45 Gold-street. The accused was committed for examination.

ATTEMPT AT LARCENY.—A young man named William Bagley was caught on Saturday in the act of stealing silver ware from the house of Mrs. Clarinda Phelps, No. 65 East Twenty-sixth-street. Bagley was arrested, taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, and committed for trial.

OUTRAGEOUS ATTEMPT.—Last evening a man named James C. Wheeler was arrested by the Fifth Ward police, for attempting to commit an outrage upon the person of a little girl four years of age, in Leonard-street. The accused was held for examination.

Base Ball.

GOTHAM, OF NEW-YORK, VS. ECKFORD, OF GREENPOINT.

The home and home game of these Clubs was played on Friday upon the Excelsior grounds, at South Brooklyn. Although the Gothams were defeated, they played a good game. The well-known reputation of both Clubs in base ball circles drew a large number of persons to witness the contest. Below is the score:

GOTHAM.	H.	L.	Runs	ECKFORD.	H.	L.	Runs
Vancott, p			1	Green, s. s	4		1
McCosker, c	4		1	Pilgeon, p	3		1
Turner, 2 b	3		1	Lamphier, 2 b	4		0
Burtis, c. f	4		0	Bell, r. f	1		4
Commerford, r. f	4		0	Brown, c	2		3
Cohen, L. f	3		1	Mansit, l. f	2		3
McKever, 3 b	3		1	Tostevlen, 3 b	3		2
Curtis, 1 b	1		3	Beach, c. f	3		2
Tucker, s. s	2		2	Mills, 1 b	3		1
Total	27		10	Total	27		17

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNING.

	1st.	2d.	3d	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Gotham	0	3	2	0	1	1	1	0	5—10
Eckford	0	4	3	1	4	0	2	3	0—17

SCORER FOR GOTHAM—G. Van Cott.
SCORER FOR ECKFORD—W. A. Brown
UMPIRE—Peter O'Brien, of the Atlantic Club.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.—WM. DALTON and JAS. MOORE, returned by the Police as professional thieves, were arrested Saturday night by Capt. SEABURG, of the Third Precinct, while in the act of robbing house No. 269 Union street. Another person was arrested yesterday on suspicion of having robbed the house of the Rev. GEORGE TAYLOR, No. 90 Summit-street. In both of these cases the families occupying the houses were out of town. If people would notify the Police when they are to leave their houses unoccupied, they would keep a special watch on such places.

SUICIDE.—Late Friday night last, a man deliberately jumped into the middle of the East River from the Fulton ferry boat *Geneseo*, and was drowned, because no effort was made by the officers of the boat to save him. The alarm was given by the time the man struck the water, but not the slightest notice was taken of the matter by the pilot. The man was apparently dressed in dark roundabout or frock coat, dark cap, and he was short and rather stoutly built.

MORTALITY.—There were 142 deaths in this City last week, classified as follows: Men, 19; women 21; boys, 53; girls, 40; adults, 40; children, 102. In the month of July, 1858, there were 653 deaths, and in 1859, same month, 605, being a decrease of 48. For the week ending Aug. 13, 1858, there were 169 deaths, and for the week ending Aug. 13, 1859, there were 142 deaths, being a decrease of 27.

ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE.—A woman who was searching for her husband in Pacific-street, at about 9½ o'clock Saturday night, was seized by a gang of ruffians and taken by them to the pier at the foot of the street, where they attempted to outrage her person. Her cries for assistance attracted the attention of Officer MORRISON, of the First Precinct, who reached the spot in season to rescue the woman, but not to arrest her assailants.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.—GOTTLEIB REHN porter-house keeper, and GEORGE SCHWARTZ, brewer, were arrested yesterday by Officers RAYMOND and BENNETT, of the Sixth Precinct, on a charge of counterfeiting money. They were held for a hearing. HENRY KOFF, tailor, was arrested in the same District for passing counterfeit money. He was committed for examination.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN BROOKLYN.—Every dealer in ardent spirits, having any pretensions of respectability, closed up his place of business yesterday and sold none whatever. A few of the more hardened class kept open in defiance of law, and several of their number were locked up in the cells of the Station houses, where they will have to remain until liberated on bail this morning.

FIRE.—Store No. 67 Furman-street, owned by R. B. HAVILAND, and occupied as a mustard factory by Mr. DEAN, was discovered on fire at 1½ o'clock yesterday morning by the crew of boat No. 2 of the Harbor Police. The alarm was given, and the firemen turned out promptly. The loss by fire and water is estimated at from $5,000 to $10,000.

THE PORCINE WAR.—Under direction of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, the police of the Ninth Precinct on Saturday made a descent upon the hogs and their owners, residing in the vicinity. They captured 175 hogs, 48 goats and 54 men. The Court will have a busy time of it to-day.

STREET ROBBERY.—On Friday afternoon last, Mrs. THOMAS H. KELSEY, of East Warren-street, was knocked down on South street, near State, by two boys, who robbed her of a porte-monnaie, containing $17. One of the young scamps was subsequently arrested by Officer DONNELLY, of the Third Precinct. He gave his name as SAMUEL CORDOVA.

ACCIDENT.—The driver of a car between Bedford and East New-York, on Saturday morning fell under the wheels of his car, and was run over and seriously injured. He was taken to the City Hospital by the Ninth Precinct Police. The name of the injured man is CORBLIN.

RE-DEDICATED.—The old R. C. Church of the Assumption, corner of York and Jay streets, having undergone extensive repairs recently, was re-dedicated yesterday.

The Toronto Nunnery Case.

LETTER FROM MISS STARR—SHE GIVES HER VIEWS OF LIFE IN A NUNNERY.

The Montreal papers publish the following letter from Miss ELIZABETH STARR, the young lady who was reported to have been enticed into a Toronto nunnery, to the grief of her father and the chagrin of the Detroit Press. It will be observed that the young lady declares she entered the convent of her own free will, but came out displeased with life in a nunnery. The letter is addressed from Saratoga to her father, and is published by request of the latter. It is a curious document:

SARATOGA, Aug. 7, 1859.

MY DEAR PAPA: The excitement and agitation caused by the wrong step I have taken in leaving my house without my parents' consent, and letting them suffer such agony on my account, makes me miserable, and preys so deeply on my heart that I often think it will soon terminate my life. I feel it almost impossible to give you a clear statement of facts, and am deeply sorry for having destroyed those letters written me by different priests, whose correspondence commenced while I was in Toronto, May, 1858. You remember we arrived from England in November, and went to Toronto in December. I did not attend the Catholic Church until the month of May, and then I wrote to a priest by the name of O'REILY; our servant, MARIA, gave me his name, and carried him my letters; he sent me a verbal message saying he would be happy to see me in the vestry-room of the church; where *I explained to him my wishes to become a Catholic, and a Carmelite nun*; he then desired me to call upon him at the Bishop's Palace, which I did, and as I was coming away, I met the Bishop, and of my own accord turned back to speak to him, and opened my mind fully to him. He replied he would think about it; some time after this I went to the Bishop's Palace to see Mr. O'REILY, when he was not there, and I saw in his absence Mr. J. BRUYERE, who did not approve of my plan, and said I had better leave it to Bishop CHARBONNAL to decide. Soon after I saw the Bishop, who did not give me a positive answer, but remained outwardly passive, I knowing, from my own observations, he encouraged it. About a month after this I was introduced by Mr. BRUYERE to Mme. POISSON, at the Palace. She was delighted to make my acquaintance, and also charmed with the plan of my becoming a Carmelite nun, she and Mr. PHILBERT, who had recently arrived from Paris together, and he having lived four months amongst the Order of Carmelites. They two offered to take me to Paris, the Bishop CHARBONNEL having proposed the plan of Paris or England. My being placed at Toledo was only a temporary arrangement of Mr. GRANET's. He also suggested my not letting my parents know where I was until I had crossed the Atlantic Ocean. Bishop CHARBONNEL's first plan was to send me to Baltimore, and there to prepare for the order of Carmelites in England, but finding some disputes had arisen in Baltimore among the nuns in the convent there, he changed his decision, and Mr. GRANET took it into his own hands to send me to Toledo, before he had received any orders from the Bishop—at least, this is his story. My own statement to the Bishop about my family was, that they had ever been most indulgent and kind, and had treated me with entire and devoted affection, and would allow me to do anything *but* become a Catholic. I stated my object in becoming a Catholic was *also* to become a Nun, and I was perfectly certain they *never* would consent to this. Then he said it was my duty to leave them. Mr. GRANET then went to the Grey Nunnery in Montreal and told Sister SLOCOMBE, mistress of the Novices, his plan as to my journey. The day after his visit I called at the Convent, saw Sister SLOCOMBE for the first time, and planned with her my dress, which she got ready for me and gave me the next day; I took it home and put it on. On the Saturday morning I left MADAME CONTOIS at 6 in the morning, whence I proceeded to the seminary, whence Mr. GRANET was in waiting with a railway ticket in hand, and gave me some money. The money he gave me was to pay my expenses from Toronto to Toledo. The principal priest who corresponded with me in Toronto was Mr. PHILBERT. He wrote me some eight letters, and had them left at the Convent named the House of Providence, and where I saw him several times, when he conversed with me on the plan to be adopted. On leaving Toronto the last time, he said I had better destroy his letters, but gave me no reason for so doing. They were about my becoming a nun and leaving my parents, which he perfectly approved of. There was no female companion provided for to take charge of me from Montreal to Toledo. I acted entirely under the advice of Mr. GRANET. The newspaper states that my arrival at Toledo was a matter of surprise. The Superior of the Toledo Convent was introduced to me at the Grey Nunnery in Montreal, and actually clandestinely produced my carpet-bag from a room in the convent, where it had been locked up through mistake, and then they make it appear in the paper, I was unknown to them. My first letter, after leaving home, was written from Sandwich to my mother, sent to Mr. PHILBERT at Toronto, and he inclosed it to Mr. GRANET, who posted it in Montreal. The second letter was written about a week after I arrived at Toledo, and sent to Mr. GRANET direct, inclosing one for a friend in England. I believe I wrote two other letters, which were sent in the same way. I received two letters from Montreal while at Toledo, one from Mr. BONNISSANT, informing me of the movements of my parents, but not expressing one word of anxiety; and the other letter, from Mr. GRANET, on the same subject, telling me also not to write to my parents until I was safely landed on the other side of the water. I had never known Mr. BONNISSANT before the morning of my departure for Toronto, when he came and spoke to me whilst I was waiting to get a railway ticket from Mr. GRANET; he gave me a little book, and told me he felt the highest interest in all that concerned me. I was to be sent to Paris in a few weeks with the proposal and entire consent of Bishop CHARBONNEL, I believe. I wrote three letters to Mr. GRANET from Toledo, merely on religious subjects, inquiring about my parents, and saying that I felt myself a burden at the convent. *I did not experience the sympathy I had hoped to find in those who were espoused to Jesus Christ. I was left sometimes a day without being spoken to, and the cold heartedness of those sisters made my life miserable, and I did not find them actuated by loving dispositions, and I soon was taught that it was not necessary to be in a convent to become religious*, and that God had created me to be in the midst of this world's temptations, a good Christian girl, to be faithful to Him, and affectionate to my parents. I am sorry you paid $15 to Madame POISSON, to whom I did not owe one cent. I never wrote to her for any money, and when she offered me some in Toronto I refused it. Mr. PHILBERT sent me the letter already mentioned when I was in Toledo, without my asking for it, saying he thought I might be in want of Summer apparel. The day you came for me I had already given it to the Superieure to take charge of for me, and she has it still in her possession. She bought some articles of dress for me, which came to $5. I must now add in conclusion that the Superieure in Toledo gave me full liberty to go home to my parents, but it did not seem much like it in *actions*, when you came for me my telling the Superieure I had heard your voice and was going in the drawing-room to see you, and she telling me to go back to my room, and even pushing me with her hands. Certainly here both words and actions spoke for themselves, but I wish you also to understand, that except the mere form of asking the Superieure permission, I had full liberty to go out whenever I liked; but I did not abuse that liberty, as the Superieure told me at the end of each week, when I asked her if I had done anything against the rules of the house, she always replied she was much pleased and satisfied with all my conduct. I am ready to take an oath on the Holy Bible for all I have written, and as I am much exhausted by writing such a long letter, I must say good night, hoping the rest of my life may atone for my past conduct, is the wish of your penitent child, ELIZABETH STARR.

I fear I did not explain to you quite fully, that I did most earnestly request the Bishop and priests to keep my secret most sacredly, for fear of your preventing me from becoming a Catholic and a nun, but now that I am convinced of my error, I think it was extremely wrong in the Bishop, or his priests, to be influenced by my wishes. It was their duty to face the opposition and to inform you of my whereabouts, no matter what the consequences might be. I wish also to say that I have not the least idea of renouncing the faith I have lately joined, and although having acted indiscreetly in the means I took to become a Catholic, I nevertheless believe firmly in the doctrines, and desire to be a Christian in practice.

A letter from Mr. STARR, the young lady's father, says:

"I never knew, until recent events brought it to light, that she had before taken any steps towards being a Roman Catholic, or had decided fully to become one. She attended Protestant Churches with her parents, and there with them partook of the holy communion, and never showed any repugnance to thus joining us in our devotions. There could, therefore, have been none of the 'persecution' and 'tyranny' with which we have recently been charged towards our child. All was sweet and harmonious affection between us, and her wishes were in no way 'opposed,' because they were not expressed."

CONFLAGRATIONS.

Disastrous Fire in Cincinnati—Loss $200,000.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Aug. 12.

A terrific fire broke out about one o'clock yesterday morning, in the rectifying establishment of BOYLE & Co., on East Second street. How the fire originated is not known. Some of the hands went through the building at nine o'clock, and at that time everything was all right. The only fire in the building on Wednesday was in the portable furnaces of some coppersmiths. There were constant explosions of whisky in the burning building, and the heat was intense, threatening all the neighboring buildings. The fire companies made strenuous efforts to save them, and were partially successful. The flames were got under, as was supposed, when they communicated to the rear of Messrs. PIKE & Co.'s warehouse, on Yeatman-street. The tower bell was rung desperately for the Mohawk and Brighton, and hand companies.

Pike's Building was saved, but not without loss. The large warehouse of Messrs. BOYLE & Co., on the west side of the alley, subsequently caught fire, and later the stores of Messrs. CRANE, BERRO & Co., and G. HENSHAW, on Sycamore-street.

It is impossible to describe the singular spectacle as the whisky boiled from the broken barrels, run into the gutters, and so down into the river, while the cinders fell from above in dazzling showers of golden rain, which no pyrotechnist ever rivaled. The supply of water in the cisterns failed, and the engines were obliged to dam up the gutters and suck up the water which had been once thrown upon the fire. Eventually engines were stationed further off and water obtained. It was said to have been forced, in one case, nearly a half mile.

Four firemen, who were on the ladders placed on adjoining buildings, were struck by the bricks and very badly cut and bruised, though not fatally. They were all doing well yesterday. Their names are JACOB PHILLIPS, JOHN VETTER, WM. ECHERLE and MICHAEL CERER.

The entire loss is estimated at about $200,000, which is some $8,000 more than the total amount lost during the last official year of the Fire Department.

BOYLE & Co. have risks in the following Companies, to the aggregate amount of $75,000, distributed in sums of $5,000 to $10,000 each: Mechanics' and Manufacturers', Firemen's, Commercial and Eagle, of this city; Commonwealth, Metropolitan and Home, of New York; Unity, Royal and Equity, of London; North American, of Philadelphia; Commercial, of Cleveland; Phœnix, of Hartford.

Mr. HENSHAW has risks on Manufacturers', $1,000; Buckeye, $4,000; Commercial, $4,000; Central, $4,000; Atlantic, Providence, $3,000; Citizens', $2,000—in all, $20,000. The loss will be about 15 per cent. on the whole amount insured, say $3,000.

CRANE, BERRO & Co. were insured in the Firemen's, $5,000; Continental, New-York, $3,000; Home, of New-York, $5,000; North American, Philadelphia, $2,000—in all, $15,000, which will more than cover their loss.

S. N. PIKE & BROTHER will, as we stated yesterday morning, lose about $30,000, of which $10,000 is insured.

Burning of the Massachusetts State Reform School—A Juvenile Incendiary.

From the Boston Journal, Aug. 13.

About half-past five o'clock this morning, the Massachusetts State Reform School Building, for boys, at Westboro' was discovered to be on fire. The flames were found to proceed from the new wing, built of brick, which is reported to have been set on fire by one of the juvenile inmates, who was subsequently arrested and placed in irons. The institution was situated about two and a half miles from the centre of the town of Westboro', and consequently remote from the public means for extinguishing the fire. It was, however, provided with a steam force pump, communicating with a large tank in the upper part of the buildings, from which water was conducted in pipes to every part of the building. These facilities were immediately brought to bear upon the flames, and messengers were dispatched to the neighboring towns for assistance. Engines were promptly on hand from Northboro', Marlboro', and other places, but so rapid was the progress of the devouring element that at half-past six o'clock the wing in which the fire originated had fallen in, and the main building was in flames, and would probably be consumed.

There was only one fire in the building and that was a furnace in the kitchen, used for generating steam with which to do all the cooking and washing. We understand that repeated attempts have been made by the boys within the last six months to burn the Institution.

We learn that the fire was set by a boy who took the straw from his bed and placed it in the ventilator in the upper story of the southerly wing of the building. When discovered the fire had made such headway as to nearly have smothered the young incendiary, who failed to make his escape from the room.

There were about five hundred and sixty boys in the institution, not one of whom, at the last accounts, had escaped, having all been taken and confined in the barn. Ten police officers are to be sent from this city to do guard duty over the boys until they can be moved to a place of security.

Gov. BANKS and Attorney-General PHILLIPS went to Westborough in the 1½ train, to consult with the officers of the institution in regard to the best manner of keeping and caring for the boys.

The building was originally designed for 300 pupils. It consisted of a centre and two wings, of 160 feet front and rear, and of 200 feet in depth on each side. The building cost, when finished and furnished, $65,516. It has since been much enlarged and improved. The cost of the entire institution to the State up to last year was, for buildings and lands, $105,000.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Lieut. ARTHUR B. STANFORD of North Carolina, attached to Revenue steam-cutter *Harriet Lane*, died, after a very short illness, at the house of Capt. BENNETT, at Tompkinsville, S. I. He had had a slight attack of erysipelas.

MAGNIFICENT PRESENT TO QUEEN VICTORIA.—The London *Chronicle* says: We can state, on the authority of a private letter from India, that the Maharajah of Cashmere is forwarding, as a present to her Majesty, a most costly shawl tent, which will contain moreover a bedstead of solid gold. The value of this regal offering is said to exceed £150,000.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

Is issued on the morning of every Tuesday and Friday and contains, in addition to the bulk of intelligence given in the Daily Paper,

A LITERARY DEPARTMENT,

Embracing Standard Novels and Tales, and Miscellaneous Selections of the highest interest. With the issue of Tuesday, July 26, the initial chapters of

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An Original and profoundly interesting story of that unequaled novelist,

CHARLES READE,

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Appearing every Saturday morning, embraces a comprehensive digest of the news of the preceding week, with attractive Literary features, among which will be found

READE'S SPLENDID STORY,

And other choice reading. It will also continue to furnish its valuable information for the

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A Department which has become highly popular.

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ARE superior for all manufacturing purposes.
ARE more desirable for all kinds of family sewing.
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USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
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Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters.—Its mild tone, its sure and vigorous action upon a disordered stomach, and the cleansing of the entire human body, should recommend it to all classes of our community. All that will be necessary to convince the skeptical of its healthy effects is to purchase a bottle and be satisfied. Sold by druggists and dealers generally every where. Principal depôt Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Suspensories and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
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Why Stumble upon a Pursuit, or take one from mere fancy, when Phrenology will point out the very one for which nature has adapted you. Examinations daily at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at 6 Astor House.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
ALL 33 SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Journeymen Barbers need Sundays for the improvement of their body and mind. HILL, inimitable hair cutter, No. 1 Barclay-st., appreciating this, closes on Sundays. HAIR DYE 50 cents a box, black or brown.

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Ready-made and made to order, at Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Round Hill Water-cure, Northampton, Mass.—Mountain air—charming romantic drives—fine scenery. Send for circular

MARRIED.

WHITEHEAD—NOYES.—At Litchfield, Conn., on Thursday, Aug. 11, by the Rev. Charles Whitehead, CHARLES F. WHITEHEAD to RACHEL TRACY, daughter of William Curtis NOYES, all of New-York.

DIED.

BRUSH.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 13, LEWIS BRUSH, aged 26 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Bedford-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother, Richard Brush, No. 27 West 44th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Long Island papers please copy.

RAYMOND.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 13, after a long and painful illness, at his late residence, No. 116 Charlton-st., HARVEY RAYMOND, in the 65th year of his age.

Particulars of funeral published to-morrow.

HUTCHINSON.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 14, after a short illness, STEPHEN HUTCHINSON, in the 66th year of his age.

His friends, and those of William B. Willoughby, are requested to attend his funeral, from No. 75 West 49th-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., this day, (Monday.)

ROEMER.—In this City, on Saturday Aug. 13, LOUISE MARIOTTE ROEMER, adopted daughter of the late Anet Mariotte.

His friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 25 Lamartine place, without further invitation.

BABCOCK.—On Sunday, Aug. 14, HENRY ADAMS, infant son of I. C. and Helen A. Babcock, aged 7 months and 2 days.

His remains will be taken to Fort Plain, N. Y.

LEONARD.—On Thursday, Aug. 11, of apoplexy, CUTLER LEONARD, formerly of Sandusky, Ohio, aged 38 years.

His remains were taken to Sandusky for interment.

SMITH.—At Yorkville, on Sunday, Aug. 14, CHAS. C. SMITH, aged 23 years and 4 months.

Notice of funeral will be given to-morrow.

LAWRENCE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Aug. 13, WM. P. LAWRENCE, aged 42 years.

Funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 92 Willoughby-st.

SMITH.—At his residence, No. 89 Clark-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Aug. 13, JOHN SMITH, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Sands-st. M. E. Church, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 14, of marasmus, CHARLOTTE LAVINIA, youngest daughter of Jno. W. and Caroline Brown, aged 1 year, 1 month and 8 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Aug. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 77 Powers-st., near Dean, without further invitation.

LAWRENCE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 13, of congestion of the brain, WILLIAM PRESCOTT LAWRENCE, Deputy Street Commissioner, in the 42d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, this Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 92 Willoughby-st., without further invitation.

BEISER.—On Saturday morning Aug. 13, at his country seat, Hempstead Harbor, L. I., CHRISTOPHER BEISER, in the 66th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Trinity Church, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

CARTER.—At Bath, Long Island, on Sunday, Aug. 14, HARRIETT HOWARD, daughter of Edward P. and Mary Augusta Carter, aged 3 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of T. M. Ferguson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, T. M. Ferguson, Esq., No. 111 West 42d st., on Tuesday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Southern and Western papers please copy.

YOUNGS.—At Goshen, Orange County, on Friday, Aug. 12, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, CHARLOTTE, wife of Henry Youngs, of this City.

The remains were interred in Trinity Cemetery.

ANTHOINE.—At Carthagena, New-Granada, on Sunday, July 24, MARIA DAHLIA ANTHOINE.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
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Class No. 438, Aug. 13, 1859.

76, 74, 58, 66, 5, 32, 16, 42, 62, 27, 20, 9, 70.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.

Class No. 435, Aug. 13, 1859.

78, 43, 76, 21, 41, 15, 42, 50, 6, 23, 16, 62, 53, 46, 59.

Class No. 436, Extra. Aug. 13, 1859.

58, 6, 66, 48, 7, 72, 64, 20, 56, 63, 3, 75, 31.

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

THE MOBILE REGISTER,
BY JOHN FORSYTH,

Published DAILY, TRI-WEE

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FAMILY DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer at retail, on

MONDAY, the 29th,

Their large Fall importations, containing every article necessary for family and hotel use, viz.: Shirtings and Sheetings, Linens, Table Damasks, Cloths and Napkins, Quilts, Blankets, Flannels. White goods of every description. Lace and Muslin Curtains and Drapery Muslins.

ALSO,

300 CASES COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS,

At manufacturers' prices.

Many of the above goods will be found very cheap, having been purchased previous to the present advanced prices.

Canal st., corner of Mercer.

BUFF HOLLANDS,
FOR WINDOW SHADES,
WHITE AND
GREEN DO.
FOR SALE BY THE CASE OR PIECE.
KELTY BROS. & LUM,
291 BROADWAY. 291

GOLD WINDOW SHADES,
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WINDOW SHADES FOR CHURCHES.
L. B. K.
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LACE CURTAINS,
FALL IMPORTATIONS,
NOW READY.
K. B. L.
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GREAT SACRIFICE IN EMBROIDERED AND POINT APPLIQUE LACE SETS.

Marked down to half the usual prices.

An invoice of Point Lace Collars

Just opened, which we are selling very low.

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RE-OPENING! RE-OPENING!

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Having completed the alterations to his store, will re-open it to the public

On MONDAY NEXT, Aug. 15.

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AT $1 80 PER YARD,

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At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

N. B.—Traveling Suits made to order

At the shortest notice.

MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS
FOR THE
FALL AND WINTER TRADE,
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GEORGE SRODIF'S,
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SOUTHERN BUYERS

are specially invited to see the handsomest and cheapest garments in the United States.

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See *Harper* and *Godey*.

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Having received by extensive importations from Paris and London the most reliable Fall and Winter Fashions, will be prepared to present to the adies and dressmakers on this occasion a brilliant display and great variety of pattern. of new and elegant designs.

NOTICE.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, will open on Monday, the 15th, 7 cases of new Fall Goods, very desirable, for deep and second mourning.

Observe

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, bet. Spring and Prince sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO. ARE PREPARED to supply strangers with all kinds of DARGE GOODS suitable for Fall wear

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts..

SKIRTS.—WE ARE MAKING THE BEST WOVEN skirt. 12 spring, $1 31; 14 spring, $1 50; 17 spring, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 spring, $8 per dozen. 12 spring, $11; and 14 spring, $14 per dozen. Old skirts woven over.

C. L. HARDING,
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Importers, No. 37 Maiden-lane.

Have now in store their FALL IMPORTATION, to which they will receive constant additions during the season. It comprises in part a desirable and complete assortment of

SILK NETS, FANCY COMBS AND HAIR-PINS, HEAD-DRESSES AND ORNAMENTS, STEEL GOODS, SHAWL AND SCARF PINS, BELT SLIDES, BUCKLES AND CLASPS, DRESS BUTTONS, BRUSHES, GARTERS.

ALSO,

Buxton Accordeons, Violin Strings, Portemonnaies, Purses, Sacs, Watch Guards Lacets, Steel-Pens, Gilt and Fancy Jewelry, and the

LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES.

all of which they offer to the trade at the lowest market prices and on the most favorable terms.

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WINDLE & CO.,
Dealers in and Importers of
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Fire-Irons, Cutlery, Mats, Hollow Ware,
Hammocks, &c.
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At their old stand,

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VOORHIS & WHITEMAN'S
PATENT PORTABLE MOSQUITO NET

This Net, when open forms a large airy canopy, and so simple in construction, that any person can put it up or take it down in a minute, without injuring the bedstead, or defacing the wall, and can be picked to the compass of an umbrella. Can be seen at VOORHIS & WHITEMAN'S Upholstery, Paper-hanging and Mattress Warehouse, No. 682 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., New-York.

HOUSEKEEPERS' FURNISHING STOCK
AT JOB LOT PRICES, FOR CASH.

Merchants and dealers will find at

NO. 534 BROADWAY,

a complete stock of fire-irons, sheep-mats, chamois, block-tin ware tea trays, fine English butter pots and other wooden ware gongs, small wares, hat stands, iron wash-stands.

SILVER-PLATED AND BRITANNIA WARE.

Brushes, &c. Fixtures lease and good-will of stand for sale. Signs and stereotype cuts, &c.

S. W. SMITH.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE.

In all colors and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. P. FARRINGTON'S, No. 358 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1842.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $60 and upwards, also, mattresses and palliasses WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 8th and 10th sts.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

900 bbls. Refined White and Yellow Sugars, Wholesale and Retail, at Refiner's prices.

600 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses, cheaper than any house in New-York

1,000 bbls. choice Family Flour, from $5 upwards.

TEAS, COFFEES, SEGARS, FLOUR and SPICES for the million, at the immense establishment of

THOS. R. AGNEW, (Successor to J. C. Fowler & Co.,
Nos. 260 Greenwich and 99 Murray sts.
GOODS DELIVERED FREE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEREOSCOPIC EMPORIUM,
NO. 308 BROADWAY.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.
A CONTINUED FRESH STOCK OF ALL NOVELTIES
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN.
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS AT WHOLESALE.
E. ANTHONY.

GUTTA-PERCHA
CEMENT ROOFING.
THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DURABLE ROOFING IN USE.

Can be applied to old Shingle Roofs, without removing the shingles.

NEW AND OLD TIN AND METAL ROOFS
Coated and repaired with
GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT.
And warranted WATER-TIGHT.

Specimens and references can be seen at the offices No. 618 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York and No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

LIQUID CEMENT for sale. JOHNS & CROSLEY.

A GOOD THING
AND CHEAP.
THE
SHILLING
HAIR TONIC,
HIGHLY PERFUMED,
RETAILS FOR ONLY 12 CENTS.
EVERYBODY CAN BUY IT.

Not the least more, and the article is fully equal to any that retails at 25 cents

Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Wholesale depot, No. 120 Maiden-lane.

COAL $4 50.—I AM DELIVERING THE BEST quality of red ash, stove and grate Coal, and Lehigh and Locust Mountain for ranges and furnaces, well screened, at $4 50 per ton; weight warranted 2,000 pounds to the ton, or fair of the Coal.

JOHN MACDONALD, corner 28th-st. and 9th-av.

STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., IMPORTERS of Havana cigars, No. 40 Beaver-st., corner William, offer for sale all grades of Havana cigars of their own importation, either in bond, for export, or from store, duty paid.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ELEVENTH THOUSAND
OF
IDYLS OF THE KING.
By ALFRED TENNYSON, D. C. L.,
Poet-Laureate.
1 vol. 16mo 75 cents.

From the London Athenæum.

Mr. Tennyson has enriched the world with his best and most artistic work * * * No recent poet has made possible the indulgence of such a Midsummer Dream as any person may enjoy who goes seaward or lake-ward with these "Idyls."

From the London Examiner.

Equal to the best, and in some respects, it may be, better than the best of those works upon which the fame of Mr. Tennyson has hitherto securely rested.

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Certainly the Laureate's magnum opus.

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"Elaine" is the most beautiful and touching of all the legends connected with the history of Arthur, and the story is told with infinite grace.

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Every lover of pure and exquisite poetry will be eager to possess this volume which breathes like a balmy wind over the excitements of the day.

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"Idyls of the King" place Tennyson among the foremost men of all his time

From the Home Journal.

The lovers of poetry will read this volume with delight.

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Not since the days of Spenser and Tasso have we had such a poem as the "Idyls of the King."

From the New York Albion.

We regard the "Idyls of the King" as an almost consummate work of art, and the great imaginative poem of the century.

From the Hartford Times.

Idyls they are in the best sense of the term—perfect as descriptive poems, beautiful and strong in their polished simplicity; and abounding in true gems of poesy.

From the Providence Journal

These "Idyls of the King" are monuments of a success certainly not surpassed, if equaled, by any modern poet.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, Boston.

Copies sent post free to any address in the United States on receipt of price.

"THE ANTIQUARY."

"THE ANTIQUARY."

M. ELLINGER & CO., No. 33 Maiden lane, publish THIS WEEK, the second number of "THE ANTIQUARY," containing a Catalogue of their Books on hand on

HEBREW,
RABBINICAL,
CABALISTIC and
ORIENTAL LITERATURE,
AND
PICTORIAL BIBLES.

The first number of "THE ANTIQUARY" contains a list of early printed books relative to America, and on Bibliography. Copies of both numbers can be had, and will be sent gratis to any address on application.

EL NOTICIOSO DE NUEVA-YORK.

The second number of this popular Spanish-American newspaper will be published on the 17th inst., as a

STEAMER PAPER FOR CUBA AND MEXICO.

It presents the best medium for bringing business notices before the Spanish American trade here and abroad. Office No. 24 Ann-st.

STRAWBERRIES, &c.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y. No. 6, descriptive catalogue of strawberries and culture. No 6, catalogue of roses and all flowering plants. No. 9, catalogue of bulbous flowers, peonies and dahlias, may be obtained gratis of FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway. N. B.—The new descriptive catalogue of all fruit trees, grapes, and other small fruits, will soon be ready.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE SALE—CRACKER AND BISCUIT ROUTE IN NEW-JERSEY.—The advertiser being about entering into other business, offers for sale the good will and custom route now served by him in New-Jersey, embracing Jersey City, Bergen, West Hoboken, Bergen Point, &c., together with two horses, (one sorrel and one gray), wagon and harness, and stable lease &c. If not sold before the 20th August inst., then the same will be sold at public auction, in front of the Philadelphia House, in Jersey City, on Saturday, the 20th August inst., at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

For particulars and terms of sale, apply at the bakery, No. 115 Beekman-st., New-York.

SCHOONMAKER & VAN DINE.

NEW-YORK BUILT SHIP ELWOOD WALTER—Built in the year 1856—now on a voyage to London; said vessel has two decks, is 177.6 feet long, 36.2 breadth, 22.2 depth, and measures 1,679.65 95 tons and rates A 1. The ELWOOD WALTER was built in 1856, and orders have been sent to London for her return to New York at which port delivery will be made after discharge of inward cargo. For sale low

Apply to THEODORE DEHON.
No. 18 Wall-st., near Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED.—AN OPPORTUNITY IS offered to a party of means, (on account of death) to continue a first class mercantile business, at a small outlay of capital, that will yield large returns; references and all required information will be given by addressing a note to MERCHANT, Box No. 3 091 Post-office.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK AND LEASE OF A first-class liquor store, situated in the city of Newark, N. J.; stock small; would be a good stand for a party wishing to do a grocery and liquor business. Address S. H. Box No. 1,119 New-York Post-office, or No. 144 Newark P. O.

A LAWYER DESIRING TO BECOME law library, and the transfer of the legal business of some gentleman retiring from the profession. Address Box No. 2,278 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a first-class grocery store; good location and good business; will be sold cheap. Apply on the premises No. 75 3d-av., near 12th st.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF A valuable patent for agricultural purposes. For particulars, apply to HENRY E. BORDER, No. 346 Broadway.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only are licensed under my patents in this City:

George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—which I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.

NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron doors and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.

East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *New-York Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*New-York Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st st. and Broadway vault, &c.

N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES —For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE DUST,
FISH GUANO.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO
In quantities to suit purchasers.
For sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

MAPES' NITROGENIZED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, suitable for grain and grass crops, and for top-dressing Winter grain and grass in late Summer and Fall.

100 lbs. of this Phosphate will equal in effect and lasting power 186 lbs. of Peruvian Guano.

	Per bag.	2,000 lbs.
Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate of Lime	$4 00	$36 00
Mapes' Super Phosphate of Lime	3 20	40 00
Potash Super-Phosphate of Lime	2 80	35 00

A can of the Nitrogenized Phosphate, together with a circular containing testimonials, &c., can be had, free of expense, on application to CHARLES V. MAPES.

Mapes' Agricultural Implement and Seed Warehouse, Nos. 131 and 134 Nassau and 11 Beekman st., New-York.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DEALERS.—MAPES' AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT AND SEED WAREHOUSE, Nos. 131 and 134 Nassau st. and No. 11 Beekman-st., New-York.—The stock includes all the improved forms of plows, fanning mills, potato diggers, etc. All kinds of machinery for the culture of cotton and tobacco, rice, and all crops. Ames & Son's shovels; hardware of various kinds; seeds, field, garden and flower; garden seeds raised expressly for this establishment on the farm of Prof. Jas. J. Mapes.

Fertilizers—Guano, Mapes' Nitrogenized Super Phosphate of Lime. CHARLES V. MAPES.

Nos. 131 and 134 Nassau and 11 Beekman st.

ON EXHIBITION AT MAPES' AGRICULTURAL Implement and Seed Warehouse, Nos. 131 and 134 Nassau-st., corner of Beekman-st., J. S. Lash's plow attachment, intended to save the plow from breaking, as well as the team and plowman from injury when brought in contact with stone, stumps or other impediments. Also, a new improved sub borer on exhibition. All interested in such improvements are invited to call.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

WAKEFIELD.—AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF the members of Industrial Home Association No. 3 will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 16, at 8 o'clock, in Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, opposite the head of Spring-st., for the purpose of completing the arrangements for clearing the property from mortgage, and giving each member a clear title to his property. Every member, it is hoped, will be present.

JOHN COMMERFORD, President.
CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, FARMERS' CLUB—Meets at the new Repository, in room No. 24 in the Cooper Building, corner of 8th-st and 4th-av., on MONDAY, Aug. 15, at noon. Subject—*The best manner of preparing Ground and Seed for Winter Grain.* Ladies and strangers are always especially welcome. Admission always free to all.

H. MEIGS, Secretary.

TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of this Association will be held THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Farrington's Hall, corner 128th-st. and 3d-av. By order.

JACOB FISHER, President.

W. E. PAGE, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MEARS-BURKHARDT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 32 AND 30 WEST FIFTEENTH-ST.,
Below 6th-av., New-York.

RE-OPENS ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.

Mrs. MEARS-BURKHARDT will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 6

Circulars may be obtained on application as above, as also at the bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and the music store of C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.
Offers Board and tuition for $120 per year.
Term opens Sept. 15.
Male and Female.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED 1835.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School,—male and female. Advantages: healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed to Music and Painting. Fall term of fourteen weeks opens Aug. 25. Board and common English, $38. For Circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER, Armenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS COMPLETED the full course in one of the first Female Seminaries in New-England, desires a situation either as private instructor in a gentleman's family, or as an assistant in some school, where she could be employed in teaching the higher English branches, French or Latin. She can furnish satisfactory testimonials as to character and scholarship. Address G. E. S., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School Classical and Commercial, will be reopened on Sept. 15. Fifteen teachers are connected with the Institution. Prospectus to be had containing full details, the names of the pupils and of their parents during the last four years. There is a primary department.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH BEOWICK (formerly of 9th st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No 699; Christern's No. 763, and Lockwood's No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADWAY, N. Y.—PROFESSORS PAOLI.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS.—MR BOULBEAU, No. 646 Broadway, prepares students for business in a superior practical manner. They will become quick in figures, rapid business penmen, and good book-keepers. Reduced August terms $10; private desks $15. Apply immediately to secure seats on low terms.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 239 Water st., or the Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Next academic year commences Sept. 21, and continues forty-two weeks. Location beautiful and healthy. For catalogues apply to Principal, the Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEWOOD, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Annual Catalogue and Circular just published. Persons desiring a copy will please address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—This institution will enter on its 16th term the 1st September. Circulars, by addressing the Principal, who will call on applicants if desired. And if in or near the City of New-York. R. LOCKWOOD.

THE REV. A. R. WOLFE'S BOARDING SCHOOL for young Ladies, West Bloomfield, N. J. Terms $300 per annum, payable quarterly, in advance. The Academic Year commences September 13th. For Circulars address the Principal

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.—The Fall Session of this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 7. For circulars, address the Principal. E. A. FARNHOLD.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 28 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School, No. 43 East 21st st., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) MONDAY Sept. 19.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, FULLY COMPETENT to teach the English branches, Latin, French, and Music, would be willing to receive into her father's family as a pupil a little girl of from six to twelve years of age, who would be watched over with kind and sisterly attention, and enjoy all the comforts of a refined and Christian home. For terms &c., address Box No. 824 New-Haven Post-Office, New-Haven, Conn.

TEACHER WANTED.—A PRIVATE FAMILY in the northern part of Louisiana is desirous of engaging a lady to take charge of the education of a boy and girl, aged 8 and 11. She must be capable of teaching French and music. A Southern lady must also be a person of decidedly religious character. The best of reference required. Address J. B. HOSAKTDE MILLS, No. 162 Mott., or call between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M.

A MEE. SCHOOL INST., NO. 316 B'DWAY, supplies schools with competent; also with pupils and teachers with positions; references—Dr. Lowell Mason. Faculty incgete Col. Wentz—Several superior professors of pianos and singing; ladies to teach piano, guitar and singing at large salaries; also teachers of French and music. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of the English branches, French and music, and accustomed to the entire supervision of children, desires a situation as governess in a private family. Salary moderate. Address TEACHER, No. 53 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING and capable of instructing in the English branches, French, music, and drawing, wishes to obtain a situation as governess in a family residing in the country or the South. Apply to the Rev. H. D. WARD, 38 West 21d st

A LADY WITH SEVERAL YEARS EXPERIENCE in teaching English, music, French and Italian (both of which languages she speaks,) wishes a reengagement in a family, to go South. Address G. B., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RETREAT, WITH COUNTRY BOARD.—The subscriber can accommodate a few persons with board at the moderate sum of $6 per week. This retreat is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Hudson, with a splendid view thereof, and about four miles from West Point, with a good road leading thereto. Daily communication to the City or elsewhere by boat's and cars. Persons wishing board can stop at Fort Montgomery Station by railroad, and cross in a boat to Fort Montgomery, and by steamboat at Cozzens' Dock, where carriages will be found for conveyance to the undersigned. For particulars, address the undersigned. JOHN W. HALL,
Fort Montgomery, Orange County.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE HAD IN A PRIvate family, 1 hour's ride or sail from the City. Location high and healthy, within 2 minutes' walk of salt water. Shade trees, vegetables, &c. Price, $6. Address S. B., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—GOOD country board may be had in the Highlands, nearly opposite Cold Spring. Depot of fruit, and sea bathing can be found. Address JOHN CRONK, at Cold Spring Post-office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN A first class house, No. 230 West 32d st., between 8th and 9th ave., a large furnished room on second floor, and also a room for a single gentleman. Family small; dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A LIGHT, COMFORTABLE AND pleasant back parlor and bedroom attached, to let to a gentleman and his wife. Apply at No. 36 10th-st., between 5th and 6th aves., immediately

BOARDING—A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDroom can be obtained, with board, at No. 40 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 48, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentleman. E BOUTON.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH GOOD board may be had at No. 30 Clinton place, corner of Green st.

BOARD.—TWO GENTLEMEN, WHO WOULD room together, also a gentleman and wife, can obtain full or partial board, with pleasant apartments, in a strictly private family residing in 21st, near 6th av.; rooms are on second and third floors, are large well furnished, and have gas, hot and cold water &c. References exchanged. Address W. L., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 192 WASHington-st., in a delightful situation, eight minutes' from Fulton Ferry, where the comforts of a home can be had; fine rooms and an agreeable family. Terms moderate. References given and required.

FOUR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, DESIRING elegant accommodations, will be received in the home of a strictly private family, in one of the pleasantest locations in this City—Murray Hill opposite the open ground of the Blind Asylum, No. 11 Boorman place. Dinner at 5, supper at 9 P. M.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING a large new house, with all improvements, would like to rent two rooms, with hot and cold water, with or without board. Apply at No. 23 Stuyvesant-st., first new house east of 3d av., between 8th and 10th sts.

NO. 19 UNION SQUARE.—THREE SUITES OF rooms at the above number to let, with board, for the winter. Persons in search of a good boarding-house will do well to call and examine. Also single rooms. Early application will secure a first choice

A COMFORTABLE HOME, FURNISHED rooms and good board may be obtained by a husband and wife, or by single gentlemen of correct habits, in a respectable family at No. 17 Bedford st

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or chamber work and waiting and seamstress, or would do general housework; understands each capacity very well, as good references can certify. No objections to the country; a home in preference to good wages. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant girls, one to cook, bake, wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress; both understand their business and are willing to make themselves useful in City or country; are well recommended. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. P. S.—Will go together or separate.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash and iron, or housework, in a small family; thorough plain cook and baker, and first class laundress, highly recommended by families with whom she has lived for honesty, capability, and good moral excellence. Can be seen at No. 1 East 26th st., corner of Broadway, basement, under the drug store for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND WELL-recommended young woman, a situation, in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or laundress; will be found fully competent for either. Also, a neat girl as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress; will assist in washing. Apply at No. 578 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook or to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to take a situation as laundress in a small family; understands her business well. The best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 47 East 25th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, MIDDLE-aged, a situation as seamstress in a gentleman's family, superintend growing children or the entire care of an infant; testimonials as to her integrity and capability; no objection to the country. Call on Thursday, Aug. 17, and from then until engaged, at No. 55 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; also, by one as cook, washer and ironer. Good references given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

COMPANION AND HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady of birth and education wishes for an engagement as companion to a lady, whose household arrangements she would take charge of, if necessary, the highest references given or required. Address, for three days, P. P., Post-office, Newport, R. I.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—THE LADIES AND employing public generally will now find daily a good supply of English, German, Scotch, Irish and other servants, with first class testimonials, at the Broadway Institute, No. 614 Broadway, upstairs. To this institution—over seven years established—particular attention is paid to the class of servants admitted. N. B.—English and German girls on hand. J. DICKINS, Proprietor.

ALL EMPLOYERS IN WANT OF GOOD German, English, Irish and Scotch servants; also, coachmen, gardeners, farmers, waiters, &c., can always procure them by applying at the original Broadway Employment Institute, next door to the Broadway Post-office. This large establishment is conducted on business principles by MOSES KORNER.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGLISH, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED.—A VERY ACTIVE, UPRIGHT YOUNG man wishes a situation as coachman and groom; understands every thing connected with horses; is a good vegetable gardener and is practicaly conversant with all kinds of farm work, will be found competent and willing to discharge his duties faithfully; has the best of reference from his last place. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN, without incumbrance (Scotchman), as coachman; has had long experience in the care and management of horses, and can show the best of recommendations from the best of families, both in this City and in the old country, as to honesty, sobriety and carefulness. Address a note to W. Y., Box No. 192, *Times* Office, which will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN ANY RESPECTable business in which he can make a living, by a young man of steady, active habits; would prefer some small establishment where good handwriting will be brought into use; will make himself generally useful. Any one wishing to employ such a person, will address G. H. T., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG man, situation as coachman and gardener or groom, in City or country; would be willing to milk cows and make himself generally useful on a farm; understands his business very well, as references from former employers can certify. Wages moderate. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 501 Broadway, 3d floor, for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HARD WORKing, respectable and willing young man, who understands the care and management of horses; also a plain gardener and can do the general work of a gentleman's place; he is an experienced farmer; would take a place as such; a nice home more an object than high wages; best of reference. Call at No. 276 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUATIONS, (the man as coachman or groom, and is a good vegetable gardener; the woman as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; can give good reference as to character, sobriety and industry. Address J., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, a situation to take care of a team of horses, carriage, &c.; understands the care and management of horses; is a good City driver; has 3 years' recommendations from where with whom he has lived. Can be seen at Trainer's saddlery store, No. 654 Broadway, for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; IS not afraid of work; is willing to make himself useful, is a good, careful, sober driver; can give the best of City references. Call for three days at No. 198 East 21st st., third floor, front building

WANTED—COACHMAN OR GROOM'S SITUAtion by a single young man, who can produce seven years' recommendations from his last place; would be willing to keep a small garden in order if required. Address J. M., Box No. 151 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHMAN as farm hand or to take care of horses or assistant in a garden; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. L., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, SEVENTEEN years of age, a situation to learn a trade, or to drive a grocery wagon. Address C. C. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD SERvant; must be a good washer and ironer (able to do up gentlemen's shirts) and a good plain cook; she must be neat and and willing to work; good City references will be required for honesty, &c.; wages, $7 per month. Apply at No. 207 West 32d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN YOUNG MEN, WITH $25 to $100 to engage in a very safe and profitable business. Will energy and enterprise they can make $100 to $200 per month. Apply at No. 442 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A FEW TAILORESSES TO FINISH coats after machine; also a first-class operator, one with machine preferred. Employment can be seen between 1 and 2 o'clock to-day at Nos. 13 and 15 Bible House, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av.

WANTED—A VARNISH MAKER. ONE THAT understands how to make varnishes may address Box No. 3 692 Post office, giving name and where to be found.

WANTED—A GARDENER—ONE THAT UNDERstands his business. Apply at No 41 Vesey-st.
PETER LYNCH

WANTED—A BOY IN A DRUG STORE; SALARY first year $75. Inquire of SAMUEL CAMPBELL, Chemist, corner 8th-av and 28th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, PROTESTANT, GOOD City references required. Colored preferred. Apply at No. 28 Monroe-place, Brooklyn.

WANTED—THREE PROTESTANT COACHMEN, one must be English, to go to the country; one waiter, and a colored boy to do waiting; also several good cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, girls for general housework, and servants in all other capacities. All must be well recommended. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

FOR SALE.

JOHN KAVANAGH,
REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 178 SIXTH AVENUE,
OFFERS FOR SALE

A valuable business corner house and lot in the Bowery.
A 2-story and store house in 41st-st.
A 4-story and store house in East 13th st., No. 233
A 3-story first-class brick house, No. 16 Mansfield-place, bet. 6th and 9th-ave.
Three 4-story English basement houses in 51st st., bet. 8th and 9th ave.
Two 3-story brown stone front houses in 49th-st., bet. 3d and Lexington ave.
A 3-story brown stone front house in West 31st-st., extra lot (cheap)
Houses in 48th-st., bet. 6th and 7th-ave, for sale or to let (cost low.)
House and store on 9th av., bet. 35th and 36th-sts., for sale.
Cottages for sale in West 35th-st.
A House and 2 acres of land, near Lockport, N. Y.
Three stores in Washington st., leased for storage,

FINANCIAL.

KERR, BADGER & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Uncurrent Money,
Land Warrants,
Post-office Scrip, &c.,
Bought and sold at the best rates.
Collections made and Loans negotiated.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission for Cash only.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for travellers, on the principal Towns and Cities of

BELGIUM,		ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,		GERMANY,
SPAIN		RUSSIA,
PORTUGAL,		SWEDEN,
SWITZERLAND,		

ALSO ON
CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 8 BROAD-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1859.
This Company has declared a
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 7 PER CENT.
Payable on demand.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.
Issue Bills of Exchange and travelers' credit, available in all the cities of Europe. Letters of introduction furnished to persons visiting Europe, to our houses in Paris, London, Liverpool, &c.
H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 60 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

ALLYN COX,
NOTE, STOCK AND LOAN BROKER,
No. 43 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 1, 1859.

PROPOSALS FOR $466,600 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 2, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the amount of four hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the State Legislature entitled "An act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park," passed April 17, 1857, amended April 18, 1859; and by an ordinance of the Common Council approved by the Mayor July 23, 1859.

The said stock will consist of four thousand six hundred and sixty-six shares, of one hundred dollars each share, and comprises the remainder of the amount authorized to be issued ($1,466,600) for the improvement of the Central Park. It bears interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from taxation, and the principal is redeemable from "the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City debt" on the 1st day of August 1887, such redemption being further secured by a pledge of the Park and its appurtenances.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within five days after the opening of the bids, one half of the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the whole sum.

The remainder of the amount so awarded will be required to be paid to the Chamberlain on the 10th day of November next. On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain for such payments to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of such deposits.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock"—and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed, put in a second envelope, sealed, and addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 5, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 9, 1859.—TWELFTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of August inst., upon stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the 20th day of September next upon stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of Dunoun, Sherman & Co.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. Thayer & Brother; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the Albany City Bank; those whose stock is registered at London, at the Union Bank of London, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York on the morning of Tuesday, the 23d of August instant.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

TO KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS INSTITUTION DEPOSITORS.—The United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver of the Knickerbocker Savings Institution, having converted all the remaining assets of said institution into cash, hereby gives notice that a third and final Dividend of Two and one-half per Cent. on ascertained claims against said Savings Institution, will be paid by the receiver, No. 48 Wall-st., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

All depositors who have proved their claims since the last dividend was declared, will be entitled to receive the amount of previous dividends at the same time.—Dated April 16, 1859. JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, Corner Broadway and Wall-st., New-York, Aug 2, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half per Cent. (3½) has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office of the Company in the City of New-York on and after Aug. 15, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

LEAVENWORTH CITY BONDS, TEN PER CENTS.—These bonds are issued for municipal purposes, and mature July 1, 1874: interest at ten per cent., payable semi annually, in New-York. Total indebtedness of the city, July 1, $51,084 20; value of city property and assets, $66 462 48. The assessed value of taxables, about $4,000,000. Population, about 12,000. For sale by ASHLEY & NORRIS,
No. 62 Exchange-place, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., New-York, Aug 6, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Three dollars per share, on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av and 27th-st.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1859.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th instant. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. S. R. COUSTOCK, Cashier.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY., Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st., New-York, Aug 4, 1859.

DIVIDEND — THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand.

GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 16, 1859.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 30th day of July, and will be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the 23d day of August next.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

MARSHALL COUNTY, IOWA, BONDS.—Two Bonds of Marshall County, Iowa, $1,000 each, payable in four years from the 14th January last, with coupons payable annually at the rate of 10 per cent., for sale by CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., New-York, Aug. 3, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

FOR SALE—BY CROMMELIN GOODWIN, NO. 58 Wall-st., 51 shares American Express Company's Stock; 20 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Company's Stock; 50 shares United States Express Company's Stock. Bank and Insurance stocks constantly on hand.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons on the Bonds of the above Company, due Aug. 15, 1859, will be paid at the office of J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FARM MORTGAGES issued in aid of Railroad Companies in the State of Wisconsin, will receive information affecting their value, by calling at the banking office of HEAD, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY No 67 Wall-st., Aug. 10, 1859.—The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

STONE MACHINERY FOR SALE CHEAP.—Five horizontal stone sawing machines, new and in good order, fitted with heavy fly-wheels, cast iron beams, wrought iron straps, pulleys, &c., complete.
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. E. KELLY.

ASHCROFT'S (Bourdon) STEAM GUAGE.—Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices.
C. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—AN ENGINE LATHE TO SWING twenty inches, at least eight feet between centres. Apply at No. 45 Liberty-st.

AUCTION SALES.

JNO. J. ERNST, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

JNO. J. ERNST will sell,
THIS DAY, (Monday) Aug. 15,
at the elegant residence No. 75 West 26th-st., near 6th-av
Consisting of rosewood drawing room suites, 7 octave piano-forte, stool and cover, bookcase, étagère, lady's work table. For further particulars see *Herald*.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock P. M., at his Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

100 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of L. I.....$25 each
30 shares American Exchange Bank.....$100 each
100 shares St. Nicholas Bank.....$100 each
152 shares Pacific Bank.....$50 each
20 shares Phœnix Fire Insurance Company.....$100 each
10 shares Kings County Fire Insurance Co.....$20 each
101 shares Brooklyn City Railroad Co.....$10 each
60 shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
75 shares U. S. Steam Sugar Refinery Co.....$100 each
22 shares North River Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
218 shares Home Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each
20 shares New World Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
40 shares Hope Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
20 shares Brooklyn Fire Insurance Co.....$17 each
9 shares Washington Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
35 shares Etna Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each
27 shares Long Island Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
16 shares American Express Co.....$100 each
21 Wells Fargo & Co.'s Express.....$100 each
46 shares Syracuse and Oswego Railroad.....$50 each
75 shares Trenton Iron Co.....$100 each
50 Wilkesbarre (Penn.) Gas Co.....$50 each
2 shares Academy of Music.....$1,000 each
$34 000 Florida Railroad 7 ₰ cent. Guaranteed Bonds.
$2 000 Brooklyn city 5 ₰ cent. Water Bonds.
$38 000 Florida Railroad 8 ₰ cent. Freeland Bonds.
$8,000 New-York and New-Haven R. R. 6 ₰ cent. Bonds.
$4,000 Missouri 6s and Virginia State 6 ₰ cent. Bonds.
$1 000 City of Cleveland (Ohio) 6 per cent. Bonds
$6 000 La Crosse and Mil. Railroad 2d mortgage Bonds

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Aug 18. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock at the stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of Real Estate at public or private sale when desired.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

WM. DIMONT, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.—WM. DIMONT will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, August 16 at 10½ o'clock, at No. 104 8th-st., west of Broadway, the handsome furniture, by order of Executors, viz: rosewood piano, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany and black walnut French bedsteads, wardrobes, plate-glass doors washstands, marble tops, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, pier glasses, curtains, extension dining, card and centre tables, sideboards, sofas, chairs, hall and chamber and hair cloth; sewing chairs, refrigerators, three iron office safes, crockery, glass, &c., and a small lot of wines, &c. Also, kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues can be obtained at the office of the auctioneer, No. 4 Wall-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 22 Union-st., near Columbia South Brooklyn, an excellent rosewood parlor suite in crimson plush, 7 pieces, viz: Sofa, arm and 6 stuffed back reception chairs; French plate pier glass, rosewood centre table, do washstand, bureau, rich China vase, tan set Brussels carpets and oil-cloths, mahogany hatstand, dinner table, parlor and cooking stoves, &c., &c.

PEET & COLE, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, HORSES, cows, farm tools, crops, &c., on MONDAY, at 10½ o'clock, between 51th and 55th-sts. on 3d-av., Brooklyn, comprising parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, rosewood piano, &c. Also two horses, four cows, 50 cords cuts, farm tools, corn vegetables, &c., in fields, and 300 bushels of apples on trees.

J. S. B. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—500 LOTS WHITE GRANite, edged, dipt and Rockingham, luster, fancy goods, glassware &c., TUESDAY, Aug 16 at 10 o'clock at No. 261 Pearl-st., by J. S. B. BARTLETT. A large, positive cash sale. Dealers wanting cash bargains will do well to attend.

WM. WITHERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 464 Canal-st., all the genteel furniture, &c., of a four story dwelling; velvet, tapestry three-ply and other carpets, gilt-frame mirrors, mahogany furniture, &c; six good work horses and one light wagon.

INSURANCE.

THE GUARDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE IN
CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,
No 7 NASSAU-ST.,
Is prepared to issue Policies at the usual rates, as follows, viz:

Policies in favor of and payable to the wife—free from the claims of creditors.

Policies payable on attaining a specific age, or payable in case of death before attaining such age.

Policies granted to creditors on the lives of their debtors.

Policies granted for any number of years.

Premiums payable in cash—quarterly, semi-annually or annually.

Dividends declared every three years, and the surplus belonging to the policy holders returned to them.

JAMES W. HALSTED, President.

HENRY Y. GAHAGAN, Secretary.
J. SMITH HOMANS, JR., Actuary.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES T. SOUTTER,	WILLIAM T. HOOKER,
DOUGLAS ROBINSON,	D. COLDEN MURRAY,
THOMAS RIGNEY,	JAMES F. RUGGLES,
JOHN T. AGNEW,	JAMES F. COX,
WM. M. VERMILYE,	ROBERT SOUTTER,
ARCHIBALD H. LOWEY,	JAMES W. HALSTED,
JOHN J. CRANE,	FRANCIS W. TAPPAN,
EDWARD A. LAMBERT,	WILLIAM A. BROWN,
CHARLES ABERNETHY,	BENJ. M. WHITLOCK,
WILLIAM ALLEN,	E. T. H. GIBSON,
	EDWARD D. SPRAGUE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

A LARGE CASH RETURN TO THE INSURED IN LIEU OF SCRIP.
ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 29 WALL-ST.,
CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1859, OVER
$300,000.

THIS COMPANY WILL INSURE BUILDINGS AND MERCHANDISE of every kind—Dwelling Houses and Household Furniture—at the STANDARD SCALE OF RATES, RETURNING TO THE INSURED A LARGE CASH DIVIDEND upon their Premiums, in LIEU of the PROSPECTIVE SCRIP DIVIDENDS of the Mutual Companies. ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROGRAMME.

Reception of his Honor the Mayor, Common Council and Richmond Grays, of the City of Richmond, Va., by the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New York.

The Special Committees appointed by the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, to make arrangements for the reception of their visitants, will meet on SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 6 o'clock P. M., Room No. 8 City Hall, whence they will be escorted to the steamer by a detachment of the Seventh Regiment National Guard, and receive their guests and escort them to their quarters at the Metropolitan Hotel.

On Monday, the 15th inst., his Honor the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New York will meet at 9 o'clock at the Metropolitan Hotel, whence they and their guests will be escorted by a detachment of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, and the Richmond Grays, to the steamboat *Hendrick Hudson*, at the foot of Grand-st., which will convey them to the Public Institutions under the direction of the Governors of the Almshouse.

On Tuesday, the 16th inst., his Honor the Mayor and the Common Council will assemble at the City Hall, at 2½ P. M., to review the Richmond Grays and a detachment of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard.

At 7 o'clock P. M. his Honor the Mayor and the Common Council will meet at the Metropolitan Hotel to participate in the banquet to be given by them to their guests. Special Committees.

THOMAS W. ADAMS,	
MICHAEL TUOMEY,	
WILLIAM J. PECK,	
JAMES OWENS,	Aldermen.
JOHN LYNES,	
WM. LAIMBEER, Jr.,	
GEO. P. RICKFORD,	
ALEXANDER FREAR,	
JOHN VAN TINE,	Councilmen.
ABRAHAM LENT.	

THOMAS W. ADAMS, Chairman.
J. SEYMOUR MATHEWS, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of OSBORN & VINCENT, SKIRT MANUFACTURERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. LEWIS A. OSBORN of said firm having purchased the interest of Mr. Vincent therein, is alone authorized to settle the business of said firm, and to sign the firm name in liquidation.

Dated, New-York, Aug. 12, 1859.

L. A. OSBORN.
I. J. VINCENT.

The undersigned will continue the business (MANUFACTURING LADIES' SKIRTS) of the late firm of Osborn & Vincent as heretofore, at the same place, No. 92 Warren-st., New-York. L. A. OSBORN.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the estate of Peter A. Britton, of Canandaigua, N. Y., are requested to present them to the assignees, on or before the 1st day of September next.

WELLINGTON CLAPP,
WM. H. LEE,
New-York, Aug. 12, 1859. Assignees.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY, THE 1ST INST., A PROMISSORY NOTE, drawn by Isaac S. Holbrook to order of Wm. H. Mason, and by him indorsed, dated July 2, 1859, payable two months after date, at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, for $3,840, (thirty-eight hundred and forty dollars.) All persons are cautioned against negotiating said note, as payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will please return said note to A. W. MORSE, of Morse & Wolff, No. 68 Wall-st.

STEAMBOATS.

BLUE FISH—ROCKAWAY.
The steamer CERES leaves Catherine Market slip EVERY MORNING at 9 A. M., Spring-st., 9:30. Pier No. 4 North River at 9¾ for Rockaway, returning to the City at 3½ P. M., Bring your lines for blue fish. Fare 50 cents. N. B.—A grand clam bake will be given every Tuesday and Friday free.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, CLIFTON, ELBERON, POINT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thurs...Aug. 4,	7 A.M.	Thurs...Aug. 4,	11 A.M.
Friday...Aug 5,	7 30 A.M.	Friday...Aug. 5,	11 30 A.M.
Saturd...Aug 6,	8 30 A.M.	Saturd...Aug 6,	1 P.M.
Sunday..Aug. 7,	9 A.M.	Sunday..Aug. 7,	2 30 P.M.
Monday..Aug. 8,	for R. Bank in connection with the Laura.	Monday..Aug. 8,	in connection with the Laura. 5 A.M.
	5 A.M.	Monday..Aug. 8,	5 P.M.
Monday..Aug. 8,	11 A.M.	Tuesd'y..Aug. 9,	3 P.M.
Tuesd'y..Aug. 9,	11 A.M.	Wednes..Aug. 10,	4 P.M.
Wednes..Aug. 10,	12 M.	Thurs...Aug. 11,	5 P.M.
Thurs...Aug. 11,	1 P.M.	Friday..Aug. 12,	2 30 P.M.
Friday..Aug. 12,	6 30 A.M.	Saturd..Aug. 13,	5 30 P.M.
Saturd..Aug 12,	2 P.M.	Sunday..Aug. 14,	3 P.M.
Sunday..Aug. 14,	7 30 A.M.	Monday..Aug. 15,	3 30 P.M.
Monday..Aug 15,	8 A.M.	Tuesd'y..Aug 16,	6 30 P.M.
Tuesd'y..Aug 16,	8 A.M.	Wednes..Aug. 17,	6 30 P.M.
Wednes..Aug. 17,	9 A.M.	Thurs...Aug. 18,	7 A.M.
Thurs...Aug. 18,	8 A.M.	Friday..Aug. 19,	11 30 A.M.
Friday..Aug 19,	7 A.M.	Saturd..Aug. 20,	11 30 A.M.
Saturd..Aug 20,	7 30 A.M.	Sunday..Aug. 21,	1 P.M.
Sunday..Aug. 21,	7 30 A.M.	Monday..Aug 22,	1 P.M.
Monday..Aug. 22,	9 A.M.	Tuesd'y..Aug 23,	2 P.M.
Tuesd'y..Aug. 23	10 A.M.	Wednes..Aug. 24,	3 P.M.
Wednes..Aug. 24,	11 A.M.	Thurs...Aug. 25,	4 P.M.
Thurs...Aug 25,	12 M.	Friday..Aug. 26,	5 30 P.M.
Friday..Aug. 26,	6 30 A.M.	Saturd..Aug. 27,	5 30 P.M.
Saturd..Aug 27,	2 P.M.	Sunday..Aug. 28,	3 30 P.M.
Sunday..Aug. 28,	7 30 A.M.		

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (DIRECT) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. Geo. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows, from the foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK		LEAVE BRANCH PORT.	
Thurs...Aug. 4,	11:30 A.M.	Thurs...Aug. 4,	6 A.M.
Friday...Aug. 5	12 M.	Friday...Aug. 5,	6:30 A.M.
Satur...Aug. 6,	1:30 P.M.	Satur...Aug. 6,	7:30 A.M.
Monday..Aug. 8	3 P.M.	Monday..Aug. 8,	9 A.M.
Tuesday..Aug. 9,	4 P.M.	Tuesday..Aug. 9,	10 A.M.
Wednes..Aug. 10,	5:30 P.M.	Wednes..Aug. 10,	5:30 A.M.
Thurs...Aug. 11,	6 P.M.	Thurs...Aug. 11,	8 A.M.
Friday...Aug. 12,	3:30 P.M.	Friday...Aug. 12,	7 A.M.
Satur...Aug. 13,	4:30 P.M.	Satur...Aug. 13,	7 A.M.
Monday..Aug. 15,	5:30 P.M.	Monday..Aug. 15,	8 A.M.
Tuesday..Aug. 16,	3:30 P.M.	Tuesday..Aug. 16,	7 A.M.
Wednes..Aug. 17,	4 P.M.	Wednes..Aug. 17,	7 A.M.
Thurs...Aug. 18,	4:30 P.M.	Thurs...Aug. 18,	7 A.M.
Friday...Aug. 19,	5 P.M.	Friday...Aug. 19,	7 A.M.
Satur...Aug. 20,	6 P.M.	Satur...Aug. 20,	8 A.M.

Sunday...Aug. 21, leave Point Pleasant for Camp Meeting, Port Washington.

Monday..Aug. 22,	8 P.M.	Monday..Aug. 22,	8 A.M.
Tuesday..Aug. 23,	9 A.M.	Tuesday..Aug. 23,	9 A.M.
Wednes..Aug. 24,	10 A.M.	Wednes..Aug. 24,	10 A.M.
Thurs...Aug. 25,	10:30 A.M.	Thurs...Aug. 25,	10:30 A.M.
Friday...Aug. 26,	6:30 P.M.	Friday...Aug. 26,	6:30 P.M.
Satur...Aug. 27,	7 A.M.	Satur...Aug. 27,	7 A.M.
Monday..Aug. 29,	6 A.M.	Monday..Aug. 29,	6 A.M.
Tuesday..Aug. 30,	7 A.M.	Tuesday..Aug. 30,	7 A.M.
Wednes..Aug. 31,	7 A.M.	Wednes..Aug. 31,	7 A.M.
Thurs...Sept. 1,	7 A.M.	Thurs...Sept. 1,	7 A.M.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS W. A. HITCHCOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Amount, at 9½ A.M.; 11½ and 2¼ P.M.; Spring at 9¾ A.M.; 12¼ and 2¾ P.M.; Pier No. 4, North River, at 10 A.M., 1 and 4 P.M.; last trip from the Island, at 6½ P.M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

DAILY FOR BARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P.M., steamers CITY OF BARTFORD, on TUESDAYS THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and CITY OF STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.

DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR GREENPORT, ORIENT AND SAG HARBOR.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-slip, Pier No 33, East River every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken

GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT AND NEWARK, EXCURSIONS DAILY, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)—Fare, 13 cents. Steamer TAMINEND leaves Newark at 1½ A.M., and 1½ P.M., and foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 10 A.M. and 4½ P.M., also, at 2½ P.M. for parties, at Newark Bay House. Connects with Bellville boat.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P.M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck slip, East River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 o'clock M., arriving in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven trains.

NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—STEAMER NOONKNOOK leaves Pier No 6 North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P.M. Fare—cabin $2; deck, $1. L. KENNY, Agent. No. 26 Counties slip.

FOR KEYPORT—FROM THE FOOT OF MURRAY-ST.—KEYPORT leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P.M., and Keyport at 7 A.M. ALICE PRICE leaves at 9 o'clock A.M. and keyport at 3 P.M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—STOPPING at Bayle's Dock, Great Neck and Sands Point. The new steamer LONG ISLAND leaves Pier No. 32 East River, (James slip.) every day, at 4 P.M.

WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, ROUNDOUT, &c.—Steamboat THOMAS POWELL, foot of Jay-st., at 3½ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A.M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A.M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck slip every day at 11 P.M. THOMAS LOCKYER, No. 113 Southst.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY J. BRACEY, plaintiff, against AGNES JARVIS, widow of THOMAS N. JARVIS, deceased; Alexander Jarvis and Mary his wife; Jane Jarvis, widow of William Jarvis, deceased; Charles Jarvis, Thomas Jarvis, Peter Jarvis, Ellen Jarvis, Susan Jarvis and Emma Jarvis, children of the said William Jarvis, deceased; John Jarvis and Ruth his wife; Mary Ann Wilson, formerly Mary Ann Jarvis and William Wilson her husband; Alexander Jarvis the younger, Mary Ann Jarvis, Nelson Jarvis, William Jarvis and Catharine Jarvis, children of James Jarvis, deceased, and James M. Neely, defendants.—Summons for relief, as amended.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 10 Wall-street in the said City, within twenty days after the service hereof on you exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

HENRY P. FESSENDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM BRYCE, James Boyce, Abner L. Cooper and Morgan Maupain, pl'ffs, against MOSES PIKE and Sarah Mariah, Dummons—For relief—(Complaint served.) To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at their office, at No 111 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Aug. 13, 1859

GREEN & CROWELL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
au15-law6w$

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SUYDAM, Jr., late of the town of Bellerville, and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. Suydam, Lambert & Co., No. 107 West-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859. JOHN B. SUYDAM,
ap25-law6mM* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD H. PENDLETON, late of the City of Washington, District of Columbia, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of CHURCHILL, JOHNSON & CO., No. 27 Murray-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859.
PHILIP P. PENDLETON, Executor.
ap 26-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. PALMER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Esq., No. 14 Wall-st., (that being his place for transacting business,) in the City of New-York, on or before Oct. 23 next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859.
ap25-law6mM. RUFUS PRIME, Administrator.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

FOR THE GOLD REGION.

CHIRIQUI GOLD REGION.
OFFICE OF THE CHIRIQUI IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 6 Bowling-green, }

A clipper vessel will be dispatched to Chiriqui Lagoon between the 20th inst. and 1st September. These lands are the property in fee of the Chiriqui Improvement Company. Mining privileges will be granted on liberal terms. Lands will be sold to actual settlers on extended credits. The rights of the Company are guaranteed by treaty stipulations between Granada and the United States. Unless parties present permits to mine or land scrip to the agents of the Company in Chiriqui they will not be permitted to enter upon or trespass upon the vested rights of the Company. These lands surround the Chiriqui Lagoon, and extend across to the Pacific Ocean.

For full particulars apply at the office of the company to

A. W. THOMPSON,
No. 6 Bowling-green, over Vanderbilt's.

EXPLORING PARTY TO THE GOLD MINES OF CENTRAL AMERICA.—FIFTY DOLLARS AND FOUND.—The recent extensive gold discoveries among the Indian mounds of Chiriqui furnish a most inviting field for antiquarian research and an opportunity for acquiring sudden fortune. The most direct quickest and cheapest route to this interesting region is by way of Boca del Toro and the Lagoon of Chiriqui. To afford an opportunity of reaching that region in the shortest and most agreeable way the fine clipper schooner NAUTILUS (late revenue cutter,) now lying at Pier No. 30 North River, has been purchased from the United States Government, and will leave in a few days as above. She will go well provided and make the passage in about 12 days, remaining long enough to afford time to explore the country. The party will land within a short distance of the ancient City of La Estrella. Tickets for passage can be obtained at the Pacific Hotel, No. 172 Greenwich-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON

MEXICO.

THE COURSE OF EVENTS.

Feverish State of the Public Mind in Mexico Relative to Americans—Effect of Mr. McLane's Remonstrance—Desire to Obtain Information—How Foreign Ministers are Influenced—Effect of the Prompt and Unbiased Recognition of the Constitutional Government by the United States—Capitalists and Mercantile Men Feel the Pressure—Growing Influence of the United States in Mexico—Flattering of the Factions—Englishmen Hang their Heads with Shame—Foreigners have no Confidence in Either Party—What the United States ought to Do.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Sunday, July 10, 1859.

For once in his life your correspondent created a sensation. This was occasioned by his arrival in the City of Mexico. Madame Rumor had stated in advance that an American was *en cate*, clothed with some official character to the Miramon Government, and being the only American who had arrived in this city from abroad since the Tacubaya massacre, and since the recognition of the Juarez Government by Mr. McLANE, the excitable portion of the community was all agog to obtain a knowledge of the stranger and his business. Some characterized him as an envoy or commissioner, some as the agent of *fillibusteros*, and it really seemed as though the more superstitious portion of the community regarded him as the forerunner of an earthquake. The newly arrived American citizen had the extreme satisfaction of overhearing on several occasions, the probability of his arrest discussed, and once, while quietly eating his dinner in a restaurant, he heard it stated that the said American citizen had actually been arrested. Though every exertion was made to ascertain whether my arrival was likely to endanger the *independencia de la republica*, and a strict watch kept on all my movements for several days, no overt act was committed. I entered the tigers' den, took out a paper of security, visited churches, and other public buildings, mingled with high officiating pagans, military officers, soldiers and people of every sort and grade, without let or hindrance.

The above particulars are given in evidence of the feverish state of the public mind in this city, relative to everything of American name or nature. Two days previous to my arrival, Señor ROMILLA, Secretary of State, had received Mr McLANE'S remonstrance relative to the Tacubaya assassinations and other outrages upon American citizens and their interests. Vague rumors respecting this document were afloat, but the Government to whom it was addressed has maintained a studied and rigid silence respecting its reception. Ordinarily, these paper pellets fired at this irresponsible faction away up here in the interior are of no earthly account; but this document, coming as it did in connection with incidents and under circumstances of high import, was not without its effect. However much the officials may appear to disregard it, I am well satisfied they feel a rod is hanging over them, and that a day of reckoning will come.

All regular correspondence between this city and Vera Cruz being broken up, and reliable information scarce, I was plied with all sorts of questions by people of various nations, as to what Mr. McLANE and the Juarez Government were doing, and what the United States intended to do. The larger portion of those who approached me were favorably inclined to the Liberal cause, but I was struck by the universal desire expressed that Mr. McLANE had visited Mexico before taking any step in the matter. All spoke approvingly of his recognition of the Juarez Government; but each one seemed to have a plan of his own, and wished the recognition coupled with stipulations that would bring to bear certain influences on particular interests. Every one there has a plan of his own. This is the greatest country for *plans* under the sun. There must be something peculiar in the atmosphere. One prominent individual wished to know whether Mr. McLANE was a man of fortune. I replied that I believed he was and demanded why the question was asked. "I was thinking," replied the gentleman, "how he might have been influenced by offers that would have been made him by interested parties here, had he first come to the city." "What kind of offers do you mean?" I inquired. "Pecuniary offers, offers of a hacienda, a sugar estate, land speculation or something of that sort," was the reply. "Do you mean to say that this is the course that would have been adopted by the party here with Mr. McLANE?" "Of course I do," remarked the gentleman; "that is the way all these things are done here." True to the letter. This *is* the way all these things have been done with foreign Ministers for years past. They would have found Mr. McLANE a man not to be bought or sold; yet had he come here, mingled with all parties, received their civilities, listened to all the plans, and opened up a social intercourse, he must have been something more than mortal to have gone back to Vera Cruz, and taken the prompt, decided and unbiased steps he has taken, and not laid himself open to a fire in his rear, and formed the ground-work of disaffection and never-ending intrigue in this question. Now he is invulnerable. After listening for two or three days to all that was said on the subject, and, apparently, everything that could be said by all parties, I came to the conclusion that the *plan* adopted by Mr. McLANE was exactly right; and the longer I remain here, the more fully am I satisfied this prompt, decided, and unbiased action of the American Minister at Vera Cruz is certain to prove one of the most successful pieces of diplomacy that has occurred in American politics for many years; and, if your correspondent is not greatly mistaken, all intelligent people here are beginning to take the same view of the matter. The prompt recognition of the Liberal cause by Mr. McLANE, on the part of the United States, without even noticing the faction in this city, without deigning to make the acquaintance of the foreign Ministers resident here, or holding any communication with them, has fatally punctured all these bloated, vain-glorious, boasting impostors and assassins, as they are now rapidly shriveling up and disclosing their naturally hideous and ghostly outlines of death and the grave. It is universally acknowledged that, had the policy of the United States, now so decidedly marked out, been adopted long ago, the present evil state of affairs would never have been known. But it is doubtless for the best that things are as they are. The evils under which Mexico suffers are now being fully developed; the principles which actuate the different parties are becoming more fully understood by all the world, and better than all, the shoe pinches now where it never pinched before. Capitalists, mercantile men of every grade, many of them thoroughly unscrupulous, not caring how many throats were cut, how much blood flowed, or how rank the corruption, provided they got their cent per cent., are now wincing under the pressure, and for the first time their interest is driving them into the conviction that law and order should in reality be sustained, and that to live here with any safety and profit, pronunciamentos and revolutions must end. And furthermore, with this conviction comes the shadow of the Colossus of the North. Its shadow is upon this city, and there is not a military or political chief, not a priest or *intrigante* of high or low degree, but what feels in his heart that the great Northern Republic is to have the settlement of this business. The distinct and decided action of the United States, so unexpected because so different from its policy heretofore prevailing as regards this country, has suddenly wrought out this great change. Notwithstanding the English and French Ministers are to all appearances upheld by their respective Governments, their *prestige and influence are destroyed*. From the day the recognition of Constitutional Government by the United States became known in this city, every art and device that the leaders of the Monarchist faction, aided by Satan and the English and French Ministers could suggest, was adopted to nullify its effect, but all to no purpose. Mr. FORSYTH'S doings, (their great card,) were at once raked up, and opprobrious language, for which he gave abundant reason, applied thereto. The expedition to Tampico proved a failure. The one contemplated under Cosos, to drive the Americans out of Tehuantepec, never went further than Puebla. The Santa Anna movement died out. The attempt to turn the *conducta* of specie from its true destination, and possibly bring on a collision between the American and English forces at Vera Cruz, proved a miserable failure. Every device to raise sufficient funds to support the party and give hope for the future have resulted in abortions, and now there are rumors afloat of a change of Ministry, and that MIRAMON will issue a manifesto adopting the Liberal platform! While these parties have been resorting to every shift, beating the air, in fact, circulating the report most industriously that Mr. McLANE was disgusted with his recognition of JUAREZ, and regretted his hasty action, up comes a document holding them to account as assassins; and a few days afterwards their spies in Vera Cruz send them the copy of a treaty said to have been concluded between Mr. McLANE and JUAREZ, which, among other important matters, stipulates that an American army of six thousand men shall come into Mexico to sustain the Liberals. These proceedings on the part of Mr. McLANE, without the slightest regard for parties here, are, day by day, showing them their own weakness; and if the signs of the times are not entirely false, this same party will strive to invent measures to suit the hated Yankees rather than bring about a collision. With this view, I am inclined to the belief that the few Americans in Mexico, and their interests, are safer at the present moment than they have been for some time past—safer than if they had been placed in charge of Mr. OTTWAY, the English Minister, whose course here is not only destroying the interests of his countrymen, and throwing them beyond his protection, but it causes every Englishman to hang his head with shame, inasmuch as he appears to be the catspaw of the French Minister and entirely under French influence. But a few days since several Englishmen were ordered out of the country for signing the protest to Mr. OTTWAY, of which you were advised at the time, and these parties were obliged to take their departure, to the prejudice of large interests which they held here; and so far as their Minister appears to take any interest in the matter, it is that of coöperation with the Government which is following out these high-handed measures. If England sustains the policy of her Minister here, then, indeed, is the world turned upside down.

The course of the French Minister is likewise proving ruinous to the interests of his countrymen; yet there is every reason to believe that his acts are in accordance with direct instructions from NAPOLEON, whose fixed policy doubtless is to counteract American influence throughout Spanish America, and which, sympathizing with the French Emperor in his apparent efforts to liberate Italy, the United States will find they have a duty to perform in calling him to an account for supporting a despotic policy in Mexico, and which is utterly opposed to American interests in that country. This is a point that ought to have immediate attention of the Administration at Washington.

The receipt of the copy of the treaty said to have been concluded between Mr. McLANE and JUAREZ, caused a great fluttering here. That Mr. McLANE should go on making treaties with the Constitutional Government, without reference to anybody up here, was a terrible blow to the self-sufficiency of this faction, and the foreign Ministers were out of sight. Though well satisfied there was no truth in the statement that a contract had been made for 6,000 Americans to enter the country, it was nevertheless interesting to notice the effect of the news. The bare thought of armed Americans coming into the country, strikes the army, clergy and Spaniards with terror, while it is generally deprecated by the Mexican population. The latter prefer that American influence should extend through peaceful channels, and do not wish to see an American army. But the foreign residents, with the exception of the Spaniards, desire armed intervention by the United States, and that immediately. Some desire that the whole country should be swallowed by that Republic at one gulp. Others think an armed police, composed of from five to ten thousand Americans, would regulate matters, while others suggest that the United States, England and France should take the country in hand under a tri-partite agreement. Those foreigners who have resided here for a long time, do not express the slightest confidence in the ability of either party to maintain order and regenerate Mexico. They came to a country in the first place, the fundamental law of which tolerates the religion of the Mexican Church only. They have lived here for years, witnessing the chronic disorders of the country, and at the same time accumulating great interests; now that the result, any intelligent mind might look for sooner or later, has arrived, they are ready for any kind of intervention that will save them harmless. But there is one point in this matter which astonishes me more than anything else. It is that these foreign residents, who really compose the intelligent and better portion of the community in this city, scarcely allude to the Mexican Church as the great cause of evil in Mexico. Daily contact with its paganism, corruption, vice, nonsense and flummery appears to have made them callous to the fact, that its chief and too successful effort has been, to sap the foundation of virtue and destroy the progressive aspirations of the people: that the Liberal party has as yet never had sufficient power to accomplish one of its principal objects, which is to annihilate this enormity. It is true, the defection of COMONFORT was a terrible blow to the cause. Had not this high official yielded to Church intrigue and French influence, he might have carried his country through triumphantly, and solved the Mexican problem happily. But it appears to have been ordered otherwise. And though, at the present time, the inactivity of the Liberal party, and the want of leaders of genius and energy to command the strength and resources of the country in order to obtain and hold full power, gives strength to the declaration that there is no hope even in this party, your correspondent is more fully confirmed than ever in the belief that it is better for the United States to be extremely cautious and wary about taking up arms in the matter, unless it be in opposition to some flagrant overt act in opposition to American interests, on the part of this faction or the foreign governments. American interests have suffered and must continue to suffer for a time, by reason of our wretched diplomacy which has prevailed in this country until recently. However illegitimate, unscrupulous and bloodthirsty this central faction may be it has some show of reason in the contumely with which it treats the American name. Our skirts are not entirely clean. A faithful history of the last American legation resident here would prove this.

According to present appearances, the Mexican problem is working itself out beautifully. It is only necessary for the United States to sustain the Liberal party, makes treaties with it which provide for freedom in religion, to moderate tarif and free commercial intercourse, and hold the country to them, without regard to this faction, the foreign ministers or any one else, and in a short time Mexico will be one of the most peaceable, prosperous countries in the world.

MITLA.

American Volunteers in Mexico.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.

VERA CRUZ, Thursday, July 28, 1859.

I have already written to you of the altered disposition of the people in this city in reference to the reception of aid, volunteers, from the United States. It has always been my belief, and I formed my opinions from long experience and knowledge of the Mexicans, (I have lived nearly ten years amongst them,) that the landing of such allies would be sufficient to make the different factions forget their differences, and unite against the Americans, of whom they believe nothing but what is disreputable. Imagine, therefore, my surprise when I found in a little country paper, published in the State of Oajaca, and called the *Democrata*, the following article:

"In a letter received from Puebla, dated the 24th of June, it is said that in Vera Cruz several councils of war have been held, with the object of debating the propriety of sending for volunteers to the United States, and that LA LLAVE opposed the measure, and left the country for new Orleans.

"We are convinced that the constitutional forces are sufficient to triumph over the rebels, because in its ranks are 'the people,' against whom the reaction is impotent. But the war would be much prolonged, if we only counted upon the natural resources of the country. Therefore we would not oppose the assistance of foreigners, which would assure us the speedy pacification of the Republic. The assistance we must obtain, even if we have formally to ask it of our neighbors, who are our natural allies against the enemies of liberty in Mexico. If, on the other hand, they generously offer us their hand to consolidate in this country the democratic institutions to which they owe their power and aggrandizement, we should receive and accept their assistance with gratitude; well understanding that we do not believe, as many others do, that the American Union has in view the subjugation of Mexico, and the imposition upon us of a shameful yoke, because this is neither its policy nor has it shown in all its acts any but the noble wish to realize on the Continent of Columbus the democratic ideal the end that humanity may reconquer its rights, and elevate itself to the height of its destiny."

If ideas like these should take root among the people than we may live in hopes to see peace and prosperity in Mexico; while the development of the wealth of this—by nature—so highly favored country, would soon repay this unfortunate population for their sufferings during a civil war of nearly thirty-eight years' duration. The intervention of Americans is the only possible way to terminate this constant struggle of ambitious party leaders, and to save Mexico from a complete dismemberment, which neither JUAREZ, with all the church property in his possession, nor MIRAMON with dictatorial powers could prevent.

* * *

The Sunday Liquor Traffic.

RESULT OF GENERAL-SUPERINTENDENT PILLSBURY'S RECENT PROCLAMATON.

Yesterday, for the first time, the order promulgated by the General Superintendent of Police for the better observance of the Sabbath, went into effect. On Saturday night, in compliance with his directions, the Police visited the porter-houses within their respective Precincts, and warned their proprietors against keeping open house on the Sunday. These cautionary calls were not entirely useless. Many establishments for the sale of liquors were *bona fide* inaccessible for the day. But, as regards the great majority, this was not true. Numerous houses, ignoring the order, continued their business as publicly as if Sunday were unknown to the calendar. Many others, in a spirit of ingenious compromise, kept their street doors firmly closed, but provided for ingress and egress by a convenient side entrance from the hall.

There was no manifestation of dread as to police interference. The majority of the liquor-dealers seemed to lie under a sense of absolute impunity. And not these alone. The restaurants, (where distilled beverages are as obtainable as in the merest bar-room,) the cigar stores, many of the clothing and jewelry stores, were opened as on week days, and seemed to enjoy an undiminished patronage. But, withal, in the observance of the Sabbath generally, there was a manifest improvement. Few drunken men were visible. A marked reduction in the gangs of loafers who were wont to infest the corners was noticeable. The Police had ostensibly but little to do, which was well, for if their services had been in demand it is questionable whether, from their extreme indisposition to show themselves, they would have been moderately efficient. Taking everything into consideration, it may be said that the day was comparatively a quiet one, and that there was a virtual recognition of the propriety of observing the Sunday as a day of peace and rest.

The Erie Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your reply to my note, which appeared in your columns yesterday, (Aug. 11,) you say that the fourth mortgage bond-holders are not asked by your correspondent "to scale" their bonds. The proposition you advocate, contemplates the conversion of the whole amount of that mortgage, or rather of the bonds now issued under it, into stock, a proceeding which, you think, will facilitate the settlement among the various parties in interest. To this portion of your friend's plan, I beg leave again to enter my protest. I venture to say that it will not be acceptable to one in fifty of my fellow-sufferers.

My bonds have cost me every dollar they represent, and having some advantage of position over less fortunate creditors, I see no reason why I should be called upon to make a sacrifice for their benefit. Many of the unsecured bond-holders have purchased their bonds at 20 and under, and a very large amount of stock is held by those who purchased it at prices ranging from 5 to 10. It would be a capital arrangement, certainly, for these parties, if the fourth mortgages could be induced to take a step backwards, and, as stockholders, share with them whatever might be earned over the interest on the debt, which would then be $13,000,000. This would be a stretch of generosity on our part, quite unusual in the settlement of bankrupt concerns. Did you, in all your experience, ever know a secured creditor to forego his right, and place himself on a level with those who had no security? I question whether your memory will supply you with such a case.

You say in effect, that a small sacrifice on our part might be politic, in order to secure prompt payment of the interest, and ward off the inconvenience of a general scramble for the property which litigation would occasion. I do not see how the change you suggest would insure the punctual payment of the interest. The very reverse of this, it appears to me, would be more likely to happen; for, supposing the earnings to be equal to the interest on $17,500,000 only, it is plain that, as a mortgagee, I should receive *all* my interest; whereas, if the mortgages in question were converted into stock, I should receive but a small part, having to share with the owners of $12,000,000 of stock. This is too plain to need further remark.

Another disadvantage to us would be that, as in times past, future debts might be created, which would diminish the value of the stock. As mortgagees we hold a position that cannot be materially affected.

The bugbear of a general scramble and fight in the courts among the creditors has no terrors for me. The unsecured bondholders, if I am rightly informed, could offer no opposition to a foreclosure, as they are but ordinary creditors of the Company, having no lien whatever upon the property. The stockholders alone could contest it; but I suppose that even they must have some reasonable defence, which, in this case, I apprehend, is wanting. It would not, however, be their interest to oppose a foreclosure, since the law of 1853 confers such privileges upon stockholders in railways, individually as well as collectively, as might, in the event of an irreconcilable disagreement, render a foreclosure a positive advantage. I do not, therefore, expect any serious difficulty should the fourth mortgagees be obliged to resort to a foreclosure. Though it might take time, I do not see why the issue should be at all doubtful. As an offset to the inconveniences of waiting, they would have the chance of buying and retaining the road; and should they be so fortunate as to get it, their stock—say $4,000 000—would be intrinsically worth three times its nominal value. Supposing the earnings to be $5,500,000, dividends of 30 per cent. per annum could be easily paid. Thus:

Earnings	$5,500,000
Expenses 60 ℘ cent.	3,300,000
Balance	$2,200,000
Interest on $13,000,000	910,000
30 ℘ cent. on stock	$1,290,000

Should the earnings rise to the figures of 1855 6 7—and no good reason can be given why they should not—this stock would be among the best in the country. With such a prospect before them, therefore, and with possibilities so brilliant, it is easy to see that it is vain to talk of settlements that propose any concessions on the part of the fourth class mortgagees. They have nothing to gain by any plan yet suggested, but a great deal to lose.

I would not be understood to entertain the hope that this splendid property may fall into our hands. Such an event, though highly advantageous to one class of creditors, would occasion a frightful loss upon thousands who can ill afford to lose any property; and for one, I do not desire to profit by so heavy a calamity.

The only feasible plan is, for all the unsecured creditors and the stockholders to stock their interests on such a basis as can be agreed upon. Your proposition, shorn of its fourth mortgage feature, is one that I should think would be likely to commend itself to the approval of all concerned. Under fair management, seven per cent. can be paid to the stockholders without difficulty; and after the revival of business, I have little doubt of the ability of the road to earn the interest on thirty, possibly on thirty-five million dollars. The last report ought to convince every man of common understanding, that the Erie Railway is very far from being the worthless concern that so many wiseacres suppose it to be. It is there shown that, in the worst year known to that or any other company, caused, as we all know, by greatly reduced traffic, and a suicidal competition, it has earned the interest on more than $21 000 000—after expending on the road and its equipment, the enormous sum of $760,000.

Now, if such results can be produced under circumstances so adverse, what may reasonably be expected when the traffic to and from the West rises to its normal condition, and when the state of the road will no longer call for such immense outlays? The elements of splendid success are not wanting to this great enterprise; judicious management, and exemption from financial embarrassment, will place it upon a permanent and prosperous foundation.

W.

[Advertisement.]

A pleasurable excitement has been created throughout the community by Gavetty's Medicated Paper for the water-closet. Everybody pronounces it the greatest of blessings for those sick from piles, and a grand luxury and preventive for those who have not yet contracted that disease. For sale by all druggists. Depôts, 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement]

INVENTORS, MECHANICS, MANUFACTURERS, and Apprentices, should have careful and complete examinations by a competent Phrenologist. Charts, with full written descriptions, given daily, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—By mingling and invigorating the blood and fluids of the body, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS carry life and health to every part. Constipation, piles, afflictions of the lungs and kidneys, yield rapidly to their sanative properties.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 13.

$6,000	Illinois Int. 1880.	97	100	Reading Rail'd	s60 43⅜
1,000	Missouri State 6s.	82⅝	200	do	b60 43⅜
25,000	do	82⅝	200	do	43½
15,000	do	s30 82⅝	50	Mich Cen R	34 61⅞
15,000	do	b15 82⅝	12	Cleve. & Tol. Rail'd	19
2,000	Virginia 6s	83	100	do	18¾
3,000	Erie R. 4th M. Bs.	38	500	do	s30 19¾
10	Bank of St. of N.Y.	100	300	M. S. & N. I. G. S	s30 21
10	St. Nicholas Bank	96	100	do	b30 21½
10	Continental Bank	99⅞	400	do	s30 21
26	Pacific M. S. Co	17	50	do	21⅜
100	do	b60 17	100	do	b30 21⅜
220	do	16⅜	50	do	b10 21⅜
60	do	s60 16	200	Panama R.	b30 116⅜
100	Penn. Coal Co.	s60 70¾	200	do	c 116¾
160	N. Y. C. R.	opg 70¾	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	s7 64⅜
150	do	p&c 70¾	25	do	64⅜
200	do	s60 70	100	do	s30 64⅜
50	do	b30 70⅜	250	do	s10 64⅜
150	do	s10 70⅜	650	do	64⅝
200	do	s30 70⅜	50	do	s15 64⅝
150	do	70⅜	300	Chic. & R. I. R.	s15 62
200	do	c 70⅜	10	do	62
500	do	b60 70⅝	200	do	s30 62
100	do	70⅝	50	do	s60 61⅞
650	do	b30 71	200	do	62⅛
500	do	b60 71	100	do	b60 62¼
100	do	b30 70⅜	450	do	62¼
200	do	opg 70⅜	50	Chic. Bur. & Q. R.	60
250	do	p.&c 70⅜	32	Erie Railroad	8⅝
400	do	opg 71	200	do	8¾

MONDAY, Aug. 15—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week was not so active as the previous fortnight in the Import entries, though the aggregate, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, is still $5,589,908, against $4,856,140 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods were again large, $1,561,888, against $1,046,882 same week last season, and about the same amount, say $1,505,389, went forward on Saturday in Gold and Silver, the whole shipment, except $90,290, going on the *Ocean Queen* for Southampton and Havre. The Export of Specie the same week last season was $440.728. The Sub-Treasury balance for the week varied but slightly, standing at present $5,347,389, against $5,340,990 at the close of the previous week. The receipts of Gold from California on Friday were $1,863,000, and of Silver from New-Orleans $62,000. These movements, inward and outward, have an apparent difference in favor of the Bankers, of $420,000, but we find on inquiry that the averages of the week have run more decidedly in favor of the large Banks down town, say $800,000, on account of continued receipts from the interior by express, and the probability is that the Statement this afternoon will show about $21,000,000 against $20,083,877 last Monday. It is possible the up town returns may vary this result a few hundred thousand dollars. We also look for a further moderate reduction in Loans, bringing the line down to about $118,250,000 against $118,938,059 last Monday. The best feature of the movement is, that the market for Money during the week was one of the steadiest since the advance in the rates of interest, closing on Saturday with a report of decided ease from both the Discount and Stock Brokers. The former passed a line of November paper, say 3½ months to run, at 7 ℘ cent., and longer dates are quoted, for strictly prime indorsed bills, 7½@9 ℘ cent. There is nothing at Bank under 7 ℘ cent., even on short acceptances, and this practice seems to have contributed, as much as anything else, to the general accommodation of regular dealers. Demand loans on Stocks, on Saturday, were generally at 6 ℘ cent. The Exchanges with Europe are also steady for 60 day bills, and in the settlement of Banker's credits, on London, 110@110¼, and on Paris f.5.15 @f.5.13¾. A free supply of Mexican Silver and California Gold bars, and a slight rise reported from London in the value of American double eagles, created considerable competition among the exporters of Specie, in drawing sight exchanges, and the differences made for Saturday's mail were very narrow from 60 day bills, scarcely at the rate of 2½ ℘ cent. ℘ annum. During the week upon which we are now entering, the prospect is that we shall have very decided activity in all departments of business. Several valuable steamer cargoes arrived from Europe on Saturday afternoon, and two others will be due early in the week. The Dry Goods jobbing trade is on the increase, and reports of Railway traffic come in more favorably, even from the Northwest, accompanied by well authenticated rumors of a preliminary agreement for a general advance in the freight charges upon the Great Trunk lines, the Receiver of the Erie participating in the arrangement. It is also intimated that this gentleman is about to appoint Mr. CHARLES MINOT to the General Superintendency of the road—a place which he resigned in 1854. Some further purchases of Gold Bars have been made for export, and another arrival of Mexican Silver from New-Orleans is announced by steamer *Granada*. To these indications we may add that the Stock Exchange at the close of last week gave out signs of an improved speculation in that department of business.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at this port for the seven months of the present calendar year, were made up in summary form for the TIMES a few days ago, and presented a total import of Foreign Merchandise, from 1st January to 31st July, 1859, of.....$155,147,000

Add two weeks in August	12,812 707
Total to date	$167,959 707
Against same time in 1858	89,925,573
Increase to date	$78,034,134

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles, reexported, to 31st

July	$36,547 000
Add two weeks in August	2,755.124
Total to date	$39 302.124
Against same time 1858	38,744 427
Increase to date	$557,697

The same tables make the Export of Specie to 31st July.....$43,250 000

Add two weeks in August	2,634.389
Total to date	$46,084 389
Against same time 1858	16,337,469
Increase to date	$29,746,920

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S.	101⅛@101¼
N. Y. Central	69¾@69¼@71⅛
New-York and Erie	5@@5¼
Reading	44@43@43¾
Rock Island	61¼@60¾@62½
Michigan Southern	7¾@7¾
Michigan Southern preferred	20¾@21⅜
Michigan Central	41@42
Toledo	20⅜@17@19¾
Galena	63¾@63¼@65
Illinois Central	64⅜@63⅜@64
Panama	114@115¾
Pacific Mail	73¼@79@76
Missouris	62¼@62½
Virginias	93¼@93
Tennessees	86¾@67
Illinois Central Bonds	84@84¾
Hudson River	31⅜3@@30⅜
Harlem Preferred	34¼@34
Delaware and Hudson	89@89¾

The resulting movement of the week in the Stock Market is a pretty general advance in prices, although some of the intermediate dealings touched lower points than at the beginning. Several new and heavy buyers, on speculation, have appeared, since the three ℘ cent. dividend and the accompanying statement for the six months, for New-York Central, and the transactions in the Stock on Saturday—although only one session of the Board of Brokers was held—reached over 4,000 shares; the price closing on the Street, 71¼ ℘ cent. ex dividend. This movement, which commenced on Friday, gave a new impulse to Galena and Rock Island, and also imparted life to most of the Share list. State Stocks were in steady demand through the week, and a good many small parcels of the leading Railway Bonds were taken at full prices A new speculation in Pacific Mail carried the shares up to 79 ℘ cent., from which there was a reaction to 76 ℘ cent. The Street, as usual on such occasions, was filled with surmises as to the moving cause of the sudden rise, but none of these have taken a very authentic shape, while some of them are pronounced out of the bounds of probability. In another place we publish, from an old and responsible shareholder, a communication complaining, in the first place, of the renewal of the secret and questionable administration of the Company, which led to its great depreciation four or five years ago, and suggesting in the second place, the way in which all ruinous competition might be avoided. There is some improvement in the demand for United States Fives of 1874, but scarcely correspondent to the accumulated interest since the July coupon. Panama shares were better at the close, and the whole market finally left off firm.

We have received, and publish in another place, a second note from a Fourth Mortgage Bondholder, in the Erie Company, insisting upon the forfeit and full penalty of his bond. We submit that by his own figures and reasoning he unconsciously indorses the wisdom of the plan of consolidation which would place this claim first among $12,000,000 Consolidated Shares, without the slightest operation of the sealing process, in the new or reorganized Company. But, aside from the admission of future and almost certain profit, on a basis of $25,000.000 for the whole property, there stands the overshadowing, if not vital consideration of more nearly equalizing its capital and funded debt, to make either reliable as a source of steady and unfailing income. The fatal element in the old Company, it is now pretty evident, was a small superstructure of Share Capital to a superincumbent mass of Mortgage and Cancelable Debt. A repetition of this error forced upon the common Bond and Stockholders, already involved to the extent of twenty millions, by the later mortgages, would in the end work no real good to the latter, but defeat the means of raising by assessment or new subscription, through the former, the required capital to free the new organization, not only of the Receivership, but of all pecuniary embarrassments, at once, and to place it upon a paying footing *for all parties* from the start. We believe this important point is already fully appreciated by a portion of the Fourth Mortgagees, and the more it is discussed in its true light of conciliation and common sense, the more it will grow in favor. No real sacrifice is called for. No probable difference between the future half yearly interest or half yearly dividend upon $3,500,000, is not so important as the right start and right distribution of Capital and Debt, to secure a practical guaranty of steady income in either way.

But our correspondent will have his Bond. A scramble in law has no terrors for him. He intimates he would rather like it. It might be prolonged, but the Fourth Mortgagees would in the end get this splendid property at less than one-third its productive value! We congratulate him on his philosophy and very far-sighted calculation. We hope he is quite sure of his ground. The is more than others are. He says he paid a hundred cents in the dollars for his Bonds. And *that* is a great deal more than very many others have done. His legal mind, which grasps so readily the chance of seizing twelve millions for four ought in common prudence to look to the possibility of driving a wagon and team through the mortgage itself when the great scramble comes, as come, we hope with due deference to our correspondent, it never may. Perhaps there is no such possibility—no such opening. Still this mortgage, like most others of like nature and peculiar urgency, has its own history, which will need to be told if challenged before the Courts by antecedent creditors.

The *Vanderbilt's* advices, from England to August 3, are anticipated by the Cape Race telegraph, published last week. We find the following additional about American Railway Securities in the London *Times* of 3d:

American Railways.	Closing Prices.		Business
Illinois Central 6 ℘ ct., sd, 1875	77	to 80	
Do., 7 ℘ cent., red. 1875	80	to 82	86½
Do., do. Freeland, red. 1860	86	to 88	
Do., $100 shares, $60 paid	35	to 33	dis.
Mich. Cen. 1st mort., 8 ℘ cent., con. 1860	82	to 84	
Do., 1863	82	to 84	
Do., (sinking fund,) do., '82.	82	to 84	80
Do., $100 shares	40	to 45	
Michigan S. & North. Indiana 7 ℘ c., (sinking fund,) 1863	55	to 60	
Do., $100 shares	5	to 10	
New-York Central 6 ℘ cent., (sinking fund,) 1883	86	to 86	
Do., 7 ℘ cent., con. 1864	92	to 95	
Do. 7 ℘ ct. sink. fund 1876	91	to 94	
Do., $100 shares	68	to 70	
New-York and Erie 3d mort. 7 ℘ cent., 1883	55	to 60	
Do., sinking fund, 1876	20	to 25	
Do., Bonds, con., 1862	20	to 25	
Do., 1877	20	to 25	
Do., $100 shares	5	to 10	
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds: 1st mortgage, con. 6 ℘ cent.	90	to 92	
Do., 2d mort., 6 ℘ ct. sterl.	95	to 97	
Do., $50 shares	35	to 40	
Phila. & Read. Bonds, 6 ℘ cent., 1860	80	to 85	
Do., 6 ℘ cent., 1870	70	to 75	
Do., $50 shares	20	to 24	

The earnings of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey for the month of July, 1859, were $80,000. For the same month last year, $77,285 84. Increase, $2,714 16.

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company from Aug. 1 to Aug. 8 are as follows:

	1858.	1859.
Freight	$9.110 07	$9,666 25
Passengers	9,489 51	7,708 88
Mails	1.250 00	1,125 00
Total	$19.849 58	$18,500 13

Coal Trade for Week and Season.

	1858.		1859.	
	Week.	Total.	Week.	Total.
Schuylkill Railroad	37,408	963 861	35,143	1,038,389
Schuylkill Canal	41 209	608,699	37,395	706,408
Lehigh Valley Railroad	9,324	297.743	11,481	356,012
Lehigh Valley Canal	28,168	409,188	31,190	540 868
Scranton South	14,227	302.964	14 774	344.579
Scranton North	3,237	79 832	3,698	116,650
Penn. Coal Co	23,669	309 870		
Delaware and Hud. Co.	11 765	153,090	20 308	279,936
Wyoming Canal, South			14,158	205 127
Wyoming Canal, North			3,056	27,821
Shamokin Region	3 567	60.844	3,196	83,168
Total Anthracite	148,905	2,857 899	157,183	3,649,196
Lykens Valley Coal Co.	1,398	37 674	1,424	23,491
Short Mountain Co.	1,652	31,199	1,788	29,642
Treverton Coal	2,412	55,533	3,075	73,382
Broad Top	2,381	56,178	2,498	73,171
Cumberland Coal			19,415	347,340
Semi-Anthracite & Bit.	7,843	171,584	8,795	139 666
Add Anthracite	148,905	2,857 899	157 183	3,649,196
Total	156,748	3,029,883	165,978	3,848,862

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ LAKE MAHOPAC BANK.—THE CIRCULATing notes of this Bank are redeemed by the New York Exchange Bank, its regular agent, at ¼ of 1 per cent. discount.

D. B. HALSTEAD.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 13—6 P. M.

FLOUR in fair demand, and steady; sales 1,300 bbls., at $3 75@$4 for State; $4 75@$5 for extra Western; $5 25@$5 50 for double extras. WHEAT dull and drooping; sales of red Michigan, Indiana and Ohio, in small lots, at $1; white do, $1 10. CORN dull and heavy, and 2c. lower; sales 6,000 bushels No. 1 Illinois, at 66c. Other Grains quiet. WHISKY lower; sales 100 bbls., at 23 4-5c. *Lake Imports*—2,000 bbls. Flour; 33 000 bushels Wheat; 6,000 bushels Corn; 1,900 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—100 bbls. Flour; 2,000 bushels Wheat; 23 000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Aug. 13—6 P. M.

FLOUR lower, with a steady demand for the home, interior, and Canadian trade. WHEAT dull; demand confined to the imm

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2466. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Continued Reduction of the French Naval Forces.

FRESH ATTITUDE OF THE ITALIAN STATES.

The Builders' Strike in London---Meeting in Hyde Park.

Fluctuations in Consols and French Rentes.

LATER FROM AUSTRALIA.

By Telegraph from London to Queenstown.
LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 4.

The Paris *Patrie* of last evening says it is asserted that the ships of the Division Tourichon, the armament of which has just been completed at Brest, are to be placed in a *pied de commission*. It is also reported that the same order applies to four frigates and four vessels of the squadron of Admiral BURT VILLENEUVE. The squadron of the Adriatic had entered Toulon.

TURIN, Wednesday.—Count ARESE has left Turin for Paris.

MARSEILLES, Wednesday, Aug. 3.—French troops are continually arriving in our port from Italy. Marshal CANROBERT is expected here shortly. The Ambassador of Persia has disembarked. Advices received from Constantinople state that the Sultan, now on his journey through the Provinces, will proceed as far as Chaoska. Letters received announce that the Czar is about to undertake a journey to Odessa, when, according to the *Presse d'Orient*, His Majesty will be joined by the Prince COUZA, of Wallachia.

TURIN, Aug. 3.—To day the funeral rites of the French and Sardinian soldiers, who have fallen for the cause of Italy, were performed.

BOLOGNA Aug. 2.—The Sardinian Commissioners have committed their authority to the Minister, Col. GRANATIC, who has convoked the National Assembly.

The Marquis D'AZEGLIO has issued a proclamation, announcing his recall, recommending the people to remain tranquil, and promising, in the name of Victor EMANUEL, to employ every possible means to obtain the concurrence of the European Governments for accomplishing their just and reasonable wishes.

Perfect order prevails.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—The army continues its passage through Turin for Paris, and is everywhere received with acclamations.

The note in the *Moniteur*, this morning, has had considerable influence on the Bourse, which opened with an advance of 1 per cent.

PARIS, Aug. 3—12:30 P. M.—A reaction has occurred and Rentes have fallen to 69f. 55c.

PARIS, Aug. 3—1:30 P. M.—The downward tendency continues. Rentes 69f. 30c.

PARIS, Aug. 3—4:30 P. M.—The Bourse closed rather firm but fluctuating. Rentes 69f. 45c., being a decline of nearly ⅜ per cent. since yesterday.

LONDON, Aug. 4—P. M.—The *Daily News'* City Article, of last evening, says:

"The funds opened at a rise of ¼. The improvement was met by *bona fide* sales, and prices relapsed, finally closing the same as yesterday. The feeling, with the immediate prospect of the foreign policy, is rather more favorable. In the other departments a good deal of steadiness prevailed. The demand for money is again active. Applications at the Bank however, have not become sufficiently active to warrant an expectation of a rise to 3 per cent in a week."

The SARA, with the Brazilian mails, passed Hirn Castle at 5 o'clock this morning.

The *Nepaul*, with the mails from Australia, Mauritius and Bombay arrived at Marseilles at 7 o'clock last night, and were sent to London at 10 P. M.

The following Australian gold ships have sailed for England since the last mail: The *Avon*, with 25 868 ounces; the *Southampton* with 26 371 ounces; the *Eagle* with 31,635 ounces and the *Beechworth* with 19 168 ounces.

In the railway market yesterday the chief feature was a heavy decline in Great Northern, on the announcement that the proposed dividend for the last half year was only at the rate of 3½ per cent, per annum. The ordinary stock closed at about 3½ or 99 to 100, while in the stock the fall was equal to 4 per cent.

The *Times* has received a dispatch dated Melbourne, June 11, which says: "The Chinese are organizing a passive resistance to the £4 resident tax. The Bank of Victoria is about to establish a branch in London and will send the managers home for that purpose. The railway traffic on Government lines on an average of six weeks gives 12,243 passengers, or 1,325 per week. Exchange is at 11 per cent premium. Insurance 12."

The Bank rate of discount is 7 per cent. Money on mortgage is 10 per cent. Securities are tending upward.

The *Times* City Article of last evening says: "The tendency to improvement caused by the rise on the Paris Bourse was not fully maintained. The demand for discount at the Bank has again increased, and out of doors nothing can be done below 2½ per cent. As there have been no gold withdrawals during the last four or five days, this last sudden activity must be attributed mainly to the requirements for harvest, which, owing to the state of the weather, is in early progress. The great prospects of trade in the manufacturing districts are probably exercising a similar influence. About £15,000 in Australian gold was sent to the Bank to day. The abundance of money in Germany is remarkable. The rate of discount at Frankfort has fallen to 1¾@1½ per cent."

The threatened strike in the building trade becomes more serious every hour. The determination of masters to shut their establishments against those who acted in combination has been followed by a Hyde Park meeting, at which some thousands of workmen were present, and many speeches were made of an uncompromising character.

A deputation on the Opium trade, which waited on Sir C. Wood yesterday were informed that the unsatisfactory state of the finances of India rendered it impossible to touch the revenue derived from the trade.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—The Duke DE GRAMONT, Ambassador of France at Rome, has arrived here.

ALEXANDRIA, July 30.—Admiral MUNDAY's squadron has anchored outside the harbor.

FLORENCE, July 30.—The energetic efforts of the American Minister at Rome have obtained for Mr. E. W. PERKINS from that Government the sum of 3,425 Roman Scudi, compensation for losses at Perugia.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Invasion Fever—Political Difficulties and Movements—Mr. Bright and Lord Elcho—The Disarmament—Mr. Seward in England.

From our own Correspondent.
LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 2 1859.

The Invasion Fever has been at its height during the past week. In Parliament and in the Press the symptoms have been manifest enough, but in private society they have been far more so. The offer of the French Government to disarm proportionately with us, rather served to increase than diminish the feeling of distrust that has become so prevalent ever since the sudden cessation of arms in Italy. The enormous augmentation of naval expenditure voted by Parliament has been agreed to solely upon the ground that if surprised by war we should find ourselves overmatched in the Channel. It has been stated, both officially and otherwise, with the utmost circumstantiality, that we have fewer available ships, guns, and men, for the specific purposes of defence at home than our neighbors have at their command, should they wish to attack us. A proposal, therefore, ratably to disarm, is one which no Minister in England would just now think of entertaining. Lord PALMERSTON certainly is not the man to do so; and accordingly you will perceive that he took the earliest opportunity of declaring in the House of Commons that the strength of the forces to be kept up by sea or land could never be made to depend on that which any other Power might choose, for reasons of its own to affect to maintain at any given moment. The statement was received with evident approval from both sides of the House. It is, moreover, quite understood that the utmost efforts are making in all the dockyards and arsenals to get additional ships ready for sea, and the proposition of forming a reserved corps of marine volunteers of 30,000 men, meets with general commendation.

But that which may be regarded as the most significant indication of all, is the remarkable speech of Mr. COBDEN, who though still adhering to his own abstract views of trading *versus* soldiering, and objecting on practical scientific grounds to the outlay of too much money at any given time upon improved arms and defences which new inventions may render obsolete in the course of a few months, seemed very pleased by his want of confidence in the despotic ruler of France, and with genuine John Bull feeling moved that in default of satisfactory explanation as to his intentions, he was as ready to vote one hundred millions as five to maintain our naval superiority over France. In a word what was said three weeks ago by Lord LYNDHURST has won all but unanimous acceptation, namely, that having regard to the disparity between the legitimate wants of the two countries, the aim of France in keeping up a navy equal to that of Great Britain must be considered as aggressive

Mr. BRIGHT, indeed, remains uniformly opposed to all precautions that cost money, and intolerant of anybody who maintains the need of them. He declares that his reason for attacking the venerable Lord LYNDHURST in terms of personal contumely, as he did the other day in Parliament, was that he believes him to be actuated by inordinate vanity; and that it was the desire of making a striking speech on a great subject like the possibility of a French war, that impelled the Ex-Chancellor to deliver the oration referred to. When remonstrated with on the subject, he says that clever men are always in their old age remarkably vain,—more so than old women who have once been beautiful; and that one who in his prime has been able to sway the counsels of the State by his eloquence and learning, cannot easily forego the pleasure of demonstrating that his pristine vigor remains. Somebody observed, on hearing this theory put forward by Mr. BRIGHT, that this, if true, would justify his decapitation at sixty, as he was certain to become after that an intolerable evil to Parliament and the country. The Ishmaelite member for Birmingham is indeed not particularly free from the weakness in question. Just now he happens also to have unusual provocative to ill-humor; the last and not the least being the unseating of his wife's brother, Mr. LEATHAM, for Wakefield, and the probability that another relation of the same name will be evicted for bribery, likewise, at Huddersfield, from which he was returned at last election.

Last night we had the long-apprehended India Budget, which reveals a deficit on the last two years of thirty millions sterling; and which opens a perspective of annually recurring deficiency of income to meet expenditure. The ambitious experiment of annexation by conquest has been worked out, and the result is what all wiser and disinterested men foretold—loss not gain. Few will venture to look the question in the face; yet dealt with, and that ere long, it will have to be. In private you hear many of the best and most thoughtful politicians announce themselves already in favor of retracing gradually and spontaneously the path of spoliation, and preparing to make restitution of territory to the tribes and princes of Northern India. It is lamentable to think what blood and treasure have been worse than wasted during the last twenty years, in rendering the British Empire in the East utterly unmanageable and unsafe. The wretched cant of annexing only to civilize and Christianize the natives, is forced to hide its hypocritic head in shame. The Cross refuses to give forth its redeeming light when used as one of rapacious war; and how little our self-glorifying presence or example has tended to humanize the populations we have subjugated may be gathered from chronicles of the recent mutiny. An now the unworthy profits of wrong-doing begin to fail: and our statesmen, who never till now betrayed either compassion or remorse, begin to think whether after all honesty might not be the best policy.

With reference to the proposed Congress on Italian affairs, nothing yet has been decided on. Lord ELCHO has been threatening to bring on his prohibitory motion for some days, and it now stands for Thursday. But I hear to-day, from one of the members of the Government, that they do not believe him to be inexorable; and that even though he should let off his ill-humor in a flippant speech, he will shrink from pressing the question to a division, from the fear least he should win. He is, in point of fact, very much annoyed at being one of the few Peelites not considered fit for office by Lord PALMERSTON. He is very ambitious and presumptuous, but extremely feeble as a debater, and wholly inexperienced in office. Last session he tried to make a great speech on India, and spent weeks in getting up his facts and phrases, but after going through the perfecting platitudes he lost his head, forgot what he had to say, and was forced to sit down, *re infecta*. Should he fail in his present attempt, or suffer himself to be bought off by private influence, there will of course be an end to his parliamentary career.

Mr. SEWARD has been much sought after here by the Whigs, who desire to keep up the old reputation of their party for political hospitality. He does not make the same sort of impression amongst them as Mr. SUMNER did when he first visited this country as a lion, and his manner is somewhat unfairly contrasted with that of the late Mr. PRESCOTT, Mr. EVERETT, and other men of eminence from your side of the water; as if all men's ways of talking and thinking could be expected to be the same, or as if there were not as great diversities between the conspicuous personages of this and every other country. It is said that when asked by the Queen what he thought of what he had seen of public life in England? Mr. SEWARD replied—"Madam, I have come to Europe to study despotism;" to which Her Majesty rather pointedly replied, "I hope you have found nothing of that kind to study here."

The Latest Mormon Villainies—Letter from Quartermaster-Gen. Crossman.

The following letter, directed to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, is from the Assistant Deputy Quartermaster-General of the United States Army, whose checks were forged by the Mormons. The checks on St. Louis are printed in green ink; those on New-York are in rose color, and the latter hue of the right tint was not obtainable at the moment:

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CAMP FLOYD, July 11, 1859.

SIR: Referring to my letter of the 25th of May last, I have now the pleasure to add that the counterfeiters therein referred to, after completing all their arrangements, printed, filled up, and put in circulation here, on the 8th instant, a check on the Assistant Treasurer, St. Louis, for $367 65, which was immediately brought to me, pronounced a forgery, and the issuer of it promptly arrested. The United States Marshal found also in his possession or on his premises a quantity of blank printed checks already prepared for filling up, a specimen of which I send you that you may see how well the work is executed. The copper-plate was also found, with materials for counterfeiting, all of which are now in my possession.

Another of these rogues was subsequently arrested in Great Salt Lake City. He is an engraver, and a large quantity of tools and printing materials were also found in his place of business, in the tithing building of BRIGHAM YOUNG, President of the Mormon Church. These tools and materials are also in my possession.

It is supposed there are others implicated in this bold attempt to defraud the Treasury, but so far it has not been possible to get the necessary evidence for their arrest.

It was the original intention of the parties to counterfeit checks also on your office; but there being some difficulty in obtaining here red ink of the exact tint or hue required, the green ink was adopted, and the fraud attempted on the Assistant Treasurer at St Louis. From the best information we can obtain, it is now believed that no such checks have been counterfeited on your office.

Both the prisoners are Mormons of high standing, and it is understood that the profits of the transaction were to have inured to the benefit of the Church. All the counterfeits were to have been exact copies of my original genuine checks, and a large amount of them were to have been sold in California.

The trial of these culprits will, it is thought, develop some interesting facts for the General Government.

Thus, fortunately, is nipped in the bud another great crime of these Mormons against the United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

J. J. Cisco, Esq., Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York.

The Burlington (Vt.) *Times* states that the Corporation of the University of Vermont has decided to have the erection of a fire proof library building begun without delay. Probably the work will be started about the 1st of September, with the intention to have the building inclosed before Winter. It will be placed on the brow of the hill, and north of the present buildings; the exact spot not being yet fully determined upon. The Library building is also to contain rooms for the Museum.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Testing Rifled Cannon at Fort Monroe—Army Movements—The Central American Mission Disposed of.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 15.

The Military Board for testing rifled cannon at Fort Monroe have taken a recess for ten days, to enable Col. DIMMICK to have his gun on the ground. A new supply of projectiles has been ordered. No report has yet been made to the War Department. Several additional guns will probably be entered for trial.

Capt. ROBERTS' Company of the Fourth Artillery, now at New-York, has been ordered to the school of practice at Fort Monroe. Capt. BURTON'S Company of the Third Artillery, when full, will be ordered to the same post, to complete the garrison. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 15.

Professor ALEXANDER DIMITRY, translator of the State Department, was appointed to-day by the President, Minister to Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and will leave here at an early day for Central America.

The statement of the London *Herald* that our Government has officially notified that of Her Majesty, that the United States have resolved to abandon privateering as a portion of the maritime law agreed upon at the Congress of Paris in 1856, is entirely without foundation. The Administration strictly insists on its retention.

The Burning of the Reform School at Westboro'.

WORCESTER, MASS., Monday, Aug. 15.

The boy CREDAN, who was suspected of burning the State Reform School buildings at Westboro', made a full disclosure of the circumstances, this afternoon, to J. S. BROWN, one of the Trustees, and also to officer NEWTON, of Westboro', who had him in custody. It seems that the matter had been contemplated for some time, and young CREDAN implicates other boys in the transaction. Combustible materials had been carried from the chair shop in the pockets of CREDAN, and placed in the ventilator, so as to be ready for use. A match was obtained from the pockets of Mr. GREENWOOD, overseer in the chair shop, and all things being ready, the fire was kindled in the ventilator on Saturday morning, about 5 o'clock. The names of the other boys implicated are suppressed, until a full investigation is made by the Trustees into all the circumstances. Young CREDAN has been lodged in jail here for safe keeping.

The Ludlow Association at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 15.

The Ludlow Association from New-York arrived here this evening. They were received by Hope Hose Company, of this city, and escorted through the principal streets. The Steam Engine they brought with them attracts much attention.

Later from Brazos, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 15.

The steamers *Arizona* and *Indianola* have arrived here from Brazos, with $800,000 in specie.

Brownsville dates are to the 4th inst. The yellow fever was prevailing there as an epidemic. In Northern Mexico troops were organizing.

The Fort Riley Railroad.

ST LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 15.

Leavenworth City voted to-day to loan its credit to the amount of $100,000 for building the Railroad to Fort Riley. Sufficient subscriptions have been guaranteed to justify the immediate prosecution of the work.

The Agate Club at New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, Aug. 15.

The schooner *Isabella* has arrived here with the Agate Club on board. All are well.

An Absconding Debtor.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 15.

A. TITUS, a wholesale grocer of this city, has absconded with liabilities amounting to $100,000.

Death of a Prominent Man.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 15.

Mr. GEORGE W. CROCKETT, President of the Bank of North America, died in this city yesterday.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

A Dismal Account from the Pike's Peak Mines.

The following from the Rockford (Ill.) *Daily Register*, was addressed to E. B. CLARK, brother of the miner who writes it, a respectable gentleman of Rockford:

ROCKY MOUNTAIN VALLEY, July 24, 1859.

DEAR BROTHER: Yours of June 24th was received July 17th, and you may be sure I was glad to hear from home, as my last from there was dated May 5th. From what I can learn, HORACE GREELEY has set the Eastern world in a great excitement with his glowing accounts of the gold discoveries in the mountains, and report says there is now 20,000 emigrants on the way thither, who would have been home had it not been for said report. Now I will tell you what he knew of the mines, and what I think I know. The Gregory diggings had but just been opened, and they were yielding from 10 cents to $1 per pan. A large emigration had just landed, and the sight of gold, since their expectations had been blasted at Cherry Creek, produced a tremendous excitement. Every man felt himself worth thousands, because, forsooth, he was in the land of gold, and nothing to do but to dig it out.

The miners, and in fact every one here, with a very few exceptions, are the greatest liars I ever saw. GREELEY was here then a few days and swallowed everything that was told him.

That there is gold here, and in large quantities, I do not deny; but that more than one in five hundred is doing better than a common day laborer in the States, is untrue. Some say one in a thousand is a fair average.

There are three kinds of diggings here, viz.: Lead, gulch and bar. The leads are in the rocks on the mountains. They are found by the "Blossom Rock," as it is called; or burned stone on the surface, occasioned, as is supposed, by internal heat or volcanic action of some earlier day, which opened the rock, forming a seam now full of dirty rotten stone, in which the gold is found. Gregory's lead has only the flour gold, and there are or were the richest found. Those leads commence at the foot of the mountain and run in a northeastern and southwestern direction. The dirt has to be washed, which requires considerable water, and all the water is produced of snow as it melts, and that is nearly used up. Besides this, for some cause, these leads have nearly ceased to be profitable, or as they say, "lose the pay dirt."

Some have dug eighteen to twenty feet in solid rock, and have not found the object of their search. Claims that once sold for $20,000 can now be bought for $1 000. A company from Cleveland, Ohio, came near us and purchased one of these claims, paying down all they had, even to guns and most of their provisions.

They worked it four weeks without one cent of pay dirt, when one of their company was nearly killed by the unexpected explosion of a blast. What will become of them God only knows.

Wages here are only $2 50 per day, and it costs at least $1 per day for board, and work is very scarce at that. Gulch diggings are those located in sloughs at the foot of the mountains. They cannot be worked when the water is high, and when it is dry they have more. They have paid well when they could be worked.

The bar diggings are on the banks of creeks, and are nearly forsaken at present. It requires two or three months to open a lead, and it may pay when opened, but no certainty of it. There are a great many sick in the mountains—five died yesterday, and four the day previous, in our vicinity, of the mountain fever. Our company have been sick, all of us, during the past two weeks.

Taking all things in consideration, we have concluded it would be wisdom in us to "make tracks" for America! Hundreds are leaving every day, and as many more coming in.

We shall start to-morrow, oxen permitting, for home, and hope to reach Council Bluffs in five weeks.

* * * * * * *

I have a great many things to write you, but shall forbear, as I shall soon have a better way of communicating thought. Your brother, H. G. CLARK.

Formation of a Vigilance Committee—Dreadful State of Affairs.

From the Leavenworth Times.

Within the last week, to our certain knowledge, some criminals have been savagely dealt with by a secret organization. In one or two instances the penalty of death has been inflicted. In others, the victims have been punished till they confessed to all facts of which they were cognizant.

The confessions are well calculated to startle the general community and create a feeling of anxiety and distrust, not only in regard to property, but life itself.

It seems that this vast western region is infested with organized bands of horse thieves and cut-throats, who have their head-quarters in remote and obscure portions of the Territory.

The operations of these bands are based upon the information of spies and agents, who are purposely sent to every community.

All the booty secured, or the profits derived from its disposition (with a percentage deducted in behalf of the rogues who secure it,) is put into general fund and used to advance the ends of villainy on a still larger scale.

The absence of any thorough organized government or police system, of telegraphs or railroads, enables these scoundrels to play their game boldly, with but little risk.

For long years the citizens of the Territory have been subjected to systematic losses and despoilations.

It has become so at length that a man is unsafe in leaving his house for a moment. The thieves are ever on the alert, ready to seize every opportunity. Once mounted and on the prairies, pursuit is almost useless, and capture next to impossible.

During the last year hundreds of horses have been stolen, and never heard of. A gentleman hitches his horse, pays a short visit, and comes out to find his animal gone. A farmer steps into a store to make some purchases, and when he comes out his horse has disappeared.

Houses have been broken open, citizens waylaid, money and goods stolen, farms and farm-houses plundered, and yet there were neither prosecutions nor convictions. The law seemed entirely inadequate to answer the ends of justice.

Goaded by their losses, and such reflections, large numbers of prominent and intelligent citizens have joined an organization which has grown terrible in power and bloody in its judgments.

There is no need to particularize what has occurred. Though cognizant, in the main, of what has been done, we have no desire to make public what few, unacquainted with all the circumstances, would justify, and what, perhaps, would grate upon the public mind.

We wish to appear neither as the prosecutor nor the defender of those who have taken the law into their own hands, and pronounced the award of crime with such rigor and severity.

We well know how a lack of confidence in the courts of justice, and a continued series of successful thefts and crimes are calculated to rouse the worst passions of a border community. We know, too, there are many palliating circumstances to be urged in favor of the people administering punishment according to their own code.

But the experiment is fraught with many dangers to the individual and the State. And while "Lynch Law" may seem justifiable in certain cases, it cannot be sustained or enforced, in a general way, without engendering greater evils than those it seeks to eradicate.

We trust, then, that the action of the "Vigilance Committee men" may soon be brought to a close. They have struck terror into the very hearts of the outlaws, thieves and bandits. They have also gained sufficient knowledge concerning the operations and organizations of the villainous gangs, and those associated with them, to effect their destruction through the laws and recognized authorities.

The terror they have induced will put a stop to further outrages on persons and property, and we can enjoy a reign of peace and order.

We feel confident that these suggestions will commend themselves to the judgment of all orders and classes of men. The vigilance organization has done its work. That work has been dark and bloody. The necessity for its prolongation is over—if it did exist—and the time has now come when the functions of established law should be recognized, and the hand of popular vengeance stayed.

The Burning of the Massachusetts State Reform School—Gov. Banks Visiting the Ruins.

From the Boston Advertiser, Aug. 15.

The boy DANIEL CREADON, the cause of all the mischief at the State Reform School at Westboro', is a hardened little sinner. He was sent from Salem, for larceny, about a year ago, and has given the officers much trouble during his stay at the institution. He was ringleader in an organized attempt to escape, which was made on the 21 or 3d of July last. The boys had heard that the Fourth of July was to be celebrated in a style of unusual magnificence, and were anxious to take part in it. Accordingly, when the swill-man drove into the yard, 19 of the boys made a determined rush for freedom. The officers gave chase, and caught most of the truants at once. CREADON among the first. A few spent the night outside, but were captured on the next day. As punishment for this act, the 19 boys were deprived of liberty for one year. CREADON has also been guilty of assaulting one of the overseers, for some trifling grudge. He was arrested on Saturday, by Deputy Sheriff D. F. NEWTON, and locked up to await his examination before a trial justice to-day.

Gov. BANKS, accompanied by Attorney General PHILLIPS, started for the scene of disaster as soon as possible, arriving there about 3½ o'clock P. M. The Chief of Police of this city sent Lieut. OLIVER WHITCOMB, with nine patrolmen, by the same train, to render any assistance that should be desired. Their presence proved most acceptable. The boys were found huddled together upon the floor of the large farm barn, presenting a sad but interesting spectacle. They were busily discussing the perhaps unexpected, perhaps foreseen, destruction of their late home, but maintained good order, and a word from their Superintendent would hush them at once to breathless silence. The Hon. SIMON BROWN, of Concord, and JUDSON S. BROWN, Esq., of Fitchburgh, members of the Board of Trustees of the institution, and the Hon. VELOROUS TAFT, of Upton, one of the Worcester County Commissioners, were upon the ground, ready to help answer the question, What shall be done with the boys?

Gov. BANKS was introduced to the little mass of humanity, by Mr. STARR, and addressed the boys briefly. He said he was sorry to find them in so uncomfortable a position, but their friends had come up from a distant part of the State to see what could be done for them. The great misfortune would separate them for a while, would deprive them of their home and their instruction, but as speedily as possible they should be put in some good place. He expressed a surprise at finding that they all well understood their position, and had given such efficient aid to their care takers, and he thanked them in behalf of the commonwealth, for their conduct. The best thing possible should be done, if they would be patient.

The gentlemen in authority then held a consultation. It was found that the new jail at Fitchburgh, from which no criminal odor yet rises, would accommodate a large party; the jail at Concord stood ready to receive some; and as soon as the bedding could be dried, the west dormitory, still standing, would receive the rest; though food they must obtain, ready cooked, from the village.

Accordingly, 250 of the boys, accompanied by JUDSON S. BROWN, Esq., some of the overseers and six policemen, started for the jail at Fitchburgh. They marched to the village, and there, in an unoccupied building, once VINTON's steam mill, waited for a special train which took them to Worcester, from whence another engine drew them to Fitchburgh, where they arrived about midnight, and were safely disposed of. Gov. BANKS sent them a good supply of crackers and cheese, with refreshing cold water, while waiting in the mill, and took measures to have the rest fed. Gov. BANKS and Mr. PHILLIPS accompanied the party to Fitchburgh.

A Sunday Tragedy in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia North American, Aug. 15.

Among the populous neighborhoods of the city, where reside the poor or the vicious, the inertia of Sunday is productive of many evils. In the absence of anything better to do, and with no inclination for attendance upon religious services, hundreds of people spend that time which should be devoted to self-improvement, in drinking, carousing and card playing. As everybody knows, when ardent spirits are introduced among a certain class, red-handed murder stands waiting upon the door-step, while violence attends upon every imbibition. At a house in Adams-street, near Oxford, resided a man named ROBERT HALL, his mother, and a nephew named EDWARD CONNELL. The latter is a young man about twenty years of age, and all the parties are Irish by birth. About 9 o'clock yesterday morning, HALL, being under the influence of liquor, and his nephew equally inebriated, commenced a quarrel. High words resulted. Hard words brought on violence, when, after several blows had been struck, and HALL was getting the worst of the battle, he produced a shoemaker's knife, with blade long, keen and guttering. One deadly lunge, and the blade was buried to the hilt in the body of the unfortunate CONNELL. Withdrawing the knife, and raising it for another thrust, the mother of the assassin attempted to interpose, by doing which she received the blade of the knife through the fleshy part of her arm.

By this time the wounded man had sunk to the floor, when HALL, dropping the knife, ran to escape the avengers of blood. In this he was abetted by his friends, and when the Police arrived upon the spot he had disappeared from the vicinity. Detectives SETH RUSSELL and SCHLEGEL immediately, upon receipt of the dispatch, hastened to the spot and resolved to arrest the assassin, if human energy could accomplish the task. They secured the cooperation of officers FLOOD and DRUMMOND, of the Seventeenth Ward, who were perfectly acquainted with the object of their search. They started in different directions, officers RUSSELL and FLOOD taking a course up the North Pennsylvania Railroad. Here a number of persons endeavored to persuade the officers that HALL had taken another direction, a matter which convinced them that they were upon the track of the fugitive. The result proved these suspicions to be correct. At about 4 o'clock the officers came upon him. He was lying behind a fence bounding the Second-street woods. HALL saw the officers coming, and took to his heels, but was soon headed off and captured. He is a fair specimen of the Seventeenth Ward "roughs," and is considered a hard man to arrest. Officers who have hitherto arrested him have generally accomplished the matter at the expense of their clothes.

HALL is a dyer by occupation, but of late has been engaged in digging cellars. He is thirty-two years of age, and unmarried. CONNELL is a machinist, also unmarried. Both of the parties boarded with HALL's mother. When arrested HALL expressed great contrition for the injury inflicted upon his mother, but appeared to care very little what became of his nephew. CONNELL and Mrs. HALL are both at the hospital. The former is not expected to live.

The *Charivari* has an amusing caricature representing a Zouave, in full uniform, addressing a respectable elderly gentlemen in plain clothes, apparently a traveler, in these words: "My good Sir, all those histories about brigands and Fra Diavolos are nothing but nonsense. My regiment has been everywhere in Italy, and never once was stopped by any one!"

VISIT OF THE RICHMOND GRAYS.

They Make the Tour of "the Institutions."

The Richmond Grays, commanded by Capt. ELLIOTT, were yesterday the guests of our City. At 9 o'clock in the morning they formed into line in front of the Metropolitan Hotel. Companies A and F of the Seventh Regiment (National Guard) mustered promptly on the ground, and acted as an escort. The municipal authorities were represented by Aldermen Adams, Tuomey, Lynes, Stephens and Seagrist; by Councilmen Lambeer, Lent, Frear, Van Tine Bickford, Jones, Ross, Townsend and Babcock; and by Mr. Stewart, one of the Supervisors, and Messrs. Pinckney and Oliver, Governors of the Almshouse. Among the invited guests who were present during the earlier portion of the day, and continued in attendance throughout, were Capt. Dimmock, of the Virginia State Guard, Capt. Newton, of the Boston Tigers, Mr. Greme, of the Richmond *Whig*, Mr. Jas. Lynch, Ex-Commissary-General Robert Ward, and Mr. P. Gallagher. Of the officers of the Seventh Regiment to whom invitations had been sent, there were present Col. Lefferts, Lieut.-Col. Crawford, Brevet Col. Shumway, Maj. Bond, Lieuts. Smith and Wickstead, Quartermaster Winchester and Ex-Quartermaster Kemp.

About 9½ o'clock the military fell into marching order at roll of drum. First went a detachment of Police, then a company of the Seventh Regiment, preceded by their excellent band, then the invited guests, then the Richmond Grays, preceded by their Armory band, and, lastly, bringing up the rear, another company of the Seventh Regiment. The line of march was through Broadway to Canal, thence to the Bowery, through Bowery to Grand, and from Grand to Delancey street, at the foot of which the *Hendrick Hudson* was in waiting, and received on board all who were duly accredited. The embarkation was effected in presence of a crowd of admirers, who were by no means chary of their applause.

Scarcely had the boat left the dock when the sky darkened and discharged heavy drops of rain. By-and-by, however, the threatening clouds sailed away, the dismal portents vanished, and the day became delicious. Before reaching Randall's Island, to which the voyage was in the first place bent, the party was transferred to the *Rip Van Winkle*. They were received with military honors by the Island boys, who marched, countermarched, and performed a series of evolutions which exhibited their amazing discipline and a thorough familiarity with regimental drill. These exercises in the parade ground being over, Master RYAN, the Colonel in command, advanced and said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE RICHMOND GRAYS: Upon me has fallen the happy lot of extending to you the greeting and heartfelt welcome of the Governors' Guard of Randall's Island. You are welcome as the inhabitants of the "Old Dominion"—the sacred land of WASHINGTON—the home of Presidents—the oldest State of our common country. We hail your visit as one of the most favorable means of binding and riveting together the chains of brotherhood and friendly feeling which should ever and always exist between the North and the South. [Applause.] You have come from your homes in the sunny South as soldiers to visit your brother soldiers of the North—"our own Seventh Regiment"—the pride of our City and of our State. You have, in conjunction with them and with the Chief Magistrate and Council of your City among you, visited the home of charity, that your eyes might behold and your minds be convinced of the fact that New-York adequately and amply provides for us and for thousands before us, who, by the force of circumstances and the will of divine Providence, have become the recipient of our City's bounty. Here, upon this beautiful island, may you view this splendid temple of charity, erected and fostered by benevolent bounty. Here, more than eleven hundred children are provided for and sheltered from the rude blasts of adversity and want. Here the orphan and the friendless are recognized as a component part of the body politic, and are taught that by good conduct and assiduous devotion to our studies, usefulness, honor, happiness, wealth and all their concomitants are within our reach. Gentlemen, allow me to thank you in behalf of my comrades for your visit, and the pleasure with which your fine soldier-like appearance inspires us who view your discipline as the best method of promoting prompt obedience, punctuality and close attention. When you return to your Southern homes be assured that your presence here to day will be regarded as a bright epoch in our existence which will, in after years, prove, we hope, a bright incentive to reward renewed exertions in the battle of life. Carry with you, one and all, the best wishes of the Randall's Island boys for the happiness and prosperity of the Richmond Grays of Virginia.

The youthful orator retired amid enthusiastic plaudits.

Capt. DIMMOCK, of the Virginia State Guard, in acknowledging this address of welcome, said that he had read in the newspapers from time to time for years past that New York was governed by a set of nothing but political speculators and swindlers; that they had no heart to feel for the widow or the orphan, and that theirs was merely a life of trickery and corruption. But good God, how he had been mistaken! He wished he had powers of eloquence adequate to express his feelings on this occasion. There were thousands of human beings who, but for the City authorities of New-York, would now be wandering through the streets, lost, degraded, ignorant, fitted only for institutions of punishments. But here they were cared for intellectually, cared for physically, cared for morally, and he supposed he might say cared for religiously. He thanked God for those who founded these institutions. There was nothing that he could say to any of the boys more encouraging than that, he might yet be President of the United States. [Applause.] Here they had every opportunity of qualifying themselves for the highest stations in life, and he knew when he looked into their bright, intelligent eyes, that mind was with them. Mind did not belong exclusively to the rich. It belonged equally to the rich and the poor. Indeed the poor could more often boast of it than the rich. Though a stranger, he would beg of the boys to remember that the highest positions in this country were opened to them, and that they might yet live, one and all of them, to fill the most responsible stations that the people of this country could bestow. He would exhort them, then, to go on. They must make haste. Time was important and must not be wasted. The mighty engine was waiting for some of their hands to move and direct the valve. The electric spark was waiting for their intellect to master and control it. Let them hurry up then, so that in a few short years, when those who like himself were now in old age, shall have passed away, their places on the stage of public life would be occupied by men worthy of this glorious Republic, this last and best refuge and asylum for the oppressed of every nation. It was the only place on God's earth where man could now stand up in the full exercise of those rights and privileges which the Almighty intended him to enjoy. They must hasten up, then; they must be men, and might God in his infinite mercy strengthen and protect them. He begged the gentlemen representing the authorities of the City of New-York to excuse him, for this event was a very unexpected one. His feelings were quite overwhelmed. He was very much indebted to the young gentleman for what he had said of Virginia. Virginia had heretofore, he thought, done pretty well. He hoped she was going to do better, so far as the material progress of the age was concerned. Her history had proved her to be hitherto unimpeachable and unimpeached. If she lacked in anything it was in enterprises connected with the business of commercial life. But in that respect he thought she was getting better, and he warned the gentlemen of New-York that in a few years they would find Virginia close upon their heels, for Virginia had determined to go ahead. [Loud applause.]

Col. LEFFERTS, on behalf of the Seventh Regiment, expressed his high approval of the military bearing of the boys, and inculcated the benefit of soldierly habits. He concluded by presenting to the "Guards" through young RYAN, a handsome statuette in bronze, representing a private of the National Guard.

Mr. CRANTON, the Warden, returned thanks for the gift.

These ceremonies being over, the Company was shown through the different establishments on the Island, and before leaving partook of some refreshments.

Blackwell's Island was next visited, and here, when all the principal edifices had been examined, a cold dinner was served, after a brief delay, occasioned by the expected arrival of Mayor TIEMANN, of this City, and Mayor MAYO, of Richmond. The appearance of these gentlemen was hailed with a burst of cheering.

Mayor TIEMANN was called on for a speech, but remarked in reply that he was no man for talking, and it looked to him as if there was no time for talking. He thought, therefore, that they had better fall to as hard as they could.

Mayor MAYO refused to acquiesce in Mayor TIEMANN's declaration that he was no talking man, though he entirely concurred in the assertion that this was no time for talking. Yet he begged to be pardoned for one moment, for though he did not know what he was to say, yet the promptings of a generous and grateful heart forbade him to be silent, at least so far as he felt bound to tender his sincere acknowledgments for the kindness he had received in this City. Upon another occasion he might be called upon to express these acknowledgments more adequately to the Municipality of New-York and to her glorious Seventh Regiment. [Applause.]

Col. LEFFERTS proposed the health of the Richmond Grays, to which Capt. ELLIOTT responded in a clever impromptu speech, characterized by a patriotic spirit and much fraternity of feeling.

Gov. PINCKNEY, in compliance with frequent calls, answered for the Ten Governors, whom he vindicated from the charge of selfish ambition and official tergiversation. He concluded by introducing Governor ISAAC H. OLIVER, who welcomed the guests to the Penitentiary, complimented himself on his good health, which he attributed to the fact that he had not taken physic for the last twenty years; and, in conclusion, stated that he had been assured by Dr. SANGER, who had charge of the venereal hospital

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

Graphic Picture of the Condition of the Country.

Description of the "Pagan District."

Narrative of a Journey from Vera Cruz to the Capital—Encounter with Robbers—Sediment of the Spanish and Indian Races is the "Pagan District"—General Condition of the Country—Incidents of Travel.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Saturday, July 25, 1859.

Having waited many days, in the hope of joining a party sufficiently strong to contend with the robbers between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico, and no such opportunity offering, your correspondent concluded to run the gauntlet *solo*, and take such chances as might fall to his lot. So, one Sunday morning of sunshine and showers—smiles and tears, of course—he left the Hotel de las Diligencias, city of Vera Cruz, in a Troy coach, with eight passengers, and just outside the walls, at the railroad dépôt, the vehicle was placed on a car made for the purpose, six mules attached, and in little less than three hours we passed over this piece of iron road to San Juan, a distance of seven leagues.

The journey from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, the people, climate, scenery, productions, and every peculiarity of the country, have been so often described by travelers, that the like attempt, on my part, would simply be a work of supererogation. I relate my personal experience on the trip, therefore, as the means of elucidating the peculiar state of the country at the present time, reserving the right to touch upon the world-renowned wonders of nature, and give some pretty hard facts a light and fanciful setting.

Leaving San Juan at 1 P. M., we continued our route through the *tierre caliente*, or hot country—up hill and down, on the Jalapa road, yet main, taining a gradual ascent.

Staging has been reduced to a science on the high roads of Mexico. The coaches are good, and the teams, either horses or mules, generally four abreast on the lead and two at the wheel, are of the best description. The coachman is usually an *expert*, and if the roads are good they gallop, if bad, a constant lashing and cracking of the whip is maintained, and they get along as fast as they can. We soon began to experience the ills of a bad road. The greater part of the distance between Vera Cruz and Jalapa has been paved with large cobble stones, or, as they might be called with more propriety, *boulders*. By reason of those having been torn up in many places and used as obstructions to the passage of troops, by reason of rains, the cutting up by enormously loaded wagons and from neglect, this road is now in the worst possible condition. Over this road, however, or one much like it, *vid* Orizaba, you must pass from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico. Over these stones we bounced, over steep pitches we plunged down into deep gullies we swayed and reeled, at the rate of six miles per hour, until it seemed as if very bone would come out of the flesh. But on, we went; passed the Puenti National at dusk, and had a fine view of this great work of art and its magnificent surroundings of scenery. At ten in the evening we reached the small town of Plan del Rio, ate a pretty good supper, rested three hours, and then resumed our journey. Early in the morning, long before the sun reached the horizon, we discovered the noble Pic de Orizaba on the left. From our point of view, it presented a perfect pyramidal shape, covered with snow, and its base resting on soft, scroll-like clouds, delicately tinged with golden hues, while the Pic itself received the full rays of the sun, and towering high above and among the clouds, resplendent and glittering in yellow light and the glory of the morning, presented to the imagination of us poor mortals the portal o Heaven. "Wonderful country!" one ejaculates, mentally, if not audibly.

We now experienced a fresh and bracing atmosphere, which is not known in the country we left but yesterday, though tropical productions continue abundant. The hills and mountains are on a grander scale, the lands over-rich and covered with foliage of the rarest tints. At 12 M., we reached Jalapa, a beautiful town seated on the hills—oistance from Vera Cruz, eighty miles. Being desirous of seeing something of the place, and moreover dreadfully bruised in the flesh, I determined to lie over two days for the next diligence The journey of all the passengers, except myself and one other, ended here. Among them were two who exhibited a phenomenon worthy of notice. They were mother and daughter, both excessively fat; small, dimpled hands, and arms like legs of mutton, such being frequently met with among the señoras of the Republic. During all this rough jaunt, these creatures neither burnt, chafed or rude uneasy, but there they sat on the back seat like two dumplings in a dish, highly comfortable. When a violent motion of the coach caused the gentlemen to knock their heads together or crack their sconces against the roof, the ladies would gently roll up their eyes, ejaculate "*Jesus!*" "*Santissima Maria!*" or something of that nature in sympathy for the harder bone and muscle of their companions. On arriving at Jalapa they were as chipper, bright and lively as though they had come all the way quietly in a Boston rocker. The power of endurance in fat women is truly wonderful.

The road from Vera Cruz to Jalapa presents many scenes of desolation and ruin, by reason of the civil war now raging. Houses burned or thrown down, fields neglected, haciendas and villages almost totally abandoned. The liberals have troops stationed at Puent National and near Place del Rio. In Jalapa we found Gen. ROBLES and 1200 men, monarchist forces, holding the town, it is true, but they appeared to be a committee of the whole on ways and means to obtain something to eat from day to day. Here was also the *conducta* of *candules*, or specie, sixty wagons containing nearly six millions of dollars. It was a heart-rending affair on the part of the robbers to let this specie go.

The beauty of the country about Jalapa and its climate have not been exaggerated. There is no summer, no winter here, but spring, eternal spring. At all times and seasons, the peach, apricot and pear grow side by side with the orange, fig and banana. Corn, potatoes and every kind of vegetable thrive and abound. The climate is in the highest degree healthy. I could not but think that some of our citizens who are now hurrying from their hot piles of brick and mortar, to mountain and sea, would one day search out this remarkable country for recreation and health, *when it shall have been christianized.*

On the evening of the second day of my arrival, Gen. ROBLES, having dispatches to forward, ordered the diligence to start at 10 o'clock that night, instead of the next morning. The rain was pouring in torrents and the signs foretold a terrible night to be floundering about in a stage-coach. But Mr. D., an American residing in the country, and myself, the only passenger for Mexico, concluded to go rather than wait for the next stage two days later. Ten o'clock came and away we went, amid terrific thunder and lightning, the heavens one sheet of water and torrents coursing down the hilly streets, so that the poor, blinded mules could scarcely make their way around corners and out of the town. We at last reached the high road, which proved to be no better than that on the other side of Jalapa; if anything, worse. We tumbled along, however, after the usual style, upset only once, but luckily being near a ranch, plenty of assistance was at hand to right the coach. Early in the morning we passed the highest mountain summit between Jalapa and Perote. We were in the region of pine, fir and dwarf oak. The storm continued, the blast was cold and piercing, and it needed but a little snow or sleet to make a perfect Winter scene. Descending from this, we reached Perote at 11 A. M., thirteen hours from Jalapa, distance thirty-three miles. Perote is situated on an elevated plain not remarkable for its fertility. The castle of Perote is about one mile north of the town. The civil war rages to such an extent in this region that the town is partially abandoned. The castle is held by a considerable body of monarchist forces. The aspect of this region is bleak and mournful.

The Spaniard Cosos, by profession a robber, and one of the worst in the country, but now a General in the army of Holy Mother Church, was here with six hundred of his men. This body had formed part of the specie train escort to Jalapa, and had returned to this point, *en route*, it was supposed, to Oajaca on a robbing excursion.

We were to resume our journey at 3 o'clock, the next morning, and having the afternoon to spare, Mr. S. and myself walked out to the castle, and when a short distance from the entrance, we met a carriage containing two officers. "There are the Governor of the Castle and COSOS," said my companion. COSOS put his head out to look after us, and came to the conclusion that we were dangerous individuals. The carriage shortly after met a horseman and stopped. The horseman soon dashed past us into the Castle, and as we were about making a *detour* of the walls, a guard of two, duly armed and equipped, came forth and stated that we were wanted in the castle. "Trapped in this miserable hole," thought I to myself. Into the castle we went, and arriving among a crowd of officers and soldiers, one of the former told the guard that they were ordered to send us to the town and not bring us to the castle, whereupon the officer went to headquarters to learn what the orders really were. Matters looked a little squally. "What is to be the upshot of this affair?" I inquired of D.

"I am afraid we have lost our seats for Puebla to-morrow morning," he replied.

The long line of Mier prisoners who were decimated to death and served out their horrible servitude here, came up before me. Thoughts of the many atrocious imprisonments and barbarities for which Perote Castle is renowned, came into my mind. "Perhaps," thought I, "they read *Mula* in my face, and desire to give me an opportunity to take notes inside as well as outside." Many thanks if this kindness was intended. But the aforesaid officer soon returned, and with a polite bow, but sinister expression, informed us we could retire to the town. We therefore tore ourselves away from the gaze of several hundred soldiers of a diluted order, so far as military appearance and action were concerned, and departed. But not until 3 o'clock next morning, when roused by the gruff voice of the coachman, informing me that the coach was ready, and I found myself rolling out of the town, did I consider it a clear case of release from the bloodthirsty Spaniard COSOS, or any other robber chief who might be in the place.

Leaving Perote, we enter the highroad to new adventures not of the most agreeable nature. This section of road is much better than that we have passed. The country is generally level, and in some places quite sandy. But we are in the heart of the banditti district. In the *tierre caliente*, between Vera Cruz and Jalapa, robberies are not frequent. Coming from Jalapa to Perote out of the usual time, we encountered no one, but now, in the ordinary course of events, we shall meet with more or less of the fraternity.

Occasionally a strong party, well armed, bids defiance to the robbers, and passes through without being robbed; but at the present time, as large bands are overrunning the country, and robbing in the name of "*law and order*," those who are obliged to travel prepare to be robbed by leaving their arms, taking little or no baggage, a few silver dollars in the pocket to purchase some degree of civility, and as little else of value about the person as possible. You can deposit a sum of money at the diligence office, and receive a circular therefor, which is available at any of the stations on the road. With a small carpet-bag, containing a few indispensable articles, eight dollars in cash, and not clad in his "*Sunday best*," your correspondent was in a condition to go through the operation of being robbed. As stated, the coach, with Mr. S., myself and a Mexican youth, belonging in Puebla, left the place at 3 A. M. The posts are from three to four leagues apart, and twelve miles from Perote we drove up to the first post, which is at the hacienda of CLAUDE SIMON, one of the most extensive and wealthy *hacendados* of the country. The building extends several hundred feet along the road, and on our arrival there were ranged against the walls some one hundred and fifty peons, chanting the *maitines*. The darkness of night was still upon the earth. A faint streak in the east, beneath heavy, black clouds, alone indicated the dawn of day: and there this dark mass of humanity stood grouped together, performing the first heathenish ceremony of the day—heathenish to them, for all they do is in obedience to force and the superstition of uncounted, unknown ages. All the harmony of their chant was in those sad, wailing, plaintive tones that come from a lost and doomed people, in whose souls the light of reason faints and flickers in its last struggle for existence. The morning chant of these poor, abject, passive beings, but little above the brute, was one of the most melancholy treats I ever had the pleasure of experiencing. But now they have gone to their labor in the field, to return with the darkness of night. The obtaining of the most labor out of human beings as well as brutes, at the least possible cost, has, under the study of ages, been reduced to a science in this part of Mexico. "*Viva la libertad!*"

ENCOUNTER WITH ROBBERS.

But we are again on the road, and the hacienda of Don CLAUDE SIMON is scarcely out of sight, ere we are told that robbers may be expected. We went on, however, under this state of expectation until nearly 11 o'clock, when we approached a noted locality called the *Dos Cerritos*, or two small hills. Here the driver gave a low significant whistle as a warning to us inside, and we soon discovered seven mounted men coming over a rise to the left, and cautiously approaching the coach. The driver pulled up, and his assistant (there are always two on the box) got down and stood at the head of the team. The robbers having satisfied themselves of our numbers, and that we were not armed, came up and commenced operations. They were all masked—all wore India-rubber ponchos or serapas, all were armed with muskets or carbines and common horse-pistols, part with flint and part with percussion locks. One continued to circle at some distance around the coach, reconnoitering, three remained mounted with their muskets bearing upon us, three dismounted and ordered us to get out. We got out and they demanded money. I extracted eight dollars from my pockets, which was double the amount I had intended to have on hand for the occasion. As the scoundrels grabbed the cash, I asked them to leave a dollar to pay for breakfast. One of them signified that he would. They then fumbled all over our persons, rammed their hands into our pockets, &c., in search of concealed valuables. While undergoing this operation my curiosity was such that I could not forbear breaking over one of the laws of the institution, and indulge my eyes with a good look at the robbers. The captain, who was on a beautiful white horse, discovered this, and bringing his carbine to bear full in my face, ordered me to lower my eyes. They obtained a few dollars from Mr. S., but nothing from the Mexican youth. The personal examination being over, their attention was turned to the coach. One of them, taking out my carpet bag, signified that he wished it opened. I gave him the key, he opened the bag, searched it thoroughly, but took nothing of its contents, locked it and handed me the key with some degree of politeness. Turning round, I discovered my companions a short distance from the coach, lying flat on the ground, face downwards. This is the position in which the robbers place travelers while they are searching the coach, baggage, &c. Sometimes the feet of passengers are tied together. Knowing that I would not be allowed to witness the conclusion of the performance, which was that of searching the coach, &c., I went out by my companions, and sat down with my back to the performers, resolved not to place myself in a more humiliating position until forced into it. The robbers ransacked a trunk belonging to Mr. D., took therefrom pantaloons, coat, and a few other articles, slammed down the top, threw the trunk back on the baggage rack, and buckled down the boot. They then searched the coach, running their hands into holes between the linings and into the cushions; examining the curtains beneath the seats, &c., &c. By a sly look now and then, I saw mostly the whole performance. That search being over, they came to us and pulled off our boots, and to my astonishment, this little operation paid them better than all else. In the lining of the Mexican's boot they found two gold ounces, ($32.) Having completed their search, the scoundrels mounted, all formed a line, and signified to us to enter the coach and be off. Soon as we were under way, I put my head out to take a parting look. "They will fire at you, if you look after them," exclaimed the Mexican. Nevertheless, I saw that they watched us in a body, until we were out of sight.

This band of robbers, so far as I could discover, was composed of the common *Greasers* of the country. They were quite taciturn, and what little they did say was in an undertone. They were in great haste, and the rascal who searched my person manifested so much tremor that I was inclined to tell him he should not be harmed. The affair came off in an open, slightly rolling country, with three haciendas in sight, and, on rising a small hill, not four hundred yards from the spot, we discovered fifty-three peons working in a field a short distance from the road. It appears that my experience in this affair was rather of a mild order. Sometimes, the robbers, if they think they will be resisted and desire to frighten passengers, open with a general fire upon the coach. Again, in their haste and tremor, they sometimes accidentally wound or kill, and they beat or otherwise maltreat travelers, according to the whim they may entertain at the time. Women are sometimes stripped nearly naked and otherwise badly used.

Two months since, Mr. BARRON of this city, an American named TAYLOR, also living here, and a Scotchman, came from Vera Cruz prepared to resist the robbers. Shortly after leaving Perote, they encountered a band, and during the skirmish, TAYLOR shot two of the *ladrones* dead; and from this time the diligence was ambushed and attacked at intervals by constantly increasing numbers, until, within some fifteen miles of Puebla, the ammunition of the passengers gave out, and they barely escaped with their lives to the belfry of a small church near by, where they kept upwards of sixty robbers at bay with a few remaining shots. News of the situation of these passengers was carried to Puebla, and a body of troops started out to relieve them. They arrived in the night, and dashing in among the robbers opened their fire. The freebooters, mistaking the Government troops for an accession of their own forces, cried out: "*What do you fire upon us for? we are robbers too.*" A hard truth came out here in the dark. One party murders and robs on an extensive scale in the name of the Church and law and order, the other is composed of petty outsiders, who do things on a smaller scale and are only fit to be hanged; so, securing four of the band, the troops hung them next morning on a tree by the roadside, and the passengers went on their way rejoicing. This is traveling in Mexico, and thus it has been, to a greater or less extent, since the country had a history. "*Dios y ley!*"

Continuing our route, we had the delightful prospect of meeting two or three more bands of these highwaymen before reaching Puebla in the evening, into which city I had made up mind to enter in the full costume of a Professor of the manly art of self defence—*i. e.*, stripped to the buff. But some good spirit prevailed this day, and caused a heavy rain to fall, which gave us a free passage through a long stretch of the banditti district, until we reached a small pueblo, called Napalucan, where we learned the robbers were awaiting us at one of their favorite localities about a league ahead, known as the Barranca de Aguilar. Just before arriving at this place we met several *arrieros*, who informed us that the ladrones had come down upon them at the Barranca and taken their entire train of *burros*, or donkeys, fifty-three in number, and made off with them to the mountains. Until recently this robbery of animals and freight-trains has not been usual, but now, entire trains with their loads, unless strongly guarded, are taken. The animals are kept secreted in the mountains several weeks, when they are driven by roundabout ways to the City of Mexico or elsewhere, and sold at a very low price, the parties purchasing, driving them to other distant parts where the brands are not known and no questions asked, and in their turn, selling them to a profit. This is the system pursued in New Mexico and Arizona by those interesting and well-beloved citizens of the United States, known as Apaches. The only difference is that the Government of Mexico has not yet reached that point of civilization and refinement which induces it to form treaties of peace and friendship with the highway Apaches of the Republic, or establish agencies whose duty it is to issue to the marauders rations, arms, &c.; neither does the Mexican Government establish military posts which serve only to create business for the robbers and cut-throats. And the Mexican Government, whether from a desire to put down opposition in business or not, does not matter here, but this Government does frequently catch and hang one of their highway Apaches. It might be well for the United States to learn how to regulate that portion of acquired Mexican territory named above, even before entering deeper into the speculation.

THE PAGAN DISTRICT.

The Miramon Government now holding power in the City of Mexico, has recently made a new division of this region of country, creating several new territories and districts. The section of country over which this Government rules, and in which it may be said its principles predominate, is confined to those districts immediately contiguous to the City of Mexico, and they ought, in all justice and propriety, to be marked out and known under the general name of the Pagan District. The geographical limits of this district can be as distinctly defined on the maps, as those of any State or Territory in the Republic. A perfectly accurate conception of its locality and extent, may be formed by taking a map of the Republic, and drawing a line from Perote south, to Tehuacan, on the northern border of the State of Oajaca, thence west through the State of Puebla to Amolaque, then circling through the State of Guirrere to Zacualpan, thence north along the eastern limit of the State of Michoacan to Queretero, thence east through the State of Queretero to Zimapan, and then down the western boundary of the State of Vera Cruz to Perote.

This circle comprehends an area equal to that of the State of Oajaca, and all new maps of Mexico published in the United States, ought to define, clearly and distinctly, this Pagan District, as it enables one to see at a glance, in how small a space, as compared with the entire Republic, are concentrated the evils of three hundred and thirty-eight years of a false religion and a wicked Government. Here lies the heart of the Mexican nation, wasting away at last in the rot of ages, yet still, in its wild pulsations, endeavoring to hold the pall of darkness between the sun and the earth, and sustain the flow of vice and corruption throughout the land. Here is found a concentration of intriguing heads, desperately corrupt hearts and thoroughly diabolical souls, and never, until this evil combination of humanity is overcome by a superior race, and blotted from existence by a higher order of things, will it cease, in a greater or less degree, to fulfill its devilish mission.

There does not exist in the Mexican race inhabiting this Pagan District, except among the women, neither in their religion, their Government, their morals, their habits or their social system—in short there is nothing in their physical or moral construction that affords the slightest foundation upon which to vest a hope for improvement or reform. With here and there a noble exception, all above the poor, laboring Indian, who is himself but little above the brute, are worse than useless. There are but two classes here. One is composed of honest fools without energy or individuality enough to do good or evil, the other of vicious villains ready for any species of villainy. All the ignorance, heathenism, vices, and worst propensities of the Spanish and Indian races combined, have settled in the form of a deleterious sediment on that fairest portion of God's creation, the Pagan District in Mexico. There is no religious, moral, political, social or chymical process by which this sediment can be rectified. Withdraw the foreign influence already existing in that district, (and recent events prove that it is not of a very high order,) leave the people to the teachings of their Church and Government, in twenty-five years, their fair domain would be like unto one great *lazarette*, morally and physically.

But the balance of the country, more especially some particular sections, are less imbued with superstition. The people are less demoralized; they are, both Indians and mixed breeds, of a higher and more energetic physical nature, and more ready in every respect to learn how to yield to the progressive influences of the age. This is the Liberal party of what is called the *Republic* of Mexico. This party is willing to learn something, and in this party is really the germ of improvement, good government and usefulness. It is not quite fair, therefore, to judge of the entire country by what we see in the Pagan District, as some very intelligent foreigners residing therein are disposed to do.

A comparison between the United States and Mexico is often instituted, and the writer takes this opportunity to advert to one of the principal reasons of the immense difference existing between them. Those who went from Europe to search for a new home in the United States, took with them their mothers, wives, daughters and sisters, and raised up a nation which commands the admiration of the world and gives everlasting hope to freedom. Those who went from Old Spain to New Spain took not their mothers, wives, daughters and sisters, but came alone, and on reaching the New World took to themselves *squaws*, and propagated a nation of trifling, bloody pagans who have become a by-word with all creation. It is not improbable that the moving principle of the army of filibusters that is so ready to rush into Mexico from the United States to fight this miserable race, finds its origin more in squawism and love of universal license, than in patriotism.

The direct action of a United States military onslaught upon Mexico, and the back action upon the United States, form the most important point in the whole affair for the contemplation of American statesmen.

PUEBLA.

The foregoing remarks respecting the Pagan District I deemed necessary before resuming the narration of my journey from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico. The city of Puebla is situated on a beautiful and elevated plain, or table land, in the *tierra templada*, 180 miles from Vera Cruz, and 75 miles from Mexico. My last letter landed me at Puebla in the evening, amid the ringing of bells which I found were sounding the hour of vespers, and there was no general celebration as I had supposed. But about 4 o'clock the next morning, I was aroused by a universal peal of bells. It continued down to the breakfast hour, until dinner, night and into the night. This universal and constant ringing of bells I found to be one of the daily manifestations of paganism in the City of Puebla. The subject of bells is clear and distinct. The chime or sound of church bells, in time of peace, falls sweetly upon the ear, and carries an influence softly sad or cheering to the soul. Church bells, "bells on the wind," marriage bells, funeral bells, sleigh bells, dinner bells and cow bells, each in moderation and in the proper place, perform their own particular service aids actorily, but when it comes to a city full of churches and the churches full of bells of all sizes and sounds, each one of which appears to be striving to clang-bang the loudest, out of all harmony and pleasure from early dawn till night, the ear is pulled and one becomes disgusted with all bells. But thus it is in the City of Puebla, and in any other but a Pagan community, the priesthood would be indicted for causing an infernal nuisance.

The City of Puebla was founded at an early day by the Spaniards. The streets are perfectly level and run at right angles. The style of architecture which has come down from Assyria, and the solidity of structure which characterizes the labors of the Spaniard in this line, prevail here. The general arrangement of the city is exceedingly beautiful, and its locality is charming. The population is estimated at 70,000, and a more fanatical, thoroughly priest-ridden community cannot be found in the world. It is this fact which induces your correspondent to state here some of the reasons why he calls this a Pagan district in the heart of the country which proclaims to the world in magnificent terms, that it possesses "*Religion, Independencia,*" "*Libertad,*" "*Ley y Orden.*"

THE CHURCH.

A stranger arriving in Puebla, or any other large town or city within the Pagan District, will every day and perhaps once going on in various of the churches calculated to excite his curiosity. He enters and encounters gathered there in a motly crowd exhaling unseemly odors and dispensing small vermin right and left. There are well-dressed, well-appearing individuals found in these gatherings, but filth, disease, deformity, brutishness and abject heathenism are the prevailing characteristics of those assemblages. It is a moral impossibility for one individual of respectable education, delicacy of feeling and moral sense—whether man or woman—to join a crowd in one of these *Pagodas* or *Jos* temples, called *churches*, without feeling ineffable disgust. No one will deny that numbers of these structures in themselves evince an imposing and noble order of architecture; and here, all that is good, respectable and decent ends. Some of the cathedrals and principal churches have considerable solid silver about the altars, but the prevailing style of the interior fitting-up is of the tinsel, flash and tawdry order, interspersed with miserable daubs of paintings and images intended to represent Jesus Christ, saints, virgins and martyrs. The style of raiment borne by these images, varies from a wisp of cloth to that of full military, fancy ball dress or Indian costume—a mixture to suit all tastes and all degrees of superstition. This is the interior aspect of the Mexican church at the present day, and yet in respect to images, there has been some improvement since the Spanish rule. The images they have now are disgusting enough to look at, but they were of a more wretched order fifty years ago. About that time, there was in one of the principal churches in the City of Mexico, an image of the most ghastly and horrid appearance, intended to represent the Saviour. Its eyes were worked by wires, and the large, blood-shot balls were made to roll in the most frightful manner whenever it was thought necessary to inspire terror. This hellish contrivance proved too much for the sensibilities of a portion of the worshippers, especially women *enceinte* and of a nervous temperament. Several cases of insanity occurring under its influence, it was finally removed, and now lies with other rubbish in an old stone house in the village of Guadalupe, near the capital.

The Roman Catholic forms and ceremonies are of course incorporated into the heathen worship of this people, and this is a standing disgrace to whatever there may be of good in the Roman Catholic faith. With forms and ceremonies such as masses, processions, feasts, confessions, chants, &c., and for the commission of crime of every degree, the purchase with hard cash of dispensations, licenses, indulgences and absolution, ends the only of the pagan devotee. No instruction except such as tends to strengthen the bonds of superstition, is given or tolerated. The Mexican priest, arrogating to himself the right and power of Divinity, stands before the people and proclaims: "*your conscience and your money, or to eternal damnation I will send you.*"

The city of Puebla is full of pagodas, full of high officiating pagans, such as bishops, priests, friars, monks and Jesuits; full of pictures and images, outside as well as inside the pagodas. The ceremony of taking off hats in the streets of Puebla is carried on to a ludicrous extent. The people take off their hats whenever they meet bishop, padre, monk, friar or Jesuit; whenever they pass an image, either in paint, plaster or wax, and whenever the bells indicate that some particular performance is going on in the pagodas. I made a calculation that a pagan devotee of Puebla, in passing through the streets, takes off his hat to bishop, padre, friar, monk, Jesuit, picture, statue or bells, on the average at least once in every two minutes, or thirty times per hour, giving to one whose occupation requires him to be in the streets say eight hours per day, 240 opportunities to uncover.

During the several days of my sojourn in Puebla, there were what are called "*funciones solemnes*," or solemn performances in the pagodas, and grand processions in the streets, with candles, lanterns, banners with every description of heathen device thereon, bands of music and cannon, filth, flash, tinsel, noise, abject stupidity and pagan fanaticism, led by those claiming to represent Christ on earth. The groups of bishops, padres, &c., which I had various opportunities of seeing here, presented the worst shaped heads, and in their persons the most gross and sensual appearance of any body of men that can be produced in any quarter of the globe.

The number of priests, friars, monks, Jesuits, &c., in the city of Puebla, I could not ascertain with any degree of accuracy, but they form quite an army. The place contains one really magnificent cathedral, seventy-one churches and chapels, and twenty convents, most of which are the very worst species of clerical brothels. At the church doors you are pained and disgusted by the sights of the lame, blind, deformed and diseased, standing, sitting and lying, some on litters, and demanding charity "for the love of God, your mother's milk, and the most Holy Virgin, Maria." Almost every trace of the human face and form of some of these wretched mendicants is lost in disease and deformity. Yet the portals of this church, with its two hundred millions, and whose mission is charity, are crowded with the creatures of its own infernal work. Of all that has been published respecting this portion of Mexico, I have yet to see the first line that gives one the remotest idea of the true condition of the people.

All this region of country at the present time is given up to rapine and murder. All the haciendas are suffering severely—some are approaching the point of ruin. A large portion of the proprietors are now residing in Puebla with their families, to avoid violence and annoyance from the lawful and unlawful bandidi, who are constantly roaming over the country. Agriculture languishes, and all regular business in the towns and villages is exceedingly depressed. The city of Puebla itself has its full share of the evil. The poor are scarcely able to keep body and soul together, and many who have been in affluent circumstances are now needy. Religious and military officials carry matters with a higher hand than ever, coining gold out of the sweat and blood of the people; and this people, from first to last, are so lost in heathenism as to kiss the heel that is grinding them into the dust.

But what says the Mexican account of this city? There is a book in common use here, recently published and written by one who styles himself "Jesus Hermasa," the literal translation of which name is "Lovely Jesus." Speaking of Puebla, this book says: "The city contains 70,000 inhabitants, who are generally *valiant, hospitable, pious, courteous, and enlightened.*"

What can you make of such a people?

Having satisfied myself with regard to the community of Puebla, visited the Indian town of Cholula, and seen something of the surrounding country, which is very beautiful, I resumed my journey to Mexico, taking a seat in the diligence at 4 A. M. The road between Puebla and the City of Mexico has been so very unsafe that, in order to keep up a communication between the two cities by diligence, the Government was obliged to appropriate an escort. This arrangement took place a few days before my arrival. We accordingly left with ten well mounted dragoons, and there was a relief at each post of about four leagues; until we reached the mountains, half way, the guard was increased, and there never were less than twenty to thirty in sight. The country from Puebla to Mexico, throughout the entire distance, is one of varied beauty. After leaving Puebla, you pass through the exquisitely beautiful valley of San Martin, and from thence begin to climb the highest mountains between the sea and the City of Mexico. About 12 M., high up in the mountains, you reach the little valley through which courses the small stream known as the Rio Frio. The village therein located, as seen from the top of the long hill, resembles a sawmill settlement in Maine. And why not? A cold valley, rushing stream, and pine forests, which supply the City of Mexico in a great measure with lumber. As we drove up to the *fonda*, kept by a French woman six feet high, a regular Jonathan stood in the door, one of the old style, swallow tail, pantaloons retreating up his legs, and a huge, freshly-peeled pine walking-stick in his hand. He was the genius of a glass manufactory in the neighborhood.

The road over the mountains is generally in a shocking condition. As you reach the summit, the great valley of Mexico, in all its variety and beauty, bursts upon the view. Descending the zig-zag road you soon reach the table land, and pass on through villages and fields to the last post, ten miles from Mexico. From thence you pass over one of the finest avenues leading to the city. There were two well-filled coaches, and a mile from the city we met a cavalcade of some dozen *caballeros*, well mounted, who came out to greet friends, &c., and as we galloped on, I could not help thinking how much better this gay troup of some forty horsemen looked, escorting me into the city as a traveler rather than as a prisoner. President MIRAMON has my sincere thanks for this escort, and I wish all his troops were engaged in the like respectable duty. We entered the city at dusk, passed through the grand plaza, down a long street, dashed into a hole in the wall, rattled through arches and *patios*, and brought up with a jerk in the grand patio of the Hotel Iturbide. Your correspondent took a bath, ate dinner, and, for the first time in his life, went to bed in the city supposed to have been owned formerly by one MONTEZUMA.

MITLA.

Balloon Ascension of Mr. John Lamountain from Watertown, N. Y.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WOODRUFF HOUSE, WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 11, '59.

This long-expected ascension, which has been advertised so extensively throughout this section of country, took place in this village today. At an early hour wagon-loads of people from the rural districts began to pour in, and the town presented the appearance of a general holiday. The trains on the railroads passing through here were running this day at half fare, and made calculations to accommodate a large number of passengers. They were not disappointed, as some fifty car-loads brought in during the forenoon attested. The day was very warm and sultry, and presented the appearance of rain in the morning but it cleared away before noon. To add to the attractions a circus was to give "three grand performances," and numerous side exhibitions were in operation during the day. It is estimated that between 10,000 and 15,000 strangers were here, which made quite an addition to the appearance of this quiet town.

The place fixed for the ascension was a vacant lot near Stone-street, which had been fenced in and seats erected for the accommodation of the crowd, or rather, I should say, the *select* crowd, as the million had to stand. The inflation commenced at 1 o'clock P. M. The gas was generated in the inclosure under Mr. LAMOUNTAIN'S supervision, and it required some 4½ hours to manufacture a sufficient quantity to warrant an ascension.

During this long interval the crowd in the yard and on the neighboring house-tops waited patiently, though some of the knowing ones predicted a "sell," and tried to spread the contagion. But the mass had confidence in the promises of the man who had made the most successful ascension on record, and watched the undulations of the large "bag," as its size gradually increased. The balloon had suffered some in its descent a month ago, and it had been found necessary to reduce it one-third on repairing. Shortly before 6 o'clock, it was announced that, although but two-thirds inflated, the ascension would take place, as no more gas was to be had. It was Mr. LAMOUNTAIN'S intention to take two persons with him—one a lady friend of his, the other Mr. HADDOCK, of the *Reformer*—who were on the spot, prepared to go. At 10 minutes of 6 o'clock, Mr. LAMOUNTAIN stepped in the car, and bid good-bye to the spectators, announcing that it would be impossible for any one to go with him—there not being ascending power enough. The ropes were cast off, and the balloon shot rapidly upwards, amid the admiration of the vast crowd of spectators, who cheered him as he waved his hat in adieu. The balloon arose nearly vertically, but afterwards bore off to the north, until lost to view. Up to the present time (8:20 P. M.) nothing has been heard from it.

The day passed off without any disturbance or accident, and much credit is due the railroad and other authorities for the careful and successful manner in which everything was conducted. A.

OUR ITALIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Interesting Details of the Results of Battle—Visit to the Hospitals at Brescia—Condition of the French Wounded and the Austrian Prisoners—The Hungarians at Solferino—Curious Sanitary Regulations—Good Feeling and Kindness of the French Troops—Spies and their Treatment—Austrian Cruelties and Tyranny.

The following letter was intrusted by our correspondent "Malakoff," on leaving Brescia for Central Italy, to an agent who has allowed it to be detained beyond the proper date in reaching us. The facts, however, still merit attention.

BRESCIA, Sunday, July 10, 1859.

I have fallen again into the death train of Solferino. The battles are over and peace reigns, but it will be a long time before the souvenirs of the late war are effaced from this country. The battle-field is now deserted and quiet, and but for the deadened trees and the mounds of fresh earth, no one would suspect that so terrible a struggle had lately taken place there. It is here at Brescia that the horrors of that day are revived in the memory. This town now contains thirty-three hospitals devoted to the wounded, and each hospital numbers, on an average, two hundred beds. This would give a total of 6,600 wounded in the public establishments, and at least two other thousands have been received in private houses, for the people of the town are patriotic and thorough haters of Austria. It is true that the town has several times been taken by the French, but they never committed any such atrocities as those committed by HAYNAU in 1848; and under any circumstances these are the freshest in the memory. The town contains a population of 40,000, and for its size has more magnificent palaces and churches than any town in Italy. HAYNAU not only burned down the eastern gate and the palaces surrounding it, but he bombarded the town from the citadel on the hill, and many of the finely chiseled marble palaces bear the marks of the balls. These disfigurations of the architectural beauties of the town the citizens name the "foot-prints of HAYNAU," and they never look at them without heaping anathemas upon his name, already doubly damned. The town contains but two or three hospitals, the rest at the present moment being made up by churches and other public edifices.

At Brescia I met my *blasé* American again, and was glad to add his polyglot tongue to my much feebler one. Together we spent the day in visiting the hospitals and the citadel, and in picking up information of various kinds. There was ample occasion here to make the same censure in regard to the neglect of the wounded as made already in regard to the ambulance accommodations. The idea was forced upon us that the French were really practicing that cruel maxim of the more barbarous ages, that dead men were not to be thought of, and that badly wounded men were equivalent to dead men. On the French side they tell—in order to show their own superior humanity—that the Austrians bury the nearly dead in the same pit with the actually dead, in a tone which leaves the impression on the mind that their own humanity stops just short of this.

In several of the hospitals we found no French surgeon at all in attendance, and a considerable number of them were given up to Italian civil surgeons and doctors—men of good intentions, no doubt, but men who never practiced military surgery, and, perhaps, not much surgery of any kind, for a man who had practice at home would not desert it for a military hospital. In each hospital we saw from one to five regular male nurses, an Italian pharmacien, (who did nothing but give out the lint, poultice material, bandages and medicaments,) and a group of ladies in silk dresses and hoops—real ministering angels—who did the most of the nursing.

We talked with hundreds of the wounded men, asking them the nature of their wounds, how they received them, and how they had been treated. I talked with a Frenchman among the rest who was perhaps within a day, or two days at the furthest, from his death, and who told me that he had had his thigh bone crushed with a ball at the assault on the tower of Solferino. Eight days previously a French surgeon, the chief one at Brescia, had visited that hospital, and examined his wound. He said that there were splinters of bone in the wound, and that the limb must be amputated. The wounded man was only too willing, but since that day not a single French surgeon had appeared in the hospital, and the Italian surgeons paid him no attention whatever. He said that his bed even had not been made in all that time; his back was sore, and he could not move; the splinters of bone remained in the wound, and had determined an immense collection of pus; in fact, the poor fellow was under the influence of the intoxication of purulent absorption, and in that condition and in that hospital, recovery was impossible. He understood perfectly that he was a doomed man, and he said that, from the manner he had been treated he was sure they wished him to hurry, so as to put another in his bed. No one seemed even to have time to write a letter for him to his parents. This was not an isolated case; there were others as well as himself threatened with death; for it was now more than a fortnight since the battle and all the lighter wounds were healed or convalescent, and discharged. An average of nearly one a day were dying in this hospital, and on account of this very gravity of the cases which remained, there ought to have been French surgeons in attendance.

At another hospital, (a large church, which contained about 250 wounded men, and of which the whole of one side, or one half the building, was occupied by Austrians,) we found on the Austrian side of the house a large proportion of mortal wounds, or wounds which had become mortal by inattention and the bad air of the hospital. The poor fellows were delighted beyond measure to find some one who could speak their language, and who could interpret their wants to the nurses, who, here, as elsewhere, were ladies in silk dresses. The reader can well imagine the delight of a man, who, mortally wounded and cognizant of approaching death, has had for days perhaps an unsatisfied desire on his mind, and who at last finds a tongue by which to interpret that wish to those about him. When it was known there was some one there who could speak German, there was a general clamor on the Austrian side of the house, and when the ladies in attendance heard the demands and explanations of the suffering fellows, they shed tears to find that for days they had been at their bedsides and had allowed to remain unsatisfied little wants which lay heavily on the sufferers' hearts, and which might have been gratified readily and without harm to the patients.

In this hospital we found, on the Austrian side, Hungarians, Lombards, Bohemians, Poles and Germans, but no Croats. Many of them had grave wounds, from which they could not recover, and where surgical relief was out the question. There were also wounds of a *bizarré* character, and among these we saw

cross the river and bring back to them as complete a report as he could of the French force and position at Novara. They told him that if he was not back in 24 hours they would kill his wife and children and burn his house down. He said to the French: "The Austrians may kill my wife and children and burn my house, but I cannot be a spy—I will not betray my country." The French retained him in the camp, and as the battle of Magenta was fought the next day, there is reason to believe that the Austrians did not carry out their infamous threat.

When the French army was passing through Brescia on the way to meet the enemy at Solferino the medical officers were obliged to put into operation a singular sanitary measure in order to preserve as many as possible of the soldiers for the battle. They ordered that after taking in a week's supply of provisions, all the houses of bad repute should have their doors bricked up, an order that was actually carried into execution.

The Duke D'Abbantes, a grandson of Mme. de Staël, is lying here dangerously wounded, and is not expected to live. Gen. Dieu is recovering. Two Austrian officers of high social rank—they call them Princes at the hospital—are lying in a precarious condition in private rooms at one of the civil hospitals. The French honor them with a guard at the door of their rooms. MALAKOFF.

LATE FOREIGN ITEMS.

Foolish Britons in France.

The London *Post* says: Our Paris correspondent sends the following humorous sketch, which applies to but too many of our countrymen on the continent, while laboring under the combined effects of the panic of invasion and dim visions of military distinction to be achieved by themselves:

My friend Capt. Hawkesbury has just returned from London and called upon me to day, exclaiming "How are you, old fellow I—come to have a little chat about things in general." Hawkesbury's political opinions about France and the Emperor Napoleon have undergone a slight change. I give you his language of to-day—"Do you think, sir, we're going to stand it? Do you suppose half-a dozen newspaper scamps, living in London garrets, are going to be allowed to drag the British empire into a war with France! No, Mr. B——d, we will not have it, sir, And I should like to know what the two countries are to go to war about! Nonsense! Just look at the depreciation of property at the bare idea of a war! Why, sir, we shall have double income tax to pay for years, all of us, which will fall heavy on us poor soldiers." Hawkesbury, of the militia, always will call himself "a soldier." Now, his military history—his life, in fact, may be told in a few words. Hawkesbury is simply a retired wine merchant, and a very jolly good fellow. He got his commission from the Earl of ——, the noble and gallant Colonel of the Heavy C—— C——, the Earl having still a very large unpaid account with Hawkesbury's famous port and sherry house in the city. Hawkesbury declares we have no right to abuse France and the Emperor, if by so doing we cause the income tax to be doubled. He went so far as to say certain newspaper writers ought to be hanged, and if the freedom of the Press is to bring England into a war and double the taxes, the gallant Captain thinks the sooner we get rid of the free Press the better. Hawkesbury thinks of writing to the Emperor Napoleon himself, and requesting his Imperial Majesty to reduce his army and navy. He intends to point out the great cost of large armaments, the danger their very existence creates of going to war, and other original observations. "The Emperor," he concludes, "knowing England well, knows what we will have and what we will not have." My friend in this respect is like many other Englishmen who honor us with a visit, and argue as if all the sovereigns and governments of Europe were to shape their policy to suit the wants, whims and wishes of a certain class of Englishmen. They speak as Englishmen spoke when the allies occupied Paris. I ventured to tell Hawkesbury that I feared we had lost much influence of late as a nation. Here the Captain became suddenly silent and sad, and asked for a little brandy and water. The brave Captain, I can easily distinguish, is not happy about France, although his opinions and tone are modified. He constantly breaks out with, "You see, we can't trust him Sir; we don't know what he may do. Now, do you know?.....Making the Villafranca treaty so suddenly! He may go to the Rhine—join Russia—make friends with Austria—who the devil can say?" I spare you Hawkesbury's ideas about "neutrality" and "non-intervention;" it is a sort of Hampton Court maze of political opinion, to which it would be cruel to introduce your readers. My friend is charming after dinner, when he delivers his opinions about reforms in the army. He is all for rifle cannon and wide frontiers. He takes out his pocket-book and designs an infantry soldier's cap on a new plan, which has been sent to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. Hawkesbury has expected an answer daily about it from the Horse Guards during the last three months. Altogether I find Hawkesbury as amusing and full of contradictions as ever. As we parted last night, he repeated what I think I have heard a thousand times, "Mind, the French may land in England; but by Jove, not a man will go back alive!"

Business in France.

The *Times* correspondent writes, Aug. 2:

"There were some large orders received in Paris last week for articles of luxury for Austria. One coachmaker received an order from Vienna for 40 carriages. The Russian Government likewise sent an order to Paris for 100 military wagons. A petition was presented some days since to the Minister of Commerce from the inhabitants of 50 towns, with 2 315 signatures, praying for a reduction of the duty imposed on the importation of foreign coal. The Minister assured the deputation from the petitioners that the documents presented to them should be laid before the Emperor, and that he entertained no doubt that the system of duties would be changed. This system was invented at a period when the French Government anxiously desired to conclude a Customs' union with Belgium. The increase to the duty on coal imported by sea into that part of France which borders on Belgium was made for the purpose of assimilating as much as possible the Customs' law on that article with that of Belgium. At present there is no idea of a union of Custom—the Belgian tariff, moreover, has been modified in a liberal sense, and the establishment of railways has destroyed every combination imagined for equalizing the duties according to the cost price of the coal and to the distance it is conveyed. The accounts received from the wine-growing districts as to the prospect of a good vintage are contradictory. Great complaints are made of the season in the South, particularly in Languedoc and Roussillon, where it is said to have caused considerable damage. The excellent vintage of last year inspired the vine-dressers with too much confidence, and they committed a great fault in neglecting to cover the vines with sulphur at the proper moment. Fewer complaints are heard in Burgundy. It is said that hail-storms have caused vast damage in the Bordelais. In the Orleanais, likewise, much injury has been caused by some heavy showers. There is still a large stock of wine in the cellars of Bercy, and the brokers there, in order to force sales, tell their customers of the vines having blossomed in the worst possible condition and that a good vintage is not to be expected. A rise of 10f. the cask is announced at Orleans. A letter from St. Gilles of the 27th of July says that the oidium is making terrific progress, and that the vineyards never before presented a more unpromising appearance.

An Insolvent Member of Parliament.

Lord Edward Thynne, a brother of the Marquis of Bath, having succeeded Mr. Nicoll, the tailor, in the representation of Frome, an indignant British Democrat writes the following cheerful letter to the London *Star*:

Sir: Is there a law for the rich man and a law for the poor man? If to each equal protection is granted, then how comes it that the rich and powerful set law at defiance, while for the poor and weak escape is almost impossible?

Lord Edward Thynne, an insolvent, sits in the House as member for Frome. Mr. Townsend, the late member for Greenwich, lost his seat, being unable to pay his debts and from becoming a bankrupt. The member for Frome, Lord Edward Thynne, took the benefit of the Insolvent Act in 1824 and again in 1829. Neither does he offer (or has offered) the smallest dividend to his creditors. Yet he sits in the House, with his schedules on the file of the Insolvent Court, under the ban of its laws, and subject at any moment to be called upon by summons, and obliged to appear before its Commissioner to answer where he got the money to pay his election expenses. His own income could not be, for if it were it would be a robbery of his creditors as all his moneys and subsequently acquired property was invested in the Insolvent Court for their benefit, and cannot be used without the sanction of the official assignee. If the noble lord had passed through the Bankruptcy Court and obtained his certificate, he would have become free, and if elected for any place could legally take his seat in Parliament. But it is not so; he is an insolvent, and liable to all the disabilities of an insolvent with all unliquidated debts.

Under these circumstances I trust the House of Commons will not permit its own honor, dignity, and high character to be called into question, by allowing Lord Edward Thynne, because connected with and a scion of a noble, aristocratic, and powerful family, the privilege of retaining his seat, unpurged of his insolvency, when it would not extend a similar indulgence to Mr. Townsend the poor pleb en, whose difficulties were owing to exertions to earn his honest bread by the sweat of his brow for the support of his family.

I inclose my card, and beg to apologise for trespassing at such length on your attention; but I am anxious to learn, on public grounds, whether an insolvent so circumstanced as Lord E. Thynne, can justly sit, or is a proper person to sit in the House as one of our legislators. I remain &c.,

A CREDITOR OF LORD E. THYNNE.

July 25, 1859.

The last Phase of the Shakespearian Discovery.

To the Editor of the Times:

Sir: I beg to forward you the following communication, which I have just received from Mr. Parry in reference to Mr. Collier's letter of the 16th inst.

I may add that Mr. Parry states, in conversation, that his *Shakespeare* was bound in smooth dark leather, with a new back, which was lettered, that there was no name of any former possessor written on the cover; and that part of the margins containing the emendations had been ploughed off by the carelessness of the binder.

On the other hand, Mr. Collier's folio is of the edition of 1632; it is bound in rough calf colored sheep, not rebacked nor lettered at all; has on the upper cover, written in a bold recent hand—"Mr. Perring, his books;" and the corrections have not been injured by the binding.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

N. E. S. A. HAMILTON.

Department of MSS., British Museum, July 29.

July 28, 1859.

My Dear Sir: In reply to your application, I have only to make the following statement, in which you will see that Mr. Collier's memory and mine are in question.

In Mr. Collier's letter to the *Times*, printed July 19, 1859, he states that he was coming to call on me in 1853 with the "corrected folio of 1632 under his arm," and that he showed it to me in the road, and that I gave it back to him with these words, "That it was my book—it is the same; but it has been much illused since it was in my possession."

Now, I believe Mr. Collier to be utterly incapable of making any statement which is not strictly in accordance with his belief. I remember well meeting him, as he says, in the road, and as I was then very lame from having hurt my knee by a fall, and was being aided to assist me in walking, he kindly did not allow me to turn back, but walked with me in the direction I was going. I well remember some of the conversation we had during our walk; but I have not the slightest recollection that the volume of *Shakespeare* was then under his arm, or of my having asserted that "it was my book."

Previously to this interview with Mr. Collier he had shown me the *fac simile* which he mentions in his letter, when I immediately said, on seeing it, that it was from my book. I now believe that I was mistaken, and that I was too hasty in identifying *the volume* from a *fac simile* of a part of a page of it. At that time Mr. Collier knew that there were several corrected folios of *Shakespeare* in existence, but he did not tell me that there were. At that time I did not know that there was any other corrected folio in existence, and I therefore supposed that Mr. Collier's *fac simile* could only have been taken from my book. It was not till the 14th of this month that I learnt from Sir Frederick Madden that there are five or six corrected folios now in being, but he (Sir Frederick) did not tell me so till he had laid on the table Mr. Collier's corrected folio, and then he seemed surprised that I did not recognize it.

Again I repeat that, having frequently since the 14th of this month, when I saw Sir Frederick Madden, tried to recollect everything about the book, I cannot remember that Mr. Collier ever showed me the book, but I well remember his showing me the *fac simile*. I may be wrong and Mr. Collier may be right.

I have a very good Mr. Collier in my list; it was a copy of the edition strongly impressed on their surprised when I saw Mr. Collier's "supplemental volume" (1853) to find that his book was of the edition of 1632.

I may also add that I certainly did not tell, and could not have told Mr. Collier, that Mr. Gray "was partial to the old books," for I believe he set no value at all on them.

Believe me to be, my dear Sir, yours very truly,

F. C. PARRY.

Mr. N. E. Hamilton, British Museum, W. C.

Blondin Matched by a Barber.

The London *Morning Star* publishes a letter describing the feat of a barber on the spire of Salisbury Cathedral, the tallest in England, being 400 feet in height, which may be fairly set off against M. Blondin's rope-dancing over the Falls:

Sir: Having observed in your impression of to-day a paragraph, headed "Daring Feat," recounting the ascent of Salisbury spire recently made by James Matthews, for the purpose of oiling the vane at the top of it, perhaps it may not be uninteresting to your readers to be informed that this is, and has been, a not unfrequent proceeding as long as my memory, extending over more than thirty years, serves me; and further, that some few years ago, I think in 1850, eight persons ascended the spire, accompanied by a hairdresser of the city, and seating themselves allowed their heads to be there and then partially deprived of nature's covering through his agency.

I am happy to add that this worthy pupil of Figaro is still amongst us; and that he may long be spared is the wish of, Sir, your most obedient servant, X. X.

Salisbury, Saturday, July 23, 1859.

English Electioneering.

Bottling a Voter.—Another "bottling" case awaits the decision of the magistrates of Bury. On Saturday Squire Howarth, railway laborer; James Park, iron founder, and Squire Layer, cab proprietor, were charged with attempting to carry off one John Parkinson, in order to prevent his voting at the last election or Bury. Parkinson, who appears to have been an enthusiastic supporter of Mr. Frederick Peel, made his way on the evening of the nomination day to the neighborhood of the Albion Hotel, one of the strongholds of Mr. Barnes' friends. He was asked in, treated to some beer, and ultimately to some rum, by James Park. He states that he saw Park pour a dark liquid into the glass, and it is alleged that this dark liquid was laudanum. Soon after quaffing off the draught he became drowsy, and expressed his determination to go. Park pressed him to remain, but he would not. He was thereupon thrust into a cab driven by Squire Layer, the other two defendants getting inside to guard their prisoner. Parkinson was, however, soon released through the vigorous intervention of a friend, and was able to record his vote next day, although, as he states, he did not get rid of "a strong taste of laudanum in his mouth" for three days. The case has been adjourned.—*Manchester Guardian.*

Mr. "Nineveh" Layard Indorses Mr. Cobden.

A banquet was given to Mr. Layard at York, on Friday, July 22. Mr. Layard delivered an able speech, in the course of which he expressed his conviction that Mr. Cobden was perfectly right in declining, at present, to enter the Cabinet.

Sanitary Reform.

A great public meeting was held in London by the Ladies' Sanitary Association on July 21, at which Lord Shaftesbury presided. Speeches were made by the chairman, by Sir. Monckton Milnes, M. P., the Rev. Charles Kingsley, and other leading men, and the *News* speaks of the occasion as the beginning of a "great educational movement."

Ward's Signals in Europe.—Mr. W. H. Ward, of Auburn, United States of America, yesterday exhibited in Woolwich Dock-yard, by permission of the Lords of the Admiralty, his patent invention for transmitting messages and carrying on correspondence of any length from ship to ship becalmed or sailing within telescopic sight of each other on the ocean, with equal facility to that of the electric telegraph on land. The exhibition was witnessed by Commodore the Hon. James R. Drummond, C. B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, in his official capacity as Superintendent, attended by the entire body of officers representing the various departments of the yard. One of the instruments was erected at either end of a long recessed lobby adjoining the dock-yard factory, when a lengthened test of messages and replies was satisfactorily carried out. The experiment was extremely interesting and conclusive as to the merits of the apparatus, the result of which was promptly transmitted to Lord Clarence Paget by special direction of the Commodore to that effect, the invention having been pronounced one of the most important of the kind hitherto produced, and likely to be productive of immense benefit to the entire naval and merchant service afloat. The weight of the instrument, which is of the simplest construction, does not appear to exceed 14 lbs. It represents the form of a cross, exhibiting five alphabetically-marked lamps, which are worked by a process resembling the keys or notes of a piano slowly depressed, and at the termination of each sentence the lights are clouded. As regards the working of the instrument, the principal officers of the *Firgard* who yesterday attended the experiments affirmed, without hesitation that any boy of Her Majesty's fleet could obtain a perfect mastery of the system by a couple of evenings' study.

The Government Scheme of a Reserve Volunteer Naval Force.—A Government bill, under the care of Lord C. Paget and Mr. Whitbread, empowers the Admiralty office to raise and keep, from time to time, a number of men, not exceeding 30,000, to be called the "Royal Naval Volunteers," such corps to be raised by purely voluntary entry from seafaring men and others deemed suitable for the service. The term of service will be five years and no longer. The volunteers may be trained and exercised 28 days in each year, both on board ship and on shore, and they may be called into actual service, in case of need, by command of the Queen. When this extreme measure is resorted to the volunteers must serve in the navy for three years, but the service of volunteers in actual service may be extended two years by proclamation. Extra service will bring with it extra pay. The volunteers will be virtualled (when called out) like seamen of the fleet; they will be exempt from the militia service, and will be under regulations eligible to our hospital of invalids at Greenwich. They may be also pensioned by the Board of Admiralty. Masters of merchant vessels must make notations on their rolls respecting any of their crews belonging to the volunteer corps, and report from time to time. Volunteers absent from training and drill will be punished by a fine of £20. The preamble of this important bill recites the expediency of keeping a reserve volunteer force of seamen for service in Her Majesty's fleet in time of emergency.

Death of a Belgian Leader.—The great leader of Belgian independence, and the prime promoter of its severance from Holland in 1830, has just died at Brussels, D. G. de Potter. In 1829 (12th Dec) he stood before the Tribunal of Brabant, arranged for a pamphlet against Dutch rule, and had for advocate Van de Weyer, now Ambassador at London; eighteen months' imprisonment and 1,000 florins fine made him a popular idol. A fresh article in *Le Courrier des Pays Bas* got him eight years' exile, from which he returned in a few months to sign, foremost, the decree, 3d October, 1830, proclaiming the Independence of Belgium. He is author of an admirable life of Scipio Ricci, Bishop of Pistoia, to whom Tuscany owes its Leopoldine laws in church matters, and the comparative purification of its Christian worship. Born at Bruges, in 1786, he spent his old age in retirement, and though his Dutch namesake may be more famous, the Belgian Potter has done in his day more what more substantially useful than the painter of bulls.

Health of Florence Nightingale.—The correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says: "I am sorry to learn (*apropos* of military hygiene) that Miss Florence Nightingale continues to lose strength under her continued labors. The scenes and sufferings of the Crimea made a deep and abiding impression on her devoted and deep nature. She determined after her return to give herself up to the removal of the manifest sources of that evil which she had beheld in full play in the lazar-houses of Scutari and under the ill-aimed hospital marquees before Sebastopol. Ever since the conclusion of peace she has been laboring at the work of barrack and hospital improvement, with a view to the amelioration of the health of the soldier and the increase of his comforts. She has persevered in this labor in spite of impaired health and failing strength, and she has told her friends, when they remonstrate with her, and urge her to take repose, that it is her vocation; she must work at these objects till either she sinks at her work or sees it accomplished. She has all along been the right arm of the Barrack and Hospital Commission, and, with them, has had to struggle against all the entanglements of red tape, and the obstacles of a *vis inertiæ*, and prejudice against improvements which are difficult for civilians even to conceive."

Marriages of Albert Smith.—The correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says: "Mr Albert Smith is so much everybody's acquaintance by this time that his marriage becomes almost a public event. It came off this morning. The Rev. J. M. Bellew united the happy pair. Miss Albert Smith was Miss Mary Keeley, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs Keeley. What a favorite the match of such a union of stars should prove if he should take to amusing the public!

POLITICAL.

"Occasional" writes from Washington to the Philadelphia *Press:*

"The Administration Democrats of Texas have had a severe contest against 'Old Sam Jacinto,' and have been whipped. The candidate who ran against Gen. Houston was regularly nominated, and ran upon the platform of Mr. Buchanan, and yet, in the *Constitution* of this morning there is an article claiming that Gen. Houston, who was elected over the Administration Democrats of Texas, is a fast friend of Mr. Buchanan! It is notorious that Houston has always publicly expressed the greatest contempt for the President. What will such men as Reagan, Wigfall, John Marshall, and other well known Democrats in Texas, say to this? Opposition to the regular nominations, on the part of the Administration, is a heinous offence whenever that opposition is manifested against the Administration, but any Democrat can be elected against a regular Democratic ticket who was upon the platform of the Administration, and be pardoned. Although Gen. Houston ran, and was elected, in distinct opposition to the Administration, and so publicly stated his position to be, his victory is now claimed by the *Constitution* as an Administration triumph!

Since the peace in Italy, and the declination of Mr. Buchanan as a candidate for reëlection, J. B. has been greatly disturbed about the apparition of George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania—American Minister at London—following his example in 1855-56, and becoming a candidate for the succession. I wrote to you some time ago, about a promise which had been given to a distinguished New-Yorker of the mission to the Court of St James, and I will not be at all surprised if Mr. Buchanan should insist upon putting somebody into his old place as a reward for expected services, if not for past friendship."

The Hon. Wm. Dennison, Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, addressed a public meeting at Lebanon, Ohio, on the 11th August, on the political issues of the day. He denounced Administration extravagance, met the Slavery question with a strong expression of Free-Soil sentiment and spoke in severe terms of the Fugitive Slave Law, of which he remarked:

"He had forgotten to remark that when the Fugitive Slave Law was before Congress, the Democratic Presses of the State, almost universally condemned it. They pronounced it then, as he himself had in his letter to the Cleveland Convention, "insulting to the people of Ohio." The people of Ohio were, as a body, willing to carry out all the compromises of the Constitution, the Fugitive Slave clause excluded, but they did object to having it enforced in such a way as to insult the people of the State. A jury of twelve Ohio men were fully as competent to try the question of property in an alleged fugitive from Kentucky, as a jury of Kentuckians were to try the question of property in a horse said to be stolen from Ohio."

The *Southern Guardian*, published at Columbia, S. C., denies that Senator Hammond is to be regarded as a reliable exponent of the Palmetto Democracy. It says:

"The fact that the *Advertiser* is published in the neighborhood of Senator Hammond gives it no claim to be recognized as the pulse of the Democracy (that is to say, the people) of South Carolina. Gov. Hammond, although occupying the high position of Senator, does not, so far as his Beech Island speech is concerned, reflect the sentiment of the people of this State. He was chosen to the Senatorial office by the State Rights men of the State, and the veriest tyro in the school of South Carolina politics knows that the doctrines and counsel he uttered on that memorable occasion meets the fullest condemnation from every Southern Rights Man in South Carolina. Whatever influence, therefore, he may have, (if he has any,) or the politics of the *Advertiser* does not, in any sense, create it the organ of the political sentiment of this State."

Senator Douglas writes to the Maine Democracy, in reply to an invitation to speak in that State:

Your letter informs me of the action of the members of the State Committee, appointed by the State Convention which assembled at Bangor on the 30th ult., whereby the invitation of their predecessors to me was ratified, and a "Sub-Committee of seven appointed to make the necessary arrangements" for my visit, if the invitation should be accepted.

These proceedings of the authorized agents of the Democracy of Maine fill me with profound gratitude, and nothing but an imperative sense of duty which I owe to others could prevent an acceptance of the invitation which they have so generously tendered me. My private letter to you, under date of the 12th inst., informed you of the delicate health of my family, and expressed the fear that it would be impossible, under such circumstances, for me to leave them during the next month—August—when the State Committee require my services. A formal reply to the invitation of the Committee was purposely withheld in the hope that I might, after all, be enabled to accept it, as was, and still is, my cordial wish. My family physician now advises me that it would be highly imprudent for me to make the contemplated visit, and requires me to remain with my family, whose health has been, and is, such as to render our usual residence at Chicago during the recess of Congress impracticable.

I have read the resolutions adopted by your recent State Convention with the liveliest satisfaction. The Democracy of Maine have planted themselves firmly on the great principle of Popular Sovereignty, and, if they fight the battle manfully, as I am confident they will, success will crown their efforts. The odds are against them, I admit; but they can be and will be overcome by vigorous, energetic political action. Let them go into the contest with stout hearts and strong arms, resolved to win, and if they do not rout their opponents they will so cripple them at least that they will put a Democratic triumph in Maine in 1860, beyond contingency or dispute. I am, with the highest respect, very truly yours, S. A. DOUGLAS.

Mr. Forsyth, in the Mobile *Register*, is the chief spokesman of that faction in the South which indorses the morality and necessity of the African Slave-trade. A leading article in his paper of the 9th August discusses the relative morality of the traffic, argues that the horrors of the middle passage arise from the concealment to which those engaged in the trade are compelled to resort; and proceeds to defend piracy in a perfectly straightforward and business-like style. We make one or two choice extracts from this choice article

"Both in ethics and in law the criminality of an act depends on the intent, and on its abstract rightfulness. If a physician, with all due care and exercise of skill, administers a drug which instead of curing determines death, he is absolved by his conscience and by the law of man. Yet, if a man, while engaged in a felonious undertaking, kills another, though that killing be accidental, it is deemed murder in ethics and in law. It has never been thought an abstract wrong to bring emigrants from Europe to these shores, though unutterable misery has often attended this bringing; hence the law applied itself to the mitigation of the evils, but did not interdict immigration. Many pursuits, among them some of the most indispensable, peculiarly expose the human frame and human life to serious perils. Toe working in certain metals is known to produce incurable diseases; our common place phosphorus matches are pronounced at the expense of life and health; the delicate laces which ladies prize so highly, cost the perpetual dimness or total blindness of almost a majority of the young eyes devoted to that task. There is, perhaps, no mechanical pursuit which has not its peculiar risks of accident, its peculiar disease, or danger to the physical system. The painter's colic would, however, be a poor argument for the prohibition of that trade; so would the liability of masons to fall from scaffoldings be against the building of houses. No percentage of deaths among seafaring men could be an argument for the suppression of the sailor's vocation. What are called the liberal professions form no exceptions. The risks of the physician or clergyman only conclude his humane calling. Toe missionary, encountering chances of peril tenfold those of the most forward soldier on the bloodiest battle-field, is esteemed a martyr, and those that send him feel themselves engaged in a Heaven-blessed work.

We allege these illustrations—and they will suggest to every mind countless others—not as affording in every instance an exact parallel to the African Slave trade, but to show that the abstract morality of every human action must decide the weight and importance of any objection that can be urged against it."

Again, Mr. Forsyth says:

"Africa's principal commodity has always been slaves—thousands of years ago merchants brought them across the Sahara to the Mediterranean; they were an important article of trade on the Red Sea; and every child knows from the *Arabian Nights* that African slaves were common in the East from time immemorial. If we take the objectors' own figures for the value of the palm-oil, it is a pitiful sum in itself, and becomes absolutely ridiculous when compared to the value of the products of civilization which Africa would receive in exchange for the slaves we might buy of her. Something too is said about the labors of the missionary that would be interfered with. The very reverse can be demonstrated; but we content ourselves with the admitted fact, that as the result of all the money and heroic lives spent since the days of Vasco de Gama, there are not now in all Negro Africa one hundred thousand professing Christians. To this fact, which we state not rashly, we contrast four millions of the black race, most of whom are members of Christian churches or more or less influenced by their teachings, and all of whom live under the benign influence of Christianity."

The Ohio Anti-Slavery Convention, which met at Columbus last week, adopted resolutions denunciatory of the Fugitive Slave law, exhorting the clergy to preach against the sin of Slavery, and indorsing the action of the Oberlin rescuers. It was also determined to employ a lecturer to canvass the State, and, if possible, to establish a newspaper organ. The meeting was largely attended.

Letter from the Hon. F. W. Pickens on Popular Sovereignty.

We are permitted to publish the following extract of a very interesting letter from our Representative at the St. Petersburgh Court, the Hon. F. W. Pickens, of South Carolina:

You give a gloomy view of affairs among our friends. You speak of the South not being liberal enough. I know not what you refer to, but my own opinion is, that at this juncture in our affairs things ought not to be pushed to an extreme either North or South. The extreme and revolutionary ground taken by a large party North, has necessarily driven the South, or a portion of it, to take extreme ground in defence. Mr. Sawaad declared that Free and Slave States could not exist in one Union—either the Slave States must become free, or the Free States become slave, &c. Now all know that the Free States never can become Slave States, and of course such a declaration by an authorized leader of the great popular party North, is nothing more or less than a declaration of extermination or subjugation, and is a direct war upon the Federal Union. Yet the majority at the North seem to sustain him. I think it an error, and am glad that but few persons South assume that there must be Congressional legislation in advance to protect Slavery by law in the new Territories. It is by no means a demand of the South. For legislation involves discretion and deliberation, and that gives jurisdiction in Congress over the whole matter. And yet if popular sovereignty, in a people of a Territory, gives a Territorial legislature the right to declare, before they are a State, in what property shall consist and in what it shall not consist, then "popular sovereignty" gives them more power than Congress itself has, for it is the Constitution alone that can declare that. To declare this, is the highest exercise of sovereign power, and can emanate alone from the original law of society, made as a compact by a people or peoples, in convention assembled. There is no such thing as "popular sovereignty," except as expressed through forms of law, unless in cases of revolution; then it becomes a great national right, inherent in action. "Popular sovereignty," in habitual ordinary legislation assuming jurisdiction over property, is mob law. A territorial legislature has no "popular sovereignty" in any sense. There is no such thing even as the sovereignty of the people of the United States; but there is such a thing as the sovereignty of the *people of the States*—as ascertained and expressed through the States. There is no sovereignty in the Government of the United States, for it is the creature of the Constitution, which is a compact between real sovereigns. What proves this is, that there is no power to alter or add to that compact, except through three-fourths of the States themselves in separate Conventions assembled—and these States can even abolish the Government, and make a new Government entirely. There is sovereign power, and this is the sovereignty of the United States. There is no power in the Government of the United States to create even a freehold and the grant of land in the new States or Territories, only vests a freehold by the Government as the agent and trustee of the conjoined sovereignty of the States by special compact, giving the Government power "to make all needful rules and regulations as to the public territory," &c. The people of a Territory are in a chrysalis state, and the very term "Territory" shows it, for it is not a State. A State is not *population alone*; but it is boundary, land, water, location, eminent domain, organic and fixed law—fundamental and incependent right. All this is in the idea of a State. Population legislating against property before the community have made a compact and organic law to give them the attributes of a State, is a solecism. That popular sovereignty which looks to the people as the original source of all power—a great, inherent and inalienable right to be exercised in the last resort, on great occasions, to vindicate the liberties and the power of a people when there has been oppression, or to create and make a new government—is a great right, and lies as the basis of American Independence. But popular sovereignty to be exercised in habitual and daily legislation by the people assembled, is full of confusion and impracticable. All mere legislative assemblies are derivative, and in no point of view have they any popular sovereignty. There is no power in Congress to create a State—that is an emanation of sovereignty and belongs to the people in Convention—and in that Convention, making a State, they can give the powers and forms of a State. The only power Congress has is in these words, "New States may be admitted by the Congress into the Union," which pre-supposes the State created, and under the power given from the States in the compact of Union, which allows Congress to make all "needful rules and regulations" respecting the Territory, &c., &c. They can confer the right on the people within certain boundaries or their Territories to assemble, under certain regulations, to form a State, and if it has a "Republican form," and does not violate the "needful rules and regulations which Congress has prescribed beforehand in the "Territory," then they are bound to admit it, and have no right to look *de hors* the record making the State. This is all the power they have, and there is nothing short of an original organic law of *any State* that can say, in what property *shall* consist, or in what it shall *not consist*. "Popular Sovereignty" or "Squatter Sovereignty," for any such purpose is revolutionary, and assumes rights in a state of nature, and leads directly to confusion and conflict. And so, too, does any jurisdiction in Congress so declare in advance, in what property shall consist or not consist amongst a people of a Territory previous to their becoming a State. This belongs to the Federal Constitution, and to be expounded by the Federal Judiciary in "all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution," and in the very terms of the compact itself. It must be a "case" arising between "meum and teum," and on an issue presented in Court. Any other doctrine confers upon legislation what belongs to the Constitution alone, and will lead to confusion, and a dangerous assumption of legislative discretion and power. Hence the wisdom of Clayton's amendment to the bill for the organization or acquisition of the territories from Mexico, which left that *precise* power to the jurisdiction of the Federal Court, and in which Mr. Calhoun himself acquiesced. The Federal Constitution *proprio vigore* covers all Federal territories, and alone defines in what property shall or shall not consist; and any attempt by mere population alone to assume jurisdiction while a Territory is usurpation and revolution, and involves a solecism in constitutional law. What proves that the Constitution *proprio vigore* covers all United States territory of every kind is that clause which defines treason and how it shall be proved, and limits the punishment even. No act of Congress can change or enlarge it, or carry out the Constitution more specifically on that most important of all questions, than the instrument does itself. The Constitution is itself the law, and federal officers can only enforce its provisions in every particular as long as it is a Territory of the United States. And what is property and what is not property belongs to that instrument, also as much as the definition and punishment of treason. Both belong to sovereign power, and it is usurpation in anything below to assume such power. Under the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, the South ought to be satisfied; and if, in a Territory, an issue is made as to property in any shape, or if indirect regulations are made, intended to destroy or take away right in property as recognized by the Federal Constitution, then let the courts under federal jurisdiction decide the issue. Federal officers and federal courts must give protection, and if not then it is revolutionary and beyond reason or law, and cannot be provided for in advance—for our whole system rests upon the supposition that the Constitution is the supreme law, and after that fails in a proper issue made under it, then arises the question as to expediency of an appeal to arms at present, whatever other "regulations" may be necessary in Congress to protect any property in any "Territory," might well be left in abeyance, to be decided by the exigency as it arises. So, too, the loose locus of "popular sovereignty" ought to be left out of any issue; for, in fact, it has no constitutional or definite meaning. Our whole system is a system of regulated liberty, well defined by chartered rights, and when we travel beyond that, we get into the regions of theory, and there is no human tribunal to decide where the *right* is. The only great rule of right is the fundamental law of the land. Anything else one man has as much right to advance and claim as another, and, in fact, is itself revolutionary. I hope our friends on both sides will see the wisdom and patriotism of healing the bitterness that exists, and the light of truth will clear up all divisions, and bring us together as a band of brothers for the great contest in 1860. It will require consummate statesmanship and disinterested patriotism to save our party, and, with it, to save the Constitution and the Union.

I have written you this fully because you brought to my attention our difficulties, and it seemed to gratify my answering, particularly as off in this distant land I have been able to consider the questions involved in the bitter partisan contests of the day. Excuse me if I have intruded, and be pleased to answer me as soon as you can, and let me know what you think of the above, for I have seen nothing in any of the descriptions that embraces the ideas I have here attempted to develop to you. I was in Congress and spoke—then a very young man, only 26 years old—on the admission of Michigan, and entertained the same views. I differed in that vote from Mr. Calhoun, and thought Congress had no right to deny the admission of Michigan because she had allowed persons not naturalized to vote, because I thought them, as I do now, the qualifications of voters, or the right to vote, belongs to State or local authority alone, and is only limited by that clause of the Constitution which prescribes that those shall be allowed to vote, who are allowed in a State to vote for the most popular branch of the Legislature thereof. The Hon. R. J. Walker has a mind eminently qualified to investigate these abstract views of sovereignty, &c., and I feel sure he would agree with the views expressed above. He has a high and comprehensive genius, and I recollect once we had a full conversation on sovereignty and sovereign power, in which we exactly agreed. When I was first a member of our Legislature in 1833, I wrote a report from the Committee on Federal Relations, on allegiance and sovereignty—in which I took the ground of sovereignty being undivided—and consequently allegiance, &c., &c. This was the reason why my attention and reflection were so eagerly turned to these abstract questions. But enough. I know I am writing to one who comprehends any thing.

Very respectfully and truly, yours,

F. W. PICKENS.

To George N. Sanders, New-York.

Closing of Union Park.

New-York, Saturday, Aug. 13, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: As Editors are supposed to know everything, and have, generally, a willing disposition to communicate information on all topics of public interest, I would respectfully ask if there is any ordinance of the Common Council requiring the closing of the gates of Union Park at 9 o'clock P. M.? It seems quite absurd that the Park of a great Metropolitan City should be closed at the very hour, during these delightful Summer evenings, when its weary citizens are craving to enjoy it. There has been a good deal of ridicule heaped upon the Bostonians for their ordinance imposing a fine upon any person smoking a cigar in the streets of that goodly city, but I think they could turn the laugh upon us if they knew that we locked up our Park at the time little children are put to bed. It is quite amusing to see, as I have seen, the people driven out at the hour of nine, like a flock of sheep. EARNEST INQUIRER.

The Saguenay—A Word to Travelers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Several parties who have just returned from a journey upon that wonderful stream, the *Saguenay*, deem it but just that those who may succeed them be advised as to the necessary preparations for the jaunt.

The boat is of very moderate size and limited accommodations, but provided with very obliging and capable officers, who, it is to be regretted, have no permission to supply the vessel with the comforts expected.

The table is shamefully neglected. Our beef was of the rough pieces, mutton passable, veal hardly desirable; these, with very salt ham and tongues fresh potatoes and carrots, you have the usual bill of fare—no eggs, chickens or fish, (we had a few eggs and a half dozen chickens *one day*,) and, strange as it may seem, ice very scarce, so that we were compelled to drink water without it.

And yet, gentlemen who joined the vessel at the landings informed us that fish, chickens, eggs, fresh butter, berries and vegetables of all kinds were to be had at those places for about half the cost of the same supplies at Quebec or Montreal.

Parties should rely upon their own supplies, or postpone the trip until the enterprise shall fall into other hands. One small steamer showed a Purser's account of over $1,200 received for 54 hours.

Victims of Opium.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 3d inst., on "The Alarming Increase of Suicides," you very truly remark that among other causes, the use of opium has a powerful tendency to bring about this truly alarming state of things. But, Sir, there are a great many persons who have become slaves to this pernicious practice who have had no hand in bringing it upon themselves, and they of course should be entitled to our sympathy. I refer to those who have had this fatal drug administered to them in its various forms by their *physician or some kind friend*, while on the bed of affliction, to alleviate intolerable pain or some distress of body, by which means they become habituated to its use, and it is almost death for them to be deprived of it. Several of this class have come under my own observation, and I have no doubt there are hundreds who would gladly give up this baneful habit, could they but find a remedy, or have some plan suggested whereby they could do so without experiencing the great nervous suffering attendant upon suddenly relinquishing its use without any substitute or remedy I have taken the liberty to send you these few lines trusting that your well-known sympathy for suffering humanity will induce you to insert this in your excellent and widely-circulated paper. Hoping that it may bring forth a response from some of our wise medical or scientific savans on this subject, as I believe there has never been any effectual remedy found or plan suggested for this alarming and increasing habit, that is sending thousands to a worse than drunkard's grave.

Yours, truly,

A CONSTANT READER OF THE TIMES.

The Connecticut Boundary Commissioners.

Gov. Morgan has appointed Isaac Platt, of Dutchess, Thomas B. Carroll, of Rensselaer

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1859.

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Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Persia*, hence for Liverpool will close at the New York Post-office to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 8 o'clock A. M.

☞ J. P. Pope, Fall River, Mass., will supply those who want the Daily, Semi-Weekly, Weekly, or the California Times. Can be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The screw-steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool on the 3d inst., and Queenstown on the 4th, arrived at this port yesterday. A brief abstract of her news, which is one day later than that by the *Vanderbilt*, was forwarded by telegraph from Cape Race, and published in the Times of Saturday morning. The disarmament of the French naval forces was proceeding with vigor. The Army continued its passage through Turin, and the troops were constantly arriving at Marseilles *en route* to Paris. The Australian mails had arrived at Marseilles, and brought intelligence that gold ships were on the way to England with 105,832 ounces of gold. A dispatch from Melbourne, published in the London *Times*, states that the Chinese in Australia were organizing a resistance to the £4 resident tax. The building-trade strike in London was becoming very formidable. A demonstration had taken place in Hyde Park, which was attended by several thousand workmen, caused by the determination of the masters to shut their establishments against all those who acted in combination. The proceedings were of a most uncompromising character.

We publish this morning an interesting letter from the Hon F. W. Pickens, of South Carolina, our Minister at St. Petersburgh, to Mr. George N. Sanders, on Popular Sovereignty and other political topics.

The President, yesterday, appointed Professor Alexander Dimitry, present translator of the State Department, to the Central American Mission.

The boy Credan, implicated in the burning of the building of the Massachusetts State Reform School at Westboro', Mass., has made a full disclosure of all the circumstances attending the transaction. He asserts that other boys were concerned in the crime, and he has disclosed their names. It seems that the act had been contemplated for some time, and the combustible material with which the fire was set in the ventilator, had been conveyed from the chair factory in the pockets of Credan.

The Richmond Grays, now on a visit to this City, were the guests of the civic authorities yesterday. Escorted by two companies of the Seventh Regiment, Committees of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, and a deputation from the Ten Governors, they made the tour of "the islands," and proceeded thence to West Point, from which they returned late at night, exceedingly pleased with the events of the day.

The rowing regatta which took place at Staten Island, yesterday, attracted some five or six thousand persons. Two or three steamboats made excursions to the Narrows, carrying large crowds, and the ferry boats to and from the island went full each way throughout the afternoon. There were three races, the prizes ranging from one hundred to twenty dollars. In the third race of four-oared boats, *Dan Bryant*, (No. 1,) won the first prize of one hundred dollars.

The Court-martial on Maj Cross was concluded yesterday, as far as the published proceedings are concerned. Maj. Cross submitted some documentary evidence of the high esteem in which he had been held as a public officer, and a written defence was read for him by W. B. B. Cross, Esq., of Washington.

No satisfactory explanation has yet been given of the new flavor of the Croton, but the Commissioners make a visit to the source of the supply today to investigate the cause. It is so evidently a swampy flavor, that there can hardly be a question that the flavor is owing to a greater quantity of swamp water being used than usual. For some cause or other, there has been less of spring water than ordinary, and that the taste complained of is not caused by any foreign substance is evident from the circumstance that the water is more clear than usual, and deposits hardly any sediment.

The counsel for Dr. Ellis, held upon various charges of obtaining goods on false pretences, yesterday applied for and obtained a writ of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*, taking his case into the Supreme Court for review.

The *habeas corpus* case of Mrs. Haggarty, who charges the Rev. Dr. Cummings, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church in Twenty-eighth-street, with the abduction of her son Francis, came up for hearing yesterday, before Justice Ingraham, of the Supreme Court. The testimony of the petitioner and of another son of hers was taken, and the hearing was adjourned to Thursday next.

Yesterday Cotton was heavy. Sales 800 bales. Flour was much cheaper, and Wheat was also lower, yet neither was actively sought after. Corn attracted more attention at improved prices. Sugars were in fair request. Linseed Oil and the better qualities of Resin were in better demand. Coffee, Provisions, Rice, Tallow, Hides, Leather, Metals and Fish were very moderately dealt in. The Freight engagements were restricted.

Counting Without New-York.—In Governor Wise's letter to Bernard Donelly he managed to blunder upon one sensible remark,—that in which he represents himself as counting without this State when engaged in the enumeration of his Presidential chickens. New-York will in no contingency vote for him, and by acknowledging that patent truth from the start he saves himself much subsequent disappointment. The vote of the Empire State in 1860 is, at best, somewhat uncertain, and depends upon contingencies which cannot be foreseen. Such, if we mistake not, is felt to be the case by the well-informed leaders of all parties. We do not, of course, here allude to politicians and journals whose recognized vocation it is to boast and shout and admit no possibility of defeat. These have their uses, but counsel and the development of truth are not within the scope of their activities. Our reference is to the men who perform the head-work of parties, who direct their movements, and who never wittingly deceive themselves, however frequently they may perform that agreeable service for their friends.

Republican journals abroad are wont to speak of New-York as absolutely certain for the nominee of the Republicans next year, no matter who he may be, or who his opponent. Now it will be conceded that the State is more likely to vote for the Republican than for the Democratic candidate; but that result may be changed by events quite possible to happen. New-York did not give a majority for Fremont, she fell some forty thousand short of it. Most of the men who voted in 1856 are alive still, and they have not materially changed in their sentiments or convictions. There may, of course, very well be a union of the Opposition as against the Democracy; and until events are further developed it will be safe for all the Republican organs to "count without New-York."

The Central American Mission.

The country must have been overjoyed with the announcement, flashed yesterday by telegraph from Washington to all parts of the Union, that "the Administration regards the position of affairs in Central America as of great importance under existing circumstances." It was comforting to hear that the President had at last discovered that the interests of the United States in Central America are worthy of attention and consideration.

Many persons had almost begun, perhaps, to despair of any change for the better in our relations with these important countries, while the protector of Mr. Mirabeau Lamar and the friend of the illustrious Bowlin continued to potter over foreign affairs in the laboratory of the White House.

The tidings that a prophet was at last to descend and touch these dry bones into life, were therefore welcomed with impatient delight by all who can appreciate the greatness of the stake we have in this quarter of the world. Mr. Caleb Cushing was first designated as the chosen regenerator of our Isthmian diplomacy. That a better man, wiser, more calm, more judicial in the temper of his mind, more humanely patriotic, might have been selected, few would deny; but Mr. Cushing, with all his faults, towered so high above the average appointees of the Administration that his nomination would have been cordially received on every side. Mr. Cushing, however, declined the proffered honor—if indeed it were ever really proffered him—and we were thrown back again into the abyss of conjecture. Perhaps, after all, Bowlin was our destiny; perhaps the "roving diplomatist," whom Palmerston fears, and British Consul Brown, of Genoa, so wofully misused.

Mr. Buchanan has set our minds at rest. He has laid his hand upon the one man in all the land of whom no one but himself could ever possibly have imagined that he would be called to fill a "position of great importance, under existing circumstances," in the diplomacy of America. He has appointed Mr. Alexander Dimitry, at present Translator in the Foreign-office at Washington, to the post of American Minister in Central America. Mr. Dimitry, we believe is a Greek by origin, and a Democrat by profession of political faith. He probably speaks the Spanish language, in which respect he has the illustrious Bowlin at a disadvantage; and we have no reason for supposing that he will imitate the lotus-eating Lamar, by falling asleep on the public quays at Managua, with his dispatches tumbling out of his pocket. The President has exercised more than his usual shrewdness in securing a representative so negatively admirable. He has not commonly been so fortunate or so discerning. Let no one quarrel with this last effort of the wisdom which protects our happy country on the ground that some American statesman of proved capacity might have been intrusted with looking after American interests in this important position of affairs. The policy and action of the United States Government in Central America during the past few years have not been of a nature to inspire ambitions men with a wish to serve their country in that part of the world. What could an American statesman hope to achieve in Central America with Mr. Buchanan at his back in Washington? What has been actually accomplished since Mr. Buchanan was lifted into power?

As a most advantageous route to our Pacific possessions, the Nicaragua Transit, one would think, was of sufficient importance to meet some attention from a patriotic Government; but the famous Transit imbroglio is as far from arrangement as ever. Our citizens have serious claims against Costa Rica and Nicaragua, but they have never been redressed; and our notorious failures to negotiate a treaty have brought us into contempt, (we had almost said,) and certainly into disrepute with these same miserable States, whose offences we can so graciously pardon even to the ninety-ninth time. Our blunders and mismanagement in Central America owe their origin chiefly to the fact that this country has never been properly represented there. While European Powers could afford to send enlightened statesmen on a mission which they consider of some political and commercial importance, the greatest American Power has been intrusting its interests and its honor to the Mirabeau Lamars—as incapable of guarding those interests as they were of taking care of themselves or their dispatches.

This, the President's latest appointment, is in perfect keeping with all his views of foreign policy and all his theory of domestic administration.

French Emigration.

If the prosperity of a nation is to be gauged at all by the indisposition which its inhabitants show to quitting its shores, France may certainly claim to be regarded as the most fortunate of States. The Ministry of the Interior at Paris has just issued its annual report of the emigration from the Empire, for the twelve months ending July 1, 1859. In all that time the total of French subjects who left their native soil to seek a new home, was 13,813. Of this number 9,004 went beyond the French dominions, 4,809 taking up their abode in Algiers. We shall be surprised if the American census of 1860 does not show us a heavier movement of our native population during the same time, from the New-England States into the unsettled territories west of the Mississippi. In comparison with the tide which sets outward from the British Islands, and the German States, this French efflux is still more inconsiderable, and may fairly be described as a mere rivulet. During the same year, 1858–59, indeed, the German emigrants going westward through a single French port, have largely outnumbered the whole French emigration from all parts of the Empire.

It is not easy to establish an accurate estimate of the whole German exodus; but the accurate statistics of the British blue-books give us ample means for appreciating the enormous difference between the outflow of the British and of French population. In 1857, for instance, the emigrants of English birth alone from England amounted to 78,560, against 18,809 French emigrants from France. The Three Kingdoms furnished a total of 181,051, and Scotland alone, from her scanty three millions, poured a larger contribution into the colonizing service of civilization than France from her vast population.

A decided falling off is observable in the French emigration of 1859 from that of the previous years 1857-8; a falling off amounting to 4,926 souls. This diminution is attributable to the combined action of several causes. In the first place, the French harvests in 1858 were far better than in 1857, and as closely do the population of France cling to her soil, so minute are her agricultural subdivisions, that a very slight reduction in the supplies yielded by the earth is sufficient to affect instantly and emphatically the well-being of the nation, and so to determine a stronger or slighter tendency towards the promises of the untried foreign world.

Then the commercial crisis of 1857, by shaking the faith of Europeans in the resources of the new world, from which that crisis began its destructive cycle, and from which it borrowed its name, served to check the tendency of French, as well as of all other European emigration, at least towards North America. While the decline in French emigration to the United States, between July, 1858, and July, 1859, amounted to more than 1,200, the decline for the same period in the French emigration to South America was but a little more than 700; although the difference between the average amounts of the emigration in each of these directions amounts to little more than 100 in our favor. The Italian war, too, has doubtless played its part in this direction, by stimulating a demand for labor to fill the vacancies caused by the withdrawal of vast bodies of able and vigorous men into the ranks of the army. It is probable that the interruption of French trade and commerce, which, in consequence of the unsettled state of public affairs, has by no means counterbalanced this influence. For the extent of that interruption, as is proved by the half yearly report of the Ministry of Commerce, also just published in France, has been greatly exaggerated. The essential general prosperity of the French people is at this moment unquestionably greater than it was at the end of July, 1858, notwithstanding the facts that the crops of that year were singularly abundant, and that the nation has since passed through the sharp trial of the most colossal war waged since Waterloo. The proofs indeed which France has given since January, 1859, of the elastic extent of her internal resources are equally startling and interesting; and the appearance of the official documents which will make possible an accurate analysis and appreciation of the great economical phenomena of the year in France will be awaited by statisticians with unusual curiosity.

The Great London Strike.

There was a time in the history of modern Christendom when the association of skilled artisans into bodies bound together by a community of interests and of occupation was essential to the protection of the working classes, from the tyranny of capital and of military force. The guilds of the Middle Ages were so many organizations of skill and industry for self-defence, against the pressure of feudal insolence or despotic interference. They were the pillars of that municipal independence, which kept the principles of social liberty alive, down to our own later days.

But there is no good thing that may not turn to evil, as we are taught to believe that there is no evil thing out of which good may not be sooner or later wrought. And the workmen's guilds of feudal Europe became in time the instruments of oppression and the obstacles to progress. Through them the earliest inventors were forced to fight their way to recognition. Through them the legislation of modern Europe was perverted into a legislation for special classes and special interests; and the worst forms of what was long falsely called "protection to industry," came through them into being. The button-makers of England induced Parliament to defend the rights of brass buttons by making all other buttons illegal. Parliament clothed the magistrates of Spitalfields with authority to fix the wages of silk-weavers, and distributed its power throughout the kingdom to regulate through nominal associations the natural movements of capital and of labor. On the Continent the rule of the guilds has never relaxed its supremacy. It yearly drives the German workmen in hordes upon our shores to escape its crushing tyranny.

The dangers which the guild was originally so strong to ward off, having passed away, that which was a beneficent has gradually become a paralyzing and a fatal influence.

In our own days the growing strength of capital has evoked the principles of the guild into a new activity, all the more formidable that it is irregular, spasmodic and unconsecrated by the ideas of permanence and of interdependence among its members. The modern "strike" aims to be to capital what the guild was to feudal force. But so radically different are the circumstances in which these new combinations have arisen, from those of the ancient guild, that the "strike" has rapidly degenerated from a guarantee of rights to the laborer into a tyranny over his actions of the most irresponsible character. We have seen this fatal institution attempted, with modifications more or less significant, to be established from time to time in our own country. But it has never assumed with us the full proportions of wrong and folly of which it is inherently capable; and our people will, therefore, do well to bestow their attention for a moment upon its perfect development in the great "strike" of the London builders, now pending on the other side of the Atlantic.

There are about sixty thousand skilled laborers employed in the building trade of the giant metropolis. When, to this number, their mere rude, unskilled assistants are added, the London force of the whole trade can hardly be supposed to be over-estimated by Lord Brougham at ninety thousand men. These men, with their families, represent, according to the best theory of statistics, more than three hundred thousand human beings, a total nearly equal to the population of the City of Philadelphia. The wages of these men average about seven dollars per week, making an income equal, when we take into consideration the superior cheapness of the essentials of living in London, to nearly twice the same amount in New-York, and these wages are paid to them for fifty-eight hours of labor a week; the London builders working ten hours a day every day in the week, excepting on Saturday, when they work but eight hours and a half. With this state of things it is averred the mass of the trade, comparing their condition with that of their fellow-subjects, are satisfied; especially as the steady tendency of wages—and especially of builders' wages—in London, for the last ten years, has been to a rise. For nearly all of these men and their families, regular occupation is of course necessary, not for comfort only, but for their very existence; and an arbitrary decree of the government, forbidding them or any of them to accept work offered to them would be justly regarded as an intolerable interference with their private human rights.

Such an arbitrary decree has now been issued not by the English Government, not by any regularly-constituted and responsible authority in the State, but by a mysterious oligarchy sprung up among themselves; by a Venetian council of agitators, who have suddenly assumed the absolute power of a "strike." A small number of men, having acquired or simply seized the right to be heard by their fellows, have issued their edict commanding all the builders in London to stand still; all their wives and children to starve; the whole machinery of this vast and complicated machinery to come to a pause until the employers of this army of laborers shall concede a change of wages, by striking off one hour in ten for the work of their men.

These men have their "Board of Managers," their "Secretary," their whole organization of officers, salaried by the poor, hard-working mechanics in whose name they profess to be acting. They are in fact a despotism, constituted no one knows how, obeyed no one knows why, intending no one knows what. In the sacred name of Labor they are trampling under foot the inherent right of every man to dispose of his own labor as he shall see occasion and opportunity. In the name of Liberty, they are setting on foot all the enginery of intimidation, corruption, bribery and violence, to compel the workingmen of their trade into the course of action upon which they themselves have decided. The immediate fruits of their movement are already appearing in great positive suffering, in vast popular meetings of hungry and excited men, who will be the easy tools of any fanatic or of any villain who may choose to use them. Grave men in Parliament take the mischief up. The Press deplores and discusses it. The builders, meanwhile, and their families starve and madden. Can it be wondered at that with such examples before them of the facility with which the catch-words of freedom can be made the snares to lead great masses of men headlong into the mercy of a vulgar tyranny, the true friends of popular rights in England should stand abashed and confounded before the arguments of social prescription and of political skepticism? Democracy in the Old World, as in the New, has no enemy half so formidable as its own misguided self.

College Progress.

To the question, "What knowledge is of most worth?" says the *Westminster Review*, "the uniform reply is—Science. This is the verdict on all counts." We have already published the admirable article in which that philosophical Quarterly argues the question, and arrives irresistibly at its conclusion that for self preservation, gaining a livelihood, the due discharge of parental functions, and the interpretation of natural life, the most important knowledge is Science; and, a point apparently still more difficult to prove, that for purposes of discipline, intellectual, moral and religious, it is the most efficient study. Radical as this doctrine seems, we believe that not only will the world receive it, but that in the higher institutions of learning in our own land it has already come into acceptance, and our Colleges, shocked as they may be to have the fact stated concerning them, are acting upon that faith. Twenty years ago, few of our Colleges had more than one or two men to deliver the lectures and guide the studies of pupils in the whole circle of natural sciences. They dosed out sparsely their physics, as if only by the kind permission of metaphysics, thrust in their meagre chemical experiments, and brief lectures on geology, as if an apology were due to the dead languages for the intrusion. The latter were encouraged, the former tolerated. It was by devotion to the latter that scholars were to be made, honors won, and *Alma Mater* glorified. All this has been changed, but so gradually, and only on the compulsion of a slowly-changing public sentiment, that we still hear the complaint that the Colleges are busy as ever teaching only the literature of a dead language, and ignoring the fact that this is the nineteenth century, with a living language and a live world enjoying its light. If any one doubts the change, let him consult the "catalogues," or take a turn during the holidays among the scores of Colleges whose commencements our columns have lately been heavy with. Of almost every one, its first boast is its collections of minerals, its cabinet of specimens, its apparatus, philosophical, astronomical and chemical. The Professors who are first mentioned on the list are they who are chasing the comets, raking new asteroids into the scope of vision, spending their leisure in geological surveys, and in their laboratories making new combinations for the use of artists, agriculturists, and mechanics. The Greek and Latin Professors, of old, were always impressing upon their pupils the absolute necessity of keeping up their classics on going out into the world. If there was any virtue in their study except that, by detaining their attention away from all practical and living topics for four years, when the string was let loose, the hungry mind whizzed further away from all such entities and quiddities into practical life, than it otherwise would have done, the advice was as needful as it was salutary. For so remote are all studies that engage young men when they emerge as baccalaureates from those that occupied them under the old college *régime*, that it required all the influence of most esteemed advisers to maintain in the graduate a speaking acquaintance with, or the faintest relish for his old loves. In College he learned that the sacred sisters that were to watch over his future career of usefulness, were the Languages, Mathematics and Metaphysics. Ushered out, his first order was, "to the right about face," and precious little does he see of his promised guardians henceforth. But if the professor of geology were to exhort his student to jealously take heed that he lose not his fondness in after life for the story of mother Earth, he would as much waste words as if he entreated him tenderly to love roast beef and forget not how nourishing is bread. Whatever or however practical his future pursuits, he never treads out of a path that is not paved or rough with the topics of his past study. Loitering in an August day under the shade of a boulder, flinging pebbles from the beach into the sea, or rushing breathless down the street to be in before banking hours close, he is always among his specimens. The Chemical Professor who has once got into his pupil's head the principles of his science, may safely trust to the perpetually-recurring reactions and combinations presenting themselves in the processes of surrounding nature to keep them there. The Botanist safely foregoes his injunction to keep posted in the science of vegetable nature, for every growing grain in his pupil's field, or flower in his door-yard, the rose in his buttonhole and the cabbage in his market-basket, will put on the injunction and enforce it. And the young Physiologist, grounded in the lecture-room in the laws of life, must lay down his own life to be rid of the reminders and prompters of his early lessons. As a mere matter of policy, it was wise in the Colleges to lay out their curriculum around science as a centre. They now have the honor to lead their Alumni up to the threshold of the temple they are to dwell in, not as of old, after four years restraint in an atmosphere redolent of ancient odors, to open the door upon a world of living beauty, its air fresh and untasted, and the "Hill of Science" as steep and as distant as when they long ago sat down in the enchanted castle. The older Alumni of the Colleges look back upon them with a grave though tender suspicion that their dear mother cheated them out of four very good years of their lives. The younger ones rush back to her arms with lips full of gratitude for the good guidance she furnished them.

Meanwhile, the Professor is no longer the near-sighted, thin-faced and clean-shaven man, in rusty black, that he was. Now he wears a beard, drives possibly a fast horse, is discovering gold-diggings, indicating new mines, and pointing out to capitalists the wealth of unannounced coal measures. The change has been wrought by the spirit of the age, and no argument of scholastic zeal, or rare old learning, dreading that its occupation's gone, can undo it.

Schools, Private and Public.

Our people are proud of the present of our Common School system, and hopeful of its future as well. Though no sensible man will blink the truth that the management of this system in New-York City has fallen too often into the hands of irresponsible, venal and corrupt men; though the real estate of the School Fund has to pay toll to light-fingered Commissioners, and taxes to swindling trustees; though our boasted inspections are in many cases a dreary farce, and our vaunted course of instruction a too exclusive scheme for developing the memory, to the sad neglect of every other mental faculty; yet, with all its glaring faults, the system is grounded in sound policy, and is capable of infinite good for young Americans. Its actual faults are just grievous enough to stimulate the friends of universal education to a stricter watch over details; to provoke them to descend to the unpleasant work of primary meetings, and to exert all honest appliances for rescuing from the hands of licentious trustees and avaricious commissioners, the most important interest which "good men" have suffered to slip out of their own control. But if our Public Schools were infinitely better than they are, if their enemies could not say with truth that they waste weeks of their pupil's time in preparation for the vain display of vulgar receptions, stimulating exhibitions, and all manner of idle trumpery; if their friends were not obliged to confess with more misgivings than they care to manifest, that in many schools greater attention is given to the form than to the substance; and that in some which stand highest in popular favor, greater efforts are devoted to proving that the children of the richest citizen can be nowhere better cared for, than to kindling the latent tastes and developing the unawakened curiosity of the children of the more dangerous classes, there still would exist and flourish private schools—the necessity for them would be scarcely less urged than now it is. In theory the Public School system covers all the ground. It takes the children of paupers and of merchant princes alike, fits them by its democratic communion and impartialities for graduation to the Free Academy or College, and thence in turn leads them with an equal hand across the threshhold of the professional school, or to the apprentice's bench. But practically there always has been, and probably there always will be a wide territory over which the private school alone can extend its sway. The parent never should surrender to any teacher, however accomplished or admirable in character and in intellect, the entire education of his offspring. But parents in our mad Metropolis of commerce are a very busy and a very negligent class. They need the sharp spur of a direct tax to prompt them to bestow any thought upon the teacher, to see whether he does his duty to his pupil, and upon the pupil to see whether he profits by the instruction he receives. They pay their quota into the school fund, but the return is too remote for them to watch it with care. By so much the more directly as the quarter bills of the private teacher press upon their purses, by so much the more probably may they be expected to study the value of the teaching their children receive. Then, for a large class of children there is a special training wanted. Special accomplishments are to be acquired, which the Public School has no business to go out of its course to furnish. It is better that these specialties should remain undisputed with the private schools than that the public system should stultify itself by coming as a rival into the field. Again, if there are grievous errors in physical training, if there is over confinement, or exposure in cramped, unventilated rooms, to be looked after, it is easier to secure a remedy in the small private schools, from the one responsible head, than in the *caravanserais* maintained for public uses under a cumbrous committee. For these and other reasons the growth of private schools has kept pace with that of public schools in our City, and there is no necessary antagonism between them. They both subserve a common interest. They have common aims, common objects, and we suspect that common faults pervade them. Now is the time for those most deeply interested in each to revise their methods, look up the sources of errors and plan reforms. By the middle of next month there will be reopening in New-York and Brooklyn, some four hundred public schools, with 80,000 children intrusted to the care of their teachers, and probably not less than one hundred and fifty private schools, with an average of over thirty pupils each. Let parents turn aside from stocks and goods for a day to consider to which of all these they can most safely commit the keeping of their offspring; where their young systems will most be spared from perilous trials; their intellectual character, developed with wholesome and well-proportioned care, their morals most wisely guarded from corruption. There is nothing worthier their attention in all the news of all the steamers; in all the items of the hour; in all the prospects of moneyed gain or moneyed loss that flush their cheeks to-day with hope, or pale them with concern.

Troubles in the Austrian Army.—Much excitement exists at Vienna on account of the quarrels and troubles aroused by the late misfortunes in Italy. The commission of Gen. Urban, the slayer of peasants and beaten of Garibaldi, has been revoked for his refusal to publish the armistice. Gen. Benedek has been dismissed the service for improper language used in reference to the Imperial order of retreat given at Solferino. Gens. Clam-Gallas, Nostiz and de Leinenoen are to be tried by Court-martial.

Victor Emanuel and Francis Joseph.—A Turin letter in *Le Nord*, of Brussels, says that Victor Emanuel had an interview with Francis Joseph after the signing of the preliminaries of Villafranca, and that these personages have a perfect understanding with each other as to the affairs of Italy.

Auditor Benton has issued the following notice to the Canal Collectors and Weighmasters concerning the non-payment of their salaries: "Your draft on the Auditor for your salary and expenses for the month of July, has been received at the Department, and the same has been audited and adjusted. In consequence of the failure in the appropriation of the present year to meet the expenses charged upon it, the Department will not be able to pay this sum until the 1st of October next; the same will, however, be paid as soon as the funds are available."

EDUCATION.

National Teachers' Association—Paper on Education in Mexico.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Washington, Friday, Aug. 12, 1859.

This Association is just closing up its labors to-day. Yesterday afternoon they paid the President a visit in a body, and were most cordially received. To-day the President sat on the platform in the hall for one hour, and listened with close and evidently pleased attention, while reports on the subject of Education in many States were given by the delegates. This afternoon the body is going to Mount Vernon.

A paper of peculiar interest, on the "State of Education in Mexico," was read before the Convention to-day, by M. Jesus Escobar, a young gentleman from Chihuahua. It gave a very clear account of the condition of primary instruction in Mexico, and was heard with great interest. I send you a full abstract. In commencing his remarks, Mr. Escobar alluded to his own position. He is pursuing his studies in this country, and expressed his gratitude for having been invited to address an Association which is composed, not of students merely, but of teachers. He then proceeded as follows:

And yet I may not repress that other sense of pleasure, which I derive from my position as an humble representative of my people, from my humble efforts to develop and extend the noble and humanizing cause of education. These, at least, may be a testimonial in my favor—these, at least, an evidence to the American people that the land of my birth does not wilfully close its eyes to the light of knowledge. Mexico does linger in the rear of nations. Within her borders the steam engine and the telegraph are things for wonderment. Immorality and savagism still find an abiding place within her confines. Brothers stand up in deadly strife against brothers. This is shameful indeed. But remember, ladies and gentlemen, that these are the indications of the errors of infancy. But I will venture further, and tell you that Mexico is not yet born—that she is at least preparing for a regeneration from that which can scarcely be called life. It were cruelty to despise her for her weakness; and to mock her lagging in the career of knowledge—to laugh at her ignorance of the higher reaches of the powers of mind—were to indulge in an unfeeling pride. Who can tell what she will be? There are reasons why this Union should look on the infant Republic as a younger sister tottering up to her own acquirements. This Union must point her out the way; it must stretch its hand to her and sustain her until she can safely rely upon her own sufficient efforts. It must help her to remove the rocks to her path, which may else shatter her better destinies. This would be obedience to the law of progress and filling of the measures of civilization.

For my part, I am bold to say, gentlemen, that I am gratified by the thoughts that these things will be realized in time;—particularly do I feel that hope on this day, when you have been pleased to welcome me to your Association, not for any merit of mine, but perchance because you have marked in me an appreciation of your own ideas, and an honest disposition to pattern by your example, whenever I shall return to my country to resume the exercise of your noble profession. Happy would I be could I take back with me the influences of your principles! This may not be; but I will be the echo of your fame and exert my feeble influence to have our children educated in the United States—the sanctuary of knowledge, the Greece of the New World!

In the act of expressing my hopes in relation to the training of the sons of my native land, I am reminded of an invitation, by some of the members of this Society, for a slight sketch of the condition of primary instruction in Mexico, and in the State of Chihuahua. I cannot conceal the mortification which I experience in addressing them the language which I am compelled to use in regard to my country; and yet I cherish a hope that even this may be useful in some measure, for I consider that the story of almost entire educational destitution may draw the spirit of American improvement in that direction.

It is painful enough for me to say that in general there is an absence of the spirit of education. The children spend the earlier periods of infancy at their parents' side; and the mention of the word "school" during that period is an unheard of thing. But when the development of the animal spirits, with the corresponding development of the body, makes the child restless at home and drives him out in quest of companions and play, then do the parents begin to threaten him with the terrors of the school room. But on the day when he will have succeeded in making the looking-glass throw back a multiplicity of reflections not intended by the manufacturer; or when the plumage of the peacock will have tempted him to lay a spoiling hand on the glories of its tail feathers; or when the petulance of an idle mind will have instigated him to disturb the quiet of the pigeon-house; or finally, when the pressure of time unemployed will have urged him to invade the poultry-yard and instigate unnatural wars between matronly hens; on that day, the parental hand takes him by the nape and the flag by the bench of the school house. Such is, generally, the initiation of the Mexican child into the mysteries of the mind. But, you will suppose, he is put under the informing hands of some approved teacher, such as those who minister in your public schools? Take, indeed, is a generous dream! He is stuck by the side of some old crone, who, with switch in hand, keeps the school imprisoned little devils repeating through at the greater portion of the day, and parrot-like, the text and principal prayers of Ripalda's Catechism. Two or three years thus elapse; and by that time the child has learned to spell under the application of the worst of antiquated systems. Up to the time which finds him thus circumstances, and sometimes even beyond it, the child knows nothing of the existence of God. Such is the general character of our primary schools, which are disappearing from the capital, but which still obtain in the settlements of the States.

When parents tire of this *statu quo*, then they resolve to send them to other schools, which are to reckon numbers and in which reading, writing and elementary arithmetic are taught, mixed up with a touch of Christian doctrine, *so called*; and when grammar is taught, with a measure of geography, it is held to be some achievement! Schools are generally supported by an appropriation of municipal funds, in the principal settlements of the district; but they are sometimes set up by vagabonds, who can find no other way of existence.

There is, in the capital, a public institution, which, in the beginning, suggested cheering hopes; but unfortunately it has abated in vigorous use unless from year to year, until it has come down to the level of the schools which I have just described.

An able European educator, Mr. Gressoux, and after Mr. Rouffy, a man of scholarly attainments, but more deeply touched by the mercenary spirit than was the former, dowered Chihuahua with a generation of intelligent youths; but they gave up the work and returned to their country so soon as fortune has rewarded their labors, and since that time the training of youth has failed to receive its full measure of attention; though it must be admitted that the pupils of the former institution play a creditable part in the society of the present day.

Mr. Lopez Lopez, a native Mexican, in every way competent and worthy of controuling the education of youth, carried it on within late years, and with signal success in the *Mexican College*, which has now passed under my management. This is a private institution, in which, in addition to the elementary branches, we teach Sacred History, Grammar in its four divisions, extending into the analysis of the structure of sentences. In addition to the Spanish language, the elements of the Latin, French and English languages—of drawing—geography in its three divisions, physical, astronomical and political. In the last year of the Course the elements of Algebra are taught, with a compendious course of practical geometry.

And now, gentlemen, let the words of my conclusion be words of congratulations to you. Let me no further interrupt your labors, but let me, on the contrary, pray you, with the calm and the regularity which mark all things that are wisdom's, to proceed with their completion under the dome of this magnificent structure, provided by the munificence of men, like yourselves, a friend to everything which bears a touch of humanity. Let me, one of the youngest and the least experienced of the intellectual host before me, adjure you to continue, in order to sustain us of the less mature efforts, to go on with your noble work. Not yours, perhaps, the reward, which is carved out of the monumental marble that gives enduring life to the powerful of the earth. Your services, though living in the memory of generations, may not sanctify your own to these anniversaries, on the return of which the boom of cannon startles the peaceful slumbers of the grave. This is the appanage of warriors and of conquerors. But the stately language of philosophy and the living gratitude of those whom you will have sent abroad as the eloquent witnesses of your labors will take upon themselves to stamp those labors with the perpetuity of an honorable fame.

The Association has had a pleasant session here, and has been received with a cordial welcome.

E.

The Impure Croton.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed in your paper this morning two complaints against the Croton water. I had already meditated a note to the Times, and a few remarks yet will help to keep the ball in motion. The water has been growing worse and worse for a month or two past, and now it is nearly unpalatable. It smells not unlike pond-water that has become the receptacle for dead dogs, horses, etc. A gentleman who visited the lower reservoir about a week ago, told me that the smell of the water was very bad, that it had a stale, green appearance, and that the sides and edges of the basin were covered with slime. Who, pray, has the care of his matter, that he or they dare endanger the health of the community with this poisonous stuff? The streets are being energetically cleaned, and the pig-geries and their infectious odor destroyed, but the Croton water, that great boon of health and vigor to New-York, is allowed to become filthy and impure to such an extent as must necessarily be injurious to the citizens using it either internally or externally, to say nothing of the deleterious vapor which we continually breathe from the sprinkling of the streets. It would appear that the Water Commissioners, or whoever else has charge of the Croton, are taking their Summer nap. They need a little of our City Inspector's wise, and we look to you to wake them up.

"EIGHTEENTH WARD."

Quarantine.—Yesterday there had been no fresh arrivals at the Lower Quarantine. The brig *A. Milliken*, hence for ———, is at the lower anchorage. Mr. E. Bedford, chief mate, of New Bedford, having suddenly died of disease of the heart, just after partaking of breakfast. Dr. Wolfes had his body removed to the Upper Quarantine for inquest by the Coroner.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH THE CROTON?—Citizens of New-York do not know what a blessing they enjoy from year to year in their pure water until the Croton becomes oily and brackish for a day or two. Then pools are turned up, and the water must be flavored with peppermint, of course, to make it drinkable. Just now every one, including the Croton Board, is asking "What ails our water?" Those who have the supervision of this fluid, so essential to the existence of milkmen and the community in general, can do no more than the rest of us and guess. As yet the most plausible conjecture continues to be that the heavy rains have washed refuse matter from the banks of the streams into the water, and thus given it that peculiar flavor which makes mothers so cantious and all of us so discontented. On Saturday the Assistant Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Department visited Croton Lake, to coöperate with the investigations now on foot to ascertain the cause of the peculiar taste and unclean appearance of the water as it now reaches the City. According to his report, he found the surface of the lake all clear and clean as usual, but observed that a muskiness was perceptible, such as bodies of water often have after the agitation of a storm, and the flowing in of large quantities of surface water. In passing over it in a boat the water was tasted many times, as it was dipped up in a tin cup. The taste was similar to that noticed here, only that it was in much less proportion, while the water was clearer. At the upper portion of the Lake the water was found to have been much roiled, apparently, and had an earthy taste. He thinks that the waters of the Lake have been more disturbed recently than for years before, owing to heavy earth surface washings caused by the heavy rains of the season, combined with the loose character of the earth on the hill-side bounding the Lake, the roads having been very dusty and the farmers breaking up the ground with ploughs and hoes. To day, some of the members of the Croton Board expect to make a tour of inspection to the Lake, its tributaries and its outlets. As soon as possible they will give us the result of their observations, and if the water does not taste better there will be some chance of our knowing what is the matter of it.

NEW-YORK FIREMAN IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia *Press* of yesterday says: "The Ludlow Association, composed of firemen of New-York, will visit this city to-day, and be the guests of the Hope Hose Company. They will bring with them a steam fire engine. The Ludlow Association is composed of members of the Manhattan Fire Company of New-York. Their engine was built by the same parties who built the steam self-propeller for the Southwark Hose Company of this city. When the Hope visited New-York some time ago they were splendidly entertained by this company, and now that the Ludlow Association are about to return the visit, the members of the Hope will spare no pains in returning the courtesy. During their stay the apparatus of the visitors will be housed with that of the Hope, and all that is of interest in this city will be duly exhibited to the guests."

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.—The Health Commissioners met at the usual hour yesterday, all the members being present except Dr. GUNN and Councilman CORNELL. A resolution was adopted to abolish the piggeries between Fortieth and Eighty-sixth streets and Third and Fourth avenues. A bill of $240 93 was presented by PATRICK BYRNES for refreshments furnished Superintendent DOWNING and his force between July 26 and the 1st inst. It was audited and ordered to be paid. Capt. SHUFELDT, of the *Quaker City*, asked and obtained permission to discharge his cargo by lighterage from the place where the vessel now lies at Ellis Island. The Captain of the steamer *Granada* asked for a stream permit. The application was referred to the Mayor and the Health Officer, and the Board adjourned.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A master-mason, named BRUEN, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital from injuries received on the 20th ult., by the falling of a heavy iron girder upon him while he was at work in CORNELL'S foundry in Centre-street. Mr. BRUEN, it was shown, was hoisting the girder, when the tackle parted, and the iron fell upon him breaking his arm and leg. Deceased was a native of this State, and 26 years of age. Two of his brothers, it is said, lost their lives by similar accidents. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest.

THREE MEN DROWNED.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a yawl boat, containing three men, went alongside the British brig *Brothers*, when off Bedlow's Island, in tow of steam-tug *R. L. Mabey*, and attempted to board her. The boat was capsized, and although every exertion was made by the Captain of the tug-boat they were all three drowned. Their bodies have not been recovered. The Captain of the tug-boat picked up a coat which may enable friends to say who the men were.

AN INTELLIGENT CLERK—EXPLOSION AND SERIOUS DAMAGE.—At 8 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in a grocery store kept by GEO. L. WINCHELBACH, corner of Forty fourth-street and Ninth-avenue. The fire was caused by a clerk in the store thrusting a red-hot poker into a cask full of spirits, which exploded and set the house on fire Loss on stock, $2,000; insured for $1,600 in the Hamilton Insurance Company. Loss on building, $500; insured.

ATTEMPTS AT SELF-DESTRUCTION.—An old man named JOHN GRINSHAW, a resident of Philadelphia, was discovered by officer CUTTRELL, about 9 o'clock, on Sunday night, attempting to drown himself in a pool of stagnant water in Forty-second-street, near Eleventh-avenue. He was frustrated in his purpose. A woman named LOUISA CARPENTER, who resides at No. 132 Church-street, attempted to end her existence on Sunday morning, by taking laudanum. She was sent to the New-York Hospital for medical treatment.

FATALLY INJURED.—JOHN CORBETT, an Irishman, 50 years of age, was admitted to Bellevue Hospital, a few days ago, in an insensible condition, and suffering from a wound in the head. His injuries terminated fatally on Sunday. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, but the evidence failed to show how the the deceased was injured. A verdict of "death from injuries, how received the jury are unable to say," was rendered.

COUP DE SOLEIL.—A lad 13 years of age named MICHAEL GALLAGHER was overcome by the heat on Sunday afternoon as he was rowing a boat up the East River. He dropped insensible from his seat to the bottom of his boat. His condition was observed by some persons on the dock at the foot of Grand-street, near which place the boat had drifted, and the lad was rescued and taken to his parents' residence.

STEAM-TUG LAUNCHED.—On Saturday, the 13th inst., Messrs. LAWRENCE & FOLES launched from their ship-yard, Williamsburgh, a steam-tug called the *Wm. Eolks*. She is 154 feet on deck, 21 feet beam, 8 feet depth of hold, and is about 200 tons burden. She will be commanded by Capt. OTTIS L. MORRELL, formerly Captain of the steam-tug *Hunstress*.

A BOY SUDDENLY KILLED.—HENRY ETTINGER, a boy eight years of age, living at No. 228 Ninth-street, was instantly killed in front of JAMES HARP'S marble yard, corner of Ninth-street and Second-avenue, by a derrick falling upon him. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered. The owners of the derrick were censured.

TICKET SWINDLING.—A German woman appeared before the Mayor yesterday and charged PATRICK DUFFY, a ticket operator at No. 109 West-street, with having swindled her out of $6 in the purchase of a passage ticket for Havre. The case was postponed until this morning for a hearing.

SCALDED TO DEATH.—JULIA ADELAIDE SAMPSON, a child two years of age, fell into a tub of boiling water on Sunday, and was so severely scalded that she died in a few hours after the accident. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest at No. 205 West Thirty-ninth-street, the residence of the child's parents.

ANOTHER STORE WINDOW FIRE.—At 8½ o'clock, last evening, a fire broke out in the window of a store at No. 754 Christopher-street, caused by the goods coming in contact with the gas-light. Damage trifling.

FOR HAMBURG.—The Hamburg screw-steamer *Teutonia*, Capt. HANSEN, left this port yesterday afternoon for Hamburg, with 118 passengers.

Police Intelligence.

GRAND LARCENY.—James Wilkinson *alias* Jennings, was taken before Justice BOSWORTH yesterday on a charge of attempting to steal $90 in coin and bank bills from the house of Philopena Heckmann, of No. 220 Bowery. The prisoner was caught in the act. He was committed for trial.

CHARGED WITH PERJURY.—Mr. Symmes Gardner, of No. 5 Wall-street, who was arrested a week or more ago on a charge of obtaining over $14,000 from a Mr. Abner Jones, and another by means of false representations, but who on a hearing before Justice CONNOLLY was honorably discharged, has instituted a complaint against Mr. Jones for perjury. Mr. Gardner alleges that Mr. Jones maliciously and falsely made the affidavit upon which he was arrested. Justice CONNOLLY yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Jones.

CHARGED WITH AN INDECENT ASSAULT.—George A. Carpenter, *alias* Mott, and Thos. Calvert, were arraigned yesterday by Officer Slater of the Fifth Precinct, on suspicion of having committed a shameful outrage upon Anne E. Manton of No. 12 Laight-street, a few nights ago. The complainant identified the prisoners, and Justice CONNOLLY committed them in full for trial.

ASSAULT WITH A KNIFE.—Two men, named James McCabe and Patrick Weston, had a drunken quarrel on Sunday at No. 282 First-avenue, when it is alleged that Weston stabbed his opponent in the thigh with a knife, inflicting a serious wound. Mary J. O'Brien, who witnessed the affray, has made a complaint of felonious assault against Weston, McCabe being unable to leave his bed. The accused was committed by Justice KELLY for examination.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Shortly after 9 o'clock, a gentleman coming from the Weehawken boat at the foot of Forty-second-street, was assailed by three men, who knocked him down, and robbed him of a gold watch, valued at $100. He endeavored at first to overcome his assailants, but they were too strong for him. There were no arrests.

The Olney College, in Illinois, at its recent Commencement, conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on Samuel M. Smucker, Esq., of Philadelphia; and that of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. Prof. Holmes, of Lebanon, Ill.

The Offal Trouble at Staten Island.

Staten Island seems particularly unfortunate in the matter of nuisances, which are not only inconvenient to be borne, but damaging to the good name and fame of that otherwise inviting locality. The people have scarcely rested from their rejoicing over the removal of Quarantine, when other nuisances visit them more palpable to the eye, and tenfold more offensive to the nostril, than the Quarantine hospitals ever were, besides being dangerous. For two weeks past the Police boatmen and others, who have occasion to be among the shipping, have observed quantities of offal floating past the island, generally brought down from the direction of the City upon the ebb tide. Latterly these visitations have become of almost daily occurrence, the quantity and disgusting character of the offal getting worse and worse as the heat of the weather increases. On Saturday night and Sunday morning an enormous quantity of offs made its appearance off the island. It extended along the edge of the tide ripple for a quarter of a mile in extent, and consisted of *skinned* animals, and their entrails in every stage of decomposition. Portions of this pestilence-breeding mass drifted among the piles of the Quarantine and ferry docks, but the larger quantity landed upon the New-Brighton side of the island. Several boatmen were made temporarily sick by it, and loud complaints were uttered by the people who live in proximity to the shores where it was, and the expressions against those who have been guilty of this outrage upon them were of the strongest. If they are contractors for the removal of offal from the City, who have taken this short and easy method of getting rid of their loads of filth instead of transporting it beyond the limits, they demand that such persons shall be called to immediate account. Harbor Policemen, who cruise in the neighborhood of Whitehall, assert that they have lately observed a great increase in this drifting offal, and state that it comes about equally from the North and East rivers. It comes down on the ebb tide, always at night, or early in the morning, so that a bloated carcass of some defunct horse is often mistaken for a boat, which their imaginations people with stealthy river thieves. Their olfactories however often open their eyes to the real character of the floating substance, and then they immediately "starn all," and escape from the place. The "horse factory" at Forty fifth-street, North River, it is said, has not been in operation for some time, which may in part account for the present state of affairs touching this offal (awful) matter. The City Inspector says that the sloop *Caution* could not have deposited offal from the City there, as no such sloop had been chartered for offal removal.

Aquatic.

RICHMOND COUNTY REGATTA CLUB.

The third annual Regatta of this Club came off yesterday at the First Landing, Staten Island, and was in every respect a success. The ferry-boats made half-hour trips during the day, and went down after 12 o'clock crowded to excess with passengers. The entire numbers assembled to enjoy the regatta of yesterday, was not less than 6,000.

The first race was for single pair scull boats, for which the following were entered: *Thomas Jefferson*, of New-York, rowed by ANDREW FAY; *Theodore Grotier*, of Newburgh, rowed by JOHN HANCOX; *Thomas C. Burns*, of New-York, rowed by HUGH BURNS; *Unknown*, of New York, rowed by THOS. DAW. After a spirited trial, the race was won by HANCOX, of Newburgh, who beat FAY a very long distance, and apparently with ease. FAY came in second, BURNS third. DAW gave up after rowing one-half of the distance. The Newburgh boat took the first prize of $75, FAY the second prize of $25.

The second race was for 17-feet working boats without outriggers, to be rowed with two pair sculls. The following boats were entered and started, viz.: The *George H. Winship*, of New-York; the *Abraham Powell*, of New-York; the *Lewis C. Meeks*, of New-York, and *David H. Dunn*, of New-York. At the signal, these boats got away very prettily, and the race was most excellently contested. The *Winship* took the lead and kept it, although closely followed by the *Meeks*, which came in some three lengths behind her. The *Powell* third, some six lengths in the rear of the *Meeks*. The *David Dunn* did not finish the race. The *Winship* took the first prize of $50. The *Meeks*, the second prize of $20.

The principal excitement and attention was centered on the four-oared race, which comprised among its entries some of the most noted four-oared boats in New-York. At the signal from the judges' boat the following boats appeared: *Charles McCoy*, entered by the New-York Regatta Club; *Leader*, of Williamsburgh; *George J. Brown*, and *J. Donnelly*, of New-York. The *Dan Bryant* and the *Wm. L sle*, of Newburgh.

After considerable delay in getting them off, they shot away well together with the Battery boys in the *McCoy* on the lead, and the *Donnelly* second. During the race the *Leader* and the Newburgh boat, *Wm. Lisle* withdrew from the course. As the boats approached the home stake-boat, the *Bryant*, of Newburgh, was seen to be the winner, with the *Brown* some two lengths behind; and after a short interval came the *McCoy* and *J. Donnelly*, almost side and side; in this manner they flew past the home flag-boat, the *McCoy* securing the third position by a few feet. The *Bryant's* prize was $100; the *Brown's* $25.

Messrs. RAY TOMPKINS, GEORGE VARNELAND, and M. P. O'BRIEN officiated as the judges upon the occasion

The Cross Court-Martial.

MAJOR CROSS' DEFENCE.

The Court-Martial of Major Cross was continued yesterday, at the Army Headquarters. The Court convened at 11½ o'clock.

Major Cross submitted several documents as part of his defence. Among them were letters from Gen. JOHN E. WOOL and Assistant-Quarter-Master Gen. THOMAS, which gave Major Cross the highest character as a man and as a public officer.

W. B. B. CROSS, Esq., of Washington, then read Maj. Cross' defence.

It claimed that when the order arrived to turn over his accounts to Col. SWORDS, his books were in disorder, and it was impossible for him to tell what amount was strictly due the Government. Without waiting to have the matter fully investigated Major Cross made arrangements as soon as possible for paying Col. Swords the entire amount claimed by the authorities at Washington. Major Cross said further, that in his anxiety to pay the entire amount claimed, some matters had been overlooked which in reality put the Government in his debt. He then proceeded to explain how it happened that a certificate which he signed stated that the entire amount of money for which he was responsible was deposited with the Assistant-Treasurer. This was the usual form in which certificates of the kind he alluded to were made out. Those which he signed, however, he altered in such a way as to make them read that he was personally responsible for the entire amount due Government, not specifying where the sums were deposited. This variation from the usual form he thought was what first attracted attention to the alleged deficiencies in his department. He proceeded to say that the Judge Advocate had not produced sufficient positive proof of the embezzlement with which he was charged, and complained seriously that the legal maxim that a man was to be believed innocent until proved guilty had not been acted upon by the Judge Advocate as it should have been. Too much, he thought, had been taken for granted by the prosecution. In conclusion Maj. C. referred to his long service as a public official he having been connected with the army more than thirty years, in various capacities, and asked the Court if they must find him guilty technically on a charge of having violated military rules, to at least leave his character as a man unsullied, and not convict him of having embezzled public moneys. In making good Government moneys which were missing only through want of that strict system in which his accounts should have been kept, he had sacrificed the entire competency on which he had relied for his support.

The Judge Advocate followed with a brief reply. The prosecution, he said, was not for the recovery of money, and there was no question to be settled as to the amount still due Government. With that they had nothing to do. All they were to adjudicate upon was whether the accused was guilty of embezzlement or misapplication of public funds. To prove that he was, the Judge Advocate read from the regulations to show that moneys which were not forthcoming at the very time when they were called for were held to be misapplied or embezzled. He further said that had Mr. FREEMAN been brought from California as the accused desired, it was highly probable that the cause of the Government might have been strengthened, as it would be possible to prove by him that the investigation of Major Cross' accounts had not been searching enough to prove the entire extent of misapplication of the public funds.

Major Cross replied that his own side would have been strengthened by the introduction of Mr. FREEMAN'S testimony. The Government, not he (Maj. C.,) made the proposition to admit all it was expected to prove by him.

At this point the Court was cleared for deliberation. No further public proceedings will be had. The verdict of the Court will be announced from Washington.

Base Ball.

ATLANTIC VS. PASTIME.

The above Clubs played their return game upon the Atlantic grounds, at Bedford, Long Island, yesterday. The following is the score:

PASTIME.	H. L.	Runs.	ATLANTIC.	H. L	Runs.
Barre, c. f	2	1	Oliver, 2d b	2	4
Carroll, 1st b	3	1	Price, 1st b	2	2
McName, l. f	4	1	Conner, 3d b	4	3
Boyd, 2d b	4	1	Hamilton, r. f	1	5
Reynolds, r. f	3	1	McMahone, c. f	4	0
Bigs, p	3	2	F. O'Brien, l. f	4	1
Holt, 3d b	3	2	Pierce, s. s	3	3
Beers, s. s	2	2	M. O'Brien, p	2	4
Story, c	2	2	Beeram, c	3	1
Total	27	13	Total	27	21

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNING.

	1st.	2d.	3d	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Pastime	0	4	0	4	0	1	2	1	1—13
Atlantic	3	2	1	3	7	1	0	3	2—21

SCORERS FOR PASTIME—James Howard.
SCORERS FOR ATLANTIC—G. M. Mecra.
UMPIRE—C. H. Mills, of the Rockford.

Ticket Swindling on Railroads.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Knowing your disposition to correct the abuses and expose the shameful manner in which many of our Railroads are conducted, I venture to lay before you the following statement, hoping that its publicity will put many on their guard.

On Saturday last, having occasion to visit Paterson in company with a friend, I purchased two tickets at the Erie Railroad Office in Jersey City, asking the ticket agent whether they were good for a return trip on Monday morning, as upon the other roads. He answered me in the affirmative. But judge of my surprise when on returning with the 6 o'clock train on Monday morning, the Conductor told me they were worthless as I did not come by the 7 o'clock train; he also told me it was useless to apply to the office for redress (being advised so to do by a passenger) as I would get none.

This was the first notice I had of it, as the tickets, advertisements, or agent expressed nothing of the kind. I hope this will be the means of exposing a bankrupt company which offers a bait in the shape of excursion tickets, and makes use of quibbles and technicalities that they may swindle the public under the miserable cloak of rules and regulations. J. J. J.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

JOINT BOARD.—The Supervisors and Aldermen held an adjourned meeting last night to consider the Budget of 1860. Of course they re-considered the business adopted at the last meeting, and at a late hour they had not finished their work, notwithstanding the Board of Supervisors meet to-day to sign the tax-rolls.

DIED.

MORROW.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 14, HARRY PARKER, only child of Harry and Antoinette Morrow, in the 6th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 96 West 46th st.

SMITH.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 15, suddenly, ELISABETH, widow of Thomas Smith, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son in law, James Hunter, No. 208 West 35th-st., on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery

LUMMIS.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 14, IDA, daughter of Dayton and Elisabeth A. Lummis, aged 2 months and 5 days.

The funeral will take place this (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 92 Macdougal st.

BENNETT.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 15, after an illness of three years, of consumption, CHARLES H. BENNETT, aged 24 years and 10 months—son of Capt. Theron B. and Cicelia Bennett.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 126 East 18th st., at 2½ o'clock P. M., this day, (Tuesday.)

TULLY.—In this City, at his residence, No. 196 East 19th st., on Monday morning, Aug. 15, at 1 o'clock A. M., PATRICK TULLY, aged 53 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, to Calvary Cemetery, this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

HUSSEY.—In this City, on Monday morning, Aug. 15, after a short but severe sickness, NICHOLAS, youngest son of the late Nicholas Hussey, aged 26 years, 8 months and 18 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at 2½ o'clock, this day, (Tuesday,) from his mother's residence, No. 21 Oliver-st. His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

RAYMOND.—In this city, on Saturday, Aug. 13, after a long and painful illness, at his late residence, No. 116 Charlton st., HARVEY RAYMOND, in the 65th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and also those of his sons, Harvey and William Raymond, and of his son in law, Robert Borbank, are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st., on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, when a Requiem Mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul.

MARSHALL.—In this City, on Friday evening, Aug. 12, at 10 o'clock, of cholera infantum, HELEN CALHOUN, infant daughter of Albert A. and Catharine Marshall, aged 11 months.

THOMAS.—On Friday, Aug. 12, MARY WHITE THOMAS, wife of DR. GAILLARD THOMAS, in the 25th year of her age.

☞ South Carolina papers please copy.

BROZER.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 14, after a short but painful illness, GEORGE W. BROZER, of the firm of Rennie, Shea & Lindsay.

Notice will be given of the time and place of his funeral.

ROEMER.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 13, LOUISE MARIOTTE ROEMER, adopted daughter of the late Anor Mariotte.

His friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 25 Lamartine place, without further invitation.

HEISER.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 13, at his country seat, Hempstead Harbor, L. I., CHRISTOPHER HEISER, in the 66th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Trinity Church, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

GALLAHER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 15, MILTON H., JR., infant son of Milton H. and Sarah B. Gallaher, aged 5 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday, at 3½ o'clock P. M., from No. 240 Carlton-av., without further invitation.

STEELE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug 15, at the residence of Mr. John J. Hill, Mrs. MARY STEELE, wid w of the late Daniel Steele, of Albany, N. Y., aged 79 years.

Funeral at 4½ o'clock this day, (Tuesday,) from No. 101 Henry st., Brooklyn.

O'DONOGHUE.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday, Aug. 15, after a severe illness, MARY, beloved wife of John O'Donohue, aged 55 years.

The friends of her family and those of her sons, James, Joseph, and Peter, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from St. Peter and Paul's Church, Williamsburgh, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice

INGERSOLL.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday, Aug. 15, FREDE INGERSOLL, widow of the late Capt. James B. Ingersoll, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at the residence of her son-in-law, J. V. Loomis, on Wilson st., between Lee and Bedford ayes., Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, 17th, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CROMWELL.—At his residence, Riverdale, Westchester County, on Monday evening, aug. 15, WILLIAM D. CROMWELL, in the 41st year of his age.

Particulars of the funeral will be given to-morrow.

CARTER.—At Bath, L. I., on Sunday, Aug. 14, HARRIETT HOWARD, daughter of Edward P. and Mary Augusta Carter, aged 3 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of T. M. Ferguson, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, T. M. Ferguson, Esq., No. 111 West 42d st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Southern and Western papers please copy.

HOLWORTHY.—At Newburgh, on Sunday, Aug. 14, ALFRED CHURCHILL HOLWORTHY, aged 8 months and 21 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 68 Madison av., this day, (Tuesday,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

ROBINSON.—At Dosoris, L. I., on Sunday, Aug. 14, MORRIS, infant son of Henry Barclay Robinson.

☞ The funeral of CHARLES C. SMITH will take place at the Church of the Redeemer 35th st., between 2d and 3d avs., this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

Is issued on the morning of every Tuesday and Friday and contains, in addition to the bulk of intelligence given in the Daily Paper,

A LITERARY DEPARTMENT,

Embracing Standard Novels and Tales, and Miscellaneous Selections of the highest interest. With the issue of Tuesday, July 26, the initial chapters of

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An Original and profoundly interesting story of that unequaled novelist,

CHARLES READE,

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Appearing every Saturday morning, embraces a comprehensive digest of the news of the preceding week, with attractive Literary features, among which will be found

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Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Suspensories and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

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Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This indispensable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Round Hill Water-Cure, Northampton Mass. H. HALSTED, M. D., Proprietor. The Boston *Traveller* says: "Dr. Halsted's success in the treatment of disease is undisputed."

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Singer's Sewing Machines.
ARE superior for all manufacturing purposes.
ARE more desirable for all kinds of family sewing.
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A Wine of rare quality at a moderate price. Sold at the principal hotels, and by all the leading dealers throughout the country.
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Corner of Broadway and Broome st., N. Y.

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They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
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WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
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DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES.

Authorized by the Legislature with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.

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Extra Class, No. 439, Aug 15, 1859.

51, 25, 9, 47, 19, 67, 13, 2, 44, 30, 17, 62, 33.

Class No. 440, Aug. 15, 1859.

11, 23, 21, 70, 4, 28, 41, 17, 20, 42, 19, 9, 40, 55.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.

Class No. 437, Aug. 15, 1859.

NOT RECEIVED.

Class No. 438, Extra, Aug. 15, 1859.

NOT RECEIVED.

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

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S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, would respectfully invite those who wish to advertise to call at their Agency.

They have been established for over TEN years, and have the most complete arrangements ever devised.

From the Madison Daily Courier.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.

It gives us pleasure to state that we have been doing business with S. M. Pettingill & Co., Advertising Agents, New-York and Boston, as advertising agents for the *Courier* for ten consecutive years. During all that time we have found them accurate in business accounts, and prompt in paying bills. A well conducted newspaper advertising agency is a valuable institution both to the Press and the public. We commend Pettengill & Co. to our friends as the best advertising agents we know.

From the New Albany (Ind.) Daily Ledger.

We, too, have transacted business with Messrs. Pettengill & Co. for many years and in all that time have had no occasion to complain of them. They are model advertising agents insisting upon a strict compliance with the terms on which the advertisements are inserted—as is their duty to advertisers, who have to rely upon their honor for the fulfillment of contracts by the newspaper press—and when these are complied with, punctually paying the bills. Eastern advertisers who wish to get the worth of their money, should by all means give their orders to Messrs. Pettengill & Co., at their New York or Boston Agency.

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The New-York *Tribune*.—In the course of a column of editorial notice, the Tribune says of one of the passages of the book: "It has been disintegrated from the main work, and, in the highly respectable character of an elegant extract, is now making a fashionable tour through the newspapers."

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ITS ANALYSIS AND ITS COMPONENT PARTS,
BY JOHN T. HILDRETH.
"Facts are stubborn things."
"To play upon one's credulity is wicked."
Brooklyn, L. I., N. Y. 1859.
Copyright secured.

The author and publisher of the above would be very glad to receive from any person or persons any information touching the above matters that would in any way add to its general history or its general interest, as probably there never has been any *exposé* of more vital importance to citizens generally, where this filthy trash has been used, than was made in *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*; and this work proposes to pursue the investigation to the end, and to completely the work which has been so successfully commenced.
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ARE YOU GOING TO THE SEA SHORE?
Take along the novelty of the season,
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TO BUSINESS MEN.—PERSONS WISHING TO extend their business South, through the medium of Southern papers and are disposed to select the Charleston (S. C.) *Courier* for this purpose, are referred to Messrs. S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., Advertising Agents, No.

YACHTING.

The New-York Yacht Squadron at New-Bedford.

From the New-Bedford Evening Standard, Aug. 13.

Yesterday afternoon, as we went to press, the first of the fleet of the New-York Yacht Club were in sight, the *Mystery* being in the lead, and rapidly came up the Bay, followed by twenty-six other yachts, including the *Una*, of Boston, which does not now belong to the Club, and the schooner *Arcola*, used for a stake-boat, and having on board a portion of Dodworth's celebrated band. The *Una* and the *Arcola* came up and anchored in the harbor, but the squadron lay to off Clark's Point for the smaller yachts to come up.

The squadron, at a few minutes before six o'clock, came up the river in two divisions, the smaller ones first, and anchored, each firing a gun, and the band on board the *Arcola* playing during the time.

The following are the names of the vessels and their commanders:

Schooners—Favorita, Vice-Commodore Ambrose C. Kingsland; America, Kingsland; Dawn, (of Philadelphia,) Harvey; Gipsy, Spencer; Haze, Duncan; Juliet, (of Manchester,) Lavery; Magic, (of Philadelphia,) Lowe; Mystery, De'even; Restless, Thatcher; Stella, (of Boston,) Tappan; Volante, (of Boston,) Hammond; Widgeon, Edgar; Enga, Thomas—13.

Sloops—Alpha, Morris; Escort, Lawrence; Irene, Brown; Julia, Waterbury; Mallory, (of Mystic,) Mallory; Maria, Stevens; Mannering, Cromwell; Narragansett, Bedlow; Norma, Major; Plover, (of Stoningtou,) Williams; Ray, Rutherford; Rececca, Bennett; Sunbeam, (of Philadelphia,) Stevenson—13.

The fleet is under command of Vice-Commodore Kingsland. They left New-London on Tuesday morning for Newport, and arrived there the same evening. Both on the sail from Whitestone and from New-London there were a succession of spirited contests between the yachts.

The squadron left Newport in two divisions yesterday forenoon, the smaller yachts leaving at 10 o'clock, and the larger ones at 10½ o'clock. Several of the yachts had quite a spirited match on the passage, and the leading vessels began to heave to at 3½ o'clock, and at 4½ o'clock formed in line off Clark's Point to run up the harbor, and at a quarter to 6 o'clock the fleet had come to anchor.

The scene as the fleet came up the river was truly beautiful, and was witnessed by large numbers of people on housetops, and from the wharves. During the evening the yachts were visited by many of our citizens, who were hospitably received and entertained, and at intervals guns were fired, rockets sent up, and the band of the squadron played in fine style.

Among the fleet are a number of yachts which have never been in our waters before, among which are the celebrated *Maria*, the *Mallory*, just launched by the Messrs. Mallory of Mystic, the *Escort* and others. The *Maria* is the largest yacht of the squadron, since the withdrawal of the *Wanderer*, and is of 160 tons burden. She is the special object of attraction to our citizens, for her reputation of having beaten the celebrated yacht *America*. She is 112 feet long, 28 feet 10 inches beam, and 5 feet 4 inches draft of water, with centre-boards 17 feet drop. Her mast is hollow, having been bored, and her main boom is hollow, made like a barrel, mast 92 feet 8 inches long, 33 feet diameter; boom 95 feet long, 28 inches diameter—length of topmast 52 feet 10 inches. In her mainsail and jib there are 7,016 square feet of canvas. The foot of her jib is 76 feet. Her fittings are elegant. She was built in 1846, and is one of the oldest vessels of the squadron.

The number of vessels that belong to the New-York Yacht Club is fifty-five, and twenty-six are in this port. The *Bonita*, *Gertrude*, *L'Esperance*, remained at Newport yesterday, although the latter was to come around to-day.

The yachts *Surprise*, *Anderson* and *Wreath*, Lovell, both of Boston, not belonging to the club, arrived this morning from Newport. The yacht *Stella*, of Boston, sailed this morning for Naushon.

The fleet leave here this evening or to-morrow for Holmes's Hole, and thence back to New-York.

It was proposed to have three match races to-day between the yachts *Restless* and *Madgie*; *Haze* and *Dead*; and *Narragansett* and *Escort*; but from 5 o'clock this morning till about 1 o'clock this afternoon it has rained hard. At the latter hour, however, it cleared up, and the captains were to meet on board the *Favorita*, at 1½ o'clock, to decide as to the race. If it occurs, the contestants proceed down the bay, the rest of the squadron accompanying them.

MONUMENT TO THE MEN OF THE BIRKENHEAD TROOP SHIP.—A graceful tribute has just been paid by the Queen of Great Britain to the memory of the officers and crew who perished on board the Birkenhead troop ship. Her Majesty, desirous of recording her admiration of the heroic consistency and unbroken discipline shown on board that vessel, has caused to be placed on the colonnade at Chelsea Hospital a tablet in commemoration of the event. A tablet has also been erected, by command of Her Majesty, to the memory of Lieut.-Col. Willoughby Moore, who perished on board the *Europa*. These tablets are from the works of Mr. Field, of Parliament-street, London, a gentleman who has had much to do with the statuary at the New Palace at Westminster, and redound much to his credit.

A counterfeiter giving the name of George H. Knapp, was arrested last week in Hartford with $410 in counterfeit and broken bank bills in his pocket. His total assets in good money amounted to just 15 cents. He was held to answer.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer at retail, on MONDAY, the 15th,

Their large Fall importations, containing every article necessary for family and hotel use, viz.: Shirtings and Sheetings, Linens, Table Damasks, Cloths and Napkins, Quilts, Blankets, Flannels. White goods of every description. Lace and Muslin Curtains and Drapery Muslins.

ALSO,

200 CASES COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS, At manufacturers' prices.

Many of the above goods will be found very cheap, having been purchased previous to the present advanced prices. Canal st., corner of Mercer.

GREAT SACRIFICE IN EMBROIDERED AND POINT APPLIQUE LACE SETS. Marked down to half the usual prices. An invoice of Point Lace Collars Just opened, which we are selling very low. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

DOUBLE-WIDTH ENGLISH POPLIN AT $1 00 PER YARD, A superior material for Traveling Dresses, At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway. N. B.—Traveling Suits made to order At the shortest notice.

MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS FOR THE FALL AND WINTER TRADE, at GEORGE BRODIE'S, No. 308 Canal-st., and No. 479 Broadway.

SOUTHERN BUYERS are specially invited to see the handsomest and cheapest garments in the United States.

☞ BRODIE has been for the last ten years the acknowledged leader of fashions. See *Harper* and *Godey*.

361 AND 539 BROADWAY. JAMES TUCKER'S Fall Importations in FEATHERS, FLOWERS, BRIDAL WREATHS, and fancy fixings for the Toilet, are in, coming in, and will continue till late in the season.

NOTICE.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, will open on Monday, the 15th, 7 cases of new Fall Goods, very desirable, for deep and second mourning. Observe W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, bet. Spring and Prince sts.

SKIRTS.—PARTIES HAVING MACHINES FOR COVERING SKIRT SPRINGS, and wishing to contract for covering, can do so by calling at No. 92 Warren st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS. J. P. PIERSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. A pamphlet of information sent free.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, in the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 17 Wall-st.

WHEREAS—WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, Residents of Middletown Point, N. J., and New York City, were on Monday morning, the 15th inst., left at the Keyport wharf through the unnecessary haste of the Captain of the steamboat *Keyport*, he having on that *first* occasion considered it absolutely necessary to leave at the precise moment without proper notice and when some 75 passengers were within 25 yards of the boat, thereby *unnecessarily* depriving many having business connections in the City from fulfilling their obligations, greatly to the injury of their credit; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we the passengers who were detained from a passage to New York by a willful caprice of Capt. Arrowsmith do most emphatically censure him for his conduct on that occasion

Resolved, That if it is absolutely necessary for the boat to leave at the precise moment advertised, the Captain will hereafter not remain *forty minutes* over time for freight or both the boat, and starting, for one passenger, as has heretofore been the case.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the New-York *Times* and Middletown Point *Times*

SAMUEL D. BEACH, WM. S. BROWN, SAMUEL M. THOMPSON, S. T. SMITH, and 70 others.

COAL $4 50.—I AM DELIVERING THE BEST quality of red ash stove and grate Coal, and Lehigh and Locust Mountain for ranges and furnaces, well screened, at $4 50 per ton; weight warranted 2,000 pounds to the ton, or forfeit the Coal. JOHN MACDONALD, corner 27th-st. and 9th-av.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIGES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in combination with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE DAY, No. 23 Courtlandt-st.

FOR ADOPTION—A HEALTHY BOY, OF RESpectable parentage, 10 months old; none but people of means, who have no children of their own, need apply; also, a boy 3 years old. Address or call at No. 170 West 20th-st.

STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., IMPORTERS of Havana cigars, No. 39 Beaver-st., corner William, offer for sale all grades of Havana cigars of their own importation, either in bond, for export, or from store, duty paid.

SHOWCASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSE'S SHOWCase warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st., near City Hall. A general assortment of showcases kept constantly on hand. Old cases exchanged. Orders promptly executed.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGER'S FEMALE INSTITUTE. Its eighty-second term opens Sept. 12. Stages will continue to convey pupils to and from the Institute. Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For circulars and further information apply at the Institute, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-st. JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President. HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal of the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. Offers Board and tuition for $120 per year. Term opens Sept. 15. Male and Female.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED 1836.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School,—male and female. Advantages: healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in Music and Painting. Fall term of fourteen weeks opens Aug. 25. Board and common English, $35. For Circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER, Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th av., will re open on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims, and practical life of the School, may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHer, graduated at Yale, of strong impulse to communicate knowledge and corresponding tact, with methodical habits, will open a Select School in the city of Brooklyn on or before Sept. 5 next, where the number will be strictly limited to TEN. Gentlemen who can appreciate the advantages thus offered will address TEACHER, Box No 500 Brooklyn Post-office.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMAN—No. 48 East 26th-st.—Boarding and Day School Classical and Commercial, will be reopened on Sept. 15. Fifteen teachers are connected with the Institution. Prospectus to be had containing full details, the names of the pupils and of their parents during the last four years. There is a primary department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 37 West 18th st. Mrs. LEVERATT will reopen her School for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No 699; Christern's No. 783, and Lockwood's No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADWAY, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Ladies' classes from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park row; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON, Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at CARTER'S bookstore, No. 630 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th of September, at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place.

Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of September to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

DON BERNARD'S INSTITUTE—NO. 1 WEST 24th-st., junction of Broadway and 5th-av., New-York. Madame DON BERNARD, *née* de Rochefermoy, respectfully informs her pupils and the public that her Boarding and Day School for Young ladies reopens on Sept. 15.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 239 Water st., or the Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Next academic year commences Sept. 21, and continues forty-two weeks. Location beautiful and healthy. For catalogues apply to Principal, the Rev. L. H. NORTHROP.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEWOOD, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Annual Catalogue and Circular just published. Persons desiring a copy will please address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—THE EXERcises of Mrs. HOWLAND & DAUGHTER'S French and English boarding and day school, No. 22 East 35th-st., will be resumed on 15th September next.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.—The Fall Session of this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 7. For circulars, address the Principal. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 28 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School, No. 43 East 21st-st., (between Broadway and 4th av.,) MONDAY Sept 19.

TO COAL MERCHANTS.—WANTED—FOR A first class day and boarding school in New-York, $200 worth of coal for next Winter. Any person in that line having daughters to educate will find this a good opportunity to exchange for the above. Address, for one week, to W. C. G., Secretary, Madison-square Post-office, New-York, specifying name and place of business.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, FULLY COMPETENT to teach the English branches, Latin, French, and Music, would be willing to receive into her father's family as a child a little girl of from six to twelve years of age, who would be watched over with kind and sisterly attention, and enjoy all the comforts of a refined and Christian home. For terms, &c., address Box No. 824 New-Haven Post-Office, New-Haven, Conn.

FEMALE TEACHER WANTED—IN A PRIvate family in the country, near New-York City, competent to instruct in all that pertains to a thorough English education, vocal and instrumental music. Must be experienced, well qualified, and of unquestionable Christian character and standing. Address T., Box No. 167 *Times* Office, for one week, with references, last situation, &c., and terms, which must be moderate. An Episcopalian preferred.

INSTRUCTION.—A GERMAN LADY (EPISCOpalian) desires a situation in a gentleman's family; her course of instruction comprises the usual English branches—music, in which she is proficient, drawing, painting and the German and French languages, which she speaks and writes correctly; the best of references can be given. Address TEACHER, N. N., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, PUPIL OF ONE of the high schools of Paris having several years' experience of teaching in this country, desires an engagement to teach French, Latin, Greek and Arithmetic in some school in New-York, or any other large city. References given from the schools where he has been teaching. Address B. F., Box No. 134 *Times* office.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT AS GOVERNESS by a lady from England, of great experience; is ad dition to the usual branches which constitute a liberal English education, she instructs in French grammatically and conversationally, Italian, music and singing. She has best references and testimonials offered. Address E. M., Station F Post-office.

A FRENCH LADY, WITH SEVERAL years' experience in teaching her own language, drawing and the rudiments of music, wishes a situation in a family or school. Address E. A. Y., No. 26 East 20th-st., or apply personally at the same place, this week, from 10 to 12 A. M.

A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of the English branches, French and music, and accustomed to the entire supervision of children, desires a situation as governess in a private family. Salary moderate. Address TEACHER, No. 53 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights.

A LADY, LIVING IN STATEN ISLAND, wishes to take lessons once or twice a week in the English language from an American or English lady. Distance from the ferry five minutes by omnibus. Address M., Box No. 798 N. Y. Post office, with references.

A LADY WITH SEVERAL YEARS EXperience in teaching English, music, French and Italian, (both of which languages she speaks,) wishes a recognized situation in a family, to go South. Address G. H., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS housekeeper and governess in a first-class private family; her home in this City or at the South. Address, call at this week, L. Y. N., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EL NOTICIOSO DE NUEVA-YORK.

The second number of this popular Spanish-American newspaper will be published on the 17th inst., as a STEAMER PAPER FOR CUBA AND MEXICO.

It presents the best medium for bringing business notices before the Spanish American trade here and abroad. Office No. 24 ann st.

WEALTH OF THE WORLD DISPLAYED.—On Wednesday next will be published a singular book, "THE WEALTH OF THE WORLD DISPLAYED," containing the names of 1,320 persons who are the richest men in the world! The book also contains the name of every person who resides in the 5th av. It contains the name of every person who owns a real estate and personal tax on more than $100,000, with the amount actually paid.

Accurate sketches of many families are given, and will be enlarged in the succeeding numbers. Price 50 cents. Published by REUBEN VOSE, No. 121 William-st.

A GOOD THING AND CHEAP.

THE SHILLING HAIR TONIC, HIGHLY PERFUMED, RETAILS FOR ONLY 12 CENTS. EVERYBODY CAN BUY IT.

Bottles hold more, and the article is fully equal to any that retails at 25 cents. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Wholesale depôt No. 139 Maiden-lane.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family, who is a good baker, and understands her business perfectly; is a good washer and ironer; has no objection to either city or country; understands the management of a dairy if required; has the best of City references. Address No. 63½, Bakery, 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or chamberwork and waiting and seamstress, or would do general housework; understands each capacity very well, as good references can certify. No objections to the country; a home in preference to good wages. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant girls, one to cook, bake, wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress; both understand their business and are willing to make themselves useful in City or country; are well recommended. Apply at No. 434 Broadway, up stairs. P. S.—Will go together or separate.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash and iron, or housework, in a small family; thorough plain cook and baker, and first class laundress, highly recommended by families with whom she has lived for honesty, capability, and good moral excellence. Can be seen at No. 1 East 26th st. corner of Broadway, basement, under the drug store for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls, situations, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children, or to do plain sewing; no objections to general housework, or to go in the country. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND WELLrecommended young woman, a situation, in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or laundress; will be found fully competent for either. Also, a neat girl as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; will assist in washing. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork, washing and fine ironing, or otherwise cooking, washing and ironing in a small family; will be found fully competent; none need apply but respectable families. Can be seen for two days at No. 172 West 18th-st.; has four years the best City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress by a respectable Protestant young woman, who perfectly understands her business and can produce the best City reference; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND Seamstress by one who has had several years' experience in the management of children. Would take the entire charge of a baby or would go as chambermaid and seamstress. Best City reference given. Call at No. 98 West 26th-st. No objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, NEAT, TIDY young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer or to do chamberwork, washing, or as seamstress or to do general housework; understands each capacity perfectly, as best of City references can certify; wages not so much an object as a home; no objections to the country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; is capable of cutting and fitting all kinds of family sewing and can give City reference; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 192 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., third floor, front room; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A HARD-WORKing, faithful and highly recommended girl, as kitchen servant, or to do general housework; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer, economical and neat, and will try to please. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook or to assist in the washing and ironing: has no objection to take a situation as laundress in a small family; understands her business well. The best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 47 East 25th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE FAMily, a situation as cook; understands soups and meats, blancmanges and jellies, puddings and pies; good bread baker; the best of reference from her last place; the country preferred. Call at No. 3 6th st. in the basement, for two days.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD SERvant; must be a good washer and ironer, (able to do up gentlemen's shirts,) and a good plain cook; she must be neat and and willing to work; good City references will be required for honesty, &c; wages, $7 per month. Apply at No. 207 West 32d-st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN LATELY ARrived in this City from Dublin, a situation in a respectable family as seamstress, take charge of children, or do chamber work. Apply for two days, personally or by letter, in the hardware store, No. 82 Catharine st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, GENTEEL GIRL, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as laundress and chambermaid or waitress and chambermaid; takes charge of dining-room; wages, $6 to $7. Also, a nurse. Apply at No. 216 East 23d-st

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN a situation in a private family, to cook and assist in the washing and ironing. Wishes to go a short distance in the country. Good city reference. Apply at No 230 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th-av., first floor front.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; also, by one as cook, washer and ironer. Good references given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation to cook, wash and iron in the City, or would do housework in a small family; is a good cook and a first rate washer; can speak English fluently, and is not afraid to work. Apply at 404 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, to do the general housework of a small private family; good references. Can be seen at No. 95 11th-st

COMPANION AND HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady of birth and education wishes for an engagement as companion to a lady, whose household arrangements she would take charge of, if necessary; the highest references given and required. Address, for three days, P. P., Post-office, Newport, R. I.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGlish, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, can be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 9th st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN without incumbrance, as coachman and groom, or as valet; understands everything connected with horses in all branches, and also can act as waiter; to any respectable family who will employ him he will be willing to discharge his duties; will be found competent and willing, and can show the best of recommendations from the City as to honesty, sobriety and carefulness. A note addressed to A. B., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN AND HIS WIFE—Protestants—situations in the country preferred; the man as groom and coachman, and would make himself useful on a gentleman's place: is a careful driver, and understands thoroughly the care and management of horses; the wife would do chamberwork and waiting, or fine washing and ironing; are both persons of trust, and would study to please. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED.—A VERY ACTIVE, UPRIGHT YOUNG man wishes a situation as coachman and groom; understands every thing connected with horses; is a good vegetable gardener and is generally conversant with all kinds of farm work; will be found competent and willing to discharge his duties faithfully; has the best of reference from his last place. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN, without incumbrance, (Scotchman,) as coachman; has had long experience in the care and management of horses, and can show the best of recommendations from the best of families both in this City and in the old country, as to honesty, sobriety and carefulness. Address a note to W. Y., Box No. 193, *Times* Office, which will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN ANY RESPECTAble business in which he can make a living, by a young man of steady, active habits; would prefer some business where good handwriting will be brought into use; will make himself generally useful. Any one willing to employ such a person, will address G. H. T., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HARD-WORKing, respectable and willing young man, who understands the care and management of horses; also a plain gardener and can do the general work of a gentleman's place; he is an experienced farmer; would take a place as such; a nice home more an object than high wages; best of references. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A GOOD SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and gardener or groom, in City or country; would be willing to milk cows and make himself generally useful on a farm; understands his business very well, as references from former employers can certify; wages moderate. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 510 Broadway, 3d floor, for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as light porter in a store, &c.; can write a good hand and is correct at figures and willing to make himself generally useful. Can give City reference for honesty and sobriety. Wages no great object. Address C. C., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man in a private family as waiter; understands his business perfectly, and give the most satisfactory City reference. Has no objection to the country; is a Protestant; and a single man. Can be seen for three days at No 526 Broadway. Address M. G.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN INDUSTrious and active Protestant man, as coachman, and to take care of a gentleman's garden; will make himself useful; has satisfactory reference from his previous employers for experience and industry. Please address C. G., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; IS not afraid of work; is willing to make himself useful, is a good, careful, sober driver; can give the best of City references. Call for three days at No. 196 East 21st st., third floor, front building.

WANTED—COACHMAN OR GROOM'S SITUAtion by a single young man, who can produce seven years' recommendations from his last place; would be willing to keep a small garden in order if required. Address J. M., Box No. 151 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as groom and coachman; understands his business perfectly, no objection to the country; has lived three years and nine months in his last place. Address D. S., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young man, as coachman and plain gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful, best of reference. Address A. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a married man, with good city reference. Has no objections of going to the country. Address T. C., Box No. 174 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHMAN as farm hand or taking care of horses, or assistant in a garden, is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. D., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a respectable man who thoroughly understands his business in every department, fruit, flowers and vegetables, also the laying out of new places tastefully, as reference will show for the last ten years. Address S. S., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUATIONS, the man as coachman or groom, and is a good vegetable gardener; the woman as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; can give good reference as to character, sobriety and industry. Address J., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, a situation to take care of a team of horses, carriage, &c; understands the care and management of horses; is a good City driver; has 3 years' recommendations from those with whom he has lived. Can be seen at Trainor's saddlery store, No. 654 Broadway, for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, SMART young man a situation as porter, waiter or barkeeper; understands his business very well as best of references can certify; wages very moderate; is anxious to get a situation as soon as possible. Call or address PORTER, No. 510 Broadway, 3d floor, for two days.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT AS AGENT FOR some good house, where energy and industry would be of use. Has had five years experience in business management. First-class references. Address W. H. G., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A MARRIED MAN WISHES TO ENgage as coachman and gardener; the wife as seamstress, and make themselves generally useful. Call at No. 55 Cannon-st.

TO MERCHANTS.—THE ADVERTISER, A young married man, wishes employment in a wholesale importing house. Has been twenty years engaged in the general routine of mercantile pursuits, and for nearly all that time in one house in this City. Address M. A. B., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY MAN, WHO UNDERstands his business, to take charge of a vegetable garden, and also the care of a horse and cow; he must fully understand the preparation and management of hot beds; if married, and without children, and the wife a good cook, employment would be given to both. Apply to C. C. WALDEN, Flatbush, L. I., or at No. 4 New-st.

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN YOUNG MEN, WITH $25 to $100, to engage in a very safe and profitable business. With energy and enterprise they can make $100 to $200 per month. Apply at No. 439 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN, WHO UNDERstands farming and taking care of horses, to go a short distance in the country. Apply, before 9 o'clock in the morning or from 6 to 8 in the evening, at No. 83 West 35th st.

WANTED—A BOY, ABOUT 14 YEARS OF AGE, to learn the general engraving business, must have a taste for drawing, and reside with his parents. Address, in own hand-writing, E., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A BOY IN A WHOLESALE SILK and fancy dry goods store about 16 years of age; one who has had some experience in white goods preferred. Address Box No. 1,967 Post office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER IN A hotel; one acquainted with the business preferred. Also, a boy to answer bells. Apply in the dining-saloon, Sweeney's Hotel.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, A middle aged Protestant woman, for a private family in the country, near the City; wages $7. Apply at No. 42 White-st for 3 days, from 10 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, PROTESTANT. GOOD City references required. Colored preferred. Apply at No. 28 Monroe-place, Brooklyn.

SUMMER RESORTS.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RETREAT, WITH COUNTRY BOARD.—The subscriber can accommodate a few persons with board at the moderate sum of $6 per week. This retreat is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Hudson, with a splendid view thereof, and about four miles from West Point, with a good road leading thereto. Daily communication to the City or elsewhere by boats and cars. Persons wishing board can stop at Fort Montgomery Station by railroad, and cross in a boat to Fort Montgomery, and by steamboat at Cozzens' Dock, where carriages will be found for conveyance to the undersigned. For particulars, address the undersigned. JOHN W. HALL, Fort Montgomery, Orange County.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOUR ADULT PERSONS can find first class accommodations at Spuyten Duyvil, one hour's ride from the City by the Hudson River Railroad; house three minutes' walk from depôt, overlooking both the river and creek. Application can be made daily to the proprietor, No. 159 Chambers-st., in the office of the Skirt factory.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED AT A farm-house near Sufferns Station, and about one hour from Jersey City by New-York and Erie Railroad; the house is beautifully situated, surrounded with plenty of shade, rooms large and pleasant. For terms, &c., inquire corner 26th-st. and 10th-av., coal office.

BOARD ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—GOOD country board may be had in the Highlands, nearly opposite Cold Spring. Plenty of fruit, and as cool a location as can be found. Address JOHN CRONK, at Cold Spring Post-office.

BOARD AT LAKE MAHOPAC—IN A PRIvate family; fine bathing, boating fishing, &c., boats free; mountain air, and unsurpassed for health. For particulars, address WM. H. MORRIS, No. 189 Water st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—TO LET WITH BOARD, A LARGE front room on second story; handsomely furnished, hot and cold water, gas, &c. Also a small room for a single gentleman. Inquire at No. 59 West 27th-st., near 6th av.

BOARDING.—A LIGHT, COMFORTABLE AND pleasant back parlor and bedroom attached to let to a gentleman and his wife. Apply at No. 36 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., immediately.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDroom can be obtained, with board, at No. 40 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentleman. E. BOUTON.

BOARDING—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH GOOD board may be had at No. 30 Clinton place, corner of Green st.

BOARD.—TWO GENTLEMEN, WHO WOULD Room together, also a gentleman and wife, can obtain full or partial board, with pleasant apartments, in a strictly private family residing in 21st, near 6th av.; rooms are on second and third floors, are large, well furnished, and have gas, hot and cold water, &c. References exchanged. Address W. L., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND lady, in a small, first-class private family, where there are no other boarders. Location above 14th-st., between 2d and 4th avs. House must have all the modern improvements. Best of reference given and required. Address Box No 3,511 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A SINgle gentleman desires a large, finely furnished room, with breakfast and tea. Address immediately, stating terms, &c., F. K., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING a large new house, with all improvements, would like to rent two rooms, with hot and cold water, with or without board. Apply at No. 23 Stuyvesant-st., first new house east of 3d av., between 9th and 10th sts.

NO. 19 UNION SQUARE.—THREE SUITES OF rooms at the above number to let, with board, for the winter. Persons in search of a good boarding-house will do well to call and examine. Also single rooms. Early application will secure a first choice.

A COMFORTABLE HOME, FURNISHED rooms and good board may be obtained by a husband and wife, or by single gentlemen of correct habits, in a respectable family at No. 17 Bedford st.

AGRICULTURAL.

SU

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CENTRAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 94 BROADWAY,
FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JULY 31, 1859.

...as per report, 30th April, 1859.....$6,283,591 39
...during the quarter ending Aug. 1,
...premiums and interest.....430 825 64
.....$6,694,117 53
...ments during the quarter.....140 943 51
...assets, as realized.....$6,553,174 02
...unpaid interest accrued not
...deferred premiums, and due from
.....205,000 00
...unpaid (not due,) $48,000.
...ber of Policies in force, 11,437.
...ed and insured $33 825 839.
...re carefully examined the above statement, and
...the same to be correct
SHEPPARD ROMANS, Actuary.

...COMPANY offers the following advantages to
...intending to insure their lives:
...CASH ASSETS are larger than those of any other
...Insurance Company in the United States, amount-
...$5 750,000.
...PROPORTION OF ITS CASH ASSETS to the
...amount at risk is greater than that of any other Life In-
...surance Company in the United States
...MATES OF PREMIUM are lower than those of the
...majority of other Life Insurance Companies—yet its Divi-
...dends have been greater
...MORTALITY AMONG ITS MEMBERS has been
...sensibly less than that of any other Life insurance
...Company, in either America or Europe, whose experience
...has been made known—a result in the highest degree
...favorable to Policy holders.
...NUMBER OF LIVES INSURED in this Compa-
...ny greatly exceeds that of any other Life Insurance
...Company in the United States, thus affording a security
...among them all—the necessary law of average having
...full scope for operation
...ASSETS of the Company are invested exclusive-
...ly on Bond and Mortgage on Real Estate in the City and
...State of New York, worth in each case at least double the
...amount loaned, and bearing interest at SEVEN per
...Cent. The solidity and security of this disposition of the
...Company's Funds cannot be overrated.
...The business of this Company is conducted on
...the MUTUAL principle in the strictest sense of the term:
...all entire surplus, DECLARING NECESSARY EX-
...PENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the
...PARTIES ASSURED.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

...B. WINSTON,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
...V. L. PRUYN,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
WILLIAM M'C...S,	JOHN M. STUART,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	GEORGE R. CLARK,
ROBERT H. M'CURDY,	SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
...G. PEABODY,	SAMUEL M. CONNELL,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
W. J. BUNKER,	SAMUEL O. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	HAMILIN BLAKE,
...P. YELVERTON,	DAVID GOADBY,
...WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
...RED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
...MITH BROWN,	W. E. DODGE,
...HARD PATRICK,	GEORGE S. COE,
...LIAM H. POPE, a M.	WM. K. STRONG,
...URGUS MCGARRION,	NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
...A. WHEELER,	WM. M. VERMILYE,
...HAR H. NORTON,	JOHN E. DEVELIN.

FREDERICK S. WISTON, President.
...Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
...Secretary, ISAAC ADDATT.
Medical Examiner, MILTURN POST, M. D.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
...LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE ...RCHASES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ...the principal Towns and Cities of

...RCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
...AS BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
...LAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
...MARK,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON
...CONSTANTINOPLE ALEXANDRIA,
...BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 8 BROAD-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1859.

...Company has declared a
...-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 7 PER CENT.
Payable on demand.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.

Issue Bills of Exchange and travelers' credit, available ...the cities of Europe Letters of introduction fur-...nished to persons visiting Europe, to our houses in Paris, London, Liverpool, &c.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
...CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK.
1860
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
...issue Letters of credit for travelers available in all parts ...the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, ...London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER.
...28 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at ...Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Table of Insurance Stocks sent upon application.

ALLYN COX,
NOTE, STOCK AND LOAN BROKER,
No. 43 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
HARRISBURGH, Penn., Aug. 11, 1859.

AT A MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS of the Sinking Fund, held this day, it was
Resolved That the State Treasurer be authorized to receive Proposals to buy from the lowest bidder or bidders two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of 6 per cent. State Loans of Pennsylvania.
Notice is therefore given that Sealed Proposals for the sale of the whole or any part of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of said Loans, will be received at the Treasury Department at Harrisburgh, till 2 o'clock P. M., of THURSDAY, the 25 h day of August, A.D. 1859; the same to set forth the amount offered and the price asked; to be addressed "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburgh Pa.," indorsed "Proposals to sell State Loans."
The bids will be opened and allotments made to the lowest bidder on that day.
ELI SLIFER, State Treasurer.

LEAVENWORTH CITY BONDS, TEN PER CENTS.—These Bonds are issued for municipal purposes, and mature July 1, 1871; interest at ten per cent., payable semi-annually, in New-York Total indebtedness of the city, July 1, $51,694 20; value of city property and assets, $45 762 48 The assessed value of taxable property is about $4,000,000. Population, about 12,000. For sale by ASHLEY & NORRIS,
No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1859.
SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th instant. The transfer books will be closed until that date By order of the Board.
S. R. COUSLER, Cashier.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.,
Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1859
DIVIDEND — THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand.
GEORGE D. CHASE, Secretary.

MARSHALL COUNTY, IOWA, BONDS,—Two Bonds of Marshall County, Iowa, $1,000 each, payable in four years from the 14th January last, with coupons payable annually at the rate of 10 per cent., for sale by CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., New-York, Aug. 3, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BONDS FOR SALE.—$35,000 CHICAGO, ALTON and St. Louis (formerly Chicago and Mississippi Railroad) Second Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds. Also $20,000 of the Third Mortgage Eight per Cent. Bonds of the same road, for sale by ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 25 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—BY CROMWELLIN GOODWIN, NO. 50 Wall-st., 54 shares American Express Company's Stock; 20 shares Wells Fargo & Co.'s Express Company Stock; 50 shares United States Express Company's Stock. Bank and Insurance Stocks constantly on hand.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
FIFTH-ST. AND 4TH AV., NEW YORK, Aug. 15, 1859
IN CONSEQUENCE OF AN INJUNCTION, ...payment of Dividends declared by the company, will be made until further notice.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY. The Coupons on the Bonds of the above Company, due Aug. 15, 1859, will be paid at the office of J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange place.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FARM MORTGAGES issued in aid of Railroad Companies in the State of Wisconsin, will receive information affecting their value, by calling at the banking office of READ, HAZEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY No 67 Wall st., Aug. 10, 1859.—The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also other descriptions of paper sold on commission, at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1859.
ME. HOWARD POSTER IS AUTHORIZED to buy power of attorney to sign the name of our firm.
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 62 Broadway.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and other burners; purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels 40 gallons. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JNO. DENNER, NIGHT Scavenger. Orders left at No. 44 Chatham-st. or, No. 2 East 13th-st., will be punctually attended to.

AUCTION SALES.

JNO. J. RENNIE, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

JNO. J. RENNIE will sell,
THIS DAY, (Tuesday) Aug. 16,
at the elegant residence No. 16 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.
Consisting of rosewood drawing room suites, 7 octave piano-forte, stool and cover; bookcase, etagere, lady's work table. For further particulars see *Herald*.

WM. DUNCAN, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME FURNITURE, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.—WM. DUNCAN will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, August 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 164 8th-st., west of Broadway, the handsome furniture, by order of Executors, viz: rosewood piano Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany and glass walnut French bedsteads, wardrobes, plate-glass doors washstands, marble tops; hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, pier glasses, curtains, extension dining, card and centre tables, sideboards, sofas, chairs, in satin and damask, and hair cloth; sewing chairs, refrigerators, three iron office safes, crockery, glass, &c., and a small lot of wines, &c. Also, kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues can be obtained at the office of the auctioneer, No. 4 Wall-st.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION THIS DAY.—SALE TO COMMENCE at 10½ o'clock at the private residence No 30 7th st The house is furnished throughout with he most costly kind of furniture, carpets, looking-glasses, crockery and glass ware, &c., &c. Also, a fine piano forte full seven-octave, and a superior Instrument Parties wishing to buy would do well to attend this sale.

PEASE & DOLE, Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, HORSES, cows, farm tools, crops, &c., on WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, between 57th and 58th sts. on 3d av., Brooklyn, comprising parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, rosewood piano, &c. Also, two horses, four cows, 50 chickens, farm tools, corn, vegetables, &c., in fields, and 300 bushels of apples on trees.

A ALBURTIS, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A. ALBURTIS & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of Prof. Ulman, No 86 West 14th-st., near 5th av., all the splendid furniture contained in the said house, consisting of the finest furniture sold at auction this season. Also a splendid rosewood piano forte. For particulars, see *Herald*.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., the entire furniture of a family, viz: Brussels and three ply carpets, rosewood parlor suites, pier and mantel mirrors, chamber suites, mahogany chairs, sofas, tête-a-têtes and rockers, sea chan eliers, curtains, cornices, &c. The whole for absolute sale and worthy attention.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Aug 17, at 10½ o'clock, at their sales room No 44 Cortlandt-st. This sale will offer extra inducements both to City and country dealers. Catalogues and samples will be ready early on morning of sale.

JOSEPH BEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 17, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 198 Chatham-st., between Banks and Harrison sts., Brooklyn, carpets and oil cloths, mahogany dress bureaus, bedsteads, mattresses, feather beds, mahogany chairs, mahogany tables, two divans fine engravings, walnut extension tables, stoves, crockery, &c.

HENRY M. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY B. LEEDS & CO WILL SELL at auction, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the sale room No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of stuffed birds, arranged singly, in groups and under glass shades. Also a fine pair of canaries. The male is a beautiful singer. To be sold without reserve.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer
AUCTION NOTICE.—500 LOTS WHITE GRANite, edged, dipt and colored, Rockinghams, luster, fancy goods, glassware, &c., TUESDAY, Aug. 16 at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl st., by J. S. H. BARTLETT. A large, post-poned-for-cash sale. Dealers wanting cash bargains will do well to attend.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.	
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
LEONARD APPLEBY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRED'K. H. WALCOTT,	JAS. LOR. GRAHAM, Jr.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	BOWES S. McILVAINE,
MOSES TAYLOR,	GILBERT L. BEEKMAN,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	JOHN O. HENDERSON,
DANIEL PARISH,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A CONOVER,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	WATSON E. CASE,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
CHARLES L. VOSE,	SAM'L. D. BRADFORD, Jr.

WARREN DELANO, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Ass't. Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-STREET.

CASH CAPITAL.....$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:	
HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
JEFFGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMALL,
CHAS. E. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	D. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE E LAING,
A. R. EVO,	ROBERT M BRUCE.
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	J. R. HOLCOMB

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B AMES, Jr., Secretary.

A LARGE CASH RETURN TO THE INSURED IN LIEU OF SCRIP.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 23 WALL-ST.,

CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1859, OVER
$300,000.

THIS COMPANY WILL INSURE BUILDINGS AND MERCHANDISE of every kind—Dwelling Houses and Household Furniture—at the STANDARD SCALE OF RATES, RETURNING TO THE INSURED A LARGE CASH DIVIDEND upon their Premiums, in LIEU of the PROSPECTIVE SCRIP DIVIDENDS of the Mutual Companies.
ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROGRAMME.

Reception of his Honor the Mayor, Common Council and Richmond Grays, of the City of Richmond, Va., by the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New-York.
The Special Committees appointed by the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, to make arrangements for the reception of their visitants, will meet on SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 6 o'clock P. M., R om No 8 City Hall, whence they will be escorted to the steamer by a detachment of the Seventh Regiment National Guard, and receive their guests and escort them to their quarters at the Metropolitan Hotel.
On Monday, the 15th inst., his Honor the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New York will meet at 9 o'clock at the Metropolitan Hotel, whence they and their guests will be escorted by a detachment of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, and the Richmond Grays, to the steamboat *Hendrick Hudson*, at the foot of Grand st., which will convey them to the Public Institutions under the direction of the Governors of the Almshouse.
On Tuesday, the 16th inst., his Honor the Mayor and the Common Council will assemble at the City Hall, at 2½ P. M., to receive the Richmond Grays and a detachment of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard.
At 7 o'clock P. M. his Honor the Mayor and the Common Council will meet at the Metropolitan Hotel to participate in the banquet to be given by them to their guests. Special Committees.

THOMAS W. ADAMS,	
MICHAEL TUOMEY,	
WILLIAM J. PECK,	Aldermen.
JAMES OWENS,	
JOHN LYNES,	
WM LAIMBEER, Jr.,	
GEO P BICKFORD,	
ALEXANDER FREAS,	Councilmen.
JOHN VAN TINE,	
ABRAHAM LENT,	

THOMAS W. ADAMS, Chairman.
J. SEYMOUR MATHEWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-st.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1859.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON and after this date all matter excavated from the slips of the City, or river opposite, must be deposited on or west of the island or shoal known as Oyster Island, lying south of Bedloe's Island, by order of the Board.
H. PERKINS, Secretary.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the estate of Peter A. Britton, of Canandaigua, N. Y., are requested to present them to the assignees, on or before the 1st day of September next.
WELLINGTON CLAPP,
WM. H. LEE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1859. Assignees.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of OSBORN & VINCENT, SKIRT MANUFACTURERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. LEWIS A. OSBORN of said firm having purchased the interest of Mr. Vincent therein, is alone authorized to settle the business of said firm, and to sign the firm name in liquidation.
Dated, NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1859.
L. A. OSBORN,
I. J. VINCENT.

The undersigned will continue the business (MANUFACTURING LADIES' SKIRTS) of the late firm of Osborn & Vincent as heretofore, at the same place, No. 91 Warren-st., New-York.
L. A. OSBORN.

NOTICE.

All business connections between GEORGE E. HAWES & A. C. McNULTY has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
GEO. E. HAWES,
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1859. A. C. McNULTY.

ALBERT C. McNULTY, late of the firm of HAWES & McNULTY, No 21 Bond st., has removed to No 27 Bond-st., where he will be pleased to see all who require his professional services. NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1859.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN STREET —A NEW STYLE OF SHOES AND GAITERS ONLY $2 50, WARRANTED. AT NO. $3 50 AND $4 DRESS BOOTS, THAT WILL SURPRISE EVERYBODY.

STEAMBOATS.

BLUE FISH—ROCKAWAY.

The steamer CERES leaves Catherine Market slip EVERY MORNING at 9 A. M. Spring-st. 9:30, Pier No. 4 North River at 9½ for Rockaway, returning to the City at 6½ P. M. Bring your lines for one fish Fare $1 each. N. B.—A grand clam bake will be given every Tuesday and Friday.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, POINT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. E. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Thurs...	Aug. 4,	7 A.M.	Thurs...	Aug. 4,	11 A.M.
Friday	Aug. 5,	7 30 A.M.	Friday	Aug. 5,	11 30 A.M.
Saturd	Aug. 6,	8 30 A.M.	Saturd	Aug. 6,	1 P.M.
Sunday	Aug. 7,	9 A.M.	Sunday	Aug. 7	2 30 P.M.
Monday	Aug. 8,	for R. Bank in connection with the Laura	Monday	Aug 8	in connection with the Laura
		5 A.M.			5 A.M.
Monday	Aug. 8	11 A.M.	Monday	Aug 8	3 P.M.
Tuesd'y	Aug. 9	11 A.M.	Tuesd'y	Aug. 9,	3 P.M
Wednes	Aug. 10,	12 M.	Wednes	Aug. 10,	4 P.M
Thurs	Aug 11,	1 P.M.	Thurs	Aug 11,	5 P.M
Friday	Aug. 12,	8 30 A.M.	Friday	Aug. 12	2 30 P.M.
Saturd	Aug. 13,	2 P.M.	Saturd	Aug. 13,	6 30 P.M.
Sunday	Aug. 14,	7 30 A.M.	Sunday	Aug. 14,	3 P.M.
Monday	Aug 15,	8 A.M.	Monday	Aug. 15,	3 30 P.M.
Tuesd'y	Aug. 16,	8 A.M.	Tuesd'y	Aug. 16,	4 30 P.M.
Wednes	Aug. 17,	9 A.M.	Wednes	Aug. 17,	4 30 P.M.
Thurs	Aug 18,	6 A.M.	Thurs	Aug 18,	10 A M
Friday	Aug 19,	7 A.M.	Friday	Aug. 19,	11 A.M.
Saturd	Aug. 20,	7 30 A.M.	Saturd	Aug. 20,	11 30 A.M.
Sunday	Aug. 21,	7 30 A.M.	Sunday	Aug. 21,	1 P.M.
Monday	Aug 22,	9 A.M	Monday	Aug 22,	1 P.M.
Tuesd'y	Aug. 23	10 A.M.	Tuesd'y	Aug 23,	2 P.M.
Wednes	Aug 24	11 A.M	Wednes	Aug 24,	3 P.M.
Thurs	Aug. 25,	12 M.	Thurs	Aug. 25,	4 P.M.
Friday	Aug. 26,	6 30 A.M.	Friday	Aug. 26,	6 30 P.M.
Saturd	Aug 27,	2 P.M	Saturd	Aug. 27,	6 30 P.M.
Sunday	Aug. 28,	7 30 A.M.	Sunday	Aug. 28,	3 30 P.M.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (DIRECT) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows, from the foot of Robinson-st:

LEAVE NEW-YORK			LEAVE BRANCH PORT.		
Thurs...	Aug. 4,	11 30 A.M.	Thurs...	Aug. 4,	6 A.M.
Friday	Aug. 5,	12 M.	Friday	Aug. 5,	6 30 A.M.
Satur...	Aug. 6,	1 30 P.M.	Satur...	Aug. 6,	7 30 A.M.
Monday	Aug. 8,	5 P.M	Monday	Aug. 8,	8 A.M.
Tuesday	Aug. 9,	4 P.M	Tuesday	Aug. 9,	10 A.M.
Wednes	Aug. 10,	9 30 P.M	Wednes	Aug. 10,	6 30 A.M.
Thurs	Aug. 11,	4 P.M.	Thurs	Aug. 11,	6 A.M.
Friday	Aug. 12,	3 30 P.M	Friday	Aug. 12,	7 A.M.
Satur	Aug. 13,	6 30 P.M	Satur	Aug. 13,	7 A.M.
Monday	Aug. 15,	5 30 P.M.	Monday	Aug. 15,	6 A.M.
Tuesday	Aug. 16,	3 30 P.M.	Tuesday	Aug. 16,	7 A.M.
Wednes	Aug. 17,	4 P.M	Wednes	Aug. 17,	7 A.M.
Thurs	Aug. 18,	4 30 P.M	Thurs	Aug. 18,	7 A.M.
Friday	Aug. 19,	5 P.M.	Friday	Aug. 19,	7 A.M.
Satur	Aug 20,	12 M	Sunday	Aug. 21,	leave W'ch Port 2 P.M., and leave Camo Meeting, Port Washington
Monday	Aug. 22,	1 30 P.M			6 P.M.
Tuesday	Aug. 23,	3 P.M	Tuesday	Aug. 23,	9 A.M.
Wednes	Aug. 24,	4 P.M	Wednes	Aug. 24,	10 A.M.
Thurs	Aug. 25,	3 30 P.M	Thurs	Aug. 25,	5 30 A.M.
Friday	Aug. 26,	3 30 P.M	Friday	Aug. 26,	6 30 A.M.
Satur	Aug. 27,	4 P.M	Satur	Aug. 27,	7 A.M.
Monday	Aug. 29,	5 P.M.	Tuesday	Aug. 30,	7 A.M.
Tuesday	Aug. 30,	3 30 P.M.	Wednes	Aug. 31,	7 A.M.
Wednes	Aug. 31,	4 P.M	Thurs	Sept. 1,	7 A.M.

NOTICE.—A DELIGHTFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR boarders on the Hudson River. The steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher-st.,) EVERY AFTERNOON, Sundays excepted, at 4 o'clock, landing at Yonkers Hastings', Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. Returning, will leave Haverstraw at 6 o'clock; Sing Sing, 6½; Tarrytown, 7; Dobbs' Ferry, 7,25; Hastings, 7.35 Yonkers 8; arriving in New-York about 9 o'clock. Fare to Yonkers 15 cents, Hastings' and Dobbs' Ferry, 20 cents; Tarrytown and Sing Sing, 25 cents; Haverstraw, 40 cents. Commutation to Yonkers, $4 per month: Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings and Tarrytown, $5; Sing Sing, $6.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamer FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, A. HITCHCOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Amos-st., at 9¼ A.M., 1½ and 3¼ P.M.; Spring-st., at 9½ A.M., 12¼ and 3½ P.M., Pier No 4, North River, at 10 A.M., 1 and 4 P.M.; last trip from the Island, at 6½ P.M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

DAILY FOR BARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P.M., steamers CITY OF BARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR GREENPORT, ORIENT AND BAG HARBOR.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-slip, Pier No. 33, East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATUEDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT AND NEW-ARK EXCURSIONS DAILY, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)—Fare, 12 cents. Steamer TAMINEND leaves Newark at 7½ A. M., and 1½ P. M., and foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., also, with parties, at Newark Bay House. Connects with Bellville boat.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMBOAT CITY will leave Peck slip, East river, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck slip, East River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 o'clock M., arriving in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven trains.

NOTICE—CAMP MEETING AT SING SING, COMmencing Aug 23, 1859; steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay st., touching at Christopher st., every afternoon at 4 o'clock. Fare 25 cents.

NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—STEAMER GOVERNOR leaves Pier No 8, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P M Fare—cabin, $2; deck, $1. L. KENNY, Agent, No. 26 Coenties slip.

FOR KEYPORT—FROM THE FOOT OF MURRAY-ST.—KEYPORT leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 7 A. M. ALICE PRICE leaves at 8 o'clock A. M. and Keyport at 3 P. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—STOPping at Bowie's Dock, Great Neck and Sandy Point. The new steamer LONG ISLAND leaves Pier No. 32 East River, (James-slip,) every day, at 4 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from foot of Barrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip every day, at 1 P. M. THOMAS LOCKYER, No. 113 South-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE SALE—CRACKER and BISCUIT HOUSE IN NEW-JERSEY.—The advertiser being about entering into other business offers for sale the good will and custom route now served by him in New-Jersey, embracing Jersey City, Bergen, West Hoboken, Bergen Point, &c., together with two horses, (one sorrel and one gray), wagon and harness, and stable lease &c. If not sold before the 20th August inst., then the same will be sold at public auction, in front of the Philadelphia House, in Jersey City, on Saturday, the 20th August inst., at 10½ o'clock, A.
For particulars and terms of sale, apply at the bakery, No. 116 Beekman-st., New-York.
SCHOONMAKER & VAN DINE.

NEW-YORK BUILT SHIP ELWOOD WALTER—Built in the year 1856—now on a voyage to London; said vessel has two decks, is 177.6 feet long, 36.2 breadth, 22.2 depth, and measures 1,072 65 95 tons and rates A 1. The ELWOOD WALTER was built in 1856, and orders have been sent to London for her return to New-York at which port delivery will be made after discharge of inward cargo. For sale low
Apply to THEODORE DEHON,
No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE.—$3,000 TO $5,000 WANTED in a very profitable business, established on Broadway, which embraces the exclusive control of a very valuable patented article of universal use. To be secured satisfactorily as a loan or by giving an interest in the business, with or without personal services Address B. W., Box No 2,043 City Post-office.

FOR SALE—DRY GOODS AND FANCY STORE In the best avenue no town; to a cash customer this is a real chance location rapidly rising; will be sold 20 per cent under value, the owner having to give up the business. For particulars address, DRY GOODS, Box No. 113 *Times* Office; will be attended to promptly.

PARTNER WANTED.—AN OPPORTUNITY IS offered to a party of means, (on account of death,) to continue a first-class mercantile business, at a small outlay of capital, that will yield large returns; references and all required information will be given by addressing a note to MERCHANT, Box No. 3 091 Post-office.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK AND LEASE OF A first-class liquor store, situated in the city of Newark, N. J.; stock small; would be a good stand for a party wishing to do a grocery and liquor business. Address S. H., Box No. 1,169 New-York Post office, or No. 144 Newark P. O.

A GENTLEMAN OF RESPONSIBILITY, well established in a lucrative and safe business, is desirous of forming a partnership with one possessing ready means to the amount of about $10 000; references of the very highest character given and required. Address LANGLEY, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF A valuable patent for agricultural purposes For particulars, apply to HENRY E. ROEDER, No. 346 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY, THE 1ST INST., A PROMISSORY NOTE, drawn by Isaac S. Holbrook to order of Wm. H Mason, and by him indorsed, dated July 2, 1859, payable two months after date, at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, for $3,840, (thirty-eight hundred and forty dollars.) All persons are cautioned against negotiating said note, as payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will please return said note to A. W. MORSE, of Morse & Wolf, No. 60 Wall st.

$15 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM NO. 585

MILITARY.

Reply of Col. Cocks, of the Twelfth Regiment, to the Remonstrance of Generals Sandford and Ewen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The remonstrance of Major-General C. W. SANDFORD and Brigadier-General JOHN EWEN having been published in the columns of the TIMES, I have, therefore, to solicit, as a matter of justice, that the same publicity be given to the following reply to such parts thereof as reflect upon me individually:

Major-General SANDFORD and Brigadier-General EWEN have seen fit to state, in their remonstrance in the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of New-York, against the appointment of a Committee to prepare an application to the Governor for the reorganization of the Twelfth Regiment, that, "for the open and defiant disobedience of orders, and insubordination, the Colonel of this Regiment was cashiered by a Court-Martial, composed of honorable and impartial officers." But they have suppressed the fact that a challenge, duly sworn to, was submitted to the first-named remonstrant, against Brigadier-General YATES, the President of the Court, wherein "the causes assigned charged with it, *prima facie*, evident marks of suspicion, of prejudice and malice; and being true, cannot, be overruled. (De Hart, p. 117.) But the same was overruled by Major-Gen. SANDFORD, without assigning any just reasons therefor.

And it is also a well-known fact, (of which Major-Gen. SANDFORD must be cognizant,) that Col. HINCKIN, in a short time previous to his appointment as a member of this Court, and at (what was pretended to be) a drill of officers of the Division, made open declarations, in the presence of and effecting the said Colonel, in which he exhibited malice of the strongest and most positive character.

But, fearing that a challenge, also, against this remonstrant would be overruled by the Court, and the only effect it would have would be to strengthen Col. HINCKIN'S animosity against the accused, such challenge was not offered.

It was evident that this Court was packed by Major-Gen. SANDFORD, with a determination to get rid of the accused, to whom he alluded at the officers' drill mentioned (and at which he was hissed by many of the officers of the Division then present) as being the "person" at whose instigation a bill limiting the tenure of office in the Militia (which would have retired him from the Militia service) had been prepared for presentation to the Legislature, and which person he alleged "could not hold a commission longer than a year."

But as to the truth or falsity of the assertion of the remonstrants, that the court-martial was composed of "honorable and impartial officers," an opinion can be better formed from the following extracts from its proceedings:

First—The Court having convened on the 8th of September, 1858, pursuant to General Orders No. 8, of Aug. 6, 1858, from Division Head-quarters, the following objection to its authority to proceed with the trial was presented:

"Col. JOHN S. COCKS, commanding the Twelfth Regiment New-York State Militia, in the Fourth Brigade, hereby objects to the authority of the court-martial, composed of Brig.-Gen. YATES, Col. EDWARD HINCKIN and HENRY ROBINSON, to try him on charges and specifications made against him by Brig.-Gen. JOHN EWEN, commanding said Fourth Brigade, for the following reasons, viz:

By section 6 of article 1, of title 7 of chapter 536, of laws of 1858, it is enacted that 'No officer arrested shall be brought to trial * * * unless the officer ordering such court martial (as specified in section 5) shall have ordered the same (the bringing to trial) within thirty days after receiving notice of the arrest, and a copy of the charges and specifications; nor until ten days after a copy of a list of the names of the officers detailed to form the Court shall have been delivered to the officer arrested, or left at his usual place of abode.'

The object of this enactment is undoubtedly to save an officer from being kept in arrest an unreasonable time, and to secure him a speedy trial.

If an officer can postpone the bringing to trial after the thirty days limited by law, he can postpone it for years, and thus keep an officer under arrest for an indefinite time without a trial. The very evil that this enactment is intended to prevent.

Col. COCKS, therefore, claims that this Court has no authority to proceed with the trial."

The Judge Advocate admitted that the charges and specifications, with notice of arrest, were received by Maj. Gen. SANDFORD on the 12th of July—fifty-eight days before which the members detailed to form the Court were ordered to assemble, organize the Court, and proceed with the trial. And yet the Court overruled this objection, and decided that it had full authority to proceed with the trial, notwithstanding it was then twenty-eight days after such limited time.

Though this decision may be considered by General SANDFORD and EWEN as an honorable and impartial decision, it was, nevertheless, opposed to law, and the trial was, therefore, illegal.

Second—The Court having determined, in opposition to law, to proceed with the trial, the following objection was made to the charge of disobedience of orders, viz:

"Col. JOHN S. COCKS demurs to the first charge and the specification under it, and pleads that if the facts stated in said specification were true, they would not amount to the offence charged. (Sub. 5 of par. 150 of General Regulations.)

The parades and duties of officers are fixed by law. Section 18 of chap. 536 of Laws of 1855, indicates and fixes the parades to be had; such an one as is described in this section, is not mentioned in such section, and there is, therefore, no law authorizing this parade. The order is, therefore, clearly illegal.

To disobey an illegal order is no offence. (General Regulations, par. 192. DE HART on Courts-Martial, p. 165. O'BRIEN on Military Law and Courts-Martial, p. 62.)

The Court, in overruling this demurrer, admitted that 'there is a limitation of power as to parades for exercise. The statute provides that not less than eight nor more than 12 such parades shall be held annually.' But, at the same time declared that 'there is no limitation of power in regard to parades for other purposes, such as paying funeral honors to the dead, and cooperating with the Civil authorities in celebrating some great event, and that such orders might be justified and upheld by custom and usage. The Superior Court has held that this usage must govern in all well organized troops, 'when it is not *unreasonable or in opposition to special enactments.*"

Here it will be observed that the Court cited an opinion by which it should have been governed, and thereby have sustained the demurrer instead of overruling it. For the enforcement of such parades would be not only unreasonable, but also clearly opposed to the special act of 1855, in relation to the First Division, which indicates and fixes in positive terms the number of parades the several corps in said Division shall be required to make in each year.

That it is unreasonable to compel an entire regiment, in opposition to their will, and when unprepared, to volunteer extra parades and duties, not required by the statute or contract with the State, and bear the expenses attending such parades for music, horse-hire, &c., cannot possibly be denied by any "honorable and impartial" Court-Martial.

Yet this Court, first assuming without averment in the specification, and without proof of the existence of a custom authorizing orders for such extra parades, (and when the fact is, the obedience of such orders has always been regarded as optional, and their disobedience was never noticed before this,) decided that "this was in conformity with military usage," and as such could legally be enforced at the discretion of the Major-General, by the power given him in § 24, chapter 129, laws of 1858. Now, what is that section referred to?

"Sec. 24. The commandants of division shall discharge the duties, possess the powers, and be liable to the penalties pertaining to their office, as granted by law or military custom, provided that no division parades, except of the first division, or, in case of invasion, insurrection, or to aid the civil authorities, shall be ordered without the consent of the commander-in-chief."

Can it be truly said that there is any provision in this section of law to warrant an "honorable and impartial" Court-martial, of ordinary intelligence, to affirm that the Major-General of the First Division is legally vested with discretionary power to order and enforce extra penalties by authority of an assumed custom which is both unreasonable and opposed to special enactments, as well as to General Regulations? (Par. 299.)

If such assumption of authority can be justified, it would be advancing this new and dangerous doctrine that a custom can extend a law enacted to limit the powers of officers! even further under the decision of this Court; when a law and a custom differ in regard to the same matter, the custom would prevail, and thus repeal the law.

It is very evident that the section referred to is intended expressly to prevent the ordering of division parades (except of the first division, or in case of invasion, insurrection, or to aid the civil authorities) without the consent of the Commander-in-Chief, and nothing further. For without that provision Major-Generals, other than of the first division, would have the power to order division parades, when, from the large extent of territory embraced in their division district, it would be onerous to compel the assembly of their entire division. It excepts the first division for the reason that there is a special act by which that division is governed, and this act empowers the Major-General to order *two* division parades; but nothing short of the entire division, except in case of "invasion, insurrection, riots, tumults, breaches of the peace, and resistance to process."

Third—The second and third specification of the third charge having alleged that Colonel JOHN S. COCKS was guilty of "unofficer-like conduct," in not attending a drill or improvement meeting of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Fourth Brigade on the 25th day of May, 1858, and in not attending a parade of the Fourth Brigade on the 1st day of June, 1858. The following was plead in relation thereto:

"To the second and third specification under said third charge, Col. JOHN S. COCKS pleads to the jurisdiction of this Court, and alleges that the consequencies with which he is charged in and by said second and third specifications, are not by law cognizable by this Court, but by a court-martial to be ordered by the Brigadier-General to try the consequencies returned to him, on such return, and that the facts stated in said second and third specifications were returned to the Brigadier-General of the Brigade, of which the said Twelfth Regiment was and is a part, previous to 24th June, 1858." (prior to these charges.)

By section 16 of chapter 536 of laws of 1855, it is enacted that "every officer . . . who shall appear on parade not fully armed and equipped, or without a uniform, shall be *returned as absent and fined accordingly.*"

By section 17 "the Commandant of Brigades shall exercise the officers of their respective brigades at least twice in each year. . . . Every commissioned officer, for non attendance at any of these meetings when duly warned or summoned, *shall pay a fine of five dollars.*"

By section 35 "*Delinquencies* and deficiencies of *commissioned officers* at any *parade* or *drill* shall, under the direction of the Commandant of the Regiment, be noted in a book by the Adjutant of each regiment, and shall be *returned*, certified by him, to the *Commandant of the Brigade*, who shall, from time to time, order a *Brigade Court-martial* for the trial of delinquencies so returned."

By paragraph 238, General Regulations, "*no arrest* need be made of any officer brought to trial before said Courts, *nor shall any charges or specifications* be necessary for the trial of such delinquencies and deficiencies, other than the return of the proper officer in regard to such delinquencies and deficiencies; nor shall the *attendance of a Judge Advocate* be necessary upon any such Court-martial."

By section 36 of article 3 of title 7 of chapter 398, laws of 1859, "The Court-martial by which any delinquent is tried, may excuse such *delinquent*, if it shall be made satisfactorily to appear to the Court that he has a reasonable excuse for such delinquency." (Sickness was the cause of the delinquency here specified, and such was stated to the Court, and would have been proven, had the jurisdiction of this Court to try such offences been recognized.)

It will here be observed, that the law declares non-attendance at a parade or a drill, to be a *delinquency*, and directs a fine as the penalty; while this charge was unofficer-like conduct, and the sentence was cashiering. The Court, on proof of a delinquency, cannot find the delinquent guilty, but must acquit him of unofficer-like conduct; the latter is an offence entirely different and distinct from the former; and to find one guilty of it, is equally as absurd as it would be to try and find one guilty of forgery for having published a libel.

De Hart, page 265, says: "In making up its findings on the charge, the Court has, therefore, only to determine whether the facts found, do, in reality, amount to the crime charged. If the Court is of opinion that the specification found do not constitute the offence charged, it must acquit the prisoner of the charge, and, of course, can pronounce no sentence." (See also page 241.)

Yet the Court, in overruling this plea to its jurisdiction, decided substantially as follows: That it matters not though the statute does declare the offence specified to be none other than a delinquency, and triable only by a Brigade Court-martial, upon the return, and does prescribe a monied penalty therefor; and though the offences specified are not arrestable under the statute, and not triable under charges and specifications, and a Judge Advocate not necessary; such offence being here charged as unofficer like conduct and the delinquent being under arrest, this special Court-martial is empowered to try the offence under this charge, and on proof of absence from a parade and a drill as specified, the accused shall be found guilty of unofficer-like conduct, notwithstanding the statute constitutes the facts proven a delinquency; and the sentence shall be cashiering, instead of the precise punishment (a fine) fixed by law.

By this same ruling, finding, and sentence, had the charge (or indictment) been murder, in being absent from a drill and parade, the delinquent, on proof of such absence, would be guilty of the crime of murder, and should be sentenced to be shot.

Yet the remonstrants say this Court was composed of "honorable and impartial officers." It can be said much more truly, that they were selected by Major-Gen. SANDFORD, expressly to do his binding:

"There are other decisions of this Court martial, and findings without evidence, and contrary to evidence; but sufficient has been shown to enable any sensible person to judge as to the honor and impartiality of the officers composing this Court.

I will add that justice was not expected from this Court from the commencement, the remonstrants possessing the power to make such charges as they please, and to arrest under charges of their own making; to pack such a Court and Judge Advocate as would be sure to gratify their animosity against the accused; to overrule all challenges against the President or members; to review the proceedings, and to send them back for revision; and to approve or disapprove the findings and sentence, as may best accord with their malicious designs; thereby having the power to crush any officer who may happen to fall under the ban of their displeasure. J. S. COCKS.

PERSONAL.

The following list of Americans in Paris, registered at the Banking-office of LANSING, BALDWIN & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, from July 20 to July 27, 1859:

NEW-YORK.
W. F. Roseley,
W. H. Blabers,
Geo. Bradshaw,
D. B. Alward,
G Thompson,
Hon. P. Bennett,
B. Fitch,
Wm. Leopold,
P. N. Moore,
R. M. Field, Jr.,
J. Butts and wife,
R. C. Hutchings,
C. W. Watson,
D. Goadley and family,
G. F Betts and wife,
H. H. Elliman, Jr.,
Dr. J. C. Smith,
Dr. J. Harnen,
J. C. Ferrar,
J. B. Dickson,
Hon. W. H Seward,
K. Jarrassay.
Barney Williams and wife,
W. R. Robinson and wife,
J. Hilboro,
C. H Tews,
C. Allbrop,
W. A. Donaldson & family,
MASSACHUSETTS.
C. B. Fairbanks,
O. Q Hill,
Dr. S. A. Green.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
W. M. Sage and wife.
MAINE.
A. J. Albert and family.
MISSOURI.
S. Engler,
VIRGINIA.
C. R. Grandy.
GEORGIA.
J. E. Towles.
PENNSYLVANIA.
T. F. Betson,
R. Clements.
OHIO.
Dr. O. T. Simpson.

AMERICANS AT INTERLACHEN, SWITZERLAND.

HOTEL RITSCHARD—Mr. Rush, Indianapolis: Mr. Rockwell, Mr. Bedford and family.

HOTEL SCHEER.—Mr. Richard Clements, Mr. Samuel Clements, Mrs. Mordecai and family, South Carolina; Mr. Gethin and family, New-York; Mr. Thorold, Mr. Hedley, Mr. Yichite.

HOTEL VICTORIA.—Mr. S. Young, Boston; Mr. Gould and family, New-York; Mr. H. Roy Scott and family, Mr. Bradlee, Boston.

HOTEL DES ALPES.—Mr. E. S. Bradford, Mr. Glentworth, (U. S. Consul at Rome.) Mr. Haseltine, Philadelphia; Mr. William S. Lawrence and family, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Riggs, New York; Mrs. E. Riggs, New-York; Miss Riggs, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Fremado, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hart, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Keopel; Mr. H. Josephs, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, New-York; Mr. Frank Smith, New-York; Miss Mitchell, New-York; Mr. E. B. Strange and family, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Stokes Boyd, Philadelphia; Mr. Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer.

HOTEL BELVEDERE.—Mr. Thomas and family, Mr. J. Lorimer Graham and family, New-York; Mr. Samuel Borié, Mr. A. James, Mr. H. H. Porter, New-York; Mr. B. Porter and wife, Mr. J. Porter, Mr. P. Waters, Boston; Mr. Blake and family, Miss Patton, Miss Huldemen, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Wise, Mr. T. Goddard and family, Mr. J. Williams.

AT OTHER HOTELS.—Mrs. Turner, Miss Rice, Mr. Caspar, Washington; Mr. Townsend, New-York; Mr. Waters and family, New-York; Mrs. Bright, Boston; Mr. G. Bemis, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Strong and family, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Kidd, Mr. Scovill; Mr. Bell, Philadelphia.

Thomas Carlyle writes of the "sheep and goats" of mankind in a letter addressed to Mr. Allibone, of Philadelphia, written in acknowledgment of the receipt of a copy of his *Dictionary of Authors*: "There seems to be no doubt the book will be welcome to innumerable reading beings, and tell them much that they wish to know; to me, the one fault was, that, like the Apostle Paul's sheet of Beasts, it took in "the clean and the unclean"—and thereby became of such unmanageable *bulk*, to say no more. Readers are not yet aware of the fact, but a fact it is of daily increasing magnitude, and already of terrible importance to readers, that their first grand necessity in reading is to be vigilantly, conscientiously *select*; and to know everywhere, that books, like human souls, are actually divided into what we may call "sheep and goats"—the latter put incxorably on the *left* hand of the Judge; and tending, every goat of them, at all moments, whither we know; and much to be avoided, and, if possible, ignored, by all sane creatures? This is candidly my verdict; and I regret to think you can not well like it; nor, as you perceive, had I any wish to produce it, till summoned."

The Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, in declining the office of Professor in the Danville Theological Seminary, to which he was elected by the Old School General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, remarks as follows: "I do not think that it is my duty to undertake the work which the General Assembly has proposed to me; and, under this conviction, it is not proper for me to attempt it. Neither the brethren who offered it to me, nor the Church at large, would be willing to see me in it, without the full approbation of my own mind. I am obliged, therefore, to say that I do not see my way clear to enter it; and that I must try to serve the Church, as our Divine Master will help me, in another part of His work."

The Boston *Herald* says: "The Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Col. Scranton, the Hon. Henry M. Fuller, of Pennsylvania, and others, to the number of 18, arrived here Friday evening in the splendid yacht *Treasure*, of New-York, by the way of Newport. On Thursday they went down to Gloucester, and called on the Hon. Timothy Davis, spending the night at Gloucester, and they design continuing their excursion to Portland. On Saturday they were to dine with the Hon. Thomas Corwin and other political notabilities."

The wife of Mr. Arthur Andrew, a wealthy farmer residing four miles from Detroit, lately eloped with a negro named Jones, employed on her husband's farm. Her husband instituted a search and found her in a negro house of prostitution in Chatham, Canada, in which place she had a day or two previously been delivered of a mulatto child. Being taken into custody, she confessed the truth without reserve, stating that the cause of her flight was fear of detection in an intimacy which had for a long time existed between herself and Jones.

The following-named gentlemen have been appointed lecturing agents for this State, by the State Temperance Society:—Rev. R. S. Crampton, Rochester, N. Y.; Rev. Francis Hawley, Cazenovia, N. Y.; John Foote, Esq., Hamilton, N. Y.; Mason Union Anthony, Springs, N. Y.; Wm. Wilcox, Orient, L. I., N. Y.

A New-York Swindler in Washington.

WILLFUL OPERATIONS AND HEAVY LOSSES.

The Washington *Star*, of Saturday evening, has the following:

"A number of wry faces are noticeable just now in the ranks of 'our leading citizens,' in consequence of the successful manner in which they have been fleeced by a swindling concern styled 'Evans Brothers & Co.' Some days ago the following notice appeared in the columns of the *National Intelligencer*, and was, we doubt not, speedily clipped out for reference by not a few of the large number who in these dull times are 'rather short' of cash:

'Money to lend, in large or small sums, on approved personal or real security, at moderate rates, payable by installments or otherwise.

Apply for forms, &c., to Evans Brothers & Co., No. 436 Broadway, New-York.'

Notice.—All loans granted for the current month of July will be paid in Washington on the 16th of August instant. Persons corresponding with us are requested to meet Mr. Wm. Evans, at Willard's Hotel, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 2d and 3d of August instant, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock.

To Attorneys, only.—Wanted, a gentleman in Washington to represent a well-known discount and investment company established in London and New-York. Must understand the principles of banking and making Investments on real estate, &c. Address, with good references, Messrs. Evans, Bros. & Co., No. 436 Broadway, New-York.'

On the arrival of the distinguished representative of the firm of Evans & Co. at Willard's Hotel, he was instantly waited upon by a number of anxious borrowers, and the arrivals of needy ones was so numerous and continuous that the financier was obliged to hold a perpetual levee in one of the parlors, and not a few waiters were kept in requisition to usher inquirers to the spot.

Among the victims rumor places a venerable, well-known, and much-esteemed city-journalist, who proposed to borrow some $16,000 to speculate in Western coal lands. Evans & Co. listened favorably, and even dispatched an agent to the West to ascertain the value of said lands.

A Colonel of this city, also well-known, wanted to borrow $20,000, some say to help build a new church; others, to speculate in lots in the vicinity of the Capitol extension. Evans & Co. dined with this Colonel, and so vastly pleased was the host with his guest that he offered his name as a reference for E. & Co.; so we hear.

Yet another well-known Colonel (the military men seem to have been the principal victims) paid $20 premium for $20,000 that he happened to want, and up to the time of the explosion of the swindle, was the best satisfied man in town that 'all was right.'

Col. ——, it seems, gave a security of $12,000, but the $20,000 not being forthcoming, letters were exchanged, and finally the applicant was invited to dine with the benevolent money-lender, which he did, and was wonder-struck by the magnificent style in which Evans & Co. did up things. Champagne was ordered, for instance, by the host, and the servant extending his hand for money to pay for it at the bar, the host feeling in his pockets declared he had no change, went to a trunk, threw it open, drew from it a large bandanna handkerchief filled with gold coins, caught one and tossed it carelessly to the servant. The guest, struck by this regal way of doing ousiness, was so confident of the correctness and eunstantiability of Evans & Co., that, in opposition to the advice of his business adviser, he deposited little deeds (instead of giving a deed of trust) with the financier as securities, which deeds he has not since put eyes on.

Yet another Colonel (who is a lawyer as well) succeeded, after Herculean exertions and the procurement of a stunning list of references, in securing the highly-eligible position of attorney for Evans & Co. He, too, paid a premium.

A master builder of this city wanted $20,000, but went to work cautiously, depositing his premium, $200, with McGUIRE & Co., to be paid to Evans as soon as the negotiation was completed and the loan secured.

There are many others who attended upon the levees of the 'moneyed man,' but who 'ain't got nary word to say.' Consequently it is difficult to ascertain what the total of the swindle is.

Our prominent business firms were a good deal bothered for advice by sequaintances desiring to invest in the promises of Evans & Co. Their advice was, of course, to 'stand from under,' but it was pretty much thrown away.

Mr. T. J. FISHER, of the firm of J. C. McGUIRE & Co., in order to open the eyes of some of the confiding ones, addressed a letter of inquiry to the Mayor of New-York, which elicited the following reply:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Aug. 11, 1859.

DEAR SIR; The Mayor has directed me to reply to yours of the 4th inst. That he has placed your note giving information of the operations of Mr. EVANS, alleged to be a member of the firm of "Evans Brothers & Co., 434 Broadway," in the hands of Captain JAMES LEONARD, of the police force, and he reports that the whole of the building No. 434 Broadway is occupied by the "Barbell Manufacturing Company," and by no other person or firm. Capt. LEONARD reports that there is no doubt that the firm of "Evans Brother & Co." is bogus.

I am, respectfully, J. AULD, Clerk.

Prior to the receipt of this letter, however, the bird had flown, leaving his lately elated customers with terribly elongated visages, of course.

The representative of the firm of EVANS, BROS. & Co. remained at Willard's Hotel two days, where he occupied a handsome parlor, in which he held his levees with the applicants for his financial favors, (and their name was legion,) during his brief stay. The last day of his stay he gave dinners to a number of his victims, whom he charmed with his off hand business manners and intelligent conversation. In appearance, he is of slightly sallow complexion, with dark moustache and goatee, or medium height, and walks on one wooden leg, and with a cane. When he went away, he paid his hotel bill with a check on Col. NELSON, which was duly honored on presentation, after first informing his victims that he was going to New-York, where his money was deposited, and would return with the promised loans on the 16th inst.

The Massachusetts Military Encampment—Correspondence between Gov. Banks and Lieut.-Gen. Scott.

The following correspondence has passed between Gov. BANKS and Gen. SCOTT:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COUNCIL CHAMBER, BOSTON, August 1, 1859.

To Lieut.-Gen. Scott:

DEAR SIR: I inclose to you in this note, which will be preserved to you by Adjutant-Gen. STONE, of the Military Department of this State, a copy of a General Order for the encampment of the Volunteer Militia of this Commonwealth. It will be, I believe, the first general encampment of any State on this Continent.

It is intended to establish a more efficient military discipline than now exists in this department of the public service.

I am quite sure, from your interest in all that affects the welfare of our people, and their respective Governments, that any well-intended effort to improve the organization of citizen soldiers, in whatever State it may take place, will receive your approval.

We have now to beg of you an additional favor, if it be not incompatible with your duties, or your personal comfort. The citizens of Massachusetts desire to give you a soldier's and a citizen's welcome to this ancient Commonwealth—a welcome as hearty, as universal, as any man has ever received from the people of Massachusetts, since WASHINGTON here took command of the American Army.

It gives me great pleasure to add my own unworthy but sincere wish that I may have the honor of meeting you at Concord,

Most respectfully and truly,
I am your obedient servant,
NATH'L P. BANKS.

To His Excellency, N. P. Banks, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Massachusetts:

SIR: I have had the distinguished honor to receive by the hands of your Adjutant-Gen., STONE, your Excellency's note, inviting me to be present at the general encampment of the Volunteer Militia of Massachusetts early in the next month.

Considering my many obligations to Massachusetts and your Excellency, personally, I should be highly gratified to be able to make the proposed visit, but am restrained—First, by a severe bodily hurt, from which I am not quite recovered; and second, because I have recently been obliged to decline so many similar invitations, that it might now be offensive to many other friends to accept one.

With the greatest respect and esteem,
I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's ob't servant,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

Destructive Fire at Lawrence, Mass.—Loss $100,000—Loss of Life.

The fire which occurred at Lawrence, Mass., on the 12th August, reported by telegraph, destroyed property to the value of about $100,000. It broke out at 2 P. M., in the upper part of the United States Hotel building. It was four stories high, the lower story being occupied by stores, and the rest was an unoccupied hotel, unfurnished, and the two upper stories unfinished. It was built last year. When the fire was discovered it had already filled the most of the two upper stories, and its spread was so rapid that some suspect that an incendiary set the torch after having saturated the room with camphene. The flames spread to the Central Congregational Church on the west, Union Block on the east, and the new Court House in the rear. In less than half an hour these buildings were a live sheet of flame. The first efforts of the citizens was to clear the stores under the hotel of goods. The slender brick walls on which the cupola rested suddenly gave way, and the entire front wall gave way and fell outward. The street was literally filled with people, of whom three, with their arms full of goods, were crushed beneath the mass of brick and iron. Two others, who were in the building behind these three, almost miraculously escaped, the wall falling just front of them upon the three first, and leaving those behind unharmed, except some slight injuries by the flames.

The bodies of those buried beneath the hotel wall were recovered after the fire had been somewhat subdued, and were identified as GEORGE STANLEY, an apprentice in the Lawrence *Courier* office; FRANK BENNY, one of the commission dealers whose stock was being removed; and LYMAN F. LAKIN, employed in the Pemberton Mills. The bodies were much burned and disfigured. A fourth man was so injured that he died this morning.

A strong wind blew from the southwest while the fire prevailed. The belfry of the Unitarian Church, fifty rods distant across the common, was discovered in a blaze. A delegation of firemen extinguished it—but not till the belfry had fallen and the roof was destroyed.

The new Court-house was a fine edifice just being completed by the contractors. So substantial were the walls that they stand entire. The cost above the underpinning was $22,000. As the building was not yet accepted, the question arises whether the loss falls on the builders or the County. It was not insured.

The property burned comprises the hotel building, with six stores, held in litigation; the church block with five stores and two offices, owned in five shares, by the Central Society; the next block east of the hotel, two stores; the new Court house, just finished; a paint shop and blacksmith shop, wooden buildings on Common-street, and the Unitarian Church.

The Swampy Flavor of the Croton.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have watched with some interest the various inquiries about the Croton water, its bad taste, etc. For the information of your readers who do not take the trouble to think, I propose to give the cause. We receive our supply of Croton from two sources—one the springs and brooks running from the uplands or mountains, and one the marshes and swamps. Now, this Summer has been a dry one, (I have a daily record,) for nearly three months we have not had a rainy week, and hardly a rainy day; for this reason the springs and mountain streams are many dried up, and others diminished to a "trickle," consequently we are receiving our supply at present from the swamps and marshes. From a careful examination of the Croton water drawn from the hydrant on Saturday, the water is clearer, has much less deposit or floating matter in it, and is perfectly pure, as by chemical tests it contains nothing unusual but the swampy, woody or marshy taste. The jar I have standing, twenty inches deep, since Saturday, has not deposited enough matter to be hardly perceptible to the naked eye. We shall have this taste for a month to come, unless we have heavy rains, and should you wish to know a simple remedy for the evil, say so in your paper, and you shall have it to-morrow. E. B. R.

Prof. George Bush is dangerously ill. He recently removed from Brooklyn to Rochester, to take charge of a new Church Society, but his health has rapidly failed since Spring.

[Advertisement.]

BUTLER'S PATENT PORTABLE GAS-APPARATUS—For making gas from crude resin; is warranted to make the richest gas at less than half the cost of gas made by the old method, in portable works, and at one-third the cost of City gas. Large consumers guaranteed great savings by using my apparatus. The Mansion-House, Brooklyn, has in constant use 250 burners, and makes its own gas with the above results. This apparatus, as well as one at my store, can be seen in operation by applying to JNO. BUTLER, Nos. 112 Fulton, and 15 Henry-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Limbs are often crippled by the maltreatment of wounds and fractures. The first and only dressing in such cases should be this wonderful resuscitator of native power. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 15.

$2,000 La. State 6s	87	50 Hudson River R.	b60 31¾
33,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	87	100 Harlem R. Pref.	b60 34½
6,000 Mo. State 6s	c 82½	50 do	34¾
5,000 do	b30 82½	100 do	s30 34¾
5,000 Cal. State 7s bds.	81	100 do	34½
71,00 Virginia 6s	b30 93	100 Reading R.	s60 4½
16,000 do	b3 83	100 do	43⅝
3,000 N. Y. Cen. R.	96⅜	50 New-Jersey R.	118
4,000 E. R. 1st Mt. Bs.	84	50 Mich. Cen. R.	42
3,000 E. R. 4th M. Bs.	38⅜	100 do	s10 42
3,000 M. C. R. 8 p c. 1st m. S. F. C. B'ds	84	50 do	42⅜
2,000 do	83¾	100 do	s3 42¾
5,000 Ill Cen. R. B'ds.	85	50 do	s60 42
8,000 do	85⅛	100 do	b60 42⅜
5,000 Lafay. & M. L. R.	15¾	50 do	b3 42⅝
10 Pacific M. S. Co	116	100 Panama R. R.	115
58 New-York Cen R.	71	100 do	b30 115½
100 do	b30 71¾	170 Ill. Cen. R. R.	65
200 do	b30 71½	50 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	64¾
80 do	e3 71½	50 Cl'v & Pittsb'h R.	6
100 do	s30 71	260 Gal. & Chi'go R. R.	64¾
350 do	s10 71	100 do	s27 64¾
150 do	opg 71½	100 do	64¾
160 do	71	100 do	s20 64¾
50 do	s60 70¾	588 Ch'go & R'k I'd R.	62
10 Erie Railroad	5¾	400 do	b30 62

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000 Tennessee 6s, '90.	87¾	50 Mich. Central R.	s20 42¾
2,000 Mo. State 6s	83¾	100 do	b10 43
100 Pacific M. S. Co.	b60 74⅜	100 do	43
400 N. Y. Central R.	b30 71	50 do	43¾
100 do	b3 71	25 Panama Rail'd.	s30 115¾
150 do	opg 71	5 Illinois Central R.	84¾
250 do	b30 71½	60 M. S. & N. I. G. R'k.	s30 21
200 do	s30 71	200 do	21⅛
50 Erie Railroad	5½	100 do	s10 21¼
100 Hud. River R.	s60 31⅜	150 do	s10 21¾
50 do	31⅜	200 do	b30 21⅞
300 Harlem R. Pref.	s30 36¼	50 Galena & Chic. R.	64¾
100 do	b30 34½	100 do	b30 64½
100 do	34½	100 do	b30 64⅝
100 do	s10 34⅝	160 Cleve. & Tol. R.	s30 19⅝
110 Michigan Central R.	42⅜	100 do	s30 19¾
110 do	s60 42¾	300 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	b10 62
80 do	s60 43⅛	100 do	62
50 do	s60 43⅜	100 do	b15 62

MONDAY, Aug. 15—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Aug. 13, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Aug. 6:

Decrease in Loans	$1,180,914
Increase in Specie	690,655
Decrease in Circulation	206,371
Decrease in undrawn Deposits	1,034,243

Including the Clearing-House operation of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Aug. 6, 1859.	Aug 14, 1858.	Aug 13, 1859.
Capital	$66,045,000	$66,717,000	$66,645,000
Loans	118,938,059	123,374,459	117,757,145
Specie	20 053,877	31,150,473	20,744,532
Circulation	5,623 050	7,583,939	5,416,679
Gross Deposits	91,891,234	105,034,772	88,933,324
Exchanged	19.366,379	15,208,690	17,443,212
Undrawn	72,524,855	89,826,082	71,490,112
In Sub-Treasury	5,340,990	12,686,816	5,347,389

The Discount line on the Bank Statement shows a larger reaction by full half a million than was anticipated. The liquidation for the week is nearly twelve hundred thousand dollars, and without inconvenience to regular dealers, or disturbance to the Money Market. The latter, if anything, closed easier on Saturday, and presents a steadier appearance to-day than week before last. The addition to the Specie Average is about equal to the promise held out in the large banks down town, as reported in our weekly review this morning. The out-of-town Bank balances continue to be drawn down, particularly from the South. It will be noticed that the supply of Exchanges on New-York and Europe, held by the New-Orleans Banks, is materially drawn down, and we hear to-day that there is every probability that some Gold as well as Silver will come from that quarter before the Cotton season affords a sufficient supply of Exchange. The *Granada* delivered $411,000 in Silver from New-Orleans to-day. The local Deposits at Bank do not vary so materially. In some of the large Banks they run rather higher that at the close of July. The aggregate Deposit line, however, is down over a million of dollars, and the per centage of Specie on the present return is equal to 29 ℔ cent., or 9 ℔ cent. above the Associated Bank standard. The Sub-Treasury, to-day, disbursed heavily, say $567,000, against $251,000 received, of which $88,000 from Custome. The balance is now $5,031,478. The Hamburg steamer received out $251,000 in Specie. In the Foreign Exchange, the business thus far for Wednesday's mail steamer, the *Persia*, is light. On London, the rates for Bank signatures are 110@110¼ ℔ cent., with business in Southern Bank bills at 110 ℔ cent. Some sales of good Merchant bills at 109¾ ℔ cent.

The Stock Market opened with less animation than was shown in the dealings of Saturday, and before the close of the early Board prices were somewhat weaker, say ¼@½ ℔ cent., on most of the Railroad Shares. Michigan Central was a prominent exception. The sales were large at 42@42½ ℔ cent., and in the afternoon the demand was renewed and the price further advanced to 43¼ ℔ cent. At the Second Board, the market generally recovered the firmness which it had partially lost in the morning, and the closing quotations, with the exception of Pacific Mail, are about as high as on Saturday. State Stocks are about ¼ ℔ cent. better on Tennessees and ¼ ℔ cent. better for Missouris. The fall in Pacific Mail was to 74¼@74¾ ℔ cent., about as rapid as the advance last week. Illinois Central Shares and Construction Bonds are higher, and some moderate orders are understood to have come out from England by the *Vanderbilt*. The Bonds brought 85¼ ℔ cent. In Erie Mortgages, there was a small sale of Firsts at 82, and of Fourths at 38¼ ℔ cent. There was a sale of the La Crosse Land

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2467. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Terrible Gale at Prince Edward's Island.

UPWARDS OF FIFTY LIVES LOST—NUMEROUS VESSELS WRECKED.

Boston, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

Advices of the 2d inst. from Pictou, N. S., received here to-day, state that that region had been visited by a severe gale, doing much damage, and occasioning a fearful loss of life.

On the south side of Prince Edward's Island, especially, the wrecks of vessels had been numerous, and the loss of life amounted to fifty.

From Washington.

DISPATCHES FROM THE JUAREZ GOVERNMENT IN MEXICO—PRESENT CONDITION OF AFFAIRS—FIRE IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

Letters from the Juarez or Constitutional Government just received here, allude with great satisfaction to the favor with which the decree for the nationalization of the Church property is everywhere received, even in the City of Mexico; and especially in the visit of Capt. Aldham, Commander of Her Majesty's naval forces, to the President mentioned with gratification, as on that occasion, he took pleasure in announcing that by order of the British Government he would not enforce the measures heretofore contemplated for the redress of complaints, nor do anything to embarrass the Administration.

Gen. Degollado left San Louis de Potosi, and has, it is supposed, about 9,000 troops under his command preparing to march on the City of Mexico. Arms and ammunition are constantly being received by the Liberalists.

Señor Mata, who has just returned from New-York, has concluded a contract for materials for war which will, without unnecessary delay, be forwarded to Mexico.

Mr. Whitehead, who was banished from Mexico, where he resided for many years, will soon return to England in the behalf of British bondholders, and will assert himself to satisfy all their claims, the church property being the basis for the transaction, and by which it is thought some millions of dollars will be realized for the benefit of the Constitutional Government.

It is not thought that Lerdo will make any pecuniary engagements in New-York, but that he will merely take preliminary steps to that end; to be submitted to his Government for consideration. His contemplated visit to President Buchanan and Secretary Cass, with a view to have a full and free talk on Mexican affairs, will doubtless have the effect of facilitating the negotiation of a treaty satisfactory to both countries.

Mr. Otway, the British Minister, was at last accounts in the City of Mexico, the dispatch for his recall not having been received. There is such information in this city as justifies the assertion that the vacancy thus occasioned will be filled by a successor friendly to the Juarez Government.

The extensive machine, blacksmith and sawing shops of the Capitol extension work, were burnt at 3½ o'clock this morning. The origin of the fire is not as yet ascertained, but it is supposed to have been accidental. The buildings were comparatively valueless, but the machinery destroyed was very expensive, including a lathe for turning the immense stone columns for the public buildings, and several powerful engines. A large quantity of tools and some costly marble, finished and unfinished, was also destroyed. There was no insurance. The loss is variously estimated at from $50,000 to $60,000.

The Kansas Gold Mines.

Leavenworth, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

The express from Denver City has arrived here, with dates of the 6th inst.

A nugget of gold, weighing fifty six pennyweights, had been taken from the Nevada Gulch.

Rich diggings had been discovered at the head waters of the Bayou Salade.

Extravagant reports continued to be received from Colorado.

A newspaper had been issued in Mountain City.

The State Convention setting at Auroria had adjourned, having framed a State Constitution, the features of which have not been given.

The Convention voted to submit the question of Territorial or State organization at the same time.

Arrival of Military from Montreal.

Boston, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

The Montreal Field Battery, under the command of Capt. Stephenson, arrived in this city last night, shortly before 12 o'clock. The Independent Fusileers received them at the dépôt, and escorted them to their quarters at the Hancock House, while a salute was fired by the Boston Artillery, under Capt. Nims. The Canadians will be well cared for by our military and citizens during their stay.

The California Overland Mail.

Memphis, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

The Overland Mail has arrived here, with California dates of the 25th ult. News unimportant.

A fire at Crescent City had destroyed property to the amount of $30,000.

Arrived at San Francisco, ships *Meteor* and *Young America*, from New-York.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

Savannah, Sunday, Aug. 14.

The steamship *Montgomery*, from New-York, arrived at the wharf this afternoon, (Sunday.)

The Grand Military Encampment at East Liberty.

Pittsburgh, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

The grand military encampment at East Liberty, near Pittsburgh, excites universal interest. Fourteen volunteer companies from this and the adjoining counties are in the camp, and others are expected. The whole force is under the command of Brigadier-Gen. Negly. The encampment will continue till Friday.

The Schooner Onward Ashore.

Norfolk, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

The schooner *Onward*, from Philadelphia for Richmond, with coal, is ashore near Cape Henry. She may be saved by immediate assistance.

LATER FROM OREGON.

BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Probable Election of Logan, the Republican Representative, to Congress.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Oregon City, Monday, July 4, 1859.

In my previous letters I have probably surprised you by expressing a belief that Oregon would elect a Republican to Congress, and I presume that not one in ten thousand of the readers of the Times believed that such an event was even possible. The result, however, shows that my opinion was not entirely without foundation. The election was held last Monday (the 27th ult.), and at this time we have the returns from twelve counties, which gives Logan, Republican, 760 majority over Strout, Democrat. The same counties last year gave Grover, Democrat, over 600 majority, showing a gain of over 1,500 to the Republican ticket. Seven counties in the southern part of the State remain to be heard from which cannot, I think, give Strout over four hundred majority, so that Logan's election is regarded as sure. Even if he should fail by a small majority given to Strout, the result is most cheering to the opponents of Gen. Lane who have fought manfully against formidable odds. Lane and Delazon Smith have been upon the stump for forty days, speaking in every county, and have had the unremitting aid of every federal officer-holder in the State, some of whom have prostituted their positions most outrageously in defence of the villainous granary from which they draw their rations. Even an army officer, who boasted that he effected the nominations of the Democratic candidate, has devoted himself almost exclusively to politics during the past two months, editing one of the most reckless and unscrupulous of our political papers, and using the large influence his position gives him over Government employee, to force them to vote according to his dictation, or otherwise their places would be given to those who would obey him. The result, however, shows that neither the State of Oregon, nor even the Democratic party here belongs to Gen. Lane, whose principal appeal on the stump was based upon the fact that he had pledged the State for ten years, as sound in its Democracy, to those Southern Democrats who voted for its admission, and who, but for that pledge, would have defeated that measure. That appeal, however ingenious just at effectively against its author as it was anticipated to be in his favor, inasmuch as even our Democrats are bitterly opposed to the idea that any leader can claim to have a mortgage upon them; and so, when the day of election came, many of them staid away from the polls, or acted with the opposition, leaving Gen. Lane to redeem his own pledges, made in behalf of the 93,000 people whom he professed to represent.

If the Republican candidate, Mr. Logan, goes to Washington next December, he will also bear an unexpected greeting to the occupant of the White House, who was highly jubilant at our admission only because Oregon was so thoroughly Democratic, and will notify that somewhat notorious personage, that two-thirds of its population, who were opposed to it, are consoled now because they have been enabled to send a representative who will not support the insane policy of his Administration.

What effect the recent election will have upon the politics of Oregon in 1860, I will not undertake to foretell, further than this, that the Legislature never will be elected which will send to the Senate Jo Lane, Delazen Smith, or any man who wears the party collar with which James Buchanan ornaments and decorates his tools and followers.

Yours, OMEGA.

MADISON UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT.

Dr. Eaton's Baccalaureate—Dr. Williams, of New-York, addresses the Society for Inquiry—Interesting Exercises on the Departure of Young Missionaries—The Poet, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Hamilton, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1559.

The Annual Commencement of Madison University is now fully under way. The usual number of visitors are crowding in, and the week promises to be most lively. The exercises were introduced at 1½ o'clock on Sunday, P. M., with the Baccalaureate Sermon, by Rev. Geo. W. Eaton, D. D., President of the University. His subject was "Individual Accountability," the doctrine of which necessarily involved the personality of God and the personality of men. As I shall not have space to give even an analysis of the discourse, I can convey no adequate idea of its deep and broad scope. The subject was thoroughly probed, and the dangerous doctrine cunningly and attractively advanced in some of the literature of the times, was fearlessly exposed. The great and momentous truth of each one's own accountability to the Great Dispenser of Eternal Justice was impressively dissected to the mind of every and each young man before him. The closing sentences to the Senior Class, now about to enter upon the solemn activities of life, were full of wise counsel and affectionate solicitude. No man has a larger heart, and I may add a sounder head, than Dr. Eaton. Upon Commencement occasions there is an outpouring of the noblest sentiments from both. Perhaps no man is more beloved by all who know him.

At 7 P. M. the Chapel of the University was crowded to hear the Rev. Wm. R. Williams, D. D., of New-York, in his sermon before the "Society for Inquiry." He came upon the platform with the assistance of friends and his cane, for the injuries which he received at the accident which befel him last Spring, still render him very feeble. The text announced was 2d Kings, 13th chapter, 14th to 19th verses. His subject was "Thorough faith, the earnest of the largest success." The Doctor's voice was so weak that I did not distinctly understand all his sentences, but enough was heard to convince all that it was a discourse of surpassing excellence and elegance, full of Christian zeal and pious fervor. The Doctor's mind is evidently that of a deep and classic scholar. For clearness and ability few men in his denomination equal him. When Dr. W. closed, an address to Mr. H. Jenkins and Mr. James R. Haswell, two members of the Society about to go East as Missionaries, was made by the Rev. E. C. Cady, on behalf of his fellow members. He alluded to their past delightful associations, and the ties about to be severed, in affecting terms, and assured them that the sympathies of their classmates and others would follow them beyond the waters and their prayers ascend to the All-preserving Power and Omnipotent eye, for their life and successful labors among the far off Gentiles. They were then addressed by the Rev. Dr. Eaton on behalf of the Faculty. He expressed the heartfelt sympathies cherished for them, and the anxiety naturally awakened by his personal affection. Their diligence in study was commended, and he then encouraged them by briefly alluding to the noble predecessors that had gone out before them, one of the oldest of whom now on the Missionary field was a graduate of this University. His allusion to Missionary Haswell, now in Burmah, and father of one of the young men before him, was very touching.

Mr. Haswell replied in a trembling voice, thanking the Society for their expressions of regard and prayerful interest in the welfare of himself and classmate, which they would remember when away in heathen lands.

Mr. Jenkins followed, giving his views of Missionary life, which he evidently looks upon with the eye and heart of a Christian hero. Its trials and severe sacrifices he considered but meagre things in view of the high and holy cause which inspired and impelled his young heart to go hence far from his native land.

The address of the young Missionaries, Dr. Eaton and Mr. Cady, were so affecting as to bring throbs from every heart and tears from many an eye. Mr. Jenkins is to sail in a few days, with his bride, for China. He is just married to Miss Sarah Jones, a well-educated and pious young lady, in Lewis County, N. Y.

Mr. Haswell goes to Burmah. He is to be married next week to Miss Libbie Miller, daughter of Asher Miller, Esq., of Rome, N. Y. May the winds and waves gently bear them away to the home of their future labor and love.

On Monday evening a brilliant assemblage attended the Anniversary of the Æonian and Adelphian Societies. Wm. H. C. Hosmer, Esq., a lawyer by profession, of Avon, N. Y., was the poet of the evening. He was greeted with every demonstration of welcome.

Mr. Hosmer's theme was one of universal interest, "Home Associations."

It was a poem of the heart, that carried back the wanderer to the scenes of his boyhood—to "Memory's Holy Land"—the tired student, way-worn on the march of life, to the freshness and beauty of his College days:

Back to the forest where the shell it burst,
Back to the Northern home it looked on first.

Educational.

The following paper, prefaced by a few cogent remarks, was read by Mr. H. L. Stuart, of New-York, before the National Teachers' Association, at its late meeting in Washington:

Mr. President: I desire to submit the following questions affecting the present condition of the existing course of study and instruction in the common schools of the United States, which is admitted on all hands to come very far short of giving the practical results of available and definite information necessary to enable young men and women, on leaving school, to engage in the occupations of every day life with efficiency and success. The non application of principles to practice, the almost entire absence of illustrative apparatus, and of oral and illustrated instruction, with a complete ignoring of anything like a recognition of the humbler occupations by which the great mass of the people in this country earn their bread, in the Common Schools and in the Normal education bestowed upon teachers who are specially designed to exercise their professional vocation in the Common Schools, is an overshadowing evil that has often been animadverted upon. The questions which I herewith submit are designed to meet and remedy these deficiencies. The leading occupations of the great mass of the pupils, girls and boys, numbering millions, who must receive their entire school education in the common schools, may be enumerated in the following order:

First—Farming, which is generally pursued with little or no reference to agriculture in its intelligent and scientific relations. Instructions in this branch being absolutely unknown in the Common School course.

Second—Household management, the universal employment of woman, is almost universally pursued without any knowledge of, or reference to, a science of domestic economy, or an intelligent understanding of the laws of health and dietetics. Who ever heard of instruction in domestic economy in a Common School in this country?

Third—Sewing or needlework, as connected with the home wardrobe and manufactures, an employment that has withered and blighted prematurely the bloom, the life, and happiness of millions of women in every age, especially where Christianity and civilization have prevailed.

Fourth—Machine and other manufacturing operations, employments that engage more than a million of persons, a great majority of whom are as ignorant of the scientific and intelligent basis upon which they are supposed to work as the cast metal placed in their hands—a fact that accounts for the indifference and general want of interest and conscience manifested by the great body of this class in anything they are hired to do. Little or no instruction or attention has ever been given in mechanics or the commonest knowledge required in the pursuit of those employments in the Common Schools.

Hence, it becomes a question of paramount interest and concern to ascertain, if possible, the extent of the evils or deficiencies, and the best methods for correcting and supplying them. The National Teachers' Association, assembled in the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, is the most proper organization or tribunal to consider and pass upon this important matter, and to decide what additions and hitherto unemployed available means may be used to give increased efficiency, power and completeness to the course of instruction imparted to the mass of the children of the people of in the Common Schools of the United States.

QUESTIONS.

I would ask to what extent and by what methods is it practicable to introduce specific instruction in the following branches, and to make them effective parts in the legal course of study, in all of our Common Schools, and what has already been done toward introducing any of them there.

First—Instruction in Agriculture as connected with the farm and the garden, coupled with practical illustrations and applications, to be conducted chiefly at the homes of the pupils, girls and boys, under the direction of the teacher and care of parents.

Second—Instruction in the Science of Household Management, Domestic Economy and Dietetics, as affecting common cookery, home comfort, and good order, also the Science and the Art of Dressing, effectively imparted by the teacher in school, with practical illustrations and applications conducted mainly at home under the care and eye of mothers, thus intimately combining the interest of the teacher, the pupil and parents, in the labors and success of the classroom, and removing an objection often raised, that school and home influences are antagonistic and frequently neutralize and demoralize, the best intentions and efforts of the teacher.

Third—Instruction in Mechanics, practically illustrated and applied in labor-saving devices adapted to the household and the farm, and especially such as affect the employments of woman, together with sewing and other machines as a part of the regular school apparatus.

Fourth—Instructions in the principles of Mechanics, as adapted to the workshop and manufactory, with actual applications and illustrations by the teachers in and out of school.

Fifth—The newspaper and periodical considered as a useful element and means of instruction in the schoolroom. The Press, the mightiest engine of human progress, the teeming library of the million, the omnipresent voice, ever giving expression to the thoughts, discoveries, inventions, and the intellectual vitalities of the present.

Sixth—Instruction in Physical Training, Gymnastics, Calisthenics, Physiology, Sanitary Sciences, and the Laws of Health and Life.

Seventh—Instructions in Music—the piano and other musical instruments considered as school furniture, and what has already been done to accomplish this end.

Eighth—Instruction in Book-keeping, and in the common forms of every-day business affairs, for both girls and boys.

Ninth—Instruction in the simple elements of Architecture, as effecting the building and fitting up of homes for the people; also, in Art, Taste, and Ornamental Horticulture.

Tenth—Instruction in the simple elements of Civil Government, the Constitution of the United States, and of the several States, and in Illustrated Political Economy.

Eleventh—Instruction for adults in day or evening schools.

How can a really useful and practical course of instruction be devised for the benefit of the millions of our fellow-citizens, of foreign and native origin, who need and would gladly avail themselves of it, if it were made really useful and attractive in the direction of their respective necessities and daily occupations?

Twelfth—Instruction in the Science of Language—the natural and only proper basis for the effective, easy and complete development of the mental faculties.

Language practically applied and illustrated in its scientific principles, signs, and relations to thought and expression, should be substituted for mathematics as the foundation for a practical and efficient course of instruction in our Common Schools. To this, who says nay?

Thirteenth—Organization and Instruction for Primary Schools. The kind of Teachers required.

What has already been done to perfect a Primary School organization, and to create an effective, natural, scientific course of instruction adapted to the harmonious, consistent, symmetrical and attractive development of the mind of the little pupil from the very outset, when it changes its home-life to its more public life of the school room, and the maternal voice and attentions are supplied by the teacher—a stranger? What should be the characteristics of such a teacher.

These questions are submitted in order that each may receive special attention, now or at some future time, as may be deemed expedient by the Association. I desire to hear discussion, and have judgment passed upon them. I have something to say on some of them, with results and demonstrations already obtained.

Another Great Trotting Match on Eclipse Course, L. I.

FLORA TEMPLE AGAIN VICTORIOUS OVER PRINCESS IN A TWO MILE HEAT.

The trotting match of yesterday on the Eclipse Course, between *Flora Temple* and *Princess* was the exciting topic in the sporting world for a week past, since *Flora* beat *Princess*, in that celebrated time of 2:22, on Tuesday of last week. The California mare still had a multitude of admirers, who, with one consent, averred that she was not fairly treated on that occasion,—was not allowed to show her mettle, was held back by her driver,—in short, they declared that the race was bought and sold before it came off, and that *Princess* could fairly beat *Flora* any day she pleased, especially on a two mile trotting match. On that day of the 2:22, a week ago, it was a one mile heat; but only tell *Flora*, they said, against *Princess* on a two mile trot and you would see how *Flora* would break down. Yes, indeed, you would. *Princess* on the second mile would make the smallest of potatoes of *Flora*. Wait and see.

Well, the interested portion of the sporting community waited and saw yesterday. They left the City by—we were going to say hundreds, but it was really by thousands: and so earnest was the disposition to be on the Course that the Long Island Railroad Company, who furnished what they supposed to be cars enough for room and to spare, found that they had miscalculated, so that when the train passed through the tunnel on Atlantic-street, partisans of the one mare or the other hung like bees about a hive, or ragged boys about a molasses barrel, or office-seekers about a newly-elected President. The locomotive almost declined to run, feeling its energies over-tasked. When the Course was reached, the number assembled to witness the trot was increased to twelve or thirteen thousand. Coaches from the St. Nicholas and other Hotels, and stages from the City, were there by dozens, while hacks might have been reckoned by scores. The female department was very dazzlingly represented, as usual, and was perhaps a little faster than usual.

There was a remarkable shyness about betting. Eorr was to drive *Princess*, and McMann was to drive *Flora*. Eorr was not a favorite. Bets on time ranged from 4:53 to 4:54 for the two miles on *Flora*. 100 to 80 was offered on her and taken; then 100 to 70; and the ardor of her admirers led them to offer 100 to 60, 100 to 10, and in one case 100 to 40. *Flora* was the heroine, *Flora* was the girl.

She did not disappoint her lovers. She appeared on the course, in preliminary trot, warming herself up for the effort, as if she meant to say, winking with one eye—the left or right eye, just as you chanced to be placed towards her—"Here I am again, my friends; I intend to win; don't be afraid of me; bet high in my favor; I am going to win; don't be afraid of me." Yes, and she knew it—at least, her driver knew it. It was all the same to *Flora* and her friends.

On the first mile of the first heat, she made a false start. Starting again, *Princess* won the inside and kept it, keeping also a little ahead, until the turn of the fourth quarter, when *Flora* overtook and passed her, coming in one length ahead. Dashing on for the second mile, *Flora* gained the inside, and *Princess* broke. *Flora* went round the course so far ahead that *Princess* had no chance of overtaking her, and came in so triumphantly in advance that it was the opinion of the majority that *Princess* was distanced. So much so, indeed, that the judges had to leave their stand and go to take measurement. They decided that *Princess* had just saved herself, and was not distanced. The time in this heat was—First quarter on First Mile, 35 seconds; second and third quarters, 111 seconds; entire mile, 2:23. Second mile, first quarter, 36 seconds; second and third quarters, 113½ seconds; entire mile, 2:27½; making the heat of two miles in 4:50½, actually the shortest time on record.

Then *Flora Temple* was embraced, was followed to her stable by an applauding multitude. Bets were freely offered—100 to 50, 100 to 40—but no takers. The parties who backed out said it was "jockied," and refused to risk their money.

The second heat commenced amid extra excitement. *Princess* broke at the start, and *Flora* held up. They started again, *Princess* leading by a length; on the second quarter, *Flora* went nearly up to her; on the third quarter, went ahead of her; on the fourth, just passed her, and came in one length ahead. Then for the second mile. *Flora* went off at a trot, dashed immensely ahead, and kept it up. Around the track she kept it up, and came in so far ahead that the driver of *Princess* slacked his rein when he had cleared the distancing post, and coolly walked in. *Flora Temple* won the money (nominally $1,000, best two out of three), and the race, making time, in this second heat, as follows: first quarter, 36½ seconds; second and third quarters, 111½ seconds; entire mile, 2:24. Second mile—first quarter, 37¼; second and third quarters, 114½; entire mile, 2:41—making the second heat of two miles in 5 minutes and 5 seconds.

Was it a fair race or an unfair one? Those who won said it was a fair one; those who lost declared it was unfair. But there were very few who either lost or won; and it was an opinion freely expressed that the competition between those two mares was about "played out." There certainly was less enthusiasm yesterday than on previous occasions. But thousands of dollars (the admission to the Course was a dollar) went yesterday into somebody's treasury, and the "little joker," three card monté and "sweat," had their votaries and victims. Under these circumstances, probably, *Flora Temple* and *Princess* will run again.

Union Course, L. I.—Novel Trotting.—Tuesday, Aug. 16. Match $1,000; mile heats, in harness. P. Goff, names a double team *Pug* and *Lantern's* mate..... 1 1
H. Woodruff names s. m. *Widow McCree* (in harness)..... 2 2
Time—2:39; 2:33.

Widow McCree was the favorite at $100 to $20. The knowing ones were heavy losers on this trot.

CIVIC BANQUET TO THE RICHMOND GRAYS.

Speeches of Mayor Mayo, of Richmond, Mayor Tiemann, of New-York, and the Representatives of our City Authorities.

The Richmond Grays were yesterday the recipients of another ovation. The Second and Fifth Companies of the National Guard, commanded respectively by Captains Shales and Speight, formed into line about 2 o'clock in Lafayette-place, and marched thence through Broadway to the Brandreth House, in front of which the Richmond Grays were drawn up to receive them. From the Brandreth House the guests and their escort marched to the Metropolitan Hotel, and thence to the City Hall Park, where they were reviewed by Mayor Tiemann, of this City, Mayor Mayo, of Richmond, and the deputed members of the City Council. About 7 o'clock in the evening the march was resumed, and the Richmond Grays and their entertainers were conducted to the Metropolitan Hotel, where an exquisite dinner was provided at the expense of the City. The Messrs. Leland superintended the arrangements in person, and, by their own endeavors and the admirable promptitude which their presence insured, contributed in no small degree to the success of the *fête*.

The splendid band of the Seventh Regiment furnished the music. Among the guests were Mayor Mayo, of Richmond; Mayor Tiemann, of this City; J. F. Terpison, Esq., Jas. H. Recor, Esq., Capt. W. H. Truman, Dr. R. B. Moseley, Capt. Dimmock, John H. Graeme, (of the Richmond *Whig*,) Samuel E. Dore, Jno. Blair, Thos. Bulkley and John L. Knowles. Aldermen Adams and Councilman Lainbeer acted as Vice-Presidents, and conducted the festival to a most satisfactory termination.

In proposing the first sentiment, Mayor Tiemann remarked that they had met together this evening to do honor to the Richmond Grays, of Virginia, and to the Mayor of Richmond. For this purpose the members of the Seventh Regiment had requested him to propose with all the honors the health of their guests. In the first place, however, and in conformity with the prearranged list of toasts, he felt gratified in being called on to propose, as the principal sentiment,

The President of the United States.—This was responded to by a round of cheers.

The second toast, *The Governor of the State of Virginia*, was warmly applauded.

The third, in recognition of the public appreciation of the services of *The Governor of the State of New-York*, was replied to by Mr. Benjamin F. Manniere.

A letter from the Governor, regretting his inability to attend, was read by the President. Letters from other individuals were also submitted and applauded.

The next toast was, *The Mayor of Richmond.*—Mayor Mayo replied. He said that if he were to be on this occasion and thoroughly empowered to respond for New York as a State, he would stand before the Democratic majority and abide their fate, whatever it might be. He thanked the Seventh Regiment for their unbounded hospitality to the Richmond Grays, and was eloquent in denouncing those who would dissolve the Union.

The health of *The Mayor of New-York*, was received with repeated plaudits.

Mayor Tiemann replied, and, in the course of his remarks (which, like those that had preceded them were almost entirely inaudible,) reciprocated the good feeling expressed on the part of the Richmond Grays, and extended to them, on behalf of the City, a most cordial welcome.

Following these toasts were one to *The Municipalities of New-York and Richmond*, one to *Virginia*, which was acknowledged by Col. Penton, and subsequently a series of toasts in honor of *Our Military Guests*, (responded to by Capt. Elliott,) *The Army, The Navy, The Press, The Ten Governors*, and *The Ladies*. When the responses to these had been delivered there was an evident anxiety on the part of most of the *convives* to withdraw without further delay.

COUNTERFEITING.

Another Counterfeiting Establishment broken up—Important Arrest in Troy.

From the Troy Times, Aug. 15.

Deputy United States Marshals Shattuck, of Syracuse, and Olmstead, of Rochester, with Deputy Sheriff Stafford, of Canajoharie, arrested this morning, in this city, Amos I. Haight, Caroline, his wife, and Dallas, his son, at their residence, No. 182 Third-street, on a charge of manufacturing and uttering counterfeit coin, and Frederick M. Gantz and Polly, his wife, at their house on Ida Hill, on double charges of counterfeiting and forgery. They found in possession of the parties, at both places, a large quantity of finished and unfinished coin—ten cent pieces, quarters and halves—together with the plaster-of-paris moulds, acids, presses, plates and dies for altering bank notes, a large quantity of altered bills on different banks—seventy or eighty thousand dollars' worth; in fact, the complete apparatus of a counterfeiting establishment, with all its appurtenances and belongings. They left with their prisoners this morning at 11 o'clock, for Auburn, where the United States Court is now in session. There is no doubt whatever of their indictment at this term, and their conviction is a moral certainty.

The circumstances under which the arrest was made are very singular, as exhibiting the faculty of crime, and the certainty of eventual detection. Haight was a leading member of a mysterious circle of counterfeiters, whose operations extend through all the cities between Troy and Buffalo. Recently, another member, who had operated with him in his rascally transactions, was arrested in a Western city. He informed an officer of the existence of the gang, the nature of its transactions, its head quarters, its bywords, and everything necessary to facilitate investigations and insure the arrest of the guilty.

On Thursday last, Marshals Shattuck and Olmstead, and Officer Stafford, came down from the West, and instituted a series of inquiries that put them in possession of information as to the whereabouts of the Haights. They concealed themselves during the day. At evening, Stafford, who is a Deputy Sheriff of Montgomery county, and can on occasion be as cool as a cucumber and as solemn as a Quaker meeting, went to the house No. 182 Third-street, inquired for the elder Haight, and was admitted to the presence. After making the mystic sign of the rascally gang, and putting himself on good terms with the wary scoundrel, Stafford announced that he was in the counterfeiting business, and that his object was the purchase of a quantity of stuff for circulation at the West. There did not seem to be any disposition to disbelieve him, but the Haights evidently considered it best to move cautiously, and the officer was subjected to a scorching examination by father, wife, and son. The information given by the western prisoner, however, stood him good, and he was enabled to satisfy them on every point. The result was that he was told to come again, and he would be accommodated.

Stafford was frequently at the house of the Haights after that and was through them introduced to Gantz, the Ida Hill counterfeiter. On Saturday night, Amos I. Haight invited him to take part with them in making the coin. He exhibited to him all the apparatus, and instructed him as to its use. A lump of base metal weighing several pounds was melted, run into moulds representing ten, twenty-five, and fifty-cent pieces, and galvanized. The woman and son took part in the operations, and were quite as expert as the father and his Ida Hill accomplice. The coins, after coming from the moulds, were rough upon the edges and imperfect. There was a machine for smoothing them and bringing out their features, and this was the woman's business. Stafford—or Baker, as he represented himself to be—bought a quantity of the bogus stuff, paid for it, and took it to his official comrades. Yesterday, he was in company with the counterfeiters most of the time, and with them visited Ida Hill, and ascertained where some apparatus was he had not before seen.

All things being ready, this morning at 4 o'clock the officers proceeded to make the arrests. They found the Haights in bed, and it may well be supposed that they were considerably astonished to learn that their quondam accomplice stood to them as the stern agent of the laws they had violated. Their rage on account of the deception practiced on them, and their shame because they had been so shrewdly tricked, were unbounded. A complete search of the premises resulted in the seizure of more finished and unfinished coin than a strong man could lift, and of the apparatus we have mentioned. Gantz and his wife were arrested at their house on Ida Hill. In the pocket of her dress the woman had several hundred dollars in bogus and altered bills, and some base coin. Haight was a helper clerk in the store of Francis A. Falze, on River-street, and has heretofore borne a passably good character. Gantz and his wife have long been known as engaged in the counterfeit business. They were mixed up in the Morgan L. Brown affair, and at that time we saw a letter written by him to an accomplice in New-York, informing him of the danger of arrest, and advising him to destroy all the "queer" in his possession. One of the presses belonged to Sylvanus H. Reynolds, the West Troy counterfeiter, who escaped some time since from the Cooperstown jail, and was arrested in New York last week and returned to his old quarters.

It is easy to see that this arrest is one of very great importance, as it closes up one source from which a vast amount of bogus currency has issued to flood the community. The officers worked their game exceedingly well, and have reason to be proud of their success. Only great shrewdness could have entrapped rascals so expert and so familiar with all the dangers of their shameful vocation and the modes of escape from them. Officer Stafford, especially, played a dangerous game. In all probability his life would have been the penalty at the hands of the desperate men, had his complicity been discovered. The whole community will rejoice that a portion of the scoundrelly gang with which this section of the country has long been infested are in a fair way of receiving their deserts, and it is to be hoped that many others of that ilk, of whose guilt there is a moral certainty, may soon be similarly entrapped. We can very readily and uncomplainingly meet the loss of a score or two of such characters.

It is well to remark that while others have supposed him honest, the fact that the Haights made counterfeit coin has not been unknown to our officers. It was revealed by a man arrested last Winter, who had a quantity in his boots, purchased from them. But in that case Judge Hall held that the mere possession of coin was not sufficient to warrant conviction. For that reason it was deemed best to postpone the arrest until some further facts had been brought to light. It would have been accomplished in a few days, in any event.

Arrest of Counterfeiters—Large Haul of Counterfeit Money.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

Steamer Superior, Friday, Aug. 12, 1859.

Officers Reary, Gudgeon, Bleaks and Colby, of Cincinnati, assisted by Mr. J. W. Gayle, of Madison, and Marshal Howard, of Jeffersonville, arrested, yesterday, (Thursday,) about 3 P. M., a gang of counterfeiters on board a flat-boat, called the *Blue Bird*, lying on the Indiana shore, about twelve miles above Louisville. The officers rowed up in a skiff from Louisville, and took them by surprise.

The party consisted of an old man named Johnson and his two sons. In a trunk on board the boat they found plates, presses, and all the tools required for getting up spurious Bank notes. They also found, secreted on board, about $10,000 in spurious notes, consisting of $3's on the Southern Bank of Kentucky, at Russellville, and $1's on the Bank of Kentucky, Bowling Green Branch. They are both well calculated to deceive. The $3's on the Southern Bank of Kentucky are the most dangerous. The engraving on the $1's is not so good. The signatures are pronounced excellent.

Their ostensible business was selling cloths, horses and grain-measures, with which their boat was loaded, to the farmers along the shore. The boat was a very neat affair—furnished nicely. I saw her lying at Jeffersonville. It is evident that they had a good time of it, floating coolly down the Ohio. When arrested, they made no resistance—not having time to get their arms, which were found hanging over the door. They were somewhat ashamed at being taken so easily, but did not say a word. I am indebted to Mr. S. W. Gayle, of Madison, one of the party who took them, for this information. They were taken to Jeffersonville, examined and sent to jail at Charleston, Clark County, Ind., to answer at the next term of the Court there. Inclosed I send you a specimen of each counterfeit.

The old man Johnson has served out one term in the Penitentiary for the same offence, as also his wife, for passing the bills. The man that arrested him before was named Gayle, a brother of the one that assisted in arresting him this time. When arrested on Thursday, turning to Mr. Gayle, he asked him his name. On being told, he placed his hand on his bowed head, as if trying to recall the name, repeating, "Gayle?—Gayle?" Then, suddenly looking up at Mr. Gayle, and shaking his head mournfully, he said, "Ah! Mr. Gayle, I ought to have known you."

The bills were done up in packages, ready for sale. There are a great many in circulation. Those that were found on the boat were all new. Before circulating them, they are colored with alum and tobacco juice, and rubbed through the hair, to give them an old and dirty appearance.

Summer Fashions in France.

From a Paris Correspondent.

Elegant inventions could not very well come to a stand-still at Paris, and the new material called grenadine, which we mentioned last week, is being perfected in various ways. The embroidery which renders the fabric so rich and expensive is done with a tambour needle; and at la maison Gagelin, we see the skirts are made with a deep-tamboured flounce, which is surmounted with three much narrower flounces. The foundation is sprinkled with spots or florets, and the low corsage is finished off with a ribbon sash worked with garlands. Simple spotted grenadine makes a less costly robe, and in such a case, the flounces should be of the color of the spot, and trimmed with frills of taffetas. These dresses will be all the rage at country and sea-side réunions. They are light, they keep clean, and they will come in conveniently when muslins are thrown aside. The colors on which the embroidery shows to greatest advantage are gray and light green. Another novelty just beginning to be known is the shaded dress. It is made in four or five shades of green or violet. The darkest tint is employed for the foundation, and over this are ruches one within the other, the lightest shade always being in the centre. These robes are so elegant that they are frequently made to wear both high and low. The high bodice is made with a band and quite plain, fastening in front with passementerie or taffetas buttons. The sleeves are very large below, and surrounded by a ruche in five shades which is carried up the opening to the shoulder. The sash is also shaded and fastened at the side with a large bow. The low corsage has a plaited berthe composed of every shade, the colors growing fainter towards the top, and the sleeves and undersleeves are trimmed with shaded ribbon. The effect is admirably pretty.

Young ladies have lately forsaken black velvet braces, and they substitute white muslin, plain or embroidered. The neck is left bare, and the braces are often of the same pattern as the dress, trimmed with white guipure or narrow ribbon, blue or green. However simple the costume, it is instantly enlivened by the addition of these braces.

A cloudy day brings out black taffetas dresses, and especially those which are spotted with straw-colored silk. Numbers of our most fashionable ladies have provided themselves with these dresses to wear when the sun goes in. They are as serviceable as black, and a little brighter looking. They are made perfectly plain, very full at the bottom, and diminishing to such an extent towards the waist that the bodice and skirt appear to be of one piece, of the form called Gabrielle. This fashion is confined to thickish materials. Muslins are still gathered in at the waist and worn with little flounced fichus.

Straw trimmings and corn upon bonnets have become so general, that feathers are once more in favor for *les grandes toilettes*.

The fashion for decorating ladies' slippers either by needlework, by figured patterns on the leather, or other material, or by the insertion of colored silk or satin, old as it is, has just been materially improved upon. Mr. Lemarcis, of Regent-street, London, has contrived a method of charging the pieces of colored satin as often as the wearer desires, without in any way injuring the slipper. He makes a little pocket in the upper part of the slipper, under the perforations of the pattern, into which is placed the piece of colored satin to be worn. When the wearer wishes to change the color, nothing is easier than to withdraw one piece and insert another. A dozen pieces of satin on stiff linings of various colors and shades are sold with the slippers. Tasteful bows and ribbons with buckles may be also attached to the shoes by a simple contrivance, and as easily removed. The novelty has for its name the "came.con shoe."

From Pike's Peak—Miners Killed by Indians.

The *Rocky Mountain News* has the following:

Wm. M. Slaughter, who was in company with Dr. J. L. Shade, of Hagerstown, Md., and J. B. Kennedy, of Plottsmouth, Nebraska when they were killed by the Utah Indians, publishes the following account of the affair and of his escape:

"On Sunday afternoon, the 26th inst., we were encamped on the south side of the summit of the snowy range of mountains which divide the waters of Vasquez's Fork, the South Platte, and the branches that run from the northeast corner of the Park into the South Fork of the Platte. Our camp was within five hundred feet of the summit of the highest of the range in this vicinity, and entirely above the belt of timber that encircles the base of the mountains. During the afternoon, some four or five Utah Indians were around our camp, who appeared to be friendly, thus causing no uneasiness in our party.

About four o'clock, two hours after we had dined, the Doctor started towards the summit of the ridge to take a look at the country around as well as to keep an eye on the camp; while Mr. Kennedy and myself went eastward to prospect in a gorge of the mountain half a mile off. We left the camp a little before the Doctor, and when we had gone three hundred yards, heard the report of a gun over the hill in the direction the Doctor had taken; but, thinking he had shot at some bison calves seen before in that vicinity, we did not feel uneasy. We had advanced some twenty steps further and were descending a precipice when we heard another shot in the same direction; we turned to go back, thinking, perhaps, the Doctor might be in some difficulty with the Indians, when two shots were fired upon us

OUR MILANESE CORRESPONDENCE

Fury of the Republicans against the Peace---Symptoms of Revolt in Venetia---Feeling in Sardinia and Central Italy---Rage against England as well as France and Austria---Garibaldi.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILAN, 24th July, 1859.

Those who have watched day by day for months and years beside the sick-bed of a beloved friend, who during a few weeks have seen a real and rapid amelioration give promise of recovery and then have witnessed as sudden and still more certain a relapse precluding all hope for the future—those only carefully realize the condition of Italy at the present hour. Words fail me to express the funereal gloom that veils the Lombard cities since the peace of Villafranca clouded the sky which for months had worn such bright and cloudless hues. After dispatching my letter of the 13th I set out for Como and the neighboring towns. Even there, where from 3 to 4,000 *Garibaldini* are drilling and still preparing to join the camp, the dejected, grief-stricken aspect of the inhabitants was sad to see. The younger of the recruits (and some are mere children) still dilate with childish glee on the future battles to be fought and glory to be won, but the elders shake their heads, curse the destiny that hindered them from sharing in the engagements of the past, feeling in their heart of hearts that the future holds nothing for them but inaction and disappointment. The solemn commemoration of the battle of St. Fermo, was held sat Monday, when as many as 20,000 from Milan and the surrounding towns joined the funereal procession which wound its way up to the hill where Da Cassoroam and his companions fell, embodied other sentiments than those of grief for the dead fallen in the sacred fight. One witnessed there the bitter, wild outpouring of a generous people's sorrow for the vanished hopes of millions doomed to death in life, that worst of human woes. Returning to Milan, I stayed some hours at Cameriata purposely to see the field of the famous combat between the troops of URBAN and GARIBALDI's corps. From the balcony of the Caffe della Stazione you see the whole; before it is the square where the Austrian troops were concentrated, with 18 pieces of artillery opposite the terraced hills, against which the fire was directed. "To see these young boys rush upon the Austrians," said the garçon of the café, a very intelligent fellow, "was a sight that made one's blood freeze. Two charges and then to the bayonet. The Austrians, who for five days had been perpetrating the most unheard-of cruelties, killing these poor peasants who were passing to Como for supplies, beating us all every time they came in and did not find all they wanted to eat, fled like wild-cats terrified at the audacity of the volunteers. And after all," he added, "who knows how soon they will return." You can, I fear, form no idea of the real feelings prevailing here. The Press is gagged, and unless the correspondents of the English papers take the trouble to go among the people of one and all classes they will convey to the public a quite other than the true impression. I was not in Milan when the Emperor arrived, and I was suprised to read in the papers that he was received with acclamation. Since my return I have questioned all my friends and they give the most indignant denial to the accusation. They say that even the reception of the King was cold at first, and that the middle classes made the greatest exertions to persuade the people that he was sinned against not sinning, and that finally they succeeded; but that for the Emperor no effort was made; that when he appeared on the balcony of the palace the crowd below cried with one voice *Viva Vittorio Emanuele, viva la Francia, viva la libera Italia*. The surest proof of the existing dissatisfaction is the Governmental circular to the Press on the 16th inst., "issued on account of various articles inserted in certain journals which overstep the bounds of propriety;" articles which "represent late events as illusory, which blame an august personage towards whom gratitude ought to impose respect;" the Government expected that the journalists would have reached the *"sorrowful calm"* which pervades the population, and as they have not done so menaces "without further warning, with immediate suspension and even with absolute suppression any paper that shall speak of late events or of any other political event in improper or excessive terms, or shall moot questions which may affect the dignity and honor of the Government of the King or his magnanimous ally." Let it be said in justice to the Piedmontese that the Press of Turin is indignant at this menace, and even the *Corriere Mercantile*, a purely Governmental organ, reproducing the circular, comments on its severity, and asserts "that the language of the Milanese Press on the announcement of the treaty of peace bore the impress of the most exquisite sentiments of propriety and patriotism." And I am sure you would agree with the *Corriere*, especially when you bear in mind that Lombardy mourns not for herself but for Venice; that betrayed, deserted sister to whom "we are bound by every holy tie of suffering, sacrifice and struggle."

I wish I could send you any adequate translation of MERCANTINI's poem, entitled "*A Venetian Mother at the Camp of S. Martino, 12 July, 1859.*"

The poem commences with the mother's lament, that "though San Martino is so near the frontiers, she receives no tidings of her sons, whereas from Palestro came the news, "Attilio and Emilio live." The suspense becomes too terrible, and leaving Venice in the disguise of a mendicant, La Maria crosses the Mincio, and arriving on the late battle-field, which seems to her one vast sepulchre, she sees there a cross, and on it Attilio's name. The pathos of the mother's woe cannot be rendered here; yet mingling with her grief is a mother's pride for her dead warrior, whom she had named "Attilio" for his country's sake, and over, she foresees the time when Venice will be decked in brightest hues, and when on her mourning garb she shall wear the tricolor, studded with Attilio's name, where

"Beautiful as ne'er before will our Venezia be,
In that bright day, my son, which thou canst never see."

But even this consolation is torn from the mother by Emilio, who, flinging himself into her arms, tells her that that "beauty will never dawn for them; that the death sentence of Venice is already signed; that she has made her weary journey but to find Attilio dead—himself condemned to die of grief in exile."

At this *dura sanunzio*, the cheeks of the povera Maria, which had paled at the sight of her surviving son, flush with indignant blood; her eyes, as she fixes them upon Emilio, flash out the lightning flash of wrath, she seizes his right hand, and placing it on the cross, exclaims, "Swear that thou wilt never lay down thine arms while a breath of life remains; swear to me here above thy brother's corpse that grief shall never conquer thee; that thou wilt redden Italian soil afresh with blood. I shall rejoice if Emilio too dies thus, but thy grave shall be on Venetian soil, and thus the two lands will be united in my heart.

Oh childless will Venetian mothers be,
But Venice! our own Venice, shall be free!"

MERCANTINI is a Roman, but he has translated the Venetian heart into true Italian verse.

A pamphlet published here, *Venezia e la libertà d'Italia*, embodies the sentiments of the Italians on this subject. It is a rapid history of the political conditions in which Venice has been successively placed; showing how Venice and Lombardy where first enslaved, entered their prison house "struggling and divided;" how in 1848 they burst the gates and came out together struggling but united; how when "peace upon the Adige" was proposed, Lombardy replied indignantly, Better be united and unhappy than happy while Venice is in chains. "When the news reached us," continued the writer, "passing by the monstrous idea of an Italian confederation, semi-Austrian, semi-Bourbonic, with the Pope and the assassins of Perugia at its head—one thought it was that transfixed us all, that filled to the brim with bitterness every Italian heart—Austria retains Venice." Had the news arrived that the battle of Solferino was lost, and that Austria was marching on Milan from the bridges of Cassano and Lodi, it could not have produced greater consternation or profounder grief. What better right have we than the Venetians to be free? asked every voice; have they suffered less? have they fought with less courage for the common cause? is the tyranny that oppressed Venice[] more illegitimate? Is it expected that we, but yesterday companions in slavery; that we, free to-day, should forget our brothers groaning under the yoke of the foreigner the other side the Mincio? Ah, no! If any think that our hearts abandon Venice for a single instant; if any think that Lombard arms will abstain from attempting their liberation at once, let them cancel our names from among the peoples—let them say that we are not worthy to become great and free. In Milan, Turin, Genoa and all the cities of Piedmont and Lombardy special funereal ceremonies are being held for the Venetians who have fallen in the war. The sympathy and sorrow felt for Venice increases as we receive the news of Austrian vengeance falling on her devoted head. Daily arrests in the principal cities; among others of the Countess CONTARINI—a descendant of one of the oldest noble houses in Venice—simply because her house being searched, letters from her son, fighting on the Lombard plains, were found; the Countess SCIAOA, arrested under the same pretext; ALESSANDRO MEARDI languishing ill in the prison of Josephstadt, and with him VANTPI, an author and a journalist, who has labored unceasingly for his own province of Friuli and for Italy.

I told you of the last loan enforced, in addition to the enormous taxes. Now a fresh war-tax is imposed on the Venetian provinces of 1 200 000 florins a month. Besides this forced gifts of wine, grain and cattle are imposed on every city. During this last harvest the soldiers of the different regiments invaded the fields, forced the peasants to cut the corn, to separate the chaff from the wheat, and bearing off the latter, left them the former in derision.

On Friday last a young Paduan arrived at Turin with an address from the Venetians to Count CAVOUR whom they believed to be still at the head of the Piedmontese Government. According to all accounts revolution is imminent, come what may; and names which hitherto have passed for synonyms of moderation and patience are among the leaders of the movement. At Padua, when the news of the peace arrived, the citizens ran about the streets like mad—threats, menaces, arrests, produced no effect. At last the Government withdrew the placards, and gave out that the news was false. According to the last sources of information, the Venetians await the promise that Piedmont will second their efforts. This assurance given, no fears for hearths or homes, for children, wives or sisters, will stay the outbreak; the Venetians feel as one man that it were better for them that the last man, woman and child among them be sacrificed than that this state of things continue.

That Piedmont cannot give this assurance is certain; that a revolution in the Venetian provinces must be unsuccessful is also certain; but that it can be prevented in the present state of suffering, of disappointment and madness, is not so sure. In my last I told you that Venice had given 10,000 volunteers during the late war. The municipal lists prove that 18,000 went up to fight that so-called war of Independence, which, alas! was doomed to leave their province more enslaved than before.

The puerile reasons given by the Emperor at St. Cloud for the conclusion of peace are received here with the scorn which they deserve. What, say the Milanese, did he make war on Austria without counting the cost? Did he not know that even the Mincio carried, he must beard the lion in his den? Did he imagine that the fortresses could be taken by any other method than by assault or siege? Was he not aware that unless resolved to violate the German Confederation he could not set foot on the German Tyrol? Yet with all their just reason for indignation against the peace, the Italians do not forget the gratitude due to the French soldiers who have shed such valorous blood for the Italian cause. True it is rare now to see the French tricolor blended with the Italian; the inscriptions of *viva* NAPOLEON III. are rarely if ever seen; but the wounded French are tended with the same affectionate care, the same courtesy is extended to the officers, and the papers, without exception, guard against any expression which could wound the susceptibilities of the French army. NICOLO TOMASEO's address embodied these sentiments. "The peace just signed, although it interrupts the course of our hopes, cannot diminish the gratitude which we owe to your sacrifices," it commences; and concludes, "the war which you have combated, which remains an unfinished monument, will live not alone in the souvenirs of Italy and France, but in the annals of humanity." I am sorry to say that the French cannot suppress, even in these moments of universal gloom, their intolerable *blague* which grates upon the Italian ear, and makes them wish their liberators a safe return to Paris, where, on the 15th of August, they may glorify themselves and their leader to their hearts' content. Great fire is excited by the assertion of the *Constitutionnel* that King VICTOR was a party to the peace before it was finally concluded at Villafranca. Even Genoa, republican, rebellious Genoa, has sent up an address to the King, full of love and loyalty, such as no Genoese thought it possible that he could feel for any action of the hitherto detested House of Savoy.

"Amid the profound sense of delusion and consternation which the unexpected announcement of peace produced throughout the country—an announcement so different from that which we had a right to expect—every heart experienced a sweet consolation in the thought, in the certainty, that that peace was no work of yours, and that pure and uncontaminated remains the name of the first soldier of Italian independence. * * * * It is not by a line of the pen that the feelings of twenty-seven millions of hearts can be canceled. * * * * All, ah Sire, understand your sufferings; Italy, whose cry of grief you heard, now feels the irresistible eloquence of your silence and grief, because you suffer with and for her. Italy has faith in you and in your Government. * * * * If now she weeps, her liberty and independence are blessings so incalculable that to win them it is worthy that much blood and many tears should yet be shed. Suffice it that you, Sire, remain the champion of Italian regeneration, and despondency and discouragement will endure but a few short hours; and confident in herself, Italy will feel capable of accomplishing her highest destinies."

Contrast that language with the revolt of Genoa after the battle of Novara. Then she felt that the monarchy had betrayed the Italian cause. Now she feels it is the King who has been betrayed. Every day convinces me more and more that NAPOLEON, in making war on Austria for his own purposes, was entirely unprepared for the manifestation of the profound hold which the idea of Italian liberty has taken in every true Italian heart. To it the Italians have sacrificed their old republican traditions, and more difficult still, their municipal jealousies, their provincial rivalries; to it the peace of Europe will be sacrificed again and yet again, until Italy, from the Alps to the sea, shall be ONE AND INDEPENDENT.

But if the would-be-liberator of Italy left this important item out of his calculations, the would-be-restorer of the Austrian Archdukes and Dukes cannot do so if he would. The attitude of the Italians in Central Italy is sublime—its calm, decided tenor, seems to say: "We have faith in ourselves and in VICTOR EMANUEL. No noisy demonstrations, no disorder, no premature appeal to force. Let us show Europe that we have a fixed purpose; to form part of the kingdom of VICTOR EMANUEL, who is for us the incarnation of Italian unity and independence. If Europe permits brute force to replace a hated dynasty on the throne, then and not till then will we oppose force to force, and prove that we are willing to die for what we are worthy to enjoy." Take the proclamation of the Tuscan Government in decreeing the electoral law, which it does in order to provide the country with an assembly of representatives who shall pronounce a legitimate vote on the future fate of Tuscany; considering the declarations made by the Emperor NAPOLEON III., and those pronounced in the English Parliament by the Ministers of the Queen, assuring us that the wishes of the Italians, expressed in a legitimate way, shall be taken into account; and also considering that it will be vain to hope for success if public order be not religiously preserved, that the slightest tumult will diminish the value of the votes, will take from us the assistance of VICTOR EMANUEL, who otherwise will not fail to do his utmost for us, and also will alienate the allied potentates, who cannot desire to see the regulation of Italian affairs separated from the peace of Europe. This is the peaceful side of Tuscan affairs; but meanwhile ULLOA and the Tuscan army is recalled. As several foreign journals have murmured at the Tuscan armament, the Tuscan *Monsieur* replies: "Yes, Tuscany is arming, and ought to arm, for she will have to expel her worst of enemies, if the *conquered one* at Solferino dare attempt to reascend the throne; but this enemy does not mean to levy troops, as certain agents of the defunct dynasty would make believe. Without need of a levy, Tuscany is already armed against such an enemy. She has an army; she will soon have a National Guard, and, if necessary, her entire population will arm themselves. The cities are armed, and when the tocsin sounds the peasants also will arm themselves. They will arm themselves with pitchforks and with any other weapon which the holiest of fury can furnish the fury of an Italian people, who scorn to own as their leader *il vinto di Solferino*. Let Europe learn this well! A civilized people like the Tuscans will not submit to such an outrage as to be governed by him who but yesterday so impudently stood side by side with the Emperor of Austria, fighting against Italian armies."

The proclamation in which, after the news of the peace, the Tuscans reiterated their intention to remain subjects of VICTOR EMANUEL, you will have already seen.

Those from Parma, Piacenza, Modena and Bologna are of precisely the same tenor; and in order to show the perfect unanimity of their desires, the inhabitants of the different provinces choose from time to time a certain number of individuals to go into the other provinces and consult with the inhabitants, so that all their public manifestations may be unanimous. The Bolognese, in their proclamation, declare that they aspire to be Italians with VICTOR EMANUEL. The maudlin sympathy got up by the London *Times*, (which, by the way, is wonderfully Italian just now,) and in both Houses of Parliament, for the Duchess of Parma, is very obnoxious here. Her Government, they say, has done as much against the Italian cause as any other, and her unpopularity led her to be dethroned even before the Duke of Modena. The Parmigiani will never forget that on the occasion of a slight revolt in 1856, which might easily have been suppressed without bloodshed, the troops were ordered to fire, and many of the most respectable citizens were killed, wounded and imprisoned. The *Gazzetta del Popolo*, a liberal little paper, published at Genoa, suggests that Lord MALMESBURY and such of the English people as sympathize with the Duchess and her sons, the heirs of the little Caligula, as their father was justly named, should restore an Indian province from some Hindoo prince, and make her a present thereof! This display of absolute unanimity of thought and deed on the part of the Italians of different provinces, whom foreigners have always pronounced to be disunited and hostile each to the other, could not fail to excite the ire of the French Press. Publishing the proclamations, these satellites of the Emperor insinuate that the value they might have possessed is greatly diminished, if not annihilated, by the fact that they are signed at the instigation of the commissioners and agents of Piedmont. Unworthy calumny! It is rumored that Piedmont is about to recall all her commissioners, in order to prove the spontaneity of the vote for fusion. I trust that she will do so; she can well afford it.

The failure of Count ARESE to form a ministry, has given unusual satisfaction. So intimate with the Emperor as to *tutoyer* him, he had made himself very obnoxious in Genoa by his *fête* in honor of the *coup d'état*; his hatred of the Liberals, to say nothing of the Republicans, and by his Reircgradist tendencies in general.

RATAZZI is considered the nearest approach to a liberal ministry that can be found, and there is no doubt that his Government will expedite the restoration of the Constitution. He is popular among the Lombards as the minister who insisted on the second campaign against the Austrians in 1849, he of course being entirely irresponsible for the disastrous results. Not so with Gen. LAMARMORA, now minister. Opposed to the War of Independence in 1848-49, he is no favorite in Piedmont, detested in Genoa for his bombardment of that city, and the cruel excesses permitted afterwards, and now doubly disliked on all sides for his strenuous opposition to the introduction of the volunteers into the army, and the pertinacity with which he has, in spite of the King's desires, thrown every obstacle in GARIBALDI's path. Nevertheless, his bitterest enemies cannot deny that he is a brave soldier and an able administrator. Bureaucratic, but not aristocratic, he has done much to introduce into the army rigid principles of equality, admitting bravery, intelligence, and capacity as the only pleas for distinction.

Whether in a political point of view he is the best man to blend the interests of the Lombard and Piedmontese regiments is doubtful, but probably he has been chosen *faute de mieux*. His family, which is very numerous, has been attached to the House of Savoy for more than half a century, and in almost every department of the State you are sure to find a LAMARMORA.

Count GARRIO CASATI, Minister of Public Instruction, is the brother of the devoted TERESA GONFALONIERI, martyr of the Spielberg, and was at the head of the Provisional Government in Milan from the commencement of the glorious *five days* up to the armistice of Salasco. Moderate, but liberal in his principles, his election gives general satisfaction.

DABORMIDA, Minister for Foreign Affairs, was chosen to the Boncompagni to treat with RADETZKY after the abdication of CHARLES ALBERT. It was he who addressed the famous memorandum to Austria concerning the alienation of the property of the exiles. As Deputy and afterwards Senator, he has always voted with the Right, i. e. least liberal portion of the House. House. Now that the diplomacy of Piedmont is so difficult, it was expected that an abler diplomat and a more national minister would have been chosen for this difficult part.

MONTICELLI, as Minister of Public Works, is considered efficient. When RATAZZI was Minister of the Interior, he chose MONTICELLI as his Secretary, so it is presumable that they will work well together.

AZTARA, Minister of Finance, seems also a good choice, though GORI would have been preferred, owing to the difficulty of placing the taxes of the new States on equal footing, and to the admirable manner in which he has hitherto regulated the Lombard system; but GORI declined the office.

MICHETTI, Minister of Justice, is not very popular, owing to his having abandoned the Left for the Right benches of the House; but, taking all in all, the Cabinet is well received. As yet nothing is known of the future policy of Piedmont. It is rumored that the King refuses to send a representative to the proposed conferences at Zurich, though he would gladly do so to a European Congress. If this rumor be true, it is a hopeful sign. What could Piedmont do against France and Austria? By abstaining from the humiliation of adhering to a policy she disapproves, her silence is an eloquent proof that she yields but to superior force, and holds herself unfettered for the future. By participation she becomes party to the deed, and must abide by her pledged word.

Great is the part that Piedmont is called upon to play, and great the trust reposed in her. Sicily has openly manifested her desire to belong to Italy, under King VICTOR. Now that the Swiss are leaving Naples, and the remainder are known to be disaffected, we are daily expecting news of a revolution there. It may be yet that Piedmont and the Italians, if they are unable to cope materially with France and Austria, may yet foil their plans by a unanimity of thought and action, which the despots dare not quench in blood!

GARIBALDI's head quarters are at the Lovere, on the lake of Iseo, where he is laid up with severe illness. The news of the peace was a great shock to him. He set out at once for Brescia, and had an interview with LAMARMORA, and has since told his troops, that as long as the King remains faithful to Italy, he will remain faithful to the King. These troops extend from Sielvio to Tonale, Valtellina, Valca, Monica, and Valsabbia; in Como, Brescia, and Bergamo, legions are still arming, and from Brescia a fresh battalion is about to start for Lovere.

Lest you should think that I exaggerate the heroic exploits of these young warriors, I translate some extracts from *La Presse* (Paris), concerning GARIBALDI's legion. "The last cannon shots exchanged with the Austrians belong, like the first, to GARIBALDI. On the eve of the armistice, a combat of an hour and a-half took place on the heights near Bormio, at the passage of Stelvio. The armistice surprised the Hunters of the Alps in the midst of their real development, at the very moment when this strange moral force (which will rank as a miracle, or rather as an impossibility, when the actual number of men with which GARIBALDI entered Lombardy and maintained himself without the aid of the allied armies during 12 days shall be known) was at last sustained by material force; just as the Hunters of the Apennines had joined them, and the corps numbered 5[] regiments, each containing 4 battalions—at least 12 000 men who, led by GARIBALDI, form an army! Nothing but the silent pertinacious efforts of bureaucratic ill-will, concerning which Italy will some day demand an account of, certain employes who have never ceased to make war after their fashion, fortified by the approval of a ministry, would have retarded so long the realization of this number of combatants, in the presence of the enthusiasm which aroused the Lombard youth, and impelled them to follow in his train. 2,000 volunteers enrolled in 15 days from these robust, handsome youths of the Vattellina, 5,000 between Cremona, Bergamo and Varese. These are facts that speak for themselves." The children surpass the rest in enthusiasm—children of 4 or 5 years crying a *tue têts Vive Garibaldi!* not one but all; and do you hear the strength of the cry that comes forth from these brave little lungs? It means *Vive l'Italie!* for 20 or 30 years to come. A supreme glory was reserved for this great patriot. At this moment his name represents the liberty of his country, of which he is the soul and the right arm. Lately during a march, one of the colonels finding the pace of his soldiers slacken, turned his head; the regiment was redoubled by another—a regiment of children—who, authorized to do so, had seized knapsacks and muskets, and were carrying them with a triumphant air. GARIBALDI had formed a battalion of about 250, the eldest of whom was not 17 years old; one wished to embrace them all—these warriors.

One of the curious effects of the armistice is to see the armies siezed, in motion like those horses on clocks, their fore feet for ever in air in a gallop that never slackens; and to think that they must remain in that position during 40 days."

The Sports of Chivalry in Virginia—Tournament in Prince William.

From the Alexandria (Va.) Gazette, Aug. 13,

A large party of ladies and gentlemen participated in the pic-nic and witnessed the tournament which came off at Bentsville on Thursday. It is needless to say that the affair was pleasant throughout—the dancing was good, the music excellent, and the riding "at the ring," in many instances, very fine. A place had been prepared in the green for dancing, and before 12 o'clock, a number availed themselves of the opportunity to "trip it on the light fantastic toe." This was continued until the dinner hour, when the large company did full justice to the excellent provisions provided for the occasion. After which the dancing was recommenced, and continued until the "Sir Knights" were called upon to display their horsemanship in contending for the honor of crowning the Queen of Love and Beauty.

Very soon the gallant knights were mounted and on their way to the scene, if not of knightly valor, at least of generous knightly rivalry. Here all had been prepared for the tournament. The Judges, who had been previously selected, took their positions opposite the ring. The knights were then marched in a body, under the direction and command of the Herald, Mr. J. T. Leachman, and the Marshal. Dr. L. A. Jennings to a position in front of the Judges when they were briefly and appropriately addressed by Mr. Aralland Marsteller. Then, after returning to the proper place, the riding commenced—each knight riding when his knightly name was called—in the following order:

Knight of Alexandria, J. E. Williams; Knight of Montmorency, Richard I. Reid; Ivanhoe, J. Taylo Williams; Knight of Lochinvar, Lucien A. Davis; Knight of Brentsville, James B Pridmore; Knight of Marmion, John W. Fewall; Knight of the Chase James R. Purcell; Knight of the Wild Horse, Richard T. Meredith; Knight of Greenville, E. Meredith; the Black Knight, P. D. Williams; Knight of the Woods S. R Rudd; the Unknown Knight, Edgar Wair.

Some of the riding was excellent, and elicited the applause of the "faire ladyes" who witnessed it. The result of it was the success of the Knight of the Chase, who won the honor of crowning the Queen. Ivanhoe had the honor of designating the First Maid of Honor, Marmion the Second, and the Knight of Brentsville the Third.

The coronation ceremony, which took place at night, was very interesting. Although, as may be supposed, the selection of the Queen was difficult from the number present who would have graced the dignity, the successful knight manifested an appreciative taste when he crowned Miss M. C——, of Prince William, as the Queen of Love and Beauty. The First Maid of Honor was the accomplished Miss Miss T——, of Caroline; the second, the young and amiable Miss W——, of Prince William; and the Trird, the beautiful Miss C——, of Georgetown. The merry throng afterwards joined in the dance, which was continued to a late hour.

LETTERS FROM SUMMER LOUNGERS.

The Hill-Country of Connecticut—Brookfield and Its Surroundings.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BROOKFIELD, Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1859.

I wonder why it is that there is so much ignorance among our city people of the "hill-country" of Connecticut.

I am sure it must be ignorance of these beautiful regions—regions where they would draw in, at every breath, more fresh air, more real vigor, take more solid comfort, than is ever known by any of the *habitues* of the fashionable resorts.

I suppose the honest truth is, that fashion holds such sway over those who make their annual Summer exodus from the City that they never think of leaving the crowd to find pleasure as individuals. In reality, they run away from the health and pleasure, and the relaxation which they so much need, seeking abroad, in crowded and ill-ventilated hotels, and at great cost, that which lies at their very doors, and at a trifling expense.

I was forcibly reminded of this unnatural state of things, by my present visit to this quiet little village.

In common with other personal friends, I had received an invitation to come here and attend a kind of "commencement" of a school, under the care of the Rev. H. D. NOBLE.

Knowing something of the place and the man but not expecting anything especially interesting, I accepted the invitation, and on Monday last found myself among a large company of the clergy and other men who, like myself, were glad of an excuse for a day's relaxation and rest.

Had there been nothing else, the place itself is enough to call one away from the heat and dust and noise of a large village or city.

The village, like most of the New-England villages, is built along one principal street, just on the summit of a high ridge, which rises very abruptly from the broad Housatonic.

The prospect, in every direction, is delightful. For the hills on three sides stretch away toward the horizon, rising higher and higher, till the eye rests towards the West on the Catskill range—towards the North on the high peaks of Litchfield County—and towards the East, on what can only be described as a region of hills—*hills*—HILLS—sloping down to the Sound.

As you look around at the villages dotting the hill-slopes, or reposing in the valleys—at the farm-houses peeping out from their cozy nooks—at the shady groves, the velvet meadows and the cultivated fields, which reach to the hill-tops, the whole seems but one wide extended and luxuriant farm, in the very centre of which you are standing.

A more delightful and healthful spot can nowhere be found, especially for a family school.

About a year since, the Rev. Mr. NOBLE, an Episcopal clergyman, who had been Rector of St. Paul's Church for a period of about 15 years, was obliged, on account of a long or throat difficulty, to resign his charge, and seek another sphere of labor.

The thought occurred to him that he might, perhaps, make himself as useful to the Church and the world by opening a school for boys, and he did so. By the influence of kind friends he soon had the number he wished (twelve) under his roof, and we were gathered to see the result of his first year's labor. The exercises began on Monday at 3 P. M., by having evening prayer in St. Paul's Church, followed by an address on the subject of Education, from the Rev. THOMAS T. GUION, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The principal idea which the reverend speaker illustrated and enforced was that any educational system which did not aim to develop the whole man, mentally, morally and physically, was radically defective.

He showed that the present popular systems of education only sought to develop the mental and physical part of man, leaving the moral to take care of itself.

It was not enough that the Bible be read in our schools "without note or comment"—for if no explanation were given of its wonderful mysteries—no practical application to the heart and conscience of its wholesome and saving truths—it was no more than any common reading book, it was no longer the "book of God."

In education the growth of the heart ought to keep pace with the expansion of the mind; because knowledge, when divorced from feeling—knowledge which is not based upon and permeated by a living Christianity—presents the very unnatural spectacle of a head without a heart.

Hence parents, and especially Christian parents, should see to it that their children should have a Christian education.

If they could not have it in the schools now provided, they were bound to furnish such schools.

The command of God was that they "train up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord;" train them when children; train them as athletes are trained—not developing one part to the neglect of another, but developing each part as far as possible, equally and at the same time with the others.

The exercises of the school began on Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock, and continued through the day.

There was a quartette club from Bethel present, under the direction of Mr. BENEDICT, which added greatly to the pleasure of the occasion, by relieving the exercises with well-chosen and finely-sung glees.

The Opera in Canada—The Priests and the Players—The Crops and the Comedians—Burton in Montreal—The Harvest, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Aug. 11, 1859.

The Muses have recently been kind to Montreal. Euterpe and Melpomene have smiled benignantly. During the past month that I have been sojourning in the city of the Royal Mount, one attraction, musical or dramatic, has succeeded another in concatenated dulcity, longitudinally extended. I arrived the same evening that the Strakosch troupe, COLSON, AMODIO and company, were pouring

"On mortals
Their beautiful desdain,"

for the last time. Poor Teuton! I dare be sworn there was a little of the desdain that was not altogether "beautiful," for the money pursed was not extensive, and be no doubt concurs in the sentiment of the Duke of NEWCASTLE at the recent KEAN dinner:

"Those who live to please, must please to live."

Meanwhile that admirable artist, BARRY SULLIVAN, came with his fine Shakesperian embodiments. Of what excellent faculty this gentleman is, there needs not I tell you, the New-York public having had an opportunity of hearing him last Winter. You will be glad to learn, though, that there is a likelihood of his paying you another visit in September. Mr. SULLIVAN belongs to that class of dramatic impersonators who have large faith in nature, and whose ceaseless aim it is to realize their master's maxim of "holding up the mirror" thereto—a class that I am sure must become increasingly dear to us all, in proportion as cant and rant, in all their detestable forms, become hateful to us. Like every genuine artist, Mr. SULLIVAN finds a devotion in his art—surely a beautiful consecration of one's efforts!

Flourish of trumpets, and enter the Grand Opera! Not, as before, mere *concert*—which even Canada begins to grow sick of—but a troupe with all the personages and properties necessary to give full effect to the grand creations of the lyric masters. Indeed a most excellent company did Mlle. PARODI bring to Montreal, including the new first lady, Mlle. ALAIMO, the dulcet voiced SEBIGLIA, and the baritone GIOSSA—artists all of first-rate repute.

Flourish of trumpets again, and enter the New-York French Dramatic Troupe—that same troupe—headed by PAUL LAMA, that so often delighted us in their pleasant little Théâtre Français on Broadway.

These twain laid siege to Montreal, and for two weeks did Music and Momus try to outvie each other—the French troupe holding the Theatre Royal, and the Opera company taking possession of the charming new Music Hall, recently erected by Messrs. NORD HEIMER, (a firm to which Canada is largely indebted in a musical way,) and which is thus duly baptized unto the Muses.

These were surely entertainments of a most superior sort—*avec cette sauce on mangerait son père*, as the Parisian *mot* goes. And it would shut me up in measureless content could I report a success for the Opera equal to the merit of the Company. But it was not brilliant. Appreciation of the higher music (and the Italian Grand Opera is the highest in the world) is a costly and delicate growth, and comes through long processes. Have not those of us that have lived in New York through the past twenty years seen, during that period, the creation and development of the high musical taste that now distinguishes the Metropolis? Then, of course, there needs society: and putting aside a sprinkling of what is called *élite*—mainly military—who have had a certain education in such matters in the older countries, the population of Montreal able to encourage opera still suffer under parvenuvices, and have not yet got over their petty money tenacities. But all helps along, and season by season as the Montrealers have an opportunity of hearing what is really good, the sacred fire will surely spread. It might be a curious problem to trace the action of this new music-culture now being so widely diffused over our continent. And if historians knew aught of the real social forces—instead of grubbing amid the ghosts of defunct bodies—they would address themselves to the investigation. What a heaven is this new joy of the Italian music—latest inspiration of man's æsthetic longings—spreading! I find in the remotest villages of Canada its influence—working surely to the making of a more *naive* and tender nature.

But if the reception of the Opera was not exactly all that was to be desired, the French Company at least met with a fortnight's uproarious success. "Uproarious success:" I can draw it no milder. And thereby hang—several tales. The population of Montreal, understand, is a motley French—40,000 French. I said French: that is not exactly correct—*French Canadian*. Man is the result of the double action of internal impulses and external events. Now, as far as "internal impulses"—instincts—go, these are French men, are Celts. But the entire making and moulding of "external events" has been different. These are Franco-Gauls, transported from Normandy two centuries ago: meanwhile the true Frenchman has passed through the fiery baptism of the French revolution and all which *that* implies. This is the philosophy of the French Canadian character—a curious character which I shall shortly try to paint for you.

Well, the Celtic instincts came out with a vengeance at the performances of the French troupe. The first thing of the kind they had ever witnessed: they went it with a *rush* indeed! Celtic excitability—contagious, electric—was there in full development. All their pent-up possibilities of "going it" broke impetuously forth. A gang of sailors on a spree after a three-years' sailing voyage, would be but a faint emblem, lamely tolling after the reality. Every allusion, double *entendre*, &c., was seized on with quickest avidity and shouts of joy. Yells of ecstacy and inexplicable "dumb show and noise" generally testified their greedy relish. The first night the actors scarcely understood it—lately from the milder appreciation of New-York; but *rapport* was speedily established between actors and auditors; the complete abandon of delight excited the players to redoubled efforts, and the result was a fortnight's performances such as I fear you have no chance of seeing in New-York. The scene is indescribable—orgiastic—mad—French! It lit up French History, and was a living comment on the March to Versailles and the Feast of Pikes. LAMA, with whom I was afterwards talking it over while on a drive, had never in Paris—Gymnase or Vaudeville, where they have lively times—seen anything approaching it.

Unsuspecting mortals, they knew not what was awaiting them. It came to Episcopal ears: virtuous indignation arose in the Episcopal mind. The deil shall *not* come fiddling through his town, nor shall the "antique Henry" thus be raised! He fulmened forth, and I now have *apud me*, a Circular Letter from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal to the Clergy of his Diocese, (a document which will one day be a curiosity of literature,) directing them "as soon as possible to pronounce from your pulpits a powerful warning (*une forte monition*) against the opera, theatre, circus, and other amusements of a similar nature, which at the present time are a real scandal to our city and country districts." The reason given by his Lordship for taking this step is curious: nothing less than that if people amuse themselves in the different ways to which he directs attention, the wrath of Heaven will be manifested by blighting the prospects of the harvest! "These disorders are also to be deplored, because calculated to blight the hopes of a fruitful harvest, which it has pleased Divine Providence to give us this year. For it is to be dreaded that these criminal pleasures will be speedily changed to bitterness by means of some of those scourges which God reserves in the storehouse of his wrath."

What a subtle analegist is the Episcopal mind! All the ways from Momus to meteorology! A curious instance is this of how the old leaven is still active. *Cœlum non animum mutant.* For the same connection between quavers and the crops is of old standing, and eighty years ago, when SWINBURNE was in Spain, he found the clergy on the point of putting an end to the opera, 'because they attributed the want of rain to the influence of that ungodly amusement." (Swinburne's Travels through Spain, between 1775 and 1776, vol I., p. 177.)

Having shown the danger, the Bishop proceeds to point out in what way the Almighty may be propitiated and the dread of a bad harvest averted. "It is to avert these evils that I implore you as soon as possible, to take up in your respective Parishes a collection for the Missions of Oregon, Nesquali and Vancouver, for very soon a pious expedition, composed of Missionary Priests and of Religious (*des Religieux*) of both sexes, will start for Oregon City, accompanied by the Archbishop of that city. Our religion expects that this Diocese shall again approve itself worthy of its high mission. It is also desired that the amount of the several collections be transmitted as quickly as possible to the Bishopric of Montreal." Surely this verges very closely upon the blasphemous. The Bishop sets out by directing the clergy to utter a powful warning against the sin of Opera-going, attendance on the theatre, "and other amusements of a similar nature;" he hints that if they be not abandoned, the Deity may mark his displeasure of these "criminal amusements" by blighting the harvest; but that this mark of Divine displeasure may be averted if subscriptions be rapidly forthcoming for missions to Oregon, Nesquali and Vancouver's Island!

The Bishop who resorts to this means of raising money is connected with a Church which holds possession of *some seven millions of acres* of land in Lower Canada! Attendance at Opera, and visiting theatres may be very wicked acts, as the Bishop represents them to be. That is a matter of opinion on which the Bishop, like every other person, is entitled to enjoy his own views. But when he hints that the penalty of indulging in them will be a short harvest, and that the Divine vengeance may be appeased if the money now spent in these amusements be sent to the Bishopric of Montreal, it is impossible to avoid the reflection that the whole affair smacks of priestcraft, and is little, if anything, short of rank blasphemy.

Meanwhile Opera and Theatre left, and went to Quebec, where both suffered utter discomfiture, and Manager BUCKLAND had to acknowledge that he was thoroughly beaten by the priests. Meanwhile, who, think you, came on their heels? That side-shaker Burton! And up to the present writing, that incomparable mimic, without fear of bull, bishop, or barrenness before his eyes, is delighting heart and head with his exquisite drollery. Audacious man! to imperil the crops after that fashion! Pray, suppress him!

But the strangest part of it is that the crops seem to take a perverse pleasure in flourishing hugely. Barley looks "bully," wheat superb, and oats sublime. On my walk into the city to post this letter (for I am rusticating some four miles from Montreal) I watched the laden wains heavy with golden grain, while that not matured waved in the sunny August fields, and I thought how little the good God heeds priestly maledictions.

S. W.

Life at Long Branch—How to Get There, What May be Seen There, and How to Leave There.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

POLITICAL.

Result of the August Elections.

The returns of the August Elections, some of which have been in doubt, are at last received in official form. The Democracy of Kentucky elect a Governor, (MAGOFFIN,) and a legislative majority; Tennessee reëlects a Democratic Governor, (ISHAM G. HARRIS,) but the Democracy lose four members of Congress. In North Carolina the Democracy also lose two Congressmen, whose places are supplied by the Opposition. Two Americans who sat in the last Congress from the Fifth and Eighth Districts of North Carolina, (GILMER and VANCE,) are reëlected. The returns from Texas are not in. We give tabular statements of the results:

KENTUCKY.

In Kentucky, JOSHUA F. BELL is defeated by BERIAH MAGOFFIN (Democratic), and the Democracy have a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, which insures the election of a democratic United States Senator. The Congressional delegation is equally divided;

District.	District.
1. *Henry C. Burnett.**	5. Green Adams.
2. *Samuel O. Peyton.**	7. Robt. Mallory.
3. Francis M. Bristow.	8. *Wm. E. Simms.*
4. Wm. C. Anderson.	9. Laban T. Moore.
6. *J. Young Brown.*	10. Jno. W. Stevenson.*

Opposition in Roman; Democrats in *italics*; * Re-elected.

TENNESSEE.

The Gubernatorial vote in Tennessee is the largest ever cast in the State. The *Nashville American* says:

"The vote this year is probably fifteen thousand larger than any preceding vote for Governor, and seven or eight thousand larger than any vote for President. The vote of the State can never be more closely polled than it has been in this election, and the Democratic majority in the State may be considered fixed at from eight to ten thousand."

The majority for HARRIS (Dem.) for Governor, is about 5,000. The Congressional Delegation stands seven Opposition to three Democrats, as follows:

Districts.	Districts.
1. Thomas A. R. Nelson,	6. *James H. Thomas,*
2. Horace Maynard,*	7. *John V. Wright,**
3. Reese B. Brabson,	8. James M. Quarles,
4. William B. Stokes,	9. Emerson Etheridge
5. Robert Hatton.	10. *William T. Avery.**

Opposition in Roman; Democrats in *Italic.* *Reëlected.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The new Congressional delegation from North Carolina is equally divided between the Opposition and the Democracy; the Democracy losing two, in the First and Sixth Districts:

District.	District.
1. W. H. Smith.	5. J. A. GILMER.*†
2. *Thomas Ruffin.**	6. J. M. Leach.
3. *Warren Winslow.**	7. *Burton Craige.**
4. *L. O'B. Branch.**	8. JOHN B. VANCE.*†

Opposition, in Roman; Democrats, in *Italics*; *Re-elected; †Americans, in SMALL CAPS.

ALABAMA.

The Alabama delegation is entirely Democratic; five out of the seven members having been reëlected to the seats they occupied in the last Congress, as follows:

District.	District.
1. James A. Stallworth.*	4. George S. Houston *
2. James L. Pugh.	5. W. R. W. Colby.*
3. David Clopton.	7. J. L. M. Curry.*
4. Sydenham Moore.*	

* Reëlected.

Pennsylvania Politics.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 15, 1859.

The Administration troops are being completely drilled for the battle in November, when the unterrified are to elect State Delegates. They say that Mr. BUCHANAN is not to be a candidate. Strange that I have recently seen a letter of the President's to the late Dr. STOKES, in which a similar denial is emphatically given, that at his age he had something else to think of." In the same letter he praises Gov. WISE up to the seventh heaven, but then Dr. STOKES was an ardent admirer of WISE.

The Republican State ticket is certain to be elected this Fall, by at least 30,000 votes majority. RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT is the Democratic nominee for Auditor-General; he has served in both houses of the Legislature, and has the reputation of being an honest public servant, but he is on the Lecompton ticket, which, if indorsed by any Democrat, seals his doom in Pennsylvania for years to come. Independently of this, Mr. WRIGHT'S insufferable vanity tends to make him anything but popular. General KEIM, his competitor on the Republican ticket, is a resident of J. GLANCY JONES' district, (that used to be,) and is said to be extremely popular in his own (Berks) County. It is curious to observe how the American wing of the Opposition desire to ignore the term Republican, and call themselves of the People's Party. This is ridiculous; however there ought to be some allowance made for their squeamishness upon this point, yet no men possess more elastic consciences than they; and only give them four years at the public crib and they will become satisfied to be called Republicans or anything else. There is one thing I can say of them, in all truth, that they hate both WISE and SEWARD—the former for having annihilated them as a national party in 1855; the latter on account of his reputed friendship for Archbishop HUGHES, and for his Anti-Slavery proclivities. The true Republican element of the Opposition here are sincerely and honestly for the House of York, but the Americans prefer BELL; and if the fight becomes bitter, they may urge Judge READ as a compromise candidate. It is conceded now, on all sides, that Senator CAMERON'S chances for the Presidency have melted into thin air. WILLIAM B. MANN will in all likelihood receive the Republican nomination for District Attorney, although THOMAS K. FENLETHER and FREDERICK M. ADAMS are both working hard for the same office. BENJAMIN H. BREWSTER will probably be MANN'S opponent on the Democratic side.

It is difficult to foretell which party will succeed in October, because a new and disturbing element has already entered into the canvass. When I last wrote to you I said that "the Democracy was so utterly disorganized that it would suffer a tremendous defeat here this Fall," but this new element bids fair to baffle the calculations of the most astute politicians. Philadelphia is intersected in all directions with passenger railways. One Company attempted to run its cars on Sunday. Mayor HENRY considered it to be his duty to arrest those whom he deemed to be violators of the law. One of these is to be tried for the offence in our Criminal Court. Many of the opponents of the cars running belong to the Republican Party. A spontaneous meeting was called to sustain the right of running the cars. The meeting adjourned until that evening week, when an immense assemblage had gathered. The enthusiasm was great. JOHN M. BUTLER, a prominent Republican, was called to the Chair. Yet for all it was a rope of sand, for not a prominent leading speaker of either party participated. Yet the elements are there ready to be moulded by that party which had the daring, the adroitness, and the policy to shape them. My own impression is that the Democracy will grasp at so favorable a circumstance; if they do not they will be utterly discomfited.

Philadelphia is entitled to four and a fraction representatives in the Charleston Convention. In the First District WM. V. MCGRATH, GEO. W. NEBEDAR, JAMES F. JOHNSON, and other influential Democrats are against the Administration. NEBEDAR is the only Douglas man having any influence here, and he injured his popularity last Fall, not so much by running as an independent candidate against FLORENCE, as by going to Spring Mills and speaking for the Opposition. In the Second District JOSIAH RANDALL, an old Whig, is a candidate for Charleston. He is strongly Administration. LEWIS C. CASSIDY, the ablest criminal lawyer in the State, is also a candidate. He is strictly non-committal. There is a strong probability that he will be elected. He has troops of friends and admirers—fanatics for him—who will elect him *solens volens.*

There will also be a test between the ins and the outs, upon the candidate for Governor. The Hon. WILLIAM H. WITTE, and Judge SHARSWOOD, are candidates. The Judge is personally popular among the members of the Bar. The Administration will run him here, as their candidate, using his popularity to secure their own success; but neither will be nominated. CHARLES GILPIN, an able and consistent Republican, also has an eye upon the same office, unless he will be nominated for our Mayor. The probability is, that the nominees of both parties will come from the country. The battle for Mayor, next Spring, will be one of the most exciting that ever occurred in the city. On the Republican side, the candidates are, so far, CHARLES GILPIN, (formidable,) JOHN M. BUTLER, &c. On the Democratic side, Col. WM. C. PATTERSON, JOHN ROBBINS, RICHARD VAUX, Major BIDDLE, JOSEPH ENGE, and others, are talked of.

Americanism in New-Jersey.

The Newark *Daily Advertiser*, a prominent Republican paper, gives "a leading place" to the following communication:

"Four Conventions to nominate a Governor of this State have been designated. The regular Democratic take place on the 24th inst., the Opposition on the 7th of September, the American on the same day, and the straight-out American the first of the latter month—the first three at Trenton and the latter at Camden. The Democrats are likely to be disturbed by the divisions created by Mr. BUCHANAN'S measures, which rage bitterly in Sussex County, and may be developed elsewhere. The straight-out movement is well known to be designed as auxiliary to the Democracy. The Opposition call emanated from the united Opposition members of the last Legislature, and the American from a conference of members of that party held some months since at New-Brunswick. It is the movement of which the latter is an exponent, that is now principally interesting, in connection with a canvass of political prospects.

"The parties engaged in this movement have from the beginning asserted, both in private conversation and through their organs, that they do not intend to embarrass the Opposition, but merely desire to maintain their distinctive organization as a party, and to be consulted as such. They profess themselves to be constituent members of the Opposition. Some of them proclaim that they are even willing to acquiesce in the nomination of a candidate for Governor, avowedly belonging to the Republican division, if he assents to the doctrines of Americanism, and possesses such personal and political qualities as they can rely on for a proper and just discrimination in regard to their claims after the election.

The question is, whether these professions are to be received as sincere, or are to be held in distrust. The journals adhering exclusively to the Opposition call, have adopted the latter hypothesis, and are indulging in profuse denunciation against those engaged in the New-Brunswick movement.

It would undoubtedly be preferable in every way if all the political classes of the Opposition would consent to sink their individuality and unite in the Opposition Convention. Doubtless, in this manner, a fair and honorable candidate could be selected. But if all do not choose to be confined to this course of action, what is to restrain them from another and different one?

What is to be gained by premature denunciation? If they profess only honorable and honest motives, such overtures can be made as will test their sincerity. If the result shall show that they have introduced the movement merely for personal notoriety, or to give them a chance for political bargaining, or to delude the Opposition and aid the Democracy, their hypocrisy will recoil on themselves. They will find themselves utterly destitute of popular support, and they will be repudiated by an overwhelming vote at the polls. No fallacies, no show of reasoning, no appeals can save them from condign reprobation and rejection.

Purely, therefore, for the sake of harmony we trust that the 'American movement' will be recognized as an element of the Opposition and consulted—not coerced into action entirely independent. A convention has been called to assemble at Trenton on the same day with that of the Opposition—ostensibly for consultation. The time will then have come to test the integrity of the leaders in the movement. We favor a consultation with them, since it seems settled that the movement will not be retracted. We should favor a consultation with any other body—the Land Reformers, for instance—if they choose to call a similar Convention."

General Sam. Houston—His Public Career.

"Occasional" writes from Washington to the Philadelphia *Press:*

"Just at the time when it was believed that the star of SAM HOUSTON, of Texas, was passing rapidly from the political firmament, and losing its lustre before the blaze of other luminaries; while yet the accents of his ornamented farewell speech to the American Senate linger in our ears, the news from his own State comes in upon us that he has been elected Governor of Texas, after an animated contest, beating the regular Democratic ticket by a signal majority. Here, now, is another man whose experience may be said strikingly to illustrate American character, and upon whose eventful life it is profitable and pleasing to dwell. A century hence our children's children will read of SAM HOUSTON as to-day we read of JOHN SMITH, who was rescued from the Indian faggot by the Christianized maiden, POCAHONTAS.

It is rare to read the life of any one man so crowded with political honors, and so identified with political reverses and triumphs. If your readers will recollect that SAM HOUSTON began his early life among the Cherokee Indians; that directly after that he was clerk and county auditor in Tennessee; that he kept school; that in 1813 he enlisted in the army and served under Gen JACKSON in the Creek war; that he was wounded, and rose to the rank of a lieutenant in that war; that he studied law at Nashville; that he served from 1823 to 1827 as a member of the National House of Representatives, from Tennessee; that he was two years the Governor of that State; that he resigned that office, went back and renewed his residence among the Cherokees in Arkansas; that he went to Washington to protect the aborigines from fraud, and returned to them disgusted with his little success; that he went to Texas on a visit, was elected a member of the Convention to form a State Constitution prior to the admission of that State into the Mexican Union; that he headed the disaffection growing out of the rejection of the Constitution by SANTA ANNA; that he assisted in arousing the Texans to arms; that he was elected the commander-in-chief of the troops; that he conducted the war vigorously, and brought it to a successful termination at the battle of San Jacinto; that he effected a treaty acknowledging the independence of Texas; that he was elected first President of the Republic; that he then became a member of the Texan Congress, and was again elected President of Texas; that he contributed greatly to the annexation of Texas to the United States; and that, in 1844, when Texas came into the American Union, he was elected a Senator in Congress—of which body he served until March last—retiring from it to begin a new round of offices as Governor of his State;—I say, if your readers will cast their eyes back over this marvellous record, it will be difficult to induce them to believe that SAM HOUSTON was but sixty-six years of age on the 2d of March last—being a younger man than the President of the United States. If you could see him as I saw him, shortly before he made his farewell speech in the Senate, which, like the farewell speeches of some other great actors in politics and the drama, was, as the result has shown, intended to be but the advertisement of a new engagement, you would have been impressed by his fine bearing, his snow-white ruffled shirt, his 'diamond decorated digits,' and his vigorous, statesmanlike appearance. You would not ask why it is that SAM HOUSTON is enabled to point to an almost irresistibly successful career. He is not a man of learning or extended information; he is vain to a fault; fond of dress and show; a superficial logician, (and no man is so ready to admit these elements of his character as himself) and yet he has won *because of his instinctive love of the truth,* his contempt for law learning and lawyers, his horror of abstractions, and, not the least of all, his undoubted courage and patriotism.

If the life of this man could be written *con amore* by some BABINGTON MACAULAY, who would bring out its strong features and conceal none of the little defects which give point to his character, as furnishing contrasts to his merits, it would constitute a volume more interesting than that of the famous French lion-killers, whose narratives, a few years ago, set the literary world wild with speculations."

The Illinois Treasury Frauds.

Mr. FULLER, Chairman of the Senate Investigating Committee, appointed to examine the reported fraude upon the Illinois Treasury, makes the following report concerning the transactions in New-York:

"Early in April, Messrs BUCKMASTER, COOK, KUYKENDALL, APPLINGTON and myself met at Springfield, and continued the examination of canal indebtedness, which had been in various ways taken up and filed away in the capitol, and began the same course in regard to the classes of indebtedness, which has been canceled. This was before the close of the transfer office at New-York by virtue of the law of February, 1859. That office was closed the last of April, and the books and vouchers of business done in that office were returned to Springfield soon after.

Early in MAY, Messrs. MARSHALL and KUYKENDAL met at my request in Springfield, to examine the proceedings of the transfer and State agents at New-York, that appeared in their books.

These were the only members who could at that time meet for that purpose, by reason of pressing private business.

These gentlemen, with the help of Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. E. MOORE and Mr. Auditor DUBOIS, began at the beginning of the business of that office, and counted, compared and classified each voucher for public indebtedness taken up, with the books, down to a very late period, just before the foundry of the Macalister and Stebbins Bonds, when, for reasons not necessary to state here, they were compelled to leave.

Last week, pursuant to my request, Messrs. BUCKMASTER, MARSHALL, APPLINGTON, and myself, met at Springfield, and concluded the counting and comparison of the books from the office in New York to its close.

We also examined, piece by piece, and bond for bond, the evidences of State indebtedness, which, by virtue of different laws, have been taken up at Springfield, with the School Fund—on sale of State lands, with the two-mill tax, with the surplus revenue—the Illinois Central Railroad fund—on settlement with WADSWORTH & SHELDON—sale of the Quincy House—on part of those received on sale of old railroads, and other sources.

The Committee have now examined, personally, each voucher for the public debt, purchased or exchanged in these different modes, which can be found in the capital, or which came from New-York, and effectually canceled all of them.

Only one more class of these vouchers remains to be examined: those for arrears of interest funded under the law of 1857. This law continues in force until January, 1860, but little is doing under its provisions, and we shall at its expiration, make a similar examination of the securities funded.

As to the land check fraud, we have done nothing. In that matter it only remains to be known who purloined from its proper place that scrip. We heard everything on that matter which was offered last winter. If any new light can be thrown on it, the committee will hear it and report upon it. The schedule of the contents of the box packed by Mr. MAUMING, and sent to the Chicago branch of the State bank, has been found, and calls for the scrip (or a portion of it,) that was funded by Gov. MATTESON in 1856-7; but this don't answer the oft-repeated question, where, how, and by whom was it stolen from that box, or the place where it was deposited either in Chicago or Springfield?

Of the Macalister and Stebbins bonds, on the 7th of February last 65 were funded in the name of the Bowery, and 26 in the name of the Mechanics' Banking Association, New-York City, and three to the name of MORRIS KETCHUM, of the same place, being $114,000 of principal and interest, sufficient to make about $164,000 of principal and interest.

The Committee know of no law that warrants this transaction, but we have not yet examined any persons in regard to it, because when we are ready to compare our examinations with the laws and reports as stated above, there will be several matters requiring an examination of persons and papers, and the whole can be done best in a full Committee at one session.

I was advised by Mr. Auditor DUBOIS that the new bonds issued for the Macallister and Stebbins were not yet given up, nor any security apparent that they would be.

The work done so far involved an examination of many millions of dollars of business transactions. The comparisons yet to be made are many and difficult. We propose to rest our examinations with January, 1860, and show, as far as we can, how our finances stand at that date."

Ex-Governor Seymour, of Connecticut, late Minister to Russia, is on his way home, having left Liverpool in the *Canada* on the 13th August. His friends in Hartford are preparing to welcome him home with a public display.

WESTERN SCENES.

Prize Fight at St. Louis—Supplementary Riot and Bloodshed.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug 10.

For weeks past the so-called "fancy" of this region have been on the *qui vive* of anticipation in prospect of a ring prize-fight between Michael or "Shanghae" Connors, of this city, and James Byrnes, of New Orleans. The parties fought some months ago at the Crescent City, and Byrnes was then the victor. Connors and his friends held that the decision was unfair. A fresh challenge was, therefore, given to Byrnes on Shanghae's part, and the grand Solferino of Western pugilism was appointed for the 7th inst., on an island some six miles above Alton.

Connors is from Ireland, 22 years of age, six feet one inch and a half in height, and weight 160 pounds. Byrnes is 27 years of age, five feet and eight inches high, and weighs 150 pounds. The stakes for the contest were $500 a side. Connors' training was superintended by John Montgomery, Dennis Horrigan and John Monahan, and Byrnes by Robert Madden and Con Quinn. The Umpires were J. Montgomery for Connors, and John Looney for Byrnes, while to Sandy Moreland was assigned the post of referee, and to Jacob Asher that of time keeper.

The champions have each been for six weeks in zealous training—Connors at the Abbey, and Byrnes near the Harlem House. The physical advantages thus gained appeared about equally divided. The condition of each party was pronounced excellent.

At 8½ o'clock on yesterday morning a large crowd of Connors' gathered at the foot of Morgan-street, to embark on the *Henrietta*, and a still larger crowd at the foot of Washington-avenue, to take passage on the *Elvira*. At least seven hundred persons thronged the latter boat, and not less than four hundred the *Henrietta*. Byrnes' crowd was thus considerably the larger. Perhaps a dozen women, and some thirty or forty boys, from ten to fifteen years of age, were on the boats. The wife of Connors, with a child of fifteen months, accompanied her lord.

The selected ground was gained about two o'clock. Some fourteen or fifteen hundred people gathered "to see the show." The Ring Makers were John Gallaher, Thomas Dailey and Connel Matthews. It was necessary first to clear the ground of a rank growth of tough grass, after which it was discovered that there was not at hand rope enough for an outer ring. The spirit of fault finding and bravado raged so hotly that Montgomery declared that "this was a mere matter of business between the two men, and the outsiders had no right to interfere." But the outsiders took a totally different view of the matter, and evidently looked upon the whole affair as designed for their special amusement.

At half past three, Byrnes "shied his castor" into the ring, and was at once followed by Connors. The friends of each were sanguine, and bet freely in behalf of their champion. Connors was accompanied by his backer, who immediately offered to wager $200 that Shanghae would win. Byrnes coolly came forward with a bag of silver and accepted the bet. Connors' seconds were Bill Denny and Valentine McKinney, while those of "Jim" were Quinn and Looney.

All being in readiness, the fight commenced at 10 minutes to 4 o'clock, on Eagle Island, about six miles above Alton, on the Missouri side.

ROUND 1—On throwing themselves into positions, both looked remarkably well; although it was quite evident that Connors' height and reach were superior to those of Byrnes, and gave him a great advantage over his opponent. Byrnes' condition appeared first-rate, and his mug betokened no fear as to the result of the fight. After a little feinting, Byrnes led off with his right, catching Connors in the ribs. Connors tried to counter, but was short. More sparring now took place, and each manœuvred for the attack. Connors at length let fly, planting a stinger on the mug of Byrnes. This was followed by some rattling exchanges on both sides, which resulted in Connors finally knocking Byrnes down. First blood and first knock-down was here claimed and allowed for Connors.

ROUND 2—Byrnes, anxious to begin the round, dashed out his left, catching Connors on the ribs. Connors now rushed in, and some severe in-fighting took place—Byrnes finally boring him over the ropes.

ROUND 3—Byrnes came up smiling, and at once rushed to close quarters; but found Connors willing, and, after some mutual exchanges, Connors fell on his knees, to avoid further punishment.

ROUND 4—Connors now took the initiative, and tried to lead with his left, but was short. Byrnes then rushed in, getting both his mauleys in well on the body. Connors returning well on the ribs, and after some smart exchanges in close quarters, Connors fell on his knees.

ROUND 5—After considerable sparring and mutual feinting, Byrnes finally got in on the bread basket in fine style. This was followed by some slight exchanges on both sides. Connors again falling on his knees.

ROUND 6—Byrnes leading, planting a clipper on the ribs, and stopped a return from his opponent. Connors now dashed into in fighting, and after some slight exchanges, fell on his knees.

ROUND 7—Byrnes came dashing from his corner, seemingly impatient to renew the fight, and on being met by Connors, at it they went, Byrnes getting in on his man's ribs heavily, and in a rally they closed, Connors finally going down in the middle of the ring on his knees.

ROUND 8—Mutual exchanges: Connors down.

ROUND 9—On time being called, both men sprang from their corners and went at it, each getting well on the body, and, in a spirited rally, Connors got his opponent on the ribs. Byrnes finally extricated himself from his dangerous position. Both falling side-by-side.

ROUND 10—Both came cheerfully to the scratch, Connors let go with his left, catching his opponent on the neck. Byrnes returned on the ribs, and some heavy counter-hits were exchanged, Connors getting the lion's share of punishment, until he finally went down on his knees.

ROUND 11—Mutual feinting from a draw, when Byrnes led off with his left on the body. Connors countered on the cheek. The men then closed and shook away, until Connors finally knocked his opponent down.

ROUND 12—Byrnes' whistler slightly swollen. He rushed in and delivered his left on the ribs, which led to a short rally, Connors finally going down on his knees.

ROUND 13—After a preliminary move or two, Byrnes let go his left, but was short. Connors, after breaking from his opponent, now rushed in, and some chipping counters took place, Connors finally falling on his knees.

ROUND 14 AND LAST—After some scientific manœuvering Byrnes let go the left in good style, getting well on the ribs, which led to a close, and after a brisk struggle Connors fell on his knees. "Foul" was here claimed, but neither party would allow the referee time to give his decision before Connors was carried out of the ring.

Thus ended a battle which lasted about forty minutes, in which both parties displayed their prowess to the best of their ability. Byrnes is much smaller in size than his opponent, and we can see nothing which would excuse Connors in falling so frequently, when the fact is considered.

When the decision was announced Byrnes fiercely remonstrated. Some five or six hundred outsiders then burst into the ring, and a general row ensued. Byrnes seized the referee (Moreland) by the throat, saying, "Do you mean to say I've lost it?" Moreland was then attacked by Byrnes' principals, was struck and kicked, and had a portion of his face gouged out with a stick. Connors with most of his party promptly drew off to their boat, while the balance remained fighting with the Byrnes men, the most of whom gradually followed to the *Henrietta*, Stripped, bloody and enraged, Byrnes dared Connors to come out and finish the fight, which he declined under the circumstances to do. Then many of Connors' men rushed on shore and joined their comrades, and a scene of hot and murderous attack followed which baffles description. Knives were freely used, bottles, sticks and rocks were hurled, and at last a shot was fired.

This was the signal for a general drawing of pistols, and some one hundred shots were rapidly fired. Those who had not pistols rushed for their boats, which at the same time began backing off from the shore.

There was then a heavy rush to get on board, and some forty persons were instantly in the river. Certain skiff-men pulled away in terror, leaving the victims to swim or drown, as they might.

One or two fights actually occurred in the water! The swimmers at length scrambled on board, not knowing how many had sunk and been drowned. Probably three or four persons—at least.

The *Henrietta* was soon following the *Elvira*, both boats leaving numbers behind them on the island. It was about 4½ o'clock P. M. Montgomery had narrowly escaped drowning, having leaped overboard to save a man who appeared helpless, and being himself drawn out by his son, the son also succeeding in saving the man. One wretch, who was shockingly cut, had been with great difficulty rescued by getting him on a plank.

The mood of the *Henrietta* party may be inferred from the fact that some twenty fights were waged on board before she reached Alton. Whisky reigned. There were robberies and complaints of robberies, of watches pocket-books, &c., which had to be rectified by attacking the robber or robbed. One victim, accused of having stolen a purse of $20, was assaulted by several persons with such fury that he sought his revolver.

His intent being perceived, there arose a cry of "Kill him; kill him" and a fresh onset was made upon him. In response he ate, bit, kicked, gouged, tore and scratched his opponents in a style which should entitle him to the laurels and stakes of the glorious day. By nearly tearing off his pants, the pistol was taken from him—and also, as he alleged, $40 of his hard earnings. Finally he was kicked senseless, dragged to the hurricane deck, and left to revive or die.

Shortly came off a fight, for the possession of a pistol, between John Monaghan and John Ryan, which resulted in the casual discharge of the weapon. Its contents passed into the abdomen of Ryan, inflicting a shocking and probably fatal wound. Monaghan was at once subdued by this incident. He sat down and wept over the wounded man, declaring that Ryan was one of his best friends.

An impression to some extent prevailed, that a pistol was actually fired by Ryan. In ten minutes afterward, Monaghan jumped overboard, and swam toward the Illinois shore—then nearly two miles distant. When last seen from the boat he was still swimming, about half a mile from the bank.

The shooting of Ryan caused a temporary tranquility on board, but in half an hour the demon of fight was again raging. Many were cut and otherwise injured, but no more pistols were fired, nor do we learn that any one was dangerously stabbed.

To avoid a collision with the party of the *Elvira*, the *Henrietta* prudently made fast near Anderson's Mill, in North St. Louis. Her passengers passed off upon a raft, and thence to the shore.

Thus appears to have progressed, but scarcely yet to have terminated, one of the most thoroughly disgusting and disgraceful affairs which every brought dishonor upon any city.

Mob Law in Minnesota—A Murderer Released from Jail—The Military Called Out.

From the St. Paul Times, Aug. 4.

On Tuesday, the 26th ult., we made mention of the fact that a man named EMMET MOORE was arrested on the day previous, at Minnehaha Falls, by Chief of Police CROSBY, at the instance of Mrs. JACKSON, who charged him with being one of the ringleaders in the execution of her husband, ORMAN F. JACKSON, in Wright County, last Spring. MOORE was brought to his city, and soon after the Governor issued a warrant for his detention.

On Thursday last MOORE was taken to Wright County for trial, being conveyed thither by Officers CROSBY and GOODRIE, accompanied by Attorney-General BERRY and Mrs. JACKSON. They reached Monticello on the same evening, when MOORE was given over to the authorities of Wright County. A warrant was at once issued by S. BENNETT, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, and on this MOORE was brought up for examination.

On this examination, GEO. BERTRAM, Sheriff of the county, was examined as a witness. This examination developed the fact that the Sheriff was deeply implicated with the lynchers, and he was accordingly arrested and put upon his examination also. The examination of MOORE was closed on Tuesday morning on the part of the people, and as no sufficient cause for delay was apparent, the Attorney-General moved for his commitment at once, as, from the proof, there was no room for doubt as to his guilt. For three days, during which time the examination had lasted, some six or eight cut-throat looking fellows had been in constant attendance, watching every movement, and evidently hostile to the prosecution. During the day (Tuesday) several messages were sent into the country, and much canvassing was had among the cut-throats, of a very secret and suspicious character. For this and other reasons, the Attorney-General deemed it best to bring the matter, so far as MOORE was concerned, to a close. He had fears of a mob to rescue MOORE, and stated them to the Court, and urged a decision. The Court refused to give any decision, and adjourned the case over until yesterday (Tuesday) morning. The Court then appointed a special constable to take charge of the prisoner and delivered MOORE into his possession. About 9 o'clock, on Tuesday evening, a mob, stating their number at ninety-three men, disguised, and armed with guns and other weapons, broke open the house of Mr. BERTRAND, the keeper, and forcibly took Mr. MOORE from his custody. They made violent threats against all concerned in the prosecution.

They then went to a store in the vicinity, which, we understand, they broke open and took therefrom a barrel of crackers, and after distributing them among the crowd, gave three hurrahs, and left the town about one hour after their entry.

Gov. SIBLEY, when the lynching of JACKSON was made known to him, immediately offered a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of any of the murderers of JACKSON. Days passed on and none of the scoundrels were detected. At last EMMET MOORE, a desperado, is discovered by the wife of JACKSON, during a visit to the Falls of Minnehaha. He is recognized as the leader of the gang who hung JACKSON. The then chief of police, CROSBY, arrests him and he is brought to this city. By due process of law he is taken to Wright County for examination. By due process of law he is arraigned before a proper and law-appointed tribunal. The examination progresses. He has able counsel to assist him. The prosecution is conducted by the Attorney General of the State. Mrs. JACKSON is placed on the stand as a witness, and the fact of MOORE'S conviction seems almost certain before a jury—even in his own county. The evidence against him is overwhelming. Others are implicated, and they, too, deserve punishment for violating the laws of the land. The examination is postponed for a day. That night a party of men, disguised, and armed with dangerous weapons, come and rescue this murderer from the officer, into whose care he is committed, by force. They make threats; say that not one of their number shall be further molested or tried. The Governor of the State is set at defiance by a gang of cut-throats and villains. The laws are to them a dead letter upon the statute book. The question is, shall a set of ruffians trample upon and override our laws? Shall this all end in a farce? We opine not. We believe there is enough virtue left among the people of this State to overcome this state of things. The Governor has taken hold of the matter in earnest, as will be seen by a part of the programme which we append:

STATE OF MINNESOTA, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ST. PAUL, Aug. 4, 1859.

General Orders No. 4.

Company "A," Capt. Western, and Company "D," Capt. Crooks, of the Twenty-Third Regiment, Company "A," Capt. Loomis, of the Twenty-Fifth Regiment, and Company "A," Capt. French, of the Thirteenth Regiment M. V. M., will hold themselves in readiness to march to a point to be designated in further orders.

The Quartermaster-General will provide such transportation and ammunition for the troops as may be necessary. By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

HENRY H. SIBLEY.

A. C. JONES, Adjutant-General.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

George H. Roberts vs. *John W. Coster.*—This was a motion to discharge defendant from arrest. It was founded on an affidavit of the defendant himself, denying the allegations in the affidavit of the plaintiff, on which the order of arrest was granted. The order was made in July, 1857.

The affidavit of the plaintiff set forth that in June, 1855, the defendant was engaged in manufacturing "Royal Schiedam Schnapps," his place of business being in William-street, in this City; that plaintiff bought out his business, with the stock and lease; that he was induced to make the purchase by false and fraudulent representations of defendant as to the value of the articles, &c., and that he lost about $600 thereby.

The defendant alleges in his affidavit that the sale was made in good faith and honestly upon his part—all representations made by him being believed by him to be true. He charges that the action is malicious on the part of plaintiff.

Judge DEAN opposed the motion, in part, on the ground of laches in the defendant in moving. Judgment, it appeared, had been perfected, and defendant had given bail, and had lain still under the order two years and more.

The Court held that the motion must be denied on the ground that defendant's denial of the charges against him was not sufficiently clear and full. He did not deny the making the representations charged, but only averred they were made "in good faith." As the motion was made so late, leave to renew was withheld.

DR ELLIS'S CASE.

Matter of Thomas J. Ellis.—This case was mentioned in the TIMES of yesterday, it came up on a writ of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* bringing the recent proceedings in the Police Court against the prisoner into the Supreme Court for review.

Mr. DYETT, for the prisoner, said that the defendant was here at present upon four charges.

First—A charge by Mary Roberts for stealing a diamond ring—the affidavit of which was positive as to the larceny, and he supposed the Court could not interfere; besides the doctor was so confident of defeating the charge that he was willing to give bail on it.

Second—A charge by the same person of grand larceny of a Pennsylvania Coal Company bond and some other evidences of debt, which the lady stated the doctor tore up in her presence. Mr. DYETT remarked that such conduct may have been very naughty, and perhaps an improper exhibition of an unmanageable temper; but it was not larceny, nor any other crime.

Third—A charge by one Patrick Murphy, a tailor, for obtaining $36 68 of clothes from him by false pretences. It appeared that the doctor had got from Mr. Murphy clothes to the amount of some $164, partly for himself and partly for two other persons, for whom the doc or had become security; that the doctor had paid for all the goods got for himself personally, and a part of the price for the others; that he had been sued for the balance, and contested like manfully; but he had been beaten, and then this charge was made. Moreover, Mr. DYETT contends that there was really no proof that the alleged pretences were false.

Fourth—A charge by Herman Hernstein of obtaining by false pretences $370 worth of medical instruments, for which the doctor had paid $50 cash, and had given four notes, of which he had paid two, leaving a balance due of $110 only. Mr. DYETT contended that the pretence here was merely, that the doctor stated he would have the money in the bank to pay the notes; and in addition there was no proof of its falsity.

Mr. DOYLE, Assistant District Attorney, said he himself was inclined to think that the Murphy charge decerned from the dignity of a false pretence to a "Jeremy Diddlerism," if it was anything. But he thought there was probable cause. As to the charge of tearing up the bond, he contended it was larceny, or at least it should go to a jury on the question of intent. As to the Hernstein case, he contended that that also showed probable cause, and should go to a jury.

The Judge decided that the Murphy case was a trifling one, and he thought the commitment on that totally unwarranted by the evidence, and he should discharge the prisoner; and that in the Hernstein case there was a little evidence, and he thought it ought to go to a jury. As to the other cases he should not interfere. He fixed the bail in the Roberts case at $1,000.

John Caswell et al. vs. *Ansel R. Cobb, impl'd.*—Motion granted.

William H. Hill vs. *George M. Groves et al.*—Referred to C. A. Peabody, Esq., to take security and appoint receiver.

John McKeon vs. *Jeremiah O'Neil.*—Motion granted, and referred to Wm. Kent, Esq.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM,

Before Judges Daly, Hilton and Brady.

The following are opinions delivered in several cases lately decided:

LANDLORD AND TENANT—WHAT CONSTITUTES A SURRENDER AND NEW LETTING.

Gunning S. Bedford vs. *Henry Fortune* and *George B. Edwards.*—DALY, F. J.—The action was for use and occupation; the plaintiff averring that the defendants occupied the premises as his tenants, and the defendants averring that they paid and occupied them as tenants of E. A. Ingraham & Co. U. on the trial it was shown that the plaintiff demised the premises by a written lease to E. A. Ingraham & Co., for two years and nine months from the 1st of August, 1855, and a series of receipts were produced, signed by the plaintiff's agent, acknowledging the receipt of rent from the defendants, for the account of E. A. Ingraham & Co., extending from the 17th of May, 1856, to the 27th of March, 1858. The action was for the quarter's rent from 17th February to the 17th May, 1858. The plaintiff having heard that E. A Ingraham & Co. had failed, went to the premises and saw the defendants, who told him that he need not fear or be concerned about the rent, that they intended to occupy the store for the same business. When this interview took place etc not appear; but he defendants continued to occupy the premises thereafter, and paid the rent, the receipts for the rent being written according to their dictation. In March, 1858, the plaintiff's agent had a conversation with them about hiring the premises for a year after the 17th May, 1858, when they said that they ought to have them for the following year, as they were among the plaintiff's best tenants, and had always paid punctually. When the rent was demanded for the last quarter, the defendant said that they had paid money enough on account of E. A. Ingraham & Co., and should pay no more; that E. A. Ingraham & Co. owed them largely. Upon this state of facts, the Judge charged the jury substantially, that if the defendants made the agreement with the plaintiff inferrable from the above state of facts, and carried it out by occupying the premises, and paying the rent up to the commencement of the last quarter, that the defendants were liable to the plaintiff for the last quarter's rent; to which instruction the defendants excepted, and the jury found for the plaintiff. The defendants also asked for a dismissal of the complaint upon the ground that there was nothing in the case from which the relation of landlord and tenant, or any contract between the plaintiff and the defendants could be inferred; that the presumption arising from occupation was rebutted by the proof of hiring, which appeared was denied.

There was sufficient in the case to submit to the Jury the question whether the occupation of the premises by the defendants was under an agreement made by them with the plaintiff, and though that question was not put to the Jury as clearly or as intelligibly as it might have been, yet it is apparent, from the language used by the Judge, that he meant to, and did in effect, leave that question to them. All that was offered with a view of showing that the defendants occupied as under-tenants of E. A. Ingraham & Co., after the failure of that firm, were the receipts given by the plaintiff's agent, under the defendants' dictation, acknowledging the receipt of rent for account of E. A. Ingraham & Co. This was a circumstance, but not a controlling one. It was to be weighed as against the other evidence, and left to the Jury for them to determine what conclusion was to be arrived at from the whole of the evidence taken together, and a question of fact which, upon such evidence might have been determined either way, was one in respect to which the finding of a Jury is conclusive. The fact that the defendants succeeded to the business of E. A. Ingraham & Co., or carried on a similar business in the same premises after the fail

The New-York Times.

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North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
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Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph.

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Persia*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New York Post-office to-day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock A. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool on the 6th inst., with two days later advices from Europe, is now in her eleventh day, and nearly due at this port.

The California Overland Mail, which arrived at St. Louis yesterday, from San Francisco on the 25th ult., brings no news of importance. A fire, which did damage to the amount of thirty thousand dollars, had occurred at Crescent City.

The letter of our correspondent at Oregon City almost confirms the report of the election of the Republican candidate for Congress. The gains on the Republican ticket had been so large as to scarcely leave room to doubt a victory for the Opposition.

A terrible gale has occurred at Prince Edward's Island and vicinity, occasioning a fearful loss of life through the wreck of fishing vessels. On the south side of the Island the wrecks are reported to be very numerous. It is estimated that at least fifty lives have been lost.

The shops in connection with the Capitol Extension at Washington were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss in machinery and materials is estimated at from fifty to sixty thousand dollars.

In the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, a report was adopted in favor of allowing the following Justices of the Supreme Court the extra compensation annexed to their names, in accordance with an act passed in 1852: Wm. Mitchell, $8,250; Jas. R. Roosevelt, $11.250; estate of Henry P. Edwards, $4,125. Comptroller Flagg refused to pay these extra compensations, on the ground that it was unconstitutional to increase a Judge's pay while in office

At the meeting of the Governors of the Almshouse yesterday, Governor Oliver apologized for some remarks which he made on Monday when the Richmond Grays visited the Institutions. A mass of unimportant business was disposed of. Affidavits were presented, and referred, impugning the character of one of the keepers at the Penitentiary. A report was adopted in favor of making a contract with J. D. Phillips & Co. to employ the women in the Workhouse to make caps and hats at twenty cents per day for eighteen months from the first of August.

The Croton Commission and Engineer, accompanied by Prof. Chilton, have visited the sources of supply of the water, but have failed to discover anything to account satisfactorily for the queer flavor in the water which has caused so great a commotion the past ten days. Prof. Chilton will make an analysis of the water and report in a day or two.

The question as to the healthfulness or otherwise of Croton water, does not obviate the necessity of paying Croton water rents. Since the first of January there has been paid into the Croton Aqueduct Department for water rents $569,062 63, of which $550,077 was paid previous to the first of August, since which time the payment of an additional five per cent. has been enforced upon all unpaid dues. Thus far this year the receipts have been about ten per cent. more than they were last year. On all dues remaining unpaid on the first of November next, fifteen per cent. will be added.

The Richmond Greys were entertained at dinner last night by the Corporation authorities of this City. After having been reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council, in the City Hall Park, during the afternoon, they were escorted from their headquarters at the Braadreth House to the Metropolitan Hotel, where an exquisite dinner was served and appropriate speeches made.

There was another exciting trotting match on Eclipse Course, L. I., yesterday, between *Flora Temple* and *Princess*, on a two mile heat, in which *Flora* was so incontestibly the victor that she left her competitor, as the phrase goes, "nowhere." Her first heat of two miles was accomplished in the unparalleled time of 4:50½; her second heat of the same distance, in 5:5. The horses are so nearly matched that betters found it most for their interest to keep their money in their pockets, though offers of $100 to $50 on *Flora Temple* were freely made, with no takers.

The case of Dr. Ellis came up in the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice Ingraham, on a *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* to review the proceedings of the magistrates who have issued commitments against defendant. Justice Ingraham discharged the defendant on the Murphy charge, but declined to interfere with the others.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, comprised 1,100 bales at a shade easier prices. Flour was more active, but was lower. Wheat was decidedly cheaper, and lightly dealt in. Corn was less plenty, and was a shade higher. The demand, however, was restricted. Provisions were depressed. Pork declined. Sales of 2,800 bales Maracaibo Coffee were effected, for export. Sugars were in request. Molasses, Rice, Teas, Naval Stores, Oils, Hides, Leather, and Metals were quiet. Tobacco was moderately inquired for. The freight engagements were somewhat heavier. The value of the week's exports, from this port, of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, was $1,574,468, against $963,110 same week last year; and since the 1st of January, the exports have been $40,435,688, against $38,945,402 same period last year.

A Democratic Millennium.

Since the meeting of the Democratic State Committee, and the revelation of Wise's letter, the lambs of the Honker fold are lying down in most delightful harmony with the Barnburner lions. In short, the Millenium appears to be at hand, if not actually present.

A remarkable evidence of this new dispensation is afforded us by yesterday's Albany *Atlas and Argus*. Who could have predicted, a month ago, that the journal in question would speak of the support of Dickinson by the united New-York delegation, at Charleston, as a thing within the limits of even the remotest possibility? And yet in its issue of yesterday, we find the following:

"If it were—as we think it will not be—a painful question of preference *between beloved and gifted states men of our own State*—a question of sundering the ties which bind us to one and overcoming the prejudices which separate us from another—if, we repeat, we were shut up to such an alternative, can it be doubted that if the Democrats of Virginia, as stated by the *Enquirer*, are prepared to make their own State 'a unit' by adopting either a Wise or a Hunter, those of New-York could be equally sagacious and patriotic, and secure the same result by the support of either a Dickinson or a Seymour?"

"Beloved and gifted Statesmen!" Under this affectionate category the *Atlas and Argus* classes Daniel S. Dickinson. Verily the tears shed by the Sage of Binghamton when he read Wise's letter, fell not to the earth in vain. They have made softer the soft hearts of his enemies, and opened up to his venerable vision an inspiring glimpse of the White House. With New-York as "a unit" at his back, (the *Atlas and Argus* indeed absolutely promises this,) who shall say that Dickinson, and not Wise, or Hunter, or Douglas, shall not, after all, bear away the prize from the National Convention. To the Democrats of other States he has never been obnoxious; at the South he is decidedly popular; and if he has now become,—no matter how suddenly,—"beloved" of the New-York Softs, who shall object to him as a candidate?

In politics, as in other human concerns, no man knoweth what a day may bring forth. Gov. Wise found it easy to write himself down; and the same steel pen which accomplished that feat, may also have achieved the far more difficult one of resuscitating Daniel S. Dickinson. It is never safe to say of any public man, that he is decisively dead.

Napoleon III. and the Press.

The power of sheer reiteration to fix mere notions in the popular mind with the positive force of facts has never been more signally illustrated than by the success of the British Press in convincing the British public, and for the matter of that no small portion of the American public as well, that the Emperor of the French has been vainly endeavoring, ever since the close of the Crimean war, to suppress the English liberty of unlicensed printing. It is on record, certainly, that Napoleon III. has, through his Ministers, urged the Governments of Sardinia and of Belgium to extend the principle of the censorship of the Press, accepted in each of those countries, to the prevention of attacks upon himself and France in the Belgian and Sardinian journals. In making these propositions the French Government suggested nothing new or unheard of by those States; the whole tone of Continental theory, and the whole tenor of Continental practice in relation to this matter, differing essentially from the present theory and practice of England and the United States.

Wherever the censorship of the Press is recognized as an element in the social order, there it is clear that any vehement denunciation of any special State or Sovereign must carry with it a much greater and more inflammatory power of mischief than such denunciations would possess in the case of a Press habitually unlicensed. These are considerations which may easily be overlooked by those who fancy that loud-mouthed clamors in the name of universal freedom against all political arrangements which differ from our own, is the one decisive proof of enlarged and liberal views. But they must be taken into the account by every one who really wishes to understand the truth about his own times, and to make up his opinions in regard to passing events and cotemporary nations on a rational foundation. And they put the diplomacy of the Empire on the subject of the Press in Continental States in quite another light from that in which it is commonly held up by the cheap apostles of that sort of freedom which consists in asserting one's indefeasible right to be as ignorant and as abusive, and as full of passionate prejudice, as may seem to himself good. But no government has shown a more scrupulous regard to national differences in this, as in other respects, than the actual Government of France. In the whole history of the relations between Napoleon III. and England there cannot be found a single gleam of evidence to prove that the French Emperor has ever so much as suggested to any English administration or statesman whatever, the idea of interference with the now conceded liberty of the British Press, to utter all the spite, or malice, or nonsense which its conductors may choose to ventillate on the subject of the French nation, or the French Government, or the character of the Emperor himself. If the London journals think it proper to tell an ally of their own Sovereign, and the ruler of a great friendly nation, that he is not a man of his word; that he is a pirate and a perjured assassin; that he makes treaties only to break them; and intends, on the first opportunity, to play the brigand on an Imperial scale and let his armies loose to ravage the fair coasts of Britain, Napoleon III. has done nothing and attempted nothing towards denying them that privilege. He has done nothing more towards meddling with this liberty of theirs, than the American Government has done towards abating the tone of insolence and depreciation which many of the same journals still adopt in speaking of the United States and the American people. This, be it observed, is a question not of opinions but of facts. If anybody gifted with an insight beyond that of ordinary men, has contrived to enter into the inmost consciousness of the Emperor Napoleon, and has thus ascertained that it is the deliberate intention of that potentate to use Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston as his tipstaves for the arrest of the London Press; and that he will never be satisfied until he has put the present proprietor of the London *Times*, for instance, into the same pillory to which the founder of that "institution" was condemned by a British jury for speaking lightly of the virtuous George, Prince of Wales, in the days when "Louis Napoleon's uncle was a sub-officer of artillery," we cannot of course undertake to contradict an assertion drawn from mysterious sources beyond our merely mortal ken. We are content to deal with facts, as we find them, in the black and white of parliamentary documents and in the discourse of ministerial authorities. It may be that the same English statesmen who led the Emperor of the French to believe that they could secure the passage of a stricter law for the exclusion of conspirators from England, if he would only go so far out of his way as to ask for it, may have also suggested to him the feasibility of muzzling those vexatious growlers and snarlers in the Press by whom their own domestic peace is so constantly disturbed. But this is the purest conjecture. So far as appears, we repeat, there is not one jot or tittle of evidence in existence to show that the French Government has ever attempted any liberties with the liberty of London journalism; and, indeed, no respectable English journal has ever ventured deliberately to assert as much. By an ingenious and perpetual ringing of rhetorical changes on the relations of the Imperial Government with the Press in France, and on the importance of English free-speaking to the freedom of Europe, the London Press has, however, contrived to disseminate far and wide notions to which no honorable journalist could give downright form and expression, without disgrace. And the London *Times* itself, which does not usually descend to such devices, took advantage the other day of the honest and manly protests of such true and fearless friends of human rights as Mr. Bright and Lord John Russell in behalf of common decency, to lend a color of reality to the silly imputation that Napoleon III. is bent upon stifling the voice of English freedom. The leading Liberals of England spoke out as became English gentlemen and statesmen, from their places in Parliament, against the abuse of the Press to the purposes of partisan or personal passion, and of ferocious international hatred. Their language was sharp, and clear and unanswerable. That France herself was speaking to the same effect, and insisting, as any nation possessed of proper self-respect has a right to insist, that her rulers and her people should no longer be daily charged with the most downright treachery and the blackest wickedness by the organs of a professedly friendly State, could not deter these high-minded Englishmen from their own duty of remonstrance. At the risk of being insulted by their own countrymen with the charge that they were pandering to a foreign despot or truckling before foreign force, they spoke the flat and fearless truth about the dictatorial insolence of the Press, and in so speaking did good service, not only to a particular French Government—which is a temporary and comparatively an unimportant matter—but to the real interests of the Press itself, which is a matter of far higher and of permanent concern. That their words went home to the mark at which they were aimed, appeared in their immediate effect. The *Times*, which had been taxed by Mr. Bright (though hardly with justice) as the chief offender against international courtesy and propriety, was so far thrown off its guard as to rush into a rather ridiculous vindication of the liberty of the Press against the stoutest radical in all England; and to boast of its own antiquity in comparison with the years of Napoleon III. and Lord John Russell, as if recklessness were the natural privilege of age. *Qui s' excuse s' accuse*, is a sound maxim in the case of the Press, as well as in the case of individual men, and the vehemence with which the journalism of England has repelled an assault that was never made, and repelled assumptions that were never advanced, speaks more for its consciousness of ill-will to France than for its strength in that freedom with which Milton would have made all printing free. Despotism is an evil thing, and for that very reason the impersonal despotism of types and paper is a danger to be guarded against not less earnestly than any other despotism whatsoever. Society and the world are institutions at least as venerable as the Press; and the simple fact that journalism is a power, should make those who wield it remember that power has its temptations as well as its duties, its sins to be avoided, as well as its rights to be maintained.

The German Imbroglio.

The smaller German States which manifested two months ago a rather diabolical delight at the prospect of a great European war, in which United Germany should march as one man to avenge the murder of Conrad of Hohenstauffen, by Charles of Anjou, and to plant the standards of Wittelsbach and Coburg upon the battlements of the Tuileries, have suddenly conceived an altogether angelic love of peace and concord. They would have every bayonet beaten into a piston, and every rifled cannon recast into an engine-boiler. One or two of the more formidable and martial of these Powers, it is true, still persist in demanding the grand Teutonic crusade. Hanover, whose population is about equal to that of the French department of the Seine, and the numbers of whose army on the war-footing, fall but little short of those of the French rural police, is particularly slow in recovering from her late access of military enthusiasm. The members of the second Hanoverian Chamber have just issued a manifesto, in which they call upon the Prince-Regent of Prussia to emulate the fame of Arminius and assume the command of Germany in the great conflict which has but been adjourned by the peace of Villafranca. "New complications," cry the Deputies, "new wars, an attack upon German independence—these are clouds that still lower over us!" Nothing probably but the elaborate financial efforts necessary to square an existing deficit of nearly sixty thousand dollars in the Hanoverian Treasury has restrained these daring children of Velleda from avenging long before this the outrage offered to the country by Napoleon III. in that famous refusal of his to treat with Austria at all, unless he "could have permission to march thirty thousand men through Hanover to the Rhine." The Bavarian Senators are hardly less resolute than their Northern cotemporaries. Although for the present the Bavarians content themselves with bemoaning the "lost opportunity of realizing the dearest hope of Germany," they announce that they will always be found ready "to make any sacrifices that may be found necessary for the triumph of the German race."

The Rhenish States, however, and the Free Cities, have altogether changed their views of things. The prospect of a furious internal war in the heart of Germany herself; of a desperate conflict between the rival houses of Hapsburg and Hohen-zollern, with the collision of religious passions which must follow in its train; of a struggle, in short, that must combine, when it comes, all the political rage of the contest between Frederick the Great and Maria Theresa, with the worse fury of the Thirty Years' War, is by no means attractive even to the enthusiasts of this most phlegmatic, but, at the same time, most obstinately passionate of races. German unity is a dream long and dearly cherished, and a prize worth the seeking. The small tyrannies and petty treacheries of little princes like the Elector of Hesse and the Grand Duke of Baden, have naturally disgusted their people with the existing order of things. And absurd as was the general German clamor against France in the outset of the Italian war, there can be no donbt that the hope of reaching a practical German Confederation through the certain trials and possible triumphs of a great German war with France, enlisted some of the best as well as many of the worst instincts of the German popular heart in favor of the demonstrations of the German Courts against Napoleon III. But the masterly diplomacy of the French Emperor has utterly changed the programme. If German unity is to be attained now, through the present chaos, it must be sought by the perilous paths of civil war, and in a wrestle for life or death between the two leading Powers of Protestant and of Catholic Germany. In such a contest as this the lesser States can engage only at the eventual price of their independent existence. If Prussia and Austria are to battle for the supremacy of Germany, the satellites of the two hosts must resign themselves to be absorbed into the greater masses with which they are to act. The language of the highest official journals of Austria, in particular, points clearly to such a conflict as actually impending. Those journals cannot find words of praise warm enough for the conduct of the smaller States of Germany in the war just ended; and lavish infinite compassion upon the brave little dwarfs who would have rushed to the rescue of Austria and Germany from the Frank, had they not been tied down and trampled upon by the wicked and cunning giant of North Germany.

The *Austrian Gazette* of August 1, says flatly and plainly enough: "The real danger of Germany consisted and consists in the desire of a certain Power to round her territory, and to seek leadership at any price; at the price of common justice; at the price even of the security of Germany. The lesser States of Germany did, or tried to do, their duty. Violence and injustice alone prevented them from reaching their object." A still more plainly official Austrian organ, the *Ost-Deutsche Post*, with an ill-disguised and insolent reference to Prussia, pats Bavaria gently on the back. "Bavaria," says the Viennese journal, "does not indulge in vain displays of her strength, marching and counter-marching her troops; Bavaria is not swollen with silly ambition; Bavaria does not shrug up her shoulders to give herself the air of being greater than she is." These words, and words like these, bode ill for the harmony of the German Confederation, and amply justify the sudden change of front which the lesser States have adopted. While Prussia is officially denying what has been officially asserted by the Emperor of Austria himself; while the growing good will between the Courts of Berlin and St. Petersburg is carefully paraded in all the Prussian journals; and while the tone of the Austrian Press becomes daily more and more menacing towards Prussia and the Prussian party, the German people may well begin to show themselves anxious about the future. The French Emperor has thrown a new apple of discord into a camp which was already full of all manner of ripening mischiefs; and as Europe has been taught first in the Crimea and now in Lombardy, that it is possible for mightier wars than those of Schleswig-Holstein to be efficiently "localized," the German question is really not less serious in its present state than the question of Italy was six months ago.

The Presidential Prospect.

The Richmond *Examiner*, a paper which represents the Presidential aspirations and interests of Senator Hunter, in Virginia, allows itself to be startled by a fearful vision of wrath to come. That the Democracy, if united, will be strong enough to elect the Charleston nominee, the organ of Mr. Hunter does not permit itself for a moment to doubt; always, as we may suppose, with the mental reservation that its favorite candidate shall be nominated in preference to those pestilent disturbers of Democratic harmony, Douglas and Wise. But the peril which looms up gigantic in the distance, is the possible removal of the election into the House of Representatives. Should the Democratic Party divide itself among several aspirants, or even between two, this catastrophe may, under the provisions of the fundamental law, become a necessity. It, therefore, occurs forcibly enough to the mind of the *Examiner*, that the Constitution provides for a choice by the House, from the three candidates having the highest number of votes, whenever no one of the three happens to receive an absolute majority in the Electoral Colleges.

Now, a majority of the electoral votes is not very easily to be concentrated upon any single Democratic politician. Before the month of November, 1860, Kansas will be a sovereign member of the confederacy. The whole number of electoral votes will then be 306—including those of Oregon and Kansas—and 154 of these votes will be required for a majority. The result so greatly deprecated by the Richmond paper, therefore, can only be avoided in one of two contingencies. If the Democratic nominee—say Mr. Hunter—can secure at least 154 votes, or if the election in the Colleges shall turn in favor of the Opposition candidate, the battle in the House will never come off. This last solution of the difficulty, as not being agreeable, the *Examiner* overlooks. And yet it is by no means out of the question. On the contrary, many people very confidently believe it the more probable event of the contest. It would not, however, be reasonable to expect the *Examiner* to adopt that article of faith into its creed; for, with a wise philosophy, that journal persists in ignoring a prospect so dismal, until perchance it shall be forced to contemplate it by the inevitable course of events.

With much pathos the *Examiner* announces to its political friends that there will be no chance whatever for Democratic success in the House of Representatives—several States from which better things were expected having chosen delegations either divided or hostile. Tennessee elects a Democratic Governor, but sends seven Opposition members out of ten. North Carolina sends a tie of four to four. Kentucky, which in other respects did wonders for the Democracy, has elected only five Democratic representatives, with a tie on the popular vote in one district, which tie, according to a constitutional requirement, is to be solved by casting lots; so that under the unlucky star which seems now to be in the ascendant of the Democratic heavens, she too may happen to be divided, and thus her vote be lost. Even Texas is reported to have chosen a wedged and useless delegation.

All this opens up a dark prospect, certainly, for the candidate of the Charleston Convention. But has it not occurred to the *Examiner* and other Southern organs of the Democracy that this very position of things which they deplore may contribute to division rather than union? Suppose a Southern man is nominated on a Slavery-protection platform, what shall binder some popular, energetic Northern Democrat—Douglas, for example—from taking the field independently, with direct reference to his chances, as a third candidate, in the House of Representatives? As that body is constituted, might it not be easier to unite eighteen States upon such a candidate than upon any other? The objections advanced by the *Examiner* and other journals against an election by the House are of a purely partisan character, and will have little weight with the people. As a ready relief from the corruption and tyranny of National Conventions, it is even possible that the agency of that body may be looked upon with decided favor. The election by the House is a high function of the people's Representatives, contemplated and sanctioned by the Constitution. A President thus elected could hardly come into power as an extreme partisan, or as a recognized administrator of the spoils, as the choice of a Convention is bound by the general understanding and expectation to become. Not that persons occupying seats in Congress are unapproachable by the appeals of selfishness or the arts of corruption. But it may be safely assumed that their position, if not their character, is a better guaranty than can be looked for in the irresponsible delegates of a National Convention, nine in ten of whom may be expected to give his vote with a direct eye to the reward he is to receive for it.

Members of Congress are much more sharply individualized in the public eye than the Delegates of any Convention can be. Their future relations with the candidate for whom their votes may be thrown will be more closely scanned, both by the members of their own party in their several districts, and by the country at large.

It may even be that the prospect of controlling the election of President finally by the action of their Representatives has had its influence with the people in determining the recent singular triumphs of the Opposition in the instances we have mentioned. Thousands of Democratic voters in Kentucky and Tennessee may have earnestly desired the success of their party ticket in the State, while, at the same time they were bent upon making a second term of Mr. Buchanan impossible, and on shutting the gates of the White House against any successor of like character.

The Water Question.

"Water, water everywhere, but not one drop to drink," is the present cry of this always crying City. New-York is never happy without some special misery; and as the energetic action of Mr. Delavan and of Mr. Smith promises to abate the fierceness of the street torments we have so long been nursing, we ought perhaps to be grateful for the extremely disgusting nature of our actual Aqueduct supplies. Multitudinous correspondents implore us to improve their minds on the subject of this water nuisance; to let them know whether it is or is not safe to quench the pangs of thirst with the impure streams that now distil from our pipes and hydrants, and to offer them some prospect of speedy relief.

We have said nothing in reply to all these entreaties; mainly because there is really nothing to be said. The Croton water has certainly lost its character. Of that there can be no doubt, and no words of ours can make its flat, insipid flavor pleasant on the palates of our readers. But we cannot find, on diligent inquiry made, that anything which could be done to ascertain the cause of this state of things, and to apply a remedy, has been left undone by the proper authorities, and we must therefore advise our anxious fellow-citizens to await with us the dread results of the now pending analysis of these culpable waters. The Croton is on trial; and before an impartial judge. We may suggest, however, that it is not by any means probable that the mingled twang of old hay and forgotten oysters, which now pervades its waters will endure forever. The presumptive evidence in the case is strongly in favor of the "decayed vegetable" theory, which assigns the origin of the mischief to the temporary condition of some part of the sources from which our supply is drawn, rather than to any vitiation of the Reservoir, or any neglect of the distributing system.

Nor do we believe the water likely to prove unwholesome to those who have the moral courage to drink it, and to eschew poisoning it with alcoholic compounds, themselves undeniably vile. Oily and unpleasant as the Croton is, it is very far from being as deadly as Croton oil; and if any good housewife will follow the example of the Emperor Nero, who insisted that water was never fit to drink till it had been boiled first, and then iced, she may save her family from dying of thirst without subjecting them to the certainty of nausea, or the risk of falling into bad habits of worse brandy and water.

Foreign Literary News.

Mr. Fordyce, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, known by his *History of the County Palatine of Durham*, has just commenced a *History of Coal, Coke and Coalfields; Iron, its Ores and Process of Manufacture.*

Hermann and Robert Schlagintweit, the two remaining of the celebrated three exploring brothers, have recently arrived in England, to lay before the public a statement of the progress of their labors in in India. One of their first acts was to distribute among their friends and the members of the scientific world a privately printed memoir of their lost brother Adolf. The complete result of their united labors is now in press at Leipzig, in eight volumes quarto, with eighty plates, the first volume of which is expected to be published towards the end of September.

M. B. Nicoladji, a Captain of artillery in the Greek service, has just published, in French, (Sartorius, Paris,) a work in two volumes entitled *La Turquie Contemporaine*. It gives most detailed information, from the author's own observation, of the present state of the Ottoman Empire.

A reproduction of the *Biblia Pauperum*, from the copy in the British Museum Library, is announced by Mr. J. Russell Smith. It will consist of forty engravings, printed in one volume, uniform with Mr. L. Lasch Sotheby's *Principia Typographica*.

Messrs. Blackwood announce, for the beginning of September, a *Handbook of Geological Terms and Geology*, by David Page, F. G. S. Also a new and enlarged edition of the same author's *Advanced Text-Book of Geology*.

A *Narrative of Lord Elgin's Mission to China and Japan*, by Mr. Lawrence Oliphant, is announced as forthcoming. From the author's position as private secretary to Lord Elgin, coupled with his old established reputation as a writer of travels, something more than usually interesting is expected in the new work. Mr. Oliphant is well remembered by numerous friends in this country.

The *Ballads and Songs of Yorkshire*, collected and annoted by Mr. C. Davison Ingleby, of Northallerton, who has devoted himself to the task for many years, are about to appear.

A history of the ill-fated expedition of Count de Raoussay into Sonora, has appeared at Paris, under the title of *Le Comte de Raousset-Boulbon et l'Expédition de la Sonora*. The author, M. de la Chapelle, was one of the participators in the strange enterprise he describes.

The first volume of the *Œuvres Choisies du Philosophe Saint-Simon*, has appeared in Paris, published by the editors of the extinct *Philosophical and Religious Review*. There has been as yet no complete collection of the works of St. Simon—a strange fact, as this philosopher counts among his more or less avowed disciples a galaxy of distinguished persons, among others almost all the men constituting the present Government.

Historians of the late Italian war threaten to be very numerous in France. Not less than fifteen works on the war, some of them by writers already well known, are announced at present by different Paris publishers. In the list of authors stand M. Amedee de Cesena, former chief editor of the *Patrie* and of the *Constitutionnel*; M. J. Richard, one of the directors of the *Pays*, and M. Belmontel, the "Deputy-Poet," as he is called, of the Legislative Assembly. The work of the last-named writer is announced to be partly in rhyme and partly in prose.

Francis Liszt, the famous piano-forte player and composer, has just published at Paris a little work entitled *Des Bohémiens et de leur Musique en Hongrie*. The author, it will be remembered, is a Bohemian by birth, and enthusiastically attached to his country.

An historical work of deep research, the *History of the House of Hohenzollern during the Middle Ages*, is among the recent publications of the French Press. The book, originally written in German, by Prof. Schaefer, has been translated into French by desire of the Paris Historical Society.

The Emperor of Russia has accepted the dedication of a work by M. Palauzoff, entitled the *Roumen Hospodorats of Moldavia and Wallachia*, and the Russian translation of another, the *History of Armenia*, by M. Emin.

The first volume of a *History of English Literature with particular notice (besonderer Berücksichtigung) of the History of Politics and Morals in England*, has just appeared at Leipzig. The author is Prof. Gatschenberger.

Two other works of interest which have recently appeared in Germany are a *History of the Literature of the French Revolution*, by Schmidt-Weissenfels; and *Frederick the Great and Katharine the Second*, a historical sketch, by K. von Schlozer.

Among the new works advertised in the London papers is a volume entitled *Satan Restored*. A poem. By William Cyples.

After an interval of ten years, the author of *Friends in Council* has produced a second series of that remarkable work. It consists, like the first of essays, mingled with dialogue, and displays the same cast of thought, at once obscurative and incisive, and the same solid and graceful quality of literary workmanship.

Amusements.

Jones' Wood.—A new attraction opens to-day at Jones' Wood in the shape of a monster Circus, not a circus of monsters but a monstrously large circus, with Mme. Tourniaire and the Orrin Family. There will be two performances during the day and a *Bal Champetre* in the evening.

The Methodist Episcopal Church and its Relations to Slavery.

New-York, Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article appeared in your paper on the 12th inst. entitled "An Appeal from the American Wesleyans to their Brethren in Great Britain," &c., purporting to be copied from the Leeds *Mercury*. This "Appeal," it is alleged, was signed by 238 Wesleyan ministers, representing upwards of 42,000 members. It asserts that there are in the Northern division of the Church "hundreds and thousands of slaveholders, trustees, stewards, leaders and local preachers, and even traveling preachers have become slaveholders in several instances, and are so still."

Now, as your paper is extensively read in Baltimore and other portions of our territory south of Mason and Dixon's line, it is due to yourselves and to the Christian public that this misleading statement should be corrected. The Baltimore, East Baltimore and Philadelphia Conferences embrace the principal part of the slave territory, and communicants within the bounds of the Methodist Episcopal Church (North) And in the City of Baltimore, with a membership of more than 12,000, there are not *ten members* of the Church who are slaveholders! And from an extensive and intimate acquaintance with the three Conferences in question during a period of more than twenty years, we declare, without fear of successful contradiction, that nine-tenths of all our people who are involved in the "*curse and shame*" of Slavery are so from necessity, and but for motives of humanity would free their slaves to-morrow.

A visit to the City of Baltimore, or to any other part of our work in that vicinity, will convince any candid observer of the efficiency of our present system for the improvement of the condition of the colored population. The Methodist Church, more than all other agencies, has accomplished the gratifying results on which the New-York Times so justly commented in one of its recent numbers. In that article it was shown that more than one-half the colored population of Maryland (80,000) were actually free! and that this number exceeded the colored population of the great State of New-York by more than 40,000; and that their condition was infinitely better than the free people of color in any of the States North or West, or *even* in Canada! This picture does not need the distance and illusion of the diorama. The record will tell the story of their moral and religious, of their social and financial condition. Nor are they indebted to the visionary theories and the wild speculations of ultra-abolitionists for their present position and their prospects of a still happier future. No, they owe it under God to the very men who, in the creed of ridico-abolitionism, stand excluded from the sympathies of humanity and the Church, and even heaven itself. It is well for the colored race that they have found *substantial aid* and *practical sympathy* in other quarters. This movement is manifestly intended to put the M. E. Church in a false position. Strip this agitation of its party aspirations and the emoluments of office, and the whole thing will appear in its native deformity—omnipotent as to mischief, impotent as to good. It will find but little sympathy with the great body of our people in this country, nor will it be likely to receive any more favor at the hands of the Wesleyan Methodists in England, who have long since ignored the "Methodist New Connexion" where *the resolutions* were adopted as published in the Times. Those distinguished champions in the ranks of Reform and Revolution embraced with avidity the proposition of their misguided brethren on this side of the Atlantic. There is doubtless a strong feeling of fraternity existing between the parties. But the *Radicalism*, under the assumed name of *Wesleyan*, which we find displayed in the Leeds *Mercury*, is not the Wesleyanism of James Bunting and Richard Watson. It is of a very different character from that of the excellent men, Drs. Newton, Hannah, Dixon and Arthur, who have been its honored representatives in America. There is a strong conservative element pervading the great Methodist family everywhere. And it would be well for honest men who are influenced more by the principles of humanity and religion than by mere party zeal, to examine the precepts of the Book of God and the facts of history on this "vexed question." They will then learn that neither Christianity nor Methodism ever interfered with existing institutions. They may see; if they will, how this principle was applied to that relation, which, of all others, was the most difficult to harmonize with Christianity. "No wonder that men cursed with Slavery embraced with joy a religion which was perpetually teaching the worth and dignity of the human soul, and declaring that rich and poor, prince and peasant, master and slave, were equal in the sight of God. And yet, great as this growth was, it contained within itself elements of danger. It was to be feared lest men hearing forever of brotherhood and Christian equality, should be tempted to throw off the yoke by *force*."

All this occurred in an age when Slavery had cached its worst and most fearful form; an age in which some Roman citizens held from ten to twenty thousand at their sole mercy, to be tortured and killed as their savage tempers required; when the Emperors were accustomed not unfrequently to feed their fish with living slaves; when captives were led to fight in the amphitheatre with wild beasts or with each other, to glut the Roman appetite for blood upon a Roman holiday. And yet, fearful as it was, the Apostle says, "Art thou called, being a servant, care not for it."

Hence it is easy to see how Christianity was designed to work. It interferes indirectly and not directly with existing institutions. No doubt it will at length remove Slavery from the earth. But there is not one case where we find Christianity interfering with institutions as such. Even when Onesimus ran away and came to Paul, the apostle sent him back to his master Philemon, not dissolving the connection between them; and then, as a consolation to the servant, he told him of a higher feeling—a feeling that would make him free with the chain and shackle upon his arm. And so it was possible for the Christian then, as it is now, to be possessed of the highest liberty under the system in whatever form the gospel finds it. The Prince of Peace showed his freedom, not by refusing, but by paying, tribute to Cæsar. His glorious liberty could do so without any feeling of degradation,—obeying the laws not because they are right always, but because institutions are to be upheld with cordiality. Such is the doctrine of Christianity, and such has been the practice of the Methodist Church. It gave to the slave the true feeling of obligation as a Christian: "Let as many servants as are under the yoke count their masters worthy of all honor, that the name of God and his doctrine be not blasphemed." At the same time it gave to the Christian master a new view of his relation to his slave, and taught him to regard him now "Not as a servant only, but also as a brother beloved." This is the true conservatism of the Bible. God in Heaven, the King on earth, and the master and slave upon the cotton plantation or rice field of the South, have no greater friend than the Bible. To adopt any system at war with this is virtually to follow in the wake of the first Absalom or Catiline or Wat Tyler who may arise.

Universal equality is a very high-sounding expression, and a favorite idea with visionary men. Many in every age have disturbed the peace of society by stirring up the poor against the rich, and by preaching up the popular doctrine that all men ought to be free and equal. Those who declaim against the vast inequality of men's lots, will, doubtless, never be in want of hearers. We shall look to other leaders, and follow the teachings of that system of Christian charity which has contributed so largely to promote the peace and exalt the character of society. We shall put a higher value upon the labors of those good men whose zeal and love for souls are not circumscribed by geographical boundaries, or natural or artificial distinctions. And we shall not cease to thank God for a commission as ample as the earth, and as welcome as the day-spring to those who need a Saviour, whether "they be Greek or Jew, bond or free."

VINDEX.

Army Contracts—The New System.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Fort Leavenworth, Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1859.

There is just now considerable surprise expressed here at the course of the Secretary of War in assuming the duty of letting at Washington contracts for the public service of the different Military Departments.

The plan seems to be to give out in one contract, and at extraordinary high rates, the business of supplying the army, instead of allowing it, as heretofore, to be done in small contracts by local applicants.

This recklessness of the Secretary can in some measure be checkmated by the members of the Quartermaster's Department, by requiring that the quality of the articles delivered shall scrupulously conform to the specifications—requiring that the extra price shall command an extra quality. Just now there has been rejected by the Department 30,000 bushels of corn lately delivered here, and the steamer I came down on from St. Joseph has lain here several hours to take it aboard.

This rejection of the corn may have no connection with the manner in which the contract was awarded; but the rejection of the famous flour contract—the rumor of which has just got abroad—is understood to have been influenced by the price to be paid.

The order lately promulgated to sell 3,000 mules, on twenty days' notice, is considered extraordinary, while the advertisement to accept in one bid, at Washington, the whole transportation for two years for the whole of the western departments seems to portend the resignation of the honorable Secretary. X.

The Weehawken Robbery.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Seeing an article in your edition of to-day, stating that a highway robbery had been committed at the Weehawken Ferry, Forty-second-street, North River, I shall be obliged by your stating the facts of the case, which are these: The gentleman was robbed on the boat, and never made his loss known till he reached the Ferry Hotel, when the proprietors sent for me, and was the first person that gave me information about it; I had, a short time previously, arrested a man for an assault, but was back at the Ferry before the boat in which the robbery was committed touched the dock; and if he had made his loss known I might have succeeded in arresting the thief. Hoping you will give this a place in your columns,

I am yours, obliged,

WM. B. ARMSTRONG, Twenty-second Ward.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ALLEGED VIOLATORS OF THE SUNDAY LAWS.—Officer WM. Z. ROWLAND, of the Twentieth Precinct, was put upon special duty last Sunday, to report the names of those saloon-keepers who publicly sold liquor on that day. His labors resulted in complaints against thirty alleged violators of the law in his Ward, in which there are said to be six hundred liquor shops. Sergeant BARRETT and Officer SLOCUM, of the Eighteenth Ward, have made charges against nine keepers of groggeries in their Precinct for similar offences. Application has been made to Justice HOGAN for a warrant of arrest in each case. We may say, in passing, that each of the Clerks at the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, used up three quill pens in drawing affidavits and filling out the necessary papers. The following are the names of the accused: *Twentieth Ward*—Peter Dolan, No. 246 Seventh-avenue; Deglan, No. 365 Seventh-avenue; [illegible] Murphy, No. 347 Seventh-avenue; Henry [illegible]ng, No. 312 Seventh-avenue; J. McKenna, No. [illegible] Seventh-avenue; Daniel Healey, No. 284 Seventh-avenue; Mooney, No. 452 Tenth-avenue; T. O'Connor No. 273 Ninth-avenue; John Grant, No. 333 Eighth-avenue; James Wallace, No. 416 Eighth avenue; John Callahan, No. 436 Eighth-avenue; John Riley, No. 452 Eighth-avenue; James Finlay, No. 470 Eighth-avenue; James Kelly, No. 508 Eighth-avenue; Philip Murphy, No. 457 Ninth-avenue; C. [illegible], No. 412 Ninth-avenue; Michael Haigh No. [illegible] Ninth avenue; J. Reilley, No. 357 Ninth-avenue; Jas. Regan, No. 337 Ninth-avenue; Joseph O'Toole, No. 344 Ninth-avenue; John H. Ryan No. 262 Tenth-avenue; Francis Bowlan, No. 277 Tenth avenue; G. H. Stekman, No. 279 Tenth avenue; James Gibson, No. 309 Tenth-avenue; Andrew Elliott, No. 324 Tenth-avenue; James Hughes, No. 341 Tenth-avenue; John Coughlin, No. 343 Tenth-avenue; William H. Trew, (grocer,) northeast corner Thirty-seventh-street and Tenth-avenue; C. Busse, (grocery,) No. [illegible] Tenth-avenue; F. A. Hammerse, No. 473 Ninth-avenue. *Eighteenth Ward*—John Hapekamp, No. 190 East Twenty-first-street; Patrick Fitzpatrick, No. 346 Second-avenue; Michael Meehan, No. 247 Second-avenue; Patrick O'Connor, No. 397 Second-avenue; James Reid, No. [illegible] Second-avenue; James Donnelly, No. 410 Second-avenue; Daniel O'Sullivan, No. 175 East Twenty-second-street; James Farrell, No. 173 East Twenty-second-street; Patrick Bolenan, No. 172 East Twenty-second-street. Jacob Alt, keeper of a lager-bier saloon corner of Bleecker and Christopher streets, was arrested by Officer Standish, of the Ninth Ward, and held to bail for his future appearance.

HOME INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION.—An adjourned meeting of this Association was held last evening at Military Hall. The Association was organized about four years ago for the purchase of land at Wakefield, in Westchester County, for building purposes. The Association, which is composed of about four hundred members, purchased four farms, consisting of some four hundred acres. Three out of the four farms have been paid for. A few houses only have been erected by the members, the "hard times" of 1857-8 retarding their movements, and also diminishing receipts. The object of these meetings is to raise sufficient money to pay off the remaining mortgages. About one hundred were present, of those who had not been at the previous meetings, and dues were promptly paid up. The Association have sufficient lands in their possession, it is believed, to pay off all mortgages, even if the lands were sold at half the price originally paid by the members. The amount to be raised is about $18,000. Some $200,000 have been paid, and the balance will be raised without difficulty if no "panic" should supervene. The mortgagee, AUGUSTUS HEURTIS, was referred to in complimentary terms for the forbearance he has exercised toward the Association during its season of embarrassment. The members are mostly working men, who are endeavoring to secure a homestead for themselves. The total amount which has been invested in Westchester property—houses and lands—by the various Homestead Associations is said to approximate five millions of dollars. This is not a building association, but was organized merely for the purchase of land, and a division of the same among its members at the cost price. It is intimated that the next Legislature will be petitioned to detach the lower portion of Westchester county and annex it to the City and county of New-York. Should this be done, it is argued that it would greatly enhance the value of the said property.

THE CROTON.—Yesterday a company of those connected with the Croton Board went to Croton Lake, to see whether any cause could be found for the bad taste of the water. The Assistant Engineer, who accompanied the party, was instructed to open the culvert at the bottom of the drain, and let the water pass off until it should be as low as he dare trust it at this season of the year. By opening this drain a strong current will be created in the lake, and it may be that the water will thus be more rolled for a day or two, as the deposits at the bottom of the lake will be disturbed. Mr. CRAVEN, Engineer of the Board, has been over the territory known as the "water shed" of the lake during the last two years, and claims that it is peculiarly fitted to make the water pure by its general heavy descent. Mr. CRAVEN adheres to his former belief that the peculiar taste of the water is due to the heavy rains. Dr. J. R. CHILTON accompanied the party which went to the lake yesterday, and it is not probable that his report will be ready for several days. Meantime he publishes the following card:

At the request of the Croton Board, and in company with the President and Assistant Engineer, I visited the Croton dam, and traversed the entire length of the lake in a boat, taking samples of the water from different places. Judging from the odor and taste, I could discover nothing which was not common to all brook water after heavy rains, such as there has recently been in that vicinity. What taste and odor there was resembled that found in the water in the City. I am of the opinion that a few days of clear weather will entirely do away with all unpleasant taste. Even if it should continue in its present condition, I apprehend there is nothing in it that could be considered unwholesome. In the course of a few days, I will be able to report to the Croton Board the result of a chemical and microscopical examination of the water taken from the reservoirs and other places. JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D., Chemist.

New York August 16, 1859.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Board met yesterday, eleven members being present. The Committee to which was referred the matter of allowing extra compensation to certain Justices of the Supreme Court, in accordance with an act adopted in 1852, reported in favor of allowing the following amounts: WM. MITCHELL, $8,250; JAMES R. ROOSEVELT, $11,250; estate of HENRY P. EDWARDS, $4,125. The report was adopted by a vote of 5 to 3. Mr. PLAGG, while Comptroller, refused to pay these amounts, falling back on article 6 section 7, of the Constitution, which is as follows: "The Judges of the Court of Appeals, and Justices of the Supreme Court, shall severally receive at stated times for their services a compensation to be established by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during their continuance in office." No other business of importance was transacted.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—On Monday, Messrs. DURHAM and W. M. FISK, of Brooklyn, while blue-fishing near Rockaway, had their boat capsized, and were swept along the coast by the ebb tide, in dangerous proximity to the breakers. Capt. BAULSIN, of the steamer *Ceres*, who noticed the accident, immediately made for the boat, and at much personal risk, with two of his crew, rescued the unfortunate men. Capt. BAULSIN, during his experience as a pilot in this harbor, has saved fifteen persons from similar dangers.

FIRE IN SOUTH-STREET.—About 6½ o'clock last night a fire broke out in the upper floor of No. 67 South-street, occupied by DURHAM & DIMON, manufacturers of bags. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. The second floor was occupied by the Mercantile Police, and the first floor as a shipping-store. The firemen soon succeeded in extinguishing the flames. But little damage was sustained.

DIED FROM INJURIES.—PATRICK WILSON, a native of Ireland, 21 years of age, died yesterday at No. 859 First-avenue, from injuries received in consequence of a fall some time ago. A physician gave a certificate that congestion of the brain was the cause of death, but the City Inspector refused to receive it. Coroner JACKMAN will investigate the matter.

DROWNED.—At 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, the body of an unknown man was passed by the Staten Island ferry-boat *Hunchback*, between Governor's and Bedloe's Island. He was dressed in blue coat and pants.

MORE PIGGERIES TO BE ABOLISHED.—Yesterday the City Inspector organized a force to invade the Nineteenth Ward and expel therefrom the pigs and destroy their habitations.

Police Reports.

THE HIDING PLACE OF A FUGITIVE REVEALED BY A DOG.—About the 12th inst., a gold watch and $60 in money was stolen from Mrs. Brady, who keeps a liquor shop at No. 517 Pearl-street. Suspicion at once rested upon Michael Sheehan, a dashing young hair-keeper who had been in her employ, but who unexpectedly left about the time the money and watch were missed. Officers King and Slowey were deputed to attend to the matter, and they traced Sheehan to his brother's house in Westport, Conn. Upon inquiry, the policemen were informed by Sheehan's relatives that he had not been there at all. Under these circumstances, they were about to give up their search, when their attention was attracted by the strange movements of a large watch-dog. The animal went sniffing in an excited way across a meadow, and the officers gratified their curiosity by following him. To their surprise, in doing this they came upon the man for whom they were searching, who, with his brother, lay concealed behind a stone wall, having by some means learned that he officers were in pursuit. The watch was found in a jewelry store in Norwalk, where it had been left for repairs. None of the money was recovered.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED BURGLAR.—The store of Messrs. Herbert Van Rauken & Co., No. 106 Duane-street, was entered by burglars on the 7th of last April and a large amount of property was stolen. The same night the Police tracked the thieves to the house No. 19 Thomas street, where two of them were arrested. They were afterwards sent to the State Prison. Wm. Henry Thompson, however, one of the burglars escaped by jumping from a second story window. Last Monday, Officers King and Slowey observed Thompson on a seaboat, which was to be one of the colored excursionists from Yonkers. The officers became his fellow-passengers, and arrested the accused on the dock foot of King-street, where he had jumped off in hope of escaping official attention. He confessed his complicity in the burglary, and the acting magistrate at the Tombs committed him for trial.

BURGLARY.—The store of Mr. David Tobias, No. 540 Grand street, was broken open on the night of Aug. 12 and $110 50 worth of clothing was stolen. Officer Ostrander of the Thirteenth Ward, arrested John Glenn and Patrick Divine, last Monday on suspicion of being the burglars. The prisoners admitted their guilt, and gave information to the officer which led to the recovery of $35 worth of the stolen goods. The property was found at No. 382 First-avenue, No. 234 Mott-street, and No. 258½ Eighteenth-street. Where the other part of the goods was the prisoners refused to reveal. Justice KYRES committed them for trial.

ALLEGED DISORDERLY HOUSE.—The Fourth Ward Police made a descent on Monday night upon No. 19 Howard-street, kept by James Connolly, which they allege to be a resort of thieves and prostitutes. The proprietor and inmates were arrested, and taken before Justice BARNHAM and committed for examination.

Governors of the Almshouse.

GOV. OLIVER EXPLAINS—WEEKLY STATEMENT—CHARGES AGAINST A KEEPER.

The Board of Governors met yesterday afternoon at the usual hour.

According to the weekly statement which was submitted, 1,980 persons were admitted to the different institutions during the last week; 39 died, 1,701 were discharged, 130 were sent to the penitentiary and 9 to the State prison.

Gov. OLIVER, after the requisitions had been passed, desired to make an explanation with reference to some remarks which he made on the occasion of the visit of the Richmond Grays to the Islands, yesterday. When he said what he was reported as saying, he did not think of the effect it would have. His remarks were dictated by playfulness entirely, and had no serious meaning whatever. If the reporters were as careful in recording what was likely to do the Governors good as what was likely to do them harm, he should feel much obliged to them as a public officer. In reply to a question from Gov. GUSTINE, Gov. OLIVER said that the TIMES was the only paper which reported his remarks as he made them.

A large number of unimportant communications were read and referred. Among them was one recommending a change of diet at the Almshouse; Thomas B. Tappan resigned his situation as clerk of the Almshouse; a gentleman, whose communication evinced little knowledge of English grammar, asked for an appointment to instruct the children on Randall's Island in the use of the flute. All these communications were referred.

A communication from Col. CRASTO, Warden fo Randall's Island, announced that he had appointed Mrs. J. Whelpley to take charge of the idiot children on the Island.

Governor SMITH thought he should have been consulted on this appointment, as the institution was one in which he took great interest.

The appointment, after a brief debate, was confirmed.

Governor OLIVER stated that it was but a temporary appointment, and that the lady might be removed if it were found that she would not answer for the office.

Affidavits made by HERMANN WEBSTER and his wife read, charging that while the former was confined in the Penitentiary, one of the keepers, named ROOME, visited the latter, and threatened that if she did not pay him the sum of $10, he would put her husband at hard work. She paid him part of the sum demanded, as she was intimidated by his threats.

The matter was referred to the Warden of the Penitentiary and the Committee on that institution.

The Committee on Workhouse reported in favor of making a contract with J. D. PHILLIPS & Co. to employ the women in that institution to make cans and hats at a rate of 10 cents per day for the first 30 days, and 20 cents per day for all the time exceeding that. The report was accepted, and it was voted that the contract which had been made should continue 18 months from the 1st of August.

A proposition, having in view the reduction of the salaries of some of the clerks, came up for consideration. While it was being debated an individual who was occupying a seat outside the railing advanced and asked whether it would be in order for him to address the Board. He was informed it would not, but showed some disinclination to take his seat. He was summarily ejected from the chamber and proceeded to take revenge on the Board and to punish himself by smashing the panes of glass in one of the outer rooms. A policeman was called in, but refused to arrest him as he seemed to be slightly demented. It turned out that the fellow had once been a clerk in one of the institutions, and had been discharged to make room for some one else.

During the confusion which followed the affair the Board adjourned.

The Foulness of the Croton—The Cause and the Cure.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In addition to my arguments or theory of the Croton water taste, let me add a few facts to illustrate my position. Should the Commissioners visit the Croton dam, and sail over the lake or pond, they will find at the upper end, or where the streams fall into the pond, a large deposit of washings from these streams, brought down during the Spring freshets, including saw dust, grass, dead leaves, roots, &c., &c. During hot weather, and in a dry time like the present, the water becomes warm, and these deposits "ferment" or "decompose," giving off gas which any pleasant afternoon may be seen rising to the surface in the form of bubbles, and should they chance to find an urchin near fishing, he well tell them "there are *eels down that* where the bubbles come from." You will be told by the chemist that these bubbles are "carbureted hydrogen," or some other gas, and you will find these beds of deposit in a thousand or more pools and ponds, each adding to the taste. And now the remedy. Such of your readers as keep a jar or water-cooler may take a large piece of charcoal, put it under the hydrant and rinse off the dust, and drop it "plump" into the water-jar, and renew it as often as they find the taste in the Croton.

Those of your readers who "keep a hotel," or restaurant, or bar, and desire to give their guests *tasteless water*, let them take an ordinary wine cask, alcohol barrel, or any cask at hand, take out one head, scrub it out, send the head to the nearest carpenter, have him bore it full of half inch holes, place some blocks to keep this head more than three-quarters of the way to the bottom, a yard of Canton flannel spread carefully over this false bottom (fuz up) will give you a chance to pour upon this a large half bushel of clean sand, and upon this fill up your cask with charcoal, beating it down and breaking it up, with a faucet at the bottom; pour on top a few pails of water and let it run to clean your sand of dirt, and you will have a deodorizing water-filter that will last till the Croton tastes better, and can be refilled with sand and charcoal, should they find it desirable to keep clear water by them at all times. An evening paper states that "a correspondent of a morning paper accounts for the waste of Croton by reason of swamps and marshes, but fails to state, or forgets the fact that we have never had it before, &c." Say for me that we have had this taste on our water every season, but not as strong, for the simple reason we rarely have had so dry a season. True, our vegetation has not suffered, for the reason we have had about two showers a week to keep it alive. But there is an unusual number of dry wells within 100 miles of New-York, to attest my theory. Let us hear from the "Croton Water Commissioners." E. B. R.

Card from Mr. Chauncey Shaffer.

No. 5 BEEKMAN-STREET, Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg leave to say, through the columns of your paper, that I am not the "Mr. SHAFFER of counsel for the Petitioner," in the case of HAGGERTY *vs.* The Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS, now pending before the Hon. Judge INGRAHAM. I have never had any connection whatever with this case. Very respectfully yours, &c.,

CHAUNCEY SHAFFER.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Board of Supervisors held an adjourned meeting yesterday. Considerable feeling was manifested at the neglect of the Joint Board to pass another tax list for next year. A resolution was offered to levy the tax, notwithstanding the tardy action of the Joint Board. This action would have prevented the raising any money by tax for the City of Brooklyn during the year. The resolution was lost by one vote. The only other subject taken up was supplying the Penitentiary with bread. The Committee received two bids, both bidders offering to furnish the bread at 2¼ cents per pound. After a lengthy discussion, the contract was awarded to the Superintendents of the Poor, who had previously agreed to do it at 2½ cents per pound. The Board adjourned for one week.

FIRE.—At 1½ o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the distillery of Messrs. MOTT & BAUMANN, on First, near South Fifth-street. The Peck-slip ferry boat *Curlew* was just leaving her slip, and immediately went to the vicinity and soon had two streams of water upon the fire, which was extinguished with a loss perhaps of $1 000. The loss is covered by insurance. The fire originated in a part of the premises used for making naptha; and was the result of accidental causes.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was taken out of the water at the foot of Sullivan-street, Red Hook, yesterday. The deceased appeared to be about 30 years old, wore side whiskers—hair dark. He had on white pants, blue shirt, and black frock coat. Further particulars can be obtained from Coroner HORTON.

THE RIDGEWOOD WATER.—It was stated in one of the New-York papers yesterday morning, that the Ridgewood Water at the present time is as bad in flavor as the Croton. There is no truth whatever in the statement. The Ridgewood Water was never better than now.

THE PORCINE WAR.—The Ninth Ward Police continued their crusade yesterday against the keepers of hogs and goats. They made between thirty and forty arrests. The accused were all brought before Justice COMSTOCK, and allowed the week to clear their premises of the nuisances.

Base Ball.

JEFFERSON VS. YORKVILLE.

The above Clubs played a match yesterday upon the grounds of the Yorkville Club, Eighty-first-street and Second-avenue. The Jefferson were short of two of their "first nine," yet they played very fairly. At the fifth innings the game stood Jefferson 7, to 21 for the Yorkville. After that the Jefferson's played better, and the termination of the game did not show a great disparity against them. The following is the score:

YORKVILLE.	H.	L.	Runs.	JEFFERSON.	H.	L.	Runs.
Dumphy, c	2	3	3	Reed, m. f	2	2	2
Ketcham, p	4	4	4	Davis, 1 b	4	3	3
Gray, c. f	3	4	4	Connor, c	4	4	4
Sickles, 2 b	2	4	4	H. Springsteen, 3 b.	2	2	2
Lopara, l. f	2	5	5	S. Totten, s. s	3	5	5
Linton, s. s	2	4	4	L. Springsteen, 3 b.	2	2	2
Pettigrew, r. f	5	5	5	Geo. Tyson, r. f	4	3	3
Wilday, 1 b	2	2	2	Greer, l. f	2	5	5
Genet, 3 b	4	3	3	Vincellette, p	3	5	5
Total	27	31	31	Total	27	28	28

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNING.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Yorkville	1	8	3	3	5	3	2	5	1	—27
Jefferson	2	0	3	2	5	2	3	5	5	—28

Scorer for Yorkville—G. B. E. LYNCH.
Scorer for Jefferson—ABRAHAM DEVOE.
Umpire—H. H. HOLDEN, of the Baltic Club.

Scandal in Roxbury, Mass.—A Boston Woman Cowhiding a Man.

From the Boston Herald, 16th.

Mrs. FRANCES TEMPLE is pretty, energetic and masculine. She resides in Boston when at home, and has seen some twenty Summers, not one of which has left a wrinkle upon her face. Mr. RUSSELL R. ROGERS makes his bread by kneading dough in our neighboring City of Roxbury. In other words, he is a baker, has married a second wife, and has a large family of children, some of whom were ready made, and others manufactured to order. One of ROGERS' sons married a sister of Mrs. TEMPLE, so that the reader will perceive that the quarrel which we are about to particularize is all in the family, for which information the public will be plously thankful. Mr. ROGERS is not a discreet man, apparently. Lately he has uttered improper words. Since Mrs. FRANCES TEMPLE parted from her husband, because he preferred inverted glasses to her society, Mr. R. has intimated that she was not "all right." In fact, he has called her a "thing" on several occasions, and to be called a "thing" did not suit Mrs. FRANCES TEMPLE'S idea of propriety and self-respect. She thought that Mr. R. should be taught better manners, and after a slight meditation she came to the conclusion that she was able to instruct him.

Yesterday afternoon she procured a new cowhide, an extra quantity of crinoline and a seat in a car. She went to Roxbury. She arrived safe and walked up and down Dudley-street several times until she espied her intended victim. He had just left his residence, No. 11 Lambert-street, and probably was thinking of hops when he was startled by a fire in his rear. He turned and before him stood FRANCES TEMPLE with a cowhide in her hand. It did not remain idle. Blow after blow fell upon his face, neck and seat of honor. He made one attempt to grasp the instrument of punishment, but her remarks were short and emphatic, as she eluded his hands. Her words were, "No you don't," and he didn't. He turned and fled for the police station, under the City Hall. She gave chase, and by carrying more sail managed to keep up with him, still making the cowhide do fearful execution. He bolted into the police-office and she followed him. He went round a long table at a 2:40 gait, but she was close on his wheel all the time. Books and papers were swept to the floor, but still the race was continued and the cowhide never stopped rising and falling like the grand jewel of a Son of Malta in good condition. At length Deputy-Marshal HINDAAN entered the room and laid his hand gently upon Mrs. FRANCES TEMPLE'S shoulder. For a moment he restrained her—only for a moment, however. She broke away from him, and with a strong left hander planted it full upon Mr. ROGERS' nose. The claret flew in all directions. She attempted to follow up the advantage with a stinger from her right, but it was neatly stopped by HINDAAN, much to Mr. R.'s gratification. She requested HINDAAN to form a ring and give her fair play, but was denied. She was disarmed and told her story. Mr. R. wiped his nose and told his. Both parties were considered to blame for the disturbance, but Mr. ROGERS declined to make a complaint. He says that he will think of the matter, and it is hoped that the lady will give the subject her serious consideration, and ask herself how much she has made by thus unnerving herself for the purpose of inflicting chastisement upon a relative by marriage.

A BOY MANGLED BY DOGS.—Yesterday morning the neighborhood of the corner of French and Centre streets was thrown into intense excitement in consequence of an attack by four large dogs on a boy eleven years of age, son of Mr. OWEN MCCABDEN, who resides at the corner of French and High streets. The owner of the dogs, a man named SHRODER, was arrested by Officers WINDIFIELD, TALBOT and RILEY, and taken before Justice MORRISON, at the Belair Market, when the following facts were elicited: SHRODER, it appears, has a morocco manufactory on the corner at French and Centre streets, which runs back to the line of Jones' Falls, and keeps on his premises a number of vicious dogs. Yesterday morning the boy MCFADDEN went to the falls in the rear of the premises of SHRODER, for the purpose of fishing for eels, but did not go on the interdicted premises. While there he was espied by SHRODER, who at once called his dogs and set them on him. The lad was then on the opposite side of the Falls from SHRODER'S premises, and seeing the dogs tried to escape by climbing the wall, but before he could do so, one of the brutes caught him by the leg and pulled him down. The other three took hold of him and dragged him upon the shore, and before he could be rescued, his whole body and limbs were horribly lacerated. The officers above mentioned, with two others from the southern district, who were passing, ran to the relief of the boy, but several minutes elapsed before the dogs could be beat off, and even while the officers were present, it was stated that SHRODER did not try to assist in the rescue. When taken to his house an examination discovered that his legs and back, sides, abdomen and head were lacerated by the teeth of the dogs, and his whole person was covered with blood. Justice MORRISON sent SHRODER to jail, in default of $500 bail, for trial. An application was subsequently made to JOHN T. FORD, Esq., Acting Mayor, who issued an order for the immediate removal or destruction of the dogs, which are said to be the terror of the neighborhood. *Balt. Sun, Tuesday.*

THE SAG IN THE NIAGARA SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—The Falls *Gazette* is down on the New-York *Herald* for starting the story of the sag in the Suspension Bridge, which has been going the rounds of the papers so widely, and has so often been contradicted by actual observation. The story was got up by some person out of sheer malice, and has, we have no doubt, been instrumental in turning a large number of passengers to other routes. The bridge is as safe as a bridge built on that plan can be, and it is only in the imagination of the more nervous portion of the traveling public that there is any danger in crossing it. It is left entirely to the passengers to cross either in the cars or to walk over on the foot path. No one should grumble at that, or feel the slightest alarm.—*Buffalo Republic.*

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DIED

FARRINGTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 16, of cholera infantum, JOSEPHINE, youngest daughter of Joseph T. and Sarah A. Farrington, aged 11 months and 6 days.

The remains will be taken to Rhinebeck for interment this (Wednesday) morning.

RICHARDSON.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 13 at the residence of her grandfather, Dr. James Mairs, No. 137 6th st., STELLA A. RICHARDSON, aged 13 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, of Dr J. Mairs, and Mrs. E. Richardson, are invited to attend the funeral, at the same place, this day, (Wednesday,) Aug. 17, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 15, VAN BRUGGLAER BELL.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, in the 1st av., between 58th and 59th sts., on Thursday, the 18th st., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

KIRBY.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 15, EDWARD A., only child of C. Wright and Lizzie Kirby, aged 10 months and 23 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his grandfather, Dr. S. R. Kirby, No 36 9th st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

BURDSE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 16, at her residence, No. 19 Rivington-st., of apoplexy, Mrs. DELIA BURDSE, relict of the late David I. Burger, Esq., aged 46 years.

Her relatives and friends, those of her son, T. P. Burger, Esq., and of her sons in-law, Chas B. Merritt, Rufus M. Steven, and J. Smith Dodge, are invited to attend her funeral, from the Episcopal Church at Fort Chester, on Thursday next, at 10½ o'clock A. M., on arrival of 9 o'clock train from New-York.

DE CHACON.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 16, after a protracted illness, ALICE LEGARE KLPH, of Charleston, S. C., wife of Charles de Chacon, Spanish Vice Consul.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 1 Irving-place this day, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

☞ Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

WHITE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 16, of consumption, GEO. C. WHITE, in the 67th year of his age.

BAND.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 15 DANIEL A., son of Jehial M. Band, in the 21st year of his age.

The funeral services will take place this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his father, No. 51 Montague st. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

HOPKINS.—On Monday, Aug. 15, suddenly, Miss JANE O. HOPKINS, daughter of the late Geo. F. Hopkins, in the 56th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her brother, No. 4 Brower's-row, 5th st., Hoboken, this day, (Wednesday) at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Railway for interment.

SMITH.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 15, suddenly, ELIZABETH, widow of Thomas Smith, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son in law, James Hunter, No. 208 West 35th st., on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

INGERSOLL.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday, Aug. 15, PIERCE INGERSOLL, widow of the late Capt. James B. Ingersoll, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at the residence of her son-in-law, J. V. Loomis, on Wilson st., between Lee and Bedford avs., Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, 17th, at 1 o'clock P. M.

O'DONOHUE.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday, Aug 15, after a severe illness, MARY, beloved wife of John O'Donohue, aged 55 years.

The friends of her family and those of her sons, James, Joseph, and Peter, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from St. Peter and Paul's Church, Williamsburgh, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

RICH.—At Yonkers, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 16, ROSSAR C., youngest son of Robt. F. and MARY F. Rich.

Funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his father, Yonkers, Westchester Co.

CROMWELL.—At his residence, Riverdale, Westchester Co., on Monday evening, Aug. 15, WILLIAM D. CROMWELL, in the 41st year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, the 18th, at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the deceased, and those of his brother, Henry S. Cromwell, are respectfully invited to attend. A train leaves Chambers-st. at 1:30 P. M.

KNAPP.—At Keyport, on Wednesday, Aug 16, KATIE, infant daughter of S. A. and Catharine A. Knapp.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, without further invitation, at their residence, No. 36 Lexington av.

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CHINIQUY'S MISSION.—MR EDITOR: Please call the attention of your benevolent readers to the fact that Mr. I Gaudier, of the above-named mission has arrived in this City and appeals in behalf of some five hundred destitute families, for clothing, school books, or anything which the charitable are disposed to give. Donations of such articles gratefully received by him at No. 42 Exchange-place, during the present week.

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A GERMAN LADY ACCUSTOMED TO tuition, wishes an engagement as governess in the Middle or Southern States; she is competent to teach French, German, and English to the common branches, and speaks these languages fluently; also, teaches music and drawing; the best references and testimonials can be given. Address H. H., Pine Cottage, Old Orchard Beach, Saco, Maine.

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FRENCH TEACHER.—A YOUNG FRENCH lady, having several years' experience as a teacher, wishes to enter into an arrangement either with school or private families, to teach French and drawing. Satisfactory references will be given. Address M. T., Brooklyn Post-office.

A LADY WISHES A SITUATION, EITHER in a family or school as teacher of French, the rudiments of Latin, or higher mathematics, and the English branches; would not object to go South or West. Address, with full particulars, T, Box No. 330, Watertown, New-York.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING desires a situation either as governess or assistant in a school. Her course comprises music, French, Latin, drawing, and the usual English branches. Address Miss L., Mamaroneck, Westchester County, N. Y.

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HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.
Offers Board and tuition for $120 per year.
Term opens Sept. 15.
Male and Female.

MADAME A. A. LE DUC,
No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London-terrace,
Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL Tuesday, Sept. 13.
For particulars, address the Principal.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INforms her friends and patrons that having removed from No. 612 8th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, in the new and commodious establishment, No. 250 Madison av., Murray Hill, second house north of 39th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use.

Her School Circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway, and RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

N. B.—A stage is provided for Day Scholars residing at a distance from the School.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED 1836.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School,—male and female. Advantages: healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in Music and Painting. Fall term of fourteen weeks opens Aug. 25. Board and common English, $38. For Circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER, Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 21th-st.—Boarding and Day School Classical and Commercial, will be reopened on Sept. 15. Fifteen teachers are connected with the institution. Prospectus to be had containing full details, the names of the pupils and of their parents during the last four years. There is a primary department.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 38th st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her School for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 6. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No. 699; Christern's No. 783, and Lockwood's No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

A LOS CUBANOS.—UN CABALLERO EDUCADO en este pais, tambien del gremio de abogados de esa ciudad, desea dar lecciones en Ingles, el quien publica tambien ha sido admitido y enrolado en el gremio de Abogados de uno de los principales cuidades en la America del Sur. Aplica por escrito a F. K., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADway, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st, JAMES WEIR MASON, Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at CARTER'S bookstore, No. 630 Broadway, or after Aug. 28 at the school.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium attached. Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LEWIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys only.

DON BERNARD'S INSTITUTE—NO. 1 WEST 34th-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., New-York. Madame DON BERNARD, nee de Rochefermoy, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public that her Boarding and Day School for Young ladies reopens on Sept. 15.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 16 and 18 East 26th st., between Madison and 5th avs., will reopen Sept 13.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 239 Water st., or the Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Next academic year commences Sept. 21, and continues forty-two weeks. Location beautiful and healthy. For catalogues apply to Principal, the Rev. I. H. NORTHROP.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEWOOD, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Annual Catalogue and Circular just published. Persons desiring a copy will please address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d st., near 5th av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.—The Fall Session of this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 7. For circulars, address the Principal. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER school for young ladies, at No. 21 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Thursday, Sept 15.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School, No. 43 East 21st st., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) MONDAY, Sept. 19.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 346 B'DWAY, supplies schools with competent, also with pupils and teachers with positions; references—Dr. Lowell Mason, Faculty Rutgers Col. Wanted—Several superior professors of pianos and singing; ladies to teach piano, guitar and sloging, at large salaries; also teachers of French and music. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW SCHOOL BOOKS AND THE BEST.

Teachers and friends of Education desirous of the best text books will send for
A. S. BARNES & BURR'S DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
Of their Publications, which shall be sent postpaid by
A. S. BARNES & BURR,
Nos. 51 and 53 John-st.,
Publishers of
DAVIES' COMPLETE SYSTEM OF MATHEMATICS.
PARKER & WATSON'S SERIES OF READERS.
WILLARD & MONTEITH'S SERIES OF HISTORIES.
MONTEITH & McNALLY'S SERIES OF GEOGRAPHY.
CLARK'S SYSTEM OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR.
PARKER'S NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
PORTER'S PRINCIPLES OF CHEMISTRY,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

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Popular Spanish-American Paper.
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Second Number out to-day.
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Best Steamer Paper for Cuba.
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Best Steamer Paper for Cuba.
Copies done up in strong wrappers for the mail, can be had at the office, No. 24 Ann-st. Price 10 cents.

FANCY GOODS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE'

Importers, No. 37 Maiden-lane,
Have now in store their FALL IMPORTATION, to which they will receive constant additions during the season. It comprises in part a desirable and complete assortment of
SILK NETS, FANCY COMBS AND HAIR-PINS,
HEAD-DRESSES AND ORNAMENTS, STEEL GOODS, SHAWL AND SCARF PINS,
BELT SLIDES, BUCKLES AND CLASPS, DRESS BUTTONS,
BRUSHES, GARTERS,
ALSO,
Bosson Accordeons, Violin Strings, Portemonnaies, Purses, Sacs, Watch Guards, Laces, Steel Pens, Gilt and Fancy Jewelry, and the
LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES,
all of which they offer to the trade at the lowest market prices and on the most favorable terms.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN a situation in a private family, to cook and assist in the washing and ironing. Wishes to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Apply at No. 230 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor front. Also by a girl to do the no-stairs work, and to do the washing and ironing in the same family. Inquire as above.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family, who is a good baker, and understands her business perfectly; is a good washer and ironer; has no objection to either city or country; understands the management of a dairy if required; has the best of City references. Address No. 293, Bakery, 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls, situations, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children, or to do plain sewing; no objections to general housework, or to go in the country. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork, washing and fine ironing, or otherwise cooking, washing and ironing in a small family; will be found fully competent; none need apply but respectable families. Can be seen for two days at No. 172 West 18th-st.; has four years the best City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress by a respectable Protestant young woman, who perfectly understands her business and can produce the best City references; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, until engaged, at No 121 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND Seamstress by one who has had several years' experience in the management of children. Would take the entire charge of a baby or would go as chambermaid and seamstress. Best City reference given. Call at No. 93 West 28th-st. No objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, NEAT, TIDY young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer or to do chamberwork, washing, or as seamstress or to do general housework; understands each, capacity perfect, as best of City references can certify; wages not so much an object as a home; no objections to the country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman with four years' recommendation from her last place, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or chamberwork and waiting, or fine washing and ironing; is a person of the most reliable habits and obliging disposition. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; is capable of cutting and fitting all kinds of family sewing and can give City reference; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 192 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., third floor, front room; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook, who is experienced in all branches of cooking, ice-cream, jellies, soups, games, &c.; has satisfactory City reference, having lived 19 years in the City. Also, by a first class chambermaid. Apply at No. 211 East 14th-st., near 1st-av., first floor, back.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A HARD-WORking, faithful and highly recommended girl, as kitchen servant, or to do general housework; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer, economical and neat, and will try to please. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived over two years. Can be seen at No. 89 West 11th-st., in the rear, between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE FAMily, a situation as cook; understands soups and meats, blancmanges and jellies, puddings and pies; good bread baker; the best of reference from her last place: the country preferred. Call at No. 3 6th st. in the basement, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, well recommended, a situation as cook in a private family or respectable boarding-house. Would have no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Is a first-rate cook, a good pie-maker and an excellent baker of bread. Apply at No. 418 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, who is only a few months in this country, to do general housework in a small private family; she will be found faithful to her employer. Call, for three days, at No. 146 36th-st., near 7th av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN LATELY ARrived in this City from Dublin, a situation in a respectable family as seamstress, take charge of children, or do chamber work. Apply for two days, personally or by letter, in the hardware store, No. 82 Catharine st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WIDOW woman as housekeeper, saleswoman, or in a hotel, or any other similar situation. Apply at No 297 East 18th-st., second door from 1st-av., second floor, back room. Good reference can be given.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress; understands embroidering, cutting and fitting; also, by German young woman as cook, washer and ironer, good reference given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near B'oadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress; can do fine washing and ironing, or plain sewing; best City reference. Address D. M., No. 47 King-st., above Varick, for two days.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, GENTEEL GIRL, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as laundress and chambermaid, or waitress and chambermaid; takes charge of dining-room; wages, $6 to $7. Also, a nurse. Apply at No. 213 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation to cook, wash and iron in the City, or would do housework in a small family; is a good cook and a first rate washer; can speak English fluently, and is not afraid to work. Apply at 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress, or light chambermaid. Good City reference. Call at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS OR chambermaid, by a respectable young woman who has first-rate City references. Apply at 123 East 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, to do the general housework of a small private family; good references. Can be seen at No. 95 11th-st

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGlish, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 4th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN without incumbrance, as coachman and groom, or as valet; understands everything connected with horses in all branches, and also can act as waiter; to any respectable family who will employ him he will be willing to discharge his duties. will be found competent and willing, and can show the best of recommendations from the Old Country as to honesty, sobriety and carefulness. A note, addressed to A. B., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN AND HIS WIFE—Protestants—situations in the country preferred; the man as groom and coachman, and would make himself useful on a gentleman's place; is a careful driver, and understands thoroughly the care and management of horses; the wife would do chamberwork and waiting, or fine washing and ironing; are both persons of trust, and would study to please. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as light porter or entry clerk, in any kind of a business house; can write a good hand, and would be willing to make himself generally useful; has done business in some of the largest publication offices in the City. Good references can be given. Address J. C., Box No. 132 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young man, as coachman and plain gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful; best of references for sobriety, steadiness and industry. Address A. B. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHMAN a situation as groom and coachman; can produce the best references from his last and former employers. Address COACHMAN at No. 193 West 17th-st., for two days, where all letters will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a married man, with good city reference. Has no objections of going to the country. Address T. C., Box No. 173 *Times* office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A highly respectable, sober, steady young man, who understands his business in every department, having 25 years' experience in the same; 8 years' satisfactory reference from his last employer. A first-class place expected. Address FLORIST-GUIDE, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a respectable man who thoroughly understands his business in every department, fruit, flowers and vegetables; also the laying out of new places tastefully, as reference will show for the last ten years. Address S. S., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SOBER, STEADY and respectable young man, as waiter or barkeeper in a hotel or saloon, City or country; he understands his business thoroughly, and is willing to give the most satisfactory reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery. Wages no object.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, SMART young man a situation as porter, waiter or barkeeper; understands his business very well as best of references can certify; wages very moderate; is anxious to get a situation as soon as possible. Call or address PORTER, No. 510 Broadway, 3d floor, for two days.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT AS AGENT FOR some good house, where energy and industry would be of use. Has had five years experience in business management. First-class references. Address W. H. G., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A MARRIED MAN WISHES TO ENgage as coachman and gardener; the wife as seamstress, and make themselves generally useful. Call at No. 55 Cannon-st.

TO MERCHANTS.—THE ADVERTISER, A young married man, wishes employment in a wholesale importing house. Has been twenty years engaged in the general routine of mercantile pursuits, and for nearly all that time in one house in this City. Address M. A. B., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY MAN, WHO UNDERstands his business, to take charge of a vegetable garden, and also the care of a horse and cow; he must fully understand the preparation and management of hot beds; if married, and without children, and the wife a good cook, employment would be given to both. Apply to C. C. WALDEN, Flatbush, L. I., or at No. 4 New-st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, IN Brooklyn, two respectable American or English girls, one as cook and to do general housework, the other as nurse and seamstress; they must come well recommended, and wages must be moderate. Address J. E., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COOK, LAUNDRESS, WAITRESS and nurse, immediately. Also, a number of girls for general housework and servants in all other stations. A large number of good situations are now open. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand st. Also, a colored boy wanted to do waiting.

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN YOUNG MEN, WITH $25 to $100, to engage in a very safe and profitable business. With energy and enterprise they can make $100 to $200 per month. Apply at No. 488 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN, WHO UNDERstands farming and taking care of horses, to go a short distance in the country. Apply, before 9 o'clock in the morning or from 6 to 8 in the evening, at No. 83 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL 17 OR 18 years of age, to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family living in the country, a short distance from the City. Good reference required. Call at No. 97 Beekman-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GERMAN SERVANT girls; must be good cooks and capable of general housework. Good wages will be paid, and work not hard. Apply at No. 36 King-st.

WANTED—A BOY IN A WHOLESALE SILK and fancy dry goods store about 16 years of age; one who has had some experience in white goods preferred. Address Box No. 1,961 Post office.

COLLECTOR WANTED.—A PERSON OF strictly good address is wanted to make assessment collections. To persuasive and energetic man the permanency will be made very liberal on the amount collected. References of respectability required. Address ASSESSMENT, Box No. 171 *Times* Office, for two days.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED AT A farm-house near Sufferns Station, and about one hour from Jersey City by New-York and Erie Railroad; the house is beautifully situated, surrounded with plenty of shade, rooms large and pleasant. For terms, &c., inquire corner 24th-st. and 10th-av., coal office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A MIDdle-aged widow lady, in a plain private family, where can be had the comforts of a home, on the line of the Harlem Railroad, within 50 miles of the City. Address, with terms, COUNTRY BOARD, Station F Post-office.

BOARD ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—GOOD country board may be had in the Highlands, nearly opposite Cold Spring. Plenty of fruit, and as cool a location as can be found. Address JOHN CRONK, at Cold Spring Post-office.

BOARD AT LAKE MAHOPAC—IN A PRIvate family; fine bathing, boating fishing, &c., boats free; mountain air, and unsurpassed for health. For particulars, address WM. B. MORRIS, No. 189 Water st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD accommodate two gentlemen and their wives, or four single gentlemen, with parlor and bedrooms, or single rooms furnished or unfurnished. Private table, if required. Apply at 259 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

BOARDING.—TO LET WITH BOARD, A LARGE front room on second story; handsomely furnished, hot and cold water, gas, &c. Also a small room for a single gentleman. Inquire at No. 89 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING two or three rooms to let, would accommodate single gentlemen with partial board. Terms from $3 to $4 per week. Apply at No. 59 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 71 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentleman. E. BOUTON.

BOARDING—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH GOOD board may be had at No. 30 Clinton-place, corner of Green st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND lady, in a small, first-class private family, where there are no other boarders. Location not above 14th-st., between 2d and 4th avs. House must have all the modern improvements. Best of reference given and required. Address Box No. 3,611 Post-office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A private family, occupying the brown-stone house No. 26 Willow-st., near Fulton Ferry, have a very few desirable rooms for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Apply on the premises.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A SINgle gentleman desires a large, finely-furnished room, with breakfast and tea. Address immediately, stating terms, &c., F. K., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

BOARD.—SECOND FLOOR OF A MODERN-built, brown-stone house to let, with board. Apply at No. 151 East 13th-st., first house west of 2d-av.

WANTED—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms, with board, by a family of four persons; location desired between 14th and 34th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Best of references required and given. Address, for three days, S. X., Box 164 *Times* Office, stating location, terms, &c.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, child, and servant, in a strictly private family, who can offer comfortable accommodations, in a convenient location, above Union-square; liberal arrangements will be made for suitable apartments. Address, with particulars, FINANCIER, Box 135 *Times* Office, immediately.

FOUR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, DESIRING elegant accommodations, will be received in the home of a strictly private family, in one of the pleasantest locations in this City—Murray Hill, opposite the open ground of the Blind Asylum, No. 14 Boorman place. Dinner at 6, supper at 9 P. M.

NO. 19 UNION SQUARE.—THREE SUITES OF rooms at the above number to let, with board, for the winter. Persons in search of a good boarding-house will do well to call and examine. Also single rooms. Early application will secure a first choice.

NO. 143 EIGHTH-STREET, OPPOSITE THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY—Two pleasant and well-furnished rooms, with or without board, on reasonable terms; references exchanged.

A COMFORTABLE HOME, FURNISHED rooms and good board may be obtained by a husband and wife, or by single gentlemen of correct habits, in a respectable family at No. 17 Redford st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THIS MORNING, AN ENVELOPE CONtaining the following Coupons:
15 Tennessee Coupons, due 1st January, 1860.
12 Louisiana Coupons due 1st January, 1860.
10 Michigan Coupons, due 1st January, 1860.
3 Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, due 1st July, 1859.
2 Warren Railroad, due 1st August, 1859.
The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving them at the subscribers' office.
Payment having been stopped, the public are cautioned against negotiating them
H. MEIGS, Jr., & SMITH, No. 39 William-st.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1859.

LOST—ON MONDAY, THE 1ST INST., A PROmissory NOTE, drawn by Isaac S. Holbrook to order of Wm. H. Mason, and by him indorsed, dated July 2, 1859, payable two months after date, at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, for $3,840, (thirty-eight hundred and forty dollars.) All persons are cautioned against negotiating said note, as payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will please return said note to A. W. MORSE, of Morse & Wolff, No. 60 Wall-st.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, THE 12TH INST., BETWEEN Litchfield Bridge and Broadway and 32d-st. or in a Manhattanville stage, a porte-monnaie, containing several dollars in bills and a number of papers of no use except to the owner. A favor will be conferred by a return of the papers, the money being at the disposal of the finder, to PRIOR'S drug store, corner of Broadway and 31st-st.

DOG LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, FROM No. 102 Prince-st., a large black Newfoundland dog, having a little white on the breast and on the tips of hind legs, hair worn off on the upper joints of fore legs, no collar. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to the above address, or to No. 103 Pearl-st.

VOORHIS & WHITEM

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 94 BROADWAY,
FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JULY 31, 1859.

Assets as per report, 30th April, 1859	$5,263,591 69
Receipts during the quarter ending Aug. 1, 1859, for premiums and interest	430,525 64
Total	$5,694,117 51
Disbursements during the quarter	140 943 31
Cash assets, as realized	$5,553,174 22
Additional assets, being interest accrued not due, deferred premiums, and due from agents	203,080 91
Claims unpaid, (not due.) $48 000.	
Number of Policies issued during the quarter, 368.	
Number of Policies in force, 11,437.	
Amount insured $33 825 830.	

I have carefully examined the above statement, and believe the same to be correct

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

THIS COMPANY offers the following advantages to persons intending to insure their lives:

ITS CASH ASSETS are larger than those of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States, amounting to

$5,750,000.

THE PROPORTION OF ITS CASH ASSETS to the amount at risk is greater than that of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States.

ITS RATES OF PREMIUM are lower than those of the majority of other Life Insurance Companies—yet its Dividends have been greater.

THE MORTALITY AMONG ITS MEMBERS has been proportionally less than that of any other Life Insurance Company, in either America or Europe, whose experience has been made known—a result in the highest degree favorable to Policy holders.

THE NUMBER OF LIVES INSURED in this Company greatly exceeds that of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States, thus affording a security above them all—the necessary law of average having more scope for operation.

THE ASSETS of the Company are invested exclusively on Bond and Mortgage on Real Estate in the City and State of New York, worth in each case at least double the amount loaned, and bearing interest at SEVEN per Cent. The solidity and security of this disposition of the Company's Funds cannot be overrated.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle in the strictest sense of the term: the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the assured.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

FRED S. WINSTON,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
JOSEPH E. PAYN,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
WILLIAM MOORE,	J. BN M. STUART,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	GEORGE R. CLARK,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	SAMUEL F. SPROULLS,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
WM. J. BUNKER,	SAMUEL D BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
W. SMITH BROWN,	W. E DODGE,
RICHARD PATRICK,	GEORGE S. COE,
WILLIAM H. POPHAM,	WM. E STRONG,
LYCURGUS EDGARTON,	NATHANIEL HAYDEN.
EZRA WHEELER,	WM. M. VERMILYE,
CLEMAS H. NORTON,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
FREDERICK S. WISTON, President.	

ACTUARY, SHEPPARD HOMANS.

Secretary, ISAAC ADDATT.
Medical Examiner, MIRTHAN POST, M. D.

JOHN MUSGRON & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 6 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
HOLLAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
SCOTLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,
ALSO ON		
ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
PARIS,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM
&c. &c.		

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.

Issue Bills of Exchange and travelers' credit, available in all the cities of Europe. Letters of introduction furnished to persons visiting Europe, to our houses in Paris, London, Liverpool, &c.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway.

ALLYN COX,
NOTE, STOCK AND LOAN BROKER,
No. 43 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE Aug. 1, 1859. }

PROPOSALS FOR $466,600 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 2, 1859, at 3 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the amount of four hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New York, authorized by an act of the State Legislature entitled "An act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park," passed April 17, 1857, amended April 18, 1859; and by an ordinance of the Common Council approved by the Mayor July 22, 1859.

The said stock will consist of four thousand six hundred and sixty-six shares, of one hundred dollars each share, and comprises the remainder of the amount authorized to be issued ($4,666 600) for the improvement of the Central Park. It bears interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from taxation, and the principal is redeemable from "The Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt" on the 1st day of August 1887, such redemption being further secured by a pledge of the Park and its appurtenances.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within five days after the opening of the bids, one half of the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the whole sum.

The remainder of the amount so awarded will be required to be paid to the Chamberlain on the 10th day of November next. On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain for such payments to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of such deposits.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock"—and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed, put in a second envelope, sealed, and addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 1, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND, }
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
HARRISBURGH, Pa., Aug. 17, 1859. }

AT A MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS of the Sinking Fund, held this day, it was

Resolved That the State Treasurer be authorized to issue Proposals to buy from the lowest bidder or bidders two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of 5 per cent. State Loans of Pennsylvania.

Notice is therefore given that Sealed Proposals for the sale of the whole or any part of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of said loan, will be received at the Treasury Department at Harrisburgh, till 10 o'clock, A. M. of THURSDAY the 25th day of August, A. D. 1859; the same to set forth the amount offered and the price asked; to be addressed "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburgh, Pa.," indorsed "Proposals to sell State Loans."

The bids will be opened and allotments made to the lowest bidder on that day.

ALI SLIFER, State Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug 9, 1859.—TWELFTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of August inst., upon such registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the 20th day of September next upon stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New York will receive their dividends at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. Thayer & Brother; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the Albany City Bank; those whose stock is registered at London, at the Union Bank of London, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Tuesday, the 23d of August instant.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

LEAVENWORTH CITY BONDS, TEN PER CENTS.—These bonds are issued for municipal purposes, and mature July 1, 1876; interest at ten per cent., payable semi-annually, in New-York. Total indebtedness of the city, July 1, $51,781 20; value of city property and assets, $46 '67 48 The assessed value of taxables, about $4,000,000 Population, about 12,000. For sale by ASHLEY & NORRIS,
No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1859.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th instant. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. S. R. COX, STOCKTON K. Cashier.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall st., }
NEW YORK, Aug 4, 1859. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand.

GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

MARSHALL COUNTY, IOWA, BONDS.—Two Bonds of Marshall County, Iowa, $1,000 each, payable in four years from the 14th January last, with coupons payable annually at the rate of 10 per cent, for sale by CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., New-York, Aug. 3, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

FOR SALE—BY CROMWELL GOODWIN, NO. 50 Wall-st., 51 shares American Express Company's Stock; 25 shares Wells Fargo & Co's Express Company's Stock; 50 shares United States Express Company's Stock. Bank and Insurance Stocks constantly on hand.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., }
27TH ST. AND 4TH AV., NEW YORK, Aug. 15, 1859. }

IN CONSEQUENCE OF AN INJUNCTION, the passage of Dividends declared by the company, will be made until further notice.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons on the Bonds of the above Company, due Aug. 15, 1859 will be paid at the office of J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 13 Exchange place.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FARM MORTGAGES issued in aid of Railroad Companies in the State of Wisconsin, will receive information affecting their value, by calling at the banking office of HEAD, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY No 67 Wall st., Aug. 10, 1859.—The Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 60 Wall st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, }
ALBANY, Aug 15, 1859. }

THE SECURITIES HELD IN TRUST BY the Superintendent of the Banking Department for the Lake Mahopac Bank, an individual Bank, located at Mahopac, Putnam County, having been converted into money, notice is hereby given to the holders of the registered circulating notes issued by said Bank that such notes will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent on presentation of the same at the Commercial Bank of Albany, Albany, N. Y. JAS. M COUK, Superintendent.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 61 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

THE GUARDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE IN
CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,
No. 7 NASSAU-ST.,

Is prepared to issue Policies at the usual rates, as follows, viz:

Policies in favor of and payable to the wife—free from the claims of creditors.

Policies payable on attaining a specific age, or payable in case of death before attaining such age.

Policies granted to creditors on the lives of their debtors.

Policies granted for any number of years.

Premiums payable in cash—quarterly, semi-annually or annually.

Dividends declared every three years, and the surplus belonging to the policy holders returned to them.

JAMES W. HALSTED, President.
HENRY V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.
J. SMITH HOMANS, JR., Actuary.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES T. SOUTTER,	WILLIAM T. HODGES,
DOUGLAS ROBINSON,	D. COLDEN MURRAY,
THOMAS RIGNEY,	JAMES F. RUGGLES,
JOHN T. AGNEW,	JAMES F. COX,
WM. M. VERMILYE,	ROBERT SOUTTER,
ARCHIBALD H LOWRY,	JAMES W. HALSTED,
JOHN J. CRANE.	FRANCIS W. TAPPAN,
EDWARD A LAMBERT.	WILLIAM A BROWN,
CHARLES ABERNETHY,	BENJ. M. WHITLOCK,
WILLIAM ALLEN,	E. T. H. GIBSON,
EDWARD D. SPRAGUE	

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.

When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits

JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

A LARGE CASH RETURN TO THE INSURED IN LIEU OF SCRIP.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 29 WALL-ST.,

CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1859, OVER
$300,000.

THIS COMPANY WILL INSURE BUILDINGS AND MERCHANDISE of every kind—Dwelling Houses and Household Furniture—at the STANDARD SCALE OF RATES, RETURNING TO THE INSURED A LARGE CASH DIVIDEND upon their Premiums, in LIEU of the PROSPECTIVE SCRIP DIVIDENDS of the Mutual Companies.

AL. ERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

AUGUSTUS J. MAYNARD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
AUGUSTUS J. MAYNARD will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday) Aug. 17, at the elegant residence No. 76 West 26th-st. near 6th-av Consisting of rosewood drawing room suites, 7 octave piano-forte, steel and cover; bookcase, etagere, lady's work table. For further particulars see *Herald*.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.
M. WITTERS WILL SELL, THIS Day, at 2 o'clock at No. 454 Canal-st., sofas, chairs, tables, velvet tapestry, 3-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, French and cottage bedsteads, hair mattresses, bed and bedding, bureaus, Dining-room and kitchen furniture, 1 light wagon; also segars, liquors and several other lots of goods.

PEET & COLE, Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, HORSES, cows, farm tools, crops, &c., on WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, between 57th and 58th sts. on 3d av, Brooklyn, comprising parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, rosewood piano, &c. Also, two horses, four cows, 50 cords corn, farm tools, corn, vegetables, &c., in fields, and 300 bushels of apples on trees.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Aug 17, at 10¾ o'clock, at their sales room No. 14 Courtland-st. This sale will offer extra inducements both to City and country dealers. Catalogues and samples will be ready early on morning of sale.

HENRY S. LEDIG, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE THIS DAY—AT NO 30 SEVenth st, near 3d av., of rich household goods, consisting of a very fine assortment of furniture, carpets, looking glasses, crockery and glass-ware, &c. &c.; also, an elegant piano forte of superior tone and finish. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
450 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction on THURSDAY, Aug. 18, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the store of J. F Davis & Co., No. 86 Beekman st. Fresh, seasonable goods for City and country trade.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE SALE—CRACKER AND BISCUIT HOUSE IN NEW-JERSEY.—The advertiser being about entering into other business, offers for sale the good will and custom route now served by him in New-Jersey, embracing Jersey City, Bergen, West Hoboken, Bergen Point, &c., together with two horses, (one sorrel and one gray), wagon and harness, and stable lease &c. If not sold before the 20th August inst, then the same will be sold at public auction, in front of the Philadelphia House, in Jersey City, on Saturday, the 20th August inst., at 10½ o'clock, A M

For particulars and terms of sale, apply at the bakery, No. 116 Beekman-st, New-York.

SCHOONMAKER & VAN DINE.

NEW-YORK BUILT SHIP ELWOOD WALTER—Built in the year 1855—now on a voyage to London; said vessel has two decks, is 177.6 feet long, 36.2 breadth, 22 2 depth, and measures 1,078 65 95 tons and rates A 1. The ELWOOD WALTER was built in 1855, and orders have been sent to London for her return to New York at which port delivery will be made after discharge of inward cargo. For sale low

Apply to THEODORE DEHON.
No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

FOR MERCHANDISE.—I CAN EXCHANGE for $500 000 worth of dry goods, hardware, &c., the following real estate, viz., New-York City and State; valuable mineral and farm lands in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Tennessee Kentucky, Virginia and Georgia and a large amount in bonds and stocks Parties desiring an exchange will call on FRANCIS MORGAN, No 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a dry goods and fancy store in the best avenue up town; to a cash customer this is a real chance location rapidly rising; will be sold 20 per cent. under value, the owner having to give up the business. For particulars address DRY GOODS, Box No. 113 *Times* Office; will be attended to promptly.

$3,000.—PARTNER WANTED IN A SUBSTANTIAL cash business in this City, owning 100 acres of land with the above amount can easily realise $10 000 in the next year for his share of profits For further particulars, address H. REXEL, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT FOR sale, situated on Broadway now doing a good business, with a fine field for extension. Part cash and part good notes will be taken. Party has good reasons for selling, which will be satisfactorily explained. JERVIS Information Exchange, No. 239 Broadway.

TO LAWYERS.—A GENTLEMAN OF TEN years' active practice chiefly in this City, desires to associate himself with some party requiring assistance, and who would appreciate strict attention to business; ample references in every respect. Address C. D., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED.—AN OPPORTUNITY IS offered to a party of means, (on account of death,) to continue a first class mercantile business, at a small outlay of capital, that will yield large returns: references and all required information will be given by addressing a note to MERCHANT, Box No. 3 091 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF A valuable patent for agricultural purposes. For particulars, apply to HENRY E. BOEDER, No. 346 Broadway.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.
900 bbls Refined White and Yellow Sugars, Wholesale and Retail, at Refiner's prices.
500 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses, cheaper than any house in New-York
1,000 bbls choice Family Flour, from $5 upwards
TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, FLOUR and SPICES for the million, at the immense establishment of
THOS. R. AGNEW (Successor to J. C. Vowler & Co.,
Nos 268 Greenwich and 89 Murray sts.
GOODS DELIVERED FREE.

PROPOSALS.

KEYPORT AND HOLMDEL TURNPIKE COMPANY.—Proposals will be received for grading a turnpike from Keyport to Holmdel, 5¾ miles, with culverts and bridges, till Thursday, sept 1, next. Plans and specifications can be seen by calling on ALFRED NALDING, Esq., Keyport, N. J

H. H. LEABROOK, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

BLUE FISH—ROCKAWAY.
The steamer CERES leaves Catherine Market slip EVERY MORNING at 9 A. M., Spring-st., 9:30, Pier No. 4 North River at 9¼ for Rockaway, returning to the City at 3½ P. M. Bring your lines for blue fish Fare 50 cents. N. B.—A grand clam bake will be given every Tuesday and Friday.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, POINT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thurs. Aug. 4,	7 A.M.	Thurs. Aug. 4,	11 A.M.
Friday, Aug 5,	7 30 A.M.	Friday, Aug. 5,	11 30 A.M.
Saturd. Aug 6,	9 30 A.M.	Saturd. Aug. 6,	1 P.M.
Sunday, Aug. 7,	9 A.M.	Sunday, Aug. 7,	2 30 P.M.
Monday, Aug. 8, for Red Bank in connection with the Laura	5 A.M.	Monday, Aug 8, in connection with the Laura	5 A.M.
Monday, Aug. 8,	11 A.M.	Monday Aug 8	3 P.M.
Tuesd'y, Aug. 9,	11 A.M.	Tuesd'y, Aug. 9,	3 P.M.
Wednes. Aug. 10,	12 M.	Wednes. Aug. 10,	4 P.M.
Thurs. Aug. 11,	1 P.M.	Thurs. Aug. 11,	5 P.M.
Friday, Aug. 12,	6 30 A.M.	Friday, Aug. 12,	2 30 P.M.
Saturd. Aug. 13,	2 P.M.	Saturd. Aug. 13,	5 30 P.M.
Sunday, Aug. 14,	7 30 A.M.	Sunday, Aug. 14,	3 P.M.
Monday, Aug. 15,	8 A.M.	Monday, Aug. 15,	3 30 P.M.
Tuesd'y, Aug. 16,	8 A.M.	Tuesd'y, Aug 16,	4 30 P.M.
Wednes. Aug. 17,	9 A.M.	Wednes. Aug. 17,	4 30 P.M.
Thurs. Aug. 18,	8 A.M.	Thurs. Aug 18,	10 A.M.
Friday, Aug 19,	7 A.M.	Friday, Aug 19,	11 A.M.
Saturd. Aug 20,	7 30 A.M.	Saturd. Aug. 20,	11 30 A.M.
Sunday Aug. 21,	7 30 A.M.	Sunday, Aug. 21,	1 P.M.
Monday, Aug. 22,	9 A.M.	Monday, Aug. 22,	1 P.M.
Tuesd'y, Aug. 23	10 A.M.	Tuesd'y, Aug. 23,	2 P.M.
Wednes. Aug 24	11 A.M.	Wednes. Aug. 24,	3 P.M.
Thurs. Aug 25,	12 M.	Thurs. Aug. 25,	4 P.M.
Friday, Aug. 26,	8 30 A.M.	Friday, Aug. 26,	5 30 P.M.
Saturd. Aug 27,	9 P.M.	Saturd. Aug. 27,	5 30 P.M.
Sunday, Aug. 28,	7 30 A.M.	Sunday, Aug. 28,	3 30 P.M.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (DIRECT) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows, from the foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK		LEAVE BRANCH PORT.	
Thurs. Aug. 4,	11:30 A.M.	Thurs. Aug. 4,	6 A.M.
Friday, Aug. 5,	12 M.	Friday, Aug. 5,	6:30 A.M.
Saturday, Aug. 6,	1:30 P.M.	Saturday, Aug. 6,	7:30 A.M.
Monday, Aug. 8,	5 P.M.	Monday, Aug. 8,	9 A.M.
Tuesday, Aug. 9,	3:30 P.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 9,	10 A.M.
Wednesday, Aug. 10,	3:30 P.M.	Wednesday, Aug. 10,	5:30 A.M.
Thursday, Aug. 11,	4 P.M.	Thursday, Aug. 11,	6 A.M.
Friday, Aug. 12,	5:30 P.M.	Friday, Aug. 12,	7 A.M.
Saturday, Aug. 13,	4:30 P.M.	Saturday, Aug. 13,	7 A.M.
Monday, Aug. 15,	9:30 P.M.	Monday, Aug. 15,	8 A.M.
Tuesday, Aug. 16,	3:30 P.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 16,	7 A.M.
Wednesday, Aug. 17,	4 P.M.	Wednesday, Aug. 17,	7 A.M.
Thursday, Aug. 18,	6:30 P.M.	Thursday, Aug. 18,	7 A.M.
Friday, Aug. 19,	6 P.M.	Friday, Aug. 19,	7 A.M.
Saturday, Aug 20,	12 M	Saturday, Aug. 20,	8 A.M.
Monday, Aug 22 in connection with the Laura from Red Bank, and for Pleasure Bay only	6:30 A.M.	Sunday, Aug. 21, leave 6'oh Port 2 P M., and leave Camp Meeting, Port Washington	8 P.M.
Monday, Aug. 22,	1:30 P.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 23,	8 A.M.
Tuesday, Aug. 23,	3 P.M.	Wednesday, Aug. 24,	10 A.M.
Wednesday, Aug. 24,	4 P.M.	Thursday, Aug. 25,	6:30 A.M.
Thursday, Aug. 25,	3:30 P.M.	Friday, Aug. 26,	6:30 A.M.
Friday, Aug. 26,	3:30 P.M.	Saturday, Aug. 27,	7 A.M.
Saturday, Aug. 27,	4:30 P.M.	Monday, Aug. 29,	8 A.M.
Monday, Aug. 29,	3:30 P.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 30,	7 A.M.
Tuesday, Aug. 30,	5:30 P.M.	Wednesday, Aug. 31,	7 A.M.
Wednesday, Aug. 31,	4 P.M.	Thursday, Sept. 1,	1 A.M.

NOTICE.—A DELIGHTFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR boarders on the Hudson River. The steamer BROADWAY leaves the foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher-st.,) EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, landing at Yonkers Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. Returning, will leave Haverstraw at 6 o'clock; Sing Sing, 6½; Tarrytown, 7; Dobbs' Ferry, 7.25; Hastings, 7.35 Yonkers 8; arriving in New-York about 9 o'clock. Fare to Yonkers 15 cents, Hastings and Dobbs' Ferry, 20 cents; Tarrytown and Sing Sing, 25 cents; Haverstraw, 40 cents. Commutation to Yonkers, $4 per month: Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings and Tarrytown $5; Sing Sing, $6.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 75; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. BIRDSALL, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Ames-st., at 9¼ A.M.; 12½ and 3¼ P.M.; Spring-st., at 9¾ A.M., 12¾ and 3¾ P.M.; Pier No. 4, North River, at 10 A.M., 1 and 4 P.M.; Returning from the Island, at 6¾ P.M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

DAILY FOR BARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 6 o'clock P.M., steamers CITY OF BARTFORD, on TUESDAYS THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and CREANTE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.

DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR GREENPORT, ORIENT AND SAG HARBOR—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-slip, Pier No 33, East River every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.

GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT AND NEW-YORK EXCURSIONS DAILY, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)—Fare, 13 cents Steamer TAMINEND leaves Newark at 7½ A. M., and 1½ P. M., and foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., also, with parties, at Newark Bay House, Connects with Bellville boat.

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FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck slip, East River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 o'clock M., arriving in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven trains.

NOTICE—CAMP MEETING AT SING SING, COMMENCING AUG 2, 1859; steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay st., touching at Christopher st., every afternoon at 4 o'clock. Fare 25 cents.

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FOR KEYPORT—FROM THE FOOT OF MURRAY-ST.—KEYPORT leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 7 A. M. FARE PRICE leaves at 9 o'clock A. M. and Keyport at 3 P. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—STOPping at Boyle's Dock, Great Neck and Sands Point. The new steamer LONG ISLAND leaves Pier No. 32 East River, (James slip,) every day, at 4 P. M.

WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, ROMBOUT, &c.—Steamboat THOMAS POWELL, foot of Jay-st., at 3½ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from foot of Barrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

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New-York, January, 1859.

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THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
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Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the Mails and Passengers on SATURDAY, August 20, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $80.

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The Pine Forests of the South.

From the Savannah Republican.

There is one crop that gives cargoes to more ships from our Southern ports than cotton or any other one article of commerce, and which seems to have escaped your notice as well as that of all the other journalists; and that is the crop of timber from our Yellow Pine Forests.

It strikes me that the heavy drafts made upon our forests of late years, justly calls for some inquiry into the subject, and I am not singular in this particular, for, in looking over the laws of Georgia, I find the following resolution, passed by our last Legislature, December 11, 1858:

Resolved, Therefore by the General Assembly, of the State of Georgia, that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their influence in having a commission appointed by Congress to inquire into the limits and extent of the Southern Pine Belt; what will be the probable time of its duration under the present rate of depletion; the quantity of pine timber annually shipped, and to what countries; together with any and all matters of interest connected with the subject.

Resolved—That his Excellency the Governor be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives.

The late date of the passage of these resolutions doubtless prevented our members in Congress from taking proper action upon them; but they will, no doubt, receive their proper attention at the next meeting of Congress.

Digressing somewhat from my subject, I cannot refrain from expressing the opinion; that while Georgia, for some years past has had her full share of talent and power in the Legislative Halls of the nation, yet her local interests have been sadly neglected. Witness the tardy action of Government in improving the harbor of Savannah by removing the wrecks sunk there during the Revolution for the common defence—our meagre lighted harbors—the exposed condition of our coast, from attack by sea, for the want of proper harbor defence, the establishment of a navy-yard at Brunswick, where our national ships could be built of the choicest materials, and cheaper than at any other point (for the town itself is in the midst of the finest timber region in the world; live oak and pitch pine being indigenous to the soil.)

To this apparent neglect owing to a want of knowledge of the importance of these works, on the part of Representatives, or is it owing to our being agricultural people, and so much absorbed in our domestic matters, that we do not press these things upon their consideration?

I find a resolution, passed by our last Legislature, requesting our Representatives to use their influence in having a Naval Depôt established at Brunswick. A depôt; what are we to understand by that? A place may be where a few barrels of tar, pitch and resin may be stored.

We should have a Navy-yard there, where our national ships may be built—a Dry Dock where they may be repaired. We all recollect the disaster that occurred off our coast during the past year to the United States frigate *Sabine*, while on her important mission to Paraguay. She was disabled, and the northern gale prevailing, she had to put in for repairs to Bermuda, a foreign port. In case of the disabling of our ships upon the West India station in Winter, with northern winds prevailing, they could not reach a northern port, and with the Gulf Stream breasting them away, they could not reach the Navy-yard at Pensacola—thus not only the ships but the lives of the crews would be jeoparded. Let a Navy-yard and Dry Dock be established at this important point; give us a due proportion of the construction of our national ships.

In asking this we violate no principle; we do not ask it as a favor, we would demand it as a right—for the reason before stated. Can it be possible that while we supply all the material, of which the ships are built, that none can be constructed south of the Chesapeake?

The waters of the Altamaha, Oconee and Ocamulgee Rivers abound with the greatest quantity of unsurpassed white oaks, which could be delivered at comparatively small expense; here the rafts of unequaled pitch pine could be received direct from the hands of the timber cutters, and the location is in the midst of the coast line of live oaks. Why, the grounds for the depôt on Blythe Island purchased by the Government is in the midst of a live oak grove.

The construction and repairs of our naval ships would necessarily involve the expenditure of large sums of money, and its beneficial effects would be felt throughout the vast and varied timber districts of southern and middle Georgia, and would even be extended to the provision, grain and iron districts of the northern part of the State; indeed, every city and town in Georgia would be more or less benefited by it.

If any one is curious to know what an active, energetic representation can accomplish, let him sum up the appropriations made by the General Government for our sister State, Florida. But I am digressing too far from my subject.

I propose, Sir, to jot down a few ideas connected with this Pine Belt, and to give a few statistics, drawn from the small stock of public and other documents before me, and, if it meets with your approbation, to make your journal a medium of publication, and invite our citizens to communicate such facts relating to the matter as will be interesting to the public. By adopting this course no doubt much valuable information will be obtained, and many hints that will be serviceable to our Representatives in carrying out the wishes of our Legislature embodied in the resolutions.

Timber is not, like cotton and rice, an annual growth. It requires centuries for this crop to mature, and when the forest is once culled over the crop is forever gathered, for we are altogether too fast a people to think of waiting a hundred years for another crop.

It has been estimated by the timber cutters (by counting the rings or grains of a tree,) that it requires from three to four hundred years for it to attain a size sufficient for a mast or spar for a large sized ship, and perhaps even this may not be a fair criterion, for most of our planters in the pine region know that there are on the lines of their land saplings now no larger than a man's arm that have the surveyor's mark, made forty years since.

In order that we may at a glance comprehend the bounds of the Pine Belt of our State, that portion which has been culled over, and that which remains uncolled, I have constructed from one of Burr's new maps of the State, a timber chart, which I hand herewith for reference. This chart I will not say is perfectly accurate, there are some few exceptions that I know of.

Gentlemen that have been engaged for years in getting timber and who own land within what appears to be the culled districts, foreseeing the future value of their forest, will not suffer a tree to be cut, preferring to purchase the trees from the neighbors.

This chart is made from personal observation, and from information derived from what was considered reliable sources, and in order that the public may understand how it is constructed, as well that it may be closely criticised to detect errors, if errors exist, I will briefly explain it:

First: The bounds of the Pine Belt—Here, perhaps, it would be well to give its whole extent:

Upon a map of the United States, let a line be drawn from the Chesapeake Bay, through Raleigh and Fayetteville, in North Carolina; Cheraw and Columbia, in South Carolina, to a point five miles above Augusta, two miles below Milledgeville, through Macon—the old agency on Flint River—to Columbus—thence across the southern part of Alabama, (with the points of which I am not familiar,) and we have its northern and western boundary; and stretching from this to the ocean on the east, and the Gulf on the south, over level or gently undulating plains, lies the Pine Belt of the South. There are occasionally small bodies of an oak and hickory growth interspersed, and spurs of pine jutting above it its line, but so well defined is it that in places one may toss a pebble from a thick pine forest to a dense oak and hickory growth.

In going down the Georgia Railroad we strike into the pine forest, two miles above Camack, and on the Gordon Railroad, five miles below Milledgeville, and in coming down the Macon and Western Railroad, when we see the long blue line of forest stretching across the horizon, we know that Macon is near.

From the seaboard, inland, for a distance of thirty or thirty-five miles the pines are scattering and of stinted growth, and are worthless for shipping timber. He that has traveled upon our coast, or upon the railroads from Wilmington, north or west, or Charleston to Augusta, or Savannah to Macon, must have observed that the pines are comparatively small.

Now, why is it that this yellow, or pitch pine growth, (for we have several species of pine,) is mainly limited between this base of the mountains and the sea coast? Is it because it loves the peculiar soil, or is it because of its main tap root reaching deep into the earth, sometimes eight or nine feet, that it cannot thrive in the rocky region. Will some of your scientific correspondents answer?

Let one chalk out upon the map of the United States the lines indicated above, and he will see that Georgia possesses more of this pine forest, perhaps, than all the other States put together.

Second, what proportion of our forest has been culled over.

Here my remarks must not be understood as applying to the indiscriminate cutting every tree or pine, that would make a saw-mill log, but what I do mean is, that the forest has been culled of all the valuable merchantable or shipping timber, say trees that will square fourteen inches or upwards.

Commencing on the Savannah, my information is, that all the forest bordering on that river has been culled over for a distance of twelve miles from the river, that it has been culled for a distance of six miles on each side of the Ogeechee river and Central Railroad—and for the same distance on each side of the Canoochee and Choopee rivers, and for a distance of eight to ten miles on each side of the Altamaha, and for six miles each side of the Oconee and Ocamulgee rivers. Obstructions near the mouths of the Santillas have prevented rafts from descending, and have thus protected the forest on these rivers from sharing the same fate as that on all the other streams.

Let lines now be drawn on a map of our State parallel with the rivers at the respective distances above indicated and the intermediate spaces colored, and we have the plan upon which the Timber chart is constructed, and which will show at a glance what portions of the forests have been culled, and what remains to draw our future supplies from.

To the people of Savannah this may be of interest, as the public mind there was somewhat agitated in regard to the proper location of the timber depôt for the Savannah and Gulf Railroad. Without knowing what conclusion they have come to, or taking part in the controversy, I would say that too much importance cannot be attached to the subject; for, by reference to this chart, it will be seen that the fields from which the city has heretofore received her supplies will have been glazed over in a few years—the sources drained, and the Savannah and Gulf Railroad, the only avenue left over which she is to receive her supplies of this important article of commerce.

The capacity of the mills tributary to the harbor of Pensacola, (says Debow's *Review*,) is sufficient to saw three hundred thousand feet per day. That large bodies of pine land have been purchased in Southern Alabama from the United States Government, for lumber and naval stores.

The above tables are interesting, and fully establish what I have endeavored to show by the chart and this article, that our pine forests are being rapidly swept away. They show that while the shipments are increasing from the ports in the Gulf, there is a rapid falling off from the Atlantic ports, and that the choice hewn or ton timber has almost ceased to be an article of export from the ports north of us. It shows, too, that they are sweeping down the forest on the Gulf side as if it were inexhaustible. Referring now to the forest of our own State: The Collector's Report from Darien, show that the shipments of lumber from that port, nearly or quite, equal those from Savannah; then we have the shipments from Brunswick, from Jeffersonville, and the Satilla, and St. Marys, which may all reach a like amount, so that it would be a safe calculation to put the shipments of timber from the Atlantic ports of our state to at least one hundred of millions of feet annually. To this we may add for home consumption, plantation uses, house building, &c., folly a like amount. Estimating the average yield of one thousand feet of lumber per acre, would show a yearly destruction of our forest from this source of two hundred thousand acres.

Upon this point we would gladly have the experience of some of our timber cutters, of what would be a fair average for shipping or merchantable timber, and also for the common saw-mill or ranging timber per acre. Will some of them advise us on this head?

Large as this amount may seem, it is small compared with the yearly amount destroyed by the planter in clearing land. No estimate of this can be made until the census of 1860 is taken.

The tide of emigration is setting so strong upon this pine belt of our State, particularly on its western side, upon the waters of the Chattahoochee and Flint, that commerce must not look there for timber, for in a few years that whole country will be chequered into plantations. So rapid has been the settlement of portions of that country, and so wanton and prodigal have been the planters in regard to the timber, that when, twenty years since, there was an unbroken pine forest, now in places there is a scarcity of timber for fencing.

To some the sight of this wholesale destruction of forests of fine timber is really distressing; not unfrequently will one planter deaden and destroy a thousand acres in one season.

Who are our customers for this vast amount of lumber? Upon the west we have Texas and Mexico; on the south the West Indies; and every Government, on the northern and east shores of South America; on the north every State bordering on the coast from Maryland to Maine. The State of Maine, once the largest lumber exporting State of the Union, is now one of our best customers for this timber.

It is entering so largely into the construction of our shipping, that it would be a very expensive, if not a difficult matter to build a vessel without it. The sharp clipper shape of the vessels built of late years, allows this material to be used for planking, where formerly only white oak would answer.

In Europe we have for our customers Portugal, Spain, France, Ireland, Scotland, England, and every government bordering upon the Atlantic waters; while it is sent up the Mediterranean to its very east; corn, wines, and camels are no doubt at this moment transporting it to the Holy City. Think of that! Georgia pines slung upon camels' backs going to Jerusalem!

The following table, from public documents, (commerce and navigation,) shows the values drawn from our Pine Forest and shipped to foreign ports for the past three years:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Value of Hewn Timber..	$234,959	$516,935	$292,163
Boards, Plank, Scantling and other Timber.	729.256	2,001,121	1,158,347
Tar and Pitch.....	235,487	208 010	100,079
Rosin and Turpentine...	1,222 066	1,344,572	1,464 210
Spirits Turpentine.....	539 048	741,346	1,089,232
Total.....	$3,260,816	$5,012,384	$4,104,631

Here we have the value of four to five millions dollars yearly shipped to foreign ports, whilst the amount consumed in the United States must be at least double.

And this is the forest which we have among us, that to some is a bug-bear; whilst it is skinned, bled, cut, and mangled, yielding to us the nice sum of twelve to fifteen millions of dollars annually, without hardly a thought being bestowed upon the value of the remaining carcass.

What protection does the laws of our State give to the owners of these forests? None. If a man steals my cow worth ten dollars, or my pig worth three, he is provided with accommodations in the Penitentiary, but if he steals my pine tree, worth perhaps fifty dollars, as it stands, (and some of these trees bring in market three to four hundred dollars,) nothing can be done with him, unless caught in the act, and then only a civil suit can be instituted, and tried, may be, by sympathizers or persons engaged in the same business, is easily acquitted. Thus every man that owns this kind of property is completely at the mercy of these highland pirates. There is no security for him unless he employs a special agent to look after it. The want of laws to protect this property is often attended with serious consequences. When the price of timber advances, thousands of irresponsible persons pitch into the business of timber-getting. To hunt up the owners and purchase the lands is often the last thing they think of, for why should they when they can take what they want without fear of anything but a civil action, which, in nine cases out of ten, would be like "suing a beggar and catching a louse." Thus all interests are made to suffer—the regular timber-getters and merchants, by glutting the market, and the owner of the land by the depreciation of his property, in the loss of his timber. It is to be hoped that our next Legislature will take this matter into consideration, and pass laws protecting her citizens in their property.

In Florida they have the most rigid laws to protect their forest, while the citizens of our State are pillaged by the people from that quarter coming within our boundary, cutting and rafting the timber off on the streams that flow out of our State.

The Government of the United States, doubtless looking to the rapid destruction of our pine forest, and foreseeing a scarcity of this valuable timber for her Naval purposes, has withdrawn from sale large quantities of her pine lands lying upon the Suwannee River in Florida, and under date 3d March last perfected a most stringent law protecting her forest tree.

MR. EDITOR: Having sketched a mere outline of this subject, I hope that our citizens, the merchant and the timber-cutter, will freely communicate, and that you will cheerfully publish all matter concerning it, that the picture may be filled up and perfected. It will perhaps aid our representatives in having the Commission appointed by Congress to more fully investigate the subject, and when this has been done, and a right made, and when wholesome laws have been passed by our Legislature protecting this property, the effect will be to add millions of dollars to the taxable property of Georgia. Then, indeed, will be fulfilled the prediction of that sagacious old patriot, Gov. TROUP, and the time will have arrived "when our pine forest will be more valuable than our best cotton lands."

Parliamentary Sketches.

From the London Illustrated Times.

MR. DISRAELI.

Every one knows, on his rising, when Mr. DISRAELI means to make a long speech. When he only intends to offer a few interlocutory remarks he leans over the table, speaks in a low tone to the gentlemen opposite, and shows by his manner of standing and speaking that he intends soon to sit down. But when he rises for an oration he starts bolt upright at once, lays his notes on the official box before him, steps a pace backward, pulls down his waistcoat, brings his arms into position, and waits until due silence is secured. Mr. DISRAELI's office on this occasion was to defend his financial operation, and in some degree the foreign policy of the late Government. When the right honorable gentleman delivered his financial statement in 1858, he made all things fair and square upon paper. He estimated the revenue in round numbers at £64,000,000, the actual receipts were £65,500,000; and yet, when he left office there was a deficiency of about £5,000,000, and he naturally enough wished to show to the country how this occurred, and we venture to say that he did this with complete success. The estimate of the revenue, so far from being too sanguine, had been exceeded, and his estimate of the expenditure would have been correct but for the disturbing influence of the war, and the consequent necessity for a large increase in the army and navy expenditure. This first part of Mr. DISRAELI's speech, though able and successful, was of course somewhat dull, for who can be eloquent in dealing with figures? The House, however, listened with due gravity, and, on the whole, was satisfied, though it was not excited to cheers; but when he came to the latter part of his speech, in which he touched upon foreign policy, he was all himself again, brought down loud cheers from his party, and applause from many of his opponents, and managed to touch a chord, when he advised a closer amity with France, that we may reduce our armaments, and thus terminate "this disastrous and wild expenditure," that did not cease to vibrate during the whole of the debate.

HIS SARCASM.

But the most noticeable feature in Mr. DISRAELI's speech was the fine vein of ironic sarcasm which ran through the latter part. Mr. DISRAELI is nothing unless he be sarcastic. Sometimes his sarcasm is blunt and somewhat coarse, but here it was as fine and delicate as a razor's edge. The late Government had been taunted with being the friends of Austria, and with having no sympathy or friendship with France. "We have been told," said he, "that it was entirely from the absence of some of those distinguished statesmen from the bench opposite which they now so pre-eminently adorn (?) that the war broke out at all. Had they been there it is well known that the Emperor of the French would never have taken a single step without consulting them," &c., &c. And then he went on to intimate that now they were in power, they had a fine opportunity to exercise their influence, and he exorted them earnestly to exert it to induce the Emperor to reduce his armaments, that we may reduce ours. The Opposition saw, appreciated, and cheered lustily this irony, and it seemed also to take the fancy of the gentlemen below the gangway on the other side, for they also joined in the cheers.

HIS COUNTENANCE.

We were curious to observe closely Mr. DISRAELI's countenance when he was thus speaking, to see if there was any signs of feeling; but we saw, as usual, none. Mr. DISRAELI's face, to those who are at some distance, and in most cases even to those who are near him, is simply the most unimpassioned countenance that ever stood upon the shoulders of a man. At a distance you can see no more expression than you would upon the face of an automaton, it is so utterly emotionless and inexpressive. In his deep-set eyes not a twinkle is discernable, nor is there the slightest movement about the lips, excepting that which is necessary to expel the words. When you are close to him you may occasionally fancy that you discern a faint radiance in his eyes, and when his sarcasm is more than uncommonly biting, there is a slight sardonic movement in the upper lip; but these signs are at no time more than faintly discernable. It is not a nice countenance to examine to examplate. It is not English, open, attractive. We could never fancy children being attracted by it. The face of a man ought to be—and would always be if he would let it—the index of the nature within. It should light up when he is joyful, flash when he is angry, plainly speak of sorrow when he is in distress, and writhe when he is in pain. Nature intended it to do all this; but it may be said that nature has, probably, denied to Mr. DISRAELI this power. We don't believe it. Thirty years ago, when Mr. DISRAELI stood upon the hustings at Wycombe, as a "young and curly" aspirant to Parliamentary honors, we may rely upon it his face was not the dull and passionless surface that it is now. Young, ardent, passionate and hopeful, he let it show what it felt, and permitted it, by its varied expression to give force to his fervid words. But a long course of official caution and reserve has hardened his features and destroyed their natural flexibility. To keep the muscles of our body flexible we must use them; by discontinuing to use them we lose their power.

MR. GLADSTONE.

Very different was the appearance of the Chancellor of the Exchequer when he leaped from his seat to reply to his predecessor. He was evidently excited; and in countenance, manner, and bearing he showed his excitement. Mr. BARING, by watching his opportunity, succeeded in getting first upon his legs, and must "have caught the eye of the Speaker" first. But this phrase has a technical meaning when it is said that "Mr. So-and-so first caught the Speaker." It is not understood that it was literally, but rather that Mr. So-and-so was the man whom the Speaker wished to address the House. Generally, the first that rises gets precedence; but when a Cabinet-Minister rises Mr. Speaker calls upon him in preference to any other. There were loud cries, and long continued, for Mr. BARING, and for a time Mr. SAMUDA stood his ground. But Mr. GLADSTONE, in a somewhat defiant manner, kept his position. He had been called upon by the Speaker, and he maintained his right against all claimants, and soon the clamor weakened, and at length died away. It has been noticeable that Mr. GLADSTONE has spoken with more energy and excitement since he has been in office; and, being more excited, he has been more concise and less diffusive. On the subject of Roman Catholic claims he broke forth, in answer to a speech from Mr. WAITESIDE, like a tornado; and though he spoke for not more than twenty minutes, he compressed into his speech such formidable arguments, such pregnant facts and such withering sarcasm, that he made the Attorney-General for Ireland writhe in his seat. And on opening his Budget it was a subject of general remark how closely the Chancellor stuck to his subject, and how plain, and lucid, and concise he was in his statements. We know not that we ever listened to a more masterly statement. On former similar occasions Mr. GLADSTONE has spoken for four hours and more, but on this he only occupied two, and on the occasion in question he was equally forcible and concise. Some of his sentences were epigrammatic in their terseness. But the speech of the evening was that delivered by

MR. BRIGHT.

It was known to Mr. BAINES's friends that he had a speech on the anvil, and it was expected that it would be a great one, though we know not whether it was understood that he would launch it that night. We have read the speech in the morning papers. The *Times* reports it best, but only a faint idea can be formed from reading of the force and power with which it was delivered, nor of its effect upon the House. But, nevertheless, we, who have often heard Mr. BAINES, and have reflected carefully upon his speaking, have come to the conclusion that Mr. BAINES owes more of his power in the House to his matter than to his manner. He is a capital speaker, no doubt. His action is simple and unaffected; his voice is good; his language is pure and forcible; but his greatest power in the House lies not there. In the House of Commons there is a conventional mode of treating all subjects which come before it. Very few speakers seem to us to speak *ex animo*. Few of them seem to tread firmly, as if they felt the solid earth under them, but delicately, timidly, and apologetically, as if they were afraid of offending against some established conventionalism or shocking some prejudice. But when Mr. BAINES arises, and after you have listened to a few sentences, you feel that you have a manly Englishman before you, one who believes earnestly that he has got something to say and is determined to say it, let who will be offended or who will be pleased. A Martin Luther-like man, who would go to Worms "were all the tiles on the Houses devils." He never goes about a subject and about it, but sheers through every intervening obstacle of prejudice, and conventionalism, and etiquette, right to the heart of the matter at once. Take his speech on the occasion in question; read it carefully, and you will at once see what he means. "Oh, yes, you must have the income tax, I know; you cannot do without it; but it is an odious tax. And why is it odious? Because it is a tax upon property? No; but because it is unjustly levied. You farmers, for instance, why should not you pay as much on your incomes as others do on theirs? And then there's the succession duty, can anything be more unjust than that? There was a gentleman lately who had a landed estate, worth £32,000, left him by a person who was no relative. Now, if this had been left in money the duty would have been £3 200, but being a landed estate the duty was only £700. Is that just? Is it consistent with fairness?—is it consistent with our personal honor?—for, after all, that comes into the question—is it consistent with our duty to society that we should take the class of property the most select, attracting towards it many social and practical advantages, having in it the most certain means of accumulation and improvement?—is it fair, I say, that we should take this property and charge it only £700; whilst on another description of property, that is not worth a bit more in the market, we should charge £3,200?" Now, this is going to the heart of the matter; and this is a fair specimen of the manner in which Mr. BRIGHT treats all subjects which come before him in the House. As he and Mr. CONNEN did in the Corn-law war, so he does now—dashing through all the outworks right up to the citadel, and demanding its surrender. Our space is running short, but we must just notice the peroration of this remarkable speech, and we are more anxious to do so because in several papers it is wrongly given: "I pray," said the Honorable Gentleman, "that there may soon come a time when the Government of this country may take such steps as I have indicated for the bringing about a state of things between France and England which shall unite these two great nations in a bond of permanent amity, and show that eighteen hundred years of the *profession* of Christian doctrine is at length *compensated* by something like Christian practice." In a report which lies before me the word profession is left out, and for "compensated" the reporter has written "consummated," by which change a neat little bit of satire is wholly spoiled. The Honorable Gentleman, we need hardly say, resumed his seat amidst a storm of cheers. After him came Lord JOHN, who, however, spoke but little; and Lord PALMERSTON, who spoke long, but with not much effect. Indeed, the noble Lord's speaking days are passed. Every one must have noticed a change in his lordship this session; that slow but sure sleuth-hound, old age, has got him in wind at last, if not in grasp.

SAM SLICK UPON HIS LEGS.

On Monday last Mr. Judge HALIBURTON made his maiden speech. When he arose the House was hushed in silence in a moment, but his speech was not a success, and it is clear now that Mr. HALIBURTON, racy writer as he is, is no orator. The characteristic of Mr. HALIBURTON's works is rollicking fun and humor, but there was nothing of this sort in his speech. It was just such a speech as any country gentleman might have made. The appearance of Mr. HALIBURTON is that of a sturdy old gentlemen farmer, utterly unlike what from reading his works you would imagine him to be. He is, according to Don, only sixty-three years old, but he looks older. We should, from his appearance, take him to be at least seventy.

DISCOVERY OF AN ISLAND.—The New-Bedford *Mercury* learns by a private letter, that Capt. ROBERT D. ELDRIDGE, of the bark *Amazon*, of Fairhaven, has discovered an island in the Pacific Ocean, several hundred miles from any land laid down on the charts. The letter was dated at sea, Jan. 16, 1859, and in it Capt. ELDRIDGE says of the island:

"It is in lat. 0° 45' north, and long. 176° 35' west, very low and dangerous, and is, I expect, the last resting place of the crew of some of the ships which have been missed in years gone by. I ran along the lee side within pistol-shots of the beach, but it was too rough to land; and after convincing myself that there were no living people upon the island, squared away again. On the highest part of the island is a house apparently built from pieces of a wreck, with a flag-staff at one end, from which still dangled the halyard block. Near the house were several little mounmocks, each with a tall, upright stone upon it, evidently the graves of the poor fellows who had escaped from the wreck of their vessel, and died on this dreary spot, where perhaps they had spent months in vainly looking for a passing sail to relieve them from their weary prison."

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.—The Governor has appointed the following named persons to be Commissioners for the State of New-York, to take the proof and acknowledgment of deeds and other instruments to be used or recorded in our State, and to administer oaths:

A. A. Sargeant, Nevada City, California.
J. B. Marshall, Sacramento, California.
Nelson L. White, Danbury, Connecticut.
Samuel L. Rankin, Keokuk, Iowa.
Edmund F. Allen, Fairhaven, Massachusetts.
William Ashley, Jr., Grand Rapids, Michigan.
William Markoe, St. Paul, Minnesota.
Lucius D. Tompkins, Orange, New-Jersey.
Joseph Du Bois, Great Bend, Pennsylvania.
William Silkman, Providence, Rhode Island.
Charles D. Mansfield, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Seneca W. Ely, Chillicothe, Ohio.
George S. Dodge, Janesville, Wisconsin.

SINGULAR MALADY.—A young man named ORENO DEANE, residing about two miles south of this place, came into town the other day, and called on Dr. Z. M. LANDSDOWN, stating that he had experienced a violent roaring or noise in his head, accompanied by acute pain. The seat of the difficulty complained of seemed to be in his right ear. He stated that he had first been attacked with the malady on the preceding night, and that it had rapidly increased, until, when he visited the Doctor, it was almost unbearable. Dr. L. proceeded at once to dilate the ear, and make an examination into the cause, when he discovered a number of small white worms, about an eighth of an inch in length, (conical shaped,) passing to and fro in the orifice of the ear, and, after a somewhat protracted effort, succeeded in taking out ninety-two of these worms, which gave entire relief, and the young man went home entirely relieved of the painful and unpleasant noise complained of. Dr. LANSDOWN informs us that this is the first case of the kind that he has ever had in his practice, and that he has never seen a parallel in "the books."—*Greenville (O.) Journal.*

KILLED HIS WIFE WITH A STONE.—DANIEL STEEL, who is respected as a hard-working and frugal farmer, near Paterson, New Jersey, on the 29th ult. killed his wife in a strange but accidental manner. The hogs were in the corn, and Mr. STEEL and his daughter were racing them out—the daughter handing stones to her father to throw at the intruders. Mrs. STEEL saw there was difficulty in expelling the hogs, and running to the fence, near which some of the swine were approaching, she proceeded to let down the bars. Mr. STEEL hearing the bars, with excitement seized a large stone which his daughter had picked up, and quickly threw it in the direction of the noise at the fence, under the impression that it proceeded from the hogs, which he could not see through the weeds or high corn. The missile struck the unfortunate wife on the temple from the effects of which blow she fell to the ground in an insensible state. The force of the blow on the temple had been so great that it had literally driven out the eye. She lived only a few hours.

[Advertisement.]

When Nature's most valued treasure is marred or lost by thoughtlessness or delusion, the aid of science can restore it. This is fully exemplified in the success experienced by Dr. H. A. BARROW, during his extensive practice.

He can be consulted, as usual, at his residence, No. 294 Bleecker-street, four doors below McDougal-street, New-York, from 11 to 2, and from 4 to 6 daily, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

[Advertisement.]

A pleasurable excitement has been created throughout the community by Gavitty's Medicated Paper for the water-closet. Everybody pronounces it the greatest of blessings for those sick from piles, and a grand luxury and preventive for those who have not yet contracted that disease. For sale by all druggists. Depôts, 41 Ann-street and 449 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—"Prevention better than cure." Bronchitis, sore throat, affections of the respiratory organs and constriction of the chest, are nipped in the bud by a few doses of these Pills. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SUITS THE WEATHER EXACTLY.—The charmingly fresh and piquant performances by the new Summer company at Barnum's Museum. Nothing could be more nicely adapted to the warm weather than such gay, careless, festive, and light entertainments. This afternoon and evening a very rare combination is given.

[Advertisement.]

LOTS FOR SALE.—60 feet by 220, in Elizabeth City, New-Jersey, in a select location. Persons desiring lots for a first class house combining country with access hourly with this city, will find this a good opportunity. For particulars apply at rooms Nos. 13 and 14, No. 49 Exchange-place.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS! GAS!—WARNER, PECK & Co. feel assured that their new styles of Gas Fixtures must suit the most fastidious. Call at our great manufacturing depôt,

No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 16.

$37,000 Virginia 6s.....	93½	100 Reading Railroad..	43½
500 do.....	94	100 do.....b30	43¾
32,000 Mo. State 6s....	82½	100 do.....b10	43¼
30,000 do.....s30	82¾	100 do.....b60	43¾
9,000 N. Y. Cen. Rs 7s.	99	300 do.....c	43½
6 000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	86½	600 Chi. & Rk. I. R...	62
60 National Bank.....	100	100 do.....b30	62
10 Ocean Bank ex div.	91	100 do.....bawk	63
8 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	90	100 do.....s30	61½
50 do.....s10	89½	76 Mich. Central R....	42½
75 do.....s30	89¾	100 do.....s10	42¾
75 do.....	89¾	150 do.....s10	42¾
800 Pacific M. S. Co.s60	73	100 do.....s10	42½
200 do.....s60	72½	50 do.....s30	42¾
25 do.....	73	50 do.....s30	42½
10 Erie Railroad.....	6	50 do.....c	42¾
200 Hudson River R....	31¾	150 Mich. S & N. I. R.	7
100 do.....s30	31¾	700 M. S. & N. I. G. S.s30	20¾
100 do.....	31½	60 do.....s30	20¾
150 N. Y. Cent. R....s3	71¾	400 do.....s60	20¾
500 do.....s10	71¾	50 do.....s30	20¾
900 do.....b30	71¾	200 do.....b60	21
100 do.....b60	71¾	100 do.....	21
150 do.....blw	71¾	500 do.....s10	21
300 do.....s30	71	50 do.....b10	21¾
50 do.....b10	71¾	50 Illinois Cen. R...s30	64¾
100 do.....s4	71¾	200 do.....	64¾
100 do.....c	71½	100 Gal. & Ch'go. R.s30	64¾
250 do.....b3	71½	50 do.....	64¾
100 Harlem R. pref. s15	34¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R.....	19¾
10 Nor & Wor. R.....	40	500 do.....b30	19¾
5 N. H. & H. R.....	125¾	300 do.....	19¾
10 Reading R. R.....	43		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '78.s60	101¾	100 Harlem R. Pref.s30	34¾
6,000 do.....	101¾	1 000 Reading R....s60	42¾
2,000 Mo. State 6s.....	82¾	500 do.....	43
1,000 Mich S. & N. I. G. Bds.	46	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.s30	21
49 Del. & Hud. Ca'l Co.	90	6 Panama Rail'd.....	116
160 Canton Co.....	18	100 Gal. & Chic. R..b30	64¾
150 Erie Railroad.....	6	100 do.....	64¾
100 N. Y. Central R....	71¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R b60	19¾
100 do.....s10	71	100 do.....	19¾
100 do.....b30	71¾	5 Chic. & R. Isl. R....	62
250 do.....cpg	71	200 do.....s10	61¾
100 do.....p. & c.	71		

TUESDAY, Aug. 16—P.M.

A decline is established to-day in Foreign Exchange for the mail by the *Persia*, both on London and Paris. Most of the business was done in Banker's Sterling at 110 ℔ cent., and in France at 5.15. The regular trade demand was not very heavy, and as one or two of the standard houses were rather anxious to draw by this packet, the inside figure was accepted for £80,000 or £100,000 and a number of Canada and Southern Bank bills were also sold at 110 ℔ cent. The market left off dull this afternoon; the steamer's mail closing at 8 o'clock in the morning. She takes out only $387,000 in Gold and Silver. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods this week are again liberal, $1,574,468 against $963,110 same week last year.

The indications in the Money Market today are also in favor of easier rates outside of Bank. The Discount Brokers are able to place very prime November and December paper at 7 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, which is ½@1 ℔ cent. better than last week. January bills of the same choice class, at 8 ℔ cent. Fair paper ranges from 8½ to 10 ℔ cent. The return published this morning creates the impression of an easier state of things in Bank than for some weeks past, though the rate, we find, is still uniformly 7 ℔ cent. Outside lenders are placing money, on demand, on first-class Stock collateral at 6 ℔ cent.

The arrival of the *Vanderbilt, City of Manchester* and *City of Baltimore* steamers, has improved the Customs this week. The receipts today are $280,000. Other income to the Sub-Treasury $76,000. Disbursements $195,000. Balance this afternoon $5,193,362.

The Stock Exchange scarcely responds to the improvement in Money and Exchange, and the diminished Specie export. There was some realizing to-day on several descriptions on the rise at the closing last week and on Saturday, and in turn the number of speculative sellers for the decline somewhat increased, but only on the Railway shares. There was continued firmness in State Stocks, and about $40,000 Virginias were taken at an advance of ½ ℔ cent. on previous sales. For United States 5s of 1874, an advance of ¼ ℔ cent. was paid. In New-York Central the transactions were at 71½@¼@71@70¾, closing 71 ℔ cent. Michigan Central lost ¾ ℔ cent. of the rise of yesterday, closing 42½@¼ ℔ cent., and Reading was done on time, seller's option, as low as 42¾ ℔ cent. Galena, Rock Island, and Toledo was comparatively steady, though less in demand than on Monday, while considerable sales of Michigan Guaranteed were made at a decline of ¼@½ ℔ cent. Illinois Central shares were firmer and the Bonds brought 85½ ℔ cent. Erie shares 5 ℔ cent., and nothing done in the Bonds. A plan for scaling the Stock and assessing the non-mortgage Bonds is said to be in contemplation by a Committee of the old Board of Directors, whose active or practical functions pass to the Receiver to-day, and of this Committee, we suppose Mr. MORAN is the Chairman *ex officio*. The shares of the Pacific Mail were again freely sold by Mr. VANDERBILT's Broker, option of 60 days, and 73@72½ ℔ cent.—or 5 ℔ cent. below Saturday's price—was accepted in this way. About 1,000 shares were taken by a single Broker, who has the credit of operating for the Panama clique. The general market left off dull.

The following is the order of transfer of the New-York and Erie property to the General Receiver. We learn that Mr. H. N. OTIS, the old Transfer Clerk, takes the place of Secretary to the Board of Directors, in place of Mr. MARSH, who is made Receiver:

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
New-York, August 16, 1859.

In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, the New York and Erie Railroad, and all its property and effects of every description, have this day been delivered to NATHANIEL MARSH, Esq., the Receiver appointed under said order. All employes of the Company will hold themselves and all property and accounts in their charge, subject to the orders of said Receiver.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

Referring to the above, I beg to state that all the present employes of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby continued in their present positions, and that all rules and regulations under which the Road

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2468. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE PECULIARITIES OF THE CROTON.

RETURN OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CROTON BOARD

Ridgewood Water Imported from Brooklyn.

The Subject Discussed in the Academy of Medicine.

Present Condition of the Croton Water Accounted for, and its Harmlessness set forth.

The members of the Croton Board returned from their examination of the lake and other sources of our water yesterday, without having arrived at any other conclusion of the present bad taste and smell of it than that which resulted from the examination by the Assistant Engineer. It is believed now that should the weather continue fair, the water will soon taste and smell as sweetly as before. In the meantime, although there has not as yet been any evidence that the Croton is injurious to health, many of the public houses in the City are doing what they can to assure their patrons that they are not using the water in the state in which it comes from the Croton pipes. In fact, in some places the Croton has been discarded altogether, and the Ridgewood water has been imported from Brooklyn, in casks and hogsheads, and used instead. Yesterday several proprietors of saloons had placards posted conspicuously in their establishments, announcing that none but Ridgewood water is used by them. In other places the idea of an effective filter, as published in the TIMES of yesterday, had been carried out. At French's Hotel, Mr. SCHILLING, a manufacturer of pulverized charcoal, had placed two large casks in a public place, through which all the water in the establishment was filtered, and thereby relieved of all impurities.

At the regular meeting of the Academy of Medicine last night, in the small chapel of the University, several topics of interest were brought up and discussed. Though the attendance was excessively meagre, the proceedings were marked by lively and intelligent debate.

Dr. MCFARLAND read a paper on the efficacy of quinine as a medicinal agent in the cure of *pertonitis*. This elicited much comment and evoked some discussion on collateral subjects.

The leading paper submitted was one prepared by Dr. HENRY SMITH, of Cincinnati, regarding the recent unpleasant changes in the Croton water, explaining their causes, and suggesting their remedy. Not being a member of the Academy, a motion, in compliance with the rules, was made by Dr. MCNULTY to the effect that Dr. SMITH be accorded an opportunity of presenting his views on the matter referred to. The motion was seconded and carried unanimously. Dr. SMITH accordingly read his essay, which was, in substance, as follows:

The public mind appears to be in a state of solicitude about the unpleasantness of the Croton water, and turns inquiringly to the physician and the physicist. "*Faut de mieux*," I beg leave to submit to the Academy of Medicine some considerations explanatory of this condition, and which I believe calculated to allay the excitement; considerations embodied in a simple statement of facts bearing on the questions now unceasingly asked, of "What is the cause—how can we remove the unpleasant effect—how prevent such occurrences in future?"

Analysis of the water is also much insisted on, especially comparative analyses of portions taken from different points on the route from its marshy sources to our hydrants. With great respect for the opinions of many who will differ with me, I beg leave to suggest that though a matter of curious interest, no analysis is likely to throw much new light on the subject, or to help us to any remedy not already known. The matter must be regarded in all its bearings—in the broadest possible manner—taking every modifying circumstance into consideration, if we are to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion.

With the mineral contents of the Croton water—and these are all that in the present state of our knowledge can with any certainty be discovered, weighed and measured by analysis—we have but little concern. I leave them, therefore, out of view, as being indifferent to the inquiry before us.

Traced to their sources, most streams like the Croton rise in marshes. An enormous and rank growth of vegetable matter is the characteristic of such localities in warm and temperate climates. The water in which they abound, is commonly colored of some shade of yellow or brown, and has a marked and peculiar taste, suggesting rotten wood, and called the marshy. The Croton is rarely free from such a tinge, and is hence quaintly termed by Prof. DRAPER, "a yellow variety" of water. This color is commonly due to matters of vegetable origin in a state of decomposition, which when the process is complete, are precipitated as a dark colored or black mud. ELLIMAN, Jr., in his report on Croton and other waters, in 1845, remarked "a slight sapidity," reminding "one of the taste of marsh or swamp water, so commonly perceived in the waters of lakes," though no odor was then perceptible.

In all water left undisturbed, after a time there will be found vegetable growths of the lowest orders, mainly conferva; such form a scum on ponds. This will be the case even in distilled and mineral waters, and in solutions of arsenical salts. These vegetable growths will be more numerous, present more varieties, and be more rapidly developed, according to the amount of organic matter derived from the soil, and from the solution of the soluble portion of detached leaves, blossoms, stems, roots, &c., in a state of decay, as well as the presence of sun-light, free access of air, and a temperature neither too hot nor too cold.

Under ordinary circumstances these confervoid plants are in no way injurious to the salubrity of the water, nor do they affect either its taste or smell. On the contrary, they appropriate organic matter in solution, and by supplying oxygen contribute to the support of countless animals, which, in their turn, consume decaying particles, and that same oxygen hastens the complete decomposition of all dead matter present, whether of animal or vegetable origin.

The animals themselves are mostly microscopic hard and soft-shelled polygastrica, and become the food of larger ones, and so on; while their excremental discharges in their turn nourish the confervæ and other plants, or, having undergone decomposition, the insoluble portions are precipitated.

Under ordinary circumstances, the balance is thus evenly kept, as now every day seen in aquaria. The water remains limpid, and free from foreign taste or smell. But an uncommon season of drought occurs. The soluble products of the lands, the drainage of which at other times supplies the head waters, accumulate in the soil. At the same time, by the lowering of the level of the water in the marshes and now more sluggish streams, and under the influence of a Summer sun, a vast and unusual impetus is given to decomposition in all such localities. It may be worth while to illustrate this. It is well known that if wooden piles remain entirely under water, so long as [illegible] decay, although not absolutely prevented, is so retarded that several centuries may elapse without its becoming very perceptible, or proceeding to any damaging extent, as seen in the familiar instance of Venice, most of whose palaces are built on piles driven into the mud of the lagoons. But if the upper part of the pile should not be steadily below the water-line, then the portion exposed will speedily rot. Almost the whole Scandinavian Peninsula is steadily rising above the level of the sea. At Stockholm the rate has been calculated from observations made, to be about two feet in a century. In consequence of this rise, the heads of piles supposed at the time to have been driven abundantly deep, have become exposed, rotted and necessitated the rebuilding of a great portion of the costly granite quays which are the pride of that port.

That which is so self-evident and familiar a phenomenon in the case of piles occurs with the same certainty, and with a celerity proportioned to increased surface and diminished contact, in the case of every bit of stick, blade of dead grass, leaf and petal, which under water should have undergone a slower decomposition or eremecausis, until arrested by completion or desiccation. Thus a great store of rotted and partially-rotted material will have been laid up on the now dried bottoms of the shallower portions of the head waters. At the same time the very exposure of these bottoms must have started more active forms of decomposition in precipitated portions of organic material previously undergoing but the slower change understood by eremecausis. The first sufficiently abundant rain which follows will wash down from all the sources named the accumulated stores of partially-decomposed organic matter. The equilibrium of the vast aquarium is then disturbed—the water is loaded with more material than can be disposed of by the animal and vegetable consumers in the upper country—the supply has become greater than the demand—and the superfluity, giving an unwonted and disagreeable flavor to the water, is that which now literally sinks in the nostrils of the good people of Gotham.

It does not follow that any marked injurious consequences can be justly traced to this unwelcome contamination. I say advisedly *justly traced*, for during a period of popular and perhaps even medical excitement on a subject, we are apt to reason too loosely—too much in the *post hoc ergo propter hoc* style—and to attribute to the condition of the Croton water what should fairly be placed to the credit of season, diet, or other sources of disorder common to the time of year and the habits of the people. The presence of abundant and lively infusoria of the usual species render it extremely probable that the water is not poisonous in any perceptible degree, for in that case those delicately organized creatures should be the first victims.

With regard to contamination with animal matter, it may be observed that probably at no time is the Croton innocent of dead cats, dogs, pigs, and other quadrupeds, if it be of human remains. But when the body of water is large in proportion, or, which probably amounts to the same thing, is in constant motion, no taste or odor will be communicated to it by the slow decomposition of such animal substances. In the most remarkable case on record of actual poisoning of water, by the choking up of a well with human corpses, and which occurred to a regiment quartered in a convent during the Peninsular war, the soldiers had long used the water for drinking and culinary purposes, without remarking any other peculiarity than a mawkish, somewhat sweet taste.

The sickness at stomach followed by vomiting which has occurred after drinking freely of the Croton in its present condition, especially when taken the first thing in the morning, may possibly be attributed to its nauseous taste and smell, assisted by some strong convictions or foregone conclusions on the subject. In two cases occurring under my own observation, the individuals affected were restored to perfect health immediately after vomiting. No nausea, debility or symptom of local irritation or constitutional affection remained or supervened. The same phenomena might have followed a visit of one unaccustomed to a glue factory, a tannery or the locality where any other notoriously unsavory, and equally notoriously healthy occupation is carried on. The same phenomena might perhaps have followed the injection of an equal quantity of the purest spring water, if the individual idiosyncrasy had been unfavorably modified by a supper of pickled oysters and champagne over night.

Still the use of water much loaded with vegeto-animal matter, has been always considered to occasion endemic disorders of the digestive apparatus, especially dysentery: and as such disorders are said to be most virulent where such water is habitually made use of, it becomes the man of true science to suspend a final judgment until more facts are offered in argument.

In reply to the question, "How are the nauseous taste and smell to be removed?" there can be but one answer conveying any useful information that can be easily applied. All use of compound of alum, fuller's earth, lime, &c., is liable, in ignorant hands, to produce more mischief than it cures. But every one can stir into each gallon of water not less than one quarter, nor more than three quarters of an ounce of freshly-burned rectifier's charcoal, costing about 75 cents per bushel. In a few hours the water may be filtered sweet and palatable through a few folds of cloth, or any of the common sand-filters in use. Fresh charcoal must be used every time.

Very long boiling will remove the nauseous odor, and coagulate the vegeto-animal matter dissolved in the water, as well as precipitate a portion of the carbonate of lime. The water may be filtered at once, or after subsidence, the limpid portion be poured off from the sediment. But it is to be borne in mind, that the boiling has deprived the water of its proper complement of air, and that until it has been exposed in shallow vessels for some time, or been violently agitated with renewed portions of air in a closed vessel, such boiled water is unwholesome, being what is called heavy—that is, difficult of digestion.

The prevention of such disasters for the future belongs to the province of the engineer. Whenever the same preliminary phenomena occur, the same unpleasant condition of the Croton is inevitable. If it be possible to detect the main sources whence the soluble organic matters are derived, and on the first occurrence of rain after drought, to permit the surcharged water to run to waste, the cause of the whole trouble will be removed, and the unpleasant consequences prevented.

In conclusion, the Doctor stated that from his experiments, which were as yet quite incomplete, he had become satisfied that half an ounce of charcoal was abundantly sufficient to purify each gallon of water, and the cost of the charcoal would be next to nothing. It would be difficult to filter the water so as to make it very clear and limpid, but there could be no question that for all practical purposes, nothing could be more efficacious than the plan he had suggested.

The paper was received with warm applause. Some remarks, mainly corroborative of Dr. SMITH's views, were made by members of the Academy, and a vote of thanks was tendered to him unanimously. The Academy then adjourned.

How to Purify the Croton.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The present disagreeable flavor and supposed impurity of the Croton water may be easily and completely remedied by the use of filters of proper construction—that is to say, filters in which charcoal is the principal purifying agent. A mere strainer, whether of cloth, sponge, sand, or pulverized stone, will remove mechanical impurities, but is useless for the purpose required. But charcoal has a chemical effect, and separates the offensive gas, whether generated from decomposed vegetable or animal matter. A filter of the proper description can be made by any person possessing moderate mechanical ingenuity. The writer speaks from a successful experience of many years.

A. B.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Two Days' Later News—The Oregon Election—Politics in California—Senator Broderick—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, July 22, 1859.

The time is so brief since the mail steamer left on the 20th that I have little for my budget to-day. A late arrival from Oregon brings us Portland dates to the 14th of July, with official returns of the late Congressional election from every county in the State, by which STOUT, the Administration candidate, is stated to have been chosen by 45 majority. The Republican order in this city, however, claims to have private advices upon which they count a majority of 51 votes for LOGAN, the Republican candidate. My impression is that STOUT will get the certificate; but, in consequence of some irregularities in one of the precincts, it will be contended by the Republicans that the vote of Benton County ought to be thrown out, and upon that ground it is more than probable that LOGAN *will* contest the seat.

Mr. STOUT arrived in Portland, from Salem, on the evening of the 12th July, when the Democracy of the former town "burned considerable powder" as a token of their rejoicing at his election.

Gov. STEVENS, the Democratic candidate for delegate to Congress from Washington Territory, has been elected by a large majority. His opponent, Col. WALLACE, is a very popular man, and it was expected that the vote would be very close. The election took place on the 11th inst., and full returns had not been received, but the Opposition concede that they have been badly beaten.

In our own State the political campaign grows daily more and more acrimonious. Messrs. GWIN and DENVER are pouring hot shot into BRODERICK, and the latter is making pretended *exposés* of bargains made with him by both GWIN and LATHAM for the United States Senatorship at the time of BRODERICK's own election, which, if true, would sink all the parties beneath contempt. In brief, his statements amount to this: That he (Mr. B.) bribed GWIN & LATHAM to do certain work for him upon certain conditions, and that they didn't keep faith with him. They deny the charge, and LATHAM presents the evidence that BRODERICK's statements are not to be relied upon. BRODERICK had said emphatically that LATHAM, while promising to let him (B.) have all the Federal patronage in this State if he should be elected to the Senate, had written a letter to one FRANK TILFORD, promising the latter the Collectorship of San Francisco; that subsequently LATHAM surreptitiously obtained possession of the letter written by him, and that it was because he (Mr. B.) discovered this duplicity on LATHAM's part that he withdrew from his support for the Senatorship.

On the other hand, Mr. TILFORD publishes a letter denying each and every statement of Senator BRODERICK, expressing entire confidence in Mr. LATHAM, and saying also that among the reasons—given to him, at the time, by Mr. BRODERICK—for withdrawing his support from LATHAM, that now alleged was never mentioned. This puts Mr. BRODERICK in rather a tight spot; and the public await with interest to see how he is to get out of it.

The Sacramento *Standard* (Administration organ) makes an estimate that the Administration ticket will have 60,000 votes in this State, at the next election; the Republicans 25,000, and the Anti-Lecompton Democrats 15,000. I think the last vote is underrated, and am inclined to believe the Anti-Lecompton candidate for Governor will poll not less than 30,000 votes indeed. I should not be surprised if he gives Mr. LATHAM a close run, notwithstanding the personal popularity and high character of the latter.

Among the deaths occurring here this week is that of WM. HART, Attorney-at-Law, formerly of Long Island, New-York, who came here in 1849, and has been one of the most successful practitioners in the San Francisco bar. He was 67 years of age.

LUCY M. LADD has commenced a divorce suit in the Fourth District Court of San Francisco against her husband, JOHN A. LADD. The parties were married in Massachusetts in 1843, and came to California in 1857. She says that he is habitually intemperate. She alleges that in November, 1857, the defendant attempted to take her life with a razor, and soon afterwards with a pistol.

MARY A. SAMMIS has commenced suit, in Sacramento, for divorce from her husband, BENJ. W. SAMMIS. They were married in Sacramento in 1853, and went to Dayton, Ohio, in 1854. Defendant returned to California and corresponded with plaintiff until June, 1855, when, as she alleges, he wholly abandoned her and withheld necessary supplies.

A man named POLLE was killed at North Bloomfield, Nevada County, on the 16th, by a Mr. OLLNERS. POLLE had married a sister of OLLNERS, then separated from her, and then traduced her, and the language he used about her led to a fight, in which he was killed. The weapon used by OLLNERS was a knife, and he inflicted a number of wounds with it.

A stabbing affray occurred at Deadwood, eight miles from Michigan Bluff, on the evening of 11th July, where JOHN DALY stabbed and mortally wounded ARCHIBALD MCBRIDE. McBRIDE was about 21 years of age, from the State of Maine, and has a brother living at Rattlesnake Bar. The wounded man was still living on the morning of the 15th, but could not long survive.

The United States Quartermaster's brig *Lloyd*, Capt. HEARN, leaves to-day for Fort Vancouver, on the Columbia with soldiers. She will stop at San Pedro on her downward trip, and take on board a company of the Sixth Infantry for the same destination. On her return she will bring back a company of artillery, which will be stationed at the Presidio.

The Grand Jury have found bills against DOLAN and RASKIN, the two employes of the United States Appraiser's Office who were detected in stealing goods from boxes and bales passing through that institution. They were held to bail in $10,000 each.

In addition to the election news from Oregon we have the following items:

The McKenzie and Cascade wagon road is opened so that the cattle can cross the mountains; and 2,000 head are on the way from Willamette Valley to the rich natural pastures of Walla Walla.

On Saturday afternoon, July 9, Miss JANE CUNNINGHAM, daughter of JOSEPH CUNNINGHAM, residing near St. Helens, went in bathing, and, stepping into deep water, was drowned. The body remained in the water about twenty minutes, and when recovered, all efforts to restore life proved unavailing.

A letter had been received in Portland from Lieut. JOHN MULLER, United States Army, dated "Camp on Palouse, fourteen miles from Snake River, July 4, 1859," in which the writer says: "Moved thus far without accident, and have located and made some 94 miles of our route for the Mission. I shall pass on rapidly for the Mission. Shall reach the Coeur de Alane tribes by Aug. 1. We have some 230 men and fear no attack. The Indians, thus far, are friendly."

There is general complaint among the farmers about the very short crops of grain.

The papers say the miners in the Colville district are making from $5 to $20 per day.

Further from California.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

The Overland California mail of the 25th reached here last night. The papers furnish a few additional items of news.

A fire occurred on the 23d at Grizzli Flats, which destroyed thirty buildings. Loss not stated.

The political excitement in the State was increasing, and the quarrel between Senators BRODERICK and GWIN had reached to personalities of the grossest character.

Advices from the Sandwich Islands state, that the new 10 per cent. tariff was not to be enforced until September, 1860.

Business was more active at San Francisco, but there was no improvement in prices.

The following ships had arrived at San Francisco in addition to those published in the dispatch from Memphis: *King Philip*, ROLLINS, from Boston Jan. 25; *Storm King*, ——; *Bells of the West*, HOWES, from Boston, March 11.

EDUCATION.

Convention of the Normal School Association at Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1859.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The fifth annual meeting of the American Normal School Association, which is composed of those who are personally employed in connection with the Normal Schools of the United States, is commencing its sessions this morning.

There is a prospect of an exceedingly interesting and profitable meeting, as there are already many prominent educators here, from different sections of the country.

The meetings are to be held in the spacious hall of one of the edifices of the State Normal School, which will seat most comfortably a thousand persons.

The people of Trenton are welcoming to their homes all the female teachers who are assembling; the Committee of arrangements, with Prof. PHELPS the Principal of the Normal School and President of the Association, at their head, are providing abundantly in every way for the comfort of all who may attend, and for the success of the meeting.

I notice among those already here, Rev. Dr. MCJILTON, Dr. J. L. YATES, and Dr. W. G. KNOWLES, of Baltimore; Mr. CRESSER, Principal of the Female High School, Philadelphia; Ex-Gov. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Board of Education, of Mass.; Geo. B. EMERSON, LL. D., of Boston; Prof. Alpheus CROSBY, Principal of the Normal School, Salem, Mass. Prof. D. N. CAMP, Principal of the Normal School of Connecticut; Ariel PARISH, Esq., of Springfield, Mass.; John S. HART, late Principal of the High School, Philadelphia; Geo. N. BIGELOW, Principal of the Normal School, Framingham, Mass.; D. P. COLBURN, Esq., Principal of R. I. Normal School, and many others, male and female.

The meeting was called to order promptly by the President, and was opened with prayer, by Rev. E. D. YEOMANS, of this city.

The President announced most clearly the objects of the meeting, and stated the plan of its proceedings

Messrs. CROSBY, BICKLOW and HOWE were appointed a Committee on Nomination of Officers.

Prof. CROSBY was then introduced, and read a paper, limited by the plan of the meeting to twenty five minutes, on the subject of the "Proper Sphere and Work of the American Normal School." He considered first the question, What is the essential difference between Normal Schools and other schools? Second, How does or ought American Normal School differ from Normal Schools in other countries? The general object of European Normal Schools was stated to be, to take young men or boys, of the lower class, of very moderate attainments, and by a course of appropriate exercises, to drill them into a preparation for conducting, according to a prescribed routine schools for these lower classes, great pains being taken to inculcate the sentiments, principles and habits suitable for the more humble station which they are to occupy.

To show the proportion of male and female teachers in several Normal Schools, Prof. C. stated that of the members of the schools in Massachusetts were, in the proportion of 77 males to 375 females; in Rhode Island, 25 to 75; in Connecticut, 80 to 180; in New-York, 94 to 198; in New-Jersey, 31 to 67.

To illustrate the corresponding movement in Massachusetts with respect to the employment of female teachers, a comparison was instituted between the numbers employed in 1836-7 and in 1857-8. At the former period there were 2,371 male teachers, and 3,591 females; at the latter period there were 1,981 male and 7,992 female teachers, making the number more than double what it was twenty-one years before.

Prof. C. then considered what should be the course of study in an American Normal School. It seems obvious, said he, that any course of professional training that is not merely mechanical or empirical, must have for its base a thorough consideration of the principles of the profession, of its philosophy, and that this should underlie and give form to all the attention which should be paid to practical results. Method must be continually changing according as circumstances change, and these change more or less each successive day. The particular course which was glory day before yesterday and wisdom yesterday may become folly to-day, and ruin to-morrow. The path of existence was destined to be onward, and the steps of one day cannot be repeated the next if progress is to be made. But principles are in their nature eternal, and it is their office to sustain and guide amid all the vicissitudes of circumstances, condition, and even fortune. They are the changeless stars that shine over us to direct amid all the tossings of the waves, the variations of wind and current, the agitations and wanderings of our frail bark. If properly observed they secure each right end, just as the vitality of the tree, amid all the alternations of sunshine and storm, with all the varieties of soil and climate, in the forest or the open field, on the mountains or upon the plain, makes of the acorn an oak, and only an oak.

In most professional schools the fundamental importance of the study of the principles upon which the profession is based, has been recognized and practically regarded; and no one questions that the prime objects of attention in a medical school should be the principles of medicine, in a law school, the principles of law, and in a theological school, of theology. Why has it not been equally seen that in a normal school for the training of educators the prime object of study should be the principles of education, and that the most earnest effort of the student should be directed, not to the solution of a miscellaneous question in Blank's Arithmetic, but to the answer for himself or herself, of such questions as these: What is education? What does it comprise? What are its true ends, its great laws, its essential means? What are the distinct properties of the only two subjects of education, vitalized matter and mind? What are the characteristics of the human body, its proper office, its wants, its capacities, its laws of development, health, strength and activity? What is the nature of mind, its end in creation, its destiny, its susceptibilities and powers What is the special end and design of each faculty of the mind, its capabilities, its limits, its uses, its dangers, its methods of action, its laws of awakening, unfolding, growth, health and disease, its need and reward of culture and the best methods of culture? What are the motive principles of man, his sensibilities, desires, affections, passions? What is the end and intent of each, its normal and abnormal action, its sanity and insanity, its relations to virtue intelligence, energy and happiness? How can the educator avail himself of each so as to bring forth only melody and harmony? And then, the Will. What is that mysterious agent or essence of agency? Is it self-determined or determined from without? How can it be rightly stimulated, repressed, governed and taught to govern itself? The conscience, what this? Why was it given to us? How far and how can it be educated? Is it a sure or an erring guide? In what sense is it the Vicegerent of God? How can it be secured in its rightful authority? When dethroned, how can it be restored to its proper seat and sceptre? What constitute the agents of education, and what is the sphere, office, responsibility of each—of the pupil himself, of the parent, the school teacher, the School Committee, the clergyman, the community? How far must all education be essentially self-education? How various and extensive are educational influences? What are the best institutions for education, and what methods are most in harmony with its great principles? &c., &c.

Normal Schools should include, as its second great department, the other consideration of the principles and methods of instruction. But the question may arise with reference to what branches of learning or departments of teaching? With reference to all certainly that belong to the Common School. And these include the elements of most branches of learning. Arithmetic contains the elements of Mathematics, Geography, of the Natural Sciences; and Reading and Grammar of Language and Literature. It is familiar to teachers that the great difficulty in instruction lies in teaching the elements. There is the sharpest test of didactic philosophy and skill. The elements well taught, the further work of the teacher, as far as modes of instruction are concerned, is comparatively easy. Hence it will be practically found that the principles and methods of Common School instruction will substantially cover nearly the whole ground of the principles and methods of instruction in general. He who can teach scientifically and adroitly a primary school, may be trusted, if his literary attainments are sufficient, in any department of instruction up to the University.

The importance of raising the standard of admission to Normal schools was considered next by Prof. CROSBY.

On the question whether the higher branches shall be introduced into our Normal Schools further than liberal and truly scientific preparation for the work of Common School instruction is required, there must be a larger corps of teachers in the Normal Schools, and more complete support than they now have. If they are not introduced there will be, as there have been, the following consequences. Those who have been professionally educated for the work of teaching, who have made it a study, a science, will, for the most part, be confined to what are regarded as the lower, or as only medium positions in the work; while the higher places, the most influential and the most lucrative, will be chiefly occupied by those who, however well educated in other respects, have never made the science of teaching a distinct subject of study, who may have never given an hour to serious thought upon the principles of education, nay, who perhaps even scout the idea that any professional training is needed by the teacher. The evils of such a state of things I need not attempt to describe.

So far as young men are concerned there are two methods, which ought, perhaps, both to be attempted; the first, the extension of the courses of higher study in our Normal School; the second, the introduction of a thorough and efficient course of didactic, theoretical and practical, into our college curriculum. So far as young women are concerned, we seem to be shut up to the first of these methods; and, while I would have the Normal Schools for them devoted not less, but more than they now are, to the cause of primary education, deem it of vital importance (the expression does not exaggerate my conviction) that there should be in connection with these schools, scientific and literary advantages for our talented, studious and enterprising young ladies, akin to those which have been provided for their brothers, often at woman's expense, in the numerous colleges of our country.

We pass to our fifth and last inquiry, "What should be the influence of the American Normal School upon the character of its pupils?" I have left its greatest work to be mentioned last. For the question, after all, is not, Where has the teacher been educated? What has he studied? What does he know? but, What is he? Or, pardon me if my own special relations, and my own views of the distinctive office of each sex in the elevation of humanity, incline me to change the pronoun, What is she? What is her spirit? Her love for the work; her love for those committed to her charge; her ideal of excellence for herself and for her pupils?

The greater part of the day was spent in discussing the points suggested in the address, in which Dr. Emerson, of Boston; Dr. McJilton, of Baltimore; Prof. Hart, of Philadelphia; J. W. Dickinson, of Massachusetts; Prof. Phelps, Principal of the New-Jersey State Normal School; Prof. Hammil, of New-Jersey; Mr. Wickersham, of Pennsylvania; Gen. H. K. Oliver, of Massachusetts; Mr. Northrup, the Secretary of the Association, and Mr. Bigelow, of the Normal School at Framingham, Mass., participated.

During the day the Convention received an invitation, delivered in person, from the Hon. RICHARD S. FIELD, to visit Princeton on Friday, and dine with him, and also to visit the College and the battle ground. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

A Mad Bull in the Streets.

SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED.

We frequently have to chronicle accidents which arise from the practice of driving cattle through the streets of the City in the day time; and they will continue to occur so long as drovers are allowed the privilege. Is it any wonder the poor brutes become confused and maddened at the sudden transition from their quiet grazing grounds to sights and sounds which are, of course, entirely novel? A series of casualties were caused about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon by a furious bull which was being conveyed to the slaughter-house of Mr. CHAS. CORNELL, in Forsyth-street, near Stanton. The animal, perfectly rabid, broke from his drivers, and started at an ungovernable rate of speed down Forsyth-street into Broome, through Broome to Elm, down Elm to Walker, and thence to Centre-street, causing a general consternation and stampede wherever he approached. A large and motley crowd of men and boys followed the brute, and by their yells and outcries increased his fright and desperation. In his mad course all that impeded his progress was attacked, whether it were animate or inanimate in its nature. The first who fell victims to the animal's fury were Mr. PATRICK FOLEY and his infant child, of No. 94 Baxter-street, who were walking on the sidewalk, unsuspecting the misfortune which overtook them. Both were picked up, bruised and insensible, and taken to a drug-store for treatment. A small boy residing in the Eighth Ward, whose name could not be learned, was also knocked down and trampled upon. Next the stoop of house No. 121 Walker-street attracted the attention of the bull, and his horns soon made chips of the pine plank which composed it. The tailor's shop of Mr. JOHN PARMELEE, corner of Walker and Centre-street, afterwards received a visit from the unwelcome brute, who made the occupants tremble with fright. The glass door of JOHN LYNCH's store, corner of Centre and Canal, was also shattered, and the persons within were greatly terrified. An unfortunate negro boy in Centre-street, was next gored by the brute, and escaped with the loss of his eye. The driver from whom he had escaped by this time had reached the scene of the animal's freaks, and, seizing the rope which was still attached to his horns, attempted to take a turn with it around an awning-post. This check, although but momentary, increased the animal's rage—he pawed and snorted and bellowed and tossed his head in his exertions to free himself, and in an instant the stout rope snapped like a thread, jamming the driver's right thumb and stripping the flesh from the bone. The police then fired eight balls from their revolvers into the brute, the pain of the wounds having no other effect seemingly than to add to his fury, to which he gave vent in terrific bellowing. A second attempt to secure the animal to the awning-post resulted successfully, but the driver in accomplishing it received a severe blow in the back from the bull's horns. A long, sharp knife in the hands of the man, however, finished the animal's mad career—a lunge, a quick jerk of the instrument across the bull's throat, and he fell, his head half severed from his neck, and the steaming hot blood splashing on the cobble stones. Of course the crowd that gathered was too favorable an opportunity for the pickpockets to leave unimproved, and four persons complained to the police that they had been robbed. Mr. JACOB LEWIS, of No. 116 Centre-street, had his gold watch and chain, besides $41 in money, taken from his pocket. Officers JOURDEN and WOODBRIDGE, of the Sixth Precinct, afterwards arrested JOHN MCCARTY and CHARLES MACH, upon whom the property was found. They were taken before Alderman SMITH, who committed them to answer a charge of grand larceny.

Obituary.

The Hon. A. H. HANSCOM, a prominent politician of Michigan, and Speaker of the Assembly of that State in 1847, died at Marquette, Lake Superior, on the 4th of August, of hemorrhage of the lungs.

A patent has recently been issued for an improvement in Locomotive Engines. It is the magnetizing of the driving wheels, thereby causing seventy-five per cent. additional adhesion to the iron track; thus enabling a light engine of seventeen tons weight, to perform the work of a heavy engine of thirty tons.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington:

DECISIONS BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

The Secretary of the Treasury, on appeal, has decided that under the Tariff of 1857, lappings composed of worsted and flax are liable to a duty of 19 per centum; drop black used as paint to 15 per centum, and caraway seeds free.

Parties designing to send articles of small bulk, but of great value, to the United States, seem to be under the impression that for greater security they can properly forward them through the mail to the consignment of the Collectors of Customs. This has led to the issue of instructions that such consignments are not sanctioned by law, as the officers of the Customs are expressly prohibited from being engaged in the business of importation. Should cases occur after this warning, it will become the duty of the Department to adopt such measures as the law may warrant to put an end to the practice.

Later from Porto Cabello.

A REVOLUTIONARY FORCE PREPARING TO ATTACK THE CITY.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The bark *Dallett* has arrived here with Porto Cabello dates of the 1st inst. Gen. FALCON, at the head of 500 revolutionists, had landed a few miles below Porto Cabello, and, being joined by Gen. GUZMAN, was preparing to attack the city. He had prepared a plan of attack to enter the city, but it had been foiled by the arrest of his accomplice in the city. FALCON was enabled to make the landing he did through the complicity of some of the Government officials. None of the Government's vessels interfered until the landing was effected. Porto Cabello was defended by 200 Government troops and six pieces of artillery.

The *Evening Bulletin* has the following particulars:

"The two main streets of the city are protected by six pieces of artillery, and in case the Revolutionary party should succeed it will be after some hard fighting.

The newspapers are full of details in reference to the revolution, from which it appears that the Government, not feeling strong enough to maintain its position at all points, has been inclining to accede in one or two points to the demands of the Revolutionary party.

A letter dated Porto Cabello, July 30, says: "Our situation has grown worse and worse daily. Through complicity of some of the chiefs here, Gen. FALCON has been allowed to land at the port of the 'Palito,' only four or five leagues from this port, where no vessels can go in without being plainly seen from the city and fort."

The Government vessels never started out to prevent his landing until after he was safe ashore. One of FALCON's vessels was taken, the other was broken to pieces.

Since landing FALCON has had free communication with his friends in Porto Cabello. A plan for his entrance had been fixed, but the arrest of some of his accomplices prevented the treachery from being carried out.

We are blockaded by land; our intercourse with the interior cut off; the inner part of the city entrenched; business almost entirely stopped. The telegraph to Valencia and Caraccas is cut away. The Government in Caraccas is worthless and wavering as ever, leaving us to our own defence and fortune.

We are without security here for our lives and property, without any prospect of getting over this overwhelming situation, and are menaced now with an attack upon our city by a much stronger force and better organized faction than formerly, with less force on our side than previously, from desertions and disaffection. So we are constantly, by night and by day, on the alarm."

The Ontario Elevator Burnt.

PALLADIUM, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 17.

A fire was discovered about 3½ o'clock this morning in the steam elevator in this place, owned by FRED. T. COMMERFORD. The flames were first seen at the north end water front. The immense building was entirely consumed, with the exception of the engine depôt. The warehouse is said to have contained 150,000 bushels of wheat and corn. The loss is estimated at $150,000, which is doubtless insured mostly in New-York Companies. The Canadian schooner *Mary*, which was discharging her cargo of wheat last evening, was lying at the warehouse and was badly burned. The fire extended no further.

Riotous Proceedings at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

A lad named DONAHUE was shot last night during the riotous proceedings of the American political clubs. He received flesh wounds in the arm and head, but they are not considered fatal.

Ascension of Wise, the Aeronaut.

LAFAYETTE, Ia., Wednesday, Aug. 17.

WISE, the aeronaut, ascended from here at two o'clock this afternoon for his destination in the East. The wind was very light at the time.

Non-Arrival of the Asia.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, Aug. 17—11 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Asia*, now about due, with Liverpool dates of the 6th inst. Wind light and blowing from the east. Weather clear.

The Weather in the Vicinity of Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

The thermometer was down to 40° in some towns in the vicinity last night, and white frost has been observed this morning.

Another Murder in South Brooklyn.

A MAN KILLS HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW.

At a little past 10 o'clock last night Officer JOHNSTON, of Third Precinct Police, arrested a printer named ROBERT TOFLIS, at his residence corner of Atlantic and Willow streets, on a charge of having killed his mother-in-law, Mrs. ELIZABETH CRAWFORD. The facts, as near as they could be gathered at the late hour at which the affair transpired, are as follows:

The deceased, it appears, resided with her daughter and son-in-law, the prisoner, in the tenement house known as "Squire's Building," on Atlantic, corner of Willow-street. At a little before 10 o'clock last night, some of the occupants of the building heard screeches and cries for help coming from the apartment occupied by TOFLIS. Several of the inmates went to ascertain the cause of the disturbance, when they had additional evidence that some crime had been committed in the fact that the accused was very anxious to keep everybody out, and failing, it is said, to lock the door, in his anxiety to screen the scene within he directed a child to bring him a hammer and nails to enable him to fasten the door. By this time all the inmates of the house were aroused to a knowledge of the fact that something had happened, and all were eager to have the mystery solved. At this juncture, the assistance of a policeman was sought, and the first one found was Officer JOHNSTON, of the Third Precinct. He promptly entered the premises, and the suspicions of the neighbors were fully confirmed; for there lay on the floor in one of the rooms occupied by TOFLIS the dead body of his mother-in-law, Mrs. ELIZABETH CRAWFORD. The Deputy-Coroner was soon on the spot, and a cursory examination of the body and the attendant circumstances, satisfied all present that a murder had been committed, and accordingly, TOFLIS was committed to the cells in the Third Precinct station-house, where he will remain until the Coroner investigates the case to-day.

The accused, when arrested, denied all knowledge as to how his mother-in-law came to her death. Upon examination of the body of deceased a wound was found on the forehead, just above the nose, as if made by some blunt instrument like a hatchet, where the skull is supposed to be fractured. Another wound was found on the left breast. No further examination was made last night.

It is stated that the deceased and TOFLIS lived anything but happily together, they had frequent quarrels which sometimes ended in blows. It was stated by some of the neighbors that they had a regular fight yesterday afternoon, and the deceased getting the worst of it, went to the City Hall for the purpose of getting a warrant against her son-in-law for assault and battery. As it was so late in the day it is probable that she did not get what she sought and returned, and doubtless the disturbance was again renewed.

The only witness to the transaction was a daughter of the accused, only 10 ten years old. Her lips were sealed last night, and the bars of a prison had no terrors for her. Mrs. TOFLIS and her four children were all taken to the station-house, and detained as witnesses.

No cause as yet is known for the killing, except the quarrel between the accused and deceased. The accused, though a man in the habit at times of drinking freely, was not, when arrested, at all under the influence of liquor. He is a native of Scotland, but has worked many years in the Brooklyn offices, where he is well known. He is about 48 years old.

Coroner HOGAN will hold an inquest to-day, when

corps. It is in no state to do anything at present." What, one may ask, would have been the condition of Count CLAM'S corps had Count GYULAI condescended to forego his dinner? In 1848 Venice was lost to Austria because the General in command loved his supper too much. In 1859 a province is lost for a dinner. Count GYULAI retired in disgrace, but to wipe away the reproach that he was a General of parade, and that he had never seen a shot fired, he refused the Banship of Croatia and returned to his regiment, willing to serve as Colonel, since he could no longer be accepted as Commander-in-Chief. How few old soldiers would have had the courage to do this! At first his misfortune hung heavily upon him, but it was remarked that after the battle of Solferino his spirits revived. A shrewd observer said, after that battle, that it was remarkable how much of the GYULAI incubus still weighed upon the Austrian army. The Count, however, consoled himself with the thought that HESS had done no better.

THE DEFEAT AT SOLFERINO.

The retrospect of Solerino must be very irritating to all who feel interest in the military fame of Austria. It is needless to dwell on the well-known fact that the Austrian army was forced into action in positions most disadvantageous to them. That fact has been explained and commented on. It has been shown how difficult it was to defend a series of heights like those of Solferino, which, lying at an angle oblique to the front of the attacking force, were easily assailable on both flanks. But other causes besides these combined to produce a catastrophe. At Magenta the incapacity of the Commander-in-Chief produced its natural consequence—defeat. At Solferino, where there was no Commander-in-Chief, and where each General did pretty much what he pleased, too many of the leaders proved themselves the worthy emulators of GYULAI. It was peculiarly unfortunate that among all the corps of the Austrian army that of Count CLAM should have been chosen to hold the position in which most energy and decision were required. CLAM'S corps had never recovered the shock it received at Magenta. It supported but feebly the efforts of the Fifth Corps. The weakness which it evinced, and the confusion into which it fell, at the most critical part of the day's operations, proved that Count CLAM was not the right man in the right place. A General, however brave he may be in the field, cannot be said to possess the necessary qualities of command unless he possesses in addition coolness, decision and keen observation. A General who does not know where his reserves are placed incurs blame of no ordinary kind. Such, unfortunately, was the case with Count CLAM. When his corps yielded and fell back, the reserve of six batteries (36 guns) might, if forthcoming, have retrieved the disaster. But when that reserve was wanted it was not to be found. Precious time was lost in searching for it, and Solferino was already in the hands of the French when the discovery was made that the reserve lay at Volta, four or five miles from the spot where it ought to have been. It was enough to raise a smile on the countenance even of an Austrian, to hear a Colonel say, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, as he rode over the hill of Madonna delle Piave, that he was going for the artillery reserve of the First Corps, at Volta.

This, however, was not all. Gen. ZEDWITZ, with six regiments of cavalry and six batteries of artillery (about 15,000 men [and 36 guns,) unaccountably remained Goito, and paralyzed by his absence all the efforts of the divisions forming the Austrian left. The Generals of the Third, Ninth and Eleventh corps were waiting all day for ZEDWITZ. Inferior to the French in artillery, they longed for the moment when the heavy cavalry and artillery should appear and restore the equilibrium of the battle. But they waited in vain. No cavalry, no artillery, came on. LICHTENSTEIN, too, with his 25 000 men, where was he all this time? Why had he not come up? While the battle raged many a glance was turned towards the quarter whence he was expected, but he came not. Like ZEDWITZ, he never moved. It is very small consolation to the Austrians to know that CLAM, LICHTENSTEIN and ZEDWITZ shared the fate of GYULAI. Their removal from the army could not repair the losses caused by their incapacity or neglect.

The French said of the Austrian army, "The cavalry is superb, the artillery is admirable, the infantry are children." The children fought Solferino, and fought it alone, for the superb cavalry and admirable artillery were not there. What a comment this on standing armies! For years Austria has sacrificed her treasure and lavished her attention on this cavalry and artillery. It was of little moment whether the country were well or ill governed. "It is true," an Austrian might have said, "we have a bad Administration, hard taxation, a hateful police; but, on the other hand, we have a splendid army, cavalry unsurpassed, and artillery famous all the world over." The time comes when this army, maintained at countless cost, is to prove that it is worth the sacrifices made in its favor; and behold, when it is wanted, the unrivaled artillery and cavalry are away, no one knows where!

s is this melancholy result only due to the fact that commands have been intrusted to incompetent hands, or is it possible that other insults are committed which cannot be excused? One example alone will prove that the experience of years has not preserved the Austrians from gross military errors. When the battery of the Ninth Corps opened fire on the plain of Medole, they were so quickly mauled by the superior number of the French guns that it was found necessary to withdraw them. In order to do this with effect, MENSDORF'S cavalry was ordered out into the plain, and the hostile fire was then divided with so much success that the batteries were limbered up with smaller loss than might have been expected. But military men very properly inquire whether heavy dragoons were not organized for a different purpose than that of drawing off an enemy's fire from artillery? The veriest tyro understands how troops may be moved under cover of artillery, but what shall we say of artillery moved out of fire under cover of cavalry? Had Count MENSDORF been near the enemy, there would have been some sense in ordering him out into the plain; but it was really too bad to send him into a plain covered by hostile balls, fired from a distance of 3,000 yards, and out of range of any guns such as cavalry divisions generally take with them. One can fancy the rage of the officer in command of the battery that first accompanied MENSDORF, when, in five minutes after he entered the plain of Medole, five of his guns were dismounted, at a distance which rendered any attempt on his part to fire perfectly useless. A second battery took the place of the first one. In less than a minute, three of the guns were dismounted. The officer in command asked permission to dash forward, regardless of all odds, and fire a volley at close quarters. Count MENSDORF refused, thinking, doubtless, that if three guns could be dismounted in a minute at 3,000 yards, the remainder would be disposed of long before they could have got into range. Finally, the cavalry division retired without coming in contact with the enemy. With regard to the purpose with which its movement was undertaken, that certainly was effected. But this purpose was not worth the cost. To save one set of batteries, an other set was sacrificed, and, in addition, a vast number of men, and not less than 500 horses. It was here that the superiority of the rifled cannon over ordinary artillery was finally and decisively proved. The horizontal fire on the plains of Medole dismounted guns more than 3,000 yards off. At Solferino the practice was by no means so successful, and the French, firing from the heights against heights, did not aim well. The rifled guns may be said, however, to have rendered invaluable service. If a military man were to be asked what ground he would choose in Italy for the evolutions of cavalry, he would at once pitch upon the plain of Medole as combining all the advantages that could be desired. The Austrians had the best opportunity of using that plain. Their cavalry was not forthcoming in sufficient numbers to neutralize the effects of the enemy's artillery; but even had they been in force on that plain it is doubtful whether they would have done much, unless they had been fortunate enough to turn the French right.

It is not alone the rifled cannon that has changed the conditions upon which modern armies must now fight—the use of rifled arms of every description must alter the old system of manœuvering in the field. Austria, with its fondness for old-established rules, has not realized this as the French have done. An Austrian soldier returning from the field at Solferino remarked that the French fired much quicker than their opponents. Numbers of them, he said, fire from the hip without taking aim. This is true. The French, instead of a simple line of skirmishers in advance of their columns, had a double line, the rearmost of which fired over those in advance of them. Thus it was that the ground in the rear of the Austrian front was alive with projectiles, which, although propelled without aim, did not fail to annoy severely the regimental reserves. It was this system of firing at high elevation which rendered the Rocca-hill at Cavriana untenable by the Emperor of Austria and his staff long before the French were in close proximity to the spot. It was this system of firing which made the Austrian soldiers remark that they preferred fighting in the foremost rank to standing in regimental reserve.

THE CONDITION OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

Other curious facts may be mentioned as illustrating the condition of the Austrian army. It has been said, and is quite true, that there are no field hospitals in the Austrian army. This is a part of a system upon which much may be said upon one side or the other. The Austrians never carry tents in Italy. They say that field hospitals for the sick and tents for the healthy are not required, because Italy is so thickly studded with villages that shelter can always be obtained for the troops, and the system of transport is so perfect that the sick can always be carried to hospitals in large towns. Unfortunately, the hospitals of large cities like Verona and Mantua, though vast and airy, are not capable of containing one-quarter of the sufferers in such an engagement as Solferino; and after every ward in Verona had been filled it was found necessary to send off the majority of the wounded to Vicenza, Venice and Innsbruck. How many men perished of exposure to heat and fatigue consequent upon traveling under guidance it is almost impossible to say, but this and the absence of a sufficient number of medical men caused the loss of many soldiers whose state was not such as to render it impossible to cure them. Again, the perfection of the Austrian transport is not an unmixed benefit. It encumbers the roads and prevents rapid motion. This was seriously felt at Solferino, where the transport trains impeded the movements of the columns. The small-arm ammunition also, being in carts, was not so easily supplied to the men in battle as it ought to have been. It may give some insight into the condition of a country through which an Austrian army of 150,000 men moves to say that were the whole of it marching upon one road the head of the column would be 120 miles from the rearmost file. It is calculated that, independently of the cavalry and artillery, the transport train of the Austrian army in Italy employed 100,000 horses.

Finally, as to the condition of the Austrian soldier going into battle. There is no doubt that an ill-fed army does not fight so well as one which freely partakes of food. Now, the Austrian army is an ill-fed army. The rations of a soldier in Italy consisted of one-half pound of beef and a proportionate quantity of bread. Neither wine, nor spirits, nor coffee, are part of the ordinary fare. If the Austrian soldier wants more than his ration he buys it. This is a fruitful source of disorder. On a march the soldier falls out of his rank to buy cheese or bacon. He must run to resume his place, and he eats in the ranks. He is obliged so to satisfy his appetite and quench his thirst because the regulation is that he shall cook but once a-day. In time of peace the meal is cooked and served at a regular hour. In time of war, on a march, for instance, the cooking takes place in the evening, after the bivouac is prepared. The meal having been eaten, the soldier lies down, and is not entitled to another for twenty-four hours. The result of this at Solferino has already been mentioned. The soldiers ate their dinner on the evening of the 23d, and were not entitled to another until the evening of the 24th. In the meanwhile a battle was to be fought on an empty stomach. Much was said of the hardships endured by English soldiers in the Crimea because their coffee was not roasted and ground for them. The Austrian army get no coffee at all, and receive no rations of spirits or wine. "It is shameful," said Count RECHBERG (a civilian) at Verona, "that the Commissariat should not feed the army better." "The Commissariat is not to blame," was the reply; "it is the system. For 40 years and more the army has been so fed, and it is only now you discover that the ration is insufficient." The result of this discourse was that additional rations were served out to the troops, which is very like beginning to train a horse after he has lost a race.

This generosity as to rations was only visible, however, after the signature of the armistice of Villafranca, for previous to the suspension of arms there was every reason to fear that the supply of food to the army would be diminished rather than increased. It is a remarkable example, indeed, of the improvidence of the Austrians that their supplies were failing at every moment when provisions were becoming most necessary. Their improvidence had been equally great in another direction. In their anxiety to strengthen Pavia and Piacenza, they took a vast number of guns out of Verona to arm the walls of those cities. When they retired those guns were blown up, or sunk in canals and rivers. Verona remained imperfectly armed; but, as it was not anticipated that the war would be so unsuccessful as to make a siege of Verona imminent, this unreadiness was not a subject of much anxiety. For the same reason the victualing department of the fortresses had been neglected. The disaster of Solferino brought these omissions into serious notice. To defend Verona without guns or provisions was impossible. Those who have attentively read the history of the siege of Sebastopol know that the Russians constantly renewed the ordnance of their works from the inexhaustible supplies of their arsenal. At Verona, on the 25th of June, 150 guns were still wanting to complete the defences, and as for reserves in the arsenal, there were none. Again, with respect to food, if the French had commenced the siege at once it was a certainty that the supply then at hand would not last six weeks. It is not extraordinary, under these circumstances, that the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH should have desired an armistice. It has been said that the first overtures for a suspension of arms came from LOUIS NAPOLEON, but this is a mistake. The Emperor of Austria asked for and obtained the armistice, which was for him an absolute necessity. Why the armistic was granted by France is not so well known. The armistice caused no surprise in the Austrian army, except in so far as its duration is concerned. The signature of the peace did create surprise and indignation, but it may be assumed with certainty that FRANCIS JOSEPH would not have accepted it had he not felt that it was the best thing he could hope for under the circumstances. The reasons which swayed his decision were partly military, but mainly political, and these last it is not the purpose of the present statement to touch upon.

INGRATITUDE OF ITALY TO FRANCE.

COMPLAINT OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

From the Paris Constitutionnel (M. Cromier de Cassagnac.)

Much has been said about the ingratitude of Italy. It would be too sad to believe in it, but it may not be useless to show that it has neither cause nor pretext.

As long as the war lasted, the feeling of benefits received and the joy at deliverance escaped in noisy outbursts from the Italian hearts, and marked the march of our armies. The conclusion of peace has suddenly stifled their cries, frozen their souls, killed their hopes or illusions; and, at the first blush, Italy delivered has not much differed from Italy oppressed.

Since then, common sense and justice resuming their rights, the position of Italy made by the devotion of France has been better appreciated.

Nevertheless, all Italians do not exactly understand what that position is, and what it has cost. Instead of surrounding the name and the person of the Emperor NAPOLEON with unbounded gratitude, they seem to forget a little what his personal efforts have been for the Italian cause; the nature and the number of the obstacles which impeded him, and which he alone in the world had the resolution to meet and the power to overcome.

Let us enumerate these obstacles, immense at the outset: Everywhere profound aversion to war, in France as well as in the rest of Europe; little confidence in the wisdom of Italy; difficulty in separating the cause of nationality from the cause of revolution; general fears of a demagogical outbreak.

These obstacles, still present to the memory of all men, and which have been encountered and surmounted by the sole will of the Emperor, let us consider them once more, that the grandeur of the attempt may, if necessary, elucidate the enormity of ingratitude.

II.

To give reasonable satisfaction to Italy, was evidently to stifle a central hot-bed of agitation, and to work towards the pacification of Europe; but to give reasonable satisfaction to Italy it was necessary to establish her nationality, and to accept, to deliver her from foreign domination, the chances of an obstinate struggle with one of the first military Powers of Europe.

That plan, vast doubtless, but in itself most sensible, presented itself suddenly before the public mind, so natural was it. Nevertheless, when it stood forth clearly abroad, how was it received by public opinion in Europe and in France?

By a profound and universal explosion of discontent and objections.

Those same English, German and Spanish journals which now find that the Emperor has done very little for Italy by tearing up the treaties of 1815, which enchained it, were then of the opinion that one could not dream of depriving Austria of one inch of ground in Lombardy without thereby upsetting the balance of power in Europe, and without immediately provoking all interested States to come to her defence.

III.

In France the apprehensions were general and public; in Europe the threats were scarcely disguised.

Without speaking of the mistrust inspired by the Italian character,—by their disunion, their apathy and recent attempts,—justly aroused in France, there was nevertheless real and deep sympathy for the cause of Italy. But honest men did not look upon the possible results as on a level with sure chances. Repugnance was felt to risk reëstablished order, security, public prosperity, perhaps the future, in a national attempt, doubtless, but the result of which, achieved by the power of one nation, had to be consolidated by the energy and wisdom of another.

In Europe the same repugnance, the same objections were evinced, with less delicacy of expression.

Germany threw out menaces; Prussia was not reassuring; the English Government spoke out loudly for Austria.

Italy herself, with the exception of Piedmont and some patriots in the duchies, remained silent; Rome was anxious and complained.

Nevertheless, Austria, resolute and prepared for war, had already invaded Piedmont; Piacenza, Parma, Ferrara, and Ancona were in the power of the Imperial troops. Every day the news was expected at Paris of the entrance of the Austrians into Turin; and Germany threatened an attack on the Rhine if a French army crossed the Alps.

Such is, it is known, a faithful picture of the difficulties and perils attached to the deliverance of Italy. Never, surely, were there greater or more pressing ones; and yet, did they stop or intimidate the liberator? No.

IV.

In a few days the Emperor triumphs over all internal difficulties, calls back, rallies round him public opinion by his superior common sense, his straightforwardness, and his services; then, certain of the support of France, he braves the discontent of Europe, and in a campaign of two months he delivers Piedmont, the whole of Central Italy, and all Lombardy.

The effort was heroic, annihilating, decisive; and the armies of Austria, brought from the banks of the Sesia to the banks of the Adige, sheltered themselves behind the guns of their formidable fortresses.

Once there, what was to be done?

It became necessary to obtain and secure the result which was the object of the war—namely, to deliver Italy from the Austrian rule; to establish that not one inch of the territory of the peninsula should be anything but Italian, whatever might be the conditions in detail of the National Confederation about to be established.

That was the object of the expedition, the price of the sacrifices and of the blood of France. It ought to be achieved, let us repeat it; but ought it absolutely to imply the burden of a war to the knife if the more essential part could be obtained by a moderate peace?

V.

The Emperor of Austria, moved at last by the dangers threatening general order, and by the wishes of Europe, suppressing the sentiments natural to the head of a military Government, still supported by a powerful army, and making concessions one-quarter of which would have prevented war two months earlier, cedes Lombardy, recognizes the complete independence of Italian nationality, admits a Confederation of all the States of the Peninsula, which Venice will join as Italian territory, as Luxembourg joined the German Confederation—that is to say, remaining the property of the Emperor of Austria, but not of the Austrian Empire.

Austria retains, it is true, Mantua, Verona, Peschiera and Legnano; but independently of her paramount influence in Italy she gives up the fortresses of Piacenza, Brescello, Pizzighettone, Rocca d'Anfo, Ferrara and Ancona, and all that portion of the Venetian territory, which extended toward Volta, on the right bank of the Mincio, and which formed part of Venetia.

Doubtless, in not separating Venice completely and absolutely from the House of Hapsburg, the Emperor has not done all that he wished to do for Italy; but, as a French sovereign, he has done all that he was allowed to do.

Have men clearly put the question to themselves, what the difference would have cost?

It would have cost long sieges, new battles, new loans, an immediate war on the Rhine, disturbances in Central Italy, insurrections in Hungary and elsewhere, which it would have been necessary to tolerate, perhaps to encourage; in a word, it would have cost the abandonment of the principles of order and the adoption of the principles of revolution—of agitation for the present and an abyss for the future, without speaking of a possible return of good fortune.

Compared to such dangers, what a determined and successful war might have procured for Venice sinks into insignificance. And will Italy refuse this sacrifice to the Emperor and to France, who have made such great sacrifices for her?

VI.

The Emperor, who had the modesty recently to explain the motives of his conduct in Italy, has said that he has done all he could do without compromising the destinies of France.

We, citizens, we have the right, and it is our duty to say respectfully, but to say that the Emperor has fully fulfilled his promise. The confidence of the country compels him; and it is because he has a great power that he ought to show moderation.

Henceforth Italian nationality exists, if the Italians are clever and wise enough to turn to account the advantages which the peace secures to them.

If the consequences of the peace of Villafranca receive the development which may be expected from it, and which, we hope, will be attained, Italy will only form one confederate country, of which Venice will form part; Piedmont will dominate by her influence, and will form a State of 8 000,000 of souls; the Pope, having already promised important reforms, secularizing his Government, and granting liberal reforms in the Provinces, will give the example of serious and practical reforms which, emanating from so high a quarter, cannot fail to have fruitful results.

This is what Italy will be indebted for to the Emperor NAPOLEON, who has known how to conciliate the interests of Italy with the duties of France and the peace of the world. In the eyes of Europe the benefit is immense, and Italy will not lessen it by overlooking it.

Italy understands, we are convinced of it, that she is really free. If she does not understand it, so much the worse for her!

Let her ponder well upon it. If the powerful hand which for a moment was extended to her should be withdrawn, neither the fine speeches in the English Parliament, nor partial insurrections, nor sterile sympathies from the Liberal Party in Europe, would prevent Austria from once more dominating over Italy, and then it would be—from Turin to Messina.

THE ENGLISH PRESS IN DEFENCE OF THE ITALIANS.

There is a cessation in Italy of that vigorous enthusiasm which kept up continual plaudits so long as the French kept up their succession of victories, and the *Constitutionnel* immediately cries, "It would be too painful to believe that Italy is ungrateful." The French ear had become accustomed to sounds of thankfulness and sounds of joy, to transports of delight, and to the extravagant intoxication of recovered freedom. Peace has been made, and a "horrid sound of silence" comes over the scene. The French Press complains that immediately the conflict ceased the Italian gratitude seemed spent. The peace of Villafranca has stopped their cries of joy, has frozen up all their flowing sympathies, has crushed their hopes, and dissipated their illusions. "Italy delivered," say the disappointed benefactors, "differs little in mood from Italy oppressed." Yet M. DE CASSAGNAC is ready to prove that all has been done for Italy which an Emperor of the French ought to have risked and incurred for that country. So much the worse for her if she does not know that she is substantially, and to every useful purpose, free. So much the worse for her if she withdraws her gratitude because France has not indulged her to the full fruition of all her hopes, and has passed before the sacrifices which the complete enfranchisement of Italy would have demanded. To have obtained Venice and the Quadrangle would have cost long sieges and new battles, an immediate war upon the Rhine, conflicts in Central Italy, insurrection in Hungary, and a change in policy which would involve the abandonment of the cause of order and the advocacy of that of revolution throughout Europe. There was no duty which impelled France to such sacrifices for such a result. Her gift of freedom, such as it is, is a free gift. VICTOR EMANUEL has not the prerogative of imposing as he may list new labors on the Hercules of France.

There would be much reason in these remonstrances if we could admit the assumptions on which they are based. But we do not think those Italians for whom anything has been done are ungrateful for what the French have effected for them. The French army cannot expect the Venetians to be grateful to them for having sealed their fate irrevocably by cutting them off from the rest of Italy, and closing the iron hand of Austria upon them. France has up to this time earned no gratitude from Tuscans or Modenese. But Lombardy, which has obtained what it desired, is exulting and thankful. Milan, with the exception of a few wary lovers of their money-bags, who are calculating the future cost of freedom, is gay and demonstrative; and Sardinia is ready to do almost anything to show their gratitude—even, perhaps, to that strong proof which the diplomatic agent of the Emperor of the French is now demanding. We see no proofs, or even symptoms, of Italian ingratitude. GARIBALDI, who seems to be the WASHINGTON of this great struggle for freedom, is not wanting in almost passionate acknowledgment of the services which the Emperor has rendered to his country. While he refuses to submit the cause of Italy to the arbitrament of diplomatists, and while he remains in arms to obtain for Central Italy what has been achieved for Lombardy, he exhorts his countrymen never "to forget the gratitude they owe to NAPOLEON and to the heroic French nation, whose valiant sons still lie, for the cause of Italy, wounded and mutilated on the bed of suffering." These are not the words of coldness or ingratitude, nor is it acknowledgment grudgingly given. The fact is, not that Italy is ungrateful for the past, but that she is uncertain as to the future. Accustomed to read her destinies in the commands of foreigners, she waits, hushed in suspense, to hear what gloss the Treaty of Zurich will publish upon the text of the Convention of Villafranca. She is not ungrateful for the gift bestowed upon her, but she is full of fear lest that which she has just acquired should be taken from her by force. The result of the French interference has been much greater than the French themselves reckon when they count up their claims of gratitude from Italy. Montebello, and Magenta, and Solferino have not only purged Lombardy of the Austrian rule, but they have freed all the rest of Italy from the immediate pressure of the Austrian power. In the present attitude of the recently belligerent Powers it would be obviously impossible for Austria alone to march an army into Italy to put down any insurrection, or to put up any expelled friend of Austria. The conditions which the Austrian and the Priest party throughout Italy and throughout Europe have always declared to be the conditions of anarchy, have come to be the actual conditions of Italy. The will of the Italian people has been now for a considerable period the only source of action. They have feared no foreign force; they have been stronger than any domestic oppression. Everywhere throughout the Peninsula the instruments of tyranny have broken in the hands of the tyrants. The Pope's mercenaries were permitted even to sack cities and to butcher the innocent inhabitants, and they were not destroyed; but they will be restrained from repeating the offence. The Swiss troops of the King of Naples were slaughtered, not by the people, but by the Prince who hired them. The Grand Dukes of the Italian Duchies went forth in peace with all who chose to follow them. There is no force, except the French, throughout the Italian Peninsula which could control or interrupt a great popular insurrection. If the Italians were what Italians have been thought to be all the cities of that fair country ought at this moment to be echoing revolutionary cries and flowing with blood. The Papal authorities, the Austrian partisans, and all the priests ought, if what we have been so assiduously told were true, to be at this moment under the sentences of revolutionary tribunals. There was much to remember. Bitter oppression had left a rankling wound in many a heart, and it would not have fairly caused surprise if some excesses had marked this new period of exemption from the threat or presence of an armed force. The fair ground of surprise, however, is in that which has really happened. MAZZINI'S name has never been heard throughout the whole of this contest. When the hope of a reasonable freedom dawned, all the grotesque goblins of the darkness seem to have flitted away. We have heard nothing of the Red Republicans, with their secret conclaves and their secret ——. No Republic, "one and indivisible," has started into a spasmodic existence. Every proceeding has been as reasonable, as orderly, and as little influenced by extravagance and enthusiasm as if it had been directed by an English church-warden, and modeled upon the proceedings of an English parish vestry. Private property and personal security were never better guarded than they are at the present moment, when all Central Italy is relieved from the presence of those foreign armies which have been so long maintained there under the pretext of preserving "order," preventing "anarchy," and repressing the mischievous instincts of the people. The people have been disappointed by the terms of the Peace, and they are now alarmed lest they shall have to fight a hopeless fight against invaders whom they had hoped to be able to welcome as deliverers. But they have not committed a single act of violence. So far as they have yet gone, they have shown a marvellous aptitude for managing their own affairs, and a wonderful power of abstaining from those crimes of revenge to which the Italian race has always been supposed particularly prone. Their conduct has been exemplary even beyond the power of calumny to question it, for doubt not that if there had been one questionable act, one instance of severity capable of a double version, we should have heard of it. The old Priest party and the Austrocrati would, if they could have found any credible materials, have filled all Europe with their outcries.

There facts should weigh with NAPOLEON III. He has worked hard to earn Italian gratitude; he now has the opportunity of reviving Italian confidence at the cheap rate of doing nothing. Venetia is gone. Austria has in the fortresses retained her power of future re-conquest. These things cannot be helped. Italy must be content to work out her nationality with this thorn in her flesh. All that Europe now asks for her is that France and Austria shall let her alone. She is behaving admirably. The cause of "order" loses nothing in the hands of her popular Assemblies. LOUIS NAPOLEON'S old "principle"—the sovereignty of the people—is working far better than in its ordinary development among non Anglo-Saxon races. If he would do a wise and magnanimous thing he will instruct M. DE BOURQUENEY to accept this *status quo*—to leave the Italians to themselves, so far as that article in the Treaty of Villafranca which gives Venetia to Austria will permit. If he desire their gratitude, they will be more grateful to him for letting them work out their own liberation than even for liberating them. All nationalities are jealous of interference; all nationalities hate the foreigner when he appears among them in power; and they hate him almost as much when he helps as when he oppresses.

GARIBALDI AND HIS SERVICES IN THE WAR.

Correspondence of the London Times.

TURIN, Sunday, July 31, 1859.

Of all the various persons who have figured conspicuously in the recent war, not one seems to have laid so strong a hold upon the sympathy and interest of the public as Gen. GARIBALDI. It often happens that the exploits and adventures of a partisan chief exercise with the majority a romantic attraction exceeding that possessed by the movements of armies and the more important events of a campaign. GARIBALDI'S dashing conduct in former wars, and his whole adventurous career, were already well known to the world; and when, at the head of a small body of fresh and indifferently armed levies, he dashed into Northern Lombardy, proceeding the Franco-Piedmontese, and when he might at any moment have found himself in presence of thrice his number of Austrian troops, it was natural that many eyes should be turned towards him with anxious interest. People expected, from day to day, to hear of his being cut off and surrounded, and his corps annihilated or compelled to surrender; or, at best, being compelled to seek refuge on neutral territory. It was due partly to his skill and knowledge of the country, and to the sympathy and aid of the inhabitants, but in great measure, also, to Austrian blundering and undue contempt of the foe, that he avoided all such misfortunes, and that, with the exception of the affair at Castenedolo, in which his band was worsted, he seems invariably to have had more or less the advantage. Even at Castenedolo, however, where a portion of his corps was led into an ambuscade, his own daring and military qualities were conspicuous. At the head of a small number of men, volunteers for a service which he had announced to them as desperate, he made a most fierce and determined charge, and lost four-fifths of his followers, but secured the retreat of his main body. For him the war may be said to have but just begun when it prematurely ended. He had not got anything like the force which it is presumable he in a short time would have acquired. The eccentric and mysterious nature of his operations rendered it exceedingly difficult to get trustworthy accounts of them, and was naturally favorable to exaggeration, and to imaginative and fantastical statements. My belief is that he never, at any time in this war, had more than about 4 000 men under his orders, and seldom so many. True that, after his entrance into Lombardy, one heard a great deal of the numbers of recruits that inscribed their names at Milan and elsewhere, but a very small proportion of these ever joined; and at the close of the short campaign he was at the head of 1,800 men. Since then his numbers are said to have been again somewhat augmented, either by volunteers, who believe that he will still find work for his sword in Central Italy, or by *patriots du lendemain*, who demand to be led to the field now that the fight is over. Judging from a recent official return, showing that he had five officers killed and 14 wounded (including Col. TURR, who accompanied him as an amateur) during the campaign, his losses were not very severe, but this is certainly not to be attributed to any want of forwardness on his part, but rather to the skill of his dispositions and to the promptitude with which, on on more than one occasion, he Austrians retreo before him. Without in the least detracting from his military services and achievements in 1859, it may be remarked that it is less to these than to the nigh personal qualities he has exhibited that he owes the great prestige that now attaches to his name. His bearing and conduct in recent events have been marked by much dignity, modesty, and moderation. He formerly passed for a Republican; latterly his adherence to VICTOR EMANUEL has been proclaimed; it is, perhaps, just to say of him, that at all times his political views and predilections have been subordinate to one great object—the liberty and happiness of Italy. That he cannot be accused of selfish or ambitious views is, I believe, almost universally acknowledged. His simple, earnest, dignified character shows itself in his brief and rare proclamations. He is essentially a man of action, not of words. I lately sent you one of his laconic, pithy orders of the day, and now subjoin another that has since been made public:

"Italians of the Centre,—A few months ago we said to the Lombards—'Your brethren of all the provinces have sworn to conquer or to die with you;' and the Austrians know whether we have kept our word. To-morrow we will say to you what we then said to the Lombards; and the noble cause of our country will find us ranged on the battle-field, willing as we were in the past period, and with the imposing aspect of men who have done and will do their duty.

Returned to your houses, and amid the embraces of your beloved ones, do not forget the gratitude we owe to NAPOLEON and to the heroic French nation, whose valiant sons still lie, for the cause of Italy, wounded and mutilated on the bed of suffering.

Above all, do not forget that, whatever may be the intentions of European diplomacy with respect to our destinies, we ought never to detach ourselves from the sacred programme—'Italy and VICTOR EMANUEL.'

GARIBALDI.

LOVERE, (Val Cavonica,) July 23, 1859."

An order of the day is probably the most proper form in which, under present circumstances, GARIBALDI can express himself, but the above reads more like a proclamation to Italy, an announcement that, although France and Austria have concluded peace, the war is not yet over, and that GARIBALDI still keeps his arms in readiness, and holds himself prepared to strike in for the cause of Italian independence.

STATE OF NAPLES.

The following letter has been received from Naples, dated the 26th of July:

"The King went yesterday in great state to the metropolitan church of St. Januarius. Troops were placed as early as 9 o'clock in line from the Royal Palace to the Cathedral. At 10½ the King, Queen, and Princess of the Royal family left their apartments. They descended the grand staircase, lately constructed of the finest marble, richly sculptured. Their Majesties were preceded by two chamberlains and ten pages, carrying wax candles lighted. The Royal Body Guard lined the staircase, and all the persons attached to the Court followed. At 5 800 as the King crossed the gate of the Palace a salute of 21 guns was fired from the five forts of the capital, as well as by all the ships of war in the harbor, including a British ship of the line and a corvette, and an American frigate. The *cortège* set out in the following order: Four trumpeters of the Hussars of the Guard; four platoons of the Body Guard on foot; four viddettes of the Body Guard on horseback; a carriage, with the majordomos of the week; another with the gentlemen on duty; another with the gentlemen of the Chamber on duty; another with the Royal Equerry; one with the great dignitaries of the Court—these were each drawn by six horses. Then came four Chasseurs of the Body Guard on horseback; six Heralds at Arms; and then the Royal carriage, drawn by eight horses, near which walked at each side five pages with lighted torches, flanked at the right hand by the Commander of the Body Guard and an Equerry, and on the left by the Lieutenant of the Body Guard and an Equerry. After the royal carriage followed the aides-de-camp of his Majesty on horseback, and a squadron of the body guard. Then came two viddettes of the Hussars of the Guard; then a carriage, in which were seated Counts TRANI and CASENTA; and another with Counts GISORTI and BARI, the King's brothers, and one with the Count and Countess D'AQUILA. Each of these carriages was preceded by two Hussars of the Guard *en vidette*, and flanked by an officer of the body Guard, and followed by a picket of Hussars. After the Princes' carriages followed three other carriages, in which were seated the Ladies of Honor of the Queen and the Gentlemen of Honor of the Count and Countess D'AQUILA. When the *cortège* reached the convent of the Oratorians, which is near the Cathedral, the King and Queen alighted from their carriage, and were received by the Syndic and the entire municipal body of the city of Naples. Thence their Majesties, followed by the entire Court, were conducted under a canopy, held by the Syndic and chief municipal officers, to the Cathedral, where they were received by the Dean and Chapter. Their Majesties knelt on cushions placed on a cloth of gold. The Cardinal Archbishop then advanced, and presented them a portion of the real cross, which they kissed. They then advanced to the grand altar, and took their places on a throne prepared for them. Seats had likewise been provided for the Princess and Princesses of the Royal Family and the royal suite. After the mass, which was celebrated by the Cardinal Archbishop, a *Te Deum* was chanted, followed by the benediction, and the King, Queen, and the entire Court proceeded to the treasury of St. Januarius, where the head and the vessel containing the blood of the saint were exposed. Their Majesties commanded their grand majordomo to make a rich offering to the saint, and the *cortège* returned to the Royal Palace in the same order as that in which it had proceeded to the Cathedral. During the elevation of the host, and while the benediction was being given, all the forts and all the ships of war in the harbor fired a salute of 21 guns. The Count of Syracuse and the Count TRAPANI, the King's uncles, did not attend the ceremony—the first on account of severe indisposition, and the second in consequence of the death of one of his children the same morning. The City of Naples was illuminated for two nights, and, although the streets were crowded to excess, no accident occurred. More than 1,000 private carriages attended to convey the company to the Queen's Drawing-room. The Court afterwards visited the Theatre of San Carlo, which was splendidly illuminated. In consequence of the crops of corn having failed throughout the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, the Government has permitted the importation of wheat, oats, barley, and Indian corn, free of duty. This measure is universally approved. On the night of the 23d several Italian tricolored flags were placed on the promenade of the Villa Reale, and another on the bridge of the Chiaja. The latter was still floating on the morning of the 24th, when a Captain of the Guard, who was passing about 5 o'clock, pulled it down, trampled it under foot, and tore it to pieces. The perpetrators of this attempt to excite an insurrection have not been discovered."

Accident to Roger, the great French Tenor.

ROGER, the favorite French tenor, has met with a sad mis ortune. Since the time when his voice broke, while singing on the stage, he has purchased a chateau near Paris, where he recovered both his health and voice, again appeared at the opera, but immediately after each performance would repair to his rural home. Every morning he would go hunting in his park. The events of one unfortunate morning are thus recorded by a correspondent of *Le Nord*, who was visiting at the house of the great tenor:

"It was last Wednesday that the great blow fell upon this house. We were waiting for the company to join us at dinner, when BOSCHI MANO, her husband, the *feuilletoniste* of the *Constitutionnel*, and others. In the morning ROGER, equipped as usual, went out hunting. At the door he met one of his friends, M. LORDEREAU who was starting on an angling expedition. 'Leave your gun,' said he to ROGER, 'you are late this morning—it is now eight o'clock; take a line and come with me.' 'No,' answered ROGER; 'I shot a pheasant yesterday, and I must get another today.'

'As you please. Shall I go with you?'

'No. You don't understand anything about shooting, and would only be in the way.'

So they parted.

Five minutes after the angler, yet hardly a foot from the door, heard the sudden report of a gun, that at once attracted his attention. It was not the clear report of ROGER'S gun, but something muffled and close. Then a feeble cry was heard.

Soon ROGER returned, but in what a state! It was himself no longer; pale as a phantom, bloody, contorted by horrible suffering, sustaining by his left hand a frightful mass of broken bones and mangled flesh, which had once been his arm, and to which his right hand yet hung entire. He had hurried with all his power to his home, and weak as he was, appeared smiling, so as to render the shock less terrible to his friends. He exhibited for forty-eight hours the courage of twelve brave men.

A local doctor and the regular physician of the opera were summoned in all haste. The necessity and immediate urgency of amputation having been at once acknowledged, the unfortunate ROGER, without the least flinching, offered to the amputating instruments the member condemned to death. Chloroform, carefully administered, saved him much useless agony. His arm was amputated. 'Behold,' said he, gaily, (alluding to a well-known book by SAINTINE) 'Roger is Inutile!' Then recurring to his artistic life, which always occupied his first thoughts, he said: 'There will be yet, perhaps, a great, a beautiful creation, for me yet to embody—a creation certainly without precedent—a one-armed lyric character! Only how shall I henceforth be able to wash my hands or clean my nails?'

It was in this manner that he disguised his pain and grief; or better, by the affectionate terms with which he consoled his weeping wife. His friends were necessarily refused admission to his room, perfect repose being required for his safety, and they could only learn that he was doing as well as could be expected. He is since better, and, to be brief, he is not lost to the lyric world. A false arm—a miracle of art—will replace the lost and mutilated member.

After having been the first at the *Opera Comique* and the Grand Opera, ROGER had decide to devote himself henceforth to the Italian Opera. All had been arranged with M. CALZADO, and he would very soon have appeared on the stage where MARIO and TAMBERLIK had achieved their triumphs, and that appearance is only postponed."

Funeral of Yeh.

We omitted to mention, in the summary of Canton news, last mail, that YEH'S body arrived there on May 14

NEW BOOKS.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES—CONTAINING SKETCHES, PERSONAL, BIOGRAPHICAL AND POLITICAL, OF PROMINENT CANDIDATES FOR THE PRESIDENCY IN 1860. By D. W. BARTLETT. New-York: A. B. BURDICK. 1859.

The idea of making a *catalogue raisonné* of all the possible Presidents in the country is by no means a bad one, and Mr. BARTLETT has made up out of the materials at his hands a valuable guide for politicians for the next nine months. Considering how many men there are among us who devote themselves to politics as a business, and the allurements held out by the Presidency, it is rather surprising that the list of aspirants for what Mayor WOOD calls the "highest of earthly dominations," is not a much larger one. Mr. BARTLETT has been able to muster on his roll but twenty-one Presidential candidates—hardly half a candidate for each State in the Union. Mr. BUCHANAN is not included in the list; nor Gen. CASS. Mr. SEWARD heads the list—a position to which he is properly entitled, in a chronological arrangement; while Col FREMONT, who ought to have been placed second by virtue of his having been once honored with a nomination, is placed at the end. Next to Seward comes Douglas, then Chase, Bates, Dickinson Bell, Hale, A. H. Stephens, Banks, Jo. Lane, McLean, Wise, Hunter, Wilson, Davis, Orr, Botts, Hammond, Cobb, Breckinridge, Fremont. There is no partiality shown in the arrangement of the candidates, and we cannot discover that the author has any political predilection himself towards the candidates. It is worth while to see who and what these candidates are, what part of the country they come from, and what circumstances and conditions of life are most favorable to the production of statesmen calculated to gain the confidence and esteem of their fellow-citizens. Of these candidates, Vermont, New-York, Connecticut, Tennessee, Pennsylvania and North Carolina claim one each, Georgia three, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, Kentucky and South Carolina two, and Virginia four. The law furnishes sixteen of the candidates, the army two, and the workshop three; all but five had the advantages of a collegiate education, and of these five one was trained at West Point, and three picked up their education, "as pigeons peas," where they they could find it. So that if any one wishes to put himself in training for the Presidency, the safer plan would be to graduate at a college and then study law. We have had Presidents, and good ones, too, who did not pursue that course; but, out of college-bred lawyers, it seems, our candidates are chiefly selected.

Mr. BARTLETT gives some very interesting sketches of the personal appearance and habits of the candidates. Mr. SEWARD is remarkable for his perfect *nonchalance* and self-possession under trying circumstances:

"Who ever saw WILLIAM H. SEWARD excited? He is never to be provoked by friend or enemy, and is either devoid of all sensibility, or has a spirit which can triumph over, soar above the common infirmities of poor human nature. We have seen Mr. SEWARD on two very trying occasions. One, when Mr. HALE, his friend and sent-mate, thought it his duty to severely criticize his vote on the Army bill, (this was in the Winter of 1857–8,) and in which criticism he was very personal. Mr. SEWARD sat composedly in his seat during the painful review of his brother Senator, and rose to reply as pleasantly and as quietly as he ever did in his life.

On another occasion, when the Senate sat late in the night on the Cuban bill—last Spring—Mr. TOOMBS made a fierce, and we must say disgraceful attack upon Mr. SEWARD, calling him, among other names, "a tuppenny demagogue." During the entire harangue by the Georgian Senator, Mr. SEWARD twirled his spectacles, unconsciously, and in his reply was slow, freezingly cold, and never for a moment addressed or looked at Mr. TOOMBS. These facts show that Mr. SEWARD purposely refuses in public to allow himself to be angered by personalities or to offer there personalities. He guards constantly against the temptation to offend in this particular. He has often been accused by ardent Republicans of lacking courage, physical courage, and that he did not reply to the attacks of his Southern enemies with sufficient spirit. It is a mistake to ascribe this conduct of Mr. SEWARD to cowardice. It is the result of deliberate thought in him—and if it is mistaken policy, then of course it is to be set down as a blunder, not a vice.

When Mr. SEWARD speaks, he again disappoints the stranger. There is no manner, none of the acts of the orator are to be seen. He leans against the top of his chair, and in an easy, conversational manner talks to the Senate, all the time swinging his spectacles to and fro as if at the fireside."

"Mr. SEWARD is no orator as the wordis ordinarily understood. He has little or no animation, no address, no impressiveness. It is *the thoughts, the ideas* of his speeches, which make them so powerful, so widely popular. Almost any one of his speeches *reads* better than it delivers. Mr. SEWARD, long ago, must have lost all ambition to become merely an orator—if he ever at any time indulged in such an ambition. He speaks not to the few hundreds who can hear his voice, as he well knows; but to millions outside the walls of the Capitol. And so he studies his speeches, makes them truly great, and worth readlog by anybody and everybody, then commits them to memory, and recites them in the Senate, that they may go with the official stamp upon them to the millions of readers in the free States.

Mr. SEWARD has long been popular in Washington—personally, we mean—even among his political enemies. When he first came to Washington, it was with difficulty that he got a pew in one of the fashionable churches of the capital. Association with him was then thought to be contamination; but, long since, his hospitality, his high-mindedness, and his charitable nature, have won for him not only the respect, but the love of many of the citizens of Washington, and some at least of the citizens of the far Southern States."

DOUGLAS.

"Mr. DOUGLAS is a man of very short stature, but of large body, and a frame and constitution capable of great endurance. He lives in Washington half the year, where he has a handsome residence, and the other half in Illinois among his constituents, where he has a country mansion. The mother of Mr. DOUGLAS, who was so faithful to him and whom he has never ceased to love and reverence, still lives, and has witnessed his rise from the cabinet maker's shop to the senatorial chair."

CHASE.

"In his personal appearance, Mr. CHASE is somewhat imposing, for he is tall, of large proportions, with a large head and face, a fine port, dignified bearing, and an eye of quick intelligence. Through his entire career, whether at the bar, in Congress, or in the gubernatorial chair, Mr. CHASE has never for an instant compromised the integrity or dignity of his character.

One of the finest of his Senatorial speeches was made Feb. 3, 1854, in reply to a severe attack of Mr. DOUGLAS upon himself and two or three other gentlemen, who had issued an address to the people upon the Kansas-Nebraska act."

HALE.

"In person, Senator HALE is burly, bluff-looking, with a clear eye, and a hearty grasp of the hand for his friends. His colloquial powers are of a splendid order, and he is a rare humorist, genial, sunshiny, and kindly. He laughs with the foibles and shortcomings of the world—not at them; and his laugh is pure and silvery. Married in early life to Miss LUCY H. LAMBERT, of Berwick, Me., (a lady who combines rare attainments of mind, beauties of character, and personal charms, he has ever found his highest happiness in his own domestic circle, which is now graced by two accomplished daughters, just budding into womanhood.

Mr. HALE has long been a favorite in the Senate with men of all parties. Whenever it is known beforehand that he is going to speak—no matter what the subject may be—he is sure to gather a crowded audience. He is one of the most popular men in the country, for his satire has never a spice of cruelty in it. His jolly humor, everlasting good nature, and natural love of fair play, make him friends wherever he is, no matter if he be among his bitterest Southern enemies."

STEPHENS.

"When Mr. STEPHENS rises to speak there is a sort of electric communication among the audience, as if something was about to be uttered that was worth listening to. The loungers take their seats and the talkers become silent, thus paying an involuntary compliment to Mr. STEPHENS' talents and high claims as a gentleman. At first his voice is scarcely distinguishable, but in a few moments you are surprised at its volume, and you are soon convinced that his lungs are in perfect order; and as his ideas flow, you are not surprised at the rapt attention he commands. His style of speaking is singularly polished, but he conceals his art, and appears, to the superficial observer, to be eloquent by inspiration."

BANKS.

"Few men in the country have, in these latter days of politics, been so successful, even when circumstances are untoward, as Gov. BANKS. He is known by the people as a lucky man. He succeeds in whatever he undertakes. He has risen from an obscure young man to be Speaker of the National House of Representatives, and Governor of one of the first States of the Union. What may not such a man expect if he be ambitious?

Mr. BANKS was born in Waltham, Mass., Jan. 30, 1816, where he received a common school education. At a very early age he was placed to work in a cotton-mill, in his native town, as a common hand. His father was an overseer in the same mill. Here he remained for some time, but not liking the business left the mill, and learned the trade of machinist. While thus engaged, a strolling theatrical company passed through Waltham, and young BANKS was so much taken with their acting, that he learned to perform several parts himself. He succeded so well that a tempting offer was made to him to follow the fortunes of the company. He was sufficiently wise to refuse the offer. There can be no doubt that to this dramatic corps Mr. BANKS owes much of his after success. They taught him much of that gracefulness which, to this day, distinguishes him as an orator and a presiding officer.

BANKS now joined a village lyceum and made himself a ready speaker—then delivered temperance speeches, and at last drifted into politics as a Democrat. He edited a village paper in Waltham, a Democratic paper, and Mr. POLK gave him an office in the Boston Custom-house. In attending political meetings Mr. BANKS often acted as presiding officer, and it was soon discovered that he possessed a remarkable talent for such a post. In 1849 Mr. BANKS was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and put himself down in the list of members as a "machinist." The very next year he turned to the law—in 1851 was chosen speaker of the State Legislature, and was a prominent advocate of the coalition between the Democrats and Free Soilers. This was his first step out of the Democratic Party towards Republicanism. The next year he was reelected Speaker, and in the Autumn was elected to Congress. While in Congress during his first term, he voted against the Kansas-Nebraska bill, though he was one of those Democrats who *voted to take the bill up*, a movement which insured its final success.

In 1854 Mr. BANKS was taken up by the Americans and Republicans, and sent again to Congress, where, after a memorable *two months'* contest, yet fresh in the reader's memory, he was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. No man has ever surpassed, if one has ever equalled him, as a Speaker of that turbulent body, and he left the post with the highest honors. He was reflected to Congress, but, after taking his seat and remaining a month at Washington, he resigned it to assume the Governorship of Massachusetts, to which office the people of the State had elected him by a tremendous majority.

He was reelected in the Fall of 1858 by a heavy majority, and at this time fills the Governor's chair. This, in a few words, is Gov. BANKS' political career. As a politician, he has shown himself shrewd, as a presiding officer prompt, graceful, and commanding, and as an administrator, a governor, he has proved himself to be a man of rare genius. This, in fact, is Governor BANK'S *forte*. He has a genius *for governing men*—that most rare of all gifts. He cannot be said to have made a political blunder in his life, speaking after the fashion of political men."

JO LANE.

"In his personal appearance Mr. LANE is dignified and commanding. He is uniformly good natured and his intimate friends assert that in his judgments of men and political parties he is very fair. He is tall, with a fine forehead, greyish hair, and florid complexion. As a speaker, we have remarked, he is not distinguished, though he is perfectly at his ease while delivering a speech in Congress."

COL. ORR.

"In his personal appearance Col. ORR is not, perhaps, prepossessing: though his great, black eye and fine open face show the force and power of his intellect. He is large in person, and not particularly graceful in his actions or appearance. He has a certain dignity, however, which enforces attention if he is the orator of the occasion, and obedience if he is the presiding officer."

But it is not in personal sketches that Mr. BARTLETT excels; his object appears to be to give as nearly and as concisely as possible, the leading political characteristics of his subjects, and to show their present relations to the existing political parties; and, doing this, he has succeeded very well.

LIFE AND LIBERTY IN AMERICA: OR, SKETCHES OF A TOUR IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA IN 1857–8. By CHARLES MACKAY, LL. D., F. S. A. New York: HARPER & BROS. 1859.

Mr. MACKAY is a very amiable gentleman, and we do not use the adjective in the sense in which he states that it is used in this country as an equivalent for stupid. "He came to this country, as he informs us in his preface, neither to carp, to sneer, nor to caricature, but with an honest love of liberty, and a sincere desire to judge for himself, and to tell the truth, as to the results of the great experiment of self-government," &c., &c. We do not question the sincerity of Mr MACKAY'S desire to tell the truth, to judge for himself, and so forth; but for a traveler to tell the truth requires something more than a sincere desire; he must have a quick eye, a sharp ear, and be able to distinguish the veracities which he encounters from the nightmares of his prejudices; he must possess the faculty of making a distinction between the things he has learned by hearsay and the things which present themselves for his observation. But these qualifications Mr. MACKAY does not appear to have been endowed with. His intentions were, no doubt, good, and there is nothing to complain of in his misrepresentations, as they were manifestly the result of an incapacity to see things as they were, or to describe them accurately. Mr. MACKAY landed in New-York in the latter part of October, and proceeded at once to the St. Nicholas Hotel, where he must have lodged several weeks, and he must have had abundant opportunities for seeing Broadway, as he appears to have devoted a good deal of time to that famous thoroughfare, for he attempts to make a special description of its beauties and characteristics.

"Bond Street is," says Mr. MACKAY, "no more to be compared to Broadway for beauty, extent, life, bustle, and wealth, than a dingy old farthing of the reign of GEORGE III, to a bright new sovereign of the days of Queen VICTORIA. There is no street in London that can be declared superior, or even equal, all things considered, to Broadway. It is a street *sui generis*, combining in itself the characteristics of the Boulevard des Italiens at Paris, and of Cheapside or Fleet Street in London, with here and there a dash of Whitechapel or the Minories, and here and there a dash of Liverpool and Dublin. It is longer, more crowded, and fuller of fine buildings than the Boulevard des Italiens; it is as bustling as Cheapside; and, more than all, it has a sky above it as bright as the sky of Venice. Its aspect is thoroughly Parisian. Were it not for the old familiar name of Smith, Jones, and Brown, over the doors of the stores and warehouses, and the English placards and advertisements that everywhere meet the eye, the stranger might fancy himself under the maximized Government and iron grip of NAPOLEON III., instead of being under that of the minimized and mild Government of an American Republic—a Government so infinitesimally light in its weight, and carried on by persons so little known, that strangers in this, the 'Empire State,' as it is called, and even the citizens themselves, are scarcely more cognizant of the name of the Governor than a Londoner is of the name of the High-Sheriff of Flintshire or of the Lord-Lieutenant of Merioneth."

He must, of course, have seen Broadway, or how could he write in this glowing manner of its gorgeousness and beauty. After two or three more pages of exuberant praise of our great street, he says: "Enough for the present on the street architecture of Broadway. A few words on its physical and moral aspects, are necessary to complete the picture. *On each side of the street are rows of American elm, with here and there a willow or a mountain ash.*" It is difficult to understand how Mr. MACKAY could have made so great a mistake. There is nothing like a row of trees in the whole extent of the street; there is not a mountain ash on it, and but a few straggling trees in the upper part of it. But a mistake of this kind is of very little importance, except as indicating the unreliability of the author when he attempts to make a local description. In his chapter on American slang, he falls into a good many mistakes, which an intelligent journalist ought not to have been liable to.

First of all, he says, I cite a few words that have lost in America their original English meaning.

To exercise means to agitate, vex, or trouble. Thus it is said of a senator in Congress that he is *exercised* by the great question he is about to bring forward, or that Mr. —— was much *exercised* by an attack upon him in a newspaper.

Bright means "clever." A clever man, or a man of talent, would in America be called a "bright" man.

Clever means "amiable and courteous." A "clever" captain is one who is friendly, attentive and polite to his passengers. Among the recommendations sometimes advertised in the Mississippi and Ohio steamboats is that the captain and clerk are the "cleverest" on the line, and for this reason agreeable to the ladies.

Amiable means "stupid." A member of the House of Representatives, and a most worthy man, was highly offended at hearing his friend called "amiable" by an Englishman. He thought the phrase implied a reproach or a sneer, and declared that the word "amiable" was synonymous with what in English slang is called "spoonoy." "You may call a woman 'amiable,'" said he, "but not a man."

Skinflint, which in England signifies "over-sensitive," in America means "stingy and parsimonious."

Smart means "sharp." A smart man is one who would do a dishonest act in business if he could manage to keep on the safe side and avoid the law.

Among the pure Americanisms may be cited the following:

To honeyfugle, to gloze, flatter, bamboozle, or "take in."

High falutin or *high verlooten* signifies high-flown, exaggerated, and bombastic in speech or writing.

To loaf, to idle or dawdle.

A loafer, a dawdler or idler.

Splurge, a display, an outburst of expenditure, such as to create a sensation among the by-standers or witnesses.

To make a splurge may be rendered by the common English vulgarism, "to cut a dash."

To care in, to give way, to collapse.

To stump, to address public meetings in the open air—a phrase derived from the fact that popular orators in most circumstances often stand on stumps of trees, as the most available platforms.

To stump a State, to go on a tour of political agitation through a State.

Platform, the recognized principles and creed of a political party. This phrase is of English origin, and is to be found in the political tracts and in the sermons of the days of CROMWELL.

Buncombe or *Bunkum*. A diffuse and angry orator having made a somewhat irrational and very unnecessary speech in the House of Representatives at Washington, where nobody thought it worth while to contradict him, was afterward asked by a friend, who met him in Pennsylvania-avenue, why he had made such a display. "I was not speaking to the House," he replied; "I was speaking to Buncombe"—a county or district by the majority of whose votes he had been elected. Hence Buncombe or Bunkum has become a phrase in America, and, to some extent, in England also, to express that extra parliamentary oratory which appeals to the passions or prejudices of the outside people, or sections of the people, and not to the reason and sound sense of a deliberative assembly.

To romose, to decamp or vanish.

Pile, a fortune.

To make a pile, to make a fortune.

Stranger, a dandy or "swell."

A muss, a slight quarrel or disturbance.

A cuss, a curse—applied to a person.

A mean cuss, a cursedly mean person.

Mug, sham, false, pretended.

Bim—Hit him *bim* in the eye—i. e., right in the eye.

Realize—Realizing. It is a favorite pulpit phrase to say that a person has a "realizing sense of the goodness of God."

Depôt, a railway station.

Fizzle, a slight quarrel or controversy.

A stampede, a rush, a multitudinous exit.

Soedologer, a knock-down blow. There is a species of fish-hook of this name.

To overslaugh, a word apparently derived from the German or old English, like onslaught, and signifying to strike over.

Rocks, money—a Californian phrase.

To squirm, to wriggle like a worm.

To tote, to carry.

To tote the plunder, a slang phrase for "carry the luggage."

To wilt, to wither.

Wilted, withered.

Go-a-headative, progressive, "fast."

A dough-face, a man easily moved to change his opinion; a person to be wrought upon and modeled to any particular shape, like a piece of dough.

Boss, a master; "a boss barber," "a boss butcher," are common expressions.

Shyster, a blackguard.

Cracker, a biscuit.

Nut aneil, a nut-cracker.

Among other Americanisms that strike the attention of a stranger, though doubtless they would not be noticed by a native-born American of the highest culture and refinement, simply from the fact of the familiarity, are such mispronunciations as "hen" for "been," "air" for "are," and "was" for "were;" "ant-*eye*-slavery" for "anti-slavery," "Eye-taly" for "Italy," "Eye-talian" for "Italian," "dye-plomatic" for "diplomatic," and invariably "*my*self" for the more subdued mode in which we in the "old country" pronounce these two egotistical syllables. "Engine" is generally "en-*gine*," though "machine" retains the English pronunciation.

Among the phrases which Mr. MACKAY puts in to the mouths of Americans is that of "British er," for an Englishman, which we are sure he never could have heard in any part of the Union He had seen the word in the books of other English travelers in America, and imagined he heard it here. But it is an English invention; it is never used in any part of the country, and Mr. MACKAY thought no doubt he had heard it, because other travelers had accused us of using it.

In his chapter on "American Literature, Art and Science," Mr. MACKAY is much more complimentary than we could have expected him to be: indeed, there are few of our writers who would venture to express so favorable an opinion as the following:

"For the last quarter of a century the United States have produced as many eminent poets, historians, philosophers, and essayists as Great Britain herself. In every department of literature Americans have entered the lists of Fame, and competed for the prizes, and no one can say that they have competed in vain, or failed to pay back to England a portion of the delight and instruction which our modern as well as our ancient literature, like a beneficent fountain on the wayside, has afforded to all who chose to drink of her gushing waters. In their poetry, which was formerly but little more than a faint echo of the poetry of the old land, the Americans have imbued themselves with the color and with the spirit of their own clime, and, in growing more national, have become more original."

It is hard to find fault with so well meaning a visitor as Mr. MACKAY, or to criticize a book which has so little in it to provoke resentment or stimulate curiosity. Englishmen have a chronic incapacity to write sensibly on American affairs; they will perversely imagine that we are different from what we are, and then quarrel with us for disappointing their expectations. If DICKENS, in the full flush of his genius made a failure in attempting to describe us, what could be expected of Mr. MACKAY? The great fault of his book is its hopeless dullness: in the dead level of its weary heaviness, we are disposed to believe that it surpasses all other books on America that have been written or published since BASIL HALL'S weary platitudes astonished and disgusted the American public thirty years ago.

A FIRST LESSON IN NATURAL HISTORY. By ACTAEA. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co. 1859.

This little volume of eighty-two pages is evidently the production of a lady, who has learned her facts from observation below high-water mark, and had her conclusions verified by consultation with AGASSIZ. In a style calculated to interest children, she details the habits of three classes of radiate animals—the Polypo, (sea-anemones and corals;) the Medusæ (jelly-fishes;) and the Echinoderous, (star-fishes, sea-urchins and sea-cucumbers.) She does her work pleasantly, and, we hope, will be tempted to give another lesson at an early day.

Books Received.

FORTY-FOUR YEARS OF THE LIFE OF A HUNTER; Being Reminiscences of MESHACH BROWNING, A Maryland Hunter; roughly written down by Himself. Illustrated. Philadelphia: LIPPINCOTT & Co. 1859.

THIRTY YEARS IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS; OR, THE ADVENTURES OF SIR JOHN BOWRING. New-York: H. DAYTON. 1859.

THE NATIONAL ORATOR; A SELECTION OF PIECES FOR THE USE OF YOUNG STUDENTS IN SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES. By CHARLES NORTHEND. New-York: A. S. BARNES & Co. 1859.

C. JULIUS CÆSAR'S COMMENTARIES ON THE GALLIC WAR, ELUCIDATED BY ENGLISH NOTES, CRITICAL AND EXPLANATORY. By N. C. BROOKS, A. M. New-York: A. S. BARNES & Co. 1859.

RECREATIONS OF A SOUTHERN BARRISTER, WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY THE Rev. T. G. JONES. Philadelphia: LIPPINCOTT & Co. 1859.

GERMANY; By Mme. the Baroness DE STAEL-HOLSTEIN. With Notes and Appendices by O. W. WIGHT, A. M.; 2 Vols. New-York: DERBY & JACKSON. 1859.

A POPULAR TREATISE ON GEMS, IN REFERENCE TO THEIR SCIENTIFIC VALUE; A GUIDE FOR THE TEACHER OF THE NATURAL SCIENCES, THE LAPIDARY, JEWELLER AND AMATEUR. By Dr. L. C. FREUDENBERG. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1859.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 17, 1859.

There is little falling off in the number of cattle received, which keeps up to nearly a thousand head above the weekly average last year. The light weights which greatly diminishes the aggregate amount of dressed meat, together with a better demand this year, renders it possible to sell this continued large influx of cattle at some price, and the yards are pretty well cleared out to-night.... The arrivals of cows are reported at about the same figures as for several weeks past. Purchases have been rather more free during the week and prices a shade better, but the supply is still beyond the wants of the market .... The receipts of veal calves is unusually large for this season of the year, and the sales of the largest and fattest have been rather quicker; ordinary qualities the same as last week.... Sheep and lambs are very abundant, but many of them sent forward are only in fair feeding condition, and several sales have been made to farmers for this purpose. Owing to the scarcity of right good lambs they are worth a little more than last week. Common grades scarcely sell as well. There is a considerable supply still in the yards, of ordinary quality.... Swine are brought in faster than wanted as the demand is dull, and prices rather declining.... The following table, carefully compiled from our notes gathered at all the City yards, including also the cattle received and retailed at Bergen, show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 16.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week.....	4,598	201	710	16,113	4,431
Previous week...	4,721	218	607	12,592	5,010
Same wk last, yr	3,330	165	563	13,721	7,722
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,143
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,676

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 26,653. Total number received the previous week, 23,148,; an increase of 2,905.

Of the 4,598 fresh bullocks, 3,612 were yarded at Forty fourth-street. The balance were distributed: 630 sold at Bergen; 66 at BROWNING'S, and 41 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street; and 49 at CHAMBERLIN'S on Robinson-street. Of the 3,612 bullocks at the Forty-fourth-street yards the present week, so far as we could ascertain from the owners or salesmen, and from the yard-book, there came from Illinois, 1,134; from Kentucky, 316; from New-York State, 635; from Ohio 761; from Canada, 39; from Indiana, 191; from Michigan, 119; from Pennsylvania, 42; from Missouri, 371; and reported from Kansas, 14. Illinois supplied very nearly half of all the cattle received at Forty-fourth street, We do not understand how fourteen cattle should come from Kansas, and judge this is a mistake, as there is a far better demand westward from that territory.... The 3,612 cattle yarded at Forty fourth-street came into market by the following routes: By the Hudson River Railroad, 1,740; by Erie Railroad, 699; by Hudson River Boats, 600; by Camden and Amboy Railroad, 306; and by the Harlem Railroad, 67.

THE CATTLE MARKET TO-DAY.

Tuesday and Wednesday were all that could be desired for cattle market, so far as the weather was concerned. The sales of Tuesday were not large, and were mainly of the better class, of which there was an evident scarcity. For these 10½c. and. In some cases, even more was paid. When it was found, this morning, that the numbers of this one market footed up 3,612 head against 3 311 of last week, holders manifested a little nervousness to get rid of their stock, and the market was tolerably brisk for a while at last week's rates for the few remaining good cattle, and a decline on the "dry bones," or, more properly speaking, a poorer class was offered, to-day, and consequently brought lower prices. While a few of the pick of some really good drovers, brought 10½c. to be weighed, and some sellers claim near 11c. on a bullock or two, it is certain that very good steers sold at 9c.@9½c., and for bones, with a little tough muscle, requiring fat from some other source to cook it in, 5c.@5½c. was all that was claimed, and enough too. Taking the average of the entire transaction, to-day and yesterday, as we have noted them down, the range of prices this week, and those of last week, set down for comparing, are about as follows:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle.....	None.	None.
Best quality offered.....	10½c.@10½c.	10c. @10½c.
Medium quality.....	9c. @ 9½c.	9c. @ 9½c.
Poor quality.....	7½c.@ 8½c.	7½c.@ 8½c.
Poorest quality.....	5c. 6½@ c.	5½c.@ 6½c.
General selling prices..	8c. @ 9½c.	8c. @10c.
Average of all sales..	8½c.@ —	8½c.@ —

Most of the cattle men complain that prices are ruinously low, but as compared with the corresponding week of last year, they are the same, and about high enough for a favorable comparison with fish, eggs, and vegetables, now abundant. They are also as high as the present price of mess beef would indicate. For good beef, 10c.@10½c. is a very fair price, and scallawags are dear at almost any price. We have seldom seen the cattle run poorer than to-day. .... There was no little excitement in the yards to-day over the failure of NATTER & KELLER, a Jewish firm, engaged in wholesale butchering, and reports of barefaced swindling were current. They bought largely one and two weeks ago, paying with checks dated ahead, and are reported to have put their cattle out of their hands as fast as possible. Their known liabilities to cattle men are some $14,000. A single cattle broker is a sufferer to the tune of $1,500, and others are losers of $200 to $1,000. As things now look, this is not a failure; the cattle were bought for cash, but a day or two asked, on some pretence. A legal investigation will bring out the facts.... Most of the cattle of to-day were in the hands of original owners, brokers choosing to rely upon their accustomed commission, rather than invest in such uncertain stock as live-stock proves to be of late.... The yards were just cleared to-night, leaving an open road.

We give below a few of the transactions as indicating the general state of the market:

T. C. EASTMAN sold 81 Ohio cattle for TAYLOR, MILLER & Co., 64 of which, fed by ATKINSON, and rated 7¼ cwt., brought 9½c. The balance ran out at 9c. Those fed by ATKINSON were nice, fat, killing steers.

R. BENEDICT, for J. DALBEY, 45 fair Missouri steers, of about 6½ cwt., at 8½c.

W. H. HARRIS sold CUNNINGHAM'S 96 Kentucky grade Durhams, at 8c.@10c. They were in pretty good flesh, and would dress say 700 weight.

J. H. WILLIAMS sold 42 cattle from Easton, Penn., on account of JAMES SCOTT, at 8c.@9c. They were light, thin 5½-cwt. steers. Also, 48 of JOEL DALBY'S Missouri stock, of 6½ cwt., at 8½c.@10c. And 51 very common Indiana grass cattle, of 6½ cwt., at 8c.

Among J. T. ALEXANDER'S droves of this week was a choice lot of 101 Illinois steers, the brand of which showed them to be his own feeding. They were in good demand by buyers of nice cattle about 10c. through. ARGENTINE & SNEDIKER took 8 of the nick at 10¾c, to be weighed. The drove were rated 8 cwt., and bore the palm in quality to-day, for a large well-fed lot.

ARRATT & BRO. sold 64 fair Michigan steers of 6 cwt., for DUNN & BRO., at 8c @9½c. Also, 47 Indiana cattle for MILLER & Co., at 9c.@10c., on 7 cwt. of good beef.

JAS. MURRAY sold on his own account 16 decent Indiana steers of 7 cwt., at 9c.@10c.

BEACH & BRAY sold sundry lots, among which were 34 light Indiana steers for MONTGOMERY, at 7½c.@9c., and 36 Indiana cattle for S. D. FISHER, at about the same rates on like quality. Also, 18 light State steers for J. BARBER, at 8c.@9c; and 17 thin Michigan steers for BAILEY, at 7c.@8c. In addition to these they sold several lots at Bergen Hill.

H. HURD bought 45 pretty good Ohio and Illinois steers of 7¾ cwt., on which he hoped to make more than the ordinary selling commission, but failed to come up to it by disposing of them on the best possible terms, viz.: 8c.@9½c., and 10c. for a few of the tops.

J. A. MERRITT worked off 113 Illinois steers for ALEXANDER & FITCH, at $62 each; or say 9½c. on near 6½ cwt. Commonish quality.

VALENTINE & MARTIN sold 112 common Illinois steers, of 6 cwt., at about $30 each. They belonged to J. B. HUNTER, and were reputed to be corn-fed, but one would not suppose it without being told of the fact.

T. BLOOMER sold a part of JOHN BRYANT'S drove, at 8½c.@9¾c. They were of medium flesh—Ohio steers; also, one pair of premium steers, fed by Col. FIELD, of North Salem, N. Y., for $240. They were fat and heavy, and probably brought near 11c. ₱ lb.

P. F. CAREY, for I. P. BUDLONG, 26 fair 6 cwt. steers, at 8c.

HUBBLE & PARSONS shipped 200 Missouri cattle from Kansas City on the 25th of July, which HARING & GURNEY were selling to-day. Mr. A. HILLHOUSE, of Ohio, who had been mining at Pike's Peak, and who found it didn't pay, and wanted to return, brought them in over the following routes, stopping and changing at the points named: They were shipped down the Missouri River 400 miles to Alton; thence by cars to Springfield, on the Great Western Railroad; and so on to Toledo, Lafayette and Dunkirk; then over the Erie Road to Campville and Port Jervis. They weighed about 12 cwt. when they started, and were rated 5 cwt. here, and rather thin fleshed at that. GURNEY was getting 5¾c. @8c. for them. 20 of the tailings sold at $20 each.

HEAD & SHERMAN, for McCOY, 88 common Missouri cattle, of 6¾ cwt. @7 cwt., at 7c.@9c.

WHITE & SON, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 52 Illinois steers, of just average quality, rated 6¾ cwt., at 8c.@10c., and 65 fallish Ohio cattle, for J. MCCONNELL, at the same prices.

MEAD & HOLCOMB sold 95 pretty decent Illinois stock for PACKER, at 7c.@9c., calling them about 6¾ cwt., and 74 Ohio steers, of ordinary quality, for DAVIDSON, at 7c.@8½c.

MILCH COWS.

The market has not been so largely overstocked during the past week, but there are more cows in the City than can be sold. There is a slight improvement in the demand, and a better prospect ahead, so cow-dealers hope. A very fair cow can now be had for $35@$40, with $50@$55 for fancy or extra animals. There is plenty of ordinary stock at $25@$30 each. Good cows are $10 per head lower than they were three months ago.

VEAL CALVES.

These are doing a little better during the cool weather. The receipts hold good, but more calves bring 7c. ₱ lb., live weight, now, than would command that last week. The general prices are 4½c.@6½c., with a few of the pick at 7c.

At BROWNING'S there were 200 to 300 stock calves brought in from Delaware County, New-York, 266 of which were bought by P. O. NEIL, who takes them to South Jersey to sell among the farmers. They were about 14 weeks old, and are worth in the neighborhood of $7 each.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The very large number of 16,113 live sheep and lambs has been received during the past week, notwithstanding which prices have been kept about as last week, or if anything a little better for good lambs. We noticed one lot of fat lambs, which would weigh about 65 lbs. live, offered at $3 50 each, or about 5¼c. ₱ lb. Dressed lamb can be bought in Washington Market at 8c. ₱ lb. by the carcass. ALLERTON'S receipts were 699, and not all sold. Market began pretty good this morning, but fell off by noon.

The receipts of stock at BROWNING'S for the past week has been very large, numbering 5,910, received from the following sources, and brought in by the below named stockmen, viz: from New-York, 3,320, of which 205 were by G. SURLS; 336 by R. MCGRAW; 110, W. HALL; 305, H. TODD; 87, A. M. CULVER; 20, Le Beu; 106, Dibble and Sherman; 44, Cause and Yager; 198, I. W. HICKS; 173, J. DAVIS; 85, Smith and Bamber; 86, J. LEEBER; 113, W. LANE; 109, J. BOLTON; 57, E. NILES; 378, O. HALLETT; 89, C. W. GRANTIER; 73, W. MCCEAVER; 238, P. KILLOER; 208, S. BARKER; 196, S. COOK; 100, A. M. TAYLOR; 4, S. White. From Ohio, 2 015, brought in, 167 by E. W. Haskins; 220, Baker and Turner; 203, T. Hossberry; 179, R. McGraw; 389, E. W. Gill; 549, Mager and Materwell; 30, I. W. Perry; 179, W. Hamilton; 101, J. Simmons. From Michigan, 124 by W. N. Bartlett; from New-Jersey, 101 by G. B. Holcomb; 110 A. Robbins, and 73 by Kent & Schomp. From Canada, 196 by R. McGraw.

There was a good supply on sale this morning, including some 700 which came in this morning, and will enter into the figures of next week. Stock mostly thin and poor. Lambs do better than Sheep.

R. H. HUMR reports sales of

175 sheep & lambs	$540	29	55 lambs.....	$148	37
89 sheep & lambs	270	25	20 lambs.....	75	00
172 sheep & lambs	567	49	23 lambs.....	704	00
202 sheep & lambs	744	99	100 lambs.....	317	25
110 lambs.....	364	37	120 lambs.....	350	00
Total.....	1,281			$4,068	01

Sales by THOS. C. LARKIN:

126 sheep & lambs	$386	49	152 sheep.....	$510	50
205 sheep & lambs	431	38	87 lambs.....	405	75
114 sheep & lambs	282	87	180 lambs.....	490	12
126 sheep ₱ lambs	420	00	54 lambs.....	145	75
191 sheep & lambs	688	75	85 lambs.....	331	50
150 sheep & lambs	637	50	154 lambs.....	546	00
Total.....	$1,626			$5,276	61

JAMES MCCARTHY reports sales of 1,553 head at $2 75 @$4 50 each.

O'BRIEN & MCGRAW have been doing a large business during the week, as will be seen by the figures below. Their pens were pretty well stocked this morning. Among their receipts were many sheep suitable only for stores. Excepting 452 Michigan sheep brought in by BOLDING & MACOMBER, the stock was from this State, and belonged—113 to J. VANSURKIRK; 55, J. NEW; 189, G. BABCOCK; 350 S. WHITE; 204, J. C. SMITH; 195, A. MCNAMARTEN; 203, N. SWERTLOVE; 190, M. MCCULLIFF & Co.; 433, REED & JONES; 543, R. MCGRAW; 89, G. ROSE; 195 N. SPENCER; 164, J. J. GRANT; 74, A. BUSHER; 58, M. REYNOLDS. Total, 3,513.

Sales as follows:

1,240 sheep and lambs.....	$4,117 67
970 sheep.....	2,933 25
860 lambs.....	2,616 40
3,070	$9,667 52

SWINE.

Fresh receipts have not been as large as the previous week, but with the numbers left over, there have been more than could be sold at even the quotations of last week, and several thousand are still on hand.

ALLERTON gives receipts of 2 537 at his Western or F

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is publi'ed in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....5¾ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..6½ A. M. and 3¾ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....8½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 9 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph.

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Fulton*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New York Post-office on Saturday, Aug. 20, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our latest telegram from Sandy Hook, dated at 11 o'clock last night, reports that nothing had been seen of the Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, in her twelfth day out from Liverpool, and due at this port with two days' later European advices.

The steamship *Saxonia*, of the Hamburg line, reached this port yesterday in the afternoon, having left Southampton on the 4th. Her advices are no later than those forwarded by telegraph to the *City of Baltimore* at Queenstown, but they afford details of interest.

By an arrival at Philadelphia we receive advices from Porto Cabello, Venezuela, to the 1st inst. The revolutionary movements were still proceeding. Gen. FALCON, at the head of a body of Revolutionists, had effected a landing below the city through the connivance of Government officials, and, being joined by Gen. GUEVARA, was preparing for an attack. There were inside the city only 200 Government troops and six pieces of artillery.

The ship *Harriet Crooker* arrived late yesterday afternoon at the Lower Quarantine from Havana. Four of the crew were sick with yellow fever, and two had died. The captain brought with him the effects of Capt. HOYT, of the *St. Louis*, who died about a month since at Havana from yellow fever, to deliver them over to his family, who reside in Brooklyn. A death from yellow fever has just occurred on board the floating hospital *Florence Nightingale*, making the third death on the ship out of 11 yellow fever cases. There were but four vessels yesterday at the Lower Quarantine anchorage.

We have interesting intelligence by the Overland Mail, from our Special Correspondent at San Francisco to the 22d ult., and from Oregon to the 14th ult. Returns had been received from every county in the State, and it is reported that LOGAN, the Republican candidate for Congress, was defeated by a small majority for STOUT, the Democratic candidate, contrary to the previous accounts. Though the Republicans still had hopes of the election of LOGAN, our correspondent is of the opinion that the election will be given to STOUT.

MONS. DE LAVE, the rival of BLONDIN, successfully crossed the Genesee Falls on a tight-rope on Tuesday afternoon. A concourse of from eighteen to twenty thousand people witnessed the performance, and were thoroughly drenched by a severe thunder-shower which occurred just previous to the commencement of the feat.

The Ontario steam elevator, at Palladium, in this State, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, involving the loss of about 150,000 bushels of wheat and corn. The elevator was owned by Mr. FARD. L. CORRINGTON, and the total loss is estimated at $150,000, covered by insurance.

The American Normal School Convention assembled at Trenton, New-Jersey, yesterday. A large number of delegates were in attendance from various sections of the Union. The proceedings were of a very interesting character.

It appears from the weekly statement of the Commissioners of Emigration that 811 emigrants have arrived at this port during the last week, making a total for the year of 48,732, against 51,377 for the corresponding part of 1858. The balance of the Commutation Fund on hand is $15,904 81. The Auditing Committee reports that the entire indebtedness of the Commission to the counties of the State is $55,000. They hope to reduce this amount during the year unless Quarantine should be unusually expensive.

First Lieutenant STANFORD, whose death on board the United States Revenue Cutter *Harriet Lane*, to which he was attached, was mentioned a few days ago, is now believed by some of his friends to have fallen a victim to the culpability of a dentist through filling his teeth with an arsenic preparation for the purpose of killing the nerve. A rigid investigation it is said will be had. The remains are now in the receiving vault at Greenwood, to await such action as the friends may determine to take.

An interesting paper on the recent derangements in the Croton Water was read last night before the Academy of Medicine, by Dr. HENRY SMITH, of Cincinnati. The doctor proved to the entire satisfaction of his auditors that the water is perfectly innocuous, and recommended, as the readiest and most effective mode of divesting it of its unpleasant taste and smell, the use of fresh charcoal in the proportion of half an ounce to the gallon, and the subsequent employment of a common filter.

The Corner-stone of a new Church edifice was laid yesterday in Fourth-street, near McDougal, intended for the use of the Methodist Episcopal Church now worshiping in Sullivan-street. Bishop JAMES presided, and laid the stone with appropriate ceremonies, the Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK delivering the address.

On the application of the holders of the fifth mortgage bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad, Justice INGRAHAM, of the Supreme Court, yesterday made an order extending the receivership lately ordered, to all the property covered by the fifth (the last) mortgage given by the Company. The effect of this is to bring all the property of the road under the receivership, and to obviate the necessity of a division of it.

At about 10½ o'clock last night ROBERT TOFLTS, printer, a native of Scotland, but for many years a resident of Brooklyn, was arrested by Officer JOHNSTON, of the Third Precinct Police, and committed to answer a charge of murder. It is alleged that he killed his mother-in-law, Mrs. ELIZABETH CRAWFORD, about sixty years of age, at their residence, corner of Atlantic and Willow-street, with an axe or some similar instrument. The cause will be investigated to-day.

A man named JAMES ELLIGOTT, of Worcester, Mass., while walking on Bergen, near Nevins-street, Brooklyn, at about 1 A. M., yesterday, was attacked and robbed by a party of thieves. He cried out with good voice for assistance, and was fortunately heard by officers WILSON and HOLIDAY, of the Third Precinct, who, by their prompt action, were enabled to arrest two of the ruffians and to recover all that had been stolen. The parties arrested gave their names as DANIEL GROGAN and EDWARD TRACY. They were committed for examination by Justice CORNWELL.

The Brooklyn police, at an early hour yesterday morning, succeeded in arresting two river thieves, named JOHN SHAY and GEORGE THOMPSON, and recovering nearly $200 worth of stolen property they were trying to secrete. The boat they were found in was stolen from Pier No. 45 East River. They were committed for examination.

SARAH M. MORRIS, 15 years of age, residing in Taylor-street, near Kent-avenue, Brooklyn, died yesterday from burns received the evening previous, while attempting to fill a lighted fluid lamp. The deceased was a member of the Lee-avenue Sabbath School.

The Brooklyn Board of Health held a meeting yesterday, when several nuisances were reported and ordered abated. The Swill-Milk Committee agreed to have a report ready at the next meeting. The Board adjourned for one week.

Yesterday only 350 bales Cotton found buyers at a shade lower prices. Flour was in good demand, partly for export, at generally unchanged rates. Wheat was dull and lower. Corn was quiet. Oats were more sought after. Groceries and Provisions were less active. Naval Stores, Oils and Tallow were lightly dealt in. Dry Codfish, North River Hay and Oak-tanned Sole Leather were in fair request. The freight engagements were moderate, with 561 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock markets are well supplied for the season. Total receipts of live animals at the regular yards, for the week ending yesterday, 26,053, viz: 4,598 beef cattle; 201 milch cows; 710 veal calves; 18,115 sheep and lambs; and 4,431 swine. This is an increase upon the previous week of 103 veals, and 3,521 sheep and lambs; and a decrease of 123 beeves 17 cows, and 579 swine. The number of bullocks is 922 greater than the weekly average for all last year, but the light weight and poor quality of the present offerings greatly lessens the aggregate supply of beef. At yesterday's general market, the few good cattle offered, owing to their scarcity, sold quite as well as at the previous market; medium cattle sold about the same, while the low grades were lower. The yards were about cleared. Milch cows were a shade better, but quite dull, with an unsettled market. The best veals sell a little better, with no improvement in common grades. The best lambs are a little higher, but other grades are in excess of demand. Swine are in excess and prices weaker.

The Church in Mexico.

We have, on more than one occasion, directed attention to the admirable letters of our Mexican correspondent as presenting a graphic and impartial picture of the condition of the neighboring Republic. The letter published in our issue of Tuesday was even more suggestive than usual, and, though merely descriptive of those districts through which the writer had recently passed, it proved to demonstration that the great obstacle to Mexican progress lies in the usurpations of the Mexican Hierarchy. Through the grasping avarice and overshadowing supremacy of the Church, the natural resources of Mexico have been exhausted, and her people have been successively made victims of the grossest superstition, of civil war, and of anarchy. The Church possesses all the revenues of the land, and devotes them to its own aggrandizement; it possesses power over the souls and bodies of men, and uses that power for its own selfish aims. This is the mountain of difficulty that Mexican Liberals must overcome before they can hope to establish a Constitutional Government. The Church of Mexico must be the servant and not the master of her temporal Government, or practical liberty in this nominal Republic will always remain a dead letter on its statute book.

The struggle for freedom in all countries where the Romish religion is dominant is the same. The political tenets of that Faith are diametrically opposed to all principles of Democracy, and the first step of a young Republic is ever to emancipate itself from the thraldom of Church influence. The burden upon Mexico is perhaps weightier than any that superstition has ever dared to inflict; for all the revenues and resources of the country, acquired by a long system of usurpation and fraud, are now almost exclusively in the hands of the Church, and civil Government, for want of means, is necessarily at a complete stand-still. Numerically inferior to its opponents, the Church party, having abundance of wealth at its command, is thus able to thwart the attempts of the Constitutionalists to establish a sound form of Government. This fact has been recognized by the different statesmen who within the past few years have filled the Presidential office. They have all found it impossible to carry on the Government with an empty exchequer. SANTA ANNA obtained money from the United States for the Mesilla Valley, but, fearing to despoil the Church, he was obliged to succumb as soon as his American gold was exhausted. COMONFORT saw the impossibility of carrying on a Government without funds, but, as soon as he decreed the confiscation of Ecclesiastical property he was forced to fly. He lacked the nerve to execute his own laws, and, by his hesitancy, gave his enemies time to organize, and lent them power to overthrow him. JUAREZ is disposed to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor, and might, perhaps, if the opportunity were afforded him, steer clear of the shoals upon which Gen. COMONFORT was wrecked. MIRAMON alone vows "upon his sacred honor," that he will lay no sacrilegious hands upon ecclesiastical wealth, and his protestations are so vehement as to excite suspicions of their honesty and disinterestedness. We rather imagine, that after the Church has paid as much as it feels disposed to pay to this doughty champion of its interests, he, like others, will attempt to gain by force what he can no longer obtain by entreaty or persuasion.

It is really, therefore, of the very highest importance that our Government should play frankly and fairly into the hands of the Liberals, in time to enable them to carry out successfully their recent bold and righteous decrees for the secularization of the Ecclesiastical wealth. If any man doubts that the political power of the Mexican Church must be destroyed, and its ill-gotten wealth turned into a more general channel for the public good, ere Mexico can be enfranchised from the tyranny that degrades and destroys her, we counsel him to read with close attention the account which our correspondent gives of the debased and really pagan condition of the people of those districts in which the Mexican Church rules with most unquestioned sway.

The Roman Church in Mexico has won its supremacy precisely like the Roman Church in Rome—by condescending to the superstitions and sanctifying the ignorant prejudices of the most ignorant, superstitious and prejudiced classes of the population. The founders of the Roman hierarchy of Rome adopted the gods whose worship they found it hard to expel from the popular heart. In the great cities of the Empire, in the centres of light and cultivation and commerce it was comparatively easy to combat the old Religion of the State. Long before Paul the Apostle began his mission to the Gentiles, the augurs of Rome had learned not to look in one another's faces without laughing. The spirit which CICERO clothes with eloquent beauty, the spirit of philosophic skepticism, had opened the way for refined and radical reformations in the theology of mankind. But the simple country-people, the villagers, the *Pagani* clung stoutly to their hereditary belief in the might of Pan, in the splendor of Apollo, in the terror and majesty of Jupiter. For their sakes, and to win them, the new faith was paganized by its teachers. The flight of centuries has not effaced the traces of this early amalgamation. The Italian peasant of to-day pays his devotion at the ehrine of his patron saint in the temper of Pagan antiquity.

In Mexico, the old Aztec theocracy has been used in like manner, by the priests of Spanish Catholicism, to fix their hold upon the vast masses of the population, and the creed of Nagualism has been made the instrument of a higher faith in achieving the low class purposes of the debased Mexican clergy. To contend against a power so firmly rooted in the interior stubborn passions of a people is no light work. The Liberals of Mexico who have undertaken it have deserved well, not of their country alone, but of mankind. They are fighting a battle for humanity, and they merit a far wider sympathy and a far warmer recognition than they have yet received in the United States.

If Mr. BUCHANAN is incapable of appreciating the grandeur and importance of the struggle now going on so near our doors, let him at least forbear to vex and impede the progress of a noble cause already environed with enormous difficulties, by thrusting his little projects for peddling away slips of Mexican territory upon the leaders and champions of Mexican freedom.

Protection for Husbands.

When the British Parliament determined to permit a "judicial separation" of persons bound together, for better for worse, in the holy bonds of matrimony, it was anticipated that the power of the new statute would be invoked almost exclusively by those better halves who had found their connubial moieties, not comparatively worse, but positively bad. There has been no great disappointment in this regard; and the number of English women, from peeresses down, who have petitioned for severance from the man of their heart, is sufficiently great to give no slight support to the opinion of a celebrated Lord Chancellor, that if men and women were married perforce just as they stood up for a country dance, their chances for a happy married life would be about as good as they are now, when they are united upon preference, and after long acquaintance. This, however, is only what the authors and movers of the statute seem to have expected—shall we say, hoped for?—but how surprised and delighted they must be at finding that their legislation has stretched the ægis of Parliamentary power over that gentle, oppressed, long-suffering creature, the British husband? This is cheering. Shall it be said that the world makes no progress; that the corruptions of society are ineradicable, the ills of life irremediable? Here is a new and tender interest protected; another and a noble movement set on foot. The wrongs of woman have been harped upon until the world's ear is becoming somewhat weary of the theme; the sufferings of wives and children have been listened to with sympathy, and in some measure mitigated; but the woes of husbands have remained unsung. No dolorous Jeremiah has arisen to be the mouthpiece of their lamentations; no fiery Ezekiel to be the herald of their vengeance and their salvation. But in England, at least, they may now be sure that the day of their oppressors has come: judicial separation will free them from their bondage.

But to descend to the particular occasion of our sympathetic exultation—for we meekly confess to being of that part of humanity of which husbands are made. It is the appearance among the recent English reports of a case in which a husband petitioned for judicial separation "on account of his wife's cruelty." His name was WHITE, to which not uncommon patronymic the record does not afford us any particularizing prefix. But, devoted to the drama and the fine arts, Mr. WHITE was a dealer in theatrical costumes, and Dr. SPINKS appeared for him. The fair respondent "pleaded a denial of the cruelty." Of course she did. Woman is never cruel to man, any more than boys to cats or cockchafers; and the spouse of the afflicted dealer in theatrical costumes might put in this plea with more than common reason; for it was made to appear by the learned SPINKS that, at least before marriage, she had not been in the least cruel or obdurate to his client, but, on the contrary, obliging, tender and responsive to the last degree. In fact, after living with him for an indefinite time "very happily" in a relation to the severance of which no judicial aid was necessary, she consented in 1847 to become his wife; and then the woes of the hapless costumer began. She "became subject to hysterical fits." She, the woman who without having the legal rights of a wife, had yet gone through all the experience of one, so happily to herself and so charmingly to the other "party," even to a blooming radiance in her unjustifiable maternity, no sooner converts that other party into a lawful husband, than she is attacked by a malady which spinsters alone are commonly supposed to have a right to enjoy. Who but the husband of a wife perversely subject to hysterical fits can tell the sufferings of the client of the eminent SPINKS! These trials began, but did not end, with hysteria. The lady, in addition, said the forbearing advocate, "acquired habits of intemperance," or, as the Police reports put it, became "drunk and disorderly." This impeachment the fair respondent also strenuously denied. What else could have been expected of a fair respondent? Does a lady ever drink more than one glass of champagne at supper? Certainly not; for the watchful cavalier at her side takes care that she never empties one; and she finds, most incomprehensibly to herself, of course, that her goblet bears a mysterious resemblance to the widow's cruse of oil. Therefore the respondent stoutly maintained that she did not acquire "habits of intemperance."

Nevertheless, on the tongue of the eloquent SPINKS the petitioner's sufferings become touching indeed, as the learned Doctor goes on to relate how these hysterical fits and intemperate habits resulted in "various acts of violence," such as "throwing things" at him, "striking him," and even on one occasion "threatening him with a knife." She was frequently "in such a state of excitement," said the gallant and daintily-phrasing SPINKS, that it became necessary to place her in Bedlam Hospital, and the happy being whom she loved, honored and obeyed, was compelled to apply "more than once for the protection of the police magistrates." Think of that, ye champions of woman's rights! ponder on it, O WENDELL PHILLIPS! revolve it pensively, O HOWADJI CURTIS! explain it, lovely Mrs. LUCY STONE! Picture to yourselves your hapless brother-man, shut up in a room with a woman "in a state of excitement;" indissolubly bound to a female of his species who frequently made it necessary to put her into a straight jacket! the legal protector of a tender creature whose eccentricities of character often compelled him to seek the protection of the police magistrates! nay, worse than all in its horrible vagueness, subject to have "things" thrown at him! Not specific articles, chairs, cups and saucers, tea-pots, lamps, looking-glasses, tables; but "things" in general! the whole universe turned into an arsenal of projectiles to be launched at his devoted head, and he not approached by formal siege, the opening of trenches, or even the calling of time, but subject to a discharge from a masked battery at any moment, or to be hit below the belt when he least expected a blow! For be it observed that the lady, although she denies some charges, confesses others. She protests against the general accusation of cruelty; she scouts the particular count of intemperance, but admits that she is "very irritable and excitable," and in particular does she own that when she was in a passion with her husband she did sometimes "throw things after him." Comprehensive phrase, and woful to the "him" who is the subject of it. For note that proposition, "*after* him." Does it not tell of routs more terrible than Magenta? of retreats far more precipitate than the flight from Solferino? But according to her own account, the charming respondent must have been at heart a gentle and forgiving creature, after all; for she positively asserts that she never "threw things after" her husband "without great provocation," and that although they quarreled frequently, they "lived upon friendly terms *in the intervals!*" Magnanimity is not a feminine virtue; but who will say that a woman is not magnanimous who forgives and lives on friendly terms with a man who has allowed her to "throw things after him!"

But retreat was not always the order of the day with the client of the learned SPINKS, whose name, by the way, (the Doctor's,) has an irresistible fascination for us. It is one of those names which mother England seems to have kept to herself, and cherished as her own peculiar jewels. We venture to say that the united directories of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia could not furnish one SPINKS. A "Spink", in the singular, they may supply, but no plural "Spinks." The subject of our incubrations being matrimonial, too, we are tempted to conjugate the name, and find in it a notable fitness to the case in hand. For instance: Spink, Spank, Spunk. The lady certainly demonstrated the appropriateness of the last inflection, and as she had three children, and was irritable and excitable, she doubtless also had given them palpable proof of the fitness of the second. But, to return to the grave aspects of our theme; on at least one occasion, when she threw things after him, Mr. WHITE ordered his retreat upon the Parthian model, and gave her "a black eye;" a circumstance which doubtless had its weight in his restoration to favor at the next armistice or "interval." Indeed, we must do him the justice to say, that the Judge before whom the case was tried remarked that "it was proved that the respondent was struck on more than one occasion." Therefore his lordship took time to consider his decision. It will probably be well, as there are children in the case, if he makes the black eye a reason for denying the separation. For, when a woman takes to throwing things, actually or figuratively, perhaps the best way to check that propensity, and live quietly with her, is to let her see at once and very clearly, by the method best adapted to her comprehension and her position in life, that she cannot do so with impunity.

The American Party in the Field.

The American State Council meets at Geneva, on Tuesday next, the 23d inst., pursuant to a call signed by H. B. NORTHUP and JAS. W. HUBBELL, respectively its President and Secretary. It consists of a delegate from each local Council in the State. There were at one time some 1,500 of these, but the number is now materially less. Probably not more than two hundred delegates will assemble at Geneva; but these will include the representative and influential men of the Know-Nothing organization—for that party still has an organization, or the skeleton of one, extending throughout the State. Contrary to the general impression, there would seem to be no little interest and activity among the Know-Nothing politicians in view of the approaching canvass. It is represented that, although not settled in their own minds as to the precise line of policy expedient to be adopted in their present emergency, and likely to be somewhat discordant in the expression of their individual views, they are yet confident of their power to make themselves felt, and quite resolved to exercise their power in one way or another at the polls.

The business of the Council, besides electing officers for the ensuing year, will consist in calling a State Nominating Convention, and the question whether that body shall meet at the same time and place with the Republican Convention, will probably form the most exciting topic of discussion. It is reported that prominent Americans who think they have reason to hope for adoption upon the Republican ticket, will advocate a union unreservedly and unconditionally, while others may take the extreme opposite ground, and oppose everything like coöperation with the Republicans, preferring to sink with the Know-Nothing ship rather than be saved by any other craft. How these clashing opinions may be reconciled, it is no affair of ours to conjecture. But those who profess to be well-informed, predict that no movement towards a union can originate, consistently with self-respect, on the part of the Americans, after the treatment—admitted by leading Republican journals to be unhandsome—which their Party received at Syracuse last year.

The real difficulty in the way of a union consists not in any diversity of sentiment or opinion between the Americans and the Republican masses, but in the belief of the former that the Republican Party is under the control of leaders who are irreconcilably hostile both to their measures and their men. If this obstacle were once removed, the two parties, like kindred drops, would speedily mingle. Whether it exists in reality, or only in the apprehension of the Know-Nothings, we do not undertake to say. In either case the immediate effect is the same. There is a considerable party among the Know-Nothings who are openly in favor of supporting the Democratic nominees, as a most effective means of punishing the Republicans, and they will probably do so, let the State Council decide as it may.

GEN. HOUSTON'S TRIUMPH.—We are sorry for Gen. HOUSTON. He must leave his "sweet retreat," his sheep, and oxen, and goats, to govern rude Texans, and rule wild border rangers. He has been chosen Governor of Texas by 6,000 majority.

This fact has probably less significance than some sanguine political seers are disposed to award it; nevertheless it is well worth considering. Texas is a cotton and sugar State, and yet she broke away from partisan ties to sustain a man who denounced the Slave-trade. She has a large German population, and that very foreign element voted for a candidate who was a Know-Nothing leader in 1856.

General HOUSTON'S personal popularity, no doubt, had much to do with the large vote he has received, yet that alone would not have enabled him to win. It must be remembered that his present competitor beat him by 10,000 votes two years ago. Unquestionably his success is mainly attributable to his Anti-Slave-trade position. It gained him the support of the Germans, in spite of his Americanism, while the fact that Governor RUNNELLS was running upon a Slave-trade platform, injured that gentleman with the more moderate Democrats of all classes. His defeat is charged, even by such papers as the Charleston *Mercury*, to that "impracticable and mischievous issue."

Not only is HOUSTON certainly chosen Governor, but a Legislature is at the same time elected which will return him to the senatorial seat he vacated in March last. His restoration to the Senate will, it is true, involve the reconsideration of that everlasting farewell which he prematurely took of his fellow members on the occasion referred to; but in performing this somewhat awkward, though not altogether unpleasant duty, he will be sustained by the example of HENRY CLAY. The veteran "still lives," and although the extremists of the South may denounce him, as, indeed, they have been doing for years, he may console himself under their fiery indignation with the support of his own State, and the approval of National men in all quarters of the Union.

Railway Bridges and How to Mend Them.

Railway accidents, like other calamities, rarely come "single spies." Whole battalions at once they crash upon the attention of the country, and utter their lesson in tones of reverberating thunder. The echoes of that fearful catastrophe at the Schaghticoke bridge are still coming in upon us from all parts of the land. Here it is a bridge which gives way; there a bridge which threatens to give way, everywhere distrust, anxiety, and a fearful looking for of evil.

But what does all this signify?

The people of the United States do not value their own lives; they have no determined sense of justice; no resolute conviction that men of trust and responsibility should be held to their obligations at whatever cost. It is not a pleasant thing to say this or to believe it; but what evidence have we which should induce us to doubt it?

Nothing certainly was ever more clear than the guilt of the Directors and Managers of the "Albany, Vermont and Canada Railway Line," in relation to the recent massacre of innocent passengers on a rotten bridge which these Managers and Directors knew to be rotten, and over which they deliberately sent, day after day, and night after night, whole trains of their fellow-citizens. The names of these criminals are before the world. Persons of eminent respectability, like Mr. WM. WHITE and Mr. ERASTUS CORNING, can probably be found when they are looked for. Had the most insignificant carman in Albany or New-York driven his car madly over the body of a child or a woman, the police would have found him, and his employer would have been held to his responsibility. But the men who suffered men, and women, and children to be dashed to pieces horribly in a gulf of their making, still walk the streets of our cities untouched by the law. In aristocratic England, men like Sir JOHN DEAN PAUL and Col. WAUGH, who use their social standing as a mask for mere swindling, break hundreds of hearts, and carry desolation into scores of families, are dealt with as sternly by impartial justice as the paltry thimble-rigger of the race-course, or the low Autolycus of the kitchen-area. The scorn of society and the scourge of the law await them. In democratic America the victims of injustice and recklessness cringe before the hand that smites them, when that hand is "known upon 'Change;" and individuals whose only claim on the consideration of the community is their assumption of offices, the first duties of which they fail to discharge, are allowed, in virtue of that claim, to escape all the consequences, personal and legal alike, of the most atrocious derelictions. Our "railway bridges" are unsafe, ought to be unsafe, and will be unsafe, so long as the moral cowardice or apathy of the people shall continue to exempt railway managers from all the plain and obvious obligations of their posts.

The New Minister to Central America.

The newly-established Spanish-American organ in this City, *El Noticioso de Nueva-York*, gives the following account of Mr. ALEXANDER DIMITRY, the President's recently discovered Minister to Central America.

"Mr. DIMITRY," says *El Noticioso*, "is by birth a citizen of Louisiana, and combines in himself two rare qualities he is by descent a representative of the blood of ancient Greece mingled with that of the native Indian of America. His father, a Greek by birth, emigrated years ago to Louisiana, and there married the daughter of a chief of one of the civilized Indian tribes." Our enthusiastic cotemporary enlarges with Castilian magniloquence upon the wonderful qualities of this child of two Continents. It appears that Mr. DIMITRY understands all subjects equally well, and that upon every possible theme of conversation in every possible circle of his fellow-creatures, he pours out "torrents of eloquence equally brilliant and profound." If Mr. DIMITRY really is the wise and accomplished person that his eulogist would have us believe, we are extremely sorry for him. For in that case he will no doubt attempt to do something in Central America, and will therefore find himself in hot water at home before he has well settled himself into the work of his post. The Buchanan Administration cannot tolerate an active Minister in an important embassy, unless like Mr. DALLAS, or Mr. PICKENS, or Mr. MASON, he is a person of sufficient individual consequence to strike a wholesome fear into the heart of our unfortunate President, and compel respect. If Mr. DIMITRY, however, is merely an amiable hybrid, he will no doubt spend a very agreeable season with the Central Americans, and drift into innocent oblivion with his fellows after the fourth of March, 1861.

AMERICAN SEAMEN IN FRANCE.—By a curious coincidence, the same mail which brought us the news of Mr. MONCKTON MILNES' motion in the House of Commons for an address to the English Government on the subject of the maltreatment of American seamen by American captains in English ports, brings also to the *Courrier des Etats Unis* a copy of the *Courrier de la Gironde*, which relates an instance of savage cruelty on board of an American vessel, at Bordeaux, in France. The American ship *Abby Blanchard* has recently been burned at that port. During the fire something like a mutiny broke out on board, in the course of which "the Captain broke the ribs of one sailor with a bar of iron, while the mate struck another sailor with an axe and cut off the toes of his right foot." A French fireman, who remonstrated against these brutal acts, was also attacked by these ruffians, but thanks to his courage and strength, saved himself, and contributed to their immediate arrest. The ultimate shame and burden of such infamous deeds as this must fall, as we have already shown, on the ship-owners and merchants who commit their vessels and property to the charge of vile and incompetent persons, without one thought of their own heavy responsibility for the treatment of American sailors and for the honor of the American flag.

Amusements.

ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.—It is a proud reflection that the world owes Black Opera to America. But for the Declaration of Independence and its effulgent string of glittering generalities, Ethiopian Minstrelsy had never been; thousands of white artists with black faces and hands, had not nightly submitted those portions of the cuticle to the blighting effects of impeded transpiration, and millions of quarters would annually have been appropriated to other and possibly more ignoble purposes; for negro minstrelsy has come to be respectable. It arose very much like a European monarchy,—from small and low beginnings. A blackened face, a ragged coat thrown off the shoulder, and a pair of elaborately-patched trowsers, with a shocking bad hat, first introduced Ethiopian minstrelsy to a New-York public, with a song of small pretensions, wherein veralled allusion was made in poor doggrel to the passing events of the time. The thing took at first, though it was voted low, and it continued to take and to be low for some time. Ultimately, however, enterprise joined hands with Ethiopian minstrelsy, and talent of a new order became interested in the novel science. The fact that people like to hear several voices in concert, without reference to the quality of the music they sing, so that the chords are full and round, was seized upon and made the most of. Bands of colored white men, in very decent apparel and of genteel deportment, took the place of the single individual in tasty garments, of the counsel blow and other kinds of comicality, music, not of very refined quality, but sufficiently attractive for the masses. Then Ethiopian Minstrelsy emerged from the position of a mere make-weight at a theatre—a simple interlude between the acts—or a wandering serenade upon a dirty pavement. It took theatres to itself and gave exclusive performances of its own. The White Ethiopian ceased to be an interloper on the Drama with a precarious engagement, and became an artist. Ethiopianism has ceased to be low. Wit and humor have taken the place of mere clang, and a much higher class of music, better or worse sung, according to circumstances, is the recognized and prevailing feature of the entertainments at the better class of concert rooms devoted to this peculiar branch of amusement. If there are certain other features preserved which it would be better to omit, it is doubtless because the patrons of the Black Art will have it so. For even at this day there are certain souls which find delight in the awkward exhibition of brute endurance known as negro dancing—wherein an individual will, for twenty minutes, inconsantly perform, with his feet and legs, a variety of antics in which there is not the remotest approach to anything like beauty or grace—to say nothing of the poetry of motion—and this to a strumming on the banjo which, being an utterly unmeaning noise, is quite as barbarous as anything in or out of a veritable Congo or Dahomey. The great object appears to be that the feet of the animal who moves shall never rest for a moment, but shall continually beat upon the floor noises corresponding with those which proceed from the hideous cat-gut and goat-skin, or sea-skin, or whatever other kind of skin the banjo is composed of. Some of the company approve of this barbaric trash and applaud the gasping jumper the more he jumps and gasps; and so the Ethiopian Minstrels continue to present the ugly exhibition. It seems a pity that it should be so, but when we find dramatic managers following the popular taste down as far as it will go, and never leading it up to where it would pay, it would be too much to expect more from the humble Ethiopian, though he may, besides being a man, be also Brother.

Of these negro theatres there have been several established in this City of late years, and many are in full blast even in the present hot weather, and are well supported. We strolled into BUCKLEY'S a couple of evenings since, and witnessed the performance there. It may be considered by fastidious persons somewhat of a profanation that the entertainment in question was afforded in the pleasant little Theatre Français which was made so attractive last Winter by M. LASA and Mlle. SEW; and yet the Bulkley varieties proved very well worth listening to; decidedly the best of them being the regular concerted singing and the humerous *repartés* peculiar to the Ethiopean programme. There was also some very fair solo playing on the violin by one of the troupe, and the grotesque performances of another, habited in the skin of an Elephant, (which may properly be said to belong to the African school of art,) were also amusing. A burlesque of BALFE'S *Bohemian Girl* was also presented, but it was poor and poorly done. The dialogue—such as there was of it—was very well travestied; but the actors endeavored to sing the solo parts as correctly as it would be done in a veritable opera, and as their voices were not equal to the undertaking, they made the attempt ridiculous in a sense different from that which we supposed would be the intention. A lady singer, with blackened face and arms, executed the soprano part, and mangled it as fearfully as a poor voice falsely used could do it. With the exception of their burlesque and the dancing, however, the performances at BUCKLEY'S are well worth witnessing and can be recommended as a cheerful means of passing a spare hour—semi-occasionally.

The New Transit Charter.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will recollect that Gen. JEREZ, the Nicaraguan Minister, left here by the steamer on the 28th of June, taking with him the contract which had just been concluded between himself and the representatives of the old Ship Canal Company.

This contract was in lieu of the old one, and was to be surrendered on the ratification of the new one.

The Nicaraguan Congress had been convoked to meet at Managua on the 15th of July for the special purpose of ratifying the new contract.

There were many things in the old ship canal charter objectionable to Nicaragua, especially the ceding away of 200,000 acres of her land, giving to foreigners the right of colonizing her territory.

The following are some of the principal features of the new contract made on the 6th of June:

The name of the new Company is the "Central American Interoceanic Company."

The charter is for *sixty years* from the date of the ratification of the contract, from which time the Company is allowed to put the route in order ready for operation. The contract applies only to the Isthmus, so that the Company are under no obligations to run ships in connection with their route on either side. It is stipulated that the Government may terminate the charter at the expiration of 25 years from the date of its ratification, on the payment of $2,000,000 to the Company in the City of New-York, and giving twelve months' notice of its intention to do so.

At the expiration of fifteen years more added to the period abovenamed, the Government shall have the same right as aforesaid, to terminate the contract on the Company $1,500,000 in the manner, and upon paying the terms above stipulated, but not after that time. The Company has the exclusive right of navigating the lakes and rivers between the two oceans, and also the free use of all roads, bridges, &c., for laying down railroad tracks, and to use all lands, timber, and everything else necessary for operating and putting the Transit in order.

The Company pay to the Government of Nicaragua *one dollar and twenty-five cents* for every passenger over six years of age, transported across its territory.

Mails of all nations are allowed free transit.

On goods and merchandise of all kinds, *three per cent.* of the freight—on treasure, dust, specie, &c., *one-tenth* of one per cent.

C. K. GARRISON is here, ready to make arrangements for running his ships on the Pacific side to connect on this side with those of MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, whose mail contract to Aspinwall expires on the first of October.

The estimated cost of stocking and putting the Transit in first rate order is $250,000.

This amount has been secured by the Company the moment the official news shall be received that the contract has been ratified. The intelligence by the *North Star* that the contract had been ratified unanimously, and signed by the President, wants confirmation, before the owners of the steamers will enter into any arrangement for running their ships on the route.

X.

Monthly Report of the Dispensaries of the City of New-York.

The following is the report of the New-York Dispensaries for the month of July, 1859:

	New-York Dispensary	Northern Dispensary	Eastern Dispensary	Northwest. Dispensary	Other Dis'ies	Total
No. of Male Patients	1,537	749	1,021	551	2	3,860
No. of Female Patients	2,107	1,219	1,380	743	5	5,454
Totals	3,644	1,968	2,401	1,305	7	9,324
Treated at Dwellings	553	532	617	153	—	1,855
Treated at Dispensaries	3,091	1,437	1,784	1,152	7	7,471
Primary Vaccinations	21	61	64	12	—	158
Revaccinations	1	—	47	—	—	48
Whole No. Vaccinated	22	67	111	12	—	212
No. of Adults	2,104	1,051	1,301	701	5	5,162
No. of Children	1,540	906	1,100	604	2	4,152
No. of Native Patients	1,620	1,021	1,198	595	5	4,435
No. of Foreign Patients	2,024	946	1,203	710	2	4,885
No. sent to Hospital	618	13	54	12	—	697
No. of Deaths	23	8	37	8	—	76
Prescriptions Dispensed	8,962	2,830	4,917	2,494	19	19,222

During the month of July, as above shown, medical and surgical services, vaccination and medicine were afforded gratuitously to 9,309 persons. The principal causes of death were cholera infantum and phthisis. The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the digestive system. Among the most important were cholera infantum, dysentery and diarrhœa.

Plan to Settle the Affairs of the Erie Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Let the Stock and unsecured Sinking Fund Bonds lay in abeyance—be hung up—to remain unprofitable. The Company would then stand thus:

Present amount of Stock and Bonds		$38,756,000
Deduct, in abeyance: Stock	$11,000,000	
Convertible Bonds	6,434,000	

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE—RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT.—The Monthly Meeting of the Republican Young Men's Central Committee was held last night at No. 618 Broadway. The names of one or more members from each Ward, who had forfeited their membership by violating the constitution in absenting themselves from two successive meetings of the Committee, were read by the Chairman of the Committee on Vacancies. This question gave rise to a long debate, but was essentially settled for the time by the passage of a resolution offered by Mr. PERRIN, allowing the absentees a chance to explain at the next meeting. Failing to do so then, their seats would be irrevocably forfeited. Richard COPELAND, a Second Ward Policeman, and W. M. CONNOLLY, also in the Police Department, tendered their resignations which were accepted. GEO. WILLIAMS, of the Sixth Ward, was elected in place of WM. FLORENTINE, Jr., who also resigned. The Special Committee appointed with reference to the order of the Police Commissioners prohibiting members of the force from being connected with political organizations reported. They recommended that no action should be taken by the General Committee unless approving or disapproving the course of the Commissioners, and suggest that the Ward Committees modify their rules so that members of the police may be permitted to vote at primary elections without formally enrolling their names as members. The report was tabled. Mr. MCCLOUD, of the Sixteenth Ward, urged the appointment of a Committee to wait upon Gov. MORGAN, to ask the reorganization of the Twelfth Regiment. A long discussion as to the propriety of the measure resulted in tabling the subject.

A COMPLIMENT TO CAPT. SQUIRES.—Capt. PETER SQUIRES, who for many years has commanded the Eleventh Ward Police, was transferred a week ago to the Sixteenth Ward in place of Capt. CARPENTER, who has tendered his resignation. On Tuesday after noon a deputation of Eleventh Ward citizens waited on General Superintendent PILLSBURY with a petition, numerously signed, as follows: *To Amos Pillsbury, General Superintendent of Police:* The undersigned, citizens of the Eleventh Ward, without distinction of class or party, respectfully represent that they have heard with deep regret of the transferment of Capt. PETER SQUIRES to the Sixteenth District. The long residence of Captain SQUIRES in our midst, his intelligence and thoroughness in all the walks and relations of life, have endeared him to the people of this section of the City, and especially of the Eleventh Ward. For these reasons and others we earnestly ask a reconsideration in his case, and his return to the Eleventh Precinct. The Committee stated that another petition, with a larger number of signatures, was in course of preparation, and asked that the matter might receive favorable attention. The Superintendent replied that it was scarcely practicable to grant the request, and further testimonials to Capt. SQUIRES' efficiency would only tend to confirm him in his conviction of the wisdom of the transfer.

A MOTHER CHARGED WITH THE MURDER OF HER INFANT CHILD.—On Tuesday night the dead body of a female child was found in the sink of No. 63 Greenwich-street, and taken to the Trinity-place Station-house by the First Ward Police. A medical examination resulted in showing that the infant had not been stillborn. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest at which MARY WARD, the mother of the child, was present. She stated that she had but recently arrived here from Wisconsin, and was in extremely destitute circumstances. She strenuously denied throwing her child into the vault, but said that it accidentally fell in. The jury would not give credence to the woman's story, and returned a verdict that the infant died from "suffocation by being thrown into a sink of the house No. 63 Greenwich-street on the 15th day of August, 1859, by her mother, MARY WARD." The woman, who was in a very weak condition, was removed to Bellevue Hospital for medical treatment. When she recovers she will be given into the custody of the criminal authorities.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Commissioners of Emigration met at the usual hour yesterday, Mr. VERPLANCK in the Chair. During the last week 831 emigrants have arrived at this port, making a total for the year thus far of 48,732, against 51,377 to the same date in 1858. There are 752 inmates in the Ward's Island Institution. The balance of the Commutation Fund on hand is $15,901 81. In consequence of the absence of Mr. DAVLIN, the President of the Floating Hospital, it was determined to send to Ward's Island all the blankets not in use at the Marine Hospital. The Auditing Committee made the report that the entire indebtedness of the Commission to the Committee was $55 000. This they hope to reduce during the present year, unless the expenses of Quarantine should be greater than they promise to be at present.

MAMMOTH CIRCUS AT JONES' WOOD.—The first of a series of displays in horsemanship, equal to any which have recently taken place in this City, was held yesterday at Jones' Wood. The mammoth circus, with Madame LOUISE TOURNAIRE as the chief *equestrienne*, Mlle. JOSEPHINE, and Mr. NEVILLE, the great trick rider, were the chief attractions, and their performances were highly commendable, and deservedly elicited loud applause from the large crowd assembled. The other entertainments, usual to these half civic, half rural festivals, dancing, fireworks, &c., concluded the entertainments. A police force was on the ground and order was perfectly preserved. The performances will be renewed to-day, and continue during the week.

SERIOUS AND FATAL ACCIDENTS.—Last evening a man named CHAS. JALAY, was brought to the New-York Hospital suffering from a fracture of the skull received by falling down the hatchway of the five-story building of J. R. JAFFRAY & SON, No. 350 Broadway. He died about an hour after being admitted. JOSEPH BAKER was also brought to the Hospital having fallen from a pile of lumber foot of Thirtieth-street and Eleventh-avenue. A man named OWEN EWERT, met with a serious accident by falling down the hatchway of the ship *Hammond*, foot of Vesey-street. The two latter will, no doubt, recover from their injuries.

THE CORPSE OF A MAN FOUND IN THE RIVER.—WM. FLOWER, a boatman of No. 23 West-street, found the body of an unknown man yesterday in the river, near the Battery. Deceased was apparently 60 years of age; he was six feet six inches in height, and had gray hair. He wore brown cloth pants, monkey jacket, brown ribbed vest, and boots—the left one cut across the instep. In his pocket was a red pocket handkerchief with white spots. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, and as no marks of violence were on the body the jury rendered a verdict of "supposed drowning."

CAPT. CARPENTER'S CASE.—The trial of Police-Captain CARPENTER, on a charge of unofficer-like conduct in connection with the singular suicide of Mrs. IRVING, at No. 110 West Twenty-fourth-street, a few weeks ago, was to have been resumed yesterday. In the interval between the adjournment of the trial and yesterday, (the day fixed for its resumption,) Capt. CARPENTER sent in his resignation to the Police Commissioners. The Board will not meet until the 2d of September, when it is likely the resignation will be accepted. Under these circumstances, it was considered supererogatory to proceed with the matter.

FATAL LEAP.—JOSEPH MILLER was admitted to Bellevue Hospital on the 12th inst., in the last stages of consumption, and was placed in the upper story of the Institution. Soon after he became delirious, raised one of the windows, and jumped to the ground. He received injuries from the leap which resulted in his death on Tuesday night. Coroner JACKMAN will hold an inquest. Deceased has left a wife at No. 35 Essex-street, where he formerly resided.

FIRE IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—This morning about 8 o'clock a fire occurred in the cotton batting establishment of Mr. CLARKE, No. 210 West Thirty-seventh-street. It broke out in the picking room, in the third story of the building, and extended to the fourth story. The damage amounted to between $3,000 and $4,000; fully insured in the East River and Beekman Insurance Companies. The planing establishment of Messrs. MILLWARD, in the first and second stories of the building, were much injured by water.

FIRE IN GREENWICH-STREET.—About 2½ o'clock, Wednesday morning, a fire broke out in the paint shop of DEAN & SON, corner of Jay and Greenwich-street. It was extinguished with trifling damage.

SUICIDE.—About 8 o'clock last evening a man named JACOB BERGEN committed suicide by shooting himself in the head in the yard of the building No. 39 Howard-street. The cause is attributed to domestic difficulties. On his person were found two Bank-books, showing a deposit to his credit of $900. The Coroner will be notified this morning.

RUN OVER AND BADLY HURT.—JAMES RANNY, a lad, nine years of age, was run over yesterday afternoon at the corner of Fulton and South streets, by one of the Amity-street line of stages. He received severe injuries in the abdomen, and was conveyed to the City Hospital by a First Ward Officer.

POLICEMAN DETAILED.—Patrolmen WM. H. MILLER, of the First Precinct, and SAML. LAVEN, of the Eleventh, have been detailed by General-Superintendent PILLSBURY for service at the City Hall Police Court, in addition to the six other officers now serving there.

SAILING OF THE PERSIA.—The Royal Mail steamer *Persia* departed yesterday for Liverpool. She carried out one hundred and forty-nine passengers, and $378,862 in specie.

Meeting of the Commissioners of Health.

THE STATEN ISLAND OFFAL MATTER EXPLAINED.

The Commissioners of Health met at noon yesterday. Action was taken in relation to the steamers now arriving from Hamburg, by the adoption of a resolution, in effect, that in the opinion of this Board, when steamers arrive perfectly healthy from infected ports, no sickness or deaths from yellow fever having occurred on board, it is safe to permit them to come to the wharves of the City after having performed such quarantine as the Health Officer shall designate. The Board considered that the free ventilation which steamers enjoyed from having their hatches constantly open, gave them great advantage over sailing vessels, which had hardly any opportunity for circulation of air. Dr. GUNN called attention to certain vessels which, having received stream permits, hired other than the licensed lighters. A resolution was adopted directing that such vessels should employ only lighters authorized by the Board to perform the work, unless by special permission.

Dr. MURRAY, Health Officer of Castleton, Staten Island, called the attention of the Board to the fact that a sloop from New-York or Brooklyn, he knew not which, a few days ago threw overboard a load of offal in the bay, so near Staten Island that the ebb-tide carried it to and distributed it upon the shores of Castleton, and that from it an exceedingly offensive and deleterious odor emanated, causing a great deal of alarm among the inhabitants of that locality. He said the people of Staten Island were congratulating themselves upon having gotten rid of the Quarantine, but they had hardly realized the fact before they found themselves subjected to another nuisance, which, though not so serious in its character as the other, was nevertheless of sufficient importance to demand prompt and efficient action. Staten Island could not consent to be made the *offal depot* of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn any more than she could to be longer used as a depository for diseases of every clime and soil. He hoped that if the Board had jurisdiction over the matter, (which he thought it had,) that some efficient measures would be adopted at once to prevent a repetition of the offensive, and thereby prevent the necessity of the adoption of resolutions on the part of the Castleton Board of Health, analogous to those memorable ones of the 1st of September, 1858, in relation to the Quarantine nuisance. He further stated that the men in the employ of the Castleton Board had been engaged, since the perpetration of the act complained of, in burying the offensive matter on the beach. Col. DELAVAN, City Inspector, in reply to Dr. MURRAY, stated that he had heard of the act, and upon investigation had learned that the vessel was from Brooklyn, on her way with a load of offal to Barren Island; and that when opposite Staten Island she sprung a leak, and was compelled to dump her load there to prevent her from sinking. If such was the fact, he thought it palliated the offence very much. He suggested, however, if the act should be repeated, that the parties be immediately arrested and summarily dealt with, as it was clearly a violation of existing laws. Dr. BOYD said that he was satisfied it was thrown overboard from the Brooklyn offal sloop, and that the Captain of the vessel had been notified to appear before the Brooklyn Board of Health. The Board then adjourned to Friday.

Laying of the Corner-Stone of a New Methodist Episcopal Church.

The corner-stone of the new Methodist Episcopal Church in Fourth-street, near Macdougal, was laid yesterday afternoon with appropriate ceremonies. The new structure is intended for the accommodation of the society now worshipping in Sullivan-street, and in point of architectural beauty and convenience of design, is intended to equal, if it does not excel, most other Methodist Churches in this City. The location is one of the most eligible, being in the immediate vicinity of Washington Parade Ground, and within a few steps of the Sixth-avenue Railroad. The church in Sullivan-street was organized Dec. 12, 1842, with the Rev. J. M. SMITH as pastor, and at one time consisted of 476 members. At present the number is about 250. The depreciation in the character of the neighborhood, and other circumstances, made it necessary to select a new location. BISHOP JAMES presided. The services were begun with singing and prayer, after which the Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK made an address, the topic being the reasons and uses of Christian socis, and intended to show, more particularly, why the Methodist Church exists. At its conclusion the Rev. CHARLES SHELLING, the present pastor, read a brief history of the Church from the time of its organization. A collection was taken up, and Bishop JAMES then proceeded to lay the corner-stone. Prayer, the Doxology, and Benediction closed the exercises. Beneath the stone were deposited the following documents: Manual of the Common Council of the City of New-York, Minutes of the New-York Annual Conference for 1859, Statistics of the Sunday School Juvenile Missionary Society, names of the original officers of the Sullivan-street Church, and also those of the present officers; copy of the Discipline of 1856; copies of all the religious as well as the Daily Secular Press; CARLTON & PORTER'S Book Catalogue, and almanacs and cards for 1859–60, &c. The basement and audience floors, with tne walls, are already up. The building will be 65 feet on Fourth-street, by 96 feet deep; Romanesque in style: front 70 feet high, with two façade flank towers, with side entrances in each leading to the main vestibule. The front is to be of marble. The interior arrangements somewhat unique and original. The basement room is about 12 feet high, and will contain class-rooms, Sabbath and infant school rooms, &c. The audience floor will be furnished with Church sofas, instead of the usual form of seats. The orchestra above, and in the rear of the pulpit platform, will seat 150 singers. The side galleries will be supported on brackets. The ceiling will be in a single span. The house will seat about 1,100 persons, and will cost about $65,000. It will be ready to be dedicated, probably, on the 1st of January, 1860. The architect is G. KING, of Brooklyn. The contractors are HADELEN & GODSEY, carpenters; STEWART & BUCK, masons; J. B. & W. W. CORNELL, iron work; and JOHN CHAVE, marble work.

New-York Firemen in Philadelphia.

TRIAL OF A STEAM FIRE-ENGINE.

On Monday morning last, the "Ludlow Association," of the Tenth Ward of this City, composed of a portion of the members of Manhattan Engine Company No. 8, left for the City of Philadelphia, taking with them one of LEE & LARNED'S improved steam fire-engines. The visit was for the purpose of showing the Philadelphians what progress New-York has made in building steam fire-apparatus.

The engine which the Manhattan men took with them is the fifth size made by Messrs. LEE & LARNED, and is an exact counterpart of the machine owned by the Manhattan Company. It has one steam cylinder, 9 inches in diameter, with 8½ inches stroke, capable of making from 200 to 300 revolutions a minute. There are 225 square feet of fire surface, and the boiler is an improved kind, called "LARNED'S Patent Annular." Steam can be raised to a working pressure in about eight minutes. The force-pumps are "CARY'S Patent Rotary," with a tip 1¾ inches in diameter, and are capable of discharging 450 gallons of water per minute. The weight of the engine complete is 5,100 lbs., being the same weight as the apparatus Hope Engine Company, of Philadelphia, but having greater power. The engine is splendidly finished.

The company stopped at Trenton, N. J., on Monday, and gave an exhibition of the power of their engine. The Good-Will Engine Company No. 3, received the New-Yorkers, taking charge of their apparatus, and treated them hospitably. The trial came off in the market place, and was witnessed by the Mayor, Chief Engineer, and about three thousand of the citizens. With many disadvantages steam was raised sufficient to blow the whistle in seven minutes after the fire was lighted, and in twelve minutes two streams were ejected through ⅞-inch nozzles about 180 feet high. The trial was every way satisfactory to the citizens of Trenton.

On Monday afternoon, the Manhattans left for Philadelphia, and arrived at 8½ P. M. They were received by the members of Hope Steam Engine Company No. 2, who, preceded by Beck's band, paraded through several of the principal streets. On Tuesday, several large omnibuses were procured, and the Hope Engine folks took their New-York friends to Schulkill Falls, where an excellent entertainment was provided. The New Yorkers were also taken to the Girard College, and were also shown a number of interesting portions of the city. About 2½ o'clock, on Wednesday morning, a fire broke out at No. 520 North Wharves, and no sooner had the alarm bell struck than the New-Yorkers had their steamer on the way to the fire. Although some difficulty took place in getting water, a powerful stream was thrown upon the flames.

A public trial of the New-York engine was given yesterday afternoon. The exhibition was at the corner of Market and North Seventh-street, and with poor fuel 20 pounds of steam was made from cold water in seven minutes, and in ten minutes the engine was in active service. Horizontally the engine threw water 230 feet through a 1⅛ inch nozzle, and two streams about 190 feet through ⅞ inch nozzles. There was a large crowd in attendance, and although the performance was very fine, yet no evidence of approbation was given.

Police Reports.

A VIXEN IN A POLICE COURT.—Yesterday morning two women, named Ann Maria Tiernar and Anna Morse, who a few hours previously had been discharged from the Penitentiary at Blackwell's Island, where the former had served three and the latter six months, determined to celebrate their restoration to liberty by getting intoxicated. They soon accomplished their intention. While in a groggery in Second-avenue they met a male acquaintance, who excited a feeling of jealousy between them, which finally culminated in a rough and tumble street fight. Both were arrested, taken to Jefferson Market Police Court, and Justice KELLY decided to commit them for disorderly conduct. As the officer was conveying them from the Court-room the pugnacious Anna Morse, who had previously threatened to take the life of Anna Maria, seized the latter by the shoulder, and with a vigorous push, sent her headlong from the top to the bottom of a long flight of stairs. The woman's head was badly cut by the fall, and she received other injuries which for a time made her insensible. Her vixenish assailant was again taken before the Court and detained on a charge of assault and battery. She coolly told the Judge that before he intended to punish her without a cause, now she had given a reason to do so.

THE CONSEQUENCE OF BAD CONDUCT.—Michael Strong, a Southern tavern-keeper, recently came to this City to make a short sojourn. Among his acquaintances was Mr. John McLean, of No. 135 Cross-by-street. While at the house of the latter Mr. Strong is alleged to have made himself unpleasantly familiar with a female member of the family. The insult was resented by the lady, and Mr. McLean, it is alleged, also manifested his displeasure by stabbing Strong in the hand with a knife, and beating him badly on the head with a club. Strong made a complaint of felonious assault against Mr. McLean, and the magistrate at the Tombs held the latter for examination.

DETECTED IN THE COMMISSION OF BURGLARY.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning Officer KASMIRE, of the Tenth Ward, discovered two men in the act of breaking open a window of Mr. F. N. SHERWOOD'S house, No. 134 Allen-st. The policeman arrested one of the burglars, who gave the name of Edward SIMMONS *alias* Maguire, but the prisoner was taken before Alderman SMITH at the Lower Police Court, who committed him for trial.

Base Ball.

ECKFORD, OF GREENPOINT, VS. HOBOKEN CLUB.

This match took place, yesterday afternoon, upon the grounds of the Hoboken Club, at the Elysian Fields, and resulted in a complete victory for the Eckfords. The latter Club is very strong and in excellent practice, and the consequence is that in most of their trials they are victorious. As will be observed by the score, the Hobokens were not able to play them a very close or interesting game.

ECKFORD.	H.	L.	Runs.	HOBOKEN.	H.	L.	Runs.
Brown, c	1		7	Salisbury, p	3		2
Gunn, s. s	3		5	Scott, c	1		4
Pierson, p	4		6	Sheldon, 1 b	1		1
Mapes, 1 f	2			Dewey, 2 b	1		1
Trotman, 3 b	4		6	Idell, 3 b	3		1
Mills, 1 b	3		4	Vardewater, c. f	4		2
Reach, c f	4		2	Welling, s. s	3		2
Snyder, r. f	3		4	Benson, r f	2		3
Lamphier, 2 b	3		4	Mott, o f	3		
Total	27		40	Total	21		17

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Eckford	4	6	5	2	5	2	0	13	3	—40
Hoboken	0	1	0	3	1	1	6	1	1	—17

SCORER FOR ECKFORD—W. Brown.
SCORER FOR HOBOKEN—W. R. Harrison.
UMPIRE—Blake, of the Eagle Club.

MANHATTAN VS. INDEPENDENT.

The above Clubs played yesterday upon the grounds of the Independents, Eighty-first-street and Second-avenue. But seven innings were played. The following is the score:

MANHATTAN.	H.	L.	Runs.	INDEPENDENT.	H.	L.	Runs.
Jones, 2 b		2	7	Fitzgerald, c	2		2
Barron, p		3	5	Post, p	2		2
Folmer, 1 b		3	5	Kellogg, 2 b	1		1
D Hudson, 3 b		4	6	W. Steele, c. f	3		1
Toomey, c		4	4	Jacquelin, s. s	3		1
Rowe, l f		0	8	S. R. Steele, L f	3		1
Page, c f		0	8	Wade, 1 b	3		1
Burger, s. s		1	7	Clark, s. f	1		0
Norton, s. f		4	3	Grall, 3 b	3		1
Total		21	53	Total	21		10

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	
Manhattan	9	11	6	6	2	10	10	—53
Independent	1	1	2	0	1	2	3	—10

The Arrest of Emerson, the Alleged Counterfeiter.

CHARGES AGAINST NEW-YORK OFFICERS.

From the Newark Mercury, Aug. 17.

As noticed yesterday, Chief WHITNEY on Monday succeeded in getting possession of HENRY EMERSON, the counterfeiter, who bringing him to this city, EMERSON, it will be recollected, was in company with JOHN GIFFORD, when some time since passed a counterfeit bill on Mr. H. C. SODEN, and offered others at various places in this city. GIFFORD was arrested at the time, but EMERSON escaped to New-York. Chief WHITNEY, and aids WAMBOLD and BRANT, immediately went vigorously to work in the matter, and soon succeeded in causing the arrest of EMERSON in New-York. They then endeavored to cause his removal to this city, but were met by the friends and counsel of EMERSON, who laughed at the idea that "Jersey officers" should consider themselves sharp enough to get a man in their possession who had so much New-York talent to assist him. EMERSON objected to coming to this State, upon which a requisition was procured from Gov. NEWELL, and after much inexcusable delay, was indorsed by Gov. MORGAN. Recorder BARNARD held several examinations, and caused the Chief to bring witnesses from this city to identify EMERSON, and then went out of town.

The Recorder finally set apart Monday last as the day for a final disposition of the matter. All that was needed for our authorities to obtain possession of EMERSON, was for the Recorder to discharge him. Monday morning Chief WHITNEY and aids WAMBOLD and BRANT proceeded to New-York, accompanied by Messrs. RICHARDS and HULL, in case any further identification should be pronounced necessary. On visiting the Recorder's Office, the Chief was informed by a clerk that the Recorder had not yet returned, and would not, probably, return before the next day. The Chief, however, was not satisfied with this statement, and inquired of a boy writing in one part of the office when he had seen the Recorder. He replied that he had seen him but a short time before, and that he would soon be in again. While waiting for his appearance, the counsel of EMERSON came in, and informed the Chief that the Recorder was out of town and unwell, and that he had sent an order for EMERSON to be released on bail. The Chief replied that he hardly thought the Recorder was out of the City, and sent Officer BRANT to the Toombs to see if EMERSON was still there, fearing that he might have already been released on bail. The officer soon returned with the intelligence that EMERSON had been taken away from the Toombs an hour before. This information was not calculated to encourage the Chief in his hopes of success, but unwilling to lose any chance, he dispatched Officer BRANT to the Essex Market Jail, to ascertain if EMERSON was there, and if so, to keep watch of him, wherever he might be taken. Shortly after, the Recorder entered his office—the counsel of EMERSON being doubtless much surprised at seeing him, inasmuch as he was "out of town and unwell." Chief WHITNEY immediately requested the Recorder to countermand his order for admitting EMERSON to bail, which he did—Officer WAMBOLD arriving at the Essex Market Court with the document just in time. The Recorder then stated that he would not discharge the prisoner until 1½ o'clock, which would give his counsel time to get out a new writ and take him before one of the Supreme Judges. At the time mentioned the writ had not been forthcoming, and Chief WHITNEY again asked for the discharge of the prisoner. The Recorder accordingly issued it and gave it to the Chief. A moment after, however, the prisoner's counsel entered and asked for more time. The Chief said he would only give up the discharge at the demand of the Recorder and under protest. The lawyer requested the Chief to wait awhile, but the Chief replied that the manner in which he had been treated in this case was not such as to warrant any favors, and if after the "sharp work" practiced against him he had obtained any advantage he meant to keep it. The Recorder said he had no power to demand the return of the discharge, upon which the Chief politely wished the discomfited lawyer good morning and took his leave. Hastening to the jail he presented the discharge to the keeper, who pretended he hadn't time to attend to it just then. The following colloquy took place:

CHIEF—"I would like to get away as soon as possible."

KEEPER—"Well, give me time, can't you?"

CHIEF—"How long shall I be obliged to wait?"

KEEPER—"I can't say."

CHIEF—"Shall I wait here, or call again?"

KEEPER—"You needn't do neither."

CHIEF—"I shall go to the Recorder and inform him that you refuse to receive the discharge."

KEEPER—"You can go where you please."

The Chief then went to the Tenth Precinct Station-house, and telegraphed to Mr. CARPENTER the fact that he had a discharge for the prisoner. Detective ELDERS was sent over, and returned with the Chief to the prison; Judge BENEDICT came in at the same time, and at his order EMERSON was given up. After walking a short distance, a carriage was obtained, and the driver directed to proceed to the Hoboken Ferry. EMERSON objected to this, saying that it was done to keep out of the way of his friends, who, he had no doubt, were at the Jersey City Ferry with a writ of *habeas corpus*. He was soon on board the ferry-boat, and as it left the wharf he expressed, by an exclamation more emphatic than polite, his utter disgust of New Jersey justice. He was taken from Hoboken to Jersey City, and thence brought to this City in the cars. He cried like a child, coming up, and seemed to consider his case, now that he was out of the reach of his New-York friends, a hopeless one. He was committed to jail to await an examination before Justice MERCHANT.

Chief WHITNEY and his assistants are entitled to great credit for the zeal and energy with which they have prosecuted this affair to a successful termination. At every step they have been met by the most unscrupulous disregard of courtesy and justice—even the authorities of New-York, who would be supposed to desire that one so notoriously an offender against the law, should be subjected to the penalty which he had invoked, contributing, by their delays and inexcusable partialities for the prisoner, to the embarrassment and difficulty of executing the processes against him. "The best laid schemes of men and mice" sometimes, however, go awry, and this case affords no ground to doubt the proverb. All the efforts of EMERSON and his friends failed to preserve to New-York so valuable a citizen, and he is at last placed under discipline by which he will be fully prepared for doing the State some service, in that institution which has been erected at Trenton for the express accommodation of eminent personages like himself.

The importance of this arrest consists in the fact that EMERSON is believed to be one of the principal parties engaged in New-York and vicinity, in uttering counterfeit money. The New-York police, who, unlike the authorities, have rendered all possible assistance to our officers in this affair, are well aware of EMERSON'S active complicity in this nefarious business. EMERSON is a young man, of gentlemanly appearance, and has friends in respectable society.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—An adjourned meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Health was held yesterday. Several small nuisances were ordered abated; several large nuisances were referred for special report. Mr. JOHN T. HILDRETH, the great leader of the opposition to swill milk, was present, to look after a communication which he sent in a few weeks ago, complaining of HOGAN'S swill-milk stables on Franklin-avenue. When the document was presented it was referred to the Swill-milk Committee. Alderman CASHOW, Chairman of the Swill-milk Committee, made a verbal report to the effect that he had visited the place complained of, and he did not think it was any worse than it was ten years ago! But he said the Committee would be ready to make a formal report at the next meeting. Mr. HILDRETH was proceeding with a speech to show that the Board had authority in the Charter to abate the nuisance, when Acting-Mayor KALBFLEISCH, who was in the Chair, suggested that the proper time for his remarks was when the report was presented. Mr. HILDRETH took the hint, and then took his hat and walked off. The Board will hold another meeting on Wednesday next.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY—ARREST OF THE PERPETRATORS.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, as Mr. JAMES ELLIOTT, of Worcester, Mass., was walking through Bergen, near Nevins-street, he was attacked by a gang of youthful thieves, who knocked him down, and after beating him severely, took a carpet-bag containing clothing, which he had in his hand and a small sum of money from his pockets, and then made off. The cries of the person assailed, for assistance, were heard by Officers WILSON and HALLDAY, of the Third Precinct Police, who promptly went to his assistance. They succeeded in capturing two of the gang, named DANIEL GROGAN and EDWARD TRACY, and also in recovering all of the stolen property. Yesterday morning the accused were committed for examination.

ARREST OF RIVER THIEVES—STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.—Officers KELLY, MCLAUGHLIN and PARAS, of the Second Precinct Police, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning succeeded in capturing two river thieves at the foot of Gold-street, and recovering stolen property, consisting of rope, yarn and sail, valued at about $200. The police saw the accused rowing up the river in a yawl-boat, and kept an eye upon them until they boarded the schooner *Senator Essex*, on the ways at the above dock, which they claimed at first as their property. The boat they used had also been stolen from Pier No. 45 East River, New-York. The parties arrested gave their names as JOHN SHAY and GEORGE THOMPSON. They were committed for examination by Justice CORNWELL.

A PUPIL OF LEE-AVENUE SUNDAY-SCHOOL BURNED TO DEATH.—SARAH M. MORRIS, 15 years of age, residing with her mother on Taylor-street, near Kent-avenue, in attempting to fill a fluid lamp Tuesday night, while the wick was lighted, was so badly burned by the fluid taking fire and spreading over her person, that she died yesterday morning. The deceased was an exemplary member of the Lee-avenue Sabbath-School.

THE DISORDERLY FIREMEN.—The firemen accused of disorderly conduct at the foot of South Fifth-street, Tuesday, during the fire in MOTT & BAUDNAGH'S distillery, were brought before Justice FOX yesterday morning. Not being ready for examination the defendants gave bail to appear on Tuesday next.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.—Officer JACOBS, of the Fifth Precinct, yesterday arrested a woman named LOUISA FISHER, on a charge of robbing the house of HENRY HASS, No. 58 Johnson-street, Eastern District, of property valued at $50. The accused was committed for trial.

BURGLARY.—The sewing-machine establishment of Messrs. GLOVER & BAKER, on Fulton, near Orange street, was entered by burglars, Tuesday night, and robbed of a quantity of sewing silk and $20 in money. The thieves gained an entrance by forcing a rear window.

WELL DONE.—The Brooklyn police have captured ten burglars since Saturday night last.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

Is issued on the morning of every Tuesday and Friday and contains, in addition to the bulk of intelligence given in the Daily Paper,

A LITERARY DEPARTMENT,

Embracing Standard Novels and Tales, and Miscellaneous Selections of the highest interest. With the issue of Tuesday, July 26, the initial chapters of

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FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
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Trustees and Building Committees of SCHOOL-HOUSES, CHURCHES, &c., are requested to examine the advantages of HOT WATER FURNACES. (Leed's Patent.) of the New-York Hot Water Furnace Company, office No. 70 Liberty-st. They are truly the "great desideratum" of the age.

NO DUST!!!
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An abundance of fresh air warmed to a proper temperature, with all its moisture and vitality. Call and get a circular at

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FROM
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A Wine of rare quality at a moderate price. Sold at the principal hotels, and by all the leading dealers throughout the country.

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Bad Water.

The impurities are instantly destroyed by a few drops of Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN. Dr. Tobias has made oath before the Mayor that it is perfectly innocent to take internally. It cures dysentery, diarrhœa and colic, as thousands have certified to. Hundreds of families now never travel with out a bottle. Sold by all the druggists, at 25 and 50 cents.

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Barry's Tricopherous
IS THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s (Radical CURE) TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

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Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Gentlemen's Traveling Shirts—All styles, money belts, English collar boxes, &c., at Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.

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Journeymen Barbers need Sundays for the improvement of their body and mind. BILL, inimitable hair-cutter, No 1 Barclay-st., appreciating this, closes on Sundays. HAIR DYE 50 cents a box, black or brown.

MARRIED

LOCKWOOD—COOPER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 16, at the Stanton st. Baptist Church, by the Rev. B. M. Hill, Mr. ROBERT H. LOCKWOOD to Miss ELIZA COOPER, only daughter of Chas Cooper, Esq., all of this City.

VAN AUKEN—GARRISON.—On Wednesday, Aug. 17, by the Rev. Halsey Dunning, HARRY H. VAN AUKEN to KATE M., daughter of CORNELIUS K. Garrison.

HALL—MONDY.—At Metuchin, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 16, by the Rev. Gardiner Spring Plumley, Mr. WILLIAM HENRY HALL to Miss EMMA, only daughter of Ambrose Munday, Esq.

DIED.

MILES.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 17, of cholera infantum, EDMOND, only son of Edmund L. and Margaret Miles, aged 9 months and 25 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, Thursday, Aug. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 466 6th av.

DUNKIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 16, in the

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

THE ERIE RAILROAD AND THE FIFTH MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.

The fifth mortgage bondholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company having applied to their Trustees to have the protection of a Receiver extended to them as well as to the fourth mortgage bondholders, Judge INGRAHAM, to day, on the application of the Trustees, extended the receivership already existing to all the property covered by the fifth and last mortgage of the Company. It is understood that this last mortgage covers all the property of the Company.

This proceeding will prevent any division of the property necessary to operate the road.

Application of Hugh McFarlew.—In this case the petitioner obtained a writ of *habeas corpus* directed to Josephine McFarlew, commanding her to produce the body of John H. W. Farlew. The petition set forth that the lady was the wife of the petitioner, and that she had left his house, taking John, his son, with her. This morning the lady came into court, having the boy, an interesting child of about three years of age, with her. She made a return to the writ in which she set forth that she was married to the petitioner on the 13th of October, 1851, and that they lived together till the 24 of August last; she averred that at that time she was compelled to leave the house owing to the brutal treatment of her husband; she left the house taking the son with her; she averred that the boy is only three years of age and needed a mother's care. A suit of divorce on the ground of cruel treatment has been commenced by she wife in the Superior Court.

This return was traversed by the father, who averred that all the allegations in the complaint of the wife were untrue. He further set forth that the said Josephine, before her marriage, and since, has visited houses of prostitution; that she was a woman of notoriously bad character, and in the habit of using filthy and obscene language; was quarrelsome in her disposition; and that the continuance of the child in her charge must result disastrously to him; that the said Josephine left his house surreptitiously, and against her husband's knowledge.

The counsel for the mother stated that the whole difficulty in the case was a religious one, the father being a Catholic and the mother a Protestant.

The counsel for the father asked that the child be placed in the custody of the mother of his client, with liberty to both parties to see it. This the counsel on the other side objected to; he said that this mother had been the cause of all the difficulty. The Court adjourned the proceedings till Friday, the child to remain in the custody of the mother, with permission to the father to see it at any time.

Muir and Parsons, for the relator; Irving and Place, for the respondent.

Wm. R. C. Webster vs. Jabez Herbert and M. J. Daly.—This was a motion to vacate an order of arrest, obtained in an action for the fraudulent conversion of certain property claimed by plaintiff. The moving affidavits attempted to explain away the charges made against defendant; but the Court held that the fraudulent conversion was made out, and denied the motion.

A Sham Battle on the Plains of Abraham.

From the Quebec Gazette.

Yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, the whole strength of the garrison began to muster on the Plains of Abraham. The Thirty-ninth Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel MORRIS, C. B., and commandant of the garrison, was accompanied by the Royal Canadian Rifles. There was also a full quota of the Royal Artillery now in garrison, about a battery and a half, we believe, under Lieut. Col. PAYNTER, with ten guns on the field. Col. HARDEN, R. E., was also present. The tents were pitched on the spacious grounds overlooking the river, and presented a most picturesque appearance. Among the tents were conspicuous a marquee for the ladies, and another for the officers and their friends, which latter contained a copious supply of provisions. Preparations were instantly made for commencing the grand field day which had so long been looked forward to, and the mimic war or sham fight in which the training and experience of the soldiers were to be tried and demonstrated. The weather was most propitious, though rather warm for violent exercise, and the sun was very powerful.

The groups and crowds of spectators were very numerous, and all seemed to take intense interest in the proceedings. The grand object of mimic warfare was directed against the old French fortifications in the cove fields near the ground for target practice. The military tactics and manœuvering displayed in the progressive accomplishment of this darling feat in face of the guns of the citadel, were conducted with great spirit both by the officers and men. The artillery worked as if they were in real earnest, and the skirmishers appeared to annihilate their visionary opponents with destructive zeal. The resistance made at the Martello Tower, (No. 2,) and the spirited style in which it was at length captured, quite electrified the spectators. The skirmishers and artillery were then brought forward; and the intervening ground being eventually cleared, the batteries were reached, and the object being attained, the troops were led back to the encampment in goodly array, preceded by their band. The heat became so oppressive about noon, that it was very properly deemed prudent to curtail the time. Arms were speedily piled, and the men were served with liberal rations, which were cooked in soldier-like fashion on the spot. The commandant and the officers entertained their visitors in a very hospitable manner. The rest of the afternoon was spent as a holiday in various sports and manly exercises, the band striking up, from time to time, lively tunes and sets of quadrilles. The scene wore a very gay and enlivening appearance, as the afternoon advanced; the civilians mixed freely among the military in a very orderly and friendly manner. The tents were struck about 7 o'clock, and the troops marched back to barracks at a rapid pace and in high spirits. After the sham fight was finished there could not have been less than 1,800 men on the field. The thanks of the public are justly due to the commandant and the military authorities for this grand spectacle, interesting spectacle. The discipline and training of the troops are very creditable alike to the men and their officers.

RIOT AND BLOODSHED.—In Bethlehem, just below the Albany City limits, on Saturday night, Aug. 13, a desperate assault was made upon two brothers, named MALTESON and MATTIAS CLIPP, by a gang of fowdies, led by three brothers named FREDERICK, ANDREW and HARRIS HOFFMAN. It appears that the HOFFMANS first went to the house where the CLIPPS reside, and ordered them out to fight. Failing to accomplish their desire they retired, collected a dozen or more friends, and returned with the avowed intention of storming the house. While proceeding in the execution of their design, the CLIPPS came out, either to remonstrate or drive them away, but they had scarcely left the stoop when one of the HOFFMANS rushed upon them with his knife, stabbing one in the arm, inflicting an ugly wound and the other in the left breast, plunging the blade in to the depth of three inches just below the heart. It is thought that the latter will recover if inflammation does not set in. Subsequently the HOFFMANS and five of their friends were arrested, viz: John Hevenor, John Martin, Bolsea Andrews, Adam Herron, and Patrick McElroue. It was rumored that this affair grew out of the moulders' trouble.

On the 5th inst. an important decision, says the *Bugalo Commercial*, was made by the Supreme Court at Madison, Wis., in the case of Henry Sitken *vs.* the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, for killing cattle. The Court sent back the case for a new trial, but decided that Railroad Companies are not bound to fence against cattle, and that they are liable for *gross* negligence only in cases of injury to cattle wrongfully on the track. Railroad Companies are bound to use ordinary care merely. This decision is in accordance with the recent decisions of other States, and it behooves those living upon the lines of railroads to take care of their cattle.

There are in the consolidated City of Philadelphia, about twenty ice establishments. The annual storage averages 100,000 tons, about 4 per cent. of which is lost by waste.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL, NEW-YORK.—The next term of this Institution will commence on the 3d of October, and terminate on the 15th of May next, at the Law School Building, No. 37 Lafayette-place, under the direction of Prof THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL.D.

In addition to the usual branches of legal study, courses of lectures will be given in Political Science and in Moral Philosophy, by Professors LIEBER and NAIRNE, of Columbia College, with other lectures on legal subjects by eminent jurists of the City and State of New-York, and also a course on Medical Jurisprudence.

Terms of admission to all the lectures, $75 for the year.

Four yearly prizes of $250, of $200, of $150, and of $100, will be awarded to the four students of the greatest proficiency.

Full particulars may be obtained on application to the President of the College, CHARLES KING, LL.D. or to Prof. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place, or to either of the undersigned members of the Law School Committee of the College:

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
HAMILTON FISH,
GOUVERNEUR M. OGDEN,
GEORGE T. STRONG,
WILLIAM BETTS.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that, having removed from No 81 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, in the new and commodious establishment, No. 250 Madison-av., Murray Hill, second house north of 30th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use.

Her School Circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOOKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway, and RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

N. B.—A stage is provided for Day Scholars residing at a distance from the School.

INSTRUCTION.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, graduated at Yale, of strong impulse to communicate knowledge and corresponding tact, with methodical habits, will open a Select School in the City of Brooklyn on or before Sept. 5 next, where the number will be strictly limited to Ten. Gentlemen who can appreciate the advantages thus offered, will address TEACHER, Box No. 600 Brooklyn Post-office.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 26th-st.—Boarding and Day School Classical and Commercial, will be reopened on Sept. 15. Fifteen teachers are connected with the Institution. Prospectus to be had containing full details, the names of the pupils and of their parents during the last four years. There is a primary department.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 18th st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her School for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS housekeeper and governess in a first-class private family, either in this City or at the South. Address, during this week, L. Y. N., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK,
EAST 20TH-ST.,

Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

RUTGER'S FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Its eighty-second term opens Sept. 12. Stages will continue to convey pupils to and from the Institute. Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For circulars and further information apply at the Institute, Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.

JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
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Offers Board and tuition for $120 per year.
Term opens Sept. 15.
Male and Female.

THE MISSES ROHRAD AND MRS. TOFFS.
will open their
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.
On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MADAME A. A. LE DUC,
No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London-terrace,
Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL Tuesday, Sept. 13.
For particulars, address the Principal.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., will re open on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims, and practical life of the School may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept 5. Miss SARAH BEDGWICK (formerly of 9th st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No. 699; Christern's No. 763, and Lockwood's No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

A LOS CUBANOS.—UN CABALLERO EDUCADO en este pais, tambren del gremio de abogados de esa ciudad desea dar lecciones en Ingles, el quien publica tambien ha sido admitido y enrolado en el gremio de Abogados de uno de los principales cuidades en la america del Sur. Aplica por escrito a F. K., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON. Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at CARTER'S bookstore, No. 530 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th of September, at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place

Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of September to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—A first-class boarding school for boys. The Fall session commences on the 28th of August. For circulars, address

A. C. B. WARRING and OTIS BISBEE,
Successors to CHARLES BARTLETT.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LEWIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys only.

DON BERNARD'S INSTITUTE—NO. 1 WEST 29th-st., junction of Broadway and 5th-av., New-York. Madame DON BERNARD, née de Rochefermoy, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public that her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies reopens on Sept. 15.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 16 and 18 East 26th-st., between Madison and 6th avs., will reopen Sept. 13.

The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 239 Water st., or the Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Next academic year commences Sept. 21, and continues forty-two weeks. Location beautiful and healthy. For catalogues apply to Principal, the Rev. L. H. NORTHROP.

THE REV. A. R. WOLFE'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young Ladies, West Bloomfield, N. J. Terms $300 per annum, payable quarterly, in advance. The Academic Year commences September 13th. For Circulars address the Principal

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 23d st., near 5th av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.—The Fall Session of this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 7. For circulars, address the Principal. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MRS. GIBSON, NO 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School, No. 43 East 21st-st., (between Broadway and 4th av.,) MONDAY Sept 19.

TO COAL MERCHANTS.—WANTED—FOR A first class day and boarding school in New-York, $200 worth of coal for next Winter. Any person in that line having daughters to educate will find this a good opportunity to exchange for the above. Address, for one week, M. C. G., Secretary, Madison-square Post-office, New-York, specifying name and place of business.

TEACHERS.

INSTRUCTION.—A GERMAN LADY (EPISCOPalian) desires a situation in a gentleman's family; her course of instruction comprises the usual English branches—music, in which she is proficient, drawing, painting and the German and French languages, which she speaks and writes correctly; the best of references can be given. Address TEACHER, N. N., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS—WHO has for six years lived in the family of a Southern planter, where she has just finished the education of the youngest daughter, is desirous of meeting with a re-engagement. Address Dr. BINCKEL, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

FRENCH TEACHER.—A YOUNG FRENCH lady, having several years' experience as a teacher, wishes to enter into an arrangement either with school's or private families, to teach French and drawing. Satisfactory references will be given. Address M. T., Brooklyn Post-office.

A LADY WISHES A SITUATION, EITHER in a family or school, as teacher of French, the rudiments of Latin, or higher mathematics, and the English branches; would not object to go South or West. Address, with full particulars, T, Box No. 330, Watertown, New-York.

FRENCH TEACHER.—A PARISIAN LADY, who has some experience in teaching French and music, desires a situation in a boarding-school or private family; would have no objection to go South, and will [illegible] references. Address [illegible] F. C. J., Yonkers, Westchester County, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VISITING GOVERness or assistant in a school in Brooklyn by a lady having some experience in teaching the English branches French and music, also pencil drawing and needle work if required. Address, for three or four days, Y. L., Post-office, Brooklyn, New-York.

A DAILY OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A well-educated lady is desirous of meeting with a re-engagement; she instructs in the higher branches of English, with French, (which she speaks,) music and drawing—Italian if required; no objection to travel. Address Z., No. 30 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING desires a situation either as governess or assistant in a school. Her course comprises music, French, Latin, drawing, and the usual English branches. Address Miss L., Mamaroneck, Westchester County, N. Y.

A LADY WITH SEVERAL YEARS EXPERIENCE in teaching English, music, French and Italian, (both of which languages she speaks,) wishes a re-engagement in a family, to go South. Address G. H., Box No. 147 *Times* Office,

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF AMHERST, A situation as teacher in a high school, Principal in an academy or select school, or instructor in a family. New-England preferred. Address B. A., Box No. 63, Southampton, L. I.

WANTED—A TEACHER TO TAKE CHARGE OF a classical school in New-Jersey, about 30 miles from this City; said school is fairly established in a healthy and pleasant neighborhood. For particulars apply to D. TALMAGE, No. 60 Water-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER, BY A graduate of a New-England college, as assistant in a select school, or in a private family. Has good recommendations of qualifications and character. Address W., Box No. 479 New-York Post-office.

A LADY, LIVING IN STATEN ISLAND, wishes to take lessons once or twice a week in the English language from an American or English lady. Distance from the ferry five minutes by omnibus. Address M., Box No. 798 N. Y. Post office, with references.

A PROFESSOR OF FRENCH AND ARITHmetic, a native of Paris, desires a situation in a school or in a family. No objection to go to the country. Address PARISIAN, No. 75 Leonard-st., New-York.

A GOOD ENGLISH TEACHER WANTED at No. 45 2d av. Inquire between 8 and 12 A. M., every day, excepting Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as daily or resident governess; the latter in a religious family preferred. For particulars, address, for two days, INSTRUCTRESS, Madison-square Post-office,

DRY GOODS.

MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS
FOR THE
FALL AND WINTER TRADE,
at
GEORGE BRODIE'S,
No. 366 Canal-st., and No. 479 Broadway.

SOUTHERN BUYERS
are specially invited to see the handsomest and cheapest garments in the United States.

BRODIE has been for the last ten years the acknowledged leader of fashions.
See *Harper* and *Godey*.

351 AND 539
BROADWAY.
JAMES TUCKER'S Fall importations in
FEATHERS, FLOWERS,
BRIDAL WREATHS, and fancy fixings
for the Toilet,
are in, coming in, and will continue
till late in the season.

W. & J. MORRISON,
No 79 Chambers st., four doors west of Broadway,
Importers and Jobbers of
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
WOOLEN YARNS,
ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,
SHETLAND WOOL, &c.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE MAKING THE BEST WOVEN skirts; 12-spring, $1 31; 14-spring, $1 50; 16-spring, $2. Dealers supplied with 9-spring, $8 per dozen, 12-spring, $11, and 14-spring, $14 per dozen. Old skirts woven over. D. L. HARDING,
Woven Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring, near Hudson-st.

SKIRTS.—PARTIES HAVING MACHINES FOR COVERING SKIRT SPRINGS,
and wishing to contract for covering, can do so by calling at No. 92 Warren st.

TO SKIRT MANUFACTURERS—STEEL Springs, Nos. 14, 15, 16, 18 and 20, on hand and for sale, in any quantity. Also rolling and tempering done at short notice and in the best manner by the Brooklyn Steel Spring Company, No. 9 Furman st., near the Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SEWING BY MACHINES—AT NO. 370 BROADway. Inquire of Mme. GILBERT.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED AT A private house near Sanferns Station, and about one hour from Jersey City by New-York and Erie Railroad; the House is beautifully situated, surrounded with plenty of shade, rooms large and pleasant. For terms, &c., inquire corner 24th st. and 10th-av., coal office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A MIDdle-aged widow lady, in a plain private family, where can be had the comforts of a home, on the line of the Harlem Railroad, within 50 miles of the City. Address, with terms, COUNTRY BOARD, Station F Post-office.

BOARD ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—GOOD country board may be had in the Highlands, nearly opposite Cold Spring. Plenty of fruit, and as cool a location as can be found. Address JOHN CRONK, at Cold Spring Post-office.

BOARD AT LAKE MAHOPAC—IN A PRIvate family; fine bathing, boating fishing, &c., boats free; mountain air, and unsurpassed for health. For particulars, address WM. H. MORRIS, No. 189 Water st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A LADY, HAVING A LARGE and commodious house, would accommodate one or two single gentlemen with board. Apply at No. 161 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh. Gas, bath, &c., in house. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD accommodate two gentlemen and their wives, or four single gentlemen, with parlor and bedrooms, or single rooms furnished or unfurnished. Private table, if required. Apply at 259 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING two or three rooms to let, would accommodate single gentlemen with partial board. Terms from $3 to $4 per week. Apply at No. 90 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 71 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentleman. E. BOUTON.

BOARDING—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH GOOD board may be had at No. 30 Clinton-place, corner of Green st.

BOARD—TWO GENTLEMEN, WHO WOULD room together, also a gentleman and wife, can obtain full or partial board, with pleasant apartments, in a strictly private family residing in 21st st., near 6th-av.; rooms are on second and third floors, are large, well furnished, and have gas, hot and cold water, &c. References exchanged. Address W. L., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A delightful room suitable for a gentleman and wife, also rooms for single gentlemen, may be obtained in a first-class house with all the modern improvements, by applying at No. 49 Columbia-st. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A private family, occupying the brown stone house No 26 Willow-st., near Fulton Ferry, have a very few desirable rooms for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Apply on the premises.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR A gentleman and wife. Address, stating location, J. W. A., Box No. 1,639 New-York Post-office.

BOARD.—SECOND FLOOR OF A MODERN-built, brown-stone house to let, with board. Apply at No. 151 East 13th-st., first house west of 2d-av.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—AN UNEXCEPtionable location for a gentleman and wife, who are desirous of having a home that is realiable and permanent, and where good living and cooking is indispensable, and where the utmost neatness and cleanliness is observed, can be so accommodated in a private family on the west side of town, near Hudson-st., in a first class large house; location about the best in the City, with a choice of rooms on second or third floor, with every convenience. Terms from $14 to $18 per week. Unquestionable references given and required. Address K., Box No. 2,983 [illegible]-office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE ARE DESIRous of obtaining board in a small private family, with furnished or unfurnished rooms, in the vicinity of Henry st., between Degraw-st. and First place, South Brooklyn. Such a family, that can offer pleasant locality, comfortable home and good society, may address M. E. B., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms, with board, by a family of four persons; location desired between 14th and 34th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Best of references required and given. Address, for three days, S. X., Box 164 *Times* Office, stating location, terms, &c.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, child, and servant, in a strictly private family, who can offer comfortable accommodations, in a convenient location, above Union-square; liberal arrangements will be made for suitable apartments. Address, with particulars, FINANCIER, Box 135 *Times* Office, immediately.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND TWO or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a respectable family residing at No. 47 West 18th-st., (late Amos-st.,) near Waverley-place. Bath in house.

NO. 19 UNION SQUARE.—THREE SUITES OF rooms at the above number to let, with board, for the winter. Persons in search of a good boarding-house will do well to call and examine. Also single rooms. Early application will secure a first choice.

A LARGE PARLOR, SECOND STORY, front on Broadway, three windows and balcony, two or more bedrooms, bath, &c., private table, heated by steam. A desirable family will find favorable terms. Inquire at Smithsonian House.

FURNISHED LODGING-ROOM TO LET at No. 37 City Hall-place. The room is large and airy, and suitable for two gentlemen, being furnished with single beds, which will be well taken care of. Apply as above.

ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE SUITES OF rooms to let, with board, at No. 81 East 23d st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

NO. 143 EIGHTH-STREET, OPPOSITE THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY—Two pleasant and well-furnished rooms, with or without board, on reasonable terms; references exchanged.

A COMFORTABLE HOME, FURNISHED rooms and good board may be obtained by a husband and wife, or by single gentlemen of correct habits, in a respectable family at No. 17 Bedford st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY MAN, WHO UNDERstands his business, to take charge of a vegetable garden, and also the care of a horse and cow; he must be fully understand the preparation and management of hot beds; if married, and without children, and the wife a good cook, employment would be given to both. Apply to C. C. WALDEN, Flatbush, L. I., or at No. 4 New-st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, IN Brooklyn, two respectable American or English girls, one as cook and to do general housework, the other as nurse and seamstress; they must come well recommended, and wages must be moderate. Address J. B., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER, COOK AND COACHman, who perfectly understand their business; must be Protestants; none others need apply; coachman should be a single man; gardener and wife, without children. Apply at room No. 13, No. 37 Park-row.

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN YOUNG MEN, WITH $25 to $100, to engage in a very safe and profitable business. With energy and enterprise they can make $200 to $300 per month. Apply at No. 486 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family, living in the country a short distance from the City; good reference required. Call at No. 37 Beekman-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A VARIETY STORE AN ACTIVE intelligent youth, who would be willing to make himself useful for a small compensation the first year. Apply at No 22 Platt-st., second floor.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GERMAN SERVANT girls; must be good cooks and capable of general housework. Good wages will be paid, and work not hard. Apply at No. 36 King-st.

WANTED—A JOURNEYMAN WHEELWRIGHT, to go to Elizabeth, N. J. Apply at No. 124 Nassau-st., in the store.

PROPOSALS.

KEYPORT AND HOLMDEL TURNPIKE COMPANY.—Proposals will be received for grading a turnpike from Keyport to Holmdel, 5¾ miles, with culverts and bridges, till Thursday, Sept. 1, next. Plans and specifications can be seen by calling on ALFRED NADING, Esq., Keyport, N. J.

H. H. LEABROOK, Secretary.

SHOWCASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH'S SHOWcase warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st., near City Hall. A general assortment of showcases kept constantly on hand. Old cases exchanged. Orders promptly executed.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and sewing, or fine washing. In a private family; will be found fully competent; none need apply but respectable families. Can be seen for two days, at No. 206 Hester-st., top floor, front room. Has the best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A SMART, TIDY, RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands pastry, biscuit, bread and soup making; would do chamberwork, washing or sewing; best reference; no objections to country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; also a cook; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry; does up linen in style, wages $6 and $8. Call at No. 316 East 23d st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman with four years' recommendation from her last place, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or chamberwork and washing, or fine washing and ironing; is a person of the most reliable habits and obliging disposition. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook, who is experienced in all branches of cooking, ice-cream, jellies, soups, games, &c.; has satisfactory City references; having lived five years in the City. Also, by a first class chambermaid. Apply at No. 211 East 14th-st., near 1st-av., first floor, back.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN OF good education, a situation as housekeeper in some respectable family; would have no objection to going in the country, and if necessary would be willing to take charge of children, acting as governess. Address Mrs. W., Box No. 146, *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived over two years. Can be seen at No. 89 West 11th-st., in the rear, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, well recommended, a situation as cook in a private family or respectable boarding house. Would have no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Is a first-rate cook, a good pie-maker and an excellent baker of bread. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS NURSE, LAUNdress, and cook all wanted immediately; also, a middle-aged person, to do the work and take the charge of a widower's house; must be well recommended. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. Also, well recommended servants in all other capacities.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation; is a very good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; has a very good baker; willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her last place, No. 126 2d av., near 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, TO work by the week; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking, and operates with a sewing machine. Address SEAMSTRESS, Union-square Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, who is only a few months in this country, to do general housework in a small private family; she will be found faithful to her employer. Call, for three days, at No. 146 36th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WIDOW woman as housekeeper, saleswoman, or in a hotel, or any other similar situation. Apply at No. 207 East 13th-st., second door from 1st-av., second floor, back room. Good reference can be given.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress; understands embroidering, cutting and fitting; also, by a German young woman as cook, washer and ironer; good reference given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near B. oadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress; can do fine washing and ironing, or plain sewing; best City reference. Address D. M., No. 47 King-st., above Varick, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter, (is a good washer and ironer,) by a very competent girl, who lived 3½ years in her last place. Call at No. 69 6th av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer; can give good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 341½ 2d av., between 21st and 22d-sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress, or light chambermaid. Good City reference. Call at No. 184 7th av., between 22d and 23d sts., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PROTESTant cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and can give the best of reference. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS OR chambermaid, by a respectable young woman who has first-rate City references. Apply at 123 East 35th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant woman and daughter, the mother as good plain cook, washer and ironer, and the daughter as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse; country preferred. Also, by a very neat Protestant girl, as competent nurse or chambermaid and waitress; best of reference. Also, by two sisters, one as good cook, the other as laundress or chambermaid. Employers in City or country wanting select help, will apply at WESLEY'S select Female Office, No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st., or No 348 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. A lady in attendance.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—THE LADIES AND employing public generally will now find daily a good supply of English, German, Scotch, Irish and other servants, with first class testimonials, at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. In this institution—over seven years established—particular attention is paid to the class of servants admitted. N. B.—English and German girls on hand. J. DICKINS, Proprietor.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, English, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German language spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SMART MAN, A SITUATION as gardener, who is a practical hand at the raising and forcing of all sorts of fruit and vegetables, understands the care of [illegible] and hot-house plants, hot and cold graperies, the planting and propagation of fruit trees; is twelve years in this country and about thirty eight years old; can come well recommended. Call, or address T. L., Gardener at, Dalrymple & Co.'s Seed-store, No. 12 Exchange place, Jersey City, near the Ferry, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and groom; can also act as waiter to any respectable family who will employ him; he also will take the management of a kitchen garden. He only has been a few months from the old country, and has the best recommendations as to honesty, sobriety and carefulness. Address A. B. C., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as light porter or entry clerk, in any kind of a business house; can write a good hand, and would be willing to make himself generally useful; has done business in some of the largest publication offices in the City. Good references can be given. Address J. C., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single man who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses, and is a most competent groom and steady driver; has long experience in the old country and this; has the best of City recommendations; is not afraid to work; if any gentleman desires, address M. E., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A HARD-WORKING, RESPECTable young man, a situation as coachman, gardener or groom; is willing to work on a farm, milk cows, and make himself useful; understands each capacity very well, as best references can certify; wages moderate. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 510 Broadway, third floor, for two days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A highly respectable, sober, steady young man, who understands his business in every department, having 25 years' experience in the same; 5 years' satisfactory reference from his last employer. A first-class place expected. Address FLORIST-GUIDE, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SOBER, STEADY and respectable young man, as waiter or barkeeper in a hotel or saloon, City or country; he understands his business thoroughly, and is willing to give the most satisfactory reference. Call at No

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 94 BROADWAY,
FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JULY 31, 1859.

Assets as per report, 30th April, 1859	$5,203,591 89
Receipts during the quarter ending Aug. 1, 1859, for premiums and interest	439,525 64
Total	$5,691,117 53
Disbursements during the quarter	140 943 31
Cash assets, as realised	$5,553,174 22
Additional assets, being interest accrued not due, deferred premiums, and due from agents	305,080 99
Claims unpaid, (not due,) $43,000.	
Number of Policies issued during the quarter, 368.	
Number of Policies in force, 11,437.	
Amount insured $23,825,139.	

The above carefully examined the above statement and find the same to be correct
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

THE COMPANY offers the following advantages to persons intending to insure their lives:

THE CASH ASSETS are larger than those of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States, amounting to

$5 750,000.

THE PROPORTION OF ITS CASH ASSETS to the amount at risk is greater than that of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States.

ITS RATES OF PREMIUM are lower than those of the majority of other Life Insurance Companies—yet its Dividends have been greater.

THE MORTALITY AMONG ITS MEMBERS has been proportionally less than that of any other Life Insurance Company, in either America or Europe, whose experience has been made known—a result in the highest degree favorable to Policy holders.

THE NUMBER OF LIVES INSURED in this Company greatly exceeds that of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States, thus affording a security above them all—the necessary law of average having more scope for operation.

THE ASSETS of the Company are invested exclusively in Bond and Mortgage on Real Estate in the City and State of New York, worth in each case at least double the amount loaned and bearing interest at SEVEN per Cent. The solidity and security of this disposition of the Company's Funds cannot be overrated.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle in the strictest sense of the term: the entire surplus, OBJECTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the assured.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

FRED. S. WINSTON, MILLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
WILLIAM MOORE, JOHN M. STUART,
JOSEPH BLUNT, GEORGE R. CLARK,
ROBERT H. McCURDY, SAMUEL E. SPROULS,
ISAAC G. FEARSON, SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
JOHN H. SWIFT, LUCIUS ROBINSON,
WM. J. BOMER, SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS, HAMILTON BLAKE,
JOHN P. KELVERTON, DAVID BOARDMAN,
JOHN WADSWORTH, HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS, WILLIAM V. BRADY,
W. SMITH BROWN, W. E. DODGE,
RICHARD PATRICK, GEORGE S. COE,
WILLIAM H. FORMAN, WM. K. STRONG,
LEONARDO ALDRICH, HENRY BIELBAYDEN,
EZRA WHEELER, WM. M. VERMILYE,
ORPHAN H. NORTON, JOHN E. DEVLIN.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Secretary, ISAAC ADDATT.
Medical Examiner, MARTIN POST, M. D.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 9 WALL-ST., NEW YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE.	BELGIUM.	ITALY.
GREAT BRITAIN.	SPAIN.	GERMANY.
IRELAND.	PORTUGAL.	RUSSIA.
HOLLAND.	SWITZERLAND.	SWEDEN.

ALSO ON

ATHENS.	CONSTANTINOPLE.	ALEXANDRIA.
BEYROUT.	JERUSALEM.	

&c. &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.

Issue Bills of Exchange and travelers' credit, available in all the cities of Europe. Letters of introduction furnished to persons visiting Europe, to our houses in Paris, London, Liverpool, &c.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 36 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Table of Insurance Stocks sent upon application.

ALLYN COX,
NOTE, STOCK AND LOAN BROKER,
No. 43 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
HARRISBURGH, Penn., Aug. 12, 1859.

AT A MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS of the Sinking Fund, held this day, it was
Resolved, That the State Treasurer be authorized to issue Proposals to buy from the lowest bidder or bidders two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of 6 per cent. State Loans of Pennsylvania.

Notice is therefore given that Sealed Proposals for the sale of the whole or any part of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of said Loans, will be received at the Treasury Department at Harrisburgh, till 2 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, the 25 h day of August, A. D. 1859; the same to set forth the amount offered and the price asked; to be addressed to "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburgh Pa." Indorsed "Proposals to sell State Loans."

The bids will be opened and allotments made to the lowest bidder on that day.

ELI SLIFER, State Treasurer.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Aug. 16, 1859.

THE SECURITIES HELD IN TRUST BY the Superintendent of the Banking Department for the Lake Mahopac Bank, an individual Bank, located at Mahopac, Putnam County, having been converted into money, notice is hereby given to the holders of the registered circulating notes issued by said Bank that such notes will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent, on presentation of the same at the Commercial Bank of Albany, Albany, N. Y. JAS. M. COOKE, Superintendent.

LAVENWORTH CITY BONDS, TEN PER CENTS.—These bonds are issued for municipal purposes, and mature July 1, 1874; interest at ten per cent., payable semi annually in New York. Total indebtedness of the city, July 1, $51,681 20; value of city property as taxed, $48,162 49. The assessed value of taxables, about $4,000 000. Population, about 12,000. For sale by ASHLEY & NORRIS,
No. 42 Exchange-place, New-York.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1859.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th instant. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.
S. R. COCKSTON, Cashier.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1859.

DIVIDEND — THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand.
GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

BONDS FOR SALE.—$36,000 CHICAGO, ALTON and St. Louis (formerly Chicago and Mississippi Railroad) Second Mortgage seven per Cent. Bonds. Also $50,000 of the Third Mortgage Eight per Cent. Bonds of the same road, for sale by ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 56 Wall-st.

MARSHALL COUNTY, IOWA, BONDS.—Two Bonds of Marshall County, Iowa, $1,000 each, payable in four years from the 14th January last, with coupons payable annually, at the rate of 10 per cent., for sale by CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—BY CROMMELIN GOODWIN, NO. 50 Wall-st., 51 shares American Express Company's Stock; 30 shares Wells, Fargo & Co's Express Company's Stock; 50 shares United States Express Company's Stock. Bank and Insurance Stocks constantly on hand.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1859.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF AN INJUNCTION, no payment of Dividends declared by the company will be made until further notice.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons on the Bonds of the above Company, due Aug. 16, 1859, will be paid at the office of J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FARM MORTGAGE issued in aid of Railroad Companies in the State of Wisconsin will receive information affecting their value, by calling at the banking office of MEAD, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 67 Wall-st., Aug. 16, 1859.—The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 56 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also other descriptions of paper sold on commission, at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1859.

MR. HOWARD POTTER IS AUTHORIZED by power of attorney to sign the name of our firm.
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.

TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE—$1,900; ALSO, $1,000. For sale, a mortgage of $2,500 on property in this City at a liberal discount. Also, one of $1,000. Apply before 12 M. A. POST, No. 27 John-st.

$2,500 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage for a term of years on good City property worth twice the amount. Apply to ROBERT E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway, from 11 to 2 o'clock.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, $26,000—in sums to suit, on good improved property in New-York. No commissions asked. Apply to JOHN E. SIBVENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 63 Broadway.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S THREE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

AUCTION SALES.

AUGUSTUS J. MAYNARD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.
AUGUSTUS J. MAYNARD will sell,
THIS DAY, (Thursday) A. g. 18,
at the elegant residence No. 76 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.
Consisting of rosewood drawing room suites, 7 octave piano-forte, stool and cover, hootcases, étagères, lady's work table. For further particulars see *Herald*.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock at his Store Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.,

10 shares Bank of Sing Sing	$100 each
40 shares Pacific Bank	$80 each
12 shares Bank of New-York	$100 each
50 shares Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad	$50 each
5 shares Humboldt Fire Ins. Co.	$100 each
40 shares Hope Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each
62 shares American Express Co.	$100 each
50 shares Hamilton Fire Ins. Co.	$15 each
20 shares Syracuse and Oswego Railroad Co.	$50 each
10 Shares Jefferson Fire Ins. Co.	$70 each
50 shares U. S. Steam Sugar Refining Co.	$100 each
50 shares U. S. Express Co.	$100 each
40 shares Beekman Fire Ins. Co.	$25 each
10 shares New World Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each
50 shares London, New-York, and Newfoundland Telegraph	$104 each
40 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Company	$25 each
18 shares Home Fire Insurance Co.	$100 each
150 shares Brooklyn City Railroad Co.	$10 each
10 shares Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.	$50 each
10 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	$100 each
10 shares Kings County Fire Insurance Co.	$20 each
40 shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each
20 shares Artisans' Fire Insurance Company	$100 each
10 shares Virginia Steamship Co.	$50 each
150 shares Adriatic Fire Insurance Co.	$25 each
40 Williamsburg (Penn.) Gas Co.	$50 each

$2 000 La Crosse and Mil. Railroad 2d mortgage Bonds
$2 000 New-York and New Haven R. R. 6 ₱ cent. Bonds.
$1 000 Cleveland City 6 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Virginia State 6 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Hancock and Henry Counties 8 per cent. Bonds.

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Aug. 22. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required at 12½ o'clock at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of Real Estate at public or private sale when desired.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

M. DOGGETT, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of parlor, chamber, kitchen and dining-room furniture; rosewood parlor suites in brocatelle, plain and mohair covers, Brussels and ingrain carpets; a fine line of oil paintings, in gold gilt frames; also a light top wagon. The whole to be peremptorily sold, and worthy attention.

JOHN F. VANANTWERP, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN F. VAN ANTWERP will sell, THIS DAY at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., an assortment of hardware and cutlery, and heavy goods; also 60 dozen assorted whips, also, an invoice of fancy goods, gold and gilt jewelry, &c

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer,
450 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction on THURSDAY, Aug. 18, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 86 Beekman-st. Fresh, seasonable goods for City and country trade.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.	
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
LEONARD APPLEBY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRED'K. H. WALCOTT,	JAS. LOR. GRAHAM, Jr.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	BOWES R. McILVAINE,
MOSES TAYLOR,	GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	JOHN C. HENDERSON,
DANIEL PARISH,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	WATSON E. CASE,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
CHARLES L. VOSE,	SAM'L. D. BRADFORD, Jr.
WARREN DELANO, Jr.	

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Ass't. Secretary.

A LARGE CASH RETURN TO THE INSURED IN LIEU OF SCRIP.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 29 WALL-ST.,
CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1859, OVER
$300,000.

THIS COMPANY WILL INSURE BUILDINGS AND MERCHANDISE of every kind—Dwelling Houses and Household Furniture—at the STANDARD SCALE OF RATES, RETURNING TO THE INSURED A LARGE CASH DIVIDEND upon their Premiums, in LIEU of the PROSPECTIVE SCRIP DIVIDENDS of the Mutual Companies.
ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 115 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.

The charter of this Company requires that 85 per cent of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.

This Company has been in operation for five years during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.

The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.

All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.

Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue entreats to the Company.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CLARK, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE SALE—CRACKER AND BISCUIT ROUTE IN NEW-JERSEY.—The advertiser being about entering into other business, offers for sale the good will and custom route now served by him in New-Jersey, embracing Jersey City, Bergen, West Hoboken, Bergen Point, &c., together with two wagons (one horse and one grass), wagon and harness, and stable lease, &c. If not sold before the 20th August inst., then the same will be sold at public auction, in front of the Philadelphia House, in Jersey City, on Saturday, the 20th August inst., at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

For particulars and terms of sale, apply at the bakery, No. 118 Beekman-st., New-York.
SCHOONMAKER & VAN DINE.

G-32.—NEW-YORK BUILT SHIP ELWOOD WALTER—Built in the year 1855—now on a voyage to London; said vessel has two decks, is 177.6 feet long, 38.2 breadth, 22.2 depth, and measures 1,072 65-95 tons and rates A 1. The ELWOOD WALTER was built in 1855, and owners have been well satisfied on her return to New York at which port delivery will be made after discharge of inward cargo. For sale low.
Apply to THEODORE DEHON,
No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

STEAMBOATS FOR SALE.—THE "TIGER" deliverable at the port of Norwich Sept. 1; the MYSTIC, deliverable at the port of Boston, Dec. 1. They are both new running: the *Tiger* between Norwich, New-London and the watering-places; the *Mystic* between Gloucester and Boston
WM. H. TINGLEY, Secretary.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a dry goods and fancy store in the best avenue up town; to a cash customer this is a real chance location rapidly rising; will be sold 20 per cent. under value, the owner having to give up the business. For particulars address DRY GOODS, Box No. 113 *Times* Office; will be attended to promptly.

$15,000 WANTED—A PARTY WITH FROM $10,000 to $15,000 to take a silent or active interest in the unquestionable best patent lately issued. Also, State rights for sale. Call at No. 390 7th-av., third floor. N. B.—Profits unequaled. No agent need apply.

$1,500.—WANTED—A PARTNER WITH THE above amount, to engage in the broker-age business. A young man of energy can here find a good opening for business. Address A. B., Box No. 139 *Times* Office. All communications strictly confidential.

FOR SALE—A COFFEE, CAKE AND DINING saloon, in a great thoroughfare now doing a good business. Will be sold cheap. Apply to T. GAFFNEY, No. 57 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF A valuable patent for agricultural purposes. For particulars, apply to HENRY E. BORDER, No. 346 Broadway.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

900 bbls. Refined White and Yellow Sugars, Wholesale and Retail, at Refiner's prices
500 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses, cheaper than any house in New-York.
1,000 bbls. choice Family Flour, from $5 upwards.
TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, FLOUR, and SPICES for the million, at the immense establishment of
THOS. R. AGNEW (Successor to J. O. Fowler & Co.,
Nos. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray sts.
GOODS DELIVERED FREE.

WHAT CHEER YEAST CAKES.

These famous Yeast Cakes, to insure white and sweet bread, biscuit, cakes, &c., can be had from all the principal grocers at 12 cents per dozen, and at wholesale from S. W. SMITH, No. 634 Broadway.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels 40 gallons. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp.
HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Courtlandt-st.

STEAMBOATS.

BLUE FISH—ROCKAWAY.
The steamer CERES leaves Catherine Market slip EVERY MORNING at 9 A. M., Spring-st., 9:30, Pier No. 4 North River at 9½ for Rockaway, returning to the City at 2½ P. M. Bring your lines for blue fish. Fare 50 cents. N. B.—A grand clam bake will be given every Tuesday and Friday.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, POINT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. R. B. FARRER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thurs. Aug. 4,	7 A.M.	Thurs. Aug. 4,	11 A.M.
Friday, Aug. 5,	7 30 A.M.	Friday, Aug. 5,	11 30 A.M.
Saturd. Aug. 6,	9.30 A.M.	Saturd. Aug. 6,	1 P.M.
Sunday, Aug. 7,	9 A.M.	Monday, Aug. 8,	2 30 P.M.
Monday, Aug. 8, for Red Bank in connection with the Laura.		Monday, Aug. 8, in connection with the Laura.	5 A.M.
Monday, Aug. 8,	11 A.M.	Monday, Aug. 8,	3 P.M.
Tuesd'y, Aug. 9,	11 A.M.	Tuesd'y, Aug. 9,	3 P.M.
Wednes. Aug. 10,	12 M.	Wednes. Aug. 10,	4 P.M.
Thurs. Aug. 11,	1 P.M.	Thurs. Aug. 11,	5 P.M.
Friday, Aug. 12,	6.30 A.M.	Friday, Aug. 12,	5.30 P.M.
Saturd. Aug. 13,	2 P.M.	Saturd. Aug. 13,	5.30 P.M.
Sunday, Aug. 14,	7.30 A.M.	Sunday, Aug. 14,	3 P.M.
Monday, Aug. 15,	8 A.M.	Monday, Aug. 15,	3.30 P.M.
Tuesd'y, Aug. 16,	6 A.M.	Tuesd'y, Aug. 16,	4.30 P.M.
Wednes. Aug. 17,	9 A.M.	Wednes. Aug. 17,	4.30 P.M.
Thurs. Aug. 18,	6 A.M.	Thurs. Aug. 18,	5 P.M.
Friday, Aug. 19,	7 A.M.	Friday, Aug. 19,	11 A.M.
Saturd. Aug. 20,	7.30 A.M.	Saturd. Aug. 20,	11.30 A.M.
Sunday, Aug. 21,	7.30 A.M.	Sunday, Aug. 21,	1 P.M.
Monday, Aug. 22,	8 A.M.	Monday, Aug. 22,	1 P.M.
Tuesd'y, Aug. 23,	10 A.M.	Tuesd'y, Aug. 23,	2 P.M.
Wednes. Aug. 24,	11 A.M.	Wednes. Aug. 24,	3 P.M.
Thurs. Aug. 25,	12 M.	Thurs. Aug. 25,	4 P.M.
Friday, Aug. 26,	6 30 A.M.	Friday, Aug. 26,	5 30 P.M.
Saturd. Aug. 27,	2 P.M.	Saturd. Aug. 27,	6.30 P.M.
Sunday, Aug. 28,	7 30 A.M.	Sunday, Aug. 28,	3.30 P.M.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (DIRECT) AND BLACK POINT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH (late Gen. R. E. LEMON, will run as follows, from the foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE BRANCH PORT.	
Thurs. Aug. 4,	11 30 A.M.	Thurs. Aug. 4,	6 A.M.
Friday, Aug. 5,	12 M.	Friday, Aug. 5,	6 30 A.M.
Saturday, Aug. 6,	1 30 P.M.	Saturday, Aug. 6,	7 30 A.M.
Monday, Aug. 8,	3 P.M.	Monday, Aug. 8,	9 A.M.
Tuesday, Aug. 9,	4 P.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 9,	10 A.M.
Wednes. Aug. 10,	5 30 P.M.	Wednes. Aug. 10,	5 30 A.M.
Thurs. Aug. 11,	4 P.M.	Thurs. Aug. 11,	6 A.M.
Friday, Aug. 12,	3 30 P.M.	Friday, Aug. 12,	7 A.M.
Saturday, Aug. 13,	4 30 P.M.	Saturday, Aug. 13,	7 A.M.
Monday, Aug. 15,	3 30 P.M.	Monday, Aug. 15,	6 A.M.
Tuesday, Aug. 16,	3 30 P.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 16,	7 A.M.
Wednes. Aug. 17,	4 P.M.	Wednes. Aug. 17,	7 A.M.
Thurs. Aug. 18,	4 30 P.M.	Thurs. Aug. 18,	7 A.M.
Friday, Aug. 19,	5 P.M.	Friday, Aug. 19,	7 A.M.
Saturday, Aug. 20,	6 P.M.	Saturday, Aug. 20,	8 A.M.
Monday, Aug. 22 in connection with the Laura from Red Bank, and for Pleasure Bay only,	5 P.M.	Sunday, Aug. 21, leave 6th Port 7 P. M., and leave Camp Meeting, Port Washington,	8 A.M.
Monday, Aug. 22,	1 30 P.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 23,	2 A.M.
Tuesday, Aug. 23,	3 P.M.	Wednes. Aug. 24,	10 A.M.
Wednes. Aug. 24,	4 P.M.	Thurs. Aug. 25,	5 30 A.M.
Thurs. Aug. 25,	3 30 P.M.	Friday, Aug. 26,	6 30 A.M.
Friday, Aug. 26,	3 30 P.M.	Saturday, Aug. 27,	7 A.M.
Saturday, Aug. 27,	4 30 P.M.	Monday, Aug. 29,	6 A.M.
Monday, Aug. 29,	3 30 P.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 30,	7 A.M.
Tuesday, Aug. 30,	3 30 P.M.	Wednes. Aug. 31,	7 A.M.
Wednes. Aug. 31,	4 P.M.	Thurs. Sept. 1,	7 A.M.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers PRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR GREENPORT, ORIENT AND SAG HARBOR.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-slip, Pier No. 33, East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.
GEORGE W. COERLIES, Agent.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT AND NEWARK, EXCURSIONS DAILY, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)—Fare, 13 cents. Steamer TAMINEND leaves Newark at 7½ A. M., and 1½ P. M., and foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., also, with parties, at Newark Bay House. Connects with Bellville boat.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck slip, East River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 o'clock M., arriving in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven trains.

NOTICE—CAMP MEETING AT SING SING, COMmencing Aug. 22, 1859; steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher-st., every afternoon at 4 o'clock. Fare 25 cents.

NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—STEAMER GOVERNOR leaves Pier No. 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M. Fare—cabin, $2; deck, $1. L. KENNY, Agent, No. 26 Coenties slip.

FOR KEYPORT—FROM THE FOOT OF MURRAY-ST.—KEYPORT leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 7 A. M. ALICE PRICE leaves at 9 o'clock A. M. and Keyport at 3 P. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—STOPping at Boyle's Dock, Great Neck and Sands Point. The new steamer LONG ISLAND leaves Pier No. 32 East River, (James slip,) every day, at 4 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip every day, at 1 P. M. THOMAS LOCKYER, No. 113 South-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE

EYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—which I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault lights; iron sheet iers and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone
JACKSON & BROOKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Greenwich-st., New-York.
East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *New-York Times* Building and the finest on the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*New-York Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st and Broadway vault, &c.
N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

OAMES' & SONS' SPADES AND SHOVELS, store trucks, agricultural steel goods, at manufacturers' prices. Also, every description of agricultural implements, seeds, &c., for sale by CHARLES V. MAPES, Nos. 133 and 134 Nassau, and 11 Beekman-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTRE, Antimony, Lead Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

OAMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES —For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REAL FILTERS.
I have a few of the English stone filters that purify and render tasteless and colorless water, leaving it sparkling. The French bottle filters, ice pitchers, &c. For sale by S. W. SMITH, No. 634 Broadway.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, in the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

A GOOD THING
AND CHEAP.
THE
SHILLING
HAIR TONIC,
HIGHLY PERFUMED,
RETAILS FOR ONLY 12 CENTS.
EVERYBODY CAN BUY IT.

Bottles hold more, and the article is fully equal to any that retails at 25 cents.
Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Wholesale depôt No. 139 Maiden-lane.

BENT FUTTOCKS—100 WHITE OAK, 25 BY 30 feet long, 10 by 9 inches square, suitable for the midship sections of a large steamer, and giving four times the strength on the bilge of ordinary futtocks, for sale low. Apply at Phenix Wood sawing Works, at Greenpoint, or to C. A. BURGESS, No. 49 Broad-st., New-York. N. B.—Best felices of superior quality always on hand.

NOTICE.—A. SCHILLING'S PROCESS FOR PURifying the Croton water through pulverized charcoal is now exhibited at French's Hotel. Those who want to see the difference between the present Croton and after its purification by this process, can have the opportunity of doing so every day in the week, by calling at the above hotel.

COAL $4 50.—I AM DELIVERING THE BEST quality of red ash, stove and grate Coal, and Lehigh and Locust Mountain for ranges and furnaces, well screened, at $4 50 per ton; weight warranted 2,000 pounds to the ton, or forfeit the Coal.
JOHN MACDONALD, corner 27th-st. and 9th-av.

A. JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET—A NEW STYLE OF SHOES AND GAITERS ONLY $2 50, WARRANTED. AVED. $3 50 AND $4 DRESS BOOTS, THAT WILL SURPRISE EVERYBODY.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the Mails and Passengers on SATURDAY, August 20, at 12 o'cl

CASES OF SCANDAL.

A KENTUCKY WIDOW, BEING MALIGNED, BRINGS SUIT.

The Louisville *Courier* has the following story:

We understand that a few days since, in the Circuit Court of Newton County, there occurred a suit for slander, the points in the case growing out of the marriage of the Rev. Mr. Vickns to a widow Thompson, both of that county, which took place a year-and-a-half or two years ago. The nuptial knot, it appears, was tied in Cincinnati; at any rate, the license to solemnize the marriage was procured in the Probate Court in that City. The reverend gentleman, it appears, was sick of his bargain the "day after the wedding," that they separated and have not lived together since. The defendant in the suit, Mr. Ansorn, an admirer of Mr. Vickns, was exceedingly shocked that his friend should take unto himself the Widow Thompson for wife, and in an excited state of mind he circulated reports about the woman rather derogatory, as she thought, to her character—reports that were not very flattering to her chastity—and the lady brought suit against him for slander. The answer of the respondent in Court was, that the charges he had preferred were true, and he would prove them, and so the trial commenced. The language denominating the slander was, that Mrs. Vickns, formerly Widow Thompson, was upon terms of too great intimacy with a Dr. Robertson, and that they were known to have cohabited together. The testimony for the defence was first heard, and some of it was of that character, if the witnesses are reliable, which would go far to sustain the defendant in the position he assumed. But the case was not concluded.

A WICKED HUSBAND—FAMILY DISTRESS.

The Columbus (O.) *Fact*, gives a narrative of a terrible case:

"From parties who left New-Albany, (Ind.,) yesterday, we learn additional particulars of the poisoning case in the Conklin family, one fatal result of which, viz., the death of Mrs. C., has already been reported. It appears that the first report erred in fixing the residence of the family in Dayton, the real place being Taylorsville, a village in Montgomery County, a few miles from Dayton. The deceased woman formerly resided in Sunbury, where she married a man named Rogers, the girl who first revealed the fact of poisoning being the result of that union. Rogers died some years since, and the widow in due time after was married to Conklin, and the parties removed to Taylorsville. Mrs. C. was delivered of a child about two months since, and while still unable to attend to her household duties, the domestic, Sarah Kessler was employed; the intimacy between Conklin and the girl commenced almost immediately after, and attracting the attention of the wife she remonstrated with both parties. The poison was administered and the invalid rapidly grew worse, and wishing to relieve himself of the burden, Conklin, leaving the girl in charge of the house, brought his wife, his step-daughter and the infant to this city, arriving on Saturday night, July 30. He left the woman and her children on a bench in the market space while he went to procure a conveyance, failing to do which he returned, and placing Mrs. Conklin and the oldest girl in a boarding-house, he took the infant in his arms and walked to New-Albany, where his father-in-law resides, arriving on Saturday morning. Leaving the child there, with orders for some one to take a conveyance and bring the wife home, he departed the same day for Taylorsville. The father of Mrs. Conklin came to this city with a wagon and took her and her daughter home, where medical aid was called, and the fact of the poisoning attended to which caused the girl to reveal all she knew about it. The woman died on Monday, and the death of the infant occurring on the following morning, the two were interred together. We have not yet heard of the arrest of Conklin and the girl Kessler, although they are both at Taylorsville, where a strict watch is kept upon their movements to prevent their escape."

A YOUNG GIRL OF 17 BRINGING SUIT FOR SLANDER.

In the Court of Common Pleas at Greenville, S. C., a few days since, a young girl, 17 years of age, came into Court to protect her character, in a suit for slander. The case was recorded as that of Giles Gaines *vs.* Wm. E. Wickliffe. It appears that the fair plaintiff was engaged to be married to the son of a neighbor, a worthy and clever young gentleman. The defendant, who was a neighbor, and regarded as a friend to the father of the young man, told the father that the girl to whom his son was engaged was not virtuous, and that he felt it his duty as a neighbor and a friend to tell him so. This information caused the match to be broken off, whereupon the plaintiff brought her action to recover damages. Whether the reports carried to the father was done so maliciously, was not proven, the law, however, presumes this to be case. To the declaration of the plaintiff, the defendant put in his plea of justification, and undertook to prove the girl all that he said she was. Much that was proven was not at all creditable to the parties, and for a while the character of the plaintiff suspended on a very light foundation. The case was submitted to the jury by his Honor Judge Whitner, after a brief charge. The jury returned a verdict yesterday morning for the plaintiff of $1 000.

THE TROY SEDUCER, YOUNG MOWRY, IN A TIGHT PLACE.

Henry C. Mowry, the young man arrested in Albany for false personation in marrying Fanny Welch in Troy, under the assumed name of Jones, was subsequently rearrested by Officer Kipp, of Troy, upon the same charge, and taken to that city, and has finally got himself in a tight place. He was brought before Justice Warren to answer the charge of false personation, when he admitted the legality of the marriage, and was discharged upon that warrant. He had not left the Court-room when Officer Phillips rearrested him on a warrant for bigamy, upon the complaint of Fanny Welch, his acknowledged wife. In the affidavit she states that Mowry has a wife by a former marriage, living in Providence, and that she has heard read letters written by her to him; and also that Mowry has admitted to several persons, while denying the legality of the last marriage, that he had a wife living in another State. The counsel for Miss W. have also letters from Mowry's father and brother, in which the first marriage is spoken of by them.

The parties appeared in Court, at Troy, on Tuesday, Aug. 16. The *Whig* says:

"Mowry seemed deeply affected upon entering the Court, and, while in conversation with his counsel, Mr. Willett—as we understood in reference to a visit which the counsel had received from Mowry's father—shed tears freely.

Upon opening the Court, Counsellor Townsend moved his discharge, on the grounds:

1. That the marriage was legal and binding. The counsel cited various authorities going to show that no particular ceremonies were necessary in order to constitute marriage; that the mere consent of the parties was all that was required; that any person, without committing any offence, can officiate in solemnizing a marriage; and that a marriage thus contracted is as legal and binding as though pronounced before a justice or clergymen. The counsel argued still further, that a mere assertion of the parties that they were husband and wife, followed by cohabitation, constitute them man and wife in the eye of the law.

2. In the second place, the counsel insisted that a marriage under an assumed name is no offence under the statute, that there must be the personation of another, in order to constitute the offence. In this case there was no one personated; this young woman was not deceived in no particular, save the mere name; she knew his occupation and all about him. She remained with and cohabited with him, not only while thinking his name was Jones, but after she learned that his true name was Mowry.

The counsel quoted the case of Snook, who lately changed his name without order of the Court in the City of New-York, and argues that under this decision the prisoner had a perfect right to assume the name of Jones, or any other name which he might see fit to use. The counsel closed by claiming his discharge.

The District-Attorney, in response, admitted that the position of the counsel in the main, might be correct, that if his Honor held as the defence argued, he (the District-Attorney) would not quarrel with him to any extent. He intimated that should the prisoner be discharged he would be arrested upon another warrant, and would be punished as he deserved. Upon his concluding the Court held that he could not hold the prisoner under the offence charged, and that he must be discharged. He was immediately rearrested by officer Phillips on a charge of bigamy."

A DOMESTIC FEUD—A MOTHER STABBED BY HER MARRIED DAUGHTER.

In Cincinnati, a night or two since, a domestic affair occurred at the residence of Mrs. Jeannette Ambrose, an elderly German woman, on Pearl-street, which resulted in the old lady's being stabbed. The particulars of the affair, as developed at the Police Court, are as follows: A few years since the widowed daughter of Mrs. A. came to this country from Germany, and some time after her arrival married a man by the name of Zinn. The daughter, when leaving Germany, left her child, a girl, in charge of its grandmother. The grandmother herself subsequently came to this country, bringing the child, her grand-daughter, with her. The girl lived for a few months with her mother and stepfather, but afterward repaired to the residence of her grandmother, alleging that she was beaten and abused by her stepfather and mother. No entreaties could prevail upon her to return. The grandmother, who was much attached to the child—a sprightly and intelligent girl—was well pleased to have her company, and gladly provided for her.

Last Wednesday night, at a late hour, the mother, daughter, and a man named Sehats, repaired to the residence of Mrs. A., and demanded the child, declaring that if it was not yielded to them, it should on the following, be sent to the House of Refuge. The girl positively refused to go with them, and the mother was not willing that she should be taken by force. A difficulty then ensued between Mrs. A. and her daughter—both being highly excited. Zinn seized her mother by the throat and threw her back on the bed. Sehats parted them, and during the scuffle, Mr. Zinn was seen to enter the room and approached Mrs. A. in a stooping position, but there was no evidence that he struck her, or had in his hand a knife or other instrument in his hand. After the fight, and the party who had come for the child had retired, it was discovered that she had been stabbed, the blood flowing from the wound quite copiously. The cut was several inches in length, and nearly an inch in depth, and proved to be quite painful, but not at all dangerous.

It becomes what of a mystery how she received the wound, which bore conclusive evidence of having been made by a sharp instrument. The matter was fully examined when we left the Police Court, and the child was present, and gave the most positive testimony against the mother and step-father. She is about thirteen years of age, and from her testimony it was quite apparent that her affections were all given to her grandmother; indeed, she declared to one of the officers of the Court that she would sooner die than go back to her parents.

The Xenia (O.) *Torchlight* notices a pearl which was found in the Little Miami River, between Mount Holly and Waynesville, in grains, and is in perfect shape for a set. It is white, with a bluish tint. It was found in the Little Miami River, between Mount Holly and Waynesville, in grains, and is in perfect shape for a set. It is white, with a bluish tint. It was found in the Little

PERSONAL.

The private history of Mr. Bernard Donnelly, of Wise-letter notoriety, is sketched by the Washington *Star* as follows: "Writing letters to united public men is a disease with him. He thus seeks to achieve a private correspondence with nearly every one o them, in turn, as they rise into prominence before the country. He is a person, further, not only utterly without position as a politician, but notorious as a crack-brained blatherskite, without influence of any sort, even in the political circle in which he has been sputtering for a dozen years past without taking root. From what we know of Mr. Donnelly, we are by no means surprised that the worse than foolish letter of Gov. Wise to him was aired in the newspapers so soon, as it was morally impossible that he could resist the temptation to show it to hundreds of politicians, of all grades, by way of impressing them, confidentially, with his own importance."

A party of pleasure seekers from this State are journeying South in a novel manner, described by the Washington *Star* as follows: "A month ago, a company of eleven ladies and gentlemen of Buffalo, N. Y., started upon a pleasure trip to the South, taking a novel mode of traveling. They have a large coach like an omnibus in which they travel, and carry with them a tent sufficiently large to accommodate the entire company, and camp out, much after the gipsy fashion, though in better style. They arrived near Bladensburgh a day or two ago, and pitched their tent near the toll gate. Yesterday and to-day they have spent in visiting the public buildings and seeing the sights in the metropolis. It is the plan of the company to spend ten months in this trip, and they design to Winter at some point on the Gulf coasts.

In Cincinnati, the other day, two laboring men were before Justice Gutzendenner—the one as a prosecutor, the other as a defendant. It appeared that the defendant had endeavored to split the prosecutor's head with a spade, but had only wounded his lip. The defendant admitted that there had been a "coldness" between the prosecutor and himself, and said he would not have used the spade had he been well. The prosecutor was so charmed by the apology that he asked the magistrate to be "aisy on his friend, and if he couldn't be aisy, be as aisy as he could." So the magistrate fined the assailant only $5, and the loving pair went out and "took something."

The Urbana (Ohio) *Citizen*, speaking of Robert McFarland, Esq., of that city, now in his 75th year, says he has lived there fifty-four years, and is a model man. He was in Urbana before any house was built. Made the first bridle ever made in Springfield. Never gave a note or went security. Never paid interest. Never sued any person, or was sued. He never chewed tobacco or smoked a cigar. He never drank a dram of whisky in his life; and he was the first class-leader in Urbana. He preached from appointments one year in advance—sixteen times at Robinson's, in Harrison Township, and has another appointment there a year ahead.

A wedding took place at Brown's Hotel, in Washington, on Monday, Aug. 15, where the groom was a wealthy widower, with six children, and the bride a pretty miss of romantic eighteen, who has just completed a term as governess in the house of the groom, and was on her way to join her relatives in the Green Mountain country in company with him, when, on reaching Washington they concluded to get married. As they arrived here on Saturday night late, no license could be obtained until Monday, when the legal forms were gone through with as above stated.

A novelty in the advertising line has appeared in Paris in the form of a prospectus issued by Signor Falconi, who proposes to publish novels and romances from the pen of the best French authors (for the copyright of which he gives the best price) in a periodical collection called the *Liers d'Or*, given gratis! The Signor declares that the title-page alone will be a *chef d'œuvre*—red and blue with a gold border—the type of the best quality, and the paper hot pressed. But the reverse of every page will be devoted to advertisements alone.

La Mountain, the aeronaut, returned to Watertown, whence he made his last balloon voyage, on Friday, Aug. 12; having landed safely on a farm near the head of Perch Lake in Jefferson County, about twelve miles north of Watertown. The trip occupied about two hours, and the highest altitude attained was over three miles. The *Atlantic* contained at the time of starting only thirteen thousand feet of gas, which was quite insufficient to admit of more than one making the voyage.

Mr. John Smith, of Andover, Mass., on leaving this country for Europe a few weeks since, placed in the hands of a friend a parcel of valuable papers for the Free Church of Andover, of which he is a member. Among other papers was a deed of the land and the edifice now occupied by the Church and Society as their place of worship. Thirty railroad shares are also conveyed as a permenent endowment for the support of the Gospel. The whole value of the property thus conveyed is about $16 000.

At one of the business men's prayer-meetings, still held daily in Cincinnati, a gentleman from London, last week gave an account of similar enterprises now going on in the English capital. He had attended St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, and Exeter Hall, which had all been opened for the preaching of the gospel to the working classes. He had listened to a Peer of the realm, who preached in the open air a sermon of great power, in Covent Garden Market, to thousands of people.

Edward E. Cross, editor of the *Arizonian*, who recently fought a duel with Lieut. Mowry, and who, it is reported, was subsequently assassinated by a party of Mexicans, was a native of New-Hampshire. Some years ago he was engaged in the printing business in Coos County, N. H., and was first lieutenant of the Coos Grays. He afterwards went to the West, where he obtained considerable celebrity as a special correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times*.

"Bunleigh" writes from New-York to the Boston *Journal*: "It has been made a matter of some comment that Howard Crosby, Professor of Greek in the New-York University, who is not a clergyman, and never was, should have had the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity placed on his head by Harvard University; but such degrees, like the rain and dew, fall on all classes and conditions of men."

A woman named Ann Pollett was arrested in Philadelphia, a night or two ago, for being drunk, and taken to the Fifteenth Ward Station-house. During the night she broke a tumbler, which had been given to her to drink out of, and attempted to commit suicide by opening one of the veins of her arm with a piece of it. She was discovered, and with the aid of a physician, the bleeding was stopped.

There was quite an interesting family gathering at Easton, Conn., on the 15th August, to celebrate the one hundredth birth-day of Mr. Nehemiah W. Lyon. The venerable centenarian is a revolutionary pensioner, and notwithstanding his extreme old age, seems to enjoy good health. He was married at the age of seventeen, and has a son living who has reached the age of eighty-one.

The Buffalo *Courier* avers that there has been organized in Lockport a base-ball club, composed wholly of fat men—none weighing less than three hundred being admitted. The name of the association is the "Paunches Pilats B. B. Club." The club resolved to have a turning-table erected, on which the bases are to revolve.

An elderly female, Mrs. Maginnis, of dissipated habits, occupying lodgings in a house on New-street, Cincinnati, while intoxicated, placed a lighted candle upon the floor, and lying down near it, ignited her clothes. She screamed loudly, and woke her neighbors, who ran in and extinguished her blazing garments, but not before she was badly burned.

Four or five years since, Jacob Terry, of Cincinnati, commenced suit against the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, for injuries to his wife, which has since been pending in the Delaware County Circuit Court. On Saturday last the suit was compromised, on the payment of $4,000 and the costs of the plaintiff.

The late John D. Walbridge, of Cincinnati, bequeathed the bulk of his estate, amounting to about $56,000, to the Cincinnati Protestant Asylum and Widows' Home, the principal to remain intact, the interest to be distributed equally to those institutions. He left only $1,000 to his relatives.

The charges against Surveyor-General Burnett are now being investigated at Nebraska City. Public opinion is now rather against that officer, but his friends trust that he may be able to refute the allegations which affect his moral character as well as his official conduct.

Mr. David Stark has resigned the superintendency of the Eastern Section of the Grand Trunk Railroad, and on retiring received a very splendid present from the employes of the Company. It was a service of silver plate, consisting of a water jug, six goblets and a tray.

Mr. Josiah Stearns, of Mongaup Valley, writes to the Port Jervis (N. Y.) *Union*, challenging anybody in Orange County to beat him in raising cucumbers. He says he has one vine from which he has picked for use for a fortnight, and the vine still bears 83 fair cucumbers.

In Illinois a movement has been set on foot, by the friends of the late Hon. J. L. Harris, to erect a suitable monument to his memory. An Executive Committee has been appointed for the purpose of making a beginning towards the object desired.

Elder Hopson, of Palmyra, Mo., whose preaching in Cincinnati, produced such sensation last Winter, has been called by the Disciples' Congregation, at Lexington, Ky., at a salary of $2,700 per annum, and he has accepted.

The Rev. T. D. P. Stone, of Salisbury, Mass., has been engaged for orator, and John G. Whittier for poet, by the Amesbury and Salisbury Agricultural and Horticultural Society, for their annual Fair at the Mills Village, on the 28th and 29th of September.

The *Revue Spirite*, of Paris, states that a dispatch has been received from Humboldt, informing his friends that he was welcomed into the spirit world by his friend M. Arago, who was the first to take him by the hand.

The Louisville papers state that Prof. McDonald has resigned his position as Principal of the Academical Department of the University of Louisville. For several years Prof. M. has occupied this position with honor.

The Rev. H. Brownson, of Rhinebeck, N. Y., has undertaken to prepare a complete list of the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates engaged in the regular service in the war of 1812, with a view of petitioning Congress for pensions.

A colored woman from Louisville, Ky., by the name of Agnes Thompson, is in Chicago, soliciting funds for the purchase of her daughter and her daughter's children, who are to be sold in a short time.

The Hon. Ira Perley, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of New-Hampshire, has tendered his resignation to take effect on the first of October next. He is to resume the practice of law at Concord.

The Richmond *News* says: "We hear that G. P. R. James, Esq., has determined to leave Virginia and return to Virginia, for the purpose of making it his permanent residence."

The sale of Tennyson's last poem in England has been something enormous, indeed much beyond that of any of his previous publications, considering the short time that has elapsed since its publication.

The Rev. D. F. Robertson, formerly Principal of the Oxford Academy, North Carolina, has assumed the charge of the Morris Institute, New-Jersey, for young ladies.

The Cleveland *Herald* is informed by the President of Western Reserve College that Mr. E. S. Gregory has decided to continue in charge of the Preparatory Department of the College.

The Rev. Dr. Chapin, of this City, lectured on Temperance in Salem, Mass., last week, by invitation of a Division of the Sons of Temperance.

Mrs. Jacob Shorter, residing near Circleville, N. Y., has determined to erect a church edifice for the benefit of the Methodist denomination.

An enormous camp-meeting is in progress near Cincinnati—the Rev. Mr. Smiley and others leading the exercises.

The Hon. R. H. Stanton, for six years a Member of Congress, has been elected Commonwealth's Attorney in the Maysville (Ky.) District.

Gen. John A. Dix has accepted the invitation to deliver the Oration at the coming State Fair at Albany.

Miss Jenny Jewell, a young lady of Buffalo, is giving poetical readings in Western New-York.

Miss Sallie St. Clair made her first appearance in Buffalo, on Monday evening, at the Metropolitan, in the drama of "Madelaine, the Foundling of Paris."

BILLIARDS.

Phelan in Cincinnati—Wise Another Match.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has the following account of Phelan's billiard play in that city, on Saturday, Aug. 13:

The billiard match at the Melodeon, on Saturday evening, was attended by about 200 persons, including a few ladies. The table made by Holzhall & Balke, and furnished with Phelan's patent cushions, was placed in the centre of the hall, and elevated seats for the spectators were placed around it.

The playing commenced at about 9¼ o'clock. It was announced that the programme, as published in the papers, would be changed. Messrs. Phelan, Tieman and Bird would not play a three-handed game, but Messrs. Tieman and Bird would play together a game, the winner would play with Mr. Phelan a game, and then Mr. Phelan would play the loser of the first game. The games were to be "full games" of 250 points each. Mr. Jacob Scott was appointed marker.

THE FIRST GAME.

Mr. Bird won the lay-out, and the game proceeded as follows, viz., Tieman winning the game on the fourteenth inning:

Innings.	Tieman.	Bird.	Innings.	Tieman.	Bird.
1	0	34	10	3	5
2	24	17	11	0	9
3	24	53	12	18	23
4	28	0	13	7	8
5	30	9	14	54	6
6	12	8	Total	249	173
7	3	0	Plus pockets	2	8
8	52	4		251	181
9	13	13			

Mr. Bird's game was more general than Mr. Tieman's, the latter gentleman nursing the balls, as is his wont. Yet the highest run made was by Mr. Bird—53 points. Mr. Bird, in his sixth innings, showed great delicacy of touch. He made a carom upon the white and red balls, touching the white, which was on the very brink of the side pocket, so lightly as not to hole it. Upon his ninth innings he made a count upon a "double-bank" shot, that was almost marvelous, and elicited the warmest applause. He also made a very fine "round-the-table" shot, on his twelfth inning.

Beyond that remarkable delicacy of touch and accuracy of calculation which distinguished Mr. Tieman's nursing, there was nothing especially noteworthy in his playing.

A comparison of the two largest runs made by these gentlemen will illustrate their style of play:

Mr. Bird made 53 upon his third innings as follows, viz: 2. 2. 2. 2. 3. 3. 2. 3. 2. 3. 3. 3. 6. 3. 6. 2. 3. 3. 3.

Mr. Tieman made 52 upon his eighth innings, as follows, viz: 3. 3. 3. 3. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 3. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2.

THE SECOND GAME.

Mr. Tieman's success was heartily applauded. After a few minutes' delay the game between himself and Mr. Phelan was begun. Mr. Tieman won the "lay out," and the game upon the thirteenth innings. The following is the score:

Innings.	Phelan.	Tieman.	Innings.	Phelan.	Tieman.
1	0	15	10	0	28
2	20	0	12	9	35
3	14	16	12	9	18
4	2	4	13	0	55
5	0	18	Total	131	250
6	6	0	Plus pockets	7	0
7	15	0	Total	138	250
8	27	87			
9	37	9			

The result of the game gave great satisfaction to the friends of Tieman. He entered into it evidently meaning to win it if possible, and making few brilliant and but eleven double shots during the game, contented himself with picking up 2's. On his last run he made 26 two shots and 1 three shot, and went out with the balls in such a position that he could have doubtless made a very large run. On his eighth innings he made two very brilliant 8 shots.

Mr. Phelan, on the contrary, made two or three dazzling shots for effect. Upon his first innings, Mr. Tieman counted on a brilliant shot, in which his ball crossed the table twice at an angle. Mr. Phelan replied on his second innings with a similar shot, likewise counting. He then drew his ball, on the two reds making 6, with the butt of his cue, and followed that up with a draw half the length of the table. The applause at these feats was very loud.

THE THIRD GAME

Was between Messrs. Phelan and Bird, Mr. Phelan won the lay out, and made the game in twenty-one innings. The following is the score:

Innings.	Bird.	Phelan.	Innings.	Bird.	Phelan.
1	0	0	14	5	0
2	4	20	15	8	8
3	0	0	16	0	23
4	2	3	17	42	5
5	5	6	18	0	24
6	13	11	19	0	11
7	2	0	20	5	23
8	8	3	21	0	14
9	6	4	Total	183	245
10	51	0	Plus pockets	8	5
11	20	2	Total	191	250
12	0	33			
13	18	18			

Mr. Bird played well this game, but the luck was against him. The balls ran badly and the breaks were poor.

Upon his thirteenth innings Mr. Phelan made a double bank shot, similar to Mr. Bird's, though not so difficult, and made six off of it. He also made two brilliant shots upon his eighteenth innings, one of them when only the white ball was out and he was in hand. Upon his sixth innings the balls were in such a position that counting was difficult, and Mr. P. hesitated a moment as to the shot to be made. "Round the table," some of the spectators suggested, and round the table he played, and a count of three was the result. The playing lasted two hours.

Taken as a whole, the match was somewhat of a disappointment to the amateurs present. It seemed to be generally felt that the players were not doing their best. In a certain sense they were not, as they did not equal their best play. The highest run was 57, and that is nothing extraordinary for tip-top players. But it must be remembered that this match was a friendly match, and that they would not be likely to exert themselves so much as when something, whether money or reputation, was at stake. And as every billiard-player knows, a great deal depends upon a variety of circumstances in themselves small, but in the aggregate of importance. Sometimes the best of players cannot make the simplest shots. He does not appear to have control of himself. Then again balls will run badly despite his efforts to the contrary.

The balls used in the match on Saturday evening were a quarter of an inch larger in diameter than those Mr. Phelan is accustomed to use, and it must be remembered that he is Mr. Tieman's guest. His reputation is thoroughly established as the best player in America, and he would gain nothing by beating his courteous host.

Yet we saw enough of Mr. Phelan's power to convince us that he can, to use a common phrase, "do anything he wants to with the balls." That is, thoroughly he is conversant with the table.

Mr. Bird is a graceful and rapid player. His wrist is supple and his touch delicate. He never hesitates as to his shot, calculating the effect, but seems to be aware of it by instinct.

Mr. Tieman, on the contrary, is a slow player. He studies the effects of each shot, the position it will leave, &c. But when his mind is made up he is sure. That difficult business of nursing, which appears so simple, and yet is so very hard, he is master of, and upon this he relies for his success.

NANTUCKET ON THE DECLINE.—The Vineyard *Gazette* is informed that in 1830, there were in Nantucket 30 oil and candle factories, seven ropewalks, one twine factory, and 20 packets running to New-York, Boston and other places. Now there is one oil and candle factory, and four packets, while the other branches of business have given up. The whaling fleet is constantly growing smaller, and if new channels of business are not soon opened, the place must inevitably go down. There is an abundance of capital there, but those who have it are disposed to invest abroad, rather than at home.

[Advertisement.]

BUTLER'S PATENT PORTABLE GAS-APPARATUS—For making gas from crude rosin; is warranted to make the richest gas at less than half the cost of gas made by the old method. In portable works, and at one third the cost of City gas. Large consumers guaranteed great savings by using my Apparatus. The Mansion-House, Brooklyn, has in constant use 250 burners, and makes its own gas with the above results. This apparatus, as well as one at my store, can be seen in operation by applying to Jno. Butler, Nos. 112 Fulton, and 15 Henry-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

When Nature's most valued treasure is marred or lost by thoughtlessness or delusion, the aid of science can restore it. This is fully exemplified in the success experienced by Dr. H. A. Barrow, during his extensive practice.

He can be consulted, as usual, at his residence, No. 94 Bleecker-street, four doors below McDougal-street, New-York, from 11 to 2, and from 4 to 8 daily, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

[Advertisement.]

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ALL VALUE THEIR HEALTH.

Let all those provide a box of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, so that in case dysentery, or colic, or headache, or any other sickness comes on, they may be resorted to at once. Neither impurities of water, nor impurities of air can seriously injure those who use Brandreth's Pills as their medicine.

Let the wise consider. Sold at 25 cents, with full directions, at No. 294 Canal-street, and by all druggists

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 349 Broadway to No. 641 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 17.

$23,000 Missouri St. 6s.	81½	100 Hud. River R.	s60 31½
6,000 B'klyn C'y W. Lp.	100	do	s10 34
1 000 N. Y. Cen. R. Is.	100¼	250 Harlem Railroad	6½
2,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bs	86½	500 Reading R.	s60 43
20 Continental Bank	99	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	s30 19½
38 Bank of New-York	180½	100 Mich. Cen R.	s30 42⅝
11 Union Bank	100	200 do	s30 42¾
18 City Bank	123	do	s30 42¾
25 Phenix Bank	107½	250 M. So. & N. I. G. S.	21¾
47 Bank of Commerce	96½	50 do	b60 21¾
6 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	90	100 do	21¾
50 do	s15 90	100 do	s30 21¾
58 do	90½	50 Ill. Cen. R. E.	s30 64½
100 Canton Company	18	100 do	64¾
150 Pa. Mail Steam. Co	70	50 do	s60 64¾
100 N. Y. Central R.	s3 71	100 Ga. & Chic. R.	s30 64¾
100 do	s8 71	100 do	64¾
100 do	b30 71½	41 Chicago & R. I. R.	61
200 dr	b10 71¾	100 do	s10 62
300 do	71¾	100 do	s15 62
100 do	s30 71	100 do	b60 62¾
300 do	71½	100 do	b30 62¾
50 do	s15 71½	200 do	62¾
50 do	71½	50 do	s10 62¾
400 do	b60 71¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 Mis. St. 6s	s15 82½	100 Harlem R. Pref.	34¾
20,000 do	s15 82½	200 Reading R.	s60 43
8,000 do	82½	100 Clev. & Toledo R.	19¾
100 Pac. Mail St. Co.	s60 7	50 Mich. Central R.	42¾
50 do	7	50 do	42¾
50 do	7½	50 do	21¾
50 do	b30 7½	100 do	21¾
100 Chic. & R. I. R.	s60 62	450 Mi. So. & N. I. G. S.	s60 21¾
100 do	s30 62½	800 do	b60 22
200 do	s60 71¾	50 do	21¾
26 Harlem Railroad	9¾	do	22¾
		do	s10 21¾
		50 Galena & Chic. R.	65
		100 do	s15 64¾

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17—P. M.

We published a few days since a fairly written communication against the secret or non-communicative administration of the property and business of the Pacific Mail Corporation. The complaint is not a new one, and it is much to be regretted that the abuse to which it refers is not confined to a single great corporation. Our correspondent, who is an old and well-to-do merchant, is perhaps too antiquated, in the estimation of modern corporate management, to have his advice heeded as it should be. But in this particular case he was right four or five years ago, and the right was finally acknowledged, after a long and somewhat embittered controversy, by the Pacific Mail rulers; since when the Company has been a Dividend-earning concern. He now believes that sound policy is again about to be departed from, and fears that the old battle will have to be fought over. It is this apprehension or prospect that is giving Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt the advantage in *bearing* the stock, however small his success thus far in making money in the other way—which may not be his present object—in running his opposition steamboats to and from California. On the other hand it is stated that the Panama Company are making common cause with the Mail Company, uniting with the latter in constituting the "North Atlantic" corporation and purchasing the Collins steamers to place in the new line hence to Aspinwall. This may be all right, as leading to the additional profit of a concern already well to do, as a twelve per cent. investment. Messrs. Aspinwall and associates ought to know their own business best. They *did not* do so while running a tilt with Vanderbilt and the Mail Stock down to 30 per cent. some years ago, although Mr. A.'s commercial firm were supposed not to be the losers by commissions for advancing to a steamship corporation, crippled by his own policy. It is to his credit, however, that without being driven at once from a false position, he finally yielded not only his commissions as a merchant, but conditionally his 2½ per centage on the gross business of the Mail Company, as its original patentee and contractor. He is one of the few great steamship "commodores" who is willing to acknowledge and gracefully bow to the supremacy of a just public sentiment among his stockholders; which is more than can be said for Mr. Vanderbilt in accounting for his trust to the late Nicaragua Transit Corporation.

But to return to the newly inaugurated policy of the Panama Company and its consequences. It may, as we have said, be all right. It is unquestionably meant to be. And there is a good show of reason why the managers should see, and if need be, contribute to the integrity and efficiency of a steamship connection hence to Aspinwall, after the expiration of the United States Mail or Roberts' contract on 1st October. The danger in the precedent of departing from the line of neutrality in steamship competition over a transit all their own and worked on their own profitable terms, is not, perhaps, so imminent, as in the provocative to a competition which *may* successfully employ another route, and with the advantages, if not a large subsidy, of the United States mails. We have reason to believe that Mr. Vanderbilt *will attempt*, at least, to make his war common upon the allied interests of the two great Corporations on the corner of Wall and Water streets. He may soon find his Waterloo, as he has already been severely repulsed, single-handed, by the Mail Company. But those who know the man beat feel assured that, however disappointed in commanding first-class passengers or any part of the treasure freight from San Francisco, *vid* Panama, he is preparing for no ordinary engagement, and if the other transit should be *practically* thrown open to the best, as it has frequently, of late, been opened *on paper* to the worst of steamship combinations, he is ready to take advantage of it, and the Government at Washington will be sure to favor the competition for the United States mails. It may be assumed, however, that upon this little *if* turns the whole question. And here comes in the old issue of *Americanizing* the Central or Nicaragua Isthmus. This may be kept open for years to come, as for years past, by diplomatic humbug, in which the shadow of an imbecile Government in Nicaragua has been permitted, by misplaced indulgence from Washington, to play a worse than puppet part, or else by ill-directed schemes of fillibustering. But the chances, at present, seem to be that the Administration, having determined to send the mails by the cheapest route, and to keep open both routes, by the strong arm, against native oppression, whenever the second is in any way practically opened, they will use every proper means to find the way; or, perhaps wearied with a faltering diplomacy, and miserable and corrupt as well as distracted native junta, no longer waste their time or employ their naval resources to prevent others from finding it. The material or commercial consequences of driving out the Americans in 1856 and again in 1857, have, it must be acknowledged, proved a barren victory. Perhaps the newly appointed Minister to Nicaragua may give a different direction to this question. He is a native of Louisiana, and said to be familiar, by study and experience, with the manners and social necessities of the country, and ought to be able to know what would render the transit useful to the world's commerce, and the country's regeneration and material progress certain.

On the Stock Exchange this forenoon the business actually accomplished was not large, while prices were generally firmer than on Tuesday, and the offers from sellers comparatively moderate. On the Share list New-York Central took the lead, opening at 71 per cent. cash, and advancing to 71½ per cent.—buyer 60 days. After the Board, on the Street, the stock brought 71⅝, cash. Hudson River recovered the decline of last week and was in demand at 32 per cent. The business was fair in Rock Island and Galena at an advance of ⅜@½ per cent., and the latter on the Street brought as much as 65⅛, cash. Michigan Guaranteed and Michigan Central were each ½ per cent. higher than at the close yesterday, and Pacific Mail advanced 1½@2 per cent. The business on the Board list was light; the State securities were held for an advance on Virginia's and Tennessee and nothing was done at the early Board in either. Missouri's firm at 82½ per cent., and Illinois Central Bonds at 85½ per cent.

At the Afternoon Board the market was again firm, and the dealings and final quotations continued to manifest this tone until the close. New-York Central left off 71½ per cent., against 71 yesterday afternoon; and the Harlem Stocks in about the same proportion. Pacific Mail sold at last at 75½ per cent., and Harlem Preferred 34¾. The last price of Reading was 43¾ per cent. cash. Further sales of Missouri sixes at 82½ per cent.

After the sailing of the *Persia* at an early hour

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2469. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

STATE OF ITALY.

PEACE CONFERENCE AT ZURICH.

Naval Armament of Great Britain.

THE GREAT EASTERN COMPLETED.

The Great Strike of English Laborers.

Progress of the French Disarmament.

Cotton Steady—Breadstuffs Dull—Provisions Firm.

CONSOLS 95 a 95 1-8.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, Capt. LOTT, which sailed from Liverpool at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 6th inst., arrived here yesterday at 12 o'clock M.

The steamships *Arago* and *Wester*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 4th inst., within an hour or so of each other.

The *Vigo* reached Queenstown about midnight on the 3d, and Liverpool about 24 hours later.

The screw-steamer *Etna* is advertised to leave Liverpool for Boston and New-York on the 13th inst.

The steamer *Jason* has been enlisted into the Galway line, and leaves Galway for St. Johns, N. F., on the 20th inst.

ITALY AND THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

Obsequies of Carlo Alberto—Feelings and Hopes of the Lombards—Policy of Garibaldi—His Proclamation—Excitement of the Venetians—The Views of the Mazzinians—Probable Fate of Central Italy—A Republican Private Circular—Character of the Tuscan Army—Equality in the French Army—The Hospitals—The French in Camp at Milan—A Last Look at the Lombard Capital—Policy of the Piedmontese Government in Italian Matters—The Sardinian Representative at Zurich.

From Our Italian Correspondent.

MILAN, Thursday, July 28, 1859.

Little thought CHARLES ALBERT, as he languished on his lonely death-bed in Oporto on the 28th July, 1849, that ten years hence, in the solemn Duomo of Milano, a stone's throw from the Greppi Palace, whence he fled amid the shots and curses of an exasperated and betrayed populace, that a funeral ceremony would be held in his memory, which, for pomp and splendor, has never been surpassed! Yet, so it is! For days past workmen and scaffolding have filled that temple of temples, which you cannot pass for the hundredth time without gazing on it in amazement, stupefied by its imposing grandeur,—and this morning the result of their labors was displayed. In front of the Duomo, below the royal arms, the following inscription is engraved:

"To the magnanimous King CHARLES ALBERT who on the 28th July, 1849, breathed his last in Oporto on the Atlantic, martyr of Italian independence, the Milanese, to-day redeemed by VICTOR EMANUEL II., heir of his father's soul and of his father's intentions, offer the solemn tribute of their pious vows. Great and stern soul! look down from thy smiling paradise on this People, whom ten years of atrocious torture and of faithful expectancy have rendered worthy of thee, of thy son, and of the destiny already prepared for them by thy sublime audacity. And oh! implore the God of Justice that all our brothers by blood, by grief, by hope, may soon enjoy the promised liberty for which thou didst peril thy crown and life."

The entire church was hung in black, and from the very centre of the dome a black canopy, gathered into the regal crown, hung suspended above the catafalco which contained the coffin. Every pillar was decorated with the pure Italian tri. color; the arms of each city in the centre, veiled with crape. About 10 the French lancers, a battalion of the Ninth Regiment, (Brigata Regina,) together with the band of the National Guard, filled the square in front of the church. BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, CANROBERT and the French and Piedmontese staff occupied the reserved seats to the left of the catafalco, and the civil authorities those to the right. The ceremony, which I shall not weary you by describing, was such as those ceremonies usually are—a superabundance of priests, burning tapers, incense, an immense crowd, corresponding heat—while the sublime music compensated for the other inconveniences. My chief amusement consisted in wandering hither and thither and listening to the observations of the people. The great object of attraction was the profusion of tri-color, which, void of the white cross of Savoy, revives republican memories.

"*L'era inru la nostra bandera del quarantot.*" It was like that our flag in '48, I heard many say, and then with a half sigh the *souvenir* was put away, for the Lombards have wisely made up their minds to be content with such things.

The Piedmontese who are here are incensed at the arbitrary acts of the Government, and many a protest excluded from the journals of Milan find their way to those of Turin. But for the most part the Lombards take these things quietly. "It is an Italian Government," they say, "and Venice is still under Austria. Let us keep quiet; let us help Central Italy to retain its freedom. Tuscany, Bologna, Parma, and Modena annexed to Piedmont give a population of 12,000,000, and hence an army of 200,000 could soon be placed in battle array here. We can make head against Austria and free Venice. Until that is done we prefer to keep the peace, not to grumble about internal reforms. When Italy is independent will be time enough to agitate for greater liberty." And this is the tenor of the discourse of all classes. I think they are right. The knot of the Italian question lies to-day in Central Italy; the difficulty exists in the question of Rome.

As we go to Bologna to-morrow, passing by Parma and Modena, and thence to Florence, in order to see things as they are with our own eyes, I shall not report the *on dit*, but shall write you from those cities.

Milan at this moment is full of volunteers from Tuscany, Parma, Romagna, and Modena, who have insisted on receiving their dismission, in order that they may return home to assist the resistance against any attempt to reinstate their Austrian sovereigns.

GARIBALDI, in disbanding them, issued the following proclamation, which has attracted considerable attention, owing to the menace implied in the concluding paragraph; also, because this is the first time that he has ever mentioned NAPOLEON:

ITALIANS OF CENTRAL ITALY: But a few months since we said to the Lombards: *Your brethren from every province have sworn to conquer or to die with you*; and the Austrians know whether or no we have kept our word! To-morrow we shall repeat to you what then we said to the Lombards, and the noble cause of our country will find us united on the battle-field, valorous as in the past, with the imposing aspect of men who have chose and will continue to do their duty.

Return to your homes, and amid the embraces of your beloved ones, do not forget the gratitude we owe to NAPOLEON III., and to the heroic French Nation, whose valorous sons still languish, wounded and mutilated, on their beds of anguish.

Above all, do not forget that whatever be the intention of European diplomacy, touching our fate, we ought not to deviate from our sacred programme—Italy and VICTOR EMANUEL.

LOVERE, Val Camonica, July 23, 1859.

GARIBALDI.

That one word "Italy," has gladdened every heart. Even the poor Venetian volunteers begin to lift up their heads. Italy includes Venice, say they; if we continue faithful to Italy, she will not abandon us. As we have fought for Lombardy, so we will fight for Rome and Tuscany. Our turn will come at last.

I have just parted with a Venetian priest escaped from Verona. You would weep to hear his description of the state of the Venetian provinces. He, poor fellow, could not restrain his tears, and many a bystander, listening, wept with him. He says that after the battle of Solferino, the absolute despair of the Austrians is indescribable—broken, dispirited, the officers downcast, the soldiers sulky, and disobedient; a battalion of these brave Zouaves, he said, laying his hand on the shoulder of one present, would have sufficed to take city and fortress; five days and five nights they employed in bringing in their wounded; the population, meanwhile, elated, maddened by the news and by the fact that forty men-of-war were in the Adriatic, brought out their weapons from their hiding places; those who had none sharpened knives, and waited for the long expected signal to fling themselves on their oppressors; twelve days passed and that signal came not, but, instead, the news of the armistice; still such was the truth, the joy, the hope, that no fear was entertained for the future! Five days more and the tidings of peace on the Mincio fell like a thunderbolt on the expecting patriots. "Would God I had died before I had seen the day!" sobbed the poor priest, in his recital "They were mad! mad! my poor people; they rushed about the streets, sobbing, weeping, brandishing their weapons; so mad, so frantic, that the Austrians hid themselves; they feared the fury of the population in its first ebullition; orders were given that no provocation should be offered; the placards in Verona, as in Padua, were withdrawn, others announcing that the news was false, and that the authors were arrested, were substituted. Calm succeeded the storm; all believed what they hoped, but in the night five hundred arrests were made—and how many more will follow. Emboldened by the successes of the allies, whole municipalities, whole colleges, had signed the fusion with Piedmont; every Venetian worthy of the name is compromised in one way or other." What stories of Venetian heroism the poor old man recounted; how a certain Prince who had served under GARIBALDI in Rome, and followed him in his retreat, had been taken by the Austrians and forced to serve in the Austrian army for seven years; returned home to hear of the war, he escaped from the vigilance of the police, off, away, across the frontiers, and is now acting as captain under GARIBALDI. Still, after all is said and done this war has developed in the Italians the consciousness that all aspire towards a common goal; that all are willing to sacrifice their individual desires after a peculiar form of Government to the one great end of unity and independence. If you receive in America the *Pensiero and Azione*, you will see that even MAZZINI and his partisans, now that NAPOLEON is out of the question, cry Italy and VICTOR EMANUEL. Thus they prove to the world that the appellations of sectarians, demagogues, &c., were mere calumnies; that, while they could not overcome their repugnance to fight side by side with the murderers of Rome; while, as long as Piedmont persisted in an anti-national policy they opposed her; that they did so on principle, and not out of petty opposition or from an inordinate worship of *The Republic*. Even ALBERTO MARIO, that most republican of republicans, is gone to enlist under MEZZACASSO D'ULLOA, *i. e.* under the leader who seems to promise the first combat. Never has such entire unanimity been manifested among the Italians. I still fear that a very determined effort will be made to give Central Italy to "Plon Plon," but a still more determined resistance will be made to prevent it.

In order that you may see the perfect concord that exists between all parties, I translate the following, circulated in Italy by the Mazzinians.

ITALIANS—HOPES.

Soldiers! Volunteers of the great peninsula, why did you enter on the Italian war? Sicilians, did you come to reconquer the Constitution of 1812? Neapolitans, to win from the Bourbon a few rags of the torn Constitution of 1848? Romans, to preserve your Pope, a Consulta, and the Swiss? Tuscans, to reenthrone the Austrian Archduke in the city he desired to bombard? Modenese, to enjoy the pardon accorded by your former Duke to CORO MONATI? Parmesans, to bow again before the ducal soldiers who persecuted you to the last moment? Lombards, who, in 1848, when a partial independence was proposed to you, replied in those sublime words, "*Or all free or all enslaved*," did you come to take part in the war in order that yourselves free, you might contemplate from the borders of the Mincio your Venetian brethren groaning under the Austrian yoke? And you, Venetians, did you come in order to call yourselves members of the Italian under the yellow-black flag? And you, valorous, constant and devoted Sardinians, you best and noblest among Italian brethren, have you persisted for ten years in your noble purpose, did you shed your blood at Montebello, at Pallestro, at Solferino, merely to acquire the rich Lombard plains?

No! No! answer all the soldiers of Italy, we came to the battle-field in order to make Italy a nation; to unite all the Italians from Venice to Trapani under a single law—a single flag! No! no! answers the Sardinian. Had I aimed at merely conquering a single province how could I have dared to style myself the first soldier of Italian Independence? How could I have dared to proffer that solemn call to the Italians to rally round my standard? No! no! replies the Lombard, had I in selfishness merely dreamt of driving the Austrians beyond the Mincio, my heart would have failed me as I grasped the hand of combatants from every province; and as I saw Venetians, Tuscans, Romans fall fighting by my side, I should have fled like Cain, a fugitive on the face of the earth at the sight of my murdered brother!

These were the hopes of Italian soldier!

REALITIES.

Peace on the Mincio!—Venice given back to to Austria; Modena and Tuscany to Austrian Princes; Rome to the Pope; Naples to a Bourbon; and an Italian Confederation, with the Pope for President—three Austrian Sovereigns members thereof.

DUTIES.

Fallen from their lofty hopes to sad realities, the Italians ought to distinguish NAPOLEON from France, and cherish lively gratitude towards that France which helped to accomplish a fraternal deed, to cancel the memory of the expedition to Rome by spending generous blood and treasure for the Italian cause! To cherish profound affection for their Sardinian brethren, the eldest of the Italian family for grandeur of sacrifice. To learn from late events that national independence is better acquired by national efforts than by the arms of foreigners—that if the mutual assistance given by one people to another be useful, be the necessary condition of universal emancipation, it is also indispensable that a people prove its capacity to emancipate itself by taking the initiative.

And finally in the sphere of facts, Italians, and especially the volunteers of the Sardinian army, the Hunters of the Alps and the Apennines, whether individually or in bodies, ought to hasten in every way possible to the Duchies, to Tuscany and the Romagna, to join the populations of those provinces, in order to spare them the shame and the misfortune of again falling into the hands of their detested rulers, whom they have expelled in order to save the Italian from being trodden under foot by hireling Swiss. England, who looks with jealousy on the conquests of NAPOLEON will, if those provinces express their resolute determination by valorous deeds, prevent the repetition of the expedition to Rome. Diplomacy accepts accomplished facts—and these duties are more incumbent on the Lombards than on any others. Soldiers from Tuscany, Parma, Modena and Rome have fought for and conquered the freedom of the Lombards; the Lombards ought to combat and to die to free their brethren in their turn; if they fail they incur the stain of ingratitude, the foulest crime that can be attributed to men. The hateful rulers expelled, the Romans, Tuscans, all, will be their own rulers, free to give themselves to the great fatherland, to United Italy! To arms, then, Italians! Hasten to Modena, Bologna, Florence, Rome—in order to make one Italy! Venice lost on the Mincio must be reconquered on the Tiber! You will notice with pleasure that all parties, and indeed to day there is but one, take especial pains that their regret for abandoned Venice shall not savor of ingratitude to the French, so much so that there is evidently a jealousy among the Powers that be, lest too strong a sympathy should bind the army to the people, side by side with whom they have fought, and whom they would have stood by to the last, had they but been permitted. So much so, that Marshal LE VAILLANT has, without giving rhyme or reason, forbidden the French officers to accept the banquet to which, in common with the Piedmontese, they were invited next Monday! Every day gives fresh proof of the anger existing in the army on account of peace. One officer has broken his sword. All these things are kept a profound secret, but the discontent is visible and universal.

This is especially the case with the troops newly arrived. Those who entered Lombardy just as the peace was signed are described as beside themselves with rage; they had come panting for battle, eager for crosses and promotion, just to return the weary way they came. And *pour rien la* France has lost 50,000 soldiers, besides the thousands mutilated and disabled for life, and 500,000,000f., ($100,000,000.) *Tout pour rien, pour rien*, they repeat.

One thought, however, consoles them, officers and common soldiers alike. "We are going to war with England;" speak with one, speak with all, and each reechoes the assertion. "We shall soon encamp round London; our tri-color shall wave from the printing-office of the *Times*," &c., &c., &c.! I know that you smile in America at this idea, but you will live to see war between France and England. Why was Russia humbled and then spared? Why is Austria humiliated, crushed and then exalted? That they might tremble and obey; that they might, actively or passively, aid their "magnanimous foe," when he shall be prepared to strike the final blow; when, having torn the treaties of Vienna, and punished two of the framers; when France shall be bounded only by her "natural frontiers,"—(by the Rhine)—and thus Prussia punished, too, he shall be in a position to wipe out the "defeat" which he told the Chamber of Peers "he represented"—shall set out for the accomplishment of his life-long dream—the avenging of Waterloo! Do not sneer at England's arming; she does well to arm; never more to disarm until the Man of the 2d of December has left the world to rest. It does *not* prove pusillanimity or cowardice; it shows a just sense of her present inferiority in armament to her hereditary foe; and if while peace still endures she would send commissioners from the Horse Guards and Admiralty here or to France to learn what *administration* really means, she would do better still. What an army is this! how perfectly organized from the highest to the lowest department! It is the admiration and the envy of the Italians, and let us hope it will serve them for example. A young volunteer from the Tuscan army was lamenting to me last night the injustice done to the Tuscans concerning the march. We were starved, he said, literally starved, without food, without tents, often without water. This was not the result of avarice or ill-will, but simply of maladministration. The French soldier instead carries with him his tent, his food, his cognac, and his utensils for making coffee! If we only halt half an hour up go the tents, little fires are lighted in a trice, and, refreshed and strengthened, the Frenchman goes gaily on his way! Not so with the poor Tuscans. If they halted in the day-time, it was under the burning sun; if at night, they slept on the damp grass. "Many of us would have died of hunger but for the kindness of the French," said the youth; and, in fact, what with similar mismanagement, having to march from Florence to Goito in eleven days (the French took seventeen to perform the same march,) sixty died on the road, and, out of 12,000, 2,000 are now in the hospitals!* All this is not to be wondered at in a country so long enslaved. With the example of the French before them, let us hope these evils will be gradually remedied.

The officers in the Tuscan army greatly need weeding; many of them have, if not *Austrian*, decidedly retrogradist tendencies. Their hatred to the volunteer element is notorious. During the march to Parma, one of them found a poor volunteer half fainting by the road-side: "What are you doing there, you skulking cur?" "I have not tasted food for 14 hours; give me a piece of bread, a little water, and I can march." "Eat the tricolor, you dog of a volunteer," was the brutal rejoinder. Others came up, and the brute barely escaped with his life. But this is a specimen; and you will agree that the Tuscan Government is acting wisely in determining to extinguish, root and branch, this anti-national element. But perhaps even more than the administration, the intense democracy of the French army astonishes the Italians. To say nothing of Austrian discipline, take the Piedmontese. Will you ever see in these streets a sergeant and colonel walking side by side? No!—if they have anything to say to each other, the sergeant keeps at a respectful distance and the colonel talks over his shoulder. With the French, on the contrary, you see groups of officers and soldiers chatting—laughing together like so many schoolboys, yet never does a French soldier overstep the bounds of propriety;—he loves and respects his officers equally; it is *Mon General* this, *Mon Colonel* that, and a word of reproach from either suffices to move many a sturdy warrior to tears. During the Tuscan "campaign" only two cases occurred of soldiers taking provisions from the inhabitants and refusing payment. What was the punishment? Were they flogged? No! Just simply sent back to France, deprived of the dangers and the glory of the battle-field! "I never beheld such eloquent but mute despair," said my informant. "I believe every soldier in the army would starve rather than incur a similar disgrace." A young Italian surgeon in attendance after the battle of Magenta was annoyed to see Gen. MCMAHON fling himself down weary on the grass and take the cigar from the mouth of a comrade soldier in order to light his own. I suppose all this will not make much impression on you, Republicans, but it does here, I can assure you, and I can fancy how it must have amazed the English in the Crimea! It is the same at the hospitals; there you see the officers sitting by the bedside of the wounded soldiers, soothing them, cheering them with promises of writing to their families, taking them cigars, peaches, tobacco, etc.

About the hospitals: how well they are worth visiting! They do credit to the Italians everywhere, especially here and at Brescia. Yesterday I went again to two, where I have some favorite invalids, the Aspitala Maggiore, where now there are only French, (I mean, among the wounded,) and the Aspitale Litta, improvised for the Piedmontese The former is, I suppose, the largest and best organized in the world. It was founded more than four hundred years ago by FRANCESCO SFORZA, who gave his palace as a commencement; it has an income of f.60,000,000—more than $10,000,000—and I assure you they are honestly spent. It contains 56 wards, each averaging 24 beds; besides this eight branch hospitals are attached—among them the foundling, which receives 4,000 infants yearly. There are now but 350 French there, and the poor fellows think far more of the attention they receive than of their wounds and pain. They too are sadly cut up about the peace. One of them—of the famous *Voltigeurs de la Garde*, whom you remember decided the success of Solferino, received a ball in his left side, and another through his breast, which lodged under the shoulder blade. He is evidently dying, and knows it. I pointed to the *croix d'honneur* hanging above his bed, with which the Emperor decorated him when he visited the hospitals during his last passage through Milan. "*Ca m'a fait bien du plaisir, bien du plaisir*," he said, "*mais la paix ma fait bien du mal ça ne valiait pas la peine de faire tous tant de braves garçons pour si peu de choses.*" One of his comrades suggested that he had better *se taine qu' importe*. "It's all over with me; let me tell *ces pauvres diables d'Italiens* that we came to free them *de bon cœur!*" What surprises you in these immense wards is the entire absence of any odor, and still more wonderful, of flies. Nearly all the danger for the wounded is now past. In the Litta Hospital there was a poor Corsican dying, and he had been dying ever since the 8th of June; his leg had been amputated too late, and a young Milanese lady in attendance assured me that through day and night, night and day, he had never ceased to suffer. No one had heard a complaint come from his poor parched lips. "Ice, ice," he kept moaning. As they gave him ice, he thanked them with such a touching, piteous smile, as it went to one's heart to see. The Piedmontese bear their sufferings equally well, but are less gay and light-hearted than the French. As for the Zouaves, the accounts of their fortitude are almost incredible; operations, amputations, it is all the same—they jest, smoke their pipes and take it all as mere child's play. "If we are disposed to feel unjustly towards the French," said an Italian to me, "on account of the Emperor's broken promises, we have but to go to the hospitals to feel thoroughly ashamed of ourselves."

As this is our last day at Milan we drove out this morning in an open carriage about 6 A. M., round the city, from Porta Orientale to Porta Sampione; either side of the Corso the French are encamped under the broad sheltering chestnut trees, which, even without their tents, would protect them from the most scorching sun; the scene is indescribable—there they are by myriads each one under his little water-proof, sun-proof canvas—perhaps four are joined, so as to let a current of air through; the muskets, in stands of five, ranged in front of them—as busy as bees, and buzzing quite as loudly; shaving each other, mending unmentionables, furbishing their knapsacks and cartridge boxes, but the majority cleaning and polishing their arms. It is quite funny to see the affection with which they eye their weapons—polishing away as if for dear life—holding them at a distance to enjoy the effect, with the head now on this side now on that. Another rub—one more look—and then the cherished treasure is laid to rest. Then come the live lumber; one has a cat, another a parrot, a third an owl, a fourth a cage of little birds. While I write one has just passed under my window leading a lamb, and there they lay, stretched out at full length, without a care or a thought for the morrow. But it is as you come on the *Place d'Armes* that the most picturesque effect is gained; imagine that immense space, with the castle, capable of holding 30,000 men in the centre and the troops encamped around; here the artillery, here the cavalry—(the horses, by the way, are wretched looking animals, but the French console themselves that they will soon "*attraper ces magnifiques chevaux Anglaise*")—and the low white tents studding the entire plain; then glancing westward athwart the triumphal arch, where miles and miles away the view is bounded by the solemn, silent Sempione, so blue below, its summit blanched by its eternal snow—either side the famous road NAPOLEON built, the wild fantastic Turcos and Zouaves cluster. They have their tents, but the Turcos generally disdain to use them; what is the sun of Lombardy to these dark-skinned Africans—a curious mixture of agility and muscular strength—they are the *beau ideal* of brute force, tutored and developed; how they spring, and run, and fall into every possible attitude, without the slightest effort—their dress seems born with them, it is so adapted; here, the decorations are profuse; you will see a Zouave with three tour, and five medals, and how bright he keeps them all! The landscape seems evidently to their taste; they keep their eyes open, and nothing escapes them. The French in general are very observant, and I actually heard a French officer acknowledge that the *Duomo* was *plus beau que Notre Dame!* I guess it is, thought I.

This morning scores of the soldiers were perched upon the top of the triumphal arch, looking like pigmies beside the bronze horses and figures of CAGNOLA. Whether they admitted in their hearts that this monument is vastly superior to the Arc de Etoile in the Champs Elyeées, I know not, but it certainly is so both in its proportions, its material, (pure Carrara marble,) the bold execution of the principal figures, and the exquisite designs and religious finish of its bas reliefs. As you go out of the city it does not strike you so much, being lost in the vast horizon, but as you reënter, led up to it by the luxuriant drooping green of the acacias, with the city for a background, you see it in perfection, and cannot but admire as you gaze. But to form any idea of the whole panorama which the outskirts of Milan now present, your readers must turn to SCHILLER'S description of WALLENSTEIN'S camp.

And now adieu to Milan, which since its freedom is accomplished, one leaves without much regret, to go southward, where the fight is yet unfought and the victory more than doubtful. French, Piedmontese and Italians, from every corner of the Peninsula, have helped the Lombards to their freedom. May they do unto others as others have done by them. I think they will, and should feel sure of it, had they an energetic, patriotic Governor, who would approve their desire and wink at if not assist their preparations; but with a suspicious, harsh old fiscal advocate like VIGLIANI, who looks upon every free expression of thought as treason, who sees in every incitement to arms a conspiracy, a bold, generous course of conduct towards the still oppressed provinces of Italy will be extremely difficult, not to say impossible.

SATURDAY, July 30.

Last evening we received ULLOA'S order of the day to the Tuscan army, and also FARINI'S proclamation to the Modenese. Both have greatly tended to reassure the minds of people here. Acting, all think, most judiciously, Piedmont has recalled her Commissioners from Central Italy, in order that no color may be given to the calumnies invented by the French Press, as to the pressure exercised over the people in the choice of a future Governor. FARINI was one of these Commissioners; and with all the tact of an ex-republican and ex-conspirator, he has used his powers well. No sooner had he resigned as Royal Commissioner, than the Modenese created him a citizen, and named him Dictator unanimously. His proclamation, which I shall not translate, as they are nearly all alike, concludes: "Fellow-citizens—I have faith in our destinies and in the justice of public opinion; and if the future holds for you some difficult tests, the fact of my being first in honors will give me the right of being first in danger." FARINI'S eldest son, one of the volunteers in the Sardinian army, was dangerously wounded at St. Martino, and this fact by no means diminishes the enthusiasm of the Modenese for FARINI.

The Tuscan army, halting at Modena on its way to Tuscany, was welcomed with heartfelt joy. ULLOA is greatly beloved by that army, of whose native officers I have already spoken to you, and the concluding words of his address have decided many youths who yesterday were wandering about this city, uncertain and despondent, to-day to start for Tuscany. They are as follows:

"Soldiers: As long as life remains we will maintain that course of politics which we have made our own; we will defend our banner against every enemy, and enemies are all those who seek to reimpose on us an Austrian Government and an expelled monarch. The country confided to your keeping tranquilly awaits the moment for tranquilly expressing their free desires; and if in accomplishing our sacred mission we should have obstacles to overcome, enemies to combat—then, indeed, your hopes will be fulfilled—Tuscan arms will have borne their part in the battles for liberty. G. ULLOA."

I told you, in my letter of the 25th June, that great doubts have arisen as to the propriety of Piedmont sending a representative to the Conferences of Zurich. These doubts still continue, and CAV. LUIGI DES AMBROIS DE NEVACHE starts on Tuesday next for Paris, in order to arrange preliminaries, and judge whether his presence is compatible with the honor and dignity of Piedmont. DES AMBROIS was Prime Minister of CHARLES ALBERT before 1848; was then regarded as an extreme Liberal; was consequently detested by the Catholics. On the proclamation of the Constitution, his native province chose him for their member. From the House he passed to the Senate, and a year since was Vice-President. Precise, honest, though rather narrow, no one has the welfare and dignity of the Piedmontese Monarchy more at heart than he. Therefore, should he consent, after his interview with NAPOLEON, to be present at the Conference, (you must know that all the first statesmen of Piedmont have declined that honor,) we may hope that he will sustain the honor of the flag.

THE STATE OF PIEDMONT.

A GENERAL VIEW OF THE ITALIAN QUESTION—CHANCES OF ADJUSTMENT—THE FRENCH IMPERIAL POLICY—A LOOK AT THE FUTURE—TEMPER OF THE SAVOYARDS, &C., &C.

Correspondence of the London Times.

TURIN, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

In spite of his Italian education, it is evident the Emperor NAPOLEON is imperfectly acquainted with the Italian character, and that he too rashly flattered himself he could bring the people of Central Italy to submit to their fate as easily as he induced the French nation to sanction, with 8,000,000 "free" votes the deeds of the 2d of December. He has sent his agent, Count RENEST, with a view to persuade the Parmesans, Modenese, &c., to receive with acclamation their exiled Sovereigns on their contemplated restoration. Count RENEST had the assurance to request the Sardinian Government to use its influence to persuade the revolutionized States to return to their allegiance. The Piedmontese Government, overwhelmed as it is with bitterness and humiliation, answered with becoming dignity, that, as it had withdrawn all its civil and military authorities, as well as its political and diplomatic agents, in order not to influence the population of Central Italy in a sense unfavorable to the dethroned Princes and conducive to its own interests, it now most formally and most peremptorily declined to interfere in any manner to effect a contrary object Count RENEST quits Turin this day, egregiously foiled at all points, and will now be trying his powers of eloquence at Parma and Modena. There is no doubt but the people of the Duchies, of the Legations, and of Tuscany will resist every argument that may be put forward to replace them of their own accord under their former yoke. Were it only from mere perversity of judgment and sheer spirit of contradiction, they would never listen to the proposals of the French Envoy; but it is not easy to deny that the Italians have good reason to oppose with tooth and nail the reintroduction of their former Governments, and to insist on the free manifestation of their public wishes, as they had so solemnly been not only allowed, but with all the most earnest incitements invited to do by France. The very best of these fallen Governments was unendurable. Those who have never lived under the sway of a petty Prince can conceive no idea of the misery of belonging to a small State, simply on account of its littleness. The means of oppression and corruption by which despotism on a grand scale, such as that of Russia, pervades all ranks of society, exercise their worst influence when concentrated on a small space. All energy and activity, all commerce and industry are paralyzed by the narrow boundaries which encompass those diminutive territories, while the vexation of the police regulations, by preventing all influx of strangers, and putting obstacles to the free circulation of the natives abroad, have a tendency to contract the sphere of thought of the unhappy people, to isolate them, and to create a mass of men, who, deprived of all legitimate scope of action, must needs either seek compensation in the pursuit of frivolous and often degrading objects, or in the furtherance of plots and schemes dangerous to the public security. On the other hand, free constitutional government becomes an Utopia in so limited an arena. A Chamber of Representatives for the Duchy of Parma, or an Upper House for the Duchy of Modena, would be an absurdity. It is true that the meanness of several small States might be partly redeemed by their joining into a confederacy between them; but the scheme of an Italian League, at the present day, is fraught with very serious difficulties, and it could only be proposed with some hope of success if all the Italian crowned heads would at least accept those fundamental elements of freedom, those *grundrechte*, as the Germans term them, which might have a real tendency towards the unification of the country. Such elements are, especially, freedom of the Press and of discussion, open courts of law, right of petition and association, inviolability of the person and domicile, perfect religious toleration, and a free and uniform mode of election both for municipal and political purposes, besides a thorough union of all the States for military, naval, diplomatic, commercial and literary purposes. Nor can the Congress of Zurich, or any other conference in the world, busy with framing an Italian federation, hope to bend the Pope and the King of Naples, no less than the Princes now begging for a throne, to accept these as the preliminary conditions of the proposed new bond of Italian union. Would they and could they give the people securities that the Princes restored under such terms would remain faithful to their engagements; and if the sovereigns broke, as they invariably do, from their engagements, would they, and could they, pledge themselves to prevent Austria, which has still so great an ascendancy over the Peninsula, from abetting and supporting, as she infallibly did, those recreant princes in their perjury? There is not one of those princes, now dethroned or yet enthroned, who has not shown himself a "devourer of his people." I might except the Duchess of Parma, who, warned by the terrible fate of her husband, was as humane and righteous in her rule as Austria allowed her to be; but the Parmesans have not forgotten the arrant follies and the downright crimes of her husband; they have no warrant for the good behavior of his young heir, and, at all events, they are sick at heart of their smallness, which, even with the best intentions, deprives their ruler of all power to do good so long as he is kept under the pressure of an overbearing neighbor. As for the Princes of Modena and Tuscany, and the Pope, nothing can be said to extenuate their guilt of bad faith and arbitrary rule, and it is but natural that the people who are now rid of them should do their utmost to resist their reintrusion.

The Italians have so often been charged with their narrow municipal prejudices, they have so often been reproached with those divisions and animosities which were said to be the greatest obstacle to their union into a national body, that their present eagerness to join into one State under the sceptre of the only King who has won the suffrages of all men, ought to be hailed by foreign nations as a symptom of a better spirit now prevalent among them. The Italians have undoubtedly profited by the lessons of adversity. The people of the Duchies, of the Legations, and of Tuscany, are frantically crying for annexation to Piedmont, and matters have been brought to this point—that, if they are allowed to emit a free vote, they will all proclaim VICTOR EMANUEL as their King, and they will certainly be strong enough to withstand all efforts that their banished Sovereigns may use towards thwarting their wishes, if they be safe from foreign interference.

On the other hand, there is no doubt in my mind that France and Austria are engaged to enforce the restoration of the Princes, and to put forth their overwhelming strength to that effect, if all means of persuasion prove, as they must prove, inefficient. The long-headed ruler of France has engaged to screen the provinces of Central Italy from all foreign intervention, so long as public order is preserved. The Italians, aware of the great interests they have at stake, are straining every nerve to preserve public order in those almost entirely rulerless provinces; and their behavior under such difficult circumstances is truly wonderful; but there is enough, however, in the present state of the country to give rise to the most painful anxieties for the future. Piedmont, in obedience to the will of the high Powers, was compelled to withdraw those statesmen who had gone through the rudiments of the art of government in the free exercise of political functions in this happy State for the last ten years. The large and somewhat undisciplined force now under arms in Central Italy is reft of those few Piedmontese officers who were bringing them under the salutary rule of military subordination. Forty Piedmontese officers, high in command, have been recalled from the corps of Gen. MAZZACAPO in Romagna. Gen. ULLOA has resigned his command of the Tuscan army, and with him not a few of his best Staff officers will have to come back to Piedmont. On the other hand, thousands of the young volunteers from Central Italy who had enlisted in the Sardinian army, and behaved with great gallantry throughout the Lombard campaign, are now sent back to their respective countries, and the army of Central Italy, the ranks of which are daily swelling with raw recruits and young soldiers, will be utterly reft of officers, and have no chief, unless GARIBALDI is willing and is allowed to take the command,—a matter still doubtful.

Meanwhile the mild men, such as D'AZEGLIO, BUONCOMPAGNI and others, who could have kept popular ferment in Central Italy within proper limits, are coming back one by one, and young and inexperienced citizens are suddenly raised to the dictatorship of those disorganized communities. They appoint Ministers, contract loans, improvise Juntas, Councils and Committees, and promulgate electoral laws for the purpose of making an appeal to the public suffrage. In Parma alone the Sardinian authorities continue in the discharge of their functions; but that was simply upon the understanding that Parma was to be left to Sardinia, and now, since Count RENEST'S mission had dispelled even that last illusion, I have no doubt the Governor, Count PALLIERE, and the Intendente, MARCO, will also have to be recalled. At Modena, FARINI, the distinguished historian, at the moment of resigning his office as Governor has accepted the dignity of a Dictator of the Duchy, proffered to him by popular acclamation, and has appointed a Cabinet to govern the country under his immediate orders till such time as the popular will shall have pronounced on the destinies of the State. In Tuscany the office of Governor or Dictator, left vacant by BUONCOMPAGNI, has been filled by RICASOLI, a warm partisan of the fusion of the Grand Duchy with Piedmont, and the most energetic character, it is said, in all Tuscany. Can such rulers and such armies long preserve public order in States long demoralized by the blindest despotic misrule? Will they be able to resist the intrigues by which Austria, the agents and abettors of the dethroned sovereigns, and the clergy will endeavor to give rise to disturbances? Is it possible that scandals should not arise? And is it not such scandals that NAPOLEON III. is waiting for and reckoning upon, in order that he may have Europe's consent and applause in effecting the restoration of the exiled princes by the same means by which the Pope was restored in 1849, after the murder of Rossi and the attack on the Quirinal had deprived the Italian cause of the sympathies of all just and moderate men?

Such are the forebodings to which the public mind is a prey in this distracted country. Truly the Italians are making their first attempts at self government under most trying circumstances. They have shown themselves admirably fit for the task hitherto, but the difficulties they have to contend with are enormous, and they should be taken into consideration both by their well-wishers and their foes.

In the meanwhile, it is important to observe that while thus far not a hair of any man has been hurt in the Duchies, in the Legations, or in Tuscany since the flight of the constituted authorities threw the people upon their own resources, tidings of atrocious political murders reach us from the Two Sicilies, where two crimes of that nature were perpetrated in the city of Messina alone. In the Duchy of Parma, in the year 1854, after the Duke's death, no less than twenty murderous attempts were committed with impunity, in broad daylight, in the open streets of the capital, and I will not lose time in counting the same dreadful deeds which stained the pavement of Ancona, Bologna, and all the towns of Romagna, from 1849 to 1859. By the side of such utter excesses place the utter cessation of such evils, the perfect absence of such deeds in Central Italy, since a bloodless revolution was accomplished in its several communities two months ago. It is despotic misrule alone, it would seem, which perverts the minds of these people and maddens them to crime. Let France and Austria, and the European Powers in general, look well to these facts. ORSINI himself was driven to his fatal scheme by a sense of wrong arising from Louis NAPOLEON'S attack upon the freedom of the Roman Republic; and are there not fanatics of ORSINI'S own temper at Venice or Mantua, or in the towns of Central Italy, if the sacrifice of their rights is resolved upon in cold blood? But the grievances of Central Italy must not make me unmindful of what is taking place under my own eyes in this part of the country. It seems as if nothing could rouse Piedmont from the dismay and consternation into which it has been plunged by the peace of Villafranca. Men are writhing under the sense of indignity which has been put upon their King and country, studiously choosing the very forms and words in the preliminaries of peace which would most deeply wound the national feeling. It was difficult for a long time to find men willing to take charge of the Government after Count CAVOUR'S resignation; it was even more difficult to hit upon a man who would take upon himself the odious task of appending his name to the terms of final agreement to which France and Austria would come at Zurich without as much as consulting one of the parties most interested in the transaction. The gentleman now at Paris on that mission, Count DESAMBROIS DE NAVACHE, the Vice-President both of the Senate and the Privy Council, and formerly a Minister of Grace and Justice, is an eminent and highly esteemed personage—moderate, inclined to conciliation, and not inexorably opposed to reasonable compromise. A more adroit, and at the same time pliable, as well as honorable agent could not have been found. His return here is expected with trepidation and misgiving.

The deputies of the clerical and retrogradist party of the Duchy of Savoy, 12 in number, and with the high but somewhat narrow-minded Marquis COSTA DE BEAUREGARD, at their head, have put for'h a manifesto, which is, to say the least, sadly ill-timed. At the opening of the war, it may be remembered, the same M. COSTA, together with his partisans, protested against an enterprise which would compel the Savoyards to lavish their blood and treasure for the national Italian cause—a cause to which they, as belonging to a Transalpine people, were utter strangers. They now pledge themselves as popular representatives to advocate in the Sardinian Parliament the political, administrative, and financial separation of their duchy from the rest of

Government of free and noble England, and of other modern civilized States. I shall in a short time, resign into the hands of the representatives of the people the authority which I hold from your affection and from the suffrage of the municipality. In the meantime, I will rigidly maintain order, guarantee liberty to all, give more strength to the military regulations, and increase the armaments. We are now acquainted with each other. No one will seditiously attack the tranquility of the country at home, for whoever should dare to do so would not remain unpunished, and civilized Europe will not allow any attack from abroad. Should the vanquished servants of the foreigner threaten us, strong in my right and in my popular mandate, I will resolutely make use of all the means in my power when the national independence is at stake. Fellow citizens, we are now in Central Italy the soldiers of honor and national dignity. FARINI.

TUSCANY—ADDRESS OF THE MODENESE TO THE TUSCANS.

The people of Reggio have sent the following address to the Tuscans:

RAGGIO, Wednesday, July 27, 1859.

TUSCANS: The National Guard and the whole population of Reggio have learned with inexpressible joy that in the present serious conjunctures you are making common cause with us and the other Italian provinces, the fate of which seems still to be undecided.

Gallant Soldiers of Tuscany: You have left your noble country in the hope of being able to renew the miracles of valor that immortalized you at Montanara and Curtatone. An insurmountable fatality has arrested your movement, and has not permitted you to gather the glorious laurels which were already within your grasp.

We have understood your just grief, and have shared it with you. But see how, on the banks of the Po, our petty tyrants (*tirenelli*) are showing themselves with their mercenary bands to refasten our chains. You will give other proofs of your valor, and we will help you with all our efforts. Whoever is in condition to carry a weapon will join you, and with God's grace we will show Europe that we are worthy of freedom and independence.

Long live Italy! Long live the soldier King! Long live our union with Tuscany!

THE VOTING IN TUSCANY.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes a list of communes of Tuscany that have voted for or against annexation to Sardinia. From this list it appears that 190 communes had voted up to the 30th ult.; that out of 187 of these only 12 did not vote unanimously for annexation, although the measure was everywhere passed; that of the three remaining communes, two, viz., San Miniato and Iocisa, declared they would suspend their vote; while the last, Reggello, voted unanimously against annexation.

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF GEN. ULLOA.

Gen. ULLOA has addressed to the Tuscan army the following proclamation:

REGGIO, Wednesday, July 27.

SOLDIERS: In a solemn moment for your country, when your Government is laboring to endow the country with a free Constitution, and is strenuously defending against all the constitutional Italian flag, I feel the need of making you hear my voice, that I may remind you of what you have done and of what you ought to do. Trained by a foreign influence, by a foreign general, in the policy of servitude, you have disdained the yoke and have comprehended that you were born Italians. With an energetic hand you have shaken off your loosely riveted chains, drawing with you in a movement full of calm and dignity the country greedy of liberty; you hurried to the plains of Lombardy; you bore courageously the fatigues of long and painful marches without uttering a complaint, without other hopes, without other desires, save those of reaching the enemy and buying with your blood the freedom which for so many years had been refused to your country.

You had reached the goal, you were in the face of the enemy ready to measure your swords on the field of battle, when the news of a certain armistice, of a peace almost concluded, struck you with grief.

The glory of battles has not crowned your arms, but in your generous hearts was burning the desire of dying for freedom, and the knowledge of having done all that lay in your power must have calmed your regrets. The homage paid to Prince NAPOLEON and Gen. LA MARMORA was a sort of consolation for you, and the murmurs of a few found no echo.

Soldiers: The voice of your country now does you full justice. Freed from the government of an Austrian prince, happy in recognering her own independence, Tuscany had declared LEOPOLD of Austria and his dynasty deposed from his throne; she invites with all her heart the moment for throwing herself into the arms of the King, that honest man, the soldier-king, the gallant VICTOR EMANUEL, who gained at Palestro and San Martino the sovereignty over Italian hearts.

Called like yourselves to a free and new life, the Ducaies have to fear the forces of the dethroned sovereigns; they are uniting their armies in readiness for their defence. Tuscany has made common cause with them, and we mean to uphold the common rights of these peoples to express freely their wishes, and to prevent forever the restoration of the Austrian dynasties.

Soldiers: Tuscany, called without tumult, without bloodshed, to a life of liberty, now confides to your arms her safety and future security. The Tuscan citizens, bound by the same compact, have loudly declared themselves to be opposed to the return of the old state of things and of the old systems, and the country, tranquil under the protection of the civic arms, is preparing for the new Constitutional Government.

Soldiers: We will sustain to the death this policy, which is our own; we will defend our flag against every enemy, and he will be our enemy whoever shall wish to impose on us an Austrian Government and an expelled Prince; and our country, full of confidence in your good guardianship, will await in peace the expression of its free wishes.

And if, in this holy mission, we have obstacles to surmount, enemies to combat, then your wishes will be accomplished, and the Tuscan army will have its share in the glorious battle of freedom.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Tuscan Division, GIROLAMO ULLOA.

THE PAPAL STATES.

On the 30th of July, at a faceral service celebrated at Rome in honor of the victims of the war, the following address was circulated among the troops of the French garrison who were present. A copy was also placed in the catafalque, in the midst of a heap of flowers and bouquets.

TO THE FRENCH SOLDIERS: On this day, when you are doing honor to the memory of your valiant comrades fallen on the plains of Lombardy for the holy cause of our independence, we unite our vows to yours, and swear to you eternal gratitude. Here, where we are not permitted to express our free thoughts, or to pray publicly for our fellow-citizens who have died by the side of your comrades, it is very sweet to be able to join our prayers to yours, and to shed a tear on the tomb of your brothers in arms. We had hoped to celebrate fresh victories with you, and to commemorate together the complete entranchisement of Italy; but, though that noble object which your magnanimous Emperor proposed to himself has not been attained, the generous blood of France, which has mingled with the blood of Italy, will not have been shed in vain. Sooner or later, the natural alliance of the Latin nations, which has been recognized by the Emperor, and cemented by that noble blood, will certainly bring about the complete independence of Italy. THE ROMANS.

On the 27th ult., a Capuchin monk, named GIOVANNI DI COSSO, was seized in the Barberina Convent and conveyed to prison. It was stated that some correspondence with the partisans of the revolutionary movement had been found in his cell.

RETURN OF THE ROMAN VOLUNTEERS.

The *Giornale di Roma* has the following:

"Many of the Pope's subjects, who voluntarily emigrated from the States of the Church to fight under the Sardinian flag, have determined to return to their country, having been disbanded by the Government which they felt it their duty to serve. Belonging for the most part to the lowest class of the people, they are completely without resources; not having received any from the Government to which they gave their assistance they now ask for aid from their own Government which they despised.

The Pontifical Government in its paternal solicitude, taking pity on the lot of those whom it regards solely as having been misled and seduced, has not refused to take steps to comply with their wishes, and to enable them to reënter the bosoms of their families in peace.

Another part of these self styled volunteers, who are in the provinces of Ravenna and Forli by order of those who have usurped power at Bologna, would like to cross the frontiers of the Romagna, impelled by any motive rather than a wish to fight. Even with regard to them the Pontifical Government is not unwilling to display a kindly feeling. Nevertheless, it is to be observed that they are sending from Piedmont representatives, who, under the name of Royal Commissioners, speak without any restraint to these peoples, although there was good reason to hope for the suppression of such disorder.

For the rest, the fatal picture presented to the eyes of the Holy Father cannot but afflict his paternal heart, especially at the sight of the unheard-of efforts made by the enemies of the Catholic faith against the Holy See, and of those criminal persons in Italy, who, through incredulity or ignorance, cry out against the Church and its venerable chief. But his confidence in God, that has never been belied, is now strengthened by the letters from the Catholic Episcopacy which prays that the days of affliction to the supreme shepherd may be shortened, and that safety and peace may be vouchsafed to him for the good of the Catholic Church, placing at his feet both individuals and all that belong to them, as children would do towards a father.

The whole of the Episcopal body reiterates its respect and devotion for the vicar of Jesus Christ. May the desires of these anointed of the Lord, borne up by the eagles of peace to the throne of the Most High, be heard, so that our common father and sovereign may be seated more firmly than ever on the pontifical throne, surrounded by the love of the peoples, and that he may govern with lasting tranquility the Church and the State."

CARDINAL ANTONELLI'S PLAN OF A CONFEDERATION.

The *Austrian Gazette* states that Cardinal ANTONELLI has presented a scheme of an Italian Confederation, consisting of a sort of mutual assurance association of the Italian Governments destined to replace the Austrian Protectorate. A project of that kind was first conceived by Father OSIMO, and BOTTA mentions it in his history of Italy. It has been lately modified to suit the changes and progress of modern times, and the *Austrian Gazette* gives the following analysis of the plan:

"The Confederation of the Italian States, which forms the basis of the [illegible] Treaties of Austria and the Emperor of [illegible] adopted as a principle the [illegible] Leagues of 1848. Previous [illegible]

[illegible] cited than they are now; and the object of the League at that time was to secure the permanence of the revolution, and to organize it uniformly in all the States. The present Confederation, on the contrary, has for its object to combat the revolution wherever it may show itself, and to fortify the Governments in such a way that they may annihilate all revolutionary proceedings. In consequence, whilst the League endeavored to limit the power of the Governments, and to put in its place that of a Central Diet, we cannot conceive the Confederation which it is now proposed to form except as calculated to assure to each Italian Government the greatest liberty of action possible in the interior. Art. I. The States which in consequence of the late peace are to take part in the Italian Confederation reciprocally guarantee to each other the integrity of their respective possessions both against any foreign enemy and against any revolutionary movement. Art. II. With that object, each State taking part in the Italian Confederation shall have a Representative at Rome deputed to the Holy Father, Honorary President of the Confederation; and all the envoys united shall form the Federal Diet, which shall be charged to watch over the security of the Confederation, by fixing the military contingent and the force of the garrisons of the federal fortresses, and which shall also discuss the territorial changes, and the treaties which may be concluded between the members of the Confederation, in so far as those treaties shall concern the general interest. The Diet shall likewise take general measures for introducing a common system of coinage and of weights and measures; for putting in accord, as far as possible, the various customs, postal, commercial and sanitary laws; and lastly, for uniting railways. It is established in principle that the Federal Diet has the right of initiative in all that concerns the general interest, or even that of each State in particular. The decrees of the Diet are obligatory on the members of the Confederation. Nevertheless, ameliorations cannot be imposed on a State, because to do so would be to encroach on the administrative liberty of the members of the Confederation."

HOW HIS HOLINESS VIEWS THE SCHEME OF A FEDERACY.

A letter from Rome, in the *Gazette du Midi*, says:

"The following, it is positively stated, is the reply of the Pope to the propositions of the French Government relative to the Italian Confederation. As regards the title of honorary President of the Italian Confederation, the Holy Father, while admitting it in principle, replies by asking the questions: What is the Presidency? If it is administrative or political? President of what? Where is the Confederation? If it is to be composed of the different kingdoms of Italy, it cannot yet exist, since most of the thrones are vacant. The sovereigns ought first of all to be placed in possession of their States. As to the Code Napoleon, his Holiness has answered that Rome possesses a more perfect one; and that, besides, that code cannot be applied in the States of the Church, because it contains enactments, such as those about civil marriages, &c., which are contrary to the principles of the Apostolic See. As to the Consulta, which is already established, 'no doubt,' says His Holiness, 'this institution is destined to do great good, because here as elsewhere great reforms are necessary; but I reserve to myself the time and occasion of accomplishing them.' Lastly, as regards the Legations, the Holy Father thinks that before the question is discussed he ought to be placed in possession of that part of his States."

PLAN OF A DISTINGUISHED ITALIAN SCHOLAR.

Prof. MATTEUCCI has addressed a long and able letter to the *Nord*, insisting that a sound constitution of Italian nationality can only be accomplished by keeping in view the following principles:

1. Independence of the Confederated States.
2. Uniformity of the free institutions of those States.
3. The fortresses of the Peninsula to be declared federal.
4. Non-intervention of any foreign Power in the Italian States to be proclaimed under the safeguard of the great Powers; war, treaties of peace among the Confederations, intervention of one State with the affairs of another—all such matters to be referred to the high federal authority composed of the sovereigns of Italy.
5. Uniformity of weights, measures, tariffs, &c., and the federal authority confined to military organization and the defence of the soil—that is to say, great liberty of action to each of the Confederated States.

AUSTRIAN MILITARY OCCUPATION OF THE PAPAL STATES.

The London *News* publishes translations of the following official documents relative to the Austrian military occupation of Romagna and other provinces of the Papal dominion north or east of the Apennines, which continued with some modifications from 1849 to the outbreak of war in the spring of this year. The first of these documents is a convention agreed upon between the Papal Government and the Austrian General commanding the army of permanent occupation at Bologna on the 29th September, 1856, and which came into force on the 1st of December in that year. It may serve to show how little disposed the Austrian Government was to comply with the recommendations made at the Congress of Paris in May previous, by Lord CLARENDON and Count WALEWSKI, for the deliverance of the Roman States from that foreign domination against which Count CAVOUR, on behalf of all Italy, had formally protested. The second document, which accompanies this convention, is a circular from Monsignore CAMILLO AMICI, the Extraordinary Pontifical Commissioner for the Legations, instructing the several delegates of those provinces to conform to the Austrian military authority. These papers furnish a significant commentary upon the *Motu Proprio* of 1849, by which PIUS IX. undertook to create new institutions, confer franchises, and uphold the independence of the State.

Arrangements to Determine the Competence of the Powers in Criminal Jurisdiction and in the Administration of Police.

ART. I. By virtue of the *Legge Staturia* (decree of martial law, dated June 5, 1849), and of the existing state of siege, the following cases are within the competence, and appertain to the judgment of the Austrian military authorities, viz:

a. High treason, membership of secret societies, and all actions intending to bring about by force a change of government.

b. Homicides, woundings, *and any act of personal offence committed from motives of party spirit.* (The clause here printed in italics is an extension of the military jurisdiction beyond the provisions of the original *Legge Staturia* above cited.)

c. Armed resistance to, or in general, any offence against either the Pontifical or Austrian soldiery, whether they be on active service or not.

d. Illicit recruiting, the seduction of soldiers, inciting them to deviate from their proper duties, or attempting to pry into military movements, works or orders.

e. Robbery by armed violence committed either in the towns, in the country, or on the public roads.

f. Tumultuous assemblage of several persons armed, or the meeting together even but of two individuals, bearing arms for which they have not obtained the requisite license.

g. The retention or the bearing of arms, gunpowder or ammunition without permission.

h. Harboring, favoring, dwelling with or abetting any such armed persons as above mentioned, or any of those who are deemed and designated guilty of rapine, assassination or highway robbery.

i. Any political demonstration whatever, whether in public, *or by means of secret intrigues and associations.* (This clause, in italics, again is an addition to the martial law of 1849.)

l. Opposition offered to the orders and commands of the military authorities, patrols, or sentinels.

The provisions contained in article *g* does not apply to the case of the possession or retention of one or two guns, and of a small quantity of powder and ammunition, so that it be evidently meant to serve for sporting purposes or for guarding the house, rather than for any offensive purpose. In such cases, if the owners have not got the requisite permission, judgment upon them shall belong to the Pontifical authorities and to the ordinary tribunals according to the provisions of the following Article II.

ART. II. With the exception of these crimes and transgressions aforesaid, the judgment upon which shall continue to belong to the Austrian military commander, who shall proceed as usual in accordance with the current laws and notifications, other crimes, transgressions, and derelictions shall belong to the judgment of the Pontifical authorities and tribunals.

ART. III. If one and the same person be accused of two or more offences, some one of which may belong to the competence of the military jurisdiction, and another to the ordinary jurisdiction, in such case the taking cognizance of all the offences belongs in preference to that jurisdiction to which is to be referred the indictment involving the heaviest punishment. If the punishments involved be equal, the ordinary jurisdiction shall be deemed competent.

ART. IV. After the military sentence shall have emanated, the execution of the same belongs of right to the Pontifical Government, as well with regard to appointing the place where the condemned person is to undergo his punishment, as with respect to the free exercise of the sovereign attributes.

ART. V. With respect to the procedure and compilation of the record, no innovation is effected, and the method is to be observed which has hitherto been followed for the trials contemplated in Art. I.

ART. VI. In like manner, as is now practiced by the delegations connected within the Commissionership of Bologna, and by those of Ancona, the customary weekly bulletins of police are to be sent to the (Austrian) superior military authorities.

[ART. VII. For what remains, the functions of the Pontifical police are to be freely exercised in all that relates to theatres, public spectacles, festivals sacred or profane, assemblies for non-political objects, correction and supervision of the coffee houses, billiard rooms, and taverns, censorship of newspapers, of the Press and of writings, and passport regulations. In cases of greater importance, however, and which might in any way have a political influence, the Pontifical authority will have the complaisance to bring them to the knowledge of the Austrian superior military commander, and concert with him the measures relative thereto.

ART. VIII. The Pontifical Government will issue the requisite licenses and patents for the possession of arms for sporting purposes or for protection of the household. It will behove the Austrian commandant afterwards to furnish the holder with a corresponding authorization to keep and to carry the weapon specified in the Pontifical license, for those to whom the above permission shall have been granted.

ART. IX. The present stipulations, as soon as they have been subscribed by the two superior authorities resident at Bologna, shall be remitted to their respective Governments, and approved as applicable to the four provinces of Bologna, Ferrara, Ravenna, and Forli, subject to the Commissioner of the Legations, and also to those of Ancona where an Austrian commandant resides. The other provinces are to be released from all military control, and to return beneath the jurisdiction of the political authorities. But whereas the delegation of Pesaro, which is situate between the garrison of Ancona and that of the Romagna, is continually traversed by Austrian troops, it is therefore reserved and appointed to the military jurisdiction to investigate and adjudicate upon such acts and offences as may, within the said delegation be committed against the troops, or may affect their safety. These cases are such as are contemplated as above by article I., in the clauses lettered *c.*, *d.*, *f.*, and *l.*, respectively.

ART. X. With regard to the four provinces of the commissionership, all requisite arrangements are to be concerted directly between the two superior authorities—namely, between Monsignore the Commissioner of the Four Legations, and M. the Marshal Commanding-in-Chief the Eighth *corps d'armée*. In like manner they shall come to an arrangement between themselves as to the most important matters to be decided upon in case the General commanding in the city and fortress of Ancona should appeal to the supreme commander at Bologna respecting them. In all other matters between Monsignore the Delegate of that province, and M. the General commanding in that city and province, they are to conform to the pattern of the arrangements established by these stipulations, made and subscribed at Bologna this 20th of September, 1856, saving any notification from the superior authority.

The following is the circular addressed by Monsignore CAMILLO AMICI, Pontifical Commissioner Extraordinary for the Legations of Bologna, Ferrara, Imola, and Forli, to the delegates and subordinate Governors of the Provinces, and also to Monsignore the Delegate of Ancona:

ILLUSTRIOUS SIR: I have to communicate to you, as a rule for your guidance, the inclosed arrangements which have already been agreed upon with the Imperial and Royal Commandant of the Eighth *Corps d'Armée*, and approved by the two Governments, namely, the Pontifical and Austrian, and which, as, from and after the 1st of the ensuing month of December, they are to prescribe the competence of the respective authorities in criminal judicature and in the administration of police, may concern your Government.

[The Articles I. to VIII., as given textually above, and here recited, after which the Pontifical Commissioner thus proceeds:]

Such being the tenor of the articles agreed upon, I have, moreover, to inform you:

1. That the execution of these arrangements is to take place from the first day of the next month, December.

2. That from and after the said day those causes which may be pending, and which no longer appertain to the military jurisdiction, shall pass in their then situation and terms to the respective tribunals, judges, governors, and police authorities to whom they belong.

3. That in case of any doubt arising as to the execution of the aforesaid arrangements the matter is to be reported upon to the Commissioner here, the authorities subscribing this agreement having reserved to themselves to determine and decide upon he doubtful points that should arise.

4. That with respect to the licenses for sporting, referred to in Article VIII., no change is introduced for this year, and the new licenses are to be given from the 1st of January of the year ensuing, in such a proportionate number as shall be determined, for each province, by a special circular.

5. Finally, that from the date aforesaid—that is, from the 1st December proximo—the title of "Imperial and royal civil and military Government" is to be discontinued here, and instead thereof is to be substituted this title, "Imperial and royal command of the eighth army corps and of the troops of occupation."

You, will, therefore conform to the above instructions, and I remain, &c., the Commissioner Extraordinary. CAMILLO AMICI.

BOLOGNA, Nov. 28, 1856.

PROJECTS OF RECONSTRUCTION.

A note is being circulated in Rome enumerating the concessions desired by a vast majority of the population. The following are the concessions: A Ministry in which the lay element shall preponderate. A Council of State of which a majority of the members shall be laymen. A Financial Council formed of members to be named by the Provincial Councils. The promulgation of a reformed civil code. The taxes to be rated and collected according to the plan followed in France. The lay delegates in the provinces to be assisted by Councillors elected by the Provincial Councils. The establishment of an urban guard and the proclamation of a general amnesty. These concessions had formerly been granted, but, unfortunately, the effect was paralyzed by various circumstances. A general belief exists in Rome that the Pope will change his Ministers, and a list was circulated on which figured the names of Cardinal DI PIETRO, the Duke MASSIMO, Prince ALDOBRANDINI, and Cardinal ALTIERI. This last shows the desire which exists to see Cardinal ANTONELLI dismissed, who in his own person unites the offices of Secretary of State, Minister of War, Prefect of the Apostolic Palace, and Librarian of the Vatican. He is, moreover, Minister of Finance, of the Interior, and of Public Works. It appears that there is a strong party in Rome composed of honorable men, but who are so timid that they fear every attempt at reform. In order to induce them to yield they are told, "If you can govern with your system so much the better. The Emperor of the French is about to withdraw his troops, and the Pontifical Government must do something. It must cause the laws to be respected, and put an end to arbitrary acts, for the laws are better than the men who administer them." A funeral service was performed in the French Church of St. Louis, at Rome, on the 30th of July, for the repose of the souls of the soldiers who fell in the Italian campaign. General Count DE GOYON attended it, and was accompanied by all the French officers in the garrison. The Government of the Grand Duke of Tuscany had sent a further protest to Paris and Vienna against the conduct of the Piedmontese agents in Tuscany. It reminds the Emperor of the French that VICTOR EMANUEL accepted the Dictatorship of Tuscany only during the war. The Grand Duke adds that the Piedmontese Commissioner, since the conclusion of peace, not only continues to govern Tuscany, but he has convoked a Constituent Assembly, and is employing all the means in his power to accomplish the fusion of Tuscany with the Kingdom of Sardinia. Several volunteers asked permission to return to Rome, and the Papal Government not only granted the petition, but advanced money to defray their expenses. The condition of those who have returned is said to be deplorable.

THE PERUGIA AFFAIR.

A dispatch dated Florence, July 30, says:

"The energetic efforts of the American Minister at Rome have obtained for Mr. E. W. PERKINS, from that Government, the sum of 3,425 Roman scudi, as compensation for losses in the affair of Perugia."

THE NEAPOLITAN CORN LAWS.

In consequence of the crops of corn having failed throughout the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, the Government had permitted the importation of wheat, oats, barley, and Indian corn, duty free.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS ABOUT ITALY.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* reiterates the statement that Piedmont formally declines entering into the Italian Confederation, if Austria forms part of it.

The funeral rites of the French and Sardinian officers who fell during the war, were celebrated at Turin on the 3d of August.

The Sardinian Commissioners at Bologna had remitted their authority to the Minister President of the Government, who had convoked the National Assembly.

The Marquis DE AZEGLIO had issued a proclamation announcing his recall, recommending the people to remain tranquil, and promising in the name of King VICTOR EMANUEL, to employ every means possible to obtain the concurrence of the European Governments for accomplishing their just and reasonable wishes.

In the letter of the Emperor of the French to the Emperor of Austria, the former is said to strongly urge a reforming policy in Italy.

The Provisional Executive of Bologna had issued proposals for a loan of 10,000,000 francs, which has been taken up by the Bank of Leghorn.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* apprehends that the restoration of the former sovereigns of the Duchies will be effected by means of the mission of Count RATTAZZI, aided by the intrigues of France. The Sardinian Government having recalled its Commissioners from the Duchies, declines to use its influence with France to oppose the wish of the population. It is by universal suffrage that the French hope to recover the restoration, and a French division is expected to coöperate by their presence at Florence and Modena, and by thus affording protection to the new Chambers, the Deputies would feel themselves safe in voting for the return of the expelled Princes.

Letters from Florence say that GARIBALDI will probably take the command of the Tuscan Army.

Disturbances had occurred at Crema, but they are not of a political character.

The approaching marriage of the Duchess of Parma with the Prince DE CARIGNAN, VICTOR EMANUEL'S cousin, as being the only means of extrication from the labyrinth into which the difficulties of government have thrown the affairs of the Duchy is being talked of quite familiarly here. The conduct of the Duchess has been most noble throughout, and there can be no doubt that whatever steps she may propose to take, it will be for the benefit of her children and the people confided to her charge. During the last few days we have been startled by the proposition of replacing the Grand Duke of Tuscany by the new married couple, which measure would immediately smooth all difficulties. They would take the title of co-regents of Tuscany, as the Grand Duchy would still have to be regarded as a regency of the Sardinian kingdom.

La Patrie, in a letter from Turin, (1st August,) mentions an attempt to get rid of GARIBALDI by poison. He is laid up at Brescia, under care of Dr. BAZZINI. Transpiration has been suppressed by some unknown agency.

KOSSUTH is quietly residing at Aix-les-Bains, (Savoy,) but of Gen. KLAPKA there are no tidings.

The ferocious D'UBAIN has been removed from the command of the Verona garrison, superseded by Gen. WEISSKIRCHEN.

It is stated that under all eventualities the citadel and city of Piacenza is to be granted as a defensive outpost to Piedmont, forming with Pavia its line of frontier strategy on the Po, while Lodi is to be erected into a first class fortress for the protection of Milan.

The Belgian *Independance* speaks of the confirmation of the statement that there is to be an occupation, more or less prolonged, of Italy, by a part of the French army. Besides the troops of the division TROCAU, it says, charged with the occupation of Parma and Modena, the division D'AUTEMARRE is to proceed to Rome, and the division UHRICH to Milan. France is thus to have, 50,000 men in the Peninsula.

Austria, on its side, appears disposed to maintain its army on a respectable footing in Venetia.

THE CONFERENCE AT ZURICH.

It is announced that the Conference at Zurich would be opened on Monday the 8th of August.

Count COLLOREDO, the Representative of Austria at the Conference, passed through Dresden on the 4th, *en route* for Vienna, for Zurich.

M. DESAMBROIS had reached Zurich on behalf of Sardinia. He first visited Paris, and had been well received by the Emperor.

M. DE BOURQUENEY had quitted Paris for Zurich, to attend the Conference, on behalf of France.

Le Nord says:

"The autograph letter from the Emperor of Austria, which Prince RICHARD DE METTERNICH brings to the Emperor of the French, is the reply to one written by the latter, and sent by the Marquis DE BESNEVILLE. These are the only letters the two Sovereigns have exchanged since the conclusion of peace. M. DE BESNEVILLE is to go from Vienna to Zurich, where he will assist Baron DE BOURQUENEY at the Conference."

Austria, reports the Paris Correspondent of the *Times*, will not accept the Congress unless the bases for the settlement of the questions at issue and the future organization of Italy be adopted at the approaching Conference. The Emperor of the French is most anxious that England should take part in it, and there is little doubt that the observing is with that view. The difficulties raised by the war are complicated enough, and it is thought that the cooperation of England would greatly facilitate their solution.

M. BENEDETTI, First Secretary to the French Embassy at Vienna arrived in Paris on the 3d from that city; and left next day, with M. DE BOURQUENEY, for Zurich. M. DE BOURQUENEY was accompanied by M. DE LA FORCE, one of the Attachés of the French Foreign office.

AUSTRIA.

General Intelligence—The Attitude of the Austrian Government—Gratitude of an Emperor to his Subjects.

It was reported at Vienna that Baron BACH had tendered his resignation, and that the Emperor had refused to accept it.

A ministerial crisis was said to be prevalent, owing to a conflict of opinions on the question of reform.

A denial is given to a statement in the *Nord* of a pretended interview between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Sardinia at Villafranca.

The Vienna *Gazette* contains ordinances revoking the restrictions which were imposed on commerce and navigation on account of the war. The interdiction to export horses and mules is however maintained.

FUTURE POLICY OF AUSTRIA.

The Austrian *Gazette* has an article under the head, "What will Austria Do?" which, after alluding to the internal reforms which are contemplated by the Emperor, and remarking that the recent events have deranged the bases of external affairs, proceeds as follows:

"England presents the sad spectacle of a Government which has lost all solidity, and which floats at random between unrestrained passions, the interests of cotton manufacturers, and the disquietudes of statesmen. In order to conceal her weakness, this conservative state makes a revolutionary Propaganda, dreads all war, and laments when peace is made. Russia has retired to the extreme north, in her fortress of snows and ice. They are making fishinglines, and they do not know who or what to catch. As for Prussia, every one has had occasion to form a judgment on her conduct.

Germany, which desired to march to the succor of Austria, has well preserved her position and her dignity. She has given to the partisans of the politics of Gotha a splendid contradiction, and to the world proof that she has lost none of her vigor; but she has been paralyzed by the unfortunate policy of her most powerful member, which did not know how to decide for itself. France has at this moment a Government which contrasts with all others in vigor. The prince who is at its head governs himself, but he governs like a man, and with all the weight which he derives from great capacity. Europe recognizes this. The most recent events have furnished to this Government new elements of force and solidity. The Emperor of the French is a man of the highest intelligence, and a statesman of the highest order. This ought to be admitted whether we share his maxims or not. There is in the Emperor neither hesitation nor uncertainty, because he knows what he wishes, and because he knows how to act at the right moment. The opposition of interests between the two States (France and Austria) is without doubt about to cease in consequence of the settlement of the Italian question, and we may expect that Austria will be able to continue on the best terms with France. The policy which in our opinion Austria ought to pursue at present is that of interest and not that of principles alone. Everywhere where she has engagements she ought to observe them faithfully, she ought especially to fulfill those which treaties impose on her in relation to her neighbors; but she ought also, and before all, to think of herself. Her confederates ought always to be able to count on her, her enemies to find her always ready; but Austria should leave others to combat for their own cause if she is not under special obligations to assist them. Austria ought no longer to submit other States to mix themselves up with her relations. She ought not to be hostile to any, to do wrong to any, or to allow any, whoever they may be, to do what may tend to her injury.

Austria ought not to turn her back to her confederates, but she can again become a good friend of her late enemies. At all events, they are loyal and brave enemies; having been face to face with us, they have learnt to respect us; they will be disposed to live to entire amity with us."

AUTOGRAPH LETTER OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria has addressed to the Minister of the Interior the following autograph letter:

DEAR BARON BACH: My heart has been touched by observing the numerous voluntary subscriptions by which all classes of the population have shown their eagerness to contribute in every way to supply the extraordinary wants created by the war. The patriotic gifts proffered in such great abundance; the organization of the free corps, so powerfully aided by large contributions; the eagerness which has been manifested in all directions to furnish serviceable horses for the wants of the war; the useful action of patriotic societies; and, in particular, the voluntary and meritorious care which has been lavished on the wounded, these are to me new and sensible marks of self denial and of the devotion which has always distinguished my faithful people in times of trial. I follow the impulse of my heart in expressing my most profound gratitude to all those who have taken part in these manifestations of true patriotism and humanity—manifestations innumerable, and which I shall never forget. Above all, I thank the inhabitants of Vienna, my faithful residence and capital, who from the commencement set a most brilliant example, and I charge you to make public this expression of my sentiments.

FRANCIS JOSEPH.

LAXENBOURG, July 28, 1859.

FRANCE.

General Summary of News—Progress of the Disarmament—The Bank of France—State of the Bourse—Rumored Visit of the Emperor to England—Rumored Changes in the French Ministry—The Italian Question in Paris—Return of the French Army.

The Bank of France, on the 4th instant, reduced its rate of discount to 3½ per cent.; and also passed a resolution to make advances to the owners of the new loan for the three next payments against the deposits of the securities.

It is stated that the Emperor would not enter Paris at the head of the troops, because the Cabinet and Privy Council urge that he would incur too much risk by exposing himself for so long a time.

Bodies of French troops were continually arriving at Marseilles from Italy.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* announces that orders had been given at the different oceanic ports to proceed immediately with the disarmament of all vessels armed or in course of arming. These orders were already being executed, and vessels which were in the roads had put back to the different ports. The disarmament had also commenced at Toulon. Orders had been given to disband all marines having served five years.

Other journals contain similar announcements.

The *Moniteur* of the 5th contains the following:

"The Emperor, who never leaves services unrewarded, has appointed Lieut. FEUILLE DESAULNAY to the post of Director of the Factories of *armes de precision*, on account of the principal part he has taken in the formation of the new system of rifled cannon since 1842."

Prince NAPOLEON had left Paris for Cherbourg.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says that hitherto seamen on furlough were bound to join their ships at any time on receiving thirty days' notice, but the notice now required is reduced to five days only. The same authority says it was expected that the *Moniteur* would in a day or two publish a note in reference to the Conference which will confirm the lately announced pacific disposition of the French Government.

It is stated that the French Government had definitely resolved to employ in works of public utility the 150,000,000 francs which remain unexpended out of the late loan.

The Paris Bourse had been generally firm and animated. On the 5th there was considerable buoyancy, and the market closed at an advance of ⅜ per cent. Rentes, 69.95.

The Paris correspondence of the *Allgemeine Zeitung* says: "After the Emperor shall have accomplished his triumphal entry into Paris at the head of the Italian army, on the 15th of August, he will pay a second visit to London. In England he will meet the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE."

RUMORED CHANGES IN THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

Correspondence of the London Star.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 4, 1859.

Newsmongers are in full cry to-day. They have much to talk of and much to discuss about the event which, first having been announced as mere rumor, a few being declared as certainty, but which, not being stated in the official journal of this morning must yet be accepted with all reserve—the dismissal of FOULD from the Ministère d'Etat, which took place yesterday, and the nomination of WALEWSKI in his place, while THOUVENEL replaces WALEWSKI at the Affaires Etrangères. Many causes are assigned as having originated this event, which comes suddenly upon us like the thunderbolt. One of these is the *exposé* which has taken place in London with regard to the affairs of his son and a *brochure* which is said to have appeared, wherein the young man is justified in his conduct, and his father made to play so disgraceful a part that M. DE PERSIGNY, seriously annoyed at the effect produced in London by the combination of dishonor, made serious representations to the Emperor concerning it. Another, and I think more likely reason given, is the failure of the health, both moral and physical, of the minister, who for some time past has exhibited symptoms of decadence of the same description as those by which his brother was attacked, and which necessitated his retirement from the world. This was, indeed, the reason given on the occasion of the distribution of prizes at the Palace d'Industrie the other day, for the unseemly hour at which the ceremony was held. The Assembly was called at 9 o'clock in the morning, and the only motive assigned for this deviation from the general order of things was the state of health of M. FOULD, rendering it dangerous for him to be abroad while the sun was at its full height. None of these reasons may, however, be the right one. It is certain that FOULD, having a strong protection in the gratitude of the Empress, has been enabled hitherto to bear up against his numberless enemies, and against the evil reports which have so long inundated Paris concerning him. He may at last have wearied out even that gentle power; but, whether true or false, whether his retirement from office be occasioned by his own resignation or his master's dismissal, the fact is not considered one which should be deplored.

HOW THE ITALIAN QUESTION IS REGARDED AT PARIS.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 3—6 P. M.

External agitation may or may not be subsiding in Italy, but it is certain that her political complications are on the increase. People may suppose that it will tax to the utmost the liberators of that country to carry out the clause in the Villafranca treaty respecting the restoration of the dethroned Princes. It will no doubt, be effected by means of the most powerful mechanism ever invented for the establishment of absolute authority—namely, universal suffrage. You are already aware of the secret mission of Count RAINEAR from the French Court to that of Sardinia for the purpose just specified. The Count was received on the 30th at Turin by the Sardinian Minister for Foreign Affairs, who, as I learn on fair authority here, very plainly declared that he could not accede to the wishes of France that the Sardinian Government should employ their efforts to have the Dukes recalled, "with enthusiasm," I presume, by their late subjects. It was observed, with some reason, that to satisfy the French Government in the first instance, the Government had withdrawn the Piedmontese Commissioners from the Duchies and the Legations, but that it would be preposterous now to expect that in addition to this, Piedmont should use her influence, conjointly with France, contrary to the wishes of the populations and the interests of Italy. After this interview Count RAINEAR had an audience of the King, who, it is more than probable, held similar language to him.

You are aware that the Commissioners from the Duchies have been received by the Emperor at St. Cloud. Their reception coincided in point of time with the departure of M. RATTAZZI on his Italian mission. We are told that at that audience His Majesty declared that he was not the man, &c, the elect of universal suffrage, who could go against the wishes of the people.

Count RATTAZZI was to have left Turin on the 1st for Parma, by which he opens his diplomatic circuit. He probably wished to give occasion for the election of the Modenese and Tuscan Deputies in order to make them understand how much the people will gain by restoring the dethroned Dukes, and what pleasure their doing so would afford to the Emperors of the French and Austria. It was supposed that Count RATTAZZI would have the benefit of the experience and tact of a few of the most active French *Prefects* to aid in directing the universal suffrage elections in Italy; while for the protection of the new Chambers, thus freely chosen, a division or so of the French troops now remaining in Italy would give their salutary coöperation at Florence and Modena. Under such imposing guardianship the representatives of the people might feel themselves safe in voting for the return of their beloved Princes.

I may add that M. DESAMBROIS has been well received by the Empesor; indeed, for that matter, His Majesty seldom sends any one away dissatisfied, sorrowful, or desponding, so far as words can console or sustain. M. DESAMBROIS, as you know, goes to Zurich on behalf of the Sardinian Government.

I fear that the presence of a large French force in the Italian Peninsula may streng

cent consulting the Conference. On the 22d, the *Conference met*, confirmed the proceedings of the men, and determined to "call that firm out" on the 25th. Such is the history of this lamentable affair down to the present moment. Both parties are confident of victory. The masters anticipate abundant labor from the provinces, which the men say they cannot get. The operatives, on the other hand, expect generous support from all the trades throughout the kingdom, and boast that they can remain on strike for six weeks upon their own resources, without calling for assistance from their own or from other societies.

From the Times, Aug. 6.

It will have been gathered from the statement in the *Times* of yesterday that this movement, which has suddenly assumed such colossal proportions, and which now engrosses a large amount of public attention, is by no means of recent growth. In one shape or another the reduction of the hours of labor has for years been agitated for at intervals, and the confederation of the Building Trades, as now established, for the special purpose of gaining the nine hours, has been in existence twenty months. In this league there are said to be upwards of twenty thousand skilled artisans; and by a resolution arrived at three weeks ago the laborers are now admitted as members. The business of the society is conducted by a Committee of forty-two, consisting of seven delegates contributed by each of the five trades, and seven from the laborers' His operations embrace a circle of a few miles only round the metropolis, such towns as Croydon not being included within its scope. The trade societies, however, extend their ramifications all over the country. Many of them are in a comparatively flourishing condition, and it is understood that they will support their metropolitan brethren both with their money and their sympathy.

As the laborers have united with the tradesmen in this movement, and as their work is dependent upon and subsidiary to that of the artisans, it follows that the hours of labor, if reduced at all, must be reduced concurrently to both branches. It is presumed that a league offensive and defensive has been entered into between the artisans and the laborers, and that, if the former carry their point, they will assist the latter in achieving the same object. The masters are particularly anxious that it should be understood that they do not require a signature to any document; but the proposition which they have put forth in their notice of the 3d inst. is unfortunately more distasteful to the men even than signing the obnoxious "document." By this proposition a check, or file engagement book, with duplicate successive numbers, is to be kept by the foreman or person person by whom the workmen of establishments are engaged, and the men are to pledge their words not to belong to any society which interferes with individual trade arrangements. The men regard this proposed system of ticketing and numbering as insulting and degrading. They state that with the organization possessed by the masters they will know the history and antecedents of every man, why he left his last employment, and all about him. If a man is dismissed by a crotchetty or tyrannical foreman, they apprehend that a black mark will be set against his name; that when he applies for a situation he will be asked for his ticket and number; that the master will then write to the Central Association to ascertain what is known about number so and so, and if he has quitted his last employer for alleged impertinence, frattention, or anything of that description—"for demanding his rights," as the men say—it will be impossible for him to obtain work again in the yard of any metropolitan builder. The answer to this ingenious argument is, that the number which any man receives will not pertain to him forever, but that it only lasts while he remains in the same employment. It is not anticipated that the men will keep these numbers for a day—they may light their pipes with them, and no objection will be made. To suppose, therefore, that upon a man seeking a new engagement he will be asked for his number, or that he can be identified under any number by the Central Association, is a chimera of the wildest description.

As regards the question of interfering with the free will of men in taking any work they please, the workmen admit that when there is a turn-out at any particular job, that job is "picketed." The masters say that the pickets resort to all manner of unjustifiable practices to effect their object of preventing men going to work for an establishment where a strike is on. Intimidation, they allege, is sometimes had recourse to, while the device of making the unsuspecting workman drunk is frequently practiced. The Society men on the other hand, define the duty of the pickets to be to explain the circumstances of the strike, to reason with the man who is about to offer his services to the tabooed employer, and to use moral suasion only. After this, say they, if the man likes to go to work he is at liberty to do so, and thenceforward he is never interfered with. Which of these statements is the more correct those who have had to deal with pickets will have little difficulty in determining. Possibly there is a certain amount of truth about both of them, the conduct of the pickets varying no doubt according to the circumstances of each particular case.

Yesterday a meeting of the Committee of the Central Association of Employers was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, when a great deal of correspondence was read by the Secretary. The most perfect unanimity marked the proceedings; the necessity of firmness in the present juncture was insisted on, and all joined in expressing their readiness and ability to hold out for a considerable time. Several letters also were read from large masters in the North, stating that work was scarce in certain districts, and offering to send up men to the assistance of the London firms. The difference of wages between town and country—5s. 6d. a day in the former and 4s. in the latter—is said to be sufficient inducement to bring a strong force of men from the provinces if they should be required. The London men, however, regard this as a sanguine view which will not be realized.

Among the large and important works in London and the vicinity, the progress of which will be retarded more or less by the present movement, may be mentioned the Patriotic Asylum at Wandsworth, the Church in Baldwin's gardens, the Artillery Barracks, and numerous Governmental works at Deptford and Woolwich, on which at present between 3,000 and 4 000 men are employed, the Grenadier Guards' Barracks in Rochester-row, considerable alterations to the Bank of England, still heavy works at the Houses of Parliament, the Westminster Palace Hotel, the Middle Temple Library, and large warehouses in New Cannon-street, and houses in different parts of the metropolis. It is believed that in all these cases, with the exception of the Guards' Barracks in Rochester-row, an extension of time has been conceded to the builders; while in Mr. MAYNE'S contract for the Westminster Palace Hotel, about which a good deal of anxiety was felt by the public, there is what is called a "strike" clause, which is specially intended to provide against any emergency of this description.

The determination of the master builders, as expressed in their resolutions of the 1st inst., is to reopen their works upon the new agreement with the men, "as soon as Messrs. TROLLOPE & SONS have resumed their works." They do not speak of waiting till Messrs. TROLLOPE'S yard is full, as has been erroneously stated, but only until that firm "resume their works." Under this clause, possibly, if Messrs. TROLLOPE'S painters, for example, should return to work on Monday morning in sufficient numbers to enable them to resume that branch of their business, the other builders might open their doors to painters who would go in under the new agreement; and so also with other branches of the trades. This would be a fair interpretation to put upon the clause, but we are not in a position to say whether it is one which the Central Association are prepared to adopt.

CRUELTY TO SEAMEN.

From the Liverpool Times, Aug. 1.

On Saturday, a man named ANDREW ADAM DAVIS, second mate of the American packet ship *Helen Foster*, was brought up at the Liverpool Police Court, charged with an assault upon two Austrian seamen. As the offence, however, took place on the Cheshire side of the river, the Liverpool magistrates had no jurisdiction. The prisoner was sent to Birkenhead, and the case remanded till to-day (Monday.) The facts of the case are these: The mate went on board the *Helen Foster* on Wednesday, and not being pleased with the way in which the Austrian seamen obeyed his orders struck one of them on the eye, threatened to pistol another, and struck him with the weapon upon the head, and a third he likewise threatened and assaulted. Two of the men, fearing lest DAVIES might make good his threats, jumped overboard at half-past twelve on Thursday morning, one of them, NICHOLAS JOHN, after being upwards of an hour in the water, reached the land, but the other, ANTONIA FORSI, though a good swimmer, failed in reaching the shore, and was drowned.

THE REMEDY AS PROPOSED IN PARLIAMENT.

From the London Globe, Aug. 2.

The corrupting influences of despotic power is nowhere exemplified in a higher degree than on board merchant ships on the high seas. There are so many chances of impunity that a man of only an ordinary cruel nature—one who would in his household delight to inflict petty injuries and annoyances—becomes a demon on board ship, and from pinching ears and imposing unpleasant tasks upon the members of his family, he ascends to the highest crime of felonious assault, torture, and, finally, murder. There is little chance of bringing him to justice. If, indeed, he be an English captain, in an English ship, coming into an English port, it is quite possible that he may be tried, convicted, and hanged for murder on the high seas; but if he be an American captain, in an American ship, coming to an English port, he may do almost what he likes with the crew, providing he suddenly holds his hand when he passes the boundary which separates the ocean from the waters of England. Why is this? Because there is no jurisdiction in England to try Americans for offences committed on the high seas.

Last night Mr. MONCKTON MILNES drew attention to this painful subject. The evils of the present system are most conspicuous at Liverpool, where the subject has been taken up with great warmth. The people of Liverpool, however, are not alone in their desire to remove this stigma upon civilisation. The American Government has expressed its wish to remedy the present "disgraceful state of things, and there certainly is no lack of a desire on the part of our Government to cooperate to that end. But great difficulties beset the question. The territorial law of England is not competent to deal with either the lighter offences committed on board ship on the high seas, or with the graver class of offences. An American ship on the high seas is by a legal fiction a part of the American territory, just as an English ship is a part of the English territory. If a ship put into an English port, the American Minister, under the extradition treaty of 1842, may claim the offender, and in that case he would be delivered up, and sent to America for trial. But as the witnesses are required to be sent with him, and the process is very expensive, it is rarely carried into effect. The consequence is, as we have said, that brutal captains, mates and seamen, but especially the former, commit the worst atrocities with impunity, so long as they commit them on the high seas.

It would be very desirable that some remedy should be applied to a disease which assumes so frequently a shocking form, and which cannot fail to be injurious to the English as well as to the American navy. One course proposed is to extend the scope of the extradition treaty of 1842, a treaty at present to a great extent inoperative, and include these cases of murder and aggravated assaults on board ship; but the same objections lie against this remedy as lie against the article of the treaty itself—namely, that it is difficult, expensive, and rarely resorted to. Another course is to obtain jurisdiction in this country over these offenders, and give the United States a corresponding jurisdiction over English seamen. A third plan, and it is that favored by the United States Government, would be to give the American Consuls jurisdiction in England over offences committed on the high seas. It is argued that, as they would be obliged to call in a British barrister to act as an assessor, the jurisdiction exercised would, in fact, be English jurisdiction, but this appears to be carrying the doctrine of legal fictions to an extent not desirable. Besides, it would be treating England as the nations of the West treat Turkey; it would be an admission that the administration of justice in English courts is rightly mistrusted. Justice is purely and well-administered in England, and there is no reason for granting a capitulation to the American Government. Besides, in France the American Consuls have jurisdiction, and there the worst abuses are perpetrated. It is not uncommon for an American captain, arriving in a French port, to lodge a complaint of mutiny against the whole of his crew, and have them imprisoned, in order that they might be kept in safe custody until the master is ready to sail again. Clearly we cannot make our jails instrumental in facilitating such nefarious proceedings. The best course to adopt would probably be the second suggested—the establishment of reciprocity of jurisdiction. English law and American law are similar, and founded on the same principles. If any other country made a demand for a like reciprocity we could fairly and justly allege that the reciprocity would be all on one side, since their laws, as a general rule, are more arbitrary than ours. It is to be feared that, however much the American Government might be inclined to adopt the sensible remedy of reciprocity of jurisdiction, those who govern the American Government would prevent them from doing so; in short, that the feelings of Buncombe would be hurt were any of its citizens to come under foreign jurisdiction. By the adoption of Mr. MILNES' motion, however, the house urges and authorizes the Government to take some steps to prevent the assaults and cruelties committed on merchant seamen. The speeches of Sir GEORGE LEWIS and Sir RICHARD BETHELL show the willingness of the Government to do so; and it will not be our fault if a remedy is not applied to this crying evil.

OCEAN TELEGRAPHS.

It appears, says a London paper, that the Board of Trade, to whom the consideration of all questions relating to telegraphic and other contracts is now referred, have commissioned Capt. GALTON, R. E., to conduct, in conjunction with the Atlantic Telegraph Company, a series of very important experiments relative to the insulation, conducting power and external covering of submarine cables required to be submerged in deep water. Mr. ROBERT STEPHENSON, M. P., and Prof. WHEATSTONE, are the scientific gentlemen who will act for the Government as well as for the Atlantic Company, in directing the various tests, in which they will be assisted by the staff of that Company. The inquiry will embrace a comparison between the relative values, as insulators, of india-rubber and gutta percha, the quantity of copper and the thickness of insulator best adapted for long circuits, and the specific gravity and material best suited for submersion in deep water. It is intended also that a thorough chemical examination should be made into the constituents of the various insulating media, with a view to ascertain if any, and what, decomposition is likely to take place after lengthened submersion of cables in the ocean. The results of the experiments, so far as the Government is concerned, is understood to be with a view to enable the Board of Trade to decide on the most efficient form of cable for connecting by telegraph the naval stations of this country with Gibraltar and Malta.

RUSSIA.

It is stated that the Emperor was about to undertake a journey to Odessa, where, according to the *Presse d'Orient*, he will be joined by Prince COUZA.

The Emperor had reviewed the Russian fleet at Cronstadt. The fleet consisted of 21 men-of-war, chiefly steamers, and a number of gun-boats. The screw frigate *Grand Admiral*, recently constructed in New-York, is said to have excited particular attention.

INDIA AND AUSTRALIA.

The mails from Bombay of July 5, and Melbourne June 18, had reached England. The principal features of the news have been already received by telegraph.

At Bombay freights were rather better.

From Melbourne we learn that ships bearing in the aggregate over 153,000 ounces of gold, had sailed for England since the departure of the preceding mail.

The mutiny at Berhampore had led to Lord CANNING taking upon himself the responsibility of the crisis. An order of the day had been issued depriving the men of all legitimate grounds of complaint. The Governor General's order announces that every soldier who enlisted for the East India Company's forces shall, if he desire it, be allowed to take his discharge under the provisions of the act limiting the time of service in the army, which directs that soldiers taking their discharge shall be conveyed to England, and there finally discharged, and that in the meanwhile they shall continue to be subject to the mutiny act and the articles of war.

The Calcutta Mail of July 5, reached Aden on the 25th.

Every recruit in the Barrackpore dépôt had taken his discharge under the general order.

The Fifth Europeans at Birhampore, with the exception of about 40, returned to their duty. The recusants were to be tried by Court-martial.

The rebels in Nepaul had again appeared on the Oude and Gorrukpore frontiers, driven in by starvation. Seventy of them were killed.

Exchange on London 2½@2¾.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Funds had shown but slight fluctuations. The market was firm on the 5th, and Consols closed at 95 @95¼ for money, and 95¼@95¾ for account.

Money was in active demand, 2½@3 ₱ cent. for first-class securities.

The Bank of England's weekly statement shows a further decrease of £132 264 in the bullion.

Messrs. BARING BROS. quote Bar Silver at 5s. 2½d Mexican Dollars, 5s, ⅝d, nominal. American Eagles, 76s. 3½d.

The *Daily News* City Article says the Funds on Friday showed a more decided tendency to improvement, owing to the fine weather, the large arrivals of specie, (nearly £900,000 in one day,) and the tranquillizing assurances from France. After rising one-quarter per cent. Consols left off about one-eighth per cent. higher than the day previous. The demand for money continues active, both in the open market and at the Bank, and owing to the scarcity the leading discount houses have raised their allowance for money on notice to 1¾@2 per cent.

The *Times* City Article reports a very active demand for money, and increased firmness in the Foreign Exchange.

GENERAL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 5.

COTTON—The *Broker's Circular* says: "There has been rather a quiet tone in the market this week, buyers acting cautiously, while importers have continued to supply the demand so very freely, that in instances to effect sales a slight reduction from last Friday's rates has been submitted to; the general character of the business in all useful descriptions has, however, been that of steadiness, so that it is difficult to alter the quotations of American descriptions." Some authorities quote a decline of 1-16d.@⅛d. in some cases, on the commoner qualities, while for other descriptions prices are barely maintained. Sales of the week 46,200 bales, including 3,670 to speculators and 5,700 for export. On Friday the market closed steadily, with sales of about 7,000 bales, (1,500 on speculation and for export,) at the following authorized quotations: Fair Orleans, 8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 7 3-16d.; Fair Mobiles, 7¾d.; Middling, 7⅛d.; Fair Uplands, 7¾d.; Middling, 6 15-16d. The stock on hand is estimated at 657,560 bales, including 592,910 American.

At Manchester the market is generally quiet, but prices are steady and firm. The demand for India goods is languid.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report continued dullness, with the weather, on the whole, favorable for the harvesting. Flour slow of sale at previous rates, viz: 11s.@12s. 3d. ₱ central. Wheat very dull at a decline of 2d.@3d. Western red, 7s. 4d.@9s.; Western white, 9s.@9s. 6d. A small lot of new white Baltimore was offered at 12s. 6d., but found no buyers. Corn very dull. European is freely offered at rather easier rates; mixed and yellow 5s. 6d.@5s. 1d.; white 7s.@7s. 9d.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. BIGLAND, AKSTA & Co., and others, report more doing in Beef, but prices generally 2s. 6d. lower, the stock being heavy and holders offering freely. Pork continues nominal in price. Some very prime Alburgers fetched 80s. Bacon dull but unchanged. Lard rather more inquired for at 54s.@56s. Tallow in some speculative request at 56s. for Butchers' Association.

PRODUCE—Ashes quiet, at 27s.@27s. 6d. for Pots, and 29s. 6d. for Pearls. Sugar closes weak at rather lower prices. Coffee quiet but firm for good. Rice in fair demand, but prices for soft grain descriptions 3d.@6d. lower. Bark—Sales of Baltimore, 8s. 9d.—none now offering under 7s.; Philadelphia, 8s. 9d.@9s. 6d. Fish Oils quiet and unchanged. Linseed in moderate demand, at 28s. 9d.@29s. Resin steady, at 3s. 8d.@3s. 9d. for common. Spirits of Turpentine rallied slightly early in the week, but receded again. Sales of the week 1,900 bbls., at 34s.@33s. Tea inactive but unchanged.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. report the CORN market dull at barely previous rates. White American WHEAT 42s. @45s.; Red, 40s.@42s.; FLOUR, 20s.@23s. IRON steady. Rails £6 5s.; Bars, £6@£6 5s.; Scotch Pig, quiet at 52s. 6d. SUGAR quiet, and prices rather in favor of buyers. COFFEE steady, notwithstanding large supplies. RICE—Public sales passed off with spirit, at ¼d.@¾d. advance. LINSEED CAKES, quiet. FISH OILS quiet. SPIRITS, £193. LINSEED, quiet; at 28s. 6d. RICE inactive. SALTPETRE flat and lower. TALLOW steady at 55s. for P. Y. C. SPIRITS TURPENTINE declined to 38s. for American. TEA quiet. Common Congou, 1s. 3½d.

HAVRE MARKETS—No Circular received.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. BELL, SON & Co. report as follows:

"There is no particular change to notice in the market for American securities. There has been a steady demand during the past week, and some considerable purchases of the United States Five per Cents., Pennsylvania Five per Cents., and Virginia Five and Six per Cent. Bonds for investment. With the exception of the Panama Seven per Cent. Sterling Bonds, which continue in great request and are very scarce, the prices of railroad bonds are, in a great measure, nominal."

United States 6 ₱ cent. bonds, 1868	91¾@ 93½
United States 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1874	92½@ 93
Alabama 5 ₱ cent. Bonds	75 @ 77
Kentucky 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1868-72	93 @ 94
Maryland 6 ₱ cent Street Bonds	95 @ 95
Massachusetts 5 @ cent. Street Bonds	100 @102
Mississipdi 5 ₱ cent Union Bank Bonds	14 @ 16
Ohio 6 ₱ cent Stock, 1886	98 @100
Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cent. Stock	80 @ 81
Pennsylvania 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1887	83 @ 84
South Carolina 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1866	85 @ 87
Tennessee 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, divers	80 @ 81
Virginia 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1866	84 @ 86
Virginia 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1888	84 @ 85
Boston 4½ ₱ cent. State Bonds	89 @ 91
Montreal 6 ₱ cents., 1856-85	80 @ 82
Illinois Central 7 cent., 1875	80 @ 81
Illinois Central 6 ₱ cent., 1875	78 @ 80
Illinois Central 7 ₱ cent. Freelands, 1860	87 @ 88
Illinois Central Shares	dis. 94
Michigan Central 8 ₱ cent., 1869	82 @ 84
Michigan Central Shares	40 @ 45
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent., not Con'le, 1883	83 @ 85
New-York Central 7 ₱ et., Convertible, 1864	93 @ 94
New-York Central Shares	68 @ 70
New-York and Erie 7 ₱ cent. 3d Mortgage	85 @ 88
New-York and Erie Shares	6 @ 9
Panama 7 ₱ cent. 1st Mortgage, 1859	101 @102
Panama 7 ₱ cent. 1st Mortgage, 1865	97 @ 99
Pennsylvania Central 6 ₱ et. 1st Mort. 1880	89 @ 91

FROM ARIZONA.

The Silver Mines of the Territory—Statements of Writers—Fiction and Fact—Mining Prospects.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TUBAC, A. T., Sunday, July 24, 1859.

Since the acquisition of Arizona, much has been written and much read about the riches of silver mines. WARD'S *Mexico* is considered authority; and when he says that a piece of pure silver was found weighing 2,700 pounds, and it is known that the identical piece of silver is now in existence in the archives of the Spanish Government, it is not surprising that much confidence is placed in his statements. In addition to this fact, he was an officer of the British Government, sent out to make a report on the "riches of Mexico."

WARD says that "proceeding northward we come to a spot the most famous in the world for its product in silver, the mines of *Arazuma*." It was here the pure silver was found; the exact place has not yet been discovered, yet it is supposed to be near this place—as the Spanish records now show that silver was taken from the mountains in this neighborhood in a pure state. Don DOMINGO ASMENDI paid duties on one piece weighing 275 pounds, and the King's officers brought suit and recovered duties (one-fifth) on ever 4,000 pounds, which was taken from the mountain pure.

Count BOULBON, an adventurous Frenchman, endeavored to find the exact place where this pure silver was found, but without success. Had he confined his energies to the discovery and working of silver mines, there is no knowing what vast riches he might have acquired; but in an "evil day" he was carried off by the Fillibuster excitement, and his fate has become, with WALKER and CRABBE, a matter of history. His idea was, that this "rich country" was in the Santa Cruz Mountains, some twenty-five miles from Fort Buchanan, and about the same distance from this place, being about north from Arizpa, a rich mining district.

There is no doubt that many of the reports in relation to the rich workings are exaggerated, yet it is no more remarkable than some of the *actual* workings in California, or, in fact, than the result of the working of the Heintzelman vein in the Cerro Colorado Mountains, owned and worked by the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company. Twenty tons of ore in *one pile* have been taken out, yielding in the rude and wasteful manner of reducing $1,000 to the ton; and I am informed by Mr. LATHROP, the Director, that in places fifty to seventy-five pounds have been found worth $25,000 to a ton, or within 20 per cent. of being pure silver Why doubt the Spanish reports if such as these are actually true?

Next to WARD'S, WILSON'S *Mexico and its Religion* is an authority; yet while WILSON exposes some of the romance of PRESCOTT, he falls into many errors from taking hearsay rather than observation. He says of its agricultural resources, in speaking of its silver mines, "lying as they do in the midst of the finest agricultural district, and where the climate is as attractive as its mineral riches." Now this is not so, and a statement like it is liable to mislead emigrants who look to agriculture rather than mining. There is hardly a foot of land in Sonora or Arizona that can be cultivated without irrigation, a process which will never be adopted to any extent by American farmers. The stock raising, was it not for the thieving Apaches, would be a good business, there is no doubt, and really there is no finer grazing country in the world. Yet much of the grazing is many miles from water, so that once a day cattle must be driven from ten to twenty miles to water. What say you to that, Ohio and Illinois farmers?

There is no doubt that silver mining will soon be a successful business here; but farming never. The country will not support a mining population, and supplies must be brought from California and the older States.

The first mine in Arizona worked to any extent since the working of the Spaniards, was the Stevenson mine near El Paso. In a future letter I will try, as I journey along, to give your readers some idea of silver mining and the various processes of extracting silver. It is well understood that we Americans have a very limited knowledge of the art of mining silver or extracting it. B.

TUBAC, A. T., Thursday, July 28, 1859.

The Apaches are getting honest. Most of the mules stolen from the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company have been returned by a chief known as CHEES. They were stolen by a thieving band commanded by one PARTE. CHEES came upon them on the San Pedro, took them away and delivered them up to Col. REEVE at Fort Buchanan. The excuse PARTE made was that he thought the animals belonged to Mexicans. This, however, is doubted.

While obtaining the mules was of great advantage to the Sonora Company, it is of more importance as evidence that at least a portion of the Apaches are inclined to live up to the treaty. With a strong military force they may do it; but without it I would have no confidence in the Indians' honesty.

Lieut. MOWRY left some days since for California, where he goes on business connected with the Indian Department. He returns here before the election. He will be returned as delegate without opposition.

In a letter published June 30 in the TIMES, Col. TITE' name was mentioned as bringing into the Territory a company of settlers. Col. T.'s friends think the letter spoke of him in a disrespectful manner. Your correspondent had no such intention. Since Col. T. arrived here he has been actively engaged in mining, in exploring and opening old and new workings, and has really done more than any individual to develop the country. He has now some of the best mines in the country, and I believe is on his way out with plenty of material for working them. He is a man of great energy and enterprise.

ARMY NEWS.

The Expedition against the Sioux at the North.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. PAUL, MIN., Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1859.

The expedition under Brev. Maj. T. W. SHERMAN, of the Second Artillery, against the Sioux Indians inhabiting the head waters of the Minnesota and the Red river of the North, has just returned to Fort Ridgeley. This large body of troops, composed of Maj. SHERMAN'S Light Company of Artillery, and four companies of Infantry under Capt. D. DAVIDSON, with six field pieces, has marched over five hundred miles of country since May, visited all the bands of Sioux to the north of us, besides escorting Col. CULLEN, the Superintendant of Indian Affairs, to the Yanctonais country. Col. CULLEN was turned back in April by these bands, who refused him permission to pass through their country. Col. ANERCROMBIE, commanding at Fort Ridgeley, promptly responded to the call of the Superintendent for troops, and this expedition was at once ordered into the field. It has been well timed, and the impression made upon these bands of hostile Indians will secure our settlements from further disturbance for some time to come. The expedition visited the spot of so much interest at present, lying between Lake Travers and the Big Stone Lake—the waters of the former flowing North, and of the latter flowing South. A canal connecting Lake Travers and the Minnesota, is said to be perfectly practicable, the distance being only 1,200 yards between them.

In conformity to orders from the War Department, the Infantry companies have been detached to their stations on the Platte. The following is a list of the officers of the command:

Brev. Maj. T. W. Sherman, Second Artillery, commanding.
Capt. Davidson, Second Infantry, commanding Infantry Battalion.
Asst.-Surg. E. W. Crawford, Medical Staff.
Lieut. John Shinn, Quartermaster.
Lieut. W. O. Conrad, Adjutant.
Capts. Steele, Sully, Henderson, and Davis.
Lieuts. Tyler, Livingston, Bond, and Conrad.

Col. CULLEN, the Superintendent, with Judge PRITCHARD, Indian Agent, have arrived at this place. The Colonel distributed annuities to some 3,000 Indians at the Yellow Medicine Agency, in presence of the troops. X.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

THE HAGGERTY HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

Matter of the Application of Anna J. Haggerty.—This case came on this morning, pursuant to adjournment. Mrs. Heggerty was not present. The respondent and the respective counsel, with a large array of witnesses and other interested persons were, however, in attendance from an early hour, evidently eager to watch the progress of this singular case.

When the hour for proceeding arrived, Mr. Shaffer, Mrs. Haggerty's counsel, applied for a postponement of the hearing. He read an affidavit of Mrs. Haggerty, stating that she had given birth to a child on the 1st of August; that while still suffering from illness, she was compelled to appear in Court on the 15th; that the excitement of the examination produced a relapse from the effects of which she is still suffering; that in consequence of such illness she was unable to have witnesses subpœnaed, and therefore desired an adjournment.

Mr. Fogarty, of counsel for the Rev. Dr. Cummings, strenuously opposed the motion, on the ground that he had some thirty witnesses in Court who would prove the true history of the proceeding.

Justice INGRAHAM decided that the testimony on the part of Dr. Cummings should be proceeded with, reserving to Mrs. Haggerty the right to introduce further testimony at a future time. To accommodate Mr. Shaffer's engagements in another Court, however, the case was put over until 12 o'clock.

At this hour the examination of Dr. Cummings himself was commenced. He testified that he never knew the boy in question; that the boy had never been in his house; the rooms on the second floor in witness' house in Twenty-ninth-street were never locked; the other rooms were also generally unlocked; the room on the third story over the hall-door was occupied by Mary Ward, one of his domestics; he never had a boy in his house; he had never had any conversation with Mrs. Haggerty; at the time the writ was served upon him, witness stated that he knew a man named Heggerty, but said Haggerty turned out to be a different person; he was glad to make this statement, as it had been said that he had contradicted himself; witness had never been with Archbishop Hughes or any one else to Mrs. Haggerty's; witness contradicted the statements of Mrs. Heggerty and her son, point blank, in nearly every particular.

On the cross examination witness said that Mr. Brown and a rather good looking man served the writ upon him; witness was in a hurry at the time, having to attend a marriage; at first he stated that he knew nothing about the Haggertys, but after some remarks, he remembered that his Society had helped a family named Haggerty, and he would call a gentleman, the Vice-President of that Society, a Mr. Gallagan, who would explain the matter; he stated it was probable the Society had a boy named Haggerty in their charge, and if such boy was in their charge he should be delivered up. The witness could readily understand how Brown understood that he had alluded to the boy in question, as he did not know the difference himself till the next day. Witness had no idea of concealment in the matter; he never had any children in his house, nor had any one else to his knowledge; when he spoke about the boy Heggerty, he supposed it was a boy that was in the Asylum; there was a boy in the Asylum named Haggerty, and he sent a messenger to look at him, and his messenger returned that the boy in the Asylum and the boy in question, were not the same. Witness had not heard anything about the boy since the writ was served; he wished he had; he had conversed with the Rev. Mr. Doyle about the Haggertys, and found that the Society had assisted a family named Heggerty, but he knew nothing about the Haggertys in question; the domestics of witness had told him something about a woman calling, and saying something about a double-headed eagle, but it was after the service of the writ; there was no tree-boxed within twenty feet of his house on the one side and forty feet on the other.

Catherine Ryan and several other servants of Dr. Cummings were examined and testified that no such boy as young Haggerty was ever in the house. They also deposed that Mrs. Haggerty came there and called herself the double-headed eagle.

A witness who visited Mrs. Haggerty this morning, was produced, and testified that she had about an hour before talked to him in a wild and incoherent manner about her father, the Emperor of Russia.

Letters were also offered in evidence, written by Mrs. Haggerty to the Emperors of Russia and France, about her son.

Several priests were also examined and corroborated the testimony of Dr. Cummings; after which the case was adjourned until Friday at 11 o'clock.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

Joshua Atkins et al. vs. *August Horsman.*—This was an action against the defendant as consignee by the plaintiffs as owners of the ship *Silk Spray*, for freightage.

The complaint alleges that on the 12th of May last the plaintiff took on board their ship, at Rotterdam, Holland, eighteen casks of wine, which they brought to the City of New-York, consigned to the defendant, who, as such consignee, was liable for freight, but who had not paid it; in all $94 with interest.

On trial, it did not appear that the wine was ever delivered to the consignee, only having been delivered on the dock, and for that reason the Court held that the defendant was not liable, and dismissed the complaint.

THE WOOL TRADE.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

In New-York, during the past week, there has been less activity in all kinds of Wool. The demand from manufacturers and dealers has been restricted. The firmness of the principal holders has tended to check it. The reported receipts have amounted to 1,440 bales Domestic and 326 bales Foreign. These figures indicate a noticeable falling off, as compared with the previous week's receipts, which were 2,199 bales Domestic and 1,317 bales Foreign. There has also been, however, a diminution in the extent of the reported sales, which have not exceeded 75,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, chiefly at from 33c.@55c. for very common to full blood, and 57½c.@62½c. for choice selected lots; 35,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled, No. 1 to extra, at 30c.@50c.; 190 bales unwashed and washed SMYRNA on private terms, 100 bales Mestiza also on private terms; 5,000 lbs. washed Peruvian at 23c.; and 25 bales washed Donskai at 18½c. ₱ lb....In Troy, N. Y., 45,000 lbs. Wool changed hands at full rates....In Albany, N. Y., 8,000 lbs. Pulled Lambs', and some fine Fleeces, were sold on private terms....In Boston, a fair demand prevailed at firm prices, with sales of 150,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece and Pulled, 352 bales Cape, 76 bales African, 20 large bales fine German, 10,000 lbs. fine Australian, and 533 bales Mediterranean and South American....In Philadelphia, Eastern manufacturers have been purchasing to some extent, and the total sales have been 135,000 lbs. Domestic, including 30,000 lbs. fine Washington County, Penn., at 38c.@52c., cash; 25,000 lbs. full-blood, 55c., cash; 10,000 lbs. three quarters blood, 51c@52c., cash; 20,000 lbs. half do., 47c. cash; 3,000 lbs. half and three-quarters do., 50c., cash; 2,000 lbs. common and one-quarter blood, 40c.@43c., cash; 4,000 lbs. medium, 37c.@42c., cash; 13,000 lbs. common, 38c.@40c., cash; 2,000 lbs. Merino Pulled, 44c.@44½c., cash; 5,000 lbs. No. 1 Pulled, 36½c., cash....The advices from the West since our last have reported no important transactions, buyers having generally purchased all that was available, and withdrawn for the season.

WOOL GROWING IN TEXAS.

We have received the following communication, in reference to sheep raising and wool growing in TEXAS, from Messrs. HOFFMAN, IKELAND & EBEY, of this City, who have extensive business connections with that State:

"Having acquired possession of some facts with regard to raising sheep in TEXAS, through the kindness of a gentleman long established in that line of business, and our own personal observation, we beg leave to offer, through your paper, the following remarks for the benefit of parties interested in the Wool trade in the Northern States. Among the many advantages which the growing of Wool in TEXAS presents over those of other States, are the following: In the sheep-growing counties, which are principally situated in the western and northwestern portions of the State, the climate is remarkably adapted to the health and habits of sheep, being dry and warm, thus, for the greater portion of the year, superseding the necessity of sheltering them. The most of the country being hill-side and rolling prairie land, the diseases incident to sheep fed in low, moist and marshy grounds, such as foot rot, scab and liver-rot, are almost unknown. Grazing lands can be purchased at from $1 to $3 per acre, but parties not prepared to buy may (by the liberality of our revered Uncle Sam, not Governor SAM, though he is not illiberal,) avail themselves of the thousands of unoccupied acres which await purchasers. It has been the policy of interested persons to cry down Texas Wool, by asserting that the quality of Wool deteriorates in the Southern country. It is well known, however, that Mr. COCKRILL, of Memphis, Tenn., took the premium at the World's Fair, London, for the superior quality of his Wools. Many of the wool-growing portions of Texas are in nearly as high latitude as Memphis. The cost of keeping sheep in Texas is limited to the purchase of salt for their occasional use, tar for the cure of occasional wounds, &c., and sheds to protect them from north winds. We have seen a letter from one of the most extensive sheep raisers in Texas, who makes the following remarks in regard to increase: "In May, 1856, I had some 1,850 sheep and lambs all told. Had I not sold or killed any bucks or wethers, I should have been able to count over 4,000 at the end of May, 1858. From this it will be seen that I have more than doubled the number of my sheep in two years. Meanwhile the increase in the amount of Wool has more than trebled, as the following will show:

In May, 1856, I sheared	2,800 lbs.
In May, 1857, I sheared	5 100 lbs.
In May, 1858, I sheared	9,000 lbs.

And this after selling and killing nearly 400 wethers, and without purchasing a single animal. When it is taken into consideration that the quality of my Wool has been materially improved by breeding from no other than pure Merino bucks from the best flocks of France and Vermont, it may safely be set down that while the quantity of Wool has more than trebled in two years, its value has fully quadrupled. It is generally acknowledged that, though not quite so remunerative for the *first year*, it is ultimately more profitable to raise sheep from superior breeds, in fewer numbers, than to purchase large quantities of inferior stock even at low prices. The foregoing facts, though but slightly and imperfectly touched upon, combine to prove that TEXAS is one of the finest countries for sheep-raising in the world, and it well deserves the consideration of Northern young men, to direct their industry, enterprise and capital to this most remunerative, but hitherto much neglected, branch of business. We will merely add that the climate is perfectly healthy, and free from epidemics. Railroads are being constructed, and every facility is in progress to develop the interests of TEXAS."

WOOL-GROWING IN NEW-MEXICO.

One of our latest Kansas exchanges—in reporting further receipts of nearly 100,000 lbs. of Wool—remarks: "This branch of trade is greatly increasing in importance, and bids fair shortly to become the most lucrative article of import from the West. We know of capitalists who have gone to New-Mexico for the express purpose of going into the Wool trade, and have engaged the services of experienced men to carry on the business on an extensive scale. Next year's receipts will probably more than double those of this year."

WOOL CLIP OF INDIANA.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* estimates the amount of Wool, which has been sold in Indiana this season, at 10,000,000 lbs., at an average of 45c. ₱ lb., or equal to $4,500,000, for the whole clip.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

The mails by the *City of Baltimore*, *Saxonia* and *Asia*, bring us later advices from the London Colonial Wool Sales, reporting a lively competition at very well-sustained prices, up to and including the 5th of August....The private sales in London, Liverpool, and

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland. *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Fulton*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New York Post-office to-morrow, Aug. 20, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the steamship *Asia* at this port, from Liverpool on the 6th inst., we have European intelligence two days later. There is nothing of striking interest. The session of the British Parliament was approaching its close. The deliberations were, however, of exclusively local importance. The appointment of the Hon. James Wilson to the Chancellorship of the Indian Exchequer was announced. The monster steamship *Great Eastern* was on the verge of completion, the contractors having fixed the 18th inst. for delivering the ship to the proprietors. The strike of the London journeymen builders continued, and had become general. Much feeling is excited upon the issue, but public sympathy appeared to lean to the side of the employers, who express their determination to concede nothing. The meeting of the Zurich Conference was fixed for 8th of August. The Plenipotentiaries were hastening to Switzerland; the Sardinian Envoy, M. D'Azambrois, who took Paris in his way, having met with a warm and friendly reception at the hands of the French Emperor. From Italy there is nothing decisive. Garibaldi, who is spoken of as the commander of the army of Central Italy, was ill, rumor states, from the effects of poison. The ports of Naples had been declared free for the introduction of breadstuffs. The later news from India and Australia by this arrival lacks interest.

Dates from Rio extend to July 9, and from Buenos Ayres to June 26. There is nothing of interest from Brazil. On the River Platte the preparations for war continue, but no active hostilities have occurred. The Buenos Ayreans have 5,000 men ready to invade the Argentine State of Santa Fe, while the defensive force of Urquiza is variously rated from 2,000 to 20,000 men.

Mons. Blondin on Wednesday successfully performed his promised feat of carrying a man across Niagara River on his shoulders. Mr. Colcord, Blondin's agent, was the adventurous individual who submitted to the experiment. The performance was witnessed by an immense crowd, and is to be repeated.

The Board of Aldermen did not organize last evening for want of a quorum, and the President, Alderman McSpedon, declared it adjourned to the first Monday in September.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening the Comptroller was directed to purchase the lot No. 180 Clinton-street, for the use of Hose Company No. 11. The contract for constructing a new look-out on Essex Market Police-tower, was awarded to Carpenter & Vandervoort. The Mayor, in vetoing a resolution directing that the house of Engine Company No. 8 should be repainted, stated that the cost of repairing public buildings last year amounted to $70,000. This he thought excessive, and advised more economy. The Board adjourned to the first Monday in September.

Mr. Torrey, the chemist, goes to Croton Lake to-day, under the direction of the Croton Board, to make further investigations into the cause of the unpleasant taste of the water. It is doubtful whether Dr. Chilton gets his report ready this week.

The Richmond Grays took a final leave yesterday afternoon of the City, returning to Richmond by the evening train over the New-Jersey Railroad. In the afternoon a handsome collation was served up for them and their friends at the City Arsenal. The Third and Seventh Companies of National Guards acted as the escorts.

The *habeas corpus* case instituted by Mrs. Haggerty to recover possession of her son Francis O. J. D. Haggerty, alleged to be detained by the Rev. Dr. Cummings, was proceeded with to-day, before Justice Ingraham, of the Supreme Court. The testimony of Dr. Cummings himself was taken. He contradicted the petitioner and her corroborative witness in nearly every important particular. Other witnesses were also examined, their testimony tending to impeach the petitioner's sanity. Mrs. Haggerty herself was not in Court, being prevented from attending by ill health. The cause was finally adjourned for further evidence.

Coroner Horton held an inquest in Brooklyn, yesterday, on the body of Elizabeth Crawford, supposed to have been killed on Wednesday night, by her son-in-law, Robert Tolf, at their residence, corner of Atlantic and Willow streets. The jury, after a full examination of the case, rendered a verdict that death was caused by apoplexy, superinduced by intemperance.

It is now stated that the project of erecting a new Plymouth Church in Brooklyn has been abandoned, and that the Trustees have decided to enlarge the present edifice.

Harriet Stevens, whose parents reside on Myrtle-avenue, near Ryerson-street, Brooklyn, died yesterday from injuries received the day previous, by her clothes taking fire.

During the excitement following a slight accident at the Fulton Ferry last evening, a thief picked a gentleman's pocket of a pocket-book containing a small sum of money and papers of considerable value.

Sales were effected yesterday of only 600 bales Cotton at former prices. Flour was in good demand, and was somewhat firmer. Wheat and Corn were depressed. Pork was more active. Lard was in request. Beef, Coffee, Molasses and Rice were quiet. Sugars attracted more attention. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

The South vs. Kansas.—The *Southern Guardian*, a paper published at the capital of South Carolina, intends to be true to its name. It informs its readers that "Kansas has adopted a Constitution, and will probably pray for admission into the Union." This statement is not strictly correct. Kansas, by her Convention, has framed a Constitution, which she will probably adopt, so soon as her people shall have an opportunity to vote upon it. That she will "pray for admission into the Union" is more than "probable." There can be no doubt of it.

"The next question to be considered," says the *Southern Guardian*, "is, will she be admitted?" If that paper should address the question to us, we should find no difficulty in rendering a prompt reply in the affirmative. But the inquiry is evidently propounded to the chivalry of the Palmetto State. And in order to enlighten their understandings, if not to quicken their prejudices, it informs its readers that Kansas has omitted to take a census; that she has ignored the Fugitive-Slave bill, and that if admitted she will carry out her doctrine of not recognizing property in slaves. In consideration of these enormities, the *Southern Guardian* "hopes the South will be firm and united in opposition to her admission."

Vain hope! The South has already had enough of Lecomptonism. She will make no opposition, but allow Kansas to come in peaceably. That, the *Southern Guardian* may rely upon.

The South will probably remember that Oregon was admitted without a census, and that Congress, in the exercise of a similar discretion, can dispense with a count in respect to Kansas. But apart from the merits or demerits of the case, all parties are tired of the subject. The Democracy perceive that they can gain nothing by reviving the exciting topics of the past three years, and are quite too wary to attempt anything of the kind. A few extreme Southern politicians are alone in the hope or wish to stir up the ashes of the Kansas fires. Indeed, it is doubtful if a single objection will be uttered when the Constitution of that new State is presented for the action of Congress.

Austria and Europe.

The Austrian Government evidently does not agree in opinion with those good people whose hatred of Napoleon III., and of France, leads them to insist that the peace of Villafranca has left Austria stronger than ever in Italy and in Europe. Francis Joseph, through his most official organ, the *Austrian Gazette*, is dealing with the actual position of his own Imperial house, and of Austria, in a style which ought to make the dead Metternich turn in his grave. For the first time in history, an Austrian Emperor is discussing the causes and consequences of his own defeat in the face of his own people and of the whole world. The young Kaiser knows that he has been beaten; that the policy on which he was taught by his masters in statecraft to rest the glory and the grandeur of his Empire, has given way at every point; that his army has been humbled and his throne itself endangered. Knowing this, he is determined that his people shall know it too; that Austria shall for the first time look her position fairly in the face; find out, if possible, why she has failed, and seek a safer pathway for the future. A better use the Austrian Emperor could hardly make of his misfortunes; and if the language now used by his representatives and mouthpieces shall be translated into the future of Austrian policy, it may well be that the war of 1859 will make Austria stronger than she ever yet has been, though in a sense wholly different from that of the cavilers who moan over the ending of that war as if it were the death-warrant of liberty and of Italy.

On the 3d of August, the *Austrian Gazette* passed all Europe in review; and taking note of the foreign relations of Austria uttered what may fairly be considered as the present Imperial programme of Austrian diplomacy. "The whole of Europe must see," said the Austrian journal, "that the events of the last ten years could hardly fail to produce their effect upon Austria. The strange attitude taken up by her friends in the midst of a dangerous war, and the perfectly original way in which peace was concluded, have moved everybody to put this question to himself: 'What will Austria do now?'" Upon this hint the *Gazette* proceeds to its task. The "friends who took up a strange attitude" are dealt with sharply enough. England fares worst of all at the hands of the nation beloved of Tories. "Great Britain," we are told "presents the pitiable spectacle of a Government which has lost all fixity of purpose; and floats at random between the wildest passion, the interest of cotton-spinners, and the little anxieties of statesmen. To hide her real weakness, this Conservative State makes a revolutionary propaganda, is afraid of every war, and cries out at the making of peace." Saving the tone of contempt which pervades this picture of his ancient ally, it must be owned that Francis Joseph has here done little more than justice to the part played by England since the opening of the Italian question between himself and Napoleon III. As for Russia, says the Kaiser, "this Power has withdrawn into the far North, and there among her fortresses of snow and ice is weaving very artful nets, though for what or for whom it is not yet easy to see." Prussia is dismissed with a single haughty and scornful sentence. "As for Prussia, everybody has already made up his mind about her." France and Italy are the only States in whom Austria can repose any confidence. "Austria," the *Gazette* announces, "will not turn her back on her old confederates; but she may become the good friend of her old foes. They were, at least, loyal and brave enemies; they met us face to face, and learned to appreciate us; they will be glad to live with us in peace and friendship." From this account taken of the different attitudes of the European Powers towards Austria, Francis Joseph goes on to draw some very sage conclusions. "The chief of the Empire recognizes the fact that his principal mission in the future must be to favor the work of peace, and to introduce into the administration and legislation of the State *reforms corresponding to the aspirations of our age.*" Here is, indeed, the deluge which was to follow the death of that wily old diplomatist who called himself the "Provost-Marshal of Europe," and boasted that he had forever vanquished the "insurrection of '89!" The head of the Hapsburgs plagarizing the parvenu Emperor of the French is a spectacle not less amazing than the sudden peace of Villafranca itself. "The old alliances of the legitimate sovereigns," says the Kaiser, "are broken up; the old bonds which united them have lost their force. *Every great State in these days must count upon itself; weigh the elements of its own strength, group them and fortify them.* This is true of all States, but most true of us, *who for the first time in immemorial years have found ourselves completely alone; who have suffered great losses, and who must repair those losses in ourselves and by ourselves.*" The Treaties of Vienna are thus solemnly thrown to the winds at Vienna itself. The Holy Alliance is solemnly buried in the spot where it was born; and Austria bends to the spirit of the age.

The capture of Mantua—the destruction of that vast intrenched camp of Verona, could hardly have wrung from Austria concessions more full of promise than these for the future of Italy. If the Austrian Emperor has really learned the lessons he here sets forth, the day of Austrian intervention in the affairs of the Italian peninsula is passed away forever. It will be a work of time, doubtless, to bring these admissions to fruit in the complete liberation of all Italy from Austrian interference; but Austrian domination in Italy stands confessed by the Emperor of Austria himself, an anachronism and an impossibility. Alone in Europe, Austria can maintain herself henceforth only by grouping and developing the elements of her internal strength. She is no longer the warder of a system; no longer the defender of "legitimate ideas" against the revolutionary current of the times.

The Europe of 1815, which sent her into Italy, is a ghost fast fading into air. For that Europe Austria can neither suffer nor sin any more. If she attempts again to encroach upon Italy, it must be in her own name and not as the representative of European order; and any such encroachment will bring down upon her such an European tempest as overtook Russia in 1854; as would have overtaken France to-day had France gone, to war to win Savoy, or to annex Belgium by force. Here, at least, is one immense result of the Italian campaign of Napoleon III., of which it is literally impossible to overestimate the significance and the value, alike to the progress of Europe and to the freedom of Italy. In assuming her present attitude, Austria admits that she stands, even in Venetia, on a basis altogether different from that on which her dominion there reposed six months ago. A war in the Tyrol was a war with Germany in June, 1859. In August, 1859, such a war would be a war with Austria alone. Whatever may be the immediate issue of the conferences of Zurich, this advantage, won to the cause of nationality and of reason, will make itself felt for good throughout the whole future history of mankind.

A Plea for Light and Air.

The month of August, which empties our school-houses and our churches of their usual inmates, fills them with all manner of painters and cleansers, with carvers and gilders, and "cunning artificers, skilled to work in purple and in blue, in fine linen and in crimson." It is the time of washing and painting and adorning. But before the artisans of ornament, the carpenter and the mason should go into nine-tenths of these buildings and make way for those best ornaments, the light and the air of heaven. The question of ventilation which knocks so loudly at the doors and windows of our homes, is still more imperative in our great public edifices, and especially in our houses of worship and our schools.

There are many churches in this City, "exceeding fair to see," and a perpetual joy to the pew-holders who possess them, in which no man can possibly keep himself awake through the Sunday's services without doing violence to his whole bodily system. And this not through any default of the pulpit. It is true that in many cases this moral battery diffuses a sadly slight and sluggish current; and that many "dusty velvets have much need of men." But this is not our present meaning. The temples of Morpheus, with which we are dealing now, are temples in which Morpheus makes his worship imperative. The air of them is full of poppies; the echoes of the preacher's voice, were he another Boaneroes, must perforce die upon the loaded atmosphere into a soft and drowsy hum. The broad windows filter from the light, as it passes through their mazy, glimmering spaces, all the rays most grateful and most quickening to the eye. In many a nook and corner of the building the analyst might find hovering in August the very air which crept in through some scanty wicket in January. To the worshippers assembled in these churches fasting and feasting are alike. Their lungs and nerves rebel against attention, sympathy, interest, all the higher operations of the mind and heart. All conditions, save the mere absence of comfortable lounges to recline upon, conspire to put them to sleep, and make the hours of religious service pass away in a wretched struggle against nature, which ill consorts with the mood of real worship. Light and air are the earthly leaven needed to quicken the bread of spiritual truth. Give these to our churches, and preachers and people both will find their stated service marvellously inspired.

But if the fashion of the hour must domineer yet awhile over our ecclesiastical architecture, and give us the dimness without the grandeur, the gloom without the glory of the mediæval cathedral, in the petty fabrics which we delight to baptize with high-sounding names there is no such convention, we believe, in favor of cramped and stifling school-rooms. There is no special precedent which should forbid our boring windows in those vast packing boxes into which we thrust our young Americans; crushing them by thousands into spaces in which hundreds would find themselves but ill at ease. No man can visit one of our larger school-houses, no matter how interesting or important may be the occasion which carries him there, without feeling himself soon oppressed by the most uncomfortable sensations. In many cases the windows of these houses are simply glass fixtures in the wall, which can neither be let up nor thrown outward, nor in any way opened. The natural consequences of their condition upon the little ones huddled into them are to be read by him who runs, in the turbulence of the children heated and fretted into moral fever, in their impatience of control, and their slowness of study, not to speak of graver results for which we must consult our medical statistics and the bills of mortality. Light and air are such common blessings, and so essential to all other good things, that it is perhaps idle to suppose they will ever be duly appreciated and wisely cared for. But a word in behalf of them may not be thrown away at this season. If the reforms in this respect which are really demanded to make our school-houses what they should be for the sake of children and of teachers alike, would involve a complete change of plan even in our "model schools," and much expense, a very slight outlay of common sense and of money would suffice to make the poorest building that we have, much better fitted than the best now are to be the home of our City's children for five hours in the day. That little outlay, made at once, will be returned to the metropolis a hundred-fold in the health, habits and character of the busy generation of New-Yorkers twenty years hence.

Our Judges and their Position.

The Board of Supervisors, on Tuesday last, adopted a report of their Committee awarding the sum of $25,000, in the shape of extra compensation, to three Judges of the Supreme Court. Of these gentlemen, one, however, is dead; one is no longer in office; and one only, Judge Roosevelt, is still on the Bench. But the principle on which this proceeding is based is just as mischievous and absurd as if the whole three were still engaged in the performance of their judicial functions. Mr. Flagg, we believe, when Comptroller, refused to pay these amounts, entrenching himself behind article 6, section 7, of the Constitution, which forbids the increase or diminution of the salaries of the Judges, either of the Supreme Court or of the Court of Appeals, during their continuance in office. The Board, however, it is right to add, are acting under an act of the Legislature of 1852.

It really serms as if the independence of the Judiciary, in the State, and above all in the City of New-York, was about to become as great a mockery and delusion as the purity of the Common Council, or the gentility of the Board of Aldermen. We have again and again protested in these columns against the unfortunate blunder which two years ago made the Judges dependent for their honors and for their bread upon the same machinery which elects a Congressman or a Police Justice. We have protested over and over, in the name of public decency and morality, to say nothing at all of public dignity, against shaking up the names of the dispensers of justice in the same boxes in which shoulder-hitters manufacture statesmen. An Oakley or a Duer, holding as they did the largest interests of one of the largest commercial cities in the world in the scales of their conscience, and sitting as guards at the very fountains of public morality, ought never have derived their authority from the same source to which a Boole owed his chance to treat a Turk to ham and sherry.

Amongst the charges which the Declaration of Independence hurled against the King of England was one declaring that "He had made Judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries." We, for the royal will, have substituted the will of a party caucus, a will as corrupt, as capricious, and as unscrupulous, as any King's will ever was. We have made the Judges dependent for the tenure of their offices upon a thing proverbially most fickle—popular favor. We have made their term of office so short that even the remoteness of their possible deposition shall afford no support to their consciences in the discharge of their duty. That these are not idle fears, which find no realization in the practical working of the system we have established, has been amply proved by the history of City politics during the last three years. Nobody who remembers anything of the Street Commissioner imbroglio, the Mayor's rebellion, and the war of injunctions between the Courts, to which both of them gave rise, needs to have any other proof of the extent to which very ordinary political complications may now-a-days bring discredit on the judicial ermine. It is not two years since Fernando Wood rose at the head of his section of the New-York Democracy in the Convention at Syracuse, and gravely proposed to deprive Chief-Justice Denio of the nomination for reëlection to the Court of Appeals, avowedly for having pronounced in the famous police cases a solemn judicial decision supposed to be prejudicial to the interests of the Democratic Party. That proposition was overruled, and Judge Denio was reëlected, far more, however, as a blow at Mr. Fernando Wood than as a tribute to judicial independence. The fact that it failed in this instance affords no guaranty whatever that it will never be attempted in the future. The mere fact that in these days when all "tendencies" are so rapid, such a proposal should ever have been made, affords ample warning that it is high time to retrace our steps.

To this insecurity of tenure—already, we are sorry to say, so marked a feature in our judicial system—the action of the Board of Supervisors adds another element of danger. As long as a Committee may report in favor of an extra compensation, and the Board may confirm their report, and as long as both the Committee and the Board are politicians, chosen by politicians, on political grounds, and guided in every act of their administration avowedly by political considerations, so long will every cent voted for the purposes to which these $25,000 are to be applied, be a scandal and an abuse. To the proper discharge of judicial duties it is absolutely necessary that the Judges have nothing to fear and nothing to hope at the hands of any man, or any body of men, either during their term of office, or after it is over. It does not make an iota of difference who it is who awards the sum to the Judge, if he is allowed any sum at all over and above the salary fixed by law.

In the Board of Supervisors, as in every other Board, it is the majority which rules, and we know by what means majorities are often made, and from what considerations they act. Judge Roosevelt, Judge Mitchell and Judge Edwards, all three of them, sat on the Bench of the Supreme Court for a lengthened period, with the act of 1852 and the powers which it grants before their eyes. We do not for a moment mean to insinuate that this fact ever exercised the smallest influence upon one of their official acts. No three men who have ever occupied the same position have done it more credit. But, for the Judges to be what they ought to be—not only pure, but unsuspected—they must not simply be known to resist temptation, but no temptation must ever be placed in their way.

The Registry Law.

The voting population of this State will be reminded when they approach the polls in November, if not before, that the last session of the Legislature added to the Statute book of New-York what is called a Registry Law. This law exists in the form of an act entitled "An Act for ascertaining by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage, and to prevent fraudulent voting." The desirable objects here specified, are aimed at by the act in a very mild and moderate manner, but as it directs something to be done, and as the time for doing that something is now not far off, it is perhaps worth while for us to call the attention of our readers to these facts. The Board of Supervisors in the City and County of New-York are commanded annually to appoint three Inspectors for each Election District, these Inspectors constituting a body to be called the Board of Registry. In all other Counties the Inspectors of Election will act as such Boards. All Boards of Registry shall meet first at 9 A. M. on Tuesday, three weeks before the day of Election, (the said Tuesday falling this year on the 18th of October,) at the place of holding the polls, and may sit two days, if the voters exceed four hundred in number, for the purpose of registering the names of the legal voters of their respective districts. The Register thus made shall contain a list of the persons entitled to vote in every election district; and in the case of cities and incorporated villages shall further designate each voter's residence. All the names of persons inscribed on the poll-list of the last preceding general election shall be entered by the Inspectors on the Register with their residences respectively, so far as practicable. Copies are to be made, one of which shall be publicly posted in the room where the Inspectors meet, so that any one who may desire it can take another copy for himself. The Board shall meet again on the Tuesday of the week before election, (this year, November 1st,) for the purpose of revising and completing the lists. In cities this meeting shall commence at 8 A. M., and continue till 9 P. M. of that day and the day following; elsewhere, from 9 A. M. till 7 P. M., of Tuesday alone; and shall also be convened at the place of holding the polls. All voters of the district shall be entitled to be heard in relation to corrections and additions. Any person's name may be struck off if it be proved by the oath of two witnesses, to the satisfaction of the Inspectors, that he is a non-resident, or otherwise not entitled to vote. Any person may appear and require his name to be inserted, and his demand shall be complied with on his making satisfactory proof of his right. Copies shall be made of the revised Register to be used at the polls.

This is the positive side of the Act. If it provided absolutely that no one should vote at all whose name was not to be found upon the list, it would be fairly entitled, as we said at the time of its enactment, to be regarded as a good Registry Law. But this it does not do. On the contrary, it contains an important neutralizing provision, which allows voting without any previous registry at all.

"No vote," says the Act, "shall be received at any annual election in this State, unless the name of the person offering to vote be on the said registry, made on the Tuesday or Wednesday preceding the election; *unless the person offering to vote shall furnish to the Board of Inspectors his affidavit, giving his reasons for not appearing on the day for correcting the alphabetical list, and prove by the oath of a householder of the District in which he offers his vote, that he knows such person to be an inhabitant of the District, and if in any city, giving the residence of such person within said District.*"

We need not expatiate upon the evident ease with which, through the door left open by the above clause, all manner of frauds and offences may creep into our elections. The clause is, in fact, both a nod and wink to all skillful partisans. None but the stupidly honest among the electors will think, at least in our large cities, of taking the trouble to visit the Inspectors at all. The registration being reduced by this modification to an optional arrangement, all that the veriest reprobate who ever fought his way into the Custom-House or the Post-Office need do will be to send up his "men" to the polls on election day, each one armed with a sweeping affidavit and a hard-swearing friend. There will be numbers of lazy legal voters to keep them in countenance, and straw vouchers will be as cheap as straw bail. The new system will simply require two oaths instead of one; but false swearing can be done, perhaps, as rapidly as true, and the expert persons who have been accustomed to "vote early and often" in many hard-fought fields, will, doubtless, prove themselves equal to the emergency.

These considerations, however, will not excuse respectable men from doing their duty in the premises. All legal voters should see that their names are inscribed on the list at the second and last meeting of the Board, a week before the election. The trouble will not be great; and a cheerful, thorough and prompt compliance with the present law, offers the best hope for the enactment hereafter of a better one. The Supervisors in this City and County are required to meet for the appointment of Inspectors on the third Monday (19th) of September. Pamphlet copies of the law and full instructions for the guidance of the Inspectors, have been prepared by the Secretary of State, and can be procured at Albany.

The voters are not called upon to take any active steps in the matter before the Tuesday next preceding the day of election, that is, before Nov. 1. It will be well, however, that they should previously inform themselves whether their names are on the list made out at the first meeting, which may not be the case unless they voted in the district in which they now reside, at the last election. No voter who respects himself and his vote can wish to appear at the polls unregistered, unless he has an absolutely imperative reason to render for his delinquency.

The King of Prussia.—As her relations with Austria and Germany grow daily more and more complicated, Prussia begins to find it important to put the supreme authority of the State upon some basis more durable and solid than a Regency. Almost the whole royal family of Prussia, or at least the brothers and sisters of King Frederic William IV., are now assembled at Eme to consult upon the disposal of the crown. The Empress Dowager of Russia, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg, the Princess Frederic of the Netherlands, the Prince Regent, and the Prince Charles of Prussia, made up the family party. The King's physicians declare that though his Majesty looks stouter and better than before his journey to Italy, his malady has made terrible progress. Paralysis of several limbs is constantly looked for, and the celebrated oculist, Dr. Graefe, has announced that there is reason to fear that the King will shortly become quite blind. It is a question, therefore, of immediate significance in the aspect of European affairs, whether the Sovereignty of Prussia shall pass at once into the keeping of the Prince Regent, or be transferred from him to his son Frederic William, the son-in-law of Victoria.

American Institutions—Free Lunch.—A Scotchman just returned from "bonnie Scotland," "the land o' cakes," gives it as his *private* and decided opinion that the best institution in America is the Free Lunch Institution—he further adds that so accustomed had he been to avail himself of it for the last twenty years, he found it impossible to live without it, and therefore the absence of such a convenient and economic arrangement in Scotland hastened his return from his cradle ground. To finish his dissertation on Free Lunch in his own words: "Ah, man, it sarves muckle weel for a dinner."

Naval Intelligence.

Newcastle, Delaware River, Aug. 11, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The United States frigate *Congress*, flag-ship of the Brazil Squadron, anchored here this morning, being unable to proceed further on account of the tide. She will be on her way to-morrow morning. The following is a list of her officers, &c.: Flag-officer, Joshua R. Sands; Captain, Louis Goldsborough; Lieutenants, George W. Doty, A. J. Drake, S. P. Quackenbush, J. B. Smith, A. Pendergrass, C. H. Cushman; Master, George M. Bigelow; First Surgeon, L. B. Hunter; Passed Assistant Surgeon, E. Shipman; Assistant Surgeon, R. L. Weber; Purser, Levi D. Slamm; Flag Secretary, Louis Sands; Chaplain, John Burke; Captain of Marines, R. Tansell; Second Lieutenant, T. Wilson; Captain's Clerk, L. M. Goldsborough; Senior Midshipman and Flag-officer's Aid, Alfred T. Mahan; Midshipmen, B. Claiborne, H. Cenas, G. C. Wilste, T. S. Spencer; Gunner, John Webber; Carpenter, Jordan; Sailmaker, T. Herbert; Boatswain, C. Johnston; Purser's Clerk, M. B. Moore; Surgeon's Steward, J. G. McLaughlin; First Lieutenant's Clerk, J. S. Sankey, Jr.

From Yucatan.—War of Races Broken Out Anew.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

By the Mexican schooner *Brillante*, Capt. Barrera, arrived yesterday, from Sisal the 6th and Campeachy the 8th inst., we have two weeks later news from the Yucatan peninsula. Politically the whole country was quiet, the reactionary party not having been able, since the capture of their leader, to effect a reorganization; but the war of races had broken out anew. Our files, being imperfect, do not furnish the date of the new movement among the Indians, but it is certain that, on the 24th ult., they held the two important towns of Ichmul and Peto, with all the adjacent country stretching up into the mountains, whence they threatened inroads and depredations of every kind upon the defenceless inhabitants. On the 24th, however, a considerable body of troops was dispatched in all haste to the threatened provinces, and again we read, in official reports of the 29th, of certain advantages gained over the savages, but they do not appear to have been of a decisive character.

The official paper, the *Constitucional*, of Merida reproduces in full the late address of Juarez to the nation, with comments of almost extravagant praise. "It meets at once all the exigencies of the crisis. It is fully up to the spirit of the age. The President and those who act with him have comprehended in all its scope the creed of the liberal party. No more compromise of principle, no more political bargains, no more fusion of parties; away with ancient prejudices and abuses, *a bas* the privileged classes." Perhaps, however, the radicals of the peninsula will come to think differently when the decree of confiscation begins to be executed in their midst, and as on the Isthmus, their little "saints' funds" begin to be seized; then, perhaps, will have come the day of the rival party.

And in this connection we notice that on the 25th the capital was thrown into great excitement on the discovery that the Virgin's crown and other adornings, in the principal church of the city fitted up for the celebration of a feast day, were missing, "stolen" the celebration of a feast day, were missing, "stolen" by a sacrilegious robbery," says the official paper quoted above. A similar theft, it will be remembered, was committed in this same church during the last year's feast.

On the 24th, the *fête* day of the Governor of the State, a large number of political prisoners were set at liberty; but we do not notice among them the name of Ex-Governor Barbara, nor, indeed, do we anywhere find mention whatever of the unfortunate leader of the opposing party.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

ILLEGAL SQUATTING ON INDIAN LANDS—MEXICAN AFFAIRS, &c.

Washington, Thursday, Aug. 18.

About five hundred illegal squatters are on the lands belonging to the Kaw Indians in Kansas. The subject of preventing intrusions of this character, which extensively prevail, occupies the attention of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who contemplates the initiation of such measures as will at least lessen if not altogether remove these abuses, so dangerous to peaceful relations with the Indians, and from which the United States are bound to protect them under existing treaties.

Señor Lamar, accompanied by Señor Mata, has had a full and free conversation with the President on the subject of Mexican affairs. It is represented that the interview was mutually gratifying and instructive. Señor Lamar will remain in this country for several weeks.

The Secretary of the Treasury returned to-day from his trip to Georgia.

A Woman Burnt to Death by Fluid.

Bridgeport, Thursday, Aug. 18.

A young married woman, wife of John Nichols, an employe of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, was, this afternoon, burned to death, in consequence of the bursting of a can of burning fluid, with which it is supposed she was endeavoring to kindle a fire. Her face was burned to a crisp, and her body badly scorched, causing instantaneous death.

Later from Utah.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Aug. 18.

The mail from Salt Lake reached Atchison yesterday, but brought no intelligence of importance.

The Mormons had nominated Capt. Hooper for Congress, to succeed Bernhisel. Hooper was formerly Secretary of the Territory.

The sales of all the Government mules had been completed. They all brought very high prices.

Conviction of a Counterfeiter.

Lancaster, Penn., Thursday, Aug. 18.

Lewis Suter, twice acquitted by the Philadelphia Courts, was to-day convicted at the Quarter Sessions here of passing counterfeit money.

Kansas Congressional Nomination.

Leavenworth, K. T. Tuesday, Aug. 16

The Territorial Convention met yesterday at Topeka, and nominated S. W. Johnson for delegate to Congress.

Descent of Wise, the Aeronaut.

Cincinnati, Thursday, Aug. 18.

Wise, the aeronaut, came down five miles south of Crawfordsville, and arrived at Indianapolis this morning.

The Agate Club at Newport.

Newport, Thursday, Aug. 18.

The Agate Club, from New-Haven, arrived here to-day. All well.

Brazil and La Plata.

AFFAIRS AT RIO—THE WAR ON THE RIVER PLATE—PREPARATIONS FOR A CONFLICT.

Our advices from Rio de Janeiro are to July 9, and from Buenos Ayres to June 26.

A project of the Brazilian Government for the conversion of bank notes into gold passed the Chamber of Deputies in a single debate by a majority of eleven votes, the Government having made the measure a Cabinet question.

The anniversary of American Independence was celebrated at Rio with great spirit by the American residents. Our correspondent furnishes a pleasant account of the day.

From the River Plate we learn that the war was prevailing with the utmost ardor, short of an actual conflict. On June 25 a body of 2,050 veteran troops, artillery and infantry, had left Buenos Ayres to reinforce Gen. Mitre on the frontier of Santa Fé.

Urquiza, it was said, had been able to muster but 2,500 men for the defence of Rosario—namely, 750 cavalry, badly clothed and equipped, and 400 foot regulars and militia.

Urquiza himself was still at his residence of San José. A Montevidean correspondent, however, states that so far from being inactive, he is in constant motion through the interior provinces, and that shortly he will have twenty thousand men in the field.

The Contest on the River Plate—Intervention of the English Government.

The following is a copy of a memorial to Lord John Russell on the affairs of the River Plate, which has been signed by Messrs. Baring, Rothschild and all the other leading mercantile houses in London. Similar memorials have been forwarded to the Foreign Secretary from the merchants and Chambers of Commerce of Manchester, Liverpool and other places, as well as from the English merchants at Buenos Ayres. The cry of all is for peace, and for the friendly mediation of England to avert the threatened conflict between Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Confederation:

My Lord: The undersigned, being deeply interested in the progress and welfare of the State of Buenos Ayres and other countries of the River Plate, beg leave to submit to your lordship a few remarks in reference to the political relations of Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Confederation. Your lordship is doubtless aware that for some time past the peace of those countries has been seriously endangered by the hostile attitude assumed by Gen. Urquiza, President of the Argentine Confederation, with the ostensible purpose of forcing Buenos Ayres to rejoin the Confederation from which that State has been provisionally separated since 1852. It was hoped that these hostile demonstrations would pass over without involving the countries in war, but the intelligence brought by the last mail from the River Plate is of a most alarming character, and exhibits a state of excitement and mutual exasperation which, we fear, must bring the parties into collision unless some friendly influence can be used to avert this most serious calamity. For several years past Buenos Ayres has enjoyed the advantage of peace and settled government, and this period has been marked by great improvements in the condition of the country and by an important development of its vast and natural resources. The value of property has increased immensely; established industries have improved, and other branches of production have arisen within the last few years, from small beginnings, to be important sources of wealth and prosperity. These improvements do not concern the State of Buenos Ayres and her subjects alone, for British capital and enterprise are involved to a considerable extent, large tracts of land and important possessions in sheep and cattle having been acquired by British residents in the country. Concurrently with the material improvements and with the augmented wealth and resources the foreign trade of Buenos Ayres has been steadily advancing, and has already attained, as we need hardly remark, a very considerable importance. Other British interests of great magnitude are involved in the peace and well-being of Buenos Ayres, that State alone having made two years since an honorable and satisfactory arrangement of the entire English debt, amounting to £2,641 000, and having not only punctually paid the interest as stipulated, but also remitted a considerable sum towards the redemption of the principal. At the same time great improvements have taken place in the adjoining provinces, with the prospect of further advance in civilization, industry, and enterprise, aided by a slow but steady immigration from Europe, which has set in towards the River Plate. The progress of these countries, and the important interests to which we have adverted, will necessarily be most seriously compromised if war should unhappily break out; and it is evident that the reunion of Buenos Ayres with the Argentine Confederation, which is the pretext for such a war, cannot be effected by force; but must be still further retarded, if not entirely frustrated, by any attempts at coercion. We have no desire to see any interference with the political relations of the Argentine Provinces, but, as British interests, trade, and property in Buenos Ayres are far more important than in all other Provinces of the Confederation united, it would seem on all accounts most desirable, especially at the present crisis, that a minister from England should be accredited both at Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Confederation collectively, since both have existed for several years as *de facto* independent governments, and not, as heretofore, to the Confederative only. We therefore venture to urge your lordship's most serious attention to this subject, and at the same time to request that the friendly mediation of England may be offered, with a view to avert the threatened conflict and to restore amicable relations between the contending States. If a present reunion of Buenos Ayres with the Confederation should not be found practicable, in thus urging the claims of Buenos Ayres, and in asking what appears to be simply an act of justice and sound policy, we beg your lordship will believe that we are far from being actuated by unfriendly feelings towards the other provinces; but that we are, indeed, influenced by the conviction that the interests of all the provinces are inseparably connected, and that all must be materially injured, and their progress seriously retarded, if the existing animosities should unhappily terminate in a fratricidal war. We are confident that the importance of the subjects to which we have referred will insure your lordship's most serious attention to the representations which we have ventured to make, and that such measures as may appear to her Majesty's Government to be most desirable will be taken before the departure of the packet for Buenos Ayres on the 8th of August next. We have the honor to be, my lord, your lordship's humble and obedient servants."

We learn, says the London *News*, with much satisfaction that Lord John Russell has at once responded to the appeal made to him. By the next outward packet, Mr. Thornton, now at Montevideo, will be commissioned as special envoy to Buenos Ayres and the Confederation, to interpose the friendly mediation of England.

Within five years in Indiana there have been erected twenty-seven hundred school houses, at an expense of eleven hundred thousand dollars. In the last year, six hundred and fifty school-houses were built at a cost of three hundred thousand dollars. This sum is obtained by a special school tax that was paid by the people with general cheerfulness.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE CORNER OF BEEKMAN AND NASSAU STREETS.—A man named GEORGE YOUNG, a blacksmith in the employ of DUNCAN, WEST & SHARP, No. 51 Beekman-street, was yesterday morning engaged at the top of a ladder at the corner of Nassau and Beekman streets, securing a plough as a sign over MAPES' Agricultural Warehouse. Being seized with dizziness, it is supposed, he fell headlong to the pavement, striking his head upon the corner of the curb-stone. He was supposed to have been instantly killed, but he was alive when conveyed to the Hospital; he expired, however, soon after his admission. YOUNG was quite ill on Monday, and did not work, frequently complaining of dizziness and temporary blindness. The employer states that if he had known these facts, he would not have sent him up. YOUNG is a native of London, about 23 years of age, and unmarried. Some three months ago a man narrowly escaped being killed by having Prof. MAPES' sign fall upon him in Fulton-street. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the body of deceased, and a verdict of "accidental death" was rendered.

A CHARGE AND A COUNTER-CHARGE.—A pawnbroker named HUGH MCLENAN, of No. 62 Mulberry-street, a few days ago took a watch which needed repairing to the jewelry shop of JACOB RAUTH, No. 82 Chatham-street. The latter named $1 as the price for cleaning the time-piece, but MCLENAN was not willing to pay more than 50 cents, for which sum RAUTH, after much bickering, agreed to do the work. Yesterday morning MCLENAN went for his watch, and RAUTH told him he would not warrant it for more than eight days. Upon this statement high words ensued between them, and their anger soon took the form of blows. They were on the sidewalk fighting when Officer NORTHRIDGE, of the Sixth PRECINCT, approached and took the belligerents into custody. Both were taken before Justice CONNOLLY, and MCLENAN charged RAUTH with stealing a gold watch and chain from his vest pocket during the fight. RAUTH denied the allegation, and made a counter-charge of assault and battery, exhibiting the evidence of his statement in a scratched and bleeding face. The matter will be examined to-day.

ASSAULT AND HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—About 1 o'clock, on Wednesday night, Officers CRAWLEY and CASAY, of the Twenty-second Ward, were attracted by cries of "murder" and "watch," proceeding from the corner of Eleventh-avenue and Forty-seventh-street. On arriving there the Policemen found four rowdies, named MICHAEL FLOOD, *alias* Jas. Forrester, CORNELIUS QUINN, *alias* Valentine Lahey, and TIMOTHY WELSH, engaged in beating PATRICK DELANEY with clubs and stones, inflicting severe injuries. The fellows were all taken to the Station-house and searched. In QUINN'S pocket were found two gold shirt studs, which were subsequently identified by a man named THOMAS CRAWFORD, who, a few hours previously, had come to the Station-house in a pitiable plight from having been beaten and robbed. CRAWFORD also alleges that besides the studs $38 in cash were taken from him by the thieves. All three of the prisoners were held by Justice KELLY on the complaint of felonious assault, and QUINN was also held on the graver one of highway robery.

CROTON WATER AGAIN.—Although people have stopped talking and thinking of the bad taste of the Croton, the Board are pursuing investigations into the cause of the recent disturbances. To-day Mr. TORREY the chemist, makes a trip to the Lake to ascertain what change, if any, has taken place in the water. Meantime, Dr. CHILTON is completing his analysis though it is hardly probable he will make any report this week. Mr. VAN SCHAICK, President of the Croton Board, claims that the recent excitement on this subject indicates the wisdom of the plan which he he proposed to the Common Council seven or eight years ago; to buy land and proceed with the erection of a new Reservoir. Had this been done, there would have been a supply of water on hand, large enough to have afforded an opportunity to clean the Reservoirs should this have been deemed advisable, or to have searched thoroughly the sources of supply, in order to ascertain where the evil originated.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—Coroner GAMBLE held inquests, yesterday, on the bodies of JACOB BRISKEN, the German shoemaker, who shot himself, on Wednesday night at his residence, No. 39 Howard street, and on CHARLES DALEY, a porter in the employ of CHARLES JAFFRAY & SONS, No. 350 Broadway, who was killed by a box of dry-goods falling upon him from the fifth story of the building. Nothing was elicited at the inquest beyond what was published in yesterday's TIMES. Verdicts were rendered in accordance with the facts.

POLICE SERGEANT HURT BY THE MAD BULL.—Sergeant BROOKS, of the Fourth Precinct, during the chase after the mad bull on Wednesday, received several wounds in attempting to catch the infuriated beast, and narrowly escaped with his life. As the bull was running through Crosby-street with the rope dangling from his neck, the Sergeant, who was passing, attempted to seize the rope in order to secure it to a lamp-post, but the rope unfortunately became entangled in the officer's legs, and the bull started off again and dragged the policeman several rods, injuring him very badly, but not fatally.

MAN FOUND IN THE RIVER.—Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, some boys who were playing on the pier at the foot of Eleventh-street, East River, discovered the body of a man floating in the river. The Police were notified, and the body was taken out of the water. The body was in a state of extreme decomposition, and was dressed in a striped calico shirt, brown pants, low quartered shoes, and was apparently between forty and fifty years of age. The Coroner was notified, and will hold an inquest to-day.

A ROW-BOAT RUN DOWN BY A STEAMER—ONE MAN KILLED.—About 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, a row-boat, containing four of the crew of the Spanish brig *Piper*, at anchor in the North River, was accidently run down by the Fall River steamer *Metropolis* and cut in two. The crew of a passing schooner rescued three of the men and transferred them to the revenue-cutter *Harriet Lane*. The other man is believed to have been instantly killed, as his body was not seen after the accident. He was a native of Spain.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON SHIPBOARD.—A mason named OWEN EARLY, who was employed on Wednesday afternoon on board the steamship *Hammonia* in putting up some brick work, was accidentally caught in one of the hoistways. He sustained injuries which yesterday proved fatal. Deceased was 35 years of age, and leaves a wife and three children, residing in Avenue A, in a destitute condition. An inquest will be held to-day.

MAN FELL IN A FIT.—A man named MCKRINK was found in an exhausted condition by the Sixth Precinct Police last evening in Centre-street, near Leonard-street. It appears the man fell in a fit and struck his head on the curb-stone, severing an artery and injuring him, it is feared, seriously. He was taken to the Station-house, where his wound was dressed.

CHILD MISSING.—A girl aged three years, named FANNY NOOSHAN, disappeared from her home at No. 319 Third-avenue, on Saturday last, and has not been heard of since. The child was dressed in a green plaid delaine dress, and had on a pair of gaiter-boots. Her eyes are light blue, and her complexion is light.

NO QUORUM.—As there was not a quorum in the Aldermen's Chamber last evening, at the hour of meeting, the Board was declared to be sojourned.

Departure of the Richmond Grays.

The Richmond Grays left this City on their return homeward, by the evening train, yesterday. Their departure, like their entrance into our City, and their sojourn here, was an ovation which has seldom if ever been accorded to any strangers, civil or military, who ever before visited the City of New-York. In the forenoon the Third and Seventh Companies of National Guards, under the command of Capts. PAIGE and MUNSON—the Division under Capt. PAIGE—formed at LaFayette-place. At 2½ o'clock P. M., they marched to the Brandreth House to receive their guests, the Richmond Grays, whom they escorted to the City Arsenal, where a splendid collation had been prepared. The Mayor and Common Council were invited—the latter were represented by a Committee. Mayor WOOD, Capt. ELLIS, of the Grays, Lieut.-Col. LARRAZA, of the Seventh Regiment, and others, made speeches which were enthusiastically applauded. They then formed and went through a marching review in front of the City Hall, after which they proceeded to the foot of Cortlandt-street, and crossed to Jersey City, the Third and Seventh doing the honors of the escort. Here the officers of the respective Companies had a most cordial leave taking, the Grays took their seats in the train, the crowd sent up long and loud huzzas and the Richmond Grays were soon on their way towards the Old Dominion. The event will long be remembered, both by the visitors and by those who have had the pleasure of entertaining them during their short sojourn in this City.

Board of Councilmen.

REPAIRS TO PUBLIC BUILDINGS—GATE-HOUSES TO THE NEW RESERVOIR—PAVING BATTERY-PLACE.

The Councilmen met at the usual hour last evening.

A report from the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of concurring to provide rooms for the First District Police Court during the repair of the present rooms, was adopted.

The contract for constructing a look-out on Essex Market Police Tower was awarded to Carpenter & Vandervoort. The cost of the work is stated at $907.

The Comptroller was authorized to purchase a lot at No. 180 Clinton street, whereon to erect a house for Hose Company No. 11, and to pay for the same $9 250.

It was directed that the proceedings of the Sanitary Convention be published, under the supervision of the Special Committee appointed by the Board to welcome those who attended the Convention.

The Mayor sent in a veto, returning the resolution directing that the house of Engine Company No. 8 should be painted on the ground that there was no need of having the work done as $733 had been expended on the building since 1858. His Honor stated that $10,000 were expended for repairing public buildings last year. This sum he thought altogether too large, and advised more care in making such appropriations.

It was directed that the Park bounded by Worth, Park and Baxter streets, and Mission-place, should be fenced in with an iron railing; that the grade of Coenties-slip should be raised twelve inches, the curb and gutter reset, and the sidewalk raised, and that the sunken barge at the foot of Fortieth-street, North River, be removed forthwith.

The Mayor's veto of the resolution awarding the contract for constructing the gate-houses of the new reservoir to Fairchild, Walker & Co., was called up and the Board adhered to the former action by a vote of 16 to 3.

The Board concurred with the Aldermen in awarding the contract for paving Battery-place, from Broadway to the pier, to Christopher Keyes.

The Board adjourned to the first Monday in September.

Fires.

FIRE IN ORCHARD-STREET.—The Sixth District alarm, at 2¾ o'clock yesterday afternoon, was caused by a fire being discovered in a stable in the rear of No. 46 Orchard-street, occupied by John Reitinger, a baker. This building was quickly destroyed, and two horses, one owned by Mr. Reitinger, worth $140, and the other, owned by Mr. McGregor, worth $80, were suffocated. The horses were not insured. The flames communicated to the front building, occupied by Mr. Reitinger in the lower part as a bakery, and the upper portion partially occupied by Paul Smith. Mr. Reitinger's loss on stock amounts to $100; insured in the Hamilton Insurance Company; and Mr. Smith's loss, including a silver watch which was stolen, amounts to about $150, on which he has an insurance of $300. Several families in this building lost, in the aggregate, $150, on which there is no insurance. These buildings were owned by Mrs. Davids, and her loss amounts to about $400, and fully insured. A frame building, situated in the rear of No. 44 Orchard-street, owned by Mrs Beyer, was damaged about $200; insured. The loss of the occupants amounts to about $200, on which there is no insurance. Some sparks fell on the roof of No. 54 Orchard-street, setting it on fire, and before extinguished Mrs. Dalton, one of the occupants, sustained a damage of about $500; fully insured in the Eagle Insurance Company. Mr. Gutman, another of the occupants, sustained a loss of about $100; not insured. The premises Nos. 41 and 43 Ludlow-street, owned by Mrs. Van Aist, were damaged about $75; fully insured in the Bowery Insurance Company. The fire is said to have been caused by some children playing with matches in the stable occupied by Mr. Reitinger. William Bains and J. Van Patten, members of Engine Company No. 17, were badly injured by a portion of the roof of No. 44 Orchard-street falling on them. The steam-engine of Manhattan Company No. 8 was early at the fire, and for two hours was actively engaged in extinguishing the flames.

FIRE IN WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET.—At a few minutes past 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in one of the buildings connected with the Croton White Lead Works, owned by Clark & Jessup, and situated in the rear of Nos. 242 and 244 West Sixteenth street. Mr. PARSONS, the foreman, states that a pot of linseed oil had just been boiled, and after stirring it, he had turned to go out of the door, when some one cried "Fire," and looking back, he saw the pot of oil, containing 100 gallons, all on fire. He says in an experience of thirty years, he never knew of such an occurrence; and as no fire had been near the pot for twenty minutes previous to the fire, he is unable to account for it. The flames quickly spread and the firemen were unable to put out the flames until the building was destroyed. The building was of brick, one and one-half stories high, about fifty feet long and fifteen feet wide. It was owned by Mr. Depeyster, and was valued at $1 500; insured. The loss of Clark & Jessup amounts to about $6,000 on stock, and said to be insured; but owing to the absence from town of both these gentlemen, we were unable to procure the names of the Offices in which they were insured.

FIRE IN ORCHARD-STREET—FIREMEN INJURED.—A little before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in a frame stable, in the rear of No. 45 Orchard-street, occupied by John Reitenger. A dwelling-house adjoining, in the rear of No. 44, soon caught fire, and the upper part of the building was destroyed. The roof of No. 46 was also slightly damaged. A horse belonging to Jacob Reitenger, valued at $125, and one owned by Mr. McGregor, worth $70, were both burned to death—neither of the animals were insured. The damage to the building and stable, at No. 46, is about $150; and that to the building, No. 44, is about $250—all fully insured. The former place is owned by Mr. Davids, and that to the latter by Mrs. C. Bonce. The buildings were both occupied by several poor families, who each sustained a loss of from $20 to $50. It is believed the fire originated from children playing with matches. Two members of Engine Company No. 17, named William Bains and J. Van Patton, were nearly suffocated to death by a portion of the roof of the burning building falling upon them. They were promptly extricated from the debris by their brother firemen, and their injuries attended to.

FIRE IN WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET.—Shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred at No. 242 West Sixteenth-street, the Croton White Lead Works, owned by Jessup & Childs. The fire originated from the ignition of oil which was being boiled, and before it could be extinguished the building was destroyed. The loss of stock is about $7,000—fully insured in City companies. The loss on the building is $1,200. It was owned by Mr. Depeyster—said to be insured.

FIRE IN WAVERLEY-PLACE.—The Police of the Fifteenth Ward reported that the alarm at 1¾ o'clock this morning for the Fourth District, was caused by the burning of a bed at No. 12 Waverley place.

FIRE IN PEARL-STREET.—A fire broke out at 2 o'clock this morning on the fifth floor of the tenement house No. 328 Pearl-street. As we go to press we learn that the damage amounts to about $500, principally by water.

Police Reports.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—An attempt was made on Wednesday afternoon by two men named James S. Adams and John Candy, to break into the house of the Rev. H. G. Weston, No. 22 Rutgers-street during the absence of the family, who the previous day had gone out of town. A domestic was left in charge of the premises, and while she was away temporarily the burglars made a demonstration against the basement door. They were detected by Officers Lyons and Pike, of the Seventeenth Ward, just as they were prying open the door with a small crowbar. Both were arrested, and on searching them six skeleton keys and a pair of nippers were found. The police say that the prisoners have just been released from the State Prison, after serving each a term of two years. Their likenesses were added to the rogues' gallery, and they were committed to prison for trial.

SUSPECTED OF BEING A SNEAK THIEF.—Officer LATTA, of the Fifth Precinct, yesterday, arrested a young fellow, named Charles Knapp, on suspicion of being a sneak thief. In the prisoner's possession was a wallet, containing $58 64 in cash, six skeleton keys, and a gold locket, containing the likenesses of a lady and gentleman. On one side of the locket were the initials "E, P. S. S," and on the reverse the engraving of a locomotive with a train of cars attached. The prisoner could give no account of how he came to have the property in his possession. So Alderman SMITH locked him up for examination.

ATTEMPT TO STAB A SHIPMATE.—About 2 A. M., yesterday, Officers Burdet and Stevens, of the Harbor Police, arrested on board of the British brig *Brothers*, lying at the foot of Dover-street, East River, a seaman named Felix Arthur for attempting to stab with a knife a shipmate named John Picker. He was taken to the Tombs and locked up for examination.

DESCENT ON AN ALLEGED DISORDERLY HOUSE.—On Wednesday, the Fourth Ward Police, under Sergt. Hellum, made a descent upon a disorderly house in Oliver-street, kept by a woman named Susan Byrne, *alias* Susan Merrell. Six men and three girls were arrested in the place, and locked up in the Station-house.

Base Ball.

EXCELSIOR *vs.* PASTIME.

These Clubs played yesterday upon the ground of the Pastime, at Bedford, L. I. The Excelsiors won the game after a very pretty contest. A large number of spectators were upon the ground, an unusual proportion being ladies. We give the score:

EXCELSIOR.	H.	L.	Runs.	PASTIME.	H.	L.	Runs.
Reynolds, 1. s	3		2	Barre, c. f	4		1
T. Whitney, 2d b	4		2	Carroll, 1 b	1		1
Russell, p	2		6	McNamee, l. f	3		2
Leggett, c	2		3	Boyd, 2 b	2		2
Pearsall, 1 b	3		2	Dayton, p	4		6
C. Whiting, r. f	4		2	Briggs, r. f	3		1
Polhemus, c. f	4		2	Holt, 3 b	2		1
Markham, l. f	3		3	Beers, s. s	4		1
Brainard, 2 b	2		0	Story, c	1		0
Total	27		30	Total	31		12

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Excelsior	1	1	3	0	3	5	2	1	4—20
Pastime	2	2	2	2	1	2	0	1	0—12

SCORER FOR EXCELSIOR—Mr. YOUNG.
SCORER FOR PASTIME—J. HOWARD.
UMPIRE—Mr. SNIFFEN, of the Atlantic Club.

MUTUAL VS. JEFFERSON.

The second nines of the above Clubs played at Hoboken yesterday with the following score:

MUTUAL.	H.	L.	Runs.	JEFFERSON.	H.	L.	Runs.
Kelso, 1 b	3		5	C. Paul, c	3		3
Spence, c	2		5	B. Totten, p	2		4
Winner, p	2		6	L. Springsteen, 1 b	6		1
Ormell, s. s	1		7	Geo Tyson, 2 b	2		6
Berret 2 b	2		6	J. Randolph 3 b	6		3
Rechell, 3 b	5		3	F O Kle, s. s	2		4
Mott, m. f	4		2	Hamilton, m. f	4		2
Haggerty, r. f	4		3	A. Dewe, c. f	2		3
Steven, l. f	4		1	H. S. Goodrich, f.	2		3
Total	27		37	Total	27		23

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Motnal	9	1	0	15	4	0	2	4	5—37
Jefferson	2	0	9	2	7	2	2	3	1—28

Scorer for Motual—J. MINGAT.
Scorer for Jefferson—GEO. BRADFORD
Umpire—SAMUEL YATES, of the Eagle Club.

WHITE FROST IN THE DOG DAYS.—We learn that this very unusual atmospherical visitation occurred last night upon the lower grounds of many localities to different directions. Among other places heard from, at as late an hour as when the first cars left Ashland, Mass., and Smeerworth, N. H., the platforms around the depôts were observed to be covered with a thick collection of hoar frost, and spots of it were plainly visible on most of the lines of railway at the North. It was thought, however, that little damage was done to crops, with the exception of some of the latest sown vegetables, which were of course "nipped in the bud," sufficiently to cause them to wilt under the succeeding sunshine. The frost was most fortunately not powerful enough to affect the corn crop, which in general throughout New-England is not yet beyond danger from an ordinarily severe touch of "white-fingered Jack."—*Berkshire Transcript, Aug. 17.*

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE REPORTED ATLANTIC-STREET MURDER—INQUEST AND DISCHARGE OF THE ACCUSED.—Coroner HORTON, yesterday, held an inquest on the body of Mrs. ELIZABETH CRAWFORD, who was reported to have died Wednesday night, at the corner of Atlantic and Willow streets, from violence at the hands of her son-in-law ROBERT TOLPS. A *post mortem* examination was made by Dr. CHARLES A. VAN ZANDT, Jail Physician, who found a fresh wound one inch and a half long in the forehead. This was the only external wound, and it was not enough to have caused death. Upon opening the body there was abundant evidence that the deceased had been very intemperate in her habits, and there was also positive evidence that death was superinduced by that cause, resulting in apoplexy of the brain. There was no evidence whatever to show that Mr. TOLPS had treated the deceased unkindly, and his misfortune was in residing in a neighborhood surrounded by Irish people, who spread the marvelous stories of brutal conduct and the final beating that resulted in death. Besides this testimony, the jury had before them in the accused a mild and inoffensive man to all appearance, and a previous good character, so that they very readily arrived at the same conclusion the medical men had before them, that death was the result of a visitation from God, and that the accused was in no way responsible for her sudden taking off. Upon the rendition of the verdict Mr. TOLP was unconditionally discharged, not, however, very well satisfied with the notoriety he had gained during the previous twelve hours.

ACCIDENT AT THE FERRY—A POCKET PICKED.—Last evening a little girl narrowly escaped being crushed to death at the Fulton Ferry, between a boat as it came into the Slip and the floating bridge. She fortunately escaped with only a slight injury to one foot. A crowd of people collected about the little sufferer, and while many were giving expression to their sympathy for the child, a pickpocket sympathized with a merchant, and carried off his pocket-book, containing a small sum of money and papers of considerable value. The child was taken home by its friends, but what became of the adroit thief had not been ascertained at last advices, though it is presumed that he went home satisfied with his success.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—There is some reason to believe that the Plymouth Church has abandoned the idea of putting up a new church edifice, and have concluded to enlarge their present house of worship instead.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—HARRIETT STEVENS, six years old, residing in Myrtle-avenue, near Ryerson-street, died yesterday from injuries received on Wednesday by her clothes taking fire from a fire in a furnace.

MORE MURDERS.

FRIGHTFUL MURDER IN DELAWARE.

From the Wilmington Commonwealth of Wednesday.

On Saturday night last, at Delaware City, in this county, a most foul and cold blooded murder was perpetrated by a sailor named JACK BOWEN, upon a shoemaker named JOHN DAWLIN. The circumstances, as we learned them, were as follows, viz.: During Saturday afternoon and evening there had been more or less of a party drinking and carousing at a lager-bier saloon in the above-named place, and towards 12 o'clock at night a fight occurred in which DAWLIN whipped BOWEN, which enraged the latter very much, and he swore he would "cut DAWLIN'S heart out." DAWLIN started for home, and in the confusion BOWEN picked up his coat, and putting it on, followed the former unperceived, and coming up with him, he, with a long-bladed knife, made a most desperate attack upon him, cutting him in a most shocking manner across the body and stomach. One stroke took effect in his right side, cutting entirely through to his intestines, inflicting a mortal wound in his lung on that side; another cut laid open the posterior part of his right thigh in a dreadful manner; a third blow struck him in the right groin, but a port-monnaie in his pocket protected this portion of his person so that but a slight wound was here inflicted. DAWLIN had nothing with which to defend himself, and after the wounds were inflicted he fell to the ground, weltering in his blood, whereupon the desperate murderer stabbed him several times in the left side in the region of the heart, and was continuing his bloody work when a number of those who were at the lager bier saloon came up, and catching BOWEN, took the murderous weapon away from him. Not knowing or seeing in the dark the extent of DAWLIN'S wounds, BOWEN was suffered to escape, and the wounded man was taken to the residence of Dr. JOHN A. BARR, who made an examination of his wounds, and immediately perceived that they were of the most ghastly character, and necessarily mortal. Assisted by Drs. WORRALL and FRONEBERGER, he dressed his wounds, and the doctors did all in their power for him, but death put an end to his sufferings about 11 o'clock on Sunday morning last. As soon as was ascertained the extent of DAWLIN'S wounds and their fatal character, BOWEN was arrested, and about 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, he was carried off and lodged in the jail at New Castle, to await his trial at the next November term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

BOWEN is said to be a most desperate character, and naturally of a wicked and revengeful disposition, while his victim is represented as being just the reverse. BOWEN has just returned from a three years' cruise at sea, and his widowed mother and sister, who reside near the pivot bridge over the canal, had joyfully gone to Philadelphia to meet and welcome him home once more. Their joy is now, alas! all turned to sorrow. We were told that the sidewalk where DAWLIN passed presented on Sunday morning (the day after the terrible deed) a most shocking spectacle, being literally red with clotted gore, which flowed from the horrid wounds inflicted by BOWEN. Much excitement existed in Delaware City, and the people all demand; that even-handed justice may be meted out to this hardened villain. Both DAWLIN and BOWEN were single men.

MURDER DURING THE PREPARATION FOR A FUNERAL.

A shocking murder occurred in the town of Lloyd, Ulster County, in this State, a day or two ago. A man named JAMES VANDERVOORT went into the house of a Mr. ALBERTSON in that village, in which was his daughter, engaged in making a shroud for Mrs ALBERTSON, who then lay dead in the house at the time. He ordered his daughter to go home immediately, and threatened to do her personal injury if she refused. Young ALBERTSON, who was in the house at the time, then interfered, and endeavored to reason the matter with him, when they got into a quarrel, which resulted in VANDERVOORT stabbing him. The murderer has since been arrested, and lodged in the Kingston jail.

MURDER AT A "CLEARING BEE" IN SULLIVAN COUNTY.

A man named CUNNINGHAM was killed in the town of Neversink, Sullivan County, on Friday, Aug. 12, by two brothers, named AUGUSTUS and PETER BASHANY. It appears that they, with a number of others, were at a "clearing bee," when a quarrel arose between CUNNINGHAM and the two BASHANYS, when one of them stabbed CUNNINGHAM with a knife in the breast, and the other struck him upon the head with a stone, fracturing the skull. The unfortunate man died in a few moments. The murderers both escaped, and officers are in pursuit of them. A report has since been circulated that one of them has since been arrested, and is now in the Monticello jail. AUGUSTUS is still at large, and a reward of $100 is offered for his arrest. An inquest was held upon the body of CUNNINGHAM, and a verdict returned that the deceased was murdered by THOMAS and AUGUSTUS BERNANY, assisted by their brother PETER.

A WISCONSIN LAWYER MURDERED.

A letter from La Crosse, Wis., Aug. 10, says: The Hon. WM. DARRISON, of this city, was yesterday beaten to death while out in Mormon Cooley, some fourteen miles from town, with a brother-in-law, trouting. Some words passed between them about their right to take the trout from their lands, when they came to blows, which resulted as above. The parties (father, two sons, and two daughters) are now safely lodged in jail. Much excitement prevails in town. Mr. D. was at the head of the law profession, partner of the present Mayor, and much respected by the community. The deceased was formerly of Freedom, Portage County, Ohio.

Blondin Rivaled.

DE LAVE CROSSING GENESEE FALLS ON A TIGHT ROPE.

From the Rochester Union, Aug. 17.

The great feat of crossing the Genesee River and Falls upon a rope, was successfully accomplished yesterday afternoon in presence of the largest array of spectators that we have ever seen congregated for a single object in this city. The time designated for crossing was from 2 to 4 o'clock—a large margin being given for contingencies—the state of the weather being the most important one. During all the forenoon people were flocking to the city, and by noon the public houses were overflowing with guests, and thousands were in the streets without taking quarters at all. By 2 o'clock a large number had gathered about the river banks, upon the mills, and wherever an eligible position in view of the rope could be obtained. Falls Field, which had been comfortably arranged for the accommodation of a few thousands, by Mr. HOTCHKIN, was fast filling up, and at 3 o'clock the seats were all taken and many were standing along the high bank.

While the crowd was pouring to Falls Field, clouds began to gather, and a storm was threatened. The murmuring of the distant thunder admonished the ladies that laces, silks, and crinoline were in danger. There was no shelter at hand for such a vast multitude, but all were so eager to witness the feat that they remained until the rain came down in torrents, and then all did not leave. Some sought shelter where it could be found, while others stood firm and met the storm in the open field. As the storm came on there was a desire that DE LAVE should perform the feat by anticipating the time and disappointing those yet to come rather than those already there. This course would, we think, have been the best, under the circumstances, and M. DE LAVE was disposed to do so, but others, who had something to say about it, urged delay, alleging that the shower would be light, and that the feat could be performed after ward. A few left the grounds, thinking that the walking would be postponed, as the rope was wet, and thus made unsafe. Indeed, many who had croaked before yesterday, and who went to the ground to find fault and belie DE LAVE, said that he had not the courage to walk over the rope, wet or dry. They were mistaken in the metal of the man. He had determined to walk the rope, and would have done so just as the rain came on, but by some singular omission no rosin was at hand to apply to his shoes. Messengers were dispatched for this indispensable article, but ere they returned the clouds broke. Soon after four o'clock the sky became clear, and the sun shone with a power sufficient to dry the apparel of those who had stood out in the storm. At ten minutes past four DE LAVE appeared, dressed in his circus uniform, and went straightway to the end of the rope upon the Falls Field. With his appearance there was a general rush to the bank and considerable confusion, but when it became evident that he had determined to cross the river, the multitude became quiet, and soon breathlessly silent, as he took his position and made ready for the journey.

DE LAVE made his bow to the audience, took up his pole, and walked boldly but cautiously forward. He had not gone far before it was apparent he labored under disadvantages. The rope was imperfectly stayed—not drawn so tight as it should have been—and his balancing-pole was so limber that it frequently caught in the guys; and, what is more, the rope was wet. But DE LAVE moved on, balancing himself against the swaying of the rope with so much skill as to satisfy all that he had confidence in himself. As he approached the sheet of falling water over which the rope passes at the west end, it was thought by many that he would falter, but he did not, and passed safely to the roof of the saw-mill. His arrival on the west side was greeted with cheers that rent the air and echoed along the chasm of the river below. After remaining about four minutes upon the west side, DE LAVE again took up his pole for the return. He walked steadily forward to the centre of the river, and there seated himself, throwing his pole across the guys. He then laid himself upon the rope lengthwise, first backward and then forward. After proceeding a little further he stopped, and resting first upon foot and then upon another, bowed very low to the audience in Falls Field. He next walked rapidly to the place of starting, making long strides as he ascended to the east bank of the river. His landing was the signal for immense cheering, and the successful adventurer was seized by his friends and borne away in triumph. The audience then speedily withdrew, all satisfied that DE LAVE had successfully performed all that he had promised to do, and he performed it under great disadvantages.

The rope was wet, and not properly stayed. Those who have seen BLONDIN walk at Niagara, all agree that this feat of DE LAVE was more perilous. BLONDIN'S rope is firm, and does not yield beneath his step; neither is there a side motion. The guys are so arranged that his weight tends to make them tighter. But the reverse was the case yesterday, with DE LAVE. Some of his guys were slackened by the depression, and the rope had a great deal of side sway, far more than it would have had if the stays had been perfectly adjusted.

On the whole it was a great triumph for DE LAVE. BLONDIN was present, and we are told that he said a few minutes before DE LAVE went upon the rope, that it was not in a safe or suitable condition for a man to walk. Those who have said so much against DELAVE and endeavored to make people believe that he lacked courage and ability to perform the feat are silent now, and find their guns spiked. Not one of them can be seen to-day.

We are told upon good authority that two of the guys to DE LAVE'S rope were jerked violently at the shore by some persons, yesterday, while he was passing over. We are hardly willing to believe that there were those present so fiendish as to do such an act with malicious intent. We know that there were those who said a great many mean things of DE LAVE and of the Rochester people, because they were somehow in the interest of BLONDIN and Niagara Falls; but we do not want to believe they would do so mean an act as to attempt to throw DE LAVE from the rope. These fellows will be seen here no more. DE LAVE will walk again next Tuesday, and woe to the man who throws any impediment in his way! The people of Rochester can take care of him, and they have seen enough of his enemies to be able to identify them every time they appear.

Beyond the damage done to clothing, by the rain, which must have been great, nothing occurred to mar the pleasures of the day. The multitude of strangers left the city in the afternoon and evening, and all was quiet at an early hour of the night.

An Alarming Anagram.

From the Albion.

Among the curiosities, not of literature—but of letters, the Anagram was wont to be a favorite to the days of a by-gone generation. Who, for instance, has not smiled blandly over that famous transposition, which aptly converts "HORATIO NELSON" into *Honor est a Nilo.*

The taste, however, for this laborious trifling has almost passed away; nor do we propose to open the subject of caballistic lettering. Our only purpose is to offer a new specimen of its eccentricities, which came upon us recently during a vain attempt to solve certain mysteries that occupy just now many serious minds. It is commended alike to snappers up of unconsidered trifles, and to readers who chance to be imbued with a little tinge of superstitious sensitiveness. We strive to hope, that, though almost as curious, it is not so unimpeachably appropriate as the one quoted above. The name, so much in men's mouths, LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, may by this method be converted into, *An open plot—arouse, Albion!*

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Is issued on the morning of every Tuesday and Friday and contains, in addition to the bulk of intelligence given in the Daily Paper,

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INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK,

EAST 20TH-ST.,

Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

There who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

MRS. MEARS-BURKHARDT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

NOS. 32 AND 30 WEST FIFTEENTH-ST.,

Below 5th-av., New York.,

WILL OPEN ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.

Mrs. MEARS-BURKHARDT will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 5.

Circulars may be obtained on application as above, as also at the bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Son, No 411 Broadway, and the music store of C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.
Office Board and tuition for $120 per year.
Term opens Sept. 16.
Male and Female.

THE MISSES ROHRAND MRS. TUFFS.
will open their
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.
On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MADAME A. A. LE DUC,

No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London-terrace,

Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL Tuesday, Sept. 13.

For particulars, address the Principal.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that having removed from No. 819 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, in the new and commodious establishment, No. 260 Madison-av., Murray Hill, second house north of 38th-st., on Wednesday, Sept 14.

Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use.

Her School Circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway, and RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

N. B.—A stage is provided for Day Scholars residing at a distance from the School.

THE REV. D. F. ROBERTSON HAS TAKEN the charge as Principal of the Morris Institute for Young Ladies, Morristown, N. J. Mr. Robertson was formerly Principal of the Oxford academy, North carolina, appointed a Professor in the Norwich University, and connected with Madame Chegaray's and other schools in New York.

The Morris Institute, for the last ten years under the instruction of able teachers and the present experienced Lady Principal, has afforded superior advantages to young ladies in the attainment of a thorough and Christian education.

Applications for admission or for copies of the Eleventh Annual Catalogue, may be addressed to J. A. SEELEY, Morristown, N. J., or until Oct. 1, to D. F. ROBERTSON, No. 24 Bible House, Astor-place, New-York.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED 1836,—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School,—male and female. Advantages: healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in Music and Painting. Fall term of fourteen weeks opens Aug. 25. Board and common English, $38. For Circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER, Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE & DE LASSALLE'S French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, reopens Sept. 5. To insure a thorough French education, new scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The majority of the boys belong to the best French families. English branches are taught by English gentlemen. The scholars of the Classical department have been admitted with distinction to Columbia College.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 22th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No. 699; Christern's No. 763, and Lockwood's No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School Classical and Commercial, will be reopened on Sept. 15. Fifteen teachers are connected with the institution. Prospectus to be had containing full details, the names of the pupils and of their parents during the last four years. There is a primary department.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 13th st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her School for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 10 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON, Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at CASTER'S bookstore, No. 530 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADWAY, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION in the family of a clergyman of this State, in a pleasant location, for three months, where she will be under the care of a good teacher of the English branches for which a liberal compensation will be paid. References given and required. Address SARAH, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

MRS. TRUE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, at Mount Vernon, N. Y., will open its Fall term, Sep. 5. No better situation for study and real cultivation of the mind will be found than in this quiet retreat. For circulars, address Mrs. E. W. TRUE, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y.

THE FOUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A first-class boarding school for boys. The Fall session commences on the 25th of August. For circulars, address

C. B. WARRING and OTIS BISBEE,
Successors to CHARLES BARTLETT.

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THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 16 and 18 East 37th-st., between Madison and 6th avs., will reopen Sept. 15.

The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
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$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 239 Water-st., or the Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Next academic year commences Sept. 21, and continues forty-two weeks. Location beautiful and healthy. For catalogues apply to Principal, the Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEWOOD, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Annual Catalogue and Circular just published. Persons desiring a copy will please address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. E. BOYD.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—THE EXERCISES of Mrs. HOWLAND & DAUGHTER'S French and English boarding and day school, No. 22 East 35th-st., will be resumed on 15th September next.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.—The Fall Session of this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 7. For circulars, address the Principal. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No 23 Gramercy-park, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER school for young ladies, at No. 21 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th av., on Thursday, Sept 15.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School, No. 43 East 21st st., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) MONDAY Sept 19.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS—WHO has for six years lived in the family of a Southern planter, where she has just finished the education of the youngest daughter, is desirous of meeting with a re-engagement. Address Dr. HINCKEL, New Brighton, Staten Island.

A LADY WISHES A SITUATION, EITHER in a family or school as teacher of French, the rudiments of Latin, or higher mathematics, and the English branches; would not object to go South or West. Address, with full particulars, T, Box No. 330, Watertown, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VISITING GOVERness or assistant in a school in Brooklyn by a lady having some experience in teaching the English branches and music. also pencil drawing and needlework if required. Address, for three or four days, Y. L., Post office, Brooklyn, New-York.

A DAILY OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A well-educated lady is desirous of meeting with a re-engagement; she instructs in the higher branches of English, with French, (which she speaks,) music and drawing—Italian if required; no objection to travel. Address X., No. 30 Clinton-place, 6th-st.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.—NO. 346 BROADWAY—Schools and families with competent teachers and teachers with positions. References: Faculty Amherst College, Dr. Lowell Mason. Wanted—Superior teachers of music; a native French teacher, combining French and music, to go to Louisiana—salary $700; a principal and wife for Mississippi—salary $1 000; also, two music teachers of English, &c.—Episcopalians preferred.

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INSTRUCTION.—A GERMAN LADY (EPISCOpalian) desires a situation in a gentleman's family; her course of instruction comprises the usual English branches—music, in which she is proficient, drawing, painting and the German and French languages, which she speaks and writes correctly; the best of references can be given. Address TEACHER, N. N., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT AS GOVERNESS by a lady from England, of great experience; in addition to the usual branches which constitute a liberal English education, she instructs in French grammatically and conversationally, Italian, music and singing. The highest references and testimonials offered. Address M M., Station F Post-office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, APPLY PERSONally, a lady teacher of music, French, drawing and painting, salary $1,000; one to teach French, English and calisthenics; and a lady to teach French and music, salary $700. *American School Institute*, Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway.

A LADY WITH SEVERAL YEARS EXperience in teaching English, music, French and Italian, (both of which languages she speaks,) wishes a reengagement in a family, to go South. Address G. H., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF AMHERST, A situation as teacher in a high school, Principal in an academy or select school or instructor in a family, New-England preferred. Address B. A., Box No. 58, Southampton, L. I.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING and capable of instructing in the English branches, French, music, and drawing, wishes to obtain a situation as governess in a family residing in the country or the South. Apply to the Rev. H. D. WARD, 38 West 23d st.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING desires a situation either as governess or assistant in a school. Her course comprises music, French, Latin, drawing, and the usual English branches. Address Miss L., Mamaroneck, Westchester County, N. Y.

WANTED—A TEACHER TO TAKE CHARGE OF a classical school in New-Jersey, about 30 miles from this City; said school is fairly established in a healthy and pleasant neighborhood. For particulars apply to D. TALMAGE, No. 60 Water-st.

A LADY OF GOOD EDUCATION AND some experience in teaching wishes the position of governess in a family. No objections to go South or West. Address Broadway Post-office.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS housekeeper and governess in a first-class private family, either in this City or at the South. Address, during this week, L. Y. N., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—AN EXTRA LARGE FRONT ROOM on second story, handsomely furnished: has hot and cold water; two pantries, gas, and warmed by the furnace, to let with board: family small, no children. Inquire at No. 59 West 27th-st.

BOARDING.—A LADY, HAVING A LARGE and commodious house, would accommodate one or two single gentlemen with board. Apply at No. 161 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh. Gas, bath, &c., in house. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD accommodate two gentlemen and their wives, or four single gentlemen, with parlor and bedrooms, or single rooms furnished or unfurnished. Private table, if required. Apply at 259 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

BOARDING.—A FEW BOARDERS WILL BE taken on very reasonable terms in a small quiet family, where the comforts of a home may be realized. Apply at No. 5 Laight-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S No. 71 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentleman. E. BOUTON.

BOARDING—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH GOOD board may be had at No. 30 Clinton place, corner of Green-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 192 WASHington-st., in a delightful situation, eight minutes from Fulton Ferry, where the comforts of a home can be had; fine rooms and an agreeable family. Terms moderate; with breakfast and tea. References given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, HANDsomely furnished room, to let with board, in a pleasant and convenient location. Also two pleasant single rooms. The house is provided with gas and bath. Apply at 242 Henry-st., between Amity and Congress sts.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A delightful room suitable for a gentleman and wife, also rooms for single gentlemen, may be obtained in a first-class house with all the modern improvements, by applying at No. 49 Columbia-st. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A private family, occupying the brown stone house No. 58 Willow-st., near Fulton Ferry, have a very few desirable rooms for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Apply on the premises.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR A gentleman and wife. Address, stating location, J. W. A., Box No. 1,629 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE ARE DESIROUS of obtaining board in a small private family, with furnished or unfurnished rooms, in the vicinity of Henry st., between Degraw-st. and First place, South Brooklyn. Such a family, that can offer pleasant locality, comfortable home and good society, may address M. E. B., Brooklyn.

FOUR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, DESIRING elegant accommodations, will be received in the home of a strictly private family, in one of the pleasantest locations in this City—Murray Hill, opposite the open ground of the Blind Asylum, No. 14 Boorman-place. Dinner at 5, supper at 9 P. M.

HUTCHINS HOUSE—NO. 10 WAVERLEY-place, five doors west of Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel, upon the European plan. Single rooms from 50 cents to 75 cents per day. Parlors, with small rooms attached, reasonable. Meals at all hours.

HUTCHINS & WHITTIES, Proprietors.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND TWO or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a respectable family residing at No. 67 West 16th-st., (late Amos-st.,) near Waverley-place. Bath in house.

NO. 19 UNION SQUARE.—THREE SUITES OF rooms at the above number to let, with board, for the winter. Persons in search of a good boarding-house will do well to call and examine. Also single rooms. Early application will secure a first choice.

A LARGE PARLOR, SECOND STORY, front on Broadway, three windows and balcony, two or more bedrooms, bath &c., private table, heated by steam. A desirable family will find favorable terms. Inquire at Smithsonian House.

FURNISHED LODGING-ROOM TO LET at No. 37 City Hall-place. The room is large and airy, and suitable for two gentlemen, being furnished with single beds, which will be well taken care of. Apply as above.

ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE SUITES OF rooms to let, with board, at No. 81 East 22d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

NO 143 EIGHTH-STREET, OPPOSITE THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY—Two pleasant and well furnished rooms, with or without board, on reasonable terms; references exchanged.

A COMFORTABLE HOME, FURNISHED rooms and good board may be obtained by a husband and wife, or by single gentlemen of correct habits, in a respectable family at No. 17 Bedford st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BOARD ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—A family, consisting of a gentleman, wife two children and nurse, desire first-class board for a few weeks, at some pleasant locality on the Hudson River, not far from New-York. They wish liberal accommodations, and are willing to pay for them. References exchanged. Address Box No. 1,079 New-York Post-office.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—A FAMILY CAN BE accommodated with pleasant rooms and board. Apply to G. HILLS, No. 52 Nassau-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE DUST
FISH GUANO.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO
In quantities to suit purchasers.
For sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

MAPES' NITROGENIZED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, suitable for grain and grass crops, and for top-dressing Winter grain and grass in late Summer and Fall.

100 lbs. of this Phosphate will equal in effect and lasting power 185 lbs of Peruvian Guano.

	Per ton.	2,000 lbs.
Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate of Lime	$1 00	$50 00
Mapes' Super-Phosphate of Lime	3 20	40 00
Potash Super-Phosphate of Lime	2 80	35 00

A ton of the Nitrogenized Phosphate, together with a circular containing testimonials &c., can be had, free of expense, on application to CHARLES V. MAPES.

Mapes' Agricultural Implement and Seed Warehouse, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau and 11 Beekman-st., New-York.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DEALERS.—MAPES' AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT AND SEED WAREHOUSE, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau st. and No. 11 Beekman-st., New-York.—The stock includes all the improved forms of plows, fanning mills, potato diggers, etc. All kinds of machinery for the culture of cotton and tobacco, rice, and all crops. Ames & Son's shovels; hardware of various kinds; seeds, field, garden and flower; garden seeds raised expressly for this establishment on the farm of Prof. Jas. J. Mapes.

Fertilizers—Guano, Mapes's Nitrogenized Super Phosphate of Lime. CHARLES V. MAPES,
Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau and 11 Beekman st.

ON EXHIBITION AT MAPES' AGRICULtural Implement and Seed Warehouse, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau-st., corner of Beekman-st., J. S. Lush's plow of improvement, intended to save the plow from breaking, as well as the team and plowman from injury when brought in contact with stone, stumps or other impediments. State and county rights for sale; by which manufacturers can realize a handsome profit.

SHAW'S PATENT COULTER HARROW—A new invention for pulverizing the ground effectually (and covering grain uniformly. Call and see it at No. 45 Fulton-st., National Agricultural Implement Warehouse. TREDWELL & PELL.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LADIES' AMERICAN MAGAZINE.
FOR SEPTEMBER.
For sale at all News and Bookstores.
ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents,
No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable young woman; is a first-class cook and most excellent baker of bread and pastry; can make all kinds of soups, jellies and desserts; is capable of taking proper charge of a kitchen. Can be seen at No. 71 West 41st., near 6th av., opposite the Palace Gardens. The best of reference; can be seen till engaged.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A RESpectable Protestant German girl; is a superior washer and ironer; wages $1. Also by an experienced Protestant girl, as nurse, or to do chamberwork and washing; can take full charge of an infant. Apply at WESLEY'S Select Female Office, No. 292 4th av., near 22d-st. Each has good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and sewing, or fine washing, in a private family; will be found fully competent; none need apply but respectable families. Can be seen for two days, at No. 204 Bleecker-st., top floor, front room. Has the best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A SMART, TIDY, RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands pastry, biscuit, bread and soup making; would do chamberwork, waiting or sewing; best references; no objections to country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; also a cook; understands cleaning and pouting, baking and pastry; does up linen in style; wages $6 and $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN OF good education, a steady and respectable home in some respectable family; would have no objection to going to the country, and if necessary would be willing to take charge of children acting as governess. Address Mrs. W., Box No. 146, *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GERman girl, a situation in City or country to cook, wash and iron; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, &c., is also a beautiful baker of cakes and pastries, is an excellent washer and ironer. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTestant young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework, or chamberwork and waiting; understands pastry, bread and biscuit. Good reference. No objections to the country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation; is a very good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; is a very good baker; willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her last place, No. 126 2d av., near 8th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO MOST RESpectable girls; the one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid, waitress, and plain sewer, or is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chamber maid and waitress; also, by an English woman, as first-class cook. Good references given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st, near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, TO work by the week; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking, and operates with a sewing machine. Address SEAMSTRESS, Union-square Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter, (is a good washer and ironer,) by a very competent girl, who lived 3½ years in her last place. Call at No. 59 6th av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer; can give good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 341½ 2d av., between 21st and 22d-sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress, or light chambermaid. Good City reference. Call at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PROTESTant cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and can give the best of reference. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st., up stairs.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGlish, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th ave. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SMART MAN, A SITUATION as gardener, who is a practical hand at the raising and forcing of all sorts of fruit and vegetables, understands the care of green and hot-house plants, hot and cold graperies, the planting and pruning of fruit trees; has twelve years in the country and about eighty years old; can come well recommended. Call, or address T L, Gardener, at Dalrymple & Co.'s Seed-store, No. 12 Exchange place, Jersey City, near the Ferry, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and groom; can also act as waiter to any respectable family who will employ him; he also will take the management of a kitchen garden. He only has been a few months from the old country, and has the best recommendations as to honesty, sobriety and carefulness. Address A. B. C., Box No. 309 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A HARD-WORKING, RESPECTable young man, a situation as coachman, gardener or groom; is willing to work on a farm, milk cows, and make himself useful; understands each capacity very well, as best references can certify; wages moderate. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 610 Broadway, third floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, who perfectly understands his business in the care and treatment of horses, and is a good groom and steady driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Can be recommended from his last employer. Can be seen at the *Times* Office for 2 or 3 days; or address a note to Box No. 305 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A CLERKSHIP, IN A MERCANTILE or commercial house, by a young man 30 years old; can furnish good references, and will devote his whole energy to the interest of his employer, at a moderate compensation. Address G, W. C., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN without incumbrance, as coachman and gardener; has good recommendations; would like to meet a family where a permanent situation would be expected, as he is not fond of changing. Address T. C, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SOBER, steady man, as plain gardener; understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; will be found obliging and willing to make himself generally useful. Address R. T., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COOK OR PORTER'S SITUATION, by a smart, active, colored young man, in a hotel, restaurant or boarding-house. No objection to the country. He is fully experienced, and has the best of City reference. Wages a secondary object. Apply at No. 292 4th av., near 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man who understands taking care of horses; or can work a garden; the best of reference can be had from his last employer. Address C. E., Box No. 1210 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BEEN three years in a gentleman's furnishing store would like a situation as clerk in the above business, or in a fancy dry goods store, wholesale or retail. Salary moderate. Address P. McEVOY, No. 26 2d av.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF obtaining a situation as gardener for a man whom he can recommend as capable, honest and industrious, and fully understands his business in every department. Apply to R. H. S., Nos. 18 and 20 Vesey-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman and plain gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful; has satisfactory reference for steadiness and industry. Address T. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a married man, with good City references; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address T. C., Box No. 226 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY AN Englishman, single, and with good City reference. Apply, personally or by letter, to O. W., at Mr. Bootham's, No. 59 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A BOY IN A HARDWARE STORE.—Must be well recommended for honesty, and not afraid to work; one just from school, who resides with his parents, preferred. Address O. W., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, washing, ironing and plain cooking; also, a chambermaid. Desirable place for good girls. Apply from 8 to 10 to-day and to-morrow at Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, to the Notary Public, JOHN BRAINERD.

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN YOUNG MEN, WITH $25 to $100, to engage in a very safe and profitable business. With energy and enterprise they can make $100 to $200 per month. Apply at No. 429 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A GROCER'S CLERK, BAR KEEPER and porter. Inquire for three days, of P. H. REID, East New-York, Long Island.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

900 bbls. Refined White and Yellow Sugars, Wholesale and Retail, at Refiner's prices.

800 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses, cheaper than any house in New-York.

1,000 bbls. choice Family Flour, from $5 upwards.

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, FLOUR and SPICES for the million, at the immense establishment of

THOS. E. AGNEW, (Successor to J. O. Fowler & Co.,
Nos. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray sts.
GOODS DELIVERED FREE.

AFRICAN GINGER

Of prime quality, in lots to suit buyers, for sale low, by ARCHER & BULL, No 177 Water st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-st. (
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1859. (

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON and after this date all matter excavated from the slips of the City, or river opposite, must be deposited on or west of the island or shoal known as Oyster Island, lying south of Bedloe's Island. By order of the Board.

H. PERKINS, Secretary.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the estate of Peter A. Britton, of Canandaigua, N. Y., are requested to present them to the assignees, on or before the 1st day of September next.

WELLINGTON CLAPP,
WM. H. LEE,
New-York, Aug. 12, 1859. Assignees.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanised rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the Above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
No. 32 Courtlandt-st.

FOR SALE.

THE ABBEY ESTATE FOR SALE.

All that tract of land and the buildings thereon, known as "The Abbey," bounded by the 11th and 12th avs. and 61st and 102d sts. in the City of New York, and also all the land under water lying west of the 12th-av. Three-fourths of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

Apply to SAMUEL H. ADEE,
Executor of F. Weber,
2d av., corner East 45th-st.
C. J. & E. DE WITT, Attorneys,
No. 68 Nassau-st. New-York.

FOR SALE—A WELL-BUILT DOUBLE HOUSE, four-story brick, 35 feet front all improvements, near Cooper Institute. Also, a first-class house to exchange for Western lands, and a small, convenient house for sale or to let. Also, a first-class house on Carroll-park, Brooklyn, and several others to let and for sale. Apply at No. 2 Pine-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, IN HAWDON-ST., between Fulton-av. and Hanson-place, 66 feet north from Hanson-place, one of the first-class three story and basement houses, with all the modern improvements, cheap; terms easy. Inquire for T. B. JACKSON, on the premises, before 7 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—Till the 1st of May, with immediate possession, house No. 312 2d-av., very pleasantly situated a short distance above Stuyvesant-square; three-story brown-stone front, replete with every convenience. For particulars and cards to view, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 14 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, high-stoop, brown-stone house, 22x65, in West 14th-st., fresco painted throughout. Also, a splendid country mansion, with 100 acres of land, out-buildings, and fruit of all kinds. To let, a four-story, high stoop house, in West 24th-st. Inquire of F. S. BOYD, No. 69 West 35th-st.

FOR SALE AT REASONABLE TERMS—A well built three-story brick house; two small houses, stable, &c., and three lots of ground at the south corner of Meserole and Smith sts., Brooklyn, E. D. Inquire at A. VOGELEY'S, No. 116 William-st., up stairs, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A HANDSOME up-town property, on Murray Hill. Will be exchanged for improved property in Harlem Village. Address M. M., Box No 105, Harlem Post-office.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.—We are prepared to take charge of surveys, engineering jobs, &c., in the City and vicinity of New-York, and to place parties at once on the field. Also, prepared to furnish specifications, plans and estimates as to the cost of proposed public improvements, railways, &c. A. S. & A. G. WHITON, No. 21 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LET—WITH STEADY POWER, 3 FLOORS 50x75 feet, in the building now being erected on the southwest corner of Elm and Pearl sts. Possession will be given about the middle of September. These rooms each have twenty-five large windows, and will be as light as any rooms in the City built for manufacturing purposes. They are well adapted for printing offices, as they have a large fire-proof vault for plates. They are heated by steam; also, have two steam hoist-ways. For terms and particulars inquire of A. CAMPBELL, rear of No. 43 Centre-st.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 658 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. C. WADE, No. 655 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 836 Broadway.

TO LET—THE SMALL THREE-STORY AND basement brick house No. 140 West 47th-st., near Broadway, having hot and cold water and gas throughout, with bath and other modern improvements, and a large yard; convenient to cars and stages. A very desirable house and cheap rent, viz: $450. Also, the furniture (rosewood and mahogany) for sale at half its value, for cash. Inquire on the premises without delay.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 20 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 76 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THREE HOUSES, Nos. 145, 163 and 165 East 39th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. These houses are high stoop, brown-stone, basement, and have all the modern improvements. Inquire of ASH & NICHOLLS, No 183 William-st., or of Mrs. NICHOLLS, No. 161 East 39th-st.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The stone-front, brown-stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st., will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LEASE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house No. 90 West 32d-st., containing 11 rooms, marble mantle, gas fixtures, all in perfect order. Rent to a responsible tenant $550; possession immediately. Inquire of P. F. SMITH, No 96 Warren-st., or of RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway.

TO LET—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BRICK house No. 27 Schermerhorn-st., between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn; possession Sept. 15; rent $600 per annum, including handsome gas fixtures and heater. Address No. 108 Wall-st., Box No. 2,612.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 16 WALKER-ST., 50 by 22 feet; it is in a good location for any kind of business, or for a dining saloon, or for a tailor's or clothing store; a good show window. Apply to M. DORAN, on the premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FOUR STORY and basement brick house, 25x50, lot 25x100, desirably situated in Henry-st., Brooklyn, midway between Fulton and Wall st. Ferries. For particulars inquire or address F. W. BOKEE, No. 57 South-st., New-York.

TO LET—A FOUR STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT house, with all the modern improvements, situated in 9th st., between 6th and 5th-avs; rent $1,200; possession given immediately. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

DWELLING HOUSE TO LET.—A FIRST-class three-story brick house, No. 97 West 20th-st., has been painted throughout and put in perfect order. Rent $350 per annum and Croton tax. Apply to U. HENDRICKS, No. 77 Broad-st.

PARK-ROW STORE TO LEASE.—THE modern built five story store, No. 29, opposite the fountain, to let, with front and rear entrances, hoistway, &c., &c.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT NIAGARA FALLS, ON THE CANADIAN SIDE—About 11 acres of land, situated directly opposite Goat Island, and near Table Rock, commanding a splendid view of the three Falls and a magnificent rapid, and up and down Niagara River. As there is no place in the civilized world that can compare with Niagara Falls, for the wonderful beauty and magnificence of its scenery, this property is one of the finest situations in the world for a gentleman's country-seat. For further particul

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 24 BROADWAY,
FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JULY 31, 1859.

Assets as per report, 30th April, 1859	$5,283,591 29
Receipts during the quarter ending Aug. 1, 1859, for premiums and interest	630,525 64
Total	$5,694,117 67
Disbursements during the quarter	140 943 31
Cash assets, as realized	$5,553,174 36
Additional assets, being interest accrued not due, deferred premiums, and due from agents	205,000 63
Claims unpaid, (not due,) $48,000.	
Number of Policies issued during the quarter, 368.	
Number of Policies in force, 11,437.	
Amount insured $33 826 839.	

I have carefully examined the above statement, and believe the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

THIS COMPANY offers the following advantages to persons intending to insure their lives:

ITS CASH ASSETS are larger than those of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States, amounting to

$5,750,000.

THE PROPORTION OF ITS CASH ASSETS to the amount at risk is greater than that of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States.

ITS RATES OF PREMIUM are lower than those of the majority of other Life Insurance Companies—yet its Dividends have been greater.

THE MORTALITY AMONG ITS MEMBERS has been proportionally less than that of any other Life Insurance Company, in either America or Europe, whose experience has been made known—a result in the highest degree favorable to Policy holders.

THE NUMBER OF LIVES INSURED in this Company greatly exceeds that of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States, thus affording a security above them all—the necessary law of average having more scope for operation.

THE ASSETS of the Company are invested exclusively in Bond and Mortgage on Real Estate in the City and State of New York, worth in each case at least double the amount loaned, and bearing interest at EVEN per Cent. The solidity and security of this disposition of the Company's Funds cannot be over-stated.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DE DUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the assured.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

FRED S. WINSTON,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
WILLIAM MOORE,	JOHN M. STUART,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	GEORGE C. CLARK,
ROBERT H. MCCURDY,	SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	SAMUEL M CONNELL,
JOHN E. DWIFT,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
WM. J. BONNER,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
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WILLIAM H. POPHAM,	WM. K. STRONG,
LYCURGUS ELGARTON,	NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
ELIAS WHEELER,	WM. M. VERMILYE,
ORPHAR H. NORTON,	JOHN E. DEVELIN.

FREDERICK S. WISTON, President.
ACTUARY, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Secretary, ISAAC ARNAUT.
Medical Examiner, MILTURN POST, M. D.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
ENGLAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
MALTA, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c. &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60-days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.

Issue Bills of Exchange and travelers' credit, available in all the cities of Europe. Letters of introduction furnished to persons visiting Europe, to our houses in Paris, London, Liverpool, &c.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 60 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

ALLYN COX,
NOTE, STOCK AND LOAN BROKER,
No. 43 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE Aug. 1, 1859.

PROPOSALS FOR $466,600 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 2, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the amount of four hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New York, authorized by an act of the State Legislature entitled "an act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park," passed April 17 1857, amended April 18, 1859; and by an ordinance of the Common Council approved by the Mayor July 23, 1859.

The said stock will consist of four thousand six hundred and sixty-six shares, of one hundred dollars each share, and comprise the amount authorized to be issued ($1,666 600) for the improvement of the Central Park. It bears interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from taxation, and the principal is redeemable from the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City debt on the 1st day of August 1887, such redemption being further secured by a pledge of the Park and its appurtenances.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within five days after the opening of the bids, one half of the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the whole sum.

The remaining half of the amount so awarded will be required to be paid to the Chamberlain on the 10th day of November next. On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain for such payments to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of such deposits.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock"—and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed, put in a second envelope, sealed, and addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

PORT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 1, 1859.

NOTICE TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
HARRISBURGH, PENN., AUG. 12, 1859.

AT A MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS of the Sinking Fund, held this day, it was

Resolved That the State Treasurer be authorized to issue Proposals to buy from the lowest bidder or bidders two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of 5 per cent. State Loans of Pennsylvania.

Notice is therefore given that Sealed Proposals for the sale of the whole or any part of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of said Loans, will be received at the Treasury Department at Harrisburgh, till 2 o'clock P. M., of THURSDAY the 25th day of August, A. D. 1859; the same to set forth the amount offered and the price at which to be addressed to "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburgh Pa." Indorsed "Proposals to sell State Loans."

The bids will be opened and allotments made to the lowest bidder on that day.

ELI SLIFER, State Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug 9, 1859.—TWELFTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of August inst., upon such registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the 20th day of September next upon stock registered as London.

Stock holders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. Thayer & Brother; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the Albany City Bank; those whose stock is registered at London, at the Union Bank of London, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books will be now closed, will be reopened at New York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Tuesday, the 23d of August instant.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Aug 15, 1859.

THE SECURITIES HELD IN TRUST BY the Superintendent of the Banking Department for the Lake Mahopac Bank, an individual Bank, located at Mahopac, Putnam County, having been converted into money, notice is hereby given to the holders of the registered circulating notes issued by said Bank that such notes will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent on presentation of the same at the Commercial Bank of Albany, Albany, N. Y. JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

LEAVENWORTH CITY BONDS, TEN PER CENTS.—These bonds are issued for municipal purposes, and mature July 1, 1878; interest at ten per cent., payable semi annually in New York. Total indebtedness of the city, July 1, $51,284 20; value of city property and assets, $48 '62 48. The assessed value of taxables, about $4,000,000. Population, about 12,000. For sale by ASHLEY & NORRIS,
No. 62 Exchange-place, New-York.

MARSHALL COUNTY, IOWA, BONDS.—Two Bonds of Marshall County, Iowa, $1,000 each, payable in four years from the 14th January last, with coupons payable annually at the rate of 10 per cent., for sale by CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—BY CROMMELIN GOODWIN, NO. 50 Wall-st., 61 shares American Express Company's Stock; 39 shares Wells Fargo & Co's Express Company's Stock; 50 shares United States Express Company's Stock. Bank and Insurance stocks constantly on hand.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-BY, AUGUST 1, 1859.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF AN INJUNCTION the payment of Dividends declared by the company will be made until further notice.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons on the Bonds of the above Company, due Aug. 15, 1859, will be paid at the office of J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 15 Exchange place.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FARM MORTGAGES issued in aid of Railroad Companies in the State of Wisconsin, will receive information affecting their value by calling at the banking office of READ, DEXTER & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE
COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD.

JAMES WIBLOW, *Trustee, &c., Plaintiff in Equity vs. The Covington and Lexington Railroad Company et al., Defendants.*

Under and by virtue of the judgment of the Fayette Circuit Court in this cause, at the present term, and as Commissioner of said Court, I shall proceed on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of October next, at the Court-House door in the City of Lexington, to sell to the highest and best bidder all the

PROPERTY,
RIGHTS AND FRANCHISES
OF THE
COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON
RAILROAD COMPANY,

Embraced in the mortgage of the plaintiff, including the RAILROAD of said Company and all its REAL ESTATE, DEPOTS and STATION HOUSES, the LOCOMOTIVES, CARS and MACHINERY, and the FUEL and MATERIALS of every description on hand and in the possession of said Company; and also, all the rights of said Company as lessees of the road between Paris and Lexington from the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, and all their rights as lessees from the Lexington and Danville Railroad association, of the road from Lexington to Nicholasville.

The sale will be upon the following terms, to wit:

First—The purchaser will be required to pay the principal and interest of the four hundred bonds of $1,000 each, issued under and secured by the first mortgage of said company at the times and place when the same shall become due. These bonds with the mortgage under which they were issued will continue until fully paid off, to constitute a first lien on the property.

Second—The purchaser will be required (if his bid embraces the same) to pay the principal and interest of the one thousand bonds of $1,000 each, issued under the second mortgage of said Company, as follows, to wit: The principal on the 1st of March, 1863, and the interest at the rate of seven per cent. semi annually, on the 1st of March and September in each year, at the Bank of America, New York City. Also, the sum of $35,000, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from the 1st of September, 1858; and $35,000, with like interest from the 1st of March, 1859; and $35,000, with like interest from the first of September, 1859, until the day of sale, together with the plaintiff's costs in this suit. For the last mentioned sums, with interest at the like rate from the day of sale, the purchaser will be required to execute bonds with good securities, payable in equal installments, at six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale, and having the effect of judgments.

Third—If his bid embraces the same, the purchaser shall execute his bonds with good security, having the effect of judgments, and payable in equal installments at six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale, with interest upon each at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the day of sale, for the payment of the interest in arrear on the third mortgage bonds (except those held by Bowler, Robbins, and S. J. & J. W. Walker at the institution of this suit,) with like interest on each installment of the same from the time they severally became due until the day of sale. He will also be required to pay the principal of said bonds and the interest accruing on the same after the sale, at the times and place where they shall become due, as a security for the payment of the said principal and interest, the purchaser must deliver to the Commissioner securities to the cash value of $100 000, and of the same character as those required for the security of the second mortgage bonds, and in addition to those named, third mortgage bonds of this class may be received.

Fourth—If his bid embraces the same the purchaser will be required to execute bonds with good security, and having the force of judgments, for the payment in three equal installments, at six, twelve and eighteen months, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the day of sale, of the following sums, to wit: $40,000, with like interest, from the 1st of July, 1859, till the day of sale; the sum of $9,025, with like interest, from the 1st of May, 1858, till the same day; the sum of $9,025, with like interest, from the 1st of November, 1858, till the same day; the sum of $9,025, with like interest, from the 1st day of May, 1859, till the same day; and the sum of $3,500, with like interest, from the 10th of July, 1859, until the same day.

Fifth—If his bid embraces the same, the purchaser will be required to execute bonds, with good security, payable in six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the day of sale, and having the force of judgments, for the payment of all the interest in arrear on the third mortgage bonds, held by Bowler, Robbins and S. J. & J. W. Walker, at the institution of this suit, together with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the times the several installments thereof fall due until the day of sale. And he shall also be bound to pay the principal and interest of said third mortgage bonds at the times and place where they are payable, and as security therefor he shall deposit with the Commissioner securities of the cash value of $100,000, of the character and upon the conditions prescribed for the other 3d mortgage bonds. The two classes of 3d mortgage bonds referred to in this and the 3d specification embrace in the aggregate 600 bonds of $1,000 each.

Sixth—For the remaining purchase money (if any) the purchaser will be required to execute his bonds, with good security, having the force of judgments, and payable in equal installments, at six, twelve and eighteen months, from the day of sale, with interest at the rate of six per cent. from said day.

The Commissioner will deliver to the purchaser a certificate of purchase, and will require from him the immediate dep sit (securities of the cash value of $20,000 as security, that the terms of the sale will be complied with by him within twenty days. If the deposit is not made, the bidder will be reported to the Court for a contempt, and the sale will proceed as though his bid had not been made. If, after making the deposit, the successful bidder shall fail to comply with the terms of the sale within the prescribed period, the deposit will be again sold, and the deposit will be retained to meet the loss and damage arising from his non compliance. So soon as the purchaser has received his certificate of purchase, the possession of the property will be delivered to him, to be retained by him until the sale is confirmed or quashed by the Court. If confirmed, the possession will be continued in him; but if quashed, he will be required to surrender the possession to a Receiver of the Court, and to account for and pay over the earnings of the property while in his possession. After which the securities deposited by him will be returned.

The Court reserves the power by summary proceedings against the purchaser, to enforce compliance with the terms of sale and until full payment is made to coerce the purchaser to keep the property in good repair, and in case of default on his part to appoint a receiver to take the property in possession, or to order a resale. And to secure a full and complete compliance with the terms, a lien will be retained upon all the property, rights and franchises, and the income arising therefrom, to which lien no security of the purchaser will be subrogated until after all the terms are fully complied with.

For two cases next preceding the sale, there will be exhibited at the Clerk's office of the Fayette Circuit Court, in Lexington an inventory of the property to be sold, and the undersigned will himself attend to exhibit the same, and give information concerning the property and the Company's title thereto, and interest therein.

AUGUST 17. W. A. DUDLEY, Commissioner.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1859.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th instant. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.

S. R. COOKSTOCK, Cashier.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY—NOTICE.—A Dividend of Five Dollars per share will be paid to the stockholders of this Company or their authorized attorneys upon the production of their stock certificates at my office, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, on and after the 15th day of September next. GEORGE F. TALMAN, Assignee.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 63 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE SALE—CRACKER AND BISCUIT ROUTE IN NEW-JERSEY.—The advertiser being about entering into other business, offers for sale the good will and custom route now served by him in New-Jersey, embracing Jersey City, Bergen, West Hoboken, Bergen Point, &c., together with two horses, (one sorrel and one gray), wagon and harness, and stable lease &c. If not sold before the 20th August inst., then the same will be sold at public auction, in front of the Philadelphia House, in Jersey City, on Saturday, the 20th August inst., at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

For particulars and terms of sale, apply at the bakery, No. 116 Beekman-st., New-York.

SCHOONMAKER & VAN DINE.

6-32.—NEW-YORK BUILT SHIP ELWOOD WALTER—Built in the year 1855—now on a voyage to London; said vessel has two decks, is 177.5 feet long, 38.2 breadth, 22.2 depth, and measures 1,078 65-95 tons and rates A 1. The ELWOOD WALTER was built in 1855, and orders have been sent to London for her return to New York at which port delivery will be made after discharge of inward cargo. For sale low.
Apply to THEODORE DEHON,
No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

$1,500.—A YOUNG MAN, ESTABLISHED IN a good brokerage, would like to take a partner with this amount, or would dispose of it at a fair price. This is a first-class offer for any young man of energy. Communications strictly confidential. Address, with real name, A. B., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

$15,000 WANTED—A PARTY WITH FROM $10 000 to $15,000 to take a silent or active interest in the unquestionable best patent lately issued. Also, State rights for sale. Call at No. 390 7th-av. third floor. N. B.—Profits unequaled. No agent need apply.

$100—$100 this day can meet with an opportunity seldom offered. This amount will secure one half interest in a light pleasant cash business which cannot fail to yield a clear profit of $60 to $80 per week. For full particulars apply to WM. ROSS, 335 Broadway, Room 17.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A SUCCESSFUL and profitable mercantile business, who can furnish to be embarked in said business from $10,000 to $20,000 as capital. For particulars, inquire of L. S. CHATFIELD, No. 41 Park row, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF A valuable patent for agricultural purposes. For particulars, apply to HENRY E. ROEDER, No. 345 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

A GIRL LEFT WHERE SHE RESIDED at Greenwich, Conn., on Friday, the 29th July, and has not been found yet; age was 10 years of age, wearing a pink sun-bonnet, and had had shoes. She answers to the name of ELIZABETH LAMINIE. Any person finding her is humbly requested to drop a line to JOSEPH LAMINIE, in care of Joseph J. Sicardell, Esq., South Yonkers, to let him know where she may be found.

INSURANCE.

THE GUARDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE IN
CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,
No. 7 NASSAU-ST.,

Is prepared to issue Policies at the usual rates, as follows, viz:

Policies in favor of and payable to the wife—free from the claims of creditors.

Policies payable on attaining a SPECIFIC AGE, or payable in case of death before attaining such age.

Policies granted to creditors on the lives of their debtors.

Policies granted for any number of years.

Premiums payable in cash—quarterly, semi-annually or annually.

Dividends declared every three years, and the surplus belonging to the policy holders returned to them.

JAMES W. HALSTED, President.
HENRY V. CAHAGAN, Secretary.
J. SMITH HOMANS, JR., Actuary.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES T. SOUTTER,	WILLIAM T. HOOKER,
DOUGLAS ROBINSON,	D. COLDEN MURRAY,
THOMAS RIGNEY,	JAMES F. RUGGLES,
JOHN T. AGNEW,	JAMES F. COX,
WM. M. VERMILYE,	ROBERT SOUTTER,
ARCHIBALD H. LOWRY,	JAMES W. HALSTED,
JOHN J. CRANE,	FRANCIS W. TAPPAN,
EDWARD A LAMBERT,	WILLIAM A. BROWN,
CHARLES ABERNETHY,	BENJ. M. WHITLOCK,
WILLIAM ALLEN,	E. T. H. GIBSON,
EDWARD D. SPRAGUE.	

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.

When preferred a discount from the premiums will be made in lieu of participation in profits.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice President.
E. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-STREET.

CASH CAPITAL.....$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PERNOD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	D. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE E. LAING,
A. E. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE.
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W CORLIES,	A. M. LA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	BENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.,	J. H. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B AMES, JR., Secretary.

A LARGE CASH RETURN TO THE INSURED IN LIEU OF SCRIP.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 29 WALL-ST.,

CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1859, OVER
$300,000.

THIS COMPANY WILL INSURE BUILDINGS AND MERCHANDISE of every kind—Dwelling Houses and Household Furniture—at the STANDARD SCALE OF RATES, REFUNDING TO THE INSURED A LARGE CASH DIVIDEND upon their Premiums, in LIEU of the PROSPECTIVE SCRIP DIVIDENDS of the Mutual Companies. ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR AUGUST, 1859.

Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7:16 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
11:15 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	1.00 P. M.
4.00 P. M.	2.30 P. M.
6 00 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
7:00 P. M.	8:40 P. M.

Connecting with Steamer MATTANO, Capt. H. K. OAGE, leaving Fulton Market Pier at 9 A. M., 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.

An accommodation train will leave Hunter's Point at 11:15 A. M for Flushing, stopping at all way stations; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; fare 15 cents. On Sundays trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 11, 1 3, 5 and 7 o'clock; fare 25 cents to Flushing and back same day.

O. CHALLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

1:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Williams' Bridge
11:30 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.—White Plains.
9:15 P. M., from White and Centre-sts.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
8:30 A. M.—Albany.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

Dover Plains—6:30 A. M.
White Plains—6 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—5:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train

W. J. CAMPBELL, Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Barrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M. for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY Connecting at New Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859,—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.: for Somerville, by above trains, and at 6:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11.45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 16, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express for Albany 8 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Buffalo 3.20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 6:45 A. M. and 4 and 10.30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6.45 and 8.10 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 5 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 8 P. M.; fare $7. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $3 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKLYN for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer park at 10 A. M and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale 10 A. M., 3:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Syosset 12 M and 6:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 6:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 6:30, 6:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT.—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3:30 P. M. Express. Remains—arrive in Brooklyn at 9:30 A. M. Express, and 4:10 P. M. Mail.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Eagle wood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:00 A. M., and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:25 P. M.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1859.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th instant. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.

S. R. COOKSTOCK, Cashier.

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BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 63 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE SALE—CRACKER AND BISCUIT ROUTE IN NEW-JERSEY.—The advertiser being about entering into other business, offers for sale the good will and custom route now served by him in New-Jersey, embracing Jersey City, Bergen, West Hoboken, Bergen Point, &c., together with two horses, (one sorrel and one gray), wagon and harness, and stable lease &c. If not sold before the 20th August inst., then the same will be sold at public auction, in front of the Philadelphia House, in Jersey City, on Saturday, the 20th August inst., at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

For particulars and terms of sale, apply at the bakery, No. 116 Beekman-st., New-York.

SCHOONMAKER & VAN DINE.

6-32.—NEW-YORK BUILT SHIP ELWOOD WALTER—Built in the year 1855—now on a voyage to London; said vessel has two decks, is 177.5 feet long, 38.2 breadth, 22.2 depth, and measures 1,078 65-95 tons and rates A 1. The ELWOOD WALTER was built in 1855, and orders have been sent to London for her return to New York at which port delivery will be made after discharge of inward cargo. For sale low.
Apply to THEODORE DEHON,
No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

$1,500.—A YOUNG MAN, ESTABLISHED IN a good brokerage, would like to take a partner with this amount, or would dispose of it at a fair price. This is a first-class offer for any young man of energy. Communications strictly confidential. Address, with real name, A. B., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

$15,000 WANTED—A PARTY WITH FROM $10 000 to $15,000 to take a silent or active interest in the unquestionable best patent lately issued. Also, State rights for sale. Call at No. 390 7th-av. third floor. N. B.—Profits unequaled. No agent need apply.

$100—$100 this day can meet with an opportunity seldom offered. This amount will secure one half interest in a light pleasant cash business which cannot fail to yield a clear profit of $60 to $80 per week. For full particulars apply to WM. ROSS, 335 Broadway, Room 17.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A SUCCESSFUL and profitable mercantile business, who can furnish to be embarked in said business from $10,000 to $20,000 as capital. For particulars, inquire of L. S. CHATFIELD, No. 41 Park row, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF A valuable patent for agricultural purposes. For particulars, apply to HENRY E. ROEDER, No. 345 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

A GIRL LEFT WHERE SHE RESIDED at Greenwich, Conn., on Friday, the 29th July, and has not been found yet; age was 10 years of age, wearing a pink sun-bonnet, and had had shoes. She answers to the name of ELIZABETH LAMINIE. Any person finding her is humbly requested to drop a line to JOSEPH LAMINIE, in care of Joseph J. Sicardell, Esq., South Yonkers, to let him know where she may be found.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the Mails and Passengers, on SATURDAY, August 20, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $80.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For Freight or Passage apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Sept. 17.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama, on the 5th and 20th of every month, by the steamships ADRIATIC, ATLANTIC and BALTIC,
(formerly in the Liverpool Line)

The above unrivaled steamships, owned by the North Atlantic Steamship Company, are now being fitted up for the California trade, one of which will leave the wharf foot of Canal-st. on the 5th October, at 2 P. M., and semi monthly thereafter. The rates of passage and freight will be as reasonable as by any other line. They have large freight capacity, and the arrangements for the comfort and health of the passengers will be such as to challenge competition. An experienced surgeon will be attached to each ship.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$135
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$113
Second Cabin Passage	65

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, August 31.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept 14.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept 21.
PERSIA, Judk

POLITICAL.

Political Movements in New-Jersey—Translations—The Americans—Col. Wall—Anti-Administration Sentiment.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMDEN, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1859.

Politics in New-Jersey is just now in a very troubled State. There is neither union nor harmony to be found in any of the parties. The Opposition have resolved back again into the abnormal condition they were before their organization three years ago. Then the broken fragments that had fallen off from the high table-lands of the old Whig and Democratic organizations floated together, forming one immense political berg, in contact with which the old Democratic skip was so injured that she was compelled to put into port for repairs. But now the berg has split into three fragments, all widely afloat upon the political sea, and each impotent for mischief. We have now what is called the Republican organization, composed of most of the talent and respectability of the old Whig organization. Then the Americans proper, whose object is to hold the balance of power, so that, in the event of success by union they may be enabled to regulate an equitable division of the spoils. And then there is the rag-tag and bob-tail, a mere handful called the Straight-outs, led now by Com. STOCKTON. This amphibious politician sometimes on land and sometimes in water, whose appearance in the political sea is looked for with as much curiosity as mariners look for the appearance of the great sea-serpent with his back above water, sometimes off Nahant, sometimes as far south as the Bahamas, and sometimes playing amid the icebergs of Labrador—this remarkable political sea-serpent has appeared again, and this time off Camden. But to drop the metaphorical and descend to the literal; at a meeting of what is called the Straight-outs at Camden recently, the Commodore delivered himself of one of his peculiar speeches, in which he bitterly denounced the Democrats and their leader, BUCHANAN, (BUCHANAN having earned this by giving his son a mission;) said "the Democracy was a figment, the Republicans a fragment, and the great American Party a fixed fact." Now, what he meant to convey by this brilliant sentence no one can tell, unless he intended to let us know that the great fixed fact was in a lamentable fix, which it really is. But all such gasconading is simply ridiculous. The truth is, there is not independence enough in the whole American organization, Straight-outs or Straight-ins, call them as you please, to swear by. They are the camp-followers of the Republican Party, who follow the main army for the plunder. When the election comes they will be swallowed by the Republicans. It will be the treaty of Villafranca over again—the Republicans, like the French, taking all the credit of the fight and all the honor and glory.

I am no prophet, nor the son of one; but in the coming contest the Americans will again fraternize with the Republicans, and when the spoils come to be demanded, it will be the re-enactment of the fable of the fox and the stork again. The fox got a bone in his throat, and, under promise of a great reward, the foolish stork was induced to put his long bill down Reynard's throat and extract it; when it was done the poor stork asked for his reward, and was told, "You ought to have been thankful I did not bite your head off." And so you may rest assured will it be with this silly stork of Americanism.

As for the unfortunate Democracy, they are in a much more lamentable condition than their opponents. That political "old man of the sea," BUCHANAN, has pressed even more severely on the shoulders of the New-Jersey Democratic Sinbad than in any other part of the Union. The men who stood by him, and fought his battle in 1856—such as THOMSON, WALL, Gen. WRIGHT and POTTS—he has treated with contumely and insult; while those who have studiously insulted him, he has rewarded with the spoils. And yet he has not a friend; those he so basely used despise him; and even those who have received his favors look upon him with contempt. Some one was running Col. WALL here the other day about his being defeated for a mission, when the Colonel very naively replied, "That BUCHANAN's friends were getting so infernally scarce on this side the water that he could not afford to send any of them abroad, and, therefore, he very prudently took to sending his enemies."

The feeling against BUCHANAN is so strong amongst the Democracy that either SKELTON or Gov. VROOM will be nominated—either of which nominations may be looked upon as a triumph of Anti-Lecomptonism, and BUCHANAN's old friends will secretly rejoice in just such a result.

SCOUT.

EDUCATIONAL.

Normal School Teachers' Association.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1859.

The Association was called to order at 7½ o'clock. The Committee on Nomination of Officers reported, recommending that the list of officers of the last year be reëlected. The report was accepted, and the same officers were reëlected.

ADDRESS BY EX-GOVERNOR BOUTWELL.

At 8 o'clock Ex-Governor GEO. S. BOUTWELL was introduced as the Speaker for the evening. He spoke of the results of the training of teachers in the Normal Schools of Massachusetts.

The credit of establishing Normal Schools in Massachusetts is due to two men—HORACE MANN and EDMUND DWIGHT, one of whom furnished the literary capital and the other the pecuniary means, in connection with funds granted by the Legislature.

The first two schools were established at Barre and Lexington. One was removed to Westfield, and the other to Framingham. There are two others now; one at Bridgewater and the other at Salem. The City of Boston has one of its own. These schools have gradually increased in number, and there are now 450 or 475 members. Of these, a large proportion are females. Mr. BOUTWELL said he looked forward to the time when women would be employed in the High Schools; but, above all, the time will come when they can teach children. Where thorough training in the elements is wanting nothing can compensate for it. The Normal School that fails to fit teachers to teach the alphabet fails of its whole duty. The *theory* of Normal Schools must be adhered to—that its business is to teach teachers how to teach. This is to be the theory only, and it must be assumed that every one who enters the School is prepared in scholastic subjects to teach already, and need only be taught in the art of teaching. To teach any subject, in the best way even, is not the best method of teaching how to teach. There should be an opportunity, on the part of the teachers of Normal Schools, to exercise their inventive powers, and to call forth those of their pupils.

There are two chief characteristics of Normal Schools from which the teacher derives power. The first is that the teacher enters the School for a fixed and definite purpose. All are there for the express object of preparing themselves for teaching. The result is that every exercise is attended to with reference to one object.

The second characteristic is, that the principal has a direct, personal influence over every individual. To illustrate the want of such personal influence, Mr. B. referred to the Reform School at Westboro', Mass., where, as he said, the Superintendent could have no direct influence over each one of the five or six hundred boys collected there. He thought it far better to have the Normal Schools multiplied in their number than to have very large institutions; for if one fails utterly, others may remain and preserve their influence; whereas if one large one fails the whole system for the State is gone.

If any branches are to be neglected in the Normal Schools, they should be the higher ones, so called; the languages and something of the mathematics; something of history may be omitted also. Normal Schools should attempt no more of history than to show how it may be taught in the best way, to strip it of some of its false glosses. It should be taught with reference to its philosophy, and the bearing which certain events have on other events.

One difficulty, in regard to which there has been more complaint than anything else, in Massachusetts, is want of power to govern. This power is, to a great extent, the gift of God. When you have a person who has not much natural power to influence others and govern them, he is not fitted to become teacher. In reply to questions as to the success of Normal School teachers in Massachusetts, as compared with others, of those who answered, there were 10 5 Committees who had preferred them and 11 who did not. But, after all, the fact that a person has been a member of a Normal School, should not be considered as positive evidence of ability to teach. Every one should be judged by his actual ability and by no other test. We should look more to the Bible than we are accustomed to do. It furnishes in poetry and prose the best exercises in reading. We ought to inculcate, especially in Normal Schools, the system of self-government; for persons who, at the age of sixteen, cannot or will not govern themselves, ought to be told that they cannot govern others, and therefore are not proper candidates for the office of a teacher.

THURSDAY MORNING.

The meeting of the Association was opened this morning, with prayer, by the Rev. Dr. WEEKS, of St. Louis. After an animated discussion on papers previously presented, a paper was read by Mr. JOHN OLNEY, of Ohio, on the questions "To what extent can the art of teaching be taught in the Normal Schools? second, What are the best methods of doing this?"

To understand the nature and scope of the teacher's duties, is the first great question to be settled. The importance of this subject is in proportion to the importance of man in comparison with matter.

Mr. OLNEY said strongly, that if we have a theory which we never expect to reach, *the theory is wrong*. But there are principles which can be applied with as much certainty in the art of teaching and in the control and education of mind, as any principle in chemistry can be applied. There is a science of education, separate from all other sciences, and it is practical.

The art of teaching cannot be best taught by teaching the sciences themselves, nor attempting to grind out teachers on a certain prescribed plan. Some get it into their heads that there are certain modes which all must adopt; hence the teacher puts off himself and puts on his model. All true teaching differs from this second-hand article as the sun does from its own rays. The teacher must enter the field of his conflict in his own armor, and teach his own thoughts, not another's. Where shall he get them? He must manufacture them. The ore may be brought from a distant mine, but the metal must be pointed by himself. Then, to make teachers they must teach, as to make a good accountant he must use the journal and ledger.

There is no such thing as a science of teaching; there is such a thing as an art of teaching, and such a thing as a science of education. Mr. OLNEY was surprised to hear so much said on the subject of instruction and so little on the subject of study. We recite too much. Just as soon as a pupil learns a thing, he should learn to tell it. The model school is an indispensable appendage of the Normal School. It combines acquisition and use—the application of the principle of want and supply. Mr. O. spoke very earnestly as to the great purpose of education. It ought not to result in shortening life and lessening enjoyment here; but educated men ought to live longer than others, and enjoy more physically, as well as mentally and morally. We have excessive system and classification, and we have an arrangement like planing machines to fit the pupil to the course. When the true idea of education is received, every fifty scholars will have half a score of pupil teachers.

The next matter was the reading of a paper from Mr. RICHARD EDWARDS, of St. Louis, by Dr. WEEKS, of Trenton, as Mr. EDWARDS was not present. The subject of the paper was: "On the course of Study best suited to the objects of American Normal Schools."

The reading of the papers was followed by some very interesting and important statements by Mr. CARR, of the Connecticut Normal School, and by Mr. PEIRCE, the Principal of the New-Jersey Normal School, particularly with reference to the importance of connecting Model with Normal Schools. Each of the above gentleman stated the course pursued at their respective institutions, and each of them gave their emphatic testimony in favor of such a union.

During the first part of the afternoon session, a considerable time was spent in a general questioning of members with regard to particular points of interest with reference to the methods of conducting particular exercises, and especially as to the manner of teaching persons how to govern schools, and how to give moral instruction in the most effectual and profitable manner.

Messrs. PHELPS of New-Jersey, WICKERSHAM of Pennsylvania, BIGELOW, EMERSON and DICKINSON of Massachusetts, ODDEN of Ohio, CAMP of Connecticut, and others, and each of the States represented here by persons connected with Normal Schools, were called on for a report of the condition of their several schools, and to state their peculiarities. The session, until 6 o'clock, was thus employed in a very interesting manner.

Interesting from Venezuela.

RUMORED CHANGE OF CABINET—PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION, &C.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

CARACAS, Sunday, July 31, 1859.

I avail myself of the departure of the bark *Thos. Dallett*, from Puerto Cabello, to-morrow, for your port, to give you an account of the most important events transpired since my last, in this distracted and ruined country, that cannot be saved from a complete dissolution unless some foreign power undertakes to set it aright.

Previous to the departure of Gen. PAEZ for New-York, Gen. CASTRO appointed a Cabinet of the most prominent men in the Liberal Party, which naturally alarmed the former, and induced him to leave the country. The new Administration is certainly composed of very honorable persons, and was welcomed by the honest people of the Republic, as it was expected that the insurgents, who all belong to the same party, would be satisfied with this triumph and lay down their arms, thus restoring the country to peace. The Liberal Cabinet, or, in fact, the President, immediately granted a general amnesty, appointing, at the same time, emissaries of peace, to treat with the revolutionists, that have received them with scorn and contempt, certain as they are of their final success, while others, after recruiting men, horses and cattle, under the authority of the Government, without even mentioning the object of their mission, joined the rebels, proclaiming also federation, which is their ensign, though the principal end of the revolution is to overthrow CASTRO, who betrayed the Liberal Party in March, 1858, and now again betrayed the party he joined at that time.

According to the new Constitution, the people elect directly the President, who, notwithstanding, has the whole militia in the country at his command, and through the officers appointed by him chooses himself or his successor without regard to the popular vote, thus nullifying the will of the people, that can only succeed by recourse to arms, which is the sole cause to keep up the revolution. Were they certain to have a free use of their electoral rights, undoubtedly peace could be restored; but the ambitious desire of an appointment is of more influence in the mind of the actual President *pro tempore* than the tranquillity and prosperity of his country.

Yesterday it was rumored that the President was about to appoint a new cabinet. Up to this hour nothing certain is known, and it is not likely that CASTRO will change his administration; as in the oligarch party, no one is willing to serve under him. Threatened by such a powerful revolution, in the same political section he could not find men more satisfactory to the insurgents than the present incumbents. Quite on the contrary, it is hourly expected that the Government, joining the insurgents, will proclaim the federation; and if not, the city will, and compel CASTRO to resign. A Provisional Government is already formed, with Gen. FALCON at the head of the Executive power. In consequence of the alarmed and menacing state of the city, the Government have called out all the militia and ordered the stores to be closed, but, fearing that when once armed they would turn against the Administration, Gen. CASTRO deemed it prudent to allow them to return to their homes, though large groups are lounging in every public square, and it is almost certain that in my next I will have to report the overthrow of CASTRO and many sanguinary deeds.

Gen. FALCON, on the 24th, disembarked a few miles below Puerto Cabello, with some three hundred men and a thousand muskets. He immediately joined the faction of Gen. GUZMAN, and with some reinforcements from Valencia, commanded by LAIZIAGA, a sugar-planter, expect to take possession of the port, which is well barricaded, and the two main streets, protected with six pieces of artillery, but with no one to manage them properly. The Dominican MORIN, who, as I informed you in my previous correspondence, assassinated and robbed several peaceable citizens, has left the ranks of Gen. GUZMAN, and fled to parts unknown, with about two thousand dollars and some very valuable jewelry that he took from his victims.

Passports are again necessary to travel in the country, (notwithstanding that the late Constitution abolished said requisite,) and those without this document are considered conspirators, and dealt with as such.

All the Foreign Consuls residing at Culdad-Bolivar have addressed a note to the Government, under their respective seals, stating that the object of the present revolution is murder and plunder, and requesting the Government to protect their lives and interests with a man-of-war; but as the only two vessels, with one gun each, that the Government has, are now protecting Puerto Cabello, they will have to look out for themselves, though there is no immediate danger in that part of the country, now that Gen. GERARDO MONAGAS is dead.

Not wishing to make this too long, I shall now make the following resumé:

"Every town in the Republic, with the exception of Coro and Maracaibo, is in a complete state of revolt; the Government penniless and unable to put down the revolution, that meets with more adherents every day, well provided with money and ammunition; thus the consequence must be, the federation of the Republic and fall of Castro.

In this case, CASTRO will turn conspirator and again join the PAEZ party, to keep the country in an everlasting state of revolution. As it is at present all prospects of recovery are hopeless, and we may, at once, declare that Venezuela, like Mexico, will never enjoy the benefits of peace, nor be regarded as a nation of civilized people. BOLIVAR's dying words, "*Union, union, o la cuarquia os devorara,*" ("Union, united, or anarchy will devour you,") are realized.

The Railroad between Caracas and Petare, contracted by a New-York Company, is progressing rapidly, and will, undoubtedly, pay handsomely. The distance is only nine miles, and as the turnpike is a straight line and as level as a floor, it is only necessary to lay the rails, which have been imported from England. Four hundred and fifty thousand dollars is the capital stock of the Company, the Government having subscribed to five hundred shares.

☞ THE FILLIBUSTERS.—We have satisfied ourself that the rumors of a current effort to organize a gang of fillibusters for another raid on Nicaragua is wholly untrue, and that it has its origin simply in the desire of steamship parties to prevent, by hook or by crook, the proposed speedy reopening of the Nicaragua route under the Van Dyke-Wallace contract with Nicaragua, and the contract recently made by the Post-Office Department with Mr. JOANSON. The object of starting the story is to alarm the Nicaraguan Government to the extent of procuring action on its part calculated to prevent American passengers from crossing their Isthmus. A more sweeping falsehood was never published than this story to which we refer above. However, its promulgation at this time is in fair keeping with the general policy long pursued by those interested in perpetuating a monopoly of the transportation of passengers to and from California by steamship.—*Washington Star, Aug. 17.*

The statistics relating to the trade of Montreal show a very large increase in the imports for the first six months of 1859, and, under the new tariff, a large proportionate increase in the revenue, amounting to over $600,000. The increase is remarkable as taking on almost every article of importation, molasses being the only exception of any consequence. On many articles of luxury even the increase is very considerable.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Guthrie, a Newark physician, in a lecture delivered before the Newark Medical Association, on Wednesday evening, had the courage to face the Jerseymen with the following statement: "Although he claimed to be a Jerseyman, he, nevertheless, would express the opinion that there was but one location suitable from its position and advantages to properly protect New-York, Newark and adjacent cities, as well as the entire exposed coast of New-Jersey, and that after a careful survey and study of its topography, he was convinced was *Sandy Hook*; and he further expressed a desire that Commissioners might be appointed by the States of New Jersey and New-York to attain what the sanitary interests, as well as those of commercial intercourse demand." The Newark *Mercury*, which makes this report, does not state that any violence was offered to the doctor.

There is a very pretty quarrel just now between Monseignsur Pinsinnault, Roman Catholic Bishop of Sandwich, C. W., and his flock. He is accused of hatred to the Irish, forming the great mass of his congregation; of having used deception to induce the Pope to change the seat of the diocese from London to Sandwich; and of having swindled the church and appropriated money belonging to it. To these charges the Bishop replies; with regard to the pecuniary accusation, he shows that the diocese is in debt to him £3,316, a deficit accumulated in three years. He denounces his flock for refusing to pay the forced contribution levied at the doors of the church, and threatens to excommunicate the offenders.

The health of Theodore Parker is improving. A letter from him, received at Boston a day or two since, states that he still remained at Montrieux, in Switzerland, and had as companions several members of the Apthorp family of Boston, who had been residents of the place for about two years. Mr. Parker's cough had nearly disappeared, though a slight cold caught during a journey upon the Lake had retarded his recovery. His friends are encouraged to believe that he will ultimately return to this country a well man.

The Newcastle (Eng.) *Daily Chronicle* says that a well-known banker lately observed that several of his clerks had adorned themselves with moustaches. He called into his private room all the moustached, and said, "Gentlemen, I have no wish to interfere with your private amusements or hobbies, but I must insist upon the moustaches being off in business hours. After 5 P. M. indulge your hobbies, if you choose."

The Easton (Penn.) *Express* states that Mr. Clemens, who recently fought a duel with O. Jennings Wise, while visiting his brother, a physician in Easton, underwent an operation for the removal of a piece of bone shattered by Wise's ball. The bone was quite large, and with it was removed a portion of the ball discharged by his opponent, which had been embedded in the bone.

The Marquis Laiatico, accompanied by the Marquis Incontri, has arrived in London from Italy. The Marquis is the nobleman who advised the abdication of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, on the morning of his flight, as a means of saving the Lorraine dynasty. It is understood that he has arrived on a mission from the Tuscan Government.

The Congregational Society of Simsbury, Conn., made Tuesday, Aug. 16, a sort of *fête* day, in honor of their venerable pastor, the Rev. Allen McLean, who has just completed the fiftieth year of his ministry over the church. The day was made one of a general reunion and pleasant congratulations.

The accomplished soprano, Mrs. Bostwick, of this City, during a recent pleasure trip to the Lake Superior and Green Bay regions, gave two concerts in the wilderness north of Lake Michigan. Her audience was principally composed of Menomee Indians and Half-breeds.

Mr. Benson J. Lossing, of Poughkeepsie, has received a commission from the publishers of the London *Art Journal*, to prepare sketches of scenes on the Hudson, from its source to its mouth, and has left Poughkeepsie on an expedition to the headwaters of the river, to begin the work.

A tramping jour. printer arriving at Cincinnati the other day, and out of sorts as usual, invested the remnants of his money in a lottery ticket which drew three thousand dollars. He settled his bills and went home satisfied.

A piece of plate of the value of 100 guineas has been voted by the London Committee of Spanish-American Bondholders to Mr. F. D. Orme, C. B., for his services on behalf of the Venezuelan bondholders.

A number of Royal Academicians have presented a gold pencil-case to Mr. Maclise as a sign of congratulation and admiration of the finished drawings of his great cartoon in the New Palace of Westminster.

The friends of the late Rev. John M. Peck, D. D., in St. Louis, are about to erect a monument to his memory at Bellefontaine Cemetery, where his remains were interred about a year since.

[Advertisement.]

BUTLER'S PATENT PORTABLE GAS-APPARATUS—For making gas from crude rosin; is warranted to make the richest gas at less than half the cost of gas made by the old method, in portable works, and at one-third the cost of City gas. Large consumers guaranteed great savings by using my Apparatus. The Mansion-House, Brooklyn, has in constant use 250 burners, and makes its own gas with the above results. This apparatus, as well as one at my store, can be seen in operation by applying to JNO. BUTLER, Nos. 112 Fulton, and 15 Henry-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

ALL VALUE THIS HEALTH.

Let all those provide a box of BRANDRETH'S Vegetable Universal Pills, so that in case dysentery, or colic, or headache, or any other sickness comes on, they may be resorted to at once. Neither impurities of water, nor impurities of air can seriously injure those who use Brandreth's Pills as their medicine.

Let the wise consider. Sold at 25 cents, with full directions, at No. 294 Canal-street, and by all druggists

[Advertisement.]

GEO. C. PARKER & BRO.,

No. 256 Washington-street, offer for sale:
The best George's Bank Codfish,
The best new Smoked Herring,
The best No. 1 Mackerel, and
The finest dairies of Cheese, in the country.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Even when this balm for external diseases is applied last of a hundred so-called curatives, it effects the desired object. But it should always be the first. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 18.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '66	103½	100 Harlem R. R. P.	s60 35
15,000 Missouri 6s	82½	100 do	b10 35½
2,00 E. R. 2d M. Bs. Ex.	72	140 do	35¾
1 000 Hud. R. R. 3d M.	75	100 do	35⅞
6,000 Har. 2d M. Bs	88	300 do	b60 36⅛
1,000 Goshen Br. Bs	56	300 do	s10 35⅛
16 National Bank	101	300 Ch. & R. I. R. R	62⅝
6 Continental Bank	99	50 do	63⅛
50 Del. & H. C. Co.	s10 90½	100 do	s60 62⅜
100 Penn. Coal Co	81¼	100 do	b30 62½
25 do	s30 81¾	100 Reading Rail'd	s60 43⅛
25 Pacific M. S. Co	78	100 do	43⅜
100 Hud River R.	s60 37	500 do	b30 43½
50 N. Y. Central R.	71½	800 do	43⅜
200 do	epg 71⅝	100 do	s60 43½
650 do	71⅝	250 Mich. So. & N. I. G. R.	21¾
100 do	s3 aft opg 71⅝	150 do	s30 21⅜
250 do	s3 71⅝	200 do	s60 21⅝
100 do	opg 71⅝	228 do	21¾
1000 do	b60 71⅝	450 do	21⅝
450 do	b30 71⅝	200 do	b60 2 ⅜
200 do	b3 71⅝	100 Panama R	s30 115
25 do	b10 71⅝	350 Gal. & Chi'go R.	65
100 do	s60 71⅝	300 Clev. & Tol. R	20¾
150 do	s30 71⅝	300 do	b60 20⅞
20 Ill. Central R.	64⅞	25 do	20¾
300 do	65		

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	67¼	100 N. Y. Central R.	71⅝
6,000 Missouri 6s	82¾	100 do	s3 71⅝
26,000 Virginia 6s	93½	100 do	b60 71¾
10 000 do	93¾	20 do	71¾
10 000 do	s60 93	700 do	b30 71¾
50 Pac. Mail St. Co	74	100 do	s60 71¾
100 Mich. So. & N. I. G. R.	21¾	700 do	opg 71¾
200 do	s30 21¾	50 Panama Railroad	116
100 do	s60 21¾	200 Chic. & R. I. R.	b60 62¾
100 do	b60 21¾	150 do	62¾
100 do	21¾	500 do	62½

THURSDAY, Aug. 18—P. M.

The Stock Exchange manifests increased firmness to-day, and although the sales are not very large, nor the outside orders, as yet, very marked, the speculative tendency is to higher prices, particularly on the Railway Share List. New-York Central continues in the lead, and sold largely this afternoon at 71¾ for the reopening of transfers on Saturday, 20th, and subsequently on the Street 71¾ ₩ cent. was paid. The August traffic is understood to be on the increase, and at good prices, the pleasure travel alone swelling the receipts handsomely above the result the same month last year. The earnings then were $534,000. The friends of the line look this season for $600,000@$620,000. The next strongest Stocks were Galena and Rock Island. Sales of the former at 65 ₩ cent. The traffic on the line the second week in August is reported by telegraph $20,883, against $21,787 same week last year. Rock Island brought 62¾, cash, and 62¾, on time. Michigan Southern Guaranteed rose to 22¾, partly on account of the scarcity of the Stock on the Street, to relieve maturing contracts. The first two weeks in August gave the line $29,383, against $31,636 same weeks last year. The Shares of the Toledo Company rose to 20½@¾. The traffic the second week in August, we have by telegraph as $12,495, against $12,539 same week last season. All these partial returns show a gradual improvement on the comparisons in July, and are regarded as favorable signs of what is to come in September and October. Michigan Central Shares improved to 43 ₩ cent., and Reading rose to 43⅛@43¾ ₩ cent.

The following are the figures of the Road for eight months of the fiscal year:

	1859.	1858.
Received from Coal	$184,295 60	$266 446 51
Received from Merchandise	29,804 60	23,612 98
Received from Travel, &c	34,761 52	27 392 85
Total	$248 661 72	$257,454 64
Transp'n and all charges	127,803 87	130 267 57
Net profit for the month	$121 057 85	$127,187 07
Net prof. for previous 7 mos.	614,810 21	519,353 43
Total net prof. for 8 mos	$735,868 06	$646,540 50

The shares of the Panama Company were steady at 115 ₩ cent. The friends of the Company feel quite sure that the recent appropriation in aid of the new line of steamers to Aspinwall will be highly remunerative, as they are deemed to be essential to the freight business of the Road, which has never been adequately served by the Roberts' connection to cease on 1st October. The Pacific Mail shares fluctuated 75@74, and again 75 ₩ cent. at the close. State Securities were firm, and the advices from London by the *Asia* such as to keep the prices steady, if not to advance them. Of the Pennsylvania State Debt, the Philadelphia *Bulletin* remarks:

"The Treasurer of the Commonwealth advertises for $250,000 worth of Pennsylvania fives. The diminution of the State debt progresses quietly and steadily at the rate of about $1,000,000 per annum. The interest is paid regularly, without borrowing or the slightest financial difficulty, and we mention the fact to remind our readers of the beneficial effect of the sale of the Public Works, about which interested parties raised such a clamor. In getting rid of those Public Works the Commonwealth threw off the heaviest load it had ever been called on to bear."

The market for Money is without any new feature, and the Foreign Exchanges for Saturday have scarcely opened, though we hear of sellers both at 60 days and short sight, at the decline of Tuesday; 60 days on London 110@110⅛ ₩ cent. The shipments of Bar Gold and Mexican Silver, arranged for the steamers on Saturday, amount thus far to $750,000@$900,000.

The financial advices by the *Asia* from Liverpool, Aug. 6, were delivered early this afternoon. They report the English Funds 95⅛@95¼, and an active Discount market in London at 2½ ₩ cent., the Bank rate, and in some instances out doors at 3 ₩ cent. The Cotton trade active at Liverpool, and healthy at Manchester. The Bank of France has reduced the rate of Discount to 3½ ₩ cent., heretofore ruling at 4 ₩ cent. In American Stocks in London sales of Illinois Central shares at 66½ and 68, sterling money, asked at the close. The Bonds have further advanced to 80½, sterling money. State Stocks in good demand. Some additional sales of United States five's of 1874, at 93 ₩ cent., and Pansms 7 ₩ cents. in continued demand and scarce.

In SATTERTHWAITE'S London Circular, of Aug. 5, the following reference is made to American Securities:

"The transactions during the past week in American Securities have been of an unimportant character, and confined chiefly to purchases of the various States' Stocks, and the best class of Railroad Bonds. There has been a good inquiry for Illinois Construction Bonds, from 80 to 81. Shares remain steady at 34 to 33, scarcely a bargain in them being recorded.

Consols close 95½ for Money and Account."

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 3d of August, gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£5,323,259	Increase £304,803
Other deposits	14,351,004	Decrease 556,773
Rest	3,346,135	Increase 25,927

On the other side of the account:

Governm't Securities	11,208,572	Increase £37 892
Other Securities	17,600,057	Increase 359,641
Notes unemployed	8,689,920	Decrease 582,700

The amount of notes in circulation is £22,311,820, being an increase of £470,805, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £17,330,336, showing a decrease of £132,264 when compared with the preceding return.

PRICES OF CONSOLS, WEEK ENDING AUG 5.

July.	For Money. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	For Account. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 30	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Aug.						
Mon. 1	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Tues. 2	94½	95	95	94¾	95	95
Wed. 3	94½	95½	95	95	95½	95
Thur. 4	94½	95	95	95½	95	95
Fri. 5	94½	95¾	95¾	94½	95¾	95¾

The injunction granted some days ago against the payment of the 3 ₩ cent. declared by the New-York and New-Haven managers on what they arbitrarily register as "genuine," is understood to have been on a bill of discovery filed by UNDERWOOD & SON as to *how* and upon what principles the distinction between the shares was arrived at. The evidence disclosed is to the effect that the *expert* in book-keeping, who was clothed at the time with plenary and absolute powers, and against whose decisions every reasonable protest was then made, was by no means sure of his own ground. And it also appears by other proof that the stock ledger was overdrawn long before the initial date from which he started. The issue unwisely made five years ago by the Directors of the Company, under legal advice interested to make a costly legal squabble instead of bringing about an equitable compromise, is thus fairly reopened, and it is to be hoped that the self-constituted "genuine" shareholders may never pocket another dividend until the great wrong committed by their own President and Transfer Agent is in some fair way assumed or compensated.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE ERIE COMPANY.

$3,500,000 Fourth Mortgage at par	$3,500,000
1,500 000 for *all* contingent claims	1,500,000
8,500,000 Common Bonds at 50 ₩ cent	4,250 000
11,000,000 Common Stock at 25 ₩ cent	2,750,000
Total Consolidated Share Capital	$12,000,000
First Mortgage, 1868	$3,000,000
Second Mortgage, 1859	4,000,000
Third Mortgage, 1883	6,000,000
Total Debt, all told	13,000 000
Total Cost	$25,000,000

* Including Mortgage Coupons to March, 1860.

We again republish the above, in order to make note of what is termed a *Fifth Mortgage*. Under this, it seems, that "Rights" have been granted to convert about $1,100,000 of the Common Bonds into a lien upon the property immediately behind the Fourth Mortgage. The consideration is that the holders subscribed in 1858, 50 ₩ cent. to the Fourth Mortgage. That is, a holder of $10,000 Common Bonds subscribed a like sum to the Fourth Mortgage, one-half by way of exchenge of Bonds, and 50 ₩ cent. in cash, or floating debt, or overdue coupons. He is thus left with $5,000 Common Bonds, which, in contemplation of the possible bankruptcy of the concern, he is permitted to turn into a fifth lien, or to assign his "Right" to make the conversion of a like amount to a third party. When the President's last annual report was made, only a single bond of $1,000, and another of $500 had been issued, and, up to a very recent date, the whole issue was quite inconsiderable. The "Rights," however, exist, and, to avoid difficulty, the plan of consolidation would have to recognize this fact: to which, in full value of this Fifth lien, would make a difference of 5 ₩ cent. in scaling the Common Stock. Thus:

$3,500,000 Fourth Mortgage, at par	$3,500,000
1,100,000 Fifth Mortgage, at par	1,100,000
7,400,000 Common Bonds, at 50 ₩ cent	3,700,000
11,000,000 Common Stock, at 20 ₩ cent	2,200,000
1,500,000 Overdue Coupons, &c., at par	1,500,000
Total Consolidated Stock	$12,000,000
Add the Mortgages, as above	13,000,000
Total Stock and Debt	$25,000,000

The whole plan we understand to be the suggestion of a safe and common basis *for all concerned*, making no threats and appealing to no fears, to create a Consolidated Stock, which from its relation to the undoubted productive value of the property, and the moderate sum total of mortgages left upon it, shall, *at once*, assume a higher credit than any present class of Erie obligations, below the first mortgage, have recently enjoyed, or promise to enjoy in their existing shape. Thus the motive held out is purely one of profit and self-interest to all parties—beginning with the early mortgage, representing $13,000,000, who are asked to capitalize a single year's interest, already half due, unpaid and unavailable, in order to be assured that hereafter the whole Funded Debt of the Company is to be confined to their own mortgages, and no interference with the punctual payment of the interest permitted by the pressure of fourth or fifth liens or floating debt. Such interference was permitted last Spring even with the May coupon on the *first* mortgage, the April interest on the *fourth* mortgage coming in just before it. Other delays, growing out of the pressure of the same superincumbent mass of debt upon a small stock capital, have repeatedly taken place since the creation of the late mortgages. And these in turn have been equally compromised, in point of steady income, and damaged in market value from the same cause. The holders are therefore asked, but not commanded, to capitalize, not as their only alternative, but as a matter of profit and choice. A large number of them will do so, undoubtedly, on the proposed basis. If all do not come in at once, it need not change the basis; nor will it, if the productive value of the Road is not greatly overrated, be very long delayed. The same remarks apply with increased force to the Fifth lien. In reference to the Common Bonds, they would seem to be worth more in a Consolidated Stock at the rate of 50 ₩ cent. than at par on the basis of present Debt and Stock, under which, for the last year, only *half* the interest on the Common Bonds has been earned and *none* of it paid.

In remarking on the foregoing plan for consolidating all interests in the Erie Road, to the practical end that its future productive capacity, on the reduced basis of $25,000,000, may prove an anchor of security and punctuality to the early Mortgagees, and of certain and steady increase to the Consolidated Stockholders, we deem it proper to say that it differs wholly from the purpose of the late management, which is to assess the poor stockholders and common bondholders for over a million of dollars in ready cash, to relieve the present embarrassments of the concern, and after scaling the Stock down to 15 ₩ cent., leave the entire Mortgage incumbrance in fact, in its present shape. The reorganization is thus made to involve nearly twenty-nine millions, of which three-fifths will remain on mortgage. The following is said to be an outline of the President's experiment to relieve the shipwrecked property from the rocks upon which he has landed it at a pilotage of $25,000 a year! We have *italicized* the passages which reflect the preëxisting fears of the administration as to what would be the end of their troubles, and their remaining high sense of the obligation of mortgage contracts, after failing to pay over, though confessedly earning the interest thereon. That they should now seem so very sacred as to forbid the idea of even *asking* the fourth and fifth classes to capitalize at par on a sure and paying basis, is not a little remarkable. And it will be still more so if a majority of the present directors, on the eve of a new election, and after being superseded in operating the Road by a General Receiver, should be found to indorse the following report to their constituents and creditors as the best that can be done for them in this great emergency.

"The continued decrease in the traffic of the country, consequent on the financial crisis of 1857 and the short crops of 1858, has at last, notwithstanding all the efforts of the directors and officers of the Company, brought about *the catastrophe so long feared*. The action of the creditors of the Company has forced it into the hands of a Receiver, there being no other means of preserving the property for the benefit of all the parties in interest.

The magnitude of the interests involved, the undoubted intrinsic value of the property, the imminent danger to the property if it be long in other hands than its owner's, render it imperatively necessary that the parties in interest should lose no time in making the necessary arrangements to extricate the property and franchises of the Company from legal control.

The directors of the Company deem it their duty to call the earnest attention of the Bond and Stockholders to the present crisis in the affairs of the Company. They would urge upon them to act promptly, so as to bring about an arrangement that will meet the approval of all, and avert the ruin which litigation would entail. In their opinion, the following plan is equitable to all the interests involved, and will therefore best attain the object in view:

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2470. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

CALIFORNIA.

Politics in California—Progress of the Campaign—Senator Broderick and Mr. Latham—Speech of Mr. Latham—Dr. Gwin Replying to his Colleague—The Republicans on Citizenship—New Quicksilver Mine—The Overland Mail—Troubles at Fort Smith with the Way Mails.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 25, 1859.

Political affairs continue chiefly to occupy public attention. In my last I gave you the substance of charges made on the stump by Senator BRODERICK, against his colleague, Dr. GWIN, and the Hon. M. S. LATHAM, Administration candidate for GOVERNOR—together with a synopsis of the letter of the Hon. FRANK TILFORD, vindicating MR. LATHAM, and flatly contradicting BRODERICK'S assertions. The following synopsis of a speech made since then by Mr. L. will be interesting to many of your readers, as showing the temper in which the pending campaign is being conducted—interesting especially in view of the fact that both the parties have many personal and political friends at the East. The speech was made at Shasta on the evening of the 20th. In reply to BRODERICK'S charge that LATHAM had deceived him in the Senatorial canvass, and that he (B.) threw him overboard, because he had promised the Collectorship of this port to Judge TILFORD and another party, at the same time, Mr. L. said:

"Now, to strip the speech of MR. BRODERICK of his running comments, the charge that he prefers against me amounts simply to this: That the reason why he saw fit to support WM. M. GWIN and not myself for the United States Senate was the fact that I had been guilty of a base and ignoble act—of having given a written recommendation to one of his friends for the distinguished position of Collector of the Port of San Francisco, and that after I had given it, to serve my own selfish ends and purposes, I had caused a friend to (as BRODERICK says) surreptitiously purloin this document from his possession. Gentlemen, I state to you, unqualifiedly, *that this is untrue in every respect.* It is untrue in the aggregate and untrue in every particular, so far as it reflects upon my character as a man and an honorable gentleman.

I will state, further, that during the excitement of the Senatorial controversy, when the charge was preferred against me, nearly twenty-four hours prior to the final action of the Democratic caucus, I met it promptly; I proved it to be an infamous lie, and afterwards got a written statement of Judge TILFORD declaring that it was a *base falsehood* from the commencement to the end. Further than this: I am truly glad that in the controversy going on between MR. BRODERICK and MR. GWIN, (with which I have nothing in the world to do,) that he has seen fit to lug my name in, for it gives me an opportunity to free my skirts of the unjust, untrue and illiberal statements which his friends at times, and his press uniformly, have made against me. I have not the strength, to-night, or the means in my possession, (as the proofs are in Sacramento,) to place myself perfectly right before the people of California. But I promise you this: That upon the first day of August, ensuing, in the City of Nevada, right upon the same spot and before the same audience that BRODERICK thought proper to assail me, I will tell the people of California all I know connected with the Senatorial contest, from the commencement to the end. [Tremendous applause.] I promise, in addition, that I will show up to the people of California *this jackdaw of public morality—this Magnus Apollo now preaching virtue*—that they may see whether he is entitled to all the honor and purity he arrogates to himself." [Great applause.]

Dr. GWIN delivered a speech at Yreka on Saturday night last, in which he thus bitterly retorts the offensively personal accusations preferred against him by his colleague:

"As to BRODERICK'S remarks about the Senatorial election, they are a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end. I know the main portion of his statements about LATHAM to be false. LATHAM was a victim to BRODERICK'S villainy in that contest. Under a garb of friendship he concerted a conspiracy against me that is without a parallel in this or any other State. He deceived me and then tried to ruin me; but I turned upon him and his minions, and will pursue them as long as I live. I acknowledge with shame, that, for a time, I was deceived by him; and I am willing to atone for it in sackcloth and ashes. To suppose he was my friend, was, of itself, a degradation that nothing but the passion engendered by a bitter contest could justify. He intended to defeat my nomination, while professing to be my friend, to the very moment when it was made in caucus. After his schemes had failed, he attempted to destroy me. I have abundant proof of these facts, and had prepared them for publication in Washington City two years ago last Spring. He heard of it, and *like a cowardly hound, begged quarter.* I was persuaded then to drop it by his solemn promise that he would publish an address to the people of this State, contradicting the vile slanders he had concocted against me. He then had some hopes of being a respected member of the Senate, and he knew that on the publication of the facts I had collected, he would be a disgraced man. Now he has hopes; he is infamous in trying, by falsehood and misrepresentation, to drag down others to his level. He also hates the Democratic Party, whose representatives in the State Legislature have branded him as the most infamous man that ever sat in the Senate; hence his falsehood about LATHAM, our nominee for Governor, and his attempt to shift the controversy from me to him to injure his election. But this shall not avail him. I am no candidate, and the contest between us is personal, and outside of the party contests of the day. He does not in his speech attempt to disguise the fact that he was prostituting the high office that had just been conferred upon him, to monopolize the Federal patronage to pay his electioneering debts; whilst it is false that I intended, by any act of mine, to say or do more than to abstain from the contest for the Federal offices in this State, as I had said a thousand times before I had any intercourse with him.

He acknowledges he was in the market. His own election will, in my opinion, be proved to have been brought about by promises he never intended to perform, and other base acts that no one else would have resorted to.

He challenged me to this discussion. *We will see if he will challenge me again to meet him* after what I have said of him to-night, for me to expose to his face his robberies on the State and San Francisco treasuries, whence he got the plunder funds that he collected to spend, as he says, in favor of the Democratic Party—but in fact to procure his election to the Senate by bribery and corruption. The attacks of such a man fall harmless at my feet.

We have served two years together in the Senate. He has returned home disgraced and dishonored, while I hold a position in the Party that elected me, of which any man may be proud. He will slander and lie upon me. It is his vocation, and has been that of his minions for years, but I will survive it now, as I have heretofore. The more he abuses, the more firmly I will hold the confidence of my constituents."

As will readily be supposed these scathing remarks by Dr. GWIN have raised public feeling to fever heat. Most readers take it for granted that BRODERICK must and will challenge his colleague to mortal combat. I do not, however, anticipate any such result, for Mr. BRODERICK, although acknowledging the code, has assumed the ground, in the beginning of this campaign, that he will not fight. Personal collisions between friends of the respective parties, however, will be pretty sure to grow out of this fierce controversy.

The Republican Party here, through their County nominating Convention, has taken decided ground against the position of the Administration in regard to the impressment of adopted citizens of the United States into the military service of their native sovereigns. The Convention passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That our Naturalization Laws are in no sense dependent upon, and have no relation to, international law, but are the positive statutes of the nation constituting the terms of a contract between the nation and the naturalized citizen, by which we require the applicant for naturalization, under the solemnity of an oath, to renounce his allegiance and his obligation to render military service to any foreign prince or government, and pledge to him the protection of this nation to conscientiously complying with his oath and refusing such military service when demanded, and that it would be a monstrous cheat and oppression for this nation, after requiring such an oath of the naturalized citizen, to throw upon him alone all the burden of keeping his conscience and maintaining the rights of his new citizenship.

Resolved, That naturalized and native-born citizens are equally entitled to the protection of our Government abroad, and that it is the greatest disgrace that has fallen upon our nation, that it spends its time and treasure in party wrangles at home, while it neglects to protect its citizens and to maintain its own dignity in foreign lands.

The Anti-Lecompton Nominating Convention of this city has nominated LEONIDAS HASKELL and HENRY B. TREET, candidates for the offices of State Senators. The Convention adjourned till the 28th inst., when it is expected that candidates for the Assembly will be chosen. The Anti-Lecomptonites of Sonoma County, have nominated Gen. O. HINTON, for County Judge; whereupon he *Evening Bulletin* of this city remarks,

"Ten years ago, a certain Gen. O. HINTON was an extensive mail contractor in the State of Ohio, and was detected in the most astounding mail robberies ever brought to light in the United States. He was arrested and escaped, and, for months, eluded the vigilance of the officers, notwithstanding the most thorough pursuit ever known in that country. The whole police system of the State was aroused, rendering it impossible for him to pass from its borders. After several weeks of such vigilance, the wily fugitive was rearrested. But he had influential and wealthy friends, and a brother-in-law went his bail for $10,000. This bond Gen. O. HINTON forfeited, and escaped to California. Here he was pursued by Officer MILLS, of Akron, Ohio, and was followed from place to place in California and Oregon, finally escaping, if we mistake not, to the Sandwich Islands. At any rate, the officer was unable to arrest the fugitive, and returned, after a fruitless chase, to Ohio. If the candidate for County Judge in Sonoma County is the same Gen. O. HINTON, who robbed the mail in Ohio, it is to be hoped he will not be elected.

A new and valuable quicksilver mine was formally inaugurated with religious ceremonies (an old Spanish custom) a few days ago. This mine is situated twelve miles south from San José, in the cañyon of the Sierra Azul (Blue) or Santa Cruz mountains, through which flows the Capitancillos creek. The mine was discovered by a party of miners under a Mr. LAURENCEL, in January last. During the temporary absence of Mr. LAURENCEL, on a visit to the East, last Spring, it was worked upon a very small scale, but to a sufficient extent to test its value, and leave no doubt of its being sufficiently rich and extensive to repay amply the expenditures necessary for opening and properly working it. On the return of the proprietor, about two months ago, operations were commenced on a larger scale, and preparations made for the erection of furnaces, opening roads, etc. There are now fifty men employed in working the mine, and about thirty in putting up the smelting works and other necessary structures. At present the ores, which are rich and easily excavated, are carried down on mules from the mouth of the mine to the flat, a distance, as before stated, of a quarter of a mile. The smelting will be commenced about the 15th September next.

Cannot the Eastern Press help us a little in securing a needed reform in the Fort Smith, Arkansas, Post-office, where our Overland *way* mails are shockingly mixed up, so that we are constantly annoyed by finding letters designed for one place on the road carried beyond it, or left behind. Careful inquiry shows that the fault is in the office named. For heaven's sake have the Postmaster reformed out of office if he won't reform his administration of it. The evil has become too serious to be longer endured in patience.

Our city has just sustained another loss of $100,000—one of the legacies left us by the swindling city officials of former years. The case was this. In 1850 the Court of Sessions assumed the right to purchase public buildings and grounds, and bought a lot for the use of a county jail, paying therefor in scrip, an enormous price. Subsequently a jail building was erected at a cost to the contractor of about $10,000, and to the city of $100,000! Still later the scrip paid for the lot was pronounced void, for the reason that the Court of Sessions had no power to purchase. The original owner of the lot—a gambler named MOSES—then sold the lot again to SAMUEL B. MILLS, who brought a suit to eject the city. The latter, upon examining its deed for the property, found that it was without the name of MOSES signed to it,—and also that the deed had never been recorded! Of course the legal title therefore was not in the city, and the latter brought suit to compel the estate of MOSES to make a new acknowledgement,—and at the same time to stay the ejectment suit. In this suit the city has just been defeated,—so, we will soon be turned out of our jail, and our $100,000 have flown to the winds. This is a fair specimen of the sort of robbery that was constantly perpetrated at the expense of the city in former years.

A miner named GIBSON, took out of his sluices, last week, on Coyote Creek, near Vallecito, a seventy-ounce lump of gold mixed with quartz. After separating, there were forty ounces of pure gold. When first seen, the nugget had the appearance of any ordinary piece of quartz gravel; the gold was all encrusted with an iron-colored cement. Upon taking it up to remove it from the sluice as rubbish, the extraordinary weight attracted attention, and a little rubbing removed the cement and revealed the gold.

For the benefit of those who think we "grow" nothing out here but gold, permit me to say that the crop in Napa County for this season is estimated to be 8,000 acres of corn, 13,000 acres of barley, and 16,000 acres of wheat. Very little of the barley and corn will find a distant market, except when converted into pork. The wheat promises finely.

An affray occurred in a harvest-field, near the Francisquito Creek, San Mateo, on Tuesday, in which three brothers named LANGDON, and a man named COLLINS, were engaged. During the fight, a knife was used on the latter, who was severely wounded in the head, back and abdomen. It was supposed, immediately after the occurrence, that COLLINS could not survive his wounds, but it is now thought he may recover. There was a whisky-jug in that field.

A miner named PATRICK KELLY was killed at the Wilcox claim, on Musquito Creek, Butte County, on the 18th inst., by the caving of the bank.

ALBERT LEE, the colored man who shot and killed MALINE AGNES LEE, his wife, is slowly but steadily recovering.

A man named J. DONEGAN, fell off the bridge at San Leandro on Saturday, and was killed.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

By arrival of the *Frances Palmer* at San Francisco we have dates from Honolulu to the 30th June. An important official announcement in the Government organ apprises us that the late tariff which raises the duty on imported goods to *ten* per cent. *ad valorem*, will not be enforced till the *8th of September*, 1860, a year hence. All merchandise arriving prior to that date will be admitted under the present duty of *five* per cent. The decision of the Government in the matter shows a disposition to act honorably and fairly with its commercial interests, and the mercantile community at home and abroad heartily approve its course. I sent you the new tariff in a former letter.

A Honolulu paper also states that instructions are to be issued from the Treasury Department to the Collector-General of Customs—if, indeed, they have not already been forwarded—by which the rule will be established that spirituous liquors taken out of bond will pay the duty ruling when they are so removed, without any reference to the duty which such articles were liable at the time of their being bonded.

On the 30th of June there were no vessels under a foreign flag in the harbor of Honolulu. The volcano on Mount Loa was still in action at last accounts.

Com. PENDLETON, in the ship *Ivanhoe*, had sailed for Malden's Island, south latitude 4° 15' west long. 155, which he intended to take possession of. Capt. BROWN, in the schooner *Manuako wai*, sailed for the same island, and ought to have reached it a week or two before the *Ivanhoe*. It is said that the island has one of the richest and largest guano deposits in the central Pacific.

A Mr. LEMLEY, a dry-goods merchant, in a fit of mental alienation, attempted his own life. He twice attempted to drown himself by jumping off the wharf, having previously thrown what money he had in his pockets into the water, but he was rescued. Conducted home, he fired two pistol shots at his head, but, the balls only glancing off the skull, he picked up a razor and cut his throat twice. The neighbors, hearing the shots, rushed in and procured medical assistance.

ABNER PRATT, United States Consul at Honolulu, has been for some time past seriously ill with the asthma. It was his intention to have visited San Francisco in the *Palmer*, but his health having improved a little, will defer it for a time. His place in his absence will be filled by T. T. DONERARTY as Deputy Consul. Mr. D. has long been connected with the Consulate.

The *Mississippi* was hourly looked for with the Japanese Ambassadors on board. The Hon. J. W. BORDEN, the United States Commissioner, contemplated a visit around the island of Oahu, in which he was to be joined by F. L. HAWKS, Esq., the Secretary of Legation.

NEW-YORK STATE FAIR.—The work on the Fair Grounds is progressing rapidly. The exhibition buildings are already far advanced. Application having been made by parties for the erection of buildings on the Show Grounds, at their own expense, the Committee on the arrangement of the grounds have been directed to assign places for such buildings—to be erected upon such plan as shall be approved by them. The Secretary has been empowered by the Executive Committee to receive proposals for the rent of refreshment stands within the inclosure. The railroads and steamboats will, as usual, carry free all articles designed for exhibition at the Fair. The Executive Committee are of opinion, from what they already know, that the approaching Fair will be one of the very best the Society has ever held. The New-England States, because of the facilities for reaching this locality, will be largely represented.—*Albany Evening Journal, Aug. 18.*

The Trustees of the Connecticut State Reform School announce that that institution is now ready to receive boys. It is to be hoped the lads committed to it will not follow the example of the youngsters at Westboro'.

Dreadful Tragedy in Cincinnati.

A MAN SHOOTS HIS WIFE IN THE STREET AND ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT SUICIDE—LETTERS OF THE PARTIES.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, Aug. 17, has the following:

Last evening occurred one of those terrible tragedies in real life, which, for fearfulness of intensity, surpass the conceptions of the dramatist, and reveal the terrible earnestness which often exists beneath an exterior the most frivolous and abandoned. We publish the facts in the order of their occurrence.

A young man, whose name it appears from papers found on him, is THOMAS EUGENE DE MARBAIS, has had a wife named BLANCHE living in a house of assignation on Plum-street, above Fifth. From his papers, and from his declarations to the Coroner, we learn that five times has he attempted to kill both himself and his wife. It would also appear that he married her aware of her abandoned life.

The following note on him shows his desire to see her last evening:

"Send me word by the boy. May I come and see you? I await an answer on the corner. I cannot exist without seeing you. Let me come—must see you very soon. Oh, BLANCHE! BLANCHE! BLANCHE! BLANCHE! I am very repentant. Come! come! I cannot live without seeing you."

We can't say whether he sent a duplicate of it. About 11 o'clock last night he called at the house on Plum-street and desired to see her. She was up stairs in bed. She came down to see him, and he told her he wanted to walk out with her, and said he, "I am going to kill you." She said she wasn't afraid, and they went out.

The next known of them, the Reserve Corps of Policemen in the Ninth street Station-house were startled by two pistol reports at the corner of Plum and Eighth streets.

They immediately ran to the corner, and there saw DE MARBAIS and BLANCHE at the door of BROOSFIELD'S marble-yard. BLANCHE was sitting up quietly, while he was stretched at full length on the pavement, apparently dead.

Mr. WM. DE BECK, of the County Auditor's Office, who accompanied the Police, caught a young man by the shoulder, saying: "I've got you, Sir." DE MARBAIS spoke up: "There is no one to blame but me; I did it." Policeman MCGREW went to BLANCHE, and assisted her to rise. She said, "I came out of the house to die." Then she exclaimed in agony, "Oh, my daughter! Oh, my daughter!" Mr. MCGREW asked her where her daughter was. She said she was with the Marsh Troupe, and upon being removed, as she was forthwith, to the Ninth-street Station-house, she took off a splendid jet cross, tipped with gold, missed it, and desired it to be sent to her daughter ADELE.

Upon examining them at the Station-house, it was found that she was shot in the left breast, just above the nipple, and that he was shot in the right ear. The policeman took from him two three-inch pocket pistols, of Allen's patent, which he said he had purchased yesterday morning, and loaded for this express purpose.

As he was lying in the Station-house Dr. CAREY informed him of the probability of his recovery. He said, "If I live I want you to hang me for this damnable deed—for shooting the wife I love so well."

They were removed to the Hospital, where he said that before they came out of the house they had taken thirty grains of morphine, divided it into two portions, dissolved it in water and drank it.

BLANCHE is a young woman of beauty and has a sweet countenance. It is thought she is FRENCH.

DE MARBAIS is a young man of short stature, and we learn is or has been in the negro minstrelsy business.

The following papers were found in his pocket by Dr. CAREY. We think we have never seen any letter belonging to the literature of suicide and death more touching and remarkable, than this which we give first:

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 16, 1859.

MY DEAR WIFE:—Should you survive what is intended as your death blow, I trust you will forgive me for not being a better shot. To say I have loved you would be only to corroborate what all who know me, know full well. That I now love you better than ever this fearful step I give as proof. Death in preference to life being said I caused you to live the life you are leading. We were happy until it was marred by intermeddling would-be friends, both in Philadelphia and this city particularly. I do not wish it to be understood that this letter is any way manner to exonerate me in the dreadful tragedy I attempt. It is simply to enlighten the few thousands who are ready to condemn unheard and untried the unfortunate ones of this fond world. It is unnecessary here for me to enter into the particulars of how we met and were married, as the certificate among our papers will certify to. I will simply say we knew and understood the importance of what we were about. When I could get work, I worked, and it was my great pleasure to give you all my earnings, little as they were. True, in the early days of our marriage you were true to me, and like an angel you never deserted me, though greater misfortunes than want. Now the public of this cold-hearted city refuses me employment, and we are comparatively destitute.

You prefer [here follow the words "No matter," with a mark of erasure through them.—REP.] My dear, dear BLANCHE. God forgive me. But death is now more preferable to me than life. Had I means, we could and would have lived happily together. I do love you, pay even adore and worship you even now, one, two, three, four or five hours previous to attempting this last (I hope) fearful act of my life. My God! would that I was able to take you from where you are. I would do it even now. There is one man holding a prominent (poor specimen of man) position who has pretended to be my friend. [A long flourish follows.—REP.]

The principal cause of my misfortune in this city is now a clerk in the [here follow the words with the mark of erasure through them, "principal store (Drug) on Fourth-street. His brands ought I to have blown out first. First Drug store on"] finest drug store on Fourth-street.

I leave him and the balance of my enemies to the remorse of conscience, which every true man feels when conscious of a mean action. Mean actions, their acts toward me, are, and have been, dastardly, mean and contemptible. 'Tis not because an individual has erred in early days, that he should be made to suffer ever after. So goes the people of Cincinnati. If a man does wrong once—not like the good Samaritan, help him up again.; No, they trample him down, down, and never give him a chance to get a mouthful.

If I succeed, our baggage will amply defray all funeral expenses.

My wife's child is in good hands—unnecessary to mention where she is. Good-bye, dear mother. Forgive me, sisters dear. Sister CLARA and ELLA, forgive me for taking BLANCHE away in this manner, but I am so jealous of her that I PREFER HER DEAD. [Another long flourish.—REP.]

THOS. E. DE MARBAIS.

All my family papers, dating back to the year 1094, my mother's marriage certificate, and other papers, will show for themselves. Adieu to all.

II.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1859.

MY DEAR WIFE BLANCHE: I hereby certify that from this day I solemnly promise never to come, go, or seek you, wherever you may be, unless at your earnest solicitation.

Your husband until death and after if possible.

THOMAS E. DE MARBAIS.

[The following is the indorsement on the back of this note.—REP.]

"62 Third-street. This is written at the solicitation of my own dear wife, I love better than life.

DE MARBAIS.

Ten minutes later.

She tells me if I love her as I should, I would blow her brains out. So I will this very night.

DE MARBAIS.

III.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, Aug. 4th, '59.

DEAR AND AFFECTIONATE SISTERS CLARA AND ELLA—Ere this reaches you we will have ceased to exist. Dear wife as well as myself have become tired—completely disgusted with this world. We therefore adopt these means of ridding ourselves of one another, and our friends of a burden.

TO MR. EDWARD SCANLAN, my wife and self offer our best thanks for his many acts of kindness which, from time to time, kept me in the vain hope of one day being able to surmount our difficulty. Instead of which I find my troubles daily increasing, no prospect of ever getting up again. We coolly, deliberately, and without any liquor aboard—we resolve to take that fearful step—suicide. Be it distinctly understood, not because we cannot live, or through fear of any mortal enemy—simply because we prefer death to a dishonorable life. All honest means have been deprived me of gaining a living, by the infernal maliciousness and jealousy of ——, ——, clerk with SEIB, ECKSTEIN & Co., corner Fourth and Vine street. Our sincere thanks are also due Mr. ——, ——, of Selves Building, and Mr. ——, ——. Both of these gentlemen have proven themselves men in every sense of the word. I leave behind me a few friends, but many enemies—enemies without just cause, whom I have never injured by word, deed, or act, unless it was by being forced to become a debtor. My few creditors are the only ones who will speak ill of me. Another gentleman I must mention here in the kindest manner possible—Mr. ——, ——, formerly bookkeeper for GEORGE LEWIS. He came to my assistance on several occasions, unasked and unsolicited. He is now East among his friends and relatives. I would advise him to remain there. I seek death, because it is preferable to being subject to the scorn and contempt that fallen greatness generally is. I do not wish to appear vain when I apply the word great to myself. I wish it simply to be understood in regard to the commercial world, in which I once stood A No. 1. As in death at this moment will be sweet, because I will be joined, on the road to that bourne from whence no traveler returns, by my most affectionate and good wife, BLANCHE. Oh, BLANCHE, may God forgive us as he forgive those who has offended us.

THOS. EUGENE DE MARBAIS,
and BLANCHE, his Wife.

IV.

SATURDAY, Aug. 13.

MY BLANCHE: My own dear wife good bye, adieu—God bless you and protect ADELE. I love you both better than life. Employment has been refused me, even for the pitiful sum sufficient to sustain life from day to day.

I have no friends; I feel I have lived too long; may God curse the English hound —— now with ECKSTEIN. Think of me in your happy moments—farewell—God bless you, you are better off without me.

V.

Oh, BLANCHE! I love you, and you alone. I have been true—true to you, and you alone. I die hungry, but loving you truly and sincerely. Bye-bye, Mama, dear. Think of me occasionally. I left you happy and contented.

P. S.—At 2½ o'clock this morning the physicians thought it possible BLANCHE might recover, but now I hope that DR MARBAIS would.

From the Gazette of Aug. 18.

We have very little to add to yesterday's account of the facts in medately connected with the tragedy of Tuesday night.

We learn that Officer MAENNER, on Monday night, saw DR MARBAIS sitting on the steps of the assignation house on Plum-street, crying. He was asked what was the matter? He replied that his wife was in there, and was in the habit of going there. As he appeared to be in liquor, he was advised to go home, and he went off, saying that if matters did not change before the week was over there'd be a murder.

To gratify the numerous inquiries as to the history of DR MARBAIS, we present the following account, which we believe to be perfectly reliable. DR MARBAIS' father was a Frenchman, his mother an English or American woman. His parents were married in this country, and he was born at Baltimore. His father is dead, but his mother is now living in New-York, and was yesterday informed by telegraph of the critical condition of her son and of the tragic acts, of which it was the result. He was a druggist by profession, and understood his business well. About eighteen months since he married his wife BLANCHE, in New-York. She was at the time reputed to have been the mistress of a wealthy man in California, who had supported her in luxury and ease, for two or three years. DR MARBAIS was aware of her reputation, we learn, when he married her. Some time after his marriage he went to Philadelphia, where he was placed on trial for forgery, but was honorably acquitted.

Disgusted with Philadelphia, he returned to New-York with the intention of removing to the West. In New-York, he met a person who promised to find him a situation if he would settle in Cincinnati. He accordingly came to Cincinnati about a year ago, and was employed in SCANLAN'S drug store. Five or six months ago, the person who had found the situation for DR MARBAIS, being East, learned that DR M. had been tried there for forgery, and upon his return, he informed DR MARBAIS' employers that he should no longer consider himself responsible for DR M.'s conduct.

This remark eventuated in DR MARBAIS' losing his situation, and from that time dated his misfortune. Unable to get employment or the means of subsistence he would have starved had not his wife by her shame earned their bread. It is said that DR MARBAIS had a regular fisticuff fight with the "drug clerk" in the street, and charged his misfortunes upon him. And it is further said that this clerk followed DR MARBAIS with an unrelenting vindictiveness that kept him effectually out of work. Whether BLANCHE'S beauty had anything to do with this, we can't say.

Read in the light which this account throws upon them, DR MARBAIS' letters are of a comparatively easy interpretation. The following sentence evidently refers to his trial for forgery:

"So goes the people of Cincinnati. If a man does wrong once, not like the good Samaritan, help him up again. No, they trample him down down, and never give him a chance to get a mouthful."

A good deal of romantic talk was set in motion about this affair yesterday. It was said that he had been exiled from France, &c., &c. But our account comes from a source which entitles it to full credit. DR MARBAIS and his wife lay at the Hospital all day yesterday, without much change in their condition. They were kept asleep with morphine. Towards evening they grew worse, and at 11 o'clock there was but little hope of their recovery.

Mysterious Case.

A DOCTOR CHARGED WITH CUTTING HIS WIFE'S THROAT IN THE STREET.

From the Chicago Times, Aug. 17.

The examination of the charge against Dr. BENJAMIN F. ROYAL, of attempting to cut his wife's throat, took place before Esquire MILLIKEN yesterday afternoon. The accused is a man about 45 years of age, a native, we understand, of Lynchburgh, Va., and who once occupied the position of a surgeon in the United States army. Mrs. ROYAL is said to have once been an actress. She did not appear in Court. The evidence goes to show that they lived happily together, and possessed much affection for each other. It does not appear that any ill feeling ever existed between them; indeed, there is an utter absence of any and all motive which should have led the accused to commit the assault with which he stands charged. The case is involved in no little mystery. Below, we give all the evidence taken on the examination which is of any importance:

John Rathbone, sworn—Saw Royal and wife walking along the south side of Quincy street together between Wells and Clark; it was about 8 o'clock P.M.; she went through a gate; he went up to the gate; she came out and walked behind him; as she turned to leave him he took hold of her, and they had a struggle together: she screamed three or four times, and then said, "Let me go—I'm dying; Doctor, let me go—I shall be dead soon;" I started to go to them; before I reached the middle of the street he let go of her; as soon as he let go of her, she caught a portion of her dress and held it to her neck, and ran towards Wells-street; I lost sight of her in Wells-street; Dr. Royal walked towards Clark-street; I followed Mrs. Royal to her house; the girls there were running for a doctor, and said she was bleeding to death; Mrs. Mary Jenkins was there, I think; it was only about three minutes after I had seen her in the street; Joseph Tait was with me, on Quincy street.

Dr. Calvin M. Fitch was called to see Mrs. Royal; found a wound in her neck, a little below the angle of the jaw; from the appearance of the wound, my opinion is that it is very improbable that it was done by herself; it is one of the most dangerous places to inflict a wound.

Alex. E. Gale, sworn—Does business at the corner of Wells and Adams; saw Dr. Royal on the 27th of July, a number of times; was returning from supper about 7½, and coming towards Wells-street on the quincy, I met Dr. Royal and his wife coming toward Clark-street; she was about two steps in advance of him; she said, "Good evening, Mr. Gale;" I said, "Good evening" and passed on; Dr. Royal did not speak; heard of the stabbing about five minutes afterward; Dr. Royal always spoke to me when we met before that; I wondered why he did not then; had known him and his wife apout three months; discovered nothing unusual in her appearance on that occasion except her speaking to me; have never heard of any difficulty between Dr. Royal and his wife prior to that occasion.

Cross-examination.—Had seen them before that almost every day; they appeared very kind and affectionate toward each other; the walk where I met them is six feet wide; they had just come off a part of the walk which is only three feet wide; perhaps three steps off.

Oliver S. West—Arrested defendant for this offence at No. 107 Jackson-street, at his daughter's, found him lying on a bed, and said, "Good evening, Doctor;" he said, "Good evening;" I then said, "I have come for you;" he said, "Yes, I know what you want—I know all about it—but I am as innocent as a child unborn:" I said I knew nothing of it; we went out of doors, he took my arm, and we walked towards the armory; he said, "You'll allow me to stop and see Mrs. Royal, won't you?" I replied, "I don't know—I'll think of it;" he said he had been down town to Wright's, taking a dish of ice cream, and upon his return, at the corner of Adams and Clark streets, he met his daughter, and she said, "Oh, pa, some one has cut ma's throat, and for God's sake don't go home—don't go down there!" that he then went to his daughter's, on Jackson-street, where I found him; he stated that he was not present when his wife was injured, knew not how it occurred, and was entirely innocent; I asked a lady at Mrs. Royal's if he might see her; word came that he might come in; I went in with him; he said I needn't come in the bedroom; I told him I must go where he did; he went in and sat down on the bedside; she put her hand up on his forehead and pushed off his hat; she lay with her head turned; she put his hand on his forehead and cried; she commenced crying when he came in, but said nothing; he said "Now you can see for yourselves I am innocent," and he repeated this two or three times; he then said to her "Don't be excited, keep quiet—now don't be excited, keep quiet. It will all be right." When I first told him my business he asked if she was dangerously hurt; I answered, "They say it's not dangerous, she'll recover—they think the wound is not mortal." He said something like "I am glad of that." I don't remember the words precisely. He said, during the conversation, that he loved his wife as well as any man could love his wife. I took him to the lock up. I stood close to the bed in the room with the defendant and his wife; Mrs. McIntyre stood back of me; I said to him, "Come, doctor, we must go," and I took hold of his elbow; then his wife took his hand, or he took hers, I don't know know which, and he put his face to hers; didn't see what was done.

The examination was here closed. Bail was required in the sum of $1,000 to appear before the Recorder's Court to answer for an assault with intent to kill.

Another Trouble at Sing Sing State Prison.

From the Sing Sing Chronicle.

The following rather extraordinary letter has been addressed to C. B. WHEELER, Esq., our Town and Village Collector, by the Agent and Warden of the Sing Sing Prison:

SING SING PRISON, Friday, Aug. 12, 1859.

The non-resident contractors in this prison, complain very much of the illegal assessment and levies which are made upon their property, and desire me to forbid you to come upon the premises of the State, for any purpose connected therewith, or to take away any of their property, and with the desire of bringing a troublesome question of long standing to an issue, *I hereby forbid your coming upon the State Prison grounds in the capacity of Collector of Taxes*, with intent to levy upon or take away any property belonging to non-resident contractors, or from otherwise annoying them in the prosecution of their business in this Prison. Yours, &c.,

WM. BEARDSLEY, Agent and Warden.

TO C. B. WHEELER, Esq.

Attorney-General FREMAINE has given his opinion that the property of the Contractors is taxable here. We understand that Collector WHEELER has been to the Prison and levied upon some of this property since receiving the above note from the Agent, so we suppose the matter will be tested in the Court of Appeals as soon as possible.

PERSONAL.

A young clerk belonging to a store in Market-street, Philadelphia was very much exercised on Thursday, by the supposed loss of a $1,000 check that had been given to him to deposit. On receiving the check he placed it for safe keeping between the cases of a large silver watch, which he had in his pocket, and then started for the bank, which was in the upper part of the city. On the way up he met with a friend, with whom he conversed until reaching the bank. On entering he walked up to the counter and commenced to search for the check, but all his pockets were empty and no check could be found. Back he goes to the store, and with tears in his eyes related his loss, and while in this state of mind some one asked him the time of day. The act of pulling out his watch brought to mind the check, and on opening the case, it was found safe.

A Newburyport paper takes credit for that town in this regard: "Among the notable men who were born or who have lived in Newburyport, are the Rev. Drs. Tyng and Spring, of New-York; Jacob Little, the New York broker who 'breaks' so often; Prof. Parsons, of Harvard College; Col. Albert Pike, the eccentric poet, of Arkansas; the Hon. Caleb Cushing and Lord Timothy Dexter, the genius who made a fortune by shipping warming pans and mittens to the West Indies, and once wrote an illiterate book without punctuation, but with several pages of points at the end, with directions to the reader to 'salt and pepper as he chused.'"

The descendants of John and Mary Reed, most of whom are located in and around Taunton, Mass., held their annual meeting Aug. 17, at the old homestead, near Taunton. The patriarch of the family, John Reed, 83 years old, presided over the day's proceedings, which were of a most agreeable variety—singing original hymns, sermonizing, feasting, toast-giving, speech making, playing ball, pitching quoits, swinging, the reading of sundry poems, and a number of humorous reports. Altogether it seems to have been an exceedingly pleasant occasion.

The Lowell *Vox Populi* says: "The golden wedding of Joel Adams, Esq., President of the Prescott Bank, and his lady, came off at Lowell Island last Saturday evening. About seventy-five friends of the parties were present and enjoyed themselves highly in feasting, talking and singing. Mr. Adams is 76 years of age, and Mrs. A. 73. Upon this occasion, Mrs. Adams wore the same white satin skirt in which she appeared at the original wedding. She was dressed as a youthful bride, with bouquets, &c."

Joseph S. Tillinghast, a New-Bedford Quaker, visited the huge Methodist Camp-meeting at Martha's Vineyard a day or two ago, gathered all the children together under the shade of a big tree, made them an address, and then distributed upwards of four hundred juvenile books among them. One of the Massachusetts newspapers calls this "a most gratifying evidence of the possession of a true spirit of genuine Christianity."

The other day Mrs. P. Terry, of West Dennis, Mass., having been slandered by Mr. J. Baker, met him in the highway and administered to him a severe flogging. The slander related to the alleged extravagance of Mrs. T. in having too much cloth in her dress and too many adornments of gold. The Barnstable *Patriot* understands "that Mrs. Terry has the sympathy of the community in which she resides."

One Dr. James Irvin Boyd writes from South Carolina to the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, expressly to assure the Democracy of Wisconsin that Northern delegates to the Charleston Convention, will not be shot down by infuriated Southerners immediately upon making their appearance. Moreover, Dr. Boyd asserts that the better class of men in South Carolina are not in favor of Secession.

The following is the faculty of the new Methodist College established at Valparaiso, Ind.: The Rev. C. N. Simms, President and Professor of Ancient Languages; Francis D. Carley, Professor of Mathematics; Mrs. Dena A. Carley, Teacher; Mrs. Frances Loomis, Teacher of the Preparatory School; Mrs. S. A. Moore, Assistant; Mrs. Carrie Liscomb, Teacher of Music.

Mr. William Spooner, of New-Bedford, recently found in the garden of Mr. Irenus Gooding, of Malden, a two-penny copper coin; on one side is the word "Massathusets," with a pine tree in the centre, and two rows of dots around the tree; on the other side are the words "Newengland, 1662, II," circled with two rows of dots.

A well-known literary man of Vienna, M. Bauerle, and his wife, it is stated, have been for some days missing, and nobody knows anything of their whereabouts. In consequence, the publication of the chief theatrical paper of that city, which was edited by M. Bauerle, has been interrupted.

An English paper says: "There is not the slightest foundation for the statement put forward by a High Church paper that the Bishop of Exeter intends resigning his bishopric. His lordship, who is 82 years of age, is in perfect health, and has lately been discharging his duties as a canon residentiary of Durham Cathedral."

The London *Inquirer* says: "The author of *Adam Bede* is Miss Maria Evans, of Coventry, a lady well known as the translator of Strauss' *Life of Jesus*, and the writer of some of the ablest theological papers in the *Westminster Review*."

A self-constituted Committee of gentlemen in Baltimore have just collected a purse of $718 for the relief of the family of Mr. Geo. H. Hall and his son, who, a few days since, were killed by lightning, leaving their family in destitute circumstances.

Mrs. Aaron V. Brown, widow of the late Postmaster-General, has presented the Tennessee Historical Society with a valuable collection of books, embracing twenty-one volumes of American State Papers, running from March 3, 1789, to March 3, 1833.

The Germans in Cincinnati are organizing a "Blouse battalion" for military drill. All the men wear the blouse. Several hundreds have already joined the organization.

Sir Robert Smirke has recently resigned his position as Royal Academician, having, for

A RELIGIOUS ROMANCE.

Denouement of the Starr Abduction.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Aug. 13, 1859.

Religious romance grows fashionable these days. Does not a branch of the Anglican aristocracy make it a *specialité*? And POSEY is its prophet. The antique austerities and sincerities live no longer in the faith of reason. Piety must take on a purple haze to be patronized, and martyrdom is rapidly being metamorphosed into melodrama.

Latest on the calendar of sentimental saints is Miss ELIZABETH STARR, whose adventures in the pursuit of a convent under difficulties have recently been much occupying the Canadian papers. This case (hardly a *cause celèbre*) presents the curious spectacle of a Bishop, Priests and Nuns in Montreal, Toronto, and Toledo (Ohio,) combining to aid (if not induce) a young lady to elope from those who had loved and sheltered her for twenty one years, and carrying on a system of dissimulation towards the young lady's parents and towards the public. The really startling part of the somewhat farcical affair is, that a young person may be spirited away from her home and kept concealed within convent walls without the possibility of her parents ever learning anything of her whereabouts. A curious vista to open up, indeed!

The *Minerve* (Montreal) of this morning publishes an extended reply to the lengthy statement of Mr. and Miss STARR, made public two or three days ago, and as the communication evidently emanates from the *Seminaire*, it, of consequence, carries official authority. We have thus had versions of the affair from the Seminary here, from the Palace at Toronto, and from the cloister at Toledo, in addition to the accounts of the young lady herself and her father. As this is probably all the information the public is likely to get, it may be worth while resuming the salient points of the case, and thus have done with it forever.

A tangled web do both parties make of it. The lengthy communication of the young lady does not impress one with a violently flattering opinion of her mental character, while the statement of her father gives one a somewhat low estimate both of his sense and his taste. On the other hand, a thorough sifting of the evidence on both sides leaves on one's mind the decided impression that the highest dignitaries of the Catholic Church of Canada—Bishop CHARBONNEL, of Toronto, and M. GRANET, Supérieur of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, in Montreal, included—have been guilty of systematic mendacity, in order to cover up a plot originally and in itself most foolish and unnecessary. Added to the thousand-fold intricacies of mutual contradiction, the papers here have taken up the matter as a convenient horse on which to hang a fresh installment of No-Popery eloquence, whence has resulted a perversity and preposterousness of platitude that verges on the infinite!

Leaving these mutual prevarications to kill each other, what little kernel of fact may be in the case—what actually *inheres*—let me most concisely state.

Imprimis, a calm statement of facts will go cruelly to reduce the romantic proportions of the first version to a much more common-place matter, and show that the approbation of the public has been challenged in behalf of very indifferent performers. Not since my last perusal of the 'Bloody Cutter of the Spanish Main" has it been mine to read a more thrilling scene than that depicted by the Detroit *Tribune*, on the occasion of Mr. STARR finding his daughter in the convent at Toledo. *Audite:* "In passing a side-door, which was partly open, his quick glance discovered his long-sought daughter [my long-lost chy-ild!] stretched upon a sick-bed. In a moment he sprang to her side and clasped her to his arms. So wasted was she that he could scarcely recognize his beautiful child of six weeks before! She, in her turn, was overjoyed to see him. He immediately turned upon the Superior, who stood transfixed with astonishment, and vented upon her his long pent-up, &c. She stammered out an excuse, &c. But the father was too full of joy to waste time in bickerings there, and so, receiving a portion of her clothing, hastily gathered up by the affrighted nuns, he left the convent with the prize he had been seeking day and night for six weeks with an agony of anxiety that only parental love can experience!"

And now for the narration: Some two months ago the family of the Hon. LEANDER STARR, of Montreal, was plunged in distress on finding that a daughter, beautiful and highly educated, had risen in the morning, ere her parents were awake, and gone out, leaving a note, saying she had felt it her duty to God to leave her parents and seek religious peace in conventual life.

The blow was most sudden and unexpected, and the hearts of both mother and father were almost crushed by the bereavement. He set forth in quest of her. He applied to the Roman Catholic Bishop for leave to search the convents: it was granted, readily, courteously. But the search was unavailing. Two or three days passed. Another letter came. The daughter was happily placed, she said, where, forgetting the world, she could devote herself wholly to the service of God. Search for her would be useless. Renewed search was made. The Bishop was requested to examine the priests of the Seminary. Mr. STARR was satisfied that without the connivance of some of the religious orders here this mysterious flight would never have occurred. The examination was promised, but no satisfaction obtained. He returned again and again to the convents. He showed the nuns the portrait of his daughter.

They denied all knowledge of any such lady. To Quebec he went, searching through convents and nunneries, but with no better success. At last certain clues were picked up, and Mr. STARR started westward. At Toronto several of his friends had interviews with Bishop CHARBONNEL, entreating him to give information on the subject. He knew nothing, could ascertain nothing, was his reply. Six weeks did he travel all about Canada, searching every convent and nunnery to find her. On reaching Toronto, however, Mr. STARR obtained some new and important information, and finally a letter reached him from his daughter, requesting him to come and remove her from the convent at Toledo, Ohio, where she then was. Thither, accordingly, he proceeded and found her, though under circumstances somewhat less intense than described by the Detroit romancer.

And, now, to go back. Miss STARR, it seems while resident in Paris some years since, was led to doubt respecting the religion of her fathers; and two years ago, while in London, England, she took the requisite steps, and was received into the Catholic Church. Meanwhile she attended Protestant churches with her parents, and "there partook, with them, of the holy communion;" thus leading them to believe she was still a Protestant—a course she pursued under the direction of her "spiritual adviser."

On returning from England, and while in Toronto, she, in May, 1858, put herself in communication with the Catholic ecclesiastics of that city, making the acquaintance of Bishop CHARBONNEL, and explaining to him her wishes to become a Catholic and a Carmelite nun. He "was charmed to make her acquaintance, and described to me the dress of the Carmelites," &c. But would her parents consent? she would ask herself. Should she flee from them? A case of conscience, indeed! Reverend spiritual adviser "gave no positive answer, but remained outwardly passive, I knowing from my own observations he encouraged it." "I stated my object in becoming a Catholic was also to become a nun, and I was perfectly certain my parents would never consent to it. Then, he said, *it was my duty to leave them!*"—*Miss Starr's Letter.*

On the removal of the family to Montreal, Bishop CHARBONNEL gave her a letter to M. GRANET, Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice here, who in turn became her secret spiritual adviser. Meanwhile her desire to become a nun—to become a Carmelite, the severity of whose discipline seems strangely to have struck her imagination—was duly augmenting,

> For she *would* be a nun,
> And she *should* be a nun!

And shall we not further the holy desire? Here was surely "the holy audacity of duty, the radiant fervor of a converted soul," as *La Minerve* beautifully paints it. But where to find a convent! The only Carmelite *maison* in America is at Baltimore—and there are disputes there! To Paris, accordingly, Bishop CHARBONNEL proposes that she shall go. Money, too, shall not be wanting. As Miss STARR puts it, "the Bishop said he would pay my expenses across the Atlantic, and I had better save my own money for the convent in Paris." Miss STARR further states that she acted entirely under the advice of Superior GRANET. Superior GRANET's advice went towards her removal temporarily to Toledo, where is a branch of the Grey Nun Sisterhood—a safe retreat, where she would be free from "the dangers that surrounded her in her own family." It shall be only temporary, though—till arrangements can be made with the Carmelites in Paris. The Bishop wrote to Paris to arrange with the Carmelites there, and had quite intended to send me there in a few weeks. He had a long talk with me about it, did all he could to encourage it, and gave me a little book and a medal."—*Miss Starr's Statement.*

At six o'clock on the 28th May—the very morning of the day she became twenty-one years of age (and the father calls attention to the fact that all the arrangements for her flight were concocted while she was still a minor, though the *actual* abandonment of her parents did not take place till 6 o'clock of the day she became of lawful age)—Miss ELIZABETH left the parental roof, spiritual adviser GRANET waiting with railroad ticket and money—money to pay expenses from Toronto to Toledo. Thither she fared her solitary way, with prospect of the Carmelite heaven constantly brightening. But what of parental anxiety? She was, she avows, kept informed at Toledo by the priests, her correspondents, of all that passed regarding her parents' searches and the painful anxiety they were suffering. Superior GRANET's advice went clear that "I should not write to my parents until I was safely landed on the other side of the water."

Of Miss STARR's sentiments while in the Toledo Asylum, one gathers a few hints from her own letters to the priests in Montreal—letters which the *Minerve* of to-day first makes public.

But a change comes o'er the spirit of her dreams—change which she depicts in her subsequent statement.

"I did not experience the sympathy I had hoped to find in those who were espoused to Jesus Christ. I was left sometimes nearly a day without being spoken to, and the cold-heartedness of those sisters made my life miserable, and I also not find them actuated by loving dispositions, and I soon was taught that it was not necessary to be in a convent to become religious, and that God had created me to be in the midst of this world's temptations, a good Christian girl, to be faithful to Him, and affectionate to my parents."

To her mother, accordingly, she wrote, under cover, to Superior GRANET, of Montreal. By that gentleman it was retained. Other communications—same fate. Finally, she was forced to send a letter to her father, "through a private and secret channel," as she felt sure the nuns would never have forwarded it to him, unless under cover to a priest in Montreal.—*Mr. Starr's Statement.*

Here is the letter, on the receipt of which her father immediately set off to the "rescue:"

"I hope when you have read this letter you will forgive me and receive me to your arms once more. No one knows I am thinking now of writing to you, so pray be cautious of what you do. Dear papa, my health prevents me *from* staying here. I am convinced God does not intend I should remain, and if you will receive your mistaken child, I am ready to return to you whenever you will come for me, and I will try to be a Christian child to my parents and faithful to my God. In the first place, as to mamma and LEANDER, when they went the first time to the Grey Sisters of the General Hospital in Montreal, a sister was looking at them through the key-hole, and as she is now the Superieure here, she would at once recognize them; but she has not seen you, and if you come for me get out of the cab some distance below the convent and ask the cabman to tell you where the convent is; then you will open the gate at the end of the convent garden; arriving at the door, ask to see the Sister Superieure. If the servant asks your name, do not give it to her; but if you cannot avoid it, give some other name. You will be shown into the parlor, and as my bedroom is next *to* it, I will open the door while they are telling the Superior you are here. *She must not know I wrote this*; but it must appear as if you found me by accident."

On the 28th of May, Miss STARR left her home for the convent; on the 11th of June, her father found her in Toledo;—six weeks' flight!

What can you make out of all this? That Mr. LEANDER STARR has a daughter predisposed to the Church called Rome, is admitted on every side. Since she was fifteen, (that is, for six years,) she avows she had nourished the thought of becoming a Carmelite; her "health failed her for the exceeding desire she had to be a Carmelite." Thus the preposterous rubbish at first current as to the "plots of wily priests," &c., vanish into thinnest air. Further: her putting herself in communication with the ecclesiastics of Toronto and Montreal, was of her proper motion. But this, too, seems clearly established—and here lies the *gravamen* of the whole charge—that Bishop CHARBONNEL and Superior GRANET did encourage and manage the flight of this young lady. If they did not actually devise it, (which is not so clear,) they yet fell in with and furthered all the silly whimsies of a sentimental girl laboring under romantic notions of the duty which faith imposed. Their conduct displays throughout a painful imbecility.

Surely, his lordship might, without putting himself to any great trouble, have told the girl's parents that she was in the habit of paying clandestine visits to his *sanctum*. Such is the view the young lady herself now takes of it. In the postscript to her recent communication, she writes:

"I fear I did not explain to you quite fully, that I did most earnestly request the Bishop and priests to keep my secret most sacredly, for fear of your preventing me from becoming a Catholic and a nun, but now that I am convinced of my error, I think it was extremely wrong in the Bishop or his priests to be influenced by my wishes. It was their duty to face the opposition and to inform you of my whereabouts, no matter what the consequences might be."

It is surely not beyond the bounds of charity to come to this conclusion, and I have it from Mr. STARR that Archbishop HUGHES remarked to him in emphatic terms, "I care not, sir, *what* your daughter told the priests. It was their duty to investigate its *truth*, and inform her parents!"

To this point the official communication in the *Minerve* makes most jesuitic reply—slyly sliding off to side issues. I think I never read a more subtle specimen of what may be achieved by hovering in the twilight between the *suggestio falsi* and the *suppressio veri*. And this is what it calls "defending before the tribunal of public opinion men who have acted in the serene tranquility of their conscience, under the eye of God!"

This escapade rises to larger significance than properly attaches to it, from the fact that it is a sample of a somewhat frequent occurrence in Canada. The superior ability of the *religieuses* as teachers is an inducement for many parents to put their daughters under their instruction, and the sweetness of character of the Sisters is frequently the means of wooing susceptible young ladies into conventual life. I was present in a music-store, recently, where a gentleman was purchasing a piano, and he informed me that it was in order to try and lead off his daughter's mind from a romantic but deep-rooted desire to become a nun.

The right of proselytizing by moral means cannot be denied. It lies at the basis of religious freedom. But this diabolic interference with the most sacred precincts of the human heart, can produce nothing but a horrible jangle, and confounding of all relations. I have read much blasphemous nonsense recently as to the "glory of God," that will accrue from such conversions. But there is a maxim of DE MAISTRE, the most earnest, as well as the most eloquent exponent of Catholicism, which comes to my mind, and which I commend to the attention of the hierarchy, 'The Church is in need of truth, and is in need *but* of that."

As to the young person who has occasioned all this excitement, she still avows her attachment to the Roman faith. Addressing her "dear papa," she observes, "I wish also to say, that I have not the least idea of renouncing the faith I have lately found, and although having acted indiscreetly in the manner I took to become a Catholic, I nevertheless believe firmly in the doctrines." It is evident, also, that she has no indisposition to be considered at once *fidèle* and fashionable, and festoon her religion with a graceful fringe of romance. And it is a significant fact that her first movement on forsaking the pomps and vanities of the world was to retire to the pious seclusion of Saratoga!

On the whole, the melodrama is not of the first order—perhaps rather a romance *manqué*. And it may be the conviction of the reader, as it is of the writer, that *le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle*. W.S.

THE FOURTH OF JULY IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

International Courtesies—An Extraordinary Ball—Brazilian Belles and Brazilian Diamonds.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Saturday, July 9, 1859.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

For the past four or five weeks all the *bon ton* of Rio de Janeiro have been in the greatest state of excitement making preparations for the grand ball, given on the 4th inst., by the American citizens of this city in celebration of the Eighty-third Anniversery of their National Independence.

The undertaking of a national ball in a foreign land is one fraught with no small degree of responsibility, more especially when given by so limited a community as the American residents of Rio; but if the reports of the various journals are to be relied upon, as well as the general satisfaction expressed by all the invited guests, it certainly was the best managed and most brilliant affair of the kind which has heretofore taken place in Brazil.

Any person who has had experience in a Portuguese country can readily imagine the difficulties attending the issue of some 1,500 invitations to a community indexed in the directory by their first names, and nearly all of which commence with either José, Antonio, João or Pedro, and have all four of these, with some two or three others, intermingled before arriving at the name you are in search of. The Invitation Committee, comprising several of our most prominent citizens, including his Excellency, Mr Meade, the United States Minister Plenipotentiary; Mr. Dillon, Secretary of Legation; Mr. Scott, United States Consul; Mr. Noah, United States Naval Agent: Major Ellison, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Don Pedro II. Railroad, and Mr. Robert C. Wright, managing partner of the old-established house of Maxwell, Wright & Co., were most untiring in their exertions, and particularly careful in the selection of their invited guests, who were all members of the most aristocratic circles. Out of the 1,500 invitations issued including the Consular and Diplomatic Corps, only about fifty were absent, and although his Majesty the Emperor, by receipt of the news of the death of the King of Naples (who was a brother of the Empress) was compelled to decline the politely tendered invitation of the Committee, he nevertheless waived the customary restriction upon his Court and permitted them to attend, all of whom were present, including the Ministry.

The morning of the 4th broke upon us with a light drizzling rain, which passed off about noon, but left a most agreeable temperature, particularly adapted for dancing.

For the first time in twenty years we found ourselves, much to the regret of all, without a single man-of-war in port as representatives of the nation; our squadron, comprised of three brigs, being detained at the River La Platte watching the movements of URQUIZA and his war with Buenos Ayres.

The day previous, Rear-Admiral Sir STEPHEN LUSHINGTON, commanding the British squadron, addressed the following communication to his Excellency Mr. MEADE, the contents of which will no doubt be gratifying to our people at home:

ON BER MAJESTY'S SERVICE H. M. S. LEOPARD,
RIO DE JANEIRO, July 3, 1859.

His Excellency the Hon. R. R. Meade, Envoy Ext'y, &c., &c., of the United States:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that although there are no national vessels of the United States in the harbor, I have given orders to all the squadron under my command to "dress ship" on the 4th inst., and it is my intention to fire a salute of 21 guns from my flag ship in honor of the anniversary of the independence of the United States.

I have the honor to be, &c., &c.,
STEPHEN LUSHINGTON, K. C. B.,
Rear-Admiral commanding H. B. M. Forces.

To this mark of attention, Mr. MEADE replied, returning thanks in the most courteous terms. The Brazilian squadron also decorated their vessels and fired a national salute, while the *Correio Mercantil*, the most respectable journal of this city, on that day gave its readers a biography of GEORGE WASHINGTON, and a history of the Revolution of 1776, alluding to the United States as the "greatest nation of America." All these civilities tend to strengthen the bond of unity between this Empire and our glorious Republic, and will, no doubt, be highly appreciated by the authorities and our friends in the United States.

The rooms engaged for the occasion were those of the "Club Fluminense," the largest and most fashionable in the city. They are composed of four separate dancing-rooms with the music in the centre. Two bands were employed, a military and a quadrille band, the latter being equal to any I have ever listened to in Europe or at home, and comprising some sixty musicians. The decorations were superb; the exterior of the building during the day being covered with flags of all nations, and at night brilliantly illuminated with variegated lights. On entering, a canopy was formed over the door composed of various foreign flags with the Union Jack suspended from the centre; inside the hall and facing the door was a tableau of Brazilian and American flags, at the foot of which were placed large silver vases filled with flowers. The staircase, along which were stationed the Reception Committee, whose duty consisted in chaperoning all ladies to their parlor, was also illuminated with jets of gas and decorated with signals. On entering the first or grand saloon, the *chef d'œuvre* of the artist was visible in the shape of a gorgeous tableau of flags, Brazilian, French, English and American, (among the latter, a beautiful silk ensign, the property of the Legation,) and upon a pedestal of silver stars on a blue ground was placed the portrait of Gen. WASHINGTON, with a photograph likeness of President BUCHANAN on the right and another of the Emperor Don PEDRO II. on the left; surmounting this was the national coat-of-arms, painted expressly for the occasion. Another tableau of Brazilian and American flags, encircling paintings in oil of WASHINGTON and FRANKLIN, with a pedestal and the Declaration of Independence thereon, was placed in one of the inner rooms, while garlands of flowers and decorations of an American shield with the words, "Fourth of July," and innumerable small American and Brazilian flags, were conspicuously apportioned in all parts of the rooms.

The supper served entirely upon silver, was furnished by Mr. TUMAZ, the enterprising confectioner of the Rua da Ouvidor.

The supper-room was thrown open at 10 o'clock, and remained so until the close of the ball, while tea, ices and similar refreshments, according to Brazilian custom, were handed around at various times. The large card and billiard room of the Club was apportioned to to the gentlemen for a dressing-room, and for those who preferred occasional recreation by a game at whist. This was also supplied with an extra buffet containing wines, liquors and cigars of the best quality and in profusion.

The company, as customary in Brazil, assembled between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, when after the performance of "Hail Columbia" and the national Brazilian hymn by the band, the dancing commenced, and did not terminate until 4 o'clock, when some five hundred persons were still remaining.

Among those present I noticed, besides all the Court and Cabinet Ministers, the Chevalier DE ST. GEORGES, Minister of France, and his suite; Mr. STUART, the representative of Her Britannic Majesty, and his suite; Baron SOUDLEITHNER, Austrian Ambassador; the Nuncio of the Pope; Count BOREGAVE, Belgian Minister; and all the other foreign representatives and Consular corps, in full uniform; Rear Admiral Sir STEPHEN LUSHINGTON, of Crimean celebrity, (who, by the way, wore on his breast no less than twenty-two different decorations;) all the officers of the English and Brazilian squadrons, and all the members of the Senate and House of Deputies. And now, with a few words in reference to the ladies present, I must conclude this over-lengthy epistle. About 400 of the belles of Rio lent their assistance to this delightful festivity, and conspicuous among them was the beautiful lady of our Consul, Mr. SCOTT, attired in white satin, trimmed round the bottom with *bouillonés* of white tulle, and ornamented with bows of silver. The Brazilian ladies were gorgeously dressed, and naturally, being in the land of diamonds, rich ornaments of this description were in profusion. His Excellency Mr. MEADE received the ladies in the grand saloon, while all the Americans present, devolving themselves into a general Committee, were employed in carrying out the details of the ball, which were done to the satisfaction of everybody.

Yours, truly, THE MAJOR.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Meeting of the American Normal School Association at Trenton.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Aug. 18, 1859.

The Association resumed its sessions this evening. The first business in order was the reception of reports from the different States. Among others, the Hon. HENRY BARNARD gave a lucid and full exposition of the system of education in the State of Wisconsin.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported the following series, which was adopted without debate:

Resolved, That the work of the Normal School is peculiar in its character, and that this work cannot be performed by other institutions of learning, however high their rank, or great their excellence.

Resolved, That the claims of the Normal School to support and influence rest upon this peculiarity, and not upon any supposition of other institutions within their appropriate sphere; and that the Normal School, as not directly come into competition with any other institution.

Resolved, That the object of the Normal School is strictly professional, viz.: the direct preparation of teachers for their great work; and that it claims as appropriate to itself all the exercises, theoretical and practical, and only those which are requisite for this preparation.

Resolved, That the special work of the Normal School is so great that a just economy and proper division of labor require that it should perform as little work as possible that can be ably performed by other institutions; and that it is, therefore, exceedingly desirable that pupils should not be received until they have attained such maturity of mind and amount of knowledge that they can advance enter profitably upon the proper professional course of the School.

Resolved, That while the labors of the Normal School must be chiefly directed, for the present, to the right preparation of Common School teachers, it ought not to exclude from the professional education of teachers of any grade; and that it is important that it should extend and elevate, as rapidly as the condition and demands of the community will permit, its efforts and influence.

Resolved, That education, as based upon the nature of man, and having fixed principles, is truly and eminently a science; that as having appropriate methods for securing noble ends, it is no less truly and eminently an art; and that this science and art can be taught and learned in less directly and efficiently than the other sciences and arts, so that, therefore, the direct professional education of teachers is as appropriate, and certainly as important, as that of the members of other professions.

Resolved, That this education of teachers should not only be theoretical, but also practical; and that, to this end, there should either be a school of observation and practice in immediate connection with the Normal School, and under the same Board of Control, or that there should be in other ways, equivalent opportunities for observation and practice.

Resolved, That all educators, especially in the Normal School, should practically no less than in theory, regard education as applying to the whole nature and constitution of man—body mind and heart; and that they should generally recognize the predominant importance of moral and religious education.

Resolved, That, in behalf of the friends of education, the thanks of this Association be rendered to the Legislature of New-Jersey, to PAUL FARNUM Esq., of Beverly and to the citizens of Trenton, for the most liberal and magnificent endowment provided for the interests of education, by their noble building for the Normal School in this place and Beverly, and for their kindness and liberality in opening them for our accommodation.

Gen. OLIVER, from the Committee on Resolutions, with reference to the life and labors and death of HORACE MANN, reported the following:

Resolved, That while bowing with unfeigned humility and submission to the inscrutable Providence we cannot but mourn, with the deepest grief, that in the midst of usefulness, and while earnestly and successfully fulfilling a great mission, he was called away from his labors and from the midst of associates who intensely realized and valued the power of his encouragement and support.

Resolved, That as an efficient friend and successful laborer in the cause of education in all its diversified manifestations specially in the introduction and development of the system of Normal Schools, he laid the friends of the cause under deep and lasting obligations; and that in lamenting the loss of so valued a leader, they can best evince their gratitude for his zeal and success by greater earnestness and efficiency in the same cause themselves.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the records of the Association, and that a copy be sent to the family of Mr. MANN, as an expression of our sympathy for the great loss which they themselves and the country have sustained in his death.

Mr. GEO. B. EMERSON spoke to these resolutions. Geo. HENRY K. OLIVER followed, giving some reminiscences of Mr. MANN; also Mr. PARISH, of Springfield, Mass., the Hon. HENRY BARNARD, Mr. SMYTHE, of Ohio, and Dr. MCILTON, of Maryland.

The Last Balloon Accession.

MR. LA MOUNTAIN'S ACCOUNT OF HIS TRIP.

The Watertown (N. Y.) papers give the following narrative:

"According to promise, everything being in readiness, the concentrating hoop being attached to the car, a couple of sand-bags being put aboard of about twenty-five pounds each, at 5 20 o'clock the restraining rope was cut, and the aerial ship took its upward flight, in a moment rising majestically above the reach of obstructions. Now followed a scene truly worth the descriptive talents of a poet. The first second or two of the ascent of my aerial ship caused a stillness in the immense multitude below, who seemed to be viewing the balloon with almost breathless admiration, as they seemed riveted to the spot. Suddenly the air began to reverberate with the shouts that followed. The multitude appeared to be as much elated as I could possibly be myself. I would here remark that during the last hour of inflation I was fearful of my success from the circumstances attendant. The experiment for the time seemed to rest upon a very doubtful contingency, as the oil of vitriol purchased for the occasion proved to be of a very inferior quality. 41,000 pounds of vitriol had been procured for this occasion, being a sufficient quantity to manufacture 18,000 cubic feet of pure hydrogen gas, and all I was able to obtain was 8 000 cubic feet. The facts are simply these: When I had made up my mind to make an ascension from this place, Mr. T. H. CAMP ordered from POWERS & WHITEMAN, Philadelphia, 4,000 pounds of their best vitriol, the only reliable article for such occasions; they wrote back they could not fill out the order in time. Mr. CAMP immediately wrote to New-York for whatever brand could be purchased in season for the ascension.

Being late, there was no time to be lost—the order was filled out by whatever kind could be picked up, and one half proved to be worthless; therefore I was disappointed in obtaining as much gas as I needed to make a long voyage. In my next ascent from this place a double quantity of POWERS & WHITEMAN'S best vitriol will be got for the occasion, which will enable me to manufacture all the gas required to fill my balloon *Atlantic*.

I soared almost perpendicularly to the height of several thousand feet, when a gentle breeze came and wafted me North by East—still up I soared with astonishing rapidity, through unknown and unravelled regions, oscillating and vibrating in the air like a snake working its way towards a given object. I never before experienced so much motion to my balloon, compared with the calm state of the atmosphere. This was caused by the small quantity of gas, as she was but one quarter inflated. But when I saw myself rising, I felt a burden of weight and anxiety taken from me, and felt very much relieved, having now lost sight of the vast throng of people that surrounded me at starting. On looking around and finding myself solitary and alone, how great the contrast compared with the few minutes previous.

During this time I feasted my eyes upon the beautiful panoramic scenery beneath me; below lay the city like a collection of giant's toy-houses, with its blocks barely defined, its southern part being separated by the Black River, which ran like a little rivulet; upon the dancing waters of which the sunbeams shone as in a polished mirror.

Here, for the first time, I noticed the fire below; it seemed to me as if it was some shed or very small building. My balloon in passing over it appeared to stop for a moment and gaze at that destructive element, which has brought sadness to so many hearts. South, and nearly under me, lay the beautiful village of Watertown, with its spires seeming like great fingers, pointing out to the world my upward flight. Further south lay the village of Adams, with its small collection of buildings, West, plainly in sight, lay Lake Ontario, and Sacket's Harbor, Henderson, and many other small villages. North and north west lay the beautiful St. Lawrence, with its numerous islands. East lay that vast wilderness well known as John Brown's Tract, lately made famous by the hair-breadth escape from the claws of the ferocious bears, owls, panthers, &c., of its recent hunters.

I have seen much beautiful scenery on my previous ascensions, but none to excel or hardly equal the surrounding country of Watertown. At 6:10 I had attained an elevation of seventeen thousand feet. I began to feel the cold very keenly, my hands became numb, I drew on the valve cord to discharge gas to come down in a milder atmosphere. Here I noticed the easterly current to be about seventy or eighty feet above me, when I commenced to lower. On nearing the earth I found myself nearly over Perch Lake; at 6:45 I made a safe landing on the farm of Mr. E. THEREMAN. The citizens of Watertown generally, will feel that I deem myself under great obligations to them, for their kindness to me, and their well wishes to aerial navigation.

JOHN LA MOUNTAIN.

THE LAST RACE ON ECLIPSE COURSE.—The last race on Eclipse Course, between *Flora Temple* and *Princess*, is the subject of much debate among sporting men. The following, from PORTER'S *Spirit of the Times*, pretty accurately represents the general feeling:

THE FLORA TEMPLE AND PRINCESS TROTS.—Our readers will find, under the proper heading a full and entirely correct report of the two last trots between *Princess* and *Flora Temple*, and in referring to them in this way, we wish to express the hope that they may never meet again on the same conditions as they have recently performed over the Eclipse Course. The manner in which *Princess* was originally brought into the field against *Flora Temple*, the false way in which she was driven at her debut, and the scandalous spectacle of those two great creatures being put up to trot ostensibly for a purse, when no purse in fact, existed, is a scandal upon trotting and trotting men, which will recoil heavily into the successful glow with which the season opened. We feel it to be our duty also to say, however, that those experienced trotting men, who grumble loudest at the fact that Mr. EURE was not ruled off the course for his false driving in the race of three-mile heats, were themselves as much to blame as he was in not appearing, at the invitation of the Jockey Club, to testify against him. It is not too late yet, however, to mend the matter; and we hope, if the transaction on the Union track, on Tuesday, can be made a subject of adjudication, that our tracks will be free from Mr. EURE in future, and that there will not be found, on Long Island at least, another course that will follow the example of the managers of the Eclipse, by misleading the public to bet its money under the pretence that they are betting theirs.

The London Religious Tract Society.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit me, through the columns of your paper, to make one or two statements respecting the Religious Tract Society of England, the great Parent Institution, whence have sprung all the Tract Societies of Europe, America, and the world?

Since my arrival in your country, where I have been received with a cordiality and courtesy to be long remembered and gratefully acknowledged, I have been surprised to find that a large amount of misapprehension exists in some important points connected with our operations. The explanations which I have given on these points in private I have been urged to present to the American public, and for this purpose solicit the privilege of appearing in your pages.

The subjects on which the greatest amount of misapprehension exists, are the relation of the London Society to Colportage, the character of its publications, and its action upon the poor and uneducated classes.

To these, therefore, I will confine myself, and write with such brevity as a daily paper demands.

I. THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY AND COLPORTAGE.

1. No such necessity exists for this species of agency in England as may be supposed to exist in America. The circumstances of the two countries are essentially different. Far from finding a whole country, not a parish could be found without its Church its district visitors, its Scripture readers, and in most instances its nonconformist congregation or its itinerant preachers from the neighboring town, its home missionaries, and its organized tract distributions. For such a country colportage is not a necessity. Without any such paid instrumentality the Society distributed thirty eight millions of its publications during the past year, the greater part at home.

2. In the cities and neighborhoods of America which resemble England in population, in the existence of Christian voluntary agencies, and of the ordinary modes of procuring religious books, colportage in like manner is not deemed a necessity, and is only employed in a slight and gradually decreasing degree—a fact for which I am indebted to one of the secretaries of the American Tract Society.

3. While, however, not a necessity, it is admitted that even in England book-hawking may have its advantages in country districts to supply the scattered peasantry with books which they may wish to purchase and call their own; and hence the London Society has ever encouraged the employment of book-hawkers by individuals or local societies. Its rule is to grant to every book-hawker on his first starting £2 of tracts free, £10 of books at half the subscribers' prices—i. e., 25 per cent. less than the catalogue prices; and subsequently to supply stock at the largest practicable discounts.

To say, therefore, that the Religious Tract Society is opposed to colportage either in America or England, is incorrect.

4. If then this is the case, why does not the London Society employ colporteurs? The question is best answered in the words of its last report:

"A system of colportage requires a special agency to conduct it, special funds to sustain it, and special supervision to watch over it. *Local Societies are, therefore, the more appropriate machinery.*

Colporteurs, to be really effective, must, in the opinion of many of the Society's supporters, be *home missionaries*; while, in the judgment of others, they should strictly confine themselves to the sale of books. Those who agree in sentiment as to his duties are the proper parties to employ the agent, and furnish his instructions.

It is also seen from experience, that to meet the wants of the severa districts, the colporteur must add to his religious stock Bibles, prayer-books, school-books, and other books of general interest, which your Committee, confining themselves to their own publications, would not supply. Bibles and prayer-books are an especial necessity in a book hawker's pack. In all the reports received they constitute a large portion of the sales."

Other reasons might be added, but these must suffice.

THE CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY, which consists exclusively of members of the Church of England, and which publishes Bibles, Prayer-books, and School-books,—which therefore has facilities for colportage unpossessed by the Religious Tract Society,—does not itself employ book hawkers. Both Societies have seen that book-hawking in England can be most efficiently carried on by a distinct Society with this object only, or rather by distinct local Societies having a common centre for consultation and advice. This is the system adopted in England, and by this system the publications of the Religious Tract Society have been introduced into channels which would otherwise have been closed against them. That the friends and supporters of the Religious Tract Society have been satisfied with the course pursued in this matter, may be well believed, when the Society was able to report on the conclusion of its sixtieth year, a circulation and receipts in advance of any previous year of its existence. Judging from all the elements of popularity—subscription, sales, public meetings, &c.—the Society never stood higher in England or in Scotland than at present.

II. THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY AND ITS PUBLICATIONS—DO THEY CORRESPOND WITH ITS TITLE?

1. It is unnecessary to speak of its religious Tracts and equally unnecessary to describe its books for children, which are all designed to lead the little ones to the Cross; and the republication of which, in this country, both by Societies and private publishers proves their adaptation to the Children of America as well as England.

2. The volumes for adults comprise about 500, directly and exclusively religious. They are divided into the following classes:

Biblical: containing such works as the Annotated Paragraph Bible, and the Annotated Version of the Psalms,—volumes reproduced in this country by the Rev. GORHAM D. ABBOTT, of the Spingler Institute, and which have received the approving testimony of many of your most celebrated divines.

Works on *Divinity*: doctrinal, devotional, polemical, (against Romanism, Socinianism and Infidelity,) practical for all classes, ages and relations; to which may be added a selection of sermons. These works include the richest and choicest productions of Alleyne, Bolton, Bunyan, Boston, Charnock, Flavel, Howe, Owen, Henry, Usher and the British Reformers.

Christian Biographies: in which the catalogue of the Society is peculiarly rich.

These works do not remain as dead stock on the shelves of the Society. Whenever a work has no great intrinsic worth, or whenever it has accomplished its object, it is removed to make room for books adapted to the times. But thoroughly good books are preserved, even when their sale is insignificant, and are brought within the reach of the classes for whom they are most appropriate.

The Educational Series: which comprises the Bible Hand-book, by Dr. ANGUS, perhaps the most complete introduction to the study of the Sacred Scriptures as yet published. *Paley's Evidences*, the *Horæ Paulinæ*, *Butler's Analogy* and the *Elements of Moral Science*, by FRANCIS WAYLAND, D. D., one of your most honored names. Three volumes of History and a universal Geography.

3. All these, with the exception of the last named volumes, are directly religious.

In addition to these educational works, there are others, principally for young persons, on scientific and general subjects, which are not directly and exclusively religious. The Society has been induced to publish works of this class, because in the greater number of such works, designed either for instruction or amusement, Science and History have been divorced from Religion; or, if Religion has been introduced, it has been natural rather than evangelical. The Society has endeavored to lead the way in supplying the deficiency, and not one work of this class goes out without containing a statement of the way of salvation by faith in Christ Jesus, and the necessity of regeneration by the power of the Holy Ghost, through the word, so that, whatever the subject, the reader is led onwards to the truth which saves the soul.

The periodicals are all published with the same view. Three of them, the *Sunday at Home*, the *Tract Magazine* and the *Child's Companion*, are directly religious; the fourth, the *Leisure Hour*, was designed to supplant vicious penny periodicals, which at one time formed the exclusive reading of large portions of the people. It is, therefore, simply healthful in its tone, and moral in its tendency, while not directly religious.

4. To act as the hand-maid of the Church of God in spreading Christian truth is, in fact, the one design of the institution. For this alone it lives, or ought to live. For this do its officers serve it, and Christian gentlemen sustain it with their contributions, counsel and prayers. The modes which it takes to promote its ends may be more or less efficient; but the end at which it aims, and the spirit in which it is conducted, are, I venture to state with confidence, worthy of its name—the Religious Tract Society. The blessing which God has vouchsafed to its publications in ten thousand instances is the richest reward and the deepest joy of its Committee, its officials, and its friends. Who has ever attended its prayer meetings without feeling that a hallowed unction from the Holy One has rested upon them? or, who has ever sat at its Committee table—which is open to every Christian visitor—without observing the anxiety of every member that its issues should be "pure truth" alone, and that all its means, wheresoever derived, should be devoted, with the most generous hand, to extend the truth among the destitute?

III.—THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY AND THE POOR.

1. The circulation of our publications amongst the poor and the poorest—amongst classes happily unknown in America—is ever an object of solicitude with the Society. When appointed to my office I suspected that one or two of our publications, designed especially for the poor, did not reach them. The Committee immediately placed at my disposal £400, (equal to $2,000,) to take the necessary steps to reach them; and this is only a specimen of what they are now doing and are ever ready to do.

2. These modes answ

LAW REPORTS.

An Interesting Divorce Case.

SUPREME COURT.

Before the Hon. William Kent, Referee.

Charles E. Minor, plaintiff, vs. *Francis J. Minor, defendant*—*Action for Divorce.*—The social position of the parties to this suit, and the sensation it has occasioned among their friends and acquaintances, will give peculiar interest to the following decision of the Referee:

The question to be decided is, whether Mrs. Frances J. Minor is guilty of any of the charges of infidelity set forth in the pleadings. Some of these charges were not persisted in; and as the case, in the progress and elaborate trial, before the Referee afforded abundant indication of the audacity and energy with which testimony was collected and produced by the plaintiff, it is to be taken for granted that no evidence exists of any criminal conduct of the defendant with Hussey and Baker.

The slight testimony which was produced showing the intimacy of the defendant with the two men last named, was alluded to on the argument, not as proving in fidelity, but as showing a culpable levity of manners on the part of the defendant, and as thus collaterally supporting the principal charges to be decided by the Referee. It was urged also that other circumstances of Mrs. Minor's married life, her living in boarding-houses, her alleged familiar intercourse with her fellow-boarders, her parties, dress, dancing, drives and various other minutiæ of her daily life, exposed her to temptation, and, *a priori*, showed the probability of fault, and gave weight to the charges of criminality with Dean and Cox. On considering all the evidence, however, I view those matters in a very different light, and can see nothing to condemn in any part of her conduct. Her living in boarding-houses seems not to have been her decision, for her husband, in the latter months of their married life, exercised alone, and rather ungraciously, his power of choosing their residence. The attempt to prove impropriety in her mode of dressing entirely failed. The convivial parties appear to have been under his conduct more than hers. Her rides and drives were not proved, in my opinion, to have been numerous, nor attended with any marks of guilt. In many of them her husband was present, and to none can I detect impropriety. That a bride, youthful, prosperous and admired, should have entered freely into society, and have partaken of the gayeties of her contemporaries, shows to my mind no ground of suspicion against her: "Where virtue is, these are more virtuous." There is nothing excessive shown in her pursuit of pleasure. The respectable lady who kept the boarding-house where Mrs. Minor lived for a long time, and who was called as a witness by the plaintiff, deposed to no act or exhibition of impropriety. Mrs. Dean, the mother of Ezra W. Dean, appears to have been Mrs. Minor's intimate friend and companion, and much attached to her; and this matron friend of hers stands in unassailed respectability before the Court. In short, I cannot see in any aspect of her married life—setting aside, for the present, the testimony respecting Cox and Dean, to which I shall immediately advert—anything which will lead a calm and impartial observer to a suspicion of her purity. There may be reason for apprehension, and, perhaps, of censure in the unrestrained liberty of action and freedom of manner of our young women, yet in judging individual cases, we must refer to the prevalent manners and customs of our society. These may, and probably do, render individuals among us more independent, fearless and self-reliant than they are else where; but, as I think extended observation shows, they are not less favorable to the essential virtue of women than the system of greater reserve of education, and more guarded social intercourse which may prevail in other countries.

Turning now to the two questions, which I am called upon to decide, I proceed to state briefly some of the considerations which have led my mind to its conclusions.

The first question is, was the defendant guilty of infidelity, as charged in the complaint, with Ezra W. Dean?

I agree with the plaintiff's counsel that this offence may be proved by circumstantial evidence. It may be said that it is *best* proved by circumstantial evidence. Direct evidence is so unusual, and the act is so naturally accompanied by concealment, that direct testimony is often suspicious and incredible from the mere fact of its being direct. Undoubtedly it may be proved by facts and circumstances, but they must be such (in the language of Lord Stowell) "as would lead the guarded discretion of a just and reasonable man to the conclusion, for it is not to lead a rash and intemperate judgment, moving upon appearances, that are equally capable of two interpretations; neither is it to be a matter of artificial reasoning, judging from such things differently from what would strike the careful and cautious examination of a discreet man.

The acts on which the plaintiff principally places his case in respect to Ezra W. Dean are, that according to the testimony of two witnesses, Margaret Fowler and Phebe Dolsen, Ezra W. Dean was on several occasions in the room of Mrs. Minor, in the house in Bleecker-street, where they both boarded, when the door was locked, and Phebe Dolsen aside, that on looking through the key-hole, one saw Mrs. Minor sitting on Dean's lap. The room of Mrs. Minor up to May, 1856 was her bedroom, though it was also used by her as a sitting room, where she took music lessons from a female teacher and received visitors; after that date it was used as a parlor and sitting room exclusively, the bed having then been removed to an adjoining room.

It was conceded by the defendant's counsel that if this testimony was believed by the Court, the inference of guilt might be fairly drawn. The Referee considers the testimony in the light of this concession, though the fact alleged is not quite so convincing to him in the inferences it authorizes as it was to counsel. But is the testimony such that the Referee can adopt it as proof?

It is, first, the testimony of Margaret Fowler, the nurse of Mrs. Minor.

The testimony of servants, in cases like the one under consideration, has often been the subject of critical remark. In so far as it differs from the testimony of ordinary witnesses, it has both favorable and unfavorable aspects. Opportunities of observation are possessed by servants more than by witnesses who are not inmates of the house, and not acquainted with the domestic habits of the family; but, on the other hand, servants being generally poor and dependent, are exposed to the influence and solicitations of their employers, and are apt to be affected by feelings of pique and revenge. While receiving their testimony as often of the greatest weight, the Court must closely scrutinize it, and its value is diminished or destroyed, if they have been exposed to solicitations of interested persons, or exhibit indications of being under the undue influence of either of the parties to the suit.

Margaret Fowler was the main witness of the plaintiff in respect to Ezra W. Dean's alleged misconduct, and the main point in her testimony was the account of the locked room, to which I have alluded. She was long and minutely cross-examined, and certainly showed herself to be a very intelligent girl. In the largest part of her testimony she spoke of immaterial circumstances, and I see no reason to doubt her history of her various services in America, nor that she fairly performed her duties. But in asking whether I shall receive as proof the very small part which bears on the question of guilt, it is to be considered whether her cross-examination did not develop facts which destroyed her evidence. It appears that she left the service of Mr. and Mrs. Minor in June or July, 1856. Mrs. Israel Minor, the step-mother of the defendant, had an unfavorable impression of Margaret's conduct as a nurse, and had openly expressed it, and condemned her in strong, unequivocal language. About two years after this she was visited by Charles E. Minor, who had then come to an open rupture with his wife and was about commencing a suit for a divorce; and at the first interview he made Margaret a *present* or loan of a ten dollar gold piece, invited her to call at his residence, and proposed that she go into his mother's employ. She is shortly after visited by Mr. and Mrs. Israel Minor, and by the plaintiff and his sister, and is taken into the service of Mrs. Israel Minor as a nurse to the plaintiff's child; and in this service, and in the house of Mrs. Israel Minor and her daughter, Mrs. Heath, she has continued ever since. Mrs. Israel Minor is openly and strongly opposed to her daughter-in-law. Now it is impossible to consider these facts, admitted by the witness on cross-examination, without feeling that Margaret Fowler has laid herself open to the gravest suspicions. The attempt of the witness to represent the advance of the $10 as a loan appears to me as investing the transaction with a more unfavorable character than it had at first. It looked like a consciousness of its impropriety. This witness then was, after a neglect of two years, traced out by the plaintiff; presented with money, quite considerable in amount to one in her condition; visited by the whole family of the plaintiff; taken into employment by one who had condemned her in the very office she was employed to fill, and retained till the day of her examination under the influence of the plaintiff, of whose energy and interest in conducting this case this protracted trial has exhibited superabundant proof. Margaret Fowler's testimony is further affected by the statements of Mrs. Daily, in whose house Margaret boarded when the plaintiff first called to converse with her. Mrs. Daily, who gave her testimony in a very clear manner, and appeared to be a respectable and intelligent woman, says that Margaret, on two occasions after her interview with Charles E. Minor, remarked that "she knew nothing against Mrs. Minor; that she always saw her decent and modest," and expressed a lively gratitude for her past kindness. The manifest feeling of hostility evinced by this witness when on the stand, and the striking conflict of her evidence with what she told Mrs. Daily, lead my mind to but one conclusion. I must reject her evidence.

The other important witness, on the question of Mrs. Minor's intercourse with Dean, is Phebe Dolsen. Her testimony has already been alluded to, and has been deemed important on the argument, as she testifies that on three occasions Dean was alone with Mrs. Minor in her room, when the door was locked, and on one of these occasions, looking through the keyhole, she says, she saw Mrs. Minor sitting on his lap. This witness was fourteen years of age, when examined as a witness, and was interesting and intelligent in her appearance, and is moreover a cousin of the defendants. All this gives weight to her testimony.

There are considerations, however, which diminish, if not entirely destroy, the force of her evidence.

It was very evident that her relationship had not biased her in favor of the defendant. It was at her father's house that Mr. Minor had boarded after the separation, and conciliated the family (Phebe included) with some slight presents. I attach but little importance to this gift to Phebe as in itself inducing false testimony, though the denial by her that she or her family had received presents from the plaintiff, might lead to such a conclusion; but it was at least very apparent, that in the controversy between the parties to the suit, the partialities of the witness were strongly in favor of the husband.

Another consideration is founded on the youth of the witness at the time when the alleged locking of the room door took place. She was fourteen years of age in November, 1858; and she states that the time when she found the door locked was in December, 1855, or the beginning of January, 1856, when she has just attained the age of eleven years,—old enough undoubtedly to observe and remember, but not to appreciate the fatal importance of such acts as she narrates, and thus have them impressed on her memory. She did not tell her father or mother of these alleged occurrences, until nearly three years had elapsed, which serves to show that she did not consider of much consequence what she says she observed in Mrs. Minor's conduct.

A more important diminution of the weight of her testimony is derived from the limitation of the line of vision through the keyhole of the door. Phebe testifies that when she saw, through the keyhole, Mrs. Minor with Dean, "she was not sitting on a sofa, or near the piano," that "*she was sitting right opposite the grate*," that "*she remembers there was a fire in the grate*." The room has been measured and examined, and according to the testimony of Mr. Keyzer, (which, as the subject is susceptible of easy examination, must be assumed to be correct) it was optically impossible for Phebe Dolsen to have seen those things through the keyhole. She could not see the grate; she could not see the fire; she could not see persons sitting "right opposite the grate," nor within several feet of them.

This is not testimony on which a divorce should be founded. The story of a very young child of an occurrence, occurring (if it occurred at all) three years and more previous to its relation—to which she attached so little importance as not to mention it for nearly three years after the time when she says she saw it, and which is shown to be greatly deficient in circumstantial accuracy can not be assumed as the basis of a judgment so important in its consequences, even if it were not shown to be optically impossible.

Opposed to the testimony of these women is that of Ezra W. Dean himself. If the defence rested on his testimony alone, or even chiefly, I should probably give a decision adverse to the defendant. His character for truth and veracity has been strongly attacked with preponderating testimony; and there is too much truth in the idea of the plaintiff's counsel, that among men of the world it is considered even a point of honor to shield the reputation of a woman by deliberate false testimony. We may well suppose, however, that the situation of Dean when he testified awakened him to the obligations of truth. He was always feeble in health, and in May, 1856, it was shown he was attacked with bleeding of the lungs, which brought him to the verge of the grave. He has never recovered; his testimony in this case was taken in his sick chamber, in the presence and under the guidance of his physician. He denies that the room was locked as stated by Margaret Fowler and Phebe Dolsen; he avers that Mrs. Minor *never* sat on his lap, and that she was never guilty towards him of an indelicate action. It is difficult to withhold belief from assertions made under circumstances so grave in their character and so solemnly inducing to truth.

The second question in this case is, Was the defendant guilty of infidelity with John W. Cox, as charged in the complaint?

Cox is a young man, whose character is unimpeached and has not been assailed. He was the intimate friend of Mr. and Mrs. Minor, and remains the avowed friend of the latter in the controversy of this suit. He visited them frequently, particularly at Flushing, in the Summer of 1856, when Mr. and Mrs Minor resided in the house with Mr. and Mrs. Quackenbos. Cox was a familiar visitor in this house, and it was at Flushing that the alleged intercourse is said to have taken place.

It seems to me very clear from the evidence that up to a recent period, and just before the separation, Cox was a welcome visitor to and companion of Charles E. Minor. This is not inconsistent with the commission of the offence charged, but it diverts his visits of any exceptional and peculiar character, for they were often upon the plaintiff's express invitation, and very frequently Cox went to Flushing in his company.

Much of what I have said of the harmless character of the social intercourse of Mrs. Minor applies to the testimony as to her conduct at Flushing. There was nothing objectionable in my view in her drives and rides in the country, which do not appear to have been frequent, and in which, so far as the evidence shows, her husband for the most part participated, and of which he never disapproved. Undoubtedly there was opportunity for offence, but proof must be required, beyond these visits and gayeties, which do not seem to me to have been excessive in number, ambiguous in appearance, or clandestine in their practice. The testimony of the witness Dean goes beyond this; he says that once passing the parlor of Mrs. Quackenbos, he saw Cox and Mrs. Minor, sitting with Cox's arm around her waist. There was great indefiniteness in this description. He could tell neither the time generally, nor the time of day, nor why he went to the house, what he was doing there, nor how long he looked, nor on what the parties were sitting, nor what their attitude was, nor whether he stopped to look; and while he believes he was observed by them, there was, he says, no change in their attitude. He could tell nothing, but that Cox's arm was around defendant's waist; and this, with the witness' manner, which indicated excitement and temper, prevented his testimony from making any impression on my mind.

One of the principal witnesses for the plaintiff was Washington Van Zant. This witness' testimony I reject entirely and without hesitation. He places the scene which he describes in a boat on the Sound, late in the night of the 27th June, 1857, in which Mr. and Mrs. Minor, Cox, and a number of other ladies and gentlemen had gone on a sailing party. This witness swears that Cox and Mrs. Minor (during a part of the night when Mr. Minor had gone temporarily on shore) were in the small hold of the boat, which was almost entirely covered by a tarpaulin, lying together, and that Cox was taking improper liberties with Mrs. Minor. This story struck me as grossly improbable. There was no moon shining when the scene was described as having taken place, although he swears there was, and I consider it as demonstrated by the experiments that were made with this boat under circumstances similar to those described by Van Zant, that it was impossible for him to see what he testified to having seen.

The witness is a sailor, and by his own account is occasionally, at least, intemperate in drinking. The scene which he himself describes in which the plaintiff visited him in a tavern in Flushing, and what followed up to the time when he gave his evidence, entirely destroy the credibility of the witness.

To his testimony John W. Cox opposes his denial under oath of the charges against him and the defendant; such is certainly the spirit and meaning of his testimony.

The conclusion to which I have arrived has, doubtless, been perceived from the tenor of the preceding remarks. If the testimony of Margaret Fowler, Phebe Dolsen and Washington Van Zant fail in establishing the case against the defendant, it is needless to dwell minutely on the other evidence. My observations have been chiefly confined to the main testimony on the part of the plaintiff, on whom the legal burden lies of proving his charge. The other testimony, like that of Catharine Nilan for the plaintiff, and of Catharine Mullen and Charles H. Dolsen for the defendant, is not essential to the charge or defence, though an examination of their testimony would be still more unfavorable to the plaintiff's case.

It is, I fear, in vain to hope from the painful exhibitions of feeling in the progress of this trial, for a reconciliation of this still youthful couple, who have lost, or thrown away, means of happiness not usually bestowed. Yet a season of better feeling may arise when Charles E. Minor himself shall not regret that a Court has declared his young wife innocent of infidelity towards him.

Be this as it may, on a careful consideration of this case, I have reached an undoubting conclusion. Mrs. Minor, in my opinion, leaves this Court without a stain on her reputation, and I never gave a decision with a stronger conviction of its justice, than when, as the Referee, I pronounce her not guilty of the offences charged against her.

WILLIAM KENT, Referee.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers.

Before Justice Ingraham.

THE HAGGERTY HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

Application of Anna J. Haggerty.—This case came up again pursuant to the adjournment yesterday.

James Bailey, Policeman Eighteenth Precinct, was the first witness called. He testified that some time in April, about 1 A. M., he was called by Mrs. Haggerty, who spoke to him from her window, and stated that her boy had been stolen from her by men employed in the gas works, who had thrown him over in the stone yard; witness called another officer, and the two men searched for the boy, but could not find any trace of him; they then conversed with the woman, who threatened to storm the Police with the ships of the French navy; the officers had a laugh and passed on; Mrs. Haggerty called herself the Queen of Prussia; at another time the woman had called to him and stated that she saw a woman in white, but no such woman could be found; witness came to the conclusion that she was not in her right senses.

Cross-examined—Witness knew some of the men employed in the gas-works; did not hear of any of them taking or arresting a boy; witness inferred from what the woman said that she alluded to her own son; there was no disorderly conduct in the streets on the night Mrs. Haggerty spoke to witness.

Philip Wright, sailed—Testified that he used to reside at No. 175 East Twenty second-street; lived there until the 5th of June last; knew Mrs. Haggerty; she used to live in the same house; one time the Haggertys made a noise over his head, and he went up to remonstrate with them about it, but when he came on the landing he was upbraided by Mrs. H.; at the time the boy was lost, Mrs. H. brought in two officers and searched his place, because she told the officers that witness threatened to murder her son and hide the body. Mrs. Haggerty looked all over his place, and into a baker's oven. Mrs. Haggerty summoned witness before Justice Quackenbush, who asked witness if he knew anything about the boy, and after the inquiry the Judge dismissed the matter. The woman threatened to shoot a person, and witness got scared, and complained at the station-house. He substantiated the other witnesses as to Mrs. Haggerty's mental condition. This witness, who is the one charged with having brought the child to Dr. Cummings, denied all the mother's statements in that respect in toto, and said that Mrs. Haggerty had beat her boy when he complained of him to her. He did not know anything about the boy or his whereabouts.

Cross-examined—The boy was a pretty stout boy and seemed to understand business; witness described the boy's personal appearance; he had seen this boy often as well as he had the other boys; Mrs. Haggerty first accused him of having murdered her boy, and then of having kidnapped him; had seen the boy in question in May last; witness' wife never had any difficulty with Mrs. Haggerty until her child was gone: the noise which disturbed witness occurred in the day time; Mrs. Haggerty said the noise was occasioned by the upsetting of chairs.

Thomas Lynch testified to substantially the same facts as were narrated by the previous witness; and expressed corroborative doubts as to petitioner's sanity. He stated that Mrs. Haggerty caused officers to search witness' place; Mrs. Haggerty searched the soap-box, which was one about eighteen inches long; she also searched the milk-can and an old cradle for her boy; Mrs. Haggerty seemed to be thankful that witness allowed her to search for her boy; the witness described Mrs. Haggerty's manner of acting, and his imitation of her proceedings caused much merriment.

Cross-examined—He never saw the boy to his knowledge; Mrs. Wright never brought Mrs. Haggerty's child to his house. The rest of his testimony was unimportant.

The Rev. Dr. Cummings then produced two boys named Haggerty, who were the boys alluded to by him when he talked to Brown. There was no other boy named Haggerty in any of the asylums.

Mrs. Haggerty said that neither of the boys were hers. Mr. Cummings sent her boy in his back room.

Mr. O'Donnell, the Secretary of the Roman Catholic Asylum, produced the record of admissions to the Institutions, and showed that no boy by that name had been admitted since April last.

Mrs. Keehan testified: That she had lived with Mrs. Haggerty, in Desbrosses street; witness had seen brand the second boy; Mrs. Haggerty used to beat him, and sometimes would not give him anything to eat; she used to beat him with her fists; she used to say that a man was there in the cellar to kidnap her; some nights the boy in question was beat "awfully;" the boy used to come and want to buy bread of her with his pennies; witness never saw a support of Mrs. Haggerty.

Cross-examined—Mrs. Haggerty had a difficulty with one of her neighbors; also with her; her husband never beat Mrs. Haggerty; one (Mrs. H.) had once got witness' husband in Court, at the Tombs, for an assault on a boy; Mr. Fowler went bail for her husband; the case was tried; Mrs. H threatened to shoot her husband; the same up once with a pair butcher's knife towards witness; witness' husband never struck her boy.

Mr. Gerson testified that Mrs. Haggerty had told him that her husband used to be her father's coachman, and that they had eloped from Spain; she always used to say she was a Scotland; that she was a "gentle-headed eagle's daughter" that she was a daughter of Prussia, and that she had her own artillery; she was always talking about religion and said that she was a "Jew of the Gentiles;" he used to say her two boys were all she wanted; the second boy was an Orangeman, and had his father's blood in him; that as long as she had power in her right arm she would scourge the Orange blood out of him and put pure Spanish-Jewish blood in its end. She got witness once to invite a doctor asking that he would send a cure for the snakes that were inside of her; her conduct towards the first and third boys was good, but toward the second she was quite severe; she used to beat the second boy with a cane with leather on top, while to the other boy would hold him down; witness described Mrs Haggerty as beating the boy every Friday to make a sacrifice of him to God; the boy used to complain of his mother's treatment to witness; witness describes several acts of insanity on the part of Mrs Haggerty.

Cross-examined—Had conversation with her about religion; she would say she and her children were Jesus; witness then told her that he was a Roman Catholic; she was taken to the Tombs for cutting a girl with an axe; he did not know why she did it; she said the girl had commenced with her boys; did not know where she was taken when she was arrested; never seen anybody touch her children; witness had not seen Dr. Cummings till he saw him in Court; she wanted witness to go to Bishop Hughes' house and get him to use his influence with Priest Cummings to send her boy home.

Mr. *Gahagan* testified that he was the Vice President of the St. Vincent Society attached to Dr. Cummings' Church. This witness corroborated the Doctor's statement as to what passed when the writ was served upon him.

Cross-examined—I never stated to him (Mr. Shafer) that if he withdrew the writ Dr. Cummings would produce the boy; never said the boy was in the Doctor's possession; he had never spoke about matters in relation to Mr. Shafer giving publicity to this case; did not remember that Mr. Shafer said if Mr. Cummings satisfied him that he did not have the boy he would drop the proceedings.

At this juncture Mr. Fogarty said that they would admit that Mr. Shafer did not press the suit only with a view to have the boy brought back to his mother.

The case was then adjourned to Saturday at 10 A. M.

The two letters written by Mrs. Haggerty, and mentioned in our report yesterday, were written, one of them to the Emperor of Russia, the other to the Emperor of France. They were introduced to show the insanity of the petitioner.

The first of these letters concludes as follows:

Saturday, May 14th, 1859. Between 7 and 8 o'Clock in the morning my son was lost that is nearer to than the blood in your veins and I hope that you will fight for my child the second American eagle of Russia dont you think it is a great disgrace and [I hope that you will show your honor I hope that you will be a dear emperor and if you have antipasty against thes nation I rule then with honor and god crown and sword and I will assist you with all my artillery ant then you will have honor to your nation

no more at present but Residence 175 East 22nd st N. Y. city the american queen Mrs Hagarty Americus Vespussium Jasum

No more at p presentt Dear Sir the americanism eagle of American

The second letter is as follows:

MAY 18, '59.

I take the advantage, Napoleon of France, I wish to inform you of my excessive grief and loss than my great and beloved son Apoeon of France, is robbed from me to be murdered by an Irish man Named Philip Noott and Patrick Lynch And is supposed not to be murdered yet And I let you know that I am the double headed eagles daughter queen of Russia and that I am the queen of France that you my beloved France children has deceived me here by the treyson of France eagle and I am the queen of the United States of America and immediatery put down your swords and fight me no more for murderers and adulterers on they cense they Prayed upon him when he was crossing the alps and I rush to let you know that you must fight for the God—crown of France. *Francis* is his first named O. F. D. Hagerty the Nasarus of the great Jehovah and he is the best friend you have had on the face of this earth and your children after you and I don't see how you would have the heart to fight against God Almighty's flag and seat to try and break the tenth commandments to uphold to rob a child from its beloved parent and it is an odious disgrace to the nation and I now feel the scangere and the murder grief of my dear beloved son the Apoios of France the best friend you ever had on the face of the earth or to fight for my beloved son the Apoios of France and give up this disgraceful thing that you have acted, because the disgrace to the Union of France, and degrades you that belongs to the German murderers and kidnappers to defrand a mother of her own begotten child how would you like to loose your own child and you crazy about it and take up your arms and follow me and give up the child that you got in custody and help to carry God's hallowed cross to the foot of holy cavalry per antation of the holy crown of France, and if you have antipathy against their nation let them with the nation with the honors of the crown and death became murderer and a body robber and if this you do my American artillery shall fight for you throughout earth and hell. I hope that you will take in consideration of my dear beloved son the crown and burst of France.

no more at present

I remain the americans queen eagle animal of liberty the mother of France. place of residence, 175 East 22d st., N. Y. city. Mrs. Haggerty americus vaspusian Irasium write all in quick as possible.

The McParlew Habeas Corpus Case—Application of Hugo McParlew.—This case came on again in accordance with adjournment, and the Court ruled that as the father had the common law right to the custody of the child, it devolved on the mother, the respondent, to justify her conduct in taking it from its father, and ordered that the respondent, therefore, take the affirmation in the case, and proceed with their testimony first. He also held that the mother could not testify in her own behalf in the motion.

Dr. Wm. Minor was then called and testified that he had known the parties for about two years, but had not been called to their house within the last six months. She had been at his office within the last two weeks, twice, for medical advice. The question as to her complaint was objected to by opposing counsel, as irrelevant, but was finally answered, that she desired treatment for injuries and bruises about the head, that she had black and blue spots on the side of her head and a black eye, the spots covering the entire side of her head. The Doctor thought the injuries referred to, produced violence from some other party, as their appearance would denote. The Doctor testified that he knew nothing of the personal relations of the parties, save what Mrs. McParlew had told him, which was objected to and excluded. The Doctor also stated that he was the family physician of the McParlews, and that he had never seen anything in the conduct of Mrs. McParlew inconsistent with the character of a virtuous woman, and that he had always thought her quite attentive and affectionate toward her child.

Ann Thompson was next called for the respondent, and testified that she lived in Princeton, N. J., and had known the parties for some years, and that they had lived in New-York ever since her first acquaintance with them; that she had seen Mrs. McParlew in a bruised and disfigured condition at different times since her acquaintance with her. At one time when the parties lived in Thirtieth-street, Mrs. McParlew's lower jaw was terribly bruised. The next night of her arrival in May of 1858, they had a dreadful quarrel, and Mr. McParlew called his wife names too revolting to be repeated, accompanied with the most terrific oaths the witness ever heard. At another time, when the husband's brother had beaten Mrs. McParlew so that a physician had to be called, the witness had heard Mr. McParlew say that his brother had not given her half enough—he ought to have killed her.

The witness was then cross examined, but no new matters were elicited. She, however, stated that she thought two dozen would not be an exaggeration of the number of times she had seen such quarrels between Mr. and Mrs. Parlew, though she could not name them. The last time she was at the house the witness heard Mr. McParlew call his wife many vile names, when she asked him for money to buy buttons to put on the boy's clothes. She had also heard Mrs. McParlew retort upon her husband, in such times, in like language, saying that she was no more what he called her than his (McP's) mother was.

Mrs. Olive Richardson, of No. 65 South Third-street, Brooklyn, was next called for the relator—My husband had charge of the Fourth-avenue line of stages; I have known the parties to this case about four years; while my husband was living we rented a part of the relator's house in Thirtieth-street and went there to live, but did not remain a quarter because we could not endure the quarreling of the parties to this suit; during our stay in the house, from what I saw of Mrs. McParlew, she is the worst woman I ever saw in my life; the conduct of Mr. McParlew, during the same time, was such as to entitle him to the character of a quiet neighbor, a good husband and a good provider; Mrs. McParlew was, in all respects, a disagreeable and vicious woman, doing everything in her power to annoy and injure us and our families; in one instance she took opportunity to shut the door, catching the hand of one of my children, injuring her so that she became faint and seriously injured; as we passed out and into the house, she would station herself in the door and use the most abusive and vulgar language to us, which I would not repeat for the price of the house.

At this point the examination was adjourned to Saturday, at 10 o'clock.

DECISIONS.

Thomas P. Hugo vs. Robert G. Anderson et als.—Motion denied; the plaintiff to pay $7 to abide the event.

Edgar C. Hull vs. Lucien Anger.—Motion for leave to serve answer is granted. Plaintiff's costs $10, to abide event.

Henry Emmons vs. Cornelius Miner.—I see no reason for altering the order made by Justice Clerke granting the motion except that the defendant should pay all costs of the motion before the referee and costs of this motion, $10.

Elisha Bloomer vs. Benjamin W. Tucker.—Motion to dissolve the injunction granted with $10 costs.

Edgar C. Hull vs. Lucien Ayer.—The weight of evidence is against the defendant in these affidavits. The motion to release the the defendant from arrest is denied.

Horace B. Claflin vs. Rufus Sanger.—Motion granted as to creditor making this motion.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Aug. 19, 1859.

MEATS.

The changes in this line since our last have not been important. Supplies have been good; the demand has been very moderate; no remarkable changes have occurred in prices.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₩ lb	14	@	18
Beef, chuck roast, ₩ lb	10	@	13
Beef, second cut chuck, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Beef, rounds, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Beef, rumps, ₩ lb	10	@	12½
Beef, porter-house steak, ₩ lb	—	@	18
Beef, sirloin steak, ₩ lb	13	@	16
Beef, rump steak, ₩ lb	11	@	14
Beef, corned rumps, ₩ lb	10	@	12½
Beef, corned plates and navels, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Beef, coarse corned, ₩ lb	6	@	8
Mutton, hind quarters, ₩ lb	9½	@	12
Mutton, fore quarters, ₩ lb	7	@	10
Mutton, legs, ₩ lb	10	@	11
Mutton, shoulders, ₩ lb	8	@	7
Mutton, chops, ₩ lb	11	@	14
Lamb, Spring, ₩ lb	12	@	14
Veal, hind quarters, ₩ lb	10	@	11
Veal, fore quarters, ₩ lb	6	@	8
Veal cutlets, ₩ lb	15	@	12
Pork, fresh, ₩ lb	11	@	11½
Pork, salted, ₩ lb	10½	@	11½
Pork, jowls, ₩ lb	10½	@	11
Roasting Pigs, each	1 50	@	2 25
Soup Meats, ₩ lb	5	@	8
Smoked Beef, ₩ lb	12	@	14
Bacon, ₩ lb	12	@	14
Hams, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Shoulders, ₩ lb	10	@	11
Tongues, each	69	@	81
Lard, ₩ lb	12	@	13
Lard, by the tub, ₩ lb	11½	@	12½
Sausages, City made, ₩ lb	12	@	—
Tripe, ₩ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME

Have been in fair request, generally, at our revised quotations.

Fowls, Bucks' County, ₩ lb	16	@	19
Fowls, ₩ lb	13	@	15
Chickens, broilers, ₩ pair	50	@	75
Turkeys, ₩ lb	16	@	19
Geese, Spring, each	1 00	@	1 75
Ducks, ₩ pair	87	@	1 37
Pigeons, Brush, ₩ dozen	2 25	@	2 75
Pigeons, Wild, ₩ dozen	1 50	@	2 00
Woodcock, ₩ dozen	4 00	@	4 50
Woodcock, ₩ pair	50	@	62½
Snipe, Yellow Leg, ₩ dozen	1 75	@	2 25
Snipe, Dowicher, ₩ dozen	1 37	@	1 75
Snipe, Ox-eye, ₩ dozen	31	@	44

FISH.

The demand has been generally good, with moderate supplies, closing at our quoted rates, which indicate some changes.

Salmon, ₩ lb	31	@	37
Mackerel, Spanish, ₩ lb	18	@	—
Codfish, ₩ lb	5	@	6
Halibut, ₩ lb	10	@	—
Blackfish, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Bluefish, ₩ lb	8	@	—
Eels, ₩ lb	12	@	—
Flounders, ₩ lb	—	@	6
Striped Bass, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Sea Bass, ₩ lb	8	@	10
King-fish, ₩ lb	15	@	—
Weak-fish, ₩ lb	—	@	6
Haddock, ₩ lb	5	@	6
Porgies, ₩ lb	8	@	—
Turtle, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Sheep's-head, ₩ lb	20	@	25
Herring, fresh, ₩ dozen	12	@	18
Oysters, ₩ 100	50	@	1 25
Oysters, pickled, ₩ 100	1 25	@	1 50
Clams, ₩ 100	25	@	50
Lobsters, ₩ lb	6	@	—
Salmon, City smoked, ₩ lb	16	@	18
Salmon, Nova Scotia, smoked, ₩ lb	18	@	20
Salmon, pickled, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ₩ lb	4	@	5
Codfish, dry, ₩ lb	4	@	5
Mackerel, pickled, each	8	@	12
Mackerel, smoked, ₩ lb	11	@	13
Halibut, smoked, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Sturgeon, smoked, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Alewives, per 100	1 00	@	1 50
Alewives, each	—	@	2

VEGETABLES

Dealers report a tolerably satisfactory business, with fair supplies, and without any very important changes in prices.

Potatoes, L. I. and Jersey, ₩ bbl	1 25	@	2 50
Potatoes, ₩ bushel	50	@	87
Potatoes, ₩ hf. peck	10	@	15
Turnips, ₩ basket	—	@	75
Turnips, ₩ dozen bunches	62	@	—
Turnips, ₩ bunch	16	@	—
Carrots, ₩ dozen bunches	44	@	50
Carrots, ₩ bunch	4	@	5
Beets, ₩ dozen bunches	—	@	50
Beets, ₩ bunch	—	@	5
Onions, ₩ bushel	69	@	1 25
Onions, ₩ pecks	37	@	44
Onions, ₩ dozen bunches	62	@	—
Onions, ₩ bunch	6	@	—
Cabbage, ₩ dozen	31	@	87
Cabbage, each	3	@	8
Tomatoes, ₩ basket	1 00	@	—
Tomatoes, ₩ half-peck	20	@	—
Tomatoes, ₩ quart can	25	@	—
Green Corn, ₩ hundred	75	@	1 00
Green Peas, ₩ peck	—	@	37
Shelled Peas, ₩ quart	25	@	—
Beans, String, ₩ bushel	50	@	62
Beans, ₩ half-peck	12	@	—
Cucumbers, per dozen	10	@	12
Watermelons, each	25	@	50
Muskmelons, each	2	@	10
Squashes, ₩ basket	50	@	75
Squashes, new, each	3	@	5
Salad, ₩ head	—	@	3
Cauliflower, ₩ head	—	@	3
Parsley, ₩ bunch	—	@	3
Sorrell, ₩ basket	50	@	62
Sorrell, ₩ peck	22	@	25
Egg Plant, ₩ dozen	87	@	1 25
Sweet Potatoes, ₩ bunch	—	@	8
Leeks, ₩ bunch	—	@	6
Garlic, ₩ bunch	8	@	10
Okra, ₩ 100	25	@	—
Mint, ₩ bunch	1	@	2

FRUIT.

The variety of domestic available to-day is less extensive. The demand for such is fair. A limited inquiry prevails for foreign.

Apples, ₩ bbl	2 25	@	6 00
Apples, ₩ peck	50	@	75
Apples, ₩ half-peck	25	@	37
Blackberries, ₩ quart	9	@	12
Blackberries, Lawton, ₩ quart	14	@	20
Blackberries, Lawton, ₩ basket	5	@	10
Currants, ₩ lb	7	@	10
Grapes, hot house, ₩ lb	75	@	1 00
Peaches, ₩ basket	1 00	@	3 00
Peaches, ₩ half peck	37	@	1 00
Peaches, ₩ quart	10	@	25
Pears, Bartlett, ₩ half peck	1 25	@	1 50
Pears, Bartlett, ₩ quart	31	@	37

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
Mail for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
Mail for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Fulton*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office today, Aug. 20, at 12½ o'clock.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, embracing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued This (Saturday) Morning, in ample time for the steamship *Star of the West*, which sails for Aspinwall at 1 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Canadian screw steamer *Hungarian*, from Liverpool on the 10th inst., with four days later European advices, is now in her tenth day, and fully due at Quebec. She had not passed Farther Point, to which place telegraphic communication was kept open up to the time of going to press with the First Edition.

By the letter of our San Francisco correspondent, received by the Overland Mail, we learn that the Republicans in California have taken decided grounds against the doctrines of the Administration on the subject of the rights of naturalized citizens. A fierce contest was waged between Senators Broderick and Gwin, which it was feared might terminate in a personal collision.

Canal Auditor Benton has addressed a long letter to Hon. H. Gardner, Canal Commissioner, Lockport, on the Canal debt and the best means of liquidating it. Auditor Benton thinks that if our citizens are true to themselves and the paramount interest of the State, they will see to it in time that the principal of the new debt is liquidate by the surplus Canal revenues.

The amount received for Canal tolls during the second week in August was $47,456 08, which is a decrease of $16,431 39 from the amount received in the same month in 1858. The amount received from the opening of navigation to and including the second week in August was $784,999 08, being a decrease of $263,634 68 from 1858.

A terrible tragedy occurred in Cincinnati on the night of August 16. A man named Thomas Eugene de Marbais, a druggist by profession, shot his wife and then attempted to kill himself. His wife was residing in an assignation house. On the night in question he called for her after she had retired to bed, and they walked out together, as it afterwards appeared, with the understanding that he was to commit the deed. After proceeding some distance from the house he shot her in the breast and himself in the head. Neither wound was immediately mortal, but it is thought that both will prove so. Pecuniary difficulties appear to have been the leading cause of the tragedy. A number of letters and other papers were found on his person, in which the most intense affection was expressed for his wife, and she on her part appears to have loved him with equal intensity.

The Convention of the American Normal School Association, which has been in session at Trenton, N. J., for several days past, closed its labors late on Thursday night, after an interesting discussion on the art of teaching. The life and labors of the late Horace Mann were noticed in appropriate resolutions. The delegates made a pleasure trip to Princeton yesterday morning.

John Ross, who is now over sixty years of age, has been reëlected as Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation. He was the first chief elected, under their first Constitution, in the Fall of 1828, in Georgia, and has been regularly reëlected every four years since.

The tornado which occurred on the 5th inst. in the British Provinces, and especially at Prince Edward's Island, is described as the most terrific ever known there. The damage to property and the loss of life were fearful.

Yesterday was a day of unexampled quiet and dullness in New-York. The new Superintendent of Police, or some other cause, has put an end to all manner of erratic rascality. Saving one arrest of an embezzling book-keeper, New-York, was as free from criminal complaints, yesterday, as a New-England village. When all the summer loungers get back from the watering-places there will, probably, be livelier times for City reports.

The McFarlew *habeas corpus* was proceeded with before Justice Ingraham, of the Supreme Court, yesterday. The justice ruled that the burden of proof was upon the respondent to justify herself in taking the child from its father. Evidence on her part was put, being chiefly directed to showing ill-treatment of the respondent by the petitioner. The case was adjourned for further evidence.

Yesterday, counterfeit $3 bills, on the Peoples' Bank of this City, made their appearance in the lower part of the City, and were quite extensively circulated. They are said to be neatly gotten up, and well calculated to deceive.

Cotton was quite active, yesterday, and was somewhat firmer. We heard of sales of 3,800 bales. A lively business was also transacted in Flour, at better prices for the low grades. Wheat was quiet. Corn was scarce, and quoted higher—with very moderate sales, however. Coffee was more sought after, chiefly for export. Sugars were also brisker. More activity was likewise noticeable in Provisions, and Pork advanced. Large sales of Pimento were effected for export. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

Slowness of City Improvements.—They call ours a fast people. Whether meant as a compliment or as a criticism, the allegation is false. We are the slowest sort of people. It takes us a year to do a month's work; and in doing a year's job—given the beginning—a whole generation sees its life waste away. The Battery Enlargement began about the time that telegraphs were first talked of, and will not be finished, at the present rate of progress, before the Russ pavement on Broadway is ground down to the thinness of window-glass. The widening of Battery-place began a long way back in the dim past, and is now about half done. The widening of Whitehall-street goes on more slowly than does the doubling of an Alderman's diameter. Duane-street they began to widen in Street Commissioner Taylor's day, and it is now only up to the noon of its slow career. The City Hall was stripped of all pretensions to beauty by a fire on the night of the first great Cable Celebration, but there is fair promise of a celebration over the successful laying of another cable before its cupola even will be restored. The authorities came up to the great undertaking of ordering its rebuilding at an orthodox Dutch pace, and on Friday, nearly twelve months after the conflagration, the bids were opened. Though the cost of the restoration will not amount to $12,000, ninety days more will be required to do the work after the contract is awarded. Meanwhile the extemporized roof of tarred canvas has changed color, and is almost worn out, and the pine-board windows of the third story are assuming the gray tint of age. Four years ago public sentiment was moved for the erection of a City Hall worthy of the metropolis. The Common Council so far responded as to advertise for plans, and some two years after paid a snug sum for the poorest of them all, since which the project has rested. A fast people indeed! John Chinaman is a Jehu in comparison. The tortoise should be engraved on our City seal. A snail for his pace and a crab for his direction, are the proper emblems of our progress.

The Indian Question.

The "Indian Question" has decidedly not been settled by the suppression of the Sepoy mutiny. The "great crisis" is no sooner over than two little crises have to be encountered, each of them as perplexing, and, it may be, as dangerous as the great one. The European troops had no sooner put down the native rebels than they went into the mutiny business on their own account, and are now carrying it on at full blast. All the Company's European troops have mutinied, but, more lucky than the Sepoys, they have carried their points. They declined to be transferred from the service of the Company to the service of the Queen, even by act of Parliament; and demanded either their discharge, or a fresh bounty in case they chose to reëolist. It was in vain that the military authorities in India assured them that their demands were untenable, and would never be granted; in vain that the law officers at home declared the servants of a trustee to be the servants also of the *cestui que trust* upon the expiration of the trust, without any formal reëngagement. The East India Company had been the Queen's trustee. The trust expired, and so, of course, the Company's servants became servants to the Queen. This was all very fine and subtle, but the soldiers scouted the niceties of the matter, alleged that they were free-born Englishmen, and that when they surrendered their liberty to enter the Indian army they did not bind themselves any further than the literal terms of the engagement could be made to go. An attempt on the part of the authorities to enforce their own view of the matter led to an open, but peaceful mutiny. The men refused to obey orders, to appear on parade or perform any other military duty. There has been no shooting, but all attempts on the part of the officers to restore obedience have failed. The Government wisely hesitated about employing the Queen's troops to bring the mutinous to reason, as this would have afforded the Sikhs and Hindoos the edifying spectacle of their masters cutting one another's throats. To employ the Sikhs on any such service was, of course, still more clearly out of the question, and the upshot of the whole matter has been that Earl Canning, with the advice of Lord Clyde, has taken upon himself the responsibility of yielding to the men's demands. A large number of recruits have consequently taken an unconditional discharge, and those who reënlist in the Queen's service are to have a fresh bounty.

A mutiny of European troops in India would be at any time a serious matter; it is doubly serious at the close of so formidable a struggle as that which Lord Clyde has just brought to an end in the field; but it assumes the aspect of an overwhelming misfortune, when there is an Indian loan in the market, as is the case at present. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has just thrown a modest little request into the Stock Exchange for an advance of £5,000,000 sterling to enable the Indian Government to meet the deficit for the coming year. Unfortunately he has accompanied his request by no promise that the deficit is a thing of this year only. On the other hand, for all that appears to the contrary at present, deficits are likely to be a normal feature of Indian finance for many years to come. There is no reason for supposing that the revenue of India will in the next few years display any material increase, or that the expenses will undergo any sensible diminution. The natives are not likely to be a whit more enterprising or industrious, or exhibit a whit more skill in developing the resources of the country for the hundred years next ensuing than for the thousand years last past. Nor can any infusion of European blood into their languid veins be reasonably looked for. India is not the promised land for European colonists. The districts which are most tempting for the pocket are most deadly for the liver, and the fact that European children born in most parts of the peninsula do not outlive their childhood, is of itself sufficient to exclude Hindostan from the circle of dependencies which are destined to perpetuate the name and language of Great Britain. Nobody appears to entertain a poorer opinion of Indian prospects than the money-dealers; and it is found all but impossible to dispose of the loan in London, without an Imperial guarantee pledging British credit for Indian finance.

Under these circumstances the British people are beginning to ask what is the use of keeping India at all. It is clearly of no pecuniary advantage to England, and to the old and well-known argument, that the Peninsula is retained for the civilization and Christianization of the inhabitants, the answer is that the British people cannot, in the present state of their Exchequer, afford to carry on missionary operations on so extensive and costly a scale. If the Hindoos will not consent to be regenerated [at a less rate] per head, John Bull will begin to fear that he must consent to leave them in darkness a while longer. The pungent secret of the present financial trouble is that the British public is asked to credit a military despotism as readily as a constitutional monarchy, and to make loans to a drum-head administration with as much cheerfulness as to a Parliamentary majority. If India can only be governed by an armed force, she must submit to the ordinary incidents of that species of rule, chronic bankruptcy, suppressed revolution, and the eventual overthrow of the existing order of things.

The Religious Tract Society of England.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the statement, published in another column, of the objects and the action of the Religious Tract Society of London. This statement, drawn up by the Rev. Secretary of the Society, now in this country, is intended to set the character and aims of this great religious organization fairly before the American people. It is singularly clear, lucid and concise, and ought to contribute essentially to the Christian purpose of its writer, which is to "promote and extend brotherly union" with all engaged, like himself, in the work of carrying the truths and consolations of religion abroad throughout all the world.

There can be no reason, as Mr. Davis very plainly says, for any controversy between bodies devoted to the like ends in different countries of Christendom. Each one must suit its labor to its soil, and adopt those means of usefulness which are prescribed to it by the nature of the special people with whom it has to deal. To all alike the good wishes of good men will be cordially given.

England and the Argentine War.

We published in yesterday's issue a rather important memorial from a large number of British merchants to Lord John Russell, soliciting the mediation of England in the present conflict between Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Confederation. The document will doubtless find favor in the eyes of American merchants engaged in the trade of La Plata; for though the signers urge, in behalf of their petition, the purely personal consideration of their own commercial interests in Buenos Ayres, they do so in an impartial and temperate spirit, and seek no other object than the preservation of peace to that young and thriving Republic.

We see no reason to regret that the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs has been prompt to favor the petition of the memorialists, or that Mr. Thornton, now at Montevideo, has been commissioned as Special Envoy to Buenos Ayres and the Confederation, to interpose the friendly mediation of England. By late advices from the La Plata we learn that actual hostilities were on the eve of breaking out, and a long and exhausting struggle, ruinous both to commerce and civilization, was fully anticipated and deplored by well-wishers to both parties in the contest. Among this number we claim to be ranked, and we deeply regret that Buenos Ayres should have assumed her present aggressive position. Her attitude cannot be explained by a milder or less offensive term. She is the only rebellious member of the Argentine Confederation, and pleads in justification thereof, a personal hostility to President Urquiza—a plea as inadmissible as an objection to Mr. Buchanan would be if urged by Massachusetts or New-York as a ground of separation from the Union. It may be said, and the statement is probably true, that the Argentine Confederation have not adopted the wisest measures to bring back Buenos Ayres to the family of La Platan States. They have not been as conciliatory as they might have been, or as they ought to have been, to a people with whom they were in the closest political and social relationship. It may furthermore be asserted that the object of the war—the reannexation of Buenos Ayres to the Confederation—even if it should be brought about in a Summer's campaign, is not worth the expenditure of men and money that its accomplishment will cost. But, be this as it may, it cannot be expected that all the States of the Argentine should yield to the whims of Buenos Ayres; nor can it be asked that they should depose their elected President because he is personally objectionable to the people of a rebellious province. If the Confederation is to be blamed for errors of judgment in the course it has pursued, the absurdity of the Buenos Ayrean pretensions are too palpable to admit of an argument, and in estimating the responsibilities of the hostile powers for plunging their respective countries into civil war, public opinion throughout the world will attach the severest censure to Buenos Ayres. Unfortunately, the belligerents are as evenly matched in physical force as in obstinacy of purpose, and unless arrested in their suicidal designs, a long struggle of the true South American type may be expected. Its only effect will be to destroy the financial reputation of the States at war, to exhaust their resources, and injure their commercial relations with other portions of the world. This will be the price paid for the barren honor of compelling Buenos Ayres to reënter the Confederation.

Under these circumstances it must be considered fortunate that the British Government has consented to mediate between the Argentines and the rebellious State. The influence of England over Buenos Ayres is great, and her commercial relations with the country are of sufficient importance to justify the interference, and to lead to the hope that a compromise may be effected without an appeal to arms. We sincerely trust that the mediation so promptly and readily undertaken will prove successful, and that the tranquillity and prosperity of the La Plata may not be long interrupted by civil war.

It is probable that the Brazilian Emperor, whose claim to be heard in this matter we have already maintained in these columns, intends to add his influence to that of Great Britain in urging peaceable counsels upon the combatants. The departure of the Portuguese squadron from Lisbon for these waters, not only favors this view, but also offers another indication that England, Portugal's ally and guardian, will not be alone in her work of humanity.

Summer Resorts and Sunday.

Fortunately, the inhabitants of New-York are not compelled to make long journeys in search of Summer recreation. Within two hours ride of the City Hall may be found in perfection the various beauties of mountain, ocean, river and plain—every imaginable aspect of nature and art—to please the eye and beguile the mind worn down by the incessant fatigues of business or study. We lack nothing indeed but additional avenues of City exit, and these are rapidly being supplied. Within a few weeks the excellent cars of the Third-avenue, like those of the Second, have extended their route to Harlem, so that Westchester County can be reached in an hour and a half, for six cents. A new railway to Piermont has recently been opened from Jersey City, along the west bank of the Hudson. The Morris and Essex Railroad is to be extended to Hoboken. Brooklyn has two railroads from her ferries to East New-York, and one nearly to Fort Hamilton, along the heights which border the Bay. Another is soon to be built adjacent to the South shore as far as Babylon. The Long Island Railway has long afforded to multitudes a ready way to the country. A horse railway is about to be laid from Jersey City to Bergen Point. All these lead to scenes whose beauty cannot be surpassed, and to localities most salubrious for the tired and heated citizen. The scenery within twenty miles of this metropolis is indeed as fine as any within a thousand miles. Those whose time and means enable them to visit the White Mountains and the wild rivers of Canada do well to embrace the opportunity. But it is a consolation that nothing more delightful is anywhere to be found than we have at our very doors, within reach of the thousands and tens of thousands whose "country season" must, perforce, be taken in installments of forty-eight hours at furthest. And it is in behalf of these thousands and tens of thousands especially, that the present hot and partisan agitation of what is called the "Sunday Question" needs to be most earnestly deprecated. The same sound and cogent reasons, which make it imperative upon the guardians of public order to close the haunts of vice and dissipation within the City limits on that one day of rest, which is also the one day of opportunity for great classes of our fellow-citizens, plead in behalf of all decent facilities for reaching on that day the healthful, happy world of rural nature, the "groves, which were God's first temples," and the fields in which the lily and her sister flowers, more royally arrayed than "Solomon in all his glory," utter their perpetual prayer and praise.

Nothing can be more fatal to the cause of true religious liberty than such a confusion of things, lawful and unlawful, as is now attempted by the "Anti-Sabbatarians" of this country. The devotees of unlicensed drinking and advocates of urban revelry naturally provoke the friends of Sabbath peace and order into corresponding vehemence and extravagance of action. A simple question of Municipal Police is thus fast inflamed into a great issue of public morals, and the community is plunged into a chaos of inconsistent and contradictory discussions, out of which no good to any cause can be rationally expected to arise. There ought surely to be nothing to prevent our emulating in New-York the example of London, where a Sunday of unbroken peace and decorum is secured for a population nearly five times as large as our own, by the simple expedients of suppressing vulgar disorder and fostering legitimate repose. While the matchless police of London keep the worshipers in all her churches free from unseemly clamors, and the streets of the modern Babel still as a village road, the railways converging on the capital, bear myriads of the worn and weary dwellers in the town away, to fill their lungs with pure air, their eyes with beauty, and their hearts with gladness, for the work of another week. Between Hampton Court, for instance, and London, twenty-two trains run each Sunday on the Southwestern line, conveying the denizens of Cheapside or Islington for a couple of shillings, into that world of mazy greeneries and stately splendors, over which the shade of Wolsey broods. More than eighty trains on same day connect the breezy slopes of Greenwich and the reaches of the sweeping Thames with the close Wards of the vast metropolis. With Erith in Kent, Epsom, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Croydon, Sydenham, Datchet, Chiswick, Clapham—in short, with all the hundred bright or pleasant nooks and villages and woods that stud the rich Home Circle about the capital of Britain, the same wide and active movement connects on Sunday the thronging masses of the people. Snatched thus from the steaming, sodden vices of the city, the London people learn in the pursuit of more innocent recreations, at once a purer freedom and a truer veneration of holy things, than brawling squabblers for unbridled license or angry bigots can ever dream of.

Divorces at a Discount.

Unhappy husbands and ill-treated wives, who long for release from the yoke matrimonial, are apt to regard the divorce laws of this State as inconveniently rigid. It will be recollected that by the statute law of New-York no misconduct, however gross, except adultery alone, entitles the innocent and abused party to the relief *a vinculo*, and this severe requirement naturally causes a great deal of trouble. One of its most common effects has been to drive the party seeking separation to some other State, where a milder code prevails. Indiana has usually been preferred for this purpose, as in that sovereign member of our political confederacy it has been found by happy experience that the Courts will untie the knot for the slightest possible reasons. Consequently there has been a large annual emigration thither of would-be bachelors and unprotected females, eager for restoration to the deserted felicities of the single estate. A brief residence in that occidental commonwealth, coupled with a reasonable disbursement of Court fees, has always been effectual. Uncounted crowds, heart-sick of matrimony, are every season discharged cured, and return to their former homes safe, as they have fondly believed, from any interference with their independent bliss on the part of their discarded help-mates, proved by sad experience to be more full of hindrance than of help.

This comfortable theory has, however, been unmercifully disturbed by a recent decision of the Supreme Court in Lewis County—Judge Bacon presiding—to the effect, as is reported, that an Indiana divorce, when the party goes from this State for the purpose of procuring it, is not worth a straw. We have not seen a full report of the case, but doubt not the decision was substantially that a divorce granted in another State to a citizen of New-York, when decreed for a cause which would not entitle him to a divorce here, will be held by our tribunals inoperative and void. Thus, if a man or woman goes to Indiana, for example, and procures a divorce *a vinculo* for any misconduct of the other party short of adultery, and returning to this State, marries again, such man or woman is guilty of bigamy. This is no new law. It was laid down by the Supreme Court of New-York more than thirty years ago. Nothing whatever therefore is gained by seeking a divorce abroad in case the party returns. It is true, indeed, that many thus divorced have again married and resided in this State without molestation, but they owed their impunity not to any toleration of our laws, but solely to the forbearance of the authorities, being as liable to a warrant of arrest or indictment by a Grand Jury, as if they had never been divorced at all. The impunity accorded to such persons has, indeed, been so general that few are aware of any legal liability, believing that an Indiana divorce is as valid as one decreed by our own Courts.

This popular error may, however, as it is easy to see, lead to very disagreeable consequences. A conviction for bigamy is almost as serious a calamity as an unpleasant domestic yoke-fellow.

Judges and their Salaries.—A Tax-payer writes to us in exculpation of the Board of Supervisors from what he doubtless supposed to be a charge made against that respectable body in our columns of yesterday. Our correspondent assures us that in auditing an account presented to the Board in behalf of three of the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Supervisors have merely performed a formal duty which cannot properly be described as an absolute increase by them of the compensation of the Judges. We are the less prepared to contest this statement that it simply repeats in substance what we ourselves yesterday said. We made no attack upon the audit of the Board of Supervisors, or upon the Board itself, or upon the legislative provision under which the Board claims to have acted. What we have said, and say, is that the salary of a Judge of the Supreme Court of New-York ought to be as fixed as a fixed star, and as far above the reach not only of all political intrigues, but of all political suspicions as well. We think of our Judges as Cæsar thought of his wife; and we have no doubt the Supervisors, judging the matter as men and citizens, will each and all think with us.

COUNTERFEITERS AT LARGE.

New-York Detectives and Philadelphia Streets.

Philadelphia, Friday, Aug. 19.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me, as a humble citizen of a meek provincial city, to congratulate you on the skill and energy of your Metropolitan Police. Your Detectives are especially wonderful; and that such New-York *sharps* should be foiled by our Philadelphia *flats*, is really not at all to their discredit.

One day last week a box, dispatched to Philadelphia, by Adams' Express of your City, fell on its way to the train, burst open and revealed a store of bogus coins, most beautifully executed. Of course great excitement followed this startling discovery. The Police authorities were notified; the box was nailed up again, and, "shadowed" by two astute Detectives, was sent on its treacherous way. Arrived at this place, it lay for two days in the Express Office, the Detectives' "shadows" growing hourly longer. At last the person to whom the box was addressed appeared, paid for the freight, took it and departed. The "shadows" followed after. For "ten miles" (so runs their story) they hung upon the traces of the rogue, (you know how wild and tangled a maze our streets in Philadelphia are,) and then, alas! lost sight of him forever! What could have become of him? Peter Schlemihl objected to having no shadow at all. This wretch, perhaps, objected to having two shadows to spare. So he fled into some one of the many labyrinths of this notoriously confused and crooked city. Will he ever be found again?—he and his box of *bogus* coin, made up largely, I am told, of the most admirably executed *quarters* of 1858, only distinguishable from the genuine by a certain irregular, dropsical character about the first figure 8 of the numeral? Should he be caught somewhere out West, for instance, on the prairies or in the Rocky Mountains, what a romantic story he will have to tell of his flight from two New-York Detectives through the meandering lanes of the city of

William Penn.

Sunday Reform in Chicago.

A correspondent informs us that the successful effort for closing the Sunday liquor shops in this city has prompted a similar reform in Chicago.

"The police called on all saloon keepers and grocers, on Saturday last—of whom more than twelve hundred had been in the habit of keeping open on Sunday—warning them to close up, or the Mayor intended to enforce the law. The great majority complied; and we had a comparatively quiet Sabbath yesterday."

The large majority in favor of suppressing the Sunday liquor business in St. Louis, and the movement thus inaugurated in Chicago, indicate that our Western cities have a more healthy public sentiment than has been attributed to them. If conducted with suitable moderation and firmness, it will be found that the Sabbath observance effort will contribute to the improvement of public morals and the universal well-being of society.

The Authorship of Adam Bede.—The long-disputed question of the authorship of *Adam Bede* has at last been answered by the actual, who is neither the Rev. Mr. Liggins, nor William and Mary Howitt, nor any person named Elliot. Mr. Howitt put himself to the superfluous trouble of making a public denial of the authorship on behalf of himself and his wife. But no person, whose opinion was worth heeding, would ever have imagined that that worthy couple could ever have written such novels as *Janet's Repentance* and *Adam Bede*. There were some critics who had the sagacity to discover, as was done in the case of *Jane Eyre*, that *Adam Bede* was a feminine production, and so it has turned out. The London *Critic* and other English journals state positively that the author of *Adam Bede* is Miss Mary Ann Evans, already known to the literary world by her remarkable translation of Strauss' *Life of Jesus*.

The Judges' Salaries.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The action of the Board of Supervisors in relation to the arrears of payment to Judges Roosevelt, Mitchell and Edwards, is simply the auditing of an account presented to the Board, and is in no way to be considered an addition at this time to their compensation. In 1852 the Board of Supervisors ordered such payment, and the Legislature passed a law authorizing the same to be paid. Comptroller Flagg, supposing that such payment came within the Constitutional provision, refused to pay it to the Judges whose accounts are now audited. Justice Strong, on an application to him, held that such payment was not the salary referred to in the Constitution. The right of those Judges to be paid under that resolution appears to be undoubted and the action of the present Board of Supervisors in auditing the account as presented, is no more than a simple act of justice to those claimants. If they are not entitled to the amount, the auditing of their accounts gives no right which did not exist before, but such auditing is necessary to enable them to make application for a compulsory payment.

It is hardly to be supposed that any one would complain of the addition which the resolution of 1852 made to the compensation of the Judges, or that any one would now object to the payment of the money which Comptroller Flagg did not pay, when it is remembered that the whole compensation heretofore received by them is the petty sum of $2,500 for a year's services, while the Judges of the District Courts are receiving annually $8,000 without objection.

At the last session of the Legislature, provision was made in the Tax Levy for the payment of these claims, and it is difficult to conceive how, under such instructions from the Legislature the Supervisors could refuse to audit the account. TAXPAYER.

An Interesting Piece of News.—The *Evening Post* states that "Eliza Hensler," the American *prima donna*, has been engaged for the next opera season at Oporto, Spain." The opera house at Oporto, Spain, must be a *chateau en Espagne*.

From the Indian Territory.

JOHN ROSS RE-ELECTED IN THE CHEROKEE NATION.

By the Overland Mail we receive Fort Smith papers of the 11th inst. The *Times* records the reelection of John Ross as Chief of the Cherokees. It says: "There is but little doubt as to the reelection of John Ross as Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, there being no opposition. Here we have an instance of the love of power. Ross was elected Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, under their first Constitution, in the Fall of 1828, at New-Echota, Georgia, and has been the Chief ever since, being reelected every four years. He was the Chief in 1838, when the whole tribe removed West and after their settlement here, and the adoption of their present Constitution, was chosen Chief, and so great is his popularity that it is deemed useless, by those opposed to him, to run any person against him. Although he is now over sixty years of age, he still clings to power with a wonderful tenacity, having exercised the office of Chief over thirty years. Mr. Ross has been a public man among the Cherokees all his life, and we believe he was in power as a President of the Cherokee Committee as early as 1810. He is nearly white, being the descendant of Daniel Ross, a Scotchman, who married a daughter of McDonald, a Scotch man, who married a Cherokee woman. McDonald was at the time of the American Revolution agent for George III. among the Cherokees.

The candidates for the Committee, in the Canadian District, Cherokee Nation, received the following number of votes respectively, viz.: Coody, 125; J. A. Scales, 86, Perry Brewer, 62; Double Head, 84. For the Council—Bowls, 133; Smith, 132; Foreman, 142; W. Casey, 55; Reese, 52. For Sheriff—C. Drew, 91; R. Crossland, 20; Linn Fields, 10; B Downy, 70.

We are also glad to state that the election was conducted in a quiet, peaceable and orderly manner.

Hurst, who killed young Wharton Rector and stabbed Frank, was brought before United States Commissioner Ogden on Friday last, and upon examination was sent to prison, to await his trial at the next term of the United States District Court.

The Creek Indian who killed Brookes, a white man, in the Cherokee Nation, some months ago, and who was lately confined in jail at Scullyville, C. N., broke jail a few days ago, and is now at large. A sharp look-out should be kept for him. His name is Nocosa Emartlacher. He has threatened several others living in the Indian country. It is our opinion that Brookes, being a white man, formerly living in the Choctaw Nation, having an Indian family, and has been killed there by this vagabond, that the United States Court should take cognizance of it. We may be in error, but believe we are right, and should like very much to see Marshal Jacoway or Deputy Whitesides get on his track at once. He can be found in the Creek Nation.

The small bands of Wichitas, Keechies, Kaddoes, Ionies and Delawares, have all left their camp, near Fort Arbuckle, for their new homes, near the Wichita Mountains—the place selected by Maj. Rector for the Agency, being by the road 100 miles, and on a straight line, about 65 miles due west of Fort Arbuckle.

Indian Troubles on the Frontier—Five Thousand Indians in Arms—A Battle Fought.

The Kansas *Western Metropolitan Extra*, of Aug 16, has the following:

"This (Friday) morning, Mr. Charles A. Hassler, a merchant at Emporia, arrived in this city, bringing news of an alarming nature concerning recent attacks by the Indians upon the settlers of Whitewater and Walnut Rivers, in Butler and Greenwood Counties, Kansas Territory.

The assembled Kaw, Osage and Comanche Indians in that vicinity, to about five thousand, all warriors. They have lately removed from the Little Arkansas, where they have been collecting for some time back, for the purpose, it seems, of driving back the settlers from the frontier. Some interpret their motive to be revenge for the hanging of the two Kaws at Council Grove some time since; but this would hardly seem so, as the point of attack is some seventy miles distant. It may, however, be a plan to decoy the men away so that the point mentioned will fall an easier prey. Certain it is that the people at the Grove have anticipated an attack for some time.

On Thursday morning, 11th inst., a messenger reached Emporia from the Lower Whitewater bringing information that an engagement had taken place between the Indians and whites near the town of Eldorado, in which one hundred of the former and five of the latter were killed. The same day another messenger arrived from Chelsea, 15 miles above, bringing a note from Mr. N. S. Spoon, of that place, stating that the town was surrounded by Indians, and they were momentarily expecting an attack. He appealed for assistance, in order to get his family away. That evening a company of fifty left Emporia, expecting to reach there next morning, a distance of fifty miles. A man came from Emporia as our informant left, Friday evening, who stated that he met the company nearly at their destination, and that no attack had yet been made upon that place.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Which is Right?—A slight disagreement exists between the Street Commissioner and the Comptroller as to the extent of the powers which are vested in their several departments. A few days since the Street Commissioner sent a requisition for stationery of various kinds over to the Comptroller. Word was returned that the appropriation for stationery for the Street Commissioner's Department was exhausted. Surprised at this announcement, Mr. Sutts immediately ordered an investigation of his books to ascertain whether this were the case. He was satisfied, after a rigid search, that there was still a balance on hand, and, on making further inquiry, found that the Comptroller had paid some bills which had not been certified to by him. Mr. Sutts claims that bills for all supplies furnished his Bureau should first pass through his hands before being paid by the Comptroller. The Comptroller, on the other hand, asserts that he has exclusive charge of the City finances, and that it is not the sphere of the Street Commissioner to dictate how he shall keep his accounts.

A Fugitive Captured.—About a year ago, a man named Abraham Greenthal was arrested on a charge of pocket-picking, and was held in $2,000 bail to appear for trial. He, however, fled from the City, forfeiting his bail, which was in due time collected. A bench warrant was issued for his arrest, and a diligent search made, but no clue to the fugitive was obtained until yesterday, when he was discovered and arrested by Officer Slater of the Fifth Ward Police. The prisoner was first taken before the District Attorney who had issued the warrant of arrest, but was afterwards examined before Ald. Brady, at the City Hall Court, who committed him to prison. Greenthal is a man of good education, respectable appearance and affable manners, just the last person in the world to be suspected of pocket-picking. Nevertheless, he is known to the police to be one of the most expert pickpockets in the United States. He is a leader of his associates, and is designated among them by the *sobriquet* of "the General."

Repairs to the City Hall.—Yesterday the Street Commissioner opened the bids for contracts to repair the City Hall. There were eight in all, ranging from $11 500 to $30,657. M. C. Bare named the latter as the amount for which he thought he could do the work and Edward Gridley the former. Thos. Wilson offered to do it for $11,947; James B. Wasson bid Wm. Law for $11,662; Reynes & Brennan for $10 282; John Gallena for $15 240; W. C. Coulter $10,941, and Gilmour & Masseline for $12,500. James Gridley and John Van Dolsen are Mr. Edward Gridley's sureties to the amount of $15 000. The time allowed for the performance of the contract is ninety days from the date of its confirmation. The repairs, as has already been stated, consist substantially in restoring the building to its former condition.

Suicide by Hanging.—A poor old blind man named John Bross, who, for some months past, has been in a very dejected frame of mind, and has often wished he were dead, was found hanging in the stable, No. 220 Water-street, yesterday morning. Deceased had been accustomed to sleep in the stable, and last night, when no one else was present, he terminated his existence by inserting a pitchfork over the stable door, from which he suspended himself by a small cord. When found, he had been dead some hours. Coroner Gamble held an inquest, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was returned.

Death from a Fall.—A mason named Peter Cavner, who was working on the stores No. 579 Broadway, while descending a ladder with his box of tools yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of working on another portion of the building, slipped and fell a distance of 20 feet to the ground. He died in a few minutes from the effect of his injuries. The remains were taken to the late residence of the deceased, No. 137 West Thirtieth-street. He leaves a wife and children.

Run Over and Fatally Injured.—Last evening, at 6½ o'clock, a man named Thomas Farrell was run over by a horse and wagon as he was crossing Broadway near Fifty second-street. The unfortunate man was taken to his residence in Fifty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. He was so severely injured that the doctor who was called to attend him says his recovery is impossible. The driver of the vehicle is unknown.

A Meteorological Bureau.—We understand that the City Inspector is about to apply to the Common Council for the passage of an ordinance to establish, in connection with the Sanitary Department of the City, a Meteorological Bureau, having for its objects the establishment of a system of rain gauges, tidal staffs, the standard of apparent time, the measurement of the electrical currents of the atmosphere, and all other matters cognate to the sanitary condition of the City.

Cartman Drowned.—On Thursday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a cartman named Michael Duran was loading his vehicle with bricks at the foot of Twenty-second-street, North River, when he fell into the river and was drowned before assistance could be rendered. His remains were afterwards recovered by the Tenth Ward Police. Deceased was intoxicated at the time of the accident. A verdict of "Accidental drowning" was rendered.

Found Drowned.—At 11½ o'clock on Thursday morning the body of a German boy named John Sauer was found floating in the North River, foot of Twenty-fourth street. Deceased fell overboard from a small boat in which he was sailing. He was 7 years of age, and resided with his parents at No. 160 West Thirty-second-street.

The Croton All Right.—Mr. Tappan, of the Croton Board, with Engineer Craven, visited Croton Lake yesterday. They found the water perfectly pure, all the disagreeable taste which has characterized it lately having disappeared. This was found to be the case in every part of the Lake, and it is hoped that there will be no further trouble.

The Infant's Home.—Bids for the construction of a building to be called the Infant's Home were also opened yesterday. John Coulter's bid, which was the lowest, named $23 900 as his estimate of the work. Wm. G. Chave and James Donnelly are his sureties to the amount of $15,000 Time allowed for execution of the contract, six months.

Recognizan.—The body found floating in the water at the foot of Eleventh-street, East River, has been identified by the Eleventh Ward Police as that of Thomas Kirnan, formerly employed in the Novelty Works. Deceased when last seen was much intoxicated, and is supposed to have wandered to the dock and fallen into the river. The Coroner has been notified.

House for Engine Company No. 43.—Mr. Edward Gridley is the lowest bidder for constructing a house for Engine Company, No. 43. The amount named was $3,500. Time allowed four months. Sureties, Jas. Gridley and John Van Dolsen.

Commissioners of Pilots.—At a late meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, Russell Sturgis, Esq. was unanimously elected President, and F. Perkins, Secretary.

War Against the Piggeries.—Superintendent Downing is prosecuting a successful campaign against the piggeries in the Nineteenth Ward.

Police Reports.

Discovery of Extensive Larcenies of Drugs. Yesterday morning three clerks in a wholesale drug-store in Greenwich-street were arrested by Detectives Sampson, Devoe and Smith, on a charge of stealing $850 worth of drugs, pills, &c., from the above mentioned store. For over a year the proprietors of the drug-store have missed large quantities of drugs, and did not know whom to suspect of the robbery. The detectives were finally applied to, and they have traced out the matter. Officer Sampson, about a week ago, saw a man leave the store with a carpet-bag, and believing him to be the thief, the policeman followed him to the

Masterson and Webb, of the Fifth Ward, for soliciting money from Charlotte Lentz, of White-street, who keeps an alleged disreputable house. The Police Commissioners yesterday had the matter under investigation, when Mrs. Lentz testified that Webb had called upon her and told her that she had been complained of for keeping a disorderly house, but he would have the matter settled for $100. She said she could not procure so much, when the officer agreed to make all right for $50. In the meantime Masterson came to the house with a warrant against her, which had been issued by Justice CONNOLLY, and he threatened to execute it immediately unless Webb's demand was complied with. The woman refused to pay the money, and went to Justice CONNOLLY, who told her it was true he had issued a warrant, but advised her not to pay a cent to the officers. Several witnesses were examined on the part of the defence, who testified to the bad character of the house, but no evidence controverting the testimony of Mrs. Lentz in the slightest degree was offered. The case was not closed yesterday.

A LAW CLERK CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.—Charles M. Martin, twenty years of age, employed as clerk in the law-office of Wetting & Clark, was arrested yesterday and committed to the Tombs for trial, on a charge of embezzlement. The accused, it is alleged, some time ago was directed by his employers to institute proceedings in the Marine Court for the purpose of collecting a debt due Mr. John A. Smith, by Mr. Peter Kilich. Money was given to Martin by Mr. Clark, to pay the fees of the clerks of the Court. Instead of bringing the suit, it is alleged that Martin saw Kilnch and agreed to let him pay the bill by installments, providing in such case to forego proceedings in court. Kilnch during the months of May and June, paid Martin $167, which it is now said he used for his own purposes, as he had likewise the money given to him by Mr. Clark for the expenses of the suit. Martin represented to his employers that he had brought the suit as directed, and the debt was approximating toward payment, so that their suspicions have not been excited until within a few days.

AN ACTOR CHARGED WITH LARCENY.—A young man named John B. Rogers, who has lately been employed to do the "general utility" of the Bowery Theatre, was arrested on Thursday evening by Detective Ponic, on a charge of stealing a green velvet gown from Horace H. Wall, of No. 20 Columbia-street, who performs the "walking gentleman" for the same theatre. The garment had been lent to Wall by Mr. Wallack, and was valued at $30. It was stolen from the dressing room at the theatre last Saturday night, and was recovered in the pawn-shop of Stanton & Co., in New Canal-street, where it had been pledged for five shillings. Suspicion resting upon Rogers, he was taken into custody just as he was about to leave the City for Boston. The prisoner was held for examination.

ROWDYISM IN THE FOURTH WARD.—On Friday evening, quite a number of fights took place in the vicinity of Pearl and Vandewater streets. An emigrant runner named John Sullivan, and a printer named James Griffin, were the first combatants. Both were arrested and locked up. Next, a young fellow being attacked, he procured a butcher's knife, threatening to do harm with it. The police accommodated him also with lodgings. Several minor fights followed, but no damage was done. Sullivan and Griffin assaulted officers Tuttle and Delaney while being taken to the Station-house, but they were soon quieted.

BEATEN IN A BAR-ROOM.—Last night a man named Francis Boyle, of Baltimore, was in the liquor-saloon of Diedrich Miller, No. 59 Park-place, and a quarrel ensued between him and the proprietor. In the midst of the disturbance, Miller struck Boyle a heavy blow with a club, dislocating his shoulder. Miller was arrested by Sergeant Preston, of the Sixth Ward, taken before Alderman SMITH, at the Lower Police Court, and committed for examination. The injured man was conveyed to the City Hospital.

MAYHEM.—Yesterday afternoon, William Williams, of No. 367 Madison-street, had a fight with a man named John Crilly, when the latter knocked Williams down and deliberately bit off his nose and one of his ears. Williams appeared before Justice SUMMS, and entered a complaint against his assailant for mayhem. Crilly was arrested, taken before the Magistrate, and locked up in default of $2,000 bail.

ARREST BY THE HARBOR POLICE.—This morning about 3 o'clock Officer Dixon, of the Harbor Police, arrested a man, who gave his name as Saml. Allen, in the act of breaking into the cabin of the sloop *Geo. Edwards*, lying at the foot of Oliver-street. He was taken to the Station-house and committed.

The Jewelry Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having seen a notice in your Police news column, in Monday's issue, under the head of "An Alleged Theft of Jewelry," from Mr. Wm. B. Dudley, in which I am placed in a very delicate light before the public, I take the same means to contradict the statement in toto. To those who knew my parents before and know me from infancy, no contradiction is necessary. Suffice it to say, I have ever endeavored to act the part of a good citizen, but to the public and to those who know me but slightly, I deem it but proper that my character now and hereafter should not be biased until the matter shall have undergone a judicial investigation. All papers noticing the arrest will do justice to a young man by publishing this.

FRANK DUFFY, No. 20 Gouverneur-street.

Fires.

FIRE IN WEST FORTY-THIRD-STREET.—At about 1½ o'clock on Friday afternoon, a fire broke out in a carpenter shop in the rear of No. 324 West Forty-third-street, owned and occupied by James Sheen. The flames rapidly spread to a row of three small brick dwellings in front, occupied by several families, and they, with the shop, were totally destroyed. Three frame dwellings in the rear also received considerable damage before the firemen could succeed in extinguishing the flames. There was a large quantity of material in the carpenter shop, which was destroyed. The total loss will be in the neighborhood of $6,000, said to be partially covered by insurance in several City companies.

FIRE IN EAST TWELFTH-STREET.—At about 11 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in the stables of John McGinnis, in the rear of No. 203 East Twelfth-street, causing a damage of $500 before the flames were extinguished. The fire is supposed to have originated accidentally.

There were five horses in the stables at the time of the fire, belonging to carmen, and all of them were burned to death. They were not insured. J. MULLEN, Assistant Foreman of No. 11 Hook and Ladder Company, was run over in Grand street by Engine Company No. 17, and had his leg broken. He was properly cared for.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE OFFAL CONTRACT.—The parties authorized by the Common Council to make a contract for removing offal from the City have given the contract to Mr. FRANK SWIFT, for ten years, the City paying him $2,000 per year for the trouble. Mr. SWIFT denies that the contents of one of his boats were washed ashore at Staten Island, as has been repeatedly stated.

BURGLARIES.—The house of Mr. OLMSTEAD, corner of Pacific and Bond streets, was robbed, Thursday night, during the absence of the occupants, of some property, but to what value is not known. The house of Mr. SYKES, No. 16 Green avenue, was robbed the same night of a diamond pin worth $50, and a silver snuff box valued at $10.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

Is issued on the morning of every Tuesday and Friday and contains, in addition to the bulk of intelligence given in the Daily Paper,

A LITERARY DEPARTMENT,

Embracing Standard Novels and Tales, and Miscellaneous Selections of the highest interest. With the issue of Tuesday, July 26, the initial chapters of

"THE GOOD FIGHT,"

An Original and profoundly interesting story of that unequaled novelist,

CHARLES READE,

Will be reproduced from early London sheets, and will be continued through the volume. Back Numbers can be supplied.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Is compiled from a variety of sources, many of them inaccessible to the American reader.

Price $3 a year; Two Copies to one address $5; Five Copies to one address, $11 25; Ten Copies to one address, $20.

THE WEEKLY TIMES,

Appearing every Saturday morning, embraces a comprehensive digest of the news of the preceding week, with attractive Literary features, among which will be found

READE'S SPLENDID STORY,

And other choice reading. It will also continue to furnish its valuable information for the

FARMER AND GARDENER,

A Department which has become highly popular.

Price, $2 a year; Three Copies to one address, $5; Five Copies to one address, $8; Ten Copies to one address, $12; Twenty Copies to one address for $20. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS OF ALL OUR ISSUES—Cash invariably in advance. Specimen numbers forwarded upon application.

All letters to be addressed to the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

☞ The TIMES BUILDING is situated opposite the City Hall, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

Maravilla Cures Baldness, Removes Dandruff, and prevents the hair from falling out. Sold by all Druggists.

BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row.
CHARLES ERNEST & CO., No. 96 Maiden-lane.

Lillie's Patent
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
are considered by competent judges, to be
THE ONLY RELIABLE SAFES IN MARKET,
against the *most skillful* BURGLAR it is
A SURE PROTECTION,
being fitted with a POWDER-PROOF COMBINATION LOCK of
LILLIE'S OWN MANUFACTURE,
and the great fire at Oshkosh proved them to be the
MOST RELIABLE FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
For sale by
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N. B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50.
NO. 403 BROADWAY.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
ARE superior for all manufacturing purposes.
ARE more desirable for all kinds of family sewing.
ARE capable of doing a greater variety of work.
ARE free from the faults of other machines.
ARE almost noiseless in their operations.
ARE much better and therefore worth more.
ARE perfectly simple and easily kept in order.
ARE cheaper because they earn more money.
ARE just the Machine for every family.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

Fairbanks' Standard Scales.
More than one hundred different modifications, adapted to every branch of business where an *accurate and durable scale* is required. These scales are in use in nearly every country throughout the civilized world, and are *the only* COMPOUND BALANCES *that have merited and received the confidence and patronage of the business public.*
Call and examine or send for an ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Grover and Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
For our own family use, we became fully satisfied that GROVER & BAKER'S is the best, and accordingly purchased it.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office temporarily at No. 501 Broadway,
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"Two Hours With Brigham Young."
Mr. Greeley's account of his interview with Brigham Young and other dignitaries of the Mormon Church, and of their conversation on the doctrines and polity of the Church, will appear in THE TRIBUNE of Saturday, Aug. 20.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. Address Box 3,600. No. 30 Platt-st.

Bad Water.
The impurities are instantly destroyed by a few drops of Dr TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. Dr. TOBIAS has made oath before the Mayor that it is perfectly innocent to take internally. It cures dysentery, diarrhœa and colic, as thousands have certified to. Hundreds of families now never travel without a bottle. Sold by all the druggists, at 25 and 50 cents.
Depot No. 56 Courtlandt-st.

Prince Imperial Champagne.
FROM
DE VENOGE & CO., Epernay, France.
A Wine of rare quality at a moderate price. Sold at the principal hotels, and by all the leading dealers throughout the country.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Sole Importer.
Corner of Broadway and Broome st., N. Y.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Herald.—I. U. SELLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts. offer for sale Tubular, Lace, Napoleon Scarf and all other fashionable styles of Summer Neck Ties, Stocks, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Hosiery, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts, Plain, Cross-plait French and English Printed Shirts, Alexandre's, Bajou's and Courvoisier's Kid Gloves, &c.
Particular attention bestowed upon their custom Shirt department. Gentlemen ordering Shirts made from measure may rely upon a good fit and well-executed work.

Harry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made

Filter the Croton.—Get the Diaphragm Filter, which won medals at all the institutions in the country. Warranted to remove all the impurities from the water. Manufactured and for sale by McKENZIE & O'HARA, plumbers, No. 326 4th-st, corner of Mercer-st., New-York.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Suspenders and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at 8 Astor House.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, corner 6th-av. and 28th-st. Pure and genuine Drugs, Medicines and Perfumery. Strict personal attention to prescriptions. Genuine Bermuda arrow-root, &c.

Why Stumble upon a Pursuit or take one from mere fancy when Phrenology will point out the very one for which nature has adapted you. Examinations daily at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

BIRTHS.

McKAY.—In this City, at No. 80 West 17th-st., on Thursday, Aug. 18, the wife of Mr. Charles McKay, of a daughter.

DIED.

REILLY.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 18 after a lingering illness BRIDGET, the beloved wife of Bernard Reilly, aged 29 years.
Her funeral will take place on Saturday at 9½ o'clock, A. M., from her late residence, No. 202 East 13th-st., to the Church of the Immaculate Conception in 14th-st., where a solemn High Mass will be offered for the repose of her soul, and thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment. The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend without further invitation.

CONDIT.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 19, NORRIS SCHUYLER, only son of Charles N. and Margaret Virginia Childs, of Philadelphia, aged 4 years, 5 months and 2 days, grandson of Robert T. Norris, Esq., of this City.
His remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

THOMAS.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 19, KENNET BENJAMIN, son of Joshua R. and Mary E. Thomas, aged 16 months and 8 days.
The funeral will take place from his grandfather's residence, No. 280 5th-st., on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MCCULLAGH.—In the City of Williamsburgh, on Thursday morning, Aug. 18, at the residence of her mother, No. 107 2d st., of consumption, Miss ARABELLA MCCULLAGH, aged 21 years.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Calvary Church, North 8th-st., Williamsburgh.

KELLOGG.—At Yonkers, on Friday, Aug. 19, DWIGHT KELLOGG late of Ann Arbor, Mich., aged 32 years.
Funeral on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of John Q. Kellogg in Yonkers.

HOWARD.—At his residence in Pompton, Passaic County, New-Jersey, on Friday, Aug. 12, WILLIAM E. HOWARD, formerly of this City, aged 48 years.

DIX.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday morning, Aug. 19, of cholera infantum, KATE SCHUYLER DIX, infant daughter of John and Julia F. Dix, aged 8 months and 22 days.
Funeral this (Saturday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock. Cars leave Cortlandt-st. at 3:20 and 4 o'clock, and return at 7:15.

WOOD.—At Middletown, Orange Co., N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 18, the Rev. DANIEL T. WOOD, aged 59 years.

BLAKELY.—At Buffalo, Minn., on Saturday, Aug. 6, WILLIAM BLAKELY, formerly of Union, Broome Co., N. Y.

CROTON WATER.
Pure Croton equal to spring water, can be tasted and the apparatus examined, at French's Hotel, where it is in daily successful operation. The extremely simple character of
A. SCHILLING'S FILTER,
renders it utterly impossible to get out of order. It is cheap and effective. Every hotel, bank, office, restaurant, and house, can with it have pure Croton water. It can be supplied in all sizes, from that of a water-cooler which will yield ten gallons a day to a tank which will run off two hundred.
Made exclusively by A. SCHILLING, the Sole Manufacturer in the City of
PURE CALCINED PULVERIZED CHARCOAL.
A. SCHILLING, office 158 3d-st.
Factory Nos. 335, 337, 339, and 341 West 32d st., N. York.
Down town orders may be left at French's Hotel.

PATENT MICA AND FIBROUS CEMENT ROOFING.
This composition consists of strong glutinous substances, impregnated with fibrous matter, and covered with the beautiful and imperishable mineral, Mica. It is elastic and flexible, and practically imperishable, and is the best, cheapest and most ornamental roofing in use.
LEAKY ROOFS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED WATER TIGHT.
Specimens and the best of references can be seen at our office,
JOSEPH DITTO & CO.,
General Office No. 378 Broadway, New York.

CURTIS' CURE FOR BALDNESS.
This remedy is reliable; contains no oil, lead or sulphur; it has been tested in Boston, Providence and the Eastern States. J. M. CURTIS, Proprietor, Providence R. I. Sold by E. M. Guion, No. 127 Bowery; J. & J. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; W. H. Lewis, No. 838 Greenwich-st.; John Jones, No. 722 Houston-st., New York; Mrs. Hayes; S. P. Milne, and Reynolds & Co., Brooklyn; P. Bellew, Jersey City; U. T. Mercer, Newark. BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, And all Druggists. General Agents.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES.
Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches? My Unguent, established in 1852, will force them to grow on the smoothest face in six weeks, without stain or injury to the skin. Price $1. Sent post free to any address.
R. C. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st.

ARE YOU GOING TO THE MOUNTAINS?
BLACK DIAMONDS
Will interest and amuse you.
Sold by all Booksellers.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS restores the appetite, gives fresh vigor to the digestive organs, sends the blood through the veins with a more lively current, corrects a tendency to depression of spirits, and fits a person for pursuits of life with a cheerful heart and active mind. Sold by all druggists.
Principal Depôt Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York.

RARE CHEMICALS, METALS AND USEFUL SUBSTANCES.—True Persian Insect Powder for roaches, bugs, ants, and Fly Paper; Vienna Lime for polishing steel; Cadmium, Aluminium, Platina, Nickel, Oxides, Manganese, Cobalt, Uranium, fire-work materials; German and Trieste Black Lead, Indigo, Hydrofluoric and Picric Acids, for sale by
Dr. LEWIS FEUCHTWANGER,
No. 143 Maiden-lane, New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, via Southampton and Havre, per United States steamer FULTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 20th day of August, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

THE SOUTH, NORTH, EAST AND WEST,
all acknowledge my bags, in their countless variety, to surpass all others in style quality and adaptation to the wants of dour-dealers, grocers, druggists, &c., &c.
M. VANDERHOOF, No. 171 West-st.

OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES.
Authorized by the Legislature with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 647, Aug 19, 1859.
74, 70, 71, 68, 54, 12, 10, 3, 40, 56, 69, 6.
Class No. 448. Aug. 19, 1859.
10, 70, 28, 3, 53, 78, 75, 42, 23, 4, 37, 30, 52, 41.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.
Class No. 445. Aug. 19, 1859.
66, 45, 18, 13, 72, 47, 75, 60, 46, 58, 31, 52, 48.
Class No. 446. Extra Aug. 19, 1859.
18, 22, 56, 48, 30, 69, 63, 21, 67, 3, 49, 29.

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
ADVERTISING AGENCY.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, would respectfully invite those who wish to advertise to call at their Agency.
They have been established for over TEN years, and have the most complete arrangements ever devised.

From the Madison Daily Courier.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.
It gives us pleasure to state that we have been doing business with S. M. Pettengill & Co., Advertising Agents New-York and Boston, as advertising agents for the *Courier* for *ten* consecutive years. During all that time we have found them accurate in business accounts and prompt in paying bills. A well conducted newspaper advertising agency is a valuable institution both to the Press and the public. We commend Pettengill & Co. to our friends as the best advertising agents we know.
From the New-Albany (Ind.) Daily Ledger.
We, too, have transacted business with Messrs. Pettengill & Co. for many years and in all that time have had no occasion to complain of them. They are model advertising agents insisting upon a strict compliance with the terms on which the advertisements are inserted—as is their duty to advertisers, who have to rely upon their honor for the fulfillment of contracts by the newspaper press—and when these are complied with, punctually paying the bills. Eastern advertisers who wish to get the worth of their money, should by all means give their orders to Messrs. Pettengill & Co., at their New-York or Boston Agency.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S
CITY AND COUNTRY
ADVERTISING AGENCY,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York, Times Buildings.
Liberal arrangements will be made with ADVERTISERS, and their favors promptly inserted in any NEWSPAPER published in the UNITED STATES OR CANADA, at the publishers' lowest cash prices. Reference is made to Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

PETER K. DEYO,
ADVERTISING AGENT,
OFFICE NO. 19 NASSAU BANK BUILDING,
Reference—Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.
All desirous of advertising through his (Mr Deyo's) agency, can do so with the *fullest confidence in all his representations.—N. Y. Express, March 4, 1859.*

THE MOBILE REGISTER,
BY JOHN FORSYTH,
Published DAILY, TRI WEEKLY and WEEKLY. A commercial and political (DEMOCRATIC) NEWSPAPER Having a large circulation in Alabama and Mississippi the REGISTER is the best medium of general advertising in these States.
The MERCHANTS' AND PLANTERS' PRICE CURRENT is published every Saturday morning at this office. Terms cash.
DAILY.....$12
TRI-WEEKLY.....5
WEEKLY.....3
Specimen copies and rates of advertising sent to inquirer. Address DAILY REGISTER, Mobile, Alabama

32 HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN. 32
The Graefenberg Company's
MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON
is a certain cure for all female monthly irregularities, weakness, tumors, ulceration, inflammation, whites, falling, and other local derangements of the uterine organs, as well as the constitutional troubles arising from them.
Price, $1 50 per bottle; five bottles for $6. In can be safely sent by express.
☞ A skillful physician (Dr. BRIDGE) is in the office, where he can be personally consulted.
Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Secretary Graefenberg Company*, No. 32 PARK ROW, NEW-YORK.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS.
500,000
FIRST QUALITY GERMAN CIGARS,
Put up in a most attractive and new manner for retailing, will be sold cheap for cash.
JERVIS' Information Exchange, No. 229 Broadway.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
Will positively cure Cholera Infantum, Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, and all the diseases incident to the process of teething. It gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the infant. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold by all druggists, at 25 cents per bottle, and at the office, No. 13 Cedar-st.

CHILSON'S CONE
FURNACES
Consume all the gas arising from the consumption of coal, thus saving a large proportion of fuel.
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
Makers,
No. 442 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.

BARTHOLF'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.
Prices greatly reduced. Family Machines, $50; $60.
BARTHOLF Manufacturing Co., No. 432 Broadway.

32 HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN. 32
The Graefenberg Company's
MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON
is a certain cure for all female monthly irregularities, weakness, tumors, ulceration, inflammation, whites, falling, and other local derangements of the uterine organs, as well as the constitutional troubles arising from them.
Price, $1 50 per bottle; five bottles for $6. It can be safely sent by express.
☞ A skillful physician (Dr. BRIDGE) is in the office, where he can be personally consulted.
Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Secretary Graefenberg Company*, No. 32 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK.

NORTHERN
FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
No. 1 Moorgate-st. London.
Established in 1836
OFFICE IN PHILADELPHIA,
No. 37 South-Third-st.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....$6,298,800
PAID UP CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.....2,194,111
ANNUAL REVENUE, NEARLY.....1,000,000
LONDON DIRECTORS:
GEORGE G. ANDERSON, THOMAS N. FARQUHAR, SIR C. R. MCGRIGOR Bart. Lord ERNEST BRUCE, M.P. DUNCAN JAMES KAY, WILLIAM WESTGARTH, WM. MILLER, M.P. Ch'm. A. P. FLETCHER, Sec'y.
EDWARD FUCHS, Vice-Secretary.
PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
STUART & BROTHER, G. W. MACALESTER & Co., MYERS, TAGHORN & Co. SMITH, WILLIAMS & Co., WM. McKEE & Co., McCUTCHEON & COLLINS, JAMES GRAHAM & Co.
JOS. B. MITCHELL, Esq., Pres't Mech. Bank.
JAS DUNLAP, Esq., Pres't Union Bank.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, late Judge Sup. Court.
NEW-YORK REFERENCES:
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., ABM. BELL'S SONS, G. B. STUART & CO., J. & J. STUART & CO.
This well established and successful Company is prepared to effect insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on dwellings, warehouses, stores, stocks of goods, ships and their cargoes while in port; and on merchandise generally, not exceeding
30,000 DOLLARS ON A SINGLE RISK.
On first class COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS not exceeding $10,000 on any one risk. The rates of premium are moderate, and the conditions of insurance are framed with the greatest liberality.
The policies of the Northern Assurance Company are not only guaranteed by a large capital, but also by the unlimited personal responsibility of over one thousand shareholders. Losses promptly adjusted and paid, without reference to London.
WM. SETTY, Agent,
No. 37 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

ARE YOU GOING TO SARATOGA OR NEWPORT?
BLACK DIAMONDS
Will afford pleasant reading for an evening.
Sold by all Booksellers.

DR. BRUNON'S BITTERS.
ARE THE BEST.
TRY FOR YOURSELF.
GET A GLASS GRATIS.
AT THE DEPOT, NO. 616 BROADWAY.
LARGE BOTTLES AT 50 CENTS.
SOLD EVERYWHERE. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
See that you get the GENUINE, which has
LEA & PERRINS'
on the Labels and Bottles. All other kinds are *worthless imitations* and *villainous compounds.*
This unrivaled condiment is sold all over the world by respectable dealers in Sauces.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
Wholesale agents for the United States.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, 405 Broadway, New-York.
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

WILL HONEST RETAIL GROCERS
SELL IMITATION FARINA CRACKERS?
WING'S FARINA CRACKERS
ARE THE ONLY GENUINE FARINA CRACKERS EVER MADE.
They have received the approval of our most eminent physicians who recommend their use.
Numerous critical and highly intelligent persons have not only tested these celebrated CRACKERS, under various circumstances and conditions of the *system*, but have realized the most important benefits from their use, and all agree that they
COMBINE PROPERTIES OF THE HIGHEST IMPORTANCE TO HEALTH,
and an amount of nourishment unequaled by any other known production from wheat.
The extraordinary
FAVOR WITH WHICH WING'S CRACKERS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED
by the public, in connection with the large sales and continually increasing demand for them, has excited the cupidity of designing persons, whose conduct indicates a wish to make money by selling a very different article under the name of FARINA CRACKERS, though totally wanting in those
VALUABLE PROPERTIES WHICH DISTINGUISH THE GENUINE FARINA CRACKERS, MANUFACTURED BY MR. WING.
As FARINA CRACKERS were unknown to the public until introduced by Mr. Wing—and they can be made only by his process which is unknown to others—all articles introduced by others under the name of FARINA CRACKERS are attempts to deceive the public.
Certain individuals, however, by taking advantage of the high character and well-merited popularity which WING'S FARINA CRACKERS have attained, hope, it would seem, to induce the public to purchase their imitation articles at prices which will yield them large profits.
It may be well for such persons to understand that schemes of deception like this become dangerous when parties are tempted to commit acts which override all moral obligations for just rights and fair dealing, as they sometimes do.
In this instance we behold the spectacle of men who have ability enough to make money by a more exalted course, and as a consequence, to occupy a more worthy and respectable position, engaged not only in the manufacture and selling of these imitation Crackers, but employed in putting forth the most pitiable misrepresentations.
High-minded merchants engaged in the trade, not only disapprove, but condemn the introduction of these imitation Crackers as unworthy of men who desire to stand fairly upon the solid foundation of honor and self respect, remarking that no retail grocer can find it to his interest to purchase them, on account of the stigma which will attach to any person who may attempt to sell an imitation article or any article, deceptively.
In order to avoid this deception, always ask for
WING'S CRACKERS,
when you wish to purchase FARINA CRACKERS, and take none but those having the name
A. WING
stamped on each Cracker.
These may be procured of the best Family Grocers generally by whom they are extensively sold to different portions of the United States, and at wholesale only of
A. N. THOMPSON & CO.,
Nos. 221 and 223 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE.
"THE BEST PIANO EXISTING."
From the New-York Times
A NEW INSTRUMENT.—Messrs WM. HALL & SON have on exhibition at their store a piano-forte recently from their factory, and manufactured on the new principle of Mr. S. B. Driggs. It is a curiosity to which public attention may safely be directed; for the principle which it illustrates is entirely new in this department of musical mechanism, and is destined, we apprehend, to supersede the old idea of what was needful in the solid fabrication of the piano. Mr. Driggs is an inventor in the purest sense of the word. Without knowing anything of the art of playing the piano-forte, he looked into the instrument and saw that on philosophical principles, it was defective. The blocks, bracings, strains and counterstrains, that fetted the unhappy frame of the piano prevented also that complete vibration which was essential to the production of tone. To remove these impediments to musical speech was Mr. Driggs' first effort. Twelve years were expended in the effort, and the fruit is before us. We have now an instrument without an equal. All that was cumbersome has been done away with. The strain of the strings is brought to bear on the iron frame only, and the sound-board or tone magnifier, is as detached and vibratory as it could be, merely because there is nothing whatever to interfere with its offices. Simple as this construction may seem, it works an entire change in the sound-producing principle of the Piano forte. It carries the instrument into the class of the violin—the most perfect, because the most responsive instrument in the world. In sustained passages, the vocal effect of Mr. Driggs' patent is wonderful; it can sing with a smooth delicacy perfectly unattainable on any other instrument. The gain of power is equally remarkable; an ordinary player obtains, with no exertion, the fullness of a grand Piano-forte. The philosophical principle on which these instruments are constructed is so absolute, that it must, we are sure, speedily supersede the old model, based as the latter is, on unscientific necessity. Messrs. Hall & Son are manufacturing these instruments, and will gladly exhibit and explain their peculiarities.
WM. HALL & SON'S Music Store removed to No. 543 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

32 HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN. 32
The Graefenberg Company's
MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON
is a certain cure for all female monthly irregularities, weakness, tumors, ulceration, inflammation, whites, falling, and other local derangements of the uterine organs, as well as the constitutional troubles arising from them.
Price, $1 50 per bottle; five bottles for $6. It can be safely sent by express.
☞ A skillful physician (Dr. BRIDGE) is in the office where he can be personally consulted.
Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Secretary Graefenberg Company*, No. 32 PARK ROW, NEW-YORK.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!!!!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!!
ECONOMY!!! DISPATCH!!!
☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜
As accidents will happen even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headless dolls, and broken cradles. It is just the article for cane, shell, and other ornamental work so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.
This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet makers' Glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive.
"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
N. B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle. Price 25 cents.
Wholesale Depôt, No. 20 Platt-st., New-York.
Address H. C. SPALDING,
Box No. 3,600 New-York.
Put up for Dealers in Cases containing four, eight and twelve dozen—a beautiful Lithograph Show-Card accompanying each package.
☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household.
Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware and Furniture Dealers, Grocers, and Fancy Stores.
Country merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their Fall list. It will stand any climate.

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NEW BOOKS.

A NEW NOVEL.
BY THE AUTHOR OF
"JOHN HALIFAX,"
HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin-square, New-York,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
A LIFE FOR A LIFE.
A NOVEL.
BY MISS MULOCH,
Author of
"John Halifax, Gentleman," "Olive," "The

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 28 West 39th-st.,
near 5th-av.

MRS. WILLIAMS will reopen her School on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK,
EAST 20TH-ST.,

Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

MRS. MEARS-BURKHARDT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 29 AND 30 WEST FIFTEENTH-ST.,
Below 5th-av., New York.

RECEPTION ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.

Mrs. MEARS-BURKHARDT will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 5.

Circulars may be obtained on application as above, as also at the bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and the music store of C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.

POUGHKEEPSIE
FEMALE ACADEMY.

REV. E. G. WRIGHT, M. A., PRINCIPAL,
assisted by
ACCOMPLISHED AND EXPERIENCED TEACHERS.

Academic year commences Sept. 7.

For circulars concerning terms, reference, and other particulars, address the Principal or
R. D. VARICK, Sec'y of Trustees.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 23, 1859.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.
Offers Board and tuition for $150 per year.
Term opens Sept. 15.
Male and Female.

THE MISSES BOHAN AND MRS. TUFTS.
will open their
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 39 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.
On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MADAME A. A. LE DUC,
No. 264 West 23d st., opposite London-terrace,
Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL Tuesday, Sept. 13.
For particulars, address the Principal.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that having removed from No. 81 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, in the new and commodious establishment, No. 260 Madison-av., Murray Hill, second house north of 39th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use.

Her School Circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 17 Bleecker-st.; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway, and RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

N. B.—A stage is provided for Day Scholars residing at a distance from the School.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED 1836.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School,—male and female. Advantages: healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in Music and Painting. Fall term of fourteen weeks opens Aug 25. Board and common English, $38. For Circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER, Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE & DE LASSALLE'S French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, reopens Sept. 5. To insure a thorough French education, new scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The majority of the boys belong to the best French families. English branches are taught by English gentlemen. The scholars of the Classical department have been admitted with distinction to Columbia College.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—An English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., will re open on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims, and practical life of the School, may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. J. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No. 699; Christern's No. 763, and Lockwood's No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Jay School Classical and Commercial. will be opened on Sept. 15. Fifteen teachers are connected with the Institution. Prospectus to be had containing full details, the names of the pupils and of their parents during the last four years. There is a primary department.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 34th st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her School for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that having removed from No 81 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, in the new and commodious establishment, No. 260 Madison-av., Murray Hill, second house north of 39th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

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FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 94 BROADWAY,
FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JULY 31, 1859.

Assets as per report, 30th April, 1859..... $5,229,591 00
Receipts during the quarter ending Aug. 1, viz, for premiums and interest..... 430,825 64
Total..... $5,694,117 81
Disbursements during the quarter..... 140 943 51
Cash assets, as realized..... $5,553,174 30
Additional assets, being interest accrued not due, deferred premiums, and due from agents..... 205,869 00
Claims unpaid, (not due) $48,000
Number of Policies issued during the quarter, 368.
Number of Policies in force, 11,437.
Amount insured $33 905 839.

I have carefully examined the above statement, and believe the same to be correct
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

THIS COMPANY offers the following advantages to persons intending to insure their lives:
1. CASH ASSETS to larger than those of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States, amounting to
$5 750,000.
2. THE PROPORTION OF THE CASH ASSETS to the amount at risk is greater than that of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States
3. THE RATES OF PREMIUM are lower than those of the majority of other Life Insurance Companies—yet its DIVIDENDS have been greater.
4. THE MORTALITY AMONG ITS MEMBERS has been proportionally less than that of any other Life Insurance Company, in either America or Europe, whose experience has been made known—a result in the highest degree favorable to Policy holders.
5. THE NUMBER OF LIVES INSURED in this Company greatly exceeds that of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States thus affording a security and advantage to the assured, which is of average having many people for operation.
6. THE ASSETS of the Company are invested exclusively in Bond and Mortgages on Real Estate in the city and State of New York, worth in each case at least double the amount loaned, and bearing interest at SEVEN per cent. The solidity and security of this disposition of the Company's funds cannot be over stated.
7. The business of the Company is conducted on the CASH principle in the strictest sense of the term: the economical principle in the strictest sense of the term: the MUTUAL principle in the strictest sense of the term: the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the assured.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

[illegible] S. WINSTON,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
[illegible] L. PRUYN,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
[illegible] MOORE,	JOHN M. STUART,
[illegible] BLUNT,	GEORGE B. CLARK,
[illegible] H. McCURDY,	SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
[illegible] G. PEARSON,	SAMUEL CORNELL,
[illegible] H. SWIFT,	LOUIS ROBINSON,
[illegible] SUMNER,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
[illegible] M. BEEBE,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
[illegible] P. VELPETON,	DAVID SOARDS,
[illegible] WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SHYTHE,
[illegible] EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
[illegible] SMITH BROWN	W. E. DODGE,
[illegible] RD PATRICK,	GEORGE T. TROTT,
[illegible] LIAM B. POPE, M.	WM. K. STRONG,
[illegible] WOOD ELLERTON,	NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
[illegible] A VERMILYE,	WM. M. VERMILYE,
[illegible] AH M. NORTON,	JOHN E. DEVELIN.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON President
ADOLPHUS S. ROOSEVELT, Vice-President.
Secretary, ISAAC ARNOLD
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES, Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for the convenience of travellers in the principal Towns and Cities of
BELGIUM, ITALY,
GERMANY, GERMANY,
PRUSSIA, RUSSIA,
SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
BEYROUT, JERUSALEM.
&c. &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days sight, for sale in sums to suit.

LAGUAYRA, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.
Bills of Exchange and travelers' credit, available in all the cities of Europe. Letters of introduction furnished to persons visiting Europe, to our houses in Paris, Liverpool, &c.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 73 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER FIRE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travellers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 68 Wall-st.
Have letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

ALLYN COX,
NOTE, STOCK AND LOAN BROKER,
No. 43 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
HARRISBURGH, Penn. Aug. 12, 1859.
AT A MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS of the Sinking Fund, held this day, it was
Resolved, That the State Treasurer be authorized to issue Proposals to buy from the lowest bidder or bidders two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of 6 per cent. State Loans of Pennsylvania.
Notice is therefore given that Sealed Proposals for the sale of the whole or any part of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of said loans, will be received at the Treasury Department at Harrisburgh, till 2 o'clock P. M., of THURSDAY the 25th day of August, A. D. 1859; the same to set forth the amount offered and the price asked; to be addressed "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburgh, Pa." Indorsed "Proposals to sell State Loans."
The bids will be opened and allotments made to the lowest bidder on that day.
ELI SLIFER, State Treasurer.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Aug. 15, 1859.
THE SECURITIES DEPOSITED IN TRUST BY the Superintendent of the Banking Department for the Lake Mahopac Bank, an Individual Bank, located at Mahopac, Putnam County, having been converted into money, notice is hereby given to the holders of the registered circulating notes issued by said Bank that such notes will be redeemed at par by the superintendent, on presentation of the same at the Commercial Bank of Albany, Albany, N. Y. JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A CERtain certificate No 469, for twenty-six shares of the Capital Stock of the Phœnix Bank of the city of New-York, standing in the name of Delia M. Ten Broeck, dated 23d September, 1854, has been lost, stolen or mislaid. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same as application has been made by said Delia M. Ten Broeck to said Bank, for a duplicate of such certificate.
Dated June 28, 1859.

LAVENWORTH CITY BONDS, TEN PER CENTS.—These bonds are issued for municipal purposes, and mature July 1, 1874; interest at ten per cent., payable semi-annually. Its new York Total indebtedness of the city, July 1, $51,024 20; value of city property and assets $46 62 48. The assessed value or taxable property, about $4,500 000 Population about 12,000. For sale by
BLEY & NORRIS,
No. 82 Exchange-place, New-York.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY—NOTICE.—A Dividend of Five Dollars per share will be paid to the stockholders of this Company or their authorized attorneys upon the surrender of their certificates at my office, No. 58 Wall-st., New-York, on and after the 15th day of September next. GEORGE F. TALMAN, Assignee.

BONDS FOR SALE.—$35,000 CHICAGO, ALTON and St. Louis (formerly Chicago and Mississippi) Railroad Sec. ed Mortgage 10 per Cent. Bonds. Also $20,000 of the Third Mortgage Eight per Cent. Bonds of the same road, for sale by ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 25 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—BY CROMWELL GOODWIN, NO. 58 Wall-st.—61 shares American Express Company's Stock; 30 shares Wells Fargo & Co.'s Express Company's Stock; 50 shares United States Express Company's Stock. Bank and Insurance stocks constantly on hand.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
27TH-ST. AND 6TH AV., NEW YORK, Aug. 15, 1859
IN CONSEQUENCE OF AN INJUNCTION, the payment of Dividends declared by the company, will be made until further notice.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons on the Bonds of the above Company, due Aug 15, 1859, will be paid at the office of J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FARM MORTGAGES issued in aid of Railroad Companies in the State of Wisconsin, will receive information affecting their value, by calling at the banking office of READ, HEXEL & CO., No. 49 Wall-st.

R. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 24 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. All other descriptions of paper sold on commission, at current rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1859.
MR. HOWARD POTTER IS AUTHORIZED to sign my power of attorney to sign the name of our firm.
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, $200,000—in sums to suit, on good improved property in New York. No commissions asked. Apply to JOHN B. STEVENS, No 67 Wall-st.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 88 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of OSBORN & VINCENT, SKIRT MANUFACTURERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. LEWIS A OSBORN of said firm having purchased the interest of Mr Vincent therein, is alone authorized to settle the business of said firm, and to sign the firm name in liquidation.
Dated, NEW-YORK, Aug. 12 1859.
L. A. OSBORN,
L. J. VINCENT.

The undersigned will continue the business (MANUFACTURING LADIES' SKIRTS) of the late firm of Osborn & Vincent as heretofore, at the same place, No. 98 Warren-st., New-York. L. A. OSBORN.

NOTICE.
All business connections between GEORGE E. HAWES & A. C. McNULTY has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
GEO. E. HAWES,
A. C. McNULTY.
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1859. Dentists, No. 21 Bond-st.

A. C. McNULTY has removed to No. 27 Bond-st., where he will be pleased to see all who require his professional services.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1859.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY.
OFFICE OF FIRE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL..... $300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeding by three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.	
JOSEPH S. VARNUM,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
LEONARD APPLEBY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FREDR. B. WALCOTT,	JAS. LOR GRAHAM, Jr.
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	BOWES R. McILVAINE,
MOSES TAYLOR,	GREGORY L. SEBOMAN
JAMES O. SHELDON,	JOHN O HENDERSON,
DANIEL PARISH,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A CONOVER,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES Jr.,	WATSON E. CASE,
MOSELEY S. FULLER,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
CHARLES L. VOSE,	SAM'L. D. BRADFORD, Jr.
WARREN DELANO, Jr.	

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RAYMOND, Ass't Secretary.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-STREET.

CASH CAPITAL..... $250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMALL,
CHARLES WOODS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO A TOWNSEND,
JOHN CAMPBELL,	DON ALONZO CRESHMAN,
BENEY Rathbe,	D. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER H. WARD
MILAS BRUNSON,	ALVAH LAING,
A. R. E. O.	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. GOLD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	J. H. HOLLOWAY

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B AMES, Jr., Secretary

A LARGE CASH RETURN TO THE INSURED IN LIEU OF SCRIP.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 29 WALL-ST.,

CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1859, OVER
$300,000.

THIS COMPANY WILL INSURE BUILDINGS AND MERCHANDISE of every kind—Dwelling Houses and Household Furniture—at the STANDARD SCALE OF RATES, RETURNING TO THE INSURED A LARGE CASH DIVIDEND upon their Premiums, in LIEU of the PROSPECTIVE SCRIP DIVIDENDS of the Mutual Companies. AUGUST WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor suits, mahogany do., French cottage bedsteads, dressing and other bureaus, bookcases, two story cornets hair mattresses, lounges, mahogany sofas and sofa bedsteads, mahogany chairs and rockers, gas chandeliers, mirrors, &c. pet. tings, pianoforte, &c. Descriptive catalogues now ready.

EDWARD SCHENCK, auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF OFFICE AND household furniture, by A. & F. LOCKWOOD, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No 33 Nassau-st., by order of the assignee, a large assortment of mahogany and office desks chairs, new black cases, pigeon hole cases, &c Also a large stock of elegant household furniture, new and second-hand, comprising parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, in the usual variety. Sale positive for cash.

WELLES NICHOLS, Auctioneer.
BROWNE & NICHOLS WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Saturday) Aug 20, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, No 36 Nassau-st, a large assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of parlor suites in rosewood and mahogany, chamber do, rosewood book-cases, bureaus, bedsteads, centre and sofa tables, pier glasses, curtains and cornices, mattresses, extension tables in mahogany and oak, crockery and glassware, &c, &c.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES.
CHICKERING & SONS'
NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS.
Price, $300. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York

BANJO.—LESSONS UPON THIS POPULAR INstrument given at a low rate, at the pupil's residence if desired. Rapid and thorough progress guaranteed. The advertiser has had some years' experience in teaching. Address TEACHER, Box No. 165 Times Office.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE:
Are all of the full scale of 7-octaves. The most compact manner, the greatest perfection of mechanism skill, and the best seasoned materials are employed in their manufacture
They are constructed on a solid iron frame or bed plate entirely separate from the case thus relieving the case, sound-boards and all the wood work from the strain of the strings, making them much more solid and enduring. There are two sounding boards, arranged as those of a violin, giving three times the amount of vibrating surface found in any other piano; which being free from the strain of the strings becomes more sonorous, and greater their vibrations as the pianos become older. Their construction is the most simple and scientific, and they are the most enduring and full-toned pianos ever made. Call and see them, at
WM. HALL & SONS,
New store, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince-sts.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for Excellence of their manufacture for the past 25 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE—A SUPERB PIANO
For cash only,
Warranted,
At No 155 West Broadway.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $280, $-50 and $365.
T. H CRAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons, for depth purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $-50 Pianos and Melodeons to rent Monthly payments received for Pianos HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIAL—"The Horace Waters' Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist* "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer*. "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal*.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—ONE SEVEN OCtave, rosewood, round corner, carved leg, Pethick & Gives makers for $176 One 6¾ octave, round corner, rosewood ... allat & Davis makers, good as new, for $165. One 6-octave rosewood, square corner, Doyle maker, for $85 One 8 octave square corner, Gelb & Walker makers for $75 Pianos and melodeons for rent; rent applied if purchased
A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

LIGHTE & BRAUNSTEIN, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 67 Broome-st.; also, at their Depot, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York Philadelphia and Baltimore Every piano warranted for three years

ALBERT WEBER.—DEALERS ARE INVITED to examine the best stock of pianos in the City, each warranted for three years at the lowest wholesale prices for cash or satisfactory paper, at the manufactory, No. 188 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No 269 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates warranted to give satisfaction: guaranteed for 5 years

PARLOR ORGAN.—FOR SALE CHEAP, A five-toned parlor organ, in rosewood case. Apply to GEORGE LEECH, No. 42 Bleecker-st.

PIANO WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR FINE jewelry, fresh from the manufactory A fair trade will be made. Address "J," Box No. 3 459 Post-office.

A LADY POSSESSING A POWERFUL soprano voice, desires a situation in some Protestant choir. Address Box No, 249 Brooklyn Post-office.

MUSICAL BOXES.

MECHANICAL SINGING-BIRD AND MUSical Boxes of all styles and sizes playing 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12 16, 24 and 36 tunes in painted tin, horn plain and rosewood boxes, with every variety of accompaniments, had manufactured by the best makers of Switzerland, expressly for this market.
HARMONIPHONE,
MANDOLINES,
OUVERTURES,
EXPRESSIVES,
FORTE-PIANOS,
Bells, Drums, Castagnettes and Flutes accompaniment.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.
Musical boxes repaired.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No 69 South-st.
NEW YORK, Aug 11, 1859.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON and after this date all matter excavated from the slips of the City, or river opposite, must be deposited on or west of the island or shoal known as Oyster Island, lying south of Bedloe's Island.
By order of the Board.
H. PERKINS, Secretary.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the estate of Peter A. Britton, of Canandaigua, N. Y., are requested to present them to the assignees, on or before the 1st day of September next.
WELLINGTON CLAPP,
WM. H. LEE,
Assignees.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1859.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLAEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET, Capt. MOODY.
LEAVE

HARLEM.			PECK-SLIP.		
6	A. M.	1	P. M.	7	A. M. 2:15 P. M.
7	A. M.	3	P. M.	8	A. M. 4:15 P. M.
8	A. M.	4:15	P. M.	9:15	A. M. 6:45 P. M.
9	A. M.	5:25	P. M.	11	A. M. 8:15 P. M.
10:30	A. M.	8:15	P. M.	1:30	P. M. 7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st and 130th-st, each way; connecting each trip with
BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE.
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West-farms &c.
Fare to Harlem, 8 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

FIRE ISLAND—AUGUST, 1859.
NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH, SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST BRANCH, MOUNT'S AND BROWNE'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thurs.. Aug. 4,	7 A.M.	Thurs... Aug. 4,	11 A.M.
Friday.. Aug. 5,	7 30 A.M.	Friday.. Aug. 5,	11 30 A.M.
Saturd.. Aug. 6,	9 30 A.M.	Saturd.. Aug. 6,	1 P.M.
Sunday.. Aug. 7,	8 A.M.	Sunday.. Aug. 7,	2 30 P.M.
Monday.. Aug. 8,	for E Bank in connection with the Laura.	Monday Aug 8	in connection with the Laura
	6 A.M.	Mond'y Aug	6 3 P.M.
Monday.. Aug. 8,	11 A.M.	Tuesd'y.. Aug.	9, 3 P.M.
Tuesd'y.. Aug. 9,	11 A.M.	Wednes.. Aug.	10, 4 P.M.
Wednes.. Aug. 10,	12 M.	Thurs... Aug.	11, 5 P.M.
Thurs... Aug. 11,	1 P.M.	Friday.. Aug.	12, 2 30 P.M.
Friday.. Aug. 12,	6 30 A.M.	Saturd.. Aug.	13, 5 30 P.M.
Saturd.. Aug. 13,	2 P.M.	Sunday.. Aug.	14, 3 P.M.
Sunday.. Aug. 14,	7 30 A.M.	Monday.. Aug.	15, 3 30 P.M.
Monday.. Aug. 15,	8 A.M.	Tuesd'y.. Aug.	16, 4 30 P.M.
Tuesd'y.. Aug. 16,	8 A.M.	Wednes.. Aug.	17, 4 30 P.M.
Wednes.. Aug. 17,	9 A.M.	Thurs... Aug.	18, 10 A.M.
Thurs... Aug. 18,	8 A.M.	Friday.. Aug.	19, 11 A.M.
Friday.. Aug. 19,	7 A.M.	Saturd.. Aug.	20, 11 30 A.M.
Saturd.. Aug. 20,	7 30 A.M.	Sunday.. Aug.	21, 1 P.M.
Sunday.. Aug. 21,	7 30 A.M.	Monday.. Aug.	22, 1 P.M.
Monday.. Aug. 22,	8 A.M.	Tuesd'y.. Aug.	23, 2 P.M.
Tuesd'y.. Aug. 23,	10 A.M.	Wednes.. Aug.	24, 3 P.M.
Wednes.. Aug. 24,	11 A.M.	Thurs... Aug.	25, 4 P.M.
Thurs... Aug. 25,	11 A.M.	Friday.. Aug.	26, 6 30 P.M.
Friday.. Aug. 26,	6 30 A.M.	Saturd.. Aug.	27, 6 30 P.M.
Saturd.. Aug. 27,	2 P.M.	Sunday.. Aug.	28, 3 30 P.M.
Sunday.. Aug. 28,	7 30 A.M.		

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (DIRECT) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH Capt. Geo. Frame Lemon, will run as follows, from the foot of Robinson-st:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE BRANCH PORT.	
Thurs..... Aug.	4, 10 30 A.M.	Thurs..... Aug.	4, A.M.
Friday.... Aug.	5, 12 M.	Friday.... Aug.	5, 9 30 A.M.
Saturday.. Aug.	6, 1 30 P.M.	Saturday.. Aug.	6, 7 30 A.M.
Monday.... Aug.	8, 5 P.M.	Monday.... Aug.	8, 9 A.M.
Tuesday... Aug.	9, 4 P.M.	Tuesday... Aug.	9, 10 A.M.
Wednes.... Aug.	10, 5 30 P.M.	Wednes.... Aug.	10, 6 30 A.M.
Thurs..... Aug.	11, 4 P.M.	Thurs..... Aug.	11, 8 A.M.
Friday.... Aug.	12, 3 30 P.M.	Friday.... Aug.	12, 8 A.M.
Saturday.. Aug.	13, 3 30 P.M.	Saturday.. Aug.	13, 8 A.M.
Monday.... Aug.	15, 3 P.M.	Monday.... Aug.	15, 7 A.M.
Tuesday... Aug.	16, 3 30 P.M.	Tuesday... Aug.	16, 7 A.M.
Wednes.... Aug.	17, 4 P.M.	Wednes.... Aug.	17, 7 A.M.
Thurs..... Aug.	18, 4 P.M.	Thurs..... Aug.	18, 7 A.M.
Friday.... Aug.	19, 5 P.M.	Friday.... Aug.	19, 7 A.M.
Saturday.. Aug.	20, 12 M.	Saturday.. Aug.	20, 8 A.M.
Monday.... Aug.	22, leave Red Bank, and for Pleasure Bay only.....	Saturday.. Aug.	21, leave Clarkington.....
	8 30 A.M.		5 P.M.
Tuesday... Aug.	23, 3 P.M.	Tuesday... Aug.	23, 8 A.M.
Wednes.... Aug.	24, 4 P.M.	Wednes.... Aug.	24, 10 A.M.
Thurs..... Aug.	25, 9 30 P.M.	Thurs..... Aug.	25, 5 30 A.M.
Friday.... Aug.	26, 9 30 P.M.	Friday.... Aug.	26, 6 30 A.M.
Saturday.. Aug.	27, 3 30 P.M.	Monday.... Aug.	29, 7 A.M.
Monday.... Aug.	29, 4 30 P.M.	Tuesday... Aug.	30, 7 A.M.
Tuesday... Aug.	30, 3 30 P.M.	Wednes.... Aug.	31, 7 A.M.
Wednes.... Aug.	31, 4 P.M.	Thurs..... Sept.	1, 7 A.M.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.
MONDAY MORNING, Aug 21, the LAURA will leave Red Bank at 6½ o'clock, stopping at all the landings on that river as usual touching at the Ocean House for passengers Long Branch by stages—Stages being the only way by which passengers can reach the Ocean House that morning in time to take the LAURA. The LAURA will connect with the *Long Branch* for New-York outside the Bar, at the mouth of the river.

ROCKAWAY.
The steamer CLARA, Capt. BAUDAIN, leaves Catharine Market slip EVERY MORNING at 9 A. M., Spring-st., 9:30, Pier No 4 North river at 9½, for Rockaway, returning to the City at 6½ P. M. Bring your lines for blue fish. Fare 50 cents.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamer FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland $3 60; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $5 75, Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

A DELIGHTFUL SAIL ON SUNDAY, Aug 21, to West Point and Newburgh.—The large and commodious steamer ERIE, Capt SARGELL, will leave the pier foot of Harrison-st, North River, at 7 o'clock, stopping at Chrisopher st Amos-st. 23d st. and 42d-st Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Verplanck's Point, Caldwell's, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall Fare to Newburgh, 50 cents; to Dobbs' Ferry, 25 cents.

FARE 50 CENTS TO WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL AND NEWBURGH.—Tickets to the above places and return, 75 cents. Steamer BROADWAY leaves Pier foot of Jay-st (touching at Christopher) every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's The steamboat ALIDA Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st, EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock; returning, leave Peekskill at 1 P. M., touching at Amos-st.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS W. A. HITCHCOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c. as follows: Amos-st., at 8½ A. M.; 12½ and 3¼ P. M.; Spring-st., at 8¾ A. M., 1½ and 3½ P. M. Pier No. 4, North River, at 10 A.M., 1 and 4 P. M.; last trip from the Island, at 6½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

DAILY FOR BARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip EAST RIVER, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and CHARTER STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR GREENPORT, ORIENT AND SAG HARBOR—The steamer CAVALIER will leave Oliver-slip, Pier No 35, East River every TUESDAY and THURSDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT AND NEWARK EXCURSIONS DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)—Fare, 15 cents. Steamer TAHMENI leaves Newark at 9¾ A. M and 1¾ P. M. and foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 10 A. M. and 4¾ P. M., also, with parties, at Newark Bay House. Connects with Bellville boat.

FOR FLUSHING COLLEGE POINT, ST. JOHNSON'S &c.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN leaves Fulton Market slip 9¾ A. M.; 1¾, 5 P. M. Leaves Flushing at 7¾ 11¾ A. M; 3 P. M. Low fare 15 cents. Excursion ticket to go and return, 25 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East river, EVERY DAY, at 2 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE—STOPping at Whitestone, City island, New Rochelle. The steamer GEORGE LAW leaves Catharine-slip at 8½, stopping at Delancey 10th, 26th and 33d-sts. This boat does not stop at Stratonport.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—WARE FIFTY CENTS—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck slip, East River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 o'clock M., arriving in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven trains.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer HENDRIK HUDSON, from foot of Jay-st, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

NOTICE.—CAMP MEETING AT SING SING, Commencing Aug 22, 1859; steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st, touching at Christopher-st., every afternoon at 4 o'clock. Fare 25 cents.

NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—STEAMER OGOV BONN leaves Pier No 8. North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 6 P M Fare—cabin $3; deck, $1. L. KENNY, Agent, No. 25 Coenties slip.

FOR KEYPORT—FROM THE FOOT OF MURRAY-ST.—KEYPORT leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 7 A. M. ALICE PRICE leaves at 9 o'clock A. M. and Keyport at 3 P. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—STOPping at Boyle's Dock, Great Neck and Banda Point. The new steamer LONG ISLAND leaves Pier No. 32 East River, (James-slip,) every day, at 4 P. M.

WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, &c.—Steamboat THOMAS POWELL, foot of Jay-st, at 3¼ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from foot of Barrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck slip every day, at 1 P. M. THOMAS LOCKYER, No. 113 South-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 308 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

TO CHAIR-MAKERS.—STATE, COUNTY and shop rights for the use of "Blanchard's Patent" for bending wood, in the States of New York New Jersey Pennsylvania and Maryland, for sale by C. A. B RGESS, No. 49 Broad-st., or JOHN SILSBY, No. 8 South William-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. Sofas and sofa beds; also, mattresses and palliasses WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, &c. &c. at No. 128 8th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

PROPOSALS.

KEYPORT AND HOLMDEL TURNPIKE COMPANY.—Proposals will be received for grading a turnpike from Keyport to Holmdel, 6¾ miles, with culverts and bridges, till Thursday, Sept 1, next. Plans and specifications can be seen by calling on ALFRED NADING, Esq., Keyport, N. J.
H. H. LEABROOK, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

FOR SO

Letter from Auditor Benton on the Canal Debt.

CANAL DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 20, 1859.

Hon. H. Gardner, Canal Commissioner, Lockport:

DEAR SIR: In complying with your request for an expression of my views to respect to the condition of the State as to its canal finances, I approach the subject with some reluctance; not that I have any fear to speak the honest convictions of my judgment on matters of general interest whenever the public welfare may seem to require it, but I have strong doubts, whether, even now, any discussion however elaborate, and pointed to questions of the first importance, can or will arouse the attention of our people to the examination of the subject upon which you have asked my views.

The adversities which have been intentionally precipitated upon the most useful and beneficial enterprise ever undertaken by the State, both as respects its internal-political economy, and its relations with the numerous States that have vested us in a series of financial complications that will eventually bring upon us not only foul disgrace, but intolerable public burdens, unless some radical and permanent measures are soon adopted to avert them.

The more we cheapen, without some good reason, the transit of property and products on our canals, produced and contributed by thirteen States of the Union, the heavier will be the burdens thrown recklessly upon the people. The legitimate traffic between the Atlantic and Western States, which can not be diverted by fair and remunerative competition from our canals, will be fully adequate, with reasonable and properly adjusted tolls, to yield an annual income, if properly and fairly administered, to meet every possible demand upon our canal revenues, as a collateral, to shield the public from any burden in regard to them.

The recent measures of the contracting Board in lessening the expenses of superintendence and repairs, was a step taken in the right direction, and will, if rigidly adhered to and enforced, produce an annual saving to the State of more than $460 000 without any depreciation in the usefulness of our proud imperial waters.

An unsparing hand must be laid upon the expenses of a collection when $30,000 a year may better be saved than wasted. Why should the people be taxed to make up deficiencies so needlessly and causelessly created? What we now require, and soon must have, is a well digested plan of public finance: of ways and means to meet the present and future wants of the State, until the annual canal revenues, under any circumstances, will produce an income sufficient to meet the just claims of the public creditors for canal indebtedness. That plan must embrace, or should be based upon *equitable* taxes. It is not now proposed to open or discuss what that plan should be, but there can be no doubt, judging from past experience, that a proposition which would be strictly *equitable* and eminently just, would encounter very serious corporate opposition.

A sinking fund to meet an annually accruing indebtedness should be fixed, certain and permanent; and its income or revenue drawn from available and unfailing sources, not liable to be interrupted or subject to diversion, nor dependent upon the opinion of any one to defeat the very objects which the creation and establishment of the fund were intended to secure. There cannot be any more doubt of the unconstitutionality of a deficiency loan upon the credit of either of the sinking funds named in the seventh article of the Constitution, to satisfy the claims of the public creditors payable out of those funds, than there can be of the legality of the original debt. The debt in this case is contracted upon the credit of the fund; it is in fact a mere revenue bond, provided for by the fifth section of the article, and hence the limitation and restrictions of the twelfth section, as to the creation of debts for other objects, have no application whatever. The expediency and policy of making such debts is an entirely different matter.

These debts have heretofore been contracted, and the same must and will be repeated, or the claims of the creditors of the State will be repudiated.

Waiving any further discussion of theories, I will enter at once upon the main design of this letter. The accumulations of the Sinking Fund under section 1 of article 7 of the Constitution, from the 1st day of January, 1856, to the 1st day of July, 1858, enabled the State on the latter day to pay off $1,558,603 34 of the canal stock debt of 1816, and in 1860 and 1861 $3,126,074 23 of that debt falls due, and cannot and will *not* be paid without the aid of deficiency loans on the credit of the fund. The available surplus of this fund on the 30th of September last was only $819,-666 45, and after paying the interest on the debt for the current year, the balance applicable to the principal will not much exceed $200,000. A small contribution towards extinguishing a debt of $3,000,000 in the course of two years.

With the constitutional surplus of $1,700,000 a year, this fund would pay more than $1,000,000 annually of the old debt of 1846, and the whole of that debt would be liquidated by the canal tolls, before any part of the principal of the new debt, contracted under section 3 of article 7, for the enlargement and completion of the public works would fall due. After which the canal revenues would be applicable to the liquidation of the new debt. With a proper adjustment of the tolls, a rigid and economical enforcement of the collection of them; a strict adherence to a reduction in the expenses of superintendence and repairs, and though last, not the least important, the enactment of judicious and proper laws to protect the State against an injurious, unwise, and incomiderate competition, we can have but little doubt that a surplus of $1,700,000 a year can be secured and maintained.

The characteristics of this competition are peculiarly demonstrative. It is destructive to the interests of those who promote and carry it on; it is directly hostile to the welfare of the State, and ruinous to the industrial pursuits and business connected with the Canals. It pays a bounty on the products of the Western States over those of our own State, and offers a premium on all flour manufactured beyond our borders injurious to our own milling interests. These are some of the particular banefits, faintly portrayed, of this landed competition.

What the people of Pennsylvania have achieved by the sale of their public works, which cost nearly $40,-000,000, for $7,500,000 to a railway corporation, will become a "fixed fact" in our own State, when our canals are struck off to the highest corporation bidder. It is this: A permanent direct tax to pay the principal and interest of our canal debt, and the levy of increased tolls on unagricultural and other products of the State, equal to a tax of one and a half mills upon the dollar annually, while the increased tolls on merchandise would materially enhance the burden upon our own State, and tend materially to cripple the commerce of New-York. While we feel very sensibly the effects of an unrestrained and inconsiderate competition, we can see clearly the consequences of committing the commerce and carrying trade in and through the State to a corporate monopoly.

The present indebtness of the State, I mean that which is called the "floating debt," arising out of the construction of the public works, is now between two and a half and three millions of dollars. Other obligations at present contingent, may arise that will retard liquidation at some future time. This amount is now too uncertain to be estimated. I will not suppose the people of the State capable of repudiating any just obligation incurred on their behalf, and it may therefore justly be assumed, that the indebtness will be met by a direct tax for the whole amount due, or that its payment will be provided for in the way indicated by recent legislative action.

If the loan of $2 500,000 shall be approved by the people at the next election, it will require the levy of an annual tax of one-fifth of a mill on the dollar, upon the valuation of 1855, to pay the annual interest on the debt, and provide the constituent part of the fund to redeem the principal of it in eighteen years. The Constitution requires, and the law imposes an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on the loan as it falls due, and to discharge the principal within the above period.

There is no probability, however, that the payment of the whole loan will be exteoded the entire period of eighteen years.

It will, no doubt, be reimbursable by instalments of half a million or dollars at given periods, and as often as the accumulations of the Sinking Fund will redeem that amount of stock. At every periodical redemption of the principal, the tax for interest will be reduced in proportion to the reduction of the debt. A Sinking Fund of $130 000 a year will in every four years pay off $500,000 of the debt, and consequently if the stock bear interest at five per cent, the periodical reductions in the tax will be $25,000 every four years.

If a plan of liquidation somewhat in conformity to the above shall be adopted, the contribution by tax during the last eight years of the loan, will be a fraction over one-tenth of a mill upon the present valuations. It would be onerous and oppressive upon the people, to raise the required funds payable in one or two years, but the mode suggested by the law in question will afford all the relief demanded to cover the liabilities existing at the passage of the act.

An annual investment of $84,633 89 at five per cent. will pay off a debt of $2,500,000 in eighteen years, showing that the annua investments will produce during the period, if properly managed, $976,389 98, or nearly two-fifths of the whole principal debt. I cannot believe this mode of liquidation will be adopted, and the reason is too dangers to be comprehended from losses in the investments should be confined or restricted to our State, or other stocks of equal credit. But if the method of paying off the principal of this debt by installments every four years should be adopted, the interest on the invested accumulations of the fund will amount to $159,600 00. Having had no part or lot officially in the creation of this debt, I can have no feeling except in common with every other citizen of the State, as to the result of the vote that may be given next November, on the approval or non approval of the contemplated loan. But since we of the present generation must be compelled to pay by annual tax the interest on the new debt of $12 000,000, it is no more than fair and just, that those who may come after us should take the heritage subject to this small incumbrance. If our citizens are true to themselves, and the paramount interest of the State, they will see to it in time that the principal of the new debt is liquidated by the surplus Canal revenues.

I am respectfully yours, N. S. BENTON.

The Kansas Slines.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION IN THE STATE OF JEFFERSON.

A letter from Leavenworth, Kansas, Aug. 16, says:

"The Constitutional Convention, adjourned from the first Monday in June to the first Monday in August, met in Denver city on the 1st inst., but shortly afterwards adjourned to Auraria. After a week's session, and considerable opposition among the Delegates, a Constitution for the State of Jefferson was adopted, to be submitted to the people for acceptance or rejection. The adjournment took place on Saturday evening, and the affair wound up in a general glorification.

Capt. GARRISON, United States Commissary during the Mexican war, was President of the Convention.

The heavy rains in the mountains had ceased, and the diggings are again worked. The health of the miners, which had been precarious in consequence of the immense fall of water, was improving. Not less than twenty persons had died of the mountain fever, caused by the abundant rains. In an affray that took place on the evening of the 6th, in front of the Denver House, Col. JOHNSON, of Leavenworth city, fired at the Sheriff of Arrapahoe county, the ball passed through the latter's hat, and struck Capt. JARRATT a looker-on, former employe of the Express, in the left shoulder, shattering the bones and making amputation almost unavoidable."

Cricket.

ST. GEORGE'S CLUB VS. NEW-WINDSOR CLUB.

The above Clubs played on Wednesday at Hoboken, the St. George's winning the match. We annex the score.

ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.

First Innings.	Runs.	Second Innings.	Runs.
Russell b. Lillywhite	1	Russell, c. J Van Buren, b Lillywhite	4
Wilson, c George, b Lillywhite	7	Wilson, b. Lillywhite	3
Harrington, b. Lillywhite	0	Harrington, run out	34
Chipchase, c. J. Chatfield, b. Lillywhite	55	Chipchase, c. Lillywhite, b Lillywhite	4
Burrell, c Van Buren, b R. Van Buren	8	Jarmain, b Lillywhite	2
Reid, b Lillywhite	3	Reid, not out	2
Wilson, b. Lillywhite	26	Watson, c. J. D. Van Buren, b R. Van Buren	8
Bailey, b. Lillywhite	6	Bailey, c. I. Van Buren, b Lillywhite	14
Oddie, not out	5	Oddie, run out	5
Walker, c. Bryer, b. Lillywhite	6	Walker, b Lillywhite	21
Trenor, b Lillywhite	0	Trenor, b George	1
Byes 2, Wides 19	21	Byes 2, Wides 7, no Ball 1	10
Total	103	Total	118

NEW WINDSOR CLUB.

First Innings.	Runs.	Second Innings.	Runs.
J. D. Van Buren, b. Wilson	0	J D Van Buren, b. Bailey	5
Prior, c. Walker, b Wilson	0	Prior, not out	0
Lillywhite, b. Wilson	0	Lillywhite, b. Wilson	6
B Van Plank, c. Walker, b Wilson	6	George, b Bailey	5
R. Van Buren, b. Chipchase	0	F Van Buren, b Wilson	6
George, c Walker, b. Wilson	5	M. Verplanck, c. Chipchase b Wilson	0
F Van Buren, b. Wilson	8	A. Van Buren, b Bailey	3
M. Verplanck, c. Chipchase b Wilson	0	J. Chatfield c. Trenor, b. Bailey	1
A. Van Buren, b Wilson	0	George, c Walker, b. Wilson	1
J. Chatfield, not out	4	Bye 1, wides 10	11
R. Chatfield, c. Trenor, b. Bailey	0	Total	33
Byes 6, bg. bye 1, wides 15	22		
Total	44		

Umpires, Messrs. PARR and VINTEN.

THE SECOND ELEVEN KINGS COUNTY CRICKET CLUB VS. THE FIRST ELEVEN FLATBUSH CRICKET CLUB.

This was a return match at Flatbush. The match resulted as follows:

KINGS COUNTY CLUB.

First Innings.	Runs.	Second Innings.	Runs.
Rollins, st. Keeswill, b. Howards	0	Rollins, c. Robbinson, b. Sanders	2
Porter, c. Howard, b. Bagley	0	Porter, b. Sanders	8
Alvey, b. Howard	18	Alvey, b. Sanders	0
Davis, c. Sanders, b Howard	3	Davis b Howard	1
Pick, c. Howard b. Howard	8	Pics, run out	7
Light, c. Robbins, b. Bagley	1	Light, b. Sanders	3
Harding, b. Sanders	0	Harding, b Sanders	2
Wild, c White, b Sanders	0	Wild, b Sanders	6
Carpenter, b. Howard	2	Carpenter, b. Sanders	4
Howard, not out	2	Gardner, not out	1
Gardner, not out	0	Ward, b. Sanders	1
Ward, c. White, b. Sanders	0	Byes	1
Byes	3	Wides	1
Wides	5	No ball	1
No ball	1	Total	37
Total	39		

FIRST ELEVEN FLATBUSH CRICKET CLUB.

First Innings.	Runs.	Second Innings.	Runs.
Robbinson, c. Porter, b. Pick	6	Robbinson, b. Pick	1
Howard, c. Gardner, b. Gardner	7	Howard, b Pick	1
Kreswell, b. Gardner	3	Kreswell, b. Pick	0
White, c. Gardner, b. Gardner	3	White, b. Pick	1
Haydon, b. Gardner	3	Haydon, run out	3
Sanders, b. Gardner	6	Sanders, b. Gardner	6
Walker, b. Gardner	8	Walker, b. Gardner	8
Bagley, run out	6	Bagley, run out	6
Banse, not out	6	Banse, not out	6
Carl, c Harding, b. Pick	4	Carl, b. Gardner	0
Catelyon, b. Pick	0	Catelyon, b. Pick	0
Byes	0	Byes	0
		al	41
Total	27		

Another Plan for Settling the Difficulties o the Erie Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have seen in your valuable paper severa projects, sustained with persuasive explanations, for relieving the New-York and Erie Railroad Company and its Bondholders from the alarming predicament in which it is now placed. The singular views entertained by the writers upon this subject must be quite amusing to those not interested in the concern—and who look at an attempt to pay debts *without money or credit* in a common-sense way. But to us who have a deep interest in the Stock and Bonds of the concern it becomes a matter of serious reflection and of no less serious inquiry. One fact we are all aware of and that is, that if the concern does not raise money to pay its debts, the Road will be sold to speculators through whom nearly forty millions of property will be sacrificed for about one-third of its intrinsic value—much of it the inheritance of individuals who claim our sympathy, and who as far as we can accomplish their desired protection without injury to our own interest and to the just claims of creditors, should be defended against losses. The restoration of the credit of this concern, and its eventual restoration in all its varied interests to a par value, is plainly exhibited in prospect if the course of the Committee of the Board of Directors be such as every discreet man would adopt in a like case of embarrassment. The projectors who have elicited their schemes through various presses, have seemed to present to us a cure either by reducing the outlay on the Road by the excision of about one-half its present amount, and the debt now due to fall upon the Stock and the unsecured Bonds. Now this project supposes a sale of the property under foreclosure—for no other proceeding short of an act of the Legislature can authorize this excision. Another set of schemers propose to eke out the duration of the Company until next Spring, at the expense of the Stockholders and unsecured Bondholders, to an amount of a million and a quarter. Now this scheme is, I think, worse than the former—for the unsecured Bondholders are as much creditors of the Company as those who claim to be secured. And we are all fair clear-sighted financiers, if we do not reflect that what are called *secured Bondholders* may have their pretensions contested in a Court of Equity, which may regard the act of the Directors as *fraudulent in issuing mortgage Bonds to hold exclusively a property upon the basis of which several millions had previously been borrowed from individuals who are now called unsecured Bondholders.*

Now, Sir, I am not disposed to depreciate any bondholders' rights—being myself a condholder in four successive issues—but any man who has looked into the operation of a heavy debt upon the property of all grades in this Road must see that temporary relief will not avail us. All the claims now due against the Company must be provided for—to be satisfied at par—or the Company cannot recover its credit.

1. The second mortgage bonds	$4 000.000
2. All the coupons and intercst	1,000 000
3. Floating debt—said to be	500,000
4. Contingent claims	500,000
5. Expenses in completing Long Dock	800,000
Total	$6,800,000

And now how to raise the money. My answer is: Make an assessment on the market value of the stock and bonds yet to be paid—all must aid *pro rata* in extricating the Company from its perilous position—and a subscription in cash can be paid by substituing the same amount in second mortgage bonds, in coupons due or in claims admitted to be due. And, in order to avoid the smallest possible injustice to any class of subscribers, let the third mortgage bondholder be paid for his subscription in bonds of the same class; the fourth and fifth mortgage bondholders in mortgage bonds of the fourth and fifth grade; the unsecured bondholders in their respective grades of bonds, and the stockholders in stock; *all to be issued on tax par valuation.*

The stockholders, by this arrangement, will be the severest sufferers—for, at the present market prices, say 5 to 6 per cent., it will take at least a subscription on twenty shares to be reimbursed by one share. But the shareholders, as well as the bondholders, will find themselves more than doubly remunerated in the rise of their present investments. Third Mortgage Bonds will become Second Mortgage, and Fourth will become Third—and the purchase of Second Mortgage Bonds coupons and claims, (as now depreciated at the Stock Board,) to be canceled in the payment of subscriptions, will afford an additional profit to those who are assessed.

It is to be meanwhile understood that those who prefer paying their assessments in money shall be allowed to do so by monthly installments of 12 months, with interest—their obligations to be secured by an assignment of the Bonds or Stock assessed.

A BOND AND STOCKHOLDER.

A GREAT RUN AT BILLIARDS.—WILLIAM STETER, proprietor of a billiard room at the corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, in a game with Mr. WILSON, made the astonishing run of two thousand and eight points, and was obliged to stop through sheer fatigue, leaving the balls in a condition to continue the game indefinitely. The game, which was played in the presence of eight witnesses, will be continued.—*Cincinnati Inquirer.*

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, devotes his attention exclusively to Operative Surgery and Office Consultations on the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Hemorrhoids, Rupture, Fistula and Concealed Abscess of the Rectum are cured without knife or ligature, by a process requiring no confinement. Office hours from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 Fifth-avenue. At all other hours Dr. D. is at his private hospital, where spacious apartments and the purest air in the city, with separate nurses, are provided for those who require the more serious operations of prolonged dietetic treatment, unattainable at their own homes or at hotels.

The office of the *Scalpel* is at No. 1 Vesey-street, Astor House, where all literary and business communications must be left.

[Advertisement.]

ALL VALUE TURTH HEALTH.

Let all those provide a box of BRANDRETH'S Vegetable Universal Pills, so that in case dysentery, or colic, or headache, or any other sickness comes on, they may be resorted to at once. Neither impurities of water, nor impurities of air can seriously injure those who use Brandreth's Pills as their medicine.

Let the wise consider. Sold at 24 cents, with full directions, at No. 294 Canal-street, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

EVIDENCES FOR THE CHRISTIAN.—Anything from the Holy Land has a value in the Christian's eyes. From the Mount of Olives, memorable in Bible history, the missionary ship *Henry Hill* has brought the huge trunk of an ancient olive tree to New-York, and it is a curiosity of the rarest sort. It is at Barnum's Museum. This afternoon and evening there are excellent entertainments there besides.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Disease arises from weakness in some one or more of our organic functions. These Pills, by their restorative, sanative and cleansing action, invigorate the blood and strengthen the constitution generally. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New York.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 543 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS! GAS!—WARNER, PECK & CO. feel assured that their new styles of Gas Fixtures must suit the most fastidious. Call at our great manufacturing depot,

No. 376 Broadway,

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 19.

$5,000 U. S. 5s, 1874	101¾	50 Pac. M. S. S. Co.	80 75
3,000 N. C. State 6s	94½	7 Erie Railroad	54
5,000 Tenn. 6s, '90..'30	87	100 do	5
10 000 do	87	400 Harlem Railroad	8¾
5,000 do	b30 87	100 Reading Railr'd	b30 43½
10,000 do	s15 86⅞	100 do	c 43⅞
1 000 Virginia 6s	93½	100 do	s30 43¾
25 000 Missouri State 6's	82½	200 do	b60 44
25 000 do	b30 82½	350 do	b30 43¾
25,000 do	s30 82½	25 do	44
5 000 do	s60 82½	200 do	43¾
10,000 do	c 82⅝	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	8½
15 000 do	s30 82½	6 Michigan Cen. R.	47¾
8 000 Louisiana St 6's	86½	100 do	43
2 000 B'y'n City W. L.	100	100 do	s10 43
2,500 N. Y. Cen R 6s	91	50 do	43¾
1,000 Erie R. 1st M'g	84	150 Mich S. & N. Ind'a	23¾
5,000 E. R. 2d m bs.	72	800 do	s10 23¾
3 000 E. R. 4th m. bs.	39	260 do	s15 22½
2 000 Ill. Cen. R. bs.	86	80 do	s30 22½
25 National Bank	101	250 do	s60 22½
20 Bank of Commerce	96¾	100 do	s60 22¾
13 Ocean Bank	92	100 do	c 23
16 Amer Ex. Bank	101½	500 do	23
40 Metropolitan Bank	108½	100 Panama Railroad	116½
24 Continental Bank	93½	200 Illinois Central R.	65
10 Bank New-York	101	10 Clev., Col & Cin. R	82
25 do	s30 92⅝	20 Gal. and Chic. R.	63¾
25 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	80½	50 do	65½
26 do	s27 90¾	500 do	65¾
200 N. Y. Cent. R.	b60 72	100 do	b60 65¾
1986 do	ops 72	250 do	b1 65½
100 do	s60 71½	350 do	s30 65½
100 do	s10 71½	300 do	b60 65½
300 do	c 72	150 do	s10 65¾
110 do	s3 aft opg 72	200 do	s3 65½
200 do	b30 72	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	93¾
100 do	b10 72	200 do	b30 90¾
600 do	b60 72½	800 Chi. & R. Is. R.	b60 63
100 do	b6 72	100 do	62¾
80 do	s20 71½	650 do	62⅝
100 do	b5 aft opg 72	50 Chi. Bur. & Qu. R.	53

SECOND BOARD.

$1 000 U. S. 5s, 1865	100½	100 Mich. Central R.	s30 43½
15,000 Missouri State 6s	82½	100 do	s60 43
5 000 Erie R. 2d m. B.	83	12 Illinois Central R.	65
20 Bank of Commerce	96¾	300 M. So. & N. I. G. S.	b60 21½
50 D. & H. Canal Co.	s25 90½	150 do	24¾
50 Cum Coal Co. Pref.	13¾	200 do	s10 24
50 Pacific Mail S. Co.	b30 76	100 do	24½
100 Harlem R.	b60 10	400 do	s10 24½
100 Harlem R. Pref.	b60 35¾	550 do	24½
100 do	35¾	400 do	b50 24¾
100 N. Y. Central R.	72	200 do	s3 24½
100 do	72¼	200 do	24½
200 do	opg 72¾	20 Galena & Chic. R.	65½
50 do	s60 72	150 do	s30 65¾
50 do	s30 72¾	300 do	b30 66
100 do	72¾	250 do	s10 66⅞
300 do	b60 73⅛	1,000 Chic. & R. I. R.	63
100 Erie Railroad	5¾	100 do	s30 65¾
150 Hud. River R.	32¾	300 do	b30 65
200 Reading Railroad	43⅝		

FRIDAY, Aug. 19—P. M.

The Stock Exchange shows increased activity, to-day, with a more decided disposition to speculate for the advance than we have seen for several months; particularly on the Railroad Share list. Prices are up on New-York Central, Hudson River, Harlem, and nearly all the Western Stocks. In one of the latter, Michigan Guaranteed, in which, daily, the *secret* sales of late have been very free at from 21 down to 19¾, the advance on yesterday's rise is equal to 2½ ₱ cent., with a marked scarcity of certificates for delivery. The price at the close, on Thursday, was 22@22½, and this afternoon 24½@24⅝ ₱ cent. The business in New-York Central was over 5,000 shares, opening at 72 and rising to 72½ ₱ cent., finally leaving off 72¼ ₱ cent. Galena rose to 66 ₱ cent., firm, and Rock Island to 63 ₱ cent., large sales. Toledo 20½, and Illinois Central 65¾@66 ₱ cent., at the close. The Bonds of the latter were scarce, and a cash bid, 3 ₱ cent. above the last sales, failed to be supplied, closing 88@89 ₱ cent. Panama shares were firmer, and not offerred under 116 ₱ cent. at the close. Pacific Mail rose to 76 ₱ cent. Delaware and Hudson rose to 90½; Hudson River to 32½, and Harlem Preferred to 35½@35¾. Reading was barely steady, and closed a fraction under yesterday's last price. Michigan Central 43½@43¾ ₱ cent., and new stock scarce for cash delivery. In State Stocks there was quite a full business in Missouris and Tennessees, but neither quite so strong in price as yesterday. The U. States new Fives again brought 101¾ per cent. New York Central lines firm, and all the Erie mortgages in rather steadier demand, and the First and Third higher by full 3 ₱ cent. The Fourth brought 39 ₱ cent. The general market at the close manifested a slight reaction in New York Central, but was otherwise firm, and the tendency of the dealings to still higher rates.

The upward movement on the Stock Exchange, is rather strongly backed up by the market for Money and Exchanges. The former is easy, and the latter dropped to 110 per cent. 60 days sight on London, to-day, with all the leading Bankers, and we learn that a small fraction below this was accepted where round sums were bid for Short sight was offered from 110⅛ to 110¼ ₱ cent., and francs 5 16¼@5 15 at 60 days. The steamers will take out to-morrow about $300,000 in Silver, and $450,000 to $600,000 in bar Gold, as intimated yesterday. No additional engagements made to-day as far as we are advised. The Gold is nearly or quite replaced in Bank by the disbursement, net, of $474,000 from the Sub-treasury to-day, reducing the balance in that office to $4,888,948. In Money, we hear of demand loans at 6 ₱ cent; Bank discounts 7 ₱ cent. 60@90 days and longer dates outside of Bank at 7@8 ₱ cent. for strictly prime bills. At Bank the supply of Money is somewhat easier, owing to an improved Specie strength in some of the large institutions, and the falling off in demand from regular dealers in others.

The old New-York and New-Haven Railroad case is creating a new sensation, and the facts elicited on the hearing of Messrs. UNDERWOOD'S application for an injunction, noticed yesterday, place the management of the concern in no very enviable light before the public. Their own accountant, after a silence of several years, lets out the whole story of false pretences under which the separation of the so-called "genuine" and Schuyler stock was consummated. It will, of course, be assumed for granted, after reading HOLBROOK'S deposition, that, in point of law, the classification adopted by BUCKLEY and his colleagues, is nothing more nor less than a gross fraud upon nearly two-fifths of the certificate holders. The full hearing of the case will come before the Court next Tuesday, on a motion to dissolve the injunction, if after the present damning developments, the managers of the concern can venture to insist upon paying another dividend until a re-examination or composition of the stock register is had, and some sort of justice done to the numerous sufferers by the great wrong of 1851. The *Journal of Commerce* thus speaks of the proceedings for preliminary injunctions:

"In the attempt to separate the 'genuine' from the 'fraudulent' stock, the officers of the Company began their investigation and partition at the entries, dated October, 1853; but Mr. VANDEVENTER, a Clerk of SCHUYLER'S, deposes that the over-issue, as shown by the Stock Ledger, began as far back as July, 1849! This throws the former division all into chaos again, as it shows that no inconsiderable portion of the stock hitherto supposed to be incontestibly genuine is subject to the same taint as that transferred afterward. Mr. GEORGE HOLBROOK, the expert who was employed to separate the stock, and who prepared the lists now recognized by the Company, gives a graphic account of the method employed, and of the arbitrary decisions made in doubtful cases, which shows that very much injustice must have been done, even though the intention had been to arrive at an impartial conclusion. Mr. HOLBROOK also deposes that he was afterwards employed to continue his investigations; but as in the progress of his work, he proposed a different distribution of one hundred and seventy-three shares, making changes in the amount of genuine stock held by twenty-four different persons, the Company, who had committed themselves to the first, declined to accept the result of his second examination. The evidence thus brought out, if credited, (and there seems to be no attempt to impeach it,) must show conclusively that no separation of the true from the false stock can be certainly made; a position which we took at the time the over-issue was first discovered. In fact, there is no *false* stock; a large portion of the original issue has been so involved with the over-issue, that the two are indissolubly commingled beyond even a chemical analysis."

THE DEPOSITION OF MR. HOLBROOK.

City and County of New-York, ss:—George Holbrook, being duly sworn, says: That he resides in the vicinity of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, and that he is by occupation an accountant. That in the year 1854, and about a fortnight after it became known to the public that the said Robert Schuyler, the President of said Company, and its transfer agent at the City of New-York, had defrauded the said The New-York and New Haven Railroad Company, as was alleged, by over-issues of the stock of said Company to a large amount, this deponent was employed by said Company, through Mr. WORTHEN, its Vice-President, to come on from the City of Boston to the City of New-York, and to examine the books of said Company, and endeavor to ascertain the extent of the over-issue of said stock. That Mr. WORTHEN, the Vice-President of said Company, went on to Boston and had an interview with this deponent on the subject. That the result of that interview was that this deponent was employed by said Company to ascertain the extent of the over-issue of the stock of said Company, but was not then, nor until the period hereinafter mentioned, employed to separate the stock or discover which was the genuine and which was the over-issued stock. That nothing was said at that time on that subject.

And this deponent further says that, in pursuance of said employment by the Company, he came on immediately to the City of New-York, and proceeded to examine the books of said Company for the purpose aforesaid, simply of ascertaining the extent of such over issue of the stock of said Company. That this deponent was engaged about four weeks in such examination of the books of the Company, and then reported to the said Company or its officers and directors, as the result of his examination, that there existed an over-issue of 17,732 shares of the stock of said Company. That thereupon, or about that time, it was proposed by said Company to this deponent, that he should try to separate the genuine from the over-issued stock, and distinguish between them. That this deponent agreed to make the attempt, and this deponent was employed by the Company to examine the books of the Company for that purpose, and to make if possible such separation and discrimination. That this deponent was uncertain how far he should be able to make the separation. That after a trial of one week this deponent said he should not be able to do it, and was ready or inclined to give up the undertaking in despair, but he was encouraged by the officers and directors of said Company to persevere. That during the progress of deponent's work great anxiety was expressed by the officers and Directors as to his success. That this deponent was asked if he thought he should be able to trace half of the over-issued stock, and from inquiries of this sort, and remarks made by them, he inferred and believed that the Directors and officers of the Company would be well satisfied if he succeeded in tracing one-half of the over issued stock. That this deponent found the task of making such separation one of great difficulty and perplexity, that many of the cases were very complicated, and the correctness of the results at which this deponent arrived depends upon the correctness of the principles which he assumed or adopted. That if those principles should be decided by the Court to be in any case incorrect the result obtained by this deponent would be materially changed, not only in this particular case, but in others related to it, and the distribution in other instances of the genuine stock. That in making such distribution by this deponent it was an important and often controlling point whether R. & G. L. Schuyler were at the time of a transfer the holders of genuine stock, and of course whether it had passed to them or from them by previous transfers.

That this deponent received no particular directions for his guidance in such separation, except that he was directed to disregard the surrender or non-surrender of the certificates. That during the progress of deponent's examination, the character of particular stock became the subject of doubt, and the subject, also, of discussion and disagreeing opinion between this deponent and the officers and directors of the company, on the question whether such particular stock was to be classed as genuine or over issued. *That, for example, this deponent remembers particularly the instance of five hundred and fifty shares of stock transferred to R. & G. L. Schuyler by H. J. Southmayd, Treasurer. That, if this deponent is not mistaken, the certificate of said stock had been outstanding for two years in the name of said Southmayd, when, on or about the first of February, 1854, the stock was transferred by the said Southmayd to the said R. & G. L. Schuyler, and such stock was deemed by this deponent, and the officers and directors of said company, genuine.* And from the 11th day of October, 1853, to that time the stock account of the said R. & G. L. SCHUYLER appeared to be overdrawn, and in that case, the question arose how the stock so transferred to R. & G. L. Schuyler should be appropriated, and whether it passed by the several next succeeding transfers or not, and that question was the subject of debate for two or three days between this deponent and persons belonging to the management of said company. *That some of the directors differed in opinion with this deponent in relation to that question.* That this deponent required a decision before this deponent would proceed further, and said that he should abandon the undertaking if his opinion were not followed or were rejected, and finally the opinion of this deponent was adopted. That this deponent mentions this, and he might mention other cases to illustrate the difficulty and perplexity of the separation.

And this deponent further says, that he was four or five weeks engaged in such separation of stock. That he endeavored to make the separation as well as he could, and with fidelity to the interests of the company. That cases of doubt had to be decided in some way, and were decided by the best light he had, with the aid of the opinions and decisions of the officers and directors of said company, or some of them, or of the counsel of said company, or both. That this deponent was, after all, in doubt, and at the close of said examination this deponent continued to be in doubt whether he had correctly distributed about two hundred shares of the genuine stock of the company to different individuals, and whether or not they should not be otherwise assigned.

And this deponent further says that a change in the distribution of two hundred shares of genuine stock, as said genuine stock would displace two hundred shares of over-issued stock, would affect the character and the ownership of four hundred shares, and would be likely to affect quite a number of individuals.

And this deponent further says that he never re-examined his work in said separation of said stock, either at the time of the examination aforesaid, or subsequently thereto. That this deponent never supposed that said examination was to be final and conclusive. That this deponent considered that it was not necessary to make a further examination until it was decided whether the company was liable for the over-issued stock; that if it should be held to be liable for both the genuine and over-issued stock, the separation would be unimportant. That this deponent was also under the impression, at the time of said examination, that the officers and directors of the company would be satisfied if he was able to trace, and succeed in tracing, half the over-issued stock. *That this deponent did not, therefore, reexamine his work, and, by a review of it, test the correctness of the results.*

And this deponent says, that he is informed and believes that the list of stock containing the results of this deponent's first examination and separation as aforesaid, has been ever since acted on by the said company in its elections, declaration and payment of dividends, and otherwise.

And this deponent says, that after the decision in the Court of Appeals of the first case decided in that Court, to wit, the Mechanics' Bank case, which, this deponent is informed and believes, was on or about June Term, 1856, this deponent suggested to the president of the company the propriety of another examination, *and that this deponent himself was desirous to clear up some doubts that he had as to the correctness of his distribution.* That at length, after a correspondence of several months, and about two years ago, this deponent was employed by said company to make a second examination of the books of the company, in reference to the separation of the genuine from the over-issued stock of said company, and that this deponent made such examination, and was engaged therein about two months. That this deponent, in making such examination, did not go over or review his former work, but pursued in such second separation a new, and as this deponent thinks, at least equally correct method with the one adopted on the former examination. That this deponent continued and completed said second separation. *That at the close of said last mentioned examination this deponent found, as the result of his second examination, that 173 shares of stock were differently distributed by this deponent, in his separation of stock, than in the last made out on his former separation, making changes in the amount of stock, genuine or over-issued, held by* TWENTY FOUR DIFFERENT PARTIES. That this last examination thus made changes in comparison with the former not by its results, in the stock accounts of twenty-four different parties, as to the character of the stock held by them, and, among others, in the stock account of John A. Under

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2471. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HUNGARIAN AT QUEBEC.

Meeting of the Peace Conference at Zurich.

Interesting Proceedings in the British Parliament.

FINAL PASSAGE OF THE INDIA LOAN BILL.

Completion of the Steamship Great Eastern.

PROGRESS OF THE BUILDERS' STRIKE.

How Mr. McLane's Mexican Treaty is Regarded in England.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FRENCH MILITARY.

Triumphant Entry of Victor Emanuel into Milan.

Threatened Rupture Between Austria and Prussia.

Cotton Easier—Continued Dullness in Breadstuffs and Provisions.

CONSOLS 95 3-8 @ 95 1-2.

FURTHER POINT, Saturday, Aug. 20.

The steamship *Hungarian* passed this point at 7 30 this morning, with Liverpool advices to the 10th inst. She was boarded by the news yacht of the New York Associated Press, and her news brought ashore. She left Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 10th instant.

The advices brought by the *Hungarian* are not of any marked importance, either politically or commercially.

The Zorich Conference met on the 8th, according to the announcement.

The American frigate *Cumberland* was at Madeira, August 1.

The steamship *Bremen* left Southampton for New-York on the 9th.

MEETING OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE AT ZURICH.

The Conference was fully constituted, as follows:

Austria—Count CALLOREDO and Baron MEYENDORF.

France—Baron BOURQUENEY and Marquis BONNEVILLE.

Sardinia—Chevalier DELAMORIS and Chevalier JOCOGAN.

The Government of Zurich had welcomed the Ambassadors, and were to give them a public dinner on the 11th.

The first formal sitting of the Congress took place on the 8th, at which the Sardinian representatives assisted. The second sitting was held on the 9th, but nothing transpired as to the proceedings.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 8th the affairs of Italy were debated in both Houses of Parliament.

In the House of Lords, the Marquis of NORMANBY inquired if there was any objection to produce the papers relative to the projects of peace transmitted to Austria before the treaty of Villafranca. He denounced the conduct of the Government as one-sided, and as evincing no desire to maintain neutrality.

Lord WODEHOUSE in reply reiterated the statement that England sent terms of peace to Austria at the request of France, but without giving any advice or expressing an opinion on the subject. He said it would be most inconvenient to produce the documents in the present state of negotiations.

Earl GRANVILLE characterized the act of Lord JOHN RUSSELL as the united act of the Cabinet.

In the House of Commons Lord ELCHO moved an address to the Queen declaring that it would be inconsistent with the honor and dignity of England, after having preserved a strict neutrality, to take part in any conference for settling the details of the peace, the preliminaries of which having already been arranged between the Emperors of France and Austria. He praised the neutral course of the late Government, and censured the Anti-Austrian feeling evinced by the present Cabinet.

Mr. KINGLAKE moved the previous question, feeling it would be unwise to bind the Government to any line of policy, regardless of changes which might take place almost at any hour.

Mr. GLADSTONE said that Lord ELCHO's motion was not relevant to the present position of affairs. The Government had no intention of taking part in settling the details of the peace on the basis of the Villafranca treaty. The belligerents themselves would settle those details, and what would remain to be settled would be the great question of European policy in which he thought England should play her traditional part.

He defended the Government, and called for a decisive vote against the resolution.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD said, the object of the resolution was to restrain the Government from carrying out its personal sympathies, which were inconsistent with the treaty obligations of the country. Parliament ought not to sanction the Government joining in the Congress without being informed of what the Great Powers had agreed upon to regard to the subject.

Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT argued that the neutrality expired with the war, and that he saw no reason why England could not consistently join in the Congress.

Mr. HORSMAN and Mr. WHITESIDE spoke in favor of the resolution, and denounced the foreign policy of the Government.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL again proclaimed that the Government had not the slightest intention to go into a European Congress to settle the details of the peace of Villafranca. Nobody ever invited them to do so. He admitted that there were difficulties in the way of the Government entering in the Congress, and matters were in that state that no determination had been come to. He appealed to the House to leave the question in the hands of the Ministers, who would decide when the whole facts of the case were before them.

Mr. DISRAELI warned the Government of the dangers to be incurred by entering the Congress, but stated his objection to the House coming to a decision after a hasty deliberation, and hoped Lord ELCHO would not press his motion to a division.

After some remarks from Lord PALMERSTON, in defence of his course, and in denunciation of the resolution, Lord ELCHO said that he was satisfied with the admissions made by the Government and the result of the debate, and would, therefore, not press his motion.

In the House of Lords, on the 9th, the subject o national defences was referred to.

Lord KINGSDOWN contended that the army and navy would never be on a satisfactory footing till the Government had the power of compulsory service.

The Earl of RIPON thought it would be most injudicious to resort to compulsory powers, and pledged every effort of the Government to make the defences secure.

In the House of Commons the East India Loan Bill was finally passed.

The completion of the steamship *Great Eastern* was formally celebrated on the 8th by a banquet given on board, which was attended by many members of both Houses of Parliament, and a number of most distinguished engineers and scientific men. The engines, both screw and paddle, were set in motion for the first time, and the result was satisfactory in the very highest degree and far beyond expectations.

Lord STANLEY proposed the toast of "Success to the *Great Eastern*," and painted in glowing terms the marvels her success will accomplish.

Mr. BRUNEL, the engineer, and Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL the builder, were toasted, but the former was absent on account of ill-health.

The ship presented a beautiful and finished aspect, being almost ready for sea.

The City Article of the London *Times* says, in regard to the stipulations of the treaty alleged to have been arranged between Minister MCLANE and JUAREZ, at Vera Cruz, that Mexico will, from the moment the treaty is ratified, virtually pass under American sway. It then adds: "The result will be advantageous to Mexico and the world," but thinks the extent to which private rights will be respected or jeopardized an anxious question. The American Government is urged, at every step, to protect the interests of foreign bondholders.

The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE of Russia, traveling under the private title of Admiral Romanoff, had arrived at Spithead, in the frigate *Sweetland*, and took up his residence at Ryde, Isle of Wight.

The strike among the building trade had assumed formidable dimensions. Estimates of the men unemployed range from 20,000 to 40,000. The master builders had sought the intervention of the Government, but the Home Secretary said he did not see how he could interfere.

In the London Money Market the demand for money had sensibly abated, but was again active at the close. The funds had been firm, and Consols closed at a slight advance. Railway and other securities had participated in the upward tendency.

Messrs. DENISTOUN & SONS, Greak merchants, mostly in the Grain trade, had suspended with considerable liabilities.

An impression prevailed that the Bank of England would advance its rates of discount on the 11th inst.

FRANCE.

The Emperor NAPOLEON went on the 7th to Chalons, to remain there several days.

It was ascertained that Prince RICHARD METTERNICH would remain at Paris as Austrian Minister.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Star*, gives a report that the Emperor had declared for free trade, but it lacks confirmation.

The *Moniteur* publishes a long official report by Vice-Admiral REMAIN DESFOSSES, regarding the operations in the Adriatic. He shows that the fleet, consisting of forty-five vessels of all classes anchored before Venice in sight of the domes of St. Mark, and were prepared to open fire when peace was proclaimed.

The *Moniteur* also publishes a document clearing Marshal CANROBERT from any reflection which Gen. NIEL's report of the battle of Solferino had cast upon him.

The advices from the cotton manufacturing districts are favorable. Goods were in more active demand, and prices had an advancing tendency.

The Paris flour market had been dull, but closed firmer. Wheat was quiet.

The accounts of the approaching vintage were quite conflicting. Brandies were firmer.

The number of troops from Italy, to march through Paris on the 14th, is 70,000. The procession will last seven hours.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says that the report was still current that measures would shortly be officially announced confirmatory of the hopes entertained of the maintenance of peace, and calculated at the same time to give a great impetus to commercial affairs. One of them, it is said, will be the reduction of the present excessive duties on articles of necessity. The completion of the railroads are to be accelerated, and industrious works in general are to be encouraged.

A sham fight is to be executed by 40,000 men at the camp at Chalons under the Emperor's orders, illustrative of the episodes at Solferino.

The Emperor returns to the Camp in September, to take command of the manœuvres.

It was reported that Gen. FLEURY was to be raised to a General of Division.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* ascribes the proposed fortification of Antwerp to the influence of England, who foreseeing war with France, wishes to provide herself with an entrenched camp in Belgium.

The Paris Bourse had been very buoyant, and Rentes at one time were at 70f. 35c., but on the 7th the market drooped and closed at 69f. 90c. There was a better feeling at the close.

ITALY.

Early on Monday morning, the 7th, the King of Sardinia entered Milan, accompanied by his Ministers, members of Parliament and the municipal bodies of Turin and Genoa. His Majesty passed through the Corso on horseback, amidst enthusiastic acclamations. A *Te Deum* was performed, at which the King was present. He afterwards received the authorities of the city.

In the evening a general illumination took place. The aspect of Milan during the *fête* was very imposing.

The Sardinian Government have recalled the Sardinian Commissioners at Parma and Palacenza.

The elections for the National Assembly of Tuscany passed off harmoniously. All the Ministers who were elected were friends of independent Tuscany.

The *Opinione*, of Turin, says that fifty thousand French troops will remain in Italy provisionally, owing to the dangerous state of some provinces.

The Sardinian Commissioner at Parma, in notifying the Municipality of his departure, said he left his Secretary charged with the sovereign powers of the Government in the name of the people. This produced a very bad effect.

PRUSSIA.

The news of the dissolution of the French Army of Observation on the Rhine, had produced a very favorable effect at Berlin. Prussia would at once countermand the orders concentrating troops on the Rhine.

Prussia is about to send two vessels of war to Japan to open commercial communications.

The Emperor of Russia will visit Berlin in September.

GERMANY.

The relations between Austria and Prussia almost assume the dimensions of a regular rupture, and were regarded as dangerous to the smaller German States, which were already looking toward France for protection.

The King of Bavaria apologised for the passage of troops through his territory.

RUSSIA.

The construction of a railway of the length of 700 versts, between Moscow and Saradow, has been authorized. The capital of the company will be 45,000,000 roubles, with a Government guarantee for 80 year, at 4½ per cent.

TURKEY.

The Sultan arrived at Salowitz on the 26th July.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta mails to July 2, and Hong Kong, June 28, reached Trieste, and will arrive in London on the 11th inst.

A considerable reduction of native troops had been ordered in India.

The Imports at Calcutta were dull, and the Exports flat. Freights were firmer. Exchange 1s. 11¾d.@ 2s. ¾d.

The representatives of the English, French and American Governments go from Shanghae to Pekin.

Exchange at Hong Kong was at 4s. 11d.@4s. 11¼d. Freights were flat.

At Canton the export market was quiet, but there was more demand for imports.

At Shanghae teas were quiet. Silk was in moderate demand. Exchange was at 4s. 2½d.@4s. 3½d.

At Foo Chow Foo there were large tea settlements at extreme rates.

AFRICA.

African dates are from Coast Castle to July 14, and from Sierra Leone to July 15. Cotton was being collected in the Eastern districts of the gold coast, and a considerable quantity was expected to be shipped to England. The natives were being taught its value, and the exports were expected to increase. Palm Oil had largely advanced at Accra.

Latest by Telegraph.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

Admiral Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR, Liberal, was yesterday elected Member of Parliament for Davenport.

The *Daily News* City Article of Tuesday evening says:

"The funds to day were slightly prejudiced by the news of a partial reaction on the Paris Bourse, combined with dullness of business. Consols finally closed at ⅛ per cent. lower than on Monday. Before operating with confidence, speculators apparently wish to see the result of the pending Conference on the Italian question. In most of the other departments of the Stock Exchange prices were quoted rather lower.

There was a renewed demand for money to-day, the idea being entertained in some quarters that an advance in the minimum rate of discount to three per cent would be made by the Bank on Thursday. There were no bullion operations at the Bank to-day. The Continental Exchanges this afternoon experienced a fresh improvement."

The *Times* City Article of Tuesday evening says: "The English funds experienced fluctuations to-day, to the extent of a half per cent, but were chiefly consequent upon the momentary supply of Stocks, and not upon the foreign news or new features in the Money Market. There was renewed activity in the demand for discount to-day, and the general rate was fully equal to the Bank's minimum."

R. L. COLE, East India merchant, London, suspended to-day, but it is thought his liabilities are no over £10,000.

The *Daily News* gives the provisions of Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT's new bill, providing for a military reserve force. It authorizes the enrolment and maintenance of a reserve force of 20,000 men, consisting of soldiers who have previously served. This force is to be called out twelve days each year, and permanently in case of invasion.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* telegraphs the result of the Tuscan elections. They took place with great ordar, and give a majority of men of moderate liberalism, but quite opposed to the restoration of the old dynasty.

The advices from Odessa report great activity and improved prices in the grain trade.

The *Times* and several other journals, this morning, publish an article on Italian affairs, under the title of "The European Coup d'Etat," from the pen of MAZZINI.

Prince ALBERT visited the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE yesterday, at Ryde.

The Government had decided on disbanding the Medical Corps, which was raised during the Crimean war, and constitute an entirely new branch of service, to be called the Army Hospital Corps.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON in the Liverpool market for the three days added up 20,000 bales, of which 1,400 bales were to speculators, and 2,000 bales to exporters. The market closed dull at, some authorities say, easier but notably lower prices. Holders offered freely but showed no disposition to press sales. The quotation for Middling Orleans was 7 3 16d., and for Middling Uplands, 6⅞d.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester were favorable, and the market for export goods was buoyant, but rather dull, though firm for the home and India trade.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote the BREADSTUFFS market very dull. FLOUR steady at 10s.@12s. 3d. WHEAT very dull, and the quotations were barely maintained; Western Red 7s. 6d.@9s.; White 9s.@9s. 6d. A small parcel of new Southern White brought 11s.@11s 6d. CORN dull; mixed and Yellow 5s. 9d.@ 6s.; White 7s.@7s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF dull, but steady. PORK dull. BACON also dull, but steady. LARD dull; sales unimportant. TALLOW inactive and unchanged in price.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES quiet. LINSEED OIL 29s. RESIN steady, at 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS dull. WHEAT declined slightly on new. SUGAR steady. TEA firm. TALLOW firm, at 55s. LINSEED OIL firm, at 28s. 6d.@28s. 9d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS closed on Tuesday, at 95⅜ for Money, and 95⅜@95⅝ for the Account.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

American Securities were generally unchanged. Illinois Shares were quoted at 34@32; Illinois Sevens, 1975 80¾@81; New-York Central, 68@70; Erie Third Mortgage, 97.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Boston *Transcript* of Saturday says:

"The celebrated trotting mares *Flora Temple* and *Princess*, whose recent trials of speed have created such an excitement among the sporting men, arrived in this city last evening, by the Fall River line. They are both in the best condition, and an exciting race between the two is expected on Tuesday next."

The Boston *Herald* says:

"A meeting of the yacht owners was held at Braman's Baths, Thursday evening, and it was decided to have a regatta on Monday, September 5, on Charles River. The race will be for schooner and sloop boats measuring 22 feet and under, over all and the distance to be sailed will be six miles, twice around the mile-and-a-half stake, Braman's Baths being the starting point. Three prizes will be offered, and an allowance of 45 seconds per foot will be made in favor of the smaller boats. The other rules will be the same as at former regattas.

A trot between *Miller's Damsel*, of New-York and *Pilot*, of Boston, over the Washington Course, in Rhode Island, Aug. 19, is reported by the Providence *Post*:

"The trot to-day (as per advertisement) is a match for $1,000, between Mr. DURYEA's chestnut mare *Miller's Damsel*, of New-York, and Mr. DANIEL MACE's black horse *Pilot*, of Boston. Both of these horses have figured quite conspicuously on the turf, and each have marked on the dial as low as 2:29. *Miller's Damsel*, among betting men, is a great favorite, being known as a game mare of wonderful 'lasting qualities.' *Pilot*, who has but a few times shown in public, is considered by *connoisseurs* one of the very speediest horses of the day.

First Heat.—In drawing for the position, *Pilot* drew the inside. At the second attempt they got the word; the mare led around the turn, and at the quarter was a length in advance, (in 36 seconds;) all down the back stretch they remained in the same position, neither having made a skip, and arrived at the half (in 1:14½) the mare about 1½ lengths in advance. After this the horse continued to gain perceptibly, and at the three-quarter pole (in 1:52) was on her wheel. They remained in that position to the score, the *Damsel* passing under the string a neck in advance, in 2:29—the fastest heat in harness ever trotted in Rhode Island.

Second Heat.—At the second attempt they got the word; before reaching the quarter, *Pilot* broke; on the back side he was at least fifty yards in the rear; at the three-quarter he was fifteen yards behind; he now settled to his work, and the mare barely beat him out in 2:32¾.

Third Heat.—Off at the first attempt. *Dan* "nodded for the word" although a length behind. At the quarter (in 37½), the mare was about a length ahead; at the half-mile pole *Pilot* was two lengths in the rear, (1:16½;) he continued to gain on her ladyship, and at three-quarter (1:56½) had placed himself on her wheel; they remained in that position until entering the home stretch, where the mare broke. She readily gained her trot, but too late, for *Pilot* had secured the heat by a neck in 2:31½.

Fourth Heat.—The mare led to the quarter in (37) and to the half (1:16½,) three-quarters (1:55) and after a desperately contested race, succeeded in winning the heat and race in 2:31¾.

SUMMARY.

Match $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

Mr. DURYEA's c. m. *Miller's Damsel*	1	1	2	1
D. MACE bl. g. *Pilot*	2	2	1	2

Time. 2:29; 2:32½; 2:31½; 2:31¾.

South Carolina Becoming Africanized.

From the National Era.

The State of South Carolina is now having a census taken, which will, by its revelations, throw light upon the question in regard to the utility of re-opening the African Slave-trade. We see it stated that in seventeen parishes there is a decrease of the white population of over 5,000 since 1855, while the blacks during the same period have largely increased in numbers. At this rate the entire State will exhibit a diminution of whites amounting to twelve or fifteen thousand; and the Palmetto State is in a fair way to become Africanized without the further introduction of negroes from the parent stock.

We feel curious to know how this information will affect the discussion of the proposition to reopen the African Slave-trade. We incline to the opinion that it will cool the ardor of the agitators of that measure; or, at any rate, it will prove to be an insurmountable obstacle to their success in bringing the Southern people to their views. When it is seen that the natural increase of the slave population is sufficient to drive out the poor whites, and thereby endanger the peace and safety of the Oligarchy, it is not probable that a measure whose tendency must be to aggravate this evil in a ten-fold degree will find favor with any class, except the nefarious wretches who would profit by engaging in the Slave-trade. The chivalry may be "born insensible to fear," but they nevertheless are in no hurry to precipitate the horrors of a negro insurrection.

The effects of the diminution of the white population of the State upon its political weight in the Confederacy must prove another source of solicitude to the people as well as to their rulers. For every three whites the State loses, she must gain five blacks in order to maintain her position; but it is probable that every black introduced will expel two whites; and if the trade should be successfully opened, there would be a general stampede of the poor whites.

Verily, the Oligarchy are in a strait. Turn which way they will for succor, they are sure to meet with disappointment. If they open the Slave-trade with or without the consent of the Federal Government, they expel the whites, and precipitate insurrection. If they do not open it, the price of negroes will drain off the slaves from the northern to the southern tier of States, and the former will become free. God and providence are against them. They will be wise to read the handwriting on the wall before it is too late.

The New-Bedford *Mercury* notices five casualties from drowning the past week, two of the persons drowned being good swimmers, and all in Massachusetts and New-Hampshire. This should serve as a warning for the exercise of greater caution in bathing

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA AND MEXICO.

$2,000,000 in Treasure on the Way to New-York.

DISSOLUTION OF MIRAMON'S CABINET.

The Liberal Party Excommunicated by the Archbishop of Mexico.

Enforcement of the Decree Against the Church Property—Defeat of Gen. Wall, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 20.

The steamship *Harana* is below, with San Francisco dates of the 5th inst.

The steamers *John L. Stephens* and *Orizaba* had over $2,000,000 in specie, and 1,000 passengers for New-York.

Business at San Francisco was dull, and prices tending downward. Candles were firmer. Choice New-Orleans Sugar was selling at 10½c. Flour was $9 a barrel. The Money market was easy.

HORACE GREELEY was made a lion of everywhere. He estimated that 30,000 emigrants were on their way to California by the Overland route.

Arrived at San Francisco since the 30th ult., ships *Northern Eagle*, *Amos Lawrence*, *Flying Eagle*, *Orpheus*, *Ocean Express* and *Chariot of Fame*, from New-York; *Dashing Wave*, from Boston; *Achilles*, from Sidney; *Princess Royal*, from Melbourne. Sailed, ship *Gauntlet*, for New-York.

The dates from Minalitlan are to the 17th inst.

The mails and passengers were robbed by the Patricios. The former were cut open six miles from the town of Tehuantepec.

MIRAMON had dissolved his Cabinet.

MARQUESA had revolted against MIRAMON, but the Liberals were besieging him in Guadalajara.

The Archbishop of Mexico had excommunicated the Liberal Party.

Gen. WOLL has been defeated in Tamaulipas, losing all his artillery.

Gen. DEGOLLADO had assumed command of the Liberal army. He promises to take the Capital by October, but wants $3,000,000 and 40,000 men to do it.

The decree against the Church property was being executed.

The bonds of the matured debt had risen 10 per cent.

The schooner *Star* is below with Vera Cruz dates of the 14th inst. The news is unimportant. Political affairs were unchanged. The *Star* has $100,000 in specie.

Later from the Rio Grande.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

The United States Mail steamship *Indianola*, Capt. FLANDERS, from BRAZOS SANTIAGO the 11th inst., reached her wharf at about 1 o'clock this morning.

The *conducta*, which left Zacatecas on the 8th ult., brought $700,000 in specie, most of which was brought by the *Indianola*. The whole amount was previously engaged by her, but the acting agent of the firm of J. HALE & Co. sends his share of the same, $225,000, by the *Arizona*. All the other merchants complied with their agreements, and the balance of the *conducta*, a half million, comes by the *Indianola*.

Gen. GUADALUPE GARCIA had left Matamoros to join the Liberal army, and strong hopes were entertained in his success. The new volunteer regiment was preparing to leave for Tamoico also, to join the Liberal army. Gen. DEGOLLADO had lately returned from Tampico and had made arrangements with GARCIA for the next campaign.

On the 10th inst., the decree of JUAREZ, "nationalizing" the Church property of Mexico, was published in Spanish and English, and the occasion was celebrated by the firing of guns and a general parade. Everyone in Brownsville and Matamoros were confident in the opinion that Señor LERDO DE TEJADA would succeed in negotiating a loan in the United States.

The gentlemen who lately passed through this city *en route* North, D. OCTAVIANO PEREZ, D. JOAQUIN ORTEGA and D. ANTONIO DE SANTIAGO, we learn from the *Bulletin*, of Monterey, are commissioned to buy arms for the State of Zacatecas.

The Monterey *Bulletin* records the death of Don JOSE ANTONIO DE LA GARZA Y GARZA CANTU, of the Cathedral of that city, and the founder of the extensive hospital now going up.

Arrival of the California Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, August 20.

The overland mail arrived here with San Francisco dates of the 29th ultimo.

Late arrivals at San Francisco had caused some stir in business, but the market closed very dull. Pork had declined; extra was selling at a fraction over $11.

Nearly a million pounds of the immense surplus of sugar had been exported to Valparaiso and elsewhere during the month.

Grain was in fair demand for export.

The mining news was favorable, but the receipts of dust were light.

The Walker River and Washoe Valley mines were attracting much attention. Large numbers had departed for these diggings.

The official returns elect Judge CRANE to Congress.

The Nevada Convention was in session at Genoa.

At Carson Valley they were forming a provisional Government, it being the intention of the people to throw off all allegiance to the Mormon rule. They designed electing a Governor, Judges, and all other necessary officers.

A party of Californians *en route* to St. Louis, were attacked near the South Pass, on the 15th of June, by the Crow Indians. GEORGE STEPHENSON, of Pittsburgh; DAVID MEESE, of Lancaster, Penn., and C. M. HALL, of Cincinnati, were killed. HENRY FLORENCE, of Carlisle, Penn., was made prisoner.

The advices from Oregon say that STOUT, Democrat, is elected to Congress by 41 majority.

Lieut. MULLON was progressing finely with the new road from Walla-Walla to Salt Lake.

A large party of Fraser's River miners had arrived at the new diggings in North Colville, Oregon. They reported that they were making from $8 to $16 a day.

The accounts from the Fraser River mines are more favorable. New discoveries of gold had been made north of Fort Alexander.

Rich quartz had been received at Victoria from Queen Charlotte's Island.

Extension of the Base Line of Oregon.

From the Washington Star.

The General Land Office is in receipt of information from the Surveyor-General of Oregon of the extension of the base-line of public surveys in that State across the Cascade Mountains, and terminating 149 miles east of the summit of those mountains, and within three miles from the Blue Mountains. The base-line passes about five miles south of Fort Dallas, five miles south of the bridge over Des Chutes River, and twelve miles south of Indian Agency on Umatilla River. We understand that instructions are being prepared by the General Land Office to the Surveyor-General to establish a guide meridian on the line between ranges thirty and thirty-one east of Williamette meridian, or very near the longitude of the fort of Walla-Walla, from the base-line north, so as to afford the necessary data to the Surveyor General of Washington Territory for the extension of the public surveys in his district, east of Cascade Mountains, counting from the same principal meridian. The instructions direct the terminus of the guide meridian to be on the forty-six degrees north latitude, the boundary line between Oregon and Washington, unless the extension of the guide reaches the Columbia River, for in that case the river will be the terminus, and upon the completion thereof the Surveyor-General is directed to transmit the information of the particular spot at which that line will end, so as to enable the Surveyor-General of Washington to take it up and continue in his district in the neighborhood of Walla-Walla, and prepare the groundwork for his future surveys east of the Cascade Mountains.

The Supreme Court of Indiana has rendered a decision which has an important bearing upon the interests of the newspaper Press. A controversy existed, relative to a charge for advertising, between the Commissioners of Hamilton county and the *Patriot* newspaper. It was held by the judge that "the published terms of newspapers constitute a contract. If work is given to newspaper publishers, without a special contract contravening the published terms, the publishers can charge and receive according to the terms so published. It is not necessary to prove what the work cost or was worth; the publishers have a right to fix the value of their columns, and if so fixed, no other question need be asked, but the price thus charged can be procured."

Mayor MAYO of Richmond, and Capt. BUDGEFORD of the Richmond Grays, arrived in Boston on Saturday, and were received by Mayor LINCOLN of that city

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Condition of Affairs in Mexico—Mr. McLane's Treaty—Ultimate Success of the Liberals—Another Bloodless Duel Fought by Wise, &c.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 21.

There is but little if any doubt, from circumstances which have recently transpired, that a convention or treaty between the United States and Mexico will soon be concluded and received here from Minister MCLANE, early in September, in which event Señor LERDO will return to New-York with a view to conclude the pecuniary arrangements already initiated by him, instead of first laying his plans before the Juarez Government, as he originally intended. This treaty will probably be confined mainly to the United States transit over Mexican territory, with certain commercial privileges or exemption from customs duties in that connection, together with provision for adequate means of protection. It is confidently asserted that the compensation for these advantages can easily be rendered mutually satisfactory.

Other treaties will be proposed in due time, and in these arrangements there is no reason to doubt provision will be made for the satisfaction of the American claims against Mexico.

Distinguished friends of the Juarez Government, including a number of Mexicans now here, regard the latest Mexican news as additionally encouraging to the cause of the Constitutionalists, and speak of the excommunication of that party by the Archbishop of Mexico as a harmless proceeding.

There is no foundation for the rumor that the Secretary of War will resign his seat in the Cabinet. He hopes soon to return to the performance of his official duties.

Mr. WISE, editor of the *Enquirer*, and Mr. OULD, editor of the *Examiner*, eluded the vigilance of our police, and left here early Saturday morning to settle a newspaper quarrel by a duel. Mr. OULD was the challenger. The parties returned between 12 and 1 P. M., having exchanged two shots. Neither party was hurt. It is understood that the difficulty has been settled to night, by mutual friends. Their bloodless duel grew out of a newspaper controversy respecting Gov. WISE's Donnelly letter.

Certified copies of the approved lists of land granted to Michigan, for railroad purposes, under the act of June, 1856, embracing nearly 614,000 acres, have been transmitted to the Governor of that State.

The charge against Maj. EDMOND FARNUM, Pay Clerk of the Bureau of Construction of the Treasury Department, is for falsely making and forging certificates and receipts, for the purpose of obtaining money from the United States. This arrest was made yesterday, as stated in a former dispatch, but not until after a consultation between the Secretary of the Treasury, the Solicitor of the Treasury, the District-Attorney, Mr. OULD, and Maj. BOWMAN, and giving him opportunity to explain.

The affair creates much gossip. The extent of the alleged defalcation is not ascertained.

The New Minister to Central America.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1859.

The deteriorated standard of men aspiring for the Presidency has, of late years, been the subject of severe comment, on the part of those who keenly feel the moral degradation which is thus brought upon the American name. When men of towering intellect and large experience as party leaders, are unceremoniously thrown aside, to make room for political pigmies, it follows, as a natural result, that our representatives abroad will be selected from among men of the meanest order of capacity, and of no national reputation whatever. The grotesque adventures of the famous DELUSION SMITH, late a Senator in Congress, from the newly-created State of Oregon, during his memorable campaign in search of the Ecuador Government, have not yet passed away from the memory of the present generation, as affording a striking illustration of Mr. TYLER's wisdom and sagacity. The subsequent appointment, to the same position, of an individual named BIDLACK, whose ignorance of geographical nomenclature and locations was deemed to be so great as to render it necessary for the President to depute a guide to escort him to his destination, also brought the superlative astuteness of Mr. POLK in exceedingly bold relief. The selection of the immortal CÆSAR AUGUSTUS DONOS to represent us at the Court of Madrid, at a most critical moment, when interests of the vastest and most complicated importance were pending upon the successful results of that mission, evinced a laudable determination, on the part of President PIERCE, not to be a whit behind Messrs. POLK and TYLER in the march of retrogradation. But it was reserved for the genius of President BUCHANAN to select men to protect American interests abroad, for the very qualities which, under the auspices of a mere ordinary ruler, would have excluded the recipient of Executive favor from any participation in the public affairs of the country.

It is true that Gen. LAMAR had formerly enjoyed a certain amount of popularity at home, and been intrusted with the highest office in the gift of the people amongst whom his fate had been cast in early life. But it is an equally well-known fact that his habits had lately been of a character which, in well-ordered communities, generally prove an insuperable bar against preferment; and yet this is the man whom the admirable sagacity of President BUCHANAN selected to bear the burden of a diplomatic mission which more than any other required profound discrimination, quickness of perception, a cold head, and a judgment unbiased and unwarped by any extraneous influence.

It had hitherto been the practice among our modern dispensers of Executive patronage, even when a life of moral rectitude and strictly temperate habits were not insisted upon as the indispensable recommendation to Executive favor, that the candidate for office should at least be a man of political importance in his own community, and of indubitable weight among the politicians of his own State. But it would puzzle CÆSAR himself to divine by what process of reasoning President BUCHANAN cudgeled himself into the belief that he was consolidating the Democracy of Louisiana, or in any way adding strength to his party by singling out ALEXANDER DIMITRY as a man likely to elicit light out of the chaotic darkness which prevails in the diplomatic affairs of Central America. To say that Mr. DIMITRY has any claim upon the public sympathy and confidence of his own State would be a gross and iniquitous libel upon the staunch and true men of the Democratic Party in Louisiana, who feel insulted by this selection of an individual who has never been identified with the political struggles of the State.

The new appointee to the Central American Mission, notwithstanding his scholastic advantages, has never been able to impress the popular mind of Louisiana with a becoming sense of his own importance: but has invariably turned his aspirations to that great Mecca of political prophets who find no appreciation at home—the capital of the District of Columbia—which, to say the truth, has not been unthankful for the favor of his repeated pilgrimages, as the following record will show.

Mr. DIMITRY is indebted to Georgetown College for his scholastic attainments and versatility in ancient ore. After remaining in Louisiana for several years without being able to turn his mind to any useful purpose, he drifted again into Washington in 1841, when the mixed Mexican Commission was being organized, and when linguists were rather scarce commodities, and succeeded in obtaining the appointment of Secretary to the Board. Being an expert whist-player with a well supplied snuff-box always at hand in cases of emergency, he very soon laid the foundation of that good will which Gov. MARCY ever after manifested towards him.

At the expiration of the Mexican Commission, Mr. DIMITRY returned to New-Orleans, where he was shortly after appointed Superintendent of Public Schools, when the stories about his impure blood were again revived, which led to a criminal prosecution of the originators of the alleged scandal, although I have never been able to ascertain how the matter was finally settled. The popular prejudice against Mr. DIMITRY, however, is supposed to have been so strong that he found it convenient to throw up a position in which his usefulness was so much impaired, and he again drifted towards Washington, where he found his old crony, Mr. MARCY, snugly ensconced in the Secretaryship of State. The sudden death of an assistant translator in that Department soon afterwards paved the way for Mr. DIMITRY's installment into that office, where he whiled away his time most agreeably in translating articles from foreign journals, eulogistic of Mr. MARCY's foreign policy, until the famous *mezzo-tinto* *cordiale* between the chief translator, Mr. TASSISTRO, and the representative of France, led to the withdrawal of the former gentleman from the Department of State, and the promotion of Mr. DIMITRY to the post he had so long coveted.

Such are the antecedents of the individual whom Mr. BUCHANAN, in his hour of tribulation, has fallen upon, as his forlorn hope, to redeem the blunders of his perverse policy, in connection with our interests in Central America. That Mr. DIMITRY is a man of considerable literary acquirements and conversational talent, I do not pretend to deny; but in the politics of his own State, he never was considered aught but a cypher, and a hat with five thousand names from among the democracy of New-Orleans, and one drawn out, might have presented a much better and a safer diplomat.

ALGERINE.

Fires.

A BOSTON HOSPITAL ON FIRE—INCENDIARISM.

BOSTON, Sunday, Aug. 21.

About 7 o'clock, this morning, a fire broke out in the City Hospital building on Deer Island, which led to a general fire alarm in the city, and several engine companies were dispatched to the island, but the fire fortunately was confined to the east wing, and the main building escaped from damage. A boy, confined in the institution, confesses to having kindled the fire, and implicates two or three other lads, all of whom have been arrested. The upper part of the east wing, used as a house of reformation for juvenile offenders, was destroyed. The loss is estimated from $10,000 to $20,000. Three boys, WM. COUGHLIN, THOS. GORDON, and J. RILEY, confessed the setting of the fire by placing combustibles in the ventilator. It was intended to set it on fire at midnight, but COUGHLIN, who applied the match, overslept that time. RILEY was formerly an inmate of the Reform School and has twice attempted its burning.

SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTORY BURNT.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 20.

The main building of GEORGE B. SLOAT & Co.'s Sewing Machine Manufactory was burned to the ground this morning. The fire was the work of an incendiary. Insurance $30,000. The engine and a portion of the factory was uninjured. The destruction of the manufactory has thrown 700 persons out of employment, but they will at once recommence operations at the new quarters provided for them by the firm.

THE SHIP COMMODORE ON FIRE.

BOSTON, Saturday, August 20.

The ship *Commodore*, from Liverpool, is on fire in the lower hold. She lies at the Battery wharf.

☞ Another dispatch says the *Commodore* has been scuttled. She has settled two feet. Her cargo will be badly damaged, but the ship will probably be saved. She now lies in twenty-seven feet of water. The fire took place in the lower hold, and was undoubtedly the result of spontaneous combustion.

BOSTON, Sunday, Aug. 21.

The ship *Commodore*, on fire and scuttled at the Battery wharf yesterday, has been pumped out to-day and floats. The damage is not known. There is fifty thousand dollars insurance on the vessel in State-street.

FIRE AT SOUTH ABINGTON, MASS.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 19.

A fire, this morning, in South Abington, destroyed a saw-mill, planing-mill, tack factory, and a large boarding-house. Loss about $40,000; insured. The buildings were owned by DUNBAR and HOBART.

Later from Havana.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 19.

The steamer *Baltimore* arrived here, with Havana dates of the 13th inst.

Sugars were heavy, with the exception of Muscavados, which were firm at unchanged prices, owing to a small stock.

In Molasses nothing was doing.

Freights were inactive.

Exchange on New-York had advanced. The rates for money were stringent, owing to excessive tightness in the market.

Bonds, signed by several leading houses, to the extent of ten millions, bearing

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

What is Thought of the Wise-Donnelly Letter in Virginia—Letcher Denounced by Hunter's Friends—The Policy of the Letter in Regard to the Presidential Contest—Peculiar Mode of Ascertaining the Locality of Water Veins—Popularity of the Oyster Fundum Question in Western Virginia—The Labor Question.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEXINGTON, Va., Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1859.

The Wise-Donnelly letter seems to be the all-absorbing topic of discussion in this region. The first feeling which it produced was decidedly unfavorable to WISE; but the Governor's letter in the *Enquirer*, together with the comments of that paper, soon produced a favorable reaction. The first unfavorable effect was rather the result of a conclusion arrived at under the impulse of the harsh commentaries which immediately followed the publication of the letter than of any obnoxious features in the letter itself. The bare fact of the publication of a *private letter* of the Governor's upon political questions, carried with it a degree of guilt which a public avowal of the sentiments it contained would not involve in reference, especially to a man like WISE, who has been always distinguished for his frankness and independence. I believe that the letter, divested of its private character and the circumstances attending its development, would not have excited a comment in Virginia. The very men who condemn it most, seem, when questioned, to be totally ignorant of its objectionable features; and the chief, if not the only, ground of censure is confined to its privacy. Far different, it appears, was the effect produced by his Tammany Anti-Lecompton letter, and though the Legislature formally repudiated his sentiments as expressed therein, yet his ultimate ascendancy over the advocates of the Lecompton swindle was as complete as was his great triumph in 1855. Before six months from the date of that letter, he was sustained by the universal voice of Virginia. Had WISE been heretofore identified with political intrigues, or were he not recognized as the bitter foe of such a system, this Donnelly letter would certainly have materially injured his prospects, if not because of any intrinsic immorality in the letter itself, at least as the index or cue to a more general system of political corruption. But in reference to WISE, it leads to no such inference; his former open and independent course forbidding any assumption of a sinister or corrupt motive on his part. While this letter may furnish grounds for unfavorable comment to his enemies, it will not alienate from him a single individual who was heretofore favorable to his nomination. The worst apprehension to which it has given rise, so far as I can ascertain, is the unfavorable influence which it is likely to produce upon DOUGLAS, whose aid WISE'S friends calculated upon in the event of his (DOUGLAS') failure to receive the nomination. But many view such an effect, if it should follow, with perfect indifference, believing WISE'S strength to be sufficient, without any aid from such a quarter. The antagonism of the principles upon which both these aspirants base their pretensions is deemed incousistent with this hope of contingent aid from DOUGLAS, and the battle in WISE'S behalf is evidently to be fought upon his intrinsic availability and strength, and not upon the hope of any transfer of support from a rival. I can assure you that the sentiment of New-York on the subject of the Donnelly letter does not weigh a feather in the scale against WISE, so far as Virginia is concerned. The Democracy here regard that State as utterly unworthy of consideration in a party point of view, it being taken for granted that her vote will be cast against the democratic nominee, whoever he may be. The chief feature of the discussions here on the subject of WISE'S letter, is that of condemnation and bitter censure upon the individual who published it in violation of the obligation of secrecy which he assumed. Whatever faults the Southern masses may have, they have a high sense of obligations affecting integrity and honor; and in proportion to their sensitiveness on this subject do they now condemn this breach of confidence at Albany. If the feeling of indignation which now prevails here on this subject does not materially modify between this and the meeting of the Charleston Convention, I should certainly, were I in Mr. CASSIDY'S place, be very reluctant to venture into that city. But it is likely that feeling will die out before the Convention meets, and Mr. CASSIDY will, doubtless, be at perfect liberty to engage in the management of the Presidential wires at Charleston.

JOHN LETCHER'S avowed neutrality on the question of the Presidency, has excited the hostility of many of HUNTER'S friends, who calculated on his rendering the *quid pro quo* for their services in behalf of his nomination for the Governorship. I know the fact that he was urged by HUNTER'S friends to exert his influence privately in HUNTER'S behalf during the late Gubernatorial campaign, but "Honest John" gave no pledge in respect to that policy. He was admonished of the danger of such a course in view of WISE'S strength, and he wisely forbore any expression of preference which would be calculated to damage his own prospects. It is well for himself he had done so, otherwise his defeat would have been certain. WISE'S increasing popularity in the State, has revived bitter reflections of this ungrateful omission on the part of LETCHER, at a time so opportune for thwarting the prospects of the Governor. LETCHER will subserve no interest which does not yield advantages to himself; and report has it that he looks to the probability of a compromise upon him by the Charleston Convention. This contingency has no plea upon which it could be based, for the very fact of his election to the Governorship by so small a majority as he has received, excludes every idea of his availability, apart from his identity with the Ruffner pamphlet which stands in full force against him in the South.

I have recently been informed of the revival of an old mode of ascertaining the locality of subterranean water veins, which will doubtless appear novel to many of your readers. It is resorted to very generally by farmers before entering upon the process of excavating for pumps, and deemed almost infallible. A peach twig or branch resembling in form the letter "Y" is carried by a man in both hands, while he walks over the locality in which it is desirable the pump should be sunk. As he reaches the point above the water-vein, the branch instantly droops towards the earth, no matter how firmly grasped it may be. Those accustomed to this process can define approximately the depth of the vein from the force of the concussion, its proximity being in the ratio of the force experienced—a diminution of this force indicating a corresponding degree of depth, which, of course, must be conjectural. The relative gradations of depth, however, within a given area are pretty clearly defined, so much so as to govern in the selection of the most favorable point for excavation. I am told the experiment never fails.

Gov. WISE'S "oyster fundum" project is very popular in this section of the State. It is estimated that the tax upon this luxury would amount to over $300,000 a year, and inasmuch as this sum would inure to the benefit of the West proportionately, it is but natural that the people of that section should favor the imposition of a tax upon a species of property from which they derived no benefit heretofore. The patron of the bill introduced into the last session of the Legislature upon this subject, was a Mr. PAXTON, a delegate from this county, and by way of reward for his efforts to carry out that measure, he was, this year, elected to the Senate from this and the adjoining counties, which compose the senatorial district. The late period of the session, when the bill was introduced, prevented the possibility of action upon it, and it was, therefore, postponed until the next session.

I find a general unwillingness on the part of the people of Western Virginia to employ slave labor. I heard a gentleman candidly avow that he would, under no circumstances, own a slave; and he remarked that there were thousands in that region who entertained a similar objection. Slavery in Western Virginia is merely nominal, and, limited as slave labor is in this section, it is rapidly giving way under the influence and advantages of the free-labor system. It is idle to say that Freesoilism constitutes any serious objection to a candidate for office in the west. If the truth were known, it would be found to constitute a very acceptable feature in his record; but this feeling is suppressed in deference to Eastern Virginia, and from motives of sectional interests affecting the progress of the internal improvements of this section, which rely on the East in a great measure for their completion.

Magazines for September.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

Dullness is a chronic complaint in midsummer, and authors, like all other human, inevitably yield to the lassitudes of the season, and wilt under the summer heat. It is most unreasonable, therefore, to expect a lively magazine in September, seeing that the work done upon it has to be performed in July and August, when the thermometer is at the highest, and everybody is seeking shade and repose in the country. Keeping these circumstances in mind, the *Atlantic*, for September, deserves the praise of being quite as good as could be expected, and, perhaps, a little better. The conductors of the *Atlantic* do not see the importance of putting their best foot foremost: they invariably lead off with their prosiest article. They have this month a capital article, entitled "The Murder of the Innocents," the topic being girls' schools, a most suggestive subject, and peculiarly applicable to the present time; but, instead of giving this first, they treat us to a disquisition, by way of leader, on the Life and Works of ABT SCHEFFER. A visit to that out-of-the-way island, with the famous promontory called Gay Head, is a very pleasant and lively magazine article: the "Eleusinia" which it follows, is learned and slightly prosy. There are three continuations, Mrs. STOWE'S "Minister's Wooing," Mrs. HOWE'S "Trip to Cuba," and Mrs. GRACE GREENWOOD'S "Velma's Vow." "My Double" is a very good story, probably by the author of the "Diamond Lens," but the title has been used before by CHARLES FENNO HOFFMAN. The Professor indulges in more theology at the breakfast table, and closes with the following seasonable verses:

MIDSUMMER.

Here! sweep these foolish leaves away—
I will not crush my brains to-day!—
Look! are the southern curtains drawn?
Fetch me a fan, and so begone!

Not that—the palm-tree's rustling leaf
Brought from a parching coral-reef!
Its breath is heated,—I would swing
The broad gray plumes—the eagle's wing.

I hate these roses' feverish blood!—
Pluck me a half blown lily-bud—
A long stemmed lily from the lake,
Cold as a coiling water snake.

Rain me sweet odors on the air,
And wreathe me up my Indian chair,
And spread some book not over wise
Flat out before my sleepy eyes.

—Who knows it not—this dead recoil
Of weary fibres stretched with toil,—
The pulse that flutters faint and low
When Summer's seething breezes blow?

O Nature! bare thy loving breast
And give thy child one hour of rest,—
One little hour to lie unseen
Beneath thy scarf of leafy green!

So, cartained by a singing pine,
Its murmuring voice shall blend with mine,
Till, lost in dreams, my faltering lay
In sweeter music dies away.

The literary reviews are more numerous than usual, and out of that dullest production of a dull season, CHARLES MACKAY'S book of American travel, a very sharp and lively piece of criticism has been elaborated. "The Murder of the Innocents," to which we have alluded, is from the pen of the Rev. T. W. HIGGINSON, and is specially entitled to the serious study of every father of a family.

THE KNICKERBOCKER.

The *Knickerbocker* has entered the lists among the "pictorials," and the September number makes a very good display of views adapted to the traveling season. We should be glad to see our purely literary periodicals, like the *Knickerbocker*, able to sustain themselves without the extraneous assistance of wood engravings, and we do not much doubt that if the cost of the illustrations were bestowed upon the literary contents of the magazine, the result would prove more satisfactory, both to the publishers and the public. The series of illustrations commenced in the *Knickerbocker* for September, however, are of a legitimate character, and will hardly fail to be very acceptable to its readers. There are two series: the first is an illustration of the Hudson, commencing at Fort Washington, from drawings by T. ADDISON RICHARDS; if this series should at all equal the opportunities which the subject offers for beautiful and characteristic pictures of American scenery, the undertaking will prove a very profitable one. The publishers of the London *Art Journal* have employed Mr. LOSSING to make a series of sketches of the Hudson, to be published in that work, from its source to its mouth; and here is an opportunity for a noble rivalry, both on the part of the artists and the publishers, which should not be neglected. The Hudson has been illustrated a thousand times, in a thousand different ways, but never in an adequate manner. The other series of illustrations commenced in the *Knickerbocker* for September is to consist of views of our principal watering-places. Last month we had sketches of Cape May; we have now some sketches of Saratoga, and in the next number we are promised illustrations of Newport. The sketches of Saratoga have the appearance of being too hurriedly done. One well-finished and accurate drawing is worth more than a dozen imperfect ones. The contents of the *Knickerbocker* are of the usual character—light and entertaining, with the exception of one brief article which is unusually bright and witty, at the expense of Boston, though its wit is not tarnished by any malignant ill-nature.

MADISON UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT.

Oration by Dr. Clark, of Brooklyn—Prof. Spear's Report—The Rev. Dr. Hiscox, of New-York—Barnas Sears, of Brown University.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MADISON UNIVERSITY, HAMILTON, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 18, 1859.

At the conclusion of Mr HOSMER'S fine poem, mentioned in my last, the Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, D. D., of Brooklyn, was introduced as the orator of the evening. He stated his subject to be "The Future of American Literature." Dr. CLARK opened with a complimentary allusion to the office of the University in educating young men who were to become identified, more or less, with the literature of this country. He then went off in a fine Fourth of July strain upon the growth and glory of our nation, her enterprise in railroads, the application of steam-power, the telegraph, &c. He then paid attention to balloons, and said the art of navigating the air was only a question of time, and he felt confident that by the next time he appeared at this University he would come in a balloon large enough to take both literary societies on an excursion. [Applause.] Whether the prophetic orator meant to mildly insinuate it would be long before he came again is not known. Dr. CLARK then dwelt long and forcibly upon the importance of thoroughly Americanizing our literature, and contended that we have themes enough to suggest and establish a national literature, which he ardently hoped would be improved by the poets and prose writers now and henceforth.

At the close of the oration, a call was made in the audience for Mr. HOSMER to repeat one of his Indian legendary poems. He complied by reciting his beautiful "Onoleo." The next morning, at 10 o'clock, the University Chapel was filled to hear the address, before the Education Society, by the Rev. Dr. HISCOX, of New-York. His subject was "Preech the Word," in which he showed the purposes of preaching—the dignity and power of the sacred office—the preaching by Divine appointment, and what was to be preached, to wit: truth in proclaiming the doctrine, and the adoption of the truth to all the conditions of life. He discussed the prevailing ideas of the age upon popular preaching in a manner admirable and orthodox. The discourse was commended greatly by all, and reflected high credit upon the learned Doctor's abilities.

In the afternoon, the Education Board held its Anniversary. RUFUS F. ANDREWS, counselor-at-law, New-York, was called to the chair. The annual report was read by Prof. P. B. SPEAR, Secretary of the Board. It was a highly interesting document, and showed the affairs of the University to be in a most prosperous condition. An address of superior merit followed, by the Rev. A. CRAGHORN, of Belleville, N. Y., on the importance of sending out a well-educated ministry. He had seen some young men ordained for no better reason than that, if they could do no good, they would do no harm. He contended that such did harm, and he wanted no more such.

On Tuesday evening, the annual oration before the Alumni and Friends, was delivered by the Rev. BARNAS SEARS, D. D., President of Brown University. Dr. SEARS is one of the oldest graduates of Madison University, and one of the most eminent. His subject was "What are the Causes of our Peculiar Civilization?" In answering this, he took a glance at the past, reviewed Grecian politics and philosophy, then passed along the Roman schools, and showed the influence of both upon the history of nations and the state of society down to this day. Christianity, he declared, must be the germ out of which true civilization must grow. Dr. SEARS spoke without a note, in a clear voice, graceful gesture and impressive manner, for just an hour. His oration is considered by many to have been the ablest of the week. He is a fine looking man, of commanding appearance. Six rounds of applause resounded through the hall as he closed. H.

LETTERS FROM SUMMER-LOUNGERS.

THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Saturday, Aug. 13, 1859.

"Broadway-way up! Broadway up," John said "right away up," and he looked so very enticing, and moreover as I was down, I took an "up" and rode I did not pull the strap until I got as far as the Depot, at Twenty-seventh-street, then I took the cars and still kept going up, up, up, never stopping until we got to Berkshire; here I got out and sat down in the midst of hills and verdure, in peace and quietness.

Pavements are very nice in the City, but one gets tired of them after awhile, also of Alfonso de Mars and his family, who perambulate up and down them. True, the sunny side of Broadway looks like a walking tulip bed, with the rich dresses, a flashing, bright ever-changing parterre; but then it has no scent, (save PEALON'S) if it has the restless, changing, shifting character of the flower bed, only toat it is so artificial—So of Alfonso de Mars. None can deny but that he is to look at, artificially considered, a wonderful affair—faultless neck-ties, perfectly-fitting vests are his; his hair is a work of art; so, also, is his face—artifices and artificial things go together, hence the race of Alfonso and his pants. Of his sister, what can be said? what need be or what should be said? Doubtless all female perfections are hers; all pudding-making, stocking darning virtues united in her person. Who, then shall blame her, when pudding-making and stocking-darning have had their brief hour, if she chooses to put on Paris's last, in the way of cloaks, and walk up and down, dispensing light and beauty, and smiling sweetly. He must be, indeed, a churl, who would take from youth and loveliness its little hour to sport and toy with the sunshine—who would rob recreation of its pleasure and make a business of a walk.

Cynicus says, "All bosh, they don't go for a walk; they don't go for recreation or health—nothing of the sort, Sir. It is all sheer vanity and nonsense which brings them out. Look at them, how they turn around and survey each other from head to foot; look at the elevation of the nose, the glitter of the eye, the far-seeing over-your-head glance when they meet cousin Tilda, who wears last year's delaine and 'that horrid bonnet.' This you tell me, is exercise, eh? Humbug!"

Oh, Cynicus; a jaundiced eye. He began again:

"Yes, even from those astounding works of art in front of Mr. WOOD'S music shop, which must have cost $50, certainly, they swing and flutter on their way, recognizing with a most enchanting smile Miss Faultless from Madison-square, nodding coolly to she of Sunbeam-place, not seeing at all she of the eastern side. Whist—whish—flutter—flutter, like the pigeons traveling through the Western woods, they move in one unending throng. And yet a little while shall elapse, and they shall all 'flit, as the swallow flits over the blue wave's crest,' into the quiet woods, nooks, and dells. The places of last year shall know them yet again. Pietsr, who went last year to Cape May, shall seek again that corner of the wainscot in the cabin where she wrote those two names so slyly last year, Maud, who has "nothing to wear," shall be clothed, and with a change seek her old accustomed haunts, striving to fasten more securely this time. Young Saccharine from Louisiana, who would certainly have proposed, had it not been for 'that Jenkins,' Alfonso de Mars shall obtain furlough from his tailor, and lue him away into the woods and streams of his youth. And so they all go, so the hot and dusty streets shall know them no more until the return of the cool weather, the falling of the leaf, the coming of the partridge and the squirrel."

Taking everything into account, one asks himself if it is not rather better to be out in the fields and woods than to be treading pavements in the City. One asks if a song which is freely given from Robin, swinging at dawn in the elm top, is not better than Canary's, sitting in a gilded cage, and eating miserable seeds, drinking water and eating boiled eggs. A bird eating boiled eggs—imagine it! Is there not a sense of freedom and of life renewed? Is not Youth and Hope beckoning on every slope? Does not plenty seem from the seas of grain which roll and shimmer in the sunshine? Is it not all health and beauty, and fresh air and sweetness, and only for man and his delectation? And yet Alfonso will go to his Cape Mays his Saratogas, and waltz and flirt, drink pink champagne and get an indigestion, and then come back and pronounce the country a bore. Yes, yes, very true—but then you should have seen the thunder-storm yesterday. You should have seen the clouds low gathering about the summit of the Taghconic range. You should have seen the whirling dust, the slamming of the barn-door—have *heard* the utter stillness of the air and then the crash, the blinding glare, and the marching of the rain phalanxes over hill and dale, wood and marsh, scattering fruition as he sower seeds. You should have heard old Monument Mountain fling back the bolts which assailed him into the glen beyond—have seen his scarred front, livid with the play of lightning upon it, and heard through all the valley the soughing of the wind and the low growling of the thunder, as it rolled away in the distance. This is what you call a humbug! so it may be, but of that sort which we take kindly to—which rouses up to greater exertion, and clears away the stagnation of the mind as it does that of the air.

It isn't all thunder-storms. We have such delightful weather that it tempts John Vapid to drive down from —— with his tandem; it tempts him to put the fancy harness on, and bring them safely and gracefully over the hills into the valley beneath; it tempts him to flick out that long lash of his and tip the leader lightly on the flank, until the spirited horse, gathering his feet up under him, lets out in a long stride, that makes the farmer's horses in the field adjoining prick up their ears and neigh with envy.

Oh youth, clear conscience, a new cheap book, and a tandem, what will ye not accomplish? Speaking of tandems reminds me of a little incident which occurred some time ago. A certain individual from the City drove a splendid horse, and was accustomed, when his ride was finished, to drive up to the hotel with a splendid curve, and bring up "all standing." Now, Alonzo, a stalwart nigger, was hostler of the hotel, and had looked upon this feat with great admiration. Upon the day in question, the gentleman drove up with his usual brilliant success and alighted, then it only remained to stable the beast and imbibe a cobbler. Now Alonzo, seeing for the hundredth time this performance, longed to accomplish it, so when the owner went in, Alonzo got into the buggy, held the reins up under his chin, after the manner of the proprietor, and started off at great speed; there was a grate in front of the house, around which it was his intention to describe HOLMAN'S line, so he let out and for the first few yards did very well, elbows out, head up, and with an indescribable air of consequence; but alas! for the vanity of human expectations and plans—when he came to make the turn he pulled short on the rein, the horse turned quickly, and Alonzo was reversed, the wheels spun in the air, and he laid beneath in a twinkling he scrambled out from under the wagon, caught hold of one side of the buggy, and stood it on its legs again—or rather wheels—and drove off a chop fallen and discomfitted nigger.

It is good to be where Alonzo is—where John Vapid is, at all—from each and all we can learn something. Certain utilitarians, economizers of time and wasters of human happiness, exclaim loudly against "idling" in the country. *Is* it idling, Messieurs carpers and cynics? Is it wasting time to brace the muscles and sinews of the body after long and arduous exertion in business or profession? Is it? a little more of sleep, a little more slumber, a little folding of the hands to sleep," to sit in the midst of the hills everlasting and drink fresh air and pure water? Oh tell us in what way the golden hours of life can be employed more profitably for a few weeks than in recruiting an exhausted frame? Is it in pent up stifling rooms, (the coolest place in the City,) listening to the very meagre stories and histories of the country which perspiring lecturers dole out to a weary audience, telling of rocks, and trees, and running water, until from your heart of hearts, oh! cynic, you pant and long to reach them? Tell us if it be wasting time, to renew our youth, to bring back old years, and gild the roughness of life with the scenes of them; shall we not for future days, when skies are dark and clouds heavy, when the thermometer of the soul stands at zero, shall we not return to the green branches, the grain upon the hills, and the cloud-crowned summits, and be glad and ecstatic of soul once more? Oh, captious and unthinking caviller, try it once when your hearts are heavy with unsuccessful speculation, and see if it be not true what I have told you. Will you?

E. P. W.

The third annual meeting of the Old Settlers of Indiana was held at Knightstown on the 12th August. 3,000 people met, and the day was most agreeably spent. Speeches were made, the pioneers visited together and talked of the past, curious relics of early times were examined, and over 2,000 remained on the air grounds and partook of a pic-nic dinner.

GATHERING OF THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF NEWPORT.

How the Plan Originated—The Register of Names—Preparations to Receive the Visitors—Arrangements for the Celebration—Order of Exercises.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWPORT, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1859.

Of course no one ever thought of such an event as anybody's being born in Newport. Multitudes of pleasure seekers come and go during the Summer season, some tarrying days and other weeks, but the idea that the "Island of Rhode Island" has sons and daughters must strike these thousands as refreshingly original. The pride which she takes in her "jewels," a desire to assert her own individuality, or the yearnings of her maternal heart, have induced Newport—the little daughter of "Little Rhody"—to extend an invitation to her children and grand children, her nephews and neices, her blood relations, in short, of every degree, to come home once more and join in a jollification over the memories of the olden times. There is but one place where the idea of such a reunion could originate. A lady, of course, suggested the plan which is now so happily being carried out. No sooner have the children of Newport become old enough to feel the promptings of enterprise, than, like those in New-England towns, they have voted their native city slow. Breaking away from the ties of home they have left their birth place, as a locust leaves his shell, to make a noise in other parts of the world. Many of them have fulfilled the intentions with which they started, and no doubt on their return they will be surprised at the contracted dimensions of the localities which bounded their original aspirations. As I have said, a lady originated the idea of calling back these wanderers. Suggestion emanating from such a source were of course deserving the highest respect, and Mayor CRANSTON in his last annual message called the attention of the Common Council to the eminent fitness of the plan, and urged them to give it their official approval. They indorsed it by appropriating $1,000 to cover the expenses of giving the sons and daughters proper welcome. Private subscriptions have doubled this sum, and the balance which will still be left against the city when the bills come to be paid the authorities will of course make good, for the project has enlarged as preparations have progressed.

Residents of the city furnished the City Clerk with the addresses of their relatives who were born here, but who have transferred their residences to other localities, and that official forwarded to these individuals fifteen hundred copies in all of the following circular:

NEWPORT, R. I., July 18, 1859.

DEAR SIR: The Corresponding Committee of the Convention composed of members of the City Council, and various societies and incorporated bodies of Newport organized for the purpose of providing for the reception and entertainment of the absent Sons of Newport, who are expected to assemble in Newport on the 23d of August next, to participate in a grand reunion, would most respectfully ask your cooperation in ascertaining the number of Sons of Newport residing in your city who will be probably present on that occasion, and to call your attention to the following suggestions:

1. Every Son of Newport, on his arrival in the city, is invited to call at the Common Council Chamber, in the City Hall, corner of Thames-street and Long Wharf, and there register his name in a book prepared for the purpose, with the names of his parents, his present place of residence, and his profession. This book is to be carefully preserved and deposited in the archives of the Historical Society, or in the Redwood Library—a valuable memorial to be handed down to the generations that may assemble here on a similar occasion at some future day.

2. Every Son of Newport, thus presenting himself, will be furnished with a badge or some distinguishing mark by which his claims to a place in the procession, and during the ceremonies of the day, will be recognized. This the Committee deem indispensable, for the crowd on that day will be very great, and it has already been intimated that large numbers will be present, who have no special claims on the sons of Newport at home, and who, if not thus checked, would probably monopolize the places designed for those to whom we wish to extend a true and hearty welcome.

The Committee would also respectfully ask that this communication be laid before the sons of Newport residing in your city, and that some one be delegated to reply in their behalf to the greeting of his Honor the Mayor and others appointed for that purpose. All speeches on the occasion will be *short*. This of necessity, must be the case, for we wish to hear from *all* our absent friends, and numerous long addresses would not be the way to entertain those we wish to take by the hand and converse of Newport as it was, as it is, and as we hope it will be. We should like to know, at an early day, the names of those who are delegated to respond.

After the ceremonies, and for several days subsequent to the 23d of August, the different societies will receive and entertain those formerly connected with them, or now associated with similar organizations in the homes of their adoption; on which occasion there will be addresses, music, &c.

Believing that every Son of Newport who has gone out to gather for himself and to make a name, will esteem it a privilege and a pleasure to return to the scenes of his childhood at a time like this, in behalf of those we represent we bid them welcome; and may the memory of the day we are about to celebrate add another hallowed association to the past, and bind yet more strongly the ties which have entwined around the hearts and the homes of the Sons of Newport.

With respect, we remain, dear sir, very truly yours,
WILLIAM H. CRANSTON, Mayor.
ROBERT J. TAYLOR, President of Common Council.
GEORGE C. MASON, Redwood Library.
WILLIAM C. TOWNSEND, Alderman.
GILBERT CHACE, St. John's Lodge, No. 1.
WM. B. GREENE, B. & L. Co.

The response to this circular was as cordial as the invitation itself. Several days ago the "Sons and Daughters" began pouring in, and the register which is kept in the Mayor's office has already become a curiosity. It contains first a column for the name of the person himself, then one for his mother's maiden name, together with that of his father; next one where he is to designate his present occupation, and finally his residence. About three hundred have already recorded their names, and the chirography itself is almost a sufficient index of the age and occupation of the individual writers. There is on the book the name of an old gentleman who has not visited his city for 57 years, and who probably would have been content to die without seeing it again had he not been unable to resist the temptation of this opportunity. "Gentlemen" have entered their names on the same page with stevedores; bankers stand by the side of riggers, tanners follow merchants and builders, ministers, attorneys at law, Government clerks, bookkeepers and students, (*students*, as one young gentleman having in mind the lamentable story of "Villikins and his Dinah" had registered himself,) all go to make up a record which displays in a remarkable degree the versatility of New-England character. Its go-aheaditiveness also is no less distinctively demonstrated. While the majority perhaps of the three hundred names so far recorded belong to those who have not worked their way out of New-England, there is hardly a State in the Union unrepresented, and this, too, when the names are those of individuals who have left a single city in the smallest of the States.

The townspeople, moreover, have not been backward in their preparation to receive the visitors. The main street looks as though the city had just been captured from the Austrians, and the Italians had undertaken to decorate it. The public buildings, such as the City Hall and the various engine-houses, are already profusely draped, and everywhere the tricolor—red, white and blue—is the favorite emblem. The Ocean House is the only one of the hotels which has yet decked itself out. Its cupola is gay with the flags of all nations, and its front is alarge, covered with the inevitable triple-hued muslin. Various pictures decorate the portico of the building, in the centre of which is an arch of blue muslin, bearing the inscription, in gilt letters, "Welcome, Rhode Island." To be sure, this is hardly in the spirit of the proposed celebration, but then the largest hotel in the city must maintain its cosmopolitan character, and it would hardly be consistent for it to welcome the inhabitants of Newport alone.

In the vacant lot immediately south of the Ocean House, a tent capable of accommodating 3,500 persons has been erected. This tent is the same which did duty at Plymouth a week or two since, and if I mistake not, covered the multitude which listened to EDWARD EVERETT'S oration before the Scientific Association, on the occasion of the dedication of the Dudley Observatory. For the accommodation of the absent sons and daughters at the proposed collations, tables have been erected running across the space covered by the tent, and they have seats on each side. At the ends of the tent there are stands for the bands which are to supply the music, and in the centre is the platform for the speakers. Each son and daughter, as they register their names, receive badges which entitle them to admission to the tent during the afternoon and evening. All others, including residents in the City, are informed by numerous porters that they are expected to pay one dollar for tickets admitting to the tent during the day; one dollar for the admission of one gentleman and two ladies in the evening, or fifty cents for each single admission. Outsiders, who do not partake of the collation, will not be admitted to the main tent. There is a supplementary tent for their accommodation where refreshments will be served up on a circular table.

A procession, made up of the invited guests, the City officials, the various engine companies, &c., &c., will be formed at 10 o'clock in the morning, and after passing through the principal streets, will proceed to the tent.

The following is the outline of the afternoon proceedings. Mayor CRANSTON will deliver the address of welcome. Dr. WALTER H. CHANNING, of Boston, will respond on behalf of the Sons and Daughters in general. Then the collation will be disposed of, and the delegations from the different cities will be called on to speak through the delegates previously appointed. All these representatives have not yet been named. Mr. THOS. H. VERNON will represent the Newporters of your City. The regular bill of fare having been disposed of, volunteer toasts will follow.

Before the exercises of the evening begin, the tables will be removed from under the tent, so as to afford opportunity for a promenade. An ode will be read by one of the city clergymen, and such other exercises as may seem appropriate will close the day.

The programme seems rather too complicated and lengthy to be carried out successfully, though it is impossible to tell what Yankee administrative ability may accomplish.

Gov. TURNER has promised to be present and take part in the celebration. THOMAS BROWNELL and Dr. URBAN PARSONS, two of the survivors of the Battle of Lake Erie, have also accepted invitations to attend. Newport takes particular pride in this event, from the fact that Commodore PERRY is one of the sons of Rhode Island, and it is a remarkable coincidence that without any design in fixing the day of the celebration, it occurs on the seventy-first anniversary of Commodore P.'s birth.

Newport is always full, and I am at a loss what adjective to use to express its present plethoric condition.

Your correspondent has a dim recollection of making numerous efforts to find a resting-place in the "Ocean" last night; of being dispatched with four other unfortunates to make an attempt to found a "colony" in the lower part of the City, and of relinquishing the attempt in disgust after getting into a room so small that he could hardly find space enough to turn around and get out again, and finally of beating a retreat to the "Fillmore," where he was graciously allowed to occupy the "last" vacant room. Certain it is that all the principal hotels are now so full that they can take no more until some vacate, and next week private homes must yield to the pressure, unless the citizens, which is contrary to all experience and reason, will be inhospitable enough to let their "sons and daughters" encamp on the bleak rocks beside the shore.

I observed "Little Ella" this morning at the breakfast table. Her mother is giving readings here still with her. Ought not some of the ladies who were prominent in the benefit given her at the Academy of Music last Winter to make an effort to ascertain whether she has not yet secured enough to "pay for her education?" Prof. O. M. MITCHELL is also here.

W——G.

The Vengeance of Waterloo.

From the Boston Post.

EASY LESSONS FOR LITTLE BOYS—BY ELISEUS.—

THE LION AND THE COCK.

CHAPTER I.

Once upon a time there was a bad fight between a cock and a lion, and the cock flew into the lion's face and pecked his eyes so that he could hardly see, and scratched his nose so that it bled badly, while the cock was so spry that the lion could not catch him nor do him much harm. But the other beasts were afraid that if the cock should beat the lion he might next fight them, and so some of them helped him; and at last they beat the cock and broke his spurs, and pulled out his fine tail feathers, and bit off his comb, until he was a sad bird to see.

CHAPTER II.

Some time afterward the cock's spurs and tail feathers grew out again, and his comb grew up as fine as ever, so that if any of the beasts growled at him he flew at them and taught them to let him alone. One day one of the beasts that had helped the lion beat him got saucy, and the cock gave him a good drubbing, and drove him back into his den, and got his dinner from him and ate it himself, but the lion never once came near to help the beast that had helped him. Then the cock turned around to go back to his roost, and as he stretched himself up and held up his head to crow, he saw the lion, whose lair was just beyond the cock's roost, and the lion was shaking and trembling, and everybody saw that he was in mortal terror for fear that the cock was just then coming to fight him again, when the other beasts might not care to come and help him as they did before. But the cock, after laughing from ear to ear, took pity on him, and did not crow, but went quietly home about his business.

Now, all you little boys, don't you think that *Waterloo is avenged?*

Another Suggestion for Erie Stockholders.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am an unfortunate owner of stock in the Erie Railroad Company, that cost me a higher rate than any unsecured bond of the Company has sold for the past five years—except the sinking fund bonds—and feel as anxious to have the affairs of the Company extricated from its present difficulties as any class in interest; and to accomplish that end am willing to reduce the nominal value of stock to effect that object.

But, Sir, I am not willing to have the greater burden of loss fall upon the holders of stock. Few of the holders of unsecured bonds have paid over the rate of fifty per cent, for them, and their interest, except in position, is in as much jeopardy as the stockholders'. And they should be content to meet their share of the reduction necessary to the new indebtedness of the road for future management, as the stockholder. As one of the latter I cannot consent to reduce the cost of the road upon the new basis below $30,000 000, cutting down the stock to $9,000,000, and allowing the remaining $25 000 to be distributed among the other creditors in a ratio they may agree upon. I think the future of the road can pay an interest on this amount, and old stockholders are willing to wait to have their interest reached for dividend until the earnings of the road will enable it to pay them.

That the secured interest may have a major influence in the direction of the road, I would suggest that—after clipping the unsecured creditors to meet the reduced cost of the road—a preferred stock be issued to the creditors unsecured. This would enable them to influence the elections, and give a controlling power that would be acceptable to the mortgage bondholders, and be satisfactory to the owners of old stock. With this arrangement every creditor of the Company, as newly organized, would have to be paid their interest before the old stock could be reached, but would give that class a future hope, that would go far to satisfy them with the new organization.

For one, Sir, I will readily join other unfortunate holders of stock in resisting the plan set forth in your paper of to-day, as coming from the present direction, and will contribute to form a fund to protect the rights of the stockholders against speculation and injustice.

ERIE.

Reception of Albany Firemen in Newark.

From the Newark Mercury, Aug. 19.

Our streets were enlivened, yesterday, by a firemen's display, the occasion being the reception, by Harry Martin Engine Company No. 10, of this city, of Neptune Engine Company No. 10, of Albany, who visited this city for the purpose of taking home the machine built for them by J. N. DENNISON, at his works on Railroad-avenue. The Neptunes arrived in the 11½ o'clock train from New-York, and were welcomed to Newark by Assistant Engineer THORN in a short speech, which was responded to by the Foreman of Neptune Company in a handsome manner. No. 10 of this city, E. H. COX, Foreman, and THEODORE HEISING, Assistant, turned out 50 men, and were at the depot awaiting the arrival of their guests. No. 10 of Albany, turned out 45 men under the command of the following officers: Foreman, Jos. W. MURPHY; Assistant SAMUEL DAVIDSON; Second Assistant, ANDREW BROWNWELL. They were dressed in red jackets with blue colors and trimming, black pants, and the usual style of leather fire-hat. They were a fine looking company, and their marching was excellent. Both companies formed into line at the depot and marched to the factory of Mr. DENNISON, where the engine was run out and delivered to the Albanians by the Newark boys. They then marched to Military Hall, where they partook of refreshments. On their way up they passed the house of No. 3 and received a salute from the members. After a short march through the City the engines were stored in the house of No. 10, and the visitors were escorted to the hotel of Mr. DOLAN, in Belmont-avenue, where a fine collation was provided. After ample justice had been done to the edibles, Mr. COX, in some appropriate remarks, offered as a sentiment, "The prosperity of Neptune Engine Company of Albany." This was received with three rousing cheers and a tiger by the Newark boys, and responded to by Mr. MCCREERY, who gave the health of Harry Martin Engine Co. 10, of this city. The following were subsequently honored with cheers—Chief Engineer WHITTEMORE, Assistant Engineer THORN, J. N. DENNISON, Guardian Engine Co. No. 20 of New-York, and Nos. 3, 6 and 8 of Newark. Speeches were made by Messrs. COX, THORN and SIMONSON on the part of the Newarkers, and Messrs. MURPHY, DAVIDSON and others, on the part of the Albanians. After some time spent in social enjoyment the companies repaired to the house of No. 10, where the Harry Martin Company took charge of the new engine, and forming into line escorted their guests to the depot in time for the 5 o'clock train for New-York. The Albany Company will remain in New York to day as the guests of No. 20, and return home on the night boat.

The Harry Martin Company were accompanied by the Jefferson Brass Band of this city, and the Neptune's by Schreibner's Cornet Band, of Albany. Both won praise by the excellence of their music.

The members of the Albany Company have made many friends during their short stay to this city, by their gentlemanly conduct and friendly demeanor, and it is hoped that at some future day they will favor Newark with a more extended visit. The Harry Martin Company did all in their power to render the visit of the Albanians an agreeable one, and the occasion will doubtless be long and kindly remembered by both companies.

The diggers at nearly all the coal works on the line of the Monongahela River, between Pittsburgh and the Six Mile Ferry, are on a strike. It is but a very short time since they struck for higher wages. The cause of the present strike is a misunderstanding between them and their employers in regard to measuring the coal—the diggers demanding the introduction of a new plan, to wit: weighing each car as it

ANOTHER CHAPTER OF CRIME.

The Dark Side of Life—Crimes, Misery and Suicide—Midnight Brawls and Murder—Murder at Sea—Mysterious Death—Seduction and Murder—Lynching a Murderer in Texas—A Texan Duel—Forgery and Bigamy.

Suicides, affrays, murders, seductions, cases of mysterious death, brawls and stabbings at midnight, forgery, bigamy, adultery and duels, follow one another with horrifying rapidity Our exchanges yesterday contained a fresh instalment of such reports, the substance of which is given below. The record is not pleasant, but it is part of the history of the day:

CRIMES, DESTITUTION AND SUICIDE.

A singular instance of miserable destitution, originating in crime and resulting in suicide, is reported in the Chicago papers. On the 17th August, a woman living at the corner of Hubbard and Desplaines streets, Chicago, died suddenly, apparently from the effects of poison; leaving three small children. The papers of the following morning gave very meagre account of the event, but the developments at the Coroner's inquest brought out the facts as follows:

The name of the woman was ascertained to be Harriet Gilroy. She was about 30 years of age, with three children—John Albert, Ellen and Anna—the eldest about eleven, and the youngest about six years of age. She formerly lived in Buffalo, from which place she removed with her husband, Matthew Gilroy, to Racine, Wisconsin. Some months ago, as it appears from the testimony, he was for some crime sent to prison, either at Kenosha, Wis, or the State Prison at Waupun. The woman, either before or after this event, became acquainted with a Teuton named Fred. Pueffer, a painter by trade, who painted the felicity she would enjoy by living with him, that she was persuaded to comply with his importunities and run away with him. Previous to their departure it appears they adopted the plan in vogue at Washington, and met clandestinely at the house of a negro woman named Graves. Fred had a wife also in Racine, but no children; and it would appear that he separated from her, as he frankly stated, in consequence of her inability to bear children. He lived for a while with his new mistress, but left her and went to Chicago. The Chicago *Times* adds:

The poor creature, harrassed by her own forebodings and the treatment of acquaintances, at length determined to come to Chicago, and throw herself upon the justice and magnanimity of her paramour. She arrived here about the middle of last week, and stopped at an inn called the Union, in West Water-street, near the Milwaukee depot. She notified Pueffer of her arrival, and he went two or three times to see her, occupying on at least one occasion the same apartment with her during the night. But it is apparent from all the circumstances that he meant to desert her, or at least not to provide for her necessities. She was utterly destitute of means, and after stopping in the house a few days, was turned out (as appears from the testimony of the landlord below) because she could not pay for her accommodations. Her condition finally attracted the attention of one Mr. Hubert, who keeps a commission store on the corner of Hubbard and Desplaines streets, and he kindly gave her a room over the store. On Tuesday night, unable longer to battle against poverty, hunger, neglect and disgrace combined, she went to an apothecary's shop, and with the coin she had received, purchased half an ounce of arsenic. On the following day she was found on the floor of her bare room in the agonies of death, which, more merciful than humanity, kindly relieved her from all further misery.

In his testimony before the coroner's jury, Pueffer swore that he had destroyed the letters he received, but his statement does not appear to be true. Half a dozen or more letters written by her to him after her return from Chicago were found in his possession, and from them we learn that their correspondence was quite frequent, as well as many particulars of a private and somewhat peculiar character. Most of her letters are fraught with passionate protestations of love. In one of her letters to him, which bears no date, she says:

I believe there is no one in this world that has so much trouble as I have. They are determined to drive me out of the town. The nigger woman has proved false to us I heard her last night tell Mrs. —— all about us. Oh! how I would like to take the heart out of her and make her eat it all herself. I am so nervous that I cannot write anything more now, for I am in the expectation of your wife being here every moment, and killing me. Do not forget your affectionate HATTIE.

She also wrote the following letter:

MY DEAR FRED: Do you mean to make yourself a perjured villain, or do you mean to do what you have agreed to do by me. My heart is broken; if you was to see me you would not know me, for I have fretted myself almost to death for you, and I begin to believe that all men are villains; for if anybody had told me that Fred would forget his Hattie, I should have struck them. But it is the way of the world, and I don't blame you; but, then, sometimes think of your broken-hearted HATTIE.

The following, written in pencil on a piece of paper which had apparently been the fly-leaf of a letter, was found on the floor near her body:

CHICAGO, Sunday, 1859.

MR. PUFFER—*Sir:* I have sent you these few lines for the purpose of asking you the reason you did not come last night as you promised.

I always thought you were a man of your word till now, and I want you to come here if you are coming, and if not, say so. I think you are a pretty man not to come when you know how bad I want to see you and if you don't come now you can stay away. So use your mind and let me know what to do, for it will not do for me to depend upon you unless you come. So no more at present from your affectionate HATTIE PUFFER.

The following testimony was taken by the Coronor:

Mary Lapeter, sworn—Live at No. 148 North Jefferson street; I saw the deceased for the first time on Tuesday night, at 8 o'clock; next saw her Wednesday morning, about 7:30, in the house on the southwest corner of Hubbard and Jefferson streets; carried up a cup of tea to her; she didn't drink it all; she asked for ice-water; she won din't and didn't talk with me, but kept asking for ice-water, and said if she couldn't get it she must die; she wraldn't answer any questions; said she wanted nothing but ice-water; her three children are with us; they came there as they had no other place to go when their mother was taken sick; before she died she called her little girl and kissed her; then called the boy and spoke to him, but he didn't understand what she said; she died peacefully, but about half an hour before death had severe cramps and screamed violently; I do not know the man who called for the tea; she didn't seem to recognize him; had her senses well enough to have recognized him if he was ever known him; there is a silk dress and a bonnet belonging to her at our house; the children said her goods were at the depot of the Milwaukee railway.

Clara Lapeter, sworn—I have heard the testimony of my sister, and corroborate the same in every particular; about noon of Wednesday, a young who said he was a sailor, came to the house where deceased was, and asked her, "What is the matter, Hattie?" she said, "Why did you not come and see me before?" he replied that he couldn't—he hadn't time; said he lived at the Union House, West Water-street; a woman was with him, who said deceased had been turned out of that house because she couldn't pay her board; they say she came last Friday, and was turned out on Tuesday.

The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to her death from the effects of arsenic administered by herself.

Puffer was arrested and charged before the Police Tribunal with the crime of adultery. He was committed for examination.

MIDNIGHT BRAWLS IN CINCINNATI—FIVE MEN STABBED.

In Cincinnati, on the night of Aug. 18, two brawls occurred, in which five different parties were stabbed, one of whom it is thought will not survive his wounds. About 11 o'clock, a party of men, in a half intoxicated condition, entered the beer garden of Philip Dilg, drank several glasses of beer, and desiring more, one of the number rapped with a tumbler on the table. In the operation, the tumbler was broken, which incensed the proprietor of the garden, and caused him to demand immediate restitution. This, considering that they had spent their money quite freely in return, angered the party, and occasioned harsh words to pass between them and the landlord. Blows finally succeeded words, and in the *melee* the landlord and three of his barkeepers took an active part. During the encounter one of the party drew a knife and stabbed each of the barkeepers, as well as the proprietor of the premises. The former are not hurt seriously, but the latter is thought beyond recovery. He was cut in the abdomen, the wound being about three inches in length and the same in depth. There seemed to be no one who could tell definitely which of the party used the knife.

The other affair took place in "Bucktown," Sixth-street, between Broadway and Culvert, and, like the one recorded above, was brought about by liquor. Three men, seemingly drunk, stopped before a house occupied by a negro woman named Curtis. They demanded of a lad named Edward Bates something to drink. He replied that it was not a drinking saloon, at the same time bidding the trio to walk along. Instead of moving ahead, Wesley Turner, apparently the leader of the party, walked into the house and coolly planted himself in a chair. The boy then called a son of Mrs. Curtis, who was asleep in an adjoining room, to come out. He did so, and immediately a scuffle ensued between him and Turner. Getting worsted in the affray, Turner drew a knife, and inflicted a terrible gash in the right wrist of Curtis, completely severing the main artery.

NIGHT-BRAWL AND MURDER IN PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh *Journal* says: "On the night of Aug. 17, in the Third Ward in this city, two young men named Wm. H. Kernan and James Duffy, during a drunken frolic, had a quarrel, which resulted in a fight, during which the former stabbed the latter, who died two hours after from the effects of the wound. John O'Donnell, who was present during the row which resulted in the death of Duffy, made the following statement of the affair before Mayor Wesver. About 11 o'clock, on the night of the 17th, was along with James Duffy; the deceased was standing on the curb stone opposite the house of Henry Ward (a drinking saloon) on Fifth-street, when the defendant, Wm. Kernan, came out. The first thing I observed Kernan and Duffy were making use of angry words towards each other. They were both drunk, and talked about fighting, in a little while afterwards Duffy, Kernan and myself went up Wylie-street. While going along they were going to fight a number of different times I kept them apart, and said they should not fight. We went into the house of Luke O'Brien on Wylie-street. There they wanted to fight again, when O'Brien told them that nothing of that kind should take place in his house. They went out, and Joseph Lewis, Luke O'Brien and myself went out along. When at the corner of Wylie and Washington streets, a fight did occur between them, and Duffy seemed to have the better of it. After it was over, Duffy walked a short distance down street, and I followed him. He said, "Oh, Jack, I am cut," or "he cut me." I caught hold of him as he began to stagger. He sank right away.

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

The ship *Leda*, Capt. C. Haines, from Rotterdam, which arrived at Boston, Aug. 18, brought home a man named R. S. Wescott, mate of the ship *Monsieur*, of Warren, R. I., charged with being an accomplice in the willful murder of John Brown, a sailor, on the last named ship, on her passage from New-Orleans to Amsterdam. Capt. Haines brought Wescott to this port by order of R. S. Barnwell, United States Consul at Amsterdam, Wescott was arraigned before United States Commissioner George D. Guild, and plead not guilty. No witness came in the vessel with the prisoner, and not a line relating to the murder was sent to the District Attorney. Other prisoners concerned in the murder, with several witnesses, are expected to arrive in a day or two at New-York. All that can be learned of the trouble on board the ship is, of course, obtained from Wescott. He says, further, that Brown, the murderer, was a troublesome fellow, was always picking quarrels with some one on board the ship, and that on this occasion he insulted the second mate. The mate called him to an account, and this caused the quarrel.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A YOUNG WOMAN—FOUL PLAY.

The Williamsport (Pa.) *Gazette* says: "On the 29th or 30th of July an elderly man brought to a house in this place a young woman, aged about seventeen years, whom he represented as unable to proceed further, in consequence of having become ill while in the cars. The parties remained during the night at the house, and a physician was called, who pronounced the woman too ill to travel. The next day toe man left town—first giving his address. The young woman continuing ill, and there being a probability that she would not recover, the loan was written to and returned, deposited a sum of money with the landlord, and gave directions that in case of her death the body should be interred as soon as possible, without giving notice to him, after which he again quit the town. The woman continued to grow worse until last Saturday afternoon, when she died, and was buried on Sunday morning. The matter becoming public, Justice Montgomery took it in hand, and on Monday morning had the body exhumed, summoned a jury, and had a *post mortem* examination made by Drs. Lyon and Logan, after which the investigation was continued, and indubitable proofs discovered that an inhuman and heartless operation had been performed. The names of the parties are suppressed, for proper reasons. The effects of the young woman, including the letters and other evidences of the great wrong perpetrated, as well as the contents of the stomach of the deceased, are retained at the office of the Justice for future use.

SEDUCTION AND MURDER IN MICHIGAN.

The Newaygo (Mich.) *Republican*, Aug. 11, says: "Our citizens have recently been thrown into considerable excitement by one of the most painful tragedies it ever became our lot to record. The facts are these: To the detriment of our locality, there has been living in our village a man by the name of Daniel L. Snyder, a mason by trade, who had succeeded in gaining a support by working at his trade in the Summer and selling rot gut whisky during the Winter. He is a widower with four living children, the eldest a daughter of some fourteen Summers. His wife died of a very quick consumption something like a year since; and a child, a few months old, shortly after the death of his wife, died, it is said, of a disease not common to children. Since then he has kept house with the aid of his daughter, and occasionally hired help. For the last four months he had under his roof and control a Miss Elizabeth Russell, a girl of some seventeen Summers, a person wholly inexperienced in the ways of this corrupt world, and about whom he succeeded in throwing the libertine's coil so successfully as to induce her to remain under his roof in a state of concubinage, under the garb of an ostensible marriage, and with the promise on his part to marry her, but which was by him from time to time delayed. At length the result of these illicit cohabitations commenced its natural work, whereupon the sagacious Snyder, with a smattering knowledge of medicine sufficient for his purpose, and enough of self confidence for a nation, it is supposed gave her something to produce abortion, which, by reason of his own consummate ignorance, and continued persistence against having a physician called until her recovery was hopeless, resulted in the poor girl's death, on Tuesday last. Complaint was entered by her father, and the culprit arraigned on the charge of murdering Miss Russell, and he is now in process of examination. The case is one of the most aggravated nature. But a few months have elapsed since Dr. Eugene was arraigned for complicity with Mrs. Prentice in the murder of Alexander Clements, for revenge. Still fewer months have elapsed since Merritt was sent up for life for murdering Brownson, for money. These sink into utter insignificance compared with the fiend who coolly and deliberately murders the innocent, unsuspecting victims who look up to him as father and husband, or the ignorant, confiding creature who has fallen a victim to his wiles.

MURDER AND LYNCHING IN TEXAS.

A correspondent of the Galveston *News*, writing from Corsicana, Texas, July 29, says: A negro man, belonging to a Mr. Stanton, of Ellis County, was hung at Dresden, in this county, more than a week since, by the concurrence of a large number of citizens. His master, I understand, was promised the compensation which the State allows. The negro was hung for the murder of a young man by the name of English, on his way to Fort Worth, the place of his residence. It took place on Saturday evening, as the negro was going from his home to the house of his wife. English was a stranger, and the only motive the negro had for the horrid act was robbery. He obtained but a few dollars.

The body of English was buried in a small hole, and was accidentally discovered nearly a week after the murder, and for some days no clue could be obtained to lead to the perpetrator, although the most rigid efforts were made. Finally, some clothing belonging to the murdered man, found in possession of the negro, unraveled the mystery. The negro confessed to the whole transaction; said he had accomplices, but would not reveal them, and died, as he had lived, a most hardened and abandoned wretch. To attract buzzards from the body, a horse was killed near the place. It is believed he had no accomplice; that the work was entirely his own. He said he gave the man a blow, as he passed him in the road, and then strangled him with his hands. Mr. English was a small man, nineteen or twenty years old; and the negro very large and athletic.

DUEL IN TEXAS—ONE OF THE PARTIES SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

The Galveston *News*, Aug. 11, has the following account of an affair of honor, more serious in its effects than Mr. O. Jennings Wise's shooting performances:

"We regret to learn that a difficulty occurred at the Tremont House, about 12½ o'clock to-day, between Mr. Ayres, of the Tremont, and Mr. C. C. Clute. Pistols were drawn and fired, and Mr. Ayres received two shots from Mr. Clute, one ball passing through his cheek, and another through his shoulder. Mr. Hollis, who happened to be standing near, was accidentally shot through his arm, the wound not thought to be dangerous. The wounds of Mr. Ayres are considered serious."

FORGERY AND BIGAMY—A DECEIVED WIFE.

The Cleveland (O.) *Plaindealer* has the following:

"Wm. K. Evans was convicted of forgery in Sciota County, May 18, 1853, and sentenced to the Penitentiary at Columbus for four years. He was released in 1858, and commenced working in Columbus as a marter carpenter. He was a superior workman, a man of fine appearance and of considerably more than common intelligence. He conducted himself properly and won friends fast. He became acquainted with a teacher in one of the public schools in Columbus, an accomplished and estimable young lady from Lorain County, and after a short courtship they were married at the house of her father in Wellington, by the Rev. Mr. Runnels. Some two weeks since they went to Wellington on a visit. One day, about a week ago, Evans showed her several drafts on houses in St. Louis and other places, and said he was going to Cleveland to get them cashed at the Bank of Commerce. It should be here stated that his wife was entirely ignorant of his having been in the Penitentiary. She supposed his character was spotless. Shortly after their marriage they had joined the church together, and he had apparently ever since been a devout professor of religion. Evans left Wellington for Cleveland, promising to return on the following day. He borrowed his wife's gold watch and took his brother-in-law's silver watch to have it repaired. Mrs. Evans waited anxiously for his return, but he did not come, and she set out for Cleveland to find him. She could not learn of him here, and returned to Wellington. He had not been there in her absence, and she proceeded to Columbus. On leaving that city for Wellington, they had packed their furniture, intending to go West and live, after they had finished their visit in Wellington. On arriving in Columbus, Mrs. Evans learned that her husband had been there, sold all the furniture, and gone, no one knew where. She learned, also, for the first time, that Evans had been a convict, and that he had a wife and several children living in Lewis County, Kentuck. In the stolen garb of piety, the base fellow is now, doubtless committing rascality somewhere. The deeply-wronged woman gave the above particulars to Officer McKinstry, who has Evans' daguerreotype, and is looking for him. We hope he will be caught, tried, and securely locked up in the Penitentiary again, where they go to bed at a very early hour, and arise about the same time.

More Counterfeiters Arrested—An Exciting Scene in Michigan.

From the Detroit Free Press, Aug. 16.

On Friday of last week a couple of men were detected at Fort Huron in the act of passing counterfeit or altered five-dollar bills on the Narragansett Bank. One of them was arrested, and between three and four hundred dollars of the bills found on his person. A bag belonging to the party was also secured, in which was found a full set of counterfeiting tools. The accomplice of the person arrested escaped. A full description of him was sent through the country, and diligent efforts made to recapture him. The fellow put out to the township of Kimball, where he appeared once or twice at the hotel of a Mr. Josiah Minor, the constable of the township, who was led to mistrust him from his resemblance to the fugitive, and, on Sunday evening, as he saw him approaching toward the house, met him and took him into custody. The man seemed to submit very peaceably, and no difficulty was apprehended until he, by a sudden movement, drew a knife from his sleeve, with which he inflicted a fatal stab upon the constable before the latter could prepare to defend himself. The wound inflicted was in the abdomen, and of such a nature that all hopes of his recovery were speedily dispelled. He was still alive at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, but could not survive long. The assassin at once fled, but was hotly pursued by the neighbors of the wounded man. He, however, succeeded in eluding their vigilance.

At a later hour in the night a man answering the same description, in company with another person, was discovered by the watchman at Fisher's mill, near Port Huron, attempting to pick the lock of that building. The watchman went to the door, when an attempt was made to stab him. He, however, warded the blow off, escaping with a bad cut across his wrist.

The news of the apprehension of the fugitive and his determined resistance reached Port Huron in the night. Early yesterday morning there was a great excitement existing about it, and large numbers of citizens were turning out with the officers to go in pursuit of the villain. His whereabouts being now so well ascertained, there is but little doubt of his speedy arrest. He is a desperate character, and will not submit without further resistance, but will not be allowed to escape through any fear or hesitancy on the part of those in pursuit.

Blondin Carries a Man Across Niagara River on His Shoulders.

From the Buffalo Courier, Aug. 18.

Probably the largest crowd that ever assembled at Niagara Falls was present there yesterday to see Mons. Blondin cross the Niagara River upon his rope carrying a man upon his shoulders. Excursion trains were run upon all the roads leading to the Falls, and every train was crowded. The 9 o'clock train from this city took twelve coaches, the 1 o'clock train had twenty-two coaches, and the 3 o'clock train fifteen coaches, all completely filled, and many were unable to obtain seats; making a total of forty-nine cars from this city, carrying not less than 2,500 persons. The steamer *Arrow* took down two loads—in all about 1,200 persons. The excursion train from Rochester was composed of twenty cars, all full. The train from Lewiston, ten cars, full; and the Great Western Railway brought in thirty-five coaches—these also were as full as they could hold. The steamer *Zimmerman*, from Toronto, brought over 1,200 persons. A very large number of persons from both sides of the river came down in their own carriages and helped to swell the numbers of those present. The Great Western and Detroit and Milwaukee Railways ran a special excursion train at half fare from Milwaukee to the Bridge, and the Michigan Central Road put on an excursion train from Chicago to connect with the Great Western at Detroit. When we arrived upon the ground at about 4 o'clock, every available seat and lookout was secured, and both banks for some distance back were a mass of human beings, all eager to catch a glimpse of Mons. Blondin and the man he was to carry across on his back. Many doubted whether M. Blondin would attempt the feat, and others asserted that he could not find any one who would be willing to accompany him.

About 4½ o'clock M. Blondin entered the inclosure and proceeded to the end of the rope on the American side. His appearance was the signal for a general cheering which was responded to from the other side of the river. He was dressed as on former occasions in silk tights, bare-headed, and had on his feet rough-dressed buckskin shoes. In a few minutes after his arrival, he ascended the rope with his balancing pole, and started to cross the river alone. Before leaving he tied a pad of papers around his waist. After proceeding about one hundred feet he stopped, swung one foot and then the other, and then walking along fifteen or twenty feet, stopped and stood upon his head resting on the balancing pole which lay across the rope, the ends supported upon the guy ropes. He then ran along the rope, stood upon his head—sat down—turned somersets backwards and forwards, and proceeded to the middle of the river where there are no guys. He here laid down on the rope on his back at full length—stood on his head—laid his balancing pole across the rope and stood upon it with one foot, and balanced it with the other foot, his hands laying by his side. He then passed along the rope to where the guys on the Canada side were fastened, and laid down his balancing pole. He now returned with his body suspended beneath the rope, running along with his hands and feet, as an ape, to the middle of the rope, between the guys. He here went through with all the feats attempted by tight-rope performers, such as hanging by one foot, then the other, by one hand, then dropping his body down full length below the rope and whirling round, resting his breast upon the rope, and with arms and legs extended, as if in the act of swimming. He hung by both arms, and then passed his body between his arms and the rope, and in fact performed all feats ever accomplished by the most agile tight-rope performers. He then returned to where his balancing-pole was, took it up, and crossed to the Canada bank, stopping several times to turn somersets, stand upon his head, upon one foot, and to lay down upon the rope. Upon his reaching the Canada shore, he was received with tremendous cheers from the crowd, and the locomotives on the bridge and on both sides of the river responded with their whistles.

M. Blondin occupied something over half an hour in crossing, most of the time being spent in his performances on the rope. He remained upon the Canada side to rest and refresh himself some fifteen or twenty minutes, and again appeared upon the rope. This time he had his agent, Mr. Henry Colcord, a man weighing 136 pounds, upon his back, and his balancing pole in his hands. He proceeded down the rope very slowly and cautiously as if feeling every step, until he was about 100 feet from the Canada side, when Mr. Colcord dismounted and stood upon the rope immediately behind M. Blondin. They here remained to rest probably three or four minutes, when Mr. Colcord again mounted, and M. Blondin proceeded, still walking very slowly and stopping occasionally to balance himself. They stopped five times in crossing, and each time Mr. Colcord dismounted, and again resumed his position. He had his arms around M. Blondin's neck, and his legs rested on the balancing pole. He was in his shirt sleeves, and wore a straw hat. About twenty-two minutes were occupied in accomplishing the first half of the rope, and the balance in twenty, making forty two minutes from bank to bank.

For some seconds before the American shore was reached the crowd gathered round the end of the rope became very noisy and a good deal of excitement prevailed, and when he reached the staging on this side safely, the vast crowd shouted with the greatest enthusiasm.

On reaching the landing M. Blondin was much flushed and appeared very much fatigued, while Mr. Colcord was pale, but did not betray any signs of fear. It was about 6½ o'clock when he reached this side and the trains which been detained and were ready, started immediately for their several destinations with probably 5,000 persons.

The daring feat was most successfully accomplished, and we understand M. Blondin will repeat it on Wednesday of next week.

The Gangooly Affair at the White Mountains

From the Boston Courier of the 17th inst.

A few days since we published a paragraph, on the authority of a statement in the Portland *Advertiser*, relating to the affair at the Glen Mountain House, where Mr. Gangooly, the Brahmin, was asserted to have been treated with disrespect on account of his complexion. The Rev. Mr. Bush, of Medfield, who was in Mr. Gangooly's company on the occasion, sends us the following note in explanation. It does not appear, however, essentially to invalidate the statement of the case published by us. From Mr. Bush's own account it seems that the clerk of the house referred him to the landlord, for a settlement of the dispute, and that when an explanation was asked of the landlord he at once apologized, and made every reparation in his power.

To the Editor of the Boston Courier:

I have just read a paragraph in your paper, headed "The Brahmin Case," which does not give a correct representation of the affair. The Portland *Advertiser* tells a part of the truth, and misstates some of the facts. The real facts of the case are as follows: When Mr. Gangooly entered the office of the Glen House in company with other gentlemen, he wrote his name in Bengalli, and in English, "Brahmin, Calcutta, India." When the clerk refused him admittance into the dining-room, I informed him of Mr. Gangooly's position, caste, and nation, and also that we had been traveling ten weeks, and had been received at the chief hotels, specifying several of these by name. This was done very fully and explicitly, but it was of no avail.

Soon after this I asked him to inform me the real ground of the refusal, adding that in the narration of the affair I desired to tell the truth. He declined to give me a reason, but referred me to the landlord. I then waited until nearly the time for the stage to leave. In the meanwhile the landlord had been in front of the hotel for some minutes, and even stood near us on the piazza without a recognition. As the time drew near for us to start, I went up and asked him to inform me the precise ground of his refusal. He replied, "I will," or something to that effect, went in for a moment, then returned, and invited me to go with him to the parlor, and there, after we had waited nearly an hour, just as the stage was ready to start, and after all the rest of the passengers had been to dinner, he did apologize and invited us in to dinner. We declined, and in less than five minutes after the apology was made the stage was on its way to Gorham, to which place we were going to take the cars. For the truth of this statement I am willing to testify in any court of the land.

Truly yours, S. W. BUSH.

MEDFIELD, Mass., Sunday, Aug. 14, 1859.

Excitement in Portland—The Maine Law Enforced—A Safe Broken Open.

From the Portland Argus, August 14.

Yesterday forenoon the City Marshal, with Deputy Plumer and Officer Robinson, proceeded to the Exchange Coffee House, No. 90 Federal-street, kept by Mr. Jesse Annis, with a search and seizure warrant. Upon entering the premises the Marshal observed Mr. Annis putting some bottles into the iron safe. He requested Mr. Annis to open the safe, which the latter declined to do. The Marshal then requested the key of the safe, but Mr. Annis refused to deliver it to him. A machinist was subsequently sent for, who, upon looking at the safe, said it would take too much time to break it open, and declined doing it. Finally, Mr. Brown, of the firm of Winslow & Brown, was sent for, and he repaired to the house armed with all the tools necessary to open the safe.

In the meantime it had got noised abroad that the city authorities were breaking open an iron safe in pursuit of some bottles of liquor, and a great crowd assembled in and around the house. The room where the safe was was filled to excess, but it was soon cleared by the police, and Mr. Brown was requested by the Marshal to break the safe open. Mr. Annis forbid Mr. Brown from touching the safe. Mr. Marshal told Mr. Annis if he would give him the key, or would open the safe himself, it should not be touched. Mr. Annis replied that his papers, &c., were in that safe, and no one had a right to break it open, and he should not give up the key nor open the safe, and he again forbid Mr. Brown, upon his peril, from touching it. Mr. Brown replied that he was acting under the orders of the City Marshal, who was responsible for what would take place, and if he was ordered to break open the safe by him he should endeavor to do it. The Marshal then told him to go ahead. Mr. Brown cut off the hinges of the safe and cut off the iron strip on the side, in doing which he was at hard work for an hour and a half, when the door was taken off, but the safe was spotted. In it were found nine bottles of various kinds of liquors, averaging about one pint each, which were taken to the police office.

It is but justice to Marshal Rino to state that he consulted Mr. Butler, the County Attorney, before he ordered the safe to be broken open. We have not witnessed so much excitement since the June riot in 1855.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes that the meteoric phenomena recently observed at Troy, N. Y., was witnessed at Strafford, Vt., on the same day. The writer says the eye-witnesses saw "a very brilliant object descending in a southwesterly direction, and resembling very much one portion of what is called golden rain in a rocket, only many times larger, and followed by a long train of light. Although the sun was shining brightly, still so intense was the brilliancy of this meteor, or whatever it might have been, that it had the appearance of not being over half a mile off, and we were fully expecting to feel the effects of some great explosion; but its distance was so much greater than we had apprehended, that no shock was experienced."

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

THE HAGGERTY HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

Application of Anna J. Haggerty.—The testimony in this case was resumed on Saturday.

William H. Brown, the first witness called, testified on the direct examination that he was one of the counsel engaged in this cause; he was retained in it about the end of July; he was acquainted with John L. Riker, who served the writ of *Habeas corpus*; the first time he heard of the case was on the 29th of July, when Mrs. Haggerty called at his office; she stated that she had been recommended to him; he accompanied Mr. Riker when he served the writ; went with him to Dr. Cummings' house, as he was in the neighborhood, and did not desire, as counselor in the case, to serve it himself; they inquired for Dr. Cummings, and saw him in his parlor; Mr. Riker made the service of the writ, and stated that this boy was alleged to be in his possession—that the proceeding was a formal one, and if the boy could be given up everything could be arranged amicably.

Q.—These remarks were made after the service of the writ? A.—Yes, sir: I don't exactly remember the precise language of Dr. Cummings, but he stated substantially that they had a boy Haggerty, and that as far as he (Dr. Cummings) was concerned he would give him up, as he could have no object in detaining him; we then went into particulars, and just at that time the Doctor was called away to perform a marriage ceremony in his church, and he left us at that time.

Q.—Let me ask if the Doctor had read the writ? A.—I think the Doctor had not read it; he seemed to be rather in a hurry; he sent a gentleman, Mr. Geogegan, Vice-President of the St. Paul's Society, to us, whom the Doctor said would give us all the information we required; the gentleman came in and spoke of a boy named Haggerty, and I think he said that his age was about eleven; he said that the boy had been in their institution, or under their charge, and had left some time since; it occurs to me that I then stated to him that the boy that he was speaking of and the boy that we wanted were two different persons.

Q.—And Dr. Cummings had confounded the boy Haggerty, who was eleven years of age with the Haggerty you spoke of? A.—I had not the impression then that the Doctor had confounded the two boys.

Q.—Did not Dr. Cummings tell you that he had not even seen this boy Haggerty which the society had taken in charge, but that he knew all about him and had given all the information necessary? A.—I think he did; he said that they had a boy Haggerty, and that gave me the impression that this was the particular boy; I think that in the Doctor's conversation with me he confined his remarks exclusively to the boy Haggerty who had been under the charge of the Society. [The witness was then examined as to his opinion of the sanity of Mrs. Haggerty, and he stated that, in all her conversations with him, she appeared perfectly sane; did not believe that she ever wrote the letters published to the Emperors of France and Russia; believed that a sane person might have written such letters; belong to the Episcopal Church, but was not connected with any Sunday school or Bible or Tract Society.]

Cross-examined by Mr. Shafer—The writ was obtained by E. B. Shafer, and brought into witness's office by Mrs. Haggerty and her two children; she said the she wished him to serve the writ; he had never seen the woman before; she claimed to have been recommended to witness; she said she had the writ to obtain her child that had been taken from her; after the service of the writ witness stated to Mr. Shafer that some of the questions to the Doctor were not answered satisfactorily; he believed the child would be given up, as he, witness, supposed that the Doctor had admitted that he had the boy; at that time he had no doubts of the woman's sanity; her statements were perfectly reasonable.

Redirect.—Witness believed that Mrs. Haggerty was sane; he could not say whether he thought her "perfectly" sane; he was not a medical expert; he was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church; witness engaged in the case as counselor-at-law; he had not received any retaining fee, but he did expect to be paid from the proceeds of some property Mrs. Haggerty said she owned in Philadelphia. His opinion was that the letters purporting to be written by Mrs. Haggerty were not written by her or at her dictation; if they were hers, a sane person might have written them, either in jest or maliciously; he did not believe that she wrote them; he believed a sane person might have written them; had never seen Mrs. Haggerty write, and did not think that she knew how to write.

Ellen Mulrennon testified that she knew the relator and her son Francis; she lived in the same house with Mrs. Haggerty, in Desbrosses-street; she knew that Mrs. Haggerty used to beat the boy Francis, and treat him cruelly; had frequently heard Francis cry; had heard Mrs. Haggerty say that Francis had run away before; Mrs. Haggerty told witness that the boy had said "he could not live with his mother any more." Francis also had told witness he had once run away; witness knew Mrs. Haggerty used to beat her son, constantly and cruelly; he had often come in and complained of being hungry; witness occasionally gave him pennies to buy bread; Mrs. H. used to tell witness she was out of health, and that she felt very bad about it; she also told witness about the double-headed eagle, but witness did not mind what she said of the eagle; she also told witness about taking medicine, and that when she took it she had to put a cloth over her mouth, and that if she did not it would jump out of her mouth, and jump into a hole in the wall; she said her husband had gone with the Mormons; had frequently heard the boy Francis scream in the night.

The cross examination of this witness was of but little importance, except that she believed Mrs. Haggerty to be crazy; thought she was crazy because she said she could read mass: never heard her read mass, for she never went to the solemnization of it; didn't know if she ever read it; heard Mrs. Haggerty say that her husband went to the Mormons and got a great deal of money; knew that Mrs. H. was arrested for splitting the head of Margaret Keating open with an axe; she was taken to the Tombs for it.

Mary Astor, a young girl, stated to Judge Ingraham, that she never told Mrs. Haggerty that Dr. Cummings had her boy. She also contradicted every statement made by Mrs. Haggerty in reference to her.

John J. Dunne, a Police Officer of the Seventeenth Precinct, testified that he had seen Mrs. Haggerty; he was sent to her house in Montgomery-place to investigate the charge of abduction made by her on account of her child; this was about four months ago; Mrs. Haggerty then told witness that she was the double-headed eagle of Russia, that she was the daughter of the Emperor of Russia, but said she left there about nineteen years ago, in consequence of a clandestine marriage; she also said she had just written a letter to the Emperors of Prussia and France, commanding them not to raise their swords in the present war until her child was produced; that she had also written to the Captain of the Navy-yard to bring over his artillery and bombard the City until her child should be brought forth; witness concluded the lady was crazy, and so reported to the Captain of the Precinct; thought she was insane from many circumstances.

Cross-examined.—Q. What made you think she was insane? A. I thought so from her rambling talk and foolish conversation.

Q. Have you ever been in an insane hospital? A. I have, Sir; not myself as a subject, though.

Q. You are not a physician? A. No, Sir.

Mrs. Haggerty—He drinks too much to be a physician. (Laughter.)

Sarah Aston testified that Mrs. Haggerty once told her that Dr. Cummings had taken her child. Witness told her she did not believe any such thing; she had told witness that she was the daughter of the Emperor of Russia, and that her son was the child of Francis Joseph of Austria; she said also that she should go to the Navy-yard and order out the entire artillery of that place and bombard the City of New-York until her child was produced; witness never told her that Mr. Wright had taken her child; heard her say that Wright had done so; believed she was crazy because she said that she had hallooed out of her window to a procession that was passing, and told them that she was a Jew, and a Gentile, and divers other things; knew she used to beat her son Francis, and often let him go without his breakfast; never heard Wright threaten to take the child, nor any one else.

The husband of the last witness corroborated her testimony as to the insanity of the petitioner; said that petitioner visited his room the morning the child was lost, and her conversation and demeanor were those of an insane person.

Mrs. Haggerty—I guess you were drunk that time, like you were the other day, and I expect you are now. [Laughter.]

Officer Farrington was called and repeated the statements of officer Bagley, who was sworn yesterday, and whom he accompanied to the house of Mrs. Haggerty in relation to the abducted child; he was also of the opinion that Mrs. Haggerty was insane, from her conduct and extraordinary stories about herself and others.

At this point, Mr. Fogerty, in accordance with the suggestion of Judge Ingraham, said he thought that it was late to proceed further on the point of the insanity of the woman, the relator, and he should now close his case.

Mr. Shafer then said that he was satisfied that the woman was insane some days since, and wished to discontinue the case, but had been compelled to go on by the respondent, contrary to his wishes, expressed many times; that on Monday morning he should make a statement to the Court, in relation to his connection with these proceedings, and also in regard to the result of them.

The case was then adjourned to Monday morning.

THE M'PARLEW HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

Application of Hugh McParlew.—This, it will be remembered, was an application by the relator, who resides at No. 439 Fourth-avenue, for the custody of his son, John H. W. McParlew, who, he alleges, is wrongfully detained by Josephine McParlew, his wife, who has now left him, and taken the boy with her. This the wife denied, alleging that she left the house of the relator because his conduct toward her was intolerable and outrageous; she also charged that the relator was not a proper person for the child to be brought up by, as did the relator allege that she was an improper person to have the custody of it. The present examination by the Court is to ascertain which of the parties is the proper one to have the care of the child.

The testimony was again proceeded with, and as Mrs. Olive Richardson, who was partially examined on Friday, was not present, Mr. John H. Blair, of No. 442 Second-avenue, was called for the respondent. He testified in substance as follows:

I am acquainted with the parties to this cause; I have worked for Mr. McParlew, and boarded at the house; I have heard Mr. McParlew call his wife a bloody h——h and other names, but took no notice of it, as I considered it none of my business, as they both treated me well; I think Mrs. McParlew was very affectionate towards her child; I never saw anything in her conduct inconsistent with the character of a virtuous woman; I never saw anything that impressed me that Mr. McParlew was other than a peaceable man; I think Mrs. McParlew is usually a kind and quiet woman; I have never known Mr. McParlew quarrel in his shop, even with his step-father.

Mrs. Phillippina Shaw, of No. 114 Eighth-avenue, was next called for the respondent, and testified as follows: I know the parties to this suit; I have visited my mother, who lived in Mr. McParlew's house, and sometimes went down into their room; I first learned that there was a difficulty between the parties when I was subpœnaed before the Referee in the divorce case now pending between them; I have seen bruises on Mrs. McParlew's face; Mrs. McParlew was sick a-bed one Sunday morning, and I saw the

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1859.

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South and Southwestern Mail.....8½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Arabia*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New York Post-office to morrow, Aug. 23 at 2½ o'clock to go by railroad, and at 5 to go by steamboat. The mails will close at the Boston Post-office, in consequence of the early departure of the *Arabia*, at 7 o'clock A. M. of Wednesday.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Hungarian*, from Liverpool on the 10th inst., with four days' later European advices, passed Further Point, on her way to Quebec, on Saturday morning. The general news by this arrival is interesting, though possessing no feature of marked importance. The Conference of Zurich met on the 8th, in accordance with preliminary announcement, but nothing relative to the proceedings had transpired. The three Powers recently engaged in hostilities were each represented by two delegates. Austria by Count Colleredo and Baron Merpensberg; France by Baron Bourgueney and Marquis Bonneville, and Sardinia by Chevalier Desambois and Chevalier Jococan. The English Parliament was still engaged in the debate of the Italian question, though in a more subdued tone. In the House of Lords another call had been made for the papers relative to the peace propositions made by England to Austria at the instigation of France, but they were not forthcoming. In the Commons, an address was moved to the Queen declaring against taking part in the proposed European Congress, but after some debate the motion was withdrawn. The subject of the national defences had also again been considered in the House of Lords. The new India Loan bill was finally passed in the Commons on the 9th. The completion of the mammoth steamship *Great Eastern* was formally celebrated on the 8th, by a banquet given on board, which was attended by a large number of distinguished men. The vessel is nearly ready for sea. The stipulations of the treaty arranged between Mr. McLane and the Juarez Government in Mexico, as published in The New-York Times, were attracting attention. The London *Times* thinks the treaty would be beneficial to Mexico herself, as she would be virtually under the sway of the United States, but of course expresses fears that the interests of the foreign bondholders might suffer. The strike in London among the builders had assumed such formidable proportions that the master builders had sought the intervention of Government, but the Home Secretary had declared his inability to interfere. From 20,000 to 40,000 men were unemployed. The Emperor of the French was at the military camp at Chalons. The number of troops from Italy to march through Paris on the 14th, was stated to be 70,000. The King of Sardinia entered Milan on the 7th, accompanied by his Ministers. He was was received with the most enthusiastic acclamations. It is stated that 50,000 French troops are to remain in Italy, owing to the dangerous state of some of the provinces. The aspect of the relations between Austria and Prussia was threatening, and an open rupture was anticipated in some quarters. A favorable effect had been produced at Berlin by the news of the dissolution of the French army on the Rhine, and the order for the concentration of Prussian troops there was to be countermanded. Later advices from India and China are received by this arrival, but there is no news of importance. The markets, both in Liverpool and London, were generally quiet, without any material change in prices. At Liverpool cotton was steady, but not very active, the sales of the three days reaching to only a moderate figure. Breadstuffs were dull, without material change in any article. Provisions steady. Consols, for money, 95¾.

The arrival of the steamship *Havana* at New-Orleans puts us in possession of advices from California to the 5th inst, by way of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The steamers which left San Francisco to connect with the steamers from Aspinwall for this port, are reported to have on board upwards of two millions in treasure, and a thousand passengers. Business continued very dull, and a number of arrivals from the Atlantic coast would tend still further to depress prices.

By the *Havana* we also receive important advices from Mexico. The dates from Minatitlan are to the 17th. Miramon, as had been anticipated from the tenor of former advices, had dissolved his Cabinet, though nothing is said relative to the formation of a new one. Marquez had revolted against Miramon at Guadalajara, but was being besieged by the Liberals. Gen. Woll had been defeated by the Liberals in Tamaulipas, with the loss of all his artillery. The Juarez decree, confiscating the Church property, was being carried out, and the Archbishop of Mexico, in consequence, had issued a bull of excommunication against the whole Liberal party. The command of the Liberal army had been assumed by Degollado.

The news from Mexico is considered in Washington as highly encouraging to the Juarez Government, and but little doubt is entertained of the speedy and permanent success of the Liberals. The Archbishop's excommunication is considered as a very harmless proceeding.

We have later advices from Havana by the arrival of the steamer *Baltimore* at Baltimore. There is no news of importance. Sugars were heavy, and in Molasses there was nothing doing. Exchange on New-York had advanced.

Another public institution in Massachusetts has been set on fire by some of its juvenile inmates. The Boston City Hospital, situated on Deer Island, was yesterday morning discovered to be in flames, but, through the prompt energy of the Boston firemen, the main building was saved, the only damage done being to the east wing, which was used for a House of Reformation for Juvenile Offenders. Three boys, confined in the institution, confessed to being implicated in the act of incendiarism. They placed combustibles in the ventilator, and the fire was to have been set at midnight, but the boy who applied the match fortunately overslept himself.

The ship *Commodore*, from Liverpool, lying at the Battery wharf, in Boston, took fire in the lower hold on Saturday, the result, it is believed, of spontaneous combustion. She was scuttled and sunk in 27 feet of water, but was yesterday pumped out again and floated. The damage is not yet known.

By the burning of the main building of Geo. B. Sloat & Co.'s sewing machine manufactory, at Philadelphia, 700 persons were thrown out of employment, but arrangements will be made to set them to work again immediately. The fire was set by an incendiary.

Some twelve hundred passengers left this port on Saturday last by steamers. Of these about seven hundred departed for California by the two lines of steamers, the Mail steamer taking five hundred of the number. The *City of Manchester*, for Cork and Liverpool, carried 119; the *Quaker City*, for Havana, took about 70; the *Fulton*, for Southampton and Havre, also carried 62 passengers, and a large number also took passage on board of the two or three steamers for various Southern ports.

Thirty Mormons, male and female, arrived at this port, on Saturday, from Liverpool, on board the ship *Atlantic*. These emigrants brought with them a variety of choice farm stock for use in this country.

The camp-meeting of the colored Methodists, which is in progress near Flushing, was yesterday visited by large numbers from this City, who went out and returned by the Flushing Railroad from Hunter's Point. The last train to the City consisted of seven passenger and four baggage cars, all of which were crowded. Owing to the surreptitious sale of liquor near the camp ground, there were several fights towards evening, which, however, did not result in any of the parties being seriously hurt.

There was an increase of 49 in the mortality of the city last week, according to the Report of the City Inspector, the entire number of deaths for the week ending Saturday the 19th inst. being 710. The majority of the deaths were young children, 511 being of ten years and under, and 442 under two years of age. There were 145 victims of cholera infantum. There were 18 deaths from violent causes. According to the nativity table of the whole number of deaths 569 were natives of the United States, 96 of Ireland, 24 of Germany, 11 of Great Britain, and the remainder of various foreign countries.

The Haggerty *habeas corpus* case came to a somewhat abrupt conclusion on Saturday; Justice Ingraham and the counsel for both parties appearing to have reached the conclusion that the petitioner was insane. In accordance with a suggestion from Justice Ingraham, Mr. Foozary said that although he had many more witnesses ready to prove insanity, he would close his case; and Mr. Shafer expressed his concurrence in the opinion that his client was not of sound mind, and said that on Monday he would give a statement of his connection with the case. The case was therefore adjourned until Monday morning.

On Saturday only 1,000 bales of Cotton were sold, including Middling Upland at 11¼c. ₩ lb Flour was in active request, at improved prices for the low grades. Wheat and Oats were more freely dealt in. Corn was very quiet. Provisions were in demand. Pork was dearer. Coffee was actively inquired for at full rates. Sugars and Molasses were in fair request. The movements in other branches of trade were not specially important.

The Republicans in the Field.

In another part of our columns will be found a Circular issued by the Republican National Committee. The document, which may be regarded as the first official demonstration of that Party in reference to the canvass of 1860, emanates from Albany under date of the 16th instant, though first published at Cincinnati. It does not announce the time and place for holding the National Convention. Indeed, no allusion is made to that body, the Circular confining itself mainly to suggestions concerning consultation and preliminary action; to which subjects at this early day it solicits the attention of Republican politicians. The topics thus formally brought to the notice of those who are to conduct the campaign in behalf of the Republicans, are briefly stated in the Circular, as follows:

"*First*—A thorough understanding and interchange of sentiments and views between the Republicans of every section of the country.

Second—An effective organization of the Republican voters of each State, county and town, so that our Party may know its strength and its deficiencies, its power and its needs, before we engage in the Presidential struggle.

Third—The circulation of well-considered documents, making clear the position of the Republican Party, and exposing the dangerous character of the principles and policy of the Administration.

Fourth—Public addresses in localities where they are desired and needed, by able champions of the Republican cause.

Fifth—A large and general increase of the circulation of Republican journals throughout the country."

The Committee add, that "to give practical effect to these suggestions an adequate amount of money will be required," which timely admonition embodies a hint of the most important character. A Presidential canvass can no more be successfully carried on without the "sinews of war" than can a military campaign. In both the "spoils" constitute, indeed, a powerful incentive, but they are a reward never to be reached without adequate preliminary disbursements.

The Committee, however, do not altogether overlook the subject of platforms. On the contrary, they declare it "the duty of Republicans to adhere to their principles as enunciated at Philadelphia," although admitting that "some of the exciting incidents of the election of 1856 have been partially disposed of."

Precisely what is meant to be concealed by this convenient veil of ambiguous phrases it is not easy to divine. The "exciting incidents" of the contest which resulted in the election to the Presidency of Mr. James Buchanan, were at the time supposed to involve the vital principles of the Republican organization. If those incidents have indeed been "partially disposed of" then the Republican platform of 1856 is "partially" eaten away and fallen down. Do the Republicans mean to take their stand upon the rickety ruins of that once famous edifice?

The most "exciting incident" of the election of 1856 was unquestionably the conflict in Kansas. That conflict is now virtually over. The admission of Kansas as a Free State is now a foregone conclusion. No rational Southern man will deliberately evoke the ghost of 1856 to trouble the coming battle. No living issue of like shape can be looked for in any of the questions now growing on the public attention. Why should the repeal of the Missouri Compromise be brought forward next year for discussion? On what ground can we next year be asked to fight out the stern debate upon the extension of Slavery into Free territory? Where is the territory to be threatened as Kansas was with the armed establishment of the institution of Slavery?

The grand enduring secular conflict between the theory of Slavery and the theory of Freedom is alive, indeed; nor can the wisest statesmen foresee with happy faith the day of its decease and burial. But Presidential struggles are born of the day and the hour. They can neither be begun nor carried out upon deep eternal issues, unless these issues take a form of immediate practical interest, touching masses of men at the quick, and impelling emphatic instant action. On the mere general issue of opposition to Slavery and the Slave Power, the Republican Party can do but little more to make themselves felt in the broad field of national politics than the Whig Party did in 1852, with their assumption on general principles of the sanctity of Compromises; Fugitive Slave Laws, and Missouri arrangements both included. In the present aspect of the political world it is plain enough that the battle of 1860 must be fought as the Whigs fought their battle in 1848—without any specific platform at all. The real strength of the hopes of the Republican Party in the actual state of affairs, lies in the discreditable condition and the disgraceful history of the existing Administration. It is as a national opposition, not as a sectional organization, that the Republicans must look for victory in 1860, if they are to win it at all. Of course, if the South should madly unite in demanding the restoration of the Slave-trade, and the Democratic Party should still more madly bend to that demand, the Republicans would have the game in their hands at once, with "incidents" far more "exciting" even than those of 1856. But in the present very uncertain aspect of this movement at the South, it must be regarded as a rash step, and even as a downright blunder on the part of the Republicans, that their National Committee should have meddled at all with the Philadelphia Platform.

Laisser couler les evenements, is as sound a maxim in public affairs as in the diplomacy of private life. Time does not like to be seized by the forelock, and it is never safe to take that liberty with him, unless it is clear that once seized he can never escape again till his treasure has been wrung from him. In the present utterly anomalous and chaotic state of national politics in this country, it is peculiarly unwise to attempt to force the future. If the Republicans are sure of their organization they will do well to strengthen that, and leave the development of "exciting incidents" to their antagonists.

The Cleanly Face of the City.

It is very refreshing to be able to write of the condition of the public streets without dilating upon the stupidity and indolence, the recklessness and dishonesty of our Municipal officers. We enjoy this refreshment to-day. We can speak for once of the keepers of our highways in as lofty strains of praise as Philadelphians habitually use when speaking of their men in authority. It is possible to refer to our City Inspector with congratulation, and point to his work with pride. Here we are in the middle of the dog-days, yet the streets for the most part are free from filth, inodorous and wholesome. We are neither smothered in dust nor swamped in mud. Financially, too, the Department to which we trace the public cleanliness or filth is unwontedly free from taint and suspicion. For which agreeable position of affairs, under Providence, let us thank the Mayor, who never wearied of nominating candidates for the City Inspectorship during dark days, when none seemed less likely to be chosen than the nominees;—the Aldermen, who never were thanked before for anything, that they bolted their bad programme, and indulged in the luxury of doing their duty, just in the nick of time;—and Mr. Delavan, that he is, to the best of his ability, keeping the promises that not he, but the wishes of the people, made when he was sworn into office. Mr. Delavan entered upon the City Inspectorship in June, and has now been busy for some two months in reorganizing a department more thoroughly debauched and prostituted than any other known to the Charter. In this time, without having made any desperate changes in his corps of assistants, or blustering much about reforms, he has managed to ferret out most of the hoary abuses of his office, to detect and caulk several threatening leaks, to ride out a storm brewed by the Offal Contractors for his special distraction, to put the dead-animal contract into a shape, which at least saves the City from positive damage, and is not likely to cause any more trouble for some time to come, and to give us, meanwhile, cleaner streets and more freedom from tainted air than we have before enjoyed for many years. The Press and the people have had a common experience of the perils of puffing brooms that sweep clean while they are new. Mr. Delavan really seems bent upon playing the entirely original part of a model City Inspector; but we would not yet advise the clergy to send down deputations to bless him, the medical men to vote him thanks in their grave academy, the sewing-girls to tender him a quilted gown of compliments, nor the speech-making public to present him with a service of plate. These things were once very extensively tried upon a certain model Mayor, and several who took part in such demonstrations have not boasted much of them since. It would hardly be fair in this "fast" age to wait until a man is dead before pronouncing his eulogy, but it is certainly safe to wait till the axles of his official chariot begin to glow with the friction of the wheels before going into raptures about his skill as a whip, or panegyrizing the sure success of his administration. Mr. Delavan will please to wait till we see if he rounds the circle at the pace he starts with. He "gathers well," as the jockeys say, but let us see how he comes up on the home stretch.

The street-cleaning is not yet done by contract, as the Charter commands, but that is a matter the Aldermen must answer for. Hemmed in by the resolutions they have adopted, there was no way for the present incumbent but to do things according to the alternative provisions of the Charter. So the whole City is cleaned by days' work, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, through the agency of the Ward Inspector. The Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards are swept by the same men who originally had a contract therefor, but for two years past have had a simple agreement with the Mayor, Comptroller, and City Inspector. There are not wanting complaints that these and several other uptown Wards do not enjoy the presence of the broom and hoe as frequently as men of millennial aspirations would desire; and some supposed that when the cobble-stones reappeared along the surface they would emerge with a more lustrous face, but the croakers are wonderfully in the minority, and satisfaction with the aspect of the streets remarkably general. For the maintenance of public cleanliness in Broadway and the principal thoroughfares of the First, Second and Third Wards, Mr. Delavan holds himself directly responsible. For $100 a night he has Broadway swept, six times a week, and Park-row, Beekman, Ann, Nassau, Fulton John, Maiden-lane, Liberty, Cedar, Pine, Wall, William, Cortlandt, Dey, Barclay and Warren streets, three nights in the week. As more economical than Paddy-power alone, to accomplish this task he employs three machine-sweepers, which require two gangs of twenty men each to follow them and load the wind-rows into carts. In the streets named we have every style of pavement represented—Russ on Broadway, the Belgian on Fulton and Park-row, the iron on Cortlandt from Washington to Broadway, and cobble-stones on all the rest. As the machines behave well on these, it is probable that Mr. Delavan will soon invoke their aid for some of the upper wards. The old trouble about the use of Croton for sprinkling is ended. The Water Commissioners permit just as much of their precious fluid to be dispensed as the Inspector chooses to ask for. The arrangements for dumping the dirt are not by any means yet what they should be, and the next reform will probably be in that direction.

Meanwhile the fact is proven that clean streets are just as cheap as dirty ones. The expenses in the Department, up to this day, fall short of their sum at this time last year. Of the appropriation of $300,000, nearly one-half is still left on call, though the year was half out six weeks ago, and the economy of the past two months was not inaugurated at its start. The current expenses are some $5,000 a week for these purposes, so that, for a wonder, there is not likely to be a deficiency to provide for under this head in the Comptroller's next estimate. An honest, economical management of any department of the Municipal Government has an odd taste in the mouth of people who have so long fed on bitter herbs, but it relishes well. The experiment now begun should not fail for lack of recognition and support; nor should it be allowed to stop until an entirely new era has been ushered in. Within five years, we ought to see the spectacle of the metropolis keeping itself in perfect cleanliness without one dollar's expense to the tax-payers. Rightly managed, the sweepings and excrescences of the City would, within the time named, not only pay all the expenses of their removal, but roll a handsome fortune in the way of profits into the pockets of honest contractors. A city surrounded by market-gardens has no more reason to be burdened for the removal of its refuse organic matter, than a farmer has to be at charges for the disposition of the contents of his stable-yard. Our successors will find our pest their richest source of revenue.

The Middle Ages in Mexico.

If the people of the United States were suddenly to learn that the Ordeal by Fire had been reëstablished on their Western borders—that a Feudal Monarchy had been erected within marching distance of New-Orleans—or that the worship of Baal and Ashtaroth had been just ordained by law in the provinces of the two Canadas—it is possible that some slight interest might be awakened by the startling information. An incident not less amazing, not less inconsistent with our ordinary notions of life in the New World than any of these, has just chequered the even flow of revolutions and counter-revolutions in the Republic of Mexico. But who will bestow one moment's thought upon the morning's Mexican news?

In one paragraph of that news we find it stated that the head of the Mexican Church has thought fit, in his archiepiscopal wisdom, to excommunicate the entire Liberal Party; and, in another, we learn that Gen. Degollado, the present chief of the Liberal army, has promised to reduce the Capital within a couple of months if he can raise three millions of dollars and an army of forty thousand men.

For the act of wholesale excommunication an historical parallel must be looked for in a very dark epoch of the middle ages. It is a faithful exhibition of the arrogance of the Mexican Church, of its despotic character, and of the power that it has been accustomed and is still ready to wield. It is also a melancholy illustration of popular ignorance and superstition that the promulgation of a manifesto so pompously absurd should be possible in the face of Mexican public opinion. An Archiepiscopal excommunication in the Mexico of 1859, is a more astounding thing than a Papal interdict in the England of seven centuries ago. The Holy Father himself, strong in the knowledge that he is an inevitable necessity of European politics, has not ventured upon a similar step with his rebellious children of Piedmont. If the Mexican people shall treat the action of their Metropolitan with any thing like consideration; if they shall fail to regard this anathema as the merest empty drivel, we may take the comfortable assurance to our hearts that clerical despotism is more firmly fixed in that Continent which has been the boasted home of Republican progress than in the Peninsula of Italy itself.

We have, on more than one occasion, demonstrated that the enemy against which every Mexican patriot should arm is the Mexican Church. It is vain to talk of a Constitutional Government while the Church is hostile to its establishment and holds the revenues of the country in its nervous grasp. No Government can be carried on, laws cannot be executed, nor can justice be administered, without means; and the means which, in civilized countries are devoted to these purposes are, in Mexico, monopolized by the Church. While the power of that politico-religious organization exists, the history of Mexico will continue to be the same bloody record of civil strife that it has ever been from the day of its independence until now. The first step for a Liberal Party to take is to restore the revenues of the country to their legitimate channel, and to force the Church to disgorge for the benefit of the State, all that she has stolen from the State during a long reign of robbery and fraud. Our advices, published in to-day's paper, state that the decree of Juarez against the Church property is carrying out—a fact which sufficiently accounts for the ban of excommunication; but we doubt very much whether the law will be properly executed until the Liberal Party has obtained a decided ascendancy, with the possession of the Capital.

It will be seen, with regret, that the triumph of the Liberal cause is as uncertain, or even more uncertain than ever. Degollado says that it will take three millions of dollars and forty thousand men to capture the City of Mexico. His estimate, probably, is not an exaggeration, for he has experience of the Power to be overturned before the first important move towards the erection of a free Government and the tranquilization of the country can be effected. And where, it will be asked, are these men and this money to come from? The Mexican Liberals are in perishing want of money or of some aid equally material. They have it not themselves, and can only obtain it from foreign sources. Without it, all their efforts must be regarded as worse than useless, for even a return to Church tyranny and extortion is better than an existence of perpetual and barbarous strife. We have urged that aid to Mexico should come from the United States—not an aid in money which would soon vanish before fruitless struggles and misdirected efforts; but such an aid as the formal authority of the United States alone can grant—an aid that, giving peace to Mexico, would advance our commercial interests and greatly enlarge our influence over the American Continent. If the United States do not speedily undertake the responsibility of so obvious a duty we trust that it will be assumed by some other civilized Power, so that law and order, even at the expense of her political independence, may be restored to distracted Mexico, and that the great interests at stake there may be saved from utter demolition.

Western Railway Traffic.—Business on the railroads leading from the West to the seaboard, does not promise any material improvement during the approaching autumn, notwithstanding the Western crops are good and the Western people much in need of money. The causes are obvious. In the early Summer the agricultural mind was elated by a prospect of high prices. The European war was relied on to continue at least a year, and it is probable that the Italians themselves are not more thoroughly disgusted with Louis Napoleon's sudden peace than the farmers of Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio. Prices have fallen seventy-five per cent in consequence of that unlucky conference of the two Emperors at Villafranca, and the holders of Western grain refuse to sell. Most of it will, therefore, remain in first hands till Spring, to be parted with then, perchance, for even less than it would bring now. But hope springs eternal in the farmer's breast, and the husbandman's chief peculiarity is his abiding belief in higher prices yet to come. Uncontrollable necessities, however, will doubtless force many growers into disposing of their crops without delay, and in this way we may expect to see a certain stimulus imparted before long to the freight business. But the great bulk of the crop will not move this Fall.

In view of the existing state of things, Western merchants are buying sparingly, so that the trade in both directions is limited.

Whether the farmers are pursuing a wise course, is a point which it is useless to discuss. They are apt to fancy that they know their own business best, and to doubt the good faith of those who assume to advise them, contrary to their inclinations. There is no logic which can convince a wheat-grower that his grain will not be worth more next May than now. And if he can stave off his creditors till that time, we may be sure he will do it.

Gentle Gatherings.

The opinion prevails in all New-England villages that young Yankees, like young trees, flourish best when transplanted; that it is better for the nursery itself to be thinned out often, and that the sapling stands a better chance of growing up and shooting out great branches, either for fruit or for shade, when removed from its parent earth, even if the new soil it is planted in is less rich and cultivated than the old. How much this opinion has benefited the rest of the world, we need not stop now to remark—nor how much the West in particular owes to its early adoption at the East. It is a fact, however, that many of the most flourishing New-England towns are not growing in their population. They are like springs that have been bubbling on the hillsides for a century, but yield no greater volume of water now than they did a hundred years ago. The gushing energy, skill and enterprise of these towns are perpetually running off to water distant villages and gladden prairies far away. To estimate the value of such towns to the Commonwealth, you must look not at home, but everywhere else. To study the statistics of such places, and from a comparison of their present with their past population or valuation, to infer their actual significance in the State, is just as idle as it would be to take account of last year's yield of grain without including the wide harvests that nod to-day, rich with the scattered seed from "Ceres bounteous horn." The only marvel is how these mothers of America maintain themselves in such unabated prosperity, considering how lavishly they have scattered their wealth. Their history gloriously illustrates the principle that he who gives freely, grows by giving. The brighter the sun shines, the faster multiply the objects that reflect its glory and send back its generous warmth.

Yet there is one melancholy phase in this feature of our national life. Universal emigration from the place of birth has weakened all local ties in our land, and impaired the sanctities of the family relation. Our Police records, the reports of Courts that take cognizance of applications for divorce, and the admitted experience of vast numbers of individuals, all testify to the existence and extent of this great mischief.

Against this tendency our Historical Societies struggle with decent energy. Every new issue of quaint magazines, devoted to hunting up and publishing family records, makes some head against it. It is of no great importance, perhaps, to the huge world, that the story of the Wigginses or the Jubbletons should be accurately preserved in all its ramifications through two centuries of pumpkin-planting, sea-faring, quill-driving, wheat-growing respectability. But it is of a very real importance to the whole fabric of American society that the ties which bind these busy, enterprising creatures to one another, to the ideal commonwealth of a family, and to the State, should be felt and cared for by every man and woman of them all.

In like manner is good service done, better than the careless reader may have fancied, to the real interests of the nation, by such gatherings as are now crowding Rhode Island Newport with its returned sons and daughters, and will soon be making little Connecticut Norwich unwontedly populous. These reunions will no doubt add largely to the tide of windy oratory, which never ceases to chafe the wearied surface of our continent, and they will confer an evanescent greatness on many whose chronic state is small enough. These are consequences equally obvious and tolerable. Everybody knows that such "offences must come" at such times. But how light they are when weighed with the less easily appreciable good which such occasions bring with them!

They forge new links between the individual and his kind. They touch old chords of tenderness and loyalty in hundreds of human hearts. They rekindle the flickering flame on many a family altar. They bring together the remotest States of our Union, and soften many thoughts fast growing into hardest enmity.

When the wandering Yankee goes back, carpet-bag in hand, to the old home, his first feeling is one of wonder at the beauty of the landscape; the fields glow with a fresher verdure; the trees cast a mellower, deeper shade; the sky looks down with a warmer smile upon it than ever before; the hills that in his boyhood bounded his vision have strangely sunk; the mountain that was taller then than Alp or Apennine, has settled in its foundations; the broad river has shrunk to a rill, but the hills are clothed in velvet, the lessened mountain's beauty is more spiritually magnificent, and the rill has more music in the ear than the river ever had in the memory.

The wanderer returned feels, too, more forcibly perhaps than ever before, that he has been living long years; that he is growing old indeed; that it is time for him to take serious account of all that he has lost and gained in his crowded experience. Dull, indeed, must be the brain, and sluggish the heart, in which no good, no generous impulses are quickened by such a brief and vivid retrospect of the pilgrimage of life. Nor do these celebrations bring harvests of good to the individuals only who take part in them. The places in which they are held "renew their youth like the eagles" in the contact of these truant, not prodigal, sons, come back to do them reverence. The old County of Berkshire, in Massachusetts, became a name and fame throughout the land through that grand reunion te which, ten years ago, it summoned its orators and its poets, its tough-fisted Western farmers, and its merchant-princes of the East. It would be a curious thing to compute the number of Berkshire emigrants who since that time have drifted back to their cradle county, there to replant themselves for the Winter of their years; the number of old farm-houses that have been since propped up and made habitable; the venerable trees that have taken since then a new lease of verdure and stateliness, from the watchful care of a thrice-grateful generation.

For the sake, then, of all parties concerned, the growth within our borders of what may be fairly called the "Gentile instinct," is a wholesome sign of the times. It is a happy contradiction of the centrifugal force that makes at once the material strength and the moral weakness of the nation; and it will do a great work for us all, not the less efficiently that it shall be done under cover of much nonsense, unobtrusively, silently and secretly, in the hidden places of hundreds of hearts.

The Conventions.—Both parties—Democratic and Republican—have commenced the selection of delegates to their respective State Conventions in September. The Republicans hold theirs at Syracuse on the 7th of that month; the Democrats meeting at Syracuse also, but a week later. With the latter, the embarrassing question will be the mode of choosing delegates to the Charleston Convention; with the former, what to do about the Know-Nothings. Both are fortunate in possessing leaders competent and willing to arrange all such matters, thus saving unskilful delegates from all trouble in the premises.

There will be little difficulty in either party about the legitimate business of the Conventions. State tickets can be readily arranged; indeed that work will be substantially performed beforehand, by experienced persons, fully qualified for the task. Under our present system of salaries, the pressure for nominations is not oppressively great. The majority of politicians are unfortunately not rich enough to take a post at $2,500, when it will cost them $3,000 or $4,000 to live in Albany. Very naturally, therefore, the only offices eagerly sought after are those which promise some remunerative contingencies, such as the posts of Canal Commissioner and State-Prison Inspector. If there shall be only two tickets in the field, some interest will attach to the contest from its supposed bearing upon Presidential nominations, and a lively struggle may on that account be made. In case the Americans conclude to run a ticket of their own, matters will be somewhat complicated, without, however, materially damaging the aspect of the canvass, so far as its connection with national politics is concerned.

The Feline Thermometer.—If there be any individuals among us addicted to the unfashionable habit of taking care of business which does not concern himself, and willing to undertake, in his own person, the duties of an association for the prevention of cruelty to animals, we would suggest, as an object for his sympathy, the cats belonging to families who are out of town. Left to shift for themselves, from the first of July to the first of September, these hapless animals roam up and down the streets all the Summer through, like small lions, seeking whom they may devour. They make night hideous with their cries of hunger, and in the day disturb the composure of families who remain in town, by obtruding rudely upon the privacy of their kitchens. Their appearance on the sidewalks in vast numbers marks the heat of the season as surely as do the deaths by sunstroke or the railway returns. It is their period of suffering, their Rainazan of mortification. We should be afraid to publish an estimate of the Summer mortality among these domestic demons, resulting from sheer starvation.

But famine is not the only foe which decimates their lamentable ranks. Boys of a sportsmanlike turn of mind "shy" at them on every fence; maturer Nimrods pick them off with parlor pistols on remote sheds and convenient back piazzas, not without peril to pensive young ladies and housemaids of a contemplative character. All this killing, however, fails to abate the cats decisively. They remain the small but multitudinous Macbeths of the metropolis, "murdering sleep" for thousands of fagged and weary souls. Nothing but a benevolent institution will meet the exigencies of the case. Who will found, who administer it? We have citizens enough willing to "die and endow a college." Our present want is of some person public-spirited enough to perish in endowing not one, but a million homeless cats.

The Camp-Meeting at Flushing.

Flushing annually about the month of August enjoys in its immediate vicinity a camp-meeting which is regularly gotten up under the auspices of the colored people from various religious societies in this City. This year the meeting began on Friday last, and is advertised to continue until next Sabbath, if the good work should prosper. The branch of Zion Church, under the ministerial charge of the Rev. Wm. Bishop, are the immediate patrons of this year's meeting, but there are present delegations from the Bethel Union, and other churches of colored Methodists, both in this City and from the villages on Long Island. About twenty tents are pitched upon the ground, which is a pleasant grove situated about two miles from the Flushing Railroad Depôt, on the line of the Jamaica Plank Road. Yesterday being "a great day" at the encampment, the grove was visited by large numbers of people—colored and white—in about equal proportions, to witness the peculiar modes of worship adopted by these out-of-door meetings, and, as the sequel proved, on the part of some to have a good time generally. More than four thousand persons, it was estimated, went from this City yesterday over the Flushing Railroad, from Hunter's Point—a majority of whom visited the Camp-meeting. Every species of vehicle was put in requisition to carry people to the place. Farm wagons, hay carts, and furniture wagons, trucks, stages and carriages, as well as the smaller description of conveyances, filled the road, and kept the dust in lively motion throughout the day. The "Rules" of the meeting forbade the selling of liquors within the inclosures of the ground, but there were tents and booths scattered on all sides, many of them lining the avenue leading to the ground, where every kind of refreshments were offered for sale, and were purchased by the dry and hungry multitude with avidity. Barrels of cider stood on tap in the rail of rickety wagons, flanked with piles of gingerbread and mince-pies, and lager bier, bottled soda, fruit, oysters, abundant on every hand. A large number of the tents on the ground are used as boarding-places, where meals are dispensed at 50 cents each, and those interested are evidently making a profitable business of this feature of the enterprise. One woman, who had two boarding-tents last season, made $300 clear of all expenses, and this year the same person, with an eye to the main chance, has three boarding-tents in full operation on the ground, all of them well patronized. In the rear of these tents, which are placed in a semi circle about the preacher's stand, are stoves and other arrangements for cooking, and the food served up is of the most substantial kind. Judging from observation, however, there must have been intoxicating liquors in considerable quantities secretly dispensed upon the ground, for towards evening several fights occurred about the encampment which was evidently traceable to this cause. Thus far the spirit of the meeting is rather dull. The groups of colored people who gathered around their tents yesterday, to chant their peculiar melodies, were the centre of attraction to crowds of white people, who appeared to take great pleasure in listening to their singing. The Rev. Mr. Jones, from Philadelphia, held forth during the afternoon, and being an intelligent man, and an agreeable speaker, was listened to with considerable attention. At the close of the afternoon service the road was seen thronged with carriages, and people on foot returning to their homes. Such was the rush of passengers that they were obliged to place seven passenger and four baggage cars upon the Flushing Railroad, in order to bring the people to the City. They all arrived in good time and without accident.

Obituary.

Mr. Charles L. Porter, Esq., formerly Postmaster of Hartford, Conn., died at Auburn, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 12, and was buried from the Centre Church, in Hartford, on Sunday. He resided for some years before his death in East Hartford, but moved from there to Auburn, the residence of his only daughter, about twelve months since. He died of paralytic convulsions.

A telegraphic dispatch, dated Rockland, Me., Aug. 20, says that Ettie, the eldest of the Dutton children, the well-known performing troupe, died in that city that morning, after being sick a week with cholera morbus. Her funeral will take place at Rockbottom on Tuesday morning.

The Narragansett (Mass.) *Weekly* records the death of Susanna Harvey, aged 100 years, 6 months and 27 days. Her husband was in the war of the Revolution, and she had long been in the receipt of a pension from the Government. Her funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Elihu Cheesebrough, of Stonington, who is in the 91st year of his age.

Visit from an English Sportsman.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Bracon Lodge, Cambridgeshire, July 30, 1859.

Sir:—Permit me, through the medium of your paper, to address a few words to my Brother Sportsmen in the United States.

An opportunity which I have often longed for has been afforded me of paying a visit to New-York, starting from Liverpool, for the express purpose of fraternizing with the disciples of St. Hubert, shaking hands with my Transatlantic brethren, and, with the advice of my brother sportsmen, proceeding through a portion of the cultivated country to the magnificent Prairies, gathering by the way all information—scientific, agricultural, and ornithological—that it is possible for me to collect. My stay in the United States must of necessity be limited, but, under the blessing of Heaven, I hope, ere my return to spend my Christmas in England, to have achieved and learnt enough to enable me to tell my countrymen a tale, and to point out to them the route and the outlay required, for others, in future times, to follow my example.

I shall bring with me some of my Hounds and Dogs, the faithful companions of my leisure hours, and throw myself on that kindness which, from my experience of American character in other climes, I am convinced was never by a stranger sought in vain. I expect to arrive at New York on or about the third of September. Your obedient humble servant,

GRANTLY F. BERKELEY.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SCANDALOUS CONDUCT—ELOPEMENTS AND ARRESTS.—Mr. DAVID DAWSON, a cabinet-maker, of Boonton, N. J, and JOHN FISHER, of the same place, who had been in the employ of the former, were arrested on Saturday by Officers GILLMORE and FASSA, of the Third Ward, on a charge of larceny. The prisoners were taken before Alderman BRADY, and the following statement was made against them by JAMES HUNN, also of Boonton, N. J. The latter says that his wife left her home on Friday last, in company with her sister and two children, aged respectively three and five years, to visit some friends about five miles distant. They did not return that night, and he learned from the stage driver that they had gone to Newark instead of their proposed destination. His suspicions were excited, and in the morning he followed in pursuit. In Newark he was informed that his wife and sister had gone to New-York the previous evening in company with two gentlemen, taking the children with them, and directing the baggage, which was still in Newark, to be forwarded next day. The husband came on to New-York, procured the assistance of the Police, who immediately decided that the best way to find out the fugitives would be to watch the baggage, which was sent on according to direction. Shortly after its arrival the prisoners called for it, and while one was assisting in placing it on the cart the other paid the freight, and desired that it should be taken to the Globe Hotel, corner of William and Frankfort streets. At this stage of the proceedings the arrest was made, and the proceedings before Alderman BRADY for larceny instituted, this being the only complaint which the circumstances would sustain at that time. To-day Mr. HUNN will prefer a charge of seduction against the men, in addition to that of larceny. The women and children were found at the Globe Hotel. The husband exhibited much emotion at recovering his little ones, and endeavored to bring about a reconciliation with his distant wife, but she was impervious to all his advances. She claimed that he had once left her for six months, and also that he often ill-used her, while DAWSON always treated her kindly. Both prisoners were committed to the Tombs. DAWSON is said to be a married man, and has a son ten years of age with him.

FOUND DEAD ON THE HUDSON RIVER ROAD.—An inquest was held yesterday at Manhattanville by Coroner JACKMAN upon the remains of a German named NICHOLAS EDEN, 31 years of age, who was found dead near the track of the Hudson River Railroad, about 7 o'clock on Saturday evening. LOUIS RIBBLE testified that on Thursday evening deceased and himself were returning from Niagara Falls, *via* the Hudson River Railroad, and when near Manhattanville he suddenly missed his friend. Mr. RIBBLE also stated that he had the train stopped, and a search for the missing man was made, but without success. Deceased was not intoxicated, but seemed a few moments before his disappearance to be in an unsettled state of mind. The body was found near Fort Washington, lying face downwards, in a pool of blood, but there were no marks of violence about it except a small scratch on the face. The watch and money of deceased were found on the remains, and the presumption is that the unfortunate man either jumped or fell off the cars while in motion, and had been killed by the fall. A verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered. The body was handed over to the friends for interment.

SUICIDE WHILE INSANE.—Mr. NOBLE G. MINOR, of No. 128 Cameron-street, committed self-destruction yesterday morning by cutting his throat with a razor. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest, and the evidence showed that deceased for some time past had been subject to periods of temporary insanity, in one of which he performed the fatal act. A daughter of deceased was in the room a few minutes before, when, observing her father's condition, and anticipating trouble, she left for assistance. On her return deceased was found standing before a mirror in the act of cutting an end to his life. Mrs. MINOR was at church when the sad affair occurred, and knew nothing of it until she reached home. Mr. MINOR is said to have been a man of considerable property, and was much respected by his neighbors. No cause but that of temporary insanity is given for the commission of the melancholy deed, and a verdict of "Suicide while laboring under an attack of temporary insanity" was rendered.

LAUNCH OF A NEW STEAMER.—About 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon Mr. SAMUEL SNEEDEN launched from his ship-yard at Greenpoint a screw-steamship called the *Richard R. Cuyler*, owned by the American Atlantic Steamship Company Line, to be run between here and Savannah. The following are her dimensions: Length on deck, 245 feet; breadth of beam, 42 feet; depth of hold, 25 feet, and 1,800 tons. She will have two direct-acting steam-hammer engines, of 70-inch cylinder and four-foot stroke; also, two tubular boilers, which, with the engines, will be placed amidships. Her propeller is four-bladed, and of cast iron, supported by a wrought iron post.

FOR EUROPE.—The British screw steamer *City of Manchester*, Capt. KENNEDY, left this port on Saturday for Cork and Liverpool, with 119 passengers and $648,000 in specie. The steamship *Fulton*, Capt HUBY, left at noon on Saturday for Southampton and Havre, carrying 62 passengers and $416,280 in specie among her passengers are Mr. and Mrs. JAMES GALLATIN, of this City, Mr. HACHETTE, bearer of dispatches to Belgium, Mr. JAMES ADGER, of Charleston, and M. PAUL LAMA, of the French theatre. The steamship *Quaker City*, Capt. SHUFELDT, left at 2 P. M. on Saturday from her pier, foot of Spring-street, North River. She carries out 70 passengers.

HORRIBLE DEATH OF A CHILD.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday, at No. 164 West Thirtieth-street, upon the remains of a boy, 4 years of age named JOHN FALVEY, who met his death by falling into a mass of burning refuse in the rear of the saltpetre factory of GEO. R. HENDERSON, No. 152 West Thirtieth-street. The lad's hands and feet were shockingly burned—the fingers and toes having been entirely consumed by the intense heat. The jury, in their verdict, censured the proprietor of the factory for the insecure condition of the area.

THE WEEKLY REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The report of the Superintendent of the New-York Hospital, for the week ending Aug. 19, shows that on the 12th of August there were in the Hospital 199 surgical cases and 72 for medical treatment; there had been admitted, Aug. 19, 33 surgical and 26 medical cases; discharged cured or relieved 30 surgical and 20 medical patients; died, 3 surgical and 5 medical patients. The number remaining at date was 199 surgical and 73 medical patients—in all 272, of which 221 were males and 51 females.

EXCURSIONS TO FLUSHING.—The steamer *Enoch Dean* has been purchased by a company recently organized among the citizens of Flushing, and, with a new steamboat soon to be put under contract, will constitute a line between this City and Flushing. The new boat is to be of light draft, built and finished in modern style, and calculated to "travel" with any steamer of her size upon the river. The *Dean* now makes several trips from Fulton Market daily, carrying parties or individuals upon excursions at a reduction from the regular fare.

CAMPHENE ACCIDENT.—A woman named O'NEILL was admitted into the City Hospital on Saturday, suffering from severe burns received by the explosion of a camphene lamp. The accident took place aboard the sloop *Hope*, where PETER O'NEILL, the woman's husband was employed. The latter was attempting to fill the lamp when lighted. The vessel's cabin also caught fire, but no material damage was done to it.

FOUND DROWNED.—The Deputy Health Officer, Dr. WALSH, while on a visit to the lower Quarantine, yesterday, on the propeller *Rescue*, discovered the body of a man afloat. It was taken on board and brought to the upper Quarantine, and the Coroner notified. The deceased appeared to have been a laboring man, and had an anchor marked on his right hand with India-ink. He had a watch in his pocket. The body is much decomposed.

FATAL VEHICLE ACCIDENT.—THOMAS FARRELL, who was run over by a horse and wagon, last Friday, in Broadway, near Fifty-second-street, died yesterday from his injuries. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest at the late residence of deceased, in Seventh-avenue, when a verdict of "Death from injuries received by being run over by a vehicle, to the jury unknown," was rendered. Deceased was 15 years of age.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—MICHAEL LOGAN, employed by the Hudson River Railroad Company, while coming to the City on the 9 o'clock train, Friday, in an intoxicated condition, fell off the cars and was shockingly mutilated. His right arm was cut off, and his body cut in various places. Officers HOWE and SMITH, on his arrival in the City, conveyed him to the Hospital, where his recovery is not expected.

ACCIDENT.—Two quite small boys, named MICHAEL SCULLY and JOHN BOSSUT, while playing in front of HENDRICK'S chloride of lime manufactory, No. 152 West Thirtieth-street, fell among some lime, and before they could be rescued, were so severely burned that their recovery is deemed doubtful.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—One of the prisoners at Blackwell's Island, named FANNY WEBSTER while bathing in the river on Saturday, waded beyond her depth and was drowned. Deceased was an Irishwoman 49 years of age. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest.

KILLED BY A STICK OF TIMBER.—MICHAEL MCCARTHY, 45 years of age, died at the New-York Hospital yesterday from the effect of injuries received at Jersey City by the falling of a heavy piece of timber upon him, as he was engaged in building a dock. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—MICHAEL TOBIN, who was run over on Friday night by an express train of the Hudson River Road, died at the New York Hospital yesterday, from the effect of his injuries. An inquest by Coroner SCHIRMER resulted in a verdict of "Accidental death."

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The United States mail steamship *Star of the West*, A. G. GRAY, Esq., Commander, also left on Saturday, for Aspinwall, with the United States mails and five hundred passengers for California. The steamer *North Star*, Capt. JONES, of the Vanderbilt Line, left for Aspinwall about the same hour, with two hundred passengers. The total number of passengers which left this port on Saturday, including those for Southern ports, was nearly twelve hundred.

VISIT OF THE BALTIMORE CITY GUARD.—The Baltimore City Guard intend leaving Baltimore this morning on a trip to the White Mountains. It is expected that they will arrive here at 4 o'clock P. M., when they will be received by a detail from the National Guard, under command of Capt. MUNSON. Soon afterward they will embark on board the steamboat *Connecticut* and proceed on their way.

ARRIVAL OF MORMONS.—The ship *Antarctic*, Capt. SCOFIELD, arrived at this port on Saturday, from Liverpool, having on board 30 Mormons, and a choice selection of live stock, as follows: 1 bull, 1 heifer, 30 sheep, 3 rams, 15 boxes ferrets, pheasants, an rabbits, 6 dogs, and 1 pony—all of superior stock, and intended for breeding in the States.

STEAMBOAT LINE TO WASHINGTON.—The two new steamers to be placed on the line between this port and Washington, by H. B. CROMWELL, are to be called the *Mount Vernon* and *Monticello*. The *Mount Vernon*, Capt. BAKER, will make her first trip, leaving here, on the 3d of September, and every Saturday thereafter. One of them will leave Washington every Wednesday.

THE NEW FERRY-BOATS.—The Long Island Ferry Company will place one of their new boats the *Ethan Allen*, on the route between Williamsburgh (South Eighth-st.) and this city to-day. Both this boat and the *Commodore Perry* have proved themselves to be superior boats in point of speed. The introduction of the new boats is the cause of much gratulation among the people of Williamsburgh.

FERRY-BOAT COLLISION.—The ferry-boat *Eagle* of the Long Island Ferry Company, and the *George Law*, of the Brooklyn Ferry Company, had a collision on Saturday morning. The *Eagle* had one of her cabins broken in, and several persons injured, one of them reported seriously.

DESTRUCTION OF A DISTILLERY IN JERSEY CITY.—On Saturday night the whisky distillery corner of South First and Provost streets, Jersey City, was consumed by fire. The loss on stock and building was estimated at about $20 000.

INSANE.—CHAS. PARISS, who was charged with having insulted a lady at Niblo's a few evenings since, has been declared insane, and has been taken by his friends to the Hartford Insane Asylum.

Weekly Report of Deaths

In the City and County of New-York, from the 13th day of August to the 20th day of August, 1859.

Men, 87; women, 102; boys, 257; girls, 234—total, 710. Adults, 189; children, 521; males, 374; females, 336. Colored persons, 10.

DISEASES.

Abcess, lumbar	1	Fever, remittent	1
Albuminuria and Bright's disease of kidneys	6	Fever, scarlet	13
Acumia	1	Fever, typhoid	6
Apoplexy	6	Fever, typhus	3
Asphyxia	1	Fracture of the arm	1
Bleeding from lungs	2	Fracture of the skull	1
Bowels, disease of	2	Heat, disease of	8
Burned or scalded	1	Hooping cough	12
Cancer	2	Inflammation of bowels	20
Cancer of the womb	3	Inflammation of brain	11
Carbuncles	1	Inflammation of heart	2
Catarrh	1	Inflammation of lungs	9
Casualties	4	Inflammation of stomach	3
Casualties by falls	2	Killed or murdered by suffocation	1
Cholera infantum	146	Lues venerea	1
Cholera morbus	6	Malformation of anus	1
Concussion of the brain	1	Malformation of heart	1
Congestion of the brain	15	Marasmus Infantile	71
Congestion of the lungs	3	Measles	18
Consumption	78	Mortification of the leg	1
Convulsions, adult	1	Old age	4
Convulsions, infantile	42	Palsy	7
Convulsions puerperal	1	Parturition, difficult	1
Croup	9	Pleurisy	1
Cyanosis	2	Premature birth	7
Debility, adult	3	Rupture of the womb	1
Debility, infantile	7	Scarlatina	2
Delirium tremens	2	Smallpox	1
Diarrhœa	43	Softening of the stomach	1
Dropsy	5	Sprue	2
Dropsy in the chest	2	Stillborn	35
Dropsy in the head	71	Stomach disease of	1
Drowned	4	Suicide, by hanging	2
Dysentery	9	Suicide, by shooting	1
Enlargement of the heart	1	Sun-stroke	1
Epilepsy	1	Teething	13
Erysipelas	2	Tumor of the abdomen	1
Extravasation of urine	1	Tumor of the breast	1
Fever	3	Unknown to the jury	1
Fever, bilious	1		
Fever, puerperal	2		
Total			710

The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding weeks of 1857 and 1858, and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending Aug. 22, 1857	700
Week ending Aug. 21, 1858	618
Week ending Aug. 13 1859	631
Week ending Aug. 20 1859	710
Increase this week	79

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, joints, &c	3	Stillborn and premature births	42
Brain and nerves	110	Stomach, bowels and other digestive organs	136
Generative organs	8	Uncertain seat and general fevers	87
Heart and blood vessels	15	Unknown to the jury	1
Lungs, throat, &c	124	Urinary organs	5
Old age	4		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	32		
Total			710

Of which 18 were from violent causes.

AGES.

Under 1 year	316	30 to 40 years	45
1 to 2 years	124	40 to 50 years	33
2 to 5 years	55	50 to 60 years	21
5 to 10 years	14	60 to 70 years	21
10 to 15 years	5	70 to 80 years	2
15 to 20 years	6	80 to 90 years	2
20 to 25 years	22	90 to 100 years	1
25 to 30 years	32	Unknown	3
Total			710

NATIVITIES.

British America	1	Ireland	96
China	1	Scotland	3
Denmark	2	Switzerland	1
England	8	United States	509
France	2	Unknown	2
Germany	24	West Indies	1
Total			710

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Almshouse, Black's Isl'd	8	Lunatic Asylum, Blk's. I.	1
Bellevue Hospital	28	Nurse and Child's Hosp'l	7
City Hospital	7	Randall's Isl. Nurs. Hosp.	1
Colored Home Hospital	1	St. Luke's Hospital	1
Island Hospital	3	Ward's Isl'd Em't Hosp'l.	7
Total			64

WARDS.

1	13	9	85	17	77		
2	2	10	25	18	42		
3	6	11	44	19	47		
4	27	12	20	20	56		
5	26	13	36	21	42		
6	25	14	25	22	44		
7	31	15	20	Total	710		
8	55	16	32				

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.
CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, New-York, Aug. 20, 1859.

Base Ball.

CHAMPION OF NEW-YORK, VS. ENTERPRISE OF BROOKLYN.

The home-and-home game, between these junior clubs, was played on Saturday, upon the grounds of the Manhattan Club, Hamilton-square. It resulted in a handsome victory for the Champions, who played a fine game throughout, adding much to their previous reputation as a first-class playing club. The Champions have, from their organization, been looked upon as one of the best junior clubs of New-York; and by their repeated victories, have fairly established their title to that rank.

The Enterprise Club is well and favorably known in Brooklyn, and ranks high with the base ball players of that city. It is a *protegé* of the famous Atlantic Club, whose ground they play and practice upon. The members are excellent players, and fully deserve the name they have earned as an efficient association. During the first four innings the playing was very even, the score of the two clubs varying but one run. But after that period, the Champions went away from the Enterprise, and out-played them in the field—at the bat—and at all points of the game. The afternoon was unusually pleasant, and a large number of spectators, comprising many representatives from the Brooklyn clubs, were upon the square. Below is the score.

CHAMPION.	H.	L.	Runs.	ENTERPRISE.	H.	L.	Runs.
W. J. Kelly, c	2		4	O'Niel, c	4		1
Slattery, p	2		4	Meigs, r. f	2		2
H. C. Kelley, 2 b	1		1	Start, 3 b	3		0
Goldie, 1 b	5		1	Smith, l. f	4		0
Decker, 3 b	2		3	Cornwell, s. s	2		2
Graham, s. s	4		1	Weddle, p	3		1
Glover, l. f	3		2	Newbold, 1 b	4		0
Dunphy, c. f	3		3	Oliver, c. f	2		2
Snow, r. f	2		3	Labby, 2 b	2		0
Total			21	Total			6

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Champion	1	0	3	3	4	3	4	1	2—21
Enterprise	1	0	3	2	0	1	0	1	0—8

SCORER FOR CHAMPION—F. J. Grumble.
SCORER FOR ENTERPRISE—F. W. Coffin.
UMPIRE—A. Liscomb, of the Harlem Club.

CONSTELLATION VS. RESOLUTE.

This match was played on Saturday at Wheat Hill Brooklyn. Only seven innings were scored, owing to darkness coming on. The annexed is the result Previous to playing the Constellations were presented with a handsome flag, with the following note:

"We, the undersigned, take great pleasure in presenting for your acceptance, the flag now waving over your grounds, with the earnest wish that it may never be disgraced."

Signed by eleven young ladies.

CONSTELLATION.	H.	L.	Runs.	RESOLUTE.	H.	L.	Runs.
Germond, 3 b	4		1	Cowperwaithe, r. f	2		2
Redfield, r. f	5		0	Allen, c	2		2
Fredericks, 2 b	0		3	R. Thomas, c. f	3		1
Sawyer, c. f	1		3	Davis, s. s	3		1
Gilbert, s. s	1		3	Giles, 2 b	3		1
Richardson, p	2		2	Canfield, p	3		1
Hicks, l. f	2		2	Irwin, 1 b	2		1
Stinson, 1 b	4		0	Brewster, l. f	2		0
Colman, c	4		0	G. Thomas, 2 b	3		0
Total	16			Total			8

Misses. GERMOND and RICHARDSON, of the Constellation, and COWPERWAITHE, of the Resolute, each scored one home run.

Police Reports.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Two men, named Daniel Fallon and Patrick Dorsey, were arrested on Saturday for passing a counterfeit $5 bill on the Bank of New Jersey, at New-Brunswick. The complaint was made by Joseph Quinn, keeper of a liquor saloon, No. 295 Fourth avenue, who alleges that the accused tendered the counterfeit money in payment for refreshments. Soon after the parties left the saloon the worthlessness of the bill was discovered, when an officer was informed, and he soon after arrested them. Justice QUACKENBUSH held them to answer.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.—About 12 o'clock on Saturday night John McDermott, his wife and two female acquaintances were sitting on the stoop of their house, No. 127 Clinton-street, when these men went by singing in a loud tone. The music offended McDermott and he ordered the men to make less noise. This in turn made them angry, and two of them named John Wallace and Alfred Phillips commenced to beat McDermott and the women. JOHN Carpenter, who lived up stairs, hearing the row, went to the assistance of his friends, and a general fight ensued. Soon the assailants ran off and McDermott and Carpenter found that they were stabbed. Officer Abbott, and a number of firemen from an engine-house near by gave chase, and captured two of the fugitives. They gave their names as John Wallace, foreman in the Central Park, and Alfred Courtenay, lumber dealer. Phillips escaped. McDermott was found to be wounded in the abdomen and hip very seriously, and Carpenter was stabbed through the left arm. The prisoners were taken before Justice STEERE yesterday and held for examination. It was not shown that Courtenay took an active part in the affray, but a man named Snyder, who witnessed the fight, testified that he thought he heard Courtenay inciting his companions to use their knives. Phillips went into Court yesterday and surrendered himself to answer in the matter.

CHARGED WITH HORSE-STEALING.—A colored man, named George Hirerd, who, until recently, has been employed by McAuley & Hodges, horse-dealers in Twenty-fourth street, near Third-avenue, was arrested, yesterday, on a charge of feloniously obtaining a pair of horses from Mr. Messinger, agent of the Rolland Bread Company, by false representations. The accused told Mr. Messinger that McAuley & Hodges wanted the team to exhibit to a party who wished to purchase horses, and the former, believing the statement of the colored man, permitted him to drive them off. It afterwards transpired that Hirerd had left the employ of McAuley & Hodges, and had sold the team for $145, which sum he had appropriated to his own use. Hirerd was arrested and taken before Alderman SMITH, at the Tombs Police Court, where he stated that he was a victim of a deep-laid conspiracy, and promised to reveal the names of the really guilty parties. He was locked up for further examination.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Mary Buller, a servant girl, was arrested yesterday by Officer Goulden, of the Fourth Ward, on a charge of stealing $150 worth of wearing apparel from her employer, Mrs. Clarinda B Hazelton, of this City. The robbery took place on the 16th inst., at North Orange, N. J., where the lady with her family were spending the Summer season. The woman told the officer that she had taken the clothing when she was intoxicated; had dressed herself in them and come to this City, after which she sold the lot to Michael Carrol, junk dealer, at No. 144 Worth street, for $5. The clothes were found at Carrol's shop, and Justice CONNOLLY committed Mary on a charge of grand larceny. Carrol was arrested and held for examination as an alleged receiver of stolen goods.

ARREST OF DISORDERLIES.—Mrs. Lena Buschroft, keeper of a house of bad reputation in Greenwich-street, with Kate Brady, Caroline Smith, Mary Larcome and Elizabeth F. Sullivan, inmates of the premises, were arrested on Saturday morning, on a warrant issued by Ald. BRADY, charged with being disorderly characters. They were all committed for examination. The woman Sullivan was also held on a charge of stealing a wallet containing $190 from George Thompson, of No. 71 Cortlandt street, who had been visiting the accused. The owner of the building, Herman Krall, was held in $1,000 to answer a complaint of letting his premises for purposes of prostitution.

ARREST OF PICKPOCKETS.—About noon on Saturday an exciting race came off in Spruce-street between two thieves and the Police, which resulted in the former being overtaken and held to answer by Alderman BRADY, on a charge of picking the pocket of Antoine Lankenbauer, a German, who works at No. 15 Dutch-street. Mr. Lankenbauer was passing along the street, when the two fellows, named John Harris and Geo. Roberts, snatched his watch from his pocket, one cutting his guard, the other abstracting the time piece. When taken into custody the watch was not in their possession, but a citizen who had seen them throw it away while the race was taking place brought it up shortly after.

ALLEGED HIGHWAYMEN.—On Saturday night as Jacob Schuladar, of No. 38 McDougall-street, was returning to his house, he alleges that he was assailed by two men, named John Ryan and Henry Coleman, who beat him very severely and tried to steal his watch. He made a stout resistance and called for the Police. An officer arrived and the fellows were both arrested. They were examined yesterday, before Justice STEERS, when Ryan pleaded guilty to assault, but denied the charge of robbing. Coleman denied having any connection with the matter at all. They were both held in $1,000 bail to answer the charge of highway robbery.

ARREST OF A WELL-KNOWN HOUSE THIEF.—A desperate fellow, named John Haggerty, *alias* Connolly, was detected yesterday, in the house of Mr. Alexander Major, No. 99 St. Mark's-place, where he was busily engaged in packing up valuable property. He was pursued into the street, and, after a long race, was captured by some firemen and policemen. Haggerty made a determined resistance against being arrested, and was not secured before Sergeant Gresson and one of Mr. Major's male servants had received severe bruises at his hands. Justice STEERS committed the prisoner for trial.

ROBBED IN A PANEL-HOUSE.—A man who boards at the Metropolitan Hotel was allured a few nights ago into a house of prostitution in Greene-street by a girl 14 years of age, named Nelly Mooney. While there he lost $1,000 by means of the panel operation. Officers Jourdan and Wooldridge, of the Sixth Ward, arrested Mary Ann Lee, keeper of a "saloon" at No. 103 Mercer-street, under the name of "Miss Clara," on suspicion of being the thief. The girl Mooney alleges that she received $50 from the woman for decoying the man into the house. Both prisoners were held for examination.

ARRESTS FOR VIOLATING THE LIQUOR LAW.—The Fourth Ward Police last evening arrested John Lyons, bar-tender for N. Hussey, No. 34 Oliver-street, James Gill, bar-tender for A. J. Kelly, No. 20 Madison-street, and Henry Gill, bar-tender for John Kelly, No. 17 New Bowery, for violating the law in publicly selling liquor on Sunday.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.—William H. Stevenson and Jeffrey Holmes, colored waiters at the Lafarge House, were arrested on Saturday on suspicion of stealing $250 worth of jewelry from the Misses Heddick, boarders at that hotel. Justice KELLY committed the accused for examination.

BEATING A SAILOR.—Frederick Thompson, second mate of ship *American Eagle*, just arrived from London, was arrested yesterday by the crew of Harbor-police Boat No. 3, for brutally beating one of the seamen. He was held to bail in $300 for trial.

Fires.

FIRE IN WEST FORTIETH-STREET.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in a feed store at No. 294 West Fortieth street, owned and occupied by Herman Rahrs. Owing to the combustible nature of the stock, the building was soon wrapped in flames, and with its contents destroyed. The building was valued at $1,000, and the stock about $400. A cow valued at $40, and a horse valued at $200, that were in the stable attached to the store, were both burnt. The feed store was built of brick, two stories in height, and it is supposed some person set fire to the premises. A four-story brick building, situated in the rear, occupied as a grocery and tenement house, was damaged by water and fire to the amount of $500. This building is also owned by Mr. Rahrs. All the above property is partially insured.

FIRE IN NORFOLK-STREET.—At ten minutes of 4 o'clock, on Saturday morning, a fire broke out in the cellar of the dwelling-house, No. 170 Norfolk-street, occupied by policeman S. P. Hyatt, Mathias Bruen, and C. Wyckoff. The firemen were early at the spot, and confined the flames to the cellar. Mr. Hyatt's loss amounts to $50 on furniture, on which he has no insurance; and he also lost $100 in money, which was stolen during the excitement. The loss of the other two occupants amounts to about $150, on which there is no insurance. The building is owned by Jesse Smith, and is damaged about $50—insured. The cause of the fire is unknown.

FIRE IN WALKER-STREET.—At about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in a bedroom on the attic floor of the two story brick building, No. 11 Walker-street. The fire originated in the apartments of Vetal Dallier, and as no fire has been used in the room for four months, he is unable to account for it. The restaurant of Mr. Dallier, in the basement, and the stock of the New-York Self-Generating Fluid Co., on the second floor, were damaged by water. Mr. Dallier's loss amounts to about $100, on which there is an insurance of $600 in the Excelsior Insurance Co. The building was damaged about $200, and is owned by Solomon Andrews—insured.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

SUICIDE.—A man named PETER M. GOLDEN committed suicide on Saturday afternoon by blowing his brains out with a pistol, at his residence, corner of Tillary and Stanton streets. Domestic trouble was the cause. He came home, fastened the door of the room which he entered, and, after writing a letter explanatory of his reasons for desiring to kill himself, proceeded to do so. The report of the pistol alarmed the neighbors, who, breaking open the door, found him weltering in his blood. The letter, which was written with a lead pencil, gives an account of the annoyances he was subjected to by his wife, whom he charges with ruining his business by standing in front of his store and informing the customers that he did not allow her enough money to support herself, and also threatening to make her own living by adopting an abandoned course of life, &c., &c. He also charges her with smashing in the windows of his store, and in other ways rendering his life a burden. He finally came to the conclusion to end his earthly miseries by suicide. The stock in his store he transferred to several persons to whom he owed money. He leaves a wife and three children. Coroner SWELL held an inquest on the body and a verdict of suicide was rendered.

BURGLARS CAPTURED.—On Saturday night Officer CASLER, of the Fourth Precinct Police, observed two suspicious-looking persons in the vicinity of Cumberland-street and Grand-avenue. He kept watch of their movements for some time, when he discovered them entering the house of Mr. HARVEY, No. 291 Cumberland-street. By the aid of two citizens, one of whom staid in front of the house, and the officer and the other man, Mr. STRINGHAM, proceeding to the back yard, one of the burglars was arrested. The back door was broken open by the officer, who, with his assistant, went up stairs and found that they had escaped through the scuttle. One of the burglars was captured on the roof. The other escaped. The name given by the one arrested is GEORGE GRIFFITHS—a very well-dressed, decent-looking young man. Upon his person were found a chisel, skeleton keys and other burglarious implements. He was locked up to await a hearing.

CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 161, of which 47 were adults, and 114 under 21 years of age. The principal diseases were: cholera infantum, 47; consumption, 20; marasmus, 13; convulsions, 9; dyspepsia, scarlet fever, debility, 5 each; apoplexy, 4; typhoid fever, 2; puerperal fever, 2; typhus fever, 1, &c. Under one year of age, 71. Natives of the United States, 134; Ireland, 16; Germany and England, 4 each; British America, Scotland and unknown, one each. The number of deaths for the week ending Aug. 19, 1858, was 176. Ditto last week, 161.

THE HOG-WAR.—During the past week over 150 hog proprietors were arrested for violating the ordinances. One week's time was given to each, in order to enable them to remove the hogs, or obtain permits from the Mayor. Most of them have obtained permits, which obliges them to keep the hogs penned up, and the pens clean, so as not to be offensive to the neighbors.

THE CITY COURT.—The City Court was formally opened for naturalization purposes, on Saturday by Acting Mayor KALBFLEISCH and Supervisors STURWEIT and DAL VECCHIO. A number of persons took out their second papers.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, a fire broke out in the house No. 47 Cranberry-street, occupied by Mrs. WADE. Damage, $50.

FLOOD ON LONG ISLAND.—They have been having a great flood down toward the middle of Long Island, On Saturday, the 13th inst., they had a tremendous storm of rain, accompanied by incessant thunder. At Mattituck the rain fell to the depth of 20 inches, according to a correspondent, who writes that he could go in a boat over two-thirds of his farm, which is situated on high land. At Wading River the new bridge was swept away, the mill dam broken and the made ground about the pond flooded and borne off to the Sound. The roads were terribly cut up; turnpikes, a dozen years old, were ploughed away by the extemporized rivers, and the lawns covered with sand. It is thirty-three years since any such flood last visited the Island.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

Is issued on the morning of every Tuesday and Friday and contains, in addition to the bulk of intelligence given in the Daily Paper,

A LITERARY DEPARTMENT,

Embracing Standard Novels and Tales, and Miscellaneous Selections of the highest interest. With the issue of Tuesday, July 26, the initial chapters of

"THE GOOD FIGHT,"

An Original and profoundly interesting story of that unequaled novelist,

CHARLES READE,

Will be reproduced from early London sheets, and will be continued through its volume. Back Numbers can be supplied.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Is compiled from a variety of sources, many of them inaccessible to the American reader.

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THE WEEKLY TIMES,

Appearing every Saturday morning, embraces a comprehensive digest of the news of the preceding week, with attractive Literary features, among which will be found

READE'S SPLENDID STORY,

And other choice reading. It will also continue to furnish its valuable information for the

FARMER AND GARDENER,

A Department which has become highly popular.

Price, $2 a year; Three Copies to one address, $5; Five Copies to one address, $8; Ten Copies to one address, $12; Twenty Copies to one address for $20. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

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All letters to be addressed to the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

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Singer's Sewing Machines.
ARE superior for all manufacturing purposes.
ARE more desirable for all kinds of family sewing.
ARE capable of doing a greater variety of work.
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ARE just the Machine for every family.
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USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.
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Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
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Grover & Baker's Noiseless Family Sewing Machines,
Temporarily at No 501 Broadway, New-York,
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

☞ DeSance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Orcas Bars; also Fire and Burglar-Proof Sidebrards and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. (Formerly No. 182 Pearl-st.)

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Suspensories and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts,
MADE TO ORDER,
At Nos. 87 and 89 William st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N. B.—PRICE REDUCED to $50. No. 503 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Tribune.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Crisnadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of ladies' long braids. Fronts, half wigs, &c., on hand, for sale, and the Dye privately applied at No.

INSTRUCTION.

ASSOCIATED FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES,

No. 28 West 25th st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mdlle ROSTAN, of Paris, will be opened on TUESDAY, September 13th. Mdlle. Rostan is grateful for the liberal patronage which has enabled her to make valuable additions to the library, and important improvements in the accommodations for the family, and hopes that parents confiding their daughters to her care, will find that no effort is spared to give them a thorough and finished education.

Superior advantages are also presented in Music, Drawing and Painting.

The young ladies residing in the family will enjoy the best opportunities for the acquisition of practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages, and will share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant and happy home

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mdlle ROSTAN, No 30 West 25th-st.

Circulars sent, if desired.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,

NO. 16 GRAMERCY-PARK,

EAST 20TH-ST.,

Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued watchfulness, and she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

MRS. MEARS-BURKHARDT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 32 AND 30 WEST FIFTEENTH-ST., Below 5th-av., New York.,

WILL OPEN ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.

Mrs. MEARS-BURKHARDT will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 5

Circulars may be obtained on application as above, or also at the bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and the music store of C. Dressing, No. 701 Broadway.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.
Offers Board and tuition for $250 per year.
Term opens Sept. 15.
Male and Female.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE,
On Brooklyn Heights, opposite New York City.
ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., } Principals.
EDWARD B. BRADBURY, M. D., }

This first class institution will reopen, Sept. 13, with more facilities for the thorough and accomplished education of young ladies. For circulars, apply as above.

THE MISSES BOHAND MRS. TUFTS.
will open their
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.
On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL, NEW-YORK.—The next term of this Institution will commence on the 3d of October, and terminate on the 8th of May next, at the Law School Building, No. 37 Lafayette-place, under the direction of Prof THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL.D.

In addition to the usual branches of legal study, courses of lectures will be given in Political Science and in Moral Philosophy, by Professors LIEBER and MAHAN, of Columbia College, with reference to legal subjects by eminent jurists of the City and State of New-York, and also a course on Medical Jurisprudence

Terms of admission to all the lectures, $75 for the year.

Four yearly prizes of $250, of $200, of $150, and of $100, will be awarded to the four students of the greatest proficiency.

Full particulars may be obtained on application to the President of the College, CHARLES KING, LL.D., or to Prof. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place, or to either of the undernamed members of the Law School Committee of the Trustees of the College:

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
HAMILTON FISH,
GOUVERNEUR M. OGDEN,
GEORGE T. STRONG,
WILLIAM BETTS.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that having removed from No. 81 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, in the new and commodious establishment, No. 260 Madison av., Murray Hill, second house north of 38th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use.

Her School Circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. L. HAVENS, Esq., No. 17 Beaver-st.; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway, and RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

N. B.—A stage is provided for Day Scholars residing at a distance from the School.

ARENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED 1836.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School,—male and female. Advantages: healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in Music and Painting. Fall term of fourteen weeks opens Aug. 26. Board and common English, $38. For Circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER, Arcnia, Steuben County, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, apparatus, extensive and tasteful grounds, and location unsurpassed by any in healthfulness. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No. 609; Christern's No. 763, and Lockwood's No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 46 East 21th-st.—Boarding and Day School. Classical and Commercial, will be reopened on Sept. 15. Fifteen teachers are connected with the Institution. Prospectus to be had containing full details, the names of the pupils and of their parents during the last four years. There is a primary department.

Prof. LUIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 20th st. Mrs. LEVERATT will reopen her School for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 76 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. CLARK & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WM. MASON, Term commences Sept. 19. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at CARTER'S bookstore, No. 530 Broadway, or after Aug. 20 at the school.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 9?20 BROADWAY, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Ladies' classes from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION in the family of a clergyman of this State, in a pleasant location, for three months, where she will be under the care of a good teacher of the English branches for which a liberal compensation will be paid. References given and required. Address SARAH, Box No. 139 *Times* office.

MONS. LE GRAND VAL'S FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—A Classical and Commercial Institution, No. 1 Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J., is open for the reception of pupils. Annual Session begins Sept. 1. Terms, per annum, including French and German, $700.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM. H. LEGGETT will reopen his school on Monday, Sept. 5. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; at Segee's, No. 826 Broadway, or the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—A first-class boarding school for boys. The Fall session commences on the 25th of August. For circulars, address

a C. B. WARRING and OTIS SISBEE,
Successors to CHARLES BARTLETT.

MRS. TRUE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, at Mount Vernon, N. Y., will open its Fall term, Sep. 5. No better situation for study and real cultivation of the mind will be found than in this quiet retreat. For circulars, address Mrs. E. W. TRUE, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LEWIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys only.

BUSINESS WRITING EASILY LEARNED and guaranteed to the most hopeless cases. Mr DOLBEAR, No. 605 Broadway, engages, by his system of hand-training, to remove stiffness or trembling from any hand, and to give a clear, rapid business style. Reduced August terms, $10, with book-keeping, $15.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 239 Water st., or the Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Next academic year commences Sept. 21, and continues forty-two weeks. Location beautiful and healthy. For catalogues apply to Principal, the Rev. L. H. NORTHROP.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 6th av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.—The Fall Session of this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 7. For circulars, address the Principal. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Gramercy-park, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER School for young ladies, at No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th av., on Thursday, Sept 15,

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 22 West 39th-st.,
near 5th-av.

Mrs. WILLIAMS will reopen her School on Wednesday, Sept. 14

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance

GALWAY LADIES' SEMINARY,
GALWAY, SARATOGA CO., N. Y.,
The Rev. D. W. SMITH, Principal.

The next school year of this institution will commence on Wednesday, Sept 7. The Principal or one of the professors will be in the City on Tuesday, the 6th, to accompany young ladies to the institution, and the Troy steamer. Catalogues may be had and full arrangements made at RICE & ANDREWS, No. 335 Broadway. Charge for board, washing, lights, fuel and tuition in all the English branches, $125 per school year. A superior advantage in music and ornamental branches.

MADAME NAPOLEON'S

French and English Boarding and Day Schools for young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept 12. Circulars can be obtained at the institution, No. 154 Clinton st., South Brooklyn.

ACADEMY OF WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—Ladies or gentlemen wishing to avail themselves of these cheap lessons should make immediate application at No. 62 Bowery, or No. 283 Fulton st., Brooklyn. Mr. PAINE is the best teacher in this city. Go and see his specimens—they are really a curiosity.—*Ledger Reformer.*

ACADEMY OF PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING, No. 362 Broadway.—The subscriber receives new pupils, during the day and evening, for thorough practical instruction in writing, book-keeping, &c. Full success guaranteed to all.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

SPANISH LESSONS.—AN ABLE TEACHER of the Spanish language desires to give lessons to parties wishing to acquire a thorough knowledge of this melodious and useful language. Address F. K., Box No. 149, *Times* Office.

MRS. BOND WILL RE-OPEN HER School, No. 180 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on Sept. 6. Private instruction given if desired. A vacancy for music pupils, with privilege of practice.

MISSES MARSHALL'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 151 West 38th-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sep. 12.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day school for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School, No. 43 East 21st-st., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) MONDAY Sept. 19.

GROCERIES, CARPETING, DRY GOODS.—$200 to $300 worth of each wanted in one of the best and long-established Female Institutions in the country, to be paid for in board and tuition. For due information address PRINCIPAL, No. 12 Clinton-place, New-York,

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS—WHO has for six years lived in the family of a Southern planter, where she has just finished the education of the youngest daughter, is desirous of meeting with a re-engagement. Address Dr. HINCKEL, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF AMHERST, A situation as teacher in a high school, Principal in an academy or select school, or instructor in a family. New-England preferred. Address B. A., Box No. 63, Southampton, L. I

A LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT AS resident governess in a family, or teacher in a school. Advertiser instructs in English, French music and drawing. Address TEACHER, No. 63 Hemsen-st., Brooklyn Heights.

A LADY OF FINISHED EDUCATION and some experience in teaching wishes the position of governess in a family. No objections to go South or West. Address TEACHER, Broadway Post-office.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING, desires a situation as English teacher in a School. Address A. M., Albany, N. Y.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S No. 71 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentleman. E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—THE SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 152 East 16th st. to let with board. The location is desirable, being near Union Park. References required.

BOARD WANTED ABOUT SEPTEMBER 1.—For a family consisting of two ladies and two gentlemen, a front room and bed-room adjoining, on second floor, and two hall bedrooms required, with plenty of closet room. Location between 6th and 7th avs., and not below 20th-st., preferred, and must not be on a page route. Partial board only for the gentlemen, and if united, permanency desired. State particulars, location and terms, which must be decidedly moderate, and address MERCANTILE, Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms and board for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, will be ready on Sept. 1; modern brown-stone house, No. 81 Sands-st.; elevated location, near the Ferries; a good table; family small and select; no children; terms moderate; references exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 192 WASHington st., in a delightful situation, eight minutes from Fulton Ferry, where the comforts of a home can be had; fine rooms and an agreeable family. Terms moderate; with breakfast and tea. References given and required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A private family, occupying the brown stone house No. 26 Willow-st., near Fulton Ferry, have a few very desirable rooms for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Apply on the premises.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.—GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with newly-furnished rooms and board at the above desirable location; the rooms now vacant front on the square, and have every convenience, such as clothes, closets, water, &c., in the rooms. Early application will secure a choice of rooms.

FOUR SINGLE GENTLEMEN DESIRING elegant accommodations, will be received in the home of a strictly private family, in one of the pleasantest locations in this City—Murray Hill, opposite the open ground of the Blind Asylum, No. 14 Boorman-place. Dinner at 5, supper at 8 P. M.

WANTED—FROM OCT 1, BOARD IN A PRIVATE family for a gentleman and wife. Location west of Broadway and below 23d-st. Terms not to exceed $40 per month. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address, stating terms and location, M. A., Box No. 1,328 New-York Post-Office.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD, may be obtained for the winter in a first-class house, No. 46 East 24th st., near Madison square; house first-class and replete with all the modern improvements.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BOARD WANTED ON THE HUDSON RIVER, by a gentleman and family, consisting of wife, two children and nurse, desire first class board for the remainder of the season, at a pleasant boarding house on the east side of the Hudson River, not far from New-York. They wish liberal accommodations, and are willing to pay for them; references exchanged. Address Box No. 1,679, Post-office, New York.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—A FAMILY CAN BE accommodated with pleasant rooms and board. Apply to G. HILLS, No. 52 Nassau-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only are licensed under my patents in this City:

George E. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Allhause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—which I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.

NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

RAILROAD IRON.

One thousand tons railroad iron in port and to arrive. 50 to 60 pounds weight per linear yard. Apply to THEODORE DEHON, No 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck st., New York.

Fast Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *New-York Times* Building and salesroom of the block: Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c.; &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*New-York Times* vault, Express vault, 52d-st. and Broadway vault, &c.

N. B.—Every description of fine iron Work for building purposes.

O. AMES' & SONS' SPADES AND SHOVELS, store trucks, agricultural steel goods, at manufacturers' prices. Also, every description of agricultural implements, seeds, &c., for sale by CHARLES V. MAPES, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau, and 11 Beekman-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY, THE 1ST INST., A PROMissory NOTE, drawn by Isaac S. Holbrook to order of Wm. H. Mason, and by him indorsed, dated July 2, 1859, payable two months after date, at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, for $3,840, (thirty-eight hundred and forty dollars.) All persons are cautioned against negotiating said note, as payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will please return said note to A. W. MORSE, of Morse & Wolff, No. 60 Wall-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels 40 gallons. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE
GREAT WONDER
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY,
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, our useless puffery from the Press."

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD & CO.:

Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been for twenty five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am, truly yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New-Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

ASHLAND HOUSE, Ky., Nov. 20, 1858.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: I would feel guilty be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using one bottle of your Hair Restorative. After Musing every kind of Restoratives extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair, I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compels me to announce to whomsoever may read this, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to ALL who may feel the necessity of it.

Respectfully yours, REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited; but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert if you wish, if not, destroy and say nothing.

Yours, &c., Rev. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 a bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York. (In the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment.) and No. 118 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

PURE WATER! PURE WATER! PURE WATER!!

A. SCHELLING'S Croton Water Filter can be seen and the water tested at French's Hotel, corner of Frankfort st.; Gosling's Restaurant, opposite Trinity Church, and in front of Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

Apparatus which will produce pure water can be had for $3 and upwards, according to size and ornament.

Each filter warranted to produce pure water for six months.

Competent men will be in attendance to explain the *modus operandi* of the apparatus

The proprietor of these water filters has been the sole manufacturer of pulverized re-calcined charcoal for rectifying purposes in the City of New-York for the last fifteen years, and with his experience in the use of charcoal for filtering, can safely recommend his apparatus to the heads of families, proprietors of hotels, banking houses, merchants, &c. Orders sent to the office, No. 158 3d st., or the factory, Nos. 335 337, 339 and 341 West 32d-st., or left at French's Hotel, will be promptly attended to. ANDREW SCHELLING.

GUTTA-PERCHA
CEMENT ROOFING,
THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DURABLE ROOFING IN USE.

Can be applied to old Shingle Roofs, without removing the shingles.

NEW AND OLD TIN AND METAL ROOFS
Coated and repaired with
GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT,
And warranted WATER-TIGHT.

Specimens and references can be seen at the offices No. 810 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, and No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

LIQUID CEMENT for sale. JOHNS & CROSLEY.

VOORHIS & WHITEMAN'S
PATENT PORTABLE MOSQUITO NET.

This Net, when open, forms a large airy canopy, and so simple in construction, that any one can put it up or take it down in a minute, without injuring the bedstead, or defacing the wall, and can be packed in the compass of an umbrella. Can be seen at VOORHIS & WHITEMAN'S Upholstery, Paper-hanging and Mattress Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., New-York.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO.,
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 57 Beekman-st.

Now offer, in lots to suit purchasers, at the lowest possible price, the largest and most desirable stock of paper and paper makers' materials in the United States.

JENKS' AUTOMATIC FLY TRAPS

Go by clock work, and kill the flies in the trap. Houses or shops may be kept free from these troublesome pests by keeping a trap moving; for sale by the patentee,
S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
J. P. FIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, in the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 416 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

WINDUST'S
TURTLE SOUP.

A GOOD THING AND CHEAP.

THE
SHILLING
HAIR TONIC,
HIGHLY PERFUMED,
RETAILS FOR ONLY 12 CENTS.
EVERYBODY CAN BUY IT.

Bottles hold more, and the article is fully equal to any that retails at 25 cents.

Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Wholesale depôt No. 139 Maiden-lane.

BENT FURNITURE—100 WHITE OAK, 25 BY 30 feet long, 10 by 9 inches square, suitable for the midship sections of a large steamer, and giving four times the strength on the bilge of ordinary futtocks, for sale low. Apply at Phenix Iron and Bending Works, at Greenpoint, or to C. A. BURGESS, No. 49 Broad-st., New-York. N. B.—Bent felloes of superior quality always on hand.

ELASTIC COKDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Courtlandt-st.

TO CONSUMERS OF ALE.—CONSUMERS of ale can be supplied with the best productions of England, Scotland and of this country by the 5 or 10 gallon keg, or in bottles.

At the wine and ale vaults of
G. E. MENDUM,
Corner Broadway and Cedar-st.

WAKEFIELD.—THE MEMBERS OF INDUSTrial Home Association No. 3 and others, desirous of purchasing property in Wakefield, are hereby notified that the Purchasing Trustee will be at No. 163 Bowery, on each WEDNESDAY EVENING, from 7 to 9 o'clock, until further notice.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN STREET—A NEW STYLE OF SHOES AND GAITERS ONLY $2 50, WARRANTED. ALSO, $3 50 AND $4 DRESS BOOTS, THAT WILL SURPRISE EVERYBODY

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY;
THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY
FOR SEPTEMBER.

CONTENTS.—The Life and Works of Ary Scheffer; A Visit to Martha's Vineyard; October to May; The Elevated Railroads; Nina's Love; Mr. Lowell, Jumper (Poet); Our Monthly Record; Literature; Science; Art; Music; The Drama; Politics; Commerce; Finance; Agriculture; Miscellany; Poetry.

ON SUNDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock, an essay will be read by GEORGE S. HILLARD, Esq., Subject—*The Harvest and the Reapers*. Axtell Gardner will be present and address the meeting. Young men are invited to attend. GILES W. RANGS,
Recording Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A WELL-DISPOSED, COMPETENT young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent bread and pie baker; also, a respectable tidy girl as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; they are highly recommended, and have no objection to the country. Apply at No 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROtestant woman a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or chamber work and washer and ironer, or general housework; understands each capacity perfectly, as good reference can testify; wages not so much an object as a good home; no objection to country. Call at No. 810 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND PASTRY cook, a situation, understands her business thoroughly in all its branches, with the best of City reference; no objection to the country or a first-class boarding house. Also, a first-class chambermaid and waiter. Apply at Nos. 13 and 15 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROtestant girl a situation in City or country to cook, wash and iron; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, jellies, &c.; is also a beautiful baker; would do general housework in a small family. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook and laundress; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; does up linens in style; washes, $1; also, a smart girl of 16 to mind a baby, wait on a lady, or do light chamber work; sews neatly; wages $4; good reference given. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A VERY RELIAble girl, to cook, wash and iron or to do general housework; is a girl not afraid of work, neat, and can do all in the kitchen and an excellent washer and ironer; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse, or to do plain sewing and chamber work; is fully competent to take care of children; can give the best of references from last place. Apply at No. 356 West 25th-st, 3d door.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress and to take care of one child, or to do light chamberwork; is willing, as seamstress, to go out by the day or week. Good reference. Call or address M. E., No. 226 10th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK IN a private family; is willing to go in the country; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 10 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts., second floor, back room, No. 4.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL A situation as ladies' companion, to travel. Address, by note, stating particulars and where an interview can be had, FANNY WARNER, Haverstraw, Rockland County, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged lady, as housekeeper; is willing to assist in sewing and taking charge of an infant; best of references given and required. Address J. C. McB., Box No. 3,413 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A COLored woman, who understands cooking in all its branches. Also by a white girl, as nurse, chambermaid and waitress, or laundress; good references given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook; will assist in washing. Best of references given. Call at No. 267 East 19th st., one door from 1st-av.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS matron to a boy's school. Can give satisfactory reference. Address Mrs. W., at Mason's bakery, Myrtle-av., near Classon, East Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—SITUATIONS—THE LADIES AND employing public generally are respectfully informed that a selection of the most capable and respectable servants may be found at WANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn. This agency, ten years established, needs only to be visited to prove its superiority to any in New-York or Brooklyn, both for its respectability and the attention which is given to the wants of employers. Its entire business is conducted on principles of strict honor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—THE LADIES AND the employing public generally will now find daily a good supply of English, German, Scotch, Irish and other servants, with first-class testimonials, at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, upstairs. In this institution—over seven years established—particular attention is paid to the class of servants admitted. N. B.—English and German girls on hand. J. DICKINS, Proprietor.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, English Irish and every other kind of servants, both male and female, together with English, French and German first-class cooks, may be obtained at the offices No. 13 and 15 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

ALL EMPLOYERS IN WANT OF GOOD German, English, Irish and Scotch servants, can always procure them by applying at the original Broadway Employment Institute, No. 424 Broadway next door to the Broadway Post-office. This large establishment is conducted on business principles by MORAIS COHNERT.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND agriculturist, by a middle-aged single man; has lived in the above capacity with some of the first families in Europe and ten years in America; has conducted a nursery for the last three years; understands hot and cold graperies; propagation of the vine on the most approved system; also, all kind of plants and flowers and shrubs; the laying out of new grounds; would work by the day or thousand, if not engaged, for any gentleman wanting the same done. Address E. S. at W. MARTIN'S, No. 73 Catherine-st. Has a relative that could take charge of dairy and poultry, and the best of City reference.

WANTED—BOOK-KEEPER, &C.—A RESPECTable middle-aged man, thoroughly acquainted with the routine of business, who was for several years principal book-keeper in a commercial establishment, wishes for a similar situation, or any other wherein confidence may be required, and in which diligence and integrity may render him an acquisition to employers; large salary not so much an object as a comfortable, permanent situation. Reference to last employer. Address A. Z., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, ACTIVE young man a situation as coachman and gardener, or groom; understands the entire charge of horses and gardening very well; would be willing to milk cows and do farming generally. Wages moderate. Good references. No objections to country. Will be a good, efficient servant. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 810 Broadway, third floor, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by a single young man; would be willing to make himself in any other way useful, or keep a small garden in order if required. For capability and general character can produce seven years' recommendations from his last place. Address B. B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the training and care of horses perfectly; is a good vegetable gardener; would make himself generally useful; has the best of reference from his last place; will be found anxious to discharge his duties faithfully. Call at No. 129 Waverley place.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUATIONS: the man as coachman or good vegetable gardener; the wife as good cook and laundress. Would like to get a decent baker; can give the best of reference as to character, sobriety and industry. Address J. B. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN without incumbrance, as coachman and gardener; has good recommendations; would like to meet a family where a permanent situation would be expected, as he is not fond of changing. Address A. B., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom in a respectable Protestant family; wages not so much an object as a permanent place. Address, for three days, S. L. R., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation; he is a good horseman, and understands the management of horses well; is a good, careful driver, and is willing to work and make himself useful; wages no object. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener; has good City reference from his last employer; has no objection to go in the country. Address M. H., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PAINTER, A good letterer and striper. Call at No. 101 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

FARM WORK WANTED—BY AN INTELLIgent man (American) who is accustomed to farm and fruit work, and competent to take charge of a farm or country seat. Will

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 24 BROADWAY,
FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JULY 31, 1859.

Assets as per report, 30th April, 1859.....$5,282,501 89
Receipts during the quarter ending Aug. 1, 1859, for premiums and interest..... 430,836 64
Total.....$5,691,117 53
Disbursements during the quarter..... 140,943 31
Cash assets, as realized.....$5,553,174 22
Additional assets, being interest accrued not due, deferred premiums, and due from agents..... 205,000 00
Claims unpaid, (not due,) $49,000.
Number of Policies issued during the quarter, 368.
Number of Policies in force, 11,437.
Amount insured $33 825 839.
I have carefully examined the above statement, and believe the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

THIS COMPANY offers the following advantages to persons intending to insure their lives:
ITS CASH ASSETS are larger than those of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States, amounting to
$5,750,000.
THE PROPORTION OF ITS CASH ASSETS to the amount at risk is greater than that of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States.
THE RATES OF PREMIUM are lower than those of the majority of other Life Insurance Companies—yet its Dividends have been greater.
THE MORTALITY AMONG ITS MEMBERS has been proportionally less than that of any other Life Insurance Company, in either America or Europe, whose experience has been made known—a result in the highest degree favorable to Policy holders.
THE NUMBER OF LIVES INSURED in this Company greatly exceeds that of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States, thus affording a security above them all—the necessary law of average having more scope for operation.
THE ASSETS of the Company are invested exclusively in Bond and Mortgage on Real Estate in the City and State of New-York, worth in each case at least double the amount loaned, and bearing interest at SEVEN per Cent. The solidity and security of this disposition of the Company's Funds cannot be overrated.
MODE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle in the strictest sense of the term: the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the assured.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

FRED S. WINSTON,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
WILLIAM MOORE,	JOHN M. STUART,
JOSEPH SLUNT,	GEORGE E. CLARK,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
WM. J. BONKER,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BEDELL,	BENJAMIN BLAKE,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
W. SMITH BROWN,	W. E. DODGE,
RICHARD PATRICK,	GEORGE S. COE,
WILLIAM H. POPHAM,	WM. K. STRONG,
THEODORUS BAILEY,	NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
ELIZA WHEELER,	WM. M. VERMILYE,
NATHANIEL NORTON,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
ORPHAS H. NORTON,	FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 1 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 5 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT, available in the principal Towns and Cities of
BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN.
ALSO ON
ANTWERP, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
BREMEN, HAVRE, JERUSALEM,
LEGHORN, &c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
REGULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Have a letter of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, Vienna, Frankfort, Naples, and their correspondents.

ALLYN COX,
NOTE, STOCK AND LOAN BROKER,
No. 43 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 1, 1859.

PROPOSALS FOR $466,600 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 2, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the amount of four hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred dollars, of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New York, authorized by an act of the State Legislature entitled "An act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park," passed April 17, 1857, amended April 18, 1849; and by an ordinance of the Common Council approved by the Mayor July 22, 1859.

The said stock will consist of four thousand six hundred and sixty-six shares, of one hundred dollars each share, and comprises the remainder of the amount authorized to be issued ($1,666 600) for the improvement of the Central Park. It bears interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, from taxes and the principal is redeemable from "The Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt" on the 1st day of August 1887, such redemption being further secured by a pledge of the Park and its appurtenances.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within five days after the opening of the bids, one half of the amount awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the whole sum.

The remainder of the amount so awarded will be required to be paid to the Chamberlain on the 10th day of September next. On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain for such payments to the Comptroller, the orders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of such deposits.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock"—and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed, put in a second envelope, sealed, and addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 1, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, HARRISBURGH, Penn. Aug. 17, 1859.

AT A MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS of the Sinking Fund, held this day, it was

Resolved, That the State Treasurer be authorized to issue Proposals to buy from the to west bidder or bidders two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of 5 per cent. State Loans of Pennsylvania.

Notice is therefore given that Sealed Proposals for the sale of the whole or any part of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of said loans, will be received at the Treasury Department at Harrisburgh, till 2 o'clock P. M., of THURSDAY the 25 h day of August, A. D. 1859; the same to set forth the amount offered and the price asked; to be addressed "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburgh, Pa." Indorsed "Proposals to sell State Loans."

The bids will be opened and allotments made to the lowest bidder on that day.

ELI SLIFER, State Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 18, 1859.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the close of business on Saturday, the 30th day of July, and will be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the 23d day of August next.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following papers were taken from our office on Tuesday, Aug. 16: A note of William G Chave for $800, dated March 2, 1859, payable to our order four months from date; also, two bonds for $1,000 each, made by Calvin C. Billings to Thomas Bent, dated Feb. 7, 1858; also, our two checks on the Wall's Bend Bank for $170 each, dated 22d and 29th August, payable to the order of Charles Bridge, and indorsed; also, a certificate of two shares of stock, $100 each held by Thomas Bent, in the Knickerbocker Gas Company. All persons are hereby warned not to negotiate or receive transfers of said papers, or either of them, as payment thereof, save to us or our agents, has been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the papers, and no questions asked.

THOMAS BENT & SON, No. 212 East 26th-st.
Dated August 20, 1859.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 16, 1859.

THE SECURITIES HELD IN TRUST BY the Superintendent of the Banking Department for the Lake Mahopac Bank, an individual Bank, located at Mahopac, Putnam County, having been converted into money, notice is hereby given to the holders of the registered circulating notes issued by said Bank that such notes will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent, on presentation of the same at the Commercial Bank of Albany, Albany, N. Y. JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

LEAVENWORTH CITY BONDS, TEN PER CENTS.—These bonds are issued for municipal purposes, and mature July 1, 1874; interest at ten per cent., payable semi annually, in New-York. Total indebtedness of the city, July 1, $51,284 20; value of city property and assets $46 62 68. The assessed value of taxable property is about $4,000 000. Population about 12,000. For sale by ASHLEY & NORRIS,
No. 62 Exchange-place, New-York.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY—NOTICE.—A Dividend of Five Dollars per share will be paid to the stockholders of this Company or their authorized attorneys upon the production of their stock certificates at my office, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, on and after the 15th day of September next. GEORGE F. TALMAN, Assignee.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 18, 1859.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the close of business on Saturday, the 30th day of July, and will be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the 23d day of August next.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

BONDS FOR SALE.—$35,000 CHICAGO, ALTON and St. Louis (formerly Chicago and Mississippi Railroad) Second Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds. Also $20,000 of the Third Mortgage Eight per Cent. Bonds of the same road, for sale by ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 60 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.
Issue Bills of Exchange and travelers' credit, available in all the cities of Europe. Letters of introduction furnished to persons visiting Europe, to our houses in Paris, London, Liverpool, &c.
H. B. LANSING & CO.,
No. 78 Broadway.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 39 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Table of Insurance Stocks sent upon application.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., 27TH ST. AND 4TH-AV., NEW YORK, Aug. 15, 1859.
IN CONSEQUENCE OF AN INJUNCTION, no payment of Dividends declared by the company, will be made until further notice.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 63 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

THE GUARDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE IN
CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,
No. 7 NASSAU-ST.,
Is prepared to issue Policies at the usual rates, as follows, viz:
Policies in favor of and payable to the wife—free from the claims of creditors.
Policies payable on attaining a SPECIFIC AGE, or payable in case of death before attaining such age.
Policies granted to creditors on the lives of their debtors.
Policies granted for any number of years.
Premiums payable in cash—quarterly, semi-annually or annually.
Dividends declared every three years, and the surplus belonging to the policy holders returned to them.
JAMES W. HALSTED, President.
HENRY V. GARAGAN, Secretary.
J. SMITH HOMANS, JR., Actuary.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES T. SOUTTER,	WILLIAM T. HOOKER,
DOUGLAS ROBINSON,	D. COLDEN MURRAY,
THOMAS RIGNEY,	JAMES F. RUGGLES,
JOHN T. AGNEW,	JAMES F. COX,
WM. M. VERMILYE,	ROBERT SOUTTER,
ARCHIBALD H. LOWRY,	JAMES W. HALSTED,
JOHN J. CRANE	FRANCIS W. TAPPAN,
EDWARD A. LAMBERT,	WILLIAM A. BROWN,
CHARLES ABERNETHY,	BENJ. M. WHITLOCK,
WILLIAM ALLEN,	E. T. H. GIDSON,

EDWARD D. SPRAGUE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
25 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
S. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

A LARGE CASH RETURN TO THE INSURED IN LIEU OF SCRIP.
ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 29 WALL-ST.,
CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1859,
OVER
$300,000.
THIS COMPANY WILL INSURE BUILDINGS AND MERCHANDISE of every kind—Dwelling Houses and Household Furniture—at the STANDARD SCALE OF RATES, RETURNING TO THE INSURED A LARGE CASH DIVIDEND upon their Premiums, in LIEU of the PROSPECTIVE SCRIP DIVIDENDS of the Mutual Companies.
ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT A. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock at his stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.,
20 shares American Exchange Bank.....$100 each
10 shares Commonwealth Bank.....$100 each
12 shares Market Bank.....$100 each
25 shares Everett Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
10 shares Jersey Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
80 shares U. S. Steam Sugar Refining Co.....$100 each
50 shares U. S. Express Co.....$100 each
50 shares Brooklyn City Railroad Co.....$10 each
10 shares American Express Co.....$100 each
44 shares Bresmen Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each
50 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each
40 shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
15 shares Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each
20 shares Home Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each
50 shares Hamilton Fire Ins. Co.....$15 each
20 shares Artisan' Fire Insurance Company.....$100 each
70 shares Kings County Fire Insurance Co.....$20 each
$5,000 Toledo and Wabash and W. and W. Railroad Co.'s 2d mortgage Bonds
$2,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 2d mortgage Bonds
$3 000 Town of Fort Madison, Iowa 8 per cent. Bonds
$5,000 Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds
$3,000 Watertown (N. Y.) Corporation 6 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Berlin City Wis., 8 per cent Bonds.
$2,000 Town of Columbus Wis., 6 per cent. Bonds.
Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Aug. 25. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day when ever required, at 12½ o'clock at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board, on commission. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of Real Estate at public or private sale when desired.
ALBERT H NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF T. C. HOUGHTON, MORTGAGEE, Hotel Furniture, on TUESDAY, August 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the magnet Hotel, No. 21 Ann-st., H. T. LEEDS will sell as above the entire furniture of the hotel, consisting of carpets, oil cloths, mahogany parlor furniture, dining room and chamber furniture, sofas, chairs rockers, centre side and card tables; mirrors, washstands, bedsteads, bedding, mattresses, crockery, glass and chinaware, toilet sets, table cutlery, large cooking stove and a variety of kitchen articles, &c. &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale. The attention of the trade solicited. By order of
T. C. HOUGHTON, Mortgagee.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) AT 10½ o'clock at No. 86 West 11th-st., all the furniture of a family declining housekeeping, consisting of two fall suites of parlor furniture covered in silk brocade and silk moquet; carved rosewood frames, centre table, etagere, bookcase, carpet, mirrors, lace curtains, paintings, engravings, vases, rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, mattresses, &c; oak dining room furniture, cane and oak chairs, &c; oak dining room extension piano forte, stool and cover with a general assortment of kitchen and bedroom furniture.

WM WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 484 Canal-st. furniture, &c; sofas, sofa beds, sleads, hair and other mattresses, beds and bedding, dressing bureaus, wardrobe, bookcase, &c, together with the furniture of a three story house. Elegant assortment of carpets, oil-cloths &c.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE AND FANCY GOODS.—By J. S. H. BARTLETT—TUESDAY, Aug. 23, at 10 o'clock, at No 231 Pearl-st., regular weekly sale day. Large and choice stock, in lots for retailers. No postponement, no reserve. Call and get cash bargains.

JOHN J. FINNIS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, MONDAY, AT the elegant residence No 60 East 26th-st., near 6th-av. all the magnificent household furniture, &c., contained in the above house. For further particulars, see *Herald* of this day.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

6-32.—NEW-YORK BUILT SHIP ELWOOD WALTER—Built in the year 1855—now on a voyage to Liverpool; said vessel has two decks, is 175.6 feet long, 32 2 breadth, 22 2 depth, and measures 1,078 56-96 tons and rates A 1. The ELWOOD WALTER was built in 1855, and orders have been sent to London for her return to New York at which port delivery will be made after discharge of inward cargo. For sale low. Apply to THEODORE DEHON,
No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN WITH $6,000 IN CASH and $60,000 in real estate wishes to engage in some respectable business, already established. Manufacturing or commission preferred. He would take an entire or part interest. The best references given as to moral and intellectual standing, and the same will be required, in case of a partnership. Address FACTOR, Box No. 150, *Times* Office.

TWO NEW AND VALUABLE INVENTIONS.—The patentee has realized over $75 per day on one of them for the last five months while travelling; this is a rare chance for manufacturers and others to invest in a profitable business. All are respectfully invited to call at C. V. MAPES' Agricultural Warerooms, corner of Beekman and Nassau sts.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1 500, TO EXtend a highly respectable manufacturing and mercantile business requiring the attention of two persons; sufficient orders already to double the investment in three months. Inquire at No. 61 Chambers-st., rear office, for Mr. P.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—SITUATED IN A pleasant village on Long Island handsomely furnished, well stocked, and long established. Rent low and price reasonable. A fine opportunity for a young man. Apply to H. B. HAYDOCK, No. 69 Beekman st.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A BUSINESSFUL and profitable mercantile business, who can furnish, to be embarked in said business from $10,000 to $20 000 as capital. For particulars, inquire of L. S CHAFFIELD, No 61 Park row, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a first-class grocery store; good location and good business; will be sold cheap. Apply on the premises, No 783 3d-av., near 49th-st.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF A valuable patent for agricultural purposes. For particulars, apply to HENRY E. BOEDER, No. 346 Broadway.

STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., IMPORTERS of Havana cigars, No 59 Beaver-st., corner William, offer for sale all grades of Havana cigars of their own importation, either in bond, for export, or from store, duty paid.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET. Capt MOODY.

HARLEM.			PROM SLIP.		
6	A. M.	1	P. M.	7	A. M.	3:15 P. M.
7	A. M.	3	P. M.	8	A. M.	4:15 P. M.
8	A. M.	4:15	P. M.	9:15	A. M.	5:15 P. M.
9	A. M.	5:15	P. M.	11	A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30	A. M.	6:15	P. M.	1:30	P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with
BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 8 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, POINT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thurs.. Aug. 4,	7 A.M.	Thurs... Aug. 4,	11 A.M.
Friday.. Aug. 5,	7:30 A.M.	Friday... Aug. 5,	11:30 A.M.
Saturday.. Aug. 6,	9:30 A.M.	Saturday.. Aug. 6,	1 P.M.
Sunday.. Aug. 7,	9 A.M.	Sunday... Aug. 7,	2:30 P.M.
Monday, Aug. 8, for Red Bank in connection with the Laura.....	5 A.M.	Monday Aug 8, in connection with the Laura	6 A.M.
Monday.. Aug. 8,	11 A.M.	Tuesday.. Aug. 9,	3 P.M.
Tuesday.. Aug. 9,	11 A.M.	Wednes.. Aug. 10,	3 P.M.
Wednes.. Aug. 10,	12 M.	Thurs... Aug 11,	6 P.M.
Thurs.... Aug. 11,	1 P.M.	Friday... Aug. 12,	2:30 P.M.
Friday.... Aug. 12,	6:30 A.M.	Saturd.. Aug. 13,	5:30 P.M.
Saturd.. Aug. 13,	2 P.M.	Sunday.. Aug. 14,	3 P.M.
Sunday, Aug 14,	7:30 A.M.	Monday. Aug. 15,	3:30 P.M.
Monday Aug. 15,	8 A.M.	Tuesd'y. Aug. 16,	4:30 P.M.
Tuesd'y. Aug. 16,	8 A.M.	Wednes. Aug. 17,	4:30 P.M.
Wednes.. Aug. 17,	9 A.M.	Thurs.... Aug 18,	10 A.M.
Thurs.... Aug. 18,	9 A.M.	Friday.. Aug 19,	11 A.M.
Friday.. Aug 19,	7 A.M.	Saturd.. Aug. 20,	11:30 A.M.
Saturd.. Aug 20,	7:30 A.M.	Sunday.. Aug. 21,	1 P.M.
Sunday.. Aug. 21,	7:30 A.M.	Monday.. Aug. 22,	1 P.M.
Monday. Aug. 22,	9 A.M.	Tuesd'y. Aug 23,	2 P.M.
Tuesd'y. Aug 23	10 A.M.	Wednes. Aug. 24,	3 P.M.
Wednes Aug 24,	11 A.M.	Thurs.... Aug 25,	4 P.M.
Thurs.... Aug. 25,	12 M.	Friday... Aug 26,	5:30 P.M.
Friday.. Aug. 26,	6:30 A.M.	Saturd.. Aug. 27,	5:30 P.M.
Saturd.. Aug. 27,	8 P.M.	Sunday.. Aug. 28,	3:30 P.M.
Sunday.. Aug. 28,	7:30 A.M.		

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (DIRECT) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows, from the foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK		LEAVE BRANCH PORT.	
Thurs.... Aug. 4,	11:30 A.M.	Thurs.... Aug. 4,	6 A.M.
Friday... Aug. 5,	12 M.	Friday... Aug. 5,	6:30 A.M.
Saturday.. Aug. 6,	1:30 P.M.	Saturday.. Aug. 6,	7:30 A.M.
Monday... Aug. 8,	3 P.M.	Monday... Aug. 8,	9 A.M.
Tuesday.. Aug. 9,	4 P.M.	Tuesday.. Aug. 9,	10 A.M.
Wednes.. Aug. 10,	3:30 P.M.	Wednes.. Aug. 10,	6:30 A.M.
Thurs.... Aug. 11,	4 P.M.	Thurs.... Aug. 11,	8 A.M.
Friday.... Aug. 12,	5:30 P.M.	Friday... Aug. 12,	7 A.M.
Saturday.. Aug. 13,	4:30 P.M.	Saturday.. Aug. 13,	7 A.M.
Monday.. Aug. 15,	3:30 P.M.	Monday.. Aug. 15,	6 A.M.
Tuesday.. Aug. 16,	3:30 P.M.	Tuesday.. Aug. 16,	7 A.M.
Wednes.. Aug. 17,	4 P.M.	Wednes.. Aug. 17,	7 A.M.
Thurs.... Aug. 18,	4:30 P.M.	Thurs.... Aug. 18,	7 A.M.
Friday... Aug. 19,	6 P.M.	Friday... Aug. 19,	7 A.M.
Saturday.. Aug. 20,	6 P.M.	Saturday.. Aug. 20,	6 A.M.
Monday.. Aug. 22,	in connection with the Laura, from Red Bank, and for Pleasure Bay only....	Sunday.. Aug. 21, leave 8'ch Port 2 P. M., and leave Camp Meeting, Port Washington.....	8 P.M.
Monday.. Aug. 22,	1:30 P.M.	Tuesday.. Aug. 23,	9 A.M.
Tuesday.. Aug. 23,	3 P.M.	Wednes.. Aug. 24,	10 A.M.
Wednes.. Aug. 24,	4 P.M.	Thurs.... Aug. 25,	5:30 A.M.
Thurs.... Aug. 25,	3:30 P.M.	Friday... Aug. 26,	6:30 A.M.
Friday.... Aug. 26,	3:30 P.M.	Saturday.. Aug. 27,	7 A.M.
Saturday.. Aug. 27,	4 P.M.	Sunday.. Aug. 28,	7 A.M.
Monday.. Aug. 29,	3:30 P.M.	Tuesday. Aug. 30,	7 A.M.
Tuesday.. Aug. 30,	3:30 P.M.	Wednes.. Aug. 31,	7 A.M.
Wednes.. Aug. 31,	4 P.M.	Thurs.... Sept. 1,	7 A.M.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 5 o'clock, to Troy, thence via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANDREW SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st, EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock; returning, leave Peekskill at 1 P. M., touching at Ames st.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, A. HITCHCOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Among-st. at 9¼ A. M.; 12¾ and 3¼ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¼ P. M., Pier No. 4, North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; last trip from the Island, at 6¼ P. M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD. DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East side, at 5 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR GREENPORT, ORIENT AND SAG HARBOR.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-slip, Pier No 33, East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR FLUSHING COLLEGE POINT, ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN leaves Fulton Market slip, 8¾ A. M., 1¾, 6 P. M. Leaves Flushing at 7¾, 11¾ A. M., 3 P. M. Low fare 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East river, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer HENDRIK HUDSON, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

NOTICE—CAMP MEETING AT SING SING, COMmencing Aug. 22, 1859:—The steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher st., every afternoon at 4 o'clock. Fare 25 cents.

FOR KEYPORT—FROM THE FOOT OF MURRAY-ST.—KEYPORT leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M., and KEYPORT at 8 A. M. All FREE leaves at 8 o'clock A. M. and Keyport at 3 P. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—STOPping at Boyle's Dock, Great Neck and Sands Point. The new steamer LONG ISLAND leaves Pier No. 33 East River, (James-slip,) every day, at 4 P. M.

WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE. RONDOUT, &c.—Steamboat THOMAS POWELL, foot of Jay-st., at 3½ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from foot of Barrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip every day, at 1 P. M. THOMAS LOCKYER, No. 113 South-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY J. GRACEY, plaintiff, against AGNES JARVIS, widow of THOMAS N. JARVIS, deceased; Alexander Jarvis and Mary his wife; Jane Jarvis, widow of William Jarvis, deceased; Charles Jarvis, Thomas Jarvis, Peter Jarvis, Ellen Jarvis, Susan Jarvis and Emma Jarvis children of the said William Jarvis, deceased; John Jarvis and Ruth his wife; Mary Ann Wilson, formerly Mary Ann Jarvis, and William Wilson her husband; Alexander Jarvis the younger, Mary Ann Jarvis, Nelson Jarvis, William Jarvis and Catharine Jarvis, children of James Jarvis, deceased, and James M. Neely, defendants.—Summons for relief, as amended.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office. No. 70 Wall-street in the said City, within twenty days after the service hereof on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
HENRY P. FESSENDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM BRYCE, James Rheneger I. Cooper and Morgan Morgan, Jr., against MOSES PIKE and Rushet Mayan. Summons—For relief—(Com. not ser.) To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, at No 111 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Aug. 13, 1859.
GRAHAM & GROWELL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
au15-law 6wM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SUYDAM, Jr., late of the town of Belleville, and State of New-Jersey, and doing business in the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. Suydam, Lambert & Co., No. 107 West-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859. JOHN H. SUYDAM,
ap25-law6mM* Administrator,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD H. PENDLETON, late of the City of Washington, District of Columbia, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscribers, at the office of CHURCHILL, JOHNSON & CO., No. 27 Murray-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859.
PHILIP P. PENDLETON, Executor.
ap 25-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. PALMER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Esq., No. 74 Wall-st., (that being his place for transacting business,) in the City of New-York, on or before Oct. 23 next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859.
ap25-law6mM. RUFUS PRIME, Administrator.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.

All business connections between GEORGE E. HAWES & A. C. McNULTY has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. GEO. E. HAWES,
A. C. McNULTY.
New-York, July 23, 1859. Dentists, No. 21 Bond-st.

A. C. McNULTY has removed to No. 21 Bond-st., where he will be pleased to see all who require his professional services.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1859.

SHIPPING.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
Via Panama, on the 5th and 20th of every month, by the steamships ADRIATIC, ATLANTIC and BALTIC, (formerly in the Liverpool Line.)
The above unrivaled steamships, owned by the Worth Atlantic Steamship Company, are now being fitted up for the California trade, one of which will leave the wharf foot of Canal-st. on

PERSONAL.

The following list of Americans was registered at the banking office of Messrs. Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from July 23 to Aug 4, 1859.

NEW-YORK.
A. D. Strologo,
J. G. Gregory,
M. A. Stone and family,
Mrs. James Kinell,
E. Dougle and wife,
C. M. Jenkins,
T. B. Read,
E. Winkley,
F. C. Koch,
Wm. E. P. Prentice,
Mrs. P. Prentice,
Wm. B. Walsh and wife,
James Walsh,
W. A. Walsh,
Dr. W. A. Townsend,
Jas. Young and daughter,
W. R. Coles,
G. F. Church and family,
C. A. Waldron.

PENNSYLVANIA.
J. H. Lawrence

LOUISIANA.
Dr. G. W. Hulse,
T. F. Guion.

MICHIGAN.
T. H. Eaton, Jr

NEW-JERSEY.
C. W. Gregory,
C. E. Gregory.

RHODE ISLAND.
Dr. Geo A Pie ce and lady.

VIRGINIA.
A. Q. Halliday.

OHIO.
W. E Johnston.

MASSACHUSETTS.
G. H Clark.

Mr. J. S. Rarey publishes a personal statement in the London *Times*. He says he went to England in November, 1857, with full testimonials; that he was content to abide by the verdict of the English people in regard to his system of taming horses; but that he has had to encounter enmity and misrepresentation; that one of the pupils in America broke his pledge of honor in reference to his pamphlet, and that since the publication of that work, he has received no profit from it. It having been asserted that the famous horse *Cruiser* had returned to his vicious ways, notwithstanding Mr. Rarey's training, Mr. R. explains that the horse was tampered with in his absence, and adds that he neither professes to have the power of controling the jaws of a savage by his system when not in his presence, nor to crush the spirit of horses so completely that they will be placid under two-fold aggravation; such aggravation, he adds, as was applied to *Cruiser* on the occasion in question.

The aged governesses from the Kentishtown Governess' Asylum were entertained at Fulham Palace on the 25th July. The scene is described as follows: "The visitors were received on the lawn by their kind hosts, and were soon scattered under the splendid old trees of that fine Episcopal residence. After an early dinner, the lawn again received the company, and the little children of the family, playing freely with their new friends—new in time, however old in years—gave a character of home which was truly delightful. After tea followed evening prayers in the chapel, and then the guests drove home—fatigued, perhaps, as to the bodies which they had worn from fifty to eighty years, but greatly refreshed in spirit by the great kindness and courtesy of the invitation, and the manner in which the kindness and the courtesy were maintained in the most minute details for the entire day."

The descendants of Mrs. Mary Breed, the oldest inhabitant of West Lynn, held a pic nic at North Saugus, on Thursday, Aug. 11. The Lynn *News* says: "More than sixty-five years ago, Mary Sweetser, then not quite 20 years of age, came down from her rustic village home, as the wife of Joseph Breed. She is now 85 years old, well and happy, and blessed in her children and children's children to the fourth generation. When the time came for the pic-nic, none were happier than she, and we must not wonder if her aged heart throbbed with a little vanity as she saw nine carriage loads of her descendants in front of the old homestead, eager to escort her on such a visit."

Mr. Samuel Warren, Recorder of the city of Hull, England, recently charged the Grand Jury on the moral condition of female servants. He attributed the frequency of crime among their class to their overfondness of dress and their tendency to ape their superiors; and suggested the propriety of inaugurating a more rational and wholesome state of things with reference to educating the domestics. His Honor also called attention to the alarming increase in the number of houses of infamy in the city, a fact likewise attributable, in his opinion, to the same causes which led the female servants to the commission of other crimes.

Meyerbeer's new Opera, "Dinorah;" Or, Il Pellegrinaggio di Ploërmel," to which the subscribers and the public have been looking forward with so much curiosity, was produced at the Royal Italian Opera, in London, on the 25th July, with a completeness and splendor unsurpassed by any previous essay. The characters in the opera were sustained by Madame Miolan Carvalho, Madame Nantier Didiée, Mademoiselle Marai, Signors Gardoni, Neri Beraldi, Tagliafico and Graziani.

The Louisville *Journal* states that John Young Brown, member of Congress elect from the Fifth District of Kentucky, will not be qualified by age to take his seat at the first session of the present Congress. The Constitution prescribes that no person can be a member of the House of Representatives who is under twenty-five years of age. Mr. Brown was elected over a Democratic competitor, Mr. Jewett.

The Philadelphia *North American* says: "A base, constructed of granite, to support the slab in memory of Benjamin Franklin and his wife, is now fixed in the position assigned for it. It rests upon a plain foundation of stone, and in dimensions is six feet ten inches long, four feet ten inches wide, and three feet deep. The new lettering chiseled in the solid stone comprises the simple inscription, "Benjamin and Deborah Franklin, 1790."

A new juvenile dramatic genius has risen in Chicago, in the person of Mary McVicker, who gives evidence of talent. Although a mere child, her acting is represented as possessing decided marks of genius. As an imitator, she reproduces Rachel, Piccolomini, Brignoli, and other artists of celebrity, both dramatic and vocal, in a most effective manner. John Brougham has written a piece for her.

Gen. James H. Lane, of Kansas, has been invited by the Germans of Leavenworth to address them on political subjects. In accepting the invitation, the General wrote: "I trust my conduct in the future will be such as to retain the confidence of my German friends. If devotion to the great cause of free labor and the best interest of Kansas will secure that confidence, I have no fear."

A letter from Beyrout informs the Boston *Journal* that a converted Mahommedan is now laboring among the Turks of that city, and finds abundant opportunities. He gathers large companies, and spends hours in reading the Scriptures and explaining to them the principles of the Christian faith. Among his auditors have been several Dervishes and two Persian Mahommedans.

Mayor Mayo, of Richmond, arrived in Boston on Saturday, from New-York. He was accompanied by Capt. D. B. Bridgeford and private Thomas W. Davis, of the Richmond Grays. Mayor Mayo called upon his Honor Mayor Lincoln, who extended to him a cordial greeting. They will visit, in company, some of the city institutions.

The Boston *Journal* has the following: "We have received a letter from the editor of the *Field*, a London sporting journal, announcing the intention of one of the most celebrated sportsmen of England, the Hon. Grantley Berkley, to visit this Continent in September, to see the country and its people, and bag some of its game. He will send letters to the *Field*.

In Boston, the Hon. John H. Wilkins has presented, in behalf of the Cochituate Water Board, to Mr. William Ware, of Newton Lower Falls, who rode to Long Pond and gave notice of the outbreak at the gate-house on Charles River, last March, a gold watch and chain, in recognition of his services on that rapid occasion.

Mons. de Lève announces that on Tuesday he will cross on his rope at Genesee Falls a second time, and perform some feats not attempted on the first occasion. He will stop about half-way across and hang himself by the neck over the chasm beneath; and, during his walk back, will stop again and stand on his head.

Among the passengers by the *Fulton*, from this port for Southampton and Havre, on Saturday, were Mr. and Mrs. James. Gallatin, of this City, Mr. Hachette, bearer of dispatches to Belgium, Mr. James Adger, of Charleston, and M. Paul Laba, of the French theatre.

Mlle. Titiens and Mlle. Piccolomini sang at a concert in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham in July, for the last time previous to their departure for the Provinces. They were supported by the principal artists of the Drury-lane company.

It is reported that Judge Sawyer, of Nashua, will resign his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of New-Hampshire, to enter upon the practice of his profession at St. Louis.

The Hon. Henry Wilson has accepted an invitation to deliver an eulogy at Natick upon the late Hon. Horace Mann.

Dr. Wickham, accused of the murder of Mrs. Cole, in Sussex county, N. J., it has been ascertained, has left the country.

The Hon. Jefferson Davis is still sojourning at Oakland, Alleghany County, Md., where he has considerably improved in health.

Gov. Willard, of Indiana, is on a visit to his relatives in Haddam, Ct.

Naval Intelligence.

LAUNCH OF THE PENSACOLA.

The United States steamer *Pensacola*, says the Mobile *Register*, was launched from the Navy yard at Warrington, Aug. 13, amidst the general rejoicing of a vast multitude who had assembled to witness it. As she glided into the water she was christened by Miss MALLORY, a daughter of Senator S. R. MALLORY, of our State. The *Pensacola* is a beautiful ship, and was modeled by Mr. JOHN LENTHALL, Chief of the Bureau of Construction. Mr. JOHN L. PORTER, the Naval Constructor, has taken every care in making her a first-rate ship. She is of 2,158 tons, and will mount eighteen 9-inch guns, and one pivot gun of 10-inch bore, her engines are being built at the Washington Navy-yard, and she is to be rigged and sailed around to Portsmouth, Virginia, to have her machinery put in. Her masts, sails, boats, &c., are all ready, and she will be rigged immediately.

THE SLOOP-OF-WAR SAVANNAH.—This fine ship is now ready for sea, and only awaits a favorable wind to sail for Vera Cruz. Only five of her crew are on the sick list, two of whom are down of intermittent or Congres fever, which still exists to a limited extent among the men. Last night two of the crew attempted to desert by leaving the ship in the "middle watch," and swimming ashore. One of them was pursued by a couple of officers, and overtaken just as he reached one of the hand to catch the wharf, and the other, who, knowing of the capture of the first deserter, was discovered by the sentry as he was descending the side of the ship. He returned on board, and both of them were put in the "brig," which in naval parlance signifies double irons.

The ship has still one year to cruise before her commission expires.

Those having friends on board may communicate with them at Vera Cruz *via* New Orleans.

The following is a list of her officers:

Captain Jos. R. JARVIS. Lieutenants—John L. Worden, Joel Kennard, J. R. Carter, J. Irwin, T. P. Pelot. *Surgeon*—Jas. McClelland. *Purser*—B. J. Cahoone. *Lieut. Marines*—A. J. Hayes. *Master*—Leroy Fitch. *Assistant Surgeon*—D. B. Conrad. *Captain's Clerk*—W. Shippy. *Boatswain*—Charles Bragdon. *Gunner*—Charles Moran. *Carpenter*—Charles Boardman. *Sailmaker*—Lewis Rogers. *Purser's Clerk*—J. W. Ritchie. *Master's Mates*—Cyrus Ellis, Thomas Harvey, John Hunt, George Baker, James Cummings.—*Boston Journal.*

Army Intelligence.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 4.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 10 1859.

I. The following instructions, received from the War Department, are published for the information and government of the Army:

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 27. 1859.

1. Four companies of the First Infantry, from Texas, will immediately occupy a site for a military post in the Washita country, near the reserve selected for the Texas Indians, to be called Fort Cobb. The two companies of the First Cavalry, belonging to Fort Arbuckle, will join this force not later than the 1st of October. Major EMORY, First Cavalry, is assigned to the command. He will at once select the site, and make preparation for constructing the post as soon as the necessary appropriation is made by Congress. A saw-mill, and other necessary means for the purpose, will be furnished without delay. The post will be supplied from Fort Smith. Capt. W. L. CABELL, Assistant Quartermaster, is assigned to duty at the new post.

2. The garrison of Fort Smith, which will be abandoned as a station for troops, will take post at Fort Arbuckle by the 1st of October.

3. The limits of the Department of Texas are extended northward between New Mexico and the State of Arkansas, including Fort Smith, to the Arkansas River and the southern boundary of Arkansas without crossing either.

4. The senior officer commanding within the Department of Texas north of the Red River, will be authorized to order the cooperation of all the troops stationed there, for any service which the public interest may suddenly require in that quarter, but he will have no other control over any other than his own post, either for discipline, or administration, or habitual service; nor will he order any premeditated or prolonged operations, without the authority of the Department Commander.

JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War.

II. The Commanding General of the Department of Texas will designate the four companies of the first Infantry for the new post, and give such further instructions as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this order.

III. Major EMORY, First Cavalry, who has been designated to select the site for the new post, will be governed by the special instructions to him from the War Department, dated the 28th ultimo.

By command of Brevet Lieutenant-General SCOTT,
L. THOMAS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Advertisement.]

EVIDENCES FOR THE CHRISTIAN.—Anything from the Holy Land has a value in the Christian's eyes. From the Mount of Olives, memorable in Bible history, the missionary ship *Henry Hill* has brought the huge trunk of an ancient olive tree to New-York, and it is a curiosity of the rarest sort. It is at Barnum's Museum. This afternoon and evening there are excellent entertainments there besides.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—From the days of Job to the advent of this preparation, many external diseases were deemed incurable. That delusion is dissipated. Cancer is controlled and extirpated by this Ointment. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 20

$1,000 Tennessee 6s	87	100	End. Riv. R. ...b60 32½
10,500 do ...b30	87½	100	Mich. Cent. R. b60 43½
1,000 Virginia 6s	83½	500	do 43
15,000 Mo. State 6s ...b30	82½	50	do ...b30 43
1,000 do	82½	100	do ...b60 43¼
6,000 La. State 6s	86¾	100	do ...b30 43
6,000 N. Y. 6s, ½, 1861	99	200	Ill. Central R.	65½
1,000 Erie R. 1st-m.b.	84	200	do ...b60 65¾
1,000 Erie R. 2d-m bds.	74½	50	M. S. & N. I. G. R. b.o	24½
1,000 M. C. R. & P. 1st M.	93	450	do	24¾
S. Fund Con. Scs	87¾	150	do ...s30	23¾
2 000 do	87	50	do ...s30	24
43 National Bank	101	200	do ...s10	24½
10 Mer. Ex. Bank	96¾	200	do	24¾
5 Bk. of Commerce	96¾	100	do ...b60	24¾
100 Del & H. Canal Co.	90¾	250	do ...s10	24¾
50 do ...s60	90	300	do	24¾
10 Penn. Coal Co	81¾	100	do ...s10	24¾
200 do	81¾	600	do ...b50	25
20 do	81¾	575	do	25
150 Cumb. Coal Pref.	13½	100	do ...s6	25
50 Pac. M. S. Co	78	100	do ...s.w	25
1,200 N. Y. Cen R opg.	72½	900	do ...s10	25
100 do ...s10	72½	360	Gal. & Chic. R. ...b30	66
850 do ...opg	72½	60	do ...s10	24¾
400 do ...b60	72½	650	do	65¾
50 do ...s10	72¾	50	do ...b15	65¾
100 do ...b10	72½	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	20¾
50 do ...s3	72½	400	do ...b30	21
450 do ...b30	72½	100	do	21
250 do ...c	72½	150	do ...b3	21¾
100 Reading R. ...b30	43½	100	do	21¾
100 do ...b10	43½	595	Chic. & R. I. R.	63
200 do ...b60	43½	50	do ...b30	63½
500 do ...c	43½	100	do ...b60	63½
100 do ...b60	43½	300	do ...b30	63½
100 do	43½	300	do ...s3	63½
225 Erie Railroad	6½			

MONDAY, Aug. 22—A. M.

The past week was one of very general activity in Trade and of revival on the Stock Exchange. The Import entries continue large, and are met by an improved demand from the Jobbers, who are just now busy with the Southern and Southwestern merchants. The latter are here in large numbers, and, together with the pleasure travel, are filling the hotels to repletion. The Astor, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan and others have seldom been so crowded at this season of the year, several weeks in anticipation of the return of the moving public from the watering places. One of the principal landlords assures us that he has not been so crowded during the third week in August since the Crystal Palace exhibition of 1853. And we believe this is the experience of what is called the pleasure travel on the Central Road and Hudson River Road and Steamboat lines. The week past was also marked by a large Export movement in Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, and large (for the season) also in Specie—the latter being swelled by the reëxport of Mexican Silver, coming in *via* New-Orleans. The Import entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $5,900,479, against $2,925,380 same week last year. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods is $1,574,468, against $963,110 same week last season. The Export of Specie, $1,594,933, including $949,016 by the steamers on Saturday, against $844,781 same week last year. The following are the particulars:

Ship *Teutonia*, Hamburg—Mexican dollars	$150,000
Gold dollars	1,300
American eagles	100,000
Brig *Pennsylvania*, Jacmel—Specie	2 300
Schooner *Mary Alice*, Ponce—Doubloons	10,500
Steamer *Philadelphia*, Havana—Specie	331
Steamer *Persia*, Liverpool—American gold	350 000
Gold bars	17,000
Sovereigns	1,455
Mexican silver	10,227
Steamer *Kennet*, Havana—Sovereigns	2 301
Steamer *Fulton*, Havre—California bars	167,830
American gold	20,003
Gold and silver	82,000
Gold	2,200
Mexican silver	200,000
Steamer *City of Manchester*, Liverpool—Am gold	460 000
Sovereigns	17,196
Total	$1,594 933

The Sub-Treasury balance was reduced during the week $386,899, standing at present $4,960,490, against $5,347,389 at the close of the previous week. The receipts of Silver from New-Orleans are $111,050, and a considerable amount of Gold continues to come in by express, from the interior, owing to the comparative scarcity of New-York Exchange at the South and West. The Bank Averages we find have run rather better, among the large Banks, in the aggregate, than the week before, notwithstanding the export to Europe, and indicate an improvement in the statement to be made up this afternoon, of $600,000 to $800,000. It is possible the returns from the smaller Banks may vary the result a few hundred thousand dollars. The last Average stood $20,744,532. We look for a further reduction, but not important, in the Discount line: the run of business in this way, we find on inquiry, to be somewhat irregular, a number of the leading Banks having already reached as low a point as they care to go, or the gradual improvement in their own Deposit line requires. The Discount market is consequently somewhat easier at 7 ₱ cent., 60@90 days, and at 7@8 ₱ cent. for longer dates on strictly first-class bills, and 8@9 ₱ cent. for fair paper, falling due within the present year. On demand, the Stock Brokers are borrowers at 6 ₱ cent. from outside lenders, and at 6@7 ₱ cent. at Bank. The Exchanges are ¼ ₱ cent. easier than week before last, and for Saturday's mail Bank bills on London were done, for the first time in several months, a small fraction below 10 ₱ cent. We quote extremes 109½@110¼ ₱ cent.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at this port for the seven months of the present calendar year, were made up in summary form for the TIMES a few days ago, and presented a total import of Foreign Merchandise, from 1st January to 31st July, 1859, of.....$155 147,000
Add three weeks in August.....18 712 186

Total to date.....$ 74 860.186
Against same time in 1858.....91,850,053

Increase to date.....$81,009,233

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles, reëxported, to 31st July.....$36 517 000
Add three weeks in August.....4,329 592

Total to date.....$40 876 592
Against same time 1858.....39 707 537

Increase to date.....$1,169 055

The same tables make the Export of Specie to 31st July.....$43,250 000
Add three weeks in August.....4 429 322

Total to date.....$47,679.322
Against same time 1858.....17 182,250

Increase to date.....$30,497,072

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S.	101¾@101¾
N. Y. Central	71½ @72½
New-York and Erie	54½ @55½
Reading	43¾ @43¾
Rock Island	62¾ @63¼
Michigan Southern	71¾ @73¼
Michigan Southern preferred	21¾ @25¾
Michigan Central	42 @43¼
Toledo	19¾ @21¾
Galena	65 @66
Illinois Central	64@66
Panama	115¼ @116
Pacific Mail	76@74@76
Missouris	62¾ @62½
Virginias	93 @93¾
Tennessees	87 @87½
Illinois Central Bonds	84¾ @88¾
Hudson River	80¾ @32½
Harlem Preferred	34 @35¾
Delaware and Hudson	89¾ @89¾

The previously downward course of the market for Stocks was partially reversed on Friday week, by the appearance of a new party of buyers for New-York Central and several other Railway Shares. During the past week, this reversal was made pretty general, the dealings assuming, toward the close, very decided buoyancy, at an advance of 1 to 4 ₱ cent, as will be noticed in our table, in nearly all the Western Stocks, and a further rise in Central of 1⅛ ₱ cent. The most active Western movement was in Michigan Guaranteed, the previous *short* sales of which, and a limited supply of cash certificates on the Street, were so large and marked, from 28@29 down to 20@19½, as to attract the attention of speculative buyers, who came into the market on Friday and Saturday with much freedom, placing the price at 25½ ₱ cent. at the close of the week. The demand for Toledo Secured, which had fallen below 18 ₱ cent. from 24@25, by force of the *Bear* account, also improved, and the stock recovered to 21½ ₱ cent. Hudson River, in the same way, from 30½ to 32½ ₱ cent. The steadiness in Galena and Rock Island, noticed for some weeks before, was followed by an advance to 66 ₱ cent. in the former, and 63¼ ₱ cent. in the latter, both closing firm and in good demand. The last English advices led to an advance of 2 ₱ cent. in the Illinois Central shares, and 4 ₱ cent. in the Construction Bonds, the latter being very scarce, even at the advanced bids. The Receivership of the Erie Company, and the impression that the late executive rule in the concern is pretty much at an end, a new election occurring in October, has improved all the Bonds of the Company, particularly the earlier mortgages, and there is also a demand for the shares at the low ruling of $5@$5½. Nothing has yet been done in the way of placing a definite plan for the consolidation of the several interests in the property, standing behind the $13,000,000 early mortgages; and such is the want of harmony, if not of confidence, understood to exist between the President and his Board, that it is doubtful whether the whole subject will not go over to the new election of Directors in October. Nothing practical, before that time, seems at present likely to be accomplished. A meeting of the Committee with the President on Thursday last made little or no progress, and adjourned over to Tuesday next. If the right new material is brought in at the annual meeting of the Stockholders, to coöperate with such of the old Directors as represent a large personal as well as general interest in the concern, and who now manifest that interest actively, while compelled to differ from the unfortunate course and persistent views of Mr. MORAN, the probability is that Mr. NATHANIEL MARSH will be made President of the new Board, as well as continued in the Receivership, until relieved of the latter by a mutual and, as far as practicable, early settlement between the various Bond and Stockholders, standing behind the original $13,000,000 mortgages. This selection, and a right working, as well as harmonious Board of Directors, would greatly facilitate such settlement, without unduly hastening, except on conviction of mutual right and profit, any one of the parties into terms of consolidation or *forced contribution*. The great element now wanting is that of confidence into the future administration of the property, on a sure basis of revenue to all concerned rather than in its productive capabilities.

The State and Federal Stocks were quite steady through the week, but in comparatively less speculative demand than some of the Railway shares. At the close, Virginias were counted at an advance of ¾ ₱ cent., and Missouris and Tennessees were in fair request at the figures of the previous week. The general market left off firm after the early and only session of the Brokers on Saturday.

The telegraph reports from New-Orleans that the California steamer of August 5 has $2,000,000 in Gold for New-York, and as the *Moses Taylor* is the connecting steamer on this side, the remittance may be looked for on Friday next. The *Empire City*, from New-Orleans, is on the way with $775,000 in Specie for this market, probably Mexican Silver. She will also be due before the close of the present week.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, under date of Saturday P. M., August 13, says of the Money and Exchange markets of that city:

The Money market to-day exhibited no change on our last report. Good paper continues in demand, but the supply is unusually limited, and transactions steadily diminish. In Stocks and Bonds we have nothing whatever to add; the offerings are ample, but in most cases prices are above the views of buyers. The only transaction reported to-day was $10,000 City Bonds and Opelousas Railroad indorsement at 81¾. Exchange continues languid, drawers are inexorable in their demand for extreme rates, but buyers manifest a considerable amount of indifference, and transactions are still merely nominal at our previous quotations, which we repeat as follows: Clear Sterling Bills, 109¾@109¾. Bill of Lading Drafts, 108¾ @109¼. France, 5f. 10@5f. 7½ ₱ dollar. Sixty day Bills on New-York, &c., ¾@1¼ ₱ cent. discount; Sight, ¾@⅞ ₱ cent. premium.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Aug. 13.	LOANS. Aug. 6.	SPECIE. Aug 13	SPECIE. Aug. 6.
Citizens' Bank	4,434,179	$4,339,649	3,481,979	3,445,127
Canal Bank	1,636,075	1,630 284	1,386,468	1,599,347
Louisiana	2,165,206	2 134,695	2,102 545	2,118,403
Louisiana State	3,926,001	3,821,371	3,286,945	3,357,687
Mech. & Trad	800,000	782,690	644,338	672 648
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,297 754	1,274,216	593,634	656,564
Southern Bank	214,791	233,196	347,316	316 196
Union Bank	1,046,319	1 024,666	800,827	829,366
Merchants' Bank	531 074	491,917	235,340	258,627
Crescent City	937,879	976 601	944,693	219,208
Bank of America	872,875	917,710	441,143	4 1,655
Total	18,032,353	17,826,893	13,174,146	13,501,548
	Increase	$506,300	Decrease	$380,400

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Aug. 13.	CIRCULATION. Aug. 6.	DEPOSITS. Aug. 13.	DEPOSITS. Aug. 6.
Citizens' Bank	3,485,056	3,447,540	3 935,867	3,828,908
Canal Bank	1 910,635	1,041,106	696,870	930,324
Louisiana	814,904	818,259	3,303,512	3,391,883
Louisiana State	2,216,215	2,284,690	4,814,204	4,765,126
Mech. & Traders'	340,600	349,370	656,848	761,012
Bk. of N. Orleans	565,135	576,620	773,813	808,507
Southern Bank	217,806	223,610	261,970	261,542
Union Bank	499,065	506,365	981,623	1,010,599
Merchants' Bank	384 430	382,920	463,716	351,297
Crescent City	227 460	231,470	348 803	328,747
Bank of America	220 850	223 040	893,994	924,995
Total	9,881 954	10,091,020	17,288,747	17,360,740
	Decrease	$129,085	Increase	$6,002

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. Aug. 13.	EXCHANGE. Aug. 6.	DUE DIST. BANKS. Aug. 13.	DUE DIST. BANKS. Aug. 6.
Citizens' Bank	478,420	554,716	303,022	312,342
Canal Bank	237,433	118,582	108 476	158,696
Louisiana	154,615	271,760	409,400	412,646
Louisiana State	317,070	335 374	548 822	558,606
Mech. and Trad	226 682	294,733	19,026	26,026
Bk of N. Orleans	189,397	181,058	104,789	98,578
Southern Bank	689,874	736 870		
Union Bank	325,384	264,862	293,337	331,852
Merchants' Bank	72,448	12,688	68 836	51,601
Crescent City	81,977	8 849	14,978	17 261
Bank of America	32 318	27,200	2,058	10 681
Total	2,866,363	2,767,871	1,582,705	1 976,151
	Decrease	$121,504	Decrease	$123,446

The Coal Trade of last week from the Schuylkill region was rather light, both by rail and canal. We understand that this is owing, in part, to the announcement of pecuniary embarrassment among several of the operators in the trade. The *Miners Journal* reports the

TRADE IN COAL—WEEK AND SEASON.

	1858. Week.	1858. Total.	1859. Week.	1859. Total.
Schuylkill Railroad	38,059	1,001 819	31 081	1,067,369
Schuylkill Canal	40 996	647 686	30 747	737,404
Lehigh Valley Railroad	9,301	302,044	11 342	367,354
Lehigh Valley Canal	78,289	436,176	32,917	651 915
Scranton South	13 170	3 6,122	14 181	348 860
Scranton North	3 415	83 049	5 011	121,661
Penn. Coal Co	17,419	328 289	26,656	404,308
Delaware and Hud. Co.	14,244	187,324	21 702	304 897
Wyoming Canal South	—	—	11 512	216 649
Wyoming Canal, North	—	—	3,0 0	25,53
Shamokin Region	3 479	64,983	4,071	87,238
Total Anthracite	168 434	3,334,402	178 908	4,216,063
Lyken's Valley Coal Co.	2 169	38 843	1,709	25 300
Short Mountain Co	1 650	23 849	2 003	34 615
Treverton Coal	3 378	68 811	3 965	78 417
Broad Top	1,716	67 974	2,205	75 376
Cumberland Coal	—	—	13 376	280,671
Semi-Anthracite & Bit	8 993	16 1 47	8,874	217 874
Add Anthracite	168 434	3,334 302	178,908	4,216,063
Total	177,427	3 5 4,949	187,780	4,433,937

The Chicago *Times* reports of the Grain trade:

"The receipts of the first week in August of the Illinois Central were about $400 behind those of the same week last year. Wheat is moving freely on this line. The receipts of wheat at Chicago from the 1st to the 12th inst., were 145,000 bushels, against 136,000 bushels in all July."

And the Chicago *Tribune* adds that:

The receipts and shipments during the past 24 hours were as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.
By Canal	—	900	7,428	2 432
By G. and C. R.	321	11 198	2,447	3,853
By R. I. R.	1,505	7,000	6,650	500
By Ill. C. R.	285	4 490	1,066	600
By C. B. and Q. R.	378	2,540	7,701	366
By C. and N. W. R.	584	139	402	787
By C. A. and St. L. R.	650	2,450	—	—
Total	3,718	31,377	25,708	8,358

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says of that market:

There is no change in the Money Market; the demand is fair, but not pressing. The Missouri currency is heavier, and the tendency is toward higher rates of discount. The agents of the leading banking-houses engaged in sending it home, have returned, and will not be sent out again, and the banks in St. Louis refusing to make arrangements satisfactory, in the way of furnishing Exchange at a given rate for remittances, the paper is regarded with less favor. Rates of Exchange remain without any alteration, and we continue to quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
New-York Sight	.37 @45 prem.	¾@⅞ prem.
Boston	.37 @40 prem.	½@⅝ prem.
Philadelphia	.37 @48 prem.	¾@⅞ prem.
Baltimore	.37 @40 prem.	½@⅝ prem.
New Orleans	⅜ dis.	par.
American Gold	.50 @35 prem.	37@45 prem.

The Albany *Journal* reports of the Canal trade:

The amount received for tolls during the second week in August, 1859, was	$47,486 08
Amount received for tolls during the second week in August, 1858	63,887 47
Decrease	$16,431 39
Amount received for tolls from opening of navigation to and including the second week in August, 1859	$784,999 08
Amount received for tolls from opening of navigation to and including second week in August, 1858	1,018,633 76
Decrease	$263,634 6

We give place to the following note from the author of a communication in this paper, published some years ago, on the New-Haven case. We also reproduce the article in question as an evidence that the discovery of Mr. HOLBROOK in regard to the utter impossibility of separating the stock certificates of the Company is by no means *new*. We might also quote the remonstrances of this paper and others of the City of New-York, against accepting any such attempt at separation as right or legal, as far back as 1854:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed in your issue of Saturday a paper signed by Mr. GEORGE HOLBROOK, the experienced accountant employed by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, soon after the discovery of SCHUYLER'S fraud, to separate the good stock of that Company from the over-issued or bogus, in which communication Mr. HOLBROOK confesses that the result was not satisfactory to himself, and what was said to have been performed "is practically impossible." I remember writing you a note upon this subject a long time ago, and looking among some old papers I have found what you then published in the money article of the TIMES. Although the position therein taken was disputed by eminent financiers, I have always asserted its correctness, and am finally sustained by the person who, it is said, accomplished what I declared impossible. I send you the paper, as it may have escaped your memory.

E. P. W.

From the New-York Times, 1856.

The New-Haven Fraud.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial comments, yesterday, upon the decision of Judge CONOVER relative to the over-issued stock of the New Haven Railroad Company, you say: "We believe the Directors of the Company profess to have ferreted out every fraudulent certificate and part of certificate." Since the fraud was discovered I have read many communications upon the subject, and have been surprised that every one seems to take it for granted that all the good and bad stock are easily distinguished, and I even saw it stated in one of the daily papers, about the time of the greatest excitement, "that the Company had secured the services of a noted book-keeper who had traced out and separated *all* the bad issue from the good." Having had some little experience as Transfer Clerk in an institution of this City, I flatter myself that I understand pretty well the *modus operandi* of these matters, and can prove to you, I think, that it is impossible for any one to separate *all* the bogus stock from the genuine. Let me give you an example: Suppose Mr. A gives an order to his broker for 100 shares of stock. The broker, perhaps, not finding it all in one lot, buys say 25 shares of one person, which we will call *bad* stock—the remainder he makes up of *good*, and receives a certificate for the whole 100 shares, signed by the President of the Company. Mr. A in a few days wishes to sell part of his stock, and transfers to Mr. B 25 shares, giving up the old certificate. He receives a new one for 75 shares, and Mr. B another for 25 shares. Now, Sir, who can say which holds the 25 shares of *bad* stock? You see it is impossible to determine. Or, as another instance: Suppose Mr. A has two or three certificates of good stock, and he purchases ten shares more, which afterwards proves to have been *bad*. Wishing, as many do, all their stock in one certificate, he receives one from the Company, after giving up all he holds. Now, if he subsequently sells a part, is it the *bogus* or *genuine*? I am aware that the greater part of the "over-issued" stock was hypothecated in large amounts, and of course can be easily traced; but during so long a time as SCHUYLER'S frauds were being perpetrated, and the great number of transfers which must necessarily have been made during that time, I think it certainly an anomaly if no transactions similar to the examples I have given had happened. Excuse me for trespassing so much upon your time; but if these suggestions are of any value, you can use them as you desire. E. P. W.

The further hearing on the injunction against the New-Haven Managers, who propose to pay a partial dividend to the Stockholders, on the now repudiated register made by HOLBROOK, (which he was not permitted by BULKELEY, the President of the Company, to correct or review,) will take place before Judge INGRAHAM, of the Supreme Court, to-morrow. The belief is general that the injunction will be made permanent, or, at all events, continued until the question of separation or compensation is finally settled. Should this be the decision of the Court, the next step to be taken by the injured parties, and it ought not to be opposed by any honest class of shareholders, is to take the control of the property from BULKELEY and his co-managers, and place it with a Receiver, or in trust with a Board of Receivers, to be

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2472. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN.

IMPORTANT DETAILS AND EXTRACTS.

The Debate in the British Parliament on the Terms of Peace.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

THE VIEWS OF THE REPUBLICANS.

The Mail steamship *Bremen*, Capt. WESSELS, from Southampton, Aug. 9, arrived at this port yesterday.

The news we thus receive is not so late as that by the *Hungarian*, at Quebec; but we are placed in possession of British and Continental files, from which we derive various matters of the highest interest.

THE PACIFICATION OF EUROPE.

England and the Italian Question—What the Preliminaries at Villafranca Really Were—Republican Manifestoes, &c., &c.

ENGLAND AND THE ITALIAN SETTLEMENT—IMPORTANT DEBATES IN BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Lords on the 8th inst., Lord NORMANBY, in rising to ask a question relating to the proposals for peace submitted to Austria by Her Majesty's Government, expressed his belief that this was the only country in which any mystery still existed in regard to the propositions of the peace of Villafranca. These propositions were popularly believed on the Continent to be the joint production of M. DE PERSIGNY and Lord PALMERSTON, and were considered discreditable to our professed neutrality, which (in spite of the declaration of the present Government to tread in the steps of their predecessors) had, in the opinion of other Powers, been often violated. In support of this opinion he quoted a dispatch from the Prussian Minister at Berlin to the Prussian Envoy at Vienna, and insisted that Lord JOHN RUSSELL, instead of uniting the policy of this country and Prussia, had established a complete breach between them. He proceeded to defend Austria against the charge brought against her of having been the first to declare war, and of having thereby abrogated the treaties of 1815, and pointed out that Austria had agreed to a mediation, which was rejected by Sardinia and France, and that Sardinia in 1848 had invaded Austria, but that the treaties of 1815 were not then considered to have been torn up. Wishing as he was to do justice to the noble Impulses of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, he was afraid that the present Minister for Foreign Affairs had taken a one sided view of the question, and had been misled by enthusiasts who would, he feared, be overborne by the Mazzinnian party. In connection with MAZZINI, he reviewed the present state of affairs in Central Italy, and especially in Tuscany, whose present Government was most tyrannical, and defended the Grand Duke from the accusation that he had ordered the bombardment of Florence. He strongly deprecated any course by which England might be mixed up with these differences, and hoped we should not be parties to any Conference to settle Italian affairs.

Lord WODEHOUSE stated, that some days before the conclusion of peace at Villafranca, the French Ambassador gave Lord JOHN RUSSELL a statement concerning the *data* on which France was willing to make peace with Austria. Lord JOHN RUSSELL agreed to transmit the document to the Austrian Minister, but did not give any advice whatever in respect to it, as he did not think the time arrived for Her Majesty's Government to interfere with effect. He declined to follow Lord NORMANBY into his attacks on the Tuscan and Piedmontese Governments, but contented himself with reminding him that if constitutional liberty should be established in Italy it would be owing to Piedmont.

Lord NORMANBY asked Lord GRANVILLE whether the transmission of the French proposals to Austria was or was not the act of the Cabinet?

Lord GRANVILLE answered the question in the affirmative.

The subject then dropped.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, Lord ELCHO moved an Address to Her Majesty, stating that in the opinion of this House it would be consistent neither with the honor nor the dignity of this country to take part in any Conference for the purpose of settling the details of a peace the preliminaries of which have been arranged between the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Austria. Premising that the late Government had (as he had stated in the preamble to his motion) pursued throughout the late negotiations a strict and impartial neutrality, and adverting to the discordant opinions entertained respecting the late hostilities in Italy, he avowed his concurrence with those who did not consider the war justifiable, or that Austria was the aggressor. Sardinia, he said, had pursued towards Austria a policy of provocation and insult. She had been long bent upon the war, and had made preparations for it. He could not, therefore, sympathize with Sardinia and France, and he insisted that the principle of armed intervention, on the ground assigned by the latter, was one against which we ought to protest. The neutrality of the present Government, instead of being similar to that of the late, had been, he said, rather that of an advocate and partisan. Neutrality was defined to be a state of indifference, of neither friendship nor hostility: but the neutrality of the present Government was not of that indifferent character. What they had sought in 1848 they sought now—the exclusion of Austria from Italy. In urging the inexpediency of this country taking part in the Conference, he maintained that the true policy of this country was that of non-intervention—a policy strongly advocated by the late Sir ROBERT PEEL. The Government said they did not mean to go into the Conference on any questions of detail, but if they entered it as friends of Italy, and upon its general affairs, what did they propose to do with reference to the Duchies, to the States of the Church, to the French occupation of Rome? If we had confidence in the Emperor of the French, let us he said, keep out of the Conference; if we distrusted him, *a fortiori*, let us keep out of the Conference. He sympathized with Italy, and believed that it would be for the good of that country that we should abstain as far as possible from interference in its affairs.

Mr. KINGLAKE moved the "previous question," because he conceived, he said, that Lord ELCHO's proposal could not be appropriately met by either an affirmative or a negative vote. The motion tended to express distrust in Her Majesty's Ministers, and it was so near a vote of want of confidence that hardly any man could consent to vote for one who would not consent to vote for the other. It was rash to lay down a rule to operate in future, in total ignorance of what circumstances may arise to modify the rule. Holding the Ministers answerable for the consequences, he was prepared to concede to them the confidence which was an indispensable condition of all true responsibility. He admitted that his objections to our joining in the Conference were very strong, and he enumerated some of those objections, and the conditions under which he would not disapprove of England's going into a Congress to settle the details of the territorial arrangements of Italy.

The question having been put, the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose and said: Sir—The honorable and learned gentleman who has just sat down, in the beginning of his speech, gave, I think, very conclusive reasons against the adoption of the motion which has been made by my noble friend, and he has met that motion by proposing what is termed the previous question. So far as I am concerned, and I believe so far as my colleagues are concerned, we should have been perfectly willing to deal with this motion by meeting it with a direct negative; but if it be the pleasure of the House to treat it as a motion which it would be unwise and imprudent to entertain at all (hear), of course Her Majesty's Government can have no objection to concur in that vote and support the proposition which has been made by the honorable and learned member, made of his own choice and without concert with Her Majesty's Government. (Hear, hear.) But there have been matters of great interest raised in this discussion, both by the honorable and learned gentleman, and by my noble friend who opened the debate, and I am sure my noble friend will not be surprised that a motion upon a subject of such immense importance upon the affairs of Europe, challenging aiming, as he himself will be the first to admit, in a peculiar manner at imposing limits upon the free and responsible action of her Majesty's Ministers, should itself be subject to discussion. Now, if I read the terms of this motion of my noble friend, the first remark, I think, that occurs is that it is scarcely applicable to the position in which we stand, (hear, hear,) because that which it condemns is the taking part in any conference for the purpose of settling the details of a peace the preliminaries of which have been arranged between the Emperor of Austria and the Emperor of the French. But I am not aware of any proposal, of any suggestion, of any idea, or even dream of taking part in a conference for the purpose of settling details the preliminaries of which have been arranged by the Emperor of Austria and the Emperor of the French. The details of peace, as we all know perfectly well, from the public journals, if not otherwise, will be settled by the belligerents themselves (hear); and what will remain to be settled are not merely details for the purpose of giving effect to the resolutions of the belligerents, but other great questions of European policy, vitally affecting the interests and happiness of Italy (cheers), stretching beyond the limits of Italy itself, and as well entitled to be termed matters of high and prime European interest as any questions that have been discussed among the European Powers in our time. (Cheers.) Therefore, that is no matter of settling the details of a peace, and the motion of my noble friend does not really describe the state of things in which we stand. (Hear, hear.) I find some discrepancy between the motion of my noble friend and his speech. His motion is very peremptory in its terms, and so much objects to our taking part in some coming conference, the nature of which does not appear to be distinctly understood, that my noble friend departs from the usage of Parliament, and, while circumstances are immature and as yet most imperfectly developed, invites the House of Commons to arrive by anticipation at the decision that under no circumstances are we to take part in the coming conference. These are the terms of his motion; but the speech of my noble friend, especially the latter part of it, might have passed as a speech against his own motion instead of for it, because, carried away by his own generous feelings, he concluded by telling my two noble friends near me that if they would but enter the conference as Ministers of England, and not as Ministers of France or of Italy, he would not object to their going. If that be so, what becomes of his motion? My noble friend must himself be conscious of this discrepancy; nor can he fail to be aware that his motion in its present terms is clearly untenable. The motion is brought forward to satisfy a great desire for a Parliamentary decision. It has appeared and reappeared more than once. Sometimes it has been submerged in the waves, but it has always retained its vitality, and the last time it came before us it was mentioned in connection with a declaration of the right honorable gentlemen the member for Buckinghamshire, who, after we had discussed for a night or two in general terms the Italian question, said it was become more than ever necessary that Parliament should distinctly pronounce its opinion upon the question that was about to be raised by the noble lord the member for Haddingtonshire. If Parliament is to pronounce its opinion, we derived no indication from the speech of my noble friend that it was his purpose to carry the question to that mortal issue; on the contrary, his speech appeared to be delivered for the purpose of expressing his own sentiments, and influencing by that expression the sentiments of the House of Commons. But there was not the slightest indication from him, and the present state of the benches would not have favored any such indication, that we were met here to try a great issue, in which was involved not only the fate of an Administration, but likewise the character which England is to bear in one of the great crises of European history. (Hear, hear.) I confess I am left in considerable doubt and bewilderment under these circumstances not only of difference between my noble friend and Her Majesty's Government, but of difference between my noble friend and his motion, and between my noble friend and himself. (A laugh.) I ask myself, What is the real purpose of this motion? It certainly requires a vindication. It is not a motion within the ordinary walk of Parliamentary effort and exertion. It is not usual to ask the House of Commons to instruct the Government upon the course that it shall take in difficult questions of foreign policy, and still less would it be usual to do so in cases where the circumstances under which the Government will have to act are as yet unformed and unknown. That, then, is the purpose of my noble friend, and that is the purpose—I think I may answer for him with more confidence—of the right honorable gentleman, the member for Buckinghamshire, who was so anxious that this motion should come on for discussion! My noble friend has spoken in warm and strong terms of his sympathy for Italy. I give him the fullest credit for entertaining that sympathy, but I own I much regret the form which it has assumed. (A laugh.) Still, my noble friend undoubtedly entertains that sentiment, but I doubt whether the right honorable gentleman the member for Bucks was moved by sympathy for Italy when he said it was exceedingly desirable that the opinion of Parliament should be expressed upon the subject. My noble friend has spoken in just commendation, as he thinks, of the strict and impartial neutrality which was maintained by the late Government; and, indeed, the principal point in his speech has been the broad distinction he has drawn between the neutrality of the late and the neutrality of the present Government. The neutrality of the late Government, according to him, was the neutrality of an umpire; while the neutrality of the present Government is the affected neutrality of a partisan. Let me say a few words upon the two parts of that question. Beyond giving credit to the late Government in the person of Lord MALMESBURY for perfect integrity of intention, and for an indefatigable assiduity—indeed, a feverish, restless, overdone assiduity, as far as regards the mode of expression, but still a sound, honorable, and manly assiduity—to maintain the peace. I am not prepared to subscribe the doctrine of my noble friend that it meant a strict and impartial neutrality. I cannot say that the expressions used are conformable to that principle, and if my noble friend near me has stated his dissent from that description of the conduct of the late Government, I am bound to add my own testimony, such as it is, to that which he has borne. In one of the letters of Lord MALMESBURY he states that Austria has accepted his five points, and that consequently England has urged France to make Sardinia disarm. Austria never did accept the four points of Lord MALMESBURY. She never even came near the acceptance of them, and any one who has read the document in which she set forth what she called her acceptance with its qualifications will show that the whole force and virtue of that document lie in the qualifications, which entirely destroyed the propositions of Lord MALMESBURY. But let me refer to what took place in this House, and test the strict and impartial neutrality of the late Government by the public declaration of the right honorable gentleman the member for Bucks, on the 18th of April. There are many here who recollect the remarkable expressions then used. The right honorable gentleman said there were many things in the conduct of Sardinia that were ambiguous, perplexing, and suspicious, while the conduct of Austria had been in the main a conduct of dignified conciliation, and in closing his speech he declared that he knew of no reason why the peace of Europe should not be preserved. I want to know whether the right honorable gentleman was justified in those expressions with the information which we, indeed, did not possess, but which was at that time in his possession as a Minister. Why, that speech, in which the right honorable gentleman, speaking with all the authority of an organ of the Government, bestowed upon the conduct of Austria the praise of dignified conciliation, was made on the 18th of April. But upon the 12th of April there had been discharged from Vienna an epistle, which was delivered to Lord MALMESBURY on the 16th, two days before the speech of the right honorable gentleman opposite, and in that epistle Austria declared her intention of sending that very summons to Sardinia which a week after brought about the war. (Hear, hear.) Count BUOL, writing on the 12th of April, says, in a perfectly intelligible paper—much more intelligible than many others which I find in the blue-book, (a laugh):

"We are about to address direct to the Cabinet of Turin a summons to reduce their army to a peace footing, and to disband the free corps or Italian volunteers. If this step should produce no effect, there would be nothing left for us but to lay upon the Cabinet of Turin the whole responsibility of the consequences which its refusal will entail, and to declare that their persistence in an openly aggressive attitude gives us back entire liberty of action by freeing us from the pacific promises which we had previously made to the British Government."

Yet with that paper in his possession the right honorable gentleman, on the 18th of April, declared that the conduct of Austria was marked by dignified conciliation, and that he saw no reason why the peace of Europe should not be preserved. (Hear, hear.) I dare say that may be consistent with the great anxiety of the right honorable gentleman for a discussion upon the Italian question, and consistent also with his views of a strict and impartial neutrality; but I do not think my noble friend, the member for Haddingtonshire, will subscribe to such doctrine, and I am certain the House will agree with me, that a Minister who could use these words under these circumstances was not a Minister whose words under these circumstances was governed by a strict and impartial neutrality. (Hear, hear.) But the real desire of my noble friend seems to be to prevent Her Majesty's Government from taking part in any Congress or Conference that may definitively regulate the settlement of the Italian question, lest our agency should there be exercised in a sense too favorable to Italy, or so favorable to Italy as to be unfavorable to Austria, or as to make an enemy of Austria. Let the House consider for a moment what is meant by this imputed hostility to Austria. I do not suppose there is any statesman in this country, or any member of this House, or any single man in England, who has at any time made public affairs the object of impartial study, who can be actuated by so senseless a motive as that of hostility to Austria. (Hear, hear.) To disclaim that motive on the part of the Government is needless and disparaging, because I cannot admit that the slightest ground has ever been given for imputing to them any idea so monstrous and absurd. England has an immense interest in the maintenance of the European equilibrium, and that which disorganizes any one of the great countries of Europe is necessarily menacing to the general peace and to the interests of England. It is our duty and interest to desire to see Austria strong, flourishing, and happy. (Hear, hear.) But it does not follow that we are not to have our own opinion upon the circumstances under which Austria is likely most usefully to discharge the duties of her great position in Europe, and is likely most effectually to promote her own separate, particular, and individual interests. (Hear, hear.) This Italian question is one of which the roots lie deeply embedded in the past. It has not grown up to-day or yesterday. My noble friend says Austria has not been the aggressor in this war. He says we must look to the Sardinian marriage and the Sardinian treaty, though I know not what treaty he means. He says no reinforcements were sent into Italy until after the speech of the King of Sardinia, but this book contains sufficient evidence that reinforcements were sent before that time. The statement positively made by Count Cavour—suspicious, you may say, as coming from that source, but supported by all the collateral evidence we can procure—is this: The words addressed to M. HUBNER at Paris, were uttered on the 1st of January; the speech of the King, was on the 10th of January, but on the 3d of January the Austrian reinforcements were ordered to march, and therefore my noble friend is incorrect when he says that Austria sent no reinforcements into Italy until after the King's speech. (Lord ELCHO—Concurrently with it.) Concurrently? Well, but that must mean after the speech, for nobody could have divined it until after it was delivered. (Hear, hear.) But I have been diverted from what I was about to say. My noble friend seems to think that we have only to consider this as a quarrel of the present and to-day—that the blame, lies here or there accordingly. No, Sir! To understand this quarrel you must go back, at any rate for the last five-and-forty years, and then you will find the true light which will show you its nature and origin. I don't speak of it now as a matter of praise or blame, but simply as a matter of fact. It may have been only an unhappy necessity of her position, but this, at any rate, is true—that for 45 long years, wherever liberty reared its head in Italy, wherever there was the slightest attempt to procure even the hundredth part of those franchises which, as Englishmen, we hold so dear, there the iron hand of Austria has interposed, and has re-established, in all their rigor, the abuses of the actually existing Governments. (Loud cheers.) Well, if that be so, consider the position of Sardinia. Sardinia succeeded in obtaining for herself the blessings of a free constitution. You may rely upon it, that the moment she did so—irrespective of the will of her Sovereign and her statesmen, but by the everlasting law of things which no man can counteract—she became of necessity a standing danger to Austria. (Hear, hear.) It was not merely that in Sardinia there existed a free State, and on the other side of the border, a despotic Government. Although such a neighborhood may not be without risks, I am not the man to assert that it is not perfectly compatible with peace and good relations. That, however, was not the case. It was the exterior policy of Austria in Italy; it was her influence and agency which pervaded every Court and province of Italy, and was felt there just as decisively and absolutely, perhaps even more so, than in Venice and Milan. What was the consequence of this peculiar system? It was commonly, and perhaps not untruly said, that the Austrian provinces were better governed than the other parts of Italy. I say there was some truth in this. It was necessary for the credit of Austria as a great empire that her administrative system in Italy among a people so intelligent as the inhabitants of Lombardy and Venice should be raised to a state of considerable excellence. But while she maintained that administrative superiority in her own provinces as compared with the States of the Church and with Naples, she at the same time enforced the iron yoke upon the States of the Church and upon Naples without having the power to procure for them the partial compensation of those administrative improvements which she herself was so careful to adopt. (Hear, hear.) The position of Austria and Sardinia, then, does not depend upon the will of the Sovereigns and Statesmen of the present day; it lies deep in the bad organization of Italy, and its proper source is to be found in the propagandism of Sardinia. Sardinia, by the very law of nature, becomes the centre of hope and aspiration to every Italian who dares to hope for freedom; and her propagandism is rendered formidable by that Austrian system which pervades the Peninsula, confronting with its soldiery every man who strives to better the political system of Italy, denying him all hope of freedom, and dooming him to the perpetuity of the political servitude in which he lives. (Cheers.) If this be so, the question whether the Sardinian marriage was contracted in view of a crisis which it was seen must sooner or later develop itself, shrinks into small dimensions. On the side of Austria, as well as of Sardinia, I admit that you have now for many years in Italy labored under a compilation of political evils so grievous, and, I may almost say, of that kind, that they may be in judgment of many reflecting men, absolutely to demand solution, except through the terrible alternative of war. I do not think, therefore, that it is my duty to blame the conduct of Austria so severely in this crisis as it has been blamed by others of very high authority. I admit that Austria has had to contend with the greatest difficulty; nay, more—I admit that it may have been practically impossible for her to escape from that chaos of evil tradition which her former statesmen have handed down to those of the present day. But if the case be so serious I think my noble friend need not have been so severe in his condemnation of Sardinia with reference to this outbreak. What are my noble friend's ideas of neutrality? He had used every possible effort to assist and inform his mind. He has been to the redoubted and almost inaccessible pages of JOHNSON, and to VATTEL on the Law of Nations, in order to show that neutrality means total indifference. That is a very rigid doctrine; but when my noble friend comes to interpret the doctrine which he has enforced so severely against the Government, I am bound to say that he appears to apply it in his own case with a very convenient latitude. (A laugh.) No doubt he means to exhibit the speech he has made to-night as a specimen of a just and impartial neutrality, but when we come to examine further we find his neutrality compatible with a belief that Sardinia and not Austria was the aggressor; that the Sardinian marriage and treaty were settled in anticipation of war; that there was a foregone conclusion on the part of Sardinia to bring about the war; and that it was nothing but a blunder and an accident which put Austria in the position of an assailant. (Opposition cheers.) These are pregnant opinions, but according to my noble friend, they are compatible with a strict neutrality. Well, then, let him only give to others the same space and elbow-room that he asserts for himself, and I will venture to say that the strict and impartial neutrality of the Government can be made out to a demonstration. This strict and impartial neutrality, it seems, is not, after all, incompatible with opinions and with desires respecting the matter at issue. (Hear, hear.) It is quite clear that the definitions of JOHNSON and of VATTEL won't admit the license claimed by my noble friend; but if they do, all I can say is, that we do not need any more. (Hear.) It is our duty, and especially is it the duty of my noble friends, the Foreign Secretary and the Prime Minister, in this crisis, to form their opinions as to what is best for the welfare of Italy, of Austria, and of Europe. Is it not a perfectly conceivable opinion, that Austria would be stronger if out of Italy than she would be in it? (Hear, hear.) You may differ from that opinion, though I am not quite certain that my noble friend (Lord ELCHO) does; but at any rate it is an opinion which may be honestly entertained. I know, without the least pretension to speak with authority on the subject, I am most strongly of that opinion. (Hear, hear.) I feel convinced that Austria never will have a peaceful supremacy in Italy. My belief is—I wish I may be convinced to the contrary by the future—my fear and apprehensions are, that she will not be able to escape from the system of extraneous action in Italy which up to this time has been her bane, and the bane of that unfortunate country. (Hear, hear.) Unless she can escape it, I say that notwithstanding the Quadrilateral, notwithstanding the stone and the mortar, notwithstanding all the cannon and the guns, her rule over human hearts and human minds in that portion of Italy which she retains must continue to be a bane not less to her than to her subjects; and those who wish well to Austria may consistently wish that she were placed within limits where she might exercise a natural and a beneficial supremacy. (Cheers.) What are the charges against the present Government with respect to its future neutrality? My noble friend (Lord PALMERSTON) quoted a precedent of neutrality as opposite I cannot help reading it to the memory of the House; it is the conduct of Mr. CANNING in 1825. Mr. CANNING was neutral in the matter of the French invasion of Spain, because he did not deem it a cause in which it was advisable England should take up arms. He was neutral in that sense, and he was impartial in his neutrality. The impartiality of his neutrality would have been violated if he had offered suggestions in the spirit of party; the impartiality of his neutrality would have been violated had he interposed by any underhand means. But retaining his liberty of opinion, he denounced and disapproved the French invasion of Spain. By doing so, he, in the first place, vindicated the character of England; and, in the second, he interposed by that denunciation a serious impediment to the repetition of such dangerous experiments. (Hear, hear.) That is the neutrality on which Her Majesty's Government has acted. Its limit is that we should refrain, not from entertaining our own opinion, but from giving effect to it either by manifestations in this House, or by diplomatic action, otherwise than the public law of Europe may permit, or opportunities shall be fairly opened. The noble lord I hope will be disabused as to certain seven points having been succeeded by certain three points, of which the first I have had to read to my noble friend himself. I can not admit that the neutrality of Her Majesty's Government has been compromised by any conduct with respect to any of these conditions. Surely it would have been a great responsibility on the part of Her Majesty's Government to have refused to make known to one of the belligerent Powers any terms, though they might have been such as the other party could not possibly grant, unless we knew we were discharging a hostile office. Her Majesty's Government was most anxious not to be misunderstood with regard to those terms; it in no respect prejudiced our liberty of action; the Government made it expressly known that the terms were not their terms. There is not the least reason to suppose that their action was misunderstood, or that they were understood, directly or indirectly, to have subscribed to the conditions as constituting an arrangement by which the war ought to be brought to an end. Has my noble friend nothing else on which to support his motion?—because it is one that requires much proof and support to induce the House of Commons to travel so far out of its usual path. My noble friend has ransacked HANSARD, and, searching through former debates, has quoted a passage from a speech of mine in 1850. I take it as a great compliment. It is delightful to find that one's words live in recollection after so many years. I spoke in reference to what was being done with regard to the Kingdom of Sicily, under the circumstances then existing. No doubt I thought I was right at the time. My recollection is not so distinct. I do not remember my words so well as the noble lord does; but it is a different question, whether, in anticipation of something that has not been done, you should pledge the British Government to a certain course of action. Has such a thing been done? No, the Government has done nothing. My noble friend wishes to anticipate the future. With the end of the session near at hand, the noble lord wants to do, within the session, what my noble friend (Lord PALMERSTON) will have to do, and probably will be doing, when the noble lord is engaged in a very different manner. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) The noble lord says non-intervention is our true policy. Why, (striking the blue book of the correspondence of the Government,) what is this? (Cheers.) Here is speculation and persuasion, and admonition, sometimes even a little spice of menace! There is no positive gunpowder in these pages, but the noble lord commends this correspondence greatly; he says had it been published a few weeks before, the vote which overthrew the late Government would not have been given. I don't think that is quite certain. I think we may speak of that in the potential mood and the preter-pluperfect tense, (laughter,) as something that might, could, would, or should have been. (Laughter.) The noble lord says he knows a member who voted in favor of the motion who, if this blue-blue had been published, would have voted against it. But I know a man who voted favorably to the late Government on that occasion who could not have given that vote if this blue-book had been published. (Hear, and cries of "Name!") I will name my man when the noble lord names the gentleman who, he says, would have given his vote the other way. (Cheers.) In the meantime I request him to be satisfied with the assurance that the person I allude to is a *bona fide* individual, existing in flesh and blood, and not an airy phantom. But the question whether we are to go into a congress, whether we are prepared to admit this, or reject that—all these questions are in the future, and not even in the very near future. The question is no whether we should enter into a congress or conference, or act by diplomatic correspondence, which is much the same, but whether, in total ignorance of the future, and the state of things it may produce, the House of Commons will take on itself the functions of the Executive Government? (Hear, hear.) Is it possible the noble lord can think that at this moment England is prepared to record its unconditional determination not to meddle with the affairs of Italy in this crisis of her fortunes? In this country we are much disposed to look at precedents, and to walk in the way of those who have gone before us, and to have good reasons shown before we depart from it. Has this country been accustomed in former times to make the affairs of Italy foreign to its intervention and sympathy? Is not all our history full of proofs to the contrary? (Hear, hear.) Hardly a serious question has ever been raised in Italy in which England has not interfered; and even where the principles involved were such that you could not interfere directly, you have chosen an agent to maintain your policy. I remember the course taken by the noble lord at the head of the Government in 1831 (Lord GREY). The question then did not affect the whole of the Italian peninsula, but only the States of the Church. The great Powers of Europe then united in recommending the Government of the Pope to adopt and facilitate measures of reform. Does the noble lord think that England ought to have abstained from acting with those European Powers, though the Pope did not see fit to adopt their suggestions? When Austria, Prussia and France made an appeal to the Papal Government, was the representative of England to hold aloof? Were we to refuse to act with despotic Powers for such an object? Take another precedent from the year 1856—the Congress of Paris. At that Congress no objection was made to the principle of interference on the part of England with the affairs of Italy. But (striking the blue book) here is the great and crowning precedent—the rich result of the labors of the late Administration. (Cheers.) Here is a standing witness crying aloud against the principle advocated by the noble lord—the principle of absolute and unconditional refusal to interfere in the affairs of Italy, which is contrary to the uniform course of the history of this country. The real question, no doubt, is not whether it is desirable that England should enter into European negotiations—for after all these are but expedients for the removal, or, if not for the removal, at all events for the mitigation of the great and overpowering ills of the Italian mind. For it is idle pretension to figure in either Congress or a Conference that would ever lead an English statesman to consent to be a party to such transactions. The honorable and learned gentleman behind me, indeed, has opened a peculiar chapter in this discussion. He raised two objections to our going into a Congress; one being that we should enter it without authority, inasmuch as we were not one of the belligerent Powers. That would be a very strong objection if we could enter it under any circumstances as the only Power which is not a belligerent. But the case would be entirely changed if an appeal were made to all the neutral Powers as a body, and that in the name of Europe England should, as one of those Powers, take part in a Conference or Congress in the hope and with the object of effecting good. (Hear, hear.) The authority of England as a non-belligerent might be slight, but as a part of the collective authority of Europe it would be most valuable. But the honorable and learned gentleman goes on to argue that there exists on the part of English statesmen an indolence and incapacity which ought to lead us to eschew taking part in a congress as far as possible. That, indeed, is an argument with which it is difficult to deal. I, for one, have no interest in the matter, inasmuch as no combination of circumstances is likely to place me in the position of the representative of England in such an assembly. I am, nevertheless, extremely sorry to learn that the English nation, which has been so lavishly endowed and gifted in other respects by Providence, cannot find a man capable of holding his own at a Congress or a Conference with the representatives of the other Powers of Europe. The conviction that such is the case must necessarily be a source of deep regret in an assembly where so many persons are at all times prepared to take part in the discussion of foreign affairs. (Cheers and laughter.) The presence of such men, at all events, leads us to hope that England will not remain long without adequate and sufficient organ to give expression to her views. (Renewed laughter.) The honorable and learned gentleman has, however, I must admit, urged these objections to our entering into a Congress calmly, and has, upon the whole, arrived at a satisfactory conclusion, inasmuch as he states it to be his belief that although he deems the objections which he has advanced to be of a very serious nature, yet he does not look upon them as being insurmountable. It no doubt occurred to the mind of the honorable and learned gentleman that what we have to consider, after all, is not the abstract question of whether diplomatic negotiations or conferences are desirable or not, but whether there is a clear prospect or a reasonable hope that the social position of a large portion of our fellow men would be benefited by the adoption of such a course. (Hear.) That is the real question for our consideration, and it is in order that we may have free scope to arrive at such a decision with respect to it as we may deem most advantageous that Her Majesty's Government enfreat the House of Commons to leave their hands unshackled in the matter. (Hear, hear.) The honorable and learned gentleman, casting an eye over the States of Italy, saw that many questions were raised by the peace which it failed to settle. What does the declaration made at Villafranca, for instance, that certain sovereigns should return to their territories, mean? It has received no authoritative construction, and I do not understand what it necessarily conveys beyond this—that the parties subscribing the terms of peace are perfectly willing that those sovereigns should return to their territories, other circumstances permitting. (Hear, hear.) If it means that they are to be restored by force—which interpretation, be assured, the Emperor of the French does not mean to put upon it—then is there another reason furnished why the hands of Her Majesty's Government should not be tied up, and why they should not be prevented from protesting with all that energy which the Government of a free State can command against a doctrine that would treat the inhabitants of the territories in question as the property of so many ducal houses, who might dispose of them, their families, their fortunes, and those of their posterity, as they pleased, without any regard to that independent will and judgment which, as human beings, they are entitled to exercise. (Cheers.) I shall not trouble the House by entering into details with respect to those other portions of Italy, to dilate on whose condition is the peculiar province of the honorable and learned member for Dundalk, (Mr. BOWYER,) whom I see hear, and who knows so well how to supply us with sound Roman doctrine on the subject. (Laughter.) No doubt there are many things which one is tempted to say on this interesting topic, when my honorable and learned friend assures us that the whole mass of the people under the rule of the Pope, with the exception of a few uneasy country agitators, are deeply devoted to his paternal authority, and when one bears in mind at the same time that—for that the fact is so nobody will dispute, though perhaps it is of a nature which does not admit of explanation—whenever the foreign force which is maintained there disappears from the estates of the Church, the throne of the Pope disappears along with it. (Renewed laughter.) But to speak seriously, I must say in reference to the Pope—quite apart from all sectarian differences—as a person occupying an eminent station and possessing distinguished authority, as the head of a great body of Christian believers, that my wish would be to look upon him with all the respect which is due to those united titles. I, however, lament, as cordially as I could lament if I had the nearest interest in all that concerns him, when I see a Sovereign who makes pretensions to represent in a peculiar sense the majesty of Heaven reduced to become a mendicant at foreign Courts—a mendicant, too, not for the purpose merely of obtaining the means of subsistence but with the object of procuring military armaments whereby to carry the ravages of fire and sword over the fair provinces which he governs, and to rivet chains on the necks of men every one of whom it is his direct personal interest to defend. (Loud cheers.) That is a policy which is unworthy of a civilized nation. (Hear, hear.) But I shall dwell no longer on the subject. I have to apologize to the House for having detained them so long. To sum up the argument of my noble friend who brought forward this motion, in a few words, he says he rejects the whole question at issue to this dilemma: "Either you have confidence in the Emperor of the French or you have not. In neither alternative ought you to enter into a conference." Now I at once admit that if we placed no confidence in the Emperor of the French, I could, to a great extent, understand the justice of the view to which my noble friend has given expression. I can very well understand, for instance, how, if unhappily England and France should prove to be essentially at variance with respect to Italian affairs, it would become a grave question of policy and prudence whether we should enter into a Congress with no more hopeful prospect than that of dragging out day after day wearisome discussions with the representatives of a Power with which we ought to be most anxious to be on terms of concurrence and alliance. I can, however, by no means understand the force of the other branch of the dilemma to which my noble friend has directed our attention. He says, "If you have confidence in the Emperor of the French then there exists no necessity for your taking part in a congress, inasmuch as he will do all that you require." Now is my noble friend's argument. I am at a loss to know whether he could have used it seriously. My noble friend in effect says—"The Emperor of the French is under circumstances of great difficulty, going to enter the circle of the other great European Powers, there to contend for objects of importance, the realization of which is dear to you in your hearts; therefore give him no assistance whatever." (Cheers.) Yes, that is the argument of my noble friend, and if the House adopts this resolution it will be recording it to be its deliberate determination—whatever may be the disposition of France to give effect to the fair and temperate longings of the Italian States for constitutional freedom, and to grant them institutions more liberal even than she herself possesses at this moment—that we ought steadily to refuse to assist France in the endeavor, and leave her to struggle with the difficulties of her position, and, if needs be, sink under their pressure. (Hear, hear.) That is the recommendation of my noble friend, although—and I gladly admit it—it is not a recommendation which is borne out by the whole of his speech. It is, nevertheless, the advice which is embodied in his resolution, and I earnestly entreat the House, whether by means of a direct negative or by following the course proposed by the honorable and learned gentleman behind me, to dispose satisfactorily and finally of this motion this evening. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. L. FITZGERALD denied that the motion of Lord ELCHO was open to objection as to its form, its object, or its wording. He defended the policy of the late Government, and pointed out the hazard to which the taking part in the Conference would expose England if the majority were to enforce its decisions by arms, or to enter into guarantees. He dwelt upon the complications that must arise from the utter divergence of opinion between our representatives and those with whom he would have to act, with reference to the political condition of the various States of Italy, and especially to the temporal sovereignty of the Pope. Divergencies of opinion, he observed, must occur, which rendered it undesirable for an English representative to take part in the Conference, since his presence would be either dangerous or degrading to this country. Mr. FITZGERALD entered into many details, and put various questions to the Government relative to the proposals made to them by M. DE THOUVENEL, to be communicated to the Austrian Ambassador, for the cessation of hostilities—a transaction which, he said, had produced most important and injurious effects.

After much desultory discussion, Lord JOHN RUSSELL said:

SIR: I cannot conceive a motion worse calculated to serve the purpose it has in view than that before the House. What my noble friend (Lord ELCHO) endeavors to affirm is, that the Crown should be invited to abstain from doing a thing which it has never been asked to do by anybody, and which it has not the smallest intention to do. My noble friend says, "Don't take any part in a Congress for settling the details of a peace the preliminaries of which were arranged by the two Emperors at Villafranca." That has never been proposed by Her Majesty's Government, and never will be proposed by them; and, therefore, it will be a mockery to address the Crown not to do that which the Ministers of the Crown have never had the smallest intention to do. (Hear hear.) I really conceive, therefore, that it would be difficult to persuade this House to affirm such a motion. I am personally much obliged to my noble friend for having postponed to this day the consideration of this subject; and I must admit that, before the House separates, those who take a different view from Her Majesty's Government of this question should have an opportunity of expressing their opinions, and endeavoring to explain that their rule of conduct should be the prevailing one. What say my noble friend and the honorable gentleman the late Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs with regard to this great subject of Italy? The noble lord says Sardinia is entirely to blame, and that if such principles as induced the King of Sardinia and his ally to enter on this war were to prevail there would be an end of civilization altogether. The honorable member for Horsham (Mr. S. FITZGERALD) said the war in Italy was wholly owing to the promptings of Sardinia. I thought I had read in the blue-book that Austria was told in repeated dispatches that if she went to war at the time she did she would have no moral sympathy or support from this country. I am not one of those who ever subscribed to the language used by the late Prime Minister, when he said Austria was criminal in going to war. I think that was an important step on the part of Austria: but to call her conduct criminal, at a time when she believed her territories in jeopardy, is too strong a censure, and one in which I can never join. At the same time, I cannot hear all this blame of the conduct of Sardinia without recalling to the recollection of the House what has been the state of affairs. For many years Sardinia has enjoyed a free government (hear, hear), and that enjoyment of a free government has rendered her the object of admiration to every State in Italy; so much so that whenever a professor was banished from his chair for imparting knowledge in too liberal a spirit, he went at once to Turin (a laugh); and when a great proprietor expressed opinions favorable to representative institutions, he fled to Sardinia in order to avoid the judgment which awaited him in his own State. At length Sardinia became the refuge of many of the best and ablest men in Italy, some of them distinguished for birth and fortune, and others for genius in art and literature. Under such circumstances it was not only excusable, but natural, that the King of Sardinia and the Minister of Sardinia, thus encouraged and thus appealed to, should feel that the emancipation of Italy rested with them, and resolve, whenever the time came, to draw their swords in defence of her liberties. At the same time, when I look to history, I find there was once a prince who, from a State not his own, received men of all conditions and all professions—who furnished some with arms and encouraged others by tokens of his favor—and who even sent a special envoy to this country, desiring him to communicate with the disaffected, and to hold out to them hopes of an invasion. The difference between the King of Sardinia and that prince was that, although the latter committed all the offences for which the King of Sardinia has had cast upon him so much odium, we celebrate him as a great deliverer, and I have no doubt that the honorable and learned gentleman who has just spoken has often drank to his glorious and immortal memory. (Laughter.) With regard to the noble lord's motion, it appears to me

Observations in the City of Mexico.

Exaggerated, Extravagant Accounts by the Early Adventurers followed up by Prescott—A Stranger's First Impression of the City of Mexico Always Favorable—Wares and Merchandise, Parades and Processions, Congregation of Wealth and Fashion on the Paseo—Glittering Sup rficialities—Rottenness and Corruption Beneath.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Thursday, July 28, 1859.

The history of Mexico, since its discovery by the Spaniards, is marvelous enough in its reality, but the inflamed imagination of those early adventurers, the children of avarice and fanaticism, brought forth such romantic, exaggerated, extravagant accounts of the country and its inhabitants and their own performances, as to lay the foundation of a history the most erroneous of all that grace the literature of the present age. The motives for such exaggeration and extravagance are evident. The adventurers had a deep interest in drawing the attention and acquiring the confidence of the Sovereigns of Spain, and stimulating the enterprise of that kingdom in order to conquer and ecure. They were just the characters to give Munchausen accounts of the conquest, and this achieved, the most thoroughly incorrect statements relative to making tame Christians out of wild pagans as an excuse for every species of barbarity and oppression, the real object of which was aggrandisement, based solely on gold, would naturally follow. Perhaps no one has followed up the errors of early historians more faithfully than PRESCOTT. No one has done more to cloud the perceptions of the present generation, or to throw obstacles in the way of a just comprehension of the Mexican people and their present condition, than our own modern historian. This may appear presumptious, but the evidence of its truth will ere long be irrefragible. Prescott's well-known honesty, singleness of purpose, and devotion to the work, combined with his ability as a writer, have given to his production, which is nothing more than a beautiful, high-wrought romance, all the weight of truthful, matter-of-fact history; and although it treats principally of ages that are past, it invests the present race of Mexicans and their religion with the pleasing hue of romance, totally at variance with the ghastly reality, and which any writer of the present day will find exceedingly difficult to dispel. Spain poured out upon the new world the essence of avarice and fanaticism—a fanaticism akin to paganism, if not paganism itself. PRESCOTT'S history is eulogized by Spain. On these premises alone it is safe to conclude that the standard history of the Conquest is unreliable as a history. PRESCOTT never visited Mexico. Had he done so he would doubtless have produced a very different work. And, furthermore, his principal source of information in this country, as he states, was Señor CALDERON DE LA BARCA, the first Minister sent out by Spain subsequent to the independence of the Republic. Without intending the least disrespect to the above-named gentleman, the writer will simply state that Mr. PRESCOTT went to the wrong party to obtain information suitable to his work. A *Gachupin*, in Mexico, may be instrumental in furnishing records, &c., which are in reality facts, but tha such an agent should have it in his power to fur nish such, and only such as in his opinion ought to see the light, and in fact influence or give a bias to the entire of an important work, is ant error in the judgment of the author, to say the least.

PRESCOTT was of too gentle a nature to write a faithful history of the Conquest of Mexico. It requires a pen tipped with more fire than was found in his composition. But it is the present and not the past with which we now have to deal, and the writer refers to the past, and what has been written thereupon, with the sole view of bringing more clearly to the light the reality of the present.

A stranger's first impressions of the City of Mexico are always of the most favorable nature. In the first place, one cannot reach the city without passing through regions of romantic interest, grandeur and beauty, sufficient of themselves to excite the imagination to a most extravagant degree. Skies in which are exquisitely blended the soft and brilliant, a pellucid, bland atmosphere, circling mountains rising at intervals in stupendous volume, piercing the heavens with their eternall snow-capped peaks, and overlooking a valley o surpassing beauty in its carpeting of green, its lakes and meandering streams, its villages and churches embosomed in groves and fields—all this dilates the eye of wonder and prepares the traveler of sound and sober judgment even, to believe in marvelous tales, as he approaches the site of ancient Tenochtillan. He enters the modern City of Mexico, and his eye ranges with pleasure through the long, straight streets, lined with buildings of light color and pleasing order of architecture; and here and there in his perambulations, he stops to admire a private residence or public building, which, in its extent, solidity, taste, and imposing grandeur, cannot fail to induce the belief that the people are far advanced in civilization and refinement.

The display of wares and merchandise in the shops of the traders is brilliant and attractive. Beautiful French porcelain, costly jewelry, articles of cunning device in gold and silver, heavy rich silks and gaudy colored cottons fill the windows and shelves. Parades and processions military and religious, are almost daily seen in the streets. Every afternoon, the wealth and fashion of the city congregate on the Paseo, a long avenue or carriage-road, lined with ash, poplar and willow, and running a mile and a half through the southern suburbs of the city. Here Mexican gentlemen in gay costume and mounted on fine horses, pompously caparisoned, pass to and fro, or stand by the road-side to catch a glimpse of the ladies as they roll past in their equipages, the most of which are extravagant and showy. The scene is brilliant, imposing, almost splendid; and here again the observing stranger is induced to believe that the people must be high in the scale of that social intercourse and refinement which makes life profitable and agreeable. In his ordinary intercourse with the people, the stranger encounters courtly manners and a dignified, gracious style of address. Fortuitously or otherwise, he may be the recipient of stylish civilities on the part of individual residents of the city, foreign or native. In short, the channels of observation through which a stranger in the City of Mexico would pass under ordinary circumstances, is calculated to create in the mind a totally false opinion of the political, social and moral condition of the people. There is not a city on the face of the earth that presents such glittering, imposing superficialities as the City of Mexico. Break through this, their superficial crust, and no city on the face of the earth for its extent presents such a mass of rottenness and corruption, politically, socially and morally.

MITLA.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

Commencement Day at Madison University.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 18, 1859.

Yesterday was Commencement Day at Madison University. Orations were delivered by twelve members of the graduating class, and a poem was recited by D. E. POPE, of Forestville, N. Y.—subject, "The Pilgrimage of the Scholar." The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon six clergymen, and the degree of LL. D. upon the Hon. TIMOTHY JENKINS, of Oneida, and Judge DENIO, of Utica.

In the evening the Conference of Alumni and Friends was held. Speeches were made by JAMES and SAMUEL COLGATE, R. F. ANDREWS, Esq., of New-York, and others.

The exercises of the graduating class in the Theological Department of the University took place this morning. A dozen addresses were delivered by the graduates. At the close of the speaking, the Class was addressed in a feeling manner by Prof. HARVEY, who cautioned them to guard against the temptations to a secularization of spirit which crowd the pathway of the young minister.

H.

Commencement of Norwich University.

At the annual Commencement of Norwich University, Aug. 19, the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon the Rev. CHARLES J. JACKSON, of Westchester County, N. Y., and upon the Rev. I. G. HUBBARD, of Manchester, N. H. The degree of LL. D. upon the Hon HORATIO SEYMOUR, of New-York, a graduate of the University. In the afternoon the Rev. J. H. EAMES, of Concord, N. H., delivered an address before the Trustees. His subject was "The truly educated man."

JOHN G. SAXE, the Green Mountain poet, then read a fine poem before the united s cieties. His subject was "The Press."

Gen. PRATT, ex-Senator from Connecticut, addressed the audience in behalf of the Trustees, and stated that a vigorous effort was about to be made by the Trustees and the friends of the University, which, though in somewhat of a depressed state, was hopeful, and called upon a l present to say a kind word for a college which cultivated alike the mental and physical faculties.

W. K. STRONG, Esq., of New-York City, followed in a similar strain, making an extremely effective and vigorous appeal for the University.

The Home Gathering at Newport—Influx of Visitors—Preparations for the Celebration, etc.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1859.

Newport is already full and overflowing. The Home Gathering of the absent sons and daughters of the Island of Rhode Island, which takes place on Thursday, the 23d, has rendered this spot for the present the centre of attraction for all New-England. All the people of the city enter with spirit into the arrangements for the projected reunion, and the promise is that the ccelebration will exceed in brilliancy and extent any similar demonstration ever attempted in this section of country. Newport has given to the neighboring States many men who have obtained distinction in various paths of life, and their names are found in honorable position upon the rolls of merchant princes, of bankers, of the bar, of the pulpit, and of the liberal professions. From their avocations and pursuits abroad, these absent sons now turn again their thoughts and their persons toward the city of their early love, and they are coming in scores and hundreds from the busy haunts of business in New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Providence, and other cities, to enjoy the hearty home-shake, the warm welcome of friends and relations, and the quiet of their boyhood homes.

Among the distinguished sons of Newport who are already known to have expressed an intention to be present and take part in the celebration on Tuesday, I find the names of the Rev. Dr. George G. Channing and his brother Dr. Channing, of Boston; John Stanton Gould, Esq., of Hudson, N. Y.; Walter Nichols, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ex-Mayor Rodman, of Providence; Dr. Parsons, of Providence, well and favorably known to the medical faculty of the country for his valuable contributions to clinical literature; Gov. Turner, present Executive of the State; Maj. Patter, U. S. A.; J. J. Almy, Commander U. S. steamship *Fulton*; and W. Rogers Taylor, U. S. A. These gentlemen will all speak at the general jubilee which is to take place under an immense tent to be erected for the occasion, and will add much interest to that portion of the demonstration from their high social positions and well known ability.

I have said that the people generally enter with zeal into the arrangements to welcome and entertain their returning brothers and sisters. The hotels are already uncomfortably full with the usual influx of visitors at this season, and hopes of such accommodations must not be thought of; but the citizens of Newport propose to open their houses, as they have done their hearts, and all who come will be made as comfortable as circumstances will admit. Those who come should not expect too much in the way of attention. If they arrive with modest desires and a disposition to enjoy the day and occasion in spite of all drawbacks, I think they will have little or no cause to complain of disappointment. I am satisfied that the Committee of Arrangements and the people will do the best they can in the premises, and the most determined can do no more.

To-day the decorations of the public buildings and private residences are being put up, and already the principal thoroughfares present a gala-day appearance. Flags of all nationalities are being festooned in front of some of the buildings, and flaunt the breeze as they are flung across the streets, or are displayed from the flag-staffs. Triumphal arches are being reared in several localities, and altogether matters indicate that "there is a good time coming," and the Newport people mean to make the most of it.

The fashionable world here is a little overshadowed just now by the progress toward the grand reunion. The Newport people seem to have forgotten the crowd of pleasure-seekers now in their midst in the excitement attendant upon the anticipated return of the members of the wandering tribes. However, the "outside barbarians" manage to while away the time very pleasantly in their own way. On Thursday evening Mr. EDWARD KING, a New-York millionaire, formerly a successful merchant in the China trade, gave a grand reception at his magnificent villa on Bowery street. About 1,600 invitations were given out, and the affair was every way the event of the season. HAUSMUELLER, of the Germania Orchestra had charge of the ball arrangements, and left nothing to desire. Last evening there was a "hop" at the Bellevue, but the rain threw a damp upon it, and the dance was rather a melancholy undertaking. The "Fort Days" on Thursday are a decided feature in fashionable life here, and everybody would sooner be considered unfashionable than to miss their drive to the Fort on Thursday. Colonel MACOMBER, the Commandant of the garrison, has been voted a love of a Colonel by the lady portions of the visitors to Fort Adams. The Colonel certainly exerts himself to the utmost to render a visit to the fortress interesting and agreeable.

The Post-office arrangements in this place are a subject of comment with all who have business with that establishment. The perfect system observable throughout the office, the convenience of the building, the taste and economical arrangements of the rooms and the more than clock-work regularity of the business of this branch of the Postal Department, commands the admiration of all who witness them. Newport has reason to be proud of her Post-office, and of the manner in which the business is transacted there.

The "Agate Club," a party of printers from New-York, arrived here on Thursday, in the schooner *Isabella*, and sailed to-day on their return home. H. M. FAILING Esq., is acting Commodore, and the Club has won golden opinions from the people "all along shore" by their gentlemanly deportment in the various ports they have visited during their trip. They expect to arrive home on Thursday.

Very truly yours, AQUIDNECK.

A Jeremy Diddler in Washington—A Bogus Count.

From the Washington Star.

Mr. GEORGE GLICHEN, *alias* G. Glirwitz, M. D., *alias* Kenaud, *alias* Count de Glichen, has been flourishing about in high society in a number of cities and places of fashionable resort for some time past, and has lately paid a visit to this cit. He turned up first in Baltimore, as we learn, as "the late traveling companion of the Prince of Wurtemburg;" made the acquaintance of a number of the first families in that city, where he so far won the confidence of a distinguished gentleman there, formerly a member of Congress from Maryland, and now a high government official in that State, as to be the recipient of certain loans of money from him, under a sacred promise to pay on his arrival in Washington, where he had credit, he said, with the Chief of the Prussian Legation. We next hear of him near Annapolis, Md., where he represented himself as a Prussian Count of extensive wealth—a sort of Sir Charles Coldstream, who having exhausted the pleasures of the world and found "nothing in them," had come to seek happiness in solitude with the Redemptionist Brothers, a Catholic Institution. He rapidly became popular here; spent money like a prince, and became in double quick time intimate with the most influential families, in whose society he seems to have repented of his rash vow to become a brother, for he became smitten with a beautiful and accomplished young lady, and rumor said they were engaged to be married. A number of costly presents of jewelry which he made her seems to have confirmed this idea, when some developments connected with the loss of property at the Institute of Redemptionist Brothers caused him to be suspected. His creditors began to look up their balances against him, and soon learned to their cost that his drafts were worthless. He was waited upon by a number of young men, who gave him a ticket of leave, which he was not long in using.

He then turns up in Washington, where he stayed at Willard's Hotel as the Count De Glinchen, and probably with a view to using his autograph in his schemes, wrote a polite note to a Representative here of a foreign nation, requesting an audience, and received a polite reply, but never called. Some time subsequently, he made his appearance at various Virginia watering places, the travelling companion of a celebrated basso profundo opera singer. In this trip he writes his name on the books as plain G. Gilewitz; but on his visiting cards he writes George Glirwitz, M. D. At the White Sulphur and Sweet Springs he cut a gallant figure, and moved in the very best society. He next turned up among the good citizens of Lutherville, Md., about 9 miles from Baltimore city, where he expressed Lutheran proclivities and talked of studying for the Lutheran ministry. This idea he also carried with him to Gettysburgh, and presenting himself at the Theological Seminary there, proffered letters of introduction from a number of highly respectable Lutheran ministers, describing him as a Lutheran by birth, education and conviction. At Gettysburgh, he remained until it was ascertained that he had been quite recently an inmate of the Redemptionists Institution near Annapolis, where he got another ticket of leave. From Gettysburgh he writes an affecting letter to his honorable friend at Baltimore, assuring him that he will make that little bill all right in the Fall, and announcing that he is going to start "to-morrow" for Europe. This letter he incloses to a bookkeeper of Willard's Hotel in this city, feigning himself "Renaud," and requests him to mail it to his address from Washington, as he desires it to bear a Washington postmark.

His honorable friend in Baltimore makes inquiries of the Count, and learns, too late, that he has been sold. He telegraphs to Capt. GODDARD, Chief of Police, to look for, and, when found, to keep the noble Prussian. Armed with the necessary documents, Capt. GODDARD on Tuesday last discovered the illustrious Count on his arrival here, and conveyed him to jail for safe keeping, where he kept him until yesterday afternoon. On making the capture the Captain telegraphed to Baltimore that he had him all right, and desired his accuser to come and prefer charges. The victim of the fiduciary did not appear, but sent an excuse that he was sick, and could not come. Count GLICHEN was therefore discharged from custody yesterday afternoon, as there was no "operation" charged against him in this city. His weakness throughout seems to have been to correspond with distinguished personages, and, once having obtained their autographs, to borrow all the cash he could from willing gulls on the strength of them. His arrest here at the start has probably spared the purses of those of our citizens who are ever ready to do homage to a foreign title accompanied with the requisite amount of brass.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Business, Political and Personal Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 22, 1859.

After a season unparalleled for business inactivity, even in the annals of Albany, we have portents of an awakening—a regeneration—that promises to make up in a measure for a lethargy that has had an unco resemblance to death. All through the Summer the pulsations of trade have hardly been perceptible through our great arteries, the canals; boats unladen at the docks and in the basin, have been the rule, not the exception. The extent of this depression of our internal commerce, the consequence of this long array of unemployed boats, is realized by the State, when the Treasurer foots up the revenues and finds there is a discrepancy of more than $200,000 between the receipts of this season of navigation and the season of 1858. The political doctors are holding a consultation upon the canal, the sick man of the State—each charging the other with having depleted the patient to an extent threatening a speedy dissolution—none thinking of applying the only remedy that would cure, but all apparently agreed upon an early "closing out" of the concern for the benefit of themselves and their associates.

The ceiling of the Assembly chamber that would not fall last Winter, but that was propped up, is being repaired in such a manner as to obviate the necessity for a mast, such as adorned the front of the Speaker's desk, during the closing weeks of the session. The weight of the upper works is to be reduced, but the strength increased. The architects who fixed up the capitol four years ago, reversed this order, substituting weight for strength. The capitol is to have a new portico, the steps of which are to extend some distance down towards State-street,—an improvement that will be recognized as essentially necessary by those who are familiar with the steep and narrow way by which access to the temple of legislation is now to be obtained.

Who next Winter will be entitled to walk up the broad and gently-rising steps, and pass unquestioned to occupy the halls within? Who will next typify the wisdom, the integrity, the intellect of the State? Will it be Republican, as last Winter, or Democrat—as when? Or will it be two thick slices of Democrat and Republican, with a thin shaving of American sandwiched between, as in the memorable session of 1858? "What matters which?" Sure enough, little matters it to the many—for the burden that either will impose upon the public will be as heavy as they think the public will carry—either will heap up a full measure of evil—neither will do more that is good than will serve to hide the rottenness and gloss over the wrong. Perhaps—as there are to be troublesome questions of finance—considerations of State policy that may be embarrassing—the people may be left to choose an Assembly themselves. But I can already see evidence that "the Senate is to be looked after." This Senate may, two years hence, be called to reelect Senator SEWARD, or perchance to choose a successor, should that gentleman be transferred from the Capitol to the White House. It is important to have members chosen with reference to the performance of such a duty, and all important that the Republican majority of last year should be maintained. There are other considerations which, though not political, are equally pressing upon those who deem themselves charged with the duty of looking after the interests of the party. Matters that have been considered every session for the last five or six years, are to be vigorously pressed at the impending meeting of the Legislature. Heretofore they have been unfavorably received in the Senate. "All that is to be changed," I was told the other day. Through the incentives of political and personal interests, what wonder that the election of senators occupies almost the undivided attention of the inner circle.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Republican State Convention meets in two weeks, I hear very little said about the individuals who are to be presented—indeed, the question of what policy shall govern the action of that body, has not yet been discussed publicly by the central powers, who, indeed, ignore the subject, as I understand, because they consider it has been prematurely presented by some of the provincial presses of the State—the *Tribune* at the east, and the Buffalo *Express* at the West, being the principal offenders. Among the people of the Republican Party, there manifestly exists a desire to concentrate the American vote against the Democrats this Fall, in order that any little jealousies that might be found to exist should be worked off before the great battle of 1860. Among the Americans there is a strong desire to join their fate with the Republicans—at least nine of every ten have such affinities. But, being the weaker vessel, they assume a woman's prerogative—they must be wooed, proposed to, for they will not propose. You have seen a woman do desperate things with a man she did not love, in order to show her independence of a man she did love. There would be little surprise for me if Miss America this Fall carried on a wild flirtation with Old Democrat, just to show Young Republican that she can find a patron without taking up with him. If, through the perverseness of the Republican fathers, such an ill-assorted union should take place, it may seed their Republican heir to an early tomb—for which they will find little consolation in the fact that Americanism and Democracy are "mated, not matched."

The State Council of the Americans, which meets to-morrow, is likely to be very fully attended. Beside the interest taken in sending delegates by the Americans proper, there is to be a large attendance secured through the active exertions of Democrats and Republicans—the machinery of both those organizations having been brought into requisition to aid in the selection of delegates. In some places the adherents of these parties have taken possession of Councils duly constituted, and chosen representatives to suit their views. In other localities, where Councils have not existed for two and three years, I hear of delegates being appointed. I overheard two prominent Americans canvassing the probable action of the Council, and one remarked that "from all the data he could obtain, he thought that in the Council there would be a very small bone of Americanism, over which an army of Democratic and Republican hounds would snarl and growl, without immediate benefit or even ultimate advantage to either—and that the proceedings of the Council would not be such as to make its conclusions respected by the majority of those who last Fall supported the American nominees." Probably these two men, more nearly than any other two in the State, understood and reflected the views and purposes of "the 60,000," as the Americans are now generally spoken of.

B. DONNELLY was here last week, hunting up the Regency, with a purpose to make CASSIDY and CAGER and COMSTOCK clear his skirts of all blame in the publication of the Wise letter. CASSIDY was at Niagara, taking lessons from BLONDIN in ground and lofty tumbling; CAGER was at Newport, getting habituated to breakers; COMSTOCK was at home, but was judiciously ignorant—so that BARNEY had to report progress and ask leave to sit again.

The end of that Wise movement has not yet been reached. There is a possibility that it may be tragic, if O. JENNINGS can hit anybody.

HAMISH.

More Murders.

On Saturday, August 20, the dead body of a man was found floating in the Delaware and Hudson Canal, near Cuddeback, New York. The body had apparently been in the water about a week or ten days. The deceased was about 20 years of age, five feet ten inches in height, stout built, brown hair, and no whiskers. The clothing consisted of two colored shirts, overalls, and thick coat, with all the pockets entirely empty. Over the left eye were the marks of a bruise, and the eye was congested; also an abrasion of the skin on the right side of the neck; this, with the pockets being empty, lead to the suspicion that the unfortunate man had been murdered and then robbed.

Mr. ROBERT DECKER, a keeper of a restaurant at Hudson, New-York, was so severely injured a few nights since at Coxsackie, that he died on Friday night, August 19. He had gone to that village on a peddling expedition, as a circus company was exhibiting there, and in the evening some dispute arose between him and two men attached to the circus, which ended in Decker being struck a violent blow on the head with a slung shot or stone; he was then jumped upon by his assailants, and otherwise so seriously injured that he died, as above stated, on Friday night. Warrants have since been issued and placed in the hands of an officer, who proceeded to Poughkeepsie, and there succeeded in arresting the two men, one giving his name as John River, and the other refusing to give his. They are now in the Catskill jail.

THE TOBACCO QUESTION.

From the Saturday Review.

The Secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance lately invited the Dean of Carlisle to join that Association, and the Dean replied that he would be delighted, and only regretted the Alliance did not go in for putting down tobacco as well as strong drink. The exact expression in which he clothed his feelings was this: "I only wish you carried on the war against the kindred monster evil, tobacco, at the same time. They are twin fiends, gorging their insatiable hatred on the human race with at least equally fearful results." This is strong language Of course it is metaphorical, and it is in a poetical sense only that tobacco is called a fiend, and is said to gorge. But the metaphor will appear singularly inappropriate to any one who has been accustomed to the mild, or even the medium Cuba of real life. To call tobacco a "gorging fiend" is scarcely more apt than to call half-cit a disgusting fiend. We are not surprised that Dean CLOSE does not smoke, but we are surprised that any amount of ignorance as to tobacco and its effects should have prompted him to throw out such big words so vaguely.

We will not, however, quarrel with particular expressions. It is much more important to examine whether tobacco is really an evil to the human race. We think that it is not; and that though it does some harm, its main effect is to furnish the greatest amount of innocent enjoyment which is derived from any one source of physical gratification. We do not wish to sink over its bad effects; but still we doubt whether, in the classes of society that can afford to purchase both, pastry does not do more harm than tobacco. The people in England who could afford to have apple pie every day, if that luxury were always in season, can also afford a cigar a day; and in this class there is, we should guess, more dyspepsia from pie crust than from tobacco. This only proves that both, except in moderation, are bad. But then, who would venture to call pie-crust a "gorging fiend?" We must also allow that some persons find their appetite for tobacco grow on them, and they smoke until they are paralyzed or rendered imbecile, so that the worst cases of tobacco are worse than the worst cases of pie crust. But these are quite exceptional, and, as a rule, we believe that most persons diminish the quantity of tobacco they take when they find it unwholesome. This is not virtue, but is merely owing to the simple fact that the desire for tobacco gets weaker as age makes the digestion more tender. If two young men at college smoke equally, and then one goes into a sedentary profession, while the other lives in the country and takes constant exercise, the probability is, that at the end of ten years the latter smokes more than the former. The sedentary man does not care for the tobacco that would do him harm, and the sportsman can stand the tobacco which he likes. And if there is one thing more certain about tobacco than another, it is that, among the upper classes, it *discourages drinking*; and probably this is the case generally. The great smoking nations, where people smoke so much more constantly than in England, are eminently sober nations. The effect of good tobacco is certainly not to make the smoker wish to drink. It does not produce thirst, and it spoils the flavor of most liquids. The wish to smoke notoriously abridges the drinking of wine; and many a man takes two or three glasses and his cigar, who, if he did not smoke, would finish his bottle. Of the effect of tobacco on the poor man we speak with some hesitation, for we do not consider that merely hurrying by poor men as they cloister round a public-house enables any one to pronounce on their habits. But we know of no facts which tend to show that tobacco does increase the consumption of alcoholic liquors. Certainly the coarse tobacco which the poor smoke would make the palate of a person unaccustomed to it very hot and dry; but the poor are accustomed to it, and that makes all the difference. How is any one to prove that coarse tobacco, on the whole, makes the poor drink more than they otherwise would? All inhabitants of cold climates are prone to indulge in alcohol if they can get it. Where the climate is in favor of ebriety, we know that tobacco does not cause inebriety. How are we to say that the drunkenness in a cold tobacco-smoking country is greater than it would have been if there were no tobacco smoked? Drinking produces a wish to drink—why should we say that smoking increases this wish? In the classes of which we can speak from experience, we know the exact opposite is the fact; and we also know that in every class tobacco has one effect which must have a tendency to diminish drinking. It fills up time. At any rate, while a man is puffing he cannot imbibe. Let us suppose that, at a contested election for a town councillor, there is open beer at a pothouse, and that two electors go in at nine and stay till they are turned out at eleven. As there is no stint, they will both drink as much as they please; but, if during the two hours one has been smoking and the other not, it is obvious that time at least is in favor of the non smoker getting through most pots.

An omnibus-driver, in conversation with a passenger, was describing his mode of life, and said that he was unable to get home in the middle of the day, and did not like going to a public; so he carried in the boot a bottle of cold tea. The passenger asked if he liked it; and he replied that he liked it because it was something to look forward to. "Every one must have something to look forward to; and his fancy was to look forward to cold tea." This remark went deep into the philosophy of life. Every one must have something to look forward to; and the great service of tobacco is, that it is more looked forward to by persons in monotonous occupations than anything else. The reason is partly on account of its effects on the nerves, and partly because of the time which smoking consumes. The charm of the smoker's cold tea is, that it takes him so long to get it down. A little reflection will show us why this is so attractive. We must not speak as if pot-house loungers were the only poor people who smoked. Let us take the case of a respectable agricultural laborer. After several hours work he gets, it very lucky, a dinner composed of a hunch of bread, a piece of Dutch cheese, a bit of bacon fat, and a mug of muddy beer. This would be all the cold tea to which he could have been looking forward for four hours of ploughing or turnip-hoeing, were it not that the simple repast is followed by twenty minutes of a delicious clay pipe. He thus gets twenty-two minutes of physical enjoyment in the middle of the day instead of the two minutes his dinner would take him; or perhaps, to state the question quite fairly, we may say, the three minutes, if we allow for his having to clean his clasp-knife on the seat of his trousers between his courses. Surely this protraction of pleasure is an enormous gain in the dull, wearisome existence of the British clodhopper. And all persons who have gone through long, solitary, disheartening exertion in the open air, know the soothing and sustaining power of tobacco. We wish the Dean of Carlisle would ask the next African traveler whom he may happen to meet, whether he considers tobacco a "gorging fiend." KANE, the Arctic explorer, told an Englishman, very shortly before he died, that it was tobacco that had enabled him to keep up the spirits and the courage of his men under their dreadful sufferings. He was opposed to their having much alcohol, and he found that they would go willingly without stimulants, and preserve their equanimity and elasticity of spirits, if he did but supply them with a moderate quantity of tobacco.

The language used by Dean CLOSE makes us feel how thick is the wall of separation that divides a large portion of the English clergy from the poor. That the poor man should want amusement is quite inconceivable to this kind of parson. With the very motives, and acting on the highest principles, the clergyman is apt to view life in a very one-sided way. He comes to a parish and sets about forming a kind of religious engine. He is the engineer; the rich supply the oil and coal, and the poor are the raw material. The article he engages to turn out is an industrious, contented, saving, church going man. With the process of manufacturing this article, beer and tobacco are utterly unconnected. It is nothing that the poor man likes them. His likes and dislikes are irrelevant. It is his business to be a great parson-product, and smoking interferes with his attaining this end. But the poor man very naturally does not entertain this view of himself. He, like the rest of the human race, is willing or unwilling, as the case may be, to do his duty. But he has no notion of excluding himself from innocent enjoyments. They are to his mind the daily counterbalance of daily hardship. Industry to him is not so much a virtue as a compulsory and habitual exercise of his muscular force. His beer and baccy is not so much a temptation as the thing he arrives at after muscular exercise. Unless moral reformers will take into consideration the deep rooted desire of the human heart for something "*to* look forward to" during hard work, and the fact that, to the vast mass of men—educated and uneducated, good and bad, rich and poor—any enjoyment which is to be constantly welcome must, in some shape or degree, be a physical enjoyment, no scheme of moral reform can have any wide hold or any long duration. Not many years ago an Oxford tutor of some notoriety went down to manage a country parish. On entering on his parochial duties he announced that he was going to put down tobacco in the parish. An older and wiser man told him it was impossible, to which the enthusiastic tutor replied, that "impossible" was not a word in his dictionary. He little knew the agricultural poor. They did not find it necessary to erase the word "tobacco" from their dictionary, and the moral reformer had to retire and leave his parishioners to smoke like a house on fire. No amount of religious pig headedness will enable a clergyman to triumph over the desire of his flock for a pleasure which they think innocent, and know to be constant, and of which they are aware he has no experience. So far from thinking tobacco an enemy to the parson, we believe it to be his friend; and if he acknowledged its claims a little more heartily he might profit even more than he does by the friendship. Tobacco is something to look forward to. It answers a that important end in life. To a great extent tobacco may be made to supersede fermented liquors. An angel from heaven could not persuade an English laborer to give up the "something to look forward to," which cheers his weary hours. But a very human sort of reformer might succeed in persuading him to seek solace in his pipe and avoid drunkenness.

It is only fair to say that a large and, we believe, an increasing portion of the English clergy see this, and would no more wish to put down tobacco than to put have no more wish to put down tobacco than to put down pie crust. Very few well-educated clergymen under forty, would deliberately state that their like Dean CLOSE, consider tobacco to be a gorging fiend. Indeed, many clergymen keep their parishioners in countenance in this matter; and, if we are not misinformed, there are disciples of that excellent and generous school who not only go by fishing and cricketing with their poor parishioners, but also smoke with them, and instil sound principles in the intervals of puffing a well-blackened clay. We neither commend these defects of conventionalism nor blame them. All depends on the individuals. One parson can really impart spiritual knowledge and command respect with a pipe in his mouth; another who tried to imitate him might safely be written down an ass. Tobacco is of all things a matter of perfect indifference. It is of no use to smoke if you do not like it; it is of no use not to smoke if you do like it. Abstractedly speaking, it is perhaps better not to smoke, as, abstractedly speaking, it would be better to drink nothing but water. But we are not dealing with abstractions. In real life, water almost always tastes of pills, and is otherwise an unsatisfactory fluid; and in real life, people who work want something to look forward to. All we say for tobacco is, that taken in moderation, it supplies this something in a cheap, accessible, and harmless form.

From the London Spectator.

It is a curious fact that whilst so many books have been written about wine, the consumers of tobacco, who greatly outnumber the wine-drinkers, have not had the services of a popular historiographer until now, when Mr. FAIRHOLT has assumed that office. His book is a well-executed and very amusing digest of all sorts of facts and fancies concerning tobacco, from the time when Europeans first learned to "drink" the smoke of its leaves till now, when they yield about four and a half millions sterling every year to the English exchequer, a revenue nearly as great as that derived from the consumption of tea. Both these innocent narcotics have long been the objects of furious invectives, but the use of both has gone on steadily increasing in spite of all opposition, and mankind certainly is not the worse for them either physically or morally. We live longer than our forefathers of the reign of HENRY VIII., who never saw or heard of tobacco; and the decline of drunkenness amongst us seems to have kept pace with the increasing popularity of tobacco. Certainly Mr. FAIRHOLT is right in denying the assertion which is constantly made, that smoking leads to drinking. Our Saxon progenitors were notorious drunkards, and their descendants were hard drinkers at all times between the Norman conquest and the discovery of America. The Turks, the French, and the Spaniards, who smoke much, are all essentially sober nations. Our author says:

"As a rule, we can pronounce that all great smokers are temperate men, and most of them extremely so. very many being water drinkers, and particularly when smoking, as the use of wine and liquors destroys the palate for the appreciation of fine tobacco. On the other hand, very many who do not smoke and who are the most vociferous in condemning smoking, are habitual and daily drinkers of wine, beer and spirits. Few drunkards smoke, at least, to any extent. If they smoke at all it will be found that the love of drinking led to the use of tobacco, and not as is often asserted, that they were induced to drink from smoking. Many may think these remarks too bold and trenchant; but let our readers look carefully around them, in their respective circles, and they will not fail to find their experience confirm our own. They may find some questionable exceptions to the rule; they may find, here and there, a sot who drinks and smokes; but take away from him his tobacco and he would be a sot still."

Like the coca chewed by the Peruvian mountaineers, tobacco assuages the desire for other stimulants. The frugal Spaniards have a proverb to this effect, "A paper cigarette, a glass of fresh water, and a kiss of a pretty girl will sustain a man for a day without eating." What a pity it is that FALSTAFF did not smoke, that he might have matched his famous encomium on sack with the praise of tobacco! We have spoken of "drinking" tobacco, and there is precedent for the phrase. It was constantly used until the middle of the 17th century: the catalogue of RUMBRE' effects, sent over by SIR BALTHAZER GERBIER to CHARLES I. in 1640, calls a Dutch picture of smokers "the tobacco-drinkers." Mr. FAIRHOLT says "the term, no doubt, originated in the custom of inhaling the smoke, and allowing it to escape through the nose; a fashion to which it was originally enjoyed by the Indians." We confess our inability to understand this dictum. The Turks talk of drinking a pipe, or drinking tobacco, just as they say that a man has eaten much stick who has been soundly bastinadoed.

SPENSER in his "Fairy Queen," written soon after the introduction of the plant into England, calls it "divine tobacco," and since his day most literary men have been addicted to the soothing pipe, that aids in concentrating their nervous energy upon intellectual labor, by allaying all extraneous irritation. Some of them who indulged in the practice to the greatest excess lived to a great age. Dr. PARR was 78 when he died, and HOBBS, of Malmesbury, who was very potent in smoking, had his pipe put out at the age of 92.

"Of literary men GOETHE hated tobacco a very extraordinary thing for a German to do. HEINRICH HEINE had the same dislike. Of French littérateurs BALZAC, VICTOR HUGO and DUMAS did not smoke; but the smokers are ALFRED DE MUSSET, EUGENE SUE, MÉRIMÉE, PAUL DE ST. VICTOR, and Madame DUDEVANT better known by her sobriquet GEORGE SAND, who often indulges in a cigar between the intervals of literary labor; as the ladies of Spain and Mexico delight in doing at all other intervals. CHARLES LAMB, 'the gentle Elia,' was once a great smoker. In a letter to WORDSWORTH he says: 'Tobacco has been my evening comfort and my morning curse for these five years. I have had it in my head to write this poem for these two years. ("Farewell to Tobacco;") but tobacco stood in its own light, when it gave me headaches that prevented my singing its praises.' LAMB once—in the height of his smoking days—was puffing coarsest weed from a long clay pipe in company with PARR, who was careful in obtaining finer sorts, and the Doctor in astonishment asked him how he acquired this 'prodigious power.' LAMB answered, 'by following after it. As some men toil after virtue.' Of other literary smokers in England we may note Sir WALTER SCOTT, who at one time carried the habit very far. So did the poet BLOOMFIELD. CAMPBELL, MOORE and BYRON delighted in its temperate enjoyment, as does our present laureate TENNYSON, who has echoed its praises with BYRON in immortal verse. ROBERT HALL when at Cambridge, acquired the habit of smoking from being in PARR'S company; and being asked why he had commenced, he quaintly replied, 'I qualify myself for the society of a Doctor of Divinity, and this—holding up the pipe—is the test of my admission.' When preceptor with CLARKE'S pamphlet on 'The Use and Abuse of Smoking,' he said, 'I can't refute his arguments, and I can't give up smoking.' The learned in the law, as well as the dignitaries of the Church, have smoked. Lords ELDON and STOWELL, and Lord BROUGHAM in early life, indulged thus. The late Duke of RUTLAND and the Duke of DEVONSHIRE gave it aristocratic sanction, and GEORGE IV. royally patronized it."

CHARLES LAMB slandered tobacco when he accused it of giving him headaches. It has not that tendency, but gin-and-water has, and LAMB tippled this and other strong drinks freely. "Folk blame the wolf," says a Servian proverb, "while beside the wolf the fox is fattening."

MANIFEST DESTINY.

The "Knights of the Golden Circle."

"GENERAL" BICKLEY EXPLAINS THE OBJECTS OF THE MYSTERIOUS, "K. G. C."

The Baltimore *Daily Exchange* publishes the following curious letter:

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN LEGION, K. G. C., }
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, }
GREENBRIAR COUNTY, Va., July 20, 1859. }

Editors Baltimore Exchange, Baltimore, Md.:

GENTLEMEN: Seeing in your paper of the 14th inst., some editorial remarks about the military organization denominated K. G. C., and that you are laboring under erroneous impressions, I beg to

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT—STATEMENT WHEN INSUFFICIENT.

Claflin & Saltus vs. *Rufus Sanger.*—This was a motion to vacate a judgment entered upon confession. The following is the opinion of the Court granting the motion.

INGRAHAM J.—This motion is made by a judgment creditor of the defendant to set aside the judgment in this case for a defect in the statement of indebtedness. The judgment was entered upon confession. The statement of the indebtedness was as follows: "A promissory note for a specified date and amount, which note was given to L. W. & Co., for goods, wares and merchandize theretofore purchased of L. W. & Co. by the defendant, which note was indorsed by the debtor, and came into the hands of the plaintiffs for a valuable consideration."

The objection to this statement is that it does not show the facts out of which the indebtedness arose. In all the cases it is conceded that the object of the statute was to compel the debtor to disclose so much of the transaction out of which the indebtedness arose as to enable the creditor to form a more accurate opinion as to the integrity of the debtor in confessing the judgment, and for this purpose to compel the parties to spread on the record a particular and specific statement of the facts out of which the indebtedness arose. Chappel vs. Chappel, 2 Kernan 215.

The precise question as presented in this case, appears to have been passed upon by the General Term in this District, in Moody vs. Townsend, 3 Abb. 375. Roosevelt J., in that case says, "A general allegation that the judgment was for goods sold and delivered," is not a compliance with the requirements of the statute.

In English *vs.* Brink *et al.*, 16 Howard, P. R., p. 272, Brown, J., held that a statement which averred the indebtedness to rise on a note for $760, that amount of money being had by the defendant of the plaintiff, and which was due, was insufficient. In Stebbins vs. The Methodist Episcopal Church, 12 Howard, P. R., 418 Smith, J., held that a statement of indebtedness for money lent and advanced by the plaintiff to the defendant and which had been used to pay his debts, was insufficient, because it did not state when the money was lent, in what sums and at what times. In Lockwood vs. Finn, *et al.*, 13 How. P. R., p. 418. Rosekrans, J., held that a statement that the indebtedness for goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered by the plaintiff to the defendant, since a specified date, was insufficient, because it did not set forth what kind of goods, &c., were sold, nor how much, nor at what time. That it did not point to any particular transaction to which other creditors could direct their inquiries.

In Beekman vs. Kirk, 15 Howard P. R., p. 228, Harris, J., held that a statement of indebtedness in a judgment recovered on a bond given for money borrowed by the defendant was defective for want of disclosing the amount of the loan or when the judgment was recovered. See also 17 N. Y. Rep. p. 9.

There are many other cases which might be cited of a similar character, but the above are amply sufficient to show that the views entertained by the Judges in these cases when applied to the present case, would condemn the statement as insufficient and defective. I will only add one more by the General Term of this District. In Davis *vs.* Morris, 21 Barb. p. 152, Mitchell, P. J., held a statement of indebtedness for money lent and advanced at divers times by the plaintiff to the defendant, from 1853 to date, insufficient.

These decisions, two of which are by the General Term of this District, are controlling upon this question, notwithstanding there are some few cases of a contrary tenor by the judges at Special Term in other districts, such as Post vs. Coleman, 9 Howard P. R., 64.

The plaintiffs in this action were not the original creditors by whom the goods were sold, and it was suggested that less particularity was required from them than would be from the person to whom the debt was originally due.

There is no distinction made in the statute, and there is no good reason shown for making any such distinction.

The statement is to be made by the debtor and not the creditor, and he can as well state the particulars in one case as the other. He knows the particular transaction out of which the indebtedness arose, and he can state it as easily after the claim has been transferred to a third person, as he could before the transfer.

The motion to set aside the judgment as to the creditor making this motion must be granted.

ARREST ORDERED.

Meyer Goldsall vs. *Everett A. Carpenter and Joseph M. Nichols.*—The complainant in this case was arrested, as alleged, in St. Louis, some time since, on a charge of swindling several merchants of this City.

He now charges that the defendants, one of whom is a lawyer of this City, kidnapped him in the streets of St. Louis, forced him into a carriage, and after driving him about the city for some time, in different streets, finally lodged him in a place unknown to him, and there kept him confined for several days, and not allowing him to communicate with his friends. The complaint also states that the relator afterwards learned that he was confined in the "callaboose," and charges that he was deprived of his liberty without the authority of law, and by the act of the defendants. The Court granted an order of arrest. Bail $1,000.

THE HAGGERTY HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

Application of Anna J. Haggerty.—This case came on again to-day, pursuant to adjournment; and a larger number of spectators than ever was in attendance, to hear the promised explanation from Mr. Shafer, and witness the *dénouement* of the proceedings.

Before Mr. Shafer addressed the Court, Mr. Fogarty rose and said that as the relator and her son had testified to such a remarkable state of facts in the opening of the case, and as those statements had gone forth to the world through the public Press, involving, as they did, the good character of the respondent, and the Right Rev. Archbishop Hughes, he now desired to have the Archbishop interrogated as to his knowledge of the matter, and particularly in regard to the testimony of those two witnesses; and for that purpose he had requested him to be present, to make such a statement. The Archbishop was then in the room, and counsel desired he should be heard before Mr. Shafer made the statement that was expected from him, in regard to the origin and disposition of the writ. Counsel supposed Mr. Shafer would have no objection to taking the statement of the Archbishop without his being sworn.

Mr. Shafer stated that he should not insist upon the administration of the oath; but he wished the report of Mrs. Haggerty's testimony to be first read, that the right reverend gentleman could hear what had been said involving his character. Mr. Blundell's shorthand report was then read, and the Archbishop placed upon the stand. The Judge directed the usual oath to be administered. The testimony of the Archbishop was as follows:

Q.—You are the Roman Catholic prelate of this diocese? A—I am.

Q.—Do you know Mrs. Haggerty, this lady present? A.—No, Sir.

You have heard the statements just read, as to the alleged occurrences in Twenty-second-street and Mulberry-street, wherein it is stated by the relator and her son that they saw you and Dr Cummings pass by. As good enough, Archbishop, to make a statement to the Court as to the truth or falsity of this statement.

A.—I have only to say that all this is as new to me as if it had occurred in China—reported in that country and sent over to this; I never was in any such place as this lady has sworn; I was not with Dr. Cummings; I was not in a carriage with him; I never received any message on this subject at my own house or elsewhere; and, in short, I know nothing whatever about it, except what I may have read in the newspapers.

The Court—Have you ever heard of this boy? A.—Never, your Honor; I never heard the name connected with these proceedings, until I saw it in the papers.

Counsel—Have you ever conversed with Dr. Cummings in relation to this subject? A.—I never had the pleasure of seeing Dr. Cummings since this matter occurred; I never had a conversation with any one relating to it, except with persons whom I have been visiting, who may have read the papers and asked me concerning it, to whom I may have made some remark; I have not had any conversation with Dr. Cummings since this matter occurred.

Cross-examined by Mr. Shafer.—Q.—Have you any recollection of a person applying to you, or requesting an interview with you, in respect to a lost boy, subsequent to the first day of July. A.—No.

Q.—Do you recollect the servant ever telling you? A.—There was no message of that description ever delivered to me.

Q—Do you recollect the servant at any time telling you that a woman named Mrs. Haggerty desired an interview with you. A.—I have no recollection of anything of the kind.

Q.—Do you recollect the servant girl at any time telling you that application was made at the door in relation to a lost child, and that she was directed to go otherwheres. A.—No.

The Archbishop then left the stand and the Court.

Mr. Shafer then made the expected explanation of the circumstances under which the writ was issued. He said that when Mrs. Haggerty first called upon him regarding the matter, he told her he must have proof convincing him that Dr. Cummings had the boy, before he should act in the case; that she called several times upon him, and upon the day of the issuing of the writ, informed him that she and her son had seen her lost child in the house of Dr. Cummings, and that she could produce many other witnesses who would testify also that he was there. He was thus induced to apply for the writ, and when it was served upon the Doctor, he was told by the gentlemen who served it (Wm. H. Browne and John L. Riker) that Dr. Cummings then admitted that he had the child, and was willing to give him up if the writ was withdrawn. Mr. Shafer said he then believed that the Doctor had the child, but he was now convinced that the boy named Haggerty, admitted to be in the care of Dr. Cummings, was not the one the writ was sued out to obtain. Counsel also stated that one Geohegan had stated authoritatively, in Court, that Dr. Cummings had the child, and was willing to give him up if the writ was withdrawn. He said he was desirous, on Friday last, not to go any further in the matter, and assed to have a jury of physicians examine Mrs. Haggerty as to her sanity; that he was at that time satisfied that they could not make out their case, and so stated to the Court; that the respondent insisted that he should put in his evidence, and go on with the case, contrary to the wishes of himself, (counsel,) and that the Court said it could not interfere to prevent the respondent's taking testimony to his defence.

Mr. Shafer, in the course of his remarks, alluded to the card of Mr. Chauncey Shaffer, stating to the public that he was not the counsel for the relator in the Haggerty case, in very indignant terms. He thought there was no reason for publishing such a card, and that it would have been equally proper for him to have published a card denying that he was the Sheriff who was fined for contempt of Court, and who tried to shoot a magistrate on the Bench, and afterwards published a card stating that the act was done under the influence of enlorform, taken for the toothache.

Here the Court interrupted counsel, stating that the Court had nothing to do with that matter.

Mr. Shafer then said, insisting that they had a right to withdraw the writ without any action or decision of the Court, which he then asked leave to do.

Mr. Fogarty contended that they (respondents) had a right to demand of the Court judicial action in the matter; that the Court should not dismiss the case as "not proven," but should decide it, and if they had shown themselves not to be in the possession of the child, to hold and discharge the writ. He spoke very severely of Mr. Shafer, charging that he had either been the dupe of the petitioner or had acted maliciously. Counsel would charitably conclude that he had been the dupe of the "double headed eagle." Mr. Fogarty then proceeded with some further remarks, which were reproved by the Court as irrelevant, and closed with some observations on the religious bearings of the case.

Mr. Shafer said he desired to add that it had been charged that he had been feed by a Protestant Association of the City to prosecute this case, but he would say, for the information of all, that he had received but $4 or $5 from any one, and that was from Mrs. Haggerty herself, to pay the expenses incident to the opening of the case. He expected to get no money for his services.

Mr. Fogarty said that he had not received, and should not receive any fee for his services as counsel.

Justice INGRAHAM said that there was but one course for him to take, and that was to dismiss the writ.

Mrs. Haggerty here interposed with a wild and violent address to the Court, saying that she was the mother of the boy; that she had been degraded by being called "crazy;" that Mr. Fogarty had degraded the Union, the Holy Writ and himself; he had also degraded the "double-headed eagle" of America. She called ever having written the letters produced as hers, and said that the witnesses brought against her were only thieves and prostitutes. She called on the Court to judge whether a "crazy woman" could support and protect her family as respectably as she did, and concluded by averring that if she was crazy, "Priest Cummings" and his "lawyer" must be crazy, too, and if they were all crazy, she thought the "Good God" above, who made us all, must also be crazy.

Justice INGRAHAM then made an order that the writ be dismissed; observing that the conclusion he had formed was that the boy had gone away of his own accord.

Conflagrations.

AT SOUTH ABINGTON, MASS.—A fire at South Abington, Mass., which broke out at 3 A. M. on the 20th August, in HOBART'S works, destroyed a saw-mill, planing mill, tack factory, and boarding-house adjoining. It is supposed that the fire took in the engine-house, which is located in a small building adjoining the tack factory. The amount of property destroyed is estimated at $60,000. The firm has been, until recently, B HOBART & SON. WM. H. DUNBAR had come into the firm, and they had been for the last few weeks making some changes in the works, so that all departments were not in full operation. There were in one building forty tack and five or ten horse nail machines. The insurance on the property amounted to $25,000. There were about one hundred hands employed in the works, all of whom are turned out of employment. Of the insurance $2,500 was in the Merchants' Insurance office, Hartford; $2,500 in the Fulton, New-York; $2,500 in the City office, New-Haven; and $2,500 in the Dorchester office.

AT TROY.—At Troy, N. Y., Aug. 19, the Union House, a hotel on Albany-street, was partially burned, and several stores destroyed. The fire caught from a defective flue. The sufferers were Mr. DAICH, Dr. KELLOGG, WM J. HAWES and Ex-Conductor TAYLOR. Mr. DAICH's furniture was destroyed or ruined. Dr. KELLOGG and other occupants were more fortunate. Mr. HAYNES, who kept the grocery on the corner, was insured for $500, which will probably cover his loss. The buildings destroyed or injured were insured for $6 000 The entire furniture of the Union House was insured for $10,000. The loss on buildings is estimated at from $3 000 to $5 000; the loss on furniture at $3,-000. The insurance is in the Agencies of the New-York and Eastern offices.

AT PHILADELPHIA.—At Philadelphia, Aug. 20, the extensive sawing and planing mill, and sewing machine manufactory of GEO. B. SLOAR & Co., extenoing from the wharf to Beach-street, above Shackamaxon street, in the Eighteenth Ward, was burned. The building, which was three and four stories in height, was externally fire-proof, all the doors and window shutters being of boiler iron, while the roof was of slate. The fire must have been smouldering for several hours before it was discovered, and the flames had attained great headway before the alarm was given. The machinery in the building was valued at $54,000, and the building itself at $22,000 when it was put up in 1850. The firm estimate their loss at from $75.000 to $100.000, upon which there is an insurance of $30 500 in the following offices: Royal, $7,000; Lycoming Mutual, $2 500; Exchange Mutual, $1,500; Spring Garden, $2,500; Quaker City, $5,000; Girard, $1,000; Hope Mutual, $2 500; Kensington, $500; Commonwealth, $2,000: Philadelphia Fire and Life, $2.500; Safeguard, $1,000; Equitable Mutual, $2 500. Total, $30 500. There were about one hundred and sixty hands employed in the mill, most of whom will be thrown out of employment by the calamity. The fire is supposed to have originated in the boiler room.....In the same city, Aug. 16, the four-story brick store, No. 520 South Delaware-avenue, and extended through from the wharf to Larkin (late Little Water) street, was destroyed. The flames spread rapidly, and in a short time the entire upper stories, occupied by Mr. WM. FRANCIS as a rigging loft, was on fire. The building was surrounded with combustible property, and the first story was packed full of sugar in hogsheads, which belonged to S. & W. WELSH. It was at first feared that a serious conflagration would be the result; but the steamer of the Hope Hose Company was soon upon the ground and in service, and drawing her supply of water from the Delaware, she threw two powerful streams upon the flames. The New-York Ladiow Association had just returned from a trip to the Falls of Schuylkill, and they hastened to the spot with their steam fire engine. It also was stationed upon the wharf, and drawing its supply of water from the Delaware, it soon threw a heavy stream upon the fire. The principal loss was to the first story, where the Messrs. WELSH had 275 hogsheads of sugar stored. This sugar was insured for $25 000. It is much damaged by water, and any estimate of the loss upon it would be mere guess work at present. It is believed, however, that it will not exceed $5,000 or $6,000. The building belongs to Mr. ALLEN CUTHBERT, whose loss is covered by insurance.

AT BRIDGEPORT.—At East Bridgeport, Ct., Aug. 19, early in the morning, the extensive sash and blind manufactory of Messrs. D. M. PHILLIPS & Co., in the large building at the east end of the upper bridge, was burned. The fire spread rapidly to the planing room, BENJAMIN RAY's veneering shop, PHILLIPS & Co's grist-mill, to ence to the room occupied by PITT & LYON, for the manufacture of carpet sweepers, &c., soon reducing the whole building to ashes. A blacksmith's shop, occupied by JOSEPH NEWTON, caught fire next and was also entirely destroyed. The buildings were owned by WM H. NOBLE, Esq., whose loss is estimated at $5,000. The heaviest loser is Mr. RAY, who had an extensive stock of mahogany on hand, but little of which was saved, and that in a badly damaged condition; his loss is estimated at $10 000. The loss of Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., in the sash, blind and planing rooms and grist-mill, is estimated to be from $2 000 to $2 500. PITT & LYON's loss is about $500. The sheds and blacksmith-shop connected with the Brewster carriage factory were also destroyed, and the shop itself was on fire two or three different times, but was saved with the greatest exertion. These buildings belong to the estate of P. T. BARNUM. Loss about $1,500, fully insured; Companies not named.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 22.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, 1874	101⅜	100	Reading Railr'd	b30 44¾
1,000	Ohio State 6s, '60	100	700	do	b60 44⅝
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90..b30	87	100	do	b30 44⅝
4 000	do	87⅜	100	do	s60 44⅝
10,000	Virginia 6s	s10 93⅝	400	do	s10 44⅜
6,000	do	93⅝	1200	do	44⅜
10,000	Mo State 6s	s10 87⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R	43⅜
1,000	Cal. State 7s, bds	80⅜	50	do	b10 43⅜
5,000	N. Y. Cen. R 6s	91	1475	Mich. S. & N. I. G. R	58
1,000	Erie R. 4th Mg. Bs	43	300	do	s30 25
6,000	Erie R. 5th Mg. Bs	30	50	do	s60 53
5,000	do	29	150	do	26⅜
3 000	Hud. R. R. 2d Mge	91	100	do	s10 26⅜
1,000	Harl R. 3Mg. Bs	73	100	do	s10 25
1 000	do	72⅜	100	do	s8 26½
1,000	Mh. C'l R 8 'ct 1st Mg S.F. C't Bs	89	100	do	s5 26⅜
13 000	Mich. S. 2d m bs	43	150	do	b30 26⅞
3,000	Mich. S. & N. I. Fd bs	88	100	do	26⅞
500	Ill. Cen. R. bs	89	100	Gal. & Chicago R	66⅜
1,000	Cley. & T. S. F. bs	85	100	do	66⅜
200	Bank of Commerce	96⅜	100	do	b30 66⅜
	7 Am Ex. Bank	101⅜	100	do	66⅜
	50 Marine Bank	78	100	do	b60 66⅜
	50 Bk & Fnd Co	s60 87¼	100	do	b30 66⅜
	80 Penn. Coal Co	82¾	150	do	b30 67
	50 Cum. Coal Pref	s60 11	150	do	67⅜
100	Pacific M. S. Co	s60 75	100	do	s30 67⅜
100	do	b30 74¾	300	do	s60 66¾
25	do	74¾	100	Cleve. & Tol. R	s30 24
100	do	b60 75⅛	50	do	s10 24
100	do	75⅜	400	do	23
210	N. Y. Cen. R	73	500	do	b30 23
100	do	b30 73¼	400	do	23⅛
560	do	b30 73⅜	100	do	b30 23⅛
1326	do	73⅜	150	do	b60 23⅛
260	do	b60 73⅜	200	do	s60 23⅜
600	do	b30 73⅜	170	Chi. & Rock Is. R	63¾
40	do	73⅜	200	do	b30 64
200	do	b60 73⅜	910	do	64
50	Harlem R. Pref	36	100	do	b30 64⅛
100	do	s60 39	50	do	b30 64¾
100	do	39⅛	50	do	b60 64⅜
100	do	b60 39⅜	150	do	b30 64⅛
50	Illinois Cen. R	68⅜			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Missouri State 6s	82⅜	100	Reading Railroad	44¼
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	87⅛	400	do	44⅛
4 000	Ohio State 6s, '60	100	250	Chic. & R. I. R	64⅜
2 000	La. State 6s	86⅜	100	do	64⅜
8 000	Virginia 6s	93⅜	200	do	b60 64⅜
50	Merchants' Bank	106	50	Mich. Central R	43⅜
50	D. & H. Canal Co	s6 91	50	do	s30 43⅜
5	Pacific Mail S. Co	76⅜	100	do	43⅜
100	do	77	150	do	b30 43⅜
50	do	77⅛	150	do	s30 43⅜
615	N. Y. Central R	73	50	Mich. So. & N. I. R	57⅛
250	do	b30 73	500	M. So. & N. I. G. S	28
100	do	bnwk 73	50	do	s60 26⅛
500	do	s60 72⅞	50	Panama R	s60 115⅜
100	do	b30 73⅛	50	do	s60 115⅜
169	do	s10 73	8	Clev. Col & Cin. R	91
50	Erie Railroad	8⅝	100	Clev. & Toledo R	23⅜
60	Hud. River R	s15 32¾			

MONDAY, Aug. 22—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Aug. 20, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Aug. 13:

Increase in Loans	$233,054
Increase in Specie	659,616
Decrease in Circulation	59,110
Increase in Individual Deposits	1,719,498

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury transactions of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Aug. 27, 1858.	Aug. 20, 1859.	Aug. 13, 1859.
Capital	$80 717,000	$68 845,600	$68 845 000
Loans	126,368 231	117,990,199	117 757 145
Specie	25 349 597	21 403,448	20,744,532
Circulation	7,480 6-4	8,347 689	8 436,679
Gross Deposits	104.609,658	91,248 799	88,933,621
Exchanged	15,449,878	18,038 689	17,443,212
Undrawn	89.159 960	73 209 910	71 490 812
In Sub-Treasury	13,731,639	4,960,490	5,347,389

The Bank Statement shows another gain in Specie, as anticipated in our review of the week's movement in our last paper. This makes $1,319,-571 for the fortnight, after exporting $3,100,822. The Deposit and Discount lines are also both on the increase, the former quite decidedly; the latter $233,054. It is probable that the lowest point in both departments was made on the previous return of August 13, as most of the leading Banks are gaining in Individual Deposits, although others are still losing on their Interior Bank balances The Discount market is tending, if anything, to ease, although the Banks take nothing under 7 ₱ cent., and it requires the very strongest names to command that rate outside on paper falling due this side of January. Demand loans are easier to the Stock Brokers at 6 ₱ cent., and the Foreign Exchanges are again favorable for the Boston mail Nearly all the standard drawers are down to 110 on London, and 5f. 15¾ on Paris. We hear of 60 days on London drawn by the Panama Company at 109¾, and good merchant bills at 109¼@109¾. No direct mail steamer sails until Saturday next, by which line an addition will be received of about two millions to the supply of Gold and $775,000 of Silver.

The improvement in the Stock Market continues, and there was considerable excitement, with a large business, on the Exchange this forenoon. Nearly 1 ₱ cent. was added to Saturday's advance on the active Railway Shares, but part of this was lost in the afternoon, on a reaction by no means unreasonable after the sustained rise of the past few days. The sales on the Share list, altogether, add up about *twenty-five thousand Shares*, exclusive of Strect transactions—the heaviest business for some weeks past. New-York Central, which closed 72½ on Saturday, opened at 73 ₱ cent.; sold up to 73¾ cash, and 73½ buyer's option, and then reached to 72¾@73 ₱ cent. In Michigan Guaranteed the additional rise in the morning was to 26¾ ₱ cent., making over 5 ₱ cent. In a few days, while, from the suddenness of the advance upon the *short* sellers, and the belief among them that the cash Stock only is the object of the buyers, numerous 60-day options were put out at a difference of 3@3½ ₱ cent. The cash price closed 25, and sellers' options 22@22½ ₱ cent. The turn upon the *Bear* account, in this Stock, which had been frowned down with apparent impunity to 19½ ₱ cent., has been very sudden, and as usual when the speculative sellers inside the Board are not suffered to have things their own way, by the *Bull* account outside the movement, creates some feeling. A similar demonstration, not altogether "a Broker's rise," as some of our co temporaries are in the practice of terming every sign of recovery in the market, is manifested in favor of the other Western Stocks, and Hudson, Harlem, &c., the figures for which are higher by 2½@3 ₱ cent. than this day week. Pacific Mail advanced to 77½ ₱ cent. Panama a fraction weaker than on Saturday. The general tone of the Share list at 4 o'clock this afternoon was somewhat irregular; a disposition to lower figures for New-York Central and Michigan Guaranteed, while Michigan Central Rsilroad and Toledo were firm. In State Stocks the changes from last week are not important. Railway Mortgages are firmer, and quite a good business was done in Michigan Southerns, Eries, &c. The Construction Bonds of the Illinois Central continue scarce, and the only sale was at 90 ₱ cent. for $500, 89@89¼ bid for even thousands. Erie shares in demand at 5⅞. The Coal Shares all firm; a large business in Reading at 44½@44¾, and 90½@⅔ bid for Delaware, Cumberland 14 ₱ cent., and Pennsylvania Coal 82¼ ex-dividend.

The following are the Bank-Note and Land Warrant quotations of Messrs. GWYNN & DAY No. 12 Wall-street:

BANK-NOTE DISCOUNTS.

Banks.	Dis.	Banks.	Dis.
N. Y. State	¼ @ —	Virginia	½@¾
New-England	½ @ —	Canada	½@ —
New-Jersey	¼@ ½	Michigan	¾@1
Illinois	2¾@3	Ohio, Ky. and Ind.	¾ @ —
Philadelphia	½@ —	Louisiana	1½@ —
Baltimore	½@ —	Missouri	2½@ —
Pennsylvania	½@ ¾	Tennessee	1¾@ —
Maryland	½@ ¾	Wisconsin	2½@3
De aware	½@ —	Mobile	1½ @ —
North Carolina	¾@ 1	Alabama	1½@1¾
S. Carolina & Ga.	1½@1½		

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acres, per acre	$1 00	$1 10
80 acres, per acre	86	99
120 acres, per acre	78	82
160 acres, per acre	87	91

In reference to the prospects of the market for Land Warrants, Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS write:

"Public sales commence as follows, at the various districts; before which time preemptors are required to enter or pay for their quarter section, either with cash or a warrant; for immediately after the sales, all unsold for land can be entered with Land Warrants.

22 Townships at Lecompton, sales commence August 29.

28 Townships at Lecompton, sales commence Sept. 12.

38 Townships at Ogden, sales commence Aug. 29.

25 Townships at Ogden, sales commence Sept. 19.

28 Townships at Kickapoo, sales commence Sept. 9.

39 Townships at Nebraska City, sales commence Aug. 29.

26 Townships at Nebraska City, sales commence Sept. 5.

At Fort Dodge, sales commence Sept. 26.

At Sioux City, sales commence Oct. 3.

And in October, sales come off in Minnesota, embracing the choicest pine lands on the Continent.

Sales have already taken place in Districts as follows: About one-third of Lecompton; about one-half of Kickapoo; about one-half of Brownsville; about one-half of Nebraska City; and all of Omaha and Dacotah.

Preemptors will require a large amount of warrants before the close of September, and the demand for speculative entries has hardly commenced, for none but preemptors can lay a warrant until the public sales have come off.

These are the facts and figures on which we ventured an opinion that there would be a further advance in the price of warrants."

To-morrow, Tuesday, another hearing is to be had on the bad conduct of the New-Haven Railroad corporation, on a motion to make permanent the injunction against paying a partial dividend. It is not known what line of defence against restraining the wrong attempted against two-fifths of the certificate holders will be pursued, but it appears from the following extract from the deposition of the counsel of the other side that no denial of the developments of HOLBROOK and VANDEVENTER has yet been attempted by BULKLEY or his colleagues.

"And this deponent further says, *that none of the allegations in said affidavits of* CHARLES HOLBROOK or ABRAHAM J. F. VANDEVENTER, used on said motion of discovery, were contradicted by the opposing affidavits, or copies of affidavits, used on the part of the said New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company on said motion, although the affidavit of said BULKLEY, President of said Company, was used on said motion, and said motion was opposed."

The following, by the *Bremen*, are the latest quotations for American Securities in London:

American Railways.	Closing Prices.
Illinois Central 6 ₱ ct., red. 1875	77 to 80
Do. 7 ₱ cent., red. 1875	79 to 81
Do. 7 ₱ cent., Freeland, red. 1860	87 to 89
Do. $100 shares, $60 paid	34 to 37 dis.
Mich. Cen. 1st mgt. con. 8 ₱ ct., '60	82 to 85
Do., do. do., 1869	82 to 85
Do., (sinking fund) 1882	83 to 85
Do. $100 shares	40 to 45
M. S. & N. I. 7 ₱ ct. sk. fund '65	85 to 90
Do. $100 shares	10 to 15
N. Y. Cen. 6 ₱ ct. sk. fund, '83	84 to 87
Do., do., 7 ₱ ct. con. '64	92 to 95
Do., do., 7 ₱ ct. sk. fund, '76	92 to 94
Do., do., $100 shares	68 to 70
N. Y. & E. 3d mtg. 7 ₱ cent., '82	55 to 60
Do., (sinking fund) 1875	20 to 25
Do., bonds, 6 ₱ cent. 1871	20 to 25
Do., do., 1871	20 to 25
Do., do., $100 shares	5 to 10
Penn. Cen. Rs. 1st mtge. con. 6 ₱ cent.	90 to 92
Do., do., 2d mtge. 6 ₱ cent., ster.	94 to 95
Do., do., $50 shares	35 to 40
Phil. & Read. Bonds 6 ₱ cent., 1860	85 to 90
Do., 3 ₱ cent 1870	75 to 80
Do., $50 shares	20 to 24

Shadows Avaunt!

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We have all need of the suspicious traveler, whose path in the evening shade led into a quiet valley—how his jaundiced eyes could see nothing but the dismal forms of hobgoblins and bug (or *big*) bears, seeking to prey upon him—how unspeakably great his gratitude and relief at finding, on nearer approach, that the imaginary monsters had vanished, and that the real object before him was a human form, and the most cheering visage of a dear and long-absent brother who, like himself, was journeying to a beloved fa. ther's home.

Something similar, in hideous and unsightly shape, has confronted the imagination and senses of our financial wiseacres. For the last few months our fiscal grandmothers have had no peace on their pillows, by reason of the suspected evils which were approaching us. "The rest of mankind," professing no great wisdom about banks, currency, &c., have yet been undisturbed by dreams, shadows and nightmares. Indeed, they are so unsophisticated as to believe that the *causes* which are to bring about such calamities are producing benefits to the country; and that the frightful monsters, if they still exist, and loom up in the darkened vision of the "knowing ones"—are blessings in disguise.

The evils which have ruined the country, in the opinion of the Solons, assume *three* palpable for us; either one of which is sufficient to create a "catastrophe for some [of us, but, combined together, they make a Solferino destruction for their victims generally.

The first monster is the prodigious bank expansion. The banking capital in this metropolis, as per last report, is.....$68 500 000

Add for profits accrued as per same report, about 11 ₱ cent..... 7 500,000

Actual capital.....$76,000 000

The deposits, per statement of last Monday, were..... 71 000 000

Making.....$147,000,000

On this amount the Banks have now loaned one hundred and seventeen or eighteen millions—and only *sixty* per cent. upon their deposits. This is not very startling, when exchange on New-York at all Southern and Western cities is in demand at high premium and when capital from all parts of the country is concentrating in this metropolis, the Banks are not surely lighting a volcano by lending such a proportion of their deposits on short paper, or Government securities convertible into specie at the customs. But the incidental advantages of the so-called excessive expansion have been great. By their liberality, our Uncle Samuel, to whom we all owe friendship, if not affection, has been largely assisted at a crisis in his history. During the last eighteen months, when foreigners looked awry at us, and would not bid for our uncle's scrip, the banks have loaned him millions of money on the most favorable terms; and now, while he has no surplus in his wallet, the awful banks are his heaviest creditors. Considering that corporations have no souls, they certainly are dutiful relatives in thus sustaining their uncle in his trials. With all the treasury notes and Government loans the banks hold, which, in an important sense, are virtually *coin*, there has yet been no diminution of a substantial *specie basis*, being now about thirty per cent. of liabilities.

But the excessive importation—this is the great enemy that is to devour us. We have employed our shipping in goods, importing largely, compared with former years. But do we not require an increased amount for consumption with our rapid growth? We *could* dispense with the *brandies*, for they give us the nightmare and *real devils*. But the country requires an increased quantity of the necessaries of life, or we must go back to a primitive condition. In civilized lands, when old clothes are not always seem.y, new ones will be worn; and the *new comers* require to be clothed as well as fed. If we have four millions of bales of cotton, instead of two or three, (the product of a few years since,) we must take some of it back from our European manufacturing friends, who have paid us a large price for the raw material; and they are also taking more of our rice, tobacco, and pork and beef than in former years. If the importers have calculated too largely upon the wants and desires of our people, the error will be adjusted at the auction rooms as the season advances. Many descriptions of goods will then be quoted at figures differing largely from the invoice prices, and, of course so much will be saved to the country. The importers alone cannot ruin the country. The consumers must combine with them, and just now they are not willing.

Another great enemy to our peace and prosperity, which has long cast its shadow before, is the ruinous Railroads, which have so long gorged upon the vitals of the country; and now are about completing their destructive work by eating each other up, leaving only a caudal appendage, like the Kilkenny cats. But this, too, is a shadow without substance to create it. No agency in existence has been so instrumental in promoting the material prosperity of the country as the much-abused Railroads—and it will soon be manifest that Railroad Securities generally are not the worthless commodities our sapient fathers call them. While these words are penning, the sober second thought is taking possession of many hitherto skeptical minds, and a higher appreciation of many of our Trunk Roads is daily seen, by better quotations for Stocks and Bonds. The country has not been gorged by these great highways, and the family quarrels among themselves have given place to increased harmony and friendship, which afford all interested a guarantee of remuneration for their investments.

The experience Railroads have acquired in the troubles and disasters of the last few years could never be purchased; and, sore as they have been, are invaluable to managers and investors. Many theories and fallacies of the swimming times of 1852 and 1853 have been exploded—stern necessity has developed many means and ways whereby great economy can be practiced without decrease of safety. The country will yet do justice to the most powerful accessory for its growth and wealth that ever was invented and practically worked by human mind and labor.

This country, with its immense resources of agricultural and mineral wealth, is rich in a degree no other country can boast of. Let us not show that we are blind to our greatness and glory by decrying the sources that have made us truly a powerful and prosperous people.

HOLD ON.

The Bank War.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

We regret to state that the war between the Banks and the audacious holders of their bills still continues. The weapons used by the antagonists are, however, very different. The bill-holders present their legal claims—small rectangular pieces of paper—and in response they are mobbed. They ask for money, and get rocks in return—but not those metaphorical rocks which returned miners carry in their pockets. In other words, they are literally stoned. The country banks of this State rest on a solid basis of boulders. These are found to be an excellent substitute for coin and bullion. We are informed that on Saturday last the stone gest assurances were given in Chillicothe that this novel species of funds would be dealt out liberally to any person who should present bills for redemption to the State Bank, located in that important city. A gentleman from this city, laboring under lamentable ignorance of the financial customs of Chillicothe, presented bills to the amount of $11,000 to the bank. When he had received $300 in silver, he found the banking-room filled with the high-spirited Chillicothians, who first threatened to stone him, and next, (suddenly ascending to the highest sublimities of the Lynch Code,) offered him the agreeable alternative of leaving town in five minutes, or of submitting to a dislocation of the neck by the well-known process of hanging. Preferring summary exile from the pleasant haunts of Chillicothe to summary execution from the limbs of one of the trees which adorn the streets of that famous city, he proceeded to St. Louis with all possible dispatch. The bank won a glorious victory, and the multitude rejoiced. Who will dare henceforth to make sacrilegious war on the banks, or ask these institutions to redeem their promises to pay? The golden trust of the Hesperices was never more formidably guarded than the golden coins which are coffered in the State Bank of Chillicothe. Unfortunately, the coins belong to the simple-minded citizens of St. Louis, who for a considerable time have been floquoring in the absurd error that country banks, by their own promise to pay, broadly engraved on their bills, and by the laws of the State, are obliged to redeem those bills. Experience, we presume, will dispel the ill

The New-York Times.

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Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....8½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland. *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Arabia*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New York Post-office to day, Aug. 23, at 1½ o'clock to go by railroad, and at 5 to go by steambost. The mails will close at the Boston Post-office, in consequence of the early departure of the *Arabia*, at 7 o'clock A. M. to morrow.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The screw steamship *Bremen*, from Southampton Aug. 9, arrived here yesterday. An outline of news one day later had been previously received from the *Hungarian* at Quebec; but our files by the Southampton steamer supply details and extracts of unusual interest.

A fire in Halifax has destroyed the stables of Mr. McKay, involving the loss of ten horses, including those used in expressing the foreign news from Halifax to Sackville. Some delay, in consequence, may occur in the reception of the European advices by the *Canada*, now nearly due at Halifax.

We learn from Washington that more extensive and efficient measures have been initiated by the Administration for the suppression of the Slave-trade. The squadron on the African Coast is to be materially augmented, and among the vessels to be sent there are to be several small steamers suitable for navigating waters too shallow for those ordinarily engaged in the service. There will be a force of one hundred and sixteen guns on the Slave coast, which is double the number required under the treaties with Great Britain. An efficient naval force is also to be maintained on our own Coast, for the purpose of capturing any slavers which may succeed in eluding the vigilance of the vessels of the African squadron.

The New-York American State Council meets to-day at Geneva, and from the numbers arriving there last night, it is believed that the attendance will be more than usually numerous. All the principal men of the American Party in this State will be present. The most exciting topic to be considered is in reference to the time of holding the State Convention—one portion being in favor of fixing a different day from that decided upon by the Republicans, and another portion being in favor of the same day.

The Mojave Indians continue to give trouble. On the 21st of July two hundred of them attacked a party of whites at Beale's Crossing, and carried off a number of mules and other property. A party of troops had left Fort Mojave at last accounts for the Mojave Villages, with the intention of punishing these Indians for their depredations.

The Quarterly Report of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, ending Aug. 1, which we publish this morning, shows that the force numbers 1,435 men. The arrests for the three months have been 19,262, of which 2,664 were for offences against property, and 16,598 for offences against persons or the public peace—14,019 of which latter are traceable to the use of intoxicating liquors. Of those arrested, 12,997 were males and 2,265 females; 9,630 were married, and 9,732 were single persons; 11,388 could read and write, and 7,874 were unable to do so. The total loss by offences against property was $29,027 25, of which there was recovered $17,101 78. In the last named sum, however, is not included sugar, coffee and other articles recovered from river thieves by the Harbor Police. The time lost by sickness shows an average of two days for each member of the force. There were 21,653 messages transmitted over the Police telegraph to and from their central office relative to fires, lost children, counterfeit money, &c. The report concludes by referring to the Rogues' Gallery as a powerful means for the prevention of crime, and recommending a thorough reorganization of a Detective Department.

The Baltimore City Guards arrived here yesterday afternoon on their way to New-Hampshire. During the hour's interval between their arrival here and their departure on board the steamboat *Connecticut*, they were handsomely received and hospitably entertained by a battalion of the National Guard. As the steamer moved from the dock a man who had been employed by some of the friends of the Baltimore Company, other than the National Guard, to fire a salute from the pier, was seriously injured by the premature explosion of the gun. Company B, of the Eighth Regiment New-York State Militia, left the City, yesterday, on a visit to New-Bedford.

The German Turner Societies assembled yesterday in Myrtle-avenue Park, Long Island, to celebrate their annual festival. About ten thousand persons were present, and entered into the spirit of the *fête* with an enjoyment that suffered no abatement, and a propriety that is beyond ordinary praise.

The Haggerty *Habeas Corpus* Case, was finally disposed of by Justice Ingraham, of the Supreme Court, by an order dismissing the case for want of evidence to sustain it. The testimony of Archbishop Hughes was received—positively contradicting the statements of Mrs. Haggerty referring to him. Mr. Shafer made a statement explaining his connexion with the case.

Yesterday Cotton was quiet, yet steady. A fair business was transacted in Flour and Pork, at firmer prices. Wheat and Corn were scarce and dearer, but not active. Java Coffee was very extensively purchased on speculation. Sugars were in good demand. Molasses attracted more attention. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

The Rope-Walking Mania.—Blondin has found in the person of one de Lave both an imitator and rival. Indeed, it could not be supposed that the former hero should be allowed to enjoy in exclusive monopoly the harvest of glory awarded him by admiring crowds at Niagara. His measure of fame was too full, his cup overflowed, and it was but natural that the surplus should bless at least one other intrepid contemner of peril. Accordingly, the public were hardly surprised to learn that the equally heroic de Lave intended to walk a rope stretched across from bank to bank of the Genesee, at Rochester. True, the chasm is less profound than that over which Blondin walked in fearless security. It is, however, more than a hundred feet deep, quite enough to insure instant destruction as the penalty of a single misstep. What more could reasonably be asked? Besides, the scene was consecrated just thirty-one years ago by a sublime catastrophe. It was at this very spot that poor Sam Patch lost his life, while demonstrating his immortal maxim that "some things can be done as well as others." Once he leaped in safety from the brow of the cataract, and rose from the river's bosom to receive the plaudits of an enthusiastic throng. A short time afterwards another jump proved his last; he failed to appear on the surface of the flood, and not till a Winter had passed was his body found, miles below, on its way to Lake Ontario.

Blondin and de Lave have indeed proved more fortunate, if not more daring. They are the moments "imps of fame." They have evoked, to each man his party. The town of Niagara swears by Blondin; the city of Rochester thunders for de Lave. It would seem to be impossible for our people to escape falling into factions over every subject which for a single hour occupies their attention. The names of these two miserable rope-dancers, whose popularity depend upon their success in harrowing up the minds and exciting the nerves of their spectators by a hideous trifling with human life, have become the rallying cries of two emphatic parties. The followers of each urge their champion on to attempt new monstrosities of recklessness. One makes it his boast that he can perform his perilous feat safely on a wet and swinging rope. The other retorts that he can trip over his narrow bridge with another human being on his back, and proposes, furthermore, to take the earliest opportunity of falling off his rope into the river and swimming ashore!

The spectacle is not complimentary to our civilization; but, while its vulgar attractions continue to swell the fares on the New-York Central Railroad, and to crowd the hotels at the rival head-quarters of this modern "dance of death," it is probably a waste of words to protest against it. It is less imposing, certainly, than the bull-fighting of Spain, but no doubt more profitable in a pecuniary sense, both to the spectators and to the performers.

The Next Duty of Citizens.

The duty of the citizen to vote is universally admitted; but the confession of that duty implies another, which all are not so ready to allow. If voting is worth the citizen's while, it is also worth his while to do all in his power to make his vote tell upon the policy of the Government under whose protection he lives. Voting as the majority even of respectable citizens vote amounts to little more than casting a ballot to further the purposes of a despotic and selfish minority. The elector waits until he has only a choice of evils, and must vote for a rogue on the one hand or a knave on the other. He declines to meddle with politics until all he can do is to swell the majority for a candidate in whom he has no confidence, or leave the disposition of affairs that are of the gravest moment entirely to others. Now, there is no necessity for this. A very little attention to public matters would put the whole election system upon a very different footing, and thoroughly reform one of the most shocking abuses of the times. Every man who really means to do his electoral duty must take his politics up as seriously at the start as when they culminate on election days. He must be in at the sowing, as well as at the reaping, and learn that the primary informal elections—for elections the primary meetings virtually are—are quite as important as elections that are provided for by law.

Many respectable men will start back with horror from the course. They have a mortal repugnance to descending into the dirty work of parties, and mingling with the "lewd fellows" who love and live by the primaries But this repugnance comes of a misapprehension of the true work of the primaries. Organized, must always be more successful than individual effort, in determining public questions. And just as soon as any company of men of similar principles organize, they constitute a party. As no party can long be unanimous without consultation, the necessity of preliminary drills, caucuses, and what are called primary meetings, is apparent at a glance. There is then nothing necessarily offensive in the machinery of parties, and if the ardent aspiration of so many who go about calling upon all honest folks to "smash the machine," were gratified this year, the "machine" would have to be rebuilt and equipped anew next year, or the disorganized reformers left in a hopeless and desperate minority.

It is in the manning of the machine that all the trouble lies. Rowdies and shoulder-hitters have it all their own way, simply because "respectable" men will have nothing to do with it. The only really valid reason why good men should dread the thought of attending the primary meetings, is the fact that these meetings are generally held in grog-shops. But if the character of the house in which a gathering is held is to preclude the virtuous from presenting themselves at it, we may be sure that the primary meeting will steadily grow more and more disreputable. It is a cheap device of rowdies by which to prohibit the presence of the order-loving. Moreover, if respectable people will trouble themselves to secure the ordering of the place of primary meeting, they can easily enough control the whole matter, for the decent are still in a majority, and they have only their own neglect to blame that their best wishes are not heeded. Then the rowdyism and violence of the primary meetings are greatly exaggerated. It is for the interest of the ruling minority that this should be. The "bloody" name of the Sixth Ward has been its tower of strength. Its bad odor has been carefully cultivated as the cheapest defence against the approaches of respectability. See how it works. In the worst district in the City, containing some two thousand voters, there will seldom be more than forty voters at the first election of the season. The shoulder-hitters gather in full force because they know that muscle and bluster are to win the fight. They expect no others than men of their own breed, and if things do not go to suit them, they pummel each other into a settlement. But shoulder-hitters only try their brutalities upon each other. The quiet citizen who goes and votes they will not question. The greatest blackguards about the place will come to his rescue if an idiot among their number should interfere with his rights. It is only when he stops to bandy words, to bluster, and insult the vulgar, that he puts himself in peril. Moreover, very few primary meetings really deserve the reputation that they bear. Many are quiet, stupid, well-behaved affairs enough. Outside the polling-places there may be a noisy crowd, but the police guard the vicinity, and within, the smokers disposed about the barrels and boxes repose in tranquility. The attendants at a prayer-meeting might adjourn thither to deposite their votes without a serious shock to their feelings. There is nothing more offensive about them than about the polls on Election-day, and the squeamishness that forbids an approach to the one ought to drive the disgusted patriot away from the other.

We are aware that it may be objected that the inspectors of the primary elections are not sworn to make true returns, and that, indeed, the primary is a sham, and only the form by which some secret caucus registers for public observation its previous decrees. It is so, no doubt; but no party will take the risk many times in succession of falsely returning the votes of its respectable members. It is so easy to organize a "scratch" when reputable men find themselves cheated with their eyes open, that it never would be held to pay. When all the voters are known to be willing to avail themselves of a fraud, it is no wonder that the cleverest faction cheats the other and is forgiven. But to cheat openly men who do not believe in cheating, the most debauched will not care often to try.

There is a large class of busy men who intend to keep their eyes open to the progress of the parties, and for the sake of the country, as well as for the protection of their interests, to have a hand in shaping their nominations. It is very annoying to such men to wake up some fine morning and find that the nominations are all made, and that, as usual, they have nothing to do but to vote a ticket of which they are ashamed, or bolt it outright, and be read out of the party to which they are proud to belong. This is the experience of thousands every year, and, for their benefit, we now call their attention to the fact that the political professors have sounded the gong for the first lesson. The State Conventions meet early next month at Syracuse—the Republicans on the 7th, the Democrats on the 15th of September. No one will deny the importance of having good men nominated for State officers by these two bodies; but if he has the slightest desire to assist in the selection of a candidate for Comptroller, Treasurer, Canal Commissioner, State Prison Inspector, Secretary of State and Judge of Appeals—offices in which are vested all the highest interests of the Commonwealth, commercial, industrial and moral, for the next two years, he must watch the papers, and be about his work promptly. The Republican whose residence in New-York is below Fourteenth-street must be enrolled by Wednesday night next as a member of his Ward Association, or he has no more to say as to the choice of these officers until election day. By the rules of the Republican Associations no man is entitled to vote unless he has been enrolled one week. But the election of Delegates to the Assembly Conventions which select the Delegates to Syracuse, takes place on the 31st of August. Citizens who live above Fourteenth-street have an additional week of grace, as their election, directly, of Delegates to Syracuse, takes place on the 31st of August. Democrats have more time; their State Convention coming a week later, the primary meetings have not been appointed, and their Association rules requiring no previous enrolment, every man supposed to be favorable to the "regular usages" of the Party is at liberty to step up and vote. But he must needs watch the papers closely to know when and where the primaries are held.

There are sensible persons in all parties, who prefer to work "at an advantage"—who, being bent on reforms, would prefer to spend the little time they can devote to saving the country, at the season when their efforts will tell most for their cause. To such we say: Attend your primaries, and see that none but honest men are put upon your tickets as Delegates to the Conventions. Ten voters can do more by an hour's work in August than one hundred can by a day of hard work in November. Working at the primaries, you have your pick of all the intelligence and probity of the State, for State officers. Postpone your efforts until the 16th of September, and you are limited in your choice to one of two, or three at the most, for each office. At the primaries you work with a long lever; on election-day you tug at a dead weight, without a purchase or a position.

A Roland for an Oliver.

Just as the London *Times* is beginning to make up its mind that Napoleon III. is, after all, in a fair way to prove himself a substantial benefactor to Italy, the Parisian organs of the French Government are taking up the English charge against the Emperor, of nefarious designs in the fortification of Cherbourg, and answering it with an equally plausible imputation of English intrigues against France, in the proposed fortification of Antwerp. It is by criminations and recriminations of this sort that reciprocal envy, malice, jealousy, and all uncharitableness, are nourished and kept alive between nations as between individuals. The enormous strength of the defensive works of Cherbourg, coupled with the steady development of the French steam-marine, alarms England. "Surely," cry the English watchmen, "all these preparations can be intended for one purpose only, and that purpose is plainly the avenging of "Waterloo." Tory Lord Hardwicke, an insignificant Peer, but a naval authority, solemnly gets up in his place in Parliament and declares that the "English authority in the Channel ought to extend up to low-water mark on the French coast." Other authorities follow this insanely-insolent assumption with a declaration that England ought to be stronger at sea not only than France, but than all the world united, and that she can never be truly England unless she is prepared to beat the navies of all other nations off the ocean within six months of the outbreak of war. And the Press generally, lamenting the obvious gulf between this ideal state of English preponderance and the actual condition of things, rages vehemently against the dark and insidious treacheries which France and her Emperor must unquestionably be devising.

It can hardly be thought astonishing that, sooner or later, Frenchmen, who respect themselves and their nation, should resent this loose and violent language. They do so; and in doing so, begin to render evil for evil, suspicion for suspicion. King Leopold, of Belgium is, in point of fact, a British prince. He is the chosen adviser of the Queen of Great Britain—the near kinsman of her husband—and in virtue of his own connection with the royal house of Guelph, a pensioner of the British nation. King Leopold, of Belgium, too, is an Orleanist prince by his second marriage with a daughter of Louis Philippe. King Leopold of Belgium insists, in season and out of season, upon the fortification of Antwerp. That Antwerp can be taken King Leopold knows, for had not French troops taken it a quarter of a century ago, he would still have been a Prince of Coburg, and Belgium a province of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. But if Antwerp can be made impregnable, it will render the line of the Scheldt an admirable base of operations for an English force marching against France. When, therefore, King Leopold is seen to exhibit this singular anxiety for the fortification of Antwerp, the French journalists, provoked by the perpetual harping of their neighbors on Cherbourg and rifled cannon, naturally seize upon the fact to support an answering accusation against Great Britain, and to charge that Power with secret manœuvres tending to revive against Napoleon III. the coalitions which overthrew Napoleon I, and inflicted upon France so many years of humiliation and of suffering. There is not much wisdom in this charge certainly, and were it not for a certain quizzical tone which pervades the articles of M. Granier de Cassagnac, which we elsewhere translate, on the "fortifications of Antwerp," we might even anticipate a series of mischievous reclamations and diplomatic insinuations as likely to follow this first opening of the batteries of the Press. But the French Roland of Antwerp is really just about as rational as the English Oliver of Cherbourg; and it is by just such iterations and reiterations that the natural relations of great nations may in the long run be most surely disturbed.

Amusements.

The new tragedy at Wallack's, last evening, was successful, in so far as the somewhat mild approbation of an attentive audience may be taken as a test of success. If that approbation was not as enthusiastically expressed as the many merits of the piece deserve, we believe that the absence of very marked applause was less owing to its not few demerits than to its extreme length. Three hours and a half—namely, from 8 o'clock till half past eleven—would be too great an infliction, especially in Summer weather, to be borne for the best drama ever written—which, assuredly, "Geraldine, or Love's Victory" is not. If, indeed, the new play were to have a very long career, the theatre-going portion of the City population would fall into the habit of keeping late hours, which it would require far finer poetry to justify. The plot of "Geraldine" is—to state it briefly—as follows:

Hugo de Bourg, Earl of Chester, (Mr. Howard,) and the *Baron de Lacy*, (Mr. Leffingwell,) meet at the castle of the latter nobleman for the betrothal of *Geraldine de Lacy*, (Miss Heron,) to *Hubert de Bourg*, (Mr. Sothern,) a crusader, then absent in the Holy Land, and represented at the betrothal by his father, the *Earl*. At the entertainment, which is to celebrate the ceremony, a Welsh Bard, (Mr. Couldock,) is introduced to amuse the guests with a specimen of his art, which he does in a cleverly-written imitation of ancient Cimmish poetry. His chaunt is devoted to a description of foul wrong done upon himself and his family by the De Lacy family, who, having razed his homestead and murdered its inmates, have kept his sons in the dungeons of the castle for years. His minstrelsy completed, he anathematizes in powerful and highly effective language the Baron and his House, and denounces terrible curses upon all within the walls of the castle, with which string of imprecations the act closes upon a very effective tableau.

The curse tells fatally upon all the Lacy family except *Edith* (Miss Oaton) the sister of *Geraldine*, a young and beautiful but somewhat wayward girl, who does not happen to be in the castle while the *Bard* is swearing. *Baron De Lacy* and the *Earl of Chester* die very shortly after the curse is proclaimed, and *Geraldine* falls into a painful and lingering illness from which she only recovers to be for life a hunchback,—by some process which is doubtless better known to poetry than physiology. In the second act we find her in this condition, but to total ignorance of her deformity—she appears with a hump on her back large enough to make the usual attitude in sleep exceedingly uncomfortable, if quite possible, certainly sufficiently unusual to have revealed itself in the steel mirrors of the age. Yet she has neither seen nor felt it, though she has worn it for six years; which period, with a melodramatic disregard of the unities, is supposed to have elapsed between the first act and the second. In this condition, *Hubert*, her betrothed, comes home and finds her. But with a nobility of spirit withi which the recent Wellesley anecdotes have made the public familiar, he is loyal to his promise, and devotes himself and his homage to *Geraldine*. Unfortunately, however, for the peace of mind of the parties concerned, *Edith*, the sister, falls violently in love with *Hubert*, and although she does her best to conceal her affection for him, her sentiments are made known to *Geraldine* by a wily priest, who is the villain of the piece, and whose sole object in life is to destroy the family, in revenge for the wrongs suffered by him and his at the hands of the *Baron de Lacy*. This priest is no other than the formerly imprisoned son of the Welsh Bard, but he has been sent to Rome, made a Catholic Priest of, and invested with a Priory, though he still cherishes Druidical partialities, and desires to pour out the blood of the De Laceys as a libation to the gods of his ancient faith. Taking advantage of an accident to *Hubert*, who is slightly wounded at a tournament, which Mr. Sothern alluded to as a "Jowst," but at which, by the force of poetry, neither his wife nor her sister was present, this Druidical Benedictine utters in the ear of *Geraldine* a lengthy series of falsehoods touching the honor of *Hubert* and *Edith*. Moved to frenzy by these forgeries, and not dreaming of inquiring into their truth or falsity in any other quarter though *Hubert*, who has been only slightly wounded, is within call, *Geraldine* indulges for a quarter of an hour in poetical anticipations of sororicide, which idea she finally abandons and kills herself instead, by poison, the priest unmasking himself while she is dying, but not too late for *Geraldine* still to write "a scroll," with a history of the transaction, and to give an order for securing the wretch in the deepest dungeons of the castle,—as is usual in such cases. Upon this rather intricate, but we can scarcely say attractive story, together with the dialogue and monologue of the Jester *Gambo*, (Mr. Walcott,) who moralises throughout the piece with not very new morality, the tragedy of "Geraldine" is based. Nor can the language of the play be greatly commended as a matter of art. The utmost attention has been paid to rythm, which is perfect throughout; but beyond the music of faultless metre there is little in the dialogue that passes above the height of ordinary blank verse. The object would appear to have been rather to emphasize than to invent, to ornament than to be forcible. Almost every substantive has its strong adjective necessary to the rounding of the phrase, but scarcely necessary to aught else. There are more words than thoughts. There is more labor on old ideas than of the originality that would introduce new ones. On the whole, and unable at the late hour at which the tragedy was concluded to go too largely into detail, we would say that it would not be possible to call "Geraldine" a great work, as a literary production; but it would at the same time be only true to state that if it were reduced considerably in verbiage, and a little in what is technically known as "the agonies," the tragedy would be very well worth listening to, as promising greater and better things from its fair authoress.

Of the actors who were engaged in the representation of the new play, it would be impossible to speak too highly. Miss Heron's *Geraldine* was a perfect piece of studied art. Her paroxysms of rage, jealousy and pride, were incomparably great, while her delineation of the softer emotions of love for *Hubert* and stately affection for *Edith* were beyond all praise. Mr. Couldock's *Bard* was as fine a representation of character as has, perhaps, ever been seen on any stage; it was an intensified *King Lear*; and his personation of the crafty Priest was also admirable. The reading of both Miss Heron and Mr. Couldock was of the highest order. Mr. Walcott did the Jester with consummate skill; making, we think the authoress more indebted to him for his acting than he could possibly be to the authoress for any facilities in the character itself. Miss Oaton's *Edith* was well done. Mr. Sothern was less happy as *Hubert* than we have ever seen him, and, indeed, with the exception of a pretty poetic story, somewhat after the style of Bulwer's Lake of Como business in the *Lady of Lyons*, was tame throughout. Mr. Davidge played *Gervase*, an old retainer, well, as he usually does everything he undertakes, and Mrs. Arcasold went through the old nurse as well as a hoarseness of voice and weakness of memory would permit.

Miss Heron was repeatedly called for, and the curtain was raised two or three times in response to the acclamations of the audience. At the conclusion of the play the appearance of the lady was again demanded, and she received the hearty plaudits of the audience. Mr. Couldock was loudly called for, but did not come forward. In his place, however, Mr. Bateman, the manager, appeared before the curtain, and announced Mrs. Bateman as the authoress of "Geraldine." The tragedy is announced for every evening, until further notice.

Tribute of Respect to the Rev. Dr. Alexander.

At the first meeting of the American Whig Society, after the death of the Rev. James W. Alexander, the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in his all-wise providence, to remove by death the Rev. James W. Alexander, D.D., an eminent scholar, a profound thinker, an able theologian: one who ever took the deepest interest in our welfare, and who ever reflected honor upon this institution; be it

Resolved, That by his death the American Whig Society has lost one of her brightest ornaments, one who was ever proud of her excellence, while she lives in living numbers among her sons.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the afflicted family of the deceased, and that a copy of this last testimony of our respect be sent to them.

Resolved, That a copy be sent for publication to the New-York *Observer*, *Presbyterian*, New-York Times and Princeton *Press*, and that we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

D. HENRY SMITH,
W. G. UPSON,
L. S. ATWATER,
} Committee.

Princeton, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1859.

Army News.

Washington, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1859.

Lieutenant Q. A. Gillmore, corps of Engineers, has been relieved from the operation of the order assigning him to the Assistant Professorship of Civil and Military Engineering, at the Military Academy, and will retain his present position in New-York City, as commercial agent for the Engineer Department.

Lieutenant S. B. Hetzman, First Infantry, has been assigned to duty at West Point, on the military staff of Colonel Delafield.

Various Republican papers are trying their hands at ticket-making. Among other programmes, the following has been printed: Secretary of State, Geo. W. Patterson; Comptroller, W. A. Wheeler; Treasurer, Lockwood L. Doty; Attorney-General, John T. Hogeboom; Judge of the Court of Appeals, Timothy Jenkins; Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Seth E. Cole.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

ACTIVE MEASURES FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE-TRADE—INCREASE OF THE NAVAL FORCE ON THE AFRICAN COAST.

Washington, Monday, Aug. 22.

The Administration has bestowed upon the subject of the African Slave-trade its earnest attention, and with a view of suppressing, as far as possible, this traffic, has initiated measures more efficient and extensive than ever before for that purpose.

The squadron for the Coast of Africa, as arranged by the Secretary of the Navy, will consist of the following-named vessels: The steamers *Mystic*, *Sumpter*, *San Jacinto* and *Mohican*, and the sloops-of-war *Constellation*, (the Flag-ship,) *Portsmouth*, *Marion* and *Vincinnes*. The most efficient officers are assigned to their command. Those of the steamers *Mystic* and *Sumpter* are, respectively, Lieut. W. E. Le Roy and Lieut. G. F Ammerman. These gentlemen were, at their own request, ordered to this service. Their vessels, being of light draft, can penetrate waters too shallow for those which have heretofore been on that Coast, besides having the advantage of steam. Hence slavers will be more closely pursued.

The joint treaty with England requires that the United States shall keep there a force of eighty guns, but by the recent arrangement on the part of the Administration the number of our guns will be one hundred and sixteen.

Mr. Hersey, who succeeds Mr. Moses as Naval Storekeeper, went out in the *Constellation*, with instructions to remove the Naval Dépôt for the African Squadron from Porto Praya to San Paul de Loando, which is three hundred and thirty-six miles south of the Congo River, or about twenty-five hundred miles distant from Porto Praya. This new dépôt will, consequently, be much nearer than the former to the principal points of traffic on the coast, and will to a great measure obviate the necessity of long cruises.

On our own coast, too, there is to be an efficient naval force, composed of the steamers *Crusader*, Lieut. Maffit; the *Mohawk*, Lieut. Craven; the *Wyandotte*, Lieut. Stanley; and the *Fulton*, Commander G. G. Williamson. They are to cruise in the neighborhood of Cuba, for the purpose of capturing any slavers, which may by their experness escape the vigilance of our naval police on the African coast.

These arrangements will soon go into full operation, and the Secretary of the Navy is now hurrying the preparation of such of the vessels as are in port for this important service.

Meeting of the American State Council at Geneva.

Geneva, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 22.

Quite a number of delegates and outsiders have already arrived here to attend the American State Council, which meets to-morrow. The meeting promises to be more numerously attended than was anticipated. From New-York, are the Hon. Daniel Ullmann, the Hon. Erastus Brooks, Isaac O. Hunt, Gilbert C. Dean, and a number of other prominent American politicians. Auditor Benson, H. B. Norrissup, Elam R. Jewett, Gustavus Adolphus Schoggs, and a host of others who have figured in American Conventions, are on hand from the rural districts. The trouble will be on the time of holding the State Convention.

The Hon. Daniel Ullmann, who is said to speak the policy of Thurlow Weed, will oppose the calling of the Convention on the same day that the Republicans hold theirs, in order that the latter may not be embarrassed by any union, openly, with the Americans.

The Buffalo Delegates who favor union and act with the Anti-Weed Republicans, advocate the assembling of the Convention on the 7th of September at Syracuse, so as to force the Republican Convention to recognize the Americans or drive them into an open rupture.

The chances thus far seem in favor of calling the Convention on the 21st of September, or some day subsequent to the meeting of the Republican Convention.

No other business will be before the Council.

The head-quarters of the delegates are at the Franklin House. Some 400 delegates are already here

Death of Moses D. Phillips—Camphene Explosion and Death.

Boston, Monday, Aug. 22.

Mr. Moses D. Phillips, of the well-known book-publishing firm of Phillips, Sampson & Co., died yesterday morning. The booksellers held a meeting to-day in reference to his death, at which appropriate remarks were made, and resolutions of respect to his memory adopted.

On Saturday evening Mrs. Oak, a young married woman residing on Lowell-street, attempted to kindle a fire by sprinkling some camphene upon it from a can, when an explosion took place, enveloping her in flames, from which she died in a few hours.

Another Outrage by the Mojave Indians.

St. Louis, Monday, Aug. 22.

The Los Angeles *Star* says another outbreak occurred on the part of the Mojave Indians. On the 21st of July, two hundred of these Indians attacked a party of whites at Beele's Crossing, and carried off a number of mules, together with a large quantity of provisions, belonging to the Stockton and Kansas City Mail Company. Major Armijan, with two companies of troops, left Fort Mojave for the Mojave villages, intending to chastise the Indians, or, in case of their absence, to burn their huts and destroy their stock.

Ten Horses Burnt at Halifax.

Sackville, N. B., Monday, Aug. 22.

We learn from Halifax that McKay's stable, at Truro, has been burnt, and that all the horses, numbering ten, perished in the flames. As these horses included those used specially for expressing the steamers' news from Halifax to Sackville, for the New-York Associated Press, it is feared there will be unusual delay with the *Canada's* news, now near at hand. The fire was undoubtedly, it is said, the work of an incendiary.

From Havana.

New-Orleans, Monday, Aug. 22.

The steamship *Cahawba*, from Havana, with advices of the 18th inst., arrived to-day. The political news is unimportant. Two additional cargoes of coolies had arrived at Havana. Sugars firm, at 7¾c. @8c. Lard buoyant, and selling at 18c.@19c. Exchange on London, 14@15 ₱ cent. premium. Exchange on New-York flat.

News by the Southern Mail.

Washington, Monday, Aug. 22.

New-Orleans papers of Monday of last week are received.

The Galveston *Civilian*, of the 13th inst, thinks that Houston is elected Governor of Texas by from 10,000 to 12,000 majority.

Vera Cruz dates of the 11th inst. say that Messrs. Hargous & Jacker have purchased the Tehuantepec transit route, and that their agent at Minatitlan has been ordered to engage Engineers to recommence work upon it. The steamship *Adriatic* is to run on the Pacific side.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Monday, Aug. 22—5 P. M.

Flour moderately active and firm, but unchanged in prices; sales 1,700 bbls. Wheat firm; 13,000 bushels, 75c. for old unsound Illinois Winter; 74c. for old Milwaukee Club; $1 08 for prime red Michigan; $1 1e for white do. Corn—sales before the receipt of the New-York report, 25,000 bushels No. 1 Illinois, at 68c.; holders at the close asking an advance of 1c. Whisky firmer. *Lake Imports*—10,000 bbls. Flour; 32,000 bushels Wheat. *Canal Exports*—1,000 bbls. Flour; 11,500 bushels Wheat. 40,000 bushels Corn; 70,000 bushels Oats.

Philadelphia, Monday, Aug. 22

Flour very dull. Wheat depressed; sales 2,500 bushels white at $1 28@$1 30; red, $1 15@$1 18. Corn active, and advanced 1c.; yellow, 80c.@81c. Oats in fair demand, and selling at 35c.@36c. for Pennsylvania. Provisions dull; Mess Pork, $15; Bacon Sides, 8½c.; Hams, 12c. Lard quiet at 10½c.@12c. Whisky firm; Drudge, 20c., and holders demanding an advance on that price.

Baltimore, Monday, Aug. 22.

Flour heavy and inactive. Wheat buoyant; sales 15,000 bushels at $1 12@$1 30 for White, and $1 05@$1 15 for Red. Corn firm; White 76c.@78c.; Yellow 76c.@80c. Provisions dull; Mess Pork $14 50; Bacon 9½c. Whisky firm.

Oswego, Monday, Aug. 22.

Flour in moderate demand for the home, interior and Canadian trade; sales 7,000 bbls., at $4 50 for new Spring Wheat; $5 from Red Western; and $5 50 from White do. Wheat firm, and choice grades held generally above the views of buyers; sales 2,800 bushels new Chicago Spring No 1, to arrive, on private terms. Corn in good demand, and market unchanged; sales 12,000 bushels Illinois, at 70c. Canal Freights steady, but dull; 25c. on Flour; 6½c. on Wheat, and 6c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—14,000 bushels Corn. No shipments of Flour or Grain by Canal.

Chicago, Monday, Aug 22—6 P. M.

Flour active. Wheat active, and advanced 2c.@3c. Corn unchanged. Oats firm and advanced 1c. *Receipts*—4,000 bbls. Flour; 37,000 bush. Wheat; 54,000 bush. Corn; 12,500 bush. Oats. *Shipments*—30,000 bush. Corn; 5,000 bush. Oats.

Cincinnati, Monday, Aug. 22.

Flour opened firm and advanced 5c.@10c., but closed heavy at $4 60@$4 65 for Superfine. Wheat—Sales of Red at 95c.@$1 00, and White at $1 08@$1 10. Whisky advanced 1c. Provisions held firmer, but quietly unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Philadelphia, Monday, Aug. 22.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania Fives, 92. Reading Railroad 22½; Morris Canal, 51½; Long Island Railroad, 18¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 49¾.

Assault on the President of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

Utica, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 22.

Mr. Cleveland, President of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, was knocked down near Rome in the smoking-car of the Central Railroad to-day, by a man named Warren. Mr. Cleveland accused his assailant of stealing his baggage.

The Tehuantepec Mail Robbery.

New-Orleans, Monday, Aug. 22.

Advices from Tehuantepec say that the mails recently seized on the Isthmus by robbers had been recovered. The robbers had obtained nothing valuable.

Railroad Accident.

Newark, N. J., Monday, Aug. 22.

A man named Matthew Dolan, from New-York, in attempting to get on the 5 P. M. train from this city while in motion, slipped and the car wheels passed over his legs. They were both amputated below the knees. It is hardly likely he will survive.

The Agate Club at New-London.

New-London, Conn., Monday, Aug. 22.

The Agate Club arrived here this morning, and are enjoying themselves hugely. They will return to New-York on Wednesday night.

Suspension of Hewson & Holmes.

Cincinnati, Monday, Aug. 22.

Messrs. Hewson & Holmes, stock brokers on Third-street, suspended to-day. Their liabilities are not stated.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

Savannah, Monday, Aug. 22.

The screw steamship *Potomac*, of Cromwell's Line, arrived last night, the 21st inst.

The Fifth-avenue Hotel.

That immense structure of white marble which has lighted up Madison-square and Twenty-third-street with its snowy fronts, has at last been christened the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and is to be opened to the traveling public to-day. It is worthy to bear the name of the magnificent street on which it is placed; and it may be taken, for the present at least, as the best specimen we can offer of the possibilities of hotel luxury, so far as mere externals go. Its character among the great hotels of the country has yet to be made, but its proprietor enters upon his business in New-York with a high reputation in the city whence we have imported some of our most famous hotel-keepers. The building was commenced in June, 1856, by Mr. Abram R. Eno, the year previous to the great commercial panic, and its completion was obstructed by that year of disasters. Three years, however, is more too long a time to devote to the construction of such a building as this. The work on the hotel, however, we understand, was not arrested on account of pecuniary difficulties, but because the builder could not find a lessee to his mind; and he was desirous that the future proprietor of it should superintend its arrangements, or at least that his wishes should be consulted.

In September last the building was leased to Mr. Paran Stevens, of Boston, for a Hotel. Up to that time the work had been performed wholly by days' work, and the workmen paid every Saturday night. Mr. Stevens had permission to remodel the whole interior according to his own notions—to tear down and build up whatever and wherever he pleased—Mr. Eno paying the expense, which, of course, was limited to a certain amount. That Mr. Eno should be pleased with the job, and the faithful manner in which Mr. Stevens has performed his trust, will be better appreciated after going through the house.

The building fronts on Fifth-avenue and Broadway, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, (not on made land,) opposite Madison-square, and covers sixteen lots, or over an acre of ground. It is six stories high, besides basement and servants' story. On Broadway and Fifth-avenue it fronts 212 feet, on Twenty-third-street 215 feet, and on Twenty-fourth-street, 196 feet. The three fronts are of white

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of the Health Commissioners, at noon yesterday, it was directed that the brig *Lone Star*, arrived at this port some time ago, be permitted to come up to Hunter's Point, and that the *B. R. Minor*, from Havana on the 31 ult, be permitted to come up to Pier No. 12, North River, to receive cargo. Dr. GUNN reported that the cases of sickness on the *Chrysolite*, from Tampico on the 7th ult., were cases of bilious remittent fever. The invalids were now convalescent. The Mayor stated that a complaint had been made against Messrs. FANCHER and MCCHESNEY, charging that they had permitted one of their lighters, which had brought a load from a vessel lying in the vicinity of Bedloe's island to a wharf in the North River, to take another load at the wharf and convey it to a distant part of the City. Dr. GUNN promised to investigate the matter. Complaints with regard to a piggery said to exist on the premises No. 447 Cherry-street, and some stagnant water near Sixth-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street, were referred to the City Inspector. It was directed that Mr. O'NEIL, who keeps an establishment in Fortieth-street at which entrails are prepared for the use of sausage makers, be notified that he must conduct his business during the night, and not in the day time. The City Inspector said he would inspect the establishment from time to time. The Board adjourned to Wednesday.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The monthly meeting of the Christian Association was held last evening. After the regular routine business, G. S. BERRY read an essay, subject—"The Harvest and the Reapers," treating of the wide-spread field for Christian effort in this City. The Rev. Dr. C. K. MARSHALL, of Vicksburgh, Miss., made an off-hand but eloquent address, in which he took a very hopeful view of the future of the poor and friendless boys o the City, asserting that out of that class who sel newspapers and black boots at the corners will spring some of the best and smartest men of the City. The Association are considering the propriety of taking these boys under their especial care, and of preparing a badge or medal, which each good boy shall have as a testimonial of character. OAVILLE GARDNER was not present, as advertised.

BRAVERY OF A YOUNG LADY.—Yesterday afternoon, Miss MARY J. PATTERSON, of No. 258 Monroe-street, surprised a burglar in her apartment, who was busily engaged in packing up some silk dresses and other wearing apparel, valued at $60. She inquired of the man what he was doing there, when he started to run away. The young woman prevented him, however, and shut ing the front door, kept him prisoner. The burglar made several attempts to knock Miss PATTERSON down, but she dodged all his blows, and determinedly kept the door for several minutes. He finally succeeded in pushing her aside, and escaped to the street. The brave girl followed, and called "Watch, watch." Officer MORAN, of the Seventh Precinct, responded, and after a short race, captured the fellow. The prisoner gave his name as JOHN KANASS, and Justice STRAHS committed him on a charge of burglary.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—The four steamers which have been undergoing repairs at the Navy Yard will each receive their complement of men, this week, from on board the *North Carolina*, and will go into Commission at once. They will, together, take about three hundred seamen, or seventy-five each, upon an average, besides a marine guard of ten men. Col. HARRIS, the new Commander of the United States Marine Corps, had a general review on Saturday, which was very satisfactory.

MILITARY EXCURSIONS.

Reception of the Baltimore City Guards—Serious Accident.

A detachment of the Baltimore City Guard, consisting of two companies, and, with officers and band, making one hundred in number, arrived here, yesterday afternoon, *en route* for Manchester N. H., whither they go, upon invitation, to spend a short time among their military brethren of the Granite State. This Company, which is among the oldest and most respected of the military of Baltimore, is under the command of Major JOSEPH P. WARNER. Arriving at nearly 4 o'clock P. M., and being obliged to depart on board the *Connecticut* at 5 o'clock, there was only a brief opportunity to extend to them the usual courtesies. The Seventh Regiment, National Guard, claimed this honor, however, and turned out a battalion of one hundred and twenty five men, including their full drum-corps, to give their Baltimore friends a fitting, though, necessarily, a hurried reception. Col. MARSHALL LEFFERTS and Quartermaster WINCHESTER accompanied the detachment to Jersey City, and upon the arrival of the train Mr. WINCHESTER entered the cars, and seeking out Major WARNER, and his associate officers, introduced them to Col. LEFFERTS and the other officers of the Seventh Regiment. They were then received by the battalion of the Seventh, which was drawn up in the square opposite the ferry, and after the usual courtesies, both detachments crossed to the City. While on board the ferry-boat, mutual congratulations and cheers were given and responded to, the two bodies appearing as if they had met with old friends. Quartermaster WINCHESTER having made arrangements to give their guests some refreshments after their dry and weary ride, the Baltimoreans were escorted to the Stephens House, where a collation had been spread for 225 per sons. Full justice was done to this timely lunch by both parties, who also improved the occasion to get better acquainted. After the interchange of the most friendly sentiments, the two detachments again formed, and, led by the Seventh Regiment, marched up Broadway, and down Cortlandt-street to the steamer *Connecticut*, which had been detained for some twenty minutes to give them opportunity to get on board. The Seventh paid the Guards a handsome salute as they marched past for the last time. They then formed upon the Pier, and cheered them most lustily as the boat moved away from her dock. The Baltimore Guards having been drawn up in line on the steamer stood at present arms as they passed from the dock. A large crowd accompanied the two battalions, many of them being members of the different regiments, who took a lively part in the civilities bestowed upon these strangers.

The Guards were dressed in new blue uniform—dress coats trimmed with gold lace, bear-skin caps, and knapsack. The corps was organized in 1833, and, under various commands, has acted a prominent part in the history of the City of Baltimore. It is composed of business men of the first standing. The Guards, under the successive commands of Captains THOMAS M. LANAHAN, LAWELLYN F. BARRY, CHARLES MCDONALD and J. A. WESTON, continued their existence, with varying fortunes, until 1852, when JOSEPH P. WARNER, the present able Major of the battalion, and who entered the corps as a private in the earliest days of its organization, was promoted from a Lieutenancy to the command. The choice, says the Baltimore *Clipper*, was a most fortunate one; and the fact, energy and popularity of Capt. WARNER soon placed the Guards in the front rank of our best military organizations—a success in which he has been most ably seconded by First-Lieut. LLOYD B. PARKS, now Captain of Company A.

The Guards now comprise three Companies, with the following officers: Major Joseph P. Warner; E. R. Dorsey, Adjutant; C. W. Crocker, Sergeant-Major; H. A. Scott, Surgeon; F. Lloyd, Quartermaster; S. M. Fares, Paymaster. Company A—Lloyd B. Barks, Captain; E. L. Mathews, First Lieutenant; thirty-nine rank and file. Company B—D. E. Woodburn, Captain; W. McBain, First Lieutenant; thirty-nine rank and file. Company C—J. Johannes, Captain; A. W. Dennison, First Lieutenant; thirty-nine rank and file.

Upon their departure, yesterday afternoon, a very serious accident occurred to one of the men who had been employed to fire a salute. Some friends of the Baltimore Companies arranged to give them a parting salute from the end of the pier. A six pounder gun was procured from J. A. MOSMAN & Co., Broadway, and two men, one of them a porter in the store, and the other Mr. JAMES KEAN, a carman, living at Bergen, New-Jersey, were employed to fire the gun. Every precaution had been taken to prevent accident; when the fifth cartridge was placed in the gun, and half rammed home, the powder exploded, the gun not having been properly swabbed KEAN, who had just stepped aside in the act of ramming the cartridge down, was badly injured. A long splinter from the ramrod entered his left eye, burying itself the whole depth of the socket, and entirely ruining the eye. The left side of the face was also lacerated, the flesh considerably torn from both hands, and the right arm shockingly burned by the powder. The man's clothes, which were set on fire by the explosion, were immediately torn from his person, and he was conveyed to the City Hospital. Here Dr. HULL extracted the large splinter from his eye, and the unfortunate man was made as comfortable as possible. He was perfectly conscious, and gave his own name, and those of his friends and employers with the greatest composure. He never even uttered a groan, although suffering intensely from his wounds. His family are visiting about ten miles from Newport, N. J. Col. LEFFERTS sent Capt. TOMPKINS to the Hospital, with a request that every attention possible should be extended to the injured man, and stating that he would see the expenses paid.

Company B, Eighth Regiment, gone to New-Bedford.

The members of Company B, of the Eighth Regiment, (Washington Grays,) assembled at the Mercer House at 1 P. M., yesterday, appareled in their neat gray uniform, with knapsacks and muskets, fully equipped for their excursion to New-Bedford. There were fifty men in the ranks, and Capt. SWANEY was in command. Lieutenants MOORE and CHAMBERLAIN, Sergeants SEYMOUR, WALL, HALSEY and STATSON, and Corporal CLANCY accompanying them. At 3½ o'clock, escorted by Company C, Capt. BURGESS, of the same regiment, numbering sixty muskets, they started, and marched up Broadway to Union-square, through Fourth-avenue, the Bowery and Grand-street, to the Fall River boat, at Pier No. 2, North River, in which they sailed at 5 o'clock. A large crowd accompanied their march, and cheered them when the boat left the wharf. Col. GEORGE LYON and Staff, of the Eighth Regiment, accompanied the Company to New-Bedford. The Navy-yard Band, thirty pieces, and four of the drum corps of the Regiment, furnish the music. Reaching New-Bedford at 6 o'clock this morning, the Company will be received by the New-Bedford City Guards, accompanied by the Boston Brigade Band, and escorted directly to the encampment on the Common, where the knapsacks and baggage will be deposited. Thence they will march to the Parker House to breakfast. At 10 o'clock they will be introduced to Mayor NYE, in Market-square, and after a morning parade, they will march back to their encampment. At 4 o'clock they will be reviewed by Mayor NYE and the Common Council, on the Common. On Wednesday the Company will make an excursion down the harbor, returning in time to witness the balloon ascension, to take place at 2 o'clock P. M. In the evening the Navy-yard Band will give a grand concert at Liberty Hall. On Thursday the New-Yorkers will take a ride in carriages around the Point road, parade, witness another balloon ascension, and leave for New-York in the evening train. The excursion, without doubt, will be a delightful one.

Quarterly Report of the Deputy-Superintendent of Police.

OPERATIONS OF THE FORCE FOR THE PAST THREE MONTHS.

The following return of the operations of the Metropolitan Police force, for the quarter ending the 1st inst., has just been made by the Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER:

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY-SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1859.

Amos Pilsbury, Esq., General Superintendent:

SIR: In compliance with the Rules and Regulations of the Metropolitan Police Department, I respectfully submit the report of the condition and doings of the force under my command, for the quarter ending July 31, 1859.

The force consists of 26 captains, 104 sergeants, 48 roundsmen, 1,133 patrolmen, 73 detailed men, and 55 doormen. Total, 1,435 men.

A detailed statement of the time lost in each Precinct, by sickness, shows that during the quarter there was an average of two days lost by each member of the force.

The whole number of arrests during the quarter was 19,262, of which 2,664 were for offences against property, and 16,598 for offences against persons or the public peace. Of the arrests for offences against property, 1,667 were for larcenies or attempts at larceny; 153 for robberies or attempts at robbery; 101 for swindling; 117 for passing counterfeit money or forgery; 359 for violations of corporation ordinances; 51 for receiving stolen goods; and 217 for other offences. Of the arrests for offences against persons or the public peace, 14 019 were for offences generally traceable, directly or indirectly, to the use of spirituous liquors. The relative po tion of males and females arrested for offences against properly, or against persons and the public peace, are about the same.

This statement of the numbers arrested does not include 894 complaints made to the Corporation Attorney of violations of Corporation ordinances, nor 501 complaints made to the District-Attorney of persons publicly exposing spirituous liquors for sale on Sunday, nor 74 complaints made to the Mayor and Pilot Commissioners of violations of the Harbor Laws. Of those arrested 12 997 were males, and 6 265 females; 9,530 were married, and 9,732 single persons; 11,358 could read and write, and 7,874 were unable to do so. From these facts may be deduced that the marriage relation tends in a slight degree to diminish crime, but that the mere ability to read and write has no perceptible effect.

A very large proportion of offenders are young persons, and over four-fifths of them natives of European countries—facts that show the points to which the labors of the police, of moral reformers, and of all good citizens should be directed. Fuller and more extended statistics would probably show that the recruits to the ranks of criminals come mainly from youths without parental, or at least proper parental control, and from the classes whose labor is worst remunerated.

The occupations of those arrested tend to demonstrate that poverty, by favoring improper associations, rather than directly, is stimulative of crime.

The reported aggregate loss by offences against property in the City of New-York during the quarter just ended amounts to $29,627 25, of which there was recovered the amount of $17,101 78 leaving a net loss of $11 925 47. The amount here stated to be recovered does not include coffee, sugar, and other articles taken from river thieves by the Harbor Police, but of which the value was not estimated, which would still further reduce the net loss; nor does it include amounts recovered for parties out of the Metropolitan Police District.

The Police Telegraph continues to be exceedingly useful to the Department, and during the quarter just ended it has transmitted 21,563 messages to and from the central office, relative to issues of counterfeit money, fires, lost persons, dead animals, &c.

The Rogues' Gallery is almost daily found advantageous in the detection of criminals, and when accurate and full information has been obtained of the residences, habits, associates, and haunts of criminals, and when the general and local detective departments are organized as I have repeatedly urged, for more efficient service, we fully find the Rogues' Gallery still more useful than it is at present. It can be made as fatal to success in picking pockets, shoplifting, and certain other kinds of crime, as the Police Telegraph is to safe and successful dealing in counterfeit money.

During the last quarter, the police have done a vast amount of incidental service advantageous to the public, of which some idea may be had from the fact that they secured 192 stores and 69 dwellings found open, they extinguished 49 fires, saved 33 persons from drowning, restored 2,168 lost children to their parents or friends, sent 111 abandoned or lost children to the almshouse, assisted home or to hospitals 378 sick or injured persons, gave shelter to 12 558 lodgers, restored 325 horses and cattle, and 33 horses and vehicles to their owners, and gave back to lodgers and prisoners the sum of $26,528 64, taken from them for safe-keeping.

Again I would recommend that organization of the Detective Department, which, as Deputy Superintendent, I suggested long since on several occasions, and a plan for which I presented in my report as Acting-Superintendent of Police. This would secure a more thorough organization of the Detective Department, so as to assign sections of the general detectives to specific branches of duty, for which they seem best fitted, and thus, by concentrating the attention of each on a single subject, and single class of offenders, give them the highest possible degree of skill, while the local detectives selected for their capacity and skill, would become thoroughly acquainted with the rogues and haunts of vice in their respective precincts, and by communicating the information to each other, and to the department, render criminal practices far more hazardous than at present. This would be the very spirit of our present system which depends on a thorough supervision of rogues, rather than complicity with them by the employment of stool pigeons.

Expressing my thanks to the officers and members of the Department under my command, for their general good conduct and obedience to orders, I hope to see the discipline, deportment and efficiency of the force brought to a much higher standard than has yet been attained. Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL CARPENTER,
Deputy Superintendent.

Police Reports.

GRAND LARCENY.—A man named John Bomberry, who sleeps in the stable No. 172 Mercer-street, complained before Justice QUACKENBUSH, yesterday, that he had been robbed of $26 under the following circumstances: He permitted a colored man, named Benjamin Miller, to lay down upon his bed, in which the money was concealed, for the purpose of taking a nap. Miller did not lay long, however, but suddenly left the premises. Soon Bomberry missed his money, and suspected from the suspicious conduct of William Gallagher, the stable boy, that he knew something of the theft. He was charged with the commission and confessed that the man Miller had stolen it and divided with him. The money was all recovered and Miller and Gallagher were arrested and locked up in default of $500 bail.

VIOLATION OF THE LOTTERY LAWS.—John Schriner, an alleged "backer" of policy dealers, was arrested yesterday by Officer Davis, of the Twenty-second Ward, on a charge of aiding and abetting in the sale of lottery tickets. The accused was taken into custody as he was leaving a policy shop in Forty-third-street, near Ninth-avenue. He had at the time a number of slips of drawings in his possession. Justice QUACKENBUSH held him in $500 bail to answer the charge.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE CITY TAXES.—The Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors held another meeting, last evening, to consider the Budget for 1860. The reconsideration of resolutions adopted, being always in order in this body, advantage was taken of the fact to reconsider several passed at the previous meeting, and after incorporating some amendments the same were readopted. Among these was the fourth resolution. Alderman CASNOW moved to add $5 000 for repairs on Public School No. 8, in Middagh-street. He said that this amount was asked for by the Board of Education, and in face of a presentment by a Grand Jury, and the Report of a Special Committee showing the building to be sadly out of repair. Supervisor CAGWELL moved to amend by inserting $20 000 for a new Public School building near the South Ferry. After considerable discussion and explanations, the amendment was rejected, and the original motion of Alderman CASNOW was adopted. The resolution, as amended, was then adopted. Resolution No. 5, appropriating money for Police purposes, was, on motion of Alderman DOUGLAS, reconsidered, and $510 taken from the item for "general expenses," making the amount $4,110 instead of $4 720—and as amended, readopted.

DISTURBANCE IN THE NINTH WARD.—A disturbance occurred on the Clove Road, near the Penitentiary, on Sunday evening, in which Policeman SWEENEY, of the Ninth Ward, was seriously injured. A party of Germans were enjoying a picnic, when the police entered, two parties of Irish came in the meantime, and a row ensued. Officers SWEENEY and KELLY exerted themselves in quelling the disturbance. During the melee one of officers saw a German who had been prominent in the row endeavoring to arrest him. In doing so he received a severe blow from SWEENEY with the butt end of his pistol, which broke the latter's arm. SWEENEY was badly beaten about the head and body, and had one of his ears bitten or cut off. Deputy-Sheriff COSTER succeeded in taking SWEENEY away from his assailants. The remaining portion of the injured man's ear was found in the road yesterday. He now lies at his residence under the care of a physician. Policemen arrived from the Station-house with all possible speed, and arrested the following named parties: Peter Plesteus, Michael Woehler, Franz Woehler, Killian Wood, John Appel, George Weignid Frederick Breuerson and Edward Kopf. Warrants were issued for others. The accused were held to bail by Justice CORNWELL on the charge of riot.

ARREST OF BATHERS.—An order was recently made at the Police Department to arrest all persons found violating the City ordinance by bathing in the river. On Sunday afternoon, Capt. GILSON sent Police-boat No. 8 to carry out the order on the Brooklyn shore, as far down as Red Hook Point. The officers in charge of the boat surprised and captured ten persons, from fifteen to thirty years of age, who were swimming, naked, about the shore. They were allowed to dress and were then conveyed to the Third and Eighth Precinct Police Stations, where they were locked up. On Monday morning they were taken before Justice CORNWELL and each fined ten dollars.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a man was picked up off Bay Ridge, on Sunday. The deceased was about five feet ten inches in height, and appeared to be 25 years of age. His hair was black; no whiskers. Had on a hickory shirt, blue overalls, coarse shoes, and no stockings. Was in the water about a week. The body was not identified, although it is supposed that deceased was one of four men in a small boat, which was run down by a steamer in the Bay last week. Coroner BENNETT held an inquest yesterday, and a verdict of found drowned was rendered.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—On Sunday night, a man named BENJAMIN F. FELT, residing at No 222 Gold-street, near Fulton-avenue, put the muzzle of a pistol to his head, and pulled the trigger. The ball in the pistol lodged in his brain, inflicting a mortal wound, though the unfortunate man was alive at a late hour last night. Mr. FELT has been married about one year, and so far as is known there is no explanation of this rash act, except that it was done while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity.

FIRE IN FLEET-STREET.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered under good headway in frame house No. 52 Fleet-street, but by the prompt action of the Fire Department and a convenient supply of water, the fire was quenched with a damage to the building of only about $500. The house is owned and occupied by Mrs. ROSANNA STRICKER. The loss is covered by insurance in the Lamar Insurance Company.

[Advertisement.]

BUTLER'S PATENT PORTABLE GAS-APPARATUS—For making gas from crude rosin; is warranted to make the richest gas at less than half the cost of gas made by the old method. In portable works, and at one-third the cost of City gas. Large consumers guaranteed great savings by using my Apparatus. The Mansion-House, Brooklyn, has in constant use 250 burners, and makes its own gas with the above results. This apparatus, as well as one at my store, can be seen in operation by applying to Jno. BUTLER, No. 112 Fulton, and 15 Henry-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

"A mind diseased" too often tempts the possessor to pursue delusive pleasures, to the destruction of all those faculties which render life desirable. When the health is almost destroyed by such infatuations, the counsel and advice of Dr. H. A. BARROW, as a "tower of strength," will lead the sufferer to the paths of health and happiness. He can be consulted as usual, at his residence, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below McDougal st., New-York, from 11 to 2, and from 4 to 8 daily, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

[Advertisement.]

A pleasurable excitement has been created throughout the community by GRAVITY'S Medicated Paper for the water-closet. Everybody pronounces it the greatest of blessings for those sick from piles, and a grand luxury and preventive for those who have not yet contracted that disease. For sale by all druggists. Depôts, 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

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No. 376 Broadway.

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Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

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No. 3—Price Reduced to $50. No. 343 Broadway.

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MARRIED

MCCAFFERTY—BUCKLEY—On Thursday, Aug. 18 at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Randolph, Mr. ROBERT MCCAFFERTY to MARY, eldest daughter of Denny W. Buckley, Esq., both of this City.

FORREST—HARPER—On Friday evening, Aug. 19, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. James Thomson, Mr. WILLIAM FORREST, of Bathgate, Scotland, to Miss JANET HARPER, of Dunfriesshire, Scotland.

Airdrie papers please copy.

MARSTON—LEWIS—In Springfield, Ill., on Thursday, Aug. 11, by the Rev. Father Fitzgibbon, Mr. WILLIAM G. MARSTON, of this City, to LILIE, eldest daughter of Robert Irwin Esq., of the former place.

MALLON—PLATT—On Saturday, Aug. 20, by the Rev. Dr. Boughton, Mr. M. M. MALLON of Tarboro', N. C., to Miss JANE M., daughter of William Platt, Esq., of Girard, Penn.

JACQUES—HARRIS—At Bushwick, L. I., Aug. 22 at the residence of her mother, by the Rev. W. A. W. Maybin, Mr. W. JACQUES to MARGARET, only daughter of the late Mr. Robert Harris.

DIED.

ELMENDORF.—In this City, on Monday morning, Aug. 22, JAMES W., infant son of Edmund Elmendorf, Jr., and Rachel I. his wife, aged 8 months and 27 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 12 Carmine-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

WARNER.—On Sunday evening, Aug. 21, DELIA WARNER, daughter of the late William A. and Catharine S. Warner, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her uncle, Abraham B. Warner, Bergen Point, N. J. The steamboat *Wyoming* leaves pier No. 2, North River, at 11¾ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the landing to convey friends to the house.

OSBORNE.—In this City, on Sunday morning last, at 8 o'clock A. M., in the 33d year of his age, CHARLES F. OSBORNE, Jr., of the firm of Shipwith & Osborne, of New-Orleans.

His funeral will take place from Trinity Chapel, on Wednesday morning next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

TALCO.—At Weehawken, N. J., on Sunday, the 21st of August, MARIE LOUISE PAULINE TALCO, aged 8 months and 17 days.

BAILLIE.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 21, ANNA BAILLIE, widow of the late Peter Baillie, in the 66th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 176 Clinton-st., on Tuesday, the 23d, at 1½ o'clock.

HADLOCK.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 20, SARAH MARIA HADLOCK, wife of Joseph Hadlock, in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 116 Eldridge st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

COLYER.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 21, HENRY W. COLYER, aged 37 years and 16 days.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral services, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, at the corner of Attorney and Stanton sts. His remains will be taken, on Tuesday morning, to Huntington, L. I., for interment.

☞ Long Island papers please copy.

JONES.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 21, LILLA FAY, daughter of the late Arthur T. Jones.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Tuesday morning, the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be interred at New-Rochelle.

KIRBY.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 21, MARY MINNS, wife of John M. Kirby, aged 36 years.

The funeral will take place at 2½ o'clock P. M., this day, from her late residence, No. 250 Greenwich-st. The remains will be interred in the 11th-st. Cemetery.

MINOR.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 21, NOBLE G. MINOR, aged 63 years, 1 month and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Aug. 23, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 123 Cannon-st. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

☞ Catskill and Kingston papers please copy.

WILLIAMS.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 21, MARIA, relict of the late Roger Williams, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further notice, from St. James' Lutheran Church, Fifteenth street, between Second and Third avenues, on Wednesday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be conveyed to Greenwood Cemtery for interment.

ROBERTSON.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 20, FRANCIS E., son of Geo. C. and Jane Robertson, 20 months and 6 days.

ALLAIRE.—In Williamsburgh, on Sunday evening, Aug. 21, of disease of the heart, FREDERIC, eldest son of Alexander and Frances H. Allaire, aged 16 years.

Funeral services at No. 199 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh, at 8 o'clock P. M., this day, (Monday.) His remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment.

MOTT.—At Westchester, on Saturday morning, Aug. 20, PHEBE, wife of William F. Mott, in her 51st year.

The relatives and friends of this family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 55 East Broadway, on third day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

BAKER.—In Jersey City, on Sunday evening, Aug. 21, ANNA, wife of William Baker, in the 39th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Matthew's Church, Sussex-st., Jersey City, on Tuesday, the 23d, at 2 o'clock.

HALL.—At Ilion, Mass., on the 21st inst., suddenly of disease of the heart, LOUISA A. HALL, of Perth Amboy, N. J.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her brother-in-law, Com. Kearney, in Perth Amboy on Tuesday, the 23d, at 6 P. M. Her friends and those of Com. Kearney are respectfully solicited to attend without further invitation. Boats leave New York for Perth Amboy at 2½ and 3½ P. M.

CRITTENDEN.—At the Mountain House, South Orange, N. J., suddenly, on Sunday morning, the 21st inst., MARGARET PARKER, wife of the Rev. Samuel D. Crittenden, and daughter of the Rev. Joel Parker, D. D.

The funeral will take place from No. 108 Lexington-av.—time to be announced hereafter.

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Will positively cure Cholera Infantum, Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, and all the diseases incident to the process of teething. It gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the infant. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold by all druggists, at 25 cents per bottle, and at the office, No. 13 Cedar-st.

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Consume all the gas arising from the consumption of coal, thus saving a large proportion of fuel.
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Prices greatly reduced. Family Machines, $50; $50.
BARTHOLF Manufacturing Co., No. 434 Broadway.

THE LEDGER FOR THIS WEEK CONTAINS more of
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MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S STORY,
MOUNT VERNON PAPERS,
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Sold by all News Dealers,
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DAY & MARTIN'S REAL JAPAN BLACKING.—This unrivaled preparation has maintained its preeminence over all others for half a century. It affords a polish equal to the highest Japan varnish, and gives peculiar nourishment to the leather. For sale at retail by all grocers, boot and shoe dealers, &c., and at wholesale by C. F. TYRRELL, No. 211 Fulton-st., Agent, for Day & Martin, London.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—PERSONS WISHING TO extend their business South, Orient, or the Pacific coasts, can do so with the FOUR LARGEST CIRCULATING PAPERS in the Country. For this purpose, are referred to Messrs. S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 119 Nassau-st. and to WELLINGTON & Co., No. 3 Wall-st.

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SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES,

No 30 West 25th st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mlle. ROSCAN, of Paris will be opened on THURSDAY, September 15th. Refer. Poetan is grateful for the liberal patronage which has enabled her to make valuable additions to the library, and important improvements to the accommodations for the family, and hopes that parents confiding their daughters to her care, will find that no effort is spared to give them a thorough and finished education.

Superior advantages are also presented in Music, Drawing and Painting.

The young ladies residing in the family will enjoy the best opportunities for the acquisition of practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages, and will share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant and happy home.

For further information, testimonials &c., apply to Mlle ROSTAN, No 30 West 25th-st.

Circulars sent, if desired.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK,

EAST 20TH-ST.,

Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York,
Offers Board and tuition for $120 per year.
Term opens Sept. 15.
Male and Female.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE,
On Brooklyn Heights, opposite New York City.
ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., } Principals.
EDWARD B. BRADBURY, A. M., }

This first-class institution will reopen, Sept. 12, with rare facilities for the thorough and accomplished education of young ladies. For circulars, apply as above.

RUTGER'S FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Its eighty second term opens Sept. 12. Stages will continue to convey pupils to and from the Institute. Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For circulars and further information apply at the Institute, Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.

JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES BOHRAND MRS. TUFTS.
will open their
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 33 West 33d-st., near 6th-av.
On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that having removed from No. 81 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, in the new and commodious establishment, No. 260 Madison av., Murray Hill, second house north of 39th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use.

Her School Circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 17 Pheenix-st.; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOOKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway, and RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

N. B.—A stage is provided for Day Scholars residing at a distance from the School.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 6th av., will re open on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims, and practical life of the School, may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

PARKER & BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 73 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No 411 Broadway.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 5, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

INSTRUCTION.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, graduated at Yale, of strong impulse to communicate knowledge and corresponding tact, with methodical habits, will open a Select School in the City of Brooklyn on or before Sept. 5 next, where the number will be strictly limited to TEN. Gentlemen who can appreciate the advantages thus offered will address TEACHER, Box No. 500 Brooklyn Post-office

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. reopens on Monday, Sept 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No 599; Christern's No. 333, and Lockwood's No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMAN—No. 48 East 21th-st.—Boarding and Day School Classical and Commercial, will be reopened on Sept. 15. Fifteen teachers are connected with the Institution. Prospectus to be had containing full details, the names of the pupils and of their parents during the last four years. There is a primary department.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 31 West 18th st. Mrs. LEVERATT will reopen her School for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 5 Union-square. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 26 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON, Torm commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at CARTER'S bookstore, No. 630 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADWAY, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes, $12 per quarter. For further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION in the family of a clergyman of this State, in a pleasant location, for three months, where she will be under the care of a good teacher of the English branches for which a liberal compensation will be paid. References given and required. Address SARAH, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th of September, at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place

Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of September to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE TAUGHT by HENRY C. VAIL, Bing Mor. N. Y. Chemistry, botany and geology as applied to agriculture, form part of the course. Number of pupils limited to four residing in the family, in a healthful and beautiful locality. Pupil's labor a part of the day on the place. One vacancy may now be secured by early application.

DON BERNARD'S INSTITUTE—NO. 1 WEST 24th-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., New-York. Madame DON BERNARD, nee de Rochefermoy, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public that her Boarding and Day School for Young ladies reopens on Sept. 15,

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 16 and 18 East 76th st., between Madison and 6th avs., will reopen Sept 13.

The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM. H. LEGGETT will reopen his school on Monday, Sept 9. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 599 Broadway; at Segre's, No. 826 Broadway, or the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th st.

THE POUGHKEEPSIR (N. Y.) COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—A first-class boarding school for boys. The Fall session commences on the 29th of August. For circulars, address

J. C. B. WARRING and OTIS BISBEE,
Successors to CHARLES BARTLETT.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th st., between Broadway and 6th av. Mr. LEWIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys only.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND Select MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 239 Water st., or the Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Next academic year commences Sept. 21, and continues forty-two weeks. Location beautiful and healthy. For catalogues apply to Principal, the Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP.

A PROFESSOR OF FRENCH, ARITHMETIC, and literature, a native of Paris, desires to give particular lessons. Address MARTIN, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—THE EXERcises of Mrs. HOWLAND & DAUGHTER'S French and English boarding and day school, No. 22 East 35th-st., will be resumed on 15th September next.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 42 West 23d st., near 6th av., will reopen on Thursday Sept. 15.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.—The Fall Session of this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 7. For circulars, address the Principal. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKLIN'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Gramercy-park, will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

INSTRUCTION.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE.
UNION-SQUARE AND FIFTH AV., CORNER 21TH-ST. MURRAY HILL.

This institution commenced in 1813, has occupied successively locations in Colonnade-row, Lafayette-place, Washington square, and University-place

The present spacious edifice on Union-square was erected for it twelve years since, and with its various appointments—Library, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, Laboratory, and Works of Art, involved an investment of not less than *Eighty Thousand Dollars*.

In addition to the above, to meet the increasing wants of the Institution the celebrated mansion and grounds (six lots) on the Fifth av., corner of 34th-st., Murray Hill, have now been purchased with special reference to the accommodation of the higher classes—candidates for graduation, and young ladies wishing to pursue an *advanced course* in general reading, History, Literature, Languages, Music and Art.

At Union Square, special attention will be given to the other classes of the Collegiate, the Academic, and the Primary Departments, preparatory to their promotion. For these advantages, however, those residing near either location, the same provision will be made at each for pupils of every grade and class.

The privilege and course of instruction will be almost identical under the same supervision, and to a great extent conducted by the same teachers; so that parallel classes will be only sections of the same and the Seniors at commencement, will graduate together. Interesting lectures and exercises, at either place, will sometimes be shared by the members of both sections of the classes for whom they are intended.

The Autumn session at Union-square will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14; at Murray Hill, on Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The expenses at Murray Hill will necessarily be somewhat greater than at Union square.

Applications for circulars, or for admission, may be made personally, at either place, or by letter, addressed

GORHAM D. ABBOT,
Spingler Institute, New-York.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
near 6th-av.

Mrs. WILLIAMS will reopen her School on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

MADAME A. A. LE DUC,

No. 104 West 23d st., opposite Lorddon Terrace, will reopen her French and English School for Young Ladies, TUESDAY, Sept. 13. For circulars address the principal.

PHILOSOPHICAL CHARTS.

These charts by F. G. Johnson, A M, M D., fully illustrate the principles of Natural Science. "For apparatus they are an admirable substitute."—*Theo. Frelinghuysen.* Price $12. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., 346 Broadway.

HIGHLAND ACADEMY, NEWBURGH ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Departments: English and Classical, Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting, Vocal and Instrumental Music. The year is divided into three terms of 14 weeks each commencing Sept 8 1859.

REFERENCES—The Rev John Brown, D.D. of Newburgh; the Rev. John Forsyth, D. D.; the Hon. J. W. Brown, Justice Supreme Court, Newburgh the Hon Nath'l Jones; the Hon John Slosson, Judge of Superior Court, New-York; Wm. E. Warren, Esq., Deputy Controller, City of New-York; Wm. Fullerton, Esq., No 61 Wall-st., New-York. Send for a Circular

WM. N. REED, Principal and Proprietor.

ACADEMY OF PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING, No. 562 Broadway.—The superior receives new pupils, during the day and evening, for thorough practical instruction in writing, book-keeping, &c. Full success guaranteed to all.

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SPANISH LESSONS.—AN ABLE TEACHER of the Spanish language desires to give lessons to parties wishing to acquire a thorough knowledge of this melodious and useful language. Address F. K., Box No. 142, *Times* Office.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF the Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., offers board and tuition for $120 per year. Term opens Sept. 15. Male and Female.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For Circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day school for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School, No. 43 East 21st st., (between Broadway and 4th av.,) MONDAY Sept. 19.

THE MISSES HUNTER'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 78 First-place, Brooklyn, will re-open on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., APPLETON BUILDING, No. 346 Broadway, supplies schools with competent teachers also, with pupils and parents with school circulars. Wanted, a superior teacher of classics, mathematics and gymnastics; salary $1,100; also music teachers. Apply immediately. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

GROCERIES, CARPETING, DRY GOODS.—$500 to $300 worth of each wanted in one of the best and long-established Female Institutions in the country, to be paid for in board and tuition. For due information address PRINCIPAL, No. 12 Clinton-place, New-York,

TEACHERS.

FRENCH TEACHER.—A PARISIAN LADY, who has some experience in teaching French and music, desires a situation in a boarding school or private family; would have no objection to go South, and will give the best references. Address Madame E. C. J., Yonkers, Westchester County, New-York.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF MANY YEARS experience in tuition, is desirous of a reengagement as governess in a private family in the South. Her course of instruction is music, French and drawing. Most satisfactory references. Address E. T., drug-store, No. 407 4th av., New-York.

A YOUNG FRENCH PROFESSOR, A graduate of the Paris University, offers his services to any one desiring to acquire a ready knowledge of the french language, or French literature. He would accept a situation in a school in the United States, or give lessons in town. Address Dr. B***, Post-office, New-York.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS.—WHO has for six years lived in the family of a Southern planter, where she has just finished the education of the youngest daughter, is desirous of meeting with a re engagement. Address Dr. HINCKEL, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

A LADY COMPETENT TO TEACH THE higher branches of an English education, wishes a situation as governess, or as housekeeper and governess. The family of a widower preferred. Address X. Y. Z., Brooklyn Post-office.

A PROFESSOR OF FRENCH AND ARITHmetic, a native of Paris, desires a situation as a school or in a family. No objection to go to the country. Address PARISIAN, No. 75 Leonard-st., New-York.

A LADY OF FINISHED EDUCATION AND some experience in teaching wishes the position of governess in a family. No objections to go South or West. Address TEACHER, Broadway Post-office.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING, desires a situation as English teacher in a School. Address A. M., Albany, N. Y.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THIRD WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the order of the Republican General Committee of the City and County of New-York, the Republican Association of the Third Ward will meet on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the Franklin House, College-place, for the purpose of electing one Delegate from each election district to represent this Ward in the Assembly District Conventions to be held Aug. 31, and to transact such other business as may come before the Association. Polls open from 8 o'clock to 9½ o'clock P. M. ROBERT S. GOULD, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

TENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In compliance with the direction of the General Committee, the members of the Xth Ward Republican Association are requested to meet on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 24, at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand st., to elect Delegates to the District Convention for choosing the Delegates to the State Convention. Polls open from 8 to 9½ o'clock P. M.

P. W. BRADFORD,
GEORGE DONALDSON, } Inspectors.
B. F. SHAFFER,

A MEETING OF THE XVTH WARD REPUBLICAN Association will be held at No. 618 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 24th inst., at 7½ P. M. An election will thereupon take place for Delegates to the Assembly District Conventions to be held for the selection of Delegates to the State Convention at Syracuse: and also for the filling of such vacancies as may exist in the Ward delegations to the Central Committees. M. B. BLAKE, President.
T. BAILEY Secretary.

FIFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to a call by the Republican Central Committee, this Association will meet at the Vth Ward Hotel on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 24, to elect six delegates to choose delegates to the Syracuse Convention. Polls open from 8 to 9½ o'clock.

JOHN CONNELL, } Secretaries.
J. P. OLMSTEAD, }

SEVENTEENTH WARD.—THE REPUBLICAN Association of the XVIIth Ward will meet at their room, No. 208 Allen-st. on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 24, at o'clock P. M., pursuant to a call of the Central Committee, for the purpose of electing by ballot one delegate from each election district in the Ward.

JOS. C. PINCANEY, President.
WM. A. SMALLEY, } Secretaries.
PETER COOK, }

SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—There will be an election for delegates held at the Republican Head-quarters, No. 100 Elm-st., in accordance with the call of the Republican Central Committee, between the hours of 8 and 9½ o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24. LEWIS M. PEOK, Chairman.
AUGUSTUS SUTER, } Secretaries.
DENNIS SHEA, }

THE REGULAR SOCIAL REUNION OF the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association will be held at their rooms, Brooklyn Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, August 23.

A GOOD THING
AND CHEAP.
FOR
SHILLING
HAIR TONIC,
HIGHLY PERFUMED,
RETAILS FOR ONLY 12 CENTS.
EVERYBODY CAN BUY IT.

Bottles hold more, and the article is fully equal to any that retails at 25 cents

Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Wholesale depot No 139 Maiden-lane.

BENT PUTTOCKS—103 WHITE OAK, 25 BY 30 feet long, 19 by 9 inches square, suitable for the midship sections of a large steamer, and giving four times the strength on the line of ordinary futtocks, for sale low. Apply at Phenix Wood bending Works, at Greenpoint, or to C. A. BURGESS, No. 49 Broad-st., New-York, P. O.—Boat fellies of superior quality always on hand.

STRAITON, SARFORD & CO., IMPORTERS of Havana cigars, No. 39 Beaver st., corner William, offer for sale all grades of Havana cigars of their own importation, either at price, for export, or from store, duty paid.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE NEAT YOUNG woman a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or chamber work, waiting, seamstress, or nurse, or general housework; understands each capacity, as references can testify. No objection to the country; wages moderate. Any person requiring the above will find a good, efficient servant. Please call at No. 610 Broadway, third floor, for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A WELL-DISPOSED, COMPETENT young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent bread and pie baker; also, a respectable tidy girl as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress, can cut and fit ladies' dresses; they are highly recommended, and have no objection to the country. Apply at No 318 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROtestant woman a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or chamber work and washer and waitress, or general housework; understands each capacity perfectly, as good reference can testify; wages not so much an object as a good home; no objection to country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND PASTRY cook, a situation, understands her business thoroughly in all its branches, with the best of City reference; no objection to the country or a first-class boarding house. Also, a first class chambermaid and waiter. Apply at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROtestant girl a situation in City or country to cook, wash and iron; understands all kinds of meats, soups game, jellies, &c.; also a beautiful baker; would do general housework in a small family. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY WOMAN, A SITUation as cook and laundress; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; does up linens in style; wages, $7; also, a smart girl of 16 to mind a baby, will on a lady, or do light chamber work; sews neatly; wages $1; good reference given. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A VERY RELIAble girl, to cook, wash and iron or to do general housework in a girl not afraid of work, neat, accommodating in the kitchen and an excellent washer and ironer; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTAble girls; one as first rate cook and excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or to do the fine washing and ironing. Call at No. 41 Spring-st., for two days. Good reference, if required. None but respectable families need call.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or take care of children and plain sewing, or general housework, in a small private family; no objections to either City or country; can give good reference from her last employer. Call at 258 28th-st., near 9th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; is capable of cutting and fitting all kinds of family sewing. Has no objection to the country. Can give City reference. Call at No. 192 7th av., between 23rd and 24th sts., 3rd floor, front room; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PERson's situation a lady's maid; is just come from England and has lived a year in London; is a good milliner, dressmaker, hairdresser; has brought a good character from the lady she has just left; aged 26. Direct S. G., Binghampton, Broome County, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, who thoroughly understands her business as chambermaid and waitress; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; also a girl of 18 to mind a baby and wait on a lady; sews neatly; will go in the country. Wages $6 and $4. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse, or to do plain sewing and chamberwork; is fully competent to take care of children; can give the best of reference from last place. Apply at No. 455 West 26th-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress and to take care of or one child, or to do light chamberwork; is willing, as seamstress, to go out by the day or week. Good reference. Call or address M. R., No. 228 10th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK IN a private family; is willing to go in the country; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 10 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts., second floor, back room, No. 4.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL A situation as ladies' companion to travel. Address, by note, stating particulars and where an interview can be had, FANNY WARNER, Haverstraw, Rockland County, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A COLored woman, who understands cooking in all its branches. Also by a colored girl, as nurse, chambermaid and waitress, or laundress; good references given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress, or as light chambermaid and seamstress. Has good reference. Apply at No. 184 7th-av., between 23d and 23d sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women; one as chambermaid and waitress the other as cook; best City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 6 31st-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIEL of 17, to do chamberwork and washing and plain sewing; good reference. Call for three days, at No. 153 East 22d st., third door back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and plain sewer; can be seen for two days at her last place of residence, No. 132 West 11th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN GIRL, to do chamberwork, or to take care of children; no objection to going to South America or California. Call at No. 25 Amity-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook; will assist in washing. Best of reference given. Call at No. 201 East 19th st., one door from 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do waiting; can give City references from her last place. Apply at No. 172 West 11th-st.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS matron in a boy's school. Can give satisfactory reference. Addre s Mrs. W., at Mason's bakery, Myrtle-av., near Classon, East Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A NUMBER OF smart, experienced Protestant girls and others, with good references—English, Scotch, German, Welsh, &c.—employers wanting select help progressing to call at WESLEY'S select Female Office, No. 294 4th-av., near 22d st., No. 343 6th-av., between 21st and 22d-st. No private advertisement inserted from this office. Families supplied one year for $2; six months, $1. A lady in attendance. Twenty smart Protestant girls wanted to-day. Situations given three months, for 50 cents.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—THE LADIES AND employing public generally will now find daily a good supply of English, German, Scotch, Irish and other servants, with first class testimonials, at the Brooklyn Institute, No. 414 Broadway, upstairs. In this institution—over seven years established—particular attention is paid to the class of servants admitted. N. B.—English and German girls on hand. J. DICKINS, Proprietor.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH English Irish and every other kind of servants, both male and female, together with English, French and German first class cooks, may be obtained at the offices No. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—BOOK-KEEPER, &C.—A RESPECTAble middle-aged man, thoroughly acquainted with the routine of business, who was for several years principal book keeper in a commercial establishment, wishes for a similar situation, or any other wherein confidence may be required, and in which diligence and integrity may render him an acquisition to employers; large salary not so much an object as a comfortable, permanent situation. Reference to last employer. Address A. Z., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, ACTIVE young man a situation as coachman and gardener, or groom; understands the entire charge of horses and gardening very well; would be willing to milk cows and do farming generally, where moderate. Good references. No objections to country. Will be a good, efficient servant. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 519 Broadway, third floor, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A RESpectable French Protestant man; has good City references for capability, sobriety, honesty and neatness, will make himself generally useful; no objection to the country. A note addressed to E. M., at Mr. H. Karr's, No. 746 Broadway, corner of Astor-place, will have immediate attention, for two days

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A young man, either in City or country, who is a good driver and understands the care of horses and harness; good reference from last place in this part of the country, or would take a coachman and gardener's situation, and milk if required. Address P. L., Box 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, A single young man, 24 years of age, a situation to take charge of a team of horses, carriages, &c. He understands the care and management of horses; is a good City driver. Has four years' recommendations from his last employers Address W. C., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE. SITUATIONS: the man as coachman or good vegetable gardener; the woman as cook, washer and ironer, is a most excellent baker; can give the best of reference as to character, sobriety and industry. Address J. H. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND WIFE, situations in the country; the man is a good driver; understands the care of horses, and is an excellent farmer and gardener. The wife is a first-rate dairymaid and general house worker; both are strong, healthy and willing to work. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY AN HONEST, ABLE BODIED, SOber, industrious young Protestant German (speaking English well) a situation as a laborer; is used to all kinds of work, and has the best of recommendations. Can be seen for two days. Aug. 23 and 24, 9 to 12 A. M., at No. 100 Broad st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN without incumbrance, as coachman and gardener; has good recommendations; would like to meet a family where a permanent situation would be expected, as he is not fond of changing. Address A. B., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG man 18 years of age in a wholesale grocery business; perfect understands the retail business; speaks English and German perfectly. Address M. N., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation; he is a good horseman, and understands the management of horses well; is a good careful driver, and is willing to work and make himself useful; wages no object. Call at No. 216 Bowery

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITUation as coachman and gardener; has lived only with reference from his last employer; has no objection to go to the country. Address H. H., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND [illegible] Apply at No. 210 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT A [illegible] Call at No. 220 West [illegible] st., between 8th and 9th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A WHOLESALE cloth or clothing house as salesman, by a young married man who can procure a good trade and can lend his employer some money; I also have an income of one hundred dollars every month for five years, which I am willing to give the use of if well secured. Best of City reference given and required. Address, for two days, with real name of firm, &c., J. LEWIS, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single man, who perfectly understands his business in the care and treatment of horses, and is a good groom and steady driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Can be recommended from his last employer. Can be seen at the *Times* office for 2 or 3 days; or address a note to A. W., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by a single young man; would be willing to make himself in any other way useful, or keep a small garden in order if required. For capability and general character can produce seven years' recommendations from his last place. Address B. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the training and care of horses perfectly; is a good vegetable gardener; would make himself generally useful; has the best of reference from his last place; will be found anxious to discharge his duties faithfully. Call at No. 120 Waverley place.

FARM WORK WANTED—BY AN INTELLIgent man (American) who is accustomed to farm and fruit work, and competent to take charge of a farm or country seat. Will need house room for a small family. Address E. G. H., Station B Post office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GLASS COMPANY IN A NEIGHboring city, an assistant pot-maker To a steady, good workman, constant employment at fair wages will be given. Apply to C. E. L. BRINKERHOFF, No. 41 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN YOUNG MEN, WITH $25 to $100, to engage in a very safe and profitable business. With energy and enterprise they can make $100 to $200 per month. Apply at No. 439 Broadway, Room No. 6.

HOTELS.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
ON 6TH AV.,
AT THE INTERSECTION OF BROADWAY, OPPOSITE MADISON-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

TO BE OPENED AUGUST 23, 1859.

This location is the most desirable of any in this great Metropolis, being the most healthy, delightful and central in the City, and very near and convenient to the Hudson River and Boston Railroad depôts.

The entire arrangements of the establishment are the result of mature study and experience, and render it the most comfortable and home like hotel in the world.

All the improvements that comfort and convenience have suggested have been introduced.

Every precaution has been taken, during construction, to secure the postive safety of guests from the dangers of conflagration. Each division double brick walls extend from the foundation to the roof. All of the floors are double, and are separated by a layer of cement, making the entire structure fire proof.

Among other important improvements, in addition to the usual stairways, a vertical railway is nearly completed to convey guests from the first to upper floors upon a plan which admits of no possibility of accident.

Lofty, spacious and continuous corridors, forming a promenade of eight hundred feet upon each of the six stories, give light and air, in the highest degree, to every apartment.

A liberal space has been appropriated to public drawing rooms and parlors, connecting which and the dining-rooms there is a grand promenade hall. Suites of spacious parlors, chambers and dressing-rooms, with all the modern conveniences, have been especially designed for the comfort of families, traveling parties, and single gentlemen.

An Exchange containing the journals of the day, and all the conveniences for commercial intercourse and business has been added to the many other features of the Hotel, and there is a telegraph office connecting with all parts of the country.

Billiard and chess rooms of the most approved style and appointments, are provided for the use of guests and the public.

The furniture, and every article of use in the establishment, has been expressly designed and manufactured for the FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

All communications for apartments, or upon any business connected with the house, please direct to "FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL," in order to insure immediate attention.

The entire organization of this Hotel has been under the direction of Mr. PARAN STEVENS, Proprietor of Revere and Tremont Houses in Boston, and Battle and Point Comfort Houses, Norfolk.

With much respect,
Your obedient servants,
HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO.

HUTCHINS HOUSE—NO. 10 WAVERLEY-place; five doors west of Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel, upon the European plan. Single rooms from 50 cents to 75 cents per day. Parlors with small rooms attached, reasonable. Meals at all hours.
HUTCHINS & WHITTIER, Proprietors.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—NOS. 167 AND 169 CLINTON-ST., Brooklyn.—Families or single gentlemen desiring the comforts of a home, can be accommodated with rooms in a first class house, furnished or unfurnished, on reasonable terms, by applying soon. Location pleasant and easy of access. References given and required.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD accommodate two gentlemen and their wives, or four single gentlemen, with parlor and bedrooms, or single rooms furnished or unfurnished. Private table if required. Apply at 259 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED-room may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD WANTED ABOUT SEPTEMBER 1.—For a family consisting of two ladies and two gentlemen, a front room and bed-room adjoining, on second floor, and two handbedrooms required, with plenty of closet room. Location between 4th and 14th sts., and not below 29th-st., preferred, and must not be on a sage route. Partial board only for the gentlemen, and if suited, permanency desired. State particulars, location and terms, which must be decidedly moderate, and address MERCANTILE, Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

BOARD.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESiding in 21st-st., near 6th-av., would let, with full or partial board, a room on third floor to two gentlemen; also, a room on second floor to a gentleman and wife—rooms are large, well furnished, and have gas, hot and cold water, &c. References exchanged. Address W. L., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms and board for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, will be ready on Sept. 1. A modern brown-stone house, No. 81 Sands st.; elevated location, near the ferries; a good table; family small and select; no children; terms moderate; references exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 193 WASHington st., in a delightful situation, eight minutes from Fulton Ferry, where the comforts of a home can be had; fine rooms and an agreeable family. Terms moderate; with breakfast and tea. References given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO. 46 SANDS ST.—A gentleman and wife can obtain a handsome, convenient unfurnished parlor and bedroom; moderate terms. Also, a fine attic room, with gas and facility for fire, for two gentlemen, on low terms.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 94 BROADWAY,
FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JULY 31, 1859.

...ds as per report, 30th April, 1859.....$5,363,591 90
...ipts during the quarter ending Aug. 1, ...e, for premiums and interest,..... 430,595 64
Total.....$5,694,117 63
Disbursements during the quarter..... 140 943 31
Cash assets, as realized.....$5,553,174 32
Bond and mortgage, being interest accrued not ... deferred premiums, and due from ...nts..... 205,809 00
Claims unpaid, (not due,) $18,000.
Number of Policies issued during the quarter, 368,
Number of Policies in force, 13,437.
Amount insured, $33 835 839.
I have carefully examined the above statement, and believe the same to be correct
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

THIS COMPANY offers the following advantages to persons intending to insure their lives:
ITS CASH ASSETS are larger than those of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States, amounting to
$5,750,000.
THE PROPORTION OF ITS CASH ASSETS to the amount at risk is greater than that of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States.
ITS RATES OF PREMIUM are lower than those of the majority of other Life Insurance Companies—yet its Dividends have been greater.
THE MORTALITY AMONG ITS MEMBERS has been proportionally less than that of any other Life Insurance Company, in either America or Europe, whose experience has been made known—a result in the highest degree favorable to Policy holders.
THE NUMBER OF LIVES INSURED in this Company already exceeds that of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States, thus affording a security above them all—the necessary law of average having more scope for operation
THE ASSETS of the Company are invested exclusively in Bond and Mortgage on Real Estate in the City and State of New-York, worth in each case at least double the sum Loaned, and bearing interest at SEVEN per cent. The solidity and security of this disposition of the Company's Funds cannot be overstated.
ITS PLAN.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term: All the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY RESERVES ALONE, being equitably divided among the insured.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

...D B. WINSTON,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
...V. L. PRUYN,	ALEX. W BRADFORD,
...AM MOORE,	JOHN M. STUART,
...PATRICK,	GEORGE B. CLARK,
...T H. M'CURDY,	SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
...G. PEARSON,	SAMUEL M COXWELL,
...M. SWIFT,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
...BUNKER,	SAMUEL D BABCOCK,
...AM BEATS,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
...L. YERVERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY,
...WADSWORTH,	HENRY A SMYTHE,
...EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
...BROWN,	W. E. DODGE,
...PATRICK,	GEORGE S. COE,
...POPHAM,	WM. K STRONG.
...OUS EGARTON,	NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
...RBLER,	WM. M. VERMILYE,
...H. NORTON,	JOHN E. DEVELIN.
	FREDERICK S. WISTON. President.

Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT.
Medical Examiner, MIDTOWN POST, M. D.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
SCOTLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

also on
CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
SMYRNA, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c. &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30-days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.
Issue Bills of Exchange and Travelers' credit, available in all the cities of Europe. Letters of introduction furnished to gentlemen visiting Europe, to our houses in Paris, Liverpool, &c.
H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER FINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travellers, available in all the principal cities of the World.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Have letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 32 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at the Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Table of Insurance Stocks sent upon application.

ALLYN COX,
NOTE, STOCK AND LOAN BROKER,
No. 43 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, HARRISBURGH, Penn., Aug. 12, 1859.
AT A MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS of the Sinking Fund, held this day, it was Resolved, That the State Treasurer be authorized to receive Proposals to buy from the lowest bidder or bidders the sum of Sixty thousand dollars of 5 per cent. Loans of Pennsylvania.
Notice is therefore given that Sealed Proposals for the sale of the whole or any part of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of said Loans, will be received at the Treasury Department at Harrisburgh, till 2 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, the 25th day of August, A.D 1859: the same to set forth the amount offered and the price asked; and addressed to "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburgh, Pa.," indorsed "Proposals to sell State Loans."
The bids will be opened and allotments made to the lowest bidder on that day.
ELI SLIFER, State Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following papers were taken from our office on Tuesday, Aug 16: A note of William G. Chavo for $600, dated June 1, 1859, payable to our order four months from date; also, two bonds for $1,000 each, made by Calvin O. Tompkins to Thomas Bent, dated Feb. 7, 1858; also, our two notes on the Bull's Head Bank for $230 each, dated 1st and 2d August, payable to the order of Charles Bridge, indorsed; also, a certificate of two shares of stock, each held by Thomas Bent, in the Knickerbocker Fire Company. All persons are hereby warned not to negotiate or receive transfers of said papers, or either of them, or payment thereof, save to us or our agents, as we have stopped. A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the papers, and no questions asked.
THOMAS BENT & SON, No. 213 East 26th-st.
Dated August 20, 1859.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug 15, 1859.
THE SECURITIES HELD IN TRUST BY the Superintendent of the Banking Department for the Lake Mahopac Bank, an individual Bank, located at Mahopac, Putnam County, having been converted into money, notice is hereby given to the holders of the registered circulating notes issued by said Bank that such notes will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent, on presentation of the same at the Commercial Bank of Albany, Albany, N. Y. JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

TO BANKERS AND BROKERS.—A MEMber of the Stock Exchange would like to make arrangements with some house doing a banking and brokerage business, to represent them at the Board of Brokers, to take charge of this branch of their business, and make himself otherwise generally useful. Any hours doing business at the Board through its members, will find it to their advantage of having one to attend to their orders exclusively. All communications strictly confidential. Address STOCKS, Box 135 *Times* Office.

LAVENWORTH CITY BONDS, TEN PER CENTS.—These bonds are issued for municipal purposes, and mature July 1, 1874; interest at ten per cent., payable semi-annually, in New-York. Total indebtedness of the city, July 1, $51,684 20; value of city property and assets, $46,162 48. The assessed value of taxable property, about $4,000,000. Population, about 12,000. For sale by
ASHLEY & NORRIS,
No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., 27 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1859.
IN CONSEQUENCE OF AN INJUNCTION, the payment of Dividends declared by the company, will be made until further notice.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1859.
MR. HOWARD POTTER IS AUTHORIZED to use power of attorney to sign the name of our firm.
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, $20,000—In sums to suit, on good improved property in New-York. No commissions asked. Apply to JOHN R. STEVENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

BILLS $1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 66 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—This is to certify that we whose names are severally undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of title 1, chap. 4, part 2 of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and of the acts of the Legislature of said State amendatory thereof:
First—That the name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is CHARLES V MAPES.
Secondly—That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the buying and selling of fertilizers and agricultural implements, and all other commodities appertaining to the business of Agriculture to all its departments, both on their own account and as Commission Merchants.
Thirdly—That the names of all the general and special partners interested therein are as follows, viz: CHAS. V. MAPES and BENJAMIN M. WHITLOCK; that the said Charles V. Mapes is the general partner, and his place of residence is in the City and County of New-York, and State of New-York; that the said Benjamin M. Whitlock is special partner, and his place of residence is in the town of West Farms, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York.
Fourthly—That the amount of capital which the said Benjamin M. Whitlock, as such special partner, has contributed in cash to the common stock of the said partnership, is the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars.
Fifthly—The period at which said partnership is to commence is the 1st day of August, 1859, and the period at which said partnership is to terminate is the 1st day of May, 1864.
In witness our hands, this 1st day of August, 1859.
CHARLES V. MAPES,
BENJAMIN M. WHITLOCK.
Signed and sealed in presence of JOHN F. CLARK.

A. JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET—A NEW STYLE OF SHOES AND GAITER BOOTS, $2 50, WARRANTED. ALSO, $3 50 AND $4 BOOTS, THAT WILL SURPRISE EVERYBODY.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 186 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF FINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.	
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	HENRY Y. BUTLER,
LEONARD APPLEBY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRED'K. H. WALCOTT,	JAS. LOR. GRAHAM, Jr.
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	HOWES R. McILVAINE,
MOSES TAYLOR,	GILBERT L. BECKMAN,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	JOHN C HENDERSON,
DANIEL PARISH,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	WATSON E. CASE,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
CHARLES L. VOSE,	SAM'L. D. BRADFORD, Jr.
WARREN DELANO, Jr.	

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT G. RANKIN, Ass't. Secretary.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL STREET.

CASH CAPITAL.....$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SKULL,
CHAS. S SWORDS.	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PERPOND,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. BENBY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SQUARES,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD.
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE E. LAINO,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M BRUCE.
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	J. H. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B AMES, Jr., Secretary.

A LARGE CASH RETURN TO THE INSURED IN LIEU OF SCRIP.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE CO.
NO. 29 WALL-ST.,

CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1859, OVER
$300,000.

THIS COMPANY WILL INSURE BUILDINGS AND MERCHANDISE of every kind—Dwelling Houses and Household Furniture—at the STANDARD RATES OF RATES, RETURNING TO THE INSURED A LARGE CASH DIVIDEND upon their Premiums, in LIEU of the PROSPECTIVE SCRIP DIVIDENDS of the Mutual Companies.
ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
THIS DAY, at No. 30 7th-st., near 3d av.
Commencing at 10½ o'clock.
Will be sold all the contents of the elegant private residence as above consisting of a large lot of fine furniture, carpets, crockery and glass ware, silver plated tea sets, spoons, forks casters, cutlery, &c., &c. Also a splendid piano forte of superior tone and finish, cost $600.
HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER of T. C. HOUGHTON, MORTGAGEE, Hotel Furniture, THIS DAY, Tuesday, Aug. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the Mansion Hotel, No. 21 Ann-s... H. T. LEEDS will sell as above the entire furniture of the hotel, consisting of carpets, oil cloths, mahogany parlor furniture, dining room and chamber furniture, sofas, chairs rockers centre, side and card tables; bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, bedding, mirrors, crockery, glass and chinaware, toilet sets, table cutlery, large cooking stove, and a variety of kitchen articles, &c., &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale. The attention of the trade solicit-d. By order of
T. C. HOUGHTON, Mortgagee.

A. S HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 44 Cortlandt-st. This sale will comprise a general assortment of heavy goods, direct from the manufacturers Catalogues and samples ready early on morning of sale.

J. S. H. BARTLEY, Auctioneer.
CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE AND FANCY GOODS.—By J. S. H. BARTLEY—TUESDAY, Aug. 23, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., regular weekly sale day. Large and choice stock, in lots for retailers No postponement, no reserve. Call and get cash bargains.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

6-32.—NEW-YORK BUILT SHIP ELWOOD WALTER—Built in the year 1855—now on a voyage to London; said vessel has two decks, is 177.5 feet long, 39.2 breadth, 22 2 depth, and measures 1,012 65-95 tons and rates A 1. The ELWOOD WALTER was built in 1855, and orders have been sent to London for her return to New-York, at which port delivery will be made after discharge of inward cargo. For sale low.
Apply to THEODORE DEHON.
No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

$5,000.—I WANT A SMART BUSINESSMAN, as partner, with the above amount, to extend the manufacture of my Patent Self-closing Water Faucets and Patent Self-ventilating Lager Bier Faucets. These faucets are superior to any in market, and can be seen in operation—the water faucet into the gate at Fulton Ferry, and the lager faucet at Messrs. Farrar & Lyons. South-st, opposite the ferry gate. Apply, from 10 to 12 and from 3 to 5, at No. 67 Cliff-st.
HENRY GETTY.

A GENTLEMAN WITH $6,000 IN CASH and $60,000 in real estate wishes to engage in some respectable business, already established. Manufacturing or commission preferred. He would take an entire or part interest. The best references given as to moral and intellectual standing, and the same will be required, in case of a partnership. Address FACTOR, Box No. 150, *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A SMALL amount of capital to join another who is at present engaged in manufacturing goods that are easily disposed of to first class houses; reference of the highest respectability given and expected. Full particulars can be had, from Mr. JERVIS, Jervis' Information Exchange, No. 329 Broadway.

TWO NEW AND VALUABLE INVENTIONS—The patentee has realized over $75 per day on one of them for the last five months while travelling; this is a rare chance for manufacturers and others to invest in a profitable business. All are respectfully invited to call at C. V. MAPES' Agricultural Warerooms, corner of Beekman and Nassau sts

HOTEL.—FOR SALE THE LEASE AND FIXtures of a first class hotel, situated in a pleasant and flourishing town of 7,000 inhabitants, on an important railroad route, 3½ hours' ride from New-York; house now has 35 boarders, besides a good transient business; will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon; no agents need apply. Address HOTEL, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A SMALL STOCK OF STAPLE DRY goods, with lease, &c., in one of the best locations in Brooklyn. The business has been established 8 years; will be sold on reasonable terms, as the proprietor intends going out of the business, and would be a first-rate opportunity for a party wishing to commence business. Address Box No. 104 Brooklyn Post-office.

BUSINESS MEN AND MANUFACTURERS.—A rare opportunity to invest in two new and important inventions, patented June 21, 1859, will be found by calling on A. H. EMERY, C. E., the Patentee, at his Room, No. 57 Astor House, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, THE STOCK AND fixtures with a five years' lease, of a first-class millinery establishment, situated in the best business part of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; must be sold, in consequence of the owner having other business to attend to. Address M. P. D., Brooklyn Post-office, for two days.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A SUCCESSFUL and profitable mercantile business, who can furnish, to be embarked in said business from $10 000 to $20 000 as capital. For particulars, inquire of L. S CHATFIELD, No. 41 Park row, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF A valuable patent for agricultural purposes For particulars, apply to HENRY E. ROEDER, No. 346 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against John Harmon, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the store of William Cahoone, No. 134 Atlantic-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of November next.
Dated May 16, 1859. MERCY A. HARMON, Administratrix.
m17-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF COURT, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY N. KENT, late of the City of Brooklyn deceased, to present the same, with proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 138 William-street, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated Aug. 1, 1859
au7 law6mTu* ASA L. SHIPMAN, Executor,
ELIZA J. KENNY. Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM PERYGO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 375 Greenwich-street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 23 1859
my24-law6mTu* JAMES H. NOE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH NICHOLL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store. No. 583 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 11, 1859.
ap13-law6mT* GEORGE SLOANE, Executor.

PROPOSALS.

KEYPORT AND HOLMDEL TURNPIKE COMPANY.—Proposals will be received for grading a turnpike from Keyport to Holmdel, 6½ miles, with culverts and bridges, till Thursday, sept 1, next. Plans and specifications can be seen by calling on ALFRED WALLING, engineer, Keyport, N. J.
B. H. SEABROOK, Secretary

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JNO. DENNER, NIGHT scavenger. Orders left at No 44 Chatham-st. or No 104 East 13th-st., will be punctually attended to.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET. Capt MOODY.

LEAVE

HARLEM.			PECK-SLIP.		
6	A. M.	1 P. M.	7	A. M.	3:15 P. M.
7	A. M.	3 P. M.	8	A. M.	4:15 P. M.
8	A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15	A. M.	5:15 P. M.
9	A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11	A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30	A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30	P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 126th-st. and 129th-st. each way; connecting each trip with
BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 8 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, POINT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thurs.. Aug. 4,	7 A.M.	Thurs... Aug. 4,	11 A.M.
Friday.. Aug. 5,	7 30 A.M.	Friday.. Aug. 5,	11 30 A.M.
Saturd.. Aug. 6,	8.30 A.M.	Saturd.. Aug. 6,	1 P.M.
Sunday.. Aug. 7,	9 A.M.	Sunday.. Aug. 7,	2 30 P.M.
Monday.. Aug. 8,	for E. Bank in connection with the Laura.	Monday.. Aug. 8,	in connection with the Laura. 6 A.M.
Monday.. Aug. 8,	10 A.M.	Monday.. Aug. 8,	3 P.M.
Tuesd'y.. Aug. 9,	11 A.M.	Tuesd'y.. Aug. 9,	3 P.M.
Wednes.. Aug. 10,	12 M.	Wednes.. Aug. 10,	4 P.M.
Thurs... Aug. 11,	1 P.M.	Thurs... Aug. 11,	5 P.M.
Friday.. Aug. 12,	8.30 A.M.	Friday.. Aug. 12,	2.30 P.M.
Saturd.. Aug. 13,	2 P.M.	Saturd.. Aug. 13,	5.30 P.M.
Sunday.. Aug. 14,	1.30 A.M.	Sunday.. Aug. 14,	3 P.M.
Monday.. Aug. 15,	8 A.M.	Monday.. Aug. 15,	3.30 P.M.
Tuesd'y.. Aug. 16,	8 A.M.	Tuesd'y.. Aug. 16,	4 30 P.M.
Wednes.. Aug. 17,	8 A.M.	Wednes.. Aug. 17,	4.30 P.M.
Thurs... Aug. 18,	8 A.M.	Thurs... Aug. 18,	7 A.M.
Friday.. Aug. 19,	8 A.M.	Friday.. Aug. 19,	7 A.M.
Saturd.. Aug. 20,	11.30 A.M.	Saturd.. Aug. 20,	11.30 A.M.
Sunday.. Aug. 21,	1.30 A.M.	Sunday.. Aug. 21,	1 P.M.
Monday.. Aug. 22,	9 A.M.	Monday.. Aug. 22,	1 P.M.
Tuesd'y.. Aug. 23,	9 A.M.	Tuesd'y.. Aug. 23,	2 P.M.
Wednes.. Aug. 24,	10 A.M.	Wednes.. Aug. 24,	3 P.M.
Thurs... Aug. 25,	12 M.	Thurs... Aug. 25,	4 P.M.
Friday.. Aug. 26,	6 30 A.M.	Friday.. Aug. 26,	5 30 P.M.
Saturd.. Aug. 27,	6.30 A.M.	Saturd.. Aug. 27,	5.30 P.M.
Sunday.. Aug. 28,	7.30 A.M.	Sunday.. Aug. 28,	3.30 P.M.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (DIRECT) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. Geo. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows, from the foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE BRANCH PORT.	
Thurs.... Aug. 4,	11:30 A.M.	Thurs.... Aug. 4,	6 A.M.
Friday... Aug. 5	12 M.	Friday... Aug. 5,	8:30 A.M.
Satur.... Aug. 6,	1:30 P.M.	Satur.... Aug. 6,	7:30 A.M.
Monday... Aug. 8,	3 P.M.	Monday... Aug. 8	9 A.M.
Tuesday.. Aug. 9,	4 P.M.	Tuesday.. Aug. 9,	10 A.M.
Wednes... Aug. 10,	5:30 P.M.	Wednes... Aug. 10,	6:30 A.M.
Thurs.... Aug. 11,	4 P.M.	Thurs.... Aug. 11,	6 A.M.
Friday... Aug. 12,	3:30 P.M.	Friday... Aug. 12,	7 A.M.
Satur.... Aug. 13,	4:30 P.M.	Satur.... Aug. 13,	7 A.M.
Monday... Aug. 15,	3:30 P.M.	Monday... Aug. 15,	6 A.M.
Tuesday.. Aug. 16,	3:30 P.M.	Tuesday.. Aug. 16,	6 A.M.
Wednes... Aug. 17,	4 P.M.	Wednes... Aug. 17,	7 A.M.
Thurs.... Aug. 18,	4:30 P.M.	Thurs.... Aug. 18,	7 A.M.
Friday... Aug. 19,	5 P.M.	Friday... Aug. 19,	7 A.M.
Satur.... Aug. 20,	12 M.	Satur.... Aug. 20,	8 A.M.
Monday... Aug. 22,	in connection with the *Lawrence* from Red Bank, and for Pleasure Bay only	Sunday... Aug. 21,	leave Both Port 2 P. M., and leave Camo Meeting, Port Washington	6.30 A.M.
Monday... Aug. 22,	1.30 P.M.	Monday... Aug. 22,	9 P.M.
Tuesday.. Aug. 23,	2 P.M.	Tuesday.. Aug. 23,	9 A.M.
Wednes... Aug. 24,	3 P.M.	Wednes... Aug. 24,	10 A.M.
Thurs.... Aug. 25,	4 P.M.	Thurs.... Aug. 25,	6:30 A.M.
Friday... Aug. 26,	3:30 P.M.	Friday... Aug. 26,	6:30 A.M.
Satur.... Aug. 27,	4:30 P.M.	Satur.... Aug. 27,	7 A.M.
Monday... Aug. 29,	3:30 P.M.	Monday... Aug. 29,	6 A.M.
Tuesday.. Aug. 30,	3:30 P.M.	Tuesday.. Aug. 30,	7 A.M.
Wednes... Aug. 31,	4 P.M.	Wednes... Aug. 31,	7 A.M.
Thurs.... Sept. 1,	4 P.M.	Thurs.... Sept. 1,	7 A.M.

ROCKAWAY.
The steamer CERES, Capt. BAUTSIA, leaves Catharine Market-slip EVERY MORNING at 9 A.M., Spring-st., 9:20, Pier No. 4 North River at 9½, for Rockaway, returning to the City at 6½ P. M. Bring your lines for blue fish. Fare 50 cents.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIODY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Albany, $2 50; Burlington, $4 15; Plattsburgh, $6 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $8; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st. EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock; returning, leave Peekskill at 1 P. M., touching at Amos st.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. HITCHCOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Amos-st., at 8½ A.M.; 12½ and 3½ P.M.; Spring-st., at 9½ A.M., 12½ and 3½ P.M.; Pier No. 4, North River, at 10 A.M., 1 and 4 P.M.; last trip from the Island, at 6½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

DAILY FOR BARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS: and CREATIVE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR GLENBEPORT, ORIENT AND SAG HARBOR.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-slip, Pier No 23, East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Freight taken.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, ST. ROMAN'S WALL.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN leaves Fulton Market Slip, E. R., 11½ & 5 P. M. Leaves Flushing at 7½, 11½ A. M., 3 P. M. Low fare 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer HENDRIK HUDSON, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

NOTICE.—CAMP MEETING AT SING SING, COMmencing Aug 22, 1859; steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher st., every afternoon at 4 o'clock. Fare 25 cents.

FOR KEYPORT—FROM THE FOOT OF MURRAY-ST.—KEYPORT leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 7 A. M. ALICE PRICE leaves at 9 o'clock A. M. and Keyport at 3 P. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—STOPping at Boyle's Dock. Great Neck and Sands Point. The new steamer LONG ISLAND leaves Pier No. 32 East River, (James-slip,) every day, at 4 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from foot of Barrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip every day, at 1 P. M. THOMAS LOCKYER, No. 113 South-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

GUNS, PISTOLS AND CUTLERY.
A. W. SPIES & CO.,
No. 181 Broadway, New-York.

COLT'S PISTOLS AND RIFLES,
GUN MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS,
POWDER FLASKS, SHOT BAGS, &c.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do so. The following persons only are licenced under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Altemose & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—which I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
New-York, January, 1859.

RAILROAD IRON.
One thousand tons railroad iron in port and to arrive, 50 to 60 pounds weight per lineal yard. Apply to THEODORE DEHON, No 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone
JACKSON & THOCKMORTON.
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.
East Broadway stages pass in rear of office: South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *New-York Times* Building and cupola of the block: Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c. &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*New-York Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st and Broadway vault, &c.
N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

OAKES' & SONS' SPADES AND SHOVELS, store trucks, agricultural steel goods, at manufacturers' prices. Also, every description of agricultural implements, seeds, &c., for sale by CHARLES V. MAPES, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau, and 11 Beekman-st.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVing fuel in steam boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, N.Y.

BARCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt Hope Out Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

OAKES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-st
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1859.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON and after this date all matter excavated from the slips of the City, or river opposite, must be deposited on or west of the island or shoal known as Oyster Island, lying south of Bedloe's Island. By order of the Board.
H. PERKINS, Secretary.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the estate of Peter A. Britton, of Canandaigua, N. Y., are requested to present them to the assignees, on or before the 1st day of September next.
WELLINGTON CLAPP,
WM. H. LEE,
New-York, Aug. 13, 1859. Assignees.

SHIPPING.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama, on the 8th and 20th of every month, by the steamships ORIZABA, ATLANTIC and BALTIC, (formerly in the Liverpool Line.)

EUROPEAN NEWS.

[Continued from First Page.]

peace was made. The Emperor of the French thought that war was impending upon the Rhine, and that that was the future which he had to meet. The Emperor of Austria thought that the neutral Powers were considering terms of mediation, and these apprehensions—not any certain knowledge, because there were no facts upon which that knowledge could be founded—did operate upon their minds, and they used them as justifications for the peace which they made. I must say, Sir, that, so far from thinking that we are deeply responsible if we in any way unintentionally contributed to this result, I should greatly rejoice if our position was such—if our attitude was such, that it induced those great Powers to make peace, and not to prolong that sanguinary war which, had it been continued, would, I am persuaded, have had no result, either for the benefit of Italy or of mankind, which would have made amends for the blood shed and the mischief done—in its course. Therefore, although we can claim no credit for the peace—although our mediation did not produce it, and although I think that the right honorable gentleman is mistaken in supposing that the transmission of those terms induced the Emperor of Austria to conclude the treaty, and give up Lombardy, I do rejoice that peace was made, and I think that the future of Italy and the future of Europe will be far better provided for by councils of peace, whether they are the councils of Governments or the councils of peoples—whether they are conducted by diplomatic correspondence or by conference than could have been accomplished by the continuance of the late war. [Hear, hear.] Now, Sir, with regard to that future, the honorable gentleman, the member for Horsham, says that while I spoke of the rights of the peoples of Tuscany and Modena, I omitted to notice the rights of the Sovereigns who reign over them. I am afraid that in the eyes of the honorable gentleman I am a great heretic in that respect, because, although I have a great respect for Sovereigns who have for generations maintained themselves on their thrones, and received the loyal respect of their subjects, I have no belief in the doctrine, such as the University of Cambridge once affirmed, which gives to the Sovereign an inherent right to reign, that no fault can alter or diminish. [Hear, hear.] I cannot subscribe to a doctrine of that kind; and if I look to the Sovereigns of Europe, I see many of them who could never subscribe to the doctrine that a people have no right, upon fault or upon offence, to declare that they will no longer give their obedience to a Sovereign who has not afforded them protection, and who has rightly forfeited their allegiance. To take the latest instance first, the King of the Belgians owes his crown to a popular revolution. Such, too, though at a more remote date, is the foundation of the right of the King of Holland, who owes his throne to a popular revolt against the crown of Spain. Such is the foundation of the right of the King of Sweden, to whose crown there is even now a pretender. Such, in fact, is the right of the Emperor of the French to his throne. [Hear, hear.] If the right of legitimacy were to prevail, who but the Duke of Bordeaux could claim the allegiance of the people of France? and yet they pay no allegiance to him, but yield their willing submission to the Emperor who now rules over them. Such, likewise, is the foundation of the right of our own dynasty. [Cheers.] Our Sovereign can claim no right superior to that derived from the decision of the Parliament and people of Great Britain, that the Throne was forfeited by the House of Stuart, in consequence of their violation of the rights of the people and their withdrawing from the country over which they reigned. If such is the case, is Italy to be the only country the people of which are not to exercise this power? [Hear, hear.] Are the people of Italy who, as I have said, have been so moderate and so just in their proceedings, who have committed no outrages, who have taken part in no violence, to be deprived of that right, of that power which had been exercised in Belgium, in Holland, in Sweden, in France and in Great Britain? I cannot be a party to denying them that right. [Hear, hear.] On the contrary, I believe that if you allow the people of Italy to settle their own concerns, (hear, hear,)—and that is the doctrine which my noble friend and myself have always held in this House, especially during the whole course of the present session—if you allow the people of Italy, whether they have hitherto lived under the rule of the King of Sardinia or of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, or of the Duke of Modena, under the Pope, or under the King of the Two Sicilies, to settle with their Sovereigns on what terms they shall pay their allegiance, there will no longer exist the irritation and discontent which has long prevailed, but they will proceed with peace and order to establish the foundations of good government. With respect to our conduct in these matters, I have no wish to interfere prematurely or to keep up a constant intervention in the affairs of nations, but at the same time I cannot forget the history of my country. I cannot be blind to her greatness, nor can I forget her duties. She has duties to Europe as she has duties to her own people. I cannot believe in that at which my right honorable friend, the member from Stroud, seemed to hint—a new fantastic policy by which this country should separate herself, as it was supposed to do in Roman times, from the whole world, and attend merely to her internal affairs. I believe that if she did that, if she forgot her duties, if she refused her advice and her counsels, when that advice and those counsels were required, while in the first instance her conduct would be injurious to other nations, while in the second place it would lead to the preponderance of some great Power, and to the consequent injury and detriment of the people of Europe, it would end in the loss of that very independence which by such selfish means we had endeavored to maintain. [Cheers.]

Mr. Disraeli, having replied to accusations made against him by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, observed that he had evaded the practical question under consideration. He had frankly placed his Italian policy before the House; and if these large and decided views were shared by his colleagues, and indicated the predominant opinion of the Cabinet, then the policy under which the Government proposed to enter the Conference was to put an end to the settlement of forty five years ago, and he pointed out some of the consequences of this policy. With reference to the communication from the French Ambassador, Lord J. Russell's explanation, he said, had been ample, except upon the most material point, whether he had generally approved of the proposal, and whether that approbation was communicated to the Emperor of the French. He objected to the motion that it called upon the House to give an opinion upon the question on what was practically the last night of the session, and he trusted that Lord Elcho would not press it to a division.

Lord Palmerston commented upon the remarks made by Mr. Disraeli in the last Parliament upon the conduct of the Austrian and the Sardinian Governments respectively, when he characterized that of the latter as ambiguous, and eulogized the spirit of dignified conciliation manifested by Austria. He denied that any approbation had been expressed of the paper received from the French Ambassador, and, with respect to the Conference, the Government, he said, were not proposing to go into a Conference at all, but, if they did, it would not be to upset the arrangements of 1815. He was of opinion that Austria would be stronger if she had no Italian possessions; but it was one thing to hold this opinion, and another to enter into measures to change arrangements founded upon treaties that were the basis of a great European settlement.

Lord Elcho, in reply, defended his motion, which, unlinked with the discussion, he did not press, and the question was not put.

The House then proceeded to the orders of the day, and adjourned at a little before 3 o'clock.

A COMMENTARY ON THE DEBATE.

From the London Times, Aug. 9.

Lord Elcho and his friends appear to be bent on convincing the country that the instinct upon which it acted in removing the late Government was not false. We had begun to think Lord Malmesbury's policy had been too suspiciously regarded, and although those who are accustomed to the course of public business well know it is not in official correspondence we must expect to find official secrets, still the Blue-book read so well that the general public inclined to the belief that the neutrality of England had been fairly and impartially maintained. Lord Elcho and Mr. Fitzgerald and some Irish speakers upon the same side in last night's debate are impatient of the present position of public opinion on this matter. They appear desirous of saving us an unnecessary repentance and an unfounded remorse. Lord Elcho avows that the fear which induced him to bring forward his motion last night is lest the present Government should during the recess so use the influence of this country that "the exclusion of Austria from Italy" may be aided by the advocacy of England in an European Congress. He asks with dread and trepidation what the Government proposes to do with reference to the Duchies, to the States of the Church, and to the French occupation of Rome, and his mind is evidently perturbed, not at the idea of England's interference being likely to aid in the settlement of these questions in a manner favorable to the Italians, but lest we might render it more difficult for Austria to restore the expelled Grand Dukes, and for the Pope to rule the Legations and the Eternal City as he has been wont to rule them, and to deal with such cities as Perugia according to the precedents which are most fresh in memory. It was with this view and for this purpose that he proposed to the House of Commons to tie up the hands of the Government, to circumscribe their ordinary constitutional discretion, and, by what is practically a vote of want of confidence in their foreign policy, trace for them a circle of action beyond which they shall not step. He wishes to pledge the House to the declaration, that the late Ministry throughout the negotiations preserved a strict and impartial neutrality, and inferentially to declare that the Ministry in whose hands the destinies of England will lie during the recess cannot be trusted to maintain an equally impartial course.

This is scarcely such a declaration of approval of their predecessors and of distrust in themselves as any Minister could be expected to accept. Mr. Gladstone was prepared to meet the motion by a direct negative. Mr. Kinglake offered the more oily expedient of "the previous question." Mr. Gladstone urges that there is no proposal, or suggestion, or idea, or even dream, of taking part in a Conference the preliminary details of which have been settled by the Emperor of Austria and the Emperor of the French; but he does not give us the consolatory assurance that the Government of which he is a member is not prepared to enter into a Conference under any circumstances. On the contrary, we listen with some apprehension while the Chancellor of the Exchequer, after giving us the unnecessary assurance that the details of "the Peace" will be settled by the belligerents themselves continues to harangue in sonorous periods. He tells unambitious England that after these details have been settled great questions of European policy, stretching beyond the limits of Italy itself, matters of high and prime European interest, great as any that have been discussed among the European Powers in our time, will remain to be discussed. We confess that we here follow the great rhetorician with very anxious countenances. Such high-soaring and wide circling phrases may swoop we know not where. If we allow for oratorical hyperbole they may mean very little; if we take them to have literal meaning they would almost cover a repartition of Europe. It is, however, only too obvious that, whether for small objects or grand objects, they do shadow forth a desire to take part in some future European Conference. Lord John, not altogether yielding to Mr. Freeman's earnest entreaty to "make a clean breast of it," still said something to assure us that he does not during the vacation intend to impose upon Europe all the constitutional commonplaces contained in his famous dispatch. But we are left in some uncertainty to interrogate the echoes of Mr. Gladstone's vast resounding generalities, and we fear that we can scarcely avoid the conviction that there is an intention, undeveloped perhaps at present, to take part in a Congress which shall cut out Italy into a federal aggregation of Principalities.

It is, therefore, that we are inclined to agree in some measure with Lord Elcho—not in his motion, which bears the sting of faction about it—but in his desire that such an expression of opinion may be called forth by this debate as may deter the Government from entering into any European Congress. We deprecate such a course of action for reasons the very opposite to those which have been advanced by the Tories who conduct this onslaught upon the Government. We deprecate it because we think we can foresee that the accession of England to a Congress would be made a justification, or, at least, an excuse, for a fresh interference of the great European Powers with Italy. England represents in Europe freedom of thought and tongue and pen. England is supposed to be the guardian and the advocate of constitutional government. Where she is present these principles will be supposed to be represented, and by a Congress where she is allowed to advocate the cause of freedom that cause will be held to be bound. But England, in a Conference, where Austria, and France, and Russia would be the majority, would be merely a voice. She would be held to bind, without having power to loose. She would give sanction to acts which, while she is absent, and perhaps protesting, would carry the authority of European law. There is nothing at this moment which England is required to do. Italy is in a position more favorable than she has known for centuries. All those blessings of Austrian rule which Mr. Hadderly so pathetically described last night have ceased to sustain her. She is left alone; she is stripped of the protection of Austrian armies, deprived of the honor of Austrian Grand Ducal Government; she is intoxicated no longer by those elements of national prosperity which, according to some of Lord Elcho's friends, have brought agriculture, manufactures and commerce to so high a pitch of excellence in the Roman States. For her wickedness she has been left to her own devices. Wonderfully have those devices developed themselves. We are justly proud of our Anglo-Saxon aptitude for self-government, but we question whether if all our soldiers and sailors, and magistrates, and police were to be suddenly withdrawn, and our people were told to arise and govern, we should meet the sudden crisis as Milan and Parma and Modena and Florence met their crisis. We must be permitted to doubt whether if such a contingency had happened in Manchester or Leeds, or even in London, there would have been no interval of confusion, no moment of mob rule, no appearance of dangerous classes; and whether an orderly Government would have been organized in an hour without a broken head to show as a memorial of the revolution. A country which has given these proofs is worthy of liberty, and ought to be left to work out what she has shown herself capable of enjoying. If we agree with Lord Elcho, and Mr. Whiteside, and Mr. Horsman in desiring that England may be no party to an European Congress, it is in the interest of Italy that we form our wish, and not in the interest of Austria; it is for fear of what England might appear to sanction, and not from admiration of the blessings of Austrian rule, or from appreciation of the prosperity of the Papal States under the Government of the College of Cardinals.

WHAT THE PRELIMINARIES OF PEACE REALLY WERE.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Frankfort-on-the-Main, Friday, Aug. 5, 1859.

The mystery of Villafranca still engages public attention, and the parties to it seem determined to balk the hopes of an explanation. It may therefore not be amiss to place with some detail the progress of events before your readers. On my accuracy they may rely. On the 4th of July the proposal of a basis of mediation, now known as the seven points, was communicated to Lord John Russell by the Count de Persigny. Lord John refused to recommend the project, but agreed to communicate it to Austria, simply and without comment. On the 5th he therefore laid it before Count Apponyi, by whom it was made known in Vienna on the 6th. On the 7th the French Minister in Berlin applied to Baron von Schleinitz to propose an armistice, at the same time proposing terms on which mediation might be entered upon. These terms contained four points, (not seven, and were identical with those afterwards agreed to by the Emperor of Austria, with the exception that Venetia was to be erected into an independent Duchy for the Archduke Maximilian. Baron von Schleinitz at once refused to entertain the project of mediation on this basis, and took time to consider the propriety of proposing an armistice. Between the 7th and 8th the armistice was agreed to by the principals without intervention, and on the 8th the news was communicated to Baron von Schleinitz by the French Minister in Berlin. It took him of course by surprise, and he instructed the Prussian *Chargé d'Affaires* in Paris to express to Count Walewski his astonishment at the answer of Prussia on the subject of the armistice not having been waited for. At the same time he instructed him to state, that after holding a council, it had been decided not to propose the armistice, as it did not then seem opportune. Both propositions were thus originally French. At Villafranca the Emperor Napoleon showed Francis Joseph the project of seven points, giving him to understand that the neutrals were not averse from adopting it. Then he at once brought forward the four points proposed, and rejected on the 7th at Berlin. They were—

1. Cession of Lombardy.
2. Erection of Venetia into a Duchy.
3. Confederation of Italian States.
4. Restoration of the banished Dukes and an amnesty.

On the second point the Emperor Napoleon yielded to the reasoning of the Emperor of Austria that he could not be expected to resign what he still held possession of. This is a somewhat lengthy statement, but you may depend upon its being in every point correct.

THE DANGEROUS SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PEACE—A REPUBLICAN VIEW.

From the Pensiero ed Azione, (Mazzinian.)

In 1849, when a Republican Assembly, memorable for its importance and the high laws of morality which should govern political affairs, permitted the expedition against Rome, I wrote, answering the calumnies of Count Montalembert: *You shall have, Frenchmen, an expedition against Rome in your own midst.*

The 2d of December verified my prediction. France is now expiating in her shame and oppression the crime then committed.

Europe, if she persists in the cowardly and culpable indifference with which she regards now the progress and acts of Bonapartism, will herself suffer an inevitable and severe expiation. As the expedition against Rome was the prelude of the French *coup d'état*, so the Crimean and Italian wars are but two steps towards the European *coup d'état*. The next step will be the dismemberment of Turkey and a war against Europe, then isolated in Europe.

If the Roman expedition had been arrested—if Lord Palmerston, instead of declaring through Lord Normanby that the *Protestant* Government of Her Majesty approved the restoration of Catholicism in Rome, had then said to Louis Napoleon, "*England will not permit foreign intervention in the internal affairs of other States*," Imperialism would have been checked in the opening of its career, and the wars of the Crimea and Lombardy would probably not have occurred; only this weakness of England has kept Louis Napoleon audacious and powerful.

The expedition to Rome had the triple object of pleasing the French clergy, discrediting the Republican Assembly, and preparing the French soldiers to combat against the Republican standard at home. But it was, besides, for Louis Napoleon, a means of learning the tendencies and existing power of the European Governments. It was for him that which feeling the pulse is to the physician. The pulse of Europe, a tolerant and indifferent spectator of the noble defence of Rome, showed to him that he had no need to fear of encountering in the Governments either political firmness or faith in a ruling principle, or the pride of moral independence. The people commenced to feel it themselves—Bonapartism, or the blind adoration of Force, commenced to sprout vigorously among the ruins of Roman liberty.

Then came the *coup d'état* of the 2d of December. A shuddering of rage and execration ran through all Europe—a gulf surrounced the usurper. It was enough to maintain this isolation about him, so that, without a footing in France, without other arms besides terror, he should quickly fall. The English Government, in an unhappy moment of weakness and political shortsightedness, extended its hand to the guilty one. The Anglo-French alliance saved Louis Napoleon, and gave him a power and prestige in Europe. Other people, seeing the proud, free and powerful England embracing him, began to concede to him an ability that he really did not possess.

Was it a political conceit that expected the alliance to limit the action of the allied? Was it believed that it was necessary at every step to allay the old tradition of antagonism between the two great nations? Alliance limits the actions of a power only when both of those allied represent the same principle. Free England, in allying itself with imperialism, gave the latter—without binding it, the moral force which was hitherto wanting; and as to the natural antagonism, facts have shown, and will ever show, that the only remedy for this antagonism is triumph of liberty in France. France requires either liberty or the glory of war. England, moreover, in making a treaty with the Emperor, allied herself with a man, and not with a country. No one can believe in the Napoleonic dynasty; and on the exile or death of Louis Napoleon, and when France is a free nation, the alliance of England with the despot will add another link to the chain of traditional antagonism. "You always distrusted France," they will say to England, "and only allied yourself with her when your alliance enforced tyranny upon her people."

No! the conduct of the English Government was inspired by a policy of fear, and nothing is worse than such a policy towards a Power which equals you in material and does not like you. Louis Napoleon divined the beginning of this policy, and prosecuted with greater audacity his own plans.

The war of the Crimea was for him only the means of obtaining that which should follow—a treaty of peace in Paris, and open for him a way of becoming friendly with Russia. As soon as he saw a prospect of the success of his scheme, he hastened, as he did at the present time, to conclude a peace insecure for his ally and declared prematurely by the public opinion of England. He more than ever fomented trouble between Russia and England, and soon after, the secret treaties with the Czar were commenced.

As the war in the Crimea, so the war in Italy was for Louis Napoleon, the means of bringing about an alliance with Austria. The ancient pride of the Austrian monarchy could only be subdued on the battle-field. "Our war," he said to Count Cavour at the Conference of Plombieres, "will only last six weeks: after a defeat Austria will revive the proposals of 1848, and we will accept them; the other Powers dare not interfere." The Count Cavour consented, and made of the idea of Italian nationality a mere footstool of the Austrian-Russian-French alliance. Only, that since the idea of Italian nationality emancipating itself, and pointing toward a duty, regardless of the dynastical ambitions of Louis Napoleon, he hastened the peace, and proposed that which, according to his earlier plans, he only meant to accept.

The peace of Villafranca is the inauguration of a new Holy Alliance between the three powers that represent despotism in Europe—Imperial France, Russia and Austria. The object of the alliance is, according to phrases spoken at Plombieres and Stuttgard, *to imprison Europe* by overpowering by means of deception the national ideas, and submitting the question of territory for the question of liberty. The means following the war in Lombardy—are the dividing between the three members of the Alliance of the Mohammedan possessions in Europe and Africa, and the war against England.

If Austria had not accepted the proposals of Villafranca, the plans would have been carried on, though in a modified manner, by the Emperor and the Czar. Hungary, emancipated from Austria, would have shared the fate of Constantinople; the Mediterranean, become a French lake, would have been directly or indirectly the mistress of the north and east of Europe, while Imperial France would rule the West and South. At present, the designs of the three Powers are limited, as I said, to the dismemberment of Oriental Europe and war against England and Prussia.

I affirm, not from mere conjecture, but by knowledge of the fact, the existence of these designs. I assert that the bases of the treaty between the Emperor and the Czar, relating to the Orient, were conveyed from Paris by La Ronciere during his last mission to St. Petersburg, a little before the war in Lombardy broke out. I assert that the preparations of war, particularly the maritime arrangements, continue in France more actively than ever. There lives in Europe one who knows the truth of which I speak, and could confirm my statements, but will not do it; nor shall I betray him who thus prefers to be silent.

The genius of Louis Napoleon is the genius of the spirit of evil. Condemned to ignore or quell the germs of good, the sublime instincts that tremble in the hearts of every man and nation, he is a master in the knowledge of every egotism, of every interest, of every wrong tendancy, and of every base passion, which crowds those instincts. Like the tempter, he causes the blow or the weakness that draws the victim to ruin. He cannot establish, but he knows how to dissolve. In this remains the secret of his maintained power. A free and logically moral policy would condemn him to speedy ruin. The persistence of poor, dismembered Italy, in her desire for unity would suffice to upset all the dynastic plans of Louis Napoleon.

War is for the Empire an absolute necessity. The Empire does not represent a principle, such as liberty, nor a tradition, such as legitimacy, nor a faith, such as theocracy. The Empire represents a fact—a force created by usurpation—and this fact is necessarily involved, this force cannot maintain itself except by actions that fortify it. Glory and territorial aggrandizement are the only things the Empire can give to France in exchange for liberty. Where a power consists of a chief and an army, war is but the normal condition of its life. It is but an illusion to believe that the Empire can be peace—it would give the lie to history.

And the alliances with the Empire can only be alliances with despotism. Alliances are founded upon an identity of principles and interests. The life of the Empire in France requires the triumph of imperialism in Europe. The natural allies of Louis Napoleon are Russia and Austria. It would be with Prussia if the Rhenish provinces, destined, according to imperial tradition, to belong to France, did not prevent. The statesmen who allied England with the Empire committed a crime and attempted an impossibility.

[After defining the moral and political meanings of neutrality, and declaring that a tremendous expiation will be required of those nations who seek in neutrality to evade the duties which God charges upon nations as well as individuals, and warning the English against the increasing power of France and Russia, Mazzini proceeds with his diatribe against the French Empire.]

Imperialism is the imminent danger in Europe—Europe should combat it, and conquer or die. Imperialism cannot be controlled by caressing it, diplomatizing with it, and seeking to limit its sphere with hypocritical alliances or conditional concessions. It is necessary to front it boldly. If France persuades herself that the Empire is a fact with which no one dares contend, if the people convince themselves that there is hope of support and quarter, Europe is lost.

Louis Napoleon and the Czar intend to aid each other to the end of their rule in this principle. It is necessary to take a stand now, lest the illusions easily created among oppressed people, and the despair of obtaining any exterior aid, throw the nations at the foot of Imperialism.

Louis Napoleon and the Czar intend to aid each other, sustaining, as I said, the question of territory against the question of liberty [*Bisogna che l'Europa si faccia malle-vadrice*] for the people and liberty.

A league, headed by England, and comprising England, Prussia, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Portugal, Spain, and the other minor States of Europe, should declare itself security for the independence and liberty of each State, for all that concerns its internal affairs, and protect, even to the risk of war, that liberty and that independence against any invader whatever; should cut off at the root the designs of Imperialism; should wean the populace forever from its seductions; should make new wars impossible by the overpowering military force that the league could send to the field, and thus isolate the empire.

Such a league it is not only possible but easy to combine. The whole of Europe to-day is in dread of the invading tendencies of Imperialism.

In the question of Italy—a question on which now turns the peace of Europe—the League would say to the Emperor: "You have concluded a peace with Austria; the reason of your stay in Italy no longer exists. You descended the Alps to insure the independence of Italy. This independence now requires the absence of every foreign army from the Peninsula. Leave it then.

"You promised a little while before the war that you would abandon the Roman States when Austria had done the same. This condition is to-day fulfilled. Depart, then, from Rome; leave the people of Italy free to decide with force the troubles that have existed for three centuries between them and their rulers, between the new nation and the Austrian mistress of Venice. We shall provide that this nation shall not pass beyond the Mincio, the confines assigned to it by your peace."

And this is the only policy worthy of England. With this only can she make the people fraternize, raise herself to the dignity of a European mission, fill without great peril her duty, and arrest in its march of usurpation the Empire. Let her haste to the rescue first in European Turkey, and then on her own soil.

G. MAZZINI.

THE STATE OF ITALY.

Savoy Craves Annexation to France—A Sardinian Scheme of Adjustment—What the Peace does for Italy.

SAVOY DEMANDS FRENCH ANNEXATION.

The following petition, praying for the union of Savoy to France, has been addressed to King Victor Emanuel:

"Sire: The great events which have exalted so high the glory of your Majesty, and those which are still in preparation, clearly indicate that fresh destinies await the people of Italy. The bases of the treaty of peace just signed, and the acts which have emanated from your Government, proclaim the foundation of an Italian nationality, clearly defined by the Alps, as well as by the race, the habits, and the language of those who are to form part of it. These conditions, Sire, exclude Savoy, which is not Italian and never can be so. What, then, is the future reserve for her? We hope, Sire, that your Majesty, who has shown yourself so chivalrous towards Italy, will take into consideration the interests of Savoy in a manner conformable to her wishes."

VICTOR EMANUEL TO THE MILANESE.

The King of Sardinia has addressed the following autograph note to the *Podesta* of Milan:

Dear County Bargiojoso: The testimony of pious remembrance offered by the people of Milan on the 29th of July to the memory of my noble father has deeply affected my heart. The Milanese, associating themselves spontaneously with the domestic sorrow of their King, prove that the bonds which unite me to them are bonds of love. I rejoice at it. In honoring the memory of Charles Albert for the first time, they have at the same time shown that years and events have not diminished their reverence and gratitude towards the originator of their independence and I thank them in the name also of Italy. Although I did not want any further proof to be convinced of the affection and loyalty of my Milanese, it has, nevertheless, been so pleasing to me that I feel it necessary to certify to them how fully I have understood their feelings. Your honorable municipality, in conveying my sentiments to their fellow-citizens, will fulfill one of the dearest wishes of my heart.

Turin, July 31. VICTOR EMANUEL.

A PIEDMONTESE PROGRAMME OF ADJUSTMENT.

From the Independente, Turin, Aug. 5.

The Sardinian Government should profit by the wise instructions of its powerful ally, the Emperor Napoleon, and by the favorable dispositions of Russia and England, to obtain:

1. That the promise of non-intervention in Tuscany, the Duchies and the Legations should be scrupulously observed.

2. That at an early day a European Congress shall be convened.

3. That Modena, Parma and Piacenza may persist in desiring to observe the compact of fusion with Piedmont, solemnized as long ago as 1848, and actually confirmed with so much unanimity in their recent annexation to Piedmont.

4. That Tuscany may be left free to propose to the European Congress a list of princes, among whom shall be designated that one who shall succeed the Lorraine dynasty, which is hereafter out of the question.

5. That the Legations may be endowed with laws and institutions in harmony with the civilization of the age.

6. That the administration of Venetia shall be conformed exclusively to the national character of Italy.

7. That all foreign forces shall be rigorously excluded from Italian territory, upon whatever pretence they may be actually here, or may hereafter be maintained and introduced.

8. That all the States of the Peninsula may be directed in the path of indispensable political reforms, in order to prevent the conflicts and difficulties which at any moment may spring up among them, if the dissimilarity of the institutions remain as decided as at present.

These conditions are conformed to the preliminaries of Villafranca, and to the subsequent declarations of the Emperor of the French; and are therefore possible.

[WHAT ITALY HAS A RIGHT TO EXPECT.

From the London Times.

A cold thrill of disappointment ran through the Italian Peninsula when the outlines of the conversation which passed between the two Emperors at Villafranca became known. The same southern exaggeration of mind and feeling which had led the Italians to see in the French Emperor a species of military Messiah, who was at length, and after so many years of weary suffering, to free them from their worse than Egyptian bondage, threw them, when he proved untrue to their expectation, into premature despair. The open looks of love and veneration which had greeted his onward progress were converted into glances of hatred and execration on his homeward path. Once they came out to bless him, now they cursed him as he passed by. But a few weeks back no name had been pronounced, from Mount Cenis to the Straits of Messina, with such passionate fervor of devotion as that of the Emperor Napoleon; now the name of "traitor" was coupled with that of Louis Napoleon from the Po to the Neapolitan frontier. It must be confessed even by that ingenious gentleman who writes from the Tuileries, and has ever at hand an epigram to excuse a wrong, that the expectations of the Italians had been raised to a point of madness by the Emperor Napoleon before he began his campaign. The "Anguish of Italy" was the motto on his banner, and the pretext of the war. He would have found Europe in arms against him had he simply professed that he was going to Italy for selfish, or even for French purposes. The cruelties exercised by a combination of the Austrian and Papal systems throughout the Italian Peninsula had been so extreme, and of such long continuance, that a man could not look his fellow-man in the face and profess to stand forth as their defender. We might judge the attempt to redress this miserable state of things useless or impossible, but we could not do battle against any man who fought in such a cause. The French Emperor was well aware of this. Let us, however, presume that he was really in earnest when he took the cause of Italy in hand—let us suppose, further, that ultimately at Villafranca he made the best terms he supposed to be possible for the Italians—he can scarcely be surprised if he has disappointed the expectations which he himself had raised. He could not hope that the wild Italian blood would not be raised to fury when the terms upon which he treated were known. It was not probable that 26,000,000 people, who had been taught by his own lips to look to him for a perfect deliverance from spiritual and political slavery, should quietly acquiesce in a result which meant, at the best, that they must work out their independence for themselves, and, at the worst, that they were to be handed back to their former taskmasters in more pliable plight than before. We desire to put the best, and not the worst, construction upon the conduct of the French Emperor. If this be done, the Italians in the end will be brought to see that if Louis Napoleon is not a being of supernatural power and beneficence, at least he has shown himself substantially their benefactor and friend.

All, however, depends upon the course which the negotiations affecting Central Italy may ultimately take. We cannot bring ourselves to think that the Emperor of the French will prove himself so untrue to his plighted faith as to throw the three Duchies and the Legations down at the feet of their former masters, to undergo what extremities of suffering and cruelty triumphant vindictiveness may dictate. The Emperors of France and Austria could not come to any settlement upon the affairs of these provinces, for they were not the seat of war; nor, save so far as the action of the contingents from the Duchies were concerned, were they even mixed up with the war. Tuscany by herself has as good a right to change her form of government as France. What is the value of the Emperor Napoleon's own title to the Throne of France, if the Tuscan people are not free to choose their own rulers? What is true of France or Tuscany is true in principle of Parma and Modena, the only difference in the cases being that the military power of the last-named States is comparatively insignificant. The Papal States were specifically acknowledged to be neutral; France and Austria have no more right to dictate to the inhabitants who shall rule over them than they have to parcel out the British Islands or the United States of North America, and to appoint their own Viceroys over the Heptarchies of their own creation. Leaving right out of the question, and considering only what France will do, it is incredible that the French Emperor should first lead the inhabitants of Central Italy to destruction, and then turn his back upon them. If Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and the Legations rose in arms, it was because he entered Italy at the head of a French army, professing that his purpose was to purge the Peninsula of the Austrians from the Alps to Reggio. It is already no slight thing to draw back so far as to declare that, at all events, Venetia and the district of the four fortresses are to be resigned to the old intruder; but this may be inevitable—it may be one of the hard necessities of war. This cannot, however, apply to the provinces of Central Italy; and we are bound to admit that if the independence of these is secured, and Lombardy and Piedmont are consolidated into a compact and solid kingdom, the Emperor Napoleon will have been no mean benefactor of the Italians. Allow ten years to pass over such an arrangement, without any fresh visitation from the French or Austrian armies, and Italy is as much answerable for her own fortunes as England or France

THE LATE WAR IN ITALY.

Return of the Troops to Paris—The Approaching Celebration—Order of the Day of Marshal Canrobert—The Marshal Defended for his Conduct at Solferino—The Naval Service in the War.

THE RETURN OF THE ARMY OF ITALY—THE IMPERIAL FETE.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Paris, Monday, Aug. 6.

The troops of the Army of Italy continue to arrive and encamp at Vincennes and St. Maur, and one sees about the streets of Paris small parties of the sunburnt victors of Solferino, who are seemingly the objects of much interest and curiosity. The Turcos have come up, and I have seen several groups of them gaping, wonderstruck, on the boulevards some of them rather the worse for liquor, and seemingly possessed with a notion that the carriages driving about were for their use and accommodation; and rather surprised that they were not, in reply to their signals to that effect, immediately assisted up the steps and seated on silken cushions. The solemn or triumphal entrance of the portion of the army withdrawn from Italy will take place, according to present arrangements, on the 14th inst., shortly before noon. From St. Maur they will march down to the Faubourg St. Antoine, and along the boulevards from the Bastille to the Rue de la Paix. The Emperor will await them at the Hotel de l'Etat Major, on the Place Vendome, from the balcony of which building he will witness the march past. From the Barriere du Trone to the Tuileries the streets and boulevards will be lined by the Army of Paris and the National Guard. There are to be triumphal arches, trophies, decorations of all kinds, the theatres and public buildings are to be dressed out, and the Place Vendome will be converted into an amphitheatre, the circular rows of benches being already in progress of erection, for the accommodation of the Senate, Legislative Corps, Council of State, &c. The papers predict that the festival will be unprecedented for brilliancy in the annals of military triumphal celebrations. The theatres are getting up pieces relating to the exploits of the returning army, and various *fêtes* will, it is said, be organized to welcome and entertain the troops, among others, a magnificent *fête de nuit*, on the 16th, at the Pre Catalan, to which all the officers and deputations of non-commissioned officers and soldiers are to be invited, and which is to surpass all previous spectacles given at that popular and beautiful garden.

ORDER OF THE DAY ADDRESSED TO THE THIRD FRENCH CORPS D'ARMEE.

Marshal Canrobert has addressed the following order of the day to the Third Corps of the Army of Italy:

Cavoa, Monday, Aug. 1.

Soldiers! You are about to return home. Your thoughts will often revert to the glorious and laborious episodes of the campaign which is now concluded, and you will remember with pride the share you have had in it. Called on by the Emperor to be the first to cross the Alps at the critical moment at which the Austrians had invaded Piedmont and were threatening Turin, you hastened, far from the base of operations, to place yourselves on the flank of the enemy's numerous army, and by that manoeuvre you preserved the capital of your allies. On the 31st of May and the 1st of June, between the Sesia and Palestro, you served as the pivot and mask of the skilful strategical movement by which our Emperor rendered himself master of the formidable defences long prepared on the Lower Ticino and the Central Po; you imposed so much on the enemy that they dared not trouble that movement. On the 4th of June, three of your brigades crossed the Ticino, and hastened successively to Ponte di Magenta, to wrest from our adversaries one of the most important keys of the field of battle; and maintained these positions heroically, in spite of the efforts, seven times repeated, of the Austrian masses, directed on that decisive point by the General-in-chief himself. On the 24th of June, the chance of war placed you, alone of all the army, on the right bank of the Chiese, far from the place where the great battle was fought. These circumstances did not prevent you from taking part in the memorable action which dominated the campaign. Part of you accomplished the useful mission of protecting the right of the army when menaced, and of covering its communications; the other went in all haste to the field of battle. From the moment of the arrival of the latter at Medole, its destination, it went successively to the right and the centre of a neighboring corps (the 4th), engaged with superior forces, gave it a generous assistance, and aided it to issue victoriously from a terrible combat. Soldiers! at Solferino and Magenta, the 3d corps was nobly represented by several thousand among you, who cooperated in gaining the victory. The Emperor and the army know your acts; France will know them too, and all will thank you for them.

CANROBERT.

VINDICATION OF MARSHAL CANROBERT.

The *Moniteur* contains the following rectification:

"The Marshal commanding the Third Corps of the Army of Italy (Baraguay) has complained of a passage in the report on the battle of Solferino addressed to the Emperor by the Commandant of the Fourth Corps (Niel.) His Majesty has ordered the insertion of the following note: 'It is said, in that passage, that the Third Corps gave its support to the Fourth only at the end of the day. But, as soon as he reached the village of Medole, Marshal Canrobert sent the first troops of the Division Renault on the road to Carezara, with the mission to cover the right of the Fourth Corps. The presence of these troops, therefore, had for result, from the hour of 10 A. M., to relieve Gen. Niel from all apprehensions as to attacks he might have to fear on his right flank, which was guarded by only three of his own battalions. It is just, then, to acknowledge that Marshal Canrobert had already given a useful support to the Fourth corps before the hour at which the Renault division occupied the village of Robecco, to permit Gen. Niel to withdraw from it a part of the Luzy division, at the same time that the first brigade of the Trochu division (belonging to Canrobert's corps) joined in the combat then being sustained by the troops of the Fourth Corps. Besides, Gen Niel could not have intended, in his report to the Emperor, to incriminate in any manner the conduct of Marshal Canrobert, whose chivalrous character is well known."

THE OPERATIONS OF THE FRENCH NAVY—REPORTS OF THE ADMIRALS.

Rear Admiral Bouet-Willaumez, commanding the Siege Squadron, and whose flag had been hoisted in the steam frigate *Mogador*, has published the following order of the day, dated Toulon, the 4th:

"It is this day two months since I was placed at your head; the flag which is about to be struck you would have illustrated before Venice, and you would have increased the renown of the uniform which we are all so proud to wear. The solidity of your vessels, the power of your artillery, your light draught of water assigned you the first place in an attack in which all that was bold, but well prepared, had met with the approbation of our worthy Admiral-in-Chief. A truce surprised you, with the lighted match of combat in your hand, on the very day following the arrival from Algeria, under the orders of the brave Gen. de Wimpffen, of the corps for which your cannon were to clear a passage in the enemy's territory. But, as august lips have made known to us, that match of combat had its due weight in the balance of peace. If then, we feel regret, let it be without bitterness; for what was possible we had done, in order in a few days to make ourselves equal to our glorious task of achieving a success of which neither sailors nor soldiers doubted. And, instead of taking a sad farewell, let us hope to meet again on another field of battle. In France, occasions of illustrating the flag are always found. '*Vive l'Empereur!*'"

Correspondence of the London Times.

Paris, Sunday, Aug. 7—6 P. M.

This morning's *Moniteur* publishes the report made to the Minister of Marine by Vice-Admiral Romain Desfosses, commanding-in-chief the Mediterranean squadron, with respect to his operations in the Adriatic. The force under his orders consisted of 10 ships of the line and four screw frigates; when he assumed the command four of these vessels were detached for the blockade of Venice, under Rear-Admiral Jurien de la Graviere and six more were left in reserve at Toulon: so that it was with four ships of the line, including his flagship, the *Bretagne*, that the Admiral repaired to his station. There he was joined by the recently constituted siege fleet, under Rear-Admiral Bouet-

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2473. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEWPORT DEMONSTRATION

Grand Re-Union of the Sons and Daughters of Rhode Island.

THE CITY ILLUMINATED.

Turn-Out of the Civic and Military Associations.

Over Ten Thousand Strangers Present.

They are Welcomed in Addresses and Poems.

The Procession—Speeches and Other Proceedings in the Great Tent, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWPORT, Tuesday, Aug 23, 1859.

Monday, Newport was in a most painful state of excitement. The absent sons and daughters came in town in unanticipated numbers. All rushed—no other word will express it—to the Mayor's Office, and there they registered their names; that is, all of them who could get near enough the book to make their mark. At length there were such crowds about the desk that Mr. STEVENS—who tells the old ladies and gentlemen where to put their names, those of their parents, and their business and residence—found himself obliged to unloose the bindings of the book, and distribute the different folios over the desks usually occupied by members of the Common Council. By this happy ruse opportunity was given to run up the names to the number of 600 during the day, and in the evening the rush continued unabated. The present generation must have thought that the shades of their ancestors were revisiting their former habitations, and that a resurrection had been brought about without the preliminary of a millenium.

Decorations were hung out in profusion, and in the same spirit as those which I have already noticed. Ex-Mayor COZZENS's house, where Gov. TURNER is stopping, was tastefully draped in honor of its distinguished guest.

Aquidneck Engine House had two tigers on its front, valiantly defending a coat of arms, and then there was a triumphal arch erected in front of the building. From the engine pole all kinds of signal flags were hanging.

Before the State House there was another arch, having on it the inscription, "Welcome to our Island Home."

Through the whole length of Thames street flags of yachts and national standards were unfurled. Had the vessels in the harbor been called on to decorate there would have been a beggarly display of bunting.

Youngsters began setting off fire-crackers in the evening as the only way of venting their superfluous joy, and those who were older indulged themselves with rockets and the more elaborate kinds of fire-works.

Amid the universal rejoicing I heard but one discordant remark. A wealthy inhabitant, not a "Son of Newport," whose pocket perhaps will be levied on to pay part of the taxes, while looking on remarked that he thought the cities and towns where these men came from would have been willing to have subscribed liberally could they have been sure these "Sons and Daughters" would make a permanent thing of their return.

There is every prospect of a fine day and a grand demonstration to-morrow.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1859—10 P. M.

The morning broke clear and beautiful, as could be observed even by the multitude of fashionable pleasure seekers who are here. It has been a day's weather and a day's social enjoyment, that has made glad the hearts of ten thousand strangers who were attracted hither by the proposed grand social reunion of the sons and daughters and more distant relations of this fine old town. From the hour of closing my letter of yesterday until late this morning, the arrivals continued, and the numbers were greatly increased. Full seven thousand excursionists arrived by the Providence and Boston boats; and still, although the numbers were far greater than had been anticipated by the managers, the programme was carried out with a promptitude and regularity that was surprising, considering that the people here have not had a great deal of practice in such matters, and that even those who have are generally very far behind their promises on such occasions. Last evening there was excellent music in Touro Park from 8½ until after 10 o'clock. At sunrise this morning a salute was fired by the Artillery Company, under Col. TURNER.

THE PROCESSION.

The procession, which was a mile in length, was formed at 10 A. M., by the Chief Marshal, on Washington-square, under the escort of the Artillery Company, headed by the American Brass Band. The Pawtucket Light Guard followed, and then came His Excellency Gov. TURNER and Staff, and Maj. Gen. GOULD and Staff. After them came the survivors of the Battle of Lake Erie; Officers of the Army and Navy; Chief and Assistants of the Fire Wards, and eleven Companies of Firemen, with bands of music. Next came eleven Civic Associations, and following them were the City and State Authorities; and last of all came the feature of the occasion—"The Returned Sons of the Island of Rhode Island," six abreast.

The procession, thus formed, moved at 11 A. M. through the following streets, and reached the tent at 1 P. M.: Up Broad-street to Marlborough, down Marlborough to Thames, down Thames, up Cannon, up Spring, Broad, Mann-avenue, through Kay and East Touro to the tent, (on the lot next south of the Ocean House.) During all the time the procession was in motion all the bells of the city were ringing; the houses were filled with ladies, who exhibited their enjoyment of the sight and the occasion by waving their handkerchiefs; and the buildings in which they were, were many of them handsomely decorated.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE TENT.

As soon as the procession had entered the tent, and the band had played a variety of national airs, the Mayor called the assembly to order, and delivered the following address:

MAYOR CRANSTON'S WELCOME.

RETURNED SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF THE ISLAND OF RHODE ISLAND: In behalf of the authorities and the people of Newport I warmly and cordially welcome you home from your various wanderings; and temporary habitation in different parts of the land. I welcome you to the beloved and hallowed soil which gave you birth; it is hallowed soil indeed, and we Rhode Islanders are always and justly proud of our noble heritage, for it was on this, our native soil, that the great and glorious principle of religious liberty, which had fearfully agitated the Old World, and contending for which thousands of human beings suffered a martyr's death—it was here in Rhode Island, where we were born, that this sacred and eternal principle of religious liberty, freedom to worship God in an unmolested manner, according to the dictates of each one's conscience—and absolute separation between Church and State, was first thoroughly, practically and successfully demonstrated by ROGER WILLIAMS, JOHN CLARKE and other associates. From the first settlement of the State to the present time the authorities have ever scrupulously guarded, and the people have ever constantly and sacredly cherished, this hallowed and immortal right of man. In the dark and stormy days of the American Revolution no colony was more firm, devoted, and enthusiastic in its opposition to the oppression of the Mother Country, and the sons of none were more valiant and self-sacrificing in their defence of the rights of freemen than our ancestors, the blessed fruits of whose religious and patriotic efforts we this day enjoy. It was in Rhode Island that the first determined resistance to British tyranny was heroically manifested by the burning of the British schooner *Gaspee* in yonder bay. [Applause.] Rhode Island gave her noble CAESAR A. RODNEY, who was second only to GEORGE WASHINGTON [applause], and a host of others to the cause of freedom, and she suffered as much as, if not more, than any other colony by the invasion of the enemy. In the last war with Great Britain she was equally valiant and patriotic, and furnished her heroic PERRY (who was born seventy-four years ago this day), and many other brave sons of her soil, who accomplished prodigies of valor, nobly defended our proud and unconquerable stars and stripes, and protected our national honor from all tarnish and insult. [Enthusiastic cheers.) This is indeed an interesting occasion. Some of you have returned to your native soil after an absence of more than half a century; many of you have wandered from home for a quarter of a century, while hundreds of others have been missing from us for many years. To-day you have all come home, Oh! what holy memories and sacred associations are clustered around and centered in the word home.

'Mid pleasures and palaces, though we may roam,
Be it ever so humble there's no place like home;
A charm from the skies seems to hallow us there,
Which, seek through the world, is ne'er met with elsewhere.
Home, home, sweet sweet home!
There's no place like home.

An exile from home splendor dazzles in vain,
O give me my lowly thatched cottage again;
The birds singing gaily that come at my call,
Give me these, and the peace of mind dearer than all.
Home, sweet, sweet home!
There's no place like home.

Among you I behold some whose hairs are whitened by the frosts of more than three score years and ten; many beyond the meridian of life, and a large number in the prime and vigor of intellectual and physical strength. It is impossible to imagine the varied emotion of joy and sadness which throb in your bosoms. Our sea-girt Island is as beautiful now as it was in the days of your childhood; our climate is as delicious and healthy as it was then, and many old landmarks in various parts of the city still remain to remind you that you are *at home* once more. Many of you will observe that the old churches where you once worshiped have all disappeared, with a single exception, or have been so remodeled that you will scarcely recognize them as the shrine where you received your early religious instruction; the school-houses where you were educated have mostly if not entirely been demolished; and on the green fields where you rambled and played in childhood's happy days, courtly and elegant mansions have been erected. The Newport of to-day is not the Newport which many of you left in your boyhood and your girlhood years. Still, there are cherished and enduring landmarks remaining which you cannot fail to recognize. The noble beaches, where the sublime and eternal anthems to Jehovah are ever heard; the spacious and beautiful harbor, inviting an extensive commerce to its bosom; the rock-bound shore, which has repelled the dashing and maddened waves of the ocean since the morning of creation; the old stone mill, with its alternate classic and matter-of-fact traditionary history, the Redwood Library, where DR. CHANNING "studied Theology without an instructor;" the Hanging Rocks, where Bishop BERKLEY wrote his "Minute Philosopher," "Paraclose," and "Purgatory;" the old Synagogue, the first erected in the United States, where the Jews ever worshiped in an unmolested manner; the Cemetery, where repose the remains of the Jews who were among the prominent merchants of Newport, at the time the principal importations from Europe were made to this port, and when it was thought by a few progressive people that at some distant day, New-York might possibly rival Newport as a commercial and mercantile city—with other monuments of the port, nearly all remain unchanged to remind you that you are once more at home on your green native isle of the sea. But the companions of your childhood, where are they? Here and there, and yonder, are a few whose warm hands will give you the token of early friendship, and your conversations of early days will be pleasant indeed. Alas! as you walk through the cemeteries you will find that a large number of the comrades of your youth are therein calmly reposing in death's long repose.

"But their spirits are with you to-day as you roam
O'er the land of your birth-place, your ocean-girt home.'

Above all, and more sacred than all, is the reflection that you have returned once more to stand by the graves of the loved and the lost; those who were near and dear to your hearts, and with whom you have passed so many happy days in this your Island Home, the fond recollection of which will linger sacredly in your minds forever. I sincerely hope that the time is not very far distant when all of you will return home and permanently locate on your native soil; if circumstances will permit, I am confident that all of you would be most happy to do so, for whatever may be our fancies for roaming, or our inducements for excitement, and the prospects of pecuniary gain abroad in early life, as we advance in years there is an interest within us which causes us to yearn for the home of our childhood, our dear native land,

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land!
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned,
As home his footsteps he has turned
From wandering on a foreign strand."

We who have remained at home rejoice that our townsmen abroad have succeeded so well in their various avocations in their temporary homes; and we are proud that so many of you occupy eminent positions in your several localities. Although you have been so richly favored, I am confident that you all hope to return before the evening of life, so that your closing years may be quietly passed in the cherished home and amid the beautiful scenes where you first beheld the wonderful works of Him who creates, who rules, and who will finally judge the world in righteousness by the unerring standard of infallible justice!

Mayor CRANSTON then gave the following sentiment:

Our Invited Guests—The sons and daughters of Rhode Island—they are welcome—*welcome* to the endeared spot of their nativity.

Music—"Should auld acquaintance be forgot."

Reply by Dr. CHANNING, of Boston, a native of Newport, who read a letter from Gen. WASHINGTON, introducing his nephew to Dr. CHANNING.

When the Doctor had concluded, a collation was served, and after that the assembly was called to order again, when the President announced the second regular toast as follows:

2. *Our Island Home*—"The purest gem upon the bottom of the ocean."

Reply by Mayor RODMAN of Providence, also a native of Newport. Three rousing cheers for our Island Home followed, and music by the Band—"Home, sweet home."

The third regular toast was:

3. *The early Governors of Rhode Island*—The influence of their salutary example, as men and legislators, has not been lost upon their worthy successors.

Gov. TURNER responded.

GOV. TURNER'S SPEECH.

MR. MAYOR AND FELLOW CITIZENS: As I look around upon this beautiful scene—this gathering of the sons and daughters of Rhode Island—I can but congratulate myself that I have the privilege of being present as one of your guests. Although not one of the sons, my recollections of the years spent in this beautiful city during my boyhood are of so pleasant a nature, that I am especially gratified to meet on this occasion my early associates and friends, many of whom now visit the home of their youth after long years of absence. But, Sir, intermingled with this pleasurable feeling is one of regret, that it had not been the privilege of some abler son of Rhode Island to respond to the sentiment which you have proposed—one who could do justice to the virtues, the patriotism and the self-devotion of my early predecessors in office. Rhode Island, Sir, is greatly proud of her early Governors and legislators, and she has come to be proud of the men who so nobly and successfully gave their time, their talents and their best energies to establish and perpetuate a Government that should promote peace, virtue, godliness and charity; under that government which we, their descendents, now enjoy all that a free and enlightened people can desire. Let us hope, Sir, that the influence of their salutary example, as men and legislators, may never be lost upon the people of this State, whose privilege and whose duty it is to select their rulers, as under our system of government we may always look for good Governors, good legislators and faithful executors of the laws, while the people remain true to themselves.

4. *The Historical Society*—May it protect the fair fame of the founders of our political and literary institutions. The memory of ABRAHAM REDWOOD, the beneficent founder of that venerable institution within whose walls CHANNING studied theology without an instructor.

5. *The founders of Rhode Island Colony, and the "founders of the State of Rhode Island."*

Dr. KING of Newport, responded.

6. *Our Native State*—The first to establish Civil and Religious Liberty—the first to arm in opposition to, and the first to declare itself independent of, the mother country. May peace ever be within its borders, and prosperity within its bulwarks.

Responded to by WM. P. SHEFFIELD.

W. P. SHEFFIELD'S SPEECH.

Upon this festive day, when our wanderers have again returned to the scenes of their childhood to be cheered by the causes of joy, and to be saddened by the occasions for sorrow which have happened since their departure: to enjoy a reunion of hearts with the companions of their earlier life, and be reminded of events in our history by the sight of these fields and of the monuments here about us, each one of which is associated with some event, with some transaction which will awaken some historic, some interesting recollection, is it not proper that we should recur for a single moment to those great principles which animated our fathers when they first "held forth to the world the lively experiment that a civil state might stand and not be maintained with a full liberty on religious concernments." They were the first to establish not only religious but civil liberty. Under the charter of 1643 they declared that the form of their government should be democratical. This form of government was preserved under the charter of 1663. There is abundance of evidence in our history to show how exactly our fathers comprehended these two cardinal principles of their civil polity—principles of government then at variance with all the experiences of mankind. They contained an emphatic denial of the divine right of kings, which rested upon the traditions of all the past, and yet our fathers, as it were, reached forward and drew them back from the civilization of future centuries. It is not too much to say that their discovery and adoption was the attainment of one of those stepping stones in the advancement of civilization which is attainable only after an age of trial, and from which society starts to another and higher elevation toward the universal brotherhood of the human family. Mr. S. then proceeded to say that the causes which induced the settlement of Rhode Island contain evidence of the inflexibility of purpose of the men engaged in the work. Self reliance became a necessity with them and this virtue with others was important to their descendants. Thus that blunt independence of character was impressed upon them which made WASHINGTON complain "that the Rhode Island line gave him more trouble than any men in his army." To which GEN. GREEN made the laconic reply, "That is precisely what the enemy say." The speaker then alluded to the fact that before the destruction of the tea in Boston harbor the people of this Island destroyed the "Liberty" and "Gaspee." All the early history of the State shows that this people were the staunchest supporters of the Declaration of Independence. The battle of Lake Erie was fought and won by Rhode Island men, and though it is nearly half a century since that determined hand left their Island Home to engage in hot strife, God has spared a remnant of those who participated in the dangers of that great conflict and of the glories of victory yet to be with us. (Hearty applause.) In conclusion Mr. S. said that the history of Rhode Island, written in the spirit of philosophy, would present a record more than worthy of the palmiest days of the most ambitious nation of antiquity.

7. *The former Members of the Newport Bar*—Eminent for their talents and legal acquirements; habitually attentive and polite in all their professional readings, they win what they well deserve, the respect and esteem of all who knew them.

Responded to by C. C. VAN ZANDT, of Newport, who read the following letter from Chief Justice AMES:

LETTER FROM CHIEF JUSTICE AMES.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1859.

Wm. C. Cozzens, Esq., Committee, &c.:

MY DEAR SIR: I have already been obliged to decline the polite invitation of the Committee to attend your approaching celebration on account of the state of my health, and of course must request you to put into other hands the duty and pleasure of responding to the toast in memory of your departed professional worthies. They were certainly the glory of the Bar of this State; and for talent, learning and accomplishments, were excelled in the Bar of no other State. I am glad that you design to honor them as they in their day have honored you, and regret that it will not be in my power to take part in the performance of so pious a duty. Very respectfully, your friend and obedient servant, SAMUEL AMES.

8. *Our distinguished Sons of the Army and Navy*—The record of their valor adds imperishable lustre to our History.

Responded to by Col. MAGRUDER.

9. *The former Schoolmasters of Newport*—Men eminently qualified for and devoted to the duties of their profession—we, their pupils, are largely indebted to their labors for any success that has attended our own.

10. *Our Old Pastors*—Men of sincere and unobtrusive piety, who devoted their lives to the best interests of their fellow-men, and went to their graves like shocks of corn ready to be garnered.

Responded to by the Rev. J. M. MCKENZIE.

11. *Our Old Doctors*—We are the living monuments of their Esculapian skill, and while we gratefully cherish the memory of a CENTRE, a TURNER, and a WARING, we *Hazard* nothing in saying that their *Kingly* treatment was sufficient for every *Case*.

Dr PARSONS, one of the survivors of the Battle of Lake Erie, responded to this sentiment.

12. *The Ladies*—Newport in days long syne celebrated for the beauty and accomplishments of her daughters well sustains at the present day her reputation.

13 *The History of Rhode Island*—It has been accurately and faithfully written by one of her honored sons, and will ever be prized as a valuable accession to historical literature.

The following letter was read from Gov. FISH.

LETTER FROM GOV. FISH, OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1859.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the invitation which the Committee of Arrangements for the Reunion Celebration have (through you) kindly volunteered to me for to-morrow.

I should be most happy of the opportunity to be present on this interesting occasion; but some business engagements call me to New-York, and compel me to deny myself the pleasure which the acceptance of the invitation would have afforded.

Very respectfully yours,
J. HAMILTON FISH.

W. C. COZZENS.

When the regular toasts had been read and responded to the President called upon Ex-Mayor COZZENS, who spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF EX-MAYOR COZZENS.

SONS AND DAUGHTERS AND FELLOW CITIZENS OF NEWPORT: It is a gratifying sight to look over this vast assembly and see so many hundreds of the natives of this lovely Isle, returned to their early home to hold communion and reunion with their fathers and their fathers' friends. The crowd before us to-day shows how many go abroad to how few remain at home. As one who has staid behind, and occupied one spot for thirty odd years, I am known, no doubt, to many of you; but change, that immutable law of nature, has wrought so much upon our present condition, that we are almost strangers. The fashion of the times with gentlemen to neglect the scraping duties of the toilet, so disfigures man that in many cases hardly a semblance of a likeness to a venerated and honored ancestry can be found, until a formal introduction has been made. This has puzzled many of us these last few days, and many a near relative could hardly realize the face of a returned son or friend. Different is it with our old Newport; she has scraped her face and renewed many a front of her old buildings, and no doubt to many of you, after a long absence, she presents a decided change. My eye rests on many who can recollect with me Newport twenty-five, thirty, aye, forty years ago. I see one now before me, whose first visit to this his birth-place, after an absence of forty years, while I was quite a boy, who nettled me exceedingly, at bis, as I then thought, ridicule of our sleepy condition. I well remember his saying that the only sound like that of a hammer he had heard after several days' visit, was the old butcher's *cleaver*, in the old Red market, chopping a mutton bone, and *that* he distinctly heard several hundred yards distant from the shop—that and a report of a tremendous sneeze from one of our old shop-keepers (always noised for his power that way), were the only business like or animated sounds that met his ear during his visit. That was Newport. Dead, indeed. Many of you can realize this, and I have no doubt have now home back to look for the old. No place anywhere has more old been preserved. Yet, while you look for the venerated old, you will not neglect to witness the new. Wherever you look abroad, over our city extended, see the widened avenue, the new streets, the long line of new and elegant mansions which have risen up—see of a pleasant afternoon, the many hundred elegant carriages which roll by you as you stand at a given point—go back with me to the time when poor old SAMMY PLACE had the only two-horse public carriage in town, and that not half sustained.

But I hear you ask—is all this real—or do we read and hear that all this grand display is but for a short season. Alas, it is too true! You have come at a season when our honored home puts on her beautiful attire—when in life and in earnest. Would that it was perpetual—that I could say to you we were extending our commerce, our manufactures, our general business, our railroad to connect us with the rest of mankind. These may come in time—must come—but when? Not so long as all our sons go forth to build up other cities, and too many of us who remain live on doubts and misgivings.

I have not ventured to go beyond the limits of my own memory, for tradition has long since established what Newport was a hundred years ago.

Could we once eradicate the inherited doubting, despairing character of our people, created by wars, by fears of wars, from 1776 to 1820, we might still rise and attain that position which our natural advantages should have given us.

Newport is improving of herself, and gradually increasing with adopted sons. Those who have become tired of the toils, cares and dangers of a city life have sought this Garden of Eden as their home, and may we not hope that some of you, the honored sons and daughters of Newport, will find in this re-union a rekindling of your early attachment, and a desire to return and help to swell the number of our increasing population.

When Mr. COZZENS had concluded, volunteers were called, and BENJAMIN C. CARD, of Kansas, and the Hon. W. S. PATTEN, of Providence, spoke at some length. The assembly then adjourned until evening, and during the interval went to see the antiquities and other matters of interest in the town.

EVENING PROCEEDINGS.

During the evening many buildings in the city, and the tent, were brilliantly illuminated. At 8 o'clock the people reassembled in the tent, and at near 9 o'clock they were called to order by the Mayor, who stated that the exercises would consist of a poem of welcome, odes, addresses, &c.

The following was then read by Mr. CHARLES F. BROOKS.

RHODE ISLAND'S WELCOME TO HER CHILDREN.

A voice from old Newport, a welcoming call
To her wide scattered children and grandchildren all.
Come wanderers, come home to your beautiful Isle,
To the feet of your mother, the light of her smile.

In her mantle of green and her tiar of blue,
She long has been sitting and waiting for you;
The arms of her bays, too, she stretches out wide,
To wait you all in at the turn of the tide.

Her foam-whitened headlands run out o'er the deep,
Like fishes, the circling horizon to sweep,
Their bushy and beetle-browed forehead explore,
Expectant and peering blue ocean's wide floor.

She sends up her hill-tops that they too may spy
Where, happy, some bands of her truants draw nigh;
Old Tammany, Honeyman, Paradise stand
Looking wistfully out o'er the sea and the land.

In their dusky night-mantles they wait there to greet
The coming, at dawn, of the beautiful fleet;
And now the old windmills, with clatter and clack,
Fling their white arms to welcome the wanderers back.

For lo! ye are coming, ye come as a cloud,
Like doves to the windows ye eagerly crowd,
And the jubilant waters are clapping their hands
They sparkle for joy as they dance on the sands.

The tie of your home was elastic but strong,
Though wide were your wanderings—your absence though long;
Your old mother's apron string still held you fast,
They stretched but they shrunk—you are here now at last.

As the sea-bird wheels home to her rock-begirt, nest,
Ye come by your old ocean cradle to rest,
To sit at the feet of your mother awhile,
And gladden your hearts with her song and her smile.

In the murmuring music that steals on your ear,
The strain, sweet and plaintive of Memory you hear;
Your mother's old lullaby swells from the deep,
With which in your childhood she sang you to sleep.

Say home-gathered exiles, and feel ye not now
That mother's wild breathing float over your brow,
As it cheered you so often in morning tide's flush,
As it soothed you so often at eventide's hush?

Draw close to your mother, and look in her face.
No sign of estrangement or coldness you trace.
Come sit in her lap, without scruple or shame.
Old or young, you are all boys and girls just the same.

Some changes you'll note in the good lady's dress,
But she wears her old countenance nevertheless.
On her youthful old brow not a wrinkle is seen,
Unfaded her apron of emerald green

Some modern adornment you'll find here and there;
A sprig or a gem in the old lady's hair;
Some quaintly carved cameo perchance on her breast,
Or stones of rare costliness dotting her vest.

Look out on the Neck, once so fair and so free,
The neck of your mother, fair bride of the sea,
Where erst (her sole scarf) his white spray-cloud he flung,
And the olive brown beads of his ribbon were hung.

The stranger has lavished his wealth and his art,
To the matron's plain beauty new charms to impart,
With posies and pearls so bedizened and gay
You well might scarce know your old parent to-day.

Yet what are all these to the noble old dame;
Despite all these changes, her heart is the same;
Her heart is the same, and the same it will be,
Like the air and the sky and the rock and the sea.

Let them deck and improve her as much as they will,
Her look wears its true old serenity still;
Her blue eye beamed never more brightly than now,
The radiance of heaven is undimmed on her brow.

She looks on her skies and she looks on her seas,
And she says to proud worldlings, my glories are these.
She points to the children her fond arms enfold,
And she says—the true mother—My jewels behold!

Then cling round your mother—drink in the loved tones.
Not one of you all she forgets or disowns,
The sea, as it murmurs and kisses your feet,
The sky, as it sparkles, her welcome repeat.

From Coddington Cove, far across and around,
To the Flints of Old Sachuset, echo the sound.
It ripples and gurgles, and dwells in the waves,
On sandy floored beaches in pebbly floored caves.

Old Spouting Rock, eager the gladness to share,
A festive white spray flings high in the air;
And the spirits imprisoned below in his den,
Growl back a gruff greeting in thunder again.

But not these wild children of nature alone
Are glad and exult their old play-mate to own.
In the heart of the town, in the square and the street,
Old houses are *nodding* old inmates to greet.

Dear old time-colored houses! they seem, and well may,
To hold their heads higher than ever to-day;
For though they had two or three stories before,
To-day they have certainly one *story* more.

As ye saunter along by the shops of Old Thames,
Some wearing new faces, yet keeping old names,
In letters tho darkened or touched with new gold,
Unmistakable signs of your welcome behold!

As ye piously turn toward the head of the town,
Curt chronicler still of her ancient renown,
Though shattered by time, the old marksman you see,
Bare, blasted, yet upright, the Liberty Tree.

As the Hero still stands to his post on the deck,
Where the balls of the foeman have left him a wreck,
And the flags' tattered remnants are shot from the mast;
"Don't give up the ship" is his cry to the last.

Come up to the hill top; there waiting for you,
With slightly changed costume, still modest and true,
Friend Redwood looks forth with the forehead he wore.
Calm, classic, majestic and pensive, of yore.

And see, too, where silent and storm-proof it stands,
And calmly looks down on the waters and lands,
The wonder and crown of the beautiful hill,
Mysteriously smiles the majestic old mill.

Strange relic of old immemorial time,
Where shadows float round thee in silence sublime,
Stonehenge of old Newport within whose charmed ground,
The ghosts of the past move mysteriously round.

Thou wondrous old landmark, when centuries roll by,
And nought but the rocks, and the sea and the sky,
Unchanged, shall be left of thy darling old town
Where every old gable has long since come down.

To grandchildren's grandchildren still thou shalt hold,
High talk of the times and the people of old,
Shalt tell how their great-great-grandfathers, when they
Were children, came hither to wander and play.

And when in some moon-lighted midnight the ghosts
Of them who once dwelt here, revisit these coasts,
And through the changed streets seek in vain up and down,
Some trace of their dear and familiar old town,

As, at last, to this Mount of Remembrance they bend
Their steps, to the great upper world to ascend,
They'll cry, as their eyes meet the reverend old Mill,
"Here, here is old Newport!—It lingers here still!"

But ye who return to your home here to-day,
Thank Heaven your old haunts have not vanished for aye;
Some crooked old lanes tell of hide and seek yet—
Old gables tell tales that you cannot forget.

Yes, children, (still children—true hearts grow not old,)
Ye breathe the same air, the same skies ye behold,
When, with fingers enraptured, your kites ye once flew,
And, puffing and wondering, your soap-bubbles blew.

Perchance the old homestead shall greet you no more,
Perchance the old meadow has long been built o'er;
But here is the clime and the soil and the place,
Where ye stooped to play marbles, the whip-top to chase.

And there, smooth and hard, lies the broad yellow sand,
Where ye once wrote your names with a light heart and hand;
Some of you have written your names since that day
In letters that will not so soon pass away.

For came there not then from the surf drum's deep tone
A voice that was heard by the spirit alone?
The voice ye still hear in the moans of the sea,
That bids you be thoughtful and reverent and free?

My children—God's children—that voice seems to say,
Where are ye?—whence come ye?—give answer to-day.
Howe'er o'er the wide world your footsteps might roam,
Say where have your thoughts, have your souls, found their home?

As ye enter Farewell-street, the musing heart burns
To think of that bourne whence no traveler returns;
What forms of the glorified rise on the soul,
Who trod these fair spheres while they sought the high goal!

At Beauty's, at Learning's, at Piety's shrine,
Fair Liberty's Priesthood, with unction divine,
The Poet, the Prophet, the Martyr, they wrought
Their works for the ages, Faith's conflict they fought.

And where are they now?—are they gone? They are here—
The spirit that quickens them still hovers near;
Their memories, their names, still make fragrant the air—
True hearts, ye this day their companionship share.

As, pensive, that crowded old grave yard ye tread,
A city to you of the living—not dead!
Ye there hear a greeting more holy and true
Than our loudest welcomings offer to you.

There, then, is old Newport, safe gathered at last,
Where partings are over and changes are past;
And a voice from that host of translated once cries,
Be thoughtful and thankful—be holy and wise!

Aye, children of freemen who gather to-day
To your great common mother your tribute to pay,
It is not the voice of a mother alone
That summons her sons their allegiance to own.

A mother's low whisper steals forth from the ground,
But hark! in the wide realm of freedom around,
In the deep undertone the rapt spirit can hear,
The Father of all, the Great Spirit is near.

O, then, as ye breathe in this health-giving breeze,
The breath of the boundless, untamable seas;
As ye tread, with free steps, the elastic green turf,
With spirits that dance to the song of the surf—

Drink in to your souls with a transport more rare,
Deep draughts of that higher, that Heavenly air;
And nerve your frail faith in temptation's dread shock,
Unshaken to stand on Eternity's rock!

On the conclusion of the Welcome, Mr. NICHOLS responded for the Brooklyn Delegation, as follows:

WALTER NICHOLS, OF BROOKLYN.

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS: It is one of the beneficent provisions of our nature that the place of our nativity, as well as every local feature by which it has been distinguished and adorned, is impressed upon our memory, and retained by it through years of separation, and trial, and vicissitude, and in the most gloomy periods of our individual experience they will rise again through clouds and surrounding darkness as visions of light, and inspire us with fresh hopes, and renewed impulses, and increased faith in the future. Of all places which have given birth to man, and thus become endeared in the hearts of those who are born on them, what place is there more worthy of being remembered, or which has more imperishable features by which to impress itself than this which, to day, we hail as our first home among men, and to which you now welcome us. Beautiful for situation, unsurpassed in natural scenery, genial in its climate, it combines attractions which have drawn from the most distant parts of our common country their richest, their fairest, and their most distinguished, until wealth, refinement and personal attraction are wont here to hold their court and make their temporary home, and when we add to this its history, cotemporary with the oldest cities of our land, which shows it to have been a corporation with municipal privileges and immunities when most of those which now outstrip it in the race for trade population and commercial enterprise were in their primeval state, and had no corporate existence, the record reveals it as a chosen resort for men of letters, where in the refined and cultivated society which then distinguished it, they could find sympathy, fellowship and intercourse, such as was afforded by few places on the continent. To this City, then, in which it was the glory of our youth that we were born, and to which, for many years, we have been counted strangers—to this City, rich in its reminiscences and recollections, we have this day returned by your invitation, and forgetful for a season of other associations, we accept your hospitality, and reciprocate the fraternal salutation, and claim it as our own. Most of us have been absent many years, and we now come as pilgrims to worship at the shrine of our fathers, citizens of another State, and with the cares and responsibilities of another community resting upon us. We come and for a moment lay our cares, our positions, and privileges at your feet, washed once more in the waters of the Atlantic as they break upon your shores; it is to us a sacramental rite. Partaking with you of the bread which is here broken and distributed by your order, we renew the bond which before existed between us, and feel that we are indeed sons of Rhode Island, and fellow heirs of this goodly heritage. It is a glorious privilege, that though we be removed. From scenes familiar to our youth, and early friends beloved;

We now and then may turn again, and rest our weary feet,
And mark each old familiar spot whose memory is sweet.
No change in after life to those who happily were placed
Obliterates the pleasant paths their early feet have traced
The ties which riper years have formed give place to those before,
And some memento viewed again the vision will restore

Let me then, for myself and in behalf of those who are with me, and by whose request I speak, thank you most heartily for the welcome you have given. Let me reciprocate the kind and brotherly love which you have expressed, and assure you that while the impressions which are this day renewed have been an impelling power in all our past performance and an inspiring cause of our present success, the memory of this day and occasion will mingle with those earlier recollections, and nerve us to greater effort and a more ardent struggle to distinguish ourselves among the assembled men of other cities, States, and nationalities, and to sustain the reputation of the land of our nativity, which shall henceforth share in the honor of our achievement.

Responses were made by other gentlemen, and at 10 P. M., as I am sending off this dispatch, they have taken a recess for refreshments, and after that other addresses are to follow. But, from all that I can learn I have sent you all that is of general interest in relation to the great Reunion of the Sons and Daughters of the Island of Rhode Island.

W——s.

A CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF THE CROTON.

Its Impurities and the Remedy.

At the Regular Meeting of the "Gewerberein" in this City—a Society incorporated on the 23d of March, 1859, for the purpose of promoting science among mechanics and tradesmen—an address was presented to the Secretary, by Messrs. L. J. BORCH and Dr. J. C. ANDREANO, of the Polytechnic Institute, in relation to the impurities of our Croton water. The Address was as follows:

Chemical Investigation of Croton Water taken from the Lower Reservoir, New-York, Aug. 16, 1859.

A sample of Croton water taken at the place and time mentioned, proved, during chemical investigation, to be highly charged with organic substances in a different state of chemical transformation, partly so far advanced as to have yielded the ultimate soluble products of decay, as gelic acid, and humic acid, in combination with alkalies, partly in the first stages of decomposition, and then only suspended in the liquid. Like all waters charged with organic matter, this Croton water acquires a yellowish color when boiled and deposits during continued evaporation dark colored sediments. The yellow color is due to the soluble salts of gelic and humic acids; the sediment results from the insoluble combinations of these organic acids with the oxides of aluminum and iron. Besides these foreign organic substances and the common anorganic salts, the Croton water now contains sulphuretted and carbureted hydrogen.

As we cannot, after consideration of the above mentioned facts, be too apprehensive of evil as emanating from the use of Croton water in its present state, two questions seem to be foremost in public interest.

1. How did the present obnoxious state of Croton water originate?

2. How is it likely to be remedied?

The lignine contained in the vegetable soil, through which the Croton River takes its course, has been the source from which all the present deleterious compound of its water have been formed. This substance, although perfectly insoluble and indifferent under the action of water and air or the different influences of weather and atmosphere alone, and resting thus inactive during a cyclus of years may be induced by the mere presence of decomposing azotized, especially animal substances, to enter with energy the course of chemical action, till all its albuminous contents are perfectly destroyed and have found a new equilibrium in compounds of more simple composition. And although the myriads of flakes in our water now cannot be the immediate result of a decaying animal body, they, without any shade of doubt, have been called into existence by the transmission of action from some such decaying animal matter, or otherwise inert vegetable fibre. Any water flowing through vegetable soil is at any moment liable to become impregnated with the soluble results of vegetable decomposition as soon as decaying azotized matter has induced action in its vegetable neighbors. We have an exact simile in alcoholic fermentation. As soon as the *vis inertiæ* of liguine is conquered, the energy of the transmitted action is regulated by circumstances, oxygen and a certain degree of temperature favoring the same. So we find, as it were, by a ferment, the whole shores of the Croton River set in a wonderful chemical action, the energy of which will die out in small degrees, as

1. The albuminous vegetable substances are transformed; or

2. As outward, circumstances become unfavorable to further action through interposition of cold, for instance.

The question—Why was the interesting phenomenon not produced sooner, or repeatedly? is as important here as it is in any other instance of fermentation. The right quantity and quantity of ferment acting on a changeable body will only succeed to transient action when this body is rightly disposed, or when its atoms have attained a weak state of affinity. Let an animal body decay on a bed of sand, and no transmission of action to vegetable matter will take place; but let this bed of sand be washed away next year, and an animal body decay on an underlaying bed of vegetable soil, and the whole district will be set in chemical action.

As for the second question, we say that as we have been free from such excess of chemical action heretofore, we may reasonably expect not to be exposed to a return of the evil in coming warm seasons, though we yearly notice a small degree. Too much care cannot be employed in removing all animal bodies from the river, and in keeping its bed well supplied with sand. To remedy the existing evil now must be the care of every family in their own house. As we have stated that the impurities contained in the Croton water are partly held in suspension merely, partly dissolved in the fluid, partly absorbed as gases, the solution of gelic and humic acids have to be decomposed, and these organic acids to be precipitated in the first instance. This is done by adding pure vinegar to the water. Let stand for an hour, and then filter through a sponge filter, by which means the originally suspended and the lately precipitated vegetable substances will be removed. Then boil the water, in order to let the gaseous impurities—as sulphuretted and carbureted hydrogen—escape, and the water will be purified for drinking and kitchen use. Those who wish for a nice taste may filter it after the above manipulations through a filter filled with pounded and washed marble.

BOECK & ADELBERG.

We understand from the gentleman who furnished the report of the meeting for Tuesday's paper that the Standing Committee on Technical Chemistry, is engaged in investigating the subject, with a view to the discovery of the means of counteracting a similar condition of the Croton water.

QUARANTINE MATTERS.

Staten Islanders Alarmed Again.

From the Richmond County Gazette, Aug. 23.

There is but one vessel at the Lower Anchorage, the brig *Hannah Crocker*, from Havana. Owing to the difficulty with the lightermen, we are likely to have a return of some of the dangerous features of Quarantine; we allude to the discharging of vessels off our shores. Thus the bark *Express*, from Havana, which has been lying in the lower bay, and was ord

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE FILES BY THE HUNGARIAN.

Additional and Interesting Intelligence.

Files of London and Liverpool papers, forwarded by the *Hungarian* were received yesterday. The dates are one day later than by the *Bremen*.

We find various matters of interest, which we extract.

Letters from Florence contain the expected and very good news that GARIBALDI is about to assume the command of the Tuscan army.

A Turin letter in the *Indépendance Belge* states that a defensive confederation appears to have been decided on between Modena, Tuscany and the Legations. For military purposes the three States shall be considered as one, and the command of all the central forces of Italy will be given to one general.

The *Indépendance Belge* says: "We are assured that there will be no official reception on the occasion of the fête of the 15th of August, the Emperor intending to set out immediately for the Pyrenees." "It is expected," says another journal, "that the Emperor will stay a fortnight at St. Ssuveur, when the court goes into county, the Empress going straight on to Biarritz, where His Majesty would afterwards rejoin her. Orders have been given that everything should be ready to receive the court at the Imperial villa on the 18th inst."

OUR GERMAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Austrian Policy—State of the Empire of Germany—Growing Agitation—Democratic Movements—Affairs in Bohemia, Hungary and the Tyrol.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MUNICH, Friday, July 29, 1859.

In order to attain to a better view of the present state of things in Germany and Austria, it is quite necessary to touch a few points of Austria's past. What is it that has kept and is still to keep together this singular piece of mosaic, made up of nearly 40,000,000 of Germans, Magyars, Italians, Roumanians and Sclaver, the last mentioned race alone having numerous branches quite foreign to each other, as the Bohemians on the one extreme, and the Italian speaking Dalmatians on the other. Austria is called a part of Germany, but only a sixth part of its population is German, and their main advantage over the other parts of the Empire consists in a certain preference shown to their language and in their having the capital. These people have lived side by side without becoming united in feeling or language; no one nationality has been dissolved in another, or approximated this, except perhaps the Bohemians, who are the Scotch of Austria—that is, have the energy and enterprise.

When the Turks threatened Christian Europe on the southeast, Austria, lying as she did on the frontiers, was Europe's, and especially Germany's, protecting power. The House of Hapsburg bore the standard of Europe, and this state of things, during its continuance, gave Austria her importance and kept her heterogeneous elements together. The Imperial crown of the German empire, worn by the Houses of Hapsburg and Lorraine for four centuries, gave them the first place among European dynasties. They employed this position and the power of the German nation quite as much to Austria's as Germany's advantage. When the danger from the Turks—the common necessity which bound her nationalities together—was past, (1697,) Austria lacked this bond of union. She could not prevent the aggression of the Russian as she had of the Turkish power. Having thus lost her importance to Europe, and even to Germany, the problem of governing her mixture of nationalities became more difficult—the related peoples on the frontiers increased the difficulty and danger, since in no case but that of the Hungarians, did Austria embrace the whole of any one of those peoples which made up her aggregate. There were other Italians and Sclaves and Roumanians to keep awake the desire of nations independence in the minds of their brethren, within the Austrian empire. Then, in the time of NAPOLEON I., the House of Hapsburg laid aside the crown of the German empire, perhaps because it seemed a small and worthless affair by the side of that of the French Emperor. But still something was lost even by this. Certain great national associations have died out—the position which Austria once held in Germany has become an almost forgotten thing; for although the common danger united with Germany against NAPOLEON in 1813–15, and the restoration of the Empire was discussed and its recollections revived at the Vienna Congress, yet the thirty years of METTERNICH's politics have wiped them out.

The state of things has, therefore, become such in Germany that to strive for civil and religious freedom is to fight against Austria—is to come even in unpleasant contact with that selfish, double-faced system by which Germany is treated as the hot-bed of a liberalism dangerous to her existence, and yet, on the other hand, as the source of her power. In other words, Germany must all be together when Austria is in danger; at all other times Austria has her own policy. It seems to have been her mission to keep down the spirit of freedom in the German States, and then use them for her own purposes, and she has succeeded very well till now. METTERNICH's policy seemed to have been to create a moral waste around Austria in order to keep off the revolution, and yet he would have failed, and in 1848 the empire would have fallen to pieces, but for Russia's aid. There has long been everywhere in Germany an increasing desire for unity. In 1848 this stood some chance to be realized. A united executive and popular representation of all Germany might have been effected had not Austria prevented it. Another step towards this unity is the possession of Schleswick-Holstein, which Austria opposed. When the Confederation had occasion to form the basis of a navy, Austria yielded to the common necessity, but had the ships sold again as soon as the immediate occasion for their use was past, that they might not become the basis of union, and that only Austria might have a navy. Thus has she ever striven to prevent such union of all the German States as might diminish the relative importance of Austria, by presenting united Germany in her stead. By the concordat with the Pope, the reforms introduced by the Toleration Edict of the Emperor JOSEPH II. (1781) have been paralyzed, and the education of the youth and control of the Press given over to the clergy. Against all this, the sense of the nation, Catholic and Protestant, revolts, but has been partly quieted by promises.

Since 1848 Austria has made it her main object to complete her system of centralization by keeping down every desire for independent national existence in each of her various nationalities. The Metternich Government had pursued the policy of exciting a kind of feeling of rivalry between the different nations of the Empire—to favor one against another, as Hungarians against Poles, and thus use the former to chastise the latter—the Magyars to keep down the Sclaves. The Crown-lands or Provinces of Austria have been reduced to a kind of districts, somewhat after the model of the Departments of France. To be conservative is to oppose all efforts at favoring these national feelings in Italians, Germans, Poles, Roumanians, Hungarians, and Servians. This centralization is Austria's policy, and her very existence depends upon carrying it out, for if the national feelings were fostered and encouraged in the several provinces, it would probably lead to the dissolution of the empire and the independence of its several nationalities. The Congress of Vienna determined that the City of Cracow should remain a free city, with its own Bishop, university and other institutions. Austria, however, could not allow such centre of free agitation for the whole Polish people to remain. It would have subjected her to constant danger of the loss of Poland. This provision of the Congress of Vienna was violated and Cracow subjugated. It was the same principle which made Austria oppose the union of the two Danubian Principalities. Austria cannot admit the principle that States are to be formed or dissolved upon this national basis. The precedent might be used against her. The reason is, therefore, clear, why Austria is never ready to give its own constitution to each of her national provinces this would favor their national development, and their desire for independent existence might also help them to an organization for carrying out their plans. We may, therefore, take it for granted, that nothing but the reverses of war, or the strongest pressure both from without and from within, will ever bring Austria to the point of actually giving separate constitutions, or any important concessions to the parts of the Empire.

It will serve as an illustration of the above view, to mention here the terms of alliance which Count RECHBERG, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs is said to have proposed to Gen. WILLISEN, who was sent from Berlin to Vienna on a special mission, soon after the breaking out of the war in Italy. They were as follows: Conquest for Austria of Sardinia as far as the river Sesia—abolishment of the constitution of Sardinia—modification and stronger confirmation of those treaties with the other Italian States, by which a decisive influence is secured to Austria over all but Sardinia. These terms have been stated in the papers as those proposed by Austria to Prussia, and I have seen no contradiction. They probably contain the truth. Does this show that Austria designs to give free constitutions to her people, or rather her peoples? Would she make war to abolish the constitution of the independent State of Piedmont, with the design of giving constitutions to her own provinces of Lombardy and Venice, Hungary and Bohemia? Austria made war to abolish the constitution of Naples, in 1820—she has done the same in several instances when the smaller German States have made somewhat strong movements in the direction of free development. There are no reasons for supposing a change for the better in her policy, unless they are found in connection with the recent treaty of peace, or the pressure of her own internal condition.

There are not wanting intimations in the German papers friendly to Austria, that the process of improvement has already commenced in parts of that empire. As an instance, a letter from Tyrol, in the Augsburg *Gazette*, under date of July 21, says in effect: That the peace is there regarded as but an armistice—that Austria will, however, be rejuvenated by her internal reforms—that mere half-way concessions, coming as it were by drope, will serve only to excite the thirst of the revolution. As a proof that something is really about to happen, the writer adds that the forest-direction is given up, and the number of persons for the execution of forest-laws reduced—that the law for the equality of the religious confessions is said to be already in the hands of the Stadtholder—that the people are ready for its introduction—that a monster address could be got up among the peasants—that the Priests are *wise* enough not to raise a hand in support of the antiquated intolerance, and no others would *wish* to do so. It speaks further of the necessity of relieving the Press from the guardianship of the clergy—change in the laws for the transfer of real estate, &c.

The above reference has been introduced to afford an opportunity of adding that most of the numerous similar letters may be taken either for *nothing*, or a little *more*, or a little *less* than that amount, according to circumstances. It states nothing as *fact*, but that there is a slight yielding in the execution of the forest-laws. As *rumor*, it states that a law providing for religious equality has got as far as into the hands of the Stadtholder; some other things are referred to as desired by the people, and necessary to their satisfaction. The *facts* may be true. Slight meliorations may have been introduced merely to amuse and quiet the people, until the time for popular action shall have passed by. Such letters, too, may have been written for the purpose of notifying the Government what *ought to* be done, and what the people *expect*; and this cannot be so well done as by the grateful acknowledgment that the work *seems* already to have commenced, and is likely to be carried through. What if a new toleration edict for Tyrol—the only part of the Empire in which that of JOSEPH II. was not promulgated—*should* be in the hands of the Governor and get no further? What if it should be *promulgated* in Tyrol where there are no Protestants to profit by it, and still omitted in Hungary, where thousands are sighing for it and having their bibles even confiscated and sold as old paper to paper mills? What if it should be promulgated everywhere, and still the concordat remain in force to paralyze its working, as it now does the above-named edict of the Emperor JOSEPH, which is still supposed to be in force? These expressions of doubt have not been introduced by way of discrediting all intimations of reform in the Government of Austria, but to show that, in view of the elements of which she is made up, and the policy by which she has hitherto been governed, it will be soon enough to believe the talk about reform when the reforms themselves shall have been fully inaugurated.

The above, however, has all been brought forward as introductory to a view of Germany's condition and prospects. At the date of my last the people had not yet so far recovered from the shock produced by the news of peace, as to be able to do anything more than shrug the shoulders or raise the hands, and utter exclamations of disappointment and chagrin, and, in some parts, curse Prussia. All had hoped that the war would continue until something "turned up" to bring about the only two objects upon which all Germans, or at least all not on a throne or near one, are united—*the downfall of Napoleon and the unity of Germany.* Now they have had time to survey a little the state of things, and many are sad to think that another storm must either be waited for or got up to accomplish the general wish. Some are for getting up the storm, some for waiting to have it come, and scarcely two minds agree as to the measures which should be used for bringing on the storm, or the attitude in which it should be awaited.

The subject of the unity of Germany is freely discussed. The princes themselves are doubtless in favor of this unity in some form, and the particular plans for it are now somewhat freely brought forward—not so much, however, in newspapers, so far as I have observed; as in pamphlets and the quarterlies. The following are the principal plans suggested: 1. Restoration of the Empire. 2. Division of Germany between Austria and Prussia. 3. Modification of the present German Confederation. 4. A Republic. Under each of the above there are numbers of plans for the particular Constitution of the Empire, Kingdoms, Confederation or Republic. I will state in general a few of those plans to which I have read or heard the most favorable references. These will come mainly under the head of modifications of the Confederation. Perhaps the most prominent plan for the modification is that the individual States shall abolish all direct relations to foreign countries—receive and send no Ministers and Consuls—have no separate army or navy, and perhaps no post-office departments, as they have now no separate system of customs—that is, that Germany shall be, as the United States, but one country so far as its relation to foreign countries is concerned. In many of the more properly internal matters, it is also proposed to have uniformity. *Another* plan is that the Confederation shall be composed of *three* members, viz: *Austria, Prussia*, and all the smaller States constituting themselves into a *third*, the three members being equal. All the plans provide for a popular parliamentary representation, as also for an Upper House whose membership shall be partly by inheritance, and partly by election, and it is suggested that the smaller princes who shall have been induced to give up their thrones for some consideration shall constitute a portion of the Upper House. Still further there is a party which proposes that Prussia shall assume the initiative, and *conquer* the unity of Germany, by setting aside the princes and incorporating their several dominions with her own. These are called the Democrats.

This subject of Germany's unity is now *the* subject. It is in every one's mind, if not always in his mouth. As the armies are being withdrawn from the field, even the Democrats are calling out their forces. A meeting of the remains of those of 1848 has been held at Eisenach for the purpose of reorganization and continued agitation. They demand a parliamentary representation under the lead of Prussia, either as above suggested or otherwise. The Bavarian Parliament is now together, and this subject of Germany's unity gives coloring to all its deeds, and they have been very spirited during the three or four days that they have been together. The same is true elsewhere—that is, there is agitation.

Since writing the above, I have seen in the Vienna correspondence of the Augsburg *Gazette* of to-day a reference to an article in the *New Prussia Gazette*, which had been published as a communication from Bohemia, objecting to the Austrian centralization—proposing a kind of confederation instead of the Central Government at Vienna—that Bohemia and Hungary (and of course the other provinces) be the individual members of this confederation, under one of their own nobility, the country officials being natives, and the presidents of the several districts being settled in the country, the central bureaus at Vienna being abolished. The correspondent ridicules the suggestion as equivalent to asking the Emperor to abdicate. This will be seen to correspond with the views expressed in the first part of this letter. I have just read, too, in the Augsburg *Gazette*, in a letter from South Tyrol, that a Committee of sixteen is to come together on the 1st of August to express in form the wishes of the people of Tyrol. It is a kind of Fore-Parliament. Whether these wishes will be listened to when expressed, as also whether this Fore-Parliament will be followed by regular meetings of a Parliament elected by the people, is not yet so certain.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

THE ATTITUDE OF GARIBALDI—THE DEMANDS OF CENTRAL ITALY.

Correspondence of the London News.

GARIBALDI'S HEAD-QUARTERS, LOVERE,
Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1859.

In order that you may be on your guard against the usual exaggerations of the reactionary press of Europe, I hasten to inform you that two foolish revolutionary attempts have been on the point of breaking out in Tuscany. Although they were both intended to do much mischief to the national cause of Italy, the objects they aimed at were widely different. The first attempt to alter the actual state of affairs was organized at Florence by a few minions of the Grand Duke; the second was the work of a few madmen, who had taken it into their heads to proclaim the republic at Leghorn. However, the good sense of the population on one hand, and the firmness of the central Government on the other, soon put down these lawless manifestations, which, if successful, would have, no doubt, greatly increased the hopes of the Austrian party. It seems that the leadership of the Florence movement had devolved on the Countess BOCCELLA, a natural daughter of the late Prince ESTERHAZY, a lady very well known for her Austrian propossessions. This lady had organized a sort of secret society amongst the peasants of Prince DEMIDOFF, and, supported by a few priests, she hoped to give to Florence the benefit of a second night of Saint Bartholomew. The Provisional Government of Tuscany being on its guard was easily able to baffle the mad attempt, and some of the ringleaders having been put into the prisons of the Palazzo Vecchio, all danger of Ducal restoration was over in less than two hours. The second attempt was not less ridiculous than the first, although it boasted for its motto, "God and the people." It was directed by a few men of Legaorn, who, calling themselves Republicans, had come to a determination to save Italy from Austria, France and Piedmont. You see that the enterprise was of some magnitude, and that it could only have been inspired by a certain great politician. People here—mind that I am at GARIBALDI's head quarters, amongst the flower of the Italian youth, amidst those brave soldiers who in 1849 were the most gallant champions of Venice and Rome—are unanimous in believing that the authorship of the Leghorn affair must be attributed to MAZZINI, for they say it bears all the characteristics of his former revolutionary exploits. The same proclamations, the same arms, seem to have been seized, the same class of conspirators has been arrested. I am now stating what I have heard reported here, but, for the honor of MAZZINI, I hope he is quite a stranger to this mad and guilty attempt at revolutionizing the provinces of Central Italy. Whilst these follies have proved unsuccessful it appears that the Provisional Governments of Modena, Parma, Tuscany, and Bologna, have signed an offensive and defensive league to meet the emergencies of the future. The 13th article of this Convention gives the command of the Confederate army to a General to be appointed by the different Governments of the league. This is a wise decision, the result of which will be to unite the direction of the federative forces under one chief. Were I to believe a rumor current here, General GARIBALDI will be intrusted with the command of the army. I think, however, the rumor is at least premature, for an officer of the general staff told me this morning that no orders for departure have yet been given. What is certain is, that seventeen Roman battalions have been sent by the Provisional Governments of the Romagna toward the Cattolica. When arrived there half of them will be directed on Urbino, the other half on Gubbio and Perugia. These battalions will soon be increased by 2,000 volunteers dismissed from the Piedmontese service, and by others coming from the Romagna, Ferrara and Comacchio. The patriotic army has also at its disposal eight field guns and two squadrons of dragoons. With these forces it can both meet the Papal Swiss troops, and maintain order in the provinces. If the danger should come from Modena, Parma, or Tuscany, they will be able to join the confederate troops there, and to repel any attempt that may be made by the pretenders to the thrones of those little States.

The more I study the progress of public opinion among the volonteers, the more I am convinced that NAPOLEON's influence is quite gone. You are aware that Gen. GARIBALDI's headquarters are established in this village of the Val Trompia. This place may, therefore, be considered as the very focus of Italian patriotic aspirations, for both officers and men belong to the enlightened class of Italian society. I have spoken with a great many of them, and they are unanimous in condemning the peace, and in accusing the Emperor of having sacrificed Italy to his selfish and mysterious projects. Were I to believe the officers of the *Cacciatori dell' Alpi*, such is also GARIBALDI's opinion. He thinks that VICTOR EMANUEL has been the first victim of the Imperial bargain at Villafranca. These high spirited young men, as well as their gallant General, laugh at the idea of an Italian confederation, framed by Count WALEWSKI, and are confident that before the month of September is over they shall take up arms again with the object of setting Italian affairs to rights. "All our hopes," one of GARIBALDI's officers said to me, "are now centered in England. If she abandons us, a revolution will soon break out, and, headed by our gallant King, we shall show to Europe that both Austrian Governments and Austrian princes are quite an impossibility in Italy."

The Piedmontese general head-quarters have been ordered to leave Brescia, and are now on their way to Turin. As soon as the armistice is over the army will be placed on a peace footing, and the troops still encamped in the neighborhood of Brescia, Salò, Desenzano, and Carpenodole will be sent to garrison the newly-acquired Lombard towns. Gen. CIALDINI will be sent to Bergame; FANTI will remain at Brescia; DURANDO will garrison Milan, Lodi, and Cremona. The other divisions will go back to Piedmont, where the recruits of the forthcoming Lombard conscription will also be sent for drilling purposes.

From what I hear, it is the intention of Commendatore RATAZZI to have an army of 100,000 men before the present year is over. This will be the force of Sardinia in time of peace, and double the number can be easily organized if war is resumed. It seems that the organization of the new army will be intrusted to Gen. PETITTI, one of the most distinguished officers of the army. Count PETITTI was at the head of Gen. LA MARMORA's staff during the war, and he has proved the best officer that Piedmont has. Col. GOVONE will assist him in this difficult work, and it is to be hoped that by their exertions Piedmont will, ere long, muster a thoroughly good army, ready to face events, whatever they may be.

Yesterday, when I left Brescia for this place, I was informed that the painters of the town had been engaged by the French commander to paint anew some gun-carriages left behind by the Austrians. It seems that the French Emperor is not satisfied with the number of Austrian guns captured by his troops at Solferino—some others must be added, to gratify Parisian curiosity and vanity. To attain this object the Austrian guns left in the Castle of Brescia are going to be hastily painted black and yellow, and in two days they will be dispatched to Paris to swell the number of French trophies during the forthcoming show of the 15th of August. Besides these guns, so cheaply conquered, his Majesty has asked for two more, which have some historical importance attached to them. The first of these pieces formerly belonged to GONZAGAS, the second is a French gun captured by the Austrians during the French Republican wars. King VICTOR EMANUEL has of course given up the guns to his Imperial relative, so the Parisians may admire them in front of the Hotel des Invalides.

Two Austrian officers of rank are now at Brescia, with the object of inspecting the hospitals and drawing up a list of their wounded, who are rather numerous. I have been assured that two of our countrymen, who belong to a hussar Regiment are amongst them; but such is the inability of the Italians to pronounce English names that I was unable to make out who they are. This evening I shall return to Brescia on my way to Milan, where I shall arrive the day after to-morrow. I am anxious to see how the Milanese will receive their new King, for the solemn entrance of VICTOR EMANUEL is to take place on Sunday next. I hear of great preparations going on. Nothing will be wanting for that great occasion except the iron crown, which, as you know, has been carried to Verona by GYULAI's orders. VICTOR EMANUEL, however, has no cause for much grief about it, because if the crown of the Lombard kings is wanting, the affections of his new people are all with him. You know how the thin plate or fillet of iron which lines the diadem, and whence the crown derives its name, is stated to have been hammered from one of the nails employed in the crucifixion of our Saviour, and hence the crown is also called the "Sacro Chiodo." What is still more displeasing to the Milanese is, that the Austrians have also carried away the outer part of the crown, which is of gold, with enameled flowers. Let us hope that FRANCIS JOSEPH will be considered to restore it to its former owners.

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY IN ITALY.

Capt. BLAKELEY, the writer of the subjoined communication, was the correspondent of the London *Times* at the Austrian head-quarters at the moment the battle of Magenta took place. His testimony as to the conduct of Marshal GYULAI is, therefore, as trustworthy as it is interesting:

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR:—In a letter from an ex-correspondent in the *Times* of to-day, I see it asserted that a story was current at Verona that the battle of Magenta was lost because Count GYULAI sat down to dinner on the receipt of Count CLAM's demand for reinforcements, and would not attend to business till after his all important meal.

I was with Count GYULAI nearly all that day, and I know that except a crust of bread at Magenta he ate nothing between 7 o'clock (his usual hour for breakfast) and 11 at night. He rode from Abbiate-Grasso with his whole staff to Magenta at 12½ o'clock—rather an early hour for dinner.

It will never now be known whether Count GYULAI was competent to conduct a war or not, if allowed to form his own plans; but it cannot be seriously doubted that the Emperor chose him because he believed him to be the most fit person, having shown great ability as Minister of War during the difficult period of 1849, and having also, when in command at Trieste, kept his province in order, and greatly assisted RADETZKY in organizing an army to reconquer Lombardy. The conduct of Prince EDWARD LICHTENSTEIN and of Count CLAM at Solferino certainly give probability to the truth of Count GYULAI's complaints of their failing him at Magenta.

It may interest your readers to know that at Solferino, as well as at Magenta, there was a small but brilliant charge of cavalry, and commanded by the same men, Count ENGLISHEIM. This officer obtained leave to break through the French line between its centre and right with what remained of his regiment, the "Preussen" Hussars. He did so, opposed only by Chasseurs d'Afrique, who dismounted to fire on the charging Austrians, but were cut down almost to a man, all their horses being captured. Count ENGLISHEIM penetrated quite to the French rear, but, finding that supports did not follow as he expected, was obliged to cut his way back, the French having collected infantry, cavalry, and artillery to bar his retreat. One of his squadrons lost all but 15 men, so you may imagine the resistance he met.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
T. A. BLAKELEY,
Aug. 4. Captain, Half-pay, Royal Artillery.

PEACE PROSPECTS AT VIENNA.

The *Débats* contains the following correspondence from Vienna, dated Aug. 2: "The nearer we approach the period fixed for the meeting of Zurich, the difficulties which seem likely to adjourn a pacific understanding appear to become greater and greater. Among the difficulties which are far from being solved, there is, in the first place, the great question, whether the Venetian fortresses are to be occupied by a garrison exclusively Austrian or by mixed troops belonging to the future Confederation. The political association of the Peninsular nations being accomplished, it would seem that each of them being equally interested in the maintenance of order and independence in the Confederated States, ought to have a right to send its quota of troops to the fortresses in question. Such is the system of the Germanic Confederation, upon the basis of which it has been thought that of Italy would be organized. Doubts have, however, been raised, after what has lately passed in Germany, whether that system would be precisely the best that could be adopted for Italy. But it is already plain to foresee, from what is said here, that Austria will not in any case renounce her right to the exclusive occupation of the the Italian fortresses left under her rule. She will never consent to allow any military force but her own to enter those places, and, above all, will she object to receive a single soldier of the King of Sardinia in her garrison. And yet this great question ought to be settled diplomatically before the plenipotentiaries meet at Zurich. A new project which has been talked of is this—that the Italian Confederation should construct two or three first-class fortresses at their common expense. But Austria, whose financial resources diminish day by day in the most alarming manner, cannot agree to this plan; she feels that her own formidable fortresses are quite sufficient to secure her exclusive domination in Venetia, and she has no interest in the erection of federal fortresses in Italy. The Turcos, of whom three battalions are encamped at St. Maur, are now the lions of Paris. They seem to get leave of absence very easily, for I have seen numbers of them about the streets within the last two days. They are followed by a wondering mob, among whom there are always numbers ready and desirous to treat them to wine, which, in spite of the precepts of Mahomet, they imbibe very freely."

PERSONAL GOSSIP ABOUT THE FRENCH EMPEROR IN ITALY.

From the London Letter in the Birmingham Journal.

Every day adds to the number here of eye-witnesses and tale-bearers from the seat of the late war, and among the tales they bear, few are perhaps more singular than those concerning the anxiety of L. N. B. to get hold of the English newspapers at the earliest possible moment, and at moments earlier than had hitherto been imagined possible. For a wonder, he resorted to no mystification in doing this, but rather did it ostentatiously, as if there was a purpose in the publicity of the operation, as doubtless there was, or he wouldn't do it—for what does he ever do that hasn't some object to serve besides the ostensible one? It had most of the London journals addressed to himself personally, with full subscription, "Imperial Majesty Napoleon III., Emperor of the French," at heads quarters in Italy, from a well-known London newsagency; and with his own hands tore off the covers (some of which are being exhibited here,) and without intervention of secretary, interpreter, or other linguistical auxiliary, set to reading the broad-sheets, which he does with a rapidity that suggest he would have made a sharp editor had his business been to write "we" with a pen on foolscap for a few thousand British noodles, instead of with half a million of bayonets on the hearts of a score and a half million Frenchmen. For reasons which the initiated in such matters will appreciate, but which those which are not so could not understand, imperial eagerness was not elicited in respect to the contents of the journals in his own interest here. He didn't care to know what was said of him by his two retained morning prints in this capital, and which are trumpeted in France as the true exponents of the *entente cordiale* here when it is his cue to harp on that string as a quietus to the Tear'um and anti-peg top strain; one of these journals, which vaunts special allegiance to a certain "truly British Minister," as methodically taking its instructions from the Foreign Bureau in Paris and the French Embassy here, as though their Excellencies Count W. and Count P. were regular contributors on the Strand staff, purveyors of "copy" to printer's devils, which they virtually are, and in the interest of a Mephistopheles blacker than GUTTENBERG or CAXTON ever had an impression of. Neither did His Majesty much care to know what is said against him in Blackfriars. He appears to have had a key to the meaning of the bolts launched in that quarter; to know that a grain of judicious abuse is worth tons of inopportune flattery; and as he is one who never forgets anything, whereas the highly enlightened British nation never recollects anything, not even itself, he remembers that in the very same channel the Crimean war was discountenanced in the very words and on the very date afterwards made public in the then unknown and undreamt of memoranda from the Court of St. Petersburg to the Court of St. James, as was most circumstantially pointed out by LAYARD, who therein made an exploration worth all his Nineveh excavations, had it been appraised as it ought. But it served simply for a passing exclamation of idiot wonder, and there an end. The concernments of SESOSTRIS, SEMIRAMIS, and SARDANAPALUS, SENNACHERIB, and ladies and gentlemen of that family, who were all dead and buried a thousand years before Christianity, possessed the liveliest interest for Britons in the latter half of the Nineteenth Century of the Christian era; but the business under our own nose, the mysterious mesn employed to lead us by the nose, are ignored as a bore and a nuisance. It is consolatory, however, to those who respect intellect for its own sake to know that everybody is not equally oblivious and insensible on this head; and assuredly our esteemed ally is of the number. He gives much more attentive study to our idiosyncracy than we do ourselves, and doubtless will acquaint us with the result of his investigation, one of these fine mornings, in a fashion that will astonish the most unsophisticated of our natives. Meanwhile, as we were saying, he measures us, not by what we call public opinion, which means nothing at all, for well he knows that the opinion of to-day is a very different thing from the commodity so designated yesterday, and that to-morrow's will be the opposite of both, but by what is in the brain of one or two heads here in the "credulity and connivance," or connivance line, the distinction between the copulative and disjunctive conjunction making all the difference in this world, and probably a good deal in the next. Hence His Majesty cared more for a certain small semi-demi Governmental print than for all things else in Egypt type; but possibly only to read it backwards, and, possessing the clue to the cipher, to extract from it, meaning the reverse of what it discloses to the unspeculative eye of unruminating Bull. Be this inference correct or the contrary, the fact is as stated; so draw from it what conclusion you please.

Another of the tales brought home from the wars is that Louis NAPOLEON was in mortal fear of fever; not for himself, but for his army; though he has a trepidation concerning agues on his own account, having been singularly free from all such ailments, though often exposed to their influence in America, and believing, or affecting to believe, that once his "star" enters on the shivering line a smash must soon follow. Accordingly this is alleged by some one in particular, who has the means of knowing, if propinquity to the chief personage could give the knowledge, as a main reason for the precipitate pressing of the peace especially as some of the sanitary *savans* reported that there was dysentery and all other intestinal evils that flesh is heir to in every bucket of water within the Quadrilateral, and that to be out of its pestilential precincts ere disease became epidemic was a *sine qua non*. As this logic applied with tolerable force on the other side also, it proved efficacious with the Austrian, who, moreover, in addition to the general gastric derangement with which he was menaced, was laboring under a congestion of the liver, the biliary ducts being surcharged with wrath against Prussia and England. The Gaul took advantage of the spleen, and we all know what has followed thus far; but what further may follow none of us know, though a few, perhaps, could make a tolerably shrewd guess, and may make a shrewder ere the world is three months older. But by that time we shall have flocks of the solan tribe ready, in their own conceit at all events, to save this capital from the descendant of Brennus. Notwithstanding all that is said about the peace, there is a prodigious erysipelas of bellicose ardor among the Cockneys. Judge if this be not so when you learn that, in the course of yesterday alone, a single collector gathered £500 for the City Rifle Brigade, with promises of much more, if needed—as it will be; so let your gunmaking Vulcans keep at their locks and barrels, hammer and tongs, and the more of those irons they have in the fire the less likely are they to burn their fingers, at least while the appetite for preparatory arms keep at its present heat. Perhaps your Hardware Villagers will be able practically to appraise whether this feeling extends to the better classes, from the fact of a sale that took place at FORSTER's, the fashionable auctioneer's, in Fallmall, on Wednesday, at which a variety of fowling-pieces and other weapons were disposed of. Double guns of MOORE's (described as the favorite maker of Prince ALBERT) brought from fourteen to twenty guineas each; they were said to be "noted for their shooting, and the property of a most celebrated shot," and a double gun, by the same maker, with barrels by POMEROY, "the property of a nobleman who, as a game and pigeon shot, is unequalled, this gun add its fellow being those with which he won nearly all his matches"—220. MANTONS, both JOE and JOHN, brought rather less. These prices seemed greatly to dissatisfy the auctioneer, who remarked, with a plainness that will be appreciated in the Hardware Village, that the buyers could not know what they were buying, for Birmingham rubbish would bring nearly as much, and with those guns a man could shoot without fear of blowing his head off. The buyers, however, did seem to know perfectly well what they were buying; for there were many of them, all up to the mark, and the competition for the guns, of which there were about a score, was very close. Rifles by LANG, FORSYTH, and WILKINSON, all in first-rate condition, and with apparatus, brought from £5 to £10. A revolver, by EGGS, Fleet-street, sold for £2 10s. The most distressing sacrifice, however, was a beautiful pair of JOE MANTON's dueling pistols for £4 10s. They would have been cheap at twenty guineas; and it was really enough to bring tears into a gentleman's eyes to behold such charming instruments of politeness thus thrown away in deference to the new notion that an impertinent idea can be driven out of a man's head half so effectually as by an ounce of lead, which has this merit above all others, that the one application suffices. The pistols were described as having been "scarcely used." Such an announcement alone suffices to exhibit the degeneracy of the times. In other days the owner would have advertised them as having been continually used, for perpetual peppering purposes; and then they would have been sure to have realized something like a respectable figure, as being guaranteed in a manner to bring one's neighbor to reason by drilling a hole in his skull, and so letting in daylight, which at all events is one step towards the dissipation of obscurity, and consequent misapprehension.

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF ANTWERP.

From the Paris Constitutionnel.

Public opinion is periodically occupied with the news of a project of the Belgian Government for the extension and improvement of the fortifications of Antwerp.

This project, which comes on the floor every year on the return of His Majesty, the King of the Belgians, from his annual trip to England, causes some surprise to sensible people. We ask ourselves in view of what danger it is that Belgium, declared neutral by the treaties which gave her a national existence, is to make up her mind to incur a heavy expense for no object, and is to prepare for a vigorous resistance to adversaries whom we seek in vain to discover, and from whom her political position will preserve her better than any rampart. Nevertheless, aimless as the project of fortifying Antwerp may be, it is not impossible to imagine an aim for that project, which may perhaps turn out to be the real object.

At the end of July, 1809, between the battle of Wagram and the peace of Vienna, while the Emperor NAPOLEON I. was in the heart of Moravia, the English threw forty thousand men, supported by more than three hundred war ships, into the Isle of Walcheren, at the mouth of the Scheldt. It is known that the expedition was not fortunate. Long delayed by the little garrison of Flessingen, intimidated by the preparations of King LOUIS, Marshal BERNADOTTE and Admiral MISSIESSY, and, above all, vanquished by the fever, the English left the Scheldt Sept. 5, after an attempt, without profit or glory, which had cost them in thirty-five days nearly twenty thousand soldiers. It would now appear that foreseeing ulterior complications on the Continent, and instructed by their unlucky efforts of 1809, the English are trying to prepare better luck for themselves. It is certain that in view of a new disemboikation, the unhealthy isle of Walcheren would never balance the advantages offered by the position of Antwerp, with its citadel and a great entrenched camp. So, if we will regain the Pas de Calais as a river, and make Antwerp a great bridge-head, permitting the English troops to land and fir themselves at pleasure on the continent, we shall have an explanation which, others failing, would give us a sufficiently logical explanation of the design of Belgium in constructing costly fortifications against an imaginary foe, whom good sense renders improbable, and whom treaties render impossible. *The fortification of Antwerp means this; or it means nothing.* And if we must speak truly, we must say that this project examined in cool blood seems to us conceived neither in the interest of England nor in the interest of Belgium.

The British people have often manifested their desire not to be forced regardless of their true interests into the quarrels of the Continent. It is a half century since the English aristocracy, still all-powerful, assumed a dictatorship, and exhausted British finances in order to let loose against the principles of 1789, coalitions as feudal as their own system. From that time the development of personal wealth has given the English middle-class a preponderance in affairs, justified by its activity and intelligence. To-day, the Cities of London, Liverpool, Manchester, all large manufacturing or commercial centres, exercise upon public business a great and salutary influence, and attach the British policy to the general cause of peace, order and industry in Europe. Certainly the English people must always desire to be respected at home; but we cannot believe that it would lend itself to any system of continental intrigue or intervention. On the other hand, the situation of Belgium is quite simple; its neutrality isolates it from all European complications, and exonerates it from their consequences. *It cannot have enemies.* What use therefore in constructing fortresses? To enter upon that path would be to create gratuitous dangers for itself; *for it would substantially part with its neutrality, the day when it should assume the character of a British province.*

In all that relates to France, we may view without alarm, though not without regret, the conception of the designs to which we allude. France has given sufficient guarantees of her pacific sentiments, and proofs enough of her moderation, not to give good grounds of offence to any one. It is, therefore, to be lamented, that this species of measures seem to denote hostile ideas in adjoining countries, with which France wishes to continue to preserve a good understanding.

MUTUAL DISARMAMENT.

From the London Economist.

There is one conclusive reason why our national defences must proceed without the slightest reference to what France or any other Power may do or may leave undone—a reason which may be stated plainly, amicably and coovincingly—a reason which admits of no reply, and which can give no offence to any State consciously free from sinister designs. We are strengthening our navy, fortifying our arsenals and dockyards, and training our militia and our volunteers, not because we attribute hostile schemes to France or to Russia, but because, if we do not do all this, we sink into the condition of a third-rate Power; because, if we do not do this, we lose our relative *status* and influence in Europe; because, though we fear and expect no especial contingency which may call upon us for European action, we do not choose to be utterly powerless, and to be liable to be treated as powerless, in case such a contingency should arise. But more than this—we are putting in order our national defences because we ought to have done so long ago—because our condition for twenty five years has been unsafe, disgraceful, and almost luxurious. We are preparing, not because we see or dread any new dangers, but because at last we are awakening to dangers that have hemmed us in for more than half a generation. What we are doing, we ought to do as resolutely, as thoroughly, and as promptly, if despotism were to give place to constitutionalism across the water to-morrow, or if both France and Russia were to dismantle half their navies and disband half their armies before the month of August had expired. The great wars which ended in 1815 left every State in Europe so exhausted, and every nation so sick of bloodshed and of conflict, that peace became for forty years the normal and almost necessary condition of the world. Those wars, too, left England so paramount in reputation and in strength that she could safely venture to sleep in the shade of her countless laurels and her formidable name. Her manifested character and her boundless resources, proved and developed as they had been in a struggle of unexampled fierceness and duration, were, and were certain long to continue, a sure protection against attack, and might justify in neglecting all inferior defences. But years rolled on. She grew in wealth; other nations grew in power. She reposed trustfully upon the past; other nations looked steadily and ambitiously to the future. A change, too, came over the spirit of the world. A new generation had grown up, a stranger to the salutary lessons and the hideous horror inspired by the former European conflicts. Peace ceased to be the inevitable atmosphere in which we lived. Revolutions came, aggressions began, war followed on a scale of more than ancient magnitude and massacre; a belief in and an expectancy of conflict had taken possession of mankind; and in this altered state of European feeling, the relaxed, supine, undefended attitude which was permissible and

engines work up to an indicated power of 3,000 horses of 33,000 lb. when working 11 strokes per minute with steam in the boiler at 15lb., the expansion valve cutting off at one-third of the stroke. All the parts, however, are so constructed that they will work smoothly either at eight strokes per minute at 25lb. without expansion (beyond what is unavoidably effected in the slides), or at 16 strokes a minute with the expansion valve cutting off at one quarter of the stroke. Under the latter circumstances the paddle engines alone would have given an indicated power of 5,000 horses. The boilers are immensely strong, and have been tested to double the pressure they are required to bear. Their weight, including donkey engine, pumps, funnels, &c., is 210 tons, and they are capable of containing 156 tons of water. Each set has about 8,000 square feet of tube surface, exclusive of fire or furnace, and about 400 square feet of fire-bar surface. Each is equal to supply freely with moderate firing steam for an indicator of 1,800 horse power when working with 15lb., out with full firing can supply an indicator of 2,500-horse power. The fire-places and ash-pits are fitted so as to be well adapted for the use of anthracite coal.

The screw engines are constructed on the same improved principles. They have four cylinders of eighty-four inches diameter and four inch stroke. The cylinders are capable of being worked together or separately. When working 45 strokes a minute, with steam on at 14 lb., and cutting off at one-third of the stroke, these engines give an indicated power of 4,400 horses, but at 55 strokes a minute, steam on at 25 lb., and cutting off at one quarter of the stroke, the power will reach to 6,500 horses. Thus the united efforts of both screw and paddle engines will drive the immense vessel through the water with a power of no less than 12,000 horses. What fleet could stand in the way of such a mass, weighing some 30,000 tons, and driven through the water by 12,000 horse power, at the rate of 22 or 23 miles an hour? The screw engine boilers are in three distinct sets. Their weight is 362 tons, and their capacity for water 270 tons. The probable consumption of coal, when both engines are at full work, will average 250 tons per day. The cellular compartments at the bottom of the ship will be used for pumping water into instead of ballast, and as the webs subdividing these are made perfectly water-tight, any one or any number can be filled at pleasure.

Steam was got up in the paddle engines at 1½ o'clock. At that time all the visitors were on board, and the engine-room and hatches, in spite of the heat, were crowded with lookers-on. Mr. BRUNEL, to the regret of all, was prevented by indisposition from being present and sharing the festivity which marked the successful completion of his grand idea. He was, however, represented by Mr. JACOMB, who has for him, watched and superintended the building and completion of the ship from first to last.

The first movement of the gigantic cranks and cylinders of the paddle engine was made precisely at 1½ o'clock, when the great masses slowly rose and fell as noiselessly as the engines of a Greenwich boat, but exerting in their great revolutions what seemed to be an almost irresistible power. There was no noise, no vibration, nor the slightest sign of heating, as the tremendous frame of ironwork sprang at once into life and motion with as much ease as if every rod and crank had been worked for the last ten years. The steam in the boilers was about twenty one pounds, but, as a matter of course, the engines were turned but slowly, never exceeding six revolutions per minute. Even with this slow motion and the slightest immersion of the paddle-floats, the effect of the enormous power was at once visible upon the ship. The great mooring chains astern were tightened to the utmost, and it seemed as if even THOMAN's anchors themselves would yield under the strain. Fortunately, however, these held fast, and then the screw engines were got into motion, working the ship astern, so as to counteract the effect of the paddles. These latter engines worked with the same marvelous ease and freedom; there was no noise, no sign of hot bearings, and the result was considered by all the engineers on board to be satisfactory in the very highest degree, and far beyond what could have been expected. When the engines had been tested to the utmost to which they could be tried with a vessel at her moorings, all the visitors adjourned to the saloons, where a magnificent cold collation had been laid out by Mr. QUARTERMAINE. This, in spite of the rather pungent atmosphere which had been evoked from the Thames by the movement of the screw and paddles, soon received ample justice, and at its conclusion Mr. J. R. CAMPBELL, the managing director of the Company, and who, from the time the first idea of the ship was started, eight years ago, has worked untiringly to carry it out to its present completion and perfection, gave the usual loyal and patriotic toasts with much force and humor. These were drunk with the utmost enthusiasm, and duly responded to; that of the navy by Sir CHARLES NAPIER, and of the army by Gen. BULKELEY.

Lord STANLEY, in proposing the toast of the day, said: I am afraid, gentlemen, that to a very large number of those whom I attempt to address, I shall, of necessity, be altogether inaudible; but I now rise to take upon myself a task which, imposed as it is upon me by those who have a right to claim my humble services, I do not feel myself at liberty to decline, and which I undertake upon the present occasion with more than common pleasure. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, I think we who meet here to-day will all agree that we ought not to part without expressing that which I know we all of us think and feel with regard to the magnificent vessel which we have been permitted this day to inspect, and the great undertaking which that vessel has been constructed to carry out; and of the energy and perseverance of those by whom that undertaking has been carried to its present point of success. [Cheers.]

Mr. CAMPBELL acknowledged the toast, and pointed out that, if the great ship had been completed two years ago, hundreds of lives and literally millions of treasure would have been spared in the late mutiny in India. He said, speaking of the *Great Eastern* acting as a kind of railway between this country and India, that it appeared to be a kind of law that great discoveries were made just at the critical moment when the machinery of the world could not run smoothly without them. When they considered that the trade of the East represented the wants of nearly half the human race, and was even then of the annual value of £50,000,000 sterling, it was not an exaggeration to say that, with the expansion which must take place through railways, colonization, and the entire break up of all kinds of checks to commerce, the great ship had been discovered just when she became a necessity. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. JACKSON, M. P., having also responded, as one of the Directors, "The healths of Mr. BRUNEL and Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL, the engineer and builder of the ship," were next given.

Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL responded on the part of both, regretting the absence of Mr. BRUNEL, explaining his own share in the construction of the great ship, and bearing high testimony to the share of his colleague as the originator of the great idea.

These toasts concluded the proceedings of the day, and shortly afterwards the assembly broke up.

Miscellaneous Foreign Items.

Workmen are now busy in the vaults of St. Denis preparing a sepulchre for the remains of NAPOLEON I., which will certainly be removed from the Invalides, although the day for the disinterment is not yet fixed. I presume that Marshal Prince JEROME, who at one time declared that the tomb in the Invalides, of which he is governor, should never be disturbed as long as he lived, is now less positive in his opposition. The last resting place of the great NAPOLEON among the bones of the kings of France will not, however, after all, be the precise spot which he had selected for himself, and which he is represented pointing to in the well-known glass painting in one of the Cathedral windows. LOUIS XVIII. is buried in that vault, and the Emperor, whose great object in interring his uncle in the royal basilica is to teach the public to regard him as the legitimate founder of a new line of monarchs, cannot in consistency desecrate the tomb of a legitimate Bourbon.

The following is an extract of a letter from Archbishop CULLEN to the Clergy of Dublin: "The prayers for peace are to be continued until further directions. Peace is not as yet definitely concluded, and Italy is still convulsed. Attempts of the most wicked character are made by revolutionary and secret societies, as well as by wily and infidel statesmen, to rob the Pope of his temporal authority, which is so necessary for the free exercise of his spiritual powers. Were the Pope subject to any other Sovereign he would be obliged to yield, in the management of the affairs of religion, to the wishes of that Sovereign, or undergo continued persecutions, as we learn from the history of the first seven centuries of the church, when innumerable Pontiffs were either martyred by Pagan emperors, or exiled and afflicted even by the Christian rulers of the East and West. Exhort your people, therefore, to pray that peace may be permanently restored, that the enemies of religion may be converted, or covered with shame; and that our good and holy Pope may be not only triumphant in his present struggles, but that he may acquire all that power and influence which will enable him to spread the blessings of Catholicity over the world."

We hear, says the *Critic*, that about the end of September a volume will appear by Mr. JOHN HOLLINGSHEAD, a gentleman who is rapidly building up a good reputation in periodical literature. The volume, which is to be called, *Under Bow Bells*, will contain a selected series of "City and Trade Papers," by Mr. HOLLINGSHEAD, which have already appeared in *Household Words*, to which now defunct periodical he was a leading contributor, and to whose successor, *All the Year Round*, he is understood to have transferred his services. Mr. HOLLINGSHEAD has a peculiarly happy style of dealing with the topic which he selects, especially with such as have any connections with commercial frauds and the fallacies of trade, subjects which he has evidently most profoundly studied; and we have no doubt that this volume will be cordially welcomed and widely read.

M. YVON, the painter, who accompanied the French army to Italy, in order to sketch on the spot the principal events of the campaign, has had an audience of the Emperor at the Palace of St. Cloud, for the purpose of presenting to his Majesty two large sketches of the battles of Magenta and Solferino. The Emperor examined them with great attention, and approved of them. These sketches, and a representation of the interview of the Emperors at Villafranca, will be executed of the same size as the paintings relating to the Crimean war at Versailles, and will be placed in the same room.

Prof. RIETSCHEL, of Dresden, proposes in the Spring of next year to exhibit in London the model for his great work to the memory of MARTIN LUTHER. The design contains twelve statues of the most important personages of the Reformation, and many bas-reliefs. Subscriptions will be invited in aid of the work, as £2,000 are yet to complete the desired sum. Since the death of RAUCH, his pupil, RIETSCHEL, is the foremost sculptor in all Germany.

The *Literary Gazette* hears on the very good authority that the chief reason for the retirement of Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN from the stage is the "constant strain of mind and body" Mr. KEAN's position demands. He says his efforts are beyond his strength, and justly adds, that no return can compensate for such troubles and anxieties as his revivals cost him.

A German paper relates the following anecdote, prefacing it by the query—"What is the use of Hebrew?" An eminent Parisian financier, of the Jewish faith, knew the secret of the recent armistice several days before it was actually concluded, and he was desirous of communicating intelligence of the coming event to the heads of his house at Berlin. But how was it to be done? The electric wire is by no means a safe confidant for a secret. The banker hit upon a device. He wrote a telegram, and concluded it in the following words: "Herr Schoelem will shortly arrive" *Schoelem* is a Hebrew word, signifying *peace*. In the Berlin House, where the Hebrew language was understood, the true meaning of the announcement of Herr Scholem's expected arrival was readily interpreted.

Prince LOUIS of Bavaria, brother of the Empress of Austria, is about to marry (morganatically) Mlle. MENDEL, a Jewess, the daughter of a jeweler. The lady will assume the title of Baroness DA WALDERSEE.

Mr. LABOUCHERE's title will be Baron TAUNTON, of Taunton, which place he represented in the House of Commons for more than thirty years.

The *Lounger at the Clubs* states that Mr. E. T. SMITH retires from the management of Drury Lane Theatre, in consequence of a demand made by the Theatre Committee for an advance of £1,000 a year on the rent he pays.

It is stated that Mr. HARDMAN, the artist, is to receive £9,000 for his fresco on the walls of the Royal Gallery of the new Houses of Parliament; the subject chosen being "Justice on earth, and its development in law and judgment.

Messrs. SOTHEBY and WILKINSON will shortly sell the library of the late DOUGLAS JERROLD. The collection is said to be small, but well selected, and to be curious from the fact that many volumes are presentation copies, and contain the autographs of the authors.

We understand that an exhibition will reopen next Spring of works of art by English amateur artists. The last exhibition of this character was that held in Burlington House, in aid of the Crimean Fund. To give additional interest to the exhibition, amateur artists in India and the colonies will be invited to contribute.—*Athenæum.*

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY—INJUNCTION ON THE AUGUST DIVIDENDS.

John A. Underwood and Henry A. Underwood vs. *The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company and others.*—This was an order to show cause why an injunction should not issue enjoining the defendants, the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company and its Directors and Treasurer, from paying the dividend declared and payable on the 15th of August inst., and from paying any dividend at any time on the stock of the Company until it shall be adjudged who are holders of genuine stock of the Company, and of what shares.

Mr. Bliss appeared for the plaintiffs; Messrs. Noyes & Tracy, Powers & Talmage for the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co., and all the other defendants residing within the State.

Mr. Bliss said he would put in the complaint and affidavits on which the order was granted.

Justice INGRAHAM suggested it would not be necessary to read them throughout; he had read them very carefully when granting the order to show cause. The moving papers were accordingly handed up. The substance of them is as follows:

"The complaint avers that the plaintiffs are holders of genuine stock; and sets out the charter of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co.; and then proceeds to give a narrative of the well known frauds perpetrated by Robert Schuyler in the issue of spurious certificates of stock. It then alleges that the over-issued and fraudulent certificates of Schuyler commenced, not on or about October, 1855—as has been assumed by the Directors of the Company in distinguishing the genuine from the fraudulent stock, and the real from the pretended stockholders—but as early as July, 1848, amounting by 1850 to at least 1,000 shares, and prior to October, 1853, to a very large number, a very great many of which are still outstanding; that the Company, proceeding upon this essentially erroneous basis, have treated all persons deriving title from Schuyler previously to October, 1853, as genuine stockholders, allowing them to vote, and paying them dividends; that the designation of the holders of over-issued stock, and of fraudulent certificates, issued since October, 1853, is also erroneous; that in consequence of the transfers and retransfers, combinations, and divisions of genuine and fraudulent stock, and of other circumstances, the separation is in many instances very difficult, if not impossible, at least until the facts shall be ascertained, and the principles of the separation and designation determined by some competent legal tribunal.

On these facts the complainant prays for an injunction restraining the Company from paying the dividend of $3 per share, payable on the 15th August, 1859, or any dividend on stock of said Company, until who are the genuine stockholders of said Company, and for what shares, shall be ascertained by the final judgment of some competent legal tribunal, in this or some other action, or until the further order of this Court, and until the facts be ascertained by or under the direction of this Court, and that the plaintiffs have such relief in this action, by injunction or otherwise, as may be agreeable to equity and good conscience.

A number of affidavits accompanied the complaint. The most important are those of Vandewater and Holbrook.

Abraham Vandewater, formerly clerk of R. & G. L. Schuyler, and more lately clerk of the assignees of the firm, states that he is familiar with the books of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, that he has made careful examination of the transactions of R. & G. L. Schuyler since their first connection with the said Company, and has furnished J. A. & H. A. Underwood voluminous accounts from the books of said firm of their dealing in said stock from the year 1847 downward; that from such examination he knows that the assumption of the Directors of the Company that said over issues began in October, 1853, is not well founded, as there were many over-issues and transfers of over issued stock much before that period; that as early as 1850 Robert Schuyler had issued certificates for at least 1,000 shares more than he or his firm had; and that he continued to make such over issues to the time of his resignation, such certificates being generally, if not uniformly, issued with powers of attorney on the foot of them, signed by Robert Schuyler, in his name, or the name of his firm, authorizing the transfer of the shares mentioned in the certificate, and when the certificates came in and the stock was actually transferred, it was generally so transferred under said powers of attorney, and of course such transfer could only relate to the stock mentioned in said certificate, whether over-issued or genuine, whatever genuine stock said Schuyler or his firm might have to his or their credit.

That a large proportion of the stock transferred by R. & G. L. Schuyler prior to October, 1853, was over-issued stock.

That the books of R. & G. L. Schuyler show that, as early as July, 1848, the amount of the shares of the stock of the Company sold or transferred by the Schuylers exceeded the quantity of shares subscribed for or purchased by them or transferred to them, and that such excesses of sales or transfers, above the shares held by them or standing to their credit, continued from time to time afterwards. That as the stock ledgers of the Company were, or were intended to be, only records of subscribed stock and of actual transfers, Schuyler took care that the transfers actually made by or in the name of his firm did not exceed the transfers to the firm, the stock ledger account of the firm might balance, and yet over-issued certificates for a large number of shares be floating and outstanding, and an over-issued certificate might come in and be surrendered, and a transfer made by or in the name of R. & G. L. Schuyler and their stock-ledger account balance, while a certificate for genuine stock, issued to or on account of the firm was outstanding and not transferred on the books of the Company.

The affidavit goes on to explain at great length how the over-issues were conducted and the accounts managed so as to conceal the fraud for so long a time as that indicated, and proceeds nearly as follows:

That a correct separation of the genuine and over-issued stock of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company cannot be made, if such separation be practicable, except by commencing at the time of the first over-issue of stock, and tracing or attempting to trace both over-issued and genuine stock through the different stock accounts, transfers and certificates down to the period in question. That for this purpose the stock-ledgers, transfer books, and certificate books, and surrendered certificates and the scrip and full stock books of the said Company are absolutely necessary. And that the examination of said books for the purpose of such separation, and such separation cannot be made on trial in Court. That a separation or attempted separation of the shares of stock of the Company into genuine and over-issued stock, commencing on the 18th day of October, 1853, or about that time, must be essentially erroneous and unreliable in its results, and many persons on such separation must appear to be holders of genuine stock who are not. That the previous over-issues, and transfers of over-issued stock of which no notice is taken in a separation commencing at that period, and not going back to said over-issues and the transfers thereof, must infect such subsequent separation with radical error pervading the whole, and that dividends paid according to such separation cannot be otherwise than erroneously paid in a multitude of instances. That thereby the funds of said Company will be paid to persons who are not holders of genuine shares, or not holders of the number of shares on which dividends are paid. That as not only genuine shares were transferred to said Railroad and G. L. Schuyler, but also over-issued shares retransferred to them, the fact that there was an open parent balance on the stock ledger in their favor on the 16th of October, 1853, or at any period after the over-issue commenced, does not at all show that they held any genuine shares at that time.

The affidavit of George Holbrook narrates the course of examination of the books in the attempt to ascertain the extent of the overissue. His examination, he says, was confined to issues subsequent to October, 1853. He ascertained that there existed an over-issue of seventeen thousand seven hundred and thirty-two shares. He was then requested by the Company to endeavor to separate the genuine from the over-issued stock, but after one week's trial, was about to give up the undertaking as hopeless; the Company, however, encouraged him to proceed, and appeared to be satisfied if he should succeed in tracing and separating one-half of such over-issue; the result of his labors was frequently the subject of discussion and disagreement between deponent and the officers and directors of the Company, as to whether such stock should be classed as genuine or over-issued, and it was only after he had threatened to abandon the undertaking that his opinion was adopted.

After taking the best counsel, he was, he says, in doubt, and at the close of said examination, continued to be in doubt, whether he had correctly distributed about two hundred shares of the genuine stock of the Company to different individuals, and whether or not they should not be otherwise assigned.

He further states that he is informed and believes that the list of stock containing the results of his first examination above mentioned, has been ever since acted on by the Company in its elections, and in the declaration and payment of dividends, &c.

After the decision of the Court of Appeals in the Mechanics' Bank case he made a second examination of the books of the Company, in reference to the separation of the genuine from the over-issued stock of said Company, but did not go over or review his former work, but pursued in such second separation a new, and at least equally correct method with the one adopted on the former examination. At the close he found that 173 shares of stock were differently distributed than in the list made out on his former separation, making changes in the amount of stock, genuine or over-issued, held by twenty-four different parties. This last examination made changes in comparison with the former list by its results, in the stock accounts of twenty-four different parties, as to the character of the stock held by them, and, among others, in the stock account of John A. Underwood & Son, composed of John A. Underwood and Henry A. Underwood, as to the amount of genuine stock standing in their name or assigned to them. Some of said parties had more and some less genuine stock, some more and some less over-issued stock, according to the last examination as compared with the former. In the distribution of genuine stock, the amount of genuine stock assigned by this deponent to the said defendants, John A. Underwood & Son, was very different on the first and second examinations aforesaid. He further states that at the time of said second examination, for the purpose of separating the genuine and over-issued stock, he was preparing a new list of the genuine and over-issued stock, in the shape of an abstract of the results of his second examination, and mentioned to Mr. Bulkley, President of the said the New-York and New Haven Railroad Company, that he was preparing it when, to his great surprise, the said President of said Company stated to this deponent that they wanted no new list of stock.

He further says, that it is not true, that the separation of the genuine and over-issued stock is simple and plain; that, on the other hand, it is a very difficult, complicated, laborious and protracted operation, and that, in the opinion of this deponent, it cannot be made on the trial of this cause. That if such separation on the trial is not physically, it is practically impossible, and it requires a full examination of the books and papers of the Company, such as cannot be made on the trial.

These papers having been put in, and an objection suggested by Mr. Noyes to one of the affidavits offered having been disposed of, Mr. Tracy, on behalf of defendants, read the affidavit of George Wilson.

Wilson deposes that he is a practical book-keeper, and was employed by the Company after the discovery of the Schuyler frauds, to examine their accounts in relation to the transfers and issues of stock, and to ascertain the nature and extent of the frauds practiced. Upon examining the stock-ledger of the Company, he found upon the credit side of Schuyler's stock account two credits of five thousand shares each—one under date of Oct. 17, 1853, and one under date of Feb. 1, 1854—to which there was no corresponding debits to any other person than Schuyler himself, as transfer agent; that there were no traces or evidence of any transfer of such stock to the firm of Schuyler, excepting such credits. Each of these credits was palpably written upon an erasure. [Here follows a list of the entries referred to, illustrating the mode of erasure and interlineation employed, in a manner we cannot reproduce in type.]

On discovering these accounts, Wilson inquired of Vandewater, Schuyler's clerk, how such entries came to be made. The reply was that Schuyler had directed him so to do, in order to make the account of R. & G. L. Schuyler appear good. Vandewater stated that at first he did not know how to make such entries, but was instructed in the *modus operandi* by another clerk. On the account book, where the credit of October 17, 1853, was entered, a credit of that day, "E. W. Clark, Dodge & Co., of 100 shares," had been erased, and the credit "Robert Schuyler, transfer agent, payr. 120-500" written on the erasure; and the same plan was pursued in other instances.

The affidavit further states that he has carefully examined all the certificates of stock issued to Schuyler, which have ever been surrendered to the transfer office, whether good or spurious; that in all cases where there have been powers of attorney to transfer stock attached to such, the power was in blank, and that in none of such powers were any references made to any particular stock. The powers were general, authorizing the transfer of so many shares. [Attached to the affidavit were specimens of the powers of attorney employed. Mr. Tracy stated that all the powers of attorney on which transfers had been made were of one of two kinds of which specimens were given.]

The affidavit went on to state that it was not true that a large proportion of the stock was issued by Schuyler prior to October, 1853; that Schuyler made hypothecation of certificates purporting to be of the Company's stock for large loans, but upon agreements that such stock should remain untransferred in Schuyler's name, and not to be transferred until default in payment. That from a careful examination of the entries which are in the handwriting of Schuyler's clerk, it appears that prior to October 1853, Schuyler's dealings with the Company were so guarded that they prevented any of the false issues from being brought to the transfer office of the Company; and so the stock-ledger of Schuyler never appeared overdrawn.

That of the original thirty thousand shares of stock subscribed, more than one-half have never been transferred at all, but remain in the hands of the original holders; and that it is entirely practicable to determine by the stock-ledger and books of the Company the ownership of all the remaining thirty thousand shares, and that it is also practicable to determine what certificates do and what do not represent the stock of the Company.

The affidavit of the President of the Company stated that on Holbrook's examination of the books it appeared that the plaintiffs had eighty-two shares of the genuine and nine hundred and forty-one of the spurious stock. Upon the revision by Holbrook it was ascertained that all the stock owned by plaintiffs was spurious; that upon the reclassification of the stock the plaintiffs' shares were unaltered. He denied that he refused to take a second statement.

Mr. Noyes also referred the Court to the decision of the Special Term of the Supreme Court in a former case of like character with the present, and to the decision of the General Term affirming it. He put in the papers on which that decision was based.

Mr. Bliss opened the argument of the case for the plaintiff. He said that there was but one question involved in the case, and, briefly, that was whether the Trustees of a Corporation should be allowed to misapply the funds of the Corporation by paying them to parties who were strangers to the Company, instead of those who are members and stockholders of it. He argued that the affidavit of Holbrook, which had been objected to, had been virtually admitted to be true by the proceedings in another case; that it never had been denied by the defendants, and that, therefore, its truthfulness could not not now be called in question by them. Counsel then went into a history of the case and of the Company. In 1844 the Company was incorporated by an Act of the Connecticut Legislature, and in 1846 the Legislature of New-York granted them the privilege of running their Road to the Harlem Road in this State. The Legislature of Connecticut confirmed this act of the Legislature of New-York, and authorized the Company to accept the privileges granted, under which they had received large profits up to this time. He then went at length into the history of Schuyler's connection with the Company, giving the date of his first connection with it, as also the time of his frauds and escape. He then commented upon the examinations of Holbrook, into the affairs of the Company, after the Schuyler frauds, and stated that they were discordant, and, therefore, unreliable, as Holbrook had made two examinations, each of which conflicted with the other, they both must be unworthy of confidence; yet it was on the basis of Holbrook's opinion that the Company were about to pay the dividend. From these facts, Counsel contended that the Court should keep the Company under the restraint of an injunction, until a competent investigation had been made under the direction of the Court, to see which were the genuine and which the spurious shares, and who the holders of each. Counsel then dwelt at some length upon the effect of the defendants' affidavits upon the case of the plaintiffs. The affidavit of George W. Wilson was, he urged, no better than that of Holbrook, as he was merely a book-keeper or clerk in the office of the Company, and had had no better opportunity to know the condition of the Company than Holbrook. He asserted that there was now on file in the office of the defendants, a letter from Mr. Bacon, of New-Haven, protesting against the first seperation of the two classes of stocks, as made by Mr. Holbrook.

Mr. Noyes reminded Mr. Bliss that the fact stated by him did not appear in their affidavits.

Mr. Bliss then concluded by a brief recapitulation of his argument, from which he concluded that if it was right for the Court to grant the present injunction, the Court was bound to extend it.

Mr. Noyes then addressed the Court for the defendants. He said he had not been able to gather from the remarks of his learned friend upon what grounds the injunction was sought. He though that if a stockholder could thus obtain an injunction against the Company to restrain it from paying a dividend to such persons as the Company recognized as genuine holders he could stop all the transactions of the Company. He could make an election of officers illegal, and invalidate every action of the Company requiring the joint action of its members. Counsel contended that in this case there was no good ground for an injunction; that it was not ground for an injunction that the plaintiff was afraid the Company would in good fath pay money to persons not entitled to it. There must be a charge of fraud, but in this case there was none. No one complained that the Company does not act in good faith. The Company had to determine who were *bona fide* stockholders, before it could determine who should vote for its officers. It had to do the same before it could determine who were entitled to dividends. It, therefore, it was held that the Company was to be restrained in this instance, it could be from declaring who were to be its officers. He submitted that the plaintiff showed no injury which he would suffer by the payment of the dividend in question. The interest of the plaintiffs was too trifling to influence a Court to grant an injunction. The Court could attach but little importance to the statements of Vandeventer—a man who was confessedly a confederate of the Schuyler frauds.

Before Mr. Noyes concluded his argument the motion was adjourned until to day at 12 M.

HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

Application of Catharine Fee.—This was an writ of *habeas corpus* issued to Major Holmes, of the U.S. Army, commanding him to produce the body of Thos. Fee, husband of the relator. The petition set forth that Thomas Fee was enlisted in Boston on the 9th inst., when intoxicated.

The matter came up on Monday, and was adjourned until now to get the consent of Major Holmes to allow the recruit to be examined in his own behalf, but the Major addressed a letter to the Court declining to do so, and the case had therefore to be dismissed. Judge ISOHAMAN held that he had no power to examine him unless assisted by Major Holmes.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

DECISIONS.

The People vs. *Dyer.*—Motion to discharge judgment on forfeited recognizance granted, on payment of all costs and fees in the action on the recognizance and the execution issued, and $10 costs of opposing this motion.

Becker & Francis vs. *Ross et als.*—Judgment for plaintiffs on demurrer of the defendants, with costs.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Will of H. Thorn.—The will of the late Col. Thorn has been offered for probate. It is dated Dec. 7, 1855; and is accompanied by two codicils, dated June 13 and Dec. 14, 1857, respectively.

The following are the principal provisions:

1. The testator appoints Mrs. Jane Mary Thorn, (the widow of testator,) Eugene Thorn (his son) and John B. Stevens, executors.

2. He bequeaths all his household goods and furniture, books, paintings, prints, jewels, wines, provisions, horses and carriages, &c., &c., and all ready money in the house at his decease, to Mrs. Thorn.

3. He bequeaths to Mrs. Thorn during her life all his gold and silver plate, and all the estate, real or personal, in which he may be seized or entitled at his decease, in lieu of her dower and all other claims on the estate.

4. He appoints Mrs. Thorn guardian of the persons and estates of his children Ellen and Ida, during their minority.

5. Some of the children having received larger amounts than others, under the will of Wm. Jauncey, and having had large sums of money secured to them on their marriage, and it being the testator's desire that his children, Mary Jane De Varaigene, Jane de Pierres, Alice de Ferussac, Ellen and Ida, and his son Eugene, shall equally share the property subject to the life estate of his wife; and his daughter Angelina Depau, and his deceased son James Jauncey, having had ample provision made for them, nothing is bequeathed to Angelina or the children of James Jauncey.

6. He devises all his estate in trust to his executrix and executors, and after all necessary expenses Mrs. Thorn to have the clear nett residue during her life for her use; and, on the death of Mrs. Thorn, the estate to be divided equally between his six children, Mary J. de Varaigne, Jane de Pierres, Alice de Ferussac, Eugene Thorn, and Ellen and Ida Thorn, or their issue, if dead, charging each of them, however, with the amounts received under the will of William Jauncey, and with the amount secured by marriage settlement. He also empowers his trustees to let, lease, demise and mortgage the estate, to keep the buildings, &c., in repair, to pay taxes, &c.

The first codicil bequeaths the sum of $1,000 to his head waiter, Timothy Doyle, if in his service at the time of his decease.

The second codicil appoints his son-in law, Samuel Fox, as one of the executors and one of the trustees, if he should qualify as executor.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 409 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Corn Meal, 550 bushels Rye, 14,322 bushels California Barley, 20,500 bushels Oats, and 75 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 20 bbls. Pots, at $5 25; and 45 bbls. Pearls, at $5 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales 3,000 lbs. American Yellow, in lots, at 36c.@39c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Are moderately inquired for at uniform prices.

COFFEE—Has been quiet to-day,—sales having been confined to 120 bags Rio at 11c.@11¼c.; and small lots of Maracaibo at 11½c.@12c. ₱ lb. Week's receipts of Rio 13,710 bags and sales 6,877 bags; stock of all kinds in first and speculators' hands this morning 124,300 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 42,175 mats and 2,575 bags Java, 68,005 bags Rio, 5,500 bags Ceylon, 3,542 bags Maracaibo, 2,193 bags Costa Rica, and 250 bags Laguayra. The closing quotations are as follows: Rio 10½c.@12c.; Maracaibo, 10¾c.@13c.; Laguayra, 11¾c.@12¾c.; Costa Rica, 12c.@13½c.; Native Ceylon, 12¼c.@13c.; Jamaica, 11¼c.@11½c.; Java, mats and bags, 15c.@16c.; St. Domingo, 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb.

STOCK OF AIO.

	Bags.
Aug. 19. New-Orleans	20,000
Aug. 20. Baltimore	28,000
Aug. 20. Philadelphia	3,000
Aug. 20. New-York	68,005
Grand total	119,005

COPPER—The demand is generally moderate; prices are unaltered.

COTTON—We have heard of sales to-day of 750 bales, including Middling Upland at 11⅞c.@12c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb.

DYEWOODS—Continue in light supply and slack request. We quote the various kinds thus; Camwood, $115@$125; Fustic, Cuba, $34@$35; Fustic, Tampico, $24@$25; Fustic, Tabasco, $24@$25; Fustic, Savanilla, $20; Fustic, Maracaibo, $18; Logwood, Laguna, $25@$26; Logwood, Tabasco, $22@$23; Logwood, St. Domingo, $13@$14 50; Logwood, Jamaica, $25; Limawood, $65; Sapanwood, $70@$75; Barwood, $23@$24, ₱ ton.

FISH—Dry Cod are scarcely offered and are quiet, chiefly at from $4@$4 62½ ₱ cwt. Mackerel and Herring remain as last noticed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits increased firmness for State and Western Flour. The very light current receipts favorably affect it. Holders generally claim higher rates. The demand, however, is not very brisk to-day, as buyers appear to be reluctant to purchase freely at advanced prices. We have heard of sales of 8,850 bbls., in lots, including inferior to choice standard superfine State at $4 25@$4 50; extra do. at $4 55@$4 80; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $4 25@$4 50; extra Wisconsin, old and new, at $4 60@$6; extra Illinois, old and new, $4 65@$6 25; Extra Indiana and Michigan, poor old to very choice new, $4 65@$6 50; inferior extra Ohio at $4 75@$4 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, poor old to choice new at $5@$5 50, chiefly at $5 10@$5 40 ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$3 35@ 4 15
Standard Superfine State	4 25@ 4 50
Extra State	4 55@ 4 80
Standard Superfine Western	4 25@ 4 50
Extra Wisconsin	4 60@ 0 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	4 85@ 5 50
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 75@ 4 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 00@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 00@ 5 20
Extra Genesee	5 45@ 6 75
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	4 65@ 6 75
Inferior to very choice extra Tennessee	4 75@ 7 50

Southern Flour is in lively request, at strengthening rates for most kinds. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,200 bbls., in lots, at $4 85@$5 35 for very inferior to good superfine Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; $5 40@$7 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, the highest rate for new Richmond City ₱ bbl. About 350 bbls. extra Canadian changed hands at $4 90@$5 75, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive at $3 50@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 90@$3 95 for Jersey, and $4 15@$4 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales, to-day, 380 bbls. at our quotations.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—To day business has been restricted; prices, however, have been sustained.

FRUIT—Sales to-day 1,500 bushels African Peanuts at $1 55 ₱ bushel.

GRAIN—Wheat is very quiet,—the scarcity of desirable lots, especially of new, and the firmness with which they are held, having the effect of checking transactions. We have heard of sales of only about 2,500 bushels, in lots, including old white Western on private terms; prime to choice new white Kentucky, at $1 46@$1 50; fair new white North Carolina, at $1 40; and choice new amber Southern, at $1 30, ₱ bushel. Corn is also in very limited supply, and, being held above the views of most buyers, is inactive: sales have been reported of only 12,000 bushels, at 60c. for old mixed Western, in store: 62c.@63c. (nominally) for new do., do., afloat; and 64c.@65c. for yellow Western and Jersey, ₱ bushel. Other kinds are entirely nominal. Rye is very quiet, at 75c.@80c. ₱ bushel; 1,200 bushels new were sold at 60c. Oats continue in fair demand, including Canada at 40c.@43c.; Western, 38c.@42c.; State, 37c.@41c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 33c.@37c.; Southern, 30c.@36c. ₱ bushel. Barley is dull and nominal, at from 50c.@65c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales have been confined to small lots, including old North River at 70c.@75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

IRON—Sales have been reported of 270 tons Scotch Pig, at $23 50@$24 50 ₱ ton, usual terms.

LEAD—Is in limited demand, and prices favor buyers.

LEATHER—The inquiry is moderate for Hemlock tanned Sole, and fair for oak tanned do., at uniform prices.

LIME—Rockland: 65c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day: 165 bbls. New-Orleans, at 40c.@42c., and 100 hhds. Cuba Muscovado on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been in some request at $3 37½@$3 50 ₱ 280 lbs. We have heard of sales of 800 bbls. on private terms. No receipts this week. Stock in first hands estimated at 6,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been in light supply and good demand at firmer prices, especially toward the close, when shippers have been purchasing freely. Week's receipts, 1,884 bbls.; sales, 4,600 bbls., in lots, at 43½c.@45c., closing at 44¾c.@45c., for lots in good merchantable and shipping order, ₱ gallon. Stock in first hands, this morning, estimated at 2,500 bbls. Referring to the week's business in Spirits Turpentine, Messrs. BARRON & SECKER remark that: "The scarcity of this article noted in our circular of 16th inst. has continued during the week just closed, and transactions have in consequence been necessarily restricted. There were no receipts of importance until late Saturday afternoon, when a part of the "fleet" so long expected arrived. In consideration of the reduced stock, buyers had been for no long a time deferring all purchases not rendered imperative by their immediate necessities, in hope of obtaining their supplies on better terms, that the demand yesterday was quite general, and gave the market—we think—an appearance of firmness which it did not really possess. Further and larger arrivals of lots now overdue may be immediately looked for, which will have the eff

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....6½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.
East for Boston by Railroad.....6½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland. *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Vanderbilt*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New York Post-office on Saturday, Aug. 27, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool on the 13th inst., with European advices three days later, is now fully due at Halifax. There were no signs of her last evening, at the close of telegraphic communication. The steamship *United Kingdom*, from Glasgow on the same day, is also about due at Quebec.

Advices from Hayti to August 6 correct the statement that the Dictatorship of the Republic had been offered to Gen. GEFFRARD, and declined. The story was officially denied before the Legislative Chambers.

Recent advices from the Kansas gold region report the most astonishing discoveries of the precious metal in various localities, but especially between Cape Lapondre and the Cheyenne Pass. A great rush of miners had occurred towards the latter place, where the amounts asserted to have been taken out daily by a single hand are so extraordinary as to excite a suspicion of exaggeration. At Denver City, a portion of the Constitution recently framed at the Territorial Convention had been made public, but excited no comment by the local papers. No allusion is made in it to the Slavery question.

In accordance with previous announcement, the American State Council met at Geneva yesterday The attendance was quite numerous, After the appointment of a Committee on Credentials, the Council took a recess until 2 o'clock P. M. On reassembling, the Committee made their report, which was generally satisfactory—the only exception being in the case of the delegate from Council No 43, of Brooklyn, the Rev. T. WILLIAM WALKER. Some objection was made to his Americanism, but he was finally admitted by a vote of the Council. A motion to nominate H. B. NORTHRUP by acclamation, as President for the ensuing year was carried, but Mr. NORTHRUP declined serving. A Committee of eight was then appointed to present names for officers, and they reported as follows:

For President—G. A. SCROGGS, of Erie.
For Vice-President—AMOS N. PRESCOTT, of Herkimer.
For Secretary—JAMES W. HUSTED, of Westchester.

The nominees were unanimously elected, and Gen. SCROGGS was conducted to the chair. The question of the time and place of holding the State Convention was then discussed with great animation, but a majority were found to be in favor of holding it on a different day from that of the Republicans, and it was finally decided that it should be held at Utica, on the 25th of September. Two delegates to the National Convention were subsequently elected—the Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS and the Hon. LORENZO BURROWES. Mr. BROOKS addressed the Convention at considerable length, and was followed by the Hon. DANIEL ULLMAN, after which the Council adjourned *sine die*.

A Committee from the Ashlanders' Association of Brooklyn, called on Hon. JOHN MINOR BOTTS, at the Astor House, last evening, and presented an address, in which they tendered him the position of standard bearer of the opposition to the Democracy. Mr. BOTTS replied at some length, and to the effect that he was not afraid of the responsibilities that attend the position of President of these United States.

Another of those brutal exhibitions of rowdy ferocity, which have been latterly almost exclusively confined to Baltimore, occurred on Saturday night, incident to an excursion from that city to a camp-meeting on the Choptank River. The steamer *Express*, with a large party on board, started for the camp ground, and when she had proceeded some distance on her way, a party of rowdies, made up of clubs known as the "Eubolts," the "Ranters," and the "Rip-Raps," made an indiscriminate assault upon the white and colored passengers, but especially upon the latter—knocking them down, beating them dreadfully, robbing, and, in some cases, stabbing them. A few of the ringleaders were subsequently arrested and committed for trial. One of the colored men stabbed is reported to have died.

A riot also occurred, on Monday, at Tacony, near Philadelphia, during an excursion of the St. Vincent Sunday Schools, with the Franklin Rifle Company of that city. A party of rowdies attacked the soldiers during the target firing; the soldiers in defence, used the butt-ends of their rifles, and some loaded theirs with pebbles and fired upon the rowdies. About twenty persons were stabbed and otherwise wounded. The riot was resumed on the arrival of the soldiers in the city, but the prompt interference of the Police prevented serious results.

The American Telegraph Company have obtained permission from the Secretary of War to open a Marine Telegraph Station at Fort Lafayette, in the Narrows, and they will proceed immediately to lay a cable from that point to Fort Hamilton, where it will connect with the Brooklyn line, which stretches to New-York. This line will give the Company unequaled facilities for reporting marine news, night and day, as it will also connect with the line already constructed from Sandy Hook.

The re-union of the "Sons and Daughters of the Island of Rhode Island," took place yesterday, under circumstances the most auspicious. There were upwards of ten thousand strangers present, and all went pleasantly to the end. A full report of the proceedings may be found in another part of this morning's TIMES.

Another trot between *Flora Temple* and *Princess* came off yesterday at the Trotting Park, near Boston. *Flora* won in three straight heats.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, principally for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee to which the TAX LEVY was long ago referred. The Committee was not ready to report The bill of Dr. DORREMUS, amounting to $4,415, for analyses in the Stephens and Fourteenth-street poisoning cases, was allowed, and the Board, after many ineffectual efforts, finally adjourned to Tuesday next.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, comprised 750 bales, in lots, at unchanged rates. Flour was in fair request and was quoted firmer. Wheat and Corn were scarce and inactive. Pork was in lively demand and was dearer. Lard was salable and steady. Beef was quiet. Naval Stores attracted more attention, in part, from shippers. Hides were in better request. Sugars were pretty freely dealt in. Freights were brisker.

MODEST MERIT.—What is an Ashlander? We do not know, nor do we suppose that our readers much care. But really the Ashlanders ought to be ashamed of themselves. They have been tormenting Mr. JOHN M. BOTTS with superfluous inquiries into his views of the Presidency. We observe among them the name of a secretary of our new Superintendent of Police, and we are very sure that General PILLSBURY will not countenance such cruelty in one of his subordinates.

Mr. BOTTS longs to be President. What of that? He is not the first person who has cherished such a desire. Why not leave him to indulge it? It is a sweet thing for him to dream himself a candidate, and whom does it injure?

Really this license of visitation is pushed too far by our Committees, of one kind and another. If Mr. BOTTS has any influence with the excellent editor of the Memphis *Advertiser*, he ought to make interest at once for a cozy nook in the society of that eminently fitting candidate whom the *Advertiser* has just stowed away "in a safe and sequestered spot." There the Clubs must cease from troubling, and there the spouters will be at rest. There, if the country should eventually make up its mind that BOTTS is a necessity, BOTTS may be looked for and found, rosy, calm, and full of the repose of power. Let him hie away at once to this city of refuge.

The Progress of Cowardice.

Had we an American HOGARTH now among us, to note our national ways, and mark their real nature for the instruction of the people, we fear he would be called upon to surpass the skill with which his great prototype depicted the Progress of Cruelty. Nothing is more striking, as certainly nothing could be more alarming, in the recent history of our country, than the steady development of downright cowardice among the masses of the American people. Every mail, every telegraph, every police report which reaches the leading journals of the metropolis, adds its quota of damning evidence to prove that the masculine spirit is fast dying out of the American multitude. The sheer brutal ferocity which marks those abject races which invite the oppressor's sword is developing itself with ominous rapidity in the purlieus of our great cities. Small clubs of poltroons, bent on cheap riot and safe malignity, are organizing in all our great centres of trade and commerce. The perpetration of outrages which require the countenance of numbers to the evil conceptions of a few pot-valiant vagabonds, has begun to be so familiar to the police and the population of places like Philadelphia and Baltimore, that we are all of us in great danger of overlooking the serious significance of such a state of things in the prospects of the nation.

We are ready enough to echo the contumelious language in which travelers describe the *lazzaroni* of Naples and the brigands of the Abruzzi. That a number of able-bodied men should be found capable of earning their livelihood by overbearing the weakness of a few decent travelers, or threatening the safety of a belated post-chaise, is proof so positive of a general national degeneracy that many of us are unwilling to listen to anything in explanation or elucidation of the Italian question itself. Italy is the land of *Fra Diavolo*, and there is an end of the matter!

What then must we say of the United States as illustrated by the clubs of "Eubolts," "Ranters," and "Rip-Raps," of cities like Baltimore? Baltimore is not a backwoods village. The ways of its people are known to the whole Union: their *morale* fairly represents that of large sections of the Republic. And what is this *morale* as translated by the acts of a Baltimorean crowd?

But the other day a camp-meeting began at a point near the City of Baltimore. Led by we know not what instinct, the female population of the Monumental City thronged the boats devoted to the Camp-meeting service. Their husbands and friends were with them, and the whole affair, (whatever we may think of its purely religious value,) was conducted with the utmost external propriety. This displeased the lively clubs aforesaid, and their members forthwith began to express their dissatisfaction. Numbers of them took passage on one particular camp-meeting steamer, and very soon began to "show their hand." They were armed, of course, as cowards always are, and fell at first upon the weakest and least prepared portion of their fellow-passengers. They selected the "colored passengers," accustomed as these poor creatures are, to being cuffed and kicked, and began to cuff and kick them.

The Captain of the vessel was appealed to but as he was probably a coward himself, he declined to interfere. "The lights were blown out," and a scene of horror, the particulars of which it is happily unnecessary for us to inflict upon our readers, forthwith began. The strong and formidable were religiously avoided, but the weak and timid poor laboring men and simple women, were subjected to the most atrocious insults. Men were stabbed and robbed openly. Others were horribly beaten in the presence of their wives. All this time the American flag floated from the stern of the steamer, and human beings, supposed to be American citizens, were on board. Nobody had the courage to interfere.

At daybreak, after a night of Pandemonium, the vessel neared the shore. A Sheriff was sent for, and a small number of the offenders arrested. At first the Sheriff's authority was defied, but the valiant individuals who had shrunk appalled into corners all night long reappeared at the sight of the official uniform, and actually ventured to strengthen the hands of the *posse*. The ringleaders of the rioters were arrested; and if the judges are not frightened from their propriety by the outcries of the hellish crew to which these ruffians belong some of them may be eventually punished. The history is not very heroic, but it is a history of our own day and of our own country, and it demands our attention. It is not an isolated history, we are sorry to say, and it is identical in substance with many other signs of the times. The infamous way in which petty mobs in our country villages have recently taken the law into their own hands; the cowardly onslaughts of small armies of poltroons, disguised and blackened as to their faces, upon obnoxious individuals, with tar and feathers and all the paraphernalia of the vulgar Inquisition, these all drift in one direction. They indicate not merely the relaxation of public justice, but the decay of private fairness and courage. In this respect they are very dark and disastrous incidents of our national experience, and it becomes all concerned to make a vigorous effort towards ending them forever.

THE PENALTY OF GREATNESS.—This vast and growing metropolis is constantly assailed in its moral reputation by provincial towns like Boston and Philadelphia, as well as by the rural districts generally. These small friends of ours affect to be horror-struck at the enormous prevalence of crime in New-York, and charitably conclude that some inscrutable influence unfavorable to virtue pervades our very atmosphere.

Now it will not be fair for us to deny that a very considerable amount of criminality exists in our City. The story of our lives from day to day sufficiently establishes this fact. We candidly confess that we could wish the number of New-York murders, burglaries and thefts were less than it is. Yet we deny utterly and totally that there is anything in the existing state of facts to show that the citizens of Gotham are worse than other men, or for that matter one whit behind the most verdant rural population in the practice of all the cardinal virtues.

Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER, of the Police, in his quarterly report, published in these columns yesterday, throws a good deal of light upon the question of New-York criminality. He tells the public that of the nineteen thousand persons arrested for various offences during the three months next preceding the 1st of August instant, "over four-fifths are natives of European countries." To this pregnant statement there is no doubt he might have added that one half the remaining fifth, though born in New-York, are the children of other than natives of New-York, and reared in the habits of their progenitors. From these items it may be understood how well-grounded are the customary charges against the character of our stable and legitimate population. But for the enormous influx of immigrants, our City, large as it is, would be well nigh free from crime and pauperism.

Our burdens and our disgrace are imported. Not one of the lesser cities, which envy our superiority and carp at our prosperity, can boast of a cleaner record, and it may be doubted whether a more virtuous people is to be found in any district of this State or New-England than the native inhabitants of this much-slandered City. But the aspersions which fall to our lot must be regarded as part and parcel of the penalty we pay for our else unquestioned position at the head of American civilization.

Argumentative Dueling.

If the Honorable (we believe he is the Honorable) O. JENNINGS WISE would condescend to take our advice, of which, however, we have not the least expectation, he would sell his pistol at once, and join the Society of Friends. Of all the great duelists, either of the present day or of past ages, we cannot recollect one who has fought so many duels to so little purpose. There hardly comes a telegram from Washington which does not announce either that O. JENNINGS WISE has been fighting a duel, or is preparing to fight one, or is suffering one to be prevented "by the interference of mutual friends." Mr. WISE is believed to edit a newspaper in Virginia, which is usually supposed to be carried on as the organ of his father, Gov. WISE. For what other purpose it serves either the literary or political world, we think it would puzzle most people to say. We believe it is received at most of the newspaper offices as "an exchange," and is referred to now and then by people who want to know the Governor's views on that knotty question—"the destinies of the Old Dominion;" but beyond the small circle of those who care anything, whatever, about the Governor or his views, it would be hard to find any one who had ever seen "the organ," or knew its name, much less perused a line which it contains. The only way, in short, in which the majority of the public of the United States are made aware of its existence, is by the duels, actual or prospective, of the (he ought to be the honorable) Hon. O. JENNINGS WISE, the reputed editor. Most other editors and public men seek to make themselves known to the world by their opinions, by what they think and write upon this, that and the other subject; but hardly anybody would know what calling O. JENNINGS WISE honors by his devotion if it were not for his various fights and "difficulties." We should never know that he was capable of putting pen to paper if he were not so often in the field in defence of what he writes. The celebrity which even this secures, however, is short-lived in the extreme. The duels are mostly bloodless. Nobody is hurt, or, at least, badly hurt. The seconds always refuse to allow the firing to continue, and then the belligerents shake hands. WISE then hurries home and publishes "a card" in his paper, which nobody reads; and his antagonist publishes another which attains precisely the same degree of publicity, and then both parties act to work to manufacture another misunderstanding with somebody else. We ought to observe, however, that most of the tragedies in which O. JENNINGS WISE finds himself immersed, are quarrels with brother editors, pursuing their craft in the same literary region as himself, and engaged in the "able conduct" of journals as widely known as his own. The various great questions of the day, the public ought to know, are discussed with just as much fervor by these gifted gentlemen in the midst of the slave-barns, oyster-beds, and pine woods of the Old Dominion, as in Faneuil or Exeter Hall. WISE and his *confrères* have opinions *de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis*, just as decided and as strong as any member of a Reform Convention possesses; but it is not their opinions touching principles that bring them, as some hairbrained visionaries might suppose, into collision with one another. The Virginian mind is far too practical to quarrel over an abstraction, or send its owner into the world pistol in hand merely to vindicate the sincerity of his belief in great truths. It is not WISE's notions on moral, religious, and political questions, that bring him so often to the field of honor; it is not to maintain heresies, or novelties, or quiddles. Most of the risks to which he is exposed in his sanguinary encounters are due either to his peculiar opinions touching some other editor or politician, or some other editor, or to some politician's opinions touching him or his father. No "stand-up fights" in a bar-room or a workshop, among 'longshoremen or coalheavers, were ever more purely personal than these terrible conflicts among Virginian editors. No two drunken hodmen, "stripped" for a fight, were ever less disturbed by abstract issues than WISE and his foes. They draw the pistol, not to assert their views on manifest destiny, or squatter sovereignty, or woman's rights, or free soil, or free labor, or the broad church, or any other debateable question. If our readers would take the trouble to go to the bottom of any of WISE's duels, which we feel satisfied none of them will ever do, they would generally find that they arose out of his having said that some one else was a "trimmer," or a "schemer," or a "low pettifogger," or a "mean hound," or a "lying knave," or a "notorious rascal," or a "low flung blackguard," or "that he was beneath contempt," or that he "had not paid his debts," or that "his father's marriage with his mother was not entirely legal"; or from some one's else having talked in the like complimentary strain either of WISE himself or of his father. Most of the issues thus presented are single and pertinent, but it is all but impossible to decide them by the ordinary rules of evidence or laws of argument. If you dispute a man's theories of government, or religion, logic perhaps may help you to convert him; but when you inform him that he is a liar, and he retorts by telling you that you are another, there is no use in discussing any further. This sort of difference admits of no solution except corporeal applications on both sides. A pair of Irish hodmen, when they raise such an issue, decide it with their fists. Virginia editors raise it apparently just as often as Irish hodmen, but, more genteel than the hodmen, take to the pistol. Our readers must not, therefore, suppose then, when they hear once a week of O. JENNINGS WISE "going out" with some one, that he is asserting any principle, or vindicating any cause which the public at large is in the least way interested. The point in dispute generally is which of the belligerents is the greatest "liar," "prevaricator," "scoundrel," or "turncoat," or "traitor." Who of us all cares a straw how it is decided? And why will not WISE rest from his "endless toil and endeavor?"

Donnelly's Latest.

Mr. BERNARD DONNELLY is by no means easy in his mind. He considers that the Press treats him unjustly; and to repel its imputations, has written still another letter, which we publish in this morning's TIMES. The missive is ingenuous to a degree, and quite touching. DONNELLY has achieved more notoriety than he bargained for, and of a different sort. He now feels that it would have been better for him to have kept his breeches pocket closely buttoned over the mighty secret that he, BERNARD DONNELLY, Auctioneer, of No. 3 William-street, was the honored correspondent of that heroic Knight who slew Sam in 1855, and rode rough-shod over the prostrate Know-Nothing monster in Virginia.

What particularly hurts the tender sensibilities of the William-street statesman, is the imputation of treachery hurled at his devoted head by an unscrupulous "political Press." We confess we have seen no such charge; but are nevertheless willing to take Mr. DONNELLY's word for its existence. What we have seen is an opinion, abundantly expressed, that through an extraordinary endowment of verdancy, he became the weak instrument of treachery in others: and he does himself injustice when he neglects to claim the benefit of this view of the case. That he has been guilty of bad faith he indignantly denies. Gov. WISE, he avers, has not charged him with so black an offence. Very true. A slight acquaintance enabled that personage to discover the real seat of his correspondent's weakness. The irate Virginian can scarcely make war on DONNELLY. He will look to Albany, not William-street, for his game.

There is one point in Mr. DONNELLY's latest effusion which deserves notice as bringing the question of blame within narrower compass. He asserts, by necessary implication, that the publication of the Wise letter proceeded either directly or indirectly from Mr. CASSIDY. It may be recollected that CASSIDY has denied the imputation of broken faith, and accounted for the appearance of the letter in print by the assertion that copies were in circulation which must have proceeded from DONNELLY himself. The matter is now brought very much into the shape of an issue of veracity. Such a document could only have been made public through deliberate treachery, or the grossest indiscretion. Of the latter offence DONNELLY stands convicted on his own confession, and we do him the justice to say that in respect to the other charge he pleads not guilty. The crime lies between himself and his trusted friend, the editor of the *Atlas and Argus*.

Manifestly the affair is damaging and disagreeable. DONNELLY himself so feels it to be. But he bates no jot of hope or courage. WISE is still his idol, and he still is WISE's champion. The chivalrous Virginian "has friends in this State," notwithstanding that unlucky letter, and DONNELLY tells us they "will not be turned from him by the abuse or clamor of his enemies." That, we fully believe. The danger lies in quite another quarter. If WISE is ruined, it will be by the inconceivable stupidity of his friends, as no man has better reason to know than Mr. BERNARD DONNELLY.

And yet, let us do Mr. DONNELLY no injustice. There are two sides to the case. He is a Democrat, and as such it was natural for him to put confidence in CASSIDY. The unwarranted publication of a private letter is an offence which neither gentlemen nor politicians tolerate. How could DONNELLY apprehend such an outrage on the part of the central editor of his party? His error was an amiable one. He really believed, we have not the slightest doubt, that the letter was as safe with CASSIDY as it would be in his own keeping. We understand him as denying that he allowed it, or any copy of it, to go from him before its delivery into the hands of CASSIDY. Then comes the great question, still unanswered, Who is responsible for the publication? The answer rests between CASSIDY and DONNELLY.

The Great Cricket Matches.

ALL ENGLAND VERSUS ALL AMERICA.

The Cricket Match between Eleven Cricketers of All England, and Twenty-two Cricketers from the Clubs in the United States, will certainly take place at Hoboken in the latter part of September. One thousand dollars has been already remitted by the St. George's Club, as a first installment towards the expense of bringing out the English Cricketers, who are to be selected by PARR and WISDEN, PARR being England's most celebrated batter, and WISDEN one of the best bowlers which England has produced in the cricketing world for some years. The other nine players, and additional substitutes in case of accidents, will be selected by PARR and WISDEN with a view of securing a victory over the United States' "Twenty-two," in order that Cricket may not be added to the list of English pastimes, in which America has wrested the supremacy from Old England.

The cricket ground on which this great national contest is to take place is being laid out by Mr. STEVENS, on the high ground between the New-York Yacht Club-house and Mr. STEVENS' mansion and grounds. It measures 160 yards across, and when finished will be the most splendid and picturesque cricket ground in the country. It is nearly covered with turf, and will be completed and in excellent order in time for the match. Immediately on the receipt of the list of names selected by PARR and WISDEN, they will be published; and in about a week or ten days thereafter the names of the "Twenty-two"—who will be selected from amongst the strongest cricketers in the country—will be announced. Such a cricketing tournament as this is likely to be will, no doubt, bring over some of the gentleman cricketers of England to witness it, and will naturally draw a large number of cricketers from all parts of the United States and Canada. The match here is one of a series, which has been got up by the St. George's Club of New-York, and the Montreal Club, of Montreal, Lower Canada, who have been the enterprising originators of this movement. The first match will take place at Montreal between "Twenty-two," of Lower Canada, and the "All England Eleven." The second match will take place at Hoboken, between "Twenty-two" selected by the St. George's Club and the "All England Eleven." A third match will be played at Philadelphia between "Twenty-two" and the "All England Eleven." And a fourth match will be played at Hamilton, Canada West, between "Twenty-two," of Upper Canada, and the "All England Eleven." A fifth match is also likely to take place at Montreal between "Twenty-two"—half of whom will be selected by St. George and half by Montreal—and the "All England Eleven."

CRICKET MATCH AT HOBOKEN TO-DAY.—ST GEORGE VS. NEWARK.—The first eleven of these clubs play, to-day, (Wednesday,) at the Hoboken Cricket Ground. Several of the cricketers who will play against the "All England Eleven" will take part in the match.

Obituary.

A telegram from Boston yesterday announced be death of Mr. Moses D. Phillips, senior partner in the well-known publishing house of Phillips, Sampson & Co. The *Evening Transcript* has the following:

"It is but a few weeks since we reported the death of Mr. Charles Sampson, a member of the well-known publishing house of Phillips, Sampson & Co. We are now called upon to chronicle the decease of Moses D. Phillips, Esq., the senior partner of the firm. The event took place at his residence in Brookline, on Saturday night. Mr. Phillips has been in ill health for some months—but has been able to attend to business until within a short time. He was a native of Charlton, Mass., and was first established in business at Worcester, from whence he removed to Boston, and soon became favorably known for his intelligence, excellent judgment, and executive abilities. In comparatively a short time, the firm gained a high reputation at home and abroad. The deceased was much respected by the whole community, and was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends. He was forty-six years of age.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Affairs in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The President has recognized HENRY SCHONPOBT as Consul of the Prince of Reuss of the elder branch, and of Prince of Reuss of the junior branch, to reside at New York. He has also recognized C. E. STEWART as Consul for Belgium, at Charleston, S. C.

The President has appointed WM. T. WRIGHT, JR., Consul at Santo.

A private dispatch from Carlisle, Ind., announces the death of the Hon. JOHN A. DAVIS, of that State, formerly Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

Prof. DIMITRY, Minister to Central America, will leave about the 1st of September with his family for Costa Rica.

Gen. CASS will entertain at dinner, to-day, Minister MATA and Señor LERDO. Other kind attentions have been extended to these distinguished Mexicans by gentlemen connected with the Executive Department of our Government.

From the Kansas Gold Region.

PROVISIONY OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION—EXTRAORDINARY REPORTS OF GOLD DISCOVERIES, ETC.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The express has arrived here with Denver City dates of the 15th inst., six passengers and sixteen thousand dollars in gold dust.

A portion of the recently framed State Constitution had been published. No allusion is made to the Slavery question in the Bill of Rights. The right of suffrage is restricted to the whites.

The local papers are silent in respect to the provisions of the Constitution.

The richest gold discoveries have been made since the last arrival, between Cape Lapondre and the Cheyenne Pass, although the opening of new leads was of daily occurrence.

A great rush had been made by the miners towards the Cheyenne Pass, where it was reported one hundred to a thousand dollars a day was being made by a single hand.

The emigration continued light, but steady.

Business at Denver City was brisk, and merchandise and provisions were selling cheap.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 22.

Advices from Denver City of the 12th reached Leavenworth to-day. Rich discoveries of gold had been made at the Medicine Bow Mountains, one hundred and fifty miles northwest of Cherry Creek. The excitement in regard to the new diggings at the head-waters of the South Platte continued unabated. Large numbers were daily leaving, both for the north and south. Seven persons arrived at Atchison to-day with over one hundred ounces of gold.

The Omaha *Republican* says, that CHARLES LESLIE of Marion county, Pennsylvania, arrived there on the 14th inst., with one thousand and thirty-three ounces gold dust from Clear Creek. LESLIE professes to have discovered the richest diggings yet found, and returns to the States for the purpose of procuring quartz-mills to work them.

Outrages by the "Eubolts," "Ranters," and "Rip Raps" of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

A dreadful series of outrages were perpetrated on Saturday night on board the steamer *Express*, which left here the same evening with a large company for the camp-meeting on Choptank River. After the boat had got some distance from the city a party of rowdies, rallying under the cry of "Eubolts," "Ranters," and "Rip Raps," made an indiscriminate assault upon the white and colored passengers, knocking them down in every direction. Many of them were horribly beaten and several stabbed. Many of the white men were robbed of their money and watches, the assailants blowing out the lights to prevent their being recognized. One colored man was stabbed, and his wife outraged in his presence. On Sunday morning the boat stopped at Cambridge, when the Sheriff of Dorchester County arrested four of the ringleaders and committed them to jail. It is reported that one colored man has died of his injuries.

The Baltimore *Sun* gives additional particulars:

"Shortly after passing Fort McHenry it became evident that there would be trouble on board, and alarm took hold of the passengers. Before reaching the Bodkin, a party of disorderly men, who rallied under the cries of Eubolts, Ranters and Rip Raps, went forward and made an attack on the colored people, who occupied that part of the boat. At first they amused themselves by knocking down the males and females of the colored passengers, when application was made to the captain to take some measures to put a stop to such proceedings. Nothing was done, and after a time the disorderly disposed went down into the forward saloon, where several colored men had taken refuge. The assailants approached a man, and one of them stabbed him in four places, in the side and chest. They then blew out all the lights in the saloon, and began an indiscriminate attack on white and colored. Mr. JEREMIAH SLAUGHTER was robbed of $28. Mr. WILLIAM D. GLASS was robbed of $20, and another party was robbed of a valuable gold watch and chain.

There being no prospect of any more booty in the saloon, the disorderlies again went on deck, and blowing out all the lights, went to the forward part of the boat again, among the colored people. One man and his wife were standing together near the bow, and thought they would escape observation. The man, however, was knocked down, and he was held while his pockets were rifled of all they contained. He was then stabbed several times, and his wife, who had witnessed the whole proceeding, was outraged in his presence, while she vainly cried for help. Some of the passengers again called on the officers of the boat and the Committee who had chartered her, and volunteered, if called on, to quell the riot and confine the disturbers of the peace in the hold until the boat should return to the city. The attack was continued until several colored men were severely stabbed, and a much larger number horribly beat. Among those that were stabbed was a man employed as a dray-man by Mr. WELCH, in South street; one by Messrs. SMITH & EDMONDSON, on Cheapside; and one by Messrs. T. T. MARTIN & BRO., on Calvert street. Who the others were was not ascertained, but it was said one of them died from the effects of his wounds. About daylight on Sunday morning the boat approached Cambridge, and the captain, at the request of the passengers, landed at that town.

Sheriff VICKERS, of Dorchester County, was notified of the outrages that had been committed, and summoning two or three of his deputies proceeded to the wharf for the purpose of arresting the guilty parties. At first they defied his authority, but he called on some of the passengers who had witnessed the whole of the riot, and some four of the party were taken from the boat. Two of them gave their names as SNEDAKER and ROBINSON, but the names of the others were not ascertained.

They were taken before Justice ROBERT R. ROLIN SON, of Cambridge, and CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH, Esq., the prosecuting attorney, appeared on the part of the State. The whole of them were committed to jail for trial at the approaching term of the Circuit Court for that county. The boat then proceeded to the camp-meeting, where the police force was so strong that no attempt was made to create disorder on the ground. They left again on Sunday afternoon for this city, but several of the passengers were obliged to stop in Cambridge, because their lives were threatened, and came up in the *East* yesterday afternoon. While the *Express* was on the way up to the city an attack was made on the engineer, who escaped by locking himself up in his room, his assailants threatening to throw him overboard. The whole affair is represented by those who witnessed it as having been most fearful. Females were thrown into consternation, and the rioters were appealed to for their sakes to desist, but they paid no heed to it."

Affairs in Baltimore.

THE YACHT HASWELL—MURDER—THE CITY RAILROADS, &C.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The yacht *Haswell*, of Providence, from Baltimore, arrived here this morning in twenty-three hours from Old Point Comfort.

A man named HUGH SULLIVAN, was shot in the head last night, and instantly killed, on the corner of Halliday and Pleasant streets, while on his way home. Several arrests have been made. The Coroner held an inquest on the body, and the Jury returned a verdict that HUGH SULLIVAN came to his death by the hands of THOMAS HOFFMAN, and ROBERT MILLER was an accessory. Both have been arrested and committed.

In the City Council, this afternoon, the Special Committee on the City Railroad reported an ordinance providing for the repeal of the ordinance to purchase the road as far as completed, and leasing the same seven years; also reducing the fare to four cents. It is generally thought, however, the Councils will refuse to interfere with the present Company, as the public are getting impatient for the completion of the enterprise, and adverse to further hindrance.

The Ward primary elections for delegates to the American Congressional Convention districts, embracing the City and County of Baltimore, are being held to-night. All is quiet so far.

Affairs at Norfolk.

EXPLOSION OF A STEAM BOILER—THE UNITED STATES STEAMER FULTON, ETC.

The boiler of a dredging machine exploded this morning in the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, near this city. Three man were killed.

Schooner *Alice*, with a pleasure party from Philadelphia, arrived here this afternoon *via* the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal. They leave to-morrow for Old Point, Washington and Baltimore.

The United States steamer *Fulton* will try her armament before leaving for the Gulf, to cruise off Cuba and the adjacent islands.

Trot Between Fiora Temple and Princess.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

A trot between *Fiora Temple* and *Princess*, for a purse of $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, came off, this afternoon, at the south end of Trotting Park. *Flora* won in three straight heats. Time, 2:33, 2:34 and 2:34. From 15,000 to 20,000 spectators were present.

New-Jersey Democratic State Convention.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The Democratic State Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor meets to-morrow.

A large number of delegates arrived here this evening.

The prominent candidates are: Messrs. WALLING, of Hudson; SKELTON, of Mercer; WRIGHT, of Hunterdon; and STILES, of Burlington.

An exciting time is expected.

Movement in Favor of Senator Douglas.

READING, Pa., Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The Democrats of Berks this day elected four delegates to the State Convention, instructed to support, from first to last, delegates to the Charleston Convention in favor of the nomination of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

John Minor Botts for the Presidency.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The Opposition held a large meeting here last night, and expressed a preference for JOHN MINOR BOTTS for the Presidency, and recommended him to the State Convention which will assemble here during the Fall.

Destructive Fire in Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The old yellow building in this city, in which was the saleratus factory of D. KELLOGG & Co., J. T. WYMAN's marble-shop, besides several small groceries, &c., was destroyed by fire this morning about 3 o'clock. The wind was blowing quite hard from the south at the time, and carried burning embers into the steeple of the First Baptist Church, consuming that fine edifice and also the dwelling of W. L. PALMER, and a house belonging to JOHN RITCHIE. Loss on the church $20,000; insured for only $3,000. Loss on other property not ascertained.

Movements of the Baltimore City Guard.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The Baltimore City Guards arrived here this morning, and were received by the Amoskeag Veterans. After breakfasting, they were welcomed at the City Hall by Commander ABBOTT of the Veterans, and Mayor HARRINGTON. The Guards are the guests of the Veterans, who, with our citizens, will leave nothing wanting to add to their pleasure and entertainment.

The New-York Military in New-Bedford.

NEW-BEDFORD, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The Washington Grays from New-York arrived this morning, and met with a cordial reception from the City Guard, the civic authorities, and the citizens generally. They breakfasted at the Parker House, and were subsequently received by the Mayor at the City Hall. The Grays encamped on the Common.

The Troubles in Southern Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Monday, Aug. 22.

Some confirmation of the reported outbreak in the South, has reached here, on the Jayhawkers being taken into Missouri. Capt. MONTGOMERY is reported to be in the field, and it is expected he will attempt to recapture them. Considerable uneasiness existed, and a renewal of the old disturbances is anticipated.

Destructive Fire at Cairo, Ill.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 23.

A special dispatch to the *Democrat* says that thirteen buildings were burned at Cairo, Illinois, this morning. Loss $16,000.

Non-Arrival of the Canada at Halifax.

SACKVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

There were no signs of the steamship *Canada* at Halifax, at 8 o'clock this evening. She is now fully due there with three days later European intelligence. The weather was thick and it was raining very hard.

The Sailing of the Arabia.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The mails per the steamship *Arabia* will close at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning, but she will not sail until about 10 o'clock. Dispatches filed so as to reach here by 9 o'clock, will be sent out in her.

German Festival at Myrtle-avenue Park.

A very considerable number of people, say ten thousand or thereabouts, went on a mild jollification on Monday. A trivial expenditure of something less than half a dollar sufficed for all the outlay incidental to a trip to and from the Myrtle-avenue Park, where the festival was held. Of those who took part in the celebration, the great majority were Germans. But they were not all Germans. There were not a few Americans, besides a sprinkling of Irish. Virtually, however, it was a great German turn-out. It was the annual *fête* of the Turner societies, several of which, from New-York, Bloomingdale, Jersey City, Newark, Philadelphia, Egg Harbor, Morrisania, Brooklyn, New Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, accompanied by Rifle Clubs from various quarters, and delegations from Washington and elsewhere, arrived in Williamsburgh on Saturday night last, in order to celebrate their yearly Turn-fest.

The Myrtle-avenue Park is a well-wooded inclosure, according to the stage-drivers about 2½ miles out of Williamsburgh. It is rather circumscribed, and particularly boggy. Nevertheless it was filled—filled to overflowing, and every opening for entrance or exit was jammed. Within it the older people drank, talked, strolled about, or reposed in the grateful shade of spreading trees; whilst the younger danced, performed or applauded gymnastic feats, drank also, and gave themselves up to "kissing in the ring." Now, this kissing process is, doubtless, a most agreeable one to those who take part in it, but it is excessively tantalizing to those who do not, and might even be regarded by some as slightly censurable. But it isn't. It is nothing more than a free, frank and harmless display of youthful frolic or friendship, and loses all aspect of ill by being so open and so undiscriminating.

Among Americans the belief is prevalent that at these great social

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MORE COUNTERFEIT MONEY IN CIRCULATION.—At an early hour last evening Detective Police Officer ELDER, was standing on the steps of the Brandreth House, when he observed a genteel-looking man standing on the corner, and who, after standing a few minutes, was accosted by another man; and, from their actions, the Policeman felt sure something wrong was going on. In a short time one of the men walked hastily away, and, as he parted with his friend, the officer saw something pass from one to the other. He arrested the man he thought the most suspicious looking, and, while passing through Canal street, the prisoner threw away a roll of seven bills, purporting to be of the denomination of ten dollars on the Narragansett Bank, of Wickford, Rhode Island. The vignette is a number of men reaping, and on the right is the head of a little girl. The title of the bank is at the top of the bill, while in the genuine it is printed in the centre. The bill is evidently an altered bill from some broken Rhode Island bank. The arrested man gave the name of VALENTINE CROSBY, and said he was from Philadelphia. The telegraph immediately warned the policemen all over the City, and the shopkeepers were all notified respecting the counterfeit within an hour after the arrest of CROSBY. The Second Ward Police arrested CHAS. WILLIS for attempting to pass one of the bills at the store of JOHN HUTCHINGS, No. 87 South-street, and also THOS. ATKINS for passing another of the bills at the clothing establishment of JOSEPH MOSHAY, in Fulton-street. On searching WILLIS at the Station-house a ten-dollar bill, supposed to be counterfeit, was found in his pocket book. The bill purports to be on the Bank of Commerce of Baltimore, Md. The vignette is a ship under full sail, with female head on right, and male head on left. It is supposed by the police that it was intended by a gang of counterfeiters from Philadelphia to flood the City with these new counterfeits. No description of the bills is given in the latest issue of the counterfeit detectors.

ANOTHER MIDNIGHT BRAWL—ONE MAN DANGEROUSLY STABBED.—Two residents of the Five Points, named HUGH TAGE and PATRICK BARRETT, met an acquaintance from Harlem, at a late hour on Monday night, who was flush of funds, and they proposed to help him spend it. The latter agreed, and the three started on a spree, visiting most of the low groggeries for which the ward is noted, drinking in each place. The poisonous stuff they swallowed excited the bulldog qualities of their nature, and while in a place at the corner of New Canal-street and Baxter, TAGE and the stranger had a quarrel. BARRETT took the part of the latter, and received a heavy blow in the face from TAGE'S fist, which decided the former to leave the field of battle. He was not long absent, however, and returned to the place. He observed TAGE standing near the door in conversation with the man from Harlem. Creeping stealthily behind the unsuspecting man, he stabbed him three times in the back with a large dirk knife. He immediately ran away, but was arrested by Officer GNEAM, of the Sixth Precinct, sometime afterwards. As the prisoner was being taken to the Station-house, he threw his knife into an area, where it was subsequently found, and expressed much sorrow that he had not killed TAGE, instead of merely wounding him. The injured man was taken to the City Hospital. The House Surgeon, Dr. HULL, pronounced his wounds to be of a serious and perhaps fatal nature. BARRETT was committed to prison by Justice OSBORN. The witnesses were sent to the House of Detention in White-street.

CROTON DRINKING FOUNTAINS.—Drinking fountains for the use of the people have been erected, under the direction of the Croton Board, at the following places: Corner of Whitehall and State streets; Broadway, opposite Pearl-street; corner of Church and Reade streets; corner of Cross, Worth and Baxter streets; the Park junction, Grand, East Broadway and Division-street; corner of Canal-street and Broadway; corner of Spring and Washington streets; Grand, between Ludlow and Essex streets; corner of Bowery and Columbia streets; corner of Attorney and Delancey streets; corner of Centre and Grand streets; corner of Broadway and Houston-street; corner of Twentieth-street and Eighth-avenue; corner of Eighth street and Third-avenue; a point near the Worth Monument; corner of Seventy-ninth-street and Third-avenue; corner of Fortieth-street and Eighth-avenue; corner of Twentieth-street and Third-avenue; corner of Broadway and Eighth-avenue; and corner of Thirtieth-street and Third-avenue. All of the twenty-two fountains thus far erected are similar to the one in the Park, near the Superior Court Building. The twenty-five fountains similar to that in Union-square can not be erected for the money appropriated.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—In consideration of the large number of charges against members of the force which have been under investigation during the month, a special meeting of the Commissioners has been appointed for next Monday, that they may be adjudicated. The majority of the complaints—some seventy in all—are of little public interest, some of them being exceedingly trivial in character. Among the more important trials has been that of Officers MARSHALL and GORDON, of the Sixth Precinct, for taking MACDONALD, the murderer of VIRGINIA SCHWARZ, to a house of ill-fame in Crosby street. The evidence fully bears out the statement of the matter which appeared in the TIMES at the time. Officer HENRY HOSE, of the Eighth Precinct, was tried on a complaint for drinking and eating in a house of ill-fame, kept by ANNIE COLEMAN, in Mercer-street. The testimony showed that the Policeman had been called there to quell a disturbance, when he remained a few minutes and partook of refreshments. There have been five or six trials for the offence of intoxication, and those who have been proved guilty, of course, will be dismissed from the force.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—A lad named PATRICK KELLY, of No. 74 Laight-street, has been missing since Saturday evening, and no clue to his whereabouts could be obtained. In the course of the search which was made for the lad, his mother recognized his cap upon the head of another boy, who at first re used to tell where he got it. He finally stated that PATRICK had been drowned by being pushed into the water by another boy, who was teaching him how to swim. The body was recovered on Monday evening. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, and notwithstanding the evidence of the mother, the jury brought in the rather singular verdict of "*accidental drowning.*"

FIRE IN CHATHAM-STREET.—The alarm for the Seventh District, at a few minutes before two o'clock yesterday afternoon, was caused by a trifling fire in the coffee-roasting establishment of J. BERNARD & Co., No. 114 Chatham-street. The fire was extinguished by the inmates. The steam fire-engine, of Manhattan Company No. 8, although lying nearly a mile distant from the fire, was on the ground nine minutes after the alarm was given.

THE SIXTEENTH-STREET FIRE.—The fire which occurred in the oil-works of JOSEPH & CHILDS, in Sixteenth-street, on the 18th inst., destroyed only a small building used for boiling oil. The main buildings are uninjured, and the total loss is but about one-half of the amount originally stated.

TRIED TO KILL HERSELF.—An unfortunate woman, living at No. 698½ Water-street, named MARGARET BAILEY, attempted to end her life by taking laudanum at a late hour on Monday night. She was relieved from the poison by the administration of an antidote.

UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT.—A man named HERMAN HUNT was accidentally killed last evening in Avenue C, near Eighth-street, by being run over by a heavy truck. The unfortunate man resided at No. 241 Stanton-street, where he leaves a wife and two children. His body was taken to the Eleventh Ward Station-house.

QUICK PASSAGE.—The screw steamship *Yorktown*, Commodore Parrish, of the New-York and Virginia steamship line, arrived last evening, making the passage from Norfolk in 21 hours, and Richmond in 29 hours. She will sail again on Thursday, the 25th.

Police Reports.

ALLEGED SHOPLIFTERS ARRESTED.—Last evening two men, named Michael Smith and James Atwell, went into a clothing establishment in Fulton-street and asked to be shown some pantaloons. Atwell tried on several pairs, but did not purchase any and went away. Officer Fitzmorris, of the Second Ward, was in Fulton-street as the two men came out of the store, and noticing that the seat of Atwell's pantaloons protruded considerably, he arrested him and took him back to the store. It turned out that in the room where he was trying on the pantaloons a coat worth $26 was lying on a chair, and watching an opportunity he slipped it into the seat of his pantaloons. Both of the men were locked up.

SUSPECTED SHOPLIFTERS.—Wm. Smith and Henry Bogart, two young men, were arrested yesterday afternoon in Sixth avenue by Detective Bennett, on suspicion of having stolen several pairs of fancy gaiters which they had in their possession. Bogart, who is a Canadian, 23 years of age, is said to be an expert shoplifter, and a few hours previous to his arrest he had been discharged from the custody of the Detective Squad, with whom he had unwillingly left his daguerreotype as a souvenir to be added to the collection in the Rogues' Gallery. Both the prisoners were locked up for examination.

ARRESTED BY THE HARBOR POLICE.—Officers Blair and McGowan arrested, on Monday, Edmund Clarkinson and John Conway on a charge of grand larceny, in stealing in September last a boat from the boat of the Harbor Police. These are the same men who were arrested a few days since on a charge of stealing coffee from the brig *Mary Hamilton*, but when pursued by the Harbor Police threw the coffee over board, and were, from want of evidence, discharged. The boat they were in was soon after recognized as the stolen one, which caused their rearrest.

THEFT OF A GOLD WATCH.—Mathew Reardon, a lad of prepossessing appearance and voluble tongue, called at the jewelry-store of Mr. Nathaniel Davison, No. 26 Chatham-street, and asked to look at some jewelry, as he wanted to purchase. Reardon put a gold watch, valued at $75, in his pocket, when the proprietor's attention was directed elsewhere, and left the store in a hurry. The loss was soon discovered, and the youth was searched for. He was found in a neighboring shop, where he was examining goods, probably with a like intention. Justice OSBORN committed him for trial.

ALLEGED DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Capt. Coulter, of the Twenty-second Ward Police, with a squad of his men, made a demonstration upon a house in Forty seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, which had recently been complained of by the neighbors, as kept for improper purposes. The place was kept by Adam and Eva Luly, who, with several of the inmates, were taken into custody.

CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY AND ATTEMPT TO KILL.—One of the passengers on the bark *Gallia*, from Genoa, named Augustus Aerdilo, was arrested on Monday evening by the Harbor Police on a charge of attempting to take the life of Capt. Laurence Parst, of that vessel, and conspiring with others of the passengers and some of the crew, during the voyage, to cause a mutiny. The accused was taken before the United States Marshal, who held him for examination.

SHOPLIFTING.—The Sixth Precinct Police, on Monday, arrested a man and woman for "lifting" a watch at the jewelry-store No. 36 Chatham-street. They made purchases of a few trifling articles, and when the clerk's attention was disengaged they stepped out with the watch. They were arrested in a similar store near by.

A WIFE-BEATER.—The First Ward Police arrested Patrick O'Donald, of No. 18 Trinity-place, on Monday night, for beating his wife in a shocking manner. The poor woman was taken to the City Hospital suffering from severe cuts about the head. Her brutal husband was locked up in the Tombs.

Board of Supervisors.

NO PROGRESS WITH THE TAX LEVY—DR. DOREMUS TO BE PAID $4,415 FOR ANALYSES IN THE TWO POISONING CASES.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors held at 2 P. M. yesterday, a statement of the expenditures for the year 1859, up to July 31, was submitted. The total amount expended under the various appropriations was $2,172,854 73, leaving a balance of $1,194,087 25.

Supervisor BLUNT moved that Committee on Annual Taxes be discharged from the further consideration of the Tax Levy, and that the Board proceed to confirm the TAX LEVY. He, as a member of the Committee, knew that the Committee had had ample time to present a report; he had carried a minority report on the subject in his pocket for three weeks. He wanted a vote on this subject. He desired to know who were willing to act on this subject and who were not.

Supervisor BELL thought it would be a harsh measure to discharge the Committee. He did not know what difficulties the Committee might have encountered.

Supervisor VOORHIES said the Committee was prepared to report.

On motion of Supervisor ROACH, Supervisor BLUNT'S motion was laid on the table (7 to 5.)

Supervisor TWEED immediately moved that when the Board adjourn it adjourn to Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock.

Several amendments, specifying earlier days o meeting, were lost, (6 to 6,) and Supervisor TWEED'S motion was lost by a similar division.

The report of the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police, with regard to the bill of Dr. R. Ogden Doremus, for chemical analysis in the Stephens wife poisoning case and the Fourteenth-street boarding-house poisoning case, was read. The Committee gave the details of the services rendered by Dr. Doremus, and recommended that the bill be paid. The amount is $4 415.

Supervisor BELL was opposed to paying the bill—in the first place, because it was opening a new bureau in the District-Attorney's Office, which, hereafter, it might be difficult to control; and in the second place, because it should be considered that Dr. Doremus gained something in reputation from the analysis in the Stephens case. He moved that $2,500 be inserted in the report as full payment. This was lost, (Yeas, 6; Nays, 6.) Motions to amend, by paying Dr. Doremus $3,000, again by paying him $2,200, were lost, and the report was adopted, (Ayes, 7; Nays, 5;) Messrs. Bell, Hunt, Hennedy, Purdy and Voorhies voting in the negative.

A resolution, directing that the Committee on County Officers be authorized to have the wall of the County Jail properly shored up and the foundation wall rebuilt where necessary, offered by Supervisor TWEED, was adopted.

Considerable discussion followed with regard to the necessity of meeting again at an early day to consider the Tax Levy.

Supervisor VOORHIES said he had signed the report on the Tax Levy, and had been waiting from time to time for his colleagues on the Committee to sign.

Supervisor KENNADAY said the cause of the delay was well known. It was told around the streets that six votes had been obtained for the $193,000 for the Commissioners of Record, and that only one more vote was wanted. It was in order to gain time to obtain this seventh vote that the tax levy was so constantly laid over.

The majority report of the Committee on Annual Taxes in favor of appropriating $193,820 20 more for the Commissioners of Record, was read, and the subject was referred back.

After a great many ineffectual motions to adjourn, the last of them finally prevailed. The Board meets again next Tuesday at 2 P. M.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

Is issued on the morning of every Tuesday and Friday and contains, in addition to the bulk of intelligence given in the Daily Paper,

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Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars: also Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboards and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. (Formerly No. 192 Pearl-st.)

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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
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MARRIED.

BLISS—WRIGHT.—On Monday, Aug. 22, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev Aeneas Camp, Mr. DAVID M. BLISS and Miss DOROTHY J. WRIGHT.

SMITH—LA GRAND.—In Baltimore, Md., on Monday, Aug. 1, at the residence of the bride's uncle, by the Rev. Mr. Boff, Mr. REUBEN R SMITH, of this City, to Miss EVALINE V. LA GRAND, of the former place.

DIED.

WILLIAMS.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 22, MARIA, relict of the late Roger Williams, in the 70th year of her age, at the residence of her son-in-law, David H. Molenaor, No 83 East 24th-st.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons, Christopher C., Charles F., and George S. Williams, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from St. James' Lutheran Church, 15th st., between 2d and 3d avs., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

DOUGHERTY.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 23, after a protracted illness, Capt. MICHAEL DOUGHERTY, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 253 East Broadway.

BODMAR.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 23, of consumption JOHN F. BODMAR, aged 43 years.

The funeral will take place at 1 o'clock P. M., this day, (Wednesday,) from the City Hospital. His friends, and the members of the Swedish Society, are respectfully invited to attend.

ALLEN.—On Monday, Aug. 22, EMILIE VICTORINE, daughter of Julien L. and Sophia H. ALLEN, aged 2 months and 10 days.

BLEECKER.—In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 23, CORNELIA, wife of Anthony J. Bleecker, and daughter of the late John Van Benthuysen, of Dutchess Co.

Notice of funeral in the evening papers.

CARRINGTON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 22, ROBERT R., son of Z. E. and Mary H. Carrington, aged 9 months.

The funeral will be from their residence, corner of Bedford and Putnam avs., Brooklyn, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

BROWN.—At West Brighton, Staten Island, on Sunday, Aug. 21, DAVID G. BROWN, son of the late David Brown, of this City.

The remains will be deposited in the 2d-st. Cemetery, this day, (Wednesday) Carriages will be in attendance at the Staten Island Ferry, at 1½ o'clock, to convey the friends of the family to the Cemetery.

SYMS.—At West Hoboken, on Tuesday, Aug. 23, GRACE L., wife of John Syms, after a lingering illness, aged 31 years and 9 months.

Her funeral will take place on Thursday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, at West Hoboken, N. J. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. Carriages will be at the ferry in Hoboken, to convey friends to the residence.

GREEN.—At New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Saturday Aug. 20, after a short illness, HELEN GAISWOLD GREEN, only child of John C. Green, aged 13 years, 10 months and 25 days.

The funeral will take place at New-Brighton, this day, (Wednesday,) at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at Quarantine, on arrival of 9 o'clock boat from New-York.

FALCO.—At Weehawken, N. J., on Sunday, the 21st of August, MARIE LOUISE PAULINE FALCO, aged 3 months and 17 days.

BROWN.—In Tarrytown, on Tuesday, Aug. 23, PETER BROWN, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 25th, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the M. E. Church, same place.

OTIS.—In Boston, on Sunday evening, Aug. 21, of cholera morbus, ISAAC OTIS, in the 72d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held in the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Fulton and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., after which his remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend.

KENSIN.—At Niagara, on Monday, Aug. 22, MARTHA NICHOLS, wife of John L. Kensin.

Funeral from St. Peter's Church, 20th-st., at 2 o'clock, on Thursday. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

DWIGHT.—At Clinton, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 18, of diphtheria, WILLIS OLMSTEAD, only son of Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, of Columbia College, aged 5 years.

WIGGINS.—At the residence of William Noble Davis, Esq., Noble Grove, Illinois, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 16, MARY POSTER, wife of Peter V. Wiggins, Esq., of Saratoga Springs, and daughter of the late Dr. Porter, of the same place.

TREAT.—At Colchester, Conn., on Saturday, Aug. 20, JOHN SELAH, infant son of John T. P. and SUSAN E. Treat, of Boston, aged 13 months and 7 days.

☞ Newark papers please copy.

BROOKS.—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 23, ELIZA ANN, wife of John P. Brooks, aged 27 years.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
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Extra Class, No. 453, Aug. 23, 1859.

6, 21, 42, 7, 20, 47, 69, 32, 75, 38, 30, 37.

Class No. 451, Aug. 23, 1859.

17, 3, 13, 9, 7, 59, 41, 51, 34, 40, 5, 74, 70.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.

Class No. 451, Aug. 23, 1859.

47, 67, 38, 43, 13, 36, 77, 2, 22, 16, 6, 31, 56, 24.

Class No. 452, Extra, Aug. 23, 1859.

NOT RECEIVED.

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
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Silver-plated Knobs, of extra quality.
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General Agents for GAUTIER & Co.'s celebrated Stove Polish—the best article in market;
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Pure juice of the grape, with Turkey rhubarb, Peruvian bark, juniper, &c, is Farquar's Medicated California Wine and Brandy, for the above diseases, and for DYSPEPTIC, NERVOUS, DEBILITATED INVALIDS 'tis fine, being strongly tonic, diuretic and alterative, giving strength and animation. Containing not 8 per cent. of alcohol, it is conscientiously recommended as a FINE TONIC, BITTER, GENERAL BEVERAGE.

Quart bottles $1, at No. 10 Astor House, No. 862 Broadway, No. 158 Bowery, Hayes' Brooklyn Dépôt, No. 6 Varick-st.

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Quart bottles $1, at No. 10 Astor House, No. 862 Broadway, No. 158 Bowery, Hayes' Brooklyn Dépôt, No. 6 Varick st.

CHINIQUY MISSION.

"He that hath pity on the poor, lendeth to the Lord."

The Ladies' Committee in compliance with the urgent request of Rev. C. Chiniquy, appeal for aid in filling another box with clothing, to be sent to Kankakee by his assistant, Mr. Gauthier, who is in this City for a few days. The destitute and suffering condition of the poor in that colony is already well known to the public. New or second-hand clothing, dry goods, boots, shoes, or that which will obtain them, will be received until Wednesday, 24th inst., and may be sent to

MRS. MALLISON, No. 42 University-place.

HECKERS' FARINA IS IN THE HIGHEST repute as a delicious and wholesome food at all seasons of the year. It is a pure preparation from Wheat, without the admixture of any other grain, and hence is invaluable in the Summer season. Extensively used at the Astor House, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, and other first-class hotels and saloons, it is rapidly becoming an indispensable dish on all good tables.

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HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS—As a valuable tonic for the cure of Dyspepsia, Flatulence, Constipation, and general nervous debility, it cannot be approached. Every day, new cases of its great effect are chronicled through our public journals. There is nothing equal to the enjoyment which the afflicted experience when using this valuable specific. Sold by all druggists

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It gives us pleasure to state that we have been doing business with S. M. Pettengill & Co., Advertising Agents, New-York and Boston, as advertising agents for the *Courier* for ten consecutive years. During all that time we have found them accurate in business accounts, and prompt in paying bills. A well conducted newspaper advertising agency is a valuable institution both to the Press and the public. We commend Pettengill & Co. to our friends as the best advertising agents we know.

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Will positively cure Cholera Infantum, Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, and all the diseases incident to the process of teething. It gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the infant. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold by all druggists, at 25 cents per bottle, and at the office, No. 13 Cedar-st.

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This school, under the direction of Mdlle. KOSTAN, of Paris, will be opened on THURSDAY, September 15th. Mdlle. Kostan is grateful for the liberal patronage which has enabled her to make valuable additions to the library, and important improvements in the accommodations for the family, and hopes that parents confiding their daughters to her care, will find that no effort is spared to give them a thorough and finished education.

Superior advantages are also presented in Music, Drawing and Painting.

The young ladies residing in the family will enjoy the best opportunities for the acquisition of practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages, and will share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant and happy home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mdlle KOSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.

Circulars sent, if desired.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK,

EAST 20TH-ST.,

Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

MRS. MEARS-BURKHARDT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 33 AND 35 WEST FIFTEENTH-ST., Below 5th-av., New-York.

RECPANS ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.

Mrs. MEARS-BURKHARDT will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 5.

Circulars may be obtained on application as above, as also at the bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and the music store of C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.

Rev. E. G. WRIGHT, M. A., PRINCIPAL, assisted by ACCOMPLISHED AND EXPERIENCED TEACHERS.

Academic year commences Sept. 7.

For circulars concerning terms, reference, and other particulars, address the Principal or H. D VARICK, Sec'y of Trustees.

Poughkeepsie, July 23, 1859.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal of the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York, Offers Board and tuition for $120 per year. Term opens Sept. 15. Male and Female.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE, On Brooklyn Heights, opposite New York City. ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., } Principals. EDWARD E. BRADBURY, A. M., }

This first-class institution will reopen, Sept. 12, with new facilities for the thorough and accomplished education of young ladies. For circulars, apply as above.

RUTGER'S FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Its eighty-second term opens Sept. 12. Stages will continue to convey pupils to and from the Institute. Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For circulars and further information apply at the Institute, Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.

JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

Henry M. Pirsch, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES BOHRAND MRS. TUFTS. will open their FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. No. 33 West 33d-st., near 6th-av. On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MADAME NAPOLEON'S

French and English Boarding and Day Schools for young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars can be obtained at the institution, No. 184 Clinton-st., South Brooklyn.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that having removed from No. 81 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, in the new and commodious establishment, No. 280 Madison av., Murray Hill, second house north of 39th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use.

Her School Circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway, and RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

N. B.—A stage is provided for Day Scholars residing at a distance from the School.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED 1835.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class: Boarding School,—male and female. Advantages: healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in Music and Painting. Fall term of fourteen weeks opens Aug. 25. Board and common English, $38. For Circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER, Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

PARKER & BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 14. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No 411 Broadway.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 4, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious Gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No. 389; Christern's No. 783, and Lockwood's No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 43 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School Classical and Commercial, will be reopened on Sept. 15. Fifteen teachers are connected with the Institution. Prospectus to be had containing full details, the names of the pupils and of their parents during the last four years. There is a primary department.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 35th st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her School for the ensuing year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE — NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 21st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON, Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at CARTER'S bookstore, No. 630 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADWAY, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

MONS. LE GRAND VALS FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—A Classical and Commercial Institution, No. 1 Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J., is open for the reception of pupils. Annual Session begins Sept. 1. Terms, per annum, including French and German, $100.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 18 and 18 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th aves., will reopen Sept. 15.

The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM. E. LEGGETT will reopen his school on Monday, Sept. 5. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 389 Broadway; at Segee's, No. 826 Broadway, or the residence of the Principal, No. 271 10th-st.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—A first-class boarding school for boys. The Fall session commences on the 25th of August. For circulars, address

A. C. E. WARRING and OTIS BISBEE, Successors to CHARLES BARTLETT.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium attached. Nos. 47 and 49 West 35th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LEWIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys only.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. For circulars of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 239 Water-st., or the Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Next academic year commences Sept. 21, and continues forty-two weeks. Location beautiful and healthy. For catalogues apply to Principal, the Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP.

MRS. BOND WILL RE-OPEN HER School, No. 180 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th aves., on Sept. 5. Private instruction given if desired. A vacancy for music pupils, with privilege of practice.

A PROFESSOR OF FRENCH, ARITHMETIC, and literature, a native of Paris, desires to give particular lessons. Address MARTIN, Box No. 127 Times Office.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 12 West 23d-st., near 5th av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.—The Fall Session of this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 7. For circulars, address the Principal. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BOURDALL'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Gramercy-park, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

INSTRUCTION.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE.

UNION-SQUARE AND FIFTH-AV., CORNER 34TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.

This institution commenced in 1843, has occupied successively locations in Colonnade-row, Lafayette-place, Washington-square, and University-place.

The present spacious edifice on Union-square was erected for it twelve years since, and with its various appointments—Library, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, Laboratory, and Stores of Art, involved an investment of not less than *Eighty Thousand Dollars*.

In addition to the above, to meet the increasing wants of the institution, the celebrated mansion and grounds (six lots,) on the Fifth-av., corner of 34th-st., Murray Hill, have now been purchased with special reference to the accommodation of the higher classes—candidates for graduation, and young ladies wishing to pursue an advanced course in general reading, History, Literature, Languages, Music and Art.

At Union-Square, special attention will be given to the other classes of the Collegiate, the Academic, and the Primary Departments, preparatory to their promotion. For the convenience, however, of those residing near either location, the same provision will be made at each for pupils of every grade and class.

The privileges and course of instruction will be almost identical, under the same supervision, and to a great extent, conducted by the same teachers; so that parallel classes will be only sections of the same and the Seniors at commencement, will graduate together. Interesting Lectures and Exercises, at either place, will sometimes be shared by the members of both sections of the classes for which they are intended.

The Autumn session at Union-square will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14; at Murray Hill, on Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The expenses at Murray Hill will necessarily be somewhat greater than at Union Square.

Applications for circulars, or for admission, may be made personally, at either place, or by letter, addressed

GORHAM D. ABBOT,
Springler Institute, New-York.

GALWAY LADIES' SEMINARY,

GALWAY, SARATOGA CO., N. Y.,
The Rev. D. W. SMITH, Principal.

The next school year of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 7. The Principal or one of the professors will be in the City on Tuesday, the 6th, to accompany young ladies to the institution, *via* the Troy steamer. Catalogues may be had and full arrangements made at RICE & ANDREWS, No 335 Broadway. Charge for board, washing, lights, fuel and tuition in all the English branches, $125 per school year. A superior advantage in music and ornamental branches.

SING SING

FEMALE SEMINARY,

THE REV. S. N. BOWELL, A. M., PRINCIPAL. The next session begins last Tuesday (27th) of September. This institution, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York, offers superior advantages for obtaining a SUBSTANTIAL EDUCATION. Refers to the Rev. Dr. Krebs, the Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Wilson G. Hunt & Co., J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., E. D. Truesdell and others. Catalogues, giving particulars, and references of the highest kind, at Carter's bookstore, or address the Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.

Mrs. WILLIAMS will reopen her School on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance

MADAME A. A. LE DUC,

No. 584 West 23d st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen her French and English School for Young Ladies, TUESDAY, Sept. 13. For circulars address the principal.

HIGHLAND ACADEMY, NEWBURGH, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Departments: English and Classical, Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting, Vocal and Instrumental Music. The year is divided into three terms of 14 weeks each commencing Sept 6, 1859.

REFERENCES—The Rev John Brown, D.D of Newburgh; the Rev. John Forsyth, D.D.; the Hon. J.W. Brown, Justice Supreme Court, Newburgh; the Hon Nath'l Jones; the Hon John Slosson, Judge of Superior Court, New-York; Wm. E. Warren, Esq., Deputy Controller, City of New-York; Wm. Fullerton, Esq., No 61 Wall-st., New-York. Send for a Circular.

WM. N. REED, Principal and Proprietor.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A family boarding school under the charge of Mr and Mrs. Bolton; location elevated and healthy, with 10 acres of well-shaded, ornamented grounds; competent teachers employed; highest advantages offered for music, painting, &c. Terms, from $180 to $200 a year. Fall term re opens first Wednesday in September. For circulars, apply to Mr. Jas. Bates, American Exchange Bank Building, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st.; Carter & Brothers, No 630 Broadway; Jackson's Mourning Store, No. 851 Broadway, or address the Principal,

ROBERT BOLTON.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY wishes to prepare private pupils for College, or to give instruction in the classical and English branches, privately or in a school.

REFERENCES—The Rev. James Walker, D. D., President of Harvard University; Professors Felton, Pierce and Torrey, Cambridge; the Rev. Dr. Osgood, Dr. J. G. Cogswell, Jacob Abbott, Esq., B. J. Howland, Esq., New-York.

Address P. W. A., Box No. 901 Post-office.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LASALLE'S French boarding and day school, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton place, re opens Sept. 5. New scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The English branches are taught by English gentlemen. The scholars of the classical department have been admitted with distinction to Columbia College. The junior department is under the maternal care of Mrs. Lespinasse.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for boys, No 11 West 27th-st—The twenty-sixth year begins Sep. 12. The number of scholars is limited to twenty five in each department. The course of instruction is systematic, thorough and efficient. Circulars at the bookstores or at No. 82 East 23d st.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—AN English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, at Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—This Institute will be open on the 1st of September. Terms are moderate. For circulars, address the principal. R. LOCKWOOD.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day school for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School, No. 43 East 21st st., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER school for young ladies, at No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th av., on Thursday, Sept 15.

MISSES MARSHALL'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st., bet. 7th and 8th aves., will reopen on Monday, Sep. 12.

THE MISSES HUNTER'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 76 First-place, Brooklyn, will re-open on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., APPLETON BUILDING, No. 346 Broadway, supplies schools with competent teachers; also, with pupils; and parents with school circulars. Wanted, a superior teacher of music, mathematics and gymnastics; salary $1,100; also music teachers. Apply immediately. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG FRENCH PROFESSOR, A graduate of the Paris University, offers his services to any one desiring to acquire a ready knowledge of the practical language, or French literature. He would accept a situation in a school in the United States, or give lessons in town. Address Dr. B***, Post-office, New-York.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS—WHO has for six years lived in the family of a Southern planter, where she has just finished the education of the youngest daughter, is desirous of meeting with a re engagement. Address Dr. HINCKEL, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

A LADY CONVERSANT WITH THE SIGN language, and eminently qualified to undertake the moral and intellectual culture of a mute child, desires a situation as governess. Address S. S. T., Box No. 2,272 Post-office.

A LADY COMPETENT TO TEACH THE higher branches of an English education, wishes a situation as governess, or as housekeeper and governess. The family of a widower preferred. Address X. Y. Z., Brooklyn Post-office.

A LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT AS resident governess in a family, or teacher in a school. Advertiser instructs in English, French, music and drawing. Address TEACHER, No. 53 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights.

AS DAILY OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A well educated lady is desirous of meeting with a re engagement. She instructs in English, French, (which she speaks,) music and drawing. A liberal salary expected. Address Z., No. 30 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

A TEACHER DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT as Principal or Assistant in a High School or Academy. Has the best of reference; no objection to go south or west. Address G., Box No. 620 Bridgeport, Conn.

A LADY COMPETENT TO TEACH THE English branches, with French music and painting in oil and Grecian, would like a situation South. Address Box No. 21, Mechanicsville, N. Y.

A LADY OF FINISHED EDUCATION AND some experience in teaching wishes the position of governess in a family. No objections to go South or West. Address TEACHER, Broadway Post-office.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING, desires a situation as English teacher in a School. Address A. M., Albany, N. Y.

GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT ROOFING.

THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DURABLE ROOFING IN USE.

Can be applied to old Shingle Roofs, without removing the shingles.

NEW AND OLD TIN AND METAL ROOFS Coated and repaired with GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT. And warranted WATER-TIGHT.

Specimens and references can be seen at the offices No. 819 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, and No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

LIQUID CEMENT for sale. JONES & CROSLEY.

A GOOD THING AND CHEAP.

THE SPILLING HAIR TONIC, HIGHLY PERFUMED, RETAILS FOR ONLY 12 CENTS. EVERYBODY CAN BUY IT.

Bottles hold more, and the article is fully equal to any that retails at 25 cents.

Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Wholesale depot, No. 439 Malden-lane.

VOORHIS & WHITEMAN'S PATENT PORTABLE MOSQUITO NET.

This Net, when open, forms a large airy canopy, and so simple in construction, that any person can put it up or take it down in a minute, without injuring the bedstead, or defacing the wall, and can be packed in the compass of an umbrella. Can be seen at VOORHIS & WHITEMAN'S Cabinetry, Paper-hanging and Mattress Warerooms, No. 412 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family to do chamberwork and wait g, or waiting alone; the latter preferred. Has the most satisfactory City reference from her former employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 187 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th-avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WO man, a situation as first rate cook, who is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 367 13th-st., between the 6th and 6th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTAble girls; one as first rate cook and excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or to do the fine washing and ironing. Call at No 41 Spring-st. for two days. Good reference, if required. None but respectable families need call.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or take care of children and plain sewing, or general housework, in a small private family; no objections to either City or country; can give good reference from her last employer. Call at 258 28th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; is capable of cutting and fitting all kinds of family sewing. Has no objection to the country. Can give City reference. Call at No 192 7th-av., between 23rd and 24th sts., 3rd floor, front room; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE STEADY GIRL, a situation as good cook, and to assist in the washing; has the best City reference for capability, honesty and good temper. Call at no. 40 West 12th st., near 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT dressmaker, whose customers are not yet returned to the City, wishes employment as above, by the day or week. Call or address DRESSMAKER, No. 63 20th st., corner 8th av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress, or as light chambermaid and seamstress. Has good reference. Apply at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women; one as chambermaid and waitress; the other as cook; best City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 6 31st-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL of 17, to do chamberwork and washing and plain sewing; good reference. Call, for three days, at No. 153 East 22d st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and plain sewer; can be seen for two days at her last place of residence, No. 152 West 11th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A RESpectable English woman, who thoroughly understands her business, and can give the best of City references. Inquire at 200 7th av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN GIRL, to do chamberwork, or to take care of children; no objections to going to South America or California. Call at No. 26 Amity-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do waiting; can give City references from her last place. Apply at No. 172 West 14th-st.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS matron in a boy's school. Can give satisfactory reference. Address Mrs. W., at Mason's bakery, Myrtle-av., near Classon, East Brooklyn, N. Y.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH English Irish and every other kind of servants, both male and female, together with English, French and German first-class cooks, may be obtained at the offices No. 13 and 14 Bible House, 6th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A WHOLESALE cloth or clothing house as salesman, by a young married man who can procure a good trade and can lend his employer some money; is also have an income of one hundred dollars every month for five years, which I am willing to give the use of if well secured. Best of City reference given and required. Address, for two days, with real name of firm, &c., J. LEWIS, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single man, who perfectly understands his business in the care and treatment of horses, and is a good groom and steady driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Can be recommended from his last employer. Can be seen at the *Times* Office for 2 or 3 days; or address a note to A. W., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT German young man, a situation as coachman and gardener, or groom; best references; no objections to the country. A German man and wife, a situation as coachman and gardener; wife as cook, washer, &c.; no objections to country. Call, or address GERMAN, No. 510 Broadway, 3d floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A RESpectable French Protestant man; has good City references for capability, sobriety, honesty and neatness; will make himself generally useful; no objection to the country. A note addressed to M., at Mr. H. Kerr's, No. 746 Broadway, corner of Astor-place, will have immediate attention, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in a wholesale silk, millinery or straw goods house; has had ten years' experience in the above business, and can influence considerable of it trade. Unexceptionable references can be given as to capability, &c. Address W. H. G., New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT any incumbrance, a place as coachman; understands thoroughly the care of horses, and is a careful driver, and would study the interest of his employer; best of reference; no objection to the country. Address E. K., Trainor's saddlery-store, No. 664 Broadway.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A young man, either in City or country, who is a good driver and understands the care of horses and harness; good reference from last place in this part of the country, or would take a coachman and gardener's situation, and milk if required. Address P. L., Box 235 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, A single young man, 24 years of age, a situation to take charge of a team of horses, carriages, &c. He understands the care and management of horses; is a good City driver. Has four years' recommendations from his last employers. Address W. C., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND WIFE, situations in the country; the man is a good driver; understands the care of horses, and is an excellent farmer and gardener. The wife is a first-rate dairymaid and general house worker; both are strong, healthy and willing to work. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY AN HONEST, ABLE-BODIED, SOber, industrious young Protestant German (speaking English well) a situation as a laborer; is used to all kinds of work, and has the best of recommendations. Can be seen for two days. Aug. 23 and 24, 9 to 12 A. M., at No. 100 Broad-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, of sober and steady habits, as groom and coachman; is willing to make himself generally useful. Has no objection to go to the country. App y, for two days, at No. 4 8th-st., Bible House.

WANTED.—SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG man 18 years of age, in a wholesale grocery business; perfectly understands the retail business; speaks English and German perfectly. Address M. N., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman and plain gardener; is willing to make himself useful; has good reference. Address E. N., Box No. 493 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN A store; is willing to make himself useful in all respects. The best of reference will be given from his last employers. Address W. M., *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young man, as coachman and gardener; is willing to make himself useful; has good reference. Address A. S., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener; understands it in all its branches, and gragery, &c. Apply to J. K., No 314 West 30th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD BAKER, TO TAKE CHARGE of the bakery attached to the Cadet's Mess at the United States Military Academy. The place will be open on the 1st of September next for a good, honest, practical baker. For further information, call at no. 297 Spring-st., New-York, or upon the subscriber,

J. BRATT, Purveyor, West Point, N. Y.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE FRENCH WAITer men; none but those who thoroughly understand their business need apply. Apply at the office of the Brevoort House, corner of 5th-av. and 8th st., from 12 to 1 o'clock. Single men preferred.

WANTED—A BOY IN A COLLECTION AND Exchange office; one having some knowledge of the business preferred. Address, in hand writing of applicant, BANKING OFFICE, Box No. 3,967. Salary first year $150.

WANTED—BY A GLASS COMPANY IN A NEIGHboring city, an assistant pot-maker. To a steady, good workman, constant employment at fair wages will be given. Apply to C. E. L. BRINKERHOFF, No. 41 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN YOUNG MEN, WITH $25 to $100, to engage in a very safe and profitable business. With energy and enterprise they can make $100 to $200 per month. Apply at No. 420 Broadway, Room No. 6.

TO MILLINERS.—WANTED, AN EXPERIenced milliner and dressmaker to go South; none but first-class need apply, at No. 120 Chambers st., up stairs.

WANTED—A COLORED OR PROTESTANT GIRL to do the general housework or a small private family. None others need apply. Call for two days at No. 365 9th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—TEN CITY-EXPERIENCED SILK salesmen. None others need apply, to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner of Mercer, between 5 and 6 o'clock P. M. only.

WANTED—TOBACCO PACKERS.—APPLY AT No. 191 Greenwich-st., at 8 o'clock this morning.

FANCY GOODS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,

Importers, No. 37 Malden-lane.

Have now in store their FALL IMPORTATION, to which they will receive constant additions during the season. It comprises in part a desirable and complete assortment of

SILK NETS, FANCY COMBS AND HAIR-PINS, HEAD-DRESSES AND ORNAMENTS, STEEL GOODS, SHAWL AND SCARF PINS, BELT SLIDES, BUCKLES AND CLASPS, DRESS BUTTONS, BRUSHES, GARTERS,

ALSO,

Busson Accordeons, Violin Strings, Portemonnaies, Purses, Sacs, Watch Guards, Lacets, Steel-Pens, Gilt and Fancy Jewelry, and the LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES,

all of which they offer to the trade at the lowest market prices and on the most favorable terms.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—NOS. 167 AND 169 CLINTON-ST., Brooklyn.—Families or single gentlemen desiring the comforts of a home, can be accommodated with rooms in a first class house, furnished or unfurnished, on reasonable terms, by applying soon. Location pleasant and easy of access. References given and required.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS WILL BE let together or separately. To save trouble (as the family is very small) none need apply but those willing to pay a reasonable price. Dinner at 5 o'clock. Apply at No. 41 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD accommodate two gentlemen and their wives, or four single gentlemen, with parlor and bed-rooms, or single rooms furnished or unfurnished. Private table if required. Apply at 259 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES DESIRING FINE rooms can obtain them by applying at No. 82 East 23d-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED room may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentleman. E. BOUTON.

BOARD.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESiding in 21st-st., near 6th-av., would let, with full or partial board, a room on third floor to two gentlemen; also, a room on second floor to a gentleman and wife—rooms are large, well furnished, and have gas, hot and cold water, &c. References exchanged. Address W. L., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO. 46 SANDS-ST.—A gentleman and wife can obtain a handsome, convenient, unfurnished parlor on moderate terms. Also, a fine attic room, with gas and facility for fire, for two gentlemen, on low terms.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A gentleman and his wife, or three or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO GENTLEMEN and their wives in a genteel private family; would require two large rooms, with bed-rooms attached, unfurnished. Would be permanent boarders for one or more years if all parties are agreeable. Address, with full particulars and prices, HENRY, Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITH PLEASANT rooms, in a desirable situation on the Heights, between Wall-st. and South Ferries. Apply at No. 268 Hicks-st.

HUTCHINS HOUSE—NO. 10 WAVERLEY-place: five doors west of Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel, upon the European plan. Single rooms from 50 cents to 75 cents per day. Parlors with small rooms attached, reasonable. Meals at all hours.

HUTCHINS & WHITTIER, Proprietors.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.—GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with newly-furnished rooms and board at the above desirable location; the rooms now vacant front on the square, and have every convenience, such as clothes, closets, water, &c., in the rooms. Early application will secure a choice of rooms.

FOUR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, DESIRING elegant accommodations, will be received in the home of a strictly private family, in one of the pleasantest locations in this City—Murray Hill, opposite the open ground of the Blind Asylum, No. 14 Boorman-place. Dinner at 5, supper at 9 P. M.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, FINE airy suites of rooms on the first and second floors, for families; also single rooms for gentlemen, at the Madison-park House, corner of Broadway and 25th-st., opposite Madison-park. Private table furnished, if preferred. Best of reference required.

FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET—In 12th-st., near Broadway, on second floor, gas, bath, &c., to one or two gentlemen, with breakfast if required, in a private family; references exchanged. For particulars, apply at the drug store, No. 69 4th-av.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD—Single or in suites, can be obtained at No. 163 Lexington av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN, partial board in a private family. Location between 14th st. and 34th-st., west of 5th-av. Address C. D. W., Box no. 105 *Times* Office.

A FRONT PARLOR AND BED-ROOM on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished; house with all the modern improvements; references exchanged; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 72 2d-av.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only are licensed under my patents in this City:

George E. Hyatt & Co.
J. R. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
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Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—which I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.

NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

RAILROAD IRON.

One thousand tons railroad iron in port and to arrive, 50 to 60 pounds weight per linear yard. Apply to THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON, Architectural Iron Works, Nos. 56 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.

East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *New-York Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*New-York Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.

N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

O. AMES' & SONS' SPADES AND SHOVELS, store trucks, agricultural steel goods, at manufacturers' prices. Also, every description of agricultural implements, seeds, &c., for sale by CHARLES V. MAPES, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau, and 11 Beekman-st.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR Railroads received from Norway. For sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

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PERUVIAN GUANO

In quantities to suit purchasers.

For sale

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 94 BROADWAY,
FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JULY 31, 1859.

Assets as per report, 30th April, 1859.....$5,283,981 99
Receipts during the quarter ending Aug. 1, for premiums and interest.....430,702 41
Total.....$5,694,117 40
Disbursements during the quarter.....140 228 01
Cash assets, including interest accrued but not payable, and due from agents.....$5,553,889 39
Cash premium (not due,).....206,200 00
Number of Policies issued during the quarter, 368.
Number of Policies in force, 11,437.
Amount insured $33 625 839.

I have carefully examined the above statement, and believe the same to be correct
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

THIS COMPANY offers the following advantages to persons intending to insure their lives:
1. CASH ASSETS are larger than those of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States, amounting to
$5.750,000.
2. THE PROPORTION OF ITS CASH ASSETS to the amount at risk is greater than that of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States.
3. THE RATES OF PREMIUM are lower than those of the majority of other Life Insurance Companies—yet its Dividends have been greater.
4. THE MORTALITY AMONG ITS MEMBERS has been exceptionally less than that of any other Life Insurance Company, in either America or Europe, whose experience has been made known—a result to the highest degree favorable to Policy holders.
5. THE NUMBER OF LIVES INSURED in this Company annually exceeds that of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States, thus affording a security peculiar to them—the necessary law of average having full scope for operation.
6. THE ASSETS of the Company are invested exclusively in Bond and Mortgage on Real Estate in the City and State of New York, worth in each case at least double the sum loaned, and bearing interest at SEVEN per cent. The solidity and security of this disposition of the Company's Funds cannot be overstated.
7. The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle. In the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the assured.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

ROBERT B. WINSTON,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
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CHARLES H. NORTON,	JOHN E. DEVELIN.

FREDERICK S. WISTON, President.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Secretary, ISAAC ASHATT.
Medical Examiner, MILTURN POST, M. D.

JOHN MUNROE & Co.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
MAKE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
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HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON
HAMBURG, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
BREMEN, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c. &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.
Issue Bills of Exchange and travelers' credit, available in all the cities of Europe. Letters of introduction furnished to gentlemen visiting Europe, to our houses in Paris, London, Liverpool, &c.
H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travellers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

ALLYN COX,
NOTE, STOCK AND LOAN BROKER,
No. 43 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE Aug. 1, 1859.
PROPOSALS FOR $466,600 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 2, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of four hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the State Legislature entitled "An act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park," passed April 17, 1857, amended April 18, 1859; and by an ordinance of the Common Council approved by the Mayor July 22, 1859.
The said stock will consist of four thousand six hundred and sixty-six shares, of one hundred dollars each shares, and comprises the remainder of the amount authorized to be issued ($1,866 600) for the improvement of the Central Park. It bears interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from taxes, and the principal is redeemable from "The Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City debt" on the first day of August, 1887, such redemption being further secured by a pledge of the Park and its appurtenances.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within five days after the opening of the bids, one half of the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the whole sum.
The remainder of the amount so awarded will be required to be paid to the Chamberlain on the 10th day of September next. On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain for such payments to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of such deposits.
Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed as "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock"—and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed, put in a prepaid envelope, sealed, and addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 1, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, HARRISBURGH, PENN., Aug. 17, 1859.
AT A MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS of the Sinking Fund, held this day, it was
Resolved, That the State Treasurer be authorized to receive Proposals to buy from the lowest bidder or bidders five hundred and fifty thousand dollars of 6 per cent. State Loans of Pennsylvania.
Notice is therefore given that Sealed Proposals for the sale of the whole or any part of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of said Loans, will be received at the Treasury Department at Harrisburgh, till 2 o'clock P. M., of THURSDAY, the 25th day of August, A.D. 1859; the same to set forth the amount offered and the price asked; to be addressed "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburgh, Pa.," indorsed "Proposals to sell State Loans."
The bids will be opened and allotments made to the lowest bidder on that day.
ELI SLIFER, State Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds, the Real Estate Bonds, the Income Bonds, the Floating Debt, or the Certificates of the Capital Stock, of any of the following named Railroad Companies, to wit:
The Toledo and Illinois Railroad Company,
The Lake Erie, Wabash, and St. Louis Railroad Company, and
The Toledo, Wabash, and Western Railroad Company, are hereby notified that they must surrender the same to the Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company, at its office, No. 54 Exchange place, New-York, or at its office in Lafayette, Ind., before the 1st day of October next, in order to entitle them to the privilege of receiving therefor the Stock or Bonds of the last-named Company, as provided in the agreement made with that Company by the undersigned, as purchaser of said Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, at the sales upon the foreclosure of the Second Mortgages thereon. The time above limited will not be extended.
A. BOODY.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1859.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company have declared a Dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of September next. New York City stockholders will be paid by the Transfer Agent, HENRY A. OAKLEY, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 63 Wall-st. Albany and New stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany. Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica. Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse, and all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only at Syracuse.

TO BANKERS AND BROKERS.—A MEMber of the Stock Exchange would like to make arrangements with some house doing a banking and brokerage business, to represent them at the Board of Brokers, to take charge of this branch of their business, and make himself otherwise generally useful. Any house doing business at the Board through its members, will at once see the advantage of having one to attend to their orders exclusively. All communications strictly confidential. Address STOCKS, Box 135 Times Office.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT A note of William Miller for $251 61, dated Jan. 18, 1859, at 18 months, payable to our order, was stolen from our office on Tuesday, Aug. 16. All persons are cautioned against negotiating said note, as payment has been stopped save to us or our agents.
THOMAS BENT & SON, No. 212 East 26th-st.

BONDS FOR SALE.—$35,000 CHICAGO, ALTON and St. Louis (formerly Chicago and Mississippi Railroad) Second Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds. Also $20,000 of the Third Mortgage Eight per Cent. Bonds of the same road, for sale by ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 56 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1859.
IN CONSEQUENCE OF AN INJUNCTION, no payment of Dividends, declared by the company, will be made until further notice.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 63 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD.

JAMES WIDRIOW, *Trustee, &c., Plaintiff in Equity vs. The Covington and Lexington Railroad Company et al., Defendants.*

Under and by virtue of the judgment of the Fayette Circuit Court in this cause, at its present term, and a Commissioner of said Court, I shall proceed on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of October next, at the Court-House door in the City of Lexington, to sell to the highest and best bidder all the
PROPERTY,
RIGHTS AND FRANCHISES
OF THE
COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
Embraced in the mortgage of the plaintiff, including the RAILROAD of said Company, and all its REAL ESTATE, DEPOTS and STATION HOUSES, the LOCOMOTIVES, CARS and MACHINERY, and the Fuel and Materials of every description on hand and in the possession of said Company; and also, all the rights of said Company in leases of the road between Paris and Lexington from the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, and all their rights as lessees from the Lexington and Danville Railroad Association, of the road from Lexington to Nicholasville.
The sale will be upon the following terms, to wit:
First—The purchaser will be required to pay the principal and interest of the four hundred bonds of $1,000 each, issued under and secured by the first mortgage of said company at the times and place when the same shall become due. These bonds with the mortgage under which they were issued will continue until fully paid off, to constitute a first lien on the property.
Second—The purchaser will be required (if his bid embraces the same) to pay the principal and interest of the one thousand bonds of $1,000 each, issued under the second mortgage of said Company, as follows, to wit: The principal on the 1st of March, 1863, and the interest at the rate of seven per cent. semi annually, on the 1st of March and September in each year, at the Bank of America, New-York City. Also, the sum of $35,000, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 1st of September, 1858; and $35,000, with like interest from the 1st of March, 1859, and $35,000, with like interest from the first of September, 1859, until the day of sale, together with the plaintiff's costs in this suit. For the last mentioned sums, with interest at the like rate from the day of sale, the purchaser will be required to execute bonds with good securities, payable in equal instalments, at six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale and having the effect of judgments.
To secure the payment of the principal and interest of the second mortgage bonds, a lien will be reserved upon the property, and in addition the purchaser will be required to deliver to the Commissioner securities of the cash value of $160 000, which may consist of bonds of the State of Kentucky or Ohio, at par, or bonds of the United States or any other State in the Union which sell in the City of New York at or over par; or first or second mortgage bonds of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company or mortgages upon unencumbered real estate in Kentucky or Hamilton County, Ohio, (the purchaser defraying the expense of investigating the title to and ascertaining the value of such property.) The Commissioner is authorized to receive other securities than those named (if of undoubted permanent value) subject to the approval of the Court. The income accruing upon the securities thus deposited will be for the benefit of the purchaser until default made by him.
The purchaser will be further required to invest annually sixty thousand dollars of the revenues of the property in safe and productive securities as the Court may direct. Of this sum thirty thousand dollars shall constitute a sinking fund to pay the principal of the 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds, and thirty thousand dollars shall go to create a contingent and renewal fund; but any sums expended by the purchaser in the ordinary and renewal of the road (over and above the ordinary current repair) will be deducted from the appropriation to the contingent and renewal fund for that year.
Third—If his bid embraces the same, the purchaser shall execute his bonds with good security, having the effect of judgments, and payable in equal instalments at six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale, for the payment of the interest in arrear on the third mortgage bonds (except those held by Bowler, Robbins, and S. J. & J. W. Walker at the institution of this suit,) with like interest on each instalment of the same, from the time they severally became due until the day of sale. He will also be required to pay the principal of said bonds and the interest accruing on the same after the sale, at the times and place where they shall become due. As a security for the payment of the said principal and interest, the purchaser must deliver to the undersigned securities to the cash value of $100 000, and of the same character as those required for the security of the second mortgage bonds, and in addition to those named, third mortgage bonds of this class may be received.
Fourth—If his bid embraces the same the purchaser will be required to execute bonds with good security, and having the force of judgments, for the payment of three equal installments, at six, twelve and eighteen months, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the day of sale, of the following sums, to wit: $120,000, with like interest, from the 1st of July, 1859, till the day of sale; the sum of $9,025, with like interest, from the 1st of May, 1858, till the same day; the sum of $9,025, with like interest, from the 1st day of May, 1859, till the same day; and the sum of $3 809, with like interest, from the 10th of July, 1859, until the same day.
Fifth—If his bid embraces the same, the purchaser will be required to execute bonds, with good security, payable in six, twelve and thirteen months from the day of sale, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the day of sale, and having the force of judgments for the payment of all the interest in arrear on the third mortgage bonds, held by Bowler, Robbins and S. J. & J. W. Walker, at the institution of this suit, together with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from the times the several instalments thereof fell due until the day of sale. And he shall also be bound to pay the principal and interest of said third mortgage bonds at the times and place where they are payable, and as security therefor he shall deposit with the Commissioner securities of the cash value of $100,000, of the character and upon the conditions prescribed for the other 3d mortgage bonds. The two classes of 3d mortgage bonds referred to in this and the 3d specification embrace in the aggregate 800 bonds of $1,000 each.
Sixth—For the remaining purchase money (if any) the purchaser will be required to execute his bonds, with good security, having the force of judgments, and payable in equal instalments, at six, twelve and eighteen months, from the day of sale, with interest at the rate of six per cent. from said day.
The Commissioner will deliver to the purchaser a certificate of purchase, and will require from him the immediate deposit of securities of the cash value of $20,000 as security, that the terms of the sale will be complied with by him within twenty days. If the deposit is not made, the bidder will be reported to the Court for a contempt, and the sale will proceed as though his bid had not been made. If, after making the deposit, the successful bidder shall fail to comply with the terms of the sale within the prescribed period, the property will be again sold, and the deposit will be retained to meet the loss and damage arising from his non compliance. So soon as the purchaser has received his certificate of purchase, the possession of the property will be delivered to him, to be retained by him until the sale is confirmed or quashed by the Court. If confirmed, the possession will be continued to him; but if quashed, he will be required to surrender the possession to a Receiver of the Court and to account for and pay over the earnings of the property while in his possession. After which the securities deposited by him will be returned.
The Court reserves the power by summary proceedings against the purchaser, to enforce compliance with the terms of sale, and until full payment is made, to coerce the purchaser to keep the property in good repair, and in case of default on his part to appoint a receiver to take the property in possession, to order a resale, and to secure a full and complete compliance with the terms, a lien will be retained upon all the property, rights and franchises, and the income arising therefrom, to which lien no security of the purchaser will be subrogated until after all the terms are fully complied with.
For two days next preceding the sale, there will be exhibited at the Clerk's office of the Fayette Circuit Court, in Lexington an inventory of the property to be sold, and the undersigned will himself attend to exhibit the same, and give information concerning the property and the Company's title thereto, and interest therein.
AUGUST 17. W. A. DUDLEY, Commissioner.

INSURANCE.

THE GUARDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE IN
CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,
No. 7 NASSAU-ST.,
Is prepared to issue Policies at the usual rates, as follows, viz:
Policies in favor of and payable to the wife—free from the claims of creditors.
Policies payable on attaining a specific age, or payable in case of death before attaining such age.
Policies granted to creditors on the lives of their debtors.
Policies granted for any number of years.
Premiums payable in cash—quarterly, semi-annually or annually.
Dividends declared every three years, and the surplus belonging to the policy holders returned to them.
JAMES W. HALSTED, President.
HENRY V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.
J. SMITH HOMANS, JR., Actuary.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES T. SOUTTER,	WILLIAM T. HOOKER,
DOUGLAS ROBINSON,	D. COLDEN MURRAY,
THOMAS RIGNEY,	JAMES F. RUGGLES,
JOHN T. AGNEW,	JAMES F. COX,
WM. M. VERMILYE,	ROBERT SOUTTER,
ARCHIBALD H. LOWRY,	JAMES W. HALSTED,
JOHN J. CRANE.	FRANCIS W. TAPPAN,
EDWARD A LAMBERT.	WILLIAM A. BROWN,
CHARLES ABERNETHY,	BENJ. M. WHITLOCK,
WILLIAM ALLEN,	E. T. H. GIBSON,
	EDWARD D. SPRAGUE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

A LARGE CASH RETURN TO THE INSURED IN LIEU OF SCRIP.
ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 29 WALL-ST.,
CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1859, OVER
$300,000.
THIS COMPANY WILL INSURE BUILDINGS AND MERCHANDISE of every kind—Dwelling Houses and Household Furniture—at the STANDARD SCALE OF RATES, RETURNING TO THE INSURED A LARGE CASH DIVIDEND upon their Premiums, in LIEU of the PROSPECTIVE SCRIP DIVIDENDS of the Mutual Companies.
ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS.
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET. Capt MOODY.

LEAVE HARLEM,			LEAVE PECK-SLIP.		
6	A. M.	1	P. M.	7 A. M.	3:15 P. M
7	A. M.	3	P. M.	8 A. M.	4:16 P. M.
8	A. M.	[illegible]		9:15 A. M.	5:15 P. M.
9	A. M.	5:15	P. M.	11 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30	A. M.	6:15	P. M.	1:30 P. M.	8:45 P. M.

Leaving at 10th-st. and 129th-st. each way; connecting each trip with
BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 6 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, POINT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIS HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thurs...Aug. 4,	7 A.M.	Thurs...Aug. 4,	11 A.M.
Friday...Aug. 5,	7 30 A.M.	Friday...Aug. 5,	11 30 A.M.
Saturd...Aug. 6,	8 30 A.M.	Saturd...Aug. 6,	1 P.M.
Sunday..Aug. 7,	9 A.M.	Sunday..Aug. 7,	2 30 P.M.
Monday, Aug. 8, for R. Bank in connection with the Laura.....	5 A.M.	Monday, Aug. 8 in connection with the Laura	5 A.M.
Monday..Aug. 8,	11 A.M.	Monday..Aug. 8	3 P.M.
Tuesd'y..Aug. 9,	11 A.M.	Tuesd'y..Aug. 9,	3 P.M.
Wednes..Aug. 10,	12 M.	Wednes..Aug. 10,	4 P.M.
Thurs....Aug. 11,	1 P.M.	Thurs....Aug. 11,	5 P.M.
Friday...Aug. 12,	2 P.M.	Friday...Aug. 12,	2 30 P.M.
Saturd...Aug. 13,	2 P.M.	Saturd...Aug. 13,	5 30 P.M.
Sunday..Aug. 14,	3 P.M.	Sunday..Aug. 14,	3 P.M.
Monday..Aug. 15,	8 A.M.	Monday..Aug. 15,	3 30 P.M.
Tuesd'y..Aug. 16,	8 A.M.	Tuesd'y..Aug. 16,	4 30 P.M.
Wednes..Aug. 17,	8 A.M.	Wednes..Aug. 17,	5 P.M.
Thurs....Aug. 18,	6 A.M.	Thurs....Aug. 18,	10 A.M.
Friday...Aug. 19,	7 A.M.	Friday...Aug. 19,	11 A.M.
Saturd...Aug. 20,	7 30 A.M.	Saturd...Aug. 20,	11 30 A.M.
Sunday..Aug. 21,	7 30 A.M.	Sunday..Aug. 21,	1 P.M.
Monday..Aug. 22,	8 A.M.	Monday..Aug. 22,	1 P.M.
Tuesd'y..Aug. 23	10 A.M.	Tuesd'y..Aug. 23,	2 P.M.
Wednes..Aug. 24,	11 A.M.	Wednes..Aug. 24,	3 P.M.
Thurs....Aug. 25,	12 M.	Thurs....Aug. 25,	4 P.M.
Friday...Aug. 26,	6 30 A.M.	Friday...Aug. 26,	5 30 P.M.
Saturd...Aug. 27,	2 P.M.	Saturd...Aug. 27,	5 30 P.M.
Sunday..Aug. 28,	7 30 A.M.	Sunday..Aug. 28,	3 30 P.M.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (DIRECT) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows, from the foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE BRANCH PORT.	
Thurs....Aug. 4,	11:30 A.M.	Thurs....Aug. 4,	6 A.M.
Friday...Aug. 5,	12 M.	Friday...Aug. 5,	6:30 A.M.
Saturd...Aug. 6,	1:30 P.M.	Saturd...Aug. 6,	7:30 A.M.
Monday..Aug. 8,	3 P.M.	Monday..Aug. 8,	9 A.M.
Tuesday..Aug. 9,	4 P.M.	Tuesday..Aug. 9,	10 A.M.
Wednes..Aug. 10,	5:30 P.M.	Wednes..Aug. 10,	5:30 A.M.
Thurs....Aug. 11,	6 P.M.	Thurs....Aug. 11,	6 A.M.
Friday...Aug. 12,	3:30 P.M.	Friday...Aug. 12,	7 A.M.
Saturd...Aug. 13,	4:30 P.M.	Saturd...Aug. 13,	7 A.M.
Monday..Aug. 15,	3:30 P.M.	Monday..Aug. 15,	7 A.M.
Tuesday..Aug. 16,	3:30 P.M.	Tuesday..Aug. 16,	7 A.M.
Wednes..Aug. 17,	4 P.M.	Wednes..Aug. 17,	7 A.M.
Thurs....Aug. 18,	4:30 P.M.	Thurs....Aug. 18,	7 A.M.
Friday...Aug. 19,	5 P.M.	Friday...Aug. 19,	7 A.M.
Saturd...Aug. 20,	12 M.	Saturd...Aug. 20,	6 A.M.
Monday..Aug. 22,	in connection with the Lewes from Port Jefferson.....	Sunday..Aug. 21, leave Fish Camp Meeting, Port Washington.....	8 P.M.
Monday..Aug. 22,	1:30 P.M.	Tuesday..Aug. 23,	9 A.M.
Tuesday..Aug. 23,	3 P.M.	Wednes..Aug. 24,	10 A.M.
Wednes..Aug. 24,	4 P.M.	Thurs....Aug. 25,	5:30 A.M.
Thurs....Aug. 25,	3:30 P.M.	Friday...Aug. 26,	6:30 A.M.
Friday...Aug. 26,	3:30 P.M.	Saturd...Aug. 27,	7 A.M.
Saturd...Aug. 27,	4:30 P.M.	Monday..Aug. 29,	6 A.M.
Monday..Aug. 29,	3:30 P.M.	Tuesday..Aug. 30,	7 A.M.
Tuesday..Aug. 30,	3:30 P.M.	Wednes..Aug. 31,	7 A.M.
Wednes..Aug. 31,	4 P.M.	Thurs....Sept. 1,	7 A.M.

ROCKAWAY.
The steamer CERES, Capt. BARLOW, leaves Catharine Market-slip EVERY MORNING at 9 A.M., Spring-st., Pier No. 1, North River at 9½, for Rockaway, returning to the City at 5½ P.M. Bridge your lines for blue fish. Fare 50 cents.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, for Troy, thence by rail Saratoga and Schenectady Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st. EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock; returning, leave Peekskill at 1 P. M., touching at Amos-st.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. HITCHCOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Amos-st., at 9½ A.M.; 12½ and 2¾ P.M.; Spring-st., at 9½ A.M., 12½ and 3½ P.M.; Pier No. 4, North River, at 10 A.M., 1 and 4 P.M.; last trip from the Island, at 6½ P.M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

DAILY FOR BARTFORD. DIRECT.—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P.M., steamer CITY OF BARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR GREENPORT, ORIENT AND SAG HARBOR.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-slip, Pier No. 33, East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New Haven trains.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN leaves Fulton Market slip, 9½ A. M., 1½, 5 P. M. Leaves Flushing at 7½, 11½ A. M.; 3 P. M. Low fare 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer HENDRIK HUDSON, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

NOTICE.—CAMP MEETING AT SING SING, COMmencing Aug. 22, 1859; steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher-st., every afternoon at 4 o'clock. Fare 25 cents.

FOR KEYPORT—FROM THE FOOT OF MURRAY-ST.—KEYPORT leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 7 A. M. ALICE PRICE leaves at 9 o'clock A. M. and Keyport at 3 P. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—STOPping at Sopie's Dock, Great Neck and Sands Point. The new steamer LONG ISLAND leaves Pier No. 32 East River, (James-slip,) every day, at 4 P. M.

WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, &c.—Steamboat THOMAS POWELL, foot of Jay-st., at 3½ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from foot of Partison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip every day, at 1 P. M. THOMAS LOCKYER, No. 113 South-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.—NOTICE OF AN APplication for the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the 3d article of the 1st title of the 5th chapter of the 2d part of the Revised Statutes.
ELDRIDGE G. MERICK, of the Town of Clavton, in the County of Jefferson, in his individual capacity, and as a member of the firm of E. G. MERICK & CO., and also as a member of the firm of M. MERICK & CO. Notice first published the 17th day of June, 1859. Creditors to show cause before William C. Thompson, County Judge of Jefferson County, at his office in Watertown, on the 19th day of September, 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.
BAGLEY & WRIGHT, Attorneys for Insolvent.
jy6-law10wW Watertown, N. Y.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes, HENRY CARPENTER, of the City of New-York.—Notice first published Aug. 18, 1859.—Creditors to appear before the Honorable Henry Hilton, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the Chambers of the Judges of said Court, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 20th day of October, 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
FRANCIS BYRNE, Attorney for Insolvent,
au10-law10wW No 132 Nassau-st., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY J. HANDY, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Jauncey-court, No. 41 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of July, 1859.
WM. J. SINCLAIR, Executor.
jy6-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MAHLMANN, late of the City of New-York, intestate, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES C. HOE, No. 16 Liberty-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 1, 1859.
DORETTE MAHLMANN,
Administratrix.
ap6-law6mW*

MACHINERY.

PUMPS AND FIRE-ENGINES.
TO OWNERS OF STEAM-VESSELS, FACTORIES, MINES, &c.
HOLLY'S PATENT PUMPS.
The BEST ROTARY PUMPS yet brought forward. Applicable to FIRE ENGINES, FIRE-PUMPS FOR FACTORIES, STEAM-VESSELS, &c., and to MINES, QUARRIES, HOTELS, RAILROAD STATIONS, WRECKING, HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES, &c. Arranged to be driven BY STEAM, BY BELTS or GEARING, BY HORSE-POWER or BY HAND. Apply to
CHARLES W. COPELAND,
General Agent,
No. 122 BROADWAY, New-York.

BEAUMONT'S STEAM GUAGES,
Perfectly reliable, handsomely made and warranted, at very low prices.
BEAUMONT'S BAROMETERS only $5 each.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, N. Y.

STONE MACHINERY FOR SALE CHEAP.—Five horisontal stone sawing machines, new and in good order, fitted with heavy fly-wheels, cast iron beams, wrought iron straps, pulleys, &c., complete.
E. KELLY.
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

SHIPPING.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama, on the 5th and 20th of every month, by the steamships ADRIATIC, ATLANTIC and BALTIC, (formerly in the Liverpool Line.)
The above unrivaled steamships, owned by the North Atlantic Steamship Company, are now being fitted up for the California trade, one of which will leave the wharf foot of Canal-st. on the 5th October, at 2 P. M., and semi monthly thereafter. The rates of passage and freight will be as reasonable as by any other line. They have large freight capacity, and the arrangements for the comfort and health of the passengers will be such as to challenge competition. An experienced surgeon will be attached to each ship.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$136
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$128
Second Cabin Passage.....92
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA,

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN STATE COUNCIL.

[Continued from First Page.]

the place and the last day of the State Fair as the time for holding the State Convention. Motion lost.

Mr. ALONZO TANNER, of Buffalo, moved that Syracuse and the 7th September as the place and time for holding the State Convention.

Mr. RICHMOND, of Genesee, hoped that no such motion would prevail. The Republicans held their Convention in that place on that day, and Americans would spurn their representatives in their Councils if they agreed to submit again to the indignities heaped upon them last year by the Republicans. He enlarged upon the action of the last Republican Convention, and urged the adoption of the original resolution.

Mr. TANNER repudiated the idea by his motion to submit the Party to any indignity. He believed that the majority of the Republican Party were prepared to unite with the Americans upon honorable terms, and that their leaders only were opposed to it. He believed to-day that the leaders of the Republicans were unwilling to meet the Americans at Syracuse on the 7th of September next. He enlarged upon the advantage of an honorable union, citing Erie County as a specimen of such advantages.

Mr. CHANDLER denounced with eloquence and vigor any union with the Abolition Black Republican Party, under any circumstances whatever, and expressed his determination to wave the flag of the Union on a conservative staff to the latest hour of his life. If it was designed to unite with the Republicans and WM. H. SEWARD, he, for one, wished to be counted out.

Mr. TANNER's motion was lost by a large majority.

Mr. VAN SCHAICK's amendment was lost by 47 to 92.

Gen. SCROGGS here interrupted the proceedings to inform the Council that the amount of funds collected was twenty dollars short.

Mr. W. D. MURPHY desired to know what the expenses were for. The expense of the hall was fifteen dollars a day, and it had not been occupied one day yet.

The President could not answer the question, but the amount was too trivial to be talked about.

The hat was then passed around again.

Mr. J. C. FELTMAN suggested that the Convention be called for the 5th of September. Then the other parties could take our candidates, if they deemed proper. [Laughter.]

Mr. J. B. MURRAY moved the following as an amendment to the motion of Mr. BROOKS:

Resolved, That the President and Secretary of this grand body be instructed to call a Convention of the American Party on the 21st of September, and that the President of this Grand Council appoint a Committee of one from each Senatorial District, whose business it shall be to look and see to the same, and that the Committee make their report to the Convention.

Mr. G. W. MORTON raised the point of order that the amendment was not germane.

The Chair decided that the point of order was well taken.

Mr. J. B. MURRAY then moved it as a substitute for the original resolution. He had seen for years certain members of the American Party take on themselves the authority to lay down laws for the Party and dictate what course they should pursue. He was tired of this, and was willing to place the interests of the Party in the hands of such a Committee as he proposed to raise. The State Committee had not such power as he designed to give this Committee, and he deemed it essential that a body properly authorized to act for the American Party be appointed to look out for the interests of the Party at a proper Convention.

Mr. G. W. MORTON raised the point of order that the substitute was not in order.

The Chair decided the point of order not well taken.

Mr. LYMAN ODELL called for a division on the question of Mr. MURRAY's substitute.

Mr. J. C. FELTMAN objected to the first part of the substitute, on the ground that it did not call the Convention as a nominating Convention, which Mr. BROOKS' resolution did.

After much confusion, the previous question was ordered, and the original motion to hold the Convention on the 21st September, was carried by a large majority.

Utica was then named as the place of holding the Convention.

A vote of thanks was here tendered to the officers of the past year.

Schenectady was fixed upon as the place for holding the next State Council.

Mr. MURRAY renewed his motion for the appointment of one from each Senatorial District to look after the interests of the party.

Mr. HUTCHINS hoped that no such Committee would be appointed, until the American Party was reduced to eight.

Mr. G. W. MORTON moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. MURRAY moved the nomination of a new State Committee on the ground that the old Committee had been inefficient.

Mr. BROOKS replied, earnestly opposing the motion, and declaring that the Committee had done its duty, while prominent gentlemen on that floor had been traversing the State last Fall working for the Republicans.

Mr. H. B. NORTHRUP declared that the Council had no right to appoint a State Committe; it belonged to the State Convention to do so.

Mr. MURRAY then withdrew his motion.

Mr. MCLANE, of Seneca, moved to appoint two State Delegates to attend the next National American Convention. Motion carried unanimously.

The Convention then elected the Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS and the Hon. LORENZO BURROWES, as the delegates.

Mr. BROOKS being loudly called on addressed the Council. He said that the life of the party as a political organization had been a brief one. He then traced the origin of the party from the feeling of dissatisfaction that had risen against the other organizations, and from the burial of the Whig Party in the graves at Ashland and Marshfield. It was not necessary now to say what was the strength of the party at the present time. It was enough to know it had impressed its principles on the other political organizations, and compelled them to be respected. He would say now, in view of the honor conferred upon him that in the National Convention whatever was dearest to the American Party, whatever was truest to American principles, should meet with his warm and earnest support. The grain of mustard seed, planted by the American Party, he yet hoped to see reaped over the whole Union. He hoped there would be wisdom enough in the National Convention to adopt a platform so broad, and deep, and high, as to enable every State in the Union to stand on it. (Loud cheers.) The American platform could never be destroyed, for it was based upon the Constitution. That instrument carries out the principles of Americanism in providing that none but a native-born citizen shall hold the first or second place in the United States Government, and that the command of the army and navy and the treaty-making power shall be in the hands of a native born American alone. He urged upon Americans the importance of the contest of 1860, and paid a warm tribute of admiration to his associate delegate—a man, he said, as honorable, as upright and as honest as ever the Creator formed.

At the conclusion of Mr. BROOKS' speech, the Convention rose and gave him three hearty cheers.

Hon. DANIEL ULLMANN being called upon declared his warm sympathy with the sentiments expressed by the last speaker. He congratulated the Council on having fixed on the time for holding the Convention at a period when they could look over the ground, and act with the best judgment for the interests of party; but they must remember that the election this Fall sinks into significance as compared with the election of 1860. He cared not what change might come over the party or under what name it might be hereafter known, the principles of Americanism would find a place in every true American heart. He had accepted in 1854 the nomination of the Americans for Governor when it was like walking into a blazing fire, and had given all his time and all the talents God had bestowed upon him in canvassing the State, and the result had not been discreditable. In 1859 he had supported with all his energy and ability the good man who had been so justly eulogized for the office of Governor. Whatever corrupt knaves and fawning sycophants might say to the contrary, never since 1854 had he voted for a single man who had not been nominated by the American Party, and he never would. He denounced the Democracy with bitterness, and declared that he could never unite with the Republicans until they had so enlarged their platform as to admit upon it such true and tried patriots as BELL, CRITTENDEN and BATES.

The Convention then, with three cheers, adjourned *sine die*.

Delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 23.

At the Democratic District Convention, held in this city to-day, O. ROBINSON, Custom House, and D. H. BREWSTER, Anti-Custom House, were elected Delegates to the State Convention.

THE WASHINGTON DEFALCATION.—It is now said that if any moneys have been misapplied by the person recently arrested upon the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, the loss will fall upon Maj. BOWMAN, U. S. A., who is Superintending Engineer of Construction for the Treasury Department. In that capacity he disburses moneys, for the security of which he furnishes adequate bonds. Subordinate to him in the practical execution of this responsible trust was Maj. FRENCH, his classmate at West Point, but who, after graduation, was engaged as Civil Engineer in several important railroad enterprises of the country. It is supposed that the amount of default will turn out to be small, the voucher rendered—said to be a duplicate of one already paid—being for some $1,300 only. As Maj. FRENCH is a man of considerable property, that, of course, will be applicable to satisfy any losses that may have arisen from improper transactions, whether through mistake or design.—*Washington States, Aug. 23.*

W. H. C. King, foreman in the composition room of the New-Orleans *Crescent* office, was examined in that city on Saturday, August 13, on a charge of murder, and indicted for manslaughter. During a meeting of the New-Orleans Typographical Union, on the 3d of July, Arthur McGill, assistant foreman and the accused had an altercation, during which McGill was stabbed by King in the back, which resulted in the death of McG. The dying declaration of McGill was not allowed to be used in evidence, but the testimony of several witnesses went to fix the act upon the accused, and he was fully committed to take his trial for manslaughter.

THE ASHLANDERS AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

They Address the Hon. John Minor Botts.

They Nominate Him Standard Bearer of the Opposition to the Democracy.

Mr. Botts Is Not Afraid of the Responsibilities of the Situation.

On Monday evening the Ashlanders' Association, of Brooklyn, unanimously passed a resolution in favor of the Hon. JOHN MINOR BOTTS, of Virginia, as the united Opposition candidate for the next Presidency. A committee was appointed to prepare an address and present it in person to the distinguished gentleman, (who is now stopping at the Astor House,) on Tuesday evening. The Ashlanders would have visited Mr. BOTTS in a body, but the limited time would not allow.

At 8 o'clock last evening the Committe assembled at the Astor House, and proceeded to the rooms of Mr. BOTTS, where there were assembled a number of well known gentlemen,—among them JOHN B. FAY, Esq., once Private Secretary to HENRY CLAY, and now Secretary to Gen. PILLESBURY; Mr. LATHAM, the well known Banker of Washington; numerous representatives of the Press and others. After the interchange of the usual compliments, Mr. JOHN C. JACOBS, on behalf of the Ashlanders, then made the following

ADDRESS TO MR. BOTTS.

RESPECTED SIR: The Ashlanders' Association of Brooklyn, represented here to-night by a Committee of its members, have commissioned me to perform a most agreeable, and yet a most unexpected duty. We, in behalf of the Association, welcome you to our State—a State which honors and respects all patriots—and tender you with one accord our best wishes for your continued health and prosperity. But, Sir, we are here for another purpose, and to us an important one. You have a public history, and it constitutes a bright page in the glowing record of our country. We have scanned it well—no act has escaped us—and we are satisfied. Satisfied that you are honest, not only as a man, but as a statesman; that in the defence of principle and right you are, and would be, firm and consistent, but above all, that you regard the country before yourself, and consider the Union one and inadvisible, as paramount to every other consideration, no matter what its character, by whom, or in what manner, it may be advocated. This is one great and, probably, the controling reason of our appearance here to-night. But it is not all. Years ago, when the glorious patriot of Kentucky walked among us, an Association was formed, with "The Union and HENRY CLAY" for its motto. In those times, when villainy and corruption beat down honesty, and truth, and right, you were of the gallant band who never deserted for office and its spoils our revered leader. You were his defender at all times, you were foremost among his friends, and the first among those who repelled the assaults directed against him. For this we remember you with gratitude. It is unnecessary, however, to talk of the past, with a most eventful present before us. Corruption in high places, a most lavish expenditure of the public moneys, a and total departure from the primitive and pure principles of our fathers, these things have made our Government almost contemptible in the eyes of all patriotic men. What, in the present trouble, have we to do? What road shall we follow? Above all, where is there a man to lead us? Sir, we represent all shades of the Opposition to this false and tottering Democracy! There are Old-Line Whigs, Republicans, Democrats and Americans here with us to-night, and their minds are agreed. Throwing aside old prejudices, they have united to oppose the Administration, with their whole heart and soul! We want a leader worthy of the cause, and allow me to say, on behalf of my associates, that in you we see him. Will you bear the banner of a United Opposition? We trust and hope that you will not shrink from the performance of this duty, because it is our belief that in you the people see the right man for the right place—a patriot, a statesman—one worthy of all political honor, and yet one who "had rather be right than be President."

MR. BOTTS' REPLY.

MR CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: I have heard much of late of the Presidency, in connection with the next election, but this is the first occasion on which a formal address has been made to me on the subject by a Committee of gentlemen representing a regular organization, composed as you say of all the various hues of the opposition party, and having had no opportunity of learning what was to be the character of the very complimentary address just delivered, I am left to express in reply, such views and feelings as the occasion is naturally calculated to excite—and they must therefore, as they are unpremeditated be in a great degree imperfect and unsatisfactory to myself, at least, if not to you. You have spoken of my public history in terms that must necessarily excite my gratitude. If in the past my course has been such as to win the respect and confidence of my fellow-citizens, or any large and respectable portion of them, it must be a source of gratification and pride. I can truly say, however, that whatever I may have said or done has been actuated by no selfish or ambitious considerations, further than would of necessity attach to an earnest desire to do what I believed to be right, and just, and true to all parties and to all sections, [without regard or reference to myself. You have spoken of my devotion to the Union, and have truly said, that I have regarded it as a primary and paramount consideration; one that cannot be permitted to yield to anything that has yet been done or is likely to be done. A large portion of my labors in political life have been directed to its defence, against all assailants, no matter from what quarter they might come, or what objects they had in contemplation, and I am happy to say that in this "labor of love" I have always been sustained by the great body of the people of every party, and of every section of the country—*for everywhere the masses are as sound* on this question as they were in the days of the Revolution. That union I shall continue to uphold in whatever situation I may be placed, and wherever its enemies may approach. There is a power in this Government which has never been fully tested—and I hope the necessity may never arise for putting it to the test; but if it should, it will be found that it is fully capable of protecting itself from all invasion from without, and all treason and rebellion from within. All that is required to do this, is to have such a man at the head of the Government who will not be afraid to discharge his duty in defence of the country and its institutions. If my memory serves me, your next allusion was to my relations with that distinguished statesman whose memory we all revere, and "whose like," I fear, "we ne'er shall look upon again." From my earliest acquaintance with Mr. CLAY to the last breath he drew, I was among the most constant and devoted of his friends. For his elevation to the Presidency I toiled incessantly for many, many long years; by day and by night, in sunshine and in storm, in adversity and prosperity, I labored in his cause, but it was not for him; it was because I knew the man, and knowing him, I knew his elevation would add to the prosperity of the country, the happiness of the people, the greatness of the State, and to the perpetuity of the Union; but it was the misfortune of the country to have him beaten by the very men who are now most vociferous in praise of his virtues, his patriotism, and his ability. Whilst I live it will be a source of pride and congratulation that I never for one moment halted or hesitated in his support, while in the field, against all rivals and all competitors. Finally, Sir, you have pointed to me as, in the opinion of those you represent, as well as yourselves, the proper person in whose hands the standard of opposition to Democracy should be placed for the election in 1860, and now ask me emphatically and categorically, whether I would be willing to accept the position you propose to assign me. I have done nothing, and shall take no step towards my elevation to this high trust. Nor will I affect a mock modesty on this occasion by pretending to shrink from the great responsibilities which attach to that elevated place. It may have the appearance of vanity, and perhaps it is vain, to say that there are no responsibilities connected with the discharge of its duties, which any man need tremble at approaching, who will take the Constitution as his guide, the good of the whole country as his aim, and the preservation of all its interests as his determined purpose. Surrounding himself with the best intellects of the country—with men whose patriotism will be equal to the emergency of sacrificing their own advancement for the good of the whole—discharging their public duties with alacrity and fidelity, recognizing equally the rights of all sections, and looking with prejudice upon none, but with a fixed determination to do what he believes to be right, I see nothing so terrific in these responsibilities as to prompt me to say I would shudder as I approached them.

If, therefore it should be the pleasure of my countrymen to confer this high and honorable distinction upon me, I will accept it with pride; and I hope, with a resolution that could not be shaken, never to be turned, by any influences that might be brought to bear upon me, from what I believe to be an honest and faithful discharge of all the duties that might devolve upon me. With such views, I believe it would be as easy a matter to manage the affairs of this Goverment without involving the country in perplexing difficulties abroad, or internal quarrels at home, as it is to manage the affairs of a plantation in the South or a manufacturing establishment at the North. If I entertain a desire on this subject, it is but truth to say that it is because the country has reached a condition which needs a change, and needs improvement. I think it is necessary for the well-being of all that a new order of things should be instituted, not only in Washington, but throughout the country. I have the vanity (if you choose to think it so) to believe that this, with the proper aid on the part of the legislative departments of the Government, I could and would institute; and under this belief I say, in reply to your inquiry, that if it should be the pleasure of the opposition to select me as their standard-bearer, as a candidate of the nation, unconnected with sectionalism, sectional organizations or sectional questions, I would accept with a grateful heart; and, if elected, would endeavor to wear the honors of the office with becoming humility and a determination to do my duty, and my whole duty, to my country, and my whole country. Nothing now remains for me to say further than to thank you, Sir, and the gentlemen of this Committee, and through you the body of gentlemen of all parties that you represent, for the compliment and the honor you and they have done me.

At the conclusion of this address, which was received with applause, the company retired.

Another Letter from Donnelly—He Repudiates the Charge of Treachery.

The publicity given to the letter from Gov. WISE to me, of the 13th of July last, has been the cause of much animadversion with regard to my name and character. Some of the political journals have been so unjust as to charge that I opened a correspondence with Gov. WISE for the purpose of afterwards betraying his confidence. I care little about the other imputations that have been cast upon me in connection with this subject, but I confess I feel deeply wounded by a construction of my course which, for the first time in my life, imputes to me treachery to those who have confided in me. Gov. WISE has imputed no such suspicion so injurious to me. My letter to him was prompted by feelings of the warmest admiration for him and gratitude for his political services in arresting the career of proscriptive Know-Nothingism at the South. No candid man can read it and believe otherwise. His reply to me suggested a course that required the coöperation of friends, and was written to disabuse certain Democrats as to his personal relations to political leaders in this State, and this made it necessary to impart its contents to others. How could I possibly have forwarded Gov. WISE's views if I had refused to let any one know them? Their success required the coöperation of Democrats in the several Congressional Districts. It is true I left the letter in the hands of Mr. CASSIDY, of the Albany *Atlas and Argus*, whose public and personal character afforded a sufficient reason for my doing so. How, by what circuitous channel, and whether by accident or design, it was put within reach of the public Press, are questions that belong to Gov. WISE and myself, rather than the public; and when the proper time comes they will be settled satisfactorily to us, if not to others.

I leave the question, however, and that of my own character, so far as involved in it, to the vindication which time is sure to bring about; meanwhile, I only request of the Press that it give the same publicity to my defence it has given to the accusations so recklessly hurled at me.

In conclusion, let me say that Gov. WISE has friends in this State who are not to be turned from him by the abuse or clamor of his enemies, still less by any mischievous misrepresentation of his language.

B. DONNELLY.

Riot at Tacony, Pa.—A Rifle Company Firing upon the Crowd.

From the Philadelphia News, August 23.

Yesterday afternoon, towards dusk, a serious riot occurred at a place called St. Vincent House, situate about one mile from the steamboat landing, at Tacony, in the Twenty-third Ward. There were some slight indications communicated by the local telegraph by the electricians at Frankford, but so vague, indeed, that neither head nor tail could be made of the matter. From the best account that we could glean last night of the sanguinary affair, it seems that yesterday morning a new organized German Rifle Company proceeded to Tacony on an excursion for the purpose of target practice, and such other pastimes as might suit them best. A crowd of outsiders interfered and taunted them to a considerable extent, making sundry demonstrations to indulge in a riot. Finally several of the rowdy class got to fighting among themselves, and discharged revolving pistols seemingly at each other, but it was thought they were intended for the Company. A few of the riflemen loaded their weapons, and finding the outside crowd were fully determined to persist in rioting as though to drive the soldiers from the ground, the latter discharged their rifles, and it is reported that two of the alleged aggressors fell mortally wounded.

This rumor was brought to the nearest Station-house, and word was immediately sent to the Central Station. Dispatches were sent to the Eleventh, Seventeenth and Nineteenth Ward Station houses to send a large posse of men to Poplar-street wharf to prevent a renewal of the disturbance on the arrival of the steamboat from Tacony. The order was obeyed immediately, but there was no necessity for this movement in the least. The officers going along the street in a body attracted more than ordinary attention, and a large crowd of men and boys, who had their curiosity excited, followed to the wharf. There were no persons at the landing at the time the officials arrived there, except those attracted by the display of the Knights of the Star. The Rifle Company landed, and proceeded unmolested to their armory in Franklin-street, near Seventh, and the police returned to their respective Station-houses.

The riot was of a fearful and exciting character. Near the scene the St. Vincent Sunday School were enjoying a picnic, and the pupils were thrown into the greatest confusion. The soldiers, it is said, had partaken of whisky and lager to a considerable extent. During the attack made upon them by the rowdies, some fifteen or twenty of the latter were stabbed and some were dreadfully beaten. A number of the Riflemen, as above stated, fired their rifles with considerable effect, but no one was killed as at first reported. One of the officers made good use of his sword, and put a portion of the rowdies to flight. A police officer interfered, and finally took the sword from him, supposing him to be insane or a raving maniac.

In a short time the rowdies again rallied. Lieut. SPEAR, of Seventeenth Ward, Sergeant TYSON, of Nineteenth Ward, Officer JOHN WEAR, of the Reserve Corps, and Officer HACKETT, were the only police officers present. They were badly hurt during the *melée*, but finally succeeded in quelling the riot. From all accounts, it was fearful in the extreme. The persons who were stabbed were carried off by their friends. It was impossible for the police to make any arrests. But for their presence and decisive action, it is more than likely the outsiders would have rallied in sufficient strength to have succeeded in getting the arms from some of the riflemen, when in all human probability the slaughter would have been awful.

Base Ball.

BALTIC, OF NEW-YORK, VS. ATLANTIC, OF BROOKLYN.

The above match was played, on Monday, upon the grounds of the Baltic, corner of Eighty-first-street and Second-avenue. It resulted in the defeat of Baltic Club. The Atlantics are now looked upon as the most successful Club of New-York or Brooklyn, they having gone on from one victory to another for a long period. Their first nine are in constant practice, and also enjoy the advantage of having played for a great while together. As is always the case when the Atlantics play, either in New-York or Brooklyn, a large assemblage of the votaries of the pastime were present to witness the trial. The game of Monday was entirely one-sided as the score will show. The following is the score:

ATLANTIC.	H.	L.	Runs.	BALTIC.	H.	L.	Runs.
Hamilton, r. f			2	Durell, l. f			2
P. O'Brien, 3 b			3	Brower, 1 b			3
McMahon, l. f			5	Kettleman, c			4
Boerum, c			6	Lippencott, 3 b			3
Phelps, p			1	Holden, p			4
Pierce, s. s			2	Cooper, s. s			3
Hawshurst, c. f			4	Martin, 2 b			4
Price, 1 b			1	Fisher, c. f			1
Oliver, 2 b			3	Andress, r. f			3
Total			27	Total			27

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	
Atlantic	2	3	8	5	7	1	3	3		3—42
Baltic	1	1	0	0	3	0	2	0	3	3—10

Scorer for Baltic—J. COOPER.
Scorer for Atlantic—J. W. MCKEE.
Umpire—J. GRUM, of the Eckford.

INDEPENDENT VS. SYLVAN.

A return match was played between these Clubs on Saturday last, on the ground of the Independents, and was witnessed by a large number of spectators. The game was very well played, and ended in a victory for the Independents. On the part of the Sylvans, the playing of PAGE, second base, was excellent. IVES, first base, and HOUSE, as catcher, did well. Of the Independents, the playing of G. WOOLLEY, as catcher, and THOMPSON, as pitcher, was very fine, and W. WOOLLEY, as short stop, did uncommonly well. MCDARMID, on second base, should also be mentioned. The following is the score:

INDEPENDENT.	H.	L.	Runs.	SYLVAN.	H.	L.	Runs.
G. Woolley, c			2	Martin, s. s			4
McDarmid, 2 b			2	Ives, 1 b			3
Thompson, p			4	Price 2b			3
W. Woolley, s. s			3	Scrimerge, l. f			2
Osborne, c. f			3	Hougn, c			4
Sendering, r. f			2	Van Pelt, p			4
Olcomb, 3 b			4	Brenet, r. f			3
Miller, l. f			2	Hildreth, 3 b			2
Whitter, 1 b			3				
Total			33	Total			27

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Independent	6	2	0	6	5	6	1	8		8—33
Sylvan	3	4	4	0	0	9	4	8		8—32

SCORER FOR SYLVAN—H. Bennet, Jr.
SCORER FOR INDEPENDENT—J. F. Pierson.
UMPIRE—Wm. Piper, of Charter Oak Club.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—An adjourned meeting of this Board was held last evening, in the old Court Room, County Jail building, Raymond street. In the absence of the President, Supervisor CROOK, of Flatbush, was called to the Chair.

A communication was received from the Police Commissioners, inclosing a resolution in effect that legal proceedings were about to be commenced against the Counties of Richmond, Westchester, and that part of Kings, not included in the City of Brooklyn, for the collection of the portion of the general expenses of the Department as is legally chargeable to the respective Counties. The subject was referred to the Law Committee.

A communication was received from Mayor POWELL, inclosing a resolution of the Board of Sewerage Commissioners, fixing the amount necessary to be raised for the expenses of that department, viz.:

Resolved, That it will be necessary to raise by tax in the annual tax levied in the year 1859, to pay for expenses of surveys, making maps, plans, and general supervision of the construction of sewers and drains, and for the current expenses of management thereof, the sum of $15,000. Referred to Committee on Special and Local Taxes.

A communication was received from the President of the Flatbush Plank-Road Company, offering to pay the County $450 for the labor of convicts sufficient to keep the road in repair for one year. A question was raised as to the policy of bringing convict labor into competition with the labor of freemen, which resulted in sending the subject to the Penitentiary Committee for report. The applicants have heretofore paid $500 for this work.

The Committee on Accounts reported in favor of paying the following bills, which report was adopted: Peter Watery, $27; S. L. Harris, $8 61; A. N. Smith, $18 30; James Miller, $21; Newman & Co. $150 00; James Neptune, $8 68; Wm. H. Stein, $13 25; Wm. Wall, $62 21.

The clerk was directed to furnish the members with 20,000 copies of the Registry Law, and the Board adjourned for one week, to meet at the County buildings in Flatbush.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Mr. NICHOLAS HOUSEMAN, of Jamaica, on Thursday night last, was stopped by highwaymen on the Myrtle-avenue Plank road and robbed of a small sum of money and what jewelry he had upon his person, and was then permitted to pass on without further molestation.

NATURALIZATION.—During the absence of the City Judge, during the present month, the Mayor or Acting Mayor has opened the Court almost daily to accommodate those persons who wished to take out their naturalization papers. Up to yesterday only twenty applications had been made—the smallest number of applicants in any one month for several years.

[Advertisement.]

TO BUYERS OF FISH AND PROVISIONS.

If you want first-rate articles at low prices send your orders to

GEO C. PARKER & BRO.,
No. 259 Washington-st., New York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Indolent ulcers of the leg, which date several years back, have been cured by this ointment in two weeks. Plasters, embrocations, &c., had all failed. Manufactory, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A PRIVATE WHISPER.—Do you feel like enjoying a pleasant Summer's day relaxation. If so, mark what we say—delightful and gay, light and amusing entertainments this afternoon and evening at Barnum's Museum.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 23.

$6,000 Ohio State 6s, '60	100	500 Reading Railroad	44
5,000 Ill. Cen. bds. '60	98	300 do	b30 44⅛
5,000 Virginia 6s	93¾	300 do	s60 43⅝
1,000 Missouri State 6s	82⅝	120 Mich. Central R	44
6,000 do	c 82¾	200 do	b10 44
2,000 N. Y. Cen. bds. '76	89	350 do	b30 44⅛
2,000 Erie R. 1st m. bds.	86	300 do	s60 43⅝
5,000 Hnd Riv. R. 2d m	93	100 do	44⅛
1,000 Mich. S. 2d M. B.	48	200 do	b60 41⅜
2,000 La C & Mil. L. G. B	10	100 Mich So. & N. I. R.	7⅛
10 Bk. of Bt. of N. Y	100	3 S M. S. & N. I. G. S.	24¾
60 Bank of Com	87	100 do	s60 27⅛
30 Pacific M. St. Co	77¾	50 do	s60 27⅜
10 do	77¾	250 do	24⅜
10 do	77¾	200 Ill. Central R	65⅛
100 do	b10 78	250 do	b60 65⅛
50 do	b30 78	100 do	s60 65
100 do	78	150 Gal. & Chic. R	65¼
250 N. Y. Cen. R	73	100 do	s30 66⅜
600 do	b30 73	100 do	s60 66
50 do	s10 73⅝	100 do	s60 66⅜
950 do	73⅝	200 do	b60 66⅜
600 do	b60 73	200 Clev. & Tol. R	s30 21⅜
300 do	bnwk 72⅞	600 do	22
200 do	s30 72⅜	100 do	b60 22
100 do	s60 72⅜	100 do	b10 22
300 do	s60 72⅜	100 Chic. & R. I. R	s60 64
80 Erie Railroad	8¾	200 do	64⅜
50 do	8¾	100 do	s60 64¼
50 do	8¾	100 do	64⅜
100 Hnd. River R	s15 31¾	100 do	s10 64⅜
100 Harlem R. Pref.	b60 36	270 La Crosse & Mil. R	⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 Virginia 6s	93¾	200 Harlem R. pref	s60 35⅝
5,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	87	300 do	b10 36
4,000 Mo. State 6s	82⅝	200 Reading R	s60 44
1,000 Erie R. 3d m. b. '83	65	600 M. So. & N. I. G. S	25
6 D. & H. Canal Co	92	200 Mich. Central R	45
8 Pacific Mail S. Co	78	100 do	s60 44
50 do	s30 78	200 do	s30 44⅜
50 do	b30 78⅛	200 do	44⅜
200 do	78¼	500 Gal. & Chicago R	65⅜
50 do	s60 77⅜	280 do	b60 65⅜
50 do	s30 78¼	100 Clev. & Tol. R	b30 22⅜
400 N. Y. Central R	73⅜	50 do	22⅝
50 do	73⅜	100 Chic. & R. I. R	65⅛
450 do	73⅜	200 do	64⅜
200 do	s3 73⅜	100 do	s10 65
100 do	b60 73⅜	300 do	65
100 Hud. River R	33	200 do	b60 65⅛
100 do	s60 33	400 do	s60 64⅜
100 Harlem Railroad	10		

TUESDAY, Aug. 23—P. M.

The buoyant market for Stocks yesterday, was succeeded by a strong demand to-day, and although there was some further realizing by a few holders to be sure of the handsome advance of the last few days, the new orders finally predominated, and prices left off higher than on Monday afternoon. The speculative demand took a wider range to-day, and there was an advance on several descriptions not so buoyant yesterday. As examples, Michigan Central rose to 45 ₱ cent, and Pacific Mail to 78¾. There was a good demand also for the early mortgages of the Erie Company, the first issue rising to 86 ₱ cent. and the thirds to 65 ₱ cent. On the early call of the list this morning, the market was somewhat irregular; some of the buyers disposed to hold off in the expectation of a further reaction such as manifested itself yesterday afternoon. New-York Central, which is generally the barometer of the Railroad Stocks, dragged a little at 73@72¾ ₱ cent., and the Western Shares in proportion. But on the second call, the demand improved again, and before the Brokers left the room the market was very firm, and so continued through the remainder of the day. Central, at the Second Board, sold as high as 73¾ ₱ cent., closing 73¼; Rock Island 65@65¼, closing 65@64¾: Galena 66¾, and 66¾ subsequently bid; Hudson River 33, Michigan Guaranteed 25, Michigan Central 45 @44¾, Reading 44¼, Delaware 92, Pacific Mail 78¼, and Harlem Preferred 36 ₱ cent. In State Stocks there was an advance of ¼@¾ in Missouris; othe descriptions steady, and Railway Bonds in better favor for the standard issues.

The Money and Exchange Markets again favor the activity in Stocks, and give confidence to the general Fall Trade. The ruling of the Exchange on London, and the Bank return, are regarded as significant of the ability of the Market to bridge the remaining 45@60 days before the great staple of the South will begin to take the place of Gold shipments to Europe. The intervening export of Gold and Silver, from present appearances, will be fully if not more than supplied from California and New-Orleans, as even a partial advance in the value of Money in London—consequent on the healthy state of trade in England, freed from the apprehension of the war on the Continent—is not regarded as likely to advance the terms for Exchange on this side. The only apprehension on this score growe out of the increased facilities which may be offered in our own Money Market for cashing the long date paper of the Importers. Should the Banks relax the conservative practice of confining their Discounts within 60@90 days, at full 7 ₱ cent. the effect will undoubtedly be to hasten remittances abroad which would not otherwise be made until after the Cotton season fairly sets in. We see no very marked signs of such a change this week, though money on demand loan is easier, and the rate down to 6 ₱ cent. For the Boston mail to-day bills on London were done at 60 days, at from 109¾ to 110 ₱ cent., and short sight 110¼@110¾ ₱ cent. The Customs are lighter this week, $108,000 to-day. The Sub-Treasury balance, however, holds on at or over five millions, as the easier state of Money has induced some further purchases of Treasury Bills, from the Government Sub-Treasurer, bearing 5½ ₱ cent. interest. The balance this afternoon is $5,175,172.

In reference to the Railway Conference, last week, at Niagara Falls, the Buffalo *Courier* remarks:

"The parties separated with good feeling on all sides, and with every appearance of future harmony It was generally conceded that the retirement of Mr MORAN from the management of the Erie had removed the chief cause of the disagreements which have been continually accruing between the four lines, and it is admitted, by the Southern as well as Western lines, that there is now a perfect and amicable understanding existing between the management of the two New-York lines, and that henceforth these two roads will work together for their mutual interests"

We understand that the meeting of this afternoon of the Board of Directors of the New-York and Erie Company adjourned until Friday next, after hearing and recommitting a report from the Committee on the reorganization and consolidation of the Stock and Debt of the Company. The details of the recommendation to be made to the Stock and Bond holders, on this important subject, are understood to be, as yet, very incomplete, and as a wish has been expressed that the plan shal not come before the public until made perfect, or as nearly unanimous among the Directors as practicable, we attempt, for the present, no revision, on outside rumor, of the original draft of the report prepared by the President, and published in this column a few days ago. An article is subjoined from the *Railroad Journal* of Saturday, which may be interesting to some of the parties in interest.

New-York and Erie Railroad.

From the American Railroad Journal.

It is, perhaps, premature to say much in reference to this road till we get the report of the Committee of Directors, who have the matter of the *reorganization* of the Company under consideration. From what we can gather, however, it is not unlikely that a proposition may be submitted to convert all the *unsecured* bonds into *stock*, at, perhaps, something like 50 cents on the dollar—reduce the stock 80 or 85 ₱ cent. from its present value, and convert two or three coupons of each of the fourth and fifth mortgages in stock. Should such a plan of reorganization be carried out, the financial condition of the Company would stand somewhat as follows:

Amount of 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th mortgage Bonds	$17,800,000
Amount of unsecured Bonds and Coupons, $7,960 000, to be converted, say, at 80 cents on the dollar	6,384,000
Amount of Stock, $11,000,000, reduced 80 ₱ cent	2,200 000
Assessments on new Stock, 12 ₱ cent	1,030,080
Coupons of 4th and 5th mortgage Bonds, converted	336,000
Making the cost of the new road under the reorganization	$27,750 000

The floating debt, and overdue coupons on mortgage bonds, with such as are soon to fall due, amount to, say $1,050,000. The assessments on the new stock, and the amount of the coupons of the fourth and fifth mortgages, will supply a sufficient sum to place the company entirely out of debt.

The great hardship in the case is the advantageous position given to the fourth and fifth mortgage bonds.

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2474 NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AGAINST COSTA RICA, &C.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

The Administration has assurances from the Government of Costa Rica of its preparation to appoint, in conjunction with that of the United States, a Commission to settle all claims of our citizens against that Republic. It is presumed this Commission will be appointed shortly after the arrival of Minister DIMITRY at San José.

Captain MARCY, of the Fifth Infantry, has been appointed by the President paymaster of the army, in place of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel CUTTER, resigned.

The President to-day extended the hospitalities of the White House to Señors MATA and LERDO.

ISAAC WINSTON, of KANSAS, has been appointed Consul to Kingston, Jamaica.

New-Jersey Democratic State Convention.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

The Democratic State Convention assembled here to-day, and it was the largest and most stormy ever held. Two thousand delegates were present. On the sixth ballot, E. R. V. WIENER, of Hudson, was nominated for Governor. The next highest competitor was CHARLES SKELTON, of Mercer. The Anti-Lecompton and Lecompton delegates of Sussex had a long and tedious fight in regard to their admittance, and finally both withdrew. The resolutions favor Popular Sovereignty, and oppose the opening of the Slave trade. The nomination of Mr. WIENER was made unanimous. There is great rejoicing among his friends.

Maryland American State Convention.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

The American State Convention to-day renominated WM. H. PURNELL for Comptroller.

The Americans of the Second District have nominated EDWIN H. WEBSTER, of Hartford County, for Congress.

The American Congressional Convention of the Fourth District is now in session.

New-York State Politics.

SCIO, N. Y., Wednesday, August 24.

At the Democratic District Convention held here to-day, M. B. CHAMPLAIN was unanimously elected delegate to the Democratic State Convention from Allegany County.

Conflagrations.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEW-BEDFORD.
NEW-BEDFORD, Wednesday, Aug. 24—2 P. M.

A large conflagration is now raging in this city. Thus far it has consumed the planing mill of BOOTH & HATHAWAY, together with a very large quantity of stock, both raw and manufactured, and also numerous shops and dwelling-houses. The fire is still spreading, and threatens the destruction of much property.

NEW-BEDFORD, Wednesday, Aug. 24—P. M.

The fire which broke out about noon to-day in North Water-street, destroyed about twenty-five buildings, and was finally arrested on Kay and North streets, by blowing up several buildings with gunpowder.

The buildings destroyed included HATHAWAY & Son's machine-shop and planing-mill; RYDER & SMITH'S spar-yard; BORSTADT'S turning mill; N. H. NYE'S ship-chandlery; EDWARD M. ROBINSON'S oil-yard, in which 3,000 bbls. of oil were destroyed, besides some lots of oil belonging to W. G. E. POPE, B. B. HOWLAND, and DAVID B. KEMP.

Several dwellings, carpenters' shops and groceries, are also included in the conflagration.

A large number of bomb-lances in the premises of WILCOX & HATHAWAY caused loud explosions, as did the burning of the oil casks.

The ship *John and Edward*, lying at WILCOX & RICHMOND'S wharf, was burned to the water's edge.

The ship *Illinois* was also on fire, but was towed out and saved with the loss of sails, rigging, etc.

Several persons were injured, but none fatally.

The total loss is variously estimated at from $200,000 to $300,000, on which the insurance is small.

Many families are rendered penniless by the conflagration, and several captains of whaling vessels are ruined by the loss of their oil on storage.

FIRE AT DORCHESTER.
BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

A fire at Neponset Village, Dorchester, this morning, destroyed the steam-planing mill and machinery owned by A. T. STEARNS, and a lot of lumber owned by other parties. Loss, $10,000.

FIRE AT CLEVELAND.
CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

JOHN BONSFIELD'S pail factory was burned to the ground to-day. Loss $15,000, of which $8,000 is insured, all in New-York companies.

Lynch Law in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

On Thursday night, JESSE WILLIAMS, an old and wealthy citizen of Coldwell County, under guard at Princeton, charged with murder and stealing, and cruelty to his slaves, was taken from the jail, carried seven miles and hung. His two sons, JOHN and JAMES, guilty of numerous crimes, escaped death by absconding. About the same time, Dr. SINGLETON and Messrs. MANSFIELD, MORSE & STRAWMAT, supposed to have been connected with WILLIAMS and his villainies, were severely punished and ordered to leave the County.

The Case of Marshall S. Potter.

BANGOR, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

MARSHALL S. POTTER, accused of the murder of his mother and three brothers, and of firing the house in the town of Lee, in April last, is now on trial in this city. The defence is insanity.

Arrest of McCrea at Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Wednesday, Aug. 24.

MCCRAE, who killed CLARK, a Pro-Slavery man, in 1854, was arrested here to-day. CLARK was the first man killed in the Territory for political causes.

Cleaning the Mouth of the Mississippi.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

CRAIG & RIGHTERS, the contractors for cleaning out the mouth of the Mississippi River, published a statement in the morning papers exonerating their sureties, RICHARD M. CORWIN, Mr. WENEWELL, and others, and stating that the work was formally accepted by the Government, and the money paid.

The Ship R. B. Forbes.

BOSTON, Wednesday, August 24.

The ship *R. B. Forbes* sailed to-day for Bombay, but, going down the harbor her rudder-head was discovered to be rotten. Put back for repairs.

Disaster to the Brig William Richardson.

NEW-LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

The pilot boat *Moses H. Grinnell* arrived here to-day, having in tow the wreck of brig *Wm. Richardson*, of Newburyport. The *Richardson* had suffered severely in a collision with a ship on the 12th inst., and was picked up dismasted and waterlogged on the 21st, in lat. 4° 20', lon. 70° E.

Robbery.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

E. B. CONVERS, Esq., President of the Maiden Bank, had his house entered by burglars last night and about two hundred sheets of unsigned bills on the Maiden Bank stolen, also all his silver ware and some other articles of value.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

SACKVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

There were no signs of the steamship *Canada* at Halifax at 8 o'clock this evening. She is now fully due there, with three days' later news from Europe.

Sailing of the Arabia.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia* sailed from here, at 10 o'clock this morning, with eleven passengers for Halifax and forty-one for Liverpool. She takes out $250,000 in specie.

The Circassian Outward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The steamship *Circassian*, from New-York, arrived here at 5 o'clock this evening, and sailed again shortly afterwards for Galway. She was detained two days by fog.

The Gallatin (Tenn.) *Examiner* says: Col. James Glover, of the California Overland Stail Company, informs us of the existence of a remarkable spring, on his route, 280 miles east of El Paso, on the road leading to San Antonio. It is fully 150 feet in diameter, and has been sounded to the depth of 6,000 feet without finding bottom. The surface is as smooth as that of a mountain lake. It breaks out, running about three miles, when it disappears, and again six miles distant reappears, forming a stream fifteen to twenty feet deep in many places. It is slightly impregnated with alkali, and contains five varieties of fish. It is called the Leon Mole.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Four Days Later from California—Arrival of Clippers—Political Movements—New Indian Troubles—Col. Fremont, &c.

NEWS FROM OREGON, WASHINGTON AND NEVADA.
Correspondence of the New-York Times.
SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, July 29, 1859.

The steamer *Sonora*, of the mail line, arrived yesterday afternoon from Panama with the mails and passengers from New-York the 5th inst. The *Orizaba*, of the opposition line, came in towards midnight. She left Panama earlier than the *Sonora*, but was passed by the latter on the way. The passengers by both vessels arrived in good health.

During the last ten days, as you will have noticed quite a fleet of clippers arrived from New-York and Boston, laden with every description of merchandise to glut our already over-stocked market The fine ships of WILLIAM T. COLEMAN & Co.'s line maintain their old reputation for quick trips, and for bringing their cargoes to port in excellent condition. The *Meteor*, for instance, came in the other day in only 111 days from New-York—an excellent passage for this season, when the stormy Cape is necessarily doubled during the rigors of the Winter. Among the shipments by the *Meteor* to this port was a superb piano, made by STEINWAY & SONS, of your City, and which, upon being set up after its sea trip, was found in as perfect tune as when it left the factory. This is due not only to the superiority of its workmanship, but to the ship as well—for a poor vessel, with heated, sweating or leaking holds could not deliver so delicate an instrument in such excellent order.

The Republican Convention of San Francisco and San Mateo counties have nominated T. G. PHELPS, of San Mateo, for reElection to the State Senate. They have also nominated for the State Senate Judge CALEB BURBANK. Both of these gentlemen doubtless will be elected.

The notorious WM. HAMILTON, alias "Billy the boat-man," who was exiled formerly by the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, was seriously, if not fatally stabbed on Wednesday last, in the course of a row with two sailors, named THOMAS CLEOHE and JAMES MCCANN. The facts appear to be that HAMILTON knocked one of the men down with a piece of wood, because he brushed against him in passing. Subsequently CLEOHE and MCCANN followed him, when HAMILTON again assailed them, and was stabbed in the *melée*. The knife entered his back under the left shoulder-blade, penetrating the cavity of the chest. HAMILTON was a desperate rowdy, and nobody will regret his death, which now seems almost certain. CLEOHE was arrested and held to answer, but MCCANN escaped.

The last mining news from Walker River is of a most flattering character. Some new diggings have recently been discovered there at a place known as Dry Gulch, and although the dirt has to be carried to the water, a distance of 200 yards, the miners are making from $10 to $25 per day, with common rockers.

We have intelligence of a serious outbreak of the Mojave Indians on the Colorado. An extra of the Los Angeles *Star* announces the arrival of an express from Major ARMISTEAD'S command at Beale's Crossing, with the following particulars:

"It appears that Major ARMISTEAD had orders from Gen. CLARKE to demand the hostages who had lately escaped from Fort Yuma; that he had had a tala with the Indians on the subject, and was determined to arrest the runaways or chastise the whole tribe.

In the meantime, an agent of the Mail Company, (Stockton and Kansas City,) was collecting his animals, and had them near the military post; the Indians, fearing the execution of the punishment justly their due, run off these animals, sixteen in number, and made their escape. At first it was supposed the mules had strayed away, but on searching for them they could not be found; three of them, however, returned to camp, and with them the men in charge were removing their provisions to the post, when they were attacked by a band of Indians, numbering at least two hundred, who carried off two of the mules, all the provisions, and everything else they could lay hands on.

On information being given to Major ARMISTEAD of the outrage, he immediately dispatched Lieut. MARSHALL, with twenty men, in search of the Indians, who returned and reported he could not find them.

Major ARMISTEAD, when the express left, was preparing to cross the river with his command, and march down on the California side, to attack the villages, and if no Indians were found, then burn the huts and destroy the crops. He is determined to inflict such chastisement on them as shall keep the remnant of them quiet for all time.

There were a number of Indians about the post, but they disappeared immediately after the outbreak.

Major ARMISTEAD has two companies of the Sixth in his command, numbering about one hundred and eighty men.

The herder in charge of the mules, a Mexican, is missing. He has either gone off with the Indians or been killed.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* reports the murder of a Californian on the Plains by the Crow Indians. The following particulars are given:

GEORGE DAVIS, of New-York, who has just arrived in this city overland, *vid* the South Pass, informs us that on June 17, while passing up the Sweetwater River, near South Pass, his party discovered a man named C. H. Hall, lying in the road mortally wounded. They took him up and carried him with them till June 19, when he died. From the wounded man Mr. DAVIS obtained the following narrative, which he has kindly furnished us:

"On April 30th, Mr. C. H. HALL, of Cincinnati, Ohio; GEORGE STEPHENSON, of Pittsburg, Pa.; DAVID MOORE, of Lancaster County, Pa.; and Capt. HENRY FLORENCE, of Carlisle, Pa., left Sacramento with the intention of going to the East overland. After reaching the Sweetwater River on the 15th, MOORE fell sick and the party halted in a cañon on the banks of the river, about fifty miles from South Pass. On the third day of their halt they were surprised by a party of Crow Indians.

They were all sleeping, when the Indians stole in upon their camp, and, seizing the guns, fired upon the sleepers, killing STEPHENSON and MOORE, and fatally wounding HALL, who was shot through the shoulder and hip. Capt. FLORENCE sprang upon an Indian who carried a club. At this point of the affair HALL fainted. When he returned to consciousness again he found that the tent was rifled of its contents and himself stripped of all of his clothing. Upon turning his eyes aside he saw Capt. FLORENCE standing, bound hand and foot, about ten yards distant, and the Indians holding a council in their own language a few yards further off. In a short time they led Capt. FLORENCE away, and soon afterwards HALL heard the trampling of horses.

The Indians had gone off with their prisoner, leaving HALL, whom they supposed to be dead, without clothing or food. Although mortally injured, he managed in the course of a couple of days to walk half a mile and reached the main road, where he fell and remained two days, when Mr. DAVIS and his party passed and picked him up.

The party spent some time in seeking for the Indians and Capt. FLORENCE, but without avail. All that could be found was a trail leading in the direction of the Crow nation. Capt. FLORENCE belonged to the Masonic fraternity.

California politics continued in an excited state. At Yreka, in the extreme north, on the 26th, BRODERICK and J. C. MCKIBBIN were escorted into town from the Forest House, six miles distant. The escort numbered over one hundred persons, in carriages and on horseback, The city was full of people, and it was agreed on all hands that the meeting was the largest ever held there. This was the general reception of BRODERICK everywhere. At Quincy, Plumas county, he said to the crowd:

I here accuse Dr. GWIN of having been the PAID AGENT of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. [Tumultuous cheering, and cries of "That's true!" and "By G—d we all know it!"]

I also accuse him of having supported the Thirty Million Secret Fund Bill, when he knew that it was the intention to use that money as a corruption fund, in order to carry the next Presidential election; [great shouting, and cries of "Split on him: split on him!"] either to elect "Jimmy Buchanan" or Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, with whom he coöperated in the United States Senate.

The Mariposa *Gazette* has the following:

"Col. FREMONT is at last, to some extent, out of trouble, as we are happy to know. He has settled his principal matters of difficulty, and is out of the hands of the 'Sabeana' and Pawn-breaking capitalists. He has means to go on with his improvements, and will build a new quartz mill upon the Merced River, for which he has ample water-power. His mills now running are yielding very handsomely, as we are informed."

LOWER CALIFORNIA.

While our paper is at press, says the San Diego *Herald*, of July 23, we learn from R. K. PORTER, Esq., just arrived from Sausal de Camancho, Lower California, that the later attempt of one JUAZ MENDOZA to pick up a revolution, was a signal failure.

As soon as Don FELICIANO ESPARRAGA who is Gefe-entirin during the absence of Col. CASTRO, received a letter from MENDOZA, informing him that the latter had documents which entitled him (MENDOZA) to the office filled by ESPARRAGA, he sent a peremptory order to Judge VIDAL that said MENDOZA must appear before him in Santa Domingo, near the port of San Quentin, within eight days, with all said papers. If voluntary, all right, if not, *por la fuerza*. It is generally hoped and expected, says our informant, that MENDOZA will be sent out summarily from the lower country, and that a worse fate will probably befall him if he does not "hurry up his cakes."

OREGON.

Dates from Oregon are to July 23. Full returns of the Congressional election are given, with the following result: LOGAN, (Rep.) 5,291; STOUT, (Adm.) 5,300. STOUT elected *by nine majority*, out of 10,591 votes cast.

There is interesting news from Walla Walla. News from Lieut. MULLAN has been received there up to the 10th inst. He was getting along well with his road. News had reached Walla Walla that a large body of Fraser River miners had arrived at Colville, and were scattering off into the mountains north, in the pursuit of gold. New gold discoveries had been made up in gulches of the mountains, and miners were averaging from one-half to one ounce per day to the man. Great encouragement is felt there respecting these mines.

Large quantities of goods are going up to that section from the Dalles. Indians and half-breeds about Colville, all seem to have a good supply of gold dust, and offer it in trade for goods. It is thought the recent influx of miners from Fraser, (many of whom are among the most experienced miners of California,) will develop those mines far more fully than ever before developed, and establish the conviction of the existence of gold there in large quantities. Recent developments show conclusively the existence of gold in paying quantities near the Bitter Root Valley.

WASHINGTON.

The official returns of the election for Delegate from Washington Territory to Congress, give SEPHENS (Democrat) 420 majority over WALLACE (Republican.)

Gov. GHOLSON arrived at Olympia on the 12th of July, and took the oath of office on Thursday, 14th, readministered by the Hon. O. B. MCFADEN, Chief Justice.

Gen. HARNEY was at Olympia on the 12th July on a tour to the military posts of Washington Territory.

NEVADA.

A dispatch from Nevada, July 27, says:

"The Committee appointed by Convention to canvass the vote for Delegate to Congress, have just reported that the whole number of votes cast is 817;—for CRANE, 439; for DEGN, 378—CRANE'S majority, 61. The election will probably be contested.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

National Coast Defences—Fortresses Monroe and Calhoun—Present Condition of these Works—Trial of New Rifle Cannon—Reception at Villa Margarete—Lieutenant-Governor Montague—Botts' Stock Rising in Virginia—Belles and Beaux of the Hygeia—Yacht Haswell of Providence.

From Our Own Correspondent.
OLD POINT COMFORT, Va., Monday, Aug. 22, 1859.

Soon after the organization of our Government it became apparent to its founders that though remote from the Old Continent, our distance might not avert a participation in the wars that the French Revolution had spread over the rest of Christendom; and accordingly a very large amount of money was expended on forts and batteries at the principal sea-port towns. But it was not until after the war of 1812 that the Government, impressed with the weakness of the system on which they had been obliged to depend and the great additional expenditures they had been obliged to incur in large assemblages of troops and in various temporary devices, determined to enter promptly upon an adequate permanent system of coast defences.

To this end experienced naval and engineer officers were directed to make a close examination of the whole coast, and select points necessary to be occupied by fortresses. This being what is called the third system, has been under construction 40 years, and has met the support of each succeeding Administration.

The fortifications at this point cover primarily the great Southern naval establishment near Norfolk—Norfolk itself, and all the country lying on James River, from attacks by water. They cover also the anchorage of Hampton Roads, and should an enemy attempt to approach the Navy-yard at Norfolk from a landing in Lynnhaven Bay, these forts allow the succor that will flow down James River to be landed in his rear, cutting off retreat to his ships. They also allow a light squadron, anchored in Hampton Roads, to cover the whole of Chesapeake Bay and its tributary rivers from the predatory enterprises of any smaller squadron.

The first thing which strikes the eye of the visitor to this old Point, is the frowning battlements of fortress Monroe, the largest fortification in the country, and the great centre of the line extending along the Atlantic coast. The stranger hastens to take a stroll upon the ramparts, from which he has a charming view of the open sea as it comes swelling through the capes of Virginia. He turns to inspect the heavy armament, and to witness the exercises with field and siege guns which are taking place within the immense inclosure.

Among the officers appointed to locate and arrange the system of coast defences was Gen. BERNARD, a favorite Engineer of the Emperor NAPOLEON, who had been invited to this country through the influence of Mr. GALLATIN, and to the enlarged views of this officer is Fort Monroe indebted for her present magnificent proportions. He would have constructed a work of three times the size, but was overruled by the other members of the Board, and as a compromise Fort Monroe was given her present limits. This fortification is now completed and sports her immense armament of 42 8-inch columbiads, 74 42-pound guns, 20 20-pound howitzers, all which are casemated, 5 10-inch columbiads, (this gun weighs 15 500 pounds, and throws a ball weighing 125 pounds,) 5 10-inch columbiads, 42 8-inch do., 73 42 pound guns, 15 32-pound guns, 28 24-pound guns, 10 12 pound guns, all which are *embarbette*; also 3 10-inch siege mortars, 4 8-inch siege mortars and 3 stone mortars, used for throwing stones; these are of brass, and have a bore 16 inches in diameter. Also, 10 Coehorn's brass 24 pounders, 5 8-inch siege howitzers, and the following field cannon: 4 12-pound guns, 4 6-pounders, 2 24-pound howitzers, 2 12-pound do.

This armament was fixed by a Board of Officers appointed in 1854 to arrange and determine the armaments of all the permanent fortifications in the United States.

The garrison is to consist of eight companies of artillery, seven of which are already here. The other will report so soon as its ranks have been filled by recruits, as already stated in the telegraphic column of the TIMES. The post is under the command of Col. HARVEY BROWN, who distinguished himself in the Mexican war.

The work of constructing Fort Calhoun, known as the "Rip Raps," which had been discontinued for a number of years in consequence of the uncertain foundation, has been resumed. The subsidence of the work reached its termination in 1857, when the weight of stone was removed and the walls again commenced under the superintendence of Col. DE RUSSY, one of the most distinguished Engineers of this or any other country, assisted by an able corps of subordinates, among whom I beg to notice Mr. FRANCIS MAHONEY, a civil engineer who has worked his way up from the position of stone cutter until he occupies the highest rank among mathematicians.

Fort Calhoun, when completed, will be an imposing structure, fifty feet above water, with three tiers of guns of the largest calibre. The stone now being used is a superior article of granite from the Richmond quarries.

The Board to test the relative merits of several newly-invented rifle-cannon will resume its proceedings in a few days, as the additional guns and projectiles have arrived. The experiments thus far satisfy the Board of undoubted improvement in range and accuracy.

Ex-President TYLER gave an ex-elegant reception to his friends last week, and "Villa Margarete" was thronged with a crowd of lively guests. Mr. Justice WAYNE, of the United States Supreme Court, was among the guests. Among the guests at the Hygeia Hotel I notice Lieutenant Governor MONTAGUE, who seems to be a gentleman of great modesty of demeanor, and one slow of speech. He would not be selected from a crowd as either a great man, or one calculated to excite popular enthusiasm. He reports Governor LETCHER as much improved in health.

It is amusing to hear the friends of the Hon. JOHN M. BOTTS scheming and planning to secure his nomination by the Republican Party. They have succeeded, certainly, in satisfying themselves that BOTTS is to be the next President of the United States.

The Hygeia Hotel is still full, but not crowded, and, though many leave, others are constantly arriving. Everything is now in a state of feverish excitement, owing to the grand fancy dress and masquerade ball which takes place here on Thursday next. One leading feature of this ball is, Ex-President TYLER heads the list of managers. A brilliant affair is anticipated.

The belles of Old Point this season have been as numerous as they have been beautiful and attractive. The yacht *Haswell*, of Providence, R. I., left this morning, with a lively crew to return, carrying a number of Knights Templars, who had been on a visit to Richmond. The yacht is a little beauty. May she reach her port in safety. Q.

THE PRESIDENT'S CONFIDENCE MEN.

The Secret Agent to California and his Ways.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1859

The newspapers will have informed you that Mr. BUCHANAN'S *penchant* for the Hellenic race is not confined to the individual who will soon have to measure intellectual swords with the shrewd and oily Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY. Another Greek, although from an entirely different latitude, and by no means of a kindred character with the learned professor, has been found willing and ready to serve his adopted country, for a consideration, and at an enormous sacrifice of personal convenience. The person in question is familiarly known in the "city of magnificent distances" by the euphonious cognomen of "Paddy" MCGUIRE, otherwise appellated, JAMES MCGUIRE, a bird of decidedly different feathers from the popular auctioneer of that name. JAMES *alias* "Paddy" MCGUIRE, is, moreover, known to fame as Capt. JAMES MCGUIRE, of that ilk, and among his intimate bar-room associates, which latter are more numerous than select, by the more high-sounding title of Col. MCGUIRE, although, by what feats of arms or military service he has earned either of these proud distinctions, the Muse of History has altogether failed to inform us. This, however, is nothing to the point in question, which simply concerns the appointment of JIM, otherwise PADDY MCGUIRE, as a secret agent to California, the matter of his antecedents or fitness for the place being entirely irrelevant to our purpose, as it no doubt was to the object which President BUCHANAN had in view. Whether this special mission has reference to the War of the Roses which is now raging with so much *acharnement* between the Gwin and Broderick factions in that fructiferous region, and threatens to give us a new illustration of the lamented fate of the Kilkenny cats, is not for me to determine, as I have been for years thoroughly and intimately acquainted with the great and little characters which infest the political highways of Washington. I will endeavor to give you some insight into the new public character which the magic wand of President BUCHANAN has just called into existence.

Colonel, or we should say Capt. MCGUIRE, though more familiarly denominated "Paddy," is, as you may infer without any comment of my own, a native of that delectable isle, which has supplied this benighted country with so many disinterested patriots. He commenced his American career as a sutler to some companies of the Marines, during the famous Florida War, in which capacity, if he did not succeed in realizing a fabulous pile, as many Emeralders of less pretensions have done, he continued to create around him an element of such intense and fervid heat, that he was very soon compelled to vamose the Marine rancho, with a broad, long plume of purest white streaming in his rear. "Paddy" MCGUIRE'S genius, however, was of a kind which could not long endure the confinement of a napkin or even a bushel, and having arrived at this conclusion, that Washington was the very spot for a man of his parts and extreme modesty to luxuriate in, to Washington he came accordingly. A fascinating widow, with a fascinating lot of human chattels, of every shape, size and complexion at her disposal, very soon attracted the attention of our sensitive Milesian, which resulted in the whole lot, widow, niggers and all, being knocked down to him, and transferred to his conjugal keeping.

The company of the widow, however, now rejoicing in the sonorous and enviable appellation of Mrs. MCGUIRE, and the more enduring attractions of a rent-roll, derived from the hire and barter of the human chattels aforesaid, did not quite fill up the measure of "Paddy" MCGUIRE'S ambition; although independent of his military dignities, he had established, on an imperishable foundation, the significant title of "Bladderskite" MCGUIRE, from a laudable propensity to unbosom himself at all times, either in season or out of season. The soul of "Paddy" MCGUIRE sighed for the troubled waters of political life, and to politics he accordingly betook himself. But although he fretted himself almost into the likeness of a mop-stick in his efforts to improve his sphere of usefulness during the Presidency of JAMES K. POLK, it was only under the more congenial auspices of FRANKLIN PIERCE that he succeeded in making himself felt and appreciated. During the political canvass which preceded that gentleman's elevation to the Presidential chair, "Paddy" MCGUIRE sought every possible means by which Democratic notoriety could be achieved and finally hit upon the plan of pouring the vials of his vituperation upon the venerated head of Gen. SCOTT, whom, by way of culmination, in a *brochure* replete with vulgar abuse, he stigmatized as a wretch. The hit was tremendous. Although the respectable men of the Democratic Party spurned all affiliation with a creature who could be guilty of so disgusting a solecism, the masses applauded the deed *à gorge déployée*, and Gen. PIERCE rewarded the ribald slanderer with a postal agency. Who will say now that Republics are ungrateful?

I have not been able to obtain any reliable information as to the nature of the services which PADDY MCGUIRE has rendered to JAMES BUCHANAN, to entitle him to this last mark of Executive favor; but to employ a man on a secret service of any kind, who has acquired an unenviable reputation for loquacity, and is every where known as the leakiest vessel into which the ingredients of human confidence were ever poured, is another proof of that extraordinary tact and adroitness which have characterized the action of the present Chief Magistrate whenever the necessity has arisen for sending men upon any service requiring the utmost discretion and self-adaptation to circumstances. It is one of those eccentric freaks in the policy of a ruler which a French politician would designate by a livelier term than *folly*.

ALGERINE.

The Mexican Question in the British Cabinet.

From the London Morning Post, (Ministerial Organ.)

The condition of Mexico for several years past has been a scandal and disgrace to the civilized world. If we are asked for proof of this assertion we have only to refer to those gross and infamous outrages upon life and property which have marked the successes of the various chieftains who in that country have obtained the temporary possession of power. So long as violence was confined to Mexican subjects neither England, France, Spain, nor the United States had the slightest right or excuse to interfere. But the citizens of all these Powers have been exposed to exactly the same cruelty and oppression as native Mexicans. Some of the former have been shot in cold blood; contributions from foreigners under the pain of instant death, have been exacted and the flag of England has given no protection to British subjects resident within the Republic. Treasure destined for exportation has been seized in transitu, and, as a necessary consequence, the payment of the foreign debt of Mexico has been rendered a measure of impossibility. In the presence of these facts the English and United States Ministers have agreed to differ. Mr. OTWAY and Mr. MCLANE cannot concur in any common course of policy, and the British Government, with that spirit of fair play which must be considered most satisfactory by the United States Cabinet, has determined to institute an inquiry into the conduct of its representative, Mr. OTWAY. All the four Powers have, for some time, had squadrons on the Mexican coast, but no effectual reparation has been obtained. We can easily understand that system of mutual check which an exhibition of separate naval forces may present. The Government of the United States has now tried diplomacy; and, if the intelligence received by the last American mail be correct, Mexico, from one end to the other, will speedily be as much an integral portion of the great Northern Republic as Texas and California. We hear that a treaty has been concluded between the United States and Mexico, which gives to the former a right of way "between the Rio Grande and the Gulf of California, with guarantees for their protection and safety." This article is no doubt intended to facilitate the construction of the railroad, the line of which an American expedition three years ago surveyed and proved to be easily feasible. Next, "the right of way and valuable privileges of transit" are secured to this American company holding the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. We do not quarrel with the Cabinet at Washington for obtaining means of communication across the continent of North America, which will largely tend to develop the military power and the commercial prosperity of the United States. But the American Government has secured "the right of transporting troops to protect them in default of Mexico fulfilling that duty." This amounts to right of direct military intervention, but this right is even more indirectly embodied in a subsequent article, which provides that by another treaty the United States may exercise "a protectorate over Mexico." Considering the state of repine and violence which has too long been suffered to exist in the Republic, the protectorate of the United States is perhaps the best and most natural solution which can be suggested of a most difficult complication. But we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that of the foreign debt of Mexico eight millions out of ten are held by British subjects. If, by the convenient and peaceable process which this treaty provides, Mexico is destined to fall under the protection of the United States—the first step to virtual annexation—what guarantee will the British holders of the Mexican debt have that the doctrine of repudiation will not be disagreeably and unjustly extended from the North to the far South? On political and social grounds we think that Mexico as a portion of the United States, would offer a more safe and valuable field for British commerce than in its present chronic condition of violence, revolution and lawlessness. But her Majesty's Ministers will neglect the interests of the capitalists of this country, and at the same time fully admit the Monroe doctrine, if they permit the Government of the United States to have its own way with respect to the political organization of Mexico. If we consider monetary and commercial interests, the people of this country have more direct and immediate concern with Mexico than with Italy. Fortunately the question has not fallen into the utterly incompetent hands of Lord ELCHO, who wishes, with respect to Italy, to substitute for the responsibility of the executive a vote of the House of Commons, which must in every case at present be premature and wholly unnecessary. We trust that the Mexican bondholders will make their case heard, and require the Government not to concur in any American protectorate over the republic of Mexico until the foreign debt in which they are so deeply interested, has been fully and amply guaranteed.

The Atlantic Telegraph—A Suggestion worth Considering.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Did it ever occur to you that *in the laying* of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, the injury was done which finally destroyed its power of working?

I have examined every article published by you, on the subject of this great experiment, but I have never yet seen anything which seemed to satisfactorily explain the *cause* of failure.

On the day of the celebration, I obtained a piece of the cable, (the first I had seen,) when it struck me that a miracle almost must have been performed if some four or five miles of such wire had been suspended (even in water) without parting the bundle of copper wires running through its centre. I called the attention of several friends to the remarkable fact—for such it seemed to be at the time—and concluded that those seven little wires (the conducting wires) had really supported the entire cable.

I think, on examination, that you will notice that the spiral wires covering the elastic packing are susceptible of being elongated to a much greater extent than it is possible for the copper or conducting wires to yield without breaking

Now, it is generally supposed that the *turn* of the covering wires is so moderate that but little lengthening of the cable can take place; but when we consider that four miles of the cable is to be taken into consideration, and that these covering wires rest upon a yielding substance, we see at once the possibility of its great extension.

Now let us suppose the conducting wires have parted; it is not probable they have all broken in the same spot, but like a bundle of threads slightly twisted and drawn until broken, each has parted at its weakest point. As soon as the strain is withdrawn, by the cable's reaching the bed of the ocean, the elasticity of the covering restores the divided ends to a juxtaposition, and the magnetic circle is complete and messages are transmitted, but as the cable settles in its position, a strain is again produced from some elevated points, and the conducting wires being again separated the circle is broken and the cable becomes useless.

If this be the case with the wire which has been the subject of so much anxiety, how easily it might be obviated in the construction of another, by giving the conducting wire coil enough within the packing to yield to any strain that might come upon it. And I believe that many of those instances where communication could not be had between the vessels while the cable was being laid were caused by the separation of the conducting wires only.

Yours respectfully,
ISAAC L. WELSH.

A Sufferer at Suffern.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A man killed! *N'importe?* We are getting used to that sort of thing. We are fast becoming indifferent to railroad slaughters; we hear and read of them with perfect callousness, always supposed none of our friends or relatives were in the cars to which the "accident" happened. Killed! We ask how many? and faintly utter a surprise that there was not twice the number torn and mangled, when we consider the dread ful circumstances by which the fated passengers were surrounded. I felt this sort of surprise myself Mr. Editor, when, this morning, after running a man down near Nanuet Station, on the Suffern and Pier ment branch of the Erie Road, I felt the cars tearing over a track which is not fit for a hand-car, to say nothing of a heavily loaded train. There had been a slight, aye, but a very slight delay, by the destruction of that one human life, but a much longer one had been caused by supplying the engine at the aforesaid station with its element of life from a huge pile of wood. On we went, for we had to make up for lost time. The ricketty old cars fairly leaped over a track as rough as a country road, where the turnpike shovel has been at work. We turned the fearful curve at Blauvelteville at full run, made the run from this village to Piermont at the rate of forty miles an hour, (I timed them,) and, as I said before, I found myself agreeably surprised to reach the pier with sound limbs, and with but one fellow being far behind us in the agonies of death.

Let me go a little further on to the causes of this surprise. The Erie Railroad seems to have no kind of sympathy any longer for us poor Rocklanders, since its directors have made up their mind to withdraw all traffic from the Suffern branch, and locate their freight depôt near Jersey City. They do but little if anything for us, from which we, in our travels, could derive any benefit. If the track is so much out of repair on our branch as to render the passing of freight trains absolutely impossible, the repair is done by substituting for the defective rails such as on the main line of the Erie have been taken up as unsafe, and consequently have been virtually condemned. In some parts the iron has been completely worn through, one half of its surface having literally peeled off and laying by the side of the track, in appearance like as many pieces of tinfoil. In other portions of the road the timbers have given way, and the rails have consequently "caved in" to such an extent that you feel in passing over it as though the car indulged in the innocent pastime of rushing through a rut. This is particularly the case near the great curve to which I referred before, a curve which should be passed only with the exercise of the greatest amount of caution, whereas it is never passed at a slower pace than any other part of this road. Ask the conductor and engineer, and they will tell you what all conductors and engineers say: "We have to be on time, and the company makes no allowance for wooding up or for a rough track!" This is our consolation, Mr. Editor. The Directors will rather see our lives put in jeopardy than mend the road or allow time enough to pass it in its present state without positive danger. Hence my surprise this morning at being safely landed, and you would have shared it had you been along. But if within a reasonable time you hear of the destruction of a whole train on our road, I trust that this timely notice of the causes which brought it about will make you look upon the matter with the eye of a philosopher, and as a foregone conclusion.

ROCKLANDER.

Horrible Murder and Suicide—A Macdonald Case in Galveston.

From the Galveston (Texas) News, Aug. 16.

A terrible tragedy was enacted in our city on Sunday last. The circumstances of the case are as follows: THOS. CHAMBERLAIN, a stevedore, residing in New-Orleans, arrived here, Sunday morning, on the steamer *Omega*, in pursuit of his wife, who had left him some two weeks previous for this city, taking with her $150 belonging to the husband. On his arrival he ascertained that she was stopping at a house of ill-fame on Broadway; he at once proceeded to the place and had an interview with her; he asked her to return to New-Orleans with him; this she positively refused to do. An altercation then took place, he drawing a dagger and stabbing her in the neck and breast. This affray took place on a bed in a wing of the house on the ground floor. After being stabbed as above stated, she jumped out of the window and ran (covered with blood that was streaming from her person) to the parlor door, pursued by her husband with a loaded pistol. She was admitted by one of the girls and the door closed on her pursuer. He, however, forced it open, and, presenting his pistol, threatened any one who interfered with him with instant death. The women ran out into the street crying murder. He then pursued his already wounded wife into the back parlor, from where was heard to proceed two rapid shots, accompanied with a heavy fall.

Deputy-Marshal WM. PAOWEN happening to be in the vicinity, attracted by the cries of murder, at once proceeded to the spot, and found the two lying side by side, he having shot her through the left breast, and himself in the head. Her dress was on fire, but so sure had been the aim that neither stirred from where they fell. The shot that took effect on his person was in the nostril, and produced instant death. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is represented as a sober, quiet and inoffensive man, and that he married this woman in a house of ill-fame in New-York, and this was the second time she had left him. She was a resident last Fall of the same house where the tragedy occurred. About $175 were found on his person in gold, and a valuable gold watch. Coroner FRIEDMAN called a jury of inquest, and the following verdict was returned:

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FROM KANSAS.

Nebraska and Kansas—Two New States—The New Constitution—The Prospect.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Sunday, Aug. 14, 1859.

The refusal of the Constitutional Convention at Wyandotte to comply with the memorial of certain citizens of South Nebraska to extend our northern boundary to the Platte River gives general satisfaction to our people, and has been productive of good results in our neighboring Territory; for the citizens of Nebraska, despairing of success in securing annexation to Kansas, and determined to rid themselves of the arrogance, expense and delay occasioned by the Federal appointees to office there, have set on foot an active movement for the organization of a State government, and intend to apply for admission into the Union at the next session of Congress.

The members of the House of Representatives can congratulate themselves upon having an opportunity during next Winter, to add two more stars to the American constellation, Nebraska and Kansas. The House will doubtless pass favorably upon the application of the people of the two Territories for admission into the great Confederacy of sovereign States, but it is expected in several quarters that the Senate and President of these United States will oppose and defeat the measure of admission, and compel us to the humiliation of remaining in a territorial form of existence.

The Democratic Party of this Territory expect its defeat in the Senate, and are hard at work to render its failure certain. They will do what they can to induce the people of Kansas to reject the new Constitution, and relieve the party in power at Washington from any responsibility in keeping us out of the Union.

It is said that the Governor of the Territory of Nebraska has determined to call a special session of the Legislature, to provide for calling a convention to frame a Constitution for the future State of Nebraska, to be done as speedily as possible, so that their organic law can be ratified by a popular vote, and sent to Washington by the commencement of the next session of Congress.

The present indications are that a very large vote will be polled in this Territory against the adoption of the new Constitution. The Democrats make a dead stand against it; while it is objectionable to many who consider themselves Republicans, because it is not blurred or disgraced by a clause providing for the exclusion of all colored persons from the future State; an iniquitous proposition, but still it is favored by many of our people, who desire a "Free white State."

The Anti-Slavery men, those who have struggled here for five years in behalf of Freedom and have some appreciation of the true spirit of liberty, are opposed to the Wyandotte Constitution, because it is exclusive in its provision for the exercise of the elective franchise, confining it to white male citizens of twenty-one years of age, withholding the right of suffrage from all who are not strictly and legally white, excluding from the ballot-box the intelligent American, while any and every ignorant, bestial or drunken ruffian who has the one quality of white blood, though his very soul is blackened with moral pollution, filth and crime, has free access to it, is infamous and abhorent to every impulse of justice and manhood. These men, and they are numerous in Kansas, are very much chagrined that the Convention, composed of a large majority of Republicans, should have conceded and yielded so much to the dark spirit of Slavery, as to make so mean and cowardly a concession as to deny any but white men the right to vote at our elections.

The word white was incorporated into our organic law for the purpose of securing the support and votes of a certain class of our inhabitants, who through ignorance of the essential elements of freedom and humanity cherish the most absurd and villanous prejudices as principles. But these same men are not yet satisfied; the word white is not enough; they strenuously insist upon incorporating into the Constitution a wicked and iniquitous provision, providing for the exclusion of all people of color from the State. Oregon has done it, say they, and Kansas shall, or we will go for a Slave State. "If niggers are to remain here, they must be slaves." Consequently, these black law men will vote against the ratification of the Wyandotte document.

Other men will vote against it for the reason that the boundary as established is not perfectly satisfactory to them. They desire the annexation of Southern Nebraska, and the Pike's Peak regions of imagined gold fields, to the State.

However, the opposition to the new Constitution has not yet assumed sufficient magnitude to occasion serious alarm that it will be defeated before the people, who hate a territorial form of government, and in their anxiety to free themselves from it, are disposed, if not determined, to support any measure that will secure that one great object.

The renomination of Mr. M. J. PARROTT for Congress, gives general satisfaction to all but the Democrats, who well know that he is the strongest man in the Republican Party, to run for the position; they are very much puzzled to know who their strongest man is, to make the race with him. Their candidates are somewhat mixed up and identified with the troubles here in times past; have an infamous record to go before the people with, and hence their anxiety to ascertain their best man. Mr. DENMAN, Mayor of Leavenworth City, seems to have the inside track for the Democratic nomination; he is a good business man, and Catholic—great on lager bier—and but little against him, to what there is against the other candidates; he has no record that is particularly objectionable.

Conflicting accounts continue to reach us in reference to the richness of the gold mines of Western Kansas; disappointed gold adventurers are arriving almost daily, reporting it a monstrous humbug, while letters are received from persons now in the mountains, giving every encouragement for others to go out and try their luck in the new El Dorado of the West.

All agree gold exists there, and that it is found scattered over that section of country; the only point of disagreement is, that it is not found in sufficient quantities to pay for the extremely hard labor required to get it. Six Missourians came in a few days since; they report having prospected in the mountains for nearly a month, but found nothing to pay, and so they gave it up.

A young man named KING, arrived here on Friday last, in twenty days from Denver City; he intends to return in a few weeks with a circulating library, for the use of the miners during the approaching Winter; he calculates that five thousand people will come out of the mountains late in the Fall, and remain at Denver until Spring opens, with nothing to do but read, gamble and sleep. His reports are rather encouraging; he advises all that contemplate a trip to the mines to defer it until Spring; he considers it too late to go this season.

The wheat crop this season was very large in Kansas.

Yours, ARAGO.

The Democratic Convention—Judge Johnson Nominated for Congress—Ex-Governor Shannon President of the Convention.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

TOPEKA, (Kansas,) Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1859.

This has been a fine and glorious day as far as the weather was concerned, a gentle breeze from the southwest, a clear sky overhead, and all around was gay and joyous, except the Democratic chiefs who were anxious for the success of their favorite and the harmony of ye great, glorious Democratic party. They were up early, and congregated together in synods, in private chambers and corners, to lay the wires for controlling the action of the Convention. The candidates were on hand very condescending and gracious, but with an anxious phiz, apprehending defeat, hoping and working for success.

At last the hour having arrived for the Convention to assemble it met, and effected a temporary organization by calling Mr. HEATH to the chair. After appointing a Secretary and Committee on Credentials and Permanent Organization, they adjourned until the afternoon, when they again met, and Committees made a report; when lo! and behold, his Excellency Ex-Gov. WILSON SHANNON, of Lecompton, is made President of ye great Convention. The Vice-Presidents and knights of the quill take position, and ye war commences. First ballot HOLDERMAN is in advance—he leads in the race—but a majority is against him; another vote is necessary—no choice; another ballot—ditto. The contest narrows down to DAVIS, the Buchananeer, and JOHNSON, the Douglasite.

The latter is a respectable demagogue, the former a mean, contemptible doughface and Locospittle, more acceptable to ye party, but not strong before the people. JOHNSON can tell amusing anecdotes and is an eloquent speaker on the stump, which was a powerful consideration with the delegates, and JOHNSON was the successful candidate in the Convention.

The result of the ballot is announced, JOHNSON is called out, he thanks the Convention for the honor conferred upon him, he announces his intention to beat the nominee of ye Republican Party. Mr. PARROTT on the stump, loud cheering from the Democratic dupes, who love to amuse themselves in imaginary success in the approaching canvas and election for Delegates to Coogress.

Others address the convention; the Wyandotte constitution is severely denounced, and the delegates conclude to adjourn *sine die*, which was done, and they all return to their respective homes to make known to the dear people the harmonious result of their deliberations in convention in the Black Republican town of Topeka.

The two candidates before the people—PARROTT and JOHNSON—are both good speakers, and will take the field at an early day, and stump eastern Kansas all over; friends will work for each in the gold mines.

The people are determined upon a rigid enforcement of the registry law, which will secure a fair election, and the return of PARROTT to Congress.

A hard fight will be made upon the ratification of the new constitution. The Democrats are united in their opposition, while the Republicans are divided upon the great question. Some oppose it because the boundaries do not please: some oppose the banking provision: others on account of the word white: and others because it does not contain an infamous black law, providing for the exclusion of all colored persons from the future State of Kansas: some for one thing and some for another, while the entire Democratic Party oppose it because opposition to its ratification is a party measure, and they are subservient to the *dictum* of party leaders.

Yours, JACQUES.

FROM UTAH.

Court Proceedings—The Sales at Camp Floyd—New Delegates to Congress—Postal Arrangements—Business in the Territory.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, July 29, 1859.

The Third Judicial District Court, Judge SINCLAIR presiding, opened its session in this city the first of this week; but owing to the juries being incomplete, was adjourned until yesterday, when Judge SINCLAIR delivered an able and pointed charge to the Grand Jury; one suited to the times and locality, referring to crimes and their punishment, to events past and present in this Territory. The Jury is composed chiefly of the "brethren," and consequently their approval or condemnation of crimes committed here and by their fellows, will be evinced by their action on the bills that may be laid before them. There is a very large amount of business to come before the Court, and we anticipate a long term. Judge CRADLEBAUGH is about departing for Carson Valley, his district, to open his Court there next month.

The Probate Court in and for this County has been in session for some time past, and last week held criminal jurisdiction in the case of The Commonwealth *vs.* DELOSS GIBSON for the murder of JOHNSON in this city, some weeks since. The Court pretended unwillingness to try this case, because its jurisdiction was contested; yet notwithstanding its hesitation it carried out its presumption by hearing said case, when the United States Court, the proper tribunal, was on the eve of sitting. The accused was brought in guilty in the first degree, but sentence has not yet been pronounced. We look to the present sitting of the United States Court for plain and positive decisions as for a full, fair and final exhibition of the futility of the Courts in the Territory. The use of the Court-house, built by appropriations from Congress, although occupied by the Probate Court, has been refused to the United States Court; which has had to accommodate itself with small and inferior apartments in the "Council House" used for the same purpose in the earlier days of the Territory.

The suit of rooms and offices occupied by the Secretary of State, Governor, and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, have also been denied them, except under advanced rents. The supposed cause is the ill-feeling engendered through their disagreement with the views held by the heads of the Church, who are the owners of the buildings. Thus animosities are manifested by this people in every way that can inconvenience the Government officials.

The mule sales at Camp Floyd, are still progressing, and of late to the better interest of the Government, as prices had advanced full fifty per cent during the past week. The sales are expected to conclude in two or three days at farthest. Simultaneous sales have been held in this city, disposing of the refuse animals purchased by large dealers at the Camp, and animals have sold here at from $35 to $75 per head. Emigrants are disposing of their cattle and freshly outfitting with mules.

The 24th instant, the great anniversary of this people, passed off very quietly, owing part to its occurring on Sunday, and chiefly, we suppose, to counsel not to render it, as heretofore, of greater import than the 4th of July.

The brethren have rescinded the nomination of Gen. ELDRIDGE as Delegate to Congress, as his long absence from the Territory disqualifies him, and substituted Capt. WM. H. HOOPER, who is doubtless well known to your mercantile community as an old merchant among the Mormons.

The change of postal services ordered by the Department, over this route, from a weekly to a semi-monthly, is a great inconvenience and imposition, especially whilst the Butterfield route is sustained and increased. This is surely the most practical overland trail, as well as capable, all things being equal, of carrying the mails in the shortest time. Business is dull,—more so than was ever known; so say old merchants. Trains of goods are daily arriving, and the market is becoming glutted.

A. B.

The "Valley Tan" on Polygamy.

The *Valley Tan*, July 27, has the following:

"The system of polygamy practiced in this Territory we regard as utterly repulsive to the rights of humanity.

All civilized countries, and, (what has the most bearing in this particular case,) all the States and Territories of the United States, *except one*,) consider and treat polygamy as a crime, and punishable with penalties more or less severe.

We believe that the Territories of the United States, being the common property of those States, should be ruled by the Federal Government for the benefit of all the States.

We think not only that the Federal Government has the right to suppress polygamy, but we say that, in virtue of the power it has for the protection of society from abuses of civil or religious liberty, it ought to have been long since. While the Constitution of the United States guarantees the rights of conscience in religion, and the pursuit of happiness, it is not supposed that the authorities under the Constitution shall overlook any enormities which may be perpetrated under the name of *religion*, or any undue interference with the rights of others while in the pursuit of happiness."

The Spiegler Institute in a New Home.

About three months since Mr. ABBOTT, the principal of the Spingler Institute, entered into arrangements with Mr. TOWNSEND for the purchase of his famous residence on Fifth-avenue, and the transfer of that building, with all its furniture, has been effected, we understand, for the sum of $200,000. We need not pause to describe it, for the splendor, not to say extravagance, of its architectural decorations, have been a matter of public notoriety and town-talk ever since it was built. The edifice covers six lots, on the summit of Murray-hill.

In addition to the sum paid for the building, many alterations were necessary, and it is in contemplation, we learn, to build a spacious lecture-room on the western side of the house. In the picture gallery, there are some twelve or fourteen paintings, taken by one of the most eminent copyists of the day, from celebrated Italian masterpieces; and in addition to these there are the four originals of the allegorical pictures, entitled "The Voyage of Life," painted by the late THOMAS COLE and distributed by the American Art Union in 1848. As a decided feature in the history of the City's growth, this enormous undertaking deserves to be chronicled, whatever be its actual merits or its eventual issue.

A law-suit of some importance, involving a principle as to the duties of steamboat captains, was tried at Belvalle, Orange County, N. Y., on the 26th of July. The issue was between Daniel L. Holley, complainant, and Capt. Anderson, of the steamboat *Thomas Powell*, defendant. On the 26th day of August, 1858, Mr. Holley stepped upon the gang-plank of the *Thomas Powell*, as she was lying at Rondout, a few moments before her starting time. The plank fell from the dock, precipitating him into the water. The action was brought to recover damages. The jury, after a short deliberation, gave the plaintiff a verdict of $50.

LETTERS FROM SUMMER LOUNGERS.

Trout-fishing in Canada.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

HAMILTON, C. W., Monday, Aug. 22, 1859.

The TIMES was the first paper that I saw on my return from the backwoods into civilization. It contained a column or so of "letters from Summer loungers," on perusing which the *cacoethes scribendi* seized me, and here behold me at my desk, resolved to tell how I—the type of a not very numerous class—have spent at least a part of the "heated term"

It had been resolved, long ago, by some of "our set," that we would, for at least a week, bid adieu to the hum of cities, the luxury of chairs and tables, the friendly shelter of tinned or shingled roofs, the smiles (or frowns) of our wives, the prattle of our children, the figures in our ledgers, the types of our journals, and try the experiment of how we liked the primitive style of life of the aborigines. In a word, we longed to "camp out in the woods," for a time, *à la* GEORGE DAWSON, or *à la* Missouri Boone. Numbering six, our party met at Georgetown, a village on the Grand Trunk railway, and there laid in our stores.

We were a sight for polished cits. West of England broadcloth was exchanged for the commonest Canadian gray or unbleached Scottish tweed. Pants to match; vests, ditto. Boots, the strongest *old* pairs we could hunt up. Hats of the rowdy description. Two fishing rods apiece; one long and taper, for flyfishing in the open water, the other short and stout for work in the streams among the trees and underbrush. A gun or two. A rifle. A carpet-bag each, with a thorough change of clothing; the clothing in case of a not unusual soaking, the bag itself to serve as a pillow. Two double-seeted buggies. A dozen buffalo robes. A blanket or so. Shot and powder. A couple of camp kettles. An axe. Tea, salt, pepper, salt pork and potatoes, *ad lib.* A tent and a huge lump of ice, rolled up in a horse-cloth. Such was our equipment.

We drove for twenty miles or so, shooting pigeons on the way, to a tavern where we slept, or rather stayed, one night. Early the next morning, that is at 4 o'clock, we again started, and a couple of hours drive through the solitary woods, along the roughest and rudest of paths, brought us to a hunter's cabin, where we took our horses out and transferred our luggage to a couple of scows we had previously sent up. These we poled up a little stream for a mile or two into a lake a mile in breadth, which we crossed and reached our camping ground.

We were on the highest land in Canada West. Within five miles were the swamps whence issue the Maitland River, running to Lake Huron; the Grand River, running to Lake Erie, while the Credit, running to Lake Ontario, was the little stream on whose headwaters we were camped.

Tall pines covered the hills around us, a mine of wealth for future lumber-men. Not a stick of them had been cut, as yet, except by a chance sportsman or Indian hunter. The water was fringed by delicate willows. The air was not tainted by coal smoke, and even at mid-day was cool, for the sun in vain attempted to penetrate the shade of the forest. But enough of this—we could not speculate on the wildness or beauty of the scenery, for our tent had to be pitched, and various other preparations for our sojourn made.

This was soon done. Cedar and hemlock boughs were found to form our carpet. Buffalo robes, spread over these, made a capital couch or bed. A fire was kindled close at hand, and a rack extemporized on which to hang our tea kettle. Then we had to sally forth to catch our breakfast. We resolved to try the lake, and, furnished with lines, rods, and bait, we made our way towards it.

We were not long in adjusting our tackle. It was 7 o'clock when we cast in our hooks. By 9 we had seven dozen trout in our baskets, and turned our faces homewards, that we might eat them.

The salmon is the king of fishes. But what place shall we assign the trout? Handsomest of the finny tribe, what can be more beautiful than a fine trout, just taken from the cool waters of a brook or of a deep clear pool? Smooth, lissome, shining, with a silver belly and a dark-brown back, and nine symmetrical bars, five crimson spots, and a host of pretty speckles upon each side. A strong, muscular fish, too, is your trout, and one weighing a pound will give you more play before you land him than many another fish weighing two or three. A voracious fellow, too, he is, at times, running at and away with your bait, albeit a huge worm, or a frog, or even half another trout, as if he were a shark that had been famished for a month. Yet delicate, withal, for a slight change in the wind, or a cloud coming over the sun, will sometimes stop the fish from biting, all at once, and a basket half filled in half an hour may have to be carried home so late at even. And what other fish equals trout for eating? But you New-Yorkers never get them to perfection. We alone who seek them in their haunts can enjoy that pleasure. Nor can you cook them rightly, in spite of all your culinary skill, for your mine the proper sauces—which are, first, hunger; and second, the bracing air of the wild woods. This is how we cook them: Frying-pan, not too hot, to be greased with a choice bit of salt pork; fish (caught and cleaned within an hour of breakfast) to be dipped in corn-meal and gently laid upon the pan, with a piece of the prime salt pork among them. Fry till they are browned, then turn and repeat the fry. And this is how we eat them: Take the head in one hand, the tail in the other, and the fewer mouthfuls made of bones and all the better. We lived on trout, thus managed, for a week—our only change being a pigeon or so, and we were not tired of the diet when the term had passed. We caught from ten to thirty dozen a day, from an ounce to a pound in weight. So we had no reason to be dissatisfied with our sport.

The last day we had to spare we resolved to fish the stream; so late on Friday we struck our tent and went aboard our scows, and regained the hunter's cabin, where we had left our horses. These we harnessed, and drove a mile or two to where the river was deeper and swifter in its course. Next morning, with our shortest rods, we sallied out. We took to the water at once; sometimes not ankle deep, sometimes wet up to our middle. We scrambled over logs, and crept under trees fallen across the stream, casting every now and then our bait cautiously into the pools under the bank and behind the roots, where the trout were lurking for prey. Five of us went out, and we came home at night with thirty-five dozen fish. These we cleaned and brought home with us, packing around them pieces of the ice which had lasted all that while. But alas, on Monday morning, they were no longer good *trout*, but *smelt*, and those fish are no treat to any.

If any of our readers, Mr. Editor, can tell of a bigger catch than this, I should like to hear of it, that's all. In September we purpose going again to the same spot. I, at least, shall be trout-hungry by the time.

Life at Nahant.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NAHANT HOUSE, Monday, Aug. 22, 1859.

Be it known to all men by these presents—by presents I of course mean the service of silver plate with which the proprietors of the TIMES will present me when they read this letter—be it known, therefore, by these presents that I—Jack Robinson—am at Nahant.

It is my private opinion—derived from a close study of the classics—that Nahant was formerly a Titan; one of those tremendous fellows who piled Pelion on Ossa, and strove thereby to scale the many-storied Heavenly Mansion known as Olympus. Nahantus—let me call him so—was, like the rest of his brother Titans, discomfitted by the Thunderer, and, being flung by the force of those imperial arms back to his native earth, was smashed on this coast, and turned into stone. One can trace the giant still in those writhing arms of basalt that embrace the sea. The Pulpit Rock was once his massive head, that smiled or frowned defiance at the Pagan god. The stern agonies of his stupendous struggle are even now written in those craggy lineaments that are beaten forever by the avenging ocean.

I never saw a coast before that suggested more thoroughly an eternal despair than this coast of Nahant. The cliffs are not lofty; the surfs are not so grand as some that I have seen; but there is an indefinable expression of loneliness and sorrow in the lineaments of the rocks. Nature here seems to have lost all hope. The coast is furrowed and distorted like a human face torn by some immemorial misery. Black and shattered crags shelve out into the ocean, bearing with the heedlessness of ruin the ceaseless buffets of the waves. It is this lost aspect that has made Nahant more interesting to me than any sea coast I have ever visited. Vaguely it seems to tell some story of immortal woe. When walking through the streets of cities we pass unnoting a thousand happy faces, wreathed in commonplace smiles and ruddy with inexpressive health; but sometimes in our path we behold a countenance, pale and haggard and wild, that causes us to stop and turn and look after it, for it tells us an unsyllabled story of passion and struggle and ruin, that interests beyond all the chubby cheeks and white teeth that ever bloomed and glistened. So with Nahant. I have a sympathy with its melancholy shores that all the laughing slopes of French vineyards or English hillsides could not awaken.

Do not, my dear sir, suppose for one instant that I have come down here to be melancholy. No one is melancholy here. We know how to separate the mental from the physical, and, however sorrowful we may be on paper, are very merry at the dinner table. Nothing is more delightful, after a good meal and a bottle of wine, than to wander out on the rocks and dream yourself into a mood of well-fed sorrow. Grief sits very easily on a full stomach. It is only people who have no cares of the crown that can really afford to consider the cares of other people. Therefore, as I to-day have played the part of an excellent trencher-man, I felt very much inclined when I commenced this scrawl to indulge in a little plethoric melancholy. "In vain! In vain! strike other chords. Fill high the bowl with Samian wine!" We have not got Samian, allow me to remark, *par parenthèse*, but we have champagne, which is the same in the Greek. As I remarked, nothing is further from peoples' thoughts than melancholy in these latitudes. There are "hops" three times a week, at which, as at all hop-harvests, the object of the men is to gather the most blooming flowers. Had I the pen of Jenkins, that ubiquitous master of ceremonies at watering places, who delicately, under the cover of transparent initials, compliments "the lovely Miss B—— and the ever-blooming and seraphically radiant Mrs. T——," I would instantly proceed, after the fashion of that distinguished author, to the hotel register, and cull you a whole column of alphabetical beauties. But, alas! as you know, my talent does not lie in that way, and I cannot add to the treasures of the modern *chronique scandaleuse*.

The great object of Betsy Trotwood's life was donkeys. The chief amusement I have at the present moment of my existence is—waiters. The waiter world at this really excellent hotel is intensely interesting to me at meal time. Watching, it gives me some faint idea what would take place on the broad ocean if this country had a war with England, and recalls in some fashion the time and deeds of the old buccaneers. The Nahant waiter is a born privateer. He certainly had letters of marque on his baby linen. Each waiter has a separate family and table to attend, and he consequently looks on all other tables and families as so many prizes, of whose wealth he is at liberty to avail himself, for the benefit of his own circle. He is therefore on a continual predatory cruise, in search of fruits and sauces and tit-bits of every description, which he seizes with the dexterity of a bald-headed eagle, and bears off with him to his own particular nest. There is one venerable pirate who waits on the table next to mine, whom I have named Captain Kyd. He is a buccaneer of renown. As a privateer steers right into a merchantman under false colors, and then when near enough to board, hoists the hostile flag, so does "the Captain" sail down on a neighboring table, with such signals of benevolence flaunting in every feature that no one would ever suspect the villainous designs concealed beneath. He has a prize in his eye—say the last melon of the dinner. He approaches the unsuspecting guest who is just about to regale himself—then whisk! The black flag is hoisted, the juicy prize is seized, and before the astonished diner can collect his senses, Captain Kyd is off under full sail for his pirate's home, leaving the bereft one a wiser and more melon-choly man.

Having been a sufferer myself from the Captain, I hit upon a brilliant idea. I set up a rival pirate, on the principle of set a thief to catch a thief. My waiter is equally reckless and daring, but has the advantage of being younger. It is a splendid sight to see them struggling over some favorite dish! Have you ever seen the osprey dash from its craggy perch down to the surface of the ocean and rise dripping and heavy, with a fish struggling in its talons? and then have you beheld the bald-headed eagle that sat calmly watching the operation, hit who, the instant the osprey had secured his prey, darted on him with the speed of lightning and tore it from its claws? If you have seen this, you will be easily able to imagine the struggles of my waiter and the Captain over some delicacy of the season.

We are to have military to-morrow and next day down here. What military they are I cannot positively say, but that they are as military as Boston Common, two drills a year, and rusty muskets can make them I am quite sure. We shall doubtless have the usual proportion of a hundred officers and three privates, patriotic, intoxicated and vocal. I think I shall go and pass those two days in "the swallow's cave."

You are a newspaper man and want news, of course. What shall I do for news to give you? One waiter split another's skull open with a cleaver here the other night. The first is in jail, and the other in bed. You can't say after this that I did not give you an item. We are to have a regatta here this week. It was supposed that no regatta would take place here again this season, but the yachting men have thought better of it, and are about to enliven the harbor once more. A perch was caught the other day off of Castle Rock. It weighed exactly two ounces and a half. It lay on the beach for several days, and was visited by great numbers—of flies. Permit me, in conclusion, to commiserate you for not being down here under the paternal protection of Mr. RAND, and subscribe myself with assurances of my distinguished consideration,

JACK ROBINSON.

Charms of the Country.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

TAN COUNTRY, Monday, Aug. 22, 1859.

We have been poking about the watering-places long enough. We're tired of city life, so have come to the country. We know we shall be put down for our impertinence, in taking so audacious a step, but we are "on our high horse" now, and the fashion can't stop us. We know it is not the "ton" to go in the country. We know that the "ton," in the Summer season, is to infest big piazzas, to get strangled in small bed-rooms, to go wild with the clash of crockery, and to get—nothing to eat. But we're not on the "ton" just now. We've seen enough of millinery and silk dresses, and enough of very light cassimere pants, vests and coats to match. We've been inspected enough through plain glass eye-glasses for not wearing the same material, and we've been snubbed enough for the same reason. We have discovered that to glory in a clean shirt every morning is not enough for watering-places, and that the clean shirt must be accompanied by the light cassimere clothes. We have seen enough of watering-place society, with its brazen lady landladies. We've seen enough selfishness, pseudo refinement and false gilding. We know well enough that all the young girls go there for rich husbands, and all the young men for rich wives. We also know that both parties get frequently "sold," and that all would be in the same category except for a few manœuvring mammas. It is wonderful—the amount of penetration possessed by these same mammas. The papas are all bored; they want to get home to do business; they don't like this "sort of thing;" but the mamma says, "No, dear, we must get them married off. Don't you see, dear?" And papa goes off and plays whist, to keep from dying of ennui. Yes, we've had enough of all this stuff, and so we've come to the country. One week in it has made us a different man. The looking-glass no longer shows us every morning a thin, cadaverous face, with a pair of dead eyes. To be sure, our face is still thin, but there is a faint, promising flush on the cheek, and the eyes are waking up. "Rome was not built in a day," neither do we expect to fill the caverns in our cheeks in a week, but we know that the work is already commenced. We have got a new sensation—hunger. We actually get hungry occasionally. This would be a lamentable occurrence at a watering-place, but here nature abhors vacuum and has supplied plenty of pleasures to fill it. Eggs, that you can pick yourself, for eggs grow as well as anything else. They are the natural products of barns, cabbage gardens, and all out-of-the-way places. You take a piece of chalk, the shape and size of an egg, put it in an out-of-the-way corner, and not long after you'll have a crop of eggs. Then there are chickens, which are nothing but ripe eggs. Eggs turned by some process of nature into chicken-meat, bones and feathers, and very different they are from the things called "chicken" in the City. The country chicken is no antediluvian, shrivelled-up fossil of a spread eagle,—it is a plump, juicy institution, that makes your mouth water to look at it. Then there's milk—not the mineral—no limestone production, but an animal liquid, daily supplied by an amiable old creature called a "cow." But then such butter! It always used to bother us, where butter came from. Our idea was that it must have come from a salt mine, mixed up in some inscrutable way with tubs. But it appears that butter is made by women. We happened one day to be out in a place called the "wood-house," when a very singular occurrence took place. A woman who was there put on an apron, and then proceeded towards a singular-looking institution with a stick in it. Taking hold of this stick, she began working it up and down as though her very life depended on the operation. "What in the name of wonder are you doing there?" said we. "Making butter, you fool." Being in pursuit of knowledge, we disregarded the superfluous appellation, and mildly asked her the rationale of the process, when, to our astonishment, she wheeled upon us and delivered herself of the following remarkable sentiment: "Naow, look a here, Mister; I don't warnt none of yaour gas. You've been a follering me areound and areound ever since yaou've been here, and I wont steand it not no longer. Naow go." We went, but we know one thing—Butter is made by women in some way or other.

One of our greatest delights here is to get in an old barn, and then get up on top of a pile of hay. Why we like it, we can't for the life of us tell; but we can sit on top of a lot of hay for hours without feeling the least *ennui*. We seem to have a particular predilection for hay, for we are very fond of going out into the fields to see the men mow. We came near getting scythed down though, the other day, having got on the wrong side of the instrument, and this circumstance has somewhat modified our enthusiasm. In fact of late we content ourselves with sitting on a fence and watching the scythers at a respectable distance.

Then the jolly old drives up here. We wonder who invented old wagons, with wooden springs and a buffalo-robe on the seat. None of your sleepy barouches for us. Give us, say we, a good easy jolt on the buffalo robes. It stirs one up amazingly, and you see ten times more of the country than out of a barouche—and then, if you've got a pretty girl next to you, how you can make love! Love! Oh, love! there's another sensation we've got since we've been here. We thought we'd outlived "love" and all that sort of thing. We thought we'd got callous, and that our heart was withered, &c., but it appears we were only bottled up. The formal drawing-room young ladies never had any effect on us. But here we come to the country, and to our astonishment we experience extraordinary sensations. We see a young girl with sun-burnt face in a sun-bonnet, and we accost her with the same indifference that we have always felt towards the petticoat tribe. Do we? No, we don't. We don't feel quite so easy as usual. We see a pair of confiding eyes, and a little innocent mouth, and we don't know how it happens, but we're "not ourself at all." We feel "quenched," as it were, and very much agitated. The blood, that before was stagnant in our veins, seems to wake up and run about us like wild-fire. In short, it actually circulates, which is more than could be said of it for many a year, and all this brought about by a sun-bonnet and a sun-burnt face. No, it was the mouth and eyes that did it, and the warm little face. Thank you, my dear, for the sensation—you've made us feel like old times. But this will never do. A fresh nature like yours should never be mated with a *blasé* man, and we wouldn't impose on you, my dear, even though we see you might easily be imposed on. Oh, its all very well to talk of indications in us that have lately appeared, but they're only flickerings, my dear, and town life will soon put them all out. To-morrow we'll get out *Bacon* and read philosophy. Yes, we'll not go near this young siren. But, then, what banpens to-morrow? Why, to-morrow we don't eat as much breakfast as usual and our cigar is very flat. We think we'll take a little stroll and, perhaps, we'll feel more like going at *Bacon*. We take the little stroll, but how very extraordinary that we should see our little siren. What an extraordinary circumstance!—that she should be at home the very time she's always at home. Very singular to be sure. Bah! who's going to be tied to a woman? Who? Yes, who? Well, whoever is, why shouldn't he be? If being tied to a woman promotes happiness, why shouldn't a man get tied? *Not* to get tied to a woman is independence, but independence is only an idea. Why, then, be a slave to an idea rather than to a woman? What's an idea? An idea! —we've not the slightest idea. But a woman!—a soft, gentle creature, who looks at you out of a pair of eyes that remind you of wells, whose very heart seems at the bottom of them, and who causes you extraordinary sensations. Isn't it better to be tied to such a tangible institution than to a mere intangible thing called an idea, a cold abstract sort of concern. But then suppose she don't keep looking at you as she does now. Suppose she don't continue to cause emotions. Suppose she's only a temporary stir-up. Horrible thought! We are distracted by conflicting emotions. Ah, here's *Shakespeare*, he'll decide it. Well, what say you? "Woman, thy name is frailty." Hum —to-morrow we go to Saratoga.

ENOUGH Z.

PERSONAL.

The Newburgh (N. Y.) *News* has the following:—"Some days ago we noticed the finding of a dead body in Murderer's Creek. It has been identified as that of JOHN OGLE, who had for some time past resided in Newburgh. Mr. OGLE was of Scotch birth, but for some 20 years resided in the Island of Jamaica. Having to better his condition he brought his family to this country and came to Newburgh. Some friends to whom he brought letters procured employment in the cotton factory for one or two of the children, and occasionally an odd job for himself. But he found little to do, and suffered much depression of spirits from the desitution of his large family. A person in New-Windsor took one of the children, and procured a place near him for another. OGLE had been sick this Summer, and on getting better went down to New-Windsor to see his children. He left them on Tuesday morning, and nothing more was heard of him until his body was found in the creek on the following Sunday. His wife had grown uneasy at his absence, and sent down one of the boys to inquire about him. The lad lost his way, and stopping at a house by the wayside to inquire his road, the family became interested in him, drew from him the story of his life—and the end was they showed him the drowned man's clothes, which had been left at this house for identification, and the boy at once recognized them as those of his father."

In St. Louis, a few days since, a young man named North attempted to rescue his sister from a life of infamy, and for that purpose entered a charge of vagrancy against her. She was discovered in a brothel on Market-street, and was brought before the Police Court to answer the charge. The evidence, however, failing to sustain the charge, the magistrate refused compliance with the brother's request that she might be committed to the workhouse, and the girl returned to the house, sweeping out of the Court, say the papers, with a queenly air and a look of mingled triumph and defiance.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* states that the woman De Marbais, the victim of her paramour's jealousy in Cincinnati, whose death was reported a day or two ago, came to Philadelphia from Lewistown, Penn., several years since. She first assumed the name of Annie Dunbar, and subsequently that of Blanche Franklin. She kept a house in Lombard-street. Under the name of Franklin she married De Marbais, who then went by one of his numerous aliases. The husband was a common swindler. The relatives of Mrs. De Marbais are said to still reside at Lewistown.

The Chicago papers tell a sad story of the perverseness of a young girl of seventeen, who left her home in Wisconsin not long since and went to Chicago, where she was finally discovered in a house of ill-fame. Her father is an Englishman, and employed a Chicago detective to discover her whereabouts. On Thursday she was found, says the *Press*, sick and almost deserted, in the most forlorn circumstances. The father was to arrive on the following evening to take her home again.

The Rev. R. F. Parshall, formerly pastor of the Baptist Churches of Fort Edward and Sandy Hill, was tried by the Church of Sandy Hill on the 22d August for sundry acts of misconduct, and found guilty. He was accordingly turned out of the Church, and deprived of his license as a preacher. He had been suspected for over three years past of improper conduct.

A gentleman in Lockport, N. Y., has ordered a model steamboat to be built for him at Buffalo. He intends to make a trip with it to TEXAS, where his friends reside. The boat is about forty feet long, seven feet beam, and eleven feet over all. The engine is to be of eight-horse power. The boat, when finished, will cost about $800.

A singular freak of an insane girl, fifteen years of age, is noticed by the Chicago *Press*. During Thursday night, she took an infant sister from the bed where it was sleeping, and fled with it. Some hours afterwards, she was found in a corn-field in the West Division, holding the child to her bosom. It had not been injured.

Gen. Tom Thumb has set up his yacht, named, after himself, the *Charles S. Stratton*. The little gentleman made his first cruise on Friday, from Bridgeport to the Black Rock Light-house. The *Stratton* seems to have proved herself a crack sailer.

Phelan was in Cleveland on Saturday, and played a game of billiards with Bird. Phelan began and led off with a run of 86 points, which was the highest made during the play. The first hundred points were played in about eight minutes.

A writer in the Mobile *Mercury*, who prides himself on his intimate fellowship with John Mitchel, reviews his course in a column article, and describes Mitchel as "a disappointed, unhappy and restless man."

McHenry *alias* Townsend, whose case excited a sensation in Canada a year ago, is now occupying the humble position of cook on a schooner running between Buffalo and Cleveland.

The Hon. E. D. Culver and the Hon. Anson Burlingame will address the people at Vergennes, on the second day of the Fair of the Champlain Valley Agricultural Society, Friday, Sept. 9, 1859.

The Boston *Transcript* says: "The portrait of Mr. Choate, by Ames, has found a purchaser at the price named, ($500,) and a duplicate has been ordered for another gentleman.

Ex-Governors Seymour and Hunt have been appointed lay delegates to represent the Episcopal Diocese of Western New-York at the General Convention to be held at Richmond in October.

The Rev. R. S. Crampton has been appointed as District Secretary for Central New-York by the American and Foreign Christian Union.

Two Michigan quoit-players, Patteson, of Wood stock, and Goodall, of Detroit, are to play a match game for the championship and $500.

The Right Rev. Dr. Payne, Episcopal Missionary Bishop to Africa, preached in Buffalo on Sunday in behalf of his mission.

THE SANTA FE MAIL.—We learn from undoubted authority that the Postmaster General has ordered an increase of speed in the letter and paper service from Independance to Santa Fe. Instead of twenty days, the mail is hereafter to be carried in fifteen days—allowing the contractors thirty days in which to take through the book and document bags—a mode of overloading the mails all over the country which had better be dispensed with. If this matter must be sent, let it go upon some slow steamboat or coach, at some trifling rate of freight. We learn that an increased compensation for this increased service has been allowed, equal to about $15 000 per annum. This service will be of great value to our business men, and it is due to the people of New-Mexico that they should be placed in more rapid communication with the States. The increased expedition on this route will have the effect of keeping the passenger travel on the old line, instead of going to El Paso, and there taking the Overland route, as has been frequently the case within the last few months. If the communication is important enough, the contractors for the Overland route may take it into their heads to shorten the distance still more, and keep up the competition for passengers.—

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Justice Ingraham.

THE SCHUYLER FRAUD CASES.

John A. Underwood and Henry A. Underwood vs. The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.—The argument in this case was continued.

Mr. Noyes said it was conceded on all hands that a separation of the genuine and spurious shares is entirely practicable, and as it had been made it was practicable. The Court had no doubt it was practicable.

Mr. Noyes would leave to the Court the responsibility of saying how far the affidavit of such a man as Vandeventer should affect that separation. Mr. Noyes then went into an extensive examination of the affidavit of Vandeventer, and argued that Vandeventer had given an opinion as to the spurious certificates, at the same time giving his word that he had no means of knowing what he said. As this statement of Vandeventer's was contradicted by the defendant's affidavits, counsel thought but little credence could be given to his statements.

Counsel asked if, in the affidavit of such a man as Vandeventer, the Court would interfere to deprive so large a number of the shareholders of their portion of the present dividend. Counsel believed if the Court was a juror, his Honor would not believe Vandeventer's testimony under oath on a controverted point.

As to Holbrook, he had changed his occupation. He was once engaged by the Company to make a separation of the stock. Now he had sold himself to the plaintiffs to make another statement. Counsel would not cast any imputation on the conduct of Holbrook, but he thought his course had fairly subjected him to the distrust of the Court. Counsel commented at length upon the affidavit of Holbrook, as to his two separations of the stock, in which he says the result of each was different from that of the other. This fact showed his correctness as an accountant, and how far his work was entitled to credit.

Counsel then examined the affidavit of Wilson, and contended that Wilson corroborated Holbrook, and both of them disputed Vandeventer in regard to spurious certificates, and urged that no better evidence could be asked of the Company on that point. Counsel then submitted that the Court should not interfere, because of the transfer of but 173 shares, or a few at least, to define the genuine holders of their share of the dividend, and urged that the Court could do no more, at all events, than to direct that the Company pay no money to any but such as they believed to be genuine stock-holders, or in general terms, to genuine stock-holders, to whom they only proposed to pay. The Company had taken the only course that was left for them concerning the stock. They had employed men to make a separation, which the Court admitted they had undoubtedly a right to make, and they now had declared a dividend which they proposed to pay to such only, in good faith, as they supposed to be entitled to it. That was all the Court could direct them to do, and all that could reasonably be asked of them.

Counsel admitted that if the Company were not proceeding in good faith, an injunction could issue, but not unless the Company were proceeding in bad faith. In this case no Court of Chancery could interfere; before that could be done another case would have to be made out against the Company. Another reason why the Court could not interfere was, that the Company was a foreign corporation. This Court had refused to issue a *mandamus* against a foreign corporation, and now would it grant an injunction against one? A majority of the Board of Directors reside in Connecticut, and were never here but temporarily. Counsel for plaintiff here admitted that he did not claim that the Company was a domestic corporation.

Mr. Noyes then contended that this case had been substantially decided in the case of Carpenter and Vermilye, where it had been decided that such a separation could be made. Many points in the case had been decided in the case of Blatchford *vs.* The Company.

But another difficulty arose in the way of an injunction. The Company were liable in Connecticut, their legal domicil, to pay the very dividend, by suit, which this Court was asked to enjoin them not pay; and should they be thus sued they could not plead this injunction in bar,—for they could not plead even another suit in bar.

In conclusion, Mr. Noyes again stated that the embarrassment which must follow this injunction was a sufficient reason for its refusal by this Court; and he did not believe it was the office of a good Judge of this State to simplify his jurisdiction in this respect, as such a course would make, in a short time, our courts the managers of all the railroads of the country. All these suits were intended as mere vexations to embarrass the Company, and counsel did not believe the Court would permit itself to be an instrument in the hands of these or similar plaintiffs to harrass and annoy the Company.

Mr. Bliss then replied for the plaintiff, claiming that it had been admitted by counsel for defence that these over-issues began before October, 1853, and that was a fatal admission to the defendants on this motion. This explained why the Company had ever resisted the discovery and inspection of their books.

The argument of Mr. Bliss in reply to Mr. Noyes, was pretty much a recapitulation of his argument on Tuesday. He concluded by again asking the Court to continue the injunction, and to make an order that an examination of the stock be had under the direction of the Court, that, if practicable, a just separation may be made. The Court took the papers, and reserved decision.

In addition to the affidavits, of which an abstract was given in yesterday's Times, there is one made by Justice R. Bulkley, Esq., President of the Company, to the effect that there are 1,100 holders of genuine stock—that even if it were true, as alleged, that there was any doubt as to the correctness of the list of stock made up by order of the Directors, the dividends on such stock could not amount to more than $600, on which the plaintiff's interest would be $1 65.

AN AGED DRUNKARD—WHAT'S IN A NAME?

In the Matter of Elizabeth Tebow, alias Bullen, &c., &c. Alleged to be an Habitual Drunkard.—Robert Webber, the son of Mrs. Tebow, *alias* Tiebow, *alias* Teabow, *alias* Teabout, *alias* Bullen, *alias* Lindsley, *nee* Webber, and who has gone by all these names, and perhaps that of Alston besides, but whose real name, we venture to suggest, is *Tiebout*, Robert Webber, then, *alias* Robert Lindsley, *alias* Lindsey, petitioned this Court on 11th of June last for a commission *de lunatico inquirendo*, alleging that his mother aforesaid was an habitual drunkard, and incapable of managing her affairs. He alleges that she has borne all the names given above, but as we are forced to use one name, we shall hereafter call her Mrs. Tiebout.

The petitioner alleges that Mrs. T. has been a drunkard for nine years past, and is now, although 74 years old, if not 77, constantly and furiously drunk and noisy; that she has a violent temper, and that no one will keep her in his house long together.

The petition was supported by affidavits of the agent of the house where Mrs. Tiebout lived when in Mott-street, the landlord of No. 303 Tenth street, where she also lived; of his wife, and Drs. Covel and Roberts, of the Tombs, who all concur in their accounts of her gross drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Drs. Covel and Roberts testify that she is very old, calling herself 77 or 78, and of unsound mind, produced by the combined effects of liquor and age—that if suffered to go at large she will be liable to softening of the brain, with ultimate paralysis and combined imbecility. Their affidavits, with the evidence of Justice Brennan and officer Gilmore, show that Mrs. Tiebout was arrested for drunkenness, June 4, and committed for ten days. A commission was granted to Messrs. Henry Nicoll, Chas. Stuart and Livingston Livingston, who convened a jury of 12 persons, and proceeded to take testimony. The evidence of Justice Brennan and Officer Gilmore showed the arrest above mentioned. Mrs. Burrows, the landlady in Tenth-street, testified that Mr. Webber asked her to take his mother; that soon after the latter came, she asked for a gill of wine, and went to bed totally drunk; that she was very abusive, and screamed "Murder!" that Mrs. Burrows was finally obliged to send for a policeman and have her taken away. Several other witnesses testified to the same effect. Mr. Conner, the accountant of the Bleecker-street Savings Bank, testified that Mrs. Tiebout kept an account at that Bank under the name of Bullen, and had kept such an account since 1823, having now a balance of $3,771 63. Her last deposit was one of $2,000, in 1853. She has drawn out $50 every few months. She was allowed 4 per cent. interest on the money. She had not drawn anything for three months.

On this evidence the jury found, on July 14, that Mrs. Tiebout or Tebow, or Bullen, &c., &c., was an habitual drunkard, and incapable of managing her property; that she had two children, Robert Webber and Elizabeth Alston, (half-sister to the former,) but that the whereabouts of the latter was unknown. The verdict was signed by only thirteen jurors.

The petitioner now moved the Court to confirm the verdict and report of the Commission. Mrs. Tiebout opposed upon affidavits, of which the substance is as follows:

Mrs. Tiebout's affidavit states that she is the daughter of Samuel Webber, deceased, and was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, on October 9, 1795; that she was married early in life to Benley Bullen, of Boston, who died two years after; that she then removed to Cumberland County, Georgia, where she was engaged to James Lindsley, who seduced her, and broke his promise of marriage; that she became the mother of a child, who was bap tized by the name of Robert Lindsley; and that this illegitimate son is the petitioner in this proceeding, and has assumed the name of Webber for his own purposes. That said Robert Lindsley, *alias* Webber, "has been the bane of her life;" that she has "furnished him means to commence business several times, but he is always unfortunate;" is now "poor and destitute," &c. She calls her present name "*Tesbout*," and signs it with a mark. Messrs. Samuel B. Logan and Joseph C. Ashley state in their affidavits, that they were present at the meetings of the commission, the former as counsel, the latter as a witness; that fifteen jurymen heard the evidence, and only thirteen took part on the verdict; that one of the jury said he should make a short story of the case; that on an application for adjournment, on account of the absence of Judge Edmonds, one of the counsel for respondent, two of the jury objected, and said they were not to be humbugged by Judge Edmonds or any other Judge; that one of the jurors, Mr. Gottsberger, had instigated the proceedings, and, finally, that these objections were stated to the Commissioners, who said they were matters for the Court, and not for them.

The petitioner makes affidavit in reply that his mother told him before the Warden of the City Prison and others, that she was legally married to his father, James M. Lindsley, by a minister named Townsend, but that she was treated so badly by him that she would not use his name. That he has always been known by the name of Webber, and was given that name by his mother when she put him to school at ten years of age. That she has never done anything for him since he was 14 years old, except to give him six dollars some thirty-two years ago, and three handkerchiefs since. That he is now engaged in the express business, and able to support his family with comfort. That the reason of two jurors not signing was that one was sick and the other had expressed a premature opinion. He denies that Mr. Gottsberger interfered with the case.

After argument, Justice Ingraham rendered the following decision:

I am not satisfied with the execution of the writ of inquiry in this case. The proceeding is one to deprive a party of the possession and management of her property, and in a case where it appears that, notwithstanding the allegations against her, she has been able to take care of and increase the amount of money in the Bank.

I. Where more jurors are sworn on such an inquisition than are absolutely necessary, and the proceeding is commenced before all, I think it irregular to discharge a part. Whatever number commence on the inquisition, the case should be continued before all. If they were not all present, the Commissioners should have adjourned the proceeding until another day.

II. There is room to suppose, even if no bias actually was indulged against the respondent, that there was not that care and attention given to the case which a person in the situation of the respondent has a right to ask. If any such bias or opinion previously formed operated against her, there can be no doubt that she should have a new trial.

The motion to confirm the inquisition is denied, and a new trial is ordered before the same Commissioners.

For the petitioner, Dayton & Traup; for respondent, J. W. Edmonds and Samuel B. Logan.

HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

In the matter of the application of James D. McDougal.—This was a return to a writ of *habeas corpus* to the keeper of the City Prison, directing him to procure the body of James D. McDougal, who was there confined on a charge of false pretences, preferred against him by one Walter Burk.

The affidavit of Burk, under which the petitioner was arrested and committed, set forth that the complainant was a seafaring man, or had been, and desired to change his business; that he saw in the *Herald* of the 26th and 27th of July, an advertisement for a partner in business; that accordingly he went to the office of Chester B. Howes, at No. 347 Broadway, as directed by the advertisement, and was there introduced to J. D. McDougal, the petitioner, who stated that he was engaged in the flour and produce business; that he had $500 of his own, and wanted a partner with that much more; that Burk the complainant had but $400, whereupon McDougal proposed to loan him the other, on his note, which was accepted and all of the money deposited in the Artisans' Bank.

Pursuant to this proceeding, they formed a partnership in writing, and that on the 1st of August, McDougal said he had received a letter from some one in New-York, who wished to sell 2,500 bushels of oats, and proposed that they should go down and see upon what terms they could buy it; that McDougal proposed to go on 'Change and see what oats were worth, the complainant not seeing him until next day, when he went up to the Artisans' Bank and learned that he, McDougal, had drawn out all the money but $10, and also learned that McDougal had sold his note for $100 loaned; that McDougal did not go and purchase oats for their business, but has the money.

The petition was brought in, and upon the argument of the case it appeared that all these transactions are legal in the affidavit of the complainant, transpired between two parties in business, and as each had an equal right to use the copartnership funds, the Court held that although the complainant had lost his money, still the prisoner could not be held on a charge of false pretences. The prisoner was therefore discharged.

Paschal S. Leonard vs. William M. Weeks et al.—Motion granted, on defendant, Jacob M. Weeks, filing a bond, with surety to be approved by a justice, to pay the plaintiff's claim in case of recovery in this action.

James S. Sturges vs. William W. White.—Motion denied.

John A. Stewart, Receiver, &c., vs. Charles Cooper.—Motion for leave to discontinue granted on payment of costs after issue.

Mercedes G. Montalban vs. Bertrand Clover.—Motion denied.

John Van Opstal vs. Henry Lefevre.—Motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Judge Hilton.

Griffin vs. Hoyt.—Motion to discharge order of arrest granted, with $10 costs.

SPORTING.

The Boston Trot between Flora Temple and Princess.

The Boston *Atlas* of yesterday gives a report of the race between *Flora Temple* and *Princess*, at the South-end Riding Park:

At 4 P. M. yesterday, the great, much-mooted trot between *Flora Temple* and *Princess* took place at the South-end Riding Park, perhaps better known as the Agricultural Fair Grounds. This trot for several days has been the talk of the town, and of course the arrival of the hour for opening the Park was the signal for a grand rush of spectators. The Park was opened at 2 P. M., and from that time until the start of the race, the principal avenues leading in the direction of the grounds were crowded with people and carriages. The number of people present was variously estimated at ten, fifteen and twenty thousand; there were probably between twelve and fifteen thousand persons on and about the Park.

At 3½ P. M., the two horses were brought upon the track, and speedily attracted the attention of admiring crowds. Both animals were in good condition. We learned of a few bets offered and taken at this time, but at fearful odds against *Princess*. Betting was at a discount and few offered more than the "cigars" and "drinks."

The horses passed a few times up and down the track, and were loudly cheered by the crowd. The call was given for the horses to take positions, and all was breathless excitement. The friends of *Princess* were quite elated by the encomiums of the spectators as she passed in front of the judges' stand, and offers on her went up considerably. $100 to $75, and $50 to $30 and $25 were taken in a few instances. The betting was done very quietly, what little there was of it, and although considerable money undoubtedly changed hands, very few people were aware of it.

First Heat.—*Princess* won the pole, and when the word was given, at 4:06, P. M., went off with the lead partly around the upper turn, when she broke badly, as did also *Flora*, but the latter recovered instantly, while *Princess* fell behind at least a dozen lengths. Going down the back stretch *Princess* gained a little her lost ground, but lost it again on the lower turn, and came in on the first half homestretch far behind, *Flora* making it in 1:15½, (some said 1:16, others 1:15¾.) On the last half they maintained about the same relative position, *Flora Temple* coming in beautifully, winning the heat in 2:33. Neither of the horses did well in this heat, and the signal failure of *Princess* discouraged her friends so that bets could not be made at any odds, though many outsiders thought the thing arranged for the purpose of getting outside offers, and even the same opinion prevailed after the second heat, to a great extent.

Second Heat.—There was a rest of thirty minutes, and the call was again given. Two or three ineffectual attempts at a start were made before the "go" was given, and both nags sprung to time with an excellent start, but again *Princess* made bad work at the upper turn, and *Flora* took the inside position from her, leaving her far behind and constantly increasing the distance until the home stretch, when *Princess* picked up a little and came in about four seconds behind. *Flora* won the heat; first half in 1:14¾; heat in 2:26¾. This is the best time we believe ever made on this Course, although it is stated by some that *Flora* three years since, over the same ground, against *Ethan Allen*, made the distance in 2:25. We think the statement incorrect, but cannot state positively. The race was now drawing to the climax of its interest, as it decided the contest if *Flora* won. Several persons thought that *Princess* would win this heat, and that her driver had held her in on the two previous, to influence odds against her, but it was too evident from his chop-fallen and disconsolate appearance that he had no hope of success. The whole interest of the day's trotting centered in the next heat, and the crowd impatiently awaited the call for the

Third Heat.—Which was given, and the word "go" promptly followed. *Princess* had evidently prepared to do her best, and off they went, neck and neck to the upper turn, when *Flora* fell behind, but recovered and crossed *Princess*, was then crossed by the latter, and down the back stretch they went neck and neck for some distance, nearly to the lower turn. This was the best of the day's sport, and was decidedly good. Unfortunately *Princess* broke again, and lost her advantage, *Flora* passing her as if on wings, coming in on the first half, closely followed, in 1:17¾. She gained steadily on *Princess* in the last half, coming in three or four seconds ahead, winning the heat and race in 2:34.

As she reined up in front of the Judges' stand she was loudly cheered and the crowd gathered about her in immense numbers to get a look at the "Queen of the Turf," while they hissed and hooted *Princess* and her driver and were so boisterous that the Police interfered to prevent trouble. The time was announced and the vast assembly, at about 6 P. M., withdrew.

RECAPITULATION.

South-End Riding Park—Purse $1,000—Trotting—Mile heats, three in five, in harness.

Jas. McMann named b. m. *Flora Temple*.....1 1 1
J. Eorr named b. m. *Princess*.....2 2 2
Time:—First Heat, 2:33; Second Heat, 2:26¾; Third Heat, 2:34.

After the second heat, and while the mares were being led off by their grooms, Mr. Eorr, the driver of *Princess*, came upon the Judge's stand, and stated to them that he was very sorry that his mare did no better, but that he did the very best he could in driving her; he stated that she seemed frightened at the crowd and evinced a peculiar tendancy to run into the fence all round the course, and it was with difficulty he could keep her on the track. The Judges replied, that if he did the best he could, it was all they could ask of either him or his mare. He replied that he was peculiarly unfortunate, that *Princess*, for a beast of her reputation, was the most vicious he ever knew; that she would not bear a stiff rein, and had to be driven otherwise, and that, owing to her "choking up" so easily, he had in a measure to let her have her own way. He repeated his extreme sorrow that he furnished such poor sport for so grand an audience, and, moreover, stated that the last heat, 2:26¾, made by *Flora*, was the the best time he ever knew to be made on that course.

It seemed to be the general opinion that *Princess* was badly driven—that she could do much better if rightly handled, though it is probably certain that *Flora* would always have the advantage in trotting on a half-mile track, as *Princess* is much more apt to "break" on the turns. Mr. Eorr stated that he did not expect to win the race when he came on the course, and had so stated to his friends in the morning. He was severely censured by those who knew of it, for coming upon the Judges' stand during the race. There was some dispute among the Judges as to the time made in the second heat—the majority stating that the heat was won by *Flora* in 2:26, while the others fixed it at 2:26¾. After some little talk, they finally put it at the latter figure. This, we believe, is the fourth time that *Flora* has beaten *Princess*. *Princess* won the race over *Flora*, on the occasion of the second trial of their speed together. The proprietors announce another race for this afternoon, between Miller's *Damsel*, of New-York, and *Pilot*, of Boston. Premium, $500. They assure us that this will be a more evenly contested match than that of yesterday.

The Wool Trade.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

In New-York during the past week the transactions in Wool have been somewhat restricted. The demand has been fair, especially for desirable lots of domestic, but generally at prices unsatisfactory to the principal holders, who are not disposed to make any material concessions. Hence the sales effected have not been very extensive. Neither manufacturers nor dealers urgently need to replenish their stocks, having already purchased supplies in the interior sufficiently large to enable them to keep out of market for some time. And they do not manifest any disposition to operate at present more freely than is absolutely necessary, as with liberal arrivals and accumulating stocks they appear to look for an easier market later in the season. The very remarkable firmness of most holders, and the advices not only from the principal domestic markets, but likewise from England and the Continent of Europe, are not, however, in any sense, favorable to such an anticipated reaction. The receipts during the week have been quite heavy, comprising 3,762 bales Domestic, and 923 bales Foreign. Included in the receipts of Domestic were 1,722 bales California, by the ship *Andrew Jackson*, which arrived here on Monday. The following is a comparative statement of the total receipts of Wool at this port during each of the last three weeks, as reported by us from week to week:

	Week ending Aug. 10.	Week ending Aug. 11.	Week ending Aug. 24.
Domestic, bales	2,199	1,440	3,761
Foreign, bales	1,317	326	923
Total, bales	3,516	1,766	4,684

Grand total in three weeks, bales.....9,987

We have heard of sales during the past week of 90,000 lb. Domestic Fleece, common to choice Saxony, at, according to quality, from 35c.@55c.; 35,000 lb. Domestic Pulled, No. 1 to extra, within a range of from 30c.@50c.; a lot of very good Texas at 40c.; 90 bales African, on private terms; 48 bales Chilian a 20c.; 325 ballais Peruvian at 23c., ₱ lb. Other sales were reported, but without particulars sufficiently specific to publish. In Boston, during the week, a fair demand prevailed at full prices, with sales of 175,000 lb. Domestic Fleece and Pulled, 760 bales Cape, and 170 bales Mediterranean and South American. The total arrivals of Wool at Boston from Jan. 1 to Aug. 20, this year, reached 28,288 bales Domestic and 33 713 Foreign, against 10,405 bales Domestic and 12,330 bales Foreign same time in 1858. These figures indicate a very considerable increase in the receipts during the current year.....In Providence, the demand has been brisk, and sales have been effected of 36,000 lb. Domestic Fleece at 37c.@55c.; 13,000 lb. Domestic Pulled at 30c.@49c., and 7,000 lb., Foreign at 27½@38c. ₱ lb.... In Troy, N. Y., a moderate business has been reported at steady prices..... In Albany, the sales included 4,000 lb. medium Domestic Fleece at 43c., cash; and 6,000 lb. pulled Lambs, on private terms.....In Philadelphia, there has been more activity, sales having been made of 185,000 lb., including 30,000 lb. mixed lots and full blood, 40c.@54c.; 3 000 lb. ¼ blood, 50c.; 3,800 lb. common and ¼ blood, 40c.@43c.; 3,000 lb. mixed Fleeces, 40c.; 6,000 lb. common and tub, 38c., all cash, ₱ lb.... In Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, Detroit, and Milwaukie, the season has been closed, and the sales effected recently have been unimportant.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

By the *Bremen* and *Hungarian* we have received advices from England, to the 10th of August, which place in our possession reports of the Colonial Wool Sales at London, on the 6th, 8th and 9th inst. These reports indicate no falling off in the spirit of the competition for desirable lots, and, of course, no symptoms of weakness in prices of such. The attendance of both English and Continental buyers was good, and the rates established at the commencement of the sales were very well maintained.....The private transactions in London and Liverpool were to a fair extent at full prices.....The Provincial markets were generally quiet, and in some instances buyers had obtained slight concessions.....In Edinburgh, there were 3,500 bales of Wool, and several thousand Sheep Skins sold, by auction, on the 4th inst. With few exceptions, the white wools were sold out, and the top prices of this class exceeded any realized this season. The attendance of buyers was numerous, and for all good lots the competition keen. The advance on half-bred and combing wools since last sale was about 3s. ₱ stone, but for Cheviot and clothing flocks this advance was not made, clothing wools not being so much wanted, and more plentiful in the country.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Wednesday Evening, Aug. 24, 1859.

The improved condition of western pastures by the general and copious rains, and the prospect for a large Corn crop, is gradually diminishing the influx of cattle to this market, and we have a falling off in the supply of this week of nearly five hundred head, though the improved quality makes up a part of this. Still, the receipts are quite large, as compared with former years. Thus, we have this week 4,133, with 4,598 last week, 4,731 the week before, and 4,440 on the 3d inst., or a weekly average for this month o 4,473, against a weekly average for all last year o 3,676, and for the preceding year of 3,143. The fact that all of these have found purchasers indicates a larger consumption of meat this year, and this increase is likely to continue. The City is well filled with strangers—traders, visitors from the South and elsewhere. Good cattle, which will furnish suitable steaks and roasting pieces for hotels and eating-houses, as well as for well-to-do residents who will soon flock in from their Summer resorts, will now be in lively demand. The interests of farmers and feeders will be to send forward a few of their best animals when they have any in fine condition, and keep their leaner stock growing and fattening awhile longer. If this be done generally, fair prices will be obtained. The yards were cleared out this evening, leaving a clear field for the operations of the coming week..... Milch cows have been held back, the receipts being some fifty less than during several weeks past. Still the demand is so small, and that chiefly from milkmen, to make up occasional losses, that cows are often sold here at from $5 to $10 a head less than in the country. We saw a case in point to-day; a man was trying to get $20 for a cow for which he was offered $30 at home, but a short time ago.....Veal calves have come in more freely, and the market is rather overstocked. The demand is slow, with so large a supply of mutton as is now received, and fewer Calves have been sold at 7c. ₱ lb. than in previous weeks. The most of the sales are at 5½c.@6¾c. ₱ lb., live weight. Many of those sent in are ordinary animals, partly grass fed, which it would be more profitable to feed longer, and farmers are buying them somewhat to take stock to the country to feed.....Sheep and lambs continue to arrive very freely, and faster than they can be sold, even at a decline of 25c.@50c. ₱ head for ordinary animals. Good fat sheep are proportionately scarce, and sell briskly at last week's rates. The yards are not cleared to-day.....Swine have come in quite moderately this week, and there is a demand for them at nearly ½c. ₱ lb., advance.....The following table, carefully compiled from our notes gathered at all the City yards, including also the cattle received and retailed at Bergen, show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 23.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	4,133	155	858	15,720	2,235
Previous week	4,598	201	710	16,113	4,431
Same w'k last. y'r	4,161	191	448	12,454	8,703

Weekly average of beeves for 1857.....3,143
Weekly average of beeves for 1858.....3,676

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 23,101. Total number received the previous week, 26,053; a decrease of 2,952.

Of the 4,133 fresh bullocks, 2,890 were yarded at Forty fourth-street. The balance were distributed: 1,088 sold at Bergen; 47 at Browning's, and 43 at O'Brien's, on Sixth-street; and 67 at Chamberlin's on Robinson-street. The sales at Bergen have been quite large, above one-fourth of all received this week having been sold at that point.....Of the 2,890 bullocks at the Forty-fourth-street yards the present week, so far as we could ascertain from the owners or salesmen, and from the yard-book there came from Illinois, 706; from Kentucky 500; from New-York State, 520; from Ohio 355; from Indiana, 527; from Pennsylvania, 42; from Iowa, 25; and from Texas, 16. It will be seen that New-York, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky each contributed above 500 head this week....The 2,980 cattle yarded at Forty-fourth-street came into market by the following routes: By the Hudson River Railroad 842; by Erie Railroad, 1,420; by Hudson River Boats, 434; and by the Harlem Railroad, 194. The cattle brought on the Erie Railroad is very large this week as we have by this route the 1,420 of Allerton, the 1,086 sold in Bergen, or 2,506, which is three-fifths of the total receipts, and probably a part of the down-town lots were by the same route. There are rumors that extra inducements have been held out to draw cattle by this route, but we could gather nothing definite from the drovers. If a person succeeds in getting 100 head of cattle through for $100 less than his neighbor, he is not always free to publish it.

THE CATTLE MARKET TO-DAY.

The preliminary sales yesterday were not large, the butchers reluctantly yielding the advance demanded by owners. But the latter maintained their ground this morning, and their prices were gradually conceded to-day. Most sales of all grades were made at about ½c. ₱ lb, (estimated dressed weight) advance over the average of last Wednesday. Towards evening, some of the poorer grades went at less than the morning prices, or but little higher than last week. The cattle ran better in quality, there being an absence of the very dross of half-fed prairie grass cattle so abundant last week. Our figures are correspondingly higher on this account. The market was far from being lively, and those having their stock had hard work to close them up, often making important concessions, especially towards the close of the day. Taking the average of the entire transactions, to-day and yesterday, as we have noted them down, the range of prices this week, and those of last week, set down for comparing, are about as follows:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle	None.	None.
Best quality offered	10¾c.@11c.	10¾c.@10¾c.
Medium quality	9¾c.@10c.	9c. @ 9¾c.
Poor quality	8c. @ 9c.	7¾c.@ 8¼c.
Poorest quality	6c. @ 7c.	6c. @ 6¾c.
General selling prices	8c. @10c.	8c. @ 9¾c.
Average of all sales	8¾c.@ 9	8¾c.@ —

Butchers complain that cattle die very poor at this season, and even in the full markets of the past month, when it is supposed that buyers get the full benefit of disputed weights, and are almost allowed to place their own estimate upon the animals, they almost always get deceived, making the beef cost ¼c.@½c. ₱ lb. more than they intended to pay. Very few sellers pretended to be getting over 10¾c for their best beeves—one or two thought a few animals might be 10¾c.—but we presume some of the cattle will be found fully 11c.—perhaps more—when they are weighed. For a few lots 10¾c. was paid upon the real weight, as shown by the scales.....But few of the regular sellers chose to risk a lot on their own account, and those who did so found it close work to make a commission upon their purchases.....About 1,100 head were taken East from Albany on Monday last, at 3¼c.@5c. ₱ lb., gross weight. We know of no lots kept back on the road.

We give below a few of the transactions as indicating the general state of the market:

H. Hurd sold 45 of his own Illinois fed cattle, of fair quality and say 7 cwt., at 8½c.@10c. He called it a slow market.

W. P. Mollstter, for J. Willson, 65 rather common Kentucky stock, of 7 cwt., at $65 each.

Vail & Co., mostly on their own account, sundry lots of Ohio and State cattle, of divers weights and varied qualities, at a range of 7½c. for the scrawny tailings to 10c., or even more, for the few good animals which brought $100 each.

Murray & Glover ran out 99 pretty good Illinois steers, fed and forwarded by J. T. Alexander. They would dress about 7 cwt., and brought 9c.@10¾c.

S. Ulbet had a creek lot of 105 of the Alexander feed, which gave evidence that Illinois pastures are either very good, or the old corn crop is not all used up. They rated 7¾ cwt., and sold quickly at 9½c.@10¾c.—some buyers affirmed 11c.

Bantham & White, for Alexander & Cassell, 105 smooth Illinois steers, of 6¾ cwt., at $62 each.

Hoag & Sherman, for J. Bryant, 75 *good* Ohio steers of 7½ cwt., at an average of 10c. They were duly appreciated and early bought by purchasers of good stock. Also, for Preston, 26 common Canada steers, at $45 each, rated 6½ cwt.; and a few of their own Dutchess County cattle of 7 cwt.@7¾ cwt. at 10c.

C. G. Tran had 65 head of the Bryant cattle, which he sold at $80@$104 each, and called them very good 8½ cwt. steers, as they showed themselves to be.

Another lot of 64 belonging to the same owner, who shipped largely this week, sold by T. Bloomer at near 10c. on 7¾ cwt. They, too, were prime.

Mead & Holcomb, for E. W. Gwynne, 64 fairish Ohio steers of 7 cwt., at 9¾c. And 25 Connecticut beeves of only fair quality, at 9c @10c.

J. H. Williams, for Cunningham, 32 thinnish 6½ cwt. Illinois steers at 8c., and 51 Indiana animals for Cunningham & Scott, at 7½c.@8c. on 5½ cwt. and very common. Also, 33 for J. McClever, similar to the last, and at equivalent prices.

H. Myers sold 51 Indiana steers of rather common quality, for S. Knaurs, at 6¾c. on 6¼ cwt.

T. C. Eastman, for O. McConnell, 74 pretty fair grade Durhams from Kentucky at $76 each. Rated 7¾ cwt. And 39 light, thin Indiana steers for J. Leeds, at 8c.

Atbault & Bautbens for different owners, 64 fair cattle, mostly of Ohio feed, and in fair flesh, at 8c.@10c.; six of the best, belonging to Millen, brought $90 each, or 10½c., both buyer and seller's estimate.

W. H. Harris, for J. McKee, 80 fair 6¾ cwt. Indiana steers at 9c., and 70 Iowa's for Pratt & Conrad, mixed weights, and poor to good qualities at 7c.@10c.

J. Cragin, for S. Jones, 33 decent Illinois steers at 7c.@9¾c., and 24 two year old Ohio heifers of 4 cwt., for Thomas & Hart, at 6c.@7c.

MILCH COWS.

There is no improvement in prices, although the receipts show a falling off of about 50 head. The market is still slow, and those having cows for sale had far better take up with the best offer they can get in the country, rather than send them here to be forced off at some price. One cow, with a calf by her side, was offered to-day at $20, for which $30 had previously been refused in the country. Her owner, at least, will learn that this is no time to send common cows to New-York market. It is almost impossible to sell any but good cows, and even these sell slowly at $35@$45 each. The markets are overstocked.

VEAL CALVES.

These have been in excess of last week, owing mainly to large numbers of grass calves, intended to raise for stock. They sold at $3@$7 each. Veals are scarcely so quick as last week, fewer bringing 7c. They generally sell at 5¾c.@6½c. The Forty-fourth-street pens were scarcely cleared out. Much of the stock is too old for nice veal.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Receipts a little less than last week, but still very large, and not all sold. Good sheep sell readily at about the rates of last week, but lambs, especially light, thin ones, are abundant and cheaper by 25c.@50c. ₱ head.

The following droves were received at Browning's: From New-York, 3,893; brought in, 85 by J. Budd; 89, B. Cook; 348, Smith & Bember; 70, C. W. Grantier; 37, J. Lashier; 98, L. Miller; 192, Major H. Purdy; 207, D. Poncher; 41, D. K. Tripp; 215, Maine & Satterly; 96, P. Springer; 114, E. Howe; 116, Mooney & Frank; 122 A. M. Culver; 185, H. Todd; 47, P. Palmer; 108, R. McGraw; 96 H. Monnell; 257, P. Devoe; 144, W. T. Felt; 54, G. R Brown; 189, M. W. Beard; 106, S. Sweet; 212, W. H. Brown; 60, R. Cornell; 223, E. Hungerford; 49, J. J. Platther; 101, P. Calhoun; 76, J. Scott; 69, M. Halsied.

From Ohio 1,372, of which L. Ben had 183; H. Fish, 209; Baker and Turner, 397; Hoesbrast and Simons, 206; R McGraw, 177.

From New-Jersey 185; brought in, 25 by R. Ellis; 41, A. Eick; 100, G. R. Holcomb; 19, B. Lawrence.

From Pennsylvania 130, by Wm. A. Large.

From Canada 397 by C. S. Brandsley, making a total of 5,977 from all sources, besides some 1,500 which came in this morning, and will enter into the account next week.

Among the sales were 1,367, by J. C. Larkin, for $4 75@$6 45, in the following lots:

166 head	$462 74	104 head	368 75
86 head	284 37	177 head	618 12
109 head	564 38	112 head	272 25
82 head	250 75	72 head	250 00
176 head	520 38	26 stores	65 00
277 head	868 74		

Thos. C. Larkin reports as follows:

30 sheep & lambs	$177 50	201 sheep	$735 12
177 sheep & lambs	508 00	209 sheep	656 75
68 sheep & lambs	182 81	76 lambs	240 00
23 sheep & lambs	73 00	105 lambs	342 68
106 sheep & lambs	320 62	122 lambs	331 25
54 store sheep	135 00	104 lambs	312 00
108 sheep	327 00	130 lambs	390 50
158 sheep	464 87	19 lambs	75 00
396 sheep	1,359 00	62 lambs	209 25
146 sheep	365 00	110 lambs	322 00
Total	2,421		$7,547 35

R. H. Hunn quotes his sales of 1,529 sheep and lambs at $4,817 47, as follows:

100 lambs	$318 25	29 lambs	$77 75
119 lambs	347 24	105 sheep	268 12
79 lambs	251 31	54 sheep	160 50
183 sheep	597 00	144 sheep	439 31
37 extra lambs	148 00	162 sheep	539 00
41 sheep	100 26	75 sheep	320 00
206 sheep	727 24	69 sheep	222 50
106 sheep	301 00	—	
Total	1,529		$4,817 47

The pens were well filled and business generally brisk, this morning, with continued free arrivals. Jas. McCleary reports sales of 998 head at $2 50@$4 each.

Allerton's receipts were 1,296, with a rather slow market and some stock left over. Salesmen quote lambs at 25c.@30c. lower than last week.

O'Brien & McGraw received 2,504 fresh sheep and lambs during the past week, all of which were from New-York; brought in, 173 by H. Lester; 343, Reed & Jenks; 220, T. B. Phetiplace; 193, R. McGraw; 219, F. Simes; 200, Molany & Kelly; 184, S. T. & S. Compton; 223, A. Marshall; 129, O. Woodard; 91, N. Sweetlove; 55, C. Sheafelt; 51, S. T. Douglass; 81, J. Budd & Co; 71, Sheafelt & Vanbremer; 131, Miller & Plump; 69, E. H Hunt; 51, G. S. Snyder. The following are their sales for the week:

181 sheep & lambs	587 50	173 sheep	$560 25
91 sheep & lambs	233 18	219 sheep	677 50
77 lambs	247 50	163 sheep	425 12
51 lambs	108 37	93 sheep	302 25
80 lambs	274 25	235 sheep	725 62

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail...5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston by Railroad.....6½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 6 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Vanderbilt*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New York Post-office on Saturday, Aug. 27, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Canada* had not been signalized at Halifax at 8 o'clock last night. We hope, however, to be able to give an outline of her news in our Second Edition to-day, and to publish our usual full telegraphic abstract to-morrow morning.

By the Overland Mail we have news from the Pacific Coast four days later. Dates from San Francisco are to July 29. The most important intelligence is relative to the new outbreak among the Mojave Indians. Major Armistead had sent an express from his camp at Beale's Crossing, on the Colorado, with information that a band of two hundred savages had carried off mules, provisions, and other property from the neighborhood of that military post, and that a strong detachment had been sent in pursuit of the marauders. Later news from Oregon establishes the election of Stout, Administration candidate for Congress, by only nine majority over Logan. The aggregate number of votes cast was 10,591. From the new Territory of Nevada, we hear of the election of James M. Crane as Delegate to Congress by a majority of 61 over Dodge: the election will be contested.

Several New-York and Boston clipper ships are announced among the arrivals at San Francisco, by the Overland Mail. Some of them had experienced very severe weather on the passage, and two lives were lost.

Assurances have been received from the Government of Costa Rica, as we learn from Washington, that the claims of our citizens against that Republic will be equitably adjusted. They have expressed their readiness to appoint a Commission, in conjunction with the United States, to settle all disputes involving pecuniary compensation for outrages committed upon citizens of this country.

The New-Jersey Democratic State Convention met at Trenton yesterday, to nominate candidates for State officers. It was the most numerously attended and the stormiest Convention ever held in the State. Two thousand delegates were present. E. R. V. Wright, of Hudson, was nominated for Governor on the sixth ballot, his highest competitor being Charles Skelton, of Mercer. Mr. Wright's nomination was made unanimous. The resolutions favor Popular Sovereignty and oppose the opening of the Slave-trade.

Three fires are noted in our telegraphic column this morning, involving the destruction of a large amount of property. A most destructive conflagration occurred in New-Bedford yesterday afternoon, the total loss by which is estimated at from two to three hundred thousand dollars. Large quantities of oil on storage were consumed. Several persons were injured. A steam planing-mill at Dorchester, Mass., was burnt, yesterday morning, the loss being $10,000. A pail factory was burnt at Cleveland yesterday—loss $15,000.

An old and wealthy citizen, of Coldwell county, Ky., named Jesse Williams, in prison charged with serious crimes, was, on Thursday night last, taken from the custody of the officers of the law by a mob, and hung. Several other persons, supposed to have had some connection with Williams, were at the same time severely punished and ordered to leave the county.

A vessel, supposed to be the bark *D. S. Goodell*, was reported to have gone ashore near Hogg Inlet, Rockaway beach, on Monday night. She was seen yesterday morning lying in a bad situation.

The British screw-steamer *Glasgow* left this port yesterday with one hundred and sixteen passengers for Glasgow. The Hamburg Mail steamer *Hammonia*, also left at the same time with seventy-five passengers.

The argument of the application for an injunction to restrain the payment of the August dividends of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company was continued, yesterday, before Justice Ingraham, of the Supreme Court. Mr. Noyes concluded his argument for the Company, and Mr. Bliss was heard in reply on behalf of the plaintiffs. No decision was rendered.

It was reported at the Police Head-quarters last night that a man named James Thompson had been arrested in the Sixteenth Ward, charged with beating his wife to death. No particulars are given.

The store of Mr. B. B. Kirk, at No. 58 Fulton-street, was, last evening, entered by burglars, who robbed the safe of money and valuables to the amount of about a thousand dollars.

Cotton was heavy and prices favored buyers yesterday. Sales 1,000 bales. Flour continued in good demand at rising rates. Wheat and Corn were very sparingly offered, at prices generally above the views of buyers. Hence they were lightly dealt in. Provisions were less inquired for, and Pork declined. Sugars were in light request, as were likewise Hay, Hides and Spirits Turpentine. Fire Crackers were more sought after. Other branches of trade exhibited no very remarkable changes. There were 750 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock Markets are not greatly overstocked—the total number of live animals of all kinds received at the regular City yards being 23,100 this week, against 26,053 the previous week, to wit: this week, 4,153 beeves, 155 milch cows, 858 veal calves, 15,720 sheep and lambs, and 2,235 hogs; last week, 4,598 beeves, 201 cows, 710 veals, 16,113 sheep and lambs, and 4,431 hogs. The beef cattle were a little better in quality, though only passable; and, owing to quality, and the smaller number offered, prices were advanced a little at yesterday's general markets, say ½c. ℔ lb. on the estimated dressed weight, on the average—a trifle more on the best grades. Cows are lower here than in the country; prices nominal. Veal calves sell slower than last week, and fewer go at 7c. ℔ lb. live weight. The ruling prices are 6½c.@6¾c.; market rather overstocked. Sheep and lambs are in excess of the demand, and are 25c @50c. ℔ head lower, except for very good, fat sheep, which are in quick demand at good prices. Swine are rather scarce, and prices ½c. higher—say 5½c.@6c. ℔ lb., live weight, for corn-fed.

The Hideous Park.

New-York rejoices in two Parks, one of the past and one of the future.

One is rapidly becoming, under the faithful auspices of Mr. Olmstead and his coadjutors, the chief attraction and most elaborate ornament of our Metropolis. This is the Central Park.

The other has already become the most conspicuous and the most ridiculous symbol of the sort of people who govern us,—the sort of government we adore. It keeps the dear old name, however, of "*the* Park." A dry, dusty, dilapidated, starving desolation it is, straggled over by wormy trees, and cut up by mud corduroy paths. We have, nevertheless, a few citizens still left to us who, afflicted by nature with a sad obliquity of physical and moral vision, affect to regard the Park as a thing of beauty and a joy forever. Others, again, loyal to early ties, see in the Park of to-day the Park of twenty years ago. To them its dreary sands and shady walks are an oasis, a breathing spot, an Eden, a Garden of Delight. But, with these exceptions, the entire population regards that public ground simply as an inconvenient thoroughfare. We ought, indeed, to exclude the Common Council from both these categories, and, for that matter, from all categories which imply sympathy of taste or opinion with civilized man. That unique body looks upon the Park simply as a proper building ground for edifices too ugly to be tolerated anywhere else. Look, for example, at the bastard livery stable now going up behind the Hall of Records. What this building is meant for no mortal could even guess; but in respect to the builders there has not been and could not be a doubt. The beaver is a master-mason and puts up very ungainly dams to suit himself. The prairie-dog is a gregarious creature and makes himself an uncomely home by digging in the soil. But neither a beaver nor a prairie-dog, nor any animal on earth, save a City Father, could ever have devised such a monstrous pile of bricks and mortar as the structure in question. It belongs to that order of architecture which for lack of a better name may be defined as the "municipal." As it is equally unfitted for use and ornament, and combines with rare felicity the extremes of ugliness and of discomfort, it may have been intended as a perennial monument to the City Government. As such it deserves to stand and as a harmonious adjunct of the hideous gully in which it is erected.

England and Mexico.

The old farce has its fun over the pair of punctilious *chevaliers d'industrie*, neither of whom would take precedence of the other in entering a drawing-room for fear of having his pockets picked. The droll spectacle is reproduced in the relations of England and the United States with Mexico. Neither of the two Powers is quite ready to assume the settlement of Mexican affairs. John Bull hesitates about intervening in his own timid person, and has endless apprehensions of an American intervention, unless the securest guarantees of honesty in regard to the British debt be furnished in advance. The United States hang back, more than half-suspecting that we are to be used to draw the chesnuts of Great Britain from the fire; and that England would not be displeased to see us plunged in all the embarrassments which any meddling with the Mexican ecclesiastical question must involve. And thus the two very respectable national bodies stand bowing ceremoniously to each other upon the threshold, and Mexico proceeds to ruin, upon her own private account.

A few days since we reproduced a paragraph from the London *Times*, recurring to its former arguments in favor of an American adjustment of this vexatious difficulty. To-day we copy from the London *Morning Post*, the especial organ of the British Premier, an article on the same subject, in which the prospects of American intervention are debated with extreme caution; and the conclusion is arrived at, that the extension of American authority over the troubled Republic is only to be dreaded in case the interests of British subjects, so largely engaged in the question, are not properly secured. All the English Government asks is a warrant of its commercial claims, and the rest it leaves to the United States. Its concern is for the pecuniary, and not at all for the political future of the country.

Now in the progress of events since the first presentation of this modern British policy toward Mexico, many of the reasons which might account for the coyness of this Government on the subject, have ceased to exist. The main dread of our statesmen has been the Mexican hierarchy; the permanence of which in wealth and power they knew to be irreconcilable with the introduction of American or of any other wholesome authority into the State and, at the same time, they wisely shrunk from inaugurating the struggle necessary to defeat and annihilate the ecclesiastical *régime*. An enterprise of that nature was too big with reflective mischiefs, arising from the strong sectarian feelings in this country, which would at once take sides in the controversy. This principal obstacle to intervention has been removed by the recent decrees of the Juarez Government. The influence of the Mexican Church is destroyed. The acts of secularization appear to be accepted and approved by nine-tenths of the Mexican people; and the alienation of the Church property is proceeding with the utmost rapidity. A twelve-month hence, and that monstrous body, which has for forty years controlled only to ruin Mexico, will be as lifeless as Hernando Cortez. With the disappearance of this ground of hesitation, other embarrassments have vanished. The old bugbear of Spanish-American intolerance of a Protestant democracy is proved to be a chimera. The progressive dogmas of the Liberals are found to be the national faith. The readiness of all the more enlightened partisan leaders to accept peace and prosperity even at the hands of the North Americans, is more than established. Instead of a protracted and inhuman war, as the means of forcing ourselves into Mexico; we are bidden to enter freely, and our coming is actually sought as the only salvation of a helpless state. It is needless to say this condition of affairs is an important advance upon the facts of a year ago, and justifies a very different policy. Upon the advent of a new Admiolstration it may even prompt that decisive action, which, with a single reserve, our transatlantic cousins are prepared to sanction.

And with respect to that reservation, we can only reiterate what we have so often asserted, that no political leader, or journal, or party, in the United States, has ever contemplated the repudiation of the foreign or domestic debt of Mexico, as a consequence of any new relations we may be called to assume toward that republic. There is certainly nothing in the history of the Federal Government to authorize suspicion of so unfair an act. The sense of the American people has too often recorded its indignant protest against local measures of repudiation; and it is hardly likely to try its ingenuity in palliating a federal default, after reprehending mercilessly the derelictions of Pennsylvania and Mississippi. So far, therefore, as the intervention of the Government of the United States is concerned, the claims of British bond and landholders, must be of far higher value, under Americano-Mexican auspices, than they are at present. There is, however, one extremely remote contingency which might gravely imperil these interests. Should the Americanization of Mexican be left to fillibusters; and the influence now frankly offered be rejected, in order to encourage private enterprises to steal it, the moral obliqnity which would justify such criminal connivance, might go the length, at which the English money-lender stands appalled. But not such is the form of acquisition the British writers contemplate; and, certainly, neither the administration of Mr. Buchanan, nor any other likely to succeed it, will venture to practice any gratuitous ambiguity to obtain that which may be had in all directness. The course of honor has been rendered too inviting and practicable. The obligations of Mexico are not so weighty that a few years of faithful customs administration might not cancel them; if, indeed, the plan which the Liberal Cabinet has made a part of its scheme of ecclesiastical escheat, will not leave the revenues of the State unincumbered, when, if ever, they pass under American control. The monetary scruple may, therefore, be safely omitted from the consideration of our Mexican policy. If Mexico comes under American influence, its affairs will be conducted with nothing less than that perfect idea of fair play which has always governed our external intercourse. More cannot be promised. To expect less is to insult the American people. English journalists have a natural proclivity towards thinking evil of foreign nations, which may perhaps excuse the else inexcusable impertinence of their suggestions on this head. But, as with France, so with the United States. England must make up her mind to behave respectfully to her equals, and the English are too practical a people long to overlook this imperious necessity of their position. A loyal coöperation on the part of the British Government with the Liberals of Mexico, in paving the way for the triumph of American ideas in that Republic, is at once the interest and the duty of England at the present moment. In this way the sins of Mr. Otway may be atoned for; more cordial relations established between Great Britain and ourselves, and the unhappy London bondholders rescued from much perturbation of soul.

Better Late than Never.

The last news from Washington assures us that the Administration is making tremendous preparations to put down the Slave trade. Instead of eighty guns, the number stipulated for by the treaty with England, they are going to keep one hundred and sixteen on the Slave coast. The squadron is to be composed of some of the best ships in the service. Two of the commanding officers have actually volunteered for this special duty, and, more wonderful than all, their ships, the *Mystic* and *Sumpter*, are vessels of light draft which can really pursue the slavers over shoals and up rivers hitherto inaccessible to cruisers. Moreover—the marvels increase as we proceed—the naval dépôt of the African Squadron is to be removed to the most convenient spot on the coast, the very centre of the traffic, so that the ships of the Squadron can refit and replenish their stores almost without absenting themselves from their posts.

Without giving us time to recover from the serious shock which this accumulation of amazements is well calculated to inflict upon anybody who happens to know anything of the antecedents of Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet, the remorseless telegraph administers another, almost more stunning still, in the shape of an announcement that our anti-Slave trade efforts are not to be confined to the coast of Africa. Our new-born zeal is also to display itself on the shores of the ever-faithful isle.

We are to snap up the slave-traders who may escape our African traps in the East just as their ventures are on the point of fruition in the West. Why this salutary energy was not displayed two years ago; why the Slave-trade has under the Buchanan *régime* been allowed to assume proportions which it has never displayed since the Great Powers agreed on its abolition; why it has been suffered to rise out of the position of an infamous crime into the rank of a question of national politics; why the country has been permitted on its account to pass through another of those discreditable spasms called "British outrages," and why our Government should for two years have condemned itself to stand before the world with the charge of connivance at an offence stigmatized by our own laws as piracy clinging to its skirts, without an attempt at vindication or repudiation, are questions which it is useless to ask now. We will not even comment too severely upon the singularly short interval which must elapse between the catching of the first slavers by the new squadron on the coast of Cuba, and the next Presidential election. We will not inquire how far the spectacle of virtuous vigor to which mankind is now about to be treated is due to the rising indignation of all that is respectable among us at the supine indifference with which the wholesale importation of negroes into the South has so far been regarded. We will not be so cruel as to guess how much of this new-born grace is due to fear of "the country" at the polls, and how much to humanity, or to a sense of duty. The public happily does not need any aid in the detection of Presidential dodges. Half-a-dozen slavers energetically captured two or three months before the Charleston Convention meets, will not convince any large number of rational men that Mr. Buchanan cherishes a holy horror of the "accursed traffic," or that he burns with desire to see "that the laws are faithfully executed." Coincidences are often strange, but they are also now and then very suspicious.

It must satisfy us for the present that the right thing is done at all, no matter what the motive may be which dictates the doing of it. Whatever Mr. Buchanan's object may be in doing now what he ought to have done the very first year he was in office, it will at least deliver us from the most demoralizing and degrading position in which any nation can stand, that of pretending to virtues which it does not possess, and boasting of laws which all its worst members violate with impunity. There is no question affecting our relations with foreign nations, or the world's opinion of us, about which we have so shamelessly stultified ourselves as this. We were the first civilized nation to denounce the Slave-trade as a violation of the laws of nature, and to make it legal piracy, and we early entered into a convention with the British for its extinction.

The squadron which we have employed for that purpose has, for many years, confined itself to watching the British instead of the slavers. We have never made the smallest attempt to strike it at the point in which General Cass himself declared it to be most vulnerable—namely, in our own waters; and we have resolutely and rightfully, though from no rightful motive, refused to concede to anybody else the powers necessary for doing that which we obstinately left undone. Worst of all, we have suffered cargoes of slaves to be landed on our own coasts with impunity, to be distributed through the interior without let or hindrance, and the only prosecutions we have instituted against the Slave-traders have been begun with such apparent reluctance and conducted with so much languor, as simply to serve the purposes of the criminals by bringing the laws into contempt. One of the first and most generally received indications of decline in any State is the inability of the General Government to enforce ordinances which expediency strongly recommends. Nothing has in all ages so soon brought governments into ridicule and disrepute as confessed inability to do that which they themselves acknowledge they ought to do. Mankind have not yet made up their minds to acknowledge in us any exception to this rule, and the world at large neither knows nor cares to know enough of our political organization to separate the genuine policy of the nation from the wiles and tricks and schemes of a Buchananite Cabinet. Foreign nations are generally respectful enough to refuse to believe that the men we put in power willfully degrade the country to serve their own ends. They refuse to believe that our inaction with regard to the Slave-trade, and our supineness with regard to fillibustering are bits of knavish partisanship. They prefer believing us to be decrepid to believing us to be rogues and hypocrites. Neither conclusion is very complimentary, and any one, be it President Buchanan himself, who will either take our neutrality and Slave-trade laws off the statute book, or as long as they remain upon it see that they are rigidly enforced, will do a great service to our national good name and to our national influence.

Reform Schools and Houses of Reformation.

Within a few weeks, two of the Institutions for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in Massachusetts have been burned to the ground. The Reform School at Westborough was set on fire by one of the boys who was sheltered under its roof. A boy in the Boston City House of Reformation, himself a graduate of the Westborough School, read the story of the destruction of his Alma Mater, adopted the same plan by which it had been laid in ashes, and on the 21st inst. had the satisfaction of seeing his new home in flames. These conflagrations ought to lead philanthropists out of Massachusetts, as well as in it, to review the theory of the systems by which we treat juvenile depravity, and to investigate thoroughly their practical operation. It is but lately that the vagrant and the criminal of the tenderest years were consigned to the same prison with the hoary-headed expert in felony, and the results were just such as might be expected. The prison was the school and the distributing reservoir of vice. Such a thing as reformation was not to be dreamed of after the unfortunate lad had once been ushered within the grated gate. Entering as a vagrant, he graduated a criminal. He carried out the tokens of infamy on his discharge, and the temptations that were too strong for him before imprisonment thickened and strengthened on all sides of him ever afterward. It is impossible at this day to contemplate the effects of such a promiscuous herding of children, committing their first sin against society through sheer ignorance, and of hardened, hopeless professors of all villainy, without wonder that it was so long permitted in Christian countries. The first herald of a reform was the dawn of this principle upon the popular mind, that the surest device for confirming a person in a course of crime is to destroy his self-respect, and that one of the quickest methods of obliterating all vestiges of self-respect is to send a child to prison. Impressed with this thought, a House of Refuge was established in New-York in 1825, since which time twenty-three State institutions have been established in our country upon its plan. The founders of our House of Refuge admitted the necessity of restraint, but they purposed to make their Refuge a prison in disguise. The restraint was to be firm and vigorous, but as little apparent as possible. Its windows were to be barred, but the bars were to seem as if placed only for ornament. The doors were covertly strong, the locks heavy but not obtrusive. The experiment was a success, and the good that has grown out of it can scarcely be calculated. It demonstrated that reform was possible in the least promising cases, under humane and elevating influences, and, moreover, that a distinction hitherto neglected should be more clearly drawn between vagrants and actual criminals. With the intention of separating more widely the two classes—those who had actually entered upon a career of crime and those whose circumstances were such as if unmitigated would probably lead to it—the Juvenile Asylum sprang into existence. The necessity of still further subdividing the vagrants into those who needed some restraint, among better influences, to fit them for Society and those who might at once be removed to families at a distance from the City and its temptations, has bred another class of Institutions, of which the Children's Aid Society and the House of Industry are the most flourishing examples. This three-fold system has worked admirably with us, fully meeting the hopes of its originators, and yielding all encouragement to prosecute with increasing zeal its series of methods for reforming juvenile criminals and preventing the homeless and neglected from becoming such.

Abroad, another plan of action has been received with greater favor. Instead of our "Congregated System," the "Family System" has been most widely adopted. It involves less restraint, aiming to bring juvenile criminals closer under the eye of the teacher, who, by all moral appliances, strives to inculcate better courses of life. They are carefully instructed that they are not subjects for punishment, but simply for instruction and improvement. In our country several institutions have been founded upon this Family model, and there was not upon a large scale a more illustrious example than the School at Westborough. The people of Massachusetts have had great hopes and great faith in it. They fancied that the world thought too harshly of young criminals,—that they were not as bad as they seemed, and that they really required very little punishment, and much less restraint than the Houses of Refuge impose. But of late there has been a growing distrust of the lax discipline of the Westborough School. Its statistics tell a very pleasant tale of its workings, but the prisons of the State were ominously well supplied with its graduates. And the conclusion is inevitable that the "moral suasion" was too exclusively relied on, and the distrusted "restraint" too scrupulously avoided.

There can be no question that the nearer the delinquent youth is brought to the teacher whose instructions are to effect a change in his character, the better; that the more truly the Refuge becomes a home to him, and the more closely its training approaches that of the family, the more wholesome will be its influence, and the less violent the change from under its roof to a true family circle, into which it is always the design to introduce him as early as is safe. But wherever there are large collections of boys there must be strict discipline, or the work of the old prison will be going on in their midst. Kind-hearted Judges and considerate Courts, out of the best of motives, are constantly winking at the crimes of youths, and filling the Refuges and Reform Schools with criminals under the name of vagrants.

It is essential to the well-working of the Family System that the number collected in any one family be small, and that the precociously wicked be kept out of it. Then the actually criminal must feel that their crime is recognized by their teachers, and the heinousness of their offence be kept before them, or they never will appreciate the wide difference that separates vice from virtue. All sentimental and amiable argument to show that they are the victims of unfortunate circumstances is a positive injury, and tends only to sour and madden them towards society, not to renovate their character or improve them. The whole subject is a puzzling one, but worthy the most anxious consideration of statesmen and Christians.

Sam Plants his Standard.

We gather from the telegraphic report, published yesterday, of the Know-Nothing Council, that attempts were made by persons formerly members in good standing of the "sixty thousand," but now and for a considerable time past acting with other parties, to influence the proceedings of that "Great Body," as it is called, in favor of their present associates. This was to have been expected, for assuming that the American vote is likely to be even half as large this year as last, it constitutes a capital which thrifty political traders can by no means afford to overlook.

Several of the delegates to the Council were accordingly objected to, though very few were eventually excluded on the ground of having renounced their allegiance to "Sam."

What was actually done may be summed up in a few words. That man of the glorious name, General Gustavus Adolphus Scroggs, of Buffalo, was chosen to succeed plain Mr. H. B. Northrop, as President of the State Council, with Mr. A. N. Prescott, of Herkimer, for Vice-President, and Mr. J.W. Husted, of Westchester, as Secretary. Mr. Lorenzo Burrowes, of Orleans, and Mr. Erastus Brooks, of New-York, were chosen delegates at large to the American National Convention, the State Nominating Convention being appointed to meet at Utica on the 21st of September. Every proposition flavored with the slightest suspicion of Republicanism, or hinting, however feebly, at eventual consultation with the Committee of that party, was resolutely rejected. It must, therefore, be assumed that a separate American State ticket will be nominated at Utica, and the wire-pullers may now begin to occupy themselves with the problem of ascertaining how many of the "sixty thousand" who cast their suffrages for the Know-Nothing nominees last year, will repeat the operation in November next.

The solution of this grave question must to some extent depend upon events "sleeping in the womb of time." There are rumors of a willingness among certain leaders of the American Party to coalesce, "for a consideration," with the Republicans, and it is even said that the consideration has been specified and assented to by the other high contracting party. But even if these reports be true, the tone of things at this recent meeting of the Council throws serious doubts upon the ability of such leaders to carry with them the rank and file of the lieges of "Sam." The practicability of the suggested arrangement is, therefore, very far from demonstrable; and from our external point of view, we are forced to esteem it more than likely that all those voters of the Empire State who continue to hold the principles and exploits of "Sam" in respectful regard, will move up in a mass and show their faith by their works at the polls. The Republican chieftains, however, evidently do not agree with us. They are manifestly counting upon a large defection, actual or probable, from the American ranks in favor of their own party, and therefore expect that the result in November will show a purely Know-Nothing vote so greatly reduced in the aggregate as to render the organization despicable.

If these expectations should be fulfilled, the Republican prospects for a decisive Presidential victory over the Democracy in such States as Pennsylvania and New-Jersey would very decidedly brighten. Gen. Gustavus Adolphus Scroggs and the other Lieutenants of "Sam," however fond they may be of controlling a "great body," would hardly hesitate at merging themselves in some grander organization, as soon as it became clear that the "great body" was likely to become a very small body indeed.

But the whole political horizon is so misty and indeterminate that it would be the height of folly for any political "body," great or small, which possesses any elements of vitality whatever, to throw itself away at the present moment. No man can tell what an hour may bring forth. It was but the other day that Wise stood forth before the people "in station like the herald Mercury, new lighted on a heaven-kissing hill." Now he is sadly swallowed up, and in the deep bosom of the oyster *fundum* buried. While Borts still blazes from the Astor House, we do not believe that Scroggs will consent to furl the standard of Sam, and enroll his ten legions under the banner just given to the winds by the Republicans at Albany.

Water and its Impurities.

The various contaminations to which water is liable may all be arranged under two heads: they are either *organic* or *inorganic*. The organic impurities again naturally resolve themselves into the *dead* and the *living*. Inasmuch as the dead organic substances present in impure waters form the material or food upon which the living impurities are sustained, it is proper to allude first to them. The dead organic contaminations again admit of still further division into those derived from the vegetable kingdom and those from the animal kingdom. *Dead Vegetable Impurities*—Water plants, leaves, and other fragments of land plants, fallen trees, drift-wood, &c. *Dead Animal Impurities*—Are the bodies of infusoria, annelidæ, insects, fish and animals, as well as the soluble protein compounds, as albumen, gelatine, mucus, &c., dissolved out of these by the water.

These dead vegetable and animal tissues are in a state of continual decay and change; deprived of life, they become subject to the action of the laws of chemical affinity, by which their structure is especially destroyed, and their whole fabric resolved into substances of more simple forms and constitution, as *carbonic acid, carburetted hydrogen, ammonia, nitric acid, cyanogen, sulphurretted hydrogen* water, and many other bodies, some of which, like certain of those just enumerated, are probably of a highly deleterious nature, are greatly facilitated and hastened by increased temperature, and therefore are affected more rapidly in Summer *Living Organic Impurities*—These are in direct dependence upon the dead, from which they derive their nourishment and support, and, like them are either vegetable or animal. The living vegetable productions contained in impure water are algæ, which are the fresh-water types of the plant commonly known as sea-weeds and water plants. The living animal productions are fish, zoophytes, worms, larvæ of insects, mollusca and infusoria. In *river water* there is present usually a considerable but variable amount of *organic matter*; this amount varies according to certain well-determined circumstances, thus: at the source of the river, where the stream is comparatively pure and unpolluted, the quantity of organic matter, either dead or living, is but small. As the stream flows along, it becomes exposed to numberless sources of contamination. It receives the contents of still smaller streams, and the impurities of ditches, the refuse of the dwellings near its banks, the contents of drains, &c., so that at the last, when it reaches its outlet, great and manifold are the corruptions, and large is the amount of dead and living organic matter pervading its waters. The water of reservoirs usually contains much organic matter; into these, water which is itself very impure, is poured from time to time; on each occasion a portion of the contained organic matter subsides to the bottom, and thus at length accumulation occurs, sufficient in the course of a short time, to spoil and render unfit for use even the best water. It should be remembered that the actual quantity of organic matter present in a large body of water, or even in a river or reservoir, cannot be estimated from an examination of samples of water obtained by merely dipping a jar or bottle into it, because by far the greatest portion of organic matter is contained in the mud or other deposit at the bottom. This fact has been very generally overlooked, and hence the proportion of organic matter given by chemists in many cases as present in certain waters is far too low. Indeed, chemistry is but ill-adapted to investigate the nature of these organic matters; it gives but a very rough estimate only of their gross amount, and does not discriminate the animal from the vegetable, the dead from the living, and tells us nothing about the families, genera, &c., &c., or of their habits, modes of life, &c. The microscopist alone can tell this. Mechanical filters separate only the larger particles, earthy and organic, and allow of the passage of the smaller, including even many of the lesser animalculæ which collect in the reservoirs as a deposit. To show the effect of this upon the water, take a wine-glass of distilled water, put into it a very small quantity of this sediment, allow it to stand a day or two in the sun, when you will find the whole literally to swarm with animalculæ. The same results must follow in the reservoirs, if the direct rays of the sun are not excluded. *Cover the reservoirs* and the development of animalculæ will cease, the temperature of the water will be reduced, and, if the air is not excluded, the water will be more pure. All that is required to prevent a recurrence of the present condition of the Croton water is: First, a proper filter at the upper end of the aqueduct. Second, thorough cleansing of the reservoirs; and last, and most important, covering the reservoirs in such a way that the air is not excluded.

Swiss Politics—A Blunder of the Herald Corrected.

New-York, Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to have recourse to your valuable paper for rectifying an error which appeared in the Sunday *Herald*, (Aug. 21.) *In speaking of Zurich it says:* "It is one of the three cities—Berne and Lucerne being the two others—where the Diet assemble in turn." Since 1848, Berne is the only federal city, and since that time the Diet does no more exist; it has been replaced, after the dissolution of the Sunderbund, by the State and the National Councils. Those two Houses together form the Federal Assembly, which nominates the Federal Council. A Swiss.

New Music.

We have received from Messrs. William Hall & Son, of Broadway, the following new publications:

"Grand March and Chorus from Donizetti's Opera of Polluto," arranged by Fradel, op. 222. This is an admirably arranged piece of music, sufficiently difficult to be interesting to moderately good players, and sufficiently artistic to please the most expert, but not so cumbered with those useless intricacies of execution which have recently become fashionable, as to perplex amateur performers. It is pleasant also to notice in this work a mark of modesty on the part of the arranger, which is not as common as it should be. He makes the arrangement subservient to the Theme, causing the setting rather to exhibit the brilliant than to obtrude itself upon notice.

"Fantasia on Airs, from Verdi's Traviata," by Rosellen—a reprint from the European edition. This is a brilliant piece of music, and, besides being pretty, contains passages which would make good studies for the amateur. There is an *estimate*, in four flats, with one of those teasing arrangements which are useful to students of execution.

J. R. Thomas' melody, "Some one to Love," with Variations, by Charles Grobe—is not of a very high order of musical publication. The song itself is a simple melody, which is good enough to hear without being good enough to remember, and the variations of the prolific Mr. Grobe (this is Op. 1,119) do nothing for it. It must, besides, be known to the author that the cutting up of a theme by doubling the notes for variations—running each crotchet of the melody into two quavers—is so very old, that it has ceased to please in new productions.

Polka—"La Duchesse de Chevreuse," by Lemoc, is pretty, graceful, smooth, playful, and well marked, and will be a favorite with the admirers of polka music.

"Love me little, Love me long," is the title of a charming little ballad by Linley. The words are pretty, and the music is much prettier. The charm is its chaste simplicity, and even in its simplicity it is artistic.

"My Jamie trudges through the Corn," is a ballad of the Scotch school, the words by Wm Tocher, the music by Wm. Curren; and with the most respectful deference to both Williams we will say nothing about their "Jamie," since we cannot say any good of him, and do not desire to say any harm. We wish him well through the corn, though there would be no positive loss if he were to stay there.

"Midnight Chimes," by W. V. Wallace, is a beautiful production, whereof the idea is old and the execution not new. The piece is devoted to the striking of the hour of eleven, after the orthodox manner, on the re octave in the bass, chiming the quarters, and concluding with striking the hour of twelve. Similar essays may possibly have come under the notice of the critic a dozen times or more, in a variety of forms, including the "Cinderella" of Mr. John Parry. Mr. Wallace's arrangement of the idea, however, is very nicely managed in four sharps, though, as far as the harmonies are concerned, we are much mistaken if he is not indebted more to his recollections of Mendelssohn than to his own proper imaginings.

Beauties of "Le Pardon de Ploermal," arranged by Fradel. This new opera of Meyerbeer, which has been so successful in Europe, can scarcely fail to become popular here. It is a *chef d'œuvre* of the famous composer, and Fradel has done ample justice to the airs which he has selected for arrangement, and especially to the "Chant du Chasseur," the "Chœur du Pardon," the "Quatuor des Bergers," and the "Air de Dinorah."

Amusements.

Wood's Minstrels.—A benefit at this popular place of amusement in favor of Mr. Campbell, who has been acting manager for ten years, is announced for this evening, in our advertising columns. The house will doubtless be well filled.

An Extraordinary Steamboat Trip.

The Kansas City *Journal of Commerce* makes the following mention of a trip lately performed by the steamer *Spread Eagle*, Capt. Crossman:

"The steamer *Spread Eagle*, Capt. Crossman, returned on Saturday from the most remarkable voyage ever performed in river navigation, having, when reaching St. Louis, performed on one trip over six thousand miles. She was 850 miles above the mouth of the Yellow Stone, or 3,500 miles above Kansas City. To realize the country which she skirted it will be necessary to compare. From Cairo to Petersburgh, the Ohio is 1,000 miles—from New-Orleans to Pittsburgh, the river navigation is 2,200 miles. On the Ohio are the States of Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, and below to New-Orleans are Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana. On the Ohio are the towns of Cairo, Paducah, Smithland, Shawneetown, Mount Vernon, Henderson, Evansville, Louisville, New-Albany, Madison, Cincinnati, Maysville, Portsmouth, Pomeroy, Parkersburgh, Marietta, Wheeling, Steubenville and Pittsburgh—none of less than 5 000 inhabitants, and more than half having from 10,000 to 250,000 each. Below this line of river to New-Orleans, we find Memphis, Napoleon, Natchez, Vicksburgh and New-Orleans.

What an array of wealth, population and commerce does this list produce, yet they embrace a country of only two-thirds the extent of that traversed by the *Spread Eagle* on her present trip. And on all the line of navigation, as great as that between New-York and Liverpool, there is not a rapid fretting the current of the Missouri, or a fall to stop the even strokes of the steam-engine.

This is a most remarkable fact, unparalled in the world, belonging to no continent save our own, and to no river save the Missouri. The Empire of the West was born with the steamboat, and what twenty-five years has made on the Ohio and Mississippi, less than half will do for the Missouri. We have an empire beyond us, and while the citizen of the East points to Kansas City as the "Far West," we can direct his attention to the flight of the Spread Eagle two thousand five hundred miles west of us, on the great river of the continent, and yet she has not seen that mythical land—the West.

The school expenses of the City of Boston, exclusive of the cost of two new school houses, ($185,186) have increased about $9,000 over last year. The Fire Department has cost $1,759 less than last year. The revenue from the Water Rates for the year has been $313 094 60, against $296,512 25 last year. The estimate for 1859-60 is $310,000.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A MARRIAGE AND ITS RESULTS.—CECILIA FRANKEL, a German woman about 45 years of age, of the Hebrew faith, appeared before Justice BARNHAM yesterday, and preferred charges of assault and battery and larceny against KING SCHOENFELD, also a German and a Jew, LOUIS and ABRAHAM SCHOENFELD, his sons, and a man named SCHWARTZ. The woman stated that she was induced, on a short acquaintance, to marry the elder SCHOENFELD, upon the representations of one JOHN COHN and his wife, who stated that the old man was wealthy, and abundantly able to support her. Accordingly, on the 18th inst., Justice STERRS married them in the Police Court. MRS. SCHOENFELD soon found out that her husband was not worth any property, and had married her to become possessed of $600, which she had saved by her frugality from the profits of a small fancy goods business, in which she had been engaged for some years at No. 150 Houston-street. Under these circumstances she refused to cohabit or have anything to do with her husband, particularly as they had not been married in accordance with Hebrew rites and ceremonies. SCHOENFELD became incensed at the course pursued by the complainant, and on Monday night last he with his sons, LOUIS and ABRAHAM, forcibly entered her house, beat her, and took away about $300 of her money. She screamed for assistance and a policeman came, but he was told by the three men that the woman was a disorderly character, and they asked him to arrest her as such. This the officer did, and the poor woman was locked up in the Station-house all night. The next day, while she was stillderprived of liberty, the men SCHWARTZ, accompanied by SCHOENFELD'S sons and others, went to her store, which they entered by having the lock picked, and took away silks, hosiery and haberdashery, besides wearing apparel, furniture and other articles, at least worth $450, belonging to the complainant. The poor woman told the Judge she was willing to let the matter end and pocket her losses, provided SCHOENFELD would molest her no more. The magistrate, however, advised a different course, and said, though it is doubtful whether SCHOENFELD can be held on the charge of larceny, he is amenable for assaulting his wife; while the two sons and SCHWARTZ are held—the former for assault and battery and larceny, the latter for larceny alone.

SUICIDE BY TAKING LAUDANUM.—An inquest was held yesterday, at the Twelfth Ward Station-house, by Coroner GAMBLE, upon the body of a German named BIRR, a tailor by occupation, who destroyed his life by taking laudanum. The evidence adduced showed that the deceased was found, lying under a rock, in a dying condition, in the vicinity of Mount Morris. He just had strength enough to say to those who discovered him that he wished to be left alone to die, and hoped they would not disturb him. He expired a few minutes afterwards. A *post-mortem* examination by Dr. BEACH revealed the fact that death had ensued from the effects of a large dose of laudanum, and a half-pint bottle which had contained that drug was found in his pocket. The Jury rendered a verdict accordingly. His body was removed to Bellevue Hospital where the friends have an opportunity of claiming it. Deceased appeared to be about twenty-five years of age. He was five feet eight inches in height, had brown curling hair and gray eyes. He wore a checked shirt, brownish vest, brown woolen coat and dark mixed pants. The forefinger of his left hand was missing.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.—DR. GUNN, yesterday, at the meeting of the Health Commissioners, reported the arrival of the bark *Florida*, from Aspinwall and Cienfuegos. She had lost one man from bilious remittent fever while at the latter port. It was directed that she be detained five days. He also reported the arrival of the bark *George Albert*, from Port-au-Prince.; the *Ben Campbell*, from Sierra Leone; the *Dunkirk*, from Cienfuegos; the schooner *Bowditch* and the bark *Restorer*, from Hamaco; the brig *Venus*, from Laguna; the brig *Grenada*, from Cardenas; the bark *Clarissa*, from Trinidad; the schooner R. W. *Dewall*, from Matamoras. The passengers and crews of all these vessels were well, and the ports from which they came healthy. It was directed that the *Ben Campbell* be detained nine days, and the rest a few days for observation. The Board adjourned to Friday.

KEEP AN EYE ON THE MONKEY.—The latest plan for the robbery of private dwellings is reported by the Newark *Mercury* of yesterday. As the individual may visit this City we deem it proper to give the particulars. The *Mercury* says there is a suspicious looking individual, a "furriner," going around town carrying a string, to the end of which is attached a dirty, thieving little monkey. Wherever this individual spies a bedroom or parlor window open, he stops and listens, and if he is satisfied that there is no one present in the room, he sends Mr. Monkey creeping slyly up the front of the house into the open window. Now the man-monkey on the sidewalk, having hold of the other end of the string is strongly suspected of having commended his own thievish propensities to the little monkey, and has "educated" him to fasten on little valuables, such as bracelets, breastpins, finger-rings or loose change, which his monkeyship may find lying on the toilet or centre-tables.

EXPLOSION OF A SUGAR-HOUSE BOILER.—The steam boiler in the sugar-house of SCHOONMAKER & Co., corner of Cherry and Pike streets, exploded on Tuesday afternoon with tremendous violence, forcing up the sidewalk under which it was placed. The building was seriously damaged by the concussion, and an employe of the establishment, named WM. DEARMER, was severely scalded. He was conveyed to his residence, No. 217 Cherry-street, where he was at ended by a physician, who reports that he is in very dangerous condition. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

AN ADDITION TO THE ROGUE'S GALLERY.—By way of completing, or rather enhancing the interest that already attaches to the Rogues Gallery, at the Police Head-quarters, daguerreotypes of Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER, Capt. WALLING and some twenty-five others who are often named in connection with the most noted criminals of this City, have been taken" and hung up in the room of Superintendent PILSBURY. It is hinted that the Superintendent intends to keep an eye upon these gentlemen in future, for he has learned that they are frequently seen in "suspicious company."

FATAL VEHICLE ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GAMBLE, at the Eleventh Ward Station-house, on the body of HERMAN HUST, who was instantly killed on Tuesday evening by being run over by a truck on the corner of Avenue C and Seventh-street. Deceased was sitting on the pole of the truck at the time, and was shaken off by a jolt of the vehicle. He was a native of Germany, and 40 years of age.

VESSEL ASHORE AT ROCKAWAY.—A vessel was yesterday reported to be ashore near Hog Inlet, on Rockaway Beach. The weather being thick in the morning, it could not be ascertained whether she was a ship or bark. She had evidently gone on during the S. E. gale of Monday night, and, as it was still blowing fresh from the southeast, there was a heavy sea on, and the vessel was in danger of going to pieces.

A CRAZY MAN IN THE STREET.—Officer BULPEN, of the Eighteenth Ward, observed a man on Tuesday evening wandering about the streets, whose actions showed that he was crazy. The lunatic was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he gave his name as WILSON BRADY, and said he lived in Trumbull County, Ohio. He had $83 83 in a pocket-book in his possession.

THE NEW COUNTERFEIT BILLS.—The counterfeit bills purporting to be $10s on the Narragansett Bank of Wickford, R. I., which were circulated so freely on Tuesday night, prove to be altered from the bills of a broken bank—the Farmers' Bank of Wickford, R. I. A number of complaints were made at Police Head-quarters yesterday from parties who had been victimized.

FOR ECROPE.—The British screw steamship *Glasgow*, Capt. THOMPSON, left this port yesterday for Glasgow, with 24 cabin passengers, and 92 in the steerage. The Hamburg Mail steamer *Hammonia*, Capt. SCHWARSEN, left yesterday afternoon for Hamburg, with 75 passengers.

CARROLL PARK.—The property owners in the vicinity of Carroll Park have made arrangements to have a band of music every Saturday night in this park, during the balance of the warm season, commencing Saturday night next.

A NEW BUSINESS.—One man at least has been doing a profitable business for several days, by carrying the Ridgewood water to New-York and selling it. Several other persons are making arrangements to engage in the same incrative business.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—There was a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday morning, but no business of importanne was transacted.

Police Reports.

AN ADVENTUROUS LIQUOR DEALER.—Joshua Collins, who keeps a liquor-saloon at No. 118 Reade-street, appeared before Justice QUACKENBUSH at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and told a tale of wrongs which had been heaped upon him by a fair and frail young lady who accosted him in the street and had victimized him by her blandishments. He said that some time during last February, on a very cold evening, he was allured by a woman named Ann Reade to some unknown house in an unknown street, where, in an unknown way, he was dispossessed of $120 which he had in his pantaloons pocket when he entered the lady's house. His mind was not in the clearest condition at the time, and when he discovered his loss it was beyond his power to identify the place. The young woman's countenance, however, had fixed itself upon his memory, and believing he would recognize her if ever they again met, he has anxiously promenaded Broadway every evening since in the hope of finding the woman who had victimized him. On Tuesday night he observed her, and again was induced to walk home with her. This time he was careful to note the number of the house, which he swears is located in Greene-street. Unmindful of his former shabby treatment at the hands of his charmer, he sat down to enjoy himself with her and one of her friends, who was called Miss Sarah. He had not been seated long, however, when he missed his pocket-book, containing $475, which he had when he entered the house. He charged the girls with having the money, and after some delay they restored it to Collins, who immediately left the place, informed Officer Wilson, of the Eighth Ward, and had them both arrested. Justice QUACKENBUSH held the women for examination.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED FUGITIVE FORGER.—Henry Karples, a fugitive from justice, was brought to this City from Toronto, Canada, by Officer BOWYER, on a charge of forgery. The prisoner was formerly employed as delivery clerk in the flour establishment of Hecker & Brothers in Cherry street. It is alleged that Karples, in connection with a man named Henry Janowoitz, succeeded in defrauding Hecker & Brothers out of some six or seven thousand dollars worth of flour. For a year or eighteen months the fraud, it is said, was carried on without detection, so shrewdly did Karples conduct his operations by making false entries upon his books. The flour was sent to Janowoitz, who disposed of it generally out of the City. Finally it was made known to Hecker & Brother that several dealers in New-Haven were in the habit of purchasing the Hecker flour at such a low rate as left no doubt of its being stolen. An investigation, they say, resulted in fixing the guilt upon Karples and his confederate Janowoitz, and they were arrested. Their frauds were committed in the years 1856-7. Through negligence on the part of the Police both prisoners escaped from custody and fled to Canada, where they have since remained, eluding all attempts to discover their whereabouts, until Mr. Bowyer undertook to find them. Janowoitz was also arrested in Montreal, and only awaits the signing of the necessary extradition papers, when he will be brought back to the City. Karples was locked up for trial.

DARING BURGLARY IN FULTON-STREET.—Last evening a most daring and successful robbery was perpetrated in the store of B.B. Kirk, No. 58 Fulton-street. About 10 o'clock an officer of the Second Ward while trying the doors along Fulton-street, found the door of Mr. Kirk's store open; he sent word to the Station-house and Capt. Weed immediately sent word to one of Mr. Kirk's clerks. It was ascertained on entering the store that an attempt had been made to blow open the safe, and failing in this the thieves had commenced ransacking the drawers of the desks, and in one of them came across the safe key with which they opened the safe. About $525 in bills, silver and gold, two gold watches and coecks valued in all at about $1,000, were taken. A large portion of the bills were on the Planter's Bank of Georgia. The Second Ward Police think that the robbery was perpetrated by two men who were seen prowling around the premises just before the store was closed, and who, watching a favorable opportunity, secreted themselves behind some boxes.

GRAND LARCENIES.—A lad named John MURRAY was committed for trial by Justice BEHRMAN, yesterday on a charge of stealing a silver watch and some money, in all valued at $29 71, from Mr. Lewis T. Diedler, of No. 28 Eldridge-street, on Tuesday night. The lad stole the property from Mr. Diedler's bedroom while he was asleep. Two men named John Atley and Michael Smith went into the clothing establishment of Alpheus D. Kirk, 76 Fulton-street yesterday afternoon under pretence of purchasing clothes. Both suddenly left the store, however, Smith taking away a black cloth frock coat which he had put on to see how it would fit. The thieves were pursued and arrested within two blocks of the place. Justice OSBORN committed them for trial.

CHARGE OF SEDUCTION AGAINST A POLICEMAN.—A patrolman of the Sixth Precinct was arrested last evening on a charge of seduction, preferred against him by a girl who has been living as a servant at No. 91 Mott-street. The girl gave birth to a child last week, and she charges the policeman with having seduced her last Winter, and in addition, alleges that he gave her a loathsome disease. The same officer was up before the Police Commissioners last week on a charge of assault, preferred against him by a clerk in one of the City Departments.

ANOTHER RUMORED WIFE-MURDER.—A telegraph dispatch was received at the Police Headquarters at a late hour last evening from the Sixteenth Ward Police, stating that a man named James Thompson had been arrested on a charge of having killed his wife at their residence, No. 21 West Twenty-sixth street. The deceased was about 40 years of age, and has lived unhappily with her husband for some time, and it is alleged she was badly beaten by her husband last night, and died in consequence of the injuries received.

SUSPECTED THIEVES.—Two Brooklyn men, named Joseph Leshet and Ernest Coley, who live in Hamilton-avenue, were taken before Justice OSBORN yesterday, by Officer MCLEAN, on suspicion of having stolen $20 worth of property from Leopold Vomaclenbruck, of No. 504 Greenwich-street, which was found in their possession. The prisoners could not satisfactorily account for having the property, and so were locked up for examination.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—Daniel Donovan, a canal boatman, was arrested on Tuesday evening, charged by George Barnes, of No. 89 Washington-street, with drawing a knife on him, and assaulting him without provocation with a slung shot, inflicting severe injuries. Justice OSBORN committed Donovan for trial.

EXCURSIONS.

ST. MARY'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.—The congregation of St. Mary's Parish, in this City, encouraged by the extraordinary success of their excursion to Jones' Wood some two months ago, determined to have a repetition of the festival,—the object in both cases being the accumulation of an amount of funds sufficient to guarantee the pastor, the Very Rev. Archdeacon MCCARRON, in commencing the erection of the projected Parish Schools on a scale commensurate with the wants of the locality entrusted to his religious charge. The second excursion was fixed for yesterday, and, but for a relentless caveat interposed by the rain, would probably have surpassed the previous one in numbers, jollity and profit. As it was, the crowd was large, and, as if to put the weather at defiance, as merry as need be. There were bands and fiddlers by the dozen, each the centre of a group of enthusiastic dancers. Mr. FERGUSON, the Irish piper, performed wonderful feats of melody, and sang the drollest of songs. A band of Negro minstrels afforded delight to a vehemently-applauding audience, and, in the intervals of enjoyment, the gentleman who presided over the distribution of lager-bier and soda water were subjected to most laborious exertion. The *fête* was undisturbed. No personal differences, ill-will, or rowdyism ventured to show themselves.

For Flushing, College Point and St. Ronan's Well, which affords a delightful view of the islands and bays of the East River, Hurlgate, &c., excursion parties in large or small numbers may take the steamer *Enoch Deon*, from Fulton Market slip, upon any one of her three daily trips, tickets to go and return being sold at a discount from the regular fare. To those who prefer to combine a sail with a ride upon a railroad, through a delightful district of country, the steamer *Mattano* will take you from Fulton Market slip, at any one of her five daily trips, landing at Hunter's Point, where passengers are received on board of the cars, and set you down in Flushing in forty-five minutes from the City. The same boat will afford the stranger a view of the villas upon the East River, Ravenswood and Astoria, returning in about two hours from the time of leaving the City.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS ON THE HUDSON.—Among the attractions for pleasure seekers to morrow is a musical excursion up the Hudson River, which has been projected by Mr. ALFRED PEEK, upon the plan of his former "floating *soirées*." A large steamer and commodious barges will be provided, and there will be vocal as well as orchestral music. The party, which it is intended shall be of a select description, will leave the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn at an early hour in the afternoon, and after a sail up the Hudson, return at a seasonable hour in the evening. Entertainments of a refined and pleasing character are promised to the guests.

SPORTING MEN GONE UP THE RIVER.—A party known as the "Excelsior Club," composed of the principal sporting men upon Broadway, with their ladies, yesterday started upon an excursion "up the river," on board of the steamboat *Rip Van Winkle*, under command of Capt. BROWN. There were some thirty couples, the price of tickets for each party being $15. Those who saw the laying-in of Champagne and other refreshments, state that the assortment was "extensive."

For Shrewsbury and Long Branch, with an opportunity to enjoy a view of the ocean, and a bath, take the steamer *Highland Light*, from the foot of Robinson-street, the hour of departure from the City being regulated by the tide in Shrewsbury River. The steamer *Long Branch*, also, runs to the Ocean House, Pleasure Bay, Long Branch, and other places, which, during the warm weather, attract crowds of people who wish to escape from the heat and dust of the City.

INTENDED EXCURSIONS.—The season for pleasure parties upon the water is fast drawing to a close. To such as have not yet enjoyed their holiday, the following are among the inducements still held out in the way of refined enjoyments, on board the various steamers devoted to excursions in our waters.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—By either a day or night boat, the pleasure-seeker or the man of business may find handsome accommadations on board of the steamers *Elm City* or *Traveler*, both of which leave from Peck-slip, East River.

The steamers *Sylvan Grove* and *Sylvan Shore* now run every hour throughout the day, from Peck-slip, beginning at 7 A. M., to Harlem, connecting with steamboats for High Bridge. The fare is very low and the sail delightful.

For Fort Hamilton or Coney Island—a ramble on the beach, a bath, or a clam chowder, according to inclination, take the steamer *Massachusetts*, from any one of the half-dozen stopping places mentioned in her advertisement. The heavy southeast gale of the past two days will cause a fine surf on the beach to-day.

For Hartford, direct, and an early morning sail along the green banks of the Connecticut, embark on board of either the steamer *City of Hartford* or *Granite State*, which leave on alternate days from Peck-slip, at 4 o'clock P. M.

For Greenport, Sag Harbor, and Orient, with a chance for fine fishing, and a glance at the lower part of Long Island, with its spacious bays, and green islands, take passage on the steamer *Catoline*, on Tuesday, Thursday or Saturday afternoons.

For the Fishing Banks, a delightful sail, a sniff of the sea-breeze, perchance a qualm of sea-sickness, a tumble in the surf, and glorious sport in the way of hauling in the blue-fish, may be enjoyed by a trip on board the steamers *Cores*, *Naushon*, *Erie*, or *Huntress*.

REPORT OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The annual report of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York has been issued. It is a volume of indispensable interest to business men, embracing a large amount of statistical information not elsewhere to be found in print.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

FLATBUSH-AVENUE IMPROVEMENT.—The contractor for cutting down the grade of this avenue, at the highest point, is pushing the work forward as fast as possible. The work already has progressed so far as to make a marked difference in the appearance of the avenue. The proposition to fill up the low parts of this thoroughfare near Fifth-avenue meets with a most formidable opposition, composed of men largely interested in the property in the vicinity, who are determined to resist the proposed change at every step and at any cost. It is understood that the Railroad Company will lay the rails and run cars to Flatbush as soon as the work on the avenue has been completed.

THE PORCINE WAR.—The raid by the authorities of New York and Brooklyn against the owners of swine violating the ordinances, has brought unexpectedly a large amount of land just outside of the city into requisition. It is estimated that not less than ten thousand hogs are quartered in the farming portions of Kings County, and a large number also are quartered in the adjoining county of Queens. The return of Mayor POWELL to his post has caused another panic in Brooklyn among the hog owners, because, contrary to expectation, he declines to grant any permits for hogs to be kept in the city, unless in conformity with the ordinance regulating such matters.

NEW-YORK BURGLARS ARRESTED.—On Tuesday night, Capt. MCCLANE and Officer MORRELL, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested two Frenchmen named JOSEPH SECRET and ERNEST COLEY, at a house on Hamilton-avenue, near Mill street, on suspicion of being the parties who a few nights ago robbed the house of S. VAN MEULENBRUSH, No. 504 Greenwich-street, New-York, when $25 50 in gold coin, two revolvers, and other property was stolen. The officers found all of the missing property in the possession of the accused. They were yesterday taken to New-York for trial.

NEW LIQUOR DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.—A new Liquor Dealers' Association has recently been formed in Brooklyn, with Mr. H. STRICKLAND for President, and Mr. LOSER, of Hamilton-avenue, Secretary. All liquor dealers are invited to become members, under the promise that there shall be no initiation fees or dues to be imposed, *to buy up Judges and others*. The expenses incurred are to be defrayed by voluntary contributions.

The Washington Grays at New-Bedford.

The following account of the arrival and reception of the Washington Grays, Eighth Regiment, of this City, is from a correspondence of the Boston *Atlas*, under date of Aug. 23. He says the Washington Grays arrived here this morning. The New-Bedford City Guard were in waiting at an early hour this morning to receive them. They numbered 44 muskets, and made a fine and soldier-like appearance. They were accompanied by the Brigade Band of Boston. The Guard waited patiently until the arrival of their New-York friends, who, owing to detention of the steamer by fog on the Sound, did not arrive until 8½ o'clock. On their arrival the line was formed at the dépôt, and the Guard escorted them to Camp Ingraham, on the Commons. Here Capt. INGRAHAM, of the City Guard, welcomed the Washington Grays to the Camp in an appropriate speech, which was responded to by Capt. SWEENEY of the New-York Company, in a cheerful and patriotic manner, who invited the Guard to visit the Empire State. After this they proceeded to the armory of the Guard, where the muskets were stacked, and the New York Company were then escorted to the Parker House to breakfast. At 11 o'clock the two companies formed again and marched to Market-square, and were brought into line, when his Honor Mayor NYE and members of the City Government advanced to meet them. Mayor NYE welcomed the New-York Company in the following speech:

MR. COMMANDER: On behalf of the City Government and the citizens of New-Bedford, I bid you, and through you the officers and soldiers under your command, with their invited guests, a cordial and fraternal welcome. I assure you, Sir, it is highly gratifying to our citizens that this city should have been selected by the military company under your command for passing a few days in encampment and recreation, affording the opportunity for exchanging friendly salutations, and tendering a generous hospitality to great emen so highly distinguished for military tactics and discipline. With the assurance that our citizens desire to afford every facility that will tend to make the "Grays" stay with them pleasant and agreeable, allow me again to bid you and your associates a cordial and hearty welcome.

Captain SWEENEY responded in behalf of his command. He was followed by Adjutant BEAUVELT, who, in a few remarks thanking the City Government for the manner in which they had been received, paid a high compliment to the Guard for their fine appearance and excellent drill. The companies then marched through several of the principal streets, to the residence of JAMES ARNOLD, Esq., where invitation was extended to them to visit Mr. ARNOLD'S beautiful gardens. From the garoens they marched to the Parker House to dine, and afterwards to the camp on the Common.

At 5 o'clock both the companies marched to the Common, and were reviewed by his Honor Mayor NYE and the City Government. A large number of spectators were present to witness the review. Thus far everything for the comfort and pleasure of the company have been bestowed upon them by their escort, the City Guard of New-Bedford. To-morrow both companies proceed to the steamer *Eagle's Wing*, and go on an excursion down the harbor, accompanied by the Mayor and invited guests.

Base Ball.

OAKLAND VS. POWHATAN.

A match was played between these Brooklyn clubs on the 19th inst., resulting in a tie. The play on the part of the Oakland was splendid; Ogg, a first base, catching every ball that came near him The third base was splendidly played by MARTHA, who caught some balls that seemed almost an impossibility; his throwing to first base was as well as we have ever seen any senior player do. The Powhatan played very well also, though they did not seem to be as strong as usual, two of their men being absent, but their substitutes, YELLOTT and EARLE, did better than could have been expected; EARLE pitched finely, and put out several on slips. YELLOTT played well at centre field. MCCARTAY played the first base in good style, as also did BROWN on the second.

OAKLAND.	H.	L.	Runs.	POWHATAN.	H.	L	Runs.
Decline, c	3		3	Ryberg, f	3		2
Ingleton, s	4		3	McCarty, 1 b	4		1
F. Bennett, p	3		2	Sneddiker, s	3		2
Ogg, 1 b	3		1	Bergen, f	2		3
Luber, f	3		1	J. Bennett, 3 b	2		3
Martha, 3 b	3		2	Earle, p	5		0
Demarest, 2 b	4		1	Dick, c	5		0
Campbell, f	4		1	Brown, 2 b	3		1
Achley, s	3		1	Yellott, f	3		1
Total		13		Total		13	

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	
Oakland	4	4	0	0	0	3	1	0	1		0—13
Powhatan	3	0	7	0	1	1	0	0	1		0—13

UMPIRE—Mr. Johnson, of the Charter Oak.
SCORER FOR OAKLAND—J. R. Jones.
SCORER FOR POWHATAN—Chas. Whiting.

MATCHES TO BE PLAYED.

FRIDAY, Aug. 26—Eagle vs. Hoboken, upon the grounds of the Gotham Club, Elysian Fields, Hoboken. Game called at 3 o'clock.

A Plea for the Northwestern Dispensary.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Northwestern Dispensary having been founded under the auspices of the "New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor," that institution has ever felt a deep interest in its increasing usefulness and prosperity. The Dispensary was established in 1852 to meet the growing necessities of indigent sick in the northwestern portions of the City, and under the direction of an efficient Board of Managers it has gradually expanded its action until it has become one of the most useful charities in the City.

In the prosecution of its noble work, however, it has labored under peculiar difficulties and disadvantages. Unlike other kindred institutions in the City, it owns no *Dispensary Building*, and is, of course, without the facilities which an appropriate edifice would secure, besides bearing the constant burden of rent and the risk of being dislodged. Important and useful, moreover, as is the organization, its very existence is *insecure until it has a building in fee* under a charter, which will render the property legally inalienable to any other purpose. This is what is now needed to increase its facilities for usefulness, diminish its expenses, and give to it a permanent place among the benevolent institutions of the City. And this can only be done by private liberality; afterwards public funds may be its chief support.

Our Dispensary system may be considered nearly perfect. We have not only the most economical, but, probably, the best system for supplying the wants of the sick poor, of any city in the world. Were the character and necessities of this Dispensary fully understood by our citizens, their known liberality to deserving objects justifies the belief that one which so strongly appeals to their justice and humanity would command itself to their favor. Whatever may be thought of other forms of charity, there can be but one opinion in regard to this. It occupies no debatable ground, nor will it, probably, be abused; for the poor are not likely to submit to surgical operations, nor to the action of physic, unless their physical condition calls for treatment. The two words, the "Sick poor," imply the whole design, and express its charitable character. Whoever may be neglected, the indigent sick should not be. When the poverty-stricken within our reach are prostrated with disease, their relief is our first and most imperative duty. Having the ability and opportunity to help them, we cannot escape the obligation without incurring the Divine displeasure. In such a charity our ability is the measure of our duty. The dictates of Revelation, not less than the moral law of our constitution, demands this at our hands.

So obvious and urgent are the motives to carry out this enterprise, they need only be named to be appreciated.

It supplies skillful surgical and medical aid to thousands of the mechanic and laboring classes, in a part of the City that would be otherwise uncared for, and thus prevents a vast amount of sickness, suffering and premature mortality.

It preserves and promotes the prosperity of the community, by preserving and promoting the health of its members, and in the same ratio diminishes the burdens for the support of the indigent; for to recover a sick member of such a family, would be to recover, in many cases, the family from dependence, either by removing the chief cause of poverty, or by restoring the ability of self-support.

It prevents a vast amount of degradation and crime, consequent upon poverty and diminished moral and mental energy, which would otherwise disturb the well-being of the community, and give employment to police officers, Courts and ministers of justice.

It increases the respectability of neighborhoods and enhances the value of real estate, in the ratio that the foregoing social, moral and physical results are secured.

It affords effectual protection against the spread of infectious diseases, and exercises a special guardianship over individual and public health.

It is, in short, one of those enterprises which the urgent necessities of the population and the law of humanity, not less than the spirit of the Gospel, requires.

It is full of promise for the future, a sowing of good seed, with the assurance of a long succession of harvests. No other benevolent undertaking is more needed in that part of the City, nor is there one, if sustained, more likely to confer great and lasting benefits, on large masses of our fellow-citizens.

About $20,000 will be required for the purchase of the ground and the erection of a building. As all incumbrance of debt should be avoided, no building will be commenced until two thirds of the amount is subscribed, when a Committee of the Managers will be chosen to carry out the design. The undersigned having no other than a philanthropic interest in the enterprise, earnestly commends it to the confidence of the benevolent. ROBERT M. HARTLEY,

No. 39 Bible House, Astor-place.

Secretary of Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

Loss of a Boston Ship and Injury to a New-York Ship near Shanghae.

Correspondence of the Boston Herald.

U. S. STEAMSHIP MISSISSIPPI,
WOOSUNG RIVER, Tuesday, May 24, 1859.

By this heading you will perceive that we have not yet left China. The most important and painful news that I have to communicate is the total loss of the fine ship *Vancouver*, Capt. WOON, of Boston, owned by BACON & Co., of that city. The accident happened on the evening of the 17th of May. She had taken on board a Chinese pilot, (said to have been unlicensed,) and was standing off towards the lightship in the Yang-tse River, followed by a Dutch ship. At 8 P.M., the *Vancouver* struck a reef or point of land about twenty miles from Gatz-loff, knocking off her stern fast. In two hours she sank. The officers and crew took to the boats and were taken on board the Dutch ship. One poor fellow, Mr. JOHN CLARK CARSON, a seaman, of South Yarmouth, was sick at the time with fever, and in a very low state. With great difficulty he was got into a boat, wet through, and he, with Capt. WOON, the mate and two seamen, started for Shanghae, a distance of fifty miles, the sea breaking over the boat and rendering the sick man's situation very dangerous. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the next day, they came alongside of our vessel, the invalid looking as though his last day had come, and we immediately took him on board, supplied dry clothes and otherwise attended to his wants. Word was then passed forward for all who had any clothing for shipwrecked sailors to lay aft. In an instant our tars had their bags on the quarter-deck, and jackets, trowsers, shirts, hats, &c., were piled up sufficient for the use of fifty men at least. This collection was immediately sent to the rest of the shipwrecked sailors, with the addition of a large amount of provisions. Our noble tars responded nobly to the calls of charity, and they indeed deserve well of their country. A junk was at once chartered by Capt. NICHOLSON, and five mariners, ten good sailors in charge of Midshipman T. B. MILLS and Gunner WILLIAM HENNEW—all armed with muskets, cutlasses, pistols, &c.—and supplied with ammunition and provisions, were put on board of her, and she sailed for the scene of the disaster, to protect the property from the plundering of Chinese pirates.

At low tide the deck of the *Vancouver* was three feet out of water. A steamer and the schooner *Wanderer* were also sent down by Messrs. HEARD & Co., to save what property they could. It is thought that her sails, rigging, spars, &c., and a portion of her cargo, (coal and dry goods) will be saved at a great expense. The ship will prove a total loss. Our boys, during their stay of four or five days near the wreck, worked manfully for the interests of all concerned.

On the following day, the splendid ship *David Brown*, of New-York, proceeded up Woosung River in charge of an English pilot, and towed by a steamer. As she proceeded up to her anchorage, near the City of Shanghae proper, she by some unknown cause ran into a point of land, known as the "Jetty," the result of which was disastrous. She immediately leaned, fell over, and filled with water. In doing this, she came in contact with the English gun-boat *High-Flyer*, taking out all the latter's spars. She also capsized a junk and badly injured two others. She will no doubt prove a total loss, but her cargo, which was small, will be saved in a damaged state. The blame of the disaster is attached to the pilot, while some assert that the current took her on to the fatal spot. She was the handsomest ship in the Chinese ports, from any nation, and the two accidents narrated by us have caused much excitement at Shanghae, and plenty of business for the wreckers. The crews of both ships were taken in charge and provided for by our Consul at Shanghae. It is reported that the light-ship had recently been removed to a more central location, and that this was the cause of the accident to the *Vancouver*.

The materials and a few bales of goods saved from the ship *Vancouver* have been sold at a great sacrifice,—the ship and cargo are a total loss. News has just reached us from Soanghee that the ship *David Brown* has been successfully hauled off, and that she will be saved, although it will require several thousands of dollars to repair her. Her cargo has been landed.

The Wreck of the Ship Sarah Minot—Letter from a Passenger.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* says:

"Our readers will remember the announcement made some time ago of the loss at sea by fire of the ship *Sarah Minot*, which left this port for Liverpool on the 23d of May. We have received from a gentleman who was on board the ill-fated vessel the following interesting particulars of the catastrophe:

'The weather had been delightful for several days, favorable winds prevailed, and we sailed at a good rate of speed, making from 7 to 13 knots an hour. On the 28th of June at 4 o'clock P. M., in lat. 48° lon. 23°, I was standing near the mainmast, looking over the starboard side at a sail to windward of us, when I was startled by the cry of fire! fire! The man at the wheel observed smoke coming up through the after hatchway, where the ship's stores were kept; he also noticed that thick smoke came through the ventilators; all hands immediately rushed aft, and a most energetic but ineffectual attempt was made to quench the fire by throwing water down the after hatchway, where the fire was supposed to have originated. The first officer soon found that the whole of the after part of the ship was on fire. The probability is that it was caused by natural combustion, and had been smouldering in the cotton hold for some time previous to having broken out. It soon became obvious to the officers that it would be impossible to save the ship, therefore orders were given to close up all the ventilators, and make the hatchways as tight as possible by filling up the interstices with cotton. It became evident that the fire was making rapid progress, and notwithstanding every precaution, she was now on fire fore and aft. The deck was becoming so hot as to render it uncomfortable to the feet, and the water that was pumped out of the main tank was almost boiling hot. The boats were now placed in the davits, and the long boat was also launched; all hands were executing the orders of the officers with the utmost alacrity, and officers and men deserved the highest praise for the efficiency displayed by them on an emergency so trying.

The weather had now become very unpleasant; a misty rain had been falling for some time, but at 5 o'clock P. M. it cleared up a little, and a sight was presented to us that thrilled our very souls with transports of joy. The cry of "A sail! a sail!" seemed to inspire all with the most inexpressible joy, as every countenance lit up with anxious expectation, as if doubting the truth of our good fortune. The sail was on our weather beam; she was bearing down upon us, having evidently seen our signal of distress in the mizzen rigging. The order was now given to heave the main top-sail to the mast, and in a few minutes we saw the friendly sail cross our stern. She proved to be the bark *Retriever*, of London, Capt. ROBINSON WAITE, bound to Liverpool from Barbados. We saved as much provision as could be obtained out of the burning ship, and at 6½ o'clock P. M. all on board the ill-fated ship *Sarah Minot*—twenty-seven in number—were rescued, together with nearly all the personal effects of passengers and crew. We were most hospitably received on board the bark by the captain and his wife, by whom every possible provision was made for our comfort. After all sail had been taken in we laid by in order to witness the final scene of this most dire catastrophe. The ensign was still unfurled to the breeze from the mizzen rigging; the main and mizzen masts soon went by the board, and the once noble ship *Sarah Minot* was enveloped in flames, presenting a spectacle at once melancholy and magnificent, as the flames towered to the sky and illumined the sea for miles around the scene of the conflagration. It was painful to witness the emotion of Capt. WAITE as he leaned over the rail on the quarter deck; he could not repress his tears as he took a last sad look at his ship as she was going down to the hungry sea. On the 5th of July we descried the Skelligs, on the west coast of Ireland, and reached Liverpool on Saturday, the 9th of July. R. J. D.

A vigorous effort has been set on foot in Detroit to break up the houses of prostitution. An establishment on Lafayette-street was cleared a few days ago, and the officers have their eye upon others. The Tenth Ward of the city appears to have been especially infested.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

Is issued on the morning of every Tuesday and Friday and contains, in addition to the bulk of intelligence given in the Daily Paper,

A LITERARY DEPARTMENT,

Embracing Standard Novels and Tales, and Miscellaneous Selections of the highest interest. With the issue of Tuesday, July 26, the initial chapters of

"THE GOOD FIGHT,"

An Original and profoundly interesting story of that unequaled novelist,

CHARLES READE,

Will be reproduced from early London sheets, and will be continued through the volume. Back Numbers can be supplied.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Is compiled from a variety of sources, many of them inaccessible to the American reader.

Price $3 a year; Two Copies to one address $5; Five Copies to one address, $11 25; Ten Copies to one address, $20.

THE WEEKLY TIMES,

Appearing every Saturday morning, embraces a comprehensive digest of the news of the preceding week, with attractive Literary features, among which will be found

MEADE'S SPLENDID STORY,

And other choice reading. It will also continue to furnish its valuable information for the

FARMER AND GARDENER.

A Department which has become highly popular.

Price, $3 a year; Three Copies to one address, $5; Five Copies to one address, $8; Ten Copies to one address, $13; Twenty Copies to one address for $20. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS OF ALL OUR ISSUES—Cash invariably in advance. Specimen numbers forwarded upon application.

All letters to be addressed to the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

☞ The TIMES BUILDING is situated opposite the City Hall, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
Are superior for all manufacturing purposes.
Are more desirable for all kinds of family sewing.
Are capable of doing a greater variety of work.
Are free from the faults of other machines.
Are almost noiseless in their operations

INSTRUCTION.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.,
Supplies Schools with teachers, and pupils parents with School Circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. Reference—Faculty Amherst College; the Rev. B. G. Van Norman, L.L.D. Teachers of Music, ladies and gentlemen, wanted immediately.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., No. 348 Broadway.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES,
No. 30 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.
The school, under the direction of Mdlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be opened on THURSDAY, September 15th. Mdlle. Rostan is grateful for the liberal patronage which has enabled her to make valuable additions to the library, and important improvements in the accommodations for the family, and hopes that parents confiding their daughters to her care, will find that no effort is spared to give them a thorough and finished education.
Superior advantages are also presented in Music, Drawing and Painting.
The young ladies residing in the family will enjoy the best opportunities for the acquisition of practical knowledge of the French, and other modern languages, and will share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant and happy home.
For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mdlle ROSTAN, No. 30 West 26th-st.
Circulars sent, if desired.

MISS HAINES
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,
NO. 16 GRAMERCY-PARK,
EAST 20TH-ST.,
Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20,
A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.
Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued exertions and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York,
Offers Board and tuition for $120 per year.
Term opens Sept 15.
Male and Female.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE,
On Brooklyn Heights, opposite New York City.
ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., } Principals.
EDWARD R. BRADBURY, A. M., }
This first class institution will reopen, Sept. 12, with great facilities for the thorough and accomplished education of young ladies. For circulars, apply as above.

RUTGER'S FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Its eighty-second term opens Sept. 12. Stages will continue to convey pupils to and from the Institute. Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For circulars and further information apply at the Institute, Nos. 253, 255 and 257 Madison-st.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
HENRY M. FIELD, A. M., Principal.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES,
No. 20 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.
The school, under the direction of Mdlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be opened on THURSDAY, September 15th. Mdlle. Rostan is grateful for the liberal patronage which has enabled her to make valuable additions to the library, and important improvements in the accommodations for the family, and hopes that parents confiding their daughters to her care, will find that no effort is spared to give them a thorough and finished education.
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JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
HENRY M. FIELD, A. M., Principal.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL,
NEW-YORK.—The next term of this Institution will commence on the 3d of October, and terminate on the 20th of May next, at the Law School Building, No. 37 Lafayette-place, under the direction of Prof THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL.D.
In addition to the usual branches of legal study, courses of lectures will be given in Political Science and in Moral Philosophy, by Professors LIEBER and NAIRNE, of Columbia College, with other lectures on legal subjects by eminent jurists of the City and State of New-York, and also a course on Medical Jurisprudence.
Terms of admission to all the lectures, $75 for the year.
Three yearly prizes of $250, of $200, of $150, and of $100, will be awarded to the four students of the greatest proficiency.
Full particulars may be obtained on application to the President of the College, CHARLES KING, LL.D. or to Prof. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place, or to either of the undersigned members of the Law School Committee of the Trustees of the College:
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
HAMILTON FISH,
GOUVERNEUR M. OGDEN,
GEORGE T. STRONG,
WILLIAM BETTS.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that having removed from No. 81 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, in the new and commodious establishment, No. 250 Madison av., Murray Hill, second house north of 29th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.
Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use.
Her School Circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway, and RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.
N. B.—A stage is provided for Day Scholars residing at a distance from the School.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 2 and 5 Murray Hill, two doors from 8th-av., will re open on the 16th of September next. The spirit, aims, and practical life of the School, may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

PARKER & BERTHET'S SCHOOL,
No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 13. Pupils are fitted for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, graduated at Yale, of strong impulse to communicate knowledge and corresponding tact, with methodical habits, will open a Select School in the City of Brooklyn on or before Sept. 5 next, where the number will be strictly limited to TEN. Gentlemen who can appreciate the advantages thus offered, will address TEACHER, Box No. 800 Brooklyn Post-office.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 5, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. Its rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. E. BOYD.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No. 389; Christern's No. 763, and Lockwood's No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 26th-st.—Boarding and Day School Classical and Commercial, will be reopened on Sept. 15. Frenchen teachers are connected with the Institution. Prospectus to be had containing full details, the names of the pupils and of their parents during the last four years. There is a primary department.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 20th st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her School for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON, Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at CARTER'S bookstore, No. 530 Broadway, or after Aug. 20 at the school.

MRS. SKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th of September, at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place.
Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of September to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

DON BERNARD'S INSTITUTE—NO. 1 WEST 26th-st., junction of Broadway and 5th-av., New-York. Madame DON BERNARD, née de Rochefermoy, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public that her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies reopens on Sept. 15.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 28 and 18 East 26th st., between Madison and 5th avs., will reopen Sept. 13.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL. No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. Wm. H. LAGGETT will reopen his school on Monday, Sept. 19. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 389 Broadway; at Sage's, No. 326 Broadway, or the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—A first-class boarding school for boys. The Fall session commences on the 20th of August. For circulars, address
C. B. WARRING and OTIS BISBEE,
Successors to CHARLES BARTLETT.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium attached. Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LEWIS BERNET takes charge of a limited number of boys only.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 239 Water-st., or the Rev. E. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Next academic year commences Sept. 21, and continues forty-two weeks. Location beautiful and healthy. For catalogues apply to Principal, the Rev. L. H. NORTHRUP.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—AN English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, at Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

MME. V. RICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE; FLUSHING, L. I.—The Fall Session of this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 7. For circulars, address the Principal, E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL No. 23 Gramercy-park, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.
Mrs. WILLIAMS will reopen her School on Wednesday, Sept. 14.
An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE,
UNION-SQUARE AND FIFTH-AV., CORNER 34TH-ST. MURRAY HILL.
This institution commenced in 1843, has occupied successively locations in Colonnade-row, Lafayette-place, Washington-square, and University-place.
The present spacious edifice on Union-square was erected for it twelve years since, and with its various appointments—Library, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, Laboratory, and Works of Art, involved an investment of not less than *Eighty Thousand Dollars*.
In addition to the above, to meet the increasing wants of the institution, the celebrated mansion and grounds (six lots,) on the Fifth-av., corner of 34th-st., Murray Hill, have now been purchased with special reference to the accommodation of the higher classes—candidates for graduation, and young ladies wishing to pursue an *advanced course* in general reading, History, Literature, Languages, Music and Art.
At Union-Square, special attention will be given to the other classes of the Collegiate, the Academic, and the Primary Departments, preparatory to their promotion. For the convenience, however, of those residing near either location, the same provision will be made at each for pupils of every grade and class.
The privileges and course of instruction will be almost identical, under the same supervision, and to a great extent, conducted by the same teachers; so that parallel classes will be only sections of the same, and the Seniors at commencement, will graduate together. Interesting Lectures and exercises, at either place, will sometimes be shared by the members of both sections of the classes for whom they are intended.
The Autumn session at Union-square will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14; at Murray Hill, on Wednesday, Sept 21.
The expenses at Murray Hill will necessarily be somewhat greater than at Union Square.
Applications for circulars, or for admission, may be made personally, at either place, or by letter, addressed
GORHAM D. ABBOT,
Spingler Institute, New-York.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
THE REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
PRINCIPAL.
Next session begins last Tuesday (27th) of September. This institution, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York, offers superior advantages for obtaining a substantial education.
Refers to Rev. Dr. Krebs, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Wilson G. Hunt & Co., J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., and others. Catalogues, giving particulars, and references of the highest kind, at Carter's bookstore, or address the Principal.

MADAME A. A. LE DUC,
No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen her French and English School for Young Ladies, TUESDAY, Sept. 13. For circulars address the principal.

HIGHLAND ACADEMY, NEWBURGH, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Departments: English and Classical, Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting, Vocal and Instrumental Music. The year is divided into three terms of 14 weeks each commencing Sept 6, 1859.
REFERENCES—The Rev. John Brown, D. D., of Newburgh; the Rev. John Forsyth, D. D.; the Hon. J. W. Brown, Justice Supreme Court, Newburgh; the Hon. Nath'l Jones; the Hon. John Slosson, Judge of Superior Court, New-York; Wm. E. Warren, Esq., Deputy Controller, City of New-York; Wm. Fullerton, Esq., No 61 Wall-st., New-York. Send for a Circular.
WM. N. REED, Principal and Proprietor.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LASALLE'S French boarding and day school, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton place, re opens Sept. 5. New scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The English branches are taught by English gentlemen. The scholars of the classical department have been admitted with distinction to Columbia College. The junior department is under the maternal care of Mrs. Lespinasse.

SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE TAUGHT by HENRY O. VAIL, Sing Sing, N. Y. Chemistry, botany and geology, as applied to agriculture, form part of the course. Number of pupils limited to four residing in the family, in a healthful and beautiful locality. Pupils labor a part of the day on the place. One vacancy may now be secured by early application.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFTS
WILL RE-OPEN THEIR
French and English BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL,
No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.,
On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

TUITION.—A GRADUATE IN HONORS OF AN English University, wishes pupils; he has had great experience in teaching and is thoroughly competent to instruct in classics, mathematics and modern languages. Address A. M., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

A PROFESSOR OF FRENCH, ARITHMETIC, and literature, a native of Paris, desires to give particular lessons. Address MARTIN, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For Circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day school for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School, No. 43 East 21st-st., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) MONDAY, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES HUNTER'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 78 First-place, Brooklyn, will re-open on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG FRENCH PROFESSOR, A graduate of the Paris University, offers his services to any one desiring to acquire a ready knowledge of the French language, or French literature. He would accept a situation in a school in the United States, or give lessons in town. Address Dr. B***, Post-office, New-York.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS—WHO has for six years lived in the family of a Southern planter, where she has just finished the education of the youngest daughter, is desirous of meeting with a re engagement. Address Dr. HINCKEL, New Brighton, Staten Island.

WANTED—FOR A FEMALE SEMINARY IN Arkansas, a Professor of Music, piano and vocal; must be a married man; salary $1,000. Also, a lady to teach French, music and drawing; salary $700. Address, stating where an interview can be had, Box No. 3,446 Post-office.

A LADY CONVERSANT WITH THE Sign Language, and eminently qualified to undertake the moral and intellectual culture of a mute child, desires a situation as governess. Address S. E. T., Box No. 2,272 Post-office.

A LADY WISHES A SITUATION, EITHER in a family or school, as teacher of French, the rudiments of Latin, or higher mathematics, and the English branches; would not object to go South or West. Address, with full particulars, T, Box No, 390, Watertown, New-York.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF MANY YEARS experience in tuition, is desirous of a re-engagement as governess to a private family in the South. Her course of instruction is music, French and drawing. Most satisfactory references. Address E. T., drug-store, No. 407 4th-av., New-York.

A LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT AS resident governess in a family, or teacher in a school. Advertiser instructs in English, French, music and drawing. Address TEACHER, No. 53 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights.

AS DAILY OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A well-educated lady is desirous of meeting with a re-engagement. She instructs in English, French, (which she speaks,) music and drawing. A liberal salary expected. Address Z, No. 30 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

A TEACHER DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT as Principal or Assistant in a High School or Academy. Has the best of reference; no objection to go south or west. Address G., Box No. 620 Bridgeport, Conn.

A LADY COMPETENT TO TEACH THE English branches, with French music and painting in oil and Grecian, would like a situation South. Address Box No. 21, Mechanicsville, N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STERN-WHEEL STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.
The steamboat FRAZER, in good order and ready for service. Length 116 feet, beam 17½ feet, hold 3 feet 4 inches; two engines, 40 horse-power each. Also, one Steam boat, 85 feet long, 23 feet beam, and 7 feet 4 inches hold; engine 36 inch cylinder and 9 feet stroke. Several other Steam Vessels. Steam Engines and Boilers for sale. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

6-32.—NEW-YORK BUILT SHIP ELWOOD WALTER—Built in the year 1855—now on a voyage to London; said vessel has two decks, is 177.8 feet long, 36.2 breadth, 22.3 depth, and measures 1,072 65-95 tons and rates A 1. The ELWOOD WALTER was built in 1855, and orders have been sent to London for her return to New-York, at which port delivery will be made after discharge of inward cargo. For sale low.
Apply to THEODORE DEHON,
No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-KNOWN ICE-CREAM and confectionery establishment situated on the corner of Court and Warren sts., Brooklyn; it has a fine saloon, well furnished with everything necessary for the business. The whole, with 4 years' unexpired lease, will be sold low, as the owner has other business requiring all his time. Inquire on the premises.

TWO NEW AND VALUABLE INVENTIONS—The patentee has realized over $75 per day on one of them for the last five months while traveling; this is a rare chance for manufacturers and others to invest in a profitable business. All are respectfully invited to call at C. V. MAPES' Agricultural Warerooms, corner of Beekman and Nassau sts.

COAL-YARD FOR SALE—WEST OF SIXTH-AVENUE—Location good, yard well fenced, floors planked, high sheds, and furnished complete for doing a large coal and wood business; rent moderate; lease of several years, and will be disposed of favorably to a responsible party. For interview, address with real name, COAL-YARD, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS MEN AND MANUFACTUREERS.—A rare opportunity to invest in two new and important inventions, patented June 21, 1859, will be found by calling on A. E. EMERY, C. E., the Patentee, at his Room, No. 57 Astor House, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED COAL-Yard, well located, and doing a good custom business, including horses, carts, screens, office fixtures, and every thing in readiness for carrying on the business, with a stock of coal in yard, if wanted. Address, for three days, E. W., Station A., Post-office, Spring-st.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A SUCCESSFUL and profitable mercantile business, who can furnish, to be embarked in said business, from $10,000 to $20,000 as capital. For particulars, inquire of L. S. CHATFIELD, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

$500.—WANTED—AN ACTIVE PARTNER, bringing 100 girls. The profits are very large, and can be divided every week. Apply at No 599 Broadway, Room 22.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF A valuable patent for agricultural purposes. For particulars, apply to HENRY E. ROEDER, No. 346 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND NEAT young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork, waiting or general housework, or as nurse; understands each situation perfectly, as her references certify. No objections to the country. Wages moderate. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family to do chamberwork and washing, or waiting alone; the latter preferred. Has the most satisfactory City reference from her former employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th-avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first rate cook, who is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 367 13th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PERson, a situation as lady's maid; is just come from England; has lived two years with a lady in London; is a good milliner, dressmaker, hairdresser; has brought a good character from the lady she has just left; aged 26. Direct S. G., Binghampton, Broome County, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE STEADY GIRL, a situation as good cook, and to assist in the washing; has the best City reference for capability, honesty and good temper. Call at No. 40 West 13th st., near 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT dressmaker, whose customers are not yet returned to the City, wishes employment as above by the day or week. Call or address DRESSMAKER, No. 63 20th st., corner 6th av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress; also by one, as chambermaid and waitress, or as cook, washer and ironer; best five years' reference. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A RESpectable English woman, who thoroughly understands her business, and can give the best of City references. Inquire at 200 7th av., between 23d and 24th sts.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS matron in a boy's school. Can give satisfactory reference. Address Mrs. W., at Mason's bakery, Myrtle-av., near Classon, East Brooklyn, N. Y.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH English, Irish and every other kind of servants, both male and female, together with English, French and German first-class cooks may be obtained at the offices No. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A WHOLESALE cloth or clothing house as salesman, by a young married man who can procure a good trade and can lend his employer some money; I also have an income of one hundred dollars every month for five years, which I am willing to give the use of if well secured. Best of City reference given and required. Address, for two days, with real name of firm, &c., J. LEWIS, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single man, who perfectly understands his business in the care and treatment of horses, and is a good groom and steady driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Can be recommended from his last employer. Can be seen at the *Times* Office for 2 or 3 days; or address a note to A. W., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT German young man, a situation as coachman and gardener, or groom; best references; no objections to the country. A German man and wife, a situation as coachman and gardener; wife as cook, washer, &c.; no objections to country. Call, or address GERMAN, No. 510 Broadway, 3d floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A RESpectable French Protestant man; has good City references for capability, sobriety, honesty and neatness; will make himself generally useful; no objection to the country. A note addressed to E. M., at Mr. H Kerr's, No. 748 Broadway, corner of Astor-place, will have immediate attention, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in a wholesale silk, millinery or straw goods house; has had ten years' experience in the above business, and can influence considerable of a trade. Unexceptionable reference can be given as to capability, &c. Address W. H. G., New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT any incumbrance, a place as coachman; understands thoroughly the care of horses, and is a careful driver, and would study the interest of his employer; best of reference; no objection to the country. Address E. K., Trainor's saddlery-store, No. 654 Broadway.

WANTED.—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN, WHO CAN give first-rate references, wishes to obtain a situation in the counting-house of some wholesale grocery or dry goods establishment. Understands book-keeping and office business. Address BOOK-KEEPER, No. 5 Gilsey Building, Cortlandt-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A young man, either in City or country, who is a good driver and understands the care of horses and harness; good reference from last place in this part of the country, or would take a coachman and gardener's situation, and milk if required. Address P. L., Box 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, A single young man, 24 years of age, a situation to take charge of a team of horses, carriages, &c. He understands the care and management of horses; is a good City driver. Has four years' recommendations from his last employers. Address W. C., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND WIFE, situations in the country; the man is a good driver; understands the care of horses, and is an excellent farmer and gardener. The wife is a first-rate dairymaid and general house worker; both are strong, healthy and willing to work. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY AN HONEST, ABLE-BODIED, SOber, industrious young Protestant German (speaking English well) a situation as a laborer; is used to all kinds of work, and has the best of recommendations. Can be seen for two days, Aug. 23 and 24, 9 to 12 A. M., at No. 100 Broad-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, of sober and steady habits, as groom and coachman; is willing to make himself generally useful. Has no objection to go to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 8 8th-st., Bible House.

WANTED.—SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG man 18 years of age, in a wholesale grocery business; perfectly understands the retail business; speaks English and German perfectly. Address M. N., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN WITHOUT INcumbrances a situation as coachman and gardener; has good City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address M. H. S., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man who understands it in all its various branches; best of City reference given. Address F. G., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man; has no objection to the care of horses; the best of City reference. Address S. L., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman and plain gardener; is willing to make himself useful; has good reference. Address E. N., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN A store; is willing to make himself useful in all respects. The best of reference will be given from his last employers. Address W. C., *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young man, as coachman and gardener; is willing to make himself useful; has good reference. Address A. S., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener; understands it in all its branches, and grapery, &c. Apply to J. K., No. 314 West 30th-st.

TO HARDWARE HOUSES—WANTED, A situation for a young man of 18, in a first class hardware house; has had four years' experience in a New-England city, and can come well recommended. Apply personally or by letter, to A. P. BALDWIN, No. 72 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

TO TAILORS.—WANTED,
Hands on Boy's fine cloth Jackets.
Hands on Boys' fine cloth overcoats.
Hands on Boys' fine cloth vests
Hands on Boys' fancy jackets and overcoats.
Hands on Boys' pilot overcoats.
Hands on Boys' satinet overcoats.
Hands on Boys' common vests.
H. H. COHEN, No. 551 Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD BAKER, TO TAKE CHARGE of the bakery attached to the Cadet's Mess at the United States Military Academy. The place will be open on the 1st of September next for a good, honest, practical baker. For further information, call at No. 287 Spring-st., New-York, or upon the subscriber,
J. BRATT, Purveyor, West Point, N. Y.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—in the country, two hours from the City, in a private family. A Protestant middle aged woman, who wants a steady place, and is well recommended, may apply at No. 42 White-st., for three days, from 10 A. M. to P. M. Wages, $7.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK—AN AMERICAN, or German, who speaks English well, who has a good knowledge of the retail business, and can give good City references, can apply at the corner of Kent-st. and Franklin av., Greenpoint, Brooklyn, E. D., L. I.

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN YOUNG MEN, WITH $25 to $100, to engage in a very safe and profitable business. With energy and enterprise they can make $100 to $200 per month. Apply at No. 429 Broadway, Room No. 6.

TO MILLINERS.—WANTED, AN EXPERIenced milliner and dressmaker to go South; none but first-class need apply, at No. 120 Chambers-st., up stairs.

WANTED—TEN CITY-EXPERIENCED SILK salesmen. None others need apply, to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner of Mercer, between 6 and 8 o'clock P. M. only.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, in a surveying party bound South. Address T. P. S., station D., New York Post-office

TAILORS WANTED TO MAKE PANTS and Shirts. Call at No. 112 Cherry-st., 2nd floor.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness, by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels 40 gallons. Agents.
JOEN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A FLORENTINE MOSAIC BREAST-PIN, supposed to have been dropped in a 21st-st. stage, or on the corner of Broadway and Broome-st. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at No. 347 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE.

THE ABBEY ESTATE FOR SALE.
All that tract of land and the buildings thereon, known as "The Abbey," bounded by the 11th and 12th Avs. and 61st and 102d sts., in the City of New-York, and also all the land under water lying west of the 12th-av. Three-fourths of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.
Apply to SAM'L. H. ADEE,
Executor of F. Weber.
2d av., corner East 46th-st.
C. J. & E. DE WITT, Attorneys,
No. 88 Nassau-st. New-York.

MURRAY HILL LOTS FOR SALE.—THE subscriber will sell nineteen lots on the west side of 4th-av., embracing the southwest and northwest corners of 36th-st. and the southwest corner of 37th-st.; 5 lots together adjoining the row of brown-stone dwellings extending to Madison-av.; and 14 lots together, being the balance of the highly improved block on which the elegant residences of the Messrs. Phelps, Dodge and others are situated. The parks in front of these lots—long since laid out by the City—are now being completed. An examination of this property will prove that there is no location in the City which presents greater advantages for first-class dwellings and churches. The terms will be made to suit purchasers. Apply to B. M. WHITLOCK, or J. F. CLARK, Agent, No. 15 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 18 East 32d-st., between 5th and Madison avs; one of the best locations in the City; it has just been thoroughly overhauled, and is in tip top order, has baths and closets on second and third stories, and all other conveniences. Terms favorable. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 79 Cedar, or No. 80 East 18th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—NEW TWO STORY HOUSE, new barn, and 3 lots of ground, in complete order, situated at White Plains, on the Harlem R. R. Just the place for a good baker, there being no other in the place. Will exchange for grocery goods or good brands of flour. For particulars inquire of W. H. KNIFFIN, No. 438 Greenwich-st.

THE LARGE THREE-STORY BRICK house, 50 ft. front, No. 86 Hammond-st; also, the three-story brick house, No. 286 West 14th-st; also, the four-story English basement house, No. 39 East 31st-st.; also, the three story high-basement modern house, No. 161 East 50th-st. Apply at No 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

EVERY FAMILY CAN HAVE A HOME—At East New-York. The Homestead Improvement Company are erecting cottage houses, workshops, &c., costing $500 to $5 000; easy payments. East New-York is now a great railroad centre. For places of business, &c., apply to CHAS. R. MILLAR, 16 William-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A fire-proof building, 100 feet square, and in perfect order, suitable for a manufactory, with a superior engine, &c. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 137 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY MODERN brick dwelling house No. 426 4th-st., near the 2d-av. For terms, inquire on the premises, or No. 196 West 36th-st., near 8th-av.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SURveyors.—We are prepared to take charge of surveys, engineering jobs, &c., in the City and vicinity of New-York, and to place parties at once on the field. Also, prepared to furnish specifications, plans and estimates as to the cost of proposed public improvements, railways, &c. A. S. & A. G. WHITON, No. 32 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE OR BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—WANTed to hire, a small furnished cottage, on high ground, and within one hour of New-York; or a small place, cottage house, a few acres and stable, would be purchased. Reference unexceptionable. Address, with full particulars, J. J., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

BAY LAWN VILLA.
COUNTRY RESIDENCE NEAR THE CITY TO LET OR LEASE FROM THE 1ST SEPTEMBER, PROX.
A convenient, good-sized, modern-built, two story and attic, and high basement dwelling, in complete order. The parlors, which extend the depth of the house, have on them fine velvet tap

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 84 BROADWAY,
FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JULY 31, 1859.

Assets as per report, 30th April, 1859	$5,263,591 90
Receipts during the quarter ending Aug. 1, 1859, for premiums and interest	430,825 64
Total	$5,694,111 53
Disbursements during the quarter	140,943 31
Cash assets, as realized	$5,553,174 22
Additional assets, being interest accrued not due, deferred premiums, and due from agents	205,000 00
Claims unpaid, (not due,) $48,000.	
Number of Policies issued during the quarter, 368.	
Number of Policies in force, 11,437.	
Amount insured $33 826 839.	

I have carefully examined the above statement, and believe the same to be correct
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

THIS COMPANY offers the following advantages to persons intending to insure their lives:

ITS CASH ASSETS are larger than those of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States, amounting to

$5,750,000.

THE PROPORTION OF ITS CASH ASSETS to the amount at risk is greater than that of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States.

ITS RATES OF PREMIUM are lower than those of the majority of other Life Insurance Companies—yet its Dividends have been greater.

THE MORTALITY AMONGITS MEMBERS has been proportionally less than that of any other Life Insurance Company, in either America or Europe, whose experience has been made known—a result in the highest degree favorable to Policy holders.

THE NUMBER OF LIVES INSURED in this Company greatly exceeds that of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States, thus affording a security above them all—the necessary law of average having more scope for operation

THE ASSETS of the Company are invested exclusively on Bond and Mortgage on Real Estate in the City and State of New-York, worth in each case at least double the amount loaned, and bearing interest at SEVEN per Cent. The solidity and security of this disposition of the Company's Funds cannot be overrated.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term: the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the assured.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

REED S. WINSTON,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN Y. L. PRUYN,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
WILLIAM MOORE,	JOHN M. STUART,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	GEORGE B. CLARK,
ROBERT H. M'CURDY,	SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
WM. J. BUNKER,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BEITS,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
W. SMITH BROWN,	W. E. DODGE,
RICHARD PATRICK,	GEORGE S. COE,
WILLIAM H. POPHAM,	WM. K. STRONG,
LYCURGUS EGGLESTON,	NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
SIDNEY WHEELER,	WM. M. VERMILYE,
CYPRIAN H. NORTON,	JOHN E. DEVELIN.

FREDERICK S. WISTON, President.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Secretary, ISAAC ASHATT.
Medical Examiner, MILTURN POST, M. D.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,
	ALSO ON	
ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
SMYRNA,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,
&c.	&c.	

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travellers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Table of Insurance Stocks sent upon application.

CROMMELIN & GOODWIN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 60 Wall st.
Advances on negotiable business paper at seven per cent.

ALLYN COX,
NOTE, STOCK AND LOAN BROKER,
No. 43 EXCHANGE PLACE.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
HARRISBURGH, PENN., Aug. 12, 1859.

AT A MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS of the Sinking Fund, held this day, it was

Resolved, That the State Treasurer be authorized to issue Proposals to buy from the lowest bidder or bidders five hundred and fifty thousand dollars of 5 per cent. State Loans of Pennsylvania.

Notice is therefore given that Sealed Proposals for the sale of the whole or any part of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of said Loans, will be received at the Treasury Department at Harrisburgh, till 3 o'clock P. M., of THURSDAY, the 25th day of August, A.D. 1859; the same to set forth the amount offered and the price asked; to be addressed "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburgh, Pa.," indorsed "Proposals to sell State Loans."

The bids will be opened and allotments made to the lowest bidder on that day.

ELI SLIFER, State Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds, the Real Estate Bonds, the Income Bonds the Floating Debt, or the Certificates of the Capital Stock, of any of the following named Railroad Companies, to wit:

The Toledo and Illinois Railroad Company,
The Lake Erie, Wabash, and St. Louis Railroad Company, and
The Toledo, Wabash, and Western Railroad Company,

are hereby notified that they must surrender the same to the Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company, at its office, No. 54 Exchange place, New-York, or at its office in Lafayette, Ind., before the 1st day of October next, in order to entitle them to the privilege of receiving therefor the Stock or Bonds of the last-named Company, as provided in the agreement made with that Company by the undersigned, as purchaser of said Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, at the sales upon the foreclosure of the Second Mortgages thereon. The time above limited will not be extended. A. BOODY.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1859.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of September next. New York City stockholders will be paid by the Transfer Agent, HENRY A. OAKLEY, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 68 Wall st. Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany. Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica. Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse, and all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only at Syracuse.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., }
TENTH-ST. AND 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1859 }

IN CONSEQUENCE OF AN INJUNCTION, no payment of Dividends declared by the company, will be made until further notice.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, in $20,000—in sums to suit, on good improved property in New-York. No commissions asked. Apply to JOHN R. STEVENS, No. 61 Wall-st.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 60 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of Ulster, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALMON CANFIELD, late of Malden, in the town of Saugerties, County of Ulster, and State of New-York, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his residence, No. 20 East Fiftieth street, in the City of New-York, or at the office of PETER CANTINE, in the village of Saugerties, Ulster County, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of January, 1860.—Dated June 28, 1859. DANIEL W. QUIMBY, Executor.

jy28-1aw6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of RICHARD ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 343 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 16, 1859.

HENRY ROBINSON, } Ex'rs.
MATTHEW DALY, }

mh17-1aw6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. SIMMONS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, at the office of JOHN H. MORRELL, Esq., No. 129 Roosevelt-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of November next.—Dated May 13, 1859.

JOHN H. MORRELL, }
WILLIAM S. LUDLAM, } Executors.

my13-1aw6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC DEVOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence in the village of Yonkers, Westchester County, New-York, on or before the 5th day of September next.—Dated New York, March 2, 1859.

MIRIAM C. DEVOE, Administrator.

mh3-1aw6m*

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

800 bbls. Refined White and Yellow Sugars. Wholesale and Retail, at Refiner's prices.

500 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses, cheaper than any house in New-York.

1,000 bbls. choice Family Flour, from $5 upwards.

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, FLOUR and SPICES For the million, at the immense establishment of THOS. R. AGNEW. (Successor to J. O. Fowler & Co., Nos. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray sts. GOODS DELIVERED FREE.

AFRICAN GINGER

Of prime quality, in lots to suit buyers, for sale low, by ARCHER & BULL, No 177 Water-st.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF FINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
LEONARD APPLEBY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRED'K. H. WALCOTT,	JAS. LOR. GRAHAM, Jr.
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	BOWES R. McILVAINE,
MOSES TAYLOR,	GILBERT L. BEEKMAN.
JAMES O. SHELDON,	JOHN C HENDERSON,
DANIEL PARISH,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	WATSON E. CASE,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	CHARLES S. APPLESY,
CHARLES L. VOSE,	SAM'L. D. BRADFORD, Jr.

WARREN DELANO, Jr.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RAYMOND, Ass't. Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-STREET.

CASH CAPITAL.....$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. E. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. E. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE E. LAING,
A. E. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE.
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE FURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	J. H. SOLOMON.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

A LARGE CASH RETURN TO THE INSURED IN LIEU OF SCRIP.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 29 WALL-ST.,

CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1859, OVER
$300,000.

THIS COMPANY WILL INSURE BUILDINGS AND MERCHANDISE of every kind—Dwelling Houses and Household Furniture—at the STANDARD SCALE OF RATES, RETURNING TO THE INSURED A LARGE CASH DIVIDEND upon their Premiums, in LIEU of the PROSPECTIVE SCRIP DIVIDENDS of the Mutual Companies.

ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 115 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.

The charter of this Company requires that 80 per cent of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.

This Company has been in operation for five years during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.

The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital. All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.

Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, ceases to the Company.

ROBERT B. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—THE SAFEGUARD Insurance Company have removed their office to No. 239 Broadway, corner of Park-place.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock at his Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall:

10 shares Bank of the Commonwealth	$100 each
10 shares Bank of New-York	$100 each
15 shares American Exchange Bank	$100 each
20 shares Market Bank	$100 each
30 shares Syracuse and Oswego Railroad	$50 each
48 shares Hamilton Fire Ins. Co	$15 each
40 shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Co	$50 each
20 shares Hope Fire Insurance Company	$50 each
30 shares Kings County Fire Insurance Co	$20 each
18 shares Arctic Fire Insurance Co	$50 each
20 shares Home Fire Insurance Co	$100 each
5 shares Jackson Iron Co	$100 each
8 shares Grocers' Fire Ins. Co	$50 each
26 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Company	$25 each
10 shares American Express Co	$100 each
40 shares Firemen's Fire Insurance Co	$17 each
10 shares Union Express Co	$50 each
5 shares U. S. Express Co	$100 each
19 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co	$100 each
20 shares Watertown and Rome Railroad	$100 each
50 shares Gebhard Fire Insurance Co	$ 00 each
10 shares Jersey City Fire Insurance Co	$50 each
44 shares Beesmen Fire Ins. Co	$25 each
35 shares North River Fire Insurance Co	$25 each
$3,000 Tyrone and Lockhaven Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds.	
$3 000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds.	
$9,000 San Francisco County 6 per cent. Bonds.	
$3,000 Cleveland City 6 per cent. Bonds	
$5,000 Lee County (Iowa) 8 per cent. Bonds.	

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Aug. 29. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of Real Estate at public or private sale when desired.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer
AUCTION NOTICE.—MORTGAGE SALE OF magnificent household furniture, piano-fortes, parlor suites, pier and mantel mirrors, paintings, bronzes, vases, statuary, &c. THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Aug. 25, at 10½ o'clock precisely, at the elegant private residence, No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., by J. W. PORTER.

Solid rosewood etageres, mirror doors, Turkish and reclining chairs, two suites, richly carved, covered in silk brocatel; do. in rich silk velvet; rosewood cornered etageres, statuary, marble top centre and side tables, rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, inlaid with pearl and solid pearl keys made by a City maker, and cost $600; velvet and Brussels carpet rugs to match; fine oil paintings and engravings, rosewood piano stool, rich embroidered cloth cover superbly painted china vases, Parian marble statuettes, bronzes, three day clocks.

DINING ROOM.—French china dinner and tea sets, rich cut glass decanters, goblets, chamoignes, wines, tumblers, silver-plated spoons, casters, ivory handled knives and forks, oak extension table, buffet, arm chairs, oval mirrors.

ALSO,

The whole of the contents of the elegantly furnished chambers—rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, washstand, en suite; richly decorated toilet sets, pure hair mattresses, palliasses, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, sheets, counterpanes, blankets, mahogany bureaus, sofas and other bedsteads; arm and other chairs, corner stands, &c. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock in the basement. All purchasers not known to the auctioneer will be required to leave a deposit. Strangers will find competent persons in attendance to pack and ship their goods. Sale positive, rain or shine.

A. M. CRISTADAL, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—AUCTION NOTICE.—Peremptory sale of ready-made clothing, dry goods, cloth, silk cassimeres &c. A. M. CRISTADAL, No. 23 Bowery, will sell THIS DAY, Aug. 25, at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of fashionable clothing, consisting of cassimere and cloth frock, sack, dress and business coats; cassimere, cloth and satinet pants, silk, satin and velvet vests. Also, cloths, cassimeres, silks, dry goods, &c. well worthy the attention of the trade.

M. DOUGHTY Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10¾ O'CLOCK, at No 76 Nassau st., a large assortment of first-class manufactured furniture consisting, in part, of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, covered in brocatel and haircloth, marble-top centre tables, bookcases, extension dining tables, marble-top sideboards, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder, to pay advances.

JOHN J. RENNIE, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—JOHN J. RENNIE, will sell on THIS DAY (Thursday), at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant residence, No. 70 West 26th-st., a few doors from 8th-av., consisting of drawing-room, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture. For further particulars see *Herald*.

JOSEPH BEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, AUG. 26, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK A. M., regular weekly sale. Mahogany piano, two bookcases, rosewood and other bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, tables, chairs, sofas, feather beds, mattresses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, refrigerators, cooking stoves, &c.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. T. DAVIS & CO., No. 50 Beekman-st. Prime assortment of seasonable goods, adapted to City or country trade.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING BEEN appointed Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. JOHN W. PRIEST, of Newburgh, Orange County, in this State, and formerly of this City, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the same to present them for settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to him, at his residence in Newburgh, or at 27 Park-place, New-York City.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1859. WILLIAM H. PRIEST.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-st. }
NEW YORK, Aug. 11, 1859. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON and after this date all matter excavated from the slips of the City, or river opposite, must be deposited on or west of the island or shoal known as Oyster Island, lying south of Bedloe's Island. By order of the Board.

H. PERKINS, Secretary.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the estate of Peter A. Britton, of Canandaigua, N. Y., are requested to present them to the assignees, on or before the 1st day of September next.

WELLINGTON CLAPP,
WM. H. LEE,
Assignees.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1859.

HEALTH, HAPPINESS AND LONG LIFE.—THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL AND HERALD OF HEALTH will be sent to subscribers 4 months, commencing with the September number—now ready—for 25 cents. Address FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET, Capt Moody.

HARLEM. LEAVE			PECK-SLIP. LEAVE		
6	A. M.	1 P. M.	7	A. M.	3:15 P. M.
7	A. M.	3 P. M.	9	A. M.	4:15 P. M.
8	A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15	A. M.	6:15 P. M.
9	A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11	A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30	A. M.	8:15 P. M.	1:30	P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 106th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with

BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,

and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West farms, &c.

Fare to Harlem, 6 cents.

J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (DIRECT) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. Geo. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows, from the foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Thurs....Aug. 25, 3:30 P.M.	Thurs....Aug. 25, 5:30 A.M.
Friday...Aug. 26, 3:30 P.M.	Friday...Aug. 26, 6:30 A.M.
Satur....Aug. 27, 4:30 P.M.	Satur....Aug. 27, 7 A.M.
Monday...Aug. 29, 3:30 P.M.	Monday...Aug. 29, 6 A.M.
Tuesday..Aug. 30, 3:30 P.M.	Tuesday..Aug. 30, 7 A.M.
Wednes..Aug. 31, 4 P.M	Wednes..Aug. 31, 7 A.M.
	Thurs....Sept. 1, 7 A.M.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, POINT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thurs...Aug 25, 12 M.	Thurs...Aug 25, 4 P.M.
Friday..Aug. 26, 6:30 A.M.	Friday..Aug. 26, 5:30 P.M.
Saturd..Aug. 27, 2 P.M.	Saturd..Aug. 27, 6:30 P.M.
Sunday..Aug. 28, 7:30 A.M.	Sunday..Aug. 28, 5:30 P.M.

ROCKAWAY.

The steamer CERES, Capt. BAUSSE, leaves Catharine Market-slip EVERY MORNING at 9 A.M., Spring-st., 9:30, Pier No. 4 North River at 9½, for Rockaway, returning to the City at 5½ P. M. Bring your lines for blue fish. Fare 50 cents.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.

Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$6

The splendid steamship NASHVILLE, Capt. MURRAY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Aug 27, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely

Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans	$30 75	To Augusta, Ga	$20 00
To Mobile, Ala	25 00	To Atlanta, Ga	25 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Charleston, S. C	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Palatka, Fla	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, succeeds on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain; Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat AUROR, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st. EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock; returning, leave Peekskill at 1 P. M., touching at Amos st.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. HITCHCOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Amos st., at 9¼ A.M.; 12½ and 3¼ P.M.; Spring st., at 9½ A.M., 12¾ and 3¾ P.M.; Pier No. 4, North River, at 10 A.M., 1 and 4 P.M.; last trip from the Island, at 6¾ P.M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

DAILY FOR BARTFORD. DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.

DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR GREENPORT, ORIENT AND SAG HARBOR.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-slip, Pier 2 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.

GEORGE W. COERLIES, Agent.

FOR FLUSHING COLLEGE POINT, ST. JOHN'S WELL.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN leaves Fulton Market Slip, 8½ A.M.; 1½, 6 P.M. Leaves Flushing at 7½, 11½ A.M.; 3 P.M. Low fare 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—steamer HENDRIK HUDSON, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A.M.

FOR KEYPORT—FROM THE FOOT OF MURRAY-ST.—KEYPORT leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 7 A. M. ALICE PRICE leaves at 9 o'clock A. M. and Keyport at 2 P. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—STOPping at Soyle's Dock, Great Neck and Sands Point. The new steamer LONG ISLAND leaves Pier No. 32 East River, (James-slip,) every day, at 4 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from foot of Barrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip every day, at 1 P. M. THOMAS LOCKYER, No. 113 South-st.

SHIPPING.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama, on the 5th and 20th of every month, by the steamships ADRIATIC, ATLANTIC and BALTIC, (formerly in the Liverpool Line.)

The above unrivaled steamships, owned by the North Atlantic Steamship Company, are now being fitted up for the California trade, one of which will leave the wharf foot of Canal-st. on the 5th October, at 2 P. M., and semi monthly thereafter. The rates of passage and freight will be as reasonable as by any other line. They have large freight capacity, and the arrangements for the comfort and health of the passengers will be such as to challenge competition. An experienced surgeon will be attached to each ship.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, August 31.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept 14.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE—From Pier No. 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.

FARE.

Cabin to Philadelphia.....$2 50
Cabin to Cape May.....2 00
Steerage to Philadelphia.....1 00

No charge for Berths. State-rooms extra, each $1.

DELAWARE, John H. Cones, Commander.
BOSTON, Orrin Sellew, Commander.
KENNEBEC, Thomas Hand, Commander.

One of the above leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West. FREE OF COMMISSION and with dispatch. Goods inserted at ½ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers."

Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 27, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, Ala., $23; Atlanta Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 5 P. M., as follows:

ROANOKE, Capt. COGGIN, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.

Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6, Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

Freight taken on moderate terms.

THE NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on

SATURDAY, Sept. 3, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN.

The following rates:

First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KRUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 24 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY CROWELL Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York from pier No. 13 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room, $5. Running time about thirty hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland. H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 96 West st., New-York.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours' ride from Portland.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR AUGUST, 1859.

Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing

| LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT D

The Sickles Case Enchanted by Distance.

From the London Saturday Review.

It is difficult, and more than difficult, to fathom, or even to apprehend, the great American mind to its popular aspect. What it seems to reproduce on the most exaggerated scale is the manner of life and the domestic habits of English village society. The same taste for scandal and gossiping, the same pretentious self important estimate of their own petty local concerns, the same habit in which everybody indulges, of canvassing everybody else's business, characterizes our Transatlantic cousins and our own rural communities. That America has no stake in general politics and in the comity of nations, that it has a very cheap Press, and that most of its life is spent in boarding houses and drinking-bars, accounts for the fact that the occurrences which agitate public opinion and engage public talk are of a character infinitely small and degradingly personal and petty. A low moral tone always prevails in a narrow society. A small English country town is the epitome in its general talk and local interest of all that is narrow-minded. And the United States reproduce this. The American newspapers only print what the market-place, and tea-table, and the reading room of one of our own agricultural towns indulge in. Were it not for the scale on which public interests are pitched in England by our connection with a large and elevating system such as that which the great European political family involves, we might, perhaps, with our cheap newspapers, be soon brought down to the American standard. Foreign politics keep us from stagnating into the scum of American public matters. The United States is not yet a great nation; and hence it is that a great murder or a great adultery case, or a very remarkable Barnum dodge, occupies the whole community with general talk for six months.

Mr. SICKLES, the honorable gentleman who killed his wife's paramour in a very cold blooded and business like way in the streets of Washington, is again the one subject of universal public concern and interest throughout the United States—or rather he has never ceased to be before the American public. The American public took kindly to Mr. SICKLES; and Mr. SICKLES certainly took kindly to American publicity. The two were eminently suited for each other. There was just that amount of sympathy which was mutually attractive. The one liked to afford a public topic, and the other found in Mr. SICKLES a congenial article. The cause which first brought him into notoriety was an event commonplace enough; and, though it had no romance, it might readily be invested with that sort of interest which exactly suits a nation eminently given over to gossip and petty scandal. The excitement about Mr. SICKLES and his wife and his wife's lover, was of the most depraved and unhealthy character. It disgraced while it characterized the whole people.

The question as to the degree of guilt incurred by a husband in assassinating an adulterer is not a very easy one. Like most other moral questions, it depends a good deal upon circumstances; no general rule can, or ought to be, laid down about it. To slaughter an adulterer may be, in a moral estimate, almost anything, from very foul murder to very justifiable homicide. But this was not the way in which the public talk of America dealt with the great Sickles case. Mr. SICKLES represented a principle; and that principle, as settled by the American mind—at least as represented by the American newspapers, by the American counsel, and by the American verdict on the trial of Mr. SICKLES for murder—is that it is a high kind of duty in a husband to pistol, after due deliberation, the dishonorer of his bed, as the slang phrase is. Of this principle SICKLES was the hero. It is a very doubtful and questionable principle indeed—one neither to be laid down broadly nor argued over consistently. Still it was adopted by American public opinion, and Mr. SICKLES embodied it. It was taken up as a great tribute to domestic morality. So pure ought the marriage relation to be that its infringement could only be washed out in blood. Very grand and tall talk this, but very questionable morality. After all, supposing it to be true, which it is not, all this was a very one-sided estimate of adultery. If adultery is to be punished with death, judicial or extra-judicial, one can see no reason why it should be one sided. It may be doubted whether, in most cases of adultery or so-called seduction, the guilt is not pretty equally divided between the man and the woman. We certainly never wished to see Mrs. SICKLES or her paramour brought to the scaffold or the stake by an indignant public virtue, or lynched by a caucus jury of matrons; but we cannot quite understand why one party is always the victim and the other the villain too black to live, which is both the American and the English estimate of these cases. But, side by side with the indignation against the heartless seducer there was, as is usual, a large amount of popular sympathy with Mr. SICKLES. Mrs. SICKLES, after the discovery of her guilt, was said to have done some very romantic and edifying things. She sent back her wedding ring, and wrote some wonderful letters, which, of course, were published and talked about through the Union. Mrs. SICKLES was quite as representative a person as her husband. She suited public sympathy, because she was a fine subject for public talk. And so it has turned out that this pair, so suited to each other, became so suited to the same thing—namely American sentiment—have come together again. Mr. SICKLES represented marital indignation—Mrs. SICKLES represented conjugal repentance. Of course there is a good deal to be said for either—*declamatio fiat*. It is a subject for themes and leading articles, where there is nothing of larger and nobler interest to discuss. We are not going to canvass the question except in a very cursory way. We do not say that all avenging husbands are wrong in taking the law into their own hands—that we do not think Mr. SICKLES ought to have been judged by the law, and not by a theory of domestic necessities. But when he had once pistolled his man, and had been tried and acquitted for the murder, there was an end of him as a public character. One would have thought that, as an American citizen, he had done his best for his country by furnishing it with an occasion of small-talk and very small moral disquisition for six months. Having celebrated himself once, he might have lived on his celebrity.

But a nobler future was reserved for Mr. SICKLES. Whether it was that he was himself attracted by the same soft infection which enlisted American feeling in favor of his wife—or whether, as we have said, it was by some necessity of the case that two public notables should attract each other—or whether it was that, so pleased was Mr. SICKLES with being the object of universal discussion, that he resolved to keep himself and his private concerns before the public—for either or all of these reasons Mr. SICKLES has thought fit to forgive his guilty wife, and to restore her to bed and board. We do not say that the wish to become the subject of American interest was connected with Mr. SICKLES' romantic conduct; but it is just the sort of incident which is eminently suited for American sentimentality. It can be discussed, and certainly is discussed, with a very keen and general interest, both on abstract grounds and as regards the individuals. We are not going to give a judgment on the antecedent question. To forgive an adulteress is an heroic height of charity which is not given to all men; and perhaps it is as well that this sublime virtue is generally found to be unattainable by ordinary husbands—though to forgive and to cohabit with an adulteress are not quite the same thing. The Laureate, in his recent volume, has touched the theme, and marked the distinction with his usual refined delicacy and precision. The Arthur of TENNYSON, we must say, is the very opposite of SICKLES, both in his bloody revenge and in his astounding and exuberant facility of reconciliation. Mr. SICKLES is a very copper-gilt hero, both as an avenger and in his mood of mercy. Still, we do not say that Mr. SICKLES is wrong, though of course, in his case, such conduct is wonderfully inconsistent; and the argument, not against the injured but forgiving husband in the abstract, but against this Mr. SICKLES in particular, is terribly strong. If the guilt of adultery was so atrocious, then Mrs. SICKLES had committed an unpardonable sin, and her husband ought not to have "restored her to his confidence and protection," as he prettily puts it—if penitence and pardon are so lovely—Mr. SICKLES himself was guilty of the cruellest of murders in cutting off Mrs. SICKLES' paramour from the opportunity for the same edifying conversion which she has exhibited. We repeat that we say nothing of the case itself. Mrs. SICKLES may be the most sincere of penitents, though, under the circumstances, no other line but that of "the erring and penitent wife" was open to her; and Mr. SICKLES may be perfectly right in taking her back. We know so little about the particular case that we give no opinion. It is a matter of morality to which we cannot apply a general canon without more intimate knowledge than we possess—it is a matter of taste which is no concern of ours. But it is a question of special and personal concern to the American public mind. America takes up the affair very warmly. It is disappointed in its hero. The injured husband and the dire vindicator of conjugal purity has shown himself too easy or too forgiving by half. America has no patience with Mr. SICKLES. *At least ten articles a day are written against Sickles and his domestic reunion.* And Mr. SICKLES has written to the newspapers vindicating his forgiveness on very high and transcendental sentimental grounds. His defence was quite uncalled for. He had a perfect right to please himself. What he should have denounced and defied was the tribunal of public opinion. Public opinion had really nothing to do with Mr. SICKLES' unusual domestic tastes and his abnormal conjugal arrangements. We much regret when anybody—be he American senator or English novelist—either when he quarrels with his wife or arranges matrimonial difficulties, to speak euphemistically, makes the public, or permits the public to make itself, a party to the concerns of private life. It is only a low and vulgar morality which can either endure or urge the appeal. The husband who challenges the award of publicity, and the public which permits itself to interfere and to canvass such matters, are alike to blame. We hardly know which most to find fault with—the interference with Mr. SICKLES' private life, or Mr. SICKLES' vindication of what is the concern of no human being but himself. But to conclude with what we began, it is only in Little Podlington and the United States that Mr. and Mrs. SICKLES could furnish a subject of national interest.

Mr. Wise's Last Balloon Ascension:

SCIENTIFIC OBSERVATIONS IN MID-AIR.

Mr. JOHN WISE is as prolific of long letters as his Virginia namesake. No sooner does he come down from one of his airy flights than he falls to writing a two-column description. His last effort is an elaborate statement concerning his voyages from Lafayette, Ind., which were undertaken consecutively on the 16th and 17th August. Mr. WISE kept a log of these voyages, and publishes extracts therefrom. We quote a part of his narrative:

"Looking over my car I found myself still over the City of Lafayette. Here the test paper showed very slight signs of the presence of ozone, and I smelt it sensibly as I grazed a cloud in coming down to a barometer of 24.4After I had descended to the lowermost clouds, I discharged ballast and rose up till the barometer stood 21. The Wabash now presented the appearance of a crooked thread of water, and Jupiter was again stationary in heaven. Here my log reads thus: 'If I can't make a trip East I will make one somewhere else. I feel rejoiced—invigorated—extremely happy! God is all around me—*Astra Castra, Numen Lumen.* The manifestations around me make me realize in exclamation and admiration of God's exalted

hardiwork. Glorious reverie—this feeling is worth a life-time's laudation of a thousand mile trip.'

3 o'clock 55 *minutes*.—Just got through one of those aerostatic freaks that put all experience at defiance; after shoveling overboard nearly fifty pounds of sand, and the ballast, from a completely filled distension of a few minutes previous, is now quite flaccid in her lower hemisphere, and is brought to a stand at a barometer of 25.8.

Spouts of people discernible—ozone paper tinged brown—breeze fluttering around me—cow-bells jingling below—wood-chopping plainly heard—my ears begin to ache most violently, and shouts upon shouts proceed from below—moving slightly west of south—I will descend and see what the people are shouting so for.

Here I came down, sixteen miles below Lafayette, in the midst of Grand Prairie. The people soon flocked together—men, women and children. I gave them each a slice of bread, and distributed to them newspapers, and pamphlets descriptive of the mineral and medicinal properties of the Lafayette artesian water. After resting here about twenty minutes, I put the air-ship in balanced trim, so that it just glided over the top of the prairie grass, and the people all followed it as it slowly drifted along at a common pace, until I upped out a little sack of sand to make it surmount a fence, and then the upcoaring *Jupiter* made most wonder-stricken upturned faces. As the air-ship ascended, I waved the American flag, and the prairie audience, of about thirty strong, gave a hearty hurrah.

The balloon had now been emptied to half its capacity, which left remaining about 100 pounds of sand ballast, and with this I was determined to feel for the great eastern current above. I made very little headway as the balloon gradually rose. In twenty minutes after I left the prairie barometer stood at 19.

The thermometer stood here at 55°, and yet the reflected rays of the sun would strike me like hot tin. Brilliant bands of thread-like beams were darting from a portion of this vast circular group of clouds towards the earth. The world below was obscured by a gossamer-like mist between the clouds. There was a profound silence. I could hear distinctly the arterial pulsations of my system. It went much like the vibrations of a mill-dam. The *Jupiter* appeared to stand still in the midst of this grand heaven-clad council. I was glad of it. The tympans of my ears were flapping like topsails of a ship in squalls. These nimbus clouds appeared to be all setting on a common level, as though they were planted on a great circular rim or plate; a few floating within the open part of this cloud basement. Here I discovered that my vision had become keen. I could read the figured verniers of my instruments without eye glasses. Having a pamphlet with me—*Pouillet Muller's Lehrbuch der Physic und Meteorologie*, which had on the cover very fine print, and which I could not read with the naked eye on the surface of the earth, I could here without glasses with facility. My ears were for a while just the reverse, but they too became more steady in the course of half an hour; the base of my brain suffered a little pain all the while. It must have been caused by the removal of atmospheric pressure. My eyes would thus become more convex. I can account for it in no other way.

These persistent nimbus clouds, standing, apparently, in a circular form, without motion or alteration, puzzle my comprehension. Neither increase nor diminution accompanied them. Nature had taken a rest over Grand Prairie, and pavilioned it with a garment of the most brilliant costume that reflected and refracted light could invest it with. Behind this great belt of cloud-pyramids, there appeared an ashen colored ring or outer belt, seen between the pyramidical pillars; and to the east only, there appeared a sheet of inclined stratus clouds.

Could the great prairie have anything to do with this? I never saw its like before in so striking and characteristic a form. I have seen the nimbus often in groups, but they were always changing, both in place and shape, as well as in dissolution and composition, but in this, as stated above, the whole mass was stationary.

Above here there was not the slightest manifestation of ozone. The paper kept its unaltered white color. My nose suffered very much from its membranes becoming parched, and although the atmosphere was cold, being at 53° in the shade, and barometer at 18°, there appeared to be something, present or absent, that produced in my system the phenomenon of fever. My lips were swollen and parched, my flesh was all unwrinkled, smooth, and filled out under the skin like a youth's.

There appeared to be stagnation in the atmosphere, and the impression was inevitably forced upon me that nature had an atmospheric circulation necessary to its proper order, as the animal system had of blood necessary to its healthfulness. Withal, I felt intensely happy—somewhat like under the influence of a dose of nitrous oxide gas.

My companions, the flies, were aroused up here by my searching for food, having become hungry. They flew in very short, spasmodic flights, buzzing rather loudly, and evidently felt discommoded for the want of atmospheric stability.

Finding the *Jupiter* now intensely distended, by a warning that always draws the attention of the aeronaut to an observation of his balloon—that is, the network suddenly slipping a little from where it is too taut to where it is too loose. This action at so great a height, where all is silence most profound, causes a noise like distant thunder. Looking down to the earth through the vast chasms of the clouds, I discovered by the aid of my compass that I was sailing due east. Thus the upper eastern current was attained at a barometrical height. (being my last barometrical observation,) of 17.6—being nearly three miles altitude. JOHN WISE.

LANCASTER, Monday, Aug. 22, 1859.

Iniquity in St. Louis.

RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS OF CYPRIANS AT A PUBLIC HALL.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, Aug. 20, describes a scene which occurred at Mozart Hall, in that city, on Friday evening:

"Last night we made another visit to that choicest of all places—Mozart Hall. We were prompted to trace our steps towards that renowned quarter by the rumor of an intended storming of the notable Hall. We have heretofore given the citizens of St. Louis fully to understand the extent of their iniquity. We arrived at the Hall about 10 o'clock. There were not a great many present, but enough however to make it interesting to such as delighted in those sports. Some six or eight sets were upon the floor, and the music of the orchestra chimed to the call for a cotillion. As for the crowd—we mention only the females—they were by no means bound by the ordinary rules of decency and etiquette. The absence of all such is a noticeable feature in Mozart Hall. In a former article, published in our first issue, we gave a daguerreotype of the characters who congregate in that chamber of filth, where pollution is as a great deep, sea with its maelstrom and breakers.

Things went off well enough until the bell rang for supper. Up to that time but one or two skirmishes had occurred, and those between the Cyprians. As is universally the case, the band performed a march before the supper-room door was opened, after which several of the fair ones, with their escorts, proceeded to the lower apartment, where supper is generally served up. Three or four of the women had disappeared down the stairway when a man, one of the employes of the place, was seen to rush from below, and upon reaching the ball-room, sped with lightning swiftness along the floor to the main entrance, at the door of which was stationed the proprietor. A few words were exchanged, and then a grand run was made by several policemen for the supper-room. Before they reached the stairway they were met by the returning women, who came bounding up the stairs screaming with fright, and rushing in wild disorder across the ball-room to the dressing-room in the front end of the building. To add to the confusion there was heard at the same time a smashing of crockery in the room below, breaking of boards, stoning of the window-panes of the ball-room itself, and the firing of a pistol. We were soon in possession of the fact that the fight was occasioned by a crowd of men who had broken into the supper-room, and had overturned the supper-table nearest the door, with its contents of cold chicken and ham, sausages and bread. Having committed this depredation upon the crockery and the eatables, the marauders retired. During the excitement the men in the ball-room partook of the fright in common with the women. Some got under the benches and tables—all stood clear of the windows, through which now, like a shower of hail, came gravel and rocks. It was now that the employes of the management, with a number of policemen, manifested considerable activity in protecting the ball-room from the besieging efforts of the outsiders. One excited individual seized upon a huge sabre, and, brandishing it to the right and left, swore he would cut down the first man who dared to enter without a ticket. His valor was responded to by a shower of rocks upon the window-panes, and, rushing up to one of the windows, he fired a pistol through the aperture at the crowd.

In the meantime, two or three individuals who were suspected of having entered the hall without paying the usual fee, were thrust outside, and others who occasionally managed to get inside the door were summarily ejected. After a short interval of indescribable confusion the orchestra struck up a waltz and the excitement of the hour oscillated between the pleasures of the dance and the belligerent demonstrations of the outsiders. Of these latter there were some two or three hundred. They were mostly men who had congregated for the purpose of wreaking upon the managers of Mozart the full measure of their virtuous indignation, and paying off at one score the accumulated debts of a long season. It is alleged these debts existed in the nature of continued mistreatment beyond the capacity of men to endure.

But the dance was not allowed to proceed for any length of time without several fights. Insults were given, and if manfully resented a grand *mêlée* would occur, in which, by the assistance of several policemen, some one would be thrust out of doors. Two Cyprians got into a row. One applied to another a brutal epithet, which No. 2 resented by seizing the hair of No. 1. Shrieking and shouting preceded a general rush for the scene of battle, and efforts were made to separate the females, which for some length of time proved ineffectual. No 1 was whipped, and, being taken up senseless, was carried to the window, where cold-water application soon restored her. No. 2 strutted about in all the pride of victory and in a self-eulogy indulged in language which defies parallel in obscenity.

After some few skirmishes the grand *finale* of the night occurred, which resulted in the turning off of the gas and putting an end to further disturbance. Three or four policemen had in custody an individual who had just claims to admission, but was accused of being an outsider. Having been struck on the head with a cane, he resented the blow, but was at once seized by the police. While struggling to free himself a private watchman employed by the proprietors, rushed up to him and discharged a pistol at his head. The ball missed its object, and the person who discharged it drew another and threatened to shoot the first man who interfered with him. While this was transpiring several policemen rushed in with their clubs, and any individual who was secure in their grasp was conveyed to the Station-house. The crowd outside and inside demanded the arrest of the watchman who had discharged the pistol, and a charge having been preferred against him, he was committed to the Station-house. At this time it was about 2½ o'clock. The crowd, in a body, followed the police as they escorted the offender to a cell at the north end of the Station-house, shouting and uttering bitter imprecations upon his head.

[Advertisement.]

"A mind diseased" too often tempts the possessor to pursue delusive pleasures, to the destruction of all those faculties which render life desirable. When the health is almost destroyed by such infatuations, the counsel and advice of Dr. H. A. SANDS, as a "tower of strength," will lead the sufferer to the paths of health and happiness. He can be consulted as usual, at his residence, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below McDougal st., New-York, from 11 to 2, and from 4 to 8 daily, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

[Advertisement.]

A pleasurable excitement has been created throughout the community by Gavetty's Medicated Paper for the water closet. Everybody pronounces it the greatest of blessings for those sick from piles, and a grand luxury and preventive for those who have not yet contracted that disease. For sale by all druggists. Depots, 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS are to sufferers with disease what the warning coast lights are to watchful mariners, sure guides to safety and health. They cure at once the disgusting ulcer and the dangerous dyspepsia.

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GAS! GAS! GAS!—WARNER, PECK & Co. feel assured that their new styles of Gas Fixtures must suit the most fastidious. Call at our great manufacturing depôt,

No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 24.

$5,000	Tennessee 6s,'80.	86¾	7	Park Bank	105
2,000	do.	86¾	260	Harlem Railroad	9¾
10,000	Mo. State 6s.	b60 82½	200	Harlem R. Pref.	38
5,000	do.	b30 87¾	500	do.	s60 35⅜
25,000	do.	s30 87½	100	do.	s10 38¾
1,000	N.Y Com.bds.'76.	99	200	Reading R.	s10 44¾
1,000	Erie R. 2d-m.b.	ex 73	800	do.	44¾
3,000	Erie R. 3d-m.b.'83	65	1100	do.	s60 44
1,000	Erie R. 4th-m.b.	44	11	Chic. Bur. & Q. R.	83¾
1,000	M O B & C. 1st M		89	do.	54
	bk. F. Con. B.	88¾	5	Mich. Central R.	44¾
3,000	do.	88	100	do.	b60 44¾
10,000	M. So. 2d M. B.	s60 45	180	do.	44
5,000	do.	s60 43	100	do.	s60 43
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	89	100	do.	43⅞
10	Union Bank	100	5	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	7¾
60	Bank of America	110	776	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	24½
20	American Ex. Bk.	100	500	do.	s60 23
20	Marine Bank	80	100	do.	s10 24¾
60	Cum. Coal Pref.	s60 14	900	do.	24½
50	do.	b30 14¾	110	Panama R.	b30 115¾
150	Penn. Coal Co.	82½	10	do.	115¾
100	do.	s30 82	100	do.	s60 115
10	Pac. M. S. Co	78¾	550	Gal. & Chic. R.	66¾
100	do.	78½	200	do.	b60 66¾
50	do.	b60 78¾	50	do.	b10 66¾
50	do.	b30 78¾	200	do.	66¾
100	do.	b60 78½	50	do.	s10 66¾
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	73½	100	do.	s30 66
100	do.	b60 73¾	300	Clev. & Tol. R.	22
100	do.	b30 73¾	500	do.	s30 22
750	do.	73½	280	do.	b30 22¼
100	do.	s10 73¾	700	do.	b30 23¾
100	do.	s30 73¾	60	do.	23¾
750	do.	s60 73	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	s60 64¾
100	do.	tw 73¾	350	do.	64¾
570	do.	c 73¾	100	do.	s60 64

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	Mo. State 6s.	b30 82¾	50	M.So.& N.I.G.S.	s60 23
20 000	do.	82¾	25	do.	24¾
10,000	Tenn. 6s. '90.	86½	100	do.	24½
3,000	Brook'n C. W.	70	200	N. Y. Central R.	73¾
7,000	Erie R. 3d-m.b.'83	65	80	do.	b30 73½
2,000	M.&o.2d m.b.	s60 43	50	do.	s30 73¾
3,000	do.	s60 44	200	do.	b30 73¾
1,000	Erie R. 4th-m.b.	44	50	Panama R.	b30 115¾
1,000	Ill Cen. R. bds.	89	200	Gal. & Chicago R.	66¾
60	Pacific Mail S. Co.	78¾	200	Clev. & Toledo R.	22¾
75	Mich. Central R.	43¾	75	do.	22¾

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24—P. M.

The general tone of the Stock Exchange continues to gain strength, and prices this afternoon, after some fluctuations through the day, on the Railroad shares, leave off firm. The business at the early Board was moderately active, and the sales well distributed. The *Bear* account sold with more freedom than on Monday and Tuesday, and several of the Railroad stocks were offered down on sellers' option 30@60 days, thereby affecting the cash price to the extent of ¼@½ ℔ cent. But all this decline was recovered from after the adjournment and at the Second Board, and on New-York Central the demand was, if anything, stronger than at any time since the rise began. The buyers are better distributed than usual, and the impression gains ground that the improvement in the traffic of the line is not only the earliest of the season, but is likely to be the most substantial for the stockholders—the concern being free from all pecuniary embarrassment after paying out the ascertained net earnings of the six months ending 1st August. In this view of the case, the temporary reduction of the half yearly dividend to 3 ℔ cent, seems to have strengthened the speculative confidence of the Street in the future of the stock. The influence of the steady rise and demand is felt on the Western shares, nearly all of which withstood the attempt at reaction by the *short* sellers to-day remarkably well. New-York Central closed 73¾@73¾, after selling in the morning at 73½; Michigan Guaranteed, 24¾; Galena, 66½; Rock Island, 64¾; Toledo, 22½; Michigan Central, 44; the last the only Western stock which fell back materially from the advance of yesterday. In State Stocks, Missouris were ½ firmer, and Tennessees weaker. The Erie mortgages were again in request and firm, while the Michigan Southern Seconds were sold down on sellers' option to 43@44 ℔ cent. Illinois Construction Bonds firm at 89 ℔ cent. Delaware and Hudson, Pennsylvania Coal, Cumberland and Reading were all steady, the first two offered in small parcels only. The shares of the Panama and Pacific Mail Companies left off firm; the mutual arrangement entered into for starting the North Atlantic line of steamers hence to Aspinwall having been completed to the satisfaction of the Directors of both concerns, besides absorbing about 4,500 shares of the Pacific Mail in part payment for the Collins steamers, which are to constitute the new line, on a capital of $900,000. This line is to be under the charge of seven Directors, consisting, it is said, of Messrs. RAYMOND, ASPINWALL, WHITEWRIGHT, CHAUNCEY, BARTLETT, RUSSELL and SOUTTER, all of whom are already in the management of one or both of the old Companies. Pacific sold this afternoon at 78¼ cash, and Panama at 115½, buyer 30 days. The general market left off very firm.

We have little to add to our report of yesterday on the steady appearance of the Money Market at Bank. The outside lenders to-day are accepting, in some instances, 5@5½ ℔ cent. on demand loan to the Brokers, and are also taking very choice mercantile paper, falling due this side of January, at the Bank rate of 7 ℔ cent. The Exchange and Bullion engagements for the mail steamers of Saturday are scarcely yet discussed Bills on London are 109¾@110, and on Paris 5.16¼f @5.15f. The shipments of Gold and Silver, which are not expected to be heavy, will depend upon the arrivals nearly due from New-Orleans and California.

Of Money affairs in Boston, the *Morning Post* of that city remarks:

"In New-York money is becoming easier, but in Boston the demand is evidently increasing, and rates are evidently but certainly advancing. The banks find no difficulty in getting 7@8 ℔ cent. on foreign paper, the former figure expressing the price at the larger institutions, for considerable sums. At the same time, certain notes are passed without much trouble at 6 ℔ cent. and a brokerage, and first-class parties find no difficulty in borrowing on call, at 6 ℔ cent. We should quote very prime Boston paper at 6@7 ℔ cent., acceptable foreign paper at 7@8, and loans on stocks at 9@10 ℔ cent., according to the accompanying name, margin, and quality of security.

The best class of Sterling Exchange is fairly firm at 10 ℔ cent., whether freight bills or bankers' bills, drawn to order. The bankers buy at 9¾@9¾.

New-York funds are not in superabundant supply, but the demand is not active, and, upon the whole, Exchange seems to rule in favor of Boston.

Business is scarcely so lively as what it was last week."

From the following report of the Louisville *Democrat* it would seem that the recent decree of sale of the Covington and Lexington Road, under the Second Mortgage, is to be appealed from to the highest Court of the State:

"We have already stated, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the fact that Judge GOOMLOS, of the Fayette County Circuit, granted a decree for the sale of the Covington and Lexington Railroad on the 5th of October. Yesterday we learned the fact that the stockholders are taking active measures to prevent the sale. Able lawyers are employed, and the stockholders of Harrison and Bourbon Counties are not only contributing to the expense, but are signing the bond necessary to be given to carry the case before the Court of Appeals of Kentucky for review. The sale will be resisted to the last by those who will be entirely cut off by the decree of sale, which many legal gentlemen regard as very extraordinary. A bond of probably one hundred thousand dollars will be required, but that can be readily obtained.

One fact in connection with the decision has given much dissatisfaction, and occasioned unfavorable comments upon the course of Judge GOOMLOS. The argument of the case occupied some four days, during which time voluminous authorities were quoted by the able counsel engaged, which authorities were handed to the Court for examination. The argument closed on Saturday. On Monday, Judge GOOMLOS held his Court as usual, and on that evening announced his decision.

It would, perhaps, be unjust to intimate that the little time devoted to the examination of the authorities having a bearing upon the many important questions submitted, denoted a foregone conclusion; but the stockholders feel that their rights have been cavalierly disposed of, and are determined to seek a remedy in the highest Court of the State. Judge GOOMLOS may have all the law 'at his fingers' ends,' and, therefore, committed no error in his decision; but the stockholders will resist that decision to the bitter end, whatever it may be. It is pretty safe to predict that the Covington and Lexington Railroad will not be sold on the day designated in the decree."

The managers of some of the Missouri banks are not acting creditably in the redemption of their circulating notes, which, on account of the scarcity of exchange, are returning upon them for gold. In some instances Silver change, which is known to be below the standard, is tendered in place of gold, and in others a popular excitement is raised against the exchange dealers who present the notes. In the case of the Chilocothe Branch of the State Bank, a committee of citizens make proclamation that no further demands for gold from the brokers will be permitted! It would seem to be the duty, as it certainly would be to the credit, of the principal banks at St. Louis to interfere against this sort of proceeding, especially as its branch notes are not secured by State Stocks, and the holders have no summary redress. The concern has heretofore stood very high, and part of its new stock was taken up on recommendation of the press, last year, in New-York. Besides all this, the previous repudiation of Missouri banking had given the Banks a free currency in Indiana, Ohio, &c., and the circumstance that a Cincinnati money dealer is threatened with Lynch law while peaceably seeking to make his exchanges at the counter, will assuredly result in discrediting nearly all Missouri currency out of the State, if not to a material extent at home. The last demonstration, which was against a Missouri holder, is thus noticed by the *St. Louis Republican*:

"Scarcely a paper reaches us from the interior which is not paying some attention to what it—apparently in common with the people in the neighborhood of the country banks—considers as runs upon those institutions. The second call, on Tuesday, at the Chilicothe Bank, by the agent of parties who presented on the Saturday previous at the same bank a quantity of its notes in the name of Mr. SELMS, of Hannibal, resulted as unsuccessfully as the first. The President was perfectly willing to redeem the bills presented, and met the agent, Mr. BAIRD, at a room in the bank building on Tuesday night for the purpose. But it seems that the citizens got scent of the interview, and invested the building, into which a number of them made their way. Again, as before, accosting the agent, they apprised him that he could not be permitted to carry his gold away. The agent, after consultation with some friends who had accompanied him, finally concluded to yield to these representations, and came away without the money. Such is the statement as we have seen it set forth in a letter from the agent."

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency	—@ ¼
New-England and New-Jersey	—@ ¼
Philadelphia	¼@ ¾
Baltimore	—@ ¾
Interior Pennsylvania	¾@ ¾
Interior Maryland	¾@ ¾
Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana	½@1
South Carolina and Georgia	1 @1¼
North Carolina	—@1
Virginia	¾@1
Illinois and Wisconsin	2 @3¼
Michigan	¾@1
Tennessee	1¼@1½
Free Indiana	1¼@1¾
Louisiana	1¼@1½
Canada	¾@ ¾

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants per acre	100	110
80 acre warrants per acre	87	91
120 acre warrants per acre	78	82
160 acre warrants per acre	88	92

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

	Buying.
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	1 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	1 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Detroit	1 dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	1¼ dis.
Bank of England Notes ℔ £	$4 86
Bank of France Notes ℔ Franc	18c.
U. S. Post-office Scrip	8@14 ℔ cent. dis.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	1 06@ —	Spanish Qrs. each	23@ —
Spanish Dollars	1 06@ —	Spanish 1-8 & 1-16	
Five franc pieces	97½@—	per oz	1 25@ —
French Crowns	1 10@ —	*Gold.*	
German Crowns	1 06@ —	Sovereigns	4 86@4 88
Prussian Thalers	71@ —	Twenty Francs	3 85@ —
English Silver	4 80@ —	Ten Thaler pieces	7 86@ —
Specie	1 06@ —	Ten Guilder pcs	3 96@ —
Old Am. Half Dols	1 04@ —	Spanish Dbl'ns	16 10@16 20
Old Am. Qr. Dols	1 02@ —	Patriot Dbl'ns	15 60@15 60

PITTSBURGH BANKS—AUG. 22, 1859.

Banks.	Circulation.	Specie.	Loans.	Deposits.
Bk. Pittsburgh	$224,071	$421,792	$1,790 497	$639,612
Exchange Bk	444,470	214,582	1,436,310	316,010
M. & M. Bk	283,322	103 910	545,618	234 487
Citizens' Bk	132,720	49.133	389 599	60,619
Mechanics' Bk	208,995	74,690	741 344	68 784
Iron City Bk	228.166	128 884	698 654	210 011
Allegheny Bk	207,435	83,396	705,482	117,541
Aug 22	$1,805,178	$1,076,376	$6,809,909	$1 645 959
Aug. 15	1,778,633	1,095,789	6,829,277	1,646,936

The Erie Railroad and its Obligations.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your Correspondent, under the signature of "W.," in the TIMES of the 15th inst., says that "the unsecured bondholders of the Erie Railroad could offer no opposition to a foreclosure, as they are but ordinary creditors, *having no lien upon the property.*

Can he be seriously under an impression that such special loans as those, formally contracted, to sustain and perpetuate this road, and designated, "Convertible bonds of 1871," "Convertible bonds of 1862," and Sinking Fund bonds of 1875," being the third, fourth, and sixth loans negotiated, were made by the leaders, without regard to any tangible equivalent, or any legal personal responsibility whatever?

On what or whose security does he think these millions were provided, and reliance reposed for refunding them, if not on the road property itself, and on that only?

He appears to confound mortgages from corporations, where there is no personal responsibility, with those executed by individuals who are personally bound.

The road being without volition, is provided by law with organs of action, who, free from liability for its debts themselves, have authority to bind *it*, as the only security for *all* its obligations, giving due preference to those of anterior dates progressively.

These millions were incorporated in, and formed a part of, the road property at the several periods when they were borrowed; consequently, that property alone, in the absence of any other liability, became from the date of the loan a *dead pledge to the lenders, as tenants in mortgage*, subject only to its bonds, or debts *previously* contracted.

Reference to the circulars, and to the various publications emanating from the organs of this property, at the times when subscriptions to these common bonds (as by some they are called,) to save it from imminent danger of dilapidation, were solicited, will show irresistible evidence that the property and emoluments remaining, *after fulfilling promises made antecedently*, were considered as solemnly *pledged*," first and wholly, to the payment of the loan then being negotiated. EQUITY.

The Erie Creditors.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent, "W," is, I think, more belligerent than wise. His assertion of its being the right of an individual debtor to take from a creditor to whom he was previously indebted, a lien upon his assets by a subsequent mortgage, is, as every lawyer knows, not unfrequently prosecuted as a fraud, and is sometimes the subject of injunction by the Courts to protect the equitable rights of other parties.

In such cases, it sometimes happens that the character of the mortgager enters into the examination o testimony—as in a cri

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2475. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the America at Halifax.

The Zurich Conference Still in Session.

Reported Red Republican Rising at Parma.

Collision Between Austrian and Prussian Soldiers at Frankfort.

NEW RUSSIAN LOAN OF TWELVE MILLIONS.

Decline in Cotton—Breadstuffs Steady—Provisions Tending Dow ward.

Consols 95 1-8 a 95 1-4

SACKVILLE, N. B., Thursday, Aug. 25.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Liverpool on the 13th inst., arrived at Halifax this forenoon, and will be due at Boston at an early hour to-morrow (Friday) evening.

We shall, in consequence of the lateness of the hour, be able to communicate over the wires to-night, in season for the morning journals of Friday, only a very brief abstract of the *America's* news, but the full details will be transmitted in season for Friday after noon's papers.

The screw steamship *Indian*, from Quebec July 30, arrived at Liverpool Aug. 10, having made the passage in about 11 days.

The steamship *Great Britain*, from New-York July 28, arrived at Liverpool also on the 10th inst.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York July 30, arrived at Liverpool, *via* Cork, on the 11th inst.

The steamship *Ariel*, from New-York July 30, arrived at Southampton on the 12th inst.

The Zurich Conference continued in session, but the Sardinian representatives absented themselves from some of its sittings. The proceedings of the Conference were strictly secret.

It was reported by way of Vienna that the Red Republicans had proclaimed in Parma; that the Piedmontese were driven out; that the friends of order were everywhere taking flight.

A threatening collision had taken place between some Austrian and Prussian soldiers at Frankfort.

A Russian loan of twelve millions sterling, and the Indian loan of five millions had been introduced in the London market.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of the week added up 48,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were taken by speculators, and 5,500 bales for export. The market closed dull on Friday at a decline of 1-16d. on all grades. Some authorities say the decline on the middling and lower qualities was 1-16d.@⅛d., and that the market closed with free offerings on the part of holders, though without pressing on the market. The sales on Friday were estimated at 7,000 bales, the market closing steady and slightly firmer. The following are the authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans.....8¼d.	Middling Mobile...7 1-16d.
Middling Orleans....7⅞d.	Fair Upland.....7⅞d.
Fair Mobile.....7⅞d.	Middling Upland.6 15-16d.

The stock in port was estimated at 633,000 bales, of which 577,000 bales were American.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The Manchester market was quiet but firm. The demand for Eastern goods was dull.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market was quiet but steady.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Provisions were declining, and holders were pressing their stocks on the market.

HAVRE MARKET.

Cotton at Havre had declined 1f.@2f. New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* was quoted at 113f. and *bas* at 106f. The sales of the week were 5,000 bales, the market closing steady at the above quotations. The stock in port was 81,000 bales.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols for money closed on Friday, at 95@95¼ for money and 95¼@95⅜ for the account.

The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £96,509 since the last weekly report. The money market was without change.

POLITICAL.

New-Jersey Democratic State Convention.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Thursday, Aug. 25, 1859.

The "fierce Democracie" assembled in Trenton to-day, at the Temperance Hall, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor of New-Jersey. A great stir was perceptible last evening, and the keepers of the different hotels patronized by the delegates, I expect, wished there was a Convention every day. The meeting was organized at 12 M., by appointing the Hon. W. C. ALEXANDER, of Mercer, as Chairman *pro tem.*, and the Hon. J. C. RAFFERTY, of Hunterdon, and Major CUNNINGHAM, of Essex, as temporary Secretaries. A Committee was appointed, composed of one from each County, for the purpose of appointing permanent officers.

Two delegations appeared from Sussex County, both claiming to stand on the same platform, and to hold the same creed, but splitting on the question of regularity of appointments. The Convention fought for a while over this knotty case, and finally agreed to exclude both delegations. The Hon. WM. C ALEXANDER was then elected President, and a series of resolutions were adopted, declaring adherence to the Cincinnati platform, opposing the assumption by Congress of the power of excluding Slavery from the Territories, and denouncing the African Slave-trade. The following resolutions were also adopted:

And whereas, The late division of the Democratic Party in this State related exclusively to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, and to the action of the National Administration upon that question, both sections having cordially approved the course of the Administration in other important matters and measures, and as that question has been settled, and no practical good can result from its discussion, or any expression of opinion as to the past action thereon; therefore

Resolved, That all such past questions and discussions should by common consent be dropped, leaving every Democrat to enjoy his own opinion thereon, untrammeled by any party action or resolutions, and that burying these past controversies, a common and earnest effort should now be made by every New Jersey Democrat to reestablish our party in power.

Resolved, That the Republican Party, by admitting a convicted criminal as a member of the last General Assembly, evinced a perfidious disregard of and contempt for the Constitution of this State, violated that Constitution for partisan purposes, and outraged the moral sense of the people of this State, by placing a disfranchised convict over them as a law maker, and in a position where strangers to them might regard *him* as a *representative* of their characters and moral sentiment; and that the unparalleled and arbitrary action of the Republican majority of the House of Assembly in forcing upon that body, by a party vote, in a hot haste, a member totally disqualified, without permitting the presentation to the House of reasons against his admission, richly deserves, as it must receive, the condemnation of all patriotic and law-loving citizens, and stamp the Republican Party as dangerous to our free institutions, and tyrannical and oppressive to the last degree, whenever political power and control are ever temporarily lodged in their hands.

Gen. E. R. V. WRIGHT was nominated for Governor, on the sixth ballot, having received 388 votes. A Committee of five was appointed to wait upon him and inform him of the result.

Gen. WRIGHT soon made his appearance in the Convention, and spoke in substance as follows:

He thanked the numerous delegations in the Convention for their kind partiality in nominating him for the office of Governor, and said that it was done not so much on account of his abilities as a regard for one who had struggled for the cause. He made some remarks in reference to the great benefits derived to the State and nation from Democratic principles—that the Opposition would have enough to do to attend to their own troubles without attending to the Democratic Party, and pledging himself, if elected, to evince his appreciation of the honor by good conduct, he closed. [Much cheering.]

Gen. E. R. V. WRIGHT is a man of moderate height, rather stout in person, and looks like a working Democrat.

Altogether, this was "one of the Conventions." Should the Americans and Republicans unite, Gen. WRIGHT will have enough to do to get elected. This has been shown by the past. At the last Presidential election the Opposition were not in union, and the State went Democratic at the same Gubernatorial election. With a united Opposition Gov. NEWELL had a large majority. OCULAR.

THE NEWPORT REUNION.

Mr. Gradgrind's Opinions of the Festival.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

Your regular correspondent has given you an extended report of the reunion of the "Sons and Daughters of the Island of Rhode Island," and regarding the affair in a professional light has done his duty fully and completely. There are incidents, however, which give pregnancy to such an occasion which are likely to be overlooked by all but outsiders For the benefit of the future generations which may come up here to discharge a duty similar to that which has already been performed here, incidents should be put on record.

To day workmen are busy in removing the emblems which have decorated the fronts of all the buildings, and on taking down and restoring the signal flags and standards to their owners. It is hard to tell what the people would have done for bunting had it not happened that Newport has been a commercial centre in its time. Some of the inhabitants still boast that there was a time when letters were addressed to individuals who resided in "New-York, near Newport," and they assert with considerable emphasis that their town may yet regain the supremacy she once enjoyed. Has she not one of the finest harbors in the world, they say, and is there not to be a line of steamers established which shall touch at the port regularly? New-Yorkers leave the inhabitants of the old town under the hill to derive all the enjoyment they can from these dreams of the future; they take up their quarters in one of the fashionable hotels, bathe as often as suits their convenience, and come and go when-ever they choose, without evincing any anxiety whatever in the matter.

But, *revenons a nos moutons*. Your readers will see the applicability of the French motto before I have progressed far.

The "Sons" in the procession numbered I believe about 350. Allow a wife and two children to each one of these representatives, which is a very liberal estimate by the way, and the entire number of returned "sons and daughters" would amount to fourteen hundred. Half of this number, I believe, registered their names on the book at the Mayor's office, which your correspondent justly remarks will be a "curiosity" hereafter. I hope, as an American, if not a Yankee myself, that the writers have made more respectable marks in the world than they did on the pages of that register. It is a literal fact that one of the seven hundred who immortalized themselves there, was obliged to make his "mark." The ratio is highly honorable to Newport; however, it must be acknowledged.

The four hundred sons of their fathers received the most distinguished honors as the procession wound its way through the serpentine course marked out for it. Two hours after the time appointed, the procession arrived at the tent. Three thousand people are not to be seated in five minutes, and it was somewhat amusing to see how each individual varied the programme to suit his own convenience. There the tables were, groaning with water-melons, mush-melons, peaches, cold meats, &c. Of necessity, these established some of them been preserved for so long a time that the multitude were content, like Job's war horse, to smell them afar off. The fruits were so tempting, however, that those who had their appetite sharpened by their two-mile tramp, fell to without waiting for grace to be said. The onset was becoming more and more furious, when Mayor CRANSTON came forward, and making his voice heard above the clatter of the knives and forks, delivered his very appropriate address of welcome.

Dr. CHANNING of Boston (not the D. D., but the M. D., the resurrection of the Sons did not extend so far back as that) followed. There were very many interesting reminiscences scattered through his speech, but the great fault was its utter defiance of the eight minute rule which the Committee of Arrangements had adopted. It would have made an admirable lecture, both as regarded matter and length; but as the Doctor was not blessed with a very powerful voice the tempest Mayor CRANSTON had stilled began to rage again. The hankering after the flesh pots seized the people, and the calls of hunger proved louder than the calls to order. Dr. C. offered to desist, but those in his immediate neighborhood urged him to continue, and he did so for half an hour, very much to the regret of some of the orators expectant, whose tongues were fairly vibrating with their anxiety to rattle off their neat little impromptus. Finally Dr. C. yielded the floor, grace was said over the moiety of refreshments which remained, and the exercises proceeded according to the programme.

Mayor ROPMAN, of Providence, entered into the spirit of the occasion very happily. His genial soul found expression in some very apt verses, which I regret that you did not vary the monotony of your report with. Gov. TURNER was brief and to the point. Col. VAN ZANDT, I believe the gentleman has a right to the military prefix, was spirited, and EX-Mayor COZZENS' reminiscences were truly interesting. Col. MAGAUDER, who was evidently called on without any opportunity for previous preparation, made one of the happiest addresses of the day. A thought to which he gave utterance is well worth being preserved. The United States army, said he, is but a picket guard, stationed wherever danger threatens, the people will file up to the front when the alarm is given, to fight battles under a standard which has not known defeat.

The rest of the speakers were afflicted with a serious historical mania; and, judging from the striking similarity of the addresses, I should say that there could never have been but one history of Rhode Island published. Allusions to ROGER WILLIAMS, the burning of the *Liberty* and *Gaspee*, were made in a most monotonous manner. There were no changes rung on names or events. It was, perhaps, but natural that the gathering should have partaken somewhat of the character of a mutual admiration society; but respect for invited guests should have prevented the glorification of "Little Rhody" being carried so far, spirited spinster as she has always shown herself to be.

Even the multitude tired of this constant iteration. While one of the speakers was busily reading from his manuscript, there was a sudden stampede from the tent. The "Punkinville Rainjers" were coming. The benches could not have been cleared more suddenly had a meteor fallen in the midst of the patiently-suffering audience.

There is a company in New-York, called "Fantasticals," which is a faint, shadowing forth of an idea which has never been carried out more happily than it was on the present occasion. This brigade numbered 150 men, and there was not one of them who was not a study.

There was his Satanic Majesty frisking about his forked tail in the most dignified manner. "Mose" and "Lize" were enjoying a pleasant drive, while a hapless wight, dressed in a canvas suit, elaborately covered with tar and feathers, was riding on a rail. A poor deerepid figure, stuffed with straw, was so fastened to the outside of a bushel basket that it was difficult to believe an old man with stout legs was not carrying the legless trunk of a hearty fellow most comfortably stowed away in the basket. Brother Jonathan, in a characteristic costume, was munching away at a hunk of gingerbread most industriously. Your knights of the busy pencil were admirably burlesqued by a character carrying a crayon so immense that one end rested of necessity on the shoulder of the writer who was scribbling to his note-book. But the fashionables who congregate on the Ocean House balconies tittered and blushed the most at exaggerations of their own style of apparel.

These "Rainjers" proved to be invaders from Providence They were escorted by the Block Island Guard. From one end of the city to the other there was a continual guffaw until they took pity on the aching sides of the people, and removed their hideous and grotesque disguises.

It was not much to be wondered at that Mayor CRANSTON had to declare an adjournment of the exercises at the time when this ludicrous procession passed.

The exercises of the evening were, in many respects, happier than those in the morning. The removal of the benches gave opportunity for more freedom of motion, and one or two of the speakers entered more into the proper spirit of the occasion.

Perhaps the "Sons and Daughters" enjoyed all these exercises amazingly, but the extraordinary pains taken to attract outsiders should have induced the speakers to vary the monotony of their remarks.

Mayor CRANSTON and Ex-Mayor COZZENS both deserve great credit for their untiring efforts to make the celebration a memorable one. It was not their fault that it miscarried in some particulars.

The seven or eight thousand excursionists who came to town Monday found themselves much in the position of flies caught in a patent trap. It was easier for them to get into Newport than it was for them to get out. The boats this morning carried away two thousand, and left nearly that number on the wharves.

Why is it that newspaper correspondents consider it their duty to invest everything with a *couleur de rose*. Some enthusiastic bachelor or hot-blooded young man who has been down to the beach, between 11 o'clock and 3, grows eloquent over the "forms which HELEN might have envied, &c., &c." Now, if there is anything beside the "Pr—skinville Rainjers" which has a right to be call—d comical it is these same dripping figures which emerge from the waters of the bay in all the glory of wet flannel and dilapidated straw hats. Morning after morning I have whiled away the time in watching them; and let me assure the *habitues* of the mineland watering places, of Saratoga, Ballston, Sulphur Springs, &c., that there is no better antidote for melancholy and ennui than the sight Newport Beach affords between the hours named. Certain it is that VENUS APHRODITE never wore a modern bathing-dress. And that if PARIS had first seen HELEN arrayed in this nondescript ridiculous garb, the Trojan war could never have occurred, and students would have been spared the miseries of investigating the mysteries of HOMER. Why will not your correspondents substitute for their fancies facts?

GRADGRIND.

Pennsylvania Germans.

From the Pennsylvania Evening Bulletin.

Within a few hours' journey of Philadelphia literally, scores of thousands of people whose daily and familiar conversation is entirely in German. The language which they speak is mixed with much English, but the German portion is not more of a patois than that spoken in many parts of Germany, while it is much more intelligible to a student of languages than the Bavarian or Swiss-German dialects. It is not so much perverted from the original but that any person of ordinary intelligence, who understands it, may readily master pure German. That such is the case is proved by the fact that clergymen preach and editors write for our German fellow-citizens, in the pure dialect of the Fatherland.

We mention this subject because it is one which has provoked much discussion, and occasionally not a little angry feeling. On the one hand, there are thousands who wish to see the German language exterminated in Pennsylvania; on the other, a large proportion of the agricultural population adhere sternly to the old tongue, because it is identified in every way with the manners and customs to which they are so remarkably attached. The young, who are full of fashionable follies, and who only aim at imitating the "style" of the great Atlantic cities, and yet who are not well enough educated to appreciate the advantage of familiarity with the tongue of SCHILLER and of GOETHE, and which is more valued, in truly cultivated society, than all the languages of Southern Europe put together, are weak enough to be ashamed of it, affecting to know only English, and perhaps expressing contempt for the "Dutch" in every form. Then, again, we have a different class of the so-called common sense men, who are firmly persuaded that it is impossible for people to understand two languages at once in anything like perfection; that "Dutch is not worth knowing, anyhow;" they have got along without it, and the sooner others do the better for them. So that, what with one influence and another, the principal point of discussion which reaches us is that of a war as to whether German or English shall be taught in schools. The two appear as warring elements; the German, indeed, is one ultimately destined to be conquered, but which should fight to the last for selfish independence.

The *Volksfreund*, a paper published at Middleburgh, Pa., contains in its last number an interesting and well-written article on "The German Language in Snyder County," in which, however, neither the contributor nor his editorial commentator arrive at any more definite conclusion than that the German must be kept up in schools, come what may. We translate the following from the editor's remarks:

"We demand from our English brothers that which is the natural right of a German, *i. e.* the privilege of instruction in the German tongue. The apprehension of our friend, that there is a want of German teachers, is not well founded; there are at least in every district one or more persons capable of imparting instruction. Let our School Directors and our County Overseer once introduce German instruction, and we assure them that German teachers will soon be found. But to attain this end our German farmers must lay hands to the work, and display a proper liberality."

What is really wanted is a general system of good education, aided by teachers of such information and intelligence that the Pennsylvania farmer's son, while acquiring English, shall, at the same time, retain his German, and so far purify it as to be able to read and speak it correctly. This would be perfectly possible, were it urged as it should be, and here the appeal of our cotemporary to the farmers to support schools more liberally, is very commendable. Geography and arithmetic can be taught in either language, and even for the youngest children it is found that learning to spell and read in one tongue aids another. Nothing is commoner than to see children thus educated in Germany, to learn both French and German, and we often see girls and boys who, by being simply provided with an intelligent teacher, grow up understanding English and French, though it may be that they only hear the latter spoken among a very limited circle of friends.

Remarkable Case of Circumstantial Evidence in England.

The English papers contain a report of the recent trial of a young man named JOHN ISAAC JONES, an attorney's clerk, for the wilful murder of HARRIETT BAKER, at Ledbury, on the 17th of May, 1859. The deceased, an elderly woman, had the care of the premises of the employer of the accused at night, and was found, on the morning of the 18th of May, dead upon the floor of her room, having apparently been strangled with a rope placed about her neck. Her clothes were considerably burnt, and from appearances it was the design of the murderer to burn both body and building, in order to conceal his crime. The office was robbed of considerable money. The evidence collected against the accused was of a most remarkable, though wholly of a circumstantial character.

It was evident in the first place that the building was not forcibly entered, and the supposition, therefore, was, that she had been murdered by some one who had obtained access to the house in a friendly way. The woman when last seen was mending a pair of pantaloons belonging to the prisoner. At that time there was nothing upon the table of deceased, but the next morning there were glasses there, one of which contained gin and water. The prisoner had recently bought some gin and was seen at 10 o'clock of the previous night going towards the office. The next morning the accused got up unusually early and went out. Near a spot where he was seen was found a parcel of silver coin, among which was a sixpence identified as having been stolen from the office on the night of the murder. In the prisoner's box there was found a bludgeon, such as might have caused the blow which was on the forehead of the deceased.

There were other suspicious circumstances, such as the prisoner being "hard up" for money before the murder, while at the time of his arrest about $60 was found upon him, for the possession of which he could not account. Postage stamps were also stolen, and sixty-four were found in his possession. On the 28th of June some ashes were found in the prisoner's fireplace which proved to be the ashes of Bank of England notes; and, as two bank notes were missed from Mr. MAGNFIELD's office, it was suggested that these were the two stolen notes, which the prisoner had destroyed. Part of the word "bearer" was still visible on the ash. It also appeared that when he bought the gin it was put into a green bottle, which he promised to return. It was proved, however, that in order to do this after the murder, he exchanged a white bottle for a green one, and washed it with gin. In an envelope in his possession there were found some blue stamps which cost 2d. It appeared that every stamp was marked with letters, and those found on the prisoner were shown by the letters not to be the duplicates with those which remained, and therefore they might have formed part of the same sheet of stamps. There was another peculiarity, which seemed to show that they belonged to the same parcel.

Notwithstanding all this cumulative evidence, the jury, after a consultation of about three hours, acquitted the accused, who seemed a good deal astonished at the result of the trial, though he loudly declared his innocence of the murder.

Progress of the Civil War in Mexico.

Correspondence of the N. O. Picayune.

MINATITLAN, Tehuantepec, Thursday, Aug. 4.

The schooner *Suffolk*, with her very popular master, SMITH, leaves to-day for your port. This affords me the opportunity to give you a few items of Mexican news, which we received from Vera Cruz by the overland mail. The latest paper from that place in our possession is the 28th ult.

Gen. SANTOS DEGOLLADO had resumed the chief command of the Liberal army, and had taken up his headquarters in Colima.

Gen. ZEZATA, Commander-in-Chief of the Liberal army of the North, had left San Luis Potosi with 5,000 men, and was marching towards Guanajuato and Queretaro.

Gens. RUEDA, OGASON, PORELETA and ORTEGA, with the forces at their command, had commenced operations against Gen. MARQUEZ, in Gaudalajara.

The Governor of Zacatecas has issued a special message against conspirators in that State. Every one taken in the act, or against whom the charge is sustained, is to be shot down without a trial. Several priests, undoubtedly troubled in their consciences, have taken leave in all haste.

Col. MENDEZ had defeated ORONOZ and GUITARREZ, (Colonels in MIRAMON's service,) near Zacatlan, in the department of Puebla. Col. MENDEZ took possession of this important place on the 12th ult., and reports that the enemy lost in killed, wounded, and desertions, about 300 men.

From the City of Mexico there is no news, except that they are, as usual, trying very hard to raise money. This seems to be the occupation even of every military chief in the service of that Government. ROBLES had levied a new contribution from the citizens of Jalapa. The same had been done by the commander of the forces in Orizaba.

The notorious robber chief, COBOS, had left Orizaba for Tehuacan, and it is reported (though it is very improbable,) that he actually intends to march against Oaxaca.

Private letters from Vera Cruz state that there is a great scarcity of provisions in that city, and that the United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, stationed in that port, was getting short of stores of all kinds, and likely to suffer seriously.

A new English war steamer arrived at Vera Cruz on the 26th.

The little disturbance in the neighboring villages of Minatitlan, of which I wrote in my last, originating in an order of the Prefect of the district to take possession of a portion of the Church property, has been satisfactorily settled, the Indians being obliged to submit.

The rainy season has set in here in full vigor, consequently the heat is excessively great, and billions fever is very common.

The day before yesterday entered this port the English brig *Her Majesty*, in ballast, consigned to the house of Casseran. She will take back a load of mahogany.

SPORTING.

Another Exciting Race in Boston.

From the Boston Post, 26th inst.

The quartette of turfmen that on Tuesday inaugurated a trotting enterprise, at the South-End Riding Park, with a match between *Flora Temple* and *Princess*, closed the affair, yesterday afternoon, with an introduction of the well-known and highly-esteemed trotters *Pilot* and *Miller's Damsel*, of New-York. The contest of the preceding day had placed a damper upon subsequent arrangements, so great and general was the dissatisfaction at Mr. EOFF's (the driver of *Princess*) course, and the attendance of spectators consequently fell from somewhere in the vicinity of 20,000 to 2,000. The sum of $2,300 was paid the famous mares to make the meeting in Boston on Tuesday, yet Mr. EOFF claimed a per centage of the gate money, and to his not being able to obtain the same is attributed his spiritless bearing when he permitted *Flora* to win easily up among the thirties. Mr. MCMANN said that *Flora* would have made even better time than 2:26 (which was certainly most remarkable for a half-mile track) if there had been anything to urge or yoke her. She was in the condition, he thought, to repeat, if not beat, her wonderful time of 2:22, made two weeks since, and the fastest on record. The receipts at the gate, on Tuesday, were between $5,000 and $6,000, leaving a profit of about $2,000 to be divided among the four managers.

The attendance yesterday, as we have said, hardly exceeded that of two thousand persons, and the fact was rather surprising, in view of the great interest that was supposed to be felt in the race. The morning had promised rain, but by noon the sky had become almost cloudless, and at the time assigned for the trot the weather could not have been more agreeable. The horses entered were C. CARL'S b. m. *Miller's Damsel*, of New-York; and D. MACE'S blk. g. *Pilot*, of Boston. The former is a thoroughbred from *Eclipse*, and has often achieved brilliant triumphs, while the latter is a juvenile in turf experience, though one of much promise. Originally a full pacer, *Pilot* does not show a clean perfect trot, and considerable excellence is still left for him to attain. Nothing is known of his origin, but we remember well of his having been purchased by JOSHUA SWARD, of Boston, two years ago, for the sum of $2,000—the purchaser having seen her make 2:34 with a 150-pound sulky on a muddy track—and subsequently transferred to his present owners, Messrs. DANIEL ROBBINS and CORNELIUS KELLEY, at the prices of $3,000.

The judges were Col. THOMAS ADAMS, of Roxbury; G. W. STANLEY, of Augusta, Me., and ENOCH EMERSON, of Boston, and they having taken their positions upon the stand promptly at 4 o'clock, the horses were at once called upon for the

THE RACE.

First Heat.—*Pilot* took the pole, and at the third attempt they got off, with *Pilot* leading by a length. *Damsel* broke at the turn but caught at once, and *Pilot* then following suit as far as the first operation was concerned, the mare took a tremendous lead along the back stretch, which she kept to the score on the half mile (1:18.) On the second half DAN's animal attempted to make a brush, but the gap was altogether too great to cause the least doubt as to the result, and the consequence was that *Damsel* won the heat easily in 2:42—the bad time being attributed to the fact that her speed was considerably slackened on the last quarter, when success was certain.

Second Heat.—On this *Damsel* took at once a handsome lead, *Pilot* laboring and with no foot, being left far behind. But the horse rallied on the back stretch, and gradually diminishing the gap, allowed the mare to pass the score on the half-mile (in 1:16) only a length ahead. Then a handsome and closely-contested trial followed, the gap at one time being lengthened and again diminished altogether by a bad break on the part of *Damsel*. As *Pilot* lapped, the crowd gave expression to their enthusiasm in hearty cheers, but the short corners appeared to be bad for MACE's animal, and he was soon shaken off. Up they came on the home stretch, both showing splendid gaits, and *Damsel* this time won by two lengths, in 2:30. The excitement was great.

Third Heat.—[Previous to this heat, DAN FISHER, who had been expected to drive *Damsel*, appeared in front of the stand, and persistently demanded of the Judges that the announcement might be made that *Damsel* would trot to harness with *Flora Temple* to wagon, at any time, for a purse of $1,500 to $2,500. DAN's friends thought him quite enthusiastic, and the announcement was not officially made.] After one false start, the word was obtained, *Damsel* leading from the stand. After passing the first turn she opened on the horse, and was gaining very fast when she lost her footing, to the decided advantage of *Pilot*, who crept up so slowly, and yet so steadily, that at length he covered the mare, while the crowd enthusiastically exclaimed, "He's got this heat," "he's got this heat!" After a short neck and neck race, *Pilot* took the lead, and kept it, making the half in 1:16, and the heat in 2:36, amid great cheering.

Fourth Heat.—Mr. CARL being sick, DAN FISHER now took the ribbons of *Damsel*. Three false starts were made, with a heavy tax upon the patience of the spectators, and on the first both horses came running to the score, with FISHER crowding, and the wheels of the sulkeys almost locking. Finally, getting a start, the contestants commenced at a good 2:30 gait. At the turn *Damsel* broke, but lost nothing, and the horses went along on the back stretch, with *Pilot* a length in advance. The trotting now was very handsome, and *Damsel* closing with a smart brush she entered first on the second half. Her advantage was but of brief duration, however, as a break gave *Pilot* a short lead, which he kept to the score in 2:35. The half was in 1:15.

Fifth Heat.—Before the horses were called up rain began to descend, and, while many of the male spectators took convenient shelter, most of the few representatives of the gentler branch of the human family left the course altogether. Matters were now getting to a pretty fine point, and as the next heat was to decide the matter it was awaited with much interest. Both went off splendidly at the third trial. The mare broke in the first quarter, but recovered, caught up, and passed the score on the half mile in 1:16, four or five lengths in advance. Both jockeys came down yelling to the utmost power of their lungs, while the crowd responded with shouts of the most tumultuous description. The horse lost further ground, though once or twice making a spirited brush for the lead, and *Damsel* won the heat and race 2:35—the whole terminating at 6¾ o'clock.

SUMMARY.

SOUTH-END RIDING PARK—BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1859.—Premium of $500; mile heats, in harness, best 3 in 5.

C. CARL'S b. m. *Miller's Damsel*.....	1	1	2	2	1
D. MACE'S blk. g. *Pilot*.....	2	2	1	1	2

TIME—2:42; 2:30; 2:36; 2:35; 2:35.

We learn that there are prospects of another meeting of these trotters at an early day.

United States and Texas Boundary Survey.

From the Washington Star.

Further information concerning the march of this Commission up the Pecos River, and the discovery of a new wagon route up that valley, from the crossing near the mouth of Delaware Creek and Anton Chico on the Whipple route, has been received at the Department of the Interior. It is thought that by the discovery of this new route a short cut can be made to Chihuahua for caravans from Missouri, *via* Fort Davis and Presidio del Norte, though this will not effect any very material saving in the distance to be traveled.

The writer of the letter detailing the particulars of the expedition, after describing the numerous difficulties which they had to encounter in their trip, such as the great depth of the water in many places, where they were obliged, in order to cross, to construct bridges of boats; their fortunate escape from coming in contact with the Alascosa, where they would have immediately found themselves in the midst of the valley of the Seven Rivers, an interminable series of broken bluffs and swampy creeks, succeeded by Soda lakes, which cannot be crossed by horsemen, he proceeds to speak of the qualities of the Pecos River, which he says is a most remarkable stream. They had thought when they first started, that a few days would bring them to where it was much clearer and fresher; but they found that even within forty miles of Anton Chico, where it is confined within a rocky cañon it was still muddy and bitter. Of the streams that flow into the Pecos, those that possess any chemical impurities at all, are so nauseous as scarcely to be drinkable. And he thinks if it were not for the great body of fresh and pure water thrown in by the Hondo, the Pecos would be as bad to take as sea-water. While about Soda Lakes diarrhea and bilious dysentery ran through the train like an epidemic. He adds:

"About lat. 33 deg. 30 min. we struck the cotton woods; and thence all the way up there are many fine valleys, presenting beautiful bottoms for agricultural purposes. The grazing is excellent, and the New-Mexicans keep great numbers of sheep here during the winter, driving them as far down even as the Bosque Grande, which begins about 20 miles above the mouth of the Hondo. The Bosque Redondo, which was once a trysting place of the Camanches and Mexicans for purposes of barter, is an extensive valley, well timbered with cotton-wood, covered with fine grass, and is, indeed, a lovely spot."

Army News.

The following Army changes are commenced. Lieut. Q. A. GILLMORE, Corps of Engineers, has been relieved from the operation of the order assigning him to the Assistant Professorship of Civil and Military Engineering at the Military Academy, and will retain his present position in New-York City, as Commercial Agent for the Engineer's Department.

Lieut. S. B. HOLABIRD, First Infantry, has been assigned to duty at West Point, on the military staff of Col. DELAFIELD.

School of Design for Women, at the Cooper Union.

This excellent School, the pupils of which are now enjoying their vacation, will again commence operations on the 26th of September. For the elevation and advancement of women of intellect and taste who are dependent on their own exertions for a livelihood, it is destined to be one of the grandest and best enterprises which has ever been taken in hand by the friends of ambitious, but needy women.

The School was first opened a few years ago under the patronage and supervision of some benevolent ladies, who were eager to open a new pathway to useful, and at the same time congenial studies for women who, unable and unwilling to become mere drudges in servile occupations, and for the meanest pittance, would be doomed otherwise to sell themselves at the matrimonial altar, or resign themselves to a life of cheerless inactivity and poverty. Their efforts have been eminently successful. They first gathered together a few pupils in small chambers on the corner of Broome-street and Broadway, and provided excellent masters for their instruction in such branches as would qualify them as designers for various departments of art-manufacture. The school progressed, and continued to enlarge, so that after some time the ladies removed their pupils to more convenient apartments in the Bible House, where they remained until the Cooper Institute building was finished, when, through the liberality of its founder, they were placed in possession of a suitable suite of rooms in that structure, combining all the advantages of vastness, quiet, good light, and agreeable location. They were the first occupants of the building, and the apartments devoted to their studies extend through an entire wing of the large edifice. In one room the wood engravers have their different implements for prosecuting their art, and many of the pupils of the school have attained a high degree of excellence in this always remunerative occupation. In other rooms are models from the antique, besides medallions, sketches, heads, &c., representing more modern subjects. They have also several valuable paintings belonging to the School, and the Bryan Gallery, which contains some of the finest pictures in this country, and which occupies a lower hall in the building, is always open to the pupils, where they may study and draw, and find a stimulus to persevering execution in gazing upon the beautiful creations of the greatest painters of by- one years One of the pupils, a young lady of marked intelligence, showed us a picture which she has on her easel, a copy of one of the finest landscapes in the Bryan collection, and it certainly, considering her youth, gives wonderful promise of future excellence. Another youthful girl was engaged on a portrait in oil. She spoke enthusiastically of her chosen art, and of ROSA BONHEUR, and said that if years of study and intense application would make an artist, she would yet be one. It is impossible to estimate the great benefits which this school has already bestowed upon women. Numerous accomplished teachers have been educated in the school, and have gone out to occupy useful and profitable positions in various parts of the country, to the great improvement, it is believed, of the system and standard of art education in our public institutions of learning. But much good as has heretofore grown out of this enterprise, it will soon be able to enlarge the sphere of its usefulness, contribute permanently to the elevation of women in the scale of society, and to the diffusion and progress of art among all classes: for, during the late session, it has been remodeled upon an entirely different basis, and in accordance with the desire of Mr. COOPER will be incorporated into the "Union" as an organic part of the Institute; the trustees of the Cooper Union assuming the responsibility of its permanent existence and support. The Lady Managers, however, will continue in the management of the School under such general rules and regulations as the trustees of the "Union" may from time to time adopt. Both industrial and amateur pupils, not under 12 years of age, will be received. Those (the class for whose advantage the school is more particularly designed) who desire to cultivate their art talents for practical and professional employment, such as designers for art-manufactures and book-illustrations, as engravers on wood, as teachers of drawing and painting, as workers in various branches of industrial art, or as artists in higher walks; and ladies, whose studies have no object beyond general culture, or the acquisition of a knowledge of art as an elegant accomplishment, and who may wish to avail themselves of the superior opportunities offered by the school. There will be no charge for tuition in the industrial class, and the fees received from the amateur class will be devoted towards the support of the school.

Pupils preparing for professional employment will be admitted into the Industrial class on producing satisfactory evidence of good character and fitness in other respects. The only further conditions of admission will be a due observance of the rules, and the rendering of such aid in the instruction of younger pupils as they may be able to afford, and as may be required of them. If pupils in the Industrial class desire to make any other compensation, the amount may be handed to the Directors, and will be applied exclusively to the increase of the models and library of the school. In case the number of applicants should exceed the capacities of the school, preference will be given to those who will devote the greatest amount of time and assistance to study.

For members of the Amateur class (ladies not studying for professional practice) the charges will be ten dollars per term in drawing, perspective, &c., and twenty dollars in painting. Pupils in painting will have all the privileges of all other classes without additional cost. All the pupils will be obliged to furnish their own materials, and members of the Engraving class their own tools. The amateur pupils will be received only so long as their admission does not lead to the exclusion of industrial scholars. The number will, in any event, be necessarily limited. The studies will comprise instruction in the use of the lead pencil and the crayon; in drawing from casts and from life; in perspecting and sketching from natural objects; in painting in oil and water colors, and pastel; landscape, heads, figures, flowers, &c.; in designing and drawing on wood; in lithography etching on stone, painting on China, and such other studies as it may be desirable to pursue.

The Trustees will encourage particular attention to the study of wood engraving, as an art to be acquired with most certainty and to be most relied upon as a pursuit, according to past experience in the school. It is in every way an honorable and pleasant labor, and always remunerative to intelligent industry. Many pupils of the school have qualified themselves for the successful practice of wood engraving, and there is ample assurance of sufficient occupation for all who may acquire the necessary knowledge of the art to practice it well.

It is the intention of the managers to offer for sale at the rooms of the school, and at moderate prices, such meritorious drawings and paintings, both original and copies, as may be executed by the pupils, or the graduates for that purpose—the entire proceeds of such sales to be paid to the pupils, as in case of other works.

The school year, extending from the latter part of September to the first of July, will be divided into four quarters or terms, of ten weeks each, beginning (the ensuing session) respectively on Monday, the 26th of September, 1859; the 5th of December, 1859; the 13th of February, and 23d of April, 1860. Pupils may enter at any time. From early in July to the re-opening in September, will be the annual vacation, with the customary intermission at the Christmas Holidays. The rooms will be open daily at all hours The regular study hours will be from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., daily, except Saturday, with an intermission of one hour at noon. Visitors are freely admitted to the school.

The gentlemen who have taken this great enterprise under their especial care are Peter Cooper, Esq., Wilson G. Hunt, Daniel F. Tiemann, John E. Parsons, Edward Cooper and Abram S. Hewitt.

Shocking Street Sight.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Horses left to die in the street is an ordinary sight. But never until this week have I seen a poor animal lying two days and a night in Broadway, though still alive. Last Tuesday morning a horse was stretched out at the corner of Tenth-street and Broadway, while near him stood an ordinary wagon. How he was injured I know not; I only know that he lay there through the day, with a circle of spectators about him; that he endured the peltings of the storm of Tuesday night; that through the long hours of Wednesday he was still there, exposed to the heavy rain of the afternoon, and that at sundown, as I passed by, he was still alive. This morning he was gone. A little straw was put under his head, a little grass given him to eat, and that was all the care taken of him during this time. Can nothing be done to the owners of such po

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2475. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 26. 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the America at Halifax.

The Zurich Conference Still in Session.

Reported Red Republican Rising at Parma.

Collision Between Austrian and Prussian Soldiers at Frankfort.

NEW RUSSIAN LOAN OF TWELVE MILLIONS.

Decline in Cotton—Breadstuffs Steady —Provisions Tending Dow ward.

Consols 95 1-8 a 95 1-4

SACKVILLE, N. B., Thursday, Aug. 25.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Liverpool on the 13th inst., arrived at Halifax this forenoon, and will be due at Boston at an early hour to-morrow (Friday) evening.

We shall, in consequence of the lateness of the hour, be able to communicate over the wires to-night, in season for the morning journals of Friday, only a very brief abstract of the *America's* news, but the full details will be transmitted in season for Friday after noon's papers.

The screw steamship *Indian*, from Quebec July 30, arrived at Liverpool Aug. 10, having made the passage in about 11 days.

The steamship *Great Britain*, from New-York July 28, arrived at Liverpool also on the 10th inst.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York July 30, arrived at Liverpool, *via* Cork, on the 11th inst.

The steamship *Ariel*, from New-York July 30, arrived at Southampton on the 12th inst.

The Zurich Conference continued in session, but the Sardinian representatives absented themselves from some of its sittings. The proceedings of the Conference were strictly secret.

It was reported by way of Vienna that the Red Republicans had proclaimed in Parma; that the Piedmontese were driven out; that the friends of order were everywhere taking flight.

A threatening collision had taken place between some Austrian and Prussian soldiers at Frankfort.

A Russian loan of twelve millions sterling, and the Indian loan of five millions had been introduced in the London market.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of the week added up 43,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were taken by speculators, and 5,500 bales for export. The market closed dull on Friday at a decline of 1-16d. on all grades. Some authorities say the decline on the middling and lower qualities was 1-16d.@⅛d., and that the market closed with free offerings on the part of holders, though without pressing on the market. The sales on Friday were estimated at 7,000 bales, the market closing steady and slightly firmer. The following are the authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans.....8¼d.	Middling Mobile....7 1-16d.
Middling Orleans....7⅞d.	Fair Upland.....7⅞d.
Fair Mobile.....7⅞d.	Middling Upland 6 15-16d.

The stock in port was estimated at 633,000 bales, of which 577,000 bales were American.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The Manchester market was quiet but firm. The demand for Eastern goods was dull.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market was quiet but steady.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Provisions were declining, and holders were pressing their stocks on the market.

HAVRE MARKET.

COTTON at Havre had declined 1f.@2f. New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* was quoted at 113f. and *bas* at 106f. The sales of the week were 5,000 bales, the market closing steady at the above quotations. The stock in port was 81,000 bales.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols for money closed on Friday, at 95@95¼ for money and 95⅛@96¼ for the account.

The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £96 500 since the last weekly report. The money market was without change.

POSTSCRIPT---5 O'CLOCK A. M.

Arrival of the Steamship Etna at Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 26—1:45 A. M.

The steamship *Etna*, from Liverpool on the 13th inst., arrived here at 1¾ o'clock this morning. Her dates are the same as those per the *America*, at Halifax.

The following is a brief summary of her advices

The Zurich Conference had resolved to prolong the armistice until the ratification of peace.

The steamship *Great Eastern* was formally advertised to leave for Portland early in the Month of September.

It was reported that the Foreign Ambassadors to France would refuse to attend the Paris *fête* if the colotr taken from the enemy were allowed to be carried in the procession.

The Bank of France had gained sixty-seven and a half million francs during the month of July.

The Three per cents. on the Paris Bourse had declined to 69f. 25c.

There was a vague rumor that the Prince NAPOLEON was to be made Sovereign of Tuscany.

The collision between the Austrian and Prussian soldiers at Frankfort was serious, but it is believed no lives were lost.

The King of Prussia was not expected to live much longer.

Spain had resolved to increase her fortifications in Cuba.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament was prorogued on the 13th.

The Lord Chancellor read the Queen's Speech. She regrets that the interruptions during the session have prevented many important measures from being carried, and hopes for their early consideration at the next session. The war in Italy having been concluded, England had been invited to take part in the conference of the great powers should one be held, but sufficient information on this subject to admit of a definite reply. She would rejoice at being able to contribute to arrangements to serve a lasting peace. She hopes that the direct communication with Pekin will prove beneficial. She hopes for a continuance of the existing amicable relations with all Powers, and rejoices at the complete suppression of the Indian rebellion. She promises her serious attention to the internal improvement of India.

She gladly assented to the bills providing for the naval and military reserves, and regarded permanent national defences as of paramount importance. The remainder of the speech is congratulatory on the prosperity of the nation.

The *Daily News* says that the strike among the men belonging to the Building Association was likely to last long.

C. LENNOX WYKE has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary to Central America.

The *Herald* has reason to believe that the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, on leaving Ryde, will pay a visit to the Emperor NAPOLEON at Biarritz.

The doings in Parliament on the 12th were not of great importance.

Atlantic Telegraph shares were quoted at £208.

LONDON, Friday Evening.

The *Times'* City Article says: "Securities have gradually become weaker during the last forty-eight hours. The knowledge that the Indian and Russian loans would be forthwith introduced contributed to the heaviness, though not so large an extent as was expected. The effect was nevertheless prejudicial and apparent in every one of departments a similar influence is at work on the other side of the channel, and while the position of politics may have something to do with the current of business capitalists at the same time cannot be unmindful of the result of a steady absorption, such as is indicated by these operations. The decline in Consols was nearly one quarter per cent., and although during the day a slight rally ensued it was not maintained, particularly when it was found that an additional fall had taken place in the French rentes. The positive range in quotations was from 95⅝ to 95, but the final price was 95⅛ to 95¼, with fresh symptoms of dullness in the more advanced hours.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report the harvest prospects favorable, notwithstanding changeable weather. FLOUR was quiet; sales at 10s.@12s. 3d.; French in sacks had advanced 6d. WHEAT dull; holders demanded an advance, but it was not obtained; sales of Western red at 7s. 6d.@9s., and white at 9s.@9s. 6d. CORN was quiet and freely offered; sales of mixed and yellow at 5s. 6d.@5s. 10d., and white at 7s.@7s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.

Messrs. RIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and JAMES MCHENRY quote BEEF quiet, and holders pressing on the market, prices had declined 5s. 6d., and the Government contracts were advertised at less than was expected. PORK was heavy, and holders were pressing on the market; sales of repacked at 60s.@65s. The Government refuses American cured in the new contract. BACON was inactive but steady. LARD was firm and in better demand; sales at 54s.@57s. TALLOW in fair demand at 55s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The brokers' and other circulars quote POT ASHES dull at 27s., and Pearls at 29s.@29s. 6d. SUGAR dull, and all quotations slightly declined. COFFEE steady. RICE heavy, at a partial decline of 3d. FISH OILS generally unchanged. LINSEED OIL, 28s. 9d.@29s. RESIN steady; sales 8,500 bbls. common, at 3s. 8d.@3s. 9d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE at 33s.@34s., closing at the latter price. TEA slow of sale, but prices unchanged.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote BREADSTUFFS firm at the opening, and steady at the close. IRON steady, at £5s. 5s. for Rails, and £6@£6 5s. for Bar. SUGAR quiet and prices easier, but quotably unchanged. COFFEE firm and advanced 1d. TEA quiet and unchanged; sales Congou, at 1s. 3½d.@1s. 3½d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 35s. 6d. TALLOW steady, at 54s. 9d.@55s. FISH OILS quiet. LINSEED OIL in better demand; sales at 28s. 9d.@29s.

HAVRE MARKET,

For the week ending 9th inst.

WHEAT advanced 2f.@3½f., under short supplies. POT ASHES dull, and quotations barely maintained. COFFEE firm. RICE firm. SUGAR steady. LARD dull, but steady. OILS—Quotations barely maintained.

THE NEWPORT REUNION.

Mr. Gradgrind's Opinions of the Festival.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

Your regular correspondent has given you an extended report of the reunion of the "Sons and Daughters of the Island of Rhode Island," and regarding the affair in a professional light has done his duty fully and completely. There are incidents, however, which give pregnancy to such an occasion which are likely to be overlooked by all but outsiders. For the benefit of the future generations which may come up here to discharge a duty similar to that which has already been performed here, incidents should be put on record.

To-day workmen are busy in removing the emblems which have decorated the fronts of all the buildings, and on taking down and restoring the signal flags and standards to their owners. It is hard to tell what the people would have done for bunting had it not happened that Newport has been a commercial centre in its time. Some of the inhabitants still boast that there was a time when letters were addressed to individuals who resided in "New-York, near Newport," and they assert with considerable emphasis that their town may yet regain the supremacy she once enjoyed. Has she not one of the finest harbors in the world, they say, and is there not to be a line of steamers established which shall touch at the port regularly? New-Yorkers leave the inhabitants of the old town under the hill to derive all the enjoyment they can from these dreams of the future; take up their quarters in one of the fashionable hotels, bathe as often as suits their convenience, and come and go whenever they choose, without evincing any anxiety whatever in the matter.

But, *revenons a nos moutons*. Your readers will see the applicability of the French motto before I have progressed far.

The "Sons" in the procession numbered I believe about 350. Allow a wife and two children to each one of these representatives, which is a very liberal estimate by the way, and the entire number of returned "sons and daughters" would amount to fourteen hundred. Half of this number, I believe, registered their names on the book at the Mayor's office, which your correspondent justly remarks will be a "curiosity" hereafter. I hope, as an American, if not a Yankee myself, that the writers have made more respectable marks in the world than they did on the pages of that register. It is a literal fact that one of the seven hundred who immortalized themselves there, was obliged to make his "mark." The ratio is highly honorable to Newport; however, it must be acknowledged.

The four hundred sons of their fathers received the most distinguished honors as the procession wound its way through the serpentine course marked out for it. Two hours after the time appointed, the procession arrived at the tent. Three thousand people are not to be seated in five minutes, and it was somewhat amusing to see how each individual varied the programme to suit his own convenience. There the tables were, groaning with water-melons, mush-melons, peaches, cold meats, &c. Of necessity, these eatables had some of them been preserved for so long a time that the multitude were content, like Job's war horse, to smell them afar off. The fruits were so tempting, however, that those who had their appetite sharpened by their two-mile tramp, fell to without waiting for grace to be said. The onset was becoming more and more furious, when Mayor CRANSTON came forward, and making his voice heard above the clatter of the knives and forks, delivered his very appropriate address of welcome.

Dr. CHANNING of Boston (not the D. D., but the M. D., the resurrection of the Sons did not extend so far back as that) followed. There were very many interesting reminiscences scattered through his speech, but the great fault was its utter defiance of the eight minute rule which the Committee of Arrangements had adopted. It would have made an admirable lecture, both as regarded matter and length; but as the Doctor was not blessed with a very powerful voice the tempest Mayor CRANSTON had stilled began to rage again. The hankering after the flesh pots seized the people, and the calls of hunger proved louder than the calls to order. Dr. C. offered to desist, but those in his immediate neighborhood urged him to continue, and he did so for half an hour, very much to the regret of some of the orators expectant, whose tongues were fairly vibrating with their anxiety to rattle off their neat little impromptus. Finally Dr. C. yielded the floor, grace was said over the moiety of refreshments which remained, and the exercises proceeded according to the programme.

Mayor RODMAN, of Providence, entered into the spirit of the occasion very happily. His genial soul found expression in some very apt verses, which I regret that you did not vary the monotony of your report with. Gov. TURNER was brief and to the point. Col. VAN ZANDT, I believe the gentleman has a right to the military prefix, was spirited, and Ex-Mayor COZZENS' reminiscences were truly interesting. Col. MAGAUDAS, who was evidently called on without any opportunity for previous preparation, made one of the happiest addresses of the day. A thought to which he gave utterance is well worth being preserved. The United States army, said he, is but a picket guard, stationed wherever danger threatens, the people will file up to the front when the alarm is given, to fight battles under a standard which has not known defeat.

The rest of the speakers were afflicted with a serious historical mania; and, judging from the striking similarity of the addresses, I should say that there could never have been but one history of Rhode Island published. Allusions to ROGER WILLIAMS, the burning of the *Liberty* and *Gaspee*, were made in a most monotonous manner. There were no changes rung on names or events. It was, perhaps, but natural that the gathering should have partaken somewhat of the character of a mutual admiration society; but respect for invited guests should have prevented the glorification of "Little Rhody" being carried so far, spirited spinster as she has always shown herself to be.

Even the multitude tired of this constant iteration. While one of the speakers was hastily reading from his manuscript, there was a sudden stampede from the tent. The "Punkinville Rainjers" were coming. The benches could not have been cleared more suddenly had a meteor fallen in the midst of the patiently-suffering audience.

There is a company in New-York, called "Fantasticals," which is a faint, shadowing forth of an idea which has never been carried out more happily than it was on the present occasion. This brigade numbered 150 men, and there was not one of them who was not a study.

There was his Satanic Majesty frisking about his forked tail in the most dignified manner. "Mose" and "Lize" were enjoying a pleasant drive, while a hapless wight, dressed in a canvas suit, elaborately covered with tar and feathers, was riding on a rail. A poor decrepid figure, stuffed with straw, was so fastened to the outside of a bushel basket that it was difficult to believe an old man with stout legs was not carrying the legless trunk of a hearty fellow most comfortably stowed away in the basket. Brother Jonathan, in a characteristic costume, was munching away at a hunk of gingerbread most industriously. Your knights of the busy pencil were admirably burlesqued by a character carrying a crayon so immense that one end rested of necessity on the shoulder of the writer who was scribbling in his note-book. But the fashionables who congregate on the Ocean House balconies tittered and blushed the most at exaggerations of their own style of apparel.

These "Rainjers" proved to be invaders from Providence. They were escorted by the Block Island Guard. From one end of the city to the other there was a continual guffaw until they took pity on the aching sides of the people, and removed their hideous and grotesque disguises.

It was not much to be wondered at that Mayor CRANSTON had to declare an adjournment of the exercises at the time when this ludicrous procession passed.

The exercises of the evening were, in many respects, happier than those in the morning. The removal of the benches gave opportunity for more freedom of motion, and one or two of the speakers entered more into the proper spirit of the occasion.

Perhaps the "Sons and Daughters" enjoyed all these exercises amazingly, but the extraordinary pains taken to attract outsiders should have induced the speakers to vary the monotony of their remarks.

Mayor CRANSTON and Ex-Mayor COZZENS both deserve great credit for their untiring efforts to make the celebration a memorable one. It was not their fault that it miscarried in some particulars.

The seven or eight thousand excursionists who came to town Monday found themselves much in the position of flies caught in a patent trap. It was easier for them to get into Newport than it was for them to get out. The boats this morning carried away two thousand, and left nearly that number on the wharves.

Why is it that newspaper correspondents consider it their duty to invest everything with a *couleur de rose*. Some enthusiastic bachelor or hot-blooded young man who has been down to the beach, between 11 o'clock and 3, grows eloquent over the "forms which HELEN might have envied, &c., &c." Now, if there is anything beside the "Punkinville Rainjers" which has a right to be called comical it is these same dripping figures which emerge from the waters of the bay in all the glory of soaked flannel and dilapidated straw hats. Morning after morning I have whiled away the time in watching them; and let me assure the *habitués* of the inland watering places, of Saratoga, Ballston, Sulphur Springs, &c., that there is no better antidote for melancholy and *ennui* than the sight Newport Beach affords between the hours named. Certain it is that Venus Aphrodite never wore a modern bathing-dress, and that if PARIS had first seen HELEN arrayed in this nondescript ridiculous garb, the TROJAN war could never have occurred, and students would have been spared the miseries of investigating the mysteries of HOMER. Why will not your correspondents substitute for their fancies facts?

GRADGRIND.

POLITICAL.

New-Jersey Democratic State Convention.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Thursday, Aug. 25, 1859.

The "fierce Democracie" assembled in Trenton to-day, at the Temperance Hall, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor of New-Jersey. A great stir was perceptible last evening, and the keepers of the different hotels patronized by the delegates, I expect, wished there was a Convention every day. The meeting was organized at 12 M., by appointing the Hon. W. C. ALEXANDER, of Mercer, as Chairman *pro tem.*, and the Hon. J. C. RAFFERTY, of Hunterdon, and Major CUNNINGHAM, of Essex, as temporary Secretaries. A Committee was appointed, composed of one from each County, for the purpose of appointing permanent officers.

Two delegations appeared from Sussex County, both claiming to stand on the same platform, and to hold the same creed, but splitting on the question of regularity of appointments. The Convention fought for a while over this knotty case, and finally agreed to exclude both delegations. The Hon. WM. C ALEXANDER was then elected President, and a series of resolutions were adopted, declaring adherence to the Cincinnati platform, opposing the assumption by Congress of the power of excluding Slavery from the Territories, and denouncing the African Slave-trade. The following resolutions were also adopted:

And whereas, The late division of the Democratic Party in this State related exclusively to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, and to the action of the National Administration upon that question, both sections having cordially approved the course of the Administration in other important matters and measures, and as that question has been settled, and no practical good can result from its discussion, or any expression of opinion as to the past action thereon; therefore

Resolved, That all such past questions and discussions should by common consent be dropped, leaving every Democrat to enjoy his own opinion thereon, unfettered by any party action or resolutions, and that burying these past controversies, a common and earnest effort should now be made by every New Jersey Democrat to reëstablish our party in power.

Resolved, That the Republican Party, by admitting a convicted criminal as a member of the last General Assembly, evinced a perfidious disregard of and contempt for the Constitution of this State, violated that Constitution for partisan purposes, and outraged the moral sense of the people of this State, by placing a disfranchised convict over them as a law maker, and in a position where strangers to *them* might regard *him* as a *representative of their* characters and moral sentiment; and that the unparalleled and arbitrary action of the Republican majority of the House of Assembly in forcing upon that body a party vote, in hot haste, a member totally disqualified, without permitting the presentation to the House of reasons against his admission, richly deserves, as it must receive, the condemnation of all patriotic and law-loving citizens, and stamp the Republican Party as dangerous to our free institutions, and tyrannical and oppressive to the last degree, whenever political power and control are ever temporarily lodged in their hands.

Gen. E. R. V. WRIGHT was nominated for Governor, on the sixth ballot, having received 338 votes. A Committee of five was appointed to wait upon him and inform him of the result.

Gen. WRIGHT soon made his appearance in the Convention, and spoke in substance as follows:

He thanked the numerous delegations in the Convention for their kind partiality in nominating him for the office of Governor, and said that it was done not so much on account of his abilities as a regard for one who had struggled for the cause. He made some remarks in reference to the great benefits derived to the State and nation from Democratic principles—that the Opposition would have enough to do to attend to their own troubles without attending to the Democratic Party, and pledging himself, if elected, to evince his appreciation of the honor by good conduct, he closed. [Much cheering.]

Gen. E. R. V. WRIGHT is a man of moderate height, rather stout in person, and looks like a working Democrat.

Altogether, this was "*one* of the Conventions." Should the Americans and Republicans unite, Gen. WRIGHT will have enough to do to get elected. This has been shown by the past. At the last Presidential election the Opposition were not in union, and the State went Democratic at the same Gubernatorial election. With a united Opposition Gov. NEWELL had a large majority.

OCULAR.

Progress of the Civil War in Mexico.

Correspondence of the N. O. Picayune.

MINATITLAN, Tehuantepec, Thursday, Aug. 4.

The schooner *Suffolk*, with her very popular master, SMITH, leaves to-day for your port. This affords me the opportunity to give you a few items of Mexican news, which we received from Vera Cruz by the overland mail. The latest paper from that place in our possession is the 28th ult.

Gen. SANTOS DEGOLLADO had resumed the chief command of the Liberal army, and had taken up his headquarters in Colima.

Gen. ZOAZUA, Commander-in-Chief of the Liberal army of the North, had left San Luis Potosi with 5,000 men, and was marching towards Guanajuato and Queretera.

Gens. ROCHA, OGAZON, PUEBLITA and OAXACA, with the forces at their command, had commenced operations against Gen. MARQUEZ, in Gaudalajara.

The Governor of Zacatecas has issued a special message against conspirators in that State. Every one taken in the act, or against whom the charge is sustained, is to be shot down without a trial. Several priests, undoubtedly troubled in their consciences, have taken leave in all haste.

Col. MENDEZ had defeated OROZCO and GUTIERREZ, (Colonels in MIRAMON'S service,) near Zacatlan, in the department of Puebla. Col. MENDEZ took possession of this important place on the 12th ult., and reports that the enemy lost in killed, wounded, and desertions, about 300 men.

From the City of Mexico there is no news, except that they are, as usual, trying very hard to raise money. This seems to be the occupation even of every military chief in the service of that Government. ROBLES had levied a new contribution from the citizens of Jalapa. The same had been done by the commander of the forces in Orizaba.

The notorious robber chief, CANOS, had left Orizaba for Tehuacan, and it is reported (though it is very improbable,) that he actually intends to march against Oaxaca.

Private letters from Vera Cruz state that there is a great scarcity of provisions in that city, and that the United States sloop-of war *Saratoga*, stationed in that port, was getting short of stores of all kinds, and likely to suffer seriously.

A new English war steamer arrived at Vera Cruz on the 28th.

The little disturbance in the neighboring villages of Misantlan, of which I wrote in my last, originating in an order of the Prefect of the district to take possession of a portion of the Church property, has been satisfactorily settled, the Indians being obliged to submit.

The rainy season has set in here in full vigor, consequently the heat is excessively great, and bilious fever is very common.

The day before yesterday entered this port the English brig *Her Majesty*, in ballast, consigned to the house of Casseran. She will take back a load of mahogany.

SPORTING.

Another Exciting Race in Boston.

From the Boston Post, 25th inst.

The quartette of turfmen that on Tuesday inaugurated a trotting enterprise, at the South-End Riding Park, with a match between *Flora Temple* and *Princess*, closed the affair, yesterday afternoon, with an introduction of the well-known and highly-esteemed trotters *Pilot* and *Miller's Damsel*, of New-York. The contest of the preceding day had placed a damper upon subsequent arrangements, so great and general was the dissatisfaction at Mr. EORR's (the driver of *Princess*) course, and the attendance of spectators consequently fell from somewhere in the vicinity of 20,000 to 2 000. The sum of $2,300 was paid the famous mares to make the meeting in Boston on Tuesday, yet Mr. EORR claimed a per centage of the gate money, and to his not being able to obtain the same is attributed his spiritless bearing when he permitted *Flora* to win easily up among the thirties. Mr. MCMANN said that *Flora* would have made even better time than 2:26 (which was certainly most remarkable for a half-mile track) if there had been anything to urge or yoke her. She was in the condition, he thought, to repeat, if not beat, her wonderful time of 2:22, made two weeks since, and the fastest on record. The receipts at the gate, on Tuesday, were between $5,000 and $6,000, leaving a profit of about $2,000 to be divided among the four managers.

The attendance yesterday, as we have said, hardly exceeded that of two thousand persons, and the fact was rather surprising, in view of the great interest that was supposed to be felt in the race. The morning had promised rain, but by noon the sky had become almost cloudless, and at the time assigned for the trot the weather could not have been more agreeable. The horses entered were C. CARL'S b. m. *Miller's Damsel*, of New-York; and D. MACE'S blk. g. *Pilot*, of Boston. The former is a thoroughbred from *Eclipse*, and has often achieved brilliant triumphs, while the latter is a juvenile in turf experience, though one of much promise. Originally a full pacer, *Pilot* does not show a clean perfect trot, and considerable excellence is still left for him to attain. Nothing is known of his origin, but we remember well of his having been purchased by JOSHUA SEWARD, of Boston, two years ago, for the sum of $2,000—the purchaser having seen her make 2:34 with a 150-pound sulky on a muddy track—and subsequently transferred to his present owners, Messrs. DANIEL ROBBINS and CORNELIUS KEELER, at the price of $3,000.

The judges were Col. THOMAS ADAMS, of Roxbury; G. W. STANLEY, of Augusta, Me., and ENOCH EMERSON, of Boston, and they having taken their positions upon the stand promptly at 4 o'clock, the horses were at once called upon for the

THE RACE.

First Heat.—*Pilot* took the pole, and at the third attempt they got off, with *Pilot* leading by a length. *Damsel* broke at the turn but caught at once, and *Pilot* then following suit as far as the first operation was concerned, the mare took a tremendous lead along the back stretch, which she kept to the score on the half mile (1:16.) On the second half DAN'S animal attempted to make a brush, but the gap was altogether too great to cause the least doubt as to the result, and the consequence was that *Damsel* won the heat easily in 2:42—the bad time being attributed to the fact that her speed was considerably slackened on the last quarter, when success was certain.

Second Heat.—On this *Damsel* took at once a handsome lead. *Pilot* laboring and with no foot, being left far behind. But the horse rallied on the back stretch, and gradually diminishing the gap, allowed the mare to pass the score on the half-mile (in 1:16) only a length ahead. Then a handsome and closely-contested trial followed, the gap at one time being lengthened and again diminished altogether by a bad break on the part of *Damsel*. As *Pilot* lapped, the crowd gave expression to their enthusiasm in hearty cheers, but the short corners appeared to be bad for MACE'S animal, and he was soon shaken off. Up they came on the home stretch, both showing splendid gaits, and *Damsel* this time won by two lengths, in 2:30. The excitement was great.

Third Heat.—[Previous to this heat, DAN FITZPEN, who had been expected to drive *Damsel*, appeared in front of the stand, and persistently demanded of the Judges that the announcement might be made that *Damsel* would trot to harness with *Flora Temple* to wagon, at any time, for a purse of $1,500 to $2,500. DAN'S friends thought him quite enthusiastic, and the announcement was not officially made.] After one false start, the word was obtained, *Damsel* leading from the stand. After passing the first turn she opened on the horse, and was gaining very fast when she lost her footing, to the decided advantage of *Pilot*, who crept up so slowly, and yet so steadily, that at length he covered the mare, while the crowd enthusiastically exclaimed, "He's got this heat," "he's got this heat!" After a short neck and neck race, *Pilot* took the lead, and kept it, making the half in 1:16, and the best in 2:36, amid great cheering.

Fourth Heat.—Mr. CARL being sick, DAN FITZPEN now took the ribbons of *Damsel*. Three false starts were made, with a heavy tax upon the patience of the spectators, and on the first both horses came running to the score, with FITZPEN crowding, and the wheels of the sulkeys almost locking. Finally, getting a start, the contestants commenced at a good 2:30 gait. At the turn *Damsel* broke, but lost nothing, and the horses went along on the back stretch, with *Pilot* a length in advance. The trotting now was very handsome, and *Damsel* closing with a smart brush she entered first on the second half. Her advantage was but of brief duration, however, as a break gave *Pilot* a short lead, which he kept to the score in 2:35. The half was in 1:15.

Fifth Heat.—Before the horses were called up rain began to descend, and, while many of the male spectators took convenient shelter, most of the few representatives of the gentler branch of the human family left the course altogether. Matters were now getting to a pretty fine point, and as the next heat was to decide the matter it was awaited with much interest. Both went off splendidly at the third trial. The mare broke in the first quarter, but recovered, caught up, and passed the score on the half mile in 1:16, four or five lengths in advance. Both jockeys came down yelling to the utmost power of their lungs, while the crowd responded with shouts of the most tumultuous description. The horse lost further ground, though once or twice making a spirited brush for the lead, and *Damsel* won the heat and race 2:35—the whole terminating at 6¼ o'clock.

SUMMARY.

SOUTH-END RIDING PARK—BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1859.—Premium of $500; mile heats, in harness, best 3 in 5.

C. CARL'S b. m. *Miller's Damsel*.....	1	1	2	2	1
D. MACE'S blk. g. *Pilot*.....	2	2	1	1	2

TIME—2:42; 2:30; 2:36; 2:35; 2:35.

We learn that there are prospects of another meeting of these trotters at an early day.

A SNAKE STORY.—A couple of weeks ago we noticed the fact that Mr. JOHN WHITE, Jr., of this borough, came upon a den of rattlesnakes, on Warrior Ridge, and succeeded in killing four of them. This week we are able to chronicle a snake slaughter that exceeds anything of the kind we ever heard of. One day last week, while Messrs. JAMES WATSON and CONRAD BURR were engaged in plowing a field belonging to the farm of the former, in Woodcock Valley, about six miles from this place, they plowed up a nest of snakes, and, from the appearance of the ground, as the reptiles made for safe quarters, in all directions, they thought that they had trespassed upon a world of snakes, as the earth was completely covered for the distance of several hundred yards. They immediately stopped their horses and made an onslaught on them, and after about fifteen minutes hard labor, counted the killed, and found that they had the number of *eighty-two*—sixty-two vipers and twenty blacksnakes. We have never before heard of so many snakes being seen and killed in this neighborhood in any previous season. Almost every person that travels in the woods reports having seen one or more of these reptiles.

Since the above was in type, Mr. JOHN STONEBRAKER of Franklin township, has informed us of a snake story that takes the "spots off" the above, and anything we have ever heard in the snake line. Mr. HAMPTON, of the above township, one day last week, was engaged in quarrying stone, in a quarry close to the turnpike road, and, observing two or three snakes lying on a rock, he started to kill them, but as he approached they secreted themselves under the rock. Not wishing them to escape, he got his hammer and broke off a portion of the rock, when he beheld a den of copperheads. He procured a club and went to work at them, and succeeded in killing *one hundred and eight!* He says that as many more got away.—*Huntingdon (Penn.) American, Aug. 24.*

School of Design for Women, at the Cooper Union.

This excellent School, the pupils of which are now enjoying their vacation, will again commence operations on the 26th of September. For the elevation and advancement of women of intellect and taste who are dependent on their own exertions for a livelihood, it is destined to be one of the grandest and best enterprises which has ever been taken in hand by the friends of ambitious, but needy women.

The School was first opened a few years ago under the patronage and supervision of some benevolent ladies, who were eager to open a new pathway to useful, and at the same time congenial studies for women who, unable and unwilling to become mere drudges in servile occupations, and for the meanest pittance, would be doomed otherwise to sell themselves at the matrimonial altar, or resign themselves to a life of cheerless inactivity and poverty. Their efforts have been eminently successful. They first gathered together a few pupils in small chambers on the corner of Broome-street and Broadway, and provided excellent masters for their instruction in such branches as would qualify them as designers for various departments of art-manufacture. The school progressed, and continued to enlarge, so that after some time the ladies removed their pupils to more convenient apartments in the Bible House, where they remained until the Cooper Institute building was finished, when, through the liberality of its founder, they were placed in possession of a suitable suite of rooms in that structure, combining all the advantages of vastness, quiet, good light, and agreeable location. They were the first occupants of the building, and the apartments devoted to their studies extend through an entire wing of the large edifice. In one room the wood engravers have their different implements for prosecuting their art, and many of the pupils of the school have attained a high degree of excellence in this always remunerative occupation. In other rooms are models from the antique, besides medallions, sketches, heads, &c., representing more modern subjects. They have also several valuable paintings belonging to the School, and the Bryan Gallery, which contains some of the finest pictures in this country, and which occupies a lower hall in the building, is always open to the pupils, where they may study and draw, and find a stimulus to persevering exertion in gazing upon the beautiful creations of the greatest painters of by- one years One of the pupils, a young lady of marked intelligence, showed us a picture which she has on her easel, a copy of one of the finest landscapes in the Bryan collection, and it certainly, considering her youth, gives wonderful promise of future excellence. Another youthful girl was engaged on a portrait in oil. She spoke enthusiastically of her chosen art, and of ROSA BONHEUR, and said that if years of study and intense application would make an artist, she would yet be one. It is impossible to estimate the great benefits which this school has already bestowed upon women. Numerous accomplished teachers have been educated in the school, and have gone out to occupy useful and profitable positions in various parts of the country, to the great improvement, it is believed, of the system and standard of art education in our public institutions of learning. But much good as has heretofore grown out of this enterprise, it will soon be able to enlarge the sphere of its usefulness, contribute permanently to the elevation of women in the scale of society, and to the diffusion and progress of art among all classes: for, during the late session, it has been remodeled upon an entirely different basis, and in accordance with the desire of Mr. COOPER will be incorporated into the "Union" as an organic part of the Institute; the trustees of the Cooper Union assuming the responsibility of its permanent existence and support. The Lady Managers, however, will continue in the management of the School under such general rules and regulations as the trustees of the "Union" may from time to time adopt. Both in industrial and amateur pupils, not under 12 years of age, will be received. Those (the class for whose advantage the school is more particularly designed) who desire to cultivate their art talents for practical and professional employment, such as designers for art-manufactures and book-illustrations, as engravers on wood, as teachers of drawing and painting, as workers in various branches of industrial art, or as artists in higher walks; and ladies, whose studies have no object beyond general culture, or the acquisition of a knowledge of art as an elegant accomplishment, and who may wish to avail themselves of the superior opportunities offered by the school. There will be no charge for tuition in the industrial class, and the fees received from the amateur class will be devoted towards the support of the school.

Pupils preparing for professional employment will be admitted into the Industrial class on producing satisfactory evidence of good character and fitness in other respects. The only further conditions of admission will be a due observance of the rules, and the rendering of such aid in the instruction of younger pupils as they may be able to afford, and as may be required of them. If pupils in the Industrial class desire to make any other compensation, the amount may be handed to the Directors, and will be applied exclusively to the increase of the models and library of the school. In case the number of applicants should exceed the capacities of the school, preference will be given to those who will devote the greatest amount of time and assistance to study.

For members of the Amateur class (ladies not studying for professional practice) the charges will be ten dollars per term in drawing, perspective, &c., and twenty dollars in painting. Pupils in painting will have all the privileges of all other classes without additional cost. All the pupils will be obliged to furnish their own materials, and members of the Engraving class their own tools. The amateur pupils will be received only so long as their admission does not lead to the exclusion of industrial scholars. The number will, in any event, be necessarily limited. The studies will comprise instruction in the use of the lead pencil and the crayon; in drawing from casts and from life; in perspecting and sketching from natural objects; in painting in oil and water colors, and pastel; landscape, heads, figures, flowers, &c.; in designing and drawing on wood; in lithography etching on stone, painting on China, and such other studies as it may be desirable to pursue.

The Trustees will encourage particular attention to the study of wood engraving, as an art to be acquired with most certainty and to be most relied upon as a pursuit, according to past experience in the school. It is in every way an honorable and pleasant labor, and always remunerative to intelligent industry. Many pupils of the school have qualified themselves for the successful practice of wood engraving, and there is ample assurance of sufficient occupation for all who may acquire the necessary knowledge of the art to practice it well.

It is the intention of the managers to offer for sale at the rooms of the school, and at moderate prices, such meritorious drawings and paintings, both original and copies, as may be executed by the pupils, or the graduates for that purpose—the entire proceeds of such sales to be paid to the pupils, as in case of other works.

The school year, extending from the latter part of September to the first of July, will be divided into four quarters or terms, of ten weeks each, beginning (the ensuing session) respectively on Monday, the 26th of September, 1859; the 5th of December, 1859; the 13th of February, and 23d of April, 1860. Pupils may enter at any time. From early in July to the re-opening in September, will be the annual vacation, with the customary intermission at the Christmas Holidays. The rooms will be open daily at all hours P. M., daily, except Saturday, with an intermission of one hour at noon. Visitors are freely admitted to the school.

The gentlemen who have taken this great enterprise under their especial care are Peter Cooper, Esq. Wilson G. Hunt, Daniel F. Tiemann, John E. Parsons, Edward Cooper and Abram S. Hewitt.

Shocking Street Sight.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Horses left to die in the street is an ordinary sight. But never until this week have I seen a poor animal lying two days and a night in Broadway, though still alive. Last Tuesday morning a horse was stretched out at the corner of Tenth-street and Broadway, while near him stood an ordinary wagon. How he was injured I knew not; I only know that he lay there through the day, with a circle of spectators about him; that he endured the pelting of the storm of Tuesday night; that through the long hours of Wednesday he was still there, exposed to the heavy rain of the afternoon, and that at sundown, as I passed by, he was still alive. This morning he was gone. A little straw was put under his head, a little grass given him to eat, and that was all the care taken of him during this time. Can nothing be done to the owners of such poor animals?

W. H. C.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

COMMANDER MAURY AND THE NATIONAL OBSERVATORY—THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT—CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 25.

It is known that a report has for some months prevailed, of the probability that Commander MAURY, in charge of the National Observatory, would be ordered to sea service. Newspapers and men of science in this and other countries have in consequence expressed their regret at this (rumored) contemplated act by the Navy Department. On inquiry, however, at the proper source, it is ascertained, that at no time has Secretary TOUCEY even thought of detaching him from the Observatory for the abovenamed, or any other purpose.

Lieut. IVES,

THE VICTORIA BRIDGE.

Laying of the Foundation Stone of the Last Pier—An Iron Epic—Representative Figures of the Bridge—Nature and Art—The Bridge and Niagara—Not Picturesque—Stupendous Scientific Significance of it—What is a Tubular Bridge?—Curiously Interesting Action of Heat—Masonry of the Piers—Cyclopean Structures—Dynamics of Ice—Scientific Surveys—Its Meaning and Mission.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1859.

To stand on the limestone bed of the St. Lawrence, thirty feet below the river's rush, is an experience that might kindle a sensation even in the *blasé* breast of the hero of "Used Up." This experience it was the present writer's, last Saturday, to feel, along with a party of the leading citizens of Montreal, invited by Mr. Engineer HOPKINS to assist at the laying of the first stone of the last pier of the most gigantic embodiment of engineering genius in the world—the Victoria Bridge, at Montreal.

Six years ago the foundation stone of the first of its twenty-four piers was laid—to-day the last; and the month of November of the present year will see this bridge open to the sweep of the trains of the Grand Trunk Railway, thus uniting the Western and Eastern divisions of this system into an *ensemble* of over *eleven hundred miles*, with unbroken guage—a Railroad unprecedented in the world.

The realization of what it is, this Victoria Bridge, is not a matter for figures: nor have I them even at hand just now to satisfy the statistical inquirer. I do not regret it, for indeed these similitudes are generally inadequate enough. It is so hard to establish such proportions as appeal to public admiration! How often have I vigorously but vainly toiled through columns of calculations and labored descriptions of dimensions, without one clear idea of the matter in hand! The mind, overburdened with a mass of details, loses the conception of the totality, which is of course the main thing.

Here, however, are a few representative facts that I hope may serve towards making the matter a little intelligible.

This Tubular Iron Road, which spans the St. Lawrence opposite Montreal, stretches TWO ENGLISH MILES *minus* 1,298 feet!

It rests on 24 massive stone piers, which, with the embankments at each side, give 25 openings of 242 feet each, with the exception of the central span which is 330 feet.

Each tube covers two openings; that is to say, it is fixed in position in the centre, and is free to expand or contract on the adjoining two piers. The weight of each tube is about 644 tons, amounting to an aggregate of over TEN THOUSAND TONS of iron!

Three millions of cubic feet of masonry in the Victoria Bridge! That is to say, if turned into lineal measure, it would reach 510 miles, or as a solid, would form a pyremid 215 feet high, and having a base of 215 feet square!

The force on the river, during the last season, has amounted to a small army. It consists of six steamboats, seventy-two barges, and several small craft. Over 3,000 artisans and laborers were employed. To this must be added 142 horses and four locomotives. The amount of wages daily being $5,000.

The cost of the bridge amounts to SEVEN MILLION DOLLARS!

EMERSON has told us the story of the old dame, who on being shown the recent triumphs of scientific skill was of opinion that God had done very well, but that man had, in some things, gone beyond him! I have thought that the VICTORIA BRIDGE might well be brought into comparison with its co-mate of the St. LAWRENCE—NIAGARA! What twin possessions of that giant stream! Are they not worthy of each other, and indeed equally admirable? Types they are of Man's and of Nature's activity. To the west, the everlasting marvel-work of Geologic ages; matching it on the east, the creation of man's forming faculty, which addresses, not, as Nature's works, the sensibilities, but the intellectual perceptions, being in very deed a builded geometery—man's insight of Nature's operations rendered back in new forms. For it is not the work of science to *imitate* Nature, but to seize her secret *plan*, and fit it to the conditions of humanity.

The colossal viaduct is not *picturesque*. It has not the sublimity of the stupendous Roman arch, learned from those elder Etruscans, the English of antiquity. Nor is the arabesque beauty of the Moorish bridges of old Spain. Nor is the romance of those Venetian viaducts, which seem as though called up from dreamland at the spell of mystic music, to serve for the white feet of descending angels. Nothing of all this: and but the sweep of its superb and simple lines touches the æsthetic faculties. We need a new standard of judgment for such structures. It is in its intellectual significance that it is sublime—as the realization, through direct and normal methods, of certain requirements, all else being postponed to the problem in statics of a certain force to be resisted by a certain inertia. In this light what proportions does it assume before any merely *material* work—as the pyramids! For every step of this was extorted as a secret from Nature before embodied in iron and stone, and the structure stands the stupendous monument of the creative intellect of man.

The construction of Tubular Bridges is now so well known as not to require much elucidation for even popular comprehension. Moreover, it is simple in the extreme, being composed of boiler plates riveted together. The skill lies in reducing the boiler iron to such dimentions that there is no unnecessary material, and yet obtaining a sufficiency of strength. It is evident to any one breaking a stick that a strain on a beam proving too much for its strength crushes the top—compresses it, and tears asunder the bottom, whereas the sides are merely rent away. Such is the fundamental law in the theory of beams. Accordingly, where the sides of the tubes require strength is at the extremities where they rest on the piers, whereas, for the top and bottom the greater strength needed is at the centre. Lest, however, any one should be deceived by the expression "tube," and imagine something like the tube of a telescope—an enormous iron cylinder—I will say that these tubes are nearer a square, though with sides of height greater than the breadth of top and bottom.

The effects of heat and frost, too, are provided for, the tubes being placed on rollers, thus admitting of free expansion and contraction. The curiously interesting play of temperatures on iron is well known. The Victoria Bridge furnishes some notable illustrations of these phenomena. Each tube of 240 feet long shows, I learn, a contraction and expansion of one-tenth of an inch to every variation of eight degrees of the thermometer. The maximum movement observed is 3¼ inches, owing to the influence of temperature between 120° and 36°. Such are the wondrous distortings of heat. As for the effect of anything else—as of the cars for instance—the heaviest trains will not make the slightest visible deflection. Thus the colossus is ever in motion, through day and night, through year and moon, adding an impressive illustration of the priority of Dynamics to Statics; for Mollon is before rest; and the very beds of granite that wait the world, and are the shell and encasement in which its huge *rondeur* rests, are in perpetual perturbation—heaving and sinking in sublime and ceaseless flux!

Regarding the piers, too, I learned much of the greatest interest, but which space will not allow me to communicate. How construct piers across the St. Lawrence's sweeping tide—a savage stream with a reminiscence of the Rapids even here—a rushing ocean-current of from ten to twelve miles per hour? The solution of the preliminary problem is, of itself, a gigantic piece of engineering. First were required colossal floating dams, in order to obtain still water for the commencement of operations. Then came the sinking of the "Coffer"-dams, (or box-dams)—In themselves stupendous undertakings, consisting of two rows of cribbing, fourteen feet wide each, with seven or eight feet of "puddle" (thick clay rendered impenetrable to water by beating it well together) between them. The dam perfected, the anxious moment commenced—that of pumping out the water and getting in the foundation. A few days ago I witnessed the pumping out of the last of the coffer-dams, within which the foundation stone of the last pier was laid. The water was thrown out by a centrifugal pump worked by steam. A body of 513,000 gallons of water was pumped out in 5¼ hours. Nothing could be more admirable than the working of the pumps and the tightness of the dam. This done, an available space of 144 feet long by 44 wide was obtained within which to construct the pier. Previous to the sinking of these dams it had been supposed that the bed of the river was rock, which the scour of the rapid stream had kept clear from all deposit; but it was discovered, on the contrary, to consist of boulders packed with gravel, and that material called "hard-pan," an indurated clay, mixed with stone, varying from six to ten feet in depth. This was removed and the piers posed on the mother rock—a very friable blue limestone.

The masonry of these piers may well be termed Cyclopean! The Pointe Claire quarries of Moun Royal have furnished immense quantities of Lower Silurian Chazy—most excellent material. The massive blocks are cramped and doweled together, and the ponderous sentinel stand based on mother-rock compact and invulnerable as the nether granite. An advance, certainly, from the stepping-stones, in shallow rivers, covered with pl[illegible] from stone to stone, which exhibit the incipient p[illegible]ple of the pier.

The titanic disportings of [illegible] mighty ice-masses of of the St. Lawrence are also provided for. It is well known that the most compact masses of masonry fall to withstand even limited pressures of ice, if the precaution of turning the ice back on itself be omitted. But Canadian engineering had long ago solved every problem connected with the dynamics of ice. Each pier, accordingly, is provided with an ice-breaker—a structure of angular form with a base of about 60 feet projecting from the pier up stream, both sides sloping upwards at an angle of about 45 degrees. Up these polished angular slopes the spring ice rushes with avalanche-like sweep, and, breaking at the top, falls in a huge cataract of massive blocks on either side.

The preliminary scientific preparation was enormous. Back as far as ten years, varied surveys and propositions had been made. Four years later, Mr. KEEFER made his survey, while Mr. RUBIDGE conducted his nice and difficult soundings on the ice, and Sir WILLIAM LOGAN argued the whole question of capacity to resist ice with admirable sagacity. An amount of information was thus gathered which admitted of the nicest judgment. Follow the Reports of Messrs. STEPHENSON, ROSS, BRUNEL and CLARK, with their complicated calculations. The Reports of Messrs. STEPHENSON and ROSS are regarded by those skilled in such matters as models of engineering writing. I hope these elaborate illustrations of the theory of Tubular Bridges may be published in fit form, as additions to the knowledge of this important subject before the public in the great work of CLARK. The plans thus matured, the beginning of 1854 saw the work actually commenced, under the superintendence of Mr. JAMES HODGES, the engineer who acted on the part of the contractors, Messrs. PETO, BRASSEY and BETTS. It is under the management of this gentleman, who has indeed won golden opinions, as well for his large humanity towards the numerous employes as for his engineering ability, that this gigantic work has been prosecuted with such great energy and success.

It is impossible to help feeling freer at the illustration of so much human power as this structure embodies. It carries further on the limits of humanity and is an honor to the human race. Most wonderful type it is of what the cunning, contriving hand can do, governed by the crescive and creative intellect of man. It stands as high-water mark of what Engineering genius has achieved these ages. W. S.

EDUCATION.

American Institute of Instruction.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW BEDFORD, Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1859.

The American Institute of Instruction commenced its thirtieth annual meeting in the City Hall in this city, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Being called to order by the President, J. D. PHILBRICK, Esq., Superintendent of the Schools of Boston, prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. CRAIG, of this city.

The Institute was welcomed to the city by his Honor the Mayor in a handsome address, in which he took occasion to speak of the action of the city more than twenty years ago, in abolishing the district system of public schools, and giving the control of them to the towns.

The President, J. D. PHILBRICK, Esq., responded, paying compliments, well deserved, to the citizens of New-Bedford and their large Committee of Arrangements, and reviewing to some extent, the progress of the Institute since its first organization, thirty years ago. Then, there was not a Normal School in the country, nor but one educational journal, and no State Teachers' Association.

After some preliminary business, the Hon. GEO. B. EMERSON was introduced as the lecturer of the hour, who spoke of "the Forest and the Garden, as Sources of Thoughts and Objects of Study." He commenced by referring to some of the most noted forest trees, giving interesting incidents in their history—particularly those huge trees that everywhere throughout Old England, and solemnity to the old minsters and cathedrals. Their awful gloom, there as everywhere, conduce to lofty thought.

Teachers are too much limited in their thoughts to dry and abstract subjects. They need to spend more time in the study of nature, examining the causes that give strength and vigor to the oak, as well as vigor and spirit to man. Too little is done to make men more manly; and teachers especially are in danger of losing their manliness, for want of exercise in the open air. Many examples were referred to of the training of the ancients in manly exercises.

The forest and garden are the schools where the first lessons in beauty are to be learned; they may be given in the school room, or the parlor, or by the way. Each mass of trees has its own elements of beauty, as distinct in its character as that of different individuals. Color, form and motion conspire to add beauty to the forests, as all these in infinite variety are combined, and as trees are grouped in larger or smaller numbers. Some would have us study the elements of beauty in paintings. But why not study the originals?

Doubtless the human form and "human face divine" are more beautiful, and of a higher order of beauty than anything to be seen in the forest or the landscape. Childhood, in everything that belongs to it—how beautiful in its perfect trust, its guileless simplicity, its gentleness, its hopefulness, its quickness to enjoy the external about them in all the shapes and forms of life!

The time has come when the instruction given to children to prepare them for the work they are going to engage in to the world, in a knowledge of those principles of science upon which the arts of farming, gardening and managing trees depend. The better educated teachers should make a beginning and set the example. Nothing so fully combines all the advantages of the exercise which teachers need in the open air, as the study of some branch of botany. In concluding, Mr. EMERSON urged upon teachers the motives they have to form the higher spiritual natures of children. They should see that there is nothing in their own character which they would not willingly have reproduced in its flower and in its fruit.

At the close of the lecture, Mr. THATCHER, a teacher of music in the public schools, with a trio of ladies' sung an appropriate piece of music.

A discussion followed upon the topics of the lecture in which Messrs. WETHERELL, of Boston; Prof. CROSBY, of Salem; Mr. EMERSON and Mr. GREENLEAF, of Brooklyn, took part, and all of them urged the importance of more of the study of nature, especially the branches of Botany and Chemistry, in order to fit youth the better to perform the work of husbandry, as well as the more to enjoy the labors in which as farmers they are called to engage.

The evening was devoted to a lecture by Prof. J. D. BUTLER, of the State University, Madison, Wis., on "The Claims of the Classics." The Church was one of the largest in the city, with a gallery on three sides, and every seat was filled.

Nothing but the lecture itself can give one any satisfactory idea of its character. The manner of treating the subject was somewhat after the style of the vigorous WEBSTER; for although the lecturer gave the clearest evidence of his genuine love of the classics, and an intimate familiarity with them, he frequently made use of some rather modern illustrations, but not the less appropriate and forcible. For instance, in answer to the question why translations should not be studied rather than the originals, he asked, Why should you not dissect a monkey to learn something about human anatomy, or why not look at the tracks of the lion rather than the lion himself?

The effect of the study of the classics to sharpen the powers of discrimination, was said to be so great that the true classical scholar possessed an acumen equal to that of Hudibras, who was said to be able to tell by the kick of a boot of what leather it was made. So the study of the classics strengthens the powers of the mind; the strength of each vanquished sentence passes into the strength of the victor.

Considerable space was given in the lecture to showing that the study of the classics increases originality. Even HOMER had traditionary song to stimulate him to write the "Iliad." Invention is most increased by looking at the models in the Patent Office, where men have gone as far as their powers would enable them to go in creating some new machine, and where an observer has looked upon the model, and after studying it has seen how he can carry out more completely the original idea or principle of the invention. In science and literature each successive age has lighted its torch at the fire of the past. What classic did not yield some ray to MILTON'S poem. The study of the classics is a better exercise to strengthen the mind than the study of our own best writers, because the ideas of the writers in our own language glide into the mind too easily. The Greek like a coy maiden, never blasts you with excess of light, never gives you a sentence till you have earned it by exercise which keeps you more attentive with your own thoughts than those of the author. The royal road to knowledge is to converse with royal authors, not with fatal facility, but through such a medium as will not allow you to swallow more than you can digest. It stands recorded of RAPHAEL that while no man copied more than he, no man grew more in originality.

In defence of the use of the Saxon rather than classic language, some have cited DANIEL WEBSTER as using chiefly Saxon words; yet in his reply to HAYNE, in the fifteen lines of the closing sentences, occur thirty-six classic words, and some of them are repeated.

The true way to learn the Saxon is to translate the classics into it. Woo the classic muse and you shall wed a Saxon wife. It is said that the wife of MILTON left him soon after marriage, and returned to her father. MILTON, because he loved her, paid his addresses to another, which rekindled the passion of his wife, and she returned to him with added affection on the part of each. So if you will court the Grecian maid you shall win a Saxon bride. The claims of the classics were set forth further, by the great extent to which the Greek language is used in all new words, in order to give names to new inventions and improvements, &c., and at the same time it is the oldest language.

"Its honors with increase of ages grow
As streams roll down enlarging while they go."

At the close of the lecture, Mr. CONDON, Chairman of the Committee to procure accommodations for female teachers, announced that he had already provided places for seven hundred ladies; but if there were any more unprotected females present, he would see that they were provided for. X.

Recruiting for the British army has been ordered to recommence in Canada forthwith.

The Strife of Races in America—The Prospects and Perils.

OAK HILL, Md., Saturday, Aug. 20, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 8th inst., an article appears headed "The Chinese Invasion." Your readers are informed that at the present time there is a "persistent influx" of the celestial peasantry into the United States, and that at this moment three thousand of them are on their way to San Francisco. This immigration, you think, "bids fair soon to be enormous," and will, without doubt, not be long "in reaching the Atlantic States." So strong is the probability that "the poorer inhabitants" of the vast Chinese Empire will come to us in crowds, that you regard the fact as "destined to work great changes in the industrial condition of America," and very possibly in our "social and political condition."

"Assuming that these natives of China may one day become as numerous among us as those of Europe, what shall their social and political *status* be? Are they to be regarded as whites, or as people of color? Shall they equally with emigrants from Ireland and Germany, be admitted to the benefits of our naturalization laws? These are questions which flit and flicker now along the political horizon. But the march of events with us is rapid, and all signs conspire to prove that we have seen only the beginning of that profound strife of races and of principles by which the institutions of the United States are ere long to be proved by fire." This quotation forms the concluding paragraph of your brief article, and well deserves, as it undoubtedly will receive, the attentive consideration of all your reflecting readers. As one among them, I could not close my eyes to the already vast immigration from Europe, still continuing, and inevitably leading sooner or later to disastrous if not fatal consequences. It needs no prophet to tell us of the character of "coming events," for they have "cast their shadows before," and the conflict must come, though every Celestial remained at home. Individuals do not often profit by experience; however bitter, nor does the aggregation of them into communities and nationalities render them wiser or less careless in protecting themselves from unhappy and fatal influences.

It becomes, then, a question of immense magnitude and fraught with danger, when in our headlong career of national growth and unexampled prosperity we pause long enough to inquire seriously as to the *stability* of our American institutions. In the United States we have an aggregated but not a united people, an antagonism of primary opinions, developed by difference of race manifested on a grand scale—that very difference invariably springing from the conflict of ideas pervading all the elements of society, while a profound and permanent demoralization is silently and surely poisoning the current of political life at its very source. The Republic *is* in danger, two causes of almost equal potency operating continually to its destruction. The one I have just indicated; the other what is commonly termed the "Slavery agitation," that fearful gangrene on the limbs of the "Young Giant of the West," climbing with dark and mortal omen towards the seat of life. It was the hiss of this serpent that alarmed our fathers when they were laying the foundation of our Government; and from that day to this it has trailed its slimy length—its pathway of shame—along all the years of our growing greatness. It has finally succeeded in coiling itself about the body of the giant. Its strong folds are now contracting with a crushing power, and history has already recorded the first tragic line of the final catastrophe. Sooner or later the finale must come, and nothing can avert it, unless we "bury" this "serpent" beyond a resurrection; and at once stop short in so freely giving to *foreigners* almost immediate political power after their arrival. Strange infatuation! unexampled folly!

You have said, Sir, that "all signs conspire to prove that we have seen only the beginning of that profound *strife of races* and of principles by which the United States are ere long to be proved as by fire." The fact is incontestable. Intellectual anarchy reigns throughout the land. There is no social doctrine, no scientific maxim of Government, assured of general assent, or free from incessant discussion. The entire population of the country appears to be slowly dividing into distinct nationalities, as perverse in their prejudices, as opposite in their peculiarities of thought and feeling as if they were severed by the breadth of angry seas or the height of icy mountains.

In one place the ear is startled by the idioms of a strange speech confounding the native tongue. In another, every nerve of patriotism and humanity is thrilled with horror by the spectacle of infuriated mobs battling over the sacred ballot box, which they pollute with the stains of murder. Here, one exclaims with terrific anathemas against the institution of Slavery; yonder, they shout as wildly, "It is the main pillar of the Republic." In the meantime, learned divines quarrel and the largest churches separate on the question, and the Communion of the peaceable Christ resounds with the clangor of debate and the curses of excommunication.

In the North they proclaim a frightful despotism in Congress to rule the people of the Territories as the mere serfs of the Government. In middle latitudes they announce the monstrous dogma of "Squatter Sovereignty," that political phantom, soiled in Kansas with the lurid smoke of civil war, and reeking in Utah with the odors of adultery. While in the fiery light of the South it is boldly maintained that every act of Federal authority may be nullified by the acts of a single State. And thus goes the conflict. Nor must it be forgotten that at the last Presidential canvass there was a cause at work incomparably more ominous of evil than any ever before evolved in the annals of American elections.

Are not these gloomy portents in the social firmament? Alas, one of the saddest pages in all the world's history enables us to interpret their terrible meaning. In the last day of the Roman Republic, the inauspicious days which preceded so closely the civil wars of MARIUS and SYLLA, as they prepared the way for the bloody sword of CÆSAR, the same flagitious barter of votes predominated in the capitol as the only answer to official trust. The result was a lesson of horrors for the instruction of all future ages. It would be well for us to profit by the dreadful example. But whether we do or not, there will be no change in the everlasting laws; and for all time, whenever political factions in a free Government begin by contending against each other with gold, they will not be long in learning to struggle with naked steel.

What then is the actual state of fundamental opinions in the general thought of American society? Does it exhibit the pleasing traits of an indissoluble unity, or those of an enormous divergence? The inquiry seems superfluous. The multituinous names of Catholic, Protestant, Jew, Mormon, Spiritualist, Swedenborgian, Deist, Atheist, Transcendentalist, and a host of other sects, flash across the memory to signalize the number and nature of our varied antagonisms; while every one of these, in addition to its theological conceptions, entertains a different system of political ideas. Nor is the rivalry among them the less intense because more subdued and noiseless. The various creeds of the Protestant world struggle for proselytes as earnestly as ever; *while silently, perhaps surely, glides the tonsured priest to displace them all.*

Omitting all reference to the antagonism of races as it has or does exist in European countries, let the inquiry be made as to the extent and special character of that antagonism as we have it in our midst; for that it does exist in all its vigor, the most insolent and utter devotee of the "foreign influence" will hardly venture to deny.

The ethnological subsoil of our population as deposited in the old thirteen States, consisted of English, Lowland Scotch, Dutch, Swedes, and Protestant Irish—all being decidedly Teutonic elements. The exceptions to this classification were small, few, and altogether unimportant. Indeed, at the era of the Revolution, what are called for convenience the Anglo-Saxon blood and ideas "had entirely predominated, so as to control exclusively all the forces and facts of American social and political life. The people were as thoroughly English as in England itself. A perfect homogeneity, however, did not exist between the North and South, because such was wanting in that English society from which ours emanated. The unalloyed "Anglo-Saxon," though nearly related to, was somewhat different from the Norman Neustrian Conqueror. The Anglo-Saxon church before the CONQUEST was heretical in the eyes of Rome, and the essence of the heretical idea, lingering in the unmixed Saxon blood, finally attained its complete development, in the stern and lofty principles of the Puritan.

On the other hand, the Norman element, chivalrous, impetuous and romantic, if not always noble, delighted to ally itself with nobility, had a tincture of aristocracy and an innate love of political power.

One of these elements became developed in the rigid climate of New-England, the other in the genial and sunny air of the South, as the proper spheres for their peculiar manifestations. It is not necessary to contend that this distribution of blood was uniform in either locality, for such it was not, (but in a general view, more of the cavalier character than the Puritan could be detected at the South, while in New-England the latter was immensely preponderant.

It is very probable that this difference, apparently so very slight, would have been effaced in time without any serious consequences, if the flood-gates of emigration had not so suddenly opened to pour in upon us four millions of raw recruits from a foreign shore to renew and extend the conflict of ideas. Behold them, an enormous host from the Rhineland, and yet you can distinguish every one physically from an American, almost as far as the eye can reach; while they are still more opposite to us in all their modes of thought and feeling.

By way of contrast, yonder swarms the prolific hive of vivacious Celts, that old race of the double character, fickle as the wind, yet stubborn as twisted steel, the race that never did and never will agree with its neighbors, unless it may rule them—the race that no earthly power can either conquer or govern. These aliens in nationality and religion number rather over two millions.

But more singular and ominous than all, these foreign legions do not scatter and diffuse themselves over the land to melt away in the greater mass of the native population. No, they collect in the large cities to control the elective franchise; to keep their alien societies; to wear their national badges; or, if they do penetrate the rural districts, it is to collect in clusters, to establish Irish or Dutch settlements, and to reproduce their minds and physiognomies in all their posterity, for you can identify a Celtic child or grand-child as easily as his ancestors.

Next gaze towards the soil of the South, and you behold another foreign race, that never can become nationalized without reducing all America to that negroid type so disgusting to the eye on the older monuments of the Nile. And this last most invincible antagonism of all, stands on the strength of three millions and a half of slaves and nearly half a million of their kindred freedmen.

Now look further: sweep with your political telescope the green forests and remote prairies of the remote West, skim the Alpine heights of the Rocky chain, and glance where the great Columbia mingles its waters with the Pacific Ocean, rushing towards Asia as if for conquest. All over this vast region you see still another race, numbering four hundred thousand—a grave and much enduring race, whose sad countenance and solemn air remind you of the Caledonian Highlander, whose destiny of extinction his own so much resembles; and doubtless, too, if he had the gift of music, he would play like the other, that mournful tune now heard on the mountains, where the tartan is flitting away from its heather, "*We return—we return—we return no more!*"

Was there ever witnessed, on the face of the whole earth before, such a heterogeneous agglomeration of ethnological elements, and under such inauspicious circumstances? What is it *we* do? We acknowledge no power independent of the people—and the European emigrants very soon after landing become a part of the people. Strange political phenomenon! What would you say of a country ruled by a King, that allowed every cabal of an alien tribe, entering its territorial jurisdiction, to participate in the royal authority, to share the jeweled regalia of the crown? But this is just what we do. We divide and subdivide our American sovereignty with every pauper landing upon our shores. We reverse the programme of all national policy. We are trying a novel social experiment, perhaps for the benefit of future science. *We regard the exalted prerogatives of citizenship so cheaply that we invite the universe* (Chinamen included) *to come and share them gratis.* We deem the art of Government more easily learned than a common trade, and say to those familiar only with despotic forms: "Come, take a hand in the vulgar administration of a powerful republican empire. True, the machinery is complicated, and the wheels nicely balanced, and you may chance to break something seriously; but what of that—the people are sovereign, and you are one of them." Is not this alarming? And who says there is no danger when such opposite elements, opinions and passions are brought into immediate proximity in the same local sphere?

But the cry does go forth, "There is no danger; this alarm about foreigners is all nonsense; their numbers are too small to excite any apprehension." If our "institutions are ere long to be proved as by fire by the strife of races," I understand the danger to be imminent. Was not this cry of insignificance of numbers precisely what was said in France of the infidel clubs of VOLTAIRE? In the plenitude of his power, the King asked: "What can they do?" The nobility around the throne asked: "What can they do, contemptible visionaries?" "What can they do," said the bishops, "against us, who hold the conscience of the nation by the force of habit and by the terrors of eternity?" But the leaven went on fermenting, while the fever was rising, and while the unquiet earth was heaving and the magazines of woe were filling up, the people were soothed to sleep. They were awakened only by the roar of revolution, and just in time to see the uncapping of that fearful volcano which rolled out a continuous sheet of desolation over all the land.

Do you rely for safety on the freedom and power of the Government? Vain hope! for these in the hands of a profligate and reckless suffrage, are the very worst attributes of our peril. Close your eyes to the fact of the existence of these menacing evils—it will not remove them or afford us protection; for all history testifies that the danger of national ruin is increased and rendered more inevitable inversely in proportion as the sources of the ruin are less clearly discerned.

But what has been the general result of so many antagonisms in religion, in race, and in the ideas which they must always necessarily develop? Is it not visible to all in the present intellectual and social anarchy rife throughout the land? Does not every race and religion manifest a political influence in proportion to its extent and power? The Germans, the Irish, the Catholics, the infidel Radicals, that adore the mystic Marianna of the Red Republic—nay, the Priests of polygamous Mormon, must have a representative in the highest councils of the State. Could the Mormons command a half million votes, (and it is not unlikely they will before very long,) think you that one of our great parties would not regard them as the special favorites of its policy? Nay, Sir! if the devil himself had a hundred thousand open worshippers in the country, would there not be plenty of demagogues anxious and ready to act as delegates for that lurid crew in our Congress? Even the negro race, though without the right of suffrage, without any shadow of social or political *status*, can boast of their champions in our Senate and House, constituting a topic of everlasting dissension, which annually grows worse and worse.

We see then in this conflict of races, this aggregation of population without unity of thought or feeling, and the diverse interests inseparably connected with their religious sentiments, abundant reason to fear the trial of the stability of our American institutions. If they are to be subjected to a proof, "as by fire," who can say what is to be the issue? Principles and races are to be brought into a terrible collision, and it may be that, as of old the barbarian host of Alaric thundered over the Capitoline height, so shall we be "crushed out" by that "foreign influence," already so alarming and full of peril to our nationality.

If there be a remedy, who shall tell us what it is? Where is the patriotic and enlightened statesman who will come forth on the sublime mission of discovery, and propound it? It must be peaceful, yet powerful and adequate to still these monstrous perturbations. Where is the man? If the danger may be averted by human wisdom, the sooner it is done the better. If not we must trust in God to defend the right, and to lead us out of the labyrinth into which we have so recklessly plunged. For myself I see no sign of encouragement to hope for a brighter prospect. The people are now but as instruments in the hands of unscrupulous and designing politicians. But the power is yet with the people: will they come forth in all the magnitude of their strength and assert it?

I have thus, Sir, but very briefly touched upon the topics so urgently suggested by your remarks on the "Chinese Invasion." A great deal more might have been said, for the subject is not only important, but deeply interesting. It has already been broached with eloquence in the National House of Representatives. It should be taken up with earnestness, by every sincere and far-sighted man. AMERICUS.

Letter from Mr. Newcomb Cleveland.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The TIMES of Wednesday and various other City papers, published a telegram from Utica stating that I "was knocked down near Rome, in the smoking car of the Central Railroad. Mr. CLEVELAND accused his assailant of stealing his baggage."

That I was struck is true, but that I accused my assailant of stealing my baggage is false. My carpet-bag contained important legal papers, and I have reason to believe that I had been "dogged" for some time by a suspicious looking person, who seemed to know my business and the contents of this bag. After leaving Syracuse I missed the carpet bag, and at once made a thorough search for it through all the cars, but could not find it. I then passed into the smoking-car, and, after stating that I had lost my bag, courteously asked the man who had been following me if he had seen it, but did not accuse him of stealing it, nor did I intimate it. He replied by telling me to keep away from him, or he would break my head, and on my telling him that I should remain where I was he struck me. I was ill at the time, and had been for several days previous, and was in no condition to defend myself from a personal assault. At Utica I had the man arrested, and then the carpet bag was found in another car from that in which I had placed it.

The affair is not of public importance, but I observe that those journals who have uniformly sustained the La Crosse Railroad frauds, and have opposed and ridiculed me in my efforts to expose those frauds, appear pleased at my having sustained a personal injury. They are welcome to such gratification, if it be any, but I assure them that I shall not cease while I have life and health until I have probed the iniquities of that corrupt concern to the very bottom.

NEWCOMB CLEVELAND.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1859.

It is proposed to establish a Reform School for Girls in Chicago. The subject has been brought to the attention of the City Council.

LIFE IN THE FAR WEST.

Lights and Shadows of the New Gold Region.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, who has explored the entire gold region of Kansas, gives the following interesting account of the condition of the country. It will be seen that he criticises Mr. GREELEY'S statements with some severity:

GOLDEN CITY, K. T., Monday, Aug. 1, 1859.

My last letter to you was dated just one month ago, and you, no doubt, remember that I then told you that I was then packing up my goods preparatory to a start for the gold mines in the mountains. I did start as intended and have spent the whole of July in the mines. I have visited all the diggings that were worth seeing, and many that were not; I have not only given them a passing notice, but have examined them closely, and have reason to believe that I can form as good an idea as any one of what is going on in them, and also of the amount of gold now being taken out. Before I proceed, however, I must tell you plainly that if you expect a HORACE GREELEY report from me, you will be greatly mistaken before you read my letter through. I have received no bribe to cause me to write an untruth in reference to the richness of the mines, and I have too much common sense to allow a set of men to humbug me after having seen the big elephant and examined his huge proportions. I have a pecuniary interest in this city and intend to make it my future home. I am merchandising here and shall spend the Winter here, and it is as much to my interest to send home good news and help to bring the people out, as any other man, according to what I have invested, but whatever I write shall be truth, let me lose or win in so doing.

The first mines I visited on reaching the mountains were those known as Gamble's Gulch. On this Gulch myself and eleven others had all taken claims, and we all, on our arrival there, commenced operations preparatory to mining. On or about the 10th of July we had our ditches dug, sluice made and in order for work, and all hands set to washing out the dirt, expecting to make at least five dollars a day to the man. After working for about ten days we had about three dollars, all told, and I for one backed out from the company, still retaining my claim, and started out on a prospecting tour, to find out whether the other mines were paying as well as ours. Gamble's Gulch is situated about thirty-five miles west from the foot of the mountains, and the road leading to it is of the worst possible description, and almost impassable for a loaded wagon. After leaving the Gamble diggings I started west, and came to what is known as the Jefferson mines; these mines are situated on St. Vrain's fork of Boulder river, and extend up and down that stream some five or six miles. I found over one hundred men at work there in digging a large trench in which to turn the river, and remained there until the job was completed. When I left, the work of gold digging had been almost totally suspended on account of the rainy weather, but those interested was confident that the bed of the river was rich and would well repay the expense incurred. Whether it will be found so remains to be seen. My next visit was paid to the Spanish diggings situated about twenty miles south-west from GAMBLE'S. These mines are owned and worked almost entirely by Mexicans, and if properly worked would pay handsomely. The Mexicans use none of the various modes employed by American miners for obtaining the gold dust, but still cling to the opinion that the good old way is the best; they use no sluices, toms, rockers, or pans, but wash out all their dirt in a common wooden bowl. You have doubtless heard something of the national characteristics of the Mexican people, and have been told that they are prone to indolence, drunkenness, filthiness and gaming; but you could form no opinion of them from hearsay, and must see to fully appreciate them. They usually start out to their work after breakfast in the morning about ten, and after working two or three hours, and obtaining from one to ten dollars worth of the dust, as the case may be, they all adjourn to camp, and there seated upon the ground with their whisky bottle and cards, they will drink and gamble until the last cents worth is gone, and then, rather than go to work again that day, they will sell the last coat from their backs to continue the game. But enough of the Mexicans for the present. I am on the subject of the gold mines and must proceed.

After leaving the Spanish mines, I proceeded to the "Boulder," "Jackson's," the "Lump," "Dead Wood," "Twelve Mile," "Clear Creek," "Russell's," the "Illinois," and various others too numerous to mention, and found numbers of men at work in each, and from all the information that could be obtained I satisfied myself that, as a general average, men were but little if any more than paying board. Some miners I know to be making money fast, while others are doing nothing worth speaking of. For instance, one company may be running a sluice and taking out five or six dollars a day to the man, while another immediately alongside, or just above or below, cannot obtain the "color" for days at a time. I have known a company of men to run a sluice for two, three and sometimes six days, and not get more than ten cents a day to the man, and on the very next day, and in the same place in one day's work, obtain ten, twelve and sometimes fifteen dollars to to the hand. So far as my observations have extended, digging for gold and purchasing lottery tickets are about on a par—you once in a while draw a prize, but often find your ticket a blank, and sometimes its face shows one drawn number. After visiting all the small fry, we now come to the much-talked-of and never-to-be-forgotten "Gregory" mines. These mines are situated in the Rocky Mountains, about twenty-seven miles from Golden City, and about thirty-nine from Denver, in a westerly direction from the latter place. These mines have a wide-spread reputation, not only from the fact that they have yielded more gold than all the others in the mountains put together, but because it was from them that the celebrated document emanated which was first printed in the Rocky Mountain *News*, and subsequently in the New-York *Tribune*, and other papers throughout the length and breadth of our land. You have no doubt read in your youthful days, and before you were in any way connected with the Press, of a certain man called by the familiar name of Moses, who was one of the children of Israel, and who had charge of God's chosen people for the purpose of leading them out of Egyptian darkness and bondage into a land that overflowed annually, not with mud and water like Egypt, which they left behind them, but with pure milk and honey. You have read, too, that while on this memorable march, Moses ascended Mount Sinai, and from its top delivered a document to his people, promising that if they followed its precepts, their happiness should be perfect, not only in this world but in the ore to come. HORACE GREELEY ascended Mount Gregory, and from its topmost pinnacle delivered to an admiring crowd an oration on the great and unsurpassed richness of not only that mountain in particular, but the Rocky Mountains in general. He told them simply, to pitch in, go to mining, that their fortunes were sure beyond the shadow of a doubt. He told them that the mountains were all pregnant with the precious metal, and were now undergoing the pains of parturition, and nothing but the pick and shovel was required to bring it forth, the neighboring streams, he said, would wash it clean, and the cradles they then were supplied with would finish the job. How many of his hearers believed him we do not pretend to say. You, as a matter of course, have read the report of Messrs. GREELEY & Co., and had you believed it, would suppose this to be the richest mining country on the face of the earth. He goes on to state that he saw $500, taken out of one sluice in one day, and would lead the public to believe that this same $500 was actually one day's work, such, however, was not the case. I know positively that the land spoken of never produced that amount in a day since it has been opened, and I am informed by good authority that $1,000 a week was the highest amount that it has ever yielded. I am furthermore informed that the self-same land has run out and been abandoned by the owners. That $500, in dust, were taken out of a sluice in one day in the presence of Mr. GREELEY, in Gregory diggings, I am assured, is a fact, but that it was the work of some ten or twelve men during two whole weeks is also a fact. Everybody in the mines knew that Mr. GREELEY was about to pay them a visit, and those who had claims to sell, or were otherwise interested, made preparations for his reception. He was brought into the mines with all the "pomp and circumstance" that would naturally attend a sovereign of Europe while passing through his kingdom. He saw none but the best diggings, and, as a matter of course, conversed with none but the most lucky and influential miners. He saw none but the bright side of the picture. Had Mr. GREELEY and those who accompanied him, on their arrival in this country, donned

Blackwood on Spiritualism.

In the August number of *Blackwood's Magazine* is a rather startling article on American Spiritualism, in which a story of Spiritualistic experiences is introduced, which is worked up to a culminating point of interest in a style worthy of EDGAR POE. It is professedly the narrative of a philosopher and a man of letters who had discovered a haunted house in London. The narrator says:

"In all that I had hitherto witnessed, and indeed in all the wonders which the amateurs of mystery in our age record as facts, a material living agency is always required. On the Continent you will still find magicians who assert that they can raise spirits. Assume for the moment that they assert truly, still the living material form of the magician is present; and he is the material agency by which, from some constitutional peculiarities, certain strange phenomena are represented to your natural senses.

Accept, again, as truthful, the tales of Spirit Manifestation in America—musical or other sounds—writings on paper, produced by no discernable hand—articles of furniture moved without apparent human agency—or the actual sight and touch of hands to which no bodies seem to belong—still there must be found the MEDIUM or living being, with constitutional peculiarities capable of obtaining these signs. In fine, in all such marvels, supposing even that there is no imposture, there must be a human being like ourselves, by whom, or through whom, the effects presented to human beings are produced. It is so with the now familiar phenomena of mesmerism or electro-biology; the mind of the person operated on is affected through a material living agent. Nor, supposing it true that a mesmerized patient can respond to the will or passes of a mesmerizer a hundred miles distant, is the response less occasioned by a material being; it may be through a material fluid—call it Electric, call it Odic, call it what you will—which has the power of traversing space and passing obstacles, that the material effect is communicated from one to the other. Hence all that I had hitherto witnessed, or expected to witness, in this strange house, I believed to be occasioned through some agency or medium as mortal as myself; and this idea necessarily prevented the awe with which those who regard as supernatural things that are not within the ordinary operations of nature, might have been impressed by the adventures of that memorable night.

As, then, it was my conjecture that all that was presented, or would be presented, to my senses, must originate in some human being gifted by constitution with the power so to present them, and having some motive so to do, I felt an interest in my theory which, in its way, was rather philosophical than superstitious. And I can sincerely say that I was in as tranquil a temper for observation as any practical experimentalist could be in awaiting the effects of some rare, though perhaps perilous, chemical combination. Of course, the more I kept my mind detached from fancy, the more the temper fitted for observation would be obtained; and I therefore riveted eye and thought on the strong daylight sense in the page of my Macaulay.

I now became aware that something interposed between the page and the light—the page was overshadowed; I looked up, and I saw what I shall find it very difficult, perhaps impossible, to describe.

It was a Darkness shaping itself out of the air in very undefined outline. I cannot say it was of a human form, and yet it had more resemblance to a human form, or rather shadow, than anything else. As it stood, wholly apart and distinct from the air and the light around it, its dimensions seemed gigantic, the summit nearly touched the ceiling. While I gazed, a feeling of intense cold seized me. An iceberg before me could not more have chilled me; nor could the cold of an iceberg have been more purely physical. I feel convinced that it was not the cold caused by fear. As I continued to gaze, I thought—but this I cannot say with precision—that I distinguished two eyes looking down on me from the height. One moment I seemed to distinguish them clearly, the next they seemed gone; but still two rays of pale-blue light frequently shot through the darkness, as from the height on which I half believed, half doubted, that I had encountered the eyes.

I strove to speak—my voice utterly failed me; I could only think to myself, "Is this fear? it is *not* fear!" I strove to rise—in vain; I felt as if weighed down by an irresistible force. Indeed, my impression was that of an immense and overwhelming Power opposed to my volition; that sense of utter inadequacy to cope with a force beyond men's, which one may feel *physically* in a storm at sea, in a conflagration, or when confronting some terrible wild beast, or rather, perhaps, the shark of the ocean, I felt *morally*. Opposed to my will was another will, as far superior to its strength as storm, fire, and shark are superior in material force to the force of men.

And now, as this impression grew on me, now came, at last, horror—horror to a degree that no words can convey. Still I retained pride, if not courage; and in my own mind I said, "This is horror but it is not fear; unless I fear, I cannot be harmed; my reason rejects this thing: it is an illusion—I do not fear." With a violent effort I succeeded at last in stretching out my hand towards the weapon on the table; as I did so, on the arm and shoulder I received a strange shock, and my arm fell to my side powerless. And now, to add to my horror, the light began slowly to wane from the candles—they were not, as it were, extinguished, but their flame seemed very gradually withdrawn: it was the same with the fire—the light was extracted from the fuel; in a few minutes the room was in utter darkness. The dread that came over me, to be thus in the dark with that dark Thing, whose power was so intensely felt, brought a reaction of nerve. In fact, terror had reached that climax, that either my senses must have deserted me, or it must have burst through it. I found voice, though the voice was a shriek. I remember that I broke forth with words like these: "I do not fear, my soul does not fear;" and at the same time I found the strength to rise. Still in that profound gloom I rushed to one of the windows—tore aside the curtain—flung open the shutters; my first thought was—LIGHT. And when I saw the moon high, clear and calm, I felt a joy that almost compensated for the previous terror. There was the moon, there was also the light from the gas-lamps in the deserted slumberous street. I turned to look back into the room; the moon penetrated its shadow very palely and partially—but still there was light. The dark Thing, whatever it might be, was gone—except that I could yet see a dim shadow, which seemed the shadow of that shade, against the opposite wall.

My eye now rested on the table, and from under the table (which was without cloth or cover—an old mahogany round table) there rose a hand, visible as far as the wrist. It was a hand, seemingly, as much of flesh and blood as my own, but the hand of an aged person—lean, wrinkled, small too—a woman's hand. That hand very softly closed on the two letters that lay on the table; hand and letters both vanished. There then came the same three loud-measured knocks I had heard at the bed-head before this extraordinary drama had commenced.

As those sounds suddenly ceased, I felt the whole room vibrate sensibly; and at the far end there rose, as from the floor, sparks or globules like bubbles of light—many-colored—green, yellow, fire-red, azure. Up and down, to and fro, hither, thither, as tiny Will-o'-the-wisps, the sparks moved, slow or swift, each at its own caprice. A chair (as in the drawing-room below) was now advanced from the wall without apparent agency, and placed at the opposite side of the table. Suddenly as forth from the chair, there grew a Shape—a woman's shape. It was distinct as a shape of life—ghastly as a shape of death. The face was that of youth, with a strange mournful beauty; the throat and shoulders were bare, the rest of the form in a loose robe of cloudy white. It began seeking its long yellow hair, which fell over its shoulders; its eyes were not turned towards me, but to the door; it seemed listening, watching, waiting. The shadow of the shade in the background grew darker; and again I thought I beheld the eyes gleaming out from the summit of the shadow—eyes fixed upon that shape.

As if from the door, though it did not open, there grew out another shape, equally distinct, equally ghastly—a man's shape—a young man's. It was in the dress of the last century, or rather in a likeness of such dress, for both the male shape and the female, though defined, were evidently unsubstantial, impalpable—simulacra—phantasms; and there was something incongruous, grotesque, yet fearful, in the contrast between the elaborate finery, the courtly precision of that old-fashioned garb, with its ruffles and lace and buckles, and the corpse-like aspect and ghost-like stillness of the flitting wearer. Just as the male shape approached the female, the dark shadow started from the wall, all three for a moment wrapped in darkness. When the pale light returned, the two phantoms were as if in the grasp of the Shadow that towered between them; and there was a blood-stain on the breast of the female; and the phantom-male was leaning on its phantom sword, and blood seemed trickling fast from the ruffles, from the lace; and the darkness of the intermediate Shadow swallowed them up—they were gone. And again the bubbles of light shot, and sailed, and undulated, growing thicker and thicker and more wildly confused in their movements.

The closet door to the right of the fire-place now opened, and from the aperture there came the form of a woman, aged. In her hand she held letters—the very letters over which I had seen the Hand close; and behind her I heard a footstep. She turned round as if to listen, and then she opened the letters and seemed to read; and over her shoulder I saw a livid face, the face as of a man long drowned—bloated, bleached—seaweed tangled in its dripping hair; and at her feet lay a form as of a corpse, and beside the corpse there cowered a child, a miserable squalid child, with famine in its cheeks and fear in its eyes. And as I looked in the old woman's face, the wrinkles and lines vanished, and it became a face of youth—hard-eyed, stony, but still youth; and the Shadow darted forth, and darkened over these phantoms as it had darkened over the last.

Nothing now was left but the Shadow, and on that my eyes were intently fixed, till again eyes grew out of the shadow—malignant, serpent eyes. And the bubbles of light again rose and fell, and in their disordered, irregular, turbulent maze, mingled with the wan moonlight. And now from these globules themselves, as from the shell of an egg, monstrous things burst out; the air grew filled with them; larvæ so bloodless and so hideous that I can in no way describe them except to remind the reader of the swarming life which the solar microscope brings before his eyes in a drop of water—things transparent, supple, agile, chasing each other, devouring each other—forms like nought ever beheld by the naked eye. As the shapes were without symmetry, so their movements were without order. In their very vagrancies there was no sport: they came round me and round, thicker and faster and swifter, swarming over my head, crawling over my right arm, which was outstretched in involuntary command against all evil beings. Sometimes I felt myself touched, but not by them; invisible hands touched me. Once I felt the clutch as of cold soft fingers at my throat. I was still equally conscious that if I gave way to fear I should be in bodily peril; and I concentred all my faculties in the single focus of resisting, stubborn will. And I turned my sight from the Shadow—above all from those strange serpent eyes—eyes that had now become distinctly visible. For there, though in nought else around me, I was aware that there was a WILL, and a will of intense, creative, working evil, which might crush down my own.

The pale atmosphere in the room began now to redden as if in the air of some near conflagration. The larvæ grew lurid as things that live in fire. Again the room vibrated; again were heard the three measured knocks; and again all things were swallowed up in the darkness of the dark Shadow, as if out of that darkness all had come, into that darkness all returned.

As the gloom receded, the Shadow was wholly gone. Slowly as it had been withdrawn, the flame grew again into the candles on the table, again into the fuel on the grate. The whole room came once more calmly, healthfully into sight.

The two doors were still closed, the door communicating with the servant's room still locked. In the corner of the wall, into which he had so convulsively niched himself, lay the dog. I called to him—no movement; I approached—the animal was dead; his eyes protruded; his tongue out of his mouth; the froth gathered round his jaws. I took him in my arms; I brought him to the fire; I felt acute grief for the loss of my poor favorite—acute self-reproach. I accused myself of his death; I imagined he had died of fright. But what was my surprise on finding that his neck was actually broken—actually twisted out of the vertebræ. Had this been done in the dark?—must it not have been by a hand human as mine?—must there not have been a human agency all the while in that room? Good cause to suspect it. I cannot tell. I cannot do more than state the fact fairly; the reader may draw his own inference.

Another surprising circumstance—my watch was restored to the table from which it had been so mysteriously withdrawn; but it had stopped at the very moment it was so withdrawn; nor, despite all the skill of the watchmaker, has it ever gone since—that is, it will go in a strange, erratic way for a few hours, and then comes to a dead stop—it is worthless.

Nothing more chanced for the rest of the night. Nor, indeed, had I long to wait before the dawn broke. Not till it was broad daylight did I quit the haunted house. Before I did so, I revisited the little blind room in which my servant and myself had been for a time imprisoned. I had a strong impression—for which I could not account—that from that room had originated the mechanism of the phenomena—if I may use the term—which had been experienced in my chamber. And though I entered it now in the clear day, with the sun peering through the filmy window, I still felt, as I stood on its floor, the creep of the horror which I had first there experienced the night before, and which had been so aggravated by what had passed in my own chamber. I could not, indeed, bear to stay more than half a minute within those walls. I descended the stairs, and again I heard the footfall before me, and when I opened the street door I thought I could distinguish a very low laugh. I gained my own home, expecting to find my runaway servant there. But he did not present himself, nor did I hear more of him for three days, when I received a letter from him, dated from Liverpool, to this effect:

"HONORED SIR: I humbly entreat your pardon, though I can scarcely hope that you will think I deserve it, unless—which Heaven forbid!—you saw what I did. I feel that it will be years before I can recover myself; and as to being fit for service, it is out of the question. I am therefore going to my brother-in-law at Melbourne. The ship sails to-morrow. Perhaps the long voyage may set me up. I do nothing now but start and tremble, and fancy it is behind me. I humbly beg you, honored sir, to order my clothes, and whatever wages are due to me, to be sent to my mother's, at Walworth—John knows her address."

The letter ended with additional apologies; somewhat incoherent, and explanatory details as to effects that had been under the writer's charge.

This flight may perhaps warrant a suspicion that the man wished to go to Australia, and had been somehow or other fraudulently mixed up with the events of the night. I say nothing in refutation of that conjecture; rather, I suggest it as one that would seem to many persons the most probable solution of improbable occurrences. My own theory remained unshaken. I returned in the evening to the house, to bring away in a hack-cab the things I had left there, with my poor dog's body. In this task I was not disturbed, nor did any incident worth note befall me, except that still, on ascending and descending the stairs, I heard the same footfall in advance. On leaving the house, I went to Mr. J——'s. He was at home. I returned him the keys, told him that my curiosity was sufficiently gratified, and was about to relate quickly what had passed, when he stopped me, and said, though with much politeness, that he had no longer any interest in a mystery which none had ever solved.

I determined at least to tell him of the two letters I had read, as well as of the extraordinary manner in which they had disappeared, and I then inquired if he thought they had been addressed to the woman who had died in the house, and if there were anything in her early history which could possibly confirm the dark suspicions to which the letters gave rise. Mr. J—— seemed startled, and, after musing a few moments, answered, "I know but little of the woman's earlier history, except, as I before told you, that her family were known to mine. But you revive some vague reminiscences to her prejudice. I will make inquiries, and inform you of their result. Still, even if we could admit the popular superstition that a person who had been either the perpetrator or the victim of dark crimes in life could revisit, as a restless spirit, the scene in which those crimes had been committed, I should observe that the house was infested by strange sights and sounds before the old woman died—you smile—what would you say?"

"I would say this, that I am convinced, if we could get to the bottom of these mysteries, we should find a living human agency."

"What! you believe it is all an imposture? for what object?"

"Not an imposture in the ordinary sense of the word. If suddenly I were to sink into a deep sleep, from which you could not awake me, but in that sleep could answer questions with an accuracy which I could not pretend to when awake—tell you what money you had in your pocket—nay, describe your very thoughts—it is not necessarily an imposture, any more than it is necessarily supernatural. I should be, unconsciously to myself, under a mesmeric influence, conveyed to me from a distance by a human being who had acquired power over me by previous *rapport*."

"Granting mesmerism, so far carried, to be a fact, you are right. And you would infer from this that a mesmerizer might produce the extraordinary effects you and others have witnessed over inanimate objects—fill the air with sights and sounds?"

"Or impress our senses with the belief in them we never having been *en rapport* with the person acting on us? No. What is commonly called mesmerism could not do this; but there may be a power akin to mesmerism, and superior to it—the power that in the old days was called Magic. That such a power may extend to all inanimate objects of matter, I do not say: but if so, it would not be against nature, only a rare power in nature which might be given to constitutions with certain peculiarities, and cultivated by practice to an extraordinary degree. That such a power might extend over the dead—that is, over certain thoughts and memories that the dead may still retain—and compel, not that which ought properly to be called the Soul, and which is far beyond human reach, but rather a phantom of what has been most earth-stained on earth, to make itself apparent to our senses—is a very ancient though obsolete theory, upon which I will hazard no opinion. But I do not conceive the power would be supernatural. Let me illustrate what I mean from an experiment which PARACELSUS describes as not difficult, and which the author of the *Curiosities of Literature* cites as credible: A flower perishes; you burn it. Whatever were the elements of that flower while it lived are gone, dispersed, you know not whither; you can never discover nor re-collect them. But you can, by chemistry out of the burnt dust of that flower, raise a spectrum of the flower, just as it seemed in life. It may be the same with a human being. The soul has as much escaped you as the essence or elements of the flower. Still you may make a spectrum of it. And this phantom, though in the popular superstition it is held to be the soul of the departed, must not be confounded with the true soul; it is but the eidolon of the dead form. Hence, like the best-attested stories of ghosts or spirits, the thing that most strikes us is the absence of what we hold to be soul—that is, of superior remunicated intelligence. They come for little or no object—they seldom speak, if they do come; they utter no ideas above that of an ordinary person on earth. These American spirit-seers have published volumes of communications in prose and verse, which they assert to be given in the names of the most illustrious dead—SHAKESPEARE, BACON—heaven knows whom. Those communications, taking the best, are certainly not a whit of higher order than would be communications from living persons of fair talent and education; they are wondrously inferior to what BACON, SHAKESPEARE and PLATO said and wrote when on earth. Nor, what is more notable, do they contain an idea that was not on the earth before. Wonderful, therefore, as such phenomena may be, (granting them to be truthful,) I see much that philosophy may question, nothing that it is incumbent on philosophy to deny, viz: nothing supernatural. They are but ideas conveyed somehow or other (we have not yet discovered the means) from one mortal brain to another. Whether, in so doing, fables walk of their own accord, or fiend-like shapes appear in a magic circle, or bodyless hands rise and remove material things, or a Thing of Darkness, such as presented itself to me, freeze our blood—still am I persuaded that these are but agencies conveyed, as by electric wires, to my own brain from the brain of another. In some constitutions there is a natural chemistry, and those may produce chemic wonders—in others a natural fluid, call it electricity, and these produce electric wonders. But they differ in this from Normal Science—they are alike objectless, purposeless, puerile, frivolous. They lead on to no grand results; and, therefore, the world does not heed, and true sages have not cultivated them. But sure I am, that of all I saw or heard, a man, human as myself, was the remote originator; and I believe unconsciously to himself as to the exact effects produced, for this reason: no two persons, you say, have ever told you that they experienced exactly the same thing. Well, observe, no two persons ever experience exactly the same dream. If this were an ordinary imposture, the machinery would be arranged for result that would but little vary; if it were a supernatural agency permitted by the Almighty, it would surely be for some definite end. These phenomena belong to neither class; my persuasion is, that they originate in some brain now far distant; that that brain had no distinct volition in anything that occurred; that what does occur reflects but its devious, motley, ever-shifting, half-formed thoughts; in short, that it has been but the dreams of such a brain put into action and invested with a semi-substance. That this brain is of immense power, that it can set matters into movement, that it is malignant and destructive, I believe; some material force must have killed my dog; it might, for aught I know, have sufficed to kill myself, had I been as subjugated by terror as the dog—had my intellect or my spirit given me no counter-vailing resistance in my will."

The Negro Exodus.

The reopening of the Slave-trade, and the alarming increase of the negro population, are daily giving new importance to the propositions of Mr. BLAIR and Mr. DOOLITTLE, thus referred to by the Chicago *Press and Tribune*:

A GRAVE QUESTION.

The alarming natural increase of the slave population of the South, taken in connection with the mad project for reopening the African Slave-trade, suggests the grave inquiry, What shall be done to keep down this dangerous element which is growing in our midst to such ungovernable proportions? It is an undoubted fact that the laws of numerical increase which are swelling the black race in the United States, will not be suspended to accommodate our peril. On the contrary, these persons who have a qualified supervision over the matter, are exercising their ingenuity, like patriarchal herdsmen, to double and quadruple their stock of insurrection power, by every means at their command, decent and indecent. The ancient Spartans, perceiving the necessity of thinning out a servile race multiplying with fatal rapidity on their hands, adopted the expedient of a periodical massacre—cooping up a given number of Helots in a defenceless vale, and turning upon them a squadron of young butchers, very much in the fashion of modern rat-killing. But even this system did not prevent several bloody insurrections, in which many of the first families of Sparta were exterminated. The Spartan plan cannot be adopted in this country for several reasons. Slaves are worth too much money per head to be thus sacrificed. The moral sentiment of the land would rebel against it, and perhaps lead to the forcible liberation of the entire black race. The most desperate conflict that ever reddened the Italian Peninsula, was the servile war inaugurated by SPARTACUS in the year 71, (B. C.) One of the most bloody and successful revolutions on record was the rising of slaves in Hayti in 1791. Less than three years ago a popular tumult among a few hundreds of slaves along the Cumberland River, shook the States of Kentucky and Tennessee like an earthquake.

No future event can be calculated on with more absolute certainty than a mighty convulsion in the southern half of the Union, unless some step is taken to check the increase of the servile race. The nature of things is not to be thwarted. History is not to be cheated out of her dues. It is only a question of time, and the longer the solution of the problem is postponed by compromises, the more fearful will be the ultimate catastrophe. Nor is the question limited to checking the increase of slaves merely. "Emancipation and deportation" (in the language of Mr. JEFFERSON) are the sole and sovereign cure of the evil which threatens us. We quote from the author of the Declaration of Independence:

"The day is not far distant when the public mind must bear it and adopt it, or worse will follow. Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate than that these people (the negroes) are to be free; nor is it less certain that the two races, equally free, cannot live in the same Government. Nature, habits, opinion, have drawn indelible lines of distinction between them. It is still in our power to direct the process of emancipation and deportation, and in such a slow degree as that the evil will wear off insensibly, and their place be *part passu* filled up with free white laborers. If, on the contrary, it is left to force itself on, human nature must shudder at the prospect held up. We should in vain look for an example in the Spanish deportation or deletion of the Moors."

Again he says, in a letter to Mr. SPARKS:

"The second object, and the most interesting to us, as crowning some to our physical and moral characters, to our happiness and safety, is to provide an asylum to which we can, by degrees, send the whole of that population from among us, and establish them under our patronage and protection, as a separate, free and independent people in some country and climate friendly to human life and happiness."

And again in his letter to Mr. COLES he says:

"Yet the hour of emancipation is advancing in the march of time. *It will come*; and, whether brought on by the generous energies of our own minds, or by the bloody process of St. Domingo, excited and conducted by the power of our present enemy, if once attentioned permanently within our country, and offering asylum and arms to the *oppressed*, is a leaf of our history not yet turned over."

Our readers have had their attention frequently called to the scheme promulgated by Mr. FRANK BLAIR, Jr., in the House of Representatives, and introduced by Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, in the Senate, for the acquisition, by treaty, in Yucatan, Central or South America, of the rights and privileges of settlement and of citizenship for the benefit of such persons of African descent as may voluntarily desire to emigrate from the United States. We republish Mr. DOOLITTLE's resolution:

Whereas, The numerous disabilities to which free persons of color of African descent are subjected in many of the Free States have made it desirable on the part of large numbers of them, to seek elsewhere a more favorable field for their labor and enterprise; and whereas, the same class of persons is regarded with still greater disfavor in the slaveholding States from considerations deemed so controlling that further emancipation in many of them has been prohibited by law unless the persons emancipating shall be at the same time removed beyond the jurisdiction of the State, and in some of them the graver question is seriously entertained whether persons of African descent who are now free shall not again be reduced to slavery, if they continue to remain within their jurisdictions; and whereas, Yucatan and Central and South America there are vast regions almost uninhabited of the most beautiful and productive countries in the world, in a climate well adapted to the constitution of the African race to develop its greatest power and highest activity; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations inquire into the expediency of acquiring by treaty in Yucatan, Central or South America, the rights and privileges of settlement and of citizenship for the benefit of such persons of color, of African descent, as may voluntarily desire to emigrate from the United States, and form themselves into a colony or colonies, under the laws of the State or States to which they emigrate; the United States, in consideration of the commercial advantages of free trade with the colony or colonies, making and securing the necessary and proper engagements to maintain them in the enjoyment of the rights and privileges acquired by such treaty or treaties.

Though this suggestion has not yet received the attention it merits, it is becoming of more and more consequence every day, and in just the proportion that the Democracy clamor for the reopening of the Slave-trade, the acquisition of Cuba and the annexation of territory for future slave occupation, will it rise in importance. Two undeniable facts establish the wisdom and feasibility of the scheme; the prime necessity of getting rid of the major portion if not the whole of our slave population; and the adaptedness of Central and South America in soil and climate, to the colored races and these races only. If we are not mistaken this will be one of the prominent issues in the next Presidential campaign.

The firemen of Rahway, N. J., are making an effort to establish a fund for the relief of indigent or disabled members of the department. The sum of $500 is asked for by the 1st of January.

A Southern Argument to Show the Feasibility of the Slave Trade.

From the Mobile Register.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S experimental attempt at reopening the Slave-trade has indeed been temporarily suspended, but has never yet been abandoned either expressly or by implication. The earnest remonstrances of the British Government, the threatening indications of public opinion even in the French Press, his unpleasant difficulty with Portugal, convinced him that the moment was unfavorable for the execution of his gigantic project for colonial prosperity. Doubtless, also, he even then matured those gigantic schemes which only burst on startled mankind like Minerva from the head of Jupiter, full grown and in arms. LOUIS NAPOLEON was not the man to cumber his onward path with rash and useless complications. He deferred the development of his colonial policy as on the outbreak of the late war he deferred the development of his commercial policy, silencing opponents without destroying the hopes of the friends of his measures. But a careful observer of the French periodical *Press* could not fail to perceive unmistakable evidence of cautious, but well-considered and systematic, steps to prepare and conciliate public opinion. Petitions from the colonial planters were encouraged, similar appeals from the English colonies were extensively translated and republished; the urgent necessity of additional labor in the tropics was the subject of many a grave and learned article in influential periodicals as in more ephemeral sheets; finally suggestions were thrown out here and there for reconciling this vital necessity with the dictates of humanity and the hopes of philanthropy. The imperial commission of investigation recognized the fact that the urgency was becoming daily greater, but confessed that the apprentice system resembled too closely the old Slave-trade. Public opinion being not yet prepared for a bold casting off of the veil, the importation, after relieving the immediate wants of the sugar planters with some ten or fifteen thousand black "hands," was postponed for more mature consideration.

The experiment has been two-fold, and presided over respectively by the Emperor and the Prince NAPOLEON. The Emperor's experiment was to procure laborers by direct governmental action employing the aid of the consular authorities and giving to each ship an official supercargo. Prince NAPOLEON's was a purely mercantile contract with private enterprise. From a careful consideration of the various plans suggested or actually carried out, we have come to the conclusion that a simple system of legislation, quite in accordance with our governmental principles which repudiate the direct interference of Government in speculative enterprises, would be efficacious and sufficient. Consulates might be established at suitable points of the African coast, such consulates being provided with a sufficient personel and having judicial authority similar to the consulates of most European nations in barbarous countries. No vessel should be allowed to load slaves except at one of these consular depôts, and every contract should require the consular ratification to be valid. It should be the business of the consular authority to jealously watch every transactions, and to strictly carry out any requirement of the law. For instance, to see that the vessel was properly equipped in every respect, that no young children were taken on board without their mothers, and especially to prepare a careful and descriptive manifesto of the cargo, by which master and physicians might be made accountable for losses during the voyage. If thought expedient, each ship might be required to carry an inspecting officer appointed by law. All litigation between natives and shipmasters or crew, to be settled in the consular tribunals, with right of appeal to our Admiralty Courts. Further: The shipping engaged in this transport should be subjected to even more stringent sanitary regulations than the shipping engaged in the emigrant trade. As emigrants are brought from Europe for less than $20 a head, including food, it is obvious that fees large enough to more than cover the expense of the consular personel would still leave a most liberal margin of profits. We have calculated, with the assistance of a shipmaster who, in the course of forty years' voyaging across the Atlantic conveyed more than 20,000 emigrants, that negroes might be brought to our ports at an expense of eighty-five dollars including the cost of prudential measures incomparably more perfect than those of the emigrant trade—skilful physicians, a smaller ratio of living freight to the tonnage, larger consular expenses, more elaborate arrangements in respect to food, sleeping berths, safety of the vessel; all of which is necessary from the character of a class of passengers who must be treated like so many children. Independent of these computations, it is certain that the present mortality on board slave ships, arising from the absence of all such precautions, is infinitively more expensive (in merely a business point of view) than the most costly precautionary measures.

The whole history of commercial legislation shows that any rational regulations can easily be enforced. If the law recognizes slaves as a merchandise, that merchandise can be as perfectly subjected to legal control as wines, dry goods, or any staple. A ship master taking slaves on board at an unauthorized point, and consequently without detailed invoice, might be punished personally and by total confiscation of cargo and ship; and surely the risk of furtively landing on our coast would be infinitely greater than the expense of compliance with legal requisitions.

The first effect of practical legislation on this subject would be to bring us in intimate contact and business relations with Africa. Our consulates would be centres around which the agencies and factories of mercantile houses would cluster, in the same manner as the foundation of the British empire in India was laid. Systematic business would soon adjust the relative value of our respective commodities; and although the African trade must long remain immensely profitable, African holders would not be slow in learning the value of their wares, and refuse to part with them for anything but an equitable equivalent. Forcible abduction would be rendered impossible, and the frauds of cunning men would be successively met by legislative enactments and judicial decisions as in every other business. We have many kinds of traffic with barbarous races, and find them generally keenly alive to bargains and profits, for the feeling of self-interest is the lowest as well as the earliest motive-spring of civilization. We trade to China, to the Loochoo Islands, to Japan, to the Indian Archipelago, to Siam, to the Sandwich Islands, and all the insular groups of the Pacific, we carry on an unsteady and feeble trade with Africa itself. Where is the impracticability of extending these commercial relations? People are so much accustomed to hear of the immorality of the Slave-trade, that they forget that the charge grows out of and is inherited from the abhorrence of a past generation to Slavery itself. Obliterate this prejudice and the trade stands like any other, subject and amenable to the requirements of our civilization and the tendencies of our laws, but open to the arbitrament of our interests and economical policy.

A Descent into the Copper-Mines of Lake Superior.

A correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald* has descended into the Cliff copper-mine at Lake Superior, and describes his experiences underground:

Having signified a desire to go below and see the workings down in the bowels of the earth, I was notified to hold myself in readiness at 2 o'clock, when the miners "changed core." After dinner at the house of the surveyor of the mine, Mr. E. J. HUBBARD, I started for the "change house" to prepare for the adventure. The preliminary movement was to strip to that exceedingly primitive and close-fitting suit worn by Adam before he commenced eating stolen apples. Being thus left "without a rag to cover my nakedness," the next step was to put on the little rags that had been left for that purpose. First was donned a very ragged red woolen shirt, over which a blue woolen shirt, also ragged, but thicker in texture, was placed. Then came a very dirty and dilapidated pair of canvas trousers, and a canvas jacket in a similar want of repair. A piece of red woolen rag, the remnant of what had once been an inner woolen shirt, was wrapped around each foot, after which was drawn on a pair of boots, large enough to bury the wearer, and heavy enough to keep him "on his pins," though a hurricane should endeavor to "keel him over." A low hat, hard as an iron helmet, with a lighted tallow candle stuck to its front by a dab of clay, and a string of tallow candles at the coat button, completed the outfit, in which I cut a figure that would have defied my nearest friends to recognize. Rigged out in this style, one could safely bid defiance even to the Lynx eyes of Marshal CRAW, if he were in pursuit with a warrant.

A miner—a most intelligent and attentive man named EDWARD RICHARDS—was selected as my guide, and about 2 o'clock in the afternoon I followed my trusty Cornishman down the narrow perpendicular ladder that led from the sweet light of the day to the gloomy darkness of the cavernous shades below. Down, down, down over these narrow and slippery ladders, lashed to the perpendicular sides of the shaft where sometimes the plunger of the pump, and sometimes the chains of the ascending and descending "kibbles" of rock, creaked and groaned on the other side of the roughly boarded partition that divided the shaft in two parts. At times taking the candles from our hats, we passed, with stooping heads and cautious steps along the "levels" to another ladder-way, leading to the levels below. At the XXX level we came on Mr. HUBBARD and Capt. FRANCIS, taking measurements and surveys for opening new works. On parting, they said they were going to the LXXX level, 300 feet lower down, and bantered me to call on them if I came that way. I made the promise, being determined to go to the very bottom of the mine, which lay at the XC, 400 feet below where we then stood. In order to try my courage, and at the same time give a correct idea of the internal arrangement of the mine, the guide led the way through the "stopes," or over the "backs" of the lode, instead of through the regular levels. I have been in "subterranean passages" before now, and have traveled over "rough roads," but honestly confess that all previous experience in that line went as nothing. At times the passage ascended, and we climbed over masses of loose rock which were only partially revealed by the dim light of the candles, and then the direction would suddenly change and the descent become almost perpendicular. At one point the mode of progress would be to lie flat on our faces, and thus crawl through openings that were even then scarcely passable, when the cavity would suddenly expand to large chambers whose roof could not be reached by the lights. At intervals there were open shafts to avoid, and sometimes the path would be on the "string pieces" of the subterranean "tramways," across yawning chasms. Frequent descents by perpendicular ladders to lower levels varied the progress.

In some of the levels large masses of copper, several tons in weight, lay waiting removal to the surface. In other places huge sheets of copper, of fantastic shapes, depended from toe roof, whilst in yet other spots the copper gleamed in minute spots and veins on the hard trap rock. Now and then came the dull boom of an explosion, when the men at some part of the mine were "blowing a hole," and at intervals we chanced on parties of men placing the heavy timbers that supported the roof of the level where required.

Climbing over rocks, descending slippery ladders, plashing through mud and water, swinging down by chains where the ladders did not reach far enough, coming on parties of men with candles on their hats, working with pick, shovel and crowbar, crawling through holes, dodging "plungers" and "connection bars," and bumping against low beams and rocks at every corner—which bumping was happily rendered harmless by the solid hat—at length the XC Level was reached, and we stood at the very bottom of the mine, near No. 3 shaft, which went no to the top of the bluff, nine hundred feet above our heads. From the top of the shaft where we had entered to our present position, was a perpendicular distance of 636 feet, the spot on which we stood being 100 feet below the level of the lake that washed the foot of the mountain. Unlike the copper mines of Cornwall, the air at the bottom of the Cliff mine was pure—except when charged with the smoke of powder—and the temperature cool.

After having rested awhile on a mass of copper rock, broken off a few specimens as a memento of the adventure, and conversed with the miners, who were all of them civil, courteous and intelligent on the subject of their vocation, commenced the ascent, which was this time by perpendicular ladders, only. After a long and fatiguing climb, we stood once more in the light of day, being immured in darkness, and almost constantly in motion, for five hours. This fact will give some idea of the extent of the mine, which is the largest and deepest in the Lake Superior mineral region. As your correspondent does not profess to be very "plucky" in most hazardous adventures, he may perhaps, be allowed to record with becoming modesty, the compliment he overheard paid him by his guide to another miner, that he was "the best traveler underground, for a stranger, that he ever saw, and could go as well and as bold as a miner."

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Ingraham.

THE M'PARLEN HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

Application of Hugh McParlen.—The examination in this case was continued, and Rebecca Blair was examined for respondent. She testified as follows: I have known McParlen and wife for nearly six years; I reside near Princeton, N. J.; I was a constant visitor at their house up to about two years ago, averaging from one to three times a week; at that time I resided in New-York, in Twenty-eighth street; when visiting there I observed Mr. McParlen's treatment of his wife; two years ago, the day before Christmas, I went for Mrs. McParlen to go shopping; I was reading a paper, and Mr. McParlen came in; I spoke and told him what I was reading; he then said one-half of the women ought to have their necks broke; Mrs. McParlen said, "He alludes to me;" "Yes," said Mr. McParlen, "G—d d—n you, I will tell the world, as near as I can, about you—addressing his wife; I never heard such talk before in my life; after this, on the same day, Mr. McParlen came to my house looking for his wife, and asked me if I had seen her; I told him I had not; he then said he was afraid she had made way with herself; in the evening I was worried about Mrs. McParlen, and went to the house to see if she was at home, and was told by the servant girl that she was at home, and I found her very ill, and thought she was dying; I had Mr. McParlen sent for; after he came in he said he believed she had been taking laudanum to kill herself, and requested me to see if I could find the bottle of laudanum; I then searched for the bottle of laudanum, and found it; she soon became better; I then endeavored to make them friends again, and so far succeeded, that McParlen appeared to be sorry for what had passed between him and his wife, and from that time, for a month, there appeared to be no difficulty between them; at one time, however, afterwards, there was some difficulty between them at my table, and hard words passed then; I don't recollect what it was about; McParlen then called his wife hard names, which I don't remember; I remember I thought it was not very gentlemanly in him to use such language at my table; he swore at her, and I told him I did not want such language in my house; at no other time did I ever hear him use hard words towards her; Mrs. McParlen's treatment towards her child was of the very kindest character; her treatment and conduct towards her husband was much kinder than his towards her.

The witness was then cross-examined, and testified that she was the wife of John H. Blair, who was examined in the case on a previous day; I have never seen any harsh treatment of McParlen toward his wife but this once; so far as I know anything about McParlen I should think he was a quiet, peaceable man; I never have seen Mr. McParlen strike or otherwise personally injure his wife; I cannot remember what Mrs. McParlen said on the occasion referred to, except that she responded to her husband when he called her a b—h, "that she was no more one than his mother was;" she also said to her husband: "You called me a w—e, but you did not call me so when you went with me to receive the proceeds of the house;" this is all I remember; I believe she also said to her husband when he called her these names: "Hugh, you know you lie; I am a true and virtuous wife to you, let my past follies be what they will; I will never stoop to them again."

Mrs. McParlen has told me her whole history; she never said anything about the "proceeds of a house," except as she spoke to him at that time;" Mr. McParlen did not deny having gone with her to receive the "proceeds of a house." (This house was intimated to be an assignation house, and the question was asked direct, but was objected to and received.)

The further examination of the witness was unimportant.

The matter was adjourned to to day, at 10 o'clock.

Rudolph Nauer and John Vock vs. *Thomas McCartin et al.*—This was an action for damages for an alleged breach of contract on the part of the defendants, in not delivering the milk of fifty cows, as per contract.

The complaint alleges that the defendants, who reside in Jefferson County, agreed to deliver the milk of fifty cows at McCartin's milk-house in that County, for the season of 1858, and avers that the defendants failed to do so.

The answer avers that the defendants did furnish the milk as agreed, but that the plaintiffs did not perform their contract: that the defendants were to deliver the milk; that plaintiffs were to make it into cheese, at their own expense, after which the defendants were to forward it to the New-York market; that the milk was delivered, the cheese made, but the plaintiffs would not receive it as they agreed to do, nor pay seven cents per pound for the whole amount so delivered, as agreed. The plaintiffs say that so much cheese as was delivered was

The New-York Times.

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Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Vanderbilt*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New York Post-office to-morrow, Aug 27, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Liverpool on the 13th inst., with three days' later European advices, arrived at Halifax yesterday morning, and her news was immediately expressed to Sackville, but owing to the late hour at which it arrived at that point, we are unable to give more than the merest outline this morning. The Peace Conference continued in session at Zurich, though it is stated that the representatives of Sardinia absented themselves from some of the meetings, for what reasons, however, is not known, as the proceeding are as yet a profound secret. A rumor comes by way of Vienna, and is therefore to be received with caution, that a rising of the Red Republicans had taken place in Parma. They are reported to have driven out the Piedmontese, and to have caused the flight of all the friends of "law and order." The most important intelligence by this arrival, however, is the statement that a threatening collision had taken place at Frankfort, between some Austrian and Prussian soldiers. This indicates that the difficulty between the two Governments, which was characterized by the last arrival as threatening, has assumed a still more complicated aspect. The Monetary and Commercial intelligence is interesting. A new Russian loan of twelve millions sterling had been introduced in the London Money Market, at the same time with the new India loan of five millions. In the Liverpool Cotton Market a decline of 1-16d.@⅛d. had taken place. Breadstuffs were quiet but steady. Provisions were declining, with a disposition on the part of holders to press sales. Consols were quoted at 95½@95¼ for account.

A dispatch received from Boston, as we go to press with our First Edition, announces that the steamship *Etna* has arrived at that port. She sailed from Liverpool on the 13th inst., and her advices, consequently, are the same as those by the *America*.

The receipts into the United States Treasury for the week ending on Monday last were $1,606,000. The amount paid out on drafts was $1,444,000, and those issued called for $1,607,000. The balance in the Treasury was $4,123,000.

The Wisconsin Democratic State Convention, which met at Madison yesterday, nomioated H. C. HOBART, of Calumet County, for Governor, and A. S. PALMER for Lieutenant-Governor. The Convention was decidedly Anti-Lecompton.

The loss by the great fire in New-Bedford on Wednesday exceeds even the highest estimate of our dispatch. About eight thousand barrels of oil were destroyed, and other property, swelling the aggregate loss to about $300,000, on which there is said to be less than $10,000 insurance.

Prof. STEINER, the balloonist, made an ascension, yesterday, at Montreal, proposing to land at Boston. He passed a point twenty-five miles from the place of ascension in a southeasterly direction in forty minutes after starting.

A ten-mile race between the horses *Rome Chief* and *Lady Gilbert* took place, yesterday, at Middletown, Conn., and was won by *Rome Chief* in 37 minutes. The race was for a purse of $1,000.

BLONDIN, on Wednesday, crossed the Niagara River on his rope, personating a slave, with manacles, and subsequently with a cook-stove, with which, over the middle of the river, he cooked an omelette, which he lowered to the steamer *Maid of the Mist*. He then gathered up his "hotel" and landed.

The reported wife murder in the Sixteenth Ward, mentioned in the TIMES of yesterday morning turns out to have been no murder at all. The woman said to have been beaten to death by her husband, had been intoxicated for two weeks, and died from the effects of her debauch.

We publish this morning, as furnished to us by CHARLES TINNEY, Esq., Street Commissioner, an interesting statement relative to the opening and widening of streets in the City of Brooklyn, together with a list of projected improvements of the same character.

Cotton was quiet yesterday, sales having been confined to 600 bales. Flour was freely purchased at advanced prices. The movements in Grain were restricted by the scarcity of desirable lots. Rio Coffee was in good request and was firmer. Sugars were more sought after. Provisions were less active. Pork declined materially. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes.

The Police and its Head.

It has been our duty and pleasure on several recent occasions, to speak in terms of measurable severity respecting the discipline of the Metropolitan Police. When the present Chief was called to his responsible post he found no little work before him. Much of that work existed in the force itself. It was found that improper men and improper habits had crept into it, and a hand at once firm and judicious was required for the weeding-out process. Mr. PILLSBURY did not flinch from the arduous task before him. He addressed himself with energy to the elevation of the Department. It very soon became manifest to the community that a working man was at the head of the Police—a man who would spare no pains to increase its efficiency and respectability. The Chief has not, hitherto, disappointed the expectations or betrayed the *prestige* which attended his induction into office. All well-informed, law-abiding citizens bear cheerful testimony to this fact; and if proof were needed it might be found abundantly in the ribaldry which forms the only weapon as yet found wherewith to assail him.

But while we concede the energy and industry of Mr. PILLSBURY, let us not be so unreasonable as to demand that even he shall accomplish all desirable reforms in the short space of two or three months. His courage and his judgment have already achieved much; and we are confident he will go on as he has begun. The City owes him a debt of thanks for his suppression of Sunday drunkenness, violence and disorder. He has grasped the great evil of Sabbath desecration with a hand at once temperate and firm. Going no further than the public opinion of respectable citizens would sustain his course, Mr. PILLSBURY has already done wonders in behalf of order and public decency. Those who recklessly defame his proceedings, for the sole reason that they are hostile to the good ends he has in view, are well nigh left without a pretext for their vituperation. We applaud him for his correct appreciation of his official duties, but especially for his well-directed efforts to raise the character of the force. The Department is the instrument with which he must work to preserve the City in peace and safety; and nothing which affects the appearance, demeanor, conduct or character of the men who compose it, can be regarded as either trivial or unimportant. Evidently the majority of policemen have much yet to learn, and the greater the docility they manifest under so good a teacher the greater will be the credit accruing to themselves and the advantage enuring to the City.

MR. PILLSBURY, however, has a great work still before him. He has to make a set of scurvy third-rate politicians understand that a policeman is a servant of the public; not a touter for votes. He has to scourge lazy and profligate pensioners on the City purse into a just sense of their obligations and their duty. So long as the external signs of things indicate any sort of toleration extended by the Chief to lazy, vulgar and egotistical parasites who have not respect enough for themselves to wear their uniforms decently, or respect enough for the tax-paying community, whose money keeps them from starvation, to obey the dictates of the popular will, so long it will be impossible for Mr. PILLSBURY to count upon the support of the best class of the citizens of New-York. Honest men do not steal the police uniform to wear it like cheap apprentices; honest men do not accept the City's pay for a lounging, insolent waste of their time upon the corners of groceries. No citizen can pass through our streets without seeing that a large proportion of our policemen are still disreputable vagrants, who take our money and neglect our laws. When Mr. PILLSBURY begins to correct this state of things he may count upon the public sympathy, but not before.

Bezonian's Choice.

The various parties and sections of parties are already casting about for a candidate for the Mayoralty, in anticipation of the election next Fall. The Tammany Hall Democrats are supposed to be divided between the respective claims of Mr. ISAAC V. FOWLER, our present excellent Postmaster, and that distinguished politician, Mr. WILLIAM D. KENNEDY. The New-York *Tribune*, returning good for evil, proposes JAMES GORDON BENNETT as the man of the hour. The Wood Democrats of course do not contemplate anybody as a possible candidate except FERNANDO himself. The Republicans have as yet given no sign, and the People's Party are also silent.

Mr. FOWLER labors under the disadvantage of being at once a gentleman and a successful politician. Mr. KENNEDY, although liable to the first of these accusations, is not, we believe, so open as Mr. FOWLER to the second. The balance, therefore, as between the darlings of Tammany, inclines, for the present, to the side of Mr. FOWLER.

Between FERNANDO WOOD and Mr. GREELEY'S candidate, JAMES GORDON BENNETT, the public may be at a loss to decide. Both names are equally well known. They have both, in different spheres of usefulness it is true, passed long and prosperous careers, we might almost say under the eye of the people. Mr. WOOD has been already in the public service, and, as everybody knows fell a victim two years ago to his devotion to our municipal liberties. BENNETT, though he has not been in the public service, has for many years faithfully served the public; if not always "wisely," at least "too well." Mr. WOOD'S written style, it is true, is somewhat more popular than his competitor's, more flowing, dignified, and sonorous, as may be seen by his various state papers while Mayor of the City, and by the speech which he was to have addressed to the Court, if he had been indicted for the alleged Catholic Orphan Asylum job. But BENNETT'S is on the other hand, cheap, filthy, false and extravagant. The best specimens of it, such as the various comments upon Col. FORNEY, the articles on yachting, upon mining enterprise, upon the value of real estate at Washington Heights, and upon the butcher's bills of private families in Fifth-avenue, are rare specimens of English composition, and have done a great deal to raise the character of American literature. It may be said that it is of no importance how a Mayor writes, that his manner of acting is what concerns us most; and we admit that under ordinary circumstances this is perfectly true. But it so happens that WOOD and BENNETT are both proprietors of newspapers, and if either of them is elected, the Mayoralty will have an organ of its own, through which the chief magistrate will diurnally utter his sentiments upon municipal affairs. The very smallest regard for the fair fame of the City is sufficient, therefore, to make us touchy about the literary abilities of these two distinguished men.

As respects a very important point in the character and antecedents of any man proposing himself as a candidate for the chief authority in such a City as ours,—his connection with and interest in the commercial and aquatic pursuits, to which we owe all our greatness,—Mr. WOOD and BENNETT, we feel bound to say, are nearly on a par. Mr. WOOD'S mercantile experience has been more varied, but BENNETT has achieved, on the whole, a more flagrant renown. It is true that the Parker Vein did not turn out quite so productive as some of its friends anticipated, and it is also true that various other commercial enterprises, for which BENNETT predicted a glorious future in the columns of his paper, have not returned as large a dividend as his weaker readers were led to expect; but then the *Herald* is in itself a great triumph of commercial acuteness. LOUIS NAPOLEON and the Emperor of Austria have, we understand, been bidding against one another for it for some time past, each wanting to publish it in his own capital, for the sake of availing himself of BENNETT'S knowledge of the State secrets of foreign Powers.

The many who have read the memoirs of CATHERINE THE SECOND of Russia, and the few (perhaps soon to become the many) who are familiar with the private history of intrigue at Paris and Wiesbaden will be at no loss to understand the anxiety displayed by European potentates to secure the services even of a scullion, when that scullion's domestic relations promise them an easy access to the backstairs politics of their rivals and their allies.

There is one feature in BENNETT'S favor which his friend Mr. GREELEY has not noticed, and with which we shall take leave to close our remarks. From their general tenor it will have been already perceived that we think more highly of his claims than of Mr. WOOD'S. We have spoken out our mind all the more frankly, because we fear that in a conflict with active, high-spirited, bustling politicians like Messrs. FOWLER, KENNEDY and WOOD, BENNETT might suffer from his own modesty, and the too great reticence with regard to his own merits which it might cause him to impose on his friends. In that category, however, we have not the good fortune to be included, a circumstance which would render us inconsolable, if it did not, at this great crisis of his life, add all the more weight to any testimony we may render in his behalf. The point to which we allude, and which the *Tribune* has so strongly overlooked, is Mr. BENNETT'S devotion to aquatic pursuits, his various triumphs upon the fickle element, to which New-York owns her proud position among the cities of the world. There would be a singular and touching fitness in having the destinies of this great maritime capital presided over, even for the short term of two years, by the NELSON of Plum Gut.

A Dwindling Giant.

The Liquor Dealers' Associations have been for some years past the most thoroughly organized and effective combinations in the State. Preserving inviolably secret their method of operation, bound by a common tie of interest, always active and utterly unscrupulous as to measures for the accomplishment of their objects, they have wielded an enormous power in our late elections. All candidates, whose antecedents did not make questioning a useless labor, were contronted with the liquor catechism, and the shivering wretches, after writing down their answers, heard no more from their confessors. They could only infer from the returns the effect produced by their responses. If elected, they never knew how much they were indebted to the secret clique that claimed their services. If defeated, they could not tell whether it was the bludgeon of the bar-rooms that had smitten them down. To this invisible power the sudden and inexplicable tacks of legislative pilots were referred. There were suspicions that the Courts had felt its shadowy presence, and turned aside to avoid facing it. The sturdiest teetotalers, and the most anxious friends of the Excise law, were paralyzed by the blows of an enemy that was always felt, but seldom seen, whenever an enforcement of that special law was meditated. Like Sam, when Sam was young, tight-mouthed, knew nothing, and could get the funds to pay for a ball of audience without passing around the hat twice in one day at a State Council, this mysterious Association devised its plans in secret, went masked among men, struck just when a blow would tell most terribly, left the dead to bury their dead, and, because none knew his strength, was credited with four times the force which the statistics would have warranted.

All good citizens, out of the immediate interest which this Association guards so zealously, will rejoice to know that its veil has been of late very badly torn, and something more than the foot of Hercules exposed. It was in Brooklyn that the envious rent was made, and there it is that all its secrets are fast gushing out, for like that philosophical toy the Ruperts drop, upon the first fracture all its component atoms fly into disorganization.

Thus it happened. In that delectable suburb, distinguished as the most quiet of metropolitan dormitories, two very good Democrats are equally anxious to serve the District in the capacity of Attorney—one of them the present incumbent, who finds no fault with his fees and perquisites, and the other the County Judge, who also has been employed as counsel for the Liquor Dealers' Association. Both these gentlemen have been very busy canvassing the county and creating friends, for which their official positions furnished all desirable facilities, including, as it is alleged, some facilities absolutely fatal to justice. Arresting criminals the good people long ago gave up as a waste of time and patience, and the police obeyed their implicit instructions, under protest that, until this matter was settled, every arrested vagabond was to be but one more added to the long list of "discharged," and to the political muster-roll of the County Judge or the District-Attorney, according as the one or the other of these functionaries proved swiftest in the race to unbar the prison gates. The times were, in other respects, propitious for a close observation of the results by the people. The ancient feuds that distracted the Democratic Party were all hushed. GEORGE TAYLOR was thrown overboard, and GEORGE HENRY POWELL was invested by the Administration at Washington with power to name the faithful within his consolidated city limits for Administration favors. The Liquor Dealers, flushed with past victories, thought the time had come for forming leagues in every Ward, with the purpose of securing men, all their own, as Senators, Assemblymen and County Officers. They called a meeting, in which every Ward was represented, and every representative enjoined to secresy. It was part of the programme to insure the election of their Counsel as District Attorney, but the present incumbent had not labored in vain. His friends among the liquor dealers though too few to "break the slate," were too many to allow their own heads to be broken by it without a struggle. In their struggle the veil was rent, as we have said, and thence results an astounding revelation of such alleged secrets as these: That the Kings County Association, though established just as similar ones were in all the other cities of the State, for purposes of mutual protection, had grown into a political power, just as everywhere else; they had; that there was an initiation fee of $50, and an onerous monthly assessment of dues; that the funds were shamefully squandered, here $500 to a lobbyman with which to make the Legislature right; there $1,600 to another gentleman who undertook to make clearer the vision of the Judges of the Court of Appeals; here a snug sum for the Counsel for services not rendered, and there another as a perquisite for the "boys." The upshot is that a large number of the members of the Association have drawn off and reorganized for what they deem the legitimate objects of mutual protection. Already rumors are afloat that the split crosses the river and begins to divide the hitherto well-banded forces of the New-York Association. It is probably true, for stringent and oppressive rules have galled the poorer members of the liquor-selling fraternity as badly in New-York as in Brooklyn, and the complaints of squandered funds, and diversion to party purposes, have been louder here than there. At all events, the mask is dropped, and the proportions of the "red slayer" of candidates who did not know their catechism seem much more human in the broad light of day, than when they loomed up out of a thick fog, and the imagination swelled their dimly-discerned outline into colossal grandeur.

Who Killed Cock Robin?

The public ear begins to tire of the dispute over Gov. WISE'S celebrated epistle, and it is within the power of Mr. CASSIDY and Mr. DONNELLY to end this dreary squabble. Some points are already settled. It is conceded, for example, that Gov. WISE acted in a manner very little accordant with his panegyrists when he wrote a letter which, as a politician, he ought to know would be liable to fall into the hands of the Philistines. It is indeed inconceivable that a man who has been in public life so long should be ignorant of the deadly danger which lurks in pen and ink. Then, no one denies that Mr DONNELLY, having received from so distinguished a source a letter which could not safely bear publication, should have kept it in his own personal possession, or better still, should have quietly put it into the fire, after having fully mastered its contents. The very nature of the missive implied a tacit injunction of secrecy, and this Mr DONNELLY admits. But unfortunately his judgment was less emphatic than his instincts.

Mr. CASSIDY received the letter from the hands of DONNELLY under an express pledge that it should be withheld from the Press. Very soon after, it appeared in all the papers. Now it is quite in the power of Mr. CASSIDY to say whether the publication was or was not attributable, directly or indirectly, to his possession of the letter. If he will declare that the publication was made, neither from the original nor from any copy written after the letter came into his hands, then the *onus* of the charge will rest upon DONNELLY. There has been an unnecessary amount of verbiage about this very simple matter, when so brief a statement might settle the dispute. It is quite needless for either CASSIDY or DONNELLY to inculpate other parties, editors or reporters, in this matter. All such are mere outsiders in the transaction, who could violate no trust, for none was reposed in them. These two principals are the only persons who could be guilty of treachery, the one being subject to an implied and the other under an express obligation to keep the document out of print. Who, then, killed the Cock Robin of Virginia?

Collier and his Shakespeare.

We have laid before the readers of the TIMES all the more important reports of the interesting investigations lately made into the character of the manuscript annotations in Mr. PAYNE COLLIER'S celebrated old folio copy of the works of SHAKESPEARE; and to the reports we have added the most significant and intelligent of the articles which those investigations have elicited from the principal literary papers of England. But we have not been hasty in presenting our own views of the case, because it is one of not a little intricacy, and because it has a great and enduring literary interest. The loss of every vestige of the original manuscript copies of the works of the great poet of all time, and the deformed and almost mutilated condition in which those works are presented in all the ancient editions, make any contemporary and authoritative aid in their restoration the great desideratum of English literature. That desideratum, it was believed by many, and hoped by more, had been obtained when Mr. COLLIER, a Shakespearian scholar of nearly forty years' standing, of high reputation and unblemished character, announced the discovery of a folio copy of SHAKESPEARE'S plays, printed in 1632, the margins of which contained thousands of corrections "in a handwriting not much later than the time when it came from the press." Mr. COLLIER bought this volume at a second-hand book-store in London "in the Spring of 1849," and it is at least somewhat worthy of note that, although the marginal corrections upon it, great and small, "do not in the whole fall short of 20,000," it was not until January, 1852, that Mr. COLLIER announced his discovery in the London *Athenæum*. Those of our readers who take any particular interest in the subject, will remember the results of that announcement. The corrections were published in England and America, quickly bought up, and eagerly read; and five editions of Shakespeare, based on them, were published—two in England, two in America, and one in Germany. But in spite of the popular favor which they so suddenly attained, the highest critical authorities in English literature held aloof from, or opposed them, and the more imaginative readers of SHAKESPEARE were repelled by the dull and prosaic cast which they generally gave to the passages in which they were embodied. Mr. COLLIER announced that he had been informed by a Mr. PARRY that this book, with all its corrections, had been in his possession fifty years ago, which took the question of their authenticity at least far beyond the limits of the present generation. The volume was laid up in the lavender of a ducal library, and the subject passed out of the public mind, and into the hands of the critics and commentators.

But alas for the repose of those who would listen to their "little warbler" in peace and quiet! and alack and well-a-day for Mr. COLLIER! Some admirer of the folio longs for the privilege of consulting it at his leisure, and it goes from the ducal library to the British Museum. Then, truly, it passed into the fiery furnace of its trial, but, unlike Shadrach, Meschech and Abednego, it comes not out unscathed. Basking hitherto in the complacent glances of Mr. COLLIER'S beaming spectacles, and touched only by his reverent and caressing fingers, it is now put into the glowing focus of tremendous microscopes—it is scraped, it is washed, it is analyzed; it is laid in the balance, and found wanting. The men who subject it to this treatment are hard-hearted, unsympathizing creatures. Not that they are the opponents of the folio, as one of our contemporaries has most ignorantly asserted; but they were mere men of science or literary antiquarians, and public officers retained by the nation to watch over and investigate ancient and curious treasures of literature and art. Without enthusiasm, except the enthusiasm of investigation, they cared not what the folio should prove to be; only to know what it was. Our readers have seen what these cold-blooded creatures said: that the margins of this folio are covered with pencil-marks in a modern hand, which were used as guides for the corrections in the ancient hand; that what seems to be old faded ink, is not ink at all, but a tawny-colored pigment; and that corrections so written in this pigment, in a hand like the Chancery hand of two hundred years ago, have been washed off, and the pencilled memoranda in the modern hand found beneath them! They have even routed out good old Mr. PARRY,—and a hearty, clear-headed old gentleman he seems to be, though well stricken in years,—and trotted him up to their terrible Inquisition; and he, having the folio put into his hands by Sir FREDERICK MADDEN, keeper of the Manuscripts in the British Museum, astonishes that bland and learned functionary by denying point-blank that he ever saw the book before, and, what is of more consequence to Mr. COLLIER, that Mr. COLLIER ever showed him any folio at all, and, what is of most consequence to us, asserts that *the* folio bears not the slightest resemblance (except that it is a big book and contains SHAKESPEARE'S plays) to the described old folio which he owned now half a century ago!

There is the case for plaintiff and defendant: now what is the verdict to be passed upon it? In the first place it must be admitted that it bears hard upon poor Mr. COLLIER; all hard, indeed, as to make him a fit object of commiseration. For whether the points made by the officers of the Museum are fully established in the end, or not, enough has already been made certain to show either that he is a self-deluded man, poor in judgment, dull of apprehension, and most untrustworthy as to his memory, or that he has, in part, at least, by a suppression of the truth, and in part by direct efforts to deceive, palmed off upon the world, and traded in, a great literary fraud. For it must be borne in mind that Mr. COLLIER, who has passed his life in the study of old English literature, collating old editions and examining old manuscripts, and who had this volume in his possession for years, has not in any of the many publications which he has made upon the subject, said one word about pencil-marks in a hand of any date upon its margins, while he has again and again claimed deference for the corrections on the ground that they were made "in a handwriting of the time" when the volume was printed, 1632. If Mr. COLLIER did not see these most important pencil-marks, whether they be modern or old, where were his well-educated eyes? What allayed his antiquarian curiosity? What put to sleep in him the proverbial jealousy with which every devoted editor guards the text of his author against all mutilations but his own? If he did see them, why did he keep silent upon so vital a matter? We ask these questions, relying upon what seems to be unimpeachable testimony. For they must be answered one way or the other, (and the necessity and the consequences to Mr. COLLIER are altogether aside from the question of the modern or ancient character of the pencil-marks,) or else we must believe that three officers, if not more, of the British Museum, with nothing to gain by such a course, have come voluntarily forward with detailed statements of fact, the falsehood of which could be detected in a few minutes by any person who chose to go to the British Museum for the purpose. Mr. COLLIER, too, has brought suspicion upon himself by the manner in which he has met this exposure. Instead of cheerfully taking a part (his own part if he had chosen) in the investigation, he immediately falls to imprecating all his gods, the Duke of DEVONSHIRE included, to witness that he has not been guilty of the fraud, if fraud there be, although nobody had accused him of it, even by implication! And sadly enough, also, for him, every direct assertion that he has made since the case was brought before the public, has proved to deviate, as in the case of Mr. PARRY, more or less from truth; and whether this is to be attributed to careless observation and feeble memory, or to some other cause, the consequences are equally damaging to his case and his general critical trustworthiness, though not, of course, to his personal reputation as a man of honor.

Yet, after looking at the matter carefully, we must say that, although to call in question, three thousand miles away, such facts as those brought to light at the British Museum may savor of presumption, we are not yet quite convinced that the charge of fabrication is entirely made out against all the corrections in Mr. COLLIER'S Shakespeare folio. It would seem, indeed, that the use of brown paint for old ink, and the discovery of modern penciled letters under the ancient seeming characters in ink, must be conclusive; but yet the stupendous labor, the really needless labor, undertaken by the supposed forger—the correction of twenty thousand passages—and the very fact that many thousands of these corrections are of the most trivial nature, mere changes of punctuation, &c., make it incredible, except upon proof more complete, though not more positive or competent than has yet been produced, that the charge of forgery applies to these emendations as a whole. Setting aside all critical judgment of them upon internal evidence, they are now before the world impeached as forgeries, and the impeachment is sustained by the best evidence; but before any voice can be given in absolute judgment upon a case so delicate and so complicated, we need further revelations, and we expect them. A verdict against the genuineness of the emendations could not be impugned as the case now stands; but it might possibly be modified, if not set aside, ere many weeks have passed, by newly-discovered evidence.

Slavery and its Fruits.

A St. Louis paper, of recent date, contains the following item of market intelligence:

At a sale of slaves that took place last Monday, at Bowling Green, in this State, the following prices were obtained:

1 negro man, 50 years old	$845
1 negro man, 55 years old	795
1 negro woman, 60 years old	105
1 negro woman, 40 years old	801
1 negro girl, 13 years old	1,187
1 negro girl, 10 years old	990
1 negro girl, 6 years old	535

This was in Missouri, a border State, in which the institution of Slavery is on the decline, and which must, ere long, in the natural course of events, be added to the list of Free States. Prices were good. A man verging upon threescore brought about $800; a girl of six upwards of $500, and a girl of thirteen nearly $1,200.

Such statements grate harshly upon Northern ears, as well they may. An auction sale of human beings is a specially hideous spectacle when witnessed in a country which boasts of its freedom and civilization. Who shall say how much of heart-breaking misery a transaction like this involves? The mere condition of servitude is light in comparison with those enforced separations incident to property in man. It is claimed, and may often be truly claimed, that the blacks are comfortable and happy in Slavery. But the masters themselves admit the inhumanity of sundering families, the dissevered members of which can see their kindred no more.

The people of the North regard all such proceedings with natural horror. And yet it is not so very long since similar sales took place in this, our own State of New-York. Men are still living who have seen these sales.

Times change, and we change with them. Let us not forget our own recent failings when inclined to denounce our Southern brethren. True, we have abolished Slavery; but we had comparatively little of Slavery to abolish. It is not by vague vituperation that we shall induce the South to follow our example. Last year we came near enacting a law making it felony to bring a slave within the limits of this State. Yet it is barely twenty years since a candidate for the gubernatorial office in New-York was fully sustained by the people, when he declared that it would be a piece of unjustifiable inhospitality to deny our Southern brethren the privilege of retaining their slaves "for the period of nine months in our midst." How would such a doctrine be greeted to-day? Let us hope that time, which has wrought such vast changes here, may have a like effect on the other side of Mason & Dixon's line. Slavery will recede from that boundary toward the Gulf; the number of Free States will increase not only by additions from the national domain, but also by the sure process of emancipation; the condition of the slaves may be ameliorated by converting the chattel tenure into one that shall not permit their separation from their native localities, and by degrees, slow, perhaps, but certain, the huge plague-spot itself be made to disappear from the fair face of the Union. That beneficent process is begun. Interest and philanthropy unite in the great work of obliteration. Already has the political sceptre departed from the South, never to return, and already the decadence of the Slave power has become a historical necessity. Slavery must fall in the South, as it has fallen in the North; but what state of society shall succeed Slavery in the South is a grave question, not to be determined by the rash and angry agitations of partisan politics.

The Austro-Prussian Quarrel.

It is of the highest importance to the present peaceful tendencies of the world's commercial activity that the international relations of Europe should remain undisturbed. The news which reaches us to-day, therefore, of a downright collision, in Frankfort-on-the-Maine, between the Austrian and Prussian troops in the garrison of that Federal German city, is well calculated to awaken serious fears for the immediate future. The purely commercial element, which is strong in countries like France, England, and America, is comparatively weak in Germany, and we have already pointed out to our readers the very great probability of an impending rupture between the two great German Powers. Such a rupture would be in a certain sense a new diplomatic triumph of the Third NAPOLEON, and a new indication of the sagacity displayed by that Sovereign in concluding the peace of Villafranca. But it would nevertheless interrupt a great current of the world's commerce and arrest one great development of modern civilization. Nevertheless, it is not easy to see how it can be eventually avoided. The leadership, or to adopt the jargon of German politics, the *hegemony* of Germany, is the prize for which these monarchies are fatally condemned to strive. Prussia endeavored, in the course of the late war, so to play upon the German sympathy with Austria against France, as to secure this leadership for herself. Had Prussia finally marched at the head of Germany against France, her object might have been attained. But the peace of Villafranca made this impossible. Austria, therefore, falls back upon her old position, antecedent to the war of 1859, strengthened by the disappointment and vexation of all Germany in the consciousness that Austria's hour of peril has been used by Prussia for her own political ends, and that those ends have been defeated.

For the present the moral advantage in the contrast, so far as Germany is concerned, is evidently with Austria; and FRANCIS JOSEPH is plainly not at all disposed to let the occasion slip by unimproved.

A NEW PHILADELPHIA GRIEVANCE.—Philadelphia is never without a grievance, the cause of which is New-York; it is sometimes one thing and sometimes another; but just now the Philadelphians are grieving, not because New-York monopolizes all the ocean steamships, but because we devour all the peaches, to the great loss of our unhappy neighbors on the banks of the Delaware. The Philadelphia *Evening Journal* says:

"We are grieved about peaches. The peach is a noble fruit. But, contrary to our sanguine expectations, our markets are not supplied with very good specimens this season. New-York absolutely eats us up. The flower of the Delaware and Maryland orchards pass through our city and find a ready sale in New-York. Why is this?"

Why is it? It is because there is a surer and a better market for peaches here than in Philadelphia. The Bostonians have been trying to prevent their shoes and cottons from being sold in New-York, and the Philadelphians should try to devise some scheme from stopping the flow of peaches in this direction. But if they cannot, the next best plan would be for them to come here and buy their peaches.

CANAL CONVENTION.—A mass Convention of "the friends of the measures agreed upon by the Canal Convention at Syracuse in December last," is called to meet at Rochester on the 1st day of September. The signers of the call are a Committee appointed at the first-named meeting. Among the measures are propositions for compelling railroads to adopt and publish an annual tariff of freight rates, in order to prevent discrimination in favor of foreign freight, to the injury of Canal business, and also to restore tolls upon railroad freight. Among the gentlemen calling the Convention are THOS. PARSONS, of Rochester; A. M. CLAPP, of Buffalo; A. E. CULVER, of Oswego; HENRY O'REILLY, of New-York; T. T. FLAGLER, of Lockport, and H. J. SICKLES, of Albion.

Mr. Seward and Queen Victoria.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As I see that a variety of newspapers, including that respectable sheet, the *Journal of Commerce*, have questioned the accuracy of your London correspondent in quoting a reported exchange of observations between the Queen of Great Britain and Mr. SEWARD of your State. Permit me to state that I was in London at the time of Mr. SEWARD'S presentation and heard the whole story related substantially as you give it. It was a perfectly simple matter. Mr. SEWARD with the tact which always distinguishes him answered the Queen's kindly questioning by saying, "Madame, I have come to Europe to study *despotism*." He laid his stress upon the last word, as wishing to imply that *despotism* was neither English nor American, and that, consequently he had found little that was positively new to a freeman in the institutions of England. The Queen gracefully and pointedly marked the compliment by her reply, to which Mr. SEWARD bowed a profound assent. I am induced to make the communication to you by the absurd comments which, since my return, I have heard upon a dialogue perfectly well understood by all Americans in London.

Very respectfully yours, C. P. C.

The Central American Difficulty.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent from Washington, whose letter appeared in your issue of the 23d, expatiates himself in criticising in the most severe manner the policy of the actual Administration at Washington with regard to the appointment of Ministers to Central America, who he deems ought to possess the highest diplomatic abilities and political antecedents.

We concur with your correspondent as to the importance of the Central American Mission; sympathize with his patriotic zeal for its worthy discharge; and even have to complain—though as Central Americans only—for the results attained by all the appointments ever made for that Mission; but we have the pain to differ as to the idea he seems to entertain of the same Mission.

We do not believe it to be one that requires high diplomatic abilities. The difficulties which have existed between the United States and the Republics of Central America do not involve intricate questions of international law. They have been only the questions between a strong party who asks something it desires to have, and a weak party who refuses to give what he does not owe, and would be ruinous and disgraceful for him to give. What is the Cass-Yrissarri Treaty? What are the American claims against Costa Rica and Nicaragua? Any person, before expecting that the American Minister sent to Central America should accomplish the real object of their mission, should provide him with the means of overturning the aerial foundations of the common law of nations. Is it desired that the American Minister should settle all the difficulties pending between the Central American Republics? Let them be guided by their conscience and common sense, and no matter whether they possess high abilities or none. Let the State Department avoid the trouble of sending them letters like those which the world has recently admired, and we shall see all questions arranged and the most harmonious feeling restored between the two countries.

Your correspondent appears not to expect better success from the newly-appointed Minister than has been obtained from the former ones. We hope that his foreboding will not be realized; but cannot help to believe that while it continues to be convenient to the policy of the American Government that its accounts with the Central American States should stand open, it would be anything but patriotic for an American Minister to bring them to a settlement; and the more abilities he possesses, and the more political antecedents he can cite, the more entangled the question would become, and the more hard the Central American rule would be to crack.

A CENTRAL AMERICAN.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BOGUS SEGARS.—The smoking public, or at least such of the smoking public as love to inhale the perfume of the genuine Havana leaf and detest the base imitations which annually come to us in immense quantities from Vaterland, are warned by a correspondent against the folly of purchasing segars from itinerant venders. He says several hapless smokers have recently been "sold," on a more or less liberal scale, by swindlers who roam the streets with a few boxes of German trash, branded and labelled in exact imitation of the Havana pattern, done up in a silk handkerchief or a brown paper parcel. In one or two packages, which are reserved to be shown as samples, the upper layers of segars are, in some cases, genuine. The purchaser tries one, and is pleased. The delightful aroma from the smoke curling around the end of his nose, and insinuating itself gently into his gratified nostrils, proclaims the fine leaf of Cuba, and the purchaser, with the pointed end of the weed between his lips, jumps at the bargain. Thousand Havana segars, which are manufactured in the sweep of the sweepings and fag-ends of Porto Rico and Cuba or good Virginia tobacco, are sold for moderate sum of $30, with a net profit of $25 to the ——, and a net loss of $30 to the buyer, who, two or three days after the purchase, throws the cigars out of the window. The scoundrels who carry on this nefarious business are, for the most part, foreigners, in very good clothes on, and sporting an air of extreme frankness. They pretend that they can sell for $40 cigars that are worth $60, because they pay no rent, and have no other expenses incidental to a legitimate trade, and they invariably use the name of some respectable dupe as a passport to the credulity and esteem of others.

A CHILD MURDERED AND BURIED.—On Saturday, Aug. 20, JOSEPH LINK and his wife were arrested and held to bail charged with murdering a child and burying it at Port Jervis. The facts are as follows: A farmer residing in the vicinity of the latter village made a complaint to the authorities that a man and woman had entered the village with a small child, and after begging around, were known to have gone to the outskirts of the village with a spade. The child was afterwards found by a farmer, buried in his field, and evidences of having been strangled or buried alive. A warrant for the arrest of the man and woman was issued, and Officers MALOY and SIMMS traced them to Rondout, and there arrested them. They are Germans, and cannot speak English. They claim to have come from Troy. The supposed murderers are confined in the Ulster County Jail.

SUICIDE BY A BOY.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on Thursday, at No. 237 Monroe-street, on the body of RICHARD MURRAY, the boy who died from injuries inflicted by another boy named MICHAEL BRESLIN. The evidence showed that the two boys had a quarrel and fight about a dog, and that during the fight BRESLIN threw deceased down a flight of stairs, and then followed and stamped upon him. A post-mortem examination was made upon the body by Dr. GALLAGHER, when it became evident that the injuries received were the cause of death, and the jury rendered a verdict of "Death from injuries inflicted by MICHAEL BRESLIN, by being thrown down a flight of stairs at No. 237 Monroe-street, and then jumped upon." Deceased was fourteen years of age. BRESLIN was locked up for examination.

GERMAN SHOT BY AN ALLEGED PETER FUNK.—About 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, JAMES COYLE, a German residing at No. 272 East Eighteenth-street, was at the mock auction shop, No. 1 Park-row, for the purpose of collecting seventy-five cents which was owing him, and there found the "Funks" of the establishment hustling a Southerner from the place and shamefully abusing him. COYLE undertook to speak a word for the Southerner, but the Funks turned upon him, and slapped one of them in the face. The man, who calls himself EDWIN N. JESSELL, and says he is a commission merchant, instantly drew a revolver and shot COYLE. The ball took effect in the fleshy part of the arm, and inflicted a severe, though not a dangerous wound. JESSELL was arrested, and Justice OAKLEY held him to bail in $1,000 to answer the charge.

SUICIDE IN PRISON.—JACOB LEASER, a German about 40 years of age, who was arrested on Wednesday afternoon, charged with stealing lead, and was confined in the Essex Market Prison, committed suicide early on Thursday morning, by hanging himself in his cell with a handkerchief. He bore the appearance of a laborer, and appeared to be greatly depressed in mind during the whole of the previous night. He evidently hung himself from mortification at the situation he found himself in. It is stated that he resided at No. 130 Pitt street. The Coroner was notified, and will hold an inquest upon the body to-day.

THE SUPPOSED WIFE MURDER.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on Thursday, upon the body of ELIZABETH THOMPSON, who was erroneously reported to have died at her residence, No. 314 West Twenty-fourth-street, from the effects of violence at the hands of her husband. The evidence showed that such was not the case, but that the woman was habitually intemperate—had been drunk for two weeks at a time, and died from the effects of a debauch. The jury rendered a verdict to that effect, and the husband was discharged.

FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner HESLEWOOD, of Tompkinsville, S. I., held an inquest on the body of a man found in the water at that place yesterday. The remains were covered with a bathing-dress, and as a bundle of clothing was found near by, it is supposed the man was drowned while bathing. The body had not been in the water more than 10 or 12 hours.

RETURN OF THE SHIP TORNADO.—The ship *Tornado*, Capt. MONROAN, returned to this port yesterday in a leaky condition. She left New-York some four weeks since for St. Johns, to load with deals for England. After procuring her cargo and getting to sea, she sprung a leak in a heavy blow, and put back to this port. She will have to be discharged.

DAYLIGHT THROUGH IT.—The heading of the tunnel making under the bell-tower rock, was pushed through yesterday morning. The tunnel is upon the line of Seventy-ninth-street, which is thus carried through the Park. It is 140 feet long, 18 feet high, and 40 feet wide.

FOR ROCKAWAY.—In our notice of the various excursions, yesterday, the steamer *Caras* was, inadvertently, referred to as running to the Fishing Banks but this fine sea steamer runs regularly to Rockaway, leaving this City at 9 A. M., from Catherine-street.

A Plea for Boarding-house Keepers.

The "wrongs" of society are at all times a fruitful topic, and the "rights" of women, though the duty for them is fitful and periodic, will generally command a decent hearing on any occasion. The occasion, at present, is one both of wrongs and rights—the former mostly committed on an unprotected body of females, and the latter earnestly demanded by that unprotected body for their own security.

Boarding-houses are, in nine cases out of ten, kept by women—by widows, who thus try to add to the scanty income derivable from the property left them by the dear departed; by spinsters, who have never been invited to the altar, or had their own reasons for declining the invitation; by wives, whose husbands have gone to California; and by wives, also, whose husbands' incomes in the City are too small for a comfortable living, and who take "a few boarders of the highest respectability, dinners at six, references exchanged," to swell the contents of the family treasury.

The wrong inflicted by society on this class of ladies, has lately attracted some attention, not for the first time. Why, it is again asked, does not the law hold before them the Ægis of its protection? Why have they, alone of all classes, to trust to the honor of the parties with whom they contract? Why may they not, as hotel-keepers may, be allowed to detain the goods and chattels, the clothes, books or furniture of a defaulting boarder or lodger? That they may not do so is the "wrong" complained of; that they may do so is the "right" demanded.

We have received numerous communications on the subject, and it is a matter which at intervals the Press has been in the habit of commenting upon. The practice of swindling boarding-house-keepers, we are assured, is largely on the increase, and in most instances the fraud is committed by persons of "first-class respectability," and of elegant exterior. As boarding-house-keepers too well know, references are liable to be relied upon. The gentleman has an office down town, or he is connected with some well-established firm, (but how long his connection therewith is going to continue, is never thought of,) or he is come with his family to town and derives his income from his rents and property in the country. In short, there are fifty ways of living on an appearance of respectability and solidity, which, like other apparitions, vanish into air at the critical period. And poor women, confiding as they always are, (or are supposed to be) and eager to let all their rooms to eligible parties, as boarding-house-keepers naturally must be, do not too strictly weigh the worth of the reference offered to them. Indeed, the readiness and *sang froid* with which it is offered by the person engaging the rooms, usually throws them completely off their guard, and they feel it would be an insult to doubt the word of so fine a gentleman, (or lady—it is as frequently one as the other,) who will take the apartments for a permanency, and will give but little trouble; occasionally a meal sent to the room, and so forth—"and any extras, we will make you handsome compensation for; and now, while I think of it, my husband is very particular about the receipts. Business is business, as you know, and he insists on his bill being receipted every time he pays it."

Every time he pays it. But there comes a time, perhaps, when he will not pay it. A little delay. Money is owing him which he cannot get at, but will shortly. A thousand things, as we all know, occur in business, which occasion a want of promptitude in meeting liabilities. The boarding-house keeper waits without demur at first; then as the time flies, and the bill grows, gets a little anxious, finally alarmed, presses for payment, and the indignant boarders hire a vehicle and remove their trunks. The law gives the boarding-house keeper no power to detain them.

Now this, once more, is the wrong complained of. The keepers of boarding-houses are, in the majority of instances, women, without a male protector. Of slender means, they are too eager to secure boarders of apparent gentility to make much scrutiny into the antecedents of applicants for their first floor front. Of course they ought to scrutinize, but they don't. Of all classes of the community, perhaps, they are the most readily taken in by elegant dress, well-bred assurance, and an undoubted fashionable demeanor. "Yes, I think these rooms will suit me, but I shall want my breakfast sent to my room every morning, my health being too delicate for me to make any sort of toilet before lunch time. I shall require clean sheets twice a week,—you must pay great attention to their airing,—and be so kind as to remember that I take cream, and not milk, in my coffee. Above everything, I endure no insolence from servants. Good morning; we will come to morrow."

And they come. And perhaps they pay, and perhaps they don't. The boarding-house keeper, fearful of losing what is due, allows them to remain a little while longer, and so the bill increases. Then they suddenly take their departure,—it may be to another city,—and their goods, their very luxuries, cannot be detained. This is another phase of the "Woman's Rights" question. It is worth reflection.

THE CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Preparations for Reopening—New Buildings, Improvements, Repairs, &c.

Active measures are being taken toward the completion of alterations, repairs, renovation, &c., of the various City Ward Schools now going on, previous to the recommencement on the first Monday in September. Several new buildings are in course of erection at various points of the City, which, with some two or three undergoing enlargement, will not be ready for occupancy until later in the Fall. It will be seen by the following detailed statement that the total amount of cost of such alterations, renovation, rebuilding, &c., will reach not far from $233,000

Ward School No. 2, located at No. 116 Henry-street has been thoroughly renovated, new seats furnished, and additional class-rooms arranged in the female and primary departments. Cost, $15,000.

Ward School No. 8, located in Grand-street, near Wooster, has been renovated, the seating of female and primary departments improved, which, together with arrangements for increased light and ventilation, renders each department much more comfortable for both teachers and pupils. Cost $100.

Ward School No. 10, located in Wooster-street, near Bleecker, has been entirely rebuilt, and is now regarded as one of the finest school buildings in the City, both as regards the improvements introduced and its architectural model, which is highly ornamental and adds much to the appearance of the locality in which it is situated. Will cost, when completed, about $33,000.

Ward School No. 14.—A new building is in course of erection for the use of this school, in Twenty-seventh-street, between Second and Third avenues, occupying 105 by 128 feet, including wings, and exclusive of additional lots for playgrounds, &c., and when completed will constitute the largest school building in the City. It is designed to be fire-proof, and its beams will be of iron, the floors being filled in with brick and mortar. The walls of this edifice are already up, and for which will soon be commenced. Its completion will, it is estimated, be effected early next Spring. Total cost estimated at $55,000.

Ward School No. 16, located in Thirteenth-street, between Seventh and Eighth-avenues, has been in a measure rebuilt; the front of 100 feet having been brought forward to the straight line, giving additionally six class-rooms to each department. The building is to be returnished throughout, and every improvement adopted by which to render it complete for school purposes, and will be ready for occupancy early in September. Estimated cost $20,000.

Ward School No. 17, located at No. 105 West Forty-seventh-street, is undergoing extensive alterations, additions, etc. The main building is being extended nineteen feet in the rear, and four new wings are being added by which will be afforded accommodations for a greatly increased number of pupils. This edifice will not be ready for use until December next. Cost of alterations, &c., estimated at $20,000.

Ward School No. 19.—A new building for the use of this School is fast reaching completion. It is situated in Fourteenth-street, near Third-avenue, and will probably be opened to the public by January 1 next. Its dimensions are 105 feet front by 100 feet deep, (including wings,) which renders it equal to any in point of size in this City. Total cost, exclusive of lots, about $44,000.

Ward School No. 38, located in Clark, near Broome street, has been thoroughly renovated, and the walls painted. Cost $300.

Ward School No. 45 is undergoing enlargement—two rear wings, each 20 by 25 feet, being added—affording, additionally, two class-rooms to the male and female departments, and three additional rooms to the Primary department. This is a much needed improvement, as many applications for admission to this school have been declined, and by this arrangement many more children can be accommodated. Cost of enlargement, &c., $5,000.

Ward School No. 47, for girls.—The assembly-rooms of the three departments have been furnished with fancy settees, the desks having been transferred to the class-rooms,—a desirable improvement. Cost $500.

Primary School No. 20, located in Broome, near Clinton-street, has a new building in course of erection, 50 by 88 feet. It will cost, when complete, including furniture, &c., $20,000.

Colored Ward School No. 1, located in Mulberry-street, near Grand. A new building, 50 by 100 feet, will be completed in December, at a cost of $18,000.

Colored Ward School, No. 2, located in Laurens-street, near Broome, has been improved externally and internally; the interior having been entirely remodelled and new seats furnished. It is now among the neatest school-buildings in the City. Cost $2,000.

The Hall, in which are held the meetings of the Board of Education, at the corner of Grand and Elm streets, has also been thoroughly renovated and painted, and various improvements have been introduced, among which is the construction of a neat iron railing inclosing the members' seats, thus preventing the intrusion of strangers and outsiders generally, an annoyance which the members have long been subjected to. Ample accommodations have been provided for the public.

Police Reports.

BURGLARY.—Sarah Ann Buckley, of No. 493 Ninth-avenue, had her dwelling burglariously entered through the back basement window on the 19th inst., and a coat, a shawl, six skirts, a dress, a jacket and a blanket stolen, altogether of the value of $20. The burglar proves to have been one Edward Upton, who was detected by his attempts to sell the above articles to various places. Ann Coonly, Mary Gallagher and Bryan Farrell testified to having purchased some of the articles from Upton, who is a boy only about sixteen years of age. He was arrested by officer THOS. Steele. The goods were identified, and Judge QUACKENBUSH held the accused in $1,000 bail to answer the complaint, in default of which he was committed.

THEFT BY A ROOMMATE.—John Mullen was arrested on Thursday, charged with having on the night previous robbed Henry Losh, his roommate, at No. 216 Centre-street, of a purse containing $41. The purse and $14 81 were on the person of the accused at the time of his arrest. Justice BRENNAN locked him up for trial.

ARREST OF SUNDAY LIQUOR SELLERS.—About twenty persons, charged with this offence, were arrested in the Tenth Ward, on Thursday, and all of them were held to bail in $100 each by Justice BRENNAN to answer at the General Sessions.

THE "DASHAWAY ASSOCIATION."—A San Francisco correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald* thus explains the origin of the celebrated Temperance League of California:

"A temperance movement has recently been started in this city, similar, in some respects, to the original Washingtonian episode at Baltimore. The original 19 starters were *habitués* of an engine-house, and members of the company that propelled the machine. They had been four or five days and nights on a frightful 'tear,' without going out of the house, when snakes and other 'insects' that usually follow such orgies began to appear. At length a dawn of reason reached one of the party, who was worn-eaten clean through, when he rose on his tottering legs, and nervously exclaimed, 'Boys, let's dash this d—d stuff away, and drink no more.' 'Agreed,' said three or four, 'I'm hanged if I don't,' says another, and so on by degrees the whole 19 came in and signed a moral 'Declaration of Independence.' Subsequently the whole company signed the contract.

From this little point started the 'Dashaway Association,' numbering now about fifteen hundred members, including in its number the first Governor of California—who has been for years a confirmed inebriate—also, lawyers, actors and civilians of all grades, from the highest to the lowest—from those who tippled in fashionable society, in fashionable saloons, among the politicians of the day—always liberal about election time—to those who took their quiet "snifter" of double-breasted Minnie-rifle whisky on the docks and wharves. There is a peculiarity about this temperance organization that I have never seen in any other. It is this: the members pledge themselves to abstain from all intoxicating drinks, but they are not forbidden to deal in the article, or to entertain their guests or friends with 'imbituations.' A 'Dashaway' frequently takes soda, while his friend, whom he asks to drink with him, takes 'iron juice' or 'brandy strait.' So far there has been but few fallen from grace. Many 'whisky mills' about town feel their influence sensibly about the *till*, and the society, singular as it may seem, number among its members several 'barkeepers.' It was originally intended that none but fully graduated *soakers* should belong to it, but so popular has it become that many, even to clergymen and doctors, never known to indulge, have solicited for admission into its ranks."

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

SUFFOCATED IN A CESS-POOL.—Last evening, at about 6 o'clock, a man named HAGGERTY, employed by Mr. MOSAN to dig a cess-pool at his residence on Myrtle-avenue, between Graham and Kent avenues, was suffocated by the contents of a vault, adjoining where he was digging, bursting in upon him. The deceased was standing on a ladder in the hole he had dug, at the time the earth gave way, and fell headforemost to the bottom, his legs being entangled in the ladder. He was in this position when found. Officers CONWAY and CASE, of the Fourth Precinct, assisted by two citizens, named FLETCHER and COGGINS, took the body out. While doing this, FLETCHER went into the cess-pool and was himself nearly suffocated by the foul gas.

CARROL PARK MUSIC.—The free concerts at this Park will be commenced to-morrow evening and continued through every Saturday evening until cold weather sets in. Shelton's Band has been engaged for to-morrow evening, and will go through with the following programme between 5 and 7 o'clock. "Hail Columbia," "Oft in the Stilly Night," "Child of the Regiment,"—march and air, "Hail to the Chief," "Auld Lang Syne," "Yankee Doodle," "Trovatore —" Anvil Chorus—Gipsy Song," "Old Virginia," "Prima Donna Waltz," "Pop Goes the Weasel," "Belle Brandon," Katy did Polka," "Home, Sweet Home."

DARING ROBBERIES AT BAY RIDGE.—On Wednesday night, two men broke into the house of Mr. GILBERT, at Bay Ridge, and entering the servants' hall, they found two girls awake, when one of the intruders held a pistol at their heads and threatened to shoot them if either made a noise. The burglar stood over the girls with pistol in hand until his accomplice had searched the house, when they left, carrying away watches, jewelry and silverware of considerable value. The same night, the house of Mr. GOLDBEATER was entered, probably by the same parties, and also robbed of considerable property. No clue has been found of the burglars as yet.

THE ELECTION.—Politicians and office-seekers generally begin to give notice that another election is approaching, and by the return of the Summer wanderers the fever will have fairly set in. As usual, the candidates are numerous, and there is the old report, circulated every year, that the Democracy will not unite upon any one set of candidates. This stimulates the aspirants in the ranks of the Opposition to greater exertions, as many feel confident of securing the prize, if nominated. The Republican General Committee have had a Sub-Committee at work for several weeks past, to make arrangements to comply with the Registry law, and it is expected that they will be ready to report a plan of procedure by the 1st of September.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.—The Water Commissioners have entered into contract with Messrs. H. L. WELLS & Co., to substitute a covered conduit for the open canal, east of Baisley's Pond. This change was unanimously called for by every person who ever inspected the Water Works. The work at the Ridgewood Reservoir is nearly completed. The two basins have been cemented, and all that remains to be done is the putting on the ornamental work. At a recent trial of the pump engine 14,000,000 gallons were pumped in twenty-four hours.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Another farmer, named CHARLES SCHENCK, Jr., of Hempstead, was stooped by a highwayman on the Jamaica Plank-road, Tuesday night last, and robbed of $3 25 in money and a silver watch, valued at $10. Two men, with masks over their faces, committed the robbery. While one stood at the horses' heads, with pistol in hand, the other examined the pockets of Mr. SCHENCK. He offered no resistance, and was allowed to depart in peace—thankful to get off with a whole skin.

SKINNING A DISEASED COW.—Officers FOLK and SHAW, of the Fourth Precinct, late Wednesday night discovered two milkmen, named PATRICK BAGLEY and THOMAS ROACH, skinning the carcase of a cow which had died from disease, on Bedford, near Flushing-avenue. The officers arrested the parties named, and they were yesterday committed by Justice MOSHOLDER to answer a complaint for violating a city ordinance. The fine is $100 for such an offence.

A NUISANCE.—For weeks past every post and fence in this city has been plastered with the yellow circulars of venders of quack nostrums. The nuisance has become so great that several prominent citizens are determined to have the law enforced relative to obscene publications, which, they think, will reach the evil complained of.

ANOTHER RIOTER IN LIMBO.—A peddler named J. BROWNER, who was engaged in the terrible fight on Monday night last at Myrtle-avenue Park, when Officer LATHAM of the Sixth Precinct, was so uncerimoniously dealt with, was captured in Flushing on Wednesday last and brought to this city yesterday and committed to answer.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Sergeant SMITH, of the Third Precinct Police, yesterday arrested a girl named HARRIET COLMAN for robbing her employer, WM. HISSENBUTTLE, of $124 in money. Most of the stolen money was found on her person, and she was committed for trial.

CITY COURT.—A special term of this Court will be held by Judge CULVER to-morrow, to hear *ex parte* motions. The regular Fall term will commence on the second Tuesday in September, at 10 A. M.

NARROW ESCAPE.—A boy named JOHN SHANLEY fell into the water at the foot of North Tenth street, last evening, and was taken out quite insensible, but in time to save life. He was taken to the residence of his mother, on Fourth-street, where restoratives were applied.

RESCUED.—The crew of pilot boat No. 4, on Wednesday night, rescued a man who had fallen overboard from the Fulton ferry boat *Fulton*.

A BOMB-SHELL.—Politicians are much alarmed at the recent organization in this city of a novel liquor dealers' association, which threatens to sink the old organization and rule the nominations. Heretofore the Kings County Liquor Dealers' Association has exercised a powerful influence on local politics, and it is hinted that the managers have feathered their nests, while the small dealers in ardent spirits have paid freely without a corresponding benefit. Here is the significant manifesto of the new organization:

To the Liquor-Dealers of all Parties:

At a meeting of persons engaged in the Wholesale and Retail Liquor Trade, held at the White House, corner of Jay and Concord streets, Aug. 22, 1859, believing that the course of the so-called Liquor Dealers of Kings County, indicating to the political parties who they shall name for office, and who hold secret meetings for the purpose of furthering the political advancement of individuals, has a tendency to prejudice the community in which they live against them and the business in which they are engaged:

Resolved, That public notice be given by the Secretary for a meeting of all persons engaged in the liquor trade, to be held at Montague Hall, on the 9th day of September, 1859, at 6 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing permanent officers of an Association of Liquor Dealers of Kings County, and for framing a Constitution and By-laws upon the following basis:

No monthly dues or initiation fees, no forced levies upon its members for the purpose of influencing Courts, public officers, or paying imaginary counsel fees; no dictation of political parties who they shall have for candidates; no contributions unless voluntary; no salaries to the officers.

All persons desiring to become members of the Society upon the above basis, can do so by leaving their names and residences at the hotels of H. S. STRICKLAND, Grand-street, E. D., and GEORGE P. LOEBS, Hamilton-avenue, who will transmit their names to the Secretary. WM. S. LEACH, Secretary.

What the leaders in this new movement mean by "forced levies for the purpose of influencing courts, public officers," and paying "imaginary counsel fees," will all be brought to light, we are assured, in due time.

THE NEW PLYMOUTH CHURCH NOT ABANDONED. The following statement of Mr. BEECHER published in this week's *Independent*, sets at rest a host of doubtful rumors;

The papers, from time to time, have informed the public truly of many things relating to Plymouth Church; and sometimes, also, untruly. A paragraph has just appeared, stating that the whole enterprise of building a new church has been relinquished, and that it has been determined to enlarge the old building.

This information is entirely incorrect. No change of plan has been made. The ground for the church is purchased, nor is there any movement for relinquishing the site selected. There have been more than twenty designs sent in to the Trustees; but, as yet, no one of them has been selected. They are, for the most part, admirable designs, and there is no doubt that any one of the best six would be abundantly good for all purposes desired. All rumors and stories, such as have from time to time been circulated, should be discredited hereafter. An enterprise of such magnitude, and involving such interests, moral and pecuniary, cannot be pushed to a conclusion without time and deliberation.

We have received several anonymous letters purporting to come from competing architects, bringing charges against several parties. We have only to express our judgment, that a man who will bring a charge against a man, or a body of men, without standing up openly and giving his name, is a contemptible fellow, deserving of no notice. An scientific building journal, recently published in New-York, contains in a recent article several mistakes. No designs have been received by the Trustees, after the date fixed in their published "Statement," with one exception. The Secretary received one design within two hours of the original time fixed, and inquired of the Trustees what disposition should be made of it. But, as it was placed among the others, and could not be identified, it was impossible to exclude it. With this exception, the plans have been received according to the published statement. They have been under consideration, and are yet. But their number, and the slowness with which one not acquainted with architectural drawings must study them, if he designs to do justice to the merits of all, has made it impossible to render an early decision upon them.

It is probable that the premiums will be awarded some time in September.

The *Daily Atlas* is a new paper in Indianapolis, published by John D. Defrees; Republican in politics, very neat in appearance, and printed by the use of an Ericsson caloric engine.

IMPROVEMENTS IN BROOKLYN.

The Streets Opened and Widened, and What they Cost.

It will not be uninteresting to our readers to learn a few facts in relation to the laying out of new streets, and the extensions of those already laid out and used as public ways and thoroughfares. Ranking as Brooklyn does as the third city in the Union, and each succeeding year giving her more and more importance in every point of view, it is somewhat remark. that so little, comparatively speaking, is known of her progress beyond a certain limit. We are indebted to the kindness and courtesy of the Street Commissioner of Brooklyn, CHAS. TIMPSON, Esq., who aided us in obtaining the following statements, showing the streets recently opened and the cost thereof, together with the expenses of grading and paving; besides a list of the streets where proceedings have been commenced for opening. A recent act of the Legislature requiring three-fourths of all the property owners liable to an assessment on improvements, to petition for an improvement before the work can be commenced, instead of a majority of those only owning property on the line of the proposed improvement as formerly, has had a tendency to almost entirely stop street openings and other works effected thereby, as it is next to impossible to get two-thirds of all owners to make the necessary application:

STREET OPENINGS COMPLETED DURING THE YEARS 1858 AND 1859.

Grand street opening from Bushwick avenue to Metropolitan-avenue. Expenses of opening, land taken, &c.	$12,558 93
Surveyor's and attorney's bills, Commissioner's fees, &c.	1,841 21
Cost of improvement	$13,930 23
Lafayette street opening from Grand to Remsen street, E. D. Expense of opening	$344 25
Jefferson street opening from Ormand-street to Bedford-avenue. Expense of opening, land taken	959 61
Surveyor's and attorney's bills, Commissioner's fees, &c.	631 35
Cost of improvement	$1,931 01
Messerole-avenue, from Franklin-avenue to Jewet-street, E. D. Expense of Surveyor's bills and Attorney's, Commissioner's fees, &c.	$1,655 82
Walton street opening from River-street to Broadway. Expense of opening, land taken	103 70
Surveyor's and attorney's bills, Commissioners' fees &c.	776 98
Cost of improvement	880 68
Willoughby-avenue, from Cumberland street to Franklin avenue. Expense of opening, land taken	$20,357 29
Surveyor's and attorney's bills, Commissioner's fees, &c.	3,897 98
Cost of improvement	$24,255 27
Warren-street, opening from Vanderbilt to Nostrand avenue. Expense of opening, land taken	3,178 93
Expense of Surveyor's and attorney's fees, &c.	2,704 23
Cost of improvement	$5,883 06
Eighth street, opening from Gowanus Creek to Eighth-avenue. Expense of opening, land taken	184 38
Expense of Surveyor's bill, attorney's fees, Commissioner's fees, &c.	$1,687 36
Cost of improvement	$1,871 74
Greene-avenue, opening from Fulton to Division avenues. Expense of opening, land taken	24,913 46
Expense of sewerage bill, Attorney's fees, &c.	4,710 47
Total	$29,623 91
Keap-street, from Lee-avenue to Broadway. Expense of improvement	$556 81
Douglass street opening, from Gowanus-road to Vanderbilt-avenue. Expense of improvement, land taken	2,150 10
Expense of sewerage bill, Attorney's bill, &c.	1,116 37
Total	$3,298 47

STREETS UNDER CONTRACT.

Fifth-avenue grading and paving, from Twenty-seventh-street to the New-Utrecht line. Cost of improvement about	$100,000 00
Bridge over Gowanus Creek at Hamilton-avenue. Cost of improvement	36,977 78
Fourth avenue, grading and paving from Baltic-street to Twenty-first street, and from Twenty-third-street to New-Utrecht line. Estimated cost of improvement	109,000 00
Fifteenth-street, grading and paving from Hamilton avenue to the City line. Cost of improvement	39,302 91
Fourteenth-street, grading and paving from Hamilton avenue to Ninth-avenue. Cost of improvement	22,283 96
Seventh-avenue, grading and paving from Flatbush-avenue to First street. Cost of improvement	9,159 08
Twelfth-street, grading and paving from Gowanus canal to Eleventh-street. Cost of improvement	20,055 30
Van Brunt-street, grading and paving from Elizabeth street to the Erie Basin. Cost of improvement	34,800 33
William-street, grading and paving from Van Brunt to Richard street. Cost of improvement	6,315 40
Nelson-street, grading and paving, from Hamilton-avenue to Columbia-street. Cost of improvement	11,912 38
Douglass-street, grading and paving, from Vanderbilt to Nostrand-avenue. Cost of improvement	20,336 98
Underhill avenue, grading and paving, from Atlantic avenue to Flatbush-avenue. Cost of improvement	10,246 37
Sixteenth-street, grading and paving, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue. Cost of improvement	3,734 91
Hamilton-avenue, grading and paving, from Smith-street to Third-avenue. Cost of improvement	67,500 00
Cutting down the hill on Flatbush-avenue. Cost of improvement about	15,000 00
Total expense	$581,692 17

STREET OPENINGS IN PROGRESS.

Middle-street, from Flatbush-avenue to Gowanus Bay, commenced April, 1852.

River-street, whole length, commenced December, 1853.

Nostrand-avenue, from River-street to Flatbush line, commenced June, 1854.

Division-avenue, East River to South Sixth-street, commenced September, 1855.

Atlantic-avenue and Schuyler-street, from Gowanus road to Classon-avenue, commenced December, 1855.

Bushwick avenue, from Beaver-street to East New-York, commenced March, 1856.

Wyckoff-street, from same to Rogers-avenue, commenced March, 1857.

Lefferts-street, from Grand-avenue to Hall-street, commenced October, 1857.

Madison-street, from Grand-avenue to Hall-street, commenced April, 1858.

President-street, from Flatbush to Washington-avenue, commenced June, 1858.

Fifth-avenue, from Flatbush to Atlantic-avenue, commenced June, 1858.

Third-street, from North Third to North Seventh, E. D., commenced September, 1858.

Fourth-street, from North Second to North Fourth-street, commenced September, 1858.

Brooklyn-avenue, from Fulton-avenue to Butler-street, commenced October, 1858.

Withers-street, from Ewens to North Ninth-street, commenced November, 1858.

The Geological survey of the Arkansas is producing results. In the hills south of the Forche, in Pulaski County, beds of the finest iron ore have been discovered. Freestone of the best quality for building purposes lies in vast quarries. Beds of coal have been developed running through Perry County. Near the confines of Perry and Yell Counties, on the Magazine Mountain; a fine chalybeate spring exists at the height of 1,000 feet above the plain. A fine saline chalybeate spring has been found near Fourche Rouge, three miles from Danville.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

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Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

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They are the favorites for families.—*Times*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune*.
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MARRIED

FERGUSON—GIVEN.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 25, by the Rev. John Eagles, Mr. FRANCIS FERGUSON to MISS CORNELIA GIVEN, both of this City.

RUSSELL—CASEY.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 25, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by the Rev. H. M. Beare, T. WADSWORTH RUSSELL, Esq., of Middletown, Conn., and CLARA A., eldest daughter of Dr. Wm. S. Casey, of New-York.

BAILEY—TAYLOR.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 25, by the Rev. H. B. Stryker, at the residence of the bride, No. 5 Wooster st., New-York, Mr. DAVID B

A CURIOUS STROKE OF BUSINESS—UNPROFITABLE CONFIDENCE.—We (Buffalo *Express*) heard yesterday of a recent business transaction, to which a firm in our city were parties, in which a degree of shrewdness was manifested, that we should dislike to have considered characteristic of the business men of Buffalo. A house on the dock, engaged in the salt trade, lately sold a cargo of the condiment to a firm in Chicago, the sale either being on time, or the payment to be made on delivery, we do not know which. A few days after the shipment of the salt the parties here received intelligence of the failure of the house to which it was consigned. One of the firm, upon the receipt of the news, immediately started for Chicago, to attend to the business which this unforeseen event made necessary. He arrived here before the vessel in which *his* property was embarked, and it would have been supposed, of course, that he would have simply taken measures to prevent the delivery of the salt, and thus easily secure his house against any loss by the failure of the firm to whom it was shipped. But such was not his course. He preferred diplomacy to such a simple practical step, and chose to complicate the matter, in order, no doubt, to try his skill in mercantile manœuvering, rather than settle it by a plain, common sense measure. Or else he was actuated by an abundance of benevolence to contribute assistance to the embarrassed firm, and volunteer a less in order to lighten the losses of its fully involved creditors. It is hard to conjecture his motives, but whatever they were they induced a very singular and unexampled course of proceeding. Instead of intercepting his cargo of salt before its arrival and delivery, and thus getting out of the matter with whole skirts, he proceeded to hold a confidential interview with the "busted" firm, examined into the condition of their affairs, learned the extent of their liabilities and assets, and finally effected a compromise with them, by the terms of which the cargo of salt went into the assets of the firm, and the seller received 30 per cent. of his bill for it. To this charitable and unselfish settlement agreed to by the Buffalo salt dealer, the other creditors of the insolvent house owe at least $6,000 further liquidation of their claims, than would otherwise have been possible. Was ever another such act of noble generosity in business recorded? We earnestly hope that the spirit manifested in this transaction will not become prevalent among our merchants, as such business policy will not tend to enrich the city.

The Cape Ann *Advertiser* reports the arrival at Gloucester, during the present week, of twelve vessels from the Bay, with moderate fares. Those arrived do not speak very encouragingly of the fleet, many of the vessels having done nothing, and others have succeeded in getting from fifty to one hundred barrels; probably the whole fleet in the Bay will not average fifty barrels apiece. Better luck is expected in the Fall trips.

DRY GOODS.

NOTICE
TO
SKIRT DEALERS.
L. A. OSBORN,
LATE
OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 92 WARREN-STREET, N. Y.,
INVITES THE ATTENTION OF JOBBERS TO THE
CELEBRATED
PATENT IMPERIAL
EXTENSION SKIRT,
UNEQUALED FOR QUALITY AND STYLE,
being made of the BEST STEEL, and tempered in a manner that defies competition.
THE IMPERIAL SKIRT
having gained for the manufacturers such notoriety as to make it *impossible to fill all orders immediately*, dealers are requested to hand in their orders as early as possible, in order to get the goods in time for the FALL TRADE.
Parties are also invited to examine our NEW
CHAMPION SKIRT,
which EXCELS ANY AND ALL OTHER SKIRTS EVER INVENTED, being made by an entirely new method, which makes the skirt *much lighter* and *more durable* than any other process now used in the manufacture of Skirts.
Having also bought all of Mr. Vincent's right, title and interest in and to the PATENTS OF OSBORN & VINCENT, parties wishing LICENSE TO MAKE OR SELL SKIRTS under said patents, can obtain the same on liberal terms at the office of the subscriber.
L. A. OSBORN,
No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

FAMILY LINENS AND HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will offer, this morning, a superior line of the above, viz.:
Shirtings—Wamsutta, White Rock, Dwight, Semper Idem, New-York Mills And Water Twist.
Flannels—Ballard Vale, Saxony, Gauze, Welsh, Shaker and Dometts.
With a superior assortment of Bleached And Unbleached Canton Flannels.
Also Opera Flannels, in all colors.
Their stock of Shirting and Sheeting Linens, Linen Damasks, Toweling, Napkins, Crash, Doylies, &c., &c., is unsurpassed.
Lace and Muslin Draperies, Marseilles and Toilet Quilts Full stock constantly on hand.

QUESTIONS FOR THE MILLION.
NOS. 361 AND 536 BROADWAY.
TUCKER'S magnificent display of 1,000 COIFFURES AND BOUQUETS,
At prices favorable to all,
Commencing at..... $1
In sets, brilliants..... 2
Do. do., superbly attractive..... 3
Bridal and colored, supremely beautiful..... 25
The toilet fixings are irresistible.

GREAT SACRIFICE IN EMBROIDERED AND POINT APPLIQUE LACE SETS.
Marked down to half the usual prices.
An invoice of Point Lace Collars
Just opened, which we are selling very low.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

NEW FALL SILKS, AT $1 PER YARD.
Just opened by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.
The best styles of One Dollar SILKS ever offered to the public.

WINDOW SHADES,
for
Southern and Western trade
for export.
Also manufactured to order for store windows, &c.
KELTY BROS. & LUM,
No. 291 Broadway.

IMPORTED FROM MINORCA, SPAIN—A beautiful article of artificial flowers, in glass vases, frames and boxes; the flowers composed entirely of sea shells, so perfectly arranged and constructed, as almost deceives the eye of the observer, they so much resemble the flowers of the field.
For sale at E. DUNIGAN & BRO.,
No. 371 Broadway, New-York.

291 CURTAIN MATERIALS, 291
Broadway. At reduced prices. Broadway.
KELTY BROS. & LUM.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp.
HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Courtlandt-st.

SKIRTS.—OUR WOVEN SKIRTS ARE NOW ON sale, 13 springs, $1 34; 14, $1 80, and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs, $3 per dozen; 12, $11, and 14 springs, $18 per dozen. Old skirts made over. C. L. HARDING, woven skirt factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

BROOKLYN CRAPE GOODS FACTORY—No. 83 Fulton av., keeps constantly on hand and manufactures to order at the shortest notice the newest styles of crape, collars, cuffs, sett, veils, &c.; goods made up for wholesale houses, at liberal conditions.

STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., IMPORTERS of Havana cigars, No. 59 Beaver-st., corner William, offer for sale all grades of Havana cigars of their own importation, either in bond, for export, or from store, duty paid.

MOSQUITO NETTING—OF ALL KINDS,
Manufactured, on hand and for sale by
A. McLEAN,
No. 184 West 22d-st., New-York.

FANCY GOODS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
Importers, No. 37 Maiden-lane,
Have now in store their FALL IMPORTATION, to which they will receive constant additions during the season. It comprises in part a desirable and complete assortment of
SILK NETS, FANCY COMBS AND HAIR-PINS, HEAD-DRESSES AND ORNAMENTS, STEEL GOODS, SHAWL AND SCARF PINS, BELT SLIDES, BUCKLES AND CLASPS, DRESS BUTTONS, BRUSHES, GARTERS.
ALSO,
Bunson Accordeons, Violin Strings, Portemonnaies, Purses, Sacs, Watch Guards, Lacets, Steel Pens, Gilt and Fancy Jewelry, and the LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES,
all of which they offer to the trade at the lowest market prices and on the most favorable terms.

MACHINERY.

SECOND-HAND STEAM ENGINE.
For sale, a second-hand steam engine, twenty-horse power, in complete order. Inquire of
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 97 ACRES, AT RYE, Westchester County, situated two miles N. W. from N. H. R. Depot, in a fine and improving neighborhood, on the White Plains turnpike. It is under good cultivation, has fine apple and pear orchard, and extensive vegetable and fruit garden.
There are two dwelling-houses, a large barn, cattle stables, and other buildings, which were all built within two years past. The price for the property, including cattle, horses, agricultural implements, house furniture, &c., is $25,000. Terms will be made easy.
Address H. H. CORNING, on the premises, or at No. 84 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FARMS, COUNTRY AND VILLAGE residences and sites in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, N. Y. Accessible by river and railroad. For maps and particulars apply at the real estate agency of SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer and General Agent, No. 261 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.,
Supplies Schools with teachers, and pupils parents with School Circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. References—Faculty Amherst College; the Rev. Washington Gladden, Worcester, Mass. Wages moderate. Call or address, for circulars, 138 Nassau-st., New-York.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL
for
YOUNG LADIES,
No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.
This school, under the direction of Mdlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be opened on THURSDAY, September 15th. Mdlle. Rostan is grateful for the liberal patronage which has enabled her to make valuable additions to the Library, and important improvements in the accommodations for the family, and hopes that parents confiding their daughters to her care, will find that no effort is spared to give them a thorough and finished education.
Superior advantages are also presented in Music, Drawing and Painting.
The young ladies residing in the family will enjoy the best opportunities for the acquisition of practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages, and will share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant and happy home.
For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mdlle ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.
Circulars sent, if desired.

MISS HAINES
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK,
EAST 20TH-ST.,
Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.
A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.
Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

MRS. MEARS-BURKHARDT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 32 AND 30 WEST FIFTEENTH-ST.,
Below 5th-av., New-York.
REOPENS ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.
Mrs. MEARS-BURKHARDT will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 5.
Circulars may be obtained on application as above, as also at the bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and the music store of C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York,
Offers Board and tuition for $120 per year.
Term opens Sept. 15.
Male and Female.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE,
On Brooklyn Heights, opposite New-York City.
ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., } Principals.
EDWARD E. BRADBURY, A. M., }
This first-class institution will reopen, Sept. 12, with rare facilities for the thorough and accomplished education of young ladies. For circulars, apply as above.

RUTGER'S FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Its eighty-second term opens Sept. 12. Stages will continue to convey pupils to and from the Institute. Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For circulars and further information apply at the Institute, Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

MADAME NAPOLEON'S
French and English Boarding and Day Schools for young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars can be obtained at the institution, No. 184 Clinton-st., South Brooklyn.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that, having removed from No. 81 9th-st, she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, in the new and commodious establishment, No. 250 Madison-av., Murray Hill, second house north of 38th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.
Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use.
Her School Circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No 17 Nassau-st.; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway, and RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.
N. B.—A stage is provided for Day Scholars residing at a distance from the School.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY wishes to prepare private pupils for College, or to give instruction in the classical and English branches, privately or in a school.
REFERENCES—The Rev. James Walker, D. D., President of Harvard University; Professors Felton, Pierce and Torrey, Cambridge; the Rev. Dr. Osgood, Dr. J. G. Cogswell, Jacob Abbott, Esq., B. J. Howland, Esq., New-York.
Address P. W. A., Box No. 901 Post-office.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED 1835.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School,—male and female. Advantages: healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in Music and Painting. Fall term of fourteen weeks opens Aug. 26. Board and common English, $38. For Circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER, Armenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

PARKER & BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 93 East 21st-st corner of Broadway, will be reassembled Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 5, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 8th st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No. 699; Christern's No. 753, and Lockwood's No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School. Classical and Commercial, will be reopened on Sept. 15. Fifteen teachers are connected with the Institution. Prospectus to be had containing full details, the names of the pupils and of their parents during the last four years. There is a primary department.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 18th st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her School for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON, Teacher. Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at CARTER'S bookstore, No. 430 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th of September, at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place.
Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of September to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., will reopen Sept. 13.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM. H. LEGGETT will reopen his school on Monday, Sept. 5. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; at Segee's, No. 836 Broadway, or the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—A first-class boarding school for boys. The Fall session commences on the 29th of August. For circulars, address
W. C. B. WARRING and OTIS BISBEE,
Successors to CHARLES BASTLETT.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 27 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LEWIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys only.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. For Circulars of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 239 Water-st., or the Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

MONS. LE GRAND VAL'S FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—A Classical and Commercial Institution, No. 1 Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J., is open for the reception of pupils. Annual Session begins Sept. 1. Terms, per annum, including French and German, $200.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Next academic year commences Sept. 21, and continues forty-two weeks. Location beautiful and healthy. For catalogues apply to Principal, the Rev. L. H. NORTHRUP.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—AN English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, at Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square.
P. M. W. BEDFIELD, Principal.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.—The Fall Session of this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 7. For circulars, address the Principal. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—THE EXERcises of Mrs. HOWLAND & DAUGHTER'S French and English boarding and day school, No. 22 East 36th-st., will be resumed on 15th September next.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 28 Gramercy-park, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
near 5th-av.
MRS. WILLIAMS will reopen her School on Wednesday, Sept. 14.
An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE,
UNION-SQUARE AND FIFTH-AV., CORNER 34TH-ST. MURRAY HILL.
This Institution commenced in 1843, has occupied successively locations in Colonnade-row, Lafayette-place, Washington-square, and University-place.
The present spacious edifice on Union-square was erected for it twelve years since, and with its various appointments—Library, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, Laboratory and Works of Art, involved an investment of not less than *Eighty Thousand Dollars*.
In addition to the above, to meet the increasing wants of the Institution, the celebrated mansion and grounds (six lots,) on the Fifth-av., corner of 34th-st., Murray Hill, have now been purchased with special reference to the accommodation of the higher classes—candidates for graduation, and young ladies wishing to pursue an *advanced course* in general reading, History, Literature, Languages, Music and Art.
At Union-Square, special attention will be given to the other classes of the Collegiate, the Academic, and the Primary Departments, preparatory to their promotion. For the convenience, however, of those residing near either location, the same provision will be made at each for pupils of every grade and class.
The privileges and course of instruction will be almost identical, under the same supervision, and to a great extent, conducted by the same teachers; so that parallel classes will be only sections of the same, and the Seniors at commencement, will graduate together. Interesting Lectures and exercises, at either place, will sometimes be shared by the members of both sections of the classes for whom they are intended.
The Autumn session at Union-square will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14; at Murray Hill, on Wednesday, Sept 21.
The expenses at Murray Hill will necessarily be somewhat greater than at Union-Square.
Applications for circulars, or for admission, may be made personally, at either place, or by letter, addressed
GORHAM D. ABBOT,
Spingler Institute, New-York.

TEACHERS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS
will receive gratis and prepaid, on application, our DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
of the
AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES,
including the most approved and late initial and higher Books in Spelling, Reading, Arithmetic, Mathematics, History, Geography, Writing, Music, Language, &c. Chemistry, Philosophy, Botany, Geology, &c., making over 150 volumes of choice progressive
SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS.
THE EDUCATIONAL NEWS (quarterly) sent free to Teachers. No. 4 just issued.
Specimen copies of Books to Teachers, and first supplies for Classes on very liberal terms.
Teachers' Free Reading Room, with American and European Educational Journals, &c., open during business hours.
IVISON & PHINNEY,
Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., New-York.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
THE REV. A. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
PRINCIPAL.
Next session begins last Tuesday (27th) of September. This institution, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York, offers superior advantages for obtaining a SUBSTANTIAL EDUCATION.
Refers to Rev. Dr. Krebs, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Wilson G. Hunt & Co., J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., and others Catalogues, giving particulars, and references of the highest kind, at Carter's bookstore, or address the Principal.

MADAME A. A. LE DUC,
No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen her French and English School for Young Ladies, TUESDAY, Sept. 13. For circulars address the principal.

HIGHLAND ACADEMY, NEWBURGH, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Departments: English and Classical, Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting, Vocal and Instrumental Music. The year is divided into three terms of 14 weeks each commencing Sept 6, 1859.
REFERENCES—The Rev John Brown, D.D. of Newburgh; the Rev. John Forsyth, D.D.; the Hon. J. W. Brown, Justice Supreme Court, Newburgh; the Hon. Nahl Jones; the Hon John Slosson, Judge of Superior Court, New-York; Wm. E. Warren, Esq., Deputy Controller, City of New-York; Wm. Fullerton, Esq., No 61 Wall-st., New-York. Send for a Circular.
WM. N. REED, Principal and Proprietor.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH AND SPANISH INSTITUTE—No. 120 West 44th-st.—The Fall Term will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Pupils received at any time. A thorough knowledge of the above-mentioned languages is acquired in a very short time by constant practice with the family and the teachers of languages, who all reside in the Institute, and require the pupils to converse in the language they are learning. Circulars and any further information required may be had at the Institute.
C. ASTEAGA, Principal.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LASSALLE'S French boarding and day school, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton place, re-opens Sept. 5. New scholars are admitted only under 10 years of age. The English branches are taught by English gentlemen. The scholars of the classical department have been admitted with distinction to Columbia College. The junior department is under the maternal care of Mrs. Lespinasse.

SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE TAUGHT by HENRY O. VAIL, Sing Sing, N. Y. Chemistry, botany and geology, as applied to agriculture, form part of the course. Number of pupils limited to four, residing in the family, in a healthful and beautiful locality. Pupils labor a part of the day on the place. One vacancy by now be secured by early application.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFTS WILL RE-OPEN THEIR
French and English BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, No. 33 West 33d-st., near 6th-av., On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS at NEWBROCHELLE.—This Institute will be open on the 1st of September. Terms are moderate. For circulars, address the principal.
R. LOCKWOOD.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Entering its twenty-third year, reopens its primary, commercial and classical departments, Sept. 12. For circulars call at the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

A PROFESSOR OF FRENCH, ARITHMETIC, and literature, a native of Paris, desires to give particular lessons. Address MARTIN, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day school for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MISS HALLOW WILL REOPEN HER School for young ladies, at No. 34 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Thursday, Sept 15.

MISSES MARSHALL'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st, bet. 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sep. 12.

MISSES LEE & H. R. GREEN, NO. 1 6th av., will re open their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Tuesday, September 20.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School, No. 43 East 21st-st., (between Broadway and 4th av.,) MONDAY, Sept. 19.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS—WHO has for six years lived in the family of a Southern planter, where she has just finished the education of the youngest daughter, is desirous of meeting with a re engagement. Address Dr. HINCKEL, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

A LADY CONVERSANT WITH THE SIGN language, and eminently qualified to undertake the moral and intellectual culture of a mute child, desires a situation as governess. Address S. S. T., Box No. 2,272 Post-office.

A LADY WISHES A SITUATION, EITHER in a family or school, as teacher of French, the rudiments of Latin, or higher mathematics, and the English branches: would not object to go South or West. Address, with full particulars, T, Box No. 330, Watertown, New-York.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF MANY YEARS experience in tuition, is desirous of a re engagement as governess in a private family in the South. Her course of instruction is music, French and drawing. Most satisfactory references. Address E. T., drug-store, No. 407 4th-av., New-York.

AS DAILY OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A well-educated lady is desirous of meeting with a re engagement. She instructs in English, French, (which she speaks,) music and drawing. A liberal salary expected. Address 2, No. 30 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

AN ORGANIST, AT PRESENT HOLDING one of the first positions in New-York, desires to locate South, is a teacher of the voice and piano-forte of acknowledged ability. Any communications may be addressed to ORGANIST, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, AN EXPERIenced teacher of the English branches, French, German, Italian, music and drawing, desires an eligible situation. Address A. B., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT as Principal or Assistant in a High School or Academy. Has the best of reference; no objection to go south or west. Address C., Box No. 620 Bridgeport, Conn.

AUCTION SALES.

L. M. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.
RIO COFFEE.
L. M. HOFFMAN & CO.
WILL SELL
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 1,
AT
WALL-STREET SALESROOM,
5,600 BAGS
PRIME GREEN RIO COFFEE,
CARGO OF THE LANCASTRIA,
Catalogues and samples on Wednesday.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE, THIS DAY AT 10 1-2 o'clock at the private residence No. 30 7th st., near 3d-av. The house is furnished throughout with very fine furniture, carpets, looking glasses, paintings, gas chandeliers, crockery, silver and glass ware. Also, one superior piano-forte. Sale positive, rain or shine. Goods must be removed day of sale. House to let; possession immediately.

WM. WITHERS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., furniture, carpets, beds, bedding, mirrors, paintings, piano, bookcase, &c., together with all the furniture, &c. of a large house. The attention of families and dealers is invited.

POLITICAL.

ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—An adjourned election for Delegates to the Twelfth Assembly District Convention, to choose Delegates to the Syracuse Convention will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, 26th, at No. 21 Avenue D. Polls open at 6 and close 9½ o'clock P. M.
PHILIP REILEY, Vice-President.
C. DONALDSON, Sec'y.

ASHCROFT'S (Bourdon) STEAM GUAGE.—Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices.
C. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A MATRON'S OR HOUSEKEEPER'S situation, in an institution or seminary, by a strictly conscientious and competent female, with several years' experience; can give the best of reference as to capability and character; or in a private family; understands housekeeping thoroughly; also the care and management of children. Call at or address for three days No. 186 Clinton-st., corner of Baltic st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND NEAT young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork, waiting or general housework, or as nurse; understands each situation perfectly, as her references certify. No objections to the country. Wages moderate. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE AND steady servant a situation; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; obliging and respectful; is not afraid of work, and can give good references. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waiter, and to assist in washing and ironing. No objection to take care of children and do plain sewing. Apply at No. 126 Clinton-place, in the store.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress; also by one, as chambermaid and waitress, or as cook, washer and ironer; has five years' reference. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH English, Irish and every other kind of servants, both male and female, together with English, French and German first-class cooks, may be obtained at the offices No. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom and plain gardener, by a single young man, who for honesty, sobriety and capability, can produce the very best recommendations; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Address M. H. S., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man who understands it in all its various branches; best of City reference given. Address F. G., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION IN a retail grocery; has a thorough knowledge of the business and can produce the best of references. Address CLERK, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man; has no objection to the care of horses; the best of City reference. Address S. L., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF OBTAINing a situation as gardener for a man whom he can recommend as capable and industrious, and understands his business in every department.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in a surveying party bound South. Address T. P. S., station D., New York Post-office.

SILK AND MILLINERY GOODS.—WANTED, a situation by a young (married) man, in the above business; can influence considerable trade. Salary not so much an object as a good steady situation. Reference Mooney, Manly & Co., No. 9 Murray-st.; or Jas. H. Connor, No. 115 Franklin st. Address THOMAS BYRNES, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

TO HARDWARE HOUSES—WANTED, A situation for a young man of 18, in a first-class hardware house, has had four years' experience in a New-England city, and can come well recommended. Apply personally or by letter, to A. P. BALDWIN, No. 72 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD BAKER, TO TAKE CHARGE of the bakery attached to the Cadet's Mess at the United States Military Academy. The place will be open on the 1st of September next for a good, honest, practical baker. For further information, call at No. 297 Spring-st., New-York, or upon the subscriber,
J. BEATT, Purveyor, West Point, N. Y.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF MEN TO PEDDLE articles that have an immediate sale, affording a good profit. An industrious man can make a good living. It is only to see the articles, to be convinced of the truth of the above assertion.
FERRIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, 229 Broadway.

WANTED—TO GO 100 MILES IN THE COUNTRY a young or widow lady who has had some experience and is qualified to take charge of small children; a pleasant home and liberal salary are offered. A member of a Protestant Church preferred. Call at Mr. ARNOLD'S, 330 4th-av., after 10 o'clock A. M., for 3 days.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON, and do general housework; one that is neat and obliging and willing to make herself generally useful about the house, can have a good home at moderate wages. Apply at No. 48 East 16th-st., basement door.

WANTED—AGENTS OF GENTEEL ADDRESS, with a capital of $2 and upwards, to sell an entirely new article in general demand; several dollars per day can be realized. Apply at Nos. 503 and 505 Broadway, third floor, Room No. 6.

A JOURNEYMAN CONFECTIONER WANTED A—A man that understands candy-making in all its branches. Good wages and steady work the year round. Apply to EDWARD SMITH, No. 154 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG OR MIDDLE-AGED WOman, to attend a bakery; must come well recommended. Apply at No. 68 Broad-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

TO MILLINERS.—WANTED, AN EXPERIenced milliner and dressmaker to go South; none but first-class need apply, at No. 120 Chambers st., up stairs.

WANTED—TO LEARN THE DRY GOODS BUSIness, a boy about 15 years old. Apply at No. 369 Broadway, between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock P. M.

TAILORS WANTED TO MAKE PANTS and Shirts. Call at No. 112 Cherry-st., 2nd floor.

HOTELS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., only one hour from New-York *via* Morris and Essex Railroad. Pure spring water and baths. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt st., 8½, 11½, 3½, 6:10, 6:40 P.M.
CH. STRINGER, Proprietor.

BOARDING.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman and wife in a private family, within two hours' ride by Railroad from New-York; State of New-Jersey preferred. Sitting-room and bedroom, with private table, required. If suited may remain the Winter. Address, stating terms, &c., H. E. A., Brooklyn Post-office, L. I.

SUMMER BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN be comfortably accommodated at Weehawken Heights, N. J., between 92d-st. ferry and Guttenberg landing, (Comstock's Stone Villa,) delightful prospect, cool, shady location. Table supplied from New-York. Refer to L. S. Comstock, No. 266 Greenwich-st.

A LADY CONVERSANT WITH THE ENGLISH branches, and eminently qualified to undertake the moral and intellectual culture of a young child, desires a situation as governess. Address S. S. T., Box No. 2,272 Post-office.

A LADY WISHES A SITUATION, EITHER in a family or school, as teacher of French, the rudiments of Latin, or higher mathematics, and the English branches: would not object to go South or West. Address, with full particulars, T, Box No. 330, Watertown, New-York.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF MANY YEARS experience in tuition, is desirous of a re engagement as governess in a private family in the South. Her course of instruction is music, French and drawing. Most satisfactory references. Address E. T., drug-store, No. 407 4th-av., New-York.

AS DAILY OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A well-educated lady is desirous of meeting with a re engagement. She instructs in English, French, (which she speaks,) music and drawing. A liberal salary expected. Address 2, No. 30 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

AN ORGANIST, AT PRESENT HOLDING one of the first positions in New-York, desires to locate South, is a teacher of the voice and piano-forte of acknowledged ability. Any communications may be addressed to ORGANIST, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, AN EXPERIenced teacher of the English branches, French, German, Italian, music and drawing, desires an eligible situation. Address A. B., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT as Principal or Assistant in a High School or Academy. Has the best of reference; no objection to go south or west. Address C., Box No. 620 Bridgeport, Conn.

BOARDING—NOS. 167 AND 169 CLINTON-ST., Brooklyn.—Families or single gentlemen desiring the comforts of a home, can be accommodated with rooms in a first class house, furnished or unfurnished, on reasonable terms, by applying soon. Location pleasant and easy of access. References given and required.

FO

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 94 BROADWAY,
FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JULY 31, 1859.

Assets as per report, 30th April, 1859.....$5,363,591 20
Receipts during the quarter ending Aug. 1, 1859, for premiums and interest.....630,525 64
Total.....$5,994,117 53
Disbursements during the quarter.....140,943 31
Cash assets, as realized.....$5,553,174 22
Additional assets, being interest accrued not [illegible] premiums, and due from agents.....205,000 00
Claims unpaid, [illegible] due,) $48,000.
Number of Policies issued during the quarter, 363.
Number of Policies in force, 11,437.
Amount in force $32 926 339.

I have carefully examined the above statement, and believe the same to be correct
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

THIS COMPANY offers the following advantages to persons intending to insure their lives:
Its CASH ASSETS are larger than those of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States, amounting to
$5,750,000.
THE PROPORTION OF ITS CASH ASSETS to the amount at risk is greater than that of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States.
THE RATES OF PREMIUM are lower than those of the majority of other Life Insurance Companies—yet its Dividends have been greater.
THE MORTALITY AMONG ITS MEMBERS has been proportionally less than that of any other Life Insurance Company, in either America or Europe, whose experience has been made known—a result in the highest degree favorable to Policy holders.
THE NUMBER OF LIVES INSURED in this Company greatly exceeds that of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States, thus affording a security above them all—the necessary law of average having ample scope for operation.
THE ASSETS of the Company are invested exclusively on Bond and Mortgage on Real Estate in the City and State of New-York, worth in each case at least double the amount loaned, and bearing interest at SEVEN per Cent. The solidity and security of this disposition of the Company's Funds cannot be overstated.
PLAN.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the insured.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

[illegible] S. WINSTON,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
[illegible] L. PRUYN,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
[illegible] MOORE,	JOHN M. STUART,
[illegible] H BLUNT,	GEORGE E. CLARK,
[illegible] H. MCUEDY,	SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
[illegible] G. PEARSON,	SAMUEL M CORNELL,
[illegible] H. SWIFT,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
[illegible] BUNKER,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
[illegible] BARRETT,	HAMILIN BLAKE,
[illegible] P. YELVERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY,
[illegible] WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
[illegible] EDWARDS,	WILLIAM Y. BRADY,
[illegible] TIM BROWN,	W. E DODGE,
[illegible] ARD PATRICK,	GEORGE S. COE,
[illegible] AM H. POPHAM,	WM. K. STRONG,
[illegible] GUS EGGERTON,	NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
[illegible] WHEELER,	WM M. VERMILYE,
[illegible] H. NORTON,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
[illegible]	FREDERICK S. WISTON, President.
Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT.	Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MILTURN POST, M. D.	

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES, Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT
Available in principal Towns and Cities of
BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
Also, ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travellers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Have letters of credit for travellers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

E. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE, BONDS, STOCKS AND INSURANCE,
Northeast corner of Broadway and 25th st.,
HOUSES FOR SALE AND TO LET.
A large number of first-class dwelling houses, both furnished and unfurnished, English basements, high-stoops, brownstone and Philadelphia brick fronts, two, three and four stories.

ALLYN COX,
NOTE, STOCK AND LOAN BROKER,
No. 43 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE Aug. 1, 1859.
PROPOSALS FOR $466,600 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed bids will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 2, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of four hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the State Legislature entitled "An act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park," passed April 11, 1851, amended April 13, 1859; and by an ordinance of the Common Council approved by the Mayor July 23, 1859.

The said stock will consist of four thousand six hundred and sixty-six shares, of one hundred dollars each share, and comprises the remainder of the amount authorized to be issued ($1,866,600) for the improvement of the Central Park. It bears interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from taxes, and the principal is redeemable from the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt on the 1st day of August 1867, such redemption being further secured by a pledge of the Park and its appurtenances.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within five days after the opening of the bids, one half of the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the whole sum, and the remainder of the amount so awarded will be required to be paid to the Chamberlain on the 10th day of November next. On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain for such payments to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of such deposits.

Such proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock" and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed, put in a second envelope, sealed, and addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CHAMBERS OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 20, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds, the Real Estate Bonds, the Income and the Floating Debt, or the Certificates of the Capital Stock, of any of the following named Railroad Companies, to wit:
The Chicago and Illinois Railroad Company,
The Lake Erie, Wabash, and St. Louis Railroad Company, and
The Toledo, Wabash, and Western Railroad Company,
are hereby notified that they must surrender the same to the Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company, at its office, No. 54 Exchange place, New-York, or at its office in Terre Haute, Ind., before the 1st day of October next, in order to entitle them to the privilege of receiving therefor stock or Bonds of the last named Company, as provided in the agreement made with that Company by the undersigned, as purchaser of said Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, at the sales upon the foreclosure of the several Mortgages thereon. The time above limited cannot be extended.
A. BOODY.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1859.

CHICAGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company have declared a Dividend of Four per cent payable on and after the 1st day of September next, at the Bank of New-York City stockholders will be paid by the Agent, BANEY A. OAKLEY, at the office of the Fire and Insurance Company, No. 61 Wall-st. Albany City stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany. Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica. Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse, and all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends unclaimed for within thirty days will be paid at the Company's office only at Syracuse.

CITY DEPARTMENT CERTIFICATES—$200,000 FOR SALE.—These Certificates are the same security as a Treasury Note, and will be paid as soon as Congress can go through the forms for passing a bill. They are offered at a rate that will pay the purchaser better than any other security equally safe. WELLS, FARGO & CO.

WANTED FOR TWO YEARS—$10,000 on a note of responsible parties in New-York, [illegible] will leave as collateral $10,000 good six per cent. Bonds, interest payable semi-annual in New-York. Coupon Bonds will be given for use of the money as above, and their payment guaranteed. Address or call on M. BEEMAN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

BONDS FOR SALE.—$25,000 CHICAGO, ALTON and St. Louis (formerly Chicago and Mississippi) Second Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds. Also the Third Mortgage Eight per Cent. Bonds of the same road, for sale by ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 56 Exchange-place.

HARLEM AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD Co., } OFFICE 128 AND 130 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1859. } IN CONSEQUENCE OF AN INJUNCTION, the payment of Dividends, declared by the company, is made until further notice.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

VEGA'S MULTUM IN PARVO INTEREST, Discount and Note Table for sale at all the principal stationers in the City. Price 50 cents per copy. A liberal discount to the trade. G. D. MUELLER, General Agent for William st., Room No. 7, second floor.

£1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK of London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 61 Broadway.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.
Prime, Refined White and Yellow Sugars, Wholesale and Retail, at Refiner's prices.
Hhds. New-Orleans Molasses, cheaper than any house in New-York.
Hhds. choice Family Flour, from $5 upwards.
TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, FLOUR and SPICES of all qualities, at the immense establishment of
R. AGNEW, (Successor to J. O. Fowler & Co.,
Nos. 220 Greenwich and 29 Murray sts.
GOODS DELIVERED FREE.

CLUB-HOUSE CARDS.

CARL HART & CO., NO. 307 BROADWAY, New-York, now offer to clubs and consumers their celebrated brand of cards, made of pure linen, not to split and to retain their slip perfect. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

INSURANCE.

THE GUARDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE IN
CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,
No. 7 NASSAU-ST.,
is prepared to issue Policies at the usual rates, as follows, viz:
Policies in favor of and payable to the wife—free from the claims of creditors.
Policies payable on attaining a specific age, or payable in case of death before attaining such age.
Policies granted to creditors on the lives of their debtors.
Policies granted for any number of years.
Premiums payable in cash—quarterly, semi-annually or annually.
Dividends declared every three years, and the surplus belonging to the policy holders returned to them.
JAMES W. HALSTED, President.
HENRY V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.
J. SMITH HOMANS, Jr., Actuary.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES T. SOUTTER,	WILLIAM T. HOOKER,
DOUGLAS ROBINSON,	D. GOLDEN MURRAY,
THOMAS RIGNEY,	JAMES F. RUGGLES,
JOHN T. AGNEW,	JAMES F. COX,
WM. M. VERMILYE,	ROBERT SOUTTER,
ARCHIBALD H. LOWRY,	JAMES W. HALSTED,
JOHN J. CRANE,	FRANCIS W. TAPPAN,
EDWARD A LAMBERT,	WILLIAM A BROWN,
CHARLES ABERNETHY,	BENJ. M. WHITLOCK,
WILLIAM ALLEN,	E. T. H. GIBSON,
	EDWARD D. SPRAGUE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
E. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

A LARGE CASH RETURN TO THE INSURED IN LIEU OF SCRIP.
ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 29 WALL-ST.,
CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1859, OVER
$300,000.
THIS COMPANY WILL INSURE BUILDINGS AND MERCHANDISE of every kind—Dwelling Houses and Household Furniture—at the STANDARD SCALE OF RATES, RETURNING TO THE INSURED A LARGE CASH DIVIDEND upon their Premiums, in LIEU of the PROSPECTIVE SCRIP DIVIDENDS of the Mutual Companies.
ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, PLACE OF TRIAL.—THE PARK BANK, Plaintiffs, against EDGAR D. STURTEVANT and ABEL S. STURTEVANT, Defendants—Summons.—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 5 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days of the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and eighty-one dollars and forty cents, with interest from the 15th day of July, 1859, besides the costs of this action.—Dated, Aug. 24, 1859. TOWNSEND & VAN NESS,
au26-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Henry Casamajor, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., No. 78 South-street, in the City of New-York on or before the 10th day of December next.
Dated New-York, the 2d day of June, 1859.
PAUL CASAMAJOR,
H. H. SEWALL,
Administrators.
jel-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB LICHTENBERG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of her attorney, P. J. Joachimssen, No. 118 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 31, 1859.
CAROLINE LICHTENBERG, Executrix, &c., of
Jacob Lichtenberg, deceased.
ap1-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN G. COLLINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of WILLIAM COLLINS, No. 41 Wooster-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of September next.
Dated, New-York, the 3d day of March, 1859.
JOHN FINLEY,
WILLIAM COLLINS, } Executors.
mh4-law-6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER MASTERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Reuben H. Cudlipp, No. 118 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of November next 1859. Dated, New-York, May 10, 1859.
my21-law6mF* MICHAEL TREACY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL HUGHES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 179 Variek-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 6, 1859.
ap8-law6mF* JOHN HUGHES, Administrator.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUTTA-PERCHA
CEMENT ROOFING,
THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DURABLE ROOFING IN USE.
Can be applied to old Shingle Roofs, without removing the shingles.
NEW AND OLD TIN AND METAL ROOFS
Coated and repaired with
GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT,
And warranted WATER-TIGHT.
Specimens and references can be seen at the offices
No. 310 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York and No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
LIQUID CEMENT for sale. JOHNS & GEOGLEY.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. F. PIERSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, in the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

VOORHIS & WHITEMAN'S
PATENT PORTABLE MOSQUITO NET.
This Net, when open, forms a large airy canopy, and so simple in construction, that any person can put it up or take it down in a minute, without injuring the bedstead, or defacing the wall, and can be packed in the compass of an umbrella. Can be seen at VOORHIS & WHITEMAN'S Upholstery, Paper-hanging and Mattress Warehouse, No. 834 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., New-York.

A GOOD THING
AND CHEAP.
THE
SHILLING
HAIR TONIC,
HIGHLY PERFUMED,
RETAILS FOR ONLY 12 CENTS.
EVERYBODY CAN BUY IT.
Bottles hold more, and the article is fully equal to any that retails at 25 cents.
Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Wholesale depot No. 139 Malden-lane.

SCOTCH WHISKY, ALE, &c.
Whisky—Stewart's Paisley, Graham & Co.'s, Glasgow.
Ale—Wm. Younger & Co.'s Imperial India Ale, in stone and glass, from the Abby Brewery, Edinburgh.
Porter—Younger's London Porter.
Brandy—Mare Arnauld and Bereard & Co.
Gin—Bernard & Co.'s patent "Old Tom."
Wine—Sparkling Moselle and Reisling.
Felt—Ship-sheathing Felt, in single and double sheets, for sale in bond or duty paid by
HUGH MACFARLANE,
No. 15 Wall-st

SOUTHERN MERCHANTS ARE INVITED to call and examine our newly invented Strela Matches, which surpass all others in the beauty and finish of the boxes, the brilliancy and variety of the colors, and in cheapness. They are made by a new process, of a new material, without sulphur, and are covered with a water-proof and weather-proof varnish, adaption them to any climate. Samples sent when ordered. JAMES B. DEY & CO., No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

TO ENVELOPE MANUFACTURERS.—DUFF & REAPING, Machinists and Engineers, No. 643 Water-st., New-York, are now prepared to furnish their patent improved ENVELOPE FOLDING MACHINES, which they guarantee will make 25,000 envelopes in ten hours. Also, all other machines required for the manufacturing of envelopes.
N. B.—Rights for manufacturing the machines in different States for sale.

BENT PUTTOCKS—100 WHITE OAK, 25 SY 30 feet long, 10 by 9 inches square, suitable for the midship sections of a large steamer, and giving four times the strength on the bilge of ordinary futtocks, for sale low. Apply at Phenix Wood Sending Works, at Greenpoint, or to C. A. BURGESS, No. 49 Broad-st., Newyork. N. B.—Sent follows of superior quality always on hand.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET—A NEW STYLE OF SHOES AND GAITERS ONLY $2 50, WARRANTED. ALSO, $3 50 AND $4 DRESS BOOTS, THAT WILL SURPRISE EVERY BODY

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVING fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, N.Y.

THREE SECOND-HAND SAFES—WILDER'S and Herring's Patent; also, two Jeweler's Safes. Large and small sizes for sale low at No. 93 Malden-lane, New-York.

LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE BY PULLIAM, WILLS, RANKIN & CO., No. 209 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET, Capt MOODY.

LEAVE HARLEM.		LEAVE FOOT-SLIP.	
6 A. M.	1 P. M.	7 A. M.	3:15 P. M
7 A. M.	3 P. M.	8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.
8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15 A. M.	5:15 P. M
9 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with
BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 5 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (DIRECT) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows, from the foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK		LEAVE DRAGON PORT.	
Thurs....Aug. 25,	3:30 P. M.	Thurs....Aug. 25,	5:30 A. M.
Friday...Aug. 26,	3:30 P. M.	Friday...Aug. 26,	6:30 A. M.
Satur....Aug. 27,	4:30 P. M.	Satur....Aug. 27,	7 A. M.
Monday...Aug. 29,	3:30 P. M.	Monday...Aug. 29,	6 A. M.
Tuesday..Aug. 30,	3:30 P. M.	Tuesday..Aug. 30,	7 A. M.
Wednes..Aug. 31,	4 P. M.	Wednes..Aug. 31,	7 A. M.
		Thurs....Sept. 1,	7 A. M.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, POINT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thurs...Aug. 25,	2 P. M.	Thurs...Aug. 25,	4 P.M.
Friday...Aug. 26,	6 30 A. M.	Friday...Aug. 26,	8 30 P.M.
Satur...Aug. 27,	2 P.M.	Satur...Aug. 27,	4 30 P.M.
Sunday..Aug. 28,	7 30 A.M.	Sunday..Aug. 28,	3 30 P.M.

ROCKAWAY.
The steamer CERES, Capt. BARKER, leaves Catharine Market-slip EVERY MORNING at 9 A. M., Spring-st., 9:30, Pier No. 4 North River at 9½, for Rockaway, returning to the City at 5½ P. M. Bring your lines for blue fish. Fare 50 cents.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.
Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$6
The splendid steamship NASHVILLE, Capt. MURRAY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 27, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely
Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans	$30 75	To Augusta, Ga	$20 00
To Mobile, Ala	26 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala	25 00	To Charleston, S. C	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn	33 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, succeeds on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 75; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat ALIDORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st. EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock; returning, leave Peekskill at 1 P. M., touching at Amos st.,

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. HYDSOCOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Amos st., at 9½ A.M.; 12½ and 3¼ P.M.; Spring-st., at 9¾ A.M., 12¾ and 3¾ P.M., Pier No. 4, North River, at 10 A.M., 1 and 4 P.M. Last trip from the Island, at 6½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

FARE 50 CENTS TO WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL AND NEWBURGH.—Tickets to the above places and return, 75 cents. Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock—landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 5 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR GREENPORT, ORIENT AND SAG HARBOR.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-slip, Pier No. 33, East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock. Freight taken.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, ST. JOHN'S WOOD, &c.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN leaves Fulton Market Slip, 9¾ A. M., 1¾, 5 P. M. Leaves Flushing at 7½, 11¾ A. M.; 3 P. M. Low fare 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven trains.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer HENDRIK HUDSON, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

FOR KEYPORT—FROM THE FOOT OF MURRAY-ST.—KEYPORT leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock P. M., and KEYPORT at 7 A. M. FARE PRICE leaves at 9 o'clock A. M. and Keyport at 3 P. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—STOPPING at Doyle's Dock, Great Neck and Sands Point. The new steamer LONG ISLAND leaves Pier No. 32 East River, (James-slip,) every day, at 4 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from foot of Barrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, &c.—Steamboat THOMAS POWELL, foot of Jay-st., at 3½ o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip every day, at 1 P. M. THOMAS LOCKYER, No. 113 South-st.

EXCURSIONS.

A HOY FOR THE FISHING BANKS.—THE large and staunch iron steamer ERIE, Capt. L. BASSETT, will make a trip to the Fishing Banks every day during the week, except Wednesday, the 24th inst., commencing Monday, 22d inst., leaving Chambers-st. 7 o'clock; Spring-st., 7½; Amos-st., 7¾; Broome-st., East River, at Peck-slip, 8¼; Thorn's Docs, Brooklyn, at 8; and Pier No. 4, at 8½ o'clock. Bait and lines can be obtained on board; also refreshments. Fare for the trip, 50 cents. N. B.—This boat can accommodate from four to five hundred fishermen, and as many dancers, for the accommodation of which a good cotillion band is engaged.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The sea steamer CROTON, having been painted and refurnished, will commence her regular trips to the fishing banks on THURSDAY, 25th; FRIDAY, 26th; and SATURDAY, 27th—starting from James-slip at 7:45; Spring at 8:30; Pier No. 4, N. R., at 9 o'clock. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. Cotillion Band on board; also bait and fishing tackle.

GRAND SUNDAY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE.—The elegant steamer CROTON, Captain R. S. Hoffmire, will leave Pier No. 32, East River, James Slip, on SUNDAY, August 28 at 8 o'clock, A. M., stopping at City Island and New-Rochelle. Excursion will leave Glen Cove at 3.30 P. M. Fare there and back 25 cents.

IF YOU WISH TO ENJOY A MOST DELIGHTFUL excursion trip and take a view of the beautiful scenery on the East River, the public islands, with the improvements, Hell Gate, &c., take the fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN. See advertisement.

NOTICE.—CAMP MEETING AT SING SING, COMMENCING Aug. 22, 1859; steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher-st., every afternoon at 4 o'clock. Fare 25 cents.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
BY THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. E. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—which I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
New-York, January, 1859.

RAILROAD IRON.
One thousand tons railroad iron in port and to arrive, 50 to 80 pounds weight per linear yard. Apply to THEODORE DEHON, No 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.
East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *New-York Times* Building and balance of the block: Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*New-York Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.
N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

OAMES' & SONS' SPADES AND SHOVELS, store trucks, agricultural steel goods, at manufacturers' prices. Also, every description of agricultural implements, seeds, &c., for sale by CHARLES V. MAPES, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau, and 11 Beekman-st.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR nail-rods received from Norway. For sale by
C. E. HABIGHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Nut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

OAMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

SHIPPING.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
Via Panama, on the 5th and 20th of every month, by the steamships ADRIATIC, ATLANTIC and BALTIC, (formerly in the Liverpool Line.)
The above unrivaled steamships, owned by the North Atlantic Steamship Company, are now being fitted up for the California trade, one of which will leave the wharf foot of Canal-st. on the 6th October, at 2 P. M., and semi-monthly thereafter. The rates of passage and freight will be as reasonable as by any other line. Their large freight capacity, and the arrangements for the comfort and health of the passengers will be such as to challenge competition. An experienced surgeon will be attached to each ship.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, August 31.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept 14.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE—From Pier No. 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.
FARE.
Cabin to Philadelphia.....$2 00
Cabin to Cape May.....2 00
Steerage to Philadelphia.....1 50
No charge for Berths. State-rooms extra, each $1.
DELAWARE, John H. Cones, Commander.
BOSTON, Orrin Sellew, Commander.
KENNEBEC, Thomas Hand, Commander.
One of the above leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West. FREIGHT OR COMMISSION and with dispatch. Goods insured at ½ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers."
Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS

Boundary Attempted to Be Set at the Ends of Justice.

The Philadelphia North American has the following, author of an extraordinary series of performances:

"On the morning of July 5, a fire took place in a [illegible] store in Front-street, below Spruce, occupied by one Englishman named WILLIAM BLIGH. Bligh had been in the country at the time only about eighteen months. The circumstances attending the fire were of a suspicious character, so much so that the Fire Marshal felt it incumbent upon him to arrest Bligh and take him before a police magistrate for examination. The result was that the accused was committed for trial, on the charge of arson, in setting fire to his own premises, in order to defraud one of our oldest and most respectable insurance companies. Not being satisfied with the magistrate's decision, Bligh's counsel sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, which was heard before Judge ALLISON. Judge ALLISON heard all the testimony, and refused to grant the writ. The man was, therefore, remanded for trial, and in the course of the Fire Marshal fully justified. Bligh had experienced a series of annoyances and persecutions against a number of the witnesses who testified against him. He sued them on fictitious charges before Alderman BEN. MCMULLEN, and other known town magistrates, in which suits perjury was largely resorted to. Not satisfied with this, Bligh sued the Fire Marshal before Alderman MCMULLEN, on a charge of conspiracy, though it is proper to add that the Alderman treated the Marshal with courtesy, and the witnesses did not adhere to their original intention, and failed to come forward, dismissed the case.

"Among other proceedings on the part of Bligh, he induced a man to visit a female and represent himself as Mr. BLACKBURN, and attempted, in that character, to bribe her to "swear against Bligh." The woman was afterwards brought into Court, Mr. BLACKBURN pointed out to her, and every form of promise, threat, and cajolery, was used to induce her to swear that her visitor was really Mr. BLACKBURN. An effort was also made to induce her to swear that Mr. BENJAMIN had met her on a certain street, on a certain night and had made to her infamous proposals. Previous, to then seeing him in Court, the lady had never seen Mr. BLACKBURN, and being above the bribes of Bligh she, of course, refused to commit the desired perjury. Subsequently, Bligh arrested a female witness in the same, by threats and personal abuse, and finding that they failed to intimidate, had recourse to the attempt to bribe her to leave the State. The Fire-Marshal learning this, called the attention of the Court to the case, when Judge LUDLOW issued a bench-warrant against Bligh, on the charge of tampering with a witness. Bligh was brought before the Court, when an additional bond of $800 was placed upon him, the charge being a misdemeanor, in attempting to obstruct the administration of justice. Bligh was sent to prison, but after remaining there four days, his wife obtained his release. Bligh married, since his arrival in this city, the widow of an Irishman who formerly kept a tavern at Dock-street wharf, and who left to her several thousand dollars in money which she is shrewd enough, to retain in her own possession. Bligh is about 38 years of age.

On last Saturday morning Bligh decoyed into his bar-room, on a friendly pretext, a young Englishman named HENRY CARR, whom he suspected of having informed against him on the above occasion, and after barricading the doors, committed upon him a murderous assault. Carr escaped only after a desperate struggle, and after receiving some ugly injuries. He made his way to the Central Station, a decidedly piteous spectacle. As he emerged from Bligh's place a crowd of people, who had been collected by his cries, were artfully set upon Carr by his assailant, who denounced Carr to those people as a thief. The Mayor issued a warrant forthwith for the arrest of Bligh, but until yesterday he managed to elude the vigilance of the officers. Officers JONES and LACY arrested him and took him before Alderman BENJAMIN, who again sent him to prison in default of $1,000 bail. In the meantime the Grand Jury have found a true bill against him for arson, and also for assault and battery with intent to kill. It is now to be hoped that Bligh will receive his deserts. When last before the court his counsel took occasion to pronounce a tirade upon the Fire Marshal, but was promptly rebuked by Judge LUDLOW, who said, so far from being censurable, the Fire Marshal was entitled to great credit for fearlessly discharging his duty.

Conflagrations.

THE NEW-BEDFORD FIRE.—The disastrous fire at New-Bedford, Aug. 24, briefly reported by telegraph, broke out in the saw and planing mill of Wilcox & Hathaway, on North Water-street. It spread from the mill to the large lumber-yard adjoining, in which there was a great quantity of soft lumber used in the mill. Loss on mill, $9,000—no insurance; on lumber-yard, $9,900; next, Ryder & Smith's spar-yard; loss, $30,000. It then crossed Water-street, to C. & E. Bierstadt's turning-mill, loss $600; Hayes' cooperage, loss $3,000; Pierce's carpenter-shop, Sanford's paint-shop, loss about $500; Beetle's spar-yard, in which all the spars were burned, with many in the water; Ryder & Smith's spar-yard, loss $8,000; a large building belonging to Wilcox & Richmond's wharf, (in which was the ship-chandlery of N. H. Nye, counting-room of E. B. Howard and George B. Richmond,) the oil-yard of Edward M. Robinson, in which were 2,000 bbls. of oil, all destroyed. All the above were burned almost immediately. In the next place, Wilcox's wharf, with its large deposits of lumber, took fire, and was all in a flame at once, with the Yacht Club boat-house, Thomas Booth's blind establishment, a lot of oil belonging to Wm. G. E. Pope, B. B. Howland and David B. Kempton; Searell & King's rigging loft and Hathaway's machine shop, which were speedily burnt. Loss $8,000. The next buildings burnt were Pardon Potter's paint shop, partly burned, owned by Swift & Perry and occupied by them, G. & M. Howland and Thomas Nye, Jr., who had counting-houses in the same, as well as the sail-loft of Chapman & Bonney, Chase & Clark's cooper's shop, two buildings owned by S. Rodman and occupied by Wm. Walker and Mr. Haskin's carpenter's shops. All the above-named buildings were on Water-street, or very near it. The fire then burnt a dwelling-house owned by Wilcox and Richmond, and occupied by laboring men, standing next the corner of Second and North; a house owned by David R. Greene, adjoining the last and on the corner: a carpenter's shop owned by D. B. Kempton, occupied by G. A. & C. H. Brownell, (loss $300;) a house owned by Mr. Taber, (firm of Taber & Tobey,) on Second-street; next, the houses owned by Abraham Gifford, Capt. Stephen Potter, the dwelling-house of Andrew G. Hayes, and Gardner's fish store, on the corner of North and Second. King's grocery store on Second-street, the house occupied by Andrew Hays, house of widow Gibbs, corner of Second and Mill, were totally destroyed. The New-Bedford *Mercury*, from which we copy, does not give the insurances. The aggregate loss is about $75,000.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW-BEDFORD, MASS., Thursday, Aug. 25.

The fire in this city, yesterday, destroyed about 6,000 bbls. of oil and other property, making a total loss of $300,000, on which there was less than $10,000 insurance.

AT DORCHESTER, MASS.—At Dorchester, Aug. 23, the planing-mill of Mr. A. T. Stearns, was totally destroyed. The mill was one of the largest in the vicinity, the building being sixty by eighty feet. The total loss is estimated at $10,000, on which there was the following insurance: At the Dorchester Mutual, $750; Conway, $750; Charter Oak, Hartford, $750; City, Hartford, $500; Traders', Boston, $1,000; total, $3,750. In addition, about $1,000 worth of lumber, owned by L. Pratt, Thos. Porter, Daniel Parker and Thomas B. Smith, was destroyed, there being no insurance. The fire is supposed to have commenced in the feather-room, and at one time it threatened to sweep through a large amount of property in the vicinity of the mill.

Railroad Accidents.

The Utica *Herald*, Aug. 19, says:

"At about 8 o'clock last evening a little girl, twelve years of age, named JULIA ANN DOYLE, was run over by a locomotive on the Black River Railroad, opposite Seneca street, in this city. It appears that the girl had been across the railroad, and was returning with a pitcher of milk, when the accommodation train from the West was coming in on the Central Road. The railroad tracks at this point are near together, and the girl was probably looking at the accommodation train, and did not notice the locomotive which was backing up. She was struck and thrown down, the wheel crushing her thigh and one arm. She was speedily taken up and conveyed to her mother's house, on the corner of Water and Washington-streets, but she only lived about half an hour. Her last remark after the accident was, "God help my mother!" Mrs. DOYLE was frantic with grief, and attracted the heartfelt sympathies of a crowd of neighbors by her cries and lamentations.

Coroner H. E. ROBERTS summoned a jury, and an inquest was held last evening. A number of witnesses were sworn. J. DEMBLEBY, engineer on the Black River locomotive, deposed that he neither saw nor heard of any accident at the time; the engine was backed up very slowly, and the bell was rung all the time.

DENNIS POWELL, who saw the accident, thought the engine backed up very slow; saw something under the tender, and at first supposed it was a dog; saw the freight train on the Central at the time; witness ran up and found the girl, when she was soon after picked up by Mr. BURKE and Mr. POWERS. The testimony was closed by the evidence of Dr. SPEARS as to the extent of the injuries.

After closing the evidence, the jury deliberated for three hours. The result of their investigations was the finding of *two separate verdicts*, each signed by seven jurors. They read as follows:

FIRST VERDICT.

That JULIA ANN DOYLE came to her death by being run over by the Black River Railroad engine, on the evening of the 18th inst., which appears to be accidental, but the jurors strongly censure the managers of said road for not having a light on the engine.

(Signed)—Joseph W. Newland, B. Richardson, H. Doyle, David B. Roberts, Thomas Davis, Wm. Cheverly, Robert A. Jones.

SECOND VERDICT.

That JULIA ANN DOYLE came to her death by being run over by the engine on the Black River Railroad, and the jurors consider the managers of said road highly culpable in neglecting to place a light on said engine.

(Signed)—Thomas Spears, Thomas Gibney, Edward Martin, P. Dwyer, James Dwyer, Daniel Hitchings Thomas J. Syms.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Plaindealer*, Aug. 19, says:

Last night's down freight-train on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, numbering twenty cars, five of which were loaded with cross-ties, met with an accident near Summitville, about 81 miles from this city. Some of the ties had become loose in some way and dragged along the ground, and eventually threw the cars from the track, just before going over the bridge. The bridge gave away, and nine cars went through into the creek, falling a distance of 25 feet, and were badly smashed. The engine and other cars passed over safely. The braksman was slightly bruised, but the rest of the force—five men in all—were not injured. The bridge was not defective at all, the mischief having been caused by a projecting tie which severed one of the cords of the bridge.

A Second Crossing of Genesee Falls by De Leve.

From the Rochester Union, Aug. 24.

Shortly after the hour of noon yesterday crowds of citizens and strangers began to wend their way towards the Great Falls, to witness the second performance of M. DE LAVE upon his tight rope. The sun's rays came down with scorching effect, but a great degree of relief was afforded by a stiff breeze which had prevailed all day. When we entered Falls' Field at 3¼ o'clock, it is safe to say that the number of people in position to witness the exhibition on the rope was not far from *twenty-five thousand!* Many estimates ran over thirty, but none less than twenty. Every available spot along the high banks, the roofs and windows of buildings, along the brink of the Falls in PARSON'S quarry, on the large island nearly under the rope, under the banks and along the margin of the water—in short, on almost every available spot, above and below, and on each side, where a foothold could be obtained, there people, with pumps of curiosity largely developed in their craniums, were to be found.

The rope this time was in perhaps better condition than on the occasion of the first walk—being dry; but although several guys had been added, they were imperfectly tightened and permitted a great deal of sway. At about 4 o'clock M. DE LAVE appeared at the Falls Field end of the rope attired as before, except that upon his back hung the "garters," about three feet in length, used by rope performers in their exhibitions. Without any delay he seized his balancing pole and readily walked out upon his perilous journey. Arriving about midway on the rope he dropped to a sitting posture, and there gave the most daring and thrilling performance ever witnessed on the rope, or rather under it. He first stretched himself in all the reclining positions possible. Then taking the garters from his back he fastened one end of each to the rope, and the other ends about his ancles; dropping down head foremost, swinging his body and arms, he thus hung for several seconds, his feet three feet from the rope above, with the frightful abyss and cataract yawning and roaring beneath and beside him. Regaining the rope with cat-like nimbleness, the garters were changed, and he hung suspended by one leg and arm, and by one leg alone. After going through various other minor feats, he let himself down with the garters about his wrists, and thus hung suspended beneath the rope until many feared he had not sufficient strength to regain his position. He was, however, not in a jiffy, and, after sitting a brief period, jumped on the rope and proceeded to the west-side amid vociferous shouts of applause from the admiring throng. A horse was there in readiness, and, leaping into the saddle, M. DE LAVE rode down under the Falls, it is said to receive such reward as those who were enjoying the sights gratis might see fit to give, but with what success we have not learned.

After the lapse of some fifteen minutes he appeared on the west side for the return trip. Walking out to about the centre he stopped to make good his promise to stand upon his head. This he did twice, facing east and west, and then, without pole or any support or balance, stood erect upon his feet. Turning two or three somersaults around the rope, he returned to Falls Field, tramping the rope in such a careless and rollicking style as to convince all that he was perfectly at home. He was again greeted with rapturous applause and retired.

M. DE LAVE will appear again on Wednesday of next week, when the performance will be varied and equally wonderful and exciting.

Blondin Crosses the Niagara River with a Cook-Stove, and Cooks an Omelet.

From the Buffalo Express of Yesterday.

The crowd gathered at the Falls yesterday to witness another of BLONDIN's performances upon the rope, although large and numbering many thousands, was somewhat the smallest, we should say, that has yet been collected, and hardly more than two-thirds as great as that of the last occasion. BLONDIN's performance would have been accounted in the outset of these exhibitions a marvelous one; but after the great, overshadowing and unsurpassable feat of last week, it could not seem very astonishing, nor produce any very thrilling degree of interest in the minds of the spectators. It was more of a curious and laughable spectacle than an exciting one, and might be by many preferred to the terribly great performance of last Wednesday.

BLONDIN first crossed from the American to the Canadian shore in manacles; a collar about his neck—a chain pendant to his arms—and two others from his wrists to his ankles. The fetters were not very weighty, and could not have materially interfered with his performances, or added very greatly to the fatigue of the journey. During the passage he performed most of the feats previously exhibited,—standing upon his head, hanging beneath the rope, swinging his body under it backward, sustained by the arms with the elbows bent, &c., all difficult and daring in the extreme, but by BLONDIN himself made common-place and simple. The return performance was the most interesting. After a stay of fifteen or twenty minutes upon the Canadian shore, he started back with a cook stove swung upon his back, the culinary appurtenances thereto consisting of saucepan, ladle, sundry dishes and a pair of bellows, securely fastened upon the stove. It must not be imagined that the stove he bore upon his back was a full-sized cast iron "Victor," neither must it be fancied a miniature affair—a disguised spirit lamp-chafing dish. It was a goodly-sized, properly-fashioned cooking stove, made of Russia sheet iron, and boasting of a smoke-pipe about two feet in height. Arrived at the centre of the rope BLONDIN secured his pole and proceeded with nonchalance to make preparations for "camping." Unslinging his stove he placed it upon the rope before him, sat down, and with some pitchey, combustible material built his fire, exciting it with the bellows, and soon raising a smoke which proved the genuineness of the preparations for cooking. When a proper degree of heat had been attained he produced his eggs, broke them into his dish and threw the shells into the river. The omelet was prepared with all the skill of a *chef de cuisine*, and when it was complete he lowered it to the deck of the *Maid of the Mist*, where, we doubt not, it was divided into the smallest possible shares, and eagerly treasured by the passengers. Gathering up his "hotel" BLONDIN readjusted it upon his back, and quickly landed himself and it upon the American shore, amid the loud cheers of the throng.

Commencement at Oberlin College.

From the Cleveland Leader, Aug. 24.

Yesterday the commencement exercises of the Ladies' Department of Oberlin College were held in the immense Oberlin Church. The exercises were to commence at 1½ o'clock, but long before that hour the roads leading to the village were thronged with those from all the country about, eager to secure seats in the church. Seats had been reserved for the young ladies of the Institution, and at the hour they formed in procession across Tappan-square in double file. The ranks extended entirely across the square, forming a most beautiful sight. All were dressed in white, with green garlands about the waist, and as they marched to the church with heads uncovered, the effect was most charming and impressive. They occupied the two sides of the gallery, and no more beautiful sight ever greeted the eyes of those below than that great white cloud presented, hovering over and around the silvered heads of the Professors in the pulpit. It was "not merely a beautiful, but a solemn sight, to see this array of the future wives and mothers of our land," said an old bachelor at our right, and he was right; the destinies of half the country may be in the hands of that white-robed galaxy.

The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, which it has not been usually until the second day. Probably there were not less than three thousand persons within its walls.

The Graduating Class numbered twenty-five, being much the largest class that has ever gone out from the institution. Brief mention is made below of their several essays, the report being necessarily much more brief than we could wish. The essays were all good, and showed an amount of talent surpassed, we believe, by no graduating class of any institution. In the absence of President FINNEY, Prof. MORGAN officiated in his place.

Last evening the Rev. WM. PARSONS, of Mass., delivered a discourse to the graduating classes.

This morning at 8 o'clock the graduating exercises of the gentlemen's department will commence.

In the afternoon the Theological Class will graduate. This evening the grand concert will be given, at which the Oratorio of David will be performed by the full choir. It will be an occasion worthy the crowd which will gather in the spacious church.

ANOTHER BATCH OF PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.—The Boston *Atlas and Bee* is not altogether satisfied with the batch of Presidential candidates whose biographies have recently been published by Mr. D. W. BARTLETT, and therefore proposes the following list for the people to select their next President from: "N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts; Gov. Sam Houston, of Texas; William Pitt Fessenden, of Maine; H. S. Lane, of Indiana; Gen. Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts; Senator Trumbull, of Illinois; Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts; John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky; Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana; Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois; Senator Slidell, of Louisiana; Anson Burlingame, of Massachusetts; Senator Broderick, of California; Pierre Soulé, of Louisiana; Mr. Guthrie, of Kentucky; John M. Read, of Pennsylvania; B. F. Wade, of Ohio; John Van Buren, of New-York; Gov. Bissell, of Illinois; Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky; Gen. Pierce, of New-Hampshire; Horatio Seymour, of New-York; Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine; Senator Collamer, of Vermont; H. Winter Davis, of Maryland; Frank P. Blair, of Missouri; Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina; Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee; Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio; Tom Corwin, of Ohio, Carl Schurz, of Missouri; Gov. Bingham, of Michigan; Major-Gen. Winfield Scott, Major-Gen. Wool, of New-York; Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, and other gentlemen too numerous to mention!"

ACCIDENT TO MAJOR MORDECAI'S FAMILY.—The Albany *Atlas and Argus*, of Thursday, says: Major MORDECAI, of the West Troy State Arsenal, and family, started on the train of Monday morning to visit Lake George. On leaving the railroad at Moreau, the party took the stage, the Major, his wife and daughters getting inside, and the son upon the deck of the coach. While the driver was strapping the baggage at the boot, the horses became frightened, and the young man being, from his position, unable to get hold of the reins, they ran for some distance, upsetting the coach. The young man was thrown down, but was not seriously hurt. The party inside were more or less injured. One of the young ladies was badly cut on the face. Mrs. MORDECAI was several injured, and the Major himself did not entirely escape harm. The Major and his family were taken to the house of WM. H. WARREN, where they were provided for, and Tuesday morning Dr. VEILS, of West Troy, being advised of the accident, went up to Moreau, and brought the party down in the afternoon train.

A Convention of Delegates from the agricultural societies in Southern Pennsylvania, appointed to consider the propriety of establishing a model and experimental farm in one of those counties, met in the rooms of the Society for Promoting Agriculture in Philadelphia, Aug. 19, and appointed a Committee to prepare an address to the public.

Affairs in Texas.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Aug. 18.

The arrival of the steamship *Suwanee*, Capt. CAGWELL, gives us dates from Galveston to the 10th inst.

In regard to the result of the election the *Civilian* (Galveston) has the following paragraphs:

"Election returns now come in but slowly. The large majorities already reported for Gen. HOUSTON leave the election for Governor no longer in doubt. Out of 106 counties from which returns had come to hand yesterday, HOUSTON had majorities in 70, and RUNNELS in 21.

CLARK is still believed to have been elected Lieutenant-Governor, and WHITE Commissioner of the Land Office; but the returns for these offices are far less complete than those for Governor.

HAMILTON seems certainly to have been elected to Congress, though many counties are not reported. It is believed, however, that the majorities of all these parties will increase as the returns become more complete."

The following melancholy tragedy was enacted in Galveston the 12th inst.:

"A man named THOMAS CHAMBERLAIN, who had just arrived from New-Orleans proceeded to a house of ill-fame in search of his wife. Having found her, he endeavored to induce her to return with him to New-Orleans, but did not succeed, after an hour's persuasion. He then stabbed her, and, drawing a revolver, shot both her and himself. They died upon the spot."

A letter in the Dallas *Herald*, dated the 10th inst., says:

"The young man recently found in the upper part of Dallas County, near the Bills county line, partly buried in a mud hole, supposed to have been murdered for money, was from Fort Worth, and named ENGLISH. The murderer has been arrested and hung in the presence of two or three hundred citizens, there being conclusive evidence against him, together with his own confession. He was a negro man, belonging to Mr. BLANTON, living near the place where the body was found."

The San Antonio *Herald*, of the 6th inst., has the following singular casualty from lightning, in that neighborhood:

"JOSEPH MCMASTER and two brothers by the name of MCCOMBS, were hunting horses on the Hondo, when about 15 miles from home, a flash of lightning struck them, setting fire to the clothing of two of them, and shooting off one of their guns. The lightning stunned the whole of them severely, so that it is not known how long they remained insensible. When the MCCOMBS came to their senses, MCMASTER was so badly burned that they left him for dead, and went home for relief. The neighbors went next morning, and found him still alive, but horribly burnt. He was taken home and lived some twelve days, when he expired."

The crops in Tarrant County and the northwestern portion of Dallas, appear to be satisfactory.

The *State Gazette*, of the 10th inst., says:

"A collision has taken place between a portion of the command of Capt. BROWNE, and the Camanches of the Reserve. The latter were found in the country outside the Reserve, and treated as hostile Indians. In a fight with them there was one Indian killed on the spot, and three mortally wounded. The loss to our men was Private O'BRIAN, severely wounded in the hip, and Private TERRY, in the leg—neither, we believe, mortally."

The same paper also says that Capt. H. RYAN's company of "Lampasas Guards" is doing effectual service in keeping the Indians at a distance. It is composed of seven scouting squads, who go out weekly in search of Indians.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Isaac Otis died in Boston, Aug. 21, at an advanced age. He was of Puritan descent, and resided in early life in Massachusetts, where he married the daughter of Capt. Oliver Smith, of Walpole. He was educated at the Seminary in Wrentham, under the charge of the Rev. William Williams, a retired Professor of Brown University. He removed in 1816 to Orange County, N. Y., and by his enterprise a village soon grew up, to which he gave his name, and where he was Postmaster from 1819 to 1828. Here (Otisville) he transacted mercantile business, and held a variety of public trusts in the town, until his removal to Philadelphia in 1831. He was elected a member of the Common Council of that city from 1835 to 1840, and was Chairman of the Committee on behalf of the city in erecting Girard College. In 1841 he was appointed by President Harrison, Marshal of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, which office he held for two years. Business soon after called him to reside in New-York, where he was head of the firm of Otis & Co., and was elected in 1851 President of the Hanover Bank. He retired from this position in 1853, and was instrumental in founding the Atlantic Bank, and became its President on its organization in 1853.

The Hon. JOHN W. DAVIS, formerly speaker of the lower House of Congress, died at Carlisle, Ind., Aug. 22, aged 60. Mr. DAVIS was for many years a member of the State Legislature of Indiana and speaker of the House of Representatives of that State. Afterwards he was elected to Congress, where he served for twelve years, and was Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1846. He acquired high distinction in that body as a presiding officer. On his retirement from Congress, Mr. Polk appointed him Commissioner to China, and subsequently Mr. Pierce appointed him Governor of Oregon Territory. This latter position he resigned after a few months' service, and returned to Indiana, where he was again elected to the Legislature, and again chosen Speaker of that body. Mr. DAVIS was President of the Baltimore Convention in 1852, which nominated Gen. Pierce for the Presidency.

Died on the 13th inst., at the residence of her son, the Rev. Peter O'Connor, the distinguished curate of Croghan, Margaret, relict of the late Alderman H. O'Connor, J. P., Ex-Mayor of Sligo. The funeral of the deceased lady was attended by almost all the Catholic people of Sligo, and the clergy of the town and the two adjoining dioceses were present to pay the last sad tribute of respect to her memory. She was laid in the family vault beside the body of her husband.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Concerning the tea culture, the Washington *Star* says: "A letter has recently been received by the Commissioner of Patents, from Mr. Robert Fortune, London, in which, after congratulating the Commissioner on the great success which has attended the efforts to propagate the tea plant in this country, from the seeds which were forwarded by him from China; remarks that as much has been done in one year for the United States as was done in three for the Government of India, owing to the experience which time and opportunity has given him. He trusts that many of the other vegetable productions which he sent have also been raised, as they would doubtless succeed admirably in some parts of our large dominion. He will, he says, take great pleasure in answering the carefully drawn up questions proposed by the Commissioner. He has no doubt, from his experience in China, that he will be enabled to give such answers as will prove valuable to all who desire to attempt the cultivation of tea in the United States."

A mysterious case of poisoning was recently discovered on a Texas plantation. The Harrison *Republican* says: Capt. Garlington C. Dial, a planter who resides about three miles west of Marshall, has recently lost three negroes, and has at present about nine sick, with perhaps others slightly affected. According to the statement of Dr. W. H. Dial, made in our presence a few days ago, after the death of the negroes, a well in the negro quarter was cleansed out, and in it was found a bag containing a bottle of strychnine, a paper of arsenic, a quantity of corrosive sublimate, rat poison, and perhaps other poisons. This compound, mixed gradually with the water would kill by degrees, and when death ensued might baffle the analysis of the physician in a *post-mortem* examination.

The boundaries of the Indian lands in Kansas and the Cherokee neutral territory have just been officially established, for the purpose of limiting the extent of the New-York Indian lands, which are being subdivided in order to allot 320 acres to each of such of the New-York Indians as may have removed upon the land under the provisions of the treaties of 1838 and 1842 with those Indians, and for the further purpose of segregating the residue of the reserve and declaring it public land.

Accounts from New-Hampshire speak of a severe drought. A letter from Bristol, N. H., dated Aug. 22, says: "We are having a most severe drought, and my corn, &c., which appeared promising two weeks ago, will, I fear, be destroyed. We have had only two showery days for two months." Another letter from Plymouth, N. H., says that all the rain in that vicinity for six week's past, would not equal half an hour's steady rain, and fears were entertained that the standing crops would prove an utter failure.

An attempt was made a few days since to tear up a portion of the track of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad. The road ran through the land of one J. C. Tryon, at Orand Rapids, and Tryon and his brother tore up the rails, but were arrested before any serious mischief had been done.

The Dayton and Michigan Railroad was opened through, last week. It is 140 miles in length, extending from Dayton, Ohio, to Toledo, the western terminus of Lake Erie, and passing through a section rich in manufacturing facilities.

It is proposed to construct a new railroad in New-Jersey, to connect Danville with the Bloomfield Railroad, running through Boonville, Pine Brook and Paterson. Books of subscription are to be opened in September.

[Advertisement.]

TO BUYERS OF FISH AND PROVISIONS.

If you want first-rate articles at low prices send your orders to

GEO. C. PARKER & BRO.,
No. 259 Washington-st., New York.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

BUTLER'S PATENT PORTABLE GAS-APPARATUS—For making gas from crude rosin; is warranted to make the richest gas at less than half the cost of gas made by the old method, in portable works, and at one-third the cost of City gas. Large consumers guaranteed great savings by using my Apparatus. The Mansion-House, Brooklyn, has in constant use 250 burners, and makes its own gas with the above results. This apparatus, as well as one at my store, can be seen in operation by applying to JNO. BUTLER, Nos. 112 Fulton, and 15 Henry-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Ticdoulourcux, that worst of pains, is mastered by these Pills. We have any quantity of testimonials proving their wonderful efficacy after a few doses. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 25.

$4,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	84½	1120	N. Y. Cen. R.		74
12,000 do	84½	150	do	b60	74
10,000 Mo. State 6s	83¼	50	do	b30	74
18,000 do	83½	100	do	s30	73¾
10,000 do	b60 89¾	50	do	s60	73¾
60,000 do	83¾	100	do	s30	73¾
16,000 do	b60 82¾	450	do	s30	73½
3,000 Erie R. 1st m. b.	88	100	do	b15	74
1,000 Erie R. 2d m. b. '81	65½	250	do	b10	74
4,000 do	64¼	50	do		74½
6,000 Ill. Freeland bds.	65	100	do	s10	74
5,000 L. C. & Mil. L. G. B.	15¾	100	do	s15	74
1,000 Chi. & R. Is. Bds.	90	200	do	b30	74¼
25 Bk. of New-York	101	300	do	s30	74
10 do	102½	50	do	b3	74¼
26 Tradesmens Bank	105	100	Harlem R. Pref'd		36
18 Merch. Ex. Bank	95½	100	Mich. Cen. R. bonds		44¾
60 Bank of Commerce	91	150	M. S. & N. I. R. S.		26
56 Amer. Ex. Bank	100	50	do	s60	23¾
50 Canton Company	16	200	do	s60	23¾
70 do	17¾	50	do		23¾
100 do	17¾	100	Panama Railroad		116
5 Del. & Hud Ca. Co.	92¾	50	do	s60	115¾
65 Cumb. Coal Pref	16	50	Clev. & Pitts. R.		63
50 Pacific Mail S. Co	79	150	Gal. & Chic. R.	b60	67
350 do	79¾	50	do	b30	67
100 do	79¾	100	do		67
150 do	s30 79	150	do	s30	67
50 do	b60 79¾	100	do	s60	67
550 do	b60 79¾	300	do		67¼
100 do	b30 79¾	250	do	b60	67¾
225 do	s3 79	100	do	b30	67¾
1040 Chi. & R. I. R.	86¾	100	do	b10	67¾
350 do	b45 86¾	150	do		67¾
48 do	85	100	do	b60	67¾
460 do	s60 85	100	do	b10	67¾
50 do	b30 85¼	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	b30	23
180 Mil. & Miss R.	4	100	do	b10	23
700 Reading Railroad	44¾	300	do		23

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 U. S. 5s, 1874	101¾	100	Pacific Mail S. Co.		79
3,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	86¾	200	Reading Railroad		44¾
10,000 Mo. 5 state 6s	82¾	1,000	do		44¾
1,000 Erie R. 2d m. b. ex.	73	400	do	s10	44¾
10 Bank of Commerce	97	700	M. Bo. & N. I. G. S.	s15	24
20 Chatham Bank	90	100	do		24¾
100 Cumb. Coal pref	15	300	do		24¾
200 N. Y. Central R.	74¾	200	do		24¾
100 do	b30 74¾	17	Panama R.		116
600 do	b30 74¾	50	Gal. & Chi. R.	s60	67¾
300 do	b10 74¾	50	do	s30	67¾
100 do	b30 74¾	50	do	s10	67¾
300 do	b10 74	450	Chi. & R. I. R.		65
500 do	74	100	do	s30	64¾
35 Harlem R. pref.	36¾	90	Brook'n City R.		120
200 do	s60 35¾				

THURSDAY, Aug. 25—P. M.

The improvement in business on the Stock Exchange continues and the market gains substantial strength daily as we draw near the active movement of the new crops. The feeling in favor of the Western Road Stocks is strengthened today by telegraphic advice of the fall of Exchange on the East, which implies a heavier Grain movement, and of a larger traffic on the Galena line the third week in August. The other Roads leading into Chicago are expected soon to follow this first significant sign of what is to be done with the new Grain crop in Illinois, and although the largest additional advance was made on the Galena shares to-day, [the demand for Rock Island, Michigan Guaranteed and Cleveland and Toledo was also quite strong. The leading movement of the market continues to be in New-York Central, the number of dealers being as three to one by comparison with any other Stock. The advance to 73¾@¾ at the close yesterday afternoon was followed up this morning by large sales, at 74@74¼@74¼, and on the Street as high as 74¾ ℔ cent. At the Second Board there was some realizing at 74¼@74 ℔ cent., and the market finally left off 73¾@74 ℔ cent. The business of the day in Central is about 6,000 shares. When Galena was first called, 67 ℔ cent. was bid, buyer 60 days, then 67, sales for cash, and subsequently at 67¼@¾@½, and on the Street as high as 68 ℔ cent. At the Second Board 67¾, seller 60 days, and 67¾ cash, and subsequently 67¾@¾, finally closing 67⅞ ℔ cent., against 66¾ yesterday afternoon. The third week in August gave the Road $28,183, against $24,999 same week last year, making for the three weeks $67,566 against $66,635 same time last season. The demand for Rock Island, without appearing to come from any particular quarter, carried the price to 65¼ ℔ cent., closing in the afternoon 65@64⅞ ℔ cent. Toledo advanced to 23 ℔ cent.; Michigan Guaranteed to 25@25½, closing 24¾ sales. Michigan Central was steadier in price than yesterday, but no large speculative transactions. In Pacific Mail there was a good business, and at a further advance in price to 79@79½, closing 79¼@79¾ ℔ cent.; and the business in Panama was at 116 ℔ cent. Both stocks are somewhat stimulated by the announcement, this morning, of the joint arrangement of the two Companies for the new Aspinwall line, comprising the recently purchased Collins steamers. It is also now understood that this arrangement will withdraw from the market (as the sellers' options fall due,) and place in the strong hands of the recent owners of the Collins line, 4,500 shares Pacific Mail stock, leaving about 30,000 shares in the hands of the public, divided up among 700 or 750 shareholders. Some of the current deliveries of the Stock for the *Bear* account are said to involve a difference of $15@$20 ℔ share, the sales having been made at 70@72 ℔ cent. before the last half-yearly dividend of 10 ℔ cent. Other contracts have yet to come in at 65 ℔ cent., less the $10 dividend. The Coal Stocks were again in demand—Delaware at 92½ ℔ cent.; Pennsylvania, 82½@83; Cumberland, 15@15½, and Reading, 44½, with large purchases of the last named for cash and seller 10 days. About $120,000 Missouris were taken at full rates, cash and buyer 60 days. Tennessees were steady, and Virginias rather lower. In Railway Mortgages, there was a further advance of 2 ℔ cent. in Erie Firsts, and ¼ ℔ cent. in the Thirds, while the over-due Seconds were not quite so firm. Illinois Centrals, both Construction and Freeland, were firm. The general market in the afternoon was less buoyant on part of the Railway Share list, but not weak enough to induce any very decided opposition from the recent speculators for the fall.

In money, we quote discounts on strictly prime indorsed bills falling due in all this year, at 7@7½ ℔ cent., and fair paper 8@9 ℔ cent. For bills running into next year, say 5@6 months, ¼@1 ℔ cent. is added to these rates. The terms on demand loans are 5½@6 ℔ cent., with exceptionable transactions on select [collateral, at 5 ℔ cent., where the lender is the applicant.

The Foreign Exchange Dealers and Bullion Brokers have not done much yet for Saturday's steamers; the business in both departments awaiting the European news from Halifax and the Gold and Silver arrivals from New-Orleans and California. Bills on London 1.10, and on Paris 5.15¾f., first class, 60 days' sight.

The Customs paid in cash yesterday were $175,000, and to-day $150,000. The other receipts into the Sub-Treasury $216,000; disbursements of the two days $794,000; balance this afternoon, $4,871,775.

We have been requested to call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co., offering for sale $200,000 wor

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2476 NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The City of Washington Off Cape Race.

DETENTION OF THE AMERICA'S NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ETNA AT BOSTON.

Complicated and Threatening Condition of European Affairs.

ASPECT OF THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

The Austrian and Prussian Imbroglio.

Prorogation of Parliament—The Queen's Speech.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

ST. JOHN, N. F., Thursday, Aug. 25.

The screw steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool Aug. 17, and Cork Aug. 18, was boarded by the news-boat of the Associated Press off Cape Race at 2½ o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon, and such news as can be gleaned from the papers at hand will be forwarded without delay.

[The *City of Washington's* news had not reached Sackville at 8 o'clock this (Friday) evening, and the presumption is that the report was withheld, as usual, by the Nova Scotia telegraph line—but as the Newfoundland Company are about to disconnect their cable from the Nova Scotia shore and carry it over to Prince Edward's Island, as originally intended, thus passing around and avoiding Nova Scotia, the public may reasonably hope to be relieved at an early day from the outrageous conduct of the Nova Scotia Telegraphers.]

The screw steamer *City of Manchester*, which left New-York for Liverpool on Saturday last, was boarded by the Agent of the Associated Press off Cape Race at 4½ o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon, and Capt. KENNEDY was bountifully supplied with English papers received from Capt. PETERS, of the *City of Washington*, the day previous.

The Royal Mail steamship *America* was boarded by the news-boat of the Associated Press, on Wednesday, and her news was immediately forwarded to Port Hood, and there handed over to the Nova Scotia line, and would have been forwarded to New-York in ample season for publication in to-day's (Thursday's) morning journals, if the Nova Scotia telegraphers had performed their duty; but as such a course would have deprived the telegraph managers of the opportunity of favoring the news-speculators' report of the *America's* news, the important intelligence was allowed to rest at Port Hood until after the *America* had arrived at Halifax, and her news had been dispatched to Sackville by express.

SACKVILLE, N. B., TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Friday, Aug. 26—10 P. M.

The Nova Scotia line closed without delivering to this office the five days later European news dispatch known to be upon their wires.

THE NEWS BY THE ETNA.

The steamship *Etna*, from Liverpool on the 13th inst., arrived at Boston at 1½ o'clock on Thursday morning. Her dates are the same as those per the *America*, at Halifax.

The *Etna* sailed on the night of the 13th inst., 12 hours after the *America*.

A correspondent of a Liverpool paper states that an extraordinary and significant movement is taking place in Venetia. The people, having been abandoned to Austrian tyranny, are flying into Lombardy. The emigration has already taken place on a large scale; people have abandoned houses, farms, shops—all that they possessed—to escape the Austrian yoke; and if the coming Congress definitively abandons the province of Venetia to Austrian rule it is said that there will be a general exodus of the people.

So bad is the financial condition of Austria that her troops in Italy are not regularly paid, and some acts of mutiny have already occurred among the Croatians on this account. Some of them, says a letter from Brescia, have been shot, and the great bulk of the force has been sent home to avoid further inconvenience. The most alarming discontent has shown itself among the Hungarians, who are daily deserting from Verona and from Mantua. These poor fellows do not yet know what fate is in store for them, *but they have decided to emigrate to America rather than assist in any conquest which Austria can get out.*

It is officially announced in the London papers that "the *Great Eastern* will leave this country for Portland, United States, early in the ensuing month, after having made a short trial trip." The English port of departure does not seem to have been yet determined upon. More money is wanted; a special meeting of the shareholders is called for the 20th instant, to authorize the issue of the 30,000 shares held in reserve, and to consider the propriety of insuring the ship.

The Liverpool *Mercury*, of the 13th inst., contains the following from its correspondent at Dublin, in reference to the Galway postal service;

It is stated that positive information has been received here, to the effect that the present Government has determined not to disturb the contract made by the Government of Lord DERBY with the Atlantic Royal Mail Company for the conveyance of mails between Galway and the United States. It is said that the contract is sealed and completed in every official form, but that it will not be delivered pending the inquiries before the Postal Contracts Committee, whose sittings are to be adjourned until next session. During the last month or two a number of the shares of the Atlantic Royal Mail Company have been taken in this country, and it is stated that arrangements are in progress to place the Company on an extended basis, particularly in reference to Ireland.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

ZURICH, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

To-day the second sitting of the Conference took place. Yesterday the chief of the Government of Zurich paid a visit to the members of the Conference, who assured him that they fully appreciated the strict neutrality which Switzerland has observed.

BERNE, Thursday, Aug. 11.

Yesterday there was no sitting of the Conference at Zurich, but the sitting of the day before yesterday the representative of Sardinia was not present. Baron MAYERNBURG has departed from Vienna.

BERNE, Thursday, Aug. 11.

According to news received from Zurich, M. DE BOURQUENEY had, to-day, a conference with M. DES AMBROIS. At 3 o'clock P. M. another conference took place between M. DE BOURQUENEY and Count COLLOREDO. The Marquis DE TURGOT, French Ambassador at Berne, has issued numerous invitations for celebrating the *fête* of NAPOLEON on the 15th inst.

ZURICH, Friday, August 12.

At the Diplomatic banquet to-day, speeches were made by the Federal President and Vice-President, and the Count COLLOREDO.

M. DE BOURQUENEY has invited the Diplomatic Corps to a grand banquet on the 15th.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

RUMORS OF A REPUBLIC IN PARMA.

The following is from the London *Times*:

"A telegram from Parma is a quick fulfilment of the anticipations we ventured to put forth yesterday. Already it appears that the Red Republicans have obtained the advantage over the friends of order in Parma. The intelligence is from Austrian official sources, and we may hope that a more detailed report may mitigate the revolutionary character which is given to these events. If, however, it be purely and simply true that Red Republicanism has been proclaimed at Parma, and that the respectable classes are in flight, then poor doomed Italy has once again missed her opportunity of freedom."

VIENNA, Thursday, Aug. 11.

The official Austrian correspondence of this evening, contains private intelligence, dated Parma, 9th inst., stating that the Piedmontese had been driven out of the city, and Red Republic proclaimed. Property holders and the friends of order were taking flight.

FLORENCE, Thursday, Aug. 11—5 P. M.

The Ministers and Deputies went this morning to the Cathedral. They were cheered at the opening of the Assembly, and the opening message of NICASOLI was much applauded. The whole town is covered with placards, ending with these words: "*Viva Vittore Emmanuele! Il Notre Re.*"

The *Mercantile Courrier*, of Genoa, states that the Princes, who have lost their thrones in Italy, have sent secret emissaries into their respective States, to foment disorder and distribute money among their adherents.

In the Provinces of Parma, twenty-six, out of the whole twenty-nine communes, have declared their adhesion to the Sardinian Government.

It is stated in the Italian correspondence of the *Times*, that Modena and Tuscany have signed an offensive and defensive league.

FARINI, Dictator of Modena, has assembled a large force under his orders. He told Count REISET, the French Envoy Extraordinary, that he would level Modena to the ground sooner than he would see the Duke restored by force.

The correspondence of the *Times* thinks the Emperor of the French desires to raise up such an opposition as will render the restoration of the Duke impossible.

The rulers of Central Italy mistrusting the lukewarmness of the Modenese party, have called the Red Republicans to their assistance.

The Electoral Colleges of Modena are convoked for the 14th.

The Young Grand Duke of Tuscany was said to be preparing a manifesto offering the Tuscans a representative Constitution.

General GARIBALDI has been elected Deputy at Strabella, in Piedmont.

The French journals contain a letter from Florence asserting that Prince NAPOLEON is generally talked of as the future Sovereign of Tuscany.

MARSEILLES, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

Advices have been received from Naples to the 6th inst. The Envoy Extraordinary of Switzerland at the Court of the King of Naples has presented to the Neapolitan Government certain demands, viz: That the Swiss standard be given up, the uniforms and the number of the Foreign Legion be altered, and that they are no longer to be called Swiss.

The Duke of SERRACAPRIOLA, formerly Prime Minister, goes on an extraordinary mission to Rome.

The correspondent of the *Times*, at Naples, states that circulars have been sent to the bishops and civil authorities, directing them to use all their influence to induce the people to sign petitions against the Italian Confederation, as proposed by the two Emperors. The writer adds: "The Neapolitan Government was creating great disappointment, because, while affecting to do something it does nothing."

CENTRAL ITALY.

PARMA, August 6, 1859.

Count Reiset put off his intended journey, and will only leave this afternoon at 3 o'clock. He received yesterday a telegraphic dispatch in cypher, enjoining him to endeavor to prevail on Count Pallieri, the Sardinian Governor, to issue a public announcement that "all hope of annexation of the Duchy of Parma to Piedmont must be given up, and that the people here ought to resign themselves to the idea of the contemplated restoration of the Ducal family." Pallieri answered that he had no instructions from his own government to that effect, and that whenever his government wished to make such an intimation to the people of Parma they would have to seek for another person to do their bidding. You know, moreover, the reply made by DABORMIDA, the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Turin, to a similar proposition of the French Government. Piedmont will have no hand in the restoration of the sovereigns of Central Italy; and if the Emperor NAPOLEON thinks the eloquence of his Envoy the best means of eliciting the "spontaneous" vote of the Italians, he need have recourse to no other contrivance.

The idea of this kingdom of Central Italy is gaining ground rapidly around me, and all opportune measures are taken to enable the Parmesans to proclaim FARINI their dictator, and be thus joined to the Modenese the moment PALLIERI and the other Piedmontese authorities are withdrawn. Between Modena, Bologna and Florence the best understanding is already established, and the Italians of the present day, it is impossible to deny, show as much eagerness for union as there forefathers evinced readiness and developed a perverse genius for divisions and civil feuds.

All these schemes and devices, however, may almost at any moment be cut short by the occupation of these Central Italian towns by the French, or by popular commotions, so soon as the ultimatum of Zurich as to their fate is made public. Here the Government rests on popular sufferance and forbearance only. It has no other force than 700 raw Piedmontese conscripts of the Seventeenth Regiment and the National Guard, by far the largest number of which belong to those classes among whom disorder in all countries looks for the most active workers of mischief.

News from Florence of Aug. 1 announces the demolition of the Belvedere citadel, from which the late Grand Duke meant to bombard the city. This act is decisive as to his chance of return. GARIBALDI is daily expected, according to *La Patrie*. It is added by *La Presse* that though in ill health, the Italian General will appear in Tuscany at the head of 13,000 men; mostly the regiments of Alpine hunters. He has got leave of absence from the service of King VICTOR EMANUEL.

THE PAPAL STATES.

TURIN, Thursday, Aug. 11.

Advices received from Bologna state that a decree of the Government has convoked an assembly, to be elected by the inhabitants, in order to express the wishes of the population. Several agents of MAZZINI had been arrested and expelled. It is asserted that the Conference of Zurich has prolonged the armistice indefinitely. The French troops have suspended their departure from Italy.

SARDINIA.

The King of Sardinia has conferred the grand cross of the Order of the Annunciado on the Count WALEWSKI.

The Piedmontese *Gazette*, in stating that the elections took place throughout Tuscany on the 7th with the greatest order, adds that Baron BETTINO RICASOLI and all the Ministers, Marquis GINO CAPPONI, Advocate CALSOTTI, Professor GIORGINI, Marquis BARTOLOMEI, Gonfaloniere of Florence, Advocate MALENCHINI, M. ADAMI, banker, and other influential men, are among the elected.

A letter from Chamberry says:

"The nobility of Savoy, I am informed, have found a kind of *mezzo termine*, which, without detaching their province from King VICTOR EMANUEL'S dominions, will nevertheless secure to it a separate and independent government. This change consists in transforming Savoy into a viceroyalty, which would have for its head the youngest of the King's sons, the Duke of Aosta, and have an administration quite separate from that of the King's Italian possessions. It need hardly be said that no one at present regards this project in a serious light; but on the meeting of the Chambers the question of Savoy and probably this plan will be brought forward."

THE LATEST ITALIAN NEWS.

The news from Italy is contradictory. The Liverpool *Post* of the 13th gives the following *resumé*: "The rumors published yesterday, that the Red Republicans had obtained the advantage over the friends of order in Parma, and that the Piedmontese had been driven from that city, is confirmed partially by news received from Austrian official sources.

On the other hand, we learn that Count REISET, the French Emperor's Special Envoy to Central Italy had at Parma hand-bills thrown into his carriage, expressing a wish for annexation to Sardinia.

The Provisional Government of Tuscany issued a proclamation to the people before the elections took place, calling upon them to enable by their conduct the Emperor NAPOLEON to do for Italy what he intends for their good, and it is stated besides that they have sent a special Envoy to Berlin to obtain the consent of the Prussian Government to the removal of the present dynasty. With regard to the question as to who is to take the place of that dynasty, the Paris correspondent of the *Star* returns to a project already mentioned, namely, a marriage between the Grand Duchess of Parma and the nephew of VICTOR EMANUEL, the Prince of CARIGNAN, to be followed by other marriages destined to cement the union between the Houses of Savoy and the Imperial Family of France and the Bourbons of Parma, and at the same time to promote the cause of Italian unity under Sardinian supremacy.

In the Duchy of Modena everything seems in favor of Piedmont. The people ran in crowds, we are told, to vote the dethronement of FRANCIS Fifth. The Duke, it is added, is in the environs of Reggio, where he wanders about, disguised and in secret, to warm the zeal of his partisans. It is further stated that the Modenese and Parmesans have been invited to a monster banquet, which is to take place at Piacenza, for the purpose of coming to an understanding upon three points: The dethronement of the former dynasties, annexation to Piedmont, and confederation with Tuscany and the Romagna, to secure a common political and military action.

TURIN, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

An official message, dated Florence, 9th, states that the elections were concluded with perfect order, and a large number of voters attended to give their suffrages. The electors belonged to all classes of the country. The Assembly is convoked for Thursday next. The country is quiet and the inhabitants full of confidence.

The proclamation to the people of Tuscany on the eve of action, states that the Government had received authoritative encouragement for the course it was pursuing, and trusts that the elections will offer the Emperor NAPOLEON a valid reason for accomplishing his benevolent intentions towards Italy. The document concludes as follows: "Europe desires peace, but Europe will not have peace if the legitimate opinions of the Italians, calmly announced, be not respected."

GERMANY.

The Liverpool *Post* of the 13th has the following:

"The military fêtes at Mayence have been followed by others of a more serious nature in the neighboring City of Frankfort, the seat of the German Federal Diet, where fighting in the streets with side arms takes place daily; the combatants are the Prussian soldiers on the one side, and the Austrian, Bavarian and Frankfort troops on the other; this news is not very reassuring for the continuance of peace on the Continent. There is discontent in Italy, and disunion in Germany, and the opinion is gaining strength that there is serious obstacle to the establishment of the proposed Italian Confederation. The St. Petersburgh *Gazette* on this last point asks, How can Absolutist Austria, Theocratic Rome, Constitutional Piedmont, and the two Sicilies, Parma, Tuscany and Modena be amalgamated? What measures can be adopted for the uniform development of the moral and productive forces of the nation? How can unity be established and discord prevented? Must Piedmont make the sacrifice of her liberal institutions to Rome or Vienna, or must the contrary take place? These grave questions, it adds, can only be decided by a Congress."

A Frankfort letter of the 6th says: "At the sitting of the Diet, yesterday, the committee presented its report on the complaint of the Government of the fortress of Mentz against the attitude assumed by the Press of that town. The report, which was drawn up by the Saxon Envoy, remarked on the conduct of the Prussian Press, which had dared to attack the Federal Constitution and its organs. The conclusion come to by the committee was, that the Diet was incompetent to interfere in the question which had been submitted to it. A resolution was consequently come to by the Diet, recommending the complainant to invoke the protection of the laws of Grand Ducal Hesse. Whilst the Governor of the federal fortress is in dread of conflicts between the troops of the different nations, we find them coming to blows under the very eyes of the Diet.

Another letter from the same place says:

"The Governor of the Federal fortress of Mentz is apprehensive of quarrels and riots between the Federal troops. We have had an example of such a conflict here last evening, almost under the eye of the Germanic Diet. The parties contending were the Prussian soldiers on one side, and the Austrians and Bavarians on the other. The number engaged amounted to about 500, but the wounds inflicted on either side were but trifling. The people assembled encouraged the combatants by cries and even by pleasantries of all kinds."

The London *Star's* Frankfort-on-Maine correspondent, writing on the 6th, describes a series of fights between the Austrian, Prussian, Bavarian, and Frankfort soldiers forming the garrison. The provocation originated in the Southern Germans charging the Prussians with cowardice, in refusing to assist Austria in Italy. The Northern Germans, however, had become the most riotous. The writer states that on the 8th the traffic on the bridge over the Maine was stopped, owing to the fighting. An officer and others are talked of as killed, and many wounded.

HAMBURG, Thursday, Aug. 11.

To-day the citizens of Hamburg, representing all the parishes, voted for the modification of the Constitution proposed by the Senate, which was adopted by a majority of 578 against 153.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Friday, Aug. 12.

The Ministerial crisis continues. It is fully confirmed that Baron VON BACH has tendered his resignation because the reforms which he proposed were rejected by the Emperor; but it is certain that there is no material difference between the programme of Baron VON BACH and that of M. VON SCHMERLING, whose advice has since been asked. It is reported that the Commission for the working out of the Constitution is especially opposed to the views of Baron VON BACH and M. VON SCHMERLING, and that the new Constitution of Austria will be founded on aristocratic and clerical power.

PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia continued to grow much worse and a fatal termination was feared.

The Liverpool *Mercury* says that the Prince Regent of Prussia has signed an order for the reorganization of the Prussian army. The object is to proportion the means of national defence to the population and resources of the country. It is determined to return to the original system, under which every man capable of bearing arms is bound to serve, so that in case of necessity the army will number upward of 700,000 men. This arrangement offers, besides the increased force, many advantages to the people, including a reduction in the time of service from three to two years, and a reduction in the age of the men. The Prussian Government has adopted the most recent improvements in arms, and displays great vigor in increasing and perfecting the artillery. There have already been cast 72 rifled 12 pounders of remarkable lightness; they are of cast steel and breech loaders, and in the experiments which have been made the guns were found uninjured after firing 2,000 rounds. One of the new guns is turned out every two days. This, remarks the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, is the practical way in which Prussia is imitating the example of disarmament.

FRANCE.

All the troops that are to return to France from Italy, have arrived.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* learns from a good source that the Emperor intends to publish a political amnesty on the 15th instant. It is reported that it will include Gen. CHANGARNIER, Col. CHARRAS, LOUIS BLANC, and even LEDRU ROLLIN.

The *Constitutionnel*, in an article on the French army, conveys a threat, considered to be aimed at England. The writer says, that when once there shall have been completed the service of the maritime transports, which will permit the sudden and unexpected throwing up of a *corps d'armée* on the enemy's shore, the enemies of France, or those who are jealous of her, will think twice before provoking her. The article is generally blamed in Paris.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 12—12:15 P. M.

The Bourse opens with firmness. Rentes 69.65. 3:31 P. M.—The final prices of Rentes 69.25; this shows a decline of nearly one-half, and the tendency very fair.

The news from Paris is pacific in tone. The Emperor NAPOLEON has, it is said, resolved to inaugurate a real and solid peace-policy, and with this view he proposes to reduce the import duty on certain raw materials, including coal and iron, to promote railway works, and otherwise to give a stimulus to trade and commerce.

SWITZERLAND.

A letter from Zurich says: "The Duchess Regent of Parma has for the last month been residing in a delightful cottage near Rapperschwyl, a small town in the canton of St. Gall, and commanding a view of the Lake of Zurich. At a grand federal rifle match which has just taken place here, the Duchess not only accepted the invitation of the inhabitants to be present, but generously increased the number of prizes to be awarded to the successful shots. She has her four children residing with her. ROBERT I. is a young Prince of much intelligence. His brother, Count Henry, is a quick, sharp child, whose only regret is that he no longer wears the uniform of an artillery-man, which he had adopted in Parma. The Princesses MARGARET and ALICE are two models of affable simplicity."

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament was prorogued on the 13th.

The Lord Chancellor read the Queen's Speech. She regrets that the interruptions during the session have prevented many important measures from being carried, and hopes for their early consideration at the next session. The war in Italy having been concluded, England had been invited to take part in the conference of the great Powers should one be held, but there was not sufficient information on this subject to admit of a definite reply. She would rejoice at being able to contribute to arrangements to serve a lasting peace. She hopes that the direct communication with Pekin will prove beneficial. She hopes for a continuance of the existing amicable relations with all Powers, and rejoices at the complete suppression of the Indian rebellion. She promises her serious attention to the internal improvement of India.

She gladly assented to the bills providing for the naval and military reserves, and regarded permanent national defences as of paramount importance. The remainder of the speech is congratulatory on the prosperity of the nation.

The *Daily News* says that the strike among the men belonging to the Building Association was likely to last long.

C. LENNOX WYKE has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary to Central America.

The *Herald* has reason to believe that the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, on leaving Ryde, will pay a visit to the Emperor NAPOLEON at Biarritz.

The doings in Parliament on the 12th were not of great importance.

Atlantic Telegraph shares were quoted at £208.

LONDON, Friday Evening.

The *Times'* City Article says: "Securities have gradually become weaker during the last forty-eight hours. The knowledge that the Indian and Russian loans would be forthwith introduced contributed to the heaviness, though not to so large an extent as was expected. The effect was nevertheless prejudicial and apparent in every one of departments. A similar influence is at work on the other side of the channel, and while the position of politics may have something to do with the current of business capitalists at the same time cannot be unmindful of the result of a steady absorption, such as is indicated by these operations. The decline in Consols was nearly one quarter per cent., and although during the day a slight rally ensued it was not maintained, particularly when it was found that an additional fall had taken place in the French rentes. The positive range in quotations was from 95⅜ to 95, but the final price was 95½ to 95¼, with fresh symptoms of dullness in the more advanced hours.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

A meeting of merchants and others was held on the 10th at the Sessions House, Liverpool, to consider the question of telegraphic communication with America. The Mayor presided, but early in the proceedings gave place to Mr. BROWN, who pointed out the commercial as well as the political importance of an electric means of communication between England and America.

The Right Hon. JAMES STUART WORTLEY then proceeded to explain the position of the Company and the ground for the hopes which they entertained of carrying out the undertaking.

Mr. PICKERING moved and Mr. MOON seconded a resolution to the following effect: That this meeting, having heard the statement of the Right Honorable JAMES STUART WORTLEY, the Chairman of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, as to the present position and future prospects of this important undertaking, are of the opinion that this great international project is worthy of the most general and zealous support.

The resolution was put and carried *nem. con.*

A vote of thanks was then passed to Mr. WORTLEY, and subscriptions to a number of shares were guaranteed by Mr. AIKEN and others, when the meeting adjourned.

RUSSIA.

The Russian Government has begun the construction of the telegraph line, which is to run from Moscow right across the North of Asia to the mouth of the Amoor, on the Pacific Ocean. The whole length will exceed 2,600 leagues.

A project has been drawn up for continuing the line to the coast of America, which would afford great facilities for laying the cable to connect the two Continents.

TURKEY.

Advices from Constantinople are to the 3d inst.

The Constantinople papers announce that the last earthquake completely destroyed the town of Erzeroum, and has even demolished the ramparts of the town.

TRIESTE, Thursday Aug. 11.

Advices have been received from Constantinople to the 6th inst. The Sultan has returned from his journey. He has sanctioned the double election of Prince COUZA, with the condition that he is to come to Constantinople to render homage to the Sultan. M. DE THOUVENAL has arrived here. It is confirmed that the town of Erzeroum has been entirely destroyed by a fresh earthquake. News from Smyrna, of the 5th inst., announces the death of the Governor-General.

CANDIA.

An outbreak had occurred at Candia, during which ten or twelve lives were lost. With difficulty tranquillity was restored and more disastrous troubles were anticipated.

CHINA.

From Shanghae we learn that Admiral HOPE and the principal part of the fleet had left for the Gulf of Pecheele on the 11th inst., and Mr. BRUCE was to follow with the *Magicienne* and *Inflexible* on the 15th. The French and American Ministers were to accompany him in the frigates *Duchayla* and *Powhattan*, each with steam tenders.

The American Minister, Mr. WARD, had had an interview with the Imperial Commissioners, but the British and French Ministers had declined to enter into any negotiations elsewhere than at Pekin, and avoided an interview which would have been purely ceremonial.

Many rumors were afloat as to the reception which the expedition would meet with. The Chinese express a fear that it will be unfriendly and lead to warlike operations.

The news from Cochin China is very unfavorable to the French, who have suffered severely from the climate, and were in want of reinforcements. The Annamese had even attacked the French intrenchments, and they killed forty men and one officer before they were repulsed. The latest accounts state that they were desirous of treating for peace.

In Hong Kong or Canton no political events of any importance had taken place.

Shameen has been selected as the new foreign settlement at Canton.

COCHIN CHINA.

The Emperor of Annam has repulsed the French soldiers and so fortified himself in the City of Hae that the cost of taking the place will be prodigious.

Latest by Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 13—P. M.

Last evening, after the close of the Stock Exchange, the prospectus of the Loans were issued. The Russian Loan is for £12,000,000, at three per cent., the price of which is 68 per cent., but, owing to the sum fixed for the last installment and first dividend, the price to the subscribers is in reality 66⅔. The preliminary deposit is three per cent., and the total deposit, due on the 13th inst., is 15 per cent. The last installment is payable in January. The list will be kept open till the 20th inst. The applications from the Continent are expected to be very numerous. The Indian Loan is £5,000,000, and it is to be raised in five per cent. stock. The price, instead of being fixed by the Government, is left to be settled by each individual tendering the preliminary deposits, he being limited to two per cent., and the whole £5,000,000 is to be liquidated at a rate of £1,250,000 per month. Tenders are to be sent in by the 3d inst., being two business days after the closing of the Russian Loan list.

The War Department has decided upon giving to the East India troops, now in England, the option of claiming their discharge, or transferring themselves to her Majesty's service.

The *Times* and *Daily News*, each contain a long review of the Parliamentary session. The *Times* considers that the reproduction of a stable equilibrium among political parties may be considered as the sole result of Parliamentary activity during the present year.

Commercial Intelligence by the Etna.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report the harvest prospects favorable, notwithstanding changeable weather. FLOUR was quiet; sales at 10s.@12s. 3d.; French in sacks had advanced 6d. WHEAT dull; holders demanded an advance, but it was not obtained; sales of Western red at 7s. 6d.@9s., and white at 9s.@9s. 6d. CORN was quiet and freely offered; sales of mixed and yellow at 5s. 6d.@5s. 10d., and white at 7s.@7s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.

Messrs. BIGLAND, AITKA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and JAMES MCHENRY quote BEEF quiet, and holders pressing on the market, prices had declined 5s. 6d., and the Government contracts were advertised at less than was expected. PORK was heavy, and holders were pressing on the market; sales of repacked at 60s.@65s. The Government refuses American cured, in the new contract. BACON was inactive but steady. LARD was firm and in better demand; sales at 54s.@57s. TALLOW in fair demand at 55s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The brokers' and other circulars quote POT ASHES dull at 27s., and Pearls at 29s.@29s. 6d. SUGAR dull, and all quotations slightly declined. COFFEE steady. RICE heavy, at a partial decline of 3d. FISH OILS generally unchanged. LINSEED OIL, 28s. 9d.@29s. RESIN steady; sales 8,500 bbls. common, at 3s. 8d.@3s. 9d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE at 33s.@34s., closing at the latter price. TEA slow of sale, but prices unchanged.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote BREADSTUFFS firm at the opening, and steady at the close. IRON steady, at £6s. 5s. for Rails, and £6@£6 5s. for Bar. SUGAR quiet and prices easier, but quotably unchanged. COFFEE firm and advanced 1d. TEA quiet and unchanged; sales Congou, at 1s. 3½d.@1s. 3½d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 35s. 6d. TALLOW steady, at 54s. 9d.@55s. FISH OILS quiet. LINSEED OIL in better demand; sales at 28s. 9d.@29s.

HAVRE MARKET,

For the week ending 9th inst.

WHEAT advanced 2f.@3½f., under short supplies. POT ASHES dull, and quotations barely maintained. COFFEE firm. RICE firm. SUGAR steady. LARD dull, but steady. OILS—Quotations barely maintained.

THE GREAT FIRE AT NEW-BEDFORD.

Loss over $300,000—Eight to Ten Thousand Barrels of Oil Destroyed.

The New-Bedford *Standard* extra, of Thursday, contains some additional particulars of the destructive fire in that city on Wednesday, Aug. 24. The *Standard* says:

"The fire broke out at a time when very many of our citizens were participating in the festivities with which they are favored the present week, and the swift destruction of valuable property was appalling.

There was destroyed about $200,000 worth of oil and bone; and sixteen thousand barrels stored in close proximity to the fire—fourteen thousand in one lot—very narrowly escaped. It may be considered very singular that there was so little insurance on the property destroyed. But the location was considered a dangerous one, and insurance companies demanded a very high rate for insurance on buildings in that locality, occupied as they were, and being so combustible.

The flames spread with fearful rapidity, and threatened to make a clean sweep of everything in the direction in which they were driven by the wind, and their progress was only arrested by blowing up buildings with powder.

The roofs of many of the houses in the northwest part of the city were several times on fire, and most of the dwellings in that direction were only preserved by the constant watching of their occupants.

The fire originated in the steam saw and planing mill of Wm. Wilcox, on North Water-street, and was seen bursting from the engine room by two men employed in the mill, the rest of the hands having just gone to dinner.

In a moment or two the whole building, which was a very large one, was enveloped in flames and entirely destroyed, with its contents of machinery, stock, &c., together with the pile wharf upon which it was built. The wharf extended some distance in the rear of the building, and upon it lumber was stored for the use of the mill. The upper part of the establishment was occupied by Thomas Booth as a sash, door and blind manufactory, although most of the machinery was owned by Mr. Wilcox. Loss on building, machinery, stock and wharf, amounts to $14,000—no insurance. Mr. Booth's loss is $1,500—no insurance.

As a strong southeast wind was prevailing, the flames spread in all directions, but were prevented from working to the south by the dock which crosses Water-street, and in a few moments the buildings opposite and north of the mill were in flames.

The building and spar-yard of Messrs. Ryder & Smith, next north, were entirely consumed, as also the pile wharf on which they were built. Loss, including spars, about $3,000; no insurance. They lost all the contents of the shop except a part of the tools.

Then the carpenter's shop of THOMAS BOOTH, owned and occupied by him. Loss $1,000; no insurance. Attached to his building was a small shop used for sawing marble lamp bottoms. Loss could not be large.

The flames crossed Water-street and the first building destroyed was owned by HAYES & Co., and was occupied by them in the lower story for dressing staves, the machinery being driven by a steam engine. Everything destroyed. Loss $2,500; no insurance. The upper story was occupied by C. & E. BIERSTADT, as a turning and sawing shop. Loss $1,000—no insurance.

Next north came the three-story machine shop of Warren Hathaway & Son, who manufactured various machines used in the whale fishery, and also were extensively engaged in repairing machinery. They lost everything, not even saving the books. A blacksmith shop, in the rear of the machine shop, belonging to the same firm, was also destroyed. In the shops were 40 mincing machines, belonging to different ships, worth $50 each, which were burned. Also, 60 bomb lances belonging to the patentee, Mr. Cranston, of New-London, worth $3 50 each—considerable alarm was occasioned at first by the explosion of the bombs. The Messrs. Hathaway's loss on building and machinery is $7,000; insured $1,200 in Haverhill office, and $1,400 in Washington office, of Providence. Loss on blacksmith shop $300; no insurance.

Next came the two-story building owned by David B. Kempton, and occupied in the lower story by Howland & Coggeshall, for storing casks, whose loss is estimated in connection with their shop, which was also burned (see below.) The upper story was occupied by George & Charles Brownell, carpenters, whose loss is $400; no insurance. Mr. Kempton's loss on building is $400; no insurance.

The flames then enveloped the lumber-yard, shed and a two-story building of Thomas Booth, who saved nothing but his books. Mr. Booth occupied the lower story and attic of the building, the latter being stored with doors, sashes and blinds. Entire loss on building and stock, $3,000, and on lumber-yard and shed, $5,000—no insurance. The upper story of this building was occupied by John D. Hursell, painter, who lost everything, estimated at $1,200—no insurance.

Next came the large three-story building on the corner of North and Water streets, owned by Wilcox & Richmond. It was occupied on the lower floor by Nathaniel H. Nye, ship chandler, whose stock was mostly removed. His loss is from $500 to $600—no insurance. In the rear, on the lower floor, were the ship stores of the *Barnstable* and *Rodman*. In the second story were the counting-rooms of Wilcox & Richmond. Benjamin B. Howard, Edmund Maxfield, Russell Maxfield and D. B. Kempton, whose books were all removed. In the rear on the second story were the ship stores of the *Parachute*. The third story was occupied by Charles Searell, rigger, who lost most of his stock, including the rigging of the bark *Rodman*. Loss on building, $3,000—no insurance.

In the rear of the machine shop of the Messrs. Hathaway, was the cooper shop of Howland & Coggeshall, owned and occupied by them. Nothing was saved except about twelve casks and a few tools. In the shop and yard were casks, shooks, &c., belonging to the ships *James Allen* and *Draper*, worth about $2,000. The loss of Messrs. H. & C., beside the above, is $3,000, in this shop and another on Water-street noticed above. No insurance.

Quite a number of mechanics lost their chests of tools in some of the shops mentioned above.

Two small dwelling-houses, also situated in the rear of the machine shop, were destroyed. One was owned and occupied by Daniel Murphy, whose furniture was saved. Loss on building, $700—insured for $500 in the Conway Insurance Office.

The other building was owned by John Hickey, and occupied by his family, he being in California. The building was burned, but the furniture was saved. Loss $850. Insured $500 in the Conway office. T. O'Brien lost $70 worth of clothing, &c., in this house.

The flames still spreading west, it was deemed prudent by the Engineers to blow up the house of Daniels Daily, No. 106 North Second-street, which was done at about 1½ o'clock. The house was an old affair, worth about $300. This arrested the flames in a southerly direction on Second-street; but north of Daily's house the flames still progressed, and the next building burned was that belonging to Stephen N. Potter, and occupied by Daniel L. Clark, who lost about half his furniture, &c., estimated at $700—no insurance. Mr. Potter's loss on building is $3,000—no insurance.

Next north, on Second-street, was the large three-story cooperage of Hayes & Co., which together with sheds, &c., was entirely destroyed. Loss $8,000—no insurance.

Then came the two-story dwelling-house, owned by Wilcox & Richmond, and occupied by James Gowdy, Andrew Davis, Alfred C. Davenport and Frederick ——, who saved most of the furniture. Loss on house $1,200—no insurance.

Next, on the southeast corner of Second and North streets, the fish market of Gardner and Estes was destroyed. Their loss is but $50—no insurance. The building was owned by Edmund G. Smith of Barnstable. Loss $450—insured $375 in the Quincy Mutual Office.

The fire extended to the west side of Second-street, and the house No. 109 was destroyed, owned by Mrs. Ezra Smith, an aged lady, who was in feeble health, and was moved in a chair. This house was occupied on the lower floor by Andrew G. Hayes, (of the firm of Hayes & Co.) Both Mrs. Smith and Mr. Hayes saved most of their furniture, and the latter was insured $800 in the Quincy Mutual office. Mrs. Smith's loss on building is $3,000—no insurance.

Next, on the same side of the street, was the store and house connected by a porch, on the southwest corner of Second and North, belonging to David R. Greene. Loss, $4,000—insured $1,800 in Bristol County office. The store, a grocery, was occupied by David Wood, who lost everything. Loss, $350—no insurance. The house was occupied by Cornelius Webster, who lost part of his furniture. No insurance.

At this point, 2 o'clock, fearing that that the fire would extend to the northwest, the order was given to blow up the house on the northwest corner of North and Second streets, which was accomplished, and stayed the flames in that direction. The house was occupied by Mrs. Joseph Maxfield and Lewis Smith. Most of the furniture was removed. The house belonged to the heirs of Joseph Maxfield, and was valued at $1,500.

The fire was arrested in its northern course by the stone building on North-street, belonging to C. & M. Howland, which, however, had attached to it a wooden building occupied as counting rooms. These buildings were saved by the shingles being laid in cement. At the foot of North-street, the large three-story cooperage of Wm. J. Norton was slightly burned. Loss inconsiderable.

On the southern side of the burning district the spar-yard and shed of Wm. Beetle & Son was in great danger of total destruction, but was spared with a loss of about $150. The building owned by Benj. Rodman, and occupied by B. F. Brightman & Co. and Caleb Hammond, was also on fire and slightly damaged. Building fully insured in People's Mutual Office, Worcester. The occupants lost tools, &c. On the opposite side of the street the building owned by Wm. Wilcox, and occupied by him on the lower floor as a counting-room, and in the upper story by Sturtevant & Sherman, carpenters, was also considerably damaged. Loss about $200—no insurance.

We have so far simply given an account of the buildings burned, embracing all on both sides of Water-street, from the bridge to North-street, and all west to the upper side of North Second-street, numbering twenty, exclusive of sheds and small outbuildings.

At the first outbreak of the fire, fears were entertained with regard to the large amount of oil stored in the immediate vicinity, and in a very few minutes

Senator Douglas on Popular Sovereignty.

From Harper's Monthly for September.

THE DIVIDING LINE BETWEEN FEDERAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITY—POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY IN THE TERRITORIES.

BY STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Under our complex system of government it is the first duty of American statesmen to mark distinctly the dividing line between Federal and Local Authority. To do this with accuracy involves an inquiry, not only into the powers and duties of the Federal Government under the Constitution, but also into the rights, privileges, and immunities of the people of the Territories, as well as of the States composing the Union. The relative powers and functions of the Federal and State Governments have become well understood and clearly defined by their practical operation and harmonious action for a long series of years; while the disputed question—involving the right of the people of the Territories to govern themselves in respect to their local affairs and internal polity—remains a fruitful source of partisan strife and sectional controversy. The political organization which was formed in 1854, and has assumed the name of the Republican Party, is based on the theory that African Slavery, as it exists in this country, is an evil of such magnitude—social, moral, and political—as to justify and require the exertion of the entire power and influence of the Federal Government to the full extent that the Constitution, according to their interpretation, will permit for its ultimate extinction. In the platform of principles adopted at Philadelphia by the Republican National Convention in 1856, it is affirmed:

"That the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government, and that in the exercise of this power it is both the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit in the Territories those twin relics of barbarism, Polygamy and Slavery."

According to the theory of the Republican Party there is an irrepressible conflict between Freedom and Slavery, Free labor and Slave labor, Free States and Slave States, which is irreconcilable, and must continue to rage with increasing fury until the one shall become universal by the annihilation of the other. In the language of the most eminent and authoritative expounder of their political faith:

"It is an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces; and it means that the United States must and will, sooner or later, become either entirely a slaveholding nation, or entirely a free-labor nation. Either the cotton and rice fields of South Carolina, and the sugar plantations of Louisiana, will ultimately be tilled by free labor, and Charleston and New Orleans become marts for legitimate merchandise alone, or else the rye fields and wheat fields of Massachusetts and New-York must again be surrendered by their farmers to slave culture and to the production of slaves, and Boston and New-York become once more markets for trade in the bodies and souls of men."

In the Illinois canvass of 1858 the same proposition was advocated and defended by the distinguished Republican standard-bearer in these words:

"In my opinion it (the Slavery agitation) will not cease until a crisis shall have been reached and passed. 'A house divided against itself cannot stand.' I believe this Government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the house to fall, but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other. Either the opponents of Slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction, or its advocates will push forward till it shall become alike lawful in all the States—old as well as new,—North as well as South."

Thus it will be seen, that under the auspices of a political party, which claims sovereignty in Congress over the subject of Slavery, there can be no peace on the Slavery question—no truce in the sectional strife—no fraternity between the North and South, so long as this Union remains as our fathers made it—divided into free and Slave States, with the right on the part of each to retain Slavery so long as it chooses, and to abolish it whenever it pleases.

On the other hand, it would be uncandid to deny that, while the Democratic Party is a unit in its irreconcilable opposition to the doctrines and principles of the Republican Party, there are radical differences of opinion in respect to the powers and duties of Congress, and the rights and immunities of the people of the Territories under the Federal Constitution, which seriously disturb its harmony and threaten its integrity. These differences of opinion arise from the different interpretations placed on the Constitution by persons who belong to one of the following classes:

First—Those who believe that the Constitution of the United States neither establishes nor prohibits Slavery in the States or Territories beyond the power of the people legally to control it, but "leaves the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

Second—Those who believe that the Constitution establishes Slavery in the Territories, and withholds from Congress and the Territorial Legislature the power to control it; and who insist that, in the event the Territorial Legislature fails to enact the requisite laws for its protection, it becomes the imperative duty of Congress to interpose its authority and furnish such protection.

Third—Those who, while professing to believe that the Constitution establishes Slavery in the Territories beyond the power of Congress or the Territorial Legislature to control it, at the same time protest against the duty of Congress to interfere for its protection; but insist that it is the duty of the Judiciary to protect and maintain Slavery in the Territories without any law upon the subject.

By a careful examination of the second and third propositions, it will be seen that the advocates of each agree on the theoretical question, that the Constitution establishes Slavery in the Territories, and compels them to have it whether they want it or not; and differ on the practical point, whether a right secured by the Constitution shall be protected by an act of Congress when all other remedies fail. The reason assigned for not protecting by law a right secured by the Constitution is, that it is the duty of the courts to protect Slavery in the Territories without any legislation upon the subject. How the courts are to afford protection to slaves or any other property, where there is no law providing remedies and imposing penalties and conferring jurisdiction upon the courts to hear and determine the cases as they arise, remains to be explained.

The acts of Congress, establishing the several Territories of the United States, provide that "the jurisdiction of the several Courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of the Probate Courts and Justices of the Peace, shall be as limited by law"—meaning such laws as the Territorial Legislatures shall from time to time enact. It will be seen that the judicial tribunals of the Territories have just such jurisdiction, and only such, in respect to the rights of persons and property pertaining to the citizens of the Territory as the Territorial Legislature shall see fit to confer; and consequently, that the Courts can afford protection to persons and property no further than the Legislature shall, by law, confer the jurisdiction, and prescribe the remedies, penalties and modes of proceeding.

It is difficult to conceive how any person who believes that the Constitution confers the right of protection in the enjoyment of slave property in the Territories, regardless of the wishes of the people and of the action of the Territorial Legislature, can satisfy his conscience and his oath of fidelity to the Constitution in withholding such Congressional legislation as may be essential to the enjoyment of such right under the Constitution. Under this view of the subject it is impossible to resist the conclusion that, if the Constitution does establish Slavery in the Territories, beyond the power of the people to control it by law, it is the imperative duty of Congress to supply all the legislation necessary to its protection; and if this proposition is not true, it necessarily results that the Constitution neither establishes nor prohibits Slavery any where, but leaves the people of each State and Territory entirely free to form and regulate their domestic affairs to suit themselves, without the intervention of Congress or of any other power whatsoever.

But it is urged with great plausibility by those who have entire faith in the soundness of the proposition, that "a Territory is the mere creature of Congress; that the creature cannot be clothed with any powers not possessed by the creator; and that Congress, not possessing the power to legislate in respect to African Slavery in the Territories, cannot delegate to a Territorial Legislature any power which it does not itself possess."

This proposition is as plausible as it is fallacious. But the reverse of it is true as a general rule. Congress cannot delegate to a Territorial Legislature, or any other body of men whatsoever, any power which the Constitution has vested in Congress. In other words: *Every power conferred on Congress by the Constitution, must be exercised by Congress in the mode prescribed in the Constitution.* * * * * *

The mere statement of the question carries with it the emphatic answer, that Congress can not delegate any power which it does possess; but that every power conferred on Congress by the Constitution must be exercised by Congress in the manner prescribed in that instrument.

On the other hand, there are cases in which Congress may establish tribunals and local governments, and invest them with powers which Congress does not possess and cannot exercise under the Constitution. For instance, Congress may establish courts inferior to the Supreme Court, and confer upon them the power to hear and determine cases, and render judgments effecting the life, liberty, and property of the citizen, without itself having the power to hear and determine such causes, render judgments, or revise or annul the same. In like manner Congress may institute governments for the Territories, composed of an executive, judicial, and legislative department; and may confer upon the Governor all the executive powers and functions of the Territory, without having the right to exercise any one of those powers or functions itself.

Congress may confer upon the judicial department all the judicial powers and functions of the Territory, without having the right to hear and determine a cause, or render a judgment, or to revise or annul any decision made by the Courts so established by Congress. Congress may also confer upon the legislative department of the Territory certain legislative powers which it cannot itself exercise, and only such as Congress cannot exercise under the Constitution. The powers which Congress may thus *confer* but cannot *exercise*, are such as relate to the domestic affairs and internal polity of the Territory, and do not affect the general welfare of the Republic.

This dividing line between Federal and Local authority was familiar to the framers of the Constitution. It is clearly defined and distinctly marked on every page of history which records the great events of that immortal struggle between the American Colonies and the British Government, which resulted in the establishment of our national independence. In the beginning of that struggle the Colonies neither contemplated nor desired Independence. In all their addresses to the Crown, and to the Parliament, and to the people of Great Britain, as well as to the people of America, they averred that as loyal British subjects they deplored the causes which impelled their separation from the parent country. They were strongly and affectionately attached to the Constitution, civil and political institutions and jurisprudence of Great Britain, which they proudly claimed as the birth-right of all Englishmen, and desired to transmit them unimpaired as a precious legacy to their posterity. For a long series of years they remonstrated against the violation of their inalienable rights of self-government under the British Constitution, and humbly petitioned for the redress of their grievances.

Judge TUCKER, in his Appendix to Blackstone, refers to thirty-one acts of the Provincial Legislature of Virginia, passed at various periods from 1662 to 1772, upon the subject of African Slavery, showing conclusively that Virginia always considered this as one of the questions affecting her "internal polity," over which she, in common with the other colonies, claimed "the right of exclusive legislation in their Provincial legislatures" within their respective limits. Some of these acts, particularly those which were enacted prior to the year 1699, were evidently intended to foster and encourage, as well as to regulate and control African Slavery, as one of the domestic institutions of the colony. The act of 1699, and most of the enactments subsequent to that date, were as obviously designed to restrain and check the growth of the institution with the view of confining it within the limit of the actual necessities of the community, or its ultimate extinction, as might be deemed most conducive to the public interests, by a system of unfriendly legislation, such as imposing a tax on all slaves introduced into the colony, which was increased and renewed from time to time, as occasion required, until the period of the Revolution. Many of these acts never took effect, in consequence of the King withholding his assent, even after the Governor had approved the enactment, in cases where it contained a clause suspending its operation until his Majesty's pleasure should be made known in the premises.

In 1772 the Provincial Legislature of Virginia, after imposing another tax of five per cent. on all slaves imported into the colony, petitioned the King to remove all those restraints which inhibited his Majesty's governors assenting to such laws as might check so very pernicious a commerce as Slavery. Of this petition Judge TUCKER says:

"The following extract from a petition to the Throne, presented from the House of Burgesses of Virginia, April 1, 1772, will show the sense of the people of Virginia on the subject of Slavery at that period:

'The importation of slaves into the colony from the coast of Africa hath long been considered as a trade of great inhumanity; and under its present encouragement, we have too much reason to fear, will endanger the very existence of your Majesty's American dominions.'"

Mark the ominous words! Virginia tells the King of England, in 1772, four years prior to the Declaration of Independence, that His Majesty's American dominions are in danger! Not because of the Stamp duties—not because of the tax on Tea—not because of the attempts to collect revenue in America! These have since been deemed sufficient to justify rebellion and revolution. But none of these are referred to by Virginia in her address to the Throne—their being another wrong which, in magnitude and enormity, so far exceeded these and all other causes of complaint that the very existence of His Majesty's American dominions depended upon it! That wrong consisted in forcing African Slavery upon a dependent colony without her consent, and in opposition to the wishes of her own people!

The people of Virginia at that day did not appreciate the force of the argument used by the British merchants who were engaged in the African slave-trade, and which was afterwards indorsed, at least by implication, by the King and his Ministers; that the colonies were the common property of the Empire—acquired by the common blood and treasure—and therefore all British subjects had the right to carry their slaves into the colonies and hold them in defiance of the local law and in contempt of the wishes and safety of the colonies.

The people of Virginia not being convinced by this process of reasoning, still adhered to the doctrine which they held in common with their sister colonies, that it was the birth-right of all freemen—inalienable when formed into political communities—to exercise exclusive legislation in respect to all matters pertaining to their internal polity, Slavery not excepted; and rather than surrender this great right they were prepared to withdraw their allegiance from the Crown.

Again referring to this petition to the King, the same learned Judge adds:

"This petition produced no effect, as appears from the first clause of our [Virginia] Constitution, where, among other acts of misrule, the inhuman use of the Royal negative in refusing us [the people of Virginia] permission to exclude Slavery from us by law, is enumerated among the reasons for separating from Great Britain."

This clause in the Constitution of Virginia, referring to the inhuman use of the Royal prerogative, in refusing the Colony of Virginia permission to exclude Slavery from her limits by laws as one of the reasons for seperating from Great Britain, was adopted on the 12th day of June, 1776, three weeks and one day previous to the Declaration of Independence by the Continental Congress; and after remaining in force as a part of the Constitution for a period of fifty-four years, was readopted, without alteration, by the Convention which framed the new Constitution in 1830, and then ratified by the people as a part of the new Constitution; and was again readopted by the Convention which amended the Constitution in 1850, and again ratified by the people as a part of the amended Constitution, and at this day remains a portion of the fundamental law of Virginia—proclaiming to the world and to posterity that one of the reasons for separating from Great Britain was "the inhuman use of the Royal negative in refusing us [the Colony of Virginia] permission to exclude Slavery from us by law!"

The legislation of Virginia on this subject may be taken as a fair sample of the legislative enactments of each of the thirteen Colonies, showing conclusively that Slavery was regarded by them all as a domestic question to be regulated and determined by each Colony to suit itself, without the intervention of the British Parliament or "the inhuman use of the Royal negative." Each Colony passed a series of enactments, beginning at an early period of its history and running down to the commencement of the Revolution, either protecting, regulating, or restraining African Slavery within its respective limits and in accordance with their wishes and supposed interests. North and South Carolina, following the example of Virginia, at first encouraged the introduction of slaves, until the number increased beyond their wants and necessities, when they attempted to check and restrain the further growth of the institution, by imposing a high rate of taxation upon all slaves which should be brought into those Colonies; and finally, in 1764, South Carolina passed a law imposing a penalty of one hundred pounds (or five hundred dollars) for every negro slave subsequently introduced into that Colony.

The Colony of Georgia was originally founded on strict Anti-Slavery principles, and rigidly maintained this policy for a series of years, until the inhabitants became convinced by experience, that, with their climate and productions, slave labor, if not essential to their existence, would prove beneficial and useful to their material interests. Maryland and Delaware protected and regulated African Slavery as one of their domestic institutions. Pennsylvania, under the advice of WILLIAM PENN, substituted fourteen years' service and perpetual adscript to the soil for hereditary Slavery, and attempted to legislate, not for the total abolition of Slavery, but for the sanctity of marriage among slaves, and for their personal security. New-Jersey, New-York, and Connecticut, recognized African Slavery as a domestic institution lawfully existing within their respective limits, and passed the requisite laws for its control and regulation.

Rhode Island provided by law that no slave should serve more than ten years, at the end of which time he was to be set free; and if the master should refuse to let him go free, or sold him elsewhere for a longer period of service, he was subject to a penalty of forty pounds, which was supposed at that period to be nearly double the value of the slave.

Massachusetts imposed heavy taxes upon all slaves brought into the Colony, and provided in some instances for sending the slaves back to their native land; and finally prohibited the introduction of any more slaves into the Colony under any circumstances.

When New-Hampshire passed laws which were designed to prevent the introduction of any more slaves, the British Cabinet issued the following order to Gov. WENTWORTH: "You are not to give your assent to, or pass any law imposing duties upon Negroes imported into New-Hampshire."

While the legislation of the several Colonies exhibits dissimilarity of views, founded on a diversity of interests, on the merits and policy of Slavery, it shows conclusively that they all regarded it as a domestic question affecting their internal polity in respect to which they were entitled to a full and exclusive power of legislation in the several provincial Legislatures. For a few years immediately preceding the American Revolution the African Slave-trade was encouraged and stimulated by the British Government and carried on with more vigor by the English merchants than at any other period in the history of the Colonies; and this fact, taken in connection with the extraordinary claim asserted in the Memorable Preamble to the act repealing the Stamp duties, that "Parliament possessed the right to bind the Colonies in all cases whatsoever," not only in respect to all matters affecting the general welfare of the Empire, but also in regard to the domestic relations and internal polity of the Colonies—produced a powerful impression upon the minds of the colonists, and imparted peculiar prominence to the principle involved in the controversy.

* * * * *

Thus the policy of the Colonies on the Slavery question has assumed a direct antagonism to that of the British Government; and this antagonism not only added to the importance of the principle of local self-government in the Colonies, but produced a general concurrence of opinion and action in respect to the question of Slavery in the proceedings of the Continental Congress, which assembled at Philadelphia for the first time on the 5th of September, 1774.

On the 14th of October, the Congress adopted a Bill of Rights for the Colonies, in the form of a series of resolutions, in which, after conceding to the British Government the power to regulate commerce and do such other things as affected the general welfare of the Empire without interfering with the internal polity of the Colonies, they declared "That they are entitled to a free and exclusive power in their several provincial Legislatures, where their right of representation can alone be preserved, in all cases of taxation and internal polity." Having thus defined the principle for which they were contending, the Congress proceeded to adopt the following "Peaceful Measures," which they still hoped would be sufficient to induce compliance with their just and reasonable demands. These "Peaceful Measures" consisted of addresses to the King, to the Parliament, and to the people of Great Britain, together with an Association of Non-Intercourse to be observed and maintained so long as their grievances should remain unredressed.

The second article of this Association, which was adopted without opposition, and signed by the Delegates from all the Colonies, was in these words:

"That we will neither import nor purchase any slave imported after the 1st day of December next; after which time we will wholly discontinue the Slave-trade, and will neither be concerned in it ourselves, nor will we hire our vessels, nor sell our commodities or manufactures to those who are engaged in it."

This Bill of Rights, together with these articles of association, were subsequently submitted to and adopted by each of the thirteen Colonies in their respective Provincial Legislatures.

Thus was distinctly formed between the Colonies and the parent country that issue upon which the Declaration of Independence was founded and the battles of the Revolution were fought. It involved the specific claim on the part of the Colonies—denied by the King and Parliament—to the exclusive right of legislation touching all local and internal concerns, *Slavery included*. This being the principle involved in the contest, a majority of the Colonies refused to permit their Delegates to sign the Declaration of Independence except upon the distinct condition and express reservation to each Colony of the exclusive right to manage and control its local concerns and police regulations without the intervention of any general Congress which might be established for the United Colonies.

Let us cite one of those reservations as a specimen of all, showing conclusively that they were fighting for the inalienable right of local self-government, with the clear understanding that when they had succeeded in throwing off the despotism of the British Parliament, no Congressional despotism was to be substituted for it:

"We, the Delegates of Maryland, in Convention assembled, do declare that the King of Great Britain has violated his compact with this people, and that they owe no allegiance to him. We have therefore thought it just and necessary to empower our Deputies in Congress to join with a majority of the United Colonies in declaring them free and independent States, in framing such further confederation between them, in making foreign alliances, and in adopting such other measures as shall be judged necessary for the preservation of their liberties:

Provided, The sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal polity and government of this Colony be reserved to the people thereof.

We have also thought proper to call a new Convention for the purpose of establishing a Government in this Colony.

No ambitious views, no desire of independence, induced the people of Maryland to form a union with the other Colonies. To procure an exemption from Parliamentary taxation, and to continue to the Legislatures of those Colonies the sole and exclusive right of regulating their Internal Polity, was our original and only motive. To maintain inviolate our liberties, and to transmit them unimpaired to posterity, was our duty and first wish; our next, to continue connected with and dependent on Great Britain. For the truth of these assertions we appeal to that Almighty Being who is emphatically styled the Searcher of hearts, and from whose omniscience none is concealed. Relying on His Divine protection and assistance, and trusting to the justice of our cause, we exhort and conjure every virtuous citizen to join cordially in defence of our common rights, and in maintenance of the freedom of this and her sister Colonies."

The first Plan of Federal Government adopted for the United States was formed during the Revolution, and is usually known as "The Articles of Confederation." By these Articles it was provided that "Each State retains its Sovereignty, Freedom and Independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right which is not by this Confederation expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled."

At the time the Articles of Confederation were adopted—July 9, 1778—the United States held no lands or territory in common. The entire country—including all the waste and unappropriated lands—embraced within or pertaining to the Confederacy, belonged to and was the property of the several States within whose limits the same was situated.

On the 6th day of September, 1780, Congress "recommended to the several States in the Union having claims to waste and unappropriated lands in the Western country, a liberal cession to the United States of a portion of their respective claims for the common benefit of the Union."

On the 20th day of October, 1783, the Legislature of Virginia passed an act authorizing the delegates in Congress from that State to convey to the United States "the territory or tract of country within the limits of the Virginia Charter, lying and bearing to the northwest of the River Ohio"—which grant was to be made upon the "condition that the territory so ceded shall be laid out and formed into States" and that "the States so formed shall be distinct Republican States, and admitted members of the Federal Union, having the same rights of Sovereignty, Freedom and Independence as the other States."

On the 1st day of March, 1784, THOMAS JEFFERSON and his colleagues in Congress executed the deed of cession in pursuance of the act of the Virginia Legislature, which was accepted and ordered to "be recorded and enrolled among the acts of the United States in Congress assembled." This was the first territory ever acquired, held or owned by the United States. On the same day of the deed of cession, Mr. JEFFERSON, as Chairman of a Committee which had been appointed, consisting of Mr. JEFFERSON, of Virginia, Mr. CHASE, of Maryland, and Mr. HOWELL, of Rhode Island, submitted to Congress "a plan for the temporary government of the territory ceded or to be ceded by the individual States to the United States."

It is important that this Jeffersonian Plan of government for the Territories should be carefully considered for many obvious reasons. It was the first plan of government for the Territories ever adopted in the United States. It was drawn by the author of the Declaration of Independence, and revised and adopted by those who shaped the issues which produced the Revolution, and formed the foundations upon which our whole American system of government rests. It was not intended to be either local or temporary in its character, but was designed to apply to all "territory ceded or to be ceded," and to be universal in its application and eternal in its duration, wherever and whenever we might have territory requiring a government. It ignored the right of Congress to legislate for the people of the Territories without their consent, and recognized the inalienable right of the people of the Territories, when organized into political communities, to govern themselves in respect to their local concerns and internal polity. It was adopted by the Congress of the Confederation on the 23d day of April, 1784, and stood upon the Statute Book as a general and permanent plan for the government of all territory which we then owned or should subsequently acquire, with a provision declaring it to be a "Charter of Compact," and that its provisions should "stand as fundamental conditions between the thirteen original States and those newly described, unalterable but by the joint consent of the United States in Congress assembled, and of the particular State within which such alteration is proposed to be made." Thus the Jeffersonian Plan for the government of the Territories—this "Charter of Compact"—"these fundamental conditions," which were declared to be "unalterable" without the consent of the people of "the particular State (Territory) within which such alteration is proposed to be made," stood on the statute book when the Convention assembled at Philadelphia in 1787 and proceeded to form the Constitution of the United States.

Now let us examine the main provisions of the Jeffersonian Plan:

First—"That the territory ceded or to be ceded by the individual States to the United States, whenever the same shall have been purchased of the Indian inhabitants and offered for sale by the United States, shall be formed into *additional States*," etc., etc.

The Plan proceeds to designate the boundaries and territorial extent of the proposed "additional States," and then provides:

Second—"That the settlers within the territory so to be purchased and offered for sale shall, either on their own petition or on the order of Congress, receive authority from them, with appointments of time and place, for their free males of full age to meet together for the purpose of establishing a temporary government to accept the Constitution and laws of any one of these States, [the original States,] so that such laws nevertheless shall be subject to alteration by their ordinary Legislature; and to erect, subject to like alteration, counties or townships for the election of members for their Legislature."

Having thus provided a mode by which the first inhabitants or settlers of the territory may assemble together and choose for themselves the Constitution and laws of some one of the original thirteen States, and declare the same in force for the government of their territory temporarily, with the right on the part of the people to change the same, through their local Legislature, as they may see proper, the Plan then proceeds to point out the mode in which they may establish for themselves "a permanent Constitution and Government," whenever they shall have twenty thousand inhabitants, as follows:

Third—"That such temporary Government only shall continue in force in any State until it shall have acquired twenty thousand free inhabitants, when, giving due proof thereof to Congress, they shall receive from them authority, with appointments of time and place, to call a Convention of Representatives to establish a permanent Constitution and Government for themselves."

Having thus provided for the first settlers "a temporary government" in these "additional States," and for "a permanent Constitution and Government" when they shall have acquired twenty thousand inhabitants, the Plan contemplates that they shall continue to govern themselves *as States*, having, as provided in the Virginia deed of cession, "the same rights of sovereignty, freedom, and independence," in respect to their domestic affairs and internal polity, "as the other States," until they shall have a population equal to the least numerous of the original thirteen States; and in the mean time shall keep a sitting member in Congress, with a right of debating but not of voting, when they shall be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the other States, as follows:

Fourth—"That whenever any of the said States shall have of free inhabitants as many as shall then be in any one of the least numerous of the thirteen original States, such *State* shall be admitted by its delegates into the Congress of the United States on an equal footing with the said original States."

And—

"Until such admission by their delegates into Congress any of the said *States* after the establishment of their temporary Government, shall have authority to keep a sitting member in Congress, with the right of debating, but not of voting."

Attached to the provision which appears in this paper under the "third" head is a proviso, containing five propositions, which, when agreed to and accepted by the people of said additional States, were to "be formed into a charter of compact," and to remain forever "unalterable," except by the consent of such States as well as of the United States—to wit:

"*Provided* that both the temporary and permanent governments be established on these principles as their basis:"

First.—That they shall forever remain a part of the United States of America."

Second.—That in their persons, property, and territory, they shall be subject to the Government of the United States in Congress assembled, and to the Articles of Confederation in all those cases in which the original States shall be subject."

Third.—That they shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts contracted, or to be contracted, to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other States."

Fourth.—That their respective governments shall be in republican form, and shall admit no person to be a citizen who holds any hereditary title."

The fifth article, which relates to the prohibition of Slavery after the year 1800, having been rejected by Congress, never became a part of the Jeffersonian Plan of Government for the Territories, as adopted April 23, 1784.

The concluding paragraph of this Plan of Government, which emphatically ignores the right of Congress to bind the people of the Territories without their consent, and recognizes the people therein as the source of all legitimate power in respect to their internal polity, is in these words:

"That all the preceding articles shall be formed into a *charter of compact*, shall be duly executed by the President of the United States, in Congress assembled, under his hand and the seal of the United States, shall be promulgated, and shall stand as fundamental conditions between the thirteen original States and those newly described, unalterable but by the joint consent of the United States in Congress assembled, and of the particular State within which such alteration is proposed to be made."

* * * * *

It is true that the Government of the Confederation had proved totally inadequate to the fulfillment of the ends for which it was devised; not because of the relations between the Territories, or new States, and the United States, but in consequence of having no power to enforce its decrees on the Federal questions which were clearly within the scope of its expressly delegated powers. The radical defects in the Articles of Confederation were found to consist in the fact that it was a mere league between sovereign States, and not a Federal Government with its appropriate departments—Executive, Legislative and Judicial—each clothed with authority to perform and carry into effect its own peculiar functions. The Confederation having no power to enforce compliance with its resolves, "the consequence was, that though in theory the resolutions of Congress were equivalent to laws, yet in practice they were found to be mere recommendations, which the States, like other sovereignties, observed or disregarded according to their own good will and gracious pleasure." Congress could not impose duties, collect taxes, raise armies, or do any other act essential to the existence of government, without the voluntary consent and cooperation of each of the States. Congress could resolve, but could not carry its resolutions into effect—could recommend to the States to provide a revenue for the necessities of the Federal Government, but could not use the means necessary to the collection of the revenue when the States failed to comply—could recommend to the States to provide an army for the general defence, and apportion among the States their respective quotas, but could not enlist the men and order them into the Federal service. For these reasons a Federal Government, with its appropriate departments, acting directly upon the individual citizens, with authority to enforce its decrees to the extent of its delegated powers, and not dependent upon the voluntary action of the several States in their corporate capacity, became indispensable as a substitute for the government of the Confederation.

Laws necessary to give this exact definition of Slavery in the Constitution in order to satisfy the people of the South as well as of the North. The slaveholding States would never consent for a moment that their domestic relations—and especially their right of property in their slaves—should be dependent upon Federal authority, or that Congress should have any power over the subject—either to extend, control, or restrain it; much less to protect or regulate it—lest, under the pretence of protection and regulation, the Federal Government, under the influence of the strong and increasing Anti-Slavery sentiment which prevailed at that period, might destroy the institution, and divest those rights of property in slaves which were sacred under the laws and constitutions of their respective States so long as the Federal Government had no power to interfere with the subject.

In like manner the non-slaveholding States, while they were entirely willing to provide for the surrender of all fugitive slaves—as is conclusively shown by the unanimous vote of all the States in the Convention for the provision now under consideration—and to leave each State perfectly free to hold slaves under its own laws, and by virtue of its own separate and exclusive authority, so long as it pleased, and to abolish it when it chose, were unwilling to become responsible for its existence by incorporating it into the Constitution as a national institution, to be protected and regulated, extended and controlled by Federal authority, regardless of the wishes of the people, and in defiance of the local laws of the several States and Territories. For these opposite reasons the Southern and Northern States united in giving a unanimous vote in the Convention for that provision of the Constitution which recognizes Slavery as a local institution in the several States where it exists, "under the laws thereof," and provides for the surrender of fugitive slaves. * * * *

It only remains to be shown that the Compromise measures of 1850, and the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 are in perfect harmony with, and a faithful embodiment of the principles herein enforced. A brief history of those measures will disclose the principles upon which they are founded.

On the 29th of January, 1850, Mr. CLAY introduced into the Senate a series of resolutions upon the Slavery question, which were intended to form the basis of the subsequent legislation upon that subject. Pending the discussion of these resolutions, the Chairman of the Committee on Territories prepared and reported to the Senate, on the 25th of March, two bills—one for the admission of California into the Union of States, and the other for the organization of the Territories of Utah and New-Mexico, and for the adjustment of the disputed boundary with the State of Texas, which were read twice and printed for the use of the Senate. On the 19th of April a Select Committee of thirteen was appointed, on motion of Mr. FOOTE, of Mississippi, of which Mr. CLAY was Chairman, and to which were referred all pending propositions relating to the Slavery question. On the 8th of May, Mr. CLAY, from the select committee of thirteen, submitted to the Senate an elaborate report covering all the points in controversy, accompanied by a bill, which is usually known as the "Omnibus Bill." By reference to the provisions of this bill, as it appears on the files of the Senate, it will be seen that it is composed of the two printed bills which had been reported by the Committee on Territories on the 25th of March previous; and that the only material change in its provisions, involving an important and essential principle, is to be found in the tenth section, which prescribes and defines the powers of the Territorial Legislature. In the bill, as reported by the Committee on Territories, the legislative power of the Territories extended to "all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States," *without excepting African Slavery*; while the bill, as reported by the committee of thirteen, conferred the same power on the Territorial Legislature, *with the exception of African Slavery*. This portion of the section in its original form reads thus:

"*And be it further enacted* that the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposition of the soil."

To which the Committee of thirteen added these words: "*Nor in respect to African Slavery.*" When the bill came up for action on the 15th of May, Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, said:

"I offer the following amendment. To strike out, in the sixth line of the tenth section, the words '*in respect to African Slavery*,' and insert the words '*with those rights of property growing out of the institution of African Slavery as it exists in any of the States of the Union.*' The object of the amendment is to prevent the Territorial Legislature from legislating against the rights of property growing out of the institution of Slavery..... It will leave to the Territorial Legislatures the rights and powers which are essentially necessary, not only to the preservation of property, but to the peace of the Territory. It will leave the right to make such police regulations as are necessary to prevent disorder, and which will be absolutely necessary with such property as that it secure its beneficial use to its owner. With this brief explanation I submit the amendment."

Mr. CLAY, in reply to Mr. DAVIS, said:

"I am not perfectly sure that I comprehend the full meaning of the amendment offered by the Senator from Mississippi. If I do, I think he accomplishes nothing by striking out the clause now in the bill and inserting that which he proposes to insert. The clause now in the bill is, that the Territorial legislation shall not extend to anything respecting African Slavery within the Territory. The effect of retaining the clause as reported by the Committee will be this: That if in any of the Territories Slavery now exists, it shall not be abolished by the Territorial Legislature; and if in any of the Territories Slavery does not now exist, it can not be introduced by the Territorial Legislature. The clause itself was introduced into the bill by the Committee for the purpose of tying up the hands of the Territorial Legislature in respect to legislating at all, one way or the other, upon the subject of African Slavery. It was intended to leave the legislation and the law of the respective Territories in the condition in which the Act will find them. I stated on a former occasion that I did not, in Committee, vote for the amendment to insert the clause, though it was proposed to be introduced by a majority of the Committee. I attached very little consequence to it at the time, and I attach very little to it at present. It is perhaps of no particular importance whatever. Now, Sir, if I understand the measure proposed by the Senator from Mississippi, it aims at the same thing. I do not understand him as proposing that if any one shall carry slaves into the Territory—although by the laws of the Territory he cannot take them there—the legislative hands of the Territorial government should be so tied as to prevent it saying he shall not enjoy the fruits of their labor. If the Senator from Mississippi means to say that—"

Mr. DAVIS:

"I do mean to say it."

Mr. CLAY:

"If the object of the Senator is to provide that slaves may be introduced into the Territory contrary to the *lex loci*, and, being introduced, nothing shall be done by the Legislature to impair the rights of owners to hold slaves thus brought contrary to the local laws, I *certainly cannot vote for it*. In doing so I shall repeat again the expression of opinion which I announced at an early period of the session."

Here we find the line distinctly drawn between those who contended for the right to carry slaves into the Territories and hold them in defiance of the local law, and those who contended that such right was subject to the local law of the Territory. During the progress of the discussion on the same day, Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, said:

"We are giving, or proposing to give, a government to a Territory, which act rests upon the basis of our right to make such provision. We suppose we have a right to confer power. If so, we may mark out the limit to which they may legislate, and are bound not to confer power beyond that which exists in Congress. If we give them power to legislate beyond that, we commit a fraud or usurpation, as it may be done openly, covertly, or indirectly."

To which Mr. CLAY replied:

"Now, Sir, I only repeat what I have had occasion to say before, that while I am willing to stand aside and make no legislative enactment one way or the other—to lay off the Territories without the Wilmot Proviso on the one hand, with which I understand we are threatened, or without an attempt to introduce a clause for the introduction of slavery into the Territories. While I am for rejecting both the one and the other, I am content that the law as it exists shall prevail; and if there be any diversity of opinion as to what it means, I am willing that it shall be settled by the highest judicial authority of the country. While I am content thus to abide the result, I must say that I cannot vote for any express provision recognizing the right to carry slaves there."

To which Mr. DAVIS rejoined, that:

"It is said our Revolution grew out of a Preamble; and I hope we have something of the same character of the hardy men of the Revolution who first commenced the war with the mother country—something of the spirit of that bold Yankee who said he had a right to go to Concord, and that go he would; and who, in the maintenance of that right met his death at the hands of a British sentinel. Now, Sir, if our right to carry slaves into these Territories be a constitutional right, it is our first duty to maintain it."

Pending the discussion which ensued, Mr. DAVIS, at the suggestion of friends, modified his amendment, from time to time, until it assumed the following shape:

"Nor to introduce or exclude African Slavery, provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to prevent said Territorial Legislature from passing such laws as may be necessary for the protection of the rights of property of every kind which may have been, or may be hereafter, conformably to the Constitution of the United States, held in or introduced into said Territory."

To which, on the same day, Mr. CHASE, of Ohio, offered the following amendment:

"Provided, further, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as authorizing or permitting the introduction of Slavery or the holding of persons as property within said Territory." * * * *

With reference to the protection of property in slaves, Mr. DOUGLAS said:

"I have a word to say to the honorable Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. Davis.) He insists that I am not in favor of protecting property, and that his amendment is offered for the purpose of protecting property under the Constitution. Now, Sir, I ask you what authority he has for assuming that? Do I not desire to protect property because I wish to allow the people to pass such laws as they deem proper respecting their rights to property, without any exception? He might just as well say that I am opposed to protecting property in merchandise, in steamboats, in cattle, in real estate, as to say that I am opposed to protecting property of any other description; for I desire to put them all on an equality, and allow the people to make their own laws in respect to the whole of them."

Mr. CASS said, (referring to the amendments offered by Mr. DAVIS and Mr. CHASE:)

"Now with respect to the amendments. I shall vote against them both, and then I shall vote in favor of striking out the restriction in the bill upon the power of the Territorial governments. I stand upon this ground. I was opposed, as the honorable Senator from Kentucky has declared he was to the Senator from Kentucky has declared he was to the insertion of this prohibition by the Committee. I consider it inexpedient and unconstitutional. I have already stated my belief that the whole power of internal legislation in the Territories belongs to the people."

After further discussion the vote was taken by yeas and nays on the amendment of Mr. CHASE, and decided in the negative: Yeas, 25; Nays, 30. The question recurring on the amendment of Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, it was also rejected: Yeas, 25; Nays, 36. Whereupon Mr. SEWARD offered the following amendment:

"Neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, otherwise than by conviction for crime, shall ever be allowed in either of said Territories of Utah and New Mexico."

Which was rejected—Yeas, 23; Nays, 33.

On the 14th of August the bill for the organization of the Territory of New-Mexico was taken up, and amended so as to conform fully to the provisions of the Utah Act in respect to the power of the Territorial Legislature over "all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution," without excepting African Slavery, and was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading without a division; and on the next day the bill was passed—Yeas, 27; Nays, 10.

These two bills were sent to the House of Representatives, and passed that body without any alteration in

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 26, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 18 bbls. Ashes, 7,617 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Rye Flour, 450 bags Corn Meal, 6 843 bushels Wheat, 600 bushels Corn, 184 bushels Rye, 3,754 bushels Oats, 129 pkgs. Provisions, and 904 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, only small lots of Pots at $5 25; and Pearls at $5 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales of 1,500 lbs American Yellow have been reported at 36c @38c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Are in fair demand at full prices.

COCOA—We have heard of sales of 350 bags St. Domingo on private terms.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 280 bags Maracaibo, part at 12c.; 170 bags Rio at 11⅞c.; and 700 bags St. Domingo on private terms.

COPPER—Is moderately inquired for at former prices.

COTTON—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 1,250 bales at previous quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	9½	9½	9½	9½
Middling, ₱ lb	11¾	11⅞	12⅛	12⅜
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	12⅞	13⅛	13⅜	13¾

DRY GOODS—The volume of business is increasing, but not as rapidly or as regularly as had been anticipated by sellers. The demand from the South has been good, while Western merchants are purchasing heavily. Domestic Cottons and Woolens, of fancy styles, have been in request, at, however, somewhat less satisfactory prices, save for really desirable fabrics. Standard Cottons and Woolens have not been actively sought after. Importers generally continue to complain of the backwardness of the demand for Foreign Goods, and some of them are disposed to force sales at auction. Yet previous prices of really choice productions are mainly adhered to. The Importations, this week, have been much lighter than those of last week, as have been likewise the amounts of goods marketed. In each item, however, there is an excess over the total entries, and amounts marketed, of the corresponding weeks of last year, and the year preceding. The auction sales are increasing in number and attractiveness. The sales, to day, were well attended, and resulted, in the main, satisfactorily.

DYEWOODS—The principal sales have been 600 tons St. Domingo Logwood, part, if not all, for export, at $14@$14 25 ₱ ton.

FISH—The current movements in Dry Cod and Pickled Mackerel are limited; prices, however, are sustained. Box Herring are in demand at uniform rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand has been quite vigorous, to-day, for desirable lots of State and Western Flour. Prices of State and Ohio have improved, and the market for other kinds favors sellers. The reported transactions reach 14,350 bbls., including inferior to choice standard superfine State at $4 35@$4 65; extra do. at $4 75 @$5, for old and $5@$5 10 for new; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $4 35@ $4 60; extra Wisconsin, old and new, at $4 75@$6; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, poor old to very choice new, $4 75@$6 50; inferior extra Ohio at $5 @$5 10; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 15@$5 40 for very poor to good old, and $5 45@$5 65 for ordinary to choice new ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$3 25@ 4 25
Standard Superfine State	4 35@ 4 65
Extra State	4 75@ 5 10
Standard Superfine Western	4 35@ 4 60
Extra Wisconsin	4 75@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	4 75@ 6 50
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 00@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 15@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 05@ 5 25
Extra Genesee	5 50@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	4 90@ 6 75
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 10@ 7 50

Southern Flour continues in lively request, at buoyant rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,800 bbls., in lots, at $5 15@$5 55 for very inferior to good superfine Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; $5 60@$7 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, the highest rate for new Richmond City ₱ bbl. About 240 bbls. extra Canadian changed hands at $5@$5 75, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair demand at $3 50@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $3 90@$3 95 for Jersey, and $4 15@$4 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales have been reported of 350 boxes Layer and Bunch Raisins at former rates; 1,500 bags African Peanuts at $1 55 ₱ bushel; and 100 bags Princess Almonds on private terms.

GRAIN—Wheat is arriving in very small quantities Holders, generally, manifest much firmness. The prices which they ask exceed the views of most buyers. The latter are not making any extensive purchases. Millers buy very sparingly. Shippers are not in market, as their limits are far below prevailing rates. We have heard of sales of 12,600 bushels, including new mixed Michigan at $1 30; ordinary old white Western at $1 10; prime old red Western (Winter) at $1 10; unsound Chicago Spring at a price not ascertained; prime new white Kentucky at $1 50; very inferior to good new white Southern at $1 30@$1 42; and good to choice new red Southern at $1 25@$1 30, ₱ bushel. Corn is depressed and prices are lower, the closing tendency being favorable to buyers. Sales have been reported of 20,000 bushels at 77c.@78c. for poor and common, old mixed Western, in store; 78c. for damaged new do. do.; 80c.@82½c. for poor to prime new do. do.; and 84½c. for choice yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is in moderate demand at 78c.@80c. ₱ bushel. Oats continue in request, including Canada at 41c.@43c.; Western, 39c.@42c.; State, 38c.@41c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 33c.@ 37c.; Southern, 30c.@36c., ₱ bushel. Barley rules dull and nominal, at from 50c.@70c., ₱ bushel. A sale of 4 500 bushels poor California was reported at 60c. ₱ bushel.

Chicago Breadstuffs Trade, Aug. 24, 1859.

	Receipts. Last week.	Receipts. Prev's week.	Shipments. Last week.	Shipments. Prev's week.
Flour, bbls	14 592	6,112	9,680	6,228
Wheat, bush	190,288	145,496	152 966	84,548
Corn, bush	156,142	122 262	186,974	139 538
Oats, bush	42.192	23,455	11,353	19 250
Rye, bush	7,483	4 237	1,265	1 960
Barley, bush	1 815	1,612	104	217

Reducing the Flour to Wheat, there has been received during the week, 204,880 bushels Wheat and 471,680 bushels of all kinds of Grain—against 326,623 bushels received the week previous, and 920,012 bushels received during the corresponding week last year. The total receipts and shipments of Flour and Grain since the 1st of January, compared with receipts and shipments up to the same period in 1858, are as follows:

	Receipts. 1859.	Receipts. 1858.	Shipments. 1859.	Shipments. 1858.
Flour, bbls	252 645	273,676	230,004	227 685
Wheat, bush	1,893,040	6,181,761	1,513 299	5 713 468
Corn, bush	3,448 600	5,375,566	2,677,153	4 634,302
Oats, bush	476 288	1,729,017	325,988	1,219,928
Rye, bush	49,899		9 484	
Barley, bush	129,225	153,937	50,757	72,872

As the table given above shows, the movement of produce has increased considerably during the past week, and business of all kinds has assumed a more healthy tone.—*Chicago Press and Tribune.*

HAY—Sales have been reported of 500 bales North River at previous figures.

HEMP—Manila continues in good request, chiefly at 6¾c. ₱ lb, eight months' credit. Other kinds are quiet, though quoted firm.

HIDES—The market has been more active this week, and the trade have paid an advance of ½c. ₱ lb. on Buenos Ayres. Most of our importers are still withholding their stocks from the market, and are not willing sellers at present prices. The principal sales have been: 19,000 dry California, 23c.@24c.; 7,000 dry Buenos Ayres, 26½c.; 5,000 dry Buenos Ayres, in bond, 26c.; 2,000 dry Savanilla, 17c.; 1,500 dry Maracaibo, 20c.; 1,200 dry Rio Hache, 19½c.; 2 000 dry salted Paita, and 2,000 dry Texas, on private terms; all 6 months' credit.

HOPS—Are dull and heavy at 8c. @14c. for last year's crop, and 3½c.@7c. for old, ₱ lb.

IRON—The transactions have been limited; prices have not varied much. 170 tons Scotch Pig have been disposed of, in lots, at $23@$24, chiefly at $23 50@$24 ₱ ton.

LEAD—Has been moderately sought after at former prices.

LEATHER—The demand for Sole has been fair at a slight improvement over last week's rates. The week's movements have been as follows:

SOLE.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts, sides	78,400	5,900
Sales, sides	72,200	5,600
Stock at the close, sides	232,600	14,900

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of small lots New Orleans at 42c.; and 130 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 24½c.@26c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderate request, including Common at $1 50 ₱ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine is in demand, chiefly at 44½c.@45c. ₱ gallon, but holders are generally claiming a shade higher rates, thereby restricting operations.

OILS—Have been lightly dealt in at previous quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been freely offered, and has declined to $14 25 for Mess, and $10@$10 50 for prime, ₱ bbl. Sales 4 250 bbls., including 2,000 bbls. Mess at $14, and 1,000 bbls. Prime at $10 25, both deliverable in September, $500 and $250, respectively, having been paid for the privilege of delivering. Cut Meats continue in demand, including Hams at 8¼c.@8¾c. and Shoulders at 6¾c.@7c., ₱ lb. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard has not varied. Sales to day 300 tcs. and bbls., common to choice, at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb. Beef continues quiet at old rates; sales 225 bbls., in lots, at $8@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$12 50 for fair to choice extra do.; $7@$8 for Country Mess, and $5 50@$6 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams $15@ $18 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at 16c. @22c. for State; 13c.@17½c. for Ohio. ₱ lb. Cheese continues in fair request at from 5½c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 125 tcs., in lots, at $3 25@$4 37 ₱ 100 lbs., chiefly within the range.

SOAP—Sales 70 boxes Castile, in lots, at 9c. ₱ lb.

SPELTER—Plates, 5c.@5½c. ₱ lb. Sales 75 tons.

SUGARS—Have been in lively request at rather higher and rising prices. Sales to-day 1,500 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 5½c.@7¾c., 203 hhds. and 9 bbls. Porto Rico, at 5¾c.@7¾c. mainly at 5¾c.; 37 hhds. New-Orleans, at 6¾c.; 333 bags Mexican, at 8¼c., and 336 boxes Havana, on private terms.

TOBACCO—Continues quiet: sales since Tuesday last having been confined to 18 hhds. Kentucky, at 10c.@11¾c.; 17 cases Seed Leaf, at 6c.; with 42 bales Havana, and 110 bales Yara, on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported to-day of 300 bbls., in lots, at 27c.@27¾c., closing heavily at 27c. ₱ gallon.

WHALEBONE—Sales 2,000 lbs. Polar at 90c.; 14,000 lbs. Ochotsk at 64c.; and 1,000 lbs. South Sea at 70c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 2 300 bales Cotton, at 5-16d. @⅜d. ₱ lb; 600 bales Resin at 2s.; 220 tierces Beef at 2s. 6d.; and 300 tierces Lard at 17s 6d. For London, 100 tons Oil Cake on private terms. For Hamburg, by steamer, 150 bales Cotton at ⅜d.; and 50 tons measurement goods, at 35s. @ 40s. For Antwerp, 600 bags Coffee, at ¾d, ₱ lb; and 60 hhds. Tobacco at 27s, 6d.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Aug. 26, 1859.

MEATS.

The demand has been quite limited, during the past week. Prices have favored buyers, and in a few instances, some concessions have been made. The weather, within the past two or three days, has tended to depress the market, by lessening the consumption.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ lb	14	@	18
Beef, chuck roast, ₱ lb	10	@	13
Beef, second cut chuck, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Beef, rounds, ₱ lb	8	@	12
Beef, rumps, ₱ lb	10	@	12½
Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ lb	—	@	18
Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ lb	13	@	16
Beef, rump steak, ₱ lb	11	@	14
Beef, corned rumps, ₱ lb	10	@	12½
Beef, corned plates and navels, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Beef, coarse corned, ₱ lb	6	@	8
Mutton, hind quarters, ₱ lb	9½	@	12
Mutton, fore quarters, ₱ lb	7	@	10
Mutton, legs, ₱ lb	10	@	12½
Mutton, shoulders, ₱ lb	8	@	8
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Lamb, Spring, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Veal, hind quarters, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Veal, fore quarters, ₱ lb	6	@	8
Veal cutlets, ₱ lb	16	@	18
Pork, fresh, ₱ lb	11	@	11½
Pork, salted, ₱ lb	10½	@	11½
Pork, jowls, ₱ lb	10½	@	11
Roasting Pigs, each	50	@2	25
Soup Meats, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Smoked Beef, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Bacon, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Hams, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Shoulders, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Tongues, each	69	@	61
Lard, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Lard, by the tub, ₱ lb	11½	@	12½
Sausages, City made, ₱ lb	12	@	—
Tripe, ₱ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

Have been in fair request at, however, somewhat unsettled prices. Supplies have been moderate generally.

Chickens, Bucks' Co., ₱ lb	20	@	25
Chickens, Broilers, ₱ pair	50	@	75
Fowls, Bucks' Co., ₱ lb	16	@	19
Fowls, ₱ lb	13	@	16
Turkeys, ₱ lb	16	@	19
Geese, Spring, each	1 00	@1	75
Ducks, ₱ pair	87	@1	75
Pigeons, Squab, ₱ dozen	2 25	@2	75
Pigeons, Wild, ₱ dozen	1 50	@1	75
Woodcock, ₱ dozen	4 25	@5	25
Woodcock, ₱ pair	50	@	75
Snipe, Yellow Leg, ₱ dozen	1 75	@2	25
Snipe, Dowitcher, ₱ dozen	1 37	@1	75
Snipe, Ox-eye, ₱ dozen	31	@	44
Reed Birds, ₱ dez	75	@	—

FISH

Have generally advanced materially, the available supplies having been inadequate to the demand, and dealers state that, in some instances, they have been unable to more than partially meet the requirements of their best customers. The weather during the past few days has not been favorable to the fishermen, and many fishing smacks have had to return to port, without any fish. Hence the scarcity in the market.

Salmon, ₱ lb	50	@	—
Mackerel, Spanish, ₱ lb	30	@	—
Codfish, ₱ lb	7	@	—
Halibut, ₱ lb	12	@	—
Blackfish, ₱ lb	16	@	—
Bluefish, ₱ lb	8	@	—
Eels, ₱ lb	12	@	—
Flounders, ₱ lb	8	@	—
Striped Bass, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Sea Bass, ₱ lb	10	@	12
King-fish, ₱ lb	15	@	—
Weak-fish, ₱ lb	10	@	—
Haddock, ₱ lb	6	@	—
Porgies, ₱ lb	7	@	—
Turtle, ₱ lb	12	@	—
Sheep's-head, ₱ lb	30	@	—
Herring, fresh, ₱ dozen	20	@	25
Oysters, ₱ 100	50	@1	25
Oysters, pickled, ₱ 100	1 25	@1	50
Clams, ₱ 100	25	@	50
Lobsters, ₱ lb	6	@	7
Salmon, City smoked, ₱ lb	16	@	18
Salmon, Nova Scotia, smoked, ₱ lb	18	@	20
Salmon, pickled, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ₱ lb	4	@	5
Codfish, dry, ₱ lb	4	@	5
Mackerel, pickled, each	8	@	12
Mackerel, smoked, ₱ lb	11	@	13
Halibut, smoked, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Sturgeon, smoked, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Alewives, per 100	1 00	@1	50
Mewives, each	—	@	2

VEGETABLES.

Business has been moderately active during the week. Supplies have been good. The principal changes in prices have been favorable to purchasers.

Potatoes, Peach-blows, ₱ bbl	$2 50	@	$2 75
Potatoes, Mercer, ₱ bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Potatoes, Pinkeyes, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Potatoes, Junes, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Potatoes, ₱ bush	62	@	87
Potatoes, ₱ half peck	12	@	15
Potatoes, Sweet, Delaware, ₱ bbl	4 00	@	—
Potatoes, Sweet, Virginia, ₱ bbl	3 50	@	—
Potatoes, Sweet, ₱ bush	1 25	@	1 50
Potatoes, Sweet, ₱ half peck	25	@	—
Turnips, ₱ basket	62	@	75
Turnips, ₱ dozen bunches	50	@	62
Turnips, ₱ bunch	5	@	6
Carrots, ₱ dozen bunches	—	@	44
Carrots, ₱ bunch	—	@	4
Beets, ₱ dozen bunches	—	@	44
Beets, ₱ bunch	—	@	4
Onions, ₱ bushel	1 00	@1	25
Onions, ₱ peck	—	@	37
Onions, ₱ dozen bunches	—	@	50
Onions, ₱ bunch	—	@	5
Cabbage, ₱ dozen	31	@	75
Cabbage, each	3	@	8
Tomatoes, ₱ basket	37	@	50
Tomatoes, ₱ half-peck	10	@	12
Tomatoes, ₱ quart can	25	@	—
Green Corn, ₱ hundred	67	@1	00
Green Peas, ₱ peck	50	@	—
Shelled Peas, ₱ quart	25	@	—
Beans, Lima, ₱ bushel	75	@1	00
Beans, Lima, ₱ half peck	31	@	—
Beans, Lima, shelled, ₱ quart	18	@	—
Beans, String, ₱ bushel	50	@	62
Beans, ₱ half-peck	12	@	—
Cucumbers, per dozen	10	@	12
Watermelons, each	12	@	50
Muskmelons, each	3	@	25
Squashes, ₱ basket	50	@	—
Squashes, new, each	3	@	5
Salad, ₱ head	2	@	3
Chicory, ₱ head	2	@	3
Parsley, ₱ bunch	—	@	3
Sorrell, ₱ basket	62	@	—
Sorrell, ₱ peck	25	@	—
Egg Plant, ₱ dozen	87	@1	25
Salsify, ₱ bunch	—	@	8
Shives, ₱ bunch	2	@	—
Leeks, ₱ bunch	—	@	6
Garlic, ₱ bunch	10	@	—
Okra, ₱ 100	25	@	—
Mint, ₱ bunch	1	@	2

FRUIT.

The inquiry for domestic has been good, while that for foreign has been quite limited. Lawton Blackberries have disappeared, as have likewise Currants, Belle and Burgamot Pears, and Damson Plums. We add to our list this week, Crab Apples, Washington Pears—a sweet, juicy variety—and Washington Bolmar Gage Plums, which can claim a local origin and are an excellent fruit, the flesh being firm, sweet, and easily separated from the stone.

Apples, ₱ bbl	1 75	@4	00
Apples, ₱ peck	37	@	75
Apples, ₱ half-peck	26	@	37
Apples, Crab, ₱ half-peck	50	@	—
Apples, Crab, ₱ quart	12½	@	—
Blackberries, ₱ quart	8	@	12
Grapes, hot-house, ₱ lb	50	@	75
Peaches, ₱ basket	1 50	@2	00
Peaches, ₱ half peck	37	@1	00
Peaches, ₱ quart	10	@	25
Pears, Bartlett, ₱ half peck	75	@1	25
Pears, Bartlett, ₱ quart	18	@	31
Pears, Bergaloo, ₱ half peck	1 00	@1	25
Pears, Bergaloo, ₱ quart	25	@	31
Pears, Seckel, ₱ half peck	1 00	@1	50
Pears, Seckel, ₱ quart	25	@	37½
Pears, Washington, ₱ half peck	75	@1	00
Pears, Washington, ₱ quart	18	@	25
Pears, Cooking, ₱ bushel	1 00	@1	25
Pears, Cooking, ₱ half peck	25	@	37
Pears, Cooking, ₱ quart	7	@	10
Plums, Magnum Bonum Gage, ₱ hf. pk.	1 00	@1	50
Plums, Magnum Bonum Gage, ₱ quart	25	@	—
Plums, Green Gage, ₱ half peck	75	@1	00
Plums, Green Gage, ₱ quart	18	@	25
Plums, Blue Gage, ₱ half peck	50	@	75
Plums, Blue Gage, ₱ quart	12	@	18
Plums, Wash'n Bolmar Gage, ₱ hf. peck	1 00	@1	25
Plums, Wash'n Bolmar Gage, ₱ quart	25	@	31
Whortleberries, ₱ quart	8	@	12
Citron, preserved, ₱ lb	25	@	—
Oranges, ₱ dozen	12	@	50
Lemons, ₱ dozen	6	@	25
Pineapples, ₱ dozen	1 00	@2	00
Pineapples, each	10	@	20
Cocoanuts, ₱ doz	50	@	—
Dates, ₱ lb	—	@	10
Raisins, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Currants, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Prunes, ₱ lb	8	@	—

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Business has been spiritless during the week. Prices of Butter, Cheese and Eggs show no quotable changes. New White Clover Honey is beginning to come into market. It sells by the pound at our highest quotation.

Butter, State, ₱ lb	18	@	25
Butter, Orange County, ₱ lb	26	@	27
Butter, Orange County, by the pail, ₱ lb	25	@	26
Butter, Ohio, ₱ lb	17	@	22
Cheese, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Eggs, seven for	25	@	—
Eggs, fifteen for	25	@	—
Eggs, sixty-four for	1 00	@	—
Honey, ₱ can	—	@	50
Honey, ₱ bottle	—	@	50
Honey, ₱ lb	20	@	25

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

Pepper Mangoes, ₱ doz	—	@	37
Mangoes, each	—	@	4
New-York Peppers, ₱ 100	37	@	62
Gherkins, ₱ 100	31	@	37
Pickled Onions, ₱ quart	12	@	—
Horse Radish, ₱ pint bottle	15	@	—
Horse Radish, dry, ₱ lb	12½	@	—
Sauer Kraut, ₱ quart	6	@	—
Sardines, ₱ box	20	@	25
Sweet Oil, ₱ quart bottle	31	@	37
Catsup, Tomato, ₱ pint bottle	12½	@	—
Catsup, Tomato, ₱ gallon	—	@	56
Catsup, Mushrooms, ₱ gallon	—	@2	58
Green Ginger, ₱ lb	25	@	—

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOMAS B. WAY, stand No. 21; FULLER & BAKER, stands Nos. 128 and 160; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; JOSEPH FORSYTH, stands Nos. 262 and 263; J. WILCOX, stands Nos. 358 and 359; S. LICHTENSTEIN, stands Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. CRONIN, stand No. 155; J. LYNCH, stand No. 3; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

FINDING DROWNED PERSONS BY QUICKSILVER.—A correspondent of the Troy *Times* gives the following narrative of an occurrence at Shrewsbury Lake, Vt., as coming under his own observation:

"The Lake is noted now on account of the death of a young man, a conductor on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, who was drowned in it a short time ago. At the time, he, with several others, were playing "rocking the boat,"—making it "dip water,"—when, unluckily, they were all swamped, and this young man, the best swimmer in the lot, was drowned. After a long and almost hopeless search after the body, a very novel idea was suggested, which, after trial, proved successful in leading to the discovery of his whereabouts. About three ounces of quicksilver were put into a loaf of *brown bread*, well baked, and thrown out into the lake. The loaf was discovered to move directly *against the wind*; soon it stopped, whirled round several times and sunk. They immediately rowed to the place, and threw out the grapples. The first time they hooked his face; the second time the hook fastened into his boot, and he was hauled into the boat. Where he was found the water was seventy feet deep. In his pockets were a large silver watch and a considerable quantity of silver money, which caused the attraction of the quicksilver, and led to the discovery of his watery grave. The accident, place, and singular circumstances connected with the sad affair render it remarkable.

DRY GOODS.

NOTICE
TO
SKIRT DEALERS.
L. A. OSBORN,
LATE
OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 92 WARREN-STREET, N. Y.,
INVITES THE ATTENTION OF JOBBERS TO THE
CELEBRATED
PATENT IMPERIAL
EXTENSION SKIRT,
UNEQUALED FOR QUALITY AND STYLE,
being made of the BEST STEEL, and tempered in a manner that defies competition.
THE IMPERIAL SKIRT
having gained for the manufacturers such notoriety as to make it *impossible to fill all orders immediately*, dealers are requested to send in their orders as early as possible, in order to get the goods in time for the FALL TRADE.
Parties are also invited to examine our NEW
CHAMPION SKIRT,
which EXCELS ANY AND ALL OTHER SKIRTS EVER INVANTED, being made by an entirely new method, which makes the skirt *much lighter* and *more durable* than any other process now used in the manufacture of Skirts.
Having also bought all of Mr. Vincent's right, title and interest in and to the PATENTS OF OSBORN & VINCENT, parties wishing LICENSE TO MAKE OR SELL SKIRTS under said patents, can obtain the same on liberal terms at the office of the subscriber,
L. A. OSBORN,
No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

MEN'S AND BOYS'
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
AT WHOLESALE.
Great inducements to Cash and Short-time Buyers. I have now in store a large and well-made Stock of OVERCOATS and BUSINESS SUITS. Also a great variety of other ready-made Garments, made from fine and heavy materials, for Southern and Western Trade. Please examine my stock before making your purchases.
N. A. KNAPP,
No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

361 AND 539
BROADWAY,
JAMES TUCKER'S Fall importations in
FEATHERS, FLOWERS,
BRIDAL WREATHS, and fancy fixings
for the Toilet,
are in, coming in, and will continue
till late in the season.

MME. DEMOREST'S EXCELSIOR AND Woven Skirt Manufactory and wholesale depôt, No. 375 Broadway. Cheaper than the cheapest, and better than the best. Retail stores, No. 322 Canal-st. and No. 258 Bowery. Best watchspring steel skirt, with 11 hoops, retailed at $1; also, 16, 20 and 30 hoops in proportion. MADAME DEMOREST'S Excelsior Skirt is made without sewing, shaping, weaving, or gluing; has several great advantages over all others; has no objections; graceful in form; will not slip on the springs, and cannot get out of order. Cannot get out of order!

IMPORTED FROM MINORCA, SPAIN—A beautiful article or artificial flowers, in glass vases, frames and boxes; the flowers composed entirely of sea shells, so perfectly arranged and constructed, as almost deceives the eye of the observer, they so much resemble the flowers of the field.
For sale at
E. DUNIGAN & BRO.,
No. 371 Broadway, New-York.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp.
HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Courtlandt-st.

SKIRTS.—OUR WOVEN SKIRTS ARE NOW ON sale. 12 springs, $1 37½; 14, $1 62½, and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs, $8 per dozen; 12, $11, and 14 springs, $14 per dozen. Old skirts made over. C. L. HARDING, woven skirt factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING OF PATTERNS, of the new fall and winter fashions, No. 375 Broadway, No. 322 Canal-st., No. 258 Bowery, No. 232 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and all the other branches, on Thursday, Sept. 1.

STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., IMPORTERS of Havana cigars, No. 69 Beaver-st., corner William, offer for sale all grades of Havana cigars of their own importation, either in bond, for export, or from store, duty paid.

MOSQUITO NETTING—
OF ALL KINDS,
Manufactured, on hand and for sale by
A. McLEAN,
No. 184 West 23d-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE
GREAT WONDER
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY:
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE.
Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press."
BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1856.
PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD & CO.:
Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two, has used it with same effect.
The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city, and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am, truly yours,
A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.
WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New-Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.
FINLEY JOHNSON.

ALBANY EVE. ES., Nov. 30, 1858.
PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: I would ieertainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using one bottle of your Hair Restorative. After trying every kind of Restorative extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair, I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compels me to announce to whomsoever may read this, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to all who may feel the necessity of it.
Respectfully yours, REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.
P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited; but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert if you wish, if not, destroy and say nothing.
Yours, &c., Rev. S. A. B.
The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 a bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion and retails for $3 a bottle.
O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York. (In the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment.) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.
And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealer

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

CROTON WATER.
ANDREW SCHELLING'S Croton Water Filter and Charcoal for Rectifying, can be had at No. 159 3d-st., also, at the factory, Nos. 136 and 133 West 32d-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

A. T. JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET—A NEW STYLE OF SHOES AND GAITERS ONLY $2 50, WARRANTED. ALSO, $3 50 AND $4 DRESS BOOTS, THAT WILL SURPRISE EVERYBODY

THREE SECOND-HAND SAFES—WILDEY'S and Herring's Patent; also, two Jeweler's Safes. Large and small sizes for sale low at No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HOTELS.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
ON 5TH AV.,
AT THE INTERSECTION OF BROADWAY, OPPOSITE MADISON-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
TO BE OPENED AUGUST 23,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1859.

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East for Boston by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston by Steamboat.....6 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Vanderbilt*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office day, Aug. 27, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool on the 17th inst., and Cork on the 18th, and consequently bringing five days' later European advices than those by the *America* at Halifax, and the *Etna* at Boston, was boarded off Cape Race on Thursday, by the news-yacht of the Associated Press. The condition of affairs in Nova Scotia in regard to telegraphing news for the Association rendered it necessary to express the news to Sackville before it could be forwarded, and it had not reached that point up to the time of closing the line of the American Telegraph Company. We are consequently unable this morning to give more than the bare announcement of the steamer's arrival. By the *Etna* at Boston, however, we receive quite extended details of advices to the evening of the 13th—several hours later than by the *America* at Halifax. It will be seen that the Italian question is apparently becoming more and more complicated, and that the chances for a collision between Austria and Prussia are by no means remote. Meantime, France is taking every measure to assure both her friends and her enemies that her desire for a permanent peace is sincere.

The Canadian screw-steamship *Indian*, from Liverpool on the 17th inst., is now about due at Quebec. At 11 o'clock last night she had not passed Further Point.

Later intelligence from Buenos Ayres is received by an arrival at this port. The forces of Urquiza and those of Buenos Ayres had not yet come in collision. It was reported in the revolting Province that the troops of the Confederation were at Rosario, in the Province of Santa Fé, in a very discontented condition, and that desertions were frequent. This statement, however, is to be received with all due allowance. The Chief Admiral of the Buenos Ayrean Navy, Gen Zapiola, had resigned to make way for a younger and less infirmer commander. Another manifesto had been issued by the Argentine Congress, setting forth the causes of the present quarrel, and declaring the only object of the Government to be to keep the Confederation intact. The Buenos Ayres papers publish the manifesto in full, and answer it with bluster about "finishing" Urquiza in one decisive battle.

The substance of Mr. Douglas's article in the September number of *Harpers' Magazine*, which is just now exciting so much attention in political circles and which has not yet appeared in any journal, will be found to-day, by permission of the proprietors, in the columns of the Times. It is hardly necessary for me to invite particular attention to this important document.

One of the leading spirits of Baltimore rowdyism received a salutary lesson yesterday, at the hands of Henry M. Fitzhugh, Esq., one of the proprietors of the *Exchange* newspaper of that city. A notorious character named Paul Placide made an attack upon him in an omnibus when he fired at him three times with his revolver, two of the shots taking effect in the hand and arm of his assailant.

The fifth annual regatta of the Empire City Regatta Club took place yesterday, and everything passed off in a very creditable style. In the first race, for fishing boats, single pair of sculls, the first prize was won by the *Blackburn*, the second by the *Gay Gal*, and the third by the *J. Brown*. The second race, for two pairs of sculls, the first prize was won by the *Maggie*, and the second by the *Rover*. In the third race, for four-oared boats, the first prize was won by the *George J. Brown*, the second by the *Leader*, the third by the *Faulks*, and the fourth by the *McKay*. In the fourth race, for single pair of sculls, the *Thomas Jefferson* won the first prize, the *E. Smith* the second, the *Harriet Lane* the third, and the *Old Top* the fourth.

A meeting of stockholders of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company was held yesterday. The meeting was convened for the purpose of allowing the stockholders to examine the contract which has recently been made between John E. Bony and the Nicaragua Minister. It was agreed to issue 15,000 shares of new stock to the old stockholders at 20 per cent., and to issue the other half in payment for their stock in the old Company. This gives to the new Company $300,000 to open the route.

At an election for field officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, held last evening at the City Armory, Capt. Michael Corcoran was elected Colonel, in the place of Col. Ryan, resigned; Maj. Robert Nugent for Lieutenant-Colonel; and James Bagley, late Chaplain of the Regiment, as Major. There was a collation, speeches, and toasts, and the party broke up at a late hour.

Judge Mullen, of the Supreme Court, rendered an important decision yesterday in the long contested case relating to the right of property in West Washington Market. The Court decides that the rents of the Market belong to the City, and that the State can only recover for the rise of the land, which may be worth more or less than the rents. The City, therefore, has the right of possession pending the suit.

An interesting case was decided yesterday in the Kings County Surrogate's Court. The widow of Austin D. Moore applied to have the will of deceased set aside, on the ground that he had obtained a domiciliary residence in Florida, where the law secures to the widow a third of his estate. It appears the deceased resided in Williamsburgh, N. Y., until 1855, when he went to Florida, purchased a plantation, and remained there until his death, in 1857—his family all this time remaining in Williamsburgh. He made a will devising all of his property to their children, except an annuity of $1,500 to his widow. By the laws of Florida this will is not good, if he had obtained a domiciliary residence there. The Surrogate decides that he had obtained such residence there, notwithstanding his forced residence there on account of ill health.

The sales of Cotton yesterday reached 1,250 bales at unaltered prices. An active demand prevailed for Flour, the low grades of which were dearer. Wheat was scarce and quiet. Corn was depressed. Provisions were unsettled. Coffee and Molasses were very moderately inquired for, as were likewise Cocoa, Fish, Fruit, Metals, Naval Stores, Oils, Rice, Tallow, Tobacco and Whisky. Sugars were in lively request, and were firmer. The Freight engagements were heavier.

Every Fool has his Double.—Newspaper men have a weakness for sensation articles, but all the world goes mad after a sensation substantive. Theodore Parker said the American Church was bottomed on a dollar, but Young America rests its loftiest aspirations on a new sensation, no matter how cheap or silly. Mr. Nat. P. Willis, took a ride, for some reason best known to himself, on a cow-catcher, and ever since the locomotives of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are fairly top-heavy with bipeds accumulated upon this useful invention. Blondin trips across Niagara on a tight-rope, and Buffalo becomes frantic with joy of a hero. De Lave walks the Genesee on a slack-rope, and the fading laurels of Rochester revive. Whereupon all the little boys, from Albany to the Suspension Bridge, take to walking board fences, and the servant girls on Mondays walk the clothes-line. Wise goes ballooning from St. Louis to the Empire State, and innumerable idiots forthwith jump from the tree-tops, trusting to their umbrellas to drift them eastward. Our Croton takes upon itself a mingled odor of ancient boots and Sixth-Ward politicians; and the water of Cincinnati, as if fearing some metropolitan monopoly, suddenly smells to heaven with an unwonted offence. The Westborough Farm boys kindle their asylum into a conflagration; the Deer Island boys repeat the incendiary illumination in Boston harbor, and the inmates of the Rochester House of Refuge show their insubordination in the only way left them, by running away. As every fool has his double, we may expect an early parallel for every late folly that has astounded us. Since Gov. Wise has committed *felo-de-se* by writing a letter to a fellow Democrat of New-York, we may safely calculate that the price of *quarto-post* will go up, and if the old man of Nassau-street still lives, his cry of "twelve sheets of writing paper for four cents," will resound with unusual spirit, and the reports of his dividends smite with envy the holders of railroad stock. Since Botts found a belated Brooklyn reporter, and accepted at his hands an invitation to be the standard-bearer of the United Opposition, reporters in general may safely go off on solitary expeditions in search of other Bottses with whom the Union swarms, all only too willing to be tendered a nomination for the Presidency. Judge Douglas has entered the corps of Magazine writers, and we may fairly infer that next month the Great Republic Monthly will have the proud satisfaction of copyrighting one of Dickinson's versions of select readings from the Scriptures. This is a day of great things, and we sincerely pity those who died without the sight and sound of them. Moreover, a careful examination of the lists of necrology will lead to the inevitable conclusion that all the fools are not dead yet, and marvels as great as any that rejoice the present age are probably reserved for an unworthy posterity.

Politics Made Easy.

There is nothing very remarkable in the fact that the Ashlanders' Association in the village of Brooklyn, should have requested the Honorable John Minor Botts, a few evenings ago, to assume the high and mighty position of "standard-bearer of the Opposition" at the next Presidential election. It is not at all uncommon for small clubs and associations to treat themselves to the pleasant task of bestowing great dignities upon their favorites, provided the latter are able to discharge all the duties of their posts without cost to their employers. The Pickwick Club, as we all know, deputed Mr. Pickwick and his companions to perform the duties of "corresponding members" with the greater alacrity that the said members undertook to pay their own traveling expenses and the postage on their valuable reports. The elevation of Mr. Botts to his present proud position is, we are glad to say, not likely to necessitate the outlay of anything but enthusiasm on the part of the mysterious, but gallant Ashlanders—a circumstance which, while it increases the gratification which all lovers of their country and kind must feel at this auspicious event, nevertheless deprives it, in this commercial age, of some of the weighty importance which might otherwise attach to it. We are, therefore, not about to comment upon it as a great political event. We are free to confess that we do not think it will seriously influence the destinies of the United States. But it nevertheless has its value. In a literary point of view especially, it cannot, we think, be overrated. The Ashlanders' Address, conferring on Mr. Botts his present awful position, and Mr. Botts' reply thereto, have rarely been equaled in these latter days for Pickwickian volume, body and grandeur. The address may be fairly recommended as a model to all clubs and corporations throughout the country. The welcoming of great men forms no inconsiderable portion of the duties of such organizations, and there is a proper way of doing this, as well as of doing everything else. The Ashlanders have done it with as much accuracy, as much art, as rigid an attention to sound and time-honored rule as is displayed in the philippics of Demosthenes, or in the Catilinarian orations of Cicero. The Ashlandic effusion is complete in all its parts, and so is Botts' reply. First of all comes the prefatory greeting—the Ashlanders express their desire that Mr. Botts' health may continue as it now is, and that his business may thrive. But this is not what they came for. It is only a pleasant parenthesis. If Botts be healthy, and, further, wealthy, it is fair to presume, on the faith of proverbs, that he will be also wise. But this is, after all, a secondary matter. Botts has a public career, which occupies one page of "the glowing record of our country's history." That page the Ashlanders "have scanned in every line;" no act has escaped them. When we got thus far, we confess we trembled for Minor Botts. It is enough to make the greatest man amongst us shake in his boots, to have the Ashlanders "scanning his public history." All Americans, however, will breathe freely on learning that the Brooklyn Club "is satisfied" with Minor Botts. "We are satisfied," say they. Suppose they had *not* been satisfied—what then? It makes one shudder to think of it. It is told we forget of what Speaker of the English House of Commons, that having several times during a heated debate, called a turbulent member to order, he finally threatened as a last resource, to "name" him if he did not behave better. A country gentleman, who had only a few days previously been returned as a Knight of the Shire, upon hearing this ominous warning, went up to the side of the Speaker's chair, and asked that awful dignitary what the consequence would be if he did "name" the member in question. "The Lord only knows!" was the solemn reply.

The Ashlanders being satisfied with Botts, and being in want of a leader during these troublous times, request that gentleman to be good enough to "bear the banner of a united Opposition." Where that oriflamme is to be found, and at what period it is to be presented for the grasp of Mr. Botts' manly hand, the deputation did not mention. Judging from the eminently practical character of the demonstration, however, and from the clear and precise manner in which the duties of "the standard-bearer" were defined in the address, we have no doubt the standard itself will be forthcoming whenever Botts thinks proper to take the field. The "united Opposition," we may mention, is to be found in the City o Brooklyn, at the rooms of the Ashlanders' Association, and receives calls at all hours of the night and day—also letters prepaid.

To Mr. Botts' acceptance of the banner in question we feel we cannot, in the space at our disposal, do anything like adequate justice. There is one passage in it which thrills us with pleasure. We derived no small comfort from learning that the Ashlanders are "satisfied" with Botts; our emotions on learning that Botts "is," as he declares, "determined to uphold the Union in whatever situation he may be placed, and wherever its enemies may approach," may be more readily imagined than expressed. The Ashlanders declare that the State is afflicted by "corruption in high places, by a most lavish expenditure of the public money, and by a total departure from the pure and primitive principles of our forefathers." We beg they won't distress themselves any longer. Mr. Botts is going to stand by the Government. *Gare à qui la touche!* Botts will heal us all.

Moreover, the same redoubtable champion declares that he does not see the slightest difficulty in filling the office of President of the United States, and administering the affairs of this great Republic. He, for his part, is not in the least afraid of the responsibilities which such a position would entail. The thing is quite simple. All one has to do, he says, in order to fill that high office efficiently, is to "take the Constitution as his guide, and the good of the whole country as his aim, and the preservation of all its interests as his determined purpose." In addition to this easy programme, he has but "to surround himself with the best intellects of the country—men equal to the emergency of sacrificing their own advancement for the good of the whole," &c., &c., and all will immediately go merry as a marriage bell. We beg to mention, for Mr. Botts' information, that there is a friend of ours who is admirably fitted for a seat in this wonderful Cabinet—whenever it may be formed. He has a plan for electing the President almost as good as Mr. Botts' plan for carrying on the Government. "Let," he says, "all the voters put their heads together, and choose out the best man in the country, and when they have fixed on him, elect him." The same gentleman has a receipt for making money, which we recommend to the notice of the Ashlanders. "Go," says he, "into the market, when the price of any commodity is at its lowest point, and buy as much of it as ever you can. Then wait till it rises as high as it can ever be expected to rise, and sell out immediately!" This is the sort of thing, as the Ashlanders justly observe, which we need to save us from corruption and a second chaos.

Dickinson Redivivus.

Since the Albany *Atlas and Argus* has spoken of Daniel S. Dickinson as a "beloved and gifted statesman," his old and steady admirers are quite elated with the idea that it may be possible to nominate him at Charleston. And it is, therefore, worth while to bestow a moment's attention upon the claims of our illustrious fellow-citizen. Things far stranger than Mr. Dickinson's nomination have already come to pass. Witness the elections of Buchanan, Polk and Pierce, the downfall of Commissioner Yeh, and Blondin's cataractic rope-dancing. When we consider how completely the selection of a Presidential candidate depends upon unforeseen emergencies, why should we think it impossible that the votes of the three hundred Democratic delegates may settle finally upon the Sage of Binghamton as the bees settled upon the lips of Plato?

There are even many reasons for anticipating such a result of the Charleston Convention. Mr. Dickinson is at least as honest as the average of Presidential aspirants, and considerably more "gifted" than the immediate incumbent. True, the last ten years have not seen him in very high favor with the New-York Barnburners, but all that is changed, in appearance, if not in reality. The Barnburning organ, the Albany *Atlas and Argus*, now classes him with the "beloved" Seymour, who is known to be the hundred apples of its hundred eyes. Though it is probable his foes have in reality hated no jot of their ancient hostility towards him, they are, nevertheless, estopped, by their own act, from expressing it, and their political brethren in other parts of the Union have a right to regard him henceforth as ranked among the most favored democratic leaders of the Empire State. Saul is once more classed among the prophets. The South, to which, by the law of rotation, the candidacy next belongs, may fail to secure the nomination for any one of her aspiring sons. Their clashing claims and their inconsistent interests tend to mutual defeat. In case, therefore, that Hunter, Wise, Davis and Breckenridge should reënact to its dire conclusion the terrible feline tragedy of Kilkenny, will it not be the most natural thing in the world to make a Southern selection among Northern men? Should matters come to this not improbable pass, who so deserving of Southern preference, or so likely to receive it, as Daniel S. Dickinson? His nomination would, indeed, be a terrible dispensation of wrath to the Barnburners, who now constitute nearly the whole of the New-York Democracy; but they have foreclosed their right to object or to complain. If Dickinson is thrust upon them, they will be forced to take him, *nolens volens*, for better for worser, and to affect the same kindness toward their old enemy which has recently been professed by their newspaper organ.

It is of course a matter of chance and haphazard whether Mr. Dickinson or some other shall be chosen to be the Democratic standard-bearer. But the Democracy might easily do worse than to take him. His political career has not been free from errors and faults, yet it has been neither undistinguished nor unfruitful. He has been a bold politician: sometimes aggressive, and even abusive, but neither mean nor base; and he has never forfeited the personal regard of his associates of whatever party. In the Senate he enjoyed the esteem of Webster and Clay, both of whom, in the latter years of their lives, were wont to speak of him in terms of high regard. Of late it has been the custom of all parties in this State to consider him as a political fossil. He certainly has not been very lively or magnetic. But the clods of the valley do not necessarily preclude the possibility of resurrection, and if Dickinson should be destined to head his party in 1860, it will but furnish another instance of that uncertainty which confounds all human calculations.

Catonic Sam at Utica.

Neither the Republicans nor the Americans seem disposed to rush into each other's arms. We infer as much, at least, from the action of the latter in their State Council, and from the expressions of the former through their leading journals. They stand apart, and appear mutually happy in the hopelessness of their divorce. The Republicans will meet at Syracuse week after next, and nominate a full ticket, which shall be free from any taint of Americanism. They will this year have nothing to say about registry laws, and will pass no resolution in favor of a constitutional amendment similar to that of Massachusetts. In short, the programme of their proceedings will be Republicanism pure and simple—Republicanism *comme il n'y en a pas*.

On the other hand, Sam has voted to attend to his little political business at Utica, on the 21st of September. This pent-up town will not, however, confine his power. The whole unbounded Continent silently awaits his action.

Two courses are open to Sam, each of which is said to find advocates among the Know-Nothings. One is to nominate (as was done last year) an "out-and-out" American ticket, and give it as much support as possible. This plan is urged by the thorough-going members of the party—the men who always boast of their readiness to sink sublimely with the ship, or die desolately in the ditch. The other programme proposes that a ticket shall be framed on the eclectic principle, by selecting names from the Republican and Democratic nominations respectively. It is claimed in favor of this latter policy that while, equally with the other, it would exhibit the distinctive American strength, whatever that may be, it would also possess the very decided advantage of affecting the result of the election without committing the Know-Nothings to either of the leading parties, and leave them free to use their force as may be deemed best in the far more important contest to come off next year. Whether, in case such an eclectic ticket be nominated, the Americans will consider themselves bound to make an equal division between the Democrats and the Republicans, and to give to the candidates taken from each an equal and fair support at the polls, are questions in regard to which very considerable doubts may well be entertained by the managers of either party. The Americans, or Know-Nothings, or Samites, however "mystic and wonderful," are men of like passions with Tammony. Their principal object is manifestly not so much to produce any specific result in the ensuing election, as to influence the Presidential nomination and election of next year.

IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN.

DIFFICULTY BETWEEN THE AMERICAN CONSUL GENERAL AND THE COUNCIL OF STATE—REFUSAL OF THE GOVERNMENT TO SEND COMMISSIONERS TO WASHINGTON.

We find in the Rotterdam *Courant*, of July 16, the following letter from Japan, containing important information for the American reader. It will be seen that in consequence of a misunderstanding with Consul-General Harris, the Japanese Government now refuses to send Commissioners to Washington to exchange the ratification of its treaty with the United States. The letter, we learn from a reliable source, is authentic, and its facts not to be disputed.

[*Translated for the New-York Times from the Rotterdam Courant.*]

Decima, (Nagasaki,) Friday, March 25, 1859.

A few days ago, I received intelligence from Yedo that four American merchantmen had arrived at Kanagawa, near the Capital, for the purpose of trade, although that port, according to the treaty, is not to be opened before the 4th July of this year.

Mr. Townsend Harris, the American Consul General at Simoda, on receipt of this information, left immediately for Yedo with two American steamers, then on a visit to Simoda, and instead of ordering those merchant vessels to leave that port, as was his duty, he applied to the Council of State for permission to allow those merchant-ships to trade in anticipation of the treaty—even strongly insisting upon compliance after the request had been refused by the Council of State. The Council, however, persisted in its refusal, and desired Mr. Harris to immediately order those merchant-ships away.

The Japanese Government felt much displeased with this act of the Consul-General; the more so, as he had promised that no American ship, not even a man-of-war, should visit the Bay of Yedo before the treaty goes into effect. In consequence of this, the Japanese Government has changed its mind in regard to sending Commissioners to Washington to exchange he ratific ations of the treaty.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

REDUCTION OF DUTIES IN BRAZIL—EXAMINATION OF ENGINEERS—THE CASE OF QUARTERMASTER CROSS, &C.

Washington, Friday, Aug. 26.

The State Department has been officially advised that an order has been received at the Custom-house, Para, Brazil, authorizing the reduction of the Government export duty to five per cent., a difference of two per cent. in favor of the exporter. The order took effect on the 25th July.

Sixteen candidates have recently passed through a satisfactory examination, and will be warranted as Third Assistant Engineers. The unusually large number of steamers added to the Navy during the past year renders the increase of such officers necessary.

No definite action has yet been taken in the case of Quartermaster Cross, recently investigated by court-martial. The delay is owing to the absence from Washington of the Secretary of War.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Greenwood, has received a dispatch announcing the arrival at Leavenworth of the children spared at the Mountain Meadow massacre. They will at once be taken to Carrollton, Arkansas, near the point from which the expedition with which they were connected set out, and there restored to their friends.

The Assistant Secretary of State is absent in Maine.

United States Agricultural Society's Fair.

Chicago, Friday, Aug. 26.

Preparations are now making here for the fair of the United States Agricultural Society which is to be held in this city, commencing Sept. 12. All the Railroads centering here have made arrangements to carry stock and articles for the exhibition free, and visitors at half fare. The Superintendent of the exhibition is daily in receipt of letters from all parts of the country, containing applications for room from those who wish to exhibit their wares and goods. The prospect for the success of the fair are very flattering.

A Baltimore Rowdy Shot by an Editor.

Baltimore, Friday, Aug. 26.

Henry M. Fitzhugh, one of the proprietors of the *Daily Exchange*, was assailed this afternoon by a notorious rowdy, named Paul Placide, when he drew a revolver and fired three times, the balls taking effect in the hand and arm of his assailant. The affair produced considerable excitement.

The Baltimore *American* publishes a call, this morning, for a town meeting of the friends of law and order, without distinction of party, to put in nomination candidates in opposition to the rowdy clubs.

Democratic Congressional Convention.

Bangor, Me., Friday, Aug. 26.

At the Democratic Convention held in the Third Congressional District, a few days since, Wm. H Burrill and James Y. McClintock were elected Delegates to the National Convention at Charleston. Both gentlemen are friends of Judge Douglas. Strong popular sovereignty resolutions were passed.

Movements of Gov. Seymour.

Boston, Friday, Aug. 26.

A committee of gentlemen from Connecticut are in the city awaiting Gov. Seymour to escort him to his native place, where a grand public welcome will be tendered to him. Gov. Seymour is a passenger on the *America*.

Deaths of Eminent Merchants.

Baltimore, Friday, Aug. 26.

George Brown, Senior, of the Baltimore banking-house of George Brown & Co., and immensely wealthy, died at his residence this morning, at an advanced age. James Swan, another wealthy citizen, also died this morning. Both of the deceased were Ex-Presidents of the Merchants' Bank of this city.

Courtesies to the Baltimore City Guards.

Boston, Friday, Aug. 26.

The Baltimore City Guards were yesterday entertained with a grand banquet by their hosts of the Charlestown City Guards, and in the evening attended a *soirée* at the house of Mayor Dana. This afternoon, they will be escorted through Boston, and leave by the Worcester and Norwich route for home.

Prof. Steiner's Balloon Ascension.

Oswego, Friday, Aug. 26.

Prof. Steiner, the aeronaut, ascended in his balloon, *Europa*, from Toronto at 4½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, and landed at 9½ last evening, eight miles south of this city, having come all the way over Lake Ontario.

New Arrival of the Indian.

Fastnet Point, Friday, Aug. 26—11 P. M.

There are, as yet, no signs of the steamship *Indian*, now about due off this Point, with Liverpool dates of the 17th inst. Weather clear. Wind west.

LATER FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

By the Overland Mail.

The Gwin and Broderick Contest—Lively Times among the Politicians—Criminal Occurrences—Later from Oregon—The Congressional Election Still Uncertain, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

San Francisco, Monday, Aug. 1, 1859.

The war of the politicians continues to wage here with unabated fury. Californians never do anything by halves. They are intense in their loves and hates; and in political campaigns, or personal controversy, are ultra, bitter and unrelenting. Probably no two men occupying seats in the United States Senate ever before employed such language in relation to each other as Senators Gwin and Broderick are now dispensing nightly. In this Broderick is clearly the aggressor. He began by denouncing his colleague, charging him with all sorts of delinquency, declaring that he was dripping with corruption, and attempting to support his statements only by surmises and suspicions quite as dishonoring to the man who uses them as to anybody. Gwin at first was silent. Broderick evidently had became desperate, and proceeded to "pile Pelion upon Ossa," until his colleague finally seems to have lost all patience and self-control. His course with most men would have been to challenge them either to make good their base charges, or to meet him upon "the field of honor." But Broderick, while acknowledging "the code," had quite recently grossly and wantonly insulted a Mr. Perley at a public table, and then refused to fight him, adding insult to injury in his letter of declination. Under such circumstances Gwin seems to have supposed that it would be useless to try any other course with his adversary then to denounce his statements in the bitterest terms, and then give him ample provocation to produce his proofs. He has done this in several withering personal speeches in different parts of the State, but has elicited no further evidence at the hands of his assailant. Next Monday it is expected that the Senators will meet each other in Sacramento before a public audience. As it is hardly possible that they can stand upon the same platform without personal collision, wise friends of both will, doubtless, endeavor to prevent the meeting.

Until the Hon. M. S. Latham was nominated for Governor, no one ever heard the slightest whisper against his integrity. While in Congress, and while Collector of this port, everybody accorded him the highest character for strictest probity. During the canvass he, too, has failed to escape the breath of calumny.

The chief charge against him is that of having attempted to bribe the Supreme Court of this State some years ago, through Judge Murray, one of its members at that time, but who is now dead. The charge appears to rest altogether upon hearsay statements of persons who *say* that Judge Murray told them of the facts during his lifetime. I am satisfied that there can be no foundation for the charge. Mr. Latham is to meet and explode the charge in a speech to be made to-night at Nevada. Thus far each of the "second-hand" witnesses against him is personally unfriendly to Latham, although some of them are not political foes. The only persons who may be supposed to have knowledge on the subject are Judge Heydenfeldt, of this city, (who was on the Bench with Murray,) and Mr. J. R. Beard, who was Clerk of the Supreme Court at the time when the attempt at bribery is alleged to have been made. Both of these gentlemen, I understand, have addressed letters and affidavits to Mr. Latham, exonerating him thoroughly. Judge Murray it is known was a personal enemy of Latham's, because the latter took no pains to conceal his distrust of the Judge's integrity or ability.

In connection with this charge against Mr. L., the rumor has been industriously circulated of late to the effect that the latter was to be withdrawn from the Democratic State ticket. Of course there is not the slightest foundation in fact for so absurd a rumor. Mr. Latham will maintain the field and be elected.

Horace Greeley arrived at Placerville, near the eastern border of the State, on Saturday, and is expected here within a few days. He is in good health, and browned by the sun to about the hue of *that* old brown coat.

A MISS Reimed George Wilson was killed by a man named Shafer, at Shafer's House, near Stockton, on Saturday night last. Wilson was drunk, and entered Shafer's house and commenced raising a row, upon which Shafer shot him. Shafer delivered himself up to the authorities.

Robert C. Kellerla, a respectable merchant of this city, was found dead in his bed on Saturday morning. Investigation showed his death to have been caused by heart disease.

F. Alton Wheelock, of New-York, I believe, was arrested here on Saturday, on a charge of passing a forged check purporting to be drawn by F. L. Lorino on Mack Brumagin & Co., Bankers.

Mr. Robt. White, of Placerville, has a curious copper pitcher which was recently found in the cement diggings of Red Hill, in that county, by Mr. James Patterson. The vessel has about the shape and dimension of an ordinary gourd, minus the neck or handle, and is composed of sheet copper, about one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness. The bottom of the vessel is as round as a ball, and neatly dove-tailed and hard soldered to the body of the pitcher. Attached to the neck is a handle like that of a cream-jug. This queer cup will hold about a quart, and as it was found in a pile of cement which had been thrown from a pit twenty feet in depth, the supposition is that it came from the bed rock. It will be observed that the pitcher was found in the cement after the latter had been thrown from its natural position—perhaps a long time after. This relic may be accepted as one among many evidences that California was inhabited many generations ago by a civilized people.

A funny case came up in Court here the other day, which I doubt not "Podgers" will work up for you in his own inimitable style. But lest he should conclude to leave it altogether to "tother feller," I will just state the fact. William F. Walton sued Thomas Maguire, proprietor of one of our theatres, on some promissory notes. The defendant admitted his liability on the notes; but set up in the way of offset, a claim of $750 for use and occupation of a private box and seats in the dress circle of the Opera House.

The case was referred to a sole referee, who heard testimony, and found that Walton and his family were admitted *free* to the Opera House by the permission and order of the defendant. On this account the referee reported a judgment for the whole sum claimed in favor of the plaintiff. To this finding the defendant excepted, and moved for a new trial, on the ground that the referee had erred in not admitting the offset. Judge Noxon was of opinion that when a person had been admitted to a theatre free, he could not afterwards be charged therefor, nor could the price of admission be urged as an offset to another claim. He denied the motion for a new trial.

FROM OREGON.

The latest news from Oregon still leaves the Congressional election there in doubt. Stout (Democrat) will probably get the certificate, but Logan, his opponent, will contest the election before the House of Representatives at Washington.

We have advices from Lieut. Mullan's expedition to the 4th ult., at which date the road had been opened to a point on the Palouse River, 14 miles from the Snake, 64 miles from the post of Walla Walla, and 94 miles from Walla Walla landing. The whole command and party are in good health and interested in their work. Mr. Sohon, whose reconnoissance in advance was noticed in our last issue, has again been heard from. He had reached a point some ninety miles to the east of the Tat-hanah Hill, the great landmark north of the Clear Water, and in the line of the proposed route, but, we regret to learn, had found the Indians sullen, insolent, and manifestly unfriendly and dangerous. Committing no overt act, they have refused to serve him as guide, sell him horses or hire as expressmen. So palpable indeed have been the hostile acts and spirit of the Indians, that Lieut. Mullan had thought it due to Mr. Sohon, to direct him to return to the main body of the expedition. The Indians who have behaved in this manner are Cour d'Alenes, who it is believed are incited to this conduct by certain upper Na Percés.

News from Buenos Ayres.

By an arrival at this port we have papers from Buenos Ayres to June 28, one day later than advices received *vid* England.

No outbreak had yet taken place between the forces of Urquiza and the Province of Buenos Ayres. Urquiza's troops at Rosario, in the Province of Santa Fé, were stated to be in a very discontented condition, and desertions to Buenos Ayres were frequent.

Gen. Zapiola, the Chief Admiral in the Buenos Ayres Navy, had resigned on account of age and infirmities. A younger man would take his place.

The Argentine Congress had issued a manifesto, addressed to the Thirteen Provinces, recapitulating the causes of the present quarrel and quoting largely from Urquiza's personal proclamation, published sometime since. The Congressmen say that their only object is to keep the rich jewel, Buenos Ayres, from being torn by rude and thieving hands from the glorious diadem of the nation. They give notice that the Presidential election will shortly take place, and hold out as an inducement to the Buenos Ayreans, that if they will quietly rejoin the Confederation, they may have a hand in choosing the second President of the nation. The Buenos Ayres papers publish the manifesto in full, and at the same time comment on their own plan of proceedings, which is to finish Urquiza in one decisive battle, as Rosas was finished at Monte Caseros.

Bold Robbery at Newburgh.—A bold and adroit robbery was committed on Tuesday evening, at the store of Isaac Wood, Jr. Watching his opportunity, while the attention of the clerks were occupied by customers at a little distance from the desk, the thief opened the cash drawer and abstracted some $300, and safely decamped with his plunder. There was a much larger amount in the drawer at the time, but happening to be overlaid by some papers, the biggest plie escaped the notice of the robber.

The residence of L. W. Gardiner, on Grand-street, Newburgh, was entered a few evenings since, by the nipper process, and all the silver plate, and some valuable dresses of Mrs. Gardiner's, together with $100 in money, taken from the pantaloons of Mr. Gardiner, stolen therefrom, in all about $375.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

An Afforested "F. F. V." in New-York.—The other day we copied the letter of an astonished Philadelphian who had been amazed at the bigness of New-York; and yesterday there came a copy of the Richmond *Whig*, containing the record of its "Local" man's experience here, while seeing the sights in company with the Richmond Grays. The gentleman from Virginia seems to have been seized with wonder and admiration, and fills a column with his story. The following is a specimen: "The Grays, as we have said, did not all retire after reaching their quarters. They walked up and down Broadway, and were invited by their cicerones into saloons, restaurants and armories, where 'creature comforts' were dispensed to them in abundance. It may be that some of them went 'bobbin 'round' to a late hour, but the majority of those whom we met next (Sunday) morning at the Brandreth seemed to have enjoyed ample and refreshing repose. The company were escorted to St. John's Church in the forenoon. In the afternoon they dispersed in all directions, a goodly number repairing to Jones' Wood, Hoboken, etc. The former—which we did not visit, is a place of resort noted for its *fête champetres*, its lager and its Teutonic attractions generally. It is visited every Sunday afternoon by thousands of men, women and children, of whom it may doubtless be truly said "And God is not in all their thoughts." The visitors to Hoboken were kindly received by the members of a volunteer company there, and were entertained, we learn, in the most hospitable manner, at the company's armory. The street cars, in New-York, run Sundays, day and night, as at all other times. Availing ourself of this means of conveyance, we rode to the upper part of the City and took a survey of a place, much talked about, called 'The Central Park.' This is one of the most stupendous enterprises ever undertaken by the Corporation of New-York, we presume, except the introduction of Croton water. Just imagine an area of surface, *eighty* times larger than the Capitol-square, and an idea may be formed of the vast extent of this immense park, the prime cost of which must have been several millions of dollars. A force of about 3 500 men is employed by the Corporation in improving the rugged grounds, and though much progress has been made, several years must elapse before the work is completed. In ten years from this time, it will be almost worth one's while to visit Manhattan Island, just to see the great 'Central Park.' The improvement, from first to last, will cost the City of New-York several millions of dollars. Let the Council of Richmond think of this when they are asked to subscribe $30,000 toward the improvement of the Hermitage Fair Grounds, near this city. In returning from the Park, in company with Quartermaster Bandeman, of the First Regiment V. V., we walked through Madison-avenue, and other fashionable streets. What splendid mansions meet the eye at every step. Look to the right or left, and you see row after row of three or four story tenements—all faced with omnipresent brown stone, and characterized by an undeviating style or steps, leading from the sidewalks to the front doors. It might almost be imagined that there is or was but one plan of building residences in New York, so uniform is the appearance of the *façades*, but an inspection, of course, reveals some variation in the style of exterior finish. Still, it is wearisome to behold such an endless succession of houses so closely resembling each other; and in continuing our walk it was a momentary relief to turn into the streets inhabited by the poorer classes of the community. In relieving our contemplative organs, we aggrieved our olfactories, and were right glad when we again reached a purer atmosphere. Within gun-shot of the great Metropolitan Hotel, the stench which assailed our sense of smell was very offensive, and proceeded, we were informed, from imperfect sewerage. The inmates of the dwellings along the scented streets, crowds of whom were standing in groups on the sidewalk, did not seem to be incommoded by the villainous smell. Perhaps they are 'used to it,' or it may be that they have appealed in vain for relief."

A Reunion—A Banquet—And a Presentation on Board the Steamer Long Island.—The numerous friends of the old steamer line, and of the new steamboat *Long Island*, running to Glen Cove, Great Neck and other places on the north shore of the Island, had a very pleasant reunion on board of the steamer *Long Island*, yesterday, just previous to her departure on her regular evening trip. Some one hundred persons were present. A handsome collation was improvised. The friends of Capt. Somarindyke, who have sailed with him for years as the commander of the *Croton*, determined to give him some substantial proof of their esteem, coupled with a declaration of their intention to sustain him in his new enterprise. A gold chronometer watch and chain, with $250, was presented to him, Wm. P. Miller, Esq., doing the honors, on behalf of a *large* committee. The inscription upon the case was as follows: "Presented to Capt. Somarindyke, by the passengers of the steamboat *Long Island*." Capt. Somarindyke received the handsome testimonial, and returned thanks for the present in a neat speech. He esteemed the gift, not alone for its intrinsic value, but more especially for the expression of confidence and friendship which it implied on the part of the donors. A handsome silver tea-set was also presented to Richard S. Peck, the engineer, and to Charles Smith, the pilot of the boat. A gold watch chain was also given to Mr. Lockwood, the clerk of the boat, and a sum of money was distributed among the entire crew, from the

Eighth-avenue Railroad cars. The deceased, in company with a little girl named FRIEDERIKE, attempted to cross the track near Twenty-fourth-street, when they were alarmed by an approaching carriage, and in their hurry to get out of the way both fell upon the track. Before the little boy could regain his feet the rear wheel passed over his head, causing a fracture which resulted fatally. The little girl was not much injured. A verdict of "Accidental Death" was rendered.

ELOPED.—A complaint was entered at the Mayor's Office yesterday against a young man named G. BLOCK, charging him with abducting ELEANORA, the daughter of Mr. EDWARD WALLACK, of No. 102 First-avenue. The accused has not yet attained his majority, and the young lady is not yet 14 years of age. Mr. WALLACK says BLOCK was recently arrested on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences, but was discharged on the plea of infancy. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the youthful pair, and it is now in the hands of an officer.

THE JAM IN BROADWAY.—The removal of a large portion of the dry goods jobbing houses into the streets lateral to Broadway, does not seem to have relieved that thoroughfare. On the contrary, the practice of driving so many loaded vehicles through it seriously impedes travel, and the inconvenience increases with the rising Fall business. For several days Broadway, from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M., has, occasionally, been so packed that the stages have been at least half an hour in going from the Astor House to Bowling Green.

SERIOUSLY HURT.—Mr. MULLER, foreman of the masons employed at LORD & TAYLOR'S new building on Broadway, fell, about 7½ o'clock yesterday morning, from the second story to the sub-cellar, a distance of nearly 40 feet. His injuries are of a serious nature.

FOUND DROWNED.—The corpse of an unknown man, in a very advanced state of decomposition, was found last evening in the dock foot of Jackson-street, East River. An inquest will be held to-day by Coroner GAMBLE.

SUDDEN DEATH.—ELLEN KERRIGAN, who resided at No. 495 Pearl-street, died suddenly, about 1½ o'clock, on Friday morning, as is believed from the effects of intemperance. Coroner GAMBLE will hold an inquest.

FIRE IN WATER STREET.—At half-past 1 A. M., yesterday, a fire broke out in a small tenement in Water-street, near Jackson. The firemen were promptly on the ground, and soon extinguished the flames. Damage about $100; no insurance.

Nicaragua Transit—Meeting of Stockholders.

A meeting of stockholders of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company was held yesterday, pursuant to notice, for the purpose of confirming the charter recently made between JOHN E. EBEY and General JERAS, the Nicaraguan Minister, and for other purposes which were brought before the meeting.

Three-fourths of the capital stock ($3,000,000) was represented and voted upon.

A degree of confidence was manifested in the success of the present enterprise, entirely different from that formerly shown at similar meetings.

This meeting was rendered necessary before the return of the new charter, which is expected to arrive by the next steamer—the ratification of which annuls and puts out of existence forever the old ship canal charter, under which the new Company is acting and holding on for the present.

The Directors were authorized unanimously to give to the Stockholders of the old stock 50 per cent of the new in exchange for the old.

By this arrangement one-half the capital stock of the new Company would be left, with which to raise the money necessary for stocking and putting the Transit in operation.

The estimated cost of this, by Commodore VANDERBILT, is $270,000, and by C. K. GARRISON, $250,000 which includes the damming of the Colorado, clearing out the mouth and other parts of the San Juan River, and putting the Transit in complete working order.

The old Stockholders will have to pay only 20 per cent. for the new stock, if taken within a certain number of days.

This would give $300 000 more than the estimated cost of opening the route. The whole of the capital stock of the Old Pacific Ship Canal Company having been issued, left them no means of "making a raise" by the sale of stock which the new Company are enabled to do. The old Company say this has been the cause of all their trouble and pecuniary embarrassment.

Police Reports.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEITERS.—Yesterday afternoon, Officer Fitzmaurice, of the Second Precinct, observed a man, who gave his name as John Snooks, in Malden-lane under suspicious circumstances. Too bad reputation of the man induced the policeman to watch him sharply, and he soon perceived a companion of the suspected man, named George Fisher, coming from towards Liberty-street. The latter accosted Snooks, and passed over to him a small package, which the officer thought was counterfeit money. The fellows then separated—the accomplice going into the stationery store No. 14 Malden lane, and Snooks crossing the street to a hallway, where he appeared to be waiting for something. The officer at once made up his mind that the men were counterfeiters, and he decided to arrest Snooks. This accomplished, he handed his prisoner over to the custody of some citizens while he went into the store to look after the confederate. The officer pretended that he wished to purchase stationery, and so did not excite the fellow's suspicions. Soon Fisher handed a counterfeit ten-dollar bill on the Nassau Bank of Brooklyn to the clerk in payment for the articles, when the officer immediately arrested him. The prisoners were taken to the station house and searched, when a large amount of good money was found in their possession. In the hall where Snooks was arrested, two of the tens were afterwards found. They were wrapped up in a piece of tissue paper, and had probably been thrown there by Snooks to prevent detection. It is supposed that the men passed several of the counterfeits before they were discovered. They were both held for examination.

WHOLESALE ARREST OF PROSTITUTES.—For some time past the Fourteenth Ward Police have been carrying on an extensive war with the prostitutes in that Precinct, and, on Thursday, another attempt was made to break up the many vile dens which abound. No. 247 Canal-street, kept by Cenus A. Peters, was first visited, and three girls, named Catharine Henderson, Ann Duffy, and Mary Ann Rosenberg, were arrested and locked up. No. 15 Howard-street was next attended to, and the proprietor, John Carson, his bar-keeper, Myers Peterson, Kate Williams, Rose Fanell, and Ida Miller, were all taken into custody. The Police next made a descent on Hermann Riggs' house, No. 220 Centre-street and arrested him, and then his wife, Mary Prigg and Jesse Stewart. All of the prisoners were marched to the Station-house, and locked up. Other places were visited, and the inmates notified to close immediately or suffer their places to be broken up, and themselves sent to the Penitentiary as vagrants. Those already arrested will be taken before Alderman BEADY this morning, and examined.

BURGLARY IN BROADWAY.—At about 11 P. M., on Thursday, a burglary was committed at No. 516 Broadway, and a large amount of property was stolen. The burglars, it is supposed, secreted themselves in the building early in the evening, and after the store had been closed, proceeded to their work. The first floor, occupied by Moses W. Dodd as a book store, was thoroughly ransacked. The desks were all broken open, the counters examined, and goods strewed around. The offices up stairs were forced open, and valuables taken. The safes were also tried, but fortunately withstood every test. The amount of property stolen could not be ascertained, owing to the lateness of the hour. Sergeant Blockett, of the City Hall Police, thoroughly examined the building—it being found open—but could get no trace of the robbers. He placed the store in charge of the Police for the night.

PICKPOCKETS.—John Shelley and Patrick Lyne were detected about 2½ o'clock yesterday morning, searching the pockets of a Bostonian, named Charles Benson, who lay on the sidewalk intoxicated, in Broadway, near Waite-street. The thieves were arrested by Officer Carr of the Sixth Ward. Justice CONNOLLY committed them in default of $300 bail. Benson did not know how much money was taken from him. None of it was recovered, as the prisoners threw it away as soon as they were taken into custody.

QUARRELSOME NEIGHBORS.—On Wednesday night a quarrel occurred between several inmates of the tenement house No. 244 West Thirty-eighth street. In the progress of the row a man named Daniel Gallagher was cut with a knife in several places, and charges that Patrick Kelnohan, one of the belligerents, inflicted the wounds. Officer Reed, of the Second District Court, arrested Kelnohan, and Justice QUACKENBOS held him in $500 bail to answer a charge of felonious assault and battery.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Lewis Welch, a young man, was arrested on Thursday by the Fourteenth Ward Police, for passing a counterfeit $3 on the Worcester County Bank, Mass.

Peter Funk and the Southerner.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in your issue of yesterday an account of a shooting affair at No. 1 Park-row, in which a carman and a Southerner are supposed to have been involved. There are some errors of omission and commission in all the reports of the daily papers thence, as I am, *per force*, the individual designated as a "Southerner," I beg the privilege of stating a fact or two.

The supposed Southerner is a New-Yorker. Said New-Yorker, waiting for a printer whose office is in the basement of No. 1 Park-row, stepped into the auction shop at the same number to relieve the tedium of standing on the sidewalk, and without saying a word was immediately ordered out, which order was at once complied with, when it was followed by an order to leave the sidewalk, an order, of course, not so readily complied with; whereupon said "Southerner," followed up by the man who shot the carman, and a big burly friend, was pushed over, with no other damage, ostensibly, than a bruise on the elbow.

The "Southerner," so-called, is somewhat well-known in the City, and has been for some time what is familiarly termed "a member of the Press." As to the assault upon himself, which is the reputed cause of the "row," enough has already been indicated. As to the Chicago merchant, as the shooting Peter Funk calls himself, it may be well to repeat the assertion that he was the prime aggressor upon parties whom the carman never saw or heard of.

The Southerner (so-called) was entirely alone and unarmed, and perhaps it is but justice to say that when the aggression had assumed a villainous aspect, and before the Police appeared, a Peter Funk of the Press, some time ex-consul, refused to take note of proceedings in the *mêlée, pro or con*, and advised the use of pistols.

Of the fitness and propriety of things in that regard the few who saw may understand, and the many who read may comprehend.

Is is not time the Peter Funks had a chance to "elide?"

THE SOUTHERNER.

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Nos. 161, 393, 511 and 756 Broadway.

Mount Vernon Taxes—Unionport, Wakefield, Pelhamville, Fleetwood, East and West Mount Vernon, and all properties advertised to be sold for taxes, must be paid at No. 77 East 15th st., on MONDAY, Aug. 29, where the sales book may be seen.
JOHN S. YORKE, General Collector.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

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MARRIED.

HARDENBROOK—STETSON.—At Mawmee City, Ohio, on Wednesday, Aug. 24, by the Rev. Charles Richards, J. R. HARDENBROOK, of Jersey City, N. J., to LIZZIE T. STETSON, of the former place.

DIED.

DARROW.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug. 26, being her ninth birthday, ELIZABETH CLARK, eldest daughter of William and Mary C. Darrow.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No 205 10th-av., on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

TRUCHLY.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 26, THEODORE TRUCHLY, aged 16 years.

The friends of the family, and those of his uncle, John D'Homergue, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 400 4th av., between 26th and 25th sts.

☞ Savannah papers please copy.

TAYLOR.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug 25, ELIZABETH GEORGE, widow of the late George Taylor, Jr., in the 54th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances, and those of her sons, Joseph R., George G., and Edward B. Taylor, also her son in law, John Burling, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Aug. 28, at 4 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 91 Eldridge st., near Grand-st.

BROWN.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 25, WILLIAM M., second son of E. S. and P. J. Brown, aged 1 year, 6 months and 13 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Aug. 28, at 2 o'clock, from No. 20 Jones-st.

JONES.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 26, Mrs. REBECCA JONES, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Sunday, Aug. 28, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 200 Division-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

THURSTON.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Aug. 25, FLORENCE, infant daughter of Alfred and Catharine M. Thurston.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, Aug. 28, from No. 142 7th st.

JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, Aug. 26, WILLIAM BENRY, son of W. H. and Sarah M. Johnson, aged 7 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No 46 2d st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, Aug. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

PECK.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 25, EARNEST FELIX, youngest son of the Rev. Francis Peck, aged 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Aug. 28, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 167 Dunfield-st.

LE BRUN.—In Williamsburgh, on Friday, Aug. 26, ELIZABETH C. LE BRUN in the 31st year of her age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

BALL.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, Aug. 25, MARY M., wife of James W. Ball.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 27, at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 191 Monigomery-st., near Grove-st., Jersey City, without further invitation.

CRITTENDEN.—At the Mountain House, South Orange, N. J., on Sunday morning, Aug. 21, suddenly, MARGARET PARKER, wife of the Rev. Samuel W. Crittenden, and daughter of the Rev. Joel Parker, D. D.

The funeral services will take place in the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 22d st., on Saturday morning, Aug. 27, at 10½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited, without further notice.

ARNOLD.—At South Yonkers, on Thursday, Aug. 25, MARY WHITING, infant daughter of Dr. Edmund and Eliza Arnold, aged 11 months and 4 days.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, Aug. 27, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her grandfather, J. R. Whiting.

MARVIN.—At Westport, Conn., on Thursday, Aug. 25, WILLIAM JUDAH KETCHEM, eldest and only remaining son of Walter T. and Eliza R. Marvin, aged 6 years, 1 month and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Aug. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Christ Church, Westport, without further invitation.

FRASER.—At Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 18, ANN S., daughter of John S. Fraser.

BASSETT.—At Bridgeport, Conn., on Friday, Aug. 26, WILLIAM SHERWOOD, son of Wm. N. and M. Elizabeth Bassett, of this City, aged 6 months and 18 days.

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29, 50, 51, 39, 4, 48, 22, 45, 33, 2, 11, 10, 3, 56.

Class No. 460, Aug. 26, 1859.

63, 70, 31, 27, 8, 11, 15, 32, 45, 48, 6, 35, 72.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.

Class No. 457, Aug. 25, 1859.

24, 65, 75, 64, 9, 41, 42, 22, 15, 74, 10, 20, 61.

Class No. 458, Extra, Aug. 26, 1859.

1, 78, 27, 77, 19, 36, 17, 73, 28, 74, 4, 66, 20.

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

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Convincing and unanswerable arguments have been addressed to the leading Physicians and Surgeons of the day, prominent among whom were:
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The young ladies residing in the family will enjoy the best opportunities for the acquisition of practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages, and will share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant and happy home.
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Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK,
EAST 20TH-ST.,
Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.
A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.
Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued active zeal, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

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NOS. 22 AND 30 WEST FIFTEENTH-ST.,
Below 5th-av., New-York.
REOPENS ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.
Mrs. MEARS-BURKHARDT will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 5.
Circulars may be obtained on application as above, at the bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and the music store of C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.

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Male and Female.

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ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., } Principals.
EDWARD B. BRADBURY, A. M., }
This first-class institution will reopen, Sept. 12, with new facilities for the thorough and accomplished education of young ladies. For circulars, apply as above.

RUTGER'S FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Its eighty-second term opens Sept. 12. Stages will continue to convey pupils to and from the Institute. Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For circulars and further information apply at the Institute, Nos. 263, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

MADAME NAPOLEON'S
French and English Boarding and Day Schools for young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars can be obtained at the institution, No. 164 Clinton st., South Brooklyn.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that, having removed from No. 81 Fifth-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, in the new and commodious establishment, No. 280 Madison av., Murray Hill, second house north of 38th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.
Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use.
Her School Circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st., and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway, and RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.
N. B—A stage is provided for Day Scholars residing at a distance from the School.

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Address P. W. A., Box No. 901 Post-office.

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PARKER & BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 13 East 21st-st, corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No 411 Broadway.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and local ion of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. O. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SELDWICK (formerly of 9th st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Owen's, No. 499; Christern's No. 753, and Lockwood's No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School Classical and Commercial, will be reopened on Sept. 15. French teachers are connected with the Institution. Prospectus to be had containing full details, the names of the pupils and of their parents during the last four years. There is a primary department.
Prof. ALIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 28th st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her School for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 14. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON, Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at CARTER'S Bookstore, No. 630 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th of September, at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place.
Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of September to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—An English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 26 and 28 East 38th st., between Madison and 5th avs., will reopen Sept 13.
The Rev. Dr. FARRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 13th-st. WM. H. LEGGETT will reopen his school on Monday, Sept 9. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 499 Broadway; at Segee's, No. 626 Broadway, or the residence of the Principal, No. 273 16th-st.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—A first-class boarding school for boys. The Fall session commences on the 28th of August. For circulars, address
C. B. WARRING and OTIS BISBEE,
Successors to CHARLES BARTLETT.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION—The French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LEWIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys only.

$32 50—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Parents of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 239 Water st., or the Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

MONS. LE GRAND VAL'S FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—A Classical and Commercial Institution, No. 1 Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J., is open for the reception of pupils. Annual Session begins Sept. 1. Terms, per annum, including French and German, $300.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Next academic year commences Sept. 21, and continues forty-two weeks. Location beautiful and healthy. For catalogues apply to Principal, the Rev. L. H. NORTHRUP.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—An English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, at Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 23d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.—The Fall Session of this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 7. For circulars, address the Principal,
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—THE EXERCISES of Mrs. HOWLAND & DAUGHTER'S French and English Boarding and day school, No. 22 East 36th-st., will be resumed on 15th September next.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Gramercy-park, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
AT NYACK-ON-THE HUDSON.
The following editorial in regard to this school recently appeared in the *Home Journal*:
"We desire to direct attention to the above-named school, which, we are persuaded, has now entered upon a career of great usefulness, under a new and most fortunate administration. We do this, not as a mere courtesy, but because we feel assured that this school is one by, but because we feel assured that this school is one eminently deserving of confidence and support; and that we are hereby discharging a kindly office towards parents and others who are interested in the education of young women. No intelligent parent can send a daughter from the security of her home to the untried scenes of a boarding-school without experiencing some degree of solicitude. It is not enough to know that she is placed under the tuition of teachers who are thoroughly versed in all the mysteries of science, literature, music, painting and every polite art and accomplishment—who know how to stimulate the mental faculties to the highest degree of activity, and to impart instruction with the greatest facility—that the school is amply furnished with all needed instruments, apparatus, and books, and has a high and popular reputation; for it is quite possible that behind all these attractive features there may be agencies and influences at work most unfriendly to a symmetrical, healthful development of mind and character, and perhaps endangering the health of the body. The judicious parent will be likely to ins itute some such inquiries as the following: is the school presided over by a mind capable of inspiring students with a positive delight in mental labor—an actual love for study—so that they are won by its attractiveness, and not driven by a mere sense of duty or the fear of censure? are school duties made tasks instead of pleasures? Does there flow out from the central mind, over the whole school, a vitalizing, harmonizing influence, silently, but surely, molding all upon whom it falls into conformity with its own orderly, cheerful temper, so that the subtle forces, the attractions and repulsions, the antagonisms and harmonies at work in the little world over which it reigns, are held nicely balanced between irksome restraint on the one hand, and hurtful license on the other? Are the scholars watched and suspected, and pinioned with arbitrary edicts, as convicts are fettered in prison yards; or, are they trusted and confided in, while obedience to all needed rules is secured by a cultivated self-respect, and an affectionate reverence for authority, by the inculcating of a high sense of propriety, and an instinctive shrinking from whatever is unworthy in thought or conduct? Are smiles and sportiveness, and the irrepressible vivacity of girlhood frowned upon as crimes, and crushed down by the hand of authority; or, are they encouraged, and, by being judiciously guided, made a healthful counterpoise to mental labor and the necessary confinement of the school-room? Does the preceptor take a warm interest in the thousand and one annoyances and griefs which will come with nearly all the hours, and in some cases imbitter the whole course of school-life? Or does he look on them all with stony eyes, and attempt to freeze up the fountains of feeling by icy frowns? When the heart of the young exile is burdened, as it sometimes will be, by loneliness and though ts of home, or by the inextricable difficulties of some perplexing task, is the burden lightened by a watchful sympathy? or is it made still heavier by cold indifference, or more cruel reproof? Above all, is the school pervaded by a healthful moral atmosphere, softened and vitalized by the spirit of true Christianity? We do not intend to intimate that it is not important that a thorough course of literary and scientific study, together with those polite arts—popularly denominated "accomplishments"—should be amply provided for in a "Female High School." These are, of course, indispensable. But the thought we wish to convey is, that the plan of government, pursued in such a school, the moral tone imparted to it by its leading guiding mind, and the character of the influences pervading it, are of quite as much importance. The intellect cannot grow healthfully except in the sunshine of the heart; and character is of more value than science. Besides, there is less necessity for suggesting the importance of thorough literary and scientific instruction inasmuch as it is far easier to find schools that are well taught than those that are well governed. The Rev. L. Dellos Mansfield and his accomplished wife, with his brother, Prof. C. F. Mansfield, who is now at the head of the Island Female Institute, are eminently qualified for the duties of their position. They have gathered about them an excellent and efficient *corps* of assistants. They have completely molded this school into one of such a character as is suggested by our previous remarks. In no school have we ever seen a company of happier faces than are collected in this institute, or more confidence existing between teachers and scholars; more harmony prevailing among the scholars themselves; such cheerful acquiescence in the rules of government, and more assiduous attention to study. To any one acquainted with the Messrs. Mansfield, it will be plain that this is due to the influence exerted upon the school by their own genial minds. While there is evidence of close study and systematic instruction in this school, care is taken that the bodily health of the scholars is not endangered by confinement and over stimulation of the brain. Much out-door exercise when the weather permits, and calisthenics and sportive recreations at stated hours in doors, under the eye of a teacher, are encouraged. The Institute building—a fine, commodious and fine specimen of architecture—is located a little south of the village of Nyack, Rockland County, New York, on a commanding eminence which slopes gracefully down to the bank of the Hudson; some twenty miles of the opposite shore lies before you, dotted with villas and bristling with the spires of some half dozen churches. A more picturesque point of observation can hardly be found. Turning from the river to the west, you find yourself nearly shut in by an amphitheatre of hills, which stretch to the north of you, until dropping into the river, the water washes their feet. On the south the hills sink gradually down to the slope of Piermont. We observe their broken outlines, their gorges, their wooded slopes and rocky spurs, their heads bound with cloud-wreaths, and around their base, gardens and cultivated fields. Nature seems to have hung about the spot her richest scenery, especially adapted to cultivate the taste and ennoble the mind. But we trust we have said enough to induce those of our readers who feel an interest in female education to make themselves better acquainted with the Rockland Female Institute and the accomplished gentlemen who preside over it.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE,
UNION SQUARE AND FIFTH-AV., CORNER 18TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.
This institution commenced in 1843, has occupied successively locations in Colonnade-row, Lafayette-place, Washington-square, and University-place.
The present spacious edifice on Union-square was erected for it twelve years since, and with its various appointments—Library, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, Laboratory, and Works of Art, involved an investment of not less than *Eighty Thousand Dollars*.
In addition to the above, to meet the increasing wants of the Institution, the celebrated mansion and grounds (six lots,) on the Fifth-av., corner of 24th-st., Murray Hill, have been purchased with special reference to the accommodation of the higher classes—candidates for graduation, and young ladies wishing to pursue an *advanced course* in general reading, History, Literature, Languages, Music and Art.
At Union Square, special attention will be given to the other classes of the Collegiate, the Academic, and the Primary Departments, preparatory to their promotion. For the convenience wherever, of those residing near either location, the same provision will be made at each for pupils of every grade and class.
The privileges and course of instruction will be almost identical, under the same supervision, and to a great extent, conducted by the same teachers; so that parallel classes will be only sections of the same, and the Seniors at commencement, will graduate together. Interesting Lectures and exercises, at either place, will sometimes be shared by the members of both of the classes for whom they are intended.
The Autumn session at Union-square will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14; at Murray Hill, on Wednesday, Sept. 21.
The expenses at Murray Hill will necessarily be somewhat greater than at Union-Square.
Applications for circulars, or for admission, may be made personally, at either place, or by letter, addressed
GORHAM D. ABBOT,
Spingler Institute, New-York.

HIGHLAND ACADEMY, NEWBURGH, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Departments: English and Classical, Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting, Vocal and Instrumental Music. The year is divided into three terms of 14 weeks each commencing Sept. 6, 1859.
REFERENCES—The Rev. John Brown, D. D. of Newburgh; the Rev. John Forsyth, D. D.; the Hon. J. W. Brown, Justice Supreme Court, Newburgh; the Hon. Nath'l Jones; the Hon. John Slosson, Judge of Superior Court, New-York; Wm. E. Warren, Esq., Deputy Controler, City of New-York; Wm. Fullerton, Esq., No 61 Wall-st., New-York. Send for a Circular.
WM. N. REED, Principal and Proprietor.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A family boarding school under the charge of Mr and Mrs. Bolton; location elevated and healthy, with 10 acres of well-shaded, ornamented grounds; competent teachers employed; highest advantages offered for music, painting, &c. Terms, from $180 to $200 a year. Fall term re opens first Wednesday in September. For circulars, apply to Mr. Jas. Bates, American Exchange Bank Building, corner of Broadway and Cedar st.; Carter & Brothers No 630 Broadway; Jackson's Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, or address the Principal,
ROBERT BOLTON.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH AND SPANISH INSTITUTE—No. 120 West 44th-st.—The Fall Term will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Pupils received at any time. A thorough knowledge of the above-mentioned languages is acquired in a very short time by constant practice with the family and the teachers of languages, who all reside in the institute, and require the pupils to converse in the language they are learning. Circulars and any further information required may be had at the Institute.
C. ASTEAGA, Principal.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LASSALLE'S French boarding and day school, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton place, re opens Sept. 5. New scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The English branches are taught by English gentlemen. The scholars of the classical department have been admitted with distinction to Columbia College. The junior department is under the maternal care of Mrs. Lespinasse.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., will re open on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims, and practical life of the School, may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, graduated at Yale, of strong impulse to communicate knowledge and corresponding tact, with methodical habits, will open a Select School in the City of Brooklyn on or before Sept. 5 next, where the number will be strictly limited to TEN. Gentlemen who can appreciate the advantages thus offered, will address TEACHER, Box No. 500 Brooklyn Post-office.

TUITION.—A GRADUATE IN HONORS OF AN English University, wishes pupils; he has had great experience in teaching and is thoroughly competent to instruct in classics, mathematics and modern languages. Address A. M., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S FRENCH, GERman, and English Boarding and Day School, for a limited number of pupils, will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 26 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—Boarding and day school, No. 293 Clinton st., opens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. A first-class school—Professors in every department. Circulars may be had at the institution. A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Entering its twenty-third year, reopens its primary, commercial and classical departments, Sept. 12. For circulars call at the Janitor, ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISSES LEE & M. R. GREEN, NO. 1 5th av., will re open their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Tuesday, September 20.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 28 West 39th-st.,
near 5th-av.
Mrs. WILLIAMS will reopen her School on Wednesday, Sept. 14.
An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,
Now in its fortieth year, reopens on Monday, Sept. 5, with every advantage for the education of youth both in the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all the departments of a complete school course. The Rector is assisted by an able corps of twelve experienced Teachers. Each scholar has a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.
Parents who wish to place their sons where there will be no necessity for change till they have finished their education, and to secure for them the advantages of sound instruction, thorough mental discipline, and correct moral training, are invited to visit the Institution. They will be furnished with circulars, containing the names of numerous references, and full particulars as to terms, discipline, mode of instruction, &c.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
THE REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
PRINCIPAL,
Next session begins last Tuesday (27th) of September. This institution, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York, offers superior advantages for obtaining a SUBSTANTIAL EDUCATION.
Refers to Rev. Dr. Krebs, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Wilson G. Hunt & Co., J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., and others. Catalogues, giving particulars, and references of the highest kind, at Carter's bookstore, or address the Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE
FEMALE ACADEMY.
Rev. B. G. WRIGHT, M. A., PRINCIPAL,
assisted by
ACCOMPLISHED AND EXPERIENCED TEACHERS.
Academic year commences Sept. 7.
For circulars concerning terms, reference, and other particulars, address the Principal or
H. D. VARICK, Sec'y of Trustees.
Po'keepsie, July 23, 1859.

MADAME A. A. LE DUC,
No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen her French and English School for Young Ladies, TUESDAY, Sept. 13. For circulars address the principal.

THE REV. A. R. WOLFE'S FAMILY Boarding School for young ladies, West Bloomfield, N. J. A most healthful and attractive locality, one hour's ride from the City. Terms $300 per annum, including with board and washing, tuition in English, French, Latin, and Vocal Music. The academic year commences Tuesday, Sept. 13. For circulars address the Principal.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS AT DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 608 Broadway, become quick in figures, rapid business penmen, and good book-keepers. Boys thus qualified can always obtain good situations in stores, offices or banks. Two $15 desks vacant.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFTS WILL RE-OPEN THEIR French and English BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av., On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NEWROCHELLE.—This Institute will be open on the 1st of September. Terms are moderate. For circulars, address the principal. R. LOCKWOOD.

A PROFESSOR OF FRENCH, ARITHMETIC, and literature, a native of Paris, desires to give particular lessons. Address MARTIN, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

CUMING'S SCHOOL FOR INSTRUCTION in drawing and painting, No 58 East 13th-st., one door west of Broadway, will be open for the season on Thursday, the 1st of September.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College will be opened, after the Summer vacation, on THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For Circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day school for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MISSES MARSHALL'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sep. 12.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by E. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Apply personally. A gentleman and wife to teach English, classics, and ornamentals, to go to Mississippi; salary $1,800 and house rent. Also, two superior professors of music for Tennessee and Mississippi; salary $1,000. Two ladies to teach music and French, for Arkansas and Louisiana; salaries $700 and $800. A lady to act as preceptress, to teach English, French, and Latin; salary $800. A gent to teach English classics and gymnastics; salary $1,000. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., No. 346 Broadway. "Amer. School Inst."

WANTED—BY A LADY FOR SEVERAL YEARS connected with one of the first institutions of the City, competent to instruct in Latin, French, the Higher Mathematics and usual English branches, a situation as Principal of, or assistant in a Seminary, or as Governess in a family. South preferred. Satisfactory references given. Address, with salary offered, which must be liberal, Miss A. E. B. FREER, Augusta, Me.

WANTED—A LADY TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE ornamental department in a large Female College in Georgia; one competent to teach drawing and painting, the different branches of needle-work and capable of assisting in the music department, can hear of a lucrative situation by addressing, for four days G. H. S., care Berringer & Brother, No. 82 Warren-st., New-York. The most unexceptionable references required.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF GREAT EXPERIence in teaching, and who has an entire command of the French language, acquired during a long residence in France, is desirous of making an engagement as governess in a gentleman's family; she undertakes to finish her pupils, without the aid of masters, in every branch both of a polite and useful education. A liberal salary expected. Address A. B., No. 629 Broadway.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS—WHO has for six years lived in the family of a Southern planter, where she has just finished the education of the youngest daughter, is desirous of meeting with a re engagement. Address Dr. HINCKEL, New Brighton, Staten Island.

A LADY CONVERSANT WITH THE SIGN language, and eminently qualified to undertake the moral and intellectual culture of a mute child, desires a situation as governess. Address S. S. T., Box No. 2,272 Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY OF LONG PRACTICE and familiarity with classical music, desires a situation as teacher of the piano in or near New-York. She can also sing if necessary. Address, with terms, BEO. RYAN, Box No. 169 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, THOroughly competent to prepare pupils for business, or an advanced standing in College, desires an engagement as Principal or Assistant in a Seminary, or as Tutor in a private family. Address TEACHER, Box 169, *Times* Office, New-York.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD A GOOD MUSICAL education wishes to make an engagement either permanent, in a school, or for some hours each day; if required would teach the rudiments of drawing or assist in English Grammar. Address M., Box 105 *Times* Office.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, AN EXPERIenced teacher of the English branches, French, German, Italian, music and drawing, desires an eligible situation. Address A. B., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT as Principal or Assistant in a High School or Academy. Has the best of reference; no objection to go south or west. Address G., Box No. 620 Bridgeport, Conn.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—NO. 335 Broadway, New-York. Teachers and Pupils introduced; Schools and Seminaries supplied; circulars and references sent to any part of the Union. Address RICE & ANDREWS, Principals.

FURNITURE.

TO SOUTHERN DEALERS.
IRON BEDSTEADS,
IRON CRIBS,
IRON HAT-STANDS.
IRON CHAIRS AND SETTEES
Tables, Umbrella Stands, Store Stools,
Piano Stools, Fire Stands and Irons,
Brackets, and every other article of
BRONZED IRON FURNITURE,
can be had at a great reduction from Broadway prices, of the Manufacturer, JAMES SCOTT,
Corner Canal and Centre sts.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, in all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. HARRINGTON'S, No. 369 Canal-st., opposite, Wooster. Established 1843.

ELEGANT CHAMBER ENAMELED FURNITURE, at the Eagle Manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's. Superb suites in all styles, designs and colors, at prices from $25 and upwards. The best enameled furniture in the United States, wardrobes, mattresses, &c.

TO CHAIR-MAKERS.—STATE, COUNTY and shop rights for the use of "Blanchard's Patent" for bending wood, in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, for sale by C. A. BURGESS, No. 49 Broad-st., or JOHN SILSBY, No. 8 South William-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail at $75 and upwards; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 317 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG LADY OF SEVenteen summers—an orphan—accomplished, of refined sensitive feelings, of medium size—rather petite—amiable disposition, fine gay appearance, of prepossessing manners, by her friends called beautiful, takes this romantic and perhaps improper course, to form the immediate acquaintance of an honorable, liberal-minded gentleman, with a view to matrimony; honor and pure motives of more note than great wealth, as she considers herself possessed of every requisite necessary to make home happy. She dislikes "Northern Slavery," and would seek to become a "Southern Planter's Northern Bride," or would sooner become the "pet" of a foreign gentleman than the "slave" of a Northern fanatic. Reason for advertising will be explained in a correspondence. It is hoped no one will respond unless prompted by sacred motives. Address ELLA B. MOOR, Northwestern Sub Post-office, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE.

CAPITALISTS WHO DESIRE TO INVEST their money safely will do well to call on
JOHN KAVANAGH,
No. 778 6th av., New-York.
The following property is offered cheap, and is very desirably located for business purposes:
House and lot southwest corner 6th-av. and 46th-st., and other houses on the avenue.
House and lot northwest corner 32d st. and 2d av.
House and lot northwest corner 34th-st. and 2d-av.
The houses named above must be seen to be appreciated. They are model houses.
Houses on the 2d-av. and cross streets well located for dwellings and for business; will be sold cheap.
A frame cottage on 84th-st., with brown-stone front, basement, 200 feet east of 2d-av., south side.
House and lot southeast corner 31th st. and 2d-av.
Two lots on 6th-av. east side, 75 feet north of 41th-st.
A farm and dwelling-house, with out-houses, of 37 acres, at Keyport, N. J., the stock and farming implements and produce of this year goes with it at a low figure, in a good paying trade. This I am told is a model farm.
One lot northeast corner 2d av. and 49th-st., 25x100.
A plot of ground, 100 feet taking in the corner, northeast, on 2d av., and 200 feet on 46th-st.
One lot northwest corner 47th-st. and 1st-av., 25x100.
☞ Call on me and I will show the above.

THE ABBEY ESTATE FOR SALE.
All that tract of land and the buildings thereon, known as "The Abbey," bounded by the 11th and 12th avs. and 101st and 102d sts., in the City of New York, and also all the land under water lying west of the 30th-av. Three-fourths of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.
Apply to SAM'L. H. ADEE,
Executor of F. Weber,
2d av., corner East 45th-st.
C. J. & E. DE WITT, Attorneys,
No. 88 Nassau-st. New-York.

TO ENTERPRISING BUILDERS.
FOR SALE—A Brick Yard, situated in the town of Haverstraw. The property consists of 13 acres of land three good dwelling-houses, and everything necessary to carry on an extensive brick-business. Will be sold cheap; part cash required. Apply to
JOHN KAVANAGH,
Real Estate Broker,
No. 778 6th-av.
Houses and parts of houses to let.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND, FOR SALE—On the Newtown and Astoria Road. A valuable location for first class private residences; constant communication with the City, and beautifully situated. A plot of land, comprising 326 lots, with avenues laid out, can remain so, or be closed, as the purchaser wishes; on the premises there is a 1½ story house in good order, about 11 rooms; large barn and wagon house, smoke house and carriage-house, and well of good water, with fruit of all kinds; will be sold on accommodating terms, or exchanged for first-class City property.
Also, in the vicinity, a two-story and basement frame house, with 9 lots all in fence.
Also, a three story house 22 by 30 feet, with 2 lots 25 by 100 feet each; stable and carpenter shop on it—Nos. 38 and 40 Stagg-st., Williamsburgh.
Also, at No. 80 Lewis-st., New-York, a front house, 28 feet front and 44 feet deep, three stories high; rear house 25 feet front and 20 feet deep, three stories, and basements, with 3 feet alley to rear; house rented for over $1,000 per annum.
Any of the above mentioned property will be disposed of on favorable terms. For further particulars, apply to JAMES A. BAILEY, No. 122 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE AT AUCTION, by order of Supreme Court—Will be sold at auction, at the United States Hotel in Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., on SATURDAY, Sept. 17, 1859, at 12 o'clock, M., a tract of 217 acres of land, situate on the Hudson, in the Town of Cornwall, Orange County, near Newburgh, within a mile of Cornwall landing, in sight of Idlewild, and within three hours of New York, by Hudson River Railroad or boat; 174 acres thereof are meadow and pasture, and 43 acres mountain lot; on the premises are two small new houses, one at east and one at west entrance, and several fine building sites, commanding river, mountain and inland views unsurpassed on the Hudson. A large part of the purchase money will not be required until 1st April next. Title indisputable. Enquire of JAMES W. TAYLOR, Referee, Newburgh, N. Y.; or of JAMES MARSH, Esq., No. 31 Fifth-av., New-York City.

MURRAY HILL LOTS FOR SALE.—THE subscriber will sell nineteen lots on the west side of 4th-av., embracing the southwest and northwest corners of 36th-st. and the southwest corner of 37th-st.; 5 lots together adjoining the row of brown-stone dwellings extending to Madison-av.; and 14 lots together, being the balance of the highly improved block on which the elegant residences of the Messrs. Phelps, Dodge and others are situated. The parks in front of these lots—long since laid out by the City—are now being completed. An examination of this property will show that there is no location in the City which presents greater advantages for first-class dwellings and churches. The terms will be made to suit purchasers. Apply to B. M. WHITLOCK, or J. F. CLARK, Agent, No. 13 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—NEW TWO STORY HOUSE, new barn, and 2 lots of ground, in complete order, situated at White Plains, on the Harlem R. R. Just the place for a good baker, there being no other in the place. Will exchange for grocery goods or good brands of flour. For particulars inquire of W. H. KNIFFIN, No. 438 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR WESTERN lands, or good lots—but a small amount of cash required—2 new 2-story brown-stone houses. Every improvement; first-class location. Also, 2 corner houses, Nos. 102 and 110 Ryerson-st., Brooklyn, near Myrtle-av. Railroad. Apply at No. 2 Metropolitan Bank, Pine st. JOHN BRAINERD.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT STUYVESANT-st., a model house, 4 story brick, all improvements in perfect order; 25 ft. front; near 4th-av. cars and Cooper Institute. Terms easy. Possession early. Also Nos. 102 and 110 Ryerson-st.; gas fix ures and water; near Myrtle-av. cars, Brooklyn. Apply at No. 2 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

FO

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 94 BROADWAY,
FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JULY 31, 1859.

Assets as per report, 30th April, 1859.....$5,262,591 90
Premiums during the quarter ending Aug. 1, 1859, for premiums and interest.....430,525 64
Total.....$5,694,117 53
Disbursements during the quarter.....140,943 31
Cash assets, as realized.....$5,553,174 22
Additional assets, being interest accrued not due, deferred premiums, and due from agents.....205,000 00
Claims unpaid, (not due,) $48,000.
Number of Policies issued during the quarter, 368.
Number of Policies in force, 11,437.
Amount insured $33 825 839.

I have carefully examined the above statement, and believe the same to be correct
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

THIS COMPANY offers the following advantages to persons intending to insure their lives:

ITS CASH ASSETS are larger than those of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States, amounting to

$5,750,000.

THE PROPORTION OF ITS CASH ASSETS to the amount at risk is greater than that of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States.

THE RATES OF PREMIUM are lower than those of the majority of other Life Insurance Companies—yet its Dividends have been greater.

THE MORTALITY AMONG ITS MEMBERS has been proportionally less than that of any other Life Insurance Company, in either America or Europe whose experience has been made known—a result in the highest degree favorable to Policy holders.

THE NUMBER OF LIVES INSURED in this Company greatly exceeds that of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States, thus affording a security above them all—the necessary law of average having more scope for operation.

THE ASSETS of the Company are invested exclusively on Bond and Mortgage on Real Estate in the City and State of New-York, worth in each case at least double the amount loaned, and bearing interest at SEVEN per Cent. The solidity and security of this disposition of the Company's Funds cannot be overrated.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the assured.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

FRED'K S. WINSTON,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
WILLIAM MOORE,	JOHN M. STUART,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	GEORGE R. CLARK,
ROBERT H. MCCURDY,	SAMUEL P. SPROULLS,
ISAAC C. PEARSON,	SAMUEL M. HORNELL,
JOHN M. SWIFT,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
WM. J. BUNKER,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BEITS,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
W. SMITH BROWN	W. E. DODGE,
RICHARD PATRICK,	GEORGE S. COE,
WILLIAM H. POPHAM,	WM. K. STRONG,
LYCURGUS EDGARTON,	NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
MIRA WHEELER,	WM. M. VERMILYE,
CEPHAS B. NORTON,	JOHN E. DEVELIN.

FREDERICK S. WISTON, President.
ACTUARY, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Secretary, ISAAC ARNATT.
Medical Examiner, MERCUR FOST, M. D.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCHANTS' TRAVELLERS. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY
ENGLAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
SCOTLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON
CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK.
1860
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue Letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

S. W. BENKDICT,
REAL ESTATE, BONDS and MORTGAGES and INSURANCE,
Northeast corner of Broadway and 26th st.,
HAS FOR SALE AND TO LET,
A large number of first-class dwelling houses, both furnished and unfurnished, English basements, high-stoops, brown stone and Philadelphia brick fronts, two, three and four stories.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 39 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Table of Insurance Stocks sent upon application.

CROMMELIN & GOODWIN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 60 Wall-st.
Advances on negotiable business paper at seven per cent.

ALLYN COX,
NOTE, STOCK AND LOAN BROKER,
No. 43 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds, the Real Estate Bonds, the Income Bonds, the Floating Debt, or the Certificates of the Capital Stock, of any of the following named Railroad Companies, to wit:

The Toledo and Illinois Railroad Company.
The Lake Erie, Wabash, and St. Louis Railroad Company, and
The Toledo, Wabash, and Western Railroad Company,

are hereby notified that they must surrender the same to the Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company, at its office, No. 54 Exchange place, in New-York, or at its office in Lafayette, Ind., before the 1st day of October next, in order to entitle them to the privilege of receiving therefor the Stock or Bonds of the last named Company, provided in the agreement made with that Company by the undersigned, as purchasers of the said Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, at the sales upon the foreclosure of the Second Mortgages thereon. The time above limited will not be extended. A. BODDY.
NEW-YORK, Aug 20, 1859.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of September next. New York City stockholders will be paid by the Transfer Agent, HENRY A OAKLEY, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 65 Wall st. Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany. Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica. Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse, and all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only at Syracuse.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A CERtain certificate No. 463, for twenty-six shares of the Capital Stock of the Phœnix Bank of the City of New-York, standing in the name of Delia M. Ten Broeck, dated 23d September, 1854 has been lost, stolen or mislaid. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as application has been made by said Delia M. Ten Broeck to said Bank, for a duplicate of such certificate.
Dated June 28, 1859.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT CERTIficates—$200,000 FOR SALE.—These Certificates have the same security as a Treasury Note, and will doubtless be paid as soon as Congress can go through the necessary forms for passing a bill. They are offered at a price that will pay the purchaser better than any other investment equally safe.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

$5,000 WANTED FOR TWO YEARS—On a note of responsible parties in New-York; will leave as collateral $10,000 good six per cent. Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in New-York. Coupons of the Bonds will be given for use of the money as they mature, and their payment guaranteed. Address or inquire of M. BERMAN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV., NEW YORK, Aug. 15, 1859.
IN CONSEQUENCE OF AN INJUNCTION, the payment of Dividends declared by the company, will be made until further notice.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

DAVEGA'S MULTUM IN PARVO INTEREST, Time and Note Table for sale at all the principal stationers in the City. Price 50 cents per copy. A liberal discount to the trade. C. G. MUELLER, General Agent No. 83 William st., Room No. 7, second floor.

COVINGTON & LEXINGTON RAILROAD.—Second Mortgage Bondholders are requested to meet at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday the 31st inst. It is important that all the Bonds be represented.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, $200,000—in sums to suit, on good improved property in New-York. No commissions asked. Apply to JOHN E. STEVENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

AGRICULTURAL.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE DUST,
FISH GUANO,
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 24 Cliff-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO
In quantities to suit purchasers.
For sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 24 Cliff-st.

MAPES' NITROGENIZED SUPER-PHOSphate of LIME, suitable for grain and grass crops, and for top-dressing Winter grain and grass in late Summer and Fall

100 lbs. of this Phosphate will equal in effect and lasting power 186 lbs. of Peruvian Guano.

	Per bag.	2,000 lbs.
Nitrogenized Super Phosphate of Lime,	$4 00	$35 00
Mapes' Super Phosphate of Lime,	3 00	40 00
Potash Super-Phosphate of Lime,	2 00	35 00

A can of the Nitrogenized Phosphate, together with a circular containing testimonials, &c., can be had, free of expense, on application to CHARLES V. MAPES,
Mapes' Agricultural Implement and Seed Warehouse,
Nos. 152 and 154 Nassau and 11 Beekman-st., New-York.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DEALERS.—MAPES' AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT AND SEED WAREHOUSE, Nos. 152 and 154 Nassau st. and No. 11 Beekman-st., New-York.—The stock includes all the improved forms of plows, fanning mills, potato diggers, etc. All kinds of machinery for the cultivation and tobacco, rice, and all crops. Spades & Son's shovels; hardware of various kinds; seeds, field, garden and flower; garden seeds raised expressly for this establishment on the farm of Prof. Jas. J. Mapes.
Fertilizers—Guano, Mapes's Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate of Lime. CHARLES V. MAPES,
Nos. 152 and 154 Nassau and 11 Beekman st.

SHOWCASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSE'S SHOWcase warerooms, No. 45 Chatham-st., near City Hall. A general assortment of showcases kept constantly on hand. Old cases exchanged. Orders promptly executed.

INSURANCE.

THE GUARDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE IN
CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,
No. 7 NASSAU-ST.,

is prepared to issue Policies at the usual rates, as follows, viz:

Policies in favor of and payable to the wife—free from the claims of creditors.

Policies payable on attaining a specific age, or payable in case of death before attaining such age.

Policies granted to creditors on the lives of their debtors.

Policies granted for any number of years.

Premiums payable in cash—quarterly, semi-annually or annually.

Dividends declared every three years, and the surplus belonging to the policy holders returned to them.

JAMES W. HALSTED, President.
HENRY V. CAHAGAN, Secretary.
J. SMITH HOMANS, Jr., Actuary.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES T. SOUTTER,	WILLIAM T. HOOKER,
DOUGLAS ROBINSON,	D. COLDEN MURRAY,
THOMAS RIGNEY,	JAMES F. RUGGLES,
JOHN T. AGNEW,	JAMES P. COX,
WM. M. VERMILYE,	ROBERT SOUTTER,
ARCHIBALD H. LOWRY,	JAMES W. HALSTED,
JOHN J. CRANE,	FRANCIS W. TAPPAN,
EDWARD A LAMBERT,	WILLIAM A. BROWN,
CHARLES ABERNETHY,	BENJ. M. WHITLOCK,
WILLIAM ALLEN,	E. T. H. GIBSON,
EDWARD D. SPRAGUE.	

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.	
JOSEPH S. VANCE,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
LEONARD APPLEBY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.
FRED'K. H. WALCOTT,	JAS LOR. GRAHAM, Jr.
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	BOWES R. McILVAINE,
MOSES TAYLOR,	GILBERT L. BEEKMAN
JAMES G. SHELDON,	JOHN C. HENDERSON,
DANIEL PARISH,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	WATSON E. CASE,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
CHARLES L. VOSS,	SAM'L D. BRADFORD, Jr
WARREN DELANO, Jr.	

EDWARD A. STANCHFIELD, Secretary.
WILLIS C. RAYMOND, Asst Secretary.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-STREET.

CASH CAPITAL.....$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EDWHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMILL,
CHAS. H. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PEMBROKE,	DAVID A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COWPERTH,	JOHN ALONZO CUSHMAN,
J. HENRY CAIGHY,	D. J. SWIFT,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE E. LAING,
A. E. EVO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. EOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLISS,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. V. NICOLL,	HENRY S. EVERITT,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	J. H. HOLCOMB

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES P. AMES, Jr., Secretary

A LARGE CASH RETURN TO THE INSURED IN LIEU OF SCRIP.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 29 WALL-ST.,

CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1859, OVER
$300,000.

THIS COMPANY WILL INSURE BUILDINGS AND MERCHANDISE of every kind—Dwelling Houses and Household Furniture—at the STANDARD SCALE OF RATES, RETURNING TO THE INSURED A LARGE CASH DIVIDEND upon their Premiums, in LIEU of the PROSPECTIVE SCRIP DIVIDENDS of the Mutual Companies. ALBERT WARD, President.
THOMAS A. CALLEY, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

L. M. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.
RIO COFFEE.
L. M. HOFFMAN & CO.
WILL SELL
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 1,
AT
WALL STREET SALESROOM,
3,500 BAGS
PRIME GREEN RIO COFFEE,
CARGO OF THE LANCASTRIA.
Catalogues and samples on Wednesday.

AUCTION NOTICE.
M. C. EDEY, AUCTIONEER,
CONTINUATION OF ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, &c.
EZRA LUDLOW, Jr.,
Will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Aug. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 444 Broome st., near Broadway, the balance of stock adjourned from Thursday, consisting of carriages, rockaways, buggies, road-wagons, phaetons, sulkies, &c. The vehicles can be seen on Friday. Catalogues ready. By order of M. C. WHITEHEAD,
Attorney for Assignee.

WELLES NICHOLS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—BROWNE & NICHOLS, No. 35 Nassau st., will sell
THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Aug. 27,
AT 10½ o'clock, at their sales-rooms,
The entire stock of a furniture dealer retiring from business, together with a quantity of second hand furniture, sent in for convenience of sale, consisting of a general assortment of household and office furniture.
Also, two iron safes.
Also, a superior round cornered, 7 octave piano forte, made in the City, very fine tone and highly finished.

M. DOYLE, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, being the stock of a Broadway manufacturer, removed to sale-room for convenience of sale, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, covered hair-cloth, tete-a-tetes, sofas, arm and parlor chairs, velvet, tapestry and Brussels carpets, centre tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, pair mattresses, pail-laces, &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold.

JOHN J. RENNIE, Auctioneer,
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—JOHN J. RENNIE, will sell on THIS DAY (Saturday), at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant residence, No. 86 West 11th-st., near 6th-av., a few doors from 6th-av., consisting of drawing-room, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture. For further particulars see *Herald*.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer,
CENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Auction, MONDAY, August 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 48 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs., consisting of Brussells carpet, mattings, marble-top bureaus, pier and centre tables, mirrors, sofas, mahogany and other bedsteads, hair mattresses, cottage suits, kitchen utensils, &c. Sale positive and without reserve. Deposits required.

HENRY T. LYONS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—THIS DAY, AT NO. 30 Fifth-st., commencing at 10½ o'clock, will be sold all the furniture, carpets, piano-forte, crockery, silver and glass ware, &c., &c., contained in the above private dwelling. Sale positive.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, No. 1 Centre-st., NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1859.
NOTICE TO UNDERTAKERS, SEXTONS, AND OTHERS.
On and after the 1st of September next, all Sub offices for granting burial permits will be discontinued, and the same can be obtained only at the Office of the City Inspector, No. 1 Centre st., and at the Office of Dr. CYRUS RAMSAY, No. 104 2d-av., corner of 6th-st.
Ferry masters, steamboat captains, railroad conductors, express agents, and all other persons receiving Burial Permits, are requested to return the same to the City Inspector's Office on the first of every month for the purpose of comparing with the original certificate on file in this Office.
Particular attention is called to the following extract of an Ordinance of the Common Council, passed April 22, 1850, which will be strictly enforced:
"No captain, agent, or other person attached to any steamboat, ferry boat, sailing, or other vessel, or to any state, railroad, or other conveyance, public or private, shall convey the body of any person who has died in the City of New-York, beyond the limits of said City, without a permit from the City Inspector, under the penalty of two hundred dollars for each offence, to be collected from the person or persons, so offending, severally and respectively."
To enable the City Inspector to give a Permit for the burial, or removal, of the body of any person, who has died out of this City, and been brought here for interment, it will be necessary to produce the certificate of some Physician duly authenticated, stating when and where the person died, and of what disease, or the written permission of one of the Coroners, consenting to the giving of such Permit.
No change is made, under any circumstances, for the granting of Permits.
DANIEL F. DILAVAN, City Inspector.
CYRUS RAMSAY, M. D. Registrar of Records and Statistics.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING BEEN appointed Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. JOHN W. PERRY of Peekskill, Orange County, in this State, and formerly of this City, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the same to present them for settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to him, at his residence in Newburgh, or at 37 Park place, New York City.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1859. WILLIAM H. PERRY.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1859.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON and after this date all weather recorded from the ships of the City, or river pilots, must be deposited at or west of the Island, or about known as Oyster Island, lying south of Sedlos's Island. By order of the Board.
H. PERKINS, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—IN THE FLUSHING CARS, A LADY'S purse, containing a sum of money, papers and other valuables. The owner can have the same by identifying the property. J. S. BOTTOMLEY, Conductor.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S WEEK CELEBRATED Wade, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET. Capt. MOORE.

LEAVE HARLEM.		LEAVE PECK-SLIP.	
6 A. M.	1 P. M.	7 A. M.	3:15 P. M.
7 A. M.	3 P. M.	8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.
8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15 A. M.	5:15 P. M.
9 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11 A. M.	6:15 P. M.

10:30 A. M. 5:15 P. M. 1:30 P. M. 7:15 P. M.
Landing at 10th-st. and 130th-st. each way; connecting each trip with
BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 6 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (DIRECT) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows, from the foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE BRANCH PORT.	
Thurs....Aug. 24,	3:30 P.M.	Thurs....Aug. 25,	6:30 A.M.
Friday...Aug. 26,	3:30 P.M.	Friday...Aug. 26,	6:30 A.M.
Satur...Aug. 27,	4:30 P.M.	Satur...Aug. 27,	7 A.M.
Monday...Aug. 29,	3:30 P.M.	Monday...Aug. 29,	6 A.M.
Tuesday...Aug. 30,	3:30 P.M.	Tuesday...Aug. 30,	7 A.M.
Wednes...Aug. 31,	4 P.M.	Wednes...Aug. 31,	7 A.M.
		Thurs...Sept. 1,	7 A.M.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, POINT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thurs...Aug. 25,	12 M.	Thurs...Aug. 25,	4 P.M.
Friday...Aug. 26,	6:30 A.M.	Friday...Aug. 26,	5:30 P.M.
Satur...Aug. 27,	2 P.M.	Satur...Aug. 27,	5:30 P.M.
Sunday...Aug. 28,	7:30 A.M.	Sunday...Aug. 28,	3:30 P.M.

ROCKAWAY.
The steamer CERES, Capt. BAULSIR, leaves Catharine Market-slip EVERY MORNING at 9 A. M., Spring-st., 9:20, Pier No. 4 North river at 9½, for Rockaway, returning to the City at 4½ P. M. Bring your lines for blue fish. Fare 50 cents.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.
Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$6
The splendid steamship NASHVILLE, Capt. MORRAY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 27, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans,	$30 75	To Augusta, Ga.,	$22 00
To Mobile, Ala.,	26 00	To Atlanta, Ga.,	24 00
To Montgomery, Ala.,	25 00	To Charlotte, N. C.,	22 00
To Nashville, Tenn.,	28 00	To Columbia, S. C.,	20 00
To Memphis, Tenn.,	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.,	25 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.,	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla.,	25 00

For freight or passage, apply to
STODDARD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA, Capt. BAILEY, succeeds on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence rail Rensselaer and Saratoga railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat ALBORA, Capt. ANSON SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st. EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock; returning, leave Peekskill at 1 P. M., touching at Ames st.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer ASSABUESETTS, W. A. Hitchcock, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Ames st., at 9½ A.M.; 12½ and 3½ P.M.; Spring-st., at 9½ A.M., 12½ and 3½ P.M.; Pier No. 4, North River, at 10 A.M., 1 and 4 P.M.; last trip from the Island, at 6½ P.M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

FARE 50 CENTS TO WEST POINT, COLD Spring, CORNWALL AND NEWBURGH.—Tickets to the above places and return, 75 cents. Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay st., touching at Christopher-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock—landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P.M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—Reduced rates of passage; Cabin, $2; Deck, $1; no charge for Berths. The steamer GOVERNOR, F. B. FRENCH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply at No. 25 Coenties-slip, or on board.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN leaves Fulton Market Slip 8¾ A. M., 1¾, 5 P. M. Leaves Flushing at 7¾ 11½ A. M., 3 P. M. Low fare 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 5 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WHITESTONE, CITY Island, NEW ROCHELLE and GLEN COVE.—The steamboat GEORGE LAW leaves Catharine-st. EVERY SUNDAY, at 8:30 A. M., for the above places, landing at Delancy-st., 10th st. and 26th-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer HENDRICK HUDSON, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

FOR KEYPORT—FROM THE FOOT OF MURRAY-ST.—KEYPORT leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 7 A. M. ALICE PRICE leaves at 9 o'clock A. M. and Keyport at 3 P. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND HOSLYN—STOPping at Bostic's Dock, Great Neck and Sands Point. The new steamer LONG ISLAND leaves Pier No. 2 East River, (James-slip,) every day, at 4 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

FISHERMEN AHOY!—A GAME FISH IN DISTRESS—GRAND EXCURSION TO THE CHOLERA BANKS—A COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL to Mr. JACOB JENNINGS, who has had, unfortunately, a attack of paralysis. The favorite sea steamer HUNTRESS, Capt. DUNCAN, has been chartered by his numerous friends for TUESDAY, 30th inst. Will leave foot of Jackson st. at 6½; Peck-slip at 7; Ames st. at 7½; and Pier No. 4 N. R. at 8 o'clock A. M. Fare, $1. Bait and refreshments can be procured on board.
WILLIAM A. SMALLEY, Chairman.
JOHN J. DYMOND, Sec'y. GEO. W. DEAN, Treas.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The sea steamer CROTON, having been painted and refurnished, will commence her regular trips to the fishing banks on THURSDAY, 25th; FRIDAY, 26th; and SATURDAY, 27th—starting from James-slip at 7.45; Spring st. at 8.30; Pier No. 4, N. R., at 8 o'clock. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. Cotillion Band on board; also bait and fishing tackle.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The sea steamer CROTON, having been painted and refurnished, will leave for the Fishing Banks Aug. 29, 30 and 31, FRIDAY, Sept 2, and SATURDAY 3, starting from James-slip 7:45, Spring-st. 8.30 and Pier No 4 North River, 9 o'clock. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. Cotillion band on board, also bait and fishing tackle.

GRAND SUNDAY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE.—The elegant steamer CROTON, Captain E. S. Hoffmire, will leave Pier No. 32 East River, James Slip, on SUNDAY, August 28 at 8 o'clock, A. M., stopping at City Island and New-Rochelle. Returning will leave Glen Cove at 5.30 P. M. Fare there and back 75 cents.

IF YOU WISH TO ENJOY A MOST DELIGHTFUL excursion trip and take a view of the beautiful scenery on the East River, the public Islands, with the improvements, Hell Gate, &c., take the fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN. See advertisement.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althouse & Co.
Ingalls & Case
Theodore Hyatt.
Any one in treat a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—which I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
New-York, January, 1859.

RAILROAD IRON.
One thousand tons railroad iron in part and to arrive, 56 to 60 pounds weight per linear yard. Apply to THEODORE DE SON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns, wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating style and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; yard and office railing; iron floor and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 56 to 67 Goerck-st., New York.
Most Broadway stores put in rear of office. South-st. wrought iron fronts of *New-York Times* building and interior of the block Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*New-York Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.
N. B.—Send for description of the Iron Work for building purposes.

JAMES & SONS' SPADES AND SHOVels, also cast steel, agricultural steel goods, at manufacturers' prices. Also, every description of agricultural implements, seeds, &c., for sale by CHARLES V. MAPES, Nos. 152 and 154 Nassau, and 11 Beekman-st.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR nail-rods received from Norway. For sale by
O. S. HASCHET, No. 147 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, 24 Hope Nut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William st.

JAMES & SONS' SHOVELS AND SPADES for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JNO. DENNER, NIGHT scavenger. Orders left at No. 44 Chatham-st. or No. 204 East 13th-st., will be punctually attended to.

SHIPPING.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama, on the 5th and 20th of every month, by the steamships ADRIATIC, ATLANTIC and BALTIC, (formerly in the Liverpool Line.)
The above unrivaled steamships, owned by the North Atlantic Steamship Company, are now being fitted up for the California trade, one of which will leave the wharf foot of Canal-st. on the 5th October, at 2 P. M., and semi monthly thereafter. The rates of passage and freight will be as reasonable as by any other line. They have large freight capacity, and the arrangements for the comfort and health of the passengers will be such as to challenge competition. An experienced surgeon will be attached to each ship.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.
ASIA Lott, leaves New York Wednesday, August 31.
AMERICA, Miller, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, Sept 14.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. C

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.

Before Justices Davies, Mullen and Clerke.

THE WEST WASHINGTON MARKET CASE—IMPORTANT OPINION.

The People, &c., J. B. Taylor & C. W. Brennan, vs. The Mayor, &c. of New-York, and 186 others.—The following opinion was referred to in the Times, of July 12, when it was announced for the first time, although ready for delivery to February last:

On motion of the plaintiffs, Cyrus Curtiss, Esq., was appointed receiver by Justice Davies in Special Term, and the tenants, who were codefendants with the City, were ordered to pay their rents to him. From this order the City alone appealed; and, after argument at the November Term, this decision was made, and would have been announced in February, but for the fact that the plaintiffs discontinued the suit as against the City, and sent a written notice of the fact to all the Judges. But in June or July last the Corporation Counsel gave notice of motion for judgment, and on July 12 the Court met and pronounced their decision, by which it will be seen that the order is reversed, the appointment of a receiver refused, and the City Government left in full possession of the property, with its rents and profits, until the final adjudgment is had upon the controversy.

This judgment to be entered as of the November Term.

Mullen, Justice.—The People of the State granted to the City of New-York the right to erect piers on a strip of land lying westerly of the City limits, and to receive the income thereof. In process of time these piers became filled up so as to render them unfit for the uses for which they were constructed, and the City proceeded and filled up said piers, to the same level with the adjoining upland, and on it erected a temporary building for a market, adjoining Washington Market, and rented said building and the lands adjoining to marketmen for weekly rents. The filling up was done in 1858, and the City has leased said premises for about $40,000 per annum since that time. In April, 1856, the Commissioners of the Land Office leased the premises in controversy to Messrs. Taylor and Brennan for one year from the 1st May then next, at the annual rent of $5,000, payable quarterly in advance. By a subsequent resolution the term created by said lease was extended until such time as the said premises should be disposed of according to law, or until the said Commissioners should otherwise direct.

Soon after the execution and delivery of this lease the said plaintiffs commenced this action, and procured the appointment of a Receiver of the rents and profits of the said property, and an injunction restraining the City and its agents from collecting the same. From this order this appeal is brought.

The complaint as amended contains a single count, and it charges that the people are owners in fee of the premises in question, and legally entitled to the rents, issues, and profits, up to 1st May, and to the possession since, unless Taylor and Brennan are entitled. That the City has taken possession of and rented the same to the other defendants, and unless said lease be held valid said defendants withhold from the people the possession. That the people by the Commissioners of the Land Office made the lease above mentioned, on which the lessees paid in advance one quarter's rent. That the said City occupy and rent, and withhold possession from said Taylor and Brennan, who are legally entitled to possession thereof. That the tenants of the City pay rent to the City officers, and refuse to pay to plaintiffs, or to acknowledge their title. The complaint then charges that the rents are not properly collected by the City, and are not paid into the City Treasury. That the agents who collect are irresponsible, and that the rents will be lost unless the City is restrained from collecting. That the occupants of said premises have for several years last past paid annually for the use thereof over $40 000. That the Comptroller of the City has stated that the City has no title to the premises, and therefore he has omitted attempting to enforce the collection of the rents. That many of the defendants are non-residents and irresponsible, and the rents would be lost unless collected weekly. And that said Comptroller has stated that a Receiver of said rents ought to be appointed. The plaintiffs then pray judgment against defendants, and each of them, in favor of whichever of plaintiffs is entitled thereto, and that the rights of the plaintiffs as between themselves and defendant, and each of them, may be declared, and that defendants may be adjudged to render possession to whichever of plaintiffs may be entitled thereto, and to pay the damage for rents issues and profits while said premises have been unlawfully withheld.

An Injunction is also prayed for restraining the officers of the City from collecting rents, and the other defendants from paying the rents to such officers.

This complaint expressly alleges that the State, the owner in fee, did on the 24th April last, lease the premises for a year to Taylor and Brennan. The People then were not, on the 13th May, when this action was commenced, entitled to the possession of these premises, and as a consequence could maintain no action to which possession, or the right of possession is essential. So far then as the complaint asks for a judgment that possession be delivered to the People, it shows by its own averments that the People are not entitled to any such judgment.

For the same reasons the People are not, during the running of the lease, entitled to the rents and profits. They belong only to the party entitled to the possession. At the commencement of the term created by the lease the right of the People to the rents and profits ceased.

The People cannot unite with Taylor and Brennan in an action for the rents and profits accruing before the lease was given, as T. and B. have no interest in such rents and profits.

The Code, section 3, requires that action shall be prosecuted by the real party in interest. This precludes, it seems to me, not only all nominal parties, but all having only a mere speculative interest in the subject matter of the controversy. In no aspect of the case can I perceive any interest in the State in this litigation. The case must be disposed of on the principle that Taylor and Brennan are the only parties plaintiff in this suit.

It was argued by the plaintiffs' counsel that such a joinder of parties as is made in this case was held proper in Lee *vs.* Ballentine, 7 W., 4705. In that case a motion was made on the part of the defendants to strike out two counts from the declaration, on the ground that another suit had been brought by the lessors of the plaintiff on those counts for the recovery of the same premises. The motion was denied, but not on any principle that would help the plaintiffs here. In the action of ejectment at common law, it was competent to allege a demise from as many lessors as there were counts. There was but one plaintiff, although he was a mere imaginary one. All this is swept away by the Code. Under it there cannot be several plaintiffs claiming under distinct titles for distinct interests.

Assuming that Taylor and Brennan are the only parties plaintiff, let us in the next place ascertain what they seek to obtain by this suit. In their behalf a surrender of possession is demanded, and a judgment for rents and profits. This is precisely the relief given in the ejectment, or, as it is now called, the action to recover possession of real property. It is alleged in the complaint that the occupants have for several years last past paid annual rent for said premises, and that the City has rented portions of said premises to the several defendants. The landlord and tenant then are joined as defendants in the action, and a surrender of possession and payment of rents and profits are demanded from both. I will not stop to inquire whether it is proper to join such parties as defendants, but will assume that it is. Let us see what results follow such a finder in a case where a Receiver of the rents and profits is appointed. The Receiver collects the rents secured by the landlord's lease. He thus treats the lease as valid, and of course the terms created by the lease as valid also. The gravamen of the action is, that both landlord and tenant are trespassers—in without right—the Receiver treats the tenant as lawfully in, and the term as validly created by the landlord. The application for the Receivership of the rents from the tenants is a distinct recognition by the plaintiff of the validity of the tenant's term.

When the landlord alone is sued in ejectment, having let the property to tenants, and is himself irresponsible, I can perceive no objection in such case to the appointment of a Receiver of the rents. In such case the absurdity of seeking to remove the occupant because his possession is unlawful, and at the same time accepting rent as for a lawful occupation, is avoided.

If, as against these actual occupants, a Receiver may be appointed, and they compelled to pay over the rent to him, then surely a Receiver may be appointed to receive of the actual occupant the value of the use of the premises, pending the litigation, although he is, in claiming by title, adverse to that of the plaintiff. If so, then this result would be attained. An action is brought by A to recover a farm of land of which B is in the actual occupation. The plaintiff asks, and if the principle contended for is sound, is entitled to have a Receiver and an order that the defendant pay to him such sum as he, the Receiver, shall deem the use of the property reasonably worth, or be punished as for a contempt.

It seems to me, therefore, that in an action of ejectment as such, and when no equity in favor of the plaintiff intervenes, no Receiver of rents and profits can be appointed pending the litigation.

There are several matters charged in this complaint in regard to the manner of collecting the rents, the solvency of the occupants and the views of the City officers as to the title of this estate and the propriety of a Receiver.

I cannot discover the slightest connection between these allegations and the merits of this action. In ejectment the plaintiff recovers the value of the use and occupation, not the rents derived from leases of the property. He has, therefore, nothing to do under ordinary circumstances with the rents, unless the defendant (who must be the person to whom the rents are due) is insolvent. There is not in this case any pretence of insolvency.

There is no authority for appointing a Receiver because the defendant is a transient person or insolvent except in the case mentioned above.

It seems to me that the appointment of a Receiver of the rents and profits, and the receipt of them by him, amount to a perfect ouster of the defendant. It is taking from him the subject matter of the litigation without trial or judgment; and although it does not transfer it to the plaintiff at once, yet in the event of a recovery by the plaintiff it operates as a transfer by relation from the time of the entry by the Receiver.

The distinction between legal and equitable actions is preserved by the Constitution. The abolition of the forms of action does not interfere with the actions themselves.

The Legislature could not, I apprehend, abolish the distinction between legal and equitable causes of action. The parties in those actions which were triable by a jury before the Constitution of 1846, have still the right to have them thus tried. Without direct violation of the Constitution, the jury in such cases cannot be dispensed with except by the consent of the parties. An act of ejectment was one of the actions in which a jury trial was allowed to the parties as a matter of right. That right still exists, although the name has been changed. If then we are to treat the complaint in this case as the commencement of an equitable action, and therefore to be tried by the Court, the defendants at the conclusion will find that the action is an ejectment in its operations, by whatever name it may be known.

It may be proper in an ejectment suit under the Code to incorporate in it such facts as show the propriety of the appointment of a Receiver or the issuing an injunction order. These facts thus stated do not change the nature of the action or the rights of the parties as to the mode of trial.

Were this an equitable action in both form and substance, I think I would not appoint a Receiver on the matters set up in this complaint. It is true an apparently good title is shown in the plaintiff to the premises in question. This is one essential element in a complaint to entitle the plaintiff to a Receiver; but it is not all. It must also appear that the appointment is necessary to protect the property or its rents and profits *pendente lite*.

When the defendant really liable is responsible and within the jurisdiction, then no such necessity can, under ordinary circumstances, be made to appear. In this case the plaintiff is not entitled and will never be entitled to the rents received by the City as such. He will be, if he recovers, entitled to the value of the use. This may be more or less than the rents received. When insolvency of the defendant or other equitable consideration exists for the appointment of a Receiver of the rents and profits, the rents and profits are taken either because the plaintiff is entitled to the rents as such, or unless they are seized the plaintiff will be without remedy for the value of the use and occupation. I think, therefore, it may be affirmed as a general rule that a Receiver cannot be appointed in an action of ejectment unless some equitable grounds are made to appear entitling the plaintiff to the rents and profits as such, or that their sequestration is essential to his protection. A valid title in the plaintiff is essential, but not of itself sufficient to authorize the appointment of a Receiver.

I am, therefore, of the opinion, that the order appealed from should be reversed with costs.

Justice Clerke concurred.

Messrs. William Curtis Noyes and Charles O'Conor for the appellants; Messrs. E. W. Stoughton and John Van Buren for the respondents.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Justice Ingraham.

In the matter of the Petition of Calvin O. Billings, an insolvent imprisoned.—The petitioner was arrested at the suit of Berle & Legendre, for a debt of $445 81, and is now confined within the jail limits.

He now petitions for the appointment of a Receiver, and for his release upon assigning his property to such receiver. In his schedule of such property he recites 70 yards of carpet, 12 yards oil-cloth, some chairs, coats, shirts, boots, and similar matters.

The plaintiffs oppose on the ground that the petitioner has an equitable interest in real estate, held by William G. Chave as security for a debt—besides a number of claims against sundry persons, amounting to $8,000 or more.

They claim that these debts due him, with all other notes and interests ought to be mentioned in the schedule, and that this omission is fatal.

The application for a discharge was to day denied, in an able opinion, for which we have not room.

PRACTICE UNDER SECTION 204 OF THE CODE.

Roberts vs. Carter.—The defendant was arrested and gave notice before judgment of a motion to vacate the order of arrest. In the meantime the plaintiff perfected judgment. On bringing up the motion, plaintiff's counsel insisted that, under, section 204 of the Code, the time for making the motion was past, and that, if the defendant desired relief he should have applied for an order staying the entry of judgment.

Defendant's counsel urged that the notice of motion was a motion within the meaning of the section. Decision reserved.

The case was reported in the Times of Aug. 17.

For Plaintiff, Gilbert Dean, Esq.; for defendant Mr. Rice.

Rudolph Newer et al. vs. Thomas McCarten et al.—This case was reported in yesterday's Times. It was a motion to change the place of trial from this County to Jefferson, on the ground that the defendants are residents of that county. Motion granted.

M. S. Mitchell vs. Robert H. Coburn et al.—(Three suits.)—Report confirmed, and judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.

F. Esemwein vs. Wm. C. Lemons.—Motion to vacate judgment denied, with $7 costs.

George St. John et al vs. Brush Knapp et al.—Surplus money ordered to be paid to the executors.

Maria F. Devin vs. John Devin et al.—Motion to vacate judgment denied with $10 costs.

John Pearce vs. Maria F. Devin et al.—Motion to dissolve injunction granted.

Farmers Loan and Trust Company vs. Michael Dickson, &c.—Motion to discharge purchaser granted. Plaintiff to refund 10 per cent., with interest and costs.

John Caswell et al. vs. Ann B. Mesch, impleaded, &c.—Motion to place cause on short calendar granted.

Samuel Miller vs. George W. Merrick.—Plaintiff ordered to file security for costs.

S. S. Tipton vs. Daniel Feetner.—Motion to direct clerk to mark the docket as "secure on appeal" granted.

F. O. Chittenden vs. Louis Davis.—Complaint dismissed, and defendant to be at liberty to enter judgment in nature of a *non pros.*, with $10 costs.

Louis E. R. Fancher vs. Augusta Fenan.—Motion to make complaint more definite granted.

Naval Intelligence.

THE NEW ACCESSION TO THE NAVY.

The four merchant propellers which were at first chartered from private parties to play an important part in the Paraguay Expedition, and which have since been purchased by the United States Government, are about to embark from this port for various destinations. The following is a brief description of each of these vessels:

THE MYSTIC.

This vessel was formerly the *Memphis*, of the Cromwell stock; she was built in Philadelphia, of oak, in 1853, and was thoroughly overhauled in 1857. She draws 11 feet of water, and has a direct acting engine of 250 horse-power, with one cylinder of 40 inches and 42 inch stroke. She went in commission on Tuesday for service on the Coast of Africa, will carry four or six guns, and about 90 men. Her officers are:

Lieut. Wm. E. LeRoy, Commanding; Lieutenants D. McN. Fairfax, Milton Haxton, H. M. Garland, Jr.; Acting Master N. Green; Passed Assistant Surgeon W. C. Harrison; First Assistant Engineer Wm. Roberts; Third Assistants, James Plunket, J. S. Finney, H. McMurtrie.

THE SUMPTER.

The *Sumpter* was another of Cromwell's old troughs, and was known as the *Atlanta*. She was built at Philadelphia, in 1853, is 495 tons burden, has a direct acting engine of 250 horse power, with a 40 inch cylinder and 42 inch stroke. She had a new engine and boiler in last year. She draws 11 feet of water and carries 4 guns. This vessel is in commission, destined for the coast of Africa. Her officers are:

Lieut. J. F. Armstrong, Commanding: Lieuts. W. B. Fitzgerald, J. B. Stewart, J. A. Greer; Acting Master G. H. Perkins; Passed Assistant Surgeon J. H. Otis: First Assistant Engineer T. J. Jones; Third Assistants E. B. Litch, W. H. Glading, J. L. Plumley.

THE WYANDOTT,

formerly the *Westernport*, is of Philadelphia origin, and her size and dimensions are the same as those of the *Mohawk*. She goes to the Home Squadron. Her officers are:

Lieutenants, Read, Duval and Eggleston; First Assistant Engineers, M. H. Plunkett, W. K. Purse, James Morrison.

THE MOHAWK,

which was known as the *Caledonia* was also built in Philadelphia in 1853. She is a screw propeller, schooner rigged, of 435 tons burden, and has a vertical engine with a cylinder of thirty inches in diameter.

She is ready for commission at Brooklyn, will carry four guns, ninety men, and is to join that portion of the Home Squadron whose attention will be devoted to the overhauling of slavers. Her officers are:

Lieut. T. A. Craven, Commanding; Lieuts. A. Barbot, E. T. Speddon, C. C. Carpenter; Acting Master, G. Hatfield; First Assistant Engineer, J. S. Albert; Third Assistant Engineers, E. S. Dick, Jas. Wallace, E. C. Patten.

THE ANACOSTIA.

This little craft was built in Philadelphia in 1856 and is 230 tons burden. She has a vertical engine with one 24-inch cylinder, and two feet stroke. The hull is built of oak and is fastened with iron and copper. She has one deck and draws six feet of water. Her old name was *M. W. Chapin*. She is now plying between Norfolk and Washington, carrying stores, shots, ammunition, &c.

THE PULASKI.

The *Pulaski* is the ill-fated *Metacomet*, that left New-York for Rio and broke down when a few days out, rendering it necessary for her to put into Pensacola for repairs. Having patched up as well as circumstances would permit, she again steered southward, not, however, with very flourishing prospects, as her Captain wrote to a friend here, stating that he never expected to reach Brazil in safety. And he was right, for her machinery again got ruined and she was compelled to reach Montevideo in a crippled state. A survey was held on her at the "mount," which resulted in her boiler being condemned. The officers and crew were detached, excepting a few to keep guard, and a boiler is now going out to her in the store-ship *Release*, which has just sailed for South America. The *Pulaski* is at Pernambuco, where she recently arrived to meet the store-ship, her officers being desirous of getting her as near home as her machinery would allow. She was built in New-York in 1854, and is 395 tons burden. She is a side-wheel steamer, and has a vertical engine with one cylinder thirty-six inches in diameter and ten feet stroke. The hull is built of oak and chestnut, and fastened with copper and iron. She is schooner rigged, and her draught is five feet.

The *Crusader*, alias the *Southern Star*, is now at Philadelphia fitting out for the home squadron. Lieut. Mayer, who captured the slaver *Echo*, is to take command of her.

The *Crusader* is a steam propeller of 510 tons burden, drawing 10 feet of water. She has two decks, a direct acting engine, with two cylinders of 23 inches and 26 inch stroke. She was built this year in Murphysboro, of oak. She sailed from Norfolk the first week of November, carrying two 11 inch guns and one howitzer, for Montevideo, and returned in comparative safety.

Her officers are Lieut. commanding, John N. Maffit; Lieuts. Thomas S. Phelps, Thos. Rooney, and A. E. K. Benham.

Army News.

The following officers have been ordered for duty at the Military Academy, West Point. They will report to the Superintendent by the 31st inst.

Department of Engineering—Lieut. Godfrey Heitzell, Corps of Engineers.

Department of Ethics—Lieut. Herman Biggs, First Infantry.

Department of Spanish—Brevet Second Lieut. Samuel H. Locket. Corps of Engineers; Brevet Second Lieut. E. B. Carling, Second Artillery.

Military Staff—Lieut. S. D. Holabird, First Infantry.

The term of service of the Brevet Second Lieutenants, detailed above as assistants in the Department of Spanish, is limited to one year.

The following transfers of officers in the Second Regiment of Artillery are approved: Lieut. Lloyd Beal, from Light Company M to Company K; Lieut. Edward R. Platt, from Company K to Light Company M.

The following assignments are now made of engineer officers: Lieut. R. K. Meade, on being relieved from the Military Academy, will repair to the City of New-York, and report for duty as assistant to Maj. J. G. Barnard; Lieut. G. W. C. Lee is relieved from duty in the department of California, and will repair to the City of Washington, and report for duty to the chief of his bureau.

Leave of absence for six months, with permission to visit Europe for the benefit of his health, is granted to Capt. W. D. Smith, Second Dragoons, on the special recommendation of the medical officer.

An extension of leave of absence for four months is granted to Lieuts. Harrison and Porter, Second Cavalry.

Injunction on the Lessee of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

We understand that an injunction has been granted by the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, restraining Mr. Silas Chamberlain, the lessee of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and his agents, from paying the interest on the Second Mortgage Bonds secured by the Eastern division of the road. The suit is brought by the present Board of Directors, and it is intended to contest the validity of the whole of that issue. The interest falls due on the 1st proximo, and is payable at the Bank of the Republic.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Important Decision.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before the Hon. E. C. Sraimard, Surrogate.

In the matter of the Estate of Austin D. Moore, deceased.—In this case, the widow of deceased sought to set aside a will, on the ground that her husband had a domiciliary residence in another State, the laws of which reserve to the widow intact one-third of the husband's property, will to the contrary notwithstanding; and the Surrogate has just decided in her favor. The case is an important one, both as a precedent and in the large amount of property involved. The facts substantially are as follows: In 1855, Mr. Austin D. Moore, for many years a resident of Williamsburgh, N. Y., removed to Florida, leaving his wife here. He bought a plantation in Jacksonville, and continued to reside there until the time of his death, which occurred in January, 1857. He left real and personal estate valued at upwards of $300,000, all of which he devised to his children, subject to an annuity of $1,500 to his widow. The question in the case was whether the deceased was domiciled in the State of Florida or New-York. If domiciled in New-York his widow would be entitled to the annuity only, but if in Florida she is entitled to one-third of the estate of her husband under the laws of that State. The defence, of course, made by the guardian of the children, and in fact by the executors also, was that Mr. Moore never abandoned his domicil in this State, as he had not intended to make Florida his *permanent* residence, but was *compelled* to leave the State, and *compelled* to remain in Florida by reason of ill health, and that if residing in Florida not from choice but under compulsion and necessity, he had never lost his domiciliary residence in New-York. The case has been been before the Surrogate now some eight months, and was submitted on the 1st of July last. Yesterday he decided that the deceased had obtained a domiciliary residence in the State of Florida, and accordingly the widow must have the third which she claims.

Ship Building in Brooklyn.—The propeller *Monticello*, at Williams' Yard, Greenpoint, will be launched about the middle of September. She is to be put on the line between New York and Washington. Another vessel is on the stocks at the same yard—the schooner *American Eagle*, 225 tons, for the Brazos River trade. She is built for Mr. Chapman, of New-Orleans, and is 110 feet on deck, 27 feet wide, and 8 feet depth of hold. The builder expects to have her ready for launching by 1st of November. Mr. Williams has also contracted to construct a clipper schooner for Mr. Merrill, of New-York, to be taken to the East Indies. She will be 100 tons burthen, 75 feet on deck, 12 feet wide, and with 7½ feet depth of hold. Early in September the iron steamer *Alabama* will be launched at the yard of Samuel Sneeden. A propeller called the *Daylight* is also on the stocks for Messrs. Barstow & Page, of New-York, to be ready for sea about the 1st of December. Mr. Sneeden has also contracted to build a stern-wheel steamer, to run on the river Magdalena, New-Granada, 150 feet long, 24 feet beam, and 5½ feet depth of hold. This vessel will be taken apart and shipped to her place of destination about the middle of November. The ship *Tornado*, recently coming from sea in distress, is on the ways at Williams' yard, Greenport, for repairs.

Accidental Shooting.—Mr. David Peters, tailor, formerly in the employ of Messrs. Brooks Brothers, New-York, was accidentally shot in the groin at the Peck-slip Hotel, Thursday night, by the falling of a revolver from the pocket of Mr. Thomas Kerr, livery-stable keeper. Mr. Kerr and the injured man were acquaintances, and the former had invited the latter to drink. As he was feeling in his pocket to pay for the drinks he accidentally knocked a pistol from an inside pocket of his vest, and, falling upon the floor, caused a cap to explode. Medical aid was promptly called, and at first the wound was necessarily considered fatal, but it was subsequently ascertained that the ball had not entered more than half an inch, and had passed round to the back of the thigh, where it was easily removed. The wounded man, last evening, was considered out of danger.

Serious if not Fatal Accident.—A man named Wm. Allen, employed in the molding mills at the corner of North First and Second streets, on Thursday afternoon was caught in some machinery and whirled with great force around a drum-wheel several times, by which his head and chest were so badly injured that his recovery is doubtful. The injured man resides at No. 194 Fourth-street, to which place he was taken for treatment.

Officer Williams, of the First Precinct, on Thursday evening arrested James Patton, a native of Scotland, 18 years, and Thomas Burns, a native of the United States, 20 years old, as suspicious characters. Upon both of the parties was found property which was stolen on Monday night last from the house of Mr. Fisher, No. 65 Remsen-street. They were committed by Justice Cornwell yesterday to answer.

Fire.—At an early hour yesterday morning house No. 289 Hudson-avenue was damaged by fire to the extent of $1,000. The house was the property of Charles Morrison, who lived in the upper part. The lower story was occupied by Timothy Dunn as a grocery store. The loss falls about equally upon each, and both are made good by insurance.

Mayhem.—Two men named James Bowen and Michael Flynn got into a fight Thursday night on North Third-street, near First, when the former bit the lower lip of his antagonist off. Bowen was arrested.

Burglars Arrested.—A man named George Rubert was arrested by the Fifth Precinct Police yesterday, for entering and robbing the house of William Engle, No. 12 North First-street. He was committed to answer by Justice Fox.

New Church.—St. Andrew's Church, located on New-York-avenue, corner of Herkimer-street, will be consecrated on Sunday next. The Rector, the Rev. Mr. Adams, will officiate.

Death from Skinning a Rattle-Snake.—Some weeks since, Mr. Stalter, of Sloatsburgh, Rockland County, killed a large rattle-snake, which he carefully skinned. Some time afterward, he accidentally cut his thumb with the knife he had used for the purpose, when his hand and arm began to swell. The family sent for a physician, who, not being informed of the facts of the case, prescribed for the swelling, and left. Mr. Stalter daily became worse, when the physician was again sent for, but found the unfortunate man past medical aid. Before he died, his body was covered with livid spots, resembling that on the snake he had killed.

Murderer Arrested.—The third person charged with being engaged in the brutal assault on Mr. Robert Decker, of Hudson, at Coxsackie, and which has since resulted in the death of the latter, has been arrested. He was taken in Litchfield County, Conn., by the Sheriff of that County, and is now in the Catskill jail. This person eluded the officers by leaving the circus at Coxsackie. Thinking all inquiry as to his whereabouts had ceased, he joined the circus again. The name is Wilkinson, and he is said to be the one who inflicted the fatal wound.

[Advertisement.]

Edward H. Dixon, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, devotes his attention exclusively to Operative Surgery and Office Consultations on the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Hemorrhoids, Rupture, Fistula and Concealed Abscess of the Rectum are cured without knife or ligature, by a process requiring no confinement. Office hours from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 Fifth-avenue. At all other hours Dr. D. is at his private hospital, where spacious apartments and the purest air in the City, with separate nurses, are provided for those who require the more serious operations of prolonged dietetic treatment, unattainable at their own homes or at hotels.

The office of the *Scalpel* is at No. 1 Vessy-street, Astor House, where all literary and business communications must be left.

[Advertisement.]

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.

The only reliable safe in the world, having again sustained its celebrated reputation at the late fire in Oskosh and Key West.

Quirk Brothers, No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Neat, Pretty, Chaste, Amusing—Are the performances announced for this afternoon and evening at Barnum's Museum. Two excellent and laughable pieces, besides dancing, &c., &c. This is the way to make a place popular.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment.—Go where you will, in what company you please, and you will be told that this renovating salve gives permanent relief to all cutaneous, scorbutic and eruptive affections. Manufactory, 60 Maiden lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 26.

$8 000	Tenn. 6s, '90	86½	10	Erie Railroad		51¾
20,000	do	s60 86½	200	do		51¾
2,000	do	86¾	50	Hudson River R		52¾
6 000	do	b60 86¾	100	Harlem Railroad		10
12,000	Missouri 6s	82¾	300	Harlem R pref		36
4,000	do	82¾	200	Reading R	b30	44½
10,000	Virginia 6s	93	600	do	s30	44
12,000	Bnd. R. R 2d m. 88		400	do	s 60	
4,000	M C.K. & Pac. 1M.		200	do	b60	44¾
	Snk. Fnd. Con. R.	88	50	Mich. Cen. R	b60	44¾
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	88½	100	Mich. So & N. In R		7
2 000	do	88¾	100	M. So. & N.L.G.S	s10	24¾
3.000	do	89	50	do		24¾
1,000	Gal & Ch. 2d M. Bd	55	400	do	b60	24¾
50	Merchants' Bank	105	100	do	s10	24¾
10	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	93¾	150	do	s3	24¾
10	do	82¾	30	do		24¾
80	do	s60 91	100	do	s60	23
100	Canton Co	b60 18	50	do	c	24¾
276	Pac. M. Steam. Co.	79½	20	do		24
100	do	78¾	10	Panama Railroad		116¼
50	do	s30 79	10	Cl. Col. & Cin. R		93¼
20	Penn. Coal Co	83¼	50	do		93¼
100	N. Y. Cen. Rail'd	73¾	10	Gal. & Chi. R	b30	67¾
80	do	t60 73¾	50	do	b10	67¾
100	do	s3 73¾	50	do	b30	67¾
1450	do	74	100	do		67¾
50	do	b60 74¼	150	do	b20	67¾
350	do	b30 74	200	do	s10	67
260	do	t60 74	200	do		67
100	do	s60 73¾	100	do	s15	67
200	do	s30 73¾	50	Clev. & Tol. R	b60	22¾
100	do	s30 73¾	100	do	b30	23¼
100	do	s7 73¼	200	do	b3	23¾
300	do	s10 73¾	100	do		23¾
450	do	s10 73¾	200	Chic. & R. I. R		64¾
100	do	s3 73¾	350	do	s10	64¾
125	do	73¾	50	do	b30	64¾
100	do	b30 73¾	10	do		64¾
60	do	b10 73¾	100	do	s60	64¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1.000	Virginia 6s	93	100	N. Y. Central R.	s10	74
850	do	94	100	do	b30	74
1,000	Mo. State 6s	83¾	600	do		74
2,000	do	83¾	600	do	b60	74
5.000	Tenn. 6s, '90	86½	600	do	b60	74¼
1,000	Erie R. 4th m. b.	44	100	do	b10	74
3,000	do	43¾	100	do	s15	73¾
3,000	Mich. S. 2d m. b.	46	100	do	b3	74
20	Corn Exchange Bk.	99	100	Harlem R. pref		36½
6	Bank of Commerce.	93	100	Reading R	s60	44
200	Penn. Coal Co	82½	1100	do		44¾
50	Cumb. Coal pref	14¾	100	do	s15	44
90	Pacific Mail S. Co	59	100	Mich. Central R		44¾
87	do	80¾	100	Ill. Central R	b60	68¾
100	do	c60 79	60	Cleve. & Pitts. R		61½
70	do	80½	50	Galena & Chi. R		61½
115	do	81	300	do	b60	67¾
50	do	81¾	800	do		61¾
100	do	81¾	50	do	s30	61¾

Friday, Aug. 26—P. M.

The Stock Exchange dealings contine to attract much attention on the Street and from outside speculators, not only for immediate profit, but as the index to the popular confidence in the Fall trade and the future of Railway traffic at and from the West. The idea that the present well sustained advance of ten or fifteen days, during which the leading Railway stock, which is the unsubarometer of the market, has gone up from 69¾ to 74@74¾ ₱ cent. ex dividend, is an ordinary "Broker's rise," is pretty much given over. There is too much business doing, with a steady increase of orders, from day to day, to justify the continued iteration of this opinion, particularly as the rise decided as it has already been, has brought no additional supply of stock on the Street. The characteristics of to-day's market are, first, a reaction at the early Board of ¼@½ ₱ cent. from the extreme rates of yesterday; but with large additional purchases for the rise, cash and on time; then a recovery on the Street of nearly the whole decline, and finally a firm demand for nearly all descriptions at the Afternoon Board. The sales of New-York Central through the day were at 73¾@74@73⅝@74¼@74, closing with sales at 74, seller 10 days. Galena opened 67¼ buyer 10 days, receded to 67 cash, and then went back to 67¼ ₱ cent. Rock Island was but sparingly dealt in, 64¾ ₱ cent., then 64½, and recovering to 64½@¾ ₱ cent. Michigan Guaranteed opened 24¼@½, and after selling down to 24, recovered to 24¼ ₱ cent. Reading was steady through the day at 44@44½, and Michigan Central 44½@½, and firm at the close. Toledo 22½@¾ ₱ cent. In Pacific Mail shares there was considerable excitement at the Second Board and after, partly in preparation for the deliveries of stock on maturing contracts to-morrow, and partly because of the increased confidence felt by the friends of the Company in the new North Atlantic arrangement with the Collins steamers. The differences now being paid by the *Shorts* in the stock are quite large, the principal sufferer, to all appearances being Mr. Vanderbilt, who was a free seller some time since, and even up to last week, at much lower prices. That others who followed his lead, under the conviction that the new arrangement of the Company will only provoke increased opposition, after 1st October, are also making heavy losses on the Stock, is not questioned. The Panama Shares are firm at 1.16@1.16½ ₱ cent; not much done to-day. State Stocks, though freely sold, keep steady, the speculators for the general rise bestowing less attention upon them than on the Railway, Coal, and Steamship Shares. There was but a light business in Railway Mortgages; prices firm for Illinois Centrals, Michigan Centrals, and Eries. The general market closed firm.

In the Foreign Exchanges there was more business done on France, for the steamers to-morrow, and the Bankers and Bullion Brokers will send forward about $1,000,000 in Gold and $200 000 in Mexican Silver. The terms on Paris are 5f. 15⅜@5f. 16¼ net, at 60 days, and 5f. 11¼@5f. 12½ at sight. On London the business was done at 109⅜@110 ₱ cent. at 60 days' Bank and Bankers' bills.

In money rates we learn of no changes since yesterday. The large Banks are not going outside their regular dealers for paper, as a general remark, and we find no important additions to the Loan column of last week, though the average is a rising one. The Discount Brokers are placing December and in some instances, January bills, of strictly prime standard, at 7@7½ ₱ cent., and fair lists at 8@9 ₱ cent. Demand loans are easy to the Stock Brokers at 6 ₱ cent., with occasional deposits, on first-class collateral, at 5@5½ ₱ cent.

The Customs to-day are $129,000. Other receipts into the Sub-Treasury, $23,000. Disbursements, $99,000. Balance this afternoon, $4,924,794, which varies but slightly from the balance at the opening of the week.

The telegraph this afternoon announces the death at Baltimore of Mr. George Brown, at an advanced age. He was one of the members of the original house of Alexander Brown & Sons; the other brothers, who are all yet living, being Mr. Wm. Brown, of Liverpool, Member of Parliament; Mr. John A. Brown, of Philadelphia, and Mr. James Brown, of Brown, Brothers & Co., of this City.

It is rumored this afternoon that Mr. Chas. Moran, President of the New-York and Erie Company, has tendered his resignation to the Board of Directors.

Erie Railroad Consolidation—Official Plan.

First Mortgage 1868, intact		$3,000,000
Second Mortgage 1859 64		4,000,000
Third Mortgage 1883		6,000,000
Fourth Mortgage 1880	$3,664,000	
Fifth Mortgage 1888	1,136,000	— $4,800,000
Total debt, all mortgage		$17,800,000
Then a Consolidated Stock, by Conversion Common Bonds and Coupons $7,980,000 at 80 ₱ cent	$6,384,000	
To be subscribed by C. Bondholders at par	638,400	
Common Stock $11,000,000 at 20 ₱ cent	2,200,000	
To be subscribed by C. Stockholders at par	220,000	
To be subscribed in Coupons by Fourth and Fifth mortgages	316,000	— $9,778,400
Total Cost Consolidated		$27,578,40

The foregoing we understand to be the substance of the recommendation which will be made to the parties in interest by the present Board of Directors at the meeting on to-morrow afternoon The money to be raised to relieve the present embarrassements of the Company amounts to $1,194,000, and is to

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2477. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The City of Washington and the Bavaria off Cape Race.

THE CONFERENCE OF ZURICH.

The State of the British Markets.

Cotton Dull—Provisions and Breadstuffs Quiet.

CONSOLS 95 3-8.

THE MAILS BY THE AMERICA.

ADDITIONAL BY THE ETNA.

IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Details and Extracts from European Files.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, Aug. 25.

The screw-steamship *City of Washington*, Capt. PETERS, from Liverpool on Wednesday, Aug. 17, and Cork on Thursday, Aug. 18, arrived off Cape Race this (Thursday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The *City of Washington* has upwards of four hundred passengers and a full freight list. She reports passing, on Wednesday, Aug. 24, the steamship *Circassian*, going east.

The *City of Washington* brings five days later European advices than those brought by the *America*, but we can only send the meagre telegraph report transmitted by the agent of the New-York Associated Press, from Liverpool to Cork on the 18th, the day the *City of Washington* touched at the latter port.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL TO CORK.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 18.

The steamship *Jura*, Capt. MOORE, from New-York, Aug. 7, arrived at this port to-day.

No important news has transpired since the departure yesterday from this port of the steamship *Indian*, for Quebec, and the steamship *City of Washington*, for New-York *vid* Cork.

The steamship *Bavaria*, Capt. TAUBE, from Hamburgh, for New-York, touched at Southampton to-day.

Telegraphic advices from Paris state that the Zurich Conference is in daily session, but as yet has made but little progress in the questions it had under discussion.

The young Grand Duke of Tuscany has arrived in Paris, and met with a very friendly reception from the Emperor.

It is stated from Paris that all the warnings hitherto given to the French newspapers by the Government are to be considered hereafter as nullities.

The time of the sailing of the steamer *Great Eastern* from this port for Portland, which was originally fixed for the first of September, has been postponed to the fifteenth of the same month, owing to unavoidable delays in getting her ready for sea.

A great fire occurred in this City last night, by which large quantities of cotton and grain on storage were destroyed.

COMMERCIAL ADVICES.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 18.

Our market has undergone no material change since yesterday. Cotton is very dull, but quotations are unchanged. The estimated sales to-day are 6,000 bales.

Breadstuffs are dull and slow of sale at unaltered prices.

Provisions dull, with small sales.

LONDON, Thursday—Noon.

Consols are at 95¼@95⅜.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Aug. 27.

The steamship *Bavaria*, Capt. TAUBE, from Southampton on the 18th inst., passed Cape Race this (Saturday) morning at 10 o'clock.

[Owing to mismanagement somewhere, we have been able to get over from St. Johns to-night only the *City of Washington's* report, together with the dispatch which was telegraphed by our agent from Liverpool to Cork on the 18th, the day the *City of Washington* touched at the latter port. As the Nova Scotia line closed this evening immediately after transmitting the above meagre dispatch, we were cut off from all opportunity of getting an explanation from our agent at St. Johns. The dispatch announcing the passing off Cape Race by the *Bavaria*, came to hand at the same time as the other, and consequently we are placed in the same state of uncertainty with regard to her advices. We do not know whether our agent at St. Johns has them in hand or not. The *Bavaria* left Southampton on the 18th of August. As the Nova Scotia line does not open on Sundays we shall hear nothing further from St. John's until Monday morning.—REPORTER.]

The Very Latest by the Etna.

We are indebted to Capt. ANDERSON, of the steamship *Etna*, through E. CUNARD, Esq., for some additional and later news, received by telegraph from London at Liverpool, on the afternoon of the 13th inst., the day the *Etna* sailed:

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH—PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 13.

The House of Lords met at 2 o'clock this afternoon, for the purpose of proroguing Parliament by commission. The Commissioners were as follows: The Lord Chamberlain, the Duke of SOMERSET, Earl GRANVILLE, Earl St. GERMAINS and Lord SYDNEY; besides these the only peers present were REDESDALE and Lord BLATCHAMP. The royal assent was given to various bills. The speech was as follows:

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: We are commanded by Her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to convey to you her Majesty's acknowledgments for the great assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the performance of your important duties now about to cease. Various circumstances, which have occasioned interruptions in the usual course of business, prevented the completion of important measures which her Majesty pointed out to the attention of her Parliament at the beginning of the present year; but her Majesty trusts that those matters will be taken into your earnest consideration at an early period of the next session. The war which has broken out in Northern Italy having been brought to a close by the peace of Villafranca, overtures have been made to her Majesty with a view to ascertain whether, if conferences shall be held by the great Powers of Europe for the purpose of settling arrangements connected with the present state and future condition of Italy, a Plenipotentiary would be sent by her Majesty to assist at such conferences; but her Majesty had not received the information to decide whether her Majesty may think fit to take part in any such negotiations. Her Majesty would rejoice to find herself able to contribute to the establishment of arrangements calculated to place the general peace on satisfactory and lasting foundations. Her Majesty, in accordance with the stipulations of TIEN-TSIN, has instructed her plenipotentiary in China to repair to the Celestial Court of Pekin, and trusts that such direct communication with the Imperial Government will have a beneficial effect upon the relations with the two countries. Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she looks forward with confidence to the continuance of those friendly relations which so happily subsist between her Majesty and all foreign Powers and States. Her Majesty is glad to be able to congratulate you on the complete restoration of tranquility in the Indian dominions. It will be her Majesty's earnest endeavor to promote their internal improvement, and to obliterate the traces of those conflicts which her Majesty witnessed with such deep concern. The financial arrangements of that portion of her Majesty's Empire will continue to engage her Majesty's serious attention. Her Majesty has had great satisfaction in giving her assent to the bills which were presented to her for the formation of a naval and military reserve. A complete and permanent system of national defence must at all times be an object of paramount importance.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her cordial thanks for the readiness and zeal with which you have provided the necessary supplies for the service of the year.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN—Her Majesty commands us to express to you her heartfelt gratification at witnessing the general well being and contentment which prevails throughout her dominions. The happiness of Her Majesty's people is the object nearest Her Majesty's heart. In returning to your respective counties you will have duties to perform intimately connected with the attainment of this great end, and Her Majesty fervently prays that the blessings of Almighty God may attend your exertions in the performance of those duties for the common good of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects.

LIVERPOOL, August 17—P. M.

The mail steamship *Africa* arrived here at ten o'clock to-night.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

End of the London Season—The Parliamentary Set-To on the Peace—The Peerage of Mr Labouchere—Parliamentary Corruption—Relations with France—The Roman Catholic Clergy and the Italian Question—The Church in Ireland.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 12, 1859.

The day of doom for the feathered monarchs of the moors has come, and one-half of our legislators are busily engaged in the healthful and exciting sport which every year peoples the highlands with fashionable visitors from every part of the kingdom. The West End has, for several days, been visibly becoming more and more depopulated. The Covent Garden Opera closed last week; the Exhibitions of Art are no longer open, and the disposal of Lord ELCHO's motion after a single night's debate, liberated many parliamentary politicians who had lingered in town till Monday last, in the belief that mischief was meant by the flashy and whimsical member from Haddingtonshire, when, in point of fact, all he was anxious about was the notoriety of bringing before Parliament the question that prudent men ponder deeply and talk of very sparingly. ELCHO, having effected this object, and having made a show of threatening the position of Ministers with respect to foreign policy, fulfilled the pledge he had privately given them through Lord ABERDEEN, not to press his motion to a division; and Mr. DISRAELI, being aware of his intentions, made use of the opportunity with his usual adroitness to gain credit with the undiscerning public, for magnanimity, by advising Lord ELCHO not to divide. In truth, the opposition leaders are well aware that they must bide their time before again measuring their strength with their opponents. During the last fortnight they have gained six or seven seats, some by the division of Elective Committees and others by new elections for boroughs previously held by the Whigs. Taunton and Dartmouth are the last among the Ministerial losses. The latter is a small place, which has always been doubtful; but the former is more important, being a considerable town, the centre of a populous and thriving district, and one which, up to a few years ago, was represented by two Liberals, whereas now it has not even one. Mr. LABOUCHERE had sat for the town unin terruptedly for six-and-twenty years. Having a large estate in the neighborhood, and being singularly openhanded in his charities and acts of individual kindness, he possessed peculiar influence with the people, and though frequently opposed could never be displaced. He has now been raised to the peerage, by the title of Lord TAUNTON; and the Whigs having started an unknown and inefficient candidate in his stead, the Conservatives have won the prize.

The election for Hull has just been declared void by a Committee, on the ground of general bribery. But the most remarkable case that has come under public notice is that of Pinto Park, where Mr. CHILDERS, the Liberal, was hocussed into withdrawing his petition on the understanding that the affair should be left to the arbitration of Lord MARCH, M. P. for Sussex When about to proceed with the case, Mr. OVEREND declared that the occupancy of the seat was not to be questioned, only the amount of pecuniary compensation for relinquishing all claim to it. In a word, Mr CHILDERS was regularly discharged, the time having expired for presenting another petition. Nothing, indeed, can be more discreditable than the entire showup of our existing systems of elections. It is one mass of corruption and over-reaching from top to bottom.

Foreign affairs are still wrapt in uncertainty. The irritation between France and England is susceptibly abating; and my impression is, that for the present, at all events, LOUIS NAPOLEON has no intention of picking a quarrel with us about anything. The controversy raised in the Paris papers regarding the fortification of Antwerp may be treated as a god-send by some of the newspapers here during the dull season; but not one man in ten thousand in this country will trouble his head about the matter.

A Belgian, of high position and great sagacity, said to us this morning—"The scheme is a favorite one with King LEOPOLD and those about him; but it is a very questionable affair in the eyes of independent lovers of their country's security and peace. Without supplies of men, arms, and perhaps even of food, from England, extended lines could not be defended against a French army. The attempt to garrison the place efficiently would be most costly and exhausting to Belgium, and France would over-run the entire country while the whole Belgian army was cooped up in Antwerp. In case of bombardment the loss and suffering would be incalculable; and in the event of the French obtaining possession, it would prove, what the old Napoleon called it, "a French key to the retention of the Low Countries." The worst feature in the case is that should the policy of the Tuileries ever prompt it categorically to demand the cessation of the works now contemplated, Belgium is sure to be counselled by her allies to yield, rather than provoke hostilities. The only safety of either Belgium or Switzerland lies in the public consent of Europe to their neutrality. All other reliance is worse than vain, for it is provocative of danger from superior might.

Some of the speeches recently delivered by ministers on the Italian question, especially those regarding the Roman States, are likely to widen the breach between the Liberal party and the Catholics. The vehemence of Mr. GLADSTONE's denunciation of the Pope as "mendicant at foreign courts, not for subsistence, but for armaments, wherewith to carry fire and sword among his own subjects," has given great offence; and not a few of those who have hitherto evinced the disposition to support the Government, complain that they cannot hold their seats for Irish constituencies if they acquiesce in the use of terms like these. The result of the synod of Catholic Bishops, held last week in Dublin, on the subject of education, has not yet been formally communicated to the public. But I have reason to know that the tenor of the resolutions come to was strongly indicative of a determination to put an end to the system of mixed education hitherto carried on in Ireland in national schools. The system, as a whole, will not at present be denounced, but proposals for its modification are about to be made to Government, which it is hardly expected, perhaps, that they will agree to. One of these, if I mistake not, will be, that no Protestant teacher shall be at liberty, under any circumstances, with or without the consent of the parents, to give any instruction of a moral or religious nature to Catholic children. The reason assigned, of course, will be, apprehensions of proselytism; the inevitable tendency, if not intention, is plain, namely, the creation of two separate sets of masters, and eventually of distinct sets of schools. I understand, further, that means will forthwith be taken to withdraw all Catholic pupils from the Model Schools, where they are trained to be teachers, according to the neutral or mixed system. This is obviously going at the root as well as the branches, and how the blow is to be warded off, I own I do not see. The party of the Established Church, in Ireland, have long made similar demands, on their own behalf, and now watch with exultation the dislocation of the system to which they have been so long opposed.

AFFAIRS AT PARIS.

Aspects of the Italian Question—Relations of France and England—What Great Britain will do with India—The London Strike—Prussia and Austria—The Temporal Power of the Pope—Mr. R. C. Winthrop in Paris—Greenough's Statue of Washington—Austrians in France—The French Army in Camp at St. Maur—The Turcos—Camp Discipline—The Programme for August 14—Musard and Out-door Concerts—The Emperor to Visit Biarritz.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1859

Yesterday began the sittings of the Zurich Conference. It is hoped that the different representatives will soon agree upon all the important points to be settled by them, and that in a short time, all Europe may know the exact position of affairs, in Italy, the same state of things which I signalized last week exists, and no one can doubt that the most serious opposition will be made to the reinstatement of any of the deposed or runaway princes, who so lately had made common cause with Austria. From all parts of Lombardy and Piedmont, the warmest addresses of thanks are being sent to the French army for its agency in gaining the freedom for the one, and tranquility for the other. These addresses show, in the clearest manner, that the feeling of disappointment produced by the signing of peace between the two Empires has given way to a proper appreciation of the real and inestimable benefits conferred upon the countries have above named. King VICTOR EMANUEL has just gone to Milan, where the citizens received him with the greatest enthusiasm. His Majesty is to remain in that city until the Saint Napoleon (15th of August), which is to be feted in grand style by the grateful and warm-hearted inhabitants. Nothing could exceed the kindness shown to the French troops on their way through the country, when returning to France The officers are dined and paid due attention to, while the wants of the men are not overlooked.

At the present time much mention is made of the introduction into the Pontifical States of a reform of very great importance. In consequence of the negotiations on the subject of the Presidentship of the future Italian Confederation, the Pontifical Government has consented to the adoption of the Code Napoleon, on the condition of suppressing the chapters relative to civil marriage. The Provisional Government of the Romagna has already adopted the same Code, making no restrictions whatever. While upon the subject of Roman affairs I may refer to the approaching downfall of Cardinal ANTONELLI. His resistance to the projected Confederation is the immediate cause of an event that should have taken place long ago. It is said he will be replaced by a Cardinal of the French party. Advices from Vienna go to prove that the Dukes of Modena and Tuscany, now at Vienna, have announced positively that they would make such concessions as would please their former subjects; but I am inclined to think that these good intentions are a day after the fair. Nothing but force can reinstate them, and it is not likely they can succeed in obtaining that necessary lever to remove public objections. Since the return of King LEOPOLD, of Belgium, from England, the subject of the fortifications of Antwerp has again been brought upon the legislative tapis. Belgium, a *neutral* Power, seems anxious to spend a large sum of money for works that certainly can be of but little utility to herself. The Paris journals intimate that English intrigue is at the bottom of this affair. Thus the *Constitutionnel* says that at the end of July, 1859, between the battle of Wagram and the peace of Vienna, whilst the Emperor NAPOLEON I. was at the farthest part of Moravia, the English threw forty thousand men, supported by more than 300 vessels of war, into the Isle of Walcheren, at the mouth of the Scheldt. The expedition was not successful. Kept in check a long time by the little garrison of Flushing, intimidated by the preparations of King LOUIS of Holland, of Marshal BERNADOTTE, and of Admiral MISSIESSY, and, above all, vanquished by fever, the English left the Scheldt on the 5th September, after an attempt which was without profit and without glory, and which in thirty-five days had cost them nearly 20,000 soldiers. It would seem that, foreseeing complications on the continent, and enlightened by the lamentable attempt of 1809, the English now desire to secure to themselves both chances of success. It is certain in fact that in case of a new disembarkation the island of Walcheren could not balance the advantage which the possession of Antwerp with its citadel and a large entrenched camp would offer. Thus to consider the Channel as a river, and to make Antwerp a formidable *tête de pont*, which would enable English troops to disembark and to establish themselves when they please on the Continent,—that is a reason which, in default of others, logically explains the design which Belgium appears to entertain of constructing costly fortifications against an imaginary enemy, against attacks which common sense renders improbable, and treaties impossible. Either the project of fortifying Antwerp has that signification or it has none at all. Truth to speak, this project, calmly examined, does not seem to be either for the interest of England or for that of Belgium and it is remarked upon as a significant fact by the Paris Press, that the subject of the Antwerp fortifications is always taken up after the King's return from his annual visit to London.

THURSDAY, Aug. 11.

Although the French Government is reducing Army and Navy with the greatest promptitude, the English journals, as well as some of the English statesmen continue to cry out about the weakness of the coast defences and insufficiency of their Army and Navy. Now, to say the least of these articles and debates, are they not calculated to bring about the very thing seemingly so dreaded? Really, one can but wonder at such impolitic exhibitions of jealous defiance; for, at the present time, England has enough real dangers to contend with without creating any imaginary ones. In India all is going for the worst. A niggardly desire on the part of the Government to keep back from the troops, lately in the service of the Company, a bounty they have a most decided right to, has caused these men to mutiny. By their firm attitude they have got the advantage of the India Government, which finds itself forced to accede to the desires of the troops. Either the bounty will be paid to them or they will be sent back to England and there get their discharge. You can easily conceive the ill effects of such a state of affairs upon the natives. Their hopes are reviving, and it is now evident that the Home Government must send out more troops at once, which will necessitate more expenditure. As for procuring money by a loan in India, the thing is out of the question, while in the English money-market no funds can be found except at a most ruinous rate. The *Times* insists upon it, that India should support herself, but the question is how to manage matters so that the people will keep quiet. Decidedly it is now becoming apparent to many of the prominent politicians of England, that India is a sad acquisition, costing in blood and treasure more than she will ever repay. The fact is, the system of colonization pursued by the British Government, up to the present time, is one that must always fail in the end. Wringing money out of the people until they become desperate is a poor way to render their sway a certain or popular one. Mr. BRIGHT, not long since, made a discourse in Parliament in which he said many bitter truths to the Government; they would do well to profit thereby; but John Bull is very stubborn.

An intense excitement is now felt in London, owing to the general strike among workmen. The number of them actually off work is estimated at 35,000. They have formed committees to receive communications from Trade Unions all over the country. Nothing will induce these men to resume work but a compliance with their demands. They insist on a reduction in the working hours, and must gain their object, as in answer to applications made the Home Secretary has announced, that although deeply regretting that a strike should have taken place, the Government cannot interfere between masters and men. At Bristol the nine hours' strike has also commenced—the men asking that nine hours a day be the usual worklog time. They insist upon the reduction of the hours of labor, without a corresponding decrease of wages. The employers seem equally determined they will not grant these demands, and so they meet, have chairmen, make discourses and resolutions, but in all probability they will be forced to give way to a movement so unanimous, and which is gradually assuming a serious aspect. The London journals are exulting over the fact that at last the *Great Eastern* is ready for sea. Much is said of the magnificence of her saloons and sleeping-rooms, while due mention is made of her wonderful engines, so gigantic, and yet working so smoothly. The great ship is soon to make a trial trip, and then Ho! for the Yankee land, to show Brother Jonathan what kind of ships John Bull can get up. Before making the trip to Portland, the *Great Eastern* will, it is said, come to Cherbourg, to give the French people an opportunity of examining this monster specimen of naval architecture. But let us get back to politics. Prussia and Austria having abused each other to their hearts' content, now seem about to become better friends. We are even assured that the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH has written an autograph letter to the Prince Regent with the avowed purpose of bringing matters to some peaceful and pleasant solution. But while the Sovereigns seem thus disposed to be more friendly, such is not the case with the soldiers. At Frankfort there have been several skirmishes between the Austrian, Bavarian and Frankfort soldiers and the Prussians. On the 7th of this month they indulged in a riot, throwing stones and bricks at each other. On the 8th the rioting was continued on a larger scale. About 6 in the evening the streets were thronged with soldiers of the different corps, Prussians on the one hand, and a mixture of Austrians, Bavarians and Frankforters on the other, far outnumbering their opponents. At 7 o'clock they met and fought a pitched battle with sabres, before the Friedburg gate, and a great many were wounded on both sides. At the same time several partial fights were going on in other quarters. These scenes of disorder lasted three hours.

It is evident that the agitation which at present prevails in Germany and Prussia proceeds from the question of Federal Reform. It seems, however, to be the opinion of the better informed Prussian diplomats that their Government will in no case take the initiative of the reform, or even make any proposition upon the subject to the Diet. A Berlin journal says:

"The Minister of the Interior, Count SCHWERIN, intends to present a new electoral law to the Chambers in the next session, and is now actively preparing it. It is not, however, destined to change for the present the mode of electing, but only to make invariable electoral districts. It is known that Prussia has presented to the Conference of the Zollverein a proposition for a reduction of the import duty on iron. This has caused considerable agitation in Silesia and Westphalia, and numerous petitions against the proposed reduction have been presented to the Minister of Commerce. A meeting of owners of ironworks was held yesterday, to come to an understanding on what is to be done in the matter. The Prussian Government will not, however, in any case, withdraw its proposition; but as the unanimity of Governments is required to effect modifications in the tariff, it is not certain to be adopted."

The present state of the Italian question is the cause of many debates and disputes among the leading Paris journals. The *Siècle* adopted with great energy the cause of Italian independence long ago, and it from time to time to time gets a hard rub from the *Univers*, the Catholic organ, which finds that the *Siècle* is trying to injure the power of the Pope. In a leading article, a day or two since, the *Univers* intimated that the writers for the *Siècle* were ignorant. This brought upon it the following rap over the knuckles, which loses somewhat of its raciness in the translation:

"However ignorant a man may be, he can instruct himself when he knows how to read. If he can read the Gospel, he can know as much about religion as Mgr. ANTONELLI or the Pope himself. If he knows how to read, the meanest amongst us is, in the presence of history, the equal of the most learned. History has no secrets for any one; it reveals them to whoever demands them. We place ourselves in its presence, and we say: 'History, is it true that the temporal power of the Papacy is of Divine essence, and that religion would be compromised if the Papacy lost that power?' And history answers, 'No! the Papacy was never so great or so venerated as when it had no temporal power whatever. That power is even incompatible with the priesthood. The Church has no other power than that which it received from Jesus Christ. Now Christ had no temporal power: he declared that his kingdom was not of this world.' That might suffice, but history adds: 'The most illustrious fathers of the Church, the greatest doctors, the most venerated saints, the councils, in a word, all the traditions of the primitive Church, develop and confirm the doctrine of the Master. Saint AMBROSE, Saint AUGUSTINE and Saint CHRYSOSTOM agree in stating that the Church ought not to have any temporal power, and that all temporal power is hateful to it.'"

Now that the Emperor NAPOLEON has attained the zenith of his fame and power, any incident connected with his past life may be deemed interesting. The following instance of the mutability of human affairs was related in my presence a few days since by the Hon. R. C. WINTHROP. He had called at my apartment to see R. S. GREENOUGH's model of an equestrian statue of WASHINGTON, now in my possession. After paying due attention to this *chef d'œuvre*, Mr. WINTHROP began speaking about LOUIS NAPOLEON. He mentioned that some twelve years since he was at luncheon at Miss BURDETT COUTTS', in London, and that Prince NAPOLEON was also present, having then just escaped from Ham. He was then, said Mr. WINTHROP, with his doctor and his dog. A few days since Mr. WINTHROP again lunched at Miss COUTTS', and was much struck with the queer coincidence that the Comte DE PARIS was also there. A complete change of position had thus taken place, and it was, as said our countryman, a striking comment upon human destiny. I must add that Mr. WINTHROP was exceedingly pleased with the statue. He said that it was the very embodiment of that which he had ever deemed the most fitting representative of the Father of his Country. It is strikingly peaceful in its every lineament. Horse and man repose. The General is sheathing the sword that had gained independence for a people. The high, broad brow of WASHINGTON is serene; the eye gazes intently, but with an expression of decided satisfaction, at the masses of captured enemies. The mouth is firm, and shows the power of that great mind, but the *tout ensemble* is peaceful. The artist has succeeded in perfecting his conception, and the work will make him live in the memories of his countrymen. Mr. WINTHROP says that the statue should be erected on Mount Vernon He was eloquent in his praise, and all present felt the truth of his remarks, and were proud to know that it was an American artist who had thus represented in so true a light the greatest of all Americans.

A great number of Austrians are now passing through the city *en route* for Strasbourg. I saw yesterday a young Austrian Captain who was taken prisoner at Magenta, and whom I saw at that place the day after the battle. He seemed pleased to meet me here, and we remained together some hours. In answer to my inquiries as to the treatment extended to him by the French he seemed much affected, tears filled his eyes, and grasping my hand, he exclaimed: "The men have been fathers and brothers to me, the women mothers and sisters. May God bless them for their kindness to the stranger!" When the men arrive at Strasbourg each one receives a gold piece of 10 francs, and then is dismissed. It is a noticeable fact that as soon as they are across the Austrian frontier the Austrian prisoners turn towards France, take off their caps, and shout, "*Vive la France! Vive l'Empereur!*" I have just seen some Austrian cannon pass through the streets. The soldiers that meet the *cortége* stop and make the military salute; they are evidently proud of their trophies. Paris is now swarming with soldiers; they come up to town from the camp of St. Maur, near Vincennes, where they await the coming of the 14th to make their *grande entrée*. After that day they will be garrisoned here, at St. Germain and at St. Cloud.

Finding that every one was visiting the camp at St. Maur, I made up my mind to do so likewise, although I had seen these same troops encamped often enough, having, as it were, made the campaign with them—with the difference that my only weapon was a pen, whilst they wield the dreaded bayonet. Early thi morning I got into a cab and started for the camp. I was under the impression that I was among the first that were wending their way towards it, but once out of the city I found that I was mistaken. Clouds of dust and an innumerable quantity of omnibuses, cabs, carriages and vehicles of all kinds were to be passed through ere I could get to my destination. All these people were returning, having already visited the soldiers. The first thing that struck my imagination was the vast extent of the camp; as I neared it I saw that its aspect was peculiar. I had seen as large a number of soldiers encamped in Italy, but they were more scattered about, and the camp was thus less imposing. Canvas stretched before me as far as the eye could reach, the whole being surrounded by the heights in the distance and the forest of Vincennes. A wide road completely divides the camp, which is some three miles long. Each regiment has its particular location, their tents beings close together in lines. In front of the tents the muskets are piled, being guarded by sentinels, while in the centre of the regiment's encampment is stuck up the standard. Near this (often ragged and powder-stained piece of silk) stands a sentinel, who jealously watches you as you come near, and who sternly informs you "*On ne touche pas*," if you get too near it. Just behind the soldiers' tents are those of the officers, who thus have the men under their eye. Each regiment may easily be found, as posts bearing the number are placed at each corner of its camp. The tents or marquees of the officers are striped blue and white, and look quite picturesque. Each one contains a bed, a table, chair, camp-stools and other pieces of furniture necessary to the comfort of the inmates. They are large enough to admit several persons. The soldiers have a tent for six. While marching each man carries a portion of it, the pieces put together form a tent just large enough to cover six men lying down. They dig small trenches around these tents and when it rains they are perfectly protected. They sleep on straw, and have blankets to cover them. At five o'clock in the morning the drums beat the *reveille*, and the men rise at once. At eight o'clock in the evening the *retraite* is sounded, and those not having leave must be present to answer the roll-call. Meat and bread are distributed to the men at stated intervals, and care is taken that their food shall be wholesome and sufficient. In the centre of the camp there is a large store of firewood, which is each day dealt out to the different regiments. The Imperial Guard occupy that portion of the camp nearest the city; after them come the Turcos, who certainly attract more attention than any of the other regiments. After the Turcos come several regiments of the line, and then the artillery. The cavalry has not as yet reached the camp, owing to the great care necessary in the transportation of the horses. I found that visitors were allowed to walk about in every direction, no questions being asked—in fact perfect freedom seemed to be the order of the day. I was not at all astonished to observe the extreme cleanliness of everything about me. I knew by my former experience that the French troops were clean even to nicety about their camps, having observed it in Italy, and under such circumstances as would have excused a laxity upon the subject. The army surgeons have succeeded in impressing upon the men the beneficial result to health from cleanliness, besides which they are naturally fond of keeping things as clean and tidy as possible. The linen is always duly washed and hung out to dry, the soldiers doing this work by detachments. Others are charged with preparing the meals, and here I must say the Zouaves stand out in bold relief. They cook better, and always have a more plentiful repast than any of the other regiments I noticed that great numbers of ladies were circulating about the camp, but that the greater part of them ended by remaining in that portion of it used by the Zouaves of the Imperial Guard The reason is this: these regiments were for a long time stationed in Paris, and many of them are *enfans de Paris*, thus a great crowd of acquaintances and relatives are always at the camp, visiting these heroes, upon which occasions many nice tit-bits find their way into the general *pepete*, as it is called. Each regiment has its canteen, which, by the bye, are well attended. That of the Zouave camp is kept by a young woman, who was with the regiment under fire, and who received the military medal for her courage and attention to the wounded. Yesterday the only Zouave of the Guard that was taken prisoner by the Austrians came back to his regiment. He says that he saw but one hundred and fifty French prisoners in the hands of the Austrians. He also states that the Austrian officers treated him well, but that the soldiers were somewhat brutal. I must again refer to the Turcos, who are so curious a type. Their presence in this capital is a proof of the excellence of the administrative system adopted in the French Mediterranean Colonies. A writer in the *Pays* thus notices these troops:

"The Turcos have distinguished themselves at Alma, Traktir, Sebastopol, Kinburn, Turbigo, Magenta, and Solferino, without counting a hundred African combats. At present there are four regiments of native riflemen; three of them in Algeria, and the fourth, that one which in the corps d'armée of the Duke de Magenta took a very active part in the victories of the army of Italy. At the moment at which it was believed that the war was about to assume a greater extention, the Emperor, struck by the services which could be rendered by such troops, resolved on forming a fifth regiment, and recruiting for it was effected with facility. The conduct of the Turcos in Italy was admirable. At Turbigo, where they were almost the only troops engaged, they excited the admiration of Gen. DE LA MOTTEROUGE, who commanded them. At Magenta, the day after, they rivaled in impetuosity the best French regiments, and Marshal DE MACMAHON on the same evening drew the attention of the Emperor to them specially. At Solferino, where they lost their much-lamented Col. LAURE, and their Lieut-Col. HERBERT, they surpassed themselves. Almost immediately after their arrival in the Camp of St. Maur, the Turcos might be seen jauntily walking about the Boulevards. Their clear blue uniforms, which had resisted the rough work of battle, are elegant, clean, and well brushed; and their white turbans, which, as one of their songs says, "are rolled round their heads like a serpent," is most picturesque. This turban is such a perfect model of arrangement and taste that the oldest Zouaves of the Guard despair of imitating it. The gaiters and leggings of the Turcos are also extremely neat, and their shoes are so light that one wonders how they suffice for long marches. The officers of the Turcos are noted as a magnificent body, being able to boast of having had amongst them, Marshal Bosquet. Generals Verge, Wimpffen, Thomas, Rose, Bataille, Bourbaki, Colonels D'Argent, Levy, Martineau, Deschenets, Liebert, and Laure. Marshal DE MACMAHON is a god in the eyes of the Turcos. "He has the head there," they say, pointing to the sky, "and the hand here!" and they touch their sword.

Those visiting the camp with the impression that they will see, on all sides of them, dreadful evidences of the late struggle, are much mistaken. The uniforms are some of them the worse for wear, but they are clean, have all been patched where the Austrian bullets or bayonets tore them, and have been duly dusted and brushed. The men that were wounded seem quite gay and careless, and all over the camp one hears songs and the loud, free laugh of the careless and happy. The soldiers all look forward with pleasant anticipation to their grand entry, on the 14th, and the subsequent *fêtes* of the day. They are loud in their praise and terms of love for the Emperor NAPOLEON.

On the 14th, the troops now encamped at St. Maur and the plains of Vincennes will make their *entrée* into Paris. At 9 o'clock in the morning the movement will begin, the troops forming at the Bastille, and marching the entire distance of the Boulevards, up to the Rue de la Paix, where they will turn toward the Place Vendome. Here the Emperor and Empress, with their suites, will be present, and the whole of the troops will file past their Majesties. I should have said, to make the matter clearer to your readers, that the Emperor would join the Empress at the Place Vendome, and then witness the defile, for of course His Majesty will make his entry at the head of the troops.

The Place Vendome will present a magnificent appearance. An amphitheatre is now being raised, which will extend entirely round this large square. It is said there will be seats for twenty thousand persons. The whole Place will be covered with an awning. All the great bodies of the State, the Diplomatic Corps, and the Imperial Households will be present, in gala uniform, adding thus to the brilliancy of a spectacle such as the world will have never seen before. The centre of the Place is occupied, as you are no doubt aware, with the immense column erected to the memory of the First NAPOLEON. It is of bronze, and is formed from cannon taken from the enemy. Of course this column will be gorgeously ornamented.

The following is the order to be observed by the troops. First will come the soldiers, bearing aloft the flags captured from the Austrians. Second, the Emperor and his Etat-Major. Third, the Imperial Guard, with Marshal REGNAUD DE SAINT JEAN D'ANGELY at their head. Fourth, the first *corps d'armée*, with Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS in front. Fifth, the second *corps d'armée*, commanded by Marshal MACMAHON, Duke of Magenta. Sixth, the third *corps d'armée*, with Marshal CANROBERT at their head. Seventh, the fourth *corps d'armée*, led by Marshal NIEL. The march will be closed by the Austrian cannons captured at the different battles. At the head of each regiment will march the wounded belonging to it.

Already the windows and balconies upon the streets through which the troops are to pass are being let at fabulous prices; hundreds of thousands from all parts of France—I might say Europe—are pouring into Paris to witness the approaching ceremonies, and the Parisians are even now in a state of feverish excitement. All goes to show that the heroes of the late brilliant victories will be greeted with an enthusiasm surpassing all precedent. Each day thousands of visitors go to Vincennes to visit the encampments of the troops stationed there until the arrival of the auspicious day. Turcos, Zouaves and Chasseurs de Vincennes all meet with their due share of attention—the Parisians seeming to take a delight in pressing the hands of these bronzed and sun-burnt heroes, which passes belief. The Turcos were never in France before, and they create a great sensation, their every movement being watched with intense interest. When they come up to the city they have a crowd of men and boys following them about, all anxious to observe the movements of troops whom they have heard so much about. I was much amused, yesterday, observing three Turcos who were visiting the Zoological Gardens. They all paused before the lion, and seemed to view that noble beast with extraordinary interest. The lion, who was lying down, rose suddenly as these Turcos were near his cage. They all started back quickly as if frightened, but the first movement soon gave way to laughter, and one of them turning to me said, "In my country lion eat man, but that one no good." So saying all three swaggered off to look at the large cage containing the monkeys. Here they remained for a long time, laughing most uproariously, showing their white teeth to great advantage, their copper-colored complexion glistening in the sun, every feature expressive of mirth, as the mischievous inmates of the immense cage proceeded from antic to antic, chasing and biting each other and performing a series of gymnastics really ludicrous. The Turcos remained for hours near the cage intensely delighted, while a great crowd collected near them, amused by the evidence of their enjoyment. It is a remarkable fact that, although large numbers of troops come to the city each day from the camp, no disturbance of any kind takes place, the soldiers seeming as order-loving as any of the citizens. Once and a while you come across one intoxicated, but even then he is ever in the best of humors, and we hear of no rows or fights whatever. The troops to enter the city on the 14th number eighty thousand. As yet several regiments to be included have not arrived, but they will be here in time for the great ceremonies. Yesterday over two thousand Austrian prisoners passed through the city, *en route* for Strasbourg. Already some four thousand have been sent back to Austria. A number of Austrian officers are now in Paris.

The heat is too great for the successful operation of theatricals, but, on the contrary, it is the cause of great success for the outdoor amusements, foremost among which ranks MUSARD's Concerts. An elegant kiosk, just behind the Palais de l'Industrie in the Champs Elysées, contains one hundred performers, led by MUSARD, who left your City to assume the management of the concern.

Around the Turkish kiosk are rows of chairs, while trees, shrubs and flowers render the place cool and fragrant. This garden has become the favorite resort of the better classes of Paris, under the following circumstances: MUSARD placed at the entrance three men in whom he had confidence, giving them strict orders to refuse admittance to all suspicious characters. These men did their duty *conscientiously*, and the fact soon became known. The class to be excluded is one that under such circumstances always complains loudly. At once it became rumored about the town that MUSARD was endeavoring to have a perfectly respectable place of amusement. The latter, to show their appreciation of such an unusual fact, determined to patronize MUSARD, and soon his place was filled nightly. The music is excellent, the garden cool and fresh, and that which was at first but the expression of a sentiment, has now become a habit, and all respectable Paris may be seen each night at MUSARD's concerts. He is coining money, and thus has two-fold reward, a satisfied conscience and a full pocket.

After the *fêtes* the Emperor, Empress and suite will go to Biarritz, the usual resort of Her Majesty for sea bathing. It is expected that the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, of Russia, will also inhabit Biarritz during the period of their Majesties' visit.

DELTA.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ITALY.

A Retrospective Review—Accuracy of the Times' Account of the Battle of Solferino—The Difficulties Encountered by Correspondents—Errors of the London Times—How the New-York Times Succeeded in Anticipating the Press of Europe—Was Napoleon III. Taken by Surprise at Solferino?—The French Generals—A British Slander Refuted—What Parisian Society Lost in Italy—The Dark Side of War.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 11, 1859.

On returning to Paris, I may be permitted a few words of retrospect on the late campaign. I was surprised, for example, to find so few errors in the first letters we sent from the battle-field of Solferino. None of those sent to the Paris and London Press by non-military men

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Moses Taylor and the Northern Light.

IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

RATIFICATION OF THE CASS-ZELEDON TREATY.

The Gold Excitement on the Isthmus.

INTERESTING FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The Consular Difficulty at Valparaiso.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

$2,126,333 IN TREASURE.

News from the Great South Sea.

The United States Mail steamship *Moses Taylor*, Jons McGowan, Commander, left Aspinwall on the 19th inst., with 495 passengers, $2,126,333 in treasure, and the Pacific mails for New-York and New-Orleans, arrived at Key West on the 23d, and having landed her New Orleans mails and passengers, sailed same day, and arrived at her wharf on Saturday morning.

Among the passengers per *Moses Taylor* are Flag-officer Lone, late in command of the Pacific Squadron, who, with his Secretary and Flag Lieut. Winslow, returns to the United States. Also, the commander, officers and crew of the U. S. sloop-of-war *Decatur*, who arrived at Panama in U. S. sloop *Warren*.

The steamship *Northern Light*, Capt. Theilenaugh, arrived on Saturday afternoon from Aspinwall whence she sailed on the 20th inst.

The U. S. ships *Merrimac*, *Vandalia* and *Warren* were at Panama, and the *Roanoke*, *Sabine* and *Preble* at Aspinwall.

The mails and passengers from New-York, July 5, by the regular line, arrived in San Francisco on the 28th, many hours ahead of the opposition steamer direct, and notwithstanding a delay of nineteen hours at Acapulco waiting for the Tehuantepec mails.

The gold excitement at Chiriqui still continued.

The *Moses Taylor* brings from California $2,126,333 in Gold Dust. The list of consignees will be found under the monetary head.

The Nicaragua Congress had met in extraordinary session, and on the 22d ult. the Senate, and on the 24th the House, unanimously ratified the Lamar Zeledon Convention between the United States and Nicaragua.

There is nothing of importance from Salvador, Guatemala or Costa Rica.

The propeller *Guatemala*, from New-York, arrived at Panama on the 10th inst.

Dates from Bogota, New-Granada, are to the 28th ult. Our Minister, Mr. Jones, had not presented his credentials, and would not, in the present state of affairs between the two countries.

The news from San Francisco, five days later than that received by the last Overland Mail, is unimportant.

Horace Greeley had arrived at Sacramento and had addressed a large audience the same evening on the Pacific Railroad. The next day he left for Mariposa.

Freeman & Co.'s Express from Sacramento had been robbed of $10,000 in gold dust.

Clipper ships continue to arrive at San Francisco from Atlantic ports in perfect fleets.

Late advices from Victoria call attention to certain discoveries of a very rich auriferous region lying to the north of Fort Alexander, far up Fraser River.

We are indebted to Purser Bullay, and to the Express of Wells, Fargo & Co., and Freeman & Co., for early favors.

NEW-GRANADA.

From Bogota—Gen. Jones has not yet Presented his Credentials—Popularity of the American Minister—The Revolution at Carthagena—The City Quiet—The Grave Diggings of New-Granada—Letter from Chiriqui—Arrival of the Panama Railroad Company's New Steamship Guatemala—Capt. Dow's Log—Naval News—A Large Fleet at Both Sides of the Isthmus.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1859.

We have dates from Bogota to the 28 h July. The Republic is tranquil with the exception of Carthagena, and it can hardly be said there is any trouble there, as the revolutionists seem to be quietly enjoying their usurped authority. It is true, Gen. Calvo in the interior is trying to raise a force to regain possession of the City of Carthagena and the Government of the State—but no one wishes to fight for such a trifle, so it is doubtful if he succeeds. I understand that the *national* authorities have not been disturbed. The present Government was arming some boats to resist any attack that might be made upon the city. The British war-steamer *Bonbak* and the United States sloop-of *war St. Louis* are at Carthagena, watching events.

In the State of Cauca, governed by Gen Mosquera late of New-York, the Legislature met on the 1st July and declared four of the late laws and resolutions of the last Congress at Bogota to be unconstitutional and request, in strong language, the next Congress to retrace its steps. One of these is the new law on elections, interfering with State rights; another, a law supervisory of the State military forces; a third, a resolution defining the cases in which appeals may be made from the State Courts to the Supreme Court, usurping almost entirely the powers of the former; and the fourth, the law authorizing the President to base his estimates for the year 1860–61 for the expenses of the Government upon the estimate for 1859, *in case Congress should not meet in* 1860.

Gen. Jones, United States Minister Resident to Bogota, is still cooling his heels *outside* the official circles of the capital. He will not present his credentials until he has further instructions from Washington. It is now generally understood that the Cass-Herran Convention was *not* lost in the Magdalena River, but that it was kept back purposely at Carthagena, or was quietly abolved at Bogota—the Government wishing to gain another year before the first payment could become due under it—and it may be two years, or more, if the President shall find it convenient, in consequence with the authorization that he may prevent the meeting of Congress till 1861. In the meantime, the gentlemanly *plenipo*, the genial qualities and the *savoir faire* of the new Minister takes immensely with the Bogotanas. He is fêted and feasted daily by the principal families—is toted and toted the young ladies to balls, operas, and concerts—pats all the pretty babies on the cheeks, and—doesn't lug watermelons through the streets under his arm, as a certain predecessor of his did two years ago. Seriously, the appointment of Mr. Jones to this mission is one of the few good things of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, and seems to have been made just after the President read one of my letters to the Times, pointing out the qualifications necessary for Ministers to Spanish American States.

The gold excitement has not abated since my last. On the contrary, we hear from every quarter that the people are hunting for Indian graves to such a degree that the poor red man is in danger of a general resurrection. The Panama Railroad Company's new steamer *Guatemala* will land and take passengers at Chiriqui, and your correspondent, in these dull times, don't know anything better that he can do for the readers of the Times than to take a trip down in her, and examine into the state of the facts, for their benefit. We have had only one arrival from Chiriqui since my last,—a man who brought about twenty pounds of gold images. By him I received the following letter from an American gentleman, a Panama merchant, who went to Chiriqui to see things for himself. It will be observed by his letter that he had not yet visited the huacas, so that his statement of the quantity must have been derived from the natives, who are a good deal given to "snake stories," consequently be received with [illegible].

The beautiful new propeller, of 1,020 tons, belonging to the Panama Railroad Company, for the Central American trade, arrived here, under command of the owner of that trade, Capt. J. M. Dow, on the 10th inst. She is the first steam vessel that ever made the trip from sea to Panama from an Atlantic United States port without touching at any place. Her log is exceedingly interesting, as showing that successful trips may be made in a cheap class of vessels and carry much beside passengers, mails, &c., to distant parts of the world, without the necessity of coaling on the route, and therefore I intend to [illegible]. It is believed that [illegible] of the Guatemala, 50f twenty ft[illegible]

would not use any more fuel for the same rate of speed, and could carry fuel for 60 days.

The *Guatemala* left New-York on the 8th of June at 7 P. M. On the 20th, at 2 A. M., crossed the Equator on the Atlantic, in longitude 32° 50' west. On June 27, at 8 A. M., passed the Island of Fernando de Noronha, distant two miles. On July 4, at noon, Rio de Janeiro bore north easterly, distant 120 miles. On July 8, at noon, Montevideo bore west, distant 200 miles. On July 15, at 5 P. M., hove to off Cape Virgin, entrance to Strait of Magalhaens; on the following morning, July 16, entered the Strait. Detained in the Strait by heavy storms of snow six days and eighteen hours. On July 24, at 4 P. M., Cape Pillar, at the western outlet of the Strait, bore south, distant two miles. On July 31, at 7 A. M., passed the Island of Juan Fernandez, distant two miles; the same morning, at 10 Valparaiso bore east, 375 miles distant. On Aug. 5, at 1 P. M., Callao bore east, distant 198 miles. On Aug. 7, at 6 A. M., Paita bore east, distant 8 miles. On Aug 8, at noon, crossed the Equator on the Pacific, in longitude 86° 45 west. On Aug 10, at noon, passed Punta Mala, and entered the Gulf of Panama; at 8 P. M. anchored in the port of Panama.

The *Guatemala* left New-York, having on board 840 tons of anthracite coal. The most important result connected with this voyage, and which is destined to have an important influence on the future of ocean steam-navigation, is that she made the voyage from New-York to this port without touching at any intermediate point for fuel, and out of the above-mentioned quantity there remains sufficient for at least six days' steaming. The weather on the Atlantic side was unfavorable, head winds and head seas nearly the whole distance. Off Rio Janeiro we had a gale from S. E., which lasted over 24 hours. Between the Rio de la Plata and the Strait we experienced a heavy gale from N. W., and, although fair, we were compelled to heave to for 30 hours. On the Pacific, the weather, from the latitude of 40° South to Panama, was all that could be desired—fair wind, and all sail set the most of the time; below that parallel, experienced a gale from N. E. and N., which lasted two days.

The best day's run on the Atlantic was 257 miles—the smallest was a *retreat* of 12 miles. The average rate of speed on the Atlantic, including stoppages, was 7 53 knots per hour. The best day's run on the Pacific was 258 miles, the least 113 miles average knots per hour, including stoppages, 8 91.

During the entire voyage we have been detained by the stoppage of the engine to cool journals and key up only 10 hours and 15 minutes.

The average consumption of fuel per day has been 12½ tons; average pressure of steam 20 lbs.; average expansion 29¼ inches; whole number of revolutions of the engine 3,818,320; whole number of miles run 10 965.

Résumé.—From New York to Strait in the Atlantic, 36 days, 22 hours; in the Strait, at anchor, 6 days, 17 hours, 40 minutes; whole time of detention by engine, 10 hours, 15 minutes. From Cape Pillar, western entrance of Strait to Panama 17 days, 4 hours; whole number of days from New York 63 days, 1 hour; no. do. do. running time, 55 days, 21 hours.

The ship has performed admirably, and of her class no better one was ever built.

We have quite a large American fleet on both sides the Isthmus. At Panama we have the flag-ship *Merrimack*, the *Vandalia* and *Warren*, and the *Saranac* is expected from Guyaquil on the 24 h. The *Warren*, under Commander Tharcher, arrived at Panama on the 7th, in only 31 days from San Francisco, one of the shortest passages ever made. The *Merrimack* arrived here from Callao on the 15th. At Aspinwall is the flag ship *Roanoke*, the frigate *Sabine* and the sloop-of war *Preble*. The *St. Louis* sailed from Aspinwall on the 13th for Carthagena, and the British war steamer *Bonbak* left for the same destination on the 11th. The *Jamestown* is at San Juan del Norte. The *St. Mary's* was spoken on the 4th August in the Gulf of Dolce, bound to Realejo, to relieve the *Cyane*. Flag-officer Lone goes home on the *Star of the West*, accompanied by Lieut. Winslow, Commander Tharcher, Lieuts. Cutz, an Haven, Scott Haswony, Purser Shaw and sixty men, all late of the sloops-of-war *Decatur* and *Warren*, also go home on this steamer. Flag-officer Montgomery took command of the fleet and hoisted his pennant on the *Merrimack* on the 15th. The *Merrimack* will leave for home in about two weeks, touching at Valparaiso, when Com. Montgomery will transfer his flag to the *Lancaster*. Capt. Gardner, of the *Roanoke*, has asked to be superseded in his command, and expects to go home soon. His loss will be deeply felt in Isthmus society, particularly by the ladies, with whom the Captain is an immense favorite.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company, between Panama, Valparaiso and intermediate ports, are extending their service, improving their present ships and building new ones. The *Lima* has returned from England to take her place in the line, after having received new machinery, which moves the vessel at greater speed, with little over half the former consumption of coal. The *Valparaiso* has undergone the same improvement and the *Bogota* is now in England for like purpose. The *Callao*, a beautiful new ship, is now in port. In two months from this time the Company will have ten steamers in the Pacific, varying from 500 to 1 500 tons, with which the Company will keep up a weekly line from Panama to Valparaiso, and a monthly service between the latter port and Falcahuano. This new arrangement will be of material benefit to travelers to and from the United States as by the present arrangement they are almost invariably detained a fortnight in Panama.

Capt Wallen, of the *Callao*, died at the Island of Taboga, in this Bay on the 16th, of brain fever, indicated by careless exposure to the hot sun.

The United States Vice Consul, Mr. da Sarla, and the commanders of our war ships, have lately been a good deal annoyed by claims to protection against the laws of New Granada and Peru, by men claiming to be United States citizens, but who have not the remotest right to that title. A "Captain Jefferson," whose declaration is recorded in the American archives at Lima as having been born in at least three different countries, but who is really a Canadian, has been hanging around the Consulate a long time, and threatening to write more letters to the New York *Herald* against the Consul, unless he takes him under his wing. Another man, a Frenchman, to whom on a charge of barratry, escaped and went to California, where he stayed just long enough to declare his intention to become an American citizen, then comes boldly back, and, when re-arrested, claims American protection! It is about time that our naturalization laws be reformed, so that American citizenship may be a boon much more valued than it is, and not procured, as now, as easily as you can buy a pair of second-hand breeches in Chatham street.

Since writing the foregoing letter, I have received an interesting letter from a gentleman who has gone to Chiriqui, and whom I engaged to write to you the good news, which I inclose. It may be relied upon for its general correctness. Mr Joseph Hawes, a merchant of this place, whose name is mentioned in another part of this letter, has returned from Chiriqui with many valuable gold images and beautiful specimens of pottery, &c. His information is generally confirmatory of the accounts in the letter I send you.

F. W. R.

The Interoceanic Gold Field.

LOS HUACAS—IMAGE DIGGING IN NEW-GRANADA—INTERESTING LETTER FROM A CORRESPONDENT ON THE SPOT.

David, Chiriqui, Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1859.

This is certainly the Age of Gold. Amid of all the astonishing discoveries of the yellow ore for the last twelve years, which period includes those of California, Australia, Peel's Peak, that of the "Huacas" of Chiriqui is the most astonishing. Not because the finding of gold in aboriginal graves is anything new, for I believe the old Spaniards got the bulk of their gold in New Granada, Peru and Mexico, in robbing the resting places of the dead. But it is marvelous that only at this late day such extensive fields of gold should come to light as those of this district. Between Carthagena and the Magdalena, many years since, gold was found in Indian graves, but in a very small quantity. In various other districts the same thing has occurred, but whenever a grave has been accidentally opened, and a little gold found, it was supposed that it was a solitary grave which had been overlooked by the early *explorers*, and so in most cases no further search was made. But in all this wide district of Chiriqui the early Spanish conquerors found a valiant enemy to contend against, and it was never profaned by their freebooter hosts. The powerful tribes that once lorded it over these regions, however, did not escape the fate that sooner or later has overtaken all nations, and tribes and people, for they were conquered and scattered by still more powerful tribes or nations from the region north of them, Costa Rica. And now, after hundreds of years, and perhaps thousands, the treasures, and household goods, and household gods, have fallen a prey to those who neither know the history or origin of the people who fashioned them. All the golden images, pots, jars, corn mills, &c. taken from these huacas attest, however, the origin of the people. The whole are of Asiatic type, I need not describe them to you, for by this time the shop-windows of every New-York jeweler are full of them, and the pictorials, ever seeking for novelty have, no doubt, scattered their profiles over the whole land.

The first huaca was discovered about the beginning of November last, near what is called the Burerup, about thirty miles from David. I inclose you a map of the District of Chiriqui, so that you may get some general idea from it of the country. Two of the first discoverers commenced opening graves in November, and have worked most of the time to the first of the present month. They are both small farmers who own a few cattle and cows and were pretty "well-to-do" in the world for this region. One of the men has seventy-five pounds of gold, worth, including gold and mixed specimens, $223 per pound, say $17,000 worth, and the other has from forty to fifty pounds. The plot of ground over which these men dug is of say forty acres in extent, on land a little rolling. The graves are all single—sometimes three or four in a row, as if of families—the same as our cemeteries in New-England. They all run from north to south—not from west to west, as has been stated. Some of them are [illegible] over of flat stones—flat stones also being placed at the end, and then round stones piled against the ends and sides. In some, and in fact in nearly all, are pots or jars, sometimes placed in rows. These pots are of many sizes, from the capacity of a common teacup to the size of three or four gallons. They are of earth, some apparently baked in the sun, some burned, and many of them with well painted borders. The bottoms of part of these jars are oval, as if they were made to set in holes in shelves, and a part have legs, curiously split open, as it were, and with little balls of the same material as the pot, inverted, and then the leg left sufficiently open to exhibit the ball. These people seem to have been very fond of bells, for in a great many of the golden images are golden bells in the head, ears, eyes and abdomen. The pots contained probably chica and other liquids, as also fruits and eatables for the dead on their journey to their new hunting-fields beyond the grave. The same custom prevails now among many tribes of aborigines, and even among the Chinese. In San Francisco, for several days after the death of a Chinese, his grave will be covered with offerings of towls, fish and fruits. The poorer class of this probably half civilized people do not appear to have possessed much gold, for it is not found in more than one out of a dozen graves. In lieu of gold you find in them monstrous figures of painted clay, many of them used as whistles—some male and some female figures. Several of the latter have heads like a squirrel, and wolves, or some animal approximating the shape of a wolf, tugging at the breasts.

The whole of the graves in the area I have particularly named have been dug over, and the people are now looking for other "rich yields". In many other localities beside the one named graves have been opened, and treasure taken out in small quantities: but the wetness of the season prevents both working and exploring to any great extent. Sufficient evidence, however, has been obtained to prove that huacas cover a very large tract of country extending northward towards Costa Rica, and southward to Veraguas. And when, in December, the dry season commences, there is every reason to believe that dozens of such cemeteries as the one just exhausted will be found in the savannahs and beautiful rolling lands between all the streams marked out on the accompanying chart. Towards the mountains northwardly, one or two vaults, of a larger description than the graves of Indians, have been opened, and no treasure has yet been discovered in them. I am told that the diggers have not gone very deep in these graves, and it is probable when they get lower they will find much treasure. There was nothing in the exhausted huacas to indicate that it was anything more than a common cemetery. It is generally believed there will be one found where the bodies of the kings and great chiefs were laid—where of course much more valuable deposits ought to be found.

There is no data on which to found any calculation of the amount of gold already taken out. But little of it has as yet been sold, most of the people holding on to it, and especially preserving the finest and purest specimens. Some think there has not been over $150 000 dug up—some calculate it at more, some double that sum. Almost every family in David and vicinity has some of it—some only a few ounces, but many have several pounds. A priest confesses to have bought nearly one hundred pounds—an alcalde to have possession of fifty pounds. But the priests and alcalde are likely to have much more than anybody else, because they can more easily induce the people to sell, among the traders of David, the gold passes, good and bad together, at $1 50 the castellano. Six castellanos and twenty-three one-hundredths make one ounce troy. But you can only buy with great difficulty from first hands. Occasionally you will see a ragged-looking fellow trotting into David, with a little produce or a few chickens swinging about the sides of his snug little pony. Ask him if he has any gold, he will tell you, Yes; but he doesn't want to sell. He has brought it in to ascertain its fineness and value. He would not sell it to a stranger for a hundred dollars an ounce. If you offered him that, he would think it was worth $200 an ounce. But if he really intends to sell, he will take it to the alcalde, the priest, or to some shopkeeper whom he knows, and when he has tried them all, and found the extreme price, then, and not till then, will he sell.

There are probably not over two hundred persons in the district who are not residents of it, notwithstanding the big stories about the "rush." A considerable number of persons came over from Boca del Toro, on the Atlantic, but none come now, as it would be utterly impossible to get across the country. It is a pretty heavy job to do it at any season of the year.

My belief is that there are enough of these huacas spread over the country to give profitable employment to thousands of persons for years. Sanguine persons believe that very rich gold mines exist in Chiriqui—but although it is certain that gold exists in all the streams, rivers and mountains of Chiriqui and Veraguas, I have seen no good evidence that it can be found in sufficient quantities to pay remunerative wages to the digger.

In David there is a French hotel, where pretty good fare may be had at a cheap rate. Beef is extremely cheap and plentiful in Chiriqui, and the people generally hospitable and obliging. David probably contains 3 500 inhabitants. The expenses of getting from Panama to David may be set down at say $35. A.

IMMENSE RICHES IN THE HUACAS—LETTER FROM THE GOLDEN DISTRICT.

From Another Correspondent.

David, Chiriqui, Monday, Aug. 1, 1859.

I have only time to drop you a line to say that the story of there being plenty of gold in the "huacas" is no humbug. I think that to see fourths of the natives who have returned have each from $500 to $10,000 worth of gold. I shall go up to the place, about thirty miles from here, where there are some three hundred natives digging. The Indians are coming in every day with from three hundred to five hundred dollars' worth, which sells here at $1 60 the Castellano, or about $5 60 per ounce troy weight. Some of it is mixed with copper, but the greater part is pure gold. The Indians want to sell the poor, but hold on to the finest gold. I have seen some images weighing twenty-three ounces, and some little ones not over one-eighth of an ounce. I have a lot of pots, images, corn-grinders, &c., &c., taken from the graves.

The graves are all single, dug in the ground, and earth is covered by three or ten flat stones from the river. They find the pots and other earthenware about four feet below the surface, and the gold from two to three feet below that. The large gold is deeper than the small. No bones are found in the graves, but traces of human hair are found in some. There have been no figures, of course, of horses, dogs, cows, or any of the European animals found in the graves. Many of the vases have painted letters, very similar to the Chinese, on them; and I saw one gold figure of the human head, with the "almond eyes" of the Chinese. I have seen some plates of gold with a figure or letters like a Chinese character.

It is so rainy here at this season, that I believe none but natives can work; and I would therefore advise all strangers to wait till the dry season, (in January) as there are graves enough for ten thousand to keep robbing for the next hundred years.

There are reports of rich placers having been discovered, and I have seen some native gold in the hands of Indians, but the quantity does not justify the belief, in my mind, that there has been any considerable quantity found as yet.

The country is magnificent. Horses are hired for $1 60 from here to the mines. Miners' stores of all descriptions are in active demand.

THE CHIRIQUI EXCITEMENT—ACTION OF PRESIDENT MARTINEZ—CALLING OF AN EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS—PLOT TO ASSASSINATE GENERAL MOSA—AFFAIRS IN CARTHAGENA.

From our Aspinwall Correspondent.

Aspinwall, Thursday, Aug 18, 1859.

The excitement in regard to the Chiriqui golden graves is increasing, and many are leaving, or preparing to leave for that land. The *Josephs*, which returned on the 15th inst. with her freight, confirms the news. The only news which has cooled the ardor of the gold-seekers, is the report of the continuous rains which are now deluging that region. They describe it as not raining but "swashing" down, and they are waiting patiently until December, when the rains are expected to cease.

President Martinez has called an extra session of Congress—but has not the moral courage to meet the issue. He has transferred the power to act into the hands of one Ortiss and awaits the action of the Assembly. They are slow to appear. Up to the 27th ult. they were but a beggarly account of empty benches. Some are said to be favorable, others opposed to the ratification of the Cass-Jarea treaty, lately arranged at Washington, and some go so far as to accuse Jarea of selling the country, and compromising the Government, and appearances are revolutionary, and a road willingly tracked by these "greasers," as in all probability they will follow it, as of old, to settle all matters of diplomacy.

A plot which was well nigh matured to assassinate President Mosa has been discovered, and the parties banished. The Assembly, which is to continue to session until every matter of interest to the country is honorably and satisfactorily settled, have expressed their willingness at this time to settle the boundary which has been so long in dispute with New Granada. They are endeavoring to work some salutary changes among the clergy, a very difficult operation, as I believe. "Poor Indians of the Isthmus are inclined to throw their brats to the dogs." They can no longer practice unless they can raise three thousand dollars to the pixie; if found offending, they are to be fined twenty-five dollars to save them from prison, and forfeit all fees they may have received; besides, the Judges is likewise punishable with a fine for suffering it. They appear vain of their glorious triumph in their withering answers to the ultimatum of Gen. Cass. The Assembly have approved of, and ratified every act of Nicaragua in regard to the Belly contract and the Interoceanic Canal scheme.

Owing to the resolution in Carthagena, the *St. Louis*, (Am.,) *Bonbak*, (Eng.,) have been dispatched to protect the foreign interests. The flag-ship *Roanoke* with the *Sabine* and *Preble*, are still here. The *Merrimack*, *Vandalia*, and the *Warren*, are at Panama. Com. Lowe, of the Pacific squadron, goes on by the *Moses Taylor*, together with Capt. Theilenaugh and the officers of the *Warren*, who have left that ship at Panama. The *Warren* is to remain at Taboga as a store-ship, so that the administration here at length gained their ends; they have a dépôt, at last, upon the Pacific, near Panama.

The *Northern Light* arrived out on the evening of the 13 h; the *Moses Taylor* on the morning of the 15th. The *Uncle Sam* and *Golden Age* took their passengers to California.

The opposition steamer *Orizaba* is close upon the heels of these passengers, and the probability is that the *Northern Light* will start to-morrow from the wharf, and, in that case, will have her passengers at New-York ahead.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Guatemala Tranquil—Disturbed State of Salvador—Threats of Revolution—Nicaragua—The Lamar-Zeledon Convention Ratified—The British Treaty—Message of Marcliesi—Costa Rica—Congress in Session—Attempt to Assassinate President Mora—Restrictions on the Clergy—Conviction of Edward F. Conway, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Thursday, Aug. 18 1859.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Columbus*, Capt. Ludwig arrived at Panama on the 7th, with a full cargo of cochineal, coffee, balsam, hides, deer skins, &c. She brings dates from Guatemala to the 28th of July, Salvador to the 30th of July, Realejo de Nicaragua to the 2d, and Punta Arenas de Costa Rica to the 4th of August.

GUATEMALA.

The Government had sent an agent to Honduras to endeavor to establish good relations between Salvador and Honduras, which have been interrupted on account of the latter having given protection to revolutionary refugees of the former State.

On the 17th July the Right Reverend Dr. Don Bernardo Pinolx Avgiuana was consecrated Bishop of Nicaragua.

The Republic is perfectly tranquil, and trade and agriculture are in a prosperous condition.

The subsidy of $8 000 to the Panama Railroad Company's steamer for carrying the mail has been promptly paid by the Government of Guatemala, as has also a like sum from each of the Governments of Salvador and Costa Rica.

SALVADOR.

This Republic is still kept in a very nervous, unquiet state, by the attempts at revolution and threats of resistance against the usurpation of Gen. Barrios. The revolutionary leaders, who fled to Honduras, to the number of 150 men, have nearly all left that State and gone to Nicaragua, from whence they threaten to make an irruption into Salvador. But the latter Government has just received a dispatch from that of Nicaragua which denies that these men are likely to receive assistance in their projects from the people of Nicaragua.

The indigo and cereal crops of Salvador promise to be abundant the present season.

The Bishop is endeavoring to establish a female orphan asylum in New San Salvador, and the Government talks of purchasing a house for that purpose.

On the 8th July, at about 5 o'clock P. M., at San Vicente, an immense conical cloud of black color suddenly rose, and immediately after a still larger white one, surrounded with golden and blue rays, which assumed all the colors of the rainbow. Small conical clouds appeared at the same time at both sides, in which lemon, green and violet colors predominated. This spectacle lasted until a violent storm dispersed the clouds.

NICARAGUA.

The Cass-Yrissari or Zeledon-Lamar Convention, as modified at Washington, passed the Upper Chamber on the 22d July, and the Lower House on the 25th. As Martinez's principal object in calling an extra session of the Nicaragua Congress was to get this Convention confirmed, it is likely he will sign the document this time, if he has not already done so. It experienced no opposition in either branch of the Legislature.

The British treaty, the ratification of which by Her British Majesty's Government Sir Wm. Gore Ousely made subject to the acceptance of the Mosquito Convention as proposed by England, (the Dallas-Clarendon Convention,) will probably not be accepted. The Government appears to be indifferent as to whether a treaty is concluded with England. Nicaragua asserts that she would rather be without the Mosquito Territory than accept the terms offered by England, and will content herself with protesting against the position assumed by that Power. Nicaragua would yield certain points, but she insists on San Juan del Norte being a free port (?) under Nicaraguan sovereignty; and to ignore all grants of land made by British authorities, out not those made by the Mosquito King. She is also ready to assign to the Indians certain lands, and the right to make their own municipal laws, but she claims absolute sovereignty over them and the territory they occupy.

The French Treaty, similar to the old Cass-Yrisarri instrument, is being discussed, but will be modified. There is no stipulation as to tonnage dues, as in the Ouseley Treaty; the right of extradition of deserters from vessels is granted, which England and the United States have not obtained, and the Chambers there propose to strike out this article.

Gen Jerez has been trying to get Congress to approve of his new Transit arrangement, which is to settle all differences in that line, but they will not give it any consideration, "because it confers a monopoly contrary to the law of May last." Congress will not approve the decree of President Martinez, giving Belly a six years' grant of the Transit, as that gentleman is now suspected, even in Nicaragua, to be a humbug.

All Englishmen born in Nicaragua, by a law of the Nicaragua Congress, are declared to be free from military service, but must procure a substitute.

Ex-President Santos, who was hunted out of Salvador by Gen Barrios, is at Managua.

In the President's message, calling the extraordinary session of Congress, are the following passages:

Honorable Senators and Deputies: I have called you together in extraordinary session, to give you an account of three matters of vital importance for the Republic. The result of the negotiations of our Minister Plenipotentiary, Gen. D Maximo Jerez, accredited to the Government of the United States of North America, the difficulties presented by the Government of Great Britain relative to the treaty you confirmed on the 19th of March this year, and a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation arranged with the French Empire. The importance of these objects demands all your attention, all your judgment and all your prudence, because they treat of relations with the principal nations of the world, who form the vanguard of civilization and progress.

The natural law is not sufficient to maintain peace and harmony among individuals of the human race; the institution of a government is necessary to maintain the right and obligations of each; and the positive law to determine and regulate them. Neither is it sufficient for the good understanding among the nations; and as it is unfortunately impossible to create a government for all; treaties are the only means that have been found to remedy this deficiency. Therefore we ought to consider them as the positive law that nations give reciprocally among themselves; and as the positive law it ought to be just in its measure, honest in its ends, and should insure the liberty and independence of the contracting people. Concede all that is not prejudicial to its interests and contribute to the development and progress of humanity.

On this footing we have sought to advance in the negotiations with North America, Great Britain, and the French Empire, because we want their friendship, because we wish their commerce to extend to our people, because we wish them to avail themselves of the products of our soil, and because we wish to participate in their civilization and progress. But the first Power finds some inconvenience in the stipulations that have been arranged, which obstacles merit our attention, so that they may be overcome, in as far as the honor and national glory permits. In my opinion, we ought to be frank and liberal, in as far as it does not affect our rights. Beyond these rights, to be over-liberal is, great though it be, we may cede to nothing; we ought to conform to the designs of Providence.

The respective Ministers will give you the particulars in order, and I reckon on your wisdom and patriotism that you will give the best solution to the difficulties that present themselves and place the Republic on a firm and secure footing, impressing on it the march that ought to lead it to the grand destinies to which it is called. There are also some matters relative to interior affairs, which, as being of minor importance, I excuse myself from mentioning, but which the Secretary will do in due time. In the meantime I conclude by stating that our relations with the other Central American States continue on the best footing, that the people entrusted to me continue to peace, promoting the progress and improvements in every way.

COSTA RICA.

Congress is still in session. It has voted the President $10,000 for the extraordinary expenses of the present year. A law has been passed making it requisite that all lawyers shall possess $3,000 in real estate. Those not having this sum, if they attempt to practice, will not be allowed to go into the Courts and will be fined from five to twenty-five dollars, and the Judges and Alcaldes who admit them to Courts, are also subject to a fine. The treaty made with France by Count Saavedra and Señor Molina at Washington, has been approved. The reforms, suppressions, and additions, made by the Republic of Nicaragua to the Belly Canal Grant have been approved.

Englishmen born in Costa Rica are declared to be exempt from military duty, provided that the same exemption is made in favor of Costa Ricans in England. The Government talks of opening a direct route from San José to the Atlantic by the military road of San Carlos.

President Mora is anxious to bring about some reforms in the Church system, and the Minister of the Interior, in his report to Congress, thinks the time has arrived when it is necessary to introduce a radical and salutary reform among the clergy, establishing other rules than the canons of the Church, which shall be punctually observed. Thus, the stupid opposition of Bishop Llorente last year to the laws of the country, and which resulted in his exile, is likely to produce good fruits.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, in his report to Congress, says, in reference to the United States:

"As I announced to you in the last report, the Government of the United States accredited as Minister to Costa Rica, Sr. Mirabeau B. Lamar. Recognized in that character by this Government, Sr. Lamar, whose mission is to improve the relations and remove all difficulties that might exist, after some days residence in this capital removed to Nicaragua where he is at present. Whilst he was in Costa Rica the Government showed all due attention not only to his official rank but to his respectable person and his courteous comportment. The consequence of the conflict in Nicaragua against the adventurers among whom, as is notoriously known, were American citizens, collateral y produced owing to the distance and perhaps to the little knowledge possessed of these countries and to the influences and reports of declared enemies, some reclamations from that Government and divers claims from citizens of that Republic, but the conciliatory disposition of Gen. Lamar, his uprightness and justice were also favorable for treating these questions, which placed in an immortal light were victoriously replied to by Costa Rica."

Pio Alvarado, as author and instigator of a plan to assassinate President Mora, has been sentenced to reside five years in the town of San Ramon de los Palmares, under surveillance of the police. Anselmo Castro, who gave information of the plot, is ordered to be placed at liberty. Jose Maria Canasas, another of the conspirators, is liberated, but is to be watched, and punished if new proofs against him shall be adduced.

Edward F. Conway, of San Francisco, who killed the German in an affray at Punta Arenas, has been sentenced to six years labor on the public works. The President, I believe, has the right to remit one-third of the sentence. I received a letter from Mr. Conway, by the *Columbus*, dated July 31, in which he says:

"I arrived at San José, from Punta Arenas, on the 18th inst, and to me it has been a happy change; for here, I am treated with a great deal of kindness and leniency. I have not been placed in irons, and through the kindness of Gen. Canas, (Minister of State) I have been allowed a room by myself. I have appealed from the decision of the Court of Punta Arenas to the Supreme Court of the State, but as to whether I shall be successful, I have not the remotest idea."

Mr. Conway was an inspector in the San Francisco Custom-house under Milton S. Latham, and I believe has lately studied law. He is a young man of good education and address, and no doubt owes his present misfortunes to the too free use of wine at the supper party in which Wells was killed.

Business is dull in Costa Rica. The coffee crop has nearly all been shipped, and there have been as yet but few speculators in next year's product.

F. W. R.

From Nicaragua.

THE TREATY BETWEEN NICARAGUA AND THE UNITED STATES—THE TRANSIT QUESTION—IMPROVED FEELINGS OF THE NICARAGUANS TOWARD THE NORTH AMERICANS.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

Managua, Wednesday, July 27, 1859.

I told you in my former letter that the grounds assumed by Secretary Cass, through Mr. Lamar, ought to have created an unfriendly feeling of the Nicaraguan people and Government against the United States. As they recognized, however, the exaggeration of the demands made, and the injustice of asking for apologies where no insults could reasonably be proved, and damages where no harm was done, did not apprehend serious consequences from the Secretary's attitude. The making and ratification of a treaty were a sufficient argument against any charges of Anti American feelings in this country. Besides, instead of our whole squadron blockading their ports and taking possession of the Isthmus, the United States not only did not reject the Lamar-Zelodon Treaty, but with the exclusion of the single clause stipulating that the United States agreed, by a reasonable vigilance, to impede the equipment of illegal expeditions against Nicaragua, accepted it. When the news spread that this was the only difficulty, people showed happy faces, everybody was satisfied that at last our relations with Nicaragua were solemnly affirmed—that no more danger from their unsettled state was to be apprehended. The Government recommended the acceptation of the Treaty, and Congress passed it in both Houses.

Transit speculators and filibusters have been able to succeed pretty well in establishing the belief of an Anti-American feeling in this country, and it would appear quite natural if anybody will throw a glance over the ruins of Granada, Nicaragua and Rivas. Your correspondent has a better chance to come at a conclusion in this respect, when the English and French treaties have come before Congress. Some few items of minor importance in the French treaty met a nearly unanimous opposition merely on the ground that the same concessions have not been made to the United States. The same was seen during the ratification of the Belly Canal Grant, which was so mutilated as to leave hardly half a dozen articles without alterations.

The Transit Grant arranged by Gen Jerez with the old Steam Canal Company, was submitted for ratification by Congress. A great desire was shown by Gen. Jerez, who is member of the House of Representatives, and he was joined by nearly the whole of the Congress, to settle the old tangle; but as it is entirely opposed to the decree of May 30 in the fact of establishing a monopoly, it could not be taken into consideration. Moreover, it was more onerous yet to Nicaragua than the old grant, giving, as it proposed, to the Company all the oysters and leaving Nicaragua the shells. The Government is anxious to make some arrangement by which the American interests of the White-Stebbins and Wallace Van Dyke Grant might be amalgamated; but it is difficult to think of an agreeable solution in that way. If, however, the steamship commodores act in good faith all can be set right. The Government of Nicaragua is going to let the mail pass across the Isthmus without opposition.

T. MEYER.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Ecuador—Revolution Ended—Blockade still Continued—Ecuador accepts the Peruvian Ultimatum—Peru—Revolution—The President expels a Minister—Congress Impleased—Difficulty with France—Chile—Archbishop of Santiago Expelled—Markets, etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1859.

The British mail steamship *Callao* arrived at this port on the 5th, bringing dates from Valparaiso to 16th, Callao and Lima to the 27th July, and Guayaquil to the 1st of August. The *Callao* brought $357,000 in silver for England.

ECUADOR.

The revolution against the Government has been entirely suppressed. The Peruvian fleet still keeps up the blockade of the Guayaquil River. It is reported, on good authority, that the Government of Ecuador has instructed the Spanish Minister to Ecuador, Señor Garcia Quesada, to communicate to the Government of Peru its

most serious of the charges it will be remembered was that Mr. LATHAM several years ago attempted to bribe Judge MURRAY, of the Supreme Court of this State. MURRAY has been dead for some time, and could not be appealed to, therefore, to decide the issue. But two living witnesses—Judge HEYDENFELDT, the associate on the Bench of Judge MURRAY, and J. R. BEARD, Clerk of the Supreme Court at the time of the alleged bribery—both declare in the most formal manner that, although Judge MURRAY, at one time, did in conversation prefer the charge alluded to against LATHAM, he was compelled to abandon it long before his death. Judge MURRAY'S suspicion against LATHAM was professedly based upon Mr. BEARD'S statement, and Judge HEYDENFELDT distinctly states that at the time when the matter was originally discussed, Judge MURRAY said Mr. BEARD had informed him that he (Judge M.) had misunderstood him; and now Mr. BEARD swears that the Judge's suspicion never had any foundation in fact. What could be more conclusive than this? Mr. LATHAM proves a negative by producing two living witnesses against the hearsay testimony of a dead man; he still further proves by J. R. MCCONNELL the falsity of the additional statement that said MCCONNELL, as Attorney-General, had been directed to initiate proceedings against him, in connection with the alleged charge.

Evidences accumulate that a fusion between the Anti-Lecompton Democracy and the Republicans of this State has been agreed upon by a portion of the leaders, and will be attempted before the day of election. Mr. GREELEY is said to favor and advise the proposed fusion; but of that we have no evidence. The wisest among the Republican leaders are against it, recognizing the fact that they have nothing to gain by it, and that it is far better for the ultimate triumph of Republican principles to maintain an independent organization, than it can be to allow their organization to be swallowed up in DOUGLAS Democracy.

The rumor is that BOCOCK (BRODERICK'S candidate for Congress,) is to withdraw on the eve of the election in favor of BAKER, (Republican,) and that the Anti-Lecomptonites and Republicans will join in supporting BAKER and MCKIBBEN. If this is done, the understanding is that STANFORD (Republican candidate for Governor) will withdraw in favor of CURRY, (Anti-Lecomptonite.)

For my own part, I do not believe that an effective fusion can be made, or that it will be successful even if accomplished. The fact is, Administration Democracy became so firmly rooted here during the mal-administration of MILLARD FILLMORE, that even the corruptions and follies of Mr. BUCHANAN are unequal to the task of seriously endangering its success.

The Anti-Lecomptonites of this city and county have nominated for the State Assembly, JOHN KINGSLAND, FRANK EASTMAN, J. F. SWIFT, JOHN CENTER, and LOUIS SCHARPS.

HORACE GREELEY arrived at Sacramento on Monday last, and addressed a large audience the same evening, on the Pacific Railroad. The next day he left for a trip to the mountains to visit the mammoth trees, Col. FREMONT'S estate at Mariposa, and the Gosemite Falls, before which Niagara's cataract is a mere ripple, if both are judged by their heights. Mr. G. is not expected here until the last of next week. The *Bulletin* proposes his reception at a great Pacific Railroad meeting; and it is not improbable that the suggestion will be carried out.

On Monday night last, Freeman & Co.'s Express, from Sacramento, was robbed of $10,000 in gold dust. The robbery had evidently been carefully planned, and was executed in the transmission of the express matter from the steamboat to the express-wagon on the dock—a "dummy," or false bag exactly similar to a genuine one, but filled with bags of shot, having been placed in the wagon, by the porter, instead of the genuine one handed from the steamer. The police suspected the porter, JAMES MULHARE, and arrested him. The next day they discovered the saddler who made the "dummy," and who recognized to JOHN CONNER, a partner of MULHARE'S brother in the grocery business, the person who ordered it. A trace of the stolen property has been discovered; and now that the lawyers have the case in hand, there is little probability that the dust will ever be recovered. FREEMAN & Co. promptly paid to the owners its full value.

We have recently had a case of mysterious disappearance, quite as remarkable as any of those which occur "epidemically" in your vicinity. The interesting and singular facts are thus related by the Marysville *Express*:

On Tuesday, the 21st of July, Miss HATTIE A. MAY, a young lady well known in Marysville, and whose mother resides in Yuba City, left the former place on the Sacramento boat, on her way to San José, for the purpose of teaching music to the academy in that place. When she reached Benicia, she had her baggage put ashore, and stopped with some of her friends in that city until the Thursday following, when she again took the boat for San Francisco. Her mother, a few days after, received a letter from her, which was commenced in Benicia and finished in pencil on the boat. She stated in the letter that she did not feel as well as she had done, but made no serious complaint. On Wednesday following, a notice of her death appeared in the Sacramento *Union*, as having taken place in San Francisco on the previous Sunday, caused by hemorrhage of the lungs. This was seen by her friends, and they communicated with the *Union* to learn at whose request the notice was inserted, and the editor of that paper enclosed them the notice, stating that the envelop had been lost, and consequently he could not tell where it came from, and that he knew nothing more about the matter than appeared in the paper which contained the notice. At the bottom and under the notice a note was appended requesting its publication, signed by one J. H. WILLIAMS, San Francisco. The friends of the young lady then telegraphed to the city sexton of San Francisco, inquiring if any such person as Miss MAY had been buried there, and he promptly replied that there had not. Nothing further was heard in connection with the matter until the following Friday, when Mrs. MAY received a letter from WILLIAMS, stating that her daughter had died at his house, and had been properly interred, and that he would forward her trunk in a short time. It appears that no such person as J. H. WILLIAMS was known to the family, nor can it be ascertained that any such man resides in San Francisco. The whole affair is shrouded in mystery, and it is seriously feared that some foul play has been resorted to. It is confidently believed by many who are familiar with the history of the affair that Miss MAY is not dead, but that by some unknown agency she has been placed in a condition in which she cannot communicate with her friends. She has not been heard of at San José. There is certainly something inexplicable about the matter. It is very certain that had the young lady died at WILLIAMS' house, as reported, he would have communicated with the family forthwith, instead of sending an obituary notice to the Sacramento *Union*,—and the fact that he addressed a letter to Mrs. MAY several days after, proves that he knew her address, and could have communicated with her earlier had he desired. From all the circumstances in this case, it is supposed that WILLIAMS is a fictitious person.

The mystery has been solved in part. After several days' search, Miss MAY was found at a hotel in a country town, where she had gone in company with a man who registered his name as WILLIAMS. The parties occupied different rooms, and the girl apparently conducted herself with perfect propriety. As she had attained her majority, her conduct in thus seeking to baffle all search for her is still very singular.

WILLIAM HAMILTON, the notorious rowdy, who was supposed to have been fatally stabbed the other day by THOMAS CLEARE, is rapidly recovering from a wound which would certainly have killed any decent man.

WILLIAM SILVIS, a genteel gambler, recently convicted of the crime of dealing and playing "faro," has been sentenced to a fine of $250, and one year's confinement in the State Prison. Californians have suffered so much by this class of villains, that our Courts and juries are disposed to make the country too hot for their convenience.

The clipper ships continue to arrive from Atlantic ports in perfect fleets, and are so flooding our markets that it is beginning to be difficult to find storage-room for the merchandise landed by them.

The overland mail stage arrived here on Tuesday, *without* the mail—the latter by some stupidity having been left in another coach at one of the stations near Gilroy, whence it started backwards to St. Louis. A courier having overtaken the stray bags, they arrived here to-day, forty-eight hours later than we should have had them.

On the 27th July, at Bryfagle Flat, on the south fork of the North Yuba, CHARLES STARK was killed, and NICHOLAS GUNNERMORE sustained a fracture of the skull and other serious if not fatal injuries, in consequence of a landslide in their mining claim. MATTISON HENLEY was also badly hurt, but his speedy recovery is anticipated.

FROM FRAZER RIVER.

Late advices from Victoria, V. I., call particular attention to certain discoveries of a very rich auriferous region lying to the north of Fort Alexander, far up the Fraser River, in what is called the "Canal country." These discoveries are supposed to be the same that were mysteriously talked of last year as being in the Canoe, or the Balloon country. From the Victoria *Gazette* we glean some information on the subject. A correspondent of that journal says:

"I obtained the following information from a man who has lately returned from the new gold regions; I must premise that I cannot guaranty the truth of his statements; I can only say they were made in a most intelligent and intelligible manner; nor could any amount of questions shake his testimony; and I can only say of his story, *Si non a vero, e ben trovato*. He states that he visited the spot lately; that it is at the juncture of the Quesnell (commonly called Canal) river, with the Fraser, about 35 miles above Fort Alexander; it is five days journey from Lytton on horseback, and the road is pretty good. He described minutely the nature of the ground from Fort Alexander to the river Quesnell. At the Fort he says $5 a day can be made, and is made; on the left bank, about two miles up, $7; nine miles from the Fort, $16; and on the Dorado in question, from $16 to $50 had been made per man. One man had stated that he had taken out two pounds weight of gold in a day.

My narrator describes the earth he saw as being full of gold, plainly visible when taken into the hand. I myself have seen some of the gold; it is in thin scales, about the eighth of an inch square. The gold was being worked with rockers, and rice was nearly all the food to be had. The Indians in the neighborhood were well dispersed and did not work. Little or no gold quarts had been seen, and the gold was supposed to have its matrix a long way above. From Fort Alexander upwards, the Frazer River is broad and still for 300 miles, and navigable for fine steamers. The exact locality of the rich diggings was 400 yards from the juncture of the Quesnell River with the Frazer. The climate there is stated to be very good, and the depth of snow never above 17 inches. About 160 miles from the junction of the rivers another river, with no name given, enters the Quesnell River; this is supposed, from the accounts of the Indians, to be very rich in gold.

I must again observe that I cannot vouch for the truth of these statements; if a tithe of them be true, they are very satisfactory, and I prophesy great things for the country at some future day. They may be entirely false, but I must say they were given with a

appearance of veracity, and if they are fiction, the deception is very ingeniously and plausibly arranged.

Mr. TRAVAILLER, Gold Commissioner, furnishes the following statement on the same subject:

"I have not visited the diggings at Canal River, but having met LARUE NIGHTINGALE at the Fountain, he informed me that he had left diggings which were paying him $18 a day to go to Canal River, where he had several friends, advices from whom had induced him to take the step. I also saw several miners at the Pavilion who had come down for provisions and were going back. There are now about 300 men at work on Canal River, and according to the reports, none of them are making less than $30 a day, while some reach $200. Several miners, in whom I have the utmost confidence, told me that the dirt averaged from 50 to 60 cents to the pan. The diggings are in what, in my opinion, was formerly the bed of FRASER River. A. S. BAYNE showed me a mass of retorted gold worth $67, which was the result of one day's work by two men who considered themselves unlucky, as compared with others around them. The most successful party in the diggings was three Germans, who had taken out $6,000 in less than forty days."

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Application of Abraham Greenthal.—This was a writ of *habeas corpus*. It appeared that about a week since the petitioner was arrested on a bench warrant, issued against him in February last, and admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000. He was also committed for examination by Police Justice Osborne, on certain charges preferred against him before that functionary. In addition to these embarrassments, he was under an indictment found against him at Syracuse, and officers were in waiting to arrest him thereon at the first opportunity, having a warrant therefor from Judge INGRAHAM.

The present writ was sued out to obtain the prisoner's discharge from Justice OSBORN'S commitment. The Judge, however, held that the commitment was valid, and the prisoner must be remanded. In order, however, to prevent his being taken to Syracuse at the close of the proceedings before the Police Justice, the prisoner's counsel surrendered him on behalf of his bail on the bench warrant. The prisoner was taken to the Tombs.

Ex Judge Stuart for the petitioner; John T. Doyle for the people.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Wm. H. Giffing vs. *Peter C. Cortelyou.*—Judgment for amount reported, with interest. No costs. Judgment to be settled on three days' notice, before the same justice.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

MARRIED WOMAN'S SEPARATE ESTATE.

Francis & Beecher vs. *William C. Ross, and Gertrude his wife.*—This was a separate demurrer by each defendant to the complaint. The following is the opinion of the Court, in which the facts are fully stated:

HILTON, J.—The complaint alleges that the defendant, Gertrude, the wife of the defendant William, made her promissory note to the order of the plaintiff for $226 67, and delivered it to them for value received; that the consideration was the delivery to her of a note of the defendant William, which was given by him in liquidation of the claim of the plaintiffs for clothes furnished her son, Robert W. James; that at the time of her giving the note she was the wife of the defendant William, and was and still is possessed in her own right of certain specified real estate in this City and State; and it is further alleged that she gave the note for the express purpose of charging and with the intent to charge her separate estate, and of creating a lien thereon for the payment thereof.

Judgment is demanded, so charging her estate with the amount of the note which is now held by the plaintiff.

To this complaint the defendants have separately demurred. The substance of both demurrers may be stated thus:

1st. That the defendant William is an improper party to the action.

2d. That the complaint shows no cause of action against either defendant.

No objection was taken on the argument to the right of the defendants to demur separately, nor does it appear why they were permitted to do so. Under ordinary circumstances it would not be allowed, as it is a general rule, only to be departed from in special cases and upon good cause shown, that in an action against husband and wife the husband must procure the joint answer of himself and wife to be put in. But as their separate answers cannot be disregarded, and can only be stricken out upon motion to the Court for the purpose, the plaintiffs' here, I suppose, must be considered as waiving the irregularity by noticing the demurrer for argument, and they are therefore to be viewed in the same aspect as if an order allowing the defendants to answer or demur separately had been regularly obtained. (Bilton *vs.* Bennett, 4 Simons, 17; Leavitt *vs.* Cruger, 1 Paige, 421; 1 Barbour Chy. Pr. 88, 150, 108; Eckerson *vs.* Vollmer, 11 Howard P. R., 42.)

The husband and wife are one person in law, and the very being or legal existence of the woman is suspended during the marriage, or at least is consolidated in that of the husband.

It was thus in the time of Blackstone, (1 Com., 442,) and the law has so continued ever since. In Head *vs.* Briscoe (5 Car. and Payne, 484) it was declared that by the law of England "you cannot bring an action against the wife without joining the husband;" and as the plaintiff would be without remedy unless he could be joined, it is difficult to perceive upon what ground he is to be deemed an improper party.

The Code certainly has not changed this long prevailing rule, as section 114 declares that when a married woman is a party, her husband *must* be joined with her, *except* that when the action concerns her separate property she may *sue* alone, and when the action is between herself and husband she may *sue* or *be sued* alone.

It is clear, therefore, beyond any question, that the husband is a proper party defendant.

Whether the complaint shows a good cause of action or not, was not equally clear prior to the decision of the Court of Appeals, in Yale *vs.* Dederer, (18 N. Y. Rep., 265;) yet, by the rules declared in that case, I think it must be determined that the facts here alleged are sufficient, when proved, or admitted upon a demurrer, (which concedes all the avermenis in the pleading demurred to to be actually true,) to entitle the plaintiffs to judgment.

Yale *vs.* Dederer was an action to charge the separate estate of Mrs. Dederer, who was a married woman, with the payment of a promissory note which she had signed with her husband, who was also a party defendant. There was no evidence that she intended to charge her separate estate with its payment, or that she derived any benefit from it. Nor was any proof given that she incurred the debt or obligation upon the credit of her separate estate or covenanted to have its payment charged upon it, except so far as such a presumption might be derived from the fact that her signature was found to the note. Indeed, as was said by Judge Harris, in delivering the opinion of the Court, at page 285, the contrary was proven.

And it was then decided in accordance with many previous cases which have arisen in this State since the passage of the acts of 1848 and 1849, generally denominated "the Married Women's Laws," that the legal incapacity of married women to make contracts had been in no way affected by those laws. That no personal remedy can now, any more than formerly, be had against her in respect to any obligations she may incur, either in equity or at law; but the rule in equity still exists which recognizes a married woman's debt, and charges it upon her separate estate, not upon the ground that the contracting of it is of it self an appointment or charge, but because, when *it is contracted on the credit of the separate estate*, or *for its benefit*, or *for the benefit of the woman*, it is *just* that the estate should answer it.

The circumstances under which Mrs. Dederer was induced to give the note not appearing in that case, (see page 285,) it was held that the mere signing of a note was not sufficient evidence, nor indeed any evidence of *an intention* on her part to charge her separate estate with its payment, and the judgment of the Supreme Court to the contrary was therefore reversed.

In the present case there is no such omission or insufficiency of proof. The complaint, as we have seen, distinctly alleges, and the defendants, by demurring, admit the truth of the averment, that the note was given by the defendant, Gertrude, for the express purpose or charging, and with the intent to charge her separate estate with its payment, and which, taken in connection with the circumstances under, and the object for which the note was given, must, in my opinion, be deemed equivalent to proving that the debt was contracted upon the credit of her separate estate, and with the express intent of charging that estate with its payment.

Nor can it, I think, be said that she or her estate received no benefit for the obligation thus incurred. At the time there was delivered up to her the note of her husband for a like amount given in cancelation of a debt of her son by a former marriage.

This was certainly some benefit received by her, and coupled with the intention alleged and admitted, is sufficient to entitle the plaintiffs to judgment.

Judgment for plaintiffs on the demurrer of both defendants, with costs.

Cricket—By an Old Englander.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The old English game of cricket seems to be coming much in favor in this part of the world; perhaps a few lines from an old cricketer may not be uninteresting; and perhaps a few hints may be of some service to those who are about to test their skill with the "Great Eleven" from the other side of the Atlantic.

We are now most too old to play, but have in our time belonged to, and played with two of the first clubs and best players in England, viz.: the Brighton and the Sussex Clubs. We had amongst us in those days the Slaters, (William Slater being known as the best wicket-keeper in England,) Dale, Lanaway, Morley, Pierpoint, Brown, Mead, Lillywhite, Sr., the three Broadbridges, Vallance, Blaker, Thwaites, and numerous other professed cricketers.

We do not think it is presumption on our part in professing to have some knowledge of the game. Having this knowledge we will now proceed to give some hints to those who may be willing to profit by them.

The fielding of the American cricketers generally is pretty fair—the field, as usual, being under the generalship of the wicket-keeper.

The wicket keeper is presumed to know the peculiarity of the batting of each and every one of the opponents; hence he places his men accordingly. In doing this, however, he should be careful, when giving a sign to any of his field, to do it in such a manner that the batter does not see it. It therefore becomes the duty of the field to keep their eyes on the

liver the ball to the better; then their attention must be given to the course of the ball. As soon as the ball is struck, and is fielded, and about to be thrown to the wicket, it is the duty of the field in that part to back up at a convenient distance behind the wicket-keeper, or the bowler, (who have each charge of a wicket,) so as to be able to stop the ball in case of its passing the one in charge of the wicket. We have seen many runs made here, at this point, where they should not have been made, for the want of this precaution.

We see nothing now-a-days but what is *called* round-arm bowling. We say "called" because we do not consider it bowling, and we are fearfulfit will not be allowed when they play the great match. It is nothing more nor less than a *jerk throw*. To deliver a fair ball, the hand of the bowler, when delivering the ball, must be below the line of the elbow, and the knuckles of the hand must be turned under. All the round-arm bowling that we have seen here is with the knuckles of the hand turned up, and the hand above the line of the elbow, which makes it not alone a throw and an unfair ball, but it destroys all the pleasure of the batsman, from the danger he runs of being severely hurt. This has occurred many times of late.

This style of bowling was introduced many years ago by the Senior LILLYWHITE, who was a brickmaker, at Hove, near Brighton, Sussex. He had either broken his arm or dislocated it, which compelled him to deliver the ball in this manner. He was very successful, and was soon copied by the best cricketer England ever produced, JAS. BROADBRIDGE; and these were the only two we ever saw deliver a fair round-arm ball. BOX, also of Brighton, and the next most famous wicket-keeper after SLATER, also in our time undertook this style of bowling, but his was a jerk-throw, and was not allowable.

We have seen players put out by "leg before wicket" when we knew they were not out. A player is out with "leg before wicket," provided the ball is bowled straight to the wicket; but, if the ball is bowled to the leg of the wicket, or off, the batter has a right to advance his leg to enable him to reach the ball if bowled off, and to turn round, or to put himself in any position he pleases to reach the ball, if bowled to the leg; and if, as is the case in a twisting ball, it bounds off, or on, and twists to the wicket, the batter is not out by "leg before wicket." The peculiar knack of this round arm bowling is this making the ball, which is bowled wide of the wicket, either to the leg or off, *twist* or *cheat* into the wicket after it touches the ground.

We have seen no good batting in any of the players, either in the United States or the Canadas—simply because they have not been taught by professional cricketers. In any other part of the game an amateur may become proficient by self-teaching, but the art of batting is another affair. None of the players that we have seen here strike from the shoulders or from the body; they all strike either from the elbows or from the wrists; the consequence is, instead of having the whole of the bat to face the ball, thus, |, they have the bat either thus \ or thus /, and they will miss nine balls out of ten when they bat in that manner. Thus we have seen the most beautiful leg balls missed by their *crack* players, that a really professional player will never miss.

A dispute arose in a recent match played in Canada, which we may as well refer to now. As it may again occur, we will try to put the matter right. A player was put out with "leg before wicket," or for some other cause, we forget which. The wicket-keeper—thinking the Umpire had given the player out—threw the ball up in the air, the proper sign or indication for the scorers and the batter; the player—seeing the authentic sign—walked away from his wicket, to give place to his successor; when he had left the wicket, and had gone from it some yards, it was discovered that the Umpire had given him "not out." He was hailed to come back to his wicket, and he was about returning when the wicket-keeper struck off the bails before the player could get home to his wicket, insisting that the player was out, because he had no right to leave his wicket before he knew the Umpire's decision. The player was not out, because the moment the wicket-keeper or any of his party threw the ball into the air for the purpose of giving the sign of "out," no matter what the Umpire said, the ball is considered as dead, and is not alive again until it is in the hands of the bowler, and he has started to deliver his next ball. The game of cricket is considered a loyal and manly game, and no unfair advantage can be taken in it.

It is to be hoped in future that if ladies honor the cricket ground with their presence they will be content if gentlemen who occupy front seats in booths give up their seats to them, and that they will not insist in sporting their parasols or sun umbrellas, thus destroying the view of those who are so unfortunate as to sit behind them.

Another Step of Slavery.

FREE NEGROES TO BE IMPRISONED IN NEW-ORLEANS —THE NEW LAW OF LOUISIANA.

The following notice to all whom it may concern, appears in the editorial columns of the New-Orleans *Picayune* of Sunday, Aug. 21:

"The law enacted last Winter by the Legislature of Louisiana, placing all free negroes under the most rigid surveillance, who may arrive in this State on shipboard or steamboats, goes into effect the 1st of September next.

All free persons of color, arriving in port from abroad, *must immediately be lodged in jail, and remain there until the departure of the boat or vessel on which they came*; masters of steamboats and ships must report to the Chief of Police all such persons belonging to their crews, or passengers, or incur severe penalties.

It will be well for all masters of vessels and steamboats trading with this State, to bear in mind the provisions of this law, as it will save them from much trouble, and perhaps pecuniary loss. The evils attending the increase of a free negro population, and more particularly the intercourse of free persons of color from abroad with our slaves, caused the passage of this stringent law."

FATALLY BURNED.—On Thursday night an aged woman named HAINES, living at No. 228 West Twenty-first-street, was fatally burned by the explosion of a camphene lamp. She is 70 years of age, and nearly blind, which led to the accident, she not being able to see the lamp, which was knocked over.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 27, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 101 bbls. Ashes, 9,667 bbls. Flour, 5,769 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 2 639 bushels Oats, 200 bushels Malt, and 85 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—There has been a very extensive business transacted in Pots, to-day, the reported sales having reached 750 bbls., (all for export, and embracing nearly all the first quality available,) at $5 50, the asking prices at the close varying from $5 75@$6 ℔ 100 lbs. This is the most extensive movement in Ashes, in this market, of which we have any recollection, and, we believe, it is without precedent. Early in the day, we heard of sales of 25 bbls. Pots at $5 25 ℔ 100 lbs., but these sales were effected in small lots, and prior to those previously mentioned. The current receipts of Ashes are quite limited. Pearls are extremely scarce and altogether nominal in price. Stock in the Inspector's Warehouse this morning, 1,405 bbls., including 1,150 bbls. Pots, and 255 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia, 250 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $28 ℔ ton.

BRICKS—Are arriving and selling to a fair extent at steady prices.

COFFEE—Sales 860 bags Ceylon at 12¼c.; 500 bags Rio at 10½c.@11⅛c.; and 100 bags Maracaibo at 11⅜c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is in slack request at former quotations. Sales 250 bales,

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb	9½	9½	9¾	9¾
Middling, ℔ lb	11¾	11¾	12½	12¾
Middling Fair, ℔ lb	12¾	13½	13¾	13¾

DRY GOODS—Messrs. WILKERDING, HOGUET & HUMBERT sold, at auction, a catalogue of Vienna Broche Shawls at what the trade regarded as very fair prices.

EARTHENWARE—The available supplies exceed the requirements of buyers, who are purchasing with unexpected reserve. Prices are decidedly lower and tending downward.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active to-day. The demand has been mainly for lots required by the regular home trade, with whom new Flour, which is scarce, is in most favor. Prices are generally firm, and for some kinds, such as choice new superfine State, they are quoted a shade higher. We have heard of sales of 8,300 bbls., in lots, including inferior to choice standard superfine State at $4 35@$4 85 for old; and $4 55@$4 70 for new; extra do. at $4 75@$5, for old and $5@$5 15 for new; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $4 35@$4 65; extra Wisconsin, old and new, at $4 75@$6 25; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, poor old to very choice new, $4 75@$6 50; inferior extra Ohio at $5@$5 15; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 20@$5 45 for very poor to good old, and $5 50@$5 65 for ordinary to choice new ℔ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$3 25@ 4 25
Standard Superfine State	4 35@ 4 70
Extra State	4 75@ 5 15
Standard Superfine Western	4 35@ 4 65
Extra Wisconsin	4 75@ 6 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	4 75@ 6 50
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 00@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 20@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70@ 6 65
Fancy Genesee	5 05@ 5 25
Extra Genesee	5 50@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 7 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	6 10@ 7 50

A sample of new Wheat Flour, of superior quality, from the Albion Mills, Davenport, Iowa, was exhibited on 'Change to-day. Southern Flour is in fair request, at buoyant rates. Sales have been reported, since our last of 1,850 bbls., in lots, at $4 15@$5 55 for very inferior to good superfine Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; $5 60@$7 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, the highest rate for new Richmond City ℔ bbl. About 275 bbls. extra Canadian changed hands in lots, at $5@$5 75, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues in demand at $3 85@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is saleable and steady, at $3 90@$3 95 for Jersey, and $4 15@$4 20 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has not varied much. The scarcity of desirable lots of new has the effect of restricting operations. Old is sparingly sought after, especially by millers. Prices have not varied remarkably. Sales have transpired of 15,300 bushels, including very good to prime new white Kentucky, at $1 48@$1 50; fair to very good new white Southern, at $1 36@$1 42; and very inferior to good new red Southern, at $1 12@$1 26½ ℔ bushel. Corn is dull, and prices tend downward. The demand is limited. Buyers anticipate a decline, and, therefore, purchase sparingly. Sales have been reported of 15,500 bushels, at 78c. for old mixed Western, in store; 80c.@82c., chiefly at 80c., for new mixed Western, delivered; and 85c. for yellow Jersey, ℔ bushel. Rye is including Canada at 40c.@43c.; Western, 39½@41½c. State, 37c.@40c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 33@37c.; Southern, 30c.@36c., ℔ bushel. Barley rules dull and nominal, at from 50c.@70c., ℔ bushel.

HARDWARE—The inquiry is good, chiefly for American manufacture, at unaltered prices.

HAY—Sales 750 bales North River at 70c.@75c., for shipment, and 80c.@90c. for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Dry Hides have been more sought after, while most other kinds have been in limited request. Prices have favored sellers. Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDENMEYER state that the week's receipt have been 27,461 Hides, and 40 bales Hides, as follows: 6,430 from Sierra Leone, ex. *S. Campbell*; 40 bales from Manilla, ex. *Vitula*; 622 from Para, ex. *Emma* and *H. Hallock*; 698 from Rio Hache, ex. *M. Peavey*; 514 from Demerara, ex. *Princeton*; 5,157 from Maracaibo, ex. *Iva*; 1,300 from Port au Platte, ex. *Benditch*; 9 797 from San Francisco, ex. *A. Jackson*; 1,355 from Matagorda, ex. *Mary Emma*; 738 from New-Orleans, ex. *Maid of Orleans*; 300 Southern; 550 Western. Principal sales have been: 3,500 Buenos Ayres, 22@24 lbs., at 23c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,500 Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs., at 26½c., 6 months, usual selection; 3,570 Buenos Ayres, part to arrive, 21¾ lbs., at 25½c., in bond, 6 months, usual selection; 4,000 Montevideo, 21½@22 lbs. at 26¾c., 6 months, usual selection; 2 000 Rio Grande, 21 lbs., at 25¾c., 6 months, usual selection; 500 Orinoco, 21 lbs., at 24c., 6 months, usual selection; 8 800 California, 24 lbs., at 24c.@24¾c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,442 California, 24 lbs., at 24c., less 1 ℔ cent., 6 months, usual selection; 3,376 California Mexican, 23 lbs., at 23c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,700 California Mexican, 23 lbs., at 23c., less 1 ℔ cent., 6 months, usual selection; 200 Porto Cabello, 22 lbs., at 22¾c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1 563 Maracaibo, 22 lbs., at 20c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 750 dry salted Maracaibo, 32 lbs., at 16c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1 900 pickled Payta, 26 lbs., on private terms; 2,114 Tampico, 20 lbs., at 22½c., 6 months, rejecting bad and bulls; 1,143 Rio Hache, 17 lbs., at 19½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 300 Central American, 21 lbs., at 22½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1 250 Bogota, 20@21 lbs., at 22c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,500 Savanilla, 26 lbs., at 17c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 600 Porto Rico, 23 lbs., on private terms; 300 Jamaica, 18 lbs., at 10c., net cash, as they run; 6,460 Sierra Leone, 10 lbs., on private terms, 2,000 Texas, 24 lbs., on private terms; 550 Western, 21 lbs., at 19c.@20½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 314 wet salted Demarara, 40 lbs., on private terms; 800 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., at 10c., 4 months, rejecting bad hides; 2,000 City Slaughter, 75 lbs., at 9½c., net cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in first hands: 214,200 dry Hides, 9,400 wet salted Hides, 500 Horse Hides, and 100 bales East India Hides.

HOPS—Are in somewhat better request, at previous figures. A bale of choice new Eastern hops, the first arrival this season, is in market. By the *America*, we have received advices from London to the 18th inst., with favorable accounts from the hop districts. Duty, £250,000. "One pocket of Kents and one of Sussex has arrived; the first is reported to have sold at £8 8s. per cwt., and the latter at £8 per cwt. These are the earliest arrivals since 1818, when one pocket arrived on the 6th of Aug., and was sold at £26 per cwt., the duty that year paying £199,465."

IRON—Has been very moderately inquired for, to-day. Prices are essentially unaltered. In Philadelphia sales have been made of 1,600 tons Anthracite Pig at $22@$23 50 for No. 1, $22 for No. 2, and $19@$20 for No. 3; also 50 tons Charcoal Blooms at $65 per ton.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line is thus noticed in the Circular of Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDENMEYER, thus: "Hemlock Sole—There is but little alteration in the look of our leather market. Some among the trade are holding their receipts from tanneries with a hope of obtaining better prices during the coming month, whilst others readily meet the demand at current notations. We are devoid of all speculative inquiry, and sales are being made chiefly in small parcels to country dealers: large operations are as yet among the missing. Oak Sole—The supply in dealers' hands is of very good quality, and well assorted. Upper in the Rough—Rates for Hemlock are somewhat unsettled. Oak-tanned may be quoted a shade easier. Finished Stock remains dull. Boots and Shoes—Demand fair. Good styles are firm in price, but the rates obtained for common manufactures are not remunerative. Stocks continue large."

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 125 bbls. New-Orleans, in lots, at 40c.@42c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are essentially unaltered. Spirits Turpentine have been in request at 44c.@45c., chiefly at 44½c.@45c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to-day to the extent of 700 bbls., in lots, at $14 25@14 50 chiefly at $14 37 for Mess, and $10 50 for prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand, including Hams at 8½c.@8½c. and Shoulders at 6¾c.@7c., ℔ lb. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard is saleable and steady. Sales to-day 375 tcs. and bbls., common to choice, at 10¾c.@11c. ℔ lb. Beef continues quiet at old rates; sales 150 bbls., in lots, at $8@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$12 50 for fair to choice extra do.; $7@$8 for Country Mess, and $5 50@$6 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl. Beef Hams $15@$18 ℔ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at 16c.@22c. for State; 13c.@18c. for Ohio, ℔ lb. Cheese continues in fair request at from 5½c.@9¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 80 tcs., in lots, at $3 50@$4 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported to-day, of 750 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at from 5½c.@7c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Small sales have been effected at 27c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were engaged 350 bbls. Pork, at 1s. 6d. ℔ bbl. For Glasgow, 400 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 6d. For Bremen, by sailing vessel, 375 bags Ivory Nuts, at 17s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 550 bales Tobacco at $1; 18,000 lbs. Whalebone, at ¾c. ℔ lb., and 30 tons Measurement Goods at 40s. For Melbourne, Australia, 50 cases Tobacco at 27½c. ℔ foot measurement. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been as follows: Br. bark *Lancastria*, hence to Liverpool, Cotton, at 3 16d.; a bark, 370 tons, from Norfolk to Barbados, Hogshead Staves, $11; a schooner, 150 tons, to Spanish Main and back to New-York, supposed $1,600; a brig, 200 tons, to Porto Rico on private terms, and back from Turks Island, Salt, 8c.; a schooner, 98 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $950; one, 145 tons, to Laguayra and Porto Cabello and back, $1,450; one, 149 tons, same voyage, $1,500; one, 105 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1 100; a Br. schooner, 99 English tons, to Port-au-Prince and back, $1,400; a bark, 235 tons, to Sagua, $1,350, and back from Cardenas or Matanzas to New-York, Sugar, $3 25, and Molasses $2, on and under deck; ship *Indiaman*, 1,164 tons, hence to Hong Kong and Shanghae, a schooner, 250 tons, to Lisbon, Rio Grande and back, a new bark, 380 tons, to Melbourne, a brig, 370 tons, to St. Thomas, and a schooner, 149 tons, to Spanish Main and back, on terms not transpired.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1859.

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Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....8½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad..8½ A. M. and 5½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....8½ A. M. and 5½ P. M.
East for Boston by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....6 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Asia*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New York Post-office on Wednesday, Aug 31, at — o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Canadian screw-steamship *Indian*, from Liverpool on the 17th inst., is announced, as we go to press, as having passed Further Point on her way to Quebec The telegraph lines were working badly, and the transmission of the news was likely to be considerably delayed.

The *City of Washington*, from Queenstown, and the *Bavaria*, from Southampton, both on the 18th inst., are briefly reported as having passed Cape Race during the latter half of last week; but so briefly as to leave us with very slight idea of the intelligence they bring, which is five days later. The Conference at Zurich was said to be proceeding amicably. Cotton, Breadstuffs and Provisions are reported as inactive.

The mails by the steamship *America*, with additional news by the *Etna*, reached this City on Saturday, and consume much of our space this morning.

The steamships *Moses Taylor* and the *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall, the former on the 19th and the latter on the 20th inst., reached this port on Saturday. They bring highly interesting intelligence from the North and South Pacific.

The excitement touching the gold discoveries in the Indian mounds of Chiriqui continued to rage on the Isthmus. It was carrying all the idlers away from Panama and Aspinwall. Mr. Jones, our Minister at Bogota, had not yet presented his credentials; his reasons still remaining a secret. The anniversary of South American independence was celebrated with great enthusiasm at the New-Granadian capital on the 20th ult. The new steamer *Guatemala*, sent out from New-York by the Panama Railroad Company for their Central American trade, had reached Panama.

From Nicaragua the gratifying intelligence comes to us of the ratification of the American Treaty without opposition. It is rumored that the French Treaty will only be accepted after essential changes; and that the Treaty of Sir W. Gore Ouseley will be rejected totally. In regard to the Transit grant advocated by Sen. Jerez, and upon the basis of which a new Company has been organizing itself in New-York, the Congress of Nicaragua has pronounced definitely against such a concession, and expresses its determination to stand by the decree of May, which forever forbade the possession of any special privileges upon the route.

There is nothing of moment from Guatemala. An effort was on foot to restore friendly relations between Salvador and Honduras; but the result of the intervention was not yet attained. Matters were otherwise quiet and uneventful in the States at the North.

In Costa Rica business was quite dull. Conway, the American, who killed a German in an affray at Punta Arenas last Winter, had been sentenced to six years of labor on the public works. The Government of Costa Rica is contemplating radical alterations in the ecclesiastical system of the State; and is already moving in the introductory measures.

The South American advices are without striking interest. Order is restored in Ecuador, but the blockade of Guayaquil, with its destructive influence upon the prosperity of the people, remains. Peru appears to be once more on the verge of revolution, the quarrel between President Castillo and the Congress having attained unprecedented violence. Fresh difficulties have also occurred with the French *Chargé d'Affaires*, who has shut up the legation, and sent an agent to France to demand special instructions. The internal condition of Peru is described as deplorable. Chili had resumed the march of persevering prosperity since the extinction of the Liberal revolt. Congress was still in session, and had voted relief to the sufferers by the fire at Chiloe. The President had proposed a reduction of the *ad-valorem* duties from 30 to 25 per cent.

Our advices from Venezuela are extended to Aug. 6. The Liberals, in opposition to the Castro Government, had captured Laguayra.

Turks Island advices are to Aug. 13. A railroad was in course of construction, under American auspices, connecting an interior salt pond of the Island with the coast.

Files of the *Merida Constitucional* to the 5th of August, announce the termination of the war of races in Yucatan, and the cessation of the political contest by a treaty among the Liberal and Conservative leaders.

The steamship *Vanderbilt* which left this port on Saturday for Southampton and Havre, took $891,879 in gold, and seven horses for the Emperor of the French, besides 183 passengers. The *City of Baltimore* which took her departure for Liverpool, carried out $500,000 in gold, and 212 passengers.

The New-Orleans papers announce that under the terms of the law enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana last Winter, all free negroes arriving in the State on and after the 1st of September, will be instantly clapped into jail, to secure the safety of the Commonwealth. Once immured in prison, they must remain there until the departure of the vessel in which they came. Masters of vessels are required to report the presence of such persons among their crews or passengers, under severe penalties for neglect or refusal.

Ex-President Pierce and Ex-Governor Seymour of Connecticut, arrived at Boston on Saturday, by the *America* from Liverpool. In the evening, Mr. Pierce received the compliment of a serenade, and made a speech, in which he returned thanks for the cordiality of his welcome, and commented upon the greatness of the country.

The citizens of Baltimore have called a town meeting to consider the measures necessary to relieve that city from the deplorable consequences of the present reign of rowdyism. The meeting is to be held on the 5th of September.

The venerable Daniel Dana, D. D., died at Newburyport, Mass., August 26, at the age of 88.

The interesting reports of Prof. Torrey and Dr. Chilton, on the Croton water, which we publish this morning, will be read with great satisfaction by our citizens, who have been excited during the past month by its unusual flavor. The result of a thorough analysis of the water of the Croton Lake is highly gratifying. Prof. Torrey testifies that the cause of the ill flavor is the presence of microscopic aquatic plants of a perfectly harmless character. But why these plants should appear at this particular time, no attempt is made to explain. Dr. Chilton testifies that after a careful examination of the water, he found it to be more pure than it had ever been before, when it has been subjected to analysis, and that he proved the perfectly harmless nature of the plants, which have caused the excitement by partaking of them in a highly concentrated form. The Commissioners say that the water is gradually losing its flavor and that in a few days it will be restored to its normal condition.

An Auro-Borealis of extraordinary brilliancy and extent lighted up the heavens last evening, and filled the streets with admiring crowds of upturned faces. The auro began to appear in the northwest about half-past seven, and increased in brilliancy until half-past ten, when it gradually disappeared. The bars of light were at first horizontal, but they afterwards assumed a vertical form, flashing with amazing luminousness, and extending from the southwest to the northeast; on opposite sides of the heavens there were at the same time luminous masses of a brilliant carnation producing a most singular effect. There was a fresh northwest wind at the time, and the atmosphere was very cool.

The Washington Grays, Company B, returned home on Saturday from their excursion. The City Guard of Baltimore, which had been on a visit to the Hills of New-Hampshire, arrived in this City on Saturday morning, *en route* for home, and took their departure, *vid* Philadelphia, yesterday afternoon. They were escorted to the railroad depôt by the National Guard.

The report of the City Inspector for the week ending on Saturday last, exhibits the very remarkable fact of a decrease in the mortality of 78, as compared with the report of the week previous. There is a decrease of 25, too, as compared with the mortality of the corresponding week last year. These facts show a most gratifying condition of the public health. The whole number of deaths last week was 632.

Cotton was quite dull, on Saturday, and prices of large lots were nominal. Flour was less active, yet prices were very well supported. Wheat attracted more attention at steady rates. Corn was heavy and drooping. Provisions were lightly dealt in. Groceries were in moderate request. A very extensive business was transacted in Pot Ashes, which advanced. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

The New British Minister to Central America.

More fortunate than Gen. Cass, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs has not been obliged to rob his own office in order to find a diplomatist capable of dealing with the difficulties of the Central American Question. Mr. Buchanan has solemnly proclaimed to the world the melancholy fact that the only person in America capable of making the Nicaraguans comprehend American sense in Spanish phrases is a literary gentleman of Greco-Indian origin. Lord John Russell has had not the least trouble in discovering among the recognized English diplomats of the corps under his command a full-blooded Briton, who actually understands the Spanish language, and is yet at the same time thoroughly capable of maintaining the rights and interpreting the policy of Great Britain. Can this distressing contrast between the intellectual resources of the public service in England and America possibly be the result of some great secret defect in our institutions?

Mr. Charles Lennox Wyke has just had his audience of Queen Victoria on his appointment as Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain to the States of Central America. Mr. Wyke served formerly in the English army as a lieutenant in the Welsh Fusiliers, and was afterwards for three years a captain in the General Staff of the late King of Hanover. In 1845 he was appointed Vice-Consul at Port-au-Prince, in Hayti, and in 1852 succeeded the cross and contradictory Mr. Chatfield as Consul-General for Central America. This commercial experience admirably fitted Mr. Wyke for his subsequent elevation in 1854 to the strictly diplomatic service of England, in these countries so important to commerce, and so vexed with diplomatic imbroglios.

Mr. Wyke was to sail from Southampton on the 17th instant, for Costa Rica, *viâ* the Isthmus; the Directors of the Panama Railway, through their President, Mr. Hoadley, now in England, having offered him the compliment which they tendered Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley when he crossed from Aspinwall, of a special train to be placed gratuitously at his disposal.

Sir Wm Gore Ouseley retires, it is understood, from the post which he has filled with so much character and credit both to himself and to his country, partly in consequence of ill health, the natural result of a debilitating climate acting upon a frame exhausted by many and severe private sorrows, and partly in consequence of the complications with which the foreign office has perplexed his bold, straightforward policy.

It is of the first importance to the real interests of this country in Central America that England should be represented there by a Minister who will know how to respect the legitimate preponderance of the United States without sacrificing the honor or the interests of his own country. Great Britain, as we have always maintained, has a right, in virtue of her vast Cis-Atlantic possessions, as well as of her immense commercial interests, to be heard in all American questions as the second Power of the New World; and as it is quite impossible to imagine what extravagant or senseless claims Mr. Buchanan may think fit to instruct his new and highly original Envoy to make in Nicaragua, it is particularly satisfactory to know that England is about to give Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley a worthy successor in the person of Mr. Wyke. The news that the Government of Nicaragua has ratified the Lamar-Zeledon Convention, will, of course, excite the President to make extraordinary efforts for the discovery of some fresh bone of contention, and Mr. Wyke will not reach his post a moment too soon.

Yea and Nay.

We publish to-day two curiously contrasted letters. One comes from Niagara, denying the existence of Blondin and his rope. The other comes from Chiriqui, affirming the existence of so much gold in so many graves that there is robbing enough there for ten thousand diggers through a hundred years! Of course we can indorse neither of these communications. Perhaps Blondin does exist. Perhaps the gold in the Chiriqui Graves does not. But while skepticism is allowable in the case of Blondin, it is absolutely a duty in the case of Chiriqui.

There is nothing in the story of Blondin and his feats, which necessarily implies its foundation in fact; nothing certainly in any of the versions of that story which we have seen to conflict successfully with the downright assertion of our correspondent that the whole thing began in a hoax, and has flowered out into a speculation. The latest variation upon the story, to the effect that Blondin was about to stand on his head upon his rope, at night, in the midst of a blaze of Bengal lights, to be furnished by the New-York Central Railroad, has a decided flavor of inventive extravagance. It sounds, in fact, almost like a horse-laugh of the jokers over their joke at the expense of the too credulous public. The gold stories of Chiriqui have a more serious side. The hot fever kindled in the blood of mankind in the California days still burns almost as fiercely as ever. These tales of the opulent graves in Chiriqui, with all their romantic accompaniments of ancient legend, of lovely natural scenery, of docile Indians ready to the yoke, of a delicious climate, are terribly apt to the restless desires of our race. If they are accepted as true they will lead hundreds and thousands of men away from their homes, from their ordinary pursuits from the hopes and cares of family life, with all its trials and all its blessings, as the pied piper led the children of Hamelin, far away over the mountains, beyond the sea, to tempt an uncertain fate Should the event justify all that is now said of these wonderful *huacas*, well and good. Should it prove that the Indians of the Isthmus have been once more pouring into the white man's ear the same old story with which they so often cheated the greedy Spaniard to his ruin, what untold misery will ripen from this seed so idly sown?

The world is often spoken of as if it were an extremely wise entity, very hard to be deceived, and sure in the main to sift the true from the false in all that is offered for its digestion. The world is [illegible] by its wishes than by its wits, and believes more readily on the faith of its impulses than on the evidence either of its senses or of its sense. The influence of Australia and California made Fraser's River an El Dorado on the first whisper of speculation. The disappointments of Fraser's River were all lost on those who heard the siren sing once more from Pike's Peak. Even so shrewd, sagacious and worldly-minded an observer as Mr. Gaskley could hardly oppose to the torrent of gold-seeking enthusiasm the same fortunate Pyrrhonism with which he foiled the insidious proselytism of Brigham Young. Nine men in ten would like to believe in the *huacas* of Chiriqui. Have we not seen certain little preposterous images of gold, which came, as we were assured, "on the best authority," out of the graves of long-departed Indians? Were not the said images ugly enough, obscene enough, and mysterious enough, to have been conceived by the Aztec mind itself? And were they not also made of pure gold, tried in the fire?

The evidence is good, precisely as good as that of the chariot-wheel which proved to the old lady that her son had crossed the Red Sea wherein Pharaoh and his host were drowned But notwithstanding this overwhelming burden of proof laid upon us, we cannot but counsel the adventurous among our fellow-citizens not to be precipitate in adopting Chiriqui into their speculative geography, or in looking for their life's harvest among the *huacas* of the Isthmus.

The Aqnednct Acquitted.

The Doctors have saved us all a great deal of trouble by agreeing upon a verdict in the case of New-York against the Croton Aqueduct. The chemist and the botanist have done their worst, and the water which has been for weeks past in such ill odor has now a scientific right to smell sweet once more. In point of fact, it appears that the Croton water is *purer* just at the present moment than it has ever been before. Its peculiar flavor is merely the result of the presence of unusual quantities of a "microscopic converva-like plant, soluble to some extent in water." In other words, we have only been drinking a mild kind of cold herb tea, not at all unwholesome. In his enthusiasm for science, one of the examiners, Dr. Chilton, declares that he likes this peculiar decoction. Perhaps we shall all come to like it, too, in time. It is not every man to whom the flavor of mint in the famous julep of Virginia is immediately agreeable.

But however this may be, the little plant in question, says Dr. Torrey, "is of short duration." It will soon have bloomed out its brief hour: the animalculæ (which it seems like a sort of savage little "Venus' fly-trap," to have been cruelly devouring, since their number proves to be "unusually small,") will increase again and multiply. The Croton water will cease to be so distressingly "pure," and will condescend once more to the weakness of the ordinary New-York palate.

Reopening of the Theatres.

Miss Laura Keene leads the revival of the dramatic season this evening with a brilliant programme at her agreeable little theatre. Mr. Tom Taylor's comedy of "House and Home," and a wild *burletta*, evoking all the strength of Miss Keene's well-organized company, promise well for the hundreds who will flock to greet their favorite once more.

We were permitted on Saturday, by the courtesy of Mr. Stuart, an inspection of the new and beautiful Theatre erected on the site of the "Metropolitan," and found the building had undergone a reconstruction in every part. It has been gutted, and its interior rebuilt. The entrance hall on Broadway opens with a new portico on the street; a wide and lofty hall, decorated in violet and gold, inclosed with iron network in white and gold, leads to the box-office. Behind the office a vestibule rises with a flight of steps, twenty-two feet broad, to the dress-circle. The inner vestibule is richly colored in pale pink and gold, the surrounding space being laid out with fountains, moss-banks and flowers. The interior of the auditorium presents a singular change from that of the old house; it is now somewhat larger than Wallack's Theatre, and disposed in pit, dress-circle and gallery. The predominant colors are violet, pink and white. The principle features of the new Theatre now strike the spectator with their boldness and novelty; nothing is like what the eye has been accustomed to. The ceiling is an immense dome, representing a clear blue sky, which is seen through a circular balustraded opening. This covers the entire of the audience. Around the gallery and supporting this ceiling is an arcade, resting on fluted pillars, ornamented with a circle of crystal chandeliers. The fronts of the boxes and gallery sparkle with a similar row of crystal, but between these lights are balconies of white marble, filled with flowers. The proscenium is differently constructed from any stage-front that we know of. The form is that of a parallelogram, with rounded corners above, the proportions of the curtain-opening being 36 feet broad by 28 feet high; over the proscenium is a baluatrade and kind of balcony, or veraudah, through which is discovered an exterior, or sky scene. This part of the plan is so novel that it must be seen to be understood. We saw the theatre at some disadvantage, as the gilders and painters were still at work, and their scaffoldings impeded the view. The stage is, beyond question, the finest in the world, in the relation it bears to the proscenium and the auditorium; it is 100 feet wide, and 78 feet deep, all on the full clear; below it there is a depth of 23 feet, and above it 49 feet. With such a space there is no effect possible which may not be attained. The dressing-rooms, green-room, and offices, are all on and above the level of the stage-floor, being at the side of the auditorium. Such are the main features of this new theatre, the fortunes of which will follow the guiding "fairy star" of Miss Agnes Robertson, and it is, in truth, a little fairy bower very well worthy of our graceful favorite. Mr. Bourcicault, who has transmogrified the building, and to whose ingenuity and taste the decorations we have described are due will control the stage department. Mr. Stuart, the dramatic Amphitryon, and the genial hero of many intellectual victories elsewhere, will sway the public, sitting, as it were, at the head of the feast of reason, and dispensing, with liberal hand the flow of soul.

Marble Palaces on Broadway.—The progress of this Metropolis is especially marked to its domestic architecture. Each year witnesses fresh improvements and more lavish expenditure. Buildings in Broadway which five years ago would be deemed super-excellent are to-day pulled down to give place to edifices more suited to the luxury of modern taste The store of Messrs. Lord & Taylor, at the corner of Grand-street and Broadway, to be opened this morning, is one of the finest, if not the very finest, on this grandest of thoroughfares. It is five stories high built of white marble, and looks more like an Italian palace than a place for the sale of broadcloth. Its extravagant ornamentation would be regarded as a fault by persons of more moderate taste than New-Yorkers. The basement and the first and second stories of this establishment form three immense salesrooms —each of which is about 160 feet square, and is subdivided by Corinthian columns into three compartments. The stairs communicating with these stories are of palatial width and of massive oak. The upper floors, not yet finished, will be used for manufacturing purposes. A most notable ornament in the building is the huge gas chandelier that lights up the staircase. It was made by Tiffany at a cost of $500, and is original and unique of its kind. The lower wing is not yet completed; but without it the building is one of the most spacious stores in the City, and has every accommodation for the transaction of a colossal business.

TELEGRAPH.

Movements of Ex-President Pierce.

Boston, Saturday, Aug. 27.

Ex-President Pierce arrived to-day by the steamer *America*, from Liverpool, and was serenaded this evening at the Tremont House by his friends, and in response made a very eloquent and telling speech. After alluding to the death of Mr. Crozer, he stated that the object of his visit to Europe—the restoration of the health of Mrs. Pierce—was partially accomplished. He then alluded to his gratification at being on New-England soil once more, and closed by enjoining upon all to appreciate the great blessings which this country affords to her citizens.

The Destitute in the Azore Islands.

Boston, Saturday, Aug. 27.

A private letter announces the arrival at Fayal July 18 of the bark *Azore*, Capt. Burke, from Boston, with the contributions of our citizens for the destitute of the Azore Islands. The arrival was hailed with demonstrations of gratitude.

Trot Between Flora Temple and Princess at Saratoga.

Albany, Saturday, Aug. 27.

A trotting match came off to-day between *Flora Temple* and *Princess* over the Saratoga Course. *Flora* won in three straight heats. Time—2:30½, 2:38 and 2:34.

New-York State Politics.

Syracuse, Saturday, Aug. 27.

Julius Earll and John M. Strong have been elected delegates from the First and Third Assembly Districts of this county to the Democratic State Convention.

Extensive Burglary.

Washington, Saturday, Aug. 27.

The store of Benjamin Barton, at Alexandria, was robbed last night of watches and jewelry of the estimated value of $7,500. An entrance was effected into the store from an adjoining unoccupied building.

Death of a French Consul.

Savannah, Saturday, Aug. 27.

Louis Barre, French Consul, died to-day of old age. He was an old resident, and has been Consul for twenty-two years.

Sailing of the North American.

Montreal, Saturday, Aug. 27.

The steamship *North American* sailed from Quebec for Liverpool at 9½ o'clock this morning, taking out 74 passengers.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Probable Murder in East Thirty-Second-Street.—About 7½ o'clock on Saturday evening, two men, named Henry Ryan and John Anderson, who reside in the tenement house No. 178 East Thirty-second-street, engaged in a quarrel which grew out of some differences among the women of the respective families about the clothes-lines. On Saturday morning Ryan cut down Anderson's line, and Anderson in the evening reciprocated the kindness by performing a similar act towards Ryan's. When the latter became aware of it he told Anderson it was not the fair thing, and also made use of expressions which acted as fuel to feed the flames of his opponent's anger. Anderson could bear the abuse no longer, so he siezed a large wood-axe and made an attack on Ryan, which resulted in giving the latter a bruised head. Fearing his son would be murdered, Martin Ryan, an old man of 73 years, went to his assistance, when Anderson, carried away with his passion, buried the axe in the old man's brain, and he fell to the ground insensible from the blow. Officers Acker and Quiros, of the Twenty-first Ward, arrested the assailant, and Aldermen Dashach, at Jefferson Market Police Court, held him for examination on a charge of felonious assault preferred by the younger Ryan, and also to await the old man's injuries. Martin Ryan was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, and Dr. Ranney thinks his recovery impossible. The fracture in his skull is represented as large enough to insert the closed hand.

The Baltimore City Guard.—The Baltimore City Guard, who passed through this City on an excursion eastward, a few days ago, reached here again on their return home, on Saturday morning. They were received by the First and Second Companies National Guard. In the afternoon they were escorted by the Fourth Company to the City Hall Park, where they were reviewed by the Mayor. Subsequently a collation was served in City Arsenal, at which the usual interchange of sentiment was made. Yesterday afternoon they left for home, and were escorted to their place of departure by the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Companies National Guard.

Return of the Washington Grays.—Company B, Capt. Sweesy, Washington Grays, returned to the City on Saturday from a very pleasant trip to New-Bedford. They were received on their arrival by Company F, Capt. Leander, of the same Regiment, and after a breakfast at Military Hall, Bowery, were escorted to their armory in University-place.

The Street Preaching Difficulty Revivves.—Yesterday morning Edward Faulkner, the temperance lecturer and street preacher, commenced a speech from the City Hall steps to a meagre audience. An officer presently informed him that he must desist unless he could show a license to preach in the public thoroughfare. Faulkner paid no attention to the officer's demand, but continued his remarks. Under these circumstances he was taken before Justice Osborn, at the Tombs, where he condescended to show a license which had been given him by Recorder Barnard. He was accordingly discharged. Previous to his exit from Court he berated the policeman soundly for daring to perform his duty in arresting him.

Fatal Fluid Lamp Explosion—The Mother of the Late Hon. Mike Walsh the Victim.—Mrs. Catharine Sammis, of No. 208 West Twenty-first-street, was dreadfully burned last Thursday evening by the explosion of a small fluid lamp which she was endeavoring to light from the large lamp suspended in the hall. The unfortunate woman died about 10 o'clock on Saturday night from the effect of her injuries, although physicians have been unremitting in their endeavors to preserve her life. An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Gamble, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased was 69 years of age, and was the mother of the late Hon. Mike Walsh.

Camphene Accident.—Ann Kennedy, a servant girl employed at 120 Clinton-street, yesterday morning attempted to light a fire by saturating her kindling-wood with camphene. An explosion ensued, her dress took fire, and before it could be extinguished she was dreadfully burned, so that her life is despaired of. She was taken to the City Hospital.

Sad Termination of an Excursion.—Mr Henry B. Noyt, a young man of 21 years, was accidentally drowned in Loon Lake, Franklin County, N. Y., where, in company with other gentlemen, he had gone to pass a season in hunting and fishing. The casualty occurred by the upsetting of a boat. An inquest was held at the late residence of deceased, No. 164 East Seventeenth-street, by Coroner Schirmer. A verdict of "Death by drowning" was rendered.

Fire in Grand-street.—Saturday afternoon about 3 o'clock, some children who were playing with matches in the workshop of Messrs. J. & P. Loyd, furniture dealers on the first floor of the premises No. 371 Grand-street, accidentally set fire to some of the loose combustible material lying on a work bench. The flames rushed through an aperture used for passing boards from the first to the second floor, and in a few minutes the second floor was in flames, and as there was a quantity of varnish on this floor the flames spread rapidly and communicated to the third floor, also used as a workshop. The roof was nearly burnt off, and the second floor was also badly burnt, but the principal damage, on the first floor, was by water. Messrs. Loyd occupied the front portion of the third floor, with their families, as a dwelling. The damage to stock amounts to between $3,000 and $4,000, and to the building about $1,500. The building is owned by the Messrs. Loyd, and they are insured for $1,000 each in the St. Nicholas, Hamilton, Relief, and Brooklyn Insurance Companies, on stock and building. Their household goods were damaged about $500. The stock of crockery of Michael McManus, who occupied a portion of the first floor, was damaged about $50, and fully covered by insurance in the Lenox Insurance Company. The same premises were nearly destroyed by fire on the 1st July, 1853.

Casualties.—Jane Simon, of No. 78 Willet-street, was run over by a horse and cart, on Saturday, near her residence. She was seriously injured, and was taken to her residence, where a physician attended her.....John Rosana, a lad, fell through the hatchway of store No. 101 Liberty-street, on Saturday, and sustained a fracture of the leg and other injuries. Taken to the New-York Hospital.....Patrick Sraa, of No. 509 Ninth-avenue, fell from the fourth story window of his residence to the pavement, on Saturday, and was severely, though it is believed, not fatally injured..... James Donohue, laborer, fell from the second story of a new building on the corner of Forty-fifth-street and Sixth-avenue, on Saturday, and was severely injured. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.....Thomas Dickes, a lad 7 years of age, was run over in Broadway, near Prince-street, on Saturday. He was dangerously injured. Taken to the City Hospital.

An Alleged Forgery of $27,000.—Detectives Deve and Sampson arrested a man named W. Erman *alias* Largdon, on Friday evening, charged with having committed forgery in Pittsburgh, Pa., to the amount of $27,000. It is alleged that last Fall he deposited forged certificates of deposit on the American Exchange Bank of this City, with the Citizens' Bank of Pittsburgh, for the above amount, with directions to invest the same in purchasing stock of the Bank of Mr Keesport, Pa. The fraud has only lately been discovered. When arrested, the prisoner had a large number of blank certificates of deposit, accepted by W. D. Rickerson & Co., produce and commission merchants, Nos. 3 and 5 Bridge-street, in his possession. He was taken to Pittsburgh on Saturday, by Chief of Police Hague, of that city, on a requisition from the Governor.

THE CROTON WATER AS PURE AS EVER.

Chemical Examinations by Messrs. Chilton and Torrey.

THEIR REPORT.

Drs. Chilton and Torrey have finally completed their analysis of the Croton water with a view to ascertaining the cause of the unpleasant taste which has been observable in it for some time past. The report was submitted to the Croton Board on Saturday.

As soon as it had been read by them, it was sent to the New-York Times for publication. The chemists, it will be seen, agree that the water during the past three weeks has been as wholesome as ever, and that the unpleasant taste and smell will soon pass away. By comparing his late with his former analysis, Dr. Chilton has discovered that the Croton is purer now than it was in 1836, 1842 and in 1845. The following is the report:

Croton Aqueduct Department, Rotunda, Park, New-York, Aug. 27, 1859.

The unpleasant taste of the Croton water in the early part of the month, induced the Croton Aqueduct Board to call upon Messrs. Chilton and Torrey, to make a thorough chemical examination.

The reports of those gentlemen are herewith submitted to the public, and it is confidently believed will prove as satisfactory to the community as they have been to this Board. The Board would take this opportunity of saying, that from the first appearance of the objectionable taste in the water, every available means has been employed to discover the cause and counteract its effect; and are happy to add that, in a few days, the entire renewal of the water in the pipes and in the Reservoirs, will do away with the last trace of anything objectionable in its taste.

Myndert Van Schaick, Thomas B. Tappen, A. W. Craven, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

New-York, Aug. 25, 1859.

To Myndert Van Schaick, Thomas B. Tappen and A. W. Craven, Esqs., Croton Aqueduct Board:

Gentlemen: At your request, and in company with Dr. Chilton, I visited Croton Lake on the 18th inst. for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, the cause of the disagreeable quality observed in the water distributed through the City, and which had been the subject of serious and general complaint for a week or two previous. On driving down the hill that leads to the dam, and before reaching the Lake, we noticed the same musty odor that characterized the water of the hydrants in the City. Mr. Adamson, the gatekeeper, afforded us every facility in prosecuting our researches, and piloted us to various places on the lake. He brought to our notice a bright green substance that had appeared within the last 24 hours in the water near the dam. This material had been driven, by a favorable wind, to the outlet of the Lake, where it accumulated so as to form a considerable stratum in quiet recesses near the shore. The water at the time was very low, only a small portion flowing over the dam. A quantity of the water, quite thick with the green material, had been reserved for our examination, and we collected some of it ourselves from the surface of the Lake. We soon became convinced that this unusual ingredient was the cause of the peculiar taste and odor of the water. After examining the character of the larger aquatic plants that grew abundantly in the western portion of the Lake, and taking new samples of the water from various places, we returned to the City, and I commenced my examination immediately, before any obvious change had taken place in the properties of the water. On placing a portion of it under a microscope, it was found to be loaded with little straight filaments which were composed of oblong roundish cells. In a single row like a string of beads; and in no case did I find these threads to be branching. Most of the cells were about one-third longer than broad, and were filled with a bright green substance, composed of irregular grains. This matter was proved to be chlorophyll, or the green coloring substance of leaves. Interposed, here and there, in the bead-like filaments, were two other kinds of cells: the one perfectly spherical, three times the size of the oblong ones, and filled with green spores or seeds, by which the plant is reproduced; the other also spherical, but much smaller, and containing a yellowish fluid, but no green grains. The function of the latter is unknown to me.

There were only a few other kinds of microscopic plants in the water, nearly all of which belong to a particular tribe, called by botanists *Desmideæ*. In ordinary seasons these constitute the chief vegetable forms existing in the Croton. The number of living animalcule was also unusually small. In repeated instances, on concentrating the water of the City hydrants, at the time that it exhibited the offensive properties complained of, I found its characters precisely those of the water taken at the dam. The day after collecting the sample of bright green water at the Lake, I submitted it again to the microscope, and was surprised to find that all the beaded filaments had disappeared; but there were floating in the liquid, in a separate state, the large spherical green cells, and the smaller yellowish ones. I had noticed, in my first examination, several of the filaments break up by the successive bursting of the little cells. Without doubt, the myriads of little plants contained in my sample, had disappeared in the same way. I have since repeatedly seen the filaments break up in water taken from the hydrants. They undergo dissolution much more quickly when they are accumulated by the filter, or when they are confined in a bottle. After the rupture of the cells, the water retains its green color for some time, but it finally becomes bleached from the decomposition of the chlorophyll. The bright green water from the Croton Dam became quite viscid in less than twenty four hours, and the following day it was somewhat putrid and emitted a little ammonia, but not the least trace of sulphuretted hydrogen. Most of the spherical cells just noticed remained entire, but the green ones had evidently matured their spores or seeds.

Before the green water had decomposed, I evaporated a portion to dryness, with great care, so as to avoid scorching it. Sulphuric ether agitated with the residue became of a lively grass-green tint, but without materially diminishing the color of the mass. The solution, after spontaneous evaporation of the ether, left a thick brownish-green matter, which was resoluble in ether and in alcohol, but not in water. It was doubtless one of the coloring bodies of the chlorophyll.

A portion of the green water was then boiled for some time. It lost its color and odor, and deposited brownish flakes on cooling. The water that distilled over contained the odorous principle in a concentrated form.

From this examination, and from the researches of Dr. Chilton, I think we are warranted in concluding, that the recent offensive condition of the Croton water was owing to a rapid and abundant growth of a microscopic converva-like plant, which abounds in a volatile, odorous principle, soluble to some extent in water.

We were extremely fortunate in making our visit to the Lake at just the time when a favorable wind drove the little plant (floating by adhering bubbles of oxygen gas) to the outlet; thus bringing within the space of a cubic inch as many of the filaments as could be separated by filtration from a hogshead of the water a short distance above the dam.

I have not yet satisfied myself as to the origin of these little filaments; whether they are the entire plant, or once constituted part of a more complex alga. They are more minute than in any true converva known to me, being only 2,500th to 2,000th of an inch in diameter, and from a 50th to the 20th of an inch long. I strongly suspect that they are derived from a species of the genus *Nostoc* of botanists. This genus usually consists of a globular or oblong vesicle, from the size of a duck-shot to the bigness of a plum, and filled with mucus which is loaded with minute bead-like filaments. When the little bladders burst, the contents escape, the mucus dissolves in the water, and the filaments are set free. Sometimes the waters of small lakes are filled with these small bladders of *Nostoc*. Since examining the water I have had no opportunity of revisiting the lake to verify my conjecture.

The question naturally arises why this plant should have made its appearance in such quantities, and not have been noticed before. We can only reply that the case is not a singular one. Even in the higher order of plants it is a common circumstance for a particular species to abound at one time and then almost disappear for years; and in the lower vegetable tribes, especially those which inhabit the water, is this strikingly the case. The present Summer has been unusually favorable to vegetation of all kinds, but what are the circumstances which have so remarkably multiplied this little alga I have not yet determined. It is a plant of short duration, and should it reappear another season, the probability is that it will not annoy us long. Very likely more or less of it occurs every Summer, but this is the first time that it has been offensively brought to our notice. Even when it was most abundant in the Croton, I do not believe that it communicated any unwholesome quality to the water. Its odor and taste were certainly unpleasant. While the unpleasant quality of the water continues, the ordinary filter will remove all the suspended matter, and a little fresh-burned vegetable charcoal, or animal carbon, will take away the disagreeable smell and taste. A good method of using the charcoal is to heat some small pieces red-hot, and, after quenching, inclose them in a little bag of gauze, and suspend them in the water. The charcoal should be removed or reburned every day or two.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully your obedient servant, JOHN TORREY.

New-York, Aug. 25, 1859.

To Myndert Van Schaick, Thomas B. Tappen, and A. W. Craven, Esqs., Croton Aqueduct Board:

Gentlemen: In compliance with the request received from your Honorable Board, that I would make a chemical investigation and analysis of the Croton Water, for the especial purpose of ascertaining the cause of its peculiar unpleasant condition, I beg leave to offer the following report as the result of my investigation:

On the 12th of August instant, I received from Mr. A. W. Craven, Chief Engineer of the Works, three demijohns of the water, numbered and labeled as follows:

No. 1. Water from the mouth of the Aqueduct, at the Receiving Reservoir.

No. 2. From the East side of the Gate-house, southeast corner of Receiving Reservoir, South Basin.

No. 3. Water from Forty-second-street Reservoir.

On emptying the water from each of the demijohns into separate large glass jars, it presented the same general appearance in all. The color when viewed transmitted light, by reflected light, was of a faint brownish blue, but by transmitted light it had a shade of green. It was perfectly transparent, but upon close inspection some minute particles were observed suspended throughout the mass. The taste and odor of each was the same as that of the water drawn from the hydrants in the City, and in these particulars closely resembled the water of ponds and marshes abounding in vegetable matter. After remaining at rest for a few hours a deposit of light flocculent matter was observed at the bottom of each of the jars containing the water. Portions of this matter were removed and examined with a microscope, and in each case numerous minute aquatic plants and ciliated animalcules [illegible] Bristle-wheels (*Desmideæ*), with a few living animalcules, were easily detected. A strainer adjustment was obtained from a new filter attached to the hydrant in my laboratory, by allowing the water to pass through it for a short time. In this concentrated form it was of a decidedly green color.

By the addition of minute quantities of silver to each of the samples of water, they were found to change color quickly, under the influence of solar light, to a deep claret color. The change of color being greater than I had observed by similar treatment of Croton water on former occasions, indicated that it contained an unusual amount of vegetable matter.

One gallon (231 cubic inches, 58,327 grains) of the water No. 1, was carefully evaporated in a porcelain dish to dryness; and the dry residuum, which was of a brown color, was found to weigh 3 66 grains. This was heated in a platinum capsule until the organic matter was burnt off. During the operation it evidenced the odor of burning vegetable matter, mixed with a small quantity of animal substance. It was again weighed, and found to have lost 0.92 of a grain. The solid contents, therefore, of one gallon of water No. 1 consisted of

	Grains.
Inorganic (mineral) matters	2.70
Organic (chiefly vegetable) matters	0.96
Total	3 66

One gallon of water No. 2, similarly treated, gave

	Grains.
Inorganic matters	2 760
Organic matters

vidual has ventured in any of the letters from Niagara to say that he saw Gleason do any of these things. Our local editors and others, of course, enjoying the joke have joined in it, and a very good joke it has been certainly; but it seems to me it ought to be regarded now as played out. Whether any Mr. DE LEON exists, or has crossed the Genesee Falls at Rochester, I don't profess to know. It is very possible that such a thing may have been done, however, for there is no sailor in the watch of our merchant navy who does not do as much and as dangerous "slack rope walking," in mid-air, whenever he is sent aloft in a gale. And this is not the least amusing part of the whole hoax, that everybody (I can't even except yourself of the Times) has accepted the difficulty of the feat on the same faith that it was asserted to be difficult. A moment's reflection will convince any one that a man who can keep his head clear and cool at the height of a church's pavement, could do the same thing at the infinitely greater height of the mid-space of BLONDIN'S apocryphal rope.

The good people of our town have had their fun out of you (we must admit), and have made a snug thing of it too in a pecuniary way. But a joke, as I said before, is a joke, and has its bounds. R. E. P.

The Late Cruise of the Yacht Squadron.

[It is due to the gentlemen who are alluded to in the following letter, to state that it would have been written and published a fortnight sooner, but for the writer's absence from the City.—ED. NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Aug. 27, 1859.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

From facts which have since come to my knowledge, I am desirous of withdrawing all that portion of my letters from Newport, published by you on the 13th inst., which reflects in any way upon the honor or veracity of the owner of the yacht *Irene*, or the writer in the *Tribune*. satisfied that, so far as these gentlemen are concerned, I was entirely mistaken. The charge that the writer in the *Tribune* had misrepresented the time of the arrival of any of the yachts of the New-York squadron at New-London, was founded upon what proves to have been an unintentional mistake on the part of the writer, and which is shown by the context. I very much regret that, while supposing a fancied injustice has been done to certain yacht owners, I wrote to you of these gentlemen in terms unintentionally offensive. The owner of the *Irene*, and his guest, I am satisfied, would not, by any means, appropriate or recognize for a moment a reputation to which that yacht was not justly entitled.

A LOVER OF TRUTH.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH FROM SHOOTING.—Mr. BENJAMIN T. TILT, who shot himself some days since, died of his wounds on Saturday, at his residence in Gold street. No cause is assigned for ending his life. He was believed to have been in good circumstances. A post mortem examination was held yesterday morning, but nothing important was elicited. His remains were conveyed to his father's residence in Newtown for interment.

A PECULIAR CASE.—On Thursday last, GEORGE ADE, residing in Atlantic-street, broke his neck by a fall, and was taken to the Raymond street Hospital. It was ascertained, on examination, that he had dislocated two of the vertebræ of his neck, and the physicians have since made several unsuccessful attempts to replace them. He was still alive last evening, although his body is mostly paralyzed.

From Porto Rico—Movement of Trade for the First Six Months of 1859.

From the files of the *Boletin*, of Porto Rico, we derive the following official statement of the productions of that Island, exported during the six months ending on the 30th of June, 1859:

Sugar	56 118,200 lbs.		$2 521,319
Coffee	12 018,688 lbs.		1 324 077
Molasses	2 124,943 gal.		276 243
Hides	187 316 lbs.		26,223
Cotton	4 404 lbs.		372
Tobacco	797,791 lbs.		122,846
Value			$4,269,270

The greater portion of the sugar was sent to the United States; Spain taking from her Colony only 217,749 lbs.

For coffee England was the largest customer, and the United States the smallest.

GOODWIN'S PATENT CHEWING TOBACCO, AN IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT In putting up FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO. By Messrs. E. GOODWIN & BRO., of New-York City.

TOBACCO, of the BEST QUALITY, is selected, neatly wrapped in TIN FOIL, and PATENT PRESSED.

The great advantage of this over other brands consists in the size of the packages, rendering it more convenient to carry in the pocket, and by being PRESSED SOLID it keeps MOIST and FRESH retains its FULL RICH FLAVOR and improves in quality as it is used; while in other brands, as soon as the package is opened the quality rapidly DETERIORATES—the tobacco growing dry—and filtering the pocket, to the great annoyance of the consumer. The dressing which the PATENT TOBACCO undergoes in the process of manufacture, frees it from all grit or impurities so objectionable in the use of Plug Tobacco. Chewers will do well to give the Patent Pressed a trial, and judge for themselves.

For sale by Wholesale Merchants, who receive it direct from the Manufacturers

E GOODWIN & BRO., Nos. 207 and 209 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
"HOSPITALER."
(A great luxury)
Hospitals, at home and abroad, are daily ordering GAYETTE'S Medicated Paper for the Water closet, a sure cure and preventive of Piles.
For sale everywhere, and by J. C. GAYETTE & Co., No. 440 Broadway, and No. 41 Ann-street.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS FOR THE PERIODICAL IRREGULARITIES PECULIAR TO THE SOFTER SEX.—This alterative is a most valuable one; its action so mild, yet so effectual, that every one is benefited by it. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes. No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 27.

$500 Ohio St. 6s '75	114	150 Hud. River R.	b60 33⅜
12,000 Virginia 6s	9 ⅝	100 do	s60 34⅛
3,000 do	9⅝	50 do	33⅜
6,000 Missouri St. 6s	8 ⅝	1,000 Reading R.	s3 44⅛
1,000 do	82⅜	100 do	s10 44⅜
1,000 N. Y. Cent. m. bds.	79	100 do	s15 44⅜
2,000 Hud. R. 2d m. bds	85	100 Mich. Cen. R.	s3 65
1,000 M.C.R 8 ₱s 1st M S. F. C.	88	50 do	s16 65
1,000 M. S. 2d M. B.	86	5 Mich. So. & N. Ia R.	7
5,000 Illinois 6 ₱ Bonds	95	100 Mich. S. & N. I. C. R.	24⅜
4,000 Gal. & C. 2d M. B.	86	200 do	b60 24⅜
30 National Bank	102	64 Panama Railroad	116⅜
11 Bank of Commerce	89	50 do	116⅜
8 Metropolitan Bk	109	5 Ill. Cen. Railroad	66
260 Harlem R. Pref	65	164 Galena & Chicago R.	84⅜
100 do	s.n.w. 63⅜	100 do	s60 68⅜
100 do	63⅜	200 do	68⅜
200 do	63⅜	100 do	s60 68⅜
50 Pacific M. St. Os.	85⅜	100 do	b60 69⅜
50 do	83⅜	50 do	b10 83⅜
100 do	b60 81	100 do	s30 69⅜
125 do	84	50 do	69⅜
150 do	b 84	100 Clev & Tol. R.	s3 24
100 do	s10 83⅜	200 do	23⅜
225 do	83	300 do	23⅜
100 do	b60 83	200 do	b60 23⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	b10 74	300 do	s60 24
100 do	b10 74⅛	400 do	s60 23⅜
50 do	s30 73⅜	300 do	23⅜
7 do	73	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	65
200 do	s30 73⅜	110 do	65⅛
200 do	s30 73⅜	200 do	65⅛
300 do	b10 73⅜	80 do	65⅛
200 do	73⅜	200 do	b60 65⅛
100 do	b60 73⅜	100 do	b10 65⅛
300 do	73⅜	100 do	s10 65⅛
200 do	s30 73⅜	80 do	b10 65⅛
200 do	b60 73⅜	100 Chi. Bur & Q. R.	84
300 do	b60 73⅜	100 Continental Bank	100

MONDAY, August 29, A. M.

The past week was one of unusual activity in the Dry Goods trade, and also in Bullion and Stocks. The movement on the Stock Exchange was especially marked, and the desire of speculation altogether for higher values. We have seldom recorded a week of more decided improvement in the general tone of the market; induced mainly by the increased, and now almost settled confidence in the trade results which are soon to follow a splendid harvest throughout the country. The widest of outside orders for State and Federal Securities were scarcely equal to the disposition of sellers at the Brokers' Board, but for most of the Railway Stocks and for Pacific Mail Shares the orders were large, and the jobbing for higher prices through the Autumn, still larger. We have seldom recorded a week of more decided improvement in the general tone of the market; induced mainly by the increased confidence in and near approach of the trade results which are to follow a splendid harvest throughout the country.

The Import entries of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $5,416,736 against $4,777,339 same week last season; and the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, $1,198,887 against $1,296,237 same week last year. The Gold and Silver from California, $2,126,000, and from New-Orleans, $775,000, were not at hand until Saturday and yesterday. The Export demand of the week, including $1,396,000 by the two steamers for Havana and Liverpool on Saturday, amount to $1,846,000 against $158,440 same week last year. The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon stood $4,869,842 against $4,960,490 at the close of the previous week. The Averages of Specie have not run quite as well among the large Banks as the previous return, the difference, in the aggregate, as far as our inquiries extend, being about $450,000, which, in the event of no important variation in the up-town Banks, will make the return this afternoon about $21,000,000, against $21,403,448 last Monday. We look for a moderate increase in the aggregate return of Loans and Discounts, though the movement has been variable in the leading institutions, according to the wants or offerings of their regular dealers. There is not much disposition to take outside paper, and the characteristics of the Money Market during the week are of steadiness in rates and of quiet ease to the demand. The Discount Brokers are doing more business in prime lists of 4@5 months' paper, by conceding something of the extreme rates current in the early part of the month. We quote 7@7½ ₱ cent., and fair bills 8@9 ₱ cent., the preference in both cases being for December and early January dates. The Foreign Exchanges ruled for Saturday's mail at 109¾@110 on London and 5.16¼@5.15⅝ on Paris, at 60 days' sight. The supply easy on a fair trade demand. The export movement of Mexican dollars and Bar Gold supplies a large amount of Sight Exchange on both London and Paris, at a difference in rates from 60 day bills equal to about 3 ₱ cent ₱ annum interest. A low freight was made to the Bankers and Bullion Brokers by both the steamers on Saturday, and the insurance lower than it will be after the 1st September, on account of the difference charged during the equinoctial season.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at this port for the seven months of the present calendar year, were made up in summary form for the TIMES a few weeks ago, and presented a total import of Foreign Merchandise, from 1st January to 31st July, 1859, of.....$155 147,000
Add four weeks in August..... 24,129,922
Total to date.....$179,276,922
Against same time in 1858..... 97,628,292
Increase to date.....$81,648,630

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles, reexported, to 31st July.....$36 547 000
Add four weeks in August..... 5,528,479
Total to date.....$42 075,479
Against same time 1858..... 40 993 774
Increase to date.....$1,081 705

The same tables make the Export of Specie to 31st July.....$43 250 000
Add four weeks in August..... 6 075 322
Total to date.....$49 325,322
Against same time 1858..... 17 370,690
Increase to date.....$31,954,632

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THIS WEEK.

New Loan of U. S.	101¾ @101¾
N. Y. Central	72½@74¾
New-York and Erie	5⅛@5⅛
Reading	43¾@44⅛
Rock Island	63¼@66
Michigan Southern	73⅛@7⅛
Michigan Southern preferred	25½@24¾@25¼@25
Michigan Central	43¼@45
Toledo	21⅜@24
Galena	66 @69
Illinois Central	66 @65½
Panama	116 @117
Pacific Mail	76@84@83
Missouris	82½@82¾
Virginias	93¼@93
Tennessees	87½@86½
Illinois Central Bonds	88¼@89
Hudson River	32½@31½
Harlem Preferred	35½@36⅜
Delaware and Hudson	69¼@92¾

The market for New-York Central and several of the Western shares was active throughout the week, and the additional advance equal to 2@2½ ₱ cent., making, since the recent turn in the temper of speculation, about 5½ ₱ cent. on Central, 6 ₱ cent. on Galena and Rock Island, 7 ₱ cent. on Toledo, 4@5 ₱ cent. on Michigan Guaranteed, 4 ₱ cent. on Michigan Central, and 3½ ₱ cent. on Hudson River. The rise is still more decided on Pacific Mail, being from 72 to 84 ₱ cent., closing 83 ₱ cent. on the Street, after the regular session of the Brokers on Saturday. A number of the Railway mortgages have participated in the improvement, particularly Erie, notwithstanding the unsettled affairs of the Company. The Bonds of the New York Central and Illinois Central are also in demand, and scarce. The Coal shares have improved with the Western Railways, though not to the same extent. Reading is 44¼ ₱ cent., the improvement being resisted for the moment by an influential *short* interest in Philadelphia. Delaware and Hudson advanced 3 ₱ cent., and Cumberland 2 ₱ cent., during the week. There was only one session of the Brokers on Saturday, as usual during the warm weather, and this was marked by much excitement and a pretty large registered business, though the advance was so rapid as to preclude a number of orders sent in under limits. On the Street the excitement rather increased than diminished on the more active Stocks, and Central sold at 74¾, Galena at 69, Toledo at 24, and Rock Island at 66. A member of the Exchange, operating moderately of late for the *Bear* account, was unable to make good his deliveries, which created an additional demand for the wants of the day from parties who had calculated on receiving stock from him. It has not escaped notice that the Stock Exchange since the crisis of 1857, as it did for six or eight months, or nearly a year, previous to the final break down, has ruled from nine to ten months out of every twelve, in favor of the *Bear* account, made up for the most part, by cliques or combinations inside the Board, who have generally found their profit in selling heavily against any thing like a substantial recovery in prices, to the intimidation, of course, of the regular commission business of the Board, which thus becomes a secondary consideration to the parties engaged in these movements. Their ascendancy, through almost unbroken periods of five or six months at a time, while it has kept down prices, has not always brought substantial profit, owing to the competition among themselves for the moderate or disproportioned amount of certificates on the Street for delivery. And the result of late, until within the fortnight, has been simply to keep the market down to about the prices current before the event of the harvest was made certain, thus preventing a *gradual* improvement, which is now made too *precipitate* for them. We say this in no unkind spirit toward this party, however they may have kept up the delusion that the Country and its Railways as well as Crops, were never to recover from the paralysis of 1857, thus making the principal and only great Stock Exchange of the country, or "Broker's Market" indefinitely, or until all values were crushed out. But we say it by way of explanation of the present rise, which, without looking back some months, might seem to be as unreasonable as some of the more frequent turns in the opposite direction have assuredly been.

On Saturday last Mr. CHARLES MORAN resigned his entire administration of the New-York and Erie Company, including his seat at the Board of Directors. And the resignation was duly accepted. The state and consideration of the financial affairs of the Company, devolve, for the present, upon the remainder of the old Board, whose term will expire with a new election early in October, to be made at the general annual meeting of the Stockholders. The promised recommendation of the Board to the Stock and Bondholders, reported by a Select Committee, was made up for publication on Saturday, and is here presented to such of our readers as may feel an interest in the subject. As the relative figures of the later mortgage and common debt differ somewhat from the previous schedule of the late President, we presume that all the corrections to which we referred in a foot-note have since been made by including the outstanding rights to one or both the mortgages on final settlement, so that we have a total for these junior mortgages of $4,958,500; making the whole mortgage Debt outstanding $17,958,500.

Whatever may be thought of the practicability of the present recommendation, we certainly think that all the interests concerned in this great property have reason to be pleased that the opportunity is afforded, on the eve of a more active and prosperous time generally for the Railway traffic of the country, that the real embarrasements which a new management will have to encounter, and under which it was deemed proper by the old to create a friendly Receivership, are neither so complicated nor overwhelming as the nature of that proceeding would imply. Divested of the claims of the Bondholders themselves, the highest classes of which have already become accustomed to delay or extension in the payment of both principal and interest, and part of which claims is yet to accrue, the case would seem to stand about thus: 1. About three months' net earnings—not so much if the Fall traffic should increase with other lines at and from the West—will be required, and, under the Receivership, promptly paid by order of the Court, for all arrearages for supplies, labor, salaries, repairs, &c. This would bring the business of the Road to the 1st of December. 2. The May coupons on the first mortgage, $105,000, constituting about half the sum of $211,000 in the schedule, must soon be provided for, under the provision of a mortgage within the administration of the Comptroller of the State of New-York, who from any unreasonable delay might feel it his duty to initiate proceedings in foreclosure of the principal. 3. Bills Payable to the amount of $320,000, secured by pledge of five times the sum, in one of the junior mortgages of the Company, not yet exhausted. How these bills are severally or entirely situated is not mentioned, but as the sum total is less than one ₱ cent. of the cost of the property, it would be no compliment to the old Board to October, or the new Board after that time, or to the Receiver, to assume that further sacrifices or imminent danger are to grow out of so inconsiderable a debt.

After the two sums first named, and which the Road itself cannot be made to pay until after 1st December, amounting to $425,000, come the Fall coupons upon the second $140,000, and upon the first again $105,000, raising the whole claim upon the ways and means of the Company, with the aid of the net Winter traffic, free from all arrearages for supplies, labor, &c., to $670,000.

Next to this, we have the arrearages of interest, $106,000 on the junior mortgages, and the Fall coupons upon these and the third mortgage, making all together $564,872. That this sum should not be procrastinated or capitalized, without a corresponding contribution, *in some shape*, from the common Bond and Stockholders, is readily seen. And it is to determine this shape that the whole subject is placed before them. In announcing the Receivership, it will be recollected that it was stated, that if the time for reducing and reorganizing the capital and debt of the Company had come, now is the occasion for going into the work under a friendly Receiver. Plans for such reduction and consolidation appeared to be, at least *semi-officially*, invited. The market-price of the Bonds and Stocks was then less than $20.000.000, confessedly below the productive capability of the property at its lowest point of traffic. It was then suggested to make the basis $25,000,000, provided the later mortgages could be capitalized, to make every interest for the future a productive one without failure or delay; the sum total, including $1,500,000 new consolidated shares at par to be subscribed, part in overdue coupons by the mortgagees, and the balance in cash by the common stock and common boncholders. The justice or expediency of the heavy scaling process was only acknowledged on condition of reducing all mortgage liens to the original $13.000,000.

This plan has not been favored by the Committee of the old Board. They grant 20 ₱ cent., or five shares for one to the common Stockholders, and propose the higher rate of 80 ₱ cent. instead of 50 ₱ cent. to the common Bondholders, with a requisition upon both to subscribe in cash to one-tenth additional consolidated stock; but all behind $17,958,500 mortgage liens instead of $13,000,000.

The question thus raised is not so much the difference between the gross basis of $25,000,000 and $27,611,727, but the weight of mortgage liens left upon the latter, carrying with it the probability of a further considerable delay before any income will accrue, in cash, to the new stock, and the possibility of another Receivership under the junior mortgages, and another scaling process and cash subscription to avert the foreclosure. Both these contingencies, the first being almost inevitable, already rest upon the so-called unsecured interests in the property. They must wait for income until the finances of the Road are disembarked by future net earnings, and they must help to avert foreclosure, if under the new management, these earnings are not likely to come in season to avert such a calamity. Whether this burthen is likely to be made easier by surrendering five old Shares for one new, and five old Bonds for four new shares, and then adding a tenth in cash to their consolidated interest, must be determined by themselves. The alternative would seem to be the same cash contribution in another shape. Such, for example, as their subscription, heretofore voluntarily withheld, until the proposition was suddenly closed against them, to the fourth mortgage, one-half in cash or its equivalent to the immediate wants of the Company, and the other half in common Bonds; the right to further convert an equal amount of the latter into the fifth lien. We do not know that such an alternative will be offered by or permitted to the old Board, or deemed expedient, (possibly it may be found unnecessary,) by the new Board at the conference at the general meeting in October; but we know that the suddenness with which the original programme of the fourth mortgage was closed, without notice against the common Bondholders, was deemed exceedingly inadvisable and arbitrary at the time, and that it induced the prosecution to judgment, in Broome County, of certain claims upon the Sioking Fund Issue, to avert which judgment was the immediate pretext for a friendly Receivership.

To the Bond and Stockholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company:

The embarrassments of the Company and the action of its creditors having resulted in the appointment of a Receiver, the directors have lost no time in endeavoring to mature a plan by which the interests of all would be promoted. The most practical means of harmonizing the various interests involved is considered in the following report of their committee. The committee appointed to devise a plan to extricate the New-York and Erie Railroad from its present difficulties, report that the capital stock and indebtedness of the Company are represented as follows:

First mortgage bonds	$3 000 000
Second mortgage bonds	6,000,000
Third mortgage bonds	6 000,000
Fourth mortgage bonds	3,705,000
Fifth mortgage bonds	1 253,500
Total mortgage debt	$17 958,500
Unsecured bonds, and interest due on them	7 825 150
Capital stock	11 000 000
Total	$36 883,650
Bills payable, for the payment of which fourth mortgage bonds are pledged	$1 560 000 $320,000
(The payment of the amount due to employes for past services, and for materials and supplies furnished, is provided for in the order of the Court appointing a Receiver, for which all the earnings up to 1st of December will be required.)	
Coupons due on mortgage bonds	211,000
Coupons to fall due:	
Sept. 1, on second mortgage bonds	140,000
Sept. 1, on third mortgage bonds	210 000
Oct. 1, on fourth mortgage bonds	129 875
Nov. 1, on first mortgage bonds	105 000
Dec. 1, on fifth mortgage bonds	43 872
Total	$1,459,547

To pay this sum of $1,159,547, and to reduce the bonded debt and capital stock of the Company, the Committee propose the following plan:

Convert the unsecured bonds and interest $7 825,150 at 80 ₱ cent. into new stock at par	$6 280,120
Exchange old stock $11,000,000 at 20 ₱ cent. into new stock at par	2,200,000—$8,460,120
Assess this $8 460,150 of new stock 10 ₱ cent. and give new stock at par	$846,012
Convert two coupons from each of fourth and fifth mortgage Bonds, due half in October and December, and half in April and June next, into stock at par	$17,095— 1,198,107
New Stock	$9,633 227
Bonded debt	17,958,500

Thus reducing the entire debt and capital stock of the Company to $27,611,727

With the exception of $210,000 due on 1st Sept. for third mortgage interest, for the payment of which a delay of twelve months is asked.

This plan, of course, contemplates that the second mortgage bonds will be extended either by exchange for the remaining bonds of the third series held for that purpose, or by a new sheet of coupons.

Why should this plan, or any similar one, be adopted, will be the question asked by those interested.

To the holders of the bonds secured by mortgage, we may urge the equity of extending to the unsecured creditors and stockholders the benefit of the property pledged to them beyond the amount necessary to secure their debts. They are asked to part with no security; their overdue interest is provided for, and all the guarantee of prompt payment in the future; that an improved organization on a reduced capital can give will be secured to them.

Whereas, in all probability, if an attempt be made to cut off by foreclosure entirely the unsecured debt and stock, such an immense interest will oppose every obstacle that legal ingenuity can invent to thwart the foreclosure, and for years to come this property, the value of which depends so much upon skillful management, will be left to the management of the courts and lawyers; and the revenue, if any, will be kept under the control of the court, until the legal rights of all the parties are determined. Five years would, in all probability, be as short a time as so large and intricate a subject could make the circumlocution of our courts, during all of which time the Receiver must operate the road under the orders of some 20 or 40 different judges. That much revenue can be expected from a road thus managed—no matter how good the Receiver—is not to be even hoped for.

To the unsecured creditors and stockholders the inducement is still greater.

Their condition at the end of the protracted litigation above alluded to would probably be a total loss of their interest, with the addition of large expenses, while by paying the small assessment, for which they receive new stock, they at once come into possession of the road and control its management under the new organization.

Taking the gross receipts of the road for the last twelve months, ($4 500 000,) and it is hard to conceive of any casualty that would ever again reduce them so low, the net result shows more than sufficient to pay 7 ₱ cent ₱ annum on over $20 000,000, besides expending during that period $760,000 on the road; and the statement for the last six months shows even a more favorable result.

By the compromise, if promptly carried out, the stock would, in the opinion of the Committee, soon be a dividend-paying investment, and the bonds of the Company at once take a high position in the market among the favorite railroad securities of the country. Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL MARSH,
DANIEL DREW,
E J BROWN,
HERMANN GELPCKE,
E. K. ALBURTIS.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1859.

In submitting the foregoing plan to the creditors and stockholders the Board of Directors are aware of the difficulties of bringing so many interests, represented by so many parties, to concerted action. The peril in which many of the interests are placed by the pending legal proceedings, calls for prompt action. Those who consider their bonds secured by a pledge of the franchises of the company, if left to the conclusion that they must rely upon the prosecution of their legal rights in the Courts, will, of course, suffer no delay in thus enforcing their claims; whereas, by the plan proposed, they will see that their interest will be sooner paid and their rights more certainly protected than by the law's delay and uncertainty. But this must be evidenced by immediate action, and it is to induce such action and to place before those interested a basis of amicable and equitable adjustment that the Directors make the foregoing suggestions, and that they now call on the creditors and stockholders to take prompt measures to protect their several interests, as far as they can be protected by the property and franchises of the company.

In furtherance of this object the Directors have prepared this recommendation in the form of a circular, and directed their Secretary to transmit a copy to the bond and stockholders so far as known, and to furnish copies to all parties calling therefor, and they respectfully call it that each party interested in the bonds or who approves of the plan here recommended, should signify such approval to the Secretary, No. 45 Wall street with as little delay as possible. By order of the Board. HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

The following is the treasure list of the *Moses Taylor*, from Aspinwall:

Am. Ex. Bank	$215,000	F. Nickerson	$12,000
Seth Adams	3,000	H. Patrick	45,000
T. B. & J. S. Bacon	18,000	Wm. Pa sons	30,000
Butcher & Bro	20,000	J. v. Parker & Son	5 000
August Belmont	144 000	James Patrick & Co	53 000
C. W. Crosby	18 800	Ross, Falconer & Co	26 512
Cerroy & O'Connor	7 600	Rice & Bro	10 000
H. Echo & Co	20 000	Roberts, Morrison & Co	10,000
W. T. Coleman & Co	83 280	A. S Rowenbaum & Co	36,800
Curtis & Peaseds	10,000	Steph-ns, Tilton & Co	5 000
Lungsheraus & Co	187,394	Schell's Bros	28 000
De Witt Bittle	53 000	Wm. Seligman & Co	44 000
De Rham & Co	54 000	J. Strauss Bro. & Co	79,892
Eppinger & Co	56 000	Turner Bro	2,000
Z. Brandeis & Bros	18 842	A. E & C. E Tilton	2,343
Freeman & Co	74 810	Treadwell & Co	20,000
J. Goldsmith & Co	11 240	Tassie McLahill & Co	42,091
Wm. Edge & Co	44 000	Weiller Bro	5 701
Howland & Aspinwall	10 856	W. F. Welch & Co	13,481
D. Hamburger	5 509	J. R Wale	30,856
J. Hicks & Bro	6 [illegible]	Wells, Fargo & Co	302,500
J. Keller & Bro	14 [illegible]	A. Iacobi & Co	17 600
W. Keller & Co	23 000	Order	13,000
Jencrigs & Brewster	11,000	Mora Bro. & Navarro	5 890
Jansen, Bonn & Co	40,000	Joseph F. Joy	7,513
Eugene Kelly & Co	90 000	Victor Feltourg	2 800
A. M Lawrence	40 000	S Lansburgh & Bro	510
Metropolitan Bank	68,904	J. J. Fischer & Son	250
R Meader & O. Adams	15,800	Jas. Alexander	200
Peter Naylor	1,200	W. H. Hussey	200
Weichselter & Bro	30,500		
J. B. Newton & Co	17,610	Total	$2 126,333

American Railways.	Closing Prices.	Business
Illinois Central 6 ₱ ct. red. 1875	77 to 80	
Do., 7 ₱ cent., 1875	79 to 81	
Do., do., Freeland, red. 1860	87 to 89	
Do., $100 shares, $60 paid	38 to 34 dis.	25 dis.
Mich. Cen. 1st mort., 8 ₱ cent., con. 1860	82 to 85	
Do., 1869	82 to 86	84
Do., (sinking fund,) do., '82	83 to 85	
Do., $100 shares	40 to 45	
Michigan S. & North. Indiana 7 ₱ ct. (sinking fund,) 1865	55 to 60	
Do., $100 shares	6 to 10	
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent., (sinking fund,) 1883	84 to 86	
Do., 7 ₱ cent., con. 1864	91 to 95	
Do. 7 ₱ ct. sink. fund 1876	91 to 91	
Do., $100 shares	66 to 70	
New-York and Erie 3d mort. 7 ₱ cent., 1883	55 to 60	
Do. sinking fund, 1876	16 to 26	
Do., Ports, con., 1862	16 to 26	
Do., 1871	16 to 26	
Do., $100 shares	5 to 10	
Pennsylvania Con. Bonds: 1st mortgage, con. 6 ₱ cent.	90 to 92	90½
Do. 2d mort., 6 ₱ ct. sterl	94 to 96	
Do., $50 shares	25 to 43	
Phila. & Read. Bonds, 6 ₱ 1st mortgage, 1860	83 to 88	
Do. 2d mortgage, 1870	13 to 78	
Do. $50 shares	20 to 24	

From Satterthwaite's Circular.

We have had a dull market during the past week for American Securities; the business transacted being on a limited scale. United States' 5 per cent. and 6 per cent Bonds are more offered at some concession in price. The demand for Illinois Shares and Bonds has fallen off; Construction Bonds have declined 1 per cent., and Shares 2 per cent. Consols close 95¼ to 95⅝ for Money and Account 7th September. The critical position of the New-York and Erie Railroad is beginning to excite considerable attention, particularly amongst parties interested as Shareholders, or unsecured Bondholders. Seeing the Company did not pay its First Mortgage Interest punctually, it is scarcely likely to pay the Second and Third Mortgage Coupons falling due 1st September next. Nor is it likely that the holders of these Bonds will consent to allow their Coupons to remain unpaid without taking such legal steps as may secure their being met. The concern must undoubtedly can earn, and most probably has earned the interest at least upon all its mortgage indebtedness, and such earnings as conceive ought to have been appropriated to paying the Mortgage Interest, and not to have been diverted into any other channel whatsoever.

The Mills Plan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article addressed to the creditors of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by Mr. WASHINGTON MILLS, headed the "Erie Troubles Imaginary," and published in the Money Article of Saturday's edition, requires the following correction of a typographical error so as to be fully understood: The Erie Stockholders will realize five hundred thousand dollars, payable in mortgage coupons, by permitting the Fourth and Fifth Mortgage Bondholders to raise the grade of their Bonds, and eight hundred thousand dollars in cash by permitting the unsecured Bondholders to convert their Bonds with coupons past due into a mortgage security, and funding all coupons that would mature on the same from two to four years.

M.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 27—6 P. M.

FLOUR firm but less active; sales 1,000 bbls. at $3 25 for our Spring Sale; $4 25@$4 37½ for new Spring extra Illinois; $4 50 for extra Wisconsin; $4 75@$4 87½ for extra Michigan and Indiana; $5@$5 50 for canada extra do. and Ohio. Canadian steady; sales 100 bbls fair extra at $5. WHEAT, on the spot, in fair demand and steady; to arrive, dull and heavy; sales 11,000 bushels new Chicago Spring, to arrive, at 83c.; 8,300 bushels red Ohio at $1 05@$1 06; 3 000 bushels white Indiana at $1 15. CORN dull and no sales. OATS steady. BARLEY quiet. RYE steady; sales 4,000 bushels at 65c. *Lake Imports*—5,000 bbls. FLOUR; 26,100 bushels Wheat; 180 000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—22,000 bushels Wheat; 6,000 bushels Corn; 5,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Aug. 27—6 P. M.

FLOUR in moderate demand, chiefly for the interior trade; sales 1,000 bbls. at $4 50 from new Spring Wheat; $5 from Red Western; $5 50 from White do., including choice double extra at $6 5. WHEAT firm but quiet. CORN held at 71c.@72c., with buyers at 70c.; sales of 9,000 bushels Illinois at 70½c. OATS scarce and nominal. Famine unchanged. No receipts of Flour or Grain by Lake. *Canal Exports*—6,700 bushels Wheat; 12,700 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI Saturday, Aug. 27.

FLOUR quiet, at $4 65@$4 75. WHEAT—Sales large, but prices unchanged. WHISKY heavy, at 24¼c. PROVISIONS—There is more disposition on the part of holders to yield to the limits of buyers, but few transactions are reported.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 27.

FLOUR quiet; superfine $5 @ $5 25. WHEAT quiet; sales 3,000 bushels; red $1 18 @ $1 20; white $1 28 @ $1 30. CORN firm; sales 3,000 bushels; yellow 62c. OATS steady at 35c. for Southern. WHISKY scarce and firm, and selling at 27c. @ 27½c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Aug. 27.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT active and improving; sales 12 000 bushels, at $1 20 @ $1 40 for white; and $1 10 @ $1 15 for red. CORN firm; yellow 84c. @ 85c.; white 80c. @ 82c. WHISKY dull.

Cristenden's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of ladies' long braids. Fronts, half wigs, &c., on hand, for sale, and the Dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

Tubular Ties 50 Cents; Silk Ties 37 to 75 cents, at Nos. 97 and 99 William-street one door north of Maiden Lane. GEORGE M. TRAUT, Agent.

Malicious Falsehood!!

We have been informed that there are many persons engaged in manufacturing a imitation of our Sewing Machines, and selling them at a very low price, calculated to deceive persons who are not familiar with our machines.

We have been aware of this some time, and have forborne doing anything about it, but this will has grown to such an extent that we find it necessary to put an end to such *pratical* fellows, who by the course they are pursuing, are deceiving the poor and unwary into buying worthless machines.

The guarantee given by these *pirates* to those who buy from them, is utterly *false*, as they will find in a short time we *shall demand damages*, and if not settled at once we shall take the machines away from them.

We hereby give this timely notice, that from this date, we warn all who are manufacturing and selling these swindling impositions, as well as those who have bought or shall purchase them, that we shall forthwith commence a suit against, and prosecute them to the utmost extent of the law. I. M. SINGER & CO.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1859.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

Thousands of certificates from manufacturers in every part of the United States attest to the strength and durability of these machines, as well as the excellence and beauty of their stitch, which is more uniformly the same on both sides of the fabric than any other in the market.

They are adapted to all kinds of sewing, either coarse or fine, are perfectly simple in their operations, and are easily kept in order. The family sewing machines at $50 and $15 are just what is needed in every family.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The Eureka Celebrated Sewing Machines.
REDUCED IN PRICE. BUT NOT IN SIZE.
Now Selling for $50. $50. Office No. 489 Broadway.
N. B.—Parties wishing to purchase, and not having the "full amount," arrangements will be made by applying at the office.

Grover & Baker's New Cloak Maker and Quilter.

None in the business can afford to be without them. Their work is unequaled

INSTRUCTION.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL
for
YOUNG LADIES,
No 30 West 25th st; opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mdlle ROSTAN, of Paris, will be opened on THURSDAY, September 15th. Mdlle Rostan is grateful for the liberal patronage which has enabled her to make valuable additions to the library, and important improvements in the accommodations for the family, and hopes that parents confiding their daughters to her care, will find that no effort is spared to give them a thorough and finished education.

Superior advantages are also presented in Music, Drawing and Painting.

The young ladies residing in the family will enjoy the best opportunities for the acquisition of practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages, and will share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant and happy home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mdlle ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th st.

Circulars send, if desired.

MISS HAINES
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK,
EAST 20TH-ST.,
Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued interest, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible to the personal happiness, as well as mental and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

MRS. MEARS-BURKHARDT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 32 AND 36 WEST FIFTEENTH-ST.,
Below 5th-av., New-York.

RE-OPENS ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.

Mrs. MEARS-BURKHARDT will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 5.

Circulars may be obtained on application as above, or from the bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and the music store of C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York,
Offers Board and tuition for $120 per year.
Term opens Sept 15.
Male and Female.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE,
On Brooklyn Heights, opposite New York City.
ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M.,
EDWARD B. BRADBURY, A. M., } Principals.

This first-class institution will reopen, Sept. 12, with new facilities for the thorough and accomplished education of young ladies. For circulars, apply as above.

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL,
No. 78 Henry-st, New-York,
Will reopen Sept. 5.
SOLOMON JANNER, A. M., Principal.

McELLIGOTT'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
NO. 15 EAST 31ST ST.,
BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.
FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPT. 12.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL, NEW-YORK.—The next term of this Institution will commence on the 3d of October, and terminate on the 25th of May next, at the Law School Building, No. 37 Lafayette-place, under the direction of Prof THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL. D.

In addition to the usual branches of legal study, courses of lectures will be given in Political Science and in Moral Philosophy, by Professors LIEBER and NAIRNE, of Columbia College, with other lectures on legal subjects by eminent jurists of the City and State of New-York, and also a course on Medical Jurisprudence.

Terms of admission to all the lectures $75 for the year.

Four yearly prizes of $350, of $200, of $150, and of $100, will be awarded to the four students of the greatest proficiency.

Full particulars may be obtained on application to the President of the College, CHARLES KING, LL. D., or to Prof. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette place, or to either of the undersigned members of the Law School Committee of the Trustees of the College:
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
HAMILTON FISH,
GOUVERNEUR M. OGDEN,
GEORGE T. STRONG,
WILLIAM BETTS.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that having removed from No. 81 9th-st, she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, in the new and commodious establishment, No. 260 Madison av., Murray Hill, second house north of 39th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use.

Her School Circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.; and at the bookstores of Wees a. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway, and RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

N. B.—A stage is provided for Day Scholars residing at a distance from the School.

PARKER & BERTHET'S SCHOOL,
No. 23 East 21st-st, corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 13. Pupils are prepared for College at the commencing room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L.I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage offered in the high-st public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages, it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park, is perfectly secluded. Circulars at WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS', No 383 Broadway.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No 900 Broadway, corner of 30th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No. 609; Christern's No. 753, and Lockwood's No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 26th-st.—Boarding and Day School Classical and Commercial, will be reopened on Sept. 15. Fifteen teachers are connected with the Institution. Prospectus to be had, containing full details, the names of the pupils and of their parents during the last four years. There is a primary department.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 33 West 16th st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her School for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. SANFIELD, Principals.

MISS STIMSON, HAVING REMOVED HER School to No. 119 West 34th st, between 6th and 7th avs., will be ready to receive her pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

Miss STIMSON'S long experience and success will warrant the generous patronage of the community among whom she has taken her residence.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 21st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON, Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at OASTLER'S Bookstore, No. 630 Broadway, or after Aug. 20 at the school.

MRS. SKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th of September, at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place.

Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of September to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM. R. GOODELL will reopen his school on Monday, Sept. 5. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; at Segre's, No. 826 Broadway, or the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—A first-class boarding school for boys. The Fall session commences on the 29th of August. For circulars, address
O. B. WARRING and OTIS BISBEE,
Successors to CHARLES BARTLETT.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LEWIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys only.

MRS. BOND WILL REOPEN HER FRENCH and English School, No. 180 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on Sept. 5. Private instruction after school. A vacancy for music pupils, with privilege of practice

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, Hackensack, N. J.—William Williams, Principal—will reopen on Monday, Sept. 5. Terms exceedingly moderate. Superior advantages for obtaining a knowledge of Music.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Oneida Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 239 Water-st., or the Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Next academic year commences Sept. 21, and continues forty-two weeks. Location beautiful and healthy. For catalogues apply to Principal, the Rev. L. H. NORTHRUP.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—AN English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, at Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

MRS. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 12 West 22d st., near 6th av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I. The Fall session of this Boarding School for Boys will commence on [illegible]

THE FALL TERM OF THE RIDGE HOCKHALT SCHOOL, No. 12 Gramercy-park, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS HALLOW WILL REOPEN HER School for young ladies, at No. [illegible] Broadway, on Monday, Sept. 5.

INSTRUCTION.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE,
UNION-SQUARE AND FIFTH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST. MURRAY HILL.

This institution commenced in 1848, has occupied successively locations in Colonnade Row, Lafayette-place, Washington square, and University-place.

The present spacious edifice on Union-square was erected for it twelve years since, and with its various appointments—Library, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, Laboratory, and Works of Art, involved an investment of not less than *Eighty Thousand Dollars*.

In addition to the above, to meet the increasing wants of the institution, the celebrated mansion and grounds (six lots,) on the Fifth-av., corner of 34th-st, Murray Hill, have now been purchased with special reference to the accommodation of the higher classes—candidates for graduation, and young ladies wishing to pursue an advanced course in general reading, History, Literature, Languages, Music and Art.

At Union Square special attention will be given to the other classes of the Collegiate, the Academic, and the Primary Departments, preparatory to their promotion. For the convenience, however, of those residing near either location the same provision will be made at each for pupils of every grade and class.

The privileges and course of instruction will be almost identical under the same supervision and to a great extent conducted by the same teachers, so that parallel classes will be only sections of the same and the Seniors at commencement, will graduate together. Interesting Lectures and exercises, at either place, will sometimes be shared by the members of both sections of the classes for whom they are intended.

The autumn session at Union-square will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14; at Murray Hill, on Wednesday, Sept 21.

The expenses at Murray Hill will necessarily be somewhat greater than at Union Square.

Applications for circulars, or for admission, may be made personally, at either place, or by letter addressed
GORHAM D. ABBOT,
Spingler Institute, New-York.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,

Now in its fortieth year, reopens on Monday, Sept. 5, with every advantage for the education of youth both in the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all the departments of a complete school course. The Rector is assisted by an able corps of twelve experienced Teachers. Each scholar has a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Parents who wish to place their sons where there will be no necessity for change till they have finished their education, and to secure for them the advantages of sound instruction, thorough mental discipline, and correct moral training, are invited to visit the Institution. They will be furnished with circulars, containing the names of numerous references, and full particulars as to terms, discipline, mode of instruction, &c.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
THE REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
PRINCIPAL.

Next session begins last Tuesday (27th) of September. This institution, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York, offers superior advantages for obtaining a SUBSTANTIAL EDUCATION.

Refers to Rev. Dr. Krebs, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Wilson G. Hunt & Co., J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., and others Catalogues, giving particulars, and references of the highest kind, at Carter's bookstore, or address the Principal.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,
No. 866 Broadway, RICHARD P. JENKS, Principal. This school will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars, with reference and terms, may be had at the bookstore of Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or of Mauran & Philes, No. 55 Cedar-st.

MURRAY HALL.
THE REV. J. J. ELMENDORF'S SCHOOL
For young ladies, No. 101 West 30th st, New-York. Ninth session begins on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

CLASSICAL FRENCH, ENGLISH AND SPANISH INSTITUTE—No. 120 West 44th-st.—The Fall Term will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Pupils received at any time. A thorough knowledge of the above-mentioned languages is acquired in a very short time by constant practice with the family and the teachers of languages, who all reside in the Institute, and require the pupils to converse in the language they are learning. Circulars and any further information required may be had at the Institute.
C. ASTEGA, Principal.

CLASSICAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, NEAR BELLEVILLE, BERGEN COUNTY, N. J.—Branches taught comprise the usual English studies, classics, French and German languages; also, when desired, theoretic and practical agriculture. Number of pupils limited to six, to each of whom is given the supervision of private tutorship. Circulars and full information obtained of Smith, Woodman & Co., No. 346 Broadway (Appleton Building), or by addressing
HOWARD HINTON, A. M., Principal.

ACADEMY AND GYMNASIUM.—The Metropolitan, Nos. 93 and 95 6th av., near 8th-st., a boarding and day school for males and females, commences its eighteenth year on MONDAY, the 5th of September. An able corps of teachers in the Scholastic Department. Classes in Gymnastics every night, under the well-known Gymnasts, Messrs. KLINE & STEINMITZ. Ladies' classes under the personal direction of Mr. SEDGWICK.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED 1835,—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School,—male and female. Advantages: healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in Music and Painting. Students received at any time. Board and common English, $36. For Circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER, Armenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LASALLE'S French boarding and day school, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton place, re-opens Sept. 5. New scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The English branches are taught by English gentlemen. The scholars of the classical department have been admitted with distinction to Columbia College. The junior department is under the maternal care of Mrs. Lespinasse.

BOYS DESIGNED FOR BUSINESS CAN learn more of business writing, arithmetic and bookkeeping in one month at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, than in a year at ordinary schools. Terms only $15 for private desks secured before September 1. Apply this day or evening for vacant desks.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 472 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 13. Tuition full English course, including vocal music, per quarter from $8 to $11. Painting in oil or water colors, $5, drawing $2, Latin $3, French $5.
H. Y. BEAN, Principal.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS AT DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, become quick in figures, rapid business penmen, and good book-keepers. Boys thus qualified can always obtain good situations in stores, offices or banks. Two $15 desks vacant.

THE MISSES ROBB AND MRS. TUFTS WILL RE-OPEN THEIR
French and English BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av., On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS SCHENBERG'S FRENCH, German, and English Boarding and Day School, for a limited number of pupils will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No 26 East 20th st, between Broadway and 4th-av.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—Boarding and day school, No. 293 Clinton st., opens on WEDNESDAY, Sept 14. A first-class school—Professors in every department. Circulars may be had at the institution. A. W. MORRHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

MISS FORBES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS the public and the parents of her pupils that her school, at No. 22 North Moore st, will be reopened September 9. Circulars with terms may be obtained at her residence, No. 22 North Moore-st.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Entering its twenty-third year, reopens its primary, commercial and classical departments, Sept. 12. For circulars call at the Janitor, ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept 14.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—This Institute will be open on the 1st of September. Terms are moderate. For circulars, address the principal. R LOCKWOOD.

CUMING'S SCHOOL FOR INSTRUCTION in drawing and painting, No 58 East 13th st., one doo west of Broadway, will be open for the season on Thursday, the 1st of September.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 42 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISSES LEE & M. R. GREEN, NO. 1 5th av, will re open their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Tuesday, September 20.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College will be opened, after the Summer vacation, on THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day school for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MISSES MARSHALL'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 141 West 36th-st, bet. 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sep. 12.

JOHNSON'S PHILOSOPHICAL CHARTS.—A perfect substitute for apparatus. The charts contain 300 diagrams, adapted to any text-book of natural Philosophy. Price, with key, $6, $10 and $15 per set of 10 large charts. Sold by all booksellers in the country. SHELDON, WOODMAN & CO., Publishers, No. 348 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A SELECT FIRST-class female boarding school. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 31, Brooklyn, Connecticut.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st, New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise

HOTELS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., only one hour from New-York via Morris and Essex Railroad. Pure spring water and baths. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt st., 8¾, 11½, 2¾, 5:10, 6:40 P.M.
CH. STRINGER, Proprietor.

MACHINERY.

SECOND-HAND STEAM ENGINE.
For sale, a second hand steam engine, twenty-horse power, in complete order. Inquire of
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New York.

ASHCROFT'S (Bourdon) **STEAM GUAGE.**—Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 123 Broadway, New-York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TO CONSUMERS OF ALE.—CONSUMERS of ale can be supplied with the best productions of England, Scotland and of this country by the 6 or 10-gallon keg, or in bottles.
At the wine and ale vaults of
C. E. MENDUM,
Corner Broadway and Cedar-st.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION as a companion, or governess to small child ren; would accept a position as teacher of music in a seminary; no objection to leaving the City. Call on or address M. H., No. 61 3d st.

TEACHERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
Apply personally A gentleman and wife to teach English classics and ornamentals, to go to Mississippi; salary $1,600; no house rent. Also, two superior professors of music for Tennessee and Mississippi; salary $1,000. Two ladies to teach music and French, for Arkansas and Louisiana; salaries $700 and $800. A lady to act as governess, to teach English, French and Latin; salary $600. A gent to teach English classics and gymnastics; salary $1,000. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., No. 346 Broadway. "Amer. School Inst."

A MIDDLE-AGED GERMAN LADY, SIX years in this country, and well experienced in teaching and educating children, desires a situation as governess in a family or mentor of young ladies; she is competent to teach German, French and music, besides all other branches of general education, and speaks the English language. No objection to go South or to travel to Europe. Best of City references can be given on inquiring at No 117 Schermerhorn st, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A LADY TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE Oriental department in a large Female College in Georgia; one competent to teach drawing and painting, the different branches of needlework, and capable of assisting in the music department, can hear of a lucrative situation by addressing, for four days G. H. S., care Berringer & Brother, No 81 Warren-st, New-York. The most unexceptionable references required.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF GREAT EXPERIence in teaching, and who has an entire command of the French language, acquired during a long residence in France, is desirous of making an engagement as governess in a gentleman's family; she undertakes to finish her pupils, without the aid of masters, in every branch both of a polite and useful education. A liberal salary expected. Address A. B., No. 649 Broadway.

WANTED—A FEMALE TEACHER, IN A PRIvate family in the country, fully competent to instruct in all branches necessary to a good English education, together with a thorough knowledge of music and French. Must engage for one year; salary moderate. Inquire at No. 122 Monroe-st., from 3 to 5 P. M., for two days.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT CLERGYman, graduate of a German university, successful teacher of the ancient and modern languages, the higher English branches etc., and a thorough disciplinarian, desires an engagement as principal or tutor; most excellent testimonials and references; willing to go South or travel. Address MENTOR, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS—WHO has for six years lived in the family of a Southern planter, where she has just finished the education of the youngest daughter, is desirous of meeting with a re New-Orleans. Address Dr. HINCKEL, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

A LADY CONVERSANT WITH THE SIGN language, and eminently qualified to undertake the moral and intellectual culture of a mute child, desires a situation as governess. Address S. E. T., Box No. 2,272 Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY OF LONG PRACTICE and familiarity with classical music, desires a situation as teacher of the piano in or near New-York. She can teach singing if necessary. Address, with terms, BROOKLYN, Box No. 169 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, THOroughly competent to prepare pupils for business, or an advanced standing in College, desires an engagement as Principal or Assistant in a Seminary, or as Tutor in a private family. Address TEACHER, Box 169, *Times* Office, New-York.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD A GOOD MUSICAL education wishes to make an engagement either permanent, in a school, or for some hours each day; if required would teach the rudiments of drawing or assist in English Grammar. Address M., Box 105 *Times* Office.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, AN EXPERIenced teacher of the English branches, French, German, Italian, music and drawing, desires an eligible situation. Address A. B., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

TO TEACHERS.—A LADY WISHES TO ENgage an assistant teacher for the first department in her school, South Brooklyn. Apply at No. 214 Henry-st., between Congress and Amity sts.

A TEACHER DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT as Principal or Assistant in a High School or Academy. Has the best of reference; no objection to go south or west. Address G, Box No. 620 Bridgeport, Conn.

BOARDING.

BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a large room and board at No. 79 Sands-st. Also, a room for a single gentleman. The house is delightfully located, and in all respects such as respectable parties would desire, containing all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Reference required.

BOARD WANTED—FROM ABOUT SEPT 15, 1859, in a private family, where there are no other boarders; parlor and two bedrooms on second floor; bath, gas, &c.; rooms nicely furnished; would like to make a permanent arrangement for at least one year; location between 14th and 24th sts. and 3d and 6th avs: references exchanged. Address X. X. X., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

FOUR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, DESIRING elegant accommodations, will be received in the home of a strictly private family, in one of the pleasantest locations in this City—Murray Hill, opposite the open ground of the Blind Asylum, No. 14 Boorman-place. Dinner at 5, supper at 9 P. M.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS on the second story to let, to one or two single gentlemen, in a private family, with partial board; gas and bath on the floor. References exchanged, at No. 66 Amity st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD accommodate two gentlemen and their wives, or four single gentlemen, with parlors and bedrooms, or single rooms furnished or unfurnished. Private table if required. Apply at 259 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL OR partial board, for a gentleman and wife or two or three gentlemen, at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. E. SCUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms and board for gentlemen. Modern brown stone house, No. 81 Sands-st., near the Ferries, elevated location, baths, Ridgewood water, and gas; rooms well warmed in Winter; a good table, family small, no children, terms moderate. References exchanged.

BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN 21st-st., near 6th-av., would let, with full or partial board, to a gentleman and wife, a large well-furnished room on second floor; house is modern and has gas, hot and cold water, &c. throughout; terms from $14 to $16 per week; reference exchanged. Address W. L., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

A LARGE AND HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED parlor, 2-story front, on Broadway, with balcony, two or more bedrooms, bath, water closet, &c., heated by steam private table, can be had permanently in the Smithsonian House, Broadway, corner Houston-st. Very desirable accommodations for a family or for three or four gentlemen.

A PHYSICIAN DESIRES TO ENGAGE rooms suitable for an office, and apartments, with board for himself and wife from the 15th of October. A private family preferred. Location near the 5th-av. Hotel. Address GALEN, Union-square Post-office, stating terms. References required.

NO. 39 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, between 5th and 6th avs., handsomely furnished rooms to let with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or parties of single gentlemen. Location, one of the most convenient in the City. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.—GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with newly-furnished rooms and board at the above desirable location; the rooms now vacant front on the square, and have every convenience, such as clothes-closets, water, &c., in the rooms. Early application will secure a choice of rooms

BED-ROOM, NEATLY FURNISHED, TO let, without board, to a respectable single man of quiet habits. Rent $1 per week; private family; location east of Bowery, and near Grand-st.; 15 minutes' walk from City Hall. Address REPOSE, Box No. 161, *Times* Office.

TO RENT—WITH BOARD IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, a handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or accommodation for a family without children. Apply at No. 106 2d-av. Convenient to stages. References required.

TO LET—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, on second floor, with board, in a small private family; also, rooms on the third floor, suitable for families or single gentlemen, at No. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD—Single or in suites, can be obtained at No. 163 Lexington av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

A FRONT PARLOR AND BED-ROOM on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished; house with all the modern improvements; references exchanged; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 72 2d-av.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FRONT room, with a bedroom adjoining, either furnished or unfurnished, to gentlemen only. Apply at No. 29 East Broadway.

AGRICULTURAL.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE DUST,
FISH GUANO,
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO
In quantities to suit purchasers.
For sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

MAPES' NITROGENIZED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, suitable for grain and grass crops, and for top-dressing Winter grain and grass in the Summer and Fall.

200 lbs. of this Phosphate will equal in effect and lasting power 185 lbs. of Peruvian Guano.

	Per bag.	2,000 lbs.
Nitrogenized Super Phosphate of Lime..$4 00		$80 00
Mapes' Super Phosphate of Lime..... 3 20		40 00
Potash Super-Phosphate of Lime..... 2 80		35 00

A sum of the Nitrogenized Phosphate, together with a circular containing testimonials, &c., can be had, free of expense, on application to CHARLES V. MAPES.
Mapes' Agricultural Implement and Seed Warehouse, Nos. 133 and 134 Nassau and 11 Beekman st., New-York.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DEALERS.—MAPES' AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT AND SEED WAREHOUSE, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau st. and No. 11 Beekman-st., New-York.—The stock includes all the improved forms of plows, farming mills, potato diggers, etc. All kinds of machinery for the culture of cotton and tobacco, rice and all crops. Ames & Son's shovels; hardware of various kinds; seeds, field, garden and flower; grass seeds raised expressly for this establishment on the farm of Prof. Jas. J. Mapes.
Testimonials—Guano, Mapes's Nitrogenized Super Phosphate of Lime. CHARLES V. MAPES.
Nos. 133 and 134 Nassau and 11 Beekman st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS TOGETHER OR SEPARate, for two really competent servants, one as good thorough cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waiter; are servants of the most respectable appearance; understand their business well, and furnish unexceptionable Brooklyn references: also, situations wanted for a large number of other superior servants, cooks, nurses and waiters, accustomed to serve in the first families in Brooklyn. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESpectable woman, to wait on a lady and sew, or as housekeeper will be found a useful, careful and trustworthy person. Wishes a home where she may be kindly treated. Is willing to assist in any kind of light work occasionally. Has good City references. No objection to the country for a few months. Address E. C., or call at the Bookstore, No. 479 Hudson st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chambermaid work and waiting, or as seamstress or nurse, or to do general housework; understands each capacity, has references can certify; no objections to country; a home in preference to good wages. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE AND healthy young woman, a situation as wet nurse in a private family; has a full breast of milk, her child only four weeks old; best of references given; no objections to the country; any person requiring the above would do well to call immediately at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress and nurse, or as regular seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; wages $8, also, by a girl, a situation as waitress and parlor-maid; takes charge of the silver; wages $7; good reference given. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework by a very efficient servant highly recommended; can do good, plain cooking, and is an excellent washer and ironer; no objection to go up town in New-York or Yorkville. Apply at 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROtestant girl, a situation as general housework, can bake, cook, wash and iron well; is willing to make herself generally useful; has no objection to the country. Apply at No 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do general housework; also, by a colored woman, a situation as cook or laundress. Good references given. Apply at No. 711 6th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; would wish to engage with a family intending to Winter in New-Orleans. Can be seen or addressed at No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress and to mind one child, or to do light chamberwork. City references. Call or address M. K., No. 18 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH English, Irish and every other kind of servants, both male and female, together with English, French and German first-class cooks, may be obtained at the offices No. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND agriculturist, by a middle aged single man; lived with the first families in Europe; ten years in America; understands hot and cold graperies, propagation of the vine, all kinds of plants, flowers and shrubs, on the most approved system; the laying out of new grounds, &c.; has a relative that could take charge of cows, dairy and poultry, &c; the best City reference. Address K., at Mr. Martin's, No. 75 Catharine-st, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER, general and confidential, or shipping and receiving clerk, superintendent of a manufacturing establishment, or traveling agent, by a middle-aged man, who is thoroughly conversant with book keeping both by single and double entry, and with business transactions generally, having had upwards of fifteen years' practical experience. Unexceptionable reference from his last and present employers will be given. Address J. H. Z., No. 205 Pearl st.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED MAN (AMERICAN) wishes some active, respectable employment; is steady, intelligent, and rapid and correct at writing and figures, and is readily initiated into any new business; he is accustomed to both City and country, and has no objection to the latter. Address E, care of Mr. Holmes, No. 21 Suffolk-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND HIS wife a situation in City or country; the man is an excellent gardener, a good hand over horses and steady driver; the woman is a first-class domestic in any capacity, an excellent cook, washer and ironer. Parties requiring such help will be pleased by calling at No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; has long experience in the old country and this; has the best of City reference, and is not afraid of work; is a most competent groom and steady driver. Address E. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom and plain gardener, by a single young man, who for honesty, sobriety, and capability, can produce the very best recommendations; has no objections to any part of the country. Address C. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as groom and coachman; understands his business perfectly; has lived three years and eight months in his last place; can give good recommendation; has no objection to hard work; country preferred. Address D. S., Box No. 162 *Times* Office, for two days

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE (ENGLISH Protestants) situations in the country, the man is a thorough farmer and gardener; is a good driver, and understands the care and management of horses; is willing to make himself useful in any capacity. Is highly recommended. Call at or address No 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK, OR GENeral assistant in any respectable capacity, by a handy and reliable young man of mechanical taste, and disposed to make himself useful. Address P., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, farming also; has 12 years' experience about New York, and 8 years' reference from his last place. Address S. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

EVENING EMPLOYMENT.—A YOUNG MAN of business of spending his ev

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 44 BROADWAY,
FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JULY 31, 1859.

Assets at last report, 30th April, 1859.....$5,269,991 89
Premiums during the quarter ending Aug. 1, 1859, for premiums and interest.....430,625 64
Total.....$5,691,117 53
Disbursements during the quarter.....140 943 34
Cash assets, as realized.....$5,543,174 19
Additional assets, being interest accrued not due, deferred premiums, and due from agents.....205,000 00
Premiums unpaid, (not due) $48 000
Number of Policies issued during the quarter, 368.
Number of Policies in force 11,437.
Amount Insured $33 995 939.

We have carefully examined the above statement, and believe the same to be correct
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

THIS COMPANY offers the following advantages to persons intending to insure their lives:
ITS CASH ASSETS are larger than those of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States, amounting to
$5 750,000.
THE PROPORTION OF ITS CASH ASSETS to the amount at risk is greater than that of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States.
THE RATES OF PREMIUM are lower than those of the majority of other Life Insurance Companies—yet its Dividends have been greater.
THE MORTALITY AMONGITS MEMBERS has been exceptionally less than that of any other Life insurance Company, in either one or all cases, whose experience has been made known—a result in the highest degree favorable to Policy holders.
THE NUMBER OF LIVES INSURED in this Company greatly exceeds that of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States, thus affording a security above them all—the necessary law of average having more scope for operation.
THE ASSETS of the Company are invested exclusively on Bond and Mortgage on Real estate in the City and State of New York, worth in each case at least double the amount loaned, and bearing interest at SEVEN per Cent. The solidity and security of this disposition of the Company's Funds cannot be overrated.
NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle in the strictest sense of the term: its entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the insured.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

FRED S. WINSTON,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
JOSEPH L. PELTON,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
WILLIAM McCREERY	J. EDWARD SWART,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	GEORGE R. BLAKE,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	SAMUEL F. SHCOLLS,
ISAAC C. PEARSON,	SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	LEWIS ROBINSON,
WM. J. HUNNER,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BEATS,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOSEPH YELVERTON,	DAVID GOADSBY,
JOSEPH EDWARDS,	ROBERT SMITH,
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ERIA WHEELER,	WM. M. VERMILYE,
ORPHAR H. NUTTON,	JOHN S. HEWLIN

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Secretary.
ISAAC ARNOLD, Actuary.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 7 WALL-ST., NEW YORK
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. ALSO, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for travellers, available in all parts of the world, through the principal cities of the
ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, FRANCE, BELGIUM, HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SPAIN, ITALY, GERMANY, RUSSIA, DENMARK, SWEDEN, NORWAY.
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LONDON—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
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TRIESTE—MESSRS. CASTLE & CO.
VIENNA—MESSRS. HOPE & CO.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK
ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travellers, available in the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
Have letters of credit for travellers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, Vienna, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

ALLEN COX,
NOTE, STOCK AND GOLD BROKER,
No. 43 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 1, 1859.
PROPOSALS FOR $400,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office on Monday, Sept. 5, at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the amount of four hundred and forty six thousand six hundred dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the State Legislature entitled "An act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park," passed April 17, 1857, amended April 18, 1859; and by an ordinance of the Common Council approved by the Mayor July 29, 1859.
The said stock will consist of four thousand six hundred and sixty-six shares of one hundred dollars each share, and comprises the remainder of the amount authorized to be issued ($466,600) for the improvement of the Central Park. It bears interest at the rate of six per cent, per annum, payable quarter-yearly from the date, and the principal is redeemable from the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt on the 1st day of August, 1860, such redemption being further secured by a pledge of the Park and its appurtenances.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City one-fifth part of the amount of their bids, one-half of the same to be paid on the delivery of the certificates, and the remainder on the three months thereafter.
The remainder of the amount so awarded will be required to be paid on the 1st day of November next, on presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain for such payments to the Comptroller. Bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of stock in exchange for the stock bearing interest on the dates of such payments.
Each proposal is equally to be sealed up and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the proposals being sealed and indorsed, each in a second envelope, sealed, and addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
RICHARD T. B—RD, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 1, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds, the Real Estate Bonds, the Income Bonds, the Floating Debt, or the Certificates of the Indebtedness of any of the following named Railroad Companies, to wit:
The Toledo and Illinois Railroad Company,
The Lake Erie, Wabash, and St. Louis Railroad Company, and
The Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company,
are hereby notified that they must surrender under the name of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company, at its office in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next, the entire issue of the securities of each of the said Companies, in order that the same may be exchanged for the certificates of receiving therefor the Stock or Bonds of the said named Company, as provided in the agreement made with that Company by the undersigned, as purchaser of said Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, at the sales upon the foreclosure of the second Mortgages thereon. The time above limited will not be extended.
A. SCODDY.
NEW-YORK, Aug 20, 1859.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.
The Company have declared a Dividend of Four per cent, payable on and after the 1st day of September next. The New York Stock Books will be closed by the Transfer Agent, at 8 o'clock A. M., at the office of Edward Hunter & Co., No. 31 Wall-st., on the 25th inst., after which time no transfer of New York State Bank stock will be made.
Office of the Company in the Oneida Bank Office, Syracuse. Stockholders can get the Bank of Syracuse, and all the Banks at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only at Oswego.
By order of the Board.
E. D. MORGAN, President.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT CERTIFICATES—$300 000 FOR SALE.—These Certificates have the same security as a Treasury Note, and will continue to be paid as soon as Congress can go through the Treasury form for paying a bill. They are offered at a discount which will pay the purchaser better than any other investment equally safe. WELLS, FARGO & CO.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TRANSFER OFFICE, ALBANY, July 18, 1859.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday the 30th day of July, and will be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the 2d day of August next.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

CITY OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., 23 Wall-st., and 42 William-st., NEW YORK, Aug 15, 1859.
IN CONSEQUENCE OF AN INJUNCTION, the payment of Dividends declared by the company, is suspended until further notice
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

LEXINGTON & LEXINGTON RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage Bondholders are requested to meet at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday the 31st inst., as it is important that all the Bonds be represented.

$50 $1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, Ireland, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 63 Broadway

LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE BY POLLARD, WILLS, RANKIN & CO., No. 200 Broadway.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG LADY OF SEVENTEEN summers—an orphan—accomplished, of refined intellectuals, of medium size—rather petite—of display within a most easy appearance, of prepossessing, by her friends is related heartily, takes this means and embarks in proper course to form the immediate acquaintance of an honorable, liberal minded gentleman, with a view to matrimony; honor and pure principle more to her than gold or wealth, as she flatters herself is possessed of every requisite necessary to make a happy, life companion. She dislikes to become a "Southern Chivalry," and would sooner become the right path of a foreigner than the "slave" of a Northern Fanatic. Any one replying will be favored to a correspondence, and no one will respond in correspondence but a gentleman. Address C. H. E. MOOR, Northwestern Sub Office, Philadelphia, Pa.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.
Best Refined White and Yellow Sugars. Wholesale and Retail, at Refiner's prices
Best New-Orleans Molasses, cheaper than any house in New-York
Unequalled, choice Family Flour, from $5 upwards
TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, FLOUR and SPICES
Of the choicest, at the immense establishment of
WM. B. ASPINWALL (Successor to J. O. Porter & Co.,
Nos. 207 Greenwich and 66 Murray-sts.
GOODS DELIVERED FREE.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 11 Pine-st,
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

A LARGE CASH RETURN TO THE INSURED IN LIEU OF SCRIP.
ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 29 WALL-ST.,
CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1859, OVER
$700,000.
THIS COMPANY WILL INSURE BUILDINGS AND PERSONAL PROPERTY as heretofore, and on Household Furniture—at the STANDARD SCALE OF RATES, RETURNING TO THE INSURED A LARGE CASH DIVIDEND upon their Premiums, in LIEU of the PROSPECTIVE SCRIP DIVIDENDS of the Mutual Companies.
ALBERT WARD, President.
EDWARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

L. M. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.
RIO COFFEE.
L. M. HOFFMAN & CO.
WILL SELL
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 1,
AT
WALL STREET SALESROOM,
5,600 BAGS
PRIME GREEN RIO COFFEE,
CARGO OF THE LANCASTRIA.
Catalogues and samples on Wednesday

ALBERT B. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT B. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock at his stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall:

10 shares Market Bank	$100 each
10 shares Nassau Bank	$100 each
25 shares Hanover Bank	$100 each
10 shares Bank of Commerce	$100 each
10 shares Metropolitan Bank	$100 each
50 shares Kings County Fire Insurance Co	$50 each
10 shares Hamilton Fire Ins Co	$15 each
30 shares No th River Fire Insurance Co	$25 each
10 shares Lafayette Fire Insurance Co	$50 each
40 shares Peekskill Fire Insurance Co	$50 each
40 shares Exporters' Fire Ins. Co	$50 each
40 shares Arctic Fire Insurance Co	$50 each
20 shares Home Fire Insurance Co	$100 each
10 shares Hope Fire Insurance Company	$50 each
40 shares Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Co	$50 each
10 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co	$ 00 each
20 shares Empire Fire Insurance Co	$50 each
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co	$100 each
20 shares Watertown and Rome Railroad	$ 00 each
20 shares Artisans' Fire Insurance Co	$ 00 each
1 share U. S. Express Co	$100 each

Bolivar Wells, Fargo & Co's Express ..... $100 each
$ 100 New York and Erie R. R. 7 per cent. Long Bonds.
$ 000 Chicago and Milwaukie R. R. 2d Mort. Bonds.
$5 000 New York and New Haven R. R. 6 per cent. Bonds.
Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised sales during every day. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock precisely. Cash advances made every Monday and Thursday, or every day when ever required at 12½ o'clock at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board at commission. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of Real Estate at public or private sale as desired.
ALBERT B. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, COMMENCING AT 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 30 7th st., east of 4th-av.,
BY HENRY T. LEEDS
will sell all the elegant furniture, carpets, paintings, rosewood piano forte, full 7½ octave, crockery, silver and plated ware, &c. &c., all being the contents of the above house, and must be sold without regard to price, the furniture is all nearly new, having been in use only three months. This is a rare chance for housekeepers to purchase. Sale positive, rain or shine.

JOHN J. BENNIE, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION—JOHN J. BENNIE will sell on THIS DAY, (Monday,) at the elegant residence No. 90 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., as a commencing at 10½ o'clock, consisting of drawing-room, dining-room chamber and kitchen furniture. For further particulars see Herald.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 24 Canal-st., by order of WM. CONDY, Esq., all the superb, luxury dining room, chamber and kitchen furniture, parlor, side, bedding, china, glass and silver ware, made and bought by him, also, a lot of silver plated ware, gas fixtures, kitchen utensils, &c. Peremptory sale. Positive. Cash required.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE—A LARGE Catalogue by J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, Aug 30, at 10 o'clock, at No. 81 Pearl-st., of the stock without reserve, to late a spit City and country dealers. Goods well packed for shipping

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—BENNY J. DAVIS, a child and next of kin of JAMES JARVIS, widow of THOMAS N. JARVIS deceased; ALEXANDER JARVIS and MARY his wife; JAMES JARVIS, widow of WILLIAM JARVIS, deceased; CHARLES JARVIS, THOMAS JARVIS, PETER JARVIS, ELIZA C. JARVIS, SAMUEL JARVIS, PETER JARVIS, children of the said WILLIAM JARVIS, deceased; JOHN JARVIS and RUTH his wife; MARY ANN WILSON, formerly MARY ANN JARVIS and SILVIA WILSON her husband; STEPHEN JARVIS the younger, MARY ANN JARVIS, NELSON JARVIS, WILLIAM JARVIS and CATHARINE JARVIS, children of JAMES JARVIS, deceased, and JAMES M. NEELY defendants.—Summons for relief as amended.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 10 Wall-st. in the said City, within twenty days after the service hereof on you exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
BENNY P. FRESENDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM B. DYCE, James Boyce, Benjamin Comstock and Morgan Bentley, Executors, against MARY PARKE and Ruth Ann Mapham.—Foreclosure.—Of counsel. To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, at No. 111 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Aug 13, 1859
DEXTER & CROWELL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
aug13 law6w

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SOUDAM, late of the town of Sollerville, and State of New-Jersey, and doing business in the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. Surdam, Nash & Co., No. 107 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated, New-York April 23, 1859.
JOHN B. SUYDAM,
ap26-law6m* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD S. RENDLETON, late of the City of Washington, District of Columbia deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of CHURCHILL JOHNSON & CO., No. 27 Murray-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of October next.—Dated, New-York April 22, 1859.
PHILIP P. PENDLETON, Executor
ap 26-law6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. PALMER, late of the City of New-York deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Esq., No. 74 Wall-st., (that being his place for transacting business in the City of New-York,) on or before Oct. 21 next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859.
ap 2 law6m RUFUS PRIME, Administrator.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, No. 1 Centre-st.,
NEW-YORK Aug. 26, 1859.
NOTICE TO UNDERTAKERS, SEXTONS, AND OTHERS.
On and after the 1st of September next, all Sub offices for permitting burial permits will be discontinued and the same issued only at the Office of the City Inspector, No. 1 Centre-st., and at the office of Dr. CYRUS RAMSAY, No. 1 Bowling-green, corner of 6th-st.
Ferry masters, steamboat captains, railroad conductors, express agents and all other persons receiving Burial Permits, are requested to return the same to the City Inspector's Office on the first of every month for the purpose of comparing with the original certificate on file in this Office.
Particular attention is called to the following extract of an Ordinance of the Common Council, passed April 23, 1839, which will be strictly enforced:
"No captain, agent or other person attached to any steamboat, ferry boat, sailing, or other vessel or to any state, railroad, or other conveyance, public or private, shall convey the body of any person who has died in the City of New-York, beyond the limits of said City, without a permit from the City Inspector, under the penalty of two hundred dollars for each offence, to be collected from the person or persons, so offending, severally and respectively."
To enable the City Inspector to give a Permit for the removal of the body of any person, who has carried, or removal of the body of any person, who has died out of this City, and been brought here for interment it will be necessary to produce the certificate of some Physician duly authenticated, stating when and where the person died, and of what disease, or the written permission of one of the Coroners, consenting to the giving of such Permit.
No charge is made, under any circumstances, for the granting of Permits.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.
CYRUS RAMSAY M. D. Registrar of Records and Statistics.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN STREET—A NEW STYLE OF SHOES AND GAITERS ONLY $2 50, WARRANTED. ALSO 30 OTHER STYLES BOOTS, THAT WILL SURPRISE EVERYBODY

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET, Capt. MOODY.
LEAVE

HARLEM.			PECK-SLIP.	
6 A. M.	1 P. M.	7 A. M.		3:45 P. M.
7 A. M.	3 P. M.	8 A. M.		4:15 P. M.
8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15 A. M.		5:15 P. M.
9 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11 A. M.		6:15 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M.		7:15 P. M.

Landing at 106th-st. and 170th-st. each way; connecting each trip with
BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms &c.
Fare to Harlem, 6 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (DISTRICT) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRASE LEMON, will run as follows, from the foot of Robinson-st:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Thurs....Aug 25, 3:30 P. M.	Thurs....Aug 25, 6:30 A. M.
Friday...Aug 26, 3:30 P. M.	Friday...Aug 26, 6:30 A. M.
Satur....Aug 27, 4:30 P. M.	Satur....Aug 27, 7 A. M.
Monday...Aug 29, 3:30 P. M.	Monday...Aug 29, 6 A. M.
Tuesday..Aug 30, 3:30 P. M.	Tuesday..Aug 30, 7 A. M.
Wednes...Aug 31, 4 P. M.	Wednes...Aug 31, 7 A. M.
	Thurs....Sept 1, 7 A. M.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, POINT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWNS' DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thurs...Aug 25, 12 M.	Thurs...Aug 25, 6 P. M.
Friday..Aug 26, 6:30 A. M.	Friday...Aug. 26, 5:30 P. M.
Saturd..Aug 27, 2 P. M.	Saturd..Aug. 27, 5:30 P. M.
Sunday..Aug. 28, 7:30 A. M.	Sunday..Aug. 28. 3:30 P. M.

ROCKAWAY.
The steamer CERES, Capt. BAULSIS, leaves Catharine Market-slip EVERY MORNING at 9 A. M., Spring-st., 9:30. Fare on North river at 9½ A. M., for Rockaway returning to the City at 2½ P. M. Bring your lines for blue fish. Fare 50 cents.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamer PEACOCK SKIDDY and ROSEMOORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy thence via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland $4 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh $5 50; Rouse's Point $5 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $9 25. Apply for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Piermont, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Grassy Point, Verplanck's, Point and Haverstraw, the steamboat O. H. ROCKWELL, Capt. CHARLES BURTIS, will leave the foot of Jay-st. EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock; returning, leave Peekskill at 1 P. M., touching at Arms-st.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer MASSASOIT, Capt. W. A. HITCHCOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Amos-st., at 9½ A. M., 1½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9½ A. M., 1½ and 3½ P. M. Pier No. 4, North River, at 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.; last trip from the Island, at 6½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

DAILY FOR BARTLEMAN'S DIGEST.—FROM Peck-slip East River, at 9 o'clock P. M. steamers CITY OF NEWBURGH, on the 2d, 4th and 6th THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GREAT REPUBLIC, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. HILLS, Agent.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—REduced rates of passage: Cabin, $4; Deck, $1; no charge for Berths. The steamer GOVERNOR, F. B. FRENCH Commander will leave Pier No. 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply at No. 25 Coenties-slip, or on board

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT AND NEW-YORK EXPRESS LINE DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).—Fare 13 cents. Steamer FAIRFIELD leaves Newark at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. and foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., also, with parties, at Newark. Connects with Bellville boat.

FOR FLUSHING COLLEGE POINT, ST. JOHN'S & Will.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN leaves Fulton Market-slip 9½ A. M., 1½, 5½ P. M. Leaves Flushing at 7½ 11½ A. M.; 3 P. M. Low fare 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M., the steamer TRAVELLER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip East River every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven Railroads.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—steamer HENDRIK HUDSON, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

FOR KEYPORT.—FROM THE FOOT OF MURRAY-ST.—KEYPORT leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 7 A. M. ALL'S PRICE leaves at 9 o'clock A. M. and Keyport at 3 P. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—STOPping at Bowle's Dock, Great Neck and Sands Point. The new steamer LONG ISLAND leaves Pier No. 32 East River, (Jones-slip) every day, at 4 P. M.

WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, &c.—The steamboat THOMAS POPE, L. Post of Jay-st., at 3½ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE NEW AR-MENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7 o'clock A. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT—Fall of 1859.
Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DAILY AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DAILY AT
7:00 A. M.	7:45 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
11:15 A. M.	12:00 M.
1:00 P. M.	1:00 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.	6:45 P. M.
9:45 P. M.	10:30 P. M.

Connecting with steamer MASSASOIT, Capt. H. N. HAGGERTY, Pier 4, North River, at 9 A. M., 1:45 and 6:45 P. M. and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains as accommodates, train will leave Hunter's Point at 11:15 A. M. for Flushing stopping at all way stations, connecting, leave Flushing at 1 P. M. fare 15 cents. On Sundays train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M., 3 and 7 o'clock; fare 25 cents to Flushing and back same day.
D. CRANMER, Freeman.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859 trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 and 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M. Williams-Bridge 10:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.—White Plains
8:15 P. M., from White Plains etc.—Time Tables.
4:30 P. M.—Mail Train—Albany.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—8:30 A. M.
White Plains—8 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train
W. J. CAMPBELL, Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, April 4, 1859, and until further notice Passenger Trains will leave Piermont (Nyack ferry) as follows: Express Mail, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Night Express and Passenger at 6:45 P. M. Passenger at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Night Express and Passenger at 6:45 P. M. Passenger at 8 A. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains connect at Piermont with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 10:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via Easton Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11.45 only
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 16, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 8 and 11 A. M. and 6 P. M., for Hudson 3:20 P. M. for Stop 8:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M., for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M., for Wolcott, 8:45. Albany, Ga., 2:45 P. M. Fare to Albany $3, Troy $3 50. Through tickets to New-Orleans $18 50; Mobile, $16. Albany, Ga., $20. Augusta, $25. Other tickets to various places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 30 cents per foot on measurement goods and other articles in proportion. Trunks over one half per cent. No commission charged for forwarding goods consigned to roads on Central Railroad of Georgia or Indianola. Advice of departure of steamer. For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROSWELL & CO., Agents,
corner of Albany.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and fine sea-going steamship CITY OF RICHMOND, Commander, will leave Portland every SATURDAY, and New York from pier No. 12 North River every TUESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare included. State-rooms $5. Rounding Cape Shore if they have no room for passage or freight apply to HENRY & FOX, Portland H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st., New York.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours' ride from Portland.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
TWO-DAY LINE.—Saturday, 10th inst.
JAMESTOWN Capt. PARKER on TUESDAY
J. MASTON Capt. SAWYER, on SATURDAY.
Passage state-room included to or fill, reduced to $6. Steerage-room and meals included, reduced to $3. Meals 50 cents extra.
TODD, AM & BRINCKERH, No. 115 Broadway.
Freight taken to moderate terms

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAM SHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and fast steamer from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:
GLASGOW, Thursday, Wednesday, Aug. 24, at 12 noon
EDINBURGH, Saturday, Aug. 27, at 12 noon
Rates of Passage from New York: Glasgow or Londonderry, first class, $70. Steerage, $30. Apply at their Liverpool office, 10 Brunswick-st., or to their agents, Glasgow, Messrs. Thomson, Bonar & Co.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

[Continued from First Page.]

was struggling, he sent word to CAVAIGNAC to send him reinforcements. This CAVAIGNAC, believing still that there might be an Austrian corps to the South, ready to march upon him, refused to do, believing it better that NEY should give way a little than that he should permit a flank movement. Twice NEY sent to CAVAIGNAC for support, and twice was he refused. This fact NEY states in his official report on his part of the battle; and as the statement conveys a blame upon CAVAIGNAC, the latter proclaimed against it, and threatened to resign if the Emperor did not do him justice. The Emperor examined the matter and decided—in the columns of the *Moniteur*—that CAVAIGNAC did send a body of men to the support of NEY, and we are thus left to the conclusion that this body was so microscopical that NEY did not see it. And thus ends this little quarrel between the two eminent Generals.

Pray it stated in your own paper, by a London writer, that it was well understood everywhere that the French soldiers had been guilty of the greatest atrocities among the farmers of Lombardy, and that the people of that country looked upon them as a greater curse than the Austrians. It is, perhaps, hardly worth while to attempt to controvert so great a monstrosity, but one cannot withhold his astonishment that, even in that most of *canards*, (in regard to everything French,) a statement so directly at variance with all the facts should have been seriously made.

You will, no doubt, be amused, as the people are in France, at the claims set up in England, but particularly in Ireland, to all the glory of the two battles of Magenta and Solferino, because two of the Generals, MACMAHON and NEY, (supposed to be O'NEILL,) were, some centuries ago, Irishmen. These two officers are without doubt the most brilliant men in the French army, and, what is not a little singular, resemble more the Irish than the French races; but it is a little too much to claim glory for a paternity that has been sifted through twenty French families!

Among the personal friends who were killed during the war, I must be permitted to say a word of young Capt. DUPONT, who fell at Solferino leading his men in an assault on the heights at Cavriana, under the immediate eye of the Emperor. I have already mentioned this young officer's name in connection with the war in the Crimea, for there he was Secretary to Marechale, Marshal PELISSIER, and through his letters to his family at Paris I was often put in possession of important facts in regard to the progress of the famous siege. Young DUPONT returned from the Crimea Captain in the Second Voltigeurs of the Imperial Guard, and with four decorations on his breast—the Legion of Honor, the Medidje, (of Turkey,) the Victoria Medal, and the cross of St. Ferdinand, (of Spain,) the latter conferred for attentions shown to Gen. PAEZ and the Spanish military commission in the allied camp. At the taking of the Malakoff young DUPONT acted as the aid-de-camp to his uncle, and had men killed at his side, but escaped himself without a scratch. He was but 25 years of age at the moment of his death, and leaves a father, mother, brother and sisters to mourn his loss. His father, a retired commander in the navy, is now Governor of the Palace of Versailles, and lives in the palace.

For two Winters past I had often met in the same society at Paris, and danced *vis-a-vis* in the same quadrille, with a gay and fashionable young man, well known in Paris society, Lieut. PROSPER DE VINCENT, of the Zouaves of the Guard. I had not heard that this young officer was killed, and in looking over the field of battle at Magenta, I accidentally stumbled upon his grave. They had buried him beside the high garden wall built by the Austrians around their custom-house at the Bridge of Magenta, and a more lonesome or desolate spot could not be found. The white wall was speckled with the balls of the combatants, and some brother officer had kindly stuck over the grave a little wooden cross, on which he had written with red chalk his deceased comrade's name and rank. It is common to talk lightly of the horrors of war, and to imagine at a distance that one can appreciate in all its force; but he who would really comprehend the terrible must be brought thus face to face with the thing itself; he must lose near relatives and friends; he must stand thus over their lonely graves in a foreign land, as over their mutilated bodies and ghastly faces, in order to feel what the horrors of war are. It is a glorious thing to talk of war, and conquests, and brilliant victories over an enemy, but it is a most horrible thing to put in practice.

MALAKOFF.

FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

THE ITALIAN CONFEDERATION—AN ENGLISH SEMI OFFICIAL VIEW.

From the London Morning Post.

There are three points of view from which the proposed scheme of an Italian Confederation may be regarded, and all three have their strong, though separate, claims on the attention of an English statesman. The first thoughts of an English politician will naturally be directed to its influence on his own country, his second will be employed in determining its effects on Italy, whilst a third, and equally interesting train of speculation will arise on the important changes which an Italian Confederation must introduce into the whole relations of the European political system. We have already, in referring to Lord ELCHO's motion had occasion to examine the first of these three topics; the last is but too likely to become the theme of many a future criticism and comment; but the examination will scarcely be considered as premature, which, with reference to the second—to purely Italian interests—to those interests which are about to be discussed at Zurich—we now propose to make.

A politician who had no inconsiderable share in the negotiations that took place in 1848 for the formation of an Italian confederacy has favored us with his views on the Treaty of Villafranca, as contrasted with the Federal project of eleven years back. M. AUGUSTO DE GORI, who shared the confidence and assisted at the deliberations of ANTONIO ROSMINI, PELLEGRINO ROSSI and FRANCESCO BOZZELLI, and in whose possession the manuscript drafts of their respective proposals still remain, has every right to demand an attentive hearing. His arguments reproduce the mature convictions of some of the greatest amongst the past statesmen of Italy on the very questions about to be discussed with reference to its present settlement and to its future destinies.

If the Confederation resulting from the peace of Villafranca is to secure and consolidate Italian Independence, if this really to foster Italian nationality, if Italy is to be in good earnest an Italian Confederation, it must comply, if not absolutely, at least in a far greater degree than is at present conceivable, with the four following conditions: the States forming it should be as equally balanced in power as possible; these States should be wholly independent of all foreign subjection; the confederated Princes should be national in character and sympathies, not fettered by any anti-national bond; and the confederated States should be capable of uniting, in their federal capacity, for all national ends; they ought not to possess such a character as would naturally and necessarily clash with the political interests of the general league.

Tried by these tests, in what light must we regard the position assigned by the Villafranca Treaty to Venice? It remains attached as a fief to the Austrian Empire, and yet it is to form part of the Italian Confederation. As a member of the Confederation it must possess an Italian Government and Italian institutions, and dispose of Italian troops. Of a State thus conceived, a State in the same moment Austrian and Italian, with twelve millions of subjects belonging to the Germanic Confederation, with two millions and a half belonging to the Italian Confederation—of such a political combination, we shall not say that it is good, bad, or indifferent, because we are compelled frankly to declare that it is quite unintelligible.

This monstrous contradiction strikes us at the very outset; but inconsistence is not less significant are apparent when we examine the character of the different States and the extent of their populations. The Austrian Empire (or its synonyme, Venice) is represented by..... 2,493,968
Naples..... 9,117,020
Sardinia..... 8,117,047
Papal States..... 3,124,668
Tuscany..... 1,793 967
Modena..... 604,512
Parma..... 499,835

Inhabitants..... 25,751,017

From these numbers it is evident how unequally balanced in power, because in extent and population, would be the different States of the Confederation. There is, first, one of the States, comparatively insignificant as regards Italy, yet with overwhelming power and resistless influence from the fact of its forming part of an Empire with forty millions of subjects, and an armed force of six hundred thousand men. Then there are two States nearly equal in power—one in the North and the other in the South of Italy; and these two States, because the only two important Italian States, would exhibit an unceasing antagonism with the view of obtaining influence. There would be three States in Central Italy—the Papal, Duchies—which it would be but charity to regard as the veriest ciphers, now oscillating between Sardinia and Naples, or moving like mere puppets, as Austria pulled its strings; and lastly, right in the centre of this Confederation would exist another State, the Papacy—which, from the spiritual character of its ruler, must remain, in every great national crisis, motionless and neutral, displaying necessarily negative power of resistance to all the other States without being of the slightest use to any. Such, and so curiously balanced, would be the States of the proposed Italian Confederation!

The second condition—that of the independence of the States of the Confederation from all foreign pressure—is not realized from the moment that there is admitted, as one of the Federal Powers, that very Empire which is regarded by all Italy as its enemy and oppressor; and our witty contemporary was never more successful to his representations of passing events than when he sketched, a few days ago, a free Italy chained to Venice, and the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH as the inexorable jailer. Austria might well sacrifice her territory as far as the Mincio for the compensating advantages of her increased federal authority. It is, to say, Austria has effected, after her defeat at Solferino, what she vainly tried to effect after the armistice of Milan in 1848—her recognition as a member of the Italian Confederation. Her efforts for that purpose were opposed eleven years ago by Naples and Rome quite as much as by Sardinia; for all the Italian Powers equally felt their independence threatened by the risk of adding to the influence derived from her own power that which must necessarily spring from her taking part in a Federal combination.

But the difficulties connected with Venice are comparatively trifling when compared with those arising from the position of the Pope. At the summit of this Italian Confederation is placed the Papacy—the authority, as far as it can be disjoined, not of the Pontiff grasping St. Peter's keys, but of the Prince who administers the gift of CONSTANTINE. We say *so far as can be disjoined*, for the whole difficulty lies in this disjunction. How can the Pope, whose spiritual interests are cosmopolitan and universal, embrace and identify himself with the exclusively national interests of the Federal State? He cannot identify himself with the interests of one Catholic nation in preference to those of another Catholic nation; he cannot, as the honorary head of Catholic Italy, become the ally of Catholic France against even Catholic Austria, because all Catholic States, we repeat, equally demand his care.

Here, then, we have a confederation of which one of the members will only exert an influence directly hostile to the others, an influence which the whole Italian nation has been endeavoring to overthrow, whilst another of the members, if not directly hostile to, is at least unable to identify himself with any purely national cause, simply because his office embraces all Catholic nations, and cannot be confined to one. It is a question which opens up political considerations far too momentous to be summarily disposed of, but we do not hesitate to affirm that the supposed, or a Papal presidency in the proposed scheme will either render it altogether nugatory or lead to the necessity of including all Catholic States as members of this same confederation.

THE REPUBLICAN LEADERS.

A FRENCH SEMI-OFFICIAL EULOGY OF KOSSUTH.

From the Paris Constitutionnel.

There are two men whose fortunes during twelve years have known the widest extremes. For a time partisan feeling followed them, and overwhelmed them with homage; for a time it made them the ban of the civilized world. We extravagantly praised and blamed them; we deliberately admired them; we systematically calumniated them; we have not yet judged them.

The one, a simple child of the people, is only a soldier of adventure—he is the last, but the most valiant, of the *Condottieri*. The other, descendant of an ancient race, is at once orator and statesmen; like the children of an old Roman Patrician, he owes only to the tribune his power and his prestige.

Both, with different arms, but with the same conviction and devotion, have pursued the same end. Both have struggled against the crushing dominion of Austria—both have fought for the independence of their country. JOSEPH GARIBALDI in Austria, LOUIS KOSSUTH in Hungary, have been the heroes of a war of nationality.

Exiles before conquerors; we will speak first of LOUIS KOSSUTH. We shall certainly do so without prejudice.

In 1841 a man yet young established at Pesth, in Hungary, a political journal which, during three years, he edited almost alone. Every morning there appeared in this journal grave and elaborate disquisitions on the Magyar country; every morning there were propounded therein questions which excited the mind, and which the Diets had to rebut. This indefatigable editor was, it was said, more of an orator than a writer. People listened with strange attention to his words, at times solemn, at times graceful and earnest, or burning with anger and patriotism. One could not listen, report says, without yielding to the fascination of this forensic eloquent. This orator-journalist was none other than the future Dictator of Independent Hungary.

About this time LOUIS KOSSUTH declared his opposition to the Administration of Prince METTERNICH, and professed the most daring and the most radical opinions. But we must mistake the meaning of those words as they were used in Hungary. It is sufficient to know the political programme of the Liberal Party, of which LOUIS KOSSUTH, after the illustrious Count BATHYANY, was then the principal chief, to understand the meaning of those who represented him as one of the high priests of European Demagogy.

Here is what these men respectfully demanded—men who at a later period were, with equal cruelty struck down by the arm of the executioner and the breath of calumny. They commenced by representing their griefs, and did not conceal the fact that they were numerous. They called to mind the tenth article of the ordinance, which declared that "Hungary was a free country, independent in all its system of legislation and administration; that it was subordinate to no other country;" and they complained that this article, guaranteed by the Royal word and oath, was being constantly violated. They claimed territorial integrity for Hungary which the military frontier system of Austria menaced. They upheld the principle of their nationality, and wished that the Hungarian language should be used according to the spirit and the text of secular treaties. Finally they proposed just reforms, and "believed they were fulfilling a duty in pointing out the principal questions whose prompt solution they deemed necessary for the good of the country." These were—the division among all citizens, noble or otherwise, of public charges; civil equality, and, above all, the abolition of serfdom, with indemnity to proprietors.

Such was the programme so loudly denounced, and of which Austria herself, compelled to-day to make concessions, admits the justice and moral value. The men of 1847 do not demand more than that which is now conceded. *They demand less than what sooner or later must perhaps be accorded.*

Notwithstanding the distavor with which such demands have been received at Vienna, the Hungarian liberals did not discard their loyal fidelity to the dynasty of Hausburg-Lorraine. LOUIS KOSSUTH, sent by the town of Pesth to the Diet of Presburg, was the first to name the Palatine Archduke STEPHEN, Royal Lieutenant of Hungary. He hoped that a Prince of the reigning house, witness of the wants and wishes of the country, would not fail to make them known at the court of Vienna, and would be more likely than any one else to obtain legitimate satisfaction.

This hope was deceptive. But the Deputy from Pesth was not discouraged, and on every occasion he continued to make protestations of his attachment to the Royal family. Some months later, in March 1848, claiming for Hungary an independent and responsible ministry, he addressed in these terms the States of the Diet: "I beseech the States to place themselves on the level of events by raising forces in their attachment for the reigning dynasty and in the knowledge of their own responsibility. The future of this dynasty rests on the fraternal affection of the different peoples of the monarchy, and this fraternity can only be realized by a respect for nationalities, having, as a cement, constitutionalism itself. My movement is in the interests of the royal house—for, thank God, they are intimately connected with those of our country."

The Hungarian orator took delight in this idea of union between royalty and the nation. He returned to it often. But that which frightened him was the engagements of the past. He could not fail to see that, to be reconciled with the people, the Crown must escape from its counsellors, and break through its ancient line of policy. What was to be done? He dared affirm: "I have said, and I repeat it again, that when your interests clash with those of the monarchy, they can be righted by taking constitutionalism as a common basis, without any prejudice to our independence. But I have looked sadly at the rise and progress of the democratic system in Vienna, which raises constructions of its own enervated power upon the ruins of your neighbors' liberty, and I have said that whoever of the reigning house has the boldness to substitute a new constitutional organization for the old governmental mechanism, will be the second founder of the Hapsburg dynasty."

These words were hailed with transport. When, some days after LOUIS KOSSUTH arrived at Vienna at the head of a deputation who came to demand from the Emperor-King the formation of a national Hungarian Cabinet, he was received with the most turbulent enthusiasm. It is said that the grand agitator felt uneasy in the midst of these popular demonstrations; he only uttered a few words in order to calm down the effervescence and to give some wise and pacific counsel. Then he went to the feet of the King there to lay the Hungarian petition. The next day he was, on his return, at Pressburg, and having announced to the Diet the insurrection at Vienna, he made, in behalf of order, the most energetic appeal. "We have," he said, "an immense duty to fulfill—to direct the movement with wisdom. We must retain in our hands the direction of affairs; for without that we can no longer march in the constitutional path. If the reins of the State are taken from us, what will happen? God only can foresee."

This appeal was understood. The Hungarian ministry, just constituted under the presidency of Count BATHYANY, M. KOSSUTH became one of its principal members, and acted as he had spoken with firmness and resolution. He protested against the pretentions of the Committee of Public Safety of the town of Pesth, which foolishly attempted to carry out their plan for a local Parliament, and claimed for the Diet alone the right to create or repeal the laws. At the same time, he energetically repressed all attempts at popular sedition, and demanded that the Austrian officials, left destitute by the new administrative system organized in Hungary, should be largely recompensed.

But these measures of order and generosity were not measures of reaction. They were not understood at Vienna, and the Emperor thought that he could, without danger, recede from all that he had granted some months before. When the news reached Presbourg there was an explosion of wrath. In one of his most vehement philippics, KOSSUTH denounced the manœuvres of the ancient policy, and advised the Estates, then in session, to declare that if they considered anything tending to a revocation of the royal pledge as a dangerous scheme."

Before this, the Archduke STEPHEN, much moved, beseeched the members of the Diet not to take any extreme resolve. He solemnly promised to seek an interview with the King, present him with their representations, and to renounce the dignity of Palatine, if, contrary to his hope, they were repelled. Two days afterwards he reported anew the royal assent, accompanied, it is true, with certain restrictions. KOSSUTH ascended the tribune, appeared to hesitate some time, discussed these restrictions, declared finally that he submitted, and, in a broken voice, uttered these last words: "If I say I accept them not, blood would flow; but that would be a crime. Certainly they do not realize our expectations; but they give us at least the possibility of conquering such a realization. I accept them."

This was the last compromise. The Emperor, resolved no longer to be engaged in a personal struggle, raised against Hungary unexpected enemies. Faithful to the traditional policy of Vienna, he pitted rival races against each other. We know what powerful adversaries Hungary had to contend with. We know the progress and *denouement* of this war of nationality. We need go no further. But we may be permitted, perhaps, to say something to those who affect to confound a war of nationality with a war of revolution. They say: A war of revolution and a war of nationality present all the characteristics of a common origin and a fatal resemblance. The one, like the other, attacks the sacred and legitimate rights of princes and kings; the one, like the other, tears to pieces the most ancient and most solemn treaties, and makes everything yield to the triumph of subversive and culpable theories. The persons who sustain these opinions are those who are attached exclusively to the remembrance of the past. They continue to place the rights of conquest above the rights of nationality, the rights of dynasty above the rights of progress and of justice. They regard family arrangements and royal divisions before the legitimate wishes and real wants of the whole people; they think that all right and all authority descend from princes to the nations.

We, on the contrary, believe that all right and all authority flow from nations to their princes. We believe that the time has come when it is only to allow to nations as to individuals the right to move and act for themselves,—the right, in fact, to live their own life. We believe firmly that dynasties must be established, and can only be perpetuated in defence of and for the triumph of nationalities—and not that nationalities are for the duration and glory of dynasties. In a word, we hold to the belief of JOAN D'ARC who saved not France because it was the heritage of CHARLES VII., but who went triumphally to the coronation at Rheims of CHARLES VII., because his royalty was then the brilliant symbol of French nationality.

Was JOAN D'ARC, then, revolutionary? France venerates the heroine of her independence; Russia venerates her heroes; Spain, Switzerland, Greece, England, the two Americas, all the countries of the world worship theirs. These noble champions of the national principle, were they revolutionists?

LOUIS KOSSUTH, who fought for the independence of his country, was he for this a revolutionist? Is defeat sufficient to change the champion of an oppressed nation into an adventurous demagogue? And because he was conquered, is it for this that he must have been in the wrong? The answer to such questions belong to history. But whatever its judgment may be, we can affirm definitively to day it will be a mild and indulgent one for LOUIS KOSSUTH, for much has he loved his country and much has he suffered for her.

AN ENGLISH MINISTERIAL VIEW OF MAZZINI.

From the London News, (organ of Lord John Russell.)

Your political Seer reminds us irresistibly of "one that gathers samphire." Dreadful trade! The samphire-gatherer seems no bigger than his head as we gaze upon him half-way down the dizzy cliff; and the Seer who is always half-way down some tremendous abyss which he calls the future, plies his awful craft almost at a vanishing distance from ordinary sight; but as his head is an uncommonly big one, and is wrapt in perpetual mist, it looms prodigiously in the mid-air of unfulfilled events. Should it ever be our misfortune to encounter an enterprising young man, of lively imagination, anxious to go into the Apocalyptic line, we should earnestly insist on his sticking to the supernatural branch of business as at once the safest and most lucrative. Given a tolerably advantageous personal appearance, a reasonable amount of self-esteem, and that peculiar oiliness of manner which holy men call "unction," and we think we can promise to the fortunate possessor of these qualifications a brilliant career in the pulpit, and an unusual share of social consideration and esteem, in feminine circles more especially. There is something particularly seductive to the "better half" of a congregation in the sensation of sitting under a sleek and curly prophet, who knows the day and the hour when, according to his unerring interpretation of a certain chapter and verse, this world of balls and bonnets is to be burnt up, and all things are to pass away. With a liberal discretion he relegates the catastrophe to a date when the world must have long since come to an end for his hearers and himself, and so the voracity of his visions is never put to the inconvenient test of an engagement falling due. This is easy enough where the prophet is soaring above the sublunary sphere, and dispensing secrets to which no one but himself possesses the key; but the political prophet pretends to none of these advantages, and his preaching is far more perilous because he is far more liable to be found out. In politics a taste for prophecy is like a taste for pickles, and demands ever hotter and stronger condiments. M. MAZZINI has been in the habit of peppering and salting the public appetite for many years with all sorts of highly-spiced catastrophes, and to say the truth, the public digestion is incurably used up, and flies to simpler and more wholesome food in sheer despair. This is why we cannot promise to the solemn admonition which we had the satisfaction of publishing in our yesterday's impression all the success it might otherwise deserve. The Brompton Oracle is listened to with pleased attention, as we listen to the fitful intonations of Big Ben, because of the beauty and solemnity of the sound, but it has ceased to convince or even to alarm.

A letter from M. MAZZINI is always welcome as an evidence that the writer is within the London post delivery, dreaming dreams in the security of the suburbs. His device is *Pensiero ed Azione*, and we cannot but be glad to know that *Pensiero* is the part of the programme which is just now occupying his leisure hours. As a thinker, and we may justly add as a writer, he is so remarkable, and so well worthy of the hospitality of the English Press, that we could wish he were content to leave Emperors to justify his maledictions, and statesmen to earn his contempt, without ever troubling himself in any other manner to anticipate the verdict of history on their follies and their crimes. With this proviso we need not hesitate to own that he has chosen the moment well for saying his say on the state of Europe. We cannot at this hour accept the responsibility of bowing in credulous dismay to all the terrors he evokes. Sufficient unto the day is—we will not say the evil—but the preparation for the evil, thereof. Three months ago M. MAZZINI would have been received with unaccustomed rapture; by Austrianizing Tories, and by interested panic-mongers, and he then come forward with this revelation of the Imperial conspiracies which he now, with the force of a bombshell, discharges into the midst of reassured and pacificated Europe. Only now he speaks to a larger and a not less willing audience of converts and believers, who will rejoice to find their own indignation and distrust so bitterly and powerfully expressed.

There are certain passages in M. MAZZINI's letter which will not fail to command the reluctant assent of many sober minded and conservative people who regard the writer as a visionary and dangerous enthusiast; so profound is the uneasiness, so deeply rooted the suspicion which a sudden war and a more sudden peace have created. There are others, as for example the revelation of what passed at Plombieres, which demand a fuller explanation. M. MAZZINI relates in so many words what passed between the Emperor of the French and Count CAVOUR in their private interviews and conversation last Autumn; and the upshot is nothing less than the explicit adherence of the Italian statesman to the programme of a six weeks' war in Lombardy, as a stepping-stone to ulterior designs in the East of Europe. We cannot doubt that this contribution to contemporary history will startle the solitude of the honored exile at Chamounix. M. MAZZINI's condemnation of the neutrality of England cannot, we should imagine, refer to the neutrality which English Liberals profess—a neutrality of absolute intervention, and of lively sympathy for nations struggling to be free. M. MAZZINI surely does not call for the aid of British armies and British fleets to put down the Pope, and restore the liberties of France. We have quite enough to do, on his own showing, to guard our own shores; not to speak of the Ottoman Empire, which no Cassandra on earth can prevent from tumbling to pieces when its hour has struck. On the future of Italy, at all events, M. MAZZINI deserves to be heard with respect, for he his faults and failings what they may, surely then have been bitterly expiated, and he has suffered for the land he loves not wisely but too well.

The only policy of the neutral Powers, he insists, is that they should say to the Emperor: "You have made peace with Austria; all reason for your longer sojourn in Italy has ceased. You descended the Alps to secure the independence of Italy. This independence requires the withdrawal of every foreign army from the Peninsula. Leave it then. You promised shortly before the war that you would abandon the Roman States when Austria abandoned them. The condition is now fulfilled—leave Rome. Leave the people of Italy free to settle with their own forces the questions which have been agitated for half a century between them and their Governments; between the nation organized and Austria, mistress of Venice. We will take care she does not again cross the Mincio, the limit assigned to her by your peace."

Yet, if Italy should be unable to defend herself from her protectors, does M. MAZZINI expect England to step in between them? By his own account we have to look to the safety of our own shores first.

THE CELEBRATION AT PARIS—THE PREPARATIONS.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 11.

Paris, at the present moment, resembles some veteran coquette under the hands of her tirewomen, making up for a Court ball, at which she is bent on transcending all her former appearances. Unfortunately, the city, unlike the lady, cannot adorn herself in the privacy of a boudoir, thence to emerge rouged, flounced, and befeathered, and every flower and jewel in place, to dazzle all beholders. The Parisians are condemned to witness the laying on of the paint and the twining of the wreathes, to stumble over the undressed bars of the crinoline, and to observe every stage of progress from nudity to full dress. Just now, bare poles and wet plaster are the order of the day. All along the extensive line to be traversed by the army on Sunday next, Venetian masts have been fixed, or are being erected. Near the theatre timber skeletons are being put together for the support of banners, illuminations, and other festive devices. But the great focus of activity is the Place Verdome, where the troops are to march past the Emperor. On the Boulevards, at the top of the Rue de la Paix, a huge pedestal of masonry, constructed in a rough way, and apparently not intended to survive the *fête*, has been got up, and today is being licked into smoothness by the aid of trowel and stucco. A numerous gang of bricklayers and plasterers were working hard at it until a late hour last night, and behind it reposed, in veils of matting, the colossal sitting statue of Peace, which to day surmounts it. On its front the name of Villafranca is to be read. Proceeding from this point, down the Rue de la Paix, to the Place Vendome, one arrives at the most important of the works in progress. The place is impassable by reason of the workmen and materials there collected. It is being converted into an amphitheatre, with eighteen rows of seats rising one above the other, and occupying a large portion of the area. The highest seat is on a level with the top of the *entresol*, or bottom of the first floor, so that the inhabitants of the ground floor and *entresol* will have their view completely intercepted, as those of the first floor will by the awning. There was talk of spreading a vast awning over the whole place, but it is said that it will extend only over the circle of seats. A broad footpath is left clear in rear of the temporary amphitheatre. The windows of the houses are adorned with pennons floating from the summit of short flag-staffs, and draped with garnet-colored velvet, bespangled with golden bees, and having the letter N in gold in the centre. Besides this, above the windows, there are thick garlands of foliage, artificial oak, and other leaves, whose fabricator had seemingly not sufficient knowledge of botany to enable one to form a very clear idea of the trees from which they are supposed to be taken. However, the green is fresh and vivid, and is interspersed with golden laurel leaves, and I have no doubt that the effect of the whole, when complete—when the benches are covered, and the garlands all hung up, and the velvet stripped of the canvas that now protects it—will be very rich and handsome. At each of the two entrances into the square, towards the Boulevards and towards the Tuileries, triumphal arches are in progress of erection. In the centre, within the amphitheatre, the ground is incumbered with boards, heaps of stones, and with the nuts of the contractors for the works, while on all sides one encounters people carrying garlands, piles of colored lanterns, and other component parts of the great spectacle that is to be on Sunday next. The concourse of spectators will, to all appearance, be in keeping with the magnitude of the preparations. Persons are arriving or expected from all parts of France, and even from foreign countries. England, we need not doubt, will furnish a large quota. Most of the best hotels are extremely full, and windows on the line of march are letting at exorbitant prices. I am told of a paper that has just appeared, under the name of *Gazette des Etrangers*, the organ of some enterprising individuals who have taken a large number of windows, to let at profit. First and second floors are quoted very high and the market is rising; third floors are not so high as those that are lower down; the fourth are almost within the reach of poor people who cannot afford to pay more than the price of a stall at Her Majesty's Theatre for a view of the triumphant army of Italy. Thrice happy are the possessors of balconies—those, that is to say, who will condescend to let them for the day; but thrice miserable are those too proud to make merchandise of their windows, for they live in a state of siege on the part of country cousins, and of dear friends lost sight of for years, who resuscitate for the occasion. The railways are lending a flagrant complicity to the invasion of the capital by the provinces. Excursion trains are being organized in all directions to bring people to Paris, for almost less than it would cost them to stop at home.

THE PAPAL STATES.

A letter from Vienna of the 6th says:

"The approaching downfall of Cardinal ANTONELLI may be considered certain. His resistance to the projected confederation of Italy is the cause of his fall. No objection has been made here to his resignation, because it is known that if he remained in office he would intrigue against the peace of Villafranca, whereby new complications would be created. It is believed that he will be replaced by a Cardinal of the French party. The Duke of Modena was present at a conference held at the palace the day before yesterday. It is said that both he and the Duke of Tuscany gave positive assurances as to the concessions they intended to make to their subjects. It is probably the conviction that no armed intervention will in any case be made in their favor that has most contributed to induce these princes to yield."

THE CAMP OF GARIBALDI.

A correspondent of the *Daily News*, who has recently visited GARIBALDI's camp, gives the following particulars with regard to the Englishman who has been reported to make so distinguished a figure in the service:

In my former letter I had occasion to speak of Capt. PEARD, the gentleman in question. He comes from Cornwall, and belongs to a militia regiment, whose uniform he wears with a decidedly martial bearing. He is a man of a tall and colossal frame, nearer 60 than 50, and is considered the best shot of the party. Although he has been attached to GARIBALDI's staff, he makes war at his own expense, and he was always to be found in the thick of the fray. It seems that his only object was that of getting a good shot at the enemy, and whenever he had killed an Austrian he was seen to mark him down in his pocket-book. A few days ago I met Capt. PEARD at Brescia, and he was kind enough to show me his book, from which it was apparent that twenty-five Austrians were killed by him during the campaign, besides ten who were under the head of "uncertain." I was greatly amused at the unpretending manner in which our countryman spoke of his rather curious propensity for such a murderous game, for he assured me he professes the utmost indifference to the cause of Italian independence. He is like one of those Italian *condottieri* of the middle ages who made war for pleasure, without inquiring whether the cause he served was the wrong or the right one. Such is Capt. PEARD, who is not anxious that war should begin on the Adige or on the Tevere, in order to have a few score of Swiss soldiers to add to his list, under the heading of "really dead." There are also with GARIBALDI two rather eccentric young Frenchmen, dressed in a peculiar costume of their own, who are members of the Paris Jockey Club. These two gentlemen have been so charmed by the gallant General, that I am told they will share his fate, whatever it may be. Five American citizens and a few Germans are going to do the same, together with a Chinese, who, were I to believe what he told me, is one of the few who escaped the slaughter of Commissioner YEH, at Canton. Most of GARIBALDI's officers belong to the upper classes of Lombardy, and have borne arms with him either in South America or in Rome.

CRUELTIES ON BOARD AN AMERICAN SHIP.

From the Liverpool Times, Aug. 12.

The Liverpool borough coroner was yesterday engaged in investigating the facts connected with the death of a seaman named PIETRO ANTONIO, who died in the Northern Hospital from the effects of injuries which were, it is alleged, inflicted by the mate of the American ship *Conqueror*. The captain and mate of the vessel and the American Vice-Consul were present in the court, Mr. SNOWBALL appearing on their behalf. Three seamen named CURTIS, RUSSELL and CLARK, stated that the *Conqueror* sailed from London in February last for the Gulf of Mexico, the deceased being a seaman on board of her. The mate, CHARLES BOUTELLE, used frequently to beat the deceased, who wanted to go into the hospital at Mobile, but the captain would not let him. The mate beat the deceased with a rope and a belaying-pin, and kicked him in the loins so that the deceased said some of his limbs were quite dead. He fell ill, and went below, the captain giving him medicine. The carpenter also beat the deceased at various times. The crew complained to the captain of the mate's cruelty, but they could get no redress. Mr. EARNSHAW, surgeon of the Northern Hospital, said that some of the deceased's ribs, which were weakened by diseases of the aorta, were broken, as were also some of the dorsal vertebræ, and a large tumor and coagulated blood had formed over the chest. These injuries were the result of external violence, which aggravated the disease of the aorta, and caused death. The jury ultimately returned an open verdict, to the effect that "the deceased died from injuries he had received, but by whom the injuries were inflicted there was no evidence to show."

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date	Leave	
Asia	Aug. 31	New-York	Liverpool
Saxonia	Sept. 1	New-York	Southam'n
Bremen	Sept. 3	New-York	Southam'n
Hungarian	Sept. 3	Quebec	Liverpool
America	Sept. 7	Boston	Liverpool
Indian	Sept. 9	Quebec	Liverpool
City of Wash'gton	Sept. 10	New York	Liverpool

FROM EUROPE.

United Kingdom	Aug. 13	Glasgow	Quebec.
Indian	Aug. 17	Liverpool	Quebec.
Ariel	Aug. 17	Southampt'n	New-York
City of Washing'n	Aug. 17	Liverpool	New-York
Bavaria	Aug. 18	Southampt'n	New-York
Africa	Aug. 20	Liverpool	New-York
Jason	Aug. 20	Galway	New-York

FOR CUBA.

Granada	Sept. 2	New-York	Havana.
Quaker City	Sept. 10	New-York	Havana.

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Moses Taylor	Sept. 5	New-York	Aspinwall
Northern Light	Sept. 5	New-York	Aspinwall

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Vanderbilt, for Havre and Southampton—Jules Taler, W. Downing, J. Bruganet, Mr. Rogers, E. Germon, Louis Stettour, Mr. Gimsey, John Winkiam and lady, A. P. Kneis, Mr. Camoily, Joseph Fredens, France; E. Pallord, Mr. Solomon, Jaquese alesio, Mr. Burnier, John Frea, wife and child, Wm. Stuart, Emily Jaque and child, Max Austwold, O. Meacom, G. Staddacnini, Prishero Taddu, Antonio Polischi, Constantine Raffaelo, Mario Franchi, A. Martinoli, Geo. Meyer, Victor Perrot, lady and child, H. Lsambe, John Vanninetti, C. Bermes, Josephine, Mariot, Ursule Carlot, Joseph Schilt, Mr. Coles and lady, M. Hartman, Mr. Massingahl, Mr. Hutnager, Miss Margaretta Koltes, S. de Pot.in, Mr Cupples, Valentine Schmidtmann, Lamson Dienzer and family, J. Wiesbaden, Wm. Stiers, Isaac Alum, Elisabeth Faulmer, I. Hoffman, Robert Petermann, Peter Muth, Wm. Vanhemet, Clement Snill, Giovanni Roggio, Pietro Scanavius, J. M. Schmit, Francis Berthold, Ed. Eberhard, Carl Emsiedler, W. Girain, P. Klein, A. Bonn, Mr. Choeraker, Michael Bonn, Daniel Wissert, J. C. Klein, F. Dietel P. F. Frank, A. Aubert, Conrad Meyer, Giuseppi Pezali, wife and 2 children, Mr. Gantres, Daniel Wissen, E. W. Hewitt and lady, Geo. Poncin and lady, August Cassin, E. Laurent, Charles Havire L. Conell, Jos. Poncouche, O. J. Apraide, J. R. Arguelles Mr. G. M. Davis and lady, Robert Coleman, Phila., Alfred Agironde Coree, C. F. Griffin, Fred. L. Cassalle, lady, two children and servant, G. F. Baht, of Porto Rico, Count de Wilhorat, W. Wellington, Boston, A. H. Sibley, W. Guillame, wife and child, Mr. E. Wirth, lady and child, Juan Conelius, lady and two children, Mlle. Andrie Laine Bruyrce, Mme. Wirth and child, nurse and servent, Thomas Edwards, Byron Bode, Edwin H. Darling, P. E. Lefevre, Mrs. Dewas and two children, Victor Leroy, W. Wemdum, Sister Lester Theresa, Miss L. Buanand, Mrs. Basanchipy, Matthew Basanchipy, Mr. Havefield and family, McVandebeck, Providence, A. D. Kohler, Emanuel Biork, Mrs M. Taylor, Gharavin, Mr. Goyborel, Lane

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2478 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The Indian at Quebec and the City of Washington at this Port.

Reported Dead Lock in the Zurich Conference.

Triumphal Entry of the Army of Italy into Paris.

Grand Imperial Banquet to the Principal Chiefs.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

GENERAL AMNESTY TO POLITICAL OFFENDERS.

The Relations of Great Britain with China.

The New British Minister to Central America.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN AUSTRIA.

Denial of the Reported Republican Movement in Parma.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The steamship *Indian*, from Liverpool on the 17th inst., arrived off Further Point at 11 o'clock on Sunday morning. Her dates are four days later than those by the steamships *America* and *Etna*.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool on the same day with the *Indian*, and from Cork on the 16th, to which date she brings telegraphic advices from Liverpool, passed Sandy Hook at 10 o'clock last night, and arrived at her wharf about midnight. A portion of her news has been telegraphed from Cape Race.

The steamship *Borussia*, from New-York, touched at Southampton on the 14th inst., and then proceeded on her way to Hamburg.

The steamship *North Briton*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 16th inst.

The *Indian* left Liverpool at 12½ o'clock in the afternoon of the 17th inst., and the *City of Washington* about an hour later.

The *Ariel* sailed from Southampton also on the afternoon of the 17th inst.

The *Africa* arrived at Liverpool at 10½ o'clock on the evening of the 13th inst.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

On the 13th inst. a conference of the Austrian and French Plenipotentiaries took place, and lasted two hours.

A courier from the Cabinet at Paris arrived on that day.

The second Austrian Plenipotentiary, Mr. MAGNIANE, had not left Zurich for Vienna, as reported.

On the 15th there was a *Te Deum* in honor of the *fête* NAPOLEON. All the plenipotentiaries and members of the Federal Council, &c., were present.

The French Embassador, M. DE TURGOT, sat on the right, and the Austrian Minister on the left of the President, M. STAMPFLI.

The Ministerial journal of Vienna insists, in very strong terms, on the stipulations of the Treaty of Villafranca being carried out at Paris.

The Emperor NAPOLEON had exhibited symptoms of annoyance at the conduct of the Court of Vienna, and recent articles in the French journals in praise of KOSSUTH and GARIBALDI are attributed to this feeling.

On the 15th and 16th instants, the Plenipotentiaries held no formal sitting, but were engaged at festivities.

The following is from the Paris correspondent of the London *News*:

"It is quite plain that the Zurich Conference has come to a dead lock. The presumption and folly of the so-called arrangement pompously announced from Villafranca will soon be patent and confessed to all the world. Official people now affect to be quite surprised at the difficulties which broke up the meeting ere it had well got together, and sent off the second Austrian plenipotentiary, M DE MEYSENBUG, to Vienna for further instructions. There must probably, they say, be a hitch about the Italian Confederation which meets with opposition both at Rome and Turin, and also about the restoration of the dukes; perhaps, it is said, moreover, the exact proportion of the Austrian national debt which is to be saddled upon Lombardy cannot be easily agreed upon. Why, of course these difficulties start up, and everybody except the Emperor NAPOLEON'S flatterers saw them from the first. Austria, who to a great extent has the cards in her own hands, since the Emperor cannot very well recommence the war against her, is obstinate and insolent. She will make the most of a peace concluded hastily and from unavoidable motives, in a spirit of hostility to all the principles in support of which the war was professedly undertaken. The Vienna *Gazette*, so far from endorsing the opinion that the restoration of the Grand Dukes was only to be tolerated, or perhaps "favored" by the French Emperor, nails him to a positive engagement in that behalf. That restoration was, it says, "sanctioned by the signature of the two sovereigns, its execution guaranteed by their plighted word, and the power of the two monarchs is the sufficient assurance that the promise will be performed." The *Presse* of Vienna infers from this that the "French and Austrian armies will, if necessary, restore the dukes and organize the Italian confederation by force." There are symptoms that the French Emperor is annoyed at the present conduct of the Court of Vienna. The articles which have lately appeared here in praise of KOSSUTH and GARIBALDI are attributed to this feeling, and I notice as a very significant fact that the grand military spectacle of the Porte St. Martin, called the *Vrai Sacrifice, ou les Etats de la Guerre*, which was suspended by authority after the peace of Villafranca out of complaisance to Austria, is this evening resumed by express orders from the Emperor.

The *Indépendance Belge* thus comments upon the political situation:

One of our Paris correspondents writes that nothing is yet decided as to the text or even the spirit of the speech which the Emperor will pronounce on the 14th. It is greatly to be desired that it will be so worded as to leave no doubt whatever about the pacific intentions of the French Government. Public opinion is all the more eager to hear a reassuring word from the Emperor because the Paris journals which habitually assume to be governmental organs speak as if their express object was to sow distrust at home and provoke alarm abroad. While the *Patrie* and *Constitutionnel* open their columns to pompous eulogies of KOSSUTH, and espouse the cause of Hungarian nationality with an ardor altogether inexplicable, the *Pays*, by the pen of M. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC, exalts the valor of the French army, and declares that no army in the world can stand against it. It is impossible to deny that the moment chosen for declamations of this sort is exceedingly ill-timed. They would be only puerile in their extravagance if they were inspired simply by national self-love; but they are open to an interpretation menacing to the peace of Europe, and are therefore dangerous.

FRANCE.

ENTRY OF THE ARMY OF ITALY INTO PARIS.

The triumphal entry into Paris of the Army of Italy took place on the 14th inst., and passed off with great *éclat*. The streets were crowded to excess, and the decorations and illuminations in the evening were on a grand scale. The Emperor and his staff headed the procession along the Boulevards, from the Bastile to the Place Vendome, and were greeted with loud acclamations. The Empress and the Prince Imperial were stationed at the Place Vendome, and on arriving there the Emperor took up a position in front of the Imperial stand, and the troops marched on.

The defilement of the troops at the Place Vendome commenced at 10½ o'clock and terminated at 2½.

The soldiers bearing the standards taken from the enemy were received with ovations.

The flags of those Regiments which were torn by the enemy's fire excited the population to enthusiastic cheers.

The weather was fine, and the spectacle imposing, but somewhat monotonous.

The Emperor is said to have been coldly received in Democratic quarters.

On Sunday evening a grand banquet was given by the Emperor to the principal chiefs of the army. About three hundred persons were invited.

At the close of the banquet the Emperor spoke as follows:

"GENTLEMEN: The joy I experience at finding myself again with most of the chiefs of the Army of Italy would be complete if it were not tinged with regret to behold soon the dissolution of the elements of a force so well organized and formidable. As a Sovereign, and as Commander-in-Chief, I thank you again for your confidence. It was flattering to me, who had never commanded an army, to find so much obedience on the part of men who had great experience in warfare. If success has crowned our efforts I am happy to attribute the greater part of it to those skilful and devoted Generals who rendered my command so easy; because, animated with a sacred fire, they have incessantly given an example of duty and of disregard of death.

A portion of our soldiers are about to return to their homes. You yourselves are about to resume the occupations of peace; nevertheless do not forget what we have done together, let the remembrance of obstacles overcome, of dangers eluded, of imperfections discovered, be ever present to your minds. In commemoration of the Italian campaign, I shall distribute a medal to all who took part in it, and I wish that to-day you may be the first to wear it. May it recall me sometimes to your memory, and while reading the glorious names engraved thereon, let each exclaim: 'If France has done so much for a people who is her friend, what would she not do for her own independence.' I now propose the health of the army."

On account of the *fête* of the 15th the Emperor pardoned eleven hundred and twenty-seven persons sentenced to prison for various crimes, offences and infringements of the law, or reduced the terms of their imprisonment.

The *Moniteur* states that the Emperor, having decided on retaining for the present an army of 50,000 men in Lombardy, several corps which had much distinguished themselves in the late campaign could not be represented at the entry of the troops.

A local journal states that Lille is to be made the head-quarters of a grand military command, with a Marshal of France at its head. It is thought the projected fortifications at Antwerp have had something to do with this measure.

The French harvest appears to be rather better than expected, but not so good as last year.

Wheat had declined slightly in Paris.

The accounts from the vineyards are for the most part unfavorable.

The Paris Bourse closed on the 15th, owing to the *fêtes*. On the 16th business was resumed, and considerable fluctuations took place, the Rentes finally closing at 69f. 5c., being a decline of ½c. on Saturday's price.

GENERAL AMNESTY TO POLITICAL OFFENDERS.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

The *Moniteur* of this morning contains the following Imperial decree:

"A full and entire amnesty is granted to all persons sentenced for political crimes or offences, or those who have been the object of any measures taken for the public security."

The *Moniteur* also contains sundry nominations to the Senate, including Gens. RENAULT, FOREY and others.

THE TRIUMPHAL ENTRY OF THE ARMY OF ITALY INTO PARIS.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 15.

Contrary to the predictions of the evil-disposed and the apprehensions of the timid, yesterday's festival passed off without the slightest disturbance or accident. The crowd in the morning was prodigious; that at night seemed even greater, because more concentrated, but not the slightest unpleasant incident is recorded. I do not know that there is much to add in the way of details of interest, to the hastily-written account of yesterday, sent you of the first portion of the triumphal march, which finished as it commenced, in excellent order and amid loud acclamations. It lasted less time than had been anticipated, owing to the goodness of the arrangements and the rapid pace of the troops. The halts were remarkably few and short, considering the tendency of the head of a long column to detach itself from the rear. By 2½ o'clock the whole of the troops had gone by—in four hours instead of six, which their passage had been expected to occupy. The only mishaps were a couple of showers, the last a very heavy one, which commenced just as the cavalry began to enter the Rue de la Paix, and must have thoroughly soaked the troops. The rain was very partial, and lasted but a short time, and by 4 o'clock the streets were quite as dry as was desirable. There must have been a great many very hoarse throats in Paris last evening, for the acclamations on the whole line of passage were almost unremitting. Particular regiments and persons of course redoubled their energy. The Marshals, at the head of their corps, were all extremely well received. A vivandière, severely wounded, who was taken by in a carriage, drew thunders of applause from the crowd. The cavalry, notwithstanding the dripping condition in which it passed the place where I was stationed, looked extremely well. It was under the command of General MORRIS, and consisted of three brigades—one of two regiments of Cuirassiers, one of the Dragons de l'Impératrice, and a very fine regiment of Lancers, and the Third brigade, which marched first, was composed of the Guides and Chasseurs d'Afrique, and of the well-known and elegant regiment of Guides. Two or three regiments belonging to the corps yesterday present had received other destinations, and did not share the enthusiastic reception Paris gave to their comrades. Among these was the First Regiment of the Foreign Legion, which covered itself with glory at Magenta. It went into action 900 strong, and only 480 came out. It was then sent into quarters at Milan, and attempts were made, with little success, to obtain Italian recruits. It has now gone, or is going, to Corsica. The Third Zouaves, whose charge at Palestro was headed by King VICTOR EMANUEL, was also absent from yesterday's festival. It was remarked that the Emperor rode considerably in front of his Staff, and the popular belief is that he did so in order that, in case of any attempt on his life, others should not share his danger. I believe nobody apprehended any such attempt on the part of Frenchmen, but some people, remembering ORSINI'S attempt, were not without fears that some members of the same desperate Italian party might repeat his crime. The accounts of persons who were on the Place Vendôme concur in representing the Emperor's reception there as all that he could have desired. It must be taken into account that a very large proportion of the seats there were occupied by public functionaries and their families. The troops, and especially those regiments which had seen him in the midst of them at Magenta and Solferino, cheered him heartily as they passed. When the wounded, who were preceded by some of the chaplains of the army, passed before the Emperor, he advanced a few steps, removed his cocked hat, and saluted them. This, as you may suppose, was the signal for much applause. At 3 o'clock all was completely over, the Emperor returned to the Tuileries, and the vast crowd dispersed. A considerable portion of it had been scattered by the rain, which cleared the roofs of the houses most effectually, sending their adventurous occupants (among whom were many well dressed women) popping in through garret windows like rabbits scared into their burrows. Fortunately the evening proved fine; there was no wind, and the illuminations prospered. These were not general, (many being reserved for to-night,) but were sufficiently numerous and brilliant to produce a good effect. The Boulevards, the Place Vendôme, and the Rues de la Paix and de Rivoli were the best lighted, and up to 11 o'clock were so crowded that at many points passage was impossible; and persons who were not content to stand still and stare about them were compelled to make circuits by back streets. The crowd was most orderly and good humored, and there was little police apparent. The public buildings and a great many private houses were lit up with gas and colored lanterns, and in many places colored lamps were hung from the branches of trees. The garden at the back of the Elysée was beautifully illuminated. Strings of colored lamps were suspended completely across the Boulevard Montmartre. The little garden round the triumphal column at the corner of the Opera Comique was lighted up, and the gleam of the lamps on the shrubs and flowers produced a very pretty effect. A loyal tailor on the Boulevard des Italiens had embroidered his premises with foliage, supporting numerous lanterns of colored paper, but, by some misfortune, nearly all the candles went out at a very early hour, giving rise to a suspicion that he had been making *des économies de bouts de chandelle*. A line of gas jets ran all round the Place Vendôme. On the Place du Carrousel the triumphal arch was surmounted by numerous colored lamps, while columns of gas supported eagles, stars, and the letter "N," with a crown above it. Before every window of the Tuileries and of the new Louvre were placed the Imperial arms. It would be wearisome to detail all the adornments of the town—the fiery eagles and flaming crowns, and other devices and allegorical ornaments. The Parisians and the hundreds of thousands of strangers who had flocked hither for the great festival were doubtless tired by their early rising and by the exertions and excitement of the day, for after 11 o'clock the crowd in the streets rapidly thinned, and by 1 they were as deserted as usual at that hour.

The accounts of yesterday's proceedings form the chief feature in most of this morning's papers. The *Débats* has a very full narrative of them, comprising sketches of the principal feats of arms of the respective corps of the army during the Italian campaign. It says that as much as 2,000f. was in some instances given for a balcony whence to see the show; that some windows fetched as much as 500f., and that single places were known to be sold for 200f. Such prices may seem fabulous, or at least foolish, but we must bear in mind the intense interest that would be felt by those persons who had near relatives or dear friends in the ranks of the army, to which a triumph was decreed, and honor yesterday done. Of course, there was a good deal of speculation in places, and not a little money will have flowed into the pockets of the lucky dwellers upon the line of march. The last time that I passed along the whole length of the Boulevards was on Friday afternoon, and then a great many windows were unlet; but the rush of people into Paris on that evening, during the whole of Saturday, and even yesterday morning early, was something prodigious, and I do not suppose that many available places were vacant at the last moment. During the march past, on the Place Vendôme, a servant of the Imperial household took the little Prince, who had been saluting the troops most vigorously with his diminutive sword, in his arms, and carried him to the Emperor, who kissed him, and placed him for a moment on his saddle, amid a perfect storm of acclamation from the vast mass of spectators collected in the place and from the troops then present.

We are beginning our second day of festivity, and those who have not had enough of it when bed time comes must have insatiable appetites indeed. Unfortunately, the weather does not promise well. The clouds are heavy and low, and already there have been two or three slight showers. There is a good deal of wind, too, of evil boding for the illuminations of to-night. We hope, however, for an improvement before evening. Meanwhile, since before 8 o'clock this morning up to the present hour of noon the entrances to the theatres have been besieged by crowds, waiting for admission to the gratuitous performances provided in honor of the day. The *queue* or line of persons standing at some of the theatres seems to consist of at least twice as many as the houses will hold. There are to be the usual games and amusements on the *esplanade* of the Invalides, and a great display of fireworks soon after nightfall.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the prorogation of Parliament in the House of Commons prior to the delivery of the Queen's speech, Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated, in reply to some inquiries, that Mr. BRUCE had been sent to Pekin with a view to the ratification of the treaty with China, and that it was the intention of the Government to require the Chinese Government to fully carry out the conditions of the treaty, and to invite the Emperor to accede to it. Lord JOHN RUSSELL also stated, in response to questions, that he had not received any official information which altered the character of the statement he had already made with respect to the intentions of France and Austria, regarding Parma, Modena and Tuscany. Neither had any information been received as to the reported proclamation of the Red Republicans in Parma, as announced in the Vienna journals.

Lord ELCHO inquired whether the present government were really anxious that a volunteer force should be established.

Lord PALMERSTON and SIDNEY HERBERT said it was the express desire of the Government to encourage the formation of rifle and artillery corps.

The official investigation into the loss of the steamship *Argo* had terminated, but the decision would not be made public until it was communicated to the Board of Trade. It was understood, however, that the assessors give it as their opinion that the loss of the ship did not arise from any wilful act on the part of the Captain, but that it was a grave omission by him in not having slowed his vessel on the coming on of the fog. This finding is to be accompanied with a recommendation of the case to the earnest consideration of the Board.

The nomination of Mr. CHARLES LENNOX WYKEN, as Envoy Extraordinary to Central America, as reported per last steamer, and the rumored cession of territory in Honduras to Great Britain, had given rise to the impression that the English Government was seeking to strengthen its position in that portion of the world.

The Liverpool *Albion* states that Sir W. GORE OUSELEY was to be recalled, and in announcing Mr. WYKEN'S projected departure for the Isthmus by the steamer leaving Southampton on the 17th of August, it says:

"Unless Mr. WYKEN be crippled in his actions by secret dispatches from Rome, his countrymen may expect shortly to see some practical evidence of sound policy, which, while respecting the rights of the republics of Central America, and assisting in the development of free routes of transit, shall at the same time maintain the rights of her Majesty and her subjects in this hitherto neglected but important corner of the Queen's dominions."

MR. WYKEN had been made companion of the Bath.

Arrangements for the cricket match in America between the eleven picked players of all England, and twenty-two of the United States, are finally completed, and the English players leave Liverpool for America on the 7th of September.

The following letter from Sir CHAS. YORKE, the Military Secretary to the General commanding-in-chief, is published by the Atlantic Telegraph Company, for the purpose of removing the doubt as to the cable having been placed in actual operation:

HORSE GUARDS, Wednesday, Aug. 9.

SIR: With reference to my letter of the 7th ult., in answer to your inquiry as to any messages having ever been transmitted to Newfoundland by the Atlantic Telegraph during the time it was in operation last year, I am directed by the General Commanding in Chief to acquaint you that replies have been procured from General Officers Commanding troops in Canada and Nova Scotia, to the effect that the telegraph, dated London, Aug. 31, 1858, respecting the Thirty-ninth Regiment, was received at Montreal on the 3d of September, and answered the following day, and that a telegraph of the same date was received at Halifax on the day of its transmission, namely: the 31st of August, 1858. I have the honor, &c.,

[Signed,] C. YORKE.

Queen VICTORIA had been on a three days' cruise in the Royal yacht among the Channel Islands. She landed at Jersey and Guernsey, receiving an enthusiastic welcome at each place.

Capt. PEMBER, of the ship *John Fyfe*, arrived at Glasgow, and G. B. ALMA, the chief mate, were under arrest for having shot dead a seaman named JOHN MCARTHUR. Capt. P. is said to have fired a pistol at MCARTHUR after having been thwarted in an attempt to strike him with a handspike.

PROPOSAL TO CHARTER THE GREAT EASTERN.

LONDON, Wednesday—Noon.

A proposal has been made on behalf of Mr. LEVER to charter the *Great Eastern* for a voyage out and home, from some safe port in Great Britain to some safe port in North America. The terms offered are £20,000, the vessel to be provided with accommodations for 2,000 passengers and to steam fourteen knots an hour on her trial trip.

Yesterday was published the official correspondence relative to the conveyance of the North American mails.

AUSTRIA.

The Ministerial crisis is not yet over, a combination with Count LEO THUN at its head, had met with so many difficulties that its success is very doubtful.

The Count CLEAN MARTINVET had refused to accept the portfolio of public instruction, and in regard to his acceptance of the Ministry of the Interior he put in combinations which were rejected, and he had therefore returned to his post of Governor of Cracow.

Well-informed persons assert that the Constitution which the Commission was about to work out would be characterized by the principle of decentralization, by reëstablishment of representing of provinces, by prerogatives given to the aristocracy of all the Provinces, and lastly by a strict Catholic spirit.

ITALY.

There was no confirmation of the report received at Vienna that a Red Republic had been proclaimed at Parma. It is asserted that even if the report was true the journals of Paris and Turin would not be allowed to publish it.

GARIBALDI had accepted the chief command of all the forces of the Centrality. He had arrived in Leghorn.

A telegram dated Turin, Aug. 15, says:

"Last night and this morning, the *fête* of the Emperor was announced by the discharge of artillery. In the morning, a review of the French troops took place. A *Te Deum* was also performed in the Church, which was richly decorated. There were present the Cabinet Ministers, the members of Parliament, the French Ambassador, the officers of the French army, the National Guard, &c., and citizens of Piedmont. This morning the eight guns captured at Palestro were exhibited in front of the Palace. In the evening there will be a *fête* in the Place d'Armes."

At Milan, on the 14th inst., the Municipality inaugurated a statue of NAPOLEON, by CANOVA, in the Place Breera, in the presence of Marshal VAILLANT, the Sardinian authorities, and a large concourse of people; music was performed and salvos fired during the ceremony.

The Tuscan National Assembly had elected Signor COSPI as its President. Deputy GINOA proposed that the Assembly should declare a dynasty of Lorrain impossible in Tuscany. The representatives unanimously supported this proposal, the discussion of which was referred to the sitting of the following day.

The London *Post's* Paris correspondent learns that the French Government had addressed a dispatch to the Great Powers, declaring that France will not assist self-exiled Princes to return to their dominions by force, nor will she permit Austrian or any other Power to afford them military aid for that purpose.

The elections in Modena had been succeeded by admirable order.

THE REPORTED REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT IN PARMA.

The Mayor of Parma, who had arrived at Paris, gives the most positive contradiction, through the columns of the *Patrie*, to the report of a republican movement in Parma, and adds that order had not ceased to prevail for a moment in Town and Duchy.

PRUSSIA.

A Berlin letter of the 13th says, the King's illness has not yet reached its inevitable termination. The bulletin of this morning notices an increase of consciousness, but acknowledges a general diminution of strength. He is reduced to the greatest weakness and it is now a question only of hours rather than of days. All the princes and ministers have been recalled, and no attempt is made to conceal from the public the near approach of his end.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Dates from Cape Town are to July 28. There is no news of importance. Parliament would soon be dissolved. Business continued depressed. Breadstuffs had advanced, owing in a great measure to but few importations being expected from the United States.

Latest Telegraphic Intelligence by the City of Washington.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 18.

The *Daily News* city article of Wednesday evening says: "The funds opened with a little dullness, in consequence of the fall yesterday on the Paris Bourse. The final quotations of Consols were only about 1-16 below those of yesterday. The chief support is derived from the scarcity of stock. The Stock Exchange was languid. With the completion of the fortnightly settlement, members have left London, and others are following their example. The demand for Money to-day was slack, and the best bills were readily taken at 2½. A sum of £4,000 in Gold was sent into the Bank to-day. The £118,000 by the *Southampton*, from Melbourne, was purchased for transmission abroad. The remittances of Silver for Calcutta and China by the steamer of the 30th ult., will probably amount to between £500,000 to £600,000. The Produce Market to-day was very dull, and as regards a number of articles, prices show a drooping tendency. The Corn market to-day was steady at full prices."

The *Times'* city article, of last evening, says: "A reaction of ¼ in Consols, at the opening, was not recovered during the day. There was scarcely any general business, but the government broker took £100,000 of stock on account of the Savings Bank. At the Bank, to-day, applications have been very few. There has been no feature in the railway market to-day. In some cases prices were slightly lower.

The *Times* says: "For the first time, the Emperor feels himself so strong in the affection of his army, and so sure in the loyalty of his people, that he can afford to be magnanimous. The early use to which he puts the power he has acquired by his successful campaign is, to publish among all nations a full and entire amnesty to all Frenchmen."

The *Daily News* says that orders are to be transmitted to Cayenne and to the many other unknown depositories of political victims, to let as many as survive go free.

M. LOUIS BLANC has addressed a letter to the *Daily News*, in which he admits that LOUIS NAPOLEON could scarcely do more for the political exiles than he has done, but asks "why should the exiles return to France?" He then replies, "Better stay in the land of unfettered thought and freedom—better live where an exile is to remain a man."

The Rev. JAMES ATTORNEY, Sr., fellow of St. Johns, Cambridge, was yesterday elected Vicar of Leeds.

The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE visited Portsmouth dock yard to-day.

The new Army Hospital Corps is to consists of exactly 1,000 men, commissioned officers and men, or more than double the number of the Medical Staff Corps.

Yesterday a signal was made to the channel squadron at Spithead, to prepare for sea by Saturday.

The *Great Eastern* is advertised to start on the 15th of September, on a direct voyage to the United States Portland, MAINE, will be the harbor to which she will proceed on the occasion. Passengers will be carried at rates varying from £16 to £25.

The most important feature in the papers this morning is the report of a soiree to Mr. CORDEN, yesterday evening, by the electors of Rochdale. The report in the *Times* fills a whole page.

PARIS, Thursday Morning.

The *Moniteur*, this morning, publishes the following warnings given to newspapers in France and the Colonies, are to be considered as non issued.

The Minister of the Interior in connection with his colleague, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, has ordered the necessary arrangements to be made to insure the execution of the full and entire amnesty granted by the Emperor.

Their Imperial Majesties left yesterday for St Cloud where they will sojourn till September, when they will proceed to Biarritz.

Nine hundred and twenty-two soldiers, sentenced for various offences, have been either pardoned or the terms of their imprisonment have been commuted.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

The young Grand Duke arrived yesterday at Paris. He has been received by the Emperor, who invited him to remain to await what events may transpire. The Emperor gave him a very gracious reception.

TURIN, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

The King arrived here this evening, and was welcomed with great cheers by a large crowd assembled at the station.

The National Guard and Piedmontese troops were drawn up along during the passage of His Majesty Gen. GUILLON has sent in his resignation, which has been accepted. A collision has taken place on the line to Genoa, and six persons were killed.

MARSEILLES, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

Advices from Constantinople to 10th. The Sultan has returned, and gave Mr. THOUVENAL on Thursday a most gracious reception. An official journal states that amicable relations had been established between Baron DE PROKESCH and Mr. THOUVENAL. The same journal states Sir H. BULWER gave an explanation respecting the British squadron having been at Alexandria, that it was in honor of the contemplated visit of the Sultan.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was dull, and quotations were maintained with difficulty on the better grades, while on the inferior there has been a decline of 1-16d. The sales of the three days foot up 20,000 bales, of which 16,000 were to speculators and for export. The following are the authorized quotations: Orleans middling, 7½d.; Uplands middling, 6¾d.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, prices for goods being weak, and the inquiry quite limited. Continental Yarns, however, were firmer.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report the harvest prospects favorable, notwithstanding showery weather. FLOUR steady; best French advanced to 10s.@12s. 3d. WHEAT very dull, and quotations maintained with difficulty; Western Red is quoted at 7s. 6d.@9s.; White 9s.@9s. 6d. CORN declining and offered freely at easier, though not quotably lower prices; mixed and Yellow 5s. 6d.@5s. 10d.; White 7s.@7s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF was heavy and holders were pressing their stocks on the market. PORK was also heavy and holders were offering at a slight decline; quotations, however, are nominal. BACON was dull and easier, but not quotably lower. LARD was dull but steady. TALLOW was quiet; sales of Butchers' at 55s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

RESIN was steady at 3s. 8d. for common. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE dull. ASHES dull: sales of Pearls at 29s., and of Pots at 27s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 34s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

WHEAT steady, and holders demand an advance on quotations, but buyers decline to accede. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE firm. RICE firm, with more buyers than sellers. TALLOW steady, at 55s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE at 35s.@36s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Money market was slightly easier.

Consols closed on Tuesday evening at 95⅛@95⅜ for money and account.

The fluctuations in the funds had been slight, but generally a dull tone had prevailed, and the tendency was downward. On the 16th, however, Consols were buoyant and advanced to 95⅛@95⅜.

The new Russian loan ranged from 1⅛ to 1 ⅝ cent. premium. The demand for discounts had diminished, and the supply of money on the Stock Exchange was abundant at 1⅛ ⅝ cent. American Securities were quiet, without any essential change.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

American Securities have not materially changed. Illinois Shares, 94@92; Illinois seven per cent. Bonds, 1875, 80, but held at 81; New-York Central, 68@70; Erie Third Mortgage Bonds, 57.

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday—Noon.

COTTON, dull. Estimated sales, 5,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS, quiet.

LONDON, Wednesday—Noon.

CONSOLS are at 95¼@95⅜ for both Money and Account.

THE AURORA BOREALIS.

THE BRILLIANT DISPLAY ON SUNDAY NIGHT.

PHENOMENA CONNECTED WITH THE EVENT.

Mr. Meriam's Observations on the Aurora—E. M. Picks Up a Piece of the Auroral Light.

The Aurora as Seen Elsewhere—Remarkable Electrical Effects.

The present genefation have listened with wonder and admiration to the stories their fathers and mothers have told them of auroras and meteors. They have opened ears and mouths and eyes as they heard of stars falling from the heavens like rain, of the sky at night becoming red as with blood, and in the daytime of its being so darkened that stars were visible. Few have had opportunities of witnessing these sublime displays; but on Sunday night the heavens were arrayed in a drapery more gorgeous than they have been for years. The phenomena then witnessed are worthy recording, and comparing with previous appearances of a like character, as they will be referred to hereafter among the events which occur but once or twice in a lifetime.

Sunday was very much such a day as could be expected at this season of the year. Perhaps it may have been a trifle cooler than usual, but this was attributed to the rain which fell in the morning. With the change of wind to the west, the temperature fell noticeably towards evening, until it seemed like that which more appropriately belongs to the middle or latter part of September. Soon after sunset the streamers which mark every appearance of the Aurora were visible in the north. As the twilight deepened, the "merry dancers" ventured from their hiding places and played along the horizon as though successive sheets of impalpable flame were sweeping over the sky. Then they shot up to a point nearer the zenith and joined company with their sisters from the east and west. The flashes from the south were fewer and less brilliant. The appearance of the horizon in this direction was in striking contrast with that towards the north. Then a bright arch, spanning nearly ninety degrees, sprang up, supporting and apparently originating three floating quivering sheets of fire. To the south, the sky was of a dark leaden colored hue, which contrasted oppressively with the surrounding brilliancy. At first, the light was of that peculiar whitish tinge which all have observed in similar displays on Winter nights. This became deeper and more intense until it lighted up the night as though the moon were shining. With this a beautiful tint of pink finally mingled. The clouds of this color were most abundant to the northeast and northwest of the zenith. There they shot across one another, intermingling and deepening until the sky was painfully lurid. There was no figure the imagination could not find portrayed by these instantaneous flashes. The beautiful coronal of light which was first exhibited north of the zenith point, was gradually thrust further and further to the south until it became stationary at a point the definite locality of which the astronomers must settle. Between 10 and 10½ o'clock the display was overpoweringly brilliant and beautiful. After that it gradually faded. Now and then there were light flashes, but the pink hue gave way almost entirely to the yellow. It was remarkable as indicating the perfect transparency and luminousness of these sheets of flame that the stars, whose light was not eclipsed by this superior brilliancy, were distinctly visible through their covers of light.

Such was the Aurora, as thousands witnessed it from housetops and from pavements. Many imagined that they heard rushing sounds, as if Æolus had let loose the winds. Others were confident that a sweeping as if of flames were distinctly audible, but if these same individuals will but listen this or any other evening as attentively as they did Sunday, they can satisfy themselves that the identical sounds are always perceptible on a quiet night.

Undoubtedly, the watchmen of the skies were on guard in all the observatories through the land, and to these the scientific observations must be left. When the Scientific Association shall next convene, and when all of us shall remember this Aurora as a thing of the past, we shall be favored with detailed accounts of the time of its exact appearance, of the precise locality where it was brightest, and finally long discussions as to the cause will follow.

Some account of similar phenomena in times gone by will undoubtedly be of interest in this connection.

PLINY and ARISTOTLE record phenomena identical with those which later times have witnessed. The ancients ranked this, with other celestial phenomena, as portending great events. In 1560, historians state it appeared in London, in the shape of "burning spears," a similitude which would be no less appropriate now than it was then. Frequent displays are recorded during the fifteen years following that date. During the latter half of the seventeenth century, the phenomena were frequently visible, oftentimes being characterized by remarkable brilliancy. After 1745 the displays suddenly diminished, and were but rarely seen for the next nine years. The last century, until within the last twenty years, has been favored in a remarkable degree. One of the most interesting periods of the display of the Aurora was during the years 1835, '36, and '37—the last exhibition of special interest occurring on Nov. 17.

Astronomers tell us that the light centres around the magnetic pole when the display is of sufficient brilliancy to define the curve, and taking this point as that of measurement they have attempted to calculate the height of the sheets of light above the earth. Various observations made by Prof. OLMSTED, in conjunction with Prof. A. C. TWINING, of New Haven, fix its elevation on different occasions at 42½, 100 144 and 160 miles. Prof. OLMSTED claims that it is rarely less than 70 miles from the earth, and never more than 160 above it.

What is the origin of this remarkable phenomena? The ancients asked the question, and the moderns reply by repeating the interrogation. The most popular theory attributes it to electricity, but that agent has been made responsible for everything which men did not know how to account for otherwise. The late Prof. OLMSTED maintained that its origin was cosmical, or, in other words, that the earth in revolving on its orbit, at certain periods, passes through a nebulous body, which evolved this strange light in more or less brilliancy, as the body was larger or smaller. To support this theory he attempted to establish that there were fixed epochs for its display in the highest degree of brilliancy. He fixed the length of these periods at from 60 to 69 years, and if we remember aright, named 1800 as the time when we might look for another appearance. The remarkable display of Sunday night gives those who have so strongly contested this idea, a strong argument against it, and launches astronomers who have anchored to it upon the sea of conjecture again.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE AURORA BY MR. MERIAM

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The weather during the last few days has been peculiar. On the 24th and 25th a free rain storm gave rain over a surface of very great extent. At Portsmouth, N. H., the rain fell to the depth of 2¾ inches; at Boston 3½ inches; at Center, Conn., 2¾ inches, and at my place of observation 2¾ inches fell—the quantity of water was immense.

On Sunday, the 28th, the temperature of the atmosphere at my place of observation ranged from 68 to 70 degrees, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., nine consecutive hours, with the exception of a slight perturbation at 12, when it fell 2 and rose 3 degrees. At 11 P. M. the temperature was at 56 degrees, and at 4 A. M. of to day was 49 degrees. As the sunlight disappeared on Sunday evening, the Aurora kindled up its light, and became extremely diffused, and at 4 o'clock this morning the light was equal to the light of the moon at its full during a cloudless sky. The Aurora clouds that came over from the north were fleecy and like a fine veil, and dimmed the light of the stars. The telegraph wires were surcharged by the Aurora. It is probable the flow of the auroral light commenced at 12 M., yesterday, but the sunlight being present, outshone the Aurora, and thus concealed it from view.

The auroral light sometimes is composed of threads like the silken warp of a web; these sometimes become broken and fall to the earth, and possess exquisite softness and a silvery lustre, and I denominate these as the products of the silkery of the skies. I *once obtained a small piece which I preserved.*

The night of the 19–20th of February, 1852, was brilliantly and most gorgeously lighted up by the Aurora, and the light continued throughout the entire night, and my account of it published in the *Journal of Commerce* of the 21st of February, when compared with an account of the same Aurora, as seen by Mr. LEWIS, of the Highfield House Observatory, in England, published in the London *Evening Mail*, of February 20, when compared together look as if both were written by the same hand. That Aurora was seen from Laval, France; Frankfort, Germany; and from lat. 27 deg. N., lat 61 deg. W. A remarkable celestial phenomena was seen from the ocean. The great volcano of Mauna Loa, the largest in our globe, the crater of which is nine miles in circuit and opens into the atmosphere at an altitude of about fifteen thousand feet above the sea, was in fearful commotion at the same time.

On the 25th of August, 1853, a magnificent display of the Aurora Borealis was seen from the summit of Mount Washington, and the next morning the atmosphere was so clear that the spires of the churches in Portland, Maine, 95 miles distant, were distinctly visible from the summit of the mountain. During the night of the 25th and 26th, a meteoric shower of great beauty was seen from on board a vessel on a voyage to the antipodes, when a little south of the Equator. During the extraordinary meteoric shower that occurred on the night of Nov. 13, 1833, the Aurora was seen from Boffalo and many other places. I have a Bible imprinted at London in the year 1599, in which the 23d verse of the 37th chapter of Job reads thus: "The brightness commeth out of the north, the praise to God which is terrible." The writer of the Book of Job was very conversant with natural things, and the Lord said to Satan that there was no man like Job on the earth. I have no doubt that Job referred to the Northern Lights and to wonderful phenomena immediately connected therewith.

Seeing a notice some time since, that the Rev. Mr. DUFFIELD, of Detroit

FROM KANSAS.

Political Movements—The Coming Struggle—Candidates for the Governorship of the New State—The Congressional Race.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

WYANDOTTE, K. T., Thursday, Aug. 18, 1859.

I write you from the birthplace of *the* Constitution of Kansas. Three times have the people essayed, legally and peacefully, to emancipate themselves from the Federal yoke; and wo be to that party which shall again attempt to defeat their righteous efforts. The first Monday in October will witness the ratification of the Wyandotte Constitution by a majority, the emphasis of whose decision cannot be mistaken. Shall the last Monday in December see its acceptance by that body which has thus far refused always to listen to our petitions?

The last item of news is the nomination at Topeka of Judge JOHNSON, of Leavenworth, as the Democratic candidate for Delegate to Congress. This result was achieved yesterday. It is another success of the Douglas wing of the party, and another indication of its rapid demoralization, and the continual increase of the Anti-Slavery feeling in KANSAS. While the Republican Party is steadily raising its standard of abstract principle the Democratic Party is forced to forsake its position and follow, though afar off, in the wake. It abjures the policy of the Administration, affects a sudden and singular admiration of the Topeka movement, even to adoption of the town as its political Mecca, and throws off the Buchanan and old Pro-Slavery candidates for a man whose record is as clean as a Democrat's can be kept. In the Convention the prominent candidates were the United States District-Attorney, representing the Federal idea of northern doughfacism; the old Secretary of the bogus Council, Judge HALDERMAN, demanding a recognition of Pro-Slavery principles as they once ruled; and Judge JOHNSON, the friend of DOUGLAS, claiming for the party a genuine character of Free-Stateism, which alone, as he knows, could save it from utter annihilation. Of these, the Popular Sovereignty doughface gets a clear majority of Representative votes; the straight-out Southern slave-driver the next largest number, and the Federal flunky doughface the least of all. And yet, no matter how nearly to the Republican frontier he attempts to approach, the successful candidate will be far behind his opponent at the end of the race. The people of Kansas are intelligent; and though some thousands of votes have been lost to the Republican Party by unwise management, still it will elect PARROTT in November by a handsome majority, and be ready for a still more decisive triumph in December.

The coming struggle in Kansas is but the opening battle of the Presidential campaign. Could the Democracy but win it, the fight of 1860 would be as Solferino to Magenta. If victory rests with the Republican hosts, it will but serve to consolidate those forces which will then be able to storm the very citadel of Democracy. Knowing this, the Administration is preparing to put forth all its power upon our plains this Fall. Were it possible to defeat the Constitution before the people, the Kansas question for the future becomes shorn of its potency, and ample time—possibly years—is given to Democratize the Territory and fit it for admission as a State under a Democratic organization. Failing to defeat the State movement thus, no effort will be spared to carry the organization, though it would seem a labor of desperation to attempt it. Defeated in this, a last struggle *may* be made in the Senate Chamber of Congress, though it can scarcely happen that the Administration will dare an issue which must result in the most serious damage to the party it assumes to lead. I must rather believe that it will make haste to appropriate to itself the credit of our admission. Either this, or it will skillfully divide in policy; the Administration majority killing us off without remorse against the protest of DOUGLAS and he, stronger from this new fight for squatter and State rights, seizing upon the nomination at Charleston, will be allowed to reunite the broken hosts of Democracy for one final struggle, and, carrying enough States, North and South, by the double forces of prestige and party drill, may again renew the lease of power of the party, and doom the country to a contest in the future, from the results of which the stoutest hearts must recoil in terror.

Already the approach of our autumnal elections is bringing out numerous candidates for official honors. Among the Republicans, several gentlemen are strongly urged by their respective localities and friends for the office of Governor of the future State. Among them, most prominent, are Col. Holliday, of Topeka; Ex-Mayor Adams, and the Rev. H. P. Johnson, of Leavenworth; and Col. Blood and Charles Robinson, of Lawrence. Of these, the chances of the last named gentleman are best, should he permit his name to go before the Nominating Convention, which is called to meet at Topeka on the 12th of October.

For representative in Congress, there are also a number of candidates. Judge Conway, of Lawrence; Col. Learnard, of Burlington; Col. Delahay, of Leavenworth: Gen. Pomroy, of Atchison; Dr. Root, of Wyandotte, and Dr. Danford, of Linn County, are all understood to be in the field. The only names I have heard urged for the United States Senate, are those of Marcus J. Parrott, James M. Winchell, J. C. Vaughan, and J. H. Lane. The latter, after proclaiming his design of remaining in private life, and his desire to shun all public allusion, has returned from an eastern tour with purse and strength renewed for the canvass, and has already commenced a campaign tour. That he can be successful after his record—his corrupt practices—the homicide of Jenkins—and his general course in Kansas, I believe to be impossible, if a canvass of equal vigor shall be made by his opponents.

For the three Justices of the Supreme Court, there are mentioned Thomas Ewing, Jr., William McKay, and A. C. Kingman, of Brown County.

The crops of 1859 bid fair to exceed those of last year. The first portion of the season was rainy and cold; the remainder has, thus far, been torrid in its heat. To-night we are gratefully threatened with rain. As I write, the stars are dimly shining out through broken clouds, and the cool air is laden with moisture. OTO.

DEFENCE OF THE CONVENTION AT WYANDOTTE—POSITION OF THE DEMOCRACY CRITICISED AND SET FORTH—RATIFICATION MEETING OF THE DEMOCRACY RIOTOUS AND DISORDERLY—INDIAN CANARDS—TROUBLES ON THE BORDER.

From a Republican Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1859.

The proceedings of the late Constitutional Convention are of course the subject of much comment, friendly or unfriendly, according to the political bias of the critic. It often happens, also, that very much of this criticism is faulty in point of fact; and in this connection I desire to correct some statements and inferences which appeared in the TIMES, communicated by a correspondant over the initials V. D. Who this writer is I have, of course, no means of knowing; but judge from the intrinsic evidence furnished by the letter, that he is a stranger, and one who was not present during the session.

In that communication the members of the Convention are represented as drunkards and rowdies. On Sunday, he professes that "the Democratic minority and a portion of the Republican majority are Sabbatically drunk within thirty rods of your correspondent," &c. "The Convention," he affirms, "died in convulsions on Friday night." Now, the Convention did adjourn on Friday afternoon, in good time for supper; and it is susceptible of legal proof that not ten members remained in Wyandotte over Sunday; probably not five. As to the "convulsions," no body in KANSAS has ever adjourned more deliberately, in better order, or with better feeling among its members. His implication that the Convention broke up in disorder, is equally untrue. All political animosity has subsided and the members made their adieus with the utmost cordiality. "The last crash of the Convention," he says, "was a fury of personal passions, not of partisan hostilities;" and he proceeds to a caricatured description of the somewhat celebrated "scene" which occurred two days before the close, and all effects of which subsided the same hour—so far as concerned the personal bearing of the members. All the disorder which arose on that occasion was entirely the result of political feeling, and men of the most cordial social relations, found themselves on the point of personal conflict. Moreover, the whole difficulty did not consume two minutes of parliamentary disorder; members faced each other a moment, the President ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to preserve order, and the next moment the whole room was silent, and a member proceeding with his speech, in courteous and respectful language. During the whole session, no member was seen intoxicated about the building or the streets; and I do not believe a more orderly or industrious assemblage can be found in any State. This indiscriminate slander may be very piquant, but is it just?

Again, he assumes that the pivot of the whole proceedings was the capital question. Now, the location of the capital was a very trivial incident, in which no one felt much interest, except the delegates from Lawrence and Topeka—the only contestants for it—and the Democrats who strove, through it, to buy Republican votes for their scheme to annex Southern Nebraska. That the capital was not the great question, is proven by the fact that no Republican vote was changed by it, on any political point. And when "V. D." says "If there has ever been anything in our political history more disgraceful to us as a people than the proceedings of this Convention, I should be sorry to know anything about it," he insinuates a charge utterly unjust and untrue. Is any one simple enough to believe that a capital in any State ever can be located or changed without more or less of bargaining? or to suppose that in general, the proof could be confined to the conference of two members concerning a conditional offer of a "corner lot!" The fact is the reverse of the statements of "V. D.;" and the character of the Wyandotte Convention, as a whole, is above all just reproach. As the Republican majority is responsible for what is done, it is a favorite point for the Democrats to slander the Convention as a whole; and it is no excuse for "V. D.," in repeating these slanders, that he includes the minority also. Because KANSAS has suffered everything but destruction; and because she is inhabited by mortals and not by angels, is it proper to assume as true all the libels of corrupt or weak minds? As to the sentiments of her people and of the Convention, on political subjects, let the documents speak for them.

The Topeka Democratic Convention having resulted in the nomination of Judge S. W. JOHNSON, of Leavenworth, for delegate to Congress, I may safely say that the Democratic party stands now before the country in the most favorable possible attitude for success. It has repudiated the Administration in the person of its late District-Attorney, who made the most desperate efforts for the position, and given the cold shoulder to the pro-Slavery element proper, which demanded the candidate in the person of Judge HALDERMAN. Its resolutions and platforms have also been made to approach as nearly to those of the Republican party as will leave the necessary room for action against its organization and policy. At the same time, it has not neglected to give to the Slave power such pledges of fealty as shall secure all the influence which the money and patronage of that interest can command. The only blunder made, is their opposition to the Constitution; the party having waged war upon it, after having, through their leading delegates and others, given it the praise of being a *model instrument* in everything *except* the omission of a *black law*, the exclusion of the unwilling population of the mining regions, and the absence of such a provision of the appointment as would give the new State over to the Democratic party, against the sentiments of the people! But it is absurd to suppose that the people will reject the instrument because it has not specially protected the interest of democratic politicians; and the vindictive opposition of those gentlemen will serve only to the serious detriment of their own prospects. Had they united with the people in its approval, they might, with their fearful influence of money and patronage, have overborne the strict anti-slavery element, and achieved a partial success.

There was a curious scene in Wyandotte on Friday evening, at the meeting of the Democracy called to ratify the nomination of a delegate. The same struggle between policy and Southern sentiment had taken place there in a local way; the direct friends of the "institution" having put forward as a candidate, Mr. SMITH, the late General Mail Agent of Mr. BUCHANAN, against his still-enduring District-Attorney. A bitter struggle ensued between the factions, aggravated by personal hostility, and resulting in the triumph in the county of the Attorney, who, aided by the Irish vote, carried his own friends into the Topeka Convention over his chivalric opponent, backed by nearly all the prominent Democrats of the county. This result the friends of SMITH charge as being the result of gross fraud; and it is said that their efforts had much to do with the defeat of the official flunky in the Convention. At all events, these feelings made themselves manifest at the ratification meeting, in a manner very characteristic of Democracy and edifying to the Republicans, who formed over half the audience. The defeated candidate, after a labored but pointed speech, utterly unsuccessful in arousing the least enthusiasm, took occasion to denounce those who had worked against him, and to express for them his entire contempt. At the close, SMITH was called for, and the compliments were reciprocated in the most feeling and energetic manner. Different friends of the respective parties alternately occupied the time, each making rich developments upon the opposite side, amongst which it was shown how one of the seats in the Convention in the interest of the Attorney, and representing the remote counties of Dow, McGee, &c., was actually occupied by a striker of his own, imported for the occasion—*an Irish surveyor resident in Wyandotte.*

There are rumors of Indian combinations in the southwest, and a commencement of hostilities against the white settlers. These stories I believe to be destitute of foundation. There has also been a little disturbance in the Fort Scott region, originating in the decoy over the State line into Missouri, of a man charged with being a jay-hawker, and his capture and imprisonment there by the officers of Missouri. It is said that the Missouri Blue Lodges have instituted means for the decoy and arrest of numbers who, in common with their opponents, are free from prosecution in KANSAS under the operation of the Amnesty Act of last Winter. I do not imagine that serious trouble will result, though the people of Linn and Bourbon counties are resolved to submit to no such outrages.

Dr. DOY is in Lawrence, and kept under strict watch by his friends lest another attempt may be made to kidnap him into Missouri.

Preparations for the coming political contest are visible in all directions; and if the Democrats do not succeed, partially at least, it will be almost miraculous, when we consider the immense resources at their command and their entire appreciation of the magnitude of the result. OTO.

CONVICTION OF A SOLDIER FOR ILLEGAL VOTING—IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Leavenworth *Daily Times*, Aug. 20, says:

"A case having a very important political bearing has lately been concluded in the District Court. A soldier at the Fort, named WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, was tried day before yesterday, before Judge PETTIT and a jury, on an indictment for illegal voting, and a verdict rendered of guilty, with a penalty of one hour's imprisonment and a fine of $25 and costs. The organic act provides that no officer, soldier or attache of the Army or Navy of the United States, quartered in the Territory, shall be permitted to vote. The evidence showed that MONTGOMERY, on the occasion of the last election, changed his military garments, and offered his vote at the polls. The charge of the Judge to the jury was clear on the point that no soldier had the right to vote, but held that, if, before his enlistment, he was entitled to vote in this place, that enlistment did not disfranchise him. We confess that we are at a loss to understand the reasons of this position, when the organic act is so explicit on the point that no soldier is entitled to vote, making no exception or provision for those who, while enjoying that right, see fit to disfranchise themselves by enlisting. The penalty fixed by the jury in this case was, on the whole, though light, sufficient, under the circumstances, as MONTGOMERY has already been nearly or quite two months in jail. Yesterday morning the Judge pronounced the sentence of the Court, and, in doing so, expatiated at some length on the propriety of the law which prohibited this class of persons from voting—a law which obtains universally—showing what power it would place in the hands of the President, whose command of the army is entire and absolute, and in the hands of subordinate officers to control elections, if no such law existed. The Judge charged the prisoner to carry his words to his comrades at the Fort, and wherever he went, telling them that their reward for honorable service to their country was to be sought in other channels. This decision settles an important question, and one which has a strong bearing upon our local politics. That the power of which the Judge spoke has been exercised heretofore in our elections, not only by the voting of privates, but of officers, under the instruction and direction of higher powers, there can be no reasonable doubt. We hope this conviction will have its effect, and assist in keeping the polls from desecration, and the ballot-box pure.

Judge PETTIT's opinion, as expressed yesterday, of the justness and propriety of the law, was conclusive, and an indirect rebuke of the acts of the present and the former Administrations, which have so powerfully aided in keeping the Territory in subjection."

Troubles at Sing Sing State Prison.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SING SING, Saturday, Aug. 27, 1859.

A convict named JOHN CABRA attempted to escape from the prison at this place yesterday afternoon. He secreted himself on the grounds, and was not missed until the hour of closing. Finding one man short, the guard was kept on and search made.

About 8 o'clock in the evening, he was discovered on a low parapet wall, endeavoring to escape by the water. When discovered he was commanded to stop, but he did not obey the order. One of the officers shot at him, the ball passing over his head, without hitting him. He made a dive from the wall and came up about five rods distant. Three or four shots were fired at him, but none took effect, and he again went under. When he came up a second time, more shots were made at him without effect. After one or two more dives, he was captured by the officers, being nearly exhausted when he was taken from the water.

CABRA was convicted in New-York, on the 16th day of May, 1859, on a charge of assault, and sentenced to three years of confinement in the prison. He once before made an attempt to escape—hiding himself in a pile of old lumber.

The Agent of the Prison, Mr. BRANDRETH, is quite lame from the effect of a bruise received from a stone thrown by an Irish convict, named JOHN WYCOFF, who was sent from Queens County, for assault and battery with intent to kill. He refused to work, and when the Agent approached him started to run, shouting "Catholics! Catholics! to the rescue." No one endeavored to assist him, and the Agent started in pursuit. He was finally cornered, but before he could be captured, he threw a stone at the Agent, which struck him on the leg, inflicting a severe wound. He was captured and is now in a dark cell, on a diet of bread and water. A.

Another Candidate.

WATCH HILL, R. I., August, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow a reader of the TIMES to suggest another candidate for the Presidency, lest the supply should fall short in the hour of need. I should not say candidate, for he is not; but one who has no dangerous antecedents, no changeful, inconsistent political career to refer to, and who, if he could be drawn from his present retirement, would rally a multitude of his own sons from every State in the Union to carry him with triumph to the Presidential chair. Does'nt the TIMES want to know who he is, as well as to find the man whom that Southern paper has laid away for the same office?

At the Commencement of Brown University, some four years ago, Bishop CLARK, of Rhode Island, nominated for President in 1860 the Rev. Dr. FARNUM WAYLAND. He is the man we wish to bring before the people, and we hope the TIMES will state whether the "Rev." or the "Dr." would be an objection. He has many old pupils who are "knights of the quill," and they may give some information upon the question of his qualifications for the office.

AN OLD PUPIL.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

A Visit to the Natural Bridge or Virginia—Weyer's Cave—A Hazardous Exploring Enterprise—A Child and a Rattlesnake—Increasing Indignation at the Course of the New-York "Softs" in Reference to Gov. Wise—Probabilities of a Split at the Charleston Convention, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GOSHEN STATION, Augusta Co., Va., Aug. 23, 1859.

I visited the celebrated Natural Bridge of Virginia a few days ago in company with a few friends, now on a tour of pleasure through the mountains of Virginia. It is situated in Rockbridge County, about eight or ten miles from Lexington, and is certainly one of the rarest specimens of Nature's architecture to be found in the country. From the base of the huge arch to its apex the height is about 212 feet, and in no work of art of a like character is there exhibited a like degree of symmetry and architectural perfection than are displayed in this great natural structure. The County of Rockbridge takes its name from this great natural curiosity; and well may it have done so, for it has given to it a greater degree of distinction than it could command from all the other features of interest which it contains. Tourists and pleasure-seekers are attracted here during the Summer months from all quarters of the country. Lexington, which is the great rendezvous-point where visitors meet preparatory to their departure for the Natural Bridge, is rendered quite a stirring place during the visiting season, and many hundreds of dollars find their way into the pockets of hotel-keepers and stage owners which would otherwise have never been expended there. The scenery along the route from this point, which is situated on the Virginia Central Railroad, is exceedingly grand. The entire distance from Goshen to the Natural Bridge is about 30 or 35 miles, which must be traveled by stage over a road of extreme roughness. The inconvenience of the travel, however, is in a degree compensated for by the splendid mountain scenery visible along the route. The course of the road lies through deep gorges of the "North Mountain" range, which is situated between the "Blue Ridge" and the Alleghanies. The road, though evidently constructed at great expense, is still very rough and uneven, partaking as it does of the rocky character and steep grades of the mountainous country through which it passes. When you are told that it forms the chief medium of travel from the railroad to the Virginia Military Institute, Washington College, Lexington and the Natural Bridge, you will necessarily impute to the people of Rockbridge a great want of enterprise. The inconveniences of the route, however, are forgotten in the interest to be derived from the many natural curiosities to be witnessed. A view of the Natural Bridge alone would amply repay all the trouble to be encountered, and then there is found in a visit to the Military Institute, which lies directly on the route, an additional interest which, to men of military taste, is no less attractive than is the Natural Bridge in all its symmetrical grandeur and vast proportions, to the lovers of Nature's handiworks.

Before visiting the Natural Bridge, I paid a visit to Weyer's Cave, in Augusta County. On reaching the cave, I was fortunate enough to meet with a party who came prepared with lights to make a thorough exploration. I entered with them, led on by a guide who was perfectly familiar with every recess in this dark and dreary region. The feeling of awe which came over me as I realized, with the aid of the dim candle light, the vastness of this hole in the earth, I shall never forget. Its area is equal to that of half-a-dozen of your largest public halls, and in the grand diversity of its outline and the fantastic variety of natural ornament which it exhibits, there is, of course, no comparison. The rock formations above its sides, and throughout the vast panoply over head, exhibits a large variety of shade and color, in conformity with their peculiar mineral compositions. The rocky projections at various points resemble folds of rich tapestry, arranged with due reference to a tasteful blending of shade and color. The floor is pretty level; so much so as to admit of dancing without any serious inconvenience. It is the scene of many a lively cotillion and waltz, for scarcely a year passes that the young and old of the surrounding country do not assemble there in large parties to enjoy themselves in dancing and other amusements. On these occasions the cave is splendidly illuminated, and sometimes a day or two are spent in this mode of enjoyment. Each family comes well prepared with food, as at camp-meeting, and the scenes during this carnival are said to surpass anything in the way of enjoyment known to the happy people of this romantic region. The only thing which disturbs the solemn repose which reigns in this secluded retreat is the occasional chirping of bats, which frequent the cave in thousands. There is a species of bat, which, however, is perfectly harmless; but no wild beast of a vicious character has ever been known to frequent there. This cave is certainly an object well worthy to be seen. It is only 18 miles from Staunton, the road for that distance being much superior to the ordinary class of mud turnpikes west of the Blue Ridge.

Some years ago another cave was discovered in this County, (Augusta,) but from the difficulty of descent to it no attempt was made to explore it thoroughly. It was ascertained, however, that there was water at the bottom, but owing to the vertical formation of the aperture and line of descent, and the fact of there being no place at bottom, so far as was known, where a foothold could be obtained, no one ventured down. Some three years ago a Mr. COOK, now President of the Institute of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh, North Carolina, a gentleman of an exploring turn of mind, and, I believe, once an engineer by profession, undertook the hazardous enterprise of exploring this cave, in company with a brother of his. He constructed a small boat, and having safely launched it below, he and his brother descended in turn, and took their position in the boat. They could only proceed with the aid of candle-light, and having gained the centre of the pond, they proceeded to take soundings with a view of ascertaining its depth. They could see the bottom distinctly, so clear was the water, and fancied the depth not to exceed seven or eight feet. They found, however, on testing it, that it was 30 feet deep, and that the water drifted rapidly towards a narrow neck in the cavern, whence they supposed it found an outlet. They pursued their explorations in that direction until they reached a point too narrow to admit of further progress. The whole area of this subterranean pond was found to be several hundred feet, while its depth from the surface of the earth above was nearly 100 feet. Mr. COOK, after ascending, procured a quantity of sawdust and threw it into the water below, with a view of ascertaining where it found egress. After a considerable search, the sawdust was found on the surface of a spring, nearly a mile distant. This, I believe, is the only exploration of this cave that has ever been attempted.

A gentleman who resides in this neighborhood informed me of a strange circumstance in reference to a child of his and a rattlesnake, which occurred a short time ago in a field adjoining his residence. The child, who was 3 years of age, was playing in the grass a short distance from the house, when the father observed it to rise suddenly from the place where it was seated and run towards some object. After running a short distance, it made a sudden grasp towards the earth, and rising again as if disappointed in its efforts to seize the object it pursued, advanced with equal zeal to overtake it. This routine was enacted some half dozen times, and at length the father seeing the child disposed to wander too far, pursued and overtook it, when, to his horror, he perceived the object of the child's pursuit to be a rattlesnake. Leaving the child behind, he followed the reptile to destroy it, but far from receding as when pursued by the child, it confronted its assailant and prepared vigorously for a fight. It did not, however, long withstand the charge, and the father soon dispatched it. The nature of this circumstance forcibly indicates the intervention of Providence for the safety of the child.

As the unfavorable influence of the Wise-Donnelly letter, in reference to its author, is disappearing, the indignation towards the "Softs" of New-York is evidently on the increase. I am satisfied, from all I can see and ascertain, that this letter and the circumstances of its publication will inevitably lead to a split in the Charleston Convention. If there is anything upon which Virginia is sensitive, it is her honor. She has a code of political morals which she affects to hold [illegible] State credit, believing her integrity on that score to constitute the basis of her great moral power in national politics. She nurtures the high moral tone in her politics with jealous care, and would as soon resent any effort to impeach the morality of her political faith as would any of her sons an impeachment upon his honor. Hence I am convinced, as well from observation during my travels in Virginia, as from information regarding the uniform feeling of the State in matters affecting her State pride, that she will work with all her energy in the Charleston Convention to exclude the Softs. A gentleman whom I met on his return from the White Sulphur Springs, assured me that several leading politicians from the South, visiting that place at present, expressed a decided purpose to aid Virginia in the work of exclusion. I have no doubt but that the attempt will be made, and but very little doubt of its succeeding.

JOHN LETCHER, the Governor elect, is now sojourning at the Orkney Springs, in Shenandoah County. He is suffering from erysipelas, and has made a tour of all the watering places in Virginia during the present Summer to find relief. His friends are apprehensive that this disease will ultimately carry him off.

The weather continues warm in this region, and there is a probability that the season at the Springs will be more protracted than usual.

THE FANCY BALL AT OLD POINT.

Fancy Dress and Masquerade Ball—Gay Times at the Hygeia—Distinguished Floor Managers—Characters in Costume—Rifle Cannon Experiments at Fort Monroe—Sawyer's Gun Not Beaten—Return of the Southern Tourists, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va., Friday, Aug. 26, 1859.

I announced in my last letter that a grand fancy dress and masquerade ball was to be given by the guests of the Hygeia Hotel. This interesting event is over, and *Hoteldom*, here, can now settle down to its usual state of undisturbed country quiet. Everything has its climax, and the excitement among the guests of Hygeia reached its climateric last evening at the hour of 9 o'clock precisely, when the loud-mouthed cannon on the ramparts of Fort Monroe sounded the signal for those in costume and mask to enter the ball-room.

All the appointments for the ball were well arranged and its success was complete. Early in the evening a fine display of fireworks came off in front of the hotel, and at 9 the immense ball-room, already brilliantly lighted, was thrown open. As the characters in disguise filed in, the name of each one was distinctly announced, frequently to the great merriment of the company. Husbands came without their wives—wives without their husbands, and daughters without the watchful eye of a mamma. In they poured from all parts of the hotel—each comer a stranger to the others; and during a great part of the evening the parties remained undiscovered even where the most intimate relations existed. In several instances were secrets revealed through mistake, and in one case a husband was detected in a spirited flirtation with his own wife, while he vehemently denied being a married man. The joke was too good to be kept and she exposed him.

The list of Managers included several distinguished personages, and among them the venerable Ex-President TYLER, whom, I regret to say, business engagements forced to be absent. His beautiful and accomplished lady, however, was present and enlivened the occasion by her winning smiles. Mrs. TYLER is here, as everywhere else, a general favorite, and "Villa Margarete" is the centre of attraction to a large number of friends.

So numerous and varied were the characters present last evening, and so brilliant the costumes, that it would be idle to attempt a full description within the compass of a letter, and I beg to refer to a few of the leading ones as a fair example of the whole company.

Mrs. TYLER herself was not in costume, but wore a suit of plain black, with a star of brilliants upon the forehead. She was full of life, and her sparkling wit added much to the enjoyment of the company.

Miss TYLER, (neice of the ex-President,) in pure white, personated "Modesty," and acted well her part. She taught by example that important lesson "Modesty is a quality that highly adorns a woman."

Miss LEE, of New York, as "Riches and Poverty," was a decided character, and attracted much attention, less though, perhaps, than she always secures by her sprightly manners and rich intellectual endowments. She has been one of the reigning belles of the season here.

Miss T. FALLS, of Baltimore, shone brightly as the "Morning Star," and many a gallant cavalier would gladly have claimed her as the particular star of his destiny.

Miss ALEXANDER, of Washington, was the *petite* "Viola," whose elastic step could be seen almost ubiquitous in the dance.

Miss LYNE, of Norfolk, was the "Goddess of Liberty," and a goddess so lovely that even feudal kings might have worshipped at her shrine.

Mrs. H. C. WHITING, of Hampton, was the "Starry Night," at the hour of 12, and her costume was among the richest in the room.

Mrs. EVANS, of Washington, personated Mrs. WILLIAMS' great character of "Bobbing Around," to the evident delight of the whole company, who voted that Mrs. WILLIAMS was fairly beaten at her own game.

Miss BOSSAL, of Norfolk, as the "Spanish Girl," was greatly admired for her beautiful dancing.

Miss HASKINS, of Old Point, as "Noonday," was as bright and beautiful as the character she personated.

Capt. F. GARDNER, U. S. A., as the Magician.

Mr. E. R. WARNER, of Baltimore, as Ivanhoe, Paul Pry and the Fortune Teller. In each character he was completely disguised.

Mr. ALEXANDER DE JEAN, of Louisiana, as Prince of Wales.

Mr. F. D. OBER, of Washington, as Belzebub.

Mr. T. NASH, of Petersburg, as Hamlet.

Mr. WHELAN, of Baltimore, as the Pirate Chief.

Mr. JOHN SEGAR, as Don Juan.

Lieutenant PORTER, (U. S. Revenue cutter *Dana*,) as Grand Turk.

Mr. GEORGE WILSON, as Harlequin.

Mr. ALEXANDER, of Washington, as Julius Cæsar.

Lieut. MILLIGAN, U. S. R. S——, as the Limerick Boy.

Mr. KILLINGER, of Baltimore, as Don Cæsar De Bazan.

Mr. J. M. BERRIEN, of Georgia, as Duke of Norfolk.

Mr. GEORGE CALHOUN, of South Carolina, as a Spanish Cavalier, and as an Indian Brave.

Lieutenant HOLLINQUIST, U. S. A., as a Turk, and as a Dandy Darkey.

Lieutenant MILLER, U. S. A., as a Dutchman.

Mr. FOSTER, editor of the Murfreesboro (N. C.) *Gazette*, as Duke of Argyle.

One of the prettiest female costumes present was worn by the accomplished wife of Capt. J. GARDNER, and represented Midsummer's Night. But space forbids any further notice of this brilliant party. The supper was, of course, like all suppers on similar occasions, "very *recherché*." At midnight the supper was announced; Mrs. TYLER, escorted by Capt. DYER, U. S. A., led the way.

I would here say that the guests of the hotel feel under special obligations to Col. HARVEY BROWN, Commandant of the post here, and to Capt. DYER, of the Ordnance Department, for their kind assistance in completing the arrangements for the ball. Capt. RICHARD EVANS, of the Revenue Cutter *Dana*, furnished the flags for decoration.

The experiments, thus far, in testing the newly invented rifle cannon, show that SAWYER's gun will be difficult to beat. With an angle of 10° and five pounds of powder, it threw a ball weighing forty-five pounds 3,450 yards; and at an elevation of 13½° it reached 4,360 yards, as an average distance.

The Southern tourists who have been visiting the North are now homeward bound, and many of them are stopping here to enjoy fish and oysters before returning to the realities of a business life. Q.

The Report of the Croton Commissioners.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Croton Aqueduct Board have adopted the reports of Prof. TORREY and Dr. CHILTON. I do not believe the medical profession will be as willing to adopt that part of their reports in which they say:

"I do not believe that it communicates any unwholesome quality to the water."—*Torrey.*

"I believe the unusual little plant which we have found in it, and which gave it the peculiar flavor complained of, to be of a perfectly harmless character, and consequently that the wholesomeness of the water has not been impaired by it in the least degree."—*Chilton.*

The following, among many, are the reasons of my belief: 1. The universal experience of *practical medicine* demonstrates, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that *impure water is a prolific cause of disease.* Was the Croton water impure? 2. Chemistry is not the *proper* test for *organic impurities* in water. 3. The microscopic analysis (which is the only *reliable* test,) was limited, in fact quite a *secondary* part of their analysis, and finally, it does not appear by their reports that they examined or analyzed the *sediment* or *mud* at the bottom of the reservoirs or the dam, which always contains a very large portion of the *organic* impurities of water. MON.

The first newspaper in the Red River Territory is about to be started by Messrs. Buckingham & Coldwell, two gentlemen who have been for some time engaged on the press of Toronto. The journal is to be called the *Nor'-Wester.*

Rowdyism in Baltimore.

THE EVIL TO BE ABATED—A TOWN-MEETING CALLED—A ROWDY SHOT BY AN EDITOR.

Two thousand prominent citizens and business men of Baltimore have signed a call for a Town-meeting, to be held on the 5th September, for the purpose of considering the measures required to remedy the evils of rowdyism. The call reads as follows:

"The undersigned, citizens and business men of Baltimore, in view of the present deplorable condition of affairs in our city, call upon all favorable to the restoration of law and order, the purity of the ballot-box and the protection of legal voters, to assemble with them in mass meeting, at Monument Square, on Monday afternoon, the 5th day of September, at 4 o'clock, to take into consideration such measures as the present crisis may warrant."

The Baltimore *American* states that this movement has no political object, but is designed to free the city from the stain that rests upon it in consequence of the repeated acts of violence of the last two or three years. The *American* adds:

"We do not care, in this present emergency, one jot about the principles of Whig, Democrat or Native. At another time we may consent to discuss them, but now we have something better to do. We want temperate discussion of a question that more nearly concerns us. We do not want the eloquence of gentlemen who have won reputation in the political arena chiefly by the abuse of the opposite faction. Our object is to bury not only hatches, but knives, billys, bludgeons and revolvers. And we want that irresistible determination to free the city from the presence of its enemies, that will signify to those most familiar with these devils' playthings that we will bury *them* also rather than fail. The things that we contend for are our homes, our wives and children, our property and our lives. We have unbounded confidence in the power of the law to remedy all the horrors that oppress us, and we intend to see the law enforced. We earnestly implore all men who have an interest in maintaining the majesty of the law, to come forward, at this important juncture, and fearlessly assert their rights. Let us be moderate, temperate, wise and discreet, but let us be in earnest also. Only let the friends of law and order unite in one vigorous effort now, and our good old city will once more take her place in the front rank, and the disreputable characters who have infested her streets will slink away into their native obscurity."

A telegram published on Saturday stated that one of the editors of the Baltimore *Exchange* had shot a rowdy who made an assault upon him. The *Exchange* gives the following particulars of this occurrence:

"We are pained to state that Mr. HENRY M. FITZHUGH, one of the editors and proprietors of this paper, was yesterday under the necessity of using a pistol upon the person of PAUL PLACIDE, one of the most notorious rowdies of this city. PLACIDE came into our counting-room about 2 o'clock, and engaged in conversation with the clerk in attendance at the counter, on the subject of the disturbance at our office on the previous afternoon, when one of his rowdy associates, JOHN CAMERON, tore down the notice of his arrest and committal to jail from our bulletin-boards. He also spoke of the fact of his own arrest having been published in this paper some time since, and was still standing at the counter when Mr. FITZHUGH entered for the purpose of giving some directions to the clerk. So soon as Mr. FITZHUGH had left, PLACIDE inquired his name, and being informed by the clerk, followed him out of the counting-room, accosted him on the pavement, and addressed some offensive language to him, with the evident design of fastening a quarrel upon him. Mr. FITZHUGH, paying him no attention, however, hailed a passing omnibus and got in, for the purpose of going home. As the omnibus was about to start, PLACIDE ran and jumped in also, and, taking a seat opposite to Mr. FITZHUGH, resumed his previous style of offensive remark. As the omnibus approached the corner of Hanover street, in Baltimore, PLACIDE grew more and more aggressive in his language and manner, and finally, rising from his seat, told Mr. FITZHUGH to "draw." Goaded beyond forbearance by the insults of the ruffian, and believing that he was about to be attacked—and, perhaps, murdered—Mr. FITZHUGH did draw, and fired. A scuffle ensued in which Mr. FITZHUGH fired two more shots, and which was terminated by the arrest of both parties by Sergeant MCCOMAS, whose attention having been drawn to the conduct of PLACIDE when he first entered our counting-room, had followed the omnibus up the street, in the expectation, and for the purpose of preventing a difficulty. PLACIDE, we believe, was but slightly injured.

It may be permitted us to say that wherever Mr. FITZHUGH is known there is little danger that his action in the matter will be either misconstrued or condemned."

The Baltimore *Sun* adds the following particulars:

"The ball passed entirely through the under part of the arm of PLACIDE, near the shoulder. They then got out of the omnibus, when Mr. FITZHUGH fired a second and third shots, the first of which passed through the right arm of PLACIDE, near the elbow, and the last through his left hand, near the lower joint of the thumb, the powder from which burned the hand of the officer."

Several rowdies who were concerned in the recent attack upon passengers returning from a camp-meeting, on board the steamer *Express*, have been arrested in Baltimore. The *Exchange* of yesterday says:

"The Police have been on the look-out for the rioters, as it was thought that they hailed from the western section of the city. On Saturday morning, officers HANDY and BROOKS succeeded in arresting a man named GEO. DEFORD, on the charge of being one of the party. He was taken before the acting Mayor, who, after hearing the testimony of the officers making the arrest, held him to bale in the sum of $1,000 to appear and answer the charge on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. The bail was given by his father, who is said to be a very respectable man. From remarks made by the prisoner at the station, the officers had their attention directed to other parties. On Saturday night officers HAUER and CHAMBERS succeeded in the arrest of two young men named JOHN COSGROVE and JOHN HOWARD, while they were following the German Turners in their march to Monument square. They are both very young men. They were brought before the acting Mayor yesterday morning, and sent to jail in default of $1,000 bail each, to appear and answer on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. All three of the party hail from the north-western section of the city, and have figured before in police annals.

Yesterday WILLIAM REESE, a young man about 19 years of age, was also arrested by Officers DINSMORE and DARSIDO, on the charge of being one of the party engaged in the outrage on board the *Express*. He was locked up in the Western Station, and will be brought before Acting-Mayor FORD, this morning. REESE, though young in years, has become notorious, on account of his many acts of ruffianism. The four prisoners are members of a club rallying under the name of "Bolters," who infest the northwestern section of the city, their headquarters being near the corner of Chatsworth and George streets. The club is composed of young men between the ages of 17 and 20, and has for some time been a terror to the people of the neighborhood.

POLITICAL.

The *Constitution* comments as follows upon Senator DOUGLAS' article in the September *Harper*:

"As a contribution to the political literature of the day, from a prominent candidate for the Presidency, it will attract general attention, and the popular magazine in which it figures will give the additional advantage of its wide circulation. Reserving any extended observations for the present, we may remark that, at a time when the Democratic masses in different parts of the nation, holding somewhat more or somewhat less on the question of popular sovereignty, and other subordinate questions, are ready to unite on a safe, practicable, middle ground, the appearance of this production is, to say the least, unseasonable."

The Chicago *Times* (Douglas) copies the *Harper* article entire, and adds the following comment:

"And here we would say to any person into whose hands this paper shall come, who has not at the

EDUCATION.

American Institute of Instruction, at New-Bedford—Concluding Proceedings.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-BEDFORD, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1859.

The first business of the Institute, this morning, was the discussion of the question—"*Is it expedient to require the use of the Bible by pupils in Public Schools?*"

The Rev. B. G. NORTHROP took the affirmative of the question, and, at the same time, so defined his views as to limit the question by saying that he would have no *coercion* in the matter. He went on to speak of the value of the Bible for its influence in developing all the faculties of the human mind, particularly the imagination and the memory.

Mr. GREENLEAF, of Brooklyn, also urged its use, and referred to the practice in the middle ages with reference to it.

Mr. ALLEN, of New-Bedford, took the negative side of the question. To *require*, to make compulsory the use of the Bible, is an invasion of the right of private judgment. As affecting the culture of the memory, the imagination and the conscience, there is no question of its importance; but if pupils are compelled to read, all good moral effect on the mind is lost, aside from the fact that the fundamental principle of the right of private judgment is violated.

Mr. F. A. SAWYER, of Charleston, S. C, thought that everybody is willing to go in for a law that will allow every one to do as he pleases; but a verdict of the Institute in the affirmative of this question would be in violation of the fundamental principle of our Government, that allows every person the right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. But if this were right in principle, it would not be worth anything in practice. If, as Protestants, we are prepared to require the reading and use of the Bible by Catholics, some day, in some localities, the Catholics may have the same relation to us that we have to them. If we are ready to accept that state of things, we are honest in such a requirement as the question contemplates. Mr. S. fully admitted the importance of some great moral power being brought to bear on the youth of the country. But this question of the morals of the youth will depend not so much on teachers as on parents, Churches, Sabbath Schools and other institutions.

Mr. M. T. BROWN, Superintendent of Schools in Toledo, Ohio, also took the negative of the question. He referred to the Douay version, and asked, if the question is decided in the affirmative, then which version shall be read? He plead strongly for free toleration.

Mr. SHELDON, of Newtown, thought the School Board, who direct what books shall be read in school, or used as text books, have a right also to say that the Bible shall be used as a text book, like the classics.

Mr. KENDALL, of Roxbury, and STONE, of Plymouth, further discussed the question, and it was laid on the table for the purpose of listening to a lecture on "The Mathematics as a branch of classical education." He spoke especially of the importance of a correct system or order for study, for the want of which the education of most persons is partial, some important branches being ignored, while others of less importance have too much attention given to them. Neither mathematics nor languages should be attended too exclusively. The lecturer spoke particularly of the importance of the study of Geometry, and of pursuing that before Algebra. The elements of mathematics should be thoroughly taught, leaving the mechanical operations with less attention than is generally given them, since a machine may be made to do that work with infallible correctness. The cultivation of the habit of attention and the inventive powers is one of the chief advantages of the study, as it relates to the improvement of the mind.

During the course of the lecture the audience were startled by the cry of fire; but the calm suggestion of the President that the ladies, of whom the meeting was composed to a great extent, could aid but little in suppressing the fire, and the reflection of a moment induced all to resume their seats and allow the lecturer to conclude.

The afternoon session was principally occupied by a very good lecture on the "Parent Side in the work of Education," by Mr. CHARLES HUTCHINS, of Boston, after which the question whether the legislation of Massachusetts, at its last session, on the subject of schools, was expedient, was taken up for discussion. Ex-Gov. BOUTWELL commenced the discussion by simply stating concisely what the legislation of the last Legislature was, with regard to schools, and particularly with reference to the abolition of the district system, and the giving of the whole business of employing teachers to the committee of the towns or cities as municipalities. He did not attempt to express any opinion of the character of that legislation, although he had a very decided one; but it was plain, from the other legislation at the same session, that the Legislature were sincerely desirous of promoting the great work of education.

The Hon. ANSON SMITH, of Ohio, was called on to give some account of the Ohio system. He said Ohio passed, now six years ago, similar law to that of Massachusetts, by which the district system was abolished. Each township or incorporated village, was made a school district, which is under the exclusive control of a township Board of Education. The taxes, with the exception of the State levy, are township taxes, for the support of the schools. The plan has worked well in Ohio. There is no objection to the new system, except that which may be traced to complaints about the greater expense of the new system. It does cost more, because better teachers are employed, and the schools are tenfold better than before.

JAMES B. CONDON, Esq., of this City, gave an account of the abolition of the district system more than twenty years ago. From that time, the work of education has steadily progressed here, and it is a matter of astonishment that the change made by the Legislature should be opposed in any part of the State, particularly in Bristol County.

The evening Session was held in the North Christian Church, the largest in the city, which was found too small without extra seats. The lecturer for the evening was the Rev. R. C. WATERSTON, of Boston, who spoke nearly two hours on *The Love of the Beautiful, in Nature and Art.* In considering the subject, he spoke first of Nature, because that is before all Art. Every law of Art is a law of Nature. True Art is based upon eternal verities; they are from God, and have been made an element in the laws of the Universe.

Then, in further presenting his views, the lecturer inquired what we are to understand by the *love* of the beautiful in Nature and Art, what will be the *results* of that love, and some of the *best methods* of gaining this love.

I believe I have already intimated that this seems to be one of the largest, if not the largest, gathering ever held by the Institute. More than seven hundred ladies from abroad have been received as guests of the citizens, being promptly referred to their places by Mr. CONDON, who has this department of duty assigned him.

NEW-BEDFORD, Friday, Aug. 26.

The Committee on Nomination of Officers for the ensuing year reported the following list, which was elected:

President—D. B. HAGAR, Jamaica Plain.

Vice Presidents—Samuel Pettes, Roxbury; Barnas Sears Providence, R. I.; Gideon F. Thayer, Boston; Benjamin Greenleaf, Bradford; Daniel Kimball, Needham; William Russell, Lancaster; Henry Barnard, Madison, Wis.; William H. Wells, Chicago, Ill.; Dyer H. Sanborn, Hopkinton, N. H.; Alfred Greenleaf, Brooklyn, N. Y.; William D. Swan, Boston; Charles Goodhend, New-Britain, Conn.; Samuel S. Greene, Providence R. I.; Ariel Parish, Springfield; Leander Wetherell, Boston; Geo. B. Emerson, Boston; Daniel Leach, Providence, R. I.; Amos Perry, Providence, R. I.; Nathan Hedges, Newark, N. J.; Wm. J. Adams, Boston; Worthington Hooker, New Haven, Conn.; Zalmon Richards, Washington, D. C.; John W. Bulkley, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Thomas Sherwin, Boston; Jacob Batchelder, Salem; Elbridge Smith, Norwich, Conn.; George S. Boutwell, Groton; John Kingsbury, Providence, R. I.; George Allen, Jr., Boston; Charles Hammond, Groton; D. N. Camp, New-Britain, Conn.; J. D. Philbrick, Boston; Joshua Bates, Boston; Anson Smyth, Columbus, Ohio; Alpheus Crosby, Salem; Ebenezer Hervey, New-Bedford.

Recording Secretary—B. W. Putnam, Boston.

Corresponding Secretaries—A. M. GAY, Charlestown; JOHN ANDERSON, Roxbury.

Treasurer—Wm D. Ticknor, Boston.

The Hon. GEORGE [illegible] Committee in behalf of a Committee to take notice of the death of the Hon. HORACE MANN, yesterday reported a series of resolutions, and in the same connection gave a most full and justly-eulogistic address, such as no one but a person most intimately acquainted with Mr. MANN could give.

The Hon. THOMAS SHERWIN, of Boston, followed, rehearsing to some extent the classes of community who owe to Mr. MANN a debt of gratitude, and suggesting the best way in which these classes can best repay that debt. He had an energy of purpose which found no obstacle insurmountable, no difficulty unconquerable, no labor too arduous. But his eulogy need not come from living lips; his best eulogy is in what he said and did.

The Hon. C. F. THAYER, of Boston, also added his testimony to the worth of Mr. MANN, and in closing quoted words which he had used: "Be ashamed to die till you have achieved some triumph for humanity."

Messrs. NORTHROP of Mass., PERRY of Providence, WATERSTON of Boston, and GREENLEAF of Brooklyn, added their testimony to the appreciation which they in common with the people of this county have of the character of Mr. MANN.

Mr. CHAS. NORTHROP, of New-Britain, Conn., then gave a very practical address of an hour on "Primary Schools." The address showed great familiarity with his subject, and contained many valuable suggestions, easily adopted by teachers, and tending to eminent profit if successfully applied.

Prof. SANBORN, of Dartmouth College, gave the lecture before the Institute, this afternoon, in place of Prof. PATTERSON, of the same College, who had been announced to speak, but was unable to be present. The lecture was one, as was stated, that had been prepared for, and delivered before, the students of the College, in the regular discharge of his duty. In connection with his remarks on the obligation of students, the derelictions so common in College life were strongly condemned, and among others, especially, the practice of "skinning," or getting lessons by the aid of other students. The use of "keys" in Mathematics and "Translations" in the languages was earnestly protested against. Nothing was more important for the student than self-reliance, and this can never be had by one who depends on "helps" in his College courses. In this connection, he related this incident in the life of Mr. WEBSTER: On a certain occasion, a young man happened to dine at the same table with Mr. WEBSTER, and assumed to address him quite familiarly, and interrogate him as to whether the speech he gave in reply to HAYNE was really extemporaneous, as it appeared, or not. Mr. WEBSTER replied that he had thought of the subject for eighteen months, but the occasion drew forth the reply. The young man then put a similar question with regard to another speech of Mr. WEBSTER'S. That, also, he said he had thought about for some time, and then, turning his large eyes upon the young man, he said: "Let me tell you, young gentleman, there is no such thing as extemporaneous acquisition." "A man," said the lecturer, "may as well attempt to elucidate, extemporaneously, a principle in abstruse mathematics, that he has never thought of, as attempt to speak on any subject without previous study."

The evening session was occupied with brief reports from several States, and the adoption of the customary resolutions of thanks, &c. The Hon. T. D. ELIOT responded to the expression of thanks to the citizens for their hospitality, and heartily invited another meeting of the Institute, at a future day.

The meeting, this year, has been eminently a successful one—not only large in numbers, but influential in the right direction.

X.

The Peace of Villafranca and the Hungarian Cause.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The peace of Villafranca has produced a temporary suspension of the struggle for national independence in Europe.

Of this peace—dissipating so many patriotic hopes—the daily papers have already given the most important features, though certain incidents still enveloped in mystery will, when the time arrives for their disclosure, yet astonish the public.

Letters from KOSSUTH, dated at Geneva, Switzerland, July 31, confirm the worst of this disastrous intelligence, and as by my card, published July 6, I invited, on behalf of the Hungarian National Committee, such of my countrymen as were desirous under the then existing state of affairs to repair to Geneva, to hold themselves in readiness for the final call which I had hoped to make upon them, I now feel it my duty to inform those who have answered my card that the sudden blow of Villafranca defers the occasion upon which their patriotic devotion shall be displayed again.

I beg to inform them, at the same time, that the Hungarian Legion in Geneva (numbering already over five thousand) is to remain embodied until the signing of a formal treaty of peace, when it is to be disbanded, with the choice for the rank and file either to take service in the French foreign legion, or to return home under the promise of LOUIS NAPOLEON'S intervention with FRANCIS JOSEPH to obtain for them an amnesty and exemption from further military service in Austria. No sane Hungarian will, I think, accept either the alternative of being buried in Algeria, or (looking to the past) of trusting, under any guarantee whatever, to the faith of the so-often perjured Austria.

However gloomy the aspect of affairs for the present may be, it is gratifying, as regards the future of Hungarian nationality and freedom, to contemplate the zeal and unanimity displayed during the recent events by the Hungarians of all classes, religions and conditions both in and out of our unfortunate country.

It augurs well that during a struggle, that *must* be (and we know not how soon) renewed, the belligerents were *obliged* to recognize and cooperate with this nationality and its leaders.

A few days before the agreement of Villafranca, those crowned heads, under whose auspices *only* the Hungarian legion could be assembled and organized at Genoa, absolved the Hungarians from any oath of allegiance to any foreign Power and admitted them unhesitatingly into the legion, with their simple affirmation of allegiance to the flag of Hungary.

In conclusion I trust my countrymen will join me in the expression of gratitude to the members of the HUNGARIAN National Committee, KOSSUTH, KLAPKA, and TAISEI, for the prudence they have displayed in the critical circumstances in which they have been placed—particularly for their successful efforts to restrain a *premature* raising in Hungary. It is hardly needful to observe that the proclamations to the Hungarians, published in the name of KOSSUTH, were not only forgeries, but in diametrical opposition to his advice—*to keep prepared, but above all things to bide their time.*

A. ASBOTH.

No. 55 East 13th st., New-York.

To Shepherd Knapp, Esq., President of the Mechanics' Bank, No. 33 Wall street, New-York:

DEAR SIR: The recent turn of European affairs having rendered the departure of Hungarians to Europe at present uncalled for, will you have the kindness to return to those sympathizers, who have already made contributions to promote this object, their respective amounts, with the warm acknowledgements and thanks of myself and those I have the honor to represent.

I avail myself of this occasion to thank you especially for your unwearied efforts in our cause. Matters are far from being settled yet, and I do not despair that, ere long, the Hungarian nation will be in a situation to testify its sense of gratitude towards those who, like yourself, have sympathized with it so nobly in its hours of gloom. Very respectfully yours,

A. ASBOTH.

No. 55 East 13th st., New-York.

Squatter Sovereignty—Douglas' Dividing Line and the Jeffersonian Plan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. DOUGLAS pivots his "dividing line," which you published Saturday, upon what *he* calls the Jeffersonian plan. He says Messrs. JEFFERSON, CHASE and HOWELL "submitted to Congress a plan for the temporary government of the territory" called the Northwest. This much is true. He then says, "It is important that this Jeffersonian plan of government for the territories should be carefully considered." This also is true. He then gives (I suppose, faithfully, for I have not the document at hand,) the terms of that plan, except one important part. He neglects to give the fifth proviso, which is about in these words, viz: "That neither Slavery, nor involuntary servitude, except in punishment for crime, shall ever exist in such territory, *nor in the States to be formed from them.*" When Congress struck that clause from it, it ceased to be the Jeffersonian plan. It became the plan of the Congress of 1784. Mr. DOUGLAS I take to be too well informed to have done this unintentionally. He should be too honorable to deceive us. His assertion that this fifth proviso never became a part of the plan of 1784 is historically untrue. It was incorporated in it in 1787, and indorsed again by the Congress of 1789, under the present Constitution.

B. M.

Notaries Public and Commissioners of Deeds

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

By the late law Notaries Public have the power of Commissioners of Deeds, and are subject to the same rules and regulations; yet, within a few days a case has arisen which calls forth the "legal acumen" of the Bar.

A notary public in New-York gave his certificate in writing upon a deed to be recorded in Queens County, N. Y., of its execution by the grantor, and appended thereto a certificate of the County Clerk of New-York, of his (said notary's) appointment. The deed was sent for record, and returned by the Clerk of the County *unrecorded*, who refused to do so upon a notary's certificate, alleging that it *must be* acknowledged before a Commissioner of Deeds! Messrs. gentlemen of the Bar, can you explain this? VINDEX.

Bonner on Fast Driving.

In this week's *Ledger* Mr. BONNER corrects some of the errors that have been current about his horses, and gives the result of his experiences in fast driving. He says:

The daily papers have lately published several paragraphs—some of them altogether erroneous—about a pair of celebrated horses that we own. In order to set the matter right, we have concluded to give our readers a brief sketch of our experience with horses:

About two years ago—(after some eighteen years' hard labor, during the greater part of which time we worked nearly fifteen hours a day)—we found our health declining, and were threatened with general physical prostration. At the suggestion of our family physician, we purchased a horse and drove out nearly every pleasant afternoon. Within three months the tone of our system was restored, and our weight increased upwards of twenty pounds. We became, in brief, a new man. About this time Mayor RICE, of Boston, who happened to be in our office one day, informed us that a splendid pair of horses, owned by Capt. Robbins, of that city, and which had taken the first premium for matched horses, at the great National Exhibition at Springfield, were for sale. We bought the horses. We found them to be all that they were represented—sound, kind, spirited, stylish, and *fast*; yes, fast! and we would not have given one crap of our finger for them if they had not been *fast*! We say this because there is a nonsensical prejudice against what are too often contemptuously called "fast horses." We subsequently disposed of those horses—they having done us good service for two years—and procured others still *faster*, so that we now own a pair of horses—*Lantern* and *Lady Woodruff*—that can travel about as fast as we care to ride.

We like horses of fast, quick, active movement, just as we like fast, active, energetic, go-ahead men. Whether it is exhibited in man or beast, we like to see *mettle*. With the spirit of betting and gambling on races, we have no sympathy; we detest it, just as we do betting on the result of a State or Presidential election. But, say some, it is cruel to drive a horse at a high rate of speed; so it is if you over-do the animal. But did it never occur to these well-meaning but mistaken people that a fast, well-bred horse can travel at a three-minute pace for half an hour with less labor and distress than a four-minute horse could travel for the same length of time. A man is more likely to overtask a common, low horse than a well-bred, fast one—because the blood horse can endure infinitely more. As for ourselves, when we go out on the road, whether we go alone, or are accompanied by our "better-half," or our little boys, we like to have in front of us a team of the fastest of fast horses, as we have a natural aversion to taking anybody's dust, or playing second fiddle to anybody in anything we undertake.

THE WEBSTER STATUE.—The Inauguration of the Webster Statue will take place on the afternoon of the 17th September. The Rev. Dr. LORD (now on his way home,) will offer the prayer, Prof. FELTON will deliver the statue into the hands of Mayor LIEGOIS, representing the city, who will immediately place it in the custody of the State, Gov. BANKS receiving it. Brief addresses will be delivered, and Mr. EVERETT will then pronounce his oration on WEBSTER. —*Boston Courier, Aug. 29.*

Counterfeit bills of the Liberty Bank, of Providence, R. I., and the Pittsburgh Bank, of Easton, Penn., have been in circulation in Sullivan County the last few weeks. A gentleman who holds a respectable official position in the county has been charged with being engaged in the business. Others are also suspected. Bogus pieces of coin are also in circulation, which, it is thought, were issued by the same gang.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

SEPARATE ESTATE OF MARRIED WOMEN.

Maria F. Devin vs. *Devin & McKelvay.*—INGRAHAM, F. J.—Under the old system a wife could take proceedings in equity to secure to herself her separate property which the husband had in his possession, if necessary for her protection.

The subsequent acts of 1848 and 1849 recognizing and declaring the right of the wife to control, manage and dispose of such separate estate, not only confirms these proceedings on behalf of the wife, but strengthens her rights, by restraining the right of the husband to reduce to possession the separate personal estate of the wife. If so I see no reason for imputing fraud to a wife who seeks thus to obtain from a husband's estate, personal property which she loaned to him to use in the conducting of his business. With much more propriety may one seek to recover such property when it was loaned to a firm of which the husband was a member. I suppose the defendants would not have doubted the wife's right to recover in such case, had not the husband been a partner in the firm; and under the present system and law, I see no good reason to deprive her of her rights and property merely on that ground. To hold otherwise would be virtually to annul the acts of 1848 and 1849 in regard to married women in all cases in which the husband has the wife's personal property. Nor am I prepared to hold that a loan of money made by a wife under such circumstances to a firm of which her husband is one of the partners, cannot be recovered because she can make no contract. On the contrary I think such a contract may be made, and if made can be enforced; at any rate in an equitable proceeding if not at law. It is contended on the part of the creditors that the claim is fictitious. I think not. The referee has found otherwise, and in that finding I concur. The claim was for money advanced, and interest which has accrued thereon, and the whole amount by the finding of the referee is justly due. It is not necessary on this motion to decide whether the form of proceeding adopted by the plaintiff to recover this money was the most advisable. As to the defendant McKelvay's affidavit of not being served with process, that matter is disposed of by the finding of the referee that McKelvay was personally served. He was himself examined, and the testimony was contradictory. Under such circumstances, the referee's finding is conclusive. In conclusion I will merely add, that it is apparent that this is a mere struggle between creditors for priority as to the payment of their claims. The wife has obtained the first judgment; her claim is an honest one, and in equity she should be protected; and where there is no evidence of fraud on her part there is no ground for depriving her of any right she has thus acquired.

The motion is denied with $10 costs.

TITLE ON FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. vs. *Michael Dickson et al.*—INGRAHAM, J.—The purchaser of mortgaged premises objects to the title as defective, and moves to be discharged from the purchase, and to have the ten per cent. paid by him refunded.

1. Because the owners of the equity of redemption are not made parties. The *lis pendens* was filed with the complaint in the Clerk's office on Dec. 29, 1858, but the summons was not served on the defendants, Livingston and wife, until Jan. 26, 1859. On Nov. 13, 1858, Livingston and wife conveyed the mortgaged premises to Bortano and others, but the deed was not recorded until Jan. 18, 1859, and these grantees were not parties to the action. I have heretofore held that a *lis pendens*, filed before service of the summons, becomes operative on such service, and giving that effect to the *lis pendens* in this case, it became operative on Jan. 26, 1859, as to Livingston and wife. (Benson *vs.* Sawyer, July, 1858, reported 7 Abb. 472, note. See, also, Waring *vs.* Waring, 7 Abb. 472.)

The Court is not deemed to acquire jurisdiction until the service of the summons (sec. 139), and until served on each defendant the action as to him is not commenced (sec. 99). The provision as to delivering the summons to the Sheriff is limited only to the statute of limitations. The amendment of 1858 (p. 491,) does not remedy the difficulty. If the summons had been served on Livingston and wife before the deed from Livingston to Bortano had been recorded, then the amended section of 1848 would have applied, and the notice of *lis pendens* filed previously would have been effectual against the grantees, but neither before nor after the amendment of 1858 was the *lis pendens* of any value until the action was actually commenced against the defendant sought to be affected by it. The amended section of 1858 places a purchaser whose deed is not recorded in the same condition as if he were a party. If the grantees of Livingston had been parties to the action, they would not have been affected by the filing of the notice of *lis pendens* until the summons was served upon them; they are in no worse condition as purchasers, and until the summons was served on Livingston, they were not included in the description of subsequent grantees.

2. The objection to the proof of service of the summons by a certificate of the Sheriff of Westchester of a service in the City of New-York, is made. The Sheriff of Westchester had no authority to do official acts out of his county, and his certificate, therefore, was not proof. But this difficulty can be remedied by filing an affidavit of service *nunc pro tunc.*

3. The summons should have been signed by the plaintiff or his attorney; (Sec. 128) and the printed name of the attorney was a nullity. As the copy served was correct, the plaintiff might also file a copy properly signed *nunc pro tunc.*

4. The same remark applies to the complaint on file, as well as the other errors in practice. They can be remedied on application to the Court. For the first reason, however, I am of the opinion that the title is not perfect, and that the purchaser should not be compelled to complete his purchase. The motion must be granted to discharge the purchaser from his purchase, to direct the repayment of the ten per cent. and interest, and that the counsel pay him a counsel fee and his disbursements in examining the title, with $10 costs of action.

FORECLOSURE SALE—DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS MONEYS.

St. John et al. vs. *Rush Knapp et al.*—INGRAHAM, J.—On an application for surplus moneys on a sale of mortgaged premises, the surplus is claimed by the executor of the will of R. Knapp, deceased, the owner of the property sold, and by the children of the testator to whom he gave the property, after paying debts and legacies under certain restrictions. The will gives to each of the sons and daughters specific amounts of money, and directs as follows: "To be invested by my executors, as their judgment may dictate, and payable by them in such sums and at such times as they may deem proper." It also dictates that any surplus of his estate should be divided and paid in the same rates and proportion and manner as the testator had by the will directed.

If the whole of the testator's property had consisted of personal property, there would be no doubt of the right of the executors to receive these funds, to invest them and to pay over the amounts, both of the legacy and the surplus, at their discretion. The intent of the testator evidently was to invest the executors with a discretion as to the time of payment, as well as to the sums in which the moneys were to be paid. The surplus was to be paid in the manner thereinbefore designated.

As this is the proceeds of real estate, the question arises whether the proceeds is to be subject to the same rule.

The will proposes a division of the estate of the testator, and makes no other disposition of the real estate. The question is not how the real estate is to be sold, but by whom the proceeds of it is to be disbursed. It has been converted into money without the act of the executor. The testator may have deemed it necessary that the same should be sold for the payment of the specific legacies given by him, and as these legacies are now to be paid out of this surplus, it is evident that the executors would have been compelled to ask for a sale of the real estate for this purpose, if it had not been sold under the mortgage. The clear intent of the testator was to give to the executors the distribution of his whole estate among his children in specified sums, and at such times as the executors thought advisable. If so, the executors are entitled to receive the whole surplus, and are to make the disposition of it as directed by the will. There can be no doubt that the specific legacies must be disposed of by them under the will, and as the residue is to be paid in the same manner, I think it equally clear that they should receive such residue.

The report of the referee should be confirmed, and the surplus moneys, after paying the costs and expenses (as certified by the referee), for the respective parties should be paid over to the executors, to be distributed as directed in the said will.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Ingraham.

THE MCPARLEN HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

Application of Hugh McParlen.—The examination in this case was again proceeded with yesterday, and Frances Bloom was sworn for the respondent. She testified as follows: I am a married woman, and reside at No. 84 Eighth-avenue; this is the second year I have resided there; I am acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. McParlen; I have lived in their house a year, and I only know Mr. McParlen as a landlord; it has been now over two years since I moved from their house, and I have known nothing of the family or of their affairs since, but while living with them I observed Mr. McParlen's treatment of his wife; I have heard her crying for help in the night time, and I have heard him use very harsh language toward her; I would not like to repeat it; it was everything that was bad; I have heard such language used by him toward her several times; I language used by him toward her several times; I was once in the room when he used obscene language toward her; she cried out for help, and I went down stairs to see what was the matter; I found her in the hall crying, and her face was scratched; I once requested Mr. McParlen to keep a little quiet when we had company, and he either ordered me out of the house or told me to mind my own business, I do not remember which; I do not know that he ever struck his wife, but I have heard him tell her if she did not keep more quiet he "would give her some more;" Mrs. McParlen was once very sick; I visited her while she was very ill; I sometimes aided her while sick, but never was requested to do so by Mr. McParlen; she did not have such treatment at this time as a sick person should have had; I cannot tell how many times she called for help on the night referred to; I saw nothing improper in the conduct of Mrs. McParlen at this time; the child was born while we lived there; this abusive language occurred both before and after the birth of the child; Mr. McParlen was always kind and affectionate toward the child; Mrs. McParlen's conduct towards her husband was sometimes over-pleasant and sometimes disagreeable; I always thought she kept a very clean house, and that she was very neat and particular; she was generally at home.

Upon cross-examination, this witness said she was the mother of Phillipina Shaw, who has been examined in this case, and that she herself had been examined in the divorce case now pending between the parties before the Referee. She also testified that she never saw Mr. McParlen strike his wife, nor did she think he was generally other than a peaceable and quiet man; that she could not tell who commenced the disturbances.

William H. Bowen, sworn—Testified as follows on behalf of the relator: (this witness was subpœnaed by the respondent, but when in Court that party declined to put him upon the stand, whereupon the relator had him called.) I have known Mrs. McParlen eight or nine years; I was subpœnaed here by her; I have not seen her before for some time; I have known Mr. McParlen ten or twelve years; he is a quiet and peaceable man. Cross-examination waived for the present.

Mary Cole, sworn for the respondent—I reside at No. 58 East Fortieth-street; I am married; I last before resided in Second avenue, near Forty-second street; I know Mr. and Mrs. McParlen; I became acquainted with Mrs. McParlen by living in her house; I lived there, I think, nearly two weeks, perhaps more and perhaps less; during my residence there I noted the treatment of his wife by Mr. McParlen; I have heard him use abusive language toward her; he called her a —— and a ——, and said he would kick her; I heard such language toward her twice; I cannot judge of his conduct toward her except by what occurred at these times, as I never saw them on any other occasion; I have noticed that Mrs. McParlen kept a neat and orderly house; she was generally at home; I never have seen her act otherwise than as a perfect lady in conduct and language.

Upon cross-examination, witness said she was not present during the whole of either of the conversations referred to; and that she had never seen McParlen, treat his wife harshly, except on these occasions.

Eliza C. Ladsey sworn for the respondent: I am a married woman, and reside at No. 113 East Thirty-third-street; I have resided there since May 1, 1858; I know Mr. and Mrs. McParlen; I am but partially acquainted with Mrs. McParlen, however; I lived in the house two days with her two years ago; I have not seen her since then until Saturday last, except once or twice; while there I noticed nothing in the conduct of either party inconsistent with the character of a good husband or wife.

Here the respondent closed her case. It will be remembered that she was compelled to take the affirmation of the rulings of the Court. The relator now called

John H. Vincent, a conductor on the Second-avenue Railroad, who testified as follows: I know the parties to this case; and have known them for about four years; I was employed in Mr. McParlen's shop from Sept. 27, 1856 until February, 1858; during my stay with him I never saw anything out of the way in Mr. McParlen's character; it is good in all respects; he is a peaceable and quiet man during the same time, from the conduct of Mrs. McParlen toward her neighbors, her character is bad, in my estimation; I heard her quarrel a great deal with her neighbors, and, in my opinion, her conduct was bad toward her husband; I always thought Mr. McParlen's treatment of his wife was very kind, and such as a husband's should be; the first that called my attention to the conduct of Mrs. McParlen, was on one night, about ten or eleven o'clock, soon after I went there; I had been asleep, and was awakened by loud quarreling; I got up and opened my bedroom door; I then heard Mrs. McParlen call her husband a —— —— sucker, a —— ——, and call his mother a ——; she also called him a loafer, and went on in the same strain for nearly an hour; I heard Mr. McParlen say that she ought to have a good slap in the mouth; she responded that no paplsh —— —— could do that, and stated that before he should do that she would take a knife and let out his Irish blood; Mr. McParlen appeared to be in the bedroom and she in the sitting-room; on various times at the table I heard her use abusive language towards her husband, his friends, and himself; whatever was said, the trouble would usually result in her abusing her husband's mother and sisters; if he was not suited with anything, she would say he had better go home to his —— of a mother and his sister ——; those were common epithets with her; the first or second day I was at their house, Mrs. McParlen related to me her difficulties, and said she was abused by McParlen's whole family; I have heard her say, when the child was not more than two months old, that she hoped it would grow up to avenge her wrongs by her husband; while I lived there it was quarrel all the time; these quarrels were usually commenced by Mrs. McParlen, so far as I could judge; she was always quarreling with those who lived in the house; I once had conversation with Mrs. McParlen about property; she said she owned a house next door to or near St. Thomas' Church, on Broadway, and that she had property when Mr. McParlen married her; she afterwards said she did not have a house in Broadway, but that she had spent her money in sending her son to college in Dublin; she also afterwards stated that she owned, together with two others, three hundred acres of land on Long Island; Mr. McParlen was a good provider for his family, always having plenty of everything; I have heard Mrs. McParlen say that Mrs. Bloom's daughter (Phillipina Shaw) had lived with her; that Phillipina stole underclothes of her, and that she sent her away on that account; she also said that she believed a man in the house named Light kept the witness, Mrs. Bloom; that Mrs. Bloom was a kept mistress; I have heard Mrs. McParlen quarrel with her servant while the witness, Thompson, was in the room, and threaten to throw a pail of water on that witness.

On cross-examination, this witness testified that he lived at Motthaven, Westchester County; that he was almost always at home by eight or nine o'clock in the evening and had opportunity to know of the conduct of Mr. and Mrs. McParlen towards each other; that after the quarrel to which he referred in his direct testimony, Mrs. McParlen had a scratch on her face, but at no other time had he seen marks of violence on her person. He also testified that he had not quarreled with Mrs. McParlen because she had charged him with taking liberties with the servant-girl; that she had never caught him taking any such liberties, and that he had never sent a boy back for his coat, stating that he did not go himself because Mrs. McParlen had seen him taking liberties with the girl, and he was ashamed to meet her.

The cross-examination of the witness was not concluded, when the matter was adjourned to to-day at 10 o'clock A. M.

The little boy, for which these present parties are contending, is a bright and beautiful little fellow, making every one who sees him in Court his friends and to deplore his apparent prospects.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 29, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 81 bbls. Ashes; 17,196 bbls. Flour, 28 bbls. Rye Flour, 150 bbls. Corn Meal, 14,879 bushels Wheat, 17,151 bushels Corn, 372 bushels Rye, 16 404 bushels Oats, 7,250 bushels Malt, 137 pkgs. Provisions, and 60 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots continue in active request, and we have heard of sales of 150 bbls., in lots, at $5 37½@$5 50, chiefly at; $5 52 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls remain as last noticed.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 50 mats Java, at 15c.; 450 bags Rio, at 10½c.@11¼c.; 270 bags Maracaibo, at 11¾c.@12c.; and 500 bags Savanilla, at 11c.. ₱ lb. Stock of Rio, this evening 50,000 bags, including all in first hands, and in the hands of speculators.

COTTON—Sales to-day 350 bales at languid prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.....	9½	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling, ₱ lb.....	11¾	11¾	12⅛	12¼
Middling Fair, ₱ lb..	12⅞	13⅛	13⅜	13¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite freely offered, to-day, and prices have generally declined, in most instances, 10c.@20c. ₱ bbl. The demand, however, has been restricted. Sales have not exceeded 8,000 bbls., in lots, including inferior to choice standard superfine State at $4 30@$4 45 for old, and $4 50@$4 60 for new; extra do. at $4 65@$4 85, for old and $4 90@$5 for new; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $4 30@$4 55; extra Wisconsin, old and new, at $4 60@$6; choice new extra Iowa, (from the Orchard City Mills, Burlington,) at a price we have been requested not to print; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, poor old to choice new, $4 70@$6 50; inferior extra Ohio at $4 90@$5; round-hoop extra Ohio, chipping brands, at $5@$5 35, for poor to good old, and $5 40@$5 50 for ordinary to choice new ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour.....	@3 25 @ 4 15
Standard Superfine State.....	4 30@ 4 60
Extra State.....	4 65@ 5 00
Standard Superfine Western.....	4 30@ 4 55
Extra Wisconsin.....	4 60@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan.....	4 70@ 6 50
Inferior Extra Ohio.....	4 90@ 5 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 00@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands.....	5 65@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee.....	5 00@ 5 15
Extra Genesee.....	5 50@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri.....	4 85@ 7 25
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee.....	5 00@ 7 50

Southern Flour is quite plenty and heavy. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,750 bbls., in lots, at $5 00@$5 45 for very inferior to good superfine Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; $5 50@$7 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, the highest rate for new Richmond City ₱ bbl. About 170 bbls. extra Canadian changed hands in lots, at $5@$5 75, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 50@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is nimble and steady, at $3 90@$3 95 for Jersey, and $4 15@$4 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in better supply, to-day, and prices are easier. The demand is moderate, and is mainly from local millers. Sales have been reported of 17,500 bushels, including fair to very choice new white Kentucky, at $1 40@$1 50; fair to very good new white Southern, at $1 35@$1 40; fair to prime new red Southern, at $1 20@$1 26, chiefly within the range, and new mixed Michigan, at $1 30@$1 35 ₱ bushel. Corn has been more freely offered and purchased, at, however, easier prices. Sales have been reported, to-day, of 31,000 bushels, at 77c.@78c. for old mixed Western, and 80c.@81c. for new mixed Western ₱ bushel. Other kinds are inactive and nominal. Rye continues quiet at 79c.@81c. ₱ bushel. Sales 1,000 bushels. Oats are in limited request, including Canada at 39½c.@42c.; Western, 38½c.@41½c.; State, 37c.@41c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 33c.@37c.; Southern, 30c.@36c., ₱ bushel. Barley rules dull and nominal, at from 50c.@70c., ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales, to-day, 300 bales North River at 70c.@75c. for shipment, and 80c.@90c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in demand, including last year's crop, at 8c.@14c., and old at 3½c.@7c. ₱ lb.

IRON—We have heard of sales of 114 tons Scotch Pig, in lots, at $23 50@$24 ₱ ton, usual terms.

LEAD—Has been lightly dealt in at former rates.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 70 bbls. New-Orleans at 40c.@42c.; and 50 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 24½@25c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is inactive at $3 37½@$3 50 ₱ 280 lbs. The sales of Spirits Turpentine reach 150 bbls., in lots, at 44½c.@45c., in merchantable and

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....5½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....8½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Asia*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New York Post-office on Wednesday, Aug 31, at 10 o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The European news by the steamship *Indian*, at Quebec, from Liverpool on the 17th instant, the transmission of which on Sunday night was interrupted by the extraordinary effect of the aurora borealis on the telegraphic wires, will be found in this morning's Times. The French Army of Italy made its triumphal entry into Paris on Sunday, the 14th. The streets were decorated and crowded to excess, and the night illuminations were on a grand scale. In the evening a grand banquet was given by the Emperor to the principal chiefs of the army, at the close of which he made a speech, and distributed medals to those engaged in the campaign. On the day of the *fête*, the Emperor pardoned upwards of a thousand persons, sentenced to prison for various crimes. And the *Moniteur* of the next day published an Imperial decree, granting entire amnesty to all persons sentenced for political offences. Lord John Russell had announced in the British House of Commons that it was the intention of the Government to require the Chinese to fully carry out the conditions of the treaty with that country, for the ratification of which a special envoy had been sent to Pekin. The nomination of Charles Lennox Wyke, as Envoy Extraordinary to Central America, and rumored session of territory in Honduras to Great Britain, had given rise to the impression that the English Government was seeking to strengthen its position in that quarter. Sir W. Gore Ouseley was about to be recalled. The Ministerial crisis in Austria was not yet over. It was reported that the new Constitution would be characterized by the principle of decentralization; by the re-establishment of the representative provinces; by the prerogatives given to the aristocracy, and lastly by a strict Catholic spirit. Everything was quiet in Italy. The report of a Red Republican movement in Parma had been positively denied. Garibaldi had accepted the command of all the forces of the Centrality. He had arrived at Leghorn. It was reported that the French Government had addressed a dispatch to the Great Powers, declaring that France would not assist the self-elected Princes to return to their dominions by force, nor permit Austria or any other Power to afford them military aid for that purpose. The King of Prussia had not expired, but his death was looked for hourly.

The steamship *City of Washington*, with telegraphic advices from Liverpool to the 18th inst., on which day she sailed from Cork, and which passed Cape Race on Thursday last, where she was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, passed Sandy Hook at 10 o'clock, last night, and arrived at her wharf about midnight.

The news from Venezuela, which now reaches to Aug. 10, is of increasing interest. Gen. Castro, the once popular chief of the Constitutional party, had been detected in an attempt to overthrow the organic law; and through the energy of the authorities of the State of Caracas, had been arrested and thrown into prison. The Federalists, his supporters, had marched upon the capital to release him; but having been encountered by the Constitutionalists and beaten, had fallen back upon Laguayra, and shut themselves up in that place, and one of its suburbs. An attack upon their position, made by an inadequate number of the Liberals, had been repulsed. In the western departments, an expedition of Gen. Falcon, in the Federal interest, against Puerto Cabello, had been brought to a stand-still by the capture of Gen. Castro.

By the arrival of the *Empire City*, we have Havana dates to the 24th. There is no general news. The market is quiet; freights at a decline, while exchange rules higher.

A distressing rumor prevailed in Philadelphia last evening, to the effect that the frigate *Congress*, which recently sailed from that port, had gone down with all on board. The rumor, however, is probably a wicked hoax, as it could be traced to no responsible source.

An Italian named Ninetta was arrested yesterday for having stabbed a young man named Wm. Brenn in Baxter-street. Brenn received a serious wound in the shoulder, but it is not considered dangerous. Ninetta and a comrade were locked up for trial.

An old man, apparently a German rag-picker, was found dead yesterday morning, at No. 41 Baxter-street. It is supposed he was beaten to death by some of the rowdy boys who infest the locality. A *post-mortem* examination showed that his ribs were fractured, and other mortal wounds had been inflicted. The police are sanguine that the perpetrators of the murder will be made known at the inquest, which is to be held this morning at 8 o'clock.

The Police Commissioners, at a special meeting, yesterday afternoon, dismissed seven officers from the Department on various charges, and fined about eighty others for dereliction of duty.

The new part of the Astor Library was opened to public inspection yesterday, and was visited by a considerable number of *savans* and students. An interesting description of the new building will be found in our columns this morning.

The Aldermen and Supervisors of Brooklyn, who have been in session one evening each week for the last thirteen weeks, trying to agree upon the amount of taxes necessary to be levied for carrying on the City Government during the year 1860, concluded their labors last evening and adjourned *sine die*. The total amount of tax to be levied is $988,656 13.

Cotton opened heavily yesterday, and the sales were unimportant. Flour and Wheat were cheaper, yet more sought after. The available supplies were more extensive. Corn was plenty and depressed. A moderate business was transacted in Coffee, Molasses, Hay, Hops and Whisky. Sugars were in fair demand, as were likewise Rice and Spirits Turpentine. Provisions were not very brisk, yet Pork advanced. Freights were inactive.

The Republican Camp.

While the Democracy are indulging in acrimonious and premature discussions over the respective claims of various prominent leaders to the command of their party in the coming Presidential election, the Republicans have thus far escaped any open dissensions on this point of their plan of campaign. The names of sundry chieftains have indeed been put forward by one or another partisan organ as worthy to receive the Republican suffrages in the impending struggle, but the party as a whole is moving by the light of that soundest of maxims, "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." To this wise course, however the Republicans are evidently impelled rather by the force of circumstances than by any extraordinary sagacity on the part of their managers. It is the very sufficient evil of their day which compels them into a close devotion to itself. The party cannot begin to squabble about its nominations until it has ceased to squabble about its Constitution. The Democrats are capable of civil war, because they are an organized body, susceptible of divisions and of internal rivalries. The Republicans were but yesterday a chaos, and it doth not yet clearly appear to precisely what manner of creation they shall eventually attain. They are just as fiercely exercised as are the Democracy at the present moment, but by quite other considerations. They have still to decide whether the Democracy in 1860 shall have to encounter an extensive and combined opposition under the Republican banner, or merely a Sacred Band of Republicans equally pure and simple. In other words, they are still hesitating between the politics of Mazzini, who would prefer to see Italy ruined by the Carbonari to seeing her saved by the Constitutionalists, and the politics of Garibaldi, who maintains that those who are not against Italy are for her. As the Times makes not the slightest pretensions to be regarded as a Republican journal, we must be understood to speak critically and not sympathetically when we say that the immediate future of Republicanism is far more deeply involved in the decision of this grave question, than is the future of the Democracy in any of the open personal issues over which the organs of that party are now rolling their thunders, great or small, of harmonious debate.

A certain number of the Republicans are earnestly bent upon consolidating a specific Republican Party, at whatever cost of immediate political victory. They wish to chastise the Administration of Mr. Buchanan, and to inaugurate a new policy in the places of Presidential power, but they hold these objects, important as they are, to be but secondary in comparison with the crystallization of a perfectly homogeneous party of their own. Better, they think, an Administration triumph than an allied success. It is curiously noticeable that the most strenuous supporters of this plan of Republican action are the *ci-devant* Democrats who have come into that party. Possibly the traditional loyalty and cohesion of the Democratic ranks may have its share in producing this phenomenon. The Democrat, turned Republican, forgets his Democracy, but remembers his discipline and his devotion to principles.

The great body of the Republicans, however, are made of more malleable stuff. The nucleus of this political denomination, for it really is rather a denomination than a party as yet, consists mainly of the old Whigs. To these we must add numbers of the younger voting generation, grown up and come to the ballot since the Whig party was buried with military honors in 1852; and determinable in any direction by the instinct of success. The old Whig wire-pullers who wield the strongest influence over these elements of Republicanism have never very cordially combined with their Democratic coadjutors of the free-soil faith; and though they fought for a candidate of this color in 1856, many doubts were felt at the time as to their earnestness in the conflict; and they manifested a rather suspicious facility at finding consolation under their defeat.

It will hardly be wise for the Republican soothsayers to prophesy too much good to their own followers, from the apparent disorganization of the Democracy over the personal claims of Democratic leaders, while the work of cohesion and the conditions of unity among themselves remain as they at present are.

Napoleon on Kossuth.

The article which we yesterday translated from the Paris *Constitutionnel* upon Kossuth, deserves the special attention of all who really wish to understand the relations which the peace of Villafranca has established between France and Austria, between Napoleon III. and the Italians, to whom he promised freedom and self-government "from the Alps to the Adriatic."

The passions of most men lead them easily into partisanship, even on subjects quite wide of their own daily affairs, and it is at once amusing and humiliating to see with how much fury and how little judgment the results of the recent Italian war have been canvassed, and their value weighed in this country and in England. We have obstinate partisans of Napoleonism, who utterly refuse to believe that the peace of Villafranca is not all the Imperial fancy painted from the first, even though the Emperor Napoleon himself has already given utterance, more than once, to his own dissatisfaction with the position which he found himself forced, by his duty as a French sovereign, to adopt. We have partisans not less obstinate of English neutrality, who are profoundly convinced that the peace of Villafranca is only the *dénouement* of one act in that great drama of the "Empire revived," of which the grand *finale* is to be the burning of London and the exile of the Prince of Wales to the Feegee Islands. We have partisans of the Red Republic, who echo the silly and arrogant assertions of Mazzini, and, on the faith of that enthusiastic citizen of Brompton, declare themselves satisfied that the peace of Villafranca is a deep-laid conspiracy between Francis Joseph, the Czar Alexander and Napoleon III., for the Imperializing of all Europe first, and afterwards of all America.

In the midst of this chaos of angry asseverations and passionate hypotheses, the article to which we refer assumes a special significance. Considered merely as a historical sketch, it is very noteworthy for its vigorous and candid statement of a great episode in modern history. But its merits as a composition are much less important than the light which it throws upon the political causes and consequences of the peace now under discussion at Zurich.

The semi-official character of the *Constitutionnel* entitles us to regard the language which it employs on so delicate a subject as authoritative in the highest sense of the word. The words are the words of M. Granddguillot, but the spirit and the sense are those of Napoleon III.

In the first place then it is clearly implied in this article that in signing the peace of Villafranca Napoleon made no concessions whatever to the Austrian ideas of political right. Not less clearly is it implied that in leaving Venetia to the sceptre of Francis Joseph, the French sovereign found himself obliged to postpone the full success of his own distinctly asserted policy to the imperative demands of the interests of France. Napoleon justifies Kossuth in the history of the Hungarian movement which he led, as a vindicator of the idea of nationality. In so doing he condemns the peace by which that idea was left suspended, as it were, *in nubibus* over the Venetian people. But in so doing he also flatly gives the lie to those who have accused him of willfully sacrificing that great idea in a secret alliance with Austrian despotism. If Austria be really now the ally of France, it is because Austria has been won over to the liberal ideas of France, not because France has been sold into the despotic interest of Austria.

Issued during the sessions of the Congress at Zurich, and while the fermentation of Italy is daily rising and extending, this quasi-manifesto of Napoleon III. has an immediate bearing upon the future of Italy as well as upon the past of Hungary. The Power which applauds the effort of Hungary to secure her own institutions and to establish the great principle that "all right and all authority flow from nations to their princes," cannot well make itself a party to the attempts of half a dozen dispossessed princes to regain the positions which they have so justly lost through treason to their people.

These are ominous words for Francis V. of Modena, skulking about Reggio in disguise, like poor Prince Charlie in the Highlands, and bent upon a surreptitious reseizure of rights which the people, "the fountain of authority," have declared forfeited forever. They are ominous words for Ferdinand, Prince of Tuscany, tenderly entreating the dear liege of his father to forget that but the other day it was that father's gracious intention to level Florence the fair with the dust under the guns of his Grand Ducal fortress of the Belvedere. They are ominous words for Francis Joseph of Austria himself, if it be his imperial will to attempt to perpetuate the sway of the Hapsburgs over the people of Venetia or of Hungary solely "for the duration and glory of a dynasty," and to deny to the nations which own his rule "the right to move and act for themselves—the right, in fact, to live their own life." It will be observed that Garibaldi is included with the Hungarian leader in this commentary on the conclusions of Villafranca, (for such, in truth, the article of the *Constitutionnel* may be held to be,) and that the same justice of eulogy is extended to both of these patriots, who have proved that they love their respective countries better than their own political theories and creeds. And it is not the least curious feature in the actual political condition of Europe that, while an Imperial censor in France is thus largely and temperately stating the true merits of the practical defenders of national liberty, the revolutionary Jeremiah, Mazzini, should be denouncing treachery and imbecility against all the world but himself, in England, and drawing down upon his head the sharpest possible rebuke from that one of all the English organs in the Press which has been most steadfast to the Italian cause and warmest in its devotion to the propaganda of "progress."

Medical Conservatism.

Nobody entertains such a savage contempt for colored people as your mulatto, and, by the same token, none are so thoroughly outraged at the vision of females coming up to the performance of novel labors as your old women in pantaloons. Within the last ten years there has grown up quite a company of educated female physicians, into whose hands, as a matter of course, some of the most profitable departments of professional service drop as naturally as a ripe peach falls to the ground. Grievously as this new order affects their receipts, the shrewd young men of the medical ranks wreathe their features into a—smile, and welcome it as gallantly as possible. That women should prefer women as their physicians, when women are to be found rivaling men in skill, intelligence, and learning, is so simple a thing that no man who is not himself a natural fool will grumble at it. Indeed it would be so very unnatural for a woman of delicacy and sensitiveness to prefer a bearded man as her attendant in the hour of her physical distresses, that the modest and generous in the profession have uniformly treated their new rivals with courtesy, and confessed that damaging as it is to their finances, there is reason, morality, and right, in making room as gracefully as possible for the female practitioners. But the old women of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, and their gossips of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, are not disposed to pocket the affront put upon them by the intrusion of the Blackwells, the Zakrzewskas, and the Lydia Sayres into the Esculapian temple. These grave and reverend bodies have carefully considered the subject in its length and breadth, and are shocked at the monstrous indelicacy of a woman's studying the nature of the diseases to which her sex is exclusively prone. They have carefully weighed the question in their capacity as guardians of public morals, and, possibly, reflecting that there might be evil communications between the lady physicians and the female nurses, they conclude that it is their duty to frown upon the admission of diploma-bearing women to the bed-chambers of suffering mothers. The report embodying the results of this quizzical parliament is brief, and runs as follows: "In reply to the propositions embraced in the resolutions submitted for their opinion, the censors would respectfully report, that they would recommend the members of the regular profession to withhold from the faculties and graduates of female colleges, all countenance and support, and that they cannot consistently with sound medical ethics, consult or hold professional intercourse with their professors or alumni." We do not hear that these ungallant Galens have pronounced it inconsistent with sound ethics to countenance female nurses, when women are the unhappy subjects of their prescriptions, and exposed to their manual or instrumental torture. And probably we never shall hear this, for nurses, though never so female, do not interfere with the fees. Michelet, in his extraordinary book on "Love," treats of woman as if she were always an invalid. None so well as physicians know to what an extent this desolate presumption is just and true. They know that nine-tenths of their ordinary practice is afforded by women; that their professional calls, the year through, are made upon nine women to one man; that the more varied employments of men, and their larger enjoyment of out-of-door exercise, gives them a larger power to withstand the assaults of disease than most women can count upon; that, indeed, if from their income were to be deducted their bills for attendance upon the gentler sex, not one in a score of their swarming numbers could live by his business. If women therefore are to be allowed to monopolize the medical care of their own sex, a company which no man can number of masculine M. D.'s will be thrown out of employment. Much then is to be pardoned, especially to the older members of the profession, when they drivel and rave in the presence of this great approaching reform. Disputing the possession of their largest crust, a few snarls should be forgiven them. It would be unfair, however, to charge upon the whole body of medical men the follies and discourtesies of a few who are over-anxious to retain their usurped prerogatives of the petticoat in one particular city. Nowhere have the gentlemen who dash bad Latin with the meaningless prefix of Jupiter's symbol in making up their prescriptions, made so many ungenerous efforts to close the doors of the halls of science in the face of women as in Pennsylvania. Nowhere else have they striven so persistently to drive women into quackish schools, there to be fed with husks of heresy, while they hunger after truth.

Even in conservative England the claims of women to master the secrets of the most merciful of sciences have been far more cordially recognized than in the stolid community which calls Penn *Pater Patriæ*. The Philadelphia physicians belong to a class in which Moliere would have rejoiced. It is of such that the comedies are made.

Their plea in behalf of decency is only to be matched by the recent protests, in the same cause, of the Hindoo aristocracy at Travancore, in India. From time immemorial it has been customary for the women of the despised Shunar caste in Travancore to perambulate the streets in a highly aerial dress. The religion, the laws, the public order and the private morality of all respectable Travancore rested on the fundamental principle that no Shunar woman should be allowed to dress herself decently. The "progress of the age" has reached even Travancore. The Shunar women have suddenly discovered their womanhood, and have petitioned for permission to wear the garments proper to their sex. The Rajah, revolutionary prince, is disposed to grant their prayer. Earl Canning strongly supports it. But the "best people" of Travancore are unanimous in declaring that if the Shunar women are allowed to be modest and virtuous, there will no longer be any safety for property, any respect for law, in all Travancore. We have no doubt the Philadelphian physicians will quite approve this high stand of their Oriental counterparts.

The Houston Triumph in Texas.

Gen. Houston's victory in Texas is even more sweeping than was at first reported. Of one hundred counties, from which returns had been received on the 16th instant, he had majorities in all but twenty-one, and it was believed that his total majority might reach twelve thousand.

The defeat of a party so strong and well-organized as were the Democracy in Texas, by an independent candidate, is an event which for its novelty alone would challenge notice. But it has a deeper significance, as showing that the strongest partisan fortifications are not always able to resist the unorganized strength of the popular will, when party undertakes to perform what the people ought to disapprove.

For Gen. Houston personally, the result is a most signal triumph. He appealed to his State against the Slave-trade, which is supposed to be favored by the planting interest, and he has demonstrated to the whole country that even in Texas, where, if anywhere, the importance of cheap savages would be profitable, the traffic excites the instinctive, irrepressible disgust of the masses.

Gen. Houston is chosen Governor by an unprecedented vote; but his victory does not end here. The Legislature elect will restore him to his seat in the Senate of the United States, which he vacated in March last, there to speak, as one having authority, against the selfish schemers who are bent upon evoking the spectre of piracy in his worst form to aid them in their projects of disorder, excitement and ultimate disunion. The South and the whole country have reason to be proud of the Texan elections of 1859.

Amusements.

The Reopening of Laura Keene's Theatre.—Right is it and proper that places of public amusement should be renovated and redecorated every season. The charm of the theatre being variety, the eye is pleased to find blue in 1859 where yellow was in 1858—amber in the place of gold—and roses where were only leaves before. The changes so wrought for 1859 may not be prettier or more tasteful than were those of 1858. Indeed, it may be that had both been presented side by side in 1858, the painting and gilding which are now deemed beautiful might have been rejected, as unworthy by comparison. But it is enough that the charms were last season's. They have been looked at and admired like last year's flounces, or "peg-tops," or long hair, which have given place to the newer robes, the straighter pantaloons, and the "close crop," which disfigure the heads of all tall and lanky young men about town at the present day. We must brush up and redecorate as we grow older; and the older we grow the more we must decorate; for this is the law of the Dramatic Medes and the Theatrical Persians. In the case of Laura Keene's Theatre, however, there was reason, even beyond the law, for renovation and redecoration. It might have been ungracious last year to remark, though it becomes strictly in order to do so now, that there was great need of carpentering and polish in and about that especial Temple of the Muses. The paint was dingy and was much smeared withal, with an unwholesome, smoky blur, as if the lamps had shed sooty autographs of the horrid gas-bill collector all over it. The wainscoting was blotched in hideous rows of grease, as though all the spectators who assisted at "the American Cousin" had used bear's grease lavishly, and laid their heads, like so many Sol Gills, against the wall, to wait for something new. The seats in the parquette and dress circle were hard, generally, and knobby in many places; and the area before the curtain was, as a rule, rather prolific of discomfort than fruitful of the delightful ease which might have facilitated a comprehension of the obtuse intricacies of that classical drama which introduced so many thousands of Americans to hitherto totally unknown phases of American character. Miss Keene, however, has not been very extravagant in the matter of renovation. The paint is new, and the gilding is new, and the seats (Allah be praised!) are freshly cushioned, but beyond these trifling renewals Laura Keene's is as Laura Keene's was—and not an undesirable place, either, on the whole.

That the house would be thoroughly filled on the opening night, is only what might have been expected. But that scores of visitors would have been sent away from an inability to give them admission, is more than the most ardent admirers of Miss Keene and her theatre would have been likely to have predicted. Yet such was the fact. Crowds of disappointed persons who had purchased tickets went home again, only half satisfied with the assurance that the cards of admission so purchased would admit them any night this week. And of all the audiences ever assembled within the walls of a theatre, none were ever more disposed to be pleased. They applauded when Mr. Baker came in, cheered when he sat down, and fairly yelled when he made that peculiar bow which exposes the excessive baldness of his musical cranium to the gaze of a delighted public. And when the old familiar medley was played (instead of something new which ought to have been given in its place) and the clever clarionet imitated the intoxicated bagpipe, the house rang with thunders of approbation, as though the imitation of a bagpipe were the acme of human happiness and all was said when that delightful instrument had spoken. The subsequent applause, repeated at frequent intervals during the evening, was loud and hearty, but the bagpipe carried the day, or rather the evening, and undoubtedly bore off the cream of public approbation.

The pieces selected for the opening night were Tom Taylor's "House and Home," and somebody else's adaptation of an English farce, christened "Our Clerks." Mr. George Jordan made his reappearance at this theatre in the first piece, as did also Miss Clifton, who has been engaged for the season—two popular acquisitions.

The play of "House and Home" was decidedly successful. The authorship is claimed by Mr. Tom Taylor, the dramatic father of "The American Cousin," from whose hand it undoubtedly came last. Its incidents, positions and plot are, however, thoroughly French, and so greatly similar to those of Mr. Octave Feuillet's "*Peril en la demeure*," that we cannot think it fair to attribute to Mr. Taylor anything more than the transferring of the scene to England, and the dialogue which is sprightly and interesting throughout. The plot is, to state it briefly, as follows: *Mr. Chetwood*, a member of Parliament, and under Secretary of the Foreign Office (Mr. Jordan) has an extremely charming wife (Miss Clifton) whom he neglects for the attractive duties of a parliamentary life. A former friend and companion of *Lady Helen Chetwood—Frederick Morton*—(Mr. Daly,) moved by her grievances, falls desperately in love with her, and has the temerity to declare his passion and sue for another interview. The lady, in a moment of weakness, has been so imprudent as to promise that she will consider his petition to be allowed again to speak with her privately, and informs him that the presence on or absence from her husband's finger of a certain emerald ring will acquaint the young lover with her determination. In the meanwhile the gentleman's sister, the *Hon. Harriet Wardour*, (Miss Keene,) whose affection for her brother induces her to employ all her influence with the Minister to procure *Morton* the office of *attaché* to an embassy to Portugal, discovers that his disinclination to leave England proceeds from an attachment which he has formed in London. On questioning him, she becomes informed of the signal agreed upon between him and the lady, whose name, however, is not revealed to her, until, in the absence of her brother, she sees the ring upon *Mr. Chetwood's* hand. Between *Miss Wardour* and *Chetwood's* family an acquaintance of long standing has existed, and she at once resolves to save her brother from the crime which he meditates to which *Harriet* and *Mrs. Chetwood* from the ruin and intrigues supposes her to be hastening. Her to accomplish this undertaking give rise to several good positions, in which *Mr. Chetwood*, the husband, plays a ridiculous part. *Miss Wardour*, in order to deceive her brother, induces *Chetwood* to lend her for an hour the emerald ring which she sees him wear, and which she supposes to be *Mrs. Chetwood's* invitation to *Morton*. On learning, however, that she had entirely misconstrued the purport of the token, and that the appearance of the emerald was to be understood as repelling rather than inviting the lover, *Harriet* does all she can to repair her mistake, but is unable to return the ring to *Chetwood* in the presence of her brother, without compromising both. She accordingly hastens to the Minister to press her petition for her brother's appointment, in order that he might at once quit London, and in the interim she leaves him under charge of *Chetwood*, whom she solemnly desires to detain *Morton* in the room till her return. *Chetwood* promises, but the young man's agitation and excitement make him so intolerable a companion that he insists on the young gentleman's escape, and the lover goes off to meet *Mrs. Chetwood*, as he supposes, by appointment. On the return of *Harriet*, she reproaches *Chetwood* with having broken his promise, and he, eager to compensate for his wrong—of the extent of which and its effect upon himself he is entirely ignorant—rushes off, notwithstanding the earnest entreaties of *Harriet*, determined that he will find *Morton*, take him to his own house and place him under the charge of *Mrs. Chetwood*, with strict injunctions to her not to lose sight of him for a moment. So far for the first act.

In the second act, *Morton* is brought to *Chetwood's* house by the unconscious husband himself, who, with the usual excuses for his unavoidable absence on account of engrossing parliamentary duties, leaves her with her dangerous companion. *Morton* embraces the opportunity and almost offers to embrace the lady, but is repulsed with dignity, though apparently with a struggle of affection strangely inconsistent with the love which she somewhat frequently confesses for her neglectful husband. *Miss Wardour*, who has followed *Morton* to the house, enters in time to deprive him of the satisfaction of listening to a half-relenting speech which *Mrs. Chetwood* is about to make to him, and, in a very pretty scene, recalls the wife to her duty. The hot-headed youth, however, leaves the house only to write an ardent letter to the already-married object of his affections, which misfire, through the blundering obtuseness of *General Witherington* (Mr. Burnett) is conveyed to the husband instead. *Mr. Chetwood* thus awakened to a sense of the danger which threatens his domestic peace, returns in great agitation to his home, and *Harriet*, after an admirable dialogue, adopts the ruse of declaring that the letter was written by her in order to show to *Chetwood* the peril to which his habitual neglect of "Home" for "the House" exposed his wife and himself. This assertion at once reassures the husband, but it is indignantly disclaimed by the wife, who makes a candid confession, and is "taken home to his heart" in the orthodox manner, after a calm but telling rebuke administered to the young Lothario by the husband, who resolves to be more attentive to his wife in the future.

It will be seen from the above synopsis of the story that it is peculiarly French in its composition, in its series of intrigues, and in its general character. It is less common in the theatres of London or New-York than in those of Paris to represent married women as receiving the illicit addresses of gay young men. Nor do we think it generally desirable in the interests of the Drama, to say nothing of the interests of society, that ideas which are simply repulsive to morality should be too commonly presented on the stage. It is but fair to add, however, that in "House and Home," the incident referred to is placed before the public in the least repulsive form of which it is capable. Not in the matter of palliation afforded by the husband's neglect of a young and attractive wife, but in the dignified reserve of the lady who is the object of the gallant's passion, and the entire condemnation of his designs by all who become acquainted with them.

Miss Keene represented *Harriet Wardour* better than any character in which she has yet appeared. The dignity of the high-toned English lady, the clever archness of the woman of fashion, the affectionate sister, the faithful friend are all blended in *Harriet Wardour*, and found a most charming and faithful representative in this accomplished actress. Miss Clifton undertook the difficult and thankless part of *Mrs. Chetwood*, and did it well. Mr. Jordan, who made of the Member of Parliament and Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs a rather coarser kind of *bonhomme* than such characters are usually composed of, redeemed himself in the last scene, which he played with feeling and with much of the dignity which was wanting in his first act. Mr. Burnett's *General Witherington* was very excellently acted. Of the gentleman who played the lover we would simply remark that a less engaging gallant never tempted woman. Just a little animation of action or expression in the character of *Morton* would have contributed greatly to the attractions of the performance of last evening, which was fortunately not dependent on the good acting of the Lothario of the piece, or "House and Home" might have proved a failure.

The entertainments concluded with a stupid farce called, for some reason unknown to deponent, "burletta," entitled "Our Clerks, or Suppose War were Declared," wherein Mr. Viscust performs a variety of antics, which fastidious persons might call rather broad, and few persons would call graceful. It is not agreeable to see an actress of Miss Clifton's merit in such a compilation of trash, which, even with Mr. Peters' inimitable cockneyisms, is beneath criticism.

The City Fire Insurance Companies.—Per Centage of Losses and Expenses.—The *Insurance Monitor* for August compiles a tabular statement of the per centage of losses and expenses on amount of income of eighty City Fire Insurance Companies, as follows:

Bowery	31	Greenwich	52
Lamar	32	Humboldt	52
Ætna	34	Mechanics'	52
American	34	Mechanics' and Traders'	52
Manhattan	34	Commercial	53
Merchants	34	Gallatin	53
Eagle	35	Corn Exchange	54
Continental	36	Firemen's Fund	55
North River	37	Jefferson	55
City	38	Lafayette	55
Grocers	38	Peter Cooper	56
Knickerbocker	38	Market	57
Commonwealth	39	Mercantile	57
Lorillard	39	Empire City	58
Stuyvesant	39	Hope	58
Fulton	41	Relief	58
North American	41	St. Mark's	58
Citizens'	42	Beekman	59
Hanover	42	Pacific	59
Resolute	42	Republic	59
Security	44	Williamsburgh City	59
Astor	46	Brevoort	61
Indemnity	46	Home	61
National	46	Phœnix	61
Peter Gers	46	New-Amsterdam	62
East River	47	Brooklyn	64
Gebhard	47	United States	64
Firemens'	48	Lenox	67
Howard	48	Washington	67
Nassau	48	N. Y. Fire and Marine	68
Niagara	48	Peoples'	68
Goodhue	49	Atlantic	69
New World	49	Irving	70
Park	49	Harmony	72
Clinton	50	St. Nicholas	74
Equitable	50	Metropolitan	77
Arctic	51	Columbia	83
Long Island	51	Exchange	83
Montauk	51	Hamilton	88
Broadway	52	Excelsior	90

The *Monitor* says: "This table confines the calculations to the expenses of 1858, strictly and exclusively. Interest income is excluded, as not a fair element for calculation in the business earnings of a fire office (interest could be earned without any such machinery) and then note the theory of the calculation—'per centage of *losses*, and expenses on amount of income.'"

Nine Persons Poisoned.—Information was received about 12 o'clock last night that the family of Harlett Peters, residing at No. 230 Clinton street, consisting of nine persons, were poisoned by taking arsenic. Dr. Evans was called in to attend them, and all but two were soon pronounced out of danger. Owing to the late hour at which the information was received, we could not gain full particulars. Arsenic was, however, said to have been found in the sugar bowl.

The Meadow Mountain Children at Fort Leavenworth.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, says the Washington *Star*, has received a dispatch from Mr. Wm. C. Mitchell, special agent in charge of these children, informing him that they had arrived safely at Fort Leavenworth, in excellent health, and that arrangements were immediately to be made for restoring them to their relatives and friends. There were seventeen in all rescued, but only fifteen were brought to Fort Leavenworth—two having been detained at Salt Lake City for the purpose of giving testimony. Mr. Mitchell, the special agent, can fully sympathize in the great loss these children have sustained, as he also had relatives and friends in the party, who shared the same fate as the others.

The French papers announce the death of the Count de Sabugal, a peer of the realm, noted for his strenuous support of the Constitutional cause through the Revolutionary period.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Rumored Loss of the Frigate Congress, with all on Board.

Philadelphia, Monday, Aug. 29.

There is a rumor prevalent here this evening that the frigate *Congress*, which sailed from here on the 14th inst., has gone down with all on board. The story seems to have originated at the Navy Yard, but it is impossible to trace it to any definite or reliable source whatever. It has caused much anxiety among the friends of the crew.

From Washington.

VESSELS IN THE AFRICAN SQUADRON—MEDICAL OFFICERS IN THE NAVY.

Washington, Monday, Aug. 29.

As several respectable journals have denied the truth of the statement of the Washington reporter of the Associated Press, that the *Vincennes* and the *Marion* are included in the African squadron, "as arranged by the Secretary of the Navy," it may be proper to say that the flag-officer, Inman, who succeeds Capt. Conover, was lately so informed by the Navy Department, where the names of these two vessels appear in the same list with the others which have recently been designated for that service. The *Vincennes* has been out twenty-two months and the *Marion* sixteen—not twenty-three and twenty-one, as some of the newspapers have erroneously stated.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued the following "General Order," namely: "No order will be given to medical officers of the Navy to render professional aid to any person who is not attached to the Naval service, on board a ship-of-war. The Department will confide in their humanity to respond to any appeal for their assistance, whenever the requisite aid cannot be obtained elsewhere. An exception may be made in favor of vessels in distress, when, if necessary to secure the requisite medical aid, the authority of the Commander may be interposed."

Secretary Thompson has returned to Washington. All the members of the Cabinet are now here with the exception of Secretary Floyd.

Affairs in Boston.

THE THORNDIKE WILL CASE—MILITARY MATTERS, ETC.

Boston, Monday, Aug. 29.

Judge Amis to-day gave a decision in the contested Thorndike Will case, admitting it to probate on the ground that Mr. Thorndike was a resident of Boston at the time the will was executed. The case will go before the Supreme Court.

The second battalion of infantry, embracing two or three companies of the late First Regiment, recently formed into an independent corps, made their first public parade this afternoon under command of Major Charles O. Rogers. The battalion was reviewed on the Common by Gov. Banks and Staff in the presence of several thousand spectators.

Mr. Prince Hawes, a well-known merchant of this city, died yesterday at his residence on Tremont-street.

The Boston Shore-Line Railroad.

New-Haven, Conn., Monday, Aug. 29.

Judge Butler, of the Superior Court, has decided in favor of the action of the Railroad Commissioners, which requires the New-York and New-Haven Road to ticket passengers through to Boston by the Shore Line, and in all respects to grant that road the same facilities which it grants to the Hartford, New-Haven and Springfield Road.

Political.

Albany, Monday, Aug. 29.

The difficulty recently existing in the Republican General Committee of this County, by which two organizations were brought about, has been settled by the withdrawal of both Presidents, Wm. G. Ward and Chas. P. Easton. The Committee then got together, and P. M. Carmichael, one of the members of the Weed branch of the Committee, was elected President.

Pennsylvania Politics.

Philadelphia, Monday, Aug. 29.

The Opposition Convention of Northumberland County have passed resolutions recommending the Hon. Simon Cameron for the Presidency.

Shooting Affray at New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Monday, Aug. 29.

A shooting affray occurred to-day between Dr. Foeter and Dr. Choppin, physicians attached to the Charity Hospital. Professional jealousy was the cause. Dr. Choppin was dangerously wounded.

Sale of Sperm Oil at New-Bedford.

New-Bedford, Monday, Aug. 29.

Twenty-five hundred barrels of Sperm Oil were sold to day at private sale, at $1 25 per gallon, cash, amounting to about $100,000.

The Indian at Quebec.

Montreal, Monday, Aug. 29, 1859.

The screw steamer *Indian* is at Quebec, and her mails and passengers will arrive here soon after noon.

IMPORTANT FROM VENEZUELA.

Progress of Disorganization—President Castro Deposed and Imprisoned—The Triumphs of the Constitutional Party.

Our advices from Laguayra are extended to Aug. 10.

On the 31st ultimo, Gen. Castro held a secret meeting of his friends and determined upon a dissolution of the Constitutional order, and the substitution of federalism. The following day was fired for the *coup d'état*, and measures were taken to secure the indispensable adhesion of Gen. Zuloaga, the Governor of Caracas, and Don Victorio Casas, the military commander. Those functionaries, however, declined the project. They declared that its success would lead to the pillage of the city, and to the ruin and slaughter of a great number of families; and impelled by these considerations, they not only declined to participate, but took energetic measures to defeat the scheme. On the 2d inst., therefore, while the conspirators were awaiting their decisive answer, they suddenly surrounded the Presidential mansion with troops, seized Gen. Castro, and removing him to prison, placed a body of 100 men around him under orders not to permit him to escape alive.

In the meantime the Federalists of Laguayra, pursuant to the treasonable arrangement pronounced on

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER—RE-OPENING OF CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.—The cool weather of the past day or two having been strongly suggestive of the near approach of September, thin clothing is at a discount, while flannels and other warm garments are "in request at better prices." The morning and evening of yesterday were sufficiently cool to render fires comfortable.

At Newport, where it is always cool enough in the warmest weather, the cold spell set multitudes to looking at the almanac and packing their trunks. At the bathing-house the beach was said to be actually deserted, and the customary morning drive was postponed a little later than usual, just to allow the sun to disperse the chilly dew—perchance the frost—and temper the cool atmosphere. The servants, who have been the sole occupants of the brown-stone fronts while the family have been rusticating at Saratoga, received orders to dust out the house, and get ready for their return. Sextons of vacant churches, whose pastors have been in the country, angling for trout, are putting their houses in order to receive the congregation and the minister, fresh from their vacation, upon the first Sunday in September. The Sabbath Schools also resume operations on Sunday next, in nearly all the churches. On Monday the vacation in the public schools terminates, and our streets will again be alive with children, satchel in hand, on their way to school

MORE NUISANCES DISCOVERED.—On Saturday City Inspector DELAVAN, accompanied by Sanitary Inspector DOWNING, made a tour of inspection in the upper Wards for the purpose of ascertaining their sanitary condition. They visited the Abattoir buildings in Thirty-eighth street, near the North River, where they found an extensive nuisance existing, which fully rivals the "hog nuisance" which has just been abated. These buildings were formerly used as slaughter houses, but of late years have been used as fat-boiling establishments. Mr. DELAVAN reports that the stench from these buildings was apparent several blocks distant, and when he entered some of the apartments he found the floor strewn with heaps of fat actually green with putridity. Other localities were visited where manure piles, slaughter houses and fat-boiling establishments were scrutinized and their character carefully noted down. Mr. DELAVAN, to use his own language, came to the conclusion "that there are more nuisances in the City of New-York than in all the other cities of the Union combined; and that he is determined to use all the authority vested in him to abate them."

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.—The Health Commissioners, at their meeting yesterday, directed that the bill of JOHN GRAHN, offal contractor, for work done during August, amounting to $700, and a bill for erecting a partition around the offal dock, foot of Fortieth-street, amounting to $33 92, be paid. At the suggestion of the City Inspector, that officer was directed forthwith to cause the removal of several dépôts for the reception of manure in the neighborhood of Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets. A complaint was made with regard to a slaughter-house in Thirty-ninth-street, west of Tenth-avenue, said to be in a very offensive condition. The subject will be further considered at the next meeting of the Board. Dr. GUNN, among other arrivals, reported that of the bark *Ida Morales*, from Havana. She had lost one man by sickness. The captain and mate of the brig *Fanny Butler*, just arrived from Havana, had been ill with the yellow fever while at that port. They were now well. It was directed that these vessels be detained at Upper Quarantine for observation. The Board then adjourned to Wednesday.

THE "RICHMOND GRAYS" PLEASANTLY SURPRISED.—The Philadelphia *Sunday Transcript* has the following: "A pleasurable incident occurred at the railway station on the return of the Richmond Grays from New-York, on their way home, last Saturday night. The time of their arrival was not made known officially to any of our military organizations, but the National Guard—who are always wide awake—ascertained the particulars and determined to give the Virginians a pleasant surprise. The latter reached here, fagged out, hungry and athirst; but upon getting out at the Baltimore dépôt they not only found a plentiful supply of watermelons to cool their coppers, but a wagon-load of most palatable sandwiches and a medicine of iced-champagne to wash them down. To add to the *eclat* of the whole affair a beautiful display of fireworks took place as the cars left. In each of the two sets respectively were the words 'Virginia and Pennsylvania' and 'Richmond Grays and National Guard.'"

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—DAVIS B. LANE, a young man lately residing at No. 71 Ludlow-street, fell dead in a fit of apoplexy on Saturday morning in Chatham-street.... JULIA A. LOVE, a woman aged 36, died suddenly on Saturday morning as she was engaged in washing clothes at No. 56 Willett-street. The rupture of an artery was the cause... The inquest upon the body of the unknown man who was reported in Saturday's TIMES as having been found drowned at the foot of Jackson street, East River, did not result in his identification. Deceased was of medium height, had auburn hair and sandy whiskers; he was dressed in black pants, blue overalls, blue and red flannel shirts, and wore shoes. In each of the above cases Coroner SCHIRMER held the inquest.

VAGRANTS.—CHARLES and MARY HILDEBRAND a young German and his wife, were complained of yesterday before Alderman BEADY, by RUDOLPH A WITTBAUS, of No. 34 Barclay-street, on a charge of being impostors and vagrants. Their mode of operation was to call upon merchants and others, and with a grand display of testimonials as to character, most ly given from French and German physicians, would tell a pitiful story of sickness and embarrassed circumstances. Their plausible tale, coupled with a general air of truth that invested the relation, seldom failed in reaching the pockets of the benevolent, and the swindlers are said to have been making money rapidly. Alderman BEADY committed the pair to the Workhouse for six months.

FATAL FALLS.—Coroner KEESE held an inquest yesterday at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of WM. KNAPP, 43 years of age, who died from injuries received on the 19th inst., by falling down the hatchway of a vessel lying at Jersey City. A verdict of "accidental death" was rendered....The same Coroner also held an inquest at the Hospital upon the body of ABRAHAM WESTERVELT, 54 years of age, who fell through the hatchway of the building No. 40 Gold-street, on the 27th of May, and sustained injuries which resulted fatally. A similar verdict was rendered.

WOUNDED BY A PISTOL SHOT.—WILLIAM HARRISON, a boatman, while passing along Thames-street, near Broadway, about 10½ o'clock on Saturday evening was shot in the breast and shoulder, by a ball from a pistol. Who discharged the weapon the Police were unable to discover, and whether it was done accidentally or by design, is also unknown. The wounded man was taken to the First Ward Police Station, and a physician was sent for, but the patient considered himself able to go home, and did not wait for medical aid.

THE SHORTEST TIME YET MADE.—The United States Mail steamship *Columbia*, Commodore BERRY from Charleston, arrived at this port Saturday at 2 P. M., making the passage in 46½ hours, being the shortest on record. She brought the evening Charleston papers of Thursday, 25th, a full freight and heavy passenger list. She has also the first bale of cotton of the new crop. The Commodore thus beats his former time of 47½, and confidently expects to make the passage this Summer in 42 hours.

NEW TELEGRAPH STATIONS ON THE LINE OF THE HARLEM RAILROAD.—During the present season, Mr. WETLAND, Superintendent of the Harlem and Albany line of telegraph, has established several new telegraph stations between New-York and Albany, making the whole number 12. A branch line has also been established from Croton Falls to Lake Mahopac.

PASSENGERS SAILED.—Some seven hundred passengers left this port on Saturday by the two steamers for Europe, and by the steamers for Southern ports. Over six hundred passengers also arrived here by the steamer *Moses Taylor* from California, and by steamers from the South. The City is full of strangers, and the hotels are doing a good business.

MORE COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Last evening, counterfeit three-dollar notes on the Bank of Wilmington, Delaware, made their appearance; but as the bill is poorly executed, probably but few were passed.

THE CROSS COURT MARTIAL.—The Washington *Star* of yesterday states that no action has yet been had in regard to the Court Martial on Major CROSS, owing to the absence of the Secretary of War.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The following is the weekly report of the above institution to August 26 1859:—Remaining on August 19, 272; admitted to, 49; discharged, cured or relieved, 41; died, 11; remaining at date, 268; males, 218; females, 50.

STABBING AND MURDER IN THE SIXTH WARD.

Attempt to take a Policeman's Life.

About five o'clock yesterday morning, as Officer SHERLOCK, of the Sixth Precinct, was standing on the corner of Leonard and Baxter streets, he heard the cry of "Murder; I'm stabbed!" Immediately afterwards he observed an Italian named CARLO NINETTA running quickly toward him, having in his hand a large carving knife, which he was wildly flourishing. The officer attempted to stop NINETTA, but the latter resisted, and made a desperate thrust at the officer's breast with his weapon. The blow would doubtless have proved fatal to the policeman, had it not been turned by coming in contact with something in his overcoat pocket, which caused the blade to glance from his person. SHERLOCK immediately grasped his assailant, but a well directed blow from the latter's fist knocked the policeman down, and for a moment made him senseless. Quickly recovering himself he started in pursuit of NINETTA, who, meantime, had run into Worth street, and thence back into Baxter-street, where he attempted to conceal himself in the alley-way of No. 19. The place however, did not offer sufficient security, and the ruffian emerged and ran rapidly toward Chatham-street. This delay on the part of the fugitive had enabled SHERLOCK nearly to approach him, and meantime Officer DONAGHY also engaged in the chase. The policemen finally accomplished the arrest, after a desperate resistance on the part of the Italian, in Pearl-street, near City Hall-place. The only way by which they could bring him to capitulate was by pelting him with bricks, which they procured from a pile of rubbish in the neighborhood. An investigation revealed the fact that NINETTA had stabbed a young man named WILLIAM BERRN, a printer, of No. 117 Baxter-street, in the left shoulder, inflicting a deep gash. The wounded man was taken to the City Hospital, where he received medical aid. His condition is considered not at all dangerous. BERRN states that the assault on him was entirely unprovoked. He, with a companion, was returning home from his work, when they were approached by NINETTA and another man, who asked him some questions in a language which neither could understand. The Italians appeared to become incensed because no replies were made, and NINETTA drew his knife and attempted to stab BERRN's companion in the breast. The latter, however, dodged the blow and ran off. NINETTA then made a lunge at BERRN, who was not so fortunate, but received the weapon in his shoulder as before-mentioned. A short time after NINETTA's arrest, another Italian named CARLO DONATO was taken into custody by Officer SHERLOCK on suspicion of having been engaged in the affray. In his possession was found a double-barreled pistol loaded. BERRN identified DONATO as NINETTA's companion in Baxter street. The latter is employed in a chocolate factory in Broadway. Both prisoners were taken before Alderman SMITH, at the Tombs, and he committed them for examination.

Soon after the above-described affray the dead body of an unknown man, apparently a German rag-picker, about 60 years of age, was discovered by Officers GOLDEN and HUDNER, of the Sixth Ward, at the head of the stairs leading from the front entrance of house No. 41 Baxter-street. It was at first reported that deceased had met his death at the hands of the two Italians, but an examination of the remains proved that life had been extinct some hours. Consequently, there was no evidence to warrant the suspicion. The body was removed to the Sixth Ward Station-house, where a *post-mortem* examination was made by Dr. BOUTON. Several of the ribs on the left side were found broken, and the spleen was badly ruptured. There were also marks of violence about the head and neck of deceased, which appeared to have been inflicted with stones, or by blows with a blunt instrument. The Police believe the poor man was assaulted with stones, by some young rowdies who live near where he was found, and say that he either crawled up stairs to die, or was dragged there by his murderers, after death. A man called at the Station-house during the morning, and stated that the murdered man was a rag-picker, and lived in Sheriff-street, but he did not know his name. Deceased was dressed in a suit of dark cloth, and wore old boots. The pockets of his pantaloons were turned inside out. His rag-bag, partially filled, was found beside him. Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest at 8 o'clock this morning, when, probably, the mystery which now surrounds the matter will be cleared up.

Police Commissioners.

OFFICERS DISMISSED FROM THE DEPARTMENT—FINES AND RESIGNATIONS.

Since the Board of Commissioners of Police adjourned in the latter part of July, some one of the individual members of the Board has sat daily at the Police headquarters to investigate charges against Policemen. A great many cases have been passed upon by them, and yesterday the Board held a special meeting at 2 P. M., for the purpose of taking final action upon the cases brought before it. All the members of the Board were present, and Mr. STILLMAN was in the Chair. The session was, of course, a secret one; it lasted several hours. The following men were dismissed from the Department: Thomas Beatly, of the Sixth Precinct, for intoxication; Officer Coan, of the Fourth Precinct, for intoxication; Officer Joseph Gillard, of the Twenty-third Precinct, for neglect of duty. It was charged that this officer was not to be found on his beat from 2½ A. M. to 7 A. M. There were also several other charges against him; Officer John Eagle, of the Broadway squad, for using insulting language to the General Superintendent, and conduct unbecoming an officer; Officers Marshal and Gordon, of the Fourth Precinct, for conduct unbecoming officers, in allowing McDONALD, the murderer of Miss Stewart, to visit a house of prostitution, while he was in their custody; Officer McCOY, of the Eighteenth Precinct, for intoxication and neglect of duty.

The Board passed upon about eighty other cases, in which the accused were charged with violating the Police Rules and Regulations. In each of them these found guilty were fined from one to thirty days' pay.

The following officers sent in their resignations, which were accepted: Capt. Carpenter, of the Sixteenth Precinct; Officer Parker, of the Second Precinct; Officer Stringer, of the Fourth Precinct; Officer Nott, of the Tenth Precinct; and Officer Strickland, of Brooklyn.

A resolution authorizing the President to apply to the Common Council for permission to lease a Station House for the Twenty-third Precinct, was adopted, and the Board adjourned. The Commissioners hold their regular meeting next Friday.

Weekly Report of Deaths

In the City and County of New-York, from the 20th day of August to the 27th day of August, 1859.

Men, 83; women, 80; boys, 259; girls, 210—total, 632. Adults, 163; children, 469; males, 312; females, 290. Colored persons, 6.

DISEASES.

Abscess	3	Fever, puerperal	3
Aneurism of the aorta	1	Fever, remittent	2
Anemia	1	Fever, scarlet	14
Anemia, pictoris	1	Fever, typhoid	3
Angina	1	Fever, typhus	4
Apoplexy	3	Heart, disease of	5
Bleeding	2	Heart, rheumatic	1
Bleeding from lungs	2	Heart, valvular	1
Brain, disease of	2	Rheumatism	2
Bronchitis	2	Scrofula	2
Cancer	5	Small-pox	1
Carbuncles	1	Softening of the brain	1
Catarrh	1	Stricture within	1
Cholera infantum	113	Teething	11
Cholera morbus	4	Tumor of the abdomen	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	Ulceration of throat	1
Congestion of brain	17	Uterine, effects of	1
Congestion of lungs	8	Whooping cough	14
Consumption	60	Inflammation of bowels	6
Convulsions, Infantile	60	Inflammation of brain	11
Croup	13	Inflammation of heart	2
Debility, adult	5	Inflammation of lungs	10
Debility, infantile	10	Inflammation of throat	1
Diarrhœa	42	Inflammation of bladder	1
Dropsy	1	Inflammation of tonsils	1
Dropsy in the chest	5	Insanity	1
Dropsy in the head	26	Jaundice	1
Dysentery	11	Marasmus, Infantile	55
Epilepsy	2	Measles	10
Erysipelas	3	Mortification	3
Fatty liver	2	Palsy	4
Fever, congestive	2	Pleurisy	1
Fever, nervous	1		
Total			565

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, joints, &c	4	Stillborn and premature births	30
Brain and nerves	118	Stomach, bowels and other digestive organs	264
Generative organs	6	Uncertain seat and general fevers	41
Heart and blood vessels	21	Urinary organs	4
Lungs, throat, &c	111		
Old age	4		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	23		
Total			632

Of which 15 were from violent causes.

AGES.

Under 1 year	216	25 to 30 years	16
1 to 2 years	148	30 to 40 years	46
2 to 5 years	61	40 to 50 years	39
5 to 10 years	16	50 to 60 years	12
10 to 15 years	7	60 to 70 years	13
15 to 20 years	10	70 to 80 years	7
20 to 25 years	19	80 to 90 years	5
Total			632

NATIVITIES.

British America	1	Holland	1
England	3	Scotland	3
France	3	Sweden	1
Germany	26	United States	507
Italy	1	Unknown	2
Ireland	77	Wales	1
Total			631

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Almshouse, Black's Isl'd	8	Nurse and Child's Hosp'l	7
Bellevue Hospital	18	Randall's Isl. Nurs. Hosp.	2
City Hospital	9	Rom Cath Orp. Asylum	4
Colored Home Hospital	3	St. Luke's Hospital	1
Island Hospital	3	Small Pox Hospital B. I.	1
St. Vincent's Hospital	1	Ward's Isl'd Em't Hosp'l	3
Lunatic Asylum, Blk's. I.	2		
Total			63

WARDS.

1	18	9	20	17	28
2	1	10	19	18	36
3	6	11	46	19	44
4	20	12	27	20	49
5	16	13	34	21	41
6	27	14	21	22	50
7	24	15	11		
8	33	16	33	Total	632

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.
CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, New-York, Aug. 20, 1859.

Deaths from external and other causes not depending upon climate and season.

Asphyxia	2	Lues Venerea	2
Burned or scalded	1	Malformation of anus	1
Casualties	7	Malformation of heart	4
Compression of brain	4	Malformation of head	2
Cyanosis	1	Old Age	4
Drowned	6	Premature Birth	4
Delirium Tremens	3	Stillborn	20
Fracture, of the skull	1	Suicide	1
Intemperance	2		
Lockjaw	1	Total	61

Police Reports.

A CASE OF ALLEGED CONSTRUCTIVE LARCENY.—Mr. Louis De Pennevet, of No. 9 William-street, appeared before Alderman BRADY yesterday and made a charge against Charles Lazarus, who it is said keeps a pawnbroker's establishment at No. 14 Pine-street, under the firm name of F. L. Lawrence & Co. The claimant alleges that some time last February he deposited a gold watch, a diamond cross, a dozen silver spoons, and six silver forks, the property of Mrs. Lament, with the defendant, upon which he procured a loan of $80, at the interest of 5 per cent. a month. The interest was punctually paid up to June last, when the watch was redeemed from pawn for the sum of $30, and a new ticket was given Mr. De Pennevet for the other articles, which he handed over to the lady who owned them. In July the complainant could not renew the pawn-ticket or pay the interest, because of the absence of Mrs. Lament from the City, so he wrote to Lazarus, *alias* Lawrence, asking him not to sell the goods according to the terms of the contract, but to let the matter remain in abeyance until the lady's return. On the 23d of August he called upon the pawnbroker to pay the interest and renew the ticket, but was informed by that individual that the diamond cross had been sold, but refusing, however, to say for what amount, and telling him to call in two days for the information. In the interval the complainant received a statement from the pawnbroker to the effect that the cross had been sold for $40, and it had been broken up, and charging 15 per cent. on the sale. An offer was also made to restore the silver-ware for $17 50. [illegible] De Pennevet [illegible] and remonstrated with him for his alleged fraud, when the latter abused him for his pains. Under these circumstances a warrant was issued by the Mayor for the pawnbroker's arrest, which was accomplished. He was taken before Alderman BRADY, who held him in the sum of $500 for examination.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED FUGITIVE.—A few days since Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter received a likeness of a fellow who was wanted in Philadelphia on a charge of burglary. At an early hour last evening, Detectives Eustace and Farley were sauntering along the Bowery, on the *qui vive* for evil-doers. They observed, near Houston-street, a well-known character named Carroll, who is classed as a burglar, standing talking with two rather hard-looking men. The policemen, after watching the trio for some time, became satisfied one of the party was the man wanted in Philadelphia. Accordingly the three men were arrested and taken to the Police Head-quarters, in Broome-street, where they gave their names as Chas. Carroll, William Harris and Francis Covert. A Philadelphia detective, named Bartholomew, being at the Head-quarters when the three men were brought in, at once identified Harris as a burglar who has four indictments hanging over him in Philadelphia. On being confronted with officer Bartholomew, Harris admitted his identity, and consented to return with the officer. On his person was found a set of burglar's tools, and it is thought it was contemplated to commit a burglary somewhere last evening. Covert and Carroll are alleged to be old offenders. Carroll has just served out a term at Sing Sing for burglary. All three were locked in up the cells.

BURGLARY AND ARSON.—At an early hour on Saturday morning a fire was discovered in the store of James C. Anderson & Co., Nos. 23 and 25 Dey-street. The door was broken open and the flames were extinguished before much damage had been done. From the appearance of the store it was evident that burglars had been at work there, and a search resulted in the capture of a man named John Wilson, who was found concealed on the roof of a shed in the rear. Upon being taken into custody Wilson said that he had entered the premises by removing the iron grating over the cellar door, and by a misstep had fallen into the cellar, where he remained a long time insensible from the effect of his injuries. On partially recovering he ransacked the desk and closets of the store, but only succeeded in finding $18 in counterfeit money. His injuries would not admit of his escape by the way that he entered, so he determined to set the place on fire, hoping in the confusion to pass out unobserved. The ruse failed, however. The prisoner was taken to the Tombs and committed for examination. He was recognized as a convict who had been discharged from Sing Sing on the 18th inst., after having served a term of ten years.

LOST HIS WATCH IN A DANCE-HOUSE.—Tenney Regers, a young man, with a woeful expression of countenance, appeared before Aldermen DARRAH at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and made a complaint against James Davine, Charles Dagnan and Charles Pelham, the former of whom is doorkeeper of a dance-house in Seventh-avenue. The young man stated that while he was in the above-mentioned place the three men approached him, expressing great friendship, which they proceeded to evince by hugging him severely. Freeing himself as quickly as possible from the embraces of his demonstrative friends, he found out that his gold watch and chain, valued at $60, was missing. He had the men arrested on Saturday by Officers Irving and Dempsey, of the Twentieth Ward, but they all deny the charge. Each was held in default of $1 000 bail, to answer. The property was not recovered.

ROBBED HIS LANDLADY.—Mrs. Agnes Crane, who keeps a boarding house at No. 75 Thompson-street, appeared before Justice Kelly, yesterday, and made a complaint against James Freeman, a young man who had been boarding at her house up to Saturday last, charging him with stealing two gold bracelets, earrings, and other articles of jewelry, worth $50, from a bureau drawer in her bedroom, with which he left the house. Officer Martin, of the Eighth Ward, traced Freeman to the residence of a woman named Emma Reid in Greene-street. Upon searching Miss Reid's apartment, pawn-tickets for the stolen jewelry were found, but the girl asserted her perfect ignorance of how they came there, unless it were through the instrumentality of Freeman. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of the latter; meantime the girl was committed for examination.

CHARGED WITH ROBBERY.—John Haggerty, *alias* Senta Henry, the desperate burglar whose arrest was reported last Monday, for having attempted to rob the house of Leroy, No. 99 St. Marks-place, and who made a ferocious assault upon the officer who attempted to take him into custody, is under sentence of fifteen months in the Penitentiary on both charges. Mr. Leopold Silverthan, jeweler, of No. 326 Bowery, has also identified Haggerty as the man whom he caught behind his counter on the 17th inst., and who succeeded in escaping with twenty gold watches and thirty gold chains, valued at $900. The jeweler has made a complaint against Haggerty to that effect, and Justice BRENNAN will hold him on the charge of robbery, and send the papers to the Grand Jury.

TIGHTNESS OF THE MARRIAGE YOKE.—For incompatibility of temper, or some other cause, Mr. and Mrs. Kootz, some months ago, consented to separate, each determining to sorry somebody who would prove a more congenial companion. In accordance with the arrangement Mrs. Kootz, whose given name is Catherine, soon afterward was united to a man named Edsall, with whom she lived at No. 301 Houston street. Edsall did not conduct himself to his wife's liking, so she left him on Wednesday last, and removed her furniture to other quarters. Upon this the deserted husband went, on Saturday, before Justice BRENNAN, and made a charge of bigamy against his truant spouse. She was arrested, and committed for examination. Mr. Kootz, the first husband, is said also to have been again married.

DISORDERLY HOUSES.—The Police on Saturday night made a descent on the alleged disreputable houses of Henry Myers, in Eighth-avenue and Margaret Cragin in Thompson-street. The proprietors and inmates were arrested. The former were held in recognizances to answer and the latter were reprimanded and discharged.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—Thos. Farrell, a liquor-dealer at No. 71 Mott-street, was arrested, on Sunday, on complaint of Hugh McGrath, of No. 161 Mott-street, who alleges that he was beaten in a terrible manner and afterwards stabbed behind the right ear by the accused. McGrath also charges that two weeks ago Farrell, without provocation, fired a pistol at him. The prisoner was held in $500 bail to answer, by Justice BRENNAN.

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None in the business can afford to be without them. Their work is unequaled in beauty and strength, and all other machines useless for this business in comparison. Come and see them at No. 501 Broadway. Price $65.

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USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. Address Box 3,600, No. 30 Platt-st.

Opening of the Hat Season.
FALL 1859.
GENIN'S HAT STORE,
No. 507 Broadway.
GENIN has the pleasure of notifying the public, that on
THURSDAY, Sept. 1,
He will open the Fall campaign with the most complete, original, and extensive stock of
GENTLEMEN'S DRESS HATS,
GENTLEMEN'S FELT and BEAVER HATS,
BOYS' and YOUTH'S HATS AND CAPS,
Brought out expressly for the present season, and adapted to all tastes and pursuits.
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THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
Warranted Free from Dampness.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway.
Corner of Ley st., New-York.

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is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. London, 1851. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

The Imperfidies of the Croton Water.
CAN THE INJURIOUS ELEMENTS BE NEUTRALIZED? READ THE FOLLOWING:
HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
The following testimonial from a well-known gentleman of this City, will prove, in part, what a remedy this is for the disorganization of the stomach. It is only one of many which have been received by the proprietors, but they choose this, as the writer is so well known to the New-York public. By reference to other advertisements, it will be seen the Bitters are for sale everywhere. Principal Dépôt Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York. Sold and manufactured by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Penn.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1859.

DR. HOSTETTER, Pittsburgh, Penn.:
For some years past I have been afflicted with indigestion and dyspepsia, occasionally attended with obstinate attacks of diarrhœa. Being a medical man myself, I seldom take any medicine, but knowing that the peculiar condition of my system required both a tonic and stimulant, I determined to try the effect of a bottle of your celebrated Bitters. I was the more readily induced to make the experiment, in consequence of the recent and present excitement in relation to the deleterious effects of a free use of the "Croton Water," since it has exhibited unmistakeable evidences of being largely impregnated with vegetable and animal matter in an active state of decomposition.

I have used three bottles within the last three weeks. Before commencing to take the Bitters I had not had a natural healthy action of my stomach and bowels for three months, and during that time I had lost fifteen pounds of flesh. In two weeks I have gained five pounds in weight, have had a ravenous appetite, perfect digestion and no symptoms of dyspepsia or diarrhœa. But why call your incomparable preparation Bitters? I find it a delightful purgent, aromatic to the taste, and the tangible effects upon the system are a delightful warmth to the stomach and an exhilarating glow over the whole surface of the body, exciting copious perspiration without stimulating the brain or accelerating the nervous system so as to leave any feelings of lassitude or relaxation. This is my experience in the use of this advisable preparation. Let others try it. Yours truly,
G. W. WESTBROOK, No. 77 West 15th-st.

Malicious Falsehood!!
We have been informed that there are many persons engaged in manufacturing an imitation of our Sewing Machines, and selling them at a very low price, calculated to deceive persons who are not familiar with our machines.

We have been aware of this some time, and have forborne doing anything, but this evil has grown to such an extent that we find it necessary to put an end to these *piratical* fellows, who by the course they are pursuing, are deceiving the poor and unwary into buying worthless machines.

The guarantee given by these *pirates* to those who buy from them, is utterly false, as they will find in a short time we *shall demand damages*, and if not settled at once, we shall take the machines away from them.

We hereby give this timely notice, that from this date, we warn all who are manufacturing and selling these swindling impositions, as well as those who have bought or shall purchase them, that we shall forthwith commence a suit against, and prosecute them to the utmost extent of the law. I. M. SINGER & CO.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1859.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
Thousands of certificates from manufacturers in every part of the United States attest to the strength and durability of these machines, as well as the excellence and beauty of their stitch, which is more uniformly the same on both sides of the fabric than any other in the market.
They are adapted to all kinds of sewing, either coarse or fine, are perfectly simple in their operations, and are easily kept in order. The family sewing machines at $50 and $75 are just what is needed in every family.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Suspensories and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines
Are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. WILLETT-ANDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N. B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.

Undergarments for the Million at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, No. 269 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray. Fine Shirts made to measure.

DIED.

CHABERT.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 29, of pulmonary consumption, Dr. JULIUS XAVIER CHABERT, aged 68 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 431 Grand-st.

WILLIAMS.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 29, at 12 M., CHARLES S., youngest son of Wm. H. and Henrietta Williams, aged 1 year, 6 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 41 East 13th-st., at 3 o'clock, this (Tuesday) afternoon. Aug. 30.

LOUNDERBACK.—In this City, on Monday morning, Aug. 29, LUCY BALDWIN, infant daughter of David and Elizabeth A. Lounderback, aged 7 month and 13 days.

Funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 36 West 26th-st.

O'ROURKE.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 28, JOHN D. O'ROURKE, youngest son of James and Ellen O'Rourke, aged 1 year, 2 months and 5 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, at No. 30 Scammell-st., this day. (Tuesday,) Aug. 30, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

CALLAGHAN.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 29, FRANCIS JOSEPH eldest son of P. Callaghan, Esq., aged 6 years, 2 months and 28 days.

His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery, from St. Francis Xavier's Church, in West 16th-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., this day. The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral.

HILLMAN.—On Monday morning, Aug. 29, JAMES BULL HILLMAN, infant son of George W. and Mary Augusta Hillman, aged 2 months and 21 days

BUNCHILL.—At Harlem, on Monday, Aug. 29, Mr. SAMUEL BUNCHILL aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem, on Wednesday, Aug. 31, at 2 P. M.

HARROLD.—At Glen Cove, L. I., on Monday, Aug. 29, WILLIAM HARROLD aged about 50 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at Glen Cove, on Wednesday, Aug. 31, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

BECKERT.—In Fairmount, Westchester County, N. Y., on Saturday, Aug. 27, CHARLES BECKERT, aged 68 years, 7 months and 6 days.

The friends and relatives of the family and Hinman Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, H. Clay Lanins, No. 143 Suffolk-st., N. Y., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

TILT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 27, BENJAMIN F. TILT.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, B. B. Tilt, No. 19 Green av.

: : E X C E L S I O R : :

THE VOLCANIC REPEATING FIREARMS,

RIFLES, CARBINES AND PISTOLS,

Loading with from seven to thirty balls, can be discharged with greater rapidity and certainty than any other pistol or rifle made in the world.

THIRTY BALLS CAN BE LOADED

AND DISCHARGED IN ONE MINUTE,

and, on account of the great precision of manufacture, the most unerring execution can be done.

The frequent necessity and calls to use a reliable SHOOTING-ARM, either for pleasure or self-defence, renders it important that all should be provided in case of need.

The MILITARY and the PUBLIC are respectfully invited to call and examine this TRIUMPH OF AMERICAN INGENUITY, at the New-Haven Arms Company Dépôt, or address
JOSEPH MERWIN, Agent, No. 267 Broadway

INSTRUCTION.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES.

No. 20 West 25th st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mlle. EOSTAN, of Paris, will be opened on THURSDAY, September 15th. Mlle. Eostan is grateful for the liberal patronage which has enabled her to make valuable additions to the Library, and important improvements in the accommodations for the family, and hopes that parents confiding their daughters to her care, will feel that no effort is spared to give them a thorough and finished education. Superior advantages are also presented in Music, Drawing and Painting.

The young ladies residing in the family will enjoy the best opportunities for the acquisition of practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages, and will share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant and happy home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle EOSTAN, No. 20 West 25th-st.

Circulars sent, if desired.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK,

EAST 20TH-ST.,

Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York,
Offers Board and tuition for $120 per year.
Term opens Sept 15.
Male and Female.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE,
On Brooklyn Heights, opposite New York City.
ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., } Principals.
EDWARD E. BRADBURY, A. M., }

The first class institution will reopen, Sept. 12, with new facilities for the thorough and accomplished education of young ladies. For circulars, apply as above.

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL,
No. 75 Henry-st., New-York,
Will reopen Sept. 5.
SOLOMON JANNER, A. M., Principal.

MADAME NAPOLEON'S

French and English Boarding and Day Schools for young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars can be obtained at the institution, No. 184 Clinton-st., South Brooklyn.

McELLIGOTT'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
NO. 15 EAST 31ST ST.,
BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.
FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPT. 12.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that, having removed from No. 81 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies in the new and commodious establishment, No. 280 Madison-av., Murray Hill, second house north of 39th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use.

Her School Circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No 17 Nassau-st.; and at the bookstores of Mess'rs. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway, and RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

N. B.—A stage is provided for Day Scholars residing at a distance from the School.

MADAME J. V. CANCHOI'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, No. 279 WEST TWENTY-SECOND ST., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19. A punctual attendance of the pupils is requested. Mme. C. assures her patrons that the course of instruction adopted by her is the result of close observation. She will be aided by professors of acknowledged merit, and begs to refer to her previous efforts as an evidence of her success. A class in oil-painting and the new styles of design will open on Saturdays.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th av., will re open on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims, and practical life of the School, may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

PARKER & BERTSHET'S SCHOOL, No 23 East 21st-st, corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No 411 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L.I., Now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage offered in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages, it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park, is perfectly secluded. Circulars at WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS', No 353 Broadway.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 5, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers a very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH HEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No. 389; Christern's No. 783, and Lockwood's No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School Classical and Commercial, will be reopened on Sept. 15. Fifteen teachers are connected with the Institution. Prospectus to be had containing full details, the names of the pupils and of their parents during the last four years. There is a primary department.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 18th st. Mrs LEVERETT will reopen her School for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MISS STIMSON, HAVING REMOVED HER school to No. 119 West 34th st, between 6th and 7th avs., will be ready to receive her pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

Miss STIMSON'S long experience and success will warrant the generous patronage of the community among whom she has taken her residence.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON, Teacher commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at CARTER'S bookstore, No. 630 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th of September, at Nos. 8 and 10 Union-place.

Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of September to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 226 Broadway, corner of 19th-st. WM. SCOTT will reopen his school on Monday, Sept. 5. Hours at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, 289 Broadway; at Segee's, No. 228 Broadway, or the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—IN which the French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 20 East 14th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., will reopen Sept. 12.

The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

THE FOUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—A first-class boarding school for boys. The Fall session commences on the 25th of August. For circulars, address
J. O. B. WARRING and OTIS BISBEE,
Successors to CHARLES BARTLETT.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LEWIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys only.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, Hackensack, N. J.—William Williams, Principal—will reopen on Monday, Sept. 5. Terms exceedingly moderate. Superior advantages for obtaining a knowledge of Music.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 139 Water st., or the Rev. E. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Next academic year commences Sept. 21, and continues forty-two weeks. Location beautiful and healthy. For catalogues apply to Principal, the Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—AN English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, at Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square.
P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

THE MISSES PALACHE'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 183 West 26th st., between 8th and 9th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 21 West 22d-st., near 6th av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.—The Fall Session of this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 7. For circulars, address the Principal, M. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BOORMAN'S SCHOOL, No. 22 Gramercy-park, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For Circulars address the Principal, Miss KELLY.

INSTRUCTION.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE.
UNION-SQUARE AND FIFTH-AV., CORNER 34TH-ST. MURRAY HILL.

This institution commenced in 1843, has occupied successively locations in Colonnade-row, Lafayette-place, Washington square, and University-place.

The present spacious edifice on Union-square was erected for it twelve years since, and with its various appointments—Library, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, Laboratory, and Works of Art, involved an investment of not less than *Eighty Thousand Dollars*.

In addition to the above, to meet the increasing wants of the institution, the celebrated mansion and grounds of the late Archibald Gracie, on 34th-st., Murray Hill, have now been purchased with special reference to the accommodation of the higher classes—candidates for graduation, and young ladies wishing to pursue an *advanced course* in general reading, History, Literature, Languages, Music and Art.

At Union-Square, special attention will be given to the other classes of the Collegiate, the Academic, and the Primary Departments, preparatory to their promotion. For the convenience, however, of those residing near either location, the same provision will be made at each for pupils of every grade and class.

The privileges and course of instruction will be almost identical, under the same supervision, and to a great extent, conducted by the same teachers; so that parallel classes will be only sections of the same, and the Seniors at commencement, will graduate together. Interesting Lectures and exercises, at either place, will sometimes be shared by the members of both sections of the classes for whom they are intended.

The Autumn session at Union-square will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14; at Murray Hill, on Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The expenses at Murray Hill will necessarily be somewhat greater than at Union-Square.

Applications for circulars, or for admission may be made personally, at either place, or by letter, addressed
GORHAM D. ABBOT,
Spingler Institute, New-York.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE
OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Philadelphia.

Incorporated 1853, and organized with a full faculty on the plan of the Industrial Colleges of Paris and Germany, comprises a Preparatory Department, and four Technical Schools, viz:

The School of Mines.
The School of Civil Engineering.
The School of Practical Chemistry.
The School of Mechanical Engineering.

Architecture, and Topographical and Mechanical Drawing are included in the Engineering course, and ample facilities exist for field and laboratory practice.

The Seventh Annual Session will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859.

For Catalogues and further information, address
DR. A. L. KENNEDY,
President of Faculty.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
THE REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
PRINCIPAL.

Next session begins last Tuesday (27th) of September. This institution, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York, offers superior advantages for obtaining a SUBSTANTIAL EDUCATION.

Refers to Rev. Dr. Krebs, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Wilson G. Hunt & Co., J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., and others. Catalogues, giving particulars, and references of the highest kind, at Carter's bookstore, or address the Principal.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,
No. 866 Broadway, RICHARD P. JENKS, Principal.

This school will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars, with reference and terms, may be had at the bookstore of Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or of Mauran & Phlles, No. 55 Cedar-st.

RUTGER'S FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Its eighty-second term opens Sept. 12. Stages will continue to convey pupils to and from the Institute. Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For circulars and further information apply at the Institute, Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.

JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

MADAME A. A. LE DUC,

No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen her French and English School for Young Ladies, TUESDAY, Sept. 13. For circulars address the principal.

MURRAY HALL.

THE REV. J. J. ELMENDORF'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 101 West 36th st, New-York. Ninth session begins on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LASSALLE'S French boarding and day school, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton place, re opens Sept. 5. New scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The English branches are taught by English gentlemen. The scholars of the classical department have been admitted with distinction to Columbia College. The junior department is under the maternal care of Mrs. Lespinasse.

THE REV. A. R. WOLFE'S FAMILY Boarding School for young ladies, West Bloomfield, N. J. A most healthful and attractive locality, one hour's ride from the City. Terms $300 per annum, including wish board and washing tuition in English, French, Latin, and Vocal Music. The academic year commences Tuesday, Sept. 13. For circulars address the Principal.

PARENTS WHO ARE DESIROUS THAT more assistance in their studies should be given personally by their teacher to their sons than is possible in a large school, can obtain the services of a very competent teacher, whose number is limited to ten, by addressing TEACHER, Box No. 500 Brooklyn Post-office. Private lessons also given.

DON BERNARD'S INSTITUTE—NO. 1 WEST 34th-st., junction of Broadway and 5th av., New-York. Madame DON BERNARD, *nee* de Bochefermoy, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public that her boarding and Day School for young ladies reopens on Sept. 15.

WARWICK INSTITUTE, WARWICK, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Academic year commences September 8th, 1859. Board and tuition in English branches only $31 50. For circulars containing terms, reference and other particulars, address
C. E. BENEDICT, Principal and Proprietor.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS AT DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 699 Broadway, can always obtain good situations in stores, offices or banks, as they become quick in figures, rapid business penmen and good book keepers. Terms only $15 for private desks secured before Sept. 1.

MRS. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 5. Mrs. DUREN will be at home from the 1st to receive parents or guardians who may desire to confer with her.

SEMINARY AT WEST DURHAM, GREENE CO., N. Y.—Term begins September 12, and continues fifteen weeks. A Boys' and Girls' School of the first grade. For further information and circulars, apply to Mrs. S. R. I. Bennett, H. Udolph Wolfe, D. C. Harrington; or to the principal, Z. L. NEWELL.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 472 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 13. Tuition full English course, including vocal music, per quarter from $8 to $11. Painting in oil or water colors, $5, drawing $2, Latin $3, French $5.
M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFTS WILL RE-OPEN THEIR French and English BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av., On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS SEDIENBERG'S FRENCH, GERMAN, and English Boarding and Day School, for a limited number of pupils, will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 26 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—Boarding and day school, No. 293 Clinton st., opens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. A first-class school—Professors in every department. Circulars may be had at the institution. A. W. MORRHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, WEST 34TH-ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.—The Autumn session will commence Sept. 7, 1859. A gymnasium attached to the school, to be used free of charge by the boys. Rev. W. MORRIS, LL.D., Principal.

MUSIC TAUGHT IN A FEW LESSONS ON the piano-forte; singing at sight, guitar, accordeon and violin. Terms at the Academy, $5 for 12 lessons; 25 pianos and 2 melodeons for sale or to let cheap, by Prof. DUMSDAY, No. 200 Grand-st.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE—(FOR PUPILS of both sexes)—No. 69 West 19th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 5. Two boarders can be accommodated in the family of the principal. A. T. DEANE.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Entering its twenty-third year, reopens its primary, commercial and classical departments, Sept. 12. For circulars call at the Janitor, ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

CUMMING'S SCHOOL FOR INSTRUCTION in drawing and painting, No. 58 East 13th-st., one door west of Broadway, will be open for the season on Thursday, the 1st of September.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—THE EXERcises of Mrs. ROWLAND & DAUGHTER'S French and English boarding and day school, No. 22 East 38th-st., will be resumed on 15th September next.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISSES LEE & M. R. GREEN, NO. 1 5th av., will re open their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Tuesday, September 20.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College will be opened, after the Summer vacation, on THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day school for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MISSES MARSHALL'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sep. 12.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—NO. 535 Broadway, New-York. Teachers and Pupils introduced; Schools and Seminaries supplied; circulars and references sent to any part of the Union. Address RICE & ANDREWS, Principals.

SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.—THOSE LOOKing for accomplished teachers would do well to inquire of the Rev. G. G. SAXE, A. M., No. 45 Bible House, New-York.

JOHNSON'S PHILOSOPHICAL CHARTS.—A perfect substitute for apparatus. The charts contain 200 diagrams, adapted to any text-book of natural Philosophy. Price, with key, $6, $10 and $12 per set of 10 large charts. Sold by all booksellers in the country. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., Publishers, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A SELECT FIRST-class female boarding school. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 31, Brooklyn, Connecticut.

MACHINERY.

SECOND-HAND STEAM ENGINE.

For sale, a second-hand steam engine, twenty-horse power, in complete order. Inquire of
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, New York.

TEACHERS.

SIGNOR G. MAGRI, PROFESSOR OF ITALIAN, French, Spanish, Portuguese, English, and Latin Languages, which he has taught for many years in London, wishes to occupy a place as Professor of one or more of the above languages in some College, University, or other establishment, public or private, in this City or elsewhere in the country. The best references as to character and capacity will be given. Address No. 185 east 12th st., near the 1st-av., or No. 24 Cedar st.

A MIDDLE-AGED GERMAN LADY, SIX years in this country, and well experienced in teaching children, desires a situation as governess in a family or mentor of young ladies; she is competent to teach German, French and music, besides all other branches of general education, and speaks the English language. No object on to go South or to travel to Europe. Best of City references can be given on inquiring at No 117 Scherme horn-st., Brooklyn.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF GREAT EXPERIence in teaching, and who has an entire command of the French language, acquired during a long residence in France, is desirous of making an engagement as governess in a gentleman's family; she undertakes to finish her pupils, without the aid of masters, in every branch both of a polite and useful education. A liberal salary expected. Address A. B., No. 649 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A LADY FOR SEVERAL YEARS connected with one of the first institutions of the City, competent to instruct in Latin, French, the Higher Mathematics and usual English branches, a situation as Principal of, or assistant in a Seminary, or as Governess in a family. South preferred. Satisfactory references given. Address, with salary offered, which must be liberal, Miss A. E. B. FREES, Augusta, Me.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION as a companion, or governess to small children; would accept a position as teacher of music in a seminary; no objection to leaving the City. Call on or address M. M. H., No. 51 2d st.

TO SCHOOLS.—A VERY SUPERIOR FEMALE teacher wishes to secure a situation in some private institution in New-York or Brooklyn. Any parties wishing to engage an English teacher for the coming season, can secure her services at a moderate salary, by addressing A. L. H., care of Mrs. M. S. S. Wooster, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING desires an engagement as resident governess in a family in the City or country. The course of instruction comprises music, French, (which she speaks,) and English; Latin if required. No objection to go South. Best references given. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 Post-office.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS—WHO has for six years lived in the family of a Southern planter, where she has just finished the education of the youngest daughter, is desirous of meeting with a re engagement. Address Dr. HINCKEL, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING, desires to make an engagement for the coming season with one or more schools or private classes in New-York or its vicinity. She has given especial attention to Latin, Mathematics, History and English Literature. Address Box No. 3 660.

A YOUNG LADY, QUALIFIED TO TEACH English, French, Drawing and Painting in oil, desires a situation in a school or family; would have no objection to go South. Address, for three days, A. T., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

A LADY CONVERSANT WITH THE SIGN language, and eminently qualified to undertake the moral and intellectual culture of a mute child, desires a situation as governess. Address S. S. T., Box No. 2,272 Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY OF LONG PRACTICE and familiarity with classical music, desires a situation as teacher of the piano in or near New-York. She can teach singing if necessary. Address, with terms, BROOKLYN, Box No. 169 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, THOroughly competent to prepare pupils for business, or an advanced standing in College, desires an engagement as Principal or Assistant in a Seminary, or as Tutor in a private family. Address TEACHER, Box 169, *Times* Office, New-York.

A COMPETENT ENGLISH TEACHER WANTed at No. 45 2d-av. One who understands teaching penmanship preferred. Applicants will call between 8 and 11 o'clock A. M.

A LADY WHO HAS EXPERIENCE IN teaching, wishes an engagement as English Teacher in a school. Address TEACHER, Albany, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—STRAYED FROM HIS HOME on Saturday, 27th inst., near Ravenswood Landing, JAMES McNAIR, 4½ years old, had on a blue cloth cap, a light blue calico jacket; short sleeves, black and brown checked pants, no shoes; had a small scar on the left side of his chin, fair complexion. Any person finding the above described child, will receive the above reward on bringing him to his mother (Mrs. McNair,) at Ravenswood. It is feared he fell into the river and was drowned. The Coroners of New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh will please notify Mrs. McNair should the body of a child answering the above description be brought before them. Boatmen and others will please take notice of this advertisement, likewise the authorities of Blackwell's Island.
JAS. McNAIR, Sr., Ravenswood.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON BOARD THE steamer *Armenia*, on Saturday last, a leather SATCHEL, with metal clasp, containing 1 gold watch and chain, 2 daguerreotypes, 1 hair breastpin, 1 hair bracelet, 1 hair necklace, 1 mosaic breastpin, 1 oak cross, and 1 gold pin, with other articles of less value. The articles are mainly presents from a deceased mother, and their return will be thankfully acknowledged by the only surviving daughter. The above reward will be paid, with all expenses for its delivery, by WILSON G. HUNT & CO., No. 30 Park-place, New-York.

$10—TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—LOST, on Friday, the 26th, a bundle of drawings and letters, left either in the cars, between Greenwich and Norwalk or the town of Norwalk, Conn. One of the letters was directed to Jackson & Throckmorton, and signed P. B. Hammond. The above reward will be paid on leaving them with JACKSON & THROCKMORTON, Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New York.

LOST—IN FORTY-SECOND-STREET, BETWEEN 4th and 6th avs., on Saturday evening, the 27th inst., a worsted shawl, black and white plaid, on one side, gray with spots on the other. One red and one square corner. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 68 West 20th-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—AN ACCEPTANCE OF Messrs. Pudney & Russell, drawn by and indorsed by Tal. Doolittle, dated Aug. 3, at six months. Any information of said acceptance will be thankfully received by W. A. COIT, No. 15 Nassau-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to a call by the Republican Central Committee, this Association will meet at their head-quarters, corner 59th-st. and 3d-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, at 8 o'clock to elect two Delegates and two Alternates to represent this Assembly District in the State Convention to be held at Syracuse on Sept. 7 next. Polls open from 8 to 9½ o'clock.
NICHOLAS L. BRUNDAGE, President.
ROBERT L. HILL,
JOHN COOPER, Jr., } Secretaries.

TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Central Committee, a special meeting of this Association will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, at Farrington's Hall, corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., to elect Delegates to the State Convention. Polls open from 8 to 9½ P. M.
JACOB FISHER, President.
W. E. PABOR, Secretary.

ADVERTISING AGENCY.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S
CITY AND COUNTRY
ADVERTISING AGENCY,
No. 41 Park row, New-York, Times Building.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"KNOW THYSELF."—THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for September, now ready, contains: The Late Horace Mann, Portrait, Biography, and Phrenology; Trades for Young Men; Choice of Pursuits; Phrenology in the Pulpit, by the Rev. H. W. Beecher; Be a Man—sensible advice; Robert Burns; John W. Bulkley; Cæsar E. Dodge; Helps and Hindrances, Bravery and Cowardice; The Temperaments; Judge Hall and Wife; Utility of Phrenology, etc.

Terms, only $1 a year, or 10 cents a number. Published by FOWLER AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New-York.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane. Prices low.
Blank Books, Paper, Stationery and Steam Printing.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.—CHILD'S CARriages at $5 to $20, formerly sold at $7 to $40; Water Coolers, $1 50; Hammocks, $2 50; Cots, sheep Mats, $1 75; Plated Castors, Plated Tea-sp oons, 75c. a set; Table Cutlery, fine ivory, $3 75 to $6 a dozen; Refrigerators, $7 50 to $25. Lease, fixtures, and signs for sale. Now is the time to replenish first-class goods for a little money.
S. W. SMITH, No. 434 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A NAVY OFFICER WILL sell a fine, sound, kind and gentle bay pony horse, buggy, wagon and harness complete. To be seen at White's stables, corner Fulton and Flatbush avs., Brooklyn.

SOUTHERN MERCHANTS ARE INVITED to call and examine our newly invented Streis Matches, which surpass all others in the beauty and finish of the boxes, the brilliancy and variety of the colors, and in cheapness. They are made by a new process, and of a new material, without sulphur, and are covered with a water-proof and weather-proof varnish, adapting them to any climate. Samples sent when ordered. JAMES R. DEY & CO., No. 68 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

BENT FUTTOCKS.—100 WHITE OAK, 25 BY 30 feet long, 10 by 9 inches square, suitable for the midship sections of a large steamer, and giving four times the strength on the bilge of ordinary futtocks, for sale low. Apply at Phenix Wood Sending Works, at Greenpoint, or to C. A. BURGESS, No. 49 Broad-st., New-York. N. B.—Bent felloes of superior quality always on hand.

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.—I HAVE for sale, Osborn's pure juice Port Wine, fine old Bourbon Whisky, pure Cognac Brandies of the vintages of 1810, 1825, 1845, by the bottle or gallon. G. E. MENDUM, Wine Vaults, cor. Broadway and Cedar-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SMART English and a Scotch girl, Protestants: one as cook; will assist with washing &c.; the other as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or as chambermaid, nurse and seamstress; also, by a Protestant lady, a situation as housekeeper in a hotel, boarding-house or widower's family; and by a large number of Protestant and other girls in various situations. Apply at WESLEY'S Select Female offices, No. 252 4th-av., near 22d st., and No. 348 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. A lady in attendance. No private advertisements inserted in the papers. Families supplied one year for $2; six months, 50 cents. Efficient Protestant girls wanted to day at the highest wages. A partner wanted.

WANTED—A MATRON'S OR HOUSEKEEPER'S situation, in an institution or seminary, by a strictly conscientious and competent female, with several years' experience; can give the best of reference as to capability and character; or in a private family; understands housekeeping thoroughly; also, the care and management of children. Call or address W. Y., for three days, 186 Clinton-st., corner of Baltic, Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO HIGHLY RECommended girls; one to cook wash and iron; understands all kinds of cooking, baking, &c.; first-class washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or take care of children, and do plain sewing, or make herself useful; both will be found reliable and capable servants. Can be seen at No. 6 West 36th-st., corner of Broadway, basement, under drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESpectable woman, to wait on a lady and sew, or as housekeeper, will be found a useful, careful and trustworthy person. Wishes a home where she may be kindly treated; is willing to assist in any kind of light work occasionally. Has good City references. No objection to the country for a few months. Address E. C., or call at the Bookstore, No. 459 Hudson st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO EXPERIenced and trustworthy young women in City or country; one, a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; makes nice bread and pies, &c.; the other, a competent chambermaid and waitress; will assist in washing; they are well recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE AND well-recommended young woman, a situation as cook; understands pastry, biscuit, meat and soups of all kinds, and is a first-rate washer and ironer; would be willing to do both, or general housework, if required; no objections to the country; wages moderate. Call at No. 1,510 Broadway, third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; understands baking of all kinds, and willing to assist in the washing and ironing in a respectable private family; can give the best of City references as to character and capability from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at 114 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer. Would be willing to do general housework in a small family. Call at No. 41 Spring st., second floor, front room, for two days. None but respectable families need call. Good reference can be given.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH EXCELlent City reference, a situation as cook; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; assists with the washing and ironing. Age 28. Also, a girl of eighteen as seamstress; does embroidering neatly; wait on a lady; wages $5. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as a good cook in a private family, who thoroughly understands her business, baking and pastry; willing to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at the bakery No. 68 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE, STEADY GIRL wishes a situation as excellent cook; makes the best of bread and pastry, or would act as laundress; can do fine ironing and French fluting, in the best manner; would go to the country; will be found active, competent and willing. Apply at No. 207 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and plain sewer; is fully capable of taking full charge of an infant from its birth. The best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 80 West 17th st., near the 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework; also, by a colored woman, a situation as cook or laundress. Good references given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; would wish to engage with a family intending to Winter in New-Orleans. Can be seen or addressed at No. 112 Charlton-st., corner of Greenwich-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit, and is competent to take entire charge of children; is well recommended; prefers the country. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW ACCUSTOMED to good society an engagement as companion to travel with a family, or as housekeeper. Reference given. Address AMY, Station A, Post office, Spring-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as waitress, or to do chamber waiting. Can give good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 9th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as waitress; is willing and obliging, and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 165 East 14th st., third floor, till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as first-rate cook and excellent baker; has the best of reference in the City. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 Spring-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, for general housework or chamberwork, and washing and ironing, in a small private family. Can be seen for 3 days at her last place, No. 32 3d-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress and to mind one child, or to do light chamberwork. City references. Call or address M. R., No. 18 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND gardener's assistant, by a middle aged single man, who is well versed in all the usual branches of the business, and has proved system; the laying out of new grounds, &c; has a relative that could take charge of cows, dairy and poultry, &c.; the best City reference. Address K., at Mr. Martin's, No. 73 Catharine-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER, general and confidential, or shipping and receiving clerk, superintendent of a manufacturing establishment, or traveling agent, by a middle-aged man, who is thoroughly conversant with book keeping both by single and double entry, and with business transactions generally, having had upwards of fifteen years' practical experience. Unexceptionable reference from his last and present employers will be given. Address J. H. Z., No. 305 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A man of high experience, who understands well the proper care of graperies and all other fruit trees and vines; understands the laying out of all kinds of handsome grounds, flowering shrubbery, approaches

AUCTION SALES.

J. W. Poster, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSE AND FURNITURE.—Very French plate pier and mantel mirrors; many oil paintings; splendid rosewood piano forte, solid rosewood parlor suites; bronzes, rich velvet carpets &c. &c.

J. W. FOSTER will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, without any reserve, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, the necessary furniture contained in the three-story residence No. 418 West 14th st., near 9th av.

The parlors contain superior velvet carpets, three magnificent solid rosewood easy chairs, covered in rich crimson and gold satin; the most expensive description; Gothic and Turkish easy chairs in roquet and satin brocade; ladies' solid rosewood reception and arm chairs, covered in gold brocade, crimson and maroon satin; solid rosewood centre tables, with rich statuary marble tops; expensively carved rosewood pier sofa and side tables; three costly rosewood etageres, with marble tops; plate glass doors, &c., imported expressly for the owner; ladies' rosewood work tables; bronze and ormolu clocks; elegant China vases with the most costly and expensive landscapes painted to order in France; immense vest French plate pier glasses with rich and heavy gold frame; heavy embroidered lace window curtains and cornices, large and extensive variety of chandeliers; the whole forming a very pleasing collection; superior rosewood grand-forte full-octave elegant case finished all round, inlaid plate and richly set with bevels of real pearl, being a valuable and costly instrument; rosewood piano-stool, covered in satin with an excellent and costly embroidered cover. Also fine oil-cloths, kitchen and chamber furniture of every description in great variety, well worthy the attention of housekeepers.

John J. Rennie, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE OF OVER $11,000 WORTH OF GOODS BOUGHT FOR CASH.—Sale at 10½ o'clock—at No. 141 BROADWAY—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10 o'clock precisely, by JOHN J. RENNIE will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10 o'clock precisely, by JOHN J. RENNIE will sell, as a positive sale, on account of going to Europe, and discontinuing business, the entire stock of his establishment, consisting of 1,000 pairs of gaiters and boots, 500 pairs of gentlemen's calf, kip and grain boots, 500 pairs of ladies' and misses' gaiters, 500 pairs of ladies' and misses' boots, 500 pairs of ladies' and misses' morocco and kid boots, 500 pairs of ladies' and misses' slippers, 500 pairs of ladies' and misses' balmorals, 500 pairs of ladies' and misses' buskins, 500 pairs of ladies' and misses' jenny lind boots, 500 pairs of ladies' and misses' walking shoes, 500 pairs of ladies' and misses' fancy shoes, 500 pairs of ladies' and misses' slippers

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BROOKLYN TAXES.

Final Meeting of the Joint Board of Supervisors and Aldermen.

The Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors [illegible] to consider the appropriations [illegible] necessary to carry on the City Government [illegible] during the year 1860, and for other purposes [illegible] incidental thereto, held a thirteenth and final meeting last evening. Annexed will be found the result of their labors:

INTEREST ON CITY LOANS.

To be raised upon the whole city:

	Am't of Loan.	Interest.
Issued in 1843, payable in 1863	$50,000 00	$3,000 00
Issued in 1848, payable '58 to '60	10,000 00	600 00
Issued in 1847, payable '61 to '70	100,000 00	6 000 00
Issued in 1848, payable '72 to '78	50,000 00	3 000 00
Issued in 1849, payable in 1869	15,000 00	4 500 00
Issued in 1850, payable in 1875	15,000 00	900 00
Issued in 1851, payable in 1871	150 000 00	9,000 00
Issued in 1853, payable in 1873	55 000 00	3,300 00
Issued in 1854, payable in 1869	121,540 42	7,292 42
Issued in 1855, payable in 1875	150,000 00	9,000 00
Issued in 1858, payable in 1878	160,000 00	5,400 00
Issued in 1857, payable in 1897	90,000 00	
Loan pursuant to act of Legislature, passed March 19, 1859	27,000 00	1,400 00
Loan pursuant to act of Legislature, passed March 15, 1858	2,000 00	149 16
Total		$53,561 58
To be raised upon the 15th, 14th, 16th and 16th Wards		18,000 00
To be raised upon the several Wards in proportion to the balance charged to them respectively, pursuant to sec 4 of the Act of March 9, 1855		17,387 13
Loan No. 21, issued in 1858, payable in 1868	300,000 00	
Total		$88,948 71
Total amount of Interest		

FOR PRINCIPAL OF CITY LOANS, TO BE RAISED UPON THE WHOLE CITY.

	Amount of Loan.	Principal.
1-20 of Washington Park Loan	$121,540 42	$ 6,077 02
1-10 of City Loan, 1850	75,000 00	7,500 00
1-20 of City Loan, 1851	150,000 00	7,500 00
1-20 of Water Loan, 1853	55,000 00	2,750 00
To pay off debt prior to 1855		7,800 00
To pay off principal debt of $150,000 Williamsburgh Stability Loan of 1855		4,650 09
1-20 of Mount Prospect Square Loan of 1857	90,000 00	3,000 00
To pay off principal of Water Loan of 1857		50,000 00
Loan pursuant to an act passed March 26, 1859		27,000 00
Certificate to Mechanics' Bank, to pay expense of repairs to streets, &c		2 000 00
Total		$114,277 02
To be raised upon the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards		$13,473 40
To pay off principal debt of $300,000, loan of 1856, to be raised upon the several Wards in proportion to the balances charged to them respectively		24 000 00
Total		$155,750 42

Of this amount is to be deducted $15,000 interest in Sinking Fund, $15,441·c be applied to the redemption of loans on the Williamsburgh, and the balance from the tax to be levied on the late City of Williamsburgh.

AMOUNT TO BE RAISED FOR SALARIES.

Mayor	$3,000
Attorney and Counselor	3,000
Treasurer	2,500
Street Commissioner	2,000
City Clerk	2,000
Comptroller	2,000
Auditor	1,500
Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies	1,500
Commissioner, for Horse and Wagon	500
Collector of Taxes and Assessments	2,000
Police Justice	1,800
Justice of the Peace, First District	1,800
Justice of the Peace, Second District	1,800
Justice of the Peace, Third District	1,800
Justice of the Peace, Fourth District	1,800
Justice of the Peace, Fifth District	1,800
Health Officer	1,000
Nineteen Assessors, each $700	13,300
Deputy City Clerk	1,200
First Assistant Clerk	800
Second Assistant Clerk	800
Third Assistant Clerk	800
Mayor's Clerk	1,000
Mayor's Messenger	400
Deputy Comptroller	1,000
Clerk to Comptroller	600
Deputy Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies	1,000
Clerk to Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies	800
Foreman of Com. of Repairs and Supplies	700
Deputy Street Commissioner	1,000
First Clerk to Commissioner	750
Inspector of Wells and Pumps, Flagging, &c	750
Auditor's Clerk	1,000
Assistant Collector of Taxes, &c	1,000
Redemption Clerk, Collector's Department	1,000
Return Clerk, Collector's Department	900
Abstract Clerk, Collector's Department	800
Two Clerks to Collector of Taxes, &c., each $700	1,400
One Assessment Clerk	1,000
Special Collectors for 160 days	2,500
Six Assistant Collectors of Assessment, each $700	4,200
Six Clerks of Justices' Courts, each $850	5,100
Clerk to Board of Assessors	1,200
Attorney	1,800
Counselor's Clerk	1,700
Clerk of the Market	800
Four Inspectors of Meat, each $500	2 000
Three Inspectors of Pavements, each $850	2,550
Keeper of the City Hall and Messenger of the Board	900
Sweeper of the City Hall	500
Keeper of City Park	300
One Hack Inspector	150
One Assistant do.	150
Taking care of lost children	100
Clerk to Health Officer	300
Keeper of Water Closets	420
Total	$87,970

FOR COMMON SCHOOL PURPOSES.

The amount required for school purposes in 1860, is $143 756, viz:

For general school purposes	$79,600	
For special school purposes	64,156	—$143,756

FOR GENERAL SCHOOL FUND.

Viz: for teachers' wages	$115,000	
Less estimated amount to be received from State apportionment of School Moneys, (estimated same as received last year)	65,000	—$50,000
For Cleaning, Fuel, Libraries, Printing, Evening Schools, Normal Schools, Salaries, Music Teachers' Salaries		29,600
Total		$79,600

FOR SPECIAL SCHOOL FUND.

To complete School No. 15, balance of account	$7,000
To complete School No. 23, balance of account	2,700
Repairs of School No. 12, balance of account	700
Building Addition to No. 18, balance of account	4,700
To complete School No. 27	6,000
Alterations to School No. 8	5,000
Repairs and Furnishing	2,000
For Heating and Ventilation	8,000
To complete New School No. 16	9,800
Primary Room Rents	1,000
For distributive share of School moneys to be paid Brooklyn Protestant Orphans' Asylum, for the years 1855 and 1856, per Referee's Report to Supreme Court	$2,057
Estimated amount required to settle the claims of said Asylum, for the years 1857, 1858, 1859 and 1860	5,300—7,957
To pay Judgment held by Catholic Orphan Asylum of the City of Brooklyn	1,299— $64,156
Total	$143,756

FOR POLICE PURPOSES

Superintendent	$2,000
For pay of Deputy [illegible]	7 200
For pay of 6 Inspectors, each $1,200	
For pay of 30 Sergeants, each $900	27,000
For pay of 198 Patrolmen, each $800	158 400
For pay of 15 Doormen, each $700	
Stationery and printing	10,500
Contingent expenses	400
Telegraph expenses	1,000
Proportion of [illegible]	500
New [illegible] general expenses	4,171
[illegible] station House, Fifth Precinct	8 000
New Station-house, Sixth Precinct	8,000
Repairing Station-house, Ninth Ward	500
Fourth Precinct Station-house, alterations	500
Police contingent expenses	3,000
Total	$231,171

AMOUNT TO BE RAISED FOR GENERAL PURPOSES.

Expenses of the Board of Health	$1,000
Expenses of Dog Pound	300
Contingencies for Mayor's Office	500
Printing and Stationery	5,000
Advertising in three Corporation newspapers	7,500
Fuel for City Hall and Station-houses	1,200
Gas	1,500
Furniture	500
Election expenses	15,500
Cleaning and repairing City Hall and public buildings	1,000
City Hospital	4,000
Celebration of 4th of July	1,000
Dispensaries	1,000
Washington Park improvement	2,500
Repairing streets	15,000
Repairing public docks	500
New building for Truant schools	10,000
Paying expenses of Commissioners for selecting parks	250
Introducing water and heating the City Hall	8,000
Expenses of testing Ferry and Water Rights	5,000
For removing offal, &c	12,000
Total	$93,250

EXPENSES OF LIGHTING STREETS.

Lighting Streets	$100,600
Repairing Lamps	1,500
Total	$101,500

STATEMENT NO. 8.

FIRE DEPARTMENT—WESTERN DISTRICT.

Repairs and Supplies	$ 5,000
New Hose	4,800
New house and lot, Engine No. 9	4,000
New house, Engine No. 21	2,500
New house and lot, Hose No. 4	4,500
New house and lot, Hose No. 16	3,500
New hook and ladder truck No. 1	700
House for Hose No. 7, W. D	2,500
Salary Chief Engineer	1,100
Salary three Bell Ringers	1,500
Salary five Fire Wardens	1,500
Cleaning engines, &c	2,500
Salary to Clerk of Fire Commissioners	500
Fire Department Fund, E. & W. Districts	1,500
Salary of Janitor to Fire Commissioners, W. D.	50
One Bell Tower in Third Precinct	1,200
One Bell Tower in Fourth Precinct	1,200
Total	$38,750

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Repairs and Supplies	$4,000
Filling Cisterns	100
Salary of Chief Engineer	800
Salary of Bell-ringers—each $500	2,000
Salary of Fire Wardens—each $300	900
Salary of Clerk to Commissioners	500
[illegible] No. 4	3,000
New hose [illegible] No. 2	2,500
New house for Engine [illegible]	100
Rent for Hook and Ladder [illegible]	600
Bell and tower in Seventeenth Ward	2,500
House for Engine No. 1, E. D	2,500
House for Engine No. 5, E. D	250
House for Hose No. 4, E. D	3,000
Carriage for Hose No. 4, E. D	250
House and lot for Hook and Ladder No. 1, E.D.	3,000
House and lot for Engine Companies	50
Janitor E. D. Fire Companies	
Total Western District	$38,750
Total Eastern District	22 800
Total	$61,550

FOR CLEANING IRE STREETS AND REPAIRING [illegible] WELLS AND PUMPS.

Wards	Streets.	Wells & Pumps.	Deficiency.	Total.
I	$1,700	$300		$2 000
II	2,300	700	Streets..$250 / Wells & Pumps.. 350 / $600	3,600
III	2,000	350		2,350
IV	1,500	500		2,000
V	2,500	500		3,000
VI	3,000	750		3,750
VII	1,500	600	Wells, &c..... 400	2,500
VIII	300	300		600
IX	1,350	1,400		2 750
X	2 000			2 000
XI	4,100	1,300		5 400
XII	1,200	600		1,800
XIII	3,000	400		3,400
XIV	2,000	600		2 600
XV	1,000	250		1,250
XVI	1,200	500		1,700
XVII	250	250		500
XVIII	Nothing required.			
XIX	1,200	400		1,600
Total				$42,800

ESTIMATED CITY REVENUE.

From Mayor, for Permits and Fines	$1,000 00
From Collector of Taxes and Assessments, for collection fees and defaults	90,000 00
From City Clerk, for fees, licenses, &c	9,000 00
From Street Commissioner, for permits, &c.	200 00
From Comptroller, for Inspection and Assessment fees	9,000 00
From Wharfage and rent of wharves	200 00
From Interest on Deposit	7,000 00
From Police and Justices' Courts	8,000 00
From Clerk of Market	300 00
From Rent of City Hall to County	4,700 00
From Rent of Union Ferry	1,000 00
From additional as estimated by the Joint Committee	42,651 47
Total	$168,451 47

RECAPITULATION.

Total amount of interest	$88,938 71
For principal of city loans, less interest on Sinking Fund	137,750 42
Salaries	87,970 00
Public Schools	143,756 00
Police purposes	231 171 00
General purposes	93,250 00
Lighting Streets	101,500 00
Fire Department: Western District	$38 250
Eastern District	25,300— 61.500 00
Cleaning Streets, and Wells and Pumps	42,800 00
Total	$988,656 13

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN, THE REV. R. S. ADAMS, RECTOR.—This beautiful Church, situated on the corner of New-York-avenue and Herkimer-street, was opened for public worship on Sunday morning. The edifice is a Gothic structure of wood, filled in with brick; dimensions, eighty by thirty-six feet. There are four mullioned windows on each side, with labels over the heads and buttresses between, finished with pinnacles and carved finials. The sides of the edifice are formed into long panels, with Gothic heads, the panels stretching from the cornice to the window sills. From the sills to the base are short panels. Between the buttresses are molded battlements or parapets, with cornice between. The front of the Church is finished with a tower eleven feet square and forty-two feet high, with octagon buttresses on each angle, extending about ten feet above the top of the tower, and finished or capped with pinnacles and carved finials. Between the buttresses are balustrades three feet in height. An ornamental spire, forty-three feet from the base to a ball or globe, and formed into diamond panels, springs from the tower. This spire is surmounted with a cross seven feet long, making the height from the ground to the top of the cross nearly one hundred feet. Directly over the front door is a large mullioned-pointed Gothic window, with stained enameled glass. Heavy base moldings and cornices run around the building, the whole of which is sanded and painted a light brown-stone color. The interior arrangements, for comfort and neatness, are surpassed by no Church in the city. The pulpit and prayer desk stand just outside the chancel arch, and within the chancel rail are the altar, sedilia and credence table, all made of black walnut, neatly carved with appropriate Gothic ornaments. At the west end is an organ gallery, finished with Gothic panels. The pews are painted in imitation of oak, and are finished with black walnut scrolls and caps; the sides and west end are wainscotted up to the window sills; and all the wood work is varnished. The inside walls are of plaster of a pearl color. The ceiling, which is in the form of a Gothic arch, is lofty, and has molded ribs representing a grained ceiling springing from clustered columns, resting on corbels about six feet below the cornice. Where the ribs intersect at the ridge, are foliated bosses of different devices. Below the spring of the arch, between the caps, is a neat cornice extending the length of the sides. The side windows have Gothic labels resting on corbels. The window sashes are made of lead, filled with enameled glass, bordered with stained glass; and the tops of the windows are ornamented with passion flowers, roses and lilies, in various colors. On each side of the chancel is a room, one of which is a vestry, and the other a library-room. The ceiling of the chancel is in the form of a Gothic arch, with ornamental panels of a marine blue, filled in with cusp and tracery work with white ribs, which gives to the whole a most beautiful appearance. Over the altar is a handsome lancet triplet window of the early English style of the Thirteenth Century, by L. BARNAS, of Attorney-street, New-York, glazed with the following devices, the workmanship of which does him great credit. In the centre window is a ruby cross, a crown of glory, the descending dove, and the all-seeing eye, beautifully bordered by the passion flower; and under the emblems is the text, "Peace through the blood of His cross." The emblems in the Lord's Supper window are a sacrificed and bleeding lamb on an altar of logs, the cup and paten, and the cross of Constantine, together with the words, "Whoso eateth my flesh and drinketh my blood hath eternal life." Those in the Baptismal window are Noah's ark, the font, and the Greek letters Alpha and Omega, with the text, "By one spirit we are all baptized into one body." The Lord's Supper and the Baptismal windows are bordered by the lily, and have running under and around the emblems stalks and heads of golden wheat, and grape-vines, showing brown stems, green leaves and large clusters of ripe grapes. Over the chancel windows on the wall, and following the line of the chancel arch, are the words, in German text, "Lo I am with you always, even unto the end of the world" over the arch of the chancel, "This is none other but the House of God, and this is the Gate of Heaven;" near the prayer-desk, "Watch and pray;" and at the side of the pulpit, "Take heed how ye hear." The church will seat about four hundred persons. The cost of the edifice and furniture will be about $6,000, and the four lots are valued at $3,500. The architect and builder is Mr. CLEMENT L. DENNINGTON, of this city, who is entitled to great praise for the taste displayed in the erection and finishing the church.

CULPABLE CARELESSNESS.—Near 8 o'clock Sunday morning the occupants of house No. 203 State-street, Brooklyn, were alarmed by a musket-shot fired from the house in the rear, passing through a window, a ball, fired from the adjoining room window, a ball came from, and searching in the yard another ball came in, passing through the base [illegible] and lodging in the kitchen. A policeman, who was called in, did not care to take the trouble of finding the perpetrator. Must citizens run the chance of being killed in their own houses by the reckless use of firearms.

ITEMS.—A man named GEORGE ARP, who dislocated his neck a few days ago by falling down stairs, died Sunday night in the City Hospital..... A boy named THOMAS MONAHAN had one of his legs crushed under a Hamilton-avenue Railroad car Sunday night last. He was taken to the residence of his parents, No. 31 Hamilton-avenue..... The barn of BENJAMIN NELSON, at Flatbush, was partially destroyed by fire on Sunday..... HENRY RUDSON, an Englishman, residing on North First-street, near Eighth, attempted to commit suicide, Sunday night, by taking sugar-of-lead. The poison was removed by physician. Domestic difficulty is the cause assigned for the act..... Several cases of cholera have recently occurred in this city.

NEW CHURCHES OPENED.—The Park Tabernacle situated on Cumberland-street, between Myrtle and Park avenues, was opened, Sunday, for public worship by the Church formerly worshiping at the corner of Carlton and De Kalb avenues. The Rev. C. D. MURRAY, of New-Haven, conducted the services.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—The United States, brigs *Dolphin*, Capt. STEDMAN, *Bainbridge*, Capt. WOODALL, were at Buenos Ayres July 5, and the United States brig *Perry* was at Montevideo same date.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS IN THE BRITISH PROVINCES.—A Canadian correspondent of the Portland *Advertiser* writes that Sir WM. LOGAN's new Geological Map of the British Provinces is far advanced towards completion. It extends north to James Bay, or the south point of Hudson's Bay; east to Include Newfoundland; south to embrace the Pennsylvania coal field to the mouth of the Delaware River, and west to include the Red River of the North. The only blank spot is Maine. Prof. DAWSON has given a Geological chart of Nova Scotia; Prof. ROGS is compiling one for New-Brunswick; Prof. HALL, of New-York, is at work on the Southern portion, while the survey of Massachusetts and the other States afford means for filling in their geology. Sir WILLIAM has traced the Devonian rocks, and the belt of limestone from Gaspé to Long Island Sound, along the northern and western frontier of Maine, and through New-England, and examined the carboniferous formation at the east of us in New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia. In visiting recently the Maine State Cabinet, at Augusta, he found fossils in Maine of the same character as those of Gaspé, inclosing a coal basin, and at his own expense, proposes to trace their direction in the hope of getting such facts as may enable him to show the leading features of the geology of Maine.

Ex-President Pierce's Speech at Boston.

The following is the speech of Ex-President PIERCE, delivered in Boston on Saturday, in response to a call from the friends who tendered him a complimentary serenade:

I thank you cordially, fellow-citizens and gentlemen, for the manifestation of kindness [illegible] which this call implies. After [illegible] than [illegible] our shores much more protracted [illegible] anticipated when I left them, I found a welcome of satisfaction in again planting my foot upon New-England soil quite unanticipated, often and gratefully as my heart has yearned for home. [Cheers.]

Even in these past two years many changes have occurred; some of them natural in character, and bearing sorrow and profound sense of loss throughout the land.

The death of your neighbor and friend—the statesman, orator and patriot, whose fame was not limited to his own country—reached me on the other side of the Atlantic, but a few days previous to my embarkation. With all my sympathy with those who are bound to him by the dearest of earthly ties, and whose loss is irreparable,—with all my homage for his genius, that which I felt stirring in my heart with a warmer and deeper feeling than all beside,—that which will cause his memory to be cherished by you as American citizens, beyond any mere intellectual superiority, is the fact that his patriotism was as steady, broad and glowing as his eloquence was brilliant, and his learning varied and profound. [Great applause.] I do not, of course, mean to speak the language of eulogy, but I cannot consent to stand before you, and in the pleasure which I experience in your kind greeting, and in being thus reminded that I have a place in your personal regard which neither time nor absence are likely to shake, seem for a moment to forget the great loss which you especially, and which the nation, as a whole, has sustained in the death of Mr. CROATS.

You do not, my friends, expect anything like a speech from me to-night, and if you did I cannot fittingly respond to the expectation. [Sensation.]

You will be glad to know that the great object of my voyage to Madeira and thence to Southern Europe has been partially realized.

For myself, I have during my absence found much to enjoy, and, I will add, much to admire; but, after all, I have come back more thoroughly convinced, than ever before, of the wisdom, strength and durability of the institutions under which we live, and of the Constitution which upholds them. We have no questions of "the balance of power" to continually agitate and disturb us.

We need not give ourselves one moment's uneasiness about armaments by sea or land, on the part of any foreign Power. Whether these foreign armaments be increased or diminished—whether they be strong or weak—is to us, as a nation, a matter of indifference. With the great barrier of the Atlantic rolling between us and them, so long as we are true to ourselves, true to our theory, true to our honor and dignity, and just to them, they will have no motive, and, let me add, I believe they will have no inclination to interfere even if they had the material might, with our outward march of peaceful prosperity. [Renewed cheering.] We have only to cultivate the peerless inheritance which, through the interposition and blessing of God, has descended to us; to recognize and gratefully acknowledge His goodness; to obey law, and, first of all, the fundamental law of the land, and we cannot fail to secure an unchecked career of pervading, united prosperity and happiness. I can express no better wish for you, and for my country, than that these may be your and her possession.

Renewing to you, gentlemen, my grateful acknowledgments, I bid you good night. [Prolonged applause.]

GOVERNMENT SUIT FOR DAMAGES.—The Government has entered suit against RICHARD M. CORWIN, JOHN M. CORWIN and WM. WISWELL, Jr., on a bond executed by W. P. CRAIG and W. R. RICHEES, for $75,000, given by them in November, 1857, to open a ship channel at the outlet of the Mississippi River into the Gulf of Mexico, known as the "Southwest Pass," said channel to be twenty feet in depth, throughout a well defined width of three hundred feet, and to keep the same open for a period of four and a half years from the completion. A similar suit was commenced against the same parties, on their bond for $75 000, conditional for the opening of a ship channel at the outlet of the Mississippi River into the Gulf of Mexico, of the same depth and length, through what is known as the "Pass a l'Outre." The complaint alleges that neither contract has been fulfilled, and hence claim damages to the extent of $150,000.

A heavy Southern mail passed through Washington on Friday evening. It contained seventy-five letter-pouches—the average seldom exceeds forty. Besides these, there was an unusual number of bags, containing papers, documents, etc.

The Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, have been sold for $49,000. The purchaser is a resident of Caroline County, Virginia.

[Advertisement]

GOODWIN'S PATENT CHEWING TOBACCO, AN IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT In putting up FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO, By Messrs. E. GOODWIN & BRO., of New-York City.

TOBACCO, of the BEST QUALITY, is selected, neatly wrapped in TIN FOIL, and PATENT PRESSED.

The great advantage of this over other brands consists in the size of the packages, rendering it more convenient to carry in the pocket, and by being PRESSED SOLID it keeps MOIST and FRESH, retains its FULL RICH FLAVOR, and improves in quality as it is used; while in other brands, as soon as the package is opened the quality rapidly DETERIORATES—the tobacco growing dry—and littering the pocket, to the great annoyance of the consumer. The dressing which the PATENT TOBACCO undergoes in the process of manufacture, frees it from all grit or impurities so objectionable in the use of Plug Tobacco. Chewers will do well to give the Patent Pressed a trial, and judge for themselves.

For sale by Wholesale Merchants, who receive it direct from the Manufacturers.

E. GOODWIN & BRO., Nos. 207 and 209 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement]

A VOICE FROM THE DEEPS OF EXPERIENCE.—CASES DATED 1859.—MRS. MCDUFFY, of Sing Sing, cured of a general dropsy of ten years' standing by BRANDRETH'S pills alone. She "would not be without a box of pills in the house on any consideration."

Governor OXHOLM, of St. Thomas, says BRANDRETH'S pills are the best medicine he has ever used; recommends them to all his friends.

CHARLES H. DELEVAN, United States Consul, St. Thomas, entirely cured of bilious fever by two boxes.

AUGUST JENNINGS, of Sing Sing, cured of night sweats and sad hacking cough by six boxes of BRANDRETH'S pills. Doctors said he was in consumption; is now in good health.

Mr. BENJAMIN J. STEBBINS, a highly respectable and well known farmer of Pawlings, Dutchess county, N. Y., writes July 9, 1859, that he was prostrated with jaundice every spring and fall for years, in spite of all efforts of physicians; that he was cured by a few doses of BRANDRETH'S pills, and "has never suffered from the disease since."

Thousands of persons are being cured daily by BRANDRETH'S pills of every kind of disease, who send their names to the office. Reference being thereto had will more fully appear.

These pills have an affinity only for those matters which cause disease, and in fact, they penetrate the inmost recesses of the body, operate only upon and around those parts or tissues which are unsound or diseased.

Sold at 294 Canal-street, Dr. BRANDRETH'S principal office, and to be had of all druggists.

[Advertisement]

BRADY'S GALLERY Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street. Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS! GAS!—WARNER, PECK & Co. feel assured that their new styles of Gas Fixtures must suit the most fastidious. Call at our great manufacturing depot, No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT—Saves the victim of scrofula. Every scrofulous person who has exhausted the catalogue of regular remedies, is invited to try it and report the result to the world. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 29.

$5,000	Missouri 6s	82¾	
1,000	Cal. St. 7s	81¼	
15,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	86¾	
10,000	S. Y. C. Bs, '76-'83	99	
5,000	N. Y. C. 7s, L. Bs.	87¾	
3,000	Erie R. 1st M. Bs.	87	
12,000	E. R. 2d M. Bs.	66	
2,000	Erie R. 4th M. Bs.	40	
1,000	Hud. Riv. R. 1st M.	104	
1,000	Harl. R. 3d M. Bds.	72½	
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M. Bd.	45	
2,000	Pac. R. 7s Grnt by State Missouri	85	
5	Am. Ex. Bank	100¾	
10	Market. Bank	102	
50	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	89½	
50	Cumb. Coal Pref.	14½	
150	Canton Company	18	
10	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	94	
105	Pacific M. S. Co.	83	
10	do.	83¼	
200	do.	83⅝	
50	do.	83	
450	N. Y. Cen. R.	83	
50	do.	74¾	
3610	do.	74¾	
100	do.	74⅝	
250	do.	74⅝	
1000	do.	74⅝	
250	do.	74⅝	
100	do.	74⅝	
50	do.	74⅝	
100	do.	74⅝	
150	do.	74⅝	
100	do.	74⅝	
250	do.	74⅝	
100	do.	74⅝	
100	do.	74⅝	
150	do.	74⅝	
250	do.	74⅝	
100	do.	74⅝	
100	Hudson River R.	33¾	
100	do.	33¾	
150	do.	34	
200	do.	34⅛	
400	Harlem R. Pref.	37½	
100	do.	37½	
100	do.	37½	
100	do.	37½	
63	Galena & Chi. R.	69	
150	do.	69¼	
50	do.	69¼	
200	Reading R.	44¼	
200	do.	44¼	
50	Mich. Cen. R.	45¾	
175	do.	45¾	
100	do.	45¾	
50	do.	45¾	
100	Mich. So & N. Ia. R.	7	
50	Mil. So. & N. Ia. G. R.	23¾	
300	do.	23¾	
100	Panama R.	114¾	
100	do.	117	
5	Ill. Central Rail'd.	65¼	
50	do.	65¾	
200	Cleve. & Toledo R.	24¾	
470	do.	24¾	
400	do.	24¾	
100	do.	24¾	
100	do.	24¾	
100	do.	24¾	
100	Chicago & R. I. R.	66¾	
150	do.	66¾	
600	do.	66¾	
50	do.	66¾	
100	do.	66¾	
250	Chic. Bur. & Quin R.	54	
50	do.	54¼	
100	Michigan R.	23¾	
300	do.	24	
50	do.	24	
100	do.	25¼	
50	do.	25¼	
50	Galena & Chi. R.	69	
500	Ill. Central R.	66	
50	do.	24¾	
50	Clev. & Tol. R.	24¾	
100	do.	24¾	
200	do.	24¾	
300	do.	24¾	
50	Chic. & R. I. R.	66¾	
40	do.	66¾	
200	do.	66¾	
200	do.	66¾	
100	do.	66¾	
300	do.	67	

MONDAY, Aug. 29—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Aug. 27, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Aug. 20:

Decrease in Loans	$449,129
Decrease in Specie	675,382
Decrease in Circulation	83,390
Decrease in undrawn Deposits	1,418,093

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Aug. 27, 1859.	Aug. 27, 1859.	Aug 29, 1859.
Capital	$66,617,000	$66,645,000	$68,645,000
Loans	126,084,429	117,541,070	17,990,199
Specie	57,817,006	20,728,066	21,403,448
Circulation	7,467,367	8,234,279	8,317,669
Gross Deposits	103,928,178	89,451,551	91,248,790
Exchanged	16,208,038	17,679,844	18,038 889
Undrawn	87,720,140	71,791 817	73,209 916
In Sub-Treasury	13,418,098	4,869,692	4,960,490

The Bank return shows, somewhat unexpectedly, a decrease in the line of discounts. The general calculation was that the inclination of the movement would be in the opposite direction, to at least a partial extent, as on the previous return. The line is now lower than at any period since 12th June, 1858. The relative offering of time short paper to the maturing obligations at Bank would seem to be moderate. To-day some of the large institutions are filling up their lines at 6½ ₱ cent. on choice 60-day acceptances. The moderate decline on the Specie Average is not unexpected, as the California remittances did not reach Bank until Saturday, nor the remittance from New-Orleans until this afternoon. These two made $2,902,000 received, against $1,396,000 exported on Saturday. The Deposit line is of course down. The percentage of Specie against it is within a small fraction of *Twenty-nine per cent.*, or 9 ₱ cent. above the standard.

The Stock Exchange continues to increase both in activity and prices. There was more substantial mettle in the market to-day than at any time since the present rise set in. The talk among the old class of jobbers, both of the Board and on the Street, early in the day, was of reaction after the excitement at the close of last week. But it was soon found that the fresh orders were much larger than anticipated, and the freedom with which some very heavy offers to sell New-York Central shares for cash, were met, denoted a widening of the circle of speculation beyond the immediate control of the Brokers. A line of about 5,000 shares, said to have been contracted for only last week, and called in for the purpose, was put upon the market early in the day, and taken freely at 74¼@¾ ₱ cent., and subsequent to this movement 9,000 shares additional were taken in various ways in the course of the day, at steadily advancing prices, the latest bids being at 75¼ ₱ cent. The Western shares were still stronger, although following upon a very rapid advance on Saturday. Galena and Chicago rose to 69¼ ₱ cent.; Chicago and Rock Island to 67@67⅛ ₱ cent.; Toledo, 24½; Illinois Central, 66; Michigan Guaranteed, 25¾; Michigan Central, 46, and Chicago and Burlington, 54½ ₱ cent. The Railway shares nearer home advanced rapidly—Hudson River to 35 ₱ cent. and Harlem Preferred to 37½ ₱ cent. Reading was an exception to the general buoyancy, and sold at 44¼ ₱ cent., the Philadelphia market being, apparently, adverse to a rise in the stock. The Share transactions altogether, including the Street sales, were near upon 28,000 shares, including Pacific Mail, which was a fraction less firm than on Saturday, and Panama, which advanced to 118 ₱ cent. at the close. On the Bond list speculation was quiet. The State Stocks were rather neglected. In Railway Bonds, the Erie Mortgages were 1 ₱ cent. lower on the First, and 4 ₱ cent. lower on the Fourth, than the top sales of last week, while New-York Central 7 ₱ cents. brought 99 ₱ cent., ex dividend. A sale was made at the Board of the State of Missouri Guaranteed Bonds at 85 ₱ cent. The general market left off very firm under a strong demand for nearly all the Railway shares. The accounts from the West to-day are of improving traffic on the lines leading into Chicago, and a lower exchange on New-York at that point, owing to the gradually increasing movement of the new Grain crop. The traffic comparison for the fourth week in August will be against an active week the same time last year. The figures are not yet at hand, except in round numbers from the Rock Island, which are stated to be somewhat in advance of last week.

The Foreign Exchanges for the next mail, by the *Asia*, direct for Liverpool on Saturday, opened to-day with more steadiness on London. Southern Bank bills were taken at 109⅜, and standard Bankers' bills drawn on the spot. One of the leading houses, while settling credits at 110 ₱ cent., is indisposed to draw under 110½ ₱ cent. France are f.

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2479. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

TRADE BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES—THE STEAMSHIP WYOMING, &C.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 30.

The Treasury Department is now preparing some interesting statistical tables relative to the trade between France and the United States, exhibiting by comparison, the amount of duties paid by each on the imported products of the other. These tables, it is understood, are designed to facilitate the negotiations of a treaty between the two countries, by which our commercial interests will be extended.

The Navy Department has been informed that the steamship *Wyoming*, which recently started on a trial trip, has arrived at Charleston, S. C., where she will remain a few days, and then return to Philadelphia.

The Hon. T. B. FLORENCE has been confined to his house the past week by a painful bodily affliction.

Reception of Gov. T. H. Seymour at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Tuesday, Aug. 30.

The public reception, by his fellow-citizens, of the Hon. THOMAS H. SEYMOUR, Ex-Minister to St. Petersburg, took place in this City to-day. Gov. SEYMOUR arrived in the express train from Boston. He was received by the Putnam Phalanx and other military Companies of this City, and from other parts of the State, together with the Fire Companies and other Associations. At least 10,000 persons were present. The Hon. I. W. STUART made the address of welcome, to which the Governor eloquently responded. A grand procession followed, passing through the principal streets of the City, and the Governor was escorted to his residence. Various reunions, balls, &c., will close the festivities. Much enthusiasm is manifested.

Courteous to Ex-President Pierce.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Tuesday, Aug. 30.

The Amoskeag Veterans and other citizens, at a public meeting to-day, appointed a committee to tender the hospitalities of the city to Ex-President PIERCE. The Veterans also voted to escort him to Concord, where arrangements are being made to give him a public reception. It is expected the demonstration will take place either to-morrow or on Thursday.

Later from California.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 30.

The Overland Mail of Aug. 8, arrived last night in this city. News unimportant. There was a healthy demand for goods at San Francisco, but prices were unchanged.

HORACE GREELEY had gone on a visit to Col. FREMONT.

A duel between Senators GWIN and BRODERICK was expected to take place immediately after the election.

The Fort Smith *Times* says: "The Camanches have made two attacks on the Washita, Caddo and Delaware Indians, while they were *en route* to their new homes under charge of Indian Agent BLAIR."

Ships *Sea Witch*, from Montevideo, and *Mastiff*, from Hong Kong, had arrived at San Francisco.

Conflagrations.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT TORONTO, C. W.

TORONTO, C. W., Tuesday, Aug. 30.

The most disastrous fire which has occurred at Toronto for several years commenced at 12 o'clock last night on the northwest corner of Victoria and Gould streets. Victoria-terrace, a row of six fine brick dwellings, owned by Sheriff JARVIS, was destroyed. Several other dwellings are also destroyed. The Rev. Dr. TAYLOR and the Rev. Mr. DARLING are among those who were burnt out. A large amount of furniture was destroyed, and a very valuable library badly injured. The loss is roughly estimated at from $35,000 to $40,000, which is partly insured.

RAILROAD DEPOT DESTROYED BY FIRE.

NEW-BEDFORD, Tuesday, Aug. 30.

Early this morning a fire broke out in the new large railroad depôt at Fair Haven, which was totally destroyed. The engines, passenger cars, and the ferry-boats belonging to the Railroad Company were, fortunately, saved. The loss is about ten thousand dollars, which is mostly insured.

CHURCH BURNT AT HAMILTON, C. W.

HAMILTON, C. W., Tuesday, Aug. 30.

At 3 o'clock this morning the Roman Catholic Church on the corner of Park and Sheaf streets was discovered to be on fire, and when the engines arrived it was a mass of flames, past saving. It had evidently been burning inside for some time.

Steamer Duncan S. Carter Sunk.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 30.

The steamer *Duncan S. Carter* sank in the Missouri River on Sunday night last. The boat will be a total loss. Her cargo is badly damaged. No lives were lost. The steamer cost $44,000, and is insured for $24,000, principally in Pittsburgh offices.

Lieut. Beale's Exploring Expedition.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 30.

Lieut. BEALE and party reached Kansas City on the 24th inst., from his second exploration of the 35th parallel. Lieut. B. has been absent ten months, and has opened 1,400 miles of wagon road, and traveled about 3,000 miles. His reports an abundance of wood and water west of Albuquerque.

Later from Brazos.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 29.

The steamships *Arizona* and *Indianola* have arrived here with Brazos dates of the 26th inst., and $145,000 in specie.

Northern Mexico was quiet.

The Prince of Wales Expected in Canada.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Aug. 30.

The *Chronicle*, of this morning, says that the Prince of Wales, his tutor, and a Court physician, may be expected to arrive here by the next Canadian Ocean Mail Steamer.

BANK FINANCIERING.

New-York Speculators and Pennsylvania Banks.

AFFAIRS OF THE MONONGAHELA VALLEY BANK—FORGED CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR $27,500 ON A NEW-YORK BANK—STEPHEN D. DILLAYE INVOLVED IN THE SCRAPE—J. TYLER HODGES "OPERATING"—A SERIES OF SPICY DEVELOPMENTS.

The Pittsburgh papers of Saturday contain full particulars of recent developments concerning the affairs of the Monongahela Valley Bank. Parties well known in New-York are involved in charges of forgery and attempts to swindle. We condense the narrative given by the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*:

ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLES OF THE BANK.

In the Fall of 1858 an astounding forgery was committed to this city by parties residing in New-York, who had come hither to take stock in the Monongahela Bank, which was chartered by the Legislature in 1857–8, and the books of which were opened for stock in the following October.

The object of those perpetrating the forgery was to raise money on forged paper, and take stock upon such terms as would enable them to take up their paper with the issue of the new bank, before the forgery should be detected. They failed in this, but succeeded in obtaining the money on their forged certificates, which money, after subscribing for stock, they paid into the hands of the Commissioners. The forgery was discovered on the heels of the subscription, the money refunded by the Commissioners, and the stock taken by the Wall-street sharpers was declared void.

The particular nature of this astounding transaction was kept a profound secret; but enough transpired to warrant a portion of the city Press to advise the people of McKeesport to be on their guard against the sharpers who were known to be in waiting with evil designs on their local financial enterprise.

The forgery would, probably, have remained a secret, and the perpetrators of it unexposed, had they not carried their assurance to a degree passing the coolness of an Arctic Winter. Failing to gain control of the Bank, or even a single share of the stock, they proceeded to New-York, and predicating an ownership of stock on the simple fact of having paid for it with money procured on forged paper, transferred the stock to other persons, who, as will be seen, and probably with a full knowledge of the manner in which the stock had been taken and paid for, badgered the Directors by letter and in personal interviews, concerning among themselves as to whom the stock belonged, but all united in efforts to secure certificates of its issue in proper form to themselves.

In this they were defeated by the firmness of and prudence of the Directors, who left their letters unanswered and their demands unsatisfied. Menaces could not secure the issue of certificates of stock, and threatened discredit by unprincipled controllers of bank-note detectors failed to draw a dollar from the bank. The discredit into which the Monongahela Valley Bank recently fell in financial circles can be readily traced to to the efforts of these Eastern sharpers. But while their efforts succeeded in throwing the Bank into temporary discredit they also revived unpleasant reminiscences of the part these worthies had played in attempting to gain control of the Bank at its organization. Mayor Weaver, of Pittsburgh, then began an investigation.

HISTORY OF THE FORGERY.

On the 1st of October, 1858, S. G. Langdon, formerly of Cincinnatti, and latterly of New-York, and Stephen D. Dillaye, a well-known politician and Custom House personage in New-York, arrived at Pittsburgh. During the day they presented themselves at the counter of the Citizens' Bank with two certificates of deposit on the American Exchange Bank of New-York—one for the sum of fifteen thousand five hundred dollars, the other for twelve thousand dollars—in all twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Mr. Langdon represented that they had come from New-York with a view to invest largely in the stock of the Monongahela Valley Bank, the books of which were to be opened on the following day.

The President of the Citizens Bank, Oliver Blackburn, Esq., was absent at the time, and E. D. Jones, Esq., the cashier, examined the certificates. They were fac similies of those used by the American Exchange, and appeared genuine on their face. Mr. Langdon was not unknown, either, having been engaged in the publication of a Detector in Cincinnati at one time, and bearing with him the recommendation of the well-known firm of C. E. Nourse & Co., Bankers, of that city.

Mr. Jones, without hesitation, counted out the money, which Dillaye took, while Langdon indorsed the certificate. The junto then left for McKeesport; previous to leaving, however, one of them requested Mr. Jones to allow the certificates to remain in bank a few days, and they would themselves lift them, thus making the Citizens Bank the gainer of one half per cent—the difference on exchange—by the operation.

These certificates, one of which we have seen, reads as follows: "S. G. Langdon has deposited in the American Exchange Twelve Thousand five hundred dollars, to the credit of the same, payable to the order of himself." Signed: "Geo. W. Taylor, Teller; R. S. Oakley, Cashier." Dated: "Sept. 27, 1858."

The following morning, Oct. 2, Mr. Jones informed Mr. Blackburn of the transaction, and the request made by the presentors of the certificates. That gentleman, with his proverbial carefulness in monetary affairs, after examining the certificates, suggested to Mr. Jones that, as the transaction was one of some magnitude, it might be well to telegraph to the American Exchange, and be sure that the certificates were all right. Mr. Jones immediately did so, and in less than an hour received a reply that *the certificates were forgeries!*

EFFECT OF THE DISCOVERY.

The books of the new bank had been opened that morning in a second story room of a building in McKeesport. A number of influential gentlemen, resident there, were present to take stock, all solicitous for the welfare of the enterprise. Among the first there was Langdon and Dillaye, with the consequential air of gentleman who carry a long purse and hold the strings.

Langdon, as the foreground figure, had subscribed the following shares: S. G. Langdon, 400 shares; Kingsbury Root, 200 shares; Elizabeth Root, 200 shares; R. H. Fowler, 200 do.; H. S. Bateman, 200 do.; Dillaye subscribed; Stephen D. Dillaye and wife, 400 do.; in all, 1,400 shares.

The names subscribed by Langdon, as an inspection of the books will show, were written in such variety of caligraphy that no one would have suspected them to be the writing of a single person. Being entered, the cash was paid over by Dilleye to the Commissioners of the Bank. At this juncture Mr. Jones was announced.

Mr. Jones entered and made known his demands in very decisive terms. Dillaye protested that he knew of no irregularity in the certificates, and, above all, never suspected that they were forgeries—far be such a thought from him! In confirmation of this he appealed to his friend Langdon, but Langdon was not there, and Dillaye did not get that credit for honesty and innocence which he claimed. Possibly he may have been innocent in the matter.

Fortunately for the Citizens' Bank, the Commissioners there assembled were honest men, and little versed in the accomplishments of New-York bank sharks, as just illustrated to them. They handed over to Mr. Jones the $27 500, and declared the stock taken by Langdon and Dillaye to be void. Mr. Jones returned to Pittsburgh with a heavy load off his mind, and the new bank was relieved of those who would have built their fortunes on its ruins.

Beyond what appeared in the *Morning Post*, and an item or two in the *Dispatch*, nothing transpired to indicate to the public the nature of the transaction just recorded. The Citizens' Bank was not particularly desirous to push the matter to legal extremities. They had recovered the money; the forged certificates had been promptly dispatched to New-York, where they had been formally protested by the Mercantile Bank, on the 4th of October, returned with a statement of the forgery, and handed over for safe keeping to the officers of the Monhorgahela Bank. That institution was well rid of Langdon, and had in their possession documents that would insure them against any future machinations on his part. They felt, however, that the imposition was really upon their Bank, and were desirous to have the impostors arrested. But no legal steps were taken.

STEPS TAKEN FOR THE PUNISHMENT OF THE OFFENDERS

The badgerings of the officers of the Bank which followed—the cool efforts of New-York parties to secure certificates of stock, and the endeavors to discredit the Bank, when all their designs fell through, revived in the Directors a determination to have the originators of the trouble "put through." The Mayor was of the same mind; it was a crime that should not be compromised; detection and failure had only given audacity greater assurance to gain, if possible, by menaces and intimidation, what could not be gained by fraud.

Having returned from McKeesport, where he investigated the whole matter, the Mayor called upon Mr. Jones, who confirmed all that he had heard, and united with him in the opinion that a crime scarely surpassed in the annals of the West, when the subsequent transactions are considered, should be exposed, and not smothered up.

On the 8th of August Mr. Jones made an information before the Mayor, in which S. G. Langdon and Stephen D. Dillaye are charged "with willfully, unlawfully and knowingly passing and publishing in said Citizens' Bank two drafts amounting to $27,500, the same being forged and counterfeited by them," &c.

Armed with this document, the Mayor, on Monday, the 22d, dispatched Chief of Police, Hague, to Harrisburgh and Albany to procure the necessary requisitions, and instructed him to proceed to New-York, and take Messrs. Langdon and Dillaye into custody and bring them to this city.

THE ARREST.

Chief Hague arrived in New-York on Tuesday, the 23d inst., and proceeded to the Sheriff of that city, to whom the warrant of removal of Dillaye and Langdon was addressed. The Sheriff promptly detailed an officer, who, with Mr. Hague, proceeded to look up Langdon. Nothing was seen of him, however, until Friday, when Capt. Walling, whose services were assiduously given, succeeded in arresting him at Crook's tavern, near the State House. Efforts were then made to arrest Dillaye, but it was ascertained that he was and had been absent from the city for two weeks. He will most likely, be necessitated to visit the West, and explan his connection with the forged certificates.

Chief Hague arrived in this city with Langdon on the Sunday 1 o'clock train from the East. Langdon was taken immediately to the Mayor's office, where that magistrate read to him the affidavit of Mr. Jones, and suggested to him that as he might desire counsel, and if he could give bail, he would commit him for a further hearing, to afford him an opportunity of taking legal advice, otherwise he would commit him finally, in default of bail, to answer the charge of forgery at the October term of Court.

Langdon at first inclined to be finally committed, but afterwards changed his mind, and was committed for a further hearing on Monday, Sept. 5

Langdon throws the responsibility on Dillaye. He says that Dillaye was to furnish $45,000 to take stock in the Monongahela Bank. When the time came he failed to furnish a dollar, and the necessity presented itself in such a shape as suggested the forgery of the certificates.

ANTECEDENTS OF LANGDON.

Sylvester G. Langdon is a man in the prime of life—gentlemanly in appearance, and having the polish of one familiar with high life and "the ways of the world." Some years ago he resided in Cincinnati, where he was engaged in the banking business, having an office in the Note Bank Building, and publishing a Detector, in which enterprise he was associated with John S. Dye and John Hawes. In 1858 the firm of Langdon, Hawes & Co. disposed of their Detector to E. W. Young & Co., and soon after removed to New-York. From memorandum books found in possession of Langdon, it is evident that he has been in business relations with Kingsbury Root since 1851. He has lived in 1855 at No. 24 Oliver street, New-York. We judge from the memorandum that his business relations with Langdon have been quite confidential. Langdon has been constantly traveling since 1856. In June of that year he was at New-Albany, Ind., where he attended the Methodist Church and seems to have been enamored of a lady in the congregation, and to the same connection mentions reading "Female Life among the Mormons," writing that "poor Miss Stillson's reflections on page 330 are good." One page from his memorandum book will indicate his business activity:

March 8, 1858—"Called on Mrs. L. in the evening—out;" 9th March—"Sunday—Called on Mrs. L.; she signed paper at Mrs. Phelps', corner Seventeenth-street, Irving Park; 12—Took deositions at No. 130 Henry-street, New York; 13th—Same were mailed. Dined at Mr. D'Grove's; tea at Mrs. D'G.'s; staid all night with Hawes; 14th—Tea at Briggs'; 17th—Sent $25 to Kingsbury Root, also wrote Dr. Fawkes, H. S. D'Grove and W. Lee White; 18th—Left for Cincinnati; 20th—To Madison, Ind.; had Hawes in company." Langdon also had memorandums indicating the extensive use of secret telegraphic by means of word signs—many of which, with the key to them, are in the possession of the Mayor.

INCIDENTS OF THE STORY—CURIOUS LETTERS—MR. J. TYLER HODGES, OF NEW-YORK, FIGURING AS A PRINCIPAL.

In following the principals to the present time, it has been necessary greatly to anticipate. The subordinate characters and scenes in this Romance of Rascality are too interesting to be omitted. It is necessary to go back to October, 1858.

Langdon was thoroughly frightened when he made his escape from McKeesport, but he did not give up all hope of securing the stock subscribed and paid for in forged paper. Not he. Afraid to venture out himself, he dispatched Mr. Kingsbury Root to look after it. Root, evidently, was not to appear in the character of an agent for Langdon, but on his own responsibility—as a capitalist who had instructed Langdon to subscribe the 400 shares for himself and wife.

Mr. Root, when he found that he could not accomplish his purpose, was anxious to leave McKeesport instantly. The train had gone, there was no boat, and he could not reach Pittsburgh as soon as he desired. One of the Directors proposed to take him to the city in his carriage. The proposition was accepted. On the way down Mr. Root expressed a desire to know what charge the Director would make for bringing him down. The Director informed him that there was no charge; evidently overpowered by this generosity, and not to be outdone, Root responded that the Director should stop with him at the Menongahela, and he (Root) would foot the bills—a point that he insisted on. Accordingly they put up at that house for the night. Next morning the Director "shook sleep from his eyelids," and looked around for his friend Root. That gentleman was missing! It is needless to say who it was that footed the bills.

Root on his return to New-York, as is believed, assigned his claim on the Bank to Nathaniel Finch, a police officer, and F. Goodall, Deputy Sheriff. At least these gentlemen claimed to be the assignees, for presently they appeared in McKeasport as its owners, and desired to see it properly entered on the books of the Bank. They made various menaces of what they would do if it were not properly entered—to all of which the Directors replied that they didn't recognize the stock as having been taken in their Bank, and suggested that the gentlemen would consult their personal welfare by returning where they could snuff the "salt sea breezes." The hint was taken, and they returned to Gotham.

From a letter received from Langdon in December it is by no means satisfactorily determined that Kingsbury Root and wife possessed the slightest claim to the stock, or that they had any right to transfer to Finch and Goodall.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1858

To the President, Directors and Company of Monongahelo Valley Bank of McKeesport:

TAKE NOTICE: The two hundred shares of stock subscribed for in each of the names of Elizabeth Root, Kingsbury Root and E. R. Fowler, upon the subscription book of the Monongahela Valley Bank of McKeesport, Penn. was subscribed by G. S. Langdon in their names for his own use, and the payment to the Commissioners in amount thereof was made by said Langdon; and the said Elizabeth and Kingsbury Root, and the said Fowler have never paid any consideration whatever to said Langdon for said stock or any part thereof. You are therefore hereby notified and forbidden to transfer said stock or any part thereof upon the order of either of said parties except to the undersigned or to his order.

S. G. LANGDON.

Finch does not appear to have surrendered his claim, notwithstanding Langdon's protest. He had the transfer from Root, and finding he could make nothing out of it, transferred it to one William H Larned, who, after badgering the officers of the Bank in vain, had recourse to the law. He placed the matter in the hands of Walden, Tomlinson and Brigham, who addressed the following letter to the Directors:

Offices of Tomlinson, Walden & Brigham, Counselors at Law, No 4 New street, New-York, July 8, 1858.

To the President, &c., of the Monongahela Bank:

GENTS.: Mr. Wm. H. Larned has consulted us in relation to a claim against your Bank for stock He is the assignee and transferee of Mr. Finch, who is the purchaser from Mr. Root and wife of the stock subscribed to by him.

Mr. L. desires that the stock may be issued to him That it has been duly paid, we have the evidence, and can see no reason why your Bank should refuse the request. The assumption of satlling the responsibility of Mr. Langdon cannot protect you. Such an act as affecting the interest of Mr. and Mrs. Root was absolutely inoperative, and must so be decided if resort is had to legal tribunals

We have no doubt that you are as well aware of this as we are, and therefore address you before taking any steps to that end that an opportunity may be given for an amicable settlement, if desired. Yours,

TOMLINSON, WALDEN & BRIGHAM.

A LETTER OF INQUIRY FROM A FRIEND OF THE ENTERPRISE.

Among the interesting epistles received from New-York parties, relative to the stock, the following is not the least. It gives an insight into the motives that prompted Langdon to invest in a country Bank:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1858.

Dear Sir: I take the liberty to address a few lines to you on the subject of the Monongahela Valley Bank, at McKeesport, Pa.

I am informed that the Bank was recently organized, and that you were elected one of the Directors or officers. Since the organization I have procured an assignment for a considerable consideration, of all of Mr. Langdon's interest in the stock which he subscribed, or procured to be subscribed, and am ready to advance such sums of money as may be necessary to carry out the position which he assumed in his agreement to furnish ($27,500) twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, to assist in organizing said Bank.

I am aware there was some difficulty in the money transaction between Langdon, Dillaye and the Bank of Pittsburgh, but do not see why that should hurt the Bank at McKeesport I have called on Mr. Dillaye in relation to the matter, and he is inclined to be somewhat arbitrary. I am willing to add what may be necessary to complete the arrangement originally made between Langdon, Dillaye and the Bank—that is, Langdon and Dillaye were to pay in 50 per cent of the capital (1,400 shares) subscribed by each of them, *and each in turn were to have the same or nearly that sum discounted to them, and were each to have a line of discount in said Bank to the amount of* $40,000; and I suppose the officers of the Bank will be willing to carry out that arrangement.

I am ready to perform my part, and do what may be necessary in the premises to assist the Bank and *try and make it a healthy and useful institution.*

My object in purchasing Mr. Langdon's interest was, to take an active part in the interests of said Bank in this vicinity, *and not merely to obtain a small loan from it.* I wish to cooperate harmoniously with the officers of said Bank, and be treated upon the same basis as the other parties.

I am informed that Mr. Dillaye claimed that I have no interest in said Bank, and attempts to assume the ownership of all of said stock subscribed by the New York parties, and has offered to sell the same; to which course of action you will note my demurrer.

I am very anxious to know whether the recent publications will make any difficulty between the Bank Commissioners and the Bank, or the Governor and the Bank.

I should like to hear from you in relation to the situation of the Bank and what is necessary to be done by me in the premises. *I wish you to understand that I intend to represent eleven hundred shares of the stock of the Bank.* Mr. Dillaye to the contrary notwithstanding. I regret very much that I have not a personal acquaintance with you, which would enable us to understand each other much better.

I shall expect to hear from you by return mail, and you will very much oblige if you will give me a full statement of the affairs of said Bank, or so far as you may feel at liberty to state them upon paper.

Hoping for the prosperity of the enterprise, I remain,

Yours truly, D. P. WHELON.

JOHN S. DYE PUTS IN A CLAIM.

These gentlemen not only claim to be in possession of the stock, but Mr. John S. Dye, of Bank Director notoriety, comes in for a claim. Indeed, he has precedence of the others by virtue of the following letter:

MERCHANTS EXCHANGE BANKING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1858.

DR. HUEY—*Dear Sir:* I have under my control the 800 shares of stock subscribed by Mr. Langdon to your Bank. Your immediate attention is requested, as I think a satisfactory arrangement can be made, providing I can have a personal interview with yourself, *If you come, bring the certificates!*

Respectfully, JOHN S. DYE, P. K.

THE DIRECTORS IN NEW-YORK—JOHN S. DYE AT THE ST. NICHOLAS.

This missive remained unanswered, but in November Alex. Miller, Esq., President of the Bank, and Drs. Huey and Hill, Directors, went on to New-York for the purpose of procuring an investigation into the stock which had been taken by Langdon and declared void.

They stopped at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and were seated in the reception-room when a gentleman stepped in, and inquiring for Dr. Huey, introduced himself as John S. Dye. He had called, he said, at the request of Mr. Langdon, who felt desirous to ascertain whether the Doctor had the certificates with him, and if an arrangement could be made to induce him to hand them over to him. (Dye.)

Dr. H. replied that he had them, though not with him there, and did not know that any arrangement could be made.

Dye—If you will hand them over, we will secure the cancelling of the stock on your books without further trouble.

Dr. H—We do not know that that would be any object, as we do not recognize the stock. Where's Langdon?

Dye—He is at my office every day, and if you would like an interview with him, I would name 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, when I will call for you. But this interview can only be granted on the condition that you will come alone.

Dr. Huey accepted the invitation and conditions, but Dye never called, and so the interview never took place.

J. TYLER HODGES WANTS $3,000—DON'T GET IT—SPARE THE BANK.

Before our visitors left the city they were waited upon by Mr. Hodges, the publisher of *Hodges' Detector*. He introduced himself as the said publisher, and informed them that he wanted $3,000 from their Bank.

Directors—We are not aware that the Bank is in debted to you in $3,000.

Hodges—I know all about your affairs, and can either run you up or run you down. If you have not the money, I'll take good negotiable paper—such as I can have discounted in New-York.

The officers of the Bank respectfully declined the modest offer, when Hodges, in virtuous indignation, left, remarking as he went, "By G—d, I'll star you in my next issue." Sure enough, when the next issue appeared the Monongahela Bank had the inevitable star affixed.

HAWES HAS A CLAIM ON THE BANK.

We have mentioned that one John Hawes was associated with Langdon & Dye in the publication of a Detector in Cincinnatti. He seems to have been on intimate terms with both, and in the wrangle and jangle for stock which no one of them legitimately owned, more than did Satan the fair world he showed to the Saviour, he put in his claim in the following letter:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1858.

DR. HUEY—*Dear Sir:* I shall leave here on Tuesday or Wednesday evening to call on you in relation to certain stock in the M. V. Bank held by certain parties here, with full power and authority to institute a settlement and transfer of the same, and wish to find you at home. Respectfully yours, D. HAWES.

Hawes accordingly came on, had an interview with the Directors, and left with a flea in his ear.

There are other interesting side scenes in this Comedy of Assurance, but these must suffice for the present.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE JASON OFF CAPE RACE.

How the General Amnesty in France is Received.

THE STATE OF ITALY.

The House of Hapsburg-Lorraine Banished from Tuscany.

NOTHING NEW FROM THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

PRUSSIA FORTIFYING.

Further Description of the Imperial Fete at Paris.

VIEWS AND COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

Further Decline in Cotton—Breadstuffs Quiet—Provisions Heavy.

CONSOLS 95 1-4.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Tuesday, Aug. 30.

The steamship *Jason*, Capt. CARTER, of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's New-York and Galway Line, from Galway, on the 20th inst., passed this point this afternoon *en route* to New-York, where she will be about due on Saturday evening next.

The *Jason* brings Liverpool dates, by telegraph, of the 20th inst., two days later than those by the steamship *City of Washington*.

The political advices by this steamer are not of special importance.

From Paris we are told that the general amnesty recently announced by the Emperor, although it had created much surprise, nevertheless gave great satisfaction to all classes. LOUIS BLANC, however, flatly refuses to place himself again under French jurisdiction.

In addition to the civil pardons numerous military sentences had also been commuted.

It is officially announced that the Empress EUGENIE is again *enceinte*.

Advices from Italy state that the National Assembly of Tuscany had formally declared that the dynasty of Hapsburg-Lorraine could not be recalled.

The National Assembly of Modena are also taking strong grounds in behalf of national liberty.

M. FOUTO had accepted the Dictatorship of Parma.

Cardinal ANTONELLI had resigned the Presidency of the Council of Rome, but retains the Secretaryship of the State.

Advices from Berlin state that the King of Prussia had rallied somewhat, and his physicians expected he would linger on for some time longer.

The work on the extensive fortifications at Koenigsburg, which was suspended suddenly on the announcement of the peace of Villafranca has been resumed with great vigor.

The Zurich Peace Conference was doing nothing, apparently.

The advices from England are very meagre. We hear nothing further of the builders' demonstration in London.

Mr. COBDEN's constituents at Rochdale had honored him with a grand demonstration.

The steamship *Great Eastern* was to leave the Thames on the 31 of September for Portland, in Dorsetshire, and from thence would proceed on a trial trip and return in season to take her departure from Holyhead for America on the 15th, as announced.

Calcutta advices of July 16, by the Overland Mail had been received in London. They contain the announcement that the King of Oude, who was seized during the Indian war and been retained in captivity ever since, has been finally released by the Indian Government.

Increased duties on stamps had been proposed in the Calcutta Council.

Five thousand of the local European troops in India had accepted of the discharge offered them by the Government.

Exchange at Calcutta was at 2s. 5d.

THE VERY LATEST.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL TO GALWAY.

LONDON, Wednesday Noon, Aug. 20.

Advices from Paris state that the Austrian Plenipotentiary to the Peace Conference had announced at the recent Zurich Banquet that he had strong faith in the final success of the Conference.

A telegram from Florence says: "The Tuscan Assembly had received with great enthusiasm a proposition to banish forever from Tuscany the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine."

There are rumors from Paris, of doubtful authority, however, that GENS. CANROBERT and NIEL had not been confirmed as Senators.

The Paris Bourse on Friday was firm.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market for the week were 31,000 bales, of which 3,900 were to speculators, and 4,000 to exporters. The fair and middling qualities had declined ⅛d., and the inferior and sandy descriptions still more. The market closed dull. The sales of Friday are estimated at 7,000 bales, of which 1,000 were on speculation and for export. The market closed quiet. The authorized quotations are as follows:

Fair Orleans.....8¼.	Middling Mobile.....6¾d.
Middling Orleans....7d.	Fair Upland.....7¾d.
Fair Mobile.....7½d.	Middling Uplands 6 13 16d.

The stock in port was 680,000 bales, of which 587,000 were American.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester are still unfavorable, and prices with difficulty were maintained. There had also been a slight decline on goods for the India market.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Friday Evening, Aug. 19, 1859.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., report favorable harvest prospects. FLOUR quiet, at 10s.@12s. 6d. WHEAT firm, with a slight advance in French description: Western Red, 7s. 6d.@9s. 2d.; White, 9s.@9s 6d. CORN declining, and holders offering freely but not pressingly; mixed and Yellow quoted at 5s. 6d.@5s. 9d.; White, 7s.@7s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES dull at 29s.@29s. 6d.; POTS easier, but not quotably lower. COFFEE quiet. RICE dull. BARK dull. COD OIL declined slightly on all qualities. LINSEED OIL quiet, but steady. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 34s @34s. 6d., but closing with free sellers at 31s. TEA unchanged in price, with an average business doing.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., JAS. MCHENRY & CO., BYOLAND, ATHYA & CO., and others, quote BEEF heavy in inferior qualities and holders pressing their stocks on the market. PORK heavy; quotations nominal and holders anxious to sell. BACON heavy and declined 1s.@2s. LARD quiet at 57s. TALLOW slow of sale, but prices unaltered.

HAVRE MARKETS

HAVRE, Friday, Aug. 18, 1859.

COTTON—Sales of the week 5,000 bales. New Orleans *très ordinaires*, 113f.; do. *bas*, 105f. Stock in port, 82,000 bales.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday Evening, Aug. 19, 1859.

BREADSTUFFS are steady. SUGAR is dull. RICE is steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday Evening, Aug. 19.

CONSOLS at 95⅛@95¼ for Money and account.

American Securities are without change.

The Money market is slightly easier.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £22,000.

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 20—Noon.

COTTON, dull. Estimated sales to day, 4,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS, quiet. WHEAT firm for French. PROVISIONS very dull.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 20—Noon.

MESSRS. BARING BROTHERS report Iron steady Welsh Rails £6 2s. 6d.@£6 5s.; BAR, £6@£6 2s. 6d. BREADSTUFFS dull. SUGAR dull, with a decline of 6d. on the lower grades. COPPER buoyant. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 35s. 6d.@35s.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 20—Noon.

CONSOLS are at 95¼.

Additional by the City of Washington.

The late hour at which our European newspapers by the *City of Washington* were received previous to our issue of yesterday morning, prevented those liberal extracts which would else have been given.

We now enlarge our accounts of the great military celebration at the French capital, adding correspondence and details of great interest.

THE GREAT FETE AT PARIS.

The Return of the Legions—The March Through the Boulevards—Movements of the Emperor—The Prince Imperial—The Scene at the Place Vendome—Incidents and Impressions.

Correspondence of the London News.

PARIS, Sunday Evening, Aug. 14.

I have seen the "Return of the Legions." It was a sight worth remembering. The men who, with bronzed faces, martial bearing, tattered colors, and soiled uniforms were this day hailed by the applause of their countrymen as conquerors in one of the most brilliant and remarkable campaigns known to history, I saw but four short months ago reviewed by the Emperor in the Champ de Mars, he all the while protesting that war was most improbable, and they, for the most part, never having seen a shot fired in earnest. The curiosity of the public to see these men who have left the bones of so many of their comrades to manure the fields of glory in Italy was intense. People who had secured places, and people who had not, got up at unheard of hours this morning to take up a position on the line of march. Very many indeed did not go to bed at all, but strolled along the Vincennes road towards the camp, and squatted down by the wayside to take a nap under the gentle beams of an August full moon, with out so much as a *tente abri* to cover them. Of these nocturnal visits vast numbers came from the country. The pleasure trains were disgorging their freight all night long, and not a few of the visitors had made their arrangements to be perfectly independent of both public and private houses, having brought with them their baskets of provisions, and were fully resolved to camp in the streets. I need not attempt to describe at any length the upholstery part of the *fête*. You will have seen the character of this in various programmes. Suffice it to say that all the gay and holiday effects which can be produced by the profuse and lavish use of flags and oriflammes and Venetian masts came out to-day in fully as strong relief as on any former occasion. The triumphal arch near the Bastille representing the front of Milan cathedral was sufficiently well executed. On it was this inscription:

TO THE ARMY OF ITALY

THE CITY OF PARIS.

Solferino.	Turbigo.
Malegnano.	Palestro.
Magenta.	Montebello.

The names of these battles may be seen repeated very frequently along the Boulevards and the Place Vendôme; and, indeed, it is remarkable that there has been very little else to mark the object with which the war was undertaken. Very few Sardinian flags were displayed. I did not myself see one, but I am told there were here and there a few. These latter must have been hung out by private individuals; but it is quite certain that the police did not, as they were instructed to do on the day of the departure of the army for Italy, take care that Sardinian flags should be displayed in great numbers. A not colossal statue of Peace, not as it strikes me very meritorious either as to design or execution, is placed at the entrance of the Rue de la Paix—a very appropriate site. The statue is a female figure, holding in one hand a sword pointing downwards, and in the other a treaty of peace but half unrolled. Two eagles flank her curule chair, and at her feet is a lion in what I suppose would be described as an attitude of repose, but he seems to be only taking breath after some exertion; his head is erect and his eyes watchful, as if he were looking out for an opportunity to make another spring. The pedestal of this statue is composed of a number of cannons piled one upon the other, but whether they are meant to represent French cannons laid up in arsenals, or the guns lately taken from the Austrians, is perhaps a doubtful point. The latter construction is rather favored by inscriptions setting forth the number of cannons taken and the names of the regiments which took them. The word Villafranca stands forth conspicuous on this pedestal. The prettiest and most original decorations are those of the Place Vendôme and its approaches. In the Rue de la Paix and the Rue Castiglione, sixteen Corinthian columns, two and two, with long intervals between each couple, and surmounted by statues of Victory holding laurel crowns in each of their stretched-out hands, have a very good effect. In the Place Vendôme itself, rich crimson velvet hangings embroidered in gold, with the letter "N" surmounted by a crown and a dozen imperial bees, were suspended from the first and second floor windows. Above and below these were festoons of laurel, and an infinity of flags crowned the decorations. The much talked of *velarium* proved to be a myth. There was in the balcony of the ministry of justice an ordinary awning for the Empress and the Court, but no attempt was made to shield the public from the rays of the sun, which, as it turned out, were not oppressive. The *velarium* would have been a curiosity, but it would have sadly impeded the view from the first and second floor windows of the east side of the Place Vendôme. I doubt, in point of fact, whether any architect in Paris would undertake to put one up. The danger of an accident from the least breath of wind acting upon such an immense amount of canvas as would be required to cover half the Place Vendôme would be immense; the nicety of adjustment required for hoisting a *velarium* was one of the greatest achievements of the architects of Imperial Rome. Seats were erected for nearly 20,000 people around the Place Vendôme. The Prefect of the Seine distributed tickets very liberally to the public, although of course a very large number were necessarily reserved for official people and their families. The greater part of the *Corps Diplomatique* were present.

The Emperor left the Tuileries at 8¾ o'clock, and proceeded by the Rue Rivoli to the Bastille, where, at 9 o'clock precisely, he found

they had in the behold in their undress laughing at it themselves, and enjoying the amazement of the dupe" who believed in the comedy, pardonable enough, only for the first night in season. It seems that on Thursday a great number of printed documents were distributed amongst the workmen of the Faubourg St. Antoine. These papers contained two sentences only; the one was Placet—"Man of the people! Beware of any new demonstration, and furnish not to power the opportunity it seeks of accomplishing a bloody triumph;" the other, short and pithy, the "Hats and walt" of the North. Upon the whole, the impressions of the day were cautious and disagreeable, rather than joyous; and I cannot declare the most pleasant of all was produced by its termination.

It would however, neither be just nor generous to omit the really bright and pleasant sensations imparted during the ceremony. Among these the aspect of the Empress must be recorded as the most memorable. Never was beauty beheld to greater advantage than on this occasion. Attired in white, enveloped in clouds of rich lace, through which her soft complexion was softened even more, she appeared the most perfect realization of imperial grace and dignity which has ever been beheld. The taste displayed by her costume was also matter of admiration. No fashionable bonnet concealed her features from the admiring crowd; a long veil of Brussels point was thrown over her head, and the forehead encircled with the Imperial diadem—the great Sancl diamond, which flashed and sparkled in the sun with the rarest brilliancy. Her Majesty was accompanied by the Prince Imperial in the uniform of the Grenadiers of the Guard, and as in France there is always a sympathy with the nursery, the *Moniteur* itself, *journal officiel de l'Empire Français*, loves to tell how the Emperor, taking the little Prince on the saddle before him, the young hero drew his toy sword, to which the plaudits of applause from the crowd and the tears of the veterans responded with sublime effect. The *Moniteur*, however, does not record the answer made to this sudden demonstration by the little prince: but a lady who sat in the tribune immediately opposite informs me that, terrified by the sudden and unexpected burst, the poor infant set up a most tremendous howl—perhaps the only touch of nature in the whole pageant. The procession on the Place Vendome was really curious. Being more confined, and drawn nearer to the spectator, it was of course more easily examined. The English people present were surprised at many things, one of which was the regimental dogs accompanying the hardy warriors, these dogs all decorated and bedizened with laurel wreaths and flowers, some of them, moreover, sporting tiny flags, which, fluttering in the wind, seemed to afford great diversion to the crowd. The sight of the wounded, however, caused the cynical reflection created by the puerility here displayed, and carried the mind far away to the brave who lie rotting in tens of thousands at Magenta and Solferino, in order that these triumphant may enter Paris on this fine sunny day, and make diversion for the people with their crutches and their bandages, their holes and patches, their penny laurel wreaths, and decorated dogs.

Be it remarked, that amid all the rejoicing and the gratitude of Italy—the inscriptions combining Paris and Milan, Victor Emanuel and Napoleon III.—the Princess Clotilde was absent from the Imperial Tribune where assembled all the other ladies of the Imperial family.

VARIOUS INCIDENTS.

Correspondence of the London Times.

The defile of the Imperial Guard terminated about noon, and its veteran commander, Marshal Regnaud de St. Jean d'Angely, was invited to remain behind with the Emperor. The Marshal's staff were left to proceed with the *corps d'armée* of the Guards. Almost at the same time appeared the four flags and pieces of cannon taken from the Austrians. Each of the flags was carried by a soldier of the regiment that had captured it, escorted by two soldiers attached to the *corps d'armée* to which the regiment belonged. The corps thus honored were the Guards, the First, Third and Fourth. The second *corps d'armée*, which, under MacMahon, decided the battle of Magenta, and behaved so valiantly throughout the campaign, particularly at the closing fight of Solferino, did not exhibit an Austrian flag—a curious instance that fortune does not always award the spoils of victory to those who in reality win them. The conquered standards were in succession lowered and presented to the Emperor, and then surrendered into the custody of a Cent Garde in attendance on his Majesty. With the exception of one, which was quite new, with the flaunting yellow, gulliless of the stain of battle, they were all riddled and soiled—eloquent witness of how deadly was the struggle to retain possession of them.

Scarcely had the last captured gun left by the Rue Castiglione, when Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, commanding the first *corps d'armée*, and easily recognizable by his maimed arm, galloped into the place, followed by his staff. After saluting the Emperor, the Marshal and staff took position round three sides of the column Vendome, facing his Majesty. The defile of the second *corps d'armée* was opened by the band of the Seventeenth Chasseurs de Vincennes, which was followed by two companies of engineers attached to the corps. Then came the battalion of the Seventeenth Chasseurs, preceding Gen. Forey and staff, who was loudly applauded. As the General passed before the Emperor he threw a bouquet at the feet of his Majesty's charger. At this moment a superior officer, Marshal Magnan, I believe, galloped into the place, followed by his aid de-camp, who contrived to lose his hat, much to the amusement of the crowd. Gen. Forey was followed by the Eighty-fourth and Ninety-first Regiments of the line. An old invalid, with abundant white hair and only one leg, who had contrived to penetrate within the *enceinte*, pushed forward as the Ninety first passed, and offered a laurel wreath to one of the men—a homage from one of the veterans of the *vieille armée* to the *jeune armée d'Italie*. Next came the Ninety-eighth Regiment of the line, accompanied by its chasseurs, then a detachment of artillery and guns—the Tenth Chasseurs de Vincennes, whose shrill bugles and band played part music, producing a most singular and thrilling effect. The Fifteenth and Twenty first Regiments of the line followed. The flag of the latter was mere fringe, with the colors faded into a uniform dirty hue. After came the Sixty first and One Hundredth Regiments of the line, followed by artillery. The guns were light brass four-pounders rifled. They were drawn by four horses with a mounted leader, and followed by eight gunners on foot, seven of whom were armed with muskets and sword bayonets. The ammunition limber was drawn by four horses with a mounted leader. This gives 10 horses and 14 men to a gun. The second *corps d'armée*, preceded by the illustrious Irishman, Marshal Patrick MacMahon, Duc de Magenta, debouched with his staff from the Rue de la Paix, and took up the position vacated by Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, who had been invited to join the suite of the Emperor. The defile of Marshal MacMahon's corps was opened by three chaplains, followed by the band of the Turcos, whose native music, fortunately for our ears, was silent; a detachment of engineers came after the band, and were in turn followed by the regiment of Turcos. The men of different races excited the liveliest curiosity. There were Franchimen, Arabs, and negroes among them. Their flags, small guidons, displayed the crescent of Islam and open hand, the preservative against the Evil Eye. The dress of the men, like that of the Zouaves, except that the jacket and baggy trousers were of light blue cloth, was excessively picturesque. Their white turbans, which contrasted so well with the swarthy faces of the Africans, threw a sickly pallor over the countenances of the Europeans. Several of the officers were natives, some wearing the turban and others a lofty fez. The Turcos were followed by the Forty-fifth, Sixty-fifth, &c.

Marshal Canrobert next appeared, with his body thrown back almost on the haunches of his horse, and, as the French say, his "*nez au vent*." The defile of his, the ninth *corps d'armée*, was opened by the band of the Chasseurs de Vincennes, followed by a detachment of Engineers. Then came the battalion of the Eighth Chasseurs; the Twenty-fifth, Ninety eighth, Forty-first and Fifty-sixth Regiments of the Line.

At this moment (10 minutes to 1 o'clock) the clouds, which had been lowering for some time past, began to discharge their contents, with rare intervals, until the defile was terminated. The spectators (about four-fifths of whom dispersed, to their homes) that remained and the troops were speedily wetted to the skin. His Majesty stood out bravely under the rain, without seeming to take any notice of it. He bared his head as each regiment passed—to a detachment of artillery, the band of the Nineteenth Chasseurs de Vincennes, a detachment of Engineers, and a battalion of the Nineteenth Chasseurs; the Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Sixty-fourth, Eighty-fourth, (the red part of whose flag had been completely washed away,) a detachment of artillery, a squadron of gendarmerie, and a battalion of artillery.

The fifth *corps d'armée*, commanded by Marshal Niel, entered the place during a short cessation of the rain, when the Prince Imperial was carried down from the balcony by his *ecuyer*, and lifted on to the saddle-bow of the Emperor amid the loud applause of the spectators, who seemed marvelously moved at this proof of parental affection and unbending of martial dignity. While the artillery were marching past, a vivandiere appeared on the scene, halting (she had been wounded in the left leg) on crutches, and accompanied by two private soldiers of the line, one of whom advanced to present a petition to the Emperor. A mounted Cent Gard rushed forward to prevent this violation of etiquette. On a sign from the Emperor he took the paper and handed it to his Majesty, who pocketed it, and nodded kindly to the poor woman.

When the defile had finished, the Emperor, followed by these Cent Garde and his Staff, among whom were two foreign officers, Russian and Prussian I imagine, left amid cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" High above all the shouts rose one in a foreign tongue, from some precise and literal Englishman, who, as the Emperor turned into the Rue Castiglione, exclaimed with stentorian lungs: "Live tha Emperor of the French."

Some boys, real *gamins de Paris*, anxious to see the ceremony in the Place Vendome, climbed the trees in the gardens of the Tuileries in such numbers that several branches were broken, and the occupants precipitated with violence to the ground. The boys escaped with a few bruises. This was the only accident remarked yesterday.

The Minister of War has, by command of the Emperor, decided that each wounded and invalid soldier of the army of Italy shall receive an allowance of a franc a day, payable every month until their pensions shall be regulated. Those soldiers whose period of service does not entitle them to the retiring pension are to receive a gratuity of 365f. a year for the non-commissioned officers, and 180f. for the private soldiers as long as their infirmities prevent them from earning their bread.

WHAT THE FRENCH PRESS SAID OF THE CELEBRATION.

From the Constitutionnel.

How can the pen describe the ardent emotion of a whole nation under the influence of such a legitimate admiration? How depict that warm enthusiasm, inexhaustible in its manifestations? The popular feeling was far beyond what could have been anticipated. The name of the Emperor resounded in every mouth; it was as a cry of glory and of hope, repeated by those whom he had led on the fields of battle in Italy and by those who gave him their acclamations after a peace which was also a great victory. It is needless for us to say that each *corps d'armée*, each division, and each regiment, had its part in the cheers, the ovations, and the ovation. No one in the immense crowd assembled was ignorant of what part the brave soldiers, led on by the Emperor at Magenta or at Solferino, took in the triumphs of the campaign. No one had forgotten the regiments which fought the first battle and gained the first victory on the day of Montebello. It may be now more than ever said that nothing is lost in France of that ardent sympathy which formerly hailed the army of Napoleon I. on its return from Marengo, Austerlitz or Wagram. Those conquerors of former days had their grandsons at Montebello, at Magenta, and at Solferino, and the descendants of these who acclaimed the soldiers of Napoleon, Davoust, Lannes, or Macdonald, had their flowers and their cheers for those of MacMahon, Baraguay d'Hilliers, Canrobert and Niel. The Emperor has awakened in France the sentiment of great things, as he has reopened the era of great military victories, and of noble moral conquests.

From the Débats.

The Emperor and the army of Italy have made their entry into Paris, and the combatants of Montebello, Palestro, Magenta, Marignan, and Solferino, met with a reception worthy of themselves, of France, and of the additional glory which they have shed over the old flag of Lodi, Arcole and Marengo. Paris assumed an appearance which it is impossible to describe. An additional population filled its streets and its boulevards to overflowing. It appeared as if the whole of France, thrilling with the same enthusiasm, wished to hail the return of those victorious regiments which have made the country so great, and rendered it so proud of its sons. Foreigners themselves, led on by an irresistible movement, hastened among us to view that army whose military virtues have excited the admiration of the whole world. It was a grand and magnificent spectacle.

From the Union.

This valiant army, so noble, so affecting to see in its proud and martial attitude, its flags torn by shot, its wounded heroes, its trophies, and its illustrious leaders, was welcomed by the population with the most enthusiastic acclaim. Its march from the Barriere du Trone to the Place Vendome, and back from the Place Vendome to the camp, was a triumphant progress. Nothing was wanting to this ovation—neither flowers, nor crowns, nor acclamations, nor joy, nor even tears, which the emotion of this fine sight drew from the crowd.

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON JOURNALS—THE PURPORT AND RESULT OF THE SHOW.

From the London Times.

One of the noteworthy peculiarities of the triumphal entry of the Army of Italy into Paris is the great economy of fine phrases throughout the whole affair. If it were possible that the same ceremonial had happened in London, we should have had an amount of speechifying that would have fallen heavier and damper than the showers of Sunday last upon the spirits both of actors and spectators. At each possible point—at the railway terminus, at the first flowery arch, at the line of frontier of every parish, and at the great centre where the army was to pass in procession and yield up its trophies to the Imperial leader, we should have little knots of proxy persuasives, Mayors and select vestrymen, and supervisors of pavements, bursting with loyal and congratulatory addresses; and we should have had appropriate replies a dozen times repeated in an assiduously varied parsaccology. In France they have come to manage these things better. So far as the accounts have yet reached us, the great pageant passed in dumb show except for the general shouting. It was a purely military spectacle, and the action was all pantomimic. When the Emperor wished to express his approbation of a particular division he took off his cocked hat, and the desired expression was made; when the wounded *vivandiere* was carried past he nodded a kindly nod, and the spectators understood that her pension was granted; when he desired to attract the sympathies of the crowd towards the Imperial family he took his little son upon his saddle and kissed him, and the gaily appareled occupants of the Amphitheatre understood, and were, for the moment at least, propitiated. We have not seen even an Order of the Day telling us how many centuries looked down upon that column which was destined for Charlemagne, and, after a long interval, is surmounted again by the First Napoleon. This was all right and appropriate, even although perhaps not in accordance with historic precedent. Eloquence is the art of persuasion,—but what need had the master of the potent army to persuade? We seek to persuade our equals or our superiors; but what superior or what equal has Napoleon III. in France. They who surround an absolute monarch seek only to know their commands that they may obey them; his sympathy, that they may rejoice; his approbation, that they may reap the coming reward; his displeasure, that they may bow or fly. A gesture is sufficient for this purpose, and a diffuse piece of rhetoric can only weaken the prestige of power. Moreover, if he should desire to explain, or should wish to create an impression more expanded than can be fixed by the mere notification of the Imperior will, is not M. Granier de Cassagnac at hand to perorate through all the Press of Paris, and to write Imperial speeches by which no one is committed, although every one may be puzzled?

The single exception to the restraint put upon the eloquence of all France is of the most moderate and brief character. In the evening, when the triumph had gone off so well—nothing happening to mar the glories of the day except a little cold water from the continuous heavens—the Emperor entertained the Chiefs of his Army at an Imperial banquet. Hostility here required a short address, and it was delivered in phrases which occupy scarce twenty lines of the faithful *Moniteur*. It is the model of an Imperial speech. It is not an harangue or an oration, but naked thought sculptured in language. There is just enough of sentiment, just enough of modesty, just enough of approval. He expresses a natural reluctance to dissolve the elements of that strength which has made itself so notably felt, but he frankly accepts the necessity, and that he may promptly reassure Europe he dismisses the chiefs that surround him to the peaceful occupations of civil life. He reminds them of what they have accomplished together, and modestly attributes the success which he, an untried general has achieved, to the confidence and obedience rendered to him by his elders in arms. He hopes that the words written upon the medal which commemorates the campaign of Italy will often recall the memory of their comrade and commander—and this is all. This was all that preceded the toast of "The Army of Italy." Whether any means were used to mollify the disappointment which some of the Colonels may have felt at such sensible and judicious phrases we do not know, and ought not, perhaps, to care. The fact remains, that this little speech is a model of good taste, and, so far as it refers to things past, of truth, modestly told. Undoubtedly the Emperor, a civilian—for by civil arts he first rose to power—has led a large army, and manoeuvred that army upon the plains of Solferino with the skill of a consummate General; and, as he has a right to be proud of his success, so he deserves the credit of curbing the ostentatious expression of that pride. When he reminds his Generals of the disadvantage with which he had to contend in the want of early training upon the field, he obliquely compliments himself; but the inference is so neatly concealed that it does not obtrude, and arises only when the first impression of the speech is past. We must confess, however, that we cannot see in the Emperor's inexperience of actual service any grave disadvantage in leading an army. History, if her teaching is worth anything, teaches that a civilian of intelligence and the requisite moral courage, after some study of strategy, is quite as likely to make a good general as one who had passed his life upon the manual and platoon—that mere alphabet of the art of war, upon which the British officer generally spends his whole life. Great commanders have in all time been persons who were able to break away from the meshes of professional pedantries and to invent for themselves some new art of strategy. It has always been by a bold divergence from old rules that great victories have been won, and a man who has read, and labored, and meditated outside the professional circle is better educated for a general than a man who has to unswathe himself from the bands that have sustained him during the past portion of his life, and to accustom to independent exercise a mind which has hitherto known no virtue but obedience. We could wish that if the time of need should ever come we may have many men who have educated themselves for command as well as Louis Napoleon has.

But it is our ungracious duty, in default of some other monitor nearer and as free, to perform the part of chorus in this great drama, and to inform and warn while the actors are playing out their destinies. It is our duty once again to remind the Emperor Napoleon that even now men are asking each other, with what purpose and for what advantage these victories have been won, and the blood at which they were bought has been split. That will be repeated by the present and by future generations. How will it be answered? Has he indeed chosen to throw away the fair prize of so much valor and skill, and is Italy, scarcely yet able to feel her freedom, to be loaded with heavier fetters? Are those 50,000 men "*mamestand nent*" left in Lombardy intended to quicken the good faith of Austria, whose diplomacy is quick to retrieve military reverses, but moves slothfully to consummate disagreeable concessions? Or is that French army in Italy only to waite the command to restore the sovereignty of the Grand Dukes in the Duchies, and the tyranny of the Pope in the Legations? There is a third and still more damnatory suggestion as to the presence of this French force at what is now no longer the seat of war. Those tattered flags which told so suggestively the fate of thousands of brave men who stood by them when that iron storm was flying the marks of which they bear, were greeted with loud plaudits as they came in sight, because the French people still believe that it was for the liberation of Italy those losses were incurred. The medal which the Emperor promises will be worn with pride, because Magenta, and Malegnano, and Solferino are even now held to be victories in the cause of Italian freedom. But what a cloud would come over this scene, what a taint of infamy would infest these victories, how suddenly would a glorious war in a glorious cause change into a piratical inroad for merely selfish objects, if it should turn out that the sole motive and effect of all this has been nothing greater than to carve out a little kingdom in Central Italy, and to put Prince Jerome upon the throne!

THE ROMAN EMPIRE OF THE WEST REVIVED.

From the London News.

The Empire over the water is a professed revival of the Empire of the Cæsars. It is the chosen Government of a great nation which has outgrown the puerilities of freedom, and has taken refuge from the perils of public life in the splendid self-renunciation of a crowned Democracy. Yesterday was one of those grand occasional festivals in which Cæsarism puts on holiday attire, and its idolaters clank their voluntary fetters with a fierce exhilaration, and an exulting sense of servitude. How poor do our Parliamentary solemnities—with their sober, quiet and business like air, with no adventitious aid of color, noise or flash of arms—appear in comparison with the magnificent military spectacle which drew fancy prices from the pockets of English excursionists yesterday, for the sake of seeing the wisner in the handicap of Villafranca welcome back to a grateful country the survivors of Magenta and Solferino! A Government conducted on theatrical principles is bound to look to the completeness of the final tableau; and if the spectacle be regardless of expense, the applause of the public is tolerably certain even though the curtain come down on an anticlimax in the dramatic interest of the piece. There is nothing like a centralized administration, unimpeded by petty constitutional checks and superior to vulgar responsibilities, for getting up a festival in which the power and glory of a nation are symbolized by streamers and banners and parti colored arches, its dignity by drums, the solidity of its institutions by extemporized masonry and wood work, its victories by colossal figures of plaster, peace and civil liberties by torrents of Turcos and Zouaves. Let us suppose that the commercial interests which have learned to rejoice in the absence of a popular Assembly are beginning to languish under the burdens of a liberating war and the hazards of a disturbing peace. Here at the cost of a few thousands of pounds which the municipality of a metropolis is always glad to bear, an entertainment is offered to the curiosity of travelling Europe, which fills to overflowing the hotels, the restaurants, the *cafés*, the pleasure-gardens, and even the theatres, at a time of year when Paris, like London, is usually deserted. Surely we ought to think twice, as M. Granier de Cassagnac would say, before we speak lightly of a Government which comes to the rescue of hotels and shops by a tax upon the sight-seeing propensities of the foreigner—a tax most eagerly and gratefully paid.

But the 14th of August, 1859, will be known in the annals of the Second Empire as something more than a *fête-day*. It will be known to history as the celebration of a more than Roman triumph by a more than Roman conqueror—the triumph of a man and an Emperor over himself and his programme. We have only to compare the enthusiasm of the population of the Faubourgs, at the departure of Louis Napoleon for Italy, with their self-contained and almost undemonstrative satisfaction at his reappearance yesterday, to understand what such a triumph must have cost. Fifty thousand Frenchmen have been offered up as a sacrifice to St. Napoleon, and fifty millions of money have gone to decorate his shrine; but in the side-chapel, which will hereafter be erected to his successor in the great temple of the Christian Juggernaut, the altar-piece will represent the purely moral triumphs of the deliverer of Austria, the Federator of Italy, and the protector of the Pope. It must be confessed that brilliant as was the pomp and circumstance of that triumphal welcome yesterday, it wanted an accessory or two which would have immensely heightened the general effect. We are not pedantic enough to desire a Roman revival so literal as to include the slave on the victor's car, and the procession of captives from each conquered race. Perhaps, indeed, there was a secret and invisible monitor, *post equitem*, who was whispering to the hero of the day the proclamation of Milan, and no jester on a Cæsar's chariot could devise a more chastening epigram for the Liberator of Italy. But the accessories which were wanting to complete the triumph, were a deputation of citizens from the towns of Venice, of patriots from Ruogary, of Cardinal's from Rome. Besides the real victors of Villafranca, the black army of confessors, whose prayers were so suspicious to the child-killers of Perugia, were unrepresented in the procession. Rome protected from the Romans by Imperial troops—the Duchies enabled to consult universal suffrage under the protection of Imperial advisers—and the servitude of Venice confirmed to Austria by Imperial diplomatists, are a succession of *coups* which deserved some pictorial commemoration in the *fête* of the 15th of August.

THE STATE OF ITALY.

Venetian Volunteers Returning to their Homes—Taxation in the Venetian States—Pillage and Oppression—An Incident at Novara—Desertions from the Austrian Army—Condition of the Duchies and the Romagna—Hovering on the Banks of the Po.

From Our Italian Correspondent.

Ponte di Lagoscuro Sul Po, Thursday, Aug. 4, 1859.

I doubt much whether you have ever received a correspondence from this remote village, and still more whether you will guess what has led your correspondent hither! The fact is, that since the peace of Villafranca, the accounts received from the Venetian provinces of Austrian infamy, and of Italian suffering, have filled me with an intense desire to go among this poor, abandoned people, and see for myself how things really are; and, having exhausted all legal means of obtaining permission to enter, I am here awaiting the moment when, eluding the vigilance of the Croats, I shall be able to cross the river some distance above or below this so-called *ponte*. Bridge there is none; but, at a given signal, the Croats come with their huge, unwieldy boat, and row you across for the modest fare of one cent. As I see their hideous, crafty countenances, and still more hideous uniform, and watch the complacency with which they receive Venetians who set foot on their craft, I think of Mary Howitt's allegory, commencing, "'Will you walk into my parlor,' said the cunning spider to the fly;" for you must know that during the last fortnight the strict surveillance on the other side of the Po has greatly diminished. In consequence many a home-sick lad, on permit from the garrisons of Bologna and Ferrara, has returned, just to set foot at home once more, and say farewell to the friends and relations whom he had left clandestinely on the eve of the war. But, I fear, once arrived "in the prettiest little parlor that ever you did see," they will have some difficulty in finding their way "down the winding stairs," and when the so-called peace is actually settled, will come in for their share of the bastinade, and have to serve under a quite other banner than the lovely tricolor which glistens so hopefully, so gladly, on this side the Po! You will say, how silly of them to venture! True! so the Italian Committee tell them here, and the majority yield to reason; but a few, especially the young lads from fourteen to seventeen, when they arrive on the borders of the river, and view the landscape o'er—

"Not Jordan's stream, nor Death's cold flood,
Can fright them from the shore."

Last night I went out with a young Venetian to see the sunset on the river, the which, for splendor and intensity, I have never seen equaled, save from the banks of the river running from New-York to Perth Amboy. The purple-crimsoned clouds, the golden glory were the same. The river also seemed a lake of molten gold, save where an oar broke the unrippled surface and studded it with glistening sapphires. There was but one difference—the American sun sets on a people, who, by a successful revolution, had won its liberty and independence; here the Venetian sun sets and rises, on a people not less courageous, not less constant than your own, but against whom despotic and free governments conspire alike to retain in servitude and chains. From the grassy bank on which we sat, we commanded the view of the fertile Polesine the other side of the river, and athwart the willow and the poplar trees my companion could distinguish the spires of his village home which he left eleven years ago—a deserter from the Austrian ranks (i. e. just drawn to serve) in order to fight the war of independence, which for the moment set his country free! The mildest fate that can await him, should he set foot on Venetian soil, is the galleys for life; but most probably he would be shot, as his father has thrice offered a substitute, 6,000 francs, and as often been refused with contumely. Nevertheless, it was with the greatest difficulty that I could prevent him from attempting the passage "for one hour only." I only succeeded by promising to go and see his family and find the means for them to join him here.

I have just seen a letter from his father; the direct taxes are ninety five per cent; besides this 7,000 Austrians are in and about the village which contained but 5,000 inhabitants; they have cut down all the ripe crops, and their horses are feeding on the young green corn—(you are aware that in the plains of Lombardy and Venice a field gives from four to seven crops per annum.) The inhabitants of this little village have to prepare, grails, 14,000 rations a day, and on a very modest demand that the general would lower the quantity, he replied: "Were I to do so I shou'd have to leave you in order to avoid the grief of seeing your village sacked by my soldiers." Insolence added to injury! When the Government pays for the soldier's rations they get barely enough to eat; when quartered on the wretched inhabitants they receive two pounds of meat a day, and the citizens are compelled to make the bread. This, you will say, is but a passing inconvenience; but as a Venetian volunteer, who had made the march from Florence to Goito with the Fifth Corps of the French army, remarked to me: "The Austrians are so different from the French; the latter never hurt a blade of corn, and if compelled to cross a vineyard or a hemp field, you would think they were walking on thorns, so carefully do they pick their way; but woe to our estate when the Austrians have passed not only do they carry off all the cattle, wine, and grain, but they destroy the trees, and break the vine; so that the proprietor is ruined for at least six years." Around Rovigo, for instance, about 15,000 encamped for two days, and they ruthlessly cut down all the trees, and vineyards, and crops, for about nine square miles! Say what they will, the Austrians feel that their Italian provinces hang by a thread, otherwise they could not impoverish and madden a whole people thus.

Annet Austrian impatience, I must give you an instance, related to me by a gentleman who was residing at Novara, during their occupation. Some time since the Austrians had put forth notes for 50,000,000 of florins, and a few months afterwards declared them null and void, refused to take them in payment of taxes, &c. You have doubtless been told that in Piedmont, the Austrians paid for all they had! Good. When they entered a café, hotel, restaurant or shop, they tendered these notes in payment! The proprietors, aware that they were mere waste paper, told them politely that they were welcome to eat and drink gratis. "No, no," replied the Austrian officers, "we are gentlemen, we pay for what we take, give us our change;" and the wretched people were compelled to give back gold and silver for these bits of printed paper! While routing, twenty deserters from the Austrian camp, who crossed the Po at midnight, have just passed the line—which makes forty-five this week. It is wonderful how they manage to elude the vigilance of the Austrians, which is redoubled for those who go out from the Venetian provinces, in like proportion as it is lessened for those who réenter; but as there is no bridge across the Po, save at Turin, and one bridge of boats at Piacenza, the Austrians would have to line the entire border of the Po from Borgo Forte to the Adriatic, a distance of about 200 miles, if they would oefeat entirely the escape of the patriots who come here to the Italian Committee, to be sent to the different garrisons in Central Italy. The fishermen watch their opportunity, and for a gold Napoleon (four dollars) which is, I fear, a more potent inducement than patriotism with them, row the deserters across at the risk of their lives, for the Croats, the *gens d'armes* and the coast-guards, have all orders to fire on any bark attempting the passage without a pass. I would not say that they execute these orders with the greatest alacrity. These deserters tell us that the Austrians cannot count on a single Italian soldier. Sixty more are expected to-night and all the Italian regiments are being sent post-haste to Bohemia. Not only the military, but all the civil authorities are likewise disaffected. A few days since five *gens d'armes* had decided on desertion, and on the eve of their flight, a sixth, taken in the act, was consigned to their keeping to conduct to Rovigo to be shot. Of course they communicated their plans to their prisoners, but, in order to escape suspicion, they changed the spot chosen for the passage. A wide ditch and a field of hemp divided them from the Po. When they were overtaken by half-a dozen Austrian cavalry, they sprang the ditch, and on the other side found a heap of huge stones—it was quite dark—and for about ten minutes they amused themselves by pitching these stones across the ditch into a field opposite. Hearing them fall, the Austrians thought it was the *gens d'armes* escaping, and spent the night in pursuing them in the direction they supposed them to have taken. One of the fugitives went instantly to the political deputy of the nearest village, who is at the head of the police, who, during three days, brought them food, and on the third night furnished them with the means of crossing the Po! You may remember that one of the first Austrian regiments destroyed at Magenta was the *Sigismondo*. This regiment was composed entirely of Italians, and, at the outset of the war, was at Vienna, where orders were given to start immediately for the extreme borders of the Austrian dominions in order to garrison the frontiers. The superior officers, *all Austrians*, resented this order as an insult. They pledged their honors for the loyalty of their soldiers and obtained permission to take part in the war. Embarked at Trieste for Venice, they were sent by railroad to Pavia *viâ* Milan. Here the Colonel, who had been the most anxious for the honors of the regiment, was made General of Brigade, and consequently another Colonel took his place. The new comer soon perceived that his predecessor had been mightily deceived. Numbers deserted, and many more had supplied themselves with the white handkerchief, which was the signal to inform their adversaries that they would not fight. Without warning, they were marched on to the battle field, and placed in front with Austrian regiments on their flanks and rear. Deprived of the white signal, the poor fellows had no means of informing the French of their designs. They were literally cut to pieces. The regiment no longer exists. The remaining fifty or sixty were transported to Bohemia, and, passing through the Lombard cities, were received with hisses and every mark of scorn and hate by the inhabitants, who did not then know how earnestly they had tried to avoid the fatal encounters. The entire regiment was composed of youths from the Polesine, so there is scarcely a mother but mourns her son, and mourns without the consolation of the mothers of the volunteers, who remembers in her grief that her boy died fighting for home and Italy!

I posted my last letter at Milan on the 30th ult., and since then have visited Piacenza, Modena, Bologna, and Ferrara. Just before leaving Milan I saw at a *café* the famous Englishman who has rendered such signal service in Garibaldi's corps. He is about middle age, dressed in bottle green, and possesses the most indifferent passive physique imaginable; a young volunteer who was with me described his mode of fight—he is accompanied by a servant who carries his six-barreled revolver, (musket,) and loads while his master with his opera-glass spies out the Austrian epaulettes—one, two, three, four, five, six—servant retakes the revolver, master applies his glass, and so on throughout the fight, apparently indifferent to the enthusiasm he excites and quite unaware that he is doing an uncommon thing. The volunteers from Central Italy were fast arriving as we left, many of them barefooted, without provisions and without money. A Committee of Milanese was instantly formed, and large sums collected. They all intend to recruit under Mezza Casso or Ulloa. It would indeed be shameful if the Lombards left them to want, but this will not be the case. Nevertheless the conduct of La Marmora is universally blamed. It was not until after the armistice that Garibaldi or any of his officers received their brevet; now it is said that he is made General of Division, and that his corps will be incorporated in the Piedmontese army.

At Piacenza we remained but a few hours—sufficient time to drive round the city and to marvel how on earth Austria abandoned a city so placed and fortified in the most formidable manner at an expense of many millions. The Railroad is at last open from Piacenza to Bologna, passing through Parma and Modena, and the novelty has not yet evaporated, for either side the banks you see lines of people, and not peasants only, but well-dressed Signoris with eyes and mouth open wide as the train passes leisurely by at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. The pace did not weary me, for you must come to Central Italy to understand what fertility and cultivation really means. In Lombardy, the eternal *piamora* wearies beyond description. I always travel at night to avoid it. But here on the right you have the Apennines in one unbroken range, many of the hills cultivated to the summit. The valley and the plain are smooth as a billiard table, and not a corner unproductive; the fields, alternately Indian corn and hemp, are divided by trees, from which the vines hang in festoons, with the grapes already reddening. The land is cultivated on the *metaye* system; the profits are shared between the proprietor and the peasant, the former supplying land and house, the latter oxen, tools and labor; or, in some cases, where the former supplies everything but labor, he takes two-thirds of the produce. Thus the peasant has an interest in the soil, and I promise you he makes it yield its utmost. I have never seen such crops; the hemp grows as high as low willows; even for Italy it is unusually beautiful this year. Ulloa is at Modena with a portion of the Tuscan troops, the remainder are at Reggio prepared to repulse any attempt to replace any of the fugitive Dukes. It is said that the Duke of Modena is at Cattaro, where he owns a magnificent estate on the Euganei hills, twelve miles from Padua, and that he is there collecting troops; that the Austrians permit desertions into his ranks. If true, this is one way of evading the doctrine of non-intervention. It would be a first-rate thing for Italy if he, with his 6,000 men, would march on Modena. Not a man would return to tell the tale, for the Tuscan troops are panting for fight. Few of the superior officers are removed on account of their Austrian tendencies, and thereby more are to follow. This puts the soldiers in good spirits, and depend on it if they have the chance, they will do their duty. Of course, if French and Austrians are sent against them they can but save their honor. They do not dream that this will be the case, either in Tuscany or the Duchies. They cite the speeches of Palmerston and Russell, the hints thrown out from Paris; but meanwhile putting their faith in God, they keep their powder dry. When I say in God, I don't mean to flout Napoleon, for whatever effort the newspapers make to keep up appearances, his name rarely passes Italian lips unaccompanied by a curse. At the announcement of the peace, even in Turin, his portraits was replaced by those of Ossini, and though the latter were seized by the police the former were not replaced.

After a short stay at Modena we proceeded to Bologna, and the first thing that struck us were the placards that cover the walls: "*Evviva* Victor Emanuel II., our legitimate King." Or, "We will have Victor Emanuel II. for our King." Not a single French flag; everywhere the Italian tricolor, centered with the white cross of Savoy. Although we remained there but a few days, I saw numbers of Bolognese both in the city and in the surrounding villas, the overpowering heat having driven all the gentry to their country houses. I found but one opinion—i. e. that neither would France intervene in the Legations nor permit Austria to do so; that their sole duty as citizens was to arise and send volunteers to the ranks, and in order resist the *papalino*; and for the married men to enrol themselves in the National Guard in order to preserve perfect order, so as to give no possible umbrage to the European Powers, or excuse to France or Austria to enter. Their conduct in this respect is admirable, considering that the priests have put themselves at the head of the brigands in order to create disorder and get up a movement to the cry of "red republic."

But the people are not to be taken in. Those who get up these demonstrations, they say, are Austrians at heart. At this moment an attempt at any sudden change would be our ruin; would place Piedmont in a false position; would alienate the sympathies of the English: and would end in the reinthronement of the Pope. Let those who are anxious for action enlist, and in fact the ranks of Rosselli and Mezzacapo re-swelling every day. Still I am not at all hopeful for the Legations. Mezzacapo is devoted to Napoleon; Pepoli is cousin to the Emperor, and although both are excellent patriots, they have an idea that Napoleon knows what is best for Italy. The organization of the troops is execrable, the rations are hardly eatable; many of the soldiers are poor, and they receive but three cents per day; while they expected to be led against the Austrians nothing come amiss, now murmurs of discontent are heard, and nothing is done to keep alive the enthusiasm. An attempt is being made to effect a military league between the Legations, Tuscany and the Duchies, but it seems that the French Emperor objects, as he objected to the Bolognese avenging the Swiss massacres at Perugia, and I fear it will not be effected. Were I to give my frank opinion, I should say that the people of the Legations are thoroughly determined to resist to the uttermost any attempt to reënthrone the Pope, but that the Government already sees the uselessness of such resistance, and that, keeping up an appearance of determination, is nevertheless doing its utmost to damp the enthusiasm, diminish the apprehension and nullify the energy of the people, and especially of the volunteers. Many of the Papal soldiers desert daily, to reënlist in the patriotic ranks. Instead of welcoming them, and thus encouraging the rest to follow, their officers are degraded, the horses taken from the cavalry, their former rank overlooked and their pay diminished. If this policy is not anti-patriotic, it is the height of stupidity; but I fear more lies below the surface than appears. Would to God that I may be mistaken! Massimo d'Azeglio, to the great grief of the people, has just taken his leave, and has declined the honors conferred on Parini. This is deeply to be regretted, as d'Azeglio is intensely Italian, a man of sound common sense, and known for his famous pamphlet, *Y. casi di Romagna*. As Anti-Papal of course his resignation was inevitable, as Piedmont withdraws all her commissioners in order to leave the populations free to express their legitimate vote! It is rumored that Piedmont has been urged to use all indirect measures possible for the tranquil restoration of the Pope, under menace of losing Parma. If only Victor Emanuel were as bold in speech as in act, if he did but dare to declare frankly that he will stand by all who stand by him, they might yet be free! As it is, if Central Italy hold her own, 12,000,000 will be united under his sceptre, and Naples will not long resist the example. It is now ascertained that the Swiss outbreak was excited by French gold, and that had the other troops joined, a demonstration in favor of Murat would have taken place. The Neapolitans are entirely averse to such a plan, so it is absurd for us to blame them for not having taken part in the movement.

My guide has just informed me that I must march four miles up the river, and there await nightfall in order to cross; this is very natural, as but for the certainty of being recognized, I might cross at my ease in the Croatian boat for my single cent, like the rest. Ha! the very sentinel boxes, painted in huge strips of black and yellow, which you see from this side the Po, make one sick to look at. I shall have to bite off the tip of my tongue when I actually get among the white uniforms. If I come to grief, I shall simply plead guilty to being Special Correspondent to the New York Times, though I

ber, three feet in length and about three inches in circumference, with which he struck WITHAM a violent blow on the head. WITHAM was rendered insensible by the blow, and fell to the ground. The prisoner and chief mate went to the berth and looked at WITHAM. One of them in coming out said, "O, God d—n him, he is not dead." The master came forward, but meeting the mates they spoke to him, and he returned to his cabin again. The prisoner had sworn on the voyage that he would spill blood amongst them, or brains their heads. Mr. COWARD, surgeon, said WITHAM was suffering from a fracture of the skull, and was in a most dangerous state. The prisoner was remanded. Upon inquiring late on Saturday night, there appeared to be no hopes of WITHAM's recovery.

From the North British Mail, Aug. 15.

On Friday night the American ship *John Fyfe*, Capt. FEMBER, arrived off Greenock, from New-York. Shortly afterwards, information was communicated to the police authorities that during the voyage a quarrel had ensued, in which one of the crew had been shot by the captain. An officer was dispatched to Glasgow with the information, and when the ship arrived in Glasgow Harbor, on Saturday morning, ARCHIBALD FEMBER, the master, and GEORGE BAUMAN ALMA, chief mate, were apprehended. From what we have been able to learn, it would appear that the deceased seaman, JOHN M'ARTHUR, who belonged to Nova Scotia, had been sent aloft by the chief mate on some duty, and the latter having expressed himself displeased with the manner in which it was performed, a quarrel ensued between him and M'ARTHUR. Capt. FEMBER made a stroke at M'ARTHUR with a handspike, which the latter warded off, and, being a powerful man, he would have proved more than a match for either of the officers in a single combat. The captain, however, procured a revolver, with which he shot M'ARTHUR through the body. He shortly afterwards died, and his remains were thrown overboard. The chief mate also, it is stated, presented a pistol at the unfortunate man, but it snapped and missed fire. The crew gave M'ARTHUR a good character. We understand that the revolver used by Captain FEMBER was examined on Saturday by a gunmaker, who, after withdrawing the whole of the charges, gave it as his opinion that one of the chambers (of which there were five) had been recently discharged and reloaded.

The Anglo-American Mail Service—The Cunard and Canadian Lines.

From the London Times, Aug. 16.

Copies of correspondence between Her Majesty's Government and the Provincial Government of Canada, in reference to the conveyance of mails between England and British North America, were published yesterday on a motion of Mr. JACKSON, M. P. The correspondence dates so far back as 1855. In November last Sir E. HEAD transmitted to the Colonial Office some representations drawn up by Mr. A. C. GALT, the Inspector-General of Canada, respecting certain points in which the interests of Canada were (as he alleged) seriously affected. Mr. GALT urged that the operations of the Canadian line of steamers had conclusively shown that the St. Lawrence was the best and most direct route to Canada and the Western States, and added that it was confidently expected by the Canadians that when the time arrived for considering the continuance of the contract for the mail service performed by the Cunard line, communication would have taken place with the colony on the subject, especially as it had been shown that the existing arrangements were not satisfactory either for the mail service or the commerce of that important dependency of the empire. The Canadian public therefore learns with regret that Her Majesty's Government had renewed the old contract till 1867. Mr. GALT says that the line subsidized by the British Government is essentially an American line, and directly prejudicial to Canada. "It is, in fact, wholly devoted to the trade between the United Kingdom and the United States, offering a direct bounty to the United States' ports of New-York and Boston against the British colonial ports in the St. Lawrence, thus placing the mother country in the invidious position of fostering foreign interests in preference to those of her own colonial subjects." "Canada (Mr. GALT continues) asks only to be put on the same footing as Great Britain and the United States, each of which retains the ocean rate earned by their respective ships." This representation of Mr. GALT was backed by an address from the Legislature of Canada, humbly praying the Queen not to renew the Cunard contract nor to grant any subsidy to any other transatlantic line until Canada should have had an opportunity of urging such arrangements as would conduce to its prosperity. Meanwhile a proposal was made by the Northwestern Railway and Navigation Company of Canada to undertake, on certain conditions, the conveyance of mails through Canada and British Columbia to the Pacific. This proposal was transmitted by Gov. HEAD on the 13th of June. Then follows a correspondence between the Home Government and the British and North American Steam Packet Company, (or Sir S. CUNARD) on the prolongation of the contract for conveying the mails to and from North America. Sir S. CUNARD made (7th of January, 1858) a strong appeal for an extension of the term of his contract, as he said he had the greatest opposition to encounter, and that unless he built powerful ships the whole mail service of the Atlantic would fall into the hands of the Americans. In June, 1858, the Treasury, after mature and grave deliberation, determined to renew Sir S. CUNARD's contract for five years (to Jan. 1, 1867.) There arose some discussion on a proposed clause in the new contract, requiring the contractor to provide a room in each of the packets for the sorting of letters on the voyage. Sir S. CUNARD made objections, on the ground that it was very difficult to make a safe arrangement, and, being supported by the Admiralty, the Lords of the Treasury did not insist on the insertion of the clause. As regards the objection of the Canadians to the extension of the Cunard contract, the following copy of a report of a Committee of the Executive Council, dated July 18, 1859, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General, supplies the latest information:

The Committee have had before them a report, dated July 18, 1859, from the Hon. the Postmaster-General, submitting that immediate action should be taken to press urgently upon the Imperial Government the necessity for a subsidy by the Imperial Government to the Canadian line of Atlantic steamers, as prayed for in the address of both branches of the Provincial Legislature during last session, and also referred to in the order in Council of the 13th of June last, on the subject of the transport of the mails between Great Britain and British Columbia through this province, that it would be well that some member of the Provincial Government should, without delay, proceed to England for that purpose; and he recommends that the Hon. Mr. ROSS be requested and authorized to undertake the mission. The Committee submit the above suggestion for your Excellency's approval, and that Mr. ROSS be also instructed to urge strongly upon the Imperial Government the very great injustice with which Canada conceives she is treated by the continuation of the subsidy to the Cunard line, and the additional injustice with which she is threatened by the proposed subsidy to a rival line of steamers, known as the Galway line, and whose interests are associated with a foreign country, and in direct hostility to those of Canada, and to the line of steamers she is endeavoring to sustain. That any member of the Council who may happen to be in England be associated with Mr. ROSS in this duty."

LAW REPORTS.

Notices.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Ordered that a Special Term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York be held at the court room in Chambers-street, on Thursday, the 15th of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to hear appeals in admiralty, issues at law, and cases in equity, according to the statute in such case made and provided. S. NELSON.

COOPERSTOWN, Aug. 26, 1859.

In all cases of appeals in admiralty the proctors for the respective parties are requested to procure their copies of apostles from the Clerk's Office before the first day of the term.

KENNETH G. WHITE, Clerk.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Ordered that all orders to show cause, or notices of motion, or other proceedings returnable on the 31st inst. (Wednesday) at Special Term or Chambers, and all proceedings in Court adjourned to that day, are hereby adjourned over to Thursday, Sept. 1, at the same hour.

GEO. T. MAXWELL, Clerk.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

R. E. STILWELL, United States Commissioner, yesterday issued a warrant upon the affidavit of Robert R. Colfax, a Policeman of the Ninth Precinct, for the arrest of four young men, who gave their names as Charles Edwards, Joseph While, Robert Diamond and —— Burns, charging them with making, or causing to be made and counterfeited, quarter dollars in the resemblance of the coin of the United States. The parties had been previously arrested by Officer Luther Horton, at the corner of Spring and West streets. They will be brought before Commissioner STILWELL this morning for examination.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

Alex T. Stewart et al. vs. Henry S. Crocker.—The decision in this case was rendered a day or two since. This action was brought to recover about $1,600 claimed to be due to the plaintiffs from the defendant. The answer averred payment of $337, but did not deny indebtedness as to the residue. Messrs Van Buren & Seixas, for the plaintiffs, now moved under section 244 of the code, (subd. 5,) for an interlocutory judgment for the amount not denied by the answer to be due, without prejudice to their right to proceed with the suit as to the disputed part of the claim.

Luther R. Marsh, Esq., for the defendant opposed the motion on the ground that the section relied on did not apply to suits upon contract.

Messrs. Van Buren & Seixas contended that disputing part of an account ought not to debar the plaintiffs from their right to be paid that part of their claim which was admitted; and cited Duncan vs. Ainslie, 26 Barbour, 109.

Justice ROOSEVELT held that the motion was proper and must be granted. Order accordingly.

Before Justice DAVIES.

TOO MUCH OF LIEN HANGS ICETUS CASE.

Application of Hugh McParlen.—The evidence in this case was continued as follows:

James Cusick, sworn on behalf of respondent—I live at No. 444 Fourth-avenue; have known the parties four or five years; knew of no difficulty between Mr. and Mrs. McParlen, or between Mrs. McParlen and the witness, Vincent; Mr. McParlen used to trade at the grocery store where I work, and does something as now; I know nothing against Mrs. McParlen's character; her husband once forbid me to give her groceries on his account without a written order from him.

Henry Anderson, sworn for relator—I have known the parties since 1854 or 1855, when I went to live in the house with them; I have not seen Mr. McParlen for ten months until to-day; I have had no conversation with him on the subject of my evidence; I have always thought him a quiet, peaceable man; I do not consider Mrs. McParlen's character to be the same; on the contrary, her conduct was fearful for the two months I lived with them; I took the room for a year, but left on account of her violent conduct; we were warned before we went that her temper was such that we could not stay; two days after we came, she complained to my wife about my servant; the next morning she spoke to me; after that we were subjected to many petty annoyances, such as her slamming the doors and scolding the servant; finally she made so much trouble that I told her I should leave the house; she said that either she or our servant should leave the house, and that if the latter did not leave she would knock her brains out; I threatened to send for a policeman, but finally left the house, and had nothing more to do with her.

Cross-examination—Mrs. McParlen charged our servant with a number of disagreeable actions, some very nasty; there was some trouble or other every day that we were in the house; this servant lived with me for a year and a-half afterwards, and then left of her own accord; she was a very good girl indeed, the best we ever had.

Re-direct—I complained to Mrs. McParlen of her sweeping the dirt of the passage right into our room; she said she *would* do it, for she wouldn't put up with our girl, whom she accused of doing the same to her.

Charles Earl, sworn on behalf of the relator—I have known Mr. McParlen about six months, and his wife since 1849; I boarded next door to them last year; Mr. McParlen is a quiet and peaceable man, so far as I know; his wife is quite the contrary; she always had some of the neighbors round the house, abusing them; she was always threatening her neighbors; she called me a thief, and threatened to cowhide me and Mr. Morse, with whom I boarded; I used to hear her quarreling with her husband; couldn't tell what they said; I could hear her through the walls, and out of windows, on warm nights; I heard her, one morning, tell Mr. McParlen, as he was going out of the gate, that she wanted some money, and he had better give her some, and not take it all to "them old ——." I had seen Mrs. McParlen many times before her marriage.

Q.—Where was she? Objected to.

Q.—Was she not in a house of ill-fame? Objected to.

The objections were overruled and the witness answered: She was in a house of ill-fame in an alley called Benson-street.

Cross-examination—I applied to Recorder Smith for a warrant to arrest Mr. McParlen for assault and battery; I don't know that he was arrested; Mr. McParlen did not settle this difficulty with me; he attempted to strike me because he said I had abused his wife; I told him she abused me: I first knew Mrs. McParlen in the house of ill fame in Benson-street; she went by the name of Miss Russell; Mr. McParlen was not there so far as I know; I saw her there forty or fifty times; I used to see her every other night. don't recollect whether I saw her before or after 1849; it was in 1847 or 1848; don't remember whether it was before 1847 or not; saw her there in 1846 and 1848; saw her thirty or forty times in 1847 and 1848; I kept a shipping office: in 1847 and 1848 I kept a saloon in Battery-place; I visited the house in Benson-street to see a young lady; Miss Russell, *alias* Mrs. McParlen, kept the house, at least she told me so; I am not an emigrant runner; I sell tickets for California.

Direct, resumed—When Mr. McParlen attempted to assault me, he said his wife told him I had abused her; I had not done so; she had abused me.

After some further evidence, of no importance, the case was adjourned.

Martin L. Sheldon vs. *James Tilby, Jr., et al.*—Injunction dissolved.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.

Before Chief Justice Bosworth and Justice Sicmon.

Catherine N. Forrest vs. *Edwin Forrest.*—Order affirmed.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Judge Hilton.

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF REFEREES—STRIKING REDUCTION OF FEES ON TAXATION.

Charles Shultz vs. *Washington L. Whitney and William P. Earle impleaded, &c.*—This was an action brought to foreclose a mechanic's lien filed against Laura Keene's Theatre. The cause was referred to Edward P. Cowles, Esq. He reported in favor of defendants. They gave the usual notice of taxation of costs; and plaintiff's attorney attended and objected to the amount charged for Referee's fees—sixty-five meetings at $5 each, $325. The Clerk, however, allowed the charge, and plaintiff now appealed from his taxation, and asked a readjustment.

The principal affidavit on which the motion for readjustment was based was that of the plaintiff himself. He stated that the case was referred to Edward P. Cowles, *Esq.*, as Referee; that the parties appeared and proceeded with said reference on the 20th of October, 1857; that the testimony was taken before "a young man by the name of Paterson," in the office of said Cowles; that altogether there were sixteen meetings at which testimony was taken at said Referee's office; that upwards of twenty adjournments were had in consequence of the Referee's being absent, and Patterson being engaged in taking testimony in other cases, &c., &c.

On behalf of defendants was introduced the affidavit of Mr. Patterson, stating the proceedings had before the Referee, and which affidavit was used before the clerk. All the matters in this affidavit were restated more elaborately in a second affidavit of Patterson, read for the first time upon the hearing. This second affidavit was substantially as follows:

"*Edward Patterson*, being duly sworn, says that he is the managing clerk of Edward P. Cowles, the Referee herein, and, as such managing clerk, has the charge of the books of the business of the said Cowles, and attends to the keeping of such books, both in regard to references before said Cowles and to his private law business. That deponent kept a record of the days appointed for the hearing of the above-entitled action before the Referee therein, and that a just and true account of said days appears in the papers hereunto annexed, and that the same was correctly taken from such aforesaid record. [The paper annexed gives merely the dates of the sixty-five meetings.] That it has always been the custom of the said Cowles, in every reference before him, to charge five dollars for each day appointed for a hearing of such reference, unless some larger sum is agreed upon. That such custom is well known to the profession in the city, and, as deponent believes, was known to the attorney of the plaintiff at the time the hearing of this case was brought on before the Referee. That the aggregate number of days appointed for hearing herein is sixty, as appears by said original record and the hereunto annexed paper, and which was kept by deponent at the time, and, as he believes, is correct; and that, after the submission of the case by the counsel therein for the respective parties, the Referee was, to the knowedge of deponent, engaged for several days in the examination of the said case, and of the testimony therein, which was very voluminous, and in the preparation of the same, and in the preparation of the report, and that he was so engaged, to deponent's knowledge, at least five days. That deponent did on very many occasions take testimony in this action, in place of said Cowles; that he so acted at the solicitation of the attorneys and counsel of the respective parties. That deponent has no recollection of any occasion at which the reference herein was postponed in consequence of the engagement either of the said Referee or of deponent, nor does he believe that any postponement was at any time necessitated by any such engagement, but that whatever adjournments were had at the said hearings were so had upon the application of the parties, to the best of deponent's recollection; that it is not true that there were but sixteen days upon which testimony was taken in this case, but on the contrary thereof, more than sixteen days were so occupied in taking testimony; that deponent knows Charles Shultz, the plaintiff, and that he was infrequently present at the meetings before the Referee, but that he was represented at such meetings by his counsel. And deponent further says that the Referee on several occasions said to the parties in this action he would always attend and take the testimony in person whenever either one wished him personally to do so, and not to hesitate to require his personal attention at all times when either party so desired; that the testimony should be taken by deponent only at such times when both parties were satisfied with it."

The following is the opinion of the Court:

HILTON, J.—The plaintiff instituted proceedings under the mechanics' lien law, against the building known as Laura Keene's Theatre, claiming a balance due him of $883 41 for bricks furnished by him towards its erection.

After issue joined the cause was referred by consent of parties, and it appearing from the Referee's report, that at the time of filing the plaintiff's notice of lien, there was nothing owing or due from the owners to the contractors who undertook the erection of the building and who purchased the brick from the plaintiff, the defendants became entitled to judgment.

Upon entering the judgement the clerk adjusted the defendants' costs at $399 94, of which $325 was allowed for Referee's fees, $60 for the fees of the defendants' attorney, and the residue was made up of witnesses' fees and other disbursements.

From this adjustment the plaintiff has appealed to the Court, to have rescinded the action of the clerk in allowing the sum stated for the fees of the Referee. It is necessary, therefore, to look at the existing statutes respecting such fees, and also into the affidavits and papers presented to the clerk at the time of the adjustment, to determine as to the propriety of his action.

By the Code (sec. 311) he is required to insert in the entry of judgment on the application of the prevailing party, and upon notice to the other, the allowance for costs, the necessary disbursements, *including* the fees of officers, the *fees of Referees*, &c. These disbursements must be stated in detail, and verified by affidavit, and a copy of the items composing the costs and disbursements must be served with the notice of adjustment.

By sec. 313 the fees of a Referee are fixed at three dollars for *every day spent* in the business of the Reference; but the parties are permitted to agree *in writing* upon any other rate of compensation.

These statutory provisions seem clearly to define the duty of the Clerk upon adjusting the amount to be included in the costs of the prevailing party for the fees of a Referee. Where the sum claimed is objected to, if no *writing* is produced agreeing upon any particular compensation, the allowance cannot exceed "three dollars for each day spent in the business of the reference," and when the time actually spent by the Referee is disputed, then it must be shown affirmatively by affidavit, or by other equally competent proof.

By these rules, then, will the affidavits be tested, and this review be governed.

The objecting affidavit was made by plaintiff, who stated that the reference began on Oct. 20, 1857, and the testimony was taken before a young man in the office of the Referee, and altogether there were sixteen meetings at which testimony was so taken; that upwards of twenty adjournments were had, in consequence of the Referee being absent, and the young man referred to, being engaged taking testimony in other cases, was consequently unable to proceed with this; and that the Referee has charged for sixty meetings, and five days for preparing his report, making in all sixty-five days, at $5 each day—all of which the plaintiff says is illegal and unjust.

In opposition to this, and also for the purpose of supporting the claim made, the defendants produced two affidavits of the young man referred to, stating himself to be the managing clerk of the Referee, having the charge of keeping his books relating to references and law business, that he kept a record of the *number of days appointed* for hearing herein, and he attaches a copy thereof; that it is the custom of the Referee to charge $5 for each day so appointed in cases referred to him, unless a larger sum is agreed on; that the record shows the number of days so appointed to be sixty; and after the cause was submitted, the Referee was, to the knowledge of the young man referred to, engaged for several days in the examination of the case preparatory to, and in the decision of, the same; that the testimony was *taken by him* at the *solicitation* of the counsel for both parties, and he *has no recollection* of any occasion at which this cause was postponed in consequence of engagements either of the Referee or of himself, nor *does he believe* that any postponement was necessitated by any such engagement.

These affidavits, together with the receipt of the Referee, showing the payment to him of the amount claimed, were the only proofs before the clerk at the time of the adjustment, and I think it cannot be said that they are sufficient to justify the allowance of any sum whatever for Referee's fees, unless it be considered that the "several days" spent in determining the case are stated and verified with sufficient detail or definiteness to justify the allowance of at least *one*, and at most *three* days for that particular service.

It is quite immaterial what number of days were *appointed* for the reference, unless it be shown that the Referee attended in person at the appointed time and place; nor can it be important to know the custom of the Referee in respect to his charges, when there is no writing produced showing an agreement of the parties upon the subject. The law allows a fixed sum for every day spent by the *Referee* in person on the business of the reference, and, to entitle a Referee to this sum, he must first show actual attendance at the time and place fixed for the hearing. Mere proof by a young man in his office of a copy of a record kept by him in the Referee's books, standing alone in opposition to the positive statement of the other side that but sixteen meetings were actually had, at which testimony was taken, and the adjournments were in consequence of the absence of the Referee and the engagements of his young man, (who appears to have been the clerk before whom all the testimony was actually taken,) is not sufficient to justify any allowance whatever for Referee's fees in an action.

Although it was assumed on the argument before me that the service of this young man might be regarded as the service of the Referee, yet I do not upon reflection perceive how this view can be entertained under the pecular phraseology of the statute.

The fee can only be allowed for each day *spent by the Referee* in the business of the reference, and if the parties agree to dispense with his presence at the hearing, and he absents himself, I do not see how the fact that his clerk wrote down a statement of the witness which the parties agreed to regard as evidence, can, upon objection, entitle him to the fee which the statute only allows for actual and personal service.

His inability, on account of other references or engagements, to attend to the trial which the Court at the request of the parties had intrusted to him, would be a sufficient reason for appointing another Referee, his clerk, indeed, if the parties desired it; but it furnishes no reason for allowing him a fee for a service he has never performed.

I say *never* performed, because I cannot admit that a Referee, any more than a Judge or juror, can act by proxy in the trial of an action; and as a Referee cannot so act, it follows that no fee can be allowed for any service shown or claimed to have been thus rendered. The *actual* presence of the Referee is required as a condition precedent to the allowance of any fee for a hearing of a matter referred to him; and this presence must in all cases be shown affirmatively, when, as in the present instance, his absence is urged as an objection to the fees claimed by him, upon the adjustment of costs by the clerk.

If the parties in any case, by consent, take testimony before a person mutually agreed upon, there certainly can be no objection to such a course; but the prevailing party cannot be permitted to charge for the services thus rendered as a disbursement in the cause, if the item is objected to, much less can such person be regarded as a Referee, or considered as entitled to the fees of such an officer, if the action has not been regularly referred to him by the Court.

I have therefore examined this case upon the proofs and affidavits presented to the clerk at the time of the adjustment of the costs by him, and without reference to another affidavit which was read by the defendants' counsel upon the argument of the motion by way of review before me. The fact that the affidavit thus read was not before the clerk, would be a sufficient reason for disregarding it; but as the counsel for the defendant did not object to it at the time, I see no obstacle in the way of my referring to it for the purpose of ascertaining whether, upon a readjustment, any additional facts might be shown under which the allowance by the clerk might be justified. Because, if all the facts which can be presented are now before me, there will exist no necessity for ordering a readjustment.

This affidavit is made by the same young man, who, in addition to the matter before verified by him, says: That the Referee was to his knowledge actually engaged five days in examining the testimony taken, and in preparing his report; also, that the Referee said upon several occasions to the parties, that he would attend and take the testimony in person whenever either desired him to do so.

From all this, (and the additional affidavit does not contain anything else material in my opinion) it is apparent that the Reference never did actually attend in person at any time when witnesses were examined, but all was written down by his clerk in his absence, and finally submitted to him for his opinion and decision. Under such circumstances it would not be unreasonable, where the testimony is voluminous, to suppose that five days would be spent in examining and preparing a report upon it, nor would it be improper to allow five days for such a service when the proof is conclusive in respect to it.

But it can hardly be said that the proof here furnished is of such a character. In the nature of things it is not probable that even a clerk in a Referee's office can state positively upon what the mind of the Referee is occupied during five days, and it cannot be presumed that it would take one-half of that time to read the written evidence in the present case, which seems to be one of a very ordinary kind, such as are usually tried before a Judge of this Court at a single session. Nor does the report itself furnish any positive indication upon this point, as it is less than three pages in length.

Usually in these cases the affidavit of the Referee should be required before any allowance of this description is made; but as the plaintiff's counsel has not objected to the affidavit here produced, I am at liberty to regard it and act upon the facts stated in it.

Under it the Referee is entitled to be allowed for five days spent in the business of the reference, at $3 for each day.

The costs and judgment of the defendants will therefore be reduced by deducting from the amount allowed for Referee's fees and included in said judgment, the sum of $310, and the proper order to that effect will be entered.

A Famous Forger Caught.

From the Louisville Journal, Aug. 26.

Our readers doubtless remember that in January last, a man who called himself ALEX. NORTON, swindled Mr. W. E. SNOWDY out of several thousand dollars. Mr. SNOWDY had been traveling with him some time previous on a steamboat, and became favorably impressed with him. When NORTON arrived here, he sought out Mr. SNOWDY and passed off on him three forged checks for $10,000, $1,500, and $900, on ROCKWOOD, BROWN & Co., of New-Orleans, certified by the Citizens' Bank of New-Orleans.

He purchased of Mr. S. an interest in 2,000 barrels of pork for a bonus of $1,000, a negro boy, and two Hardin County Bonds of $1,000 each, to the amount in all of $3,850, and receiving the cash only on the two small checks for $1,500, he paid for his purchases with the check for $1,000, and refusing money for the balance, requested and received a due bill for $6,150. He did not take the negro with him. It has since leaked out also that he called on Messrs. DURSENIEL & Co., who were the *R. J. Ward*, which boat was in port, and engaged a passage on her for New-Orleans. Being short of money, owing to his extensive transactions with Mr. SNOWDY, he gave Messrs. D. & Co., a sight draft on New-York, which they cashed. It was ascertained that he did not take passage on the *Ward*, and the draft turned out to be worthless. Detectives were dispatched after him, but without success. He was heard of in Texas, in New-York, and other parts of the country, where he had practiced similar rascalities. Yet, as he had a stiff arm and a very peculiar lip, hopes were entertained that he would be taken sooner or later, and they have been realized. A few days ago, Messrs. DURSENIEL & Co. received a letter from the clerk of the Police in Chicago, in which he expressed the belief that NORTON was then in that city, and asking for instructions. They entertained doubts as to the genuineness of the letter, supposing that it might have been written by NORTON himself to obtain the signature of the firm for the purpose of forgery. They showed the letter to Mr. SNOWDY, who consulted Officer BIRCH and Mr. EMANCK, Clerk of the Police, on the subject. On comparing the letter with the signature of NORTON, made on a hotel register which Birch had in his possession, there seemed to be some similarity in the chirography. It was concluded that Birch should go to Chicago forthwith, and be started on Monday night.

Last evening the following dispatch was received:

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.

W. E. Roy, Chief of Police:

Will be home to-morrow evening. Got Norton and railroad bond No. 73. D. BLIGH.

BIRCH had seen NORTON when he was in this city. One of the Hardin County Railroad bonds, which is of the value of $1,000 and was obtained from Mr. SNOWDY, was found on his person. We shall have to await the arrival of BIRCH to ascertain as to the Chicago letter. NORTON will certainly have to do the State of Kentucky some service, and from the demands that will be made for him from other States it is not likely that he will have an opportunity of practicing more rascalities.

Later from Hayti.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

By the arrival at Boston of the brig *Milton*, from Port-au-Prince, we are placed in possession of our usual Hayti files to July 30.

The Government had published a complete exposition of its financial affairs. By this it appears that the Government has a reserve fund of 124,000 plasters. The burning of deteriorated bills had commenced. Already $103,000 had been destroyed, and the operation was being continued. Before long it is estimated that paper representing over $2,000,000 will be burned. Every effort is being made to place the financial arrangement of the country on a sure and permanent footing.

A law has been passed creating the office of an Administrator-General of Public Lands.—*Evening Post.*

There is some talk in Paris about the discovery of a new motive power, said to have been made by a young workman, named Jacob, a turner in copper. Although the precise nature of the discovery is not stated, it has been said that this, like many similar discoveries, was the result of an accident. While seeking to increase the power of his turning lathe, a new means was suddenly revealed to him, whereby he has been able, without assistance, to construct a machine which increases 200 fold the motive power of one man, and may be increased to an unlimited extent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A MATRON'S OR HOUSEKEEPER'S situation, in an institution or seminary, by a strictly conscientious and competent female, with several years' experience; can give the best of references as to capability and character; or in a private family; understands housekeeping thoroughly; also, the care and management of children. Call or address W. Y., for three days, 168 Clinton-st., corner of Baltic, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as nursemaid; can cut and make children's clothes and ladies' dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to assist in light chamber work if required; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 101 13th-st., near 3d-av., in the French dressmaking store, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands every branch of her business in French, American and English styles; can bone fowls, make all kinds of soups, the best of pastry, and preserves of every description. No objection to a respectable boarding-house or the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE AND well-recommended young woman, a situation as cook; understands pastry, biscuit, meat and soups of all kinds, and is a first-rate washer and ironer; would be willing to do both, or general housework, if required; no objections to country; wages moderate. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE English Protestant girl, a situation; is thoroughly conversant with all the duties necessary for a first-class waitress, and a girl of most agreeable manners and appearance; also, situations wanted for a number of excellent general servants, cooks, waiters and nurses. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands baking of all kinds, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing in a respectable private family; can give the best of City references as to character and capability from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at 114 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer. Would be willing to do general housework in a small family. Call at No. 41 Spring-st., second floor, front room, for two days. None but respectable families need call. Good reference can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook, wash and iron in a private family; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 238 7th-av., back room, top floor, between 25th and 26th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or laundress in a private family; is a person of neatness and experience; has City reference; can be at No. 63 20th-st., corner of 6th-av.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; understands pastry, jellies of all kinds; is capable of taking entire charge of a kitchen. Can be seen at No. 69 West 33d-st., in the rear, first floor. Has good City references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing. No objection to take care of children and do plain sewing. Apply at No. 136 Clinton-place, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as a very good plain cook, washer and ironer, and good baker; is willing and obliging; can give good City reference. Apply at No. 102 East 1st-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and plain sewer; is fully capable of taking full charge of an infant from its birth. The best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 80 West 17th-st., near the 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG LADY a situation as children's nurse or seamstress in a private family; has no objection to travel. Best reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 78 East 10th st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable young woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can come well recommended. Can be seen at No. 63 20th st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid or would travel with a lady going South or to Europe. Apply or address to No. 177 Concord-st., third floor, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW ACCUSTOMED to good society an engagement as companion to travel with a family, or as housekeeper. Reference given. Address AMY, Station A, Post office, Spring-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as waitress, or to do chamber waiting. Can give good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 9th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as waitress; is willing and obliging, and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 185 East 14th st., third floor, fill suited.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chamber maid and waiter. Good City reference. Apply at No. 364 8th-st., front room, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE cook, with good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 628 6th-av.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH English, Irish and every other kind of servants, both male and female, together with English, French and German first-class cooks, may be obtained at the offices No. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8d-st., between 3d and 4th aves. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, WITH A WIFE and one child, a steady situation; the man is of sober, steady habits and well acquainted with his business as a first rate plants-man and grass grower; also, the laying out of new pieces, together with the kitchen, fruit and flower departments. New-York and old country references. Address A. L., Box No. 178 Yorkville Post-office, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND farmer by a single Protestant man of first class abilities; would take entire charge of a gentleman's country seat; is very efficient in the laying-out of new grounds, raising all kinds of vegetables, fruit and flower department, hothouse, grapevine, hot or cold; has filled some of the best situations in Scotland; has been 9 years in this country. Address G. R., Sing Sing Post office, for one week.

WANTED—TO MAKE AN ENGAGEMENT BY AN experienced gardener. 16 years in the vicinity of New-York, on first-class places as my letters of character and reference will prove; I am a man fully competent in all departments of gardening; have a wife and small family. A note addressed to Messrs. MCILVAIN & YOUNG, No. 9 John-st., will be attended to. Address P. D. G., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a single man who perfectly understands his business; is a first-rate City driver; has no objection to a good country situation; willing to act in the house if required; of obliging disposition, and willing to make himself useful to an employer. Address W., *Times* Office, Box No. 218, for two days, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man, as porter in a store or any other place; will make himself useful to his employer; has the best of City references; is honest, sober and steady. Address J. W. M., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as groom and coachman, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of City and country reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 4 Bible House, 8th st. Has no objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR plain gardener by a single young man; would be willing to make himself useful in any other way. The very best recommendations for honesty, sobriety and capability. Address F. G., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman, and to take care of horses; understands working in a garden, and can give the best of City reference. Address FARRAL, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, STEADY man, as plain gardener; understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver, will be found willing and attentive to make himself generally useful. Address R. F., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, (GERMAN,) A situation as bar-keeper or waiter; understands both businesses thoroughly; is well recommended; is smart and active. Apply at No. 218 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th aves.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY AN Englishman; a single man, of steady habits, with good City references. Apply personally, or by letter to H. B., care of Mr. Bookham, No. 69 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A young married man, without incumbrances. Be thoroughly understands his business, and can be highly recommended as to character and capability. Address GARDENER, care of Mr. H. Z. Pratt, 21 Murray-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper, or entry clerk in a wholesale store in this City, by a young man who can bring the best of City reference. Address ASSISTANT, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND hostler by a respectable Protestant German; understands his business well, and has excellent recommendations. Apply at No. 218 37th-st., between 8th and 9th aves.

TO GROCERS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a smart American boy, 17 years of age, to drive a wagon and make himself generally useful. Address G. C. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, IN AN IMPORTING and manufacturing house of clothiers and tailors' trimmings; a young man who is well acquainted with the Southern and Western tailors, and has some knowledge of the trimming business. Address Box No. 2,099 Post-office, with reference and where last employed.

WANTED—A COOK WHO IS WELL ACQUAINTED with the business, to assist in the washing and ironing. Scotch, German, or Welsh will be preferred. Call after 2 o'clock in the afternoon at No. 23 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE LAD, IN A wholesale house: one who can reside with his parents and would learn the business. Salary the first year $50. Apply Wednesday morning, No. 8 Cortlandt-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN WELL RECOMMENDED, to cook, wash and iron. Wages $7. Apply, between 9 and 11 A. M., at No. 63 Grand st., Jersey City.

WANTED—TO LIVE ON STATEN ISLAND, A first class cook. Apply at No. 38 Wallen lane, up stairs, between 12 and 2 o'clock. No other hours.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress. Good City reference required. Apply at No. 44 West 27th-st., between Broadway and 6th av.

WANTED—SIX EXPERIENCED SILK SALESmen: none others need apply, at ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S, corner Canal and Mercer-st., between 5 and 6 o'clock, P. M., "only."

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL, about 16 years of age, as assistant nurse, she must be a good sewer, and have City reference. Apply at No. 166 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS IN PRESS.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No. 112 Washington-st., Boston

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 5 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph.

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Asia*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office today, Aug 31, at 10 o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Jason*, of the New-York and Galway line, with two days' later advices from Europe—she having left Galway on the 20th—passed Cape Race yesterday afternoon, and was boarded by the news-yacht of the Associated Press. The *Jason* will probably arrive at this port on Saturday. The political advices by this arrival present no feature of special importance. The Peace Conference at Zurich was still in session, but apparently effecting nothing, although one of the Austrian Plenipotentiaries was reported to have stated on a public occasion that he had strong faith in the final success of the Conference. From Italy, we learn that the National Assembly of Tuscany had formally declared that the dynasty of Hapsburg-Lorraine could not be recalled. This declaration had been received with the greatest enthusiasm. The National Assembly of Modena, also, are stated to be taking strong grounds in favor of national liberty. The Dictatorships of Parma had been accepted by M. Fould. The Presidency of the Council of Rome had been resigned by Cardinal Antonelli, but he still retained the post of Secretary of State. The general amnesty recently proclaimed by the Emperor Napoleon had created general surprise at Paris, but was nevertheless received with great satisfaction by all parties. The Empress Eugenie is officially announced to be again in an "interesting situation." The King of Prussia had rallied somewhat, and his physicians were of the opinion that he would linger for some time longer. Workmen were again busy on the extensive fortifications of Kœnigsburg, the work on which was suspended on the announcement of the peace at Villafranca. The Liverpool Cotton Market was dull, and a further decline had taken place on all qualities. Breadstuffs were quiet and dull, and Provisions were very heavy. Consols were quoted at 95¼.

The steamship *Ariel*, from Southampton on the 17th inst., arrived at this port late last night. The news has been anticipated by the arrival of the *City of Washington*, which brought advices to the 18th.

Advices from Port-au-Prince to the 30th of July reach us by way of Boston. The Haytian Government is devoting itself to financial reforms. One hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars of depreciated bills have been burned, and the incineration was to be persevered in. The reserve fund in the Treasury is represented to be one hundred and twenty-four thousand dollars.

By the Overland Mail which left San Francisco on the 8th inst., we receive later intelligence from California. There is no news of importance. A duel between Senators Broderick and Gwin was expected. Business was somewhat better.

We have news from Kansas of a renewal of the border troubles. Armed bands of Missourians had invaded the Territory of Kansas; and on the 5th August one of these parties forcibly seized one Wright, at the town of Barnesville, and conveyed him to a point distant fourteen miles from the line. Capt. Montgomery interfered, and demanded the release of Wright. A conference was agreed to, and negotiations were commenced, but at last accounts neither the man nor his captors had been delivered up. At a public meeting held in Lawrence, Aug. 24, Capt. Montgomery made a statement of the facts of the case, and there was intense excitement in the town. Montgomery states that he has received reliable information that indictments have been found in Missouri against large numbers of persons in Kansas, and that armed bands of Missourians have avowed their intention to capture these parties at all hazards.

The exploring and wagon-road expedition of Lieut. Beale has terminated, and he and his party have arrived at Kansas City on their return. They have been absent ten months; have traveled about three thousand miles, and have opened fourteen hundred miles of wagon-road along the thirty-fifth parallel.

Remarkable developments in financiering have been made in Pittsburgh, in the course of a judicial investigation into certain fraudulent transactions connected with the Monongahela Valley Bank. Warrants were issued a few days since for the arrest of Stephen D. Dillaye, a noted Democratic politician, of this City, and S. G. Langdon, also of New-York, to answer a charge of forgery and conspiracy. The offence charged is that Dillaye and Langdon presented forged certificates of deposit on the American Exchange Bank of this City, to the amount of $27,500, in exchange for stock of the Monongahela Valley Bank, at the time that institution began operations. The Directors sent Commissioners to New-York to investigate the circumstances of the fraud, and on their return to Pittsburgh the warrants of arrests were issued. Langdon was secured by the Pittsburgh officers, and is now under arrest in that city. Dillaye, being out of town, has not yet been arrested. The details of the fraud form a very curious history. Mr. J. Tyler Hodges is one of the parties who figure in connection with this *expose* of the affairs of the Bank.

Col. T. B. Shaffner sailed from Boston, on Monday, in the bark *Wyman*, on a voyage of exploration to the North Atlantic, in search of a feasible route for a line of telegraphic communication between this country and Europe, by way of Greenland, Iceland, the Faroe Islands, and Scotland; his object being to examine the seas, the bays, and the lands, contemplated to be traversed.

Our record of conflagrations is continued. Toronto, C. W., was visited on Monday night by the most destructive one which has occurred in that city for several years. The loss is estimated at from $35,000 to $40,000. At Hamilton, C. W., yesterday morning, the Roman Catholic Church at the corner of Park and Sheaf streets, was entirely destroyed. The large railroad dépôt at Fairhaven, Mass., was burnt yesterday morning. All the engines, cars, etc., were saved.

The Hon. Thomas H. Seymour, of Connecticut, Ex-Minister to St. Petersburg, was yesterday honored with a public reception at Hartford on his return home. There was a large turnout of the military and civic societies, and a procession escorted the honorable gentleman to his residence.

The Board of Supervisors was in session all the afternoon yesterday. A resolution, offered by Mr. Blunt, in favor of passing the Tax Levy without the $193,000 for the Commissioners of Record, was voted down, and the rest of the session was spent in endeavoring to agree upon the time when the next meeting should be held. Finally the Board adjourned to 1:40 P. M. to-day.

The Governors of the Almshouse had no quorum at their meeting yesterday. There are 7,350 inmates in the different institutions.

An investigation into the cause of death of the unknown ragpicker who was found murdered in the hall-way of No. 41 Baxter-street on Monday morning, was commenced yesterday by Coroner Schirmer, at the Sixth Ward Station-house. The evidence so far fails to show who the deceased was, or at whose hands he met his death. The inquest has been postponed until Thursday next, by which time it is hoped some clue to the perpetrators of the homicide will be obtained.

The brig *Lainkah*, of Brewer, Maine, arrived at Hampton Roads yesterday from Sombrero Island, with a cargo of guano, consigned to Messrs. Woon & Grant, of New-York.

Judge Hilton, of the Common Pleas, has rendered an opinion in the case of Shultz *vs.* Tainter, which appears in another column. It appears that that case was referred to Mr. E. P. Cowles, as Referee, for trial; that the testimony was all taken down before a clerk in the Referee's office, the Referee giving no personal attention to the trial until the evidence was closed. He charged $5 per session for sixty meetings of this description, and for five at which he himself was occupied in reading the testimony and drawing a report. The unsuccessful party objected to these fees as too large, and the Court sustain the objection, cutting the bill of the Referee down from $325 to $16.

The testimony in the long-drawn *habeas corpus* case, instituted by Hugh McParlen to recover custody of his child, was proceeded with yesterday—no result being reached.

Judge Monnis, of the Kings County Court, yesterday granted temporary injunction, on application of the Broadway Railroad Company, restraining the Sewer Commissioners from proceeding with the Broadway sewer, as the work interferes with the public travel.

Yesterday 1,000 bales Cotton changed hands at former rates. Flour generally declined 10c. ₱ bbl., with a moderate inquiry. Wheat was heavy, and Corn was lower. Pork was in better request and was dearer. Lard and Beef were depressed. Molasses and Rice were less active. Spirits Turpentine, Hops, Honey and Whisky attracted more attention. The transactions in Metals, Hides, Leather and Fish were very moderate. The Trade Sale of Tobacco, so long expected, was commenced yesterday with decided spirit and remarkable success. All the Kentucky, and a fair portion of the Seed Leaf embraced in the catalogue, were disposed of at very full rates. The sale is to be resumed to-day. The freight engagements were restricted.

The President and his Predecessor.

Mr. Buchanan is certainly a master in the "Art of Sinking." In every lowest depth of political discredit he still contrives to find a deeper deep. His bathetic exploits will assuredly secure for him the posthumous renown of which he might else have failed; but though this contingency may justify them in his own eyes, it cannot make them more agreeable to the people of the United States. We are very sure, for instance, that no single act of Mr. Buchanan's Administration will do him more damage with all right-thinking and right-feeling persons than the vulgar insults which he has just leveled, through his favorite organ in the Press, at his predecessor, Mr. Pierce.

Mr. Pierce has just returned to his native country after a prolonged absence, during which he has visited many European countries, and seen as much as trying circumstances of domestic anxiety would permit of the social life of the Old World. Wherever he has turned his steps the ex-President has made the most favorable impression by his frank and clear intelligence, and the unaffected distinction of his manners and his bearing. He has asserted the natural *prestige* of his position with singular felicity. As Mr. Buchanan himself is in a fair way soon to learn, it is by no means an easy thing to wear the burden of the Ex-Presidential dignity with propriety and decorum. In the society of Europe an American President occupies, in point of fact, the rank of a sovereign; and the part of "a monarch retired from business" is proverbially trying. Mr. Pierce has borne the test admirably.

It is not necessary for us to say here that the Presidential career of Franklin Pierce, however comparatively illuminated its place in our records may be by its contrast with the actual administration, commands neither our sympathy nor our respect. We believe Mr. Pierce to have been both an unwise and an unsuccessful Chief Magistrate of the Union. But a high-toned, generous, intelligent and dignified gentleman, none but his vilest personal enemies, or his most fanatical political antagonists, can now deny that he was and is. Of him it may be truly said that nothing in his political career so well became him as the leaving it, and that since he retired to private life he has earned a new title to the real respect of his countrymen, by the unobtrusive good sense of his conduct.

Mr. Pierce was received in Boston, on his landing from the steamship *America*, with a cordial greeting by a numerous company of the most respectable citizens, and replied to their kindly salutations in a speech which, as speeches go, deserves to be described as brief, sensible, and unpretendingly patriotic. Nothing could have been more becoming, nothing less pretentious, than the whole of the informal meeting. Not a discordant note would have jarred upon the tasteful propriety of the ex-President's welcome, had not the present incumbent of the seat which he once filled seized upon the occasion as a happy opportunity for a fresh display of his own peculiar attributes. Mr. Buchanan has not much love to waste upon men of other creeds than himself in politics; but there is nothing so odious to him as the leading men of his own faith. He therefore at once ordered his decrepid mouth-piece in this city to revive the small, silly, and spiteful impertinences with which Mr. Pierce had been honored by that abject sheet during his term of office. That the President should be constantly in the habit of insulting high functionaries of his own Government, through the same channel, may be explained perhaps by the instincts of active jealousy. Men like Mr. Dallas and Mr. Mason inspire the President with fear for the future. But Mr. Pierce has abjured the career of politics. In his case nothing can be advanced to extenuate the indecency of such attacks from such a quarter. Envy of Mr. Pierce's superior personal qualities, weakly betrayed in the impatience and irritability of advancing years, is at the bottom of the pitiful exhibition. Unluckily for himself, Mr. Buchanan possesses an organ equally dilapidated and doting with himself; and lends the importance of his high station to what would pass else unnoticed as the foolish malevolence of an insignificant and disappointed speculator in the spoils of politics.

Herod in our Homes.

Four hundred and fifty-two children, under the age of two years, died in this City of New-York last week; of that number 145 died of cholera infantum and 43 of diarrhœa; the whole number of deaths of all ages being 710. Common decency demands an inquisition of this innocent blood. The Board of Health, the City Inspector, and the other City authorities, are all very well as far as they go, and as far as they understand matters intrusted to their special care. It is their function to remove all causes of injury to the public health. But our misfortune is that they understand but very little; and that though the present City Inspector has done better than many of his predecessors, still the work to be accomplished under his auspices is badly done in very many locations. In the places where the bulk of this great infant mortality occurred, amongst the poor and laboring classes, there is little political influence to be reaped and few votes are to be garnered in. If the City Inspector could be everywhere in person, to inspect every part of the City, perhaps all would be as it should; but this is simply a physical impossibility.

Two important questions thus arise: Do the Health Wardens or Deputies know what cleanliness is? And what class of persons fill these places? It must first be kept in mind that nothing can be more delicate or sensitive than the vital organs of an infant. It must then be understood that the great infant mortality occurs amongst those families which are compelled to live in second, third and fourth class tenement-houses, among that class who are always suffering from exposure and all the trying ills attendant upon dependence and poverty.

These tenement-houses are built, or purchased by the owners, for the purpose of making a large profit out of a small outlay; but few of them have any yard-room, and none, it may be safely said, are adequately provided with drains or out-houses. The poor people who live in these places are compelled therefore to keep the refuse of their houses in their badly ventilated apartments, or to let it stand in the street until it can be removed by the carts. The children having no yard, are compelled to go in the street for recreation, and for what is supposed to be fresh air; and there they inhale the effluvia from filthy kennels and neglected garbage boxes, acted upon by the sun, and poisoning the whole atmosphere. Whether these children are in or out of the house, they are always breathing air impregnated with disease. One of these roots of evil might be remedied if the contractors' carts engaged for the collection of this offal, did their work regularly and faithfully, and in this hot season repeated it twice a day; but, instead of this, on some days the carts never appear at all; on other days it is nearly dark before the offal is collected, and then it is done in such a sluggish manner that it might as well not be done at all; the collector of the garbage generally spilling a large part into the street, and allowing it to remain there.

Another cause for this alarming mortality is to be found in the bad and unwholesome meats and provisions sold to these poor people, at nearly all the butcher and grocery shops which infest the localities in which they live. In our Southern cities they have officers denominated Commissaries of Markets and Provision Stores, whose duty it is to seize all unwholesome meats, fish and provisions. If the Health Wardens of this City were to have this indispensable office included in their duties, they would have ample room to exercise their functions. They would find large quantities of meat exposed for sale at the large markets which are utterly unfit for human use. Meats are daily offered to the poor of our City which are simple *fomites* of the very worst kind, saturated with the seed of a hundred diseases. The strict old law of the Jewish state controlling the license of slaughterers, might be revived and reapplied with advantage to the shambles of New-York.

While this, with other departments of our Municipal Police, is left at the mercy of irresponsible greed and the uncontrolled lust of gain, we must expect to see Herod steadily at his work among the children of the poor.

The Fees of Referees.—Ex-Judge Cowles is reputed to do the prettiest Referee business in the City, and it is gratifying to be able in the light of the proceedings before the Court of Common Pleas yesterday to presume that it is profitable. Nothing is more pleasing than to see labor remunerated—the toiling artisan handsomely paid for his handiwork, the thinker compensated for his brain-sweat.

The proceedings to which we have referred were had in the Common Pleas, before Judge Hilton, the case being an action to foreclose a mechanic's lien filed against Laura Keene's Theatre. The cause had been referred to ex-Judge Cowles, who reported in favor of the defendants, charging for his services for 65 sessions, $325. The plaintiff's Attorney thought the charge for services rather steep, and so went before Judge Hilton for its readjustment. The plaintiff's affidavit stated that the testimony was not taken before the Referee at all, but before his "young man,"—that there were sixteen meetings for the purpose, and upwards of twenty adjournments, in consequence of the Referee's absence or the "young man's" other engagements. On the other side, Mr. Patterson, the "young man," stated that the aggregate number of days appointed for a hearing of the reference was sixty; that he frequently took testimony for Judge Cowles in his absence, the parties consenting; that he believed the adjournments were all had on the application of the parties; that the Referee spent five days in examining the testimony and making his report, and that it was his custom to charge $5 a day for his services—hence the bill for 65 days' work—$325.

Judge Hilton gave as his opinion that the charge was a little high. The law fixes the fees of a Referee at $3 for *every day* spent in the business, unless there is a written agreement to a higher *per diem*, and contemplates no proxies for a Referee any more than for a Judge on the bench. The case was one of a very ordinary kind—such "as are usually tried before a Judge of this Court," said Judge Hilton, "at a single session." The report was less than three pages long, and it was not to be presumed that it would take one-half of five days to read all the testimony. Still the Court leaned to a liberal construction, allowed five days' work at the legal rate of $3 a day, and the order was entered entitling the Referee to $15, instead of $225, as claimed!

The system of turning over causes by consent of parties to a Referee was designed as an expedient for cheapening Justice and quickening her tardy steps. The Referee's duty is a very responsible one, and it requires first-class men for its performance. The legal *per diem* is ridiculously low, but by a written agreement it can be placed at any figure that may be deemed remunerative. There is nothing oppressive in the statute, and its strict construction will do a little something toward checking the law's proverbial delays, and bringing the luxury of the law within the reach of poor men again.

The Reported Loss of the Congress.

We have been besieged with inquiries as to the truth of the telegraphic report in this morning's paper concerning the rumored loss of the frigate *Congress*. We can only say that the dispatch came in the usual way to all the papers from the agent of the Associated Press, and that it professed to give nothing more than the vaguest of rumors. The story of the loss of the *Congress* is, apart from this, an extremely improbable one. She sailed from Philadelphia about a fortnight ago, and should be by this time in latitudes where storms, at the present season of the year, are of rare occurrence. The *Congress* was commanded by one of the most efficient officers in the service, and what makes the truth of this rumor more improbable still is the fact that no arrival at Philadelphia, which could bring such news, is anywhere reported. We think that the friends of the officers and crew of the *Congress* may be perfectly easy in their minds as to her safety. As soon as we can obtain any positive information on the subject, we shall place it before the public.

This frigate sailed from Philadelphia on the 13th of August, for Rio Janeiro, as the flag-ship of the squadron on that station, in place of the frigate *St. Lawrence*, which arrived home a short time since. She was built at Kittery, in the State of Maine, in 1841, and is a first-class frigate, of 1,867 tons burden, carrying 30 officers, 300 sailors and marines, and an armament of 50 guns. During her cruise on the Brazil station, in 1851-2-3, she experienced many severe gales of wind peculiar to that latitude, in which she proved herself a superior vessel in every respect, and has always been considered one of the finest sea boats in the Navy. The principal officers of the *Congress* are as follows: Captain—L. M. Goldsborough; Lieutenants—J. F. Armstrong, D. McN. Fairfax, S. P. Quackenbush, Joseph N. Smith, Austin Pendergast; Master—George A. Bigelow; Surgeon of the Fleet—L. B. Hunter; Passed Assistant Surgeon—Edward Shippen; Assistant Surgeon—Joseph D. Grafton. As the *Congress* was not to touch at any port on her way to Rio, unless spoken at sea, it must be about two months before she can be heard from.

Reopening of the Astor Library.

THE ENLARGEMENT—ARRANGEMENT OF THE LIBRARY—NEW BOOKS.

Bibliopoles had their hearts gladdened, Monday, by the announcement that the Astor Library was again open for their delectation and accommodation. They were little prepared, however, for the total transformation which the interior of the building had undergone as regards the arrangement of books. It seemed as if, during the interval the Library has been closed, folios, quartos and duodecimos, volumes in brief of all ages, sizes and colors had left their old haunts, selected their mates, and gone to shelves with which they had been formerly unacquainted. An inspection, however, showed that there had been hard work done during the month the public have been excluded from the Library.

Two years ago it was announced that Wm. B. Astor, Esq., had transferred to the Trustees of the Astor Library the title to the lot adjoining the building just erected. Mr. Astor then asked permission to build thereon an edifice similar to the one his father's bounty had erected. The Trustees interposed no objections to so reasonable a request, and the Astor Library saw its double gradually growing up by its side. This building, apart from the lot on which it stands, involved an outlay of $125,000. The completion of this structure, similar in all its parts to the original building, necessitated a re-arrangement of all the books, and this Dr. Cogswell has been busy about for the last four weeks. Four workmen have labored from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. during that time, dusting the volumes, while Dr. Cogswell, with four assistants, has been busy from 9 A. M., re-classifying and re-arranging them. Some idea of the magnitude of the work performed may be gained in attempting to realize the fact that all of the 100,000 volumes in the library have been put in the places which they now occupy by Dr. Cogswell himself. With the exterior of the library the public are well acquainted. Of the interior they know less. For the enlightenment of those who are ignorant of the vast amount of intellectual wealth stored away in the Astor Library, within the reach of all who will take the pains to stop there, the following summary of the new arrangement of the building is appended, premising only that every department is at undantly represented:

The South Library is appropriated to works on Science and the Arts; the North to History and Literature.

Each Library is divided in twenty-eight alcoves or small rooms open in front upon the area or hall for reaching and communicating with each other by a passage in the rear, running all round the building. Each alcove is divided into the presses or book cases, which contain six, seven or eight shelves. The whole number of presses is 1,220. The alcoves are designated by the letters of the alphabet, the presses by numbers, and the shelves by the letters A to H, beginning at the lowest.

The twenty-eight alcoves in the South Library are designated by the letters A, B, C, &c., to A Z—B Z. Those in the North, by A A, B B, to A A Z B B Z.

Presses 1 to 600 are in the south and 601 to 1,200 in the north.

Alcove A is the southeast corner alcove of the south library. It is reserved for receiving and cataloguing new books before they are placed in their proper department.

Alcove B is devoted to General Natural History, Geology and Mineralogy; C to General Natural History and Zoology; D to Scientific Periodicals; E to Chemistry and Physics; F to Commerce and the Practical Arts; G and H which are at the southwest and northwest corners of the library and the line of shelving between them are appropriated to the English, French and American Patent Documents. The Presses facing upon the open spaces at the east and west ends of the library and the long tables with sliding shelves in the spaces are appropriated to painting, sculpture, music and illustrated works.

All the galleries on the south side of the main floor of the South Library are taken up with the transactions of societies and associations for the advancement of science. Alcove I., which is the second on the north side of the south library, from the northwest corner, is assigned for works on agriculture and horticulture; Alcove J to botany; K is the passage way as appropriated to encyclopædias, dictionaries, &c.; L is medicine, anatomy and surgery; M, medical periodicals; N is the northeast corner, and is reserved for books which readers are using. The galleries on this side are appropriated to the same class of books as those in the main part of the alcove below, and are either filled or reserved for additions, as the case may be. Alcove O is the southeast corner of the second floor of the south library. It is appended to the open space at the end, which is appropriated to geography, maps, &c.; Alcove P to metaphysical and moral science; Alcove Q and R to pure mathematics; S to astronomy and optics; T to mechanics, hydraulics, and military tactics; U is the open space at the west end, to architecture; V, the northwest corner alcove, is appropriated to ecclesiastical history as connected with theology; W and X to theology, biblical, exegetical, dogmatical, patrastic, &c.; Y (the passageway) to theology on the north side, and to jurisprudence on the south; Z to civil or common law; A Z to American reports; B Z (the northeast corner alcove), to jurisprudence of Spain, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Turkey, India, China, &c.

Alcove AA. (S. W. corner of the North Library) is appropriated to comparative philology, Latin and Greek philology, and general grammar; BB. to Dictionaries and Grammar of the European, Asiatic, African and American languages; CC. to Greek and Latin Literature; DD. the passage is not shelved for books, the gallery over it is appropriated to magazines; EE. to French Literature; FF. to Italian, Spanish and Portuguese Literature; GG. (the L. W. corner alcove) to German and Dutch Literature below, to Scandinavian and Slavonic in the gallery; HH. (N. W. corner alcove) to German, Belgian and Dutch History below, to Scandinavian and Slavonic above; II. to Italian, Spanish and Portugese History; JJ. to French History; KK. in the passage-way; LL. to Universal History, Ancient History generally, and modern general History; MM. to Oriental History and Literature; NN. (N. E. corner) General Introduction to History, Diplomatics, Chronology, Inscriptions, Numismatics, Heraldry, &c.

The sixteen presses—four at each corner of the reading hall—are appropriated to voyages and travels; SE. to voyages round the world and collections; NE. to voyages and travels in Asia; SW. to voyages and travels in Europe; NW. to voyages and travels in Africa and around the Mediterranean. Alcoves OO. to UU., being all on the South side of the second floor of the North Library, are appropriated to American History and Literature, South and North America, United States and the individual States; VV. to BBZ, being all on the North side, to English History and Literature, Parliamentary Reports, &c.

The following is the summary of the plan of arrangements and classification of the Library:

The South Library is devoted to Science and the Arts.

The lower floor to the Natural Sciences.

The second floor to the Mathematical, Metaphysical and Moral Sciences, including Theology and Jurisprudence.

The North Library is devoted to History and Belles Lettres.

The lower floor, south side, to Belles Lettres.

The lower floor, north side, to History.

Second floor, south side, to American History and Literature.

Second floor, north side, to English History and Literature.

Besides the amount which Mr. Astor appropriated for the erection of the library building, he set apart $20,000 for the purchase of books. The entire sum, it is understood, has been already expended. The volumes lately purchased have been incorporated into the library, and at present it is somewhat difficult to get at them.

Among the most remarkable is a set entitled "*Peintures des Manuscrits depuis le 8me siècle jusqu'a la fin du 16me.*" This work is included in twenty volumes, elephant folio, and was originally published at $7,000, though it has been purchased for $1,000. Comte de Bastard, to whose energy and skill it is a monument, undertook to execute the work under the patronage of Louis Philippe, who subscribed for nineteen copies in order to insure the author compensation for his labor. Very few copies beside those thus ordered were struck off. By the original design fifty volumes were to complete the set, but the overthrow of the monarchy obliged Comte de Bastard to relinquish the undertaking when but twenty volumes had been issued.

There has also been added to the Library a complete collection of the *Annales Maritimes et Coloniales de France.* These annals extend back for a century. It is a significant fact that, in the volume for 1855, there is a note by the editor, apologizing to the public for the paucity of information on certain points which the issue of that year contains. This deficiency he explains by saying that he has given all he was allowed to give.

One of the most remarkable series of volumes in the Library is, the *Specifications of English Patents.* There are in all about 600 volumes, which are devoted to minute descriptions of patents taken out in England since the year 1617. As exhibiting the increased activity of inventive genius in these latter times, it is a fact worth noting that from 1617 to 1852, 14,000 patents were issued, while from 1852 to the present time, there have been 15,000 taken out. The indexing of these volumes displays remarkable industry and a systematic thoroughness which can hardly be surpassed. One series of catalogues gives the names of inventors, another the character of the patent issued, and still another the lawsuits which have originated through alleged trespass upon the rights. Thus our own inventors can obtain all the information they may desire with reference to English patents by going no further from home than the Astor Library. Strange as it may appear, the binding of these volumes has cost $10,000. All the drawings have been mounted with muslin, that the books might be handled without falling to pieces, and this alone has cost for the 200 volumes about $1,000.

Hours may profitably be spent in the Library, in investigating the curious, or reading the useful books which are there deposited. Within a month, a new catalogue, in 3 vols. royal octavo, 700 pp., will be issued.

It is estimated that the building, as enlarged, is capable of accommodating nearly 300,000 volumes.

LATER FROM UTAH.

The Territorial Election—First Gentile Convention in Utah—Protest Against Mormonism, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Great Salt Lake City, Saturday, Aug. 6, 1859.

On Monday last, the 1st inst., was held the Territorial election of Utah—a feature in the politics of this Territory, heretofore merely nominal, considered only a formality, but which this year has assumed an importance little anticipated by the followers of the Prophet. Contrary to custom, and in opposition to the Church, a rival party, imbued with the partisanship of American politics, dared rise up and contest the superiority of Church over State. Where "the Lion of the Lord" has been accustomed to proclaim his *ipse dixit*, and rule the nominations, and the supremacy of his wishes secure the election of his favorites, a small band of the spirit of '76 have maintained their privileges and voted their choice. Although few, their concerted action has doubtless secured them the majority of votes, if not an election of their candidates. The returns are not yet in, but sufficient is known to alarm the Saints, and make the negligent repent their disinterestedness. For Delegate to Congress there were three candidates, viz: Capt. Wm. H. Hooper, Mormon; Dr. Hoar Ex-Indian Agent, and W. J. Osborne, ex-legislator from Greene County, Gentiles. At Camp Floyd there was a large vote, at Bridger doubtless the same, while Carson Valley has to be heard from, all of which points are considered Gentilist. In this city but about 1,000 or 1,200 votes were polled; among others unnaturalized citizens enjoyed elective franchise, to our certain knowledge, evincing what could have been accomplished had parties been aware of the opposition.

The United States Court is active in its session. The juries have been impanneled. The Grand Jury consists chiefly of Mormons of high standing in the Church, such as Counselors, Apostles, Bishops &c. The Traverse Jury has a majority of Gentiles—so it but remains with the churchmen to present, and criminals will receive their deserts. Several bills have been found, but on "trying," or *high*-handed cases, a tardiness and lack of testimony is apparent. Never was so much crime committed in a community where so little evidence could be gathered. Parties who should know *all* about such things when put under oath are the most ignorant—thus confirming the reputed futility of United States Courts to administer justice where *worthy* parties are interested. Murders and robberies are rife in our midst—scarce a day but brings some new crime to light. The mountains and valleys, yea, even cities, are infested with free-booters and desperadoes. They boldly stalk the streets by day, and lie in ambush for their victims by night. On the main streets, in public houses, at private parties, are men shot, stabbed and beaten, as well as robbed, and no evidence can be elicited against the guilty. All—but the victims—seem leagued together in these damnable and cowardly assaults, and bid defiance to law and its punishments. We hear of two men shot on Weber River, about 50 miles east of the city; of another north, and only last night, here in the city, in a hotel, without provocation, one Frank McNeil (who was for several months imprisoned in this city during the war, by the authorities, and who is here attending a suit he has brought against Brigham Young *et al.*, claiming $25,000 damages) was attacked, shot at, beaten, and barely escaped losing his life, which has been threatened by the Saints numerous times. And whilst inditing this letter we were startled by three reports of pistols and the cry of murder, and on repairing to the spot we found said McNeil again shot by unknown persons—this time it is feared fatally, and at the door of a public house. Municipal officers, instead of seeking the criminal, loitered about the room of the wounded man, until the company cried shame, and thus compelled them to leave the house. No arrest can be made—no clue obtained—although it is generally believed to be a concocted plan to rid themselves of McNeil, who has been a thorn in their sides. Thus it goes. No man who renders himself inimical to them is safe.

Mule sales are over at Camp Floyd. The animals averaged Government about $70 per head. Emigration immense. A short time since a party of emmigrants was murdered on the Northern route to California by Indians. The Indians are becoming very troublesome and the whites are not less savage. Judge Sinclair discountenances Probate criminal jurisdiction and has had Gibson, who was last week convicted by said Court of murder in the first degree, presented to the Grand Jury now in session, as though he had never been tried, and they have found a bill. Oh for a host of such officials as our judiciary! then Utah might be purified.

Weather hot, harvest in full blast, fruits plenty.

A. B.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Camp Floyd, U. T., Sunday, July 24, 1859.

I herewith transmit to you the official report of the proceedings of the first "Gentile" Convention ever held within the Territory.

At a Mass Convention of the "Gentiles" held in the City of Fairfield, U. T., on the 23d of July, 1859,

On motion of Dr. Garland Hurt, the Hon. Andrew Humphreys was unanimously chosen President of the Convention, and on taking the Chair said:

Friends and Fellow Citizens of Utah Territory: It would be an act of ingratitude on my part, such a one as I am incapable of committing, were I to remain silent on the present occasion, without returning to each and every one of you my sincere and heartfelt acknowledgments for the honor you have conferred on me, that of unanimously selecting me to preside over the deliberations of your Convention; and the more so because it is the first Convention that has ever assembled in this Territory that was willing that law and order should prevail. It will be expected of me that I should state the objects of the meeting, but my recent arrival in the Territory prevents me from sufficiently understanding what your objects are. I therefore content myself by presiding over the Convention to the best of my ability.

On motion of Mr. Kirk, John E. Risley and Geo. H. Crosman, Jr., were chosen Secretaries.

Dr. G. Hurt moved that a Committee of seven be appointed by the President to draft an address and resolutions, whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed: Dr. Garland Hurt, John Bigler, Wm. D. Kirk, Wm. H. Lent, Wm. Hanley, S. P. Jones, and C. L. Craig.

The Committee, after retiring a short period, reported the following address and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

As citizens of the United States, devoted to our form of government and the social organization of its people, it becomes us, when in mass Convention assembled, to declare to our fellow-citizens the causes which induce us to dissent from opinions, and condemn practices, hostile to the letter and spirit of our Constitution, and subversive of our rights as freemen.

We declare our hearty approval of that religious liberty which entitles every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience; and we most solemnly declare that we have not, and will not, interfere with that right in any religious sect, whether Jewish, Pagan, Mormon, or Christian, but with the simple exercise of that right Brigham Young and his followers have not been, and will not be, content. They have practiced intolerance and persecution to an extent hitherto unknown in our country, and unequaled elsewhere in the nineteenth century.

A fundamental principle of their organization is a union of Church and State. They acknowledge an ecclesiastical head whom they profess to believe a vicegerent of Divinity, whose will is higher than all law, even the human conscience itself, and whose command is sufficient justification for crimes of every grade. Nor are they content to support their ominous system by voluntary contributions from its adherents, but have heretofore and yet do levy taxes upon us, and compel an unwilling people to pay tribute to support an organization that they despise.

By legislative enactments they have granted to Church officials the exclusive privilege of establishing ferries and bridges over the principal rivers, and a large share of the enormous tolls extorted from emigrants goes to the support of their Immigration Fund. They confiscate to the same use the estray property found within the Territory. They escheat the property of deceased to the use of the Church.

They have assumed the right to dispose of the timber and grass, the water and its privileges, for the exclusive support of church dignitaries. They have granted large and valuable tracts of public lands to church officials, to the exclusion of all others.

They have created a corporation by chartering their Church, investing it with powers destructive of the best interests and dangerous to the liberties of the inhabitants.

Three-fourths of the population are aliens, who know nothing of our institutions and care nothing for them. They emigrated to our country, not to enjoy the freedom it affords, but merely because it was the home and centre of Mormonism. Many of them boast that they are not, and never intend to be, American citizens.

They have imprisoned American citizens for no other cause than that of refusing to attach themselves to their revolting institutions.

In their attempts to establish a Theocracy, founded upon the divine right of their Priests to govern, they were led in 1857 to declare war against the United States, and after having killed some and imprisoned others of our fellow-citizens—stolen the property of the Government, as well as that of private individuals, they accepted the pardon of the President without making restitution, or in any way accounting for the property stolen, and without surrendering or intending to surrender their hostility to the Government of the United States.

We declare our full conviction, from all we have witnessed, that the Mormon people are no more loyal to the Constitution and Laws of the United States today, than when they declared their independence of that Government, defied its powers, levied a military chest, organized their army and fortified Echo Canon.

They have murdered and then robbed whole trains of emigrants, not sparing defenceless women and children, whose cries for mercy found no ear to hear, no heart to pity, and no arm to bring deliverance.

They have debauched and then murdered helpless women.

They have taken the lives of American citizens by order of their Priesthood.

They have made eunuchs under church authority, and they still claim the right to continue the diabolical practice.

They have incited the merciless savages to rob and murder unprotected people.

They have prevented the execution of the laws by conferring criminal jurisdiction upon courts of their own creation, in violation of the Organic act.

They have disfranchised American citizens from serving on juries.

They have refused to provide jails, or other means, for the safe keeping of prisoners.

They have steadily refused to provide money to enable the Federal Courts to try and punish offenders.

They have in nearly every instance prevented the arrest of criminals, and when a few were arrested their officers have permitted them to escape.

They have inspired witnesses and jurors with fear, by threats of terrible meaning.

Witnesses have not dared to testify in courts of justice unless they could be protected by the army, and when that protection was afforded them the Mormons, fearful that the truth would be made known, and their leaders punished, have falsely pretended that they were afraid of the soldiers, and that they were persecuted on account of their religion.

They practice incest and polygamy in its most horrifying forms, setting at defiance all the laws of consanguinity, instances being known of men high in their confidence having pretendedly married the mother and her daughters, and cohabited with them at the same time—where they thus married their half sisters and nieces, and to justify this outrageous practice, they denounce *as prostitutes* the women of the States among whom are our mothers, our wives, our sisters, our daughters, and our friends.

They have stolen large quantities of public property since their pretended treaty of peace with the United States.

They have made no restitution, nor in any way whatever accounted for the vast amount of property they have stolen and destroyed, and for none of these crimes we have enumerated have the perpetrators been brought to punishment, nor has the public Accuser, appointed by the Federal Government, taken any of the necessary steps to do so.

The United States Marshal for the Territory has used every means within his power to make arrests, where prosecutions have been set on foot by individuals, but the means placed at his disposal are found wholly inadequate.

We cannot too highly commend the exertions of the Federal Judges in their attempts to do their duty in executing the laws, nor the action of Gen. Johnston in affording protection to the civil authorities generally, but especially to the Court held at Provo; nor can we too deeply regret the action which the President

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A FREE SCHOOL OF VOCAL ART.—Those desiring instruction in the vocal art, as may be seen by an advertisement under the head of Education, have an excellent opportunity afforded them, by joining "The Guilmette Free School of Vocal Art," the members of which will meet at Cooper Institute this evening. The qualifications for membership are easy, for all that is required is a voice to invest and the ability to read an ordinary hymn tune. The chief aim of the school is the development of the voice, an attainment which is earnestly desired by all who have an "ear for music," but whose voices lack either the volume or the purity necessary to the enjoyment of those whom they might desire to please by vocal effort. The passion of Dr. GUILMETTE, the Director-in-Chief, for music, led him, many years ago, to make the development of the voice a study; and since then he has met with a success in his treatment of the diseases of the organs of the throat and chest, which are so painful, and which have become almost epidemic, and in the development of the vocal organs, that has warranted the Church Society by which he has been selected, in anticipating results from the present course of instruction of a highly beneficial character. The Rev. J. M. MACAULAY, D. D., of the Dutch Reformed Church, Fifth-avenue, is President of the Board of Examiners. The course of instruction, we are assured, will be thorough, and the examination previous to the awarding of the diplomas of merit will be rigid.

OPENING OF THE TRADE SALE.—GEORGE A. LEAVITT & Co. yesterday commenced their regular Trade Sale of books, stereotype plates and stationery, at their auction rooms, No. 379 Broadway. About two hundred persons were present, mostly of old and regular buyers, who entered with much spirit into the sale. For the first day the bidding was quite spirited, and the prices paid were satisfactory. The catalogue is a large octavo pamphlet of 316 pages, being 40 pages larger than any previous one. It embraces consignments from all the principal publishers of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, and from one or two each in New-Haven, Buffalo, Salem, and other places. There are, also, several invoices of stereotype plates and of stationery. The custom of furnishing refreshments to the buyers in the building is revived, and appears now to be as inseparable from the sales as any other feature. The sale was adjourned about 1½ P. M., when the entire party proceeded in regular order to the large hall above the salesroom, where four tables had been spread for their accommodation. Several guests were invited, this being the first dinner of the season. The caterer was Mr. W. H. HARRIMAN, of the Suffolk House. The dinner passed off in good time, and was a very quiet, business like affair. When the people from distant places start have had time to reach the City, there will, it is supposed, be a large increase in the number of bidders.

THE POISONED FAMILY.—The family of Mr. HAWLEY PETERS, who were reported in yesterday's TIMES as having been poisoned by taking arsenic, are all recovering, Mrs. PETERS being the only one who remains sick from the effects of the poisoned food. The attending physician states that every member of the family, consisting of nine persons, was prostrated soon after tea, and all suffered from severe pains in the stomach, and a smarting sensation about the fauces and mouth. Mr. PETERS left home soon after supper, and his family having been taken unwell in the meantime, he was sent for. A search resulted in finding him in a helpless condition in the stable, where he had gone to attend to his horse. His life was at first despaired of, but he is now considered out of danger. It is said that the poison was tartar-emetic, which had probably been furnished by mistake for cream of tartar. There is scarcely a doubt that the poison was mixed with the food unintentionally by some member of the family.

A THIEF AT ABBOTT'S EGYPTIAN MUSEUM.—In the splendid collection of Egyptian Antiquities, at the Stuyvesant Institute, bearing the respected name of Dr. HENRY ABBOTT, there was no finer specimen than that of the lady's work-basket, containing unfinished needle-work, with needles, scissors, &c., of the time of the Pharaohs. It was, as nearly as could be ascertained, three thousand years old. One day last week, a "lady" visited the Museum, and, supposing that she was unobserved, passed her hand into the glass case in which it was exhibited and withdrew it. She was seen fumbling about the case, but the abstraction was not discovered before she left the building. Her name and that of her companion were not then known. *They are known now.* If she does not return the stolen treasure to Messrs. ABBOTT & SNARE, at the Egyptian Museum, the name will be published, and proceedings commenced which will bring the guilty party before the Recorder, at the Court of General Sessions.

AWARDS FOR STREET IMPROVEMENTS.—To-morrow Comptroller HAWS will pay the awards to parties damaged by the widening of Reade street from Broadway to Washington-street. They amount altogether to $474,384. The awards for damages sustained on account of that portion of the same street which extends from Broadway to Chatham street, amounting to $344,515, will be paid on the 30th of September next, and the awards for the widening of Whitehall-street, amounting to $160 700, on the 6th inst. Before the persons in whose favor these awards are made, can receive these sums, they must have paid all assessments, on account of benefits derived by them from the widening of these streets, and they must have removed their buildings standing on the line of the improvement.

WOMAN AND CHILD BURNED.—Mrs. ANNIE ABRAMS, living at No. 103 Hester-street, was preparing her husband's dinner yesterday noon, and in stooping over the stove her dress came in contact with the grate, and her person was soon wrapped in flames. Her screams brought in the neighbors, who extinguished the fire, but not before Mrs. ABRAMS and her babe two months old were shockingly burned. The premises were also set on fire, but were put out by the firemen without ringing the fire bells. Mrs. ABRAMS was removed to the New-York Hospital, but it is not likely that she will survive her injuries. She is but 20 years of age, and has been married about sixteen months.

REVIEW OF THE CADETS AT WEST POINT BY GOV. MORGAN.—On Thursday afternoon, Sept. 1, the cadets at West Point will be reviewed by His Excellency Gov. MORGAN. The Governor will be accompanied by his Aids-de-camp Colonels DARLING and THORNTON; Adjutant, Gen. TOWNSEND; Inspector, Gen. SEEMAN; Commissary, Gen. WEBB; Engineer-in-Chief NEGLEY; Judge Advocate, Gen. SEWARD; Surgeon, Gen. AGNEW; Quartermaster, Gen. MITCHELL; Paymaster, Gen. JOHNSON, and Military Secretary SKIDMORE. The review will undoubtedly be a very brilliant affair.

GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE.—The Governors of the Almshouse had no quorum yesterday, and transacted no business, in consequence, beyond reading the usual requisitions from the different institutions. The weekly statement gives the following aggregates: Number remaining, Aug. 20, 7,348; admitted, 1 817; died, 43; discharged, 1,625; sent to Penitentiary, 147. Remaining, Aug. 27, 7.356, being an increase of two since the date of the last report.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mrs. MARY CONNOLLY, the wife of Mr. Justice CONNOLLY, of the Lower Police Court, died suddenly about 3 o'clock yesterday morning at her residence No. 158 West Fiftieth-street, of disease of the heart.

BODY RECOVERED.—A little boy, named JAMES MCNAIR, 5 years of age, has been missing since Saturday last from his home at Ravenswood, L. I. Yesterday his body was found floating in the Bay near Governor's Island. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, and a verdict of "Found drowned" was rendered. The remains were taken to the house of his parents.

MEN OF STRAW.—The District-Attorney yesterday furnished a list of about twenty names to the different Police Magistrates of persons who make a business of going bail for all criminals who will pay them a fee of from $5 to $25. Each person upon the list is said to be wholly irresponsible—some not worth a dollar, yet going security oftentimes in sums of a thousand and more.

FATAL FLUID ACCIDENT.—ANN KENNEDY, the servant girl who was severely burned a few days ago by the bursting of a fluid lamp at a house in Clinton-street, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital. An inquest was held by Coroner O'KEEFE. A verdict of "accidental death" was rendered. Deceased was 15 years of age.

SERIOUSLY HURT.—JOHN CLARK, a resident of Ulster County, fell against an iron railing at the corner of Forty-first-street and Eighth-avenue, on Monday night. The pickets entered his chin and cheek, inflicting severe wounds. He was taken to the house of a relative, at No. 202 West Forty-fourth-street.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A German lawyer, named RUDOLPH HOCH, 27 years of age, was taken with bleeding at the lungs in the law office of JOACHIMSEN & GOEPERT, about 6 o'clock last evening, and died in a few minutes. He was unmarried. The Coroner was notified.

FIRST DISTRICT ALARM OF FIRE.—The alarm at 11½ o'clock A. M., yesterday, was caused by a burning chimney at No. 182 East Twenty-eighth-street. No damage.

Police Reports.

A GOAT CHARMER.—Sergt. Hedden, of the Seventeenth Precinct, yesterday arrested a lad 15 years of age, named Chas. Conklin, who lives at No. 172 West Nineteenth-street, on a rather singular charge of swindling. For some months past the boy has carried on a thriving business in collecting jewelry and other valuable articles from little boys whom he met in the streets. He would tell the credulous youngsters that if he had some gold coin or jewelry to show to a goat the animal would follow wherever he went, attracted by the glistening metal. The lads, generally, under the influence of curiosity to witness the feat, would go home to procure the valuables, which Conklin would tell them could be returned before they were missed by their parents. After obtaining the money, under pretence that a little salt was necessary to put upon the goat's tail or to complete the charm, the young swindler would induce the unsophisticated lads to go in quest of some. In their absence he would abscond with his plunder. Yesterday, Mr. Leonard M. Rust, of No. 72 West Twenty-ninth street, made a complaint against Conklin, and alleges that his little *son* had been persuaded to hand over to the goat-tamer $30 worth of his parents' jewelry. Justice DOWLING held the lad in default of $300 bail for trial. Conklin is an intelligent lad, and seemed fully to realize the position his rascality had placed him in. Over thirty complaints have been made against him.

ARREST OF BOGUS COIN DEALERS.—Four young men of genteel address, hailing from Philadelphia, came to this City, about two weeks ago, and took lodgings at a public house at the corner of Spring and West streets. Shortly afterwards they were visited by various suspicious characters in the City, with whom there appeared to be going on transactions of some kind unknown to the landlord. Yesterday Officer Luther Horton visited the place, and requesting the key of the room which the strangers occupied, informed the keeper of the house that he had some bad men among his guests, and asked to see their baggage. On being shown a valise which belonged to one of the Philadelphians, Mr. Horton soon discovered a way of extracting from it a suspicious roll, which turned out to be brass quarter dollars galvanized. Upon a further search a three-dollar bill upon the Wilmington Bank, Delaware, well executed, was also found, and several articles used by makers and dealers in counterfeit United States coin. Sending for some other officers the four young men were taken into custody and carried before Justice KELLY of the Jefferson Market Police Court, who detained them until a warrant arrived from United States Commissioner R. E. SEWELL. They gave their names as Joseph White, Chas. Edwards, Robert Dismond and —— Burns. They will be taken before that Commissioner, this morning, for examination.

INJURED WHILE FIGHTING.—A young man named John E. Collins, was found on Monday night in the Fourteenth Ward in an insensible condition, and bleeding profusely from wounds in the head received in a fight with some unknown person. He was taken home by the Police.....A man named Hugh Darley was taken to the Ninth Ward Station-house at a late hour on Monday night, suffering from injuries received in a fight. Two men were arrested, but Darley refused to make a complaint against them, and they were discharged. The injured man's wounds were dressed and he was taken home.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—Margaret Maynard, of No. 466 Ninth-avenue, was arrested by Officer Siegle, of the Twentieth Ward, upon a charge of receiving a roll of 27 yards ingrain carpeting, which was stolen from Henry Oakley, from a youth named Frank Reck, 16 years of age, for which she paid $3. She denied all knowledge of the goods, but upon searching the carpet was found in a closet in her house. She was held to bail in $1,000 for receiving stolen goods. The boy was committed upon a charge of burglary which had previously been made against him, and for which he was awaiting trial.

THE ALLEGED CONSTRUCTIVE LARCENY CASE.—Mr. Charles L. Lezarus desires us to state that he is not charged with constructive larceny as reported. The charge against him was of having demanded usurious interest, and the charge was not examined, as Alderman BRADY was engaged hearing other cases.

The Sixth Ward Murder.

INVESTIGATION BY THE CORONER—THE ASSAILANTS STILL UNKNOWN.

Coroner SCHIRMER commenced an investigation yesterday, at the Sixth Precinct Station-house, in the case of the unknown rag-picker who was found dead on Monday morning, in the hall-way of No. 41 Baxter-street. The evidence adduced developed nothing which would lead to the identification of the body, or afford any clue to the persons who committed the homicide. The following is the report of the testimony that has been thus far taken:

George B. Benton, M. D., deposed: I have made a post-mortem examination of the body of an unknown man, now lying dead at the Sixth Precinct Station-house; I found over the right supercilliary ridge a slight abrasion of the cuticle; the lips were slightly abraded, and the left ear considerably discolored; immediately underneath, and upon the mastoid process, there was a contused and lacerated wound about an inch in length; upon removing the scalp various points of extravasated blood were found upon the top and back of his head, and upon the right temple; the brain was considerably congested, with serious exudation; upon opening the cavity of the abdomen I found it contained a large quantity of fluid blood; I also found that the spleen had been ruptured upon its posterior and lateral surface, and that the eighth, ninth and tenth ribs were fractured; the stomach was empty; the other organs of the body presented no unusual appearance; the cause of death was hemorrhage from the rupture of the spleen, which rupture was caused by the violence which fractured the ribs.

Timothy Golden, of the Sixth Precinct Police, testified: Yesterday morning, about half past five o'clock, I was standing on the corner of Baxter and Park streets, in company with Officer Herbert, when James Lunigan beckoned to us; we went up Baxter-street to No. 41, where we found deceased lying dead in the hall-way; his feet were near the door-way, and his head towards the back door; he lay on his back; his pantaloons were partly off him; a bag, filled partly with old papers, was found near his head; his cap was underneath the bag; the belt around his waist was unbuckled; the only mark of blood I saw was one spot on the door sill, which appeared to have been spat there; there was no blood upon the stoop; upon feeling the hands of deceased, I found them as cold as ice; a wagon was procured, and we brought the body to the Station-house

Peyton Herbert, of the Sixth Precinct Police, deposed that he was with the previous witness on Monday morning, and concurred in his statement.

James McCloud, of the Sixth Precinct Police, deposed: I was standing at the corner of Baxter and Park streets between two and three o'clock A. M. on Monday, in company with a grocer who keeps a store there, when I saw some half dozen young men, whom I took to be newspaper boys, passing on the opposite side of the street towards Chatham-street; they came towards me at a pretty fast gait, but halted when opposite us, and then pursued their way in a hurried manner; I could not recognize them again if I saw them; the grocer said he thought he knew one of them by his clothes, but would not like to swear to his identity; I heard no noise or cry previous to their coming along; the night was still, and if there had been any outcry I should have heard it.

At this point the further investigation of the matter was postponed until 8 o'clock on Thursday morning, when it is hoped conclusive evidence as to who perpetrated the homicide will be procured.

Board of Supervisors.

THE TAX-LEVY—NO PROGRESS.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, at 2 P. M. yesterday, in the absence of President PERRY Supervisor BELL presided.

A communication was received from the Clerk of the Superior Court, stating that the court-rooms of that Court needed recarpeting and repainting. It was referred to the Committee on Civil Courts.

Supervisor BLUNT offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The report of the Committee on Annual Taxes of this Board, submitting the Annual Tax-Levy for 1859, presented July 12, was recommitted for the purpose of correcting certain clerical errors; and *Whereas*, Said Committee, although several weeks have elapsed since the recommittal of the report, have not reported the Levy with such corrections; and *Whereas*, Under chapter 121, section 27 of the Laws of the State of New-York, passed in the year 1850, the assessment rolls must be delivered to the Receiver of Taxes on or before the 1st of September next; and, *Whereas*, If any Supervisor shall refuse or neglect to perform any of the duties which are or shall be required of him by law as a member of the Board of Supervisors, he shall for every such offence forfeit the sum of $250. (See Revised Statutes, 5th edition, page 660, chap. 12, title 2, sec. 63.) Therefore

Resolved, [Here the TAX-LEVY is inserted, with the resolution in favor of its adoption, excluding the $193,000 for the Commissioners of Records.]

Supervisor TWEED did not believe that the law was as it was set forth in the preamble. He opposed their acception. They were required merely to return the assessment rolls with all convenient dispatch.

Supervisor BLUNT insisted that the law was imperative.

The resolution was lost—Ayes, 6; Nays, 5. Supervisors Blunt, Kennedy, Little, Stewart, Voorhis, and Weismann voted in the affirmative, and Supervisors Bell, Briggs, Conner, Roche, and Tweed, in the negative.

Supervisor BLUNT moved that the Committee on Annual Taxes be discharged from the further consideration of the tax levy. This was lost—4 to 6.

A great many motions fixing the day to which the Board should adjourn were made and lost.

Supervisor BLUNT, at length, stated that he was opposed to adjourning. He was willing to remain here till 12 o'clock the next day. Why did they want to adjourn? Was it expected that a higher bid in the matter of the Commissioners of Record would be offered?

Supervisor BELL indignantly repelled the insinuation that any member of the Board was waiting for a higher bid. He was surprised that the gentleman should make such an assertion.

Supervisor BLUNT denied that he had made any such insinuation. He referred not to members of the Board, but to the lobby. There were plenty around the City Hall who would always take all they could get.

Another motion to adjourn was lost, (4 to 9.)

The Sergeant-at-Arms was sent after absentees Supervisors PURDY and BRIGGS were the absent ones. It was stated that the President was detained a home by illness in his family, but Supervisor KENNA by stated that he had seen him but a short time since riding in his carriage. The Sergeant-at-Arms was absent some time, and returned stating that the absentees could not be found.

The motions for an adjournment were renewed with no better success than before. For half an hour the members of the Board sat, some of them talking some of them smoking, until at length

Supervisor STEWART moved that the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police be directed to procure suitable rooms for the City Judge, as the building in which his offices were was being torn down.

Supervisor KENNADY was in favor of restricting the Committee to the same rent which had been paid for the City Judge's rooms hitherto.

Supervisor STEWART accepted the suggestion, and his amended motion was adopted.

Another series of motions to adjourn followed, and then

Supervisor BELL moved that the Chairmen of the appropriate Committees be authorized to advertise for contracts for furnishing coal and kindling wood for the various Court-rooms and County offices. It was carried.

At length, after sitting awhile longer, all to no purpose, the temporary absence from the room of Supervisor TWEED was taken advantage of, and the Board adjourned to 1:40 P. M. to-day, (Ayes, 5; Nays, 4.) As to-morrow will be the 1st of September, the final contest with regard to the tax levy must take place to-day, and the Board will probably have another nothy session.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

INJUNCTION AGAINST THE SEWER COMMISSIONERS.—There has been growling between the Broadway Railroad Company and the Sewer Commissioners for some time past, but it has at last assumed a definite shape and is before the constituted authorities, where it should be, and where the matter in dispute will be finally settled. The Sewer Commissioners claim that they are required to lay the sewers in the centre of all streets and avenues, thereby serving all property holders alike. In this manner they commenced to dig the ditch for the Broadway sewer a few days ago, when they were ordered off by the Broadway Railroad Company—the latter claiming a right of way; that they are bound to accommodate the public, and that the digging of the ditch for the sewer in the middle of that street will seriously obstruct the travel. The Sewer Commissioners, notwithstanding the formal notice given them, and also that they would individually be held responsible for any damage sustained by the Company, kept their men at work. The cars, however, have been kept in motion over the route by removing the horses upon reaching the excavation and driving them outside of it, and pushing the car over by hand power. The Railroad Company yesterday applied to Judge MORRIS, of the County Court, for a temporary injunction to restrain the Commissioners from proceeding with their work. The complaint sets forth that they have formed under an act of the Legislature, which gives them certain franchises in certain streets of the City of Brooklyn, and in accordance therewith they have proceeded to lay down tracks in said streets and to run cars for the accommodation of the citizens of Brooklyn—that having acquired a right of way the Sewer Commissioners are debarred from making any sewers in said streets, unless in such a manner as shall in no way interfere with their travel; and that all extra expense while running their cars while such work is going on should be assessed upon the people as a part of the expense of the work, and not be borne by the Company.

Upon the complaint Judge MORRIS granted a temperary injunction, viz:

"If appearing from the complaint in this action duly verified, and from the affidavit of THOMAS G. TALMADGE, that the said plaintiffs are entitled to the relief demanded in the complaint, which consists (among other things) in restraining the said defendants, their agents, contractors and servants from proceeding to execute, dig under, or in any manner to interfere with the track, or other property, purchases, interests or privileges of the plaintiffs at any point or place, or for any distance whatsoever over any street on which the plaintiffs have obtained a right of way, or in or upon any street in which the plaintiffs have laid their tracks. Now, therefore, in consideration of the premises and the particular matters in the said complaints and affidavits set forth, I do command and strictly enjoin the said defendants, and all their agents, contractors and servants, and all others acting for or in assistance of the defendants, and each and every of them, under the penalty by law prescribed, that said defendants and their agents, contractors and servants, and all others acting for or in assistance of the said defendants, do absolutely resist or refrain from excavating, digging under, or in any manner interfering with the track or any other property, rights, franchises, interests or privileges of the plaintiffs, at any point or place, or for any distance whatsoever, over any street on which the plaintiffs have obtained a right of way, or upon which the plaintiffs have laid their tracks."

The case will be argued in twenty days from the time the injunction was granted.

NARROW ESCAPE OF GOV. KING.—A few days ago a young man at Jamaica, L. I., by the name of DANIEL DOTMAN, was much annoyed by a party who had a snake, and attempted to frighten him with it. He obtained a loaded gun and discharged it at them. Gov. KING was near by and within range of the charge, and a number of the shot passed through his hat, just grazing his head. One of the young tormenters received a shot in his face, doing him a slight injury, and two horses were also wounded.

THE LEE-AVENUE CHURCH DIFFICULTY.—The Rev. W. W. HALLOWAY, who formerly preached at this Church, will remove on Sunday next to officiate at Flushing, in the Reformed Dutch Church, of which the Rev. G. H. MANDEVILLE was formerly the pastor. It is understood he has relinquished the project of building up a society in Williamsburg.

THE CITY REVENUE.—The estimate of City Revenue for 1860 was placed, by the joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors at $168,451 47. This amount is to be deducted from the total amount of taxes to be raised upon the whole city, as published in the TIMES of yesterday.

ACCIDENT.—A carpenter, named JOHN WISE fell from a building to the sidewalk on Remsen street, yesterday, and received severe, but not dangerous, injuries. He was taken to the City Hospital for treatment by Officer RILEY of the First Precinct.

COLLISION.—Yesterday, one of the ferry-boats of the Division-avenue Ferry, on entering the slip on this side, struck the rack near the bridge so forcibly as to break three of the heaviest spiles, and also the large pine brace. The bridge itself was badly broken.

The Furman-street Railroad—Meeting of the Property Holders.

A meeting of residents and property holders in the vicinity of Carroll Hill, was held on Monday evening, at the residence of Mr. EDWARD WARREN No. 210 Union street. Mr. W. P. LINDAY was called to the Chair, and Mr. WINCHESTER BRITTON appointed Secretary.

Mr. JOHN RANKIN stated that the meeting was one of a number that had been held for considering the means to be adopted for the improvement of the vicinity, and mentioned that the railroad through Furman-street was about to be constructed, and advocated its extension to Hamilton-avenue, through Pacific and Hicks streets.

He presented the following memorial, addressed to the Brooklyn City Railroad Company:

"The undersigned, residents and property holders in the Sixth, Tenth, and Twelfth Wards of the City of Brooklyn, respectfully represent that the time has arrived in which their duties to themselves and families, and their interests as citizens and property-holders require that action shall be taken for the establishment of greater and better facilities of intercourse with other portions of Brooklyn and the New-York and Brooklyn Ferries. It is in the power of your Board to aid us materially, by the establishment of a railway communication through Hicks street, thus connecting the Furman and Hamilton avenue routes; uniting them through Columbia, Pacific and Hicks streets, and thus intersecting the Sixth Ward at its most central points, and opening a communication with the Atlantic Docks, the Erie Basin, and the various important manufacturing interests and advancing population of Red Hook, and uniting us with the principal ferries and railroads of Long Island. We are satisfied that such a measure adopted promptly by your Board will add largely to the receipts of the Company, and tend to combine and strengthen the extensive and increasingly important business relations not only of South Brooklyn but of the whole city and vicinity."

Mr. D. S. BARNES recommended its adoption. Messrs. BRITTON, CORT, RANKIN, WARREN, LAW, and others followed, and the memorial was unanimously adopted and signed by all present—some thirty persons or more—and a Committee of four was appointed to obtain further signatures and present it to the Railroad Company.

It was stated that it was desirable to shorten the time allowed for sewerage, and it was thought that six or eight months would only be needed to complete the work.

Mr. C. P. BALDWIN made a statement of the causes of the present condition of Hamilton-avenue Ferry, based upon the differences between the Company and Mr. A. BLAKE.

It was resolved that a Committee of three be appointed to consider and report to an adjourned meeting the most feasible plan to secure additional and more satisfactory ferry facilities to the residents of this section of the city. Messrs. BALDWIN, WOOD, and CORT were appointed such Committee.

Mr. ROBERTS tendered the free use of Carroll Hill Hall for the future deliberations of the meeting, which was accepted.

Resolved, on motion of Mr. CORT, that when this meeting adjourn, it adjourn to meet at Carroll Hill Hall on Saturday evening next, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of organizing an association to promote the general improvement of Carroll Hill and vicinity.

It was voted that said Committee of three prepare and submit to the adjourned meeting a plan of organization for such association.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
Warranted Free from Dampness.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Ley-st., New-York.

Pure Cognac Brandies, Vintages of 1857 and 1858, imported in octaves, expressly for private use. These are casks of about 20 gallons in quantity, costing only $50 to $60 each. The Brandy is of the very first quality, and will improve wonderfully by age.
F. S. COZZENS, Importer.
No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s [Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters
Made of the finest and most durable materials, at reasonable prices.
LORIN BROOKS & SON, (Established 1829)
No. 188 Fulton-st., opposite Church st.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N. B.—PRICE REDUCED to $50. No. 493 Broadway.

The Impurities of the Croton Water.
CAN ITS INJURIOUS ELEMENTS BE NEUTRALIZED? READ THE FOLLOWING:
HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
The following testimonial from a well-known gentleman of this City, will prove, in part, what a remedy this is for the disorganization of the stomach. It is only one of many which have been received by the proprietors, but they choose this, as the writer is so well known to the New-York public. By reference to other advertisements, it will be seen the Bitters are for sale everywhere. Principal Depôt Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York. Sold and manufactured by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Penn.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1859.

DR. HOSTETTER, Pittsburgh, Penn.:
For some years past I have been afflicted with indigestion and dyspepsia, occasionally attended with obstinate attacks of diarrhœa. Being a medical man myself, I seldom take any medicine, but knowing that the peculiar condition of my system required both a tonic and stimulant, I determined to try the effect of a bottle of your celebrated Bitters. I was the more readily induced to make the experiment, in consequence of the recent and present excitement in relation to the deleterious effects of a free use of the "Croton Water," since it has exhibited unmistakeable evidences of being largely impregnated with vegetable and animal matter in an active state of decomposition.

I have used three bottles within the last three weeks. Before commencing to take the Bitters I had not had a natural healthy action of my stomach and bowels for three months, and during that time I had lost fifteen pounds of flesh. In two weeks I have gained five pounds in weight, have had a ravenous appetite, perfect digestion and no symptoms of dyspepsia or diarrhœa. But why call your incomparable preparation Bitters? I find it a delightful pungent, aromatic to the taste, and the tangible effects upon the system are a delightful warmth to the stomach and an exhilarating glow over the whole surface of the body, exciting copious perspiration without stimulating the brain or accelerating the nervous system so as to leave any feelings of lassitude or relaxation. This is my experience in the use of this advisable admirable preparation. Let others try it. Yours truly,
G. W. WESTBROOK, No. 77 West 15th-st.

Malicious Falsehood!!
We have been informed that there are many persons engaged to manufacturing an imitation of our Sewing Machines, and selling them at a very low price, calculated to deceive persons who are not familiar with our machines.

We have been aware of this some time, and have forborne doing anything, but this evil has grown to such an extent that we find it necessary to put an end to these *piratical* fellows, who by the course they are pursuing, are deceiving the poor and unwary into buying worthless machines.

The guarantee given by these *pirates* to those who buy from them, is utterly false, as they will find in a short time we *shall demand damages*, and if not settled at once, we at all take the machines away from them.

We hereby give this timely notice, that from this date, we warn all who are manufacturing and selling these swindling impositions, as well as those who have bought or shall purchase them, that we shall forthwith commence a suit against, and prosecute them to the utmost extent of the law. I. M. SINGER & CO.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1859.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
Thousands of certificates from manufacturers in every part of the United States attest to the strength and durability of these machines, as well as the excellence and beauty of their stitch, which is more uniformly the same on both sides of the fabric than any other in the market.

They are adapted to all kinds of sewing, either coarse or fine, are perfectly simple in their operations, and are easily kept in order. The family sewing machines at $50 and $15 are just what is needed in every family.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The Eureka Celebrated Sewing Machines.
REDUCED IN PRICE. BUT NOT IN SIZE.
Now Selling for $50, $50. Office No. 489 Broadway.
N. B.—Parties wishing to purchase, and not having the "hull amount," arrangements will be made by applying at the office.

Grover & Baker's
New Cloak Maker and Quilter.
None in the business can afford to be without them. Their work is unequaled in beauty and strength, and all other machines useless for this business in comparison. Come and see them at No. 501 Broadway. Price $65.

Maravilla Cures Baldness, Removes Dandruff, and prevents the hair from falling out. Sold by all Druggists.
BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row.
CHARLES ERNEST & CO., No. 96 Maiden-lane.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.
Temporarily at No 501 Broadway, New-York,
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Spalding's Prepared Glues
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. Address Box 3,600, No. 30 Platt-st.

Opening of the Hat Season.
FALL 1859.
GENIN'S HAT STORE,
No. 507 Broadway.
GENIN has the pleasure of notifying the public, that on
THURSDAY, Sept. 1,
He will open the Fall campaign with the most complete, original, and extensive stock of
GENTLEMEN'S DRESS HATS,
GENTLEMEN'S FELT and BEAVER HATS,
BOYS' and YOUTH'S HATS AND CAPS,
Brought out expressly for the present season, and adapted to all tastes and pursuits.
GENIN, Hatter, No. 507 Broadway.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.—Sure to exterminate
Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moth, Fleas, Mosquitoes, Rats, &c. For sale by the inventor, JOS. MEYER, No. 612 Broadway, and A. B. & D. Sands & Co. and all druggists.

Young Men Wishing to Engage in Business and anxious to select a pursuit in which they can best succeed will find great aid from a Phrenological examination as given at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Rupture Cured.—The "Elastic Truss," for its effects, elegance, cleanliness, durability and economy has no rival. In use in bathing, and if it fails by fair means will be repaired without charge. No. 443 Broome st., New-York.

Spring Beds—$5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Rowe's patent) at No. 376 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BAD-SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Druggists Can Now be Supplied With Dr. TOBIAS' CELEBRATED VENETIAN LINIMENT, every bottle warranted full, and to keep for years. Liberal arrangements made for advertising with country druggists. Depôt No. 56 Cortlandt st.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines Are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Gen. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of ladies' long braids. Fronts, half wigs, &c., on hand, for sale, and the Dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Mumm's Champagnes.—Just arrived, an invoice of these first class Wines—Imperial, Verzenay, Cabinet, &c. F. S. COZZENS Importer,
No. 73 Warren-st., New York.

Longworth's Ohio Wines. Sparkling and Still Catawba and Isabella for sale by
F. S. COZZENS, Sole Agent,
No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.

MARRIED

HARRIS—HARRIS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 30, at the residence of the bride's mother, 16th st., by the Rev. Mr. DIXON, ANNE HARRIS to ROBERT HARRIS, of Bushwick, L. I.

MOOR—POST.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 29, at his residence, No. 47 Franklin st., by the Rev. ANSON Camp, Mr. MARVIN W. MOOR and Miss SARAH J. POST, of Tarrytown, N. J.

JAMES—ROBINSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 30, by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, Mr. WILLIAM E. JAMES, of Utica, to Miss SARAH M. ROBINSON, of New-York.

BIRD—YOUNGS.—At St. Paul's Church, on Tuesday, Aug. 30, by the Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., Mr. D. S. BIRD and Miss MARIA LOUISA YOUNGS, all of Brooklyn.

FRENCH—DEY.—At Hudson City, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 30, by the Rev. J. Clement French, the Rev. EDWARD W. FRENCH, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Bergen, to Miss JULIA NORTON, daughter of Anthony Dey, Esq.

DIED.

CONNOLLY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 30, of disease of the heart, MARY, the beloved wife of the Hon. Judge Connolly, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 158 West 50th st. Her remains will be taken to the Church of the Holy Cross, 42d st., between 8th and 9th aves., where a solemn Mass of Requiem will be celebrated, at 10½ o'clock, for the repose of her soul, after which the remains will be conveyed to 11th-st. Cemetery for interment.

BARAGWANATH.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 30, ANN, wife of Michael Baragwanath, native of England, aged 51 years and 1 month.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 359 6th st., on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ English papers please copy.

WALTER.—In this City, CATHARINE MARGARET, eldest daughter of B. Walter, aged 4 years and 6 months.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at Trinity Church, at 1 o'clock P. M., this day, (Wednesday,) without any further notice.

CAMPBELL.—In Yorkville, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 30, ANNABELLE E., daughter of Duncan S. and Mary L. Campbell, aged 1 year, 7 months and 13 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, from the residence of her parents, 65th-st., between 2d and 3d aves., at 2 o'clock.

WHITEHEAD.—At Black, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 30, FLORENCE AUGUSTA, only daughter of Adrian A. and Catharine A. Whitehead, aged 1 year, 3 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 364 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BURNETT.—At Harlem, on Monday, Aug. 29, Mr. SAMUEL BURNELL, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem, on Wednesday, Aug. 31, at 2 P. M.

KING.—On Sunday, Aug. 7, at the residence of his mother, Prospect House Hexham, England, JNO. FENWICK KING, Esq., late of the firm of ALEXR. T

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES,
No. 19 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel,
will be opened on THURSDAY, September 15th. Mlle. Bostan is grateful for the liberal patronage which has enabled her to make valuable additions to the Library, and important improvements in the accommodations for the family, and hopes that parents confiding their daughters to her care, will find that no effort is spared to give them a thorough and finished education. Superior advantages are also presented in Music, Drawing and Painting.
The young ladies residing in the family will enjoy the best opportunities for the acquisition of practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages, and will share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant and happy home.
For further information, testimonials &c., apply to Mlle. BOSTAN, No. 19 West 25th-st.
Circulars sent, if desired.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.
Offers Board and tuition for $120 per year.
Term opens Sept. 15.
Male and Female.

CHERRLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE,
On Brooklyn Heights, opposite New York City.
ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., } Principals.
EDWARD E. BRADBURY, A. M., }
This first class institution will reopen, Sept. 12, with the thorough and accomplished educational facilities for the thorough and accomplished education of young ladies. For circulars, apply as above.

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL,
No. 75 Henry-st., New-York,
will reopen Sept. 5.
SOLOMON JANEER, A. M., Principal.

MADAME NAPOLEON'S
French and English Boarding and Day Schools for young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars can be obtained at the institution, No. 154 Clinton-st., South Brooklyn.

ELLIGOTT'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
NO. 18 EAST 21ST ST.,
BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.
FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPT. 12.

THE GUILMETTE FREE SCHOOL OF Vocal Art will meet THIS EVENING at the Peter Cooper Institute for study.
Application of membership must be made in person to the Director.
QUALIFICATIONS—A voice to invest and the ability to decipher an ordinary hymn tune.
The course of instruction will be thorough, and the examinations, previous to the awarding of diplomas of merit, most rigid.
CHARLES GUILMETTE, M. D.,
Director in Chief, No. 78 4th-av.
The Rev. Dr. MACAULEY,
President of the Board of Examiners.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INforms her friends and patrons that, having removed from No. 31 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, in the new and commodious establishment, No. 250 Madison-av., Murray Hill, second house north of 30th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.
Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use.
Special School Circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 17 Union-st.; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway, and RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.
N. B.—A stage is provided for Day Scholars residing at a distance from the School.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A family boarding school under the charge of Mr and Mrs. Bolton; location elevated and healthy, with 10 acres of well-shaded, ornamented grounds; competent teachers employed; highest advantages offered for music, painting, &c. Terms, from $180 to $200 a year. Fall term to open first Wednesday in September. For circulars, apply to Mr. Jas. Bates, American Exchange Bank Building, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st.; Carter & Brothers, No 530 Broadway; Jackson's Mourning Store, No. 851 Broadway, or address the Principal,
ROBERT BOLTON.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The usual exercises in this Institution will be resumed as follows, viz: Of the School of Art on the last day of the Preparatory or Grammar School on the 12th; of the Collegiate Department on the 21st September; of the School of Law on the 3d October; of the School of Medicine and of that of Analytic and Practical Chemistry on the 17th October. Applicants for admission can obtain all necessary information at the University. The examination for admission to the College classes will take place on TUESDAY, Sept. 20 in the Council-room.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor of U. C. N. Y.—
UNIVERSITY, Washington-square, Aug. 29, 1859.

MISS COOPER WILL RESUME HER School for young Ladies and Misses, on Monday, Sept. 5, at No. 24 West 21st-st., near 5th-av.

The Rev. M. S. Hutton, D. D.; the Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D.; the Rev. George B. Cheever, D. D.; the Rev. Geo. Potts, D. D.; the Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D.; the Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D.; William C. Bryant, Esq.; J. P. Batchelder, M. D.; Jacob Reese, Esq; Samuel Bowne, Esq.; Horace H. Day, Esq.;—We, with many others, most cordially and highly recommend Miss COOPER'S School to the friends of polite and thorough education. The location of the School is admirable, very convenient of access for pupils residing at a distance in the City. The 5th-av. omnibuses and 6th-av. cars or omnibuses will bring pupils within a few doors of the School.

CLASSICAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, NEAR BELLEVILLE, BERGEN COUNTY, N. J.—Branches taught comprise the usual English studies, classics, French and German languages; also, when desired, theoretic and practical agriculture. Number of pupils limited to six, to each of whom is given the supervision of private tutorship. Circulars and full information obtained of Smith, Woodman & Co., No. 346 Broadway (Appleton Bui dings,) or by addressing
HOWARD HINTON, A. M., Principal.

PARKER & BERTHET'S SCHOOL,
No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 14. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L. I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage offered in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages, it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park, is perfectly secluded. Circulars at WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS', No. 363 Broadway.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No. 609; Christern's No. 763, and Lockwood's No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School. Classical and Commercial, will be reopened on Sept. 15. Fifteen teachers are connected with the Institution. Prospectus to be had containing full details, the names of the pupils and of their parents during the last four years. There is a primary department.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 20th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her School for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MISS STIMSON, HAVING REMOVED HER School to No. 119 West 34th st, between 6th and 7th avs., will be ready to receive her pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 12.
Miss STIMSON'S long experience and success will warrant the generous patronage of the community among whom she has taken her residence.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 21st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON, Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at CARTER'S Bookstore, No. 630 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th of September, at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place.
Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of September to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM. H. LEGGETT will reopen his school on Monday, Sept 9. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crown's, No. 699 Broadway; at Segee's, No. 926 Broadway, or the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, a first-class boarding school for boys. The Fall session commences on the 26th of August. For circulars, address
C. B. WARRING and OTIS BISBEE,
Successors to CHARLES BARTLETT.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LEWIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys only.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, Hackensack, N. J.—William Williams, Principal.—will reopen on Monday, Sept. 5. Terms exceedingly moderate. Superior advantages for obtaining a knowledge of Music.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Patronage of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 239 Water-st., or the Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Next academic year commences Sept. 21, and continues forty-two weeks. Location beautiful and healthy. For catalogues apply to Principal, the Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—AN English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, at Nos. 973d and 975 Broadway, Madison square. P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College will be opened, after the Summer vacation, on THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Gramercy-park, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

INSTRUCTION.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE.
UNION-SQUARE AND FIFTH-AV., CORNER 34TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.
This institution commenced in 1843, has occupied successively locations in Colonnade-row, Lafayette-place, Washington-square, and University-place.
The present spacious edifice on Union-square was erected for it twelve years since, and with its various appointments—Library, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, Laboratory, and Works of Art, involved an investment of not less than *Eighty Thousand Dollars*.
In addition to the above, to meet the increasing wants of the institution, the celebrated mansion and grounds (six lots,) on the Fifth-av., corner of 34th-st., Murray Hill, have now been purchased with special reference to the accommodation of the higher classes—candidates for graduation, and young ladies wishing to pursue an *advanced course* in general reading, History, Literature, Languages, Music and Art.
At Union-Square, special attention will be given to the other classes of the Collegiate, the Academic, and the Primary Departments, preparatory to their promotion. For the convenience, however, of those residing near either location, the same provision will be made at each for pupils of every grade and class.
The privileges and course of instruction will be almost identical, under the same supervision, and to a great extent, conducted by the same teachers; so that parallel classes will be only sections of the same, and the Seniors at commencement, will graduate together. Interesting Lectures and exercises, at either place, will sometimes be shared by the members of both sections of the classes for whom they are intended.
The Autumn session at Union-square will commense on Wednesday, Sept. 14; at Murray Hill, on Wednesday, Sept. 21.
The expenses at Murray Hill will necessarily be somewhat greater than at Union-Square.
Applications for circulars, or for admission, may be made personally, at either place, or by letter, addressed
GORHAM D. ABBOT,
Spingler Institute, New-York.

MISS HAINES
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK,
EAST 20TH-ST.,
Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.
A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.
Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be her unfailing aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
THE REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
PRINCIPAL.
Next session begins last Tuesday (27th) of September. This Institution, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York, offers superior advantages for obtaining a SUBSTANTIAL EDUCATION.
Refers to Rev. Dr. Krebs, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Wilson G. Hunt & Co., J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., and others. Catalogues, giving particulars, and references of the highest kind, at Carter's bookstore, or address the Principal.

MRS. MEARS-BURKHARDT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 32 AND 30 WEST FIFTEENTH-ST.,
Below 5th-av., New-York.
RESUMES ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.
Mrs. MEARS-BURKHARDT will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 5.
Circulars may be obtained on application as above, as also at the bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and the music store of C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.

POUGHKEEPSIE
FEMALE ACADEMY.
REV. B. G. WRIGHT, M. A., PRINCIPAL,
assisted by
ACCOMPLISHED AND EXPERIENCED TEACHERS.
Academic year commences Sept. 7.
For circulars concerning terms, reference, and other particulars, address the Principal or
H. D. VARICK, Sec'y of Trustees.
POUGHKEEPSIE, July 23, 1859.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,
No. 866 Broadway, RICHARD P. JENKS, Principal.
This school will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars, with reference and terms, may be had at the bookstore of Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or of Mauran & Philes, No. 55 Cedar-st.

MADAME A. A. LE DUC,
No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen her French and English School for Young Ladies, TUESDAY, Sept. 13. For circulars address the principal.

MURRAY HALL.
THE REV. J. J. ELMENDORF'S SCHOOL
For young ladies, No. 101 West 36th st, New-York. Ninth session begins on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

ACADEMY AND GYMNASIUM—The Metropolitan, Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., near 8th-st., a boarding and day school for male and females, commences its eighteenth year on MONDAY, the 5th of September. An able corps of teachers in the Scholastic Department. Classes in Gymnastics every night, under the well-known Gymnasts, Messrs. KLINE & STEINMITZ. Ladies' classes under the personal direction of Mr. SEDGWICK.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED 1835.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School,—male and female. Advantages: healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in Music and Painting. Students received at any time. Board and common English, $38. For Circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER, Armenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

PARENTS WHO ARE DESIROUS THAT more assistance in their studies should be given personally by their teacher to their sons than is possible in a large school, can obtain the services of a very competent teacher, whose number is limited to ten, by addressing TEACHER, Box No. 500 Brooklyn Post-office. Private lessons also given.

MRS. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 5. Mrs. DUREN will be at home from the last to receive parents or guardians who may desire to confer with her.

SEMINARY AT WEST DURHAM, GREENE COUNTY, N. Y.—Term begins September 13, and continues fifteen weeks. A Boys' and Girls' School of the first grade. For further information and circulars, apply to Mrs. S. R. L. Bennett, H. Udolph Wolfe, D. C. Harrington; or to the principal, Z. L. NEWELL.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for boys, No. 11 West 27th-st.—The twenty-sixth year begins Sep. 12. The number of scholars is limited to twenty five in each department. The course of instruction is systematic, thorough and efficient. Circulars at the bookstores or at No. 82 East 23d st.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 472 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 13. Tuition full English course, including vocal music, per quarter from $8 to $11. Painting in oil or water colors, $5, drawing $2, Latin $3, French $5.
M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, BUSINESS WRITING, ARITHMETIC—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 659 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Institution in New-York. Two vacant seats for evening may be secured this day, at only $10 for writing and book-keeping. This offer is made to fill vacant seats.

MISS SCHERMERHORN'S FRENCH, German, and English Boarding and Day school, for a limited number of pupils, will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 56 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

TUITION.—A GRADUATE IN HONORS OF AN English University wishes pupils. He has had great experience in teaching, and is thoroughly competent to instruct in Classics, Mathematics and Modern Languages. Address A. M., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—Boarding and day school, No. 293 Clinton st., opens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. A first-class school—Professors in every department. Circulars may be had at the institution. A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. BOND WILL REOPEN HER French and English School, No. 180 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on Sept. 5. Private instruction after school. A vacancy for music pupils, with privilege of practice.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, WEST 34TH-ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.—The Autumn session will commence Sept. 7, 1859. A gymnasium attached to the school, to be used free of charge by the boys. Rev. W. MORRIS, LL.D., Principal.

PHILLIPS' INSTITUTE FOR MALES—No. 133 Henry-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen Sept. 8. For circulars and particulars call on or address at the Institute, the principal, B. F. PHILLIPS, A. M.

MONS. L. DE GRAND VAL'S FRENCH Boarding and Day School, classical and commercial, Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, N. J., is open for the reception of pupils. Annual term begins Sept. 1.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Entering its twenty-third year, reopens its primary, commercial and classical departments, Sept. 12. For circulars call at the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 30 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

MME. F. RICHARDS' FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NEWBROCKVILLE.—This institute will be open on the 1st of September. Terms are moderate. For circulars, address the principal. P. LOCKWOOD.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.—The Fall Session of this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 7. For circulars, address the Principal. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE MISSES PALACHE'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School. No. 183 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE—FOR PUPILS of both sexes)—No. 69 West 19th st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 5. Two boarders can be accommodated in the family of the principal. A. T. DEANE.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN, NO. 1 5th av., will re-open their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Tuesday, September 20.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER school for young ladies, at No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Thursday, Sept 15.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day school for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MISSES MARSHALL'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 141 West 38th st., bet. 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sep. 12.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A SELECT FIRST-class female boarding school. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 31, Brooklyn, Connecticut.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 24 West 39th-st.,
near 5th-av.
Mrs. WILLIAMS will reopen her School on Wednesday, Sept. 14.
An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,
Now in its fortieth year, reopens on Monday, Sept. 5, with every advantage for the education of youth both in the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages book keeping, and all the departments of a complete school course. The Rector is assisted by an able corps of twelve experienced Teachers. Each scholar has a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.
Parents who wish to place their sons where there will be no necessity for change till they have finished their education, and to secure for them the advantages of sound instruction, thorough mental discipline, and correct moral training, are invited to visit the Institution. They will be furnished with circulars, containing the names of numerous references, and full particulars as to terms, discipline, mode of instruction, &c.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE
OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Philadelphia,
Incorporated 1853, and organized with a full faculty on the plan of the Industrial Colleges of Paris and Germany, comprises a Preparatory Department, and four Technical Schools, viz:
The School of Mines
The School of Civil Engineering.]
The School of Practical Chemistry.
The School of Mechanical Engineering.
Architecture, and Topographical and Mechanical Drawing are included in the Engineering course, and ample facilities exist for field and laboratory practice.
The Seventh Annual Session will begin on MONDAY, Sept 19, 1859.
For Catalogues and further information, address
DR. A. L. KENNEDY,
President of Faculty.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars, with full details. References and roll of scholars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST."
Supplies families with competent teachers, schools with pupils, and parents (gratuitously) with circulars of the best schools. References—Faculties of Rutgers and Amherst Colleges. Offices, No. 346 Broadway, New-York, and No. 609 Chestnut-st., Philad'phia.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LASALLE'S French Boarding and School, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, reopens Sept. 5. To insure a thorough French education, new scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The majority of the above belong to the best French families. The English branches are taught by English gentlemen. The Junior Department is under the maternal care of Mme. Lespinasse.

MR. MAURICE'S SCHOOL, SING SING, will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 1. A punctual attendance on the part of pupils is requested.

MISS MORSE'S FRENCH SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1,076 Broadway, opens Sept. 12.

TEACHERS.

A MIDDLE-AGED GERMAN LADY, SIX years in this country, and well experienced in teaching and educating children, desires a situation as governess in a family, or mentor of young ladies; she is competent to teach German, French and music, besides all other branches of general education, and speaks the English language. No objection to go South or to travel to Europe. Best of City references can be given on inquiring at No. 117 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A VERY NEAT AND RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, chamberwork, waiting, seamstress and nurse, or general housework; understands each capably perfectly, as good references can certify; wages moderate; no objections to country. Call at No. 810 Broadway, third floor, for two days.

TO SCHOOLS.—A VERY SUPERIOR FEMALE teacher wishes to secure a situation in some private institution in New-York or Brooklyn. Any parties wishing to engage an English teacher for the coming season, can secure her services at a moderate salary, by addressing A. L. E., care of Mrs. M. W. S. Webster, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING desires an engagement as resident governess in a family in the City or country. The course of instruction comprises music, French, (which she speaks,) and English; Latin if required. No objection to go South. Best references given. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 Post-office

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY EXPERIENCED in teaching and fully competent to teach the English branches, French, music, &c., desires to make an arrangement to give daily tuition in a private family, or would receive pupils at her residence. Address M. M., No. 248 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION as a companion, or governess to small children; would accept a position as teacher of music in a seminary; no objection to leaving the City. Call on or address M. M. H., No. 51 2d st.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS—WHO has for six years lived in the family of a Southern planter, where she has just finished the education of the youngest daughter, is desirous of meeting with a re engagement. Address Dr. HINCKEL, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT CLERGYman, graduate of a German university, successful teacher of the ancient and modern languages, the higher English branches, etc., and a thorough disciplinarian, desires an engagement as principal or tutor; most excellent testimonials and references: willing to go South or travel. Address MENTOR, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—AN English lady is desirous of a reengagement. She instructs in the higher branches of English, French, (which she speaks fluently,) music and drawing. The highest references can be given. Address Z., No. 30 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS IN A family, by a lady of good education; she will instruct in music, French, drawing and all the English branches; will go South or West; references exchanged. Address GOVERNESS, Spring-st. Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY, QUALIFIED TO TEACH English, French, Drawing and Painting (in oil, desires a situation in a school or family, would have no objection to go South. Address, for three days, A. T., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY OF GOOD MUSICAL education, wishes to form an engagement of a few hours each day, or as resident teacher in a school; if required, would teach the rudiments of drawing, or assist in English grammar. Address M., Box 106 *Times* Office.

A LADY CONVERSANT WITH THE SIGN language, and eminently qualified to undertake the moral and intellectual culture of a mute child, desires a situation as governess. Address S. S. T., Box No. 2,272 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN person a situation as companion or nurse to an aged or invalid lady. Address AMERICAN NURSE, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, A RECENT graduate from one of the best institutions, a situation South as teacher; best of references given. Address A. B., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

A COMPETENT ENGLISH TEACHER WANTED as No. 45 2d-av. One who understands teaching penmanship preferred. Applicants will call between 8 and 11 o'clock A. M.

A LADY WHO HAS EXPERIENCE IN teaching, wishes an engagement as English Teacher in a school. Address TEACHER, Albany, N. Y.

ADVERTISING AGENCY.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S
CITY AND COUNTRY
ADVERTISING AGENCY,
No. 41 Park row, New-York, Times Building.

Liberal arrangements will be made with ADVERTISERS, and their favors promptly inserted in any NEWSPAPER published in the UNITED STATES OR CANADA, at the publishers' lowest cash prices. Reference is made to Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 268 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

AT THE EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Lenya Keene's Theatre, superb chamber suites in all styles, designs and colors, at prices from $25 upward. The best enameled furniture manufactured in the United States. Wardrobes, mattresses, &c.

600 CHAIR-MAKERS.—STATE, COUNTY and shop rights for the use of "Blanchard's Patent" for bending wood, in the States of New York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, for sale by C. A. BUSSEY, No. 49 Broad-st., or JOHN SILSBY, No. 8 South William-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at 5% and upwards; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between THOMAS HENDRY and JAMES HADDON, under the name and firm of HENDRY & HADDON, is hereby dissolved, by mutual consent.
The business of the partnership will be settled by JAMES HADDON, to whom all debts due said partnership must be paid, and who alone is authorized to sign in liquidation.
Aug. 30, 1859.
The subscriber will continue the business at the same place, Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer sts., where he will be happy to see the friends and patrons of the same. JAMES HADDON, Mercer House.
Aug. 30, 1859. Corner Broome and Mercer sts.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of HERMAN MEYER & CO. (composed of the undersigned) in this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be closed up by OLEFRED METENER, who is alone authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation. Dated, New York, Aug. 27, 1859.
HERMAN MEYER,
OLEFRED METHNER.
OLEFRED METHNER will continue the business in his own name at the place formerly occupied by them, No. 78 Duane-st.

BOARDING.

BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a large room and board at No. 79 Sands-st. Also, a room for a single gentleman. The house is delightfully located, and in all respects such as respectable parties would desire containing all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Reference required.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, for ladies and gentlemen, or single gentlemen, after the 1st of September, at No. 731 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE FRONT PARLOR and bedroom on the second floor, with all the modern improvements; furnished or unfurnished. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 72 21-av.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDroom on third floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, at No. 40 West 16th-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED room may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentleman. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN can secure very pleasant rooms, with partial board, in a private family (no other boarders) in Washington-av., near Fulton-av. Delightful location, with modern improvements. For further particulars, apply to S. DOUGHERTY, druggist, corner Bridge and High sts., Brooklyn.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO gentlemen can secure very pleasant rooms, with partial board, by applying at No. 37 Cranberry st., near Columbia. House supplied with gas and Ridgewood water, with use of bath-room. Location delightful, very near Fulton Ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN AND their wives, and single gentlemen, can find pleasant rooms and comfortable homes. House, containing all the modern improvements, No. 58 State-st., between Hicks and Henry sts. One suite of unfurnished rooms. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, may find board, with large and pleasant rooms, in a private family, by applying at No. 101 Henry-st. The situation is desirable, being within five minutes of either Wall or Fulton Ferries. References given and required.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A GENtleman and his wife and a young lady want board in Brooklyn in a religious family. Location between Concord-st. and Fulton-av., and Fulton and Prince sts. preferred. Address Box No. 351 Post office. Terms must be moderate.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife, child and servant wish board in a private family. Will not take other boarders. Location between 14th and 34th sts. Address E. W. M., Box No. 3,604 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN. Apply to CHAS. W. POLMAN, No. 107 East 14th-st., near 3d av.

BROOKLYN.—ANY PRIVATE, PLAIN FAMily, convenient to Fulton Ferry, who would like to accommodate a couple (without children) with board, may make an agreeable arrangement by addressing EUGENE, Box No. 134 *Times* Office, all this week. Can furnish their own bedroom furniture, &c.; would like two rooms adjoining.

PRIVATE BOARDING AT NO. 100 HENRY-st., Brooklyn, near Clark-st., a very pleasant parlor and bedroom attached, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; also, a room for a young gentleman. The house is very pleasantly situated, and the location one of the most eligible in Brooklyn. References required.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING a new house with all the modern improvements, conveniently located between 5th and Madison avs., can accommodate a few individuals with board and all the comforts of a desirable home. The best references given and required. For further particulars address F. A., Box No. 1,320 Post office.

A LARGE AND HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED parlor, 2-story front, on Broadway, with balcony, two or more bedrooms, bath, water closet, &c., heated by steam, private table, can be had permanently in the Smithsonian House, Broadway, corner Houston-st. Very desirable accommodations for a family or for three or four gentlemen.

NO. 145 EAST TWELFTH-STREET, NEAR SECOND-AVENUE.—Rooms on second floor to let, together or separate, with full or partial board, to two single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, furnished or unfurnished; location pleasant; family private, references exchanged.

TO RENT—WITH BOARD IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, a handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or accommodation for a family without children. Apply at No. 106 2d-av. Convenient to stages. References required.

TO LET—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, on second floor, with board, in a small private family; also, rooms on the third floor, suitable for families or single gentlemen, at No. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

A BEAUTIFUL SECOND FLOOR ROOM, for a gentleman and wife, or 2 single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished; gas, croton, and private table if desired. No. 291 Henry-st., New-York.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD—Single or in suites, can be obtained at No. 163 Lexington av., between 31st and 33d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD, AT No. 46 East 24th st., near Madison square: house first class, and replete with all modern improvements.

HOTELS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., only one hour from New-York *via* Morris and Essex Railroad. Pure spring water and baths. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt st., 8½, 11½, 3¾, 5:10, 6:40 P.M.
CH. STRINGER, Proprietor.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Eyatt.
The law is, that a person who pur

FINANCIAL.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD.

James Wadsow, Trustee, &c., Plaintiff in Equity vs. The Covington and Lexington Railroad Company et al., Defendants

Under and by virtue of the judgment of the Fayette Circuit Court in this cause, at its present term, and as Commissioner of said Court, I shall proceed on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of October next, at the Court-House door in the City of Lexington, to sell to the highest and best bidder all the

PROPERTY,
RIGHTS AND FRANCHISES
OF THE
COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON
RAILROAD COMPANY,

Embraced in the mortgages of the plaintiff, including the RAILROAD of said Company and all its REAL ESTATE, DEPOTS and STATION HOUSES, the LOCOMOTIVES, CARS and MACHINERY, and the FUEL and MATERIALS of every description on hand and in the possession of said Company; and also, all the rights of said Company as lessees of the road between Paris and Lexington from the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, and all their rights as lessees from the Lexington and Danville Railroad Association, of the road from Lexington to Nicholasville.

The sale will be upon the following terms, to wit:

First—The purchaser will be required to pay the principal and interest of the four hundred bonds of $1,000 each, issued under and secured by the first mortgage of said Company at the times and place when the same shall become due. These bonds with the mortgage under which they were issued will continue until fully paid off, to constitute a first lien on the property.

Second—The purchaser will be required (if his bid embraces the same) to pay the principal and interest of the one thousand bonds of $1,000 each, issued under the second mortgage of said Company, as follows, to wit: The principal on the 1st of March, 1863, and the interest at the rate of seven per cent. semi annually, on the 1st of March and September in each year, at the Bank of America, New York City. Also, the sum of $16,000, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 1st of September, 1859; and $35,000 with like interest from the 1st of March, 1859, and $35,000, with like interest from the first of September, 1859, until the day of sale, together with the plaintiff's costs in this suit. For the last mentioned sums, with interest at the like rate from the day of sale, the purchaser will be required to execute bonds with good securities, payable in equal installments, at six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale, and having the effect of judgments.

To secure the payment of the principal and interest of the second mortgage bonds, a lien will be reserved upon the property, and in addition the purchaser will be required to deliver to the Commissioner securities of the cash value of $160,000, which may consist of bonds of the State of Kentucky or Ohio, or any or bonds of the United States or any other State in the Union which sell in the City of New York at or over par; or first or second mortgage bonds of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company or mortgages upon unencumbered real estate in Kentucky or Hamilton County, Ohio, (the purchaser defraying the expense of investigating the title to and ascertaining the value of such property.) The Commissioner is authorized to receive other securities than those named (if of undoubted permanent value) subject to the approval of the Court. The income accruing upon the securities thus deposited will be for the benefit of the purchaser until default made by him.

The purchaser will be further required to invest annually, sixty thousand dollars of the revenues of the property in safe and productive securities as the Court may direct, which sum, with fifty thousand dollars, shall constitute a sinking fund to pay the principal of the 1st and 2d Mortgage bonds, and thirty thousand dollars shall go to create a contingent and renewal fund; but any sums expended by the purchaser in the improvement and renewal of the road (over and above the ordinary current repair) will be deducted from the appropriation to the contingent and renewal fund for that year.

If his bid embraces the same the purchaser shall execute his bonds with good security, having the effect of judgments, and payable in equal installments, at six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale, with interest at the rate of six per cent. from said day.

The Commissioner will deliver to the purchaser a certificate of purchase, and will require from him the immediate deposit of securities of the cash value of $20,000 as security, that the terms of the sale will be complied with by him within twenty days. If the deposit is not made, the bidder will be reported to the Court for a contempt, and the sale will proceed as though his bid had not been made. If, after making the deposit, the successful bidder shall fail to comply with the terms of the sale within the prescribed period, the property will be again sold and the deposit will be retained to meet the loss and damage arising from his non compliance. So soon as the purchaser has received his certificate of purchase the possession of the property will be delivered to him, to be retained by him until the sale is confirmed or quashed by the Court. If confirmed the possession will be continued to him; but if quashed he will be required to surrender the possession to a Receiver of the Court, and to account for and pay over the earnings of the property while in his possession. After which the securities deposited by him will be returned.

The Court reserves the power by summary proceedings against the purchaser, to enforce compliance with the terms of sale and until full payment is made, to coerce the purchaser to keep the property in good repair, and in case of default on his part to appoint a receiver to take the property to possession, or to order a resale. And to secure a full and complete compliance with the terms, a lien will be retained upon all the property, rights and franchises, and the income arising therefrom, to which lien no security of the purchaser will be subrogated until after all the terms are fully complied with.

For two days next preceding the sale, there will be exhibited at the Clerk's office of the Fayette Circuit Court, in Lexington, an inventory of the property to be sold. And the undersigned will himself attend to exhibit the same, and give information concerning the property and the Company's title thereto, and interest therein.

August 17. W. A. DUDLEY, Commissioner.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCHANTS PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,

ALSO ON
GREECE, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CADIZ, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK.
1858.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 60 Wall-st.,

Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of September next, New York City stockholders will be paid by the Transfer Agent, HENRY A. OAKLEY, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 55 Wall-st. Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany. Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica. Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse, and all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only at Oswego.

SUBSCRIPTION TO STOCK IN SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS.—Books of subscription to one hundred thousand dollars of the increased capital stock of the SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS, will be opened at Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on the 1st September, proximo, and kept open for the space of fifteen days, unless the whole amount shall be sooner subscribed for. Dividends on stock so subscribed for will be payable in New-York. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

$10.000 CITY OF QUINCY 8 PERCENT. Bonds; $95 000 Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company Bonds; also Second-av. Railroad stock, and a variety of Bank, and Fire and Marine Insurance Companies' stocks. For sale by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Real Estate and Stock Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDholders on the Eastern Division, and the Land Grant Bondholders of the late La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, are requested to meet at the office of Mr. GIBSON, No. 54 William-st., up stairs, on SATURDAY next, Sept. 3, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider measures for foreclosing said mortgages and a reorganization.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT CERTIFICATES—$200,000 FOR SALE.—These Certificates have the same security as a Treasury Note, and will doubtless be paid as soon as Congress can go through the necessary forms for passing a bill. They are offered at a price that will pay the purchaser better than any other investment equally safe. WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1859.
IN CONSEQUENCE OF AN INJUNCTION, the payment of Dividends declared by the company, will be made until further notice.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—The interest on the Bonds of this Company, due Sept. 1, will be paid on that day, at the Bank of North America. OLIVER CHARLICK, President.

LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE BY PULLMAN, WILLS, RANKIN & CO., No. 200 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 34 BROADWAY,
FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JULY 31, 1859.

Assets as per report, 30th April, 1859	$5,732,571 69
Receipts during the quarter ending Aug. 1, 1859, for premiums and interest	539,826 62
Total	$6,69,,111 81
Disbursements during the quarter	140 943 31
Cash assets, as realized	$6,561,174 37
Additional assets, being interest accrued not due, deferred premiums, and due from agents	205,000 00
Claims unpaid, (not due,) $48,000.	
Number of Policies issued during the quarter	333.
Number of Policies in force.	11,457.
Amount Insured, $33 695 839.	

I have carefully examined the above statement, and believe the same to be correct
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

THIS COMPANY offers the following advantages to persons intending to insure their lives:

ITS CASH ASSETS are larger than those of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States, amounting to

$5,750,000.

THE PROPORTION OF ITS CASH ASSETS to the amount at risk is greater than that of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States.

ITS RATES OF PREMIUM are lower than those of the majority of other Life Insurance Companies—yet its Dividends have been greater.

THE MORTALITY AMONG ITS MEMBERS has been proportionally less than that of any other Life Insurance Company, in either America or Europe, whose experience has been made known—a result in the highest degree favorable to Policy holders.

THE NUMBER OF LIVES INSURED in this Company greatly exceeds that of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States, thus affording a security above them all—the necessary law of average having more scope for operation.

THE ASSETS of the Company are invested exclusively on Bond and Mortgage on Real Estate in the City and State of New-York, worth in each case at least double the amount loaned, and bearing interest at SEVEN per Cent. The solidity and security of this disposition of the Company's Funds cannot be overrated.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term: the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the assured.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

FRED. S. WINSTON,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
WILLIAM G. CRAY,	JOHN M. STUART,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	GEORGE R. CLARK,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	SAMUEL S. SPROULLS,
ISAAC C. PEARSON,	SAMUEL M. CONNELL,
JOHN B. SWIFT,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
WM. J. B. NKES,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	HAMILTON BLAKE,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
W. SMITH BROWN,	W. E. DODGE,
RICHARD PATRICK,	GEORGE S. COE,
WILLIAM H. POPHAM,	WM. K. STRONG,
LYCURGUS EGGLESTON,	NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
EZRA WHEELER,	WM. M. VERMILYE,
CEPHAS B. NORTON,	JOHN L. GRAY,

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
ALEXR. WADSWORTH, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
Secretary, ISAAC ARNATT.
Medical Examiner, MORTIMER PORT, M. D.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock or private sale. Table of Insurance Stocks sent upon application.

ALLYN COX,
NOTE, STOCK AND LOAN BROKER,
No. 43 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE Aug 1, 1859.
PROPOSALS FOR $466,600 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept 2, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the amount of four hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New York, authorized by an act of the State Legislature, entitled "an act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park," passed April 17 1851, amended April 18, 1859; and by an ordinance of the Common Council approved by the Mayor July 23, 1859.

The said stock will consist of four thousand six hundred and sixty-six shares, of one hundred dollars each shares, and comprises the remainder of the amount authorized to be issued ($1,666,666) for the improvement of the Central Park. It bears interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from taxation, and the principal is redeemable from "The Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City debt" on the 1st day of August 1867, such redemption being further secured by a pledge of the Park and its appurtenances.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within five days after the opening of the bids, one half of the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the whole sum.

The remainder of the amount so awarded will be required to be paid to the Chamberlain on the 10th day of November next. On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain for such payments to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of such deposits.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock"—and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed, put in a second envelope, sealed, and addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

PETER T. HAWS, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 1, 1859.

COVINGTON & LEXINGTON RAILROAD.—Second Mortgage Bondholders are requested to meet at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday the 31st inst. It is important that all the Bonds be represented.

PILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, of London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.

When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
E. L. HARDON, Secretary.

A LARGE CASH RETURN TO THE INSURED IN LIEU OF SCRIP.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 29 WALL-ST.,

CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1859, OVER
$300,000.

THIS COMPANY WILL INSURE BUILDINGS AND MERCHANDISE of every kind—Dwelling Houses and Household Furniture—at the STANDARD SCALE OF RATES, RETURNING TO THE INSURED A LARGE CASH DIVIDEND upon their Premiums in LIEU of the PROSPECTIVE SCRIP DIVIDENDS of the Mutual Companies. ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.—NOTICE OF AN APplication for the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the 3d article of the 1st title of the 6th chapter of the 2d part of the Revised Statutes,

ELDRIDGE G. MERICK, of the Town of Clayton, in the County of Jefferson, in his individual capacity, and as a member of the firm of E. G. MERICK & CO., and also as a member of the firm of M. MERICK & CO. Notice first published the 17th day of June, 1859. Creditors to show cause before William C. Thompson, County Judge of Jefferson County, at his office in Watertown, on the 19th day of September, 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

BAGLEY & WRIGHT, Attorneys for Insolvent,
jy6-law10wW Watertown, N. Y.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.

BARNEY CARPENTER, of the City of New-York.—Notice first published Aug. 10, 1859.—Creditors to appear before the Honorable Henry Hilton, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the Chambers of the Judges of said Court, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 20th day of October, 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS BYRNE, Attorney for Insolvent,
aul0-law10wW* No 152 Nassau-st., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY J. SANDY, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Jauncey-court, No. 41 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, or before the 7th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of July, 1859.
WM. J. SINCLAIR, Executor.
jy6-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MAHLMANN, late of the City of New-York, intestate, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES C. HOE, No. 16 Liberty-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 1, 1859.
DORETTE MAHLMANN,
ap6-law6mW* Administratrix.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels 40 gallons. Agents wanted.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 339 Pearl st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine Brushes made to order.
JOHN K. HOPPELH

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ENGRAVED IN THE NEATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, AT
TIFFANY & CO.'S,
UNION-SQUARE.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING OF CARDS, Circulars, Bill-heads, &c., executed in the best manner, at the lowest prices, by
JOHN F. TROW & SON,
No. 377 Broadway, up stairs.

CARDS, CIRCULARS, BILL-HEADS, &c., printed in the best manner, at the lowest prices, by
JOHN F. TROW & SON,
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CARDS, CIRCULARS, BILL-HEADS, &c., printed in the best manner, at the lowest prices, by
JOHN F. TROW & SON,
No. 377 Broadway, up stairs.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS.
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET. Capt. MOODY.

LEAVE HARLEM.		LEAVE PECK-SLIP.	
6 A. M.	1 P. M.	7 A. M.	3:15 P. M.
7 A. M.	3 P. M.	8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.
8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15 A. M.	5:15 P. M.
9 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with

BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,

and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 8 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (DIRECT) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. Geo. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows, from the foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK		LEAVE BRANCH PORT.	
Thurs....	Aug. 25,	3:30 P.M., Thurs....	Aug. 25, 5:30 A.M.
Friday....	Aug. 26,	3:30 P.M., Friday....	Aug. 26, 6:30 A.M.
Satur....	Aug. 27,	4:30 P.M., Satur....	Aug. 27, 7 A.M.
Monday..	Aug. 29,	3:30 P.M., Monday..	Aug. 29, 6 A.M.
Tuesday..	Aug. 30,	3:30 P.M., Tuesday..	Aug. 30, 7 A.M.
Wednes..	Aug. 31,	4 P.M. Wednes..	Aug. 31, 7 A.M.
		Thurs....	Sept. 1, 7 A.M.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, POINT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thurs...	Aug 25, 12 M.	Thurs...	Aug 25, 4 P.M
Friday..	Aug. 26, 6 30 A.M.	Frids..	Aug. 26, 5 30 P.M.
Saturd..	Aug. 27, 2 P.M.	Saturd..	Aug. 27, 5 30 P.M.
Sunday.	Aug. 28, 7 30 A.M.	Sunday.	Aug. 28, 9 30 P.M.

ROCKAWAY.
The steamer CEBEX, Capt. BAULSIR, leaves Catharine Market-slip EVERY MORNING at 9 A.M., Spring st., 9:20, Pier No 4 North River at 9¼, for Rockaway, returning to the City at 5½ P. M. Bring your lines for blue fish. Fare 50 cents.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 5 o'clock, to Troy, thence via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. SYCHOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Ames st., at 9½ A.M.; 12½ and 3¼ P.M.; Spring st., at 9¾ A.M., 12¾ and 3½ P.M.; Pier No 4, North River, at 10 A.M., 1 and 4 P.M.; last trip from the Island, at 6½ P.M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

DAILY FOR DARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 6 o'clock P.M., steamers CITY OF DARTFORD, on TUESDAYS THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—REduced rates of passage; Cabin, $2; Deck, $1; no charge for Berths. The steamer GOVERNOR, F. S. FRENCH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply at No. 25 Counties-slip, or on board

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT AND NEWARK EXCURSIONS DAILY, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)—Fare 13 cents. Steamer TAMENEND leaves Newark at 8¾ A.M. and 1¾ P.M., and foot of Barclay st., New York, at 10 A.M. and 3½ P.M., also, with parties, at Newark. Connects with Bellville boat.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, ST. JOHNAN'S WELL.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN leaves Fulton Market Slip, 9½ A.M., 1¾, 6 P.M. Leaves Flushing at 7½, 11½ A.M., 3 P.M. Low fare 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P.M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven Railroads.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer HENDRIK HUDSON, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A.M.

FOR KEYPORT.—FROM THE FOOT OF MURRAY-ST.—KEYPORT leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P.M., and Keyport at 7 A.M. ALICE PRICE leaves at 9 o'clock A.M. and Keyport at 3 P.M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—STOPping at Boyle's Dock, Great Neck and Sands Point. The new steamer LONG ISLAND leaves Pier No. 22 East River, (James-slip,) every day, at 4 P.M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A.M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR AUGUST, 1859.
Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7:15 A.M.	8:30 A.M.
9:15 A.M.	7:35 A.M.
11:15 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
1:30 P.M.	1:00 P.M.
4:00 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
6:00 P.M.	4:45 P.M.
7:45 P.M.	5:40 P.M.

Connecting with steamer MATTANO, Capt. H. N. GARD, leaving Fulton Market Pier at 8 A.M., 1, 3:45, 6:45 and 7:30 P.M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.

An accommodation train will leave Hunter's Point at 11:15 A.M. for Flushing, stopping at all way stations; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P.M.; fare 15 cents. On Sundays trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 11, 1, 3, 5 and 7 o'clock; fare 25 cents to Flushing and back same day.
O. CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
11:35 and 9:30 A.M.; 3:30 and 5:30 P.M. Williams' Bridge
11:30 A.M.; 4 and 6 P.M.—White Plains.
8:15 P.M. from White and Centre-sts.—White Plains.
4:30 P.M.—Dover Plains.
8:30 A.M.—Mail Train—Albany.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—6:30 A.M.
White Plains—5 and 7 A.M.; 3 and 6 P.M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A.M.; 1 and 5 P.M.
Albany—11:30 A.M.—Mail Train.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A.M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A.M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P.M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 5 P.M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P.M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad for Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 18, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A.M., and at 4 P.M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P.M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P.M.

The 7:30 A.M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A.M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A.M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 25, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 8 and 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.; for Hudson 3:20 P.M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A.M., and 4 and 10:30 P.M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A.M. and 1:15 P.M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:30 P.M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P.M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4.45 and 8:30 A.M., and 3:45 P.M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P.M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A.M., and 4 and 8 P.M.; fare $3. New Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A.M. and 6 P.M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKlyn for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer park, at 10 A.M. and 3:30 P.M. For Hempstead 10 A.M., 3:30 and 5:30 P.M. For Syosset 12 M. and 4:30 P.M. For Hempstead, 10 A.M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P.M. For Jamaica, 10 A.M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 5:30, 5:30 and 7:15 P.M.

FOR GREENPORT.—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A.M. Mail, and 3:30 P.M. Express. Reach Greenport, arrive in Brooklyn at 8:30 A.M. Express, and 4:10 P.M. Mail.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.
600 bbls. Refined White and Yellow Sugars, Wholesale and Retail, at Refiner's prices.
500 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses, cheaper than any house in New-York.
1,000 bbls. choice Family Flour, from $6 upwards.
TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, FLOUR and SPICES for the million, at the immense establishment of THOS. E. AGNEW, (Successor to J. O. Fowler & Co., Nos. 283 Greenwich and 69 Murray-sts.
GOODS DELIVERED FREE.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO.
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the Mails and Passengers on SATURDAY, September 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North river, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $60.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For Freight or Passage apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA;
Via Panama, on the 5th and 20th of every month, by the steamships ADRIATIC, ATLANTIC and BALTIC, (formerly to the Liverpool Line.)

The above unrivaled steamships, owned by the North Atlantic Steamship Company, are now being fitted up for the California trade, one of which will leave the wharf foot of Canal-st. on the 5th October, at 2 P.M., and semi monthly thereafter. The rates of passage and freight will be as reasonable as by any other line. They have large freight capacity, and the arrangements for the comfort and health of the passengers will be such as to challenge competition. An experienced surgeon will be attached to each ship.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....76
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$118
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.
ASIA, Leitch, leaves New-York Wednesday, August 31.
AMERICA, Miller, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 14.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S

FROM KANSAS.

Renewal of the Border Troubles—Missourians in Conflict with Kansas Men.

The Lawrence *Herald of Freedom*, Aug. 26, reports a renewal of the border warfare in Kansas, and gives the following particulars:

"A man by the name of JAMES SCHMANS, who had been a resident of Kansas, but was driven off some three months ago, overtook a man who passes for 'Pickles'—whose real name is WRIGHT, in the vicinity of Barnesville, and proposed to make a trade with him. After some consultation 'Pickles' consented to go to a grocery-store, some 40 or 50 rods from the line, for the purpose of perfecting the arrangement. They arrived there about 11 or 12 o'clock on Friday, the 5th inst., and both persons entered the grocery. While waiting for a third party to come in, as was alleged by SCHMANS, he proposed to 'Pickles' to play a game of 'seven-up,' and they sat down for that purpose. Within fifteen or twenty minutes the house was surrounded by about thirty armed men, who called for 'Pickles.' He saw that he had been entrapped, and told SCHMANS to leave, and closed the door after him. After a long parley, he agreed to deliver up his arms—two revolvers—in case they would pledge themselves that a fair and legal trial should be had of any crime he had committed. They agreed to it; but afterwards, they had three successive votings upon the question of hanging him summarily. It was finally decided they would take him to Nevada, and there have a trial, a distance of about fourteen miles from the line. When they arrived there—under a guard of nine—two or three attorneys asked him numerous questions, but made no legal charge against him, and had no legal, or no legal charge against him, and had no legal, or even form of a trial. They then took him to Fremont, Cedar County, a distance of about forty-two miles directly east of Fort Scott, where he is now confined, in case he has not been removed elsewhere, or murdered.

Capt. MONTGOMERY was sent for, and he obeyed the summons. On Friday or Saturday, he sent a letter to the Missourians demanding Pickles and his captors forthwith, or on Monday morning he should take measures to get them. This resulted in a parley between the parties on the line. One out of four of the Missourians, was in favor of returning Pickles. They finally agreed to give MONTGOMERY a decisive answer in one week, they wishing to ascertain the *will* of the people! He consented to that arrangement. Here the matter rests.

Our informant states that a party of about fifty from West Point, arrived there a few days since; also, an from Butler of about thirty, and one from Papinsville of about a dozen or more, all well armed. Three on Saturday and Sunday nights the houses in the Territory nearest to the line were fired into by parties over the line in Missouri—that when he left on Monday morning, he saw armed men just over the line; that several houses, which contained women and children, had been fired into by the same party. He believes there will be a fight unless Pickles is delivered up, there will be no averting it."

At a public meeting, held in Lawrence on Wednesday, Aug. 24, Capt. MONTGOMERY gave the following statement of this affair:

"When he arrived at Barnesville, upon a rigid inquiry and examination, he found that 'Pickles' (WRIGHT) had been taken without due process of law from the Territory. A public meeting was held to ascertain what was to be done. After deliberation, it was determined that a letter should be sent to Capt. PAGE, demanding his release; which was done.

Accompanying this was a request for a conference on Sunday morning last. The Captain, with three or four others met five miles from the other side of the line. On their part they contended they had a legal right to do as they had done—that these indictments were true bills—that 'Pickles' was now in jail at Fremont, Cedar County, and they had no control over him, and the law must have its due effect. In reply MONTGOMERY denied any such right, legally or morally—that the citizens of Kansas considered it an outrage upon them—that there was no precedent which could justify such an act—that the people of the Territory felt jealous of their rights, and would maintain them at all hazards. They were urged to consider the consequences of such illegal acts, and showed them the absolute necessity of complying with the request of the citizens of Kansas, we were for peace and harmony—as it was abundantly evident since the passage of the Amnesty Act—we had got war enough, and were now peaceably pursuing a legitimate business; but, unless 'Pickles' was delivered up, the consequences would be serious, and bloodshed would follow. They were warned to consider this matter calmly and dispassionately; he did not intend to intimidate them, but appealed to their sense of right and justice. If they had grievances let them take a legal remedy, and the citizens of Kansas were ready to assist them to obtain their rights—negro catching always left out—*that* we would not do for them. He was well persuaded the people would not submit to aggression; the history of the past had proven it.

The conference lasted almost the entire day, and we are persuaded the Commission from the Territory labored ardently and earnestly to accomplish a peace, and to constrain the Commission from the other side to do the fair thing. Two of them were anxious to deliver the prisoner up; two more were undecided, and the fifth was for fighting! The Commission from Missouri wanted one week to consider and find out the will of the people! It was granted—next Sunday morning at 10 o'clock they have agreed to give a decisive answer.

Reliable information has been received by Captain MONTGOMERY, says the Lawrence *Herald*, that indictments have been found against large numbers of persons in the Territory, and *that they intend to kidnap every one they can and try them under Missouri law; they have an armed force stationed on the border*, and have had for several months; there has been four incursions of armed men into the Territory within a short space of time, and we have good reason to believe that there is a deep laid plan, emanating from the Blue Lodges of Missouri, to kidnap and immure our citizens in the loathsome dungeons of that State, and when our citizens pursue these desperadoes they are met at the line by the Missouri military, and are told they must not hunt any further! That the authorities of the State uphold and encourage this border warfare, is hardly beyond a doubt, and that they have laid plans for the assassination of prominent men in this Territory.

After MONTGOMERY sat down many of our oldest citizens expressed their views, and coincided with each other that incursions from abroad must be stopped, 'peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must.'"

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

EMPIRE VS. MUTUAL.

These Clubs played at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, on Monday. The Mutual Club had the advantage for four or five innings; but after that the Empires gained upon them and recovered their leeway. The game was an excellent one, and was closely contested from its commencement. A large number of spectators were upon the ground enjoying the game. Below is the score:

EMPIRE.	H.	L.	Runs.	MUTUAL.	H.	L.	Runs.
Thorn, p			2	4	Beard, c			2	4
Gough, 2 b			2	4	Clancy, 1st b			4	2
Benson, c			3	3	Powell, 1 f			4	2
Miller, L f			1	5	Kivlein, c. s			5	1
Mayt, s s			3	4	Burns, p			3	3
Russell, r. f			3	2	Cavagan, 3d b			2	4
Oolyer, c. f			5	0	A. B. Taylor, 2 f			2	3
Levy, 3d b			4	2	H. B. Taylor, c. f			3	3
Morse, 1st b			3	3	Spence, r. f			3	1
Total			24	27	Total			27	23

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Empire	3	3	2	7	3	1	5		3—27	
Mutual	1	4	3	5	4	2	0		2—23	

SCORER FOR EMPIRE—John J. Blosmfield.
SCORER FOR MUTUAL—James J. Kelso.
UMPIRE—Bowland, of the Jefferson Club.

EAGLE VS. KNICKERBOCKER.

The second nines of these clubs played at the Elysian Fields on Monday—the Eagle winning the game easily. We give the score:

EAGLE.	H.	L.	Runs.	KNICKERBOCKERS.	H.	L.	Runs.
Smith, p			2	7	Wood, 3 b			3	2
Bassard, 1 b			2	6	Grenelle, p			4	1
Pease, s s			3	5	Tyson, c			5	1
Bensel, c			4	5	Niebuhr, 2 b			3	2
Haight, r. f			5	3	Botsford, l. f			3	2
Schwab, 3 b			2	3	Avery, c. f			1	3
Bodean, c. f			4	2	Tucker, r. f			4	1
Kerr, l. f			3	3	Wyman, s s			2	2
Speyer, 2 b			2	6	Keeler, 1 b			2	2
Total			27	43	Total			27	16

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	
Eagle	3	15	5	6	3	1	3	4	4	—43
Knickerbocker	0	4	0	0	2	1	1	2	6	—16

SCORER FOR EAGLE—D. S. Gregory, Jr.
SCORER FOR KNICKERBOCKER—H. Morrow.
UMPIRE—Markham, of the Excelsior Club.

TUESDAY, Aug. 30.

Harlem, of New-York, vs. Eckford, of Greenpoint, will play to-day upon the grounds of the former club, Mount Morris-square, Harlem.

Cricket.

KINGS COUNTY CLUB VS. EAST NEW-YORK CLUB.

These Clubs played a match yesterday at Bedford, L. I., the Ea st New-York Club winning the game by 64 runs. We give the score:

EAST NEW-YORK CLUB.

First innings.	Runs	Second innings.	Runs.
Clark, b. Haggis	3	Clark, run out	3
Bedford, b. Lester	0	Bedford, b Lester	6
Wilson, b. Haggis	7	Wilson, b. Haggis	0
Meath, b. Keelvies	41	North, b Haggis	5
Van Siclin, l. b. w. b. Haggis	0	Van Siclin, b. Lester	8
Cuyp, l. b. w. b. Haggis	3	Cuyp, b. Lester	0
Wardell, b. Haggis	8	Wardell, b. Lester	0
Andrews, run out	13	Andrews, c. Hardcastle, b. Lester	1
J. Davis, l.b.w.b.Keeling	12	J. Davis, b. Haggis	6
Jones, run out	0	Jones, c. Harris, b Keeling	0
Reid, run out	0	Reid, b. Lester	0
Byes	5	Byes	17
Wides	17	Leg byes	3
Leg byes	1	Wides	11
No ball	1	No ball	1
Total	101	Total	69

KINGS COUNTY CLUB.

First innings.	Runs	Second innings.	Runs.
[illegible], b. Andrews	17	Keeling, b Cuyp	8
[illegible], b. Andrews	0	Hardcastle, run out	3
[illegible], b. Andrews	4	Haggis, b. Andrews	1
[illegible], c. and b. Andrews	5	Lester, b. Cuyp	2
[illegible], b. Cuyp	2	Phillips, b. Andrews	1
[illegible], run out	3	Parker, b. Cuyp	2
[illegible], b. Andrews	0	Rollins, b. Andrews	0
Bull, b. Andrews	0	Bull, b. Cuyp	1
Light, b. Andrews	0	Light, b. Cuyp	0
Davis, run out	2	Davis, b. Andrews	3
Partis, run out	4	Partis, not out	7
Byes	13	Byes	7
Wides	3	Leg byes	2
Total	53	Wides	1
		No ball	1
		Total	49

WIFE-MURDER IN CINCINNATI.—In Cincinnati, on Sunday, Aug. 28, a woman named ELLEN FINNESSY was murdered by her husband. The parties had lived unhappily, and had separated. About two weeks since they came together, and have led a "dog-and-cat" life ever since. They have two young boys, the eldar of whom, RICHARD, said that on Wednesday his father choked his mother and beat her badly, and that on Thursday he threw her out of bed three times. She died yesterday, having been since the ill-treatment of Thursday delirious, and unable to take any nourishment. Her body was found to be horribly bruised, the skin abraded from the knees and one leg broken.

[Advertisement.]

PURE COGNIAC BRANDY IN BOTTLES.

TO DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES.

I am now supplying the trade with pure Cognac brandy in bottles, both for medical and private use. The immense success that has crowned my efforts to place a pure gin within the reach of all, under the name of Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps, and to drive out of the market the pernicious compounds sold as gin throughout the country, led many leading druggists, apothecaries and medical men for some years past to solicit me to pursue the same course in regard to the article of brandy. I should have complied with these requests from all quarters long ago, but was deterred from it by the fact that, owing to the exorbitant prices of brandy in France, consequent upon the shortness of the grape crop for some years, there was no chance of my being able to import the choicest brandy, bottle it, and sell it at moderate prices. Fortunately for me, the grape crop for the last and previous year (and the prospects for this) was abundant, and prices of brandy have fallen to nearly the standard of ten years ago. The duty on brandy is also 70 per cent. lower, and I have now made arrangements with four brandy exporters in France of the highest repute, and am regularly receiving consignments of the best Cognac brandy, which I am bottling and selling as "Wolfe's genuine Cognac brandy." I guarantee with my seal, labels and certificate the brandy so bottled by me as the pure, unadulterated article, and it will be found, when used as a medicine, a beverage or a cordial, healthful and invigorating. It has been a matter of universal complaint that a bottle of pure, unmixed French brandy was very difficult to obtain, and the purchaser, nine times in ten, was deceived with a vile, manufactured imitation. Of all descriptions of ardent spirits brandy, from its high price, has been the one article that mixers and sellers have turned their attention to, and millions of gallons of so-called French brandy have been scattered, annually, through the land, and have been the primary cause of murders, suicides, cruelties and crimes, and have sent thousands to an early grave, self-destroyers, from *delirium tremens, mania a potu*, and horrors, names unknown until unprincipled men began to make maddening compounds and sell as the pure French brandy.

The virtues of pure French brandy need not be told by me. They are known thoroughout the world as a medicine or a mild stimulant. It is, as the French people have named it, "*Eau de la vie*," the water of life. But this applies to it only when pure and unadolterated. Manufactured with the fearful ingredients that make a good imitation, it becomes a death drink to innocent tens of thousands of our age.

To remedy a fearful evil I have commenced importing brandy, bottling it, and selling it as "Wolfe's Genuine Cognac Brandy." I am daily receiving orders from the druggists and apothecaries in all parts of the Union to sell it for medical purposes. They are the proper persons to sell an article that, if good, benefits human life, and if bad, arrests it. The prices can be obtained by personal application at my office, or by letter to UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver st.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A few doses relieve the skin of its sallowness, the right side from pain, impart vigor to the digestion and regularity to the bowels. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

DON'T TELL ANYBODY!—Something exciting to arrive at Barnum's Museum to morrow—Family of Spanish Acrobats, from Madrid! Quite a secret yet. This afternoon and evening, the drollest, most excellent, and most entertaining performances at Barnum's.

[Advertisement.]

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.—The only reliable Fire-proof Safe in the world, having *again* sustained its celebrated reputation at the late fires in Oshkosh and Key West. QUIAK BROTHERS, No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street. Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 30.

$6,000	U. S. 5s, '74	102¼	200	Reading R	b33 44½
1,400	Indiana St. 2½s	60	200	do	44¾
15,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	86¾	450	Mich. Central R	45
4,000	do	87½	100	do	s10 46
1,000	do	87	107	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	b60 26½
3,000	Virginia 6s	94	100	do	s10 26½
20,000	Missouri St. 6s	83	700	do	26¾
500	Cal. State 7s Bds	83	100	do	b10 26¾
1,000	do	81¾	60	Ind. & Cin. R	50
10,000	N. O. Con. Bonds	90	50	Panama Railroad	118
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R 7s	100½	50	do	b30 118
5,000	Hud. Riv. R. 3d M.	75½	115	do	118
2,000	& Sd. Sub Fnd Bd	93	550	Ill. Central R	66
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bonds	89¾	100	do	b30 66
3,500	do	90	100	do	s60 65½
26	Bank of America	109	29	Cleve. C. & Cin. R	95
5	Am. Ex. Bank	100½	300	Gal. & Chicago R	69½
12	Ocean Bank	82	150	do	69¾
200	Del. & Rnd. Can Co	94	150	do	s10 69½
10	do	93¼	550	do	69¾
581	Pacific Mail St. Co	83	50	do	s15 69½
150	do	b60 83	80	do	s10 69¾
732	N. Y. Cen. Rail'd	75¾	500	do	b60 70
1175	do	75½	160	do	b60 70½
500	do	b30 76	100	do	b30 70¾
100	do	b10 76	500	do	70
700	do	b60 76	100	Cl. & Tol. R	s30 25
80	do	76	1460	do	25
200	do	b30 76¾	20	do	25¼
100	do	b10 76½	700	do	b60 25½
350	do	s10 75¾	100	do	b30 25¾
50	do	s15 75¾	100	do	b30 25
150	do	s30 75¾	700	do	b10 25
100	do	b60 76¾	100	do	b15 25
50	Hud. River R.	b60 35¾	100	do	s30 24¾
60	do	b60 35¼	650	Chic. & R. Isl. R. R.	68
200	do	35	60	do	s60 67¾
200	do	s60 34¾	60	do	b30 67¾
200	Harlem Railroad	10¾	100	do	b60 68¼
700	Harlem R. Pref	38	110	do	b10 68¾
200	do	b30 38	10	do	68¾
100	do	s60 37¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, '65	100¾	100	Hudson R. R	s60 35
2,000	do	101	100	do	b30 35¾
10,000	U. S. 5s, '74	102½	400	Harlem Railroad	10¾
7,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	87½	10	Harlem R. Pref	38
60,000	Mo. St. 6s	b30 83¾	100	do	s60 38
1,000	Hud. Riv. R. 1st M.	104½	700	Reading R	45
5	Pacific M. S. Co	81½	60	do	44¾
50	do	s30 82½	100	do	s60 44¾
155	do	83	100	Mich. Cen. R	48¾
15	do	83¼	50	do	b30 46¾
6	do	83¾	109	Mich. So. & N. Ia. G. S.	27¾
50	Cumb. Coal Pref	15	50	do	27
100	Penn. Coal Co	83	100	Ill. Central Rail'd	66½
250	Panama Railroad	118	100	Galena & Chi. R	71
100	N. Y. Central R	77	100	do	71¾
100	do	77½	60	do	71½
100	do	77¾	150	do	71¾
150	do	77½	50	do	s60 71
400	do	77¾	800	Cleve. & Toledo R	26
300	do	s10 77¾	100	do	s10 26
400	do	b10 77¾	1200	Chicago & R. I. R	69
100	do	s3 77¾	100	do	69¼
500	do	b30 77¾	600	do	69¾
100	do	b10 77½			

TUESDAY, Aug. 30—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange this morning the strong demand of yesterday was renewed, and a further advance in prices was made upon nearly the entire list, beginning with the State Stocks When the Western Shares were reached, the orders appeared to be unlimited as to price, and the additional rise was 1@1¼ ₱ cent. on Galena, Rock Island, Michigan Guaranteed, Toledo, &c. On New-York Central, the actual sales were less than half the early dealings on Monday, holders being indisposed to accept the advance to 76 ₱ cent. Soon after the Board adjourned, the price of this and other Shares rose rapidly in the Street, on the apprehension of trouble among certain jobbers for the *Bear* account, members of the Exchange, in making their deliveries, and not without reason, as it soon afterwards appeared. This suspicion, which was made a certainty by the announcement of two very considerable failures, (in the magnitude of the differences involved,) threw a large number of the Brokers and their constituents out of their calculations for the day and week, upon part of which they had rested for their own deliveries. The consequence was a general anxiety and rush to replace the Stocks defaulted upon, first on the Street and then at the Second Board, and for an hour or two prices were not only unsettled, but positively erratic. New-York Central, which closed yesterday 75¾, and sold in the morning 75¾ @76 ₱ cent, brought in the afternoon 77@77¼ then fell to 76 ₱ cent., and finally closed 76¾@ 76¼ ₱ cent. One of the parties who failed had been a steady and very heavy seller of this and the Western Stocks, and even the State Securities, for the past four or six months, and with so much success as to be able to demand a mutual deposit with the Trust Companies of 5@10 ₱ cent. on most of his time contracts. But as the recent turn had already swept away this security in many instances, and threatened in a day or two to engulph the whole means of the seller, at the further cost of his seat at the Board, the holders of his contracts were naturally concerned for their own position in the Stocks involved in them, especially where they had made resales against them. The other party was noted during the Spring and Summer for his *short* interest in Pacific Mail, New-York Central, Cleveland and Toledo, and other active Stocks, but it was not generally supposed until to-day that he had remained *short* to an extent to swamp his early profits. After the Second Board the excitement abated to some extent, though the market left off so unsettled, and with so many different opinions as to the effect to-morrow of the events of to-day, that it was next to impossible to get the closing quotations. The following is as near the course of the day's business in some of the active Shares and Bonds as we are able to report from the printed and outside sales

New-York Central	75½@76@77¼@78@76½
Galena and Chicago	.69¾@70@71¾@70@70¼
Chicago and Rock Island	.68@69@69¼@68½
Cleveland and Toledo	25@26@26
Michigan Preferred	26¾@27¼@27
Pacific Mail	82½@83@83¾
Panama	118@117¾@118
Hudson River	35@35½@35
Harlem Preferred	38@38
Reading	44¾@45@44½
Michigan Central	46@46½
Missouri Sixes	83@83½
Tennessee Sixes	86¾@87½
United States Fives of 1874	102½

On the three last the advance was ⅛@1 ₱ cent, with a stronger demand and one more consistent with the general rise than we have noticed for some days. There was not much done in Railway Bonds. The Illinois Centrals sold as high as 90 ₱ cent.

In the Foreign Exchanges the signs of firmness shown by one or two leading houses yesterday, led to no general advance, and most of the business on London was again done at 110 ₱ cent. Francs were steady, and in fair demand at 5.16¼@15.15. The shipment of Specie by the *Asia*, to go forward to-morrow, as entered at Mr. CUNARD'S office this afternoon, is only $200,000.

In Money rates we hear of no further changes. The transactions below 7 ₱ cent. even on short paper, are but partial in number, and on select 60-day acceptances. The market is generally easy at 7 ₱ cent. for Discounts, and 6 ₱ cent. on demand loan at Bank, and 6@5½ on demand from private lenders. The Customs to day are $167,000; the receipts into the Sub-Treasury, $45,000; disbursements, $151,000; balance this afternoon, $4,853,120.

Messrs. GWYNNE & DAY quote Bank Notes and Land Warrants thus:

BANK NOTES.

Banks.	Dis.	Banks.	Dis.
N. Y. State	¼@—	Virginia	½@¾
New-England	½@—	Canada	½@¾
New-Jersey	½@¾	Michigan	1 @—
Illinois	2½@—	Ohio, Ky. and Ind.	@—
Philadelphia	½@¾	Louisiana	1@1½
Baltimore	¼@½	Missouri	2 @—
Pennsylvania	@—	Tennessee	1½@2
Maryland	¼@¾	Wisconsin	2½@—
Delaware	½@¾	Mobile	1½@—
North Carolina	1 @1½	Alabama	2 @—
S. Carolina & Ga.	1½@—		

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acres, per acre	$1 00	$1 10
80 acres, per acre	82	86
120 acres, per acre	70	80
160 acres, per acre	84	88

The Canal System of the State of New-York in its Connexion with Railway Interests and the Public Welfare.

Extraordinary circumstances connected with the Canal system and with our inland commerce generally, appeal strongly to careful consideration and energetic action of the people of the State of New-York and particularly to the citizens of this commercial Metropolis.

Complicated difficulties have consumed five-and-twenty years and many millions of dollars without rendering the "enlargement" productive of the full benefits which a single year with moderate means may now triumphantly secure for the State generally and especially for the City of New-York.

When the water way of the Erie Canal shall afford the full seven (7) feet depth, and seventy (70) feet width contemplated by the Enlargement Law of 1835; when the locks, now all enlarged in their walls, shall be supplied with gates (like those now satisfactorily tested in one locality by the Canal Board) increasing the chambers so as to permit the passage of vessels one-fifth larger than the present maximum of "enlarged" Canal craft; when the banks in exposed places shall be so secured by walling or wharfing, as to avert the calamities flowing from disastrous breaks; the facilities thus rendered for steam navigation will so quicken and cheapen transit between our inland seas and the harbor of New-York, through the enlarged Erie Canal, as to counteract the efforts now zealously made by rival interests in other States for withdrawing to other cities the business on which New-York should ever confidently rely, and also to checkmate the policy of British statesmen for diverting Western commerce from New-York through the Welland Canal and St. Lawrence River to the ports of Canada and Europe. Well may the New-York Chamber of Commerce, the chosen conservator of the commercial interests of the City, declare, as it did declare last December, that such a systematic improvement of the Erie Canal "must of course put all competition at defiance."

The policy of the Erie Canal *Enlargement*, longand bitterly assailed, as the original construction of the Erie Canal was long and bitterly assailed, even now, in its incomplete condition, vindicates itself by permitting the transit of vessels of nearly two hundred (200) tons burthen, or five-fold the average tonnage of canal craft, when the Enlargement (yea, the "speedy" enlargement,) was first demanded by enlightened public opinion and sanctified by legislation, nearly a quarter century ago.

The Chamber of Commerce, at a meeting held recently with reference to the employment of steam in Canal navigation, emphatically declared that the arrival of a certain steamer with cargo from one of the Lake ports, "marked a new era in the history of the Erie Canal, and consequently in the prosperity of our City," so thoroughly interwoven are the interests of that Canal and this City considered by the most sagacious merchants. "For," adds the late Report from that enlightened body, "the supremacy of New-York over all other cities on this Continent, in numbers, wealth and the extent of its commerce, dates from the opening of this work," the Erie Canal, "which turned the commerce of the interior from its natural channels, having their outlet far distant from us, into our capacious and magnificent harbor."

That report of the Chamber of Commerce, though specifically devoted to the subject of steam in connection with canal navigation, considers it "relevant to the subject to speak of the commercial influences connected with the transportation of produce and merchandise by steam, in that way," and then speaks "In general terms of the *preeminent* value of our Canals in promoting all the leading interests of our City and State," and refers to important documents, which it publishes, "for a more full exemplification of the mighty considerations which should induce us at once to *concentrate our best energies for completing the enlargement of our Canals*." "The deepening of the water must be completed to the full extent of what has for years been proposed, before we can reap the full benefit of the new agency of canal steam navigation now contemplated." It is not wonderful that, entertaining such sentiments, the Chamber of Commerce directs the preparation of "a memorial to the Legislature," urging the importance of completing, at as early a day as possible, the enlargement of the Canals of this State," accompanying that movement with the declaration that "the completion of the great work of enlarging the Canals of our State, and the simultaneous introduction of steam as the motive power of their navigation, will mark an era of eventful interest to our country, but especially to this City and State."

"The competition of the Canadian Canals may be regarded as just commenced," continues the report of our Chamber of Commerce. "Every few weeks we see the arrival of vessels announced at Liverpool and London direct from Chicago and Detroit. Events of recent occurrence prove it to be the intention of the British people to establish themselves firmly on this Continent, and either to constitute their Province into a Vice-Royalty, or to consolidate them into one Confederacy under the protection of the Home Government." * * * "Such a commonwealth, it is thought, would be in close sympathy with the mother country, and would prove its sure ally in checking what the British people regard as our threatening and aggressive policy." "They now propose to carry a line of population and public works across the Continent, which shall be entirely directly independent of any connection with our own." * * * * * * * "As they are impelled by political as well as commercial considerations, they will doubtless concentrate their energies upon the works described. We can successfully combat their influence (says the Chamber of Commerce) only by making it more for the interest of every portion of the interior to seek our market, by offering a *cheaper rate of carriage and better prices for whatever it produces*." * * *

"But we have an equally resolute competition in other quarters," continues the Report of the Chamber of Commerce. "Before the use of railroads, we had obtained a comparative monopoly of the inland trade of the country, because we possessed the best artificial means of communication by which it could be reached. Our rivals on the South had attempted similar works, but their efforts had proved only partially successful, on account of the physical obstacles encountered. *The Railway came to their aid*, and enabled them to cross the mountain ranges which separated them from the great interior basin of the country, *and to dispute*, upon nearly equal terms, *our claim to its trade*. The proximity of the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore to the Ohio River gives them, as it is well known, certain advantages over New-York. There advantages (say the New York Chamber of Commerce,) we can overcome *only by falling back upon the Erie Canal*, and by *enlarging its capacity and cheapening the means of transportation over it*, rendering it as much superior to any of the competing works constructed to divert its trade, as it was originally superior to the ordinary highway. *This is the problem now to be solved.* If successful in this we shall confirm to our City, beyond a peradventure, the supremacy which we have already reached, and which bids fair to make New-York the commercial mistress of the world."

It will be seen by these quotations from official documents that the great conservator of the business interests of the City of New-York, the Chamber of Commerce, relies chiefly upon our State Canal system for the maintainance of the supremacy which this commercial Metropolis has acquired in the western world.

It would be unjust to intimate by this remark that that tribunal undervalued the importance of our great railway system. Equally unjust is it to assert, as some journals have asserted, that the Syracuse and Rochester Canal Conventions, to which we have sent and are now sending delegations, are influenced by reckless hostility to railway corporations. There is no necessary antagonism between the canal system and the railway system. Each in its sphere has resources that should and would harmonize in well directed arrangements in the legitimate course of trade. There is no just ground for rivalry between the two," says the Chamber of Commerce. "Each has its appropriate functions, in the exercise of which each assists the other. There are certain articles, the value of which mainly depend upon the rapidity of their transmission, such as live stock and all the more perishable kinds of food. Another kind of freight appropriate to a railroad is such as possesses great value in proportion to its bulk. The railroad, by the facilities it affords for travel and the transmission of the mails, is instrumental in filling up the interior with people whose industry in turn creates business for the Canal. The articles of freight especially belonging to the latter are the various kinds of grain, lumber, salt, iron, cured provisions," &c., &c.

The loss ensuing from delay in their transportation is chiefly measured by the interest on their value. Such articles must always constitute a large proportion of the traffic on every great route of commerce, and of such the Canal will have a large monopoly by virtue of its greater facilities and cheaper transportation.

Whether Railways were or were not prematurely exempted from tolls before the State Debt, created for Internal Improvement, was discharged (a rate of tolls to which the Canal trade is still subjected), is a question that may be rendered comparatively insignificant by completing the Erie Canal as law and policy requires for the completion of the enlargement, which can now be accomplished in a single season with moderate means, will, unless the Chamber of Commerce is mistaken in its opinions, transport an amount of business that will in due season repay even the money borrowed by the State to aid the Erie Railroad, and other objects, as well as the Erie Canal itself.

Views like these have influenced the friends of the canal system in the City of New York in sending a delegation to the State Canal Convention at Rochester on the 1st of September. The call of the Convention and the measures for sustaining it have been eliminated by the systematic efforts now manifested in various ways for depressing the character and condition of the canal system, and consequently throwing obstacles in the way of completing the enlargement, so as actually to produce a sale of the public works, and convert these great water-ways into the property of private monopolies. The general character of the delegation selected, composed as that delegation is, chiefly of persons connected with the commerce of the City, (as will be seen by the accompanying list of names,) indicates the conservative influence with which the canal system is regarded in its connection with railway interests and the public welfare.

It is desirable that the City of New-York shall be fully represented in that State Convention by persons who will consider the questions in all their bearings, in view of the extraordinary condition of affairs resulting from the present competition between railways and canals, and the apparently organized efforts to revolutionize our canal system, by its "conversion from a public highway into a private monopoly."

In behalf of the meeting of the friends of the State Canal System in the City of New-York.

HENRY O'RIELLY, Chairman.

HUGH ALLEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1859.

List of Delegates from the City of New-York to the State Canal Convention at Rochester, Sept. 1 and 2.

Samuel B. Ruggles.	Alfred Barret.	A. Whedon,	
Henry O'Reilly,	John H. Drake,	John M. Smith.	
A. V. Stout,	N. B. Lane,	A. W. Palmer,	
Caleb Barstow,	W. D. Mangam,	George Jennison,	
David Dows,	Wm. A. Brown,	W. R. Farill,	
Ammi Rews,	Henry W. Smith,	O. D. Reynolds,	
Isaac T. Frost,	George Herkimer,	E. J. Lowber,	
Jesse Hoyt,	Wm. A. Work,	Henry A. Kent,	
John B. Wright,	J. E. Mallory,	George L. Kent,	
——— C. Hesich,	Barrett Clapp,	E. Place,	
Fred. Sherwood,	John Law,	D. E. Valkenb'g	
Theron Lesee,	Wm. C. Rice,	Hugh Allen,	
James O Kennett,	Vincent Keyson,	A. E. Masters,	
Levi Steele,	F. Woodruff,	M. M. Caleb,	
S Fancher,	F. B. Dane	Adon Smith, Jr.,	
D. H. Eaton,	S. D. C. VanBokelin,	D. R. Neal,	
Chas. Powers,	Jason Collier	Francis P. Sage,	
C. V. Clark,	Lewis Roberts,	M. F. James,	
Wm. G. Lord,	Thomas Kimball,	Edward Bell,	
F. A. Ball,	H. Farrell,	Henry Smith,	
Horatio Stevens,	E. B. Brown,	Joseph Ketchum,	
Henry Hill,	John Hobbs,	E. Fish,	
S. R. Ford,	J. W. Vail,	E. W. Coleman,	
H. Roberts,	Geo. B. Powell,	F. S. Littlejohn,	
J. W. Spencer,	A. H. White,	Henry Rawls,	
D. Cameron,	W. E. Fralton,	J. C. Daniels,	
Andrew Luke,	Jonathan Myers,	Richard Vaughn,	
F. C. Bovey.			

The Erie Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a sufferer by this Road, my income being brought down from a living sum to *less* than $1,000 per annum, wrecked and shattered in health and fortune by the storms of life, I would propose (in the hope of a better future) the following plan for replacing that great concern in *position* again, to use a military phrase:

At present the Erie Railroad stands thus;

Stock	$11,000,000
Mortgages secured	17,350 000
Fifth Mortgage	300,000
Convertibles	10,349,560—$36,999,500

To arrange matters, turn the

Convertible Bonds into Stock	$10,349,500
Present Stock	11,000,000
To be new Stock	$21 349,500
Fifth Mortgage, to be paid off	300,000
Secured Mge., 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th	17,350,000—$38,999,500

Assess

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2480. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO—RECALL OF THE BRITISH MINISTER—THE CONNECTION BETWEEN GUATEMALA AND GREAT BRITAIN, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

According to dispatches received at the Navy Department, from the United States ship *Saratoga*, dated the 13th inst., Minister McLANE was passing the Summer at the City of San Andreas, and would return to Vera Cruz on the 1st of September. Two Spanish frigates and one French brig-of-war were at Sacrificios. The sick list of the *Saratoga* was slowly increasing, but the captain hoped, by careful attention, to stay the progress of the disease, although it was in the midst of the sickly season.

A letter from Vera Cruz states that Minister OTWAY has been ordered by the British Government to avail himself of the leave of absence previously granted, and surrender the charge of the Legation to Mr. MAYNARD, the Secretary of the Legation.

Ably written circulars have been addressed by OCAMPO to the Governors of the several States of Mexico, impressing upon them the necessity of enforcing the recent reformatory decrees of the Constitutional Government.

Nothing concerning the late Convention between Guatemala and Great Britain, the former ceding a large extent of territory to the latter, has reached this Government in an official form, but it is known that the Administration is not an indifferent observer of events in this quarter.

Numerous applications are pending for the Deputy Marshalships for taking the next census, but no appointments will be made until further legislation by Congress.

Lieut. J. G. BOYLE has been ordered to proceed to Panama to report to Flag-Officer MONTGOMERY for duty as Naval Storekeeper and Commissioner of Stores.

Wisconsin Republican State Convention.

MADISON, Wis., Wednesday, Aug. 31.

The Republican State Convention, to-day, nominated ALEXANDER W. RANDALL, the present incumbent, for Governor. The vote was: RANDALL, 118; SOMER, 48; scattering, 22.

Decision in the Averill Ore Bed Case.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

The Commissioners appointed to settle the claims of certain parties against the State, for the purchase of the Averill ore bed of the Clinton Prison, have made a decision. The parties claimed $100,000 as the amount of the purchase money, under the contract of the State officers in 1856, and interest for two years, or damages to the amount of $150,000. The Commissioners declare the contract of 1856 as illegal and void, and award $35,000 damages to the claimants.

From the Kansas Gold Region.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

A special dispatch to the *Bulletin* says that the Express, with Denver City dates of the 24th inst., reached Leavenworth to-day. The richness of the new diggings at the headwaters of the South Platte is confirmed, but the prospects of profitable mining were not flattering, owing to the distant location, the roughness of the roads and the consequent difficulty of procuring supplies. Four quartz grinders were in successful operation at Gregory Valley. The Express brought a large quantity of gold dust.

An Indian fight took place on the 13th inst. between the Brule, Sioux and Poncas. Eleven of the latter were killed and seven wounded.

Cricket Match at Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

A cricket match took place to-day between eleven of the St. George's Club, of New-York, and sixteen of the Albany, Rensselaer and Western Clubs. The score stands as follows: First innings—Albany, Rensselaer and Western Clubs, 113; St. George's Club, 193.

Woman Arrested for Murdering Her Son.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

A mulatto woman named WITTON has been arrested in Scarborough, Me., for the murder of her son, aged 15 years, on Monday, and afterwards burning her house, in the oven of which she had placed his remains.

Double Balloon Ascension.

ITHACA, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

Messrs. COX and BROOKS, of St. Louis, made a [illegible] ascension in their celebrated balloons [illegible] and *Excelsior*, at 3 o'clock to-day, from the Fair grounds in this city. There was a large concourse of people present.

Terrible Accident at Genesee Falls.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 31.

A young man, named WM. H. JOHNSON, fell from the top of the Genesee Falls this afternoon, while witnessing the rope-walking of M. DE LAVE and, striking the rocks below, was instantly killed. The distance he fell was over 90 feet. The accident occurred near where SAM PATCH met his death.

Stables Burnt in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

At an early hour this morning the City Stables, on Commercial-street, were set on fire and totally destroyed. The horses, wagons, &c., were saved. The fire extended to the coal-shed of the gas works, destroying the shed and about 1,000 chaldrons of cannel coal. The City Stable buildings were of wood, and not of great value.

Death of Major Kearsley.

DETROIT, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

Major JONATHAN KEARSLEY, a resident of this city for over forty years, and a prominent actor in the early history of Michigan, died this morning.

The City of Baltimore and Vanderbilt.

CAPE RACE, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, for Liverpool, passed here at 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, for Southampton and Bremen, passed here on Tuesday.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Aug. 30.

The United States Mail Steamship *Florida* arrived below at 4 o'clock Tuesday evening.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

The steamship *Locust Point*, of Cromwell's Line, arrived this morning. All well.

From Hayti.

MOVEMENT AT PORT-AU-PRINCE—THE SOUTHERN PORTS—JOURNEY OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE INTERIOR.

We have received per the schooner *A. C. Brewer*, from Port-au-Prince, the *Feuille du Commerce* of Aug. 13. At that date business in Port-au-Prince continued dull. During the week five vessels had arrived and four had sailed. The receipts of Coffee during the week amounted to 699 bags, weighing 8,236 pounds. The French war-brig *Olivier*, Capt BOYER, arrived at Port-au-Prince on the 10th of August, from Port de France.

At Jacmel, Aug. 9, business was also dull. The prices of provisions and merchandise generally were maintained, but the recovery of trade was very slow. There had been no arrivals of merchantmen. The English steamer *La Plata*, from St. Thomas, touched at Jacmel Aug. 4, *en route* for Jamaica.

Similar reports in regard to the dullness of trade were received from Cayes and from Jeremie Aug. 9, and from Cape Haytien and Gonaives Aug. 10. The stock of provisions at Jeremie was almost exhausted on Aug. 8, when a small supply was received from the capital coastwise.

The President of Hayti left the Capital on Thursday, the 9th of August, at 3 o'clock in the morning, to go to Leogane. It was said that he would return to Port au Prince before the Sunday following.

The President had approved the notification of the Haytien tariff enacted by the *Corps Legislatif* on the 20th of July last.

The Reported Loss of the "Congress" without Foundation.

From the Philadelphia Evening Journal.

We learn from Commander CARE, of the Navy yard, that the rumor that the frigate *Congress* had been lost, contained in a morning cotemporary, is without foundation. The vessel left our naval station a few weeks since for the Brazil station, as the flagship, and at last accounts was doing admirably, and all on board were enjoying excellent health.

From the Bulletin.

We are authorized to state that the "rumored" story of the loss of the United States frigate *Congress*, with all on board, is without foundation. The paragraph in the *North American* of this morning is calculated to create much anxiety in the minds of those who have friends and relatives on board this noble ship.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BAVARIA.

LONDON FILES ONE DAY LATER.

Great Speech of Mr. Cobden at Rochfort.

Some Results of his American Tour.

THE GREAT CELEBRATION AT PARIS

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The screw-steamship *Bavaria*, of the Hamburg line, from Southampton, Aug. 18, arrived here yesterday in the afternoon.

We are thus placed in possession of London journals a day later than those previously had by the *City of Washington* and the *Ariel*; though the news has been anticipated by telegraph from Cape Race.

A telegram from Paris, dated Aug. 17, says:

The *Moniteur* contains the following list of nominations to the Senate: Generals Renault, Forey, Thiry, the Prince de la Moskowa, Admiral Tréhouart, Comte de Labedoyère, Baron Paul de Richemont, and Baron de Vincent.

The young Grand Duke of Tuscany arrived yesterday at Paris. He has been received by the Emperor, who invited him to remain for some time at Paris, in order to await what events may transpire. The Emperor gave him a very kind and gracious reception.

The Tuscan Assembly declared, on the 16th ult., by a unanimous vote, that the dynasty of Lorraine could be neither recalled nor accepted to reign in Tuscany. The following is the text of the motion:

"The Assembly declares that the dynasty of Lorraine, which, on the 27th of April, 1859, voluntarily abandoned Tuscany, without leaving there any form of government, to join the enemy's camp, has rendered itself absolutely incompatible with the order and welfare of Tuscany; declares that it does not know any manner in which that dynasty can be re-established and maintained without hurting the sentiments of the population, without a constant and inevitable danger of seeing the public peace incessantly disturbed, to the detriment of Italy; for which reasons it formally proclaims that the dynasty of Lorraine cannot be recalled or received to reign again over Tuscany."

MODENA, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

After a solemn service had been performed at the Cathedral, at which all the bodies of the State were present, Signor FARINI opened the National Assembly in the *grande salle* of the Palace, amid enthusiastic plaudits. After having spoken a few eloquent words on the history of Modena during the present century, on that of the Sardinian Government, that of the different provinces, and on the last Dictatorship, he deposited the powers given him as Dictator in the hands of the Deputies. He urged them to express freely, and with that calmness which is the result of right, their wishes for the definitive settlement of the Constitution of the country, and in addressing himself to Europe he said, "We are ready to give to the civilized world all the guarantees of order and peace, on the condition that liberty is assured to us, and that Italy shall belong to the Italians." The Assembly voted also an address of thanks to NAPOLEON III. At the close of the assembly the Modenese troops fired a salute from the ramparts of the town.

The Second and Third Regiments of Swiss in the service of the King of Naples are to be completely disbanded; the First and Fourth to be transformed into four battalions of Chasseurs for the national army.

The Dowager Empress of Russia has arrived at Berne.

It is asserted that the Austrian Plenipotentiaries at Zurich decline to confer direct with the Piedmontese Plenipotentiary, who protests against Lombardy being charged with any portion of the Austrian debt.

Disturbances have taken place in Candia, and some *gendarmes* have been strangled and put to death.

The Czar has presented the Sultan with the decoration of the Order of St. Andrew in dismonds valued at 1,000,000 piastres, in acknowledgment of the reception recently given to the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE

THE GREAT CELEBRATION IN PARIS.

The French Army at Home—The Procession and the March—Side Views and Incidents—Minor Groups—The Story of the Day.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 15, 1859.

The hardy and sun-browned fellows who fought through the brilliant campaign of Italy, have just received their reward in the coin they love best: wreaths of laurels, bouquets and the clapping of hands. For an army that fights alone for glory, this is indeed its most appropriate reward. A Frenchman asks no better; his love for the plaudits of the crowd predominates over all others. For this he will deprive himself of all the luxuries of life, one-half its necessaries even, and risk his life besides. But he loves decorations and promotions as well, for these serve to attract toward him the attention he courts, and these too he has received largely in the late ovation. Besides some five thousand promotions and decorations in rank and file, a medal, commemorate of the late glorious campaign, is to be presented to every man who took part in it.

The ovation of Sunday was indeed a grand and a magnificent spectacle. One may be excused for growing enthusiastic in favor of the soldier who goes out to battle at the order of his chief, and returns wounded, but happy and victorious. The country owes him something more than the meagre sum allowed him by Government, and this debt was gloriously acquitted on this occasion. The city dressed herself in her grandest attire; her modern *via sacra* was covered with triumphal arches, and lined with wreaths of laurels, flowers and charming women. Half a million of strangers had flocked to the city to give animation to the *fête*, and a voice of welcome to the returned warrior. This last act of the campaign was a fit capital for the column of Italian glory.

It is not necessary to enter here into a detailed account of this great military festival; the journals of Paris will furnish you these; the account you will find in *Galignani's Messenger* is the fullest and most accurate. I will confine myself mostly to remarks on incidents which came under my own observation, or to those which made the most impression.

Several persons who were stationed at different points on the route of procession, and whom I had requested to take particular and accurate note of the manner in which the Emperor and army were received, have reported to this effect: At the Bastille and in the quarters of the working people, neither the Emperor nor the army was received as warmly as was the Crimean army nor as warmly as my informants thought they should have been. On the other hand as the procession approached the more fashionable part of the town, the ovation was complete in all its details of *vivats*, bouquets, and wreaths of laurels. At the Place Vendome, which had been converted into a sort of imitation of the Roman Coliseum, and contained twenty thousand people, the *élite* of Paris society, the reception of both the Emperor and his army was colossal, and must have repaid to the poor soldier at least a multitude of sufferings under the burning rage of an Italian sun. The change in the reception offered the army from the poorer to the more fashionable quarters, commenced exactly at the point on the Boulevards which marks the line between the fashionable and the commercial and working classes. It was a the famous restaurant Vachette that the first extravagant demonstration was made; from this house, crammed from top to bottom with fashionable people, bonquets never ceased to rain for a moment on the officers' and soldiers' heads, while offerings much less poetical and more comforting to the inner man, were frequently made.

I need not stop to explain to you why the working classes were less enthusiastic than the others. You will understand that these people, democratic in sentiment, and admirers of the sword as a means of settling political questions saw in the Italian campaign a war for the liberation of an oppressed people; and in the peace o Villafranca, an arrestation of the good work hal accomplished. The Emperor observed this coldness on the part of that class of his subjects whom he has most courted, and he wore a displeased ai during the whole ceremony. Thus for this occasion the sympathies of the people may be said to have been reversed: to-day it is the *bourgeoisie* and the aristocracy who applaud, the working classes who remain indifferent.

It was curious to observe the manner in which different officers and different regimente were received by the people. The Emperor and his *état-major* were received on the Place Vendome with loud cries of welcome and the waving of handkerchiefs; nevertheless I heard behind me some voices cry *Vive l'Armée!* which certainly did not cry *Vive l'Empereur!* (I ought to tell you that, by the politeness of the American Legation, I occupied a seat in the Diplomatic tribune, next to the place occupied by the Emperor and Empress.)

The greatest ovation was made to the soldiers who bore the captured Austrian flags. They were loaded down with bouquets, and were received on the Place Vendome with thunders of applause. Next to these the conductors of the captured cannon, forty in number, excited the greatest enthusiasm. And here I should mention a circumstance which shows the delicacy of the Emperor toward his enemy, and his strict fidelity to the rules of propriety. Four flags were taken from the enemy, two floating, one only a staff, and the other wrapped up. These flags appeared in the procession of Sunday exactly as taken on the battle field; that is to say, the two flags that were floating when captured were here carried open; the staff denuded of its flag, with the exception of a mere ribbon, was paraded in its significant nudity; and the flag of the Prince Wasa division, found rolled up and hid away in the church at Solferino, was carried with its india-rubber casing over it just as found, the words in German letters, "Flag of the Wasa division," being perceptible on the casing. Thus, too, only those cannon captured during the conflict were marched in the procession; a large number found abandoned in the citadel of Brescia were not exhibited.

Of all the Marshals, CANROBERT seemed to have the most friends on the Place Vendome. His arrival at the head of the third *corps d'armée* was the signal for an immense outburst of applause. The fact is CANROBERT, although he looks most like a warrior of all the Marshals of France, is known to be the most humane, and somehow or other he has an old hold on the affections of the people which appears to survive the ridicule they attempt to throw on him in certain quarters. MCMAHON, of all the Marshals, was the only one who retained the *képi*, and on this account seems not to have been recognized by all the people. He was met, however, in our neighborhood with a hearty welcome, to which he made no manner of reply; in fact, he rode to his place opposite the Emperor with so quick and rapid a movement that the people got the impression that he did not relish their compliments. On the Boulevards, the indifference with which both MCMAHON and NIEL received the compliments of the crowd, gave rise to a belief that they were dissatisfied with the conclusion o the war. At one point MCMAHON caught a bouquet which was thrown at him, and, handing it dryly to one of his aids, ordered it carried back to the soldiers. Gen. FOREY, at the head of the famous 91st Regiment of the Line—the little fellows who did the business under his orders at Montebello—was loudly applauded by the crowd. He is a magnificent man physically—perhaps the finest looking General in the army of Italy. Gen. BOURBAKI, an Algerian, commander of the Turcos, and a very fine-looking soldier, also received an immense salutation from the crowd. He and MCMAHON are the two gods of those savages, the Turcos. They would follow them to the world's end, and they obey them in everything, purely through the sentiment of admiration. They say of MCMAHON, in their African style, that his head is in the heavens and his arms around the earth. Gen. LADMIRAULT, wounded: Gen. DE LA MOTTEROUGE, Gen. MELLINET, Gen. RENAULT, Gen. VINOY, and especially Gen. TROCHU, all men who have distinguished themselves in Africa, in the Crimea, and now in Italy, were vehemently applauded at the Place Vendome.

Certain regiments received greater attention than others. Thus the Zouaves, the Grenadiers, the Chasseurs, and the Voltigeurs of the Guard, the mounted Chasseurs d'Afrique, the 1st and 2d Regiments of Zouaves of the Line, the Turcos, the Foreign Legion, and the 91st Regiment of the Line, already mentioned, were particularly applauded. This 91st regiment occupied the place of honor at the head of the troops of the Line. They were engaged in every battle in the late campaign, and distinguished themselves everywhere. The 3d Zouaves—the regiment which distinguished itself at Palestro, and was then placed under the orders of the King VICTOR EMANUEL—is still in Italy. (The reader will recollect that there are but four regiments of Zouaves—one in the Guard, without number, and three in the Line—in all something like 12,000 men. The 2d Regiment contains the largest number of Algerians. The Foreign Legion is composed of volunteers of all nations; they have fought magnificently during the present war, and always at the side of the Turcos, or Algerian Riflemen.)

The wounded who were able to march in the procession, were all placed in a mass, and numbered less than a thousand. I need not tell you that their reception by the crowd was of the warmest kind; they were loaded down with flowers. Many of these brave fellows excited the sympathy of the public by the sad nature of their mutilation: but it was reserved for one of them to create an emotion so deep that the women burst into tears, and the men, instead of cheering, gazed with silent respect. This was a young officer who marched proudly with his arms both amputated below the elbow, and the stumps bound in slings across his breast. His face was pale and bore the trace o suffering, but he bore his deformity with the indifference of a true soldier. The Emperor sent a Cent-Garde to him to ask his name, no doubt with a view to his promotion and relief. A wounded Turco left the ranks and talked for some moments with the Emperor, and a sergeant also approached His Majesty and handed him a paper, most probably a petition for a mutilated comrade. The *vivandiere* who was shot through the leg was in the procession, and was stopped and invited to go to the Empress.

The Marshals as fast as they arrived opposite the Emperor at the head of the respective corps saluted their Majesties, and with their suite wheeled and took position opposite them, so that the soldiers passed between. As soon as the corps had passed, they took their station behind the Emperor, and almost beneath the *estrade* on which the Empress and the Imperial household were seated. Marshals PELISSIER and RANDON were already in that position, so that at the end of the ceremony there stood behind the Emperor, besides the two just mentioned, Marshals BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, ST. JEAN D'ANGELY, MACMAHON, CANROBERT, NIEL, and MAGNAN, the latter arriving during the passage of the troops from the other direction. I sat within five feet of the nearest of the line of Marshals, and was not a little amused at their various modes of passing the time. CANROBERT talked constantly in the ear of the Minister of War, (RANDON,) gesticulating violently and without cessation, and one could easily imagine that the subject of his conversation was NIEL'S letter published that morning in the *Indépendance Belge*. RANDON, a tall, straight, active looking man, with gray hair and moustache, listened and acquiesced as if he were exactly of his interlocutor's opinion. Next to RANDON sat Marshal MACMAHON, Duke of Magenta, on a horse as quiet as his master, neither moving nor showing any disposition either to talk or to hold any fellowship with those around them. MACMAHON, as seen on this occasion, is either a non-communicative individual, or else something is wrong to-day. He looked gayer down at Solferino, within the smell of gunpowder. His appearance is not striking, although he is unquestionably the ablest man in the French army. His moustache is sandy, his hair the same color, and cut close; he is but little over the medium height, and slim; his forehead is expansive, his eye small, and he has the appearance of a thinker. MACMAHON was born in the same year as the Emperor, 1808. BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS sits next to MACMAHON, and although he is a very old man, and has but one arm, he is the most playful man of the lot. He takes off his *chapeau* and finds a quantity of rain collected in the top of it, and, to amuse the Empress and the boy, who sit above, dashes the water on the officers of the Emperor's suite, all the time keeping one eye in front of him to see that the Emperor does not catch him at it. He is a tall, slim, straight old man, who commenced his military career under the first NAPOLEON, and he handles his drawn sword and bridle with one hand just as well as if he had two. NIEL stands next, to him, and appears more gay than MACMAHON although these two are set down as the discontents at the termination of the war. They had only got a taste of human gore, and were drawn from the trail with reluctance. NIEL is a tall, slim man, with large, hollow cheeks, brown hair, and straggling beard. He has an expression of immense energy in his face, and is destined, with MACMAHON, to take and keep the first rank in the army. Marshal RENAULT DE ST. JEAN D'ANGELY, Commander of the Imperial Guard, is 75 years old, a man of middle height, straight, not heavy in person, with gray moustache, imperial and side-whiskers, (the latter totally destroy the military character of his face,) and has a mild, quiet air, calculated to mislead one as to his profession. Marshal MAGNAN was as fussy as his enormous size and a restless horse would permit, while the old Duke of MALAKOFF looked I thought with an eye of jealousy on a scene in which he had not been permitted to take a part.

As one of the regimental bands came to take its station on the Place Vendome in front of us, while its regiment defiled past, it played the new Italian Marseillaise, or rather Milanaise, which annoyed the Austrians so much, and which they prohibited in their Italian Provinces. It was the first air I heard on arriving in Italy, and the last one I heard on leaving; the Italians ate, drank, went to bed, got up, marched and fought their enemies in unison with its notes; I did the same (all but the fighting) myself. It is one of those glorious aire which raises a man's hair to the perpendicular and sets his nerves in a tremor. It utters the plaintive cry of the Italians struggling for liberty, it calls them from their firesides and clusters them under the flag of independence; it leads them to the midst of roaring cannon and flashing steel; hushes to sleep the dying warriors on the field of battle, and then sounds alond the note of victory. I was always afraid when I heard this piece of exciting music that some one might come along and banter me to join GARIBALDI! The world owes Italy her independence, if for nothing else than her glorious music!

Several arrests of Italians were made the night before the military festival. The old story of Italian assassins is about to recommence just when we had hoped it was forever quieted. Among the arrests were those of two gentlemen in whose company I crossed the Simplon three weeks ago. One of them, however, by taking the officers to his house showed them his furlough from the army of GARIBALDI, and by his representations in regard to his friend, both were at once liberated. I met them only an hour afterwards at a public garden, and they recounted me their adventure with evident glee at their happy escape. Both these gentlemen were Piedmontese, residents of Domodopola, and far from being intriguers against the life of the Emperor. It is supposed that all those arrested will soon be liberated.

In the diplomatic box, on the day of the procession, nearly all the diplomatic corps were present. They were not invited, however, in uniform, and, according to etiquette, this allows the members to come or not as they see fit. It was so arranged expressly, so as not to put certain Ministers to the necessity of making embarrassing excuses for their absence. Neither the young Prince DE METTERNICH, Minister from Austria, nor Count POURTALES, Prussian Minister, nor Lord COWLEY were present. Most of the small German Powers, however, were represented, and the new Persian Legation, which had just arrived, was there in all its oriental glory. These Eastern diplomats were immensely astonished at the extent of the military force displayed before them. Prince METTERNICH was at a small reception the evening previous at St. Cloud, and had a great deal of attention shown him.

Prince NAPOLEON did not appear at the reception of the troops, because his corps, the Fifth, remains in Italy.

The Americans displayed a considerable number of flags for the *fête*, but not a single British flag was to be seen. And yet the English are five times more numerous in Paris than the Americans. Some Sardinian and Austrian flags were displayed on the public buildings in clusters on escutcheons or designs representing peace.

A considerable number of officers of the American Army were present and witnessed the reception of the soldiers.

MALAKOFF.

THE GENERAL AMNESTY IN FRANCE—BRITISH COMPLIMENTS TO THE FRENCH EMPEROR.

From the London Times.

The announcement made by NAPOLEON III., in yesterday's *Moniteur*, goes forth loaded with a burden of happiness, some shreds of which will fall upon every country. The Emperor of the French for the first time feels himself so strong in the affection of his army, and so sure of the loyalty of his people, that he can afford to be magnanimous. The earliest use to which he puts the power he has acquired by his successful Italian campaign is to publish among all nations a full and entire amnesty to all Frenchmen suffering punishment or under surveillance for crimes or offences of a political character. The season has arrived when he can enjoy the greatest luxury of well-rooted power—the consciousness of being able to contemn his enemies. Wherever civilization thrives, in the great cities of the Atlantic, in the somewhat crapulous habitations that surround our Leicester square, in the islands that are the sole remnant of our old Normandy Dukedom, and more sparsely in the cities of Continental Europe, there are scattered nomberless Frenchmen gasping vainly for the air of France and regretting dismally the Boulevards of Paris. *Une idée politique* is a very fine thing so long as it gives importance and consequence to its inspired author, and so long as that consequence can be enjoyed within the arrondissements; but when it removes a Frenchman to the miserable substitutes for his Parisian enjoyments which are to be obtained in the foul-smelling foreign *quartier* of London, that *idée politique* quickly subsides into a vague bitterness of spirit and a mere dull hatred of the author of his banishment. Here, and across the Atlantic even, the morbid vanity which usually forms the staff which is whipped up into Socialist or Republican enthusiasm dies away. There is no one to applaud and no one to admire. The life of a French patriot in London, or even in New-York, is not a life of very constant adulation. No one cares for him or his cause. He probably soon gets more disgusted with the Government which gives him an asylum than with the Government from whose power he has fled; and perhaps he seeks at last to gratify his spleen by prophecies to unheeding passers-by of the downfall of all the prosperity which he sees about him. Exile such as this is a bitter lesson. There are thousands who have at last learned that a sentence of banishment is a sentence of oblivion, and who, perhaps, with a silly protest and some foolish phrases, would be only too happy to creep back again to France, and behave prudently for the future.

The opportunity is now afforded to them. The terms of the amnesty appear to be ample. It is full and entire pardon to all who have been sentenced for political crimes, and oblivion to all who have been the objects of measures taken for the public security. It is, perhaps, dangerous to speculate how far we may stretch the meaning of the first category, but it appears certain that it will comprehend all who are not actually under confinement or working out their sentences. It will render such men as VICTOR HUGO and LOUIS BLANC free to return. It will give back their liberty to the multitudes of citizens whose lives have long been passed under the surveillance of the police. A very little thing, seen through the magnifying lenses of those Espinasse laws, was enough to deprive a Frenchman of his freedom of action. A ticket-of-leave convict under our English criminal law was more free than a Frenchman who had by some word or sign brought himself to be suspected of disaffection, and to be dealt with under the laws of which Gen. ESPINASSE was the author. The wretched man's steps were dogged. He dwelt where he was told to dwell; he removed only under permission, with difficulty obtained; his means of subsistence were critically watched; all his acts were noted; and upon any symptom of an intention to rebel against this insufferable position he was liable by law, without trial or public inquiry, to be privily seized and transported to Lambessa or Cayenne. We must recollect the position of political *suspects* in France to realize the full importance of these few lines in the *Moniteur*. If it should even go no further than to restore liberty to those under surveillance for political offences, it will create all the difference between individual slavery and individual liberty in the French territory. We read the amnesty as meaning much more than this, and hope that it will call home many exiles whose disconsolate faces are familiar in our streets. Perhaps it is too much to promise ourselves that this proclamation of mercy will go forth to the borders of the Great Sahara and the swamps of Cayenne, to the centre of that rich plain of Lambessa, strewed with mouldering monuments of Roman greatness, there is a prison, not very closely guarded, for the captive could escape only to the forest behind where the wild beasts would devour him, or to the hot plains, where he could be readily retaken. In that well-built and well conducted prison live and labor some hundreds of Frenchmen, confined for offences against political order. At Cayenne, where all hope of escape is still more desperate, a much more numerous body of political offenders are suffering a much more dreadful doom. Does this amnesty extend to them? Is it, in short, to be read as confined to political offenders now upon the soil of France, or does it apply to French proscripts all over the world? In the former case it is a great boon; but in the latter it is a great magnanimity. At any rate, we may hope that if LAMBESSA is not to pass from a prison to a commodious barrack, and if CAYENNE is not to cease to be a name of terror, yet, in the pursuit of the policy now inaugurated, extensive revisions will be made of the lists of those who were deported under the Espinasse laws, and that the time may shortly come when there will be no Frenchman under condemnation and no Frenchman under disability for mere political acts. We believe that this policy would be as wise as it would be generous, and that it would have its reward in increased security as well as immediate popularity.

We have been among the sharpest critics of the Emperor's career, and we shall be so again, if the occasion arise. We have never trusted, and we would never trust, English interests to his forbearance, for England should always be strong enough to maintain her own position, and should never hold it by sufferance. But we must fairly avow that NAPOLEON III. has in his domestic rule recently shown a desire to return into that right path from which passion or resentment, or fear for his dynasty, or bad advice, had caused him to diverge immediately after the Orsini tragedy. There is a wisdom about this last act which ought not to pass without appreciation. The greatest proof the Emperor can give to Europe that his power is consolidated and his throne secure would be to wipe away the past, and erase all records of every danger he has surmounted. If he has hope for his dynasty, this is the only policy by which he can cause that hope to fructify. A strong-minded man may govern by fear, but only interest and popularity can continue the sceptre in his line. We believe the time is come when it has been made abundantly plain that the party of order in France is also the party of strength, and when the best security against the designs of the enemies of order is to allow them to propound their nonsense with impunity. The Emperor has not yet advanced so far as this, but this amnesty is a great step, and we shall have an unexpected reason to congratulate France upon her Italian victories if they should have so far strengthened her Emperor as to enable him to demonstrate the extent of his power by the lenity of his rule.

GREAT SPEECH OF RICHARD COBDEN.

The Soiree at Rochdale—Mr. Cobden Furnishes some Results of his American Tour—His View of British Foreign Relations—Why he Declined Office under Lord Palmerston.

A grand *soirée* was given to Mr. R. COBDEN, M. P., at Rochdale, on the 17th ult., in honor of his election as member for that borough. The occasion being the first on which the honorable gentleman was to address his constituents since his return from America and his subsequent refusal to accept a seat in the present Cabinet, it had been looked forward to with much general interest. The *soirée* was held in a spacious marquee erected in the Castlemere field, which was tastefully decorated with flags of all nations, banners and floral devices. About 2,500 persons, including a considerable portion of ladies, were present. The doors of the pavilion were opened at 5 o'clock, and the first two hours being occupied by a light repast, at a quarter to 7 o'clock Mr. COBDEN appeared on the platform, and was greeted with loud cheers. The chair was taken by Mr. A. SZWABY, the Mayor of Rochdale; and among the principal guests were: Mr. J. Bright, M.P., Mr. E. A. Leathem, M.P., Mr. F. Crossley, M.P., Mr. Titus Salt, M.P., Mr. Thomas Bazley, Mr. George Hadfield, M.P., Mr. Sharman Crawford, Mr. George Wilson, &c.

The Mayor having briefly introduced the business,

Mr. G. ASHWORTH moved the first resolution, viz.:

"That this meeting most cordially welcomes RICHARD COBDEN, Esq., as the representative of this borough in Parliament, and expresses its high gratification that the electors of Rochdale have, by returning him unopposed, given him the highest proof of their esteem, and placed him in a position again to advocate and enforce, in the House of Commons, those great principles of commercial freedom and political reform which have distinguished his career." [Cheers.]

The resolution having been seconded by Mr. J. PEASE, and carried by acclamation,

Mr. R. COBDEN, M. P., on rising to speak, was received with vehement cheering. He said: I am rather out of practice, for I think it is now two years and a half since I addressed a public meeting out of Parliament, and I am afraid that, with the disadvantage of being under canvas, I may fail to make myself heard by every one here present, unless you indulge me with silence during the short time I occupy your attention; and first, gentlemen, let me tender to you my long-deferred personal homage for the kindness you showed me when I was 4,000 miles distant from you in having returned me for your constituency, which I make no secret is an honor which I covet beyond that of any other constituency. (Cheers.) In having returned me voluntarily—and, as I may say, almost without solicitation—(hear, hear)—I return you one and all my hearty thanks for the honor and kindness you have shown me. I thank those gentlemen at a distance, some of whose letters caught my eye, and who have rendered substantial support to my cause; and I will venture, if I am not traveling beyond the bounds of strict party discipline, also to express my acknowledgments to our opponents, who on this occasion, as I learn, sheathed their swords, and granted me an armistice, which, I hope—at all events, it will not be my fault if it should not be—may ripen into a permanent peace. (Cheers.) And now, gentlemen, when I read and hear of the transactions at the last general election, I think my acknowledgments are still more due to you in having thought of me during my remote absence; for, if I gather correctly the tenor of the last general election, it was this—that there was a more than usual avidity to obtain seats in Parliament; (hear, hear;) there were more contests than usual to achieve that honor, and, unless I am greatly misinformed, some of the aspirants for that honor did not confine themselves within the strict rules of propriety and discretion.

I may be asked, what is the remedy for this state of things? If the House of Commons were in earnest to put down this system a remedy would be found. In the first place, make those inquiries cheaper and more accessible. If you cannot have a tribunal on the spot to inquire into these proceedings, at all events spare the aggrieved party this enormous expenditure, and where he has a case, and where he is proved to have a case, I would not say where you have frivolous and vexatious petitions, but where there is a good case for a petitioner, let the expense be borne by somebody else than by him. If the country is interested in putting down the system—if the very foundations of our representative system itself depend on purity at their source, why, then, who so interested as the great body of the community in not allowing these 40 or 50 boroughs that are now going scot free to go unpunished? And who are the parties that would so properly pay the expense as those communities themselves by whom these transactions are permitted? Or let the expense of the inquiries into them devolve upon the whole country at large if that be thought more expedient. (Cheers.) Well, I say, let the inquiry be carried on in such a way that it shall not be the punishment and probably the ruin of the petitioner; but, beyond that, I say, let there be severe punishment inflicted upon those who are detected as guilty parties in these transactions. [Cheers.] I will venture to say if, when a case of bribery is clearly detected, the House of Commons would order in every such case that the parties detected in the act of bribing should be prosecuted criminally by the Attorney-General, that would very soon put down bribery and corruption, more than anything else that the House of Commons could resort to. [Cheers.]

I have no faith in the existing means, and I won't lend myself to a delusion, or practice those means any longer. What you want, besides such a plan as I have spoken of, is for your Parliament to allow at least the experiment of the ballot. [Loud cheers.] I don't speak of the ballot as a cure for all evils, or as a political measure mixed up with other questions of organic change. I speak now of it only as a means of preventing to a large extent the exercise of the gross corruption, and as a moral instrument to check the growth of that rottenness which is sapping the foundation of our electoral system. I am by no means certain, and I say it in all seriousness, that the ballot would have a very decisive effect in forwarding any one particular party's interest at the poll. I am not prepared to say that my views with regard to public questions would be more represented in the ballot-box than they are now by open voting. I think very likely that the party—the political party that most dreads the ballot would sometimes most profit by it; but this I say, any one who has inquired as to the conduct of elections in America, in Switzerland, in France, in Spain, and many where the ballot is adopted, and will compare them with the tumult, the violence, the bloodshed, the disgusting and hideous corruption I was witness of in our elections—I say nobody can doubt be a moral question, as the means of repressing these excesses, the ballot is the best resource, the cest expedient, we can have. [Cheers.]

I will mention one illustrative fact which I acquired in America on this subject. Now, understand, I am not going to quote America as a country where you should go for imitation in everything regarding her political institutions, which are as unfit for us in some respects as ours would be unfitted for them. [Cheers.] But this I may say in passing, that the white men of the United States have a theory of government which they have laid down in their institutions, which, if the human instrument be equal to the political machine, means to deal justly and fairly by every man in their community. Not now I confine myself to one fact that was given to me in my travels in America. I was speaking to a gentleman—whose letter I may read, for it is in but few words—whose name (Mr. RANDALL) is known to some of our statesmen here, for I remember he gave evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons upon which I sat to inquire into the mode of proceeding of our Houses of Parliament in order to furnish information as to the rule of the Congress of the United States. He is a man standing high, both socially and politically. He mentioned this fact in conversation with me, and, wishing that I should have the full benefit of the information under his own signature, he wrote me a letter after I left Philadelphia, where the gentleman lives, (and I shall take care to have it published,) addressed to me at Washington. It contains these lines: "I have been for fifty years connected with political and party movements in Philadelphia, and I never knew a vote bought or sold." [Cheers.] That is one of the largest cities in America, and contains one of the largest populations of mechanics and workmen, for Philadelphia has changed its character from being, as it formerly was, a leading seaport, and has become almost entirely a manufacturing city, with 800,000 or 700,000 inhabitant. This gentleman would not have told me, I am sure, that elections in America are pure in every respect—that there is not very often a great deal of manœuvering and party management—that there are are not to some degree personation and double votes, and the like—he would not have told me that without exception all their elections are carried on peaceably and tranquilly; but he mentioned the fact that the ballot presented such an obstacle to bribery that nobody cared to buy a vote and pay for it when he did not know that he got value in exchange. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, *I shall say no more of my experience in America at present, for, to confess the honest truth, I was too kindly treated there: and I feel that I was received as kindly there from my connection with a great question of cosmopolitan interest; and I felt, in all humility, that I was greeted as the representative of others who had the same claims as myself to receive the kind civilities of that people, and if they presented themselves there they would be received with the same hospitality as myself. But I confess I was as kindly treated in America that I feel I am not an impartial witness in their cause, and that I ought to say as little as possible on that topic.* [Laughter.] Now, it is important that we should see that the source of our electoral system is pure, inasmuch as it is qu

of revolution, with all their old landmarks and old authorities disappearing, and I have been very much struck with this fact, and I mention it not merely for this meeting, but because our proceedings will be heard and read elsewhere. I have observed that both in Tuscany and among the Bolognese, the Legations of the Pope, as well as in other parts of Italy with which I am acquainted, the people have not only elected the very ablest men, but the men who by their wealth and position represent the property of their country. There are men—I have seen their names in the papers—elected as their representatives, who are as fairly entitled to be taken as representing the great wealth and influence of the country as Lord DERBY, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, or Lord LANSDOWNE would be, or any of our great names of historic family fame in the country. [Hear, hear.] Well, the Italians having done this, having shown themselves capable of maintaining order among themselves, are entitled, at least, to the forbearance of the countries that surround them; but we all know that if the more powerful nations choose to send secret emissaries and spend money in corrupting or debasing the least instructed part of the communities, it will be very easy to produce disorders in those countries; it will be very easy to make it difficult for those eminent men who have been elected as the representatives of the people to carry on a Government with safety of the country or success, and if they should fall into disorder by such means, or because they have not within themselves for the moment the elements of self-government:—and God knows it must be difficult self-government with so little experience as they to find such elements with so little experience as they have had in such matters—but if they fall into disorder, that is no reason, it is only a hypocritical pretence, why the strong Powers of the Continent should interfere with them. [Cheers.] Why, what would have become of this great nation if, when we were in the children of revolution—if during the hundred years that elapsed from 1645 or 1650 to 1745, when the last battle was fought in favor of the Stuart dynasty—what would have been the fate of this great nation, if, instead of allowing us here freely to fight out our own redemption, to turn first one king away and then another, and overturn one Ministry after another, what would have become of us as a nation if some great Power on the Continent immediately we fell into civil war or commotion had planted a large permanent army on our shores, and insisted on taking the power from the hands of the people of redressing their grievances, or rescuing themselves from disorder? Could the nation have grown up with the stamina, power, force, experience and wisdom which we have enjoyed? Why, what we went through during that century was a process of fermentation, which, in the moral as well as in the physical world, is necessary to throw off impurities—which gives strength to nations or individuals to battle with difficulties. Where would have been our maxims of self-government if that century of commotion of which I speak had been blotted from our annals; if in any of those contests to which I have alluded we had had a French army or a Spanish army, or the two united, placed in the city of London to control our operations and dictate to both parties? They might have preserved the peace, but where would have been our liberties? Now, I contend,—and Heaven knows I shall not be charged with being one who looks with anything like sympathy or toleration to violence or bloodshed as a process of obviating any human good in this world, yet I stand here to maintain the right of every people on the Continent, however weak, of having the opportunity of going through the same process which we went through, and if it can be had by no other means, of attaining to the maxims of self-government which we have established by that dreary and melancholy, but in such a case probably inevitable process of civil commotion and strife.

Well, gentlemen, I have said that I am in favor of non-intervention in the affairs of Italy. But it may be said, where would Italy have been at this present moment if there had not been the intervention of the Emperor NAPOLEON? Well, I am not going to be so unreasonable as, I fear, some have been, in first having quarreled with the Emperor NAPOLEON for going to Italy and then having quarreled with him for coming away from Italy. [Hear.] He has removed the Austrians from Lombardy, but he has left them in Venetia, and I quite agree with Mr. GLADSTONE that he has done quite as much for Austria in removing her from that perilous position as for Italy in getting rid of her barefol master. I will say more, that I don't think Austria could do wiser than to make an arrangement with Venetia and those provinces that are called Venetia for the abandonment of her sovereignty altogether for a consideration, such as the assumption by those provinces of a considerable amount of the national debt. They are rich enough to pay such a fine for the blessings of freedom and independence. Austria could not do a wiser thing than to remove herself into a territory where she may be tolerated, and perhaps loved—but in Italy she never can be loved. [Hear, hear.] I have said if Austria were wise—but Governments never are wise, and the least wise of all Governments is the Government of Austria; it seems to me that that Government has lived in as complete a state of blessed ignorance as to what public opinion was, thinking of it as we were in the middle ages. She might, without all this bloodshed, without all her present disasters, have left Lombardy; she might have received a large payment for the independence of that province. Nay, she might have avoided this collision if she had only been content to abstain from interfering with the States of Italy other than those that belonged to her by the Treaty of Vienna, but she would listen to no terms. She made that attack which commenced the war, and with such a stupid Government as that—and it is the stupidest of all—it is useless to expect any wisdom, and I don't think it is worth while to consider any longer what she might have done. I said I did not blame LOUIS NAPOLEON for going to Italy. I did not presume to judge of his motives; it was no business of mine. Neither did I blame him for coming away, for he did not go there to do my business, or to do my bidding. Really I think we Englishmen have a very high opinion of our own importance and of our power to judge people for what they do and what they don't do, without any reference to their rights or pretensions. But apart from this question of Italy, we have a peculiar interest in these questions of foreign policy. Our budget, I may say, is framed with reference to our foreign, and not our domestic policy. [Cheers.] It is not what we want to spend at home that impresses and troubles the people with taxes; it is what we want to spend with reference to our proceedings abroad, and it is on that account that I talk to you here of foreign policy, because I see no chance for the progress of fiscal reforms unless we can turn our relations with foreign countries into a different position. [Cheers.] Now, I don't come here to advocate, and I never have advocated a principle of defencelessness or total disarmament, or that we should trust any man on the face of the earth, and not be prepared to defend ourselves like rational beings against all probable contingencies; but what I do stand up for is this, that when I heard Sir ROBERT PEEL declare in connection with the very question of our finance, that for England to pretend to take precautions, so that every mile of her coast and every mile of the coasts of her colonies shall be safe from aggression, is a hopeless and an erroneous policy. He used, in fact, these words, "We must be prepared to take some risks, and the wisest statesman is one that will face some risks rather than undertake these ruinous precautions." Now, that is my principle and my policy with regard to our foreign policy. [Cheers.] What would you say if I were to tell you, and I do it as the result of a little calculation, that if you take the amount of money which we annually spend in this country as a means of defence and precaution against all warlike aggressions from France—if you take that sum of money, as I will, at the very lowest possible amount, 6 000,000 sterling—and I believe it is nearer 12,000,000 [hear, hear]; if you assume that we spend 6 000 000 sterling per annum as a means of protecting ourselves against the possible aggressions of France, beyond the ordinary amount of force which we should maintain with reference to the preparations for war in the rest of the world; and if I were to tell you that that sum of money represents far more than the whole of our trade with France, as a consequence, as a political economical maxim, it would be for the benefit of England if France did not exist. And, on the other hand, assuming that the preparations of France were made in the same way and on the same scale with those of England to defend herself against us, then it would be an economical truth that it would be better for France if England were at the bottom of the sea. I ask you one question as a corrollary to that. Is a man who calls himself a politician, and does not even aspire to the rank of a statesman, deserving of a Utopist, is he to be considered only as living in dreamland and to be held incapable of giving counsel to practical men like the English, if he asks whether there is no possible remedy for such a state of things as that. Is it not hideously unnatural that 36,000 000 people in France, and 26 000,000 people in England, separated by only 20 miles of sea, in 1859 are so incapable, through their Governments, of placing themselves on any footing of real security towards each other, or are so unable to believe the professions, or protestations, or engagements of each other, that they are keeping themselves prepared in this deadly attitude for mutual attack or defence? I say is it too Utopian to ask whether diplomacy or statesmanship could not possibly devise some scheme to spare the world and the age in which we live from such a frightful scandal as this? [Cheers.] I am not going to trouble you at length upon my old question, because you will say that I am harping upon my old string, but I am bound to say that we have very much to answer for ourselves in this unnatural, and to us most unprofitable state of things. I know that I shall be called to account by those organs of public opinion who claim the right to think for us, and to speak for us, and to predict for us, and to guide us, and who expect that we shall allow them to do all that for us, and, if we attempt to say a word for ourselves, immediately chide us as very intolerant and very troublesome people. I venture to state that a large part of the newspaper Press of this country, and a good many of the politicians—those weak vessels that follow so easily the lead of a popular cry—have much to answer for in the state of things in which we are placed at present with regard to France; for I hesitate not to say, as an observer of it, that the increase in the armaments of France, and the preparations in their dockyards, and their other naval and military preparations, so far as they relate to England, have been quite as much provoked by [illegible] in this matter we should be more fa- opinion of another country, and I [illegible] said all the good feeling [illegible] towards this country—the high respect, I [illegible] which is found in offspring towards their [illegible] where the offspring are proud of their parent. [illegible] a parent that is proud of its offspring (and I [illegible] in this case that both have very good cause [illegible] pride)—I say that amidst all the kindness [illegible] which were shown, and which I o[illegible] newspapers were thrown towards the [illegible] to whom the Americans are always r[illegible] that they owe everything they [illegible] is worth having, in their great maxim o[illegible] freedom, yet, amid all this, there was one [illegible] in their papers which always struck [illegible] and humiliation, and that was the [illegible] they always read upon this constantly- [illegible] in England [illegible] made us [illegible] newspaper Press of [illegible]

[redacted]

one and only one extract which I cut from the NEW-YORK TIMES, a paper not unfriendly to England, and with a great knowledge of European affairs:

"There was a time in English history when the inviolate island laughed all foreign threats to scorn, and met even the terrible peril of the Great Armada of Spain with a front of haughty defiance; but that time seems to have passed. The Press and the orators of England have no capital stock so rich in the terror of turns of interest, of custom, as the chronic terror of invasion, which seems to have fixed itself in the British mind on the slightest disturbance of the Continental relations of the great Powers. On the least appearance of unusual activity in the dockyards of France, on the merest rumor of a yarce of France, on the merest rumor of a parce of France, on the merest rumor of a new combination between one or more States in new combination between one or more States in new combination between one or more States in Europe not commonly united in their policy, England at once sets up her outcry of distress, her leading journals thunder alarm over the land, her Parliamentary candidates make the hustings ring with the dreadful notes of war, her captains take down the sword of WASHINGTON, and her poets laureate take up the lyre of TYRTAEUS. If England were conclusively the weakest or the wickedest of Powers, her conduct in this respect would be perfectly reasonable. If she knew herself to have fairly earned the hatred of all the world and felt herself unequal to resist the very sword of avenging justice, one might attribute her propensity to panics to causes that would be national at least, if not respectable."

[Hear, hear.] Well, now, I repeat it is not pleasant for an Englishman traveling in a foreign country to read such paragraphs as this, and that is the mildest part of the whole article, ["Hear, hear," and much laughter] and there is scarcely a post that has not brought me some newspaper from some part of France or America—particularly from the seaport of Havre and the centres of commerce in France, in which they do not speak with profound pity—with the obesity with which we should listen to a child—of the outcries raised by our newspapers and speakers about a French invasion; the Americans have given it the nickname of "the craze," [laughter]—"the English craze." [Great cheers and laughter.] As to our newspapers, I am sure I do not want them to say one word that is hard against me, for I don't desire to curtail them in their privilege of commenting on and criticizing all the world; they may say what they please of LOUIS NAPOLEON or any other arbitrary Sovereign on the face of the earth, and this I tell those Sovereigns, that if they cannot bear the criticisms of English newspapers, in the midst of all their other triumphs well, they must be difficult to please, for if they "take stock," as the saying is, they will find that they get a great deal more of the good than of the ont treatment of this world, and therefore I think they ought to be content to bear it. I don't want to curtail the liberties of the Press at all; therefore don't let them set up a screech against me, and say I want to put down the freedom of the Press; but this I ask of those newspapers who have been lending themselves to this absurd speech about a French invasion, not to make me ridiculous, and the rest of my countrymen, by continuing in this tone hereafter. Is that a reasonable request to make of them? ["Hear," and laughter.]

Well, if you will only treat these panics with the ridicule which they deserve, we shall be able to put an end to them. But now what are the facts? When I came home and looked into the blue-books that had been presented to Parliament, I found what I am now going to mention, and I don't believe anybody else ever looked at it or read it, because it did not answer the cry of the moment. It was not pabulum for those newspapers that want to write just in the interests of the moment; it was just the opposite; but there was a paper presented to Parliament which was drawn up by the late Government giving us an account of the French and English navies. It has never been contradicted or denied, and recollect that it had reference to the state of our navy and that of France in 1848, before our present increase. That paper showed that for every vessel France has added to her navy in the last seven years we have added ten. [Hear, hear.] You will observe tha while our writers and those public speakers who seem to pander to this panic about the Navy gave you the mere statistics of line-of battle ships and frigates built or in preparation, they kept out of view all the rest of our preparations, and which I venture to say are, and which the scientific naval men of the day have declared to be, the most perfect preparations which you could make against the aggression of a foreign foe. [Hear.] You have 160 odd steam gunboats lying in your creeks and harbors, and they have been pronounced to be, by the highest scientific nautical men in Europe and America, in the case of any future war, the most desirable means of defence for the country you could possess. In the present state of the improvement of our cannon and the deadly nature of the missiles which now can be projected from them, from the enormous distance at which you can strike an object both with solid shot and hollow shell, the scientific men say that to put a thousand—I use the very words I used in the House of Commons, and they had the acquiescence of the most intelligent men there—into a line-of-battle ship, with 30 or 40 tons of gunpowder below them, when a single shot from an Armstrong gun, fired at a distance of 3,000 or 4,000 yards, striding the vessel, would blow her all to pieces is a piece of suicide that has given to these vessels, in the most scientific minds of America, the scubriquet of "slaughter-houses." [Hear, hear.] At the end of 1848, when this panic began against the French for overwhelming us with their naval preparations, we had 200 more vessels moved by steam of all sizes than the French had, while the number of vessels, sailing and steamers, by which we had increased our navy was tenfold the French increase from 1852 to that time, and what has been the result of this panic outcry? You have added £4,000,000 or £5 000,000 more to your taxation and expenditure. [Hear, hear.] I have no hesitation whatever in saying, bearing in mind the rule I have laid down before, that all this has been a perfect waste; that you were as safe from any aggression upon your shores as you are now after all that additional expenditure. [Hear, hear.] and what would that money have gone [hear, hear.] if it had been left in the hands of a Chancellor of the Exchequer? [Hear, hear.] Give me five millions of revenue to deal with, instead of voting that money by acclamation, as we do, for this useless and senseless expenditure—give me that money to deal with in the modification of taxes, the remection of Customs duties, the relief of trade from existing encumbrances and interferences—give it to me, and see what can be done with it—see how I could remove encumbrance and obstructions to your commerce; see how I could reduce these duties which check our intercourse with France—give me that money to deal with by reducing the duties on French commodities, and you will do far more to cement the bonds of peace between this kingdom and that, [loud cheers] for France is a country that you cannot terrify by your preparation. [Hear, hear.] You may provoke her by antagonistic rivalry; you cannot coerce her into peace by any attempt at great superiority, and let me remind you that while we have heard from France—I don't pretend to know with what truth—that there have been proposals for a reduction of the navy, our trusty advisers here tell us that we must not diminish for a moment our preparations. I will tell you what, in all soberness, the consequence will be, if you show yourselves with your 10 or 12 line-of battle ships sailing up and down the Mediterranean, which at least belongs to France as much as it belongs to us. I say that no French Government will dare to disarm or greatly reduce their navy while you have such a display of force on French coasts. The French have got a length of coast second only to your own, and they have also a commerce that is second to your own. They are a proud nation like yourselves, and they won't bear to see a vastly superior English force at the entrance of their ports. It is all very well for us, in our complacency, to say, "France has no reason to fear England; England is not likely to go and attack France." By your leave, Gentlemen, whenever there have been attacks or invasions between England and France for the last 700 years, they have always been invasions of France by England, and not of England by France. ["Hear, hear," and laughter.] And, when you bear in mind that the French read in their school-books of our descents upon their coasts, of our carrying arms to excite rebellion, and of our going about and attacking their great seaports—when they read of this they have a very different opinion of us to what we have of ourselves, and they don't believe us to be a nation of Quakers, whatever some of us may be. [Cheers and laughter.] Now, gentlemen, I am not sure that the experience of the last six months may not have had a tendency to incline the great Powers of the Continent to peaceful counsel; if this country should do its best to promote those views. I think the experience of the last six months must have shown the two great military Powers of the Continent that war is too serious a pastime in our days to be resorted to lightly or at very short intervals. It is a very serious thing, with our means of locomotion, and with our tremendous preparations of the means of destruction. It is a very serious thing to bring 500,000 or 600,000 men into array against each other; for a few days will now do what it would have taken months to do at the beginning of last century, and you bring these mighty hosts into instant collision with means of destruction such as the imagination of our forefathers could never have conceived. Well, that has been found out—that public opinion in Europe is not in favor of these wars. I have never presumed since I have spoken in public on questions relating to the ruler of France—I have never presumed to utter one word in censure or in praise of that individual, and for this reason: the Emperor of the French is elected by the whole people of France, and I believe freely elected, inasmuch as he received more than two-thirds of the whole votes of the country for the position of President when the ballot-boxes were in the hands of his rival CAVIGNAC. I take that as a proof that the feelings of the people were in favor of LOUIS NAPOLEON; I take it for granted that they voted for him as Emperor as freely as they voted for him as President.

Such being the case, what may have been the motives of six millions of people in the election of their chief, it is not my business, and I have no right to inquire; I bow to their decision, supposing that they have acted from convictions and impulses which may be right in them, and would not have been probably right in us; but I have always had this impression for the last seven or eight years, that the ruler of France had a perception of the altered times in which we live, and that his career was not to be the career of one who bore his name before; and this I will say, that if he or any other ruler of the continent should so far mistake the spirit and requirements of the age as to dream of repeating the career of war, of annexation and of conquest which NAPOLEON I. achieved, he will find that public opinion, which was impotent sixty years ago, will be sufficiently powerful now to avenge itself again at the man, whoever he may be, who may attempt to trouble the industry, commerce and agriculture of the present world, and deprive the population of Europe of their just expectations of reaping the benefit of those improvements and of those inventions which characterize the age. If such a man should attempt to convert the steamboat, the telegraph, and the Railroad merely to purposes of warlike ambition, he would have the prayers and aspirations of nineteen-twentieth of all the honest and industrious men in Europe in favor of his destruction and downfall. [cheers;] and where such a majority as nineteen-twentieths proclaims its views, it sooner or later, and not very late, can make its power felt; and such an individual, in mistaking the character of the age in which he lives, will realize very soon in his own person the truth of that Divine principle, "They that take the sword shall perish by the sword." [Cheers.] Gentlemen, as I am to have the pleasure of saying a few words to you to-morrow I will not trespass further on you on that point.

I find, however, that I am expected here to offer an explanation of an incident which occurred some time ago. [Hear, hear.] If it should be thought that it is, even at this distance of time, becoming in me to say a few words to you on that subject—and I should certainly have declined it presumptuous to have said anything upon it to any one else [hear,]—but if it is your wish, as I understand it is, from your chair upon the platform, of course, I must obey. I need not tell you, then, that on my arrival in England, when I found myself your representative, I received a communication from Lord PALMERSTON, and also another from Lord JOHN RUSSELL. In his letter Lord PALMERSTON was good enough to urge many reasons, kindly and frankly expressed, why I should accept a seat in his Cabinet as President of the Board of Trade. Gentlemen, I will not affect any modesty in the matter, but say that I think if I was fit for any post in the Cabinet I should have been fit for the one thus offered to me. If other circumstances had not intervened, probably the placing of me in that particular office would have been really putting a peg in a square hole, [laughter and cheers]; but I will give you my reasons, if you will have them, for declining to accept the honor which was offered to me, an honor which I beg to assure you is not a matter of indifference to me, and which would have been peculiarly tempting to me if I had been a man of ambitious character, because, taking it for all in all, the probability is it would have been the first instance in which a man literally springing immediately from among you, and a man of business, had been offered a seat in the Cabinet. Neither office, then, nor any of its commodities, could have been indifferent to me, but I felt that it was a matter calling for my anxious consideration, all the more in proportion to the inducements which might have been held out to me in taking a particular course. I went to London, and before calling upon or seeing any one I thought it better to wait upon Lord PALMERSTON, and express to him exactly what were my views on the subject. I may tell you as frankly as I spoke to him what passed between us. To Lord PALMERSTON I stated my case thus: I have been for 10 or 15 years the systematic assailant of what I believe to be your foreign policy. I thought it warlike, not calculated to promote peace or harmony between this country and other States. I explained to him precisely what my feelings had been in these words. I said "It is quite possible I may have been mistaken in all this. When a man takes an idea up and pursues it for 10 or 12 years, very likely his first impression may have been exaggerated." But I put it to Lord PALMERSTON, and I put it to you, whether, having recorded those opinions, it was fit and becoming in me to step from an American steamer into his Cabinet, and there and then, for the first time after having received at his hands a post of high honor and great emolument, to discover I had undergone a change in my opinions, and whether I should not have been open to great misconstruction by the public at least if I had adopted such a proceeding. Gentlemen, I candidly confess to you that would have been a course inconsistent with my own self respect. [Cheers.] I don't intend to dwell on that subject because it would be egotistical on my part. I don't mean to claim to myself any more merit than belongs to me, and I do not wish my abnegation in any way to reflect on those who took a different line. I must frankly tell you that the course I followed had reference solely to my own strong impressions. As I told the gentleman who met me at Liverpool, it was a question which I alone could decide, because I alone was conversant with the extent of my own convictions with respect to Lord PALMERSTON's policy; I was bound to be faithful to those convictions, the more especially so considering the temptations which his very magnanimous offer presented to me. While therefore, my own feelings prevented me from taking the step which so many of you have wished me to take, and which so many of my friends in Liverpool and Lancashire generally pressed upon me, I am still very glad to find that my friend Mr. GIBSON felt himself able to accept office under Lord PALMERSTON. I was also pleased to see that my friend Mr. GRIFFITH had taken a subordinate office where he will have plenty of work; for I tell you candidly I like to find men cropping up, as it were, from the lower strata, who have labored as hard as any of you, and I am glad, therefore, to see a man stepping into public office from the very ranks of the people, because we want to show that you need not be born in certain regions in order to serve the Queen. [Cheers and laughter.] It is not necessary, I hope, for me to add that I had no personal feeling whatever in the course I took with regard to Lord PALMERSTON's offer. If I had cherished any personal hostility towards that noble lord—which I have never done, for he is of that happy nature that he cannot create a personal enemy—his kind and manly offer would at once have disarmed me. I think I am made of very yielding materials when any thing like conciliation presents itself, but I really had no such feeling, and I should be sorry if it were thought I had, and if in any of my attacks upon our foreign policy I have said anything personally offensive to any public man I very much regret it. [Cheers.] I have now only to add that I trust to your kind and indulgent interpretation of the course which I have felt it my duty to pursue. [Loud cheers, amid which the hon. gentlemen resumed his seat.]

Mr. THOMAS AINSWORTH and Mr. JACOB BRIGHT seconded the next resolution—namely:

"That this meeting, having heard from Mr COBDEN the reasons which induced him to decline the office which was offered him in the present Cabinet, expresses its entire satisfaction with the course he has pursued, and sees in it another proof of the clear judgment and the perfect honor and disinterestedness by which his public life has been distinguished."

Emancipation in the West Indies—The Opinion of Gov. Hincks.

From the London Times.

At the beginning of the present month, a public meeting was held in this city, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the abolition of Slavery. One of the speeches delivered on that occasion has since been reprinted, and not without reason, for it was fairly suggested to the solution of a problem on which most important interests have been long depending. Mr. HINCKS, the able Governor of our Windward Islands was not content with eulogizing the triumph of humanity which the grand act of Abolition expressed. He outstepped this superfluous panegyric, and grappled with questions which still remain for decision. The negro has been emancipated, but what have been "the results of negro emancipation?" Justice to the black and freedom to the slave, no doubt; but to the planter, what?—to the colonies, what?—to the sugar market, what? The purest philanthropist need not scruple to entertain these supplementary questions, for, in very truth, their chief concern is with philanthropy itself. Slavery has not been abolished everywhere, but in certain territories only, and unless the abolition can be shown to have been not partially, but generally a success, it will to a certainty never be repeated in other countries. Are Cuba and Louisiana to follow in the steps of Jamaica? If they are we must prove that Jamaica either has been, or can be a gainer by the experiment. It was to this object that Gov. HINCKS directed his observations, and to this that we shall now address our own.

It is not only asserted, but statistically maintained in the pages before us, that slave labor is, in reality, dearer than free labor. According to this argument and indeed, to a body of evidence which we should be reluctant to doubt, cultivation *ought* to be cheaper and more successful in the British West Indies than in any slave plantations, be they where they may. Mr. HINCKS, however, well knows as a matter of fact that this is not generally the case. He does not quite agree with all the complaints on this head, but he frankly owns that since emancipation negro labor has been withdrawn from the cultivation of sugar—the staple product of the islands; that the exports have shown material diminution; and that where they have increased, the result, except in the case of Barbados and one or two other colonies, is due to the importation of labor from abroad. Jamaica does suffer, beyond a question, but the suffering arises not from any intrinsic inferiority, or even, as Mr. HINCKS seems to think, inefficiency in that labor which her own market would still supply. She suffers because this labor is not made available by proper management. Proper management, says Mr. HINCKS, would put all things straight.

The reader need not anticipate that the gentleman whose views we are now considering has adopted the political economy of the Anti-Slavery Society, or that he would simply urge the planters to raise their wages, until the independent negro, carefully protected against all competition, should see fit to accept them. Mr. HINCKS does, indeed, quote authority to show that the African black is really not so averse from work as is commonly supposed, but his witnesses are by no means uniformly flattering in the testimonials they proffer. When a Barbadoes proprietor deposes that "it is perfectly astonishing to know how much a negro can do when he is under the influence of a wholesome stimulus, and how little he will do when "that is removed," we seem to perceive rather a confirmation than a refutation of the current opinion on the subject. But we will not carry this inquiry further at present. There is quite enough common ground for all parties to stand upon. Mr. HINCKS admits that the negro requires a stimulus; that as things go he does not, except in one or two colonies, receive it; and that, consequently, he fails in doing justice either to himself, or the planters, or the cause of emancipation represented in his person. The question is, how his potential industry, his latent energies, can be more successfully worked upon, and the answer is given in a very curious exposition.

Under the circumstances of the colonies all native laborers must be part proprietors. They must have small buildings of their own, something like our cottagers' allotments, though much larger, for land is so plentiful and so cheap that if they cannot get a good letting they will buy and become owners themselves. If, however, they purchase land instead of hiring it, they must go off to some remote district where the commodity is cheap, and this removes them from the districts where their work is wanted. It seems that in the best of cases a laborer will take nearly one-third of the year to himself; at least we find 220 days out of the 365 given as the highest actual average of working time; and the great object, according to Mr. HINCKS, is to turn the man's services to the greatest possible account under these singular conditions. This result is to be obtained by making him a tenant on the planter's estate, instead of a squatter on some distant holding of his own. Keep him close at home and in good humor, and he will not only work for his master, but he will benefit his master by the work he does for himself. He will grow the sugar-cane on his own account, and these canes he must bring to his master's mill to be manufactured. Mr. HINCKS declares that if a whole estate were thus taken up in allotments he would be bound to make his fortune by the manufacture itself, his establishment serving him like the seignorial mill of old times, to which every vassal was obliged to carry his corn. However, to make the story short, what this able witness asserts is, that in Jamaica labor is lost through the vicious principle of the small land tenures. The planters there will only let those small allotments on such terms that the blacks will not settle on them, and the consequence is that they and their cane-ns are carried off to some corner of the island where they cannot be got at. As they are thus removed, too, from the planter's factory, they cannot cultivate their properties, and so their small contributions, as well as the larger ones from the great estates, cease to be forthcoming. The remedy for all this is, of course, that the lords of the manor should be more liberal with their *fiefs*, and keep their bland vassals for suit and service.

It will be rather difficult for English agriculturists to follow speculations proceeding on grounds so strange as these. Mr. HINCKS appears to be persuaded that negro labor thus retained, and employed at this rate, will really drive slave labor out of the market, although in one case the black would be nearly the master's equal, and in the other the helpless instrument of his avarice or cruelty. He tells us that the advantages possessed by Cuba and Louisiana are not possessed through their slaves, but in spite of them. At this moment labor in Louisiana is dearer than labor in the Northern States of the Union, high as the rate stands in those parts. What the Louisiana planters gain by is their astonishing economy of means combined with wonderful excellence in manufacture, the trade being also protected by tariff. The safety of Cuba again lies in its virgin soil, though in this advantage it is rivalled by Trinidad. Apart, however, from these considerations, we are distinctly assured that, whereas the labor consumed upon every pound of sugar produced may be estimated in Cuba at some 3 cents, and in Louisiana at 3 2-10 cents, in Trinidad it does not exceed 2 cents, and in Barbadoes reaches only to 1 4-10 cents. These assertions are both consolatory and suggestive, and we give them publicity with all the greater willingness because, whether sustainable or not, they do at any rate proceed on fair and reasonable principles. They do not assume that the franchised blacks are the only creatures to be regarded in calculating the results of emancipation. They do not ignore the prosperity of the colonies, or, above all, the claims of the blacks who are not emancipated yet. They are guided manifestly by the conviction that, until we can prove that the abolition of Slavery, while bringing liberty to the negro has not brought ruin to agriculture, our example will not be followed; and that until it is followed, the work of philanthropy will be but half performed. These principles we recommend to the careful attention of our Anti-Slavery Society at home. The members of that association seem sadly in want of an object, and here is one made to their hands. Let them agitate against Slavery in Cuba by improving the results of freedom in Jamaica. Let them help to prove, what Mr. HINCKS declares, that our planters can really beat slaveholders out of the field by cheaper and better production. In doing that, they will be once more discharging the functions they profess, for Slavery will not be long maintained either in Cuba or elsewhere when it is found to be a losing game.

Conservation of the Public Health.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Herod in our Homes" is not a myth. Our sanitary officers all receive their commissions from his Majesty King Herod, and hold them on the conditions that the slaughter of children and fools shall never fall below a certain standard, which has been for the past seven years annually one out of every twenty-seven of the good, easy-going people of this City. I am not prepared to assert positively that Herod is the actual king of this City, but if not he has faithful representatives that keep a sharp look-out to his interests. I believe so for the reason that, of the nine principal cities of the world, *New-York is the only one in which the sanitary officers are not medical men, and the death rate is vastly more great in New-York than in any one of the nine.* I wish some one would explain to me how it is that a poor man can possibly save any of his children—of course the rich can take their children into the country, have the best of medical care and nursing. I can understand why they should lose *only two out of five* before they attain 10 years of age—but this the poor cannot command. I see your Government make Health Wardens out of butchers and other mechanics. Permit me to ask do your citizens employ the same class of useful persons to attend their sick children? I suppose so, for the reason that it requires the highest order of medical abilities to be a good sanitary officer; and republics always, or at least are supposed to, look to the well being of the masses, leaving the rich and aristocratic to look out for themselves. Is a child's life worth saving—especially if it be the child of a poor man? I suppose not, from the course the Democrats pursued in the last Legislature, and you know they are the friends of the poor. Perhaps republics are like strawberry beds; the more you thin them out, the better is the quality of the fruit. Is not a butcher a better judge of disease, its causes, and the means of its prevention and cure, than a doctor? For fifteen years the good people of this City, by their official acts, have said "Yes." I am too polite to give an opinion on so delicate a subject as the *vox populi*. Why is it you Americans make a joke of those institutions which in other countries are looked upon as of vital importance to the well being of any community, as for instance your Board of Health? I confess I cannot appreciate the wit in that farce. What harm would it do to have at least a small portion of its members know something about the *science* of public health? Do the Health Wardens know their duties? Are they competent to perform them if they do? Are they appointed to preserve the public health, or to reward them for political services rendered in the Aldermen of their Wards?

MEDICO.

An Interesting Anniversary.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It was the prayer-meeting, but one of more than ordinary interest to those accustomed weekly to assemble for prayer in the lecture-room of the Old North Reformed Dutch Church. A portion of Scripture having been read, and the Divine blessing invoked, the Elder who conducted the exercises remarked, that on that day, two years had rolled around since the esteemed and efficient missionary of the Church, Mr. J. C. LAMBERT, commenced his labors among the people of this congregation. He stated that during that period an unusual number had been added to the communion, and that the attendance upon the stated means of grace had very largely increased. He felt that the present occasion was one demanding their gratitude and humility of heart in view of God's manifold mercies manifested toward them.

The continued exercises were deeply interesting. The aged men who had prayed there for nearly half a century, said: "What hath not God wrought!" The junior members acknowledged the loving kindness of a covenant-keeping Jehovah; and the man who a few months previous might have been seen reeling through the street under the influence of intoxicating drink, but now hopefully converted, stood up and said: "Brethren, my heart is full; I can only say, thank God that I ever came to the Fulton-street Prayer-meeting."

Their beloved missionary sat with melting heart as he recollected how God had blessed his labors, and put it into his mind to establish the Noon-day Prayer-meeting, the influence of which has been felt for good in almost every land, and which, "it is expected, will become a permanent institution." Thus may it become, and one generation of men have occasion to speak of it to another generation until the last syllable of recorded time. His walks of usefulness are among the poor and lowly of the City, and faithfully has he trodden the pathway. May a name, there is reason to believe, is now written in the Lamb's Book of Life that dates its first serious impressions from some word of invitation from him. Deep in hundreds of human breasts lie stored the kind words which he has spoken. Numbers of young men are in positions of trust and competency, who under God are indebted to him for all that they enjoy; and many Sabbath-school boys are also in good situations, obtained through his agency. He has relieved the wants of the poor, encouraged the desponding, watched with the sick, smoothed the pillow of the dying. The good which, during the past two years, he has been the honored instrument of accomplishing, will not be fully revealed until

"The angel standing on the sea and shore
Shall loud proclaim that time shall be no more." H.

WIFE MURDER IN LEBANON, CONN.—The Norwich (Conn.) *Bulletin* states that a man named CHAS STARK, of Lebanon, residing in a house in the woods, about one mile from any other dwelling, murdered his wife some time during Monday night or Tuesday morning. STARK was discovered on Tuesday forenoon near his house, with the dead body of his wife on a hand-cart. She was shockingly cut and mangled, having two wounds upon her neck, either of which would have caused her death; one in her left breast five inches long; and one through the arm near and below the elbow. STARK was immediately secured. The *Bulletin* says: At the time of his arrest he was under the influence of delerium tremens, and while thus affected probably murdered his wife. He told his captors that he was going to take his wife to a place of safety; that 400 Indians had been prowling around the house since the day before; and that he was afraid they would kill himself and wife; and that, as a matter of safety, they were going to leave the house. STARK was told that his wife was dead already, but he denied it, and said he was going to take her where she would be out of danger from the Indians. He was told to touch the body and see that she was dead. He did so, and admitted the fact. STARK was brought before Justice PHILO WASHBURN, yesterday morning, for examination, and committed to jail in this city. His trial will take place before the next term of the Superior Court. He was more rational yesterday than when arrested, but told the same story of his fears of the Indians. Nothing could induce him to change it in any particular. He admits that the cause of the affair was liquor, and said that if he had let rum alone he would never have had any trouble.

Among the Austrian prisoners at Paris at this moment (says the *Court Journal*) is one belonging to a regiment which claims a singular privilege—that of ex-empting for three days, whenever they pass through Vienna, in the Court of the Emperor, and of receiving the most regal entertainment. The Colonel, upon his arrival is allowed by law to pass to the Emperor's chamber without question, no one being permitted to stop him. He knocks thrice, and demands orders of His Majesty, when the Emperor invites him and his to remain three days, regaling at his expense in the palace, assigns the Colonel a room next his own, the standards of the regiment are piled at his door, and a guard and lords in waiting attend him and the same as the Sovereign. The origin of the custom is this: In 1683 Leopold I. was suddenly visited upon by six ten barons with a charter, which they were on the point of forcing him to sign, having, as they thought, secured the absence of all the troops from Vienna, when suddenly a Colonel, who received information from a secret source—it was never discovered whence—knocked at the door thrice and, to the great joy of the Emperor, demanded his Majesty's orders for his regiment, which were that the sixteen barons should be at once beheaded.

PERSONAL.

AMERICANS AT INTERLACHEN—AUGUST 7, 1859.

Hotel Suisse—Mr. and Mrs. Carrington, Richmond; Capt. Clitz and family, U. S. Army; Mrs. Gale, Miss Gale, Miss Polk, Miss Unwin, Miss J. Bell, Miss A. Bell, Major Tower.

Hotel Victoria—Mr. Gould and family, New-York; Mr. H. Roy Scott and family, Mr. and Mrs. Spalding, Baltimore.

Hotel des Alpes—Mr. Glentworth, U. S. Consul at Rome; Mr. Haseltine, Philadelphia; Mr. R. Hall, New-York; Mrs. J. K. Riggs, Mrs. E Riggs, Miss Riggs, Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Davis, New-York; Mr. Tyler, Miss Boardman, Mr. C. Dexter, Mr. H. Goat, Philadelphia; Mr. J. K. Taylor, Miss A. S. Hayes, Miss C. J. Sherman, Mr. H. H. Baner, Mrs. G. Morgan and daughter, Mr. John Morgan, Mr. Chas. Morgan, New York; Mr. Mathews, Mr. G. S. Mathews, Mr. Colbourn, Mr. King, Albany.

Hotel Belvedere—Mr. H. Goodrich and family, New-York; Mr. Henry, Philadelphia; Mr. Fluellen, Mr. and Mrs. Welch, Mr. and Mrs. Kuhn, New-York; Mr. G. K. Shoenberger and family, Mr. Snaw and family, New-Orleans; Mr. L. D. Harris, Mr. W. Taylor, Mr. E. A. Tayler, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Dicker; Mr. and Mrs. Goldthwaite, Mr. and Miss Baker, Mrs. Keys, Mr. Gallagher, Mr. Sturges, and family, New-York; Mr. Turner, America; Miss Rice, America; Mr. Montalant, Philadelphia.

Other Hotels—Mr. Perdicaris, Mr. Crowninshield, Mr. Adams, Mr. Parsons and family, Mrs. Dana and family, Boston; Mr. Bigelow and family, New-York; Mr. Bemis, Boston; Mr. Elliot, Mr. Thomson and party, Boston; Mr. Foy, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Gerry, Boston.

The Paris correspondence of the London *Court Journal* has the following gossip concerning the Emperor Napoleon: "The celebrated Carthusian nun, Colette, has arr

The African Slave-trade.

NOW A CARGO OF AFRICANS WAS LANDED IN THE UNITED STATES—COPY OF AN AGREEMENT WITH A RHODE ISLAND CAPTAIN.

The St. Augustine (Fla.) *Examiner*, Aug. 20, is extremely jubilant over the fact that cargoes of Africans are constantly landed in the United States, in spite of the hue and cry at the North, and is especially pleased at being able to produce the following "agreement," entered into between a Rhode Island captain, one MILLER F. WICKHAM, (commanding brig *Favorite*,) and a firm doing business on the African coast under the name of LEWIS & BOYD. This Rhode Island captain engaged to deliver a certain cargo of rum, tobacco, cordage, &c., to LEWIS & BOYD, in exchange for which they promised to furnish him with "eighty fair and merchantable negroes." The *Examiner* asserts, in a tone of triumph, that "these slaves were landed, *and no mistake*"—italicisiug the latter clause of the sentence. It also indulges in the following editorial comment:

"The NEW-YORK TIMES and *Tribune*, with a lot of small fry, seem much worried in relation to the landing of cargoes on the coast of Florida. Cannot these papers understand that 'Niggers' are much more *useful* 'savages' than the Seminoles, and easier tamed? Why should New-England people, and Northern people generally, make so much fuss in this matter. It is well known that Northern vessels and Northern capital have ever *done well* in this business, and to 'do well' in New-England, according to the 'law and *profits*,' covers a heap."

The following is a copy of the "agreement:"

"This agreement, entered into with Capt. WICKHAM, of the brig *Favorite*, from Rhode Island, of the one part, and Messrs. LEWIS & BOYD, of Cape Coast Castle, on the other part, Witnesseth that the said WICKHAM hath bartered and agreed to and with the said LEWIS & BOYD for the whole of the cargo of the brig *Favorite*, consisting of rum, tobacco, cordage, provisions, &c., as per invoice annexed, amounting to 7,185 dollars and forty-eight cents, for which cargo and amount *said Lewis & Boyd bargain and agree to pay said Wickham Eighty fair and merchantable negroes, on or before the expiration of seven weeks from the above date.* The height of each negro to be four feet and four inches, or upwards, and the *customary* proportion being observed, viz, *two-thirds males, one-third females.*

It is further agreed between said parties, that if any of the annexed cargo should appear deficient when landed, that a deduction of 50 per cent. shall be made on each article or articles that may so appear; and should, on the other hand, any article or articles be delivered to MESSRS. LEWIS & BOYD over and above what is represented and specified in the annexed invoice, we agree to pay the said WICKHAM 50 per cent. on the same that may be so delivered.

(Signed,) MILLER F. WICKHAM, [L. S.]
PHILIP LEWIS, [L. S.]
JOHN BOYD. [L. S.]

The *Examiner* states, in addition, that "the large planters made no objection to the landing of the negroes," and "that, as a general thing, they were purchasers." The cargo taken out by the *Favorite* consisted of the following articles:

"Sixty hogsheads of New-England rum, two hogsheads of tobacco, seven barrels of gin, twenty barrels of flour, fifteen coils of rope, &c., &c., the invoice taking up nearly two pages of foolscap."

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Davies

A FORGETFUL SHERIFF.

O. S. Leland vs. *C. W. Daniels impleaded, &c.*—The summons and complaint in this case were served by a Deputy Sheriff of Steuben County, who returned a certificate that they were served on the 23d of June. An answer was served on the 14th of July, but the plaintiff refused to receive it, and entered judgment as for default.

The defendant now moved to set aside the judgment on his own affidavit that the papers were served on the 25th of June—an affidavit of a Mr. Roble that he was with the under-Sheriff when he served "some papers" on the defendant, and that such service was on the 25th of June, and finally, an affidavit of the under-Sheriff himself, to the effect that he was not certain when he served the summons, &c., but that *if* he served any papers when in company with Mr. Roble, they must have been the summons and complaint in this action.

The Court said that the legal presumption must be decidedly in favor of the certificate, and that in this case the deputy did not seem very certain of anything.

The return was signed "O. Seymour, Sheriff, by M. W. Loomis, Deputy."

Counsel for defendant agreed that this was not a *sheriff's* return, but the Court held otherwise.

On the main issues the Court reserved its decision.

THE ERIE RAILROAD OBLIGED TO PAY UP.

Daniel Drew et al. vs. The New-York Erie Railroad Co.—This is a motion on behalf of Mr. Marsh, the Receiver of the Company, for leave of the Court to pay a judgment recovered by Richard H. Winslow against the Company for $41,025.

Judgment was given for this amount on the 1st of August, and on the 2d execution was issued to the Sheriffs of sixteen counties on the line of the road, who forthwith seized all the Company's wood, and advertised it for sale.

The amount thus seized was far greater than the amount of the judgment, and the Receiver was desirous of paying the judgment, rather than let the fuel go.

The Court ordered that the Receiver should be empowered to buy in the wood at the sale, directly or through an agent, or to pay the judgment, as he should deem best.

HABEAS CORPUS CASES.

Application of Jacob Elkan.—This was the return to a writ of *habeas corpus* for the relief of the petitioner, who alleged that he was detained in the City Prison wrongfully and without due process of law.

Mr. JAMES B. PHILLIPS, petitioner's counsel, stated to the Court that the petitioner had been a dealer in jewelry, &c., in New-Jersey, but wishing to remove to this City and begin anew, he determined to dispose of his old stock, even at a sacrifice, and came to the City with it for that purpose; that while thus engaged he was arrested by two officers of the Sixth Ward and taken to the Station-house of that Ward, where (as counsel alleged) he was beaten, and told that if he would "make it all right" with the officers, he could get out. This Elkan refused to do, and the consequence was, he was taken before Judge BRENNAN, by whom he was committed for examination, on a charge, as the commitment stated, of "Sus. of G. L.," (probably suspicion of grand larceny.) Counsel also stated that at the time of his arrest, Elkan had two gold watches, a receipt book and a promissory note for $150, which were taken from him by the officers and retained by them, regarding which the Court was asked to make an order.

Judge DAVIES said that the petitioner was held without authority; that the statute provided that no person should be deprived of his liberty without it was upon a charge preferred under oath, the nature and character of which must appear in the commitment; and that as the commitment was of such a vague character, the prisoner must be set at liberty. As to the property alleged to have been taken from petitioner; the Court suggested that upon a *habeas corpus* there was no remedy to the end asked. In that regard another proceeding must be had.

Application of Jared B. Cook.—This was a return to a *habeas corpus* directed to the Keeper of the City Prison, commanding to produce the body of the petitioner, who alleged in his petition that he was detained without cause.

The commitment of Justice Steers showed that Jared had abandoned his wife, Sarah, leaving her without the means of support. Sarah had him arrested and locked up on the 20th of June last, and he has been confined ever since; but as Sarah failed to oppose his discharge on the writ, Judge DAVIES set him at liberty, upon which he left the Court-room in great glee.

Application of Edward Simpson.—This was the return to another writ of *habeas corpus* to the keeper of the City Prison, directing him to produce the body of the petitioner, who alleged that he also was deprived of his liberty without cause or process of law. The commitment of Justice KELLY in his case, however, showed that he had been "deprived of his liberty" because he had by some misfeance become the father, or the alleged father, of a waif, then and afterwards found in the arms of Bridget Ford, who complained to the Commissioners of Emigration; and, as the petitioner failed to pay the $1 50 per week for the support of the little stranger, and $5 to the mother, the Commissioners had him put where he could do no more like mischief. No party appeared to oppose his release, and the petitioner was discharged.

SHOCKING CRUELTY TO A CHILD.—The Providence (R. I.) *Post* tells a painful story of cruelty to a child. It says: "The family of EBENEZER SCARBOROUGH, of Brooklyn, Conn., have been guilty of the most terrible brutality to a young girl who had been placed in their charge. The *Post* says that SILAS T. VALLET, a respectable gentleman of Providence, placed his daughter, aged about 16, at service in the SCARBOROUGH family, where she remained until last Wednesday. On the 16th inst., Mrs. SCARBOROUGH wrote to Mr. VALLET expressing much dissatisfaction with the girl, alleging that she was not truthful, and stating that she had determined to send her home as she was suffering from erysipelas, could do no work, and needed medical treatment. The girl reached Providence on Wednesday, and presented a horrible spectacle. According to the *Post*, the upper and back portions of her head, a space as large as her two hands, were covered with erysipelas, and formed one shocking sore—the skin and flesh were eaten off—the skull was visible in places, and the sore was filled with maggots. Besides this, she bore bruises and scars of wounds inflicted, as she states, by her inhuman mistress. There was a cut across the bridge of her nose, inflicted with a carving-knife, a gash on the upper part of her head, made with a spider or skillet, and bruises on her forehead and shoulders, made with various instruments.

The girl states that for the last four or five months—ever since the erysipelas has been troublesome—she has been subjected to the most inhuman treatment. She has been struck with clubs, knives, or anything that chanced to be at hand; was kept at work when far not moving faster. She denies that any physician has been consulted in regard to her disease.

The *Post* says that the appearance of the girl sufficiently proves the truth of her statement. She appears mild and amiable, although haunted by a fear of the fiend from whom she has escaped. If these statements are true, the offenders should be punished at once with the utmost rigor of the law."

A most valuable discovery of diamonds has lately been made at the foot of the Oural Mountains. One consigned to Batheaston, as a specimen, fetched the lucky owner the enormous sum of £60,000. There is every reason to believe that a mine of inexhaustible wealth has been discovered.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, 1859.

The summary of our report from the different yards show a large increase in the number of beef cattle received during the week ending to-day, as compared with the previous week. Including the unusual sales of 1,297 at Bergen, we have for this week a total of 4,864 beeves this week, against 4,133 last week, and a weekly average for all of last year of 3,676. The better weight and quality of many of the bullocks increases the actual weight still more. But the demand for beef has scarcely ever been larger than just at this time. Nearly every kind of business is active, and the City is literally full of traders and visitors from every section of the country. The hotels are crowded to their utmost limits; people are surfeited with Summer fruits, and everybody wants his beef-steak on these cool mornings, and his roast beef at dinner. Cool weather facilitates the labors of the butchers, and these several causes combined, renders the beef trade unusually active; so much so that the entire receipts of bullocks, amounting to about five thousand, were disposed of before the yards were closed this evening. There is every prospect for a continuance of this large demand for good beef cattle for two or three weeks more at least. But feeders should remember that their animals are now laying on flesh rapidly, and it does not pay to hurry off to market those few half fatted for killing. Every week of good feeding will do more for their pockets than the trifling better prices that may chance to be obtained by rushing in cattle now. Let it be noted also, that though all the stock brought in this week have been sold, the medium and lower grades have advanced very little in price....Milch cows have come in much less freely for two weeks past, and the market is slowly recovering from the extreme depression of some months past. But while really good cows sell $3@$5 ℔ head better than two weeks ago, the lower grades command little if any better prices....Veal calves have fallen off in supply, principally in stock animals, or those intended for further feeding. The majority of those here this week are small "bobs" and overgrown veal. For fair and good qualities the prices are somewhat higher to-day....Sheep and lambs are not so abundant as last week, but there is an ample supply of third and fourth qualities; really good sheep sell 25c. ℔ head better than last week....Swine arrive a little more freely, the demands of the market being nearly met, and prices only slightly improved. The following table, carefully compiled from our notes gathered at all the City yards, including also the cattle received and retailed at Bergen, show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 30.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week.....	4,864	132	567	12,423	2 752
Previous week...	4.133	155	858	15.720	2,235
Same w'k last. y'r	5,040	207	497	12,682	9,096

Weekly average of beeves for 1857.....3,143
Weekly average of beeves for 1858.....3,676

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 20,738. Total number received the previous week, 23,101; a decrease of 2,363. The decrease, it will be noted, is chiefly upon sheep and veals.

Of the 4,864 fresh bullocks, 3,289 were yarded at Forty fourth-street. The balance were distributed: 1,297 sold at Bergen; 198 at BROWNING'S, and 19 at O'BAIRN'S, on Sixth-street; and 61 at CHAMBERLIN'S on Robinson-street. The sales at Bergen yard, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad, continue quite large. Owners and drovers prefer to make their sales at that point, even at a trifle lower rate, as they thus save ferriage, City driving, guardage and feeding, though this week they made rather better terms than those who sold at Forty-fourth-street yesterday and to-day....Of the 3,289 bullocks at the Forty-fourth-street yards the present week, so far as we could ascertain from the owners or salesmen, and from the yard-book there came from Illinois, 1,155; from Kentucky, 424; from New-York State, 037; from Ohio 657; from Indiana, 130; from Canada, 85; and from Kansas, 30....Those at Forty-fourth-street arrived in the City by the following conveyances: By the Erie Railroad, 1,159; by Hudson River Railroad, 1,053; by River boats, 608; by Harlem Railroad, 250; by Camden and Amboy Railroad, 136; and 73 came on foot. Add to the 1,159 here the 1,297 at Bergen, and we have *viâ* the Erie Railroad, 2,456, which is proportionately a large share of the Western cattle trade. There is a general rumor, as hinted last week, that special secret inducements have been offered to drovers to take that route. The New-York Central management intimates as much by their handbills, conspicuously posted about the yards to-day, announcing that they will forward cattle to this City as cheap as the Erie Road. The present charges from Buffalo and Suspension Bridge to this City amount to $85 per car load over the Central and Hudson River Road.

THE CATTLE SALES YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

Tuesday is, unfortunately, getting to be nearly as important a market day as Wednesday. The yards are drawn for on Monday evening, and most of the cattle are put in on Tuesday morning. This is a step towards the abandonment of one general market day, when all the animals can be brought together, and both buyers and sellers be able to form a definite opinion as to the actual supply, and the proper range of prices. It also prevents the gathering, at one point and time, of a considerable class of butchers from neighboring towns, and the sales of cattle becomes a mere private transaction between individuals, when the smarter one of the two will get the best of the bargain. There can scarcely be a doubt that the long time custom of having one day in each week when owners and dealers from the country can come together, with the expectation of meeting the mass of buyers, is the best plan for all concerned, in the long run. Yesterday, more than half the *weight* of the 3,289 cattle at ALLERTON'S was sold, if not half the number. Many of those who usually buy the better grades were on hand and took their pick. Notwithstanding the large number, the full prices of last week's rates were paid, and the small show of good cattle in the yards this morning, induced buyers to pay about the same rates, under the impression that there was an actual scarcity. Indeed, a rumor obtained considerable circulation and credit this morning, that there were only 2,500 head here this week. Taking the average of the entire transactions, to-day and yesterday, as we have noted them down, the range of prices this week, and those of last week, set down for comparing, are about as follows:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle,.....	None.	None.
Best quality offered.....	10¾c.@11c.	10¾c.@11c.
Medium quality.....	9¾c.@10c.	9¾c.@10c.
Poor quality.....	8c. @ 9c.	8c. @ 9c.
Poorest quality.....	6c. @ 7c.	6c. @ 7c.
General selling prices..	8c. @10c.	8c. @10c.
Average of all sales...	8¾c.@ 9	8¾c.@ 9c.

We have not advanced our figures from last week's quotations, though there may be a slight difference in the average of all sales, owing to the better average qualities. Towards the close of the market the poorer animals sold lower than the same grades last week, while some of the best were rather higher. A considerable number were at prices equivalent to 10¾c. ℔ lb. for the dressed qualities, and a few at 11c. ....Most of the cattle were in the hands of owners; very few of the brokers venturing to buy on speculation. At Albany about 1,200 bullocks went to Eastern markets this week, the prices at Albany ranging at 3c.@5¾c. live weight.

We give below a few of the transactions as indicating the general state of the market:

HARING & GURNEY sold, mostly at Bergen, 31 light Indiana steers for J. JONES, at 7¾c.@8½c.; and 15 coarse 7¾ cwt. Michigan cattle for J. B. SHEPPARD, at 8c. Also, for GEORGE S. MURRAY, 16 nice Ohio steers, grade Durhams, of 6¾ cwt., at 9c.; and 15 medium State cattle for W. REED, 8c. In addition they sold 35 light Ohio steers for W. WARD & CO., at 7c.@8¾c.

J. BRYANT bought 89 Ohio grade Durhams at Albany, which C. G. TEED sold yesterday and to-day at 10¾@10¾c. They were in good flesh and would weigh but little short of 7 cwt. net. More than half of them were sold yesterday.

DUDLEY & PHILIPS sold 161 head, about one-half at Bergen, and the balance here. Among them were 17 5½ cwt. State cattle for BURT & ROGERS, at 7c.@8¼c.; 16 do., for POST & GILL, coarse, rough, 4 cwt. to 6 cwt. stags and cows, at 6c.@8¼c.; 12 head of fair cattle for C. E. WOODRUFF, at 7c.@8½c.; 19 do., from Ohio, for POST, fair 5¾ cwt. animals, at 7c.@9c.; 15 State steers and heifers for Z. DUDLEY, at 6c.@6½c., light, thin stock cattle; 51 fair Indiana steers, of 5¾ cwt., for J. H. LACOMBE, at 7½c.@9¾c., and 31 fair to good Indiana cattle, for HUSSEY & CLARK, at 8c.@10¾c. They were of uneven weights, ranging from 5¾ cwt. to 11 cwt. One pair brought $210.

D. G. CULVAN sold the 30 good Ohio cattle which he bought at Albany, at about 10c. on 7¾ cwt., and the 15 choice Kentucky bullocks, of 9¾ cwt., at near 10¾c. These last had few equals in the yards.

WHITE & SON, for M. CONKLIN, 64 just fair 7 cwt Illinois steers at 8c.@10c.; and 62 from the same State for JOHNSON, at scarcely 8c. on 6 cwt. They were thin, poor and coarse grass steers.

S. WHEELER sold 89 Kentucky grade Durhams for WM. BALDWIN, at $80 each, or a trifle over 10c., as they were laid at 7¾ cwt. Of course, they were a good butcher's lot of cattle. Also, 20 Dutchess County animals of good flesh at 9¾c.@10¾c.

VAIL & CO., on their own account, 46 well-fed, 7¾ cwt. Kentucky cattle, at 10c.@10¾c., and 28 State steers at 9c., weighing about 6¾ cwt.

VALENTINE & MARTIN sold 42 Ohio and State cattle, mostly of their own purchasing, at 9c.@10c. They ranged in weight from 6½ cwt. to 8 cwt. All sold yesterday.

SHEEP & FLINN, on their own account, 49 fairish Ohio steers, of 5¾ cwt., at 8c.@9c. SHEEP also had 45 State heifers, steers and cows, which brought 7c. @9c., excepting one pair of fine steers to WHEELS, for $190, or say 10c.

T. GILLIS sold 53 Ohio cattle, bought of JOHNSON & REED, at Albany. They were fair-fleshed 6¼ cwt. steers, and were sold yesterday at 8¾c.@9c.

S. ULERY run out 108 of the Alexander cattle, not quite so good as some of the former lots of ALEXANDER'S feeding, but still very fair. Rated 7¼ cwt., and brought 8¾c.@10¾c.

HOAG & SHERMAN sold 80 good grade Durhams, nailing from Kentucky, for O. MCCONNELL, at 9¾c.@10¾c. They would dress about 7¾ cwt., and ranked among the first lots on sale. Also 14 Dutchess County beeves, in fat condition, at 10¾c.

B. BARTRAM sold 95 Illinois steers for ALEXANDER & CASSELL at about $62 50 each, or about 9c. They were rather rough steers and old oxen. Sixty-two of them went off yesterday, and the balance early to-day.

W. H. HARRIS had as good, if not the best, lot of cattle offered. They numbered 48 Kentucky steers of his own purchase, many of which were grade and mixed Durhams, fat enough for first class buyers, and about 8½ cwt., net. They went off readily at 9¾c.@10¾c. Also 49 Indiana steers of 6¾ cwt., of only medium flesh, at 8¾c. Mr. H. sold in addition 55 thin and rather coarse Illinois cattle, of 6¼ cwt., for HALL & HILDRETH, at 8c.@9½c.

MURRAY & GLOVER disposed of 100 of the Alexander cattle at 8c.@10c., or an average of say 9¾c. They were in medium flesh, and would dress about 6¾ cwt.

J. H. WILLIAMS, for E. C. SUMNER, 60 medium to fair Illinois cattle of 6½ cwt., at 9c. for 40 of them to J. STRAUS, and near 10c. for the other 20, which were selected. Also, for DAVIS & WILLIAMS, 56 common Illinois cattle of 5½ cwt. at 8c., and 33 from the same State, belonging to J. TEMPLETON, at 8c.@8½c. They were a common lot of 6 cwt. dry cows and steers. In addition Mr. WILLIAMS sold 30 Kansas animals for S. STEWART at $50 each, or about 8c. on say 6 cwt.

MEAD & HOLCOMB, for E. W. GWYNNE, 63 very fair, 7-cwt. Ohio steers, at near $70 each.

J. A. MASSITT run out 97 Illinois steers, for ALEXANDER & FITCH, at about 9¾c. Rated 700 cwt., and ranked a decent lot.

T. C. EASTMAN sold a good lot of 65 Kentucky animals for O. MCCONNELL, at $70 each. Rated 7¼ cwt. Among them was a very fat, full-blooded and pure white heifer, which weighed 1,128 lbs. gross, upon the scales at the yard, and on which several hats were bet, that she would or would not dress 7 cwt. net. We expect to see Mr. EASTMAN in a "new hat" next Wednesday. Col. DAVIS bought her for $78, or probably fully 11c. ℔ lb.

MILCH COWS.

Under lighter receipts the market has improved from $3@$5 each, on good cows, with a fewer number left over. There is also a better feeling in the market, but only a moderate number can find sales at fair prices. Free receipts would throw prices back to former rates. Of the 132 received during the past week, most of them have sold at from $25 to $30, for poor cows; $35 to $40 for good ones, and $45 to $50 for fine animals.

VEAL CALVES.

The receipts have been lighter during the past week. There were none of the grass or stock calves of a few weeks past. The quality is deteriorating, a large proportion being "bobs," or overgrown, but not fat calves. For right good stock the market is good at 6¾c.@7c. for a few, such as the five brought in to BROWNING'S, by A. HUNTER, the united weight of which at eleven weeks old, was 1,150 lbs. Some of them brought 7c. ℔ lb., live weight. With the cool weather there is an increasing briskness in the market.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These have also fallen off in numbers, and good sheep are worth about 25c. ℔ head more than last week. Common stock and lambs bring about the same as they then did. We saw a lot of light, thin, half-starved Spring lambs, which sold for 62½c. each to-day. A lack of pasture sent them to this market, as it is sending other poor stock. The pens were well filled to-day, so that there is no lack of mutton. The market may be called pretty good.

Sheep receipts at BROWNING'S for the week ending Aug. 30. From New-York, 3,884, brought in as follows: W. H. Brown, 202; I. Budd, 96; S. C. Paul, 121; P. Kellmer, 200; H. Todd, 136; Maine & Setterly, 275; R. V. S. Ramsay, 188; J. Lasher, 29; A. Carman, 41; L. Miller, 78; J. J. Platner, 60; A. A. Gales, 213; R. McGraw, 270; C. W. Grantier, 91; C. Schultz, 47; G. Surles, 87; E. Hurd, 453; N. Hoxie, 210; Dibblee & Sherman, 253; B. Cook, 230; D. Beadle, 82; N. Webster, 218; R. Green, 80; W. Hicks, 102; J. Fink, Jr., 26. From New-Jersey 509, of which A. Robbins had 127; R. Bellis, 22; R. Lawrence, 23; J. Perrine, 59; J. Stantial, 6; G. Gilmoor, 158; W. D. Bellis, 33; G. B. Holcomb, 81. From Ohio 380 by J. Simons; and 165 from Indiana by G. W. Hershaw, making a total of 4,938.

Among the sales were 1,058 by T. C. LASKIN, for $3,566 67; in the following lots:

82 Sheep & Lambs	$289 00	125 Lambs.....	$432 12
75 Sheep & Lambs	272 75	23 Lambs.....	100 62
159 Sheep & Lambs	599 25	32 Lambs.....	113 50
94 Sheep.....	334 88	89 Lambs.....	292 93
193 Lambs.....	552 62	86 Lambs.....	279 00
100 Lambs.....	300 00		

JAMES MCCARTY reports sales of 931 sheep and lambs at an average of $3 37½ each.

O'BRIEN and MCGRAW received 3,281 sheep and lambs during the past week; 202 of which were from Ohio, owned by V. A. Backus, and the balance hailed from New-York State, as follows: 92, A. Allaire; 78, J. Budd; 145, E. Hunt; 31, S. Haw; 691, R. McGraw; 192, Fowler & Ross; 278, A. Smith; 80, Z. Taylor; 220, Weller & Babcock; 213, H. V. Wright; 57, Z. Hess; 99, Z. Cutting; 100, Simmons; 49, C. P. Brink; 222, Pettspiea; 114, White & Co.; 162, A. Lester; 98 Z Van Buskin; 77, McGuilliffe & Co.; 81, Z. B. Buldin. Sales were as follows:

266 Sheep & Lambs	$953 74	202 Sheep.....	$689 25
290 Sheep & Lambs	854 00	213 Sheep.....	616 49
280 Sheep & Lambs	868 97	316 Sheep.....	926 82
200 Sheep & Lambs	566 50	302 Sheep.....	1,012 00
307 Sheep & Lambs	927 12	157 Lambs.....	507 00
101 Sheep.....	384 75	215 Lambs.....	856 00
206 Sheep.....	757 00		
Total.....	3,155		$9,949 64

SWINE.

Receipts have been a little large, but still quite moderate. Prices have advanced ½c.@¾c. ℔ lb., and the market is well cleared up. At the Hudson River Yards 1,437 were received, and 1,315 at the Fortieth-street Yards. DOSMAN & BIDNELL quote as follows

	Live.	Dead.
Heavy Prime corn Hogs.....	6½@6¾	7¾@7¾
Medium Prime corn Hogs.....	6 @6¼	7¾@—
Light Prime corn Hogs.....	6 @6¼	7¼@8
Common corn Hogs.....	5½@6	7½@7¾
Distill. Heavy Hogs.....	5¾@6	7¾@7¾
Distill. Light and Prime Hogs	5¼@6	7¼@7¾

Stocks—No sale.

Market well cleared up, the awards for the past few days have been light, and demand active for good Prime Hogs.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 31, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been: 41 hhds. Ashes, 6,532 bbls. Flour, 611 bbls. Corn Meal, 16,153 bushels Wheat, 5,681 bushels Corn, 860 bushels Rye, 11,405 bushels Oats, 139 pkgs. Provisions, and 355 bbls. of Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported to day of 75 bbls. Pots at $5 50, small lots of Pots at $5 25@$5 37, and of Pearls at $5 25@$5 31¼, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,516 bbls., including Pots, and 327 bbls. Pearls.

CANDLES—Continue in demand at buoyant prices. Patent Sperm at 50c.; Plain do., 40c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c., and Adamantine, 19c.@20¾c.

COFFEE—Has been quiet to-day. Sales having been confined to 100 mats Java, at 15c.; 173 bags Maracaibo, at 11¾c.@13¾c.; 100 bags Laguayra, at 12½c.; and small lots of Rio at 11¾c.@11¾c. ℔ lb.

Stock of Coffee in New-York, Sept. 1.

	1858.	1859.
Bahia, bags.....	6,200	—
Ceylon, bags.....	—	5 033
Costa Rica, bags.....	—	1,034
Jamaica, bags.....	—	200
Java, bags.....	3,495	2,482
Java, mats.....	—	35,000
Laguayra, bags.....	721	263
Maracaibo, bags.....	6 613	4 781
Rio, bags.....	49,189	69,837
Savanilla, bags.....	—	503
Singapore, mats.....	—	3,948
St. Domingo, bags.....	5 280	200
Total, bags.....	71,698	124,280

COPPER—Has been lightly dealt in at previous figures. New Sheathing, at 26c., old, at 20c.@21c.; Yellow, at 20c.; Refined Ingot, at 22¾c.@23¾c.; Bolts, at 30c.; and Braziers, at 31c., ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is depressed, lower, and inactive. Sales have been confined to about 400 bales, including Middling Upland, at 11¾c.@11¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ℔ lb.

DRUGS & DYES—Have been in request, and prices have been sustained.

FIRE CRACKERS—Have been in fair demand chiefly at $1 80 for No. 1 Canton ℔ box.

FEATHERS—Live Geese, 42c.@46c. for Southern, and 48c.@52c. for Western ℔ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod are in request, chiefly at $4@$4 62½ ℔ cwt. Mackerel continue scarce and quiet, including large No. 1 Massachusetts, at $15 50@$16; No. 2, at $14@$14 25, and No. 3, at $8 75@$9. Box Herring are salable and steady, at 25c.@28c. for Scalded, and 16c.@18c. for No. 1 ℔ box, and Salmon continue inactive at old figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is quite heavy to-day. The demand is restricted. Most holders are eager to sell. Prices, especially of the low grades, are generally lower, and tending downward. We have heard of sales of 6,850 bbls., in lots, including inferior to choice and superfine State, at $4 05@$4 25 for old, and $4 30@$4 40 for new; extra do. at $4 40@$4 65 for old, and $4 65@$4 80 for new; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $4@$4 35; extra Wisconsin, old and new, at $4 35@$5 75; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, poor old to choice new, $4 45@$6; inferior extra Ohio at $4 70@$4 80; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 85@$5 15 for poor to good old, and $5 20@$5 40 for ordinary to choice new ℔ bbl.

Unsound Flour.....	$3 10@	4 00
Standard Superfine State.....	4 05@	4 40
Extra State.....	4 40@	4 75
Standard Superfine Western.....	4 00@	4 35
Extra Wisconsin.....	4 35@	5 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan.....	4 45@	6 00
Inferior Extra Ohio.....	4 70@	4 80
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands.	4 85@	5 40
Extra Ohio, trade brands.....	5 45@	6 50
Fancy Genesee.....	4 75@	5 60
Extra Genesee.....	5 35@	7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri.....	4 65@	7 00
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee.....	4 75@	7 00

Southern Flour is depressed and declining. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,750 obls., in lots, at $4 90@$5 35 for very inferior to good superfine; Baltimore, Brandywine, &c., $5 40@$7 for fancy to very choice extra brands, the highest rate for new Richmond City, ℔ bbl. About 150 bbls. extra Canadian changed hands in lots, at $4 60@$5 60 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 50@$4 30 for fine and superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is less sought after at $3 85@$3 95 for Jersey, and $4 15@$4 20 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—The demand has been moderate and prices have favored buyers.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive and languid. The inquiry is very limited. Sales to-day, 8,300 bushels, including new white Michigan, at 37½c; fair ordinary to prime new white Kentucky, at $1 40@$1 50; a small lot of very choice do. do., for seed, at $1 65; very inferior to strictly prime new white Southern, at $1 20@$1 45; fair to choice new red do., at $1 20@$1 26, and a small lot of Zimmerman Wheat, on private terms, ℔ bushel. Corn is in moderate demand, and prices are essentially unaltered for sound lots. Sales have been reported of 25,000 bush. at 79c.@80c. for new mixed Western, and 79c.@83c. for inferior to fair White Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye continues quiet at 70c.@81c. ℔ bushel. Sales 1,650 bushels. Oats have been in request, including Canada at 38c.@41c.; Western, 37c.@40c.; State, 35c.@39c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 32c.@35c.; Southern, 30c.@35c. ℔ bushel. Barley rules dull and nominal.

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales in Boston 1,400 bales, chiefly at 11½c.@11¾c. ℔ yard.

HAY—Sales to-day 300 bales North River at 70c.@75c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been quiet since our last; prices have not varied much.

HIDES—Are in moderate request and prices of most kinds favor sellers. Prime Buenos Ayres, 26c.@26½c.; Rio Grande, 25½c.@26c.; California, 23½c.@24c.; Orinoco, 24c.; Central American, 21½c.@22½c.; Porto Cabello, 20½c.@22½c.; Dry and Dry Salted Southern, 16c.@17c. ℔ lb. Stock of all kinds in first hands this morning, 246,300, against 62,478 same time last year.

HONEY—Sales to-day 100 lcs. Cuba, in bond, for export, on private terms.

HOPS—Are in good request, including last year's crop, at 8c.@14c.; and old at 3½c.@7c.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 50 ℔ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole is in moderate request at steady prices. Other kinds exhibit no important alteration.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common and $1 15 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

LUMBER—The demand is restricted; prices are unaltered.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 130 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 24c @27c.; and 28 tcs. and 13 bbls. Centrifugal, on terms not to be published.

Stock of Molasses in New-York, Sept. 1:

	1858.	1859.
Cuba Muscovado, hhds.....	4,389	12 517
Clayed Cuba, hhds.....	656	3.791
Porto Rico.....	1,754	3,047
Total, hhds.....	6,799	19,355
Cuba Muscovado, bbls.....	1,692	1,758
New-Orleans, bbls.....	1.651	2,391

NAILS—Cut, 3¾c.@3¾c.; German Wrought, 3½c.@3¾c.; Clinch, 5c.@5½c. ℔ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has attracted more attention. Week's receipts, 5,448 bbls.; sales 4,200 bbls. at $3 37½@$3 50 ℔ 280 lbs.; stock estimated at 4,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been actively inquired for at rising prices. Week's receipt's 9,756 bbls.; sales 6,500 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 44¾c.@46c., closing at 45¾c.@46c., ℔ gallon. Stock this morning, estimated at 1,500 bbls. Referring to the week's business, Messrs. BARTON & STOCKER remark that: "Considerable engagements for English and Continental ports were made soon after our last issue, and although in most cases immediate purchases were not necessary for their fulfillment the knowledge that buyers for export would be forced into the market ere long rendered holders quite firm in their views. A considerable portion of the purchases were made by parties whose contracts for delivery during this month (made some time since) were about maturing, and the balance sold was taken by shippers for the home trade, which was nearly bare." Tar has been in request: week's receipts, 232 bbls.; sales 750 bbls., at from $2 56¼@$2 62½ ℔ bbl.; stock estimated at 2,300 bbls. Resin has been sparingly sought after, and prices, especially of common, have favored buyers; week's receipts of Resin, 28,771 bbls.; the sales include 3,400 bbls. common, afloat, delivered by vessel, at $1 50; 1,000 do. low grades, No. 1, at $2@$2 75; 500 bbls. medium to fine, No. 1, at $4 50; 300 do. Pale, at $4 50@$5; stock of Resin estimated at 10,000 bbls.

Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to Aug. 30, 1859.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls.....	65,000	62 757
Spirits Turpentine, bbls.....	94,690	44.910
Resin.....	496,982	419,292
Tar.....	38,422	18,429

The foregoing tabular statement has been compiled from the circular of Messrs. LUCE & TURNER.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have attracted more attention, while most other kinds have been in slack request at our revised quotations. Crude Sperm, $1 24@$1 27; Unbleached Sperm, $1 35@$1 40; Crude Whale, 45c.@50c.; Refined Whale, 54c.@60c.; Linseed, Oil, 57c.@59c.; No. 1 Lard Oil, 87c.@92c.; Red Oil 48c.; Olive Oil, $1@$1 05, ℔ gallon, and $3 65@$4 10. ℔ basket; Palm Oil, 9c.@9¾c.; Tallow Oil, 10c.@10½c., ℔ lb. In New-Bedford

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....2¾ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail vid Erie Railroad..8½ A. M. and 2¾ P. M.
Cincinnati and Southwestern Mail.....8½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, vid St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.) to Placerville, vid Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, vid St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Bremen*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New York Post-office on Saturday, Sept. 3, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Bavaria*, Capt. TAUNE, from Southampton, Aug. 18, arrived here yesterday. From later London papers thus received, we obtain various additional details of news; with the able speech of Mr. COBDEN upon meeting his constituency at Rochfort, and a graphic picture of the military *fête* at Paris, from our own correspondent.

Mexican intelligence to the 14th August, reaching us from New-Orleans, contains nothing of stirring interest. The contending factions, in presence of the extremely hot weather, have gone into Summer quarters. An attempt at revolt, in favor of the Juarez interest, had been discovered among the troops of Gen. ROBLES, in Jalapa, and suppressed. The return of Mr. MCLANE to Vera Cruz was expected about Sept. 1.

Dispatches received in Washington state that Minister MCLANE was passing the Summer at San Andreas. A private letter states that Mr. OTWAY, the British Minister, had been ordered by his Government to avail himself of his leave of absence, previously granted, and to surrender the charge of the Legation to Mr. MATTHEWS, the Secretary.

Our Hayti advices are from Jacmel, Aux Cayes and Jeremie to Aug. 9; from Cape Haytien and Gonaives to Aug. 10; and from Port-au-Prince to Aug. 13. Business was generally dull. The President, GEFFRARD, had left the capital on the 9th for a brief visit to the interior. The project of a tariff enacted by the Legislative body in July last had been approved by him prior to his departure.

The St. Augustine (Fla.) *Examiner* asserts positively that cargoes of African negroes are constantly landed in the United States, and publishes a copy of an agreement entered into between a Rhode Island captain, one MILLER F. WICKHAM, commanding brig *Favorite*, and a firm on the African coast, for the delivery of eighty "fair and merchantable negroes." The *Examiner* adds that this cargo has been safely landed on the Southern coast, and the negroes found a ready market.

The rope-walking mania has resulted in one death. A young man named WM. H. JENNINGS, while DE LAVE was crossing on his tight-rope yesterday, fell from the top of Genesee Falls, a distance of ninety feet, to the rocks below, and was of course instantly killed.

The Board of Supervisors met again at 1:40 P. M. yesterday to consider the Tax Levy. The majority and minority reports of the Committee on Annual Taxes were presented and each was rejected. The Board finally adjourned to Tuesday.

At the meeting of the Health Commissioners yesterday, the Committee appointed by them to consider the claim of about $24,000 made by the Commissioners of Emigration for the use of the building in Franklin-street, which the Commissioners of Health several years ago occupied as a hospital, reported that the claim was "neither just nor legal."

By the weekly statement submitted at the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, yesterday, it appears that 1,278 emigrants arrived at this port during the last week, making a total for the year of 52,718, against 54,133 to the same date last year. A report was presented by the Clerk detailing the difficulties thrown in the way of the Committee appointed to lay up the engine at Quarantine, by Dr. JEROME. Quite a lively passage of words took place between Commissioners CUMMINGS and JELLINGHAUS with reference to frauds on emigrants, political wire pulling, spending time at watering places, &c.

The Empire Club was reorganized last evening. A meeting of one hundred of the old and active members of the Club was held at DUNYEE'S, corner of East Broadway and Catherine-street. JAMES IRVINE was unanimously elected President during the pending campaign. Gen. WALLBRIDGE was called out, and made a stirring speech, in which he recounted the former victories which had been achieved by the Club, and predicted their future triumph. He advised them to keep their powder dry, and have their cannons doubly shotted. The meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

At an early hour yesterday morning the rope manufactory of Messrs. MARSHALL and WATERBURY, on Bushwick-avenue and Wyckoff-street, Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire, involving a loss of between $125,000 and $150,000, upon which there is only an insurance of about $40,000. One hundred and seventy-five men are thrown out of employment by this fire.

Sergeant MATHEWS, of the First Precinct Police, Brooklyn, yesterday and on Tuesday succeeded in arresting three men supposed to be the leaders of a formidable gang of horse thieves, who for a year past have been operating among the inhabitants on the upper end of Long Island. Two stolen horses have been recovered, and the Police are on the track of more stolen horses and offenders.

A boatman named JOHN HAYS, shot a man named KELLY, last night, about 9 o'clock, at the corner of Whitehall and Bridge-streets. KELLY was drunk, and insisted upon HAYS drinking with him, which he declined, when KELLY became abusive and wanted to fight, and HAYS shot him in the abdomen. KELLY was taken to the hospital, and it is believed he cannot recover.

Cotton was dull and lower yesterday. Flour also declined, yet was not active. Wheat was essentially unaltered. Corn was depressed. Coffee and Molasses were quiet. Sugars, Pork and Rice were in lively request. Spirits Turpentine advanced a shade, with a fair inquiry. The auction sale of Teas passed off satisfactorily. The Trade Sale of Tobacco closed less spiritedly than it opened. Other branches of the trade exhibited no important changes.

At the Live Stock Market the supply of beef cattle has been quite large during the week, and of other animals, excepting swine, not quite so large as on the previous week. Total of live animals brought in for slaughter this week, 20,738; to-wit: 4,864 bullocks; 132 milch cows; 567 veal calves; 12,423 sheep and lambs; and 2,752 hogs. The beef cattle ran rather better in weight and quality than last week; this, together with the large demand for beef from a crowd of strangers, traders and visitors, now in the City, and the cool weather, evoked the sellers to work off the entire stock of yesterday's general market, at last week's prices, notwithstanding the increased supply of 731 head. Selling rates ranged from 6c.@7c. ℔ lb., estimated dressed weight, for the poorer grades, to 10¼c @11c. for the best in market. Average of all sales, 8¼c.@9c.....Milch Cows; good animals a little higher; common no higher .....Veal Calves; best quality in fair demand; ordinary, no change in price.....Sheep and Lambs; ordinary same price as last week; good fat sheep 25c. ℔ head higher.....Swine about ¼c. ℔ lb. advance, with a clean market.

[illegible] ARE THE PRINCESS [illegible] from St. Petersburgh, we learn a public dinner was given to WILLIAH H. WEBB, [illegible] on the 30th of July, at the residence of the American Consul, by the American residents in Rus[illegible]. Speeches highly commendatory of the American ship-builder were made, and toasts drunk in bumpers of champagne, by some thirty or forty gentlemen who sat down to the dinner.

The success of the *General Admiral* steam-frigate is unquestionable. The Emperor is so well pleased with her that he has promoted each and all of the Russian officers who were in this country engaged in superintending her construction. Capt. CA[illegible] returned from [illegible] to Russia, leaving behind Mr. WEBB and party. [illegible] was to leave for the [illegible] on the 30th ult.

Independent Journalism and its Fruits.

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER TO CENTRAL AMERICA.—Under this head, that captious and snarling journal, the NEW-YORK TIMES, entertains its readers with a parallel, not exactly after the good-natured manner of PLUTARCH, between Mr. CHARLES LENNOX WYKE and Mr. ALEXANDER DIMITZY—between the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs and the American Secretary of State—between the manner in which diplomats are selected, respectively, under her Majesty the Queen and his Excellency the President. Of course the writer (who, very probably, is some snobbish hanger on to the skirt of the *un-naturalized mercantile* English aristocracy, making fortunes in this country to be spent hereafter at home) is all *for* the British Minister and the British Foreign Department, and all *against* the American Minister, the Secretary and the President—all for England and all against America.

NOW, without disparaging the worthy gentleman whom her Majesty has appointed on this important mission, we have simply to remind the TIMES that, moderately as that journal may think of the diplomatists whom the United States Government sends abroad, they can at least show a fair comparison with those whom the oldest, most civilized, and most refined nations of Europe send to this country or elsewhere. We presume this will be universally admitted at Washington, London, Paris, Vienna, Madrid, St. Petersburg, Berlin or any other court.—*Washington Constitution, Aug. 31.*

DANIEL DEFOE, who was a model journalist in his way—and had he lived in our own times would have been a great power in the world—has left on record his conviction that of all possible positions, that of an independent journalist is the most trying which any man of sense and character can fill. To speak the truth as one really apprehends it, upon the leading topics of the day as they successively arise, is to offend in succession almost every single class of men in the community; for as it is sadly human to err, and as the interests and occupations of mankind are forever multiplying and expanding, it is quite inevitable that one set of men after another should fall into the folly of magnifying their own private objects and their own sectarian feelings into a perfectly disproportionate importance as compared with the objects and the feelings of the world at large. And the journalist who makes it his aim to seo the abstract truth of every question as clearly as he can, and to speak for the greatest good of the greatest number, must therefore make up his mind to incur the impertinent inuendoes and the silly vituperation of one angry knot of men after another. As a matter of private ease and comfort nothing can be more agreeable than the attitude of devoted partisanship. Your perfect partisan cares little for his enemies, whose raging malice and vain imaginings he takes as things of course; and his friends care much for him, since he provokes all the abuse he meets with by doing their work. The impartial censor commands, it is true, in the long result, a higher and more enduring success; but this has to be attained through long years of injustice.

Now, the habits of American journalism have been mainly formed upon the partisan standard. We have had, certainly, a great deal of honorable and able partisan journalism in America, nor is it necessary for us to point out the value which must always attach to this sort of public writing. But we also need a really impartial Press, committed to no special organization—social, commercial or political—independent of all factions, and devoted entirely to the task of examining each public question as it arises, upon its merits alone. A very few attempts have been made in this country to supply this want, which in England is so admirably met by the London *Times*. That great journal has earned the powerful position which it now holds, less by the ability (great as that ability has always been) displayed in its columns, than by the conviction gradually generated in the public mind of the perfect independence of its managers. It has never made itself the organ of any clique, or sect, or interest. Silly stories have from time to time been circulated, that one or another power, of finance or of the State, had bought the *Times* up, and would use it for this or that small and vulgar purpose. But these scandals have committed *felo-de-se* one after another, in the natural course of things, as all driveling scandals do; and the London *Times* remains to-day what it has been for so many years, the most influential, because the most impartial, of English journals. It is this very fact which gives a particular and perilous importance to such persistent displays of special animosity as the London *Times* has recently made towards France and the Emperor NAPOLEON.

Nobody pays the slightest attention to the insolence and the indecencies of a hired janissary or a nine-times scourged poltroon; but the obstinate injustice of a journal like the London *Times* reveals the stubborn prejudices of a proud and powerful people.

If anything were needed to prove the importance of establishing in this country a perfectly independent public journal, bound to no party and to no cause, at liberty to deal with all men and all measures on their merits, and to conciliate the utmost freedom of criticism with the courtesies and proprieties of civilized life, the experience of the NEW-YORK TIMES would adequately meet the case. It is really amusing, as well as instructive, to recall the successive charges which have been strenuously advanced against this journal, of interested motives and profound dissimulation, as we have successively dealt with the questions of the hour according to their deserts. In many instances these charges have been advanced on "business grounds" purely, and by contemporary journals conducted on these grounds alone. Of these we do not speak. The common sense of all intelligent men enables them to recognize the spiteful and querulous snarl of mere commercial competition in the simply silly impertinences to which that competition gives birth.

But we were gravely accused of being a "British journal" nearly three years ago, because we published our conviction that Great Britain has rights in America to be respected, and a claim to be heard as an American Power in the settlement of Cis-Atlantic questions. And we have since been denounced, in season and out of season, as a "Napoleonic organ," because we have declined to believe NAPOLEON III. an idiot or a knave, on the faith of people whose pet theories or private purposes have been set aside by the steady and magnificent movement of his imperial policy. We are now assailed afresh, and by the Presidential organ at Washington, as a mouthpiece of the "British commercial aristocracy," (Heaven save the mark!) because we choose to express our opinions freely in regard to the comparative merits of English and American diplomacy and diplomatic agents under the reign of Mr. JAMES BUCHANAN. On the style and tone of the article in which this latest allegation is advanced, we have but one word of comment to make. Our readers may judge it for themselves; and, having so judged it, we think they will agree with us that the Presidential organs at Washington and at New-York are of one mind, and that one "spirit moulds the twain."

While journalism of this sort is still possible in America, we may safely leave to the persons who perpetuate it the task of convincing all intelligent and honorable men that the very different journalism which it is our aim to establish is an imperative social and political necessity.

It certainly is not by vulgar personal abuse, or contemptible insinuations of interested motives, that the NEW-YORK TIMES has acquired the authority which Mr. CODDEN so cordially recognizes in his recent admirable speech at Recheford, in England, which we this morning transfer to our columns.

Shall the State Sell Her Canals?

There are many pleasanter things for a man or a State to carry than a debt. Yet the universal experience of men of means and of enterprising States teaches that a debt is not the worst thing in the world, and that it is not always best to cancel it by desperate means. The Empire State has an Imperial debt on its shoulders, and when small statesmen look upon its immense proportions without regarding the Atlas that bears it, they are quite sure to cry out upon the enormity of the burden, and, in their scant wisdom, demand instant and radical relief. A good portion of our State debt, as everybody knows, was created for the construction of our Canals, and hence it is natural enough that we should hear every now and then an imperious demand from some who have dabbled in the figures of our finances, to "sell the Canals." Occasionally, too, from parties not apt to be frightened, there comes out a mild inquiry as to the policy of such a procedure. Several party leaders have walked on to the field of inquiry with gingerly tread, and off again, leaving on the record barely a suggestion that it might at some future day be the proper thing to do. No political party has yet ventured to advocate honestly the sale of the Canals, wisely judging that the people recognize too well what has been the chief source of our prosperity to risk it yet. But there is no mistaking the omens which indicate an effort to educate, or rather to wheedle the people into the belief that the best days of the Canals are passed, and that at no very distant day the project of their sale to the highest bidder will be openly avowed and urged.

It is but fair to say that the arguments advanced by the friends of this policy have some plausibility. A State, they say, or a Municipal Corporation, never manages a great public work as economically as individuals do. A Company embarks in an enterprise on purpose to make money; it applies its funds scrupulously upon business principles; it selects men to operate it with exclusive reference to their ability, energy, and honesty. A State selects its agents for political reasons, and too often, with a reckless disregard for their fitness, squanders its funds upon favorites, winks at the malfeasance of its officers, and apologizes for their mal-administration. Pointing to Pennsylvania, they show us that when our sister State found that her canals failed to support themselves she sold out, whereupon her finances looked up, and the canals, relieved from the mismanagement of the State, redeemed their own reputation and the State credit. Coming back to our own State works, they say that the tolls on our Canals have steadily decreased since 1853, except that last year they outran those of 1857 some sixty-five thousand dollars. But the rate of tolls having been largely reduced within the time named, that fact would show nothing,—the tonnage, however, has sadly fallen off since 1853, and in 1858 was but little more than it amounted to in 1851. Meanwhile the debt on their accounts mounts higher and higher every year, and even the interest upon it is unprovided for. The great work of their completion is not yet effected in spite of volumes of promises to the contrary. The enemies of the Canals say it never will be,—that too many are living out of the waste of moneys appropriated for that purpose ever to permit it,—that the swarms of sponges which absorb the funds, supposed by the innocent to be sacredly devoted to "bottoming out" the Canals to a depth of seven feet, are a legion for number, and for might a controlling power in the State.

Great is the pity that so much of this is true; but the question has another side. Our Canals, if they have not paid for themselves, still have in good part paid the expenses of our State Government, and enriched our people beyond all calculation. When they were built, there was no possible way for their construction but to make every tax-payer a stockholder. They opened avenues through regions then unpenetrated, for the untold wealth of virgin valleys to flow in upon the market. They created new departments of industry, gave a profitable business to thousands of artisans and agriculturists, and cheapened the necessaries of life in every family in the State. All this might be true, however, and still the Canals be bad property at the present time. In *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine* for August there is an article which labors to show that the Canals have seen their palmiest days; that, henceforth, they cannot pay their way, still less ever be able to discharge the indebtedness created on account of their construction. The reasoning by which the writer reaches this gloomy conclusion is, that powerful competitors are in the field with them, that in our fast age Railroads are sure to supplant them, as telegraphing supersedes posting by mail, and Express Companies run off with the Railroad business. The illustration is a very good one, and when the writer shows that the telegraph has rendered the mail-bags useless, or that the Express Companies have ruined the Railroads, we shall be prepared to agree with him that the Railroads of New-York have killed the Canals. There is no road in the country better prepared to carry all the freight that offers than the New-York Central. But during the past year, along the line of that admirably arranged carrier, there was in the busy seasons more freight offering than it could carry without long delays. With all its great facilities, its tonnage of freight in 1858 amounted to but 765,407 tons. During the same year, the canals of the State carried 3,665,192 tons. Were the canals filled up, the freight seeking outlet in this direction would task half-a-dozen Central Railroads to their uttermost capacity. But the West has only begun to furnish the produce that should legitimately find its way through our State. The soil of Illinois even has scarcely been scratched yet, and when the plow is turning to the sun the millions of acres that have never yet been furrowed, the present tonnage of all our competing lines of transit will seem but an insignificant fraction of the round total that will then be developed. And though speed will always be required for the transportation of certain light articles, tasking to their utmost the capacity of all railroads likely to be built, for certain other heavy and gross articles, forming the bulk of the produce of the West, steam on the Canals will be an amply swift conveyance. For the desolate prophets of the *Merchants' Magazine*, a trip to the West, and a moderate faith in the continued growth of our country, would be wholesome and edifying.

The people of New-York have always held that their Canals would not only keep themselves in repair, and promptly pay the interest on their cost, but eventually reimburse every dollar paid for their construction. And there is no valid reason for abandoning this hope. It would be an interesting inquiry how much they have already paid into the Treasury of proceeds which have been diverted to other purposes than the extinguishment of their debt. The amount of that debt is variously estimated by the friends and the enemies of the enlargement. Probably $30,000,000 is all that up to this time is fairly chargeable to their account. Last year, while the shadow of the last financial eclipse was still upon all departments of business,—a very bad year for the Canals,—the tolls taken on the Canals amounted to $2,100,754. The cost of repairs and superintendence to come out of this sum reduces the clear profit some $600,000, which still leaves a million and a half of dollars, a fair five per cent. interest on the thirty millions, so that at the dead low-water mark of last year, the concern is paying. But an additional trifling expense will give seven feet of water to all the State Canals, immensely increasing their capacity, while the general adoption of steam on the boats, now fast coming into use, will hasten the transit of freight, and help to make the cheapest route a sharp competitor for that portion of it which demands speed in its passage.

The Erie Canal has had a tremendous rivalry to encounter, but this rivalry does no permanent damage, unless it be by weakening the faith of the people in the Canal, and preparing the way for its abandonment to private parties. The railroads may for a season, and with an eye to a future monopoly of the business, put down their tariff of rates below a remunerative price, but this is only a matter of time. A railroad must be rebuilt in ten years; a Canal requires but a trifling outlay to keep it in repair, and of the comparative cheapness of transportation by rail and by water, there can be no question. It is by no means fair to compare the tolls of the Canals with the gross receipts for freight by the railroads. In the former case the people are the forwarders, in the latter a company. Any man who chooses puts a boat on the Canal and pockets the profits of his enterprise; but whoever pays railroad freight, the Railroad Company alone does the forwarding. Possibly, if the Canals were sold to a company, their gross receipts might be doubled, but the profits would go to the buyers—not in any sense to the people, with whom they now remain. To the purchasers would be transferred the vast patronage and power that the State now employs, and often so shamefully. But, bad as it is to be ridden by a corrupt Canal interest, over which the people, however, have entire control, whenever they feel it oppressive enough to demand their attention, it would be infinitely worse to have the whole State under the thumb of such a monopoly as the purchasers would wield. Nor is it to be granted without dispute that a private corporation would manage the Canals so much better than the State manages them. The railroads were all built to make money for the builders,—some with the aid of liberal gratuities from the State. Are their finances so very flattering at this juncture? How many of them all in the country are there that can be counted on as a safe and profitable investment? They have enriched the regions they run through, but how many of their original stockholders have got their money back, or a five per cent. interest on their investments? This is hardly a favorable juncture to urge the sale of the Canals. It will be wiser to wait till a few more of our leading roads can pay a handsome dividend without borrowing the money to pay it with, while the stock shall be quoted at par on 'Change. There are two parties who urge the sale of the Canals with very different motives. One is constituted of people in districts remote from the Canals, and the markets they supply, who are impatient of the indirect taxation which the enlargement levies. The other party sufficiently recognizes their value, and "bear" it, that they may buy low. This is wise, "according to the wisdom of this world." By our Constitution the sale of the Canals is forbidden, and it is some six years yet before the next Constitutional Convention can meet to remove the prohibition. Meanwhile, by a steady refusal to provide for the interest of their debt, or to furnish the pittance which would so much increase their capacity, and by constant outcries against their value, perhaps before 1866 they may succeed in persuading the State to kill the goose that lays the golden egg. But as our people are much disposed to look and think for themselves, we anticipate the prevalence of a wiser policy. Being to a great extent travelers, they have noted for themselves the teeming West, and will not grudge the money needed to give our Canals their greatest capacity for relieving it of its harvests. They will more closely watch the elections, to be sure that their administration is confided to competent, faithful men; and having an abiding faith that our tendency is upward, and our motto not a sham, they will continue to believe that our Canals will take care of themselves, and in the future as in the past, enrich the Commonwealth.

The Fall Elections—Vermont Next.

One after another the several States of our American Confederacy elect their Governors, members of Legislature, and officials of lower grades. Unlike the countries of the Old World, where the people exercise political power only as they are able to wrest it from hands which claim a hereditary and divine right to rule, our elections have nothing revolutionary and little that is exciting in their character. The voters go to the polls, quite serene in the assurance that the greatest number will carry the day, and in the conviction that no possible result can make any material difference to themselves in their business, welfare or personal happiness. A change of rulers is here a commonplace affair, the beaten party always submitting with entire good feeling, while, on the other hand, the victors never rejoice immoderately over a triumph which may be brief, and a success liable to a speedy reversal.

Vermont is the next State to call forth her people to the polls. On Tuesday, the 6th of September, she holds her annual election. Though never having elected what is technically styled a Democratic ticket, she is perhaps more democratic than any of her sovereign sisters. She pays her Governor $1,000 per annum, and no more; her Lieutenant-Governor $4 per day, during the Legislative session of six weeks, and the other State officers a salary of $500 each. In advance of every other State, she established an elective Judiciary. Her Supreme Court, which consists of six judges, receiving $1,500 annually for their services, has been certainly distinguished for ability and integrity. The judges, it is true, are elected by the Legislature, and not directly by the people; a mode of selection which has given general satisfaction, the rights of the minority being always fairly considered and allowed. In short, the Green Mountain State, though far from eminent in population or wealth, is possibly the most virtuous and happy community in the Union.

The candidates for Governor, now before the people of Vermont, are HILAND HALL, the present incumbent, and JOHN G. SAXE, Editor, Lecturer and Poet. Gov. HALL is, of course, the Republican candidate. He is a gentleman somewhat advanced in years, of fair ability, and an excellent public reputation, won by long and faithful service in Congress. The contest between him and his opponent is one more of form than substance, inasmuch as Mr. HALL'S election, by an overwhelming majority, is a moral certainty. Mr. SAXE is a gentleman of much personal popularity, and might be elected, if the people of Vermont could be induced by any conceivable consideration to go for a Democrat, or if all who have read his poetry, enjoyed his lectures or laughed at his jokes would only yield him their suffrage. The State will, however, go strongly Republican, as she has gone Whig for a quarter of a century. Her star of opposition to the Democratic Party "never sets."

Do You Mean Me, Sir?

"The thief doth fear each bush an officer," says SHAKSPEARE, and an old proverb has it, "Whom the cap fits let him wear it." Our recent article entitled, "A Plea for Boarding-House Keepers," threw a bombshell into several of the boarding-houses of the City. The shells exploded, and numerous boarders were severely mangled thereby, if we may judge by the contents of the letters we have received on the subject.

One writer—an anonymous one, possibly for good reasons, who also withholds the name of the street, and, of course, the number of the house he resides in—indites a missive in the following terms: "You have libeled me, or, rather my wife, and I will make you smart for it. I shall lay my damages at $10,000. If my wife demanded cream in her coffee instead of milk, what has that to do with my not paying our board-bill as soon as, or soon after, it is presented? Why don't you mind your own business?" This gentleman is assured that we did not mean to assert that he was the party aimed at, and the same remark will apply to our next correspondent, who indignantly writes: "My wife *does* want cream in her coffee. She is sick, Sir, sick. As Mr. Wititterly said of Mrs. Wititterly, 'a feather might blow her away.' She is gossamer, Sir, gossamer, and her weakness—why should I say weakness—her strength, rather, is cream. Good Heavens, is it come to this, that because a lady desires cream in her coffee, her husband intends to cheat the landlady? It is true that I have not received any rents from the country, and that a slight difference with my employers, (the highly respectable firm of —— & Co.) on the question of brandy with syrup, and Santa Cruz punch, has led to a temporary suspension of my connection with them. But my landlady need not be alarmed, and if you insinuate that cream has anything to do with the nonpayment of my board-bill for seven weeks past, I would have you to know, sir, that my family and personal connections are *la crème de la crème*." We would not willingly question the accuracy of this gentleman's concluding assertion, but his landlady may not unreasonably ask whether his cream of the cream of society, will discharge the milk bill she is owing.

Yet another letter on our allusion to cream. That unfortunate allusion might subject us to a *cremation*, a burning by fire, only that our building is fire-proof. "What a silly person you must be, Mr. Editor," so the writer commences, "to suppose that anybody could think of asking a boarding house keeper for cream in New-York. Why, cream in this City, hasn't been heard of since the days of WOUTER VON TWILLER, or, at the latest date, since cows were pastured in the Bowling Green. I did not ask my landlady for cream. No, sir, I knew better; but I did mildly, lispingly, suggest milk. Oh, sir, how much poetry is contained in the word milk. When I think of it, as the eminent bard of Nature sings 'I become an infant again, soothed by my mother's lullaby.' A sweet touch, that. But to return to our sheep—I should say to our cows—it was milk, sir, that I asked for, and I can't get it. It is true I am slightly behind in my stipulations as to promptitude of payment, but in the name of the milk of human kindness, are you to point me out to all your readers as a defaulter? And don't say cream again, when cream on Manhattan Island, and I suppose in Brooklyn, is an impossibility."

This correspondent is indubitably correct. Cream is an impossibility on Manhattan Island, and, in all probability, in Brooklyn. But really he thinks the bush an officer. We did not mean to insinuate anything against him. We never knew him, and do not know him now. We but spoke generally, intimating that, not unfrequently, boarders who gave the most trouble, were the earliest to show the white feather on pay-day. But even milk is a serious item in a boarding-house spinster's expenses, who, poor lady, too often finds that the path to Paradise is not through the milky way.

We have many more letters to a similar effect, in respect to personalities complained of, which only show that we struck the centre of the bull's-eye, when we merely took aim at the outer rim of the target. We gather from these letters, on the writers' own confession, that boarding-house keepers are even more swindled than we suspected. From boarding-house keepers themselves we have received so many letters of thanks for our plea in their behalf, that without particularizing any, we acknowledge all—one hundred and thirty-seven in number—with our warmest thanks.

Only think of it. One hundred and thirty-seven boarding-house keepers in this City, in Brooklyn, in Williamsburgh, in Jersey City (although that locality is out of the State, or the United States) and in Hoboken (do. do.) have expended time, ink, paper, orthography, syntax, prosody and postage stamps, in giving testimony to the wrongs which ladies have to suffer, who resort to boarding-house keeping as a means of assuring to themselves a respectable livelihood. One hundred and thirty-seven! and how many are there who, suffering all the wrongs, have not the courage to express a wish that they may be righted?

On the other hand, we have several complaints from boarders. *Audi alteram partem.* We only notice a few of these. One writer, a single gentleman, was disgusted because soup was only provided once a week, and there were no girls to flirt with. Therefore (and he gives these reasons as the *quæ sunt demonstranda*) he refused to pay his bill, and removed his luggage, one small valise, to other quarters. He also omitted, by mistake, of course, to settle with his laundress. We leave him without comment.

Another aggrieved boarder, a married man, without children, *in presenti*, whatever there may be *in futuro*, agreed to board last Winter for "a permanency of eight months," as he terms it, the fuel to be good anthracite coal. He did not get the anthracite coal. He was shoveled off with coke. The cheat, he insists, was abominable. When he complained, they offered him charcoal, which, as he had no intention of committing suicide, or of suffocating his wife, he refused, and now he cannot even obtain an ounce of that same charcoal wherewith to purify the obnoxious Croton. And they have no filter, and no ice. He offers these grievances as a reason for not paying his bill. We leave him also without comment.

Generally, the remonstrances of boarders, who proffer reasons for not paying, resolve themselves into a charge against boarding-house keepers for incapacity. There is no more weight in that charge than there would be in the same charge against hotel-keepers on the like complaint. Yet hotel-keepers may detain the luggage of their guests who omit to pay, while boarding-house keepers may not. *Protect one, protect both*, is the motto which the law ought to recognize. It might be well if the boarding-house system were broken up altogether. As it is, boarding-house keepers are frequently swindled, and boarders do not, too often, get the accommodations they bargain for, expect, and are willing, in good faith, to pay for. The boarding-house question is mooted. From time to time there will be abundant opportunities to allude to it. We have given the subject an airing.

The Affair of the Mesongahela Bank.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As my name appears in your issue this morning, in an article concerning the Monongahela Valley Bank (Pa.) forgery, I deem it but justice to me that you should insert this in reply.

First—It is false that there ever was a firm in Cincinnati under the style of DYE, LANGDON & HAWES engaged in publishing a detector, or in any other business.

Second—It is false that I ever had any business connection with either LANGDON or HAWES. The former I only knew as a clerk in the respectable banking house of BARNEY, SHAOF & Co., Cincinnati, and cannot recollect of ever having any financial transaction with him to the amount of a shilling. The latter, HAWES, I never to my knowledge even saw.

Third—It is false that LANGDON ever requested me to see Dr. HUNT about getting hold of the forged paper. On the contrary, HUNT requested me to see LANGDON, and get him to have a meeting, remarking, at the same time, that it was not his intention to harass him—desiring me to assure LANGDON of that fact, and that it was only a friendly interview that he wanted. I was unable to see LANGDON for some time thereafter, and in the meantime Dr. HUNT had returned home. After a time I did see LANGDON, and communicated to him the result of the interview—to wit, that he could have the stock upon giving up the certificates.

After having learned that this forgery had been committed, and that the Directors of the Monongahela Valley Bank had compounded a felony by giving back money obtained on forged paper, and being furthermore satisfied, from good authority, that the balance of the money paid for stock had been brought back to New-York, I saw that the bank was gutted, and left a mere shell, I so published this fact to my numerous subscribers, and history and ultimate failure of said bank have amply demonstrated that I did my duty, and that all I said was strictly true. JOHN S. DYE.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Mails by the Schooner Star—The State of Parties—A Constitutional Revolt at Jalapa—The Decrees of Expropriation—Movements of Minister McLane, &c., &c.

By the arrival of the schooner *Star* at New-Orleans, we have advices from Vera Cruz to Aug. 14—three days later.

The news is of trifling significance.

Political matters remain tranquil. Nothing, in fact, has transpired in the past month worthy of note. The Constitutional Party here are awaiting, in anxious suspense, news from Señor LERDO DE TEJADA and his mission to the United States.

A revolutionary movement had been made at Jalapa, where ROBLES PEZUELA still was, but it had been quickly suppressed. A number of arrests were made—among them a number of officers, who were sent off to the City of Mexico.

News was received at Vera Cruz that the bandit Cobos has been defeated near Guadalara, but it needs confirmation.

It is said that Commissioners are on the way from Gen. MIRAMON to Vera Cruz to confer with the Constitutional Government in reference to peace; but this is doubted.

Our Minister, McLANE, and his Secretary of Legation, Mr. LA RIONTERE, have been sojourning at San Andres de Tuxtla, and are enjoying good health. They were expected to return to Vera Cruz about the 1st of September.

The Decrees of Ecclesiastical forfeiture have been proclaimed in Tampico, Oaxaca, and Huatusco, producing the utmost enthusiasm. The Government of JUAREZ is overwhelmed with assurances from every quarter of the popularity of the measures, and of the speedy downfall of the Reactionists.

Señor GAZZA, Archbishop of Mexico, has published a brief reply to the Liberal decrees, promising another of greater length presently. He denies that the Clergy have encouraged the Conservative Party, or have ever advanced it a dollar of money.

A large number of persons suspected of Liberal sympathies had been banished from Guanajuato by the Conservatives who hold that City.

Vera Cruz continues entirely free from vomito, (yellow fever,) small-pox, and, in fact, almost every other disease. It is not within the memory of the oldest inhabitants that the city ever before continued, this late in the season, in the enjoyment of such general good health.

The United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, and a Spanish steam-frigate, are the only war vessels in port. The United States steam sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, from Pensacola, was expected every hour.

Delegates to the Republican State Convention.

The following delegates, and their alternates, were elected by the various Republican organizations throughout the City last evening, to attend the forthcoming State Convention to be held at Syracuse. The returns are as full as could be procured up to a late hour:

Dists.	Delegates.	Alternates.
I.—	A. D. Barber, Sheridan Shook,	Louis Norman, Amor J. Williamson,
II.—	James Kelly, Owen W. Brennan,	Saml. S. Yznchaiser, Germain Metternich,
III.—	John A. Kennedy, Levi Folsom,	Joseph B. Taylor, Henry A. Morgan,
IV.—	Delancy W. Ruevells, David Miller,	David D'ayer, Thos. J. Kennedy,
V.—	Andrew Bleakey, Robert Edwards, Jr.,	Thos. G. Girvan, Chas. Cheney,
VI.—	Spencer S. Benedict, Harvey H. Woods.	—— Schaffer, —— Elliott.
VII.—	Augustus F. Dow, John L. Taylor.	Nelson D. Thayer, John H. Power.
VIII.—	Joseph L. Forley, Geo. W. Roosevelt.	John Lewis, J. Bancroft Stevens.
X.—	Fred A. Olmstead, George Folsom.	Ely Taylor, —— McCankle.
XII.—	Jno. D. Conklin, James B. Taylor,	Joseph Nagle, M. D., Seaman Johnson,
XVIII.—	Job L. Black, Jno. L. Matthews,	Elias F. Hall, G. F. Woodward, M. D.,
XXI.—	Wm. Haw, Jr., John H. White,	James E. Watson, Saml. J. Montgomery.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Koch, English Consul at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, died recently, aged 82. Mr. KOCH was thoroughly versed in European politics, and enjoyed the personal friendship of the late Sir Robert Peel and many other leading statesmen, who entertained high respect for his diplomatic knowledge and experience. He was also honored by marks of esteem from George IV and his successors. He was an ardent advocate of Free Trade, at a period when that question was in its infancy, and 25 years ago he, at great personal expense, endeavored to carry out a scheme of direct commercial communication between England, Germany, and Hungary by means of vessels with moveable keels, which could proceed from and to London, passing through the Rhine and Danube, without transshipment of their cargoes. Contending interests and political influences, however, frustrated the accomplishment of his object. He also rendered material assistance to the Government of Sir ROBERT PEEL when that statesman brought forward his Free-Trade measures. His courtesy and hospitality to English travelers of every class were justly celebrated and recorded in every book of travel.

Maj. John Biddle, brother of Nicholas Biddle, died recently at the White Sulphur Springs, in Virginia. Maj. Biddle was a resident of Detroit, and died at the age of 70. He was an officer in the American army during the war of 1812; settled in Detroit in 1816; was elected delegate to Congress in 1828, to represent the Territory of Michigan; was a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1835; was nominated for Governor of Michigan, but was defeated by Stephen T. Mason, and was subsequently defeated by Mr. Nowell in the contest for a seat in the United States Senate. Maj. Biddle married a daughter of Mrs. Bradish, of New-York City, who survives him. He has two children living, a son and a daughter. The former, William S., resides in this City, and the latter is the wife of Col. Porter, of the United States Army.

M. Privat d'Anglemont, the Parisian writer, whose death has been lately announced, was remarkable for his eccentricity, preferring to live among the lowest ranks of society to the most comfortable residence. During the last four years, in particular, that he had no regular employment, he never had any fixed residence, and very often not a dinner. That he felt the misery of this wretched existence cannot be affirmed, for several opportunities

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

REORGANIZATION OF THE EMPIRE CLUB.—There was a gathering of about one hundred of the oldefs and former active members of the Empire Club last evening at Duryee's, corner of East Broadway and Catharine-street. The object of the meeting, as announced in the published call, being to reorganize the Empire Club. The room, which was on the third story, was filled by 8 o'clock, when C. H. BRACKETT stated the object for which they had been convened. JOHN S. AUSTIN then took the chair. C. W. CAMPBELL moved to enroll the names of members. Immediately that business was attended to, when about one hundred names were entered. A motion was then made to elect a President, but the duty of first nominating him was referred to a Committee of ten, to be named by the Chair. The following named persons were appointed that Committee: Gen. Walbridge, Thos. Johnson, Louis Bomell, Wm. Goodheart, Thos. McCabe, Thomas Roalko, Joseph McGowan, David Donavan, Dewitt Forshay and Jas. McIntyre. After retiring a few moments the Committee returned, and through their Chairman, Gen. WALBRIDGE, reported for President the name of JAMES IRVING, which announcement was received with applause. Mr. IRVING came forward and silently bowed his thanks to the meeting. THOMAS BARKER was then nominated for Secretary of the meeting, and ALFRED E. CROOKE as Corresponding Secretary of the Club. Calls were made for Gen. WALBRIDGE, who came forward and made a stirring speech, in which he referred in glowing terms to the acclevements of the Club in the various political campaigns of the past, and expressing great confidence in the ability of the same body to accomplish much for the success of the Democratic cause during the coming struggle. He said the contest would be decided against them unless the electoral vote of the State of New-York was secured. This could not be done unless the election was carried in the City and County of New-York; and without the aid of the Empire Club, with all its harness on, would be a work of great difficulty. He concluded by urging them to keep their powder dry, and have their guns double shotted. The speech was received with great applause. A motion was made and carried to adjourn and convene again at the call of the President, when the newly elected dignitary invited all hands down to take a drink. The meeting was spirited and harmonious.

WALL-STREET TO BE REPAVED—OTHER STREET IMPROVEMENTS.—The Croton Aqueduct Department yesterday awarded the contract for repaving Wall-street throughout its entire length with trap block pavement, with the exception of a small portion of the street near the river, to be repaved with cobble stones, to JOHN W. PETTIGREW. He is to lay 8,500 yards of the trap block, at $1 75 per square yard, and 190 yards of cobble stone pavement at 10 cents per yard, the work to be done in 60 days. Messrs. JOHN PETTIGREW and J. HUMES are his sureties in the sum of $5,000. There were seven bids for this job. Five bids were offered to put cobble-stone pavement in Fiftieth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. THOMAS A. DUNN is to do the work, at 42 cents per square yard, the work to be accomplished in 25 days. Messrs. A. J. DUNN and JOHN H. MCCUNN guarantee a fulfillment of the contract in a surety of $1,000. WILLIAM BAIRD, for 49 cents per yard, is to put cobble pavement in Thirty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues; time, twelve days; sureties, Messrs. PATRICK COYLE and MICHAEL CASSEY, in the sum of $1,000. JOHN H. MCCABE is to build a sewer in Eighty-fourth-sueet, from Second-avenue to near Fourth-avenue. Prices: $3 53 per lineal foot for sewer; $2 15 for culvert; $100 for basins; and $20 per 1,000 feet for plank. Time, 60 days. Sureties HUGH MCCABE and JAMES DONNELLY, in the sum of $2,000. The same contractor is to build a sewer on Ridge-street, from Broome-street to 75 feet north of Grand-street. Time, 13 days. Prices: $3 29 per lineal foot for sewer, and $2 per 1,000 feet for plank. Sureties as above, except that the sum is only $1,000. MICHAEL CASSYDA is to build a sewer in Forty-ninth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to the Hudson River. Time, 20 days. Prices: $3 50 per lineal foot for sewer, and $1 per 1,000 feet for plank. Sureties, THOMAS CAINE and THOMAS BOMEN, in the sum of $2,000.

THE TRADE SALE OF TOBACCO.—The first attempt by tobacco merchants in this City to supply, at liberal wholesale prices, the smokers, chewers and snuffers, by opening a trade sale of the weed to which Sir WALTER RALEIGH gave a reputation, was made on Tuesday at the salesroom of Mr. MCCULLOUGH, No. 159 Front-street. The affair was an experiment, and resulted in a disappointment. The largest purchasers were the well-known retail tobacconist JOHN ANDERSON, whose "Solace" has consoled so many millions of his fellow-creatures; the firm of MICKLS & SONS, formerly G. B. MILLS & Co; CAMPBELL, CRANE & Co., of Newark, N. J.; Messrs. WARNOCK, of Utica, with other firms from Boston, Albany and Philadelphia. One thousand and seven hundred hogsheads and 1,100 cases were sold on Tuesday, and yesterday the sale was continued. But the animation had departed, and after the disposal of 400 cases Ohio Seed Leaf at 8¾c @9¾c.; 50 cases State at 16½c., and about 600 bales of Havana tobacco at prices ranging from 24 to 64½ cents per pound, the balance of the catalogue was withdrawn and the sale closed.

FREIGHT MOVEMENTS.—There is comparatively little activity in the foreign freighting business, what there is being mostly confined to cotton. In domestic freights however, the most casual walk along West and South-street will convince one that the City is in the beginning of a most active business season. Whole blocks in West street were yesterday clogged up by the accumulation of carts, three and four abreast, and piled up with boxes and bales of goods destined for the South and West by the various railroad and steamer routes. The piers also were well filled with merchandise of every description which was being shipped to the principal places of distribution at the West, North and South. Merchants shipping goods to the South via Charleston and Savannah, are compelled to pay draymen $1 an hour for waiting their turn at the wharf-gate. We noticed the string team of the Adams Express go on the Charleston wharf with almost enough freight to load an ordinary steamboat. Our trade with the South is greater, than ever. The Wednesday and Saturday steamers are generally full two days before sailing.

EXCURSION IN AID OF THE SCHOOLS ATTACHED TO THE CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION.—The people composing the congregation of the Roman Catholic Church in Mott street indulged themselves yesterday in an excursion to Jones' Wood. The assemblage was at once large, respectable and well behaved. The merriment was general, without being boisterous. No accident occurred—no arrests were made, because none were necessary—and nothing could be more admirable than the demeanor of the crowd. Many Catholic clergymen were present, among whom were the Rev. Messrs. MCCLELLAND and TERANOR, the pastor and assistant pastor of the church, under whose auspices the festival was commenced and conducted, the Rev. Mr. SLEVIN, of Croton Falls, the Rev. Mr. CASSIDY, of Brooklyn, and the Rev. Mr. O'NEILL, of Rhode Island. The proceeds, which must have been large, are to be used in improving and enlarging the parish schools. Many gentlemen, of whom Mr. JAMES LYNCH, Mr. MOLLOY, Dr. MCCAGLEY and EDWARD DONNELLY were prominent, took an active part in promoting the arrangements for the day.

SUMMER TRAVEL RETURNING SOUTHWARDS.—The "season," judging by the movements of travelers, is fast drawing to a close. The railroads and steamers from the east, west, and north, come daily loaded with passengers returning from their Summer tour at the various watering-places. The hotels are full to repletion, and the front parlors of many pleasant mansions in the upper portions of the City shine of evenings again, with a cheerful light, where darkness has brooded for weeks and months. The corner markets and green-grocery men already notice the return of familiar faces, and gratefully enjoy the renewal of trade, which has lain dormant so long. The steamers which ply on the various southern routes experience a perceptible increase in the number of their passengers.

FOR EUROPE.—The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, Capt. LOTT, left yesterday at 12 o'clock for Liverpool, with 66 passengers and $102,450 in specie. In consequence of some delay in the dispatches of the British Minister, the steamer, after crossing the bar to save the tide, was detained off the Lightship until about 6 o'clock P. M., to await the arrival of the steamboat *O. M. Petit*, which had been chartered by Mr. CUNARD to carry the dispatch agent on board immediately upon his arrival from Washington by the express train. The circumstance gave rise to the supposition that dispatches of unusual importance had been forwarded by the new British Minister, but it is believed that the detention was owing wholly to accidental circumstances. She started just before sunset with a fine southwest breeze.

DETENTION FOR WANT OF A CREW.—The ship *Guy Mannering*, of the Liverpool line, hauled into the stream, on Monday last, being ready for sea—all but having a crew on board. This it was found impossible to obtain, on account of a combination on the part of the sailor boarding-house keepers, who now regulate the tariff of wages out of this port, and dictate terms to the shipowners in other respects. Determined for once not to yield to the combination, the owners sent elsewhere for a crew, which, it is understood, are already on the way hither, and the ship will probably sail to-day.

THE WIND-STORM.—A mild tornado, not a very mild one, but sufficient to give a faint idea of what a real tornado would be like, whirled the dust of the streets, the branches of the trees and the crinoline of the ladies, last night, from 6 to 9 o'clock, in a very extraordinary manner. There was, during its continuance, all the appearance of the approach of a violent storm, but beyond the tearing down of numerous awnings, and the twirling of the boughs of some large trees in the Park and the squares, nothing occurred that is worthy of special notice.

MAN IMPOSTOR.—A man named LOUIS DOMAKER has been swindling down-town merchants for some time past out of small sums of money by exhibiting a petition, purporting to be signed by several well-known business firms, which represented the bearer as a deserving object for charity. Among other names attached to the paper was that of Mr. FREDERICK W. MASTERS, of No. 83 Wall street. That gentleman happened to hear of the impostor and had him arrested. The fellow was taken before Alderman BRADY, who sent him to spend six months in the workhouse.

OPPOSITION TO PRISON LABOR.—The societies, composed mainly of shoemakers, who have associated themselves in this City to oppose the introduction of convict labor, met again last night in their Hall in Wooster-street. Many new members subscribed. The only formal business transacted was the appointment of a Committee to wait on the District Attorney in order to ascertain whether there was any law regulating or prohibiting in a commercial sense, the product of convict labor.

AN INFANT BURNED TO DEATH.—A child, five years of age, named MARY E. JOSEPHS, who lives at No. 68 Centre-street, was burned to death on Tuesday from the ignition of her clothes by a friction match with which she was playing. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

DIED FROM BER INJURIES.—Mrs. ANNIE ABRAMS a married woman, 22 years of age, who was burned on Tuesday from her dress taking fire by coming in contact with the cooking-stove, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest and the usual verdict was rendered. Deceased resided at No. 103 Hester-street.

A LITTLE BOY DROWNED.—JAMES CAVANAGH, a boy 9 years of age, fell into the water on Sunday last while playing on the pier at the foot of Dey-street. The body was recovered yesterday and taken to the residence of the child's parents, No. 118 Cedar-street, where Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

ANOTHER SIXTH WARD OFFICER IN TROUBLE.—A Sixth Ward Officer named SEAMAN, was suspended from duty last evening, on a charge of drunkenness, it being alleged that while in this condition he was staggering through the streets and in the station-house.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—A counterfeit $10 bill on the Union Bank of Troy, made its appearance in the City last evening. It is a photograph, and exceedingly well executed.

CHANGE OF HOUR ON THE STONINGTON ROUTE.—On and after Saturday, Sept. 3, the hour for leaving New-York, by the Stonington steamboats, will be 5, instead of 6 o'clock P. M.

FIRE IN DELANCEY-STREET.—The Sixth District alarm, at 9¾ o'clock last evening, was caused by a fire in the upper portion of the two and a half story brick dwelling No. 193 Delancey-street. A shoemaker named EDWARD MCDONALD, who occupies the upper portion of the house, was filling a fluid lamp, and the fluid overflowed and set the premises on fire. The alarm was given, and the firemen put out the flames. A little daughter of MCDONALD, aged ten years, and also MCDONALD himself, were badly burned. They were both cared for by the neighbors. MCDONALD's loss on furniture amounts to about $200, on which there is no insurance. The furniture of MICHAEL HAW, on the second floor, was damaged by water about $100, and is insured. The first floor is occupied by THOMAS GRUNN, and his loss is about $100 and insured. The basement is occupied by a shoemaker named MYERS, and his loss is about $50, not insured. The building belongs to the estate of HENRY HART, and is damaged about $200; insured in the Broadway Insurance Company. JAMES MULHOLLAND, a fireman, had a finger smashed in consequence of a collision between No. 11 Truck and Engine No. 19. The firemen are entitled to great praise in rescuing five children of Mr. MCDONALD who were in bed at the time the fire broke out.

Board of Supervisors.

THE TAX-LEVY—THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS—BOTH REJECTED.

The Board met at 1.40 P. M. yesterday—Supervisor BELL presiding in the absence of the President.

Supervisor BLUNT offered a series of resolutions directing that the Tax-Levy be confirmed. Appended to the resolutions was the Tax-Levy without the appropriation of $193,820 26 for the Commissioners of Records.

Supervisor KENNEDY insisted that the Tax-Levy be read. He was always afraid of that Tax Levy. He had heard something about a compromise, and he wanted to be sure that there was none.

The Tax-Levy was read.

The resolutions were lost for want of a constitutional vote. Ayes—Blunt, Kennedy, Little, Stewart-Voorhis—5. Nays—Bell, Briggs, Roche, Tweed—4.

The report of the Committee on Annual Taxes with regard to the Tax Levy for 1859, was read. It recommends the confirmation of the Levy, including the item of $193,820 26 for the Commissioners of Records. The report is signed by Supervisors VOORHIS, CONNER and BRIGGS.

Supervisor BLUNT offered a minority report in favor of passing the Levy without the appropriation for the Commissioners of Records. In the report of Supervisor BLUNT the worthlessness of the Commission was urged in strong language. It was signed by Supervisor BLUNT alone.

Supervisor KENNEDY did not approve of some of the language of the minority report, though he was in favor of the main points of it. He moved that the majority report be amended by striking out the appropriation of $193,820 26 for the Commissioners of Records.

Supervisor BLUNT said he generally made his reports in such language as he chose to use. The majority of the Committee had come very near inducing him, unwittingly to vote for the appropriation for the Commissioners of Records, and he deemed no language too harsh with which to stigmatize their conduct in the matter. He, however, would vote for Supervisor KENNEDY's motion. Supervisor BLUNT said he could get the printing done for one sixth of the money appropriated in the tax levy.

Supervisor VOORHIS defended the majority report, and opposed Supervisor KENNEDY's motion.

The Board refused to strike out the $193 820 26.

AYES.—Messrs. Bell, Blunt, Kennedy, Little and Stewart—5. NAYS—Messrs. Briggs, Connor, Roche, Tweed and Voorhis.

Supervisor TWEED moved to reduce the appropriation in the Tax Levy for Police Salaries by $58 565. In the Tax Levy $1 226 365 was appropriated for Police Salaries, while $1,167,800 was sufficient for all the expenses of the Department provided for by law.

Supervisor KENNEDY claimed that Supervisor TWEED's figures were incorrect.

Supervisor TWEED said they might be, but he had experienced so much difficulty at the Police Headquarters in getting information that he was compelled to take the best data that he could find. He amended his motion so as to provide for the reduction of the Police item by $38 765.

Supervisor BLUNT said if this Board had the power to make the alteration in the appropriation, he would vote for it with all his heart. If the Board had the power to make any alterations, he would reduce the Tax Levy by one-half. But the Board had no power to alter it.

Supervisor KENNEDY presented an argument in favor of the power of the Board of Supervisors to alter the Tax Levy by reducing it. He, however, was opposed to Supervisor TWEED's motion.

Supervisor BLUNT explained that the laws of 1813 made it imperative upon the Board of Supervisors to pass the Tax Levy just as it passed the Legislature.

Supervisor TWEED's motion was lost—(Yeas, 5; Nays, 5.)

The question was then taken on the majority report. It was rejected, (ayes, 5; nays, 5.) Messrs. Briggs, Conner, Roche, Tweed and Voorhis voting in the affirmative, and Messrs. Bell, Blunt, Kennedy, Little and Stewart in the negative. The minority report was also rejected, (ayes, 4; nays, 6) Messrs. Blunt, Kennedy, Little and Stewart alone voting in the affirmative. Several motions fixing the day of adjournment were lost by tie votes.

After a few minutes of silence

Supervisor KENNEDY arose, and said that the defenders of the Constitution, the saviors of the Union—he believed that was the phrase—had sat long enough to give evidence that they had no desire for thirty days imprisonment and $250 fine. He moved that the Board adjourn to Tuesday next at 3 P. M. The motion was carried.

Commissioners of Emigration.

WEEKLY STATEMENT—QUARANTINE AFFAIRS—FRAUDS ON EMIGRANTS.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday at the usual hour.

The weekly statement which was submitted shows that 1,278 emigrants arrived at this port the week ending the 31st of August, making a total for the year of 52,719, against 54 133 to the same date last year. There are 735 inmates in the Ward's Island institutions. The balance of the commutation fund on hand is $22 149 64.

The Secretary, Mr. CASSERLY, read a detailed account of the troubles which the Committee appointed by the Board had met with in attempting to carry out their instructions relative to laying up the engine at Quarantine. Mr. HOWES, who was delegated to attend to the business, went to Quarantine, but Dr. Jerome told him that he would not be permitted to take care of the engine or to remove the bedding from there. Mr. H. returned to the City and procured a notice from Mr. Casserly authorizing him to proceed with the work. Dr. Jerome still refused to allow him to do so, saying that he would not be permitted to transact the business in a quiet way at any rate. Mr. H. engaged a locksmith, and getting access to the engine-room, through the windows, removed the locks on the doors, substituted others, and took care of the engine. Subsequently the bedding was removed to Ward's Island. The Counsel to the Board gave it as his opinion that Dr. Jerome entirely transcended his duty in the premises, as he was simply the custodian of the property under the Commissioners. The matter was referred back to the Committee, with instructions to report on the action which should be taken with reference to the course pursued by Dr. Jerome.

Commissioner JELLINGHAUS stated that some time ago a resolution was passed by the Board, directing that price lists of tickets should be posted in the Garden, for the information of emigrants. This had not yet been done.

The Secretary read a communication from Superintendent KENNEDY, stating that the lists would soon be put up.

Commissioner JELLINGHAUS asked for the date of the letter, which moved to be the 17th of August, and charged that the Commissioners were procrastinating with a view to further frauds.

Commissioner CUMMINGS remarked if Commissioner JELLINGHAUS had attended to his duties, he would have known the Board had taken action in the matter. It was hardly the thing for him to be off at Saratoga and other watering-places, neglecting the interests of his German constituents in that manner.

Commissioner JELLINGHAUS retorted, charging Commissioner CUMMINGS with spending his time and energies in wire-pulling at Albany. "If you talk to me of going to watering-places," said Mr. J., "I pay you back in your own money."

Commissioner LOW moved that Commissioner JELLINGHAUS be appointed a Special Committee to see that official price lists were posted in the Garden.

The motion was carried. Commissioner JELLINGHAUS protesting that it would be impossible for him in his private capacity to see that the resolution was carried into effect, when the Board could accomplish nothing. Tickets for Pittsburgh, he alleged, had been sold to the Garden for $7 50, when they could be purchased outside for $6.

The following resolution was adopted by the Board at its last meeting:

Resolved, That the report of the Committee to whom was referred the communication of the Quarantine Commissioners be accepted and that the Quarantine Commissioners be informed that in the judgment of this Board the public welfare requires that the Quarantine Commissioners should retain the control and management of the floating hospital, and that this Commission will pay the current expenses of the care and treatment of the sick, but not including the pay of the master and men employed in charge of the said ship occupied as a floating hospital.

Health Commissioners.

AN UNJUST CLAIM—QUARANTINE AVOIDED.

The meeting of Health Commissioners at noon yesterday, was a more interesting one than their meetings of late have been. Dr. GUNN stated that he had given permission for the *Bronte*, from Sierra Leone, to come up to Hunter's Point, and for the steamer *Ocean Bird*, from Havana, to come up to MORGAN's Iron Works for repairs. The Health Officer reported a number of arrivals from Southern ports. It was directed that each vessel he detained five days for observation. The bark *P. C. Alexander*, from Havana, had had four of her crew sick with yellow fever in that port. Two died and two were left at Havana. It was directed that she be detained fifteen days in the Lower Bay, and that the schooner *J. C. Stanley*, from the same port, be detained nine days. City Inspector DELAVAN reported that nuisances existed at the Third-avenue Railroad stables and at the Colored Home. Their nature was not specified. He was directed to report a plan for abating them.

It was directed that the bill of ROBERT J. LOW, amounting to $150; for extending the sewer in Sixteenth-street, be paid. A communication was received from the Commissioners of Emigration, requesting the Board to appoint a Committee to confer with a Committee of that body with regard to the proposed purchase of a steamer for Quarantine purposes. Alderman MCSPEDON and Dr. MILLER were appointed such a Committee. Dr. GUNN stated that a number of vessels had come up to the City through Hellgate and the East River, so as to avoid Quarantine. It was ordered that such vessels be subjected to Quarantine regulations.

Drs. ROCKWELL and MILLER, the Special Committee recently appointed by the Board to consider and report upon a bill rendered by the Commissioners of Emigration, against the City, sent to the Comptroller, and by him transmitted to the Board for their consideration, reported adversely to its payment. The bill amounted to about $24,000. The items, it will be remembered, were for the use of a building in Franklin-street as a hospital, which was taken from the Commissioners of Emigration, and so used at the order of the Board of Commissioners of Health in 1854, just after the Emigration Commissioners had been at considerable expense in fitting it up for themselves. The Committee say that "two of the members of the Committee were members of the Board of Commissioners of Health in 1854, when it is alleged bills were commenced. So far as the then Commissioners of Health are concerned, they report that they have no knowledge of any contracting or ordering of bills of this kind during the cholera season, or at any other time, except so far as the rent of the building in Franklin-street is concerned, which was used by them three months as a cholera hospital. The entire expense of the two hospitals and the treatment of some 938 patients amounted to about $15,660, or about $16 for each patient. The Franklin-street Hospital treated some 697, of which 323 were chargeable to the Commissioners of Emigration. The Mott-street Hospital treated 331, of which 205 were chargeable to the Commissioners of Emigration, making in all 528 patients, costing $8,448. The Commissioners of Emigration are, therefore, indebted to the City so much as this amount exceeds the rent of the Franklin-street Hospital for three months. The remainder of the bill, so far as the Commissioners of Health are concerned, the Committee believe to be entirely erroneous and without foundation as a charge against the City; we would therefore recommend the following resolution for adoption:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Commissioners of Health, the accompanying bill of the Commissioners of Emigration is neither a just nor legal charge against the City.

The resolution was passed, and the bill directed to be returned to the Comptroller with a copy of the Committee's Report.

Dr. GUNN reported that the steamboats *Dr. Kane*, *Rescue* and *Marileader* are employed at Quarantine.

The Murder of the Hon. Mike Walsh.

At the conclusion of the inquest upon the body of the Hon. MIKE WALSH, who was found dead in the area of a house in Eighth-avenue, last March, Coroner O'KEEFE issued a warrant for the arrest of a man named PATRICK MULHOLLAND, who was believed to be implicated in the supposed murder. MULHOLLAND, however, eluded the police, and left the City for Kansas. He remained there until a few weeks ago, and returned to this City on Monday last. About 2½ o'clock yesterday morning MULHOLLAND was seen in company with some fifteen others, all persons of bad reputation, in the Bowery, by Officers SUTTON and LAWLOR, of the Seventeenth Ward, who immediately arrested him and took him before Justice OSBORN, who committed him to the Tombs. The prisoner is spoken of as a hard character, and is said to have served two or three terms in the State Prison. There was no evidence elicited at the inquest which would be sufficient to hold the accused.

Probable Murder in the First Ward.

Last evening at about 9 o'clock, a serious affray occurred between two men in the First Ward, which will probably result in the death of one of them. A boatman named JOHN HAYS, and another man named EDWARD KELLY, met in a liquor store corner of Whitehall and Bridge streets. KELLY was drunk at the time and quite boisterous. He asked HAYS to drink with him, but the invitation was declined. KELLY insisted that HAYS should drink, but the latter still refused, making the former quite irritated in consequence so much so that he challenged HAYS to fight. HAYS refused, and retreated towards the street, KELLY following him. When the two had fairly got from the building, KELLY is said to have recommenced his abuse, and closely pressed HAYS, who then drew a two barreled pistol and fired at his opponent. The ball lodged in KELLY's abdomen and he sank to the ground. Officers ROLAND, of the First Precinct and OLDEN, of the Twenty-sixth, were quickly on hand, and conveyed the wounded man to the City Hospital, where he lies in a critical condition. HAYS was arrested and locked up to await the result of the injury he had inflicted. The affray caused quite an excitement.

Police Reports.

A HOTEL THIEF.—Mr. James S. Libby, one of the proprietors of Lovejoy's Hotel, was disturbed at an early hour yesterday morning by some one attempting to unlock the door of his sleeping apartment. Quickly opening the door, Mr. Libby found a stranger, who gave his name as James Green, standing in the hall. At sight of Mr. Libby the man immediately started down stairs, and left the house, running rapidly down Beekman street. He was followed by two of the employes of the hotel, who captured him and handed him over to the Police. The prisoner was taken before Alderman BRADY, who committed him for examination

ALLEGED BURGLARS.—The hose-pipe manufactory of Mr. Andrew Sembler, of No. 299 West street, was entered by burglars on the night of the 25th inst., and $50 worth of hose-buts, copper-rivets, tools, &c., were stolen. Yesterday, Bartlett Cunningham *alias* Martin, and Wm. J. Keller *alias* Shol, were arrested by Officers Rollins and Field, of the Fifth Ward, on the charge. A portion of the property, which was recognized by Mr. Sembler, was found in possession of the prisoners. They were all committed for examination by Alderman BRADY.

ANOTHER VICTIM.—John Phillips, of Indiana, made a complaint before Alderman BRADY, yesterday, against George L. Ward, the bogus ticket seller of No. 151 Liberty-street. The complainant alleges that Ward sold him, for $25, a ticket for Liverpool, which was pronounced utterly worthless when presented on board the vessel. The swindler was held to answer on the charge.

ARREST OF A PICKPOCKET.—Officer Farley, of the Detective Police, arrested last evening a woman named Mary Callahan, *alias* "Mother Nash," on a charge of picking the pocket of Miss Pritchard, of New-Haven, of $100, in one of the Sixth-avenue stages. Mother Nash is an old offender, and was locked up.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

Is issued on the morning of every Tuesday and Friday and contains, in addition to the bulk of intelligence given in the Daily Paper,

A LITERARY DEPARTMENT,

Embracing Standard Novels and Tales, and Miscellaneous Selections of the highest interest. With the issue of Tuesday, July 26, the initial chapters of

"THE GOOD FIGHT,"

An Original and profoundly interesting story of that unequaled novelist,

CHARLES READE,

Will be reproduced from early London sheets, and will be continued through the volume. Back Numbers can be supplied.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Is compiled from a variety of sources, many of them inaccessible to the American reader.

Price $3 a year; Two Copies to one address $5; Five Copies to one address, $11 25; Ten Copies to one address, $20.

THE WEEKLY TIMES,

Appearing every Saturday morning, embraces a comprehensive digest of the news of the preceding week, with attractive Literary features, among which will be found

READE'S SPLENDID STORY,

And other choice reading. It will also continue to furnish its valuable information for the

FARMER AND GARDENER.

A Department which has become highly popular.

Price, $2 a year; Three Copies to one address $5; Five Copies to one address, $8; Ten Copies to one address, $12; Twenty Copies to one address for $20. Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.

TERMS OF ALL OUR ISSUES—Cash invariably in advance. Specimen numbers forwarded upon application.

All letters to be addressed to the NEW-YORK TIMES New-York City.

The TIMES BUILDING is situated opposite the City Hall, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The Impurities of the Croton Water.

CAN ITS INJURIOUS ELEMENTS BE NEUTRALIZED? READ THE FOLLOWING:

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

The following testimonial from a well-known gentleman of this City, will prove, in part, what a remedy this is for the disorganization of the stomach. It is only one of many which have been received by the proprietors, but they choose this, as the writer is so well known to the New-York public. By reference to other advertisements, it will be seen the Bitters are for sale everywhere. Principal Depot Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York. Sold and manufactured by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Penn.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1859.

DR. HOSTETTER, Pittsburgh, Penn.:

For some years past I have been afflicted with indigestion and dyspepsia, occasionally attended with obstinate attacks of diarrhœa. Being a medical man myself, I seldom take any medicine, but knowing that the peculiar condition of my system required both a tonic and stimulant, I determined to try the effect of a bottle of your celebrated Bitters. I was the more readily induced to make the experiment, in consequence of the recent and present excitement in relation to the deleterious effects of a free use of the "Croton Water," since it has exhibited unmistakeable evidences of being largely impregnated with vegetable and animal matter in an active state of decomposition.

I have used three bottles within the last three weeks. Before commencing to take the Bitters I had not had a natural healthy action of my stomach and bowels for three months, and during that time I had lost fifteen pounds of flesh. In two weeks I have gained five pounds in weight, have had a ravenous appetite, perfect digestion and no symptoms of dyspepsia or diarrhœa. But why call your incomparable preparation Bitters? I find it a delightful purgent, aromatic to the taste, and the tangible effects upon the system are a delightful warmth to the stomach and an exhilarating glow over the whole surface of the body, exciting coolness perspiration without stimulating the brain or accelerating the nervous system so as to leave any feelings of lassitude or relaxation. This is my experience in the use of this admirable preparation. Let others try it.

Yours truly,
G. W. WESTBROOK, No. 77 West 15th-st.

Just Returned from Europe.

One of the members of our firm having made the tour of Europe, and visited all the principal PRINTING HOUSES, TYPE FOUNDRIES, LITHOGRAPHIC, and MANUFACTURING STATIONERY ESTABLISHMENTS, and availed himself of the opportunity thus afforded him to familiarize himself with many new and important features connected with the above branches of business, we shall, in the prosecution of our improvements now in progress in these several departments, introduce them in time to be of advantage for the Fall trade.

In announcing our preparations for the Fall Trade, we take pleasure in returning thanks to our numerous patrons for their continued favors extended to our house, and feel obliged to say in this connection, that the new features obtained from observations abroad which we contemplate introducing, will merit their renewed attention. It is our desire that "THE PRINTING HOUSE OF THE UNITED STATES" shall meet the requirements of the business public in every particular, and we think our arrangements, when perfected, will secure this much desired end.

We invite orders from all sections of the country for PRINTING, BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, LITHOGRAPHY, ENVELOPES, &c. &c., which will be executed promptly and reasonably, in the best style and of the best material.

GEORGE F. NESBITT & CO.,
GENERAL JOB PRINTERS,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
STATIONERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTERS AND ENGRAVERS,
CARD MANUFACTURERS,
COPPERPLATE ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS,
ENVELOPE MANUFACTURERS,
FINE COLOR AND COLOR PRINTERS,
Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Pearl-st., and 79 Pine-st., New-York.

Malicious Falsehood!!

We have been informed that there are many persons engaged in manufacturing an imitation of our Sewing Machines, and selling them at a very low price, calculated to deceive persons who are not familiar with our machines.

We have been aware of this some time, and have forborne doing anything, but this evil has grown to such an extent that we find it necessary to put an end to these *piratical* fellows, who by the course they are pursuing, are deceiving the poor and unwary into buying worthless machines.

The guarantee given by these *pirates* to those who buy from them, is utterly false, as they will find in a short time we *shall demand damages*, and if not settled at once, we shall take the machines away from them.

We hereby give this timely notice, that from this date, we warn all who are manufacturing and selling these swindling impositions, as well as those who have bought or shall purchase them, that we shall forthwith commence a suit against, and prosecute them to the utmost extent of the law. I. M. SINGER & CO.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1859.

Grover & Baker's
New Cloak Maker and Quilter.

None in the business can afford to be without them. Their work is unequaled in beauty and strength, and all other machines useless for this business in comparison. Come and see them at No 501 Broadway. Price $65

Spalding's Prepared Glue)
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by R. C. SPALDING,
P. O. Address Box 3,600, No. 30 Platt-st.

Opening of the Hat Season.

FALL 1859.
GENIN'S HAT STORE,
No. 507 Broadway.

GENIN has the pleasure of notifying the public, that on

THURSDAY, Sept. 1,

He will open the Fall campaign with the most complete, original, and expensive stock of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS HATS,
GENTLEMEN'S FELT and BEAVER HATS,
BOYS' and YOUTH'S HATS AND CAPS,
Brought out expressly for the present season, and adapted to all tastes and purses.

GENIN, Hatter, No. 507 Broadway.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
Warranted Free from Dampness.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Ley-st., New-York.

Washington Morton's Famous Wines.
CHATEAU MARGAUX, 1811.
CHATEAU LAFITTE, 1844.

The veritable wines of this vintage. A few cases at $36 per dozen. "No gentleman will drink the wine of 1819 who can drink that of 1841."—JOHN BROUGHAM.
For sale by FREDERIC S. COZZENS, 73 Warren-st.

Why Need We Go Abroad for our Remedies—Whilst to our fields and forests medicinal herbs and plants are found growing which have ample virtues to cure all the diseases peculiar to our climate?

DR. ARNOUX'S CONCENTRATED NERVINE is the combination of the extracts of certain American plants which have a powerful effect in relieving neuralgia, convulsions, hysteria, nervous debility, &c. Sold by R. T. KIERSTED & SON, corner of Broadway and Spring-st.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Spring Beds—$5 to $8 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's patent) at No. 316 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Druggists Can Now be Supplied With Dr. TOBIAS' CELEBRATED VENETIAN LINIMENT, every bottle warranted full, and to keep for years. Liberal arrangements made for advertising with country druggists. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

Young Men Wishing to Engage in Business and anxious to select a pursuit in which they can best succeed will find great aid from a Phrenological examination as given at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Suspensories and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N. B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.

Barthoff's
Celebrated Sewing Machines.—Family Machines—Prices reduced from $60 to $50
BARTHOLF Manufacturing Co.,
No. 434 Broadway.

Fall Opening.

WHITE opens his Fall styles of Hat for Y. G. and gentlemen, to-day, at his store, No. 206 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Three-ply Linen Collars, $1 50 per dozen.
SILK, SATIN AND BOMBAZINE STOCKS.
At Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEORGE M. TRACY, Agent.

Geo. Saunders' Mexi'Ale Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agencies throughout the City.

To Ladies.—THE ONLY PLACE IN NEW-YORK to get KNEES IMPORTED SHOES and MARQUISATES is at M. L. BALLS, No. 671 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

Thousands of certificates from manufacturers in every part of the United States attest to the strength and durability of these machines, as well as the excellence and beauty of their stitch, which is more uniformly the same on both sides of the fabric than any other in the market.

They are adapted to all kinds of sewing, either coarse or fine, are perfectly simple in their operations, and so easily kept in order. The family sewing machines at $5 and $75 are just what is needed in every family.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.

Temporarily at No 381 Broadway, New-York,
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines
Are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

MARRIED.

JONES—SHEPARD.—At St. Thomas' Church, New-Haven, on Tuesday, Aug. 30, by the Rev. Dr Littlejohn, Rector of St. Paul's Church, WILL

INSTRUCTION.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES.

No. 30 West 25th st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mdlle. BOSTAN, of Paris, will be opened on THURSDAY, September 15th. Mdlle. Bostan is grateful for the liberal patronage which has enabled her to make valuable additions to the library, and important improvements in the accommodations for the family, and hopes that parents confiding their daughters to her care, will find that no effort is spared to give them a thorough and finished education.

Superior advantages are also presented in Music, Drawing and Painting.

The young ladies residing in the family will enjoy the best opportunities for the acquisition of practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages, and will share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant and happy home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mdlle BOSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.

Circulars sent, if desired.

ALONZO FLAUK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

Offers Board and tuition for $120 per year.

Term opens Sept. 15.
Male and Female.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE,
On Brooklyn Heights, opposite New York City.
ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., } Principals.
EDWARD E. BRADBURY, A. M., }

This first-class institution will reopen, Sept. 12, with ample facilities for the thorough and accomplished education of young ladies. For circulars, apply as above.

RUTGER'S FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Its eighty-second term opens Sept. 12. Stages will continue to convey pupils to and from the Institute. Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For circulars and further information apply at the Institute, Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.

JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
HENRY M. FIELD, A. M., Principal.

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL,
No. 15 Henry-st., New-York,
Will reopen Sept. 5.
SOLOMON JENNER, A. M., Principal.

McELLIGOTT'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
NO. 15 EAST 21ST ST.,
BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.
FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPT. 12.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL, NEW-YORK.—The next term of this Institution will commence on the 3d of October, and continue to the 15th of May next, at the Law School Building, No. 37 Lafayette-place, under the direction of Prof THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL D.

In addition to the usual branches of legal study, courses of lectures will be given in Political Science and in Moral Philosophy, by Professors LIEBER and NORTON, of Columbia College, with other lectures on legal subjects by eminent jurists of the City and State of New-York, and also a course on Medical Jurisprudence.

Terms of admission to all the lectures, $75 for the year.

Four yearly prizes of $250, of $200, of $150, and of $100, will be awarded to the four students of the greatest proficiency.

Full particulars may be obtained on application to the President of the College, CHARLES KING, LL D., or to Prof. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place, or to either of the undersigned members of the Law School Committee of the Trustees of the College:

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
HAMILTON FISH,
GOUVERNEUR M. OGDEN,
GEORGE T. STRONG,
WILLIAM BETTS.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that, having removed from No. 81 9th-ave., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, in the new and commodious establishment, No. 260 Madison-av., Murray Hill, second house north of 30th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use.

Her School Circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway, and RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

N. B.—A stage is provided for Day Scholars residing at a distance from the School.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 32th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., will re open on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims, and practical life of the School, may be learned from its prospectus, to which the attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 5, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

PARKER & BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 33 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L.I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage offered in the liveliest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages, it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park, is perfectly secluded. Circulars at WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS', No. 353 Broadway.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 800 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No. 609; Christern's No. 763, and Lockwood's No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—No. 48 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School. Classical and Commercial, will be reopened on Sept. 15. Fifteen teachers are connected with the Institution. Prospectus to be had containing full details, the names of the pupils and of their parents during the last four years. There is a primary department.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 31 West 18th st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her School for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had at the bookstores of CHARLES SMITH, No. 2 Park-row; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. RANSFIELD, Principals.

MISS STIMSON, HAVING REMOVED HER school to No. 119 West 34th st, between 6th and 7th ave., will be ready to receive her pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

Miss STIMSON'S long experience and success will warrant the generous patronage of the community among whom she has taken her residence.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 21st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON, Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at CASTER'S bookstore, No. 590 Broadway, or after Aug. 20 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th of September, at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place.

She will be also there on and after the 1st of September to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 16 and 18 East 38th st., between Madison and 5th aves., will reopen Sept 13.

The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—A first-class boarding school for boys. The Fall session commences on the 26th of August. For circulars, address

C. B. WARRING and OTIS BISBEE,
Successors to CHARLES BARTLETT.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium attached. Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LEWIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys only.

DON BERNARD'S INSTITUTE—NO. 1 WEST 24th-st., junction of Broadway and 6th av., New-York. Madame DON BERNARD, née de Rochefermoy, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public that her Boarding and Day School for young ladies reopens on Sept 15.

WARWICK INSTITUTE, WARWICK, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Academic year commences September 5th, 1859. Board and tuition in English branches only $33 50. For circulars containing terms, reference and other particulars, address

C. E. BENEDICT, Principal and Proprietor.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, Hackensack, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal—will reopen on Monday, Sept. 5. Terms exceedingly moderate. Superior advantages for obtaining a knowledge of Music.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 239 Water-st., or the Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Next academic year commences Sept. 21, and continues forty-two weeks. Location beautiful and healthy. For catalogues apply to Principal, the Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—AN English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, at Nos. 978 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College will be opened, after the Summer vacation, on THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Gramercy-park, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For Circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL RE-OPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

INSTRUCTION.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE.
UNION-SQUARE AND FIFTH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.

This institution commenced in 1843, has occupied successively locations in Colonnade-row, Lafayette-place, Washington-square, and University-place.

The present spacious edifice on Union-square was erected for it twelve years since, and with its various appointments—Library, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, Laboratory, and Works of Art, involved an investment of not less than *Eighty Thousand Dollars*.

In addition to the above, to meet the increasing wants of the Institution, the celebrated mansion and grounds of the late Judge Edmonds (six lots,) on the Fifth-av., corner of 34th-st., Murray Hill, have now been purchased with special reference to the accommodation of the higher classes—candidates for the examination, and young ladies wishing to pursue an extended course in general reading, History, Literature, Languages, Music and Art.

At Union-Square, special attention will be given to the other classes of the Collegiate, the Academic, and the Primary Departments, preparatory to their promotion. For the convenience, however, of those residing near either location, the same provision will be made at each for pupils of every grade and class.

The privileges and course of instruction will be almost identical, under the same supervision, and to a great extent, conducted by the same teachers; so that parallel classes will be only sections of the same, and the Seniors at commencement, will graduate together. Interesting Lectures and exercises, at either place, will sometimes be shared by the members of both sections of the classes for whom they are intended.

The autumn session at Union-square will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14; at Murray Hill, on Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The expenses at Murray Hill will necessarily be somewhat greater than at Union Square.

Applications for circulars, or for admission, may be made personally, at either place, or by letter, addressed

GORHAM D. ABBOT,
Springler Institute, New-York.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK,
EAST 20TH-ST.,

Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
THE REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
PRINCIPAL.

Next session begins last Tuesday (27th) of September. This institution, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York, offers superior advantages for obtaining a SUBSTANTIAL EDUCATION.

Refers to Rev. Dr. Krebs, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Wilson G. Hunt & Co., J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., and others. Catalogues, giving particulars, and references of the highest kind, at Carter's bookstore, or address the Principal.

MESSRS. MASSETT AND VILLEPLAIT'S Classical, English and French School—eighth year—No. 1,067 Broadway, between 26th and 30th sts., for the instruction, personally by them, of 25 boys, in English and English Literature, recommences on THURSDAY, the Latin Greek and French Languages, Mathematics, Sept. 15, 1859. The instruction is individual, thorough, complete, systematic, disciplinarian and philosophical. Mr. MASSETT'S private residence, No. 109 West 30th-st.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,
No. 866 Broadway, RICHARD P. JENKS, Principal.

This school will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars, with reference and terms, may be had at the bookstore of Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or of Mauran & Philes, No. 55 Cedar-st.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

Will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st.

MADAME A. A. LE DUC,
No. 564 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen her French and English school for Young Ladies, TUESDAY, Sept. 13. For circulars address the principal.

MURRAY HALL.
THE REV. J. J. ELMENDORF'S SCHOOL
For young ladies. No. 101 West 36th st, New-York. Ninth session begins on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

MADAME J. V. CAUCHOIS'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, No. 279 WEST TWENTY-SECOND ST., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19. A punctual attendance of the pupils is requested. Mme. C. assures her patrons that the course of instruction adopted by her is the result of close observation. She will be aided by professors of acknowledged merit, and begs to refer to her previous efforts as an evidence of her success. A class in oil-painting and the new styles of Grecian art on Saturdays.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LASALLE'S French Boarding and School, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, reopens Sept. 5. To insure a thorough French education, new scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The majority of the boys belong to the best French families. The English branches are taught by English gentlemen. The Junior Department is under the maternal care of Mme. Lespinasse.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 472 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 13. Tuition for a full course in English, including vocal music, from $5 to $11 per quarter; Latin $3; French, $5. Other modern languages the Professor's charges. Painting in oil or water colors, $5; drawing, $2.

M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

PARENTS WHO ARE DESIROUS THAT more assistance in their studies should be given personally by their teacher to their sons than is possible in a large school, can obtain the services of a very competent teacher, whose number is limited to ten, by addressing TEACHER, Box No. 500 Brooklyn Post-office. Private lessons also given.

MRS. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 5. Mrs. DUREN will be at home from the 1st, to receive parents or guardians who may desire to confer with her.

SEMINARY AT WEST DURHAM, GREENE COUNTY, N. Y.—Term begins September 12, and continues fifteen weeks. A Boys' and Girls' School of the first grade. For further information and circulars, apply to Mrs. S. R. J. Bennett, H. Udolph Wolfe, D. C. Harrington; or to the principal, Z. L. NEWELL.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for boys, No. 11 West 27th-st.—The twenty-sixth year begins Sep. 12. The number of scholars is limited to twenty five in each department. The course of instruction is systematic, thorough and efficient. Circulars at the bookstores or at No. 82 East 23d st.

ALL FOR $10.—PENMANSHIP AND ARITHmetic, three months 78 lessons, or book keeping (lessons unlimited) for $10. Commutation for all branches to qualify young men for business, $20; ladies' writing lessons, $2, 16 lessons. PAINE'S Academies, No. 61 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Lexington-av., near 37th-st. Term commences Sept. 12. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms, from $10 to $25 per quarter.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S FRENCH, GERman, and English Boarding and Day School, for a limited number of pupils, will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 26 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

TUITION.—A GRADUATE IN HONORS OF AN English University wishes pupils. He has had great experience in teaching, and is thoroughly competent to instruct in Classics, Mathematics and Modern Languages. Address A. M., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—Boarding and day school, No. 293 Clinton st., opens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. A first-class school—Professors in every department. Circulars may be had at the institution. A. W. MORRIS HOUSE, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, WEST 34TH-ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.—The Autumn session will commence Sept. 7, 1859. A gymnasium attached to the school, to be used free of charge by the boys. Rev. W. MORRIS, LL.D., Principal.

PHILLIPS' INSTITUTE FOR MALES—No. 128 Henry-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen Sept. 5. For circulars and particulars call on or address at the Institute, the principal, B. F. PHILLIPS, A. M.

MONS. L. DE GRAND VAL'S FRENCH Boarding and day school, classical and commercial, Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, N. J., is open for the reception of pupils. Annual term begins Sept. 1.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 214 West 18th-st., will commence its fourteenth year on MONDAY, Sept. 5.

JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Entering its twenty third year, reopens its primary, commercial and classical departments, Sept. 12. For circulars call at the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

LYON & KARGE'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 936 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., an English, Classical, French and German School, reopens Sept. 12.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept 14.

MME. F. RICHARDS'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 6th av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.—The Fall Session of this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 7. For circulars, address the Principal. R. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE MISSES PALACHE'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 183 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN, NO. 1 6th av., will re open their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Tuesday, September 20.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day school for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MISS COOPER WILL RESUME HER School for Young Ladies and Misses on MONDAY, Sept. 5, at No. 24 West 21st-st., near 5th-av.

MISS T. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

MRS. THIBAULT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 15 East Washington place, will reopen Sept. 15.

THE HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 294 Henry-st., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 5.

J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

MISSES A. SHEPARD'S SCHOOL, NO. 171 West 13th-st., New-York, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
near 5th-av.

MRS. WILLIAMS will reopen her School on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, with gymnasium under special teacher, No. 871 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 116 Nassau-st., at Courtenay's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 6th st., (corner of Macdougal-st.,) on Washington square. Messrs. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, opens its Seventeenth Scholastic Year, Sept. 12, 1859. Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is two hundred. The Principals are assisted in classics, mathematics, French, German, Spanish, bookkeeping, drawing, penmanship, elocution, composition, &c., by ten experienced professors and instructors. The institution will be open for inspection, (entrance No. 184 Macdougal-st.,) on and after Sept 5, when the Principals will be present to confer with parents, and register the name of applicants for admission to it. The central location of this institute renders it easy of access by railroad and stages from all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, while pupils to it from Yonkers, Irvington, New-Rochelle, and Jamaica, L. I., are of constant occurrence. Circulars of full particulars may be had at the Broadway bookstores, Burton's, No. 49 6th-av., and the school.

P. S.—The smallest boys are under the special care of one of the Principals.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY will prepare boys for College, or will give instruction in the Classical and English Branches, either privately or in a school.

REFERENCES—The Rev. James Walker, D. D., President of Harvard University; Profs. Felton, Pierce and Torrey, Cambridge; the Rev. Dr. Osgood, Dr. J. G. Cogswell, Jacob Abbot, Esq., B. J. Howland, Esq., New-York. Address P. W. A., Box No. 901 Post-office.

MRS. E. B. RICHARDS IS PREPARED to receive young ladies who wish to pass the Winter in New-York for the purpose of private study, or attendance on concerts and lectures, without being subjected to the strict regulations of a boarding-school. Address Mrs E. B. RICHARDS, No. 79 East 27th st., New-York. References exchanged.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM. H. LEGGETT will reopen his school on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; at Segee's, No. 926 Broadway, or the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

THE MISSES JOHR AND MRS. TUFTS WILL RE-OPEN THEIR
French and English BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av., On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MR. MAURICE'S SCHOOL, SING SING, will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 1. A punctual attendance on the part of pupils is requested.

MISS MORSE'S FRENCH SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1,076 Broadway, opens Sept. 12.

TEACHERS.

SIGNOR G. MAGRI, PROFESSOR OF ITALIAN, French, Spanish, Portuguese, English, and Latin Languages, which he has taught for many years in London, desires to occupy a place as Professor of one or more of the above languages in some College, University, or in a Public Institution, public or private, in this City or elsewhere in the country. The best references as to character and capacity will be given. Address No. 185 East 12th-st., near the 1st-av., or No. 24 Cedar-st.

GOVERNESS WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, near New-York City; must be a Christian lady of experience, capable of teaching all that pertains to a thorough English education; also, vocal and instrumental music, French and Spanish; an Episcopalian preferred. Address, for 3 days, with terms and references, T., Box No. 2,575, Post-office, New-York.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING desires an engagement as resident governess in a family in the City or country. The course of instruction comprises music, French, (which she speaks,) and English; Latin if required. No objection to go South. Best references given. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,501 Post-office.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching, desires a situation as governess in a private family; she is fully competent to teach all the english branches, the rudiments of French and of music. Best of references given. Address Box No. 6, Somerville, New-Jersey.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY EXPERIENCED in teaching and fully competent to teach the English branches, French, music, &c., desires to make an arrangement to give daily tuition in a private family, or would receive pupils at her residence. Address M. M., No. 248 Henry-st, Brooklyn.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS—WHO has for six years lived in the family of a Southern planter, where she has just finished the education of the youngest daughter, is desirous of meeting with a re engagement. Address Dr. HINGKEL, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

AS GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—AN English lady is desirous of a reengagement. She instructs in the higher branches of English, French, (which she speaks fluently,) music and drawing. The highest references can be given. Address Z., No. 30 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION as a companion, or governess to small children; would accept a position as teacher of music in a seminary; no objection to leaving the City. Call on or address M. H., No. 51 2d st.

A YOUNG LADY OF GOOD MUSICAL education, wishes to form an engagement a few hours each day as resident teacher in a school; if required, would teach the rudiments of drawing, or assist in English grammar. Address M., Box 106 *Times* Office.

A LADY CONVERSANT WITH THE SIGN language, and eminently qualified to undertake the moral and intellectual culture of a mute child, desires a situation as governess. Address S. S. T., Box No. 2 272 Post-office.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING, desires to make an engagement for the coming season with one or more schools or private classes in New-York or its vicinity. She has given especial attention to Latin, Mathematics, History and English Literature. Address Box No. 3 060.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY DESIRES A POSITION as governess in a family or teacher in a school, either in the City or country. Advertiser instructs in English, French music and drawing. Address TEACHER, No. 53 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS IN a family, by a lady of good education; she will instruct in music, French, drawing and all the English branches; will go South or West; references exchanged. Address GOVERNESS, Spring-st. Post-office.

TEACHER WANTED.—WANTED, EARLY IN October, a gentleman to teach modern languages and drawing, in a literary institution of established character. Address X. Y. Z., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, A RECent graduate from one of the best institutions, a situation South as teacher; best of references given. Address A. S., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

A LADY WHO HAS EXPERIENCE IN teaching, wishes an engagement as English Teacher in a school. Address TEACHER, Albany, N. Y.

SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.—THOSE LOOKing for accomplished teachers would do well to inquire of the Rev. G. G. SAXE, A.M., No. 45 Bible House, New-York.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—NO. 335 Broadway, New-York. Teachers and Pupils introduced; Schools and Seminaries supplied; circulars and references sent to any part of the Union. Address RICE & ANDREWS, Principals.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON BOARD THE steamer *Armenia*, on Saturday last, a leather SATCHEL, with steel clasp, containing 1 gold watch and chain, 2 daguerreotypes, 1 hair breastpin, 1 hair bracelet, 1 hair necklace, 1 mosaic breastpin, 1 oak cross, and 1 gold pin, with other articles of less value. The articles are most of presents from a deceased mother, and their return will be thankfully acknowledged by the only surviving daughter. The above reward will be paid, with all expenses for its delivery, by WILSON G. HUNT & CO., No. 30 Park-place, New-York.

LOST—IN FORTY-SECOND-STREET, BETWEEN 6th and 6th aves., on Saturday evening, the 27th inst., a worsted shawl, black and white plaid on one side, gray with spots on the other. One round end one square corner. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 68 West 20th-st.

LOST.—A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE PAID for the delivery, at the office of the Metropolitan Hotel, of a black enameled leather traveling BAG marked "S. T. L." which was left late on Tuesday afternoon in a Broadway, 8th-st., and 6th-av. stage.

FOUND—IN PACIFIC BANK, A FEW DAYS SINCE, a POCKET-BOOK, containing valuables. The owner can have the same by calling at the Bank and paying for advertisement.

FOUND—A SILK SKIRT.—THE OWNER CAN have the same by addressing E. A. CONNELL, Springfield, Mass.

FURNITURE.

TO SOUTHERN DEALERS.

IRON BEDSTEADS,
IRON CRIBS,
IRON HAT-STANDS,
IRON CHAIRS AND SETTEES
Tables, Umbrella Stands, Store Stools,
Piano Stools, Fire Stands and Irons,
Brackets, and every other article of
BRONZED IRON FURNITURE,

can be had at a great reduction from Broadway prices, of the Manufacturer, JAMES SCOTT,
Corner Canal and Centre sts.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. HARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

TO CHAIR-MAKERS.—STATE, COUNTY and shop rights for the use of "Blanchard's Patent" for bending wood, in the States of New York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, for sale by C. A. BURGESS, No. 49 Broad-st., or JOHN SILSBY, No. 6 South William-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 8th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

HOTELS.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
ON 5TH AV.,
AT THE INTERSECTION OF BROADWAY, OPPOSITE MADISON-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

TO BE OPENED AUGUST 23, 1859.

This location is the most desirable of any in this great Metropolis, being the most healthy, delightful and central in the City, and very near and convenient to the Hudson River and Boston Railroad depôts.

The entire arrangements of the establishment are the result of mature study and experience, and render it the most comfortable and home like hotel in the world.

All the improvements that comfort and convenience have suggested have been introduced.

Every precaution has been taken, during construction, to secure the positive safety of guests from the dangers of conflagration. Subdivision double brick walls extend from the rock foundation to the roof. All of the floors are double, and are separated by a layer of cement making the entire structure fire-proof.

Among other important improvements, in addition to the usual stairways, a vertical railway is nearly completed to convey guests from the first to upper floors. Upon a plan which admits of no possibility of accident.

Lofty, spacious and continuous corridors, forming a promenade of eight hundred feet upon each of the six stories, give light and air, in the highest degree, to every apartment.

A liberal space has been appropriated to public drawing-rooms and parlors, connecting which and the dining-rooms there is a grand promenade hall. Suites of spacious parlors, chambers and dressing-rooms, with all the modern conveniences, have been especially designed for the comfort of families, traveling parties, and single gentlemen.

An Exchange containing the journals of the day, and all the conveniences for commercial intercourse and business, has been added to the many other features of the Hotel, and there is a telegraph office connecting with all parts of the country.

Billiard and chess rooms of the most approved style and appointments, are provided for the use of guests and the public.

The furniture, and every article of use in the establishment, has been expressly designed and manufactured for the FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

All communications for apartments, or upon any business connected with the house, please direct to "FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL," in order to insure immediate attention.

The entire organization of this Hotel has been under the direction of Mr. PARAN STEVENS, Proprietor of Revere and Tremont Houses in Boston, and Battle and Pelot House in Mobile, and will be conducted by

Your obedient servants,
HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO.

PARAN STEVENS,
A. B. DARLING,
HIRAM HITCHCOCK.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE; SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., only one hour from New-York *via* Morris and Essex Railroad. Pure spring water and baths. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st., 8½, 11½, 3¾, 6.10, 6.40 P. M.

CH. STRINGER, Proprietor.

BOARDING.

BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a large room and board at No. 79 Sands-st. Also, a room for a single gentleman. The house is delightfully located, and in all respects such as respectable parties would desire, containing all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Reference required.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD AC commodate two gentlemen and their wives, or four single gentlemen, with parlor and bedrooms, or single rooms furnished or unfurnished. Private table if required. Apply at 259 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or three or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, for ladies and gentlemen, or single gentlemen, after the 1st of September, at No. 734 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE FRONT PARLOR and bedroom, on the second floor, with all the modern improvements; furnished or unfurnished. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDroom on third floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, at No. 40 West 16th-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDRoom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentleman. E. ROUTON.

BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN 31st st., near 6th-av., would let, with full or partial board, to a gentleman and wife, without children, a large well-furnished room on second floor; house is modern, and has gas, hot and cold water, &c., throughout. Terms from $14 to $16 per week. References exchanged. Address W. L., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN can secure very pleasant rooms, with partial board, in a private family (no other boarders) in Washington-av., near Fulton-av. Delightful location, with modern improvements. For further particulars, apply to S. DOUGHERTY, druggist, corner Bridge and High sts., Brooklyn.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, may find board, with large and pleasant rooms, in a private family, by applying at No. 103 Henry-st. This situation is desirable, being within five minutes of either Wall or Fulton Ferries. References given and required.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife, child and servant wish board in a private family, with no other boarders. Location between 14th and 34th sts. Address E. W. M., Box No. 3,604 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN. Apply to CHAS. W. POLMAN, No. 107 East 14th-st., near 3d av.

BROOKLYN.—ANY PRIVATE, PLAIN FAMily, convenient to Fulton Ferry, who would like to accommodate a couple (without children) with board, may make an agreeable arrangement by addressing EUGENE, Box No. 134 *Times* office, all this week. Can furnish their own bedroom furniture, &c.; would like two rooms adjoining.

PRIVATE BOARDING AT NO. 100 HENRY-st., Brooklyn, near Clark-st., a very pleasant parlor and bedroom, attached, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; also, a room for a single gentleman. The house is very pleasantly situated, and the location is one of the most eligible in Brooklyn. References required.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING a new house with all the modern improvements, conveniently located between 4th and Madison avs., can accommodate a few individuals with board and all the comforts of a boarding-school. The best references given and required. For further particulars address P. A., Box No. 1,330

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The prompt action of this celebrated extract upon the Vital Fluid and its wonderfully purifying qualities manifested in the cure of the worst cases of Scrofula have established its reputation as the best medicine in the world for ulcerous and eruptive diseases, purifying the blood, and freeing the liver, stomach and bowels from the products of unhealthy secretions, it is at once the most popular, effective and safest remedy that can be used.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton-st., corner of William, New-York.

THE CHIEF ATTRIBUTES OF MANHOOD are frequently lost or suspended by malpractice and vicious habits; they can be infallibly restored to a natural tone by "TRIKEMAR, 1, 3 or 3." Full details in the book, *Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches*. Sold by Dr BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Mc Dougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by

F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No 15 Franklin st., New-York.

And at
APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.

Pupil of Broussais, of Paris, and also of Professors Gallhoman and Valentine Mott, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

Dr. HAMMOND has recently published a new and really important Work on the cure of LOCAL DEBILITY (Spermatorrhœa) and its results, including all Nervous Affections, by an entirely new, original and successful method. Price $1. United States postage included.

FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, CURES
At No. 612 Broadway.
By the new French method,
All Secret Diseases Weaknesses,
And Female Affections.
Hours from 11 to 4 and 7 to 8 every day.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public; the remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is such simultaneously in London and New York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also, in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. An atomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease, in line at post paid. Dr. WATSON'S work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the author, as above; also, by

CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LAMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MEMORANDA GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages. Limo, cloth, about one hundred elegant engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 48 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction. European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers) their receipts and specifics, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, at No. 549 Broadway, up stairs three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THE great regulator of the nervous system gives cheerfulness to the desponding mind; relieves pain, restores refreshing sleep, and invigorates without reaction. Wholesale of F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York. Retail, J. & I. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; J. Milhau & Son, No. 183 Broadway; Dr S. C. Green corner Broadway and 14th st.; Dr. E. M. Guion, No. 137 Bowery; P. B. Knapp, No. 262 Gideon st.; J. H. Dawson, No. 561 8th av.; J Parmlee, No 4 5 8th-av.; T. Bailey Bible House corner 4th av. and Astor place. The Nervous Antidote can be had of any of the above-mentioned respectable druggists in its original pure state, of many others, and of JAMES T. BRATTON, M. D., Sole Proprietor, No 111 4th-av., New-York.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effecting relief. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre. Arranged so that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Consultation gratis.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise, &c.*, offices corner of Houston and Crosby, [No. 128 Crosby;] hours 10 to 2 and 6 to 9 Sundays excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

FOR SALE.—WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—We offer for sale the entire business thereof, with receipt, stereotype plates &c. To an active man with capital this business will be a fortune. PYNE & CO. Proprietors, No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York. No agents need apply.

HUNDREDS OF WHO DESPONDINGLY A are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR HUNTER at once, the unstriking legend, No. 31½ Division st., New-York City, established in 1834 for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years devoted his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction to the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poison ous taint the blood is subject to a work useless this remedy is used. It is at a visit and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Boot for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and tartar ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, No. 825 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, No. 1 Centre-st., New-York, Aug. 23, 1859.

NOTICE TO UNDERTAKERS, SEXTONS, AND OTHERS.

On and after the 1st of September next, all Sub offices for granting burial permits will be discontinued, and the same can be obtained only at the Office of the City Inspector No. 1 Centre st., and at the Office of Dr. CYRUS RAMSAY, No. 111 4th-av., corner of 11th-st.

Ferry masters, steamboat captains, railroad conductors, express agents, and all other persons receiving Burial Permits, are requested to return the same to the City Inspector's Office on the 1st of every month for the purpose of comparing with the original certificate on file in this Office.

Particular attention is called to the following extract of an Ordinance of the Common Council, passed April 23, 1859, which will be strictly enforced:

"No captain, agent, or other person attached to any steamboat, ferry boat, sailing, or other vessel, or to any state, railroad, or other conveyances, public or private, shall convey the body of any person who has died in the City of New-York, beyond the limits of said City, without a permit from the Life Inspector, under the penalty of two hundred dollars for each offence, to be collected from the person or persons, so offending, severally and respectively."

To enable the City Inspector to give a Permit for the burial, or removal, of the body of any person, who has died out of this City, and been brought here for interment it will be necessary to produce the certificate of some Physician duly authenticated, stating when and where the person died, and of what disease, or the written permission of one of the Coroners, consenting to the giving of such Permit.

N. B.—This notice does not apply to the Calvary Cemetery, who has special cognizance of the Common Council, are privileged to give permits for all burials in that Cemetery.

No charge is made, under any circumstances, for the granting of Permits.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.
CYRUS RAMSAY M. D. Registrar of Records and Statistics.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-st
NEW YORK, Aug. 12, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON and after this date all matter excavated from the slips of the City, or river opposite, must be deposited on or west of the island or shoal known as Oyster Island, lying south of Bedloe's Island. By order of the Board.

H. PERKINS, Secretary.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

600 bbls. Refined White and Yellow Sugars, Wholesale and Retail, at Refiner's prices.
500 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses, cheaper than any house in New-York.
1,000 bbls. choice Family Flour, from $5 upwards.
TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, FLOUR, and SPICES for the million, at the immense establishment of
THOS. R. AGNEW (Successor to J. O. Fowler & Co.,
Nos. 260 Greenwich and 88 Murray sts.
GOODS DELIVERED FREE.

ADVERTISING AGENCY.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S
CITY AND COUNTRY
ADVERTISING AGENCY,
No. 41 Park row, New-York, Times Building.

Liberal arrangements will be made with ADVERTISERS, and their favors promptly inserted in any NEWSPAPER published in the UNITED STATES OR CANADA, at the publishers' lowest cash prices. Reference is made to Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

MARBLE MANTELS, MAHOGANY DOORS —Splendid. Also, other doors, &c. Apply at No. 825 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT in all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
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BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,

No. 32 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds as Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Table of Insurance Stocks sent upon application.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of September next. New York City stockholders will be paid by the Transfer Agent, HENRY A. OAKLEY, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 61 Wall-st. Albany and Troy stockholders at the Commercial Bank, Albany. Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica. Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse, and all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only at Oswego.

SUBSCRIPTION TO STOCK IN SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS.—Books of subscription to one hundred thousand dollars of the increased capital stock of the SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS, will be opened at Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on the 1st September, proximo, and kept open for the space of fifteen days, unless the whole amount shall be sooner subscribed for. Dividends on stock so subscribed for will be payable in New-York. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

A FIRST-CLASS INSURANCE COMPANY which has and $50 000 to their capital. The present capital is as well and safely invested as any to this City, and the business is prosperous and steadily increasing. The chief officer is willing to retire, providing the right party offers. A more desirable opportunity to make a profitable investment, and obtain a desirable position is seldom offered. Address (in strict confidence) PHILIP REYNOLDS, No 31 Nassau-st.

$10,000 CITY OF QUINCY 8 PER CENT. Bonds, $95 000; Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company Bonds; also Second-class Railroad stock and a variety of Bank and Fire and Marine Insurance Companies' stocks. For sale by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Real Estate and Stock Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDholders on the Eastern Division and the Land Grant Bondholders of the late La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, are requested to meet at the office of Mr. GIBSON, No 54 William-st., up stairs, on SATURDAY next, Sept. 3, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider measures for foreclosing said mortgages and a reorganization.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT CERTIFICATES—$200 000 FOR SALE.—These Certificates have the same security as a Treasury Note, and will doubtless be paid as soon as Congress can go through the necessary forms for passing a bill. They are offered at a price that will pay the purchaser better than any other investment equally safe. WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
FIFTH ST. AND 4TH-AV., NEW YORK, Aug. 15, 1859.
IN CONSEQUENCE OF AN INJUNCTION, no payment of Dividends declared by the company, will be made until further notice.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1859.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company, due on the 1st prox., will be paid on and after that date, at the office of GEORGE W. McLEAN, No. 24 William-st.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD Co.—The interest on the Bonds of this Company, due Sept 1, will be paid on that day, at the Bank of North America. OLIVER CHARLICK, President.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 58 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.	
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LEONARD APPLEBY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRED'K. H. WALCOTT,	JAS. LOR. GRAHAM, Jr.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	BOWES B. McILVAINE,
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JAMES O. SHELDON,	JOHN C. HENDERSON,
DANIEL PARISH,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	EDWARD HADDOCK,
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DUDLEY S. FOULKE,	CHARLES F. APPLEBY,
CHARLES L. VOSS,	SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, Jr.

WARREN DELANO, Jr.

EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RAYMOND, Asst Secretary.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL STREET.

CASH CAPITAL.....$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HENT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SKULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. HARMON,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
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S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	J. HOLCOMBE HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

A LARGE CASH RETURN TO THE INSURED IN LIEU OF SCRIP,

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 39 WALL-ST.,

CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1859, OVER
$300,000.

THIS COMPANY WILL INSURE BUILDINGS AND MERCHANDISE of every kind—Dwelling Houses and Household Furniture—at the STANDARD SCALE OF RATES, RETURNING TO THE INSURED A LARGE CASH DIVIDEND upon their Premiums, in LIEU of the PROSPECTIVE SCRIP DIVIDENDS of the Mutual Companies.

ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 118 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.

The charter of this Company requires that 80 per cent of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.

This Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.

The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.

All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, existing in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858 and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.

Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, reverts to the Company.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New Brunswick with the Camden and Amboy and Delaware Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh and Delaware Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing May 16, 1859, leaves New-York for Boston and intermediate stations from Pier No 7 North River, at 7:30 and 11:00 A. M. and at 4 P. M. for Somerville, by above trains at 9:45 A. M. and 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Jersey City with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7, and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

The 11:00 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad and proceeds via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, making connects at Reading for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Lehigh Coal Mines and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12:30 A. M. and 11:46 evening.

JOHN O. STEENS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 16, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers st. Station as follows: Express Trains 5 and 11 A. M. and 6 P. M.; for Peekskill 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 6:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Derrytown 9:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 6:45 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Station Places. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 9:40 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New York at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; (fare $3. New Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 1 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKLYN for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer park, at 10 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:20 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset 12 M and 6:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 3, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 5:30, 8:30, 3:30 and 7:15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT.—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. Express. Beyond connect at Brooklyn at 9:38 A. M. Express, and 4:10 P. M. Mail.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STEAM-WHEEL STEAMBOAT
FOR SALE.

The steamboat TRAVERS, in good order and ready for service. Length of keel 150 feet; length of deck 170 feet; two engines, 40 horse-power each; also, one steam boat, 75 feet long, 22 feet beam, and 7 feet 6 inches hold; engine 26 inch cylinder and 9 feet stroke. Several other Steam Vessels, Steam Engines and Boilers for sale. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No 123 Broadway, New York.

EXTENSIVE FACTORY AND BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The subscriber wishing to give up active business will sell out his manufacturing establishment in the City of Perth Amboy, including engine machinery and tools, mostly new, United States mail lock contract, and patents for the new padlock if desired. This business will yield $10 000 annual profit and may be increased to almost any extent. One half to two fourths of the purchase money may remain on hood and mortgage at 6 per cent for a term of years; or he will sell a part to a suitable party who will carry on the business vigorously. Apply to J. ANDREWS, Perth Amboy N. J.

$25,000.—A GENTLEMAN RETIRED from business, having become tired of an idle life is in want of a reliable partner—will furnish equal amount of capital—to engage in a safe and profitable cash business, of which he is acquainted. References in regard to standing exchanged. Address Box No. 1,405 Post office.

TWO NEW AND VALUABLE INVENTIONS.—The patentee has realized over $75 per day on one of them for the last five months while traveling: this is a rare chance for manufacturers and others to invest in a profitable business. All are respectfully invited to call at C. V. MAPES' Agricultural Warerooms, corner of Beekman and Nassau sts.

TO CAPITALISTS.—THE ADVERTISER IS desirous to meet with a party that will invest with him from $8 000 to $10,000 in a Western enterprise that promises to yield a very large income for years. Address, for interview, D. P. JOHN, Box No. 2,281 Post-office, New-York.

PATENT FOR SALE.—CAPITALISTS ARE solicited to examine an invention by which an enormous fortune can be made in a very short time; it has been patented in France, England and America, and only waits to be brought before the public. Office, No. 185 Fulton st., 3d story. Office hours, from 11 to 3 o'clock.

ATLANTIC HOTEL AND GARDEN, HOBOKEN.—The lease, stock and furniture of this well-known hotel and favorite resort for sale on liberal terms. apply on the premises, to WILLIAM L. HALL.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF A valuable parcel for agricultural purposes. For particulars, apply to HENRY E. BORDEN, No. 346 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS.
SYLVAN GROVE, Capt. LONGSTREET, and SYLVAN SHORE, Capt. MOODY.

HARLEM.			PIER 8 FOOT OF PECK-SLIP.		
LEAVE			LEAVE		
6 A. M.	1 P. M.		7 A. M.	3:15 P. M.	
7 A. M.	3 P. M.		8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.	
8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.		9:15 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	
9 A. M.	5:15 P. M.		11 A. M.	6:15 P. M.	
10:30 A. M.	6:15 P. M.		1:30 P. M.	7:15 P. M.	

Landing at 106th-st. and 130th-st. each way; connecting each trip with

BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,

and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.

Fare to Harlem, 6 cents.

J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.

SEABURGHS, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (IN BOTH) AND BEACH POINT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. ELLIS, will run as follows, from the foot of Robinson st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE BRANCH POINT.	
Thurs....Aug. 25,	3:30 P. M.	Thurs....Aug. 25,	5:30 A. M.
Friday...Aug. 26,	3:30 P. M.	Friday...Aug. 26,	6:30 A. M.
Satur....Aug. 27,	4:30 P. M.	Satur....Aug. 27,	7 A. M.
Monday...Aug. 29,	3:30 P. M.	Monday...Aug. 29,	6 A. M.
Tuesday..Aug. 30,	3:30 P. M.	Tuesday..Aug. 30,	7 A. M.
Wednes..Aug. 31,	4 P. M.	Wednes..Aug. 31,	7 A. M.
		Thurs....Sept. 1,	7 A. M.

ROCKAWAY.

The steamer CERES, Capt. BAUDUS, leaves Catharine Market slip EVERY MORNING at 9 A. M., Spring st., 9:30, Pier No 4 North river at 9¾, for Rockaway returning to the City at 6½ P. M. Bring your lines for blue fish. Fare 50 cents.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

CONEY ISLAND AND PORT HAMILTON.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. HITCHCOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Arrive at, 9¾ A. M. 12½ and 3¾ P. M.; Spring st., at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M., Pier No. 6, North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply at No. 25 Coenties-slip, or on board.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

EICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck slip East River every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven Railroads.

FOR KEYPORT.—FROM THE FOOT OF MURRAY-ST.—EASPORT leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 7 A. M. ALICE PRICE leaves at 6 o'clock A. M., and Keyport at 3 P. M. ALICE PRICE leaves Sundays at 8½ A. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—STOPping at Rogie's Dock, Great Neck and Sands Point. The new steamer LONG ISLAND leaves Pier No. 37 East River, (James-slip,) every day, at 4 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—steamer METAMORA, from foot of Cedar-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st. at 7 o'clock A. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

1:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. Williams' Bridge 11:30 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M., from White and Centre-sts.—White Plains.
6:30 P. M.—Dover Plains
8:30 A. M.—Hart's Island—Albany
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—6 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—8:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 6 P. M.
Albany—11:32 A. M.—Wall Train.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after SUNDAY, April 6, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane st. as follows via: Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Binghamton and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M. from foot of Barclay-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Susquehanna with the Susquehanna and New York City Railroad, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Detroit, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

NATHANIEL MARSH Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New Brunswick with the Camden and Amboy and Delaware Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh and Delaware Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 16, 1859, leaves New-York for Boston and intermediate stations from Pier No 7 North River, at 7:30 and 11:00 A. M. and at 4 P. M. for Somerville, by above trains at 9:45 A. M. and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Jersey City with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7, and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

The 11:00 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad and proceeds via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, making connects at Reading for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Lehigh Coal Mines and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12:30 A. M. and 11:46 evening.

JOHN O. STEENS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 16, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers st. Station as follows: Express Trains 5 and 11 A. M. and 6 P. M.; for Peekskill 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 6:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Derrytown 9:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 6:45 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Station Places. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 9:40 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New York at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; (fare $3. New Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 1 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKLYN for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer park, at 10 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:20 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset 12 M and 6:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 6:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 5:30, 8:30, 3:30 and 7:15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT.—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. Express. Beyond connect at Brooklyn at 9:38 A. M. Express, and 4:10 P. M. Mail.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of Ulster, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALMON CANFIELD, late of Malden, in the town of Saugerties, County of Ulster, and State of New-York, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his residence, No. 20 East Fiftieth street, in the City of New-York, or at the office of PETER CANTINE, in the village of Saugerties, Ulster County, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of January, 1860.—Dated June 21, 1859. DANIEL W. QUIMBY, Executor.

je22-law6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of RICHARD ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 343 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 18, 1859.

HENRY ROBINSON,
MATTHEW DALY, } Ex'rs.

mh17-law6mT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. SIMMONS late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, at the office of JOHN B. MORRELL, Esq., No. 129 Roosevelt street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New-York May 13, 1859.

JOHN B. MORRELL,
WILLIAM S. LUDLAM, } Executors.

may19 law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC DEVOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her residence in the village of Yonkers, Westchester County, New-York, on or before the 6th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 3, 1859.

MIRIAM G. DEVOE, Administratrix.

mh3-law6mTh*

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVR

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Extensive Conflagration.

DESTRUCTION OF A ROPE-MANUFACTORY—LOSS $150,000.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the jenny-room attached to Messrs. Marshall & Wyckoff's rope manufactory, on Bushwick-avenue and Wyckoff-street, and spread so rapidly that the entire premises were destroyed, together with most of the contents, valued at from $125,000 to $150,000, upon which amount there is an insurance of less than $40,000.

The fire was first discovered by a teamster in the employ of the Company, who, at the hour named, was on his way to the stables to feed the horses. When first discovered the fire had made so much headway in the jenny-room that the shutters were red-hot and apparently the whole inside was on fire. The Engine-house near by, was called and promptly responded, and the engine-room and let all the steam from the boilers into the building, but the building was so open and the material in it of so inflammable a nature—consisting of Manilla hemp and grass, oil, &c., that it had apparently but little effect on the fire. The firemen of the Eastern District were early on the ground, and although their services were of no avail in attempting to save the burning building, they rendered efficient and valuable service in preventing the fire from communicating with Twomey's rope-walk—which was on fire several times—and other property in the immediate vicinity.

The main building was brick, three stories high, and the rope-walk was made of wood. These, with the tar-houses and nearly all of the contents, except a few barrels of oil and several bales of Manilla grass, were destroyed.

By this fire 175 men are thrown out of employment. The loss, as estimated by one of the owners, is between $125,000 and $150,000. Upon this amount there is less than $40,000 insurance, in the following offices:

Adriatic, New-York	$1,000
Lenox, New-York	1,250
Atlantic, Providence	2,000
Atlantic, Providence	1,000
Firemens', New-York	2,500
Hamilton, New-York	2,000
Harmony, New-York	4,800
American, Providence	1,000
St. Nicholas, New-York	1,000
Roger Williams, Providence	1,000
East River, New-York	2,000
Massasoit, Springfield	2,000
Mechanics' and Traders', New-York	1,000
Irving, New-York	500
Manhattan, New-York	1,000
Manhattan, New-York	1,000
Peoples', New-York	2,500
Peoples' Mutual, Worcester	2,500
Brevoort, New-York	2,500
Hampden, Springfield	1,500
Caspar, Providence	3,500
Roger Williams	2,000
Total	$39,550

POLITICAL.—The Republican primary meetings, to elect five delegates from each Ward and town in Kings County, to meet in Assembly District Conventions for the purpose of choosing two delegates and two alternates from each Assembly District to go to the State Convention in Syracuse, on the 7th inst., will be held this evening. The Assembly Conventions will meet on Saturday. The Democratic Primary meetings will be held on Wednesday evening, the 7th inst.

A Gang of Horse Thieves Broken Up.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS—SEVERAL ARRESTS MADE.

For a year past, and more particularly during the last three months, farmers and others residing on the upper part of Long Island, have suffered seriously from the depredations of a numerous class of thieves, who have principally turned their attention to stealing horses, not unfrequently adding a wagon, and even sometimes filling it with stolen property and leaving for parts unknown. It is supposed that not less than from fifty to one hundred horses have been stolen, within the period of time named, from different parts of Long Island. In some instances, the horses thus taken have been found by their owners, with tails and manes cropped and otherwise disfigured, so as almost to defy identification with any degree of certainty, unless the owners were long familiar with the animals, and knew some particular trait or mark which could not be concealed or eradicated, so cunning were these interlopers. Others have recovered their property by paying a reward to the real thieves, or their agents. Many persons have submitted to this infamous operation, rather than be at the mercy of these shrewd financiers, and lose everything. So bold have they recently become that the report of a horse stolen was almost a daily occurrence. Their operations were not alone confined to the country, but city livery-stable keepers were levied upon. This has been accomplished by hiring a team and not returning it. These desperadoes, however, it is hoped, have taken at least one horse too much, and if we are not misinformed the whole gang are in a fair way of getting the punishment their conduct has so long merited, through the agency of Sergeant JOHN MATHEWS, of the First Precinct Police. On the night of the 24th of August, a valuable horse was stolen from the stable of Mr. JOSE CONKLIN, on the Jamaica Plank Road, near Brooklyn. He searched in every direction for the missing animal, but was unable to find any trace of him, and had about given up the matter and placed his loss to the profit and loss account for the year, when on Tuesday last a fortuna'e circumstance occurred which restored to him his lost property and placed the thief in his custody. Mr. CONKLIN had offered a reward for the horse, and on the day named a man named PHILIP THYS, hailing from New-York, came to him with the information that he had seen a horse similar to the one described, the day previous on a farm in New-Jersey. Mr. CONKLIN, with his informant at once proceeded to the place indicated, and there sure enough was the missing animal. It had been sold at a very low sum to the unsuspecting farmer, and he had hardly time to get over congratulating himself upon the lucky event before the real owner appeared. When the facts were known the horse was surrendered, and under the expectation of receiving the reward which had been offered, the informant was induced to accompany Mr. CONKLIN to Brooklyn. Arriving in Brooklyn, and when near the First Precinct Station-house, Sergeant MATHEWS was made acquainted with the facts, and upon examining the man who had told Mr. C. where his horse was, he recognized him as a person who he had once arrested for stealing. He accordingly took him into custody and charged him with stealing the horse from Mr. CONKLIN. He at first denied the accusation, but said a man in New-York, whose name he gave, had furnished him with the information about the horse, and asked him to see Mr. CONKLIN and get the reward. His version of the matter satisfied the officer that he knew all about the thieves who had recently infested the island, and that he belonged to the gang himself. Acting upon the information received, Sergeant SMITH proceeded to New-York in search of the party whose name he had. He was unsuccessful in capturing this man but in his peregrinations about New-York, he found a horse recently stolen from No. 99 Willett-street, New-York, where it had been sold for $20, when the real value was about $150. Tracing this matter up he arrested that night a man named GEORGE WALTER, for being concerned in stealing both horses, and brought him to Brooklyn. Yesterday the search was continued, and another of the gang, named JOSEPH KEYES, was arrested and also brought to Brooklyn and locked up. Sergeant MATHEWS is now in possession of such information that he expects to be able to recover several more horses and arrest more of the parties implicated in this species of robbery.

THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN THE POLICE AND FIREMEN.—At the request, and by the advice of Superintendent of Police PILLSBURY, the charges preferred by the Police against some of the Eastern District firemen, for misconduct at a fire on First street, a few nights ago, were withdrawn yesterday. The following is the note addressed to Deputy Superintendent FOLK:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
No. 413 BROOME-STREET, CORNER OF ELM,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1859.

Deputy-Superintendent Folk:

SIR:—Upon consultation with the counsel to the Board of Police, regarding the complaint pending against certain persons connected with the Fire Department of Brooklyn, E. D., I have to advise that, although in my judgment the policemen acted properly, on the first appearance, in checking what possibly might have led to a serious disorder at the time, yet considering the necessity of ever preserving a cordial feeling between two bodies of public servants who are employed in high public duties, it were best that any further prosecution of the complaints be withdrawn. Respectfully,

AMOS PILSBURY,
General Superintendent of Police.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man, well-dressed, was found in the water at the foot of Nineteenth-street, (Gowanus,) yesterday morning and taken to the dead-house for identification. The deceased has apparently been in the water about one week. He had sandy hair and whiskers, and full face; black pants, congress gaiters and white tops; woolen socks, blue woolen undershirt, and over it a white shirt with Marseilles bosom, and figured Marseilles vest; black neck-tie and black sack coat. He was about 30 years old.

BODY FOUND.—A few days since, the body of an unknown man was taken out of the water near Coney Island. An inquest was held and the usual verdict of found drowned, and the remains were decently interred at Flatbush. The deceased was apparently 45 years old, and had on brown pants, white drawers and flannel undershirt.

THE HARMONIC SOCIETY.—At a recent meeting of the Brooklyn Harmonic Society, GILBERT L. HALSEY was elected President for the ensuing year, and CARLE PROX was elected Conductor.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—A meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Health was held yesterday morning, but no business of general interest was transacted.

BREAD.—The Board of Supervisors have awarded the contract for supplying the Kings County Penitentiary with bread for the ensuing year, to the Superintendents of the Poor, at 2¾ cents per pound.

The German Republicans on the Twelfth Section.

A large meeting of the Republicans of the Sixteenth Ward Association was held on Monday evening, at Chelsea Hall, for the purpose of revising the list of members of that Association.

The Secretary read afterwards a communication received from the German Republican Club of the Sixteenth Ward, as follows:

At a regular meeting of the German Republican Club of the Sixteenth Ward, held on the evening of the 26th of August, 1859, at the Hotel Manchot, No. 172 West Twenty-fifth-street, on motion of H. RICHARD, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the Sixteenth Ward German Republican Club are opposed to each and every fusion with a party that do not adhere to the Philadelphia platform of 1856; and further,

Be it resolved, That the members of the aforesaid Club are opposed to every restriction of the actual Naturalization laws of the State of New-York, and, therefore, condemn the paragraph twelve of the Syracuse platform of last year, and that it is the duty of the Republican State Convention, to be held in Syracuse on the 7th proximo, to repeal this obnoxious paragraph.

This communication was after a short debate referred to the Executive Committee. Mr. H. RICHARD spoke warmly in defence of the above resolutions, and explained how obnoxious the paragraph twelve of the platform of last year was to all adopted citizens, and then expressed the hope that the true Republican delegates would repeal the same in this year's Convention. The meeting then adjourned.

Seventy suits have been brought, to be heard at the next term of the Connecticut Superior Court, against Connecticut stockholders in the Air Line Road by the present managers, to compel the payment of subscriptions; and two hundred more are promised.

[Advertisement]

OUT!

KNOX'S LATEST AND MOST ELEGANT PRODUCTION, JUST ISSUED.

Citizens and strangers, travelers, and home-bodies, professional men, shopkeepers, mechanics, and "gentlemen of elegant leisure," are all invited to call at KNOX'S well known Hat Establishment, No. 212 BROADWAY, where can be seen his NEW STYLE OF HAT FOR THE FALL.

It is light in weight, bright as a new-coined eagle, durable as can be desired, and exceedingly cheap.

[Advertisement]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS possess more rare and valuable properties than all other medicines of the present age combined. Old sores are healed by a single pot of the OINTMENT; every derangement of the stomach and bowels yield to the PILLS.

[Advertisement.]

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

They resolve and assuage pain by calling forth the acrid humors from parts internal to the skin. Sold at 25 cents each, at No. 294 Canal-street, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PURE COGNAC BRANDY IN BOTTLES.

TO DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES.

I am now supplying the trade with pure Cognac brandy in bottles, both for medical and private use. The immense success that has crowned my efforts to place a pure gin within the reach of all, under the name of Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps, and to drive out of the market the pernicious compounds sold as gin throughout the country, led many leading druggists, apothecaries and medical men for some years past to solicit me to pursue the same course in regard to the article of brandy. I should have complied with these requests from all quarters long ago, but was deterred from it by the fact that, owing to the exorbitant prices of brandy in France, consequent upon the shortness of the grape crop for some years, there was no chance of my being able to import the choicest brandy, bottle it, and sell it at moderate prices. Fortunately for me, the grape crop for the last and previous year (and the prospects for this) was abundant, and prices of brandy have fallen to nearly the standard of ten years ago. The duty on brandy is also 70 per cent. lower, and I have now made arrangements with four brandy exporters in France of the highest repute, and am regularly receiving consignments of the best Cognac brandy, which I am bottling and selling as "Wolfe's genuine Cognac brandy." I guarantee with my seal, labels and certificate the brandy so bottled by me as the pure, unadulterated article, and it will be found, when used as a medicine, a beverage or a cordial, healthful and invigorating. It has been a matter of universal complaint that a bottle of pure, unmixed French brandy was very difficult to obtain, and the purchaser, nine times in ten, was deceived with a vile, manufactured imitation. Of all descriptions of ardent spirits brandy, from its high price, has been the one article that mixers and sellers have turned their attention to, and millions of gallons of so called French brandy have been scattered, annually, through the land, and have been the primary cause of murders, suicides, cruelties and crimes, and have sent thousands to an early grave, self-destroyers, from *delirium tremens, mania a potu*, and horrors, names unknown until unprincipled men began to make maddening compounds and sell as the pure French brandy.

The virtues of pure French brandy need not be told by me. They are known thoroughout the world as a medicine or a mild stimulant. It is, as the French people have named it, "*Eau de la vie*," the water of life. But this applies to it only when pure and unadulterated. Manufactured with the fearful ingredients that make a good imitation, it becomes a death drink to innocent tens of thousands of our age.

To remedy a fearful evil I have commenced importing brandy, bottling it, and selling it as "Wolfe's Genuine Cognac Brandy." I am daily receiving orders from the druggists and apothecaries in all parts of the Union to sell it for medical purposes. They are the proper persons to sell an article that, if good, benefits human life, and if bad, arrests it. The prices can be obtained by personal application at my office, or by letter to UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver st.

[Advertisement]

GOODWIN'S PATENT CHEWING TOBACCO,

AN IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT

In putting up

FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO,

By Messrs. E. GOODWIN & BRO., of New-York City.

TOBACCO, of the BEST QUALITY, is selected, neatly wrapped in TIN FOIL, and PATENT PRESSED.

The great advantage of this over other brands consists in the size of the packages, rendering it more convenient to carry in the pocket, and by being PRESSED SOLID it keeps MOIST and FRESH, retains its FULL RICH FLAVOR, and improves in quality as it is used; while in other brands, as soon as the package is opened the quality rapidly DETERIORATES—the tobacco growing dry—and littering the pocket, to the great annoyance of the consumer. The dressing which the PATENT TOBACCO undergoes in the process of manufacture, frees it from all grit or impurities so objectionable in the use of Plug Tobacco. Chewers will do well to give the Patent Pressed a trial, and judge for themselves.

For sale by Wholesale Merchants, who receive it direct from the Manufacturers.

E. GOODWIN & BRO.,
Nos. 207 and 209 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement]

THE "DIAPHRAGM-FILTER."

Manufactured by Messrs. MCKENZIE & O'HARA, is the kind of Porous Filter to which I alluded in my recent report to the Croton Board. I consider the artificial sand-stone, which constitutes the filtering medium, to be an excellent article for the purpose. The instrument is quite durable, and only requires to be reversed occasionally to insure its proper action.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1859.

From the Tribune (Editorial.)

When we saw this admirable invention, we were struck with its superiority over any filter ever seen. A recent and careful examination, together with certificates of ardent approbation from Drs. MOTT, CHEESMAN, FRANCIS, HOSSACK, PARKER, GRAY, DRAPER and others, have strengthened our convictions of its remarkable merits.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 31.

2,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '74	101⅜	
4,000	Ill. Canal Bs, '60, 97		
10,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	b60	88
15,000	do	b30	88
4,000	do		87⅞
25,000	Mo. State 6s	t60,	84
25,000	do		83¾
34,000	do		84
1,000	N. Y. Cent. R 6s		92
2,000	M. So Sak Fnd Bd		58
2,000	do		57¾
5,000	Pac R 7s trustee by State Missco. ri		68
660	Ill. Cent R. Bonds		90
1,000	L. S. & Mil. L. G. B		15⅝
1,000	Lake E. & W 2d M		28
40	Merchants' Bank		106
50	Union Bank		99⅞
30	do	s100	100
100	Penn. Coal Co		85
287	Pa. Mail Steam. Co		83
50	do	b30	83
50	do	s30	83
10	do		83¼
25	do	b10	83⅜
6	Erie Railroad		25⅞
100	do	s	26
50	Cumb. Coal Pref'd		15
1,000	N. Y. Cen. Rail'd.		76½
100	do	s30	76¾
300	do	s60	76
250	do	s6 0	76¼
10	do		76⅝
200	do	s10	76¾
50	do	b30	76¾
500	do		76⅝
300	do	b60	76⅞
250	do	b60	77
500	do	b30	77
665	do		76⅞
1000	do	s3	76⅝
400	do	b60	76¾
200	do	s15	76⅝
200	do	s30	76⅝
300	do	b10	76¾
500	do	b30	76⅝
50	do		76⅞
50	do	b10	76¾
50	Hud. River R.	b30	35⅛
50	do	b60	35⅛
50	do		35¼
50	do		35⅛
100	do		35
50	do	s10	35
100	Harlem Railroad		10⅜
250	Gal. & Chi. R		70¾
280	do		70¾
200	do	b60	70
100	do	s60	70
200	do	b30	70⅜
200	do	s10	70⅜
100	do	s80	70⅛
400	Reading Railroad		44⅜
300	do	b30	44⅜
250	do		44⅜
200	do	b60	44⅛
300	do		44⅛
200	do	s30	44⅛
150	Mich. Cen. R	s30	46
275	do		46⅛
100	do	b60	46⅛
225	M. S. & N. Ia g. s		23
500	do		25¾
700	do	b30	25⅞
1000	do		25⅝
100	do	s60	21
100	do	b60	26
225	M. S. & N. Ia g. s		23
500	do		25¾
700	do	b30	25⅞
1000	do		25⅝
100	do	s60	21
100	do	b60	26
100	do		26⅛
100	do	s60	26¼
100	do		26⅜
100	do	s30	26⅛
100	do	b60	26⅜
100	do		26⅜
100	do	s10	26⅜
100	do	s10	26⅜
100	do	s

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2481. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

THE CONFERENCE AT ZURICH.

The Voyage of the Great Eastern.

The Date of her Departure for America Fixed.

Execution of the General Amnesty in France.

ORGANIZATION OF CENTRAL ITALY.

The London and Liverpool Markets.

The Royal Mail steamer *Africa*, Capt. SHANNON, from Liverpool at 1½ o'clock on the afternoon of August 20, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

Her news has been anticipated in outline by the telegram forwarded from the *Jason* at Cape Race.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

The Conference at Zurich appears to be making no headway. The telegraph announces that the Austrian and French Plenipotentiaries had a conference on the 15th, and that on the 17th the French and Sardinian Ambassadors had a meeting.

It is asserted that the delay is partly attributed to Austria's sticking in matters of etiquette, especially as regards the cession of Lombardy. The Austrian Plenipotentiaries are represented to have declined direct conference with the representatives of Sardinia, who protest against Lombardy being charged with any portion of the Austrian debt.

The latest telegram, dated Zurich, Aug. 19, says that on the day previous there was a conference between the Plenipotentiaries of France and Austria, and on the 19th, one between France and Sardinia. It further states that in the next sittings of the Conference it was supposed that the question of the boundary of Lombardy and her participation in the Austrian debt would be settled.

A Paris letter in the *Independance* of Brussels says: "Some particulars of what took place in the first sittings of the Congress have come to me from a very authentic source. The first sitting presented nothing of importance; after an exchange of powers a preliminary conversation on general facts was opened. It was only at the second one that things took a more serious turn. When the points agreed on at Villafranca, which stipulate for the return to the Duchies of their princes, were mentioned, the Sardinian plenipotentiary declared that it was impossible for him to adhere to that clause, and that his instructions enjoined him not to consent to a proposition which Piedmont could never accept. An animated discussion then arose, which was supported by Baron DE BOURQUENEY and Count DE COLLOREDO against the Sardinian Plenipotentiary, and it became at length so warm that the last-named representative was obliged to leave. Private interviews have since taken place, but nothing has shaken the determination of M. DE CHAMBRIER, as his instructions on the point are precise. The matter has been referred to Vienna, Turin, and Paris. It follows as a matter of course that the Sardinian Cabinet will maintain the same attitude, unless the Emperor NAPOLEON should weigh so heavily on King VICTOR EMANUEL as to induce him to yield."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes, Aug. 17: "I can but repeat—and my information is positive, and of the most recent date—that since the first conference, held on the 6th, there has been no other. In that Conference Austria did not affect to place herself in any way on a different footing from Sardinia, but since that Count COLLOREDO has found objections to communicating with the Piedmontese Minister with regard to certain matters relating particularly to Lombardy. This, however, does not amount to saying that there is a positive disagreement among the envoys; but Austria is tenacious of etiquette and form, and to that it is in a great measure due that much time is taken up in conversations and parleys between Austrians and French, and French and Sardinians, directed to attaining such a concordance of views among the three parties concerned as may enable them to hold a sitting with a good prospect of drawing up a protocol. There is reason to believe that the financial question has recently been under discussion, and that Count COLLOREDO has put forward a proposal, to which, however, Sardinia demurs. Indeed, it seems natural that there should be considerable difficulty in arriving at an agreement between the two Governments on this subject. Austria, disgusted at having to give up a rich and valuable province to a detested foe, who, unassisted, could never have conquered it, seeks to lighten her loss by getting rid, at the same time, of the largest possible share of her financial burdens. On the other hand, it would not be very astonishing if Sardinia refused to accept the charge of any part of the debt, on the ground that at Villafranca nothing was stipulated with regard to it. Moreover, the Italians allege that Lombardy has already paid no small portion of her share of the debt, in the form of taxes unfairly imposed, and which were not supported by other provinces of the empire. We might be pretty sure beforehand that Count COLLOREDO's proposal (which is represented as abundantly unfavorable to Sardinia) would not be such as to insure a ready acceptance on the part of King VICTOR EMANUEL's Government. Doubtless, both parties will have to yield something, and the French Envoy will himself in some degree in the position of an arbitrator. The question may require time to settle, but it is not one of the ultimate arrangement of which there can be much doubt. It would be fortunate indeed were that of Central Italy not more complicated and arduous. It is that which occupies the minds of all interested, to the exclusion of minor matters.

Letters from Zurich up to yesterday's date contradict the statement that Baron MEYSENBUG had left that place for Vienna, whither some foreign journals had sent him in quest, it is said, of fresh instructions.

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT WANTS A CONGRESS.

From the Invalide Russe.

The state of Italy requires discussion by all the great Powers in common. If the elements of discord are suffered to remain there, if the wants and desires of the Italian people are trampled under foot, and if it is pretended that the legitimate aspirations of the country are to be stifled by force, the present peace will not have good results. Troubles and sanguinary scenes will be sure to break out and be enacted there. It is to prevent this eventuality that the meeting of the Congress is in our opinion indispensable. But this Congress ought not to be circumscribed within the narrow circle of a programme previously chalked out, and from which, in order to please this or that power, questions concerning dynastic privileges or those derived from treaties have to be excluded.

The Congress ought to have full power to discuss the general state of Europe and fix the firm and immutable basis of the international relations, and even of the internal legislation. The condition of Italy is tottering and full of dangers, and unfortunately it is not the only one that is darkening the horizon of the future.

There exist in Europe other and most important causes of disagreement. Austria and France, armed in a formidable manner, may fall out once more, and this fatal collision will inevitably drag the whole of Europe into an endless contest. The state of Germany and the system of the Germanic Confederation, the work of METTERNICH, ought to undergo a change.

The tendencies towards unity that broke out in Germany with such violence in 1848 are beginning anew, and threaten revolution. It is urgent that reforms should be introduced into it, and that, in lieu of this mouldering edifice of the Dynastic Confederation, a structure based on the confederated States of the peoples should be raised. The permanent discords between Denmark and the German Duchies of Schleswig Holstein, stilled for a moment by the noise of more important events, are yet far from being finally appeased. They ought likewise to be brought before the European Congress for its judgment.

Lastly, Europe ought to reflect seriously and definitively on the strange situation of Turkey. Sad experience now proves that all hope of its reorganization is utterly lost; the sick man of yesterday lies now in a hopeless state.

The existence of this monarchy, with the present forms of government, in the heart of Christian and civilized Europe would only be for the future a permanent apple of discord; its longer existence is therefore impossible. It is high time to come to a reckoning, and have done with these Turcoman hordes, who for four centuries have tyrannized over six millions of our co-religionists, taking advantage of the egotism and lamentable disunion of the Christians.

These are serious subjects for the labor of the future Congress. Time will show us whether this Congress will know how to maintain itself on a level with the great mission to be confided to it.

THE PEACE OF VILLAFRANCA—A CHAPTER OF SECRET HISTORY.

The *Journal de Frankfort*, of the 14th ult., contains the following special letter from London, signed "Delta:"

"The European Press is much occupied with the causes which have led to the peace concluded with such marvellous rapidity at Villafranca. There is scarcely a journal of the Continent or of Great Britain, which has not had its version of these causes. Nevertheless, I think that the historian who would desire to relate them truthfully ought to understand the following details.

"Immediately after the battle of Solferino, Count PERSIGNY, ambassador of France at the Court of St. James's, had an interview with Lord PALMERSTON, and handed to him a telegraphic dispatch, dated from the headquarters of the Emperor NAPOLEON in Italy, and containing propositions of peace. It is useless to repeat the exact details of these propositions, divided into seven heads; I content myself with mentioning that Austria was to abandon all her Italian possessions; that Lombardy was entirely to pass to Sardinia; and that Venice was to be erected into an Italian Duchy, with an Austrian Archduke for sovereign, but with a Government and an army purely Italian. The object of Count PERSIGNY's mission was to demand of the English Government its approbation of these propositions, and consequently its moral support in furthering them. Lord PALMERSTON, who doubtless saw in these propositions a means of putting an end to the war, accepted them with a haste almost amounting to impetuosity, and gave the ambassador to understand that Lord JOHN RUSSELL would also approve them.

However, Count PERSIGNY had had instructions to reply immediately by telegraph, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL was at Pembroke-lodge, Richmond.

Lord PALMERSTON, notwithstanding his seventy-five years, and notwithstanding the tropical heat of the weather, and, doubtless, thinking only of the proposal which was so likely to stop the effusion of blood, mounted horse, rode off to Richmond, and found Lord JOHN RUSSELL of his own opinion. The two Ministers then informed Count PERSIGNY that they approved the seven points, but that, for form's sake, they ought to submit their decision to the Queen. On the strength of this declaration, the Ambassador of France telegraphed to the Emperor that the British Government entirely approved the propositions of peace which he had submitted to it. Meanwhile Lord JOHN RUSSELL had laid before the Queen, who was at Aldershott, the propositions in question, begging her Majesty to be pleased to sanction the approval which had been given them. But the Queen, if she is excessively scrupulous in not going beyond the prerogatives of the Crown, is anxious to maintain them intact, and she knew that the approval which she was asked to ratify was that of two of her Ministers only, and not of her entire Council. Moreover, it would appear that Her Majesty saw that the propositions were at least premature, since they exacted from Austria the abandonment of that which she had not yet lost by the fortune of war. The importance of these propositions, therefore, Her Majesty considered demanded that they should be submitted to the entire Cabinet. The Queen explained this, and convoked a Cabinet Council.

My information, which I derive from a foreign source, and which I consider authentic, ceases here; but it is evident that the Emperor NAPOLEON could produce to the Emperor of Austria the telegraphic dispatch of Count PERSIGNY, stating that the British Government had accepted propositions of peace infinitely more onerous for Austria than those which her enemy had offered her.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Military Fete at Paris—The General Amnesty—The French Army in Italy—The Baths of Saint Sauveur—Miscellaneous.

From A Special Correspondent.

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE CELEBRATION OF THE FIFTEENTH OF AUGUST.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Perhaps you will allow me, without pretending to interfere with the regular work of your regular correspondent, to send you a few notes of my own upon the magnificent show of Sunday last, and upon matters and things Parisian since occurred. Such an event as the reception of the heroic and victorious army of Italy by the population of a great city, under the eyes of a great sovereign, become as famous now in the field as he long has been in the cabinet, is one of the *faeti* of history, and the impressions of a foreign traveler like myself may not be without their value, however slight.

The skill and rapidity with which the decorations of the city were put up was certainly marvelous. Much as has been said and written of the splendid illusions which lined the march of the troops for miles, of the mirage of "Milan Cathedral," of the triumphal arches, of the statue of Peace, (a little stunted and dwarfed, I must admit, this Goddess was,) too much cannot be said of their majestic scenic effect. But these were "illusions," all of them, however splendid.

The people were a reality—and what a reality! Every available window, corner, housetop thronged. The roofs were alive with eager faces; the sidewalks massed with men and women. And when, as if by magic the National Guard, the people in arms fell into line on either side the great roadway, and gave a definite margin to the eddying, glittering stream of bayonets which began to flow through these living banks, the thrilling sense of such a tremendous human power as few men can ever hope to see collected and organized at one spot and at one time ran through every spectator. The spectacle was as awful as it was brilliant. The preparations of the Place Vendôme and the Rue de la Paix were inexpressibly gorgeous; but what was their glancing, agitated beauty of velvets, and gold, and banners, and crowded tier on tier of lovely women and exultant men, when the Army itself appeared—the bone and sinew of those tremendous struggles which have just convulsed the world; the working army in their working clothes, marching past the peaceful homes of proud and happy Paris, just as they were when they bore those shreds of bullet riddled banners in triumph through the blood and smoke of battle, up the heights at Solferino, and broke the Austrian away in Italy forever.

I was particularly impressed by the apparent youth of the men. The ranks seemed to be made up of youths between eighteen and twenty-five; and there was something intensely peculiar in the stern, calm, resolute air of these young faces, sunburned, swarthy and stamped with the special signet of war. The Emperor looked very much care-worn, but bronzed and martial in bearing, and in better apparent health than ever. The *Zouaves* and *Turcos* were an exception to the general seriousness of demeanor of the troops. There is something fascinating as well as admirable in the carriage of the *Zouaves*, they look so lithe and gay—like not unamiable leopards, at once playful and terrible. The *Turcos* are very barbaric, and their wild barbaric music of clarions and tam-tams added to this air in them. Many of them are true Ethiopians. A Southern friend at my side whispered to me that they would be an "*invaluable* corps at New-Orleans." I answered him, "Yes; that they would make capital *field hands*, but might require rather too much overseeing."

Nothing was more cheered than the *drapeaux*; as they came by shattered, "torn but flying"; down from balcony and window would rain bouquets, wreaths, festoons of flowers, and also bunches of cigars! Less poetic perhaps this nicotian offering than the traditional laurel, but not less welcome to the soldier on his weary march. Nor are the worshippers on the *trottoir* to be unlauded who furnished platoon after platoon with bottles of wine, which it was pleasant to see pass from lip to lip along the thirsty line. It was touching too to see these stern old Generals, who had sat erect under the pelting fire of many a fearful field—bow down to their horses' manes in graceful recognition of the wave of some fair lady's white hand. The Emperor was most cheered by the softer sex, as I observed.

The divisions of the troops marched in regiments formed in columns of platoons—order of route—arms at will, and at quick time, and it was wonderful to see with what ease and celerity this colossal body of eighty thousand men was moved through the crowded street of Paris without an accident—indeed with hardly a break or a delay. Certainly, the French are the masters of the world in the faculty of organization. The parade of 25,000 English Crimean troops through London in 1856, occupied a longer time, and was attended by many more unnecessary delays. To be sure "there was a lady in the case," and VICTORIA kept her liege waiting, as she is wont to do, nearly an hour and a half beyond her time, while NAPOLEON III. is a model of punctuality.

Immense attention was excited by the captured Austrian colors and cannon. Among the latter was one gun, a 16 pounder howitzer, which had seen Paris before, bearing on its breech the inscription, "*Arsenal de Paris. An II. de la Republique Francais.*" This was a trophy twice precious to the captors. Where it was originally lost by the French is not known. It may have thundered at Marengo and Castiglione under the first NAPOLEON, and was lost, perhaps, at Aspern to be regained at Solferino. Another Austrian gun excited much interest—from its age. This was a beautifully chased 4-pounder of 1743. An old war-dog this, whose voice may have been heard by the great FREDERICK, as well as by the heroes of the old Republic and of the two Empires. These guns are now in the Tuileries, but are going to the Invalides.

Another great feature of the day was the decoration of the French standards. Several colors of French regiments were to be decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor, and the bands of each regiments wheeled round, and, placing themselves on the edge of the asphalte, near Marshal REGNAUD, in the Place Vendome, opposite the Emperor, played while the regiment halted to receive so signal an honor, and continued to do so until the whole of the regiment had passed. Immense cheering, clapping of hands and waving of handkerchiefs greeted every instance of such distinction. The *vivandières* followed the band, and in many cases some animal, the pet of the regiment, accompanied the foremost men. In several cases they were dogs, and of every description, from a small mongrel to an unusually tall greyhound. A little dog of the Zouaves, which attended the band with becoming gravity, bore on his back a crown of laurel and a large bouquet. Another regiment was accompanied by a white goat. The quantity of flowers displayed was wonderful, for the regiments had been picking them up all along their way from the Bastile, and almost every musket in the favorite regiments had a bouquet at the end of its barrel. The appearance of the Imperial Guard was truly magnificent, and when these men passed by so proudly, one sighed to think that a case should ever arise to cause them to lose their lives in battle.

The portion of the Boulevards from the Porte St. Denis to the corner of the Rue Richelieu presented a particularly animated sight, the spectators from the windows and balconies having the advantage of a whole straight line before them, which they could take in at a single glance. Perhaps not the least curious sight at this part of the line was the appearance of the roofs, where men and boys were seen actually sitting on the very verge of the obtimney-tops, looking down upon the pageant below with as much unconcern as if they had been comfortably located on a balcony. Loud shouts of laughter were elicited from the crowd by a lady, who having ventured on the leads of one of the highest houses of the Boulevard Poissonnière, found herself in an unpleasant predicament with her crinoline, which would not keep down. The multitude here was quite astonishing; and the Rue du Sentier, Rue St. Fiacre and other by-streets were blocked up with double ladders, on which many persons were perched. In several instances ladies were seen standing on the tops of carriages. The rain which drenched the procession and the people lasted not very long, and the day ended superbly.

Count WALEWSKI, Minister of Foreign Affairs, gave a grand dinner on the evening of the fête. The Papal Nuncio, the English, Russian, and Spanish ambassadors, and all the diplomatic body were present, as were also M. MUROUSI, Prince de METTERNICH, Prince ORTALANO, the Ministers, the Presidents of the Senate, Legislative Body, and the Council of State, the Marshal Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor, Gen. VISCOUNT DE LA HITTE, and several other distinguished personages. The Papal Nuncio proposed the health of the Emperor, to which Count WALEWSKI replied by a toast to the Sovereigns and Governments, allies of France.

The Russian officer who formed part of his Majesty's suite at the entry of the troops into Paris, Prince SCHOUVALOFF, was also present at this banquet.

The balloon of M. GODARD, which ascended on the Emperor's *fête* day from the Esplanade of the Invalides, came down, after a journey of two hours, at La Trelsoire, a village in the Seine et-Marne. It was left inflated, until the following morning, when M. GODARD ascended several times to a certain height, the balloon being retained by cords, and thus gave different persons in the communes an opportunity of an ascent in the car.

Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock a funeral service was celebrated at Notre Dame in honor of the French soldiers killed in Italy. A large number of persons were present. In France it must be said that the dead are remembered with peculiar consideration and tenderness. *Père la Chaise* teems with the touching evidences of this honorable fact, and the dead heroes of France make part of every Frenchman's family. COSMO.

THE GENERAL AMNESTY.

The amnesty is said to have created great surprise and given general satisfaction in Paris, and a hope was entertained that the laws of public safety would be relaxed, and the liability of persons to very summary proceedings on mere suspicion of political offence be done away with.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says that the Emperor had ordered two Government steamers to leave immediately for Algeria and Guiana, to bring back political transports. The same writer conjectures the latest news from Italy had something to do with the promulgation of the amnesty, and that the impossibility of carrying out the peace of Villafranca, in an Austrian sense, had made the Emperor reflect seriously on the necessity of uniting all parties in France round his standard.

M. LOUIS BLANC had addressed a letter to the *Daily News*, in which he admits that LOUIS NAPOLEON could scarcely do more for the political exiles than he has just done. But why should the exile return to France? M. LOUIS BLANC replies: "Better stay in the land of unfettered thought and free speech; better live where to be an exile is to remain a man."

WHAT THE AMNESTY AMOUNTS TO.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

Whether the amount of popularity enjoyed by NAPOLEON III. be large or small, it will certainly be increased by the important decree that appears in to-day's *Moniteur*, granting a "full and entire amnesty to all individuals who have been condemned for political crimes and offences, or who have been the objects of measures of general safety"—who have suffered, that is to say, from the operation of the *Loi des Suspects*. This decree has caused great surprise, and is the subject of general conversation. The first emotion seems that of astonishment, but the next will be one of approval. There may be a few persons who think it rather a bold, if not an imprudent step, but the great majority are disposed to praise it. A question has, however, already been raised, upon the solution of which depends the practical value of the amnesty. Does to-day's decrees relieve the persons now in exile, who may choose to profit by it and return to France, from the effects of past condemnations, in so far as those would make them subject to the law of Public Safety? That law, as you are aware, made persons who had ever been condemned for a political offence liable to very summary measures on bare suspicion. If that liability is to continue the amnesty is little of a boon, and probably few will think it safe to profit by it; but if, on the contrary, all past offences are to be considered as obliterated by the decree, and no person can henceforward be brought under the application of the law of Public Safety until he shall have undergone a condemnation by the tribunals, the amnesty can hardly fail to have a very good effect, and ought to encourage numbers of persons to return to France who would not dare to do so if the other and more limited interpretation were to be given to the measure. I have been informed this afternoon that, in the opinion of some legal authorities, the broader meaning is to be attached to the decree, the laconic wording of which, however, does not appear to settle that question. It is very desirable that all doubt on the subject should be removed by an official declaration, so that no fear of being led into a trap may deter persons from profiting by it who otherwise would gladly do so. The public would then be able duly to appreciate the importance of an amnesty which includes LOUIS BLANC, VICTOR HUGO, and others, who, like them, have displayed the most inveterate and persistent hostility to the present Government of France.

LOUIS BLANC DECLINES THE INDULGENCE.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle:

SIR: In reference to the general amnesty, announced in the evening papers, I beg you will be kind enough to allow space in your columns for the following remarks:

I will not stop here to inquire whether it be fit that the offender should be the forgiver; that "crimes" should be remitted which never were committed; and that those should be pardoned who were so cruelly wronged, having been, although guiltless, driven out of their country, torn from their families and their friends, consigned to absolute ruin, and, in fact, bereft of all they held dear on earth. Speaking in my own named alone, and judging from a mere practical point of view, I own candidly that, situated as he is, LOUIS BONAPARTE could now hardly do more for us than he has just done. But it is not the less true that those whose hearts have been for years made to bleed from innumerable wounds have a claim to something better than a contemptuous and perhaps unsafe favor. What was due to them in the shape of justice cannot be paid in the shape of pardon.

But enough of this. Considerations of a higher significance and more general import are involved in the question.

Let freedom be wholly and sincerely restored to France; I, for one, am prepared to applaud. Our wrongs we might forget; may we be indifferent to the wrongs of our country?

We are permitted to return to France. So long as she is kept in bondage why should we go? To complete the victory of might over right; to render Imperial despotism still more absolutely unopposed; to extinguish the few last beacons which, fed by French hands, yet loom in the distance before the eyes of our unhappy country; to one word, to be slaves among slaves. Better stay in the land of unfettered thought and free speech; better live where to be an exile is to remain a man.

It is recorded that in the Revolution of 1789, at the first celebrated *fete du Champ de Mars*, some fifty Englishmen were seen wearing on their chest a medal, on which these words were inscribed, "Ubi Libertas, ibi Patria." Without presuming to sit in judgment upon such of my countrymen as may take a different view of the case, I venture to say that this should be the motto of every man feelingly alive to the dignity of his own nature.

Not that I consider my beloved country less entitled to claim our devotion because temporarily shackled. No! The very state of intellectual debasement and moral agony in which France is now plunged endears her the more to us, as we know it originates in a fatal combination of uncontrollable circumstances, and is maintained by brute force alone. That France will, sooner or later, be warmed into life and be herself again, is a creed which I fondly cherish, and to which I cling with unshakeable conviction. But so long as she is forced into silence and darkness I take it to be necessary that some, at least, of her most faithful sons should, by living abroad, retain the power of representing her true genius, of making known her sorrows, denouncing her wrongs, invoking her most glorious recollections, vindicating her stifled aspirations after freedom, and championing in her name the eternal principles of justice and the rights of reason.

I am, Sir, yours, &c., LOUIS BLANC.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

THE AMNESTY AS AN INDICATION OF INCREASING LIBERALITY IN THE IMPERIAL REGIME.

From the London Times, Aug. 20.

The proclamation which sweeps into oblivion all political offences has been received in France with such joy and gratitude that the Emperor must already congratulate himself upon his courageous act. For the first time since he assumed the Imperial title the applause of his people is earnest, heartfelt and universal. The representatives of every shade of opinion except only the organ of the Ultramontane priests.

"Of whom to be dispraised is no small praise," is with each other in frank and fervid acknowledgments. When the unexpected proclamation first burst upon the Parisian public there was a moment of incredulity and a little season of suspicion. The news was too good to be true. It was more than reasonable men had dared to pray for. There must be some condition, some reservation, some long list of exceptions, some hidden ambiguity which would annul the free action of those wide-circling phrases of universal import. The action of the officials has, however, put the best gloss upon the terms of the amnesty. The prisons have been thrown open, the police have ceased to watch over the suspects, friends are meeting and embracing after long absence, lost relatives have been found, and steamers are departing for Algeria and Guiana to bring home the victims who are now expiating the too great impetuosity of their political convictions in distant exile. The memorials of past civil discords are all thoroughly sponged out. "It is with a throbbing heart," cries the organ of one of the advanced sections of the Liberal party, "that we think of the mothers, of the children, whom this good news will transport with joy. We are about again to see friends of whom we have not for a moment ceased to preserve a cordial and sympathizing memory." By one simple generous act the French Emperor has united all France. He has given us a touch of his skill as a pyrotechnist which no one had anticipated. At the end of his triumphs, his *fêtes*, and his blazing fireworks, it was the business of an expert Ædile to manage some original device which, even after all the foregone splendors, should surprise while it delighted. He has succeeded so far that all France is still astonished, and still in admiration. The last grand bouquet exploded, and fast fell from it into each little circle of a thousand families the most precious boon for which that family could pray.

But the amnesty comprehends not only men, but those still more sensitive and liberty-loving creatures, the organs, or what once were the organs, of public opinion. All warnings heretofore given to newspapers in France or in the colonies, are to be as if they had never been. Entire oblivion is to extend to peccant newspapers as well as to compromised individuals. The jubilee passes over all the political world, and erases all bonds. How shall we hope for the future? May Frenchmen do with impunity in time to come all for which they suffered in time past? We cannot hope that this should be so; for the liberty of those days was licence, and approached very nearly to that "sacred light of insurrection" which gave title to every fanatic to shed blood in the streets. Is impunity for the past deeds of the Press entire freedom for the future? We cannot believe that this can be so. NAPOLEON can scarcely so soon unlearn all the instincts of an absolute ruler as to set the Press free. Yet it must come to this if, as cautious lookers on believe, it has entered into his mind to commence a new era and to develop the energies of his kingdom in a new direction. If he would emancipate himself from the thraldom of his own priests, if he designs to educate his people in sound political knowledge, if he would draw forth all the commercial and industrial power of his kingdom, if he intends to break down the system of Protection and to inaugurate an era of Free Trade, and if he sighs for colonies and commerce as well as ships, he can only do all this by means of a free Press. The Press is the interpreter between the men of thought and the men of labor. Great thoughts are born in hidden places, and come forth unshaped and often incomprehensible. They speak a language not understood of the people. They require an interpreter to go forth with them into the world, an interpreter with strong lungs, great fluency of speech, and great power of making abstruse matters plain—an interpreter that can command attention and utilize that attention when gained. Such an interpreter is the Press. In physics and in morals, to cause the application of a great invention destined to change the nature of all human affairs, or to give practical force to a newly found truth capable of preventing great masses of human misery, the only agent is a free Press. It must be free, or it will not be believed: it must be unfettered, or it will not be respected. But alone, and unabashed by any competitor, a free Press holds the prerogative, denied to Kings and Emperors and Ministers of State, of dispelling popular delusions, and of gradually but surely disseminating truth. If NAPOLEON III. meditates a destruction of the present suicidal commercial system in France he must set a free Press to work, or ignorance will be too strong for him. Let him remember how many thousands of columns of this newspaper closely filled with speeches and essays, were required to convince, first, our people that Corn Laws created scarcity of food, and, secondly, our farmers that they might give up Protection and yet carry on their business with a profit. Those speeches and those essays were read and meditated over because the English nation had confidence that they appeared in an arena where there was a free stage and no favor for every advocate for and against. When COBDEN spoke a thousand Cobdens next morning addressed a thousand English audiences; when NEWDEGATE or FERRAND replied the speech was as faithfully multiplied. Every man thus had the facts and arguments constantly before him, and formed his own conviction from abundant reading.

As moderators in the great controversy, we often pointed the moral, summed up the arguments, or called attention to a fact; but it was the full, fair, fearless publicity, the unfettered discussion of this question, which obtained the result to simply referred to by Mr. COBDEN on Thursday night—"There is generally plenty to eat." There is no other plan. If France is not to drop astern and to be a mere population of very small cultivators taxed to the utmost to fatten a small class of inefficient manufacturers, a free press must be allowed to go forth and dispel the crass ignorance which weighs over the land. If the Emperor's course is really onward this must be one of his earliest steps.

But we must confess that we have no great desire to see in action such a French Press such as existed under the Constitutional Monarchy. No friend either of France or of the Press itself would wish to see that Press of Paris reinstated in the position which it held under LOUIS PHILIPPE. In those days the French Press was no more really independent than it is at this moment. Every paper was the organ either of an individual, who wished to make his paper the ladder to political power, or of a political party, doing for it what the party did for itself in the Tribune. It praised and defended every act of the party and decried everything opposed to it, of course postponing the interest of the public to that of its own little circle. The Press sunk to the office of being trumpeter to some political adventurer. Most of our political coteries, and most of our statesmen ardently desire to see the English Press in the same condition. Many an able man is quite intolerant of an honest exponent of public opinion, where he is reflected without flattery and criticized without hesitation. Many a blockhead points a witless sneer at an intelligence before which his little dignity pales, and many a man would have his own paper, as THIERS, and CARREL, and GIRARDIN, had their paper. But in England the good sense of the people renders this impossible. Here such a paper cannot find readers. A paper which represents an individual or a section, is as destitute of influence as the newsboy who calls it in the street. Unhappily this has not been so in France. The idea of a paper really independent, with views of its own, and no interest except in its own success, and that only based on the public welfare, never seems to have occurred to a French journalist. In the days of their freedom they were all pure partisans and all violent, as speakers and writers who carry no great authority are apt to be. Accordingly, when a man whom they had fiercely opposed rose to power, nothing seemed more natural than that he should suppress them. One paper there is which has been to a considerable extent an exception to the remarks which, in a spirit of friendly warning, we have just made. The *Débats* has always been more upon the English model of a newspaper than any other French journal. Accordingly, every Government since the Consulate has respected it, and, although often speaking under great restraint, it always commands attention and its articles bear a certain intrinsic authority. When the days of freedom shall come again,—and we hope they may be near,—will the French Press and the French public remember their past experiences and profit by the lesson?

THE FRENCH ARMY IN ITALY.

The French army of occupation in Italy, organized since the beginning of the present month and placed under the command-in chief of Marshal VAILLANT, formerly Major-General of the army of Italy, is composed of the following elements:

1. A general staff, including one general of brigade, Gen. JARRAS, chief of the staff; one lieutenant-colonel of the staff, M. HARTANG, two chefs d'escadron, and four captains. 2. Five divisions of infantry, occupying different points; the First, D'AUTEMARRE'S, being at Milan; the Second, URBIA'S, one brigade at Milan and the other, with artillery, at Bergamo; the Third, BAZAINE'S, at Pavia; the Fourth, VINOY'S, at Cremona and Piacenza; the Fifth, BOURBAKI'S, at Parma. Each of these divisions has two batteries or 12 pieces of the model. 3. Two brigades of cavalry, one of lancers, under Gen. DE ROCHEFORT; one of hussars, under Gen. LAFRANCOISE, at Milan. In that city are also the staff of the engineers, under Gen. CORNIBERRE; the staff of the artillery, under Gen. ——; the intendance, under M. PAGE, and the administrative services.

Besides this army of 50,000 men, which will occupy Lombardy until further orders, there are several corps which have not been able to return home, particularly the cavalry divisions of DESVAUX and PARQUEREAUX, now on their way by the Corniche road for France; and lastly, the reserve batteries of artillery and the parks which are at Pavia, and also the siege material now in course of removal, from the environs of Peschiera and Verona, to Chambéry, *via* Suza.

The Emperor is said to have sent orders to Marshal VAILLANT, in Italy, not to allow the troops there to receive ovations from the Italians, but to maintain a reserved attitude.

THE BATHS OF SAINT SAUVEUR.

A letter from Saint Sauveur says: "The Emperor and Empress will arrive at Tarbes on the 16th. Their Majesties will sleep at the chateau of M. FOULD, and will take their first bath at St. Sauveur in the morning of the 19th. They are to take in all 18 baths, one per day. At present masons, carpenters and gardeners are employed in and about the bath house, and amidst the noise and confusion they create the bathers have to manage as well as they can. Two bath-rooms have been constructed, one for the Emperor, the other for the Empress. They are elegantly fitted up, and the baths in them, like those of the other bathers, are in grey marble. The Emperor and Empress and their suites are to occupy three houses situated at one of the extremities of the village, which consists of only one street. The furniture for the three houses has been brought from the palace at Pau. Sixty infantry and ten cavalry soldiers of the guard are to be in attendance on their Majesties. It is by direction of Dr. RAYER that the Emperor and Empress are going to pass their short season at Saint Sauveur."

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree to the effect that foreign shares and securities may be negotiated at the Bourse after two-fifths of their value has been paid up. Previously it was necessary that seven-tenths should be paid up.

A report had been current in Paris that a duel had taken place between Marshals CANROBERT and NIEL, and that the former had been killed. The *Pays*, of Friday, announces, however, that CANROBERT had left for Vichy, where he would remain some days before resuming his duties as commander of the *corps d'armée* at Nancy. The *Patrie* also announces the departure of Marshal NIEL for Toulouse to preside at the sitting of the Council General of that Department.

The projected fortifications at Antwerp were exciting increased attention at Paris. It was expected that as soon as the bill authorizing the works passed the Belgian Legislature, the *Moniteur* would contain a decree for the formation of an army of the north, to consist of 60,000 men, with head quarters at Lille.

The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, of Russia, was out to visit Biarritz.

THE STATE OF ITALY.

The Central Republic—Military Organization—Movements of Garibaldi—The Papal States—The Settlement of the Italian Question.

THE CENTRAL REPUBLICS.

THE ENGAGEMENTS OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR.

At the first meeting of the National Assembly of Florence, M. RICASOLI stated, in the most positive terms, that a delegate from Tuscany having had an interview with the Emperor previous to his departure from Italy, his Majesty gave him the assurance:

"1. That there should be no armed intervention. 2. That the wishes of the country, legally expressed, should be listened to. We received similar assurances from King VICTOR EMANUEL. The latter," M. RICASOLI proceeded to say, "while recommending us to preserve internal order, and not to furnish any pretext to foreign armies, concluded with advising the people of Central Italy boldly to follow his own example, in repressing all grief and awaiting with intrepidity the moment when the fate of Italy should be decided. Encouraged by these solemn declarations, repeated to our delegates at Paris and London, and not yielding to timid counsels, the Government immediately took measures to convoke the representatives of the nation, who in giving utterance to the wishes of the public, might convey the legitimate expression thereof to the Emperor NAPOLEON, the arbiter of peace and war, and to all the potentates who would propose to settle the affairs of Italy in a permanent manner. The Tuscans have nobly replied to the just expectations of the world at this solemn moment."

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW ARMY.

The *Independente*, of Turin, Aug. 11, has the following:

"The army of the line of Central Italy will consist of 40,000 men; Garibaldi will be at its head, and have with him Ulloa, Ribotti, Mezzacapo, Pinelli. Our troops are at present concentrated as follows: First Division, (Durando,) stationed between Monza and Milan; Second Division, (Fanti,) between Brescia and its environs; Third Division, (Mollard,) at Lonato, Desenzano, &c.; Fourth Division, (Cialdini,) at Castenedolo; Fifth Division, (Cucchiari) at Salo and in its neighborhood. Gen. Fanti, commanding the Second Division, is also proposed for the command of the military division of Brescia and Garibaldi's troops, completely organized to the number of 12 000 Lombard volunteers.

Another rumor is to the effect that Gen. TANTURIAN had accepted the post of Commander-in-chief of the army in Central Italy.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GARIBALDI—HIS ORDER OF THE DAY.

The following is the order of the day by which GARIBALDI announced to his companions in arms that he had temporarily quitted the Sardinian service:

COMPANIONS IN ARMS: I am obliged to retire from service for the present. Gen. POMARETTO is appointed by his Majesty to the command of the brigade. I hope that you will be as disciplined as you have been brave in combat, and that you will endeavor to acquire that ability under arms that will place you in your proper rank in front of the enemies of your country.

BERGAMO, Aug 11. GARIBALDI.

The *Corriere Mercantile* informs us that the brave partisan chief arrived at Genoa on the 13th ult., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and, though unexpected, as soon as he was recognized he was followed to his place of residence with acclamations. At 5 in the evening GARIBALDI embarked for Leghorn, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel MEDICI, Major N. BIXIO and the Advocate VINCENT MALENCHINI, who had been deputed to wait on the General by the Tuscan Government.

HE ARRIVES AT FLORENCE.

A letter from Florence of the 15th says: "Gen. GARIBALDI arrived here this morning at 10 o'clock. He was proceeding in a carriage, *incognito*, to the New-York Hotel, when he was recognized by a group of volunteers in the street. They immediately ran after the carriage, shouting, 'It is he! It is he! GARIBALDI forever!' You may imagine what a *cortége* was collected by the time the carriage had reached the centre of the town. It was a display of true popular enthusiasm. The news ran from street to street, from house to house, and in a short time GARIBALDI'S name was in every mouth. All the windows were instantly decorated with the flags. The street where GARIBALDI'S hotel stands is crowded with people flocking thither from all quarters. He was forced to appear several times on the balcony, when he was cheered with an enthusiasm which defies description. Although he has got over his illness, he still suffers from weakness in the legs, owing to an attack of rheumatism. The Government sent to compliment GARIBALDI as soon as he arrived. This afternoon he will visit M. RICASOLI, the President of the Council."

HE PROCEEDS TO MODENA.

Correspondence of the London Times.

FLORENCE, Monday, Aug. 15.

GARIBALDI leaves this evening for Modena, where he will take the command of the little Tuscan army, and of the other national forces there assembled. The resignation tendered by Gen. ULLOA of his rank as General-Commander-in-chief of the Tuscan army has been accepted. This said Tuscan army is to bear the name of the Eleventh

received to reign again over Tuscany, and they have resolved that "it is the firm will of Tuscany to form part of the Kingdom of Italy under the constitutional sceptre of King Victor Emanuel." Such is the position. Meanwhile, Central Italy is drawing together an army which, although too weak to withstand any serious coercion, would be sufficiently strong to make coercion a great sanguinary scandal. Florence would only yield as Rome yielded, and the Emperor has promised that this chapter of history shall not be repeated. Upon that powerful and mysterious Sovereign the eyes of all the world are now fixed. His lightest acts are interrogated for some indication of his intention. He encourages and reassures the Tuscan Deputies, and Italy is radiant with joy; but he receives kindly and graciously the young Archduke of Tuscany, and Italy is plunged into despair. He is looked to as Gen. Meade was looked to, when all men were in suspense whether the General intended to restore the old line, or to set up the yeoman Republic, or to seize the Crown for himself. There is Victor Emanuel, the French Emperor's friend and comrade on the field of battle, who is very ready to put out his hand to grasp the crown that is offered to him, but who is not at present encouraged to make any sign. There is the young Grand Duke, who stays in Paris, waiting, at the Emperor's suggestion, to see what may transpire. There is also a certain parentage who is now described to be disconsolate or disappointed, and whose enthusiasm for Italian liberty is said to have greatly cooled. Of these three it is possible that the first is only to be used as a threat; the second is to be accepted only in case of necessity, but if that necessity should occur, then to be accepted hand-somely; the third, sometimes suppressed to be the chosen candidate, is not to be rashly avowed, but to be slightly abandoned. At present the tide runs so strong in favor of Italian unity that the ablest diplomatic heads are puzzled. We have been told so often that Milan could never look without jealousy upon Florence, and that both could never look without contempt upon Turin, that we can well imagine great diplomatists requiring a little time to rub their eyes before they commit themselves to a recantation of their ancient belief. Perhaps the Emperor of the French may suspect the permanence of this strong feeling for amalgamation, and may choose to test it by a little delay. While he mildly advises the restoration of the Grand Dukes by the mouth of his accredited agent, and while he gently represses that gravitation towards Sardinia, he leaves open a third alternative, to which it is just possible that the popular favor may at last turn. Thus a conjuror forces a card by rapidly withdrawing from the offering finger and thumb every card other than the one he desires to be taken; thus a gambling-house keeper makes the revolving ball in a roulette-box, after cannoning and rebounding from a dozen compartments which his secret spring has closed, leap at last into the number which alone he had left open.

At this moment, however, we believe that the Italians have their destinies in their own hands. Napoleon III. is not insensible to the public opinion of Europe. Even he cannot afford to close an epic so magnificent in its commencement by a ridiculous conclusion. The Emperor of the French very well knows that the words spoken on Wednesday night by Mr. Cobden at Rochdale convey in simple language the universal feeling of this country with respect to the policy that must be pursued with regard to Italy. He knows that England will never be brought to sanction by a public act any settlement of Italy which is not made by the Italians themselves. He knows that an enterprise to force upon Italy, by the agency of the fifty thousand Frenchmen now there, or by connivance at an Austrian invasion, any other Government than that the people may approve, would be met by such universal execration that even the French army would feel a repugnance to execute such a task. If Italy be true to herself, and if the Tuscan Parliament exhibit as much firmness and perseverance as they have hitherto shown moderation and unanimity, their present decision will be the law of many future generations of Italians. If they do not know their own minds—if whenphey cry Victor Emanuel they mean Prince Jerome—if their constituents electing by universal suffrage, should differ from them in their views of what is good for Italy, and if it is upon the cards that the name of Jerome may leap from the ballot-box when that of Victor Emanuel was expected, it would be hard to blame the French Emperor for interposing a little delay for the sake of such a result. Come what may, however, it is highly improbable that any force will be used, and Tuscany and Modena are themselves responsible for their future Constitution.

AFFAIRS IN AUSTRIA.

Miscellaneous Intelligence—The Fate of the Duchies to be Settled Without Armed Intervention — The Army in Italy — The Question of the Fortresses.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Count Leo. Thun had declined to accept the Ministry of the Interior.

It was reported that the Emperor was getting impatient at the delay in the Ducal restorations.

The Minister of the Interior, Baron Bach, had been named as Minister to Rome.

There was a report that an Austrian *corps d'armée* was to be concentrated near Rovigo, on the road to the Legations and to Modena.

The official *Weimer Zeitung* contains a list of numerous promotions on account of the battle of Solferino.

The *Opinione* of Turin, of the 14th, states that there is some chance of Austria's abandonning all her possessions in Italy in return for a reasonable indemnity, which would enable her to retrieve her finances.

LOUIS BLANC DECLINES THE INDULGENCE. BY DIPLOMACY.

A letter from Vienna says: "Some of the regiments of the army of Italy, which were to have returned, have received counter-orders, and will remain in Venetia. This has been construed by some as an intention on the part of Austria to make an armed intervention shortly in the Duchies; but information derived from a good source refutes any such intention on the part of the Imperial Government. The Imperial family of Austria shows the greatest sympathy for the deposed sovereigns, and is making every diplomatic exertion to procure their restoration. A second Councillor attached to the Foreign-office has left for Zurich, to stimulate the zeal of the Austrian Plenipotentiaries; and new dispatches have been forwarded to Count Colloredo on the subject of the measures to be adopted for effecting as soon as possible, the much-desired restoration of the Archdukes."

THE ARMY LEFT IN VENETIA.

A correspondent writes from Verona:

"The Government is occupying itself actively in organizing the second army, which is destined to remain in Venetia under the command of Gen. ma Degenfeld. The Emperor has decided that Gen ne Lamarmora shall be chief of the staff of that army, and that he shall reside at Verona, the general head-quarters. Two Lombard regiments, which were recently sent from Bohemia to Verona, have been broken up, but the soldiers, instead of being sent home, are employed in the erection of new fortifications around the fortress, and are paid for their labor. Some foreign journals have made exaggerated statements respecting the military forces which the Government proposes to maintain in its Venetian possessions. It should be understood that the day after a great war, which has profoundly moved passions and affected interests in all Italy, it is of sovereign importance to the Imperial Government to assure against the enterprises of revolutionists the peaceable possessions of the old kingdom of Venetia with all its dependencies and with its maritime provinces. But the Government is convinced that the second army, kept up complete, will largely suffice for that object, especially as Austria will never accord in any case to any power the right of placing a single soldier in the fortresses which have remained in her exclusive possession."

HOW THE FORTRESSES SHALL BE GARRISONED.

Another letter from Vienna says:

"Difficulties have arisen relative to the exclusive occupation of the fortresses of Venetia by Austrian garrisons, because, as that country is to form part of the Italian Confederation, the fortresses ought, it is said to receive a mixed garrison, and consequently that each of the States forming part of that Confederation ought by right to occupy with a certain number of troops the fortresses of Verona, Mantua, Peschiera and Legnano. This is the plan adopted in the German Confederation, and it is on those bases that it appears to be wished to organize Italy. Such are the requirements brought forward, but, in my opinion, they are merely in foundation, for a thing is supposed which does not exist. Fortresses are spoken of as federal ones without their having that character. Venetia will doubtless belong to the Italian Confederation, but the fortresses do not *ipso facto* become federal. They must, in the first place, be declared as such, and it cannot be until then that a mixed garrison can be thought of as is practiced in Germany for Ulm, Mentz, &c. In the present state of things, Verona, Mantua, Peschiera and Legnano are certainly fortresses on the Venetian territory, as they are Austrian. In the same way, Alessandria, although Piedmont is to belong to the future Italian Confederation, does not become a federal fortress, but remains Piedmontese. Otherwise it might be demanded that Alessandria, Ancona, Civita Vecchia, Piacenza, &c., should also receive a mixed garrison, and, consequently, one partly Austrian. The analogy with the Germanic Confederation has therefore become very defective, for, as I have said above, there is a difference between federal fortresses properly so-called, as Mentz, Ulm, &c., and those of particular States, which belong to their respective Governments although forming part of the Germanic Confederation. What would be thought for instance if Prussia were to be required to receive a mixed garrison of Bavarians, Austrians, &c., into her fortress of Spandau, and that solely because she belongs to the Germanic Confederation? If this question is to be started at the Conferences of Zurich I consider myself well-informed enough to state that Count Colloredo would only have to conform to the instructions to cut the matter short."

GREAT BRITAIN.

Another Speech of Mr. Cobden—Miscellaneous News.

MR. COBDEN AND THE NON-ELECTORS AT ROCHDALE.

Mr. Cobden, M. P. for Rochdale, met the non-electors of the borough on the evening of the 16th ult., in the same marquee which was the scene of the previous *soirée*. The admission was free, and the place was densely packed by an audience, mainly of those entirely of working men. Mr. Bright and Mr. Alderman Crawford were present, and the Mayor again occupied the Chair.

Mr. Cobden said he considered himself specially at home when addressing a meeting of non electors, because the fundamental rule and maxim of his life had been to seek the benefit of all classes of the community, without distinction or difference. To non-electors the question of Parliamentary Reform was particularly interesting. He thought reformers had made a great mistake in their mode of advocating this question by lumping too many things together. He believed that they ought to commence with the suffrage first, and take the ballot, the distribution of seats, and other minor points afterwards; he himself had always advocated and voted for a household suffrage. It must be remembered that in seeking an extension of the franchise we should have to convince a tribunal which was now the representative of that body of the community which was already in possession of the franchise, and which believed that by extending the suffrage we should in some measure endanger the security and weal of the country. Now, he had always been a practical man, and he had endeavored to bring practical considerations to bear upon many questions which he advocated, so in considering the question of parliamentary reform, he should endeavor to show the middle classes and their representatives that it would be to their interest to extend the franchise beyond the present limited pale. He thought that it would be necessary to appeal to the instincts of selfishness in the enfranchised classes. It was said that if the people were intrusted with the electoral power they would not be able to take care of themselves. If this assertion was made in illustration to the ignorance of the people of this country, he would answer, that another reason why he advocated the extension of the franchise was that the richer and better educated of the community would be compelled to extend the means of education to their poorer fellow-subjects, and in proof of this Mr. Cobden cited the example of the United States. Another assertion that was advanced was that if the franchise was extended the influence upon financial affairs would be injurious, but if the result were that articles of large consumption, such as tea, sugar, paper, &c., were relieved of customs duties and other taxes, and if direct taxes were substituted for indirect taxes, he firmly believed that all classes of the community would largely benefit by the change. Now as regarded the character of the Reform bill that was to be—whilst he was in America Mr. Bright made a series of orations on parliamentary reform, which for sustained variety and elequence had seldom or never been equaled in this or any other country; and an American gentleman, after reading Mr. Bright's speech, had said to him (Mr. Cobden) that reform ought to have been advocated before the corn laws were repealed, because now that bread was cheap, work plentiful, and the people comfortable, they would care very little for the extension of political privileges. This might be true in some measure, but there was unquestionably a feeling for reform in the country. He thought the measure proposed by Lord John Russell was a very moderate one, but it would considerably increase the number of voters in England. Lord John's proposal was to give a vote to occupiers of £6 houses in the borough, and £10 tenements in counties, and he should feel it his duty to support the measure by all the means in his power. With respect to the ballot he was convinced that the first Parliament returned under a new reform act would at once proceed to introduce an act for voting by ballot; at any rate he thought it would be the wisest plan on the part of the reformers not to mix up the question of the ballot with that of the extension of the franchise. He was in favor of a redistribution of seats. Instead, however, of giving two members to a town, he would prefer to divide a town into wards, and give a member to each ward. In large towns, generally, one portion was inhabited by the richer class and another by the poorer, and such a plan as he had named would be a fairer mode of representation than the present system. Mr. Cobden sat down amidst great cheering.

The meeting was afterwards addressed by Mr. Crawford and Mr. Bright.

Mr. Bright, after expressing his pleasure at hearing the lengthened remarks of Mr. Cobden upon the subject of Parliamentary reform, proceeded to denounce, in the strongest terms, the policy which led to the wars at the end of the last and beginning of the present century. These wars we owed to the oligarchy of this country, and to the oligarchical system of Government which then existed. He then reviewed the progress made in England since 1810, particularizing the benefits arising from free trade, the advantage consequent upon the formation of railways, the extension of colonies, and the discoveries of gold in Australia and California, and, beyond all, the abundant blessings which had sprung from the long duration of peace. In this career of progress the aristocracy and government had certainly permitted the utmost individual and personal freedom. But it was to the industry and intelligence of the people that we owe the great improvements to which he had alluded. To this people, improved and improving—this toiling, long-enduring and peaceful people—he wished to extend the privileges of the electoral franchise; and as the present cabinet had promised a Reform bill, he trusted that here and elsewhere throughout the country they would receive a warm and hearty support.

The meeting closed with the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman at 9½ o'clock.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

The following relates to the offer of Mr. Lever to charter the *Great Eastern* for £20,000 for a trip to America and back:

No. 11 King William street, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

Sir: Referring to the paragraph in your City Article of this date, wherein it is stated that a proposal has been made by Mr. Lever, M. P., to charter the *Great Eastern*, I am desired to inform you that the Directors have declined the offer.

I am further desired to observe that the ship is not open for charter at present, the views of the Directors in reference to her having undergone no change since she became the property of this Company, as will be seen from the announcement in your advertising columns, fixing destination and date of departure.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. H. YEATES, Secretary.

It is announced that the ship will leave the Thames for the Nore on the 3d of September, and that she will proceed thence to Portland, Dorsetshire, from which she will make a trial trip on the 8th, to a distance, probably, of 500 or 600 miles. She will then be prepared to start on or about the 15th of September, on a direct voyage to Portland Me. On this occasion passengers will be carried at fares ranging from £18 to £25, (all first-class;) and it is said that many applications for berth had already been received.

Another, and a later advertisement, makes a final point of departure Holyhead, instead of Portland.

The greatest difficulty anticipated in the first course of the *Great Eastern* is at the bend in the Thames, a little below her present berth, just before entering Blackwall Reach. At this point, the deep channel is barely wide enough to give her room to make the turn.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

It is reported that the Earl of Elgin will be appointed to succeed Lord Canning, who will shortly retire from the Governor Generalship of India.

The Grand Duke Constantine, of Russia, had been visiting the Portsmouth Dock-yard.

A warehouse in Liverpool owned by a Mr. Rayner, and containing a large quantity of cotton, grain, &c., the property of different individuals, was destroyed by fire on the 17th, entailing a loss of about £30,000—mostly covered by insurance.

The second mate (John W. Moody) of the American ship *Mary*, arrived in the Tyne, had been found guilty of "wilful murder" by the Coroner's jury which investigated the circumstances attending the death of a seaman named Daniel Witham, from ill-treatment. Moody had been committed for trial.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed on the 19th against Mr. John Edward Buller, of the firm of Smart & Buller Solicitors, London, who had absconded, with liabilities believed to exceed £100,000! He is said to have misappropriated large sums intrusted to him as a solicitor and trustee. Mr. Smart, his partner, is in no way implicated in the charges.

The Builders' strike in London still continued.

A report by the London District Telegraph Company shows that they are making good progress with their enterprise; 69 sub-district stations are to be ready for operation on Jan. 1. Over 116 miles of wire have been completed, and an additional 53 miles is in progress.

Cruelty on Board American Ships—The Case of the *Mary*.

From the London Times, Aug. 20.

Mr. Dana, in his *Two Years Before the Mast*, gives us an account of the internal organization of the mercantile navy of the United States. It is not a very flattering one. The sailors in Mr. Dana's day appear to have been exposed to extreme hardship and violence at the hands of their officers. They were a rough set, those old Yankee skippers; plain seamen who had risen from before the mast to be owners or part-owners of the vessel were the commanding officers. They appear to have united in their own persons the cupidity of the owner and the stern, hard ways of the ordinary seamen. A run down the seaboard of America and round Cape Horn to California constituted anything but a pleasant occupation for the crew. Mr. Dana gives us an idea of life in our own coal brigs with a drunken captain and an insufficient crew; but then his voyage lasted for years not for weeks. In the whaling trade it was the same thing. Things changed. The trade of the United States enlarged, the shipowning citizens of the model Republic were compelled to employ larger and more commodious ships for the purposes of their trade. They offered high wages to their seamen, and the consequence was they allured into the service men from every maritime nation. Danes, Swedes, Norwegians, Hollanders, Spaniards, Portuguese, but especially Englishmen, sought and found employment in their service. The English sailor in all probability knew very little of the hardships to which he was exposing himself for a certain increase of pay. Although the ship had become better and the captains were not taken from the same low grade in society, the tyranny exercised upon the men has probably been greater than under Dana's rough-and-ready system. In no service in the world do we hear of such outrageous cruelties as on board the American ships. There seems to be a total absence of sympathy between the masters and the men. One would have expected that in a country which prides itself upon the equality of all before the law there would have been less sternness in command, more readiness in obedience. How is it that the very reverse is the case? A seaman is entitled better treatment under any flag than under the democratic "Stars and Stripes." The reason we take to be this—that the native born American, if he goes to sea at all, does so at an early age, and almost from the first as master, not as man. He must ship as skipper, or the trade is not worth looking at. The working of the ship must be done by aliens and foreigners. The slaveholding spirit of the States come into play; the master is the slave owner and the seaman the slave. The same harsh, unsympathizing feeling which keeps the white man and the negro apart poisons the relations at sea between the American captain and his crew. They are his "hands," just like the negroes who are set to pick the cotton or dibble in the cane-grounds. Nay, the case of a seaman is worse, for the master, at least, has a property in the slave, while with the voyage the relations between the master and seaman are ended. There has been so much play of muscle, so much money paid down—it is a bargain performed, and there an end.

A very sad illustration of what we have been saying was brought to light the other day in North Shields. Daniel Witham had joined the *Mary* of Bath, (United States,) at New-Orleans, on the 21st of May. The vessel sailed from that port the next day. The second mate, an American, John W. Moody, seems to have taken a dislike to the unfortunate man from the first, and to have treated him with great violence during the voyage. The vessel arrived in the Tyne on the 31st of July, and went into dock to load coals. On Thursday, the 11th of August about 2½ o'clock in the morning, the final catastrophe occurred. It had become necessary to shift the position of the ship to the other side of the dock, and Moody went below to call the hands for that purpose. Witham was in his berth; the mate tried to drag him out, and began swearing at him and abusing him. At last the seaman got upon deck. The mate locked about among the chains, with a lantern in his hand, to see if he could find something with which to strike him. Poor Witham said, "Do you intend to use the steel knuckles again?" Moody replied, "I will not use my bare hands to a sailor." By this time Moody had got an iron bolt in his hand about three feet long. There seems to have been little or no exasperation about its proceedings; he deliberately put his lantern on the rail, and, using both hands, struck Witham on the head with the bolt. The sailor fell down on the deck as if dead. To conclude this part of the story, he was removed to the shore in the course of the morning, and there died in consequence of the blow he had received. We have now to show that the second mate did not stand alone in his brutality. After he had struck the fatal blow he walked to the poop, the lantern in one hand and the bolt in the other, and told the first mate what he had done. They talked the matter over, and by one or other of them the bolt was cast overboard, as though to destroy this link in the evidence. It was caught, however, in some mooring chains, and was recovered by one of the seamen, who gave evidence at the inquest. The chief mate was told the man was dying, but he refused to assist him. The master was then informed that the man had not five minutes to live. He also, after conversing with the two mates, took no further notice of the affair, but went into his cabin, and did not come out again until 9 o'clock. Witham lay insensible on the deck all that time. The master would not send for a surgeon, but at last, at 11 o'clock, two of the seamen went ashore, and acquainted the Superintendent of Police of the occurrence. A surgeon was sent up to the ship, the man was taken ashore, and soon after died, as we before said. The case appears to be one of the most deliberate and cold blooded murder. We trust that the Home Office will undertake the prosecution, and secure the attendance of all the necessary witnesses.

Loss of an American Ship by Fire.

Advices to the 27th of June report the total destruction of the American ship *Josephine* by fire, in the harbor of Port Louis, on the morning of the 22d of June. The *Commercial Gazette* of Port Louis, (Mauritius,) of the 22d of June, contains the following particulars: "The *Josephine*, of 947 tons, from Akyab for orders, put into this port on the 20th inst., to repair damages. She left Akyab with 1,800 bags of rice, some of which were thrown overboard to lighten the ship. At the time of the accident, there were about 1,400 or 1,500 bags in the hold. Since her arrival here there has been a gang of men at the pumps night and day. About a quarter to one this morning (June 22d) one of these men at the pumps smelt something burning, and reported it to the men in charge of the deck, who, on perceiving smoke coming out of the fore-hatch, immediately called the master and chief mate. The master ordered the fore-hatch to be opened, and water poured down on the cargo, but the smoke came up in such immense volumes that the hatches were ordered to be closed; this, however, was found to be impracticable. The fire and smoke raged so violently that in thirty minutes after the alarm was given all attempts at saving the ship, or even personal effects, were obliged to be abandoned, and all hands were compelled to go forward to the bows, where an attempt was made under the direction and assistance of the captain, to scuttle her; but this proved ineffectual, and at the expiration of two hours the vessel had to be abandoned, the captain being the last man to leave the ship. Several of the boats from the ships at anchor came to render assistance as soon as the alarm was given, and in two hours afterwards the harbor authorities were on the spot, and took the management of the burning ship, which was fortunately to leeward of the other shipping. She was eventually got clear from her moorings, and hauled away from the rest of the shipping by a steam-tug, and stuck upon the reef. This was fortunately done without accident to life or limb, although the service was a very perilous one, from the falling timbers and spars, neither was any damage done to the shipping. Steam was got up on board the Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Union*, and she was run ashore on the mud to keep clear of the fire." The *Gazette* adds: "The *Josephine* put into this harbor about two years since, having on board a similar cargo, and leaky. She was then put on the slip and repaired."

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds had been generally firm and steady. Consols closing on the 19th at 95¾@⅝ for both money and account. Money was easy and in abundant supply. The returns of the Bank of England for the week exhibit a further decrease in the bullion of $222 741.

Bar silver is quoted by Baring Bros. at 5s. 1½d. Dollars at 5s. 0¾d., and eagles at 76s. 3d.

LATEST.

The *Daily News'* City article, under date Friday evening, says: "The funds showed increased strength to-day, and closed at a fresh improvement of ¼ per cent. The dealers are short of stock, owing to the continued absorption by the public, and the investments by the Government broker have a certain effect. Money on consols is consequently worth only 1 per cent per annum. In the other departments of the Stock Exchange increased firmness prevailed. The best bills are in readily taken in Lombard-street at 2¾ per cent. The foreign exchanges, this afternoon, were generally steady.

There were no transactions in Bullion at the Bank to-day."

The *Times'* City article, dated Friday evening, says: "The English Funds have shown increased firmness to day. For the present the purchases of the Government on account of the Savings Banks appear to exercise the principal influence."

In the Discount Market the rate has receded to 2½ ₱ cent. for the best paper not having more than two months to run.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1859.

Cotton—The *Brokers' Circular* thus speaks of the market for Cotton: "The same dullness which prevailed last week has continued throughout the present, and the daily sales for consumption have been on a limited scale. American descriptions have been selling at ⅛d. decline for the cleaner and better qualities, but in all sandy or dusty descriptions, a greater decline has generally been submitted to." The sales of the week are 33,970 bales, including 3,740 American on speculation, and 4 000 for export. The market yesterday (Friday) was dull but steady, and the sales were estimated at 7,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export. The official closing quotations are as follows:

Fair Orleans	6d.	Middling	7d.
Fair Mobile	7¼d.	Middling	6¾d.
Fair Uplands	7¾d.	Middling	6 13 16d.

Stock on hand estimated at 657,950, of which 588,530 are American.

At Manchester the market is quiet and rather weaker but without much change. India goods and Yarns have, however, slightly given way.

Breadstuffs—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report harvest-work making very satisfactory progress, and the grain trade generally quiet, but without variation. Flour in this market quiet and unchanged. American, 10s @12s. 3d. Wheat in fair demand, and for French Red the turn dearer. Western Red, 7s. 6d. @9s. 2d.; White, 9s. @9s. 6d. Corn freely offered, and difficult to sell, at previous prices. Mixed and Yellow, 5s. 6d. @5s. 9d.; White, 7s. @7s. 3d. Bigland, Athya & Co. report a decline in Corn, under large arrivals at ports of call.

Provisions—Messrs. Bigland, Athya & Co., Richardson, Spence & Co., and others, reported continued depression in Beef, and holders anxious sellers at lower prices for inferior. Pork lower, and tending downward. Holders pressing on the market, at 57s. 6d., ex-quay. Bacon dull, and 1s @2s. lower. Lard quiet but steady, at 55s. @57s. Tallow dull and rather cheaper.

Produce—Ashes easier; Pots. 27s. @26s. 6d.; Pearls, dull at 29s. @29s. 6d. Sugars dull and 6d. lower for common. Coffee steady, but nothing doing. Rice inanimate. Bark quiet. Sales of Baltimore at 7s., and Philadelphia at 8s. @9s. 6d. American Linseed Cakes £9@£9 6d. Jute in good demand, and in some cases 10s. dearer. Cod Oil rather lower. Linseed Oil quiet but steady. Olive Oil held for an advance of 10s @ 20s ₱ ton. Resin steady; common, 3s. 3d. @3s. 9d.; medium, 4s. 1d. @5s.; fine, 10s @16s. Spirits Turpentine steady at 34s. @34s. 6d., closing sellers at 34s. Tea without material change.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring Brothers report the Corn market without improvement: White American Wheat, 42s. @45s.; red 40s. @42s.; Flour, 20s @23s.; Iron steady at £8 2s. 6d. @£6 5s. for Rails, and £6@£8 2s. 6d. for Bars; Scotch Pigs quiet at 53s. Sugar dull and 6d. cheaper for low and middling qualities. Corn very firm and in some cases rather dearer. Linseed Cake quiet: New York barrels, £9 15s.; Boston bags, £9 7s. 6d @£9 10s. Fish Oils quiet; Sperm, £91@£92 Linseed steady and in limited supply, at 29s. Rice unchanged. Tea dull; Common Congou, 1s. 3¼d. @1s. 2¾d. Spirits Turpentine offered at 35s 6d @35s. for American, in casks. Tallow quiet at 55s. for P. Y. C., on the spot.

HAVRE MARKET.

Week ending Aug. 18, inclusive.

Cotton dull and tending downward. Sales of the week, 4 700 bales at 113f. for New-Orleans *très ordinaire*, and 106f. for Sea. Stock in hand 62,000 bales. Advices from the manufacturing departments are encouraging. Wheat firm and dearer under short supplies. Ashes dull but unchanged. Corn quiet but firm. Only without demand. Rice in fair demand, owing to reduced quotations. No demand for Carolina, and the stock on hand trifling. Sugar slightly lower. Tallow and Lard neglected and nominal. Wheelbone heavy.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Dull Times in San Francisco—Clippers in Port—Horace Greeley—Political.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

San Francisco, Monday, Aug. 8, 1859.

I should not address you a line to-day except to tell you that there really is no news of importance from this side of the Continent. Indeed it has been insufferably dull here during the last few days, so far as events are concerned. Our wharves, however, present a lively appearance, lined as they are with clippers discharging their cargoes of goods that we don't need and cannot consume for a long time to come. An intelligent gentleman who watches the market closely, with a view to speculation, estimates that of sugar, for instance, there is enough now in market to supply us for two years to come. He arrives at this result very fairly, by taking the Custom house statistics of sugar arrived here during the last few months, and deducting from the footing a liberal amount for consumption to date. Will not Eastern shippers for the California market bear facts like this in mind, and not persist in ruining their fortunes and then charging the account against us.

Horace Greeley speaks at Stockton to-night, and goes to morrow to see Col. Fremont. The Printers' and the Mechanics' Institute of this city, are making arrangements to receive him and entertain him while here. A Committee of the citizens of all parties are also arranging for his reception as a public guest. The latter body, at the suggestion of Mr. Simonton, Editor of the *Bulletin*, contemplate making a great Pacific Railroad mass meeting the chief event of this reception, and dispensing with all the usual forms of lionizing "heroes."

The Republicans of San Francisco have nominated H. L. Dodge and James M. Taylor for election to the State Assembly. Taylor was a member of the last Legislature. Dodge is a merchant of this city, and formerly from Burlington, Vt.

The Nevada *Democrat* says that J. Franklin, a workman on the Magenta [?] Aqueduct, in its County, was fatally injured on 30th July. He was working on the ground, and 125 feet above him on the aqueduct a German was at work with a carpenter's chisel. The chisel slipped out of the handle, and in falling struck a brace which threw it off at an angle and gave it a rotary motion, and as it came down the sunk struck Franklin just back of the left nipple. The chisel lodged in the wound, and was pulled out by the men present. There is no hopes that he can recover.

At Indian Creek, near Yreka, on the night of 31 August, P. A. Olmstead was dangerously stabbed in the left breast by Thomas Griffith. Olmstead is said to be the aggressor, having beaten Griffith badly. Griffith gave himself up to the authorities. Olmstead is in a critical condition.

The body taken from the water, near Pacific street wharf, on Thursday, has been identified as that of John W. Welsh, a native of Boston, and aged about 25 years. The deceased had been employed as a deck hand on the coast steamers. A letter from his family in Boston, mentioning persons living in this city, led to the recognition.

Among the cargo of the schooner *Queen of the Isles*, which will sail to-day for Mazatlan, is a large amount of ammunition of war and army supplies bought in this city, by an agent of Pesquiera, Governor of Sonora. Among other articles of her cargo is the old iron gun used by the Vigilance Committee of 1856, which has been rebored and put in fine order. There are also two Paixhan guns which were shipped to this State from the East, and four howitzers cast at Dosonus's foundry in this city. The big brass gun which was lately brought from Mazatlan is about to be melted up and probably recast into smaller guns. Pesquiera is in the Liberal interest.

Divorces have been granted in Sacramento, in the case of Wm. Carroll vs. Margaret Carroll, and in Stockton, in the case of Eliza Thum vs. Charles Thum.

The United States Coast Survey steamer *Active*, Capt. Alden, after completing the survey for a breakwater, left Crescent City on the 2d of August for the North.

The Indians in Humboldt County are again becoming troublesome. The house of Peter Donnelly, on Yager Creek, near its junction with Van Duzen, was entered on one day of last week by Indians, and robbed of everything valuable in the house, amounting in value to about $200. Some ammunition was also taken.

The house of C Luther was also robbed at about the same time by Indians—taking blankets, clothing, cooking utensils, tools, ammunition, &c.

On Lower Mattole, last week, the Indians killed two heads of cattle, and wounded some two or three others, and are generally assuming a hostile position in that vicinity. There are now two droves of cattle *en route* for the south part of the county from Trinity and Siskiyou counties, amounting in the aggregate to some six hundred head.

Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

RAINY AND SICKLY SEASON—DESPERATION AND HARD SWEARING AMONG THE EMPLOYES—ROBBERY OF THE CALIFORNIA MAIL—NEW RUMORS, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Minatitlan, Mexico, Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1859.

Since my letter of the 4th July, there has been little to vary the uniform monotony of our affairs. The entire population may be said to be, like the affairs of the Tehuantepec Company, in a state of suspended animation. They live in hope, which, I regret to say, has been so "long deferred" it has made many "sick," and not in heart only. The present is the sickly season on the Isthmus, and most of the unacclimated are down with the fever of the country. It rains almost incessantly during the day time, and throughout the night it pours. Of course, our town and its surroundings are pretty well submerged, and traveling, except by the river, upon the steamboat and other floating craft, is attended with difficulties. Those who have traveled on foot across the Isthmus of Panama in August, can understand the condition of our roads. There are but few Americans left here, and out of the whole number, not five, I am quite certain, have money enough to pay their passage to New-Orleans. Their condition is truly pitiable, for only such as have been in the employment of the Company have heretofore been entitled to a passage on the mail steamer to New-Orleans.

The parties now running the steamer being those who became bonds for the fulfilment of the mail contract, do not recognize their obligations to take away such Americans as have been enticed here by various motives, and who are now without the means to get away. Monday, the 15th, was very hot, the thermometer rising to 124° at noon, out of doors, and to 90° in the shade. The only business doing is the occasional shipment of a cargo of mahogany by Capt. Malony or Consul Allen. The work on the ship *Hidalgo* is progressing, and when she is completed she will be sent to New-York, probably for sale.

It was expected that Mr. Allen would come down by the *Habana* with money to pay off those who have worked for the Company. The steamer having arrived, and brought neither Allen, money nor any good news, the usual paroxysm of disappointment has taken possession of the expectants. Our army in Flanders never began with "Los Americanos" here in swearing. In fact, that practice has been reduced to a kind of science, and it is well for the peace of mind of certain parties that the imprecations of these poor devils can neither be heard or realized by them. They will attach property and get what they can. The rumor came down here from the City of Mexico yesterday, that Mr. Jaques, of the firm of Jaques & Co., of that city, in conjunction with Mr. Hargous, of New-York, had obtained from the Tehuantepec Company a cession of this transit. As Jaques was employed some two years since by the Mexican Government to survey this Isthmus, and then obtained large concessions of land, the story was pretty generally believed, the wish, no doubt, being father to the thought. Should the statement prove to possess any truth, we shall expect soon to see McLeod Murphy down here, with "means" and appliances to permanently open the route.

The steamer *Suchil* has just come down, after an absence of only 28 hours, being the shortest trip she has ever made. She brings four through passengers and the mails, the one being robbed and the other cut open—the mails, not the passengers—by thirteen armed men, reputed to belong to the Church Party, who were in search of certain dispatches supposed to be on their way from Acapulco to the Liberal Party. The robbers found a daguerreotype of a young man, which was on its way for the admiring gaze of some young lady down East. This was pocketed, probably out of spite to "*los Yankees*," and after taking from one of the passengers a purse containing one dollar in money, they allowed Uncle Sam's letter bags to pass. We are, of course, looking for some naval demonstration here immediately, to avenge this insult to our national dignity. (!) Among the other items of news by this arrival, is the report made by the mail agent, that Capt. Hudson, of the *Oregon*, stated to him that he was instructed to make arrangements to continue to call at Ventosa for the mails, after the expiration of the existing contract. The report is supposed to indicate the probable renewal of the mail contract with some parties, perhaps the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, over this route. The whistle of the steamer is heard, and I must close with,

AD105.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science holds its anniversary meetings this year at Aberdeen. The first meeting will be opened by the Prince Consort, as President of the Society on the 14th of September; and His Royal Highness has, we understand, expressed his intention of being present during the business of the first two days. Arrangements have been made for holding an exhibition of ancient relics, representative of historical facts and geological remains connected with the North of Scotland; and several concerts are to be given in the new Music hall, which is to be opened on this occasion.

ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA.

Important Letter from the President of the Panama Railway Company to the British Packets' Contract Committee.

The following communication has been addressed by Mr. Headley, President of the Panama Railroad Company, on his recent visit to England, whence he has just returned, to Mr. Cobden, Chairman of the Packets' Contract Committee of the House of Commons:

Sir: Having learned, through a member of your Committee, that you have expressed a wish to receive information from me in relation to the Isthmus of Panama, as one of the routes now occupying the attention of Her Majesty's Government for communicating with British possessions in the Pacific, and especially Australia, no apology is necessary for addressing you this letter.

It would have been more agreeable to me and I think more satisfactory to your Committee, could an opportunity have been afforded me of submitting to them in person such evidence as I may be able to furnish. In a written communication without any hints from the Committee to guide me in the topics adverted to, I may give what will be deemed undue prominence to some, and wholly omit others which may be considered important. But I proceed to comply with your wish in the best way I can; and I do so with the more pleasure because my residence to the Panama Railroad Company during the last six years have been such as to enable me to speak intelligently of some matters concerning which I find erroneous impressions generally prevail in this country. Indeed, I may be pardoned for saying, nothing struck me with more surprise on my arrival in England than the ignorance exhibited in certain quarters, where accurate knowledge should have been expected, as to the character and condition of an enterprise which has reduced the time between London and Vancouver from an average of five or six months to less than forty days, and shortly to be further reduced so as not to exceed thirty days. On one occasion I was asked by a gentleman having large interests in British Columbia, how soon the Panama Railway would be completed!

The Panama Railroad, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, was opened from sea to sea in January, 1855. In the following month, passenger and freight trains were fully organized, and since that time the service of the line has been conducted with a regularity and success surpassed by few railways of England or the United States. The length of the railroad is 47½ miles, extending from the City of Aspinwall, (Colon,) the Atlantic terminus, to Panama, on the Pacific. It has been built in the most substantial manner, at a cost of eight millions of dollars (£1,600,000,) and, notwithstanding the character of the country through which it passes, and the excessive rains it is exposed to for several months in the year, has acquired a solidity and firmness fully equal to that of any similar work with which I am acquainted. Following the course of the Chagres River for the greater part of the first 25 miles, and crossing the Cordilleras at an elevation of only 253 feet above tide water, no heavy grades are encountered, the greatest being one, for a short distance only, on the Pacific slope of 60 feet to the mile. It therefore seems superfluous for me to add that the railroad is competent to perform any kind of service that can ever be required of it. This is fully evinced by the experience of the last four years. Not only have the ordinary descriptions of merchandise been constantly transported over the road, but also articles the coarsest and heaviest, such as coal, timber, guano, munitions of war, ores, heavy machinery, (in one instance a light-house,) whale oil, &c., together with every variety of Pacific produce, such as coffee, cocoa, indigo, cochineal, Peruvian bark, &c., &c.

The transit of the passenger trains connecting with the California steamers is made in three hours, the line being furnished with comfortable carriages, constructed with special reference to the character of the climate. The ordinary trains occupy about five hours in the transit, stopping at the several stations to discharge and receive passengers and freight.

SUICIDES IN AUGUST.

Another Chapter of Self-Murder.

On the 3d of August we gave a list of twenty-six suicides which had occurred in different parts of the country during the previous fortnight, and commented upon the alarming prevalence of the mania for self-murder. The record of similar occurrences for the month of August is very full. We gather the following as the results of a month; eight persons having committed suicide by poison; seven by shooting; six by drowning; three by hanging; others by cutting the throat; and two cases are reported from San Francisco. Besides these, some twenty instances of unsuccessful attempts are reported:

BY POISONING.

1. In Philadelphia, a young married woman, Rosanna Joy, residing in Pink-street, committed suicide by taking laudanum, and attempted to destroy the lives of her two children by administering the drug to them. The woman died, but the children recovered. One is an infant, and the other a boy six years old. Mrs. Joy's age was 25 years. She is supposed to have committed the deed in consequence of extreme poverty. She had been deserted by her husband, and having received a notice from her landlord to quit the premises she occupied, she expended her last penny in the fatal drug.

2. At Hartford, Conn., Aug. 14, a cabinet-maker, named John F. Whyte, an Englishman, 55 years of age, took strychnine. He had been twice married, but lived unhappily with his last wife, and a separation had been mutually agreed upon the day before he committed suicide. Whyte was a very respectable man, a church member, and leaves four children, besides his troublesome wife.

3. At Jersey City, an old lady, Mrs. Lucretia Bush, 70 years of age, disappointed about a certain piece of property, took laudanum one Sunday evening.

4. At Roxbury, Mass., Wm. C. Baxcett took an ounce of laudanum. He was a stranger in the place, and no cause is assigned for the suicide. He went into a store on Tremont-street and called for some liquor, stating that he was ill with the diarrhœa. The liquor was given him, and before drinking he turned the contents of a bottle into it. After drinking he sat down in a chair and made the remark that in ten minutes he should be a dead man.

5. At Dover, Ohio, Aug. 12, Thomas Wilson took strychnine. He was an Englishman, about 45 years old. He is said to have been destitute of money, and had experienced disappointment in finding favor for a new patented process for under-draining. To rid himself of his troubles, he procured opium and strychnine, and took the latter.

6. Another Philadelphian, a man named John J. Baker, a stone-dealer, doing business at No. 816 Noble-street, took morphine in his room at the Franklin House, and was found dead. He left the following unfinished letter, addressed to his wife, whom he had sent on the previous day to Elizabethtown, N. J., accompanied by her three children:

Dear Wife—This course pursued will institute a public inquiry, and that my nerves and Eye sight debars me almost altogether from giving this mode of explanation—Cannot proceed—Wind it up—Extreme embarrassment is the cause of suicide. You stand clear even in minutest degree of suicide. My idea is to quash all these at once with a drug. My religious sentiments have become within the last year wonderfully changed. I used to believe in Kill-fire and damnation to destiny. I never saw a Universalist Book or Creed or Theory——

The latter was written on a half-sheet of foolscap, in a faint, obscure manner, with a hard lead pencil. There were one or two erasures—several words almost unintelligible—and the whole document exhibited signs of extreme nervousness. The handwriting of the letter was in striking contrast with that on the hotel register, which was clear, firm and manly.

7. At Newtown, L. I., Sig. Leone Corelli, an Italian music teacher, took morphine on the 6th of August, while temporarily deranged. Corelli was formerly an opera-singer; but lost his voice some years since, a calamity which produced a slight aberration of mind. A Boston paper, alluding to his death, says: "He was to have taken passage on board one of the steamers for Europe on the day of his death, he having procured a ticket for that purpose; but some little occurrence so disturbed his very excitable nature, as to induce him to take the rash step above named. His mind has long been wandering, and since he left Boston, some two years ago, he has been several time an inmate of an asylum for the insane, and this diseased state of the brain may have been the cause of this last act in his career."

8. At Chicago, Edmund L. Griffith, aged 40, baggage-master on the Illinois Central Railroad, ended his life with laudanum. He was respectably connected, and was formerly from New-York, where his parents reside. He leaves a wife and four children in circumstances of utter destitution. He was a man of good habits, as we learn, and esteemed by those who knew him. Some three years or more since he was the proprietor of a small country store in Lee Centre, in this State. In this business he failed, and his affairs, though not very extensive, were hopelessly involved, and, becoming discouraged, committed suicide.

BY SHOOTING.

9. At Philadelphia, August 27, a young man, named Edward J. Gross 21 years old, shot himself in the head with a pistol, in consequence of mental derangement, induced by over-study. The *Ledger* says of him: "The deceased was a printer by profession, but was studying law during his leisure hours, and it is believed by his friends that too close application to his studies caused a temporary derangement, under the influence of which he committed the fatal act. He was a young man of excellent private character, and was apparently in the enjoyment of good health. He was unmarried. His parents reside out of the city—his father being a Methodist minister, stationed in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania."

10. At Norwalk, Conn., August 12, a young man a son of James Wiseman, only 18 years of age, shot himself with a pistol. He had just returned from Europe, partially insane.

11. At Galveston, the case of Thomas Chamberlain, already reported, was not dissimilar to that of Macdonald in this City, with the exception that while Macdonald and Chamberlain both succeeded in committing murder, the latter only accomplished his suicidal intent. Chamberlain's paramour was a French Canadian, and an inmate of a house of ill-fame in Galveston. He killed her and then shot himself.

12. In Brooklyn, Aug. 20, Peter M. Golden blew out his brains with a pistol. He left a letter, charging upon his wife the responsibility of the deed of self-destruction. In this document he gave an account of sundry annoyances to which she had subjected him; charged her with ruining his business reputation and peace of mind, by standing in front of his store and informing his customers that her husband did not allow her sufficient money for her support; by threatening to leave him, and adopt an abandoned course of life; and by smashing his windows, and otherwise rendering existence a burden.

13. 14. In New-York, Aug. 21, a young man named B. F. Felt, shot himself because his wife had reproved him for drinking. The same week, a German named Prisser, shot himself in Howard-street for some cause unknown.

15. At Middleburg, Va., a negro named Charles, owned by Miss Elizabeth Moran, accidentally shot another negro, and instantly killed himself from remorse.

BY DROWNING.

16. A woman named Campbell, who lived in Hartford, is missing, and it is supposed that she has drowned herself. Some articles of dress, identified as having belonged to her, were found on the bank of the river. She had lived unhappily with her husband, who is supposed to be partially insane. In the pocket of her dress was found the following letter, addressed to her brother in Boston:

"Dear Brother—Take care of my children. God bless you. You were the only friend."

Some other letters were found torn up, but were put together and read. One was from a sister, apparently; all were fault-finding, and one threatening.

17. At Cincinnati, Aug. 24, a Swiss named John Stoll, just arrived from the Rocky Mountains, drowned himself in the Ohio River. It appears that he had left behind him a "sweetheart" in Switzerland, and that he had expected to have had $200 to take to her, but had been disappointed. He left the following letter addressed to her:

St. Louis, Aug. 19, 1859.

My Beloved—It is with the greatest sorrow I confess that I can no longer bear the burden of this life. I am the most unhappy of men. In the Rocky Mountains I had many adventures. I arrived from there on the 16th. I intended to drown myself on the boat, as I am followed by many enemies, who despise me. What misfortune! and how miserable is my fate! and how many dangers surround me!

I have to Mr. C. Choqueau two large letters in explanation of what I am going to do, and a narrative of my adventures, and my last farewell to my beloved America. I have found in America many generous men, but most generous of all, Mr. Charles Choqueau. Oh, Heaven! I wish I could forgive my enemies. I wish I could give some more [better] explanation, but the public is not yet prepared. There are times I prefer to die. How often have I prayed on my knees, and death looked lovingly in my face! I will not cut asunder the thread which binds me to virtue. I have written the whole to my brother, to whom I send my trunk and all my money. Time approaches; pain increases; farewell! Soon shall I have selected the best part. He who loves you too well.

JOHN STOLL.

18. At New-Orleans a German sailor, Henry Clausen, drowned himself while drunk. He was employed on the barge *Helena*.

19. At Cleaverville, Ohio, an Englishman named Samuel Rincer, a gardener, drowned himself in Lake Erie. He was married in Cleveland a few days before his death, but in a pocket of his clothing was found a letter written in the early part of June from a *previous wife* in England, which contained the information that his children were well, and that one of his sons had recently married. This letter he received, it is probable, subsequent to his marriage to a second wife, and it is presumed from all the circumstances which could be discovered that in a fit of remorse he had killed himself.

20.—A few days since, the clothing of an unknown man was found on the bank of the Niagara River, at Schlosser. Subsequently, a body was found near Youngstown, which was not indentified, but conjectured to be that of the parson whose clothing was found above. It is now supposed that the man drowned was the Rev. Dr. McCune, a Presbyterian minister, of Maysville, Kentucky. Dr. McCune left home in an unsound state of mind, and a dispatch was sent to Niagara Falls, stating that he was supposed to be there, and desiring inquiries to be made.

21. A lunatic in New-Orleans, named Constan Couteaud, a Frenchman, 33 years old, committed suicide on the 16th August, in a singular manner. About 10½ P. M., he leaped out of bed, exclaiming that some one was after him trying to kill him. His wife tried to pacify him, but he burst open the door, rushed out into La Harpe-street, and threw himself into the gutter, which is about two feet deep, between Prieur and Johnson streets. His wife aroused another man in the same house, and they ran out and carried the lunatic in. Before they could shut the door, however, he broke from them, and again threw himself into the gutter. This time he clutched the weeds on each side so firmly that they could not tear him up, and he held his head resolutely under until he was drowned.

BY HANGING.

22. At Pittsburgh, Barbary McKelvy, aged 40, hung herself with a bed-cord, while insane. She rose in the morning as usual, assisted in milking the cows, and said she would go into the chamber and lie down and rest herself a while. She passed into the room, got upon the bed, fastened a bed-cord around her neck, and then to a spike in the rafter overhead, and sliding off broke her neck. She was found a few minutes after and cut down, but she was dead. The family are in easy circumstances and enjoy a respectable position in society.

23. At North Sandwich, Vt., Elder McGaffey hung himself. He was 40 years old, and was a respectable citizen. He had been for some time afflicted with fits.

24. At Sudbury, Vt., George A. Mietzke, Professor of Music at the Charleston Seminary, hung himself while insane. He was 25 years of age, and was well known in Vermont as a teacher of music.

BY THROAT-CUTTING.

25. In New-York, Mr. Noble Miner, an old resident of the Eleventh Ward, recently committed suicide by cutting his throat in the presence of one of his children. He was laboring under a temporary fit of insanity.

IN CALIFORNIA.

26. 27. The San Francisco papers of Aug. 8, just received by Overland Mail, report the following cases of suicide in that city: Dr. A. Spoonie committed suicide yesterday at the Globe Hotel, No. 243 Dupont-street. He arrived here recently on the ship *Grey Feather*. He was accompanied by his wife, who is now living in the interior. It is stated that on the passage out he attempted suicide by taking a dose of opium.....At a late hour on Saturday night, Aug. 6, a man, whose name is unknown, went to Cunningworth's drug store on Front-street, and wrote a physician's order for thirty grains of morphine. As the prescription was regularly made out, the apothecary unhesitatingly gave him the drug, presuming him to be a physician. The prescription was signed G. As the man left the store he was accosted by a person named Clark, who knew him by sight. Clark complied with his invitation to take a drink, and they went together to a saloon. He called for some beer, and the barkeeper observed that he took a paper parcel from his pocket and poured the contents into the glass. After drinking he said to the barkeeper, "I do not wish to die in your house," and thereupon walked over to the Philadelphia House, on Pacific-street, and sat down. Presently he fell from his seat to the floor, and, under the impression that he was intoxicated, the proprietor of the house carried him out and laid him on the sidewalk. It was soon discovered that he was dying, and medical assistance was called, but too late.

ATTEMPTS AT SUICIDE.

Unsuccessful attempts at suicide are reported from all parts of the country, in numbers almost equal to the aggregate of the foregoing record. We note only a few of these cases:

At Roxbury, Mass., Mr. John Hill, who resides on Smith-street, made an attempt on his life with a razor. He had partially succeeded, when his design was frustrated by his daughter, who secured the razor, thereby saving the life of her father. Domestic difficulties are assigned as the cause.

At Washington, Aug. 30, a man named Brown, who had been an inmate of the Old Soldiers' Home, but who had been discharged for drunkenness, called at a drug-store and asked for 15 grains of corrosive sublimate, 15 drops of muriatic acid, and 1 oz. of rose-water. He said he wanted it for a wash. It was given him accordingly, and he left the store, but returned in about half an hour, and throwing the bottle on the counter, exclaimed: "Save me, I have killed myself," and fell upon the floor.

At Louisville, Ky., a young man named Geo. G. Holmes, called at a drug store for five cents' worth of laudanum, then walked to the soda stand, called for a glass of soda, put the laudanum into it, and drank it before he could be stopped. He then left the store, saying, "Good day," and instructing those in the store, if any one called for him, to tell them that he "had done it, and they needn't trouble themselves any further;" but was finally persuaded to return and swallow an antidote, which saved his life.

At New-Orleans, a woman named Mary Russell a patient in the Charity Hospital, formerly from St. Paul's, Minnesota, attempted suicide by shooting herself in the side with a pistol. She said she had concealed the pistol to kill her seducer, but failing to find him, attempted her own life.

A deserted wife in Cincinnati took a large dose of strychnine, and left a touching letter, addressed to her faithless husband, but prompt remedies saved her life. Her letter was as follows:

Cincinnati, Aug. 23, 1859.

Dear James: I have just passed another night of torture and in the most heart rending agony. I see you going to destruction and I cannot live. I think how often I have pleaded with you to be truthful, and how you might have been happy with your family, without fear of that awful hell to which you have told me you were tending.

You have doomed me to this unnatural act by forcing from me what I have labored for years to retain; and not satisfied with that, you have treated me most cruelly, leaving me in delicate health to the wretched charity of a cold and heartless world.

James, I have written to you many times with a trembling hand, and my heart agonizing as though a hundred daggers were piercing it.

This is the last time I shall address you. I bid you farewell, and I hope you may live to repent of the crime you have compelled me to commit, and the sorrows you have caused to others.

James, I beseech you to repent, and to seek that beautiful religion you once possessed.

I cannot close without saying to that gentlemen—the physician whom —— brought to my house—that I owe a thousand blessings for the kindness with which he spoke to me when he saw me in so much sorrow and trouble. I have waited a long time for you to redeem the promise you made to me the last time you were at home.

Oh James, do learn to be truthful. May God forgive you for all the deception you have imposed upon me, and yet return you to the path of virtue you have forsaken.

The other cases of attempted suicide have no remarkable features; domestic troubles seem to have been the exciting cause in nearly every instance.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Judge Ingraham.

The McParlen Habeas Corpus—Application of Hugh McParlen.—The examination in this case was continued, and Mrs. Jane Duncan was sworn for the relator: I am a married woman, and reside No. 91 East Thirtieth-street; I am the wife of Francis Duncan, who has a brown-stone yard in this City; I know Mr. and Mrs. McParlen, and have known them for seven or eight years; I lived in their house in 1853; I rented a part of their house for one year; I did not remain but about seven months; I know Mr. McParlen's character for peace and quiet; he is a very gentlemanly and quiet man, or was so all the time I knew him; Mrs. McParlen is a very bad tempered woman; there was no peace for any one where she was, while we were there; she was always scolding her husband when he came to the house; she was always wanting money; and when she did not get it she would get much excited and use very offensive language to him; she was always abusing his friends, and called them very low; I never heard Mr. McParlen reply to her in similar language; he always remained quiet; she was always finding fault with my servants, and complaining of them to me, and all about nothing; she quarreled with her servant girl and threw the girl's clothes out in the yard; I put their clothes in my kitchen, and she abused me for that; these scenes were constantly occurring while we were there; at the end of the seven months or thereabouts, I had a conversation with Mr. McParlen about leaving; Mrs. McParlen had tried to push my door open, and had told people about the house that we were very low people; we left the house three days afterwards; Mr. McParlen was a good provider for his wife and family; he was even bountiful in this particular.

On cross-examination, witness said the house was then vacant, because, as she believed, of the acts of Mrs. McParlen; witness never quarreled with Mrs. McParlen; she could have had plenty of grounds if she had been disposed to have thus engaged with that lady; witness never saw Mr. McParlen give his wife any money for she was never where she had an opportunity.

Cornelius L. Purdy, sworn for the relator—I reside at No. 149 East Thirty-second street; I am a job carpenter; I knew Mr. McParlen very well, and did equally well know his wife about five years ago; I hired a part of their house; I hired it for a year in 1854, but only remained until the middle of April; they lived in the house at the same time; I know Mr. McParlen's character; he is a remarkably quiet and peaceable man, and always has been since I have known him; when in their house I took Mrs. McParlen to be of a quarrelsome disposition; I observed Mr. McParlen's treatment of his wife; I never saw anything but kind treatment while I was there; I frequently heard Mrs. McParlen talking in a very excitable manner, but could not exactly understand her words; I never heard any reply from him; I can relate a circumstance that occurred in the yard; my girl once complained that Mrs. McParlen and her girl had assaulted her, (my servant;) in the Winter my wife told me she could no longer live in the house; Mrs. McParlen found I was going, and begged me to remain; I told her it was impossible to remain in the house with her if she was going to quarrel continually with my family; she admitted that she was not of a very agreeable temper, but promised to do better in the future; whether she did or not behave better I could not say, but the complaints from my family came very thick afterwards; I once noticed a scratch on Mrs. McParlen's face; she told me she fell from a stool and hurt herself while putting up curtains.

On cross examination nothing important was elicited.

William Compton sworn for the respondent: I am acquainted with Mr. McParlen; I was acquainted with Mrs. McParlen before she was married; I became acquainted with Mrs. McParlen in Benson-street; I have met Mr. McParlen in that house; I think Mr. McParlen become acquainted with the lady who is now his wife at that house, but don't know; he was familiar with her; he frequented the house; reputation of the house was bad; the house was in Catharine-lane, and not in Benson-street; (both names have relation to the same street;) a lady by the name of Russell kept the house—at least that was the name she went by; the lady present as Mrs. McParlen is the lady who kept the house under the name of Russell; I could not tell what Mr. McParlen's business was there; the house was furnished with plain mahogany furniture; I do not know the time they were married; I did not know whom he visited; I don't recollect going to any other such house with him; I used to see him in the house in Catherine-lane; I once saw him in bed with "Miss Russell," now Mrs. McParlen; this must have been eight or ten years ago; one James McCune, of No. 2 Washington Market, and one George Driscoll, who lives in Greenwich-street, near Hammond, used to go to the house in company with me.

Cross-examination—Since I have known Mr. McParlen he has been a peaceable man; I have not known of his visiting any house of ill fame since he was married; about the same time that we visited Miss Russell's we went also to Mrs. Miller's—a house of the same sort.

Direct Resumed—I could not tell whether Mr. McParlen and his wife was the older; I considered them both young at that time. Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Nimrod Woodward et al. vs. Stephen Brooker et al.—Referred to R. C. Beamish to select a suitable person as Receiver, and take the requisite security and report thereon.

Matter of Joseph Delplat Fowler, a lunatic.—Order granted referring to Edgar Ketchum to report a proper person for Committee, &c.

Matter of James Bowdoin Fowler, an alleged lunatic.—Commission to issue to Edgar Ketchum, Louis J. Bellerie, and Frederick A. Putnam, M. D., to inquire, &c.

Conflagrations.

At Troy.—At midnight, Aug. 29, a fire broke out in the cellar of the building No. 417 River-street, Troy, which resulted in its total destruction, together with all its contents. The fire, it is thought, was the work of an incendiary. The building was owned by Hoor Rankin, Esq., and occupied as follows: The lower cellar by Mr. A. Linay, who had stored there a large quantity of cider, vinegar, &c., loss about $2,000, no insurance; the next cellar floor and principal was occupied by Mr. S. Helmsterry, as a wholesale grocery and provision store; loss about $5,000; insured for $1,500. The upper part of the building was occupied by Messrs. Rankin and Aiken, —the former had a large quantity of wool and hides, and the latter a lot of rags, bales of cotton, &c., to the value of $4,000, and no insurance. Mr. Rankin's loss in wool, &c., is estimated at $55,000; insured for $30,000. The Manhattan and Market Insurance Companies of New-York had risks to the amount of $5,000 each; the Williamsburgh $3,000, Howard $1,500, Springfield Fire and Marine $1,500.

At Havana, N. Y.—At Havana, a destructive fire occurred, Aug. 24; loss, $40,000. It broke out in Skellinger's Block, on the north side of Main-street, adjoining the Canal, in Havana, Schuyler County, consumed the entire block and extended across the railroad, totally destroying Cook's Exchange Buildings, thus making a clean sweep from the canal to the Court-house, and leaving the principal business localities of the village in ruins.

Skellenger's Block was occupied by Skellenger's hardware store, the Havana *Journal* Office, John B. Look, proprietor; Lock & Babbit's book and drug store; Corwin's boot and shoe store; Welch's boot and shoe store; Odd Fellows Hall; and Canal Collector's Office. Insurance on block, $3,000; on contents, $5,500. Look's loss on printing-office and bookstore will hardly fall below $4,000; total loss on block, above insurance, $25,000. The Exchange Buildings were occupied by A. Campbell, dry goods; Beeby & Estabrook, dry goods and hardware; Jacob Walker, dry goods; Geo. V. Hitchcock, dry goods; Miss M. Gregg, millinery; Dr. Grannis, dentist; Walker & Fitzpatrick, Contractor's Office, and J. B. Wilkins, Justice.

At Fairhaven, Mass.—The fire at Fairhaven, opposite New-Bedford, which was reported by telegraph a day or two ago, destroyed the depôt of the Fairhaven Railroad. The loss was about $6,000, and is fully covered at the Conway Office and Charter Oak Office, at Hartford. There will be no interruption in the business. Preparations are making to rebuild immediately.

A Paris Hotel Desiring to be Placed Rectum in Carta.

We have been requested to publish the following note as an act of justice;—it explains itself:

Grand Hotel du Louvre,
Paris, Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1859.

Mons Editor: Some friends have told me that a Mons. Fooler, who was an American Colonel and was in the war of Italy, has made an attack at my hotel because I do not subscribe for a paper published by a M. Gayff, or Gayffy, in New-York. I do not know if M. Fooler is the editor of M. Gayffy's paper or not; but I beg you the privilege to say to your American people who honor my hotel with so much patronage, that I wish always to receive such papers in my *salon* as will give them most pleasure. I have already subscribed for the New York Times, the *Intelligence* of Washington, the *Herald* and many more. I do not know M. Gayffy's paper, nor what is its name. I have inquired of very many honorable Americans if I should take it, and every one of them tells me that M. Bennett's *Herald* answers the same purpose, and that so long as I get that paper I do not need to have M. Gayffy's also.

I hope the American editors who have copied M. le Colonel Fooler's very unjust attack into their columns will also copy this letter, and that the American people will know from it my desire always to provide for my hotel every comfort, both intellectual and physical, which they can wish for. If M. Gayffy will send me one or two of his papers, and they are discreetly worthy, I will subscribe for it.

I have the honor, Mons. Editor, to subscribe myself, your humble servant,

The Director of the Hotel du Louvre.

THE WOOL TRADE.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

In New-York, during the past week, there has been more activity in Wool. The demand has been more animated, from the trade and from manufacturers. The receipts have been decidedly less extensive, and the principal holders have not manifested any disposition to force their supplies on the market. Prices have been generally well supported, and, for some very desirable lots, rather firmer rates have been obtained. The total receipts of Domestic Wool have been 1,744 bales, including 663 bales by the Erie Railroad, 220 bales by the North River boats, 74 bales by the Hudson River Railroad, 233 bales coastwise from Philadelphia, 127 bales from Baltimore, 164 bales from New-Orleans, 35 bales from Matagorda, and 28 bales from Galveston. The total imports of Foreign Wool have reached 751 bales. The following is a comparative statement of the total receipts of Wool at this port during each of the last four weeks, as reported by us from week to week:

Week ending	Aug. 10.	Aug. 17.	Aug. 24.	Aug. 31
Domestic, bales	2,199	1,440	3,762	1,744
Foreign, bales	1,317	326	923	751
Total, bales	3,516	1,766	4,685	2,495
Grand total in four weeks, bales				12,462

Sales have been reported here, during the week, of 200,000 lbs Domestic Fleece at, according to quality, from 35c.@55c., chiefly at 45c.@50c., with small selected lots at much higher figures; 50,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled at from 30c.@50c, for low No. 1 to choice extra, chiefly at 32c.@40c.; 30,000 lbs. California unwashed and washed, at 20c.@32c.; 20,000 lbs. Canada Fleece at 35c @36c.; 150 bales Donskoi at 15c.; 50 bales East India, 70 bales washed Morocco, 40 bales Oporto, 100 bales Mexican, 760 bales Peruvian, 350 bales unwashed Buenos Ayres and Entre Rios, 30,000 lbs. Rio Grande, and 120 bales Cordova, all on private terms.....Of the business in Wool, during the month of August, Messrs. Thiekampf and Kitching remark in their monthly circular that "the demand for Wool was less during the first and middle part of August than towards the close of it. Sellers, in general, showing more of a disposition to meet buyers, caused quite a number of important sales, and thus established not only firmer prices, but an advance in several kinds of both foreign and domestic Wools. The sales of our Native Fleece have been, as a whole, larger than expected, and a fair supply is arriving from the interior. Pulled Wool continues in good demand at our quotations, and holders are firm. Texas Wool has been selling at a slight advance, and the best descriptions are most in demand. California Wool is not moving at the prices it is held at, and must remain neglected so long as other Wools of better quality are offering at moderate rates. The common and low grades of it also suffer when in competition with low qualities of different kinds of Wool of better qualifications. Fine Foreign Wool has been quiet, with the exception of Cape Wool, the sales of which have been important, with an improvement in prices. Fine qualities, free of burrs, are in good request; but Mestizo is not active, because of its being more or less burry. Medium grades, without or with a few burrs only, are looked after, at a slight advance. Low Wools are, in some instances, held at higher rates, caused by the rise in the foreign markets. Holders are more firm than before, else the sales would have been much larger." In Boston, the demand has been fair and sales have been made of 150,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece and Pulled, with 300 bales Cape, and 140 bales Mediterranean and South American at full prices. The total arrivals of Wool at Boston from Jan. 1 to Aug. 20, this year, reached 29,613 bales Domestic, and 33,713 Foreign, against 21,374 bales Domestic, and 12,430 bales foreign same time in 1858.....In Providence, sales have been made of 45,500 lbs. Domestic Fleece, at 30c.@55c.; 470 lbs. Domestic Pulled, at 50c.; with 3,000 lbs. Foreign, at 28c.@31c. ℔ lb.... In Philadelphia, during the week, the demand has been good, and holders have exhibited increased firmness. Sales have been reported of 130,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, including 40,000 lbs. three-quarter and full blood, at 50c.@60c.; 3,200 lbs. half and full blood, at 45c.@46½c.; 5,000 lbs. quarter and full blood, at 45½c.; 10,000 lbs. common and tub-washed, at 37½c. @58c., all cash.....In Troy, N. Y., 80,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece have been disposed of, at 30c @51c., averaging a trifle over 51c. ℔ lb....No important transactions have occurred in other domestic markets.....The Leavenworth and St. Louis papers report further receipts of Wool from New-Mexico.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

The *Africa*, from Liverpool, brings us mail advices from the principal English Markets to the 20th of August. These advices contain reports of the Foreign and Colonial Wool Sales, at London, to the close of business on the 19th. The attendance of buyers at each day's sales had been large, and all kinds of Wools had changed hands briskly at full quotations. Several parcels had been taken for export to the Continent. The sales had had the effect of restricting private business; yet prices were well sustained. The Wool Sales, early in the month, at Liverpool, having supplied the pressing wants of buyers dependent on that market, the subsequent transactions had been limited, but at very firm prices.....At Leith, on the 10th of August, there had been sold at auction 2,600 bales of English and Scotch Wools—the sale of which was attended by a numerous company of British buyers, who competed vigorously for the lots offered, especially the half-breds and the better classes of white-laid Cheviots, which were well cleared out at an advance of about 2d. ℔ stone upon the prices realized at June sale, notwithstanding that the general run of the Wools was inferior in quality and condition to those sold in June....In Doncaster, during the season, there had been marketed 132,740 stones of Wool, as follows: June 11, 7,700 stones; June 18, 17,000; June 25, 26,400; July 2, 25,000; July 9, 17,000; July 16, 15,360; July 23, 12,480; Aug. 5, 11,800—making a total of 132,740 stones.... In Bradford, and the other Provincial Markets, transactions had been light, yet prices had not varied....From Breslau, Prussia, we have accounts to the first week in August. "Business has been exceedingly lively, with a rising tendency of prices, and very extensive sales of all descriptions. It is very likely that this state of the market will continue, and even improve, as our home manufacturers, during the time of the Italian war, neglected to provide their wants, and a very great number of them is presently forced to purchase almost at any price. The chief demand prevailed for good Polish and Posen clothing wool, at from 76 to 86 thalers; do. refuse at from 65 to 72 thalers. Silesian fleeces at from 88 to 95 thalers; do. slipes at from 65 to 75 thalers and lambs' at from 90 to 100 thales. Besides a large number of country manufacturers, we had Berlin Hamburg, French and Switzerland wholesale buyers in the market, as well as many Netherland manufacturers, who all have been very active, and purchasing, together, a quantity of about 8 000 cwts. Fresh imports from Posen, Poland, Austria, and Russia at the same period have been likewise very important, and amounting to nearly 6,000 cwts."

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, Sept. 1, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 9 bbls. Ashes, 12,365 bbls. Flour, 425 bbls. Corn Meal, 3,998 bushels Wheat, 18,412 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Rye, 12,864 bushels Oats, and 127 bbls. of Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported to day of 200 bbls. Montreal Pots, for export, at $5 43¾; 60 bbls. Pots, City inspection, chiefly at $5 50; and small lots of Pearls at $5 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been decidedly most active to-day, sales having been effected of 8,000 mats Java, on speculation, at private bargain,—understood as including all of this description available under 15¼c.; 650 bags Maracaibo, 11¾c.@12¾c.; 1 636 bags Rio at 10¾c.@11c.; and 5,850 bags do., at auction, at 10¾c. @12¾c., averaging 11c. ℔ lb., and indicating a material improvement in the market.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, only 500 bales at unaltered prices.

DRY GOODS—The auction sales, to-day, of delaines, silks, ribbons, and shawls were generally well attended, and in the main passed off satisfactorily.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is unsettled, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The available supply of State, especially of new, is quite limited, and as this description is inquired for, to a fair extent, it brings rather firmer prices. Western brands, however, are generally plenty, heavy and drooping, the demand being quite moderate. We have heard of sales of 7,400 bbls., in lots, including inferior to choice and superfine State, at $4 05@ $4 25 for old, and $4 30@$4 40 for new; extra do. at $4 40@$4 60 for old, and $4 65@$4 80 for new; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $4 05@$4 35; extra Wisconsin, old and new, at $4 40@$5 75; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, poor old to choice new, $4 45@$5; inferior extra Ohio at $4 70@$4 80; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 85@$5 10 for poor to good old, and $5 15@$5 35 for ordinary to choice new ℔ bbl. Unsound Flour.....$3 10@ 4 00
Standard Superfine State.....4 05@ 4 40
Extra State.....4 40@ 4 60
Standard Superfine Western.....4 05@ 4 35
Extra Wisconsin.....4 40@ 5 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan....4 45@ 6 00
Inferior Extra Ohio.....4 70@ 4 80
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands.4 85@ 5 35
Extra Ohio, trade brands.....5 45@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee.....4 75@ 4 90
Extra Genesee.....5 35@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri.....4 50@ 7 00
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee.....4 65@ 7 00

Southern Flour has not varied much. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,000 bbls., in lots, at $5 90@$5 30 for very inferior to good superfine Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; $5 35@$7 for fancy to very choice extra brands, the highest rate for new Richmond City, ℔ bbl. About 150 bbls. extra Canadian changed hands in lots, at $4 50@$5 60 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet at $3 50@$4 30 for fine and superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is more sought after at $3 85@ $3 95 for Jersey, and $4 15@$4 20 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FIRE-CRACKERS.—Sales have been reported of 3,000 boxes No. 1 Canton at $1 80@$1 85 ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is in limited request at drooping prices. Sales have been reported to-day of 8,750 bushels, in lots, including new white Western on terms not ascertained: prime to choice new white Kentucky at $1 48@$1 50; ordinary to good new white Southern at $1 31@$1 40; and prime new red Kentucky and Southern, chiefly at $1 25 ℔ bushel. Corn has been more sought after and has advanced. Sales have been reported since our last of 45,000 bushels at 78c.@80c. for old mixed Western, in store; 81c.@81½c. for new mixed do., afloat and delivered; and 83c. for ordinary yellow Northern, ℔ bushel. Rye is in request at 80c.@82c. ℔ bushel. Sales 1,750 bushels. Oats are quiet, including Canada at 38c.@41c.; Western, 37c.@40c.; State, 35c.@39c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 32c.@36c.; Southern, 30c. @35c. ℔ bushel. Barley rules dull and nominal.

HAY—Sales, to-day, 300 bales North River at 65c.@ 75c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are in lively request to day at previous figures.

HOPS—The demand is fair and prices are sustained.

IRON—Sales, to-day, 150 tons Scotch Pig at unchanged prices.

LEAD—Has been quiet, though quotations have not varied.

LUMBER—In Albany, during the week, the demand has been fair and readily met, at rather languid prices. The Albany *Journal* says that "the demand has not been confined to any particular locality, but has been scattered throughout the entire manufacturing country along the coast of New England, New-York and New-Jersey. We notice foreign orders in market for common pines for shipment to Australia. The stock of lumber in market is ample, and the assortment perfect. For the most part holders are anxious to realize, and we are of the belief that if dealers would embrace the present time they could lay in their Fall and Winter stock to great advantage. Shippers at Buffalo and Oswego have advised their correspondents here that a speedy advance in canal freights can be looked for, and a letter received yesterday morning from the latter place already announces a strike and an advance demanded. The receipts for the week have been moderate, boats being detained by the low stage of water in the canal. The stock to come forward from Canada and Michigan is still large, and the great bulk of the daily receipts are from this section. From the Chemung country the shipments are moderate, and perhaps are scarcely equal to previous seasons. The figures for boards and scantling show a falling off compared with the corresponding week of last season, but as the canal week this year does not close till this night, the arrivals of this day may more than make up the deficiency. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to Sept. 1, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, ft.
1850	133,155 580	24 044	21.716	94,738,920
1851	157,793,453	25,421	104,630	60 595 790
1852	198,408,718	22 760	165,076	58 681,986
1853	247,205,999	22,825	13,672	71,474 589
1854	198 141 751	15,543	14,848	70,970,923
1855	140,623,612	38 229	5 230	65,972,559
1856	128.973.558	24,099	8 910	57,323,865
1857	144 463 202	39,660	49 501	109 093,431
1858	166 064,756	19,147	83,645	77,083,971
1859	175 045.762	35.719	55,818	80,259,503

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 700 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 22c.@25c.; and 400 hhds. Clayed Cuba, for distilling, at 18c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin and Tar have been quiet to-day. Of Crude Turpentine, 300 bbls. were reported sold at $3 43¾ ℔ 280 lb. Spirits Turpentine has been in request, chiefly at 45½c.@46c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—Crude Sperm is in good demand, and is firm. Whale, Linseed and Lard Oil are in limited request at previous figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased, to-day, to the extent of 1,800 bbls., in lots, at $14 75@$15 12½, closing at $14 75 for Mess, and $10 62½@$10 87½ for Prime, ℔ bbl. Stock of Pork in the Packing Yards of New-York and Brooklyn, Sept. 1, 70,334 bbls., against 90,501 bbls. Aug. 1, 1859, and 29,274 bbls. Sept. 1, 1858. Cut Meats continue in fair demand, including Hams at 8½c @8½c., and Shoulders at 7½c.@7½c. ℔ lb. Bacon has not varied. Lard is improving. Sales to-day 1,000 tcs. and bbls., common to choice, at 10½c.@11c. ℔ lb. Beef is quiet and languid; sales 200 bbls., in lots, at $7 75@$10 for repacked Western Mess; $10 25@$12 for fair to choice extra do.; $6 75@$7 37½ for Country Mess, and $5 50@$6 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl. Stock of

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....6 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Bremen*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New York Post-office on Saturday, Sept. 3, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Dispatches received in Washington from Commodore Lavalette announce that the *Wabash*, the flag-ship of the Mediterranean squadron, would remain in the Bay of Naples until the restoration of order in the country. The *Macedonian* had been sent to the coast of Syria for the remainder of the cruising season, and would touch at Smyrna, Tripoli, Beyrout, Gaffa, &c. Commodore Lavalette reports that the French and British naval forces in the Mediterranean are about equal. Malta and Gibraltar have been greatly strengthened by the British Government, and supplied with extra men and warlike stores.

The arrival of the *Africa*, from Liverpool on the afternoon of Aug. 20, enlarges the abstract of European news forwarded from the *Jason*, off Cape Race. We obtain from our foreign files various matters of interest.

Three more attempts of prisoners to escape from Sing-Sing are reported by the Sing-Sing *Chronicle*. One of these attempts was made by the notorious John B. Holmes, sent up from New-York to serve out a term of fifteen years. All the prisoners were recaptured. The attempts to elude the vigilance of the keepers at this Prison are becoming very frequent. The number reported within a month is eight or ten, but none of the prisoners succeeded in escaping.

Our Kansas correspondence states that one of the kidnappers concerned in the abduction of Dr. Doy has made full confession. It appears that a man named J. J. Huzzy, a New-Hampshire man, was the party who betrayed Doy and his friends into the hands of the Missourians. One of his accomplices, named Whitley, was induced to turn informer.

A Convention of the friends of the Canals assembled at Rochester yesterday, to consider the best means to further their interests, and secure the accomplishment of the projected enlargement. About one hundred and fifty persons were present. David R. Barton, Esq., of Rochester, was called to the chair, and a number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, representing all shades of political opinion, were chosen. The morning session was principally occupied in the interchange of sentiments respecting the proper policy to be pursued to obtain the objects for which the Convention had been called. The electrical condition of the atmosphere last night, consequent upon the prevalence of the Northern Lights, prevented the reception of our report of the afternoon proceedings in time for our first edition.

Yesterday the cadets at the West Point Academy were reviewed by Gov. Morgan and staff, in presence of a large assemblage of strangers. The exhibition of military training which the spectacle afforded was universally admired.

The Tammany General Committee met last evening, and made arrangements for the holding of primary elections on Tuesday, the 7th inst., for the selection of delegates to the State Convention at Syracuse. They also appointed a special committee of one from each ward to wait upon the Secretary of the Treasury, now in this City, for the purpose of remonstrating with him against the proposed plan of giving out by contract the work of the public stores. Daniel E. Sickles was present.

The sudden squall which visited this City and vicinity on Wednesday night amounted to a tornado on the Sound. The steamer *Vanderbilt* was caught in it about thirty-five miles from the City, and was disabled to such an extent that she was unable to reach Stonington until 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday. The Norwich and Fall River boats also experienced the severity of the gale, though without suffering any damage.

At the meeting of the Democratic Young Men's General Committee, last evening, it was resolved, among other things, to meet on Monday evening next for the election of delegates to the Assembly District Convention, said Convention to elect one Delegate and one Alternate for each district to the Syracuse Convention on the 14th inst.

The yacht *Edda*, belonging to Mr. Roosevelt, at Throg's Neck, was capsized in the squall of Wednesday evening, about 8 o'clock, and Miss Julia Waterbury, a daughter of Mr. Lawrence Waterbury, aged 14 years, was drowned, together with Miss Littlepair, her governess. One young lady, and Mr. Roosevelt, a nephew of the owner, who had charge of the boat, were saved.

The schooner *Neptune's Bride* arrived in this port, yesterday, from North Carolina, bringing a cargo of naval stores. The vessel was taken into the Atlantic Basin, and upon breaking up cargo, the dead body of a negro was found, where he was suffocated in his attempt to escape from Slavery.

Cotton was very quiet yesterday. Flour was unsettled, State having been in light supply and fair request, while Western and Southern brands were freely offered, and were depressed. The total stock of Flour on hand was computed at about 125,000 bbls. Wheat was heavy and drooping. Corn was brisker and dearer. Pork declined materially. The inquiry was less active. Lard was more sought after, as were, likewise, Coffee, Molasses, and Hides. Sugars were in fair demand. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

The Southern Slave Trade.

The Administration has recently taken upon itself to deny, in the most formal manner, the existence of such a scandalous thing as a Southern Slave-trade with Africa. At the same time the Northern officials of the Government have solemnly protested that no slave ships are, or have been, or could be, fitted out in the smaller Northern sea-ports. We have had the most positive information ourselves to the contrary of all this, and have been assured, on authority which we have as yet seen no reason to question, that the process of fitting out slavers and sending them to sea is constantly going on in the little sleepy remote harbors of New-England.

Mr. Buchanan is at last making what seems to be a vigorous effort to suppress the Slave-trade on the African coast. He has sent out to the infected waters a thoroughly-equipped and efficient fleet. If that fleet shall be fleet indeed, and fortunate in doing its duties, it is highly possible that the public may be put officially into possession of the facts which will abundantly vindicate the accuracy of everything that has been said in these columns as to the ports of departure of the vessels which carry on this atrocious commerce under the fostering shelter of the "flag of the free." Meanwhile, the people and the Press of Florida are speaking the truth rather boldly on the subject of the slave ports of entry. We yesterday published an article from the *Examiner*, of St. Augustine, in which the form of an "agreement for furnishing a cargo of fair and merchantable negroes" from the coast of Africa is fully set forth as between a firm on the African coast, doing business as Lewis & Boyd, and a native New-Englander, a certain Capt. Wickham, of Rhode Island. The Florida journal further informs us that the "large planters" make no objection to this trade, and that it worries nobody but the New-York Times and other organs of Northern sentiment. These revelations are at least candid. Will the Executive show equal candor in meeting their deadly implications of Federal connivance or Federal imbecility? Or is Mr. Buchanan so deeply engaged with projects for plaguing Mr. Douglas, and making it impossible for Mr. Wyke to settle the Central American question before it has once more done service in a "sensation" message, that he has no time to bestow upon the open gulf of illegality and piracy under his very eyes?

The Municipal Election.

Two years ago the City resounded with protestations against the impropriety of allowing the choice of candidates for the Municipal Government, and above all for the Mayoralty, to be influenced by party politics. Everybody was then bewailing in sackcloth and ashes the evils which blind partisanship had brought on the City. Everybody was forcibly impressed with the folly and absurdity of electing anybody Mayor simply in virtue of his nomination by a political caucus, and without reference either to his character or abilities. Two-thirds of "our best citizens," and all "our leading men" laughed till their sides ached over the "sacred obligation" which old Tammany endeavored to attach to its nominations. All the "halls" and "great rooms" reëchoed with warnings of the horrible evils that would ensue if Federal politics were allowed any longer to influence municipal elections. When John Cochrane favored the world with the "devil incarnate theory" of party tactics, and fancied he had only to mount the stump in the "old wigwam," in order to raise the public above the reach of all moral restraint, those of us who were not horrified by his profanity, made merry over his folly. We were all of opinion that the day of party nominations in the City, at least, had gone by; that the ordinary laws of partizanship, however they might bind a man in the sphere of general politics, ought not to influence him in the discharge of his duty to the City. More extraordinary still, the governing bodies of two of the leading parties in the State rose to a height of patriotism which they never reached before, and probably never will again, and for the nonce laid down their darling nominating power, without "compromise" or "arrangement." Republicans and Americans acknowledged boldly that the interests of the City required them for one week to lay aside their Americanism and Republicanism, and worship at the shrine of common honesty. A "platform" was drawn up based simply on a general recognition of the impropriety of swindling the municipal treasury, of selling jobs to contractors, and dividing the spoil with them, of keeping the Police employed as electioneering agents, and recruiting them from among the shoulder-hitters and emigrant-runners, and of encouraging the rabble of Tompkins-square to sack Fifth-avenue. The sacredness of silver spoons, and of purses, was solemnly indorsed by a coalition composed of Abolitionists, Free-Soilers, Lecompton Democrats, Whigs, Know-Nothings, and divers other incongruities which nothing but a respect for property could unite. Mercy in the name of Captain Rynders met Truth in the name of Dr. Bellows, and Righteousness in the person of Mr. John Van Buren kissed Peace in the person of Horace Greeley. Everybody began to conclude that a municipal millenium was about to be inaugurated, and the first edicts of the reign of pure justice to be issued from the New-York City Hall.

We are sorry to say, that though we have been looking for them with the greatest eagerness and greatest attention, we don't see any traces of the sublime self-abnegation to which Mayor Tiemann owed his election in the year 1857 in the preparations which are being made for the choice of his successor next Fall. We look in vain for exhortations to total abstinence addressed to the "general committees" and "nominating conventions" of the various parties now in the field. We don't see a word said about the good of the City, as a consideration paramount to all others; upon the superiority of an honest man, let him be ever so stupid, for the office of Mayor, to any mere politician, let him be ever so glib or clever; upon the absolute necessity of preventing the intermixture of State or Federal politics with municipal politics. The lesson which Mayor Wood taught us all with so much vigor and faithfulness, seems to be totally forgotten in the short space of two years. Every party, Democrats, Republicans and all, are just as busy getting up their own candidate, and sinking the public good for the present, as if the "common enemy" of two years ago had never sat in the Mayoral chair, and had never been charged with one of the misdeeds, the mere enumeration of which at the Academy of Music cost Mr. McKeon his head.

If there is one thing more than another, however, which it behooves all good citizens to remember, it is that one good Mayor does not render good Mayors of no importance in all time coming. The fact that Mr. Tiemann had been a better Mayor than his predecessor, were it in all respects unquestionable, would in no degree do away with the necessity for disinterestedness and patriotism in the choice of his successor. The casting out of one Mayor from the chief seat does not make it impossible that anybody else like him should ever again step into his place. Cheap government, clean streets and a good Police are to be bought, just as political liberty is, by "eternal vigilance." Nothing but renewed effort, incessant caution and activity, and a complete disregard of party interests on the part of the mass of the citizens, will ever make or keep New-York a decent, orderly City. The fact that such great risings as unseated Mr. Wood are generally mere spasms of feeling which may never recur, deprive them of all terror for knaves and wire-pullers. They believe, and too often rightly, that they have but to bide their time, and their turn will come again. If the City will never do its duty, until goaded to the work by the malpractices of an intolerable administration, it deserves to have such administration made a permanent infliction.

If we wish a better than Mr. Tiemann in his place, we must resort to the same means which put Mr. Tiemann himself in office. We must get rid of the slavish devotion to party interests, and slavish obedience to party rules and tactics, which all the party journals are once more preaching, and to which we are indebted for the frauds, scandals, corruptions, forgeries, jobs and swindling of all kinds which half the time of the new municipal officers for the last two years has been taken up in exposing.

Apropos de Botts.—The Past and Future worship Botts. First the Ashlanders, a mere embryo, go to see Mr. Botts at the Astor House, immediately upon his arrival, and wish him good-bye. Mr. Botts reciprocates the compliment and says he has no objection to being President of the United States if the Ashlanders think he ought to be.

And now the Whigs, a perfect fossil, go to see Mr. Botts at the Astor House immediately before his departure, and offer him a welcome! Is there a conspiracy among these dreary ghosts and shreds of politics to make Botts ridiculous? Or what does it all mean? Mr. Botts declares that it is "pretty generally known where he stands and what sentiments he holds." We think Mr. Botts is slightly mistaken. Between his coquetries with the unborn Ashlanders and the defunct Whigs, nobody knows what to make of Botts. It is a meagre satisfaction which we take therefore in Mr. Botts' assertion, that he "never has changed and never will." The only absolute function which Mr. Botts seems to us to be performing in politics just now, is that of a beacon. He makes just speeches enough and accepts just nominations enough to keep other and serious candidates for the Presidency from falling into the like error. In this way Mr. Botts may after all be saving the country. We hope he is.

The Mexican Chaos.

The latest news from Mexico, published in our impression of yesterday, is less unfavorable to the Liberal cause than we were led to expect by previous advices. It is an encouraging piece of intelligence, that Mr. Otway, the British Minister, has received instructions to put the business of the Legation into the hands of his secretary, Mr. Mathews, and return to England without delay. Mr. Otway will find it a difficult matter to explain his official conduct in a satisfactory manner. His recall, coming so soon upon the charges of malfeasance preferred against him, must be taken as a proof that those charges are seriously believed by his Government, and that the Envoy goes back to England in positive disgrace. Of the fact of his recall there can be no doubt, as information of the same purport has been received directly from England.

Since the recognition of the Juarez Government by the American Minister, nothing more encouraging for the Liberal cause has happened than this withdrawal of Mr. Otway. His temporary successor is an accomplished gentleman and diplomat, and while he has always evinced a jealous regard for the interests of his own country, he openly and warmly advocates the policy of the United States in the recognition and support of the Constitutional Government of Mexico. Mr. Mathews further maintains that this is the policy which Great Britain is disposed to pursue—as it is the only one, in fact, by which a safe and profitable solution of the Mexican problem can by any possibility be worked out. We regard the recall of Mr. Otway as tantamount to a recognition by Great Britain of the Constitutional Government at Vera Cruz, and we fully believe that the friendly coöperation of the American and British Ministers will exercise an important influence upon the destinies of the Liberal cause, and, possibly, secure for it a speedy triumph.

It is, in any case, a matter for congratulation that the baneful influence of the late British Minister, and his powerful support of the Church Party in the capital, have been finally withdrawn. He was one of the mainstays of the Monarchist faction, and his absence will be the signal for a still more rapid demoralization of that party. It is, perhaps, from a secret fear of retribution, or more probably, from a conviction of the absurdity of their contemplated wholesale excommunication of the Liberal Party, that the Church has failed to execute their threat. The 24th of July was the day appointed for the ceremony, but it did not take place, and the general impression was that such an act of supreme folly would not be attempted. Well-wishers of Mexico may feel disappointed that the Church, at the last hour, has had wisdom enough to hold back its senseless anathemas, for these alone would have fixed the line of demarcation between Paganism and Progress in Mexico—a division which, just now, it is of some importance to determine.

Our own relations with the neighboring Republic are assuming, we are glad to hear, a more satisfactory footing. The revised project of a treaty between the two countries was sent to Mr. McLane several weeks ago, and return dispatches of an important character are daily expected. Whatever the result may be, we are rejoiced to hear, if the news be indeed correct, that our Washington peddlers have ceased to make their miserable bids for slices of Mexican territory, and have turned their attention to matters which will be of some benefit to the country at large. Our Washington correspondent telegraphs to us to-day that Señor Lerno de Tejada has received great financial encouragement in this country, as it was to be expected he would, and that he will shortly return to Mexico, re-nerved in hope and heart. If he and the high-minded Mexicans who act with him are really beginning to feel that they can count upon the loyal good offices of America, the work of Mexican redemption, trying as it may appear, has already ceased to be impracticable.

Suicides and Poisons.

We record, this morning, another long chapter of suicides. About a month since, we printed a list of twenty-six which had been committed within the then preceding fortnight. Those which we publish this morning have occurred during the month of August. They number twenty-seven instances in which life was actually taken, and twenty more unsuccessful attempts. Domestic trouble was the cause, in a majority of the cases; straitened circumstances and disappointments in business led to what Coroners' Juries call the "rash act," in others. Not one of them all was occasioned by any religious hallucination, so that the "Broad-Church" mania, our latest spasm of this kind, has evidently failed to produce any very decisive effects, as yet, upon the popular mind. It is not wonderful that weak-minded men and women shrink from encountering the troubles that peer out from the spiritual world, and in their terror rush upon the thing they dread, just as frightened horses plunge into the flames that threaten them. But the suicides of August were all committed by persons too worn and weary, or weak, to face troubles tangible, physical, and immediate—the infelicities of unpleasant homes, poverty, slander, and disappointment in business. Fortunately, none of these wretched victims were persons of so much note, or slew themselves with such *éclat*, as to seduce silly people into following their example for fame's sake.

Behind the immediate causes which induce suicide, the thoughtful must discern a general reason for the undeniable growth of self-murder among us, in the wide-spread decay of positive faith and the drifting of the people away from the moorings of settled principle. These are evils only to be met by a sounder education of youth in the habits of self-command as well as of self-reliance, in the simple, old-fashioned Christian philosophy which assures us that all manner of apparent evils, even the broils of families, the wreck of fortunes and the damage of reputation, may be shaped aright if we will but hold bravely on our course and persistently stand by the right. The preacher, the teacher and the parent, each has his part to perform in preventing suicides.

It is specially noticeable that of those forty-seven attempts at suicide which have marked the last thirty days, the instrument used in ten cases was poison. Curiously enough, however, arsenic, the cheapest, most easily obtained, and surest of poisons, was not once employed. Opium, in some of its forms, was eight times called into requisition—a fact which of itself should suffice to quicken our Legislature to the adoption of more stringent provisions for the prohibition of the sale of this deadly drug. In our own State we are especially at the mercy of blundering or reckless apothecaries. In poisons of all kinds we enjoy a terrible free-trade. We have no law prohibiting the sale of arsenic, morphine or strychnine, even to minors, idiots, or insane persons. A single statute requires that any poison sold by chemists or grocers shall bear a plain label; but inasmuch as most medicines may become poisons by misuse, even this feeble restriction has become a dead-letter. It should be a misdemeanor for the druggist to sell anything in poisonous doses without fixing the label of "poison" upon it, and registering the name of the party purchasing, the date of the purchase, and the alleged purpose for which it is bought. To minors, poison should never be sold, except upon the written prescription of a physician. To prevent the constantly-occurring accidents from the use of arsenic, the Ohio law makes a wise provision that when sold in quantities of less than a pound, it should be mixed ounce for ounce with soot or indigo. An excellent review of this whole subject appears in a late number of the *American Medical Monthly*. The facts and suggestions contained in this paper ought to startle the most thoughtless with a serious consideration of this grave subject.

We shudder at the story of Lucrezia Borgia, and read of the Marquise de Brinvillers, as of some fabled monster of antiquity. But while an actual legislation in regard to poisons is a perpetual opportunity offered to the suicide, it is also a perpetual temptation to the murderer. The recent annals of crime in the Old World, as well as in the New, prove, if proof were needed, that the temper and the tendencies of the present age make this a temptation not less terrible than it was in ancient days. The crafty taking away of human life is as decidedly on the increase as the cowardly surrender of the boon. Our law-givers owe it to the community to put the most effectual checks they can devise upon these dark proclivities.

THE WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY

Review by Gov. Morgan.

Glorious West Point! That keenest of critics and dalntiest of essayists, Cozzis, has exhausted a profusion of Oriental fancy on it. The splendor of the scenery of which it forms a part oefieth the efforts of an humbler pen. It is magnificent. The Hudson, seen from the summit of the steep acclivity on which the Academy stands, or opened to view through the irregular intervals in the trees that line the pleasant road which leads from the Academy grounds to Cozzens', and thence to the village, sweeps down to the busy City with an almost imperceptible murmur, bearing countless sails on its gentle tide. The blue hills, made still more blue by the sinking sun, or cast in deeper shade—the jutting green declivities, half rock, half foliage; the numerous mansions, made mere specks by distance, shining out of little patches of verdure here and there on the remoter slopes, whose bases, as the light wanes, are lost in gloom—these, glanced at through an *entourage* of trees, crowning some point on the precipitous bank of the river, afford to the lover of the picturesque a sensation at once strange and powerful. But we cannot look to this work for absolute perfection. In one of its features, West Point is what some dreadfully rude person would call "a humbug." Its scenery is magnificent; its hotel keepers churlish; its discipline admirable; its fashion, flunkeyism.

But it won't do just now to be carping; nay, not even critical. For, yesterday, they had a great day there—a gala day, a *fête*. The cadets were reviewed by Gov. Morgan, and from both above and below the river, crowds came to witness the scene. Not your mere ordinary crowds, but parties fashionable. The Rev. Henry Ward Bagohee, the centre of a family group, threw himself down on the grass, like a sensible man, fearless of damage to his Summer overcoat or his drab felt hat. The Governor was accompanied by certain gentlemen of his staff—namely, Adjt.-Gen. Townsend, Inspector-Gen. Sherman, Quartermaster-Gen. Mitchell, Paymaster-Gen. Col. Johnson, Col. Darling, Aide-de-camp, and Maj. Seidmore, Military Secretary. These, with the Governor, dined at Cozzens', and proceeded in open carriages to the Academy grounds, where, immediately on their arrival, a salute of fifteen guns (that, being the custom law in respect to a Governor,) was rendered by the cadets of the artillery corps, under the command of Lieut. Saxton.

The Governor and his party reached the parade-ground at 4 o'clock precisely, and drove round the carriage-path until they came to the house of Col. Delafield, the Superintendent, by whom they were hospitably received, and introduced to the officer in command, Lieut.-Col. Harden, to Major Dodds, commanding the cadets; to Major Cooke, to Capt. Duane, who commanded the Engineer Company, in which he was aided by Lients. Alexander and Paine; to Lieut. Saxton, already mentioned, and to Lieut. Field, commanding the Dragoons. A brief respite took place, the Superintendent relieving the tedium by exhibiting a pure Toledo blade, which, as a proof that it was the genuine article and no mistake, was sent to him in a modern case, in which it was packed circumbendibus-like—the donor being Lieut.-Gen. R. Tasco delle Valle, commanding the Spanish Engineers; the date of the presentation, July 8, 1859; the cause of it, reciprocation of the courtesy extended at West Point to certain Spanish officers, who visited that institution some short time ago.

At 4½ o'clock the Superintendent, the Governor and the accompanying guests entered the parade ground. Then the review took place. Eight platoons of cadets, twelve files front, occupied the right; the centre was occupied by a company of sappers and miners, and a park of artillery; and the extreme left by a company of cavalry, which bore two flags, bearing the inscription: "U. S. Dragoons." These passed before the Governor in review, and in their bearing and discipline satisfied the most exacting criticism. The double-quick march to the air of "Pop goes the Weasel," was accomplished with an extraordinary precision, and elicited the admiration of the most experienced disciplinarians.

At about five o'clock the review ended, and the cadets and soldiers were dismissed to their quarters. The Governor was escorted to the Superintendent's residence, where the cadet officers were introduced severally to him, and were cordially recognized. A collation closed the demonstrations of the day. At five o'clock, this evening, the Governor will have an opportunity of seeing the cadets at drill.

We subjoin the special orders issued for the parade yesterday:

Special Orders, No. 152.
Head Quarters, Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1859.

The Superintendent has the pleasure of announcing to the officers and cadets of the Military Academy the intention of his Excellency, Gov. Morgan, of the State of New-York, to visit the post to-morrow. He will be received with the honors due to his rank; on his arrival a salute of fifteen guns will be fired under the direction of the Instructor of artillery.

The battalion of cadets and troops stationed at the post, will be prepared for review by the Governor on the general parade ground at 4½ P. M., under command of Lieut.-Col. Harden.

The officers of the Institution are desired to pay their respects to the Governor at head-quarters at 4 P. M., and to accompany him during the review. The Professors will attach themselves to the staff of the Governor during the review, and give such information as may be desired. The Superintendent's Staff will accompany him. After the review the officers are requested to return to head-quarters with the Governor. The officers of the battalion will call at head-quarters immediately after review and be presented to the Governor. By order of Col. DELAFIELD.
James B. Fry, 1st Lieut. and Adjt., M. A.

Personal.

Mr. Seward was in Rome on the 18th of August, and enjoying excellent health, in spite of the bad reputation of the Roman climate in the later Summer. As the distinguished Senator has gone to Europe "to study despotism," he will have an admirable opportunity in Rome of learning how despotism dies and free institutions struggle into being.

David Hoadley, Esq., President of the Panama Railroad Company, was among the passengers by the *Africa*. He returns from a tour of several months in Europe much improved in health.

The Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, is now on a visit to the City. He was at the Custom-House yesterday.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Mediterranean Squadron—Dispatches from Commodore Lavalette—Arrival of the Cumberland at Portsmouth—Mexican Affairs.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
Washington, Thursday, Sept. 1.

Interesting dispatches from Commodore Lavalette dated Leghorn, August, 1859, have been received at the Navy Department. Owing to the discontent in Naples, produced by the death of the King and the succession of his son, the flag-ship *Wabash* would remain in the Bay of Naples until peace was restored and the Government finally established.

The *Macedonian* had been sent, for the remainder of the cruising season, to the Coast of Syria. Capt. Lavt's health was much improved. He goes to Smyrna, where he will communicate with our Minister at Constantinople, and then touch at Tripoli, Beyrout, Jaffa, etc.

The French fleet was rapidly returning home. The British had fifteen line-of-battle ships, seven heavy frigates and seventeen smaller vessels of war off the Coast of Italy. Malta and Gibraltar had been greatly strengthened, and supplied with extra men and warlike stores. The French and English naval forces in the Mediterranean are about equal.

Rome is reported quiet, and our Minister, Mr. Stockton, absent.

The frigate *Cumberland*, late flag-ship of the African Squadron, has arrived at Portsmouth, N. H. The officers are to be immediately detached and the men paid off.

Dispatches received here report that the English Government has required Mr. Otway to avail himself of an unasked leave of absence granted him, and return home. Señor Lerdo, having met with unexpected encouragement in financial matters, returns in a few days to Vera Cruz, without going to London.

Mr. de Heil, son of Admiral de Heil, and the new Secretary of the French Legation, has arrived and entered upon his duties.

Secretary Cass has completed his instructions to-day for Mr. Dimitry, and the same were submitted to the President for approval. They refer principally to the Transit Route, and our claims upon Nicaragua—other matters having been settled by ratification of treaty. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Washington, Thursday, Sept. 1.

Gen. Lane, in a private letter, says, in relation to the Presidency, he is content to place himself in the hands of his friends, and will take no steps to bring himself before the people as a candidate.

Judge Douglas intends leaving Washington on Monday next, proceeding *vid* Pittsburgh, to attend the State Fair at Chicago on the 12th inst. It is probable he will be able while on his way to comply with the request of the Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio to canvass that State so far as to deliver several speeches.

Gov. Willard, of Indiana, and Gov. Sibley, of Minnesota, are at the National Hotel.

Ex-Senator Soule is also in the city.

CANALS VERSUS RAILROADS.

Convention of the Friends of the Canals at Rochester—The Free-Pass System of the Railroads Denounced—Determination to Support Canal Men for Office, &c.

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 1.

The Convention of the friends of the Canal met at the City Hotel at 10½ o'clock this morning. About one hundred and fifty persons were present.

The hall was hung with banners expressive of opposition to the free-pass system of railroads; denouncing the railroad proclivities of party journals, and declaring a determination to support none but canal men for office.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Hovey, of Syracuse, who named David R. Barton, of Rochester, Chairman.

Mr. Barton, on taking the Chair, briefly returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and pleaded inexperience in presiding at public meetings as a claim to the indulgence of the Convention.

Mr. Carlos Coan moved for the appointment of the following Vice-Presidents:

Geo. P. Babcock, (Whig,) of Erie; H. J. Sickles (Independent Republican,) of Orleans; G. D. Lamont (Republican,) of Niagara; Alvah Ely, (Republican, of Monroe; Thos. Parsons, (Rep.,) of Monroe; James G. Glass, (Republican,) of Onondaga; A. E. Colvin (Republican,) of Oneida; D. B. Crocker, (Democrat,) of Oswego; Henry O'Reilly, (Democrat,) of New-York; J. Myers, (Republican,) of New-York.

Mr. Holmes, of Brockport, moved the appointment of the following Secretaries:

A. M. Clapp, (Republican,) of Erie; R. D. Jones, (Republican,) of Monroe; Hugh Allen, of New-York.

Mr. Babcock, of Seneca, moved the appointment (by the Chair) of a Committee on Business and Resolutions. Adopted.

The Chair appointed the following:

Ansel Bascomb, of Seneca; S. P. Hunt, of Erie; Thos. T. Flagler, of Niagara; W. F. Holmes, of Monroe; L. B. Crocker, of Oswego; R. C. Palmer, of Oneida; H. O'Reilly, of New-York; Thos. Kempshall, of Rochester.

Mr. Henry O'Reilly suggested, before the withdrawal of the Committee, that the members of the Convention exchange views, in order that the Committee might not only be instructed in the sentiments of the Convention, but also be awakened to a spirited discharge of their duties. He called on Mr. Bascom to address the Convention. Mr. Bascom declined, and, after some sparring, Mr. Henry O'Reilly was himself called upon for a speech. He referred to the fact, that it was twenty-five years since he and others met in this City to urge the speedy enlargement of the Erie Canal. Then men from all sections of the State met in this Hall to advocate that policy and adopt means for its successful prosecution. It was a lesson not to be neglected by Canal men, that the work, which should have been done in one-fourth of that time, was now after twenty-five years, still unfinished. He could say on the part of the Committee from New-York, that although the number in attendance was small, it was felt that the crisis in the affairs of the Canal was an important one. He believed that the Press was now awakening to a sense of the importance of doing justice to the Canals, and he cited in proof the readiness with which the address, published a day or two since by the Committee in New-York, was given insertion in the daily papers. He would read that address, as the best remarks he could make to the Convention. After reading the document, which has appeared in the New-York papers, he stated that the names of the delegates appointed to attend this meeting had all been used authoritatively, and, if not present in person, all were here in spirit.

After remarks by Mr. Ansel Bascom, the Convention adjourned until the afternoon.

[The difficulty of telegraphing, consequent upon the effect of the Northern Lights upon the wires, prevented the reception of our report of the afternoon proceedings in time for our first edition.]

Balloon Ascension by Mr. La Mountain.

Saratoga, Thursday, Sept 1.

Mr. La Mountain made a successful ascension in his balloon *Atlantic* at five minutes past 6 o'clock this evening. The air was still, and he rose beautifully and gracefully amid the acclamations of ten thousand people. He first went northwest, but soon struck a current of air which took him off rapidly to the eastward, and in thirty minutes his balloon was a speck in the eastern sky. His gas was rather deficient, which prevented one or two other persons from going with him. The Albany Burgess Corps, who had a fine time here to-day, were present at the ascension.

Severe Gale on the Sound.

Boston, Thursday, Sept. 1.

The passengers and mails by the steamer *Vanderbilt*, on the Stonington route, which left New-York last nigh, reached Boston about 9½ o'clock this evening. There was a violent gale on the Sound last night, which the *Vanderbilt* encountered thirty-five miles this side of New-York, and which appears to have disabled portions of her machinery, as she did not reach Stonington until 2 P. M. The Norwich and Fall River boats arrived about the usual hour this morning, but the passengers spoke of the gale as being a regular tornado, lasting about thirty minutes.

The Steamship Great Eastern for New-York.

Boston, Thursday, Sept. 1.

Messrs. Nazro Bros. and Sweeney, Boston, agents of the Galway line of steamers, have received private advices which confirm previous reports that the steamship *Great Eastern* will make her first trip from Galway for New-York *vid* St. Johns, N. F.

Fire at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Thursday, Sept. 1.

At two o'clock this morning, McKeehan & Evans' porkhouse, on Sycamore-street, was totally destroyed by fire. The building contained 2,000,000 pounds of meat, most of which is lost. The loss is estimated at $50,000, which is fully insured.

Massachusetts Politics.

Boston, Thursday, Sept. 1.

The National American State Committee have determined to issue a call for a State Convention to assemble in Boston early in October, for nominating a Governor and other State officers, with no coalition with any other party.

New-Jersey Politics.

Trenton, N. J., Thursday, Sept. 1.

The nomination of the Hon. Peter J. Clark, of Huntingdon, a gentleman of high character, for Governor, by the American Convention at Camden to-day, created considerable of a sensation in political circles here.

Birth Extraordinary—Fire.

Newark, N. J., Thursday, Sept. 1.

The wife of a laboring man in William-street, in this city, was delivered last night of three sons at one birth, averaging in weight more than five pounds each; all are alive and doing well.

The barn of Louis Williams, in Orange, was destroyed by fire last night.

Pennsylvania Railroad Case.

Harrisburgh, Thursday, Sept. 1.

The suit against the Pennsylvania Railroad for the payment of a tonnage tax, which has been on trial for two days, was decided against the Company this morning. Judge Pearson delivered an able opinion.

Loss of the Steamboat Messenger.

New Orleans, Thursday, Sept. 1.

The steamboat *Messenger*, while on her way from Memphis to this city, caught fire and was run ashore and scuttled, when she sunk near Bayou Sara. All the passengers and the cotton she had on board were saved.

Five stores in Tchoupitoulas street were burned this afternoon. A considerable amount of whisky and produce was stored in them. Loss $100,000.

Loss of the British Ship Black Douglas.

Norfolk, Thursday, Sept. 1.

The ship *Henry Clark*, Brown, from Liverpool, arrived in the James River to-day. She has Capt. McCreadie and crew of the British ship *Black Douglas* on board. The *Black Douglas* was abandoned at sea on the 17th of August in a sinking condition. She was from Arabia, bound to Cork.

Loss of the Steamer York State.

St. Louis, Thursday, Sept. 1.

The steamer *York State*, belonging to the Alton Packet Company, sank at Madison, fourteen miles above here, this morning. She is a total loss.

North Carolina Cotton Crop.

Norfolk, Thursday, Sept. 1.

Unfavorable advices of the North Carolina cotton crop were received here to-day. Large fields are damaged, and others will not mature.

Trot Between Flora Temple and Princess.

Portland, Me., Thursday, Sept. 1.

A trot between *Flora Temple* and *Princess* came off here to-day for $1,000. The former won in three straight heats. Time—2:32; 2:26¼; 2:29.

Death of Robert Wickliffe.

Lexington, Ky., Thursday, Sept. 1.

Robert Wickliffe, Esq., aged 85 years, the wealthiest man in the State, and father-in-law of Mr. Pakenham, Minister to Spain, died this morning.

The Whig General Committee's Welcome to the Hon. John Minor Botts.

The Address of Welcome, and Reply of Mr. Botts.

He recommends a Union of "the Opposition."

On Thursday evening, a Committee from the Whig General Committee of this City, of which Hiram Ketchum is Chairman, waited upon the Hon. John Minor Botts, at the Astor House, to pay him the respects of the organization they represented. Mr. David Webb was Chairman. The usual compliments being passed,

Mr. Webb stated that the Committee present were there to give Mr. Botts, in the name of the Whig General Committee, a cordial welcome to New-York. They represented the representatives of the old Whig party in this City, who still stood firmly by their old principles and old and living leaders. They did not consider the political atmosphere so dark that there was no glimmering of hope, but confidently expected to see, before long, an administration with those principles held by the leaders of their honored party in power. The Committee they represented was manifesting the right spirit; it had begun the fight vigorously, and its influence would soon be felt. Their meetings were largely attended, and would very soon be held oftener than at present, when the proceedings would, doubtless, be animating and encouraging. They had already heard from numerous members of the old Whig Party, and remembering Mr. Botts as one of the old leaders, would be very glad indeed to hear from him, by getting an expression of his opinion as to matters and things in the political world, knowing his opinion to be valuable and worthy of every consideration. At the same time, they expressed their earnest hope that some arrangement might be arrived at to end with the present Administration Democratic misgovernment in this country. It was for this object they were fighting, and they believed that eventually their efforts, in connection with those of the other opponents of Democracy, would be crowned with success.

Mr. Botts' Reply.

Mr. Botts, in reply, thanked the gentlemen of the Committee, and through them the body they represented, for the courtesy extended him, in paying their welcome visit. They represented an organization of men holding to principles of which he had been a steadfast defender on all occasions—principles eminently just, true and patriotic. He agreed with the Committee that the Democratic Party had too long held the reins of Government, and that the sooner it was overthrown the better for the country at large. In order to defeat them at the ensuing presidential election, however, it was necessary that all shades of the opposition should be cordially united, having in view only the one great object, that of rooting out corruption, and the inauguration of a new order of things in regard to the Government of the Republic. To unite the opposition was, in his opinion, no very difficult task; not so difficult, at least, but that a union could and would be effected, with the majority of the people in favor of the overthrow of the Administration. Union difficulties were easily to be settled, and cordial coöperation North and South secured. This was, he believed, earnestly desired by all the elements of the Opposition. He had often heard that the

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SCHOOL TEACHERS IN TROUBLE—A CONTEMPTIBLE SWINDLER.—Last week, a man named C. C. WILLIAMS, *alias* Henry Johnson, advertised in several Philadelphia papers for young ladies to go down to Montgomery, Ala., for the purpose of becoming teachers of music in respectable private families there. Fifteen respectable girls, allured by his specious promises, responded to his application, and tendered their services, agreeing to pay their way on to New-York and thus half of their fare to Montgomery. They arrived in the City on Tuesday evening, and put up at the Howard Hotel, their baggage being left at the Stevens Hotel. On Wednesday morning WILLIAMS called them together, and stated that he had arranged for their passage at $30. They paid $15 each, making $150 in all. WILLIAMS afterwards went to the Stevens Hotel removed all the valuable part of the baggage, and decamped. The proprietor of the Howard House, on being told of the affair, acquainted Detective SLOWEY, who recovered thirteen of the rifled trunks at the Stevens House. The swindler is described as a respectable-looking man, well dressed, five feet seven inches in height, brown hair, side whiskers and moustache. The proprietor of the Howard House kindly offered the ladies the free use of his house until their friends could be notified of their trouble. It is supposed that there are other ladies at different hotels who have been swindled by the consummate scoundrel in the same manner with the rest. Yesterday the eight ladies at the Howard Hotel called upon the proprietors of the Stevens' House and identified their baggage. They directed its removal to the depôt of the New Jersey Railroad, and took the train at 11 o'clock for Philadelphia. The names of the party, as inscribed on the register of the Howard, are as follows: Henry Johnson, (in miserable chirography,) Misses C. A. Brown, Elenbold, Waitman, A. Rhies, S. Hughes, S. E. Smith, L. P. Poole, S. W. Smith, Alabama. Not content with rifling the trunks at the Stevens House belonging to his victims, the swindler carried away two trunks, the contents of which consisted of valuable clothing. These were the property of a young lady from Westchester, Penn., whose loss excited much sympathy. One of the boarders at the Howard, from Toledo, Ohio, first suspected the character of WILLIAMS. He had known of instances where young ladies had been similarly swindled, and says that most of the advertisements in New-York papers of teachers for the South are inserted by Southern inhabitnes in search of victims. Often the poor girls are outraged on the journey, or if successful in resisting the overtures made them, are frequently discharged and left destitute. He further stated that Northern School Agencies, either intentionally or otherwise, acted in collusion with such parties. A more outrageous and dastardly swindling transaction was never recorded.

EXHIBITION OF CURIOUS ARTICLES OF POTTERY, &c., FROM THE HUACAS OF CHIRIQUI.—At the china store of W. F. DALEY & Co., No. 635 Broadway, those who are interested in the antiquities of Central America have an opportunity of examining several curious specimens of pottery, obtained from the graves at Chiriqui, by Dr. J. KING MERRITT, in July and August last, in the district of Boqueron, parish of Buzuba, twenty-six miles from David. Before the Doctor arrived at his scene of exploration, the graves had been pretty well rifled by the gold seekers, and in consequence no images in the precious metal fell into his hands. The articles of pottery, however, which he obtained are very interesting and are mostly in a remarkable state of preservation. They consist, apparently, of cooking vessels of various shapes and sizes, slabs for grinding corn, cups of most grotesque designs, with handles formed of figures like which there is nothing outside of a nightmare dream in their eccentric hideousness. Many of them are ornamented with borders and patterns in red paint, and the whole executed in a style of workmanship indicating no inconsiderable skill on the part of the designers. The models of the human figure are rude and uncouth. Among the specimens are some musical instruments, in baked clay, resembling boys' whistles, and others with finger holes, like miniature clarionets. In the collection are also a quantity of axe and arrow heads, in red and black stone, of quite rude formation. Dr. MERRITT has also a few gold images which he purchased of natives, not having found any himself. He describes the country as being healthy in the dry season, but would dissuade any person from venturing there from the Northern States until December next. The graves lie mostly along the rivers, and very seldom present any appearances of *tumuli*. Gold is not found in more than one grave out of ten, and then usually in small quantities. It is probable that only the remains of rich people were honored with sacrificial images, and that the poorer classes had to content themselves in their repose with the articles of baked clay, in the examination of which Dr. MERRITT has given our readers an opportunity to gratify their curiosity. As to the date to be assigned to these articles nothing can be said. No bones or the remains of the dead are found in the graves.

STEERS' LAST PILOT-BOAT SOLD.—The pilot-boat *A. E. Neilson*, belonging to the New-York and Sandy Hook Pilots, has been purchased by a company of New-Orleans Pilots, to be used as a pilot-boat at the Balize. She ranked No. 21, and was the fastest boat engaged in the piloting business, the only vessel that could compete with her being the *George Steers*, which was also built by him whose name she bears. The *Neilson*, however, was the last pilot-boat which he built, and, like all the vessels turned out from his master hand, was unrivaled as a fast sailer and as a sea boat. She was built in 1854 for a company of five Sandy Hook Pilots, of whom Capt. JOHN F. CLARK was the head. The New-Orleans people having secured the fastest towing steamer we had in this port, (the *W. H. Webb.*) were so well pleased with the productions of the New-York ship yards that they determined, also, to have the fastest pilot-boat. The owners were offered a liberal price for the boat, and although the sale of her subjected them to much inconvenience and delay, a majority were induced to consent to the sale. Some of the company, however, insisted that only one side of her was paid for. During the last two regattas in this harbor she accompanied the fleet as an outside boat, and proved herself more than a match for some of the best sailers in the squadron. She sailed for New-Orleans on the 20th of August, in charge of Capt. GEORGE BESSON, her new owner. She has, no doubt, by this time arrived at her destination. The New-Orleans Pilots have gained, but the Sandy Hook Pilots have lost, one of the most serviceable and efficient vessels ever employed in the piloting business.

COLORED CREWS FOR SOUTHERN SHIPS.—The ship *Guy Mannering*, which was reported to have been detained on account of being unable to procure a crew—the result of a combination among the sailor landlords—was not detained by this cause, but from a wish to procure a colored crew throughout. Being unable to find so many colored seamen in this port, they sent to Philadelphia and imported eighteen, who were put on board in good season by Messrs. PENTZ & GEGUS on Wednesday, and the ship went to sea yesterday. Vessels bound to Mobile invariably endeavor to procure colored crews. The reasons for this are, that white sailors do not do so well at the jackscrews in stowing cotton as colored men, and they will also desert the ship at the first opportunity, to avoid "working out the dead horse," as it is called. So determined are some of these men to get away from the ship, that it is not uncommon for them to escape on bales of cotton, and upon the frailest rafts, trusting to luck to be picked up. Many of them are of course drowned. The recent prohibitory laws of the State of Louisiana, forbidding the introduction of free colored men into the ports of that State, are considered very injurious to the interests of shipping, as white crews are very difficult to retain at that port, on account of the high rate of wages generally prevailing there. To avoid the penalties denounced against captains for bringing colored sailors into that port, and to escape the expenses of pilotage, towage, and other heavy disbursements, many ships will, it is said, prefer to go to Savannah and Mobile.

NEW-YORK SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—The regular meeting of the New-York Sanitary Association was held at the Cooper Institute last evening. The meeting was not a large one; most of the members, probably, are out of town. In the absence of the President, Dr GAILSCOM, the first Vice-President, presided. Mr. WARREN made a few remarks with regard to the Wash-house in Mott-street, which has broken down because it was not liberally supported, and expressed his regret that it had not been better sustained. A Committee on Sanitary Legislation and a Committee on underground population were appointed, in accordance with resolutions previously adopted. Mr. HALLIDAY, Dr. BIBBINS and others, expressed their views with regard to the necessity of securing the enactment of a law for the improvement of the condition of the poor in tenement houses, and the meeting adjourned for a fortnight.

TWO PERSONS KILLED BY FALLING FROM WINDOWS.—A woman named ANN O'LEARY, while engaged in hanging clothes on a line fastened to the wall of the house near the second story window, lost her balance and fell headlong to the ground. She was picked up insensible, and medical aid was procured. Her injuries were so severe, however, that she died in a few minutes. The deceased resided at No. 51 Cherry-street, and was 60 years of age. A small boy, 5 years of age, named RICHARD HENRY SMITH, fell from the third story window of house corner of Catharine and Cherry streets, yesterday morning, and received injuries from the effects of which he died. An inquest was held by Coroner JACKMAN, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

ADDITIONAL COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE GOAT CHARMER.—The boy, CHARLES CONKLIN, who was arrested a few days ago on a charge of inducing little boys to give him jewelry, wherewith to magnetize a goat, has been the subject of several additional complaints. Mr. TITUS, of No. 192 East Eighteenth-street alleges that his son was induced to give CONKLIN a gold locket and chain, worth $50 that he might witness the charming operation. FRANCIS GOSNOS, a little boy, of No. 1 Second-street, was also gulled. CONKLIN has been locked up to answer, in default of bail.

THE MURDERED RAG-PICKER.—The inquest in the case of the unknown man who was found dead on Monday morning in Baxter street, was concluded yesterday. Not a word of evidence was elicited to throw light upon the manner in which deceased was murdered, or which would lead to the identification of the body. A verdict was rendered that the man came to his death by injuries at the hands of some person or persons unknown. Two men who had been arrested on suspicion were discharged.

THE AURORA.—The blushing Aurora has overslept herself and rises in a flurry, rubbing her eyes, and raging because of her mistake. Last night the sky was suffused with red, like the reflection of a monstrous fire. The warm glow spread overhead for an immense northeastern expanse, and here and there shot up into redder streaks, which lost themselves in the depths of a dark blue zenith.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown male child was found floating in the East River, yesterday, nearly opposite Bellevue Hospital. It was brought ashore and placed in the dead-house of the institution. An inquest will be held to-day.

FOR EUROPE.—The Hamburgh mail steamer *Saxonia*, Capt. LAHRS, left yesterday afternoon for Southampton, Havre and Hamburgh. She had 150 passengers.

Police Reports.

AUDACIOUS STREET ROBBERY.—Mr. Jas. Speyer, of No. 58 East Thirty-eighth-street, complained before Justice KELLY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, that he had been robbed of a gold chronometer watch, valued at $300, under the following circumstances. He was walking in Broome street, near Greene, between 9 and 10 o'clock yesterday morning, when he was met by two men, one of whom hit him a powerful blow in the chest with his elbow, and both passed on. In a few minutes thereafter Mr. Speyer missed his watch. He immediately made the circumstances known to the Eighth Precinct Police, and, accompanied by Officer MCKINNON, he went in search of the alleged thieves. One of them, named James Greene, was discovered in a barber's shop near the Station house. Upon sight of the officer the fellow endeavored to escape by running off, but he was captured after a short race. The other man, whom Mr. Speyer identifies as Greene's accomplice, followed the latter to the Police Court, where he too was arrested. He gave his name as Horace Wright. Both prisoners deny the charge against them. They were each committed in default of $1,000 bail. The watch was not recovered.

A LARCENY OF EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS.—A lad 16 years of age, named Thomas Edwards, was arrested yesterday by Officer Jones, upon a charge of stealing a box containing 85 pairs of gentlemen's embroidered velvet slippers, valued at $400, from the shoe store of Mr. Wm. H. Jeffers, No. 573 Broadway. Edwards disposed of a portion of the property to Mr. Desire Fayalle, who keeps a shoe store in Spring-street, under the St. Nicholas Hotel. The goods were sold very cheap, but the lad accounted for the low price by saying that they had been sent from Philadelphia to him by a bankrupt house, who desired to realize, and so Mr. Fayalle's suspicions were lulled. He afterwards heard of the robbery of Mr. Jeffers' store, and gave information which led to the boy's arrest. Justice KELLY committed the accused for examination.

CAPTURE OF A HOTEL THIEF.—Mr. Edward R. Boyle, one of the guests at the Smithsonian Hotel, Broadway, was disturbed at an early hour yesterday morning by an unusual noise in his sleeping apartment. When he had fairly awoke he observed a thief busy in filling a valise with wearing apparel. Mr. Boyle gave an alarm and the rogue was arrested by Officer O'GORMAN, of the Fifteenth Ward, as he was leaving the premises. The man, who is said to be a professional hotel-thief, is named Michael Hays. He had a hundred dollars worth of property in the valise that he was taking off. Justice KELLY committed him for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A man named William Stanley was arrested for passing a counterfeit $2 bill on the Bank of Mutual Redemption, Boston, at the store of John J. Higgins, No. 173 East Fifteenth-street, on Wednesday night. Stanley was taken before Justice STEERS, when he admitted that he passed the bill but said he did not know it was bad. He was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.... Margaret Cochrane was also held to answer a charge of passing similar counterfeit bills at the store of Wm. Zimmerman in the same neighborhood.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Michael Dugan, who lives on the corner of Forty-seventh-street and Second-avenue, made a complaint before Justice QUACKENBUSH, a few days since, against a man named Charles Lahey, who, he alleges, met him in Forty-second-street, near the Seventh avenue, on the 22d ult, knocked him down, kicked him and robbed him of his silver watch. A warrant was issued for Lahey's arrest, and he was yesterday taken into custody by Officer Moore, of the Twenty first Ward. Justice KELLY, before whom the accused was arraigned, committed him for examination.

AN ALLEGED DISORDERLY HOUSE.—The Seventh Precinct Police arrested John Malone, keeper of a liquor saloon at No. 67 Market street, on Wednesday night, together with seven of his customers, who were found gambling in his place. Malone was held to answer a charge of keeping a disorderly house. The seven men so were playing cards were let off with a reprimand from the Magistrate.

FEMALE PICKPOCKETS.—Officer McCORD, of the Tenth Precinct, yesterday arrested Kate Howard and Mary Williams on a charge of picking the pocket of Mrs. Mary Hatfield, of Gowanus, Brooklyn, as she was riding in a Grand-street stage. The officer had been watching the prisoners for some hours, and at last detected them in the act. Both were committed for examination by Justice OSBORN.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE.—Officers Bigland and Wolfert, of the Eleventh Ward, arrested a man named Cornelius McBride at Newark, N. J., yesterday. The prisoner is charged with attempting to kill Chas Lynch, by stabbing him. The affray occurred on the 26th of last July, and McBride escaped arrest at the time by leaving the City. Lynch is said to be recovering.

A WATCHMAN CHARGED WITH LARCENY.—Robert Stanley, a member of the Merchant's Police was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing about 126 pounds of coffee from on board the brig *Mary Hamilton*, lying at the foot of Beekman-street. The prisoner had been employed to watch the vessel. He was committed to answer.

THE CITY DEMOCRACY.

The Mozart Hall Democratic General Committee.

The Democratic Young Men's General Committee met last evening at Mozart Hall. About one hundred and fifteen were present. CHARLES A. MAY occupied the Chair, and E. THOMSON was appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions, after some discussion, were adopted:

Resolved, That still avowing and maintaining our hostility and opposition to the despotic political government of an irresponsible close corporation, we respond to the call of the State Central Committee for the election of delegates to a Democratic State Convention to be held at the City of Syracuse on the 14th of September.

Resolved, That the call of that Committee having invited none but the Democratic electors of the several Assembly Districts to send delegates, and this Committee being the only organization in this county which represents the Democratic masses, we deny the right of any other organization assuming to be Democratic, to appoint delegates to that Convention from New-York.

Resolved, That we reiterate our belief that it will be injurious to the welfare and prosperity of the party in the coming election for the State Convention to agitate or act upon the subject of the Charleston delegation—we believe that sound policy dictates an avoidance at this time of all questions about which there is serious division of sentiment in the Democratic party.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the selection of Delegates to the National Convention by the State Convention; that mode being repugnant to the well settled principles and policy of the Democratic Party, and tending to centralize power in a few persons, and deprive the Democratic electors of their inalienable right to elect from among themselves their representatives in the National Convention. That reposing the utmost confidence in the sound judgment and discrimination of the people in selecting and electing delegates to Conventions to act on their behalf, and believing it to be of vital importance to the Democratic Party for the people to select their own representatives to the coming National Convention; we protest against the assumption of such power by the State Convention, and hope the people, in selecting delegates, will instruct them accordingly.

Resolved, That the Democratic Republican electors of the several Election Districts of this City, who are enrolled in the associations connected with this organization, are requested to meet at the usual place of meeting on Monday next, between 6 and 10 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing one Delegate each to an Assembly District Convention, to meet on Tuesday evening next, which Convention shall elect one delegate and one alternate to the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 14th of September.

Resolved, That the Delegates so chosen to the State Convention are requested to assemble at Mozart Hall, on Thursday evening, Sept. 8, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organization, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them.

Resolved, That in pursuance of custom in this County, the question of contesting delegates, if any, shall be determined by the whole delegation from the City to this State Convention.

There was a decided expression against the selection of delegates to the Charleston Convention by the State Conventions, and in favor of the election of delegates after the State election.

The Tammany General Committee—Mr. Sickles Present.

A regular meeting of the Tammany Hall Democratic Republican General Committee was held last evening at Tammany Hall. The attendance of regular and lobby members was unusually large. All passed off quietly. ISAAC R. FOWLER presided. Immediately after the meeting had organized, DANIEL E. DELEVAN offered a resolution declaring the seat of RICHARD T. COMPTON vacant, because that gentleman did not reside in the Eighth Ward, which he purported to represent.

Capt. BYRNES moved that the resolution lie on the table, which motion, after a long and exciting debate, prevailed—55 Ayes and 32 Noes.

It was next resolved that the primary elections for delegates to Syracuse be held on Tuesday, the 7th inst., between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock P. M. A recess was then had, and the delegates designated the places, and the inspectors of such elections for their respective wards.

A Special Committee of one from each Ward was next named with great unanimity, to wait upon the Hon. HOWELL COBB (now in this City), and present him with a remonstrance against giving out the work of the public stores by contract to private parties.

Nothing further of interest was done.

The Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES (who is a member of the Committee) was present, but took no part in the debates. He was warmly greeted by many present, and during the evening he repaired to the "Pewter Mug," accompanied by a large number of his friends, whom he treated to refreshments.

Chamber of Commerce.

The regular monthly meeting of this body was held yesterday, Mr. PERIT, the President, in the Chair.

The following gentlemen were elected members: Peter Cooper, Robert C. Ferguson, Stephen Hyatt, George B. Satterlee, Henry Sheldon, James D. Sparkman.

The President nominated Mr. JOHN A. STEVENS as a member of the Committee of Arbitration, and Mr. STEVENS was elected.

The criticism of a City journal upon the Report of the Chamber occupied some attention. It was resolved that the contributors to the report be requested to reëxamine their contributions, with a view to amend such errors, if any such there were.

The report of the Auditing Committee was presented, showing that the sum of $1,909 05 was in the Merchants' Bank to the credit of the Chamber.

On motion of Mr. BLUNT, a preamble and resolution were adopted, setting forth that vessels were frequently lost on the Great Bahama Bank, under the jurisdiction of the British Government, from the penuity of light houses on these Banks, and that, as the United States Government had erected a sufficient number of lights on the opposite side of the channel, the President of the Chamber be requested to communicate with the President of the United States, asking him to bring to the notice of the British Government the necessity of erecting suitable lights on Great Stirrup, Little Isaac and Orange Cays.

Adjourned.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

LEXINGTON VS. METROPOLITAN.

The above clubs played a match on Thursday, upon the grounds of the Metropolitan, Hamilton-square. The Lexington won the game, as per the annexed score:

LEXINGTON.	H.	L.	Runs.	METROPOLITAN.	H.	L.	Runs.
Moes, p	2		3	Lacour, c	1		3
Phenix, 1 b	1		4	Farrell, 2 b	4		9
Armstrong, c. f	1		4	J. B. Wilson, 1 b	0		3
J. Gillett, r. f	1		4	Graft, l. f	3		1
Weeks, c	3		2	C. Wilson, 3 b	2		2
Cisney, 3 b	2		2	Green, c. f	2		1
Ward, l. f	3		1	O. Farrell, r. f	2		1
Gillett, 2 b	2		3	S. H. Brown, p	2		0
Forever, s	3		1	Barry, s. s	2		1
Total	18		24	Total	18		12

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.
Lexington	9	1	0	10	4	0—24
Metropolitan	5	1	0	2	1	3—12

SCORER FOR LEXINGTON—P. Myers.
SCORER FOR METROPOLITAN—H. Welsh.
UMPIRE—Jones, of the Manhattan Club.

Cricket.

NEW-YORK CLUB VS. BROOKLYN CLUB.

The above crack Clubs played a match at Bedford, L. I., on Thursday. The day was very pleasant and quite a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen were upon the beautifully located grounds to witness the trial between these first-class Clubs. This is the first occasion the first eleven of the New-York Club have played upon Long Island, no Club hitherto having had the boldness to play an eleven against the first eleven. Only one inning was played. The following is the result:

BROOKLYN.	Runs.	NEW-YORK.	Runs.
Mudie, c. March, b. Wilby	5	Sharp, b. Mudie	12
Barrington, b. March	0	Sallirre c. Miller, b. Mudie	2
Barvey, b. March	2	Bashford, b. Mudie	0
Byrne, c. March, b. Wilby	2	Hobbs, b. Mudie	3
Pearce, b. Wilby	7	Wilby, not out	66
Miller, run out, b Wilby	4	Horton, b. Mudie	6
Garrison, } D. W. March	0	Gighans, b. Mudie	29
Stokes, } b. March	0	Colton, c. Pearce, b. Mudie	8
Brown, not out	1	Gage, b. Byron	10
Strathan, b March	3	Robinson, c. Pearce, Stokes, 15	
Wight, b Wilby	0	Byes 7; leg byes, 3;	
Leg byes, 2; wides, 5	7	wides, 31	41
Total	32	Total	188

UMPIRE FOR BROOKLYN—Crosley.
UMPIRE FOR NEW-YORK—Mr. Clough, of St. George, of Buffalo.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

Is issued on the morning of every Tuesday and Friday, and contains, in addition to the bulk of intelligence given in the Daily Paper,

A LITERARY DEPARTMENT,

Embracing Standard Novels and Tales, and Miscellaneous Selections of the Likeliest interest. With the issue of Tuesday, July 26, the initial chapters of

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An Original and profoundly interesting story of that unequaled novelist,

CHARLES READE.

Will be reproduced from early London sheets, and will be continued through the volume. Back Numbers can be supplied.

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Appearing every Saturday morning, embraces a comprehensive digest of the news of the preceding week, with attractive Literary features, among which will be found

BESIDES SPLENDID STORY,

And other choice reading. It will also continue to furnish its valuable information for the

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A Department which has become highly popular.

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Thousands of certificates from manufacturers in every part of the United States attest to the strength and durability of these machines, as well as the excellence and beauty of their stitch, which is more uniformly the same on both sides of the fabric than any other in the market

They are adapted to all kinds of sewing, either coarse or fine, are perfectly simple in their operations, and are easily kept in order. The family sewing machines at $50 and $15 are just what is needed in every family.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's New Cloak Maker and Quilter.

None in the business can afford to be without them. Their work is unequaled in beauty and strength, and all other machines useless for this business in comparison. Come and see them at No 501 Broadway. Price $65.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
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Grover & Baker's Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.

Temporarily at No 501 Broadway, New-York, No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Striking Improvement—She old styles in gentlemen's and boys' caps were fully well worn out when WHITE'S of No. 216 BROADWAY,

burst upon us with his

MAGNIFICENT FALL STOCK OF
NEW SHAPES FOR THE PRESENT SEASON,
HIS SUPERB AND ORIGINAL STYLES

Have given a new popularity to there convenient fabrics.

NO 216 BROADWAY,
UNDER BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

Dunlap & Co., Hatters, have opened a branch store under the Fifth-av. Hotel, for the better accommodation of their up-town customers, with a choice and select assortment of children's hats and caps—imported and of our own manufacture. Fall style of gentlemen's hats and caps just issued.

DUNLAP & CO., No. 557 Broadway, and Fifth av. Hotel, corner 23d-st.

Barry's Tricopherous

is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines

Are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dress makers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.

WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS.

Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants

Rupture Cured.—The "Riggs Truss,"

for its effects, elegance, cleanliness, durability and economy has no rival. Is used in bathing, and if it fails by fair means will be repaired without charge. No. 448 Broome st., New-York.

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surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of ladies' long braids. Fronts, half wigs, &c., on hand, for sale, and the Dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House

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Ladies Returning from the Country,

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Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!

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We have been informed that there are many persons engaged in manufacturing an imitation of our Sewing Machines, and selling them at a very low price, calculated to deceive persons who are not familiar with our machines.

We have been aware of this some time, and have forborne doing anything, but this evil has grown to such an extent that we find it necessary to put an end to these *piratical* fellows, who by the course they are pursuing are deceiving the poor and unwary into buying worthless machines.

The guarantee given by these *pirates* to those who buy from them is utterly false, as they will find in a short time we *shall demand damages*, and if not settled at once, we shall take the machines away from them.

We hereby give this timely notice, that from this date, we warn all who are manufacturing and selling these swindling impositions, as well as those who have bought or shall purchase them, that we shall forthwith commence a suit against, and prosecute them to the utmost extent of the law. I. M. SINGER & CO.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1859.

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GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
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Spring Beds—$5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existance, (Rowe's patent) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it or address the ELLIPTIC SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

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Hill, Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers, in every style conceivable with the multiplied variety of countenances, and executed in a manner beautiful to behold, unequalled as an adornment of man. No. 1 Barclay st. Closed on Sundays.

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MARRIED.

DAILEY—WATERMAN—At Hudson, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 24, at the residence of the bride's father by the Rev. Wm. D. Leavitt, PASCHAL A. DAILEY, of this City, and Miss CHARLOTTE WATERMAN, of Hudson.

SCUDDER—SALDWIN—At Huntington, L. I., on Thursday, Sept. 1 by the Rev. H. P. Crozier, Mr. REUBEN R. SCUDDER to Miss JOSEPHINE BALDWIN, all of Huntington.

DIED.

ALDER—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 1, at No. 253 7th-av., MARGARET MARY PATERSON, daughter of THOMAS and MARGARET ALDER, aged 1 year, 7 months and 15 days.

MCCOWELL—In this City, on 3d day evening, 8th month, 30th, of congestion of the brain, HENRY, son of Joseph T. and Isabella M. McDowell, aged 3 years, 5 months and 21 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock, this (Friday) afternoon, from his parents' residence, No. 244 West 20th-st., corner of 8th-av.

ROMAINE—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 1 after a short illness, AUGUSTA L., youngest daughter of HENRY T. and JANE ROMAINE, aged 10 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No 238 West 16th-st., on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

ANTHONY—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 31, after a short but severe illness, Mr. MICHAEL ANTHONY, aged 56 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 167 Sullivan-st. His remains will be taken to St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st., where High Mass will be celebrated for his repose, on Friday morning, at 10½ o'clock, after which his remains will be conveyed to Calvary Cemetery.

SANDFORD—In this City, on Thursday morning, Sept. 1, after a lingering illness, Mrs. MARY S. SANDFORD, wife of Major-General Sandford.

The funeral service will take place at Trinity Chapel, on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MCKINLEY—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 1, suddenly, Mr. ROBERT A. MCKINLEY, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, on Sunday, Sept. 4, at 4 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 23 East 28th st., without further notice

ALLEN—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 31, ROBERT S. ALLEN, aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Neptune Lodge No. 317 F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 17 Oliver-st., on Sunday, Sept. 4, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 1, MARIA B., only daughter of Thos. H. and Percilla Smith, aged 1 year and 13 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and of her grandfather, Ward B. Smith, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock from No. 429 Cherry-st. The remains will be taken to Norwalk, Conn.

MEIGHAN—On Thursday, Sept. 1, THEODORE MEIGHAN, aged 31 years, 7 months and 10 days.

The remains will be taken to Tarkahoe, Westchester Co., N. Y., for the homestead, for interment.

WARLMAN—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 1, JOHN F. WARLMAN, New-York and Sandy Hook Pilot, aged 42 years and 6 months.

His friends and acquaintances, those of Mr. Jno. W. Avery, the New York and Sandy Hook Pilots, and the members of the Neptune Club, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, the 3d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 168 Front st., Brooklyn

GODDARD—On Wednesday, Aug. 31, suddenly, from the effects of a fall, JAMES EDWARD, son of Jas. E. and Catherine L. Goddard in the 16th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 168 Pacific st., Brooklyn, this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

COGHRAN—At his country residence, Dobbs' Ferry, near New York in the 64th year of his age SAMUEL COGHRAN a native of Scotland, for many years a merchant of this City.

His friends and those of his brothers, Charles P. and Thomas Cochran, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, this day (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Scotch Presbyterian Church in 13th st., near 6th-av.

BLACKWELL—At Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 30, JOSEPH BLACKWELL, eldest son of the late William Drayton Blackwell.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Hoyt and Pacific sts., Brooklyn, on Friday, at 3 P. M.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 BROADWAY,
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FIJI AND THE FIJIANS.
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The Book is a volume of veritable "table talk" about the table and the things that are or ought to be on it; treating them "Classically and Poetically," and withal is not above telling one "how to make yeast cakes," furnishing a plan to render "stale bread fresh," and chocolate drinkable, and introducing into good conversational society a multitude of similar subjects hitherto held to be forbidden, plebeian and heterodoxly. It is a re-created "Cook-book" in fact, that having renounced the error of its ways, the mere formality of its statements, and its common clothes means in future to have a place in the library and to move the kitchen only through the polite influence it is able to exercise on the head of the family.

As is proper for "Breakfast, Dinner, and Tea" there is great variety of good things just a few of which we give for general imbibing, and to aggravate the edge of your appetite.

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INSTRUCTION.

ERGOT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES,
No. 20 West 26th st., opposite Trinity Chapel,
This school, under the direction of Mdlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be opened on THURSDAY, September 15th.
Mdlle. Rostan is grateful for the liberal patronage which has enabled her to make valuable additions to the library, and important improvements in the accommodations for the family, and hopes that parents confiding their daughters to her care, will find that no effort is spared to give them a thorough and finished education.
Peculiar advantages are also presented in Music, Drawing and Painting.
The young ladies residing in the family will enjoy the best opportunities for the acquisition of practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages, and will share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant and happy home.
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TERMS ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 15.
Mrs. MEARS-BURKHARDT will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 5.
Circulars may be obtained on application as above, as also at the bookstore of Boe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and the music store of C. Breusing, No. 761 Broadway.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.
Offers Board and tuition for $120 per year.
Term opens Sept 15.
Male and Female.

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On Brooklyn Heights, opposite New York City.
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This first class institution will reopen, Sept. 12, with new facilities for the thorough and accomplished education of young ladies. For circulars, apply as above.

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL,
No. 78 Henry-st., New-York,
Will reopen Sept. 5.
SOLOMON JANNER, A. M., Principal.

MADAME NAPOLEON'S
French and English Boarding and Day Schools for young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars can be obtained at the institution, No. 184 Clinton-st., South Brooklyn.

MILLIGOTT'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
NO. 15 EAST 31ST ST.,
BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.
FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPT. 12.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that, having removed from No. 21 8th-av. she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, in the new and commodious establishment, No. 250 Madison av., Murray Hill, second house north of 39th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.
Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the city. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use.
Her School Circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No 17 Nassau-st.; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway, and RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.
N. B.—A stage is provided for Day Scholars residing at a distance from the School.

CLASSICAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, NEAR BELLEVILLE, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J.—Branches taught comprise the usual English studies, classics, French and German languages; also, when desired, theoretic and practical agriculture. Number of pupils limited to six, to each of whom is given the supervision of private tutorship. Circulars and full information obtained of Smith, Woodman & Co., No. 346 Broadway (Appleton Building), or by addressing
HOWARD HINTON, A. M., Principal.

ARENIA SEMINARY.—ESTABLISHED 1835.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School,—male and female. Advantages: healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in music and painting. Students received at any time. Board and tuition, English $88. For Circulars &c., address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER, Arenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

PARKER & BERTHET'S SCHOOL,
No. 23 East 21st-st corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L.I., Now in its twentieth session, combines every acknowledged advantage offered in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages, it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park, is perfectly secluded. Circulars at WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS', No 353 Broadway.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The next term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the Institution. Application for admission may be made to the Principal, A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., to Prof. EATON, or to any of the Trustees.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No. 389; Christern's No. 763, and Lockwood's No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—No. 48 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School Classical and Commercial, will be reopened on Sept. 15. Fifteen teachers are connected with the Institution. Prospectus to be had containing full details, the names of the pupils and of their parents during the last four years. There is a primary department.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 32 West 20th st. Mrs. LEVERATT will reopen her School for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. HANSFIELD, Principals.

MISS STIMSON, HAVING REMOVED HER School to No. 119 West 34th st. between 6th and 7th avs., will be ready to receive her pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 12.
Miss STIMSON'S long experience and success will warrant the generous patronage of the community among whom she has taken her residence.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 21st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON. Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at CARTER'S Bookstore, No. 630 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th of September, at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place.
Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of September to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A first-class boarding school for boys. The Fall session commences on the 20th of August. For circulars, address
C. B. WARRING and OTIS BISBEE,
Successors to CHARLES BARTLETT.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, Bachensack, N. J.—William Williams, Principal—will reopen on Monday, Sept. 5. Terms exceedingly moderate. Superior advantages for obtaining a knowledge of Music.

MRS. BOND WILL REOPEN HER FRENCH and English School, No. 180 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on Sept. 5. Private instruction after school. A vacancy for music pupils, with privilege of practice.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 239 Water-st., or the Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Next academic year commences Sept. 21, and continues forty-two weeks. Location beautiful and healthy. For catalogues apply to Principal, the Rev. L. H. NORTHRUP.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—An English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, at Nos. 373 and 375 Broadway, Madison square. P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

BROOKLYN, L. I., COLLEGE GRAMMAR School and Gymnasium opposite City Hall, reopens next MONDAY, Sept. 5. LEVI WELLS HART, A. M., Rector.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NEWBRIGHTVILLE.—This Institute will be open on the 1st of September. Terms are moderate. For circulars, address the principal. R. LOCKWOOD.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—THE EXERCISES of Mrs. BOWLAND & DAUGHTER'S French and English boarding and day school, No. 22 East 36th-st., will be resumed on 15th September next.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College will be opened, after the Summer vacation, on THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Gramercy-park, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL RE-OPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS HALLOW WILL REOPEN HER School for young ladies, at No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Thursday, Sept 15.

MISSES MARSHALL'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 141 West 38th st., bet. 6th and 7th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sep. 12.

MRS. J. T. GOODLIFFE'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 42 West 13th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MISS S. A. SHEPARD'S SCHOOL, NO. 171 West 13th-st., New-York, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

INSTRUCTION.

THE STUYVESANT INSTITUTE.
UNION-SQUARE AND FIFTH-AV., CORNER 34TH-ST.
This institution was commenced in 1843, has occupied successively locations in Colonnade row, Lafayette-place, Washington square, and University-place.
The present spacious edifice on Union-square was erected for it twelve years since, and with its various appointments—Library, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, Laboratory, and Works of art, involved an investment of not less than *Eighty Thousand Dollars*.
In addition to the above, to meet the increasing wants of the institution the celebrated mansion and grounds (six lots) on the Fifth-av., corner of 34th-st. Murray Hill, have now been purchased with special reference to the accommodation of the higher classes—candidates for graduation, and young ladies wishing to pursue an *advanced course* in general reading, History, Literature, Languages, Music and Art.
At Union-Square, special attention will be given to the other classes of the Collegiate, the Academic, and the Primary Departments, preparatory to their promotion. For the convenience, however, of those residing near either location, the same provision will be made at each for pupils of every grade and class.
The privileges and course of instruction will be almost identical under the same supervision and to a great extent, conducted by the same teachers, so that parallel classes will be only sections of the same and the Seniors at commencement, will graduate together. Interesting Lectures and exercises, at either place, will sometimes be shared by the members of both sections of the classes for whom they are intended.
The Autumn session at Union-square will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14; at Murray Hill, on Wednesday, Sept 21.
The expenses at Murray Hill will necessarily be somewhat greater than at Union Square.
Applications for circulars, or for admission may be made personally, at either place, or by letter addressed
GORHAM D ABBOT,
Stuyvesant Institute, New-York.

TEACHERS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS
will receive gratis and prepaid, on application, our DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
of the
AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES,
including the most approved and late Spelling and higher Books in Spelling, Reading, Arithmetic, Mathematics, History, Geography, Writing, Music, Language, Chemistry, Philosophy, Botany, Geology, &c., making over 100 volumes of choice progressive
SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS.
THE EDUCATIONAL NEWS (quarterly) sent free to Teachers. No. 4 just issued.
Specimen copies of Books to Teachers, and first supplies for Classes on very liberal terms.
Teachers' Free Reading Room, with American and European Educational Journals, &c., open during business hours.
IVISON & PHINNEY.
Nos. 48 and 50 Walker st., New-York.

MISS HAINES
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK,
EAST 20TH-ST.,
Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.
A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.
Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
THE REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
PRINCIPAL.
Next session begins last Tuesday (27th) of September. This institution, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York, offers superior advantages for obtaining a SUBSTANTIAL EDUCATION.
Refers to Rev. Dr. Krebs, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Wilson G. Hunt & Co., J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., and others. Catalogues, giving particulars, and references of the highest kind, at Carter's bookstore, or address the Principal.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,
No. 866 Broadway, RICHARD P. JENKS, Principal.
This school will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars, with reference and terms, may be had at the bookstore of Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or of Mauran & Philes, No. 55 Cedar-st.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
Will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 273 5th-av., corner of 31st-st.

MADAME A. A. LE DUC,
No. 264 West 23d st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen her French and English School for Young Ladies, TUESDAY, Sept. 13. For circulars address the principal.

MURRAY HALL.
THE REV. J. J. ELMENDORF'S SCHOOL
For young ladies, No. 101 West 36th st, New-York. Ninth session begins on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LASSALLE'S French Boarding and School, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, reopens Sept. 5. To insure a thorough French education, new scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age, the majority of their pupils belong to the best French families. The English branches are taught by English gentlemen. The Junior Department is under the maternal care of Mme. Lespinasse.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.—SUPPLIES SCHOOLS with competent teachers for any department. Parents supplied with circulars of the best Schools gratuitously. References—Faculty of Amherst, Col., Judges of Ct., Dr. Lowell Mason, Wm. Hall & Sons, the Rev. D. C. Van Norman, LL D., *et al.*
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., No 343 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th st., between Broadway and 6th av. Mr. LOUIS GRNST takes charge of a limited number of boys only. Reopens Monday, Sept. 12.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 472 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 14. Tuition for a full course in English, including vocal music, from $5 to $21 per quarter; Latin $3; French, $5. Other modern languages the Professor's charges. Painting in oil or water colors, $5; drawing, $2.
M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

PARENTS WHO ARE DESIROUS THAT more assistance in their studies should be given personally by their teacher to their sons than is possible in a large school, can obtain the services of a very competent teacher, whose number is limited to ten, by addressing TEACHER, Box No. 500 Brooklyn Post-office. Private lessons also given.

MRS. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies No 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened MONDAY, Sept 5. Mrs. DUREN will be at home from the 1st to receive parents or guardians who may desire to confer with her.

SEMINARY AT WEST DURHAM, GREENE COUNTY, N. Y.—Term begins September 13, and continues fifteen weeks. A Boys' and Girls' School of the first grade. For further information and circulars, apply to Mrs. S. R. Bennett, B. Udolph Wolfe, D. C. Harrington; or to the principal, Z. L. NASH.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for boys, No 11 West 27th st.—The twenty-sixth year begins Sep. 12. The number of scholars is limited to twenty five in each department. The course of instruction is systematic, thorough and efficient. Circulars are at the bookstores or at No. 82 East 23d st.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Lexington-av., near 37th st. Term commences Sept. 12. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms, from $10 to $25 per quarter.

A. B. RICHARDSON'S CLASSICAL AND Commercial Academy, No. 288 Court-st. South Brooklyn. Fall term commences on WADNESDAY, Sept. 7. Mrs. RICHARDSON'S school for young ladies, corner of Court and President, reopens Sept. 7.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S FRENCH, GER-man, and English Boarding and Day school, for a limited number of pupils will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 26 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

TUITION.—A GRADUATE IN HONORS OF AN English University wishes pupils. He has had great experience in teaching, and is thoroughly competent to instruct in Classics, Mathematics and Modern Languages. Address A. M., Box No 147 *Times* Office.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—Boarding and day school, No. 293 Clinton st., opens on WEDNESDAY, Sept 14. A first class school—Professors in every department. Circulars may be had at the institution. A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—WEST 34 ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.—The Autumn session will commence Sept. 7, 1859. A gymnasium attached to the school, to be used free of charge by the boys. Rev. W. MORRIS, LL.D., Principal.

PHILLIPS' INSTITUTE FOR MALES.—No. 133 Henry-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen Sept. 8. For circulars and particulars call on or address at the Institute, the principal, B. F. PHILLIPS, A. M.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 211 West 19th-st., will commence its fourteenth year on MONDAY, Sept 5.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Entering its twenty-third year reopens its primary, commercial and classical departments, Sept. 12. For circulars call at the Janitor, ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

LYON & KARGE'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No 936 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., an English, Classical, French and German School, reopens Sept 12.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and day school for young ladies, No 20 West 16th st., near 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept 14.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.—The Fall Session of this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 7. For circulars, address the Principal. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE MISSES PALACHE'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School. No. 183 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN, NO. 1 5th av., will re open their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Tuesday, September 20.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day school for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MISS T. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

THE HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 291 Henry st., reopens on MONDAY Sept. 5.
J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
near 5th-av.
Mrs. WILLIAMS will reopen her School on Wednesday, Sept. 14.
An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, with gymnasium under special teacher, No 871 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No 146 Nassau-st. at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No 218 4th st., (corner of Meacouack-st.) on Washington square. Messrs. CLARKE & FARNUM, Principals, opens its Seventeenth Scholastic Year, Sept. 12, 1859. Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is two hundred. The Principals are assisted in the classics, mathematics, French, German, Spanish, bookkeeping, drawing, penmanship, elocution, composition &c. by ten experienced professors and instructors. The institution will be open for inspection, terms &c. No 124 Macdougal-st.) on and after Sept. 5, when the Principals will be present to confer with parents, and register the name of applicants for admission to it. The central location of this institute renders it easy of access by railroad and stage from all parts of the city, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, while parents living from Yonkers, Irvington, New-Rochelle, and Jamaica, L. I., are of constant occurrence. Circulars of full particulars may be had at the Broadway bookstores, Burton's, No. 49 4th-av., and the school.
P. S.—The smallest boys are under the special care of one of the Principals.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No 826 Broadway, corner of 13th-st. WM. A. LEGGETT will reopen his school on Monday, Sept 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; at Segee's, No. 826 Broadway, or the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFTS WILL BE OPEN THEIR
French and English BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.,
On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MR. MAURICE'S SCHOOL, SING SING, will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 1. A punctual attendance on the part of pupils is requested.

MISS MORSE'S FRENCH SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1,076 Broadway, opens Sept. 12.

TEACHERS.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING desires an engagement as resident governess in a family in the City or country. The course of instruction comprises music, French, (which she speaks,) and English. Latin if required. No objection to go South. Best references given. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 Post-office.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT CLERGYman, graduate of a German university, successful teacher of the ancient and modern languages, the higher English branches etc., and a thorough disciplinarian, desires an engagement as principal or tutor. Most excellent testimonials and references; willing to go South or travel. Address MENTOR, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO THE CHARGE and instruction of children wishes to form an engagement as resident or visiting governess, to teach English and French. Advertiser would give two hours' tuition daily in return for board. Would go South or West. Address A. Z., teacher, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching, desires a situation as governess in a private family: she is fully competent to teach all the English branches, the rudiments of French and of music. Best of references given. Address Box No. 6, Somerville, New-Jersey.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS—WHO has for six years lived in the family of a Southern planter, where she has just finished the education of the youngest daughter, is desirous of meeting with a re engagement. Address Dr. HINCKEL, New Brighton, Staten Island.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION as a companion, or governess to small children; would accept a position as teacher of music in a seminary; no objection to leaving the City. Call on or address M. M. H., No. 51 2d st.

AS GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—An English lady is desirous of a reengagement. She instructs in the higher branches of English, French, (which she speaks fluently,) music and drawing. The highest references can be given. Address Z., No. 30 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching, desires a situation as governess in or near the City: she will instruct in music, French, and the English branches; references given and required. Address, or call on Miss C., No. 23 West Washington-place.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, HAVING HAD some experience in teaching, desires a situation as governess in a private family: is fully competent to teach the English branches piano, music and drawing. Address Miss K. P., Box No. 105 *Times* office.

A YOUNG LADY OF GOOD MUSICAL education, wishes to form an engagement of a few hours each day, as resident teacher in a school; if required, would teach the rudiments of drawing, or assist in English grammar. Address M., Box 106 *Times* office.

A LADY CONVERSANT WITH THE SIGN language, and eminently qualified to undertake the moral and intellectual culture of a mute child, desires a situation as governess. Address S. S. T., Box No. 2 274 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS IN A family by a lady of good education; she will instruct in music, French, drawing and all the English branches; will go South or West; references exchanged. Address GOVERNESS, Spring-st. Post-office.

TEACHER WANTED.—WANTED, EARLY IN October, a gentleman to teach modern languages and drawing, in a literary institution of established character. Address X. Y. Z., Philadelphia, Penn.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. HARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster, established 1844.

TO CHAIR MAKERS.—STATE, COUNTY AND shop rights for the use of "Blanchard's Patent" for bending wood, in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, for sale by C. A. BURGESS, No. 19 Broadst., or JOHN SILSBY, No. 8 South William-st.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE at the Eagle Enameled Furniture Manufactory, No 854 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre; ample stock in all styles, designs and colors, at prices from $25 upwards. The best enameled furniture manufactured in the United States, mattrasses, &c.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FUR-niture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GENTLEMAN ABOUT TO LEAVE THE country, offers for sale an elegant establishment, consisting of a pair of fine carriage horses, 16½ hands high, and a white Arabian saddle horse, about 16½ hands high, with three carriages, harness, &c., &c. Inquire at Johnson's stables, Broadway, corner 27th st., and address TOWNSENDE, Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

IMPORTED BLOOD STOCK FOR SALE.—Four very handsome entire horses, from the Royal Stables of Europe. They are all young and of perfect action. For further information, apply to Mr. CLEMENTS, at the New York Tattersalls, corner of 6th-av. and 39th-st.

HORSE FOR SALE—A STYLISH BAY HORSE, pony built 15 hands high, perfectly kind and gentle, 8 years old, sound and reliable; afraid of locomotives or bands of music, and can be driven by a lady or child with perfect safety. Apply to S. L. POST, Harness maker, No. 1,028 Broadway, near 20th-st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR WESTERN LANDS or well located lots, a large stock of staple and miscellaneous merchandise, well adapted to southern and western markets. Some cash required. DINGEE & HOLLEY, No. 9 Nassau st. and No. 13 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HORSE, SUITABLE FOR a cart or feed wagon: three sets cart harness and three carts suitable for coal or other purposes. Inquire in the coal office No. 361 Third av.

POLITICAL.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—AT A meeting of the Third Assembly District Republican Convention, held at the Fifth Ward Hotel, on Wednesday evening, August 31, Messrs ISAAC DE GARMO and JAMES M. UTHILL were duly elected Delegates, and ANDREW STEWART and JOHN FORBES, Alternates, to the State Convention.
JAMES CORWIN, Chairman.
JOHN L. BLESSLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIERSON, No 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

GUTTA-PERCHA
CEMENT ROOFING.
THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DURABLE ROOFING IN USE.
Can be applied to old Shingle Roofs, without removing the shingles.
NEW AND OLD TIN AND METAL ROOFS
Coated and repaired with
GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT,
And warranted WATER-TIGHT.
Specimens and references can be seen at the offices No. 810 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, and No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
LIQUID CEMENT for sale. JOHNS & CROSLEY.

VOORHIS & WHITEMAN'S
PATENT PORTABLE MOSQUITO NET.
This Net, when open, forms a large airy canopy, and so simple in construction, that any person can put it up or take it down in a minute, without injuring the bedstead, or defacing the wall, and can be packed in the compass of an umbrella. Can be seen at VOORHIS & WHITEMAN'S Upholstery, Paper-hanging and Mattress Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., New-York.

SUNBURN, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, MORPHEW TAN.
JONES' ORIGINAL ITALIAN CHEMICAL SOAP, price only 25 cents. Clears dark, yellow or discolored skin, sore heads, beards or less; it is fine for infants or shaving. Sold at No. 100 Fulton-st., Nos. 305 and 862 Broadway, No. 168 Bowery, and at Mrs. Hayes', Brooklyn.

CROTON WATER.
ANDREW SCHELLING'S Croton Water Filter and Charcoal for Rectifying, can be had at No. 152 3d st., also, at the factory, Nos. 135 and 139 West 33d st., between 10th and 11th avs.

HOTELS.

OSCAR FLORENCE,
PROPRIETOR OF
FLORENCE'S RESTAURANT AND SUPPER ROOMS.
No. 509 Broadway,
Corner of Houston st.,
Would respectfully inform his patrons and the public, THAT THE VARIOUS REPORTS NOW IN CIRCULATION,
with regard to his disposal of his business,
ARE ENTIRELY ERRONEOUS.
He has not made, nor does he contemplate making any change except such as the tastes and requirements of the day render necessary in enabling him to occupy the position which he has so long held, as
A SUCCESSFUL CATERER FOR THE PUBLIC.
The above saloons have been entirely renovated, and are now open for the fall season.
The private supper rooms are unequalled in the City.
OSCAR FLORENCE.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., only one hour from New-York *via* Morris and Essex Railroad. Pure spring water and baths. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt st., 6½, 11½, 3½, 5:10, 6:40 P.M.
CH. STRINGER, Proprietor.

BOARDING.

BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a large room and board at No 79 Sands-st. Also, a room for a single gentleman. The house is delightfully located, and in all respects such as respectable parties would desire, containing all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Reference required.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD ACcommodate two gentlemen and their wives, or four single gentlemen, with parlor and bedrooms, or single rooms furnished or unfurnished. Private table if required. Apply at 259 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with a pleasant room on second floor, with board; also a room on third floor, without board, in a small, private family, at No 29 Vesey-st., one door west of Hudson-st., near Canal-st.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, for ladies and gentlemen, or single gentlemen, after the 1st of September, at No. 726 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE FRONT PARLOR and bedroom on the second floor, with all the modern improvements: furnished or unfurnished. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 72 21-av.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentleman. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN can secure very pleasant rooms, with partial board, in a private family (no other boarders) in Washington-av., near Fulton-av. Delightful location, with modern improvements. For further particulars, apply to S. DOUGHERTY, druggist, corner Bridge and High sts. Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—for in South Brooklyn, with rooms for a gentleman and wife to be occupied Oct. 1st, consisting of a parlor with communicating bedroom, full board for the lady with partial board for the gentleman. Address, stating terms, location &c., J. K. L., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE or two gentlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 34 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow, in the immediate vicinity of Wall and Fulton Ferries.

BOARD WANTED—FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN. Apply to CHAS. W. POLMAN, No. 107 East 14th-st., near 3d av.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO FIND a private family, located between 23d and 40th sts. and Madison and 6th avs., who would accommodate himself wife and nurse with two bedrooms and parlor for the Winter with full board. It is requisite that the rooms should be well furnished and the table genteelly supplied. The advertiser wishes a quiet and comfortable home and is willing to pay liberally for accommodation. Address C. W., Box No. 1,333 New-York Post-office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING a new house with all the modern improvements, conveniently located between 5th and Madison avs., can accommodate a few individuals with board and all the comforts of a desirable home. The best references given and required. For further particulars address P. A., Box No. 1,320 Post office.

A LARGE AND HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED parlor, 2-story front, on Broadway, with balcony, two or more bedrooms, bath, water closet, &c., heated by steam private table, can be had permanently in the Smithsonian House, Broadway, corner Houston-st. Very desirable accommodations for a family or for three or four gentlemen.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—BOARD WANTED from 10th Sept. till next May, by a gentleman his wife and son in a strictly private family where no other boarders will be taken, above 14th-st and west of 3d-av. For good accommodations a liberal price will be paid. Address, with all particulars, Box 2,682 Lower Post-office.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN WITH their wives wish for nicely furnished lodgings, with full board, in a first class house in a good locality, with all the conveniences. They are desirous of occupying nearly all the house themselves. Address Box No. 2,662 Post-office.

TO LET—A VERY DELIGHTFUL FRONT ROOM, suitable for a gentleman and wife; also rooms for two single gentlemen may be obtained in private family by applying at No. 49 Columbia-st, Brooklyn Heights. House has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, IN A private family, and in a genteel neighborhood, two large rooms, with one or two bedrooms adjoining if desired, containing gas, bath, water closet, &c., near 23d-st. Apply at No. 294 3d-av.

TO RENT—WITH BOARD IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, a handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or accommodation for a family without children. Apply at No. 106 2d-av. Convenient to stages. References required.

MEDICAL.

THE CHIEF ATTRIBUTES OF MANHOOD are frequently lost or suspended by malpractice and vicious habits; they can be infallibly restored to a natural tone by "TRIGGEMAR, 1, 2 or 3." Full details in the book, *Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches*. Sold by Dr. TRIGGEMAR, No. 194 Bleecker-st, four doors below Mulberry, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by

F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 15 Franklin-st., New-York,
And at
APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.

Pupil of Ricord of Paris, and also of Professor Carmichael and Valentine Mott, of both City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Sperm Secretions, &c., &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 2 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

Dr. HAMMOND has recently published a new and really important Work on the cause of Local Debility (spermatorrhœa) and its results, including all Nervous Affections, by an entirely new original and successful method. Price $1, United States postage included.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT FOR BURNS.

READ THE EVIDENCE.

My daughter unavoidably had her upper lip scalded to such an extent that the physician said she must die. I had her face covered with Burdsall's Liniment, which saved almost entire, without the loss of a scar. She is now happy to say she is perfectly well, and not scarred. CHAS. F. BOWNKORN,
Watchmaker, No. 142 Nassau-st.
For sale at No. 24 Bookman-st., New-York.

FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, CURES
At No. 211 Broadway.
By the new French method,
All secret Diseases, Weaknesses,
And Female Affections.
Hours from 11 to 4 and 7 to 8 every day.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild and there is no interruption to bad company. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is used simultaneously in London and New York. It is the only one which, by explaining the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treating also, in full of spermatorrhœa, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. An anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the author, as above; also, by

CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. COOPER can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old established office, No. 7 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Square. Dr. C. has practised in the above for over 25 years, and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Stricture and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums &c., &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. Charges moderate. Hours, 8½ A. M. to 8 P. M.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN SECRETS OF DISEASE. Just published, DAUNTE PAMPHLET, NEW YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electro cyed engravings. Price $1. Sold, also, by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 43 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Empirical practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their frauds and specifics; the author's unequaled Parisian and London treatment at No. 647 Broadway, no stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 653 BROADWAY, FFERS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will be meditately experience the Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office, No. 653 Broadway, near to Wallack's Theatre. Arranged so that patients never meet. Attendance till 8 P. M. Consultation gratis.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby, (No. 139 Crosby;) hours 10½ to 2, and 6 to 8 Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture, sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured in the shortest possible time, on the result of his immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured in a few days.

$500 REWARD—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered this is the most certain. It mates a speedy and permanent cure without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug store; at the Astor House, 239 Broadway; and 100 Fulton st., cor. William.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. Private Consultation.—Dr. HUNTER has confined his whole time for thirty years to the cure of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poison, and takes the body all to once to smooth unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Beat for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indiscretion. It is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, and proves the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
W. BATE, Dentist, No. 836 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, PLACE OF TRIAL.—ARE PARK BANK, Plaintiffs, against EDGAR B. STUYVESANT and ABEL S. STUYVESANT, Defendants.—Summons.—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribe s, at their office, No. 5 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York within twenty days of the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time afore said, the Plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and eighty-one dollars and forty cents, with interest from the 15th day of July, 1859, besides the costs of this action.—Dated, Aug. 24, 1859. TOWNSEND & VAN NESS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
au26 law6w*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Henry Cheamaior, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., No. 78 South-street, in the City of New-York on or before the 10th day of December next.
Dated New-York, the 2d day of June, 1859.
PAUL CHEAMAJOR,
H. H. SEWALL,
Administrators.
je1-law12m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB LICHTENBERG late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of her attorney, F. J. Joachimssen, No. 118 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 31, 1859.
CAROLINE LICHTENBERG, Executrix, &c., of
ap1-law12m* Jacob Lichtenberg, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. COLLINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of WILLIAM COLLINS, No. 61 Worcester-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of September next. Dated, New-York, the 3d day of March, 1859.
JOHN FINLEY,
WILLIAM COLLINS, } Executors.
mh5-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER MATHESON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Reuben H. Ondilipe, No. 119 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of November next 1859. Dated, New-York, May 10, 1859.
my17-law6m* MICHAEL TREACY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL HUGHES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 179 Varick-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 6, 1859.
ap6-law6m* JOHN HUGHES, Administrator.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.
200 hhds. Refined White and Yellow Sugars. Wholesale and Retail, at Refiner's prices.
200 hhds. New-Orleans Molasses, cheaper than any House in New-York.
1,000 bbls. choice Family Flour, from $6 upwards.
TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, FLOUR and SPICES of the purest, at the immense establishment of
THOS. E. ASHEW, (Successor to J. O. Fowler & Co.,
Nos. 230 Greenwich and 79 Murray sts.
GOODS DELIVERED FREE.

CLUB-HOUSE CARDS.

SAMUEL HART & Co., No. 307 BROADWAY, New-York, now offer to clubs and consumers the above celebrated brand of cards, made of pure linen. Guaranteed not to split and to retain their slip permanently. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN,		GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS and Sterling Bills, at short or 30-days' sight for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
1860X
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

CITY & NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 1, 1859.

PROPOSALS FOR $466,600 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 2, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the amount of four hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New York, authorized by an act of the State Legislature, entitled "an act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park," passed April 17, 1857, amended April 18, 1859; and by an ordinance of the Common Council approved by the Mayor July 23, 1859.

The said stock will consist of four thousand six hundred and sixty-six shares, of one hundred dollars each share, and comprises the remainder of the amount authorized to be issued ($1,866,600) for the improvement of the Central Park. It bears interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from the 1st of May, 1859, and the principal is redeemable from "The Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt" on the 1st day of August 1867, such redemption being further secured by a pledge of the Park and its appurtenances.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within five days after the opening of the bids, one half the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the whole amount.

The remainder of the amount so awarded will be required to be paid to the Chamberlain on the 10th day of November next. On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain for such payments to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of such deposits.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock"—and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed, put in a second envelope, sealed, and addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 1, 1859.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of September next. New York City stockholders will be paid by the Transfer Agent, Ed'D V. HALLETT, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 61 Wall-st. Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany. Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica. Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse, and all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only at Oswego.

A FIRST-CLASS INSURANCE COMPANY wish to add $50,000 to their capital. The present capital is as well and safely invested as any in this City, and the business is prosperous and steadily increasing. The chief officer is willing to retire, providing the right party offers. A more desirable opportunity to make a profitable investment and obtain a desirable position is seldom offered. Address (in strict confidence) PHILIP REYNOLDS, No. 31 Nassau-st.

NOTICE.—THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDholders on the Eastern Division, and the Land Grant Bondholders of the late La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, are requested to meet at the office of Mr. GIBSON, No. 54 William-st., up stairs, on SATURDAY next, Sept. 3, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider measures for foreclosing said mortgages and a reorganization.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—First-class applications wanted for loans on New York and Brooklyn real estate; do. do. on farms in New-York State, Hudson River counties preferred; also $2,500 to lend on Staten Island property. R. SALTONSTALL, Broker, No. 17 Wall-st.

CORN EXCHANGE FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION } INS. CO., NEW YORK, Sept. 1, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.
W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & Co.,
No. 82 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD Co.—The interest on the Bonds of this Company, due Sept. 1, will be paid on that day, at the Bank of North America.
OLIVER CHARLICK, President.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
LARGE SALE OF FALL DRY GOODS.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 119 BROADWAY,
Will sell,
THIS DAY AND TO-MORROW,
FRIDAY, SEPT. 2, AND SATURDAY, SEPT. 3,
At
Very large and attractive assortment
of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
in every variety—to which they invite the particular attention of buyers.
Catalogues and goods ready early on morning of sale.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF RICH HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
On FRIDAY, Sept. 2, at No. 30 7th st.,
Will be sold all the furniture, carpets, paintings, looking-glasses, silver crockery and glassware in said dwelling house. Sale commences at 10½; also, a fine piano-forte.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY WILL sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 218 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., the genteel furniture of a family, viz: One fine piano forte, mahogany sofas, chairs, bureaus, bedsteads, beds and bedding, carpets, mirrors, curtains, kitchen utensils, stoves, refrigerator, tables, chairs, oil-cloths, &c.; also, a few fine oil paintings. The whole to be peremptorily sold, and worthy of attention.

J. W. POSTER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—$17,000 WORTH OF MAGnificent household furniture. THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, all the elegant contents of the five-story residence No. 216 11th st., near 8th av., consisting of rosewood and mahogany furniture beds and bedding of the most costly description, piano-forte, china ware, glassware, solid silverware, &c., &c. Sale positive.

WM. WITHERS, Auctioneer.

SALE THIS AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 451 Canal st., furniture, parlor suits, French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, piano, velvet and other carpets, oil cloths, French and cottage bedsteads, hair mattresses, bureaus, bedding, centre, sofa and tea tables, China, glass, silver ware &c., dressing bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, &c., &c.

AUCTION NOTICE—AT PRIVATE SALE.—A family, declining housekeeping will dispose of their parlor furniture at a great sacrifice. Rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, carved legs and case made by City maker; cost $500 will be sold for $250, including stool and French cloth cover rosewood parlor suite, seven pieces, covered in three-colored satin, cost $160, will be sold for $150; etagere, centre table, engravings, mantel ornaments, carpets &c. Inquire THIS DAY and EVENING, at No. 86 West 11th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, No. 1 Centre-st., } NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1859.

NOTICE TO UNDERTAKERS, SEXTONS, AND OTHERS.

On and after the 1st of September next, all Sub offices for granting burial permits will be discontinued, and the same can be obtained only at the Office of the City Inspector No. 1 Centre-st., and at the Office of Dr. CYRUS RAMSAY, No. 101 2d-av., corner of 6th-st.

Ferry masters, steamboat captains, railroad conductors, express agents, and all other persons receiving Burial Permits, are requested to return the same to the City Inspector's Office on the first of every month for the purpose of comparing with the original certificate on file in this Office.

Particular attention is called to the following extract of an Ordinance of the Common Council, passed April 23, 1839, which will be strictly enforced:

"No captain, agent, or other person attached to any steamboat, ferry boat, sailing, or other vessel, or to any state, railroad, or other conveyance, public or private, shall convey the body of any person who has died in the City of New-York, beyond the limits of said City, without a permit from the City Inspector, under the penalty of two hundred dollars for each offense, to be collected from the person or persons, so offending, severally and respectively."

To enable the City Inspector to give a Permit for the burial, or removal, of the body of any person, who has died out of this City, and been brought here for interment it will be necessary to produce the certificate of some Physician duly authenticated, stating when and where the person died, and of what disease, or the written permission of one of the Coroners, consenting to the giving of such Permit.

N. B.—This notice does not apply to the Calvary Cemetery, which by special ordinance of the Common Council, are privileged to give permits for all burials in that Cemetery.

No charge is made, under any circumstances, for the granting of Permits.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.
CYRUS RAMSAY, M. D., Registrar of Records and Statistics.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET. Capt. MOORE.

HARLEM.				LEAVE		FOOT OF E. 28TH-ST.	
6	A. M.	1	P. M.	7	A. M.	3:15	P. M.
7	A. M.	3	P. M.	8	A. M.	4:15	P. M.
8	A. M.	4:15	P. M.	9:15	A. M.	5:15	P. M.
9	A. M.	6:15	P. M.	11	A. M.	6:15	P. M.
10:30	A. M.	8:15	P. M.	1:30	P. M.	7:15	P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 126th-st. each way; connecting each trip with
BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 6 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—SEPTEMBER 1859

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN GROVE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH, (DIRECT,) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE BRANCH PORT.	
Thursd'y, Sept. 1,	3:30 P. M.	Thursd., Sept. 1,	7 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 2,	11:30 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 2,	8 A. M.
Sunday, Sept. 4,	7 A. M.	Saturd'y, Sept. 3,	7:30 A. M.
Monday, Sept. 5,	2 P. M.	Sunday, Sept. 4,	1:15 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 6,	3 P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 6,	9 A. M.
Wednes., Sept. 7,	3:30 P. M.	Wednes., Sept. 7,	10 A. M.
Thursd., Sept. 8,	3:30 P. M.	Thursd., Sept. 8,	10:30 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 9,	3:30 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 9,	5 A. M.
Saturd., Sept. 10,	3:30 P. M.	Saturd., Sept. 10,	6:30 A. M.
Monday, Sept. 12,	3 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 12,	7 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 13,	3 P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 13,	7 A. M.
Wednes., Sept. 14,	3 P. M.	Wednes., Sept. 14,	7 A. M.
Thursd., Sept. 15,	3:30 P. M.	Thursd., Sept. 15,	7 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 16,	4 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 16,	7 A. M.
Sunday, Sept. 18,	4 P. M.	Saturd., Sept. 17,	7 A. M.
Monday, Sept. 19,	12:30 P. M.	Sunday, Sept. 18,	12 M.
Tuesday, Sept. 20,	1:30 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 19,	8 A. M.
Wednes., Sept. 21,	2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 20,	8 A. M.
Thursd., Sept. 22,	3:30 P. M.	Wednes., Sept. 21,	8 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 23,	4 P. M.	Thursd., Sept. 22,	7:15 A. M.
Sunday, Sept. 25,	7 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 23,	11 A. M.
Monday, Sept. 26,	3 P. M.	Saturd., Sept. 24,	6 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 27,	3 P. M.	Sunday, Sept. 25,	3 P. M.
Wednes., Sept. 28,	3 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 26,	7 A. M.
Thursd., Sept. 29,	3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 27,	7 A. M.
		Thursd., Sept. 29,	7 A. M.

TIME TABLE—SEPTEMBER, 1859

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, (DIRECT,) VIA PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thurs., Sept. 1,	4:30 A. M.	Thurs'y, Sept. 1,	10:30 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 2,	7 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 2,	11 A. M.
Saturd'y, Sept. 3,	11:30 A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 3,	9 A. M.
Tuesday Sept. 6,	10 A. M.	Tuesday Sept. 6,	2 P. M.
Wed'day Sept. 7,	11 A. M.	Wed'day Sept. 7,	3 P. M.
Thurs., Sept. 8,	12 M.	Thurday, Sept. 8,	4 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 9,	12:30 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 9,	4:30 P. M.
Saturd'y, Sept. 10,	1:30 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 10,	5 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 11,	7 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 11,	3 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 12,	7:30 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 12,	2:30 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 13,	8 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 13,	2:30 P. M.
Wed'day, Sept. 14,	8 A. M.	Wed'day, Sept. 14,	3:0 P. M.
Thurday, Sept. 15,	8 A. M.	Thurday, Sept. 15,	3 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 16,	9 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 16,	4:30 P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 17,	9:30 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 18,	7 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 20,	9 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 20,	1 P. M.
Wed'day, Sept. 21,	10:30 A. M.	Wed'day, Sept. 21,	2:30 P. M.
Thurday, Sept. 22,	11 A. M.	Thurday, Sept. 22,	3 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 23,	11 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 23,	4 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 26,	2 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 26,	7 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 27,	3 P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 27,	2:30 P. M.
Wed'day, Sept. 28,	3:30 P. M.	Wed'day, Sept. 28,	3:30 P. M.
Thu'day, Sept. 29,	3:30 P. M.	Thu'day, Sept. 29,	4 P. M.

ROCKAWAY.—STEAMBOAT CERES WILL manage her daily trips to and from Rockaway, stopping at the Hotel House on each way. Leaving Catharine Market Slip, 9 A. M.; Spring-st. 9:20; Pier 4, North River, 9:30. Fare, 50 cents each way.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. Brocklebank, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Arrive at, 8½ A. M.; 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M. Pier No. 4, North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; last trip from the Island, at 8½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

DAILY FOR BARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF BARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—Reduced rates of passage; Cabin, $2; Deck, $1; no charge for Berths. The steamer GOVERNOR, F. B. FRENCH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 8, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply at No. 28 Coenties-slip, or on board.

FARE 50 CENTS.—WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL AND NEWBURGH.—Tickets to the above places and return, 75 cents.—Steamer REGO to BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher, every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½ o'clock. Landing at Yonkers Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT AND NEWARK EXCURSIONS DAILY (SUNDAY EXCEPTED).—Fare 13 cents. Steamer TAMENEND leaves Newark at 7½ A. M. and 2½ P. M., and foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 10 A. M. and 5½ P. M., also, with parties, at Newark. Connects with Bellville boat.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, ST. JOHN'S WELL.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN leaves Fulton Market Slip, 9½ A. M., 1½, 5 P. M. Leaves Flushing at 7½, 11½ A. M., 3 P. M. Fare, 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven Railroads.

FOR KEYPORT—FROM THE FOOT OF MURRAY-ST.—KEYPORT leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 7 A. M. ALICE PRICE leaves at 9 o'clock A. M. and Keyport at 3 P. M. ALICE PRICE leaves Sundays at 8½ A. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—STOPping at Boyle's Dock, Great Neck and Sands Point. The new steamer LONG ISLAND leaves Pier No. 31 East River, (James-slip,) every day, at 4 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer MEYAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:15 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 5:30 P. M.; Williams' Bridge 11:00 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M.—White Plains
8:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts.—White Plains, 4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains
8:30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—6:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
White Plains—5 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newark, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M., for Somerville, by above trains and at 8:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and through via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11.45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 9, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 8 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 6:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4.45 and 8:50 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 5 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 50. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7

BORN KANSAS.

Kidnapping in Kansas—Confession of a Kidnapper—Trouble Apprehended from the Indians.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Monday, Aug. 22, 1859.

Of the kidnapping of DOY, his son and thirteen colored people, last Winter on our prairie by a gang of Missourians, aided by some ruffians from our midst; their imprisonment in Platte City and St. Joseph jails; the transportation of the colored people to the Southern Slave Market; the release of young DOY and the rescue of the father from St. Joseph prison, a few weeks since, are already familiar to your readers. Ever since DOY and party were forcibly taken into Missouri, suspicions have rested upon different person as as guilty of betraying them into the hands of the Missourians.

A few days since one of the kidnappers, a renegade from Massachusetts, returned to this city from Pike's Peak, whose name is WHITLEY. No sooner was the ruffian seen on the street by Dr. DOY, than the latter went up to him with a revolver and questioned him about the affair, and forced from him a promise to meet a Committee that evening and state all he knew of the affair. At the appointed time DOY had a number of citizens at his room to listen to the statement of the kidnapper, who did not appear. After waiting some time time without seeing him, DOY went to his house, and forced him to come to the meeting or be shot; WHITLEY concluded it best to go before the Committee of citizens rather than be shot. He did so, and stated that a fellow named J. J. HUZZY, formerly of New-England, now living in town, was the person guilty of betraying DOY and party into the hands of the Missourians, and that HUZZY's trunk contained letters implicating him as the guilty party.

A Committee was appointed to examine into the truthfulness of the statement. The next day the Committee ascertained that HUZZY's trunk contained such letters.

Dr. DOY soon after saw HUZZY on the street, went to him, and charged him with the betrayal of his party last January, which he strenuously denied until the Doctor referred to the letters in his trunk, as corroborative proof of his guilt. HUZZY then promised to go before a Committee of the citizens and make a clear breast of it, give a full and unequivocal confession as to his connection with the affair. He begged an opportunity to go to his trunk before seeing the Committee, which DOY would not permit him to do, well knowing that he intended the destruction of the letters—the only evidence of his guilt.

HUZZY was taken into a room and guarded until brought before the Committee, who promised to protect him from harm until the next day, no matter what the character of his confession should be.

A Notary was brought in who administered the oath to HUZZY, who then made the following confession of his guilt in betraying the party into the hands of the enemy to be imprisoned, and the colored people sold down South.

The confession only substantiated the statements of some Missourians to DOY, while he was in prison at Platt city. The confession of HUZZY displays a determination on the part of some of our citizens to keep up the most infamous espoinage over all people of color coming into our midst, to ascertain under the guise of friendship where they were from, going, who their former owners were, and all matters pertaining to themselves, so they could correspond with the masters and betray the victims of Slavery, and send them again into the hell of Southern bondage. Not only were fugitive slaves to be treated in this way, but free persons of African descent were to be kidnapped and sold into Slavery.

But to the confession, which is rather long, and I will only give the substance, as follows:

The first HUZZY had to do with kidnapping was in December of last year, at which time he met at one of our hotels "some rather suspicious-looking persons," whom he afterwards learned to be from Missouri in search of fugitive slaves, who had escaped from that State only a few days previous.

HUZZY got into conversation with a Mr. THOMPSON, of Kansas City, who had lost a "colored boy," who, he supposed was in this city. THOMPSON agreed to reward HUZZY for his services in assisting in the recapture of the escaped fugitives, and left for Kansas City, leaving the whole matter in charge of HUZZY, who promised to be on the look-out and inform him by letter of what was going on. THOMPSON wanted to take the slave by the enforcement of the Fugive Slave Law, HUZZY thought it impossible to succeed in that way, but thought he could do it by stratagem.

He then got Dr. GARVIN, the Postmaster at that time of this city, and WHITLEY, to assist him in taking the fugitives.

This tryo of kidnappers held frequent meetings together to devise ways and means to secure their object. At first they met at an office in this town, until they thought they would be suspected, when they met out on the prairie.

They were pledged to each other to secrecy, and to keep up the organization to return fugitives as fast as they come here, and to divide the proceeds.

They kept posted THOMPSON and others who had lost slaves in Missouri by a regular correspondence.

Soon after THOMPSON left for Kansas City, SAM WOOD, F. S. LEWIS and Mr. RILLEY, all slaveholders in Western Missouri, came over in search of fugitives, and made arrangements with the firm (GARVIN & Co.) to look out for them, and if their slaves were seen to let them know and they would come down from Lecompton, where they intended to stop until successful in capturing the escaped slaves, and take them back to Weston, and to reward the firm liberally for their services. It was then arranged that HUZZY should pretend to be the friend of the fugitives, to give them money and to assist them into Canada.

They soon ascertained that a company of fugitives were to be taked to Iowa by old JOHN BROWN. And a party of colored people, some of them free and others runaway slaves, to Holton, on their way to join BROWN, by Dr. DOY and his son CHARLIE.

HUZZY attended all the meetings where preparation was being made for getting them off. He contributed $5 towards defraying their expenses on the way. Made several attempts to have the Abolitionists appoint him to go along as one of the drivers for the party. But in this he failed, and a man named CLOUGH was selected. HUZZY knew at what time the party would start, and kept the slaveholders in and about Lecompton advised as to all that was going on.

The tryo employed GEORGE ROBBINS, JACK HUBD, the McGEE boys, and a man named LAUGHLIN, to assist in capturing the party on the way. HUZZY helped the slaves over the river, and into Dr. DOY's wagons, with every assurance of friendly regard; he got their confidence, and not one of that unfortunate party suspected him of any intention to betray them into the hands of the spoilers. He bid them good-bye on the prairie. They started toward Nebraska, and, at they hoped, to freedom, to a new life—and he rode in all haste to Lecompton, to inform their enemies of all that had taken place; a large party started in pursuit, among whom were GARVIN, WHITLEY, Jake HURD, Tom and J. McGEE, George ROBBINS and McLAUGHLIN, all from Kansas; Sam WOOD, F. S. Lewis, Martin RILLEY, and others, of Western Missouri.

They put spurs to their studs and started in pursuit of DOY's party. While at the same time a company under the command of Dr. J. N. O. P. WOOD went for Jesse BROWN's. The former were overtaken on the prairie, twelve miles from Lawrence, captured and taken to Weston. The other party under BROWN escaped, and are now enjoying the blessings of freedom in Canada, while the most of those taken with DOY are now on the sugar or cotton plantations of the South, under the lash of the task-master. One week after the capture, HUZZY walked to Weston to obtain the reward of his perfidy and crime, which he got, amounting to $73 50. The rest of the party got the same sum.

Jake HURD and GEORGE ROBBINS took CHAS. SMITH and Gaspar HAYE—one a native of Brownsville, Pa., and the other of Cincinnati, Ohio—free born, captured with DOY, to Independence, to sell them as slaves. One escaped and one was sold, for whom HURD received $1,000. This was not divided among the rest of the party, which accounts for the falling out of the ruffians with each other.

HUZZY, WHITLEY and GARVIN returned to Lawrence, where it was proposed to run off slaves, pretend they were friends, and were taking them to a land of liberty, to take them into the Cherokee Nation and sell them as slaves. On their return a bitter feeling was manifest against WHITLEY and GARVIN, who soon after left for Pike's Peak, where GARVIN now is, but WHITLEY returned a few days since. HUZZY was not suspected of betrayal until this Spring at an election, where he was found hard to work for the Democratic Party, distributing tickets, &c. WHITLEY exposed him, and his confession proves all. The tryo tried to fasten suspicion upon CHAS. DOY and CLOUGH, two of the drivers of the wagons containing the fugitives, as the guilty party to the estrayal, but failed.

This morning a card handbill was posted up in town, representing three negroes in the act of running, with a bundle over their shoulder, and a personal description of them, where they were from, and from whom they ran away, offering $600 reward for their recovery and return to a Missouri jail.

The slave-hunters are getting rather bold to post such papers in Lawrence.

They think it an easy matter to excite the cupidity of Yankees, thinking we are really simple, and they certainly have good reason for it. They bought HUZZY, HOZAY, GARVIN, all natives of Free States, cheap, and think the price the standard on which Yankees are made blocchhounds, to catch their slaves for them.

Trouble is apprehended from the Indians in Southwestern Kansas. The citizens of Chase, Hunter, Greenwood, and Morris Counties, are very much alarmed in consequence of the demonstration of the Kaws, Osages, and other tribes encamped in large numbers on the Arkansas. It is expected they have met to revenge the death of two Kaws who were hung by the settlers, for stealing, a short time since, in Morris County.

Rumors of war again reach us from Southern Kansas. That MONTGOMERY is again in the field with two hundred men. Your correspondent, "Randolph," has gone down and will doubtless keep you posted as to what is going on. Yours, JACQUES.

LAWRENCE, Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1859.

JONATHAN J. HUZZY, whose confession is reference to the kidnapping of Dr. DOY and party last Winter, I sent you a few days since, has left town it is hoped for good; he went away in the night, very much alarmed for his personal safety. The lady at whose house he was boarding for the last few months, informed me that she had suspected him for a long time of having been guilty of some crime, on account of his uneasiness during the night; could not sleep; was often fearfully alarmed at a noise, and gave constant and unmistaken evidence of a troubled mind; was very uneasy during the day, and she was not surprised at the *denouement*, for she had long been expecting something of the kind. HUZZY started on foot for Missouri, where he grow is.

Among his effects at his room were several letters from shareholders in Missouri, handbills for the recapture of runaway slaves, which were taken by Dr. DOY and read in a public meeting house here last evening.

This correspondence developed an infamous plan, entered into by HUZZY with the Missourians, for the betrayal of fugitives into their hands, on condition of being well paid for doing it. HUZZY and WHITLEY were to pass themselves off as abolitionists and friends of the slaves, give them money to get their confidence, and then betray them into Slavery; and while pretending to be taking them to Canada, drive into Missouri and imprison them in jail until their alleged owners came forward, paid the reward and took them away.

It was to be a regular system of kidnapping, but they fell out among themselves, and exposed the whole plot.

Some letters were read written by HUZZY himself, of which he seemed to have kept a copy. One of them was written to his friends in New-Hampshire during the difficulties and just before going out on a dangerous expedition against the enemy, showing at that time that he was a true man, an ardent lover of freedom, determined to sacrifice his life if needed, to prevent the establishment of Slavery upon Kansas soil.

A caucus of citizens was held here last evening, to request Dr. CHARLES ROBINSON, of this city, to announce himself a candidate for the office of Governor under the Wyandott Constitution. Yours,

JACQUES.

SPORTING.

The Turf—American Horses in England.

Porter's Spirit of this week contains the following correction:

"The *Vanderbilt*, last Saturday, took out quite a large exportation of trotting stock, consisting of seven horses, in all—two Morgans, two pairs of Black Hawk geldings, and one Mambrino. They go to Europe on speculation, and not on consignment to H. I. M., the Emperor NAPOLEON."

The *Spirit* says: "An interesting double team trot, for $2,500 a side, has been made between the owners of two celebrated double teams, at mile heats, best three in five, owners to drive, to come off over one of the Long Island tracks, between the 10th and 15th October next. The teams and the owners are well known, and the contest cannot fail to excite considerable interest."

Mr. JOHN CARRIER, of Philadelphia, has been laying out a trotting track near Orange Court-house, Va., and has some flyers which we shall soon expect to hear of.

Mr. A. J. KNIGHT, of Belmont, Wisconsin, offers, under date of Aug. 16, to bet $500 that WAT JONES, of that city, can lift more weight at arms-length than any man in the United States; and $1,000 that he can throw down, out-run, or out-jump any man in the world.

The eleven picked players of all England, who are to contend at Hoboken under the auspices of the St. George's Club, against the twenty-two of the United States, have made their final arrangements for the great international match, and will leave Liverpool for this City on the 7th September.

The international billiard match will probably be a failure. *Porter's Spirit of the Times* has the following:

To the Editor of Porter's Spirit of the Times:

SIR: My attention has been called to an article in the *Spirit of the Times*, of the 27th August last, in which it is assumed that Mr. ROBERTS, of Liverpool, disclaims having authorized any person to wait on Mr. PHELAN, relative to any desire on his part to test their relative capabilities at a match of billiards. If the statement of that paper is true, Mr. ROBERTS must have forgotten when he made it, (if he ever did make it,) his conversation with me on this subject, at his house in Liverpool, and his distinct directions that I should call on Mr. PHELAN, on my return to New-York, at the earliest opportunity, and ascertain from that gentleman the terms on which they could frame an international or test match, the character of the table, and the size of the balls with which he wished to play. I, consequently, called on Mr. PHELAN on my arrival at New-York—the result of which was his proposition of the 11th July, which appeared in *Porter's Spirit of the Times* of the 16th July. I handed Mr. ROBERTS a copy of this printed proposition, on my arrival at Liverpool, and, on reading it, he expressed a vast amount of regret at his inability to accept Mr. PHELAN'S offer, in consequence, as he said, of circumstances having rendered the pecuniary part of the terms beyond his power. JOHN REEVES, Assistant Steward.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARIA, Aug. 29.

The performances of the American horse *Jack Rossiter*, on the English Turf, are thus noted: "The match was made between Mr. HARLAN, well known on the turf as the owner of several American horses, and Mr. MARSHALL, a well known book-maker, the former backing his chesnut gelding, *Jack Rossiter*, to trot in harness, 17, 18, 19, and 20 miles respectively, within the hour, for each event, 100 ft. People turned out of Cambridge by thousands to see the American, and the mesnificent piece of road leading from Cambridge to Royston, known as the Trumpington-road, was lined with intending spectators; they were, however, doomed to disappointment, for the match did not come off after all, and it was rumored that Mr. MARSHALL had paid forfeit; whereupon the assemblage waxed very wroth because Mr. HARLAN did not put *Jack Rossiter* through his paces, and give them a specimen of his trotting abilities. It subsequently transpired that Mr. MARSHALL had not paid forfeit, but that there had been some misunderstanding as to the time of starting, and both parties claimed forfeit. The whole affair, however, has been pretty severely commented on in sporting circles since."

The American horse *Umpire* has become a prominent favorite for the Derby since winning the Goodwood Nursery Stakes. *Umpire* was sent early to the farm of Mr. A. KEARS RICHARDS, of Georgetown. He remained there until conveyed to New York for shipment to England last November. When a yearling, Mr. RICHARDS, on the part of Mr. TEN BROECK, purchased Mr. GAINSBURGH'S half for $1,500, or £300, the largest price ever realized for any yearling in the United States. Mr. KEARS RICHARDS is now in England, and is well known as one of the largest breeders in America, for which country he recently purchased *Knight of St. George*; and having made an affidavit of the above facts, that document is now in the possession of Messrs. WEATHERBY. As an extraordinary proof of the running character of the Glencove blood, *Starke*, *Prioress* and *Umpire* all claim direct descent from that horse, the two former, together with *Lecomte*, (the sire of *Umpire*,) being out of *Rael* by *Glencove*.

The *Spirit of the Times* has the following concerning celebrated racers: "Messrs. GUILD & BLYTHE have sold *Hiawatha* to THOS. G. SANDERS, Esq., of Nashville, formerly a well-known Turfman, but for some years past engaged in other pursuits. Mr. S. has also purchased Mr. ELI OPOM'S *Mary Wiley*. The price paid for the two was $7,000. The celebrated horse *Albion*, died suddenly, on Thursday, Aug. 18, at the residence of his owner, Col. GEORGE ELLIOTT, of Sumner County, Tenn. His owner had recently refused $10,000 for him.

At the Ebor Handicap the favorites were *Starke* and *Volatile*; the former owned by Mr. TEN BROECK and the latter by Lord ZETLAND. *Starke* led; odds of 100 to 30 having been offered in his favor. The *Times* says that the only horses in demand were these two. By reference to the reports of the Goodwood Meeting, as published in *Bell's Life*, we find the time of *Starke's* victory for the Goodwood Stakes, which was first given in the London *Times'* report, and which on that authority was reprinted by all our journals at 4 minutes 25 seconds, to be officially reported at 4:52 This discrepancy, though it considerably affects the theories formed on the speed with which *Starke* ran over the two and a half mile course, does not in the least disturb the calculations and deductions which take the measure of his merit in the subsequent race for the Bentinck Memorial Plate. For that he carried seven more pounds of weight, (112 pounds,) and ran three miles and five furlongs in 6 minutes 35 seconds, which was at the rate of 7 minutes 20 seconds for four miles.

The Monongahela Valley Bank Affair.

LETTER FROM MR. DILLAYE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of August 31, 1859, you publish from the Pittsburgh *Commercial Journal* an article headed "Forgery of Twenty-seven Thousand Dollars—Extensive Operations of Two New-Yorkers—Arrest of One of the Criminals." This article, false in nearly every particular, and without a semblance of truth in any of its material allegations, is calculated to do me great and general injustice, and I therefore wish the publication of this note as an answer to the article, until a judicial and more full reply may be given to it.

It is sufficient for me to say, that I became, at the request of the Bank Commissioners of the Monongahela Valley Bank, a subscriber for $27 500 of the stock; that but two hundred shares were taken in my own name, the balance all being taken in the name of the Commissioners or their friends; that for this I paid in to the Treasurer of the Commissioners that amount, in money, entirely apart and independent from the money or subscription of S. G. LANGDON.

I never saw LANGDON until a few days before the organization of the Bank, when he proposed to the Commissioners, then in New-York, to become a subscriber. He was introduced to me by a gentleman of high character and respectability. I had nothing to do with, and knew nothing about his certificates until he said to J. L. LANGLEY, the Cashier of the Monongahela Valley Bank, and E. R. KELSEY, Esq., of New-York, who were in company with me, that it would be necessary for him to get the money on the certificate of deposit described, and wanted aid in so doing. Mr. LANGLEY at once stated that he was acquainted with Mr. JONES of the Citizens' Bank, and that there would be no difficulty in getting currency for the certificates. This conversation occurred just before we reached Pittsburg, and on arriving there all of the parties named went to the Citizens' Bank, myself included, and Mr. LANGLEY introduced each to Mr. JONES, when, after a conversation of five minutes, in which we all took a part, LANGDON endorsed the certificates, which not one of us had before seen, and gave them to JONES, who at once had the currency counted out for them.

The whole party then proceeded to McKeesport, and the following afternoon the Commissioners being in session, I paid in the money on the stock which I had subscribed for, and LANGDON and others paid in the money on the stock they had subscribed for.

The Commissioners therefore made their certificate and obtained letters patent. On the third day following the paying in of the money, the Citizens' Bank discovered the forgery. Mr. JONES went to McKeesport, and on his arrival LANGDON ran away. I at once suggested that the Treasurer of the Commissioners and Dr. MILLER, the President of the Bank, be sent for, and that the money be paid back to the Citizens' Bank. On consultation this course was agreed to, and the money paid by LANGDON was paid back.

The Commissioners, who were apprised of my acquaintance with LANGDON, exculpated me from all blame at once. I retained my stock for some weeks, until I found other parties to make up LANGDON'S subscription, when the bank was fully organized. About this time, owing to some misunderstandieg as to the permanent organization, I sold all the interest I had in the bank.

From the first, no one was more surprised at the forgery than myself. No one suffered so much by it; no one so anxiously urged the vigorous prosecution of the offender, and to this hour no one has been so malignantly and shamelessly calumniated about it as myself. The reason will be apparent, when I state to the public that I am indebted to J. B. GUTHRIE, Mr. COSS's special agent, for the appearance of my name in the position it occupies in the article.

I appeal to each of the acting Commissioners and to the officers of the Monongahela Valley Bank for the truth of the above statement.

In relation to my arrest I have simply to state that I have been at my office at No. 111 Broadway, daily, until the 1st of August, when, suffering acutely from a difficulty in my lungs, I left town under the advice of my physician, and that since that time I have been all of the time, except a few days, at Milford, Pike County, Penn. Any one could have learned my address by calling at my office. I returned to consult my physician yesterday, just in time to see your article. The venom which gave origin to this new slander upon me will, in due time, meet its reward.

Respectfully yours,

STEPHEN D. DILLAYE.

Accident Near New-Rochelle.

TWO YOUNG LADIES DROWNED.

About 7½ o'clock, on Wednesday evening, a violent squall of wind was experienced out of the northwest, which was felt in all its force as it passed across the upper end of the island and in Westchester County. One melancholy accident, at least, resulted from this squall, by which two young ladies, one a daughter of Mr. LAWRENCE WATHERBURY, of the firm of LAWRENCE WATHERBURY & Co., and her governess, Miss LITTLEFAIR, were drowned. The parties resided at Throg's Neck, and it appears were out on board of the little yacht *Edda*, which was owned by ABRAHAM ROOSEVELT. Mr. ROOSEVELT, who is a nephew of Judge ROOSEVELT, went to Throg's Neck, on Wednesday, for the purpose of taking the young ladies on an excursion. The day was fine, and everything betokened a happy termination of the sail. About 7½ P. M. a squall came up, and the young ladies went into the cabin to escape its effect, while every effort was made to reach home without unnecessary delay. Being unable to get his sail down in season, the yacht was capsized when within one hundred yards of the shore, and two of the females, who were in the cabin, being unable to get out, were drowned. The night was very dark, and, together with the violence of the gale, it was impossible to afford them assistance. Miss LITTLEFAIR, the governess, was from Butternuts, Otsego County, in this State, and was about twenty years of age. Miss JULIA WATHERBURY, who lost her life, was about fourteen years of age. There was a Miss CRAVEN on board the yacht, and, as one young lady is said to have been saved, she is probably the one.

The yacht *Julia* was reported as having been capsized, but the report is without foundation.

The steamboat *Island City* had her promanade deck swept of seats, chairs, stanchions, &c., but experienced no other damage.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

A Negro Escapes from Slavery—He is Suffocated in the Hold of a Vessel.

The schooner *Neptune's Bride* arrived in this port yesterday from a port in North Carolina, loaded with naval stores. She was hauled into the Atlantic Basin to Messrs. HAFF & Co.'s wharf to unload. Upon removing the main hatch a horrible stench greeted the men who were at work on the vessel, and many were the conjectures as to the cause, but no one could solve the mystery as to what produced the disagreeable smell. The work of breaking cargo was commenced and continued with all possible dispatch until last evening, when there was discovered in the forward part of the hold the body of a negro in a state of decomposition. The first sight was sufficient for the stevedores, and a stampede from the hold took place. It was some time before they could be induced to return to their work again. The services of an officer of the Third Precinct Police was finally obtained, and, upon assuring the men that there was no danger, they were induced to assist in removing the body to the wharf. Deputy Coroner CARNOW soon after arrived and took possession of the body, and an inquest will be held to-day.

A PROSPEROUS BUSINESS.—It was announced some days ago, that Mayor POWELL had refused to grant any permits for the keeping of hogs or other animals, prohibited by the ordinances, within the city limits, but it seems that he has been compelled to succumb to the outside pressure. Within the last three weeks he has granted 189 permits to the same number of persons in the Sixth, Tenth and Twelfth Wards alone, who in all have 624 animals, viz.: 515 hogs, 57 cows and 52 goats. These animals are scattered all over the three Wards named. Mr. CAIRY, of Baltic-street, is permitted to keep 11 pigs; Mr. COLLINS, of Henry street, has the permission of the Mayor also to keep 3 cows and 6 pigs; Mr. DAVIS, of Columbia street, has the same permit to keep 10 pigs; Mr. DALY, of the same street, has 8; a gentleman in Nevins-street keeps 6; another in Bond street has 6. In fact there is scarcely a street in the three wards in which some one or more persons has not the Mayor's permit to keep animals.

The negro was apparently a strong, well made young man. How or when he got on board is not known, as all on board deny all knowledge of him. When found, he was in a sitting posture; his head dropped forward upon his breast, his right arm resting upon the cargo, and near him were some provisions. Apparently, the last act of his life was to partake of some food. He was in very close quarters, where he could scarcely sit upright. From the state that his body was in, it is supposed that he must have died soon after the vessel left port. His death was doubtless caused by inhaling the foul air of the hold, strongly impregnated with turpentine.

A LITTLE GIRL MADE DRUNK.—A woman, who keeps a small dram shop on Hamilton-avenue, yesterday afternoon, induced a little girl only fifteen years old, named CHARLOTTE A. DAVIS, to enter her place, and while there she plied her with gin, made palatable by mixing it with soda-water, until the poor girl was intoxicated. An officer of the Third Precinct fortunately discovered the condition of the girl and conveyed her to the Station-house, where she was properly cared for by Captain SHAUMAN. What motive the woman had in getting a girl of that age drunk can only be conjectured. Justice BLAGHLEY will endeavor to ascertain the motive to-day.

AN ENTERPRISING COMPANY.—Messrs. WATERBURY & MARSHALL, who met such a heavy loss by the destruction of their rope manufactory on Wednesday morning last, have leased the premises adjoining, recently occupied by the Messrs. THURSBY, and intend to recommence their business early next week. Two-thirds of the rope made in the United States is made in the City of Brooklyn.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—Officer STOCKHOLM, of the Third Precinct Police, on Tuesday night last, attempted to commit suicide by taking arsenic. The fact was made known in time to enable a physician to remove the deadly poison from his stomach, before it had any serious effect. Family difficulties it is stated caused him to make the rash attempt.

THE BROADWAY DIFFICULTY.—A motion will be made on Monday next, at a special term of the Supreme Court, to dissolve the injunction recently obtained by the Broadway Railroad Company, restraining the Sewer Commissioners from proceeding with the work commenced on Broadway.

POLITICAL.—The Republicans held their primary meetings last night in all of the Wards and towns of Kings County.

The First Ward Shooting Affair.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 1, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit me to make a slight correction of your report of the shooting affair in the First Ward, on Wednesday night—viz.: It was Officers KOHLER and BAYAN who were "quickly on hand," having heard the report of the pistol from their respective beats, and while assisting the wounded man into a drug store, learned from himself the name of the party (HAYS) who shot him. While Officer ROWLAND (who came up same time after the occurrence, and who knew HAYS personally) was searching for him, the other officers assisted, by guarding the entrances of two adjoining houses, to prevent the exit of any person, it being to them uncertain into which the man had fled. Officer OLDEN'S presence, though opportune, was purely accidental, and it was neither of the officers you mention, but the writer of this, who took the wounded man to the hospital.

Yours, respectfully, JOSEPH BRYAN.

[Advertisement.]

OUT.—KNOX'S latest and most elegant production, just issued. Citizens and strangers, travelers and home-bodies, professional men, shopkeepers, mechanics, and "gentlemen of elegant leisure," are all invited to call at KNOX'S well-known Hat Establishment, No. 212 Broadway, where can be seen his new style of hat for the Fall. It is light in weight, bright as a new-coined eagle, durable as can be desired, and exceedingly cheap.

[Advertisement.]

" HOSPITALS."

(A great luxury.)

Hospitals, at home and abroad, are daily ordering GAZETTI'S Medicated Paper for the Water-closet, a sure cure and preventive of Piles.

For sale everywhere, and by J. C. GAZETTI & Co., No. 440 Broadway, and No. 41 Ann-street.

[Advertisement.]

PICTURES OF THE MIND.—Utility and entertainment combined. Go to the Phrenological Rooms of Messrs FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, and have a chart and written description of your true character taken.

[Advertisement.]

TO PHYSICIANS AND PRIVATE FAMILIES.

Pure Cognac Brandy, imported and bottled by myself, for sale at all the druggists.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver-street.

Sole Importer of the Schiedam Schnapps.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—How does it operate? As an antidote; the eruptive ulcer, cancer or sore, ceases out, because that which has sustained it is expunged by the influence of the Ointment. Manufactory, No. 80 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.—The only reliable Fire-proof Safe in the world, having again sustained its celebrated reputation at the late fires in Oshkosh and Key West. QUINN BRANNAN, No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 1.

$6,000 U. S. Fs, '74	103	25 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	25½
4,000 Virginia 6s	84	50 do	25½
12,000 Missouri 6s	83½	25 Mi. So & N. Ia G.S.	23½
900 Cal. St. 7s Bds	82	800 do	23½
3,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	87½	300 do	b60 23½
1,000 Brooklyn C. W. L.	100	50 do	s30 23½
1,600 Erie R. 2d m. b.	74¾	250 do	s60 23½
3 do Bnd Bly R. 3d M.	74	200 do	b30 23½
1,000 Gal. & Ch. 2d M Bd	85	200 do	s60 23½
10 Ocean Bank	22¾	50 do	s30 23½
10 St. Nicholas Bank	95	100 Panama Railroad	117
10 Pac. Mail Stm. Co.	95¾	100 Ill. Cen. R.	b30 67¾
6 do	95¾	200 do	67
50 do	b60 84	25 C. Col. & Cin. R.	84¾
50 do	84	200 Gal. & Chi. R.	s60 69¾
125 do	85	23 do	69¾
50 do	85¼	26 do	70¾
10 Cum. Coal Pref.	15	100 do	s10 70¾
18 do	14¾	150 do	s60 70¾
128 New-York Cen. R.	75¾	70 do	b30 71
50 do	s60 76¾	125 do	71
100 do	s60 75¾	200 do	b60 71¾
200 do	76¼	50 do	71¾
465 do	76	50 do	s60 71
60 Hud's Riv. Railroad	35	100 do	s60 71
100 do	35¼	60 do	s60 71
50 do	s60 35	950 do	71¾
200 Harlem Railroad	10	350 do	b60 71¾
450 do	10¼	1100 Cleve. & Tol. R.	25¾
100 Har. Rail. Pref'd	37½	100 do	25¾
110 do	37¾	160 Ch. & R. Is. R. R.	s60 68
400 Reading Rail'd.	b30 43¾	325 do	68¾
1300 do	43¾	100 do	s60 68¾
500 do	b30 43¾	50 do	s30 69
600 do	43¾	400 do	s60 69
200 do	44	40 do	69¼
5 Mich. Central R.	48¼	100 do	s10 69¼
50 do	46¾	100 do	s30 69¼
200 do	48¾	350 do	b60 69¾
50 do	s6 48¾	700 do	b30 69¾
50 do	46¾	735 do	69¾
300 do	47¾	20 Ch. Bu & Qy. R.	s7 85
100 do	s30 47¾	188 do	86

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 5s, '74	103	500 N. Y. Central R.	76¾
3,000 do	103½	100 do	b30 76¾
5,000 Virginia 6s	94½	200 do	76¾
b 000 Missouri 6s, 8s.	83¾	100 do	b10 76¾
6,000 do	84	100 do	b60 76¾
500 N. Y. Cent. R 6s.	92	250 Ill. Central Rail'd.	67
1,000 Gal & C. 1st m.	80	300 do	b60 67¾
30 Bank of America	103¾	100 Hud's Riv. Railroad	35¾
30 Cleve & Toledo R.	25¾	470 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	24¾
160 do	25	100 Mich. So. & N. Ia. G. S.	24¾
660 do	25¾	100 do	26¾
500 do	b60 25¾	60 Gal. & Chi. R.	b60 71¾
20 Pacific M. S. Co.	85¾	10 do	71
50 do	85¾	25 do	71¾
200 do	86	940 Chicago & R. I. R.	69¾
300 do	b60 86¼	200 do	69¾
150 do	86¼	100 do	s10 69¾
100 Hudson R. R.	s60 35	100 do	b60 69¾
11 do	35¾	400 do	b30 69¾
100 do	35¾	24 Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	58¾

THURSDAY, Sept. 1—P. M.

With less excitement on the Street than yesterday, the Stock Market to-day is substantially stronger—unexpectedly so to a good many opinions made up on the events and unsettled closing of Wednesday. The demand for Stocks, and the comparative reluctance of sellers, except at a very decided advance, indicated, early in the day, a higher and firmer market, altogether, than we have reported since the beginning of the present rise. On a number of the Railroads, the prices were equal to the excited top rates paid on Tuesday afternoon, on the announcement of the heaviest failure of that day, although they had relapsed, in the meantime, full 2 ₱ cent. It was argued, by some of the operators who were disappointed at the stubbornness of the market, that the various defaults on the *Bear* account, yesterday and the day before, were still influencing materially the momentary demand, but this opinion was dissipated as the dealings of the day progressed, and fresh bidders appeared at yet higher prices. It will be noticed, on the Second-Board list of sales, that New-York Central improved, from the early opening, (75¼,) about 1 ₱ cent., and we heard of intermediate transactions as high as 77@77¼ ₱ cent. The final quotation as near as it could be arrived at was 76¾@76¾ ₱ cent. These prices brought out less than 3,000 shares, while the daily previous sales since the stock left 74 ₱ cent., have averaged 7,000 to 9,000 shares. There was a much larger business done in Galena and Chicago shares, which after closing at 69¾ ₱ cent. yesterday afternoon went up to 71¼ at the early Board, and to 72 ₱ cent. on the Street, closing 71¼ ₱ cent. The next activity was in Chicago and Rock Island, which leaving off 67¾ yesterday, opened at 68, and rose to 69¾ ₱ cent, closing 69¼@¾ ₱ cent. Michigan Central advanced above the highest point of the previous sales, and business was done at 47¼ ₱ cent., closing 47@47½. Michigan Guaranteed rose from 24¾ yesterday afternoon to 26¾; Toledo from 24½ to 25½; Hudson River to 35¾, and Illinois Central to 67@67¾ cash and buyer's option. The last against a lower quotation by the *Africa* from London, where the price had declined to 86¾ discount. There was a renewed demand for Pacific Mail shares, the price jumping up to 80¼ cash, and 86¼ ₱ cent. buyer 60 days. The differences now being paid to deliver this stock on some of the July and early August sales range from 10 to 25 ₱ cent.! Other deliveries are soon to come in, which at the present currency involve a difference of 25@32 ₱ cent.! on sales made before the last 10 ₱ cent. dividend by the Vanderbilt Broker. Panama shares are a fraction lower than the top price of the week. The State Stocks are again firm; sales of Tennessees at 88, and Missouris at 84 ₱ cent. For the United States Fives a further advance of ⅜ ₱ cent. to 103¾ was paid this afternoon. Virginia Sixes, 94¼ ₱ cent. The general market left off firm. It was somewhat remarkable that under this enhanced movement in nearly all descriptions of Shares, the supply of certificates on the Street make little or no gain, but in some instances the reverse.

In the Discount market we hear of January paper, double name, of the very best class, outside of Bank, at 7 ₱ cent, and shorter dates are taken with some freedom from regular dealers at Bank at the same price. Demand loans are 6 ₱ cent. to the Stock Brokers, and easy. Exchange has not opened for Saturday's mail. London steady at 110 @110¾, and Paris a shade firmer at f.5.16¾@f.5.15. The Customs, to-day, are $197,000; other receipts into the Sub-Treasury, $11,000; disbursements, $147,000; balance, this afternoon, $1,033,274. The Hon. HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury, was in Wall-street to-day, and visited his strong-box in the Assistant's office.

The steamship from Liverpool, Saturday P. M., August 30, arrived at this port to-day, with later mails, but no later news than previously at hand. The financial reports from London are of an easier Discount market, and firmness in the funds which come quoted 95¾@¾ ₱ cent. In American Stocks, no change is noticed in Government or State Securities. New-York Central Bonds are higher. Illinois Central Shares 2@2¼ ₱ cent. lower, and the Bonds less active. The Cotton trade at Manchester is steady, and in the Woolen and Iron Districts firm. At Liverpool Cotton is a little weaker and Grain dull. The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 17th of August, gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£6,229,636	Increase £317,223
Other deposits	14,244,460	Decrease 435,469
Rest	3,440,262	Increase 6,650

On the other side of the account:

Government Securities	11,209,668	Increase £1 096
Other Securities	18,201,006	Decrease 183,472
Notes unemployed	9,183,485	Increase 23,940

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,676,120, being a decrease of £282,935; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £17,009,147; showa decrease of £222,741 when compared with the

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2482. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE CANAL CONVENTION.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING AT ROCHESTER.

Letters from Samuel B. Ruggles and Ex-Governor Hunt.

Speeches of A. M. Clapp, James L. Barton, Gen. Adams, Ex-Senator Babcock and Others.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT ACTION.

Conclusion of Thursday's Proceedings.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, Sept. 1—P. M.

At the morning session of the Canal Convention, to-day, the following Committee on Business and Resolutions was appointed:

Ansel Bascomb, of Seneca; S. P. Hunt, of Erie; Thomas J. Flagler, of Niagara; W. T. Holmes, of Monroe; L. B. Crocker, of Oswego; S. C. Palmer, of Oneida; H. O'Reilley, of New-York; Thomas Kempshall, of Rochester.

Mr. HENRY O'REILLEY suggested, before the withdrawal of the Committee, that the members of the Convention exchange views in order that the Committee might not only be instructed in the sentiments of the Convention, but also be awakened to a spirited discharge of their duties. He called on Mr. BASCOMB to address the Convention. Mr. BASCOMB declined, and, after some sparring, Mr. HENRY O'REILLEY was himself called upon for a speech. He referred to the fact that it was twenty-five years since he and others met in this city to urge the speedy enlargement of the Erie Canal. Then men from all sections of the State met in this Hall to advocate that policy and adopt means for its successful prosecution. It was a lesson not to be neglected by Canal men, that the work, which should have been done in one-fourth of that time, was now, after twenty-five years, still unfinished. He could say on the part of the Committee from New York, that, although the number in attendance was small, it was felt that the crisis in the affairs of the Canal was an important one. He believed that the Press was now awakening to a sense of the importance of doing justice to the Canals, and he cited in proof of the readiness with which the address, published a day or two since by the Committee in New-York, was given insertion in the daily papers. He would read that address as the best remarks he could make to the Convention. After reading the document, which has appeared in the New-York papers, he stated that the names of the delegates appointed to attend this meeting had all been used authoritatively, and, if not present in person, all were here in spirit.

Mr. ANSEL BASCOMB being called upon, expressed some surprise that a discussion should have arisen when there was no question before the Convention. But he remembered that all the proceedings of this Convention were irregular. The Convention itself was irregular. Regular Conventions would meet next week, and the week following, in Syracuse, but he would rather trust the interests of the canals in the hands of this irregular body than in the hands of the regular ones. This Convention was not only irregular but rebellious—a rebellion if not against the *de jure*, at least against the *de facto* Government of the State—against the power which now makes the Government and the Governors too in New-York. The present Executive owes its large majority alone to this power. It was the knowledge that he was a Railroad Governor that rolled up his seventy or eighty thousand votes over the vote of the previous year. He would ask who it was that would go to Syracuse next week and dictate the nominees of a regular Convention for Canal officers?

A VOICE—We don't know.

Mr. BASCOMB—Why, JOHN WILKINSON, of Onondaga, and Mr. UPHAM, of Genesee, would be there deserting their business, to attend to these nominations. A great business concern established by the people themselves had grown to be a power that ruled the State and was *de facto* the Government. The Legislature were under its control. To be sure our Representatives in Albany could act independently in matters of the Common Schools, the Militia, and the like; but when the question comes up before them, how shall they legislate to relieve the people of their burdens and protect the public works of the State, they have to walk up to the officers of this power to know how they shall vote. In all this he was in favor of rebellion. He proceeded to advocate systematic agitation of the questions relating to the Canal interests and a united movement in favor of Canal men for the Legislature of the State.

Mr. A. M. CLAPP, of Buffalo, next addressed the Convention. He beheld before him several banners which might furnish topics for stated preaching, from now until the day of election. One was, "Why do not the leading journals of the State speak for the people?" The answer is, "Railroad free passes and patronage prevent." He should hurl back this imputation against the Press of the State did he not feel that in many instances there was some ground for the charge; but he deemed the greatest evil the bestowal of these free passes upon the legislators. That was calculated to reach and corrupt the heart of legislation. He deemed it time for the Canal men to exert themselves in earnest, when a voice comes from Oswego telling us that the Canals are now nothing but a burden upon the people of the State, and should no longer be continued in existence. He then alluded to the gradual progress of the Railroad influence in the State, and denounced that influence as ruinous to the best interests of the State. He advocated a more equal distribution of the burdens of the State. The Railroads could now carry freight without paying tolls, and thus favored, could compete with the Canals and in fact afford to carry freight at a less cost than the Canals could. It became important, then, to protect the Canals. The main question was, how could this Convention best extend protection to the Erie and all the lateral Canals of the State. He trusted before the Convention adjourned it would adopt some measure tending to accomplish this end.

Mr. CROCKER, of Oswego, desired to deny that the voice which declared the Canals had seen their day, came from Oswego. Mr. BROCKWAY, a late member of the Assembly, resides on the extreme verge of Oswego County, and not in Oswego. Every interest in that city was identified with the best interest of the Canals, and Oswego would unite with Buffalo and New York in defence of a common interest. As to the mode of carrying out that object, there would probably be some differences in this Convention. He knew that New-York City policy was opposed to the policy of the rest of the State. Their policy was to keep freight down to the lowest possible minimum. This is not the policy of Oswego or of Buffalo, but he hoped such an adjustment would be made between the interests of the Railroad and the Canal as would leave each to do its legitimate business in its own proper way, and yet yield a revenue to the State. He held that the railroads were necessary to the commerce of the State; indeed, if the question were put to the people of the State they would find it easier to do without the Canals than do without the Railroads. While he could not indorse the views of Mr. BROCKWAY, of Pulaski, he yet could not go with those who are in favor of the tolling the railroads.

Mr. J. MYERS, of New-York, said that for the purpose of testing the sense of the Convention, he would move that the Committee be instructed to bring in a resolution in favor of the repeal of the law of 1851 removing the tolls on Railroads.

Mr. HOVEY, of Syracuse, thought it undesirable to instruct the Committee. He believed that the Committee would introduce such a resolution, but if they did not, he would go with the gentleman from New-York in favor of supplying the omission. He deprecated these violent demonstrations of any interests of the State. This Convention should not make war upon any interest. If this Convention act with moderation and discretion it will accomplish good. If not, it will be a libel to charge, as urged against last year's Convention, that it was a meeting of Canal forwarders and enemies of the Railroads. He believed that the proper place for this body to make itself felt was at the ballot-box. Last year the object of the Convention was to influence legislation, but this year it is to exercise an influence on the nominating conventions. If we act wisely its power will be felt at the ballot box, but if unwisely, it can result only in evil.

Mr. MYERS then withdrew his resolution for the present, expressing the belief that what the people willed could be accomplished.

The Convention here adjourned till 2½ P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 2½ P. M. A letter was read from Mr. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, expressing his decided disapprobation of the sale of the Canals, for the following reasons:

First—The Canals, excepting a trifling amount of work yet to be done, are now in full and successful operation, diffusing to an extent hitherto unequalled the benefits of cheap and safe transportation.

Second—They have thus far cost the tax-payers comparatively nothing compared with their benefits, and if wisely and honestly managed, may be permanently retained and enjoyed without imposing any material burden.

Third—Their preservation by the State is essentially necessary to the security of its commerce, as a safeguard from the exactions of railroad companies, necessarily controlled by individuals.

Fourth—The State, as owner of the Canals, can always afford to keep the price of transit and the consequent burden on commerce at a rate far below the charges necessary to satisfy a private company.

Fifth—The Canals now furnish a constant and honorable employment to many thousands of independent citizens who do not desire to be reduced to the condition of hired servants or mere machines of a soulless Corporation.

Sixth—The main trunk lines connecting the Ocean with the Lakes are of transcendent and ever-enduring importance to the State in its highest Continental relations, enabling it for all future time to regulate and control its vast and all but illimitable commerce with the States of the interior.

Seventh—The exclusive ownership and management by a private Corporation of a system of public works so extensively penetrating and pervading nearly every district of the State, would most unwisely and unjustly concentrate in the hands of a favored combination, a political power wholly at war with our Republican institutions and habits, dangerous to our political virtue, and utterly degrading to our public character.

Mr. RUGGLES, in his letter, proceeded to show that the Old Canal of the Duke of Bridgewater, in England, and the Canals of the Imperial Government of France, do now successfully compete with the Railroads, and argues from the natural increase of tonnage, that the Canals of New York, once their enlargement is completed, can not only compete with the Railroads, but be valuable paying property to the State.

Mr. RUGGLES also forwarded a letter written to him by W. S. BOCKUS in 1850, warmly advocating the enlargement of the Canal as a work which will endure for generations yet unborn, increasing in usefulness as time advances.

The letters were ordered to be printed with the proceedings.

Gen. ADAMS, of Wayne, then addressed the Convention, reviewing the history of the Canal, and arguing that the present depressed condition of the Canal Revenues was attributable to the undue competition of the Railroads, which had gradually obtained privilege after privilege, until, instead of being used for passenger traffic, as first designed, they now were allowed to carry free the freight on which canal boats were compelled to pay tolls. He declared the practice of railroads in carrying freight for less than they could afford, in order to run down the revenues of the Canal, was no boon to the railroad owners, for it destroyed that property as well as the property of the State. The object of the roads was fully understood. It had been given out in properly authorized quarters. It was to compel the State to sell the canals, so that the railroads might own them. This, he believed, the people of the State would not submit to. They would never allow the rates of freights and all the means of transportation to be in the hands of a great monopoly. Should such a time ever come—and the subsidized Press was now predicting it—the people would rise against it, and the locomotives would become like chaff, and the rails like straws, before their indignation. He reminded the Convention that, a short time since, Members of the Legislature were ashamed to have it known that they accepted passes, for themselves and families, from railroad corporations, but now they made it a matter of public talk. They were no longer like the village girl, led astray from the paths of virtue, but like the brazen harlot at the street corners. He had heard this Convention intended to make inquiries of the candidates of the political conventions as to their views upon the Canal policy of the State, and then to guide their future action by the answers they received. He had no faith in such a policy, for men would promise everything and fulfill nothing. He suggested that the plan was in disregard of the political parties to set up the banner and call upon the people to come out and protect their property and restore the Canal to its former proprietor. The people are with the Convention. They are not in love with this power that stands behind the Legislature controling and shaping it at its will. He would have the Convention send forth an exhortation to the people in every Assembly and State District to run a pure Canal ticket that will set legislation right on the subject. If men are intelligent enough to act honestly in this they will make good legislators on other subjects. He was a political man himself—an Anti Slavery man, and would not yield his principles—but he regarded this matter as of an importance overshadowing all questions. He urged action on the Convention, for he assured them the party machinery of the political organizations was in the hands of the railroads, and it was as impossible to reach them as it was to pull down the pillars of heaven. [Applause.]

Mr. S. B. HUNT, of one, from the Committee on Resolutions, then read the following series, which he said had been unanimously adopted by the Committee:

Resolved, That this Convention reaffirm and indorse the series of resolutions adopted by the Canal Convention of last year.

Resolved, That the systematic depreciation of the ultimate value of the Canals, the embarrassments thrown in the way of their practical operation, and the recent public expressions of a foregone purpose to that end, render it evident that a scheme is already matured to take them out of the field of competition, by transferring them to the control of a corporate monopoly, before which the interests of the people will be defenceless.

Mr. ANSEL BASCOM urged at length the passage of the resolutions.

Mr. GEO. R. BABCOCK being called upon, said that he regarded this meeting as one of great importance. He knew that it was common to appeal to the people on the eve of an election, but now he urged them to action, for he really believed the property if not the liberty of the people of the State depended upon it. This State was now in the hands and at the mercy of a corporation, which possessed power only in the State, but such power as never before was wielded by any private company. The great work of the State, the Canal, was now brought to the auctioneer's block by the efforts of this Corporation. He believed there were fifty men on this floor, who could take the management of the Canals in their hands and in a few years pay off the entire indebtedness of the State. There was no reason then why the State should not herself make a profit out of the Canals, and she could do so, were it not for incapacity and dishonesty in officials. He argued to prove the certain growth and sure evils of all such monopolies.

In regard to tolling railroads he declared that he had been always and consistently opposed to tolling railroads. He had steadily opposed the reimposition of such tolls up to a recent period, and now he would say, that if measures, desirable for the reform in the management of the Canals, could be secured, he would still say, Do not toll the railroads. But if the Railroads step to and interfere in all measures relating to the Canals, then he would go for carrying the war into Africa. He was not an enemy to railroads, and die not object to any man, not a public officer, taking passes on roads, but he did disapprove of Legislators and especially of Canal Commissioners accepting passes. Yet he did not believe there had been a Canal Commissioner or Engineer for years who had not accepted railroad passes.

A VOICE—"Yes, one—HARRY FITZHUGH, of Oswego." [Applause.]

Mr. BABCOCK was pleased to hear it. He had always known Mr. FITZHUGH to be an honorable man. He regarded this matter as of far more importance to the people of New-York than the question of who shall be President in 1860, or than the present or future condition of Kansas. Mr. R. concluded by criticising the conduct of the City of New-York, which owes nearly all her prosperity to Canals, and yet generally favored the sale of those works. Above all, he urged the earnest advocacy of Canal improvements. At the present moment a prominent citizen stood prepared to give bonds of $1,000,000 to enlarge all the canal locks thirty feet in one year, at an expense of $500,000, by means of the iron sliding gate, a work that the State Engineer had estimated at $1,250 000. These were practical propositions, which should be pressed forward by all the canal men.

Judge WEBSTER, of Monroe, in response to a call, set forth in a strong light the present embarrassed condition of the State finances. A debt of $30,000,000 was now fastened upon the people of the State. It was a mortgage not on the Canals alone, but upon every man's property in the State. The Canals must be sold to pay part of this, and the balance made up out of the property of the State, or some other means must be used to meet the interest and gradually liquidate the debt. There was but one other alternative, and New York would never repudiate. He doubted whether the Erie Canal could defy competition by railroad if the enlargement was completed. He thought in justice to the State and to the people, the power of the railroads should be restricted, and they should be prevented from competing with the Canals. He approved the policy of appealing to the people, although he did not believe it practical to run a Canal ticket independent of political parties. He preferred to adopt a resolution to appeal to the Legislature to restrict the power of the railroad corporations of the State.

Mr. J. MYERS, of New-York, refuted the statement that the Canal when completed could not compete with the railroads. If the Canal was enlarged he would not desire tolls on the railroad.

Here the Convention adjourned till 7½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. JAMES L. BARTON, of Buffalo, addressed the Convention, principally attacking the Central Railroad and its way of doing business. The reports of that road were never understandable, and the two portions of the report, that which is sworn to and that which is not, never agreed with each other. He believed that the road has never paid four per cent. per annum since its construction to the present time, and it has sunk a half a million of dollars in expenditures it was never authorized to make. He had spent several months in investigating these matters, and not being able to understand the reports had written to Mr. CORNING himself for information on several points. The reply he received was that the rule of the Company was, that any man, who desired information, would obtain all that could be given to him by the officers or from the books, if he would apply at the Company's offices in Albany. Of course, he could not spare the time and money to go to Albany, and so he could not get the information he wanted. He held the remedy for this to be for the Legislature to pass a law, making all the Directors personally responsible for any loss to the property of the Stockholders by mismanagement. In proof of the desperate means employed by the Railroad lobby in Albany to protect the Central Corporation, he would say that an investigation was instituted last Winter into the alleged corruption in the passage of the Albany Bridge bill, and a resolution was passed not to suffer the Sergeant-at-Arms to subpœna any person outside the limits of the City of Albany, so that the men who were implicated went and resided in Greenbush until the investigation was over, and laughed at the Committee. He proceeded to lay down a plan of action for the Legislature to pursue, and continued his remarks upon the management of the Central road, until Mr. O'REILLY called attention to the lateness of the hour, and Mr. BARTON gave way.

Mr. S. B. HUNT, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported further resolutions recommending organizations in all the Senate and Assembly districts, and instructing the Central Committee at an early day to give notice for a State Convention in each judicial district of the State, one of which shall be held at Utica on the 28th day of September instant, and that said Committee appoint a Committee of Finance.

Mr. BLOSS, of Rochester, opposed the adoption of the resolution respecting candidates, quoted WEBSTER to prove the unity of truth, and the impossibility of riding two horses at one time. His remarks enlivened the tone of the Convention.

The resolutions were then all adopted.

The meeting to be held at Utica on the 28th is for the purpose of considering the propriety of nominating or selecting State candidates.

Mr. ANSEL BASCOM read an address which argues in favor of tolling the railroads. At the close, he again addressed the Convention at some length against the sale of the canals.

The address was then adopted.

Mr. CARLOS COBB, of Buffalo, spoke at length, showing the injustice to this State of the discriminating rates of freight adopted by the Central and Erie Roads, and the manner in which it operates against the interests of the whole community in the State from which these roads receive their charters. He also gave a history of the progress of a private bill before a legislative committee, showing the means by which delays were brought about so as to defeat the bill. It was defeated before the Railroad Committee, but a Special Committee was afterwards formed, and if money could have procured an adverse report from them, it would have been used. To the honor of three members of that committee he would say that they made an able report in favor of the bill. Those members were SAMUEL A. LOW, H. A. LYON and L. RAPPEY.

Mr. A. M. CLAPP, of Buffalo, then offered a resolution declaring that it was the bounden duty of the people of the State, at the next election, to sanction, by their vote, the loan of two and a half million dollars, as that loan does not create a debt, but goes to the liquidation of one already incurred.

After remarks from Mr. BASCOM, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. BASCOM then read two pages of manuscript, which he proposed to add to the address, reflecting upon that portion of the press supposed to be under the influence of railroads.

Mr. HOVEY opposed warmly the proposed conclusion, as he considered it ill-timed and unwise. He thought a recommendation of the address was, that it was without anything of the spread eagle order. He hoped it would remain so.

Mr. BASCOM desired all to be harmony here, so he withdrew the proposed addition.

Judge WARREN offered a resolution that no railroad should be allowed to compete with the carrying trade of the canals, and that the Legislature should pass acts to prevent such competition. A debate sprang up, and much opposition being made to the resolution, as it would be certain to meet with the condemnation of the City of New-York, the resolution was then withdrawn.

A letter then was read from ex-Gov. HUNT, regretting his inability to attend the Convention, but expressing warm sympathy in the movement, and earnest opposition to the sale of the canals. The Convention then, with cheers, adjourned.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ONEIDA HOUSE,
ROCHESTER, Thursday, Sept. 1, 1859.

"The friends of the canal system of the State of New-York" are in session here to-day. The gathering is a respectable one in point of numbers, position and ability. But, as I see the regular Reporter of the Associated Press busily engaged in taking notes, which you will receive by telegraph, as well as two New-York professional phonographists, who will make a full report of the sayings and doings of the Convention, I will, at this stage of the proceedings, simply make a few remarks on what seems to be the sentiment, temper and purpose of a majority of the delegates present. Of these matters, I can judge the more correctly from having been present at the preliminary and informal meetings last night, as well as at the regular session of to day.

It may be safely answered that it is the unanimous sentiment of this Convention (and a glance at the names of the delegates will sufficiently indicate that its opinion on this matter is entitled to great weight) that the Erie Canal is now as important to the people of the State and to the *State Treasury* as ever, and that it is capable of conferring as great benefits upon both country and *city*. But it is also believed that notwithstanding its paramount importance to the people in their individual capacity, as well as in their relation to the State as tax-payers, it is in great danger of being turned from its original beneficent purposes into a means of oppression peculiarly, and of corruption politically. That is to say: "the friends of the canal system," here assembled, believe that the few men who *control* the great railroads of the State have for some years past carried on, and are now carrying on a war against the canals for the purpose of rendering them unpopular with the people, and of speedily bringing about their sale, when they (the railroad dictators,) will become the purchasers, and thus *control all our travel and transportation*, and become—what possibly they have dreamed of becoming—the commercial and political rulers of the Empire State; for what organization or combination could withstand the potent influence (ask the friends of the canals) of a monopoly such as this would be, that could from its dusty office in Albany, spread its tentacles to every city, town, and village in the State, and in every place *feel its own agents*, and encourage them with words of promise, or awe them with the threatenings of power? The friends of the canals charge that the railroad directors have, for the purpose above indicated, carried on a competition ruinous to *themselves* as well as the canals; injuring the people, and beggaring the Treasury of the State. Ruinous to the rivals and the canals because, during the season of navigation they carry freights at *less than cost*; injurious to the people, because they carry produce and manufactured goods as cheaply from Detroit, Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland and other Western towns, as they do from Buffalo, Rochester, or Syracuse, thus making the cheap lands of the West as valuable for farming purposes as the fields of New-York, and the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Illinois more desirable for all manufacturing purposes, than the Empire State can be while this insane policy shall continue—the practical result of which is to drive away manufacturing industry, and reduce the value of land to the Western standard; beggaring the Treasury of the State, because, while it prevents the receipt of tolls, it diminishes the capacity of the citizen to respond to the calls of the tax-gatherer.

The "friends of the canal system" further believe that the railroad dictators have used the abundant money at their command to corrupt legislators if not whole Legislatures, and they even insinuate that in extreme cases they let their gold lie around loose in sight of some editors, in which latter cases it is believed to have been indignantly let alone. But enough at present on this head.

The temper of this Convention, if I do not greatly err, is such that it will not be wise for any political party to trifle with the canal question. Every man here, and they are from all parties, seems determined so far as he is concerned, and so far as his influence goes, to make this the test question at the approaching election.

The resolutions which will probably be adopted this afternoon, will inform you in what manner the Convention expects to accomplish its purposes. I do not think it will recommend any measure of doubtful expediency, such as the re-imposition of tolls on railroad freight. But it *will* recommend such legislation as will prevent the railroad from discriminating *against* the productions of the State of New-York. It will also probably recommend the adoption of the "corrugated iron gates" for the locks throughout the length of the canal, already recommended by the present State Engineer as one of the speediest means for the enlargement of the canal. These lock gates (which have been in operation at lock No. 2, near Albany, during two seasons,) allow the entrance of boats of twenty-five feet greater length than can pass through any other contrivance for the same purpose, without requiring any enlargement of the locks themselves, thus increasing the capacity of the canal at least one-fifth. They are much cheaper than the ordinary gates, and can be managed with far greater ease and rapidity. At least, so say "the friends of the canal system." This matter, in regard to the locks, was strongly urged by Mr. BABCOCK, formerly State senator from Erie, in a powerful speech, in which he reviewed the whole canal system.

There were several eloquent and effective speeches made during the day, the speakers in all cases having the good sense to confine their remarks to the matter in hand. Kansas was not mentioned, and Italy, the Kansas of Europe, served the purpose of oratorical display only once. An important letter from Hon S. B. RUGGLES was read and warmly applauded, a copy is annexed.

The Convention was addressed by Ansel Bascom, of Seneca County; Mr. Babcock, of Erie; Mr. Crocker, of Oswego; A. M. Clapp, Editor *Express*, Buffalo; the venerable Gen. W. H. Adams, of Wayne County; Henry O'Reilly, New-York City; Mr. Hovey, of Syracuse; W. G. Warner, of Rochester; and several others whose names I do not at this moment remember. Two or three gentlemen paid their respects, rather contemptuously it must be admitted, to Mr. BROCKWAY, present member of Assembly from Oswego County, (he lives, however, a long way off from the canal,) who, it would seem, has been feeling the pulse of the canal, or rather holding a sort of *onte mortem* "Crowner's quest" upon the whole canal system, and has made up his verdict, which he has aired in *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*, from whence it is copied into all the anti-canal prints. BROCKWAY'S verdict, unlike Joe Bunsby's opinion, tends to only one point—to wit: The canals must die; they are too old to live; they are too slow to live; the railroads won't let them live, therefore the event is inevitable—they must die. If Mr. B. had been a listener in the Rochester City Hall to day he would have been entirely safe, but he would have experienced the proverbial fate of listeners.

The Convention will meet again this evening, and will probably continue its sessions over to-morrow. You will be kept advised of its proceedings by

A LOOKER ON FROM NEW-YORK.

P. S.—I have just obtained, and inclose to you, a copy of a letter from Gov. HUNT to the New-York City Committee, which has not yet been read to the Convention. It is as follows:

LETTER FROM GOV. HUNT.

LOCKPORT, Aug. 31, 1859.

To Henry O'Reilly, M. M. Caleb, Hugh Allen, F. S. Lathrop and James H. Mallery, Esqs., Committee:

GENTLEMEN: I regret sincerely that a previous engagement puts it out of my power to attend the Canal Convention to-morrow, in accordance with your request. But for this impediment, I would gladly come and unite with you in your deliberations, and raise my voice once more in vindication of the Erie Canal and its transcendant importance to the prosperity of the State.

There seems to be a growing disposition of late to disparage the canal, depreciate its value, and obscure the fact that it is, and forever must be, the main channel of trade between the lakes and the seaboard.

But the truth should be proclaimed that the canal, even in the present unfavorable season, conveys a larger tonnage than all the railroads together.

It is said that there are men amongst us who seriously advocate the sale of the Erie Canal to the highest bidder. If such a scheme is entertained in any quarter, it is best that the monster should be stifled in its cradle. I hope the Convention will denounce it, in the most emphatic manner, as a measure which would dishonor the State, and make New-York an object of perpetual derision and reproach.

Fortunately, the Constitution, as if discerning from afar the mercenary spirit of an age which might desire to sell everything sacred, has enjoined that the canals shall not be sold; "*but they shall remain the property of the State, and under its management forever.*"

This constitutional barrier is to be maintained with watchful vigilance.

At least two Legislatures must be bought and sold, and a majority of the people prepared for vassalage, before the commercial supremacy and sovereign power of the State can be struck off under the hammer to an unruly and irresponsible oligarchy. If so detestable a bargain shall ever be consummated, New-York will cease to be a free State, and her people will have shown themselves fit for a degrading servitude.

Unless I am utterly deceived in my estimate of the self-respect and patriotic spirit of our citizens, they will preserve their own independence, and cherish the rights and honor of the Commonwealth.

I admit that the burden of taxation is becoming serious. But there is an easy remedy. We must return to the original policy upon which the enlargement was predicated. The trade and tonnage from the lakes to the Atlantic markets, already so enormous, must be made to yield the comparatively trifling tribute which is needed to pay the interest on the canal debt. In other words, the heavy freights on the railroad, as well as on the canal, must be subjected to a moderate toll until the canal debt is discharged. Otherwise, it must be provided for by unequal and unjust taxation. The issue is distinctly presented, and the people are to decide it for themselves.

The enlargement of the canal is virtually accomplished. Only a small remnant of work remains to be done, in order to give seven feet depth of water. Let this be secured, and the canal will at once defy competition. It will vindicate the wisdom of its advocates, and establish the commercial prosperity of the State on an impregnable basis.

If the people are wise they will place representatives in the Legislature and the Canal Board who can be relied on to sustain judicious measures for a prompt and vigorous completion of the remaining work, and to adopt a financial policy which shall restore the trade and revenue of the canals, and thus relieve the tax payers of the State, by placing the burden of the canal debt where it justly belongs.

I remain, with great respect, yours, truly,
(Signed) WASHINGTON HUNT.

LETTER FROM THE HON. S. B. RUGGLES.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 26, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: Your invitation to meet you at Rochester on the 1st September, in the Mass Convention called to consider the measures necessary to replenish the canal revenues of the State and to protect its commerce from unjust discrimination, has duly reached me; coupled with the request that if unable personally to attend, I should furnish such statements of fact as might be of use to the Convention. The brief period intervening before the meeting, allows me only time to comply very hastily and imperfectly with your request.

The canal questions now pending in the State are brought within comparatively narrow limits. The inquiry is no longer how the canals shall be finished, for they are now virtually completed—but whether after expending the labor of more that forty years, and taxing the efforts of two whole generations to bring them to perfection, they shall now be abandoned or sold for a nominal price to a private company. As one of the citizen tax-payers of the State, claiming an interest not only in its commercial and fiscal prosperity, but its public character and standing, I am utterly opposed to such a sacrifice, and for the following among other reasons:

1. The canals, excepting a trifling amount of work yet to be done, are now in full and successful operation, diffusing to an extent hitherto unequaled, the benefits of a cheap and safe transportation.

2. They have thus far cost the tax payers comparatively nothing, compared with their benefits; and if wisely and honestly managed, may be permanently retained and enjoyed, without imposing any material burden.

3. Their preservation to the State is essentially necessary to the security of its commerce, as a safeguard from the exactions of railroad companies, necessarily controlled by individuals.

4. The State, as owner of the canals, can always afford to keep the price of transit, and the consequent burden on commerce, at a rate far below the charges necessary to satisfy a private company.

5. The canals now furnish constant and honorable employment to many thousands of independent citizens, who do not desire or deserve to be reduced to the condition of hired servants or mere machines of a soulless corporation.

6. The main trunk lines, connecting the ocean with the lakes, are of transcendent and ever enduring importance to the State, in its highest continental relations enabling it for all future time to regulate and control its vast and all but illimitable commerce with the States of the interior.

7. The exclusive ownership and management by a private corporation, of a system of public works so extensive, penetrating and pervading nearly every district of the State would most unwisely and unjustly concentrate in the hands of a favored combination a political power wholly at war with our Republican institutions and habits, dangerous to our political virtue, and utterly degrading to our public character.

I have not the time to elaborate any of these propositions, but must confine myself to a brief summary of facts, bearing on some of them, and drawn from public documents of unquestionable authority. It has become necessary thus to exhibit them, to expose the singular ignorance and infatuation, if nothing worse, which has recently induced several of our public journals to assert that the canals have lost their value and importance as channels of trade—that they have become "obsolete"—that they "have had their day"—and finally "have outlived their usefulness."

The fundamental error of these assailants lies in assuming that all the products of our varied industry require to be carried to market at railroad rates of speed. In one of the most elaborate of these assaults, the canals are plaintifully denounced as unfit "for an age so *fast* as ours," forgetting that while persons may be "fast," the great bulk of their property may and must be "slow." Very possibly it may be vital, as it certainly is characteristic for a live American to hurry his person at race-horse speed across the Continent: but it certainly is not vital, nor in any respect necessary or expedient, thus to hurry his fuel, his timber, his building material, his food, nor any very large proportion of his merchandize or manufactures. We, therefore, meet the difficulty at the threshold, by asserting that no considerable amount of these commodities requires anything approaching to railroad speed, or any rate of movement exceeding that now attained on the canals.

The superficial observers who have undertaken to pronounce on this subject, evidently have been misled by the sound and glitter and external display of strength and speed by the railway, and have wholly overlooked or forgotten the ceaseless and silent but enormous achievements of the canals, noiselessly but unfailingly working at their side. Enslaved by their single idea, they seem to suppose that because a railway is valuable for certain purposes, a canal is valuable for none; that the two modes of transport cannot coexist, but that one must necessarily destroy or swallow up the other. The slightest acquaintance with the facts would teach them that each of these organs of commerce has its appropriate sphere; that both are equally needed by a commercial community—the one for speed, the other for economy; that they may be, and should be, harmoniously and profitably worked together—even as the wise and thrifty farmer works alike his horse and his ox, each of them kindly, but each in its proper line of labor.

We need but look at the canals and railways in this and other States to see how advantageously they may work together. In New-Jersey the Raritan canal, notwithstanding the level railroad at its side, transports not only heavy commodities, but by its steam vessels shares largely in carrying light merchandize. In Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill Canal, in spite of disastrous floods to which its river bed is subject, has been steadily gaining for the last three years on the Reading Railway at its side. The tonnage on the canal gradually increased from 1,105,000 tons in 1855, to 1,324,000 tons in 1858; while on the other hand, the tonnage of the Railway during that period steadily declined from 2,213,000 tons in 1855, to 1,542,000 tons in 1858.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal now carries annually 1,300,000 tons. Its intelligent officers declare that, notwithstanding their canal is navigable only seven months in the year, nothing could induce them to exchange it for a railroad.

The old canal of the Duke of BRIDGEWATER, "the father of the Inland Navigation of England," is at this moment successfully and triumphantly competing with the modern railways in its vicinity, for the transportation not only of coal and bulky products, but of the light fabrics of the workshops of Manchester.

Under the present Imperial Government, a splendid system of railways overspreads the surface of France; but nevertheless the transportation on its canals and "canalized" rivers is steadily increasing.

But why resort to examples beyond our borders, while our own great and unequalled canals are under our very eyes, telling their own story? The most hasty glance at their official tables will suffice to expose the rashness, the folly, the superlative absurdity, if not the wickedness, of the assertion that our canals are unfit for the age and have outlived their usefulness; and the singular presumption of the claim that rival railroads have taken or are able to take their place. To those who remember the wide-spread renown which they won for the State throughout the civilized world, it is equally melancholy and alarming to find respectable journals, from whose well-disposed and patriotic conductors better things were expected, willing to depreciate them as "destined hereafter to occupy but a subordinate place in our State legislation."

For look, if only for a moment, at the facts. Eight years have now elapsed since the Central Railroad was permitted by law to carry freight in competition with the canal. Possessing ample pecuniary means, and directed by permanent officers of eminent energy and experience, they have spared no expense in putting their road and its machinery in perfect order. The canal, on the contrary, has been struggling through all that period with the difficulties and delays of an unfinished work, so that it never yet has enjoyed the full measure of its capacity or efficiency; and nevertheless, with all these disadvantages, the incomplete canal carried, of a total tonnage of 4,430,000 tons in 1858, no less than 3,665 000 tons, being more than *five-sixths* of the whole, while the completed railroad, enjoying all its advantages and powers, was able to carry but 765,000 tons, or less than *one-sixth*.

It is deeply to be regretted that the Railroad Company, in its efforts to rival and cripple the canal, should have reduced their charges to a point rendering it necessary for the State prematurely and unduly to reduce its rate of tolls. The reduction has greatly aggravated the loss on the 765,000 tons diverted to the Railroad, by adding to it a much larger loss on the 3,665,000 tons retained on the canal. The loss of toll on the 765,000 tons probably did not much exceed $500,000, but the loss on the 3,665,000 tons has fallen but little short of $1,500,000. But for the permission to the Railroad to carry freight the canal tolls might easily have been made to yield from three to four millions without prejudice to the commerce of the State—at the rates charged in 1858, the amount on the present tonnage would have exceeded five millions. It was a large and liberal act for the Legislature of 1851 to foster commerce by placing a rival by the side of the canal, but it has been poorly requited in the policy which has thus compelled the State to reduce the revenues of the canal to the present scanty sum of $2,210,000.

The analysis of the tonnage above exhibited indicates and defines with sufficient precision the portion which, in search of high speed, will seek the railroad, showing that proportion not to exceed one-sixth of the whole. In fact, it would hardly be possible for a much larger proportion to bear the increased expense of that mode of conveyance. The published returns of the railroad company show the movement of their 765,000 tons to be equivalent to 142,000,000 tons moved a single mile. For that movement the owners of the property moved paid to the railroad company $3,700,000, being at the rate of 2 66-100 cents per ton per mile.

On the other hand, the movement of the 3,665,000 tons on the canals, is shown by the Auditor's report to be equivalent to 564,000,000 tons moved a single mile; for which movement the owners of the property moved paid to the State in tolls $2,110,000, being less than *four mills* per ton per mile—and to the carriers owning the boats not more than six mills in addition—making the total cost not exceeding one cent per ton per mile for the 564,000,000 tons, or $5,640,000.

Now, what would have been the result to the owners of the property carried, if this whole canal movement of 540,000 000 tons for the mile had been diverted to the railway? Would or could the company have charged any less rate than that which they were themselves compelled to impose on their 765,000 tons to earn their dividend? But if they had retained those rates, being at 2 66 100 cents per mile, it would have cost the owners of the property carried, $14,100,600, instead of the $5,640,000, which they actually paid—leaving a clear saving of $8,560,000 in a single year, by using their obsolete canal that had "lost its usefulness," and was "unfit for the age."

We make no personal complaint of the individuals that direct the affairs of the railway or own its stock. It is natural and perhaps commendable for them to strive to aggrandize and enrich to the utmost the immense estate committed to their care, but can it be uncharitable to imagine them willing to get possession of the Erie Canal—the great rival channel of trade—the vast labor-saving machine, which thus keeps $8,560,000 annually in the pockets of the people and out of the pockets of the Company? Cannot the taxpayers of the State perceive that the canal is the only power adequate to keep such a rival within the bounds of moderation? and, knowing this, will they assist in destroying, or tolerate others in destroying, this mighty safeguard of our international trade, or in parting with this palladium of our commercial freedom? It will, of course, be borne in mind that this $8,560,000, thus saved yearly, is destined to inevitably increase with the steady and irresistible development of our Western States. The canal tonnage, which in 1838 (when the Legislature decided to expedite the enlargement by borrowing money) was but 1,333,000 tons, steadily and gradually increased, according to the ratio then predicted, until it reached in 1858 3,665 000 tons—having more than doubled in twenty years.

No good reason exists or can be imagined why it should not again double in a like period—nor indeed for fixing any definite limit to its growth. We see how little the railway has really abstracted after eight years of rivalry. It is not, however, impossible that the demand for high speed, and especially in years of fluctuating markets and commercial excitement, may occasionally increase the proportion of one-sixth now seeking the railway; but embracing a series of years the general rate of growth of the canal tonnage will not probably be seriously affected. It is possible, indeed probable, that the greater part of the light merchandize may require railway speed—more than half of it has already done so—reducing the amount carried on the canal from 488,000 tons in 1853, to 188,000 tons in 1858. If the whole should be diverted neither the loss of the quantity nor of the toll it pays, $156,000, would very materially affect the result. The great mass of the heavier products would yet remain. The products of the forest, which in the year 1853 yielded 1 821,000 tons, of which 444,000 tons came from the Western States and Canada, would remain unaffected. Some additional diversion might be made of vegetable food, and yet this item, so far from diminishing under the railway rivalry, has absolutely increased—having been 1,279,000 tons in 1858 against 1,213 000 tons in 1852; and actually exceeded by 187,000 tons the quantity carried in 1857, the year of the Irish famine.

These, then

MEXICO.

The Disgraceful Conduct of the French and English Ministers.

Special Correspondence of the Courrier des Etats Unis.

MEXICO, Thursday, Aug. 4, 1859.

A relation of the events of the month just terminated, will be a sadder task than usual. A systematic persecution—we may call it a system of deliberate provocation against the French population—increases our disquietude. The feeling of our degradation is as lively as its causes are inexplicable. .....The insulated condition of the French population in Mexico will astonish those who only imperfectly understand the origin of the animosity between them and the Viscount DE GABRIAC. We will explain it in a few words, and our statements will be endorsed by the most honorable of our countrymen. They will recollect, without doubt, in France, with what readiness the French population in Mexico raised a large sum for the relief of those who suffered from the inundations of 1856. A subscription list was opened, and was supported from all quarters in Mexico. Our people proved that sentiments of union and fraternity among different members of the great French family were not weakened by separation. M. DE GABRIAC, whose position made it a duty for him to take the initiative, kept aloof. A committee was formed for the purpose of writing to him, and inviting him to join the influence of his position and of his example with that of the principal persons in our colony. At first, M. DE GABRIAC refused his participation, alleging that he had sent direct to France all that he could afford to give towards this good work. But in Mexico everything is as public as in a village, and it was positively known that the refusal of M. DE GABRIAC was not well founded. The invitation to him was accordingly renewed; this time M. DE GABRIAC accepted it; he sent 160 francs to the Committee, which, in a country like this, was a pitiful sum for a Minister of France to give. This circumstance, accompanied by the affected indifference of the Minister, alienated many persons from him. At a large meeting, convoked to discuss the means of centralizing the efforts for the aid of the victims of the inundation, the letter of M. DE GABRIAC was read. It excited murmurs of disapprobation, gave rise to questions and replies, and terminated by throwing the meeting into complete confusion. Some designing men took advantage of the opportunity to leave the room, and, followed by a few fools whom they harangued and excited—some thirty in all—they went, unperceived, to the Legation where a scandalous scene was enacted. On learning of the shameful act, all wise men among our people were in consternation. Many waited upon the Minister to express their regrets. Unhappily M. DE GABRIAC would not believe in the sincerity of their protestations; his language was rude, haughty, more than severe; he broke with the French in general, and confounded more than four thousand people with a handful of miserable wretches. From that day there was a gulf fixed between the Minister and those whom it was his duty to protect. In his opinion all the French were accomplices in the scandal caused by the thirty *forcenes*. It was about this time that notes raised upon M. DE WALEWSKI or into the officers for foreign affairs. From this moment the French Minister pursued his countrymen with a systematic persecution, sometimes open, sometimes covert, sometimes direct, sometimes indirect, and with the inexorable perseverance of Investrate hate. He never ceased to remember the old scene, which we should have allowed to remain in oblivion; and he thought it concerned his dignity to avenge that scandal by a series of other scandals. He collected with zeal all the calumnies that could affect those whom he execrated, and circulated them by means of agents who endeavored thus to secure his good will. It is, in consequence of this, that we have witnessed the flight of DESPLANS DE LUCHAT, of RAOUL MASSON and of POMMIER, who was struck in the palace of the Government of Mexico, by an *attaché* of the Legation.

But the vengeance of M. DE GABRIAC was not yet satiated. His secretary went so far as to divulge family secrets, and attack an old and absent lady. Baron MORINEAU LAMOSSA, Secretary of the French Legation, published a brochure, says the *Estafette* of July 30, upon French marriages with foreigners. We must state what has obtained in Mexico a little success—the success of scandal. The deplorable way in which the author has abused the faith of those who confided family secrets to his discretion, has given rise to bitter recriminations. We have read this brochure where the author, to defend his cause, accuses a poor woman of having married for cupidity, as a speculation, of being a syren, a barbarous mother, of having deserted the conjugal roof, and of having caused the death of her husband; he stigmatizes her contract of marriage, which was drawn up by one of his predecessors, as an act of treachery, fraud and spoliation. This poor woman has all her family in Mexico; her children insulted, delivered up to the ridicule and malignity of public comment, are without weapons against those who are shielded by the inviolability of their position.

To say M. DE GABRIAC only listens to his passions, and this is known so well that no one will address him unless in the last extremity. We have proofs that he has knowingly led his fellow countrymen to error; he gives them perfidious advice, he abuses the ignorance of those who have the imprudence to seek him. He has the diabolical malice to excite hope in those whom he has condemned beforehand. He uses and abuses his privileges and advantages, affirms them to-day and denies them to-morrow, as though he was certain of an eternal impunity.

But the general interests of our people are not less exposed than their individual interests. We have said something of late concerning the convoy of money sent from Mexico to Vera Cruz. It will be recollected that, in violation of all commercial good faith, the Government of MIRAMON tried to make the convoy diverge from the high road to a place whence they hoped to be able to ship it on board Englishmen-of-war. This news alarmed the merchants. They knew, by experience, what the pretended protection of the Government was in time of revolution—above all, when they agitated the question whether or not they were responsible for consequences. An inevitable collision would have ensued, and the chiefs would have had no scruple about robbing the convoy of twenty millions of francs confided to their care. Each party would be afterwards accused of the pillage, and it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to recover from men whose principle it is to shift from themselves to others the responsibility of the gravest acts. Happily the commandants of the English ships of war refused resolutely to have anything to do with this abominable conspiracy.

These underhand dealings left a profound impression on our commercial world when an important circumstance revealed new facts. It was thought that the Ministers of France and England knew nothing of the designs of MIRAMON; but we know now that they had their instructions beforehand, and *that they had approved of them.* Two intercepted letters, certified copies of which have appeared in the *Progress*, of Vera Cruz, have furnished us with the following details:

One of these letters is from the Minister of War, CORONA, to Gen. ROBLES, commandant at Tabasco. It says that in case the commandants of the English and French ships will not consent to take on board the convoy of silver, it will be necessary to send them a solemn protest, declaring that the President (MIRAMON) together with the foreign Ministers, has decided that the convoy should be sent on board, the Ministers having promised that the order should be obeyed as soon as received. "I ought to announce to you," adds CORONA, "that the mercantile community, scared at the direction taken by the convoy, which they thought would go direct to Vera Cruz, have made complaints through their respective Ministers; but the Government will reply to these notes in time, through the notes of the Ministers themselves, with whose consent the measure in question was undertaken."

In the second letter, dated June 24, MIRAMON himself writes to ROBLES in the following words: "My dear friend—There is a cry raised among the merchants that has reached the Government—a rare thing!—through the French and English Ministers, with whom we have arranged the manner of exporting the specie. But the complaints are of little importance, as I can oppose to them the notes of the Ministers themselves."

These two letters occasioned a curious demand for explanation from Mr. OTWAY, chief of the British Legation. The French Minister thought it better to preserve a prudent silence. Mr. OTWAY urgently asked the Cabinet of MIRAMON to say whether these letters were authentic, and, in that case, to state whether the assertions contained in them were applicable in any way whatsoever to the notes exchanged between him and the Government. We should like to give here the answer *verbatim*, of the unfortunate Minister of Foreign Affairs, obliged to explain the indiscreet epistle of MIRAMON without offending Mr. OTWAY. It is a curious specimen of the impudent cunning of a pretended Mexican statesman. On the face of it there is evidence of an arrangement concluded before hand between the parties interested. It is full of retractations, and half avowals, capped, finally, with the most deplorable logic. In the first place the Mexican Minister avoids any authentic explanation of the letters, but he has the extreme kindness to assure Mr. OTWAY that he is perfectly innocent of the decisions taken by the Government relative to convoy before its departure from Mexico, except that, some days after, Mr. OTWAY and GABRIAC consented, for the safety of grave commercial interests, to order the commandants of the French and English ships to receive the specie from the convoy at Mocambo. In the second place he tells us that a robbery committed at Guanajuato excited fears for a similar result in the case of this convoy; and hence the extraordinary measures of precaution, and the change of route approved by the Foreign Ministers.

It was scarcely possible to have blundered more in taking a bad step. The unhappy Mexican received the pressing letter of OTWAY on the 12th; he answers it the 20th. He had eight days to prepare his plan, to have it approved, and to publish it. What could be poorer than this new explanation, invented to meet the necessity of the case—these hypocritical fears uttered, for the first time, a month after the scandal had occurred at Jalapa? Neither the Mexican Government nor the French and English Ministers, besieged and interrogated by the merchants, allowed them to appear before. They leave it to be supposed that the Vera Cruz authorities would have pillaged the convoy as the money at Guanajuato was pillaged; but this hypothesis is more than absurd, for it must be remembered that the Vera Cruz authorities, under the cannon of the French and English ships-of-war, would have exposed themselves to immediate bombardment.

Understand, then, in what hands our lives and fortunes are placed. Let us turn our eyes from the sad spectacle—of which God only knows what the end will be—and let us see whether this French population, so calumniated to the Government of the Emperor, is the collection of vagabonds and adventurers that M. DE GABRIAC calls them. Notwithstanding two years of exactions and vexations, of official and non-official robbery, it is a consolation to witness the courage with which our countrymen struggle against the [illegible] of ruin that surround them. Our charitable [illegible] is about to make its semi annual report, and [illegible] fact is stated that in spite of the adversity with which our little colony has been borne down, numbers of poor people have been relieved. More than four hundred persons contribute to-day to the support of a hospital for French and other invalids, and large help in money and goods is always distributed to the unfortunate upon arriving in Mexico or leaving the country. Finally, our bank witnesses the constant augmentation of the savings of our industrious workmen. During the last six months more than 100,000 francs have been added to its capital. Is not this a singular phenomenon, in the midst of a crowd of rogues and vagabonds?

POLITICAL.

Speech of Governor Chase on the Slavery Issue.

Governor CHASE delivered a long and able speech at Sandusky, Ohio, last week, on State and National politics. In speaking of the present aspect of the Slavery question, he said:

"In regard to the question of Slavery—for as I said at the outset, although there are other questions of interest which it becomes an intelligent people to think of most seriously, there is still this great question of Slavery coming into our State and National affairs, which deserves serious consideration. The Republican Legislature, knowing that the Slave-holders claim the right to pass through the Free States with their slaves, and to hold them as slaves during whatever time may be required for their convenience in passing through—the Republican Legislature, in view of this fact, passed an act to prohibit Slaveholding in Ohio.

You all know that there is a case now pending before the Supreme Court, called the Lemmon case. In that case slaves were brought to New-York for the purpose of being sent west or north, through several Free States. The owner claimed his right to do that, and now the question before the Supreme Court is, since the several Courts refused to recognize that right, and set those slaves free, whether that right exists or not. I have no doubt as to how that question will be decided, that is, if a Democratic Administration continues. It will be decided in favor of the claim, just as after the election of Mr. BUCHANAN the Dred Scott case was decided, in favor of the claim to carry Slavery into the Territories. It will be decided as is claimed by the Slave-power, just as soon as they achieve another victory, which I do not believe they will. What will that decision be? It will be just as they claim, that they can take their slaves into New-York, land them there, and can take them from New-York over the railroads of New Jersey, through Pennsylvania, and through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to the Slave States of the far West, or as it suits their convenience, to any State of the South, and that they can hold them during all the time that it is convenient for them to be passing through. In other words, it is a decision in favor not of the African Slave-trade, but of the American Slave-trade, to be carried on to the free States. Are you prepared for that? But that is what is to be done if that case is decided in the way in which it is proposed, and you have had samples enough of the disposition of the Federal officials as they now exist, to carry into effect any law, no matter how inhuman or cruel.

The Republican Legislature passed an act to prohibit that. What did the Democratic Legislature do? They repealed that act, many of the members avowing that in their opinion the slaveholders had this right of transit. They repealed it, and gave the solemn sanction of your legislation to the possession of that right, and this will be invoked as the consent of the Democratic Party of Ohio before the Supreme Court, and of a majority of the people of the State of Ohio, who, it will be presumed elected that Legislature, pledged to this nefarious doctrine.

Here is another law you repealed. You build jails and Court-houses, and appoint officers, for what? To catch runaway slaves? I think not but rather to enforce justice between man and man. You appoint your officers for the purpose of enforcing the decisions of your Courts against those who infract your laws, and who thereby expose themselves to the penalties of crime. That is why you appoint them. There is nothing in the law or Constitution of Ohio that devolves any such duty upon the officers. So the Republican Legislature passed an act denying the use of these jails to the slave catcher, because, according to the Constitution of the United States, the duty of arresting fugitive slaves belongs to the United States, and not to the States. What did your Democratic Legislature do? Instead of leaving this matter to the Courts of the United States, and to the officials of the United States, they repealed these laws, opened your jails, and sanctioned the employment of your officers in this business. I don't think that you approve of that.

I merely refer to these things to tell you now this question of Slavery comes right home among us upon the soil of Ohio, and that this contest is not now so much a contest about the extension of Slavery into Territories, but as to its extension on to our own soil.

To refer again to this subject of Slavery in connection with the General Government. The great object of the Slave interest has been for many years to obtain the control of the Federal Government. That they have persistently sought for many years. For some time it did not attract the particular attention of the people. Of late years it has attracted that attention more and more, and it will continue to attract it more and more until the people have settled the question for themselves, whether the General Government shall be used as the engine of the Slave Power, or for the benefit of the people. How have they sought to do this? By securing the nomination and election of such men for President as will use the patronage of the Government in their behalf, and thus control legislation. They have sought it also by the organization of the Supreme Bench. They have now five slaveholding Judges, while there are only four non-slaveholding Judges, and of these nearly every man has been appointed by the Slave Power itself, by the President of its selection. Thus they have organized the Supreme Court to suit themselves. They elected their Presidents and have control of the Government.

Yet there have been gentlemen who have supposed that at some point of its career this Slave Power, which is the essence of despotism was going to stop. Where can it stop? There is an irresistible logic of events as well as of reason, and this teaches us that despotism never ceases in its career of oppression until it has subjugated the whole people to its will. *This Slave Power is not going to stop in its aggressions until it has obtained the predominance in the country.*

In 1852 I said, and most of the people of the country seemed to think, that the Slave-power would be content by what were known as the Compromise measures. Was it content? That was proclaimed as a final settlement of the Slavery question. Was it final? You know that hardly was Mr. PIERCE inaugurated, hardly had that poor man repeated the cry of finality in his inaugural address before he was told by the slaveholders, 'We mean that it was final for the non-slaveholders, not for us. We mean that they should stop resisting, not that we should stop aggressing. You don't understand this subject, Mr. PIERCE.' 'Why,' said he, 'what do you want?' 'We want the Missouri prohibition repealed.' The poor man did not like it. I know he did not like it, for I was at Washington at the time, and had the opportunity to know it, but he was obliged to submit. He submitted and the Missouri prohibition was repealed, and then we were told that there was a final settlement. 'No,' the Slave-power told him, 'no, you have not got a final settlement yet. We want Kansas; we don't care about the repeal of the Missouri prohibition unless we get some fruit from it; Mr. PIERCE, you have to appoint officials to secure it for us.' He did it; he did his best. The people resisted; the people struggled. You know the whole history. I need not recite it. Finally, the people of KANSAS have so far conquered that as yet Slavery does not exist in the Territory, except under the Dred Scott decision. When they found that this power of Presidential patronage and the repeal of the Missouri prohibition was not to secure their purpose, what did they do then? They wanted a constitutional sanction for Slavery everywhere. This came from the Dred Scott decision.

Now, you have got certainly sufficient. You have got the Dred Scott decision, by which Slavery is sanctioned in all the Territories; you have the Government so organized as to enforce these decrees. Then, surely, you are satisfied now. 'Oh, no—what is the use of having Slavery established in all the Territories unless we have negroes to put there?' So Mr. STEPHENS said the other day in Georgia. Said he: 'I can't see that we have gained much, unless we have negroes to put in the Territories. If you want,' said he, 'to put slaves in the Territories,' you must have negroes to put there.' So they have revived the Slave-trade already. The Government made some poor, puny and ineffectual attempts to repulse it by a judicial proceeding at Charleston. What was the result? The slaveholders in the jury-box said: 'We don't recognize any law or institution which condemns the Slavery which exists among us, and if you condemned the traffic in slaves in Africa, you equally condemn that traffic at home.' That is true. You cannot get away from that. Everybody has to admit that, and so these South Carolina men said, 'We are not going to condemn it at home, and therefore not abroad, and therefore we shall acquit these men,' and acquit them they did.

Only last week I read in the newspapers what you have seen, the account of the landing of 660 negroes from a slave ship in Florida, and the Marshal says that he would have prevented it if he could, but he had no means furnished him. Why had he not? Mr. BUCHANAN fines it dangerous to arouse this interest which is in favor of the Slave trade, lest he finds it hard to secure the nomination at Charleston.

The Slave-trade is revived, and now the only question is, whether the laws which prohibit it shall be repealed or not.

I know my Democratic friends say that they are not going to consent to its repeal. So they said of the Fugitive Slave Law. So they have said of every event in this long train of submission, which has been consistently fulfilling its course. They have always said that they would not consent, and yet they always consent. What ground have you, my Democratic brother, that they will not consent? What ground have you to say that the same course pursued heretofore will not be pursued again? If you will admit Slavery into the Territories, why not into the States? If you admit the carrying of slaves into the Territories, why not from Africa? If you consent to the Dred Scott decision, which establishes Slavery everywhere, are you prepared to resist the arguments which will be addressed to you in favor of the Slave-trade? It is impossible. There is no ground of reason or conscience upon which those who consent to the aggressions already made should not consent to these further aggressions.

Then, as I have said already, that will not be all; but they will claim that slaves once introduced into the country may be sent into the Free States; and you have, if not the African Slave-trade, at least the American Slave-trade revived in all the States.

Some people will say that this is all imagination, but, my fellow citizens, I have seen the workings and progress of this Party for the last fifteen or twenty years. I have observed them all the while, and I have, from time to time, lifted up my voice in warning of the aggressions sought to be made. I have always found that everything that I suppose could take place has been transcended by that which has taken place. *I did not dream a few years ago, when I resisted in the Senate at Washington, the Fugitive Slave Act, that the measure would be endorsed by the Democratic Party, and inscribed on their banner in the election of a President.* But I saw it done. But even then, when they had elected their President, and had submitted to the Fugitive Slave Act and the Compromise of 1850 *I did not dream there was any further* [illegible] *in reserve for us.* I do not suppose that this guarantee of Freedom, by which the Territory was protected as Free home for Free men, was to be broken down. Even then I thought—for I had conversed with more than one slaveholding Judge of the Supreme Court, and I had heard them say that they believed that the prohibition of Slavery in the Territory was constitutional and must be sustained, and I believed that other Judges would assent—I did not dream that they could sanction such an act. What did I see? I saw Mr. BUCHANAN elected and heard that decision pronounced.

Still, when Mr. STANTON, Mr. BUCHANAN's Secretary of Kansas, told me, some two years ago, that, in his judgment, the Slave-trade would be revived, and that he believed in the next canvass for the office of President, the Democratic Party would either silently or actually be recorded in favor of the revival of the Slave-trade; when he told me that, I thought he was speaking unadvisedly with his lips, and it could not be; and yet I have lived to see the Slave-trade revived before the Presidential contest has arrived. Is there anything we may not apprehend? What is it if a majority of this demoralized Democratic Party don't like these things? What good does that do, my Democratic friend, if you still swell the ranks, if you still give your votes and influence for a party which you see is controlled by the Slave Power, and which must submit to its dictates.

I have already spoken to you too long. I have devoted a good deal of time to our State affairs because I thought them important. I have devoted some time to questions of national administration in respect to economy, because I have thought it worthy of your serious consideration, but I am free to say to you, the great question whether this country shall be ruled by this slaveholding oligarchy, or by a free people, such as stand before me, transcends in importance all these other questions.

The Richmond Enquirer on Douglas' Magazine Article.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, Aug. 30, devotes a long editorial to a review of Mr. DOUGLAS' paper on Popular Sovereignty, and indulges in the following melancholy reflections:

"Could we publish, at once, the essay itself, we would gladly exclude everything else from our columns to do so. But Mr. DOUGLAS has published his essay under a copyright, which places a legal obstacle in the way of its reproduction. We suggest that Mr. DOUGLAS owes it to himself to remove this obstacle to unrestricted publication. Under the circumstances of his Presidential candidacy, the full record of his political opinions should be made accessible to the readers of every political journal throughout the Union. Especially is it due to the Southern people that the document should be disseminated in their midst through the thousands of publications and the hundreds of thousands of impressions which their own Press affords. To restrict the publication to a Northern magazine, or even to a few favored newspaper presses at the North, amounts to its virtual suppression. Mr. DOUGLAS is a candidate for the suffrages of the Southern people. His essay is nothing less than an invasion of their most vital domestic and political interests—a direct denial of their constitutional rights. It is their right, then, to be fully advised—to be enabled to read at once for themselves. We urgently insist that the embargo now laid on public information shall be promptly removed.

In the meantime we take the liberty to describe what we are forbidden to publish.

Edward Bates on the Administration.

The Hon. EDWARD BATES, of Missouri, wrote in reply to an invitation to attend the recent Opposition jubilee at Memphis:

The party in office (I will not say in power) is, of itself, a weak and helpless minority. It has no chance of renewed success, but the (I trust a vain and fallacious hope) that we will be so unwise and unpatriotic as to waste our strength in petty bickerings about clap party names and subordinate questions of policy and convenience, and to split up our forces into sects and sections, as if for the very purpose of crushing our inferior enemy to beat us all, in detail. If we be so unwise as that—if we allow the adversary to form the plan of our campaign, to marshal our troops, to tell us when to march, and where to camp, and how to fight, of course we will get what we earn and deserve—defeat. And by mere folly, we will add to the humiliation of defeat, the sting of shame, in the consciousness that we had in our hand the means of victory and the assurance of the peace and prosperity of the nation, but wantonly threw them away. However it may be elsewhere, I am sure it will not be so in Tennessee. Her gallant sons are always ready, when brave and generous deeds are needful. Her younger patriots, high-spirited and bold against the enemy, but mild and forbearing to each other, will march, in cordial union, on to victory, their warm zeal guided, and if need be restrained and tempered by the cool wisdom and prudence of the veteran BELL.

Your recent victory, and similar successes in other Southern and Western States, embolden me to hope for the like good results all over the Union. The spirit of conservative patriotism is aroused, through out the nation, by the dangerous misgovernment and bold innovations of the last few years; and, in view of the great national interests now at stake, a better feeling and harmony and mutual confidence, of kind forbearance on minor points of generous concession in favor of peace and unity—is visibly increasing in all the elements of *the Opposition.* Those who foster and advance that good feeling, and ripen it into a cordial union, will be great public benefactors. Such union alone will constitute the victory, without the necessity for another blow; for the Democracy, as now enervated and demoralized, will be no match for the *united Opposition.*

And such a victory! A victory in which all—even the vanquished—will have cause to rejoice, because it will restore peace and harmony to the excited sections, law and order to the disturbed territories, moderation and justice to the Government, and prosperity and honor to the nation. Such, at least, is the earnest hope of your obliged friend and fellow-citizen,

ED. BATES.

American Convention in New-Jersey.

The so-called "Shanghae," or Southern Americans of New-Jersey, held a State Convention at Camden, Sept. 1, for the purpose of nominating a Gubernatorial candidate. JAMES D. WILSON, of Mercer County, presided. The Convention was addressed by SAMUEL J. BAYARD and others. The nominee was PETER I. CRANE, of Hunterdon County. Mr. CRANE is a prominent lawyer, residing at Flemington. He is an accomplished gentleman, and an eloquent orator, and has been a distinguished advocate of temperance. The Convention unanimously adopted the following resolution, after putting him in nomination:

That we earnestly recommend to our American brethren, who are to meet at Trenton on the 7th of September, PETER I. CRANE as a true-hearted National American, and invite their coöperation for the purpose of securing his election. That we believe that he will faithfully represent the National characteristics of the American Party of New Jersey, and will never consent to waive his American identity by any fusion with any other party.

POLITICIANS AT OLD POINT.

The Hon. Pierre Soule and the Administration—Will Congress Indorse Mr. Buchanan?—Senator Douglas and his Manifesto—Position of Mississippi in the Charleston Convention—News from the Great Festers—The Hon. Dudley A. Mann in Society—Sailing Party at Old Point, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va., Wednesday, Aug. 31, 1859

The leading feature of the news, from this point, is the arrival and sojourn here of the Hon. PIERRE SOULE, fresh from the South. It is evident that this distinguished gentleman designs participating very actively in the coming Presidential canvas, and is already busy in his denunciations of the Federal Administration. The bitterest invective I have ever heard he pours forth constantly, and says that although Mr. BUCHANAN may not be conscious of any particular corruption on his own part, he knows well those who influence and control him, and he knows them to be incapable of an honest action. The whole policy of the Administration, he charges, has been one of corrupt speculation, both at home and abroad. The page of history which records the Paraguay Expedition, and the movements of the Administration as respects the "Mormon war" and the "Oregon claims," Mr. SOULE says will be the blackest ever penned. Facts, he says, are yet to come to light relative to these things which will shock the moral sense of the whole country.

Will the Democratic Party in Congress support or indorse the policy of Mr. BUCHANAN? Mr. SOULE says that this is the all-important question. If the corrupt swindling, intriguing, and deceitful policy of Mr. BUCHANAN (to be terms it) be indorsed, then, says the great Louisianian, the Democratic Party is lost beyond recemption, but if the administration be entirely ignored, not treated upon—but passed by as if it existed not, then he has strong hopes. Upon the action of the next Congress, he thinks, the next Presidential contest entirely depends.

The manifesto of Senator DOUGLAS, as published by the Harpers, receives the hearty indorsement of Mr. SOULE, who pronounces it perfectly unanswerable. The Southern statesman who dares occupy a different ground, he charges, is either blind or dishonest. This paper of Senator DOUGLAS he says, will meet the cordial approval of the National Democracy; nor does he doubt the nomination of Mr. DOUGLAS by the Charleston Convention. Mr. PARSON, another distinguished politician, from the "Sugar State," fully corroborated all these views. Not only would Louisiana stand united for the "Little Giant," but from an intimate knowledge of the people of Mississippi, among whom he has lately mixed, he was satisfied that State would send to Charleston a DOUGLAS declaration.

Letters received from Gen. CAMPBELL, our Consul at London, contain cheering news about the *Great Eastern*; and the Hon. DUDLEY A. MANN, who is among the guests at the Hygeia, is again in high hopes of the success of his long-cherished project of direct communication between this point and continental Europe.

Among the pleasing incidents constantly occurring at this delightful watering place, was a sailing excursion which took place last evening under the immediate charge of Capt. DICK JONES, a great favorite with the fair sex in this locality. The *Enchantress*, a beautiful little yacht, left the wharf with a portion of the party, and sailed up an arm of Hampton Roads to the stately residence of the venerable Judge CLOPTON, where we received on board several of his daughters as well as Mrs. FATLEY of Richmond, Secretary to the Mount Vernon Association—a lady of rare qualities of head and heart. Thence we proceeded to Hampton Bay, where we drew up at the wharf of "Villa Margarete," and acded to the party Mrs. Ex-President TYLER and her niece.

The "Dismick" gun was submitted to the Military Board yesterday, for testing, and the result was favorable. The Board have authorized the ranking of one hundred more projectiles at the Government expense, for the purpose of continuing experiments with this gun. These projectiles will be made at St. Louis, (Mo.) under the superintendence of Mr. DAHLGREN himself. Q.

MURDERS.

A Woman Murdering her Adopted Son—Fatal Affray—Murder in Cincinnati.

The Boston papers report a horrible murder, committed in Scarborough, Me., Aug. 29. The *Journal* learns the following particulars:

The house of Mrs. WILSON, a mulatto woman, residing in Scarborough, Me., about two miles from the Oak Hill Station of the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad, was discovered to be on fire, Monday morning, and was totally consumed. The neighbors' attention was drawn to the proceedings of Mrs. WILSON, who seemed particularly anxious to obtain the contents of the oven, unseen by those around. Suspicion being aroused she was prevented, and a search instituted, when the searchers were horrified on finding the remains of a human being, completely dismembered, in the oven.

The woman was at once arrested, and the fragments of the body placed in charge of three medical men, who, on examination, pronounced them to be those of a person twelve or fifteen years old. The thighs had the flesh on them when found, but the chest, liver, lungs, &c., were burned to a crisp.

Mrs. WILSON had a son named FRANK, fifteen years of age, who lived with her, her husband being absent at sea, and there is no doubt the remains found are those of the poor boy, whom she first murdered, and then, to hide her crime, attempted to burn. The boy has not been seen in the neighborhood since Saturday last, on which day he was undoubtedly killed.

The most intense excitement exists among the people, who were only restrained from exercising summary justice on her by the officers of the law.

Mrs. WILSON, on being questioned after the fire, as to the whereabouts of the boy, stated that the lad was in Buxton. One of the neighbors was deputed to proceed to Buxton to ascertain if he was there. It was found that he was not there, had not been there, nor had any one noticed him on the road.

On Monday morning Mrs. WILSON was seen to go to the oven of the burned building and take something from it, which she carried to an adjoining field. Suspicions being aroused, some of the neighbors went to the field and found parts of a consumed body.

This led to a further examination, and in the oven were found, amidst a heap of charred wood, nearly all of the bones of a human person belonging to one corresponding with the age of the lad. There were furthermore discovered in the fire-place the half-burnt heart, liver, lungs and intestines of a human body.

Coroners W. KIMBALL and J. S. GOULD, of this city, were sent for, who held an inquest on the remains on Monday, which was continued yesterday. Drs. STURTEVANT of Oak Hill, and TEWKSBURY and CHADWICK of this city, were called to examine them, who pronounced them to be the remains of a person of the age of the missing lad.

It seems that a bed tick was found on which the marks of blood were plainly visible; also a hatchet and knife, the latter of which had been washed, but the former was besmeared with blood. Mrs. WILSON, who was taken into custody, said those instruments were used for killing a turkey, which she pretended accounted for the blood that was on them.

Dr. TEWKSBURY has those instruments in his possession, and will apply the proper tests to ascertain if the blood on them be human blood or not.

The suspected murderess formerly resided in this city, and sustained a very reputable character. She was nearly if not wholly white, and her husband, who was quite respected, was a very light mulatto.

It is very evident that a foul murder has been committed, but in the absence of all testimony relating to it, we have the charity to believe it was committed in a moment of insanity. We knew the woman well, and hardly think she would have committed such an act with "malice aforethought."

We learn that the jury of inquest brought in a verdict that the deceased came to his death by violence inflicted by CATHARINE WILSON. Mrs. WILSON was brought to the city and committed to jail, last evening, to await an examination.

The Pittsburg papers state that a fatal affray occurred at Waynesburg, Pa., Aug. 27, the origin of which was as follows: It seems that there has been for some time back a hostile feeling existing between some of the Dotysburg people, (a village lying about one mile and a half east of Waynesburg,) and the negro population of Waynesburg, arising out of the fact that some of the latter had been employed by Mr. ANDREW LANTZ on the road building between Waynesburg and Rice's Landing, at lower wages than had been demanded and had been given to the white employes on that work. The negroes were driven off the road by the white laborers, which still further increased the exasperated feeling between the parties. On Thursday evening last a party of the Dotysown "boys" visited Waynesburg, and during the night a negro was knocked down in the street, without any immediate provocation, so far as is known. The colored friends of the injured man, supposing the outrage to have been committed by the Dotysown men, determined upon revenge, and therefore immediately rallied a force of some thirty persons, including a number of women and boys, armed themselves with revolvers and guns, and stationed themselves about midway between Waynesburg and Bridgeport, a village situate about a mile east of Waynesburg, and on the road between the latter place and Dotysburgh. This, it appears, was done quietly and without giving any alarm to the white population of the neighborhood. Here they concealed themselves in a stone quarry, in a field by the roadside. Shortly afterwards, between 9 and 10 o'clock at night, the Dotysburgh party, and some others, numbering eight persons in all, started to Bridgeport. Their names are stated to be George Weingartner, Job Morris, Allen Herrington, Sela Zimmerman, Samuel Peterson, James M'Vay, Joseph Kempsey and James P. Hays. The latter five we understand to have been employes on the road. This party did not apprehend, and were not prepared for an attack. As they approached the ambuscade of the negroes, they heard the latter conversing, but were unable to fix their precise location. Becoming suspicious of danger, they jumped into the field where the negroes were concealed, when the latter immediately revealed themselves, and pursued the party, firing some fifteen or twenty shots after the retreating Dotysburgh men. The firing was done upon the order of one of the negroes, apparently the leader, who is said to have called out to his party, "D—n you, fire!" which was promptly followed by the discharge of some fifteen or twenty pieces. The white men, without any preconcert of action, at once made flight in various directions, and were pursued, but, with two exceptions they reached the contiguous towns without injury, and ignorant of any catastrophe to their party, save one bullet wound in the arm of HERRINGTON.

Early next morning, as JAMES P. HAYS of this place, from whom we derive most of these facts, and SMITH GASBY, were on their way to Dotysburgh, to work, they discovered the body of SELA ZIMMERMAN, one of their party of the preceding night, lying dead near the quarry. A ball had struck him just above the left eye, and had lodged in the brain, producing in all probability instant death. His face was much blackened with powder, from which it is evident he must have received his death wound when in close contact with the murderous hand that gave it.

ZIMMERMAN was a shoemaker by trade, but at the time of this occurrence was driving team for one MCKEHAN, on the Waynesburg new pike road. He was between 35 and 30 years of age, and leaves a widow and child.

The night of this bloody affray was clear, but there was no moon, and the party attacked was not able, or perhaps, in the excitement and apprehension of the moment, did not attempt to recognize the persons of their assailants."

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, Aug. 31, says:

Another murder took place this morning between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, on the canal, between Race and Elm streets. The parties concerned in the affair are all Irish, and as near as we are enabled to ascertain, at the lateness of the hour, the particulars are as follows: That a party assembled at the house of JOAB O'NEILL, the proprietor of a drinking saloon on the above square, for the purpose of having a dance. The festivities were kept up until near 1 o'clock, at which hour O'NEILL concluded to disperse the dancers and close his establishment. He accordingly dismissed the musicians and informed the dancers that they must leave for their homes. This angered a man named PATRICK O'DONNELL, who spoke harshly to O'NEILL, and between them a disturbance was quickly engendered and they left the house, and blows finally to lowed words, and in the heat of passion O'DONNELL drew a knife and stabbed O'NEILL to the heart, killing him instantly. O'DONNELL was arrested and lodged in the Ninth-street Station-house.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Ingraham

SINGULAR PROCEEDINGS.

Wellington & Abbott vs. Enno J. Claassen, impleaded, &c.—The defendant, Claassen, is a minor. He was sued as a joint debtor, but not served with summons. His counsel ignored the Court to compel plaintiffs' attorney to receive his answer, upon affidavits setting forth service of an answer upon the attorney, which was returned with the following complimentary letter:

SIR: E. J. Claassen has not been served with process of any kind in this action. Your "answer" is to all respects unnecessary and singular. I do not wish to be annoyed with him. He seems to be an honest man. You must be proud of being the guardian of so promising a youth who could go into business while a minor. Is it not rather a doubtful beginning for an honest youth, and do you think he will make an ornament to the mercantile profession. I return your answer, and, for your sake, regret that you sent it to me.

Yours, &c., JOHN FITCH.

AUG. 2.—On the next day Mr. TALMAN again sent the answer, and received the following reply:

P. C. TALMAN, Esq: You must be a small specimen of a lawyer to serve a paper after it has been returned, and you had proof of service. It has a look of downright dishonesty, about on a par with Enno J. Claassen. Yours, &c.,

AUG. 3, 1859. JOHN FITCH.

On the 6th of August, Mr. TALMAN sent a messenger a third time with the answer and the order appointing him (Mr. T.) guardian *ad litem*. Mr. FITCH took the papers, tore them into strips, and dashed them in the messenger's face.

The motion was opposed by Mr. FITCH, who cited Robinson vs. Frost (14 Barb., 536) and denounced the course of defendant and his counsel in such vigorous terms that the Court was obliged to check him.

Defendant's counsel cited Higgins vs. Rockwell, (2 Duer, 650.) Decision reserved.

PETITION FOR DISCHARGE.

Sir Arthur vs. Cohen.—The defendant petitioned for a writ of supersedeas, to obtain his release from imprisonment. The motion was made on an affidavit setting forth that he had been imprisoned 20 months, and was poor and in ill-health. The moving papers failed to show, however, that the defendant was in custody at the time of rendering judgment, or that he is now in custody upon a surrender by bail who had been exonerated. The petition was therefore denied with leave to renew.

For the petitioner, John Cook. For plaintiff, Albert Mathews.

SHERIFF'S FEES ON ATTACHMENTS.

Lewis vs. Jackson.—There being a dispute between the Sheriff and the defendant as to the fees due on two attachments, the respective counsel submitted the matter to the Court.

Justice BUCHANAN held that the Sheriff could not demand his fees from the defendant on an attachment where the defendant had given security for the judgment, &c. That no allowance could be made for duplicate services of the attachment. That no poundage was allowed, and that where property was damaged by fire, and necessarily kept on defendant's premises for examination by the insurers, the Sheriff might charge for watchers.

The controversy was amicably settled on the basis of these suggestions.

For defendant, S. J. Glassey; for Sheriff, Brown, Hall and Vanderpoel.

DECISIONS.

Wm. H. Owen vs. Edgar M. Mason.—Motion to strike out, &c.

INGRAHAM, J.—The second and third clauses of the answer are inconsistent. They are both stated positively in the answer, and sworn to, while only one can be true. Both should not remain. In the defence of usury, a defendant is not allowed to be set up in the answer the same defence in various forms. He must state it as he believes it to exist. The defendant may elect within ten days which defence to retain, and the other is stricken out. If no election is made, the third is stricken out. Plaintiff's costs to abide event.

Wm. H. Noble, &c., vs. Chas. T. Cromwell, et al.—Motion granted, on filing, undertaking in $4,000, to be approved by a justice.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Catharine Auld vs. John A. Auld.—Action for separation from bed and board. Complaint dismissed without costs, as it appears that the plaintiff has no separate property or means of her own.

MARINE COURT.

Before Justice McCarthy.

Meyerholt vs. Charles Cordes and Henry Cordes—This was an action for

been reduced. Prices are sustained. The week's movements have been as follows:

BOLS.

	Remlock.	Oak.
Receipts, sides	50,000	5,300
Sales, sides	75,700	8,100
Stock at the close, sides	214,000	12,000

LIME—Rockland: 70c. for Common and $1 15 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, to day, 100 bbls. New-Orleans at 30c.@32c.; and small lots of Cuba Muscovado at 29c.@29½c. ₩ gallon.

OILS—The market has been inactive, to-day. Prices have not varied materially.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been unsettled to-day, sales having been reported of 3,000 bbls., in lots, at $14 75@$14 90 for Mess, here; $14 50 for Mess, deliverable, at the option of the seller, between the 1st and 15th of October; $14 25 for Mess, deliverable, at the option of the seller, within the next sixty days, 25c. ₩ bbl. having been paid for the privilege of delivering; and $10 62½ for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand, including Hams at 8½c.@8¾c., and Shoulders at 7½c.@7¾c. ₩ lb. Bacon has not varied. Lard is in request at full rates. Sales to-day 870 tcs. and bbls., common to choice, at 10¾c.@11c. ₩ lb. Beef continues quiet and languid; sales 145 bbls., in lots, at $7 75@$10 for repacked Western Mess; $10 25 @$12 for fair to choice extra do.; $6 75@$7 37½ for Country Mess, and $5 50@$6 for do. Prime, ₩ bbl. Beef Hams $15@$18 ₩ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at 16c.@21c. for State; 12c.@17c. for Ohio, ₩ lb. Cheese is selling in lots at from 5½c.@9¼c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 120 tcs., in lots, at $3 25@ $4 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been freely offered and purchased, at, however, easier prices. Sales, to-day, 1,289 hhds. Cuba at 4¾c.@6¾c.; 90 hhds. Porto Rico at 5½c.@ 7¾c., and 73 hhds. Melado at 4¾c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—The catalogue of blacks and greens offered at auction to-day was quickly disposed of, at somewhat firmer prices for nearly all descriptions. The principal sales were: Gunpowder, 31c.@62½c.; Imperial, 29c.@53c.; Hyson, 31½c.@40½c.; Young Hyson, 26c.@46c.; Hyson Skin, 22½c.@29c.; Oolong, 18c@40c.; Congou, 28c@32½c.; and Pekoe, 32c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—A moderate inquiry prevails for Cigar Leaf. Sales have been made, since our last, of 482 cases Seed Leaf at 5¾c.@28c. ₩ lb.; 478 cases Connecticut Seed Leaf (by auction, to-day), at an average of $11 45 ₩ 100 lb.; 48 cases Florida at 8c.@16c.; 217 bales Havana at 24c.@42c.; and 220 bales Zara on private terms.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of New-York, in August.

	Kentucky.	Va and N. C.	Total hhds.
Stock Aug. 1, 1859, hhds.	11,981	387	12,368
Received since, hhds.	819	66	885
Total	12 800	453	13.253
Delivered, since, hhds.	773	67	840.
Stock Sept. 1, 1859, hhds.	12 027	386	12,413

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in August.

	Havana.	Cuba. Segus.	Yara. Cleno's
Stock Aug. 1, 1859, bales	6,749	628 185	3,871 553
Received since, bales	1,191	91 —	544 893
Total bales	11,670	719 185	3,415 1,146
Sales to July 31, bales	4,427	142 140	863 903
Stock Sept. 1, 1859, bales	7,243	197 35	2,552 243

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 270 bbls., in lots, at 26c.@26½c., closing heavily at 26c., ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 500 boxes Cheese (by steamer) at 35s.; 300 bbls. Resin at 1s. 9d.; 15 tons Oil Cake at 10s.; and 50 hhds. Tallow on private terms. For London, 110 tons Oil Cakes at 20s., and 25 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d. For Hamburgh, 1,000 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d. For Antwerp, 100 bags Coffee at ¾c. ₩ lb. For Bremen, 300 bags Resin at 2s., and 150 pkgs. Tobacco at 20s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The new Minot's Ledge Lighthouse has obtained a height of sixty feet, being two-thirds of its intended altitude. The waves are said to have twice dashed over the structure in the course of last week, a fact which is claimed as a good reason for suspending the work for the season. Yesterday, says the *Courier*, some gentlemen from Washington, connected with the Navy Department, and others in the service, resident here, went down to take a view of the work, and note carefully its relation to the coast, its location having been made as much matter of comment as the failure to complete it this year. As to the location, it is the best, if a lighthouse can be made to stand at all in the vicinity. Great confidence is felt that the lighthouse will resist any shock to which it will be exposed, except, perhaps, that of a line-of-battle ship driven in by a hurricane.

An analysis of the Ohio water, made at Cincinnati, shows that its large amount of organic matter is from the collection of such in tributaries of the river, during a low stage of water, and the condition of the river this year has been unusual; it has been higher than it generally is during the Summer—so much so that navigation to Pittsburgh has been suspended only for a week or ten days. The supply of water that has maintained this stage has been local, more or less—consequently many of the small streams emptying into it have been in a manner backed up, and organic matter thus accumulated. The Monongahela (a slack water river) has been very low, with little or no current. Matter has also here accumulated, and in both instances in a favorable condition for decomposition, and the growth of infusing animalcula.

The Albany *Argus* says: "Several weeks ago we recorded the 'mysterious disappearance' of a girl, aged seventeen, named Mary Vrooman, whose parents reside in the town of Guilderland. She had been living in the family of Mr. George Veeder, Rotterdam. Nothing was heard of her until last Tuesday, when an officer of Schenectady received information which led him to suspect that she was secreted in the house of a Mrs. De Graffe, in that city, and on proceeding there he found her, and sent her home. In accounting for her disappearance to her parents, she acknowledged that she had erred, and that her object was the concealment of her shame. Before a Justice she made affidavit upon which a warrant was issued against Romeyn Robinson, who was arrested and held to bail."

The New-Haven papers report the release from prison of one Rowland A. Smith, formerly an employe of the New-Haven Railroad Company, who was convicted, five years ago, of robbing the Boston mail at the New-Haven depot, and sentenced to the Connecticut State Prison for twenty-seven years. The New-Haven *Journal* says: "His previous good character, his conduct while imprisoned, and his failing health, have elicited the sympathy of many of our citizens, and applications have been made to the President for his discharge, in which, we believe, the officers of the law united. The President has at last granted the petition, and Marshal Bacon released Smith on Saturday."

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON BOARD THE steamer *Armenia*, on Saturday last, a leather SATCHEL, with steel clasp, containing 1 gold watch and chain, 2 daguerreotypes, 1 hair breastpin, 1 hair bracelet, 1 hair necklace, 1 mosaic breastpin, 1 oak cross, and 1 gold pin, with other articles of less value. The articles are mostly presents from a deceased mother, and their return will be thankfully acknowledged by the only surviving daughter. The above reward will be paid, with all expenses for its delivery, by WILSON G. HUNT & CO., No. 30 Park-place, New-York.

LOST—TWO NOTES DRAWN BY H. W. BASH ford, Yonkers, N. Y. to the order of James Warner, one for $2,000, 12 months from May 15, 1859; the other for $1,722, 12 months from May 17, payable at the Citizen's Bank, New-York. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, payment having been stopped. JAMES WARNER, Springfield, Mass.

FOUND—A SILK SKIRT.—THE OWNER CAN have the same by addressing E. A. CONNELL, Springfield, Mass.

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FRANCIS & LOUTAREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane. Prices low.
Blank Books, Paper, Stationery and Steam Printing.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 82 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

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IMPORTED BLOOD STOCK FOR SALE.—Four very handsome entire horses, from the Royal Stables of Europe. They are all young and of perfect action. For further information, apply to Mr. CLEMENTS, at the New York Tattersalls, corner of 6th-av. and 39th-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HORSE, SUITABLE FOR a cart or feed wagon: three sets cart harness and three carts suitable for coal or other purposes. Inquire in the coal office No. 361 Third-av.

SPORTING.

THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE.—IMportations are continually arriving from England of Thorley's Food for Cattle as used in her Majesty's stables, also on his Royal Highness the Prince Consort's farm, Windsor; throughout the entire Royal military stables of Prussia, and approved by the leading agriculturists in the Old Country. Testimonials given on application at the central depôt, No. 114 Greenwich-st., New-York, and at No. 36 Front-st., Toronto, Canada. Sold in casks containing 448 mixings; price $14. For keeping horses in good health and bringing them into splendid condition it is unequaled.

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PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
For sale only by the patentee and manufacturer,
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

CLUB-HOUSE CARDS.

SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 307 BROADway, New-York, now offer to clubs and consumers the above celebrated brand of cards, made of pure linen, warranted not to split, and to retain their slip permanently. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF WILLIAM AND FULTON STREETS.—Divine service every Sabbath, at 10½ A. M., 4 P. M., and a Prayer meeting in the evening at 8 o'clock. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Friday evening Prayer meeting at 8 o'clock. A daily Prayer meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—CORner of 38th-st. and Madison-av., the Rev. HENRY E. MONTGOMERY, Rector. This Church will be open for Divine service, sermon, and the Holy Communion, on SUNDAY, the 4th inst., at 10½ A. M. The children of the Sunday School will be catechized at 4 P. M., and there will be Divine service and sermon at 8 o'clock in the EVENING.

THE REV. DR. JOHNSON, OF DICKINSON College, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and the Rev. DAYTON F. READ, of the New-Jersey Conference, at 7½ P. M., in the First-place Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of First-place and Henry-st., South Brooklyn. N. B.—The Church is within a short distance of the Hamilton av. Ferry. Strangers are invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMFORTER, Foot of Laight-st., North River.—Preaching TO-MORROW by the Rev. JOSEPH M. WHITE, minister in charge. Subject in the MORNING, *The Believer's Love for the Sanctuary*. In the AFTERNOON, *Hannah, the Devout Mother*. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free.

THE REV. F. MCMENAMY, D. D., AND other members of the Old True Catholic and Apostolic Christian Church, will continue to give reasons for rejecting the unscriptural dogmas of the Roman Catholic sect, as contained in the creed or oath of Pope Pius IV., in Spring-st. Hall, No. 126 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES, and others willing to promote their welfare, the Rev. THOS. GALLAUDET, Rector, 180th-st. near 5th-av. Services with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3½ P. M. The Rev. Dr. LEWIS, Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY, corner of Bleecker and Dowding sts.—The Rev. MOSES BALLOU, pastor, will preach in this Church TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the MORNING—*Popular Ignorance of God*. For the EVENING—*Is the New Testament a forgery?*

FIRST INDEPENDENT SOCIETY—HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 BROADWAY.—The Morning Service, at 10½ A. M., is for free and general conference and inquiry, in which all present are invited to join. At the Evening Service, at 7½ o'clock, a discourse will be given by the Pastor, the Rev. GEORGE F. NOYES, on *The New Catholic Church*. Seats free.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, Mulberry-st., between Broome and Grand sts. Preaching on SABBATH, Sept. 4, in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Rev. Mr. BRADY, of this City, and in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, by the Rev. JOHN SKEVIN of Belfast, Ireland. The public are cordially invited.

THE PARK TABERNACLE, BROOKLYN, on Cumberland st., between Myrtle and Park avs., is opened for public worship. Preaching by the Rev. C. D. MURRAY of New Haven, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., and the Rev. Mr. BARTLETT, of Jersey City, at 3½ P. M. The public are invited to attend.

SEATS FREE.—COME, ONE AND ALL, AND hear the Rev. OTIS SAXTON, late of Wiosted, where the great revival first broke out. He will preach in the 37th-st. M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs., SUNDAY MORNING, the 4th inst. Services commence at 10½ o'clock; and in Norfolk-st. at 3 P. M.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, Duffield st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW (Sabbath) by the Pastor, the Rev. G. R. MCMILLAN, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. The public are cordially invited. Seats free to strangers. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

CHURCH ON THE HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN.—Divine service will be resumed in this church (in Pierrepont-st., near Monroe-place) on the FIRST SABBATH in September at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. There will be evening instead of afternoon service on the second Sabbath of each month.

THE SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—the Rev. Dr. MCELROY'S), 74th st., between 6th and 6th avs. will be opened for divine service TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rev. Dr. THORNWELL, of Columbia, S. C., will preach in the MORNING, and the Rev. Dr. MCELROY in the AFTERNOON.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS—UNION-SQUARE.—The Church will be re-opened TO-MORROW. Preaching MORNING and EVENING, by the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER. Subject in the EVENING—*The Spirit and the Word, as the Strength of an Aggrieved Church and Ministry*. Services at 7½ o'clock.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The Rev. E. L. MAGOON, D. D., of Albany, will preach as above, TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) the 4th inst. Morning services at 10½ A. M., and Afternoon at 4 o'clock P. M. Strangers and others are cordially invited to attend.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION Church, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., at 4 and 7½ P. M. Also on THURSDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. All are invited. Seats free throughout

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH—CORNER OF Christopher and Bedford sts. The Rev. FRANK BEMINGTON, having accepted the call of this Church to become their Pastor, will enter upon his duties TO-MORROW. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Baptism at the close of the morning service.

ELM PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. W. A. BARTLETT, Pastor, will preach in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, corner of Hoyt-st. and Fulton av., TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) Sept. 4. Communion service in the morning at 10½. Evening service at 7½.

THE REV. HENRY BLANCHARD, AT the Church of the Restoration, Monroe place, Brooklyn, will resume his regular services TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. There will be only the MORNING services in that Church during the present month.

LAWRENCE-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. A. MCELHERAN, the Blind Preacher of Brooklyn, will preach in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Lawrence and Tillary sts., Brooklyn, on SABBATH, Sept. 4, at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and 3½ o'clock in the afternoon. Seats free to strangers.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. JOSEPH KINBALL, of Brockport, N. Y., will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½, and 4 o'clock. The children's meeting, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, will be addressed by the Rev. MR. DURFEE, of Troy, N. Y.

SPRING-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, having been repaired and refitted, will be reopened for public worship, SABBATH, Sep. 4, at 10½ A. M. and at 3½ P. M. Sabbath School as usual. The Rev. T. M. VAN BUREN, Pastor.

THIRD UNITARIAN SOCIETY, CORNER of Bleecker and 3d sts., the Rev. Mr. NEWHALL. MORNING services only. Subject TO-MORROW—*Prove all things*. For the SUNDAY following—*Hold fast that which is Good*.

THE REV. DR. MARSELUS—OF NEW-York, will preach at the Reformed Protestant Dutch Chapel, corner of Summit and Hicks sts., South Brooklyn, next SABBATH, Sept. 4. Service in the morning at 11½ and in the evening at 7½.

COOPER INSTITUTE—UNION SERVICE.—Sixteenth Sunday. Sept. 4. The Rev. WM. AIKMAN will preach, in the large hall, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Union prayer meeting at 3½ P. M. and every morning through the week, from 8 to 9 o'clock.

THE SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., having been reopened, the Pastor, the Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH will preach, Providence permitting, TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ A. M. 7½ P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—THE REV. DR. MINTURN, Rector of St. George's Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services at 10½ A. M and 3½ and 7½ P.M. Seats free.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, ORCHARD-ST., NEAR BROOME.—Services will be resumed in this Church TO-MORROW. The Rev. Dr. SAWYER, Pastor, will preach at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING, and at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING.

ABINGDON SQUARE UNION CHURCH.—Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square.—Preaching TO-MORROW by the Pastor at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening, *Annanias and Sapphira*. Children's monthly meeting at 3½ P. M.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, BLEECKER BUILDING, CORNER BLEECKER AND MORTON-STS.—Elder GEORGE STORRS will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and Elder E. CROWELL at 3 P. M. Seats free. Bible class at 2 P.M.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH—Between the 6th and 7th avs., (the Rev H. D. GANSE, Pastor) This Church will be opened TO-MORROW, Sept. 4, for Divine service, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

PROF. MATTISON HAVING RETURNED to the City, will preach at Union Chapel, corner of 20th-st. and Broadway, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. The Sabbath School will be reopened at 9 A. M.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH—SEVENTH-Av., near 12th-st. Preaching by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Conference meeting at 3 P. M. MORNING subject—*Christ, a Great Saviour*.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Second and Third Avenues. Preaching on to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. F. S. DE HASS. All seats FREE.

THE REV. DR. THORNWELL, OF SOUTH Carolina, will preach, TO-MORROW MORNING, in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th-st., (Dr. MCELROY'S,) at 10½ o'clock.

NEW JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Rev. SABIN HOUGH will preach on SUNDAY MORNING. Service begins at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

ABINGDON-SQUARE UNION CHURCH—Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon square.—Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. Seats free.

CITY PARK MISSION CHURCH, NEAR 23d-st. BROOKLYN.—Divine worship TO-MORROW, at 10:30 A. M., 3:30, and 7:30 P. M. The Rev. LYMAN WHITING will conduct each of the services.

THE REV. WM. HENRY MILBURN WILL preach TO-MORROW, 4th inst., at 10 A. M. and 8 P. M., in the Pacific-st. M. E. Church, Clinton st., corner of Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

THE SIXTEENTH BAPTIST CHURCH—In 16th-st., near 8th-av. The pastor, the Rev. W. S. MILLER, is expected to preach SABBATH MORNING, Sept. 4, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

THE REV. T. L. CUYLER WILL PREACH TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) in the Market st. Church, near East Broadway, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Home Chapel in 29th-st will not be open for service.

THE WASHINGTON-AVENUE BAPTIST Church, Brooklyn, will reopen for public worship on SUNDAY, Sept. 4. Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING.—PREACHING TO-MORROW, at Catherine Market, at 6 and 10 A. M.; at the foot of Broome-st. at 5½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH—On State-st., near Hoyt, Brooklyn. Preaching SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, the Rev. J. A. WARE. Subject—*Religious Excitement—the Irish Revival*. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Rev. GEO. STORRS. Subject—*Romish Papal Power and Napoleon Dynasty as connected with Scripture Prophecy*.

THE REV. DR. HOLMAN, HAVING RETurned from the East, will preach at Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner of 41st-st. and 6th Avenue, on Sabbath next, at 10½ A. M., and in the evening at 7½. Subject—Morning, "The Revival in Ireland;" Evening "The Living Jesus." In the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, religious services. The ordinance of Baptism will be administered in the morning.

THE ORDINANCE OF BELIEVERS' BAPTISM will be administered at Communipaw at 10½ A.M. NEXT SABBATH, by the Pastor of the Hudson City Baptist Church, New Jersey. (SAMUEL L. KNAPP,) at which time and place a sermon may be expected. By order and in behalf of the Church. J. T. FIRTH.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY YOUNG MEN'S Baptist Union prayer meeting will be held with the Norfolk-st. Baptist Church, (Norfolk-st., near Broome) on NEXT WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 7, at 8 o'clock. The young men of the denomination and of the City generally are most earnestly invited to attend,

THE FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST Church of this City will commence holding divine service in the Sabbath School room of their new Church, in 28th-st., near Broadway, TO-MORROW. The Pastor, Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, will preach at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M. Sabbath School at 9½ A. M. and at 2 P. M.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, the Rev. E. L. JANES, and in the EVENING, by the Rev. Prof. JOHNSTON, of Carlisle College, at 7½ o'clock. Sacramental service at 3 P. M. Seats free.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER of Broome and Greene sts.—This church having been closed during August, will be reopened (D. V.) next SABBATH, Sept. 4. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Subject of the afternoon discourse—*The Parable of the Great Supper*.

THE PROPHET ONCE MORE!—THAT very strange man, who is believed to be sent in the Spirit of Elijah, according to our Lord's prediction in Matt. 17: 11, will preach the Word of Prophecy TO-MORROW, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M., in the Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

WILLIAMSBURGH.—THE NEW-ENGLAND Congregational Church will be reopened for public service TO-MORROW MORNING. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., by the Pastor, and 7½ o'clock P.M. by the Rev. W. B. TOMPKINS, of Bridgewater, N. Y.

THE REV. ROBERT M. HENRY, OF Chicago, will preach D. V. TO-MORROW in the Fourth Associate Reformed Church, corner of Houston and Thompson-sts. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P.M.

THE REV. HENRY KIMBALL WILL preach regularly every SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING in the Presbyterian Church, 50th-st., near 8th av. Subject, TO-MORROW, *Getting and Giving*.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURGH, will open for public worship TO-MORROW. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The pastor, the Rev. E. PETERS, will officiate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES,
With important improvements.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.
THE GREAT ECONOMIZER OF TIME AND PRESERVER OF HEALTH.

It is found by accurate experiment that the stitching of a sheet, requiring by hand 13 hours and 31 minutes, can be done by this machine in 1 hour and 5 minutes. Other work is done with equal facility.

THE LOCK STITCH MADE BY THIS MACHINE

is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance upon each side of the seam. It is made with two threads one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it.

GOOD NEWS—*From the Christian Advocate and Journal*.—A reduction in the prices of Sewing Machines is announced in our advertising columns. Their utility is established beyond question, and at the present prices we see no reason why they should not be found, as they ought to be, in every household. Several varieties are manufactured, adapted to various purposes. So far as public opinion has been formed and uttered, the preference is emphatically accorded to the Wheeler and Wilson machine for family use, and for manufacturers in the same range of purpose and material. During the present autumn the trials have been numerous, and all the patents of any pretension have been brought fairly into competition in every case the Wheeler & Wilson machine has won the highest premium. We may instance the State Fairs of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Illinois, Wisconsin, Virginia, Michigan, Indiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and California, and the Fairs in Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore, Richmond and San Francisco. At the Fair of the St. Louis Mechanical Association, the Examining Committee was composed of 25 ladies of the highest social standing, who, without a dissenting voice, awarded for the Wheeler & Wilson machine the highest and only premium, a Silver Pitcher, valued at $75. If these facts do not establish a reputation, we know not what can.

We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune*.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times*.
It has no rival.—*Scientific American*.
Works more uniformly than the hand.—*Herald*.
Equal to nine seamstresses.—*Home Journal*.
An almost perfect instrument.—*Evening Post*.
The machine for family use.—*Advocate and Journal*.
Most honorable to American genius.—*Independent*.
We cannot imagine anything more perfect.—*Evangelist*.
Will give entire satisfaction.—*Observer*.
The best ever invented.—*Christian Inquirer*.
A triumph of mechanical genius.—*Ure's Dictionary*.
In looking for the best sewing machine—*Examiner*.
Indispensable in every family.—*The Preacher*.
We praise it with enthusiasm.—*Christian Intelligencer*.
A skillfully-directed stitch.—*Scientific American*.
Worthy of the highest award.—*Sabbatic Recorder*.
It surpasses all others.—*Ladies' Repository*.
A beautiful stitch.—*Putnam's Monthly*.
The best American production.—*Knickerbocker*.
A complete success.—*National Magazine*.
Magnificent in operation.—*Mrs. Stephens' Monthly*.
It is eminently superior.—*Dictionary of Mechanics*.
Beyond all question, the machines.—*Life Illustrated*.
The stitch cannot be unravelled.—*Am. Agriculturist*.
They maintain the preeminence.—*Express*.
Saves the time and health of ten women.—*Water-Cure*.
Our household is in ecstacies with it.—*Porter's Spirit*.
Its superiority is unquestioned.—*Freeman's Journal*.
Its superiority is obvious.—*Household Words*.
Has no sewing machine equal to it.—*The Bride*.
Supply the fashionable world.—*Daily News*.
Are preeminently superior.—*Ladies' Visitor*.
One of our household gods.—*U. S. Journal*.
Unrivalled in every quality.—*Dog Book*.
It has no superior.—*Dispatch*.
Pretty, useful, magical.—*Leslie's Gazette*.
Have no equal in family use.—*Mineral World*.
The best suited for sewing.—*Mining Journal*.
Combine every requirement.—*Family Magazine*.
It combines every excellent.—*Living Age*.
Vastly superior to all other.—*Golden Prize*.
We entirely prefer them.—*Mother's Journal*.
We cannot tire in its praise.—*New Yorker*.

I find your machine invaluable. I have used it a year, and it has never been out of order. The stitch is very durable, and can be adapted to fine or coarse materials. It works with the rapidity of a dozen hands; saves much time, fatigue and expense. One of your machines is used by my father's family another in the household of a sister, and others by various friends. The opinions of all accord with that I have just expressed

MRS. ANN CORA RITCHIE.

Of it we can speak with entire clearness and confidence, after the use of one four years or more in our family. We look upon it as one of the benefactors of the age and one which will constitute an era in the history of woman.

MRS E. OAKES SMITH.

Mrs. Vinton desires me to express to you her entire satisfaction with your Sewing Machine. I may add that, in judging from the frequency of the rapid use of this machine, it promotes both industry and pleasure. My purse bears witness that the Sewing Machine, among its other excellences, is a household economy.

REV. DR. FRANCIS VINTON.

Your admirable *Needlewoman* is the only seamstress that defies extortionate men. They cannot cheat it, or starve it, nor deprive it of sleep, nor tire it out, nor make its hands weary. It is a worker that is a match for the most unwearied and avaricious manufacturer. At last, I am thankful that there is a Machine Woman that can not be oppressed nor kept in suffering.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

I regard it as the best instrument I have seen, for neatness, variety, rapidity and beauty of performance. Its introduction among the families of our land will be a benefaction and a blessing to mothers and daughters.

The Rev. D. G. ABBOTT, Spingler Institute.

There is but one Sewing-Machine, and that is Wheeler & Wilson's. Judge MEIGS, American Institute.

The most practical invention adapted to common use.
Com Mechanics' Institute, Baltimore.

It will work as great a change in the family as railways have in States. Hon. N. P. BANKS.

The machine has given the highest satisfaction. It is indeed a household treasure. It runs with ease and velocity, makes a beautiful stitch, and has not once got out of repair. T. S. ARTHUR, *Arthur's Home Mag.*

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A NEW INVENTION.

To ladies and all who wish to obtain a natural and healthy color to the cheeks, without the aid of rouge or paints.

The advertiser (a practical chemist) has discovered a mixture which when applied to the surface of the skin imparts a natural rosy and healthy bloom, so like life, and at the same time so beautiful, that its application cannot be discovered by the closest scrutiny, and when once applied remains durable for life, will not wash or rub off, is quite harmless and can be used without the least injury to the skin. No toilet should be without it. Sold in bottles, with full directions for use, only by the inventor, and mailed free from observation to any address, on receipt of $3. Address Prof. GEES, Practical Chemist, No. 22 St. Antoine-st., Montreal, Canada.

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Introduce, this day, the AUTUMN FASHION FOR GENTLEMEN'S HATS, and would remark that for the past THIRTY YEARS no opportunity has been lost to introduce into their factories every improvement. Through this and their present extensive facilities, they now offer their Fabrics as unequaled. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

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JONES' ORIGINAL ITALIAN CHEMICAL SOAP, price only 25 cents. Clears dark, yellow or discolored skin, sore heads, beards or less; it is fine for infants or shaving. Sold at No. 100 Fulton-st., Nos. 326 and 863 Broadway, No. 168 Bowery, and at Mrs. Hayes', Brooklyn.

CROTON WATER.

ANDREW SCHELLING'S Croton Water Filter and Charcoal for Rectifying, can be had at No. 1843d-st., also, at the factory, Nos. 135 and 139 West 33d st., between 10th and 11th avs.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED,
In the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal st., formerly No. 11 Wall st.

CHIRIQUI IDOLS FOR SALE.—A COMplete assortment received direct from Chiriqui for sale by FRED. THERIOT,
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HOTELS.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
ON 5TH AV.,
AT THE INTERSECTION OF BROADWAY, OPPOSITE MADISON-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

TO BE OPENED AUGUST 23, 1859.

This location is the most desirable of any in this great Metropolis, being the most healthy, delightful and central in the City, and very near and convenient to the Hudson River and Boston Railroad depôts.

The entire arrangements of the establishment are the result of mature study and experience, and render it the most comfortable and home like hotel in the world.

All the improvements that comfort and convenience have suggested have been introduced.

Every precaution has been taken, during construction, to secure the positive safety of guests from the dangers of conflagration. Subdivision double brick walls extend from the rock foundation to the roof. All of the floors are double, and are separated by a layer of cement, making the entire structure fire proof.

Among other important improvements, in addition to the usual stairways, a vertical railway is nearly completed to convey guests from the first to upper floors, upon a plan which admits of no possibility of accident.

Lofty, spacious and continuous corridors, forming a promenade of eight hundred feet upon each of the six stories, give light and air, in the highest degree, to every apartment.

A liberal space has been appropriated to public drawing rooms and parlors, connecting which and the dining-rooms there is a grand promenade hall. Suites of spacious parlors, chambers and dressing-rooms, with all the modern conveniences, have been especially designed for the comfort of families, traveling parties, and single gentlemen.

An Exchange containing the journals of the day, and all the conveniences for commercial intercourse and business, has been added to the many other features of the Hotel, and there is a telegraph office connecting with all parts of the country.

Billiard and chess rooms of the most approved style and appointments, are provided for the use of guests and the public.

The furniture, and every article of use in the establishment, has been expressly designed and manufactured for the FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

All communications for apartments, or upon any business connected with the house, please direct to "FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL," in order to insure immediate attention.

The entire organization of this Hotel has been under the direction of Mr. FARAN STEVENS, Proprietor of Revere and Tremont Houses in Boston, and Battle and Point Clear Houses in Mobile, and will be conducted by

Your obedient servants,
HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO.

FARAN STEVENS,
A. B. DARLING,
HIRAM HITCHCOCK.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Only one hour from New-York *via* Morris and Essex Railroad. Pure spring water and baths. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt st., 8½, 11½, 3½, 5:10, 5:40 P.M.
CH. STRINGER, Proprietor.

BOARDING.

BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a large room and board at No. 79 Sands-st. Also, a room for a single gentleman. The house is delightfully located, and in all respects such as respectable parties would desire, containing all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Reference required.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS in the new first-class brown stone house, No 120 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for gentlemen and their wives; also two hall bedrooms for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6. References required.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED Room may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentleman. E. ROUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN AND their wives, and single gentlemen, can find pleasant rooms and comfortable homes. House containing all the modern improvements, No. 89 State-st., between Hicks and Henry sts. One suite of unfurnished rooms. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A GENtleman and his wife and a young lady want board in Brookl

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 3, 1859.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, embracing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued on MONDAY MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *Moses Taylor*, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

South—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	8½ A. M.
South and West Way Mail	8½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad	8½ A. M. and 8½ P. M.
Boston and Southwestern Mail	8½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
Mail for Boston, by Railroad	6½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
Mail for Boston, by Steamboat	5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Bremen*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New York Post-office to-day, Sept. 3, at 12½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Canadian screw-steamship *North Briton*, from Liverpool on the 24th ult., with four days later European advices, is now about due at Quebec. She had not passed Further Point at 10 o'clock last night.

Advices from Buenos Ayres to July 8, reach us through an arrival at Boston. Two steamers of the Buenos Ayres navy in passing up the Parana had been fired into from Rosario. Shots from the same post had been discharged into the steamer *Arinaction*, upon which our Minister, Mr. YANCEY, was proceeding to Buenos Ayres. Mr. YANCEY had protested against the fact, and also against the decree of Gen. URQUIZA declaring the port of Buenos Ayres closed to neutral shipping.

By the *Quaker City* we have Havana dates to August 29. The health of the city was good; the weather extremely warm. Much annoyance was experienced by American sea captains at a decree which will seriously incommode traders with the Island. The old postal regulations had been restored. Sugar was dull, freights improved, exchanges languid. The *Cahawba*, from New-Orleans, on the 27th ult., and Havana on the 29th, also arrived last evening, making the quickest trip on record between New-Orleans and this port, *via* Havana. There is nothing important to add to the news by the *Quaker City*. The *Cahawba* brought 160,000 Mexican dollars from New-Orleans.

Our Arizona correspondence states that the depredations of the Apache Indians in that Territory are becoming almost unendurable. Their offences are committed alike against person and property. Stealing live stock is their favorite amusement, and the settlers are in constant fear of surprises. A change in the location of the military posts is earnestly urged, with a view to keeping the savages in check.

Ex-President PIERCE reached his home in Concord yesterday. He was received at the Nashua depôt by a deputation of citizens from Manchester, accompanied by the Amoskeag Veterans, and much enthusiasm was manifested. A special train conveyed him and his escort to Manchester, when a procession was formed and marched through the principal streets, and was succeeded by a collation, with speeches, etc. He was then escorted to Concord, where similar demonstrations of respect awaited him. Last night he was serenaded.

Several attempts have been made within a few months to throw trains off the track of the Western division of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, and the officers of the road recently applied to the Mayor of Cincinnati for assistance in ferreting out the scoundrels who were engaged in the outrage. The Mayor accordingly dispatched a Cincinnati detective on the required duty, who succeeded in arresting two men in the very act of obstructing the passage of the mail train west, on the night of the 30th ult. The place selected for the murderous attempt was a very dangerous one, where many of the passengers must inevitably have lost their lives. The villains were lodged in jail at Salem, Ill.

No trains have left Chicago on the Michigan Southern Railroad since Thursday, in consequence of a strike of the machinists at La Porte and Adrian. The cause of the strike is the alleged inability or refusal of the Company to pay back wages. A strike is also in progress among the coal miners of Pittsburg, Pa. They contend for the right to be paid by weight instead of by measurement.

The committee appointed by the Tammany General Committee, to meet Secretary COBB, now stopping at the St. Nicholas, to protest against the adoption of the contract system in the Public Store, at No. 12 Broad-street, discharged its duty yesterday. It transpired that the contracts had already been awarded to Messrs. J. C. MAATIN, U. F. MOINTYER, JAS. CRAIG, BIXBY, and others. All the Committee could do, consequently, was to prophecy all manner of evil as the necessary result of the adoption of this system.

The mean rascal who recently perpetrated the swindle upon fifteen young ladies from Philadelphia, whom he decoyed to this City on pretence of wishing to employ them for school and music teachers in the South, was yesterday arrested in Washington, and is now in prison there, awaiting a requisition from the Governor of New-York. He has a wife in Washington, and slept at her residence on Thursday night. He has latterly been employed as a laborer in the Patent Office, and is said to have in some manner swindled some of the citizens of Washington. Two large traveling trunks, to which he lays claim, are at the express office in that city, and are supposed to contain valuables belonging to his victims.

The steam boiler in the machine-shop of Messrs. STEWART & BROWN, in Goerck-street, near Bivington, exploded yesterday afternoon, throwing down the building, killing one man and injuring several others—one, it is believed, fatally. The adjoining buildings were somewhat injured by the explosion. It is stated that a short time previous to the catastrophe, the engineer complained that he could not get the usual pressure of steam upon the boiler.

The City churches, many of which have been closed during the usual Summer vacation, will be reopened to-morrow under the pastorships of their respective ministers, who have for the most part returned from the country, with health much improved, ready to resume their pastoral labors.

There was another brilliant display of aural light last night, accompanied by a very cold wind from the Northwest. We publish this morning a highly interesting account of the effect of the aurora of Sunday night on the telegraph wires in various parts of the country.

Cotton continued inactive yesterday. Flour and Wheat were heavy, and prices favored buyers. Corn was in demand, and was quite firm. Provisions attracted less attention. Pork was unsettled. Coffee was in lively request. Sugars were freely offered and purchased at, however, somewhat easier rates. Molasses was quiet, as were likewise Rice, Copper, Hemp, Lime, Oils, Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine, Cigar Leaf Tobacco, Dry Cod-fish, Hops, Hides and Leather, were in good demand. Other branches of trade were unaltered.

The Washington Monument.

Lieutenant IVES, to whom the care of the National Monument to WASHINGTON, at the Federal Capital, has been confided, with the permission of the Secretary of War, has just issued a careful explanation of his object in suggesting that boxes for the collection of voluntary contributions from the people at large, toward the completion of the work, should be set up in the various Post-offices of the United States. As set forth by the projector, this scheme would really appear to be both becoming and practicable. Lieutenant IVES protests, very properly, against the dismal sort of patriotic mendicancy which has, of late years, come so sadly into vogue. The Monument at Washington is a fact; an incomplete fact, indeed, like the Cathedral at Cologne, or the German Constitution, but still a fact. It rears itself aloft, nearly two hundred feet of solid and substantial stone, and cries aloud from its unfinished shaft for decisive popular action in its behalf. Clearly it cannot remain in its present condition, without making us something more than ridiculous in the eyes of all foreigners who see it, and in our own. As clearly Congress will do nothing to carry the work through successfully. Lieutenant IVES, therefore, having thoroughly exploded the worst feature of the architectural plan, that vast oven from which the obelisk was originally represented as destined to emerge, and having resolved to make the monument simply a magnificent and unrivalled shaft of marble, which shall be the loftiest work of human hands on earth, has made a careful calculation, from which it results that the sum of $300,000 alone will be required to finish the structure, and that the sum ought to be raised by the free-will offerings of the American people. He has therefore suggested that the Post-offices of the country, 30,000 in number, should be furnished each with a box, into which all citizens who are disposed to do so may drop their contributions, be those contributions never so small. An average return from each Post-office of *ten dollars* in three years would meet the whole of the requisite outlay. It can hardly be that with this understanding of the project as it stands, and with the guarantees for the honest prosecution of the work afforded by the high character of those who have it in charge, our people should remain sluggishly indifferent to the disgrace of leaving a monument to WASHINGTON, so conspicuously begun as this, miserably incomplete in the very heart of the city which wears his glorious and beloved name.

The Canal Convention.

The Railroad interest has blundered a premature charge upon the Canals. Mr. BROCKWAY'S paper, pronouncing the Canals too slow for this fast age, and the whole system a broken-backed concern, which has seen its best days, was published a month too early. It has revealed the carefully-concealed truth that a combination exists deliberately to break down these great public works, upon which the State has spent forty years of labor, just at the time when their enlargement is substantially completed, and to discredit them for the sake of diminishing their revenues, with a view at last of bringing them under the hammer. It is true, our present Constitution expressly prohibits the sale of the Canals; but six years hence we shall hold another Constitutional Convention, and by that time a studiously illiberal policy may have swelled their debt into proportions so absolutely odious, that any disposition of them whatever will seem a relief; or should public sentiment be sufficiently debauched before 1866, there is a short cut, well known to politicians, for the avoidance of the Constitutional disability.

Fortunate then for the State was this premature publication of the Railroad conspiracy. The announcement rallies the friends of the Canals at an auspicious moment. Had the alarm been given a week later, the political conventions might have ignored the whole question, and at least a year would have been lost. But now this is impossible. The Canal Convention which opened its sessions at Rochester on Thursday, found itself unexpectedly a centre of attraction. A matter which seemed, when the call was issued, to be more important than interesting, suddenly appeared invested with popular attention. The Convention anticipated a heavy preliminary labor—the task of convincing the people that the Canals really have mortal enemies, and that intending buyers are busy cheapening their value for the sake of securing them at a low figure. But that weary work was spared them. The foe unmasked himself in time, and left them all their leisure for preparing his defeat. This, however, is no holiday undertaking.

The Canals of the State, though within twenty-three years they have brought into the Treasury $39,709,048 of net profits, have still a debt to their account of $27,000,000. Their surplus revenues have been diverted to all manner of objects except to the extinguishment of their debt. The expense of collection, superintendence and ordinary repairs in 1858 was less than double the expense for these purposes in 1837, although the liabilities to damage were more than doubled. To maintain their position as the chief carrier between the lakes and the seaboard against powerful competition, tolls on the Canals have been forced down faster than their revenues would warrant. The money lost to their income, however, was not wasted upon a Company, but saved to the people, taxed just so much the more lightly.

In November next the administration of the public works for the next two years will be determined at the polls. It was clearly the business of this Convention to do all in its power to prevent it from being given to men who have no faith in Canals, or worse yet, to officers who have a direct interest in making their returns show as badly as possible.

How wisely the Convention has performed its delicate and important duties may be seen by our reports of its proceedings. There were some speeches made that evinced more excitement than reason, and some things said about the corruption cheaply wrought by free passes, and the buying and selling of Legislatures, and the motives of public men, that were extremely impertinent to the cause the orators had at heart. But there was also a good deal of sound logic uttered, and many facts were presented that all men will be the wiser for digesting. The brief, but sufficiently explicit letter of Ex-Governor HUNT, and the clear, cool statements of Mr. RUGGLES, will be perused with special interest. On the whole, the Convention was sensible and timely in its action. It has put the Canals into the coming canvass, and unwelcome as this element will be at Syracuse, neither Republicans nor Democrats can afford to overlook it. If either should, the Americans can hardly fail to take the cue, and when selecting "the best men of all parties," to make sure that at the same time they are "sound on the Canals," and so retrieve their else rather doubtful fortunes.

The Central Park.

The people of New-York are gradually awakening to a sense of the really priceless possession which the Central Park bids fair to be to them and to "their heirs forever." Not a mere common, or play-ground, or loungingplace is preparing for us in this vast and beautiful public work, but a majestic breathingplace for the life of a great city, and an imperial domain of beauty, worthy the metropolis of the great Republic. The scale on which the Park has been laid out is perhaps the finest contradiction ever yet given of the current belief that the people can never make up their minds to do half as much for themselves as despots would do for them; while the skill, tact, honesty and energy with which the work is prosecuted offer us the most comfortable assurance we can anywhere find that the capacity of carrying on a public improvement efficiently has not utterly died out among us. We elsewhere give our readers a synopsis of the system on which the labor of the Park is conducted, which speaks for itself more eloquently than any eulogy could.

The weekly performances of Dodworth's Band in the Ramble have already done a great deal to attract our population to that lovely spot, and are thus making them familiar with the spirit that presides over the whole Park, and with the promise it offers for the future. The quiet and decorum which have marked these performances, as well as the undisturbed tranquillity which reigns on Sunday afternoons among the thousands of our fellow-citizens who then frequent the Park in search of fresh air and innocent recreation, give admirable augury for the future.

And we must, therefore, express our sincere satisfaction with the action of the Commissioners of the Park, in refusing on Thursday last to bring the Park into the arena of political disputes, by organizing Sunday concerts on the grounds. Had the Commissioners taken such a step as this, they would have lent themselves to the designs of a knot of vulgar agitators who desire to make a pretended regard for religious freedom the cloak for an elaborate attempt at the abolition of all laws which protect the Sabbath of the poor, by closing the haunts of dissipation and low indulgence. There exists as yet no popular demand for any organization of public concerts in our public grounds on Sunday. The proposition comes through the most notorious mouthpieces of a merely Anti-Sabbatarian faction; and is part of a scheme for awakening, if possible, that worst of civil quarrels a—dispute between the different classes of the community on a point of theological belief and religious ritual.

The Great Eastern Steamship.

Notwithstanding a definite announcement made by the Company which owns the *Great Eastern*, to the effect that the great ship will certainly make her first Transatlantic voyage from Holyhead to Portland, some doubts still exist as to her destination upon this side of the Atlantic. Mr. JOHN O. LEVER early in the last month proposed to charter the monster for his Galway line. This proposition the Company for a moment appear to have entertained; but by subsequently announcing the departure of the vessel from Holyhead, and by a card issued on Wednesday, Aug 17, they have sufficiently shown their indisposition to close finally with the offer. In their card they state distinctly that they have declined the LEVER proposition; and as if to clinch the denial, add that "the ship is not open for charter," and that she will "sail as announced." The advertisements of her intended departure for Portland remain unaltered in the London papers of Aug. 20, our latest date. On the other hand, private letters of the 19th, state that another proposition from Mr. LEVER was under consideration; and by the *Jason*, which left Galway on the afternoon of the 20th, with dispatches from London up to the latest moment, Mr. LEVER telegraphs to his agents here that he *has* chartered the *Great Eastern*, and that she will sail from Galway to New-York. It is evident therefore that the Cisatlantic terminus of the most interesting voyage made across the Atlantic since the days of COLUMBUS, is still in doubt, and that a further arrival from Europe alone can settle the question definitely. In the meantime there is much reason to hope the waters of New-York Bay may receive the gigantic vessel.

Had less of ignorant twaddle been talked about the approaches of our harbor, there could be no hesitation on the part of the proprietors of the *Leviathan* in sending her hither directly. Accepting, without reflection, the reck, less representations of a portion of the Press the public, and especially the English public, has been induced to doubt the feasibility of a safe passage of the *Great Eastern* through the ordinary channels leading into this port; taking it for granted, in the first instance, that the entrance through the Narrows is out of the question, and next, that only by the employment of great skill and through serious dangers could the mighty stranger descend the Sound and the East River to the northern verge of Hellgate.

The truth in all probability is, that there would be no sort of difficulty in bringing this vessel through the ordinary ship-channel into New-York harbor. There are a dozen pilots of the port who would stake their reputations upon sailing her in safety with the trifling load she is likely to carry upon this experimental trip. Any vessel drawing no more than 23 feet water can pass through the usual channel at low water without impediment. The *Great Eastern*, according to the estimates of her projectors, was to draw only 15½ feet when launched; but she was to be launched, with coal, ballast, crew, water and stores aboard, and in all respects ready for sea. The same estimates reckoned that with light freight, coal, ballast and passengers, she would draw 20 feet; and only when loaded to her utmost capacity, and with fuel sufficient to carry her around the world, would she require a depth of 30 feet. These are the official indications of the exactions of the ship; and founding our conclusions upon them, and also upon the facts that on her forthcoming trip the vessel will probably bear *no* freight at all, and but few passengers comparatively, and no more than half the quantity of coals demanded by a round trip to Australia, we have good grounds for believing that her draught will be less than 20 feet; and, therefore, that New-York Bay and the North River are perfectly accessible to her mighty bulk.

It should be the wish of every American whose patriotism is not purely provincial, that the eventful experiment in navigation now under weigh may be triumphantly consummated in the waters of the great commercial metropolis of the United States, rather than in any port of the second class. However our sister cities on the seaboard may like to amuse themselves with their own pretensions to rival New-York in this or that attribute of municipal importance, they know very well and should have no good reason for refusing to acknowledge that no city of the Union really presents so grand a type of our American civilization and of our national power as the capital of the Empire State. The advent of the colossal vessel which is so reasonably expected to revolutionize the traffic of the seas could nowhere else in the New World be solemnized so fitly as in the only American city which ranks with the two or three world-renowned centres of commerce and of population. In saying this we speak not as New-Yorkers, but as Americans; and we are very sure that all intelligent and candid Americans, wherever their local interests or sympathies may be, will on a moment's reflection very cordially agree with us.

SUPPOSED CHILD-MURDER.—We mentioned yesterday that the body of a male infant had been found on Thursday in the East River, at the foot of Twentieth-street. An investigation of the matter was yesterday made by Coroner JACKMAN, which resulted in the showing of suspicious circumstances. A *post mortem* examination of the body disclosed the fact that the child had been born alive, and that death had been caused by suffocation. The remains when found were tied up in a piece of bagging, and part of an undergarment, and attached to them, by a piece of cord, was an iron wheel and a large stone, evidently for the purpose of sinking the corpse. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death by drowning from having been thrown into the water by some person or persons unknown."

AURORA AUSTRALIS.

Magnificent Display on Friday Morning.

The exhibition of the Aurora on Thursday night and Friday morning, exceeded in brilliancy that of last Sunday evening; but upon the last occasion it was chiefly confined to the southern heavens, and hence was more properly an *Aurora Australis* than an *Aurora Borealis*. At one time the light lay along within five degrees of the southern horizon, like a bright, white cloud, with the lower edge as well defined as the edge of a sheet of white paper. From 1 to 2 o'clock A. M., the marked features of the light were an immense pillar, or rather bank, of livid red in the southeast, and a corresponding bank of yellowish white light in the southwest. From these shot up red, orange, yellow and white streamers, which nearly met in a point south of the zenith. There was also, at that time, considerable white light in confused shapes, sporting itself in the north. But two hours later, when the light, as a whole, was at its greatest brilliancy, the northern heavens were perfectly unilluminated, with the exception of a few dim and almost imperceptible white streamers, which passed from the zenith nearly half way down to the north star. At that time almost the whole southern heavens were in a livid red flame, brightest still in the southeast and southwest. Streamers of yellow and orange shot up and met and crossed each other, like the bayonets upon a stack of guns, in the open space between the constellations Aries, Taurus and the Head of Medusa—about fifteen degrees south of the zenith. In this manner—alternating great pillars, rolling cumuli, shooting streamers, curdled and wisped and fleecy waves—rapidly changing its hues from red to orange, orange to yellow, and yellow to white, and back in the same order to brilliant red, the magnificent aureal glory continued its grand and inexplicable movements until the light of morning overpowered its radiance and it was lost in the beams of the rising sun.

Mr. Meriam's Opinions on the Boreal Light —One of his Friends Finds a Piece of the Aurora on his Hen-coop.

To *the Editor of the New-York Times*:

This morning the Aurora Borealis was bright and clear like moonlight, and slightly tinged with a pinky hue or pale flame color.

The Aurora (*electricity discharged from the craters of volcanoes*) either dissolves in the atmosphere, and is thus diffused through space or concentrated into a *gelatinous* substance forming *meteors*, called *shooting stars*. These meteors dissolve rapidly in atmospheric air, but sometimes reach the earth before dissolving, and resemble thin starch.

A correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, writing to the editor from Cleveland, Ohio, says, he saw a few *meteors* later in the evening of the 28th ult., when the Aurora was so brilliant.

The night of the 19th and 20th of February, 1852, when the Aurora Borealis shown with such brilliancy throughout the night, the telegraph wires at Boston were furnished with electricity without the aid of the battery, and my thermometers, connected with the earth and atmosphere by copper wires, indicated four degrees higher temperature than those connected with the earth and atmosphere by iron wires.

I have a record of the Aurora Borealis suspending the transmission of the proceedings of Parliament from London to Edinburg a few years ago.

I printed a full and detailed account of the great meteoric shower of Nov. 13, 1833, obtained from forty-six different places of observation, together with an account of the great meteoric shower, Nov. 12, 1799. It occupies five pages of the New York *Municipal Gazette*, from which I make the following extracts:

Nov. 13, 1833.—At Dover, N. H., there was an appearance of the Aurora Borealis early in the preceding evening, which continued till 4 o'clock in the morning, when it suddenly broke out into streams of strong light, spreading into columns, changing into a thousand different shapes, varying their colors through all the tints of the rainbow, and shooting from the horizon almost to the zenith. This scene was followed by a splendid exhibition of fireworks. Luminous balls might be seen darting about with great velocity, leaving behind them a train resembling that of a comet. The whole was closed by the formation of a triumphal arch, which vanished before the coming light of morning.—*Professor Caswell.*

The Aurora Borealis during the whole time of my observations, which was about half an hour, (from 4½ to 5 o'clock,) was distinctly visible, though by no means so brilliant or so active as that meteor usually is when visible here.—*Buffalo Journal.*

There was also (at Cincinnati) an Aurora or boreal light in a direction a little north of east. The lower edge of this bank of light appeared to be several degrees above the horizon.—*Letter of Mr. Darius Lapham to Professor Silliman.*

At Poland, Ohio, at 10 o'clock in the evening, the Aurora Borealis was very distinct.—*Dr. J. P. Kurtlong.*

We have received a communication from H. H. GARLAND, of Nelson County, who states that on hearing a large drop of water fall on the roof of a coop, he immediately looked, and discovered a substance of about the circumference of a twenty-five cent piece, of the consistence and appearance of the white of an egg made hot, or, perhaps, animal jelly broken into fragments would be a better comparison.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Persons in this town saw particles of "fiery rain" strike the ground, and on examination discovered *lumps of jelly*, as they term them.—*Rahway (N. J.) Advocate.*

After sunrise a mass of gelatinous matter was found, which from its singular texture is supposed to have formed one of the large meteors. Its appearance resembles soft soap. It possessed little elasticity, and on the application of heat evaporated as readily as water. The manner in which this substance fell on the ground indicated that it had fallen with prodigious force.—*Newark, N. J., Paper.*

A woman at this place, (West Point,) who was milking about sunrise, on the 13th, saw something come down "with a spash" before her. On looking, she saw a round flattened mass, about a tea-cup or coffee-cup full, looking like boiled starch, so clear that she could see the ground through it. At 10 o'clock she went out to show it to some persons, and no vestige of it remained. A boy observed some minute particles on the spot, as large as small shot or pin's heads, of irregular shape, and falling to powder, and disappearing when he went to take them up. I went to the spot with the woman and boy, and concluded that if I heard of any analogous facts from other quarters, I would consider this as entitled to notice, but not otherwise.—*Mr. Alexander C. Twining to Prof. Olmsted.*

One of our citizens was awakened by a ball of fire falling against his window.—*Hartford Times.*

I have a very interesting account of Aurora Borealis seen all over Europe, March, 1715, but this communication is so lengthy that I omit it.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, Sept. 2, 1859. E. MERIAM.

The Aureal Display in Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 2.

There was another display of the Aurora last night, so brilliant that at about one o'clock ordinary print could be read by the light. The effect continued through this forenoon, considerably affecting the working of the telegraph lines. The aureal currents from east to west were so regular that the operators on the Eastern lines were able to hold communication and transmit messages over the line between this city and Portland, the usual batteries being discontinued from the wire. The same effects were exhibited upon the Cape Cod and other lines.

Reopening of the Churches in this City and Brooklyn.

The clergymen having under their pastoral charge the various denominational churches in this City and Brooklyn have, for the most part, returned from their respective trips into the country, whence it is their custom to repair during each Summer vacation, which embraces usually six or eight weeks previous to the 1st of September, and which is generally improved by both pastors and congregations for recreation and improvement of health. Though of the latter few have as yet wended their way homeward, owing in part to the late period attending the commencement of the "heated term" the present season, and the continuance of pleasant weather, which tempts a prolongation of the enjoyment of Summer festivities in the country, yet by a long established custom to which the several denominations generally observe, the City churches are thrown open to the public on the first Sabbath of September, at which time the pastor of each is usually present.

We append a list of those clergymen regarding whose absence and return to their pastoral labors we have been able to inform ourselves:

The Rev. S. H. TYNG, D.D., Rector of "St. George's Episcopal Church," has been spending a short season at Schooley's Mountain, N. J., and has returned in good health. His church has been closed, but will be re-opened to-morrow.

The Rev. F. L. HAWKS, D.D., Rector of "Calvary Church," Fourth-avenue, corner of East Twenty first-street, has been absent at Newport some three weeks, but resumed his labors at his church on the third Sabbath in August.

The Rev. H. W. BELLOWS, D.D, Pastor of "Church of all Souls," Fourth-avenue, corner East Twentieth-street, has been sojourning at Walpole, N. H. He resumes his pastoral labors on the 25th of the present month, meanwhile paying a visit to Antioch College, Willow Springs, Ohio.

Rev. G. B. CHEEVER, D.D., Pastor Church of the Puritans, Union-square, has been lecturing throughout this State during some three weeks. His church, which has been closed, will be opened to-morrow for service, at which time he will preach.

Rev. H. W. BEECHER, Pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, has devoted a portion of his time to lecturing in various parts of this State; during the remainder he has been at his home, near Peekskill. Mr. BEECHER will probably not be able to occupy his pulpit more than once on the morrow, owing to a periodical disaffection of the throat, which for several days has caused slight illness.

Rev. W. H. BARNUM, Pastor of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, has been absent some weeks on a trip to the White Mountains, and returns in good health. It is his purpose to preach to-morrow.

The Rev. W. J. BUDINGTON, D. D., pastor of Clinton-avenue Congregational Church, (Brooklyn, has been absent about seven weeks on a tour to the White Mountains in company with Professor PEARNE, of New-Haven. These gentlemen made their journey on horseback, and the incidents attending their somewhat novel trip have been noticed at times in the newspapers throughout the country. Dr. BUDINGTON will preach to-morrow at his church as above stated

The Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, D. D., of the South Congregational Church, (Brooklyn,) has been absent in the Eastern States some four weeks, during which time, while at Hamilton College, an able address was delivered by him at that institution. His church will be reopened to-morrow, at which time he will preach.

The Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, has been spending the Summer with his family at Andover, Mass. He returns in good health to occupy his pulpit to-morrow.

The Rev. R. S. STORRS, D. D., Pastor of the "Church of the Pilgrims," Brooklyn, has been at Lenox, Mass., during most of the Summer, and returns with a view to preaching on the morrow.

The Rev. J. E. ROCKWELL, D. D, has been absent since May last on a tour throughout Europe, with a view to the improvement of his health, visiting, among other places of interest, the valley of the Waldenses, Herculaneum, and various points in Northern Italy. He will return in about three weeks

Rev. GARDNER SPRING D.D., Brick Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and West Thirty-seventh-street, has been spending the Summer at Saratoga and in various parts of this State. He returns in good health to resume his pastoral labors to-morrow.

The Rev. S. T. SPEAR, of the South Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, has been absent nearly three months at Ballston and Saratoga. His health having been much impaired of late by close application, he will not be able to resume immediately his labors as pastor.

The Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D, Pastor of the South Congregational Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, after a trip to Illinois, where he remained on a visit to his father's residence some weeks, has returned. He occupied his pulpit last Sabbath.

The Rev. A. H. BURLINGHAM, D. D., Pastor of the South Baptist Church, No. 147 West Twenty-fifth-street, has been absent some four weeks with his family in the Eastern States, and will occupy his pulpit to-morrow.

The Rev. T. E. VERMILYE, D. D., of the North Dutch Church, corner Fulton and William streets, has spent about a month in Saratoga County, and returns in good health to preach to-morrow.

The Rev. THOMAS DEWITT, D. D., Associate Pastor of the North Dutch Church, has been spending some two months at the Holland Colony, a settlement of native Hollanders at Holland, Ottawa County, Mich., founded under the auspices of the General Synod of the Dutch Church. Dr. D. has returned in good health and will preach to-morrow.

BOILER EXPLOSION IN GOERCK-STREET.

One Man Killed and Several Wounded—A Machine-shop Blown to Pieces.

A boiler explosion occurred yesterday afternoon in a machine-shop in Goerck-street, by which one man was instantly killed, and several wounded, and one of whom will in all probability die of his injuries. At about 4½ o'clock yesterday afternoon the people in Goerck street, near Rivington, were startled by a sound resembling the discharge of cannon, and some of them on rushing to the street to learn the cause, saw the three-story brick building Nos. 104 and 106 Goerck-street, tumbling in ruins. A scene of great excitement ensued. It was soon ascertained that the boiler of the premises, situated in the cellar, had exploded, and that some of the men employed in the place were buried in the ruins of the building. Those who were near at hand set to work, and in an hour every person who was in the building at the time the accident occurred had been rescued, except one man named JAMES SHAW, a Gorman, who was found near the edge of the ruins, dead—his head and side having been crushed in a shocking manner. Several others were badly wounded. They were taken to the Station-house of the Eleventh Ward. The building, which is a total wreck, was about forty feet front, forty feet deep, and was used as a shop for the manufacture of iron shutters by Messrs. STEWART & BROWN on the two lower floors, and on the third floor by JOHN ROACH as a pattern shop. At the time of the accident there were about ten persons at work on the first and second floors, six of whom were injured and one killed, and one boy on the third floor was hurt. The premises consist of three buildings, the one blown to pieces, an iron foundry of brick, about seventy feet front by eighty feet deep, and a little brick office one story high. The iron foundry is situated in the rear of the building blown down, and the office on the right. The boiler was in the front of the three-story building, near the office, and when it blew up it raised in the air perhaps fifty feet, turned over and broke through the rear wall. The boiler was built about three years since, at the Dry Dock Iron Works of J. S. UNDERHILL, and was of what is called the locomotive pattern. The son of Mr. ROACH states that it was warranted to stand 160 pounds pressure to the square inch

In the foundry there was nearly forty men at work at the time of the accident, none of whom were injured. After the explosion the timbers caught fire, but the flames were soon extinguished. The building destroyed is owned by JOHN ROACH, and was valued at about $2,000. On the third floor Mr. ROACH had about $3,000 worth of patterns, all of which are a total loss. He is insured in the Rutgers, Stuyvesant and Metropolitan Insurance Companies. BROWN & STEWART'S loss is about $1 000, and they are said to be insured. The following are the statements made to our reporter:

CARLTON WALTON, foreman for Mr. ROACH, stated that about four o'clock he went to the Engineer, who was a young man about 18 years old, named ABRAHAM, and asked him to start the blower used for creating a draft for the iron melting furnace; that the boy replied he "Could not get up steam enough, and the pressure was only sixty pounds;" and going down; that he (witness) looked at the steam gauge, and in five minutes the steam fell five pounds. He shortly afterwards heard a noise like the discharge of musketry, and saw the front building falling in ruins.

HENRY ROACH, son of the proprietor, says that he was in the little office, and that five minutes previous to the explosion he went and looked at the steam gauge, and that the needle indicated a pressure of about 45 lbs; that the boiler was built expressly for his father, and was thought to be of the best description. He was unable to account for the cause of the accident. None of his father's employes were hurt except the boy QUILL.

The following persons were injured: EDWARD ROACH, a machinist on the second floor, employed by BROWN & STEWART, was badly scalded, injured by the falling timbers, and received a wound of about five inches in length on his right side, which will no doubt prove fatal. He was taken to the Hospital. EDWARD PETRIE, a workman on the same floor, was badly scalded, but not dangerously. He was also taken to the Hospital. JOHN STEINART, son of one of the the proprietors was near the boiler, and was badly but not dangerously hurt; he was also taken to the hospital. WILLIAM BERNARD and JAMES TALTER, two boys employed on the second floor, were slightly hurt by the steam and falling timbers, and were taken home. WILLIAM QUILL, a boy on the third floor, was injured about the face, apparently by the steam; he was taken to his home in Forsyth street. Considering that the building was totally blown to pieces, it is a wonder that no more were killed. The feed store of JOHN KEAY, opposite the machine-shop, caught fire, but the flames were put out before much damage had been done. The engineer who was in charge was quite young, but said to be very capable, having been employed in and around machine shops for several years; he was not slightly hurt.

Capture of the Swindler of the Philadelphia Music Teachers.

RECOVERY OF THE MISSING TRUNKS.

All New-York will rejoice to be informed that the arch-knave who perpetrated such a base swindle upon the unsuspecting young ladies whom he brought to this City from Philadelphia, under the plea of giving them remunerative situations at the South, was arrested yesterday at Washington as a gentleman who lived by his wits, and one who has often been engaged in swindles of an equally heartless nature. Some time since he filled a subordinate position in the Patent Office.

Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER immediately upon the revelation of the swindle, telegraphed to the police of all the large cities, describing the rascal, and asking for the detention of the property. Yesterday he received a reply from Chief of Police GODDARD, of Washington, to the effect that the missing trunks of the victimized Philadelphians had been found at ADAMS & Co.'s Express office in that City, where they arrived from New-York on Thursday night, and a strict watch would be kept for the claimant. A dispatch from the same source, dated a few hours later, announced the arrest of the swindler with particulars of his history. LESLIE has a wife living in Washington. It is thought that he was not accompanied from New-York by any of his victims. He was locked up in the District Jail, where he will be held until a requisition from Gov. MORGAN is made for his transfer to the custody of our criminal authorities.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

LESLIE THE SWINDLER ARRESTED IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 2.

The man who recently took from Philadelphia to New York fifteen young ladies, under pretence of taking them South as school and music teachers, and then robbed them of their money and baggage, was arrested here to-night by Chief of Police GODDARD on a charge of swindling. He had in his possession the trunks of the ladies, containing their clothing, which he had taken from the express office. He was also in possession of a large amount of money. He was taken before the Police Court, and committed for examination. He gave his name as HIRAM P. LESLIE, but admitted that he had frequently changed it. He is a native of Connecticut, and has been employed in the Patent Office. He has a wife living in Washington. He was arrested at the express office, and was supposed to contain many valuables belonging to his victims. He has been committed to jail to await a requisition from the Governor of New-York. LESLIE had no person with him when he was arrested. He took lodging last night with his wife at her residence, and there is no probability that any of his victims came South with him.

RETURN OF THE SWINDLED FEMALES TO PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 2.

The ladies swindled by JOHNSON arrived in this city last night, and their baggage has been recovered at Washington, whither it was sent by express, for which purpose the directions on the trunks had been taken off and the name of Mrs. LESLIE substituted.

The Contract System in the Custom-House.

Serenade to Secretary Cobb and his Response.

Visit of the Tammany Committee in Relation to the Bonded Warehouse.

Late on Thursday night a number of the friends of Mr. Secretary COBB, having learned that he had arrived in the City, and was stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel, resolved upon tendering to him the compliment of a serenade, and for that purpose engaged Dodworth's Band, (35 pieces,) and proceeded thither. After several airs had been performed, and Mr. COBB had been informed that the honor was intended for him, he appeared and said:

Allow me, gentlemen, to express to you the pleasure your serenade has afforded, not only to myself, but to the friends by whom I am surrounded. As I stated to-day to those who kindly offered to extend this compliment to me, my visit to your City was intended to be a quiet, official one, and I must, therefore, decline any demonstration of a public character. In conforming your serenade to this request you have increased the gratification which it has afforded. I confess frankly to you that I am no judge of music, but there are those around me, representatives of the fairer, purer and nobler ones of our race, whose kind approval you will properly appreciate, and they bid me say to you that your effort is worthy of all praise, and could not be surpassed. Again returning you my thanks, I bid you good night.

After the introduction of a number of persons to the Secretary, and more music by the band, the party retired.

Yesterday afternoon the Committee appointed by the Tammany Hall General Committee waited on Secretary COBB, at the St. Nicholas, to protest against the work in the Public Stores being put out at contract. The following are the names of the Committee. Most of the gentlemen were present:

Ward.	Ward.
I.—Thomas Byrnes.	XII.—John Vance.
II.—Pat'k McMahon.	XIV.—John Kelly.
III.—James English.	XV.—Nicholas Murphy.
IV.—G. H. Purser.	XVI.—James Murray.
V.—Robert Donnell.	XVII.—Bernard Kielly.
VI.—Morgan Jones.	XVIII.—James Irving.
VII.—William Tweed.	XIX.—Bryan McCahill.
VIII.—Dan E. Delavan.	XX.—N. J. Waterbury.
IX.—Jos. D Baldwin.	XXI.—James Maloney.
X.—John Van Tine.	XXII.—Alexander Ward.
XI.—Barnard Kelly.	

The Committee met Mr. COBB at 4 o'clock, and had a two hours' interview with him. It was wholly private in its nature.

After the session concluded, however, it transpired that the contract for doing the work in the public store at No. 12 Broad-street had been awarded to Messrs. J. C. MAHER, JAS. CAI

Malicious Falsehood!!

We have been informed that there are many persons engaged in manufacturing an imitation of our Sewing Machines, and selling them at a very low price, calculated to deceive persons who are not familiar with our machines.

We have been aware of this some time, and have forborne doing anything, but this evil has grown to such an extent that we find it necessary to put an end to these *piratical* fellows, who by the course they are pursuing, are deceiving the poor and unwary into buying worthless machines.

The guarantee given by these *pirates* to those who buy from them, is utterly false, as they will find in a short time we *shall demand damages*, and if not settled at once, we shall take the machines away from them.

We hereby give this timely notice, that from this date, we warn all who are manufacturing and selling these swindling impositions, as well as those who have bought or shall purchase them, that we shall forthwith commence a suit against, and prosecute them to the utmost extent of the law. I. M. SINGER & CO.

New-York, Aug. 29, 1859.

Fairbanks' Standard Scales.

More than one hundred different modifications, adapted in every branch of business where an *accurate and durable scale* is required. These scales are in use in nearly *every* country throughout the civilized world, and are *the only* COMPOUND BALANCES *that have merited and received the confidence and patronage of the business public.*

Call and examine or send for an ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New York.

Grover & Baker's
New Cloak Maker and Quilter.

None in the business can afford to be without them. Their work is unequaled in beauty and strength, and all other machines useless for this business in comparison. Come and see them at No. 501 Broadway. Price $55.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. O. SPALDING,
P. O. Address Box 3,000. No. 30 Platt-st.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.

Temporarily at No 501 Broadway, New-York,
No. 122 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Maravilla Cures Baldness, Removes Dandruff, and prevents the hair from falling out. Sold by all Druggists.

BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row.
CHARLES ERNEST & CO., No. 93 Maiden-lane.

Lillie's Patent
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
are considered, by competent judges, to be
THE ONLY RELIABLE SAFES IN MARKET.
Against the most *skillful* assailant it is
A SURE PROTECTION,
being fitted with a POWDER-PROOF CONSERVATION LOCK of LILLIE'S OWN MANUFACTURE,
and the great fire at Ogdensburgh proved them to be the
MOST RELIABLE FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
For sale by
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Herall.—I. U. SILLCOX & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale Tubular, Lace, Napoleon Scarf, and all other fashionable styles of Neck Ties, Stocks, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Hosiery, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts, Plain, Cross-plait, French and English Printed Shirts, Alexandre's, Bajon's and Comvoisin's Kid Gloves, &c.

Particular attention bestowed upon their custom Shirt department. Gentlemen ordering Shirts made from measure may rely upon a good fit and well-executed work.

In the America STEREOSCOPE.

A Series of Views of AMERICAN SCENERY,
PHOTOGRAPHED and PUBLISHED BY THE
LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY.
THEO. LESSEY, Manager of U. S. Depôt.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Sewing-Machine Needles.
The subscriber has now in stock a full assortment of NEEDLES, SUITABLE FOR
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.
These Needles are made by hand, from the best tempered English Cast-steel, and will be found on trial SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.
J. FRED. MILWARD,
No 81 Warren-st., New-York.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
Warranted Free from Dampness.
R. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Get Wings.—In purchasing, it should be borne in mind that there are no genuine Farina Crackers made but by Mr. WING, his are the only crackers manufactured in the United States containing the true qualities of farina.

All other so called Farina Crackers are imitations; take note, therefore, for farina but those having the name of A. WING stamped on each cracker.

Washington Morton's Famous Wines.
CHATEAU MARGAUX, 1-st.
CHATEAU LAFITTE, 1841
The veritable wines of this vintage. A few cases at $36 per dozen. "No gentleman will drink the wine of 1848 who can drink that of 1841."—LORD BROUGHAM
For sale by FREDERIC S. COZZENS, 73 Warren st.

Head-quarters
LONDON STEREOSCOPIC
COMPANY'S DEPOT,
NO. 521 BROADWAY.

It is a Pleasure to Eat Them.—When ordinary food has failed to strengthen, on account of the trouble which the stomach has in digesting it, WING'S Farina Crackers may be used to great advantage. Be sure and get the true farina crackers, which have the name of A. WING stamped on them. These may be procured of the best grocers generally.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Manito's Hats
FOR AUTUMN, 1859,
just issued
at No. 416 Broadway,
Corner Canal-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees — This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Union Pers, Wakefield Taxes.—PELHAMVille, Mount Vernon, Columbville, and all property advertised to be sold for non payment of taxes in Westchester County, in October next, can be paid at No 77 East 13th-st, near 4th av., on MONDAY, Sept. 5.
JOHN S YONKE, General Collector.

Tic for Tat.—We have long played second fiddle to Paris in our fashions, but now Parisis copying WHITE'S new styles of Gentlemen's and Boys' Caps, so says *Le Follet*, the leading foreign gazette, of the modes. WHITE is working wonders in this department at his new establishment, No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

Really good and handsome Boots, of the first quality, can always be found at WATKINS', No. 114 Fulton st. WATKINS makes the work he sells, and keeps none of the trash with which the City is flooded. All who want the worth of their money should go to WATKINS.

Wood's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines
Are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dress makers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Spring Beds—$5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's patent,) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Barthelf's
Celebrated Sewing Machines.—Family Machines—Prices reduced from $60 to $50
BARTHOLF Manufacturing Co.,
No. 421 Broadway.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No 2 Vesey-st., Astor House New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants

Campbell, Apothecary and Chemist, corner 8th-av. and 20th-st. Pure and genuine drugs, medicines and perfumery. The proprietor constantly in attendance.

"Patronise the young and enterprising Hatters." Fall styles all ready.
DUNLOP & CO.,
No. 561 Broadway, and 5th-av. Hotel.

The Original and Genuine Frank Miller's Leather Preservative and Water-proof Blacking, manufactured by FRANK MILLER, WARSAW, N. Y.
For sale by E. E. DUBKEE & CO., No. 121 Pearl-st.

Young men can learn their true pursuit, and parents how to train their children for usefulness, success and happiness, by consulting FOWLER & WELLS Phrenologists, No. 308 Broadway.

Forego's Fall Hosiery—NOW OPEN. Wholesale and retail.
No. 61 Nassau-st., and
Broadway, corner White-st.

Fall and Winter Undergarments, all Sizes, in lambs' wool merino, cotton and silk, at less than usual prices, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store No. 259 Greenwich st., corner of Murray.

Fishle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N. B.—PRICE REDUCED to $50. No. 503 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of ladies' long braids. Fronts, half wigs, &c., on hand, for sale, and the Dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House

Young Man! If you want a stylish Hat or Cap go and get the fall styles of DUNLAP & Co., 667 Broadway and 5th Avenue Hotel.

The Impurities of the Croton Water.
CAN ITS INJURIOUS ELEMENTS BE NEUTRALIZED? READ THE FOLLOWING:
HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

The following testimonial from a well-known gentleman of this City, will prove, in part, what a remedy this is for the disorganization of the stomach. It is only one of many which have been received by the proprietors, but they choose this, as the writer is so well known to the New York public. By reference to other advertisements, it will be seen the Bitters are for sale everywhere.

Principal Dépôt Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York. Sold and manufactured by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Penn.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1859.

HOSTETTER, Pittsburgh, Penn.:

For some years past I have been afflicted with indigestion and dyspepsia, occasionally attended with obstinate attacks of diarrhœa. Being a medical man myself, I seldom take any medicine, but knowing that the peculiar condition of my system required both a tonic and stimulant, I determined to try the effect of a bottle of your celebrated Bitters. I was the more readily induced to make the experiment, in consequence of the recent and present excitement in relation to the deleterious effects of a free use of the "Croton Water," since it has exhibited no mistakeable evidences of being largely impregnated with vegetable and animal matter in an active state of decomposition.

I have used three bottles within the last three weeks. Before commencing to take the Bitters I had not had a natural healthy action of my stomach and bowels for three months, and during that time I had lost fifteen pounds of flesh. In two weeks I have gained five pounds in weight, have had a ravenous appetite, perfect digestion and no symptoms of dyspepsia or diarrhœa. But why call your incomparable preparation Bitters? I find it a delightful pungent, aromatic to the taste, and the tangible effects upon the system are a delightful warmth to the stomach and an exhilarating glow over the whole surface of the body, exciting copious perspiration without stimulating the brain or accelerating the nervous system so as to leave any feelings of lassitude or relaxation. This is my experience in the use of this admirable preparation. Let others try it. Yours truly,

G. W. WESTBROOK, No. 77 West 15th-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

Thousands of certificates from manufacturers in every part of the United States attest to the strength and durability of these machines, as well as the excellence and beauty of their stitch, which is more uniformly the same on both sides of the fabric than any other in the market.

They are adapted to all kinds of sewing, either coarse or fine, are perfectly simple in their operations, and are easily kept in order. The family sewing machines at $50 and $75 are just what is needed in every family.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Fall Styles—Hats and Caps, as large a variety of the most beautiful patterns as can be found. First premium for ladies' riding and children's hats.
KELLOGG, No. 231 Canal st.

Geo Saunders' Vegetable Tablet Mazor Syrup.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

MARRIED.

MARTIN—SHERRARD.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 1, by the Rev John Clinton, D D, at St Paul's M E Church, 4th-av., JOHN C MARTIN and MARY J. SHERRARD, all of this City.

SPARROW—CAMPBELL.—At Morrisania, on Wednesday, Aug. 31, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Lemuel Covell, GEORGE SPARROW, of New-York City, to ARGENTA W., daughter of Charles M. Campbell, Esq., of Morrisania.

OTIS—COOKE.—At Catskill, on Wednesday, Aug. 31, by the Rev. H. L. E. Pratt, of Castleton Staten Island, FREDERICK N. OTIS, M. D., to Miss FRANCES B., daughter of the late Apollos Cooke

DIED.

REA—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 2, Mrs. SARAH JANE REA

Her friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 60 6th av., on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

SHARP—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 1, CHRISTINE D. SHARP, infant daughter of Jas R. and Christina Sharp

Her funeral will take place from No 3 Charlton st., this day, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M.

CAMPBELL—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 1, VIRGINIA MARIA, daughter of Robert and Margaret Campbell, aged 2 years and 5 months.

The funeral service will take place at their residence, No. 5 Madison av., this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

PHELPS—In this City, on Friday morning, Sept 2, DOROTHEA, widow of the late Theodeus Phelps, aged 68 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from the First Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Phillips', corner 6th av. and 12th st., on Sunday, Sept. 4, at 2 o'clock

DE VOE—In this City, on Friday morning, Sept. 2, after a short but severe illness, STEPHEN AUGUSTUS, youngest child of Frederick and Sarah De Voe, aged 11 years and 27 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Reformed Dutch Church, (in King st.,) on Monday, Sept. 5, at 7½ o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment

ROMAINE—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 1, after a short illness, ANGELIA L., youngest daughter of Henry T. and Jane Romaine, aged 10 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 231 West 15th st., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice

SANFORD—In this City, on Thursday morning, Sept 1, after a lingering illness, Mrs. MARY S. SANFORD, wife of Major-General Sanford.

The funeral services will take place at Trinity Chapel, on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MCKINLEY—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 1, suddenly Mr. ROBERT A. MCKINLEY, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and especially the members of Neptune Lodge No. 235, F. and A. M. are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 35 East 29th st., without further notice.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 31, ROBERT S. ALLEN aged 37 years

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Neptune Lodge No. 235, F. and A. M. are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 17 Oliver-st., on Sunday, Sept. 4, at 1 o'clock P. M.

PONCHER—At Roslyn, ELEANOR REID, youngest daughter of J. B. and Catherine E. Poucher, aged 1 year, 9 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 168th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., at 2½ o'clock. Boat leaves for Harlem at ½ o'clock, from Peck slip, and 31 av. cars start every few minutes

DAUGHERTY—In East Brooklyn, L. I., on Friday afternoon, Sept. 2 after a short but severe illness, ELIZABETH L., wife of Charles H. Daugherty, and daughter of John D. Taylor, of Philadelphia.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Park av., first house west of Bedford-av., East Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, 4th inst., at 3 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

WARLMAN—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Sept. 1, JOHN F. WARLMAN, New-York and Sandy Hook Pilot, aged 49 years and 6 months.

His friends and acquaintances, those of Mr. Jno W. Avery, the New York and Sandy Hook Pilots, and the members of the Neptune Club, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, the 3d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 189 Front st., Brooklyn

LOCKWOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Sept. 2, of croup, ARENTA, twin daughter of Jacob W. and Mary J. Lockwood, aged 2 years 8 months and 9 days

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, Washington av., near Lafayette, this day, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

RIPLEY—On Thursday, Sept. 1, SUZETTE TOWNSEND, only child of George S. and Mary Townsend Ripley, aged 6 years and 6 months

The funeral will take place from the residence of her grandfather, William B. Townsend, Clifton, Staten Island, on Sunday, Sept. 4, at 9 o'clock P. M. All friends of the family are requested to attend, without further invitation.

TITUS—On Friday, Sept. 2, in the 81st year of her age, SARAH P., wife of John Titus of Westbury, Long Island.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, at Westbury, on 1st day, the 4th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

WATERBURY—Suddenly, at New Rochelle, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 31, GAYNASIUS L., daughter of Lawrence Waterbury, aged 13 years.

The funeral will take place from St. Peter's Church, Westchester, at 4 o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

CRANE.—At Baltimore, on Thursday, Sept. 1, JOHN H. CRANE, son of Benjamin and Mary Crane, in the 22d year of his age.

LITTLEFIELD—Suddenly, at New-Rochelle, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 31, JOHN S. LITTLEFIELD, of Binghamton, N. Y.

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Marriage.	Medication of the Body.
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WE TAKE THE FOLLOWING FROM THE *Boston Recorder:*

SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 8, 1859.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The following statement of Dr. Whiting concerns a large class of persons in New-England, in whose behalf I have requested a copy for the *Boston Recorder*. The article has just been writing for the *Medical Journal*. Dr. Whiting is a thoroughly educated physician, endowed with a large share of common sense, and has been a successful practitioner in this place for some fifteen years. His testimony on the subject is worthy the attention and confidence of the public.

Yours &c., J. O.

Saratoga Springs as a resort for invalids suffering with pulmonary difficulties.

An impression is generally entertained by the public, that our mineral water cannot be drank by persons suffering from lung difficulties without injury. If once true, it is not so now. For several years past, and since the discovery of the Empire Spring, invalids have been testing its virtues until its efficacy in pulmonary disease is abundantly proved.

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Incipient consumption always improves here, and hundreds now date their first improvement from its use. It improves digestion and assimilation, and nearly all who have been under my care and observation, have gained strength and flesh, and make yearly visits to Saratoga—encouraged by such results. I am confident the alterative effects of our Empire water, (in which there is a large quantity of iodide of potassium) improves the appetite and assimilation, the cough and expectoration grows less under its use, the superficial circulation improves, and the result is an increase of flesh and strength. My observations are not confined to one season, or one year's effects, but have extended through a series of *years*. I am taking the testimony of patients every day as they now return and report their improved health.

I will relate in another communication the details of a few marked cases, and let others judge, if they do not afford satisfactory evidence of the curative effects of the Empire water in lung diseases.

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FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 32 West 20th st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her School for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, so carefully reorganized last year, will be continued on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MISS STIMSON, HAVING REMOVED HER school to No. 119 West 34th st, between 6th and 7th avs., will be ready to receive her pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 12.
Miss STIMSON'S long experience and success will warrant the generous patronage of the community among whom she has taken her residence.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 21st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON, Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at CASTER'S bookstore, No. 830 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

MRS. CRILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th of September, at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place.
Mrs. C. will be in the City on and after the 1st of September to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—A first-class boarding school for boys. The Fall session commences on the 29th of August. For circulars, address
C. B. WARRING and OTIS BISBEE,
Successors to CHARLES BARTLETT.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, Hackensack, N. J.—William Williams, Principal—will reopen on Monday, Sept. 5. Terms exceedingly moderate. Superior advantages for obtaining a knowledge of Music.

MRS. ROAD WILL REOPEN HER FRENCH and English School, No. 180 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on Sept. 5. Private instruction after school. A vacancy for music pupils, with privileges of practice

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Parentage of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 239 Water st., or the Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Next academic year commences Sept. 21, and continues forty-two weeks. Location beautiful and healthy. For catalogues apply to Principal, the Rev. I. H. NORTHROP.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—AN English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, at Nos. 872 and 876 Broadway, Union-square. P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College will be opened, after the Summer vacation, on THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 26 Gramercy-park, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL RE-OPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 129 Madison av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISSES MARSHALL'S BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, No. 141, West 39th-st, bet. 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sep. 12.

INSTRUCTION.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE,
UNION-SQUARE AND FIFTH-AV., CORNER 34TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.
This institution commenced in 1853, and occupied successively locations in Colonnade-row, Lafayette-place, Washington-square, and University-place.
In the present spacious edifice on Union-square was erected for it twelve years since, and with its various appointments—Library, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, Laboratory, and Works of Art, involved an investment of not less than Eighty Thousand Dollars.
In addition to the above, to meet the increasing wants of the Institution, the celebrated mansion and grounds (four lots,) on the Fifth-av., corner of 34th-st., Murray Hill, have now been purchased with special reference to the accommodation of the higher classes—candidates for graduation, and young ladies wishing to pursue an advanced course in general reading, History, Literature, Languages, Music and Art.
At Union Square, special attention will be given to the other classes of the Collegiate, the Academic, and the Primary Departments, preparatory to their promotion. For the convenience, however, of those residing near either location, the same provision will be made at each for pupils of every grade and class.
The privileges and course of instruction will be almost identical, under the same supervision and to a great extent, conducted by the same teachers; so that parallel classes will be only sections of the same, and the Seniors will commence and, will graduate together. Interesting Lectures and exercises, at either place, will sometimes be shared by the members of both sections of the classes for whom they are intended.
The autumn session at Union-square will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14; at Murray Hill, on Wednesday, Sept. 21.
The expenses at Murray Hill will necessarily be somewhat greater than at Union Square.
Applications for circulars, or for admission, may be made personally, at either place, or by letter, addressed
GORHAM D. ABBOT,
Spingler Institute, New-York.

MISS HAINES
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK,
EAST 20TH-ST.,
Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.
A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.
Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
THE REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
PRINCIPAL.
Next session begins last Tuesday (27th) of September. This institution, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York, offers superior advantages for obtaining a SUBSTANTIAL EDUCATION.
Refers to Rev. Dr. Krebs, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Wilson G. Hunt & Co., J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., and others. Catalogues, giving particulars, and references of the highest kind, at Carter's bookstore, or address the Principal.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,
No. 866 Broadway, RICHARD P. JENKS, Principal.
This school will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars, with reference and terms, may be had at the bookstore of Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or of Mauran & Philes, No. 55 Cedar-st.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
Will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st.

MADAME A. A. LE DUC,
No. 264 West 23d st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen her French and English School for Young Ladies, TUESDAY, Sept. 13. For circulars address the principal.

MURRAY HALL.
THE REV. J. J. ELMENDORF'S SCHOOL
For young ladies, No. 101 West 36th st, New-York. Ninth session begins on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., will re open on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims, and practical life of the School, may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 1, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and locality unsurpassed in beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LASALLE'S French Boarding and School, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, reopens Sept. 5. To insure a thorough French education, new scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The majority of the above belong to the best French families. The English branches are taught by English gentlemen. The Junior Department is under the maternal care of Mme. Lespinasse.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.—SUPPLIES SCHOOLS with competent teachers for any department. Parents supplied with circulars of the best Schools gratuitously. References—Faculty of Amherst, Col., Rutgers Col., Dr. Lowell Mason, Wm. Hall & Sons, the Rev. D. C. Van Norman, LL.D., *et al.*
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 28th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys only. Reopens Monday, Sept. 12.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 472 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 13. Tuition for a full course in English including vocal music, from $5 to $11 per quarter; Latin $3; French, $5. Other modern languages the Professor's charges. Painting in oil or water colors, $5; drawing, $3.
M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

PARENTS WHO ARE DESIROUS THAT more assistance in their studies should be given personally by their teacher to their sons than is possible in a large school, can obtain the services of a very competent teacher, whose number is limited to ten, by addressing TEACHER, Box No. 500 Brooklyn Post-office. Private lessons also given.

MRS. EUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No 113 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 5. Mrs. DUREN will be at home from the 1st to receive parents or guardians who may desire to confer with her.

SEMINARY AT WEST DURHAM, GREENE COUNTY, N. Y.—Term begins September 12, and continues fifteen weeks. A Boys' and Girls' School of the first grade, for both intermediate and classics, apply to Mrs. S. A. Lyonnett, H. Udolph Wolfe, D. C. Harrington; or to the principal, Z. L. NEWELL.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for boys, No 11 West 27th-st.—The twenty-sixth year begins Sep. 12. The number of scholars is limited to twenty-five in each department. The course of instruction is systematic, thorough and efficient. Circulars at the bookstores or at No. 82 East 23d st.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Lexington-av., near 37th-st. Term commences Sept. 12. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms, from $10 to $25 per quarter.

A. B. RICHARDSON'S CLASSICAL AND Commercial Academy, No. 288 Court-st., South Brooklyn. Fall term commences on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7. Mrs. RICHARDSON'S School for young ladies, corner of Court and President, reopens Sept. 7.

MISS SCHRENBERG'S FRENCH, GERman, and English Boarding and Day School, for a limited number of pupils will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 36 East 20th st, between Broadway and 4th-av.

TUITION.—A GRADUATE IN HONORS OF AN English University wishes pupils. He has had great experience in teaching, and is thoroughly competent to instruct in Classics, Mathematics and Modern Languages. Address A. M., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—Boarding and day school, No. 233 Clinton st., opens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. A first class school—Professors in every department. Circulars may be had at the Institution. A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, WEST 34TH-ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.—The Autumn session will commence Sept. 7, 1859. A gymnasium attached to the school, to be used free of charge by the boys. Rev. W. MORRIS, LL.D., Principal.

PHILLIPS' INSTITUTE FOR MALES—No. 133 Henry-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen Sept. 8. For circulars and particulars call on or address at the Institute, the principal, B. F. PHILLIPS, A. M.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its fourteenth year on MONDAY, Sept. 5.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—ENtering its twenty-third year, reopens its primary, commercial and classical departments, Sept. 12. For circulars call at the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

LYON & KARGE'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 876 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts, an English, Classical, French and German School, reopens Sept 12.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and day school for young ladies, No 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept 14.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 6th av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.—The Fall Session of this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 7. For circulars, address the Principal. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE MISSES PALACHE'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 183 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day school MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN, NO. 5 5th av., will re-open their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Tuesday, September 20.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day school for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

THE HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 291 Henry-st., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 5.
J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

MRS. J. T. GOODLIFFE'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 43 West 12th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MISS S. A. SHEPARD'S SCHOOL, NO. 171 East 13th-st., New-York, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 33th-st.,
near 5th-av.
Mrs. WILLIMIS will reopen her School on Wednesday, Sept. 14.
An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance

RUTGER'S FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Its eighty-second term opens Sept. 12. Stages will continue to convey pupils to and from the Institute. Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For circulars and further information apply at the Institute, Nos. 282 284 and 286 Madison-st.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
HENRY M. PEIRCE, A. M., Principal.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, with gymnasium under special teacher, No 974 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 186 3d-av.; at Christern's No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

WM. J. NEVIUS' SCHOOL,
NO. 19 WEST 15TH-ST.,
Will be reopened on Thursday, Sept 8. Circulars can be obtained at his residence.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th st., (corner of Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square. Messrs CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, opens its Seventeenth Scholastic Year, Sept. 12, 1859. Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is two hundred. The Principals are assisted in classics, mathematics, French, German, Spanish bookkeeping, drawing, penmanship, elocution, composition, &c., by ten experienced professors and instructors. The institution will be open for inspection, (entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st.,) on and after Sept 5, when the Principals will be present to confer with parents, and register the name of applicants for admission to it. The central location of this institute renders it easy of access by railroad and stage from all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, while pupils to it from Yonkers, Irvington, New-Rochelle, and Jamaica, L. I., are of constant occurrence. Circulars of full particulars may be had at the Broadway bookstores, Burnton's No. 49 8th-av., Rapport's, No. 76 Bowery, and at the school.
P. S.—The small east boys are under the special care of one of the Principals.

MADAME J. V. CAUCHOI'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, No. 279 West TWENTY-SECOND ST., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19. A punctual attendance of the pupils is requested. Mme. C. assures her patrons that the course of instruction adopted by her is the result of close observation. She will be aided by professors of acknowledged merit, and begs to refer to her previous efforts as an evidence of her success. A class in oil-painting and the new styles of Grecian art on Saturdays.

SIGNOR G. MAGRI, PROFESSOR OF ITALIAN, French, Spanish, Portuguese, English, and Latin Languages, which he has taught for many years in London, desires to occupy a place as Professor of one or more of the above languages in some College, University, or other establishment, public or private, in this City or elsewhere in the country. The best references as to character and capacity will be given. Address No. 185 East 12th-st., near the 1st-av., or No. 24 Cedar st.

MADAME RUTTKAY KOSSUTH WILL reopen her Young Ladies' School in Cornwall, N. Y., on Sept 20. The location adds to the advantages of education—the improvement of health—the vicinity being one recommended by physicians to persons affected with throat diseases.
Madame RUTTKAY would respectfully refer to the Editors of the *Times*, to N. P. Willis, Esq., and to Hiram Barney, Esq., Trinity Building.

MRS. E. B. RICHARDS IS PREPARED to receive young ladies who wish to pass the Winter in New-York for the purpose of private study, or attendance on concerts and lectures, without being subjected to the strict regulations of a boarding-school. Address Mrs E. B. RICHARDS, No. 79 East 27th st., New-York. References exchanged.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM. H. LOGGETT will reopen his school on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; at Segee's, No. 826 Broadway, or the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th st, between Madison and 5th avs., will reopen Sept. 13.
The Rev Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

DON BERNARD'S INSTITUTE—NO. 1 WEST 24th-st., junction of Broadway and 5th av., New-York. Madame DON BERNARD, *nee* de mochefermoy, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public that her Boarding and Day School for young ladies reopens on Sept. 15.

WARWICK INSTITUTE, WARWICK, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Academic year commences September 5th, 1859. Board and tuition in English branches only $33 50. For circulars containing terms, reference and other particulars, address
C. E. BENEDICT, Principal and Proprietor.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 60 West 33d st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Two departments, each under exclusive charge of one of the principals.
JOHN GOSMAN.
JOHN ARRELL.

THE MISSES ROBB AND MRS. TUFTS WILL RE-OPEN THEIR
French and English BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av., On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

A LADY, FULLY COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED in teaching music, is desirous of obtaining pupils in schools, or at their residences, and will give lessons at home. The best of references given. Address A. P., Box No. 3,599 Post office, New-York.

A VIOLINIST, OF NINE YEARS' EXPERIENCE in teaching the violin, is desirous of obtaining a few more pupils. Instructions day or evening. Prof. BRADY, No 123 Hammond st. N. B.—Terms, $12 per quarter. Finishing lessons, $20 per quarter.

BROOKLYN, L. I., COLLEGE GRAMMAR School and GYMNASIUM opposite City Hall, reopens next MONDAY, Sept. 5. LEVI WELLS HART, A. M., Rector.

SIGNOR LUIGI DAMIA HAVING RETURNED to town, will resume his singing lessons as usual. Call or address No. 47 West 26th st., between Broadway and 6th av.

MONS. L. DE GRAND VAL'S FRENCH Boarding and Day School, classical and commercial, Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, N. J., is open for the reception of pupils. Annual term begins Sept. 1.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY, No. 18 Tompkins-place, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 5. A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 27 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

MISS MARY S. SEDGWICK'S CLASS, for young ladies under 15, will commence MONDAY, Sept. 12 at No 70 West 22d-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For Circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS COOPER WILL RESUME HER School for Young Ladies and Misses on MONDAY, Sept. 5, at No. 24 West 21st-st., near 5th-av.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, No. 237 4th-av., (one door above 19th-st.,) will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. TRIBAULT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 15 East Washington place, will reopen Sept. 15.

MR. MAURICE'S SCHOOL, SING SING, will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 1. A punctual attendance on the part of pupils is requested.

MISS CLAPP'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN on Monday, Sept. 5, at No. 71 East Broadway.

MISS MORSE'S FRENCH SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1,076 Broadway, opens Sept. 22.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING and qualified to instruct in English, French, drawing and painting, music and embroidery, wishes to obtain a situation as resident or visiting governess, or assistant in a Seminary. The highest testimonials given. Address L. P. M., Box No. 4,014, New-York Post-office.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO THE CHARGE and instruction of children wishes to form an engagement as resident or visiting governess, to teach English and French. Advertiser would give two hours' tuition daily in return for board. Would go South or West. Address A. Z., teacher, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION as a companion, or governess to small children; would accept a position as teacher of music in a seminary; no objection to leaving the City. Call on or address M. B., No. 51 2d st.

AS GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—AN English lady is desirous of a reengagement. She instructs in the higher branches of English, French, (which she speaks fluently,) music and drawing. The highest references can be given. Address Z., No. 20 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching, desires a situation as governess in or near the City; she will instruct in music, French, and the English branches; references given and required. Address, or call on Miss C., No. 23 West Washington-place.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, HAVING HAD room experience in teaching, desires a similar as governess in a private family; is fully competent to teach the English branches, piano, music and drawing. Address Miss K. P., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY DESIRES A POSITION as governess in a family or teacher in a school, either in the City or country. Advertiser instructs in English, French music and drawing. Address THEATRE, No. 53 Renwick-st., Brooklyn Heights.

A YOUNG LADY OF GOOD MUSICAL education, wishes to form an engagement of a few hours each day, or as resident teacher in a school; if required, would teach the rudiments of drawing, or assist in English grammar. Address M., Box 105 *Times* Office.

A LADY CONVERSANT WITH THE SIGN language, and eminently qualified to undertake the moral and intellectual culture of a mute child, desires a situation as governess. Address S. S. T., Box No. 2,272 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS IN a family, by a lady of good education; she will instruct in music, French, drawing and all the English branches; will go South or West; references exchanged. Address GOVERNESS, Spring-st. Post office.

TEACHER WANTED.—WANTED, EARLY IN October, a gentleman to teach modern languages and drawing, in a literary institution of established character. Address X. Y. Z., Philadelphia, Penn.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—NO. 536 Broadway, New-York. Teachers and Pupils introduced; Schools and Seminaries supplied; circulars and references sent to any part of the Union. Address RICE & ANDREWS, Principals.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH LADY, WHO HAS TAUGHT in some of the best schools of New-York, wishes to make a new engagement with some large establishment to teach several hours every day; she would like to take the entire charge of the French Department. For particulars apply at F. W. CHRISTERN'S Foreign Bookstore, No. 763 Broadway.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING desires an engagement as resident governess in a family in the City or country. The course of instruction comprises music, French, (which she speaks,) and English; Latin if required. No objection to go South. Best references given. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 Post-office

TEACHER.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT CLERGYman, graduate of a German university, successful teacher of the ancient and modern languages, the higher English branches etc., and a thorough disciplinarian, desires an engagement as principal or tutor; most excellent testimonials and references; willing to go South or travel. Address MENTOR, Box No. 143 *Times* Office

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching, desires a situation as governess in a private family; she is fully competent to teach all the English branches, the rudiments of French and of music. Best of references given. Address Box No. 6, Somerville, New-Jersey.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS.—WHO has for six years lived in the family of a Southern planter, where she has just finished the education of the youngest daughter, is desirous of meeting with a re engagement. Address Dr. HINCKEL, New Brighton, Staten Island,

A FRENCH LADY, OF GOOD FAMILY and education, teaching in one of the first schools in New-York, desires to find an engagement for a few hours daily, or some pupil's in New-York or Brooklyn to teach the French language; best of reference furnished. Address Miss A., Box No. 3,145, Post office.

SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.—THOSE LOOKing for accomplished teachers would do well to inquire of the Rev. G. G. SAXE, A. M., No. 45 Bible House, New-York.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

GUNS, PISTOLS AND CUTLERY.
A. W. SPIES & CO.,
No. 167 Broadway, New-York.

COLT'S PISTOLS AND RIFLES,
GUN MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS,
POWDER FLASKS, SHOT BAGS, &c.

HYATT PATENT LIGHTS.
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 14, 1859.
On petition of THADDEUS HYATT, of New-York, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him Nov. 12, 1845, for an improvement in "Vault Covers," for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place Nov. 12, 1859
It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office, on Monday, Oct. 24, next, at 12 o'clock M., and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.
Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, especially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing. All testimony filed by either party to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.
The testimony in the case will be closed Oct 10; depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office on or before the morning of that day; the arguments, if any, within ten days there after.
Ordered also, that this notice be published in the *Constitution*, Washington, D C., and *Daily News*, New-York, once a week for three weeks, the first of said publications to be at least sixty days before Oct. 24, next, the day of hearing.
WILLIAM D. BISHOP,
Commissioner of Patents.

BUILDING MATERIALS.
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.'S
IRON WORKS,
Nos. 135 and 143 Centre st., New-York.
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO. are manufacturers of
IRON FRONTS for STORES, IRON BEAMS,
FIRE-PROOF CEILINGS, FLOORS and PARTITIONS
CAST and WROUGHT IRON RAILINGS, for Dwellings, Offices, Parks and CEMETERIES, of various designs.
I. L. CADY'S PATENT CHILLED-IRON BANK VAULTS, DOORS and SAFES.
WINDOW LINTELS, CORNICES and COLUMNS.
CAST-IRON BEAMS and GIRDERS.
SOLID ROLLED and RIVETED BEAMS, of various dimensions.
IRON DOORS, VAULT DOORS, SHUTTERS, SASHES, SKY-LIGHTS and FLOOR-LIGHTS.
Designs for any of the above will be furnished on application.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
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Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—which I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
New-York, January, 1858.

BOYNTON'S SELF-CLEARING, SELF-PACKING AND VENTILATING GAS-LIGHT FURNACE
Has been thoroughly tested in this community for the last five years, and has proved itself to be the MOST DURABLE, ECONOMICAL and POPULAR FURNACE in market. Call and examine the merits of this Furnace, or send for descriptive circular, with reference.
RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO.,
No. 209 Canal-st., New York.

BOILER AND PLATE IRON,
RIVETS, LAP-WELD BOILER FLUES, &c., &c.
A full assortment of
EXTRA SUPERIOR QUALITY—AMERICAN MANUFACTURE. Also a full stock of common grades
SPECIAL IRONS CUT to order, and executed with promptness at LOWEST RATES.
Orders received for importation.
WALLACE & BULKLEY,
30 and 32 Albany st., corner Washington, New-York

TO MACHINISTS AND OTHERS.

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...mpt action of this celebrated extract upon the ...d and its wonderfully purifying qualities ...d in the cure of the worst cases of Scrofula have ...d its reputation as the best medicine in the ...ulcerous and eruptive diseases, purifying the ...d freeing the liver, stomach and bowels from the products of unhealthy secretions, it is at once the most popular, effective and safest remedy that can be used.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton-st., corner of William, New-York.

THE CHIEF ATTRIBUTES OF MANHOOD are frequently lost or suspended by malpractice and vicious habits; they can be infallibly restored to a natural tone by "TRIESEMAR, 1, 2 or 3." Full details in the book, *Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches*. Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st. four doors below McDougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by

F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 16 Franklin st., New-York.

And at APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

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A CERTAIN REMEDY
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FOR
COUGHS, COLDS AND INFLUENZA.
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CURES HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT AND IRRITATION.
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ARRESTS, PREVENTS and CURES CONSUMPTION.
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BRONCHITIS,
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ASTHMA,
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AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.
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CURED, and that SPEEDILY, by
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WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
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BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
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THE ONLY GENUINE
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THE ONLY GENUINE

Is prepared by SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, whose name is printed on the outside wrapper of each bottle besides having on the same wrapper, the written signature of

I. BUTTS.
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I. BUTTS.

To purchase any other were money wasted, and health injured; to sell any other is fraud, which renders the vendor liable to criminal prosecution.

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And others, as well as by Dealers and Agents,
EVERYWHERE,
EVERYWHERE,
EVERYWHERE.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.

Pupil of Ricord, of Paris, and also of Professors WARDROP and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature. Sperma torrhœa, &c., &c. at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Secret ulcers, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

Dr. HAMMOND has recently published a new and really important Work on the cure of LOCAL DEBILITY (Spermatorrhœa) and its results, including all Nervous Affections, by an entirely new original and successful method. Price $1, United States postage included.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT FOR BURNS.

READ THE EVIDENCE.

My daughter was scalded with hot water to such an extent that my physician said she must die. I be hed her freely with Arnica Liniment, which gave instant relief. I continued its use, and am happy to say she is perfectly well, and not scarred. CHAS. F. BONNEBORN,
Stationer, No 147 Nassau-st.

For sale at No. 34 Beekman-st., New York.

FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, CURES
At No. 512 Broadway.
By the new French method,
All secret Diseases, Weaknesses,
And Female Affections,
Hours from 11 to 4 and 7 to 9 every day.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., at No. 439 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is used simultaneously in London and New York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE diseases in all their different forms; and contains, in full of spermatozoa, the result of early indiscretion or excesses or other causes, an...mical plates of a new kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1 post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the author, as above; also, by

CHAS. MILLER, No 436 Broadway, New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies, in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an aperient it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 298 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE AT AUCTION, by order of Supreme Court.—Will be sold at auction, at the United States Hotel in Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., on SATURDAY, Sept. 17, 1859, at 12 o'clock, M., a tract of 21½ acres of land, situate on the Hudson, in the Town of Cornwall, Orange County near Newburgh, within a mile of Cornwall landing in sight of Idlewild, and within three hours of New York, by Hudson River Railroad or boat; 13½ acres thereof are meadow and pasture, and 43 acres mountain lot; on the premises are two small new houses, one at east and one at west entrance, and several fine building sites, commanding river, mountain and inland views unsurpassed on the Hudson. A large part of the purchase money will not be required during the current rent. Title indisputable. Inquire of JAMES W. TAYLOR, Referee, Newburgh, N. Y.; or of JAMES MARSH, Esq., No. 31 Fifth-av., New-York City.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES.—MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN REGARD TO DISEASE.—DR. LAMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 100 pages, 12mo, cloth, about one hundred fine wood engravings. Price $1. Sold, also, by Wm A. Townsend & Co., No 45 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; Empson's facial practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the Lamont's unrivalled Paris and London treatment. At No 647 Broadway, an entire three block above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office, No 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre. Arranged so that patients never meet. Attendance till 9 P. M. Consultation gratis.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Practice*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby, (No. 129 Crosby;) hours 10½ to 2, and 6 to 8. Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture, sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of extensive experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE CAN only be had of us. A number of unprincipled druggists offer for sale a poisonous compound which they call the Nervous Antidote. Beware of it. We have no agents. You can buy the genuine of HAYES, No. 175 Fulton st., Brooklyn, and of the Proprietors, PYNE & CO., No. 119 Nassau st., New-York, and of no others.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THE great regulator of the nervous system; gives cheerfulness to the despondent, mind relieves pain, restores refreshing sleep and invigorates without reaction. Wholesale of C. WELLS & CO., No 115 Franklin-st. Retail of druggists generally, and of the proprietor, Dr. J. F. WATTS, No. 111 4th-av., New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 9 Division st., New-York city, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to 20 diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated more than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail, cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poison ous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No 3 Division-st. Bool for nothing, that tracks of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence. In one bottled with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of this case, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

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GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
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IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

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BILLS ON PARIS and Sterling Bills, at short or 30-days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

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CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

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issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

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AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,

No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Table of Insurance Stocks sent upon application.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of September next. New York City stockholders will be paid by the Transfer Agent, HENRY A. OAKLEY, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 88 Wall st. Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany. Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica. Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse, and all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only at Oswego.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A CERTAIN certificate, No. 463, for twenty-six shares of the Capital Stock of the Phœnix Bank of the City of New-York, standing in the name of Delia M. Ten Brocok, dated 23d September, 1854 has been lost, stolen or mislaid. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same as application has been made by said Delia M. Ten Brocok to said Bank, for a duplicate of such certificate.

Dated June 28, 1859.

A FIRST-CLASS INSURANCE COMPANY wishes to add $50,000 to their capital. The present capital is as well and safely invested as any in this City, and the business is prosperous and steadily increasing. The chief officer is willing to retire, providing the right party offers. A more desirable opportunity to make a profitable investment, and obtain a desirable position, is seldom offered. Address (in strict confidence) Box No 516 Post-office.

SUBSCRIPTION TO STOCK IN SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS.—Books of subscription to one hundred thousand dollars of the increased capital stock of the SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS, will be opened at Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on the 1st September, proximo, and kept open for the space of fifteen days, unless the whole amount shall be sooner subscribed for. Dividends on stock so subscribed for will be payable in New-York. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

NOTICE—THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDholders on the Eastern Division, and the Land Grant Bondholders of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, are requested to meet at the office of Mr. GIBSON, No 54 William-st., up stairs, on SATURDAY next, Sept. 3, at 12 o'clock A. M., to consider measures for foreclosing said mortgages and a reorganization.

CORN EXCHANGE FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION
INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Sept 1, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.

W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

$42,000 half per cent. interest, on bond and mortgage on first-class real estate in this City, productive or unproductive. Apply to JOHN F. CONREY, Office of the People's Fire Insurance Company, No 66 Wall st.

NOTICE—COUPONS DUE SEPT. 1, 1859, ON THE Pereland Bonds of the Florida Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of RIGGS & CO., No. 58 Wall-st.

$2,500 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage for a term of years on improved City property worth double the amount, bondsman unexceptionable. Address X. Y. Z., Box No 110 *Times* Office.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF FIRE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

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LEONARD APPLEBY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
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WILLIAM K. STRONG,	BOWES R. McILVAINE,
MOSES TAYLOR,	GILBERT L. BEEKMAN,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	JOHN O. HENDERSON,
DANIEL PARISH,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	WATSON E. CASE,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
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WARREN DELANO, Jr.	

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. HAVEMEYER, Ass't Secretary.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL STREET.

CASH CAPITAL.....$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

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EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS ZEVELY,
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SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE E LAING,
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JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
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SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
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BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED CITY AND country business, worth $1,200 to $1,500 a year, situated in the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore; a superior opportunity for a person with a small cash capital; sold because the proprietor wishes to go out of business; he will give all necessary assistance to a purchaser. Address, with real name, for further particulars, Box No. 281 Philadelphia, Post office.

TWO NEW AND VALUABLE INVENTIONS—The patentee has realised over $76 per day on one of them for the last five months while traveling; this is a rare chance for manufacturers and others to invest in a profitable business. All are respectfully invited to call at C. V. MAPES' Agricultural Warerooms, corner of Beekman and Nassau sts.

PATENT FOR SALE.—CAPITALISTS ARE solicited to examine an invention by which an enormous fortune can be made in a very short time; it has been patented in France, England and America, and only wants to be brought before the public. Office, No. 163 Fulton-st., 3d story. Office hours, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE STOCK AND FURNIture of FANNING'S large, elegant and well-known ice cream saloon, confectionery and restaurant, No 344 Grand-st., one of the finest saloons in the City, and location for business unsurpassed. Apply on the premises of E. T. FANNING.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR WESTERN LANDS OR well located lots, a large stock of staple and miscellaneous merchandize, well adapted to Western and Southern markets. Some cash required

DINGEE & HOLDAN, Nos. 9 Nassau and 13 Pine sts.

$1,000.—AN ACTIVE MAN WITH THAT amount can have an interest in a business that will pay $5,000 per year, the present owner not having time to devote to it. Address J. THOMAS, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

SOUTHERN MEN PLEASE CALL AND examine the new Anti-Friction Cotton Press for both packing and compressing. Also, Hay, Cider, Cheese and Tobacco Presses, all constructed under one patent. A. H. EMERY, C. E., Inventor, Room No. 67 Astor House.

A WHOLESALE FANCY GOODS HOUSE, selling goods low, can make a good arrangement with a man to sell goods outside, by addressing TRAVELER, Box No 114 *Times* office.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF A valuable patent for agricultural purposes. For particulars, apply to HENRY E. ROEDER, No. 348 Broadway.

ATLANTIC HOTEL AND GARDEN, HOBOKEN.—The lease, stock and furniture of this well-known hotel and favorite resort for sale on liberal terms, apply on the premises, to WILLIAM L. HALL.

MACHINERY.

BEAUMONT'S STEAM GUAGES,
Perfectly reliable, handsomely made and warranted, at very low prices.

BEAUMONT'S BAROMETERS only $5 each.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 123 Broadway, N. Y.

SECOND-HAND STEAM ENGINE.

For sale, a second hand steam engine, twenty-horse power, in complete order. Inquire of

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JNO. DENNER, NIGHT scavenger. Orders left at No 44 Chatham-st., or No. 294 East 12th st., will be punctually attended to.

STEAMBOATS.

ESSEX MARKET AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS.
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET, Capt. MOODY.

LEAVE

HARLEM.	FOOT OF SLIP.
8 A. M.	1 P. M.
9 A. M.	2 P. M.
9 A. M.	4:15 P. M.
9 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	8:15 P. M.

ALSO ON

9 A. M.	1 P. M.	7 A. M.
9 A. M.	3 P. M.	8 A. M.
9 A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15 A. M.
9 A. M.	6:15 P. M.	11 A. M.
10:30 A. M.	8:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 130th-st. each way; connecting each trip with

BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 6 cents.

J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—SEPTEMBER, 1859.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH, (DIRECT,) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Thursd..Sept. 1, 4:30 P.M.	Thursd..Sept. 1, 7 A.M.
Friday..Sept. 2, 11:30 A.M.	Friday..Sept. 2, 8 A.M.
Sunday..Sept. 4, 7 A.M.	Saturd..Sept. 3, 7:30 A.M.
Monday..Sept. 5, 2 P.M.	Sunday..Sept. 4, 1:15 P.M.
Tuesday..Sept. 6, 3 P.M.	Tuesday..Sept. 6, 8 A.M.
Wednes..Sept. 7, 3:30 P.M.	Wednes..Sept. 7, 10 A.M.
Thursd..Sept. 8, 2:30 P.M.	Thursd..Sept. 8, 10:30 A.M.
Friday..Sept. 9, 2:30 P.M.	Friday..Sept. 9, 6 A.M.
Saturd..Sept. 10, 3:30 P.M.	Saturd..Sept. 10, 6:30 A.M.
Monday..Sept 12, 3 P.M.	Monday..Sept. 12, 7 A.M.
Tuesday..Sept. 13, 3 P.M.	Tuesday..Sept. 13, 7 A.M.
Wednes..Sept. 14, 3 P.M.	Wednes..Sept. 14, 7 A.M.
Thursd..Sept. 15, 3:30 P.M.	Thursd..Sept. 15, 7 A.M.
Friday..Sept. 16, 4 P.M.	Friday..Sept. 16, 7 A.M.
Sunday..Sept. 18, 7 A.M.	Saturd..Sept. 17, 7 A.M.
Monday..Sept 19, 12:30 P.M.	Sunday..Sept. 18, 12 M.
Tuesday..Sept. 20, 1:30 P.M.	Tuesday..Sept. 20, 8 A.M.
Wednes..Sept. 21, 2:30 P.M.	Wednes..Sept. 21, 8 A.M.
Thursd..Sept. 22, 3:30 P.M.	Thursd..Sept. 22, 10 A.M.
Friday..Sept. 23, 4 P.M.	Friday..Sept. 23, 11 A.M.
Sunday..Sept. 25, 7 A.M.	Saturd..Sept. 24, 8 A.M.
Monday..Sept. 26, 3 P.M.	Sunday..Sept. 25, 3 P.M.
Tuesday..Sept. 27, 3 P.M.	Tuesday..Sept. 27, 7 A.M.
Wednes..Sept. 28, 3 P.M.	Wednes..Sept. 28, 7 A.M.
Thursd..Sept. 29, 2:30 P.M.	Thursd..Sept. 29, 7 A.M.

TIME TABLE—SEPTEMBER, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thurs..Sept. 1, 6:30 A.M.	Thurs'y..Sept. 1, 10:30 A.M.
Friday..Sept. 2, 7 A.M.	Friday...Sept. 2, 11 A.M.
Saturday..Sept. 3, 11:30 A.M.	Monday...Sept. 5, 9 A.M.
Tuesday..Sept. 6, 10 A.M.	Tuesday..Sept. 6, 2 P.M.
Wednesday Sept 7, 11 A.M.	Wednesday Sept. 7, 5 P.M.
Thurs..Sept. 8, 12 M.	Thursday..Sept. 8, 4 P.M.
Friday..Sept. 9, 12:30 P.M.	Friday...Sept. 9, 4:30 P.M.
Saturd..Sept. 10, 1:30 P.M.	Saturday Sept. 10, 5 P.M.
Sunday..Sept 11, 7 A.M.	Sunday...Sept. 11, 3 P.M.
Monday..Sept, 12, 7:30 A.M.	Monday...Sept. 12, 2:30 P.M.
Tuesday Sept 13, 8 A.M.	Tuesday..Sept. 13, 3:30 P.M.
Wednesday..Sept. 14, 8 A.M.	Wednesday Sept. 14, 3:30 P.M.
Thursday..Sept. 15, 8 A.M.	Thursday..Sept. 15, 4 P.M.
Friday..Sept. 16, 9 A.M.	Friday...Sept. 16, 4:30 P.M.
Saturday..Sept. 17, 10:30 A.M.	Monday...Sept. 19, 7 A.M.
Tuesday..Sept. 20, 9 A.M.	Tuesday..Sept. 20, 1 P.M.
Wednesday..Sept 21, 10:30 A.M.	Wednesday Sept 21, 2:30 P.M.
Thursday..Sept. 22, 11 A.M.	Thursday..Sept. 22, 3 P.M.
Friday..Sept. 23, 12 M.	Friday...Sept. 23, 4 P.M.
Saturday..Sept. 24, 3 P.M.	Monday...Sept. 26, 7 P.M.
Tuesday..Sept. 27, 8 A.M.	Tuesday..Sept. 27, 2:30 P.M.
Wednesday Sept. 28, 8:30 A.M.	Wednesday Sept. 28, 3:30 P.M.
Thursday Sept. 29, 8:30 A.M.	Thursday..Sept. 29, 4 P.M.

ROCKAWAY—STEAMBOAT CREES WILL make her daily trips to and from Rockaway, stopping at the Sea Side House each way. Leaving Catharine Market 8:15 & A. M.; Spring-st. 9:20; Pier 4, North River, 9:30. Fare, 50 cents each way.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND WEST POINT.—On SUNDAY, Sept. 4, 1859, the splendid steamer ARIA, Capt. Q. SARATT, will leave the pier foot of Harrison-st., North River, at 7 o'clock, stopping at Christopher and Amos sts. at 7¾, 23d-st. 7¾, 43d-st. 7¾, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Verplanck's Point, Caldwell's, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, will leave Newburgh at 3 o'clock, stopping at all the above-named places. This excursion will afford a fine opportunity for the passengers to inspect West Point, Washington's Head-quarters at Newburgh and other places of great interest. Fare 50 cents to Newburgh; to Yonkers and Dobbs' Ferry 25 cents.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland, $3.50; Burlington, $4.75; Plattsburgh, $5.50; Rouse's Point, $6.25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8.25. Apply for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. BROWNCOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Amos-st. at 9¼ A.M.; 12½ and 3¾ P.M.; Spring-st. at 9½ A.M., 12¾ and 3¼ P.M.; Pier No. 4, North River, at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. Returning from the Island, at 6½ P.M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P.M., steamer CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.

DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE—REduced rate of passage; Cabin, $2. Deck, $1; no charge for Berths. The steamer GOVERNOR, F. S. FRENCH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply at No. 25 Coenties-slip, or on board.

FARE 50 CENTS.—WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL AND NEWBURGH.—Tickets to above places and return, 75 cents.—Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 7¾ o'clock. Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown and Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN leaves Fulton Market Slip, 9¼ A. M., 1¾, 6¾ P. M. Leaves Flushing at 7¾, 11¾ A. M.; 3 P. M. Low fare, 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven Railroads.

FOR KEYPORT.—FROM THE FOOT OF MURRAY ST.—KEYPORT leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 7 A. M. ALICE PRICE leaves at 8 o'clock A. M. and Keyport at 3 P. M. ALICE PRICE leaves Sundays at 8½ A. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—STOPping at Boyle's Dock, Great Neck and Sands Point. The new steamer LONG ISLAND leaves Pier No. 32 East River, (James-slip,) every day, at 4 P. M.

WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, &c.—Steamboat THOMAS POWELL, foot of Jay-st., at 3¾ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st station, New-York, as follows:

7:45 and 9:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5:30 P. M.: Williams' Bridge 11:30 A. M., 4:15 P. M.—White Plains.

8:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts.—White Plains.

4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.

8:30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.

White Plains—5 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.

Williams' Bridge—6:10 and 9:30 A. M., 1 and 5 P. M.

Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. At 11 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and interme diate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M. from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily. Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 1 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11.45 only.

JOHN O. STEBBINS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4

CENTRAL PARK AFFAIRS.

Progress of the Work.

The Rules and Regulations which Govern the Officers and Laborers.

TAX PAYERS who are inclined to grumble at the large amounts which they are called on to deposit in the City Treasury, should make the tour of Central Park semi-occasionally. There a million and a half of their funds are to be expended, yet, strange as it may seem, almost every visitor knows more of the beauties and mysteries of the Park than, New-Yorkers do themselves.

At present there are about 3,500 men engaged on the Park, leveling and grading, blasting, tunneling, bridge building, gardening, &c., &c. Of this force much the larger part are employed south of the Reservoir.

The "Ramble" is nearly completed, and couples romantically or meditatively inclined can stroll through its winding walks without the danger of meeting a group of Irishmen here and there engaged in the exceedingly practical work of making the rocks look more rustic. One Summer-house, with spacious seats, has been erected, and another will soon be finished.

The stone bridge north of the "Ramble" is completed, and is a comely structure, though not so handsome or elaborate as the one located at the upper end of the Promenade will be, when finished. The workmen are engaged in laying the foundations of this bridge. Northwest of the Ramble is the Tunnel. It is 1670 feet long, 20 feet high and 44 feet wide. The headings have just been got through. All but a small part of the Cricket ground is completed.

In all these localities numerous gangs of men are at work, and it is expected that by Fall, three miles of road, running principally through the lower part of Park, will be finished.

The elm trees along the promenade do not appear as thrifty as they did in the early part of the season. Many of them will have to be renewed, unless present appearances are deceitful. The contractors who undertook the work of planting these trees were to receive $2 30 for each one which lived, so that the loss of these, should there be any, will fall entirely on them.

Everywhere the work is prosecuted with energy and success. A long time must be allowed for its completion, though it is estimated that two years would suffice to bring the greater part of the Park under cultivation, so to speak, for none but those who have seen it can have any idea what a rough territory there is so near the City Hall as Fifty-ninth-street.

The strict system which characterizes the conduct of affairs in the Park is noticeable and most praiseworthy. Where there are 3,500 men at work, rules must be laid down which can be enforced, or there will be constant confusion between the different gangs employed.

First of all, visitors must be impressed with the fact that though they may be citizens of New-York, and though they may pay for the labor of the men employed there, every one of the workmen has his own duty to perform. Printed circulars inform those visiting the grounds that all employees of the Central Park Commission are to give them what information they may desire, and render them any assistance which may be necessary, but conversations of any length between them and the workmen cannot be allowed. The keepers, or police officers, carry plans of the Park with them, and are instructed to afford every facility in their power to visitors who wish to understand its arrangement. Those who disregard this regulation, and insist on getting their information from workmen, are liable to arrest. In this case the regulations instruct the officers to treat the offenders with no unnecessary rudeness or disrespect.

Employees in general have regulations which are to guide them. First of all, they are given to understand that their services are paid for when their wages are handed to them. Nothing but his labor, compliance with the rules of the Park, and civil behavior to all engaged on it, can be required of any one. Officers and foremen are forbidden to talk with men on political subjects, or to solicit their votes for any person or measure on any pretext whatever, as it is contrary to the intention of employing men on the Park that their opinion on political subjects should be biassed in any way. Neither has any one a right to receive money for procuring employment for any person. Payments of this kind are considered in the light of bribes, and parties detected in giving or receiving money for such services are forthwith discharged. Foremen and Assistant-Foremen are forbidden to act as agents for boarding-house keepers, or to collect debts of the men under their charge for the benefit of third parties. Neither are they to encourage them in purchasing tickets for raffles. Men who have been absent from work three days consecutively will be discharged. If they have previously sustained a good character, and are away through illness, a certificate to that effect from their foreman entitles them to be restored.

Regulations of the above import are kept posted on the outside of every tool cart and are read aloud to each gang once a fortnight.

The rules which govern foremen are equally explicit. Their instructions inform them that the most essential part of their duty is to prevent the payment of the public money to any man for any day's work or for any part of a day's work which he has not actually performed. They have the power to suspend any one of their men, or all of them, if they are not faithful in the discharge of their duty. Delinquents will be at once removed. General foremen are required to report daily what vacancies have occurred among foremen and assistants of their respective divisions. They are also allowed to recommend removals and transfers. Foremen and assistant foremen are plainly informed that it is not intended that any one of their number shall remain in the service of the commission if he fails to give satisfaction to his general foreman.

Assistant foremen are not to be merely ornamental appendages of the force. They are expected to give an example of energy, activity and skill at work to their men and not merely to oversee them. As soon as possible they are to learn the names of those under them so as to recognize them at roll call, and know whether each one performs his duty faithfully. It will thus be seen that general foremen, foremen and assistant foremen, is made responsible for the efficiency of those beneath them.

To maintain order and preserve the Park from being defaced, about thirty policemen are detailed. The same system observable in other divisions of the service extends to them.

Sergeants on duty are not to speak to men except on matters of business. One sergeant is to be constantly at the office on office duty. He is to see that the keepers hand in their reports punctually, and deport themselves in a becoming manner.

"Keepers" of the Park, when on duty are to take particular pains to be neat. Their hair is to be brushed, and beard combed or shaven, at least once every 24 hours. Shoes are to be clean and newly oiled or polished; coat buttoned to neck, no white collar visible, and gloves clean. Keepers are to move continually over their beats, stopping when only necessity demands. They are to carry themselves erect, and in the soldier-like manner inculcated at drill. No profane language will be allowed, and when they find it necessary to warn or instruct, they are to do so kindly and respectfully. Keepers off duty are not to wear any part of their uniform. All Police Officers are required to report from their beats, in writing, once every three hours during work time, every violation of the ordinances and rules, showing no favors, and performing their duty fearlessly. In the case of disturbance it is expected of the employes that they will zealously give their aid in suppressing it. Any threat or sneer at a police officer will be followed by the arrest and dismissal, or legal prosecution of the offender. Foremen are authorized to suspend workmen at the request of the officers reporting the circumstance in their next returns. Men on duty are to address officers with the military salute. Keepers are prohibited from bringing intoxicating drinks into the Park, and are not allowed to frequent tipplingo-houses when off duty. Offences of this character will be followed by an immediate discharge of the offender. Keepers, during the warm weather, to carry directions how to act in case of sun-stroke, together with the necessary remedies.

Every possible precaution is taken to prevent any mistake in recording the names of workmen who may be present at their posts, or absent from them, as will be seen from the following regulations:

At the taps of the bells before work, the men, carts and teams of each gang will come into a line, cartmen and teamsters standing each at the collar of his horse. At the first stroke of the bell for roll-call, the foreman of each gang will begin to call the roll; he will stand facing the men he calls, and the assistant-foreman will stand at his side; he will catch each name distinctly, and each man, when his name is called, will advance two steps, and answer. The assistant-foreman will look the man in the face, and say aloud, "Right!" When a name is called, and no man answers, the assistant will say aloud, "Absent!" No man is to be marked as present who is not in the line when his name is called. At the taps before quitting work, the assistant-foreman will take charge of the work, and bring it to a proper finish, complete the loading of carts or barrows which are partially loaded, and send them to the dump, send tools to the chest, and arrange barrows in line, bottom up. The foreman will go to his tool-cart or chest and receive the tools as they are sent from the work by the assistant foreman. When everything is arranged in proper order, the men and carts present will fall into line, as above directed, and after the bell has commenced ringing, but never before, the roll will be called deliberately, as in the morning. After the foreman has called each man's name, and he has stepped forward and answered, if he has been present during the whole working time of the gang for the day, the foreman will say aloud, so as to be heard by all the gang, "Full time!" If he came late, the foreman will state aloud the hour at which he commenced work. If any one of the gang, having been present a part of the day, has subsequently left, the foreman will state aloud, after calling his name, the hour at which he left, as he has it marked in his book.

The assistant will answer for any man whom he has sent to the dump, and the foreman will then state, so that the whole gang can hear, the time given him—thus: "Absent on the work, full time!" or as the case may be. After completing the roll-call, the men still remaining in line, the foreman will state if the gang is to meet on any new ground the next day, or, if he has received any notice of discharge or of suspension, or of reduction, will inform the gang of it, and of the reduction for it; and then, if his business with his gang for the day is entirely finished, and not until it is, he will say aloud, "The gang is dismissed." No man is to be considered as having been present at all during the day, who, after answering to his name at the beginning of work, has afterwards left without asking leave. When a man quits his work without orders, and does not return within five minutes, no matter what the cause of his leaving, he must be marked as having left the work, and must not be allowed to return until the next time of "beginning work." If a man is obliged to leave his work more than once in a half day, he is to be considered as unfit for work and sent away. Men who frequently work but parts of days, or who are absent every second or third day, are to be reported as "irregular," and will be discharged.

In the absence of the foreman of a gang, the assistant will act as foreman and call upon some one of the gang to act as assistant. In the absence of the assistant foreman, the foreman will call upon some one of the gang to act in his place. The mechanics, the master-gardeners, the "jobbing gang," the rock gangs and the truck gangs are subject to special rules with regard to the roll call.

These rules must, under all ordinary circumstances, be carried out to the letter; but if circumstances at any time make an exact conformity with any of them quite impossible, they are to be complied with in each case as nearly as is practicable, without waste of time or hardship to the men—the purpose being kept in view to secure punctuality, order and safety; a just and equal requirement of each gang, and of each man in each gang; and the utmost possible precaution against errors in the pay-roll.

Signals from the bell-tower, given by means of flags of different colors, as well as different numbers of bell taps, inform the men when the roll is to be called, and when work is over for the day; when the weather is too unpleasant for work, and when to look out for blasting.

The large quantity of rock work necessitates a great deal of blasting. Where so many men are employed accidents of the most serious character would continually occur, was not the greatest caution exercised. The following directions to foremen and assistant foremen show, from their tone, that Mr. OLMSTED fully appreciates the importance of care when the blasts are being fired.

First—You will blast no rock, and allow no rock to be blasted by any one under your charge, unless you see, at the moment the fuse is to be lighted, the red signal on the bell-tower, or unless you have received a special order for each blast within two hours before you fire it from the general foreman of blasting, or a written order from an engineer, or other superior officer.

Second—In any case, (though it be but one small block-hole to be fired at the bottom of a deep ditch,) whether the red signal is up, or whether you have a special order, you are forbidden to allow a fuse to be lighted until such charge has been heavily logged.

Third—You are forbidden to allow a fuse to be lighted until you have sent out *at least* four flagmen, whom you have previously instructed in the duty required of them, each in a different direction. Each flagman is to proceed to a distance of *at least* 500 *feet from any and every charge* you are to fire, unless within that distance he comes within 500 feet of some other charge to be fired at the same time, in which case you will yourself point out to him the position he will take, which should be the nearest safe point, more than 500 feet from both charges, where he can see the ground between them, and prevent any one from coming upon it. Never depend in the least on any other flagmen but your own. The flagmen, as they go out, must allow no person to remain between themselves and your charges, except yourself and your assistant blasters. When they have reached their stations, they must cry *"fire!"* aloud, once, but not again, until after the fuses are lighted, unless they see persons approaching. *They must be so stationed that each one can see the one next to him on each side.* If four flagmen are not sufficient for this purpose, send more, until there be enough, if it be eight, or twenty. If you have not flags enough, you cannot fire. Wait till you can get flags enough, if you wait till the next day, or the next week. You should never be without at least eight flags for every pit in which your gang is at work.

Fourth—You are forbidden to allow a fuse to be lighted until you have seen each flagman properly placed and have called aloud to him, designating him by a number which you have previously given him. To the first, *"Number One! All clear!"* (These four words and no other.) In like manner each flagman must have been hailed, and each flagman standing with his face towards you and his flag displayed above his head, must have distinctly and loudly answered, *"All clear, Sir!"* (These three words and no other.) Until you can swear that you have seen each flagman properly placed, and have called to him as above directed, and have heard those three words in reply, being sure that it is in each case the one you called to who replies, *allow no fuse to be lighted* under any consideration whatever, though the delay should cost five hundred dollars.

You are not to allow a charge to be fired when *you think* you have taken proper precautions; you are not to allow a charge to be fired when you are sure that it can be safely done; you are not to allow a charge to be fired, under any consideration, in any circumstances, for any purpose, under anybody's instructions or orders, no matter what the consequences, until, besides thinking that you have taken all reasonable precautions, and being sure that it can be safely done, you are sure, and will be ready to swear that you are sure that each and all the orders and instructions given on this sheet have been complied with in every particular.

Allow no match to be drawn in or near the pit till you have given the order to fire.

After your fuses have been fired, withdraw yourself, and instruct your blasters to withdraw as rapidly as practicable to a distance of at least 400 feet from any and every charge. In measuring your fuses, allow for the time which will be required for the blasters to easily run this distance after firing all of them.

When you believe that no more charges will explode, approach the pit, carefully examine the place of each charge and having satisfied yourself that there is no possibility of further explosion, call out loudly, so that your flagmen may be sure that it is you, and not some one else who gives the word, "Down!—all over!"

Instruct your flagmen, on hearing this, to each bring his flag to the ground *quickly*, and to repeat *loudly*, "All over!"

Then look around, and, to make sure that you were heard by each, see that each flag is down.

You will consider your engagement upon the Park to have ceased upon the first departure from the above instructions, for which you are responsible.

FRED. LAW OLMSTED, Superintendent.

From this summary of rules and regulations those who have any interest in Central Park affairs, and what New-Yorker has not, will see that matters there are conducted in a manner which makes it certain that the greatest amount of work will be done in the shortest possible time. If the enterprise is carried forward in the spirit which has characterized its beginning, New-York will in a few years be the possessor of a Park, the equal to which no other city in the world can boast of.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE BOOK TRADE-SALES.—The semi-annual Book Trade-sales are progressing at the room of GEORGE A. LEAVITT & Co. On the first day's sale DERBY & JACKSON'S list was the most in demand. There were bid off 2,508 volumes of select fiction; 1,600 novels; miscellaneous, 2 305; British classics, 500; female novelists, 650. Wednesday PETERSON'S list was offered. 1,044 sets of Dickens' works were sold, and of Waverley novels 133 sets; 1,400 copies of CAROLINE LEE HENTZ'S works; 1,500 of Mrs. SOUTHWORTH'S, &c.; in all, about 6,500 volumes. APPLETONS' invoice went off well. 1 350 copies of Arnold's School books were sold, and 200 copies of the illustrated edition of Bryant's poems. The gift books, such as the Stratford, Berlin, Munich and Dresden Galleries brought from $8 50 to $15 per volume. Yesterday, 600 hundred copies of the Sunnyside edition of Irving's works were taken, and thirty-five hundred copies of the Life of Washington. MASON BROTHERS' musical works were sold largely, twenty-five thousand copies being bid off. The same firm disposed of eleven thousand copies of Webster's Quarto Dictionary. About fifteen thousand of Harding's Imperial Bibles were sold. The attendance on the sales is good, and the prices indicate a brisk trade.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—At the regular meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday, all the members of the Board were present, and Mr. STILLMAN presided. The quarterly statement of General Superintendent PILGRIM setting forth the condition of the Metropolitan Police District was presented and placed on file. From it it appears that the entire Police force of the District is 1,683 men—1,435 in New-York and 248 in Brooklyn. The total number of arrests for the quarter were 23 262. The total number for the corresponding period last year was 21,367. ROSE MCMAHON, of the Third Precinct, Brooklyn, for intoxication; HENRY PARLIS, of the Twenty-second Precinct, for unofficerlike conduct, and WM. NORTHAMAN, of the Sixth Precinct, for intoxication, were dismissed from the Department. Officers GEO. W. SEAMAN of the Sixth Precinct, and JAS. L. WHEELER, of the Twentieth Precinct, presented their resignations, which were accepted. A communication was received from Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER, asking permission to accept a testimonial from the Detective force. Permission was granted. The Board adjourned to Friday next.

SERIOUS VEHICLE ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, a little boy, seven years of age named JOHN O'NEIL, who resides with his parents, a No. 103 Seventh-avenue, while in the act of crossing the avenue between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, was run over by a heavy furniture wagon, owned by Mr. HAMILTON, of Twenty-eighth-street and Seventh-avenue, and driven by MARTIN ARNOTT. Officer THOMAS, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, witnessed the casualty, and rescued the boy just as the wheel of a vehicle of a similar description was within a few inches of the lad's head. The officer conveyed the child to a drug-store, where an examination disclosed a deep scalp wound over the temple and bruises about the body. He was subsequently taken to his home, where a physician attended him. The driver of the vehicle gave his name and residence voluntarily, and those who saw the occurrence think it was entirely accidental.

CUT HIS THROAT WITH A RAZOR.—JOHN C. MULLER, a German, 34 years of age, who resided at No. 291 West Thirty-ninth-street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital on Thursday afternoon in a dying condition, from having cut his throat with a razor for the purpose of committing suicide. The deceased expired shortly after he was admitted to the Institution. An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner JACKMAN, and the evidence elicited showed that Mr. MULLER had been in bad health for some time past, and had had no employment for several weeks. These circumstances so preyed on his mind that he determined to end his life. On Thursday morning he asked his little daughter to hand him his razor from the mantle-piece. The child obeyed, and in an instant her father drew the instrument across his throat, severing the wind-pipe. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

MORE COUNTERFEIT TWOS ON THE BANK OF MUTUAL REDEMPTION.—In addition to William Stanley and Margaret Cochran who were arrested for passing bogus two dollar bills on the Bank of Mutual Redemption, Boston, at various stores in the Eighteenth Ward on Thursday, two men named John O'Brien and Thomas Cuff were taken into custody by Officer Linebrick, of the Twentieth Ward, for committing at the same time a similar offence with counterfeit bills of the same description in a different part of the City. These men are alleged to have tendered one of the false tokens in payment for drinks at the liquor store of Charles Rogers, on the corner of Ninth-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street. Both were arrested before they left the place, and on being searched, Cuff is said to have endeavored to destroy one of the counterfeits which was found in his possession by swallowing it. The officer, however, frustrated the attempt. The prisoners were committed for examination by Justice KELLY.

KILLED BY AN OVERDOSE OF LAUDANUM.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER upon the body of MICHAEL BURNS, who died from the effects of an overdose of laudanum administered by himself. Deceased had been sick for a long time, and had been in the habit of taking laudanum to ease his sufferings. On Thursday night he swallowed about two ounces of the poison, which threw him into a comatose state. So he remained for some hours, when his friends becoming alarmed, sent for a physician. The poor man, however, did not return to consciousness and died in a state of insensibility. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts. Deceased was thirty-four years of age.

FATAL OMNIBUS ACCIDENT IN BROADWAY.—About 1 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a lad 15 years of age, named O. K. CHAMBERLAIN, was knocked down and run over by omnibus No. 404, of the Knickerbocker Line, on the corner of Worth-street and Broadway. The fore and rear wheels of the vehicle passed over the lad's body, inflicting such injuries that the unfortunate youth expired almost immediately. The accident was observed by Officer ROSENBERG, of the Twenty-first Precinct, who arrested THOS. GLYNN, the driver of the omnibus, on a charge of driving faster than the law allows. The prisoner was taken before Alderman BRADY, who locked him up for examination.

ROBBERY BY ROWDY BOYS.—About a dozen lads of from twelve to fourteen years of age, attacked John J. Harley, of No. 356 Tenth-avenue, as he was walking in the Eleventh Ward on Tuesday evening. The young rascals knocked him down and rifled his pockets of $19 04. Mr. Harley succeeded in holding one of the boys until a policeman came to his aid. The name of the prisoner is Thomas Callahan, who, though but thirteen years of age, has been already in the Juvenile Asylum. He was locked up for trial by Justice STERRS.

THE FIRST WARD SHOOTING CASE.—The *ante-mortem* deposition of EDWARD KELLY who was shot on Wednesday night in a liquor-store, on the corner of Bridge and Whitehall streets, by a man named JOHN HAYES, was taken yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER. The dying man accused HAYES with shooting him, and the latter admitted the truth of the charge, but stated that it was done in self defence. At the conclusion of the examination HAYES was committed to prison.

RUN OVER IN CHERRY-STREET.—PATRICK DUNN, a youth 15 years of age, was run over on Thursday evening at the corner of Roosevelt and Chatham-streets by a fruit wagon, driven by DENNIS MCCARTHY. The lad was so seriously injured that it was deemed necessary to take him to the New-York Hospital.

FOUND DEAD.—The body of a still-born female infant was found on Thursday evening in an unoccupied building on the corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-third-street. An inquest was held upon the body.

[Advertisement]

THE "DIAPHRAGM FILTER."

Manufactured by MESSRS. MCKENZIE & O'HARA, is the kind of Porous Filter to which I alluded in my recent report to the Croton Board. I consider the artificial sand-stone, which constitutes the filtering medium, to be an excellent article for the purpose. The instrument is quite durable, and only requires to be reversed occasionally to insure its proper action.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1859.

From the Tribune (Editorial.)

When we saw this admirable invention, we were struck with its superiority over any filter ever seen. A recent and careful examination, together with certificates of ardent approbation from Drs MOTT, CHESSMAN, FRANCIS, HOSSACK, PARKER, GRAY, DRAPER and others, have strengthened our convictions of its remarkable merits.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, devotes his attention exclusively to Operative Surgery and Office Consultations on the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Hemorrhoids, Rupture, Fistula and Concealed Abscess of the Rectum are cured without knife or ligature, by a process requiring no confinement. Office hours from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 Fifth-avenue. At all other hours Dr. D. is at his private hospital, where spacious apartments and the purest air in the City, with separate nurses, are provided for those who require the more serious operations of prolonged dietetic treatment, unattainable at their own homes or at hotels.

The office of the *Scalpel* is at No. 1 Vesey-street, Astor House, where all literary and business communications must be left.

[Advertisement.]

THE INITIAL MOVEMENT IN THE HAT COMPETITION.—KNOX has issued a most superb hat for the Fall season. It is unapproachable in elegance of appearance, excellence of material and artistic workmanship. If KNOX'S Fall style does not create an excitement we shall be astonished. Call at his establishment, No. 212 Broadway, and examine it.

[Advertisement.]

TWO NEW-YORK MERCHANTS'

Houses saved from burglary within a few weeks, by the Electro-Magnetic House Alarm, on exhibition and for sale at No. 289 Canal-street, near Broadway.

No house should be without it. Facts given at the office.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—BARBER'S Itch.—This foul and disfiguring eruption will be thoroughly eradicated by one or two applications of the Ointment, and a few doses of the Pills. Manufactory, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement]

GRAND OPENING OF FALL CARPETS.—The largest assortment of English Carpets in this City, displayed in ten rooms. HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery, sign of the largest gold eagle in the United States.

[Advertisement.]

DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR AND PARTIAL DEAFNESS CURED.—Dr. HARLEY generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the ear free of charge until cured. Office No. 106 Fourteenth-street, opposite Irving place.

[Advertisement]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—An exceedingly interesting combination of attractions here for good taste this afternoon and evening. A splendid French drama, a laughable farce, the wonderful feats of the ORRIN family, &c. Charming!

[Advertisement]

TO PHYSICIANS AND PRIVATE FAMILIES.

Pure Cognac Brandy, imported and bottled by myself, for sale at all the druggists.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver-street.

Sole Importer of the Schiedam Schnapps.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS! GAS!—Dealers and others in want of gas-fixtures will do well to call at the great manufacturing depôt of WARNER, PECK & Co, No. 376 Broadway.

New patterns just out.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 2.

$5 000 U. S. 5s, 1874	103⅜	200 Reading R	b30 44
2,000 Ohio Estate 6s, '75	104	500 do	44
2,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	88	100 do	44⅛
2,000 do	88⅜	8 Mich. Cen. R	47⅛
11,000 Virginia 6s	94	200 do	s15 47⅛
12,000 Missouri State 6s	81	200 do	s30 47⅜
3 000 California S. 7s	81	200 do	s30 47⅜
1,000 Erie R. 1st M. B.	87	50 do	48
3,000 Erie R. 4th M. B.	38	50 do	47⅞
3 000 Ill. F. Bds ex int	91	100 do	b60 48
4,000 N. J. Cen. 2d M'g	94⅜	76 Mil. & Miss. R	4
10 Merchants' Bank	116	100 M. S. & N. Ia. G. R.	28⅜
70 Ocean Bank	92½	100 do	25⅜
30 P. M. Steamship Co.	86½	250 do	25⅜
445 do	86	50 do	25½
55 do	86½	50 Panama Railroad	117½
270 Bud. Riv. Railroad	56	120 do	117½
100 do	b10 76⅜	200 do	b30 118
500 do	b60 80⅜	50 Ill. Cent R	s30 66
50 do	80⅞	450 do	67
50 M. S. & N. Ind. R.	8	100 do	s60 66⅜
500 do	8	100 do	s60 65⅜
600 New-York Cen. R.	76⅜	100 do	s60 66⅜
100 do	76⅜	200 Clev. & Pitts. R	63⅜
200 do	s10 76⅜	250 Gal. & Chic. R	s60 71⅜
328 do	76⅜	50 do	b60 72
50 do	b30 76⅞	100 do	b60 72⅛
400 do	b60 76⅞	100 do	s60 72
1740 do	76⅝	50 do	72⅛
100 do	s60 76⅜	50 do	72⅛
750 do	s60 76⅝	150 do	b60 72⅜
50 do	s30 76⅜	125 Clev. & Toledo R	26
150 do	77	200 do	25⅞
600 do	b60 77	500 do	b60 26
100 do	b30 77	150 do	b30 28
200 Harlem Railroad	16⅜	500 do	25⅞
50 Harlem R. pref'd	37⅜	500 Chic & Rock Is. R.	89¼
500 do	s10 37⅜	100 do	b60 89⅜
500 do	s30 37⅜	50 do	b60 89⅜
50 do	b60 38	102 do	89
50 Chi. B. & Q. R	86⅜	200 do	89⅛

BOARD.

100 Mich. So. & N. Ia. G. R.	29		
100 do	26⅛		
100 N. Y. Central R	76⅝		
400 do	76¾		
100 do	b10 76⅞		
100 do	b3 76⅞		
200 do	b60 76⅞		
100 do	s30 76⅝		
100 do	b30 76⅜		
700 Ill. Central R	b60 67		
100 do	b60 68⅛		
300 Gal. & Chi. R	b60 73		
100 do	s30 71⅞		
50 do	72⅜		
100 Chicago & R. I. R	68⅜		
100 do	b30 68⅝		
200 do	68¼		

FRIDAY, Sept. 2—P. M.

The Stock Exchange at the early Board, today, showed increased firmness. The State and Federal Stocks opened ¼ ₱ cent. above the advance of yesterday, and when the Share list was reached New-York Central started off at the closing bid of yesterday afternoon, 76½, and rapidly advanced to 76¾@77 ₱ cent., under *bona fide* cash sales of 2,000 or 2,500 Shares, part said to be resales for a London firm who purchased on speculation in this Market in June. After the Board the price was lower, and the much-looked-for reaction in the General Market appeared, for the moment, to be impending. But at the Second Board there was again a stubborn firmness in the demand for Central, at 76¾@¾, and, although one or two of the Western Stocks manifested some weakness, the final tone of the Market was steady. We have seldom known the majority of the Brokers and Jobbers on the Street so completely at fault in reference to the probable turns in the Market, from day to day, as through the present week; whether in reference to the failures of the *Bear* operators, or the extent of support afforded by outside purchases made upon the substantial calculation of a large improvement in the Railway traffic of the country this Fall. It is the suggestion of some of the Commission Brokers that the easy condition of the Money Market through the month just closed, so different from the expectation of prudent and calmly judging merchants a month or two ago, as well as subversive of the theory of mere speculators for a fall in stocks and a large rise in the price of Money, is having a quiet but telling influence upon the purchases now making through the Stock Exchange. And this influence promises to be strengthened, from appearances, in the Discount and Bullion markets, through, at least, the early part of September, if not the whole month. On the other hand, it is argued that we seldom or ever have so large and sudden a rise without an immediate reaction of 2@3 ₱ cent., even though prices should as suddenly turn again and go higher than before. In the Western shares these was some irregularity in Michigan Guaranteed, on account of the report by telegraph of a strike among the laborers on the line, causing delay in the trains. The first sale was at 26, from which the fall wae to 25¼, recovering in the afternoon to 26¼ ₱ cent., the same as Thursday afternoon. Michigan Central touched 48, and closed 47¼@½. Toledo was firm and ¼ ₱ cent. higher than yesterday afternoon. Galena also had a further advance to 72⅝, but fell back to 71⅞@¾. Rock Island opened steady, at 69¼ ₱ cent. in the morning, with sales of 1,500 shares, but was more freely offered in the afternoon, and after selling down to 68¾, closed 68¾@⅞ ₱ cent. Illinois Central brought 67 ₱ cent. cash again, but on the London quotations there wae more done on seller's option, 60 days, at 66¾@⅞ ₱ cent. The Bonds of the Company are 88¾ ₱ cent. Reading comparatively steady, 44⅛@44. Harlem Preferred, 37¾@37½. Hudson River I ₱ cent. higher. Panama ¾ ₱ cent. higher on the sales. The large additional advance on Pacific Mail, of yesterday, to 86@86½, was maintained until the afternoon, when 85½ was accepted. In Railway Bonds, the Erie Fourth Mortgage was sold down to 38@35 ₱ cent., under a peremptory order, said to be from the other side.

The Exchanges for the European mail to-morrow are steady, in terms, but not very active in demand; London, 110@110½; Paris, f 5.16¼@f.5.15. The *Bremen*, for Southampton and Bremen, takes the mail, but no Specie. The sailing of the Cunard propeller is postponed until Wednesday. In Discounts, outside of Bank, we hear of a concession of 6 ₱ cent. ₱ annum on some prime 30 @60 day acceptances, while indorsed bills, extending through January next, have been done as low as 7 ₱ cent. The Customs, to-day, are $163,000; other receipts into the Sub-Treasury, $16,000; disbursements, $291,000; balance, this afternoon $4,822,038. The balances to the credit of the Government in the several depositories of the country at the close of August were as follows:

	Amount on Deposit	Drafts payable	Subject to draft
Tre'y of U. States	$380 696 99	$12,611 32	$367 585 67
Asst. Tre'y, Boston	212 090 00	70,133 64	181 946 36
Asst. Tre'y, N. York	1,634 848 45	580,604 82	1 013,943 66
Asst. Tre'y, Phila	1,771 18	2,266 71	1,504 48
Asst. Tre'y, Charle'n	36,929 67	17,536 71	19,393 67
Asst. Tre'y, N. O	696,471 52	278,480 60	418,020 92
Asst. Tre'y, St. Louis	269,674 60	244,456 36	6,038 14
Asst. Tre'y, San F	565 985 73	1,154,836 78	....
Depository at Buffalo	2,685 36	339 65	2,348 73
Dep. at Baltimore	361,398 31	29,461 86	331,946 35
Dep at Richmond	11,377 74	3,037 70	8,350 04
Dep. at Norfolk	158,017 18	18,160 00	139,857 18
Dep. at Wilmington	19,768 05	2,093 34	4,674 71
Dep. at Savannah	9,120 80	4,937 21	4,383 59
Dep. at Mobile	37,603 51	13,717 26	23,883 25
Dep. at Nashville	3,719 12	201 87	3 514 25
Dep. at Cincinnati	2,573 06	79 57	2 487 49
Dep. at Pittsburgh	6 858 57	96 00	5 591 67
Dep. at Louisville	2 880 48	788 00	2,722 48
Dep at Galveston	23,743 65	5,457 22	15,286 13
Dep. at Norfolk	1,669 80	....	1,559 82
Dep at Cincinnati	9,457 81	97 60	8,660 21
Dep. at Cincinnati	90 30	....	90 30
Dep. at Little Rock	122 028 66	13 058 31	109 870 34
Dep. at Chicago	5,819 62	3,779 83	2 048 79
Dep. at Detroit	5 573 23	2,688 10	2 885 13
Dep. at Omaha City	14,458 50	8,746 57	5,310 08
Dep. at Oregon City	2,160 07	2,160 07	....
Dep. at Olympia Ty	763 65	361 55	....
Dep. at Omaha City	13,854 05	5 580 65	8 273 38
Assay Office of D	432 613 00	....	431,613 00
Mint of the U. S Phila	402,154 16	....	402,154 16
B'ch M. of U. S. Ch'l'st'n	37,000 00	....	37 000 00
B ch M. of U S. Dah'l'a	27 950 03	....	27,950 03
B'ch M. of U. S. N. O	489 267 46	....	489,237 46
B'ch M. U. S. San F.	500,000 00	....	500,000 00
Total	6,504 338 10	2,494,429 39	4 488,759 78
Deduct overdraft			586 851 05
Balance			3,899,908 71
Add difference in transfers			223,000 00
Net amount subject to draft			4,122,908 71

The *Commercial Advertiser* has the following in reference to the Panama Company:

"Mr. HOADLEY, President of the Panama Railroad Company, who has just returned from his European visit, has just written a letter to Mr. CORBIN, Chairman of the Packets Contract Committee of the British House of Commons, on the subject of the superiority of the Panama route over every other for the postal service between Great Britain and the Australian colonies. In the course of this letter, Mr. HOADLEY gives the following interesting sketch of the Panama Road, its capabilities, and the business transacted since its completion in January, 1855:

The length of the railroad is 47½ miles, extending from the City of Aspinwall, (Colon,) the Atlantic terminus, to Panama, on the Pacific. It has been built in the most substantial manner, at a cost of eight millions of dollars (£1,600,000); and notwithstanding the character of the country through which it passes, and the excessive rains it is exposed to for several months in the year, has acquired a solidity and firmness fully equal to that of any similar work with which I am acquainted. Following the course of the Chagres river for the greater part of the first twenty-five miles, and crossing the Cordilleras at an elevation of only 253 feet above tide-water, no heavy grades are encountered, the greatest being one, for a short distance only, on the Pacific slope, of sixty feet to the mile. It therefore seems superfluous for me to add that the railroad is competent to perform any kind of service that can ever be required of it. This is fully evinced by the experience of the last four years. Not only have the ordinary descriptions of merchandise been constantly transported over the road, but also articles the coarsest and heaviest, such as coal, timber, guano, munitions of war, ores, heavy machinery, (in one instance a lighthouse,) whale oil, &c., together with every variety of Pacific produce, such as coffee, cocoa, indigo, cochineal, Peruvian bark, &c., &c.

The transit of the passenger trains connecting with the California steamers is made in three hours, the line being furnished with comfortable carriages, constructed with special reference to the character of the climate. The ordinary trains occupy about five hours in the transit, stopping at the several stations to discharge and receive passengers and freight. At Aspinwall there are four substantial and commodious wharves, where vessels of the largest capacity are moored to land and receive passengers, and discharge and load cargo. The harbor is one of the safest on the Atlantic coast, only one disastrous storm having occurred there for many years. The only inconvenience experienced is from the heavy swells which sometimes enter the bay during the Winter months, caused by the "northers" that sweep down the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, but which usually expend themselves before they reach the latitude of Aspinwall

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2483 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The British Government and the Coast Trade Question—The Treaty with Nicaragua—Gen. Harney's Seizure of the Island of San Juan—Important to Pre-emption Claimants, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 4.

After a thorough examination here, by Lord LYONS, of the coast trade question, the issue made by the British Government with ours, as mentioned in Parliament, has been withdrawn.

The President has accepted the resignation of the Hon. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, Commissioner of the General Land Office, who is now a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination in Indiana.

The last important paper packed up by the new Minister for Central America was a recipe for making "gumbo."

Mr. BUCHANAN pronounces the Douglass Manifesto, as published by the HARPERS, a paper of great ability.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 3.

The Department of State is officially informed of the ratification by the Government of Nicaragua of the Lamar-Zeledon Treaty, the obnoxious clause objected to by this Government having been previously expunged.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 4.

The Government has been advised by Geo. HARNEY of his proceedings in taking possession of the Island of San Juan, and the steamer of to-morrow will convey to him a reply. From what has here transpired it is reasonable to infer that the position of the Administration admits of no compromise, it being fully satisfied that the Island belongs to the United States.

Official notice is given that in all cases in which pre-emption declaratory statements, founded on a *bona fide* actual settlement and cultivation, made prior and up to date, and filed by settlers before the 9th of October, the Registers and Receivers are directed, where the pre-emption claimants are unable to, and do not prove and pay for their tracts at or before that time, to withhold such actually cultivated tracts from the public sales in Minnesota, to take place in October and November.

The Secretary of the Interior has informed certain memorialists in St. Louis, who asked, that the public lands of Kansas and Nebraska be withheld from private entry after the close of the public sales, that the President is of the opinion that the law invests him with no power to grant such requests.

The State Department has been informed by Mr. WRIGHT, Minister to Berlin, that it is not true, as reported by many American newspapers, that there are several American citizens in the Prussian army; he knows of none.

The President has recognized HEINRICH MULLER as Consul for the free City of Bremen, at Savannah, Georgia.

Senator DOUGLAS leaves to-morrow morning by way of Harrisburg, and will reach Pittsburg at midnight on Monday. He speaks at Columbus at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, at Cincinnati on Thursday evening, and will reach Chicago on Saturday.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA, OREGON, CARSON VALLEY AND FRASER RIVER.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Sept. 2.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates of the 12th ult. has arrived.

W. P. WILKINS, District-Attorney of Sutter County, and candidate for the Legislature, was shot on the 9th of August, by Judge MAY, of Yuba County, whose daughter WILKINS had seduced.

Senator BRODERICK addressed the largest meeting ever assembled at Sacramento, on the 9th, making a full *exposé* of the bargain and sale arrangement at the last Senatorial election.

The Los Angeles *Vineyard*, of the 15th, gives an account of a battle between fifty troops, under Maj. ARMISTEAD, and four hundred Mohave Indians, on the 4th ult., in which about fifty Indians were killed.

Advices from Oregon state that the Paloz Indians were harrassing Lieut. MUTLER's Wagon-road Expedition, destroying the mile-posts and burning the grass at all the camping grounds.

The Convention in Carson Valley had framed a Constitution for a Provisional Government, which declares Carson Valley independent of Utah, and gives the name of Nevada to the Territory.

Victoria dates are to Aug. 6 The Island of San Juan between Vancouver's Island and the main land, claimed by our Government as part of Washington Territory, had been occupied by sixty United States troops by order of Gen. HARNEY. Gov. DOUGLASS had issued a protest claiming the Island for the British Crown, and had also dispatched some armed vessels and two hundred sappers and miners there.

The United States vessels *Massachusetts*, *Jefferson Davis*, *Shubrick and Active*, and British vessels *Tribune*, *Satellite* and *Plumper*, were either anchored off the Island or in its immediate vicinity.

It was unofficially stated at Victoria that the matter would be compromised by the joint occupancy of the island, until the British and United States Governments could be advised of the existing state of affairs.

Gen. HARNEY was expected at San Juan on the 6th August.

The Fraser River mining news is encouraging. $75,000 in gold had reached Victoria within a fortnight.

Arrived at San Francisco, ship *Onward*, from Melbourne; bark *Lucy L. Hale*, from Bangkok. Sailed, ships *Challenge*, for Hong Kong; *Hebe* and *Suriasm*, for Melbourne.

Arrest of an English Defaulter in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 3.

An Englishman, named EDWARD H. HUMPHERY, who is alleged to be a defaulter to parties in England to the amount of £40,000, and who has been searched for through Canada and the States during the last three months, was arrested in this City last evening. The arrest was made on the charge of adultery. HUMPHERY having brought to this country a woman not his wife, with whom he has been living; but it is probable that the subject of his alleged defalcations will be investigated as soon as testimony can be obtained.

The *Traveller* has the following particulars of the arrest:

"After hunting him to several boarding-houses, it was ascertained that HUMPHERY had rooms at No. 17 Harrison-avenue, where he had stopped two or three days. Constable CALDER went to that place yesterday afternoon and arrested him. He felt some chagrin at his arrest, and, before being taken to jail, he wrote notes to the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT and other gentlemen, to whom he professed to have letters of introduction. He had no money, but said he expected remittances on Tuesday next.

The prisoner was master of a school at Cheltenham, and had enjoyed the confidence of the community. He had become embarrassed pecuniarily, and his case was before the Insolvency Court, where his debts were set down at £27,000. The woman was the mother of seven children, and Dr. HUMPHERY has six children. He is rather an absconding debtor than a defaulter, and it appears by the English papers that he brought away his wife's jewelry, and borrowed of her the money with which he paid his passage. The woman that accompanied him has gone back to England. She is said to be about 40 years of age. He gives his age as less than that.

Mr. HUMPHERY positively asserts that when he left England he had but £20 in his possession. While in this city he was in the habit of visiting the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. After his arrest, the only favor he asked of the officer was, to purchase him a pound of tea, which request was complied with.

Important Railroad Contract.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Sept. 2.

A contract was concluded to-day between Hon. WM. B. HUBBARD, President of the Columbus and Xenia, NATHANIEL WILCOX, President of the Little Miami, and S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU, President of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroads, for a division of their gross receipts, which secures uniformity of rates on these hitherto rival lines. Fifty per cent. is to be deducted from the gross receipts for the operating expenses of each line; of the balance, the Dayton line takes thirty per cent., and the Little Miami and Columbus seventy per cent., for the period of twenty years.

Non-Arrival of the North Briton.

QUEBEC, Sunday, Sept. 4—9 P. M.

There were no signs of the steamship *North Briton* at Further Point at 8 o'clock this morning. This evening the line is down between this city and Further Point, and there is no chance for a resumption of communication before morning.

New York State Politics.

ALBANY, Saturday, Sept. 3.

At the Republican Convention held here to-day for delegates to the State Convention, a sharp contest took place between the VAN VALKENBURG or *Journal* delegates and the WM. G. WEED delegates, resulting in the success of the former by a large majority.

R. H. SHANKLAND National Democrat, was to-day elected a delegate to the State Convention from the Second district of Cataraugus county.

SYRACUSE, Friday, Sept. 2.

ABRAM HYATT has been elected delegate to Syracuse from the Third district. He is a Douglas Democrat.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Sept. 3.

At the Republican Convention for the First Assembly district held in this city to-day, D. C. LITTLEJOHN, of Oswego, and WM. WILLIAMS, of Hannibal, were elected delegates to the State Convention. ELIAS ROOT and S. J. MANN were chosen alternatives.

News from Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 3.

The Arizona correspondent of the *Republican*, writing from Tubac, Aug. 17, says: "An express from Magdalena brings the intelligence that independence is about to be declared by Sonora and Chihuahua, and Gov. PESQUIERA placed at the head of affairs. PESQUIERA has been receiving for some time large supplies of cannon, small arms and ammunition. He has also increased his army nearly 3,000.

The Strike on the Michigan Southern Road.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Sept. 3.

The strike on the Michigan Southern Road still continues. A delegation of strikers went to Adrian to-day for the purpose of arranging matters, but up to this evening no compromise had been effected. During the negotiations no trains are allowed to run. A meeting of citizens was held at Laporte last night, at which they expressed sympathy for the employes, offering to assist them pecuniarily and otherwise. Mr. BLISS, the President of the Road, arrived at Adrian this evening.

The Steamboat Outrage at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Sept. 4.

The law and order town meeting to-morrow will be an immense affair. Rowdyism has already quailed. A full independent ticket will be nominated. Baltimore is bad enough, but the sensation reporters awfully exaggerate the state of affairs. At the legal investigation of the steamboat outrage forty-two witnesses were examined, and not one saw or heard of any violence to a female. Other parts of the reports were equally magnified.

Destitution at Sea.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Sept. 4.

The ship *Sir John Franklin*, at this port, from Liverpool, reports having spoken, August 10, steamship *England*, 150 days from Calcutta for London, under sail, her engines being out of order. She was short of provisions, and the crew had been subsisting on one meal per day for fifty days. The *England* had thirty-eight passengers, most of whom were ladies and children. The *Sir John Franklin* supplied their wants.

Burglary at the New-Haven Post-office.

NEW-HAVEN, Sunday, Sept. 4.

The Post-office in this city was entered last night by burglars, who bored through the back door. They searched all the bags they could find, but they contained only the way mails. It is not supposed that any large amount of money was taken. Some counterfeit bills which they found may lead to their detection.

Southern Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Sept. 3.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Columbia*, Capt. BARKER, from New-York, arrived here at 10½ o'clock last night (Friday.)

A Boat Upset and Eight Persons Drowned.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Saturday, Sept. 3.

A boat containing ten persons was upset off the harbor this morning, and four women, one man and three boys were drowned.

American Meeting in St. Petersburgh, Russia—Resolutions and Addresses.

At a meeting of resident and visiting American citizens, convened on the evening of the 28th July, 1859, at the rooms of our popular Consul, Col. CROSWELL, in St. Petersburgh, Russia, for the purpose of welcoming and congratulating WILLIAM H. WEBB, Esq., who designed and constructed the Russian steam-frigate *General Admiral*, GEORGE H. PRINCE, Esq., of St. Petersburgh, was called to the Chair, and Messrs. A. G. GOODALL, of Philadelphia, and L. CHANDLER, of New York, appointed Secretaries.

Mr. PRINCE, on taking the Chair, addressed the assemblage at considerable length, explanatory of the object of the meeting, paying Mr. WEBB a high compliment for the artistic talent and ingenuity displayed in the construction of the new frigate that has of late attracted so great a share of public attention. At the conclusion of Mr. P.'s remarks, Messrs. A. G. GOODALL, GEORGE W. WHISTLER, and Capt. EDWARD STONE, were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions, and after a brief absence reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we most heartily welcome among us the eminent naval constructor, WILLIAM H. WEBB, Esq., and congratulate him upon his triumphant success in giving to the world that beautiful specimen of nautical science, the *General Admiral*.

Resolved, That we view this crowning effort of his mechanical genius as a subject of commercial importance, and that we have reason to feel proud of him as a fellow-countryman, whose acknowledged skill as a naval architect justly places him among the first of the present age.

Resolved, That in the superior mechanism of the frigate *General Admiral* we behold with pride and satisfaction the advance of American art and science, contributing no less to the commercial and general prosperity than to the honor and glory of our country.

Resolved, That we also cordially greet and welcome our fellow-countrymen, the distinguished Steamship-Commander, Capt. JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, tendering to him our sincere congratulations on the masterly skill which now, as during so many previous commands, he has displayed in bringing so successfully to these waters the finest specimen of American marine architecture.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by all present, and copies presented to WILLIAM H. WEBB, Esq., and Capt. COMSTOCK, and other copies forwarded to the United States for publication.

Mr. WEBB and Capt. COMSTOCK responded to these resolutions, in appropriate and happy remarks for this unexpected honor, and alluded to the many assurances they had received from the Grand-Duke CONSTANTINE, and the highest Government officials, who expressed themselves entirely satisfied with the *General Admiral*, and acknowledged her to be the finest vessel that carries the Russian flag. Mr. A. G. GOODALL, Mr. JOHN J. BACON, Secretary of Legation, and other gentlemen, followed with very appropriate social and national remarks, which were highly pleasing, and were received with enthusiasm.

This was the largest meeting of American citizens, and the most cordial and interesting, ever convened in St. Petersburgh. It represented nearly every branch of mechanical and artistical industry of our progressive country, illustrating the indomitable perseverance, energy, and genius of our national character. After the adjournment of the meeting and signing of the resolutions, the party partook of a sumptuous entertainment, given by our accommodating Consul, who has, during his official residence, contributed so largely to the general benefit and interest of his fellow-countrymen.

GEORGE H. PRINCE, Chairman.

A. G. GOODALL, L. CHANDLER, } Secretaries.

William P. Gray, W. B. Hutchings, Alfred Skolfield, Dr. E. C. Dummer, A. Simmons, Benj. Freeman, C. B. Marshall, Jr., J. Durrell Greene, L. L. Robinson, Elisha Dyer, J. Merryman, Edward Stone, W. Vincent Smith, Fred. C. Wise, Fred. J. Mix, Daniel R. Andros, Stephen Seaman, W. H. Borden, Alex. Wilkins, William Wildes, William Edwards, Chas. Johnson, John Mix, Edward P. Borden, C. H. Raymond, Joseph Francis, J. M. Torrey, Geo. W. Whistler, Gustave Buhl, Jno. E. Bacon, Sec. of Legation; Joseph M. Norton, H. C. Diewy.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—The United States storeship *Supply*, Com. HENRY WALKER, left the Navy-yard to-day and proceeded to Quarantine, where she anchored. She is bound to Loando, Coast of Africa, for the purpose of establishing a new store depôt for the use of the squadron. The following is a list of officers:

Commander—HENRY WALKER. *Lieutenants*—JOHN DOWNES, O. F. STANTON, GEORGE BROWN. *Master*—N. W. ALLEN. *Assistant Surgeon*—A. M. VENDER. *Captain's Clerk*—T. M. BROWER. *Purser*—H. A. WALKER.

Miss Maggie Mitchell is playing in Baltimore, at the new Holliday.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

THE CHANGES OF A BRIEF PERIOD.

New Stores—New Theatres—Streets Widened and Regulated—The Battery Enlargement and the Parks.

The New-Yorker returning to town after a Summer's sojourn in the country, is astonished at the changes which have been wrought within the brief period of his absence. If he has wisely reserved the last day of his vacation for a ramble through the City, before plunging again too suddenly into the whirlpool of business, he threads the thoroughfares which knew him a month or two ago so wrapt with amazement at everything novel, that he "seems like one who treads alone," though multitudes of his acquaintances are rushing by him, and the never-ceasing rumble of omnibus and cart wheels is resounding in his ears. He finds streets that were narrow and often impassable a few weeks ago, now widened or widening, till they become commodious avenues. Where formerly were vacant lots or piles of crumbling ruins and rubbish, now he sees stately palaces of marble and stone and brick arising. At mid-day, fatigued with his extended promenade, he seeks the restaurant where, a short time since, it was his custom daily to renew the spent energies of the morning; there too, perhaps, the finger of change has been busy, and he reads upon the placard posted without these cabalistic words: "Closed for repairs" or "This house to let," or "For sale, the stock and fixtures, &c.," or "This property for sale." Where can he turn and not find some improvement in progress or completed, or at least some metamorphosis for better or for worse? Ah! there is one place—one landmark, he knows full well, will stand an eye-sore to our citizens forever. No conflagration can remove it; no municipal action ever will. Yes, there it is! The City Hall! He sees it, looking just as it looked ever since the Cable Celebration. There is its blackened front, its canvas roof, its interior corruption, its Common Council, its stubborn Supervisors, its unpaid City officials—and there they will be forever! The disgusted New-Yorker goes home; he takes a warm bath; he goes to bed; he dreams of country villas modeled after our City Hall. At breakfast next morning he is prepared to read the TIMES, and ascertain more exactly than he had learned the day before, what improvements and what changes have taken place in the Metropolis during the Summer months.

It would be profitless and uninteresting to prepare an account of all the improvements and changes, public and private, which have taken place in the City recently, of all the new dwellings up-town projected and in progress, of all the laying of curbstones and new improvements, of the removals of business firms and private matters of that kind. We aim, in what follows, merely to indicate the principal improvements now in progress in this City. Where we have omitted here to mention any large new buildings, like LOAN & TAYLOR'S magnificent mammoth mart on the corner of Broadway and Grand street, or the new Fifth-avenue Hotel, we have done so simply because they have already been fully described.

The new theatre which Mr. JOHN M. TRIMBLE has just completed on the Bowery, just below Hester-street, will be one of the most creditable monuments of the architect's well-earned fame. It covers a lot, the front of which is 75 feet wide on the Bowery, running through to Elizabeth-street 200 feet, and presenting a front on the latter street 100 feet wide. The first story of the front on the Bowery consists of iron columns supporting the second and third stories, which, with the rest of the building, are constructed of brick. The style of the interior is simple but exceedingly chaste. The architecture of the auditorium is Grecian, plain in its details but rich and elegant. The decorations are in white and gold. In the ceiling, which is not gaudily painted, there are six rosunes for ventilation. The decorations are in white and gold. The stage is 85 feet deep, and attached to it are a grand scene room and a carpenter's shop. The house will seat 4,000 persons, and from every seat a good view of the stage can be obtained. The seats are covered with crimson. Mr. GUIDICINI is the decorator. It is the largest theatre in this City and its model is entirely new. It is larger than the old Bowery Theatre by one-third of the size of the latter; the house is airy, lofty, and well ventilated. It will be heated by steam. It cost $60,000 to build it. Ex-Judge JAMES R. WHITING, for whom it was originally erected, has recently sold it for $150 000 to Messrs. G. L. FOX and J. W. LINGARD, by whom it is opened for theatrical performances for the first time this evening. Mr. TRIMBLE, who is suffering so severely from neuralgia in the eyes that he can hardly see, nevertheless has personally superintended the erection of the theatre from day to day. It was with difficulty that the building was completed by the specified time, and during the past week or two no let or hindrance has been permitted to interfere with its progress. It is the thirty-fifth theatre that Mr. TRIMBLE has erected. The new Opera House in Norfolk, Va., designed by him, will open a week from to-night.

On Broadway, some magnificent new stores are well-advanced towards completion. The firm of BALL, BLACK & Co., jewelers, are putting up an elegant and costly structure at the corner of Broadway and Prince-street for their own use. This building, with the enormous thickness of its walls, piers, and iron columns, seems calculated to endure for all time. With floors constructed with wrought-iron beams, with brick arches between and marble tiles for flooring, and with all the other portions of the building built with similar materials, the structure will be fire-proof. The different floors are supported by iron girders, (running the whole length of the building) which rest on massive iron columns. There will be six of these columns in each story, and when the workmen begin to erect them their huge proportions and imposing appearance will open the eyes of the passers by. The store will be six stories high, with a basement and with deep vaults on Prince-street. The stories will be unusually lofty, the first twenty feet high, and the others proportionately elevated. The style of architecture is purely classic. The fronts on both streets will be East Chester marble. The building has a front of 51 feet on Broadway and of 100 feet on Prince-street. The Broadway front will have but three openings on each story, of a height and width proportioned to the size of the building. The main entrance will be on Broadway, under a beautiful Corinthian portico, forming with its rich columns and entablature an attractive feature of the *tout ensemble*. There will be revolving iron shutters to all the windows and door openings in each story. In all the windows and doors there will be the best French-plate glass. In the windows of the first story the dimensions of each pane will be 9½x15 feet. They are the largest lights of glass ever imported to this country. The interior will be fitted up elegantly. The counters will be entirely of marble, and the cases of ebony. The building will be heated throughout with steam. It will be completed probably by New Year's. Messrs. BENJAMIN KELLUM & SON, of No. 179 Broadway, the well-known architects, under whose direction some of the largest and finest buildings in this City and Brooklyn have been erected, and who designed the splendid warehouse of WILSON G. HUNT & Co., and the elegant structures which stand upon the old site of Columbia College, drew the plans for the new store of BALL, BLACK & Co. It will be observed that there is something entirely original in the application of the rules of architecture to this edifice. In all the plans drawn by these architects, there is a degree of novelty and beauty which does them a great deal of credit. This edifice is the only one for the designing of which these architects ever entered into competition with other firms. It was after many other architects of note had submitted their plans that Messrs. KELLUM & SON consented to offer theirs in competition, and it was accepted immediately by Messrs. BALL, BLACK & Co.

The large building now in course of erection on the site of the Broadway Theatre, for Ex-Judge WHITING, was planned by the same architects. It will be the largest store ever constructed at one time in this City? STEWART'S stores in the aggregate are somewhat larger, but they were not all built at the same time. Ex-Judge WHITING'S new store will have a front on Broadway of 75 feet. It will be 175 feet deep from front to rear, and will extend 200 feet from Worth to Pearl-street in the rear. It will be shaped like the letter T, and will have fronts on Worth and Pearl-streets, of 75 and 25 feet respectively. The building will be five stories high, with basement and sub-cellar, and vaults on the three streets. It will be constructed in the most thorough and substantial manner: the thickness of the walls, beams, iron columns and supports will be such as to insure the utmost solidity. The front from the first story cornice to the roof will be constructed of solid marble. The style of architecture is Norman, producing an imposing effect from the great size of the openings and the boldness of the details. The first story will consist of large iron columns, supporting the upper stories. These columns are already erected, and the superstructure will soon be placed over them. The building will be finished about the 1st of December. The building will be heated throughout with steam. The sub-cellar, basement and first story will be occupied by the firm of C. W. & J. T. MOORE & Co., dry-goods merchants. The entire cost of the building, we should judge, will exceed $200,000.

At No. 366 Broadway, corner of Duane street MESSRS. OWENS & KETTLEMAN, builders, are erecting a store for HENRY BARCLAY, Esq. The building will be 25 feet wide and 100 feet deep, five stories high, with two under cellars. It will be constructed of Philadelphia brick, with brown stone trimmings. It was commenced only about three weeks ago, and will be finished probably by November 1st. Its cost will be about $22,000

THOMAS S. WILL, Esq., Architect, has drawn the plans for two large marble stores, now partially built, occupying the northeast corner of Broadway and White-street. They will present fronts of 72 feet and 4 inches on Broadway, and of 175 feet and 10 inches on White-street, running through to Courtland alley in the rear. The first story will consist of large Iron Corinthian columns, and the stories above that will be of white marble, presenting a plain but elegant front. The building will be five stories high, with a basement and sub-cellar. Its cost will probably be $100,000. It will be completed in the latter part of next Spring.

Extensive alterations have been made during the Summer in the building No. 495 Broadway, owned and occupied by GROVER & BAKER, manufacturers of Sewing-Machines. The building, which has a front of 25 feet, and runs through to Mercer-street 200 feet, has been almost entirely rebuilt. It is three stories high, and presents a front on Broadway which resembles nothing else on the whole line of the thoroughfare. The front is built entirely of iron and glass, and will be painted white. The design is an ornamental gothic arch, which springs over the two lower stories and supports the third story. Over the latter a large ornamental gothic cornice will project 2½ feet over the street. The ground floor, extending nearly through to Mercer-street, will be used as a salesroom and exhibition-room. Up stairs will be the reception rooms and other apartments for general use. The building will be splendidly fitted up and richly furnished. A large packing-room has been constructed, extending under the entire building. In the two windows on the first floor will be inserted four large panes of plate glass, each 14 feet 5 inches in height and 5½ feet wide. There are three large skylights in the roof. A railway will be constructed in the basement for conveying goods from one end of the building to the other, and a dumb-waiter will convey goods from the lower to the upper stories. The cost of the alterations will be about $17,000 They were commenced last May, and will be completed by Oct. 1.

At No. 577 Broadway, and on the lots adjoining, three white marble stores, presenting a front of 75 feet on Broadway, and running through to Mercer-street 200 feet, are advancing rapidly towards completion. D. LIENAUS, Esq., is the architect, and OWENS & KETTLEMAN are the builders. The buildings will be five stories high, with basement and cellar. The marble of which the fronts will be constructed is brought from Westchester County. The buildings, which were commenced on the 14th of May, will be finished in about three months, and will cost about $150,000.

DANIEL BURGESS, architect, of No. 72 East Twenty-sixth-street, planned the new warerooms of Messrs. HAINES BROTHERS, Piano-forte manufacturers, No. 620 Broadway. The building has a white marble front, 25 feet wide on Broadway, and is 103 feet deep and three stories high. It will cost $11,000.

Messrs. HAINES BROTHERS are also building a large new manufactory on the corner of Twenty-first-street and Second-avenue. It will be constructed of brick and will have a front of 113 feet on Second-avenue, and about 100 feet on Twenty-first-street. It will be four stories high; has just been commenced; will be finished this Fall, and cost $35,000. Messrs. MUHAM & FRENBACH are the architects.

The building No. 656 Broadway, near Bond-street, has been leased for sixteen years by J. & J. J. MOTT. The lessees have rebuilt it at a cost of about $9,000. The alterations were commenced twelve weeks ago and will be completed during the present week. I. M. GREENELL is the architect and Superintendent of the work. F. BECHE is the builder. The building has a front of 29 feet on Broadway, and extends through to Bond-street alley, 130 feet. It has four stories and a basement. The two lower floors will be occupied as a carriage repository by MOTT & Co., whose manufactory is at Bridgeport, Conn. It will be one of the largest carriage repositories on Broadway. GEORGE W. JONES will occupy the upper stories as a ball-room and supper-rooms. The ball-room is as wide and as long as the building itself, and has a ceiling 18 feet high.

The large building, No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-street, belonging to Dr. ELEAZER PARMLY, and until recently occupied by him, has been extensively altered during the past Summer, under the direction of JOHN THOMPSON, builder, and WILLIAM LAIMBEER, mason. The building is one of those old-fashioned substantial dwelling houses, erected twenty years ago, before the gingerbread notions of modern architects came in vogue. The building, as altered, stands five stories high, has a front 29 feet on Broadway, and 130 feet on Bond-street. The front is of Nova Scotia stone, and its architecture plain Ionic. The front formerly was of brick, and the house had only three stories and an attic. The cost of the alterations is about $20,000. They were commenced on the 1st of May last, and will be completed in four or five weeks. There will be four large plate glass windows on the front of the lower story, and one on the side. The first and second floors are to be occupied as stores, and the apartments in the upper stories will be let for offices and lodging-rooms.

The white marble building in process of erection on Broadway, one door below Great Jones-street, belongs to the East River Bank, and is to be occupied as a banking house by that institution. The building will have a front on Broadway of 28 feet and 9 inches, and will be 130 feet deep. The marble of which the front will be constructed is from Vermont. The building will cost $50,000, and the lot on which it stands is valued at $5,000. The edifice will be completed by November 1. DANIEL BURGESS is the architect.

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On the plot of ground bounded by Broadway, Thirteenth-street and the Fourth-avenue, a large building is in progress, which, when completed, will be one of the attractions of the City. The elevation plan which we have seen is entirely novel, and different in its character from that of any other building in New York. The work is doing by day's work at an estimated cost of $100,000, from plans and designs furnished by WILLIAM GIBSON, of Nos. 374 and 376 Broadway, who owns the building and intends to remove to it early next Spring, and occupy the upper part as permanent galleries for his decorative art establishment. Our readers will remember how peculiar in design and construction the building which Mr. GIBSON now occupies on Broadway near White-street is; the new building will be much more singular and more costly. It will be built after the French style, with turrets and high roofs. It will have three centres each surmounted by a tower, one at the corner of Broadway, one at the corner of the Fourth-avenue, and the third midway between the other two on Thirteenth-street, over the central entrance to a grand lecture-room, to be constructed in the basement, and to seat 1,000 persons. This central tower will be 95 feet high, and will be divided into seven stories. The other towers will be quite short. All of them will be richly ornamented, and so will the whole exterior of the building. It will have a front of 63 feet and 4 inches on Broadway, a front of 134 feet and 10 inches on the Fourth-avenue, and a front of 251 feet and 3 inches on Thirteenth-street. This enormous structure will be of irregular height. In some parts it will be but three, in some four, in some five, in some six, and in one seven stories high. From the foundations there will spring 24 brick arches, each of 20 feet span—18 in the clear—supporting the second story. Of these arches, there will be three on Broadway, eight on the Fourth-avenue, and thirteen in Thirteenth-street. The upper part of the structure will be of brick. It will have a pitched roof, and there will be a story and a half in the upper story. In the central part of the building besides the lecture-room spoken of above, there will be a picture-gallery 35 feet wide, and 75 feet long, communicating either with Broadway or with Thirteenth-street. According to the original design, in that portion of the building which fronts on the Fourth-avenue, a large music-hall was to be constructed, 75 feet wide, 75 feet high, and 135 feet long. Several parties are negotiating with Mr. GIBSON, with a view to induce him to construct a theatre in this part of his building, and lease it to them. The lessee of Wallack's Theatre, it is understood, is one of these parties. The matter is not yet decided. The first story of the building will be constructed almost entirely of plate-glass, with light iron divisions for the windows and other openings. The excavations for the new building were commenced about a month ago, and it will be completed next Spring. Mr. GIBSON himself is the designer of the work, and is personally superintending it. The whole of the ground floor will be occupied with first class stores.

The New-York *Daily News* Building is a fine structure now in process of erection on the lot No. 19 Chatham-street, opposite the Hall of Records in the Park. The building will be first-class in every respect. The walls are of heavy masonary; the floors and fastenings strong and substantial. The front, which is of East Chester white marble, now nearly completed, presents an imposing and commanding appearance. The style of architecture is the modern Italian, presenting some features similar to what is seen in many of the fine edifices which adorn Broadway and other prominent streets of the City. It is spacious, roomy and airy, and well adapted to the purpose for which it is building. It has a front of 31 feet on Chatham-street, and is five stories in height—running through 146 feet to North William-street, where it presents a front six stories high, built of Philadelphia pressed brick. On Chatham-street the vaults extend under the sidewalk 26 feet, and on North William-street 10 feet. In the latter are to be placed the boiler and engine of the *Daily News*, and connected therewith, the Press room, which is to be 65 feet long, 24 feet broad and 24 feet high in the clear. The composition rooms of the paper are to occupy the fifth story; the editorial rooms one-third of the fourth, and the publication office the principal portion of the first floor on the Chatham-street front. The second and third stories will be rented for offices. The basement, which, in consequence of the difference in grades of the two streets, is the first floor in North William-street, is to be rented for a first-class saloon. Altogether the enterprise is a creditable one, and doubtless will prove profitable. The ground is owned by J. B. SIMPSON, Esq., and the building is being erected by EX-Mayor WOOD, who leases it for a term of ten years to the *Daily News*. JOHN B. SNOOK, Esq., is the architect.

The public improvements which are now in progress, and have been during the past Summer, are not, for the most part, carried on with the same zeal which characterizes the prosecution of these private enterprizes. Among the projected improvements, that usually denominated the Battery enlargement cries aloud to the people of New-York for succor and sustenance. It is now nearly seven years since the contract for the enlargement of the Battery was first given out. Since January, 1858, nothing has been done towards the completion of this work, and the condition to-day of the Battery, formerly the most delightful and most fashionable promenade of New York, is disgraceful in the extreme. The following brief communication, addressed by the Superintendent of Street Improvements to the Street Commissioner, and by him forwarded to the Common Council last January, gives a succinct and comprehensive history of the project from the beginning:

STREET DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF STREET IMPROVEMENTS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1859.

G. W. Smith, Esq., Street Commissioner.

SIR: I call your attention to the present state of the Battery Enlargement. The contract was made with HENRY CONKLIN, Nov. 25, 1852, and was to be completed Nov. 25, 1855. Jan. 11, 1853, CONKLIN assigned two thirds of the contract to GEORGE LAW, and on the 6th Aug., 1855 assigned the remaining one-third to SAMUEL ROBERTS, no sureties were given for the fulfillment of the contract.

In January, 1858, an ordinance was passed by the Common Council, prohibiting the dumping or filling in any part of the said enlargement until the rip-rap wall shall have been completed.

Since that time the contractor has ceased work. The rip-rap wall has been made to within 200 feet of its terminus at the East River, about three-fourths of the filling has been done, leaving the balance of the filling of the rip-rap wall, the parapet wall, coping post and dredging still to be done.

The estimated amount to complete the work according to contract, is $25,700. If a new contract should be made the amount may differ from the above, as the most profitable part has been done.

For a full and particular statement of the Battery enlargement from its commencement, I refer you to a report made by DAN. EWEN, the Surveyor in charge of the work, Document No. 5, Board of Councilmen, Jan. 11, 1858.

The contract provides that the Street Commissioner may employ persons to proceed with the work, if, in his judgment, the work does not progress as it should; also, that he may make a new contract, as there is a doubt about the legality of CONKLIN'S contract. I would recommend the following resolution for the consideration of the Common Council:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals and enter into a contract, after confirmation, for the completion of the enlargement of the Battery, according to the plans and specifications for that purpose, or so much thereof as remains unexecuted, as contained in a contract therefor, dated 25th Nov., 1852, with HENRY CONKLIN.

It is highly important that some action be taken immediately for the completion of the work, as, at present, it is in a dilapidated state, and the receptacle of all kinds of filth. Very respectfully,

(Signed,) E. EWEN,
Sup't Street Improvements.

This communication and the recommendations contained in it have not received the slightest attention on the part of the Common Council.

The work of widening Battery-place is very nearly completed. The street is now 70 feet wide at its junction with State-street, and gradually increases in width as it slopes towards the river, till it becomes finally 200 feet wide. It is widened at the expense of the Battery, from which a wide strip is cut off at its northern boundary. At the foot of Battery-place, just below and next to Pier No. 1, a ferry pier is to be constructed, 250 feet in length, whence, probably, when it is completed, the Staten Island boats will start. The widening of Battery-place was loudly called for, and it is an improvement which carmen and drivers of express-wagons and hacks can never cease to be thankful for. In former times no place was so choked up with vehicles every day as Battery-place.

The tearing down of buildings on the line of Whitehall-street, which has needed widening ever since the War of American Independence, is proceeding gradually. It was commenced in May last, and it will be Spring again before they get to regulating and grading it.

State-street, too, is to be widened throughout its entire length. The curb-stone on the Battery side will be taken up, and there will be no sidewalk on that side of the street. Pedestrians on that side will be compelled to walk through the Battery, and assuredly there will be no hardship in that if the Battery is ever improved as it should be. The carriage way of State-street will be made fourteen feet wider than it is at present. The widening of these three streets will be of vast benefit to the lower part of the City.

In Duane and Reade streets the tearing down of buildings preparatory to the widening of those streets is going on rapidly. Duane-street, from City Hall-place to Chatham street, will be regulated and paved immediately. The work is now going forward briskly. It is said that the Lafarge Building, corner of Reade-street and Broadway, occupied by KELTY & FERGUSON, cannot be entirely removed for the widening of Reade-street for two years to come, as the lessees have a lease of the premises for two years to come, and the law directing the widening of that street is, as far as it relates to them, *ex post facto*, and so far forth, unconstitutional and void. If this be so, the project of widening Reade-street must be held in abeyance for two years

THE CITY OF MEXICO.

Humboldt's Remarks—Present Appearance of the City—Facts Relating to the Population—Comparisons with the United States—Feast Day of Corpus Christi—Programme of Performances—Indians, Civil and Military Officials and Ecclesiastics in the Procession—A few Mild Remarks Respecting the Clergy in the Pagan District—Solemn Scene on the appearance of the Host—Murder of a Heretic in 1824—His Burial—Proper Employment for the Clergy—Archbishop's Carriage.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Friday, Aug. 5, 1859.

HUMBOLDT, in 1803, made the following very just remarks respecting the appearance of the City of Mexico:

"The capital reconstructed by the Spaniards, exhibits, perhaps, a less vivid, though a more august and majestic appearance than the ancient Tenochtitlan. Mexico is undoubtedly one of the finest cities ever built by Europeans in either hemisphere. With the exception of Petersburgh, Berlin, Philadelphia, and some quarters of Westminster, there does not exist a city of the same extent which can be compared to the capital of New Spain for the uniform level of the ground on which it stands, for the regularity and breadth of the streets, and the extent of the public places. The architecture is generally of a pure style, and there are even edifices of a very beautiful structure. The exterior of the houses is not loaded with ornaments. Two sorts of hewn stone, the porous amygdaloid called *tezontli*, and especially a porphyry of vitreous feld-spath, without any quartz, give to the Mexican buildings an air of solidity, and sometimes even magnificence. There are none of those wooden balconies and galleries to be seen which disfigure so much all the European cities in both the Indies. The balustrades and gates are all of Biscay iron, ornamented with bronze, and the houses, instead of roofs, have terraces like those in Italy and other southern countries.

Mexico has been very much embellished since the residence of the Abbe Chappe there in 1769. However, it must be agreed, that notwithstanding the progress of the arts within these last forty years, it is much less from the grandeur and beauty of the monuments, than from the breadth and straightness of the streets, and much less from its edifices than from its uniform regularity, its extent and position, that the capital of New Spain attracts the admiration of Europeans. From a singular concurrence of circumstances, I have seen successively, within a very short space of time, Lima, Mexico, Philadelphia, Washington, Paris, Rome, Naples, and the largest cities of Germany. By comparing together impressions which follow in rapid succession, we are enabled to rectify any opinion which we may have too easily adopted. Notwithstanding such unavoidable comparisons, of which several one would think, must have proved disadvantageous for the capital of Mexico, it has left in me recollections of grandeur which I principally attribute to the majestic character of its situation and the surrounding scenery."

The above remarks are applicable to the City of Mexico at the present day. It may have been extended somewhat since HUMBOLDT wrote, but there has been no general improvement. In some respects it has probably deteriorated. The valley of Mexico, some fifty miles long and thirty miles wide, is supposed to be an enormous crater of an extinct volcano, covered over with a crust of earth of recent formation. The locality of the City of Mexico presents the same physical features as that of New Orleans, being a flat marsh, and water everywhere found three or four feet from the surface. For this reason many of the buildings have settled considerably, and earthquakes have done their share of mischief. The last severe one which occurred June 19, 1858, cracked some of the largest and most substantial structures and swayed others out of line. The Mining College, one of the largest and most beautiful edifices, exhibits this deformity to a very great degree. At the present time, owing no doubt to the deranged state of affairs generally, many of the streets are in a bad condition. Some are almost impassable for the want of repairs, and others are full of filth and offensive odors. The *Alameda* appears to be entirely neglected. The fences and ornamental parts of this really delightful place of public resort are going to decay, and the grounds are acquiring a slovenly, uninviting aspect.

The facts relative to the population of the City of Mexico are curious and interesting. The foundation of the City by the Spaniards on the old site of Tenochtitlan, dates eighty-eight years before the settlement of Virginia, and one hundred years before the landing of the Pilgrims in Massachusetts. Accounts respecting the population of Tenochtitlan, at the time of the conquest, are very contradictory. The abbe CLAVIGERO proves that these estimations vary from sixty thousand to a million and a half! HUMBOLDT concedes about four hundred thousand. CORTEZ gives the number of inhabitants in the new City of Mexico, in 1524 three years after the conquest, as thirty thousand. What became of the four or five hundred thousand human beings, which, according to Spanish accounts, were in existence on that spot three years previous? In 1790 Count REVILLIGIGEDO ordered a census of the City to be taken, which gave 112,926 as the number of inhabitants at that date. In 1803 HUMBOLDT classified the population of the City of Mexico, as follows:

White Europeans	2 500
White Creoles	65 000
Indigenous, (copper-colored)	33 000
Mestizos (mixture of whites and Indians)	26 500
Mulattoes	10,000
Total	137,000

The Mexican statistics give the population of the City, at the present day, as 185 000.

In the early part of the nineteenth century, or a little more than fifty years ago, when HUMBOLDT wrote respecting Mexico, the capital of the country contained according to his own enumeration, 137 000 inhabitants. New-York, in 1800, contained 60,489; Philadelphia City and County, 70,287; Washington, 3,210. Mexico at this period, was by far the largest city on the American Continent. It now becomes interesting and instructive to institute comparisons. The City of Mexico was conquered and founded in the name of Jesus Christ and his Catholic Majesty, CHARLES V., nearly one hundred years before our largest cities had a name, and its population is now estimated at 185,000 souls. That of New-York may be stated at 700,000; Philadelphia, 550 000; and Washington, 60 000. We might continue to institute comparisons between the cities and the two Republics at large, not only as regards population, but as to their relative condition morally, socially, and politically.

If we accede to the moderate accounts of the Spaniards we must allow that New Spain, at the time of the conquest, contained between nine and ten millions of inhabitants. The highest Mexican estimate of the population of the Republic at the present day is 8,283 086. Since your correspondent has been in this city he has had access to reliable information relative to the population of the different States in the Republic, and which, when published, will give an exhibit of but little over 5,000,000. Making due allowance for that portion of New Spain already ceded to the United States, we have the great fact before us that the result of the conquest by Spain has been a great diminution of the population of the conquered country. What a different result is exhibited in the United States. The Anglo-Saxon, by the vigor and spirit of his religion, his laws and inherent energy, absolutely blotted from existence the red man that stood in his path and raised up a nation of 30,000,000. City after city has been built to the wilderness, and a net-work of railroads and telegraphs has been placed around them all. He travels throughout the land with the speed of the bird, and his thoughts are written by the lightning's flash. His monster ships plough every sea, and there is not a corner of earth where his footprints are not seen and known. He has established general education and created a literature second to none, and in the use and power of the press is in advance of all; and now in his swift march of improvement he is developing the science of mechanics, and achieving the greatest triumph of the age in elevating the standard of labor and investing it with grandeur and dignity heretofore unknown. These are great and wonderful facts, the importance of which must be apparent to every mind.

And now it becomes imperative to inquire why this neighboring country of Mexico has declined since the conquest, and why at this advanced day she presents a spectacle the counterpart of which can only be found in the middle ages. Give me your attention, reader, and we will soon see the cause of all this.

It is the 23d of June, the feast day of Corpus Christi, the greatest of all days in the City of Mexico. The calendar of the Mexican Church sets down the day as follows:

"June 23—Thursday.—Duty of vigil and fasting. The solemnity of the most holy body of our Lord Jesus Christ, Saint Zenon and Saint Zenas, his slave. Calends in the cathedral. For eight days his Divine Majesty will be exhibited in nearly all the churches. In the cathedral and the collegiate churches there will be full indulgence during the eight days. A solemn procession, with the assistance of the Suorama [illegible], will start from the cathedral to the [illegible] in La Concepcion these eight days will be celebrated with much solemnity, and there will be sermons during this period. At night this festivity will be celebrated in the holy schools. Solemn vespers and matins in San Juan de la Penitencia."

This is the standing, heathenish rigmarole of the Mexican Church relating to the celebration of the feast of the body of Jesus Christ.

The order of performance on this day is as follows:

"Nine salutes of twenty-one guns each will be fired by the Palace Artillery, placed in the grand plaza. The first salute will be fired at dawn; the second at the commencement of mass in the Holy Cathedral Church; the third at the elevation of the Host; the fourth at the conclusion of Mass; the fifth when the Most Holy Host comes out of the cathedral in the procession; the sixth when His Divine Majesty enters the National Theatre; the seventh when His Divine Majesty enters the Holy Cathedral Church; the eighth at noon, and ninth at the going down of the sun. The chief of battery will have his telegraphs arranged so as to give the salutes at the right time.

At 6 o'clock in the morning there shall be a general beating of drums, and for this purpose, all the bands of music of all the bodies which are to form shall, before that hour, congregate in the Palace courts, that the general outburst of music may commence when the corner of the Central Guard of the Palace gives the signal that the hour has arrived; and these bands shall then proceed by the shortest road to the respective quarters.

The music of the artillery of the line shall congregate in the Military Colleges of San Pedro and San Pueblo at 7 in the morning, to march with the military scholars, who will come to escort the Most Excellent Señor, the President, to the Cathedral, where the said scholars shall fire three times to the following order: first, at the commencement of Mass; second, at the elevation of the Host; third, at the conclusion of Mass. The military scholars shall then proceed to the door of the Cathedral on the Empedradillo side, to march behind the Most Excellent Señor, the President, in the procession.

The Municipal body, in all its force, shall be at the Palace of Chapultepec at 6 in the morning, to escort the Most Excellent Señor, the President, thence to the Palace in the city, and after his Excellency has arrived there, the Municipal body shall take the position given it in the street Santo Domingo.

At precisely 8 o'clock, the battalion of Grenadiers of the Guard will form at the door of the principal saloon of the Palace, and proceed to the main entrance of the Cathedral.

At 9 o'clock, the battalion of Sappers of the Second Light Permanent Battalion will form, covering the First from the door of the Convent of Santa Clara to the door of the Church of the Profesa, and the Second from this point to the door of the Cathedral. At the same hour, the artillery will form in the Empedradillo, with its front on Montepio. The regiment of Mexican Lancers will form at the same hour, on the street of the Escalerillas, resting its right on the corner of the first st eet Santo Domingo.

The Municipal body will form at the same hour, in the first street of Santo Domingo, resting its right on the corner of Tacuba-street. Following this body, the ambulances, with their respective dotation, will take position.

The mounted squadron of the municipal body will, in anticipation of all, take its position on the corner of Tacuba-street, to open the march of the procession.

The national flag shall be raised on all the public buildings from daylight until the going down of the sun."

The ringing of bells is so general as not to be included in the programme, of which the above forms about one half, but it includes most of the arrangements, and enables one to comprehend what a singular exhibition this feast day affords of cannon firing, ringing of bells, music, civil and military parades and heathenish forms and ceremonies. It enables one to form some conception of how completely this old pagan church is interwoven with the entire fabric of Mexican institutions and society. But in order to comprehend the evil of this enormity, and why Mexico is called a disgrace to civilization, one ought to see the performances of this day and the performers.

After witnessing the ceremony of Mass in the Cathedral, your correspondent took his station just outside the main entrance, to note the people as they came out, and the forming of the solemn procession. First appeared a body of the native Indians of the country, bearing tawdry banners with strange devices, candles and lanterns. These Indians are pure representatives of the original races, and to this day they predominate vastly in the population of the Republic as to numbers. Their language is the same as in the days of the Aztecs; their habits and manner of living are worse. They continue to eat tortillas and chili and drink pulque, and they bear burdens like beasts. Their countenances exhibit but a slight degree of intelligence, their features are disagreeable, they have no symmetry of form, are scantily dressed, and both men and women are filthy in personal appearance generally. They can neither read nor write—have no knowledge of the computation of time, numbers or distances, not even the knowledge contained in that huge Aztec calendar of stone that rests against the side of the cathedral. They are idolators in the strictest sense of the word, having lost all comprehension of their ancient theology, which really did contain some good and elevating notions and ideas, which we call Christian, and they are now left without aspirations or ability to understand the fundamental principles of the Christian religion, or, in fact, anything of the kind, above that which takes the material form of picture, image, tree, bush, rock, beast or bird. They have lost that general intelligence and knowledge of certain arts and sciences which they possessed at the time of the conquest, and are immeasureably lower in the scale of humanity than at that period. Year by year, they turn out legions of syphilitic and leprous beggars to swell the millions of witnesses against the Mexican Church. This is the native Indian of the present day in the pagan district of Mexico. It is true, he does not sacrifice his fellow-man on the altars of his gods, but he has been sacrificed and pressed into the work of butchery and robbery by which ten victims have fallen on the altars of human lusts, to one on those of the Aztec gods. This is the fruit of three centuries of Spanish rule and nearly half a century of Mexican Republicanism.

Following the body of Indians with banners, &c., at the head of this solemn procession, comes a band of music. Next is Gen. DE LA VEGA, the one taken prisoner by MIR at Cerro Gordo, and now Governor of the District of Mexico, attended by sundry of the civil authorities. The General is by no means a bad looking man. He has become somewhat portly and quite gray. He is neither very popular or unpopular with either party; lives comfortably as a man can during these times, and takes matters generally very easy. Next in the procession we have what is called the "Supreme Government" of the Republic of Mexico, composed of MIRAMON and his Cabinet, and attended by a company of military officials, dressed in very rich uniforms. MIRAMON, who marches between BONILLA and MONTE LLANO, appears to be about 28 or 30 years of age, five feet nine inches high, and of slender, genteel figure, which is well set off by his fine uniform. He has beautiful brown hair, wears a moustache and goatee *a la Napoleon*, and his complexion is not dark but slightly muddy. His eyebrows are finely pencilled, and there is a bad, sinister expression about his eyes and mouth. MIRAMON may be called a handsome man, but his countenance, head and entire bearing give no evidence of commanding intellect or traits of character such as we look for in a superior general or statesman. MIRAMON is nothing of the kind. He is a butcher at heart, and, like those around him, an exaggerated monkey in statesmanship. He owes his present position and fame simply to the paucity of anything above the rank of mediocrity in Mexico in these days, and to the other fact that the clergy seized upon him as a pliant tool. Now they have lost confidence in each other, at this very moment, and the most excellent Señor, the President, would bless his stars could he get out of the country with his head on his shoulders and a respectable sum of gold in his pocket. Behind MIRAMON, his cabinet and suite, we have, according to the programme, quite a respectable looking body of cadets, or military scholars. The military and civil bodies of the City of Mexico, now passing in review before us, are of the same order of heathen as the Indians who headed the procession. The former excel the latter only in dress and capacity for deviltry. We will, therefore, allow them to pass, and come to be pith—the cream of the Republic—or the hub, the pivot, the axis, if you please, on which the wisdom of man and the glory and mercy of God, in Mexico, is supposed to revolve. I mean the ecclesiastics, that holy body of men who go about with shaved heads, and wear woollen gowns, and huge hats. Those representatives of His Divine Majesty, who, looking over their broad domain, count millions of human beings sacrificed in the name of the cross; hordes of diseased, deformed beggars, and a decaying population; languishing hospitals, ruined towns, cities and roads; no literature, no press worthy the name, no education, no standard of virtue, private or public, no telegraphs, no railroads, no improvements, no commerce, no trade; and while civil war rages and blood flows on every side, they count their millions in gold and silver, and bid the hellish work go on.

In this procession we have a large number of the ecclesiastics of the City of Mexico before us. These are Friars of the Dominican, Franciscan, Augustin, Carmelite and Mercadinian orders. There are Jesuits, padres, bishops, and last of all, that old head pagan the Archbishop. The eye can take in at a glance say one hundred of these pagan officials. FOWLER & WELLS' fingers would fairly travel in delight to pass over the shaved pates and expose the frightful propensities of this beastly crew. The portraits of these one hundred Mexican ecclesiastics upon which my eye now rests, hung up in Washington, would be sufficient to solve the Mexican problem to the United States. Worse shaped heads, or more disgusting, repulsive countenances and persons than those exhibited by the priesthood in the pagan districts of Mexico, cannot be found in the most degraded nation on earth. Most of them have thick necks and heavy jotes. Some wear an expression nearly idiotic, and the balance have a gross, sensual, beastly look. They are learned in their pagan lore, and cunning in the gratification of their licentious and avaricious propensities. Beyond this their wisdom does not extend. Here you have the priesthood of Mexico, the bane and curse of the country, and yet claiming Jesus Christ as the founder of their religion. If Jesus Christ should now make his appearance on earth, and attempt to enter the pagan district and Vera Cruz, preaching and practicing his original doctrines, if he got further than Perote, this same priesthood would crucify him before he had been in Puebla twenty-four hours.

But the procession moves on, and the priests have passed. The Archbishop, an aged, fat man, tottering on the borders of the grave, brings up the rear, carrying the Host, and supported by two bishops. The large plaza and surrounding streets are filled by a motley, miscellaneous crowd, numbering several thousands. The general ringing of bells and firing of cannon has ceased. The solemn tolling of the huge, deep toned cathedral bell is alone heard as the Host appears in view of the multitude. Immediately every head is uncovered, and the vast multitude is seen kneeling. For a moment I was awed by the scene, which was really solemn, and my knees were prepared with the thought of kneeling, in conformity with the custom. Then the enormity of the humbug flashed through my mind, and my knees became staunch and firm again. During this momentary conflict of feeling the Host passed by, and the crowd around me began to rise. I felt relieved that I had not kneeled with the pagans, and in so doing had attracted no notice. Not many years ago a heretic could not have thus exposed himself on this spot without incurring insult and injury. In 1824, shortly before the adoption of the Federal Constitution, an American shoemaker living on the plaza was kneeling over a chair in the door of his shop, during the performance of this same ceremony. An officer of some sort happening to pass by, ordered the shoemaker to go down on his knees on the floor. The American replied that he was doing all that was required, whereupon the official drew a sword from under his cloak, ran the man through the body, killing him instantly. The murderer walked away and never was arrested. Mr. WILCOX was then United States Consul. He could obtain no permission to bury the body in any proper place about the city, but finally, in connection with Mr. WOODBURY and Mr. BLACK, now United States Consul in Mexico, he made arrangements for burial at Tacubaya. The procession started from the plaza in three carriages, followed by a yelling mob of lepers. Before they had proceeded far, the carriage containing Messrs. WILCOX and WOODBURY broke down, upon which the mob commenced throwing stones at these gentlemen, and they were obliged to flee for their lives. Mr. BLACK then drove to a *mesón* and asked for a guard. There were some good Liberals in those days, and the officer to whom Mr. BLACK applied happened, fortunately, to be one of them. "Cursed is the country that tolerates friars," said the officer, and he immediately detailed a guard of six men and ordered them to fire on the first person that offered to insult or retard the procession. They were thus escorted to Tacubaya in safety, and the shoemaker was buried; but those who performed this melancholy duty were scarcely out of sight before the body was dug up, torn apart, the fragments scattered over the ground and the clothes carried off. Recent events at Tacubaya prove that no improvement has taken place in the ecclesiastics or their religion since that period, and it is owing to foreign influence entirely that such scenes as the one described above are not more frequently enacted. Ought not the Liberals to receive the aid of civilized nations, in their efforts to destroy this pagan church and nationalize its property? Ought the United States to hesitate one moment in supporting and placing in power the Liberal party?

If your correspondent had been so unfortunate as to have first seen the light in Mexico, and had this misfortune been alleviated by his having been created a Liberal and raised to the Presidential chair, he would exert all his power and influence to place these ecclesiastics at work breaking stone and macadamizing the road between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico, or building the railroad. Some of the moral and material faith should be sweated out of them, especially those thick-neck, heavy-joled individuals. Their atonement should commence in this world in view of the humanity they have outraged for ages.

But the most important part of the ceremonies of the day are over. We will go out into the street, take a view of the Archbishop's carriage called the "*Coche de su Divina Majestad*," and leave additional particulars respecting the Mexican priesthood for another letter. The coach, with four piebald mules, stands in the street ready to receive his Holiness. It is built somewhat after the fashion of the day, massive, and excessively flashy in paint, silver and gold. The ground of the panels and wheels is mazarine blue. The nubs appear to be tipped off with silver. There is a large golden *glory*, with an eye in the centre, affixed to the rear and the front. The glass is of the thickest and finest plate; the interior is lined with heavy, drab-colored brocade silk, sumptuously stuffed. A large arm-chair trimmed in the same style, occupies the entire back part as a fixture. In the front there are seats for two. The panels are covered with exquisite little paintings representing the Archbishop's arms and other holy devices. I looked all over the carriage in search of a representation of the Savior riding on an ass, but found nothing of the kind.

MITLA.

THE CANAL CONVENTION.

"The Friends of the Canals" going to Utica and Elsewhere—Brief Abstract of what was said and done in Rochester—Eight more Conventions to be Held—One of them is New-York, and Stated Preaching from this time till Election in the Rural Districts—Business in Rochester—Delays—The Weather, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, Friday, Sept 2, 1859.

The Convention of the friends of the canals adjourned, last evening, to meet, at Utica again, on the 28th instant, when arrangements will be made for arousing the public attention, and especially the attention of business men and tax-payers, to the great importance of the measures they seek to speedily accomplish—to call forth such an expression from the people as neither the candidates before, nor the Legislature after election, will dare to disregard. Other Conventions will follow the one in Utica; meetings will be held, and addressed by able speakers, in most of the cities and towns, and every assembly district will, in some way, be effectively reached. At least such is the programme, as I get it from the leaders of the movement now here. It may, however, seem invidious to speak of any persons as "*leaders*," where *all* appear to be working in the same cause with equal energy, effectiveness and disinterestedness.

It is proper to say that, judging from the spirit manifested here, the programme, as *laid down*, will be carried out. Neither the men nor the means will be found wanting. Politicians may make a note of this, and act accordingly.

I will take occasion here to say that an editorial in last evening's *Union*, of this city, which stated that the Convention seemed to be under the control of "Republican" influences, was entirely unwarranted by anything said or done during the entire session. Political parties were entirely ignored, except in one instance, when ARZEL BABCOM, of Seneca County, bitterly rebuked the Republican Party for its subserviency to Railroad dictation, and its infidelity to the true interests of the State, in regard to Canal questions.

And this leads me to briefly notice the remarks of gentlemen of different political creeds, and from different parts of the State. I shall not give them in full, nor in the order in which they were made: and I give them at all only to show the entire unanimity of feeling, and the entire unity of action, which may exist among men of hostile political parties when a question of State policy, which they consider of far greater importance than any of the purely party questions of the day, is to be acted upon and decided.

I believe there was not a single man—and there were Republicans, Democrats and Americans—who addressed the Convention, that did not express his intention of working for and voting for that candidate, no matter what his party was, that placed himself fairly and squarely upon the canal platform.

The venerable Gen. WM. H. ADAMS, of Wayne Co., in some eloquent and effective remarks, said that he would not take up the time of the Convention, did not the importance of the subject demand of every one all that he could at any time do or say in favor of the canal policy of the State, long ago adopted with glorious results to the people and the commonwealth, and now in jeopardy from an insidious, but powerful, influence that seeks by force and fraud to wrest from the former their great inheritance, and from the latter its chief financial resource. He remembered the commencement of the Canal policy—the time when the Commissioners explored this then wilderness, to see if canal navigation could be secured. How it developed and fostered the commercial interests of New-York City, and insured the laborer his pay. He remembered the party conflicts of that day, and how the Canals won upon the favor of all men and parties after it went into operation; because its benefits were apparent to all—all having heretofore been without them. Deprive the present generation of them but for one season, and the untold value of the Canals will be *felt* and *known* of all men—it would no longer be a subject of discussion or a matter for conventions to urge upon the people.

The General continued to urge the making of the Canal question, until settled, the paramount one at the polls. He warned the Railroad men, now so industriously engaged in their efforts to depreciate the Canals so that they may purchase them, that their triumph would be a fatal one. "Let this happen, and it would not be long before the oppression, commercially and politically, would be such as to raise a popular storm which would blow away their locomotives as chaff and their rails as straws."

The GENERAL concluded as follows, and the thundering applause sufficiently showed that he expressed the sentiments of every one present: "We owe it to Washington, who first suggested the Canal across the State; we owe it to the men of 1817, and all who have been engaged in securing this great avenue and in building our public works, to save this property, and make it what it was intended to be. Destruction now dogs this great interest at the heels; and we cannot expect reform by the ordinary means. The machinery of the political parties is controlled by a great corporation, and you might as well attempt to pull down the pillars of heaven as to expect to effect a change through them. The Railroads are everywhere—they are in your bed-chambers and in your kneading troughs, politically speaking, and you cannot escape them. Have you prepared for one great effort to emancipate the State from their control? There is no room for delay."

HENRY O'REILLY, of New-York, referred to a meeting held in the City Hall of Rochester twenty-three years ago, to take measures to secure the speedy enlargement of the Erie Canal. "Some of the patriotic men who were at that meeting, are members of this Convention; but, alas, how few! Middle-aged men have become old, and young men middle-aged, and children have become men, since this great measure of enlarging the Erie Canal was first agitated—a measure which the people have always favored, which the best interests of the State required, and which should have been accomplished in, at most, five years from the passage of the bill for that purpose.

Business in Rochester, if not very brisk, is still satisfactory to the business men. The country people are bringing in a good deal of produce of one kind and another.

I notice at the Osburn House some New-Yorkers and some Southern parties driven away, I suppose, from Niagara, Avon, and other watering places, by the present unseasonable cold. They could not find a more comfortable place to *recuperate*, after a season of *recreation*, than here. I have always observed that a few weeks at the "Springs" or "Falls," for health, is very like a dose of blue pills taken for the same purpose—physical, no doubt, but excessively exhausting.

Every man, woman and child in Rochester is certain that DR. LAVER is a greater Frenchman than BLONDIN; and I don't know that any one can show that he is not. But this I can know: it is a pity one or both do not break their Gallic necks, and thus save the arms, legs, collar bones and heads of a great many of the rising generation, who, despite the commands of PA, and the entreaties of MA, will persist in imitating and emulating these French monkeys.

It snowed here to-day—not much; I might perhaps have counted all the flakes; still it did snow some, and it is cold enough to snow a great deal more.

A LOOKER ON, FROM NEW-YORK.

The following gentlemen were appointed an Executive Committee for the State by the recent Convention in Rochester:

Erie—Carlos Cobb, Gen. R. Babcock.
Monroe—H. L. Fish, Thomas Parsons.
Onondaga—A. H. Hovey, L. J. Higbee.
Seneca—Ansel Bascom.
Oswego—L. B Crocker.
Oneida—A. E. Culver.
New-York—Henry O'Rielly.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Address and Resolutions submitted the following resolutions, through Dr. HUNT, of Erie, which were adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That this Convention reaffirms and endorses the series of resolutions adopted by the Canal Convention, held at Syracuse on the 28th and 29th days of December, 1858.

2. *Resolved*, That the systematic depreciation of the value of the canals, the embarrassments thrown in the way of their practical operation, and the recent public expression of a foregone purpose to that end, render it evident that a scheme is already matured to take them out of the field of competition, by transferring them to the control of a corporate monopoly, before which the interests of the people will be defenceless.

3. *Resolved*, That, in view of the efforts thus making to deprive the people of a property in itself imperial, and the incidental benefits of which far exceed in value any revenue which it may afford to the State, the Canal question becomes the paramount issue to the State election to be held in November next, overriding all obligations of party, and commanding from the friends of the public works a careful scrutiny of the antecedents and relations of candidates for office.

4. *Resolved*, That, to the end that united action on the part of the friends of the Canals may be secured, we recommend the appointment of a State Central Committee of ten, to be appointed by the Chair, with power to call a State Convention.

5. *Resolved*, That it is recommended that organizations be formed in the various Senatorial and Assembly Districts, for the purpose of insuring the election of such candidates as may be most favorable to the objects of this Convention.

6. *Resolved*, That the State Central Committee be instructed at an early day to give notice for a State Convention in each judicial district of the State, one of which shall be held at Utica on the 28th of September inst., and secure the attendance of gentlemen familiar with the movement from its commencement, to explain and advocate the measures of this Convention; and that the said Committee appoint a Committee of Finance.

The following letter on the canal enlargement, written in 1840, by the late Gov. BOUCK to the Hon. S. B. RUGGLES, was read at the Canal Convention in Rochester on Thursday:

LETTER FROM EX-GOV. BOUCK.

FULTON, Schoharie County, March 10, 1840.

DEAR SIR: I intended to have a personal interview with you before I left the City of Albany, but your absence prevented me.

I desired to express to you the gratification I feel in having succeeded in obtaining your favorable opinion of my official conduct, and to return to you my thanks for the interest you have taken to serve me.

You have my entire confidence, and I should have taken pleasure in associating with you in the Canal Commission.

The confidence I have expressed I flatter myself to believe is mutual. Our views could, I think, have easily been made to harmonize. The position we occupy in relation to our respective political parties would have placed us in an attitude that, by combining our exertions, we would have rendered the public some service. We could to some extent, at least, have obviated the influence of the party violence of the day on the public work, which is decidedly the largest interest of the State.

You are, I know, the friend of the Erie Canal and the great improvement now in progress. Upon your exertions will, in a great measure, depend its future success; and you will allow me to express the hope that this great work will not be marred in its excellence and efficiency for minor considerations of any sort.

We should always keep in view, when reflecting on this subject, that it is a work which is to endure for generations yet unborn, and that its usefulness will be more and more apparent as time advances.

I may be thought extravagant on this subject. Its magnitude has sometimes induced an effort to persuade myself to believe that I might be mistaken; but in this I have met with no success. Whenever I have reflected on its future importance, I have failed in the attempt to comprehend the extent of its usefulness.

You now stand at the head of this great measure; your position requires no ordinary firmness. The subject, in my opinion, admits of no compromise: a retrograde movement would be fatal in consequences; such an error could not be obviated. It is better to stand still than to make a false movement. I have written freely and in confidence.

Your's respectfully, W. C. BOUCK.

S. B. RUGGLES, Esq., Canal Commissioner, Albany.

POLITICAL.

Politics in Kentucky.

The Hon. BERIAH MAGOFFIN, just elected Governor of Kentucky, was inaugurated on the 30th August. He was met a few miles from Frankfort by an imposing civic and military escort, and after arriving in the city proceeded to the Capitol-square, where a large concourse of people had assembled. Gov. MAGOFFIN defended the Administration in the course of his inaugural address, holding the following language:

"For the first time within the last twenty-five years, the freemen of Kentucky have decided upon an entire change of officers in the administrative policy of our State Government. Emulating the example of our distinguished predecessors in all that is good, and avoiding it in all that is evil, may we not hope when we behold the ready, dutiful, and even graceful (though it may be somewhat reluctant) obedience of the minority who have so long held the power to that decision, that such a system of policy based upon sound principles may be inaugurated as will produce good will between the opposing parties, and result in greater benefits to the people. That decision is a triumphant vindication of the Administration of President BUCHANAN from the charges of fraud and corruption, and of the principles and policy advocated by the Democracy of Kentucky upon the question of Slavery, which constituted so prominent an issue in the late exciting canvass. The Democratic party indorsed fully the doctrine of the Dred Scott Decision. In the language of that decision, they hold that the right of property in slaves is distinctly and expressly affirmed in the Constitution, and that the only power ever it conferred upon Congress is the power coupled with the duty of guarding and protecting the owners in their rights. The power to protect does not carry along with it the correlative right to impair or destroy.

The Territories are the property of the States, and all have an equal right to go there with their property, and to be protected in its enjoyment. The people who emigrate there have a right to, and will determine for themselves, whether they will or will not have Slavery when they have framed a Constitution and propose to Congress to come into the Union as a sovereign State. But they have no right to do so while they are in a Territorial condition. The Democratic Party is pledged to resist all attempts at a renewal in Congress or out of it, of the agitation of the Slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made. Since the late election, our position cannot be misunderstood. The people of Kentucky have spoken decisively at the polls, after full discussion all over the State between my competitor and myself, in favor of non interference by Congress with the question of Slavery in the States or Territories. The Democratic Party, under the lead of Mr. CLAY, if you choose, had succeeded in removing this exciting question in 1850 from Congress to the Territorial Legislature, and thence to the courts. It was a satisfactory settlement to all but the Free Soil party, which struggled to keep it in Congress, where they claimed full power over the question, and had announced their intention to exclude Slavery from the Territories as soon as they had a majority."

Ex-Gov. MOREHEAD, the late Governor, had a public reception at Louisville on the 31st August. Alluding to the results of his official term of four years, he said:

"The public credit has been maintained; the school system has been diffused, and education extended over the commonwealth. It is not egotism in me to assert that the public debt has been reduced during my administration, and that the interest has been promptly and punctually paid. With the aid of the Board and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, all ready to lend their aid, advice and assistance in devising the best plans to advance the interests of the fund, and reduce the public debt, the bonds have all been collected, and one or two days before the expiration of my official term, $550,000 of them were burned in presence of the proper officers, and $1,890,000 of coupons with interest reduced and discharged, were burned at the same time. The sum of 345,000 has been paid to the school fund, and diffused over every part of the State of Kentucky, to pay that great and irredeemable debt which the State owes to the education of the children of the commonwealth."

At a Democratic Barbacue, held at Paris, Ky., on the 1st September, Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE spoke briefly but exultingly of the Democratic victory in that State. He was followed by the Hon. LAZARUS W. POWELL and others.

Senator Douglas at the South—A Visit to Ohio.

The ultra Southern papers, following the lead of the Richmond *Enquirer*, are denouncing Senator DOUGLAS' magazine paper with extraordinary vehemence. The Columbia (S. C.) Guardian has the following comment, which may be taken as a specimen of the views of journals of its extreme class:

"Of course Mr. DOUGLAS denies that the Constitution does guarantee protection to slave property. The issue is therefore fairly made up between him and the South, and on such an issue the Democrats of the South must part company with him forever. We recommend all those who might have been induced to take him as 'the best we could get,' to peruse this essay, as we believe it will cause them to repudiate him even should he be the nominee of the Charleston Convention."

The Ohio papers announce that Mr. DOUGLAS will speak at Columbus on Wednesday, Sept. 7, and at Cincinnati on the following evening. The place and time of the meetings are announced by the "Democratic State Central Committee," under the signature of GEO. W. MANYPENNY, Chairman.

Letter from State Prison Inspector Bailey.

Mr. BAILEY, State Prison Inspector, writes to the Albany *Evening Journal*:

CLINTON PRISON, TUESDAY, Aug. 30, 1859.

To the Editors of the Evening Journal:

GENTLEMEN: You will allow me a space in your paper to say I am not a candidate for renomination as Inspector of State Prisons. I deem it proper to make this announcement in advance of the meeting of the Republican State Convention, that persons kindly disposed towards me may have time to fix their attention on another to fill the office now held by me. I have a consciousness that I have sought to discharge the difficult and embarrassing duties of Inspector of Prisons according to the best of my ability, but how well I have succeeded is not for me to say. I may, however, say that I consider the prisons at the present time under honest and efficient managers, and, if the present agents can be retained in their places, at no distant day our prisons will cease to be a burden on the State Treasury.

I am thankful to the 269,000 Republican electors who in 1856 saw proper to invest me with a little "brief authority," but I shall, nevertheless, go into the retirement of private life without casting one "longing, lingering look behind."

I am yours, &c., W. BAILEY.

AURORAL PHENOMENA.

Remarkable Effect of the Aurora Upon the Telegraph Wires.

The Aurora which occurred on Thursday night produced effects much more remarkable than those of the previous Sunday night. The auroral currents were sufficiently powerful on Thursday to enable the telegraphic operators at Portland to transmit messages to Boston without resorting to the use of the batteries; and similar phenomena were observed at Pittsburgh. A series of experiments upon this curious electrical condition was instituted at the Boston office. The results are noticed in the Boston papers, which publish the following statements from the operators:

TELEGRAPH OFFICE, No. 31 State street, Boston, Friday, Sept. 2, 1859.

We have experienced, this morning, a remarkable manifestation of magnetical influence on the wires running in all directions from this office, arising, doubtless, from a magnetic storm, which, were it right, would present a magnificent display of the Aurora. We observed the influence upon the lines at the time of commencing business—8 o'clock—and it continued so strong up to 9¾ as to prevent any business being done, excepting *by throwing off the batteries at each end of the line and working by the atmospheric current entirely!* Several dispatches were in this way received from Portland, Me., as well as over the line between South Braintree and Fall River, where they cut the batteries off, and worked for some time with the current from the magnetic storm. The waves were longer than I have ever seen them before, lasting sometimes over a minute; but the same peculiarities of changing of the poles was observed. At about 10 o'clock the storm partially subsided so as to enable the lines to resume the use of their batteries; but up to the present time—11 A. M.—the lines are still affected. P.

The same night the following conversation took place between the operators at the Boston and Portland offices:

"*Boston* (to Portland operator)—'Please cut off your battery entirely from the line for fifteen minutes.'

Portland—'Will do so. It is now disconnected.'

Boston—'Mine is also disconnected, and we are working with the auroral current. How do you receive my writing?'

Portland—'Better than with our batteries on. Current comes and goes gradually.'

Boston—'My current is very strong at times, and we can work better without batteries, as the Aurora seems to neutralize and augment our batteries alternately, making the current too strong at times for our Relay magnets. Suppose we work without batteries while we are affected by this trouble?'

Portland—'Very well. Shall I go ahead with business?'

Boston—'Yes. Go ahead.'"

The Boston *Atlas*, alluding to this circumstance, adds that "the wire was worked for about two hours without the usual batteries, on the auroral current, working better, as the operators state, than with the batteries connected. The current varied, increasing and decreasing alternately, but, by graduating the current adjuster, a sufficiently steady effect was produced to work the line with but little interruption."

The Washington *States* understands that Prof. HENRY, of the Smithsonian Institution, is devoting special attention to these phenomena, with a view of deciding by experiment and observation the scientific questions now disputed by savans.

After the brilliant auroral display of last Sunday, dispatches were forwarded by Mr. LOVETT, Superintendent of the American Telegraph Company in this City, to the operators of the principal offices of the line, requesting information of the effects of the phenomena. Answers have been received from seven different offices, viz: Washington, Baltimore, New York, Bridgeport, Worcester, Boston and Portland.

Apart from the interest which these letters have for the general reader, they furnish facts of importance to those who look at the phenomena from a scientific point of view. Mr. FRED. W. REICH, the operator at Washington, says:

"I did not know that the Aur

LAW REPORTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Justice Slosson.

POSTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES IN COURT.

Abraham C. Dayton vs. *George Wilkes*.—This was an return of the order to show cause why a permanent injunction should not issue restraining the defendant from interfering with the paper called *Porter's Spirit of the Times*.

The papers of the plaintiff set forth that the defendant has seized the subscription books of the concern, has notified all contributors to address all communications to him personally and is about to start another sporting paper, entitled "*Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*;" and that such a course will deprive the plaintiff of all benefits accruing to him from his interest in the paper. The plaintiff states that his interest in the paper was purchased of one J. B. Devoe, for $5,500; that at the time he purchased of Devoe, the latter was a partner of Wilkes in publishing the *Spirit*.

Wilkes, the defendant, denies that he has any interest in the paper, and avers that he sold his whole right and title on the 11th of June last to one George Andrews; that at that time Andrews engaged him to conduct the paper for a fixed salary, which he did until August last, when his connection with the paper ceased by mutual consent. He also alleges that Dayton has no interest in the paper, and says that the Hon. Theodore E. Tomlinson is sole proprietor thereof.

Wilkes admits that he is about to start a new sporting paper, which he claims he has a right to do, but denies that he has seized the subscription books or other papers of the concern, with any intent to appropriate or use them in his new enterprise. The order was debated at some length by counsel on either side, counsel for defence, Mr. Ex-Recorder Smith, contending that the Court could not make an order enjoining his client from publishing a paper, as the order granting a temporary injunction restrained Wilkes from publishing a *Porter's Spirit* or *any other paper*. Judge Slosson adjourned the further hearing of the matter until to-day (Monday.)

The contest is creating quite a stir among the sporting classes, and quite a number of them, the friends of the parties, were in Court, each willing to bet his money, hat or boots, that his friend would be victor upon final decision.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers.

MOTION TO VACATE—ARREST MUST BE MADE BEFORE [!] JUDGMENT.

Geo. K. Roberts vs. *John W. Carter*.—Ingraham, J.—On July 22, 1857, an order of arrest was granted, and the defendant was arrested in December last. He gave bail and the sureties justified.

On Aug. 3, 1857, judgment was perfected, and on appeal the judgment was affirmed in December, 1858. The defendant was afterward arrested on execution against his person. He now moves for an order vacating the arrest.

As the law was at the time of the arrest, the defendant could not make this motion before the justification of bail had taken place. (Sec. 204 of Code; 12 How., 319.) If there had been no bail put in, he might have made the motion before he was charged in execution. (8 How., 213; 12 How., 198.)

Since the act of 1848, amending the Code, this section has been altered so as to substitute the word "judgment" in place of the justification of the bail, and the motion to vacate the order of arrest can only be made now before judgment. As this motion is made long after judgment was entered, it cannot be granted. Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Lewis Rathbone vs. *Henry M. Morris*.—Motion to supersede execution and levy denied.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Catharine Auld vs. *John R. Auld*.—Motion denied, without costs to either party.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Sept. 3, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 18 bbls. Ashes; 12,170 bbls. Flour; 3,464 bushels Wheat; 400 bushels Rye; 39,052 bushels Oats; 1,600 bushels Malt, and 103 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 75 bbls. Pots, at $5 50@$5 56½; and 30 bbls. Pearls, at $5 25, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,558 bbls., including 1,206 bbls. Pots, and 352 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia of 150 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $28@$29 ₱ ton.

BRICKS—The receipts have been in excess of the sales, and stocks are increasing, yet prices exhibit no important alteration.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported to-day of 1,100 bags Rio, on terms not ascertained; 115 bags Maracaibo at 11¾c.@12c.; and 2,280 bags St. Domingo and Gonaives at 11¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

COCOA—Sales 100 bags St. Domingo, in bond, for export, at about 7c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is inactive, and prices are somewhat nominal. Only 300 bales were disposed of to-day. The *Shipping List* states that after a careful examination, the stock of Cotton in this port, Aug. 31, was ascertained to be 43,452 bales, as follows: On hand, unsold, 25,378 bales; sold, but not delivered, 3,718 bales; on shipboard, not cleared, 4,456 bales; total, 43,452 bales. It will be seen by the statement below, that Spinners took 223,081 bales from this port during the year ending 31st ult., against 196,170 bales last year, and 225,828 year before; or, 4 290 bales per week this year, against 3 773 last year, thus:

Stock, Aug. 31, 1858, bales	25,942
Received since, bales	434,051
Making a supply of	459,993
Deduct—	
Export to Foreign Ports	193,460
Stock, Aug. 31, 1859	43,452—236 912
Leaving for consumption, bales	223,081

WEEKLY CONSUMPTION.

Bales.		Bales.
1852–59	4,296 1852–53	3,481
1857–58	3,773 1851–52	3,724
1856–57	4,343 1850–51	2,636
1855–56	3,758 1849–50	3,066
1854–55	4,062 1848–49	3,040
1853–54	3,062 1847–48	3,070

The quantity taken from this port for consumption the past year, shows an excess over the quantity taken in 1857–58, of nearly 10 bales per week, and an increase over any previous year, with the exception of 1856–7.

EARTHENWARE—Stocks are heavy and oppressive; prices favor buyers. The demand is restricted.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is quite heavy to-day for most kinds of Flour. State brands are not abundant and are held with most firmness, being in fair request. Western Flour, however, is generally plenty and is rather limited demand at lower and declining prices. We have heard of sales of 6 650 bbls., in lots, including inferior to choice and superfine State, at $3 95@$4 20 for old, and $4 25@$4 40 for new; extra do. at $4 40@$4 70 for old, and $4 75@$4 90 for new; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $3 90@$4 30; extra Wisconsin, old and new, at $4 30@$5 70; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, poor old to choice new, $4 35@$5 85; inferior extra Ohio at $4 60@$4 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 75@$5 for poor to good old, and $5@$5 25 for ordinary to choice new ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$3 00@ 3 90
Standard Superfine State	3 95@ 4 40
Extra State	4 40@ 4 90
Standard Superfine Western	3 90@ 4 30
Extra Wisconsin	4 30@ 5 70
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	4 35@ 5 85
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 60@ 4 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	4 75@ 5 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 30@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 75@ 4 85
Extra Genesee	5 30@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	4 40@ 6 75
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	4 50@ 7 00

Southern Flour is abundant and lower, yet not very brisk. Sales have been reported since our last of 2 100 bbls., in lots, at $4 80@$5 25 for very inferior to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; $5 35@$7 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, the highest rate for new Richmond City, ₱ bbl. About 150 bbls. extra Canadian changed hands in lots, at $4 50@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet at $3 60@$4 25 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in demand at $3 80@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 15@$4 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Puncheons of Brandywine are inquired for at $19 each.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very lightly dealt in, the prices generally claimed by holders being above the limits of the principal buyers. Sales have been confined to about 7,000 bushels, including ordinary to prime new White Kentucky, at $1 39@$1 50; poor to good new White Southern, at $1 30@$1 40; and fair new Red Southern, at $1 20 ₱ bushel. Corn is quiet. The available supply is limited, there being none afloat unsold. Lots in store are stiffly held. The demand is moderate; sales have been reported of only 15,000 bushels at 80c. for old mixed Western, and 81c.@82c. for new mixed do., ₱ bushel. Other kinds are inactive and nominal, ₱ bushel. Rye continues in request at 81c.@82c. ₱ bushel. Oats are dull and heavy including Canada at 38c.@40c.; Western, 35c.@39c.; State, 35c.@36c. for old, and 40c.@42c. for new; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 32c.@36c.; Southern, 30c.@35c. ₱ bushel. Barley is inactive and nominal.

HAY—Sales 800 bales North River at 65c.@70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Continues in slack demand at previous quotations.

Stock of Hemp in New-York, Sept 1:

	1858.	1859
American, undressed—bales	302	773
American, dressed—bales	322	904
Manila—bales	20,118	10,991
Other foreign—bales	1,613	2.197
Total bales	22,360	14,765
Russian—tons	183	210

HIDES—The week's business in this line has been more active, and prices of Dry Hides have advanced slightly. Messrs. H. D. Hull & Co. state that "importers are firm in their views, and are quite indifferent about selling, being confident of obtaining better prices within thirty days. The continued light receipts, and favorable advices from all the European markets, stimulate importers to advance their pretensions. Common tides are in meagre supply, while the stock of Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande is large. The low prices ruling for Leather does not inspire tanners with much confidence to operate largely, and unless an advance should take place in the manufactured article the trade will purchase Hides only in supply their most pressing wants. The market closes firm, with an upward tendency in prices. Receipts during the week have been 36,645 Hides from foreign ports, as follows: 18,336 Dry and 3,669 Salted Buenos Ayres, ex. *B. F. Nash* and *Seneca*; 8,157 Bissau and Gambia, ex. *Falmouth*; 238 Port-au-Platte, &c., and 225 West Indies, and 3 524 from Coastwise ports, as follows: 657 Texas, 945 New Orleans, and 1 922 from neighboring ports. Total, 34 159 Hides. Import for the month of August has been 136,400 Foreign, and 26,453 Coastwise. Total, 162 853 hides. Sales during the week have been 38,700 hides, as follows: 2,200 dry Buenos Ayres, to go to Philadelphia, 22@23½ lbs., at 27c. cash, less 4 ₱ cent. usual selection; 650 dry Buenos Ayres, 24 lbs. at 26½c. cash, less 4 ₱ cent. usual selection; 2,478 dry Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs., at 26½c., 6 months usual selection; 3,000 dry Buenos Ayres, part to go to Canada, 22 lbs., on private terms; 2,500 dry Cordova, 23 lbs., at 26½c., less 4 ₱ cent.; 5,363 dry Rio Grande, 21 lbs., on private terms; 4,500 dry Maracaibo, 22 lbs., on private terms; 2,100 dry Matamoras, 23 lbs., at 24c., 6 months rejecting bad hides; 1,000 dry Porto Cabello, 22 lbs., at 23c., 6 months rejecting bad hides; 1,800 dry Mexican, *via* New-Orleans, 22 lbs., at 23½c., 6 month rejecting bad hides; 2,325 dry Texas, 22 lbs., on private terms; 1,228 dry salted Maranham, 27 lbs., at 17c., 6 months usual selection; 1,300 dry Port au-Platte, 18 lbs., at 16½c., 6 months as they run; 432 dry Central American, 20 lbs., at 22½c., 6 months usual selection; 300 dry Savanilla, 25 lbs., at 17c., 6 months rejecting bad hides; 600 dry salted Chili, 32 lbs., on private terms.

IRON—Has been in moderate request, at unchanged quotations. In Philadelphia, during the week, sales have been made of 2 000 tons Anthracite Pig, at $23 50 for No. 1, $22@$22 50 for No. 2, $19 25@$20 for No. 3; also 1,500 tons Foreign Iron, at $21; and a lot of Charcoal Blooms, at $65 ₱ ton, all 6 months' credit.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line Messrs. Wendel & Weidmeyer notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—Our market displays no new features. Both receipts and sales continue large. Prices are still depressed, and the demand is languid. The low rates obtained for the manufactured article will certainly not justify tanners to make investments in hides, unless it be to supply their most urgent necessities. Oak Sole—We have a fair demand, and steady sales at firm prices. The supply is hardly in excess of the demand. Upper in the Rough—A moderate business doing, at low rates for all descriptions; prices, however, are steady, and seem to have reached their lowest point. Finished Stock—Supply quite large; demand somewhat improved. Boots and Shoes—Southern business prospering. Western trade insignificant. Local demand satisfactory. Well made goods, attractive style, have generally found buyers at fair prices. The surplus stock includes a large quantity of Leather wastefully put together, and spoilt in manufacturers' hands; of such are many o the goods that do not realize cost."

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 100 bbls. New-Orleans at 40c.@42c; 100 hhds. Porto Rico at 35c.; 25 hhds. Cuba Muscovada at 25c.; and 15 hhds. Clayed Cuba at 21c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in limited request, including common, at $1 50 ₱ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unaltered. About 800 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been reported sold at 45c.@46c., ₱ gallon, chiefly within the range.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in demand, and is now quoted at $14 87@$14 93 for Mess, and $10 62½@10 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales 2,000 bbls. Cut Meats are in request, including Hams at 8¾c.@8¾c., and Shoulders at 7½c. ₱ lb. Bacon has not varied. Lard is saleable and firm. Sales to-day 650 tcs. and bbls., common to choice, at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb. Beef continues quiet and languid; sales 120 bbls., in lots, at $7 75@$10 for repacked Western Mess; $10 25@$12 for fair to choice extra do.; $6 75@$7 25 for Country Mess, and $5 50@$6 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams $15@$17 75 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at 16c.@21c. for State; 12c.@16c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling in lots at from 5½c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 80 tcs., in lots, at $3 25@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

Stock of Rice in New-York, Sept. 1:

	1858.	1859.
Carolina, casks	4,382	5,043
East India, bags	253	

The foregoing statement, prepared for us by Messrs. Eugene O'Sullivan & Co., was accidentally omitted this morning.

SEEDS—Clover is in demand, chiefly at 9c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Prime Timothy attracts more attention, mainly at $2 75 ₱ bushel. Calcutta Linseed is now held at $1 60 ₱ bushel, with a fair inquiry.

SKINS—Sales, during the week, have been confined to 50 bales Tampico Goat, chiefly at 44½c.@45c. ₱ lb., 6 months credit; with 1,600 lbs. Maracaibo and Campeachy Deer, on terms not ascertained.

SUGARS—Have been less active, to-day, sales having been made of only 258 hhds. Cuba, chiefly at 6c., but including some very inferior at extremely low rates; 70 hhds. Porto Rico, at 7¼c.; and 200 hhds. Melado, on terms not disclosed.

TALLOW—Sales 6,000 lbs. at 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

WHALEBONE—Is in good request, and is quite firm.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 180 hhds., in lots, at 26c.@26¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken, today, 500 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 35s.; and 300 bbls. Resin at 2s. For Glasgow, 300 bbls. Resin at 2s. 3d. For Hamburgh, by steamer, 1,000 bags Coffee at ¾c. ₱ lb.; 200 tcs. Honey at 3c. ₱ gallon; 200 bbls. Shoe Pegs at 2s. 9d.; and 25 tons Measurement Goods at 40s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: French ship *Ville Dieppe*, 1,000 tons, now at Baltimore, to Hong Kong and Shanghae, at a round sum; a schooner, 270 tons, from Wilmington, N. C., to Port au Platt, thence to Bremen, Tobacco, £6: brig Sutton, 196 tons, 1,400 bbls. Resin, to Genoa, $1 500, and back from Palermo to Messina, to New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, $1,700; a schooner, 250 tons, from Wilmington, N. C., to Port au Prince, Lumber, $13 50, and back to New-York, Wood, $4; a bark, 300 tons, from Sombrero to Hampton Roads for orders, Guano, $4; a bark, 350 tons, from Pensacola to Havana, Lumber, $10; a schooner, 140 tons, from Norfolk to a Windward Island, $13; a brig, 250 tons, to Cardenas and back, $2,000; a schooner to San Juan, Nic., and back, $450; one 118 tons, to a Windward Island and back, $1,000. California Freights were never duller than at present, and the present aspect of the market is truly discouraging—extreme rates are 25c.@30c., but 27½c. is about the mark for best ships, except those just closing up, which demand 30c. Six ships left Atlantic ports in August—two from Boston, the *Huntsville* and *T. Magoun*—and four from New-York, the *Emily Farnum*, *Talisman*, *Don Quixotte* and *West Wind*. The recent large arrivals at San Francisco and downward tendency of prices have almost caused a cessation of shipments thither. The *Malay* cleared yesterday, and the *Black Hawk* will be full in a few days. The *Good Hope*, in Coleman's line, has 400 tons coal at $12, 150 tons Government freight at ¾c. ₱ lb. and 25c. ₱ foot; other weight, ¾c.@¾c., and 25,000@30,000 feet measurement at 25c.

Personal.

The following list of Americans was registered at the Banking Office of Laneing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from Aug. 11 to Aug. 18 1859:

New-York.
G. N. Cleaveland,
H. B. Porter,
A. H. Laflin,
C. Wiley,
J. J. Stilling,
R. Daws,
Sidney Corbett,
C. H. Mitchell and wife,
H. T. Capen and wife,
Loring Andrews and family
J. B. Andrews,
W. F. Daughty,
W. F. Grinnell and wife,
Miss E. Grinnell,
J. McCracken and wife,
Wm. Leopold,
A. P. Cran,
J. M. Bailey,
Wm. H. Allen,
J. C. Woodward and wife,
E. W. Buffain,
S. French and family,
W. H. Ash,
A. Corbett,
Misses Mary,
Ohio.
E. Kinsey,
Dr. W. P. Thornton,
A. Pendleton,
C. Bates,
C. & J. K. Moore,
C. Crichton, Jr.,
J. Crichton,
W. Abbey,
W. S. Hodge,
S. W. Johnson,
C. Rawson,
B. Brownell,
J. H. Miller,
O. Crittenden,
A. Handy.
Pennsylvania.
T. Balch.
Maryland.
H. F. Jackson and family.
R. Winans and wife.
Massachusetts.
S. Warner.
Virginia.
B. L. Kent.
California.
J. Pullman.
Illinois.
J. W. Laflin.

A letter from Zurich says: "The Duchess-Regent of Parma has for the last month been residing in a delightful cottage near Rapperschwyl, a small town in the canton of St. Gall, and commanding a view of the Lake of Zurich. At a grand federal rifle match which has just taken place here, the Duchess not only accepted the invitation of the inhabitants to be present, but generously increased the number of prizes to be awarded to the successful shots. She has her four children residing with her.

Lieut. Beale, who returned to his home at Chester, Penn., on Monday, Aug. 29, has been absent ten months, during which time he has opened 1,400 miles of wagon road and traveled about 3,000 miles. He reports an abundance of wood and water west of Albuquerque, and says there is a dividing ridge between the waters of the Pacific and the Atlantic, so easy of ascent and so free from obstruction as to be traversable in fifteen minutes.

Mayor Prentice, of Norwich, Ct., has received a letter from a Frenchman in New-York, offering to "ascend and descend, by a ball a broad plank fifty feet, besides other performances," on the day of the bi-centennial celebration, for $50. His offer is under consideration.

The *Akhbar* mentions that a few days since a European Jewess was buried at Blidah who had attained her 107th year. The same journal states that centenarians are by no means uncommon among the natives, and an inhabitant of the Mitidja now living pretends to have reached 120.

The Boston *Journal* learns that Geo. R. Russell, Esq., experienced a severe paralytic shock last week, and is now lying ill at his residence in West Roxbury, though sanguine hopes of his recovery are entertained.

The Alton (Ill.) *Courier* states that a portrait of Esther Johnson, the "Stella" of Dean Swift, can be seen in a book store in that city, and adds that its authenticity is beyond all question.

The Rev. Thomas Hill, of Waltham, Mass., is spoken of as the probable successor of Horace Mann in the Presidency of Antioch College.

Mr. P. T. Barnum has dammed a creek in East Bridgeport, Conn., and formed a lake forty acres in area, for which the citizens praise him.

Mrs. Ann Chase, the heroine of Tampico, who distinguished herself in the Mexican war, is in Boston upon a short visit.

The Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell and Susan B. Anthony are lecturing at present in the northern part of this State.

The O'Brien chair, manufactured in Cincinnati, has been forwarded to Catmoyle.

Mme. Anna Bishop has returned to New-York.

FANCY GOODS.

HUGHES, DUFUY & CREHANGE,
Importers, No. 37 Maiden-lane,
Have now in store their FALL IMPORTATION, to which they will receive constant additions during the season. It comprises in part a desirable and complete assortment of
SILK NETS, FANCY COMBS AND HAIR-PINS,
HEAD-DRESSES AND ORNAMENTS, STEEL GOODS, SHAWL AND SCARF PINS,
BELT SLIDES, BUCKLES AND CLASPS, DRESS BUTTONS, BRUSHES, GARTERS,
ALSO,
Buxon Accordeons, Violin Strings, Fortemonnaies, Purses, Sacs, Watch Guards, Lacets, Steel-Pens, Gilt and Fancy Jewelry, and the
LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES,
all of which they offer to the trade at the lowest market prices and on the most favorable terms.

NOTICE.—THE OFFICE OF "PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES" is temporarily removed from Appleton's Building to No 26 Ann-st. All letters must be addressed—*Editor of Porter's Spirit of the Times*, at that number. A. G. DAYTON.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
At Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth av.
One door below 14th-st.

We are now opening NEW GOODS for our FALL TRADE, as follows:
Every variety and style of LADIES' CLOAKS, SACKS &c., made in the best manner.
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of RICH LACES, VEILS, REAL LACE COLLARS, SLEEVES, SETS, &c.
FRENCH and SCOTCH EMBROIDERED BANDS, and RIMMINGS, INFANTS' WAISTS, &c.
Job lots of FRENCH and SCOTCH COLLARS, from auction, at half the cost of importation.
Our usual splendid assortment of
LADIES', MISSES,' CHILD'S and GENT'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and GERMAN HOSIERY and GLOVES,
THE BEST ON THE AVENUE!
BEST QUALITY KID GLOVES, our own importation, 65 cents!
A full line of LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
LINENS and TABLE LINENS. Best makes MUSLINS and FINE FLANNELS adapted to the best trade.
EVERY VARIETY OF RIBBONS,
New styles DRESS and CLOAK TRIMMINGS, in great variety.
Our usual SPLENDID VARIETY of FRENCH FLOWERS, RUCHES, &c.
N. B.—Ladies' Cloaks, Opera Cloaks, Ladies' Underlinen, Tucked Skirts, Linen, Shirt-fronts, Mourning Goods, Lace Goods, &c., made to order in the best manner. R. H. MACY.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
WILL OPEN AT RETAIL,
ON
MONDAY, Sept. 6,
THEIR
FALL IMPORTATION
OF
FRENCH AND BRITISH DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
SILKS and SILK ROBES,
SHAWLS and MANTILLAS,
PRINTED CASHMERES and M. DELAINES,
EMBROIDERIES and LACES,
MERINOES and CASHMERES,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
OTTOMAN VELOURS and PLAIDS,
HOSIERY and GLOVES,
LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS,
MOURNING GOODS, &c., &c.
All of these goods have been selected with great care,
FOR THE CITY RETAIL TRADE,
AND
FOR BEAUTY AND NOVELTY
CANNOT BE SURPASSED!
Citizens and strangers are invited to examine before purchasing.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS.
FALL EXPOSITION.
At retail,
BLACK BOMBAZINES, BLACK MERINOS,
ALAPACAS, PARAMATTAS,
MUSLIN DE LAINES, CRAPES,
POPLINS, CALICOES,
OTTOMAN VELOARTE, etc.
This stock will be found complete, and for variety and novelty, cannot be excelled.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CUMMING,
SIMPSON &
ARMSTRONG
Offer to Close Buyers a large and well-selected stock of
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS AND
WHITE GOODS,
of their own importation and from the late auction sales.
Nos. 279, 281 and 283 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS.
THREE THOUSAND PAIRS,
From $3 to $50.
ALSO,
DRAPERY, MUSLINS and VESTIBULE LACES.
These are the
RICHEST and CHEAPEST CURTAINS
Ever offered in this market.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer st.

CHEAP SILKS
FROM AUCTION,
At retail on MONDAY, Sept. 5.
350 PIECES RICH NEW FALL SILKS
At $1 per yard, really handsome and unquestionably the best goods ever offered at that price.
EXAMINE AND JUDGE.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

MANTILLAS, SACQUES
AND CLOAKS,
FOR EARLY FALL WEAR,
JUST RECEIVED by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
NO. 473 BROADWAY.
PLAIN and STRIPE CLOTH SACQUES, $5 each.

291 LACE CURTAINS, 291
ENGLISH AND GERMAN
DAMASKS,
KELTY BROS. & LUM,
291 Broadway, N. Y. 291

SPECIAL NOTICE!
TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway and 88½ Leonard-st., Are now receiving
Their new stock of HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS, Selected particularly for their retail trade.
NAPKINS in great variety of prices and patterns.
TABLE DAMASKS all prices and widths.
10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 LINEN SHEETINGS, super bleach and make, for our City trade.
TOWELLINGS in every variety imported.
TABLE CLOTHS, all sizes
DIAPERS, Scotch and real Russia.
ALSO:
Welsh, Patent Unshrinkable and Domestic FLANNELS.
English and American BLANKETS.
Embossed and Printed
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.
QUILTS.
And all the best make of
COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.
Our styles of
SHIRTING LINENS are still unsurpassed.
The attention of housekeepers is particularly invited, as our stocks contain everything required in the housekeeping line, and imported especially for our own trade.

FIRE!
FIRE!! FIRE!!!
GREAT BARGAINS
IN
WET AND BURNED GOODS.
THE ENTIRE STOCK TO BE CLOSED OUT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Although the store has been crowded to its utmost capacity and all served who could be waited upon, there is still a balance remaining on hand, and
THE SALE MUST BE CONTINUED UNTIL ALL IS SOLD.
The balance referred to comprises dress goods of all kinds, damasks, linens, shirting and sheeting muslins, blankets, counterpanes, towels, diapers,
SHAWLS, CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS, &c., &c.
Such an opportunity as this for procuring cheap dry goods seldom occurs.
For the Companies.
W. R. ROBERTS,
No. 262 Bowery, between Prince and Houston sts.

CURTAIN MATERIALS
AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS
At Retail.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway and No 88½ Leonard-st.,
Are now exhibiting
BROCATELS LAMPASSEDES,
TAPESTRIES, BROCADES,
REPS, Printed and Plain,
SATIN DELAINES,
Entirely new designs and colors for this Fall.
Brocatel, Brocade and Tapestry Curtains,
With borderings woven on
Very rich patterns, new and confined
Exclusively to us.
And the usual assortment of
Lace and Muslin Curtains,
Chintzes,
Plushes, Damasks, &c.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Will open on
MONDAY, Sept. 6,
500 PIECES RICH SILKS,
At $1 per yard,
Purchased at the late large Auction Sales, greatly below their value
Broadway, Chambers, and Reade sts.

NEW FALL SILKS
AT LESS THAN COST.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have been able to purchase a large lot of Silks at much below the cost of importation, and can thus offer great bargains in all the newest styles.
No. 306 Canal-st., near Broadway.

INDIA CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWLS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. have a splendid stock of REAL INDIA CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWLS and SCARFS, comprising the richest and greatest variety ever offered in this City, including a large invoice purchased in London, at the last India auction sales, greatly below former prices, Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

COTTON YARN, COTTON YARN—BLEACHED and Colored, of various Nos. Wick, Twines, Carpet Warp, Shoe Thread, Chandler's Wick, 3, 4 and 5 threads, Cotton Batting, Black and White Waddings, very heavy, sold in parcels to suit purchasers. Cap makers, clothiers and furriers, and all those in the habit of using any of the above goods, are respectfully invited to call on THOMAS GWYNNE, No. 45 Vesey-st.

DAMAGED BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, satinets, blankets, flannels, prints, plaids, de laines, fine Irish linens, table cloths, linen handkerchiefs, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

CHARLES HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-st., would respectfully invite the attention of their customers and the public generally, to their new and elegant stock of rich silks, shawls and dress goods, ready on Monday, Sept. 6,

DRY GOODS.

335 BROADWAY.
A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY
OF
NEW FALL GOODS,
AT RETAIL.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
HAVE NOW OPEN, AT RETAIL,
AN EXTENSIVE, RICH AND ELEGANT STOCK OF NEW FALL SILKS.
AND
DRESS GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION:
MOURNING GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
CLOTHS, VESTINGS,
SHAWLS, &c., &c.
S., A. & Co. have pleasure in calling attention to their present FALL STOCK, which has been carefully selected in Europe, especially for their
CITY RETAIL TRADE,
embracing an extensive assortment of NOVELTIES that cannot be found in any other house, thus offering a choice to Citizens and Strangers visiting the City, unsurpassed in variety of style, richness, elegance, or lowness of price.
N. B.—A Magnificent Stock of
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.
We solicit an examination of our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway.

NOTICE
TO
SKIRT DEALERS.
L. A. OSBORN,
LATE
OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 92 WARREN-STREET, N. Y.,
INVITES THE ATTENTION OF JOBBERS TO THE CELEBRATED
PATENT IMPERIAL
EXTENSION SKIRT,
UNEQUALED FOR QUALITY AND STYLE,
being made of the BEST STEEL, and tempered in a manner that defies competition.
THE IMPERIAL SKIRT
having gained for the manufacturers such notoriety as to make it *impossible to fill all orders immediately*, dealers are requested to hand in their orders as early as possible, in order to get the goods in time for the FALL TRADE.
Parties are also invited to examine our NEW
CHAMPION SKIRT,
which EXCELS ANY AND ALL OTHER SKIRTS EVER INVENTED, being made by an entirely new method, which makes the skirt *much lighter* and *more durable* than any other process now used in the manufacture of Skirts.
Having also bought all of Mr. Vincent's right, title and interest in and to the PATENTS OF OSBORN & VINCENT, parties wishing LICENSE TO MAKE OR SELL SKIRTS under said patents, can obtain the same on liberal terms at the office of the subscriber,
L. A. OSBORN,
No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO
DRY GOODS DEALERS,
We have purchased the ENTIRE STOCK of
KNICKERBOCKER PRINTS,
which, together with the celebrated
WARRENS
AND
WAMSUTTAS,
in NEW AND EXCELLENT FALL STYLES, we are now prepared to sell by the PIECE or PACKAGE,
FOR CASH OR ON TIME,
AT EXTREMELY LOW FIGURES.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
New-York.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS AND WINDOW SHADES.
FERGUSON BROTHERS,
No. 351 Broadway,
Have in store, and are constantly receiving Satin Delaines, English and German Damasks, Brocatels, Reps, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Table Oil Cloths, Gimps, Tassels, Buff, Blue, Green and White Hollands, Gilt Cornices &c., all of which are offered at the lowest prices and most favorable terms. Also, Window Shades in every variety of our own manufacture, to which we would invite particular attention, as being superior and cheaper than any in the market.

FAMILY HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Ballard Vale, Saxony, Welsh, and other flannels.
York Mills, Wamsutta, Semper Idem, and other Shirtings.
Also, a full line of
LINEN DAMASKS, TOWELLINGS, SHEETINGS,
DRAPERIES, QUILTS, &c., &c.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
NO. 473 BROADWAY.

GREAT SACRIFICE IN EMBROIDERED and POINT APPLIQUE LACE SETS,
Marked down to half the usual prices.
An INVOICE OF POINT LACE COLLARS—
JUST OPENED,
Which we are selling very low,
BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
NO. 473 BROADWAY.

NEW CARPETS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. ARE RECEIVING their fall importation of ROYAL AXMINSTER and VELVET CARPET, in one piece and by the yard,
Also,
AUBUSSON, MOQUETS, ROYAL WILTON, TAPESTRY VELVET, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAINED CARPETS,
The manufacture of John Crossley & Sons, Templeton, and others, all of which we offer at old prices, notwithstanding the advance in Europe.
COCOA MATTING, OIL CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATTS, &c., &c
Broadway, Chamber and Reade sts.

LACES & EMBROIDERIES.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open, MONDAY, Sept. 5,
A superb assortment of
REAL BLACK CHANTILLY POINTS, and POINT APPLIQUE LACES, including all
FLOUNCES, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, VEILS, &c., &c., &c.,
Their assortment of fine French EMBROIDERIES
is complete in style and price.
Also,
SUPERB BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND HOTEL KEEPERS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. call the attention of their customers to their large assortment of Irish Linens, Linen and Cotton Sheetings,
Damasks, by the yard,
Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Towellings,
Table and Piano Covers, Dimities,
English and American Long-Cloths,
Brilliantes, Muslins, Plain and Checked Cambrics,
Blankets, Flannels, &c., &c., &c.,
With every article in the housekeeping line, at prices to command a popular trade.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

ENGLISH CARPETS.
ENGLISH TAPESTRIES.....90c to $1 00
ENGLISH INGRAIN.....70c.
SUPERFINE DO.....5s. 6d.
GOOD INGRAIN.....2s. 6d. to 4s.
OIL CLOTHS.....2s 6d
ALL NEW GOODS OPENING MONDAY, SEPT. 5.
B. BEATTY'S,
No 84th-av.,
Near the Cooper Institute.

EXAMINE, COMPARE AND JUDGE.
M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 387 Broadway,
Will open on Monday, Sept 6, 1859, his Fall importation of rich ribbons and uncut velvets, fancy bonnet materials, silk velvets. Also, an elegant stock of dress trimmings, comprising an assortment which, for beauty, variety and moderate prices are unrivaled in this City. Please give him an early call.

NEW FALL GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 6, A superb selection of
NEW SILKS
and RICH PARIS DRESS GOODS.
of the very latest sty

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times,' New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Nine Points of the Law—House and Home.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Geraldine.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Asphodel—The Prima Donna—Tight Rope Evolutions.

BOWERY THEATRE—Hubert the Foundling—Jocko—The Mutineers—The Knave of Hearts.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.—The Orange Girl of Venice—The Four Lovers.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Rosina Meadows—The New-York Mechanic—The Light-Fingered Clown.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Rosina Meadows—Acrobatism.

PALACE GARDEN—Grand Musical Soirée and Military Concert.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—Entertainment by Wood's Minstrels.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail, *vid* Erie Railroad..8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and southwestern Mail....8½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat..... 4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *America*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, September 6, at 1½ o'clock to go by railroad, and at 4 o'clock to go by steamboat.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, embracing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued This (Monday) Morning, in ample time for the steamship *Moses Taylor*, which sails for Aspinwall at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Arago*, from Southampton on the 24th ult., with European advices four days later, passed Cape Race on Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M. (as stated by the dispatch, though the date is probably wrong,) and will reach this port on Tuesday or Wednesday. No political news is telegraphed. The Liverpool Cotton market is reported dull, though with unchanged quotations. Breadstuffs were tending downward. Provisions were heavy. Consols on the 23d were quoted at 95½@95¾ for both money and account. The telegraph line between Quebec and Further Point was down last night, and we are consequently without any intelligence relative to the *North Briton*, due from Liverpool, which port she left on the 24th ult.

The steamer *Bremen*, of the Bremen line, left here on Saturday, for Bremen *vid* Southampton. She carried out 121 passengers, among whom were Mr. Nicholson, the United States Consul at Tunis, and his family. The *Bremen* had but $1,500 in specie on freight. It has been rumored, though no announcement has been made in reference to the matter, that this line of steamers has been suspended, or is to be, and that two of the ships of the Hamburg and New-York line of steamers are to be withdrawn.

The Overland Mail arrived at St. Louis on Friday, bringing news from California, Oregon, Carson Valley and the Fraser River region. The Mail left San Francisco on the 12th ult. From Victoria we learn that the Island of San Juan, between Vancouver's Island and the main land, claimed by our Government as a part of Washington Territory, had been taken possession of by Gen. Harney, who had placed upon it a small body of United States troops. Gov. Douglass had issued a protest, and had sent armed vessels and troops there, but it was believed that the matter would be compromised by a joint occupancy of the Island, until the two Governments could take action in the matter. The mining news from Fraser River is more encouraging. The Indian troubles continue. A battle had been fought between fifty troops under Maj. Armistead and four hundred Molives, in which about fifty of the latter were killed. The loss of the troops is not stated. The Paloz Indians in Oregon are stated to be harrassing Lieut. Mullen's wagon-road expedition. The citizens of Carson Valley have declared themselves detached from Utah, and have framed a Constitution for a Provisional Government, naming their Territory Nevada. Political affairs were in a very excited state in California.

A rumor reaches us from Arizona, through the correspondence of the St. Louis *Republican*, that the States of Sonora and Chihoahua have declared their independence of Mexico, with Gov. Pescheira at the head of affairs. Pescheira is stated to have materially increased his army, and to have recently received large supplies of cannon and ammunition.

No compromise has yet been effected between the Michigan Southern Railroad Company and its employes, and during the pending negotiations, no trains are allowed to run. The sympathies of the citizens of Laporte are stated to be with the strikers.

Yesterday was an exceedingly fine day for the season, and the numerous City churches which had been closed for repairs and cleaning during the hot weather were again opened for worship, and in the majority of them their pastors officiated in the pulpit. The churches were generally well filled.

An unusual degree of activity prevails in the construction of new stores on a magnificent scale on Broadway. We publish this morning an account of some of the more remarkable of these City improvements.

There was a meeting on Saturday at the Broadway Bank of friends of the late Horace Mann, President of the Antioch College, when a resolution was passed to call a public meeting and appoint an orator to make an address on the life and labors of Mr. Mann. Richard Warren, Esq., President of the Board of Education, presided on the occasion.

Zion Church, Murray Hill, was reopened yesterday for religious services. The new rector, the Rt. Rev. Horatio Southgate, D. D., officiated and preached the sermon. The church is said to be in a highly prosperous condition.

Martin Ryan, the old man who is alleged to have been struck in the head with an axe at the tenement house No. 174 East Thirty-second-street, by a man named John Allison, during a row which occurred between the latter and Henry Ryan, a son of deceased, died on Friday night at Bellevue Hospital. The dispute grew out of a quarrel among the women of the families about the clothes lines. Coroner Jackman held an in- yesterday, and the jury rendered a verdict t Allison, upon which he was committed to the action of the Grand Jury.

and Kelly, who was shot in a saloon on of Whitehall and Bridge streets, on last, by John Hays, died at the on Saturday. The Coroner's implicating Hays, and he ed up. He says he shot Kelly in self ce.

The inquest held on Saturday on the body of the man killed by the explosion of a steam-boiler, and destruction of the building, in Goerck-street, resulted in a verdict to the effect that the explosion was purely accidental. The opinion of the engineers who were called on to testify was that the water had been allowed to get too low, and that the foaming in the boiler deceived the engineer. The other persons injured are doing well, with the exception of the one most seriously injured. It is thought he cannot recover.

A delegation from the laborers employed in the public stores in this City, waited upon Secretary Cobb at the Custom-house, on Saturday, and thanked him for having secured to them a continuance of employment, under the contract system, which takes effect to-day.

The weekly report of the City Inspector continues to exhibit a decrease in the bills of mortality, which shows a most gratifying condition of the public health. The whole number of deaths was 581, being a decrease of 51 in the report of the week previous. Of the whole number, 403 were of the age of ten years and under. There were nine deaths from violent causes. The nativity table shows that 463 were natives of the United States, 73 of Ireland, 20 of Germany, and the others of various foreign countries.

On Saturday, business was generally inactive. Cotton was dull. Flour, Wheat and Corn were lightly dealt in. Provisions were in demand. Mess Pork was dearer. Coffee was in fair request. Sugars and Molasses were moderately inquired for. The movements in other branches of trade were not very important. There were 566 vessels of all classes in port.

The Italian War and its Fruits.

There has been one gain achieved by the campaign in Italy, which, if nothing else follows, one can hardly help setting down as worth a good deal of bloodshed and a great many lives. Lombardy contains, at a moderate calculation, 3,000,000 of people—or a population equal to that of the United States when they asserted their independence of English rule; not Turks, Croats, Wallachians, Hindoos, or any other semi-barbarians, but a highly-cultivated, sensitive race, in possession of an old civilization, and of a literary and artistic fame greater than that of any nation in Europe. To such a people the liberty of speech and of the Press, and liberty of worship, are blessings fully as valuable as exemption from the lash would be to men more coarsely organized and less highly gifted. One of the results of a long course of civilization is the conversion of luxuries into necessities. What the Russian serf feels to be no degradation at all, the Frenchman or Italian writhes under. It must not be forgotten, however, that there is another side to the picture, and that if culture and refinement open up new sources of enjoyment they create new risks of suffering. The yoke of Austria sits with very different weight on the shoulders of a Croat and on those of a Lombard. The one is alive to a thousand pleasures of which the other has no idea; but every pleasure has its corresponding pain.

On what higher ground can we of America base our claims to the privileges of writing and speaking our mind freely on public affairs, and of worshipping God according to the dictates of our own conscience, than upon our capacity really to appreciate those privileges, and to employ them usefully to ourselves and to all the world? And in exact proportion to this capacity in any nation must be the national suffering under the deprivation of these inestimable rights.

The Italians of Lombardy have shown themselves as exquisitely sensitive on these vital points of a noble civilization as the people of England or America. Their kinsmen of Central Italy, led by the bearers of great historic names, that shine like stars in the social firmament forever, by Sforzas and Medicis, and Ricasolis, are even now demonstrating their possession of that rarest of national qualities, self-command, in the very crisis of a profound revolution. Upon such a people as this, the weight of Austrian despotism must have pressed with intolerable torture.

Liberty of speech, or of the Press, is a thing which has never been known in the Austrian Empire. Religious toleration, in a somewhat more restricted shape than that in which we possess it, existed until the concordat concluded between the present Emperor and the Pope, shortly after the accession of the former. Since that time it has disappeared, and the priests have received almost as complete power over public worship and the education of children as they exercise in Rome itself. As we have said, though this might be no calamity to the Croats or Tyrolese, it was torture to the Lombards, and was rendered all the more galling by the fact that men of the same race on the other side of the Ticino were in full enjoyment of the blessings which to them were denied. One of the first acts of Victor Emanuel since the annexation of Lombardy to his dominions, has been the extension, by a special decree, of free speech, free Press and free worship to his new subjects. In other words, three millions of people have, as one result of the late war in Italy, been placed in possession, not simply of a representative native Government, but of three distinct rights, in defence of one of which every able-bodied man in the United States would rise in arms, and fight to the last drop of his blood. Nobody who looks upon men as anything better than food for powder, and the property of a dynasty, can consider such an achievement as this insignificant.

Before, however, pronouncing upon the barrenness or fruitfulness of this war, it has to be compared with other wars. All wars are seemingly barren of results at the outset. The best and most justifiable of wars has always labored under the opprobrium of not accomplishing half what it promised. Moreover, it ought always to be remembered, in arguing upon the use or uselessness of fighting, that the good thus achieved is often remote, distributed over a whole century or several generations, while the evil inflicted is immediate and palpable. Wars are often entitled to the credit of prosperity, which comes to the light fifty years after the last shot has been fired. There is often a fallacy hidden in the phrase, "the blessings of peace." The peace to which we are in the habit of ascribing our wealth and happiness is often one of the direct results of war, and could have been purchased in no other way. For instance, it may safely be said that the liberty, power and glory which we in the United States enjoy to-day, are almost exclusively due to the war of the Revolution. If, as we believe, war is only justifiable when it increases the sum of human happiness—when it bestows on some portion of mankind increased facilities for self-development, increased opportunities for gratifying the legitimate aspirations of the human soul, then how many wars can fairly be called justifiable—how many fruitful in noble results?

Judged in this way, to go no further back, what did the War of the Succession do for mankind? What part of the human race was made by it wiser, happier or more comfortable? Above all, what did the wars waged by all the European Powers against the French revolution accomplish? What results did they achieve? To how many men did they furnish the means of being wiser, richer, or happier than they were before? When Waterloo had been fought and won, there was not a man in Europe who could say that that frightful sacrifice of life and treasure had increased his comfort and happiness, enlarged the boundaries of his knowledge, given him more liberty and more security. No man has been able since to follow his own bent, speak or write his thoughts, educate his children, cultivate his own nature, or pursue his business after his own fashion, and say sincerely, "I owe all this to the twenty years of hostilities against France maintained by England and her allies at the beginning of this century." Coming later down to the gigantic contest in the Crimea, and granting that the material results achieved by it have had a certain political importance, what are these compared to the results which in Lombardy alone have followed the great day of Solferino? What man of sense and honesty either in England or America will get up and say that the destruction of an arsenal is to be compared to the admission of three millions of souls to light and liberty, to the unloosing of their tongues, the untying of their hands, to the great blessing of "unlicensed printing," and of religious toleration? Nor is this harvest, great as it is, confined to those who will now reap it with delight. Generations yet unborn, millions on millions to whom Solferino will be but a name with Marathon and Salamis, will owe to the bloody days of last Summer's campaign almost everything which in their eyes will make life valuable. Those who profess to think that the war in Italy has been a barren war, take, it seems to us, widely different views of human happiness and human rights from those which obtained in the days of Hampden or of Washington.

Will the Conventions Touch the Canals?

The Republican State Convention meets on Tuesday next at Syracuse, and the Democrats at the same place precisely a week later. Neither party can afford to lose the State this Fall, as the *prestige* of victory for the Presidential campaign will reside with the party that conquers now. For this reason we have no fears but that each will name its best men for State officers, and, perhaps, select so admirable a ticket that good men who care nothing for parties may rejoice in the election of either. But what will the Conventions do about the Canal Question? Will the Republicans, who, from the hour of their birth, have been pledged to the Enlargement, venture to ignore it altogether, and allow the Democrats, who, by their latter-day professions, are pledged to the same policy, to run off with an easy victory by the cheap device of a resolution pronouncing against the sale of the Canals to a corporate monopoly? Or, will the Democrats venture to follow the example that the Republicans may possibly set them of keeping a tight mouth on the whole matter, and so give away to a third party the immense vote that the Canals can always summon in an emergency?

The author of the article in the *Merchants' Magazine*, which so adroitly labors to prepare the public mind for the policy that yet it neither avows nor hints at, is everywhere known to be a Republican. The *Atlas and Argus* published it entire, and called attention to it as a Republican document. When Gov. Morgan was nominated for the post which he has so admirably filled since January, 1859, his enemies widely circulated the rumor that he was in favor of selling the Canals, and many Canal men were induced to cast their votes for Judge Parker, on the ground that the Judge was a better friend of the Canals than his opponent. But Mr. Morgan's friends hastened to deny the damaging rumor. So that no longer since than last Fall both parties strove which should evince the highest devotion to the State's public works, which now a prominent Republican is decrying as having seen their best days, while the Democratic organs applaud the doctrine, and urge the corollary—Sell them and be rid of the incumbrance. Under these newly developed circumstances, the people will not fail to watch the Conventions, to learn where their friends meet and what they dare to do. Resolutions are cheap, but the lack of them may cost a great deal more than either party can afford to spend on the eve of a Presidential election.

Meanwhile the affectation of those who profess that there is no danger of any attempt to sell the canals is only less transparent than the supreme folly of the scheme itself. The prophecy of the late Gov. Bouck, written "freely and in confidence" to Mr. Ruggles in 1840, and now for the first time published by consent of his family, that "the usefulness of the Canal will be more and more apparent as time advances," was never more obviously meeting its fulfilment than now. All prospects indicate a large increase in 1859 upon the tonnage of 1858, and if the immense quantities of produce that are relying upon them for removal from the Lakes to the seaboard this year were turned over to competing lines, not all the Railroads of New-York, Pennsylvania, and Canada, with all their facilities for the transportation of freight, could fetch a fourth of it to market. What the railroads can move, they move faster; and of that portion that demands speed, the railroad will have the monopoly, until the enlargement is entirely completed and steam power takes the place of horse-power, by water as well as land, from Lake Erie to the Hudson. But draught horses are not deemed utterly useless because the breed of Eclipse is preferred on the avenues, nor has it generally been thought wise to fat all the oxen for beef because for light loads horses are the favorites. The canal is slower than the locomotive, but unless the West has got its growth it will do yeomen service yet for long years to come, and if decently managed, rapidly replenish the Treasury. What say the Conventions concerning it?

Parties and their Power.

Small thanks await any body of "free and independent electors" which presumes to distrust the predestined arrangements and foreordained balance of great political parties. The voter's right to his vote, in the popular apprehension, is like the soldier's right to his legs. So long as he marches in the ranks of his party, he is reputed an independent "high private," and holds his own feet in fee. But if he dare step aside to the right or the left, he instantly becomes an intriguing impostor, a bribed deserter, an immoral, corrupt and venal wretch, on whom no honest man can look without mingled tears and indignation. If any man can be found to treat such a being with even the show of kindness, it will probably be some disinterested supporter of the leading candidate whom it is thought probable the recalcitrant means to oppose. This angelic person will whisper to him an earnest adjuration not to "throw away his vote." The phrase is curious, although it be commonplace, and deserves a moment's consideration. What is "throwing away one's vote?"

According to the theory of our Government, every American voter is a morally responsible agent, who expresses in his vote at the polls a personal conviction in favor of those candidates or measures upon the fate whereof his action is to tell. If this theory be sound, a man can really "throw his vote away" only by voting against his own sense of duty, or without any sense of duty at all. If a man goes up to the ballot-box on election day with a ballot in his hand, and throws that ballot into the box at the suggestion or dictation of some friend or neighbor or partisan leader, he does assuredly "throw his vote away," because he deposits in the "palladium of our liberties," not the deliberate verdict of an accountable being, but simply a piece of paper on which other accountable beings have impressed their own wishes or desires, or mere business arrangements. All this flows from our Constitutional theory of government. In the practical experience of partisan political history, however, the whole matter has "suffered a sea-change." Partisan leaders look upon the ballots of their adherents just as military captains look upon the bayonets of their followers. The rulers of Europe, as Kossuth said of them in a phrase which has passed into history, were startled in 1848 to find that the "bayonets think." The rulers of American politics would be hardly less amazed to-day were they to find that the "ballots think." When the different chieftains review their forces at the beginning of a new campaign, such as we are now entering upon in New-York, they count as confidently upon the votes of the rank and file, and marshal their legions as calmly in their minds, as if they were so many Gyulais and Napoleons, preparing to dispute the possession of Lombardy. The least symptom of insubordination, the slightest indication that any number of voters intend to presume upon their action so far as to depart from the party programme in favor of certain objects which they themselves esteem of paramount immediate importance, is received with a shudder of martinet disgust, and a flush of military indignation. There are "traitors in the camp!" is the immediate cry. We make little in this country of mere phrases. Do we not, perhaps, make too little of them? Are we quite sure that the habitual use of images drawn from military life, with its necessary discipline, and its familiar despotism, has not really done something towards clouding the sense of their true political obligations and relations in the minds of the people? There are signs already in the political horizon of a new outburst of military amazement from the heads of the two great parties in this State, on the subject of the "Canal defections," with which both are threatened should they both think fit to ignore the question of the Canals in the approaching elections.

There are a good many men in New-York who still continue firmly to believe in our system of internal improvements; and these men are evidently preparing to show their faith by their ballots. They threaten to disregard all political arrangements which shall be made up without a reference to this, as they deem it, vital interest of the Commonwealth. Whatever the ultimate effect of this menace may be, its mere utterance, mildly and cautiously as it has been put forth, has drawn upon the devoted heads of those who make it, a most liberal shower of ridicule and reproach from the partisan organs.

It would be pleasant to be able to believe that these innovators in independence will have what the French would call the "courage of their creed;" but the history of the past is hardly such as to inspire the hope that the age of party servility in America is yet near its ending.

The "Canal men" may possibly venture to make selections from the list of candidates put before the people by the rival Conventions, but it is far more probable, we fear, that they will suffer themselves to be ground into insignificance between the upper millstone of the Republicans and the nether millstone of the Democracy.

Tammany's Pluck and the Plunder.

The pluck of Tammany is greatly to be admired. It has incense for its gods, but when its gods tamper with the spoils that it has been accustomed to enjoy, it grows itself incensed and talks up to their face with refreshing plainness and energy. During the past week Mr. Cobb has made this discovery to his mortification and annoyance. He came to town with the intention of transacting a little public business in a private way, instead of which he finds himself obliged to listen to the private griefs of each and every member of the Tammany General Committee in the most public way possible. Thursday night he felt disposed to a quiet sleep, but the Committee set thirty stalwart men with oboes, bassoons and all manner of instruments of brass to drive off sleep and pump out a speech of his exhausted Honor. Mr. Cobb concluded to face his dismal fate, confessed that he did not appreciate music, but hoped it was creditable, and made his bow. Next day the Tammany Committee set twenty-two of its most faithful representatives to worry the Secretary out of his intention to substitute the contract system for the prevailing method of doing business in the Bonded Warehouse. It was not a pleasant meeting, if we may judge from the reports furnished by those who took part in it, though several of our most noted municipal orators relieved themselves of a very oppressive afflatus, and the Secretary acquired an unusual amount of useful information on the occasion. District-Attorney Waterbury told the Secretary that some of the parties to whom this contract was to be given, (Senator Mather, John Cochran's law-partner James Craig, Wm. N. McIntyre and Francis M. Bixby are found to be the happy men,) "were notoriously jobbers, and their conduct as jobbers had even been the subject of public investigation. Thomas Byrnes told him that "the management of the Custom-house was neither creditable to the Administration nor beneficial to the party"—which Thomas no doubt considered a far more grievous offence against good morals. Bryan McCahill is said to have "given a lively turn to the discussion by some very plain and vigorous denunciations of the project," but as Bryan's remarks seem to have been spontaneous, and entirely extemporaneous, his brilliant burst is lost to posterity and the national reading books. Mr. Cobb withstood this storm of eloquence as well as he could, and declined to be converted, for the very good reason that the contract was signed before he left Washington, and the bonds of the contractors already accepted, upon which information the more excitable of the twenty-two took it out in cursing, and went home to make the best of it.

Mr. Cobb's intention no doubt was creditable, and there is reason to hope that the Government will save something by his reform, seeing that what has cost them $200,000 a year heretofore, the contractors engage to do for $120,000. The professed cause of Byrne's and McCahill's melancholy was that a crowd of workmen would be discharged by the change, and on Saturday night sure enough the whole company of 270 men were discharged; but the new Superintendent invited them to appear this morning, and gave them assurances that they would be reengaged. Really, however, Mr. Cobb's reform does something far more offensive to Tammany than merely to step the bread and meat of 270 men. It takes the patronage of the establishment out of the control of certain Ward politicians, who had wielded it greatly to their own satisfaction heretofore and meant to again, and turns it over to Senator Mather and his partners. For any money that is saved, let us be duly thankful; but the transfer of 270 direct votes and at least 2,700 indirect ones away from a channel that was cut for them, seriously deranges the plans of Tammany and throws everything into confusion. It is not probable that the Secretary will unnecessarily protract his visit to the Metropolis. The more is the pity, for he never came to town when the town was in better plight to receive a lion—its streets cleaner, its nooks and corners freer from garotters, or its fair fame from just aspersions.

The Contract System in the Public Warehouses.

When it was known that the work in the public stores had been given out by contract, there was great fear among the laborers who had heretofore been employed in the stores by the United States Government, that they would be discharged by the contractors. Lately, however, the men learned that their retention in the stores, and their compensation, had been provided for under the new arrangement, and on Saturday they visited Secretary Cobb at the Collector's Office, for the purpose of expressing their thanks. Mr. Michael Murphy, in speaking for the workmen, sincerely thanked his Honor for his kind remembrance of, and consideration for Democratic laboring men, and assured him that it was an evidence of good will which would always be gratefully remembered by them; that they were poor, but that they endeavored to be honest, industrious and faithful; that they were dependent upon their occupation for a livelihood for themselves and their families, and that in guarding them from harm, as he had done, he had performed an act too rare in official life.

When Mr. Murphy had concluded, Mr. Cobb said that while he was in Congress he had represented a district composed almost exclusively of laboring men. They had, he said, invariably sustained him with a fidelity which had wavered under no temptation; and it was a rule of his political and private life, dictated not only by a sense of what was right, but also by gratitude, to maintain their rights whenever an opportunity afforded, and to promote their interests on all occasions. He assured the Committee that in contracting for the business of the public stores he had been guided by what he deemed to be his duty to the country in securing, as far as possible, an economical administration of its finances; that to be mindless of this consideration would be to sacrifice the first claim which he had upon their esteem, and an obligation imperative upon his conscience, and for which the whole nation would hold him to account. He rejoiced that they appreciated his motives, and believed that all would do so when experience had shown them in how friendly a spirit to the laboring classes everything had been done.

The men then retired. The contractors for the work, Messrs. Craig & Co., commence to-day. The number of men employed at present is between 200 and 250.

The Whitehall-street Stabbing Affray.

DEATH OF EDWARD KELLY—TESTIMONY ON THE INQUEST.

Coroner Schirmer held an inquest yesterday at the New-York Hospital upon the body of an Irishman, 23 years of age, named Edward Kelly, who was admitted into that Institution on Wednesday night last, suffering from a pistol-shot wound in the abdomen, the ball having penetrated the bladder and passed behind the prostrate gland. The injury was inflicted by a boatman named John Hays, who resides in Bridge-street, and the affray occurred on the sidewalk in front of a porter-house in Whitehall-street. The testimony was as follows:

Patrick Welsh deposed that on Wednesday evening, while at his liquor store, No. 27 Whitehall-street, John Hays and Edward Kelly got into a dispute to regard to their relatives. Hays saying that he could lick Kelly's brother. Kelly told him that he could not do it, nor could he lick himself; and at the same time Kelly seized Hays by the neck, the latter taking him by the body, and after a struggle both fell together. Friends interfering they were separated, and Kelly said that he did not mean to injure the other, and in token of his friendship pressed him to drink, placing his hand upon his shoulder in a playful way. Hays rudely pushed his hand away, and told him to keep his hands off, as he had money about him; this excited Kelly, and they both grappled again, but were once more separated without coming to blows. Hays then went out and Kelly soon after followed, when the witness heard the pistol shots.

John O'Neil, of No. 44 Pearl-street, testified that when Hays went out he pointed his finger at Kelly, and said, "I'll see you before long," and in two or three minutes returned to the room, having apparently been up stairs to his bed-chamber; when he came back, witness said to him, "John, I thought you went up stairs;" he said, "I was ashamed to go up stairs, because I got licked:" Mr. Kelly said, "Nobody licked you;" Hays said, "Yes, you licked me:" Kelly replied, "No, I didn't, and shouldn't like to see anybody lick you." [Witness repeated the testimony in regard to Hays refusing to drink with Kelly, and telling him to take his hands off of him, as he had money about him.] Kelly replied, "Then you take me for a thief," and grabbed at him again; Hays then went out, and Kelly broke from witness's grasp, and followed him; witness hurried out and saw Kelly and Hays clinched in the middle of the street; witness laid his hand on Kelly, and just then the first shot was fired; he thought the shot came from Hays' left hand; Kelly had barely time to cry out, "You try to shoot me," when the second shot was fired, and Kelly cried out, "Johnny, I'm shot—and John Hays shot me;" the bystanders bore the wounded man to a drug-store, and Hays, who was bareheaded, ran into the liquor-store again, where he was subsequently arrested; Kelly was in liquor at the time, and Hayes slightly so.

The jury returned a verdict "That the deceased came to his death from a pistol-shot wound at the hand of John Hays."

At the conclusion of the inquest, Hays was fully committed to prison on the charge. He stated in his examination that he shot Kelly, but that it was done in self-defence.

The Murder of Martin Ryan.

INVESTIGATION BY THE CORONER.

An inquest was held yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, by Coroner Jackman, upon the body of Martin Ryan, a man 73 years of age, who died on Friday night from injuries received on the 27th ult. at the hands of John Allison. The dispute in which the old man was wounded occurred at the tenement-house No. 174 East Thirty-second street, and grew out of a difficulty among the women of the respective families about the clothes-lines. The evidence taken was as follows:

Henry Ryan, son of the deceased, deposed—On Saturday evening, Aug. 27, my mother told me that Allison had cut her clothes line; I went to his door and asked him his reason for cutting the line; he did not reply, but jumped right on to me and struck me several times with an axe; my father came to my assistance and Allison struck him on the head with the axe, injuring him to such an extent that he fell to the floor; Allison was soon after wards arrested.

Ann Ryan, wife of deceased, corroborated her son's testimony; no evidence was adduced which clashed with the testimony of the deceased's relatives, but Mary Allison, the wife of the accused, made a statement to the effect that young Ryan and his father had previously beaten her husband with clubs.

Dr. Phelps, house surgeon at Bellevue Hospital, stated that he found a wound of one inch in diameter just above the temple on the left side of the head of deceased, and the bone was pressed into the brain. This injury he deemed sufficient to cause death.

The jury found "that the said Martin Ryan came to his death by a blow from an axe at the hands of John Allison."

The accused said in his examination before the Coroner, "I am 33 years of age and a carpenter by trade; I have to say before God and this world, that I had no axe nor any other weapon; I must have taken a club from them in the excitement and struck deceased; I do not know whether I struck him with a club or my fists."

The prisoner was recommitted to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Quarrel over a Jewish Bible—A Curious Case in Trov.—The members of the Jewish persuasion in this city are considerably agitated on the subject of a Hebrew Bible which mysteriously disappeared, and was found only after a search warrant had been issued by Justice Warman. We confess to an utter disability to understand the case; and are much in the same situation as our Hebrew friends, who, although they have a Bible amongst them, it is understood that not one of the persuasion here can read or understand. The Bible is a ponderous volume, written on parchment, and makes a book about four feet long and a foot and a half high. It seems to be a requirement of the Jewish discipline, that every Jewish woman confined must be confined on or over the Jewish Bible. It so happened that on Friday night a Jewish wife was confined. Hannah Levy, a Jew tailor of Congress-street set up a claim for it swore out a search warrant, and recovered it. This operation created considerable exciting discussion among the Jews—and in one of the debates, on Saturday afternoon, Julius Lawrence, a son-in-law of Levy, knocked one of the Anti-Levy Jews down. Lawrence was arrested by Officer Hurlbut and taken to jail. Subsequently Levy bailed him out: but shortly after Levy himself was locked up by officers Kiee and Phillips on a charge of perjury. It being set forth by the officers of the Society by affidavit that the Bible was the exclusive property of the Society, having owned it for eleven years, and paid $80 for it, its original cost being $1,000. Levy claims to have paid $34 for it, and to have owned it since 1858. Levy remained in jail over the Sabbath, and this morning, upon being brought before Justice Warren, demanded an examination, which was set down for to-morrow. He gave bail for his appearance.—*Troy Times, Aug. 29.*

President Buchanan, Aug. 29, wrote to the German Turners at Baltimore that he was unable to accept their invitation to attend their festival, but, in his own classic language, he "hoped they would have a good and agreeable time of it."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Street-Preacher's Licence Revoked by the Recorder—His Committal to the Tombs.—A man calling himself Edward Falconer has for some months past annoyed the citizens who dwell or perambulate in the vicinity of the City Hall, by street preaching on Sunday. His harangues have uniformly caused a disturbance, and he has been several times arrested. His pulpit or platform was generally the steps of the City Hall or the Court of Records. The congregation which he gathered around him was not, to say the best of it, orderly. Ragged men, ragged boys, ragged women and ragged girls followed his administrations. They were not the poor and needy, seeking "a guide, philosopher and friend," but a rowdy class, who delighted in a sensation. On Saturday Recorder Hackett revoked the license which had been granted him, under the impression that he was a regular minister; but Falconer was not to be so disposed of. Falconer's object is apparently to make a martyr of himself, and to obtain a newspaper notoriety. He commenced yesterday to harangue a small crowd of boys and girls in the Park, opposite the Times office, when he was arrested by officer Van Brunt, who took him before Justice Osborn. In justification of his right to preach, Falconer said that he had four licenses. The first from the Supreme Being, the Judge from whom there was no appeal; the second, (we use his own words) from the Constitution of the United States; the third, from Recorder Hackett, who would, he said, be an honor to the Mayoralty, if elected to the office. (the Recorder had already revoked Falconer's license to preach) and the fourth from the people of the United States. Justice Osborn asked him to produce these licenses. He was unable to do so, whereupon Osborn sentenced him to pay a fine of $5, or be consigned to default thereof, to a cell in the Tombs. Falconer wished to know if he might preach in the Tombs. The Justice replied that he might do so if the authorities gave him permission. He did not preach there, but after five hours' incarceration thought it best to pay the fine, which he he did under protest, avowing his determination to preach again in the Park next Sunday.

The American Bible Society.—The stated meeting of the Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday, the 1st inst., at 4½ P. M.; Wm. B. Crosby, Esq., in the Chair. Eight new auxiliaries were recognized: two in Missouri, one in Wisconsin, two in Kentucky, one in Alabama, one in Mississippi, and one in California. In addition to the reports of Agents and auxiliaries, exhibiting the progress of the work in this country, several communications from foreign lands were presented: One from the treasurer of the Canadian Missionary Society giving encouraging accounts of Bible distribution among French Canadians; from the Rev. H. Ballentine, Ahmednugger, India, giving a statement of the account of that mission with the Society, and reporting every Christian family supplied with the Mahratta Scriptures, while colporteurs are employed in traversing the country around; from the Rev. Isaac G. Bliss, Agent in the Levant, asking authority to employ a colporteur in Jerusalem during the pilgrimage season, and to send another into Georgia; also, giving additional statements in reference to the work among the Armenians and Bulgarians; from the Rev. S. S. Wardell, Friedenshal, St. Croix, giving interesting statements as to the character of the people among whom he labors; from the Rev. S. C. Damon, Honolulu, reporting the eighteenth anniversary of the Hawaiian Bible Society; from Father Cauquot, Illinois, thanking for the grant of Bibles recently made, and describing the joy and gratitude with which they are received by the people under his care; from the Rev. Dr. Holdich, informing of his safe arrival in England. Grants of books were made to the American Sunday School Union, Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, American Missionary Association, auxiliary Societies and individuals, for distribution at home and abroad, and for the supply of pulpits, Sabbath schools, seamen, and many other classes of applicants. An appropriation of $500 was made to the Committee at Geneva, for the distribution of the Italian Scriptures printed with the funds of this Society, and now in the hands of that Committee. The receipts for August were $34,742 16; the issues, 61,536 volumes.

A Brewery and Several Tenement Houses Destroyed by Fire.—On Saturday a fire was discovered in the feed store, Nos. 108 and 110 West Thirty-third-street, owned by Luke Malley. The flames spread very rapidly, and in a short time the entire building was enveloped in flames. The fire spread to the stable and brick brewery building in the rear of No. 97 West Thirty-second-street, owned by Peter M. Byrnes, and also to a row of eight three-story brick tenement buildings in the rear of No. 112 West Thirty-third street, known as Dunham's court, owned by Bolus M. Fowler, and occupied by colored people; also to the frame building in front of No. 112 West Thirty-third-street, occupied by Mr. Malley as a grocery. Before the flames were extinguished the brewery, frame buildings, and part of four of the tenement buildings were destroyed. The four-story tenement building in the rear of No. 95 West Thirty-second-street was also damaged about $200. It is owned by E. M. Fowler, and is said to be insured. The furniture of the occupants was slightly damaged by water. The loss on the feed-store will be about $200—not insured. The damage to the grocers by fire and water will be about $600—insured for $700 in the Hamilton Insurance Company. About sixteen colored families have been turned into the street—all of whom have sustained loss and damage by fire and water, which, in the aggregate, will probably amount to $1 000 or $1 500—no insurance. The loss on the brewery, in stock and building, will be about $1,800—insured in the Citizens' Insurance Company for $2,200. The damage to the frame buildings on Thirty third-street, and to the tenement buildings in Dunham's court, will be about $5 000—said to be insured. Owing to the combustible character of the feed-store and buildings the flames for a time got beyond the control of the firemen, and it was not until after several hours of indefatigable labor that they succeeded in extinguishing the fire.

Charged with Counterfeiting United States Coin.—On Saturday evening Inspector Dowling, of the Sixth Precinct, accompanied by Police Commissioner Bailey, was walking down Broadway, when he was informed that two men were then engaged in passing counterfeit half-dollars on shopkeepers in that street. Captain Dowling went in pursuit of them, and after spending a long time in the search, he perceived two suspicious-looking Italians conversing on the corner of Bond-street. He made up his mind that they were the objects of his search, and immediately took both of them into custody, though not without resistance on their part. They were both taken to the Sixth Ward station-house, where they gave their names as Sunviere Hesman and Frederick Stanfin. On the person of the latter was found some counterfeit half-dollars and a loaded pistol. Hesman had in his pocket a dirk knife about sixteen inches long, and about eight dollars in small change. Justice Bosman detained both prisoners, and to-day they will be handed over to the custody of the United States Marshal.

A Centenarian Arrested for Vagrancy.—A poor old Scotchman, named Peter Boyle, of venerable appearance and intelligent address, was found wandering about the streets of the Tenth Ward yesterday morning by a policeman. He told the officer that he was homeless and friendless, and had spent a great portion of his time lately in the Almshouse, where he wished to be recommitted. The old fellow was taken before Justice Steers, at the Essex Market Court, to whom he stated that he was a native of Scotland. He also said he had been a sailor all his life, and had served in the British Navy, having fought under Lord Nelson in the victory of the Battle of Trafalgar, being one of those to whom was addressed the memorable words, "This day England expects every man to do his duty." The old

is supposed that the child's clothes took fire from matches, but it is not positively known how the casualty occurred. At the time of the accident she was engaged at play in the yard, and her clothing was enveloped in flames before she was discovered. A verdict of "accidental death" was rendered.

CITY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector's report of mortality for the week ending on Saturday last, shows that the deaths numbered 561, a decrease of 51 compared with the mortality of the week previous. Of the deaths last wek 76 were men, 75 women, 216 boys and 213 girls. As compared with the corresponding week last year there is a decrease in the number of deaths of 11. Of the whole number of deaths last week 403 were of 10 years of age and under. There were 234 deaths of diseases of the stomach, bowels, and other digestive organs, 96 of diseases of the brain and nerves; 105 of diseases of the lungs and throat; 35 of skin and eruptive diseases; 27 stillborn and premature births; 25 of general fevers; 1 of old age; 12 of diseases of the generative and urinary organs, and 2 of the bones, joints, &c. Nine deaths arose from violent causes. The nativity table shows that 466 were natives of the United States; 73 of Ireland; 20 of Germany; 5 of England; 2 of Scotland; 3 of France; 4 of British America; and the balance of different foreign countries.

THE ISSUE OF UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—The examination of the charges against MR. HENRY ERBS, and another of having issued illegally United States passports, was concluded on Saturday before Commissioner Nawton, and resulted in the honorable acquittal of the accused. The United States District-Attorney showed that the privilege of issuing passports is expressly restricted, by act of Congress to the Secretary of State, and that for any other person to grant any instrument in the nature of a passport to a citizen, or to any one claiming to be or designated as such, is a criminal offence. But it appeared from the documents produced at the investigation that the accused parties did not issue passports, but merely certificates of identity, which do not come within the precise meaning of the act, or, at least, which the act does not cover.

HOOP-SKIRT EXCURSION TO CONRAD'S YORKVILLE PARK.—The employes of SHEN & STERN—American Hoop-Skirt Manufactory—to the number of 400, of both sexes, great numbers being mere children, from 12 to 14 years of age, were treated by their employers to a free pic nic at Conrad's, on Saturday. A substantial dinner, and tickets for other refreshments, were furnished to each individual, and a band of music was furnished for their amusement. Dancing and other amusements were kept up to a late hour in the evening, in which a large number of pretty girls engaged with much zest, on the spacious platform on the lawn. Resolutions of thanks were passed for the liberality displayed by their employers. The party broke up at a late hour highly pleased with their day's entertainment. The Police of the Twenty-third Precinct were efficient in preserving order among the outsiders, who were quite numerous.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—WILLIAM VRODER, a car-driver, was drowned yesterday, while bathing in the dock at the foot of Thirty third street, North River. Deceased is supposed to have been taken with cramps, as he was seen by two children struggling in the water, and they heard his cries for help. Two men named OLIVER and ARMSTRONG ran to the man's assistance, but were unable to save him. The body was subsequently recovered and taken to the Twentieth Precinct Station-house, where an inquest will be held on the remains.

SERIOUS VEHICLE CASUALTY.—On Saturday afternoon about 3 o'clock, as JAMES MCQUINLAN, the driver of a marble truck, who lives in Twelfth street, near Avenue B, was in the act of starting his horses, at the foot of West Thirteenth-street, when a sudden jolt precipitated him from his seat. He fell before the wheel, which passed over him, breaking one of his arms and fracturing several ribs, besides inflicting severe internal injuries. The poor man was taken to the New York Hospital by Officer WILSON, of the Ninth Ward Police.

MORE COUNTERFEIT BANK-BILLS IN CIRCULATION.—A man called at the Police Head quarters, last evening, and exhibited a $20 counterfeit bill, in exchange for which he had given $16 40 in good money, and $3 60 in goods. The bill purports to be on the Bank of the State of Missouri. The vignette is two women seated near a strong box, with a steamboat in the distance; and in each corner are busts of JACKSON, SCOTT, PERRY and VAN BUREN. A. S. ROBINSON is signed as Cashier, and R. A. BARNES as President. The bill is very handsomely executed, and printed on good paper.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL EXCURSION.—On Thursday last the steamer *J. L. Lockwood* was chartered to convey the scholars and teachers of the Sunday School connected with the Rev. Mr. Bonsfoan's Church in Yorkville (Eighty-sixth-street Presbyterian) to Flushing. The turnout was large of children and teachers, and parents, and the trip delightful in all respects. A beautiful grove, overlooking Flushing Bay, was well chosen as the spot for the sports and feast of tea or cake, which was one of a truly festive and social character.

ALLEGED DEATH FROM DROWNING.—A boatman named GEORGE WEBBER called at the Harbor Police Station on Saturday and stated that he had been employed by a man named HUMPHREYS, mate of a ship lying off Bedloe's Island, to take him ashore in the transit from the ship to the shore the boatman alleges that HUMPHREYS fell overboard and was drowned. The police deemed it proper to detain WEBBER until an investigation is made into the circumstances. The body of HUMPHREYS has not been recovered.

THE LATE HORACE MANN.—On Saturday, some of the friends of the late Hon. HORACE MANN, held a meeting in the Broadway Bank. Mr. WARREN, President of the Board of Education, presided. A Committee on resolutions was appointed, and reported a set of resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, in which they resolved to hold a public meeting and select a speaker to make an address on the life and writings of the deceased.

THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—The September Term of the Court of General Sessions opens with a heavy calendar to-day. The following list of crimes and offences has been furnished us by the Deputy Warden of the Tombs:

Calendar of Prisoners for General Sessions for September 1859.—Felonious assault and battery, 15; forgery, 10; burglary, 14; grand larceny, 60; murder, 5; robbery, 5; mayhem, 1; abandonment, 5; embezzlement, 2; false pretences, 4; bigamy, 1; arson, 2; sacrilege, 1; rape, 1. Total, 128.

RUN OVER BY A CART.—A man named BROWN, who is employed as cartman by Messrs. C. H. & M. HUSBUT, in John-street, fell off his vehicle on Saturday, and one of the wheels passed over his body, injuring him severely. The Second Ward Police conveyed the injured man to his residence, No. 278 Dean street, Brooklyn.

INJURED BY A FALL.—SAMUEL CREIGHTON, of No. 178 East Thirty-first street, fell from a second story window of his residence to the sidewalk, about 2½ o'clock on Sunday morning, fracturing his thigh and sustaining other serious injuries. The Twenty-first Ward Police took him to Bellevue Hospital. He was intoxicated at the time of the accident.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man named RICHARD BECHER, 40 years of age, dropped dead, on Saturday, while engaged at his work in the morocco factory, in Thirty-seventh-street, near Eleventh-avenue. The remains were taken to the late residence of deceased, No. 324 West Thirty-seventh-street. The Coroner was notified.

Police Reports.

SUSPECTED OF HORSE STEALING.—Officer CREEM, of the Eleventh Precinct, arrested a peddler named Joseph Gale, on Thursday afternoon, who had a grey horse in his possession, which is said to have been stolen from Mr. COGHLIN, of Jamaica, L. I. The Officer subsequently repaired to the stable No. 99 Willet-street, where he some days since learned that a horse was secretly stabled, and found a valuable black mare, about seventeen hands high, and said to be worth at least $300. The animal had been sold by Gale at an extremely low price to a German woman in the neighborhood. Gale was held for examination on a charge of horse stealing. He is said to be a member of the Brooklyn gang of horse thieves. The black mare is in possession of the Police, who await a claimant.

FELONIOUS ASSAULTS.—James Hetterington, of No. 214 Elizabeth-street, made a complaint before Justice STRANG, on Friday, against a man named Terrance Duffy, for a felonious assault. The complainant alleges that the accused approached him from behind, and with a club struck him violently on the head, knocking him down and inflicting dangerous wounds. Duffy was arrested and locked up for trial.

Daniel Lynch, a porter in a down town store, was committed by Alderman BRADY, in default of $1,500 bail, on a charge of inflicting serious injuries upon another man named Charles Miller. The wounds were given on Miller's head, and were made with an iron lock.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

IMPOSING CEREMONY—LAYING OF A CORNERSTONE OF A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The corner-stone of the new St. Peter's Church on the corner of Warren and Hicks streets, was laid yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, agreeably to notice, by the Rev. Bishop LAUGHLIN, assisted by the Revs. JOSEPH FRANSIOLI, late assistant pastor in the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Sidney-place, and who is secured as pastor of the new Church; the Rev. WM. MAGUIRE, the Revs. SCHNELLY and FAGAN, the last two of St. Paul's Church; the Revs. MESSRS. CASSIDY, of St. Mary's Child of the Sea, and MCKENNAY, of Our Lady of Mercy, (Dabevoise-street. After the usual ceremonial of placing the stone, the Reverend Bishop read from the 29th chapter of the Book of Paralipomenon, (corresponding to the Protestant Book of First Chronicles,) from the 11th to the 20th verse, and concluded with an impressive address to the audience. The streets in the vicinity were densely crowded with people, numbering as nearly as may be estimated about 20,000 persons. The church is to be constructed of brick, of the Romanesque style of architecture, and (with the land, which cost $25,000) will cost about $75,000. In addition to this, an academy will be erected on Hicks-street to adjoin the church, at an expense of about $20,000. The architect is P. C. KELLY, the builder Hiram B. JOHNSON, and carpenter MICHAEL O'BRIEN.

MUSIC IN CARROLL PARK.—The second promenade concert took place on Saturday last. The audience was quite large, far exceeding that of the previous week. The platform was removed from its former place in the centre of the Park to a position nearer Court-street, a spot less occupied with shrubbery. Perfectly good order prevailed.

BURGLARIES.—The house No. 58 High-street, between Adams and Pearl, was forcibly entered on Thursday morning, just before daylight. The burglars entered through a window in the front basement, and ransacked the whole house, from garret to cellar. The family being absent from the City, the rogues had time to commit their depredations unmolested. They profited by this circumstance to take away everything of value they could find, and although thus far the entire loss has not been ascertained, yet articles are known to be missing to the amount of $200. Not content with committing the burglary, they damaged much furniture, and defiled the parlor shamefully. A family near by, who were rising early in the morning, observed a light in the house, as it was carried from one room to another, but unsuspicious of wrong, they raised no alarm. B. H. ABBOTT'S house in Lafayette-avenue, near Oxford-avenue, was entered on Friday morning early, by a burglar who pocketed a gold watch and chain valued at $90, and took also a suit of clothing, in a pocket of which was a small sum of money, and escaped with his booty.

PUBLIC MEETING IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A full and enthusiastic meeting was held on Saturday evening at Carroll Hill Hall, on the corner of Union and Court-streets. This was one of a series of meetings that have been held for the purpose of advancing the interests of this neighborhood, and of adding to the welfare and prosperity of the residents and property-holders. The immediate object of the meeting was to organize an association which should have for its aim the promotion of the best interests of the Wards in that section of the city; particular reference being had to securing better ferry and railroad advantages, perfection of sewerage, &c. A constitution was adopted, and the association is to be known as the "South Brooklyn Association." The following gentlemen were elected to serve as officers:

President—John Rankin.
Vice Presidents—W. P. Libby.
Secretary—D. S. Barnes.
Treasurer—William Colt.
Central Committee—Lewis Roberts, E. Plympton, C. W. Kellogg, E. C. Litchfield, W. B. Side, J. E. Southworth, Robert H. Bernell, C. P. Baldwin, Robt. Crawford.

FIRE IN A PORCELAIN MANUFACTORY.—A fire was discovered on Friday night in the drying-room of the American Porcelain Manufactory, situated at the foot of Eagle-street, E. D. So rapid was the progress of the flames that the entire building was on fire in a few minutes, and the main buildings were only saved with the greatest difficulty. By this fire about seventy-five hands are temporarily out of employment. The owners of the factory are Messrs. A. & F. E. BOOS, who had a large quantity of ware on hand in various stages of manufacture, finished and unfinished. Their loss is estimated at $6,000, on which they had but $1,000 insurance. It is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

AN OUTRAGE IN A CITY RAILROAD CAR.—Last evening, at about 8½ o'clock, as a car upon the Fulton-avenue route was passing the City Hall, two passengers, by the names of J. LYDAY and PATRICK FALLON, grossly insulted a lady in the car, which she immediately resented; whereupon, the conductor, JAMES BIRDALL, caused the car to be stopped and the men were ejected, with the prompt assistance of Sergeant GEORGE LATHAM, of the First Precinct, who placed them in the lock up.

HEALTH REPORT.—The statement for the week closing Saturday morning, 3d inst., shows an increase in the number of deaths of 10 over the previous week. Total for the week, 165 Men, 15; women, 24; boys, 67; girls, 59; adults, 39; children, 126; males, 82; females, 83. The causes were principally from consumption, cholera infantum, convulsions and dropsy.

The Albany *Argus*, Aug. 29, says: "Several weeks ago, a man named H. B. Hodgkins, who kept a livery stable in James street, ran away, leaving his wife suffering from a lingering and fatal disease. He had previously converted all the personal effects he could into cash, and left his wife with only her household furniture, which she was obliged to dispose of piece by piece to procure such necessaries of life as she required. Added to all this was the fact that Hodgkins had eloped with another woman. Last Friday morning the wife died, having been in want of the absolute necessaries of life for some days. It is said that Hodgkins is in Detroit.

A steam fire-engine for Russia is to be built in Philadelphia.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

Thousands of certificates from manufacturers in every part of the United States attest to the strength and durability of these machines, as well as the excellence and beauty of their stitch, which is more uniformly the same on both sides of the fabric than any other in the market.

They are adapted to all kinds of sewing, either coarse or fine, are perfectly simple in their operations, and are easily kept in order. The family sewing machines at $50 and $75 are just what is needed in every family.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The Eureka Celebrated Sewing Machines,
REDUCED IN PRICE. BUT NOT IN SIZE.
Now selling for $50. $60. Office No 489 Broadway.
N. B.—Parties wishing to purchase, and not having the "full amount," arrangements will be made by applying at the office.
CAUTION.—No CONNECTION with any other establishment.

Grover & Baker's
New Cloak Maker and Cutter,
None in the business can afford to be without them. Their work is unequaled in beauty and strength, and all other machines useless for this business in comparison. Come and see them at No. 501 Broadway. Price $65.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. Address Box 3,600. No. 30 Platt-st.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless Family Sewing Machines,
Temporarily at No 501 Broadway, New York,
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

American Scenery. The finest views of American Scenery are those photographed and published by the London Stereoscopic Company, who supply their depôt in New-York by every steamer with all kinds of Stereoscopic groups and views: plain, colored, and illuminated. Stereoscopes of every variety and at prices ranging from 50 cents upwards.
THE LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY. THOS. LESSEY, Manager, No. 536 Broadway, N. Y.

Hill, Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers in every imaginable style to suit the various countenances, and executed in a manner so neat as to be not only a comfort but an ornament of man. No. 1 Barclay-st. Closed on Sundays.

BILLS'S Hair Dye, black or brown, 50 cents a box, natural, glossy, soft and durable. Warranted best in use. Depôt No. 1 Barclay-st., near Broadway, and sold by all druggists in the United States.

Why Need We Go Abroad for our Remedies—Whilst in our fields and forests medicinal herbs and plants are found growing which have ample virtues to cure all the diseases peculiar to our climate.
DR ARNOLD'S CONCENTRATED NERVINE is the combination of the extracts of certain American plants which have a powerful effect in relieving neuralgia, convulsions, hysteria, nervous debility, &c. Sold by H. T. HELMBOLD & SON, corner of Broadway and Spring-st.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
Warranted Free from Dampness.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway.
Corner of Ley st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Beadle's Dime
FOR AUTUMN, 1859.
just issued
at No. 418 Broadway,
Corner Canal-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees — This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Union Fort, Wakefield Taxes—PELHAMVille, Mount Vernon, Gallville, and all property advertised to be sold for non payment of taxes in Westchester County, in October next, can be paid at No 77 East 13th-st., near 4th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 5.
JOHN S YORKE, General Collector.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, elastic stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, (CHILDS) & CO., No. 6 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, Sole Manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Grate Bars. Also Fire and Burglar Proof Safes for Bank and Parlor use, for Silver plate, &c. Depôt, No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

Wood's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines
Are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dress makers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Spring Beds—$5 to $8 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Scott's patent) at No. 578 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC SIDE-SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Barthold's
Celebrated Sewing Machines.—Family Machines—Prices reduced from $60 to $40
BARTHOLF Manufacturing Co.,
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HEADQUARTERS.	THOS. LESSEY, Manager.

The Latest Parisian Novelties
IN MACKINTOSHES.
At Nos. 67 and 69 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Young men can learn their true pursuit, and parents how to train their children for usefulness, success and happiness, by consulting FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 308 Broadway.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N. B.—FRENCH REDUCED to $50. No. 403 Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the one manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering cones, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees no surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of ladies' long braids. Fronts, half wigs, &c., on hand, for sale, and the Dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

TOWNE—THOMAS.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 3 at the Broadway Tabernacle, by the Rev. I. P. Thompson, D. D., Mr. JOHN TOWNE and Miss COSENA L. THOMAS, daughter of J. M. Thomas Esq., all of Bethlehem Ocean.

CRAIG—MCKILLOP.—At Orpheusville, N. J., on Friday, Sept. 2 by the Rev. Ralph Boyd, THOMAS H. CRAIG to CATHERINE MCKILLOP, daughter of the late John McKillop of Ireland, Scotland.

☞ Glasgow papers please copy.

DIED.

DRISCOLL.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 4, after a lingering illness, Miss MARY DRISCOLL, in the 47th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Vincentine Institute, corner of 11th-st. and 7th-av., this day, at 2 P. M.

JUDGE.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Sept. 3, of dropsy of the liver, CAPT. WM. LYONS, New-York and Sandy Hook Pilot, aged 42 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Morton Encampment Metropolitan Chapter of Royal Arch Masons Continental Lodge, No 287, Charter Oak Lodge, No. 209, Dorie Lodge, No. 269, and the fraternity in general of F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Rev. Dr. Sawyer's Church, in Orchard-st., near Broome, on Tuesday, Sept 6, at 1 o'clock. His remains will be interred in Greenwood.

BOOTH.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 4, JOHN BOOTH, in the 23d year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances, and those of his brothers, Thomas, James and Henry, are requested to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 140 Suffolk-st., to-morrow, at 9½ o'clock A. M., his remains will be taken to St. Michael's Church, in 33d-st., near 9th-av., where a Requiem Mass will be said for the repose of his soul, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

KING.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 2, of scarlet fever, JEROME B. KING, only son of Vincent and Sarah A. King. His remains were interred at Peekskill.

PALMERTON.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Sept. 4, FRANCIS L. PALMERTON, youngest son of Francis L. and Catharine S. Palmerton, aged 1 year, 3 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 28 1st-st., this day, Monday, Sept. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ROWEN.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 4, CHARLES HENRY, the only son of Henry G. and Mary Bowen, aged 3 years and 1 month.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 192 Allen-st., on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Jamaica, L. I., for interment.

DITMAS.—At Flatbush, L. I., on Saturday, Sept. 3, ABRAHAM DITMAS son of Henry S. and Ann Ditmas, aged 34 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, this day, Monday, Sept. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his father's residence, at Flatbush.

WATSON.—At Tubby Hook, at 1 o'clock on Sunday, Sept 4 J. B. WATSON.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, at 11 o'clock, on Tuesday, from his late residence, without further notice.

SONES.—At Wilmington, Del., on board the United States Revenue cutter *Forward*, Capt. Henry Nowell on Friday, Sept. 2, suddenly, Lieut. JOHN M. SONES, of the United States Revenue service, in the 26th year of his age.

TOSK.—At Audubon Park, on Friday, Sept. 2, ELLEN Louisa, youngest child of Charles H. and Martha E. Tosk, of New-York, aged 1 year, 2 months and 4 days.

DINSMORE.—At her home, in Boone County, Ky., on Wednesday, Aug. 17, MARTHA M., wife of James Dinsmore, Esq., and daughter of the late Alexander Macomb, Esq., of New-York City.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Authorized by the Legislature, with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES
Extra Class, No. 473, Sept. 3, 1859.
60, 42, 11, 9, 65, 36, 65, 37, 72, 74, 64, 12.
Class No. 474, Sept 3, 1859.
55, 60, 47, 39, 17, 42, 74, 5, 58, 7, 68, 59.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES
Class No. 471, Sept. 3, 1859.
20, 16, 52, 6, 31, 23, 67, 51, 19, 42, 54, 35.
Class No. 472 Extra, Sept. 3, 1859.
12, 62, 28, 49, 11, 42, 61, 56, 55, 7, 8, 35, 30.
N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

GOOD COOKING!!!
HARRISON'S PATENT KITCHENER
IS THE BEST
RANGE
IN THE MARKET.
IT WILL DO MORE WORK
WITH LESS FUEL
AND LAST LONGER THAN ANY OTHER.
FAMILY SIZES FROM $28 TO $116.
HOTEL SIZES AS REQUIRED.

PLEASANT AND SAFE HEATING!!!
OBILSON'S NEW CONE FURNACE
IS VERY SIMPLE AND DURABLE,
HEATS A HOUSE AS WELL AS ANY,
WITH LESS FUEL
AND IS FREE FROM GAS.
THE ABOVE ARE MANUFACTURED AND SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AND PUT UP IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
NO 442 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
PATTERNS AND RIGHTS FOR MAKING AND VENDING THE ABOVE RANGES HAD ON APPLICATION AS ABOVE.

TO-DAY'S LEDGER.
Will contain more of
MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S STORY.
POEM BY GRACE APPLETON.
DOWN BY THE SEA SHORE.
A SUMMER VACATION—"FEEN ISH."
ABOUT PATIENCE, BY A LOOKER.
I. B'S PLYMOUTH RECORDS.
OTHER PENSCHES STORIES, POEMS
&c. &c., &c., &c., &c. &c. &c., &c., &c., &c.
&c. &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
BOSS & TOUSEY, GENERAL AGENTS.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD VEST CHAINS.
NEW PATTERNS
ETRUSCAN, CUBE, WARSAW, CHASED AND PLAIN BELCHER, ADELAIDE, CABLE,
And all other styles.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No 11 Wall-st.

PLATED TEA SETS, CAKE BASKETS, CASTORS,
PLATED URNS, TEA KETTLES, WAITERS, PLATED GOBLETS, CUPS, SPOONS, FORKS, PLATED LADLES, SALT CELLARS, WINE STANDS.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

MATTRESSES, MATRESSES,
RETAILING AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
At GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., between Bowery and Mott st
Save 50 per cent. by buying your mattresses and bedding at the manufactory.
Full-sized comple hair mattresses, from $8 up.
Full-sized double corn husk mattresses, $3 50.
Pallasses per pair, $2 50.
A good bed bolster and two pillows, from $1 up.
Parties wishing bedding of any description can save 50 per cent by purchasing direct from the manufactory, No. 181 Canal-st.

BUYERS OF ROPE
AND CORDAGE
Will find it to their interest to call upon
J. VANDERHOOF,
No. 171 West-st.

MONEY! MONEY!! MONEY!!!
$25 000 to lend on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, and all kinds of personal property, by calling on JOHN J. LEVY, No 46 6th-av., near 11th-st. N. B.—Private entrance by ringing the hall door bell.

HARDWARE AT RETAIL.
CONOVER & WALKER,
Importers and dealers in hardware, cutlery and tools,
NO 298 BROADWAY
Between Reade and Duane-sts., New York.

TARGET PRIZES! TARGET PRIZES!!
A fine assortment of beautiful and useful Silver Plated Target Prizes Companies or individuals furnished promptly, at the lowest prices, by
LUCIUS HAST, Nos. 4 and 6 Barling-slip

PAPER RAGS
FOR GROCERS AND DRUGGISTS,
$1 and upwards per 100: cheaper than wrapping paper.
M. VANDERHOOF, No 171 West-st.

ANTHONY'S INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS ARE TO BE HAD OF ALL THE PRINCIPAL DEALERS.

DR. SCHLOSSER,
MEMBER OF THE COLLEGE OF SURGERY,
in Paris,
Surgeon Chiropodist
to His Majesty
The King of Bavaria,
and many of the principal Sovereigns and Dignitaries of Europe,
No 74 5th-av.

In consequence of the numerous requests which have been made him by some of the most distinguished families in this metropolis,
Dr. SCHLOSSER
has been induced to visit it for a
SHORT PERIOD ONLY.
He would most respectfully inform the public that he is one of the
Few living exclusive Professors
of this most important but
too commonly neglected branch of
SURGERY,
and the
Only Surgeon Chiropodist
who
Permanently and completely cures
CORNS,
BUNIONS,
SOFT CORNS,
DISEASED NAILS,
as well as
EVERY OTHER AILMENT
OF THE FEET.

This he has the satisfaction of stating, that he is enabled to do through a lengthened course of the most sedulous and unremitting study,
which enables him to effect it without
Cutting,
or in any way
Causing the slightest pain.
Owing to this he is enabled to assure the most timid persons
that they may place themselves with
perfect confidence
in his hands without experiencing the slightest fear
from his mode of treatment.

Dr. SCHLOSSER
has the satisfaction of laying before the public at his Consulting-rooms,
as direct proofs of the
extraordinary satisfaction
which his style of treatment has produced, a numerous list of testimonials
from some of the most distinguished members of the Royal Families,
Statesmen,
Diplomatists,
Clergymen and
Military Celebrities
of Europe, of which he begs to append the three following to his present announcement:

From His Majesty the King of Bavaria.
Monsieur Schlosser a extrait plusieurs cors à Sa Majeste sans occasioner le moindre douleur.
BN. VON FOLLER.

From His Imperial Highness Prince Jerome Napoleon.
Je certifie que M. schlosser m'a extrait plusieurs cors avec beaucoup de talents et sans le moindre douleur
JEROME NAPOLEON.

From Marshal Canrobert,
Je certifie que M. Schlosser m'a extrait plusieurs cors tres douloureux avec beaucoup de dexterité et sans me faire souffrir. CANROBERT.

In addition to this,
DR. SCHLOSSER
has also the pleasure of referring to the
TESTIMONIALS
which may be seen at his
CONSULTING ROOMS,
from many of the
MOST EMINENT CITIZENS
of the United States and Canada, amongst which are testimonials from
Statesmen,
Merchants,
Clergymen,
Diplomatists,
Military Men, and
Editors.
Amongst these,
DR SCHLOSSER
takes the liberty of calling the attention of the public to the following:

From the Hon. W. F. Phillips, Washington.
Mr. Schlosser has operated on the feet of two of my family very satisfactorily, and without giving any pain.
W. F. PHILLIPS.

From Professor D. Gilbert, Philadelphia.
Mr. Schlosser removed four corns from me without pain. D. GILBERT.

From W. Rice, formerly proprietor of the Pennsylvanian
Mr. Schlosser has extracted two corns from my toe, which were extremely painful for many years; the extraordinary ease with which he operates is remarkable, and I cheerfully recommend him to all who are troubled with corns as the only person I have ever known to perform the operation scientifically and without pain.
WM. RICE.

From Dr. W. P. Morrogh, President of the Fordham Seminary.
Mr. Schlosser has likewise extracted from me a number of corns without giving the least pain.
WILLIAM P. MORROGH, D. D.

From Dr. S. M. Landes, President of the Water-Cure Establishment, Philadelphia
Mr Schlosser has extracted eight painful corns from my toes without the least pain, and the greatest satisfaction to myself. I would by all means recommend him to everybody who is tormented with these evils.
S. M. LANDES, M. D.

From the Rev. Charles W. Quick, Pittsburgh
The operations of Dr. Schlosser are unattended with pain, and removes the corns effectually. He removed several for me to my entire satisfaction.
CHAS. W. QUICK.

From E. T. Taylor, Manager of Bank of Upper Canada,
Dr. Schlosser has removed several corns from my feet without pain. E. T. TAYLOR.

From the Hon. L. A. Dessoulles, Lower Canada
Le Docteur Schlosser vient de m'oter deux cors tres profondement enracinés sans les moindre douleur et sans me causer la moindre douleur. L. A. DESSAULLES.

From the Hon. N. A. Dorion, Lower Canada.
M. le Docteur Schlosser m'a extrait plusieurs cors sans aucune douleur. N. A. DORION.

From Gen. R. Patterson, Philadelphia.
Dr. Schlosser has operated on the feet of one of my family, and did it very well. R. PATTERSON.

Dr. Schlosser also begs to state that he is in possession of numerous testimonials from ladies residing in this country and Europe, which he refrains from publishing. He will be happy to show them to any ladies who may visit him.

Dr. SCHLOSSER.
Hours of Consultation,
9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
No 74 5th-av.,
between 13th and 14th sts.
N. B.—Dr. Schlosser can be consulted only at his office, as he attends no person out of his own office.

GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS.
CARBUNCLE, CAMEO, BLOODSTONE, ENAMELED, ETRUSCAN, GARNET, PEARL,
DIAMOND, CORAL, AGATE,
HAIR, CORNELIAN,
ONYX,
And all other kinds.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.
SILVER-PLATED WARE
That will not
TARNISH
OR
DISCOLOR,
In any climate,
Either in Silver Plant
Who cause and retain
The only cleaning required of our manufacturing
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
is to wash the article with clean
COLD WATER,
and wipe with a soft clean linen towel.
Manufactured only by
J. S. & E. BROMLEY,
No 604 Broadway, New-York,
No. 83 State-st., New-Haven, Conn.

JUST ARRIVED,
A large invoice of the finest Hungarian Wines, Brandies and Wine Vinegar, all warranted pure and unadulterated, which we offer for sale at extremely low prices, viz.
Gold Sherry Wine, $12 per dozen.
Hungarian Brandy, $6 per dozen, and $3 per gallon.
Wine Vinegar, 52 per dozen, and 10 cents per gallon.
Sample Cases, $4, containing 4 bottles white, 4 bottles red, 2 bottles cesseri and 2 bottles brandy. All other wines constantly on hand.
N. B.—Before you buy anywhere else, please call and examine the above articles
FREUND & GROSSINGER,
IMPORTERS OF HUNGARIAN WINES, &C.,
NO. 170 WATER-ST.

JOY, COE & CO.,
ADVERTISING AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
Tribune Building, New-York,
Brown's Iron Building, Philadelphia
Advertisements inserted in any paper of the United States, British Provinces, West Indies and Central America, at the publishers' lowest cash rates.
To merchants, manufacturers, and others, we respectfully tender our services as general agents of the newspaper Press.

CURTIS' CURE FOR BALDNESS.
This remedy is reliable; contains no oil, lead or sulphur; it has been tested in Boston, Providence and the eastern states. J. M. CURTIS Proprietor Providence, R. I. Sold by E. M. Gates, No. 141 Bowery, J. & J. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; W. H. Lewis, No 617 Greenwich-st.; John Jones, No. 723 Houston-st., New-York; Mrs. Rogers, 61 P. Hills, and Reynolds & Co., Brooklyn; P. Bellew, Jersey City; C. W. Mercer, Newark. BARNES & PARK, 205 Pearl-st. and 16 Park-row. And all Druggists. General Agents

BABBITT METAL! BABBITT METAL!
A constant supply of Babbitt Metal, or Box Metal Bearings, Pumps, and other machinery castings for sale at the lowest rates of any in the market.
LUCIUS HAST, Nos. 4 and 6 Barling-slip.

NEW BOOKS.

THE EIGHTH EDITION NOW READY OF
TEN YEARS OF PREACHER LIFE;
Or,
CHAPTERS FROM AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY.
By the Rev. WM. HENRY MILBURN. $1.
From the London Athenæum
To the list of John Milton and other blind men eloquent," must be added the name of William Henry Milburn.

II.
FROM DAWN TO DAYLIGHT; Or, THE SIMPLE STORY OF A WESTERN HOME. By a Minister's Wife. Second Edition. 12mo $1.
A graphic record of the trials of a Pastor—the moral being that laymen are too careless of the trials and wants of the clergy, and that, by a very little more promptness, and thoughtfulness, and kindness, they could render their Pastor's often weary life far more bearable and pleasant.

III.
ACADIA; Or, A MONTH AMONG THE

INSTRUCTION.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 340 Broadway, supplies schools with competent teachers for any departments. Parents supplied with school circulars gratis. References—Faculty of Rutgers and Amherst Colleges. Dr. Lowell Mason, Mason Brothers, Wm. Bah & Sons, et al. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mdlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be opened on THURSDAY, September 15th. Mdlle. Rostan is grateful for the liberal patronage which has enabled her to make valuable additions to the Library, and important improvements in the accommodations for the family, and hopes that parents confiding their daughters to her care, will find that no effort is spared to give them a thorough and finished education.

Superior advantages are also presented in Music, Sewing and Painting.

The young ladies residing in the family will enjoy the best opportunities for the acquisition of practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages, and will share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant and happy home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mdlle ROSTAN, No 30 West 25th-st.

Circulars sent, if desired.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,

Now in its fortieth year, reopens on Monday, Sept. 5, with every advantage for the education of youth both in the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book keeping, and all the departments of a complete school course. The Rector is assisted by an able corps of twelve experienced Teachers, and each scholar has a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Parents who wish to place their sons where there will be no necessity for change till they have finished their education, and to secure for them the advantages of sound instruction, thorough mental discipline, and correct moral training, are invited to visit the Institution. They will be furnished with circulars, containing the names of numerous references, and full particulars as to terms, discipline, mode of instruction, &c.

G. F. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal of the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

Office Board and tuition for $120 per year.

Term opens Sept 15.

Male and Female.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE, On Brooklyn Heights, opposite New York City.

ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., } Principals.
EDWARD R. DUTTON, A. M., }

This first-class institution will reopen, Sept. 12, with new facilities for the thorough and accomplished education of young ladies. For circulars, apply as above.

MR. ELLIOTT'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 15 EAST 21ST ST. BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS. FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPT. 12.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that having removed from No. 81 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, in the new and commodious establishment, No. 250 Madison-av., Murray Hill, second house north of 38th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use.

The School Circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway, and RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

N. B.—A stage is provided for Day Scholars residing at a distance from the School.

PARKER & BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 26 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No 411 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L.I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage offered in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages, it is unsurpassed, of which the view of Manhattan Island is a perfectly secluded. Circulars at WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS', No. 353 Broadway.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS. The next term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the Institution. Application for admission may be made to the Principal, A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., to Prof. EATON, or to any of the Trustees.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LASALLE'S French Boarding and School, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, reopens Sept. 5. To insure a thorough French education, new scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The majority of the above belong to the best French families. The English branches are taught by English gentlemen. The Junior Department is under the maternal care of Mme. Lespinasse.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys only. Reopens Monday, Sept. 12.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No. 389; Christern's No. 763, and Lockwood's No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School Classical and Commercial, will be reopened on Sept. 15. Fifteen teachers are connected with the Institution. Prospectus to be had containing full details, the names of the pupils and of their parents during the last four years. There is a primary department.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 20th st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her School for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 472 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 13. Tuition for a full course in English, including vocal music, from $5 to $11 per quarter; Latin $3; French, $5. Other modern languages the Professor's charges. Painting in oil or water colors, $5; drawing, $2.

M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

PARENTS WHO ARE DESIROUS THAT more assistance in their studies should be given personally by their teacher to their sons than is possible in a large school, can obtain the services of a very competent teacher, whose number is limited to ten, by addressing TEACHER, Box No. 500 Brooklyn Post-office. Private lessons also given.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MISS STIMSON, HAVING REMOVED HER school to No. 119 West 34th st, between 6th and 7th avs., will be ready to receive her pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

Miss STIMSON'S long experience and success will warrant the generous patronage of the community among whom she has taken her residence.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 21st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON, Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at CARTER'S bookstore, No. 550 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th of September, at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place.

Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of September to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—A first-class boarding school for boys. The Fall session commences on the 26th of August. For circulars, address

C. B. WARRING and OTIS BISBEE, Successors to CHARLES BARTLETT.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for boys, No. 11 West 37th-st.—The twenty-sixth year begins Sept. 12. The number of scholars is limited to twenty five in each department. The course of instruction is systematic, thorough and efficient. Circulars at the bookstores or at No. 82 East 23d-st.

A. B. RICHARDSON'S CLASSICAL AND Commercial Academy, No. 288 Court-st., South Brooklyn. Fall term commences on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7. Mrs. RICHARDSON'S School for young ladies, corner of Court and President, reopens Sept. 7.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, Hackensack, N. J.—William Williams, Principal—will reopen on Monday, Sept. 5. Terms exceedingly moderate. Superior advantages for obtaining a knowledge of Music.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. BANFORD, Esq., No. 230 Water st., or the Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

LYON & KARGE'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., an English, Classical, French and German School, reopens Sept. 12.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College will be opened, after the Summer vacation, on THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKLEY'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Gramercy-park, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL RE-OPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISSES MARSHALL'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st, bet. 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sep. 12.

MISSES L. E. & M. E. GREEN, NO. 1 8th av., will re-open their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Tuesday, September 20.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 28 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day school for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

INSTRUCTION.

THE SPRINGLER INSTITUTE. UNION-SQUARE AND FIFTH-AV., CORNER 34TH-ST. MURRAY HILL.

This institution commenced in 1843, has occupied successively locations in Colonnade-row, Lafayette-place, Washington-square, and University-place.

The present spacious edifice on Union-square was erected for it twelve years since, and with its various appointments—Library, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, Laboratory, and Works of Art, involved an investment of not less than *Eighty Thousand Dollars*.

In addition to the above, to meet the increasing wants of the institution, the celebrated mansion and grounds (six lots,) on the Fifth-av., corner of 34th-st., Murray Hill, have now been purchased with special reference to the accommodation of the higher classes—candidates for graduation, and young ladies wishing to pursue an *advanced course* in general reading, History, Literature, Languages, Music and Art.

At Union-Square, special attention will be given to the other classes of the Collegiate, the Academic, and the Primary Departments, preparatory to their promotion. For the convenience, however, of those residing near the accommodation of the higher classes, this provision will be made at each for pupils of every grade and class.

The privileges and course of instruction will be almost identical, under the same supervision, and to a great extent, conducted by the same teachers; so that parallel classes will be only sections of the same, and the Seniors at commencement, will graduate together. Interesting Lectures and exercises, at either place, will sometimes be shared by the members of both sections of the classes for whom they are intended.

The Autumn session at Union-square will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14; at Murray Hill, on Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The expenses at Murray Hill will necessarily be somewhat greater than at Union-Square.

Applications for circulars, or for admission, may be made personally, at either place, or by letter, addressed

GORHAM D. ABBOT, Springler Institute, New-York.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia,

Incorporated 1853, and organized with a full faculty on the plan of the industrial Colleges of Paris and Germany, comprises a Preparatory Department, and four Technical Schools, viz:

The School of Mines.
The School of Civil Engineering.
The School of Practical Chemistry.
The School of Mechanical Engineering.

Architecture, and Topographical and Mechanical Drawing are included in the Engineering course, and ample facilities exist for field and laboratory practice.

The Seventh Annual Session will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859.

For Catalogues and further information, address

DR. A. L. KENNEDY, President of Faculty.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK, EAST 20TH-ST.,

Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

SING SING FEMALE SEMINARY, THE REV. S. N. BOWELL, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

Next session begins last Tuesday (27th) of September. This institution, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York, offers superior advantages for obtaining a SUBSTANTIAL EDUCATION.

Refers to Rev. Dr. Krebs, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Wilson G. Hunt & Co., J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., and others Catalogues, giving particulars, and references of the highest kind, at Carter's bookstore, or address the Principal.

MRS. MEARS-BURKHARDT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 33 AND 30 WEST FIFTEENTH-ST., Below 5th-av., New-York.

REOPENS ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.

Mrs. MEARS-BURKHARDT will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 5.

Circulars may be obtained on application as above, as also at the bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and the music store of C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 866 Broadway, RICHARD P. JENKS, Principal.

This school will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars, with reference and terms, may be had at the bookstore of Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or of Mauran & Philes, No. 55 Cedar-st.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

Will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st.

MADAME A. A. LE DUC,

No. 264 West 23d st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen her French and English School for Young Ladies, TUESDAY, Sept. 13. For circulars address the principal.

MADAME NAPOLEON'S

French and English Boarding and Day Schools for young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars can be obtained at the institution, No. 184 Clinton-st., South Brooklyn.

MURRAY HALL.

THE REV. J. J. ELMENDORF'S SCHOOL For young ladies, No. 101 West 36th st, New-York. Ninth session begins on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL, NEW-YORK.—The next term of this Institution will commence on the 3d of October, and terminate on the 15th of May next, at the Law School Building, No. 37 Lafayette-place, under the direction of Prof THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL D.

In addition to the usual branches of legal study, courses of lectures will be given in Political Science and in Moral Philosophy, by Professors LIEBER and NAIRNE, of Columbia College, with other lectures on legal subjects by eminent jurists of the City and State of New-York, and also a course on Medical Jurisprudence.

Terms of admission to all the lectures, $75 for the year. Four yearly prizes of $250, of $200, of $150, and of $100, will be awarded to the four students of the greatest proficiency.

Full particulars may be obtained on application to the President of the College, CHARLES KING, LL D., or to Prof. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place, or to either of the undersigned members of the Law School Committee of the Trustees of the College.

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
HAMILTON FISH,
GOUVERNEUR M. OGDEN,
GEORGE T. STRONG,
WILLIAM BETTS.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th st., (corner of Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square. Messrs. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, opens its Seventeenth Scholastic Year, Sept. 12, 1859. Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is two hundred. The Principals are assisted in classics, mathematics, French, German, Spanish, bookkeeping, drawing, penmanship, elocution, composition, &c., by ten experienced professors and instructors. The institution will be open for inspection, (entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st.,) on and after Sept. 5, when the Principals will be present to confer with parents, and register the name of applicants for admission to it. The central location of this institute renders it easy of access by railroad and stage from all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, while pupils to it from Yonkers, Irvington, New-Rochelle, and Jamaica, L. I., are of constant occurrence. Circulars of full particulars may be had at the Broadway bookstores, Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., Rayner's, No. 76 Bowery, and at the school.

P. S.—The smallest boys are under the special care of one of the Principals.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFTS WILL RE-OPEN THEIR French and English BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av., On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

A VIOLINIST, OF NINE YEARS' EXPERIENCE in teaching the violin, is desirous of obtaining a few more pupils. Instructions day or evening. Prof. BRADY, No. 123 Hammond st., N. B.—Terms, $12 per quarter. Finishing lessons, $20 per quarter.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—Boarding and day school, No. 293 Clinton st., opens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. A first-class school—Professors in every department. Circulars may be had at the institution. A. W. MORSEHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its fourteenth year on MONDAY, Sept. 5.

JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Entering its twenty-third year, reopens its primary, commercial and classical departments, Sept. 12. For circulars call at the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

BROOKLYN, L. I., COLLEGE GRAMMAR School and GYMNASIUM opposite City Hall, reopens next MONDAY, Sept. 5. LEVI WELLS HART, A. M., Rector.

SIGNOR LUIGI DAMA HAVING RETURNED to town, will resume his singing lessons as usual. Call or address No. 47 West 26th st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 23d-st., near 5th av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.—The Fall Session of this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 7. For circulars, address the Principal. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE MISSES PALACHE'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 183 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School MONDAY, Sept. 19.

THE HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 292 Henry-st., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 5.

J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

MRS. J. T. GOODLIFF'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 43 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

MISS MARY S. SEDGWICK'S CLASS, for young ladies under 15, will commence MONDAY, Sept. 12, at No. 70 West 23d-st.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENG. LISH school, No. 237 4th-av., (one door above 19th st.,) will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS CLAPP'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN on Monday, Sept. 5, at No. 71 East Broadway.

MISS MORSE'S FRENCH SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1,070 Broadway, opens Sept. 12.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.

Mrs. WILLIAMS will reopen her School on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

ELEGANT PENMANSHIP.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 619 Broadway, believes that every person can learn to write an elegant hand with ease and comfort, by studying his system of "hand training." It will entirely remove all stiffness or trembling in one week. Pupils may enter this evening at only $5 for the course. Book-keeping $10.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 871 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 156 3d-av., at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The usual exercises in this institution will be resumed as follows, viz: Of the School of Art on the 1st of the Preparatory or Grammar School on the 12th; of School of Civil Engineering and of the Collegiate Department on the 21st September; of the School of Law on the 3d October; of the School of Medicine and of that of Analytic and Practical Chemistry on the 11th October. Applicants for admission can obtain all necessary information at the University. The examination for admission to the College classes will take place on TUESDAY, Sept. 20 in the Council room.

ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor of U. C. N. Y.—UNIVERSITY, Washington-square, Aug. 29, 1859.

ELM-PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—An English, French, German, Classical and Mathematical Boarding School. Every personal comfort as well as every facility for a substantial and accomplished education is here furnished on moderate terms. A teacher provided for every nine pupils. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. Dr. RICHARDS & SONS, or WERNER BJERG, Esq. Information may be also obtained at the Law Office of R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

ARMENIA SEMINARY.—ESTABLISHED 1835.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School,—male and female. Advantages: healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in Music and Painting. Students received at any time. Board and common English $98. For Circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER, Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

ACADEMIES OF WRITING, BOOK KEEPing, Arithmetic, &c., No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 383 Fulton-st. These old-established academies are open day and evening; pupils received this week at the reduced August prices. Col. PAINE, this popular and renowned teacher of penmanship, has secured the largest school ever obtained in this place.—*News, Newport.*

THE CLINTON INSTITUTE.—THIS OLD and well-known classical and commercial school reopens THIS (Monday) MORNING, at its rooms No. 93 West 23d-st., where circulars and references may be seen. Terms moderate.

MIRON J. HAZELTINE, Principal.

A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE will give instruction in the classical, mathematical, and English branches, or will prepare young gentlemen for college, either privately or in a school. References, Faculty of Yale College. Apply to H. H., Box No. 915 N. Y. Post-office.

MISS FORBES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS the public and the parents of her pupils that her school, at No. 22 North Moore st., will be reopened Sept. 9. Circulars with terms may be obtained at her residence, No. 22 North Moore-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 660 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Two departments, each under exclusive charge of one of the principals.

JOHN ABBELL. JOHN GOSMAN.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—AN English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, at Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

TUITION FOR BOARD.—A LADY WOULD give instruction in English, French and music for board. Has no objection to the country. Address BOARD, for one week, Brooklyn post-office.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S FRENCH, GERMAN and English Boarding and Day School, for a limited number of pupils will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 26 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—This Institute will be open on the 1st of September. Terms are moderate. For circulars, address the principal. R. LOCKWOOD.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL RE-OPEN their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, 7th Sept., at No. 62 West 26th-st.

MONS. L. DE GRANDVAL'S FRENCH Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial, Hudson terrace, Hoboken, N. J.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER school for young ladies, at No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Thursday, Sept 15.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY, No. 18 Tompkins-place, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 5. A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING and qualified to instruct in English, French, drawing and painting, music and embroidery, wishes to obtain a situation as resident or visiting governess, or assistant in a Seminary. The highest testimonials given. Address L. P. M., Box No. 4,016, New-York Post-office.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching, desires a situation as governess in or near the City; she will instruct in music, French, and the English branches; references given and required. Address, or call on Miss C., No. 23 West Washington-place.

A FRENCH LADY, WHO HAS TAUGHT in some of the best schools of New-York, wishes to make a new engagement with some large establishment, to teach several hours every day; she would like to take the entire charge of the French Department. For particulars apply at F. W. CHRISTERN'S Foreign Bookstore, No. 763 Broadway.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING desires an engagement as resident governess in a family in the City or country. The course of instruction comprises music, French, (which she speaks,) and English. Latin if required. No objection to go South. Best references given. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,594 Post-office

WANTED—A GOVERNESS IN A PRIVATE FAMily; one experienced and well qualified to give a thorough English education in the higher branches; must also be fully competent to teach French, and speak it fluently; to a competent person a liberal compensation will be paid. Address, with reference, H. W., Box No. 1,502 New-York Post-office.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT CLERGYman, graduate of a German university, successful teacher of the ancient and modern languages, the higher English branches etc., and a thorough disciplinarian, desires an engagement as principal or tutor; most excellent testimonials and references; willing to go South or travel. Address MENTOR, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS—WHO has for six years lived in the family of a Southern planter, where she has just finished the education of the youngest daughter, is desirous of meeting with a re engagement. Address Dr. HINCKEL, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF LONG EXPERIENCE in teaching, who can give unexceptionable references, a situation as daily or occasional governess for advanced pupils in English, French, German and Italian, as acquired in Europe. Address ENGLISH, Box No. 3,805 New-York Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN teaching desires a situation as teacher in a school; she is competent to teach the English Branches, French, German, the rudiments of Latin, drawing, embroidery and Calisthenics. Address A., Box No. 18, Ithaca, N. Y.

A GRADUATE, WELL VERSED IN THE classics, German, French and music is open for an engagement. Can give the most satisfactory testimonials for character, experience and ability. South or West preferred. Inquire of J. B. THOMPSON, 411 Broadway.

A LADY, FULLY COMPETENT AND EX-PERIENCED in teaching music, is desirous of obtaining pupils in schools, or at their residences, and will give lessons at home. The best of references given. Address A. P., Box No. 3,598 Post office, New-York.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY DESIRES A POSITION as governess in a family or teacher in a school, either in the City or country. Advertiser instructs in English, French music and drawing. Address TEACHER, No. 53 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights.

A LADY CONVERSANT WITH THE SIGN language, and eminently qualified to undertake the moral and intellectual culture of a mute child, desires a situation as governess. Address S. S. T., Box No. 2,272 Post-office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, in all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARLINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1812.

ELEGANT ENAMELED FURNITURE, AT the Eagle Manufactory, No 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Superb suites in all colors styles and designs, at prices from $25 upward. The best enameled furniture manufactured in the United States, mattresses, &c. Goods carefully packed for the country.

TO CHAIR-MAKERS.—STATE, COUNTY AND shop rights for the use of "Blanchard's Patent" for bending wood, in the States of New York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, for sale by C. A. BURGESS, No. 49 Broad-st., or JOHN SILSBY, No. 8 South William-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNiture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 377 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

MACHINERY.

SECOND-HAND STEAM ENGINE.

For sale, a second-hand steam engine, twenty-horse power, in complete order. Inquire of S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 261 Broadway, New-York.

ASHCROFT'S (Bourdon) STEAM GUAGE.—Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND, No. 123 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDING.

BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a large room and board at No. 79 Sands-st. Also, a room for a single gentleman. The house is delightfully located, and in all respects such as respectable parties would desire, containing all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Reference required.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in 21st-st., near 6th av., would let, to a gentleman and wife, without children, one large well-furnished room, on second floor, which has gas, hot and cold water, &c. Terms, $14 to $16 per week. Ref rences exchanged. Address W. L., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentleman. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—THE ADVERTISER, having more room than he uses, would be glad to let, with board, to an agreeable gentleman and wife, a couple of nice rooms on second floor, furnished or unfurnished, as may be desired. Has no other boarders. House contains all modern improvements, and is located in a very pleasant neighborhood, in Bickett-st., about 5 minutes' walk from ferry. Address, for further particulars, C. H. S., Box No. 142 *Times* office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A GENtleman and his wife and a young lady want board in Brooklyn in a religious family. Location between Concord-st. and Fulton-av., and Fulton and Prince sts. preferred. Address Box No. 351 Post office. Terms must be moderate.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A gentleman and his wife, or single gentlemen, can find accommodations by applying at No. 88 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD WANTED.—FOR THE WINTER months, for a gentleman, two children and governess, near Union square. Address Box No. 3,515 Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITH PLEASANT rooms, in a desirable situation on the Heights, between Wall st. and South Ferries. Apply at No. 266 Hicks st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NEAR THE FERRIES.—No. 65 Nassau-st; a front and back parlor newly furnished on second floor. Dinner at 6.

TO LET—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM ON second floor, desirable for a gentleman and wife. The large room having four windows and closets. Also, a suite of rooms on parlor floor, consisting of back parlor and extended room, back hall and closets, with hot and cold water. Also, desirable rooms for single gentlemen, to let with board, at No. 15 Irving-place, corner 15th-st.

A LARGE AND HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED parlor, 2-story front, on Broadway, with balcony, two or more bedrooms, bath, water closet, &c., heated by steam, private table, can be had permanently in the Smithsonian House, Broadway, corner Houston-st. Very desirable accommodations for a family or for three or four gentlemen.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING a new house with all the modern improvements, conveniently located between 5th and Madison avs., can accommodate a few individuals with board and all the comforts of a desirable home. The best references given and required. For further particulars address P. A., Box No. 1,380 Post-office.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN WITH their wives wish for nicely furnished lodgings, with full board, in a first-class house in a good locality, with all the conveniences. They are desirous of occupying nearly all the house themselves. Address Box No. 2,862 Post-office.

A FINE LARGE ROOM, ON FIRST FLOOR, to let, to two gentlemen, with breakfast; also a pleasant furnished room for one in a quiet private house. Respectable parties desiring permanency, preferred. Apply northeast corner of 20th st. and 4th-av., opposite the church.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, IN A private family, and in a genteel neighborhood, two large rooms, with one or two bedrooms adjoining if desired, containing gas, bath, water closet, &c., near 23d-st. Apply at No. 294 3d-av.

NO. 199 TENTH-STREET.—GENTLEMEN and their wives and single gentlemen can be accommodated with very desirable rooms, with full or partial board. The house is pleasantly located, handsomely furnished, and contains all the modern improvements

TO LET—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, on second floor, with board, in a small private family: also, rooms on the third floor, suitable for families or single gentlemen, at No. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED WITH FULL or partial board for a gentleman. Preference given to a private family occupying a modern house. Location must be between Broadway and 6th av. and 14th and 23d sts. Address B. C., Box No. 3,649 Post-office.

NO. 22 WEST TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can obtain a very large handsomely-furnished front room with all modern conveniences, and board. Style of housekeeping and table unexceptionable.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.—SINGLE ROOMS, also suites of rooms newly furnished, to let to gentlemen: rooms that are vacant front on the square. This is one of the most delightful locations in the City. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Best of references given and required.

TO LET.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, TO single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 36 10th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD—Single or in suites, can be obtained at No. 163 Lexington av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

TO LET—WITH BOARD OR WITHOUT—A beautiful suite of rooms with every convenience attached, of bath, gas, closets, &c. Apply at No. 272 4th-av., near 22d-st.

ONE OF PLIMPTON'S ELEGANT SECRETARY parlor bedsteads for sale—cost $100, will be sold for $50, nearly new; can be seen from 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 46 Tompkins-place, second door from Degraw-st., South Brooklyn.

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MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., only one hour from New-York *via* Morris and Essex Railroad. Pure spring water and baths. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt st., 8½, 11½, 3½, 5:10, 6:40 P. M.

CH. STRINGER, Proprietor.

MISC

MEDICAL.

THE CHIEF ATTRIBUTES OF MANHOOD are frequently lost or suspended by malpractice and vicious habits; they can be infallibly restored to a natural tone by "TRIESEMAR, 1, 2 or 3." Full details in the book, *Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches*. Sold by Dr SARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st. four doors below Mac'ougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by

F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 15 Franklin st., New-York.
And at APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BURPSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT FOR BURNS.

READ THE EVIDENCE.

My daughter was scalded with hot water to such an extent that my physician said she must die. I had her freely with Arnica Liniment, which gave instant relief. I continued its use, and am happy to say she is perfectly well, and not scarred. CHAS. F. SHINEBORN,
Stationer, No. 161 Nassau-st.
For sale at No. 34 Beekman-st., New York.

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Pupil of RICORD of Paris, and also of Professors CARMICHAEL and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections skillfully treated Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultation in the principal languages.

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DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, CURES
At No. 812 Broadway.
By the new French method,
All Secret Diseases, Weaknesses,
And Female Affections.
Hours from 11 to 4 and 7 to 8 every day.

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PERUVIAN SYRUP,
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No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.
Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is issued simultaneously in London and New York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE Diseases in all their different forms; and treats, also, in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the author, as above; also, by
CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New York.

A CARD.—NEARLY ALL THE BITTERS IN THE market at the present time, notwithstanding the puffing and the advertising, are nothing but common stuff and trash, except the French Cognac Bitters, and they are really medicinal, and are what they are represented to be. Any family could make as good Bitters as these to which we have alluded as being nothing better than trashy quack medicines.
The public are being humbugged by the charlatans who sell them. S. STEINFELD DESIRES TO HAVE HIS CORDIAL COGNAC BITTERS subjected to the strictest chemical analysis by any chemist, and is willing to abide by the test. The public can depend upon the same for all time to come, and is sure preventive against diarrhœa, dysentery and cholera morbus. For sale by
S. STEINFELD, No. 70 Nassau-st.,
Sole Agent for United States, and all Druggists, Grocers and Bars

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth, about one hundred electro-gilt engravings. Price $1. Sold, also, by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 43 Walker-st. near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, and their diseases and weaknesses; their discoveries in reproduction; Human Hair: its practice; quacks, advertisers, their receipts and specifics; the author's unrequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. TOBIAS can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old-established office, No. 10 Duane-st. opposite Chatham Park. Dr. C. has practised as above for over 27 years, and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Stricture and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. Charges moderate. Hours, 8½ A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 453 BROADWAY, PERMANENTLY for the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office, No. 453 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre. Arranged so that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Consultation gratis.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby, (No. 139 Crosby;) hours 10½ to 2, and 6 to 8. Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an extensive experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

$500 REWARD—GROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores; at the Astor House, 223 Broadway; and 100 Fulton st., cor. William.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THE great regulator of the nervous system; gives cheerfulness to the despondent mind relieves pain, restores refreshing sleep and invigorates without reaction. Wholesale of F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st. Retail of druggists generally and of the proprietor, Dr. J. F. STRATTON, No. 111 4th-av., New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at Bro., the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated more than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when requisite treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisons taint the blood in cases to which noises this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No 3 Division-st. Boot for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of every abuse and indulgence in early childhood, with elaborate colored engravings, portraying at one feature and cause of disease, exposing the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE SPECIFIC LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, No 655 Broadway, corner Lispenard.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM BEYCE, James Bruce, Ebenezer L. Cooper and Morgan McGaw, Jr., against MOSES PIKE and Sarah Maurau. Summons—for relief.—(Com. not pub.) To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office at No. 111 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Aug. 13, 1859.
GREEN & CROWELL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
au15-law6wM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SUYDAM, Jr., late of the town of Belleville, and State of New-Jersey, and doing business in the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. Suydam, Lambert & Co., No. 107 West-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 20, 1859. JOHN H. SUYDAM,
ap25-law6wM* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD H. PENDLETON, late of the City of Washington, District of Columbia, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at the office of CHURCHILL, JOHNSON & CO., No. 21 Murray-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859.
ap 26-law6wM* PERLEY P. PENDLETON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. PALMER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of FRANCIS T. CARPENTER, Esq., No. 74 Wall-st. (that being his place for transacting business,) in the City of New-York, on or before Oct. 23 next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859.
ap25-law6wM. RUFUS PRIME, Administrator.

CLUB-HOUSE CARDS.

SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 307 BROADWAY, New-York, now offer to clubs and consumers the above celebrated brand of cards, made of pure linen, warranted not to split and to retain their slip permanently. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A TEVERELL'S THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 6 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SCOTLAND,		GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
PILLS ON PARIS and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
1859.
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 60 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the houses Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS of the LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD are requested to meet at the office of H. E. WHEELER, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, at 12 o'clock, to consult with the Committee on Measures for a prompt foreclosure of the mortgage and protection of their interests.
H. D. WHEELER,
DAVID DOWS,
F. A. PALMER,
PRENTISS LOW,
JOHN HODINE,
} Committee.
New-York, Sept. 3, 1859

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 18, 1859.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 30th day of July, and will be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the 23d day of August next.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent, payable on demand.
W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS PAYING 8 TO 12 per cent, carefully for sale, by JOHN B. MURRAY & Co., No. 40 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE
DEALER'S RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
Who prefers a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS W. RIDDELL, Vice President.
E. L. HARDOCK, Secretary.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 14, 1859.
On petition of THADDEUS HYATT, of New-York, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him Nov. 12, 1845, for an improvement in "Vault Covers," for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place Nov. 12, 1859:
It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, Oct. 24, next, at 12 o'clock M., and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.
Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing. All testimony filed by either party to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.
The testimony in the case will be closed Oct 10; depositions and other papers, relied upon at the hearing, must be filed in the office on or before the morning of that day; the arguments, if any, within ten days there after.
Ordered also, that this notice be published in the *Constitution*, Washington, D. C., and *Daily News*, New-York, once a week for three weeks, the first of said publications to be at least sixty days before Oct 24, next, the day of hearing.
WILLIAM D. BISHOP,
Commissioner of Patents.

BUILDING MATERIALS.
J. P. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.'S
IRON WORKS,
Nos. 135 and 143 Centre st., New-York.

J. P. & W. W. CORNELL & CO. are manufacturers of

IRON FRONTS for STORES, IRON BEAMS,
FIRE-PROOF CEILINGS, FLOORS and PARTITIONS
CAST and WROUGHT IRON RAILINGS, for Dwellings, Offices, Parks and CEMETERIES, of various designs.
I. L. CADY'S PATENT CHILLED-IRON BANK VAULTS, DOORS and SAFES
WINDOW LINTELS, CORNICES and COLUMNS.
CAST-IRON BEAMS and GIRDERS.
SOLID ROLLED and RIVETED BEAMS, of various dimensions.
GRATE DOORS, VAULT DOORS, SHUTTERS, BARRES, SKY-LIGHTS and FLOOR LIGHTS.
Designs for any of the above will be furnished on application.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CASE HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—which I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

TO FREEHOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters, interior columns; wrought and cast iron girts and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 56 to 67 Sheriff-st., New-York.
Elm Broadway stages pass in rear of office; Sixth-av. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *New-York Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*New-York Times* vault, Express vault, 21st st. and Broadway vault, &c.
N. B.—Every description of iron Work for building purposes.

O. AMES' & SONS' SPADES AND SHOVELS, store trucks, agricultural steel goods of various patterns, patent plow, every description of agricultural implements, made &c., for sale by CHARLES V. MAPES, Nos. 139 and 154 Nassau, and 11 Beekman st.

NORWICH IRON.—BEST QUALITY PIG Iron, trade received from Norway. For sale by
O. E. BABCHT, No 157 Pearl-st.

JAMES & GILL, SILVER PLATERS, SPEAKERS, Gasfitters, Lead-st. Hose 21st Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 99 William-st.

O. AMES & SONS' SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 99 William-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

NOTICE TO FLORISTS.
J. W. ROBERTS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st., have just received a fine lot of Flower Pots from the manufactory of Messrs. Dodard and Nazard, and G. D. Lange & Bro., whom they offer for sale.

MAPES' NITRO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, PHŒNIX OF 1859, suitable for grain and grass crops, and for top-dressing Winter grain and grass in late Summer and Fall.
200 lbs of this Phosphate will equal in effect and lasting power 266 lbs of Peruvian Guano.

	Per bag.	1,000 lbs
Nitro-sulfuric Super Phosphate of Lime	54 00	$400 00
Mapes' Super Phosphate of Lime	3 50	60 00
Potash Super Phosphate of Lime	3 00	50 00

A full line of the above-named Phosphate, together with circular containing testimonials, &c., can be had, free of expense, on application to CHARLES V. MAPES.
Mapes' Agricultural Implement and Seed Warehouse, Nos. 139 and 154 Nassau and 11 Beekman st., New-York.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DEALERS.—MAPES' AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND SEED WAREHOUSE, Nos. 139 and 154 Nassau st. and No. 11 Beekman-st., New-York.—The stock includes all the improved forms of plows, farming mills, potato diggers, etc. All kinds of machinery for the culture of cotton and tobacco, rice, and all crops. Axes & Son's shovels; hardware of various kinds; seeds, field, garden and flower; garden seeds raised expressly for this establishment on the farm of Prof. Mapes, at Mapes' Fertilizer—Guano, Mapes's Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate of Lime.
CHARLES V. MAPES.
Nos. 139 and 154 Nassau and 11 Beekman st.

ADVERTISING AGENCY.

JOHN HOOPER & CO'S
CITY AND COUNTRY
ADVERTISING AGENCY,
No. 61 Park-row, New-York, Tower Building.
Liberal arrangements will be made with ADVERTISERS, and their favors promptly inserted in any NEWSPAPER published in the UNITED STATES OR CANADA, at the publishers' lowest cash prices. References to be made to Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

WHITE, GOLD-BAND AND HIGHLY-decorated Dinner, Tea and Toilet ware, &c. Table Cutlery, Cut Glass, Silver Plated ware, &c. E. M. BRUNDIGE, No. 251 Bleecker-st., New York.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET. Capt. MOORE.

LEAVE

HARLEM.		PEEK-SLIP.	
6 A. M.	1 P. M.	7 A. M.	3:76 P. M.
7 A. M.	3 P. M.	8 A. M.	4:16 P. M.
8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.	8:15 A. M.	5:15 P. M.
9 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11 A. M.	6:16 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 106th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with
BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 8 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—SEPTEMBER, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN GROVE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH, (DIRECT,) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE BRANCH PORT.	
Thursd...Sept. 1,	6:30 P.M.	Thursd...Sept. 1,	6 A.M.
Friday..Sept. 2,	11:30 A M	Friday...Sept. 2,	6 A.M.
Sunday..Sept. 4,	7 A M	Saturd...Sept. 3,	7:30 A M.
Monday..Sept. 5,	2 P.M.	Sunday..Sept. 4,	1:15 P M.
Tuesday Sept. 6,	3 P.M.	Tuesday Sept. 6,	8 A.M.
Wednes..Sept. 7,	3:30 P.M.	Wednes. Sept. 7,	10 A M.
Thursd..Sept. 8,	5:30 P.M.	Thursd..Sept. 8,	10:30 A.M.
Friday..Sept. 9,	3:30 P.M.	Friday..Sept. 9,	6 A.M.
Saturd..Sept. 10,	3:30 P M	Saturd..Sept. 10,	6:30 A M.
Monday Sept 12,	3 P M	Monday..Sept. 12,	7 A M.
Tuesday Sept. 13,	3 P M.	Tuesday Sept 13,	7 A M.
Wednes. Sept. 14,	3 P.M.	Wednes. Sept 14,	7 A.M.
Thursd..Sept. 15,	3:30 P M	Thursd..Sept. 15,	7 A M.
Friday..Sept 16,	4 P M	Friday..Sept. 16,	7 A M.
Sunday..Sept. 18,	7 A M.	Saturn..Sept. 17,	7 A.M.
Monday..Sept 19,	12:70 P M	Sunday..Sept. 18,	12 M
Tuesday Sept. 20,	4:30 P M	Tuesday Sept. 20,	8 A.M.
Wednes. Sept 21,	2:30 P.M.	Wednes. Sept 21,	9 A M.
Thursd..Sept. 22,	3:30 P M	Thursd..Sept. 22,	10 A.M.
Friday..Sept 23,	4 P.M	Friday..Sept 23,	11 A M.
Monday..Sept. 26,	7 A.M	Saturd..Sept. 24,	6 A.M.
Monday..Sept. 26,	3 P M	Monday..Sept. 26,	3 P M.
Tuesday Sept 27,	3 P M.	Tuesday Sept. 27,	3 P.M.
Wednes. Sept. 28,	3 P M	Wednes. Sept. 28,	7 A M.
Thursd..Sept 29,	3:30 P.M	Thursd..Sept. 29,	7 A.M.

TIME TABLE—SEPTEMBER, 1859
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, FOR LANDS, PORT WARRINGTON, MOUNT AND DROWNE DOCK, FIRE ISLAND AND OLD BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE 3RD BANK.	
Thurs...Sept. 1,	6:30 A.M.	Thurs'y..Sept 1,	10:30 A. M.
Friday..Sept. 2,	7 A M.	Friday...Sept 2,	11 A. M.
Saturday Sept. 3	11:30 a.m.	Monday...Sept. 5,	9 A. M.
Tuesday Sept. 6,	10 A. M.	Tuesday Sept. 6,	2 P. M.
Wed'day Sept. 7,	11 A. M.	Wed'day Sept. 7,	3 P M
Thurs... Sept. 8	12 M.	Thursday Sept 8	4 P. M.
Friday.. Sept. 9,	12:30 P. M	Friday... Sept 9,	4:30 P. M.
Sunday Sept 11,	1:30 P. M	Sunday Sept 11,	5 P. M.
Monday Sept 12,	2 30 P. M	Monday Sept 12,	2 30 P. M.
Tuesday Sept. 13,	3:30 P. M.	Tuesday Sept. 13	3:30 P. M.
Wed'day Sept. 14,	3:30 P. M.	Wed'day Sept. 14,	3:30 P. M.
Thursday Sept 15,	4 P. M	Thursday Sept 15,	4 P. M.
Friday... Sept 16,	4:30 P. M	Friday... Sept 16,	4:30 P M.
Monday Sept 19,	7 A M.	Monday Sept 19,	7 A M.
Tuesday Sept. 20,	8 A. M.	Tuesday Sept. 20,	8 A. M.
Wed'day Sept. 21,	9 A M.	Wed'day Sept. 21,	9 A M.
Thursday Sept. 22,	10 A M.	Thursday Sept. 22,	10 A M.
Friday... Sept 23,	11 A M.	Friday... Sept 23,	11 A M.
Monday Sept 26,	3 P M	Monday Sept 26,	3 P M.
Tuesday Sept. 27,	3:30 P M.	Tuesday Sept. 27,	3:30 P M.
Wed'day Sept 28,	3:30 P M.	Wed'day Sept 28,	3:30 P. M.
Thursday Sept 29,	4 P M.	Thursday Sept. 29,	4 P. M.

NOTWICH PASSENGER MOVED BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Saratoga $2 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal $8 25. Apply for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD. DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamer CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and from STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—REduced rates of passage; Cabin, $2; Deck, $1; no charge for berths. The steamer NEWPORT, W. B. FRANCIS, Commander, leaves Pier No 6, North River, MONDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply at No. 25 Coenties-slip, or on board.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT AND NEWARK EXCURSIONS DAILY (SUNDAY EXCEPTED).—Fare 15 cents. Steamer TAURUS leaves Newark at 7 A. M. and 12½ P. M., and foot of Jersey-st., New-York, at 10 A. M. and 6½ P. M., also, with parties, at Newark. Connects with Bellville boat.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, ST JOHNSON'S WELL.—The steamer ESSEX DEAN leaves Fulton Market Slip, 9½ A. M., 1½, 5 P. M. Leaves Flushing at 7¾, 11½ A. M. 3½ P. M. Last Fare, 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer ELIZABETHPORT leaves Peck-slip E. R. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck Housatonic and New Haven Railroads.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 5 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR KEYPORT.—FROM THE FOOT OF MURRAY-ST.—KEYPORT leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 7 A. M. ALICE PRICE leaves at Peckslip A. M. and Keyport at 2 P. M. ALICE PRICE leaves Sundays at 8½ A. M.

WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, &c.—Steamboat THOMAS POWELL, foot of Jay-st., at 3½ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from foot of Barrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th st. station, New-York as follows:
7:45 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M., Williams' Bridge 11:50 A. M., 4 and 6 P. M.—White Plains
8:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts.—White Plains, 6:30 P. M.—Dover Plains
8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.—Albany.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—6:30 A. M.
White Plains—8 and 7 A. M., 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 a. m., 9:30 A. M., 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after SUNDAY, April 4, 1852 and until further notice. Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane st. as follows, via: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M. from foot of Barrison-st. Way Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
NATHANIEL MARSH Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Brunswick with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after Monday, May 16, 1859.—Leave the New-York Station, foot of Liberty-st., (by ferry-boat foot of Cortlandt-st.,) at 7:30 A. M. for Easton and intermediate stations, connecting at Somerville with the Flemington Railroad. Also, at 9 A. M. for Easton and intermediate stations, connecting at Somerville with the Flemington Railroad. Also, at 2 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. Also, at 4:45 P. M. for Somerville, connecting with the Flemington Railroad. Also, at 6 P. M. for Plainfield, Bound Brook, Somerville, Flemington, Lambertville and Trenton. Also, at 11:30 P. M. for Plainfield, Bound Brook and Somerville.
Returning, leave Somerville at 6:30 A. M., and 12 M., and 4:30 P. M. for New-York. Leave Easton at 8:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5:30 P. M. for New-York. Leave Plainfield at 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 6:30 P. M. for New-York. Leave Bound Brook at 7:45 A. M., 12:45 and 6:45 P. M. for New-York.
Fare from New-York to Somerville, 50 cents; to Bound Brook, 75 cents; to Plainfield, 75 cents; to Easton, $1 25.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND WEST SHORE RAILROAD.—Leave Hudson market slip (foot of Hubert-st.) at 6 and 9 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M. Leave Jersey City, on arrival of cars from Chambers-st. ferry, at 6:30, 9 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:10 and 11:35 A. M., returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the Bay at Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip 25 cents. A laborer's ticket stop at the way stations Oakway Cemetery, Winfield, New-Town, and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9, 11, 1, 3, 5, 6:30 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8, 10, 12, 2, 6 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip 25 cents.
O. CHARLOCK, Pres't.

FISHKILL AND NEW-HAMBURGH.—FROM SEPT. 5, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers st. Station as follows: Express Trains 8 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:30 P. M.; for Fishkill 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M., for Poughkeepsie 9:30 A. M. and 1:35 P. M. for Barrytown 9:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Way Stop and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. For passes apply at Chambers st. Canal, Christopher, and 10th st. Trains for new-York leave Troy at 4:45, 9:45 and 10:25 A. M., and 2:55 P. M., and Albany about 10 minutes later. On Sundays at 5 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., from foot Liberty-st. New-Jersey Accommodation, 10 A. M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington and Baltimore.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKLYN for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer Park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Bayshore 12 M. and 5:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—For Piermont, Nyack, Sparkenack, Englewood, &c., leave foot of Cortlandt-st. (Sunday excepted) at 8½ A. M. and 5½ and 6½ P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6 and 7¾ A. M. and 5¼ P. M.

FOR GREENPORT.—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3:30 P. M. Express, Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9:25 A. M. Express, and 4:15 P. M

The Cornelius-street Boiler Explosion—Inquest upon the Victim—Verdict of "Nobody to Blame"—Another Victim.

An investigation into the cause of death of JOHN STRAHN, an English youth, 19 years of age, who was killed on Friday afternoon by the explosion of a boiler in the foundry of Mr. JOHN ROACH, in Goerck-street, was made yesterday by Coroner JACKMAN. The proceedings were held at the Eleventh Precinct Police Station, and were largely attended by boiler-makers and engineers, who evinced much interest in the matter. It had been rumored that ignorance and incompetency on the part of the engineer was the cause of the explosion, but the jury came to the conclusion that the occurrence was entirely accidental. The following evidence was adduced:

Edward H. Brown deposed—I reside at No. 110 Columbia-street; I rent a part of the premises where the explosion took place; I left the shop about one minute before the occurrence; I have looked at the boiler this morning, and it appeared to be a very substantial one; deceased has been in my employ since Tuesday last; from the appearance of the tube in the boiler, I should think that the water had got too low; the reason for my thinking so is because the tube appeared white; I have never seen a boiler that exploded before, so that it is simply a supposition on my part; I am in partnership with a practical engineer, but am not one myself.

Abraham Bowden deposed—I reside at No. 357 Eighth-street; I am by trade a machinist; I run the engine where the explosion took place; in the morning when we start we never carry more than 15 to 35 lbs. of steam; in the afternoon the foreman told me to have the steam ready for a blast at three o'clock; about half past two o'clock I commenced to clean out the fire to get steam up; at three o'clock the foreman came and told me to start the blast; I told him I had not steam enough, as I only had 55 lbs. on; at half-past three o'clock I started her with 60 lbs. of steam; it then dropped down to 50 lbs.; about four o'clock I went down to open the furnace-door, when I found what I supposed to be three gauges of water; the pumps were on half an hour before; at this time there were 55 lbs. of steam on; I turned around to come up stairs out of the fire-room when the explosion took place, which blew me up stairs into the engine-room: the boiler is capable of carrying 150 lbs; I have had as high a pressure on as seventy-five pounds; had there been seventy pounds on at the time of the explosion the steam would have escaped through the safety-valve; the only way in which I can account for the explosion is that the boiler, which was a locomotive one, was apt to foam so that you would think water came out of the guage cocks, when it was nothing but foam; then the valves of the pump might have been choked up, preventing the water from going into the boiler, or there might have been a flaw in the iron; my opinion at the time of the accident was that the boiler burned through over the fire-box under the arch; I have been driving engines for the last two years and a half; the first guage-cock is above the arch; the second one is three or four inches above that; I am pretty sure there was water in the second cock; I have run the boiler without any water coming out of the second cock, which I think was perfectly safe.

Alexander Cauldwell deposed—I reside at Newburgh; I am a practical boiler-maker; I have seen the boiler that exploded, and I am of opinion, from the examination I have made, that the explosion occurred from want of water; the crown-sheet has a bluish color, which indicates that there could not have been enough of water in the boiler; the water probably settled down on the crown-plate and was converted into gas, which, in my opinion, caused the explosion; if the pumps were clogged while the engine was in motion, it would be difficult to tell whether water passed into the boiler or not.

John L. Peat, residing at No. 173 West Twenty-seventh-street, deposed—I am engaged in the foundry business, but am by profession an engineer; I made the drawing and superintended the structure of the boiler and engine that exploded; the boiler was run under my supervision for two years; in my opinion, the accident resulted from a scarcity of water; had there been sufficient, I don't think it could have occurred; it is very easy for a man to be deceived by a boiler that foams; at the time the boiler was constructed Mr. Roach offered a bonus of at least fifty dollars to the butcher to have it made extra strong; there was every precaution taken to guard against accidents; the boiler was larger than was necessary for the size of the engine, but we got it made large so that we should not be required to force it; we only used about two-thirds of the grate surface; the boiler was made about three years ago.

Samuel Secor, deposed—I am a boiler-maker, doing business at No. 100 Washington-street; I examined the boiler before it went into Mr. Roach's shop, and considered it perfectly safe to carry from 100 to 150 pounds of steam; I have examined the boiler since the explosion, and think the accident was caused by the engineer being deceived by the foam; if he had thrown open his furnace door and thrown in some fresh coal he could easily have seen how much water he really had in the boiler; the arch probably became overheated from the want of water, and, unable to bear the pressure, exploded.

William H. Roach deposed—I reside at No. 300 Livingston-street: I am general superintendent of the building, No. 166 Goerck-street; my father is the proprietor; I left the shop about half-past two o'clock yesterday; before I left I saw the engineer in the engine-room; he appeared very much heated; I asked him what was the matter, when he said he had been making up a fresh fire; I returned to the shop a few minutes after four o'clock; I went into the office, looked at the steam guage, and saw that it indicated forty-five pounds; I then took a chair and sat down; in about five minutes afterwards the explosion took place, and I was buried in the ruins; a week ago I had the pump repaired and the plunger and stopping box thoroughly overhauled; I had given orders to the engineer to have the safety valve fixed for seventy pounds of steam; I have no reason to believe that it was removed from that figure; fifty pounds was all that was necessary to drive the engine at the usual rate of speed; I have always cautioned the engineer to have plenty of water in the boiler, and to see that it is heated before putting it into the boiler; I have always found the engineer sober and attentive; I have often been in the engine-room and always found plenty of water in the boiler; the engineer came to us highly recommended; I have never seen the steam gauge indicate more than seventy-five pounds; the engine was only from twelve to fifteen horse power; from what I knew of the engineer I supposed he perfectly understood his business.

J. S. Underhill residing at No. 435 Tenth-street, deposed—I am a steam engine and boiler maker; I built the boiler for Mr. Roach about three and a half years ago; I told him what I would build a first rate boiler for, when he offered me $50 more to build him a good one; I told him I did not want the extra money, but would put the best workmen I had on it; after it was made we tested it to Mr. Roach's satisfaction, and delivered it over; I examined the boiler this morning, and found it good, with the exception of the fire-box, which was blown out; I have built thousands of boilers, and never had any accident of the kind happen; in my opinion the boiler exploded from lack of water; the best engineers are liable to be mistaken when a boiler foams; foaming is quite common, especially where tubular boilers are used; there might not have been more than forty five pounds of steam on, when a sudden supply of water from the pumps would create a rapid rise of steam, which might have caused the explosion.

John Roach, the proprietor of the foundry, deposed—I saw the engine about five minutes before the explosion took place, and then the pumps were going; the engine was making about forty-two revolutions per minute; did not look at the steam gauge; I believed the boiler to be a first-rate one; the engineer came highly recommended, but I did not let him take charge of the engine until I had inquired about him myself; an intimate friend of mine, a practical engineer, gave him an excellent character, and I thereupon employed him.

John Gardner, of No. 112 Columbia-street, a machinist and engineer of fourteen years' standing, gave Bowden, the engineer, an excellent character, and believed him to be fully competent to discharge the duties imposed upon him at Mr. Roach's establishment.

Robert Turley and Patrick Connell identified the body of deceased, and testified to finding it among the ruins; deceased was not dead when extricated, but expired soon after being taken to the station house.

The case was then submitted to the jury, who, after due deliberation, rendered the following

VERDICT:

That the said Joseph Schade came to his death by injuries received from the accidental explosion of the steam boiler used in the foundry of Mr. John Roach, in Goerck-street, and from a very careful examination of the evidence before us we fully exonerate Mr. Roach and all the parties connected with his establishment from all blame.

JOHN STEWART, 19 years of age and son of one of the proprietors where the explosion occurred, died about 5½ o'clock yesterday afternoon at the New-York Hospital. He was badly burned about the lower portion of the trunk, but it is thought the injuries which caused his death were internal, caused by inhaling steam. EDWARD ROACH, another of the injured, was somewhat better last evening, but unless a very great change takes place in his condition within a day, he will in all probability die. EDWARD PETAIN, another of the injured, was very low last evening, and it is feared his injuries will prove fatal.

Health Commissioners.

At the meeting of the Health Commissioners on Friday, all the members were present. Dr. GUNN reported the arrival of the bark *American Eagle* from Havana. The Captain and one sailor had died at Havana of yellow fever; three more of the crew were taken sick at that port, and one died on the passage to New-York. It was directed that the vessel be detained fifteen days in the Lower Bay. The steamer *Quaker City*, from the same port, all well on board, was allowed to come up on a stream permit. It was directed that the brig *J. Fish*, from the same port, all well, be detained nine days at Quarantine. The bark *Gazelle*, from Barbadoes, had left part of her cargo at New-Haven, after that had been well ventilated, and had then come to this City through Long Island Sound. She had anchored in the stream, and the Health Officer had given her a stream permit. The Board directed that hereafter, in all such cases, the vessels shall proceed to Quarantine, and that the Sound pilots be ordered to give notice of all such arrivals. The Mayor moved that the bill of the Commissioners of Emigration, which was referred to the Comptroller at the last meeting, be recommitted to the Special Committee, which had reported against it, with instructions to further consider the matter in conference with the Commissioners of Emigration. A communication was received from Mr. JOHN GREEN, offal contractor, asking for an additional compensation of tractor, asking for an additional compensation of $3,000 per annum, making it altogether $12,000 a year. Several proposals to remove the offal from the City were referred to the City Inspector, with power.

The Mayor presented a communication from the officers of the German Gewerbe Verein, (Technological Society,) covering a full statement of the recent investigations by that body into the causes of the bad taste of the Croton. The officers ask the Mayor to take measures to prevent the recurrence of the evil, by causing the measures recommended by the Society to be carried out, viz.:

First—To clear the forest between Patterson and Brewster stations.

Second—To clear and regulate the river bed in this section.

Third—To drain the whole river basin of this section.

The Gewerbe Verein state that they sent committees of scientific men to examine the Croton River from its source to the Dam. These committees came to the conclusion that the seat of the difficulty was in the east branch of the river, between its source and its junction with the west branch of the Croton Falls. The water of this portion of the river they found to be entirely different in character from the rest of the river. The stream was found to flow through dense forests, with a luxuriant undergrowth so favorable to the creation of swamp and morass. A very slight, barely sensible fall of the ground and vegetable soil, forming the bed of the river, and extending far off on both sides, produced those elements likely to cause a bad condition of the water. Animals going astray in the morasses die here; peat-like solids generated from want of light, and is favored in its growth by the damp air in the shade of the dense forest. Hat factories, sawmills, &c., are also watered on the river, and the refuse thatexist from them alone might injuriously affect the water. In the chemical analysis made by order of the Gewerbe Verein, the chemists came to the conclusion that though the myriads of flakes in the water cannot be the result of a decaying animal body, they doubtless have been called into existence by the transmission of action from some such decaying animal matter, or otherwise inert vegetable floe. The chemists state that the impurities contained in the Croton are partly held in suspension merely, partly dissolved in the fluid, and partly absorbed as gases; and consequently the solution of organic and humic acids must be decomposed, and these organic acids be precipitated. Their receipt for purifying the water is as follows: Add pure beverages to the water. Let it stand for an hour, and then filter to a sponge filter, by which means the originally suspended and the lately precipitated vegetable substance will be removed. Then boil the water, in order to let the gaseous impurities, such as sulphuretted and carburetted hydrogen escape, and then the water will be purified for drinking and kitchen use. Those who wish for a nice taste may filter it after the above manipulations, through a filter filled with pounded and washed marble.

The document was sent to the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the Board adjourned to Monday.

New-York Sanitary Association.

A very interesting meeting of the above-named Association was held at the Cooper Institute on Thursday evening last. In the absence of the President, the Vice-President was called to the Chair The attendance of members was not very large, in consequence of the absence of many of them from the City.

The Chairman, (Dr. DALSCOLL,) regretted that the attendance of members was not larger, but at the same time informed the meeting that active measures were in progress for the furtherance of Sanitary Reform, and that the Fall campaign would be vigorously prosecuted. It was necessary that the important question of improved sanitary measures should be urged upon the attention of the Legislature, and as the period was approaching when they would be called upon to elect members to the State Legislature, he thought this was a proper time to move in the matter. The public would also be enlightened upon the all-important subject.

Dr. DALSCOLL presented eleven volumes on Sanitary measures and the supply of water to the city of London.

Dr. RICHARD J. SMITH was proposed for membership and elected.

Mr. SHARROW drew the attention of the meeting to an article which had appeared in the NEW-YORK TIMES, which he thought was meant for the notice of the Association, and which, in his opinion, was deserving of all attention. The article in question treated of the important subject of mortality among the juvenile population, and was written with much truth and ability. It was really alarming to read the facts which that paper had brought before the public. It was there stated that in one week four hundred and fifty-two children had died in New-York. The whole number of deaths of all ages was over seven hundred. The TIMES had properly said that an inquiry should be made into this awful sacrifice of human life. Some of the causes of this frightful mortality were also alluded to in the article, and he (Mr. SHARROW) thought it was the duty of the Sanitary Association to make some investigations into the subject with the view of abating so serious an evil. The infant population of the City was being carried off in a fearful ratio, and unless the Society aroused themselves there was no saying how far the mortality would progress. As he saw Dr. HALLIDAY in his place, he would like to know if the reports he had been preparing on this subject would contain any information that would enlighten the Association in the prosecution of their labors in this direction.

Dr. HALLIDAY said he had been absent from the City and had just returned, and for that reason the article alluded to in the TIMES had escaped his attention. He had expected to have had a return ready, either printed or in manuscript, to present to the meeting that evening, but he had been compelled to defer it for a future opportunity. It was a table of mortality for the last 52 years, and would doubtless prove of great interest and usefulness as soon as published. In that table it would be seen that there were 416,809 deaths in the period of 52 years, beginning, he thought, with the year 1801. Of these, 132,000 were children under two years of age, and 100,000 of children of only one year or thereabout. The great extent of mortality among children was here evident. He agreed with the views which the gentleman said were laid down by the NEW YORK TIMES on the subject, and would lend all the aid in his power, not only towards an investigation into the causes of such dreadful mortality, but also to check its progress by the means which science and experience had put within their reach. He had also in press the report which he made to the Assembly in relation to the condition and occupants of tenement houses, only that in his revised report he had gone more at large into the matter, and having obtained fuller information on the subject, the report, when published, would be found to be more complete than the former one. These documents would be of interest to the citizens generally, and as the subject of sanitary precautions could not be over-estimated, he was glad that the reflections of the TIMES newspaper had met with the attention of the Association.

Mr. SHARROW was glad to say that the article in question also alluded to the condition of the tenement houses in the City of New-York, as one of the prime causes of the death of so many children. The TIMES had particularly alluded to this fact, and, therefore, the remarks of Dr. HALLIDAY were the more appropriate.

The Chairman said he had seen the article in the NEW-YORK TIMES, and he concurred in the views therein expressed. He had, however, observed that no reference had been made to a fact upon which the whole system of public health, especially in these tenement houses, turned. The large proportion of deaths among children had been well noticed, and many persons were content to account for it on the idea that unripe fruit, swill-milk, etc., had carried off the larger proportion. But this was a fallacy, for how many children, of and under one year of age, had become victims, and yet without ever having tasted fruit of any kind. He thought the true cause of mortality was to be found in the filthiness of the interior of the tenement houses. This was the evil that was to be attacked to reduce mortality among children, and, in fact, the whole population.

Some discussion on the importance of public baths took place, after which the Association adjourned.

$18,836,000 of Insurance Capital in Danger.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A few suggestions as to the course necessary for the New-York Insurance Companies to save themselves and the insured from utter ruin may not be amiss, in waking up the insured and stockholders to a true sense of their duty in this trying emergency.

The Companies should organize again upon a fair basis, and have a complete set of rules for their government.

Have such an increase of rates, and so arranged as to make all classes of insurance pay their equitable proportion according to their kind.

Discontinue the practice of insuring special (or wild-cat) risks at the same, or nearly the same rates of No. 1 business.

Discontinue the unbusiness-like proceeding of an abatement of 10 per cent. upon each and every policy or renewal issued.

Give up their bickerings and strifes about the Brokers, as they are as essential as Brokers in any other business; and there is no kind but what Brokers are used, and in nearly all to a very great extent.

Make the Insurance capital of New-York City the standard or No. 1 in the United States, and it will, if judiciously managed, control the whole business.

Discontinue the spread of this cutting-down mania into other and distant cities, and a reduction of rates to a point where the Companies cannot pay losses and expenses.

Discontinue the agency business in other cities if they cannot stomach the Brokerage system unless the former will work for nothing.

Discontinue the system of rule or ruin adopted by the old Companies, whereby the whole business is endangered and the early failure of some is certain.

Protect the insured and capitalists, by doing a safe and secure business, that money can be loaned and credit obtained unimpaired and without a stain or blemish—secured by insurance in companies of known ability and strength.

Protect the insured by keeping a heavy surplus, and pay small (or no) dividends until this can be obtained.

Pay salaries proportionately with the amount of business done and economy of management.

Pay less money for losses and expenses than your income.

Be charitable to the new Companies, and let them live by hard-earned toil and years of unwearied labor.

Hold to a strict accountability those officers who dare try so rash an experiment as the complete and final overthrow of all securities based upon the confidence capital that withstood the wild and terrific ordeal of the panic of 1857, when everything else gave way, and *banks* broke like pipestems.

Let certain Companies take all the special hazards, viz.: powder mills, oil factories, elevators, planing mills, cabinet manufactories, &c., and try their hand at it, and their experience will prove a valuable lesson. Let them pay dividends only when they can afford to, and not rob the insured to keep up appearances with their more fortunate neighbors.

Let the *four Companies* who caused the general break up in the old association (and the consequent reduction of rates) repent in sackcloth and ashes for their wild and daring deed, and the finger of destiny will point to them as the cause of it all.

Let others, if they dare, advocate (as they have done) the disbandment of the Fire Patrol, thereby inviting the midnight incendiary and the organized band of desperadoes to burn our property and jeopardize our lives.

Let them also discard the services of our efficient and ever-watchful Fire Marshal, and all will suffer the severest penalties upon persons and property.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

The Light-House Board has received information from Commander De Camp, Inspector of Lights on the Pacific Coast, that the steamer *Shubrick* is anchored off Port Townsend, Washington Territory, for the protection of the adjacent coast against incursions of the Northern Indians, who are again becoming troublesome. Considerable numbers of these savages have descended upon the waters of Puget Sound, and are committing depredations upon the settlers. As the *Shubrick* is well armed, it is thought she will prove a sufficient protection against these incursionists, and at the same time be able to perform her Light-house duties.

A Zurich letter says of the Conference: "The Government offered the Plenipotentiaries a public edifice for their place of meeting, but the offer was not accepted, and the conferences are held in a drawing-room forming part of the apartment taken by Count DE COLLOREDO, the Austrian Plenipotentiary, in BAUR'S Hotel, on the Lake. The Plenipotentiaries seem to have come to an understanding, if not to give the Presidency to Count DE COLLOREDO, at least to leave him the direction of the discussions. Nothing has transpired respecting the conferences, but the Plenipotentiaries seem to be perfectly agreed, and display great cordiality towards each other."

[Advertisement.]

CHILTON ON THE CROTON.

The "Diaphram Filter," manufactured by Messrs. MCKENZIE & O'HARA, is the kind of porous filter to which I alluded in my recent report to the Croton Board. I consider the artificial sandstone which constitutes the filtering medium to be an excellent article for the purpose. The instrument is quite durable, and only requires to be reversed occasionally to insure its proper action.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D., Chemist.

Visit the sources of the Croton River, and observe the dying establishments, stable yards and other causes of impurity, or read *Harpers'* for March, on the inhabitants of the Croton, and you will not drink it unless filtered. Sold and warranted by MCKENZIE & O'HARA, No. 326 Fourth-st.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—How painful and patiently borne are the maladies peculiar to the gentler sex! These pills gently stimulate the system and restore all functional derangements to health. Manufactory 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 642 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

The Stock Exchange dealings through the whole of the past week were marked by an unusual degree of excitement. The daily sales were generally heavy in amount, and the advance in prices rapid, and up to the last day or two remarkably stubborn, against even the calculations of a good number of the *Bull* operators at the Board. On Friday and Saturday prices were turned on most of the list, though the demand for New-York Central continued firm, and the decline moderate, against a considerable supply of new certificates thrown upon the Street, with the odor, it is said, of salt water, and at all events bearing a well-known transatlantic name—that of a heavy speculation in American Stocks—while on the Western shares, more disposition was shown, both to realize handsome profits and to sell on new contracts for a further decline. Of the 6¼ ₱ cent. rise on Galena for the fortnight, about 1¼ ₱ cent. was lost at the close of the week. And of a like rise on Rock Island, about 2 ₱ cent. from the extreme figure was conceded. Michigan Central after touching 48 fell back to 46@46¼ ₱ cent. In Michigan Guaranteed the excitement was kept up through the week to the close of the Street dealings. On Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock—no regular afternoon session of the Brokers being had—and prices were at every intermediate fraction between 24@26 in the same half hour. The new *short* contracts in the Stock were rapidly multiplied on Friday, and again on Saturday, on the telegraphic reports of the *strike* among the laborers on the Road at Laporte, Indiana, and more stock was sold to deliver within five or ten days, on the calculation that this or similar difficulties are to continue, than has been held at the contest of all the Brokers for some weeks past. We have reason to believe that these difficulties will *not* continue, and that the cash bids for the stock on Saturday afternoon were by parties likely to know the probable issue of the wholly temporary difficulty. There was perhaps more feeling evinced on the subject because of the heavy delliveries understood to be falling due early this week on contracts made a fortnight or three weeks since at lower figures. The large additional advance on Pacific Mail shares was scarcely resisted at the close of the week, and stock left off about 86 ₱ cent. Panama shares, after touching 118 ₱ cent., sold at 117½ ₱ cent. The general Share market left off unsettled.

In State and Federal Securities the market improved, especially toward the end of the week, after several defaults on the *Bear* account had thrown some of the prominent buyers for Western account out of their contracts in Missouri, &c. The Federal fives of 1874, on a few small sales, advanced to 103¼, but subsequently fell back to 103 per cent. Tennessee's rose 2 per cent., and Missouri's 1¾ per cent. In Railway Bonds, there was a decline on 5@8 per cent., on the later mortgages of the Erie Company, the Fourth line being done as low as 35 per cent. on some orders from abroad. The earlier mortgages were also less firm, though no considerable parcels were put upon the market. Nothing new has transpired in the affairs of the Company, except the announcement by the *Africa* that a deputation from the English parties, in interest, is likely to be sent to this country to confer with the managers of the property, and its American holders. There seems to be little or no confidence felt that any thing effectual can be done by the old Board, beyond leaving the whole affairs of the Company, steady, under the receivership, until the general meeting of the Stockholders early in October—the second Tuesday, we believe.

The August traffic on the Cleveland and Toledo Road was $62,645, against $60,889 same month last year. The freight business was the heaviest of any August since the opening of the line. The Buffalo and Corning Road earned $45,835, against $44,746 same month last year. In reference to the Roads leading across the rich prairie country of Illinois into Chicago, the following from the Chicago *Times* of Sept. 2 is encouraging:

"The prospect of the Fall business is extremely encouraging, and we cannot doubt that the next three months will be marked by all those features which indicate a return to the best days of Chicago. The receipts of grain, which have so largely increased during August, will continue to be large until cold weather. Exchange on New York will be easy and at a low figure. Money will be abundant, and will circulate briskly; and we will be prepared to begin the year 1860 with high hopes and bright anticipations. Exchange on the Eastern cities is selling today at 1@1½ ₱ cent. Gold is quoted at 1 ₱ cent."

And from *Wells' Commercial Express* of the same city, we copy the following:

The impression has been created by those journals inimical to the railroad interest in the Northwest, and interested in maintaining the depression in Stocks, that the Wheat crop would not move, that farmers would hoard, and other similar and silly declarations and conclusions. If the Northwest was ever in a condition to be willing to render its resources available it is so now, and no disposition to the contrary is yet evinced in any tangible form. The Wheat, Oats, Barley and Rye crops are all moving, and apparently as fast as they are prepared for market, and as freely as the condition of the country will allow. Take for example the receipts of Wheat for August in three successive years:

	1857.	1858.	1859.
First week	40 617	54 745	13,268
Second week	109 659	101,057	148,885
Third week	192 876	208,374	193,407
Fourth week	510,469	404,783	421,745
Total	844 821	768 959	777,275

It should be remembered that almost the whole receipts of Wheat this month are from the new crop, in previous years a fair share of the August arrivals was the dropings of the old crop, still left in the country.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS

BANKS.	Loans. Aug. 27.	Loans. Aug. 20.	Specie. Aug. 27.	Specie. Aug. 20.
Citizens' Bank	$4 742 661	$4,649,763	$3 494 757	3,620,725
Canal Bank	1 917 079	1 824,388	1,397 417	1,411,483
Louisiana	2,310 711	2 326,382	3 217 776	2,127,603
Louisiana State	4,97 7,544	3,886,125	2 836 751	3,256,679
Mech. & Trad's	859,310	854,649	543 875	557,047
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1 575,706	1,383,183	469 063	489,606
Southern Bank	295,126	329 126	542,699	466,459
Union Bank	1,202 948	1,161,777	369,846	419,516
Merchants' Bank	612,734	666,188	299 393	181,020
Crescent City	875,572	969,163	257 891	223,045
Bank of America	930,164	920,380	495 200	455,312
Total	19,505,227	19 950,144	12 924,930	13,214,396
	Increase...$655,053		Increase...$289 394	

BANKS.	Circulation. Aug. 27.	Circulation. Aug. 20.	Deposits. Aug. 27.	Deposits. Aug. 20.
Citizens' Bank	3,379,810	3,427,055	4,070,910	4,076,656
Canal Bank	967 580	983,130	839,118	919,403
Louisiana	814,324	809,873	3,350,971	3,274,444
Louisiana State	2,127,440	2,181,600	4,559,816	4,656 847
Mech. & Traders'	332,845	236 895	650,492	655,057
Bk. of N. Orleans	551,150	557,665	735,047	746,628
Southern Bank	209 145	212,740	292,946	307,094
Union Bank	482,625	459,980	860,418	931,062
Merchants' Bank	371 020	370,715	529,795	479,279
Crescent City	230,000	234 555	275 238	345,857
Bank of America	220,850	219,420	938 014	891,793
Total	9,688 919	9,823 059	17,101,260	17,285,501
	Decrease...$134,919		Decrease...$184,141	

BANKS.	Exchange. Aug. 27.	Exchange. Aug. 20.	Due Diem. Aug. 27.	Due Diem. Aug. 20.
Citizens' Bank	440,607	443,380	336 948	311,664
Canal Bank	152,106	173 290	89,910	134,566
Louisiana	117,303	100 142	358 561	382,296
Louisiana State	350,020	311 897	559 004	537,884
Mech. and Trad.	195 494	236,770	24,242	20,230
B'k of N. Orleans	113,369	150,248	109 101	84,861
Southern Bank	571 977	626,310		
Union Bank	174,835	161,833	228,286	252 134
Merchants' Bank	96,469	160,609	44,876	38,607
Crescent City	58 730	75,230	16 429	15,960
Bank of America	21,254	21 254	10 730	14,191
Total	2,441 899	2,421,961	1,768,103	1,802 945
	Decrease...$40,062		Decrease...$14,842	

The following report of the Coal Trade for the week and and season is from the Pottsville *Miner's Journal*, of Saturday. That paper remarks that the Railroad lost considerably in consequence of a turn-out among the coal heavers at Port Richmond, which has continued during the week, and the Canal gained to some extent from the same cause.

TRADE IN COAL—WEEK AND SEASON.

	1858. Week	1858. Total	1859. Week	1859. Total.
Schuylkill Railroad	31,907	1,012 543	27 214	1,127,573
Schuylkill Canal	41,169	721,142	41 670	713,980
Lehigh Valley Railroad	8 764	320,374	10 630	387 770
Lehigh Valley Canal	20 986	496,897	23,549	617 144
Scranton South	11 478	237,723	14 969	388 339
Scranton North	3 475	91,415	4 304	130 055
Penn. Coal Co	20,702	377 080	22 621	448 41
Delaware and Hud. Co.	14,576	194,610	20 385	342,738
Wyoming Canal, South			11 696	242,702
Wyoming Canal, North			4,376	30,296
Shamokin Region	3 599	62 248	4,621	96,692
Total Anthracite	174,956	3,686,292	177,652	4,594 487
Lykens Valley Coal Co.	1,989	43 635	2,041	29,980
Short Mountain Co	1 576	29,349	2 031	32,879
Trevorton Coal	3,425	64 834	1 968	80,926
Broad Top	2,056	62 271	2,858	80,264
Semi-Anthracite & Bit	7,996	197 479	8,971	225,748
Add Anthracite	174 886	3,766 292	177,052	4 594,487
Total	182 881	3,883,718	185,979	4,820,236

The Albany *Statesman*, of Saturday, reports that:

"The receipts at tide-water of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, for the fourth week of August, in 1858 and 1859, have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1858	84,400	159,400	323,800	2 100
1859	7,300	20,800	74,100	11,700
Decrease,	77,100	138,600	249,700	9,600

The aggregate of the receipts of the above articles so far for the years 1858 and 1859 have been

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1858	1 040,400	5,220,800	3 187,500	394,100
1859	211,500	728,400	1,596,700	162,400
Decrease	828 900	4,492,400	1,590,800	232,100

Reducing the wheat to flour, the deficiency in the receipts of 1859 is equal to 1,727,380 bbls. flour.

The receipts at tide water of the principal articles of produce, from the opening of the Canals to and including the 31st ult., have been as follows:

	1857.	1858.	1859.
Canal opened	May 1.	April 25.	April 15.
Flour, bbls	209 100	1 040,400	211,500
Wheat, bush	1,569 800	5,220,800	728,400
Corn, bush	3,319,500	3,187,600	1,596,700
Barley, bush	136,000	394,100	162,000
Rye, bush	106,400	287,500	107,500
Oats, bush	1,521 500	2,638,800	1,596,700
Pork, bbls	10,335	20,642	36,854
Beef, bbls	2,910	6,869	14,000
Cheese, lbs	140,200	177,000	192 100
Butter, lbs	134 400	145,900	242,900
Lard, lbs	523 000	2 648,300	3,030 400
Bacon, lbs	1,942,800	2,966,200	1,763,000
Wool, lbs	1 258,900	1,966,000	1,643,400

The Erie Company.

From the Evening Post.

There is an important fact, bearing upon the several interests in the Erie Railroad property, which, in the various suggestions through the press for reorganizing the Company, has been but slightly adverted to, and it is believed is not known to the majority of claimants or to the public generally.

It is that the sinking fund bonds become due, in accordance with their tenor, nearly two years since, a circumstance which would seem to entitle them to some precedence. Thus reads the bond:

"And the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, for and in consideration of the moneys received from the purchasers of the present issue of bonds, hereby engage that they will pay monthly into the United States Trust Company thirty five thousand dollars, commencing on the first day of March next, said monthly payments and the interest accruing on the bonds purchased to be invested by said Trust Company in the bonds of the present issue as long as they can be procured at or under par."

* * *

And again:

"It is further agreed by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company that if default shall be made by them in any of the said monthly payments of thirty-five thousand dollars, or in the payment of any of the interest warrants for the space of *twenty* days after such payments have become due and payable, that then and in such case the principal sum secured by this bond, and all interest accrued thereon, *shall immediately become due* and payable by said Company."

These were the stipulations which gave value to the loan at the time of its negotiation, and defined positive rights which the recent management seemed entirely to ignore. The interest warrants of Aug. 1, 1857, were the last which were paid on presentation. Fifteen days thereafter the questionable fourth-mortgage scheme was arranged, and on the 1st of the following month the Company defaulted in payment of the Sinking Fund to the United States Trust Company. Twenty days after which, the principal and accrued interest became due. Who, however, could know of that fact? Certainly not the confiding holder on the other side of the water. For five months it was left to the suspicious to find it out the best way he could, the Trust Company—the appointee in behalf of the bondholders' interest—conceiving their whole duty to be the retiring of the bonds on the receipt of the monthly payments.

Individual interest may bias the judgment, and all the proceedings may be correct; but one thing is certain, if the real can be so closely imitated, it is useless to mourn over pinchbeck, for Peter Funks have grown grand, and good faith needs a new definition.

SINKING FUND BONDS.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Sept. 3.

FLOUR steady; demand moderate; sales 800 bbls., at $3 75 for old Upper Lake; $4 75 for new extra Spring Illinois, $4 50@$4 62½ for extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio, and $5@$5 75 for double extra. WHEAT—New Chicago Spring less firm; sales 8 500 bushels, to arrive, at 80c.; red Winter Ohio dull, and 1c. lower; sales 2 400 bushels at 99c.; white also dull and drooping; sales 5,000 bushels in lots, at $1 10. CORN steady; sales 18 000 bush. No. 1, free on board, at 69c. Other grains dull; no sales. WHISKY nominal, at 24½c. CANAL FREIGHTS, 9c, on Corn: 10c. on Wheat; and 35c. on Flour, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—To-day: 6,000 bbls. Flour; 48 000 bushels Wheat; 700 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—300 bbls. Flour; 26,000 bushels Wheat; 30,000 bushels Corn; 7,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Sept. 3—6 P. M.

FLOUR in moderate demand, chiefly for the interior trade, and market on choice grades unchanged; sales 600 bbls., including 200 bbls. extra Ohio, at $4 75, and double extra Oswego, at $6 50. WHEAT in good demand for city milling; sales 10,000 bushels at 85¾c., for new Chicago Spring, including 3,000 bushels Milwaukie Club, to arrive, on private terms. CORN in demand, but scarce and held firmly; no sales. OATS quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS steady, at 25c. on Flour; 7c. on Wheat; and 6½c. on Corn, to New-York. Receipts by Lake unimportant. *Canal Exports*—7,700 bushels Wheat: 11,700 bushels Corn.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, Sept. 3—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT—A declining tendency. CORN declined 2c.@3c. BARLEY and OATS unchanged. PEAS, 60c.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Sept. 3—6 P. M.

FLOUR active. WHEAT quiet; Spring 75¼c. CORN quiet. OATS dull. *Receipts to-day*—4,700 bbls. Flour; 99,000 bushels Wheat; 14,500 bushels Corn; 17,000 bushels Oats. *Shipments to-day*—5,000 bbls. Flour; 44,000 bushels Wheat; 29,000 bushels Corn: 19,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Sept. 3.

FLOUR unchanged, and selling at $4 50@$4 60. GRAIN unchanged. WHISKY steady, at 23c. PROVISIONS are held more firmly. BACON, shoulders, 7¼c; do. sides, 9¾c.@9¾c. asked. MESS PORK selling at $14.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 3.

FLOUR declining; old Superfine selling at $4 50; new $5 25. WHEAT dull; sales 3,000 bushels; red $1 19; white $1 25@$1 28. CORN firm; sales 5,000 bushels; yellow 79c.@80c. WH

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2484 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

OUR MUNICIPAL HORIZON.

"HUACAS" OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

Immense Caïriqui Diggings in the Graves of Municipal Law and Justice.

FRAUD, FORGERY AND COLLUSIVE RAPINE.

It will be remembered that during the earlier months of the present year, when the tax levy for 1859 was before the Legislature for consideration, we urgently called public attention to the fact that appropriations *were* demanded for the settlement of over one hundred judgments obtained against the City during the preceding twelve months. We called attention to the fact that while a private claimant against a private party may spend months and even years in having his case reached on the calendar; and still more months and years before trial, adjudication and judgment on the matter of a simple debt,—all the delays of the law appeared to vanish when the City Treasury was concerned; the Courts worked by steam at a high-pressure rate; and as if the mere formal machinery of law could not plunder the City fast enough, whole masses of cases were referred to private Referees, who, in nine hundred and ninety nine out of every thousand cases brought before them, gave judgment for the plaintiff's full demand and costs, with interest and other charges adjusted on the most liberal scale. We showed that these Referees were the same men who in other cases invariably appeared as counsel against the City. We showed that the law gave no license for the reference of such cases to this species of secret arbitrament.

THE STREET COMMISSIONER'S EARNEST CRY AND PRAYER.

We now wish—extracting our facts from a Report furnished by the Street Commissioner to the Common Council—to give a few more specimens of how the City is "defended," and the kinds of claims which are allowed against it. This revelation will be one of the most astounding, when completed, ever laid before the intelligent inhabitants of a City pretending to civilized Government. It is one mass of fraud and robbery from A to Z; there is fraud in every step of it; every transaction reeks with official collusion or neglect.

LITTLE HUACAS WITHOUT HEADSTONES.

We pick up the cases at random, and the first dive into the rotten pool brings up again the notorious JOHN PETTIGREW with another judgment for $972 61. It is not a large amount for "J. P.," but let us examine its surroundings. JOHN PETTIGREW made a contract with the City for work on Eighty-fourth-street, and this contract had a special provision that in case the contractor did not finish his work within the time agreed upon, the wages paid to the Inspector on said work for the over-time should be *deducted out of the contractor's payment*. This provision was printed in big type on the face of the contract, and on the completion thereof, long after the time agreed upon, the sum of $718 50 was retained for Inspection's fees out of the money paid by the Comptroller, and PETTIGREW receipted on these terms in 1854. In 1858, however, having a proper Corporation Counsel, who pays no attention to such minor faults or flaws as forgery, invalidity, utter fraud, &c., Mr. JOHN PETTIGREW brings a suit for $234 11 more than his original claim! The Corporation Counsel never bothers his learned head to ask the Street Department for information, and JOHN PETTIGREW gets judgment by default for $972 11. It is not much for "J. P.," but this operation shows the exact art to which this plunder has been reduced.

IMAGE DIGGINGS NEAR THE SURFACE—GOLD PLENTIFUL.

Let us now take the case of RICHARD AUSTIN, who recovers judgments in the Marine Court for $526 93, as Inspector on One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, during certain months in 1857 and 1858. The Street Department gave *proof* to the Corporation Counsel that in this case the job which the man claimed to be inspecting was finished three months before the time covered by the greater part of the claim! Out of what avail? The claim was divided into three parts, and all three brought into the Marine Court on the same day; and judgment in all three cases—substantially the same claim though prosecuted in two parts by men acting as assignees—was given on the same day; and no witness was called from the Street Department to rebut or resist the plaintiff! The Marine Court had no real jurisdiction in this case, but what cared the Corporation Counsel.

IMAGES WORKED OUT EVERY POP—IMMENSE ZEAL OF THE MINERS.

CHARLES BOYD was allowed to obtain judgment for $369 48, although the Corporation Counsel had proof, which of course he never made use of, from the Street Department, that the work which the man claimed to be inspecting was finished and wholly *done* work just one month before the time at which BOYD alleged he began his inspection! The fellow never could have *seen* the work which he claimed and has obtained pay for doing.

ILLUSTRIOUS NAMES AMONGST THE HUACA SEARCHERS.

We next come to some cases in which the famous THADDEUS FARLEY is mixed up, in which two men, named PETER BANTA and RICHARD FLANAGAN, recover judgments for over $1,700, in a case where the total amount of work which they are paid this sum "for inspecting," was never alleged to have exceeded the value of $560! The Street Department put proof in the hands of the Corporation Counsel that these men claimed to have been employed as inspectors of work which had not been even *thought* of until many months afterwards; it proved that there was no authority in law to justify CHARLES DEVLIN in their appointment; and it could probably have proved many other things, had it ever been called into Court; but *it never was!* BANTA divided his claim into two parts so as to bring it under the action of the Marine Court; and FLANAGAN got judgment for $924 79, though the Street Department offered to prove that he had been "regularly dismissed," even on his own showing, *before* the origination of this claim, and that he had been *paid in full and had receipted in full up to the last hour of his actual service!*

AN ASSIGNEE-DIGGER APPEARS IN AN ORIGINAL CHARACTER.

MATTHEW FULLAM, who often appears as an "Assignee" of other imaginary claims, puts in a little claim of his own for $200 as Inspector, and gets it allowed, and gets judgment, although the Street Department gave proof to the good natured Corporation Counsel that MATTHEW FULLAM never was appointed and never *did* work—at least, none that any one in the City Government could discover. The case was never disputed, and FULLAM got judgment as a very modest man.

IMAGES CONTINUE ABUNDANT—EVERY LEGAL SPADE DRAWS A METALLIC ECHO.

MICHAEL KELLY divides a claim for $325 18 into two parts, and sues for both in his own name, in the same Court, and gets judgment in the Marine Court (in open violation of law,) for *both!* He claimed to be Inspector on a contract where no *contract existed*; where no *work had ever been done*; where, in the words of the Street Department, there was "no possibility that his claim could be legal!" How did this case go against the City? Was it defended? Were any of the others defended? This only we do know, in this and all other cases; that no witness from the Street Department—the only Department having cognizance of the cases—was ever called by the Corporation Counsel.

BARNEY (NOT BARNEY DONNELLY) PLAYS A SMALL TRUMP.

BERNARD MCFARLIN divided his neat little Inspector claim for $855 27 into four parts, in order to bring it more conveniently, we suppose, within the action of the Marine Court. The Street Department offered to prove that for at least $316 27 of this claim there was no *shadow* of foundation:—but, pooh! the Street Department was never asked. BARNEY MCFARLIN got paid; and so also did WM. MALONEY, who divided a swag of $416 into two parts, and got judgment for both, with proper consideration for his eminent political services. Two other men also got judgment for the *same work* as MALONEY, and for the *same time* —J. LAMBDEN and J. L. TAYLOR; but whether any work was ever done, or any contract ever made, or any ordinance ever passed, or any appointment ever given, the official mind hath not yet been able to discover! Certain it is, that only *one* of the three claimants could have been entitled to pay; and yet, all three got judgment, one after another; or rather, two got judgment, while TAYLOR (probably the proper man,) was paid in regular course by the old Comptroller. The game goes bravely on.

"CHIRIQUI" IS AN IMMENSE COUNTRY—NO END TO ITS RICHES.

MIKE O'BRIEN and a man called MCMURRAY both obtained judgment for work said to have been done *on the same street and for the same time*. Now it is likely that neither had any claim; but it is *certain* that both could not have legal claims. The Street Department said so, and offered to PROVE so. The Corporation Counsel kept steadily on, never minding anything except the necessity of carrying out his original contract; and so our friend MIKE got judgment for his claim, as also did the man called MCMURRAY. In the same neighborhood, and supplied with legal water power, one DAVID CARGILL worked a little placer in the Marine Court, which gave him $309 50 in two suits. It was offered in evidence by the Street Commissioner that a man called MOSES SMITH had *done* this work, and had been *paid* for this work; but, of course, that made not the least difference! The claim of CARGILL was not contested, and he walked off with his booty, blessing God and the Corporation Counsel. In just the same way, from a dry-digging, the lucky Mr. MOSES A. PIERCE recovered $269 02 for work which he had never been "officially heard of" in connection with! Two other men, equally unknown, named "J. WATSON" and "CHARLES MCCARTY," also recovered judgment for the same work, or alleged work, on the same contract, or alleged contract, and for the same time, or alleged time! No evidence was called on behalf of the City against PIERCE, and, we suppose, he found it so easy that he will be likely to "try it again."

ALL SORTS OF PEOPLE DIG; AND THE DEVLIN DIGGERS ARE AT THE HEAD OF THE RUCK.

DAVID CUNNINGHAM recovered judgment as Inspector appointed under the Street Department, although the Corporation Counsel knew that the man's very *name* had never been heard of in connection with the place alleged; and also knew that there were two *other* men paid for the work, or at least claimants for pay on the work, and that not more than *one* man could possibly be legally entitled to pay. It made no difference of course, to BOERUM; who also allowed one Mr. JOAN W. HEALY to recover judgment *by default* for a contract which *never existed*, and for work which had *never been done!* The Corporation Counsel KNEW THESE FACTS, and yet he never even appeared in Court to defend the case. TOM MEEHER also recovered judgment, although the Street Commissioner offered to prove in precise words that "he had no just claim." It seems the justice or injustice had nothing to say to it. *Vive la bagatelle* and pass the claret round! A very industrious miner named PAT H. KELLY, also worked one claim in three profitable Marine Court gulches, to the total tune of $506 19; and this on a street where the work he claimed to have inspected had not *commenced at the time he obtained judgment!* JOHN MOUNTJOY (same famous in municipal history) also obtained judgment for the same work for the *whole time which Kelly claimed and recovered for*. The Corporation Counsel had these FACTS PLACED UNDER HIS NOSE; but the "operation" in this claim was not contested. "Let the City pay!" By the same token, the name of MOUNTJOY strikes us as having been heard in some odd Charles-Devlin associations. CAN MAYOR TIEMANN throw no light upon it? Or is this MOUNTJOY the brother of the other?

SUNNY WEATHER, AND SPADES SHARP AT THE GRAVEYARDS.

HENRY WHET was allowed to get judgment by default, for work which he never did. The Corporation Counsel had the means of resistance, but deliberately let the matter go *by default* against his unfortunate clientage—the tax payers. It is a common story. One JOHN O'DELL also recovered judgment for $960, where the Courts had decided point-blank that two other men were entitled, in different shares, to the appointment which O'DELL claimed and got paid for. CLARK, under an order of Court, had been declared legal Inspector on O'DELL's work for part of the time, and a man, called HAYS, for the balance. The City bled heavily on this whole job, but who cares for the City? Certainly not the Corporation Counsel, who allows her causes to go *by default in Court*—or, what is still worse, by the Star-Chamber decision of a private Referee. In a little out-of-the-way corner we light upon one HENRY C. HOPE, who gets judgment by default for $316 66; and WM. COOPER still more lucky, is allowed no less than $646 60 by that excellent standing referee or counsel against the City Mr. M. H. BARWISE, who appears to have overlooked the fact that both HENRY C. HOPE aforesaid, and a man called CORACK had both *recovered judgments* for the same alleged inspection work on the same street and for the same time; while not more than *one* of these could by any color of law have been entitled to remuneration! Everywhere we find little and big images with the same sinister features. For instance, in just the same way, Referee M. R. BARWISE gives judgment for CHARLIE MCCARTY (this is CHARLIE's second pop at the Treasury) for $671 15, on work which CHARLIE *never did* and never was *appointed* to do, and never made *report* of, and never was *heard* of in connection with! The excellent Referee overlooked the fact that Messrs. MOSES A PIERCE and J WATSON had both recovered judgments on the *same work for the same time*; and no one knows to this day whether any such work as they claim for, and recover for, was ever thought of! CHARLIE MCCARTY was all right, we know, with CHARLES DEVLIN, and certainly was entitled to reward for his electioneering abilities in behalf of his great political master.

THE WORK GOES ON AND THE PROFITS COME TUMBLING IN.

JIM DUNNING was allowed to run off with $370 68 for inspecting work on a street *where no work was in progress!* The Corporation Counsel knew this; but could a man so kind-hearted stand between a poor creature like DUNNING and a beggarly $370 from our plethoric civic Treasury? In just the same way MR. WM. H. GRAY was allowed to obtain judgment *by default* for supposed services in connection with a Department which never knew him, and which the Corporation Counsel *knew* never knew him. That one MR. O'DELL had recovered judgment on the same suppositious work for the *same time* claimed by BILL GRAY, will rather heighten the joke than otherwise in the eyes of all right-thinking people! It was a case in which judgment *by default was necessary*; as the least breath of contest would have knocked BILL GRAY and his claim into a cocked hat!

GENERAL SUMMARY UP TO DATE.

Now in the foregoing cases, it must be confessed that the Corporation Counsel received but poor aid and comfort from the Street Commissioners, COOPER and SMITH. The law makes it imperative on the Corporation Counsel to go through the "form," if nothing more, of applying for information to the proper department when he has been served with notice of an action against the "Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty." It may be objected to a majority of the claims that CHARLES DEVLIN is himself an untried criminal of the greatest magnitude. It may be thought, therefore, that men claiming to act, either under his authority or under that of a department he which, under a previous administration, vast frauds and defalcations had been committed, would have their claims investigated with no common scrutiny. On this point we call renewed attention to the following summary of claims against the City for alleged services as Street Inspectors, "in which no call upon the Street Department for any defence in behalf of the City was ever made by the Law Department."

GOLD NOT BURIED BUT LYING LOOSE ON THE SURFACE.

CHARLES DENOULIN got judgment in this way, without any questions asked, for $449, as Inspector on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, from the 16th of September, 1856. Now the contract for the work was not made until the 12th of JANUARY, 1857, *just four months after*; and three other men, HOPE, COOPER and CORACK all recovered judgment on the same street. In the same way, WM. H. BLAUVELT recovers judgment for $209 *by default* on a street for inspecting, which one JAMES MCKIM and JOHN N. MINER had also made claims and received payment. JOHN N. MINER had produced his appointment and proved work and service; and if the case had been even held up to the light, much less examined, BLAUVELT must have been nonsuited. This was *guarded against by allowing judgment* to go against the City "by default," in these cases. GILBERT W. OLIVER divided a claim of $427 70 into three parts, and recovered judgment *for all*—in flagrant violation of Marine Court law. No such man was ever *heard of* by the Street Department, and his claim, if contested, *could not possibly have been allowed*. It was not contested, nor do we know whether the Corporation Counsel even went through the form of appearing. All is darkness and mystery in the management of these cases. A man called OSCAR A. CLARK also gets three Marine Court judgments for $315 49, but evidently does not KNOW *what street* he should claim to have been Inspector on. For one part of his claim he mentions one street, for another part another, and for another part of his claim no street at all! Judgment is here again allowed to go against the City by default, and CLARK, we may suppose, takes cabin passage, home in the first steamer. PAT CONNELL also says he was an Inspector appointed by CHARLES DEVLIN, but does not know what *street* he should claim to have inspected! He therefore leaves the matter as open question, and bags the $346 18, which the Corporation Counsel helps him to walk off with. WALTER L. CARSON, in exactly the same way, (a friend of C. DEVLIN,) forgets any street he was appointed on, but throws $318 24 over his shoulders, and trots merrily away. Our City Treasury is a bounteous mother, and would appear to have nipples for every size of mouth. She yields blood when the milk is deficient.

TERMS, CAMP EQUIPAGE AND BAGGAGE VERY SIMPLE.

JACK CUTTER is in a like predicament with the three or four last named hard cases. He says DEVLIN appointed him, but he has two claims for $318 13, in the *first* of which he forgets to locate the street of his supposed service. In the second case, he says Fifty-seventh-street on a venture, but it is proved that two other men (WM. MCFERDON and NATHAN KAVANAGH) have been *proved* to be employed on this street, and have been *paid for the work*. Not a bit of differences, however; JACK CUTTER cuts off with his plunder and the Corporation Counsel asks no troublesome questions, either of him or the Street Department. So, also, Mr. GILBERT DODGE claims and is allowed $135 57 as Inspector on Fifty-fifth street, and this shows the inconvenience of *locating* claims; for ALBERT S BANTA recovered judgment for $309 13 for inspecting the same work; and THEODOR SEABAGAN—(good for Terry)—got judgment for $342 87 for inspecting the same work; and HENRY WEST got judgment for $209 for inspecting the same wonderful job. And the cream of the joke is that *not one of these had any work to inspect*, inasmuch as during the whole united times of alleged service not $100 WORTH OF WORK HAD BEEN DONE BY THE CONTRACTOR! With what an exquisite perception of the ludicrous our Corporation Counsel must have chuckled while he was allowing all these cases to go by practical and legal default! The very celebrated Mr. JACK HOGAN got $146, and no questions asked, for inspecting work where there was no *work in progress*, and for a period after his appointment had been formally revoked! He was one of the few who ever *had* an appointment, and its revocation did not injure him in friendly RICHARD's eyes. It should have been stated earlier that the appointment of Inspector clearly stipulates on its face that the holder "*shall only be entitled to pay for those days on which he is actually employed and the work in progress!*" The Corporation Counsel, however, would not like to press this objection against a friend of Mr. CHARLES DEVLIN or CHARLES DEVLIN's master.

THE JUDGMENT PICK-AXE CONTINUES TO TURN UP NUGGETS.

ALBERT S. BANTA is weak enough to locate his work on a street, but wisely avoids giving any *time* of the alleged services. The result is, that three other men are proved, (by judgment) to have been actively employed inspecting the same happy paving-stones, curb and gutter, and so forth; but as BANTA gives no time—and the Corporation Counsel, good soul, never asks him—it is impossible to assert that BANTA may not have been inspecting the location of Fifty-fifth-street at some period anterior to the War of 1812. It must have been this consideration—for there certainly was no other—which induced the Corporation Counsel to let BANTA obtain judgment in this case without question. BANTA gets $300 by dividing his claim into three parts. *Vive ci vole, Banta.* So, also, one R. G. HUNT claims to have inspected work which did not commence until *four months after the commencement of his claim!* Moreover, the ordinance gave no power for his appointment, or for the appointment of any Inspector, and without this power from the Common Council he *could have* no claim. But who's afraid—who cares! Evidently not Mr. RICHARD BUSTARD, who probably thinks the City in luck that so decent a man with so decent a name should be content with a modest $492. This claim, like all the others, is *utterly without foundation*, and could not have stood for a moment in open Court. They are all tarred with one feather, and that feather is——no matter what.

DAN LYNN DOES A BIG THING NICELY.

And now comes a name our soul delights in; and when the public learn that DANIEL LYNN condescended to let them off *last time* with $234 19 as Inspector on some suppositious work which he wisely declines to locate on *any* street,—we think the public, if a just public, will admire DAN's moderation. Of course, he claims to have been appointed by CHARLES DEVLIN; but now comes an awkward fact: In his last claim he says, "for one hundred and sixteen days' services as Inspector (to street given) before the 1st of March, 1858." But it appears that DANIEL has already recovered judgment for $453 98 for services up to the 1st March, 1858, as Inspector on Fifty-sixth-street, from Fourth-avenue to the River. This forces us to the conclusion that he must either have got judgment *twice over*, for the 116 days prior to 1st March, 1858, or that he was appointed Inspector and drawing pay as such for inspecting two streets at the same time—which is illegal. By the way, that recalls how DAN had his year's pay inserted in small figures in the month y pay-roll of his district, when he was a policeman, for the year during which he was suspended and awaiting trial for his alleged share in the murder of BILL POOLE. That was a very smart thing, but these two actions on the same ground, and for the same time, quite leave it in the shade. We think such a man deserves the confidence of his friends, and rejoice that the Corporation Counsel did not disturb him.

CHARLEY MOORE said he was a friend of CHARLEY DEVLIN and wanted $316. He cleverly abstained from stating the street he did not so service on as Inspector, and the Corporation Counsel (admiring his reserve) declined to question him. Judgment was had for CHARLEY MOORE *by default*. JIM MCLAUGHLIN, in the same way, a friend of CHARLES DEVLIN, could not bother his head with discovering a street that had a contract on it; he simply said he wanted $162, and BOERUM let him have it *by default*. DAVE MCKEIDE was exactly in the same fix and wanted $155 84 badly; he slept in CHARLEY DEVLIN's bosom, and BOERUM hadn't a word to say against his getting what he wanted; judgment went against the City again *by default*. JIM NEARY also had a hankering for $216 and swore he was DEVLIN's friend to get it. Glorious RICARDO asked no other proof, not even the name of the street, nor the exact time, but allowed judgment again to go against his unsuspecting client, the City, *by default!* One DENNISON PARKS, another appointee of DEVLIN, had a hungrier maw, but he also appears to have had some scruples about saying (much less swearing) that he *worked anywhere!* "Take it," said the Corporation Counsel generously; "my client is rich, and so another judgment, *by default* won't hurt her. I always drink champagne. Mr. PARKS, when myself and TOM CARROLL and MERWIN SEAMAN go to an early (or late) dinner at DELMONICO's."

THE CITY HUACAS CONTINUE INEXHAUSTIBLE.

But perhaps of all these men, as appears by the official records, one of the nicest must have been JIM NELSON, who seizes $283 73 in two Marine Court packages, for services as inspector on a contract never confirmed by the Common Council, and on which no work was ever *even pretended to be done!* Before this, moreover, he had recovered another judgment for $254 87 on the same no-contract and no-work, and for part of the time again claimed in his second judgment. He thus gets paid *twice over for doing nothing* where there was nothing to be done—a total of $538 60. Great as NELSON is, however, he can hardly, on second thoughts, be fairly said to exceed another patriot called JOHN E. O'TOOLE, who pays $350 52 (observe the minute *accuracy* of cents in these cases,) for work on which, and for the same time, DANIEL, MCGINN and JACK P. MCGINN also recovered judgments, amounting to $364 60; while the real and only legal inspector on the work, one WM. TEVAN, sent in his regular bills for the work and was regularly paid—thus making the inspection fees four deep on this happy and highly-inspected contract. ISAAC ROBINSON rubs himself down with $463 08, divided into three claims, for inspecting a contract where there was no contract nor any kind of work in progress to be inspected! He also could plead that he was a *protégé* of DEVLIN, and so the Corporation Counsel abstained from asking any embarrassing questions. ROBERT SIMONTON does not locate his little *huaca*, or Indian grave with its golden images, to the value of $208, but says he was "appointed by CHARLES DEVLIN." This seems to have been enough, for he, like all others, gets his request without trouble. JACOB T. SMITH piously asks for $163 50, but cannot afford for so small a sum either to give *alleged term of work or to specify the place*. MICHAEL TEVAN gets judgment for $301 56 for inspecting a contract, where the ordinance authorizing the work gave *no authority* to appoint an inspector. Another TEVAN—one DENNIS—got judgment for $181 67; (the TEVANS were in luck;) but no one knows, not even the Street Commissioner, much less the Corporation Counsel, whether DENNIS ever earned a sixpence of this money in any other way than by supporting a particular candidate for the Mayoralty. Mr. FRANCIS SLOCUM got judgment for $405 40 as inspector on Ninety-third-street, and so also on the same street and for the *same time* did the illustrious DANIEL CUNNINGHAM, the shooter-down in Howard-street of "Paudeen." SLOCUM and CUNNINGHAM couldn't both have been entitled to pay together; but the Corporation Counsel never argued the point, and judgment was given in both cases against the City.

GRAND DISEMBOWELMENT OF DEAD LAW AND JUSTICE.

MIKE SHERIDAN got judgment for $104—very small for a man of MIKE's muscle—for inspecting a street where *no contract was made, no work in progress*, and for which he had *no appointment*. But what difference does that make? "I generally drink my whisky hot, MIKE, with just a flavor of lemon-juice in it to make it real punch." SAM PERKINS was removed from an appointment he had, and sued the City for the time he was idle. He asked only $246 of the City, and of course our legal guardian had not the heart to refuse him. He might just as well have sued for $24,000, except that the percentages would then have been heavier. JACK SHEPPARD demanded and received judgment for inspecting work *where there was no work in progress*. JACK's historical name and fame were well vindicated in this transaction, and he doubtless once the Marine Court more profitable, with a suit against the City, and BOERUM as City counsel, than his great namesake found the highway between the "White Horse" of Piccadilly and Tyburn Heath. HERO comes up again the real, veritable JOHN MOUNTJOY, with a claim for $102 33 on *work* and for time for which he has ALREADY RECOVERED JUDGMENT TO THE AMOUNT OF $201 69! JOHN MOUNTJOY gets paid twice over, by judgment, for the same work; but then it is to his credit that when judgments are so easy he does not sue ten times in succession on the same claim, and double the amount each time! He might just as well. RICHARD BUSTARD is not the man to say him nay. One NICHOLAS BROWN gets judgment for $639 32 as inspector on work *not in progress* and from which, if it had been, he was *formally and legally discharged*. Mr. CHARLES GOLDEN gets a golden prize of $290 38 for work on a contract *which was not entered upon by the City for five months after the commencement of Mr. Chas. Golden's claim!* But GOLDEN succeeds, and lines his fob with the golden images. The Street Department never knew anything about this or any of the other foregoing claims until it saw the roll of awful judgments slowly extorted from the Law Department, and to which it was obliged to hunt up each particular case, in spite of the refusal of the Corporation Counsel to give the slightest information. But, pah! we grow sick of the subject.

GOLDEN CROCODILES AND LIZARDS, TIGERS, UNICORNS AND LIONS.

In concluding the present chapter on City-Legal rascality, we cannot do better than wind up with one sample of the way in which the Corporation Counsel does business, which will, we think, make the hair of every lawyer who sees it stand on end. We shall state it as simply and nakedly as possible:

One ROBT H LAMONT sues the City "as assignee for the sum of $1,475." He does not say *for whom he is assignee*, nor does he even state the *kind of supplies alleged to have been furnished, or work alleged to have been done* for which the claim is pretended to be made. No one knows for what he claims it, *and no one asks*; no one asks WHOM ASSIGNED HIM IT; who is the original claimant; what the original claimant claims for, nor anything about it. No answer is put in by the CORPORATION COUNSEL, and JUDGMENT COMES (of course) AGAINST THE CITY BY DEFAULT. So again, the case of JAMES B. BRADY might be cited, where judgment is given for $2,804 38 on a contract the total of which was $750 and on which $200 *worth of actual work has never been done*. In this case the Corporation Counsel was not inclined even to make a color of resistance, and asked *no information from the Street Department!* Another man recovers judgment for $3 114 45 for carpets, oil-cloths, and so forth—we mean Mr. WALTER R. HAVENS—although the Street Department was able to prove any moment when called upon that, even *on his own showing*, HAVENS was not entitled to more than $1,898 59! The Street Department was *never asked a word about it*; and here again the interests of the City—as in every other case—were sacrificed shamefully and wantonly by the legal officer solemnly sworn to protect our treasury!

FROM CALIFORNIA, VANCOUVER AND MEXICO.

Arrival of the Havana at New-Orleans.

$2,732,000 ON THE WAY TO NEW-YORK.

Mr. Buchanan's Ultimatum to the Juarez Government.

MOVEMENTS OF THE LIBERALS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sunday, Sept. 4.

The steamship *Havana* is below, with San Francisco dates of the 20th ultimo, and Mazatlan dates of the 1st inst.

The steamships *Sonora* and *Cortez* had over $1,200,000 in treasure, and 1 200 passengers, for New-York.

Business had improved at San Francisco. In the Provisions market there was an advancing tendency. Candles advanced ½c. Sugar firm, with sales of refined at 11½c.

HORACE GREELEY had addressed a large Pacific Railway meeting.

A British man-of-war had arrived at San Francisco from Vancouver's Island, supposed to have dispatches for England concerning the San Juan dispute.

The dates from Vancouver's Island are to the 13th ult.

Gen. HARNEY, on the 9th, ordered four companies of artillery from Fort Washington to reinforce Capt. PICKETT, who still occupied San Juan unmolested. Gen. H had forwarded dispatches to Washington in regard to the matter.

Gov. DOUGLASS had issued a protest against Gen. HARNEY's occupation of San Juan, and had sent a message to the Vancouver's Island Assembly declaring that British forces should be landed in San Juan.

There was a doubtful rumor that the British steamer *Satellite* had attacked the island and killed thirty Americans.

BOLTON and BARNUS' land claim is pronounced a forgery.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived at San Francisco, *Challenge* from New-York, and *Fanny Major* from Camden Island.

The consignees of the bark *Fanny Sperry* consider her lost, as she has not arrived.

THE NEWS FROM MEXICO.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 5—P. M.

The steamship *Habana* has arrived up, and we have the following Mexican intelligence:

The dates from Vera Cruz are to the 25th ult.

Mr. MCLANE returned to Vera Cruz on the 22d ult., and presented Mr. BUCHANAN's *ultimatum* to JUAREZ, demanding the immediate ratification of the treaty.

There is nothing important from the Capital.

Gen. DEGOLLADO had ordered the troops at Tampico and in its immediate neighborhood, to march to San Luis Potosi, which is to be the general rendezvous of the Liberals. He intends attacking the Capital in October.

All the Pacific Coast was in the peaceable possession of the Liberals.

Gen. VIDAURRI was organizing his forces at Neuvallon to march against the Indians and Americans.

PESQUEIRA had defeated the Indian depredators at Sonora after a severe battle.

Business at Mazatlan was good.

Tepic had been recaptured by the Revolutionists after considerable fighting.

Gen. MARQUEZ was about conducting three millions of dollars to San Blas from Guadalajara per the British war ship *Calypso*; but the Governor of San Blas had resolved to prevent its shipment unless the duties were paid, and a difficulty was apprehended.

Gen. COBENA had left Mazatlan with fifty men, to join the Liberal forces at Jalisco, and attack MARQUEZ at Guadalajara.

The Isthmus of Tehuantepec was quiet.

Arrival of Mr. McLane from Mexico.

MOBILE, Monday, Sept. 5.

The steam sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* arrived at noon to-day from Vera Cruz. Minister MCLANE was a passenger, and left for New-Orleans this afternoon.

Northern Mexico.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS—PRIESTS WANTED—NEW LAW OF MARRIAGE, &C., &C.

By an arrival at New-Orleans, of which telegraphic advices have already been received, we have dates from the Rio Grande to Aug. 11.

The news is unimportant.

Gen. MIGUEL BLANCO left Monterey on the 2d of July for the interior, with 450 riflemen, well mounted and armed, most of them with six shooters.

Also left for the seat of war, on the 2d inst., Chief of Division GUERRA, with a battery and munitions, guarded by a company of riflemen. How many pieces were in the battery is not stated.

The official paper of Zacatecas says that in consideration of the Anti-Catholic conduct of D. PABLO ESPINOSA, Bishop of Guadalajara, the Governor has instructed the Commissioners to the United States to bring with them Catholic priests of that country who can perform their duties without meddling with politics. This is only in case the curates now in town abandon their posts, as the Bishop has commanded; for the Government, Christian above all things, can never permit the people whom it governs to need spiritual aid.

In reference to this last difficulty a Zacatecas letter of July 18 says:

"We have nothing new—all is tranquil. The departure of the priests has caused neither heat nor cold; nearly everybody goes to mass at Guadalupe—[here the priests, we suppose, remained.] All that the clergy have done is to cause the people to love the little of the ill understood religion which they were thought to have."

Gen. VIDAURRI has ordered a scientific examination of the mountain of San Geronimo, in the State of New-Leon.

The State of Zacatecas has decreed, in imitation of the Federal Government, that civil marriages performed by the political chiefs of *partidos*, or presidents of municipalities (answering to our chief justices of counties and mayors of cities,) shall henceforth be considered valid.

In the same State, a considerable sum of money has been appropriated to the support of the clergy, who are forbid to charge for baptism, marriages and other similar offices.

Sundry influential citizens of Plymouth, who are not disposed to acquiesce in the site selected for the Pilgrim Monument, in the northern section of that town, have recently held private meetings with the view of erecting another monument on Burying Hill. It is proposed to build an "obelisk of rough granite two hundred and thirty-five feet high. It is suggested that the stones be quarried and shaped according to the craft of the engineer, and that each town in New-England be invited to present a block, paying all expenses from the quarry to the hill, and also to invite the churches throughout New-England, and sons of New-England throughout the United States, to do the same."

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH BRITON

Proceedings of the Conference at Zurich.

THE PRINCE OF WALES TO VISIT CANADA.

THE GREAT EASTERN TO GO TO PORTLAND.

Another Report Relative to the Condition of the Atlantic Telegraph.

MILITARY MATTERS IN FRANCE.

The Project for the Fortification of Amtwerp.

Modena and Tuscany Annexed to Piedmont.

The New Indian and Russian Loans.

FURTHER MARKET NEWS.

FASTNET POINT, Monday, Sept. 5.

The steamship *North Briton*, from Liverpool, at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 24th ult., passed this station at 6 o'clock last evening, and will be due at Quebec this forenoon.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Quebec, reached the bar of the Mersey at midnight of the 23d, but was detained there till the morning of the 23d by the lowness of the tide.

The Russ an frigate *General Admiral* had arrived at Portsmouth from Cronstadt.

The steamer *Weser*, which was advertised to leave Southampton on the 23d for New-York, had been withdrawn for repairs.

The Cunard Company advertise the screw steamer *Baltic* for Halifax Sept. 10, the *Arabia* also sailing on that day for the same port and Boston.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

There is nothing authentic as to the progress of the Conference. The sittings were quite irregular. The Plenipotentiaries of France and Sardinia were frequently in consultation. The following is the latest:

ZURICH, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

Yesterday the Plenipotentiaries of France and Austria held a Conference which lasted two hours. Dispatches were received the same day from Vienna.

The Plenipotentiaries had formally thanked the Government of Zurich for their excellent reception. Favorable results were anticipated, owing to the friendly relations apparent between the representatives of Austria and Sardinia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Among the passengers by the *North Briton* are several members of the Royal household, whose mission to Canada is supposed to have reference to the contemplated visit of the Prince of Wales.

At a meeting of the Great Ship Company, the Directors were authorized to issue the remaining capital, £30,000, so as to dispatch the *Great Eastern* on her voyage free of debt. It was also determined not to insure the vessel at present, leaving the proprietors to insure their respective risks if they thought fit. Mr. LEVER had renewed his offer to charter the ship for her first voyage on still more liberal terms. The result was not stated, but it *is* presumed the offer was not entertained.

The mate of the American ship *Conqueror*, CHARLES BONTELLE, charged with causing the death of a seaman, and discharged for lack of jurisdiction, has been rearrested, owing to the coöperation of Minister DALLAS and the British authorities.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company recently deputed Mr. F. C. WEBB, an engineer of considerable experience in testing and experimenting on telegraph cables, to proceed to Valentia and examine the present state of the Atlantic Cable, and his report is published in the English papers. After detailing the scientific results of his experiments, he concludes as follows: "I am of the opinion that a serious fault exists about 263 statute miles from Valentia, measured along the cable, and that the cable between that spot and this shore is comparatively perfect. Tests from here cannot now decide whether the cable is mechanically severed, and all attempts to detect the reception of the most intense currents from the opposite shore have long since proved fruitless. Still, from various circumstances attendant on the decline of the insulation, there is every reason to believe that the continuity, both of the cable and the conductor, is perfect. Whether any other faults exist beyond the one alluded to, it is impossible to ascertain by tests from Valentia, and the fact that signals received at Valentia were always better than those received at Newfoundland, proves undoubtedly that the worst interruption in the insulation has always been near Valentia. Therefore it seems probable, that if the fault, which exists on this coast, which very likely forms the principal cause of leakage, could be removed, the insulation would be so far improved as to render the cable again available for signaling; provided the fault, which is said by those who have tested from Newfoundland to exist near Trinity Bay, was repaired."

Gigantic frauds in connection with the extensive and well known Carron Iron Company of Scotland, were being brought to light. It is alleged that for a long series of years the managing partner of the Company has been guilty of frauds upon the shareholders, of unprecedented daring and extent.

The bids for the East Indian Five Million loan were opened on the 23d inst.; they reached over seven and a-half millions. The loan was all awarded at and above ninety-seven, (97,) which was the minimum fixed by the Government. The loan was subsequently quoted on 'Change at 1@1¼ premium.

The subscription lists to the Russian loan of twelve millions sterling closed on the 20th. The bids in London reached nearly four millions, mostly from bankers and foreign houses connected with Russia—the bids from the Stock Exchange not being more than a hundred thousand, and the result was considered a partial failure. The extent of the subscriptions on the Continent was not yet published. The quotations in London for the loan had declined to par@¼ premium, and in some cases ¼ discount.

The London Money market had been pretty active, but closed quiet and easy.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Wednesday.

The *Daily News'* City Article, dated last evening, says the funds to-day were quiet. Upon the result of the biddings for the Indian Loan being made known Consols advanced ½, but subsequently relapsed, and closed the same as on Monday. In the other departments of the Stock Exchange business was languid, but prices were firm. The demand for money was steady to-day at about 2½ per cent. for the best bills. Foreign exchanges experienced but little alteration.

The *Times'* City Article says: "The Funds continue to show remarkable steadiness. Money is in good supply, and transactions took place on Tuesday in the discount market at 2½ ₱ cent. Business in the Railway market was quiet, but firm."

L. RICCI, of Genoa, an establishment of some magnitude, has suspended.

FORRESTER'S Festival at the Crystal Palace yesterday attracted over 62,000 people, the greatest concourse ever assembled there.

The builders' strike in London shows no sign of adjustment. The chairmakers of Worcestershire are also on a strike, and other branches of trade give signs of discontentment.

FRANCE.

It was reported that the British Government had congratulated the French Ambassador on the recent political amnesty, and that VICTORIA had addressed very warm congratulations to NAPOLEON on the occasion.

Commands had been distributed to the Marshals at the head of the Army of Italy. MACMAHON is appointed to command at Lille, where a large body of troops is being concentrated. CANROBERT, CASTELLANE and BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS return to their former commands at Nancy Lyons and Tours. NIEL replaces B

STUDENT LIFE IN GERMANY.

The Germans in a Quandary about the Peace—Multiplicity of War Pamphlets—Sarcheljeben—The Liedertafel Chronometer—The Advantages of Dueling—When do they Study?

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEIDELBERG, Saturday, July 23, 1859.

Public attention and interest, on the stretch for so many weeks, begins to flag. There are no longer any great battles to chronicle, and the discussion of the recent peace is decidedly robbed of its interest, by the fact that there are so few circumstances known upon which to found either arguments or predictions. The German Press, having argued itself into the belief that some secret treaty exists between France and Austria, is somewhat embarrassed to prove what the conditions of the said alliance are. This scarcity of reliable information has by no means the effect of limiting the number or length of German articles on the subject; on the contrary, there is more opportunity than ever for the peculiar speculative, unprofitable style of writing so common here. The Germans are preëminently talkers and writers. For the last three months every beer-house in Deutschland has echoed to the profoundest discussions of the war—the character and destiny of "that Spitzbube, NAPOLEON"—the duty of Germany, and the fate of Creation, (considered, in these regions, to depend directly on the action of the German people.) And the hundreds and thousands of these microscopic newspapers, which form the "Press" here, have teemed for three months, every day, with the most elaborate treatise on "The Situation of Affairs," "The Past," "The Present," "The Future," and other subjects of similar magnitude.

But the literature which seems particularly to characterize this country combines the popular nature of the daily sheet with the weight and authority of a book. I refer to pamphleteering, which was so rife in England a generation ago, but has somewhat declined in that country and America, and finds its most congenial atmosphere among the controversial Germans.

The number of pamphlets published since last January on the present political relations of Germany and the different aspects of the Italian question, is very large, and the treatises themselves manifest a great deal of learning and ability. I doubt if as many men could be found in any other country as in Germany capable of writing at short notice as learnedly and exhaustingly. As for *decision* or *action*, there are many races which excel the Teuton in these respects.

Let us turn aside from the weary scene of crimination and recrimination, which public affairs in this country present, to consider more local matters in the pleasant town of Heidelberg.

This place is the head-quarters of the so-called Student-Life in Germany; and I turned my face hitherward, as many another green one has done before, with pleasing visions of a state of Brotherhood and Noble simplicity, of "Commers" and "Kneipe," of mystic ceremonies and inspiring songs, of all the chivalry of the Past, in picturesque caps and Wellington boots, defending the last stronghold of Romance in the Present. No one who has visited Heidelberg will need to be told how soon I was deceived. Brotherhood and Noble simplicity consist in saying "Thou" to a fellow who wears the same colors with one's self and shuffling off the sidewalk the fellow who doesn't. Commers and Kneipe are just like any other "drunks," only rather more disgusting; inasmuch as the intoxication resulting from beer comes slowly, and makes the victim merely maudlin,—and inasmuch also, as these scenes are regularly enacted two or three times a week, reminding one of the old English nobleman, who used to say, "Next Friday night, at 8 o'clock, I propose, by the blessing of Providence, to be beastly drunk!" The mystic ceremonies are no more interesting than any set of boozy loafers could extemporize on the nearest lamp-post, or the hat of the first unfortunate passer-by. And as to music—I never in my life heard such fine songs so abominably sung, as by German students. I very frequently pass the rooms of the Swabian Corps during the evening, and a little experience has enabled me to determine with considerable accuracy, the hour of the night by the degrees of discord which pours from their lighted windows. If they are not singing at all, it is 8 o'clock, and they are not fairly through with the first quart of beer apiece. If they are asking, in three different keys at once, "What is the German's fatherland?" it is 9 o'clock, and they are not yet drunk. "Frei ist der Bursch" is executed at 10 o'clock, with a power of lung and an ingenious variety of tone quite astonishing. Now they are "getting in trim," and from 10 till 11 the "combat thickens." Imagine the close of an American Congressional session, where, instead of bills to be passed, there were five-and-twenty songs to be sung. Imagine each fellow a Committee of three to sing his particular song, and give it expression by pouncing his glass on the table, and you will have a faint idea of the grand *crescendo* which takes place between the hours I have mentioned. At 11, when the ordinary *kneipe* or carouse must break up, the climax of discord is reached; the great ideal powwow seems to be realized. All the dogs in the neighborhood—and wherever there are students, dogs will not be wanting—yell in harmonious chorus. The last grand howl assumes a startling dignity, from its very power, but dies away into ignominious chromatic passages, like a disorderly retreat after a tumultuous charge. It is past 11, and no more is to be heard that night.

At a Commers, or *Grand Universal Drunk*, the matter is somewhat different. Here there is no distinction as to hour. The University authorities have given their consent to a protracted Kneipe, and the Police do not rap at the door when the usual hour for closing arrives. The climax is reached by midnight, but after that time the *spirit* of the thing is on the wane. Judicious fellows go home, foolish fellows sink through all stages of maudlin imbecility, till they find their level under the table. And a few old hands are left for a while longer to revel in a perseverig way, till they, too, yield, and stagger home to a heavy sleep and the Katzenjammer.

The Katzenjammer is the alternate state of a German student. I hardly know what name to give it in English. My dictionary defines it as the "indisposition after a drunken debauch." I suppose there is some technical expression for it among the Bowery Boys, or fast men generally, in America: but my vocabulary fails me at this point.

A corps student may be expected to get out of bed by 11 or 12, (in Summer,) unless he has a duel on hand, which must be attended to in the "cool of the morning." A lounge at the shop of the confectioner with a pretty daughter, a couple of hours' practice at the fencing school, a ride or promenade about town, and the day's work is over. The evening will probably pass as the last one did, at the kneipe, and to-morrow morning will be what this one was, a stupid, incessant bie saocze—or, if he is a Fuchs, or "green 'un," a more violent form of the Katzenjammer. So goes the time, day after day.

"But when do the students find time to attend lectures or study?" My dear Madam, they don't attend lectures, and they don't study. For you must know, they set apart three years for *student life*, and then comes study! For three years they drink and scratch one another's face with their clumsy German swords, and do worse things; and at the end of this time they apply themselves with all the energy that is left in them to preparation for a degree.

This picture does not represent the life even of the majority of *studyrers* at this, or any other University. Not more than half the members of this University are connected with the corps or Verbindungs—the rest are hard working, steady fellows, and foreigners. But the characteristic, much-praised German student life—the only manner of living here which is peculiar and striking—the *Heidelberg style*—is a system from which all that once was noble, or brave, or honorable, is dying or has died out;—a corrupt circle of debauch and dissipation, which is fast losing the puny originality which forms its only recommendation.

The question has been put to me—How is it that from a school so weak and worthless, as you say this is, Germany has brought forth so many learned scholars and distinguished philosophers?

In the first place, there are many who do not take this course. There are very many Germans who go through their term of study at a University, and take the successive degrees, without being drawn into the soul-and-body-wasting life of the out-and-out Bursch. Then, again, it may be that all Universities are not like this of Heidelberg, although, as far as my experience extends (I know how it is with two or three) there is little to choose between them. Finally, considering the thorough and extensive education offered by the Universities, and the immense number of young men who yearly attend them, it is rather to be wondered at that no more great men are the result of such causes.

The career of the corps-students is one which defies all the laws of health and morality, and writes in their faces the evidence of disease and weakness. But their duelling, foolish, ridiculous as it appears from every other standpoint, is the physical safeguard which prevents many a constitution from succumbing under the mode of life which they lead. I mean that they practice incessantly the violent exercise of the German sword-play, and thus retain a vigor of body, which their remaining habits tend continually to destroy.

It is a curious thing, this hollow shell of a system, this decayed old *Burschleben*, in which one may yet distinguish the lineaments of a certain past beauty and chivalry. I may find opportunity hereafter to sketch it in its more prominent and essential features, as it appears in Heidelberg, which may be justly considered the centre and head quarters of its influence.

E. W. R.

FROM CANADA.

Differential Duties in Favor of Canadian Produce Shipped from Portland—A Roman Catholic Church Burned and a Romantic Story in Connection Therewith—Blondin at Niagara Falls.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TORONTO, Thursday, Sept. 1, 1859.

The morning papers contain a statement to the effect that an Imperial act has just been passed which will allow deals and butter, the produce of Canada and shipped from Portland, to enter Great Britain at the same rates as if shipped from a colonial port. There was an address passed here at the last session of Parliament, which was duly forwarded to the Queen, praying for this change, which is intended to benefit both the Grand Trunk Railway Company—which leases the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway—and the Canadian Steamship Company, whose vessels run to Portland during the Winter months, and which, it is thought, will now carry large quantities of deals, &c., whereas they used to go home with ballast or with such stuff as ice. It is possible that Americans, as well as Canadians, may turn this to account.

The Roman Catholic Church at the sister city of Hamilton was burned to the ground a few days since, and rumors are rife as to its cause. There is a great deal of animosity between the French and Irish priests here, and the feud extends to their congregations. The organ in the church here was burned some time ago, and there is not only no doubt that the Irish party did the deed, but the individuals are also pointed out, and so it is in Hamilton, but the perpetrators of the crime are not yet known. There is, however, another and a most romantic story afloat.

A beautiful girl, the only daughter of a most respectable and loving father, deemed it her duty to become a nun, and entered one of the preparatory societies of which Roman Catholics will know the name and nature better than I do. One of the conditions of this Society, however, is, that there shall be preserved not only a strict chastity, but that the addresses of young men shall be discouraged, and their conversation shunned. LAVINIA, becoming a member from a true love of religion, as she understood the term, ere long found her heart too strong for her head. She saw, she loved—and, loving, erred. The Bishop was told of her fault and of her condition. He commanded her appearance before him, which, at first refused, was at length complied with, under pain of excommunication. But, not content with admonishing the frail fair one privately, he summoned her on Sunday before the altar, and there, in presence of the congregation, he published her fault to the world, stripped from her her rosary and medals, and put her to open shame. Her father was heart broken; her lover wrathful. This was on Sunday, as I have said; on Tuesday morning the church was burned and the lover had eloped.

BLONDIN the hero of Niagara Falls, has ceased to attract the giddy crowd. On Wednesday (yesterday) the *Zouaves*, from this city, which has usually had several hundred on board, going to see the man cross his slender bridge, had only a dozen passengers or so. The exhibition is "played out." It will be repeated a few times, after which, ceasing to "pay," it will be discontinued. He walked in pitch darkness last night, for his fireworks went out before he was halfway across. The feat made the crowd shudder, and anxiously strain their eyes to see the man emerge from the darkness, while yet a dead silence prevailed, for every one was listening to hear him splash into the water below.

MILITARY JOBBING.

The Great Mule Sale—A Fat Horse Contract—Fort Riley Reserve—A Crazy Pike's Peaker, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

JUNCTION CITY, (near Fort Riley,) Aug. 25, 1859.

In my last I referred to an order brought by a person—understood to be a horse-dealer—for the sale of 3,000 mules belonging to the Utah command. This order was said to be accompanied by another directing commanders of posts along the route to furnish relays of horses to the bearer.

It was anticipated at Leavenworth that this supposed job would be checkmated by the Quartermaster at Camp Floyd, by ordering the sale of the mules, one by one. The report now here is that the mules at the Utah sale brought good prices. If true, the Quartermaster must have outwitted higher authorities.

THE HORSE CONTRACT—A GOOD JOB TO A VIRGINIAN.

The last subject of discussion here is a contract given to a Virginian named GILLISPIE for 400 cavalry horses, at $175 apiece. The lucky recipient of this job sold out to a St. Louis dealer at a profit of $14,000—that is the actual horse-dealer filled the contract at $140 a horse. But this was not the whole loss to the Government—the horses were not wanted; certainly not at this season. Two hundred and five of the animals, however, were sent to Fort Smith, and the balance, 195, to this post, and an officer was sent out to inspect and receive them, and turn them over to the Quartermaster.

This unexpected arrival of stock must have perplexed that official not a little. The cavalry were out on the plains, and would not be in till October. Positive instructions had been previously received to dismiss all civilians from the post, with two or three exceptions. To carry out that order, as well as for the best interests of the service, the Quartermaster had just had a horse sale, and had disposed of horses as good as the poorest of the new arrival, for $60 a piece.

What now is he to do—to turn the newly arrived horses loose on the prairie, or hire twenty men in direct violation of orders?

Hereafter, when the Secretary has to furnish a rope for his friends, he had better draw an order at once for the amount of public money he wishes to confer, and thus avoid entailing unnecessary burdens on the service.

FORT RILEY AND JUNCTION CITY.

The establishment of a military post, at the junction of the Smoky Hill and Republican Rivers in the formation of the Kansas, was a part of the policy of the Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, when in the war office, for concentrating military operations on the plains. From this point roads were laid out to Santa Fé by the Smoky Hill, and to Utah, California and Oregon by the Republican and Bridger's Pass, and bridges were built on the rivers surveyed. But no further efforts were made to concentrate the above roads here, though pronounced by military men shorter and more feasible than the more traveled routes. Besides, the valley of the Kansas being an eligible route for a great western railroad on account of the abundance of wood, water and coal, it was thought that this was a widely-selected point of departure for the "great West." As a cavalry station it has no equal. Forage being furnished, hay at $5 a ton, and corn at 40 cents a bushel. The town, Junction, is on the western limit of the reserve, on which the fort stands, and is the most western town this side the desert.

THE LAST AND CRAZIEST OF PIKE'S PEAKERS.

After the Pike's Peak Express had hauled off, and there had ceased to be any travel by this route to the mountains, an old man, 60 years of age, and a boy of 18, from Pennsylvania, left Junction with 75 cents worth of crackers and a Colt's revolver, to make the journey, 600 miles, on foot, to the gold region. A party of hunters met them just beyond the settlement's and tried to induce them to turn back; but, failing in this, they supplied them with jerked buffalo and corn bread, and let them go. Some days afterwards a party of soldiers who had found them in a state of starvation, brought them in and put them in the hospital. There they have remained until discharged this morning. They have just started on their way for Leavenworth neither of them having entirely recovered from delirium.

The Reign of Terror at the Capital of Mexico.

Correspondence of the Mobile Register.

MEXICO, Friday, July 15, 1859.

On the 1st instant the police discovered the press whence has been issued the secret journal entitled *El Constitucional*. It was within a few hours of the issuance of the ninth number, and as the printer was surprised *in flagrante delicto*, he was, of course, required to reveal who were his accomplices, and especially who the editors were. Upon refusing to do so, he was subjected to the most barbarous inquisitorial torture, under which, being upon the point of expiring, and all bathed in his blood, he at length denounced the person who brought him the manuscripts. This person was in turn likewise subjected to the torture, and forced by it to reveal the name of the editor, who was Don FRANCISCO ZARCO, already for a long time a special object of the persecution of the *conservador* party. The police, on possessing themselves of this intelligence, did not, as might have been expected, go at once and arrest ZARCO, but confined themselves to surrounding the orchard in which stands his dwelling. There they waited till night, and then introduced themselves into the house through the roof, breaking through the iron lattice-work, masked, and, with dagger in hand, in the manner of robbers.

They quickly addressed themselves to a careful search of the premises in order to find the person they were seeking. On becoming convinced that their prey had escaped them, they robbed the house of $4,000 in money, a quantity of jewelry, clothing and whatever else they could lay their hands on, in order thus to relieve themselves from their responsibility to the Government for having failed in their mission, which was to assassinate Senor ZARCO—assassination being adopted by these people as a means of disposing of their political enemies much more convenient than and preferable to an arrest and trial. This is not the first instance in which this *conservador* party has resorted to the most atrocious measures to punish their political enemies. Daily are these cases of families robbed for having given an asylum to fugitives from the vengeance of the Government, and happy are they if they can escape without having to mourn the death of one or more of their members by the dagger of the assassin.

The administrators of the House of Refuge, in New-Orleans, have lately had before them the question of the right of religious denominations to take charge of the moral and religious character of the inmates of those institutions. They have decided not to give any particular sect the direction or forming of religious opinions.

Douglas at the South.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Green River Co., Va., Wednesday, Aug. 31, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

What Washington is to the political world in the Winter, the White Sulphur is in the Summer visiting season. Here gather all shades of Southern politicians, and one can get no better idea of the temper and tone of the political feeling of the South than by an interchange of opinion with the *habitués* of this spot. I have been here for some time, and have extensively mingled with the guests, and there is one point of special interest at present to the Northern people, to which I wish to direct their attention through your columns.

Whatever truth there may be in the prediction of some of your City cotemporaries that Mr. DOUGLAS will fail to obtain the required two-thirds vote at the Charleston Convention, and be unceremoniously thrown overboard by that body, certainly there are not wanting evidences of a reactionary movement at the South serving to show that no very formidable opposition need be calculated on from that section. He has been an inattentive observer who has failed to notice a growing feeling of kindness towards Mr. DOUGLAS at the South since the publication and extensive circulation of the Senate debate in February last in which he so actively participated. The adroit move by which, in this discussion, he shifted his Anti-Lecompton brethren, and became the mouth-piece and champion of the non-intervention sentiment of the Democracy—coupled with the ingenious collocation of opinions of men high in the confidence of the party, showing accord with his own views—appears to have had an effect at the South as extraordinary as it was unexpected. You will find on an examination into the political discussions in the Press, and on the hustings, the Lecompton issue completely absorbed, and the public mind wholly engrossed with a controversy between what are called the interventionists and non-interventionists. In Virginia we have the Hunter wing of the Democracy on the Douglas platform of absolute non-intervention with Slavery in the Territories, and against any modification or interpolation of the Cincinnati Platform. The advocates of this doctrine, embracing largely the preponderating influence in the Virginia Democracy, are daily assailed by the friends of Gov. WISE as Douglasites—which allegation they do not traverse. So in Kentucky; so in Georgia; so in Alabama, and all through the South. It is evident that in this controversy the non-interventionists will prevail in all the States except in Mississippi and probably in South Carolina and Texas.

Meanwhile it is not difficult to perceive that under cover of the smoke of this battle on an abstraction, the engineers of DOUGLAS are sapping the very citadels that are relied on to resist his nomination at Charleston. For instance, it is easy to see that there is an independent Douglas movement in Virginia, outside of WISE and HUNTER, and that this is daily becoming more and more formidable. Several of the Democratic Press of influence have given unmistakable evidence of preference for DOUGLAS over either of his Virginia rivals. I addition, I have information that leads me to believe that some of the first of her Democratic statesmen prefer Mr. DOUGLAS to any other candidate in the present exigency. Indeed, I should not be surprised to see every inch of Virginia contested for DOUGLAS in the approaching struggle for Delegates.

In North Carolina, while there has been no outspoken declaration in his favor by more than one or two Presses, there is an evident feeling of kindness towards him in them all, remarkable, to say the least of it, after all that has happened. It is understood that Ex-Governor REID, Speaker SETTLE, the Hon. Mr. BRANCH, the Hon. Mr. BARRINGER and numerous other gentlemen of large influence in the Democratic Party, and enjoying much of his confidence, warmly espouse the pretensions of Mr. DOUGLAS.

Passing over into South Carolina, it is as obvious that the wing of the Democracy represented by Senator HAMMOND and Ex-Speaker ORR, warmly sympathize in the Douglas movement. The Edgefield *Advertiser*, the leading organ of this wing and published at the home of HAMMOND, has already had a series of editorial articles urging the policy of renominating DOUGLAS at Charleston. These articles have given rise to a warm discussion between the *Advertiser* and the Charleston *Mercury*, in which the *Advertiser* maintains its ground with zeal and ability.

In Georgia the movement for DOUGLAS takes a wider range, and is probably more potent than anywhere else in the South. It is understood that TOOMBS and STEVENS have entered actively in his interest, supported by the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, the Macon *Telegraph* and quite a number of the country Press. This movement in Georgia evidently embraces a wide and influential combination. Senator TOOMBS has declared repeatedly that he prefers DOUGLAS to any man in the Union for President.

In Alabama, where one would naturally look for the most bitter opposition, a gradual softening down is perceptible. The Mobile *Register*, the old organ of the Alabama Democracy, and edited by JOHN FORSYTH, openly advocates the nomination of DOUGLAS; while the *Confederation* at Montgomery, the *Advocate* at Huntsville, and the *Herald* at Athens—all papers of large influence—are evidently rowing in the same direction. FORSYTH has lately lead the entire Democratic ticket in Mobile, twenty-two votes, running in it for the Legislature an avowed DOUGLAS man. In Louisiana a bitter fight is in progress between the partisans of BOYDEN, championed by SOULE, PERKINS, GRAY, TAYLOR, PERRIN, and SLIDELL, &c. The issue of the conflict is not clear. Several of the leading Democratic papers are openly advocating DOUGLAS's nomination at Charleston. In Arkansas, DOUGLAS appears to have much strength. Gen. REAM, present member of Congress, EDW. FITZPATRICK, ex-member of Congress, CROSS, and other men of influence in the Democratic Party of that State, are actively in the field for him. In Maryland the feeling for DOUGLAS is strong.

The three States, however, of the South, in which DOUGLAS' greatest strength lies, are Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee. Missouri he will carry beyond question. The active leaders of the party, backed up by the St. Louis Republican, are for him. In Kentucky, the present Governor, MAGOFFIN, and a large number of the friends of BRECKENRIDGE, supported by the *Democrat* at Louisville, are cordially enlisted in his behalf, and will doubtless give GUTHRIE a hard fight for the State. In Tennessee we find the leading Democratic paper, the Memphis *Appeal*, openly for DOUGLAS, besides a large number of active influential politicians.

I could recite other evidences of Southern strength for DOUGLAS, but this will be enough to show that if he is to be defeated at Charleston for the nomination, other localities than the South will have to be relied on to furnish the necessary votes in the Convention to accomplish that object. A SOUTHERNER.

Ex-President Pierce at Home.

Ex-President PIERCE met an enthusiastic welcome on his return to his New-Hampshire home on Friday, Sept. 2. On his way to Nashua, Gen. PIERCE received very complimentary tokens of public favor at LAWRENCE, Lowell, Manchester and Concord. The Amoskeag Veterans paraded to receive him at Nashua. An address of welcome was delivered by Col. T. T. ABBOTT, the Commander of the Veterans, and Gen. PIERCE responded in a modest speech. After thanking the assemblage for the warmth of his reception, he said:

"When I have been away from you, whether in the civil or military service of our common country, it has been a great source of satisfaction in quiet hours to run over the history of many of the families of our Hillsborough County, and to remember how closely connected with, and how dependent upon them was whatever pertains to me—if indeed there be anything worthy to be cherished for a day. It is thirty years since I was first called to take a part in the conduct of public affairs, and I now realize more than ever your responsibility for whatever of good or evil has occurred so far as public interests have been affected by my personal action. I do not underestimate the debt of gratitude which I owe to the people in all parts of my native State and country, but I do say that their appreciation has been vitally affected by yours. Can I ever cease to remember, especially can I forget here to-day, how gentle you have always been to my faults? Can I forget how the manifestations of your confidence and attachment have encouraged me, or how I have been strengthened by the fact that, however broadly we may at times have differed in opinion, your faith has apparently never been shaken. And now, when any connection on my part with official station is absolutely concluded, as I doubt not by common consent, certainly by my own irrevocable purpose, I hope for some years of quiet usefulness among you."

In response to a subsequent address, he said:

"Shall I seem to make a mistake, Sir, if I say, and if I hope what I say may make its lodgments in hearts younger than yours or mine, that I feel here to-day that there is nothing more gratifying than the spontaneous outburst of friendship which merges and obliterates political prejudices and passions. I am sure, Sir, as we have grown older, and the furrows have deepened in our cheeks, and the hairs whitened upon our brows, we have felt more and more how much occasion there is for mutual forgiveness and forbearance. Sir, I rejoice heartily and sincerely, as I have said to you before, that I am here to receive this welcome—that I am here to receive it from no impulse or purpose more limited than that which belongs to the best emotions of the human heart—that I am here to receive it from you, Sir, and my other personal friends who have known me long; and without reference to the past, without reference to any difference of opinion that may have existed among us, I hope it may be the harbinger of that day when the men of New-Hampshire will feel as I felt when I was abroad, in regard to our common country—that they will take pride in her steady and permanent advancement, and feel delight when they hear that passions and prejudices and narrow views fall before that great, broad patriotism which, thank God, does move all our hearts when we are away from our homes."

The *McKinney* (Texas) *Messenger* reports a new discovery of gold. It says gold mines have lately been discovered, some forty or fifty miles above that place on Red River. They are reported to be the old Spanish diggings, which have been hunted for for the last ten years.

STRIKES.

Strike of Railroad Employes in Michigan—Violent Proceedings—Outrages of the Striking Iron Moulders at Albany.

The mania for strikes has been revived, with the addition of violent acts. The Detroit papers of the 3d state that all the men employed on the Michigan Southern Railroad are on a strike; that they have stopped the trains on the road, and refuse to return to work until they receive the back pay due them.

At Albany, the striking iron-moulders, who have stood out for higher wages for nearly a month, are committing disgraceful outrages upon obnoxious workmen, who prefer to continue working at low prices.

Four thousand coal-miners have joined the strike in the Pennsylvania coal-mines. They marched in procession through the streets of Pittsburgh on the 2d, displaying banners inscribed "Fraternity" and "Equality." It does not appear, however, that these men have committed any outrages upon person or property.

THE TROUBLES IN MICHIGAN.

The Detroit *Free Press* describes the condition of affairs on the Michigan Southern Railroad as follows:

"A serious and determined strike was made on the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad throughout its entire length by the employes of all classes, on Thursday, which resulted in the suspension of the entire business of the road, and the forcible stoppage and detention of all trains. It seems that the company have been unable to pay their employes since last April, during which long interval the men have remained steadily and quietly at work, in the expectation, and on the promise, that the suspension of the payment of their wages was merely a temporary expedient to relieve the Company from pressing embarrassments. But a few days since meetings of the employes were held at Laporte and at Adrian, at which resolutions were adopted avowing their determination to discontinue work on and after the 1st inst, unless they were paid at least three months of their back weges, and an arrangement made whereby they should in future be paid between the 10th and 15th of each month the previous month's wages.

The Superintendent of the road offered in response to the resolutions, to pay one month's wages of the arrears, at the same time intimating that all who were not disposed to accept this offer would be paid in full and discharged from the Company's service. This proposition seemed to the men somewhat imperious, many of them having been employed in the shops and along the line of the road for many years, and instead of conciliating them, rather had the opposite effect.

A rumor having spread to the effect that the Company proposed to pay the back wages in scrip, redeemable at a future date, and then only in payment for freight, brought matters to an immediate crisis, and on Thursday morning the shops along the entire line of the road were deserted, and throughout the day and up to the present time have remained so, and no trains have been allowed to pass either way."

The men immediately issued an "Appeal to the Public," in vindication of their conduct. It was as follows:

"We, the employes of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, appeal to our fellow citizens feeling, as we do, that the justice of our cause will meet with your aporoval or condemnation as it may deserve. We therefore propose to state some of our grievances, as we feel that your action and sympathy will more speedily bring about a settlement between ourselves and the company.

The company are now in arrears to us four months' pay. We have demanded no settlement. We have taken no steps to force the company to a settlement but they, of their own accord, say that they will settle for back pay in scrip, which will be redeemed for freight, as follows: in six months, five months, and four months, and

Therefore, we, the employes, refuse to take this scrip; and furthermore, we consider it necessary to devise some means or plan to enable us to bring about a settlement with the company, in which we invite your cooperation.

It is impossible for us to remain longer without our pay as there are many of us without a dollar, yes, without a shilling, wherewith to buy bread for our families. There are many of us who receive but seventy-five cents per day, and have large families to support. Is it possible, we ask you, for us to live under such circumstances? No, we do not live; but the pride of manhood restrains us from making known to the public the expedients we have to resort to to keep body and soul together. There are many of us who have had to sell our tins at a sacrifice of ten and twelve per cent., and we receive but moderate wages. What can we do with scrip? We understand there are some individuals in Laporte connected with the road who say they will buy the scrip when it becomes due at ten or twelve per cent. discount. Is that just, we ask you?

Some may think this movement to be premature; but we think not, for we have resolved to act with reason and consideration; for, judging the future by the past, we know that on roads—yes, on all roads—where they have issued a scrip, it has proved ruinous to those who have taken it.

Therefore, we lay our grievances before you, trusting that we shall receive the support and sympathy of our fellow citizens and the public at large, for we want nothing but justice."

The through express train which left Chicago on Thursday evening, carrying the through mails for the East, was stopped at the junction, seven miles out of Chicago, where the passenger coaches were detached, and the car containing the mails only allowed to proceed. The passengers were taken up by the night train over the Michigan Central Railroad.

The *Free Press* adds:

"Throughout the entire line of the road no disposition has been manifested to stop the mails, the Southern route having the contract for the transportation of the great through mails from New-York to Chicago and the Mississippi Valley. In one instance, as we learn from a route agent, the mails were scattered throughout the entire train, in the hopes of thus working the train along. This manœuvre was, however, frustrated when the train reached Laporte, where the mails were collected and placed in one car, and suffered to proceed, while the passengers, with their baggage, were detained.

The strike will seriously affect the entire route of which this road is a link, and must, temporarily at least, divert the through travel into other channels. But the trouble cannot continue for any great length of time. The influence which this link exerts over the other roads composing the route would probably soon bring to its assistance the necessary means to extricate itself from the unpleasant and disastrous dilemma, if the other roads were possessed of the means to advance. The New-York and Erie, one of the lines in the route, is already in the hands of a receiver, and the other roads are mostly short ones, that have barely escaped bankruptcy during the long prostration of railroad business. They are, therefore, but poorly prepared to render material assistance in this emergency."

THE OUTRAGES AT ALBANY.

The Albany *Atlas and Argus*, Sept. 5, says of the disturbances in that city, that several attempts have been made to assassinate the men striking moulders, and adds that threats having been made against some of the proprietors of the foundries, and to burn down the foundries of those who refuse to employ members of the Union, should thoroughly arouse the city authorities. The same paper reports the outrages as follows:

"About 10 o'clock Saturday night, as a man named JOHN CARROLL was going up Montgomery-street, he met, on a corner, a party of eight or ten men, and from this party, as he passed, a pistol was fired, the ball striking him in the leg. He was also struck with a club. He was taken to the station-house, a physician called in, who dressed the wound, which is not considered dangerous, and from thence he was conveyed home. He works in Mr. RAYMOND'S foundry, and he charges the attempt to assassinate him upon some moulders who are participating in the strike.

In another part of the city, about an hour later, on the same night, a more cowardly attempt was made to assassinate a working moulder. He is employed at RAYMOND'S Furnace and lives at the south end of Dallius street. It appears that one of his children was sick, and he remained in the house all the evening, sitting in the front room without a light, until about 11 o'clock, when, his wife having retired, he lighted a lamp, and again sat down near the open window. He had not remained thus more than a few minutes before he was fired upon by somebody who was passing, the ball just grazing his breast, passing within a foot or two of his wife's head, and lodging in the wall, from whence it was extracted yesterday. It was a large pistol ball.

A case of threatening is related to us thus: A good mechanic came here from Vermont, and on Thursday went to work in RANSOM'S Furnace. That night his boarding-house (town town) was besieged by a large party. He was up stairs, and they sent word for him to come down. Not answering this summons as speedily as they desired, the threat was made that if he did not come down immediately, he should be brought down. He finally went to them, and was told that he must not work in the Furnace another day—that if he did it would be at the hazard (as we understood them) of his life. He related the circumstance to Mr. RANSOM, who advised him not to work any more. The man promised that he would not. But his threatening visitors wanted him to leave town without delay. This he refused to do; and on Friday and Saturday (as he says) he was hectored to such a degree by certain 'strikers' that it became intolerable, and he is resolved to resume work to day, and risk the consequences."

The Buffalo Express on the Blondin Hoax.

A GRAND SELL—BLONDIN A MYTH.—The bag has been opened and the cat let loose. The illusion has been dispelled, the secret betrayed, and the fun all spoiled. It is too bad, but a traitor has done the thing, and there is no use in trying to hide the light of truth under a bushel. The world may as well be allowed to learn at once how sublimely it has been hoaxed, as to vainly attempt protracting the sell still longer. A matter of fact conscientious rascal of Niagara Falls has "peached on his pals," and confessed in a letter to the NEW-YORK TIMES the whole game practiced by the hotel keepers, railroad companies, hackmen, lemonade venders, and professionals of the Falls on the credulity of the American and Canadian public. How cheap everybody will feel, to be sure! but there is consolation in the fact that there are no exceptions to the universal victimization. The wise and the foolish have alike been taken in and done for by the supersublime Blondin hoax. But to the point. The letter of which we speak appeared in the NEW-YORK TIMES of Monday, is dated at Niagara Falls, and bears the initial signature "R. E. P." Of course its veracity cannot for a moment be questioned.

The candid and noble-minded Buffalonian journalist then quotes the letter of our correspondent, and winds up with the following magnanimous words:

"There, thanks to 'R. E. P.' our readers—none of whom probably have been to the Falls on any of the Blondin occasions—know the whole truth of the matter. We undertake no apology for our part in the joke, but it strikes us that everybody owes everybody a hat, and we are ready at all times during office hours to receive our share."

Another railroad celebration took place in Iowa last week. The Burlington and Missouri Railroad was opened, Aug. 31, from the Mississippi to Ottumwa, it opens up a new section of the West.

The Referee System.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed your remarks, some days since, in relation to Referee Fees, and hope you will not let the subject rest until some remedy is brought about, so the disgrace of such a system shall be wiped out.

In the case referred to, a party has a claim against another, and seeks his money from a third party, and the question for the Referee to ascertain was, whether the third party had in his hands funds belonging to the debtor.

To ascertain the fact, 60 meetings or adjournments are held by a *clerk* of a Referee, taking testimony at about a quarter of the meetings, and five days are occupied in making a report, for which services $325 is charged.

This should be a lesson to our Judges, and they should never send another case to a Referee who held his services so high or his time so valuable, as litigation is not a scheme to enrich Referees solely. The parties have some interest at stake. The parties in this case, thinking they had some chance of obtaining their own, commenced this action, and now how do they stand.

Amount of claim, say	$850
Verdict against them, had the Judge allowed the fees	338
The fees of their counsel, attending 60 meetings	100
Attorney's costs	50
Witness' fees	100
Time of parties, 60 days attendance, and as much more in other ways	100
Total	$1,588

Their first loss was the best, had the Referee confined the case to say four days (more days was useless.) The counsel fee would have been less, as well as other charges.

Our Referee system is the scheme adopted to rob litigants. They rob in fees. They rob worse in delays; and it has come to that pass that a man had much better give away a claim than to collect a litigated matter.

If our Judges would send to Referees cases, not by the hundred, but by the half-dozen, allow no one man to have more on his calendar than say six at a time, they would adopt a good rule.

Yours, PHILO.

Mr. Bascom's Speech at Rochester.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I said no such thing at the Rochester Convention, as your report of its proceedings gives me credit for, about the present executive. I did not allude to him or his majority, and, of course, could not have ascribed it to railroad influences.

I did make a respectful allusion to his predecessor and his majority, and accounted in my way for the apparent rapid waning of his popularity. What I said was considerately said, and will be repeated, unless some of the other reporters have been more fortunate than yours in catching the remarks I did make. I rejoice that you are awake to the danger of a sale of the canals. Respectfully, ANSEL BASCOM.

Indian Affairs.

ANOTHER INDIAN BATTLE ON THE PLAINS.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Journal*, Aug. 30, says:

On the 13th inst., a band of the Brule Sioux came upon and attacked a band of the Poncas while the latter were encamped on the banks of the Running Water. After a brief but desperate engagement, the attacking parties were left victors of the field, but not without the loss of several scalps—the number not stated. The Poncas lost eleven killed, among whom were their second, third and fourth Chiefs, and many wounded. Nine hundred Omahas returned to their Reserve, from their hunting expedition, just as the *Omaha* reached Decatur adjoining. They had been very successful in their hunt, having killed and packed a thousand buffalo.

The Omahas had not heard of the massacre, by the Brule Sioux, of a number of their men, women and children, on account of which we gave some time since, until their return, and it was all the Superintendent and their Agent could do to appease their wrath.

The Omahas have on their Reserve, adjoining the town of Decatur, N. T., six hundred acres of as fine corn and beans as be ever saw in the best cultivated portions of the Western country. Two companies of United States soldiers, infantry, with their officers, were encamped at Sioux City when the Omaha left. They had come the overland route from Fort Kearney on the Mississippi River. They were becoming a source of serious annoyance to the citizens of Sioux City, by their drinking and frolicking and general disorderly conduct.

THE PROPOSED COUNCIL WITH THE APACHES.

Intelligence has been received by the United States Indian Office from the New Mexican Agency. Superintendent CULLEN, at the request of the office, left Santa Fé on the morning of the 18th, for the purpose of meeting the Apaches and holding a talk with them. He was accompanied by the Hon. J. S. PHELPS, of Missouri, now on a visit to that country, and others. The party was escorted by Col. SONNEVILLE, with a force of 180 men. Previous to starting they sent three Mexicans in advance to notify the Indians of their intention to visit them, and the object of their coming. When the party arrived at Hance's Ranch, (the last settlement on their eastern border,) they were informed by one of the Mexicans that the Indians, being advised of their design to visit them, became very much alarmed, and immediately commenced making off. This was done despite the assurances given that no harm should attend them. The company, after proceeding a short distance further, and being unable to discover any sign of the Indians, concluded to return. Superintendent CULLEN thinks these Indians ought to be consulted, but this should not be attempted until it can be done well; therefore all collisions should be avoided until the Government is ready and well prepared to commence the work in the proper way.

THE CADDO AND COMANCHE SKIRMISH.

Intelligence lately received by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shows that, instead of the Caddo Reserve Indians being the sufferers, in their recent rencounter with the Comanches, as was reported through the papers, the latter came off second best. The attack was begun by the Comanches, when the Reserve Indians, in repelling the attack, pursued them so hotly that their left their horses, mules, &c., behind. The only injury sustained by any of the Caddoes was one of their number being wounded by an arrow

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Notice of issue for the September term, commencing on Monday, the 20th, must be filed on or before Saturday, the 10th, and must state distinctly whether enumerated or non-enumerated.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—During the two weeks of Justice Davies' term in September, *ex parte* business will be attended to at Chambers from 10 o'clock A. M. to 12 M. Motions will be heard at 12 o'clock M., daily, except on Saturday. No motions will be heard on Saturday, unless by Special Term.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman

"PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES"

Abraham C. Dayton vs. *George Wilkes.*—The further hearing of this case was resumed, and the plaintiff put in an affidavit stating that Theodore E. Tomlinson furnished him the money with which he bought of Devoe his interest in the *Spirit*, and that Tomlinson was in no wise interested in that paper, except as a creditor for money advanced to him as stated; that the paper was owned and published by the plaintiff and defendant, under the firm name of George Wilkes & Co., and by no other parties. A copartnership contract between the parties was also put in evidence, showing that the plaintiff and defendant were partners, and that they had agreed to appropriate all moneys, assets, &c., to the payment of all debts against the paper, except such means as might be necessary to conduct the paper and pay current expenses. The plaintiff's affidavit further showed that, after the service of the injunction on the defendant, he went to the office of John A. Douglas & Co., in William-street—which firm had printed *Porter's Spirit*—and inquired if they printed that paper as usual, and was informed by the firm that they had received matter from the defendant for another paper, to be called *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, and that they had been ordered to take out all matter pertaining to *Porter's Spirit*, and recast it—which he had done. Plaintiff then asked Douglas & Co. if they would obey the injunction and print *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, and was told by them that they would see him at 4 P. M.; that at 4 P. M. he called at Douglas & Co.'s office, and was then told that they had received instructions from *Porter's Spirit* to publish it, and that no other paper should go out of their office. Plaintiff then looked at the forms, and saw that the heading of the paper was left out; plaintiff also alleged that he saw Wilkes on the same night, (20th June,) and Wilkes said it was well known that he was about to issue another paper, and that he had written his last article for *Porter's Spirit*, and that he had furnished brains long enough for others; Wilkes, however, said he would obey the injunction. Plaintiff also put in an affidavit, showing that Wilkes had, since Saturday, put his name in the place of Porter's on the sign, and that therefore the sign designates "Wilkes' Spirit of the Times." Mr. Tomlinson's affidavit showed that he was not a party to the partnership of the paper, but was merely a mortgagee to the amount of $1,700. Other affidavits were also put in, corroboratory of Tomlinson's and the plaintiff's.

The defence put in a number of affidavits showing that Mr. Tomlinson was a member of the partnership, and not merely a mortgagee party. Among these was one of John Clancy, alleging that he was called upon to act as arbitrator of difficulties between Tomlinson and Wilkes, and that in the matter Dayton, the present plaintiff, was not consulted at all. Henry Long also made an affidavit that Dayton had consented that if he should be allowed to publish *Porter's Spirit*, Wilkes might publish any paper he pleased.

The Court held that the paper was a partnership property between Dayton and Wilkes, and that Tomlinson's affidavit must be taken as to his interest, against the testimony of any other party; that as the partnership agreement between Wilkes and Dayton fixed no limit to the time of their association, either of the parties could withdraw at their leisure, and that a Receiver should be appointed to settle up the affairs of the old concern. That point being settled, counsel desired to be heard as to the right of Wilkes to go on and publish another sporting paper, to be called *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*. Counsel for plaintiff contended that Wilkes could not use the fixtures of the old paper for the publication of the new one, until a Receiver had been appointed to administer upon and adjust the affairs of the old one, and until it was settled who was entitled to the benefit of the name of the paper. Counsel, on the other side, argued that the Court could not restrain Wilkes from publishing any paper he pleased, if he did it on his own responsibility, and in another form. If Wilkes had more brains and more enterprise than other parties to the controversy, counsel thought the Court could not interfere to deprive him of the benefit of such traits and abilities.

The counsel for plaintiff responded at some length.

The Court reserved its decision, intimating, however, that it would be rendered on Tuesday morning.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Davies

MOTION TO DISCHARGE FROM ARREST.

The Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad Company vs. *Allen Shenck.*—After repeated adjournments, this case came up to day. The original motion, it will be recollected, was denied by Justice Ingraham, with leave to renew, on terms. The defendant now renewed the motion pursuant to the leave reserved.

Ex-Judge Dean, on behalf of the defendant, urged as a preliminary objection, that the plaintiffs, as a foreign corporation, had no power to sue in this State, without filing security for costs. This has been done *since* the commencement of the suit, but defendant's counsel insists that under the provision of the statute, (R. S. 5th ed., 755, 61,) this security could not be filed, *nunc pro tunc*, especially in a case where the plaintiff sought to obtain an order of arrest. Counsel further stated that they had received no notice of any security, and inquired when it was filed. It appeared that the bond was filed this morning.

Mr. Dean argued that this objection went to the jurisdiction—that without such security the plaintiff could take no steps whatever in the case.

The undertaking given on the order of arrest specified only the "damages" and not the "costs" also, as required by statute.

A question arose as to how far Justice Ingraham had limited this motion; the Court held that the order of Justice Ingraham allowed the motion to be renewed upon the old papers, with the addition of new ones proving the solvency of the bail.

The counsel then read the affidavits on which the motion was based. The important facts have been heretofore published. After the reading the Court adjourned the argument until Tuesday.

A FASHIONABLE TAILOR'S BILL.

St. John, Raymond & Co. vs. J. B. Dewee.—The plaintiffs are fashionable tailors, much patronised by the "upper ten." The defendant, who is also well known, purchased an outfit at the plaintiffs' establishment, but the parties could not agree upon the bill, and this suit was the consequence. But as defendant admitted $204 51 to be due to the plaintiff, their counsel moved for judgment for that amount, the suit to continue for the balance under § 244 of the code. After argument, the Court granted the motion.

For plaintiffs, Messrs. Van Buren & Seixas; for defendants, Messrs. Niles & Bagley.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before City Judge Russell.

The commencement of the September term of this Court, yesterday, was attended with the usual result—no Grand Jury. Gentlemen summoned to serve on the Grand Inquest of the City and County of New-York, cannot, somehow or other, get into their seats on a Monday. The Clerk of the Court, the public's old friend, Mr. HENRY VANDERVOORT, who has had twenty-five years' service in the Court, can remember but few Mondays in all that time, on which a Grand Jury was obtainable. To-day there will probably be a quorum, and the usual judicial charge on the points required by the Statute.

Yesterday, after the petit jury panel had been disposed of, Stephen Sherwood, convicted in the July term, of grand larceny, was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Mary Anne Lee pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

Patrick Raddigan, indicted for assault and battery, was about to be tried, when it was found that the offence was committed outside the boundary line of the County. He was therefore discharged.

Charles Graves, indicted for obtaining goods under false pretences, and under bail therefor, did not answer when his name was called. His bail was accordingly forfeited.

John Curran, jointly indicted with Charles W. Ekerson on a charge of robbing a sailor named Starkey of Spanish doubloons to the amount of $140, was placed at the bar with his confederate and demanded a separate trial. His wish was gratified. The evidence showed, in brief, the following state of things: Starkey, to save his money, worked his passage from Havana on board the *Empress City*, arriving in this City on the 27th of May last. Two days afterwards he made a "morning call" at sundry places, among others at Curran's (the prisoner's) No. 140 Worth street. Unwisely he then and there exhibited a belt which he had around his waist, and which contained the Spanish gold in question. Curran, with his friend Ekerson and a third man, named Curtis, who escaped after he was arrested, immediately became very friendly with Starkey, took him into a back room, gave him glo, which he thinks was drugged, as after drinking it he became confused. Then while Ekerson watched the door, (as Starkey stated in his evidence,) Curtis held him, while Curran stripped his belt off. They then thrust him into the street, where a police officer arrested him for being drunk, and locked him up. He was fined $2 for being intoxicated, and the fine brought him to his senses. He gave information which led to the arrest of the three parties, but Curtis, as we have said, escaped.

The jury, after hearing a long string of testimony *pro* and *con*., convicted Curran, who was sentenced to two years in the State Prison. Ekerson was not tried. He will probably plead guilty.

The Court adjourned at 4 P. M.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 5, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been 7 bbls. Ashes; 10,962 bbls. Flour; 416 bbls. Corn Meal; 12,457 bushels Wheat; 11,489 bushels Corn; 2,800 bushels Oats; 100 pkgs. Provisions, and 60 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 80 bbls. Pots, at $5 50@$5 56½; and 56 bbls. Pearls, at $6 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

COCOA—Sales, to-day, 50 bags Caracnas, on private terms.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet to-day; prices, however, have been sustained.

COTTON—Has been very dull to-day, sales having been confined to 250 bales, at about previous quotations, including Middling Upland at 11¼c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been more active to-day for State and Western Flour. The receipts have been limited, especially of State, which description is quite scarce and is wanted. The current receipts of the latter consist mainly of extra, as millers are not making much superfine at present. Prices of both superfine and extra State are a shade firmer to-day. Western brands have not varied remarkably. We have heard of sales of 10,500 bbls., including inferior to choice and superfine State, at $4@$4 25 for old, and $4 25@$4 45 for new; extra do. at $4 45@$4 75 for old, and $4 70@$5 for new; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $3 95@$4 20; extra Wisconsin, old and new, at $4 15@$4 70; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, poor old to choice new, $4 40@$5 85; inferior extra Ohio at $4 60@$4 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 75@$5 for poor to good old, and $5@$5 25 for ordinary to choice new ₱ bbl. Unsound Flour..... $3 60@$3 90
Standard Superfine State..... 4 20@ 4 45
Extra State..... 4 45@ 5 00
Standard Superfine Western..... 3 95@ 4 20
Extra Wisconsin..... 4 35@ 5 70
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan..... 4 40@ 5 65
Inferior Extra Ohio..... 4 60@ 4 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands. 4 75@ 5 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands..... 5 30@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee..... 4 75@ 4 85
Extra Genesee..... 5 30@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri..... 4 40@ 6 75
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee..... 4 50@ 7 00

Southern Flour exhibits no important change. Sales have been reported since our last of 2 080 bbls., in lots, at $4 85@$5 25 for very inferior to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; $5 35@$7 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, the highest rate for new Richmond City, ₱ bbl. Small lots of extra Canadian changed hands, at $4 50@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling slowly, at $3 80@$4 25 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 80@$3 85 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 15@$4 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Puncheons of Brandywine are inquired for at $19 each.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet, and prices are depressed. Sales have been reported of only 12 650 bushels, including prime new white Indiana at $1 40; ordinary new red Western at $1 15@$1 17; new white Kentucky at $1 40@$1 45; new white Southern at $1 30; new red do. at $1 20 ₱ bushel; and unsound Chicago Spring on terms not ascertained. Samples of new white Canada were exhibited on 'Change to-day, by Mr. Geo. B. FEWELL; one of them was of very superior quality, surpassing, according to the opinion of a leading local miller any sample of Canada Wheat received here within a period of six years. The other sample was also very good, and and an average specimen of the entire crop. Corn has not varied much. Sales have been made of 37,500 bushels at 60c. for old mixed Western; 61c.@61½c. for new mixed Western and 63c.@63½c. for yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Other kinds are inactive and nominal. Rye continues in request at 81c.@82c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in demand, including Canada at 39c.@42c.; Western, 36c.@40c.; State, 36c.@39c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 32c.@36c.; Southern 30c. @35c ₱ bushel. Barley continues inactive and nominal.

HAY—Sales to-day 500 bales North River, at 65c.@ 70c., ₱ 100 lbs.

IRON—Has been quiet to-day; prices have not varied much.

LEAD—Is in moderate request at former rates.

MOLASSES—Small sales have been effected at unaltered figures.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine are essentially unchanged. A fair inquiry prevails for Spirits Turpentine within a range of from 45c.@46c., ₱ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is moderately inquired for, chiefly at 58c.@59c. ₱ gallon. Nothing really new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 3 400 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $14 87@$15 for Mess; $13 50@$13 75 for thin Mess; $16 75 for clear; and $10 37@$10 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in request, including Hams at 8½c.@8¾c., and Shoulders at 7¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon has not varied. Lard is in demand at full rates. Sales to-day 600 tcs. and bbls., common to choice, at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb. Beef continues quiet and languid; sales 135 bbls., in lots, at $7 75@$10 for repacked Western Mess; $10 25 @$12 for fair to choice extra do.; $6 62½@$7 25 for Country Mess, and $5 50@$6 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams $14@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at 16c.@21c. for State; 12c.@16c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling in lots at from 5½c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

Stock of Pork and Beef in Packing-yards, New-York and Brooklyn, Sept. 1, 1859:

QUALITIES.	Packed this season.	Packed last season.	Packed prev. to last season.	Total.
Clear	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Mess	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Prime Mess	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Prime	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Rumps	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Navy Mess	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Other Brands	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Unclassified	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Total	8,000	8,000	8,000	24,000
City Prime Mess	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Country Mess	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Unclassified Mess	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Country Prime	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Unclassified Prime	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Thomas Prime Mess	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Country Mess	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Other Brands	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Total	9,000	9,000	9,000	27,000
Extra Mess	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Repacked Mess	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Repacked Chicago Mess	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Extra Prime	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Prime Mess	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Repacked Mess	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Other Brands	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Unclassified	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Total	9,000	9,000	9,000	27,000
Extra Mess	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Repacked Mess	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Repacked Chicago Mess	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Extra Prime	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Prime Mess	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Repacked Mess	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Other Brands	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Unclassified	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Total	9,000	9,000	9,000	27,000

	Packed this season.	Packed last season.	Packed prev. to last season.	Total.
Total	26,000	26,000	26,000	78,000
Old Prime	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Old Mess	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Total	2,000	2,000	2,000	6,000
Grand total	28,000	28,000	28,000	84,000
Last month	28,000	28,000	28,000	84,000
Same time last year	28,000	28,000	28,000	84,000

	L.	G.	L.	Total.
Clear	600			600
Mess	200			200
Country Mess				
Unclassified Prime				
Unclassified Mess				
Thomas Prime Mess				
Country Mess				
Other Brands				
Total	800			800
Extra Mess				
Repacked Mess	11			11
Repacked Chicago Mess				
Extra Prime				
Prime Mess	33			33
Repacked Mess				
Other Brands				
Unclassified	40			40
Total	84			84
City Prime Mess				
Country Mess				
Unclassified Mess				
Country Prime				
Unclassified Prime				
Thomas Prime Mess				
Country Mess				
Other Brands				
Total				
Extra Mess				
Repacked Mess				
Repacked Chicago Mess				
Extra Prime				
Prime Mess				
Repacked Mess				
Other Brands				
Unclassified				
Total				
Total	884			884
Old Prime				
Old Mess				
Total				
Grand total	884			884
Last month	2,307			2,307
Same time last year	2,307			2,307

	N. Y. Yards.	L.	G.	L.	W.	L.	Total.
Clear	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	6,000
Mess	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	6,000
Prime Mess	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	6,000
Prime	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	6,000
Rumps	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	6,000
Navy Mess	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	6,000
Other Brands	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	6,000
Unclassified	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	6,000
Total	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	48,000
City Prime Mess	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	6,000
Country Mess	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	6,000
Unclassified Mess	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	6,000
Country Prime	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	6,000
Unclassified Prime	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	6,000
Thomas Prime Mess	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	6,000
Country Mess	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	6,000
Other Brands	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	6,000
Total	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	54,000
Extra Mess	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	6,000
Repacked Mess	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	6,000
Repacked Chicago Mess	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	6,000
Extra Prime	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	6,000
Prime Mess	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	6,000
Repacked Mess	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	6,000
Other Brands	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	6,000
Unclassified	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	6,000
Total	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	54,000
Total	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	156,000
Old Prime	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	6,000
Old Mess	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	6,000
Total	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	12,000
Grand total	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	168,000
Last month	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	168,000
Same time last year	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	168,000

NOTE.—The abbreviations L., G., L., W., P., are used as initials of the owners of the Packing-yards, as follows: L.—Lewis', G.—Getty's, L.—Lamson's, W.—Ward's, P.—Parker's, &c.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 120 tcs., in lots, at $3 25@ $4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGAR—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 750 hhds., chiefly Cuba at 5c.@6¾c., but including some Porto Rico at 7c.@7¾c., ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 700 bbls., in lots, at 26½c., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 1,600 bales Cotton at 3 16d.@7 32d., ₱ lb.; 400 bbls. Resin at 1s. 9d.; 12 tons Seed at 14s., and, by steamer, 560 boxes Cheese at 35s. For London, 1,300 bbls. Sperm Oil, and 12 tons Clover Seed at 22s. 6d.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 5, 1859.

CATTLE—The market opens with a pretty brisk demand, predicated on the better prospects than marked last week's trade in New-York, and also on the relief entertained by many that the supply is some 250 head short, as compared with the receipts at this point seven days ago. They are in error, however, as our figures below indicate.

There is at least the usual number of buyers here from the East and from New-York. The New-Yorkers have taken about 350 head, and will buy few, if any more, to-day. It is thought that about as many will go East as went in that direction last week—say 1,100 head—leaving thirteen or fourteen hundred to go to New-York in first hands.

The average quality is fully up to last week; some think a little better. Better prices are asked, but as none of the transactions of which we are informed indicate that higher rates have been obtained on the better grades, as compared with last week, we do not alter our quotations, except for inferior.

Freights are unchanged. The Erie Railroad managers, we learn, have reduced the price to New-York from $83 to $79, and the Central makes transportation as cheap from Cincinnati to New-York, *viâ* Dunkirk and Buffalo, as by the Erie. This is done by returning to the drover who comes this route $7 per car, as soon as he ships his stock on the Hudson River Road.

The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad:

	This week.	Last week.	Corresp'g wk last year.
Cattle	2,576	2,832	4,016
Sheep and lambs	5,185	1,643	3,300
Hogs	466	83	3,020

	Av. w'kly rec'ts last year.	Total Since Jan 1.	Total to same date last year.
Cattle	2,536	87,586	90 331
Sheep	3,127	118,497	98,507
Hogs	3,747	18,261	139,823

The aggregate of cattle receipts (2,576,) as given above, is arrived at by estimating 16 to the car; but this is the season when light beeves come forward in greatest numbers, and more so now, perhaps, than for years before, because of the high price of feed in the country, and the cars are bringing forward an average of 17 or 18 head. This is shown by actual count, as reported by the Drovers themselves, which gives us a total of 2 932 head. There is to be added to this about 220 head driven in on the road from Madison County, 65 by Mr. INGALLS, and 35 by Mr. FELTS. This gives us a grand total of nearly 3,250 head.

PRICES—We quote the market brisk at the following rates—remarking, however, that we are not aware of any sales at our outside figure for "extra," although there are some beeves on the market that will not be parted with for less:

	This week.	Last week.
Premium	5c. @5½c.	5¼c.@5¾c.
Extra	4¾c.@4¾c.	4¾c.@4¾c.
First quality	3½c.@3¾c.	3¾c.@3¾c.
Second quality	3c. @3¼c.	3c. @3¼c.
Third quality	2½c.@3c.	2¾c.@2¾c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—The receipts are comparatively heavy, but thus far the sales have been limited. Prices are about the same as last week.

ADVERTISING AGENCY.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S
CITY AND COUNTRY
ADVERTISING AGENCY,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York, Times Building.

Liberal arrangements will be made with ADVERTISERS, and their favors promptly inserted in any NEWSPAPER published in the UNITED STATES OR CANADA, at the publishers' lowest cash prices. Reference is made to Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

PERSONAL.

ANY ONE KNOWING THE RESIDENCE of S. VANDERBEYDEN, will confer a favor by sending his address to No. 166 Greene-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS—RESPECTABLE, reliable and experienced Protestant and other female help, with good reference, can be had to-day at WHELAN & Co.'S select female offices, No. 292 6th av., near 22d st., and No. 348 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. Employers will please observe that in our business with the public we always advertise to the office and not to a private number, also, that this is the only exclusive female office in the City. Employers supplied one year for $2; six months $1. A lady in attendance. Thirty Protestant girls wanted for special situations at highest wages.

A LADY IS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING A situation as matron in an institution or seminary; is capable of taking the entire care and management; thoroughly understands housekeeping; has several years of practical experience. Can give the best of City reference as to capability and character. Any lady or gentleman requiring a strictly conscientious and trustworthy person in their establishment would do well to call or address W. M., No. 188 Clinton st., corner Baltic, Brooklyn, for one week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands pastry, bread and biscuit, and making soup, &c., or would do chamberwork, waiting, &c.; is willing to make herself useful. Also, a situation by a small girl to mind children, &c.; wages $3 per month. Both have good references, and no objection to the country. Call at No. 516 Broadway, third floor for three days.

WANTED—BY A VERY NEAT, RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; is willing to do general housework in a small family. Wages moderate. No objection to City or country. Satisfactory references can be had at her present employer's. Call at No. 516 Broadway, third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman; is an excellent cook and a good baker; understands her business perfectly in all its branches; is willing to assist in the plain washing, if required; unexceptionable reference given as to character and capability. Apply at No. 238 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., at the side door. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook in a private family, who understands her business perfectly; is a good baker and pastry cook, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing. The best of City references given. Call at No. 253 20th st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the cooking and assist in the washing and ironing of a private family; good city reference given; can be seen for two days at No. 145 7th-av., near 20th st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with washing; is obliging and willing to make herself generally useful. Apply for two days at No. 131 7th-st., Room No. 10.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or chambermaid and waitress; would go a short distance in the country; is well recommended. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing, or would do housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 224 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as nurse or chambermaid; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. Has the best of City references. Apply at No. 123 East 26th st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL OF 17, A SITUation in a small private family, to take care of children and do plain sewing. Has the best of reference from her last place. Call or address for two days, at No. 156 East 24th-st, 4th-floor, back room, No. 13.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as cook in a private family. She understands her business perfectly, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 82 West 33d-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook in a first class private family. Best City reference. Call at No. 136 West 10th-st, between Bleecker and Hudson, room No. 3, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as lady's maid. understands dressmaking and hairdressing; has no objection to travel; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 88 15th-st., near 3d-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamber work and sewing, and to take care of growing children; good City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 362 1st-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chamermaid and to do plain sewing or would assist in washing and ironing; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 139 West 27th-st, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress only. Also, by one as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Good City references given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED,—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation to do chamberwork and assist with the washing; has no objection to light waiting. Has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 54 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED,—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN is desirous of obtaining a situation as chambermaid; has both City and country references. Call for two days at No. 173 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, in a private family or respectable boarding-house, as chambermaid and waiter. Apply at No. 26 Amity st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COLORED YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as nurse, wai ress, or chambermaid and waitress; also, by a first-rate colored cook; both well recommended. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid, and to plain sewing, and take care of children. Can be seen at No. 246 West 26th-st., top floor, front room; the best of City references given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as first-rate laundress, and can do up ladies' fine things in the nicest style; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 200 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUation as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 137 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Swiss woman, as housekeeper. Address E. C. BAILEY, New-York Post-office.

HOUSEKEEPER—A LADY OF INTELLIGENCE and energy wishes a situation as housekeeper or companion in a respectable family; would prefer to go South or West; the best of reference in regard to ability, &c. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

ST. MARK'S EMPLOYMENT OFFICE—No. 24 3d-av., or No. 18 Bible House, supplies the best families with the best help. Every exertion is made to render this office entirely reliable.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH English, Irish and every other kind of servants, both male and female, together with English, French and German first-class cooks, may be obtained at the offices No. 13 and 18 Bible House, 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN wishes a situation as groom and coachman; understands his business perfectly; has lived three years and eight months in his last place; has good recommendations; country preferred. Address D. S., Box No. 313 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER, MARried, without family, a situation; has no objection to take charge of a farm, and can be highly recommended as to capability and integrity; is a Protestant. Address J. C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office, which will be punctually attended to.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN from the country wishes a situation as porter in a store; has no objection to make himself useful. can read and write. Can give good recommendation as to character for sobriety, honesty and industry. Address D. S., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHMAN, a situation as groom, carman, porter or fireman in a hotel; is not afraid of hard work; knows the care and treatment of horses, is a good driver; best of City references from the last two places. Address, for two days, C. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman and groom, and is a good waiter if required; has lately arrived from the old country; understands the care of horses and is a good driver; lived five years in his last place. Address W. G., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG UNMARRIED MAN, A situation as LIGHT PORTER in a store of any kind. He has a knowledge of book-keeping and is a good accountant and penman; would be willing to make himself generally useful. Address AMERICAN, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY AN industrious married man and his wife; the man is a thorough gardener, and understands the care of horses, and is a good careful driver; his wife is a first-rate laundress and chambermaid and a good plain cook. Both are trustworthy persons, and have the best of references. Address E. C. B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses, is a most competent groom and steady driver; has long experience both in the old and in this country; is not afraid of work; has the best of City reference. Any gentleman desirous, will address L. D., Box No. 261 *Times* Office, which will be promptly attended to.

WANTED.—A GARDENER, A SINGLE MAN, WHO has had some of the first places in the States, and obtained the first premiums for forced grapes and peaches; also for green house plants and for vegetables wishes a situation with a respectable family. Address Mr. J. RUGE, at Mr Parmlee's, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, UPRIGHT YOUNG man a situation as coachman and groom; is a steady driver and understands the care of horses perfectly; is a good vegetable gardener; would be found willing to make himself useful and attentive; has the best of reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley place.

WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN, A single young man, 24 years of age, a situation to take charge of a team of horses, carriages &c. He understands the care and management of horses; is a good City driver; has four years' recommendation from his last employers. Address W. C., Box No. 134

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published at the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending up a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every MAIL steamer. Price, in wrapper, 6 cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Nine Points of the Law—Rosee and Home.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Geraldine.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Asphodel—Tight Hose Evolutions.

BOWERY THEATRE—Hubbay the Foundling—Jocko—Michael Kelly.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Orange Girl of Venice—The Four Lovers.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Michael Kelly—Rosina Meadows—Acrobatism.

PALACE GARDEN—Grand Musical Soiree and Military Concert.

MOZART HALL—Wagon's Italia.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—Entertainment by Wood's Minstrels.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

South—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....8½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A. M.
Western Mail and Erie Railroad..8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....8½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
Mail for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
Mail for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 5 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 5 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *America*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Postoffice to day, September 6, at 2 o'clock to go by railroad, and at 6 o'clock to go by steamboat.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Canadian screw-steamship *North Briton*, from Liverpool on the 24th ult., passed Father Point, on her way to Quebec, on Sunday evening, but, owing to the breaking down of the telegraph wire, her advices, which have been partially anticipated by the *Arago* off Cape Race, did not come through until yesterday. Nothing authentic relative to the proceedings of the Zurich Conference had transpired, but it is stated that favorable results were anticipated. The British Government is said to have congratulated that of France on the recent political amnesty in the most cordial manner. Military affairs still engaged attention in France. Commands had been assigned to the Marshals who were at the head of the army in Italy, McMahon being placed at Lille, where a large body of troops was being concentrated—a response, as was believed, to the projected fortifications at Antwerp, which the Belgian Chamber of Deputies had voted in favor of by a large majority. The National Assemblies of Modena and Tuscany had unanimously voted in favor of annexation to Piedmont, and decreed the banishment forever of the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine. Signor Mario and his wife, formerly Jessie Meriton White, had been arrested at Bologna, though for what cause is not specified. Several members of the English royal household are passengers in the *North Briton*, whose mission to Canada is supposed to have reference to the contemplated visit of the Prince of Wales. Mr. Lever had made another offer for the *Great Eastern* steamship, but it was believed that the offer was not entertained, and that her destination will be Portland. Another report relative to the condition of the Atlantic Telegraph cable had been published, but no new theory had been advanced. The Indian Loan had all been awarded at and above 97 per cent. The Russian Loan had proved a partial failure. There had been no adjustment of the difficulty with the builders in London, and several other branches of trade were beginning to exhibit discontent.

The rumor of the withdrawal of the steamers of the North German Lloyd's, on the line between New-York and Bremen, to which an allusion was made yesterday, proves, upon inquiry, to have no other foundation than the temporary withdrawal o the *Weser*, which has been withdrawn for one trip only, for the purpose of making repairs. The other boats of the line are to continue their trips as usual.

The R. M. steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool on the 27th ult., with advices from Europe three days later than those by the *Arago* and the *North Briton*, is now about due at Halifax.

The steamship *Havana*, from Minatitlan on the 1st inst., with advices from San Francisco to the 26th ult., arrived at New-Orleans yesterday. It is announced that the steamer, which left San Francisco on the 20th for Panama, to connect over the Railroad with the steamer for this port, had on board upwards of $2,000,000. Business was better. The advices from Vancouver are confirmatory of those received by the Overland Mail relative to the occupancy of the island of San Juan by order of Gen. Harney, who had ordered additional troops from Fort Washington. Gov. Douglas had sent a Message to the Assembly of Vancouver's Island, declaring that British forces should be landed at San Juan. There was a rumor, which, however, was not credited, to the effect that a British vessel of war had made an attack on the island and killed thirty Americans.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 25th ult. have been received by the *Havana* at New-Orleans. Mr. McLane had returned, and had presented the ultimatum of our Government to Juarez, demanding the immediate ratification of the treaty. No news of importance reaches us from the City of Mexico. Degollado was taking measures to concentrate all the Liberal troops at San Luis Potosi, contemplating an attack on the capital in October. The whole Pacific coast is stated to be now in the peaceful possession of the Liberals, who are taking measures to insure the permanence of the advantages they have gained.

A dispatch from Mobile announces the arrival at that port of Mr. McLane, our Minister to Mexico, in the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*. He left immediately for New-Orleans.

Our advices from the Rio Grande extend to Aug. 11. A movement of troops southward to the aid of the Liberal cause is noted; the number being, however, quite inconsiderable. The State of Zacatecas was earnestly carrying out the Church decrees; the clergy had nearly all left; and the official organ was beseeching Catholic priests from the United States to take their places. Marriages by civil magistrates had been formally authorized.

By way of New-Orleans we have advices from Havana to the 2d inst. There is no news of special importance. Sugar was firm. The steamer *De Soto*, by which we receive this intelligence, reports having spoken the United States steam sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, supposed to be bound to Pensacola.

News from the Dacotah Boundary Survey party states that the standard parallels, already surveyed, leave a strip of country of eighteen miles in doubt. Further progress is checked until the western boundary of Minnesota, now being run, shall be completed. The boundaries of the new territory cannot be decided until this work is finished. The white settlers are reported to be in a state of prodigious alarm, in consequence of the prevalence of bloody feuds among the rival tribes of Sioux and Ponca Indians.

A dispatch from Leavenworth, Kansas, gives a brief account of a serious street fight between the Republicans and the Democrats in that city, on Monday night. Both parties were having demonstrations prior to the municipal election, which took place yesterday, and the Democratic torch-light procession attempted to force its way through the Republicans, who were holding their meeting at the intersection of two streets. A general fight was the result, in which the Republicans seem to have got the best of it. One man was shot, and several were severely cut.

South American matters are now occupying the attention of the Administration. Yesterday President Buchanan was closeted all the forenoon with Secretary Cass, engaged in their discussion, and at noon an audience was granted, by appointment, to the new Minister from Peru, who, it is understood, is specially empowered to make some arrangement for the final adjustment of the claims of American citizens against his Government.

The mania for strikes has sprung up again. All the men employed on the Michigan Southern Railroad have been on a strike, demanding three months' back-pay, and have stopped the running of the trains. The difficulty, however, as we learn by telegraph, has been adjusted. The non-striking iron-moulders of Albany are in peril of their lives from the vengeance of the striking men. On Saturday night, a party of eight or ten "strikers" fired at one John Carroll; another working moulder was shot at, an hour later on the same evening, while sitting in his house. The Albany *Atlas and Argus* states that threats have been publicly uttered against the proprietors of the foundries who refuse to pay the increased rate of wages. The strike of the Pennsylvania coal-miners is now participated in by four thousand men, and work is at a stand-still.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, appointed a Special Committee of three to examine into the financial condition and operations of the Board of Central Park Commissioners, from its organization to the present time. A resolution expressing sympathy with the Twelfth Regiment, adopted by the Councilmen, was referred by the Aldermen. The resolution directing that Fairchild, Walker & Co. be employed to build the gate-houses and aqueduct of the new reservoir was adopted, notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor. A large amount of routine business was disposed of, and the Board adjourned to Thursday.

A meeting of the Board of Councilmen was held last evening. No subjects of general interest were acted upon. A communication from the City Inspector complained of the embarrassments to which he was subjected in the performance of his duties, on account of the imperfections in the ordinances governing his department. He asked that the Board would take action in the premises. The subject was referred to a special committee of three for investigation.

The public schools of the City were opened yesterday. The mandate of the Board of Education directing that the Bible should be read in the public schools at the commencement of each day's exercises was disobeyed in the schools of the Fourth, Sixth and Fourteenth Wards. In all the other schools of the City selections from the Scriptures were read.

The argument in the case of Mrs. Hantung before the Supreme Court at Albany, which was to have been made yesterday, was adjourned over until to-day.

The injunction suit arising out of the controversy relative to *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, was brought on for further argument yesterday before Justice Ingraham of the Superior Court. The Court directed the appointment of a Receiver to settle up the partnership affairs between Messrs. Dayton & Wilkes. On the question of Mr. Wilkes' right to start a new paper under the title of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, argument was heard, and decision reserved until this morning.

The September term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday, before Judge Russell. There was no Grand Jury obtained. A man named Sherwood was sent to the State Prison for two years on a conviction for grand larceny, and another man, named Curran, was similarly sentenced for a similar offence. We publish elsewhere a report of these and other proceedings.

A serious affray took place yesterday noon between the officers and crew of the ship *Mayflower*, lying at DeForrest's wharf, Brooklyn. During the *melée* Charles Neybold, one of the sailors, was mortally wounded in the back with a marlinespike in the hands of James Kirwin, third mate of the ship. Kirwin was arrested, and Neybold was taken to the City Hospital, where he was still alive last night, but no hopes are entertained of his recovery. The fight, it is alleged, was commenced by the crew, who were intoxicated.

In Brooklyn, yesterday, a boy named John Brannan was run over by a team on Navy-street, and killed almost instantly. A child fell from the window of a house on Furman-street to the sidewalk, and was instantly killed; and the body of a child, supposed to have been suffocated, was found in a lumber-yard on Van Brunt-street.

At a meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors yesterday, the Committee on General Taxes fixed upon $310,000 as the amount necessary to be raised to meet the ordinary contingent expenses of the county. The Committee on Equalization of Assessment Rolls made a report, showing the increase of taxable property in one year to be upwards of $2,000,000.

Cotton was inactive yesterday. Flour and Corn brisker, but prices were generally unchanged. Wheat was quiet and depressed. Groceries were were less active. Pork and Lard were freely purchased. Beef was quite dull. Whisky was more inquired for. The movements in other branches of trade were not important.

Mr. Douglas in the Canvass.

The Presidential campaign has been virtually opened in the West by Mr. Douglas. Thus much, at least, must be conceded to the Senator from Illinois, that he avows his principles frankly, takes his stand manfully upon a distinct and definite "platform," which may be strong or may be weak, but is at least his own and tangible; and does not leave the work of manufacturing a public sentiment in favor of his position to ingenious friends and elaborate advocates.

The recent publication by an enterprising firm in this City in the pages of a popular magazine under their control, of an elaborate disquisition by Mr. Douglas upon the great question of Popular Sovereignty and its limitations, when taken in connection with the innumerable criticisms which that publication has provoked, very strikingly illustrates the straightforward and masculine character of Mr. Douglas' "electioneering." Any mere politician in the habit of consulting his friends and guardians before he risks an opinion on the proper way of boiling an egg, or on the merits of the Court which condemned Charles I. to the scaffold, would have shrunk from doing what Mr. Douglas did when he was asked to contribute an article upon the grave public theme with which he has recently identified his name, to a popular and widely-circulated periodical of the most respectable character. In the simple fact that an American statesman, conspicuous by his station, and admittedly the representative of a leading school in politics, should take up his pen to put before the more tranquil and thoughtful audience of a magazine the very same views which he had already a hundred times set forth from his place in Congress, on the hustings and through all the various political organs of his own faith, there was certainly nothing either unprecedented or indecent. Neither could it be considered strange that in this age of intense competition the publishers who had secured such a paper from such a source should insist upon availing themselves of their copyright prescriptions, with a single eye to their own immediate advantage. The whole transaction was so eminently natural loyal, and reasonable, that it was to have been expected it would take its place in the literary annals of the day without provoking any special wonder.

Of course, the managers of *Harper's Magazine* made no secret of the fact that they had issued a paper on Popular Sovereignty by the great champion of that much-debated political doctrine. Equally of course, they did their best to concentrate the attention of the numbers to whom such a paper might be expected to be interesting, upon their own pages; and for this purpose they did what they would do, no doubt, in the case of an article by Lord Brougham on English politics, or of an article by Montalembert on the French Empire, were it possible to make such articles their own exclusive property—they forbade the reproduction of Mr. Douglas' contribution in other periodicals.

This was at first. When, however, it became apparent that the political interest excited by the paper in question was so keen and intense that the continued prohibition of its republication must inevitably tend to annoy their contributor in his purely political character, the Messrs. Harper, with a good sense and liberality for which they deserve more credit than they have received, at once put the paper at the service of the New-York Times, and allowed us to disseminate it through our columns in the form of a *resumé*, condensing the leading features and substantial weight of the dissertation.

In the whole of this story Mr. Douglas appears only as a public man, who takes his political faith so closely to heart that he is eager and anxious to put its doctrines in the broadest light of public opinion, and, therefore, to avail himself of every means within his power of reaching the general ear. He writes for *Harper's Magazine* precisely what he has said in the Senate Chamber, talked on the hustings, repeated in season and out of season, during the whole of that still-pending debate between the political extremists of the North and those of the South, on the ultimate decision of which the future fortunes of the Republic do so absolutely hang.

The clouds of wild misrepresentation and worse insinuation which have been evoived from this perfectly straightforward transaction, are really discreditable alike to the political character and to the common sense of the nation, and it is to be hoped that we have seen the last of them. As impartial commentators on the course of public events, to whom the Tyrian Democrat and the Trojan Republican are alike indifferent, we feel bound to enter our protest thus far. Did we think it at all necessary to enter upon a critical discussion of Mr. Douglas' article itself, we should find ourselves obliged to say of it as we have been obliged to say of so many more of the distinguished Senator's lucubrations, that in his eagerness to avoid even the appearance of a dangerous radicalism, he imperils by superfluous qualifications that clean-cut and impregnable position of legal and historical right upon which he succeeds in planting the practical doctrine of Popular Sovereignty in the Territories. It is by the assertion of this doctrine in its length and breadth alone, that the vexatious federal intermeddling with questions of internal social law in the States can be definitely arrested. Of this, the conservative masses of right-thinking men, both at the North and at the South, are fast becoming convinced. Whatever the present squabbles of personal ambition among the leading candidates of the two great parties in the nation may do to complicate the seeming issues of the coming campaign, it is the establishment of this doctrine which will finally decide the course of the canvass; and of this no persons whatever are more firmly convinced than those who are doing their best to hide the fact for the moment from the public eye.

Mr. Douglas is about to deal with this vital matter openly on the hustings in Ohio. He could find no more appropriate locality for a full and frank exposition of a comprehensive and decisive national policy than at Columbus, in the very heart of the Congressional district which has shown itself more rebellious against such a policy than any other in the whole range of the great Northwestern States. It is time that we should begin to see whither the country is to drift in the approaching national canvass; and the responsible voice of a single statesman who does not fear to speak his mind, is of more importance just at this moment than an infinity of conventions, caucuses, conclaves and manœuvres in the dark.

Arresting an Abuse.

Mr. Lewis Clephane, a gentleman who, by his use of the mystic syllables, "Secretary Nat, Repub. Ass." would appear to write himself down an ass, has a serious grievance. His memorial may be read elsewhere in this paper. Mr. Clephane is the accredited superintendent of a National Factory of Public Opinion, established by the Republican Party at the Federal Capital; and it is his business to turn out certain tons of electioneering documents daily and hourly, preparatory to any canvass in which the said party may, anywhere to the north of Mason and Dixon's line, intend to engage. The results of this industry are formidable indeed. The aggregate bulk of President's Messages, or of Patent-office Reports, or of Senator Douglas' speeches, is something to bewilder and discourage the most enterprising of Post-office assistants; but this Republican Committee has so wide an horizon of topics, and there is so much in the Administration to denounce, and upon the fresh and racy theme of negro Slavery so much remains to be said, that the annual literature of the party rivals the annual issue of the newspaper Press in volume and comprehensiveness. But to convey this deluge of argument and persuasion to the parched localities in more instant need of the shower, is an office exceeding the functions of Mr. Clephane. Here, as custom will have it, the franking prerogative must be appealed to; and in a recent instance, where the wilds of Minnesota were selected for copious irrigation, the Hon. John Covode, of Pennsylvania, afforded the sanction of his name to speed the torrent. Vast cart-loads of the political missiles thus prepared were deposited in the Washington Post-office. Postmaster Jones, appalled at the mass, and perhaps stimulated by some shrewd supporter of the Administration, who foresaw ruin and wo to his party in the Northwest should the parcel go happily to its end, declined to admit the signature of Mr. Covode, and appealed in form to that gentleman to acknowledge it. Mr. Covode declined to do so; in fact, by his reply, authorized the conviction that the handwriting was not his own, but the manual contribution of who knows how many noteless penmen in a back room of the printing-office. The whole body of documents was therefore at once embargoed; Mr Clephane and his employers are supplied with a crying wrong; and Minnesota, in all likelihood, is lost to the Republicans for lack of that precious instruction which lies profitless in the Washington office. The grievance is a substantial one; let the friends of Mr. Clephane lament with him.

The public, however, may console itself with two or three considerations.

In the termination of this system of partisan franking,—and that the rule will be applied impartially henceforward, the character of the Postmaster-General is, we trust, a sufficient warrant—a gross imposition upon the postage-paying community will at last be extinguished. These enormous burdens are not carried gratuitously. They have either to be paid for from the Federal treasury, or by an elevation of the rates of postage. As the payment from the Treasury on account of this and similar abuses of the franking nuisance swells year by year, the pressure for higher rates of postage obtains greater urgency, and the event will be either that the private correspondent must pay directly, whenever he affixes his stamp to a letter, for Mr. Clephane's excesses, or indirectly from the national strong box. Now, there is no more reason why the public should be taxed for circulating than for printing these squibs. It is as reasonable that the Government printer should execute composition and press-work at public expense, as that the Government carrier should transport them gratuitously. The party that is able to pay for the preparation of such Skyline leaves, must be able to pay for their diffusion.

As for vicarious franking, regarded in the light of a system, the rigor of the law is certainly tardy in its application. Mr. Clephane is quite right in saying that not one in ten thousand of nominal franks is the autograph of an honorable senator or representative. The abuse is grown so monstrous that it is impossible for a single hand to perpetrate it. Only the other day, a gentleman whose name, since he has been exonerated, it is needless to repeat, was suddenly seized and dragged before a Washington magistrate upon a charge of counterfeiting the frank of Mr. Douglas. He was discharged upon the Senator from Illinois declaring that he had authorized the act. The circumstance exhibits a disposition of the postal authorities to break up a mischievous and illegal practice; but it also exhibits a disposition to apply the first pinch of the better system to those who are understood to be less than friendly to the Administration. Let the disagreeable impression be removed by a display of strict impartiality, and Postmaster-General Holt will have the support of all right-minded people in whatever warfare he may wage upon spurious franking.

The obvious improvement of the whole subject is, that in the presence of universal newspaperdom, there is no longer any occasion for such wholesale manufacture of political tracts, and for resorting to such improper methods of circulating them. If the "National Republican Committee" desire to flood Minnesota, or the entire north with their partisan lucubrations, let them pay the county and local newspapers each a small consideration for reproducing their wisdom in a given number of columns, and two positive results will be obtained; a languishing journalism will be encouraged, and the people be far more effectually reached than by endless tractarianism. The negative gains of not violating laws and of not cheating the public treasury may also deserve consideration.

A Fight for an Aneurism.

The world has long been aware that doctors will sometimes differ, and that it is not easy to say who shall decide the questions on which they disagree. But we venture to say that, from the days of Esculapius to those of Hahnemann, no such doctoral dissensions have been known amoog the diplomates of any Faculty as appear to flourish amoog the learned physicians of New-Orleans. Molière's Comedy of the "Doctor in Spite of Himself," we should say must have a special point in the Crescent City; for we can hardly conceive that anybody but a born Bertrand du Guesclin, or a Malay, given to running mucks, or a hero from Donnybrook Fair, should betake himself, of his own accord, to a pursuit so hedged about with perils as the "art of healing," in the Capital of Louisiana.

When doctors, whether of law, physic or divinity, quarrel, at the North, they usually fall to writing letters at each other in the newspapers, to delivering deadly lectures, or whispering sly denunciations in the social circle. At the South they settle these matters more emphatically. The *Delta*, of New-Orleans, obliges us on the 28th of August with an account of some operations in the Charity Hospital, which certainly deserve a conspicuous place in the "transactions" of medical academies and associations all over the world. Two doctors—Choppin and Foster by name—are admitted, it seems, to practice in that institution. One day, when it was Foster's turn on duty, a young man was brought in dangerously wounded from an affray. It was Foster's right to attend him; but the victim was a student of surgery under Choppin of the significant name, had seen Choppin at his "dreadful trade," knew his ways, and loved his knife. The victim accordingly insists upon being attended by Choppin rather than by Foster. Foster arrives, hears what Choppin has been doing, and is naturally indignant. A complaint to the Board, or Committee of Management, or whatever the governing body may be called, would have been a slow means of redressing the wrong, and, possibly, an ineffectual one, so the professional gentlemen, leaving their wounded patient to take care of himself *pro tempore*, fell to at once in the ward, and had a "stand-up fight" with their fists *more majorum*. In spite of the most energetic efforts on both sides, however, the question of etiquette remained unsettled. Fists having proved ineffectual, resort was next had to pistols, and the parties banged away at one another the next day like a box-full of fire-crackers, but with no better result.

The "difficulty" thus begun was further complicated by "political" differences, and by the fact that both doctors were soon found competing for the office of House-surgeon to the Hospital, out of which rivalry Foster came off victorious. Still, however, their animosity might have expended itself in thin air without serious injury to anybody, if a man afflicted with an aneurism had not, at last, unluckily appeared on the scene, like the devil in the old play, to precipitate a catastrophe. The aneurism was in the shoulder of this wretch, and he came to the hospital to have it cured, hoping thereby to secure the services of still another medicineman, Dr. Stone, who, it appears, is the leading surgeon of New-Orleans, and also one of the regular attendants upon the hospital. Dr. Stone was out of town; the man was in a pressingly perilous state; tying the *subclavian* artery—a very difficult and dangerous operation—appeared absolutely necessary to save him. The surgeons acting in Dr. Stone's absence hesitated about undertaking it. A week thus elapsed, the man, of course, growing steadily worse, and his chances of life decreasing. His wife, naturally, or unnaturally, as the reader may please, grew impatient; and finding that Dr. Stone was not to be had, determined upon having the next best surgeon in New-Orleans. She, accordingly, on hearing that Choppin would really enjoy performing the operation, went to him, and he proposed to keep the man in his private infirmary free of charge, remove the aneurism, and pay him fifty dollars for letting his life be saved. To these handsome terms the wife agreed, and proceeded to the hospital to fetch away her husband and his aneurism. But here a new difficulty arose. It appears that when a patient enters this now famous "Charity Institute," he enters, by implication, into an agreement to stay there until he is either killed or cured. If these curiously charitable surgeons, that is, prove unable to cure their patient themselves, they claim the right to protect their reputations by having him die on their hands. He must not think of running away, and being saved by somebody else. Outside practitioners may offer him what relief they please; he has staked his all on the hospital, and in the hospital he must meet his fate like a man. So the surgeons in charge refused to let either the patient or his aneurism depart. But woman's will and the sweet love of life were too strong for them. The man resolutely got up, dressed himself, stepped into a "buggy," and waited at the gate while his wife went round to all the doctors, asking vainly for a discharge. None of them would give it.

At this crisis, Dr. Choppin arrived on the scene with his usual surgical instruments about him, to wit.: one single-barrelled Derringer in each pocket of his pantaloons, and a bowie-knife in the tall pocket of his coat. Thus, equipped, the merciful surgeon found his man and his aneurism, in the "buggy" at the gate, where they had been since 10 A. M. It was then noon. Dr. Choppin went at once to the hospital clerk and asked for a discharge for the patient. It was refused. He then said he would discharge him on his own responsibility in his capacity of visiting surgeon. The clerk forthwith went and informed Dr. Foster of what was taking place. The latter appeared, took his station in the door-way, and "gazed fixedly" upon his brother physician. Said Choppin to Foster: "Are you looking at me, Sir?" Said Foster to Choppin—"Yes, Sir, I am." "And what do you think of me?" inquired Choppin of Foster. "I think," replied Foster to Choppin, "that you are a G—d d—d scoundrel."

Upon hearing this forcible and compendious opinion of Dr. Choppin's character uttered, the man with the aneurism dashed out of the gate in his "buggy," and made his escape down the street, untied subclavian artery, aneurism, weeping wife and all, thanking God, no doubt, with Dogberry's watchman, that he was "well rid of a villain;" while the two surgeons drew their instruments and at once proceeded to operate on each other. Foster first fired a self-cocking pistol with such success as to sever Choppin's exterior jugular vein, producing temporary paralysis of Choppin's right arm, and causing Choppin's own pistol to explode harmlessly. Foster next fired another barrel, and this time, with admirable skill and dexterity, perforated the Derringer-bearing pocket of Choppin's pantaloons, his left thigh in the iliac region, and his side. Whether this ball touched the intestines is, says the *Delta*, "a highly important question still undecided." Choppin at this stage of the operation recovered his senses a little, and fired his second Derringer, without effect. Whereupon Foster, steadying his hand against the gate-post, retorted with another barrel. Choppin, now reduced to first principles, advanced with his bowie-knife, and Foster retreated, with two barrels of his revolver in reserve. By this time, however, the students had arrived on the scene in force, and strangely enough, set about separating their worthy preceptors. Choppin, it is said, will probably survive the operation. Foster is as well as ever he was, is quite composed, and is at present residing temporarily in prison. The man with the aneurism has not yet been secured. He is supposed to have escaped out of the State. If caught, the aneurism will assuredly be removed, at whatever cost, even if it be necessary to summon the power of the country for the purpose.

City Gold Diggings.—While the Board of Supervisors are quarreling over the Tax Levy, it may be interesting to the people who have to bear the burden of that annual imposition to know how some of the items which help to swell its grand total came to be included in it. We publish in another column this morning some extremely interesting extracts from the report of the Street Commissioner on the judgments obtained against the City, which will help the unenlightened to comprehend the mysterious increase in our municipal taxation. This report was sent to the Common Council early in July last; for some cause or other, it has but recently been published, and has not attracted the attention which its peculiar merits entitle it to. The Street Commissioner appears to have done his duty thoroughly in exposing the frauds that have been practiced upon the City, and if now remains for the Mayor or the District-Attorney to do the rest. It is hardly to be supposed that such gross neglect of duty on one side, and such scandalous jobbery and fraudulent practices on the other, can be permitted to go unpunished, when they have been published by a high City functionary.

A Small Rebellion.—A pleasing lesson in the great virtue of obedience was yesterday read to the children of several of the Ward Schools in this City. The Board of Education, invested by the State with authority so to do, ordered that, on the opening of the schools in September, the resolution directing the reading of the Bible in every school should be put in force. The teachers were prepared to obey this order, but the Ward Trustees were in several instances determined to do nothing of the kind. The rod of the Trustees impends instantly over the teachers; that of the Board is a remoter wrath. The teachers, accordingly, wherever they were so instructed by the Trustees, abstained from carrying out the commands of the supreme power. It is a fine feature in our system of administration which is thus held up to the admiration of mankind; and those who contemplate it can hardly be at a loss to understand to what we owe the present unrivaled excellence of our machinery of popular education.

Amusements.

The Academy of Music.—The preparations for the coming season at the Academy go bravely forward. The handsome subscription of $20,000 raised by the Stockholders to enable Mr. Ullman to purchase new and effective properties has been most judiciously laid out. The steamship *Ariel*, which arrived here last week, brought over twenty monstrous cases, measuring nearly a thousand cubic feet, and containing sixty splendid suits of plate-armor for man and horse, manufactured by L. Grangoz of Paris, expressly for the production of Verdi's new opera of "Les Vepres Siciliennes" and "Aroldo," with Halevi's "La Juive." With these splendid accessories of stage effect came an invoice of other articles not less costly; the duties paid on the whole amounting to nearly $3,000. These facts are so many new guarantees that the management of the Academy will really endeavor, during the coming Winter, to give us opera on a scale worthy of the metropolis.

The New Bowery.—Messrs. Fox & Lingard inaugurated their new enterprise last night in a very promising manner. Long before the doors opened an eager crowd filled the wide street in front, and with the opening the consentaneous rush was as the meeting of many waters. Ten minutes after, the crowd, as seen from the orchestra seats, was dense beyond description, and splendidly democratic. The overture having sighed itself away in an impotent, but patriotic, effort to compete with the vocal enthusiasm of the crowd, the curtain rose and discovered the entire Company assembled on the stage in plain dress, and a very handsome saloon gaily lighted with chandeliers. Mr. Lingard stepped forward and attempted to commence the address written by Mr. Phelps, and to be spoken by the Company. Some time elapsed before he could be heard at all, and even when allowed to proceed he was interrupted by constant and vociferous calls for "Fox," the pet of the audience evidently. "The Orange Girl of Venice, or the Council of Ten," a romantic drama, by C. W. Taylor, succeeded, and being full of incident and exceedingly sensational, and also played in a spirited manner, went off finely. It was followed by the pantomime of the "Four Lovers," in which Fox is admirably funny, and really competes pretty successfully with Gabriel Ravel. And then the new drop curtain, a handsome affair, painted by Hillard, and representing our State coat of arms, supported by the muses, came down; the audience went out, and the lights went out—and the new temple of the drama was inaugurated with a splendid success. Everything about the house seems well arranged.

Laura Keene's.—Miss Keene opened the second week of her season last evening. Still loyal to the gentleman to whom she is so hopelessly indebted for the fortunes of herself and house, the novelty of the night was Tom Taylor's fashionable, pleasantly and suggestively entitled, "Nine Points of the Law." The comedietta was originally produced some four months since, in London, at the Olympic, with Miss Swanborough, Messrs. Vining, Addison and J. Wallack in the principal parts. The story of the play is full of the peculiar interest and natural management which lend a freshness and interest to whatever Tom Taylor either makes himself or borrows from his neighbors across the Channel. The following is a brief sketch of the plot: *Mrs. Smythe*, a widow, (Miss Ada Clifton,) is living in a neat cottage, with her niece, *Kate Mapleston*, (Miss Mason Magarrell,) for a companion. A deceased friend has left the cottage to *Mrs. S.* by the body of a will, but unfortunately revoked the bequest in a codicil to the same. The effect of the codicil is to convey the property to the nearest of kin, *Joseph Ironside*, (Mark Smith,) a Rochdale manufacturer. *Ironside* writes *Mrs. S.* two letters on the subject, and his attorney, *Mr. Cunningham*, (Mr. Burnett,) writes a couple more; but no answer comes to either. Consequently *Mr. Joseph Ironside* determines to go in person, and, backed by his said attorney, oust the widow, *si non vi et armis*, at least with whatever rapidity "the law may give him cable." *Mrs. Smythe* is a woman of the world; she is also a widow. She is therefore competent to take care of herself. She is not in the position of an "unprotected female" altogether, either. Her niece's *fiancé*, *John Britton*, (Mr. Lingard,) is a limb of the law, and enables the widow to vamp sufficient legal knowledge to become, in a brief period, a very passable attorney and conveyancer in crinoline. Thus triply armed, with knowledge of society, widowhood and law, she resolves to be her own defender. *Ironside* arrives. He is an industrial, a mill-owner, clear-headed, peremptory, and rough in speech, but naturally kind-hearted. The widow sees to that heart at once. It is a way widows have. She plays the tender and submissive at once and is all tears and broken-hearted dejection. *Ironside* is disarmed. He is touched. He sees that he shall never succeed, and sends for the attorney to come and help him through. *Lawyer Cunningham* arrives, and the widow changes her tactics. Tears and sighs vanish, and in place of the forlorn widow is a woman of vivacity, sharp and business-like to admiration—in law details indeed so clear-headed and exact, that the lawyer is charmed with her astuteness and knowledge, and carried away by his admiration makes several slips, and lets her into some of the weak points of his client's case. In addition to these there is a third important character, *Mr. Rollingstone*, (F. A. Vinning,) a traveler and an adventurer, pretending to be in love with the widow, but actually, of course, in love with her money. *Ironside* comes on *Rollingstone* and the widow just as the former is popping the question, and frustrates his mercenary designs. *Ironside* does more. To reconcile the will and the codicil, and save the widow from *Rollingstone*, he proposes for her himself, is accepted, and the comedietta ends, as every comedietta should, with the immediately prospective marriage of all the good and interesting people in it. The piece had a decided success. The *Widow Smythe* of Miss Clifton was given with a good deal of vivacity. It is a character, however, which admits of much finer handling, and indeed requires it. Mark Smith's *Joseph Ironside* was strong and carefully studied. The character of the severe and slightly domineering, but large-hearted mill owner, a genuine Englishman of his class, was brought out in fine relief. Mr. Vincent, as *John Britton*, was a good deal toned down from last week, which is an improvement. He has decided talent as a comedian, but should avoid "overstepping the modesty of nature." "House and Home" was also played, and both pieces were received by a full house with lively evidences of satisfaction.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

South American Matters—American Claims Against Peru—Indian Expenses in Oregon—The Command of the Department of New-Mexico, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, Sept. 5.

President Buchanan was closeted all the forenoon at the Department of State with Secretary Cass, discussing South American matters. [At 12 o'clock an audience was granted by appointment to Señor Cipriano and Col. Zegarra, the new Minister Plenipotentiary from Peru, who is specially instructed to make some final and satisfactory arrangement of the claims of our citizens against his Government.

The acting Secretary of the British Legation leaves shortly for England to attend to matters connected with his own private affairs as a member of the University of Oxford. He is to return in the Winter.

The Indian Bureau remitted to Oregon, by the steamer of to day, $111,000 for the Indian expenses in that State during the present fiscal year.

Col. Fauntleroy, of the First Dragoons, has received orders to relieve Gen. Garland in the command of the Department of New-Mexico, and leaves immediately for that port. Q.

[From the Reporter for the Associated Press.]

Washington, Monday, Sept. 5.

Col. Fauntleroy, of the First Dragoons, is assigned to the command of the Department of New-Mexico, and will immediately proceed to relieve Gen. Garland, whose ill health prevents his return to the department.

The Charleston Chamber of Commerce have unanimously resolved to memorialize Congress for the restoration of the mail service with Havana.

From Kansas.

ROW BETWEEN THE REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS AT LEAVENWORTH—THE GOLD MINES.

Leavenworth, Monday, Sept. 5.

A collision took place between the Republicans and Democrats on Saturday night, when both parties were having demonstrations prior to the municipal election to day. The Republicans held their meeting at the intersection of two streets, and the Democratic torchlight procession attempted to pass through it. This was resisted, when a general *melée* ensued, several hundred on both sides participating in it, using stones, bludgeons, pistols and knives. One man was shot, and five or six severely cut, but it is believed none were fatally injured. The Republicans maintained their ground, and proceeded with their meeting. The affray is believed to have been purely accidental, and is universally regretted. There is some apprehension that the disturbances will be renewed to-day, but effective measures have been taken to preserve peace and order.

The Express arrived here yesterday with Denver City dates of the 27th ult., and a small quantity of gold-dust.

In Gregory's diggings some miners had penetrated three feet through a strata of sulphurate of iron, finding rich dirt below.

The discoveries on the Colorado continue to prove remunerative.

Indian depredations continued and isolated parties of miners were frequently cut off by them.

Later from Havana.

New-Orleans, Monday, Sept. 5.

The steamship *De Soto* has arrived here with Havana dates of the 2d inst.

Sugar was firm. Sterling Exchange 14@15¾ per cent. premium, and on New-York, 3½@5¾ per cent.

Yesterday, the *De Soto* signalled the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, supposed to be bound to Pensacola with Mr. McLane's treaty.

The Baltimore Reform Meeting.

Baltimore, Monday, Sept. 5.

The great reform meeting which was to have been held in this city this afternoon, has been postponed, on account of the stormy weather, to Thursday afternoon, the 8th inst. A cold northeast wind is now prevailing here.

The Michigan Southern Railroad.

Chicago, Monday, Sept. 5.

The difficulties on the Michigan Southern Rail road have been settled. The road agrees to pay the employes three months back wages down, and the balance in October. The trains commence running regularly to-day.

Two Persons Drowned.

Wood's Hole, Monday, Sept. 5.

John and Andrew, sons of Reuben Small were drowned in Waquoit Bay last Saturday. Their ages were 9 and 24 years. Both bodies were recovered.

Death of Ex.-Gov. Wallace.

Indianapolis, Ind., Monday, Sept. 5.

Ex.-Gov. Wallace, one of our oldest residents, and lately Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, died of apoplexy last night.

No Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CONSCIENTIOUS OFFICERS.—The little squad of policemen—under the command of Sergeant Chase—who have been engaged for a month past in preserving order at the steamboat landings, are performing a very serviceable office for the traveling public. Passengers who are accustomed to journey by the Sound and Hudson River boats cannot have failed to notice the present orderly contrast in embarking and debarking on those conveyances, with the confusion that characterized the operation previous to the organization of the squad. The gangways of the boats are now no longer made impassable by fruit peddlers, nor are passengers besieged and pestered to the very verge of lunacy on their arrival by importunate and impudent hackmen, thrusting waiter into the faces of their victims, with the unceasing cry of "Carriage, sir?" The planks are kept at proper distance from the gangplank by a rope, and a convenient space is reserved for passengers to pass off the dock without being subjected to annoyance from the drivers, who, however, can easily be called if their services are required. Of course, this state of things was not arrived at without a great display of firmness and decision on the part of the officers, who, at first, met with determined resistance. The drivers even now believe that their immemorial rights have been wantonly infringed, and in their penned-up space vent their disgust, and give play to their pent-up exuberance by growling like caged lions, and sky-larking in a roysterring manner.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of the Health Commissioners, at noon, yesterday, the Health Officer reported, among other arrivals, that of the schooner *Ida M. Rewardies*, from Havana. She is said to have lost one man with yellow fever at Havana. Four of her crew became sick on the passage to this port, one of whom died. It was directed that she be detained fifteen days at Lower Quarantine. Dr. GUNN stated that he had given the brig *F. Butler*, from Havana, a steam permit. This vessel has already been detained at Lower Quarantine nine days. It was directed that the brig *Joseph Fiske*, from the same port, be allowed to come to Upper Quarantine to discharge the remainder of her cargo. The City Inspector presented reports from several uptown Health Wardens setting forth the reasons why the fat-melting establishmen s in Thirty ninth-street, west of Eleventh-avenue, and in that neighborhood, were a nuisance. The Board passed a resolution directing that the chimnies of all fat melting establishments should be built 40 feet high. Reports were presented from the Health Wardens of the First and Third Wards, setting forth that the drains at Washington Market are in a very foul by condition. They were referred to the Croton Aqueduct Department with directions to have the drains cleaned as soon as the season permits. The Board then adjourned to Wednesday.

OPENING OF A NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL HOUSE.—The new building for Public School No. 10, a description of which was published in the TIMES a few days ago, was opened yesterday. The attendance was good, particularly in the Primary department. The Bible was read at the opening, and addresses were delivered by Messrs. OLIVER, MCCORMICK, HOTALING, and the President of the Board of Education RICHARD WARREN. Esq., who has just returned from an extended tour of observation among the schools of New-England, and who is one of the Commissioners of the Fifteenth Ward. The primary department is under the superintendence of Miss ANNA M ROOSES. The grammar departments for both sexes are under the superintendence of Prof. JOHN F. STODDARD, late of Montrose, Penn., and Miss JANE M. LINSEY, formerly of Ward School No 35.

THE MOZART HALL PRIMARIES.—The Mozart Hall Democracy held their Primaries somewhere in the various Wards of the City last evening, but where it is hard to say. The election was ordered to choose delegates to Assembly District Conventions, said Conventions to elect delegates to the Democratic State Convention which meets on the 21st inst. The call issued by the General Committee merely said that the Democracy were requested to meet at the "usual place" in each Ward, there to do the business before them. As far as could be learned there were elections somewhere, and delegates to the Convention chosen. The State Delegates will be chosen sometime this week. A full report of the Primaries last evening will be made up at the meeting of the General Committee at Mozart Hall when a lively time is expected. The Police of several Precincts were directed to hunt up the balloting places, but were unable to find where they were located.

THE MONUMENT FOR INDEPENDENCE-SQUARE.—It is understood that the Committee on Plans will convene at the Metropolitan Hotel, this City, on Wednesday, preparatory to advertising for designs for the Monument which it is proposed to place in Independence-square, in commemoration of the Declaration of Independence. The Committee consists of Col. A. Waterman, of Philadelphia; the Hon. Murray Hoffman, of New-York; Gen. E. R. V. Wright, of New-Jersey; Ex-Gov. Dinsmoor, of New-Hampshire; and the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—A badly-executed bogus two-dollar bill on the Central Bank of Worcester, Massachusetts, has been extensively circulated throughout the City for a day or two past. ROBERT WILSON was arrested on Sunday for passing one of the counterfeits at the store of LICHMAN ELRICH, No. 310 First-avenue. EDWARD BURNS and JAMES COLBERT were also taken into custody the same day for palming off a similar false token on BERNARD WARD, a liquor dealer, at No 344 Eighth-avenue. Each of the prisoners was committed for examination by Alderman STARR, at the Jefferson Market Court.

SINKING OF A SCHOONER—A BODY FOUND IN THE CABIN.—On Wednesday last the schooner *John Ethot*, Capt. JOHN GAGER, capsized in the North River foot of Ninety-first-street, and sank in deep water. The vessel was subsequently raised and towed to the dock foot of Fortieth street, where she was pumped out yesterday. In the cabin was found the body of a man who had taken passage from Haverstraw. The deceased has not been identified, but it is believed that he was a resident of Philadelphia.

AN AMERICAN HORSE FOR MARSHAL MCMAHON.—A number of Irish gentlemen who reside in this City, desirous of expressing their admiration for Marshal MCMAHON, of the army of France, in some way that would be likely to prove most acceptable to him, have decided upon sending him a fine specimen of an American horse. They have been quietly collecting the money necessary for the purcuase during the past week and now, it is said, they have in hand something over one thousand dollars for that purpose. They have not yet decided upon what particular horse they will send.

A NEW BASE-BALL CLUB.—A new Senior Club has been organized, and styled the Waverley Base-Ball Club. The officers are as follows: President, Joseph Umpleby; Vice-President, Henry Mahnken; Secretary, Joseph A. Kent; Treasurer, J. H. Evans; Directors, Augustus Funk, Joseph A. Kent, and Daniel Bellows. The play day is Friday, and the ground Hamilton Park. The Atlantic vs. Eckford, return match, will be played on Thursday, Sept. 8, at 3½ P. M.

THE GOERCK-STREET EXPLOSION.—Coroner JACKMAN was notified on Monday, to hold an inquest upon the body of JOHN STEWART, another of the victims to the Goerck-street boiler explosion, who died on Sunday evening. The inquest will be held to-day. The deceased is a son of Mr. STEWART, of the firm of STEWART & BROWN, iron-railing manufacturers, who occupied a portion of the building. EDWARD ROACH and EDWARD PETER, the others who were injured, lie in a critical condition.

FATAL FALL.—SAMUEL BROWN, a boy 11 years of age, while playing with a companion, attempted to climb over an alley gate in Oliver-street, on Saturday, and fell a distance of eight feet to the ground. He struck on his head, and when picked up was totally unconscious. The injured lad was conveyed to his residence, No. 60 Oliver street, where he died in half an hour. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest, and a verdict of "Death from concussion of the brain, caused by falling from a gate," was rendered.

BOYS AND GIRLS FOR THE WEST.—A very interesting company of boys and girls—from thirty to forty—were sent out on Monday afternoon by the Erie Road, under the care of the Indenturing Agent of the Juvenile Asylum. These children were selected from some 400 now in the Asylum, and go into good homes in Illinois. Another company will be sent out as soon as their outfits can be prepared.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest on Monday, at the Penitentiary, upon the body of JOHN MOONEY, a laborer, who was killed by the falling of a derrick by means of which he and another were hoisting stone. MOONEY's companion escaped with slight injury. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 32 years of age.

ENFORCING THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW.—Yesterday, GEORGE H. PUSEIN notified the parties in the Seventh Ward who have been guilty of vending intoxicating liquors on the Sabbath, in violation of law, to come forward and pay into the City Treasury the fine of two dollars each, which has been incurred for every such violation, as penalty of imprisonment, at the rate of one day for each dollar in the fine.

DEATH OF A "SPIRITUAL MEDIUM."—Mrs. HARRIET PORTER, a well-known "spiritual medium," died on Sunday, at her residence, No. 221 West Thirty-first street, of consumption. She had for several months suffered from that disease, and it is believed that it was brought on by her frequently going into the trance state.

Reopening of Zion Church, Murray Hill.

Zion Church, Murray Hill, corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-eighth street, reopened on Sunday. The new Rector, the Rt. Rev. HORATIO SOUTHGATE, D. D., then made his début as the official head of the parish. He was assisted in the services of the occasion by Drs. HAZELTY, PRICE and two other clergymen. Himself said the anti-communion office with the exception of the Epistle, and preached. His text was from the Epistle for the day—1 Cor., 15th chap., 10th verse:

"By the grace of God, I am what I am; and His grace, which was bestowed upon me, was not in vain; but I labored more abundantly than they all; yet not I, but the grace of God which was with me. Therefore, whether it were I, or they, so we preach, and so ye believed."

His subject was the nature and offices of the ministry; how the ministry is given by God—and how transmitted by a due succession, and being all of grace, how it abases, in his own esteem, the recipient, and, in that of the people, exalts, magnifies and makes honorable the office. It was an interesting and able discourse. The congregation was large and evinced much interest in the services, and listened evidently with much satisfaction to the sermon.

The administration of the Holy Communion followed the sermon, the clergymen present assisting the Rector to the end.

Zion Church is one of the oldest in the City, and has a history which, if written by a competent hand, would be very interesting to readers. It was originally Lutheran. Its edifice was in Mott-street, near Chatham. In the early part of the present century, its Minister, the Rev. Mr STERBECK, and his entire flock, conformed to the Episcopal Church. As an Episcopal parish, while the population of New-York was, to a great extent, down town, it long flourished, and had eminent consideration among the churches. In that period of prosperity it had two Rectors, the Rev. THOMAS BARNEBALL succeeding STERBECK at his decease. Experiment was made with it as a free church under the Rev. Wm. RICHMOND, after the time of BARNEBALL, when, by the stampede from the lower to the upper wards of the City, the bone and sinew of the parish were largely carried out of the precinct of Zion into up-town parishes. The free plan, after a few years, proved eminently unsuccessful, and the Rev. RICHARD COX, some time in the year 1845, became its Rector on the original plan, and from having ground, with WHITTINGHAM, (Bishop,) out of its Sunday School, and therefore having his most earnest religious affections centred in the parish, entered *con amore* on the work of building again the place that had become comparatively waste. Thirteen and a half years of unswerving devotion and unfailing industry in that overseership by this pastor, out of the flock itself, were rewarded by that for which all the friends of Zion had sighed, a new and abundant prosperity. The means of the parish became so increased that when, in 1854, the Vestry decided to follow the tide of population and in the name of their church, take possession of Murray Hill, they were able to cancel a large indebtedness which had existed against them, and to take to the new position the entire proceeds of the sale of their church's property in Mott-street—say $30 000. A munificent gift by the MURRAYS and HOFFMANS of the ten lots of ground, five for a site for the new church and a parsonage, and five as an endowment, led to the erection of the commodious and most tasteful structure now occupied by Zion Congregation. Here the parish had thriven by a large increase in its number of communicants, and in all ways internally and in a pecuniary regard, until its property had a value exceeding $100,000. The Vestry, therefore, upon the resignation of the Rev. Mr. COX, who, in June last, was called to the rectorship of St John's Church, Santa Cruz W. I., a parish comprehending 1 500 communicants and several thousand souls, were unanimous in the appropriation to him of "the sum of $2 500 in token of their affection and gratitude." Upon such a foundation, and in such a place—one of the most commanding and promising in the City—the new rector, Bishop SOUTHGATE, has been called to build. He finds all things in the parish in due order, and everything in and about it inviting an abundant success.

The Bible in the Public Schools.

THE MANDATE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION DISOBEYED IN THE FOURTH, SIXTH AND FOURTEENTH WARDS.

The Public Schools of this City were opened for the Fall term yesterday. An unusual degree of interest attached itself to the event this year, because the Board of Education had directed that on the day of their opening the resolution compelling the reading of the Bible in all of them should be enforced. In those Wards in which, hitherto, the Bible has always been read at the commencement of the exercises of each day, of course the fiat of the Board was not disobeyed yesterday; but in the Fourth, Sixth, and Fourteenth Wards, the regulation was not heeded. It was generally known, of course, beforehand, that this would be the case. In the Fourteenth Ward, a notice, of which the following is a copy, had been served on the Principals of all the Schools of the Ward:

New-York, Sept. 1, 1859.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Common Schools of the Fourteenth Ward, on the 31st of August last, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the several Principals in the Schools of the Ward be and hereby are directed to open their respective Schools or Departments as heretofore, and that the Secretary notify the said Principals of the action of this Board.

Yours truly, HENRY P. WEST, Secretary.

Of course this settled the matter with the teachers in the Ward. In it they read, in a hand writing which might not at first be perceived by others, that if they read the Bible in the schools over which they presided they would be immediately discharged by the school officers of the Ward. The position of the teachers with regard to this matter was an exceedingly nice one. Each of them felt that he was treading on a volcano. If they read the Bible the school officers were offended; if they did not read the Bible their pay would be stopped by the Board of Education. In the Fourteenth Ward they pre erred to obey the school officers because the penalty of disobeying them must be paid immediately, while the vengeance of the Board of Education could not overtake them so speedily nor so surely. It was not a pleasant predicament for the school teachers, and they complained loudly of it yesterday. They were willing, they said, to obey the orders of those in authority, and they cared not whether they were the School officers or the Board of Education. All that they wanted was that it should be made clear to them which they must obey. In the Fourth and Sixth Wards, though no notice similar to that issued by the School officers of the Fourteenth Ward had been served upon the teachers, and the notice sent to all the schools in the beginning of the vacation by the Board of Education directing the reading of the Bible had been only received, the Scriptures were not read because, the teachers said, no instructions to change the usual form of opening the exercises of the Schools had been received from the local Boards, without which they (the teachers) would not assume the responsibility of making the innovation. Miss Slaight, the Principal of School No. 27, in the Fourth Ward, stated that a notice from the Board of Education, directing her to open the school exercises by reading a passage from the Bible, had been received by her, and she had thereupon applied for further instructions to Mr. Geo. W. Casserly, one of the Trustees of the Ward, who told her to pay no attention to the mandate of the Board of Education. Accordingly the Bible was not read in her school.

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Aldermen.

THE FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS—THE DISBANDMENT OF THE EWELFTH REGIMENT—THE GATE-HOUSES OF THE NEW RESERVOIR, &C.

The Summer's vacation over, the Board of Aldermen met again at 5 P. M., last evening, Alderman MOESPEON in the Chair, and most of the members in their seats.

Alderman PACK offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Special Committee of three be appointed by this Board to examine into and report upon the financial condition and operations of the Board of Central Park Commissioners, from its organization to the present time, setting forth in such report all the facts and figures relating to the amount already expended in the improvement of the Park; the additional amount and length of time, should any or either be required to complete the work, together with such other information of general or special interest to the tax payers of this City as the Committee may be enabled to obtain, and that they report the result of their investigation at as early a day as possible.

Resolved, That the Central Park Commissioners be and they are hereby requested to afford the said Special Committee all the facilities necessary to enable them faithfully to discharge the duties intrusted to them by permitting free and unrestricted access to the books, accounts and vouchers of the Commission, and by giving such other information connected with the workings and business of the said Board of Commissioners as the Committee may desire in order to afford the public a faithful statement of the probable cost of the great public work intrusted to the supervision and control of the said Commissioners by the State authorities, the expense of which is to be paid exclusively by the inhabitants and taxpayers of this City.

The resolutions were adopted. Aldermen PECK, BOOLS and STARR were named the Committee called for therein, and it was directed that a certified copy be transmitted to the Central Park Commissioners.

The resolution adopted by the Board of Councilmen declaring that the Common Council regrets the disbandment of the Twelfth Regiment, and would hail its restoration to its former position as an act of justice, was referred to the Committee which have the matter in charge.

The Board adopted the resolution directing the Croton Aquecuct Board to have the gate-houses, aqueduct, and other appurtenances for the new reservoir constructed by Fairchild, Walker & Co., notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor—Ayes, 13; Nays, 1. Alderman DARRAH alone voted in the negative, and Aldermen SEGSBURY and HENRY were absent.

President MCSPEDON said a gentleman had told him that proceedings were on foot to have an injunction issued in this matter.

The Board resolved that its regular sessions during the present month shall be held on Mondays and Thursdays at 5 o'clock P. M.

The Mayor's veto of the resolution ordering that Hudson-street from the Eighth-avenue to Canal-street be paved with Belgian pavement, was read, and the original resolution was passed in spite of the objections of the Mayor, (Ayes 14, Nays 1.)

On motion of Alderman BOOLS, the message of the Mayor vetoing the resolution in favor of selling at auction the lease of the Grand-street Ferry to the foot of South Seventh-street, Brooklyn, Eastern District, was taken from the table and read. The resolution was adopted in spite of the Mayor's objections, (Ayes 14, Nays 1.)

Alde man BEALE moved that Alderman SEAGRIST be placed in contempt. He made motions and then left the room without voting on them. He had been in the habit of doing so ever since he had been a member of the Board.

After some discussion, Alderman BRADLEY withdrew the resolution.

A communication was received from one "Signor Angelo," (the rival) inviting the Common Council to witness his "first grand rope ascension in the open air in the United States," to take place at Jones' Wood. He promises to walk from the ground up a rope to an elevation of 150 feet, 50 feet above the highest tree in the wood, and at that height to cross the rope for a length of 600 feet, "carrying the performance with many feats which will greatly enhance its apparent difficulty and danger." The performance is to take place on Wednesday, Sept. 7. The invitation was accepted.

The report of the Committee on Arts and Sciences, in favor of appropriating $3 250 for restoring the pictures in the Governor's Room in the City Hall, and repairing the frames—the money to be expended under the direction of the Committee—was taken from the table, and was lost for want of a constitutional vote, (Ayes 9; Nays 3.) It was subsequently reconsidered and laid on the table.

After the transaction of considerable routine business the Board adjourned.

Board of Councilmen.

THE FOURTH AVENUE PARKS—DIFFICULTY IN THE CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

The regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen was held last evening—the President, CHARLES J. CORNELL, Esq., in the Chair.

Several petitions in the public interest were read and referred. A resolution offered by Councilman BIRDSALL, was adopted, directing the Street Commissioner to inform the Board why the completion of the Parks on the Fourth-avenue was delayed, and why the contractors had suspended operations.

A resolution, providing for the abrogation of that portion of an ordinance which compels the drivers of hackney coaches to pay for a license to engage in their occupation, was offered by the President and referred. The practice is said to act oppressively upon that class of the community.

The President also offered a preamble and resolution, according permission to the Eighth and Ninth Avenue Railroads to lay down the "patent Hewitt rail," or any other kind of which the Street Commissioner should approve, and also to permit them to run their cars over each other's tracks while either road may be undergoing repairs. The matter was laid over.

A communication was received from the City Inspector, as follows:

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: Since my entrance upon the duties of City Inspector of this City, I have experienced much difficulty and embarrassment in the performance of those duties growing out of the inefficiencies and imperfections of the ordinances governing the action of this Department.

I would, therefore, respectfully beg leave to call the early attention of your honorable body to the subject, for such action thereon as may be deemed expedient.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. E. DELEVAN, City Inspector.

The communication was referred to a Special Committee.

The Board adjourned to Thursday.

Police Reports.

BURGLARIOUS DESIGNS FRUSTRATED.—Some three weeks since Detectives McCord, Elder, King and Slowey followed three suspicious characters to the corner of Liberty and Greenwich streets, where they suddenly lost sight of them. The same thing occurred several times, and the officers concluded that a burglary was contemplated in the neighborhood by the suspected parties. The detectives watched for some time, but their vigilance resulted in nothing. They determined, finally, to make inquiries at all the tenement houses in the vicinity, and learn what new tenants had come in. They found that a man had lately hired apartments in the house No. 109 Cedar-street, who had brought with him little or no furniture except a bedstead and a few empty barrels. This fact added to the suspicions of the officers, and they became convinced that the object of the person who occupied the room was to rob the adjoining store of A. Franck & Co., No. 111 Cedar street. On Saturday, Aug. 27, the store was closed at 5½ o'clock, and the officers concluded that the burglary would be committed that night, as the robbers knew that the place would likely remain closed until Monday morning, thus affording them ample time to prosecute their plans. The detectives quietly waited until about 9 o'clock, when they rushed up to the room, and broke open the door, but the thieves were not there. A search, however, resulted in finding a jimmy and other burglar's tools. An aperture was also discovered through the wall of the tenement house, forming a hole almost large enough to admit the body of a man into the store. The officers complain that parties with whom they are acquainted thoughtlessly point them out to others, thus making them known, and often frustrating their efforts to accomplish arrests. They think that in this case the burglars were informed that they were under surveillance.

QUARRELSOME NEGROES.—On Saturday night, about 10½ o'clock, two colored men, named James Everett and Joseph Ferris, had an altercation on the corner of Thomas-street and West Broadway, about a colored woman to whom they were both attached, and who had excited jealousy between them. In the height of the quarrel it is alleged that Ferris was stabbed in the neck and abdomen by his rival. Everett was arrested by Officer Yule, of the Fifth Precinct, and taken before Justice OSBORNE, who committed him to the Tombs. Ferris was conveyed to the New-York Hospital. His wounds are pronounced to be of a dangerous character.

ROBBED IN A DISREPUTABLE HOUSE.—John MCNAMARA, of No. 5.1 Canal-street, called at a disreputable place in Laurens-street on Friday night, and while there he alleges that he was robbed of $27 by a man named Charles Williams, assisted by Catharine Williams, the proprietress of the house. MCNAMARA procured the help of an officer, and caused the arrest of the parties, but did not recover his money. On Saturday morning the accused were taken before Justice KELLY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, who committed them for trial in default of bail.

AFFAIRS IN ALBANY.

The Case of Mrs. Hartung—Politics and Politicians—Talk About Candidates—Mrs. Dudley's Estate—Business, &c.

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 5, 1859.

The case of Mrs. HARTUNG was to be called up to-day, on a bill of exceptions, before the General Term of the Supreme Court, but it has gone over the Court not having been able to dispose of the motions which have precedence. It will probably be argued to-morrow. She feels confident of a favorable result of her application for a new trial—indeed, she has never, even in her darkest moments, believed that she was to be executed. If she is successful in obtaining another hearing, I am confident she will never be hung. No second jury could be got to convict her. Public opinion is too decidedly with her to make a second conviction possible.

Albany swarms with politicians, *en route* for the Republican State Convention which meets at Syracuse on Wednesday. I say *en route*, for that is the phrase generally used, though for the life of me I cannot see how Albany comes to be *en route* to Syracuse from Genesee, Livingston, Schuyler, Broome and Chautauque, unless upon the old theory that the longest way round is the nearest way home.

Doubtless these travelers make Albany *en route* more because it suits their personal tastes than their bodily convenience. They have a natural and laudable desire to see their political friends at the capitol, and have a quiet chat over matters and things before they go into the whirlpool of a State Convention.

Ordinarily much business is finally arranged here—the Convention nominating "by and with the advice and consent" of those who keep the books.

I cannot learn that any person yet stands prominent enough for any position on the Republican ticket, to be certain that he will get it. I think the main question—how the ticket shall be made up—remains yet to be settled. "The leaders are all astray," as the old Jehus say—running blind, puzzled between two or three channels, and uncertain what course to steer.

I said there was no particular canvass of the names of the right men for the right places. I must qualify that somewhat. No matter what may be the determination as to the political antecedents of the nominees—whether they be or be not all "straight-outters"—there is certain to be an animated contest over the selection of a candidate for Canal Commissioner. While little is said as to who shall go on the ticket, there appears to be a marked determination in certain quarters that SUSSDELL, the present incumbent, shall go off, and just as marked a determination on the part of his friends that he shall not.

There was a skirmish to-day between the two factions which have been distracting the Republicans of this City, under a claim that each was the duly constituted General Committee. I believe what is known here as the RAUB VAN VALKENBURGH party, reflecting the wishes of the editor-in-chief of the *Journal*, prevailed over the organizations of which Messrs. WM. WASH. HUGH J HASTINGS, ABRAM VAN VECHTEN, and others are the leaders. I do not understand that anything more than individual preferences were involved in the controversy—no questions of principle dividing the gentlemen I have named.

You have, I believe, published the deed of trust by which Mrs DUDLEY conveyed to two children of ROSWELL B. MILLER all the property she possessed, reserving to herself only an annual income of $3,000 during her life. The circumstances under which the paper was executed seemed to have no doubt that Mrs. DUDLEY never intended such a disposition of her estate. Indeed, she denied ever having executed such a paper. Under these circumstances it was determined by the parties interested—(the estate, by her will, was to be divided among five families)—to contest the validity of the deed. Preliminary proceedings were had, when a compromise was hinted at. Ex Gov. KING was chosen mediator, and after some negotiation, it was agreed that Mr. MILLER should assent to a revocation of the deed, he being paid $10,000 cash for the interest of his children. But this has now been upset by the refusal of Mrs. DUDLEY, acting by advice of counsel, to pay the $10,000. So the matter goes to the Courts, where the life of the old lady and the estate may both be exhausted.

Business is decidedly improving. I counted a dozen evidences of activity this morning where once existed a week since. HAMISH.

[BY TELEGRAPH]

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 5.

The argument on the motion for a new trial for Mrs. HARTUNG is to be heard on Wednesday the 15th inst.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Impurities of the Croton Water.
CAN ITS INJURIOUS ELEMENTS BE NEUTRALIZED? READ THE FOLLOWING:
HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

The following testimonial from a well-known gentleman of this City, will prove, in part, what a remedy this is for the disorganization of the stomach. It is only one of many which have been received by the proprietors, but they choose this, as the writer is so well known to the New-York public. By reference to other advertisements, it will be seen the Bitters are for sale every where. Principal Depôt Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York. Sold and manufactured by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Penn.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1859.

DR. HOSTETTER, Pittsburgh, Penn.:

For some years past I have been afflicted with indigestion and dyspepsia, occasionally attended with obstinate attacks of diarrhœa. Being a medical man myself, I seldom take any medicine, but knowing that the peculiar condition of my system required both a tonic and stimulant, I determined to try the effect of a bottle of your celebrated Bitters. I was the more readily induced to make the experiment, in consequence of the recent and present excitement in relation to the deleterious effects of a free use of the "Croton Water," since it has exhibited unmistakeable evidences of being largely impregnated with vegetable and animal matter in an active state of decomposition.

I have used three bottles within the last three weeks. Before commencing to take the Bitters I had not had a natural healthy action of my stomach and bowels for three months, and during that time I had lost fifteen pounds of flesh. In two weeks I have gained five pounds in weight, have had a ravenous appetite, perfect digestion and no symptoms of dyspepsia or diarrhœa. But why call your incomparable preparation Bitters? I find it a delightful pungent, aromatic to the taste, and the tangible effects upon the system are a delightful warmth to the stomach and an exhilarating glow over the whole surface of the body, exciting copious perspiration without stimulating the brain or accelerating the nervous system so as to leave any feelings of lassitude or relaxation. This is my experience in the use of this admirable preparation. Let others try it. Yours truly,

G. W. WESTERGOK, No. 71 West 15th-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
Thousands of certificates from manufacturers in every part of the United States attest to the strength and durability of these machines, as well as the excellence and beauty of their stitch, which is more uniformly the same on both sides of the fabric than any other in the market. They are adapted to all kinds of sewing, either coarse or fine, are perfectly simple in their operations, and are easily kept in order. The family sewing machines at $60 and $15 are just what is needed in every family.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The Eureka Celebrated Sewing Machines.
REDUCED IN PRICE, BUT NOT IN SIZE.
Now selling for $50. Office No 489 Broadway.
N B.—Parties wishing to purchase, and not having the "full amount," arrangements will be made by applying at the office.
CAUTION.—No CONNECTION with any other establishment.

Grover & Baker's
New Cloak Maker and Quilter.
None in the business can afford to be without them. Their work is unequaled in beauty and strength, and all other machines useless for this business in comparison. Come and see them at No. 501 Broadway. Price $65.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. Address Box 3,020. No. 30 Platt-st.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.
Temporarily at No 501 Broadway, New-York,
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine,
WITH IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS. THE GREAT ECONOMIZER OF TIME AND PRESERVER OF HEALTH, OFFICE NO 505 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
It is found by accurate experiment that the stitching of a shirt requiring by hand 13 hours and 31 minutes, can be done by this machine in 1 hour and 5 minutes. Other work is done with equal facility. The lock stitch made by this machine is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance upon each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocks in the centre of it. Send for a circular.
From the Christian Advocate and Journal.
GOOD SEWS.

A reduction in the prices of Sewing Machines is announced in our advertising columns. Their utility is established beyond question, and at the present prices we see no reason why they should not be found as they ought to be, in every household. Several varieties are manufactured, adapted to various purposes. So far as public opinion has been formed and uttered, the preference is emphatically accorded to the Wheeler & Wilson machine for family use, and the manufacturers in the same range of purpose and material. During the past year the trials were numerous, and all the patents of any pretension were brought fairly into competition. In every case the Wheeler & Wilson machine won the highest premium. We may instance the State Fairs of New-York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Illinois, Wisconsin, Virginia, Michigan, Indiana, Mississippi, Missouri and California, and the Fairs in Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore, Richmond and San Francisco. At the Fair of the St. Louis Mechanical Association the Examining Committee was composed of twenty five Ladies of the highest social standing, who, without a dissenting voice, awarded for the Wheeler & Wilson Machine the highest and only premium, a Silver Pitcher, valued at $75. If these facts do not establish a reputation, we know not what can.

Sewing-Machine Needles.
The subscriber has now in stock a full assortment of NEEDLES, SUITABLE FOR WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.
These Needles are made by hand, from the best tempered English Cast steel, and will be found on trial SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.
J. FRED. MILWARD,
No 31 Warren-st., New-York.

Washington Morton's Famous Wines.
CHATEAU MARGAUX, 1844.
CHATEAU LAFITTE, 1844.
The veritable wines of this vintage. A few cases at $36 per dozen. "No gentleman will drink the wine of 1848 who can drink that of 1844."—LORD BROUGHAM
For sale by FREDERIC S. COZZENS, 73 Warren st.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
Warranted Free from Dampness.
E. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Ley st., New-York.

Leary & Co.
Introduce this day
The Autumn fashion for Gentlemen's Hats, and would remark that for the past thirty years no opportunity has been lost to introduce into their factories ove y improvement. Through this and their present extensive facilities, they now offer their fabrics as unequaled. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherone
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR, Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Barthold's
Celebrated Sewing Machines.—Family Machines—Prices reduced from $50 to $40
BARTHOLF Manufacturing Co.,
No. 424 Broadway.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines
Are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dress makers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Spring Beds—$5 to $8 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's patent,) at No. 376 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC SAD-SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

White's New Fall Style Hat
Is the sign and symbol of a gentleman. There is a busy time at No. 216 Broadway,
opposite St. Paul's Church.

Rupture Cured.—The "Riggs Truss" is more efficacious, more cleanly, durable and economical than any other. Examine and inquire, and if not found as recommended don't take it. No 148 Broome-st., New-York.

To Ladies who wish to wear
Ester' French Shoes and Slippers, with Marquisettes. These are imported only by
M. L. HILL, No. 571 Broadway.

Young men can learn their true pursuit, and parents how to train their children for usefulness, success and happiness, by consulting FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 308 Broadway.

Fiskie & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N. B.—PRICE REDUCED to $50. No. 503 Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Mexallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Genin's Fall Style Hat.
GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

MARRIED.

HART—GOSLING.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 4, by the Rev. Dr. Adler, JOSIAH HART to ISABELLA GOSLING, both of this City.

DAWEY—MERRIAM.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 4, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev J. Greenleaf, JAMES J. DAWEY, of Geneva, Wis., to SELINA A., daughter of Zera Merriam.

☞ Auburn, N. Y., papers please copy.

SQUIRE—ALLEN.—On Wednesday, Aug. 31, by the Rev. F. S. Wiley, NEWTON R. SQUIRE and EMILY F., daughter of Jonathan W. Allen, Esq.

LIVINGSTON—CULPEPER.—At Bordentown, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 1 by the Rev. J. L. Maxwell, ALEXANDER H. LIVINGSTON to FRANCES ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Alley no Culpeper, of Demerara.

WINSLOW—STIX.—On Thursday, Sept. 1, by the Rev. Ebenezer Knowlton, E. D., EDWARD H. WINSLOW, M. D., of this City, to Miss EMMA STIX, of Liberty, Me.

☞ Boston *Courier* please copy.

DIED.

VAN VALKENBURGH.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 5, MARIA, wife of John Van Valkenburgh, late of Cincinnati, formerly of Albany, in the 55th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Judge E. E. Otseit, No. 150 East 16th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 7, at 1½ o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Cincinnati for interment.

☞ Cincinnati, Chicago and Albany papers please copy.

MERRIAM.—In this City, on Monday morning, Sept. 5, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. Platt, No. 196 Henry-st., Mrs. RUBAH MERRILL, late of Utica, N. Y.

The remains will be taken to Utica for interment. Funeral services to be held there.

BOGUE.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 4, JOHN BOGUE, in the 23d year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances, and those of his brothers, Thomas, James and Henry, are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No 418 8th-av., this (Tuesday) morning, at 9½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to St. Michael's Church, in 33d-st., near 8th av., where a Requiem Mass will be said for the repose of his soul, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

LYONS.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Sept. 3, of dropsy of the liver, Capt. WM. LYONS, New-York and Sandy Hook Pilot, aged 43 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Weston Encampment Metropolitan Chapter of Royal Arch Masons Continental Lodge, No 587, Charter Oak Lodge, No

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES,
No. 2 West 35th st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mdlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be opened on THURSDAY, September 15th. Mdlle. Rostan is grateful for the liberal patronage which has enabled her to make valuable additions to the library, and important improvements in the accommodations for the family, and hopes that parents confiding their daughters to her care, will find that no effort is spared to give them a thorough and finished education. Superior advantages are also presented in Music, Drawing and Painting.

The young ladies residing in the family will enjoy the best opportunities for the acquisition of practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages, and will share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant and happy home.

For further information, testimonials &c., apply to Mdlle ROSTAN, No. 60 West 26th-st.
Circulars sent, if desired.

ALONZO PLACE A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.
Office Board and Tuition for $120 per year.
Term opens Sept 15.
Male and Female.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE,
On Brooklyn Heights, opposite New York City.
ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., } Principals.
EDWARD B. BRADBURY, A. M., }
This first-class institution will reopen, Sept. 13, with full facilities for the thorough and accomplished education of young ladies. For circulars, apply as above.

MELLIGOTT'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
NO. 15 EAST 21ST ST.,
BETWEEN 4TH AND MADISON AVS.
FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPT. 12.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY IN-forms her friends and patrons that, having returned from No. 21 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, in the new and commodious establishment, No. 260 Madison-av., Murray Hill, second house north of 29th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

The facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use.

For School Circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 17 Pine-st.; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway, and RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

N. B.—A stage is provided for Day Scholars residing at a distance from the School.

PARKER & BERTHET'S SCHOOL,
No. 20 East 31st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 13. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L.I.,
Now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage offered in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages, it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park, is perfectly secluded. Circulars at WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS', No. 353 Broadway.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The next term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the Institution. Application for admission may be made to the Principal, A. CHITTENDEN, Esq., to Prof. EATON, or to any of the Trustees.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LAS-SALLE'S French Boarding and School, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, reopens Sept. 5. To insure a thorough French education, new scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The majority of the above belong to the best French families. The English branches are taught by English gentlemen. The Junior Department is under the maternal care of Mme. Lespinasse.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 42 and 44 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNEST takes charge of 8, limited number of boys only. Reopens Monday, Sept. 12.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss MARIE SEDGWICK (formerly of 6th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No. 680; Christern's No. 763, and Lockwood's No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GEN-TLEMEN.—No. 44 West 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School Classical and Commercial, will be reopened on Sept. 12. Fifteen teachers are connected with the Institution. Prospectus to be had containing full details, the names of the pupils and of their parents during the last four years. There is a primary department.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 30th st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her School for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 76 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 472 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 12. Tuition for a full course in English, including vocal music, from $5 to $11 per quarter; Latin $3; French, $5. Other modern languages the Professor's charges. Painting in oil or water colors, $5; drawing, $2.
M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. FINKFIELD, Principals.

MISS STIMSON, HAVING REMOVED HER Seminary to No. 119 West 34th st, between 6th and 7th avs., will be ready to receive her pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 12.
Miss STIMSON'S long experience and success will warrant the generous patronage of the community among whom she has taken her residence.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES MACKAY, A. M., Principal, commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at CARTER'S Bookstore, No. 630 Broadway, or after Aug. 20 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th of September, at Nos. 2 and 12 Clinton-place.
Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of September to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A first-class boarding school for boys. The Fall session commences on the 29th of August. For circulars, address
C. B. WARRING and OTIS BISBEE,
Successors to CHARLES BARTLETT.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for boys, No. 11 West 37th-st.—The twenty-fifth year begins Sep. 12. The number of scholars is limited to twenty five in each department. The course of instruction is systematic, thorough and efficient. Circulars at the bookstores or at No. 62 East 23d st.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—No. 9 Lexington-av., near 27th-st. Term commences Sept. 12. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with appropriate. Terms, from $10 to $25 per quarter.

A. B. RICHARDSON'S CLASSICAL AND Commercial Academy, No. 208 Court-st., South Brooklyn. Fall term commences on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7. Mrs. RICHARDSON'S School for young ladies, corner of Court and President, reopens Sept. 7.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL IN-STITUTE, Hackensack, N. J.—William Williams, Principal—will reopen on Monday, Sept. 5. Terms exceedingly moderate. Superior advantages for obtaining a knowledge of Music.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Parents of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 329 Water-st., or the Rev. E. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

LYON & KARGE'S COLLEGIATE INSTI-TUTE.—No. 698 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., an English, Classical, French and German School, reopens Sept. 12.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 344 West 19th-st., will commence its fourteenth year on MONDAY, Sept. 5.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Entering its twenty-third year, reopens its primary, commercial and classical departments, Sept. 12. For circulars call at the Janitor, ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day school for young ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept 14.

SIGNOR LUIGI DAMA HAVING RE-TURNED to town, will resume his singing lessons as usual. Call or address No. 47 West 26th st., between Broadway and 5th av.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.—The Fall Session of this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 7. For circulars, address the Principal.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE MISSES PALACHE'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 153 West 23d st., between 6th and 7th ave., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-st., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School MONDAY, Sept. 19.

THE Henry-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 200 Henry-st., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 6.
J. J. MARSHALL, Rector.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College will be opened, after the Summer vacation, on THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCK-HALL'S SCHOOL, No. 28 Gramercy-park, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL RE-OPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN, NO. 1 5th av., will re open their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Tuesday, September 20.

INSTRUCTION.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE.
UNION-SQUARE AND FIFTH-AV., CORNER 34TH-ST. MURRAY HILL.

This institution commenced in 1843, has occupied successively locations in Colonnade-row, Lafayette-place, Washington square, and University-place.

The present spacious edifice on Union-square was erected for it twelve years since, and with its various appointments—Library, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, Laboratory, and Works of Art, insolved an investment of not less than *Eighty Thousand Dollars*.

In addition to the above, to meet the increasing wants of the institution, the celebrated mansion and grounds (six lots,) on the Fifth-av., corner of 34th-st., Murray Hill, have now been purchased with special references to the accommodation of the higher classes—candidates for graduation, and young ladies wishing to pursue an *advanced course* in general reading, History, Literature, Languages, Music and Art.

At Union-Square, special attention will be given to the other classes of the Collegiate, the Academic, and the Primary Departments, preparatory to their promotion. For the convenience, however, of those residing near either location, the same provision will be made at each for pupils of every grade and class.

The privileges and course of instruction will be almost identical, under the same supervision, and to a great extent, conducted by the same teachers; so that parallel classes will be only sections of the same, and the Seniors at commencement, will graduate together. Interesting Lectures and exercises, at either place, will sometimes be shared by the members of both sections of the classes for whom they are intended.

The Autumn session at Union-square will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14; at Murray Hill, on Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The expenses at Murray Hill will necessarily be somewhat greater than at Union Square.

Applications for circulars, or for admission, may be made personally, at either place, or by letter, addressed
GORHAM D. ABBOT,
Springler Institute, New-York.

MISS HAINES
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK,
EAST 20TH-ST.,
Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.
A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.
Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
THE REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
PRINCIPAL.

Next session begins last Tuesday (27th) of September. This institution, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York, offers superior advantages for obtaining a SUBSTANTIAL EDUCATION.

Refers to Rev. Dr. Krebs, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Wilson G. Hunt & Co., J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., and others Catalogues, giving particulars, and references of the highest kind, at Carter's bookstore, or address the Principal.

RUTGER'S FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Its eighty-second term opens Sept. 12. Stages will continue to convey pupils to and from the Institute. Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For circulars and further information apply at the Institute, Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,
No. 866 Broadway, RICHARD P. JENKS, Principal.
This school will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars, with reference and terms, may be had at the bookstore of Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or of Mauran & Philes, No. 55 Cedar-st.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENG-LISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES
Will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 273 5th-av., corner of 31st-st.

MADAME A. A. LE DUC,
No. 264 West 23d st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen her French and English School for Young Ladies, TUESDAY, Sept. 13. For circulars address the principal.

MURRAY HALL.
THE REV. J. J. ELMENDORF'S SCHOOL
For young ladies, No. 101 West 36th st, New-York. Ninth session begins on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th st., (corner of Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square. Messrs. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, opens its Seventeenth Scholastic Year, Sept. 12, 1859. Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is two hundred. The Principals are assisted in classics, mathematics, French, German, Spanish, bookkeeping, drawing, penmanship, elocution, composition, &c., by ten experienced professors and instructors. The institution will be open for inspection, (entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st.,) on and after Sept. 5, when the Principals will be present to confer with parents, and register the name of applicants for admission to it. The central location of this institute renders it easy of access by railroad and stage from all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, while pupils to it from Yonkers, Irvington, New-Rochelle, and Jamaica, L. I., are of constant occurrence. Circulars of full particulars may be had at the Broadway bookstores, Burnton's No. 49 6th-av., Ranger's, No. 75 Bowery, and at the school.
P. S.—The smallest boys are under the special care of one of the Principals.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th av., now in its fortieth year, reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5, with every advantage for the education of youth, both in the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all the departments of a complete school course. The Rector is assisted by an able corps of twelve experienced teachers. Each scholar has a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business life. Parents who wish to place their sons where there will be no necessity for change till they have finished their education, and to secure for them the advantages of sound instruction, thorough mental discipline and correct moral training, are invited to visit the Institution. They will be furnished with Circulars containing the names of numerous references and full particulars as to terms, discipline, mode of instruction, &c.
G. F. QUAKEN SOS, Rector.

MADAME J. V. CAUCHOIS'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, No. 279 WEST TWENTY-SECOND ST., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19. A punctual attendance of the pupils is requested. Mme. C. assures her patrons that the course of instruction adopted by her is the result of close observation. She will be aided by professors of acknowledged merit, and begs to refer to her previous efforts as an evidence of her success. A class in oil-painting and the new styles of Grecian art on Saturdays.

MADAME RUTTKAY KOSSUTH WILL reopen her Young Ladies' School in Cornwall, N. Y., on Sept. 20. The location adds to the advantages of education—the improvement of health—the vicinity being one recommended by physicians to persons affected with throat diseases.
Madame RUTTKAY would respectfully refer to the Editors of the *Times*, to N. P. Willis, Esq., and to Hiram Barney, Esq., Trinity Building.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN ENGlish and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th av., will re open on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims, and practical life of the School, may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. O. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTI-TUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 1, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. O. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th st., between Madison and 6th avs., will reopen Sept 13.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

MESSRS. CLARK & BROWNELL RE-spectfully inform their friends and patrons that the Fall term of their Classical and English school will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 12, at No. 138 Congress st., near Clinton, Brooklyn. The Principals may be seen on the premises at any time during the present week.

DON BERNARD'S INSTITUTE—NO. 1 WEST 24th-st., junction of Broadway and 5th av., New-York. Madame DON BERNARD, nee de Rochefermoy, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public that her Boarding and Day School for young ladies reopens on Sept. 15.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—AN ABLE TEACHER of the above language, who has filled some honorable diplomatic posts in Spain, desires to teach said language to pupils at their residences. Address F. K., Box No. 149 Times Office

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFTS
WILL RE-OPEN THEIR
French and English BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL,
No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.,
On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—Boarding and day school, No. 293 Clinton st., opens on WEDNESDAY, Sept 14. A first-class school—Professors in every department. Circulars may be had at the institution. A. W. MORSEOCSE, A. M., Principal.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AVENUE, corner of 29th-st.—Will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept 14. The Rev. S. R. DAVIS, Principal. Residence, No. 163 5th-av.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—THE EXERcises of Mrs. BOWLAND'S and DAUGHTER'S French and English boarding and day school, No. 22 East 35th-st., will be resumed on 15th September next.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day school for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MRS. J. T. GOODLIFFE'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 43 West 12th st., between 5th and 7th ave.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS COOPER WILL RESUME HER School for Young Ladies and Misses on MONDAY, Sept. 5, at No. 34 West 21st-st., near 5th-av.

MRS. THIBAULT'S FRENCH AND ENG-LISH Boarding and Day School, No. 15 East Washington place, will reopen Sept. 15.

MISS F. H. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

MISS MARY S. SEDGWICK'S CLASS, for young ladies under 15, will commence MONDAY, Sept. 12, at No. 70 West 23d-st.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENG-lish school, No. 231 4th av., (one door above 19th st.,) will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS CLAPP'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN on Monday, Sept. 5, at No. 11 East Broadway.

MISS MORSE'S FRENCH SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, No. 1,076 Broadway, opens Sept. 12.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
near 5th-av.
Mrs. WILLIAMS will reopen her School on Wednesday, Sept. 14.
An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 871 Broadway, corner 18th st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 136 3d-av., at Christern's No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

CLASSICAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL,
Beautifully situated, nine miles from Jersey City. Studies comprise English branches, classics, English literature, mathematics, modern languages, also theoretic and practical agriculture. Number of pupils limited to six. Address, for circulars, HOWARD NEWTON, A. M., Belleville, N. J., or care of SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., No. 346 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY, A PUPIL OF SIGNOR ABA-SINI, and fully competent to teach his system, will receive a few pupils to instruct in vocal and instrumental music. Lessons given at her own residence, or at the residences of her pupils. For terms and further particulars address C. E. G., Box No. 578 Post office, Brooklyn.

MRS. TOWNSEND WILL REOPEN HER Day and Boarding School on Sept. 1, at No. 55 Jones-st., third house from Eighth-st. Mdlle M. Antiselle, teacher of vocal and instrumental music, drawing and painting. The juvenile department under the care of an experienced instructress.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 250 West 33d st., between 8th-av. and Broadway, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Two departments, each under exclusive charge of one of the principals.
JOHN ARRELL. JOHN GUSMAN.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Next academic year commences Sept. 21, and continues forty-two weeks. Location beautiful and healthy. For catalogues apply to Principal, the Rev. L. H. NORTHRUP.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—AN English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, at Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square.
P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

A LADY WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION IN English, French and Italian, drawing, and vocal and instrumental music, for part payment of a room and board for herself and husband; references given. address T. B., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

MISS CORNWALL'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 68 West 26th st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars at No. 762 Broadway.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL RE-OPEN their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, 7th Sept., at No. 62 West 38th-st.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY, No. 18 Pompains-place, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 6.
A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—NO. 335 Broadway, New-York. Teachers and Pupils introduced; Schools and Seminaries supplied; circulars and references sent to any part of the Union. Address RICE & ANDREWS, Principals.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

TEACHERS.

TWO YOUNG LADIES, SISTERS, JUST arrived from Europe, where they have held excellent situations as teachers, desire similar engagements, either as governesses in a private family, or teachers in a first class seminary. Are fully competent to teach the German, French and Italian languages and the rudiments of music. Are provided with the highest testimonials as to experience and ability. Address X. C., Latter Box No. 961 Post office.

MILITARY INSTRUCTOR.—A YOUNG MAN desires to obtain a situation in a Military Institute, (or one where military tactics are about being introduced,) as instructor. He has had considerable experience in instructing young gentlemen. All letters, containing description of schools, &c., and addressed to V. M. HODGSON, White Plains, N. Y., will receive prompt attention.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING and qualified to instruct in English, French, drawing and painting, music and embroidery, wishes to obtain a situation as resident or visiting governess, or assistant in a Seminary. The highest testimonials given. Address L. P. M., Box No. 4,014, New-York Post-office.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING desires an engagement as resident governess in a family in the City or country. The course of instruction comprises music, French, (which she speaks) and English. Latin if required. No objection to go South. Best references given. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 Post-office.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS IN A PRIVATE FAMily; one experienced and well qualified to give a thorough English education in the higher branches; must also be fully competent to teach French, and speak it fluently; to a competent person a liberal compensation will be paid. Address, with reference, H. W., Box No. 1,502 New-York Post-office.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT CLERGYman, graduate of a German university, successful teacher of the ancient and modern languages, the higher English branches, etc., and a thorough disciplinarian, desires an engagement as principal or tutor, most excellent testimonials and references: willing to go South or travel. Address MENTOR, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS—WHO has for six years lived in the family of a Southern planter, where she has just finished the education of the youngest daughter, is desirous of meeting with a re engagement. Address Dr. BINCKEL, New Brighton, Staten Island.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF LONG EXPERIENCE in teaching, who can give unexceptionable references, a situation as daily or occasional governess to advanced pupils in English, French, German and Italian, as acquired in Europe. Address ENGLISH, Box No. 3,805 New-York Post-office.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING, desires to make an engagement for the coming season with one or more schools or private classes in New-York or its vicinity. She has given especial attention to Latin, Mathematics, History and English Literature. Address Box No. 3 060.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN teaching desires a situation as teacher in a school; she is competent to teach the English Branches, French, German, the rudiments of Latin, drawing, embroidery and Calisthenics. Address A., Box No. 18, Ithaca, N. Y.

A GRADUATE, WELL VERSED IN THE classics & German. French and music is open for an engagement. Can give the most satisfactory testimonials for character, experience and ability. South or West preferred. Inquire of J. B. THOMPSON, 411 Broadway.

A LADY, FULLY COMPETENT AND EX-PERIENCED in teaching music, is desirous of obtaining pupils in schools, or at their residences, and will give lessons at home. The best of references given. Address A. P., Box No. 3,599 Post office, New-York.

A LADY CONVERSANT WITH THE SIGN language, and eminently qualified to undertake the moral and intellectual culture of a mute child, desires a situation as governess. Address S. B. T., Box No. 2,272 Post-office.

A LADY, FROM ENGLAND, WISHES TO form an engagement as governess. She is qualified to teach English, French, piano forte, drawing and flower painting. References to clergymen. Address A. I. N., Box No. 3,377 Post-office, New-York.

SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.—THOSE LOOKing for accomplished teachers would do well to inquire of the Rev. G. G. SAXE, A.M., No. 45 Bible House, New-York.

FURNITURE.

TO SOUTHERN DEALERS.
IRON BEDSTEADS,
IRON CRIBS,
IRON HAT-STANDS,
IRON CHAIRS AND SETTEES
Tables, Umbrella Stands, Store Stools,
Piano Stools, Fire Stands and Irons,
Brackets, and every other article of
BRONZED IRON FURNITURE,
can be had at a great reduction from Broadway prices, of the Manufacturer,
JAMES SCOTT,
Corner Canal and Centre sts.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. LIVINGSTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ELEGANT ENAMELED FURNITURE AT the Eagle Manufactory, No 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Superb suites in all colors, styles, and designs, at prices from $25 upwards. The best enameled furniture manufactured in the United States, mattresses &c. Goods carefully packed for the country.

TO CHAIR-MAKERS.—STATE, COUNTY AND shop rights for the use of "Blanchard's Patent" for bending wood, in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, for sale by C. A. BURGESS, No. 49 Broad-st., or JOHN SILSBY, No. 8 South William-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FUR-niture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 377 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 8th and 10th sts.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

PURE COAL OIL.
JOHN W. CORLIES & CO.,
No. 32 Dey st., New York.
Have on hand and are constantly receiving direct from factory, pure Coal Oil, which they warrant equal in quality to any in market, and offer to the trade at lowest factory prices. Agents of Canfield Oil Company.

COAL OIL, COAL OIL.
Warranted pure and equal in quality to any in this market, for sale low by the manufacturers.
A. & G. BULKLEY, No. 27 Fulton-st.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness, by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels 40 gallons. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 93 William-st.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

WHITE, GOLD-BAND AND RICHLY-Decorated Dinner, Tea and Toilet ware, &c. Table Cutlery. Cut Glass, Silver-Plated ware, &c. R. M. BRUNDIGE, No. 221 Bleecker-st., New-York.

HOTELS.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
ON 5TH AV.,
AT THE INTERSECTION OF BROADWAY, OPPOSITE MADISON-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

TO BE OPENED AUGUST 23, 1859.

This location is the most desirable of any in this great Metropolis, being the most healthy, delightful and central in the City, and very near and convenient to the Hudson River and Boston Railroad depôts.

The entire arrangements of the establishment are the result of mature study and experience, and render it the most comfortable and home like hotel in the world.

All the improvements that comfort and convenience have suggested have been introduced.

Every precaution has been taken, during construction, to secure the perfect safety of guests from the dangers of conflagration. Subdivision double brick walls extend from the rock foundation to the roof. All of the floors are double, and are separated by a layer of cement, making the entire structure fire proof.

Among other important improvements, in addition to the usual stairways, a vertical railway is nearly completed to convey guests from the first to upper floors upon a plan which admits of no possibility of accident.

Lofty, gracious and continuous corridors, forming a promenade of eight hundred feet upon each of the six stories, give light and air, in the highest degree, to every apartment.

A liberal space has been appropriated to public drawing rooms and parlors, connecting which and the dining-rooms there is a grand promenade hall. Suites of spacious parlors, chambers and dressing-rooms, with all the modern conveniences, have been especially designed for the comfort of families, traveling parties, and single gentlemen.

An Exchange containing the journals of the day, and all the conveniences for commercial intercourse and business, has been added to the many other features of the Hotel, and there is a telegraph office connecting with all parts of the country.

Billiard and chess rooms of the most approved style and appointments, are provided for the use of guests and the public.

The furniture, and every article of use in the establishment, has been expressly designed and manufactured for the FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

All communications for apartments, or upon any business connected with the house, please direct to "FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL," in order to insure immediate attention.

The entire organization of this Hotel has been under the direction of Mr. PAUL BYRNE, Proprietor of Revere and Tremont Houses in Boston, and Battle and Pointolear Houses in Mobile, and will be conducted by Your obedient servants,
HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO.

PARAN STEVENS,
A. B. DARLING,
BIRAM HITCHCOCK.

BOARDING.

BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a large room and board at No. 79 Sands-st. Also, a room for a single gentleman. The house is delightfully located, and in all respects such as respectable parties would desire, containing all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Reference required.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—A FEW very desirable rooms for families and others, and all the comforts of a farm-house, can be had on moderate terms for the Fall months, on immediate application by letter or otherwise to CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, convenient to cars and stages, by applying at No. 63 East 26th-st., near 4th-av.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A LARGE front room on the second story, well furnished; house first-class; has all the modern improvements; but few boarders. Inquire at No. 59 West 27th st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED room may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentleman. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN AND their wives, and single gentlemen, can find pleasant rooms and comfortable homes in a first-class house. House, containing all the modern improvements, No. 59 State-st., between Hicks and Henry sts. One suite of unfurnished rooms. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A GENtleman and his wife and a young lady want board in Brooklyn in a religious family. Location between Concord-st. and Fulton-av., and Fulton and Prince sts. preferred. Address Box No. 351 Post office. Terms must be moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE FRONT room well furnished; either gentleman and lady or two gentlemen; also, two single rooms; within five minutes' walk of South and Wall st. Ferries. Terms moderate. No. 238 Henry-st., fourth door from Amity st.

BOARD WANTED—IN A GENTEEL LOCATION for a small family for the Winter, consisting of a gentleman, wife, two children and nurse. Price must be moderate. References exchanged. Address, with full particulars, ADAMS, Box No 189 *Times* Office

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A gentleman and his wife, or single gentlemen, can find accommodations by applying at No. 33 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITH PLEASANT rooms in a desirable situation on the Heights, between Wall st. and South Ferries. Apply at No. 266 Hicks st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NEAR THE FERries—No. 65 Nassau-st; a front and back parlor newly furnished on second floor. Dinner at 6.

A LARGE AND HANDSOMELY-FUR-NISHED parlor, 2-story front, on Broadway, with balcony, two or more bedrooms, bath, water closet, &c., heated by steam, private table, can be had permanently in the Smithsonian House, Broadway, corner Houston-st. Very desirable accommodations for a family or for three or four gentlemen.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING a new house with all the modern improvements, conveniently located between 5th and Madison avs., can accommodate two individuals with board and all the comforts of a desirable home. The best references given and required. For further particulars address P. A., Box No. 1,380 Post office.

NO. 199 TENTH-STREET.—GENTLEMEN and their wives and single gentlemen can be accommodated with very desirable rooms, with full or partial board. The house is pleasantly located, handsomely furnished, and cont

MEDICAL.

THE CHIEF ATTRIBUTES OF MANHOOD are frequently lost or suspended by malpractice and vicious habits; they can be infallibly restored to a natural tone by "TRISCHMAR, 1, 2 or 3." Full details in the book, *Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches*. Sold by Dr. SARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below McDougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by

F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 15 Franklin-st., New-York.
And at APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.
Pupil of Ricord, of Paris, and also of Professors Gibson and Valentine Mott, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature. Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Sexual Debility, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL INSTITUTE.
DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, CURES
At No. 613 Broadway,
By the new French method,
All Secret Diseases, Weaknesses,
And Female Affections.
Hours from 11 to 4 and 7 to 8 every day.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients to separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is issued simultaneously in London and New York. In the work also which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also, in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. Dr. WATSON'S work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the author, as above; also, by

CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them to more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of the system in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 308 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN SEARCH OF DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electro typed engravings. Price $1, sold, also, by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 45 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their Diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Beauties; practice; quacks, (universities,) their deceptions, &c., &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Sexual Debility, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, FOR-MERLY the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office, No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre. Arranged so that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Consultations gratis.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Practitioner, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby, (No. 130 Crosby;) hours 10 to 2, and 6 to 8 Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 28 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THE great regulator of the nervous system; gives cheerfulness to the desponding mind relieves pain, restores refreshing sleep, and invigorates without reaction. Wholesale of F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 15 Franklin-st. Retail of druggists generally, and of the proprietor, Dr. J. F. STRAITON, No. 111 4th-av., New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st, New-York City, established in 1834, for the preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated more than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poison contained in the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Beware of nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of the case, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, No. 636 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, No. 1 Centre-st., New-York, Aug. 28, 1859.

NOTICE TO UNDERTAKERS, SEXTONS, AND OTHERS.

On and after the 1st of September next, all Sub offices for granting burial permits will be discontinued, and the same can be obtained only at the Office of the City Inspector No. 1 Centre-st., and at the Office of Dr. CYRUS RAMSAY, No. 101 2d-av., corner of 6th-st.

Ferry masters, steamboat captains, railroad conductors, express agents, and all other persons receiving Burial Permits, are requested to return the same to the City Inspector's Office on the first of every month for the purpose of comparing with the original certificate on file in this Office.

Particular attention is called to the following extract of an Ordinance of the Common Council, passed April 28, 1830, which will be strictly enforced:

"No person, agent, or other person attached to any steamboat, ferry boat, sailing, or other vessel, or to any stage, railroad, or other conveyance, public or private, shall convey the body of any person who has died in the City of New-York, beyond the limits of said City, without a permit from the City Inspector, under the penalty of two hundred dollars for each offence, to be collected from the person or persons, so offending, severally and respectively."

To enable the City Inspector to give a Permit for the burial or removal of the body of any person, who has died out of this City, and been brought here for interment, it will be necessary to produce the certificate of some Physician duly authenticated, stating when and where the person died, and of what disease, or the written permission of one of the Coroners, consenting to the giving of such Permit.

N. B.—This notice does not apply to the Calvary Cemetery, who, by special ordinance of the Common Council, are privileged to give permits for all burials in that Cemetery.

No charge is made, under any circumstances, for the granting of Permits.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.
CYRUS RAMSAY M. D. Registrar of Records and Statistics.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-st., New York, Aug. 19, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON and after this date all matter excavated from the slips of the City, or river opp site, must be deposited on or west of the island or shoal known as Oyster Island, Hoboken. By order of the Board.

E. PERKINS, Secretary.

WILL NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF AN ORDER OF RECEIVE O. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against John Harmon, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the store of William Harmon, No. 484 Atlantic-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of November next.

Dated May 16, 1859. MERCY A. HARMON, Administratrix.
m17-lawSm*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF COURT, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY H. KEENEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, to present the same, with proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 138 William-street, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated Aug. 1, 1859

ASA L. SHIPMAN, Executor,
ELIZA J. KEENEY, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM FERWOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 275 Greenwich-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of November next. Dated New-York, May 23 1859

JAMES H. NOE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA NICHOLL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at his store, No. 608 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of October next. Dated New-York, April 11, 1859.

GEORGE SLOANE, Executor.

CLUB-HOUSE CARDS.

SAMUEL HART & Co., No. 307 BROADway, New-York, now offer to clubs and consumers generally their celebrated brand of cards, made of pure linen paper.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES, AND ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of principal towns and Cities of

FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the house of Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Table of Insurance Stocks sent upon application.

THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS of the La CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD are requested to meet at the office of D. E. WHEELER, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, at 12 o'clock, to consult with the Committee on Measures for a prompt foreclosure of the mortgage and protection of their interests.

E. D. WHEELER,
DAVID DUDS,
F. A. PALMER,
PRENTIS DOW,
JOHN BODINE,
} Committee.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1859

SUBSCRIPTION TO STOCK IN SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS.—Books of subscription to one hundred thousand dollars of the increased capital stock of the SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS, will be opened at Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on the 1st September, proximo, and kept open for the space of fifteen days, unless the whole amount shall be sooner subscribed for. Dividends on stock so subscribed for will be payable in New-York.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

FOR SALE—ILLINOIS RIVER RAILROAD FIRST Mortgage ten per cent. Bonds.
Fulton County (Ill.) eight per cent. Bonds.
Scott County (Ill.) seven per cent. Bonds.
Mason County (Ill.) eight per cent. Bonds
Schuyler County (Ill.) seven per cent. Bonds
All the above are first class securities for permanent investments. Inquire of GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange place.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 18, 1859.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 30th day of July, and will be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the 23d day of August next.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, PARGO & CO.,
No. 52 Broadway.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE southern cities, purchased by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS PAYING 8 TO 12 per cent. dividend for sale, by JOHN B. MURRAY & Co., No. 49 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.	
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
LEONARD APPLEBY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRED'K. H. WALCOTT,	JAS. LOR. GRAHAM, Jr.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	BOWES R. McILVAINE,
MOSES TAYLOR,	GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	JOHN C. HENDERSON,
DANIEL PARISH,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	WATSON E. CASE,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
CHARLES L. VOSE,	SAM'L. D. BRADFORD, Jr.
WARREN DELANO, Jr.	

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Ass't. Secretary.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-STREET.

CASH CAPITAL.....$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HASKET,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE S. LAING,
A. B. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. SOYD,
JOSEPH W. ODGERS,	A. PENAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	J. H. ROLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED CITY AND country business, worth $1,200 to $1,500 a year, situated in the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore; a superior opportunity for a person with a small cash capital: sold because the proprietor wishes to go out of business; he will give all necessary assistance to a purchaser. Address, with real names, for further particulars, Box No. 291 Philadelphia, Post-office.

TWO NEW AND VALUABLE INVENTIONS.—The patentee has realized over $15 per day on one of them for the last five months while traveling; this is a rare chance for manufacturers and others to invest in a profitable business. All are respectfully invited to call at G. W. MAPES' Agricultural Warerooms, corner of Beekman and Nassau sts.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A STRICTLY FIRST class grocery-store, having been established twenty years, and now doing a large and profitable business—the owner wishing to be partially relieved from the care of the business. None but parties of the highest respectability will be treated with. Capital required $7 000 to $10,000. Address GROCER, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

THE DRUG-STORE AND FIXTURES complete (formerly owned by Dr. J. K. Chabert the Fire King;) for sale; also a three years' unexpired lease of the premises together with the recipes for making all his celebrated medicines; also the medicine put up ready for sale; to a person acquainted with the business this is a rare chance to make money. Apply at 43½ Grand-st.

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE—FOR THE best machine in use for splitting kindling wood. It will split 100 to the per hour or 25 feet per minute of wood, solid measure; can be seen in operation every day at 5 P. M., at the Manhattan mill, foot of 28th-st., East River. W. L. WILLIAMS, No. 76 East 25th st.

PATENT FOR SALE.—CAPITALISTS ARE solicited to examine an invention by which an enormous fortune can be made in a very short time. It has been patented in France, England and America, and only wants to be brought before the public. Office, No. 143 Fulton-st., 3d story. Office hours, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

A GENTLEMAN A LONG TIME ESTABLished in a strictly first class retail grocery, wine and tea trade, having no other business which requires part of his time, will dispose of a half interest in the business, or the whole will be sold. Capital required, about $10,000. Address, GROCER, No. 164, *Times* Office.

$10.000 WANTED—A SPECIAL PARTNER with from $10 000 to $20,000 cash, to increase the business of a first-class commercial house, well established down town, now paying about 30 per cent. profit on capital invested. Address Box No. 3,792 Post office.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, STOCK AND FURNITURE of FANNING'S large, elegant and well-known ice cream saloon, confectionery and restaurant, No. 244 Grand-st. one of the finest saloons in the City, and location for business unsurpassed. Apply on the premises of E. T. FANNING.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A MANUFACTURing business in this City, now in successful operation, who would invest from $1 000 to $5,000 for the purpose of extending the business. Address Box No. 1,301 Post-office, with real name

A WHOLESALE FANCY GOODS HOUSE, selling goods low, can make a good arrangement with a man to sell goods outside, by addressing TRAVELER, Box No. 114 *Times* office.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF A valuable patent for agricultural purposes. For particulars, apply to HENRY E. ROEDER, No. 346 Broadway.

ATLANTIC HOTEL AND GARDEN, HOBOKEN.—The lease, stock and furniture of this well-known hotel and favorite resort for sale on liberal terms. Apply on the premises, to WILLIAM L. HALL.

MACHINERY.

SECOND-HAND STEAM ENGINE.
For sale, a second hand steam engine, twenty-horse power, in complete order. Inquire of
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR.
For saving fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 123 Broadway, N.Y.

FOR SALE.—ONE FIVE-HORSE STEAM ENgine and boiler complete, and one five-horse boiler. H. WATERMAN, No. 239 Cherry-st.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & COUTAEL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane. Prices low.
Blank Books, Paper, Stationery and Steam Printing.

WHITE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st, respectfully solicited.

STEAMBOATS.

HUDSON AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET, Capt. MOODY.

LEAVE

FROM BARRIN.		FROM 24TH-ST.
A. M. 7	P. M. 1	A. M. 7
A. M. 8	P. M. 3	A. M. 8
A. M. 9	P. M. 4:15	P. M. 9:15
A. M. 12	P. M. 6:15	P. M. 12
10:30 A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 125th-st. each way; connecting each trip with

BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms &c.
Fare to Harlem, 6 cents.

J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIDE TABLE—SEPTEMBER 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH, (DIRECT,) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st:

LEAVE NEW-YORK		LEAVE BRANCH PORT.	
Thurs... Sept. 1,	4:30 P.M.	Thurs'd. Sept. 1,	7 A.M.
Friday.. Sept. 2,	11:30 A.M.	Friday.. Sept. 2,	8 A.M.
Sunday. Sept. 4,	7 A.M.	Saturd.. Sept. 3,	7:30 A.M.
Monday. Sept. 5,	2 P.M.	Sunday. Sept. 4,	1:15 P.M.
Tuesday Sept. 6,	3 P.M.	Tuesday Sept. 6,	9 A.M.
Wednes. Sept. 7,	3:30 P.M.	Wednes Sept. 7	10 A.M.
Thursd.. Sept. 8,	3:30 P.M.	Thursd.. Sept. 8,	10:30 A.M.
Friday.. Sept. 9,	3:30 P.M.	Friday.. Sept. 9,	6 A.M.
Saturd.. Sept. 10	3:30 P.M.	Saturd.. Sept. 10,	6:30 A.M.
Monday Sept 12,	3 P.M.	Monday. Sept 12,	7 A.M.
Tuesday Sept 13,	3 P.M.	Tuesday Sept 13,	7 A.M.
Wednes. Sept. 14,	3 P.M.	Wednes Sept. 14	7 A.M.
Thursd.. Sept. 15,	3:30 P.M.	Thursd.. Sept. 15,	7 A.M.
Friday.. Sept. 16	4 P.M.	Friday.. Sept. 16,	7 A.M.
Saturd.. Sept. 18,	7 A.M.	Saturd.. Sept. 17,	7 A.M.
Monday. Sept 19,	12:30 P.M.	Sunday. Sept 18,	10 M.
Tuesday Sept 20,	1:30 P.M.	Tuesday Sept 20,	8 A.M.
Wednes Sept 21,	2:30 P.M.	Wednes Sept 21,	9 A.M.
Thursd.. Sept 22,	3:30 P.M.	Thursd.. Sept 22,	10 A.M.
Friday.. Sept 23,	4 P.M.	Friday.. Sept 23,	11 A.M.
Sunday. Sept. 25,	7 A.M.	Saturd.. Sept 24,	6 A.M.
Monday. Sept. 26,	3 P.M.	Sunday. Sept 25,	3 P.M.
Tuesday. Sept 27	3 P.M.	Tuesday. Sept. 27,	7 A.M.
Wednes Sept 28,	3 P.M.	Wednes Sept. 28,	7 A.M.
Thursd.. Sept. 29,	3:30 P.M.	Thursd.. Sept. 29,	7 A.M.

TIME TABLE—SEPTEMBER, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, calling at Cozzens' PORT WASHINGTON, MOORE'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. B. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thurs... Sept. 1,	6:30 A.M.	Thurs'y.. Sept 1,	10:30 A.M.
Friday.. Sept. 2,	7 A.M.	Friday... Sept 2,	11 A.M.
Saturd.. Sept 3	11:30 A.M.	Monday.. Sept. 5,	9 A.M.
Tuesday Sept 6,	10 A.M.	Tuesday Sept 6,	2 P.M.
Wednesday Sept 7,	11 A.M.	Wednesday Sept 7,	3 P.M.
Thurs... Sept. 8,	12:30 P.M.	Thursday. Sept 8,	4 P.M.
Friday.. Sept. 9,	1:30 P.M.	Friday... Sept 9,	4:30 P.M.
Saturd.. Sept. 10,	1:30 P.M.	Saturday. Sept. 10,	5 P.M.
Monday.. Sept 12,	3 A.M.	Monday.. Sept 12,	3 P.M.
Tuesday. Sept. 13	7:30 A.M.	Tuesday. Sept. 13,	3:30 P.M.
Wednes. Sept 14,	8 A.M.	Wednes Sept. 14	5:30 P.M.
Thursday. Sept 15,	8 A.M.	Thursday. Sept. 15,	6 P.M.
Friday... Sept 16,	9 A.M.	Friday... Sept 16,	4:30 P.M.
Monday.. Sept. 19,	7 A.M.	Monday.. Sept. 19,	7 A.M.
Tuesday. Sept 20,	8 A.M.	Tuesday. Sept 20,	2:30 P.M.
Wednes. Sept 21,	8:30 A.M.	Wednes Sept 21,	3:30 P.M.
Thursday. Sept 22,	9 A.M.	Thursday. Sept 22,	4:30 P.M.
Friday... Sept 23,	10 A.M.	Friday... Sept 23,	5:30 P.M.
Monday.. Sept. 26,	7 A.M.	Monday.. Sept. 26,	7 A.M.
Tuesday. Sept 27,	8 A.M.	Tuesday. Sept 27,	2:30 P.M.
Wednes. Sept 28,	8:30 A.M.	Wednes Sept 28,	3:30 P.M.
Thursday. Sept 29,	9:30 A.M.	Thursday. Sept 29,	4 P.M.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE TO Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Montreal, Canada, &c.—The new and splendid steamer FRANCIS SKIDDY, Capt. CHARLES MCCOMBS, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 5 o'clock, to Troy, thence per Express and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking fast steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Caldensburgh. Fare to Rutland $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply for through tickets, at Troy Stowage Office, foot of Liberty-st.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and GRANITE-STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.

DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—Reduced rates of passage: Cabin, $2. Deck, $1; no charge for Berths. The steamer GOVERNOR, F. B. FRENCH, Commander will leave Pier No 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply at No. 78 Coenties-slip, or on board.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, ST. JOHNAS WELL.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN leaves Fulton Market Slip, 9¾ A. M., 1¾, 6 P. M. Leaves Flushing at 7½, 11¾ A. M.; 3 P. M. Low fare, 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck slip, E. R., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New Haven Railroads.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER EDNA CUTY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR KEYPORT—FROM THE FOOT OF MURRAY ST.—KEYPORT leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 7 A. M. ALICE PRICE leaves at 9 o'clock A. M. and Keyport at 3 P. M. ALICE PRICE leaves Sundays at 8½ A. M.

CHANGE OF HOUR—FOR KEYPORT FROM the foot of Murray-st.—KEYPORT leaves daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M. and Keyport at 8 A. M. ALICE PRICE leaves 9 A. M. and KEYPORT 3 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamer ADMIRAL, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 28th st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 5:00 P. M.; Williams' Bridge 11:30 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M.—White Plains.
8:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
8:30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:20 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Piermont, foot of Duane st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont for Suffern and intermediate stations, to Whitehall, there taking fast steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Caldensburgh. Fare to Rutland $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply for through tickets, at Troy Stowage Office, foot of Liberty-st.

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4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
8:30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:20 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Supt.

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NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 13 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M. trains.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKlyn for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

A FATAL AFFRAY ON SHIPBOARD.

A SAILOR MORTALLY WOUNDED.

SEVERAL OTHERS SEVERELY INJURED.

A few minutes before 12 o'clock M. yesterday, a fight took place on the deck of the ship *Mayflower*, lying at De Forest's Dock, near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, between a party of ten German sailors, just shipped, and the officers of the above-named vessel. The affray was of short duration but serious in results. During the *melée*, one of the sailors, named CHARLES NEYBOLD, received several severe wounds, one of which, made by a marline-spike, near the backbone, just above the hip, is considered mortal. This wound was inflicted by the third mate of the ship, a young man named JAMES KIRWIN.

The Police were early at the scene of the affray, and took NEYBOLD to the drug store of F. W. GOELING, No. 49 Fulton-street, where he was immediately attended by Dr. BALL of the Police Department, assisted by Dr. PECK. Upon examining the wounds, the one in the back was pronounced mortal, and the usual treatment in such cases was followed. CORONER HOGAN was sent for and took the dying declaration of NEYBOLD, which in effect was, that KIRWIN, the third mate, had stabbed him with a marline-spike because he refused to work before the ship got under way. The accused was brought before the injured man and identified by him as the person who inflicted the mortal wound. During the afternoon he was removed to the Brooklyn City Hospital by the Police of the Second Precinct. At a late hour last night he was alive, but in a sinking condition, and no hopes were entertained of his recovery.

It has been impossible to ascertain the facts as to the origin of this affray. The friends of the accused claim that the officers were first attacked by the crew, while, on the other hand, the crew are equally positive in their statements that they were first attacked by the officers, because they refused to work. The most intelligent version of the matter is given by WM. FRANCIS, the second mate. He is an Englishman, 34 years of age, and a man of some intelligence. He says that ten Germans, who had been shipped for the *Mayflower*, at No. 161 Washington-street, New-York, reached the vessel at a little before 12 o'clock M. They were all under the influence of liquor. He directed them to take their baggage into the forecastle, and then come aft to assist in carrying old rope ashore, a work which the second mate and others were then doing. The sailors refused to go to work until the vessel was ready to sail, alleging it was not the custom to commence work until the raising of the anchor. This was reported to the first officer, who told the sailors if they would not work they had better go ashore. They went ashore, taking their baggage with them, and placed it on a dray. Nine of the ten men then went on to the deck of the ship *Pearsons*, lying between the *Mayflower* and the wharf, and commenced using abusive language to the officers of the latter vessel, but more particularly to the second mate, who was aft on the poop deck, daring him to come ashore and fight them. NEYBOLD, he alleges, acted as a leader among them. Finding that none of the officers would go ashore, the sailors jumped on board the vessel. NEYBOLD grabbed the second mate by the throat, and at the same time others seized him (the mate) by his legs, and threw him head forward from the poop to the main deck, he receiving a severe flesh-wound on the left temple by the fall. The fight then became general. The other officers of the ship came to his assistance, and one or two pilots who were on board assisted the officers. The nearest loose articles at hand were used on both sides. Several of the sailors, who were on board the adjoining vessel threw to their comrades marline-spikes, belaying-pins, hand-spikes, and even glass bottles. The sailors used the latter using in handkerchiefs. He does not know how long the fight lasted—not many minutes—but the sailors finally beat a retreat.

The third mate, JAMES KIRWIN, acknowledges that he inflicted with a marline-spike the wound supposed to be fatal, but says that it was done in self-defence; that when he struck the blow NEYBOLD had a hand-spike raised with both hands to strike him, and that others were kicking and striking him. When the affray commenced he was on shore attending to the old rope as it was brought from the vessel. He saw that there was a difficulty on board, and went to the assistance of his superior officers. When the sailors commenced a ferocious attack upon him he defended himself to the best of his ability.

The Captain of the ship, ANSEL HOYT, and the first officer, Mr. E. F. COOK, corroborate the statement of the second mate in all material facts.

On the other hand, the sailors—those who speak about the matter—say that they were attacked because they would not go to work before the vessel was ready to "raise anchor," and that they were not intoxicated. NEYBOLD says that KIRWIN stabbed him with a marline-spike, while some of his companions stood ready to swear that it was a sheath-knife he used; and one at least asserts his ability to swear that he saw the knife passed to KIRWIN by Capt. HOYT.

Soon after the affray, KIRWIN, the third mate, was arrested by Officer KELLY, of the Second Precinct, and the same officer also arrested WILLIAM PARKS—the first named as principal, and the latter as accessory—and committed them to await the result of the injuries to NEYBOLD. They were placed in the cells of the Second Precinct Station-house, as also were several persons as witnesses.

During the afternoon yesterday, Capt. HOYT preferred a complaint against the ten sailors, for committing an assault and battery, with intent to kill, upon himself and chief mate. Officers KELLY, FOX, BROWN, DAWSON, HALL, PARKS and CEASAR before night succeeded in arresting all of the accused—some in Brooklyn and others at their boarding house, No. 161 Washington-street, New York—and they were committed to the Second Precinct cells.

They are all Germans and their names and ages are as follows:

Hy. Palmer, 22 years old. Henry Seirf, 20 years old.
Fd. Klopper, 25 years old. Her. Fricke, 22 years old.
Ch. Webster, 23 years old. W. Klausman 21 years old.
Hy. Riemer, 22 years old. Otto Tiffer, 21 years old.
Hy. Cleedes, 20 years old.

They will be examined to-day before Justice CORNWELL.

In the fight on shipboard, nearly all engaged were more or less injured, but only NEYBOLD seriously. Besides the fatal wound, he has a severe flesh wound on one shoulder and another bad one on his left hand.

The *Mayflower* belongs to Bath, Me., and is commanded by Capt. E. HOYT. She was bound for City Point, Va., for a load, and a tug was expected every moment to take her to sea, when this unfortunate affair occurred.

NEYBOLD is 24 years old, unmarried, and is a large athletic man. His parents reside in Germany.

JAMES KIRWIN is a native of this country, 20 years old, and was married about one week ago. He seemed much affected last evening, when told that NEYBOLD could not live.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

COUNTY EXPENSES FOR 1859—COMPARATIVE VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

An adjourned meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, was held in the County Jail yesterday afternoon, when a large amount of business was transacted. Under the order of communications, bills were presented and referred to appropriate Committees; a report of the Commissioners of Jurors, showing the receipts of that office for August, to have been $175 50, was received and filed; a list of persons liable to do jury duty, from the same source, and the monthly report of the keeper of the Penitentiary with the following facts: Prisoners received during August: Males, 74; Females, 36. Total, 110. *Discharged*—Males, 43; Females, 37. Total, 80. *Remaining*—Males, 152; Females, 137. Total, 289.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Under this order there was a variety of business. First, a report from the Committee on Accounts of the County Treasurer, showing the whole amount of funds in the hands of that officer on the 1st August to have been $138 971 78, invested as follows:

Bonds and mortgages	$98 972 66
In Mechanics' Bank	5,239 73
In Trust Company	30,409 08
In Brooklyn Savings Bank	1,156 05
In Williamsburgh Savings Bank	203 38
In Central Bank	2,076 13
In Atlantic Bank	677 13
In Manhattan Company	159 59
In hands of Treasurer	03

This was filed and the same Committee made another report, to the effect that they had carefully examined the accounts of the Treasurer for the year ending July 31 last, and found them all correct. The total amount received by that officer, $1 154,582 45; paid out $744,339 63. The following statement of receipts and expenditures, is also made to the report:

	Money Received.	Disbursed.
From the City of Brooklyn	$951,670 80	
Flatlands	3 257 42	
New Lots	9,038 57	
New Utrecht	14,578 22	
Flatbush	12 989 60	137 22
Gravesend	5,317 04	
Lunatic Asylum	12 00	
Surrogate	2,060 48	1,981 53
Jurors		11 785 77
Coroners	22 51	4,524 85
Poor Witnesses		90 81
Division-av. 2d assess't.	2.767 66	531 21
Division-av. 1st assess't.	12 790 99	13 343 19
District Attorney		65 592 49
Penitentiary buildings	65,645 57	686 49
Jail expenses		33 811 08
Penitentiary supplies		17 267 97
Police expenses		2,165 96
Superintendents of the Poor	24,553 54	124 851 02
City and County Judges		5,331 48
State School	68 796 62	147,020 44
Contingent Fund	40,055 38	103 371 49
Interest		29 309 38
State Tax		182 519 99
Bal. on hand, July 31, 1859		416 242 82
Total	$1,154,582 15	$1,154 182 45

The Committee also find that the Treasurer has paid out for the office of the Commissioner of Jurors the sum of $3 032 83, and received from the Commissioner the sum of $1 199 66. Also that the whole indebtedness of the County to County Bonds at the end of fiscal year was $357,500, which sum is made up as follows:

Penitentiary Building	$170,000
Jail and Nursery Building	16,500
Hospital Building	45,000
Asylum Building	115 000
Court-house site	17 000
Total	$357,500

The Committee was authorized to destroy the coupons received upon bonds, and the report was filed.

Proposals were reported by the Jail Committee for supplying coal, wood and soft soap. The contracts were awarded to the following named persons as being the lowest bidders: Wood—Kersey & Loveitt, at $6 10 per cord; coal—James Bell, at $6 10 per ton, and soft soap, to Thomas McCarty, at 7½ per lbl.

The Committee on Equalization of Assessment Rolls reported that they had examined the tax rolls for the several Wards and towns and found them correct. The Committee are convinced that the increased amount of taxable property, (on account of the introduction of water,) together with the rent received for water, will more than pay the principal and the interest of the Water Loan, as it shall become due, without increasing the percentage of taxation. They report the following

TABLES—*Showing Valuation of Taxable Property for the Year 1859 compared with that of 1858:*

1858

Wards.	Real.	Personal.	Aggregate.	Increase.	Decrease.
I	$3,306,495	$633,217	$3,939,712		
II	1,746,911	1,086,600	2,833,511		
III	2,000,421	1,783,365	3,783,786		
IV	668,149	4,123,675	4,791,824		
V	1,769,716	1,769,716	3,539,432		
VI	1,109,693	24,715	1,134,408		
VII	1,200,360	16,804	1,217,164		
VIII		1,215,868	1,215,868		
IX		205,868	205,868		
X		3,057,702	3,057,702		
XI		381,958	381,958		
XII		3,927,276	3,927,276		
XIII		1,166,140	1,166,140		
XIV		3,505,716	3,505,716		
XV		970,930	970,930		
XVI		4,123,675	4,123,675		
XVII		1,769,716	1,769,716		
XVIII		1,109,693	1,109,693		
XIX		1,200,360	1,200,360		
Total City	$13,802,745	$30,238,943	$44,041,688		
Newtown	1,369,925	180,325	1,550,250		
Flatbush	1,118,815	244,500	1,363,315		
Flatlands	866,659	184,500	1,051,159		
New Lots	1,148,467	340,500	1,488,967		
New Utrecht	1,169,922	284,500	1,454,422		
Gravesend	1,369,925	180,325	1,550,250		
Total Towns	$7,043,713	$1,414,650	$8,458,363		
Total Aggregate	$20,846,458	$31,653,593	$52,500,051		

1859

Wards.	Real.	Personal.	Aggregate.	Increase.	Decrease.
I	$5,514,976	$1,114,127	$6,629,103	$2,689,391	
II	3,093,950	1,739,969	4,833,919	1,000,408	
III	3,000,619	1,812,845	4,813,464	1,029,678	
IV	1,904,900	4,277,674	6,182,574	1,390,750	
V	2,710,170	3,829,750	6,539,920	2,999,488	
VI	1,167,077	1,167,077	2,334,154	1,199,722	
VII	1,167,077	1,167,077	2,334,154	1,117,742	
VIII	1,703,600	1,703,600	3,407,200	2,191,336	
IX	1,703,600	1,703,600	3,407,200	3,201,336	
X	3,189,954	3,189,954	6,379,908	3,676,905	
XI	2,185,671	2,185,671	4,371,342	3,987,442	
XII	1,167,077	1,167,077	2,334,154	1,446,690	
XIII	1,167,077	1,167,077	2,334,154	1,167,990	
XIV	3,189,954	3,189,954	6,379,908	2,874,450	
XV	2,185,671	2,185,671	4,371,342	3,400,842	
XVI	3,189,954	3,189,954	6,379,908	2,256,445	
XVII	1,703,600	1,703,600	3,407,200	1,637,482	
XVIII	1,703,600	1,703,600	3,407,200	2,297,477	
XIX	1,703,600	1,703,600	3,407,200	2,206,800	
Total City	$43,221,675	$43,167,376	$86,389,051	$44,736,988	
Newtown	4,809,615	1,809,615	6,619,230	5,068,980	
Flatbush	1,417,857	1,417,857	2,835,714	501,464	
Flatlands	698,000	698,000	1,396,000	560,445	
New Lots	1,134,141	1,134,141	2,268,282	1,431,718	
New Utrecht	924,710	924,710	1,849,420	1,053,998	
Gravesend	1,809,615	1,809,615	3,619,230	1,182,808	
Total Towns	$10,793,938	$10,793,938	$21,587,876	$9,799,413	
Total Aggregate	$54,015,613	$53,961,314	$107,976,927	$54,536,401	

	Real.	Personal.	Aggregate.	Increase.	Decrease.
Increase	$10,168,938	$10,793,938	$20,962,876		
Decrease				$794,587	
*Net increase	$10,168,938	†Net increase	$20,168,289		

	Real.	Personal.	Aggregate.	Increase.	Decrease.
Increase	$10,168,938	$10,793,938	$20,962,876	$794,587	
Decrease					$794,587

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2485 NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

THE CONFERENCES AT ZURICH.

STATE OF CENTRAL ITALY.

The French Amnesty, &c., &c., &c.

The United States Mail steamship *Arago*, D. Rands, Esq., Commander, from Southampton on the 24th of August, reached this port last evening.

The *Arago* brings 261 passengers, the usual mails, and 460 tons of cargo.

Among the passengers we notice H. J. Raymond, Esq., and family; J. Valero, Esq., Consul of Sardinia, for New-York; Baron Otto von Bramsuker Hmo. la Marechale, Countess Omer Pasha, Hon. P. Bonney, Gen. Bernard, of Louisiana; Prof. Charma and family; Lieut. H. A. Smalley, U. S. A.; Compte de Belloy, the Rev. Mr. Osgood and family; Charles Bosquqhn, Esq., Manager of New-Orleans Opera, and J. G. Chapman, Esq., from Rome.

The leading advices by this arrival have been anticipated by that of the *North Briton*, at Quebec; but from our correspondence and files of foreign journals we derive additional intelligence and details of interest.

The following dispatches furnish the latest information from the Continent:

THE ZURICH CONFERENCES.

BERNE, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The favorable results of the Conferences are confirmed.

Yesterday there was no Conference, but M. de Dalmatios paid a visit to Count Cellorado and M. de Bourqueney.

ZURICH, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The Plenipotentiaries have, through the medium of the Federal Council, conveyed their thanks to the Government of Zurich for the excellent reception they have met with.

M. Von Reinig has arrived here from Vienna with dispatches.

THE ITALIAN DUCHIES.

MODENA, Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The National Assembly, in its sitting of to-day, unanimously voted the following decrees:

"1. The confirmation of the Dictatorship of Signor Farini, giving him full power to contract a loan of 5,000,000 of lire.

2. The erection of a monument to commemorate the votes of the Assembly decreeing the *déchéance* of Francis V., and the annexation of Modena to Piedmont.

3. That the volunteers who served in the late campaign for the independence of Italy have deserved well of their country.

4. That the Dictator be charged to negotiate with the several Foreign Powers for the restitution of the political prisoners whom Francis V. carried away with him on leaving the country."

The Assembly was afterwards prorogued.

THE SWISS MERCENARIES.

BERNE, Monday, Aug. 22.

The embarkation at Naples of the Fourth Regiment of Swiss troops has been affected in the best possible order, they having previously received the whole pay due to them. 1,669 privates and 14 officers will be received at Marseilles by the Swiss Consul. Yesterday the French and Sardinian Plenipotentiaries held a conference. The King of Naples has acted in a perfectly loyal manner towards the Swiss troops that have been disbanded; they receive a retiring pension according to a decree of the late King.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Smethurst Poisoning Case—Interesting Resume of its Striking Features—Borough Elections—A Country Residence for Lord John Russell—Differences in the Cabinet on the Reform Question.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1859.

The trial of Thomas Smethurst for the murder of Miss Banks, a lady whom he had seduced, and lived with until her death, has excited a degree of interest during the past week exceeding anything of the kind since the trial of Palmer, two years ago. Public feeling is much divided on the question—not of his guilt, for about that there is no second opinion, but as to whether, under the circumstances, he ought to be left to undergo the extreme penalty of the law. Direct evidence of the fact that poison was administered by him, or by any other person, there was none, the *post-mortem* examination having failed to reveal any evidence that, apart from other circumstances, would have induced the jury to convict. As to the pecuniary motive for the fearful deed, it seems, to say the least of it, far from clear, and the prisoner's counsel argued strongly that in point of fact he would have made more money by keeping his unhappy dupe alive. The only vestige of circumstantial evidence produced against him was the discovery of some minute particle of antimony in vessels which had been used in the sick-room; and the only direct swearing against him was that on the part of some of the medical witnesses, contrary to that of others, that the death of Miss Banks could only be accounted for by slow poison. It is very difficult for any one who was not present at the trial to comprehend how an intelligent jury and a judge, confessedly the most humane we have, should have unhesitatingly come to the conclusion of the prisoner's guilt. Great exception has been taken to the Chief Baron Pollock's charge. It was undoubtedly most unfavorable throughout, both in matter and in manner, to any chance of an acquittal. The prisoner had had the folly before the commencement of the proceedings, to object to being tried by the Chief Baron, alleging as a reason that he distrusted the sobriety of his judgment and the impartiality of his temper. No one who is acquainted with the upright and amiable man whose fitness was thus unbecomingly impugned, can entertain the idea that he allowed himself to be warped in any degree by the impudent folly of the accused; and I must say that I can conceive no derogation of duty more clear, and precedent more dangerous, than that which would have been set by a judge permitting himself to be bullied from the Bench by a challenge, without sufficient cause assigned from the culprit in the dock.

I happen to know that when the jury retired it was proposed by the foreman that they should, before discussing the evidence or interchanging impressions with one another, write down what each now thought on a slip of paper, and put their *billettes* into a hat, reserving their reasons for discussion in case they differed. The whole of the twelve were found to have declared Smethurst guilty, although varied impressions had been made upon their minds by different portions of the evidence. Discussion among them there was literally none, but from a desire to give weight and dignity to their decision, they refrained from coming into Court for half an hour.

You will naturally ask how all this is to be explained, and I must say candidly that it is extremely difficult if not impossible it should be. I can only venture to express what I gathered to have been the conviction wrought on the minds of nearly all present during the trial—namely, that a case of more cold-blooded cruelty has never been disclosed, and that if Smethurst was not the criminal he was said to be, no man ever acted an incorrigible part with more damnable fidelity. And if before the verdict was pronounced any doubts in his favor prevailed, they were dispelled by the effrontery of the wretched man during the speech which he delivered when asked if he had anything to urge why sentence of death should not be passed upon him. His tone and look throughout were those of a gentleman jockey on a race-course discussing the odds with his associates. He went through the calculation of what he could have made by killing his mistress or keeping her alive with the flippancy of an apothecary's apprentice talking of the value of poison for rats; and the few sentences with which he spoke of the unhappy girl and of the manner in which he regarded her, made the blood of the most hardened of his hearers curdle. Such a spectacle, on the whole, has seldom been witnessed in educated life; for Smethurst is an educated man, and of no ordinary talents and attainments. Still it is, I own, a fearful thing to put a human being to death on circumstantial evidence so contestable and so contested as that under the burden of which he awaits his end.

In politics at home there is nothing new. Out of five Borough elections that have taken place since the prorogation of Parliament, four have been carried by Whigs or Radicals, and one only, that for Hull, by a Conservative. Mr. Cobden's speeches at Rochdale are very favorably received by the *Castre Gazette*. The more extreme section prefer Mr. Bright as a spokesman, and the Whigs do not like any mention of household suffrages, still less any praise of American institutions. The Court goes to Scotland next week, and will probably remain until the end of September.

The house and demesne of Abergeldy, which adjoins the royal park of Balmoral, and which is usually occupied by the Duchess of Kent, has been placed this year at the disposal of Lord John Russell, the mother of the Queen being too great an invalid to travel so far Northwards. A good deal of gossip is afloat regarding this unwonted piece of civility on the part of the Queen and Prince to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, of whom they are known not to be peculiarly fond. It certainly does look very like an anxiety to keep the little man out of harm's way during the Zurich Conference, and at the same time to keep him within reach of daily communication on all subjects connected with Continental affairs. It remains to be seen whether he will have wisdom and courage enough to resist the velvet pressure that awaits him: if not, his popularity will once more be destroyed, and he will be treated with as little ceremony in that case by the Palace as by Parliament and the Press.

From circumstances that have come to my knowledge lately, I am enabled to say with certainty that a very serious difference of opinion prevails in the Cabinet on the subject of Reform. Lord John is pledged to a £6 franchise in towns, and £10 in counties, and with anything less than this, as Mr. Bazley has publicly declared, the Advanced Liberals will not be contented. On the other hand, I know that more than one of the Ministers is prepared to stand out against any such concession, and that they openly avow their belief in the impossibility of carrying it in the present House of Commons. One of them said in my hearing, not long ago, that an £8 franchise was as low as they could go, and that anything beyond that would be madness. If these repugnant sentiments cannot somehow be reconciled before Christmas, it would be difficult for the Palmerston Government, as now constituted, to hold together.

THE GREAT EASTERN—THE LEVER PROPOSITION DECLINED.

From the London Times, Aug. 22.

A special meeting of the Great Ship Company was held on Saturday at the London Tavern, for the purpose of authorizing the Directors to issue 30,000 reserved shares, and for other purposes; Mr. Campbell in the Chair.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said the *Great Eastern* was now upon the eve of completion; she was no longer a doubt, but a reality. He anticipated that her success would be certain. He then read a letter, signed by about eighty members of the House of Commons, expressing their great admiration of the ship, and stating that it was one of the noblest efforts of genius and mechanical skill that had ever been produced in this or any other country. Lord Stanley had said that the *Great Eastern* would eventually supersede the Overland route. The *Great Eastern* would never glut the markets of the world, as she could not carry one-fourth part of what was required in the foreign or colonial markets. Lord Palmerston and other noblemen had visited the ship and expressed their admiration of her. The 30,000 shares were required to raise the money to send the ship to sea free of debt. He did not consider that the ship would require insuring, as he had confidence in her seaworthiness. She had been insured against fire. Her engines worked well. It was expected that in a few days the ship would be handed over to the company by the contractors, when the engineers would report upon her state. He concluded by moving a formal resolution authorizing the directors to issue and dispose of the 30,000 shares reserved by the resolution of the 25th of February last, in such manner as they may think fit, provided that they be offered to the present shareholders in the first instance in the proportion of one in ten of their holding.

Mr. Jackson, M. P., seconded the motion.

Mr. Richards said that Mr. Lever had made an offer to the company of £20,000 for the *Great Eastern* to run from Galway to America. This had been refused by the directors. He understood that Mr. Lever had made a second offer. He considered it should be read to the meeting.

The Chairman said Mr. Lever's offer had been declined because it was thought it would not benefit the company. The second offer of Mr. Lever had not been received till the previous night, and had not been yet considered by the directors.

Mr. Richards moved an amendment, to the effect that Mr. Lever's second offer be read to the meeting.

After some discussion the amendment was put and lost.

The Chairman was about to put the original resolution, when

Mr. Magnus, one of the directors, protested against the proceedings, and said he was desirous of submitting a statement to the meeting, with a view to the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry to investigate the general management of the Company, which was of the greatest importance to the interests of the shareholders, and in his opinion the proceedings of the Board should be investigated before the 30,000 shares were issued, and the ship sent to sea uninsured. The result of such an investigation would be the establishment of two facts—viz., first, that by proper management the ship might, with little or no delay, be fully equipped and sent to sea in the most efficient manner with no further increase of capital. The insurance could be done without trouble or difficulty. He had a large share, if not the largest share, in originating the present Company and securing its complete establishment, and he had from its commencement been a member of the Board of Directors. He was compelled to bring forward his views in this manner, as he had made certain charges against the Board to be had taken no notice of them. Several advantageous contracts had been put aside. The investigation would not in the slightest degree injure the prospects of the shareholders. He then moved the following amendment:

"That a Committee be appointed to inquire and report whether it was expedient to issue the 30,000 reserved shares of the Company, and, if so, on what terms, and whether it was expedient to send the ship to sea insured, and that the Committee have power to investigate so much of the management of the Company's affairs as may in their opinion effect these two questions."

Mr. Taylor seconded the amendment.

Mr. Alderman Rose said the directors should clear themselves of the charges brought against them by Mr. Magnus.

Mr. Jackson, Deputy Chairman, said he had lived upon a hell upon earth for the last four months, owing to the conduct of Mr. Magnus. If the contract had been given to any other than Mr. Russell, the ship would not have been ready in six months. The Chairman had done everything that was possible to forward the vessel; he even slept on board, such was his anxiety to see that all went well.

After some further observation the amendment was put and lost. The original resolution for issuing the 30,000 shares was carried, and also a resolution approving the course adopted by the Directors not to insure the *Great Eastern* for the present, leaving the shareholders to insure their shares if they thought fit.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman ended the proceedings.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH—VIEW OF AN EXPERT AS TO THE DEFECT.

The following communication has been forwarded to the London journals by the Secretary of the Atlantic Telegraph Company:

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

VALENCIA, Aug. 10.

GENTLEMEN: According to your request, I have made from Valencia a careful examination of the electrical state of the Atlantic cable. I made some tests for comparison on the various pieces of Atlantic cable in Messrs. Glass' premises at Greenwich during July 31 and Aug. 1.

I arrived here on the 4th inst., and, assisted by Mr. Collett, made experiments during the 5th, 6th, 8th and 9th inst.

I find the lowest resistance shown to be 278 statute miles.

I find it is possible to increase this resistance up to 580 miles by sending a copper current for some time from six 12 plate Daniel's batteries.

By experiments I have made on various kinds of constructed faults I find that a fault which could be thus oxidized so as to give (by reversal of the current) a difference of resistance equal to the difference obtainable on the cable, viz., 311 miles, must give a minimum resistance of about 16 miles.

When the fault is large, and thus gives little resistance, no great change can be obtained by reversing the battery; and, indeed, it is evident that when the connection between the line and earth is increased beyond a certain extent of surface no difference in the resistance of the circuit can be obtained by reversing the battery.

When the fault is very minute it can be almost perfectly sealed up by a copper current, but the resistance will still be very great, even with a zinc current.

My experiments show that a fault of about 16 miles minimum resistance can be varied with certainty by a reversal of the battery to the same degree as the fault in the cable, and that if the fault gives less resistance than 16 miles it cannot be varied to that extent, while, if it gives more resistance, the variation cannot be produced with the same certainty, nor quite to the same degree.

Taking, therefore, the resistance of the fault and and cable beyond the fault to be equal to 15 miles, this would bring the fault to about 263 statute miles from Valencia.

As I have no information of the return current due to different lengths of the Atlantic cable, which might have been observed and tabulated during the paying out of the cable, it is impossible to check the resistance tests accurately by the observed return current.

Comparing it, however, with the return current on the Cagliari and Malta and Corfu cables, and making, roughly, allowance for the increased size of the gutta percha in the Atlantic cable, I find it to be about what is due to the supposed distance of the fault.

I also made experiments on the return current with a wire leading to earth from the cable, and by placing resistances in circuit in this wire I could represent a fault close at hand and of varying resistance.

I found that in such an arrangement, when the artificial fault gave a resistance of 300 miles, the return current was only reduced about 22 per cent.

If the real fault, therefore, was close at hand, the return current of the whole length of perfect cable beyond the fault would be only reduced about 22 per cent. also.

I am of opinion that the observed return current is much less than 78 per cent. of the return current due to the whole cable, as it would be if the fault were close at hand and of a resistance of about 300 miles, and that it coincides, as nearly as I can judge, with that due to the length shown by the resistance.

Again, when the artificial fault was made to represent a resistance of 260 miles and then increased to 580, the return current only increased about 17 per cent., whereas when the real fault increased to the same amount of resistance (by sending a copper current for some time) the return current increases about 50 per cent. This shows also that the return current is more influenced by the partial healing of the fault than it would be if the fault was a small one near at hand, and consequently tends also to confirm the supposition that the fault is distant, and offers, when at its minimum, little resistance.

I am of opinion, therefore, that a serious fault exists about 263 statute miles from Valeocia, measured along the cable, and that the cable between that spot and this shore is comparatively perfect.

No tests from here can now decide whether the cable is mechanically severed, since all efforts to detect the reception of the most intense currents from the opposite shore have long since proved fruitless.

Still, from the various circumstances attendant on the decline of the insulation, there is every reason to believe that the continuity both of the cable and the conductor is perfect.

Whether any other faults exist beyond the one alluded to it is impossible to ascertain by tests from Valencia.

The fact that the signals received at Valencia were always better than those received at Newfoundland proves, undoubtedly, that the worst insulation has always been near Valencia, and therefore it seems probable that if the fault which exists on this coast, and which, very likely, forms the principal cause of leakage, could be removed, the insulation would be so far improved as to render the cable again available for signaling, provided the fault which is said (by those who have tested from Newfoundland) to exist in Trinity Bay was also repaired.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

F. C. WEBB.

FRAUDS OF THE CARRON COMPANY.

From the Scotsman.

Disclosures are about to be made before the Court of Sessions of an enormous system of fraud alleged to have been formerly practiced by managers of the Carron Company. It is about a year since we become aware of the discovery having been made, and of the frauds, to some extent, having been practically acknowledged; but we did not feel quite free nor safe to refer to the matter until the charges should take a formal and authentic shape. There are reasons for believing that the facts, when fully disclosed, will form one of the most extraordinary and gigantic cases of fraud in the history of trade. In illustration, we may mention one fact. The claims of the heir of one of the shareholders (whose case, we presume, differed in some degree from the cases of those who have gone into court) were met, some months ago, by payment of a sum of about £50,000.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Amnesty—Victor Hugo's Refusal of Grace—The Imaginary Duel Between Marshals Niel and Canrobert—Military Divisions of the Empire—Prisoners Taken in the Late War—Decorations for Italian Victories.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 22.

Notwithstanding the clearness and the brevity of the Imperial decree granting a general amnesty for political offences, certain journals and a portion of the public refuse to agree upon its extent and meaning. In charity, we are forced to suppose that they are in want of subjects for discussion, for surely no clearer document ever issued from the very clear pen of the Emperor than this. We understand by this document that France, to-day, does not possess a single political proscript or a single political prisoner. If however, there are prisoners who were condemned for political assassination, and whose condemnations were made in the civil courts, whether under the present or former reigns, it is probable that these will not enjoy the benefits of the present decree; the Italians condemned in the affair of June, 1856, and in the Orsini affair, will certainly not, and the former of these will exclude Mazzini. The number of persons condemned to prison or exiled since the revolution of 1848, is, in round numbers, 38,000; the number who remain in prison or exile, and who will be benefited by this decree, is said to be no more than about 2,000. I have no means of verifying the truth of this last figure, and therefore do not dare to assume that it is not correct. I can only say that I had fixed it in my own mind much higher.

It is understood that at least Gen. Changarnier (Orleanist) and Louis Blanc will refuse to return to France so long as the present dynasty lasts. They will thus constitute themselves "emigrants," which they are at perfect liberty to do, but their opposition to Napoleon will be disarmed for the future of one of its strongest weapons of warfare. Victor Hugo, it is said, will return. During his long eight years' residence on the lonely isle of Jersey, not a beat has floated out of port toward his native land that did not bring tears to the eyes of the republican poet. He would not accept a pardon from the Emperor Napoleon; but an amnesty implies oblivion, and the words of the decree show that the Emperor desires that the past should be forgotten, and that the whole French family should be again united. [A brief but emphatic letter from Victor Hugo shows that the rumor of his intended return was unfounded]

The public persist in the belief that a duel did actually take place last week between Marshals Canrobert and Niel. On Friday Canrobert was killed; on Saturday resuscitated, with only a broken arm; on Sunday the papers had him unmutilated and to sound health, presiding over one of the local Legislatures of the departments of which he is President—the department of Lot. The fact is that no duel has taken place; but it is nevertheless true that an animosity exists between these two accomplished Generals since their late controversy, which is not likely soon to subside. Since the Emperor published a note on the subject in the *Moniteur*, the letters of the two Marshals, written a few days after the battle of Solferino, recriminating against each other, have been published in the *Independance Belge*, it is whispered here, through the agency of Gen. Changarnier, the friend of Marshal Niel. The duel was supposed to have originated in the manner in which these letters were given to the public. But no duel took place, and the object in the publication of the letters, or the manner in which they were obtained, remains a mystery. The affair smacks strongly of newspaper enterprise.

France is now divided into six military departments, commanded as follows: *Paris*, Marshal Magnan; *Lyons*, Marshal Castellane; *Lille*, Marshal McMahon, Duke of Magenta; *Nancy*, Marshal Canrobert; *Tours*, Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers; *Toulouse*, Marshal Niel; *Colony of Algeria*, Gen. De Martimprey. The Marshal Duke of Malakoff is named Chancellor of the Legion of Honor, a post which removes him from active military life, and which will perhaps retain him there; Marshal Vaillant remains in command of the army of Italy, headquarters at Milan; Marshal Reynault St. Jean d'Angely remains in command of the Imperial Guard, head-quarters at Paris; Marshal Randon occupies the War office; Marshal Bosquet is still unwell, from an attack of apoplexy of two years date, and the old Prince Jerome, a marshal, is in retirement. Thus are the twelve marshals of France disposed of.

There is some excitement in Germany on the strength of a report that the forces at Nancy and at Lille are to be largely increased upon former numbers stationed at these places, and from the fact that so important a man as McMahon is given the command at Lille. The forces at Nancy have been increased, and McMahon has been sent to Lille; but whether there has been any increase in the *corps d'armee* in this last military division or not I am not yet able to say. It is not improbable that the whole Rhine frontier of France is hereafter to be well guarded; the apparent determination of Belgium, acting under the influence of England, to build the fortifications at Antwerp, and the now well-declared hostility of Germany towards France, offer a sufficient reason, or, at least, pretext, for the maintenance in exercise of this species of army of observation on the northern and eastern portions of the country.

You will have been surprised in remarking the disparity between the number of prisoners taken on each side during the late war. The Austrians had but 140 men to return, including the wounded picked up on the battle field, while the French had 16,000. The French all came home in the same train: the Austrians have been passing through Paris for nearly three weeks. At first they were a great curiosity to the Parisians; and as they were generally showed around town by the Zouaves, were showered with gifts of all kinds by the Parisians. They were no held under restraint, were permitted to go where they pleased, and were treated as visitors entirely. The French Government paid them daily the same sum it pays its own soldiers, and, of course, furnished them beside in living and every necessary of life. They soon placed themselves on the best footing with the people—they had already done that with the soldiers—and seemed so well pleased in France that they only left with reluctance. The other day a prisoner mounted to the top of an omnibus with a Zouave, who was showing him the town, when another Zouave on the pavement cried out to his comrade to take care that the *Tudesque* didn't get away. The Austrian guessed at the nature of the remark, and playfully replied to it by putting his fingers to his nose and executing a certain gyratory movement, which need not be described in view of its universality. The French, on their part, declare that they were not only well treated in Austria, but that they were pampered, even made lions of. The sole Zouave who fell into their power was literally feasted to gluttony, and although he was glad to get home, he longs for the luxuries of his month's peregrinations through Austria. His voyage was a triumphal march from one end of the empire to the other. But his triumph did not stop at the German frontier. When he arrived at Strasbourg he was caught up by his countrymen and carried on their shoulders through the streets in the midst of a cheering crowd. Arrived in his own camp at Paris he was quite as great a lion there as in Austria, and it is safe to assume that he has not yet had time to spin all his yarns on his voyage through the enemy's country, for the Zouave is as famous a *farceur* as the oldest "salt" in the forecastle.

The camp of St. Maur is entirely evacuated, and the Turcos, much to their regret, are on the road to Africa. During their stay here we heard constantly of assassinations and other crimes said to have been committed by them, but these were false rumors. Their offences were all of a smaller kind, such as fighting among themselves, refusing to pay for many of the luxuries of city life which they could not deny themselves, and minor violations of the camp rules. The various regiments that composed the camp of St. Maur have been distributed through the barracks of the various departments, and everything has entered into a state of order again.

Some six or eight thousand decorations in the Legion of Honor were conferred on the occasion of the annual *fête* of the 15th instant. Many promotions were also made, among which are a list of new Senators, as follows; Gens. Renault, Forey, Thiery, and Prince of Moscow, Vice-Admiral Trehouart, Count de Labédoyere, Deputy; Baron Paul de Richemont, Deputy; and Baron de Vincent, Councillor of State. Among the literary men and journalists decorated on this occasion are the following: M. Dennery, dramatic author; M. Louis Bouilhet, poet and dramatic author; M. Louis Figuier, scientific editor of the *Presse*; M. Agassiz, corresponding member of the French Institute, (for exceptional works;) M. Alberic Second, literary writer; M. Edmond Texier, editor of the *Siècle*; M. Schiller, editor of the *Patrie*. M. Leon Gozlan, literary writer, was promoted from Chevalier to the grade of Officer in this Order, while M. Sainte-Beuve, literary writer, and the distinguished surgeon M. Velpeau, were promoted from the rank of Officer to that of Commander. The Rev. M. Joseph, President of the Consistory of the Reformed Church at Mulhouse, and M. Isidore, Grand Rabbi of the Israelite Consistory at Paris, were decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor.

The new medal commemorative of the campaign in Italy is already seen on the breasts of many officers and soldiers, and all will soon bear it. This medal is smaller than the Victoria medal, or that of the Legion of Honor, and is suspended by a yellow striped ribbon. The military medal of France, given only for great feats of valor on the field of battle, and much less frequently seen than the Legion of Honor, is a small brass eagle suspended to a yellow ribbon. The French have thus the Legion of Honor, the Military medal, the Victoria or Crimean medal, and this last Italian campaign medal. Of foreign medals, one frequently sees the Medidje from the Sultan, the cross of Sardinia, and that of Tuscany.

We are sorry to learn here that one of your Italian correspondents has been arrested at Bologna, in the territory of the Pope, on a suspicion of republican propagandism. It is to be hoped that there is some error in this arrest, for I am sure the individual in question was much more devoted to the interest of the Times than to the doubtful resuscitation of the Republican party in Italy.

Paris is in a complete calm; the late military excitement is quieting down; the danger which foreigners pretend to see in these grand military displays to the peace of the Empire is a mere illusion, since no impression is lasting on the minds of Frenchmen, and a military is their normal state; the people who came to town from their country residences, or from the watering places, have returned; the Court will not return till Winter, and we have no subject for discussion but the very unsatisfactory one of the Congress of Zurich.

MALAKOFF.

THE GENERAL AMNESTY—ITS EXTENT.

From the Brussels Nord.

The decree of amnesty applies to the persons condemned for the invasion of the Constituent Assembly on the 15th May, 1848, and releases Blanqui, who is detained in Corsica, and allows Raspail, Louis Blanc, Albert, and others to return; Huber, another of the condemned in that affair, was pardoned long ago, and obtained the grant of a railway in the Doubs. There are still in confinement a certain number of the persons who were transported after the insurrection of June, 1848; and they will profit by the decree. The amnesty opens the gates of France to MM. Felix Pyatt, Ribeyrolles, and others who were condemned for the insurrection of June, 1849. M. Guinard, Colonel of the Artillery of the National Guard, who was condemned for participation in the same affair, has already been pardoned, and even reinstated. The decrees issued after the *coup d'etat* of the 2d of December, 1851, applied to three categories of persons: 1. Those who took part in the insurrection against Louis Napoleon, President of the Republic, and who were ordered to be transported to French Guiana—namely, the representatives Marc Dufraisse, Greppo, Miot, Jobez, and Richardet. Of these, Miot is in Algeria. Dufraisse is at Zurich, and I know not what has become of the other three. 2. The representatives of the Legislative Assembly who were expelled for an indefinite period from France, Algeria, and the Colonies—namely, Victor Hugo, Schoelcher, De Flotte, Esquiros, Charras, and fifty nine others. 3. The representatives expelled temporarily—namely, MM. Duvergier de Hauranne, Creton, Gen. de Lamoricière, Gen. Changarnier, Baze, Gen. Leflo, Gen. Bedeau, Thiers, Chambolle, Charles de Rémusat, Jules de Lasteyrie, Emile de Girardin, Genl. Laidet, Pascal Duprat, Edgar Quinet, Anthony Thouret, V. Chaffour, and Versigny. Of the second category of representatives, four—Joigneaux, Theodore Bac, Dupont (de Bussac,) and Mathieu (de la Drome,) have already been authorized to return to France; and of the third, the only ones who remain in exile are Generals Changarnier and Bedeau, and MM. Pascal Duprat, E. Quinet, and Versigny. M. Pierre Lerona, who has never been compromised in any degree of expulsion, lives at Jersey with his numerous family, and has always been free to return to France. The decree applies to condemnations for offences of the Press, and consequently to Proudhon; also all the persons who were arrested after the attempted assassination of the Emperor on the 14th of January, 1858.

A SECOND AND MORE SENSIBLE LETTER FROM LOUIS BLANC.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: I have received communications from some of my countrymen, who, finding themselves in a most painful position, and being anxiously recalled home to their families, desire to know, in order to remove all doubts from their minds, whether, in my opinion, persons situated as they are would do better not to take advantage of the amnesty. I need not point out to you the importance of the matter, both to the persons alluded to and others who may be similarly circumstanced; and this makes me hope that my answer will be published in your columns.

That the amnesty should be welcomed with hearty and unqualified satisfaction, as far as it extends to the unfortunate men who are to be rescued from their places of deportation and from their dungeons—that is, from a living death—is a matter of course. Who could think without emotion of so many mothers, wives, and children, whose hearts overflowed with joy at the unexpected news? But the amnesty may also be fairly hailed as a blessing by any among the exiles whom their forlorn position in a foreign country and family ties of a more exigent character justify in returning to their native land. For, the solution of the problem is not one which depends upon the requirements of party compact, but which rests on individual responsibility. Persons placed in different circumstances can hardly be expected to view a question of this kind in exactly the same light. Now, the amnesty being unconditional, no sort of stain whatever attaches to the act of availing oneself of it, more especially if it be for the purpose of fulfilling domestic duties not less imperious and sacred than those arising from political convictions.

No man, therefore, conscientiously influenced by such contingencies, is obnoxious to blame for seizing the opportunity, though reluctant to receive the boon.

On the other hand, there are those who, without being in the slightest degree prompted by the silly desire of setting up as martyrs, feel bound to subordinate all personal considerations to what they conceive to be a public duty consequent upon their position. If there be to these persons strong and obvious motives for believing that their return, besides being unsafe, would be of no avail either to their cause or to their country, they are, it seems to me, perfectly entitled to remain where they can speak out their minds and enjoy the ennobling protection of the law. To serve France in France would be for us plainly impossible; to serve her abroad is the only chance we have left—at least, so long as the policy of the Empire remains unchanged.

I have already acknowledged—which I am sorry to say has been wilfully ignored by some of my critics—that Louis Bonaparte could hardly have done more for us in the present conjuncture than he has. But the amnesty is not the payment of the debt he owes to France, and in this payment lies the only means of imparting to the amnesty the character of a sincere and truly national act. Let the most odious practice be abolished which confiscates personal liberty on mere suspicion, and is, in fact, worse than the famous *Loi des suspects*, enacted in the darkest days of the French revolution—let the principle be laid down that no person shall henceforth be dealt with as a criminal who has not been previously convicted by a jury of his countrymen—let the Press be ungagged by the withdrawal of the crushing system of warnings, which is meant to annul the jury and to make the whole of a man's property responsible for a single word—let a fairly elected representative body speak openly before the country, and no check be put on the publicity of their deliberations—let, in fine, all those rights be restored to France which constitute civil and political liberty, and make a calm, regulated opposition possible, then the amnesty will be a clear and appreciable measure. Till this be done it remains open to the suspicion of insincerity, and may be taken as an indication rather of weakness than of strength. Whenever all this shall be done, then—and I urge the the point in order to prevent future misapprehension—it may become not only the desire, but the duty of those now compelled to be in a state of self-imposed exile to return to their country, not, indeed, to force their particular views upon an unwilling majority, but to have them tested by peaceful discussion, and either received or rejected on their own merits.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

LOUIS BLANC.

VICTOR HUGO'S PROTEST.

M. Victor Hugo has issued the following declaration:

No one will heed me when I give, so far as it concerns myself, a moment's attention to the thing called amnesty.

In the position that France finds herself, absolute, inflexible, eternal protestation is my duty.

Faithful to the vow that I have made with my conscience, I will share to the end the banishment of liberty. When liberty has returned I will return.

VICTOR HUGO.

Hauteville House, Guernsey, Aug. 18, 1859.

COMMENTS OF THE GERMAN PRESS.

The *Ost Deutsche Post* of Vienna, in an article on the amnesty in France, says:

"Napoleon will not gain among the amnestied any notable number of new partisans and friends; but this act gives him an important victory over his adversaries, for it proves that he does not fear them. Confidence in itself and in its force forms the most powerful support of any Government, and it is more efficacious when accompanied by noble generosity. Napoleon, when he proves that he knows his strength by opening the gates of the country to his declared adversaries—when in his joy he is disposed to diminish as much as he can the misfortunes of those who suffer—does more to secure his throne than he could do by the most severe laws of public safety; and if the grant of liberty to irritated adversaries, whom probably nothing can conciliate, requires him to display great personal courage, that will glorify the Imperial throne in the eyes of the French more than a hundred battles won by Marshals."

A great number of the German journals speak in highly approving terms of the amnesty. The *Presse* of Vienna forms an exception, declaring it considers that the amnesty has not the political bearing which is attributed to it. That journal is certainly quite in error in its allegation that the amnesty only applies to those who have been condemned since the 14th of January, 1858.

THE FRENCH ARMY—ITS INFLUENCE IN THE NAPOLEONIC SCHEME.

From the Paris Constitutionnel.

The great honor paid to the army lately is not of a nature to be attended with any danger to the State, from the men conceiving too high an opinion of their own importance. The troops are well aware that the attention of which they have been the object is a tribute paid to their obedience as much as to their strength. Those who imagine that the army in France is paramount make a singular mistake. It is with the greatest discretion that it has been again raised to the rank which belongs to it, and from which painful events had caused it to descend, and it is with the greatest reserve that it cooperates in the regular and normal development of our influence and of our destinies. The misfortune of France, since the commencement of the present century, has been not to be able to maintain in a just equilibrium the two elements of her strength—the civil and the military. She has always gone from one extreme to the other, disdaining or even proscribing, according to circumstances, at one time the robe, and at another the sword. There have been at some years' interval violent reactions, and if an account were taken of all the acts of intolerance which have been successively committed in the name of the two principals, the balance would not perhaps be on the side which is generally supposed. That time is past. The glory of the present reign is precisely that of having put an end to the antagonism of our two great national forces, and to make them both serve in a just proportion to the glory and grandeur of France. This is what is admirably understood by the popular instinct; and when the crowd rushes to hail those heroic battalions which in the name of France have unreservedly shed their blood, it is not merely a sentiment of warlike admiration which impels them, but they rather yield to a movement of gratitude.

THE PRELIMINARIES OF THE DISARMAMENT.

The *Constitutionnel* gives the following announcement, which is evidently intended to be considered as semi-official:

"The measures prescribed by order of the Emperor, and in virtue of which a great number of soldiers are to be sent to their homes, are, we are assured, to be executed soon, that is immediately after the arrival of the corps of the army of Italy at their respective garrisons. According to the plan now in preparation the measures in question will first commence with the immediate discharge, and by anticipation, of the men of the class of 1852, whose period of service expires on the 31st of December next. The definitive discharge of this class will be followed soon after by that of a part of the class of 1853, who entered the service in the beginning of 1851, and whose contingent had been, as is koown, carried extraordinarily to 140,000 men, by reason of the war in the Crimea. Then will come the departure of the soldiers of the different classes, to which renewable leave of absence will be granted on the ground of their being the supporters of their families, which they are to prove by the production of the authentic documents required in such circumstances, showing the necessity of their presence in their homes. The definitive or temporary discharge of the men who, in consequence of the peace, are also to quit the ranks, will be considerable, and the result will be important savings in the Budget, and great advantage to agriculture and industry."

THE STATE AND FATE OF ITALY.

The Zurich Conference—The Project of a Conference—The Position of Affairs in the Central States—The Condition of the Papal Territories.

THE CONFERENCE AT ZURICH.

Correspondence of the Brussels Nord.

ZURICH, Thursday, Aug. 18.

Since the arrival of the French, Austrian, and Sardinian representatives, there has only been one real sitting or conference, that on the 8th. At that meeting the respective powers were exchanged, and the armistice prolonged indefinitely, that is to say, until the definitive treaty of peace shall have been signed, and the ratifications duly exchanged. Since that day, there have been only conversations, on the one hand between Count de Cellorado and Baron de Bourqueney, and on the other between the latter and the Chevalier Desambrois. This mode of proceeding arises from two causes. One is, that Austria still contends that she ought not to treat on questions relative to Lombardy, which has been detached from her Empire, except with the French Plenipotentiary, since it is to the Emperor of the French that the Emperor of Austria ceded that province. The other is, that it has been agreed not to hold another formal sitting until it is certain that a protocol can be drawn up. As the question of Lombardy has been the only one hitherto brought forward, no better mode of coming to an understanding could have been adopted, and Austria, perhaps from exaggerated respect for superannuated prejudices, or from a principle of etiquette, would not accept any other. No dissidences nor difficulties have, therefore, arisen. Yesterday the Chevalier Desambrois and Baron de Bourqueney had a conversation on other regulations to be made relative to Lombardy—the demarkation of that province, the condition or position in which Lombard subjects residing in Venetia, and Venetian subjects in Lombardy, are to be placed. It is not easy to transfer the inhabitants of one circumscription to another administration, or from one civil right to another, particularly when it is considered that a city like that of Mantua, for example, remains to Austria, while almost all the inhabitants of its territorial circumscription pass under the domination of Piedmont. Such are the questions which have occupied the attention of the diplomatists since their arrival at Zurich. As to the question of the Duchies, of the Italian Confederations, etc., they have not yet been entered upon.

From another Correspondent.

ZURICH, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

You are aware how serious the questions are which the Plenipotentiaries assembled here have to arrange, particularly those of the Duchies and of the Confederation. Well, I can assure you that the Plenipotentiaries have as yet accomplished nothing with respect to these grave questions, or to others even less important. They have merely prolonged indefinitely the armistice at their conference of the 8th inst. Since then there have only been some conversations between Count Cellorado and M.

return with some illusory securities under the sovereignty of the Roman Pontiff. This is what a Congress would certainly do, and this is work at which we should not like to see an English Minister assisting. The Italians have hitherto relied upon themselves. It is the best proof of a fitness for freedom. The truth is buckwayed in every form of phrase in prose and verse; but still it is an invariable truth, that the only hope of success is in native courage. Hope in the wisdom of the Representative Assemblies, hope in the enthusiasm of the people, hope in the courage of the army of Central Italy, hope in the devotion of GARIBALDI; but repose no hope in this or that Emperor, or in this or that sympathizing Power; still less repose your hope upon an European Congress. It may be that there is good reason to hope in each or all of these latter aids; but, to enable them to help her, Italy must help herself. She must go on as she is now going on—consolidating, building up, uniting, welding herself into a fabric which it will require great physical force to break. There was in old times an Italian who, by judicious delays saved Italy from foreign subjection—*Cunctando restituit rem*. Is it not possible, then, that this same course of policy may operate once more to a similar success? To Italy we would say: Labor while this delay is granted. The time may come when a European Congress may be useful to set the seal of authority to a *status quo*, and to give to a formed Italian Confederation the stability of a State protected by a European guarantee; but that time is not yet.

From the London Post (Ministerial and Semi Official.)

The final settlement of the Italian question itself must of necessity include the partial revision of the treaties of 1815, and the weakening and ultimate abandonment of their main object and principles. In a modified form it must also include the recognition of the principle of popular rights and nationalities. To attain even thus much would surely be a great step, a great concession gained to those essentially modern ideas in domestic and international politics the Russian journal so well explains and so justly commends. We look upon much of it as now half accomplished, for no peace of Villafranca, no Zurich Conference, can much relax the impetus which such ideas have received from recent events. The Emperor of the French may well rest on his laurels, and spare his subjects a further expenditure of blood and treasure. The ball he has set in motion will not roll backwards. The only dupes in the case will be the timid, who breathe freer at every stoppage, or the impatient, who would reach the goal ere they are well under weigh. The settlement of all the questions referred to by our Russian cotemporary we believe to be ineritable within no very remote period; but we do not think that the desired reconstruction of Europe on a more natural and solid basis would be much hastened by the jumbling up of separate questions, to be treated like patients in a plague-hospital, to one general Congress. We are afraid that the fruit is not quite ripe, tempting as it may look from the distance of St. Petersburg. Take even one of the questions, the last on the list of the Russian journalist—though, perhaps, not the less important even to his estimate—the question of Turkey. So many reflections crowd upon us at the very mention of the "sick man" that we cannot conceive such a question referred to a sub-committee of diplomatists, and its decision occupying only a sectional portion, the tenth or twentieth part, of the time and attention of a Congress. But we will acknowledge that this may be mere prejudice on our parts; and that, in the advanced and more rational less of the times, even that question might be arranged by a general European arbitration. We know that opinions in the present day change rapidly, and it would be unwise to deny that they have not undergone some modification in respect to the stability of the Mussulman power in Europe. Perhaps the philosophic writer in the *Invalide Russe* can assure us that in Russia such a change has also taken place, and that it is ready, with fair and disinterested views on the future of Turkey, to second the amicable arbitration of European questions by the general Congress it so ardently advocates.

From the Paris Patrie.

France, Austria, and Sardinia are directly in presence in the conference of Zurich. Austria and Sardinia are profoundly divided, not only by opposing interests, but by resentments. The Cabinet of Vienna will never pardon the Cabinet of Turin for the noble glorious initiative which it has taken in the movement for Italian independence. Sardinia and Austria, therefore, cannot act together at Zurich. Already their plenipotentiaries decline direct relations, and only communicate with each other through the representative of France. Thus, not only do they not attempt to come to an understanding, but they will not even listen to each other. That is a state of things which renders accord very difficult. France, it is true, does what she can to appease that antagonism. She exercises arbitration with as much authority as prudence. She brings to the negotiation a spirit of compromise which would no doubt insure success if she had not to deal with the obstinate resistance of Austria. But, however great may be the conciliatory spirit of France, it cannot go the length of ceding to Austria what she cannot abandon, and what she has the right to consider as the fruit of her victories. France desires that Italy shall belong to herself, and Austria desires that she shall not. France desires that the confederation shall be Italian, and Austria, that it be Austrian. France desires that the Pope shall consolidate his power by prudent reforms; Austria, that the Pope shall remain subject to Anti France influence. France wishes to see the Duchy of Tuscany and Modena loyally reconciled with their peoples; and Austria, to restore them by force. France desires that the fortress of the quadrangle shall be occupied by a Federal army; Austria, that they shall be occupied by her troops, in order to be a permanent menace against the independence of Italy. In spite of her generous and prudent conciliation, we fear greatly that France will not be able to cause her arbitration to prevail between Austria and Piedmont. Recourse must therefore be had to another jurisdiction; and it is only that of Europe which can solve such great difficulties, and decide on such grave interests. For all these reasons, it appears to us that the question of Italy can only be regulated by a European Congress. The sword of France has destroyed the treaties which consecrated the domination of Austria over the States of the Peninsula; and it is for Europe to complete the work.

TUSCANY AND THE DUCHIES—PROGRESS OF REORGANIZATION.

Correspondence of the London Times.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, Aug 17, 1859.

I have private letters from Parma and Modena fraught with important news. A new municipal council has been elected at Parma, upon the basis of the broadest popular suffrage. It consists of forty members, only seven of whom belong to the Red party; the remainder is divided between Moderate Liberals and Retrogradists. These forty men, however, came to a unanimous vote as to the *déchéance* of the Bourbon dynasty, and the union of Parma to Piedmont. They next carried, by a majority of thirty-two, a motion for conferring the "Military Dictatorship" of the State of Parma upon FARINI, the Modenese Dictator, with a view to combine with the neighboring Duchy and with all the States of Central Italy, towards the fulfillment of the common desire for a union with Piedmont and Lombardy. Count CANTELLI and the Advocate PISOLI, Moderates, and the Advocate AMALDONGHI, a Red, have been sent to tender the Dictatorship to FARINI, and a deputation to the same effect has also been sent by the new municipality of Piacenza.

At Modena the opening of the Assembly and its first deliberations have taken place with great solemnity and in the best possible order. In short, do not charge me with prolixity or iteration if I assure you, for the thousandth time, that whatever mode of election or whatever contrivance may be resorted to in order to obtain from the people of Central Italy the unbiassed expression of their wishes, their vote will, for the present, be perfectly unanimous in favor of annexation to Piedmont; and that, notwithstanding the serious errors into which the present rulers of Parma and Modena may have fallen, and the great encouragement they have given to the Red Party, not the slightest disturbance is to be apprehended in any part of these emancipated provinces so long as there remains a chance of their vote being respected and acknowledged. Information which reaches me from the same reliable sources from Parma avers that the Provisional Governor or Dictator, the Advocate Manfredi, is greatly obnoxious to the same portion of the moderate patriots, and his measures seem indeed ill-calculated to create some alarm, as he is too plainly bent on the gratification of the worst passions of the populace. Six of the ministers and officers of the late Government who were charged by the public voice with having a hand in the infliction of the bastinado, have been, without any trial, deprived of their pensions, and of all other honors, rants, and emolument. To the volunteers, either returning from the Sardinian army, or lately enlisted, about five hundred in number, a daily pay of 1f 44c. has been allowed—a pay far exceeding that of regular troops in Piedmont and throughout Italy, and which, my informant adds, "is sure to turn these men into a drunken and disorderly set." About 1,200 Piedmontese, conscripts of the Thirteenth Regiment, and some 100 Carabineers of the same State, have still charge of public order in Parma. The Ducal Dragoons or Gendarmes from whom some violent reactionary movement was apprehended, have been packed off to Alessandria, out of the way of mischief. The National Guard, which is a most admirable and well-behaved force in Tuscany, is still a scandalous and riotous rabble in Parma. Very little confidence as to the maintenance of order may also be put in the Tuscan troops, in the Cacciatori della Magra, and other loose bands of that description, upon whom Modena and the adjoining provinces rely for their defence against foreign aggression. Previous to ULLOA's resignation, a Tuscan soldier was shot at Modena for a deed of very glaring insubordination. The retirement of ULLOA, and the application of the strong hand of GARIBALDI, may have a good effect in introducing something like discipline among those thinking bayonets. But the evil is great and deeply-rooted, beyond the power of one man to cure, at least, in the present state of uncertainty and inaction.

On the whole, it is impossible to deny that the only chance of the maintenance of order in Italy, and of the European peace dependent thereon, lies in the extension of the strong and well organized Sardinian Government over all these provinces of Central Italy, which are unanimously devoted to it. If diplomacy obstinately seeks for a different solution of this knotty Italian question, it must take the consequences of its own work.

FLORENCE, Friday, Aug. 19, 1859.

It would be impossible to deny that the movement in Central Italy has penetrated every class of society. At the late election for a National Assembly in the Duchy of Modena there were 8,300 registered electors of the province of Reggio; 7,100 of them appeared at the polling booths. The lengthy formalities with which the proceedings were conducted, and the want of experience of the municipal authorities which presided over them, caused such a loss of time that many of the electors were kept the whole day, from early morning till sunset, waiting for their turn to deposit their votes. It was on a Sunday, the only day set apart by the Italian peasants for rest and innocent recreation; yet there they all stood, unwearied, firm of purpose, and the candidates, men of distinction, were almost every-where returned by a majority of suffrages amounting almost to unanimity. In every parish the priest showed forth as the leading patriot. In spite of the thundering denunciations of the Vatican and the example of Piedmont, where the introduction of liberal institutions led to an all but deadly collision between Church and State, and where the coexistence of unlimited freedom of inquiry and Catholicism as it now exists has proved to be an utter impossibility, the clergy of Central Italy, the secular clergy in particular, and the parish priesthood especially, are everywhere loudly declaring against their old patrons, the Sovereigns by the "grace of God," reigning by "right divine."

I hear from Modena that GARIBALDI has taken the command, not only of the Tuscan troops quartered in the Duchy, but also of the military forces raised in the Duchy itself, and the adjoining Parmesan provinces. Those of Modena and Reggio alone amount on paper at least to two brigades, two battalions of Bersaglieri, one squadron of mounted guides, and one battery and a half; 12,000 Modenese, who, with as many Tuscans, will constitute a force of 24,000 inhabitants. There are rumors afloat of a concentration of Austrian troops at Mantua, and on the Modenese frontier north of the Po. It is well known that the province of Mantua extends across the Po on the right bank all along the territory of Modena. As yet, however, I do not hear that the Austrians have ventured upon any serious move across the river.

On the other hand, there is no doubt but the Pope is straining every nerve to prepare for an attack upon his lost provinces of Romagna. The enlistment at Rome and in the Marches proceeds with unprecedented briskness. Every recruit receives a bounty of 300 francs, and the unheard-of pay of four pauls—nearly 2s.—a day. The runaway Swiss from Naples hasten to take service under the Papal standard, across the boundaries both of the Savigliano and the Fronte, and even those who have been embarked at Naples and landed at Marseilles find their way back to Italy and Rome, with the help, more or less secret, both of the French and the Austrian Government. It seems very clear that the first aggression on these revolutionized States of Central Italy will be directed against the Romagnas. The Duke of MODENA's troops are deserting him by scores and hundreds, notwithstanding the treasures lavished upon them by that warlike Prince. He evidently reckons on no Italian force for his restoration, and the time for an armed Austrian intervention is clearly not yet come. The Pope, on the contrary, can rely on the all but open support, both of the most Christian and of the most faithful sovereigns. Men and money to the full amount of his wants will be supplied to the Pope underhand by all the Powers of Catholic Christendom, ignorant as those Powers are of the utter incapacity of the Papal Government to turn even the amplest means to any good purpose.

I see in the papers the report of the arrest at Ferrara of Madame MARIO, late Miss WHITE, the Mazzinian martyr at Genoa, and her husband. In every evident the country is overrun by Mazzinian agents, but they are hunted down by the people wherever they make their appearance.

FARINI, the Dictator of Modena, has gone over to Parma and Piacenza, where, as you know, he has also been hailed as Military Dictator.

At Bologna and in Romagna, as at Modena, since the expulsion of the papal sub-bonifaci, the statistics of crime give the most satisfactory results. Those countries have never been so free from criminal offences.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL STATES.

THE ULTIMATUM OF NAPOLEON III. TO HIS HOLINESS.

Correspondence of the Brussels Emancipation.

ROME, Sunday, Aug. 14.

There has been much said here lately of a memorandum or ultimatum which the Emperor NAPOLEON has addressed to the Pope. What is true in this affair is that NAPOLEON III. has lately sent to his Holiness a very long autograph letter, in which, in the most respectful terms, he invites the Pope to accept the honorary Presidenship of the Italian Confederation, the entirely separate administration for the Legations of the Romagna and other propositions. The Pope replied to the first point that he should first wish to know with whom he should be confederated, since three of the Italian princes had been banished from their States, and that of the two who remain, one only was in friendly relations with the Holy See, the other maintaining a hostile attitude towards Rome. He is also said to have objected that not being able to appear in the Confederation except as Sovereign of a portion of his States, the other part still being under the pressure of a usurping power, it was not consistent with his dignity to accept it at the present moment. His Holiness consequently demanded as a primary measure the restoration of the Princes and of the legitimate authorities in the Duchies and in the Romagna, and the reëstablishment of friendly relations between the Holy See and Piedmont. As to the secularization of offices, the Pope would be disposed to accept it in cases which may not be incompatible with the condition of laymen, and provided his subjects do not demand the reinstatement of priests in such offices, as happened after the restoration of 1649. As to the separation of the administration of Bologna and Romagna, His Holiness refused to accede to it, on the ground that it was an infringement of his prerogatives as a sovereign, and also incompatible with his duty. His Holiness has, therefore, replied to this letter in the most precise and categorical manner, accepting what he thought acceptable, refusing what he could not admit, reserving the right of more maturely examining that which might be doubtful, and requiring explanations on what did not appear to him sufficiently clear.

PIEDMONT AND VENETIA.

According to the *Indipendente*, of Turin, what the Piedmontese Government proposes to do is this: 1. Only to promulgate for the present the measures which are of evident and unquestionable urgency; 2. To cause the Subalpine Chamber to vote the treaty, if one should be drawn up; 3. After this vote to dissolve the Chamber; 4. To adopt a new electoral law, on the basis of a Deputy for every 30,000 or 35,000 inhabitants; 5. To demand from a Parliament representing all the provinces of the State the powers necessary for assimilating the provinces ceded or annexed to Piedmont.

The Milan *Gazette* of the 18th states, on the faith of some travelers, that upwards of seventy persons were arrested at Venice on the night of the 13th, suspected of political agitation.

AUSTRIA—THE NEW MINISTRY AND THE PROJECTS OF REFORM.

VIENNA, Monday, Aug. 22.

The *Official Wiener Zeitung* of this day contains the following Imperial decree: "Count RECHBERG, who retains his post as Minister for Foreign Affairs, is appointed President of the Cabinet; Baron HUBNER, Minister of Police; Count GOLOCHOWSKY, Minister of the Interior; Baron BACH, Ambassador to Rome. The Ministry of Commerce is entirely dissolved." The non-official portion of the *Weiner Zeitung* contains an article stating that there is a general feeling of anxiety in the public mind concerning the subjects which have been till now under serious deliberation in the Superior Council, and which are—

First—Regulations of the control of the Finances.

Second—The exercise of the Protestant religion.

Third—The regulation of Jewish affairs.

Fourth—The regulation of the municipalities.

The representation of the provinces will later come under deliberation. The article concludes thus: "The great caution in advancing is as much to be applied too much haste."

THE PRUSSIAN EXPEDITION TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

It is now settled that the Expedition shall sail in October, to Japan, from the Baltic. At the head of this Expedition will be placed a diplomatist with instructions and full powers to negotiate and conclude treaties of commerce and friendship with China and Japan.

The Revival of the Slave-trade a Delusion.

From the London Times.

There are Pre-Raffaelite reactions in art, homœopathists in medicine, and Socialists in political economy. A German Philosopher has committed himself to the idea that polytheism will be revived. The philosophical retrogradist is generally a very happy specimen of a philosopher, and does not at all illustrate SOLOMON'S melancholy reflection, that "he that increaseth knowledge increaseth sorrow." His self complacency is profound, as indeed it ought to be, considering the discovery he has made about himself as compared with the rest of the world. If you wish really to see how "charming is "Divine philosophy," what a nice, comfortable ego-tistical, loquacious thing it is, what a perpetual gentle flattery accompanies it, and how it acts as a true counsellor and soother of human life, go into one of these retrograde sets. There you see every truth you ever heard of quietly reversed, but you are exhorted not to be the least disturbed at the discovery—trust them, and they will rescue you from the "wrath of worlds," and lead you to fresh light, which will show how entirely mistaken you and everybody have been.

We might be more angry with the Slave-trade cry in the United States, which appears to be now reviving so strongly in the South, did we not feel pretty confident that we could refer it to the class of reactions we have just mentioned. Of course the United States can revive the Slave-trade if they please, but we cannot bring ourselves to contemplate the possibility of such a departure in fact from the established principles of reason and humanity that a civilized Government will deliberately cancel so much progress made and go back to savage ethics again. These Scutherns we have no doubt can, when they get together, lash themselves up to any pitch of belief they like on this subject. They are, in the first place, naturally furious at the Anti Slavery Party; they see that they do use many bad arguments, and that they exaggerate and distort a good deal. Of course, they only take notice of these weak points, and entirely put aside the strong ones. They thus assume the character of ill-used men who have a great deal to shy for themselves, and when men are angry and heated the step from this position to a positive theory in favor of the state of Slavery in short; and, when this step is gained, a theory in defence of the Slave-trade follows. We have no doubt that many of them talk very cleverly and philosophically, and appeal to laws of Providence and indications of Nature, and to needs of commerce exactly harmonizing with distinctions of race. There is a quantity of clever scepticism which they can indulge in, if they like, as to the reality of the progress the world has been making. The disciples of COMTE have got up a sort of reaction against civilization altogether,—*i. e.*, against what they call restless European civilization; they prefer Oriental or stationary civilization,—*i. e.*, barbarism. We laugh at these ridiculous illusions, which remind us of the French optimist pictures of the last century exhibiting in beautiful colors the primitive innocence of savage life, of which civilization had been the corrupter; but when men are in a rage, they either believe, or think they believe, to any quantity of nonsense. These Southerns probably vote humanity a fiction, freedom a folly, the progress of society a humbug; it is a general mistake and delusion; every body has been in the wrong; the divine principle of force has not received justice; there has been a flood of sickly sentiment in the world. They must undo all this, they must bring men back to facts, restore a more manly creed. That is "the mission" of the South. Away with driveling, poor, insipid dogmas, which check the development of the earth's resources, and three cheers for labor, the noble and immortal principle of labor, voluntary if you can get it at the price you want, forced if you cannot. We cannot pretend to sketch very accurately a Southern after-dinner discussion on the subject of Slavery, when good cheer has given an enthusiasm to faith, and everybody at table is ready to defy the whole earth in behalf the one great truth; but we can easily imagine how the party would vote the whole objection to Slavery to be the veriest twaddle, and the progress of the cause of humanity absolute rubbish: how the old bonds would proclaim their own view to be the real business-like view on the subject, the only view that would stand examination; and how the younger zealots would talk grandly about the noble principle of force and the divine rights of the "white." It would not take long in this way to shout up the religion of Slavery.

Imagine this sort of talk going on some months or years, and you have at last a regular school and a regular theory in favor of the Slave trade; it is all put into shape, the arguments are drawn out, and the ground is laid down. But the truth is the whole is simply one of those fictitious reactions against established truth, which spring up from time to time from interest, or fancy, or the conceit of originality, but which cannot stand against the settled mature growth of human judgment and feeling. When error has been once fairly convicted as a brutality it cannot recover its ground again as a philosophy. When the rights of human nature have vindicated themselves, and certain principles have fairly made their way in the world, they cannot be driven from their ground. The course of history can no more be undone than the Sun can go back again, and, though people may struggle with established truth and theorize against it, such reactions will only express a passing levity or a fruitless spleen.

London Corn Market.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO SOUTHAMPTON.

From Kingsford and Lord's Circular.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24, 1859.

Attendance thin. English WHEAT left over from Monday, remained unsold; scarcely any business in Foreign, and value of both nominal. Russian OATS rather cheaper; all other Spring Corn unchanged.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

The market closed quiet, but steady, with moderate demand; sales 6,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 500 bales. The sales comprised 700 bales Surat at 5d @5¾d; 250 bales Egyptian at 8¼@ 8¾d; 100 bales Bahia at 7¾d @8d.; 200 bales Maranham at 8½d.@8¾d., and 4,700 bales American.

Narrative of the Captivity of a Cleveland Boy.

The Cleveland *Herald*, Aug. 13, tells the following story, which, if true, is rather remarkable:

"One of the most extraordinary narratives that we have had the fortune to relate has just come under our notice. It was told us by the hero himself, and the most searching investigation fails to shake the truth of the story, astonishing as it may seem to be. If there is any deception in the case, we fail to see its object.

About twenty six years ago some Canada Indians were in Cleveland, and did some trading with the people. In the course of the trade the Indians fancied they had been cheated, and, in order to revenge themselves, stole a three-year-old boy from the city and carried it off to Canada. As far as can be learned, the child was stolen from a small brown house, but in what part of the city, or any further particulars of the theft, cannot be learned.

The captors kept the boy in Canada for a few days, and then, fearing its recovery by the whites, sold him to a party of Pottawatomies, who kept him about a month. By these he was again sold to the Paw-Paws, in which tribe he remained a month, but, as there were some fears that he would be traced and taken by the whites, he was traded off to the Winnebagoes of Illinois and Wisconsin.

How long he remained in the keeping of this tribe has not been ascertained, but he was eventually transferred from them to the Chippewas of Wisconsin, who again sold him to the Sioux Indians, of Minnesota.

Twenty five years ago he was sold by the Chippewas to the Snakes and Copperheads of Iowa. When this tribe removed to Missouri, he accompanied them, and afterwards went with them in their migrations through California and Oregon. That portion of the tribe with which he remained finally proceeded as far north as the Russian possessions, near Behring's Straits, and there, with portions of the Creeks, Utans, and other large bands of Indians, they at present remain. Their principal point of settlement is about three hundred miles from the North Pacific Ocean, and about twenty-two hundred miles to the northwest of St. Paul.

One of the points in the Russian territory where the tribe occasionally visits is "Russian Fort," which is laid down on the map as near the Colville River. The hero of this strange adventure says the fort is in the vicinity of a small river, the name of which, other than that given by his tribe, he does not know.

The Sioux and Copper-Head Indians trade with St. Paul, having a semi-annual train to that place. The train has about two thousand Indians. One party starts from St. Paul's about the same time that the other starts from their hunting-grounds, thus meeting about half-way. The furs are packed on ponies, elks and dogs.

On their last semi annual trip, the hero of these adventures received a pass from one of their chiefs—MA-CO-DRAW-A-WA—to seek out his relatives, and, if found, to remain with them awhile. The pass requires his presence in St. Pauls at their next trip in 1860. Seven of the tribe accompanied MO-KOS-QUA-QUA—for that is the Indian name of the young man—to Chicago. From that place he has footed it most of the way, and arrived here yesterday. At Fremont his features were recognized by a man as bearing a strong resemblance to one JOSEPH TODD, who is said to have resided in Cleveland about thirty years since.

For some time past the young man has been diligently engaged in tracing up his history, and what we have given above is the result of his inquiries. He says he has no desire to leave his Indian associates, as he has a wife and two children among them. He speaks English well, having learned it, he says, in his trading at St. Pauls. He says that his hair was cut, and his clothing changed to conform to white savages, before leaving St. Pauls.

We have given his narrative as he told it to us this morning. It seems extraordinary, but a close and rigid cross-examination failed to shake his story in the least. As far as we can learn, his account of numerous minute details of the country and manners of he far northwest regions do not differ from the facts. What motive there is for deception we cannot see at present, as he only desires information as to his parents. He is slightly made, speaks rapidly, and is at present suffering from ophthalmia, occasioned, he says, by sleeping without his customary blankets. He says that as soon as he can get into the woods, to search for roots, he can cure himself.

Perhaps some of our older settlers can throw some light on the subject of the alleged stealing by the Indians, and whether this "white Indian" is not the son of one JOSEPH TODD.

Scandal in New-Jersey—Elopement of an Editor with His Wife's Sister.

The Newark *Mercury* gives the particulars of the elopement of WM. VAN DOREN, editor of the Somerset *Whig*, with a Miss CAMMANN, his wife's sister. The parties all resided in the town of Somerville. The *Mercury* says:

"The circumstances of the case, though not mysterious, are remarkably singular, and afford a striking illustration of the frailties of our human nature. Mr. V., the editor in question, is a gentleman of some thirty five years of age, enjoying a good position in society, and for the last ten or twelve years has been a member in high standing of a Christian church. In his family relations he has been, it is believed, more than usually happy. In his children, two in number, he has always manifested the greatest pride and delight, and we who have seen him in his home would never have supposed that any infatuation whatever could induce him to abandon the comforts and enjoyments of the household circle. In his business Mr. V. has been successful, and it is not known that any embarrassement menaced him therein.

The lady who accompanies him in his guilty flight is probably twenty-one or twenty-two years of age, and is, as stated, a sister of his wife. She possesses the charm of beauty, and has moved in highly respectable circles—her family being one of the best in the county where they reside. Until recently it was never suspected that any improper intimacy existed between the two, and, indeed, it is believed that the whole affair was of sudden growth. Some days before the elopement, Mr. V. made sundry purchases of jewelry, &c., which it is believed he presented to the object of his criminal affection—the articles being obtained on credit. The first positive information which the friends received of the elopement came in the shape of a letter from the fugitives announcing their flight, and that it would be useless to pursue them, as when the letter reached its destination, they would would have left for California. The husband left a letter for his wife, stating that sufficient money had been left behind to sustain her for a time, and adding that if successful in the Golden State, he would remit to her, from time to time, such means as she might need. The flight being thus sudden, and the discovery producing very naturally an astounding effect, pursuit was of course out of the question, and the deserted wife and little ones, upon whom scarcely a sunbow has ever fallen, are left to grieve alone and in despair at the hearth at which the father's face will, in all probability, never again appear.

Whatsoever have operated to produce this catastrophe—the alienation of a husband from the wife of his love, the surrender of happiness and good name, and the abandonment, more than all, of the purity and peace of an unspotted Christian life—it is impossible, of course, to comprehend. The facts only can be stated, and the world, whose judgments are seldom too lenient to offenders, must discover for itself the cause of the sad and sudden fall. And could the world, with its hundred greedy eyes, follow the course and the future of the fugitives, maybap it would be discovered that in this, as in other instances of like nature, the sin carries its own punishment with it, mingling its bitter with every sweetened cup."

The funeral of the late Rev. Dr. DANA, at Newburyport, was attended by a very large number of persons, including many clergymen of various sects, professors from Andover and Cambridge, and gentlemen distinguished in various walks of life. The services at the residence of the deceased were conducted by Prof. EMERSON, formerly of the Theological Seminary at Andover.

IMPORTANT FROM THE NORTH PACIFIC.

The Seizure of San Juan Island by General Harney.

THE OREGON BOUNDARY DISPUTE RENEWED.

Message of Gov. Douglass to the Colonial Legislature.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Aug. 12, 1859.

Our dates from Victoria are to the 6th inst. The news from British Columbia and its vicinity is again highly exciting, but not because of gold discoveries. The Island of San Juan—the largest of the group lying between Vancouver Island and the main land opposite, and claimed by the United States as part of Washington Territory—has been occupied as a military station by a detachment of United States troops under command of Capt. GEORGE PICKETT, of Company D, Ninth Infantry. This important step, doubtless, will rapidly bring the long-pending dispute between the United States and Great Britain—who also claims San Juan Island—to a culmination and settlement. There is good reason to believe that the step was taken by express orders from Washington, for the purpose of bringing the question to a direct and practical issue.

In order that the facts may be properly understood, I propose to give a summary statement of them as an introduction to the documentary portion of the latest chapter in their history. The pending difficulty originates thus: In settling the boundary line between the Territory of the United States and Great Britain, it will be remembered that the forty-ninth parallel of latitude was agreed upon; but this line, if run out straight, would cut off the southern end of Vancouver Island. It was agreed, therefore, (as Vancouver had always been in the possession of Great Britain,) to so wave the straight line as to exclude all of Vancouver Island. It was provided that the forty-ninth parallel should be the boundary between the two nations, as far west as the "middle of the main channel" separating Vancouver Island from the main shore: that then the boundary should follow that channel south far enough to exclude Vancouver; and thence should run due west to the ocean. At the time when the treaty was signed this language was thought to be clear enough; but averse interests have found, or pretended to find, averse interpretations. There proves to be *two channels* between Vancouver and the main shore, viz.: the Canal de Haro and the Rosario Straits. The former is much nearer Vancouver Island than the latter, so that if it is accepted as the channel along which the boundary is to make its divergence south, several islands, among which is the important one of San Juan, or Bellevue, will be included in the territory of the United States. The British contend that this is not *the* channel intended in the treaty; the Americans contend that it is. The latter support their pretension by the assertion that the Canal de Haro is manifestly and indisputably the "main channel" being much deeper and better than the Rosario Straits; while the British contend that the Rosario Straits must be, and was, the channel meant by the treaty, inasmuch as the Island of San Juan, and the lesser islets near it, have always been regarded as appendages to Vancouver Island, and were an notoriously a portion of Her Majesty's territory as Vancouver itself. So the dispute has been continued on both sides for several years past, the rights of both, in the meantime, remaining in *statu quo*.

Between these two channels are several Islands of more or less importance—San Juan or Bellevue, Orcas, Lopez and others. At the time of the treaty there were no settlements on any of these islands. Since then, however, some American settlers have gone there; and through the Hudson's Bay Company some of the Company's sheep have been placed upon San Juan Island. This island, with the others, was at its organization included in the limits of Whatcom County, Washington Territory, and difficulties have already arisen from the collection of taxes. The United States have a Custom-house officer upon the island.

The Canal de Haro is so clearly the deepest, best and most direct channel from the Gulf of Georgia into the Straits of Fuca, that England would never have raised a doubt upon the meaning and effect of the treaty, except for the value of the islands lying between the disputed sheets of water. To England they are valuable not only for the land, of which there is much that is of a superior quality on some of the islands, but also because they are supposed to command the southern entrance to the Gulf of Georgia. To us they are necessary as a military post, being the only place suitable for the protection of our people from the hordes of Northern savages, from whom our countrymen have already suffered, and from whose threatened attacks many of our settlements on Puget's Sound are kept in continual alarm. San Juan is just the place for a post. The Indians must pass within striking distance in coming to and returning from the settlements.

On the 23d July the *Massachusetts* proceeded to Bellingham Bay, took on board Capt. PICKETT's company of sixty men, and landed them upon San Juan Island, with stores, howitzers, and everything necessary to the establishment of a permanent military post there. When this news reached Victoria it created great excitement. Her Majesty's subjects there were not a little disgusted at this bold step of Brother Jonathan's; and Gov. DOUGLAS and his brother officials curled their backs up prodigiously. At first it was proposed to send a force of sturdy Sappers and Miners over to tumble out their Yankee cousins *sans ceremonie*; and at last accounts the project was still talked of, without any danger that so hazardous a step would be ventured upon. Of course if the British authorities should cut any such caper without awaiting orders from home, their country would be launched within a fortnight's time by men from Oregon and California, and completely "cleaned out" long before they could hope for assistance.

On Wednesday, 27th July, Her Britannic Majesty's steamer *Satellite*, Capt. PREVOST, proceeded to San Juan with Maj. DE COURCY, who had been appointed Justice of Peace for the island. Up to that time, it is stated Gov. DOUGLAS had received no official intention of the United States Government to erect military fortifications, and station troops on the island. On the arrival of the *Satellite* she was saluted by the United States steamers *Massachusetts* and *Shubrick*. Maj. DE COURCY was landed and left on the island. The United States soldiers were then engaged in erecting a fortification. Next day, the *Satellite* returned to Victoria; and on the following night, 29th July, Her Britannic Majesty's steamer *Tribune* proceeded to San Juan, with instructions to a commission on board to enter a formal protest against the occupancy of the island by United States troops, and take such other steps as might be necessary to protect the alleged rights of Her Britannic Majesty. Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Plumper* was likewise ordered to proceed thither with a reinforcement of 200 Sappers and Miners from New Westminster. The *Plumper* afterwards placed the Sappers and Miners on board the *Tribune* and left for Victoria. Altogether there was a pretty sailing, backwards and forwards, of ships-of-war, on both the American and British sides. At the latest dates, the *Massachusetts*, the Revenue schooner *Jeff. Davis*, the *Shubrick* and the *Active*, (Capt. ALDAS.) of the American flag, and the *Tribune*, *Satellite* and *Plumper*, of the British flag, were either anchored off San Juan, or were not far from it. It was finally understood that a verbal agreement had been arrived at for a settlement of the whole matter on the basis of a joint military occupation of the Island, until the British and United States Governments can be advised of the existing state of affairs.

Gen. HARNEY was expected on San Juan on 5th August, till which time no troops would probably be landed from the British ships.

ORDER BY CAPT. PICKETT.

The following order, (which, as well as the documents on the subject, we take from the Victoria *Gazette*,) was issued and caused to be posted by Capt. PICKETT upon the island, immediately after the occupation:

MILITARY POST, San Juan Island, W. T., July 27, 1859.

[Order No. 1.]

1. In compliance with orders and instructions from the General Commanding, a military post will be established on this island, on whatever site the commanding officer may select.

2. All the inhabitants of the island are requested to report at once to the commanding officer in case of any interference by the Northern Indians, so that he may take such steps as he may deem necessary to prevent any future recurrence of the same.

3. This being United States Territory, no laws, other than those of the United States and courts, except such as are held by virtue of said laws, will be recognized or allowed on this island. By order of

CAPT. PICKETT.

JAMES W. FORSYTH, Second Lieut. Sixth Infantry, Post Adjutant.

PROTEST BY GOV. DOUGLAS.

The following protest of Gov. DOUGLAS against any foreign occupation of San Juan, and asserting that the sovereignty of the island and of the whole of the Haro Archipelago has always been understandingly claimed to be in the crown of Great Britain, was posted in front of the Treasury at Victoria, at an early hour on the morning of Aug. 5:

By James Douglas, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Colony of Vancouver Island and its dependencies, Vice-Admiral of the same &c. &c.

The sovereignty of the Island of San Juan, and of the whole of the Haro Archipelago, has always been understandingly claimed to be in the crown of Great Britain. Therefore, I, JAMES DOUGLAS, do hereby form any and solemnly protest against the occupation of the said Island on any part of the said Archipelago by any person whatsoever or on behalf of any other Power, hereby protesting and declaring that the sovereignty thereof by right now is and always hath been in Her Majesty Queen Victoria and her predecessors, Kings of Great Britain.

Given under my hand and seal at Victoria, Vancouver Island this 2d day of August, in the year of our Lord 1859, and of the 23d of Her Majesty's reign.

[Private seal.] JAMES DOUGLAS.

MESSAGE OF GOV. DOUGLAS TO THE COLONIAL LEGISLATURE.

Governor DOUGLAS sent the following Message to the Colonial Legislature at Victoria. The inclosures to which it refers are Capt. PICKETT's orders (given above) and the appointment of two constables for the Island by Mr. CHESON:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Victoria, Aug. 3, 1859.

To the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the Colony of Vancouver Island:

GENTLEMEN: I have to communicate for your information the intelligence of the landing of a detachment of United States troops on the Island of San Juan, avowedly upon the pretensions No. 1 and 2) for the purpose of forming a military post and asserting the sovereignty of the United States to that Island.

Having received confirmation from any quarter that the Government of the United States ever contemplated taking military possession of any part of the disputed territory, while the boundary line remained unsettled, I am forced to believe that the late unwarrantable and discourteous act, so contrary to the usages of civilized nations, has originated in error, and been undertaken without the authority of that Government.

That impression is corroborated by a letter (a copy of which is herewith inclosed) from the Hon. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of the United States, dated Washington, 17th July, 1855 to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, which contains instructions from the President of the United States to the Governor of Washington Territory, are dispays in the clearest manner, the conciliatory and moderate views entertained by his Government on the subject of the disputed territory.

Through the right of great Britain to all the Islands situate to the westward of "Vancouver" or "Rosario" Straits is to our minds clearly established by the 1st article of the Treaty of 1846; and though those Islands have since the foundation of this Colony, been considered as a dependency of Vancouver Island, it is well known to you, gentlemen, that out of respect to the construction that has been put upon that treaty by the Government of the United States, we have abstained from exercising exclusive sovereignty over them.

Convinced that any officious or unjust assumption on either side, of exclusive right to the disputed territory, would simply be a fruitless and mischievous waste of energy, neither detracting from, nor adding force to the claims of, either nation wise and considerate policy enjoins upon us the part of leaving so important a national question for settlement by the proper authorities, and of avoiding complications foreign to the views and wishes of and probably embarrassing to, both Governments.

Deeply impressed as I am being informed of the landing of United States troops at San Juan, Her Majesty's ship *Tribune*, under the command of Capt. HORNER, was dispatched to that quarter, and soon after and a detachment of Royal Engineers and Royal Marine Light Infantry, were ordered from Westminster by her majesty's ship *Plumper*, Capt. RICHARDS and these troops will be landed at San Juan to protect the lives and property of British subjects.

You will observe gentlemen from letter No 1 that the Captain in command of the United States detachment from San Juan, has published notice of his assumption of the exercise of exclusive sovereign rights in the Island of San Juan, while he President of the United States altogether disclaims such pretensions, and seeks at most to continue the joint right of sovereignty and domain in common with Great Britain.

We may presume from that circumstance, that the notice in question was framed in ignorance of the intentions of the United States Government and that the pretensions of the latter will not be maintained.

Entertaining such opinions, I have not failed to impress on Her Majesty's

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

SEWING MACHINES—MOTION TO DISSOLVE INJUNCTION.

Orlando B. Potter et al. vs. *A. C. Herron et al.*—An injunction was granted in this case, together with several others, by Judge Ingersoll, in February last, without prejudice to the right of the defendants to move to dissolve it on affidavits. The motion was for infringement of the sewing machine patents of A. B. Wilson. The motion to dissolve the injunction was afterwards made.

NELSON, C. J.—We have looked attentively into the papers read and submitted on this motion, and without intending to pass any definitive opinion upon the merits of the case until the final hearing, we think that the injunction heretofore granted by Judge Ingersoll must be retained so far as it relates to the machines manufactured under the patent to Herron, dated the 4th August, 1857. We do not in this conclusion embrace the machines manufactured by the defendants under the patent granted to Herron on the 18th June, 1858, intending to leave the question of infringement between that class of machines and the complainants under the patents of A. B. Wilson to be determined on the final hearing.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SEPT. 5.

The September Term of this Court was opened this morning by Judge BETTS. He announced to the Bar that he should not order a calendar to be made up for the trial of causes until the 15th, and perhaps not then, but would be present on Tuesdays and Saturdays to hear motions.

The return of process was called and the Court adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Davies

THE MCFARLIN HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

Application of Hugh McFarlen.—The proceedings in this case were continued with the testimony of Annie Naughton, sworn for the relator, which was substantially as follows: I know the parties to this action; I at one time lived in the house with them; I know their characters for peace and quiet; Mr. McFarlen is a quiet, peaceable man; Mrs. McFarlen was always quarreling with every one about the house, and never gave me three minutes' peace while I was there; I remained there perhaps about three months; she has often called me names I would be ashamed to repeat; I could relate many things of her, but some time has passed since, and I have forgot on much; on one occasion her servant and myself displeased her, and she swore she would get her club and come after us; (she kept a club in her bedroom;) she got it and came after us as she said; we escaped into the basement and locked the door; she said if she got a chance she would strike us with it as hard as her strength would allow; I have heard her scold Mr. McFarlen, but never heard him reply; she often threatened me with violence.

The cross-examination of the witness merely elicited a repetition of her testimony as above given.

The respondent and her counsel then signed an admission, to the effect that she had no property whatever, while the relator, Mr. McFarlen, was worth at least $15,000, after which the case was adjourned until to-day.

THE TYRONE AND LOCK HAVEN RAILROAD CASE.

The Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad Company vs. *Allen Schenck.*—This case was mentioned in yesterday's TIMES. The adjournment was resumed yesterday. Ex Judge Dean again moved for the discharge of his client, the security not having been filed by the plaintiff as directed by the statute. The statute requires a foreign corporation to give bond for security of costs in the suit, which they had not done in this instance. Ex-Judge Edmonds opposed the motion, and after some discussion Ex-Judge Dean asked for and obtained an order, to show cause why the whole proceeding should not be dismissed, the plaintiff having no standing in Court.

Ex-Judge Dean then offered to read an affidavit of Allen Schenck, in which he averred that J. Tyler Rodges had offered to quote the Bank for $1,000, and not having received that sum, he raised a hue and cry against the Bank.

Ex-Judge Edmonds objected to the affidavits being read, they not having been served upon him. Objection sustained.

Mr. James, of counsel for the defendant, then contended that the defendant's affidavit showed that the Bank was solvent up to the time of this transaction. The transaction was simply one between the Bank and the Railroad Company. Had the bonds of the Company been good, the Bank would have redeemed its issues, and would be yet in a solvent condition. The stock-holders of the Bank were individuals liable for its debts.

Ex Judge Dean remarked that if Mr. Schenck's statement was true the Bank was solvent. If the Bank was solvent at the time of the transaction, the 17th of June, his Honor would ask, how were they going to protect the $170,000 of over-issue? and as an answer, Judge Dean read the agreement between Underwood and Schenck, in which Underwood agreed to redeem the bills

Alexander T. Stewart vs. *Moses Frank.*—This was a motion to discharge the defendant from arrest. It appeared by the papers that on the 21st of March last the defendant was served with a summons and complaint in an action in which Aaron Block, (son-in-law of defendant,) of New-Orleans, was plaintiff. The suit was upon two notes and the complaint unverified, the plaintiff, Block, being in New-Orleans at the time. Immediately upon the service on Frank he went to the opposite attorney and gave him a consent that Block might take judgment against him for the full amount claimed, being over $3,000 and costs. The property of Frank was then seized by the Sheriff and sold, Block coming on from New Orleans and buying the property in. The son of defendant now claims to do business in the same store where his father, the defendant, did business (before the judgment) with means furnished him by Block.

This judgment the plaintiffs now claim to have been without consideration and given to defraud the creditors of defendant. On this point the defendant's affidavit not being satisfactory, the Judge ordered a reference to A. J. Vanderpoel, Esq., and gave the plaintiffs leave to issue a commission to New-Orleans to examine Block.

For plaintiffs, Van Buren and Selxas; for defendant, F. H. B. Bryan.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Slosson.

THE "POSTAN'S SPIRIT" CASE DECIDED.

Abraham C. Dayton vs. *George Wilkes.*—The following is the opinion of the Court in this case:

SLOSSON, J.—It is established by the papers before me that the plaintiff has the legal title to the partnership property, in connection with the defendant, or his assignee, and that Tomlinson was only mortgagee. It is also established that the plaintiff and defendant were partners, and that in fact a dissolution has legally taken place by the assignment of the latter; the usual consequences follow, the partnership must be wound up, the parties enjoined from interfering with the property, and a receiver be appointed to receive and dispose of it. All this is conceded by counsel, and the only question of moment relates to the intended publication of a sporting paper by the defendant, and the propriety of the injunction which prohibited such publication.

The valuable part of the partnership property consists in the good will, so term it, of the property; that is, the celebrity which it has attained under the name of *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, and the probability of that title's continuing to attract custom. This value is partnership property as much as the furniture of the office, or a debt to the firm; and this must be protected and disposed of for the benefit of the creditors of the firm, or of the partners, jointly. On the other hand, (there being no covenant or restriction upon the subject,) the Court has no more right to prohibit the establishment of another paper devoted to the same objects, and of the same character, than it would have to interdict the establishment of a bookstore by one partner in a book firm after dissolution, on his own account under his own name, and conducted with his own resources. It has been very correctly argued by the counsel of the plaintiff, that the analogy of the rules as to trade-marks should apply to this case. I apprehend that, if the whole title to *Porter's Spirit of the Times* was now in a purchaser under the firm, the defendant would not, w[illegible] hin those rules, be prevented from publishing the paper he now proposes to send forth. Its heading, its vignette, its distribution into four columns instead of three, are sufficient to distinguish it from the present paper, and to prevent the doctrine of piracy from applying.

The late case of Chaston *vs.* Douglass, before Vice-Chancellor Wood, (March, 1859, 1 H. Y., Robenson's Reports, 174—see *Monthly Law Reporter* for July, 1859, p 172,) illustrates and supports the view now expressed.

The full protection of the property in the paper requires, however, that the receiver be empowered to carry it on until sufficient time is allowed to dispose of it advantageously.

The order for an injunction will be entered, except as far as it prohibits the defendant from publishing any paper, which will be omitted. A receiver will be appointed, with the usual powers, and he is to be authorized to edit and publish the paper for the period of —— weeks, within which time he is to sell the same.

No costs of this motion to either party.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before City Judge Russell.

The following gentlemen were yesterday impanneled to serve on the Grand Inquest for the September term of this Court:

CLARKSON CROLIUS, Foreman.

Seabury Brewster,	S. W. Bailey,	James Breath,
R. T. Babbett,	C. M. Clearman,	John A. Currier,
Uriah Hendricks,	Jer. Lambert,	T. S. Glover,
Joseph Leggett,	Elliott Walker,	John C. White,
Henry K. Bull,	Jas. T. Maxwell,	Horatio Reed,
John F. Adams,	Lewis A. Carmer,	Eben. Collamore,
Philetus H. Holt.		

The Judge's charge was brief, and referred only to the points prescribed by the statute. The Grand Jury having retired, Margaret O'Reilly, who in the August Term of 1858, pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, on a charge of passing counterfeit money, and who, on that occasion was allowed to depart under a suspension of judgment, was again placed at the bar, she having been arrested on a new charge of the same nature. The Court revoked the suspension of judgment and sentenced her to two years in the State Prison for the old offence. She was quite respectable in appearance and of mature years. On receiving her sentence she was apparently much affected—at least she wept abundantly.

Jeremiah Dooly and Jane Dooly, his wife, pleaded guilty to having kept a disorderly house, but as they had broken it up, and promised never again to offend, the Court suspended judgment.

Edward Fairman pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit grand larceny. Remanded till Saturday for sentence. George Smith pleaded guilty to a similar offence. By earnest request of his prosecutor, judgment was suspended, and the Court adjourned.

The subjoined is a list of the Revolutionary soldiers alive and pensioners on the Indiana roll: Samuel Amburn, Randolph County, aged 98 years; John Johnson, Fulton County, 97; John Saxton, Blackford County, 96; John Shaddy, Switzerland County, 105.

The Isthmian Mail Routes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The departure of the California steamers *Moses Taylor* and *Northern Light* has been looked for with a great deal of interest for the last two weeks, not only by Com. JOHNSON, "the great mail contractor," but by the commercial public, who feared that the mail communication would be interrupted, and there would be no California mail after the 1st of October.

Unless arrangements were made, and orders sent out by this steamer for bringing the next mail, Oct. 5, by the "Johnson contract," it would be impossible to do so—as the mail which leaves here to-day will arrive at San Francisco on or about the 29th instant, which terminates the present contract. The "*Merchants' and Miners' Line to California, vid Nicaragua,*" carrying the United States mail, have advertised that they have bought the steamers *Hermann* and *Keystone State*, the latter to leave on the 5th of October, for San Juan del Norte, *vid* Key West, connecting with the *Hermann* on the other side.

Com. JOHNSON stated, as we learn, yesterday afternoon, that "no other man but himself would ever carry the mail under his contract—that the contract he then had in his pocket—that he had never sold or assigned it to JOE WHITE, or any other man—that the mails would be carried by him—that he did not rely upon the *Hermann* or *Keystone State* for carrying them."

It is stated by those who ought to know that Capt. JOHN T. WATERS, the owner of the *Hermann*, has given SLOO & Co. a bill of sale of the *Hermann*—and the same has been done in the case of the *Keystone State*.

The son-in-law of Col. SLOO and a Mr. BELL, went out in the *Moses Taylor*. What arrangements have been made for crossing the Isthmus? Here comes the rub. The only facilities for getting across are the same as they have been the last year or two. There are some three or four old steamers in the following condition, viz: the *Laura Frances* is the only river boat, and belongs to the Yelverton party. She was advertised to leave Greytown on the 3d of August for Granada and other ports up in the interior.

She started according to promise and got part way up the river, to Machuca Rapids, where she was lying on the rocks on the 15th, the day before the steamer left Greytown for Aspinwall. So much for the *Laura Frances*. The next steamer is the *Cæsar Vrissari*, belonging to and in possession of Capt. SLOCUM.

This steamer is the old "*Eagle*" that was formerly used in this harbor as a "tow-boat." The *Cæsar Vrissari* draws about five feet of water, and is only intended to be as a *lake-boat*. She lies up on the lake where she can only be used. The next and only steamer is the *Catharine Maria*. She is a little old concern, and lies up at Castillo Rapids, unfit for use.

Now how is the "Merchants and Miners line" going to get across from Virgin Bay to San Juan Del Sur? The fact is, there has been no through communication between the two oceans since the line was broken up—nearly four years since—except when a straggling *bonga* came down, bringing intelligence from the pacific side in the unexpected short time of twelve or fifteen days.

The Great Eastern and her Western Destination.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Over a year ago application was made for information in relation to the depth of water over the Bar at Sandy Hook, for the purpose of bringing the *Great Eastern* here, her draft not being less than twenty-eight feet. No person was found, nor was there any hydrographical authority ready to justify the recommending the *Great Eastern's* coming to New York by that channel; but the parties applied to did recommend her coming through Long Island Sound, and going to MORRIS' dock, where there are over fifty feet of water.

After furnishing the applicant with every kind of information of a pilotage and hydrographical nature, the offer was made to have competent pilots stationed at Block Island to pilot the steamer through the Sound; and there is no doubt she would have come here, had not the necessities of the Company obliged it to apply for relief to the Canada Railroad Company, which fixed upon Portland. G. W. B.

Naval Intelligence.

The Washington *Star* publishes the following, in a letter from on board the United States ship *Cyane*, at Realejo, July 31: "Lieut. PHELPS, at present attached to the sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, has received orders to join us, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Lieut. LAMBART. The bark *Ecadne*, of Boston, sailed from this place a few days ago, in charge of her first mate, JOHN B DAVIS, bound to Callao and the United States, her Captain, WM. H. DEAN, having died on board of her while at Praya Grande, in the Gulf of Guaymas. The health of the other ships of the squadron is believed to be good.

The Navy Department has received intelligence from Commander WM. G. HUNT, of the U. S. ship *Lancet*, announcing the safe arrival of that ship at Rio de Janeiro on the 10th of July last, after a very pleasant trip of forty days from Boston. In accordance with orders, the vessel was to sail immediately for Valparaiso. The officers and crew are reported as being all well. There were no United States men-of-war in port, the vessels on the station being, as was supposed, on the river La Plata.

A letter bag will be dispatched from the rooms of the Naval Library and Institute, Navy-Yard, Charlestown, Mass., to the squadron at the Brazils, per ship *Cheshire*, on Friday, Sept. 9. Letters, newspapers, &c. sent to the Institute on or before that day, free of expense, will be forwarded.

Dispatches have been received at the Navy Department from the United States sloop of war *Saratoga*, dated off Vera Cruz the 13th ult. The sick list of the ship was slowly increasing, but the Captain hoped by careful attention to avoid an increase, although it was the midst of the sickly season.

Prof. Ryan, the weather-seer of Michigan, will soon visit Washington to lay his science before Prof. Henry of the Smithsonian Institute, as well as to interest Lieut. Maury in his discoveries.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT ROOFING.
THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DURABLE ROOFING IN USE.
Can be applied to old Shingle Roofs, without removing the shingles.
NEW AND OLD TIN AND METAL ROOFS Coated and repaired with GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT.
And warranted WATER-TIGHT.
Specimens and references can be seen at the offices No. 519 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York and No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
LIQUID CEMENT for sale. JOHNS & ORDSLEY.

SUNBURN, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, MORPHEW TAN.
JONES' ORIGINAL ITALIAN CHEMICAL SOAP, price only 25 cents. Clears dark, yellow or discolored skin, sore heads, beards or loss; it is fine for infants or shaving. Sold at No. 100 Fulton-st., Nos. 365 and 862 Broadway, No. 158 Bowery, and at Mrs. Hayes', Brooklyn.

BENT FUTTOCKS—100 WHITE OAK, 25 BY 30 feet long, 10 by 8 inches square, suitable for the midship sections of large steamers, and giving four times the strength on the bilge of ordinary futtocks, for sale low. Apply at Phenix Wood Bending Works, at Greenpoint, or to C. A. BURGESS, No. 49 Broad-st., New-York. N. B.—Bent fellocs of superior quality always on hand.

TO CONSUMERS OF ALE.—CONSUMERS of ale can be supplied with the best productions of England, Scotland and of this country by the 5 or 10 gallon keg, or in bottles.
At the wine and ale vaults of
C. E. MENDUM,
Corner Broadway and Cedar-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, in all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ELEGANT ENAMELED FURNITURE AT the Eagle Manufactory, No 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Superb settees in all colors, styles, and designs, at prices from $25 upwards. The best enameled furniture manufactured in the United States, mattresses, &c. Goods carefully packed for the country.

TO CHAIR-MAKERS.—STATE, COUNTY AND shop rights for the use of "Blanchard's Patent" for bending wood, in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, for sale by C. A. BURGESS, No. 49 Broad-st., or JOHN SILSBY, No 6 South William-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES AND BEDDING for sale cheaper than at any other store, at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston-sts. Also, Patent Sofa Bedsteads that form a spring mattress of ease; worked Lansdome, and cheap. Don't forget the number.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 8th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

MACHINERY.

SECOND-HAND STEAM ENGINE.
For sale, a second-hand steam engine, twenty-horse power, in complete order. Inquire of
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

BEAUMONT'S STEAM GUAGES.
Perfectly reliable, handsomely made and warranted, at very low prices.
BEAUMONT'S BAROMETERS only $5 each.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE, WITH PATENT piston and stuffing box, engine and boiler, new and in perfect running order. Nominal horse-power, four. Will work up to six. To be seen working hours from 2 to 6 P. M., at No. 48 Marion-st.

CLUB-HOUSE CARDS.

SAMUEL HART & CO., NO. 307 BROADWAY, New-York, now offer to clubs and consumers the above celebrated brand of cards, made of pure linen, warranted not to split and to retain their slip permanently. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a man of respectability and good moral character; is from England and of Protestant principles; has been several years in this country and lived in families of distinction, to whom he refers; fully understands the care and treatment of horses in sickness, driving, &c; is also fully competent as a kitchen gardener; will prove himself a trustworthy, reliable and competent man &c. Appreciates a good situation. Apply at No 18 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has long experience both in the old and in this country; is not afraid of work; has the best of City reference. Any gentleman desirous of employing him will address Box No. 215 *Times* Office, which will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE married Scotchman as coachman, who has had long experience in care and management of horses. Can show the best of recommendations as to honesty, sobriety and carefulness. A note addressed to A. R., at Mr. Lowry's Saddlery, No 382 Broadway, will be punctually attended to, or he can be seen from 12 to 2 o'clock any day for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man and wife; the man as coachman, groom or hostler; can milk and take care of cows, and work inside if required; the woman as chambermaid, waitress or seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; no incumbrance; have the best of reference from last employer; terms moderate. Address, for three days, F., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY AN industrious married man and his wife; the man is a thorough gardener, and understands the care of horses, and is a good careful driver; his wife is a first rate laundress and chambermaid and a good plain cook. Both are trustworthy persons, and have the best of references. Address E. O. B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man as valet or as coachman and gardener, or groom; understands his business perfectly, as good references can testify; no objections to country. Also, a situation by a young man as coachman; is willing to milk cows, &c.; understands farming and gardening, as good references can show. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 810 Broadway, 3d floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family or boarding-house by a steady, competent man; or would take charge of an invalid gentleman; has the best reference in both capacities; in the latter he will be recommended by a deceased gentleman's family physician. Terms moderate for City or country. Call or address THOMAS, all this week, at No. 26 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife, highly recommended, situations in City or country; the man is a thorough gardener, a good hand over horses, and a steady driver; the woman is a good cook, and competent laundress or chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN wishes a situation as groom and coachman; understands his business perfectly; has lived three years and eight months in his last place; has good recommendations; country preferred. Address D. S., Box No. 213 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER, MARried, without family, a situation; has no objection to take charge of a farm, and can be highly recommended as to capability and integrity; is a Protestant. Address J. G., Box No. 215 *Times* Office, which will be punctually attended to.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN from the country wishes a situation as porter in a store; has no objection to make himself useful; can read and write. Can give good recommendation as to character for sobriety, honesty and industry. Address D. S., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN WITHOUT ANY incumbrance, a situation as coachman and gardener; he understands the care and treatment of horses, and is a good steady driver; has the best of City reference. No objections to the country. Address Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHMAN, a situation as groom, carman, porter or fireman in a hotel; is not afraid of hard work; knows the care and treatment of horses, is a good driver; best of City references from the last two places. Address, for two days, C. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman and groom, and is a good waiter if required; has lately arrived from the old country; understands the care of horses and is a good driver; lived five years in his last place. Address W. O., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by one who has had long experience; is well acquainted with New-York and Brooklyn; is willing to make himself generally useful. Can give the best of recommendations. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 288 New York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE single man, as waiter in a private family; understands his business perfectly, and can give good City references. A note addressed to L. M., care of Mr. H. Kerr, No. 748 Broadway, corner of Astor-place, will have immediate answer for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener and coachman; understands his business well. Best City and country recommendations for the last twelve years. Address E. W., *Times* Office, Box No. 203, will be attended to. Terms moderate.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses and is a good driver; understands his business in all its branches. Address B. W., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH A CLASsical education, a situation as private secretary to a gentleman intending to travel either in the United States or Europe. Address, for three days, J. J. DUFF, in care of Deslin & Hegan, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, STEADY man, as plain gardener; understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; will be found attentive and willing to make himself generally useful. Address R. F., Box 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener by a single man, who well understands his business; has had long experience as coachman and gardener; can give the best of references. Address M. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN, WHO speaks, reads and writes English equally to German, a situation as interpreter in an office or in some other business. References given. Call or address J. J. BENSLER, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and groom; he thoroughly understands his business; good reference as to character and ability. Address J. P., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family; has good City reference. Address P. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a young man. Has best of City reference. Address, for three days, T. T., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—A YOUNG MAN AGED 27, who has had several years' experience as double-entry book keeper, desires immediate employment; has also ample experience as cashier and salesman. Satisfactory references furnished. Address N. N., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

TO BREWERS.—A PRACTICAL BREWER, who has had considerable experience in England and this country, wishes a situation. Has good references. Address DAVID SYKES, Brewer, No. 244 West 26th-st., City of New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS PHILADELPHIA SALESman, who can furnish undoubted testimonials, &c., will be open for an engagement with a New-York or Boston dry goods commission house, by Jan. 1, next. Address SALESMAN, Philadelphia Post-Office.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG LAWYER WHO has had two years' experience in a first-class office, and who is familiar with the French, Spanish, Italian and German languages, wishes to procure a situation as managing clerk. Address R. S. P., Box 114 *Times* Office.

A SMART, RESPECTABLE BOY, 17 YEARS old, desires to learn the printing or book binding trade; job-printing preferred, and would board with the employer, if necessary. Address E. T. G., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, stating terms.

AN ENGAGEMENT AS WAITER WANTED by a single man, (English,) with good City references. A line addressed to P. G., care of Mr. Fink, grocer, No. 691 Houston-st., near Broadway, will be promptly attended to.

ALL EMPLOYERS IN WANT OF HIGHLY respectable male and female German, English, Irish, and Scotch servants, will always find a great number on hand, by applying at The Original Brooklyn Employment Institute, No. 474 Broadway, next door to the Broadway Post-office. This large establishment is conducted on correct business principles, by MORRIS COHNERT, N. B.—The money returned if not suited, on the presentation of the receipt

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A MAN AND HIS WIFE, WITHOUT children; the man as gardener and to take charge of a farm, and his wife to take care of the dairy and the poultry, and the house during the Winter; this will be a desirable opportunity as it is for a permanency; the best references will be required as to capability and integrity. Apply, by letter, stating acquirement and salary expected, with references, &c., to A. B. Z., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—THIS MORNING THREE RESPECTable young men as coachmen and plain gardeners, to go a small distance in the country; also, two young men as yard-men and farmers; steady work the year round. Also, one good oyster boy for the City, and two porters. Call immediately, at No. 519 Broadway, third floor, for two days.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, TWO GIRLS; one a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and bread maker; the other as chambermaid and waiter, and to sew. Must be neat and industrious, and well recommended from last place. Apply, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., at No. 73 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL FOR GENERAL housework and make herself useful; must be a good plain cook and ironer (no washing;) must come well recommended; Protestant preferred; a good home and good wages. Call at No. 178 Franklin-st.

WANTED—A CAPABLE GIRL TO GO SOUTH with a lady as child's nurse. She must be a good seamstress and do infant's washing well. Apply at No. 86 State-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SEVERAL EXPERIENCED DRY goods salesmen. Those having first class City references may apply after 5 P. M. to GEO. A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

WANTED—TO GO SOUTH, TWO EXPERIENCED milliners. Good hands will be liberally treated with. Apply at No. 97 St Mark's-place, East 8th-st., between 2 and 11 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A GIRL THAT IS A GOOD COOK and first-rate washer and ironer. Apply at No. 17 Rivington-st.

WANTED—A MAN EXPERIENCED IN MAKING blistered steel. Address, with references, STEEL, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TWO GOOD SILK-HAT FINISHERS, at No. 18 White-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of the most experienced and reliable female servants of that very excellent and respectable class for which MANNING'S AGENCY, No. 16 Tillary st., Brooklyn, has gained such a reputation for providing—especially first-class cooks, washers and ironers, experienced nurses, waiters, and up stairs servants, accustomed to serve the first families in Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or would go as laundress; is an excellent washer and ironer, as best of references can certify. Also, a situation by a young girl as cook, washer and ironer, chamberwork and waiting, or general housework; understands her business well; good reference; both girls have no objections to the country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook in a private family, who understands her business perfectly; is a good baker and pastry cook, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing. The best of City references given. Call at No 483d av., between 10th and 11th sts. Has no objection to living in Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman, a situation as good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer, or would do housework in a small family; is tidy and neat in her habits and prefers a steady home. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room, between Prince and Spring sts.; City calls preferred.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN EFFICIENT servant as cook and laundress, or general servant; is very reliable and trustworthy; not above her business; perfectly neat, obliging, and respectful; unquestionable references given; is an excellent washer and ironer and good cook. Apply at No. 53 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A young woman, fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or would take charge of grown children, and do plain sewing; no objection to travel. Call at No. 165 1st-av., corner of 7th-st., 3d floor, for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE, INTELligent young woman a situation as chambermaid; is perfectly capable of discharging the duties satisfactorily; has no objections to travel with a lady as seamstress; can be seen for two days at No. 829 Broadway, second floor, front room.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as first-rate cook, who is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference can be given; can be seen for two days at No. 36 13th st., between the 5th and 6th-avs.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL OF 19, A SITUAtion as nurse and chambermaid; is a neat plain sewer; or will do the waiting of a private family; wages $6. Also a cook who understands meats, pantry, baking and pastry; does up linens in style; wages $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as a cook in a private family, who thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days by applying at No. 63 3d av., between 11th and 12th sts., in the bakery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PERson, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take the entire charge of children, and is a good plain seamstress; understands her business thoroughly, as references can certify; no objections to City or country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first class cook; understands pastry, jellies of all kinds, orange, also creams and ices; is capable of taking entire charge of a kitchen. Can be seen at No. 60 West 32d-st., in the rear, first floor. Has good City references.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH YOUNG woman desires a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; understands the care and management of an infant from its birth; has the best of reference in City and country. Apply at No. 378 6th av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing. Good reference given. Call for two days at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d-sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with washing; is obliging and willing to make herself generally useful. Apply for two days at No. 151 7th-st., Room No. 10.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST CLASS COOK. Perfectly understands her business—meats soups, game and confectionary. Best of city reference given. Apply at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avenues, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and waiting, and to assist in washing and ironing, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; no objection to the country; good references given. Apply at No. 258 West 26th-st., near 9th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a competent woman, who can take charge of a baby from its birth; understands all kinds of family sewing; can refer to some of the best families in this City. Can be seen for two days at No. 34 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL OF 17, A SITUation in a small private family, to take care of children and do plain sewing. Has the best of reference from her last place. Call, or address, for two days, at No. 166 East 24th-st, 4th floor, back room, No. 13.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WHO UNDERstands her business; is an excellent baker, wishes a situation in a private family; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 184 7th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of an infant from its birth; also, by one, as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress only. Apply at No 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, RESPECTable young woman as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; is also a good baker; knows her business thoroughly; well recommended. Call at office, No. 302 8th-av., near 20th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as cook in a private family. She understands her business perfectly, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 82 West 33d-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESpectable girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress. Has five years recommendations from her last employer. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook in a first-class private family. Best City reference. Call at No 136 West 10th-st, between Bleecker and Hudson, room No. 3, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Call, for two days, at No. 168 3d-av., in the shoe store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, in a private family or respectable boarding-house, as chambermaid and waiter. Apply at No. 26 Amity-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COLORED YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as nurse, wai ress, or chambermaid and waitress; also, by a first-rate colored cook; both well recommended. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as first-rate laundress and can do up ladies' fine things in the neatest style; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 200 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Swiss woman, as housekeeper. Address K. O. BAILEY, New-York Post-office.

ST. MARK'S EMPLOYMENT OFFICE—No. 24 3d-av., or No. 18 Bible House, supplies the best families with the best help. Every exertion is made to render this office entirely reliable.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH English, Irish and every other kind of servants, both male and female, together with English, French and German first-class cooks, may be obtained at the offices No. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

AN ENGLISH PROFESSED COOK, AN infant's nurse, an English waiter, and other carefully selected servants, are now disengaged at BOOKHAM'S only office, No. 50 East 13th-st., corner Broadway.

PERSONAL.

ANY ONE KNOWING THE RESIDENCE of E. VANDEREEYDEN, will confer a favor by sending his address to No. 105 Greene-st.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
WILL OPEN AT RETAIL,
ON
MONDAY, Sept. 5,
THEIR
FALL IMPORTATION
OF
FRENCH AND BRITISH DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
SILKS and SILK ROBES,
SHAWLS and MANTILLAS,
PRINTED CASHMERES and M. DELAINES,
EMBROIDERIES and LACES,
MARINOES and CASHMERES,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
OTTOMAN VELOURS and PLAIDS,
HOSIERY and GLOVES,
LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS,
MOURNING GOODS, &c., &c.
ALL of these goods have been selected with great care, FOR THE CITY RETAIL TRADE,
AND
FOR BEAUTY AND NOVELTY
CANNOT BE SURPASSED!
Citizens and strangers are invited to examine before purchasing.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

NOTICE
TO
SKIRT DEALERS.
L. A. OSBORN,
LATE
OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 92 WARREN-STREET, N. Y.,
INVITES THE ATTENTION OF JOBBERS TO THE CELEBRATED
PATENT IMPERIAL
EXTENSION SKIRT,
UNEQUALED FOR QUALITY AND STYLE,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

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The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Nine Points of the Law—Rough and Home.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Geraldine.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Asphodel—Fisherman's Dream—Trout Rock Evolutions.

BOWERY THEATRE—Burnt the Foundling—The Parricide—The Milliners—Pike's Peak.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Orange Girl of Venice—The Four Lovers.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Rosina Meadows—Acrobatism.

PALACE GARDEN—Grand Musical Soiree and Military Concert.

MOZART HALL—Waugh's Italia.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—Entertainment by Wood's Minstrels.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....5½ P. M.
North and West Way mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 5½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Ariel*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, Sept. 10, at 2½ P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Republican State Convention for the nomination of candidates for State officers other than Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, will assemble at Syracuse to-day. That city was full last night of delegates and others interested in the result of the deliberations. As near as could be ascertained, it appeared to be the generally received opinion that the friends of the Canals will have pretty much their own way in the formation of the ticket. There seems to be a disposition to present the strongest possible names for the suffrages of the people at almost any sacrifice, and it is believed that two or three Americans will be included. Quite a liberal representation of that party is present as outsiders, ready to suggest the names which would be most acceptable to the party in case such a policy should prevail. A list of the most prominent men spoken of last night in connection with the offices to be filled, will be found embraced in the dispatch of our Special Correspondent.

The United States mail steamship *Arago*, from Havre and Southampton, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. Her news has been anticipated by the arrival of the *North Briton* at Quebec; but our correspondence and extracts from foreign journals will be found of special interest. A *résumé* of the striking features in the Smethurst poisoning case—one of the most remarkable of its kind—is given in our London letter; and it would seem to be the public desire that the prisoner should not be made to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, on the strength of the circumstantial evidence upon which alone he was convicted. We learn, from the same authority, that a decided difference exists between leading members of the English Cabinet on the Reform question, but whether that difference will lead to a reconstruction of the Ministry is an event that time alone can show. Our Paris Correspondent gives us important details of the late amnesty and its effects. Victor Hugo has written a letter, in which he distinctly refuses to accept the offered grace. The report of a duel having taken place between Marshals Canrobert and Neil proves to have been unfounded, though there was an actual misunderstanding between the two military chiefs. Hostilities were most likely prevented by Imperial interference and influence. Our Paris Correspondent adds to the usual amount of political intelligence a variety of miscellaneous and entertaining news.

Our correspondence from the Pacific this morning furnishes full particulars of the recent seizure of the island of San Juan by Gen. Harney, previously reported in our telegrams. Capt. Pickett, the American officer in command of the detachment stationed on the island, issued a general order, July 27, establishing a military post, requiring the inhabitants to report to the officer in command in case of any incursions of the Indians, and declaring the laws of the United States in force, to the exclusion of all others. Gov. Douglas immediately issued a protest against the occupation of the island by the United States forces, declaring its whole territory the property of Great Britain; and on the 3d August sent a special message to the Colonial Legislature, stating the circumstances of the seizure, calling upon the Assembly to take action, and announcing that a naval force would be immediately dispatched to the island to "protect the lives and property of British citizens." We have no confirmation, as yet, of the reported collision between the British and American troops. The disputed island lies northwesterly from the entrance to Puget Sound, and the main-land of Washington Territory in the vicinity of Port Townsend, the Strait of Fuca being between.

A dispatch from Washington denies the truth of the report from Vera Cruz, received by way of Minatitlan, to the effect that Mr. McLane had presented an *ultimatum* to the Juarez Government. The preliminary points of the treaty, it is asserted, are known to be satisfactory to both Governments. They have been already given in the Times. Mr. McLane's return to this country on a temporary leave of absence gives plausibility to this denial.

The election of State officers took place in Vermont yesterday, and resulted, of course, in the success of the Republican ticket. Hiland Hall, the present incumbent of the Gubernatorial chair, was reelected over John G. Saxe, Esq., the Democratic candidate, by about the same majority as that by which he was elected over Keyes last year. There is a Republican gain in the Legislature.

Senator Douglas, on his way to Columbus, Ohio, where he is to address the Democracy on the pending political issues of the day, is received with demonstrations of admiration and respect. He reached Pittsburgh on Monday night, and left there last night, after addressing an immense concourse in front of the St. Charles Hotel. Great numbers visited him yesterday.

There was no foundation for the rumor that the ships of the New-York and Hamburg line of steamers were to be withdrawn. So far from that being the case, we learn from the agents of the steamers, that they will make two additional trips during the Winter, on the 1st of January and the 1st of February, beyond their customary Winter voyages.

A Convention of Dentists was held yesterday in the Cooper Institute, the object being the formation of a State Dental Society. In this the Convention succeeded. A constitution, drafted by Dr. Rondeau, of Utica, was submitted, and, in all its essential features, adopted. The Association adjourned at a late hour last evening, after having completed all the business for which it had met. Dr. Westcott, of Syracuse, was elected President.

Inquests were held yesterday by Coroner Jackman upon the remains of three other victims of the boiler explosion in Goerck-street. The names of deceased were John Stewart, Edmund D. Petrie and Edward Roach—the former having died on Sunday night, Petrie on Monday, and Roach yesterday. Most of the evidence did not vary materially from that given in the case of Schade, published on Monday. Mr. Stewart, however, the father of one of the deceased, contradicted the testimony given by the engineer, and gave his opinion that the latter was incompetent. The jury rendered a verdict exculpating the engineer and proprietor of the foundry from any blame in the matter, although the explosion is attributed to a lack of water in the boiler.

A desperate affray between two parties of Irish laborers occurred about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, in the open space at the junction of Greenwich and Eighth avenues, in which several of the belligerents were stabbed—one at least, named Charles Beatty, dangerously. The fight, which was occasioned by a difference in religious creeds, seemed to have been engaged in with the utmost deliberation. Ten arrests were made by the police, who promptly repaired to the place of disturbance, and by their energy quickly quelled the tumult.

The Board of Supervisors passed the Tax-Levy yesterday, after striking out the chief bone of contention, the item of $193,000 for the payment of the Commissioner of Records.

George Griswold, of the old mercantile firm of N. L. & G. Griswold, died at the residence of his son-in-law, John C. Green, Esq., at New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Monday evening. He was one of the oldest merchants of New-York, being eighty-three at the time of his death.

Justice Slosson, of the Superior Court, yesterday rendered his decision in the suit relative to the newspaper known as *Porter's Spirit of the Times*. He directs the appointment of a receiver to sell the paper, with authority to conduct the same until a sale can be effected. He also grants an injunction against the defendant, as prayed, except as to his publishing a new paper. This, His Honor decides, the defendant has a right to do.

Yesterday 1,000 bales Cotton were sold at steady prices. The transactions in Flour comprised 12,000 bbls. State and Western, 2,750 bbls. Southern, and 200 bbls. Canadian. State was scarce and firm. Other kinds were plenty and heavy. The movements in Grain were restricted. Provisions were in demand, as were likewise Coffee, Molasses, Tobacco, Dry Codfish, Candles, Hides and Leather. Metals were quiet. Sugars and Rice were brisker. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes.

Politics in the Police.

The Police, we are sorry to see, keep at their old tricks the same as ever. The ponderous proceedings which take place every week before the Commissioners, and result in so many fines and suspensions and dismissals, don't seem to shake the nerves of the wrong-doers in the least. Perhaps the most disgraceful of their exploits—always excepting the attendance upon Macdonald on his visit to the brothel—came before Judge Davies, at Chambers, on Wednesday of last week. A Mr. Elkin, formerly of New-Jersey, it appears, took it into his head to remove to this City a short time ago, and by way of facilitating the process, began to peddle in New-York the goods he had on hand when he broke up his establishment. While engaged in this peaceful and thoroughly harmless occupation, he was met by two officers of the Sixth Ward Police, whose names, we regret to say, we are at present unable to furnish, but with which the public shall be favored at the proper time. These "peelers" evidently considered him a legitimate prey, and proceeded incontinently to take him into custody, and to despoil him of a receipt-book, two gold watches and a promissory note. They then lodged him in the Station-house, and went to Justice Brennan, and procured from him a warrant committing Mr. Elkin to prison to answer for an enormity designated as "Sus. of G. L." What the precise nature of this offense is the learned Justice did not deign to specify, and we think it would puzzle any lawyer in the State to define it, as it is not mentioned either in any of the statutes, or in any work on Common Law, or in any reported decision, and we fear was concocted for the occasion by the two policemen and the upright Judge. Upon a warrant so drawn, illegal as it was in all respects, the Warden at the Tombs actually received Mr. Elkin into custody, and held him until he was released on Wednesday by Judge Davies under a *habeas corpus*.

We confess that, if it were not that the foregoing account of this transaction had been accepted in a court of justice as in all respects true, and been made the subject of a judicial decision, we should have some hesitation in repeating it without reserve or qualification; but as the matter stands there appears no reason to doubt it, or any of its details. Two policemen conspire to arrest and plunder an innocent man; a Justice of the Peace aids them with a sham warrant, and the Warden of the City Prison gives them the use of a cell for the confinement of their victim, without further demur or inquiry. The story is in all but its finale precisely such a one as we might expect to find in the archives of the French Police when *lettres de cachet* were in vogue, or to see enacted in the present day by the kavasses of his Majesty the Sultan in the precincts of the Seraglio, an unfortunate giaour being the victim. The *habeas corpus* at the close is the only touch of modern American civilization and justice to be found in the whole matter; without this it might have occurred in the latitude of Ispahan.

Now, we do not in the least doubt that these two officers either have been or will be duly tried by the Commissioners, and duly convicted and sentenced. But we respectfully submit that these trials are, as far as regards the object for which they are instituted, fast becoming a farce. Policemen are being solemnly, tediously and laboriously tried every week, and yet every week adds to the long list of scandalous and shocking offences of which some members of the police are guilty, and offences, too, we regret to say, of the very basest and meanest sort—connivance at the escape of criminals, accompanying prisoners to brothels and houses of low resort, extortion of money from women, paid collusion with pimps, and thieves, and gamblers, and other performances of a similar sort. The painful feature in most of the grave charges brought against our conservators of the public peace is, that they are rarely the errors of honest, upright men, errors into which temper, or indolence, or forgetfulness may any day lead any one. They are almost all the offences of ingrained, well-trained, thorough-paced blackguards; of men who have lost every shred of decent pride or self-respect. We think the public is fairly entitled to ask the Commissioners how it is that such men find their way into the force at all; where they come from in the beginning; *who recommended them, and on what grounds, for employment*. There is no guarantee for the efficiency and good conduct of policemen half so good as careful inquiry into each man's antecedents. Such punishments as the Board can inflict are scarcely any guarantee at all. Military discipline will keep the greatest rascals to their duty, but the Police Commissioners cannot enforce military discipline. They cannot flog, or brand, or shoot a scoundrel, for whom all minor punishments have lost their terrors, and it savors of the ridiculous to menace a man with dismissal from a force in which he earns two dollars a day, for not giving information of projected "descents" to some gambling-house or brothel-keeper, who pays him a still larger sum for doing so. Even if the "perkisits" are not so large as the lawful salary, if they are at all large, your scoundrel will always risk the loss of the salary in order to get them. The only real security for a man's good behavior and faithful discharge of his duties, is his having led an honorable, upright life previously.

In this view of the matter, we must say we think it will be somewhat difficult to satisfy the public that a man who is proved guilty of such offences as those with which our policemen are continually charged, could have shown such a character at the time of his employment as should have justified his admission into the force. We should greatly like to know, for instance, how far such worthies as arrested Mr. Elkin were indebted for their places to good character [illegible] other walks of life, and how far to political services rendered to some influential patron. A short sketch of the antecedents of each man dismissed for peculation, extortion, and the dirtier sorts of corruption, ought to be published along with his sentence. It would throw some useful light on the organization of the force. A very curious feature in many of the offences now and then brought to light is that the policemen who commit them work in twos and threes. They are evidently not ashamed of one another. Nothing could raise a stronger presumption of the demoralization of the whole body.

Canada and the Prince.

The over-loyal inhabitants of the two Canadas have been excited, for some time past, with rumors that the heir apparent to the British throne, a promising youth of some eighteen years of age, will visit their pine forests, and study the geology of their rocks. Any straw that can possibly indicate the favorable wind that is to waft His Royal Highness to the Canadian haven is eagerly seized, and accordingly we find it gravely stated in the telegram of yesterday, that "several members of the Royal Household, being passengers in the *North Briton*, to Quebec, their mission is supposed to have reference to the contemplated visit of the Prince of Wales." But the Canadians, loyal, as they undoubtedly are, to the House of Hanover, and devotedly attached as they have ever shown themselves to the mother country, are not altogether of one mind upon minor points of political economy; and we therefore find that while some veteran enthusiasts, of the tory stripe, are looking forward to a consummation of extravagant hopes in the belief that a federation of the provinces, under a vice-regal head, will now be accomplished—others, of the baser sort, are growling and grumbling at the mere idea of such a change, and forget themselves so far as to speak of the Prince's visit in unfriendly, not to say discourteous, language.

It is altogether improbable that the visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada has any political significance. The theory of a federation of the British Provinces, with a Viceroy as their chief, is an exploded fallacy. It could be of no earthly advantage to the Colonies, and its only effect would be to increase their civil expenditure. The sole object of a federation is mutual protection. When a number of states are, singly, too weak to guard their own territory from foreign aggression, they enter into a compact of copartnership, by which all agree to contribute their aid to the general safety and share the expense of a general government. But the British American Provinces are not in need of any such defensive union. They have no possible enemy to guard against; and, if they had, the protection of the mother country answers all the purposes of a federation. It does more; it defrays expenses which, in the event of a federation, must fall upon the people themselves. One of the strongest and most practical arguments used against the foolish ideas of Canadian annexationists some years ago, was that annexation would increase taxation in the Provinces as soon as they became a portion of the American Union; and so it would. The event, if it were within the range of possibility, would be a positive calamity to the British Provinces as long as they were able to enjoy independence under the admirable system of self-government now so fully conceded to them. Canada, like every other country in the world, has doubtless within her limits a sufficient number of dissatisfied spirits—men who are ready to recognize in any temporary misfortune or political mismanagement a sure indication of rottenness at the core. But a very great majority of the people of Canada are perfectly satisfied with the form of Government under which they live, and such progress and improvement as are necessary, they seek to accomplish in a legal and Constitutional way.

The perfect contentment that exists in the Provinces is thoroughly well known in England; and the Imperial Government of the day would never dream of thwarting the well-known wishes of the Canadian people. A Vice-Royalty will never be forced upon them without their consent, nor is it likely that they would hesitate to choose between some weak scion of the Royal House, and the vigorous, intellectual, and hard-working statesmen, who have hitherto represented Her Majesty in the Colonial Government. The visit of the Prince (if he makes it) means simply, that as an intelligent youth, he takes an interest in one of the most thriving Colonies of the British Empire. He wishes to see the New World, and to ascend the throne a wiser man than any of his fathers were before him. Nor is it an unfavorable or discouraging sign that this Royal Prince should be sent to learn all that he can learn from a democratic people and among democratic institutions. It is not unreasonable that he should visit Canada; for he has traveled through countries whose future must interest him far less than its welfare and prosperity. Furthermore, if the Prince of Wales crosses the Atlantic at all, it will be at the special invitation of the Canadians themselves, and if they fail to receive him with proper attention, their conduct will simply be regarded by the world as unmannerly and discourteous.

The Presidential Malaprop.

The President of the United States, speaking through his organ at Washington, is very much exercised in his mind about the New-York Times. His Editorial Excellency evidently labors under the belief that he is engaged in a tremendous newspaper controversy with this journal; and is considerably annoyed to find that the formidable assaults which he makes upon us fail to provoke a fierce and sanguinary conflict. In this there is nothing surprising, for Mr. Buchanan has so thoroughly accustomed himself to the habit of squabbling over personal trifles, that he can hardly conceive of any better use to which a public writer's time and attention can be put, than to elaborating the replications and rejoinders in which small candidates consume their nervous energy for weeks before a village election.

We happened, the other day, to use a silly and vituperative little article which we found in the columns of the *Constitution* as the text of a brief commentary "upon the importance of independent journalism in the United States." Our feeble and official contemporary has never since been quiet in its mind: and twaddles continually in a very distressing manner, about the failure of the Times to do away with the point of the "reproof" administered to our naughty selves by the solemn palaver-man of the White House. Such extreme imbecility was hardly to have been expected of the accomplished New-York journalist whose services have been retained by Mr. Buchanan for the management of "the organ;" and we can hardly resist the conclusion that the President, inspired by his recent familiar conferences with [illegible] friend and metropolitan middle piece at the "Soldiers' Home," must really be editing his own paper for the moment.

This hypothesis is made more tenable by the circumstance that the *Constitution* appears just now to have "little Latin, less Greek," and no English at all at its command, as we infer from the fact that we are severely jeered upon for using the respectable word "conciliate" in its primary, accurate and etymological sense, by this quaint censor of the national morals and the national mind.

The President is evidently determined to have an English of his own, as different from the English of Her Majesty and of Lindley Murray as are his notions of executive propriety from those of Washington.

The Little War Cloud in the West.

We publish to-day a full and intelligible account of the difficulty which has sprung up between this country and England in the far West. If an American Colonel in command of a petty post, and an English Colonel at the head of a petty Colony, can drive England and America into a war, we shall shortly be cannonading our dearly beloved cousins across the sea.

But our readers need not be prematurely alarmed by this proposition into closing all their business connections with Liverpool, Manchester and London. The construction of the treaty which makes the middle of the channel between Vancouver's Island and the mainland of Washington Territory the boundary between our own dominions and those of Great Britain, is still open to settlement under the forms of diplomacy; and even if the silly colonists of Victoria should force their Governor into a collision with the resolute officer who has occupied the island of San Juan in the name of the United States, nothing worse would probably come of the matter than the beating off of the British troops and the eventual recall of the unfortunate Col. Douglas by his own Government. It is true that Mr. Buchanan, then Secretary of State, drew up this identical treaty, and that he may therefore be expected to interpret it in a sense hostile to the interests of America; but the public feeling of the country will not for a moment tolerate the armed assertion by Great Britain of any dubious territorial rights on this side of the Atlantic; and the British Government has unquestionably given such instructions to its representatives in British Columbia that nothing short of a direct invasion of admittedly British territory by an American force would entitle any English officer to support at home, in any act of open hostility to the United States or their troops. The attempt to manufacture a northern excitement of San Juan, on the pattern of the "outrages" at San Juan de Nicaragua, may therefore as well be abandoned at once.

The only practical result of the present imbroglio will probably be the immediate decision in our favor of claims which ought never to have been suffered to lie so long in abeyance. Oregon has just been admitted as a State into the Union; and it is essential to the strength and security of our Western Empire that the plain meaning of the treaty stipulation, which gives us the mid-way of the main channel between Vancouver's Island and the Continent for our line of demarcation from British America, should be carried out peremptorily and at once. The command of the great water passage in question belongs both by reason and right to the United States; and the British Government can have no disposition as it can have no motive to interfere with our exercise of that command.

Sectional Conventions.—Ex-Governor Seymour, of this State, blew his silver trumpet rather loudly the other day, at St. Paul's, Minnesota, over the fact that every State, without exception, was represented in the Cincinnati Convention of 1856, while in the Convention which nominated Col. Fremont "there was no man to respond" from "the State where Washington was born," or "the State where Jackson's ashes lie." The Albany *Evening Journal*, prompt to speak for its party, answers by saying:

"This will do for a rhetorical flourish, but it is not true as a matter of fact. At the last Republican National Convention both Virginia and Tennessee were represented, and well represented, too."

The jubilant Ex-Governor is undoubtedly in the wrong; there were gentlemen in the Philadelphia Convention who answered to their names as Delegates from Virginia and from Tennessee, but when it is remembered that Col. Fremont's popular vote, in the former State, was only 291, and in the latter exactly 0, perhaps it may be thought possible to dwell too earnestly upon the "representative" character of the Delegates aforesaid. The Republicans themselves must be of this mind, for many of their leading organs are at this very moment urging the propriety of denying an equal representation, in the National Convention of the party, to those States in which no support at the polls is to be expected by the Republican candidates. Such a proposition offers a curious commentary upon the pretensions of the Republicans to be regarded as a national organization, and lends to Mr. Seymour's "rhetorical flourish" something more than a merely rhetorical weight.

Death of an Old New-York Merchant.—George Griswold, the oldest merchant in the City, and the head of one of the oldest mercantile firms in the country, died on Staten Island, on Monday afternoon, at the residence of his son-in-law, John C. Green, Esq., Mr. Griswold was the head of the house of N. L. & G. Griswold, which has been actively engaged in the Canton trade more than half a century. The exact age of Mr. Griswold, we believe, is not known, though he is supposed to have been about 83. He was born in Connecticut, and commenced business in this City in partnership with his elder brother, in 1794, and has for fifty years occupied a prominent position in our mercantile community. During all the revulsions and panics that have convulsed the mercantile world during that period his firm has never suffered in credit. He took an active part in the great enterprises of the country, not only in those of a commercial character but in the religious and educational, and has been renowned for his integrity of character and boldness of enterprise. He was a man of remarkable personal presence, tall, erect and large-framed with a singularly black piercing eye, and a stately mien of manner, which had a striking effect on 'Change. He was the last of the race of mercantile magnates who laid the foundation of the commercial greatness of this City by their intelligent enterprise and integrity of purpose. He had been a member of the New-York Chamber of Commerce for forty-two years, and that body will to-day assemble to pay some appropriate tribute to his memory. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church in University-place, Dr. Potts', where his funeral will take place on Thursday at 10 o'clock A. M.

Naval Intelligence.

The following is a list of the officers attached to the United States store-ship *Supply*, which sailed for Loando, Coast of Africa, on the 5th inst.: *Commander*, Hazar Walker; *Lieutenants*, John Downes, Oscar F. Stanton, George Brown; *Assistant Surgeon*, Alex. M. Vedder; *Acting Master*, Weld N. Aiken; *Captain's Clerk and Acting Purser*, Theodore M. Brower; *Purser's Clerk*, Henry A. Weike.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

THE REPORTED ULTIMATUM TO THE JUAREZ GOVERNMENT—GEN. HARNEY'S SEIZURE OF SAN JUAN, ETC.

Washington, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

There is no truth in the recent statement from Vera Cruz that Minister McLane had presented an *ultimatum*, and demanded an immediate ratification of the treaty; for it is known here that the preliminary points thereof were mutually satisfactory to both this Government and that of the Constitutionalists. It was also understood that if the treaty should be ratified on this basis Mr. McLane himself would return with it to Washington. The main points probably are: The right of way across the northen States of Mexico, from the Rio Grande to Mazatlan, and from Arizona to Guaymas, or some other outlet on the Gulf of California, the United States to have the privilege of transporting troops and munitions of war over these routes, and to protect the latter in case of Mexico's inability to do so. In consideration of these grants the United States is to pay four millions of dollars, one-half of which is to be appropriated for the satisfaction of the claims of American citizens against Mexico.

A letter from Gen. Vidaurri, just received, speaks in confident terms of the prospects of the Constitutionalists. He was employed in sending troops into the interior of Mexico from Monterey. Arms and ammunitions were several days ago sent him from one of the northern ports of our country.

Gen. Harney has acquainted Lieut.-Gen. Scott with all the circumstances attending his occupation of the island of San Juan. It appears that he had not been previously specifically instructed to take possession, but sent troops thither to protect the twenty-five or thirty Americans residing thereon, who had been included in the taxation limits by the authorities of Washington Territory. Our Boundary Commissioner, Mr. Campbell, has no doubt about the island belonging to the United States, but the British Commissioner made issue, and hence the protest of Gov. Douglas. This subject excites much interest in official and diplomatic circles.

The President has accepted the resignation of Mr. Hendricks as Commissioner of the Land Office.

The Vermont Election.

Montpelier, Vt., Tuesday, Sept. 6.

Our annual election of State Officers and Members of the Legislature took place to-day. Hiland Hall, the present Governor, was voted for by the Republicans, and the Opposition voted for John G. Saxe, the Democratic nominee. There was no unusual interest manifested, and the returns indicate the re-election of the Republican State Ticket by about the same majority as last year; also a small Republican gain to the Legislature over last year.

In 21 towns, the vote stands: For Governor Hall 5,226; Saxe, 2,657. Republican majority, 2,569. Last year the result in the same towns was as follows: Hall, 4,977; Keyes, Democrat, 2,404.

In 50 towns, the Republicans have elected 51 of their candidates for Representatives, against 8 Democrats and one no choice. Last year, the same towns elected 49 Republicans and 10 Democrats.

Maryland Congressional Nominations.

Baltimore, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

The Hon. J. M. Harris was renominated for Congress to day, by the Americans of the Third District.

It is reported that John P. Kennedy is to be the Independent candidate in the Fourth Congressional District, against the Hon. Henry Winter Davis.

New-Jersey Politics.

Trenton, N. J., Tuesday, Sept. 6.

The Opposition and American State Convention meet to-morrow, to nominate a Governor. The delegates are pouring in, and an exciting time is expected.

Movements of Senator Douglas.

Pittsburgh, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

Senator Douglas arrived last night, at 12 o'clock. He was received at the cars by a number of friends, who accompanied him to his lodgings at the St. Charles Hotel. On the route here the citizens of the different towns greeted him with enthusiasm. At Latrobe deputations from Greensburgh and Pittsburgh waited upon him, escorting him hither. To-day large numbers testified their respect by visiting him. This evening an immense concourse assembled in the street, opposite the hotel, when Judge Douglas addressed them in a speech of an hour's duration, frequently eliciting most enthusiastic plaudits. Mr. Douglas leaves by to-night's train for Columbus, Ohio.

Affairs in Massachusetts.

THE MILITARY MUSTER AT CONCORD—EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 6.

Numerous military companies passed through the city to-day *en route* for Camp Massachusetts in Concord, where a three days' encampment and review of the total active force of the State commences to-morrow. Gov. Banks, as Commander-in-Chief, will remain on the ground during the encampment. There are indications of an immense rush to the quiet town of Concord to witness the military display. Gen. Wool, of the United States Army, will be present on Friday. The encampment occupies about 150 acres.

An extra session of the Legislature, called to act on the report of the Committee for Revising the Statutes and Laws of the Commonwealth, assembles to-morrow.

Illinois State Fair.

Freeport, Ill., Tuesday, Sept. 6.

The Illinois State Fair has attracted a large concourse of persons from all parts of the North and West. Fawks' Steam Plow is here; also a new machine by Vandorn & Glover—this latter, besides plowing, digs ditches, reaps grain and stacks it, and mows grass. Sixty-five hundred dollars' worth of prizes will be awarded by the Committee on Thursday.

Brown University Commencement.

Providence, R. I., Tuesday, Sept. 6.

The oration before the under graduates of the Societies of Brown University was delivered to-day by Col. E. G. Parker, of Boston. The subject was "Pericles." The poem was delivered by Mortimer Thompson—Doesticks. It was upon "Pluck." Both were well received.

Sailing of the America.

Boston, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

The Foreign mails per steamship *America* will close at the Post-Office at 7 A. M. to-morrow, and the steamer will sail at about 9 o'clock.

Mr. McLane's Visit Home.

Mobile, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

The steam sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* left Vera Cruz on the 1st. The *Progreso* says that Mr. McLane avails himself of two month's leave of absence.

Increase of the Capital of the Bank of Havana.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

Havana advices of the 2d, state that the capital of the Bank of Havana has been increased to a million dollars, and the Bank has been authorized to issue bills to the amount of double its capital stock.

Memphis Railroad.

Louisville, Monday, Sept. 5.

The Memphis Railroad bridge at Decatur is now repaired, and there is no interruption to the road between Memphis and Charleston.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

Charleston, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

The U. S. Mail steamship *James Adger*, Capt. R. Adams, arrived here at 8 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

Board of Supervisors.

PASSAGE OF THE TAX LEVY—ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-THREE THOUSAND FOR THE COMMISSIONERS OF RECORDS STRICKEN OUT.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, Supervisor Bell in the Chair.

Supervisor Bell presented a resolution to have the Marine Court-rooms fitted up, and appropriating $860. Referred.

Supervisor Bluny presented a preamble to the effect that as the Supervisors have failed to pass the necessary resolutions providing for the annual tax levy for 1859, and whereas, it is important that the same should be done, they should resolve that the levy be passed with items as prepared by him, which was lost by 6 to 3. (The resolution excluded only the appropriation for Commissioners of Record.) Subsequently Supervisor Bell called up Supervisor Bluny's resolution, when a communication from the Commissioners of Record was read, as follows:

New-York, Sept 5, 1859.

To the Hon. the Supervisors:

Gentlemen: The undersigned Commissioners of Record would state that the present amount asked for by them will finish the original contract for printing and binding the indices in the Register's Office; and the Commissioners would further state, that no further contracts or engagements requiring money will be made by them, without first submitting the same to the Board of Supervisors, and obtaining their approval. Respectfully,

W. C. WETMORE, RICHARD BUSTEED, JONATHAN NATHAN, } Commissioners of Record.

On motion, the former vote was reconsidered, and the levy was passed as proposed by Mr. Bluny, without the Commissioners of Record's appropriation. Vote, 7 to 2. Affirmative—Bell, Blunt, Kennedy, Little, Stewart, Voorhis, and Weismann. Negative—Briggs and Conner. Absent—Purdy, Tweed, and Roche.

The Board then adjourned to Monday at 3 P. M.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Female Physician in Difficulty.—An investigation has been pending before Coroner Gamble for a day or two past into the cause of death of a woman named Mary E. Broome, who is alleged to have died from the consequences of an unnatural operation at the hands of Mrs. Elizabeth Stevens, a female physician at No. 168 Thompson-street. The testimony in the matter shows that the deceased had been intimate with a man named William Watson, a real estate agent in Brooklyn, and hoped to conceal the fact by submitting to Mrs. Stevens' treatment. On the 23d of August she took up her residence at the house of the latter in Thompson street, and died there on Saturday last, as the medical testimony shows, from the effects of mal-practice. A verdict was rendered accordingly. Mrs. Stevens and Mary Simms, her servant girl, were committed to prison to await the action of the Grand Jury—the domestic being held as an accessory. The deceased was apparently about 32 years of age. She lived in Brooklyn and was a milliner by occupation.

Fatal Results from the Explosion of Burning Fluid.—Two more Victims.—Coroner Jackman held inquests yesterday at the New-York Hospital, upon the remains of Ann Ryan and Elizabeth Shaw, two servant girls, who died on Monday night from the consequences of carelessly handling burning fluid. In the former case, the girl who was employed in the family of the Rev. Mr. White, at New-Brighton, S. I., attempted to fill a lighted lamp, which exploded in her hands. In the latter instance, the deceased, who lived with Mrs. Eaden, at No. 134 Orchard-street, attempted to expedite the kindling of a fire by pouring a quantity of the inflammable liquid on the wood. Both accidents occurred on Sunday.

Stabbing and Shooting Affray.—Last evening at about 1 o'clock, some of the parties who had assisted in the primary election in the Eighteenth Ward, got into a difficulty at the corner of Twentieth-street and Third-avenue, during which John Heagan received a stab in the head. He instantly drew a pistol and fired at a man in the crowd named Patrick O'Brien. The ball entered the groin of the latter, inflicting a severe, though not dangerous wound. The police being near-by, took both men into custody and had their wounds dressed, and afterwards kept them in a secure place for the night.

The Swindler of the School Teachers to be Tried in Philadelphia.—A telegram was yesterday received by Deputy Carpenter, from Detective Slowey, who is now in Philadelphia, wherein it is stated that the Grand Jury of that city have found indictments against Hiram P. Leslie, on the complaint of two of his victims who reside there. Leslie was expected to arrive at Philadelphia from Washington last night. It would seem that the heartless rascal is in a fair way to receive the reward of his infamous conduct.

Fire in Thompson-street.—About 8½ o'clock last evening, a fire broke out on the rear part of the third floor of the premises No. 108 Thompson-street, occupied by C. H. Houghy as a cabinet-shop. The firemen were quickly on hand and put it out. Houghy's stock was damaged by fire and water about $300. The stock on the second floor, occupied by Richard Wright as a carpenter-shop, was damaged about $100—insured in the St. Mark's Insurance Company. A policy-shop on the first floor was inundated, but there was nothing in it of value. The building, owned by P. Ayers, was damaged about $100, and insured.

Fire in Seventh-avenue.—The Second District alarm at 2½ o'clock A. M. yesterday, was caused by accidental fire in the grocery store of Lewis Hattrick, corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street. The fire was put out by the firemen. Estimates' loss amounted to about $500, and covered by an insurance in the Ætna Insurance Company. The building is owned by a Mr. Ball, and was but slightly damaged.

A Riot in the Ninth Ward.

DIFFERENCES IN RELIGIOUS VIEWS THE CAUSE—ARREST OF TEN OF THE BELLIGERENTS.

Shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning some thirty to forty Irish laborers, who live in tenement houses in the neighborhood of Greenwich and Eighth avenues, assembled in the little triangular space at the junction of those streets, commonly called Jackson-square, for the purpose of settling, by force of arms, a dispute which they had for some time past endeavored to end peacefully by force of argument. The matter of difference was first mooted about three weeks ago, when most of the combatants were returning from an excursion to Biddle's Grove, Staten Island. Two of the party who had cultivated most intimate acquaintance with the potheen bottle, undertook the perilous job (from which in calmer moments they would have doubtless shrunk) of convincing one another of the unsoundness of his religious opinions. One supposed himself to be a Protestant, the other a Catholic. Each in support of his views was earnest if not logical, argumentative if not abstruse. The dispute waxed warm; each champion gained converts to his creed, and the controversialists being about equally divided, finally concluded that as words seemed to have little effect the point should be settled by recourse to blows. A fight took place and ended about even—neither acknowledging to be vanquished. Three weeks the matter has been nursed, and it was determined on Monday night to bring their difference—which by this time had assumed more of a physical than a spiritual nature—to a decisive settlement. One party had its head-quarters at a liquor saloon on the corner of Thirteenth street and Eighth-avenue, and the other at a similar establishment not far distant. They sallied out with courage, increased by frequent potations, and engaged in a desperate and bloody contest, which lasted for about three minutes. Knives seemed to have been the only weapons used, and they were used with great effect during the brief duration of the fight. Officer Kinsey first heard of the affray, hastened to the spot and gave the alarm, which brought almost immediate assistance from officers of the Ninth and Sixteenth Precincts. Ten of the belligerents were caught and taken to the Ninth Ward Station-house. They gave their names as George Beatty, William Hart, William McMann, Owen Clark, Patrick Clark, William Archbold, John Roach, William Gresham, James McCarty, and James Kennedy. Each of the prisoners had one or more severe wounds, and presented a horrible spectacle, with faces and clothes covered with blood. Beatty, especially, was severely if not fatally injured. He had received seven stabs—two in the head, four in the breast and one in the abdomen. Owen Clark was also badly cut in three places on the head, and had an ugly gash on his face. Dr. Ross dressed their wounds, after which seven of them were taken before Justice Kelly, to answer a charge of riot preferred against them by the officers who accomplished the arrest. The Magistrate held them for examination. The other three men were too weak from loss of blood to be taken to prison, and so were placed under the care of physicians. The prisoners evince great unwillingness to make complaints against each other, or to give the names of those who wounded them—looking upon the matter as a sort of family quarrel, which does not concern anybody but themselves, and of which it would be dishonorable to reveal the secrets. It is supposed that several of those who escaped arrest were injured more or less by stabs. Three ugly-looking dirk-knives, stained with blood, were picked up at the scene of the riot by the police, some hours after the affray occurred.

The Goerck-street Explosion.

DEATH OF TWO MORE OF THE INJURED—INVESTIGATION BY CORONER J

FROM CALIFORNIA.

BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Political Movements—Senator Broderick—Mr. Latham's Vindication—The Mexican Protectorate—Earthquakes—Miscellaneous News—Later from Oregon and Fraser River.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Aug. 12, 1859.

Senator BRODERICK made his "great effort" of the campaign at Sacramento on Tuesday evening last. A party of over 600 admirers chartered a steamboat for that especial occasion, and went up to the meeting (some 120 miles distant) with music and banners. The speech was an utter failure, and so esteemed by the Senator's best friends—a lamentable failure, both in matter, manner and English grammar. He made not the least effort to discuss a principle involved in the canvass, but devoted his entire time to making rank, personal abuse of his colleague, Senator GWIN, and the Hon. M. S. LATHAM, the Administration candidate for Governor. And this is his constant, unvaried course wherever he goes. I beg you to bear the fact in mind; and when, after the election is over, you find the Administration ticket triumphantly elected, don't charge that result as the evidence that California indorses the Lecompton iniquity, and other frauds of the National Administration. If Mr. BRODERICK—the leader of the Anti-Lecomptonites—could fail by his course on the stump to elect the Administration candidates, no power on earth could save the latter.

I wrote you recently Mr. LATHAM's vindication of himself from the charge of having attempted to bribe the Supreme Court. The only witness who ever could have spoken intelligently from personal knowledge in regard to the charge was J. R. BEARD, ex-Clerk of the Supreme Court, through whom it was alleged that the bribery was attempted. Mr. BEARD, you will remember, published an affidavit emphatically denying the allegations of Mr. LATHAM's enemies. But the latter were determined not to be silenced or convinced; so they turned upon their own witness, Mr. BEARD, and charged that his affidavit was adroitly drawn, so as really not to cover the point involved. That gentleman has now swept away the last point of cavil in a public letter, in which he says:

"I have to reiterate, most explicitly, that Mr. LATHAM never did approach me, directly or indirectly, in my official capacity, or as a man, to any way improperly, with regard to the Supreme Court or any of its decisions.

The only source, so far as I know, or believe, of the charge against him, being the fact that, to prevent the loss of property in litigation by the clandestine sailing of the steamship *Undercutter*, thereby defrauding his client, as claimed by him, he requested me to hand the record to the Judges and have them decide the case as soon as possible, and to send him, in the event of his being in San Francisco, the earliest information of the decision of the Court, after it had been filed in my office. For my trouble in communicating this information he desired to remunerate me, no sum being mentioned. Similar requests were made to me by many of the most prominent practioners in the Supreme Court, while I was Clerk of the said Court, and their requests were always cheerfully complied with, and have never been regarded as improper."

It was upon this slender basis that Judge MURRAY, in his enmity to LATHAM, attempted to base his charge of bribery, which he was compelled to abandon at the time when forced to make an investigation:

LELAND STANFORD, Republican candidate for Governor, turns out to have been made of sterner stuff than some had supposed him. It is very evident that when he was nominated certain tricky and corrupt political managers who took part in the Convention, supposed they had in their hands a man whom they could pull down from the ticket any moment: and their purpose was to do this at the right time and sell out the Republican vote to the Broderick party. Mr. STANFORD, I understand, refuses to be sold; and in a recent letter says:

"No consideration shall swerve me from a faithful, conscientious support of the Republican Party, so long as it is my party and the exponent of my principles. I believe its good demands a full Republican ticket in the field, and a Republican organization."

This sort of talk has very much disappointed Mr. BRODERICK and some of his traitorous allies in the Republican ranks.

The recent accounts from the Atlantic side of the Continent, to the effect that Mexico, with the assent of our Government, is about to draw 3,000 volunteers from the United States to "restore peace and order in Mexico, and to constitute the standing army of that country," have been read here with much interest. We think we see in this movement an initiation of the American Protectorate of Mexico. The simplest method probably of bringing about that much to be desired result, is by peacefully throwing into the country a large body of American volunteers by arrangement with the Mexican authorities themselves. These men, under the judicious control of capable officers, would acquire popularity with the natives, overcome their prejudices against foreign soldiery by personal association, and command the general confidence and support by means of the prosperity which would speedily flow in upon the country when once its Government should be made stable by aid of American arms. This accomplished, the road to the Protectorate, to be arranged by treaty, would be comparatively easy—the same troops remaining in the country, maintaining its garrisons, and upholding the Government of the Protectorate. Such a treaty as is here suggested would, of course, contain stipulations for the payment of the expenses of the Protectorate by Mexican revenue; and, on the part of the United States, stability, good government, and the integrity of the Mexican Empire, would be guaranteed.

The *Evening Bulletin*, of this City, commenting upon this subject, in which California has a deep and practical interest, says:

"Chimerical as this project may seem at first glance, its difficulties lessen upon examination. When we remember the popularity of our conquering army in Mexico, at the close of the war, it is easy to anticipate at least equal favor for the American volunteers, who go there now at the request of the Liberal Government, to aid in the establishment of order in that distracted and revolution-torn Republic. To force a Protectorate upon the country, by war, would be a serious undertaking; but, for Mexico to accept it as the peaceful and desired alternative of dissolution, would be so wise a course, and so promotive of every industrial, social and commercial interest, that, if the prejudice against the presence of North American troops is once removed, it ought to be comparatively easy of accomplishment. The present revenues of Mexico; husbanded as they would be by the Protectorate Government, would amply suffice to pay all its expenses, secure the interest on a good portion of the Mexican bonds held abroad, and provide a sinking fund for liquidating the principal of the debt. Besides, stable government and the introduction of labor and capital, which it would surely stimulate, would speedily develop the unsurpassed mineral wealth of the country, and thus greatly enhance its revenues. Twenty years of the American Protectorate would elevate our neighbor to the position of a rich and powerful State, fit for incorporation into the American Union, if then desired, or fully able to stand alone and capable (as now it is not) of fulfilling all its obligations towards other members of the family of nations."

We were favored with one of Mother Earth's "great shakes" on Wednesday evening last. The earthquake occurred a little before 10 o'clock, and was conveniently divided into four distinct shocks, all occurring within a few minutes of each other. The last shock was heavy enough to rattle the crockery and windows, but not to create any alarm. The oscillations seemed to be from northwest to southeast.

In one of my recent letters I referred to the mysterious disappearance of Miss HATTIE MAY, of Marysville, who was subsequently discovered by her friends, traveling around the country in company with a man who turns out to be W. P. WILKINS, District-Attorney of Sutter County, and a Democratic candidate for the State Legislature. The statement is that Miss MAY confessed to her father that she had been betrayed by WILKINS. Judge MAY, who is a very respectable gentleman, learning that WILKINS would make a political speech at Wilson's Ferry on the night of the 8th instant, proceeded there, armed, with the intention of taking his life immediately after he should leave the stand. But, in the course of his speech, WILKINS referred to the charge that he had seduced Miss MAY as a base calumny, got up by his political enemies. This so exasperated the father that he immediately drew his pistol and fired, his ball taking effect just below the ribs and passing through him. Although badly wounded, it is thought that he will recover. WILKINS is a married man, has an interesting family, and stood well in the community prior to this affair. MAY was arrested at once, but nobody appearing against him at the examination, he was discharged. Upon hearing that his shot was not likely to prove fatal, he declared, with much warmth, that he would yet finish his work, for WILKINS and he could never live within the limits of the same State.

Among the deaths in this city during the present week is that of Capt. SAMUEL SEYMOUR, a native of Hartford, Ct., but for several years a resident of San Francisco, and commander of the steamer *New World*. His disease was erysipelas. Capt. S. will be remembered by a host of Californians among you, and his loss will be received with many a tearful regret, for all who knew him were his friends.

Capt. CHARLES STAPLES, of the schooner *Queen of the Bay*, fell down on Commercial-street on Tuesday evening about 9 o'clock, and died a short time afterwards. A *post-mortem* examination ascertained that death was occasioned by aneurism of the aorta. The deceased was a native of Nantucket, about 35 years of age, and leaves a wife and family in his native place.

CARL BERGMAN, a beautiful little boy about two years of age, badly burned at a fire on Clay-street, on Sunday evening, has since died. His mother, who was very seriously and perhaps also fatally burned, continues in a very critical condition.

ADOLPHUS B. JENNINGS, who resided seven miles from Stockton, on the Mokelumne Hill Road, died on 8th August, from the effect of injuries received on the 4th. On the former day, he started from home upon a half-broke mustang, and some time afterwards he was found senseless, a short distance from his residence. His face and head were dreadfully bruised, and it is supposed that he was thrown from the animal, and that his foot caught in the stirrup, causing him to be dragged some distance. The deceased was a native of Georgia, and was about 35 years of age.

WILLIAM BUSHNELL, of Oroville, Deputy Recorder of Butte County, fell from the third story window of the Merchants' Hotel, in Marysville, on the night of the 6th August, and was so seriously injured that his recovery was at one time considered doubtful. At latest accounts he was "doing well." Had not his fall been broken by a shutter his death would probably have been certain. Mr. BUSHNELL having occasion to rise during the night, imagined for the moment, in his semi-wakeful condition, that he was at his usual lodging, and accordingly stepped out upon what he supposed was a gallery. Hence the fall.

An unknown man, but supposed to be GEORGE GAUSE, a native of Ireland, who is said to have a wife and children living in Delaware, committed suicide in this City a day or two ago by taking morphine.

JAMES PORTER, of Missouri, aged 25 years, was killed recently at Hawkinsville, by the caving of a bank.

A man named COLE, who kept the toll-bridge on Shirt Tail Cañon, Placer County, was found murdered on the morning of 7th August. A telegram says that COLE was stabbed in about twenty places. It is not known who did it. The house was fired but did not burn. COLE was about 55 years of age.

JOHN KENDAL, of the firm of TRACY & KENDAL, of Auron City, was shot at El Dorado, on 8th August, by an Indian, whilst packing a load of provisions to the mines. The weapon used was a Derringer pistol. The ball entered the left side; it is feared he will not recover. The Indian is at large, having first stripped him of his clothes, taking them and making his escape.

DR. WM. C. STILLE, formerly of Plumas County, has been convicted on a charge of defrauding EGNMAN, TRENADT & Co., of Marysville, and others of his creditors. It was charged that about the time of failing in business, he burnt his account-books, and omitted subsequently to account for $2,200, remitted to him by his clerk, ALEXANDER RAMSAY, after he had professedly handed over all his property.

OREGON.

Our Portland dates are to the 5th of August. The official returns of the Congressional election have been published. They give the seat to STOUT (Democrat) by only 16 majority! It is not probable that Mr. LOGAN will contest the seat, unless the House of Representatives should be decidedly Republican, as the expenses of such a contest would be heavy.

Ex-Senator DELAZON SMITH is about to start a new Democratic paper, to be called the Oregon *Democrat*, which is to be devoted to the welfare of the ex-Senator and his claims on the people of Oregon for a re-election in 1860 to a seat in the U. S. Senate, and at the same time to oppose the Oregon *Statesman*, and Mr. BUSH, the editor, who, it is conceived, carries too many guns for the Hon. Senator.

The Dalles *Journal* has news from Lieut. MULLAN's camp to 26th July, at which time he was at the crossing of St. Joseph's river. [This is the expedition engaged in constructing the overland Fort Benton wagon road.] A strong bridge had been built over the outlet of Pond Lake; thence the road leads up the left bank of the St. Joseph's river. Much of the work is now heavy, and the progress consequently is slow. The Coeur d'Alene Indians had been to visit Lieut. MULLAN in numbers, but profess friendship; their movements were, nevertheless, watched with unceasing vigilance. The Palouse Indians, however, had destroyed all the mile posts, from the 96 mile post back to Snake river, and had burned the grass at all the available camping grounds. This evinced a hostile spirit, and might lead to the destruction of the bridges and other substantial work of the expedition, after Lieut. MULLAN had passed on. The Upper Nez Perces were said to be disposed, if not indeed resolved, to attack Lieut. MULLAN.

The Indians, says the Portland *Advertiser*, have destroyed all the mile-posts set by MULLAN along his road, from Snake river to post No. 96. This is strong evidence of their hostility to the road. Father DE SMET wrote a letter at Mission St. Ignatius in the Bitter Root valley, on 26th July. He reports the Indians peaceably disposed in that section, and says that the Black Feet are very friendly. He was to start forward for Fort Benton and St. Louis forthwith.

Lieut. BOMBTOASTLE had just returned from camp on Crooked River, where he left Capt. WALLEN and his party of troops. He reports the road excellent from that point to the Columbia River, which is between John Day's and Deschutes Rivers. Capt. WALLEN is now *en route* to Utah, by way of what is termed "Meek's Cut-Off." No doubt exists in the mind of the Lieutenant that a good wagon road will soon be opened from Crooked River to the Columbia.—*Portland Times.*

On 7th of July last a son was born to B. and LUCINDA WHITE, of Polk County, Oregon, and on the 10th—three days later—a daughter was born to the same parties—the last dead. The son is alive, and, with the mother, is doing as well as could be expected.

On the 13th July, at Utsalads, W. T., CHARLES H. GREENMAN came to his death by the accidental discharge of a shot-gun in his own hands. The charge passed through the left groin, inflicting a mortal wound, which he survived only a few minutes. The deceased was a native of Brooklyn, New-York, about 31 years of age, and had some friends in California.

The Steilacoom *Herald* estimates the majority for Ex-Governor STEVENS, as Delegate to Congress of Washington Territory, at about 700.

It is proposed to start a new paper at Olympia—politics, Anti-Democratic.

FRASER'S RIVER.

I have already given you, in a separate letter, the principal news of interest in the North—that relating to the San Juan affair. There is nothing else of interest except the following. The *Gazette*, of the 6th August, says:

"Intelligence from the mining region of British Columbia is more cheering than it has been for several months previously, and is likely to continue so as the river recedes. From the present time, until cold weather sets in, any one accustomed to mining labor can make from $5 to $8 a day on the Lower and Middle Fraser, and many are returning to British Columbia from Oregon and Washington, whither they had repaired on the rising of the river, some time since. We make this statement with the simple purpose of setting our present condition fairly before the mining population of California. As proof of this position, we may state that our arrivals of passengers from British Columbia are now small, and quite a brisk trade in staples for miners' consumption is being carried on.

The miners at McDonald's Bar, near Fort Alexander, are represented, in the Victoria *Colonist*, to be making $15 or $20 a day. Above and below the Cañon the miners are doing well."

Tammany Hall Primary Elections.

The elections for delegates to District Conventions, which are to choose delegates to the Democratic State Meeting, took place throughout the City last evening. The balloting was in some places lively, though order universally prevailed. There was but little opposition to the tickets elected. The following is a list of the delegates:

FIRST WARD.

First District Convention—Patrick Maguire, John Haley, G. Doran, Dennis Marmion, Michael Coady.

SECOND WARD.

First District—A. Chancellor, Albert Williams, James Watson, John C. Scheriff, J. P. Williams, Patrick McMahon, A. Heating, Walter Joyce, James Sullivan.

THIRD WARD.

First District—E. Burke, Enoch Smith, James English, Barnet Cole, John Hurley, A. P. Heath, E. Sneffer, M. Heggerty.

Third District—J. C. Tucker.

FOURTH WARD.

First District—William N. Brown, John Sullivan, James Langdon.

Second District—Thomas Coman, Patrick Coyle, Thos. Brown, James Casey, John Kearney, Michael Kearin.

FIFTH WARD.

Third District—W. B. Howenstine, Wm. Bengen, J. H. Sherwood, R. C. McIntyre, James Lawrence, C. Banta, J. T. Henry, J. Howenstine, Wm. L. Herbert.

SIXTH WARD.

First District—William P. Powers.

Second District—Walter Roche, Lawrence Clancy, Thomas Ryan, Owen Kenny, James McCullogh, John Lord.

Fourth District—James E. Kerrigan, John Murphy.

SEVENTH WARD.

Eighth District—C. Hartnedy, Henry Close, Rich. Himmons, James Innes, John Casilear.

Fourth District—James McMahon, Thomas Mack, Pat. Keenan, Michael Shandley.

EIGHTH WARD.

Third District—Peter Crawford, Michael Lorton, John Murphy, Pat. Stavin.

Fifth District—John Wildey, Joseph Woodworth, Aden Doty, Jos. Murphy, G. F. Sherwood.

NINTH WARD.

Fifth District—Wm. Spaulding, John Mack, John Lynch, H. P. Demerest.

Seventh District—John Houghtalin, John Donahue, John Sharkey, James Downing, James Leavey.

TENTH WARD.

Fourth District—J. M. Marsh, John Nugent, William Charlock, Wm. McCaffi, Henry Harrington.

Sixth District—Daniel Sloet, B. H. Willis, D. H. Hunt, John Blowey.

ELEVENTH WARD.

Twelfth District—A. Smith, Mayland Clark, John O'Neil, A. B. Rollins, Peter Bowers, John Reilly, Jacob Snedicker.

Eighth District—Henry Wooley, Francis Clark.

TWELFTH WARD.

In this Ward (Seventeenth District) James McBean was elected delegate to the State Convention, with William Harris as substitute.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

Eighth District—Ed. Gradly, Pat. H. Collins, T. B. Taylor, John J. Hawkins, James H. Lynch, Chas. Doane.

Sixth District—A. Proudfoot, Wm. B. McManus.

Fourth District—Hugh A. O'Rielly.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

Fifth District—John A. Ryer, John Wheeler, D. W. Morris.

Seventh District—Peter Duffy, Archibald Wilson, J. Rumsley, Rich. Murphy.

Tenth District—James J. Gumbleton, Chas. Hamilton.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Sixth District—Pat. Herrigen, Jr., John J. Dymond.

Tenth District—G. H. Ross, Philip Reilly, F. Creamer, Chas G. Cornell, Wm. Gronert.

Twelfth District—Valentine Lutz, Wm. Murphy.

In the wards omitted in the above list, (each one being an Assembly District,) the following delegates and alternates were elected to the State Convention:

Ninth District—W. M. McIntyre, delegate; Peter Halpin, alternate.

Eleventh District—Peter B. Sweeney, delegate; Nelson J. Waterbury, alternate.

Thirteenth District—Peter Masterson, delegate; John Wilson, alternate.

Fourteenth District—Ed. Cooper, delegate; Richard Murphy, alternate.

Fifteenth District—Andre Froment, delegate; Bernard McCabe, alternate.

Sixteenth District—Bryan McCahill, delegate; Dennis McCarthy, alternate.

DEATH OF REV. DR. ROWLAND.—The Newark *Mercury* of yesterday says: "Rev. Henry A. Rowland, D. D., pastor of the Park Presbyterian Church in this city, died at Boston September 4. Dr. Rowland was born at Windsor, Conn., in 1804, and was thus, at his death, 55 years of age. He graduated at Yale College, and for a year after his ordination to the work of the ministry, he acted as an agent to the American Bible Society. His first settlement as a pastor was in 1833, at Fayetteville, North Carolina. From there he was called to the Pearl-street Church in New-York, and was thence called to Homesdale, Pennsylvania, where he was settled for ten years, winning the love of all who knew him. From Honesdale he was called to Park Church in this City, four years since. He was greatly beloved by the people of his charge, to whom he stood more in the relation of a parent than in any endearing connection. Dr. Rowland's father—the Rev. Henry Rowland—was a clergyman in Windsor, Conn. He had three brothers, one of whom, a clergyman of distinction in Ohio, died four years since. Another of his brothers was a lawyer in New-York, now dead, and the third is a merchant in California, now living. He had two sisters, one of whom is living, remaining with him during his last illness."

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Thousands of certificates from manufacturers in every part of the United States attest to the strength and durability of these machines, as well as the excellence and beauty of their stitch, which is more uniformly the same on both sides of the fabric than any other in the market.

They are adapted to all kinds of sewing, either coarse or fine, are perfectly simple in their operations, and are easily kept in order. The family sewing machines at $50 and $75 are just what is needed in every family.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The Eureka Celebrated Sewing Machines.
REDUCED IN PRICE, BUT NOT IN SIZE.
Now selling for $50. $60. Office No 439 Broadway.
N B.—Parties wishing to purchase, and not having the "full amount," arrangements will be made by applying at the office.
CAUTION.—No CONNEXION with any other establishment.

Grover & Baker's
New Cloak Maker and Quilter.
None in the business can afford to be without them. Their work is unequaled in beauty and strength, and all other machines useless for this business in comparison. Come and see them at No. 501 Broadway. Price $65.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. Address Box 3,660. No. 36 Platt-st.

Maravilla Cures Baldness, Removes Dandruff, and prevents the hair from falling out. Sold by all Druggists.
BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row.
CHARLES ERNEST & CO., No. 96 Maiden-lane.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.
Temporarily at No 501 Broadway, New-York,
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

To Advertisers.
Those who wish to avoid themselves of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE as a medium for advertising, will please send in their advertisements for next week's issue as early as convenient. The space devoted to advertisements is already occupied for the issue of this week. Price $1 per line each insertion. Address
HORACE GREELEY & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New-York.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
Warranted Free from Dampness.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 181 Broadway,
Corner of Ley-st., New-York.

Hill, Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers in every imaginable style to suit the various countenances, and executed in a manner so neat as to be not only a comfort but an ornament of man. No. 1 Barclay-st. Closed on Sundays.

BILL'S Hair Dye, black or brown, 50 cents a box, natural, glossy, soft and durable. Warranted best in use. Depôt No. 1 Barclay-st., near Broadway, and sold by all druggists in the United States.

Leary & Co.
Introduce this day
The Autumn fashion for Gentlemen's Hats,
and would remark that for the past thirty years no opportunity has been lost to introduce into their factories every improvement. Throughout this and their present extensive facilities, they now offer their fabrics as unequaled. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, Sole Manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Chrome Bars, Also Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for Silver plate, &c. Depôt, No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

Barry's Tricopherous
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR, Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 2 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Bartholf's
Celebrated Sewing Machines.—Family Machines—Prices reduced from $60 to $40
BARTHOLF Manufacturing Co.,
No. 434 Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 417 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

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$5, $6 50 $10, $15. $20. ALL KINDS.
$25, $30 $35, $50, $65, $75, WARRANTED,
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No Man Should Select a Pursuit Until he learns for what nature has best adapted him. Phrenological examinations daily by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, with charts and full written descriptions of character.

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If Demand is the Measure of Superiority, WHITE'S Fall Styles of Hats for Y. G's and gentlemen, excel all others in the market. WHITE,
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Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
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Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of ladies' long braids, front pads, half wigs, &c., on hand, for sale, and the Dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

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M. B.—PRICE REDUCED to $60. No. 503 Broadway.

Genin's Fall Style Hat.
GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

MARRIED.

EGGEMAN—ALLISON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 6, in the new Brick Church, 5th-av., by the Rev. Dr. Spring, Mr. GEORGE EGGEMAN to Miss JENNIE A. ALLISON, all of this City.

THOMSON—TAYLOR.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 6, by the Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, Mr. EUGENE THOMSON to Miss JASIE E., daughter of John Taylor, Esq., all of this City.

TAYLOR—BUGGLES.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 6, at the Sands-st. M. E. Church, by the Pastor the Rev. J. B. HAGGMAY, Mr. EDWARD S. TAYLOR, of Chicago, Ill., to Miss JULIA B., daughter of the late Rev. Nathaniel Ruggles, formerly of Bridgeport, Conn.

DIED.

LYON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept 6, EMMA, only child of Robert B. and Caroline A. Lyon, aged 15 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 31 East 11th st., without further invitation.

WILLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 8, Mrs. MARY WILLEY, relict of Hendrick Willey, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in the 80th year of her age.

Her remains will be conveyed to New-Hamburgh, Duchess County, N. Y., where the funeral will take place, on Thursday, Sept. 8, at 11 o'clock A. M.

GRISWOLD.—At New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Monday evening, at the residence of John C. Green, GEORGE GRISWOLD, of this City, in the 83d year of his age.

His friends, and those of his sons and sons-in-law, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church in Union Ity-place, corner of 16th st., on Thursday, Sept. 8, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

QUACKINBUSH.—At Hoboken, on Monday evening, Sept. 5, HELEN BOYD, wife of James W. Quackinbush.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Second Reformed Dutch Church, Hackensack, N. J., this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M. The Northern Railroad cars leave Jersey City, at 9:30 A. M. for Hackensack junction, where stages connect with Hackensack.

McNULTY.—At Bath, L. I., on Tuesday, Sept. 6, at the residence of a friend, WILLIAM MARY MCNULTY.

Friends this meet the funeral of any of her friends, will often please call on A. Young, No. 304 Broadway.

MARVIN.—At Westport, Conn., on Tuesday, Sept 6, CLARISSA, widow of Joseph L. Marvin, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of her family, and also of her son, David M. and William Marvin, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, without further invitation.

PARMELEE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept 6, of consumption, WILLIAM HAWKINS, aged 40 years, 8 months and 19 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 10 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, James Halliday, No 43 Prince-st., Brooklyn. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

WARD.—At Rahway, N. J., on Sunday, Sept. 4, the Rev. JOHN W. WARD, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday morning, at 8 o'clock, from his late residence, at Rahway. His remains will be taken to Marlborough for interment.

COSTER.—At St. Catharine's, Canada West, on Friday, Sept. 2, BARNEY A. COSTER, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 17 5th-av., without further notice.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers.
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Authorised by the Legislature, with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 477. Sept. 6, 1859.
10, 31, 15, 48, 14, 9, 53, 58, 26, 59, 1, 47, 51.
Class No. 478, Sept 6, 1859.
37, 14, 52, 33, 20, 9, 5, 30, 18, 3, 16, 35, 71.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.
Class No. 474, Extra, Sept. 6, 1859.
20, 69, 39, 72, 67, 9, 10, 44, 33, 6, 45, 68, 41.
Class No. 475, Sept. 6, 1859.
34, 10, 36, 54, 63, 48, 64, 72, 39, 76, 27, 65, 70.
Class No. 476, Extra Sept. 6, 1859.
36, 37, 31, 2, 47, 58, 43, 71, 4, 26, 62, 46.

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

GOOD COOKING!!!
HARRISON'S PATENT KITCHENER
IS THE BEST
RANGE
IN THE MARKET.
IT WILL DO MORE WORK
WITH LESS FUEL
AND LAST LONGER THAN ANY OTHER.
FAMILY SIZES FROM $28 TO $175.
HOTAL SIZES AS REQUIRED.

PLEASANT AND SAFE HEATING!!!
CHILSON'S NEW CONE FURNACE
IS VERY SIMPLE AND DURABLE,
HEATS A HOUSE AS WELL AS ANY,
WITH LESS FUEL
AND IS FREE FROM GAS.
THE ABOVE ARE MANUFACTURED AND SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AND PUT UP IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
NO 442 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
PATTERNS AND RIGHTS FOR MAKING AND VENDING THE ABOVE RANGES HAD ON APPLICATION AS ABOVE.

$1,000 IF NOT TRUE.
KENNEBUNK LANDING, Me., Aug. 20, 1859.
DR. TOBIAS.
I have sold your Liniment four years; it has given universal satisfaction. I have warranted every bottle and never had one returned. I have also used it in my family for rheumatism, sprains, headache, toothache and coughs and am sure no family will be without it after once using it. One case I must name—a young man fell from the bow of a ship and badly sprained his shoulder and injured his neck. A physician was called and treated his case three days without relief. I went to see him and induced him to try your Venetian Liniment. He used one bottle and the second day he came to my store. It surprised me and all who saw him to see how wonderful had been the effects of your Liniment. Many certificates of cures I could send you, but thinking that I could aid sufferers in letting them know the qualities of your medicine.
I am yours, truly,
SAMUEL B. JELLESON.
DEPOT, 56 CORTLANDT ST.
Sold by all the Druggists.
Price 25 and 50 cents.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway, invite the attention of
HOUSEKEEPERS
to an excellent assortment of plain, white and richly decorated
FRENCH CHINA
DINNER, DESERT, TEA AND BREAKFAST SETS,
PLAIN AND RICHLY CUT
TABLE GLASS,
SILVER PLATED
TEA SETS URNS, COVERED
DISHES, CASTERS, SPOONS, FORKS, &c.,
all of which they offer to buyers at a small advance from cost.

THE DYSPEPTIC, NERVOUS, WEAK
INVALID,
WITH DISEASES OF THE BOWELS, LIVER, KIDNEYS, URINARY ORGANS, AGUE, CHILLS, FEVER, &c.,
Are conscientiously assured that the tonic, alterative, antifebrile and alterative qualities in Farquar's Medicated California Wine or Brandy would benefit them. 'Tis pure juice of the grape. As a general drink delicious. Quart bottles $1. At No. 10 Astor House, Nos. 417 and 861 Broadway, No. 158 Bowery, and HAYES, Brooklyn.

GOLD LOCKETS FOR DAGUERREOTYPES OR HAIR,
GOLD SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES,
GOLD CHARMS FOR WATCH CHAINS,
GOLD BELT BUCKLES AND CUFF PINS,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 418 Broadway, one door below Canal st., formerly No. 11 Wall st.

JET EAR-RINGS, PINS AND BRACELETS,
GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES,
HAIR EAR-RINGS, PINS, BRACELETS, NECKLACES AND STUDS,
GOLD AND JET CROSSES,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 418 Broadway, one door below Canal st., formerly No. 11 Wall st.

STEREOSCOPIC EMPORIUM.
NO. 308 BROADWAY.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.
A CONTINUED FRESH STOCK OF ALL NOVELTIES
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN.
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS AT WHOLESALE.
E. ANTHONY.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES.
These Safes are free from dampness; have been in use over seventeen years, and have never failed to preserve their contents.
STEARNS & MARVIN { No. 46 Murray-st., New-York. No. 27 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.
These engines, we find, are fast becoming "institutions" of our country. Their economy and safety now seem to be beyond all question. The Superintendent of the New York Central Railroad told a friend of ours a few days ago, that at one of the stations where it formerly cost them $50 to $60 per month to pump the water, they do it now with an "Ericsson's Caloric," at a cost not exceeding $3 per month.
The expense of running the Ericsson's Caloric Engine, used in printing the *Penny Press*, has been for six months but $16, while that of steam with the necessary help for same time, would have cost upwards of $400. Such are facts.—*Cincinnati Daily Gazette.*
ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE AGENCY,
No. 161 Duane st.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
See that you get the GENUINE, which has
LEA & PERRINS'
on the Labels and Bottles. All other kinds are *worthless imitations and villainous compounds.*
This unrivaled condiment is sold all over the world by respectable dealers in Sauces.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS,
Wholesale agents for the United States,
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, 405 Broadway, New-York,
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DR. SCHLOSSER,
Member of the Colleges of Surgeons, Paris,
SURGEON CHIROPODIST
to his Majesty
THE KING OF BAVARIA,
and many of the principal sovereigns and dignitaries of Europe
No. 76 5th-av.,
between 13th and 14th sts.

OLD BOOKS BOUGHT.
Constantly on hand and for sale cheap a large assortment of Ancient and Modern Engravings, Scrap Prints, Lithographs, Etchings, Autographs. Books in every language and in every department of literature.
JOHN PYNE, No. 109 Nassau-st.

PAPER BAGS
FOR GROCERS
AND DRUGGISTS,
$1 and upwards per 1,000; cheaper than wrapping paper.
A. VAN GERBOOF, No. 171 West-st.

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WILKES' SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.
WILKES' SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.
Is supplied to dealers at the Publisher's lowest rates, by
ROSS & TOUSEY, Wholesale Agents.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!
Money to loan on diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver ware and all kinds of personal property. Apply to JOHN J. LEVY, No 45 8th st., near 4th-st. N. B.—Private entrance by ringing the ball-door bell.

REPLATING, AS GOOD AS NEW.—FAMILIES having plated casters, cake baskets, coffee urns, tea sets, forks, spoons, etc., from which the silver is worn off, can have them replated at short notice, and at moderate prices, by applying to
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

ANTHONY'S INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS are the perfection of STEREOSCOPY.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST PUBLISHED.
WEBSTER'S UNABRID

INSTRUCTION.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL,
for
YOUNG LADIES,
No. 36 West 34th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mdlle. ROSTAN, of ... will be opened on THURSDAY, September 15th.

Mdlle. R. is grateful for the liberal patronage which has enabled her to make valuable additions to the ... and important improvements to the accommodation for the family, and hopes that parents confiding their daughters to her care, will find that no effort is spared to give them a thorough and finished education.

Superior advantages are also presented in Music, Drawing and Painting.

The young ladies residing in the family will enjoy the ... of opportunities for the acquisition of practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages, and ... there in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant and happy home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mdlle. ROSTAN, No. 36 West 34th-st.

Circulars sent, if desired.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
in Claverack, Columbia County, New-York,
Offers Board and tuition for $120 per year.
Terms opens Sept 15.
Male and Female.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE,
On Brooklyn Heights, opposite New-York City.
ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., } Principals.
EDWARD R. BRADBURY, A. M., }
This first-class institution will reopen, Sept. 12, with ... addition for the thorough and accomplished education of young ladies. For circulars, apply as above.

WHELLIGOTT'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
NO. 15 EAST 21ST ST.,
BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.
FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPT. 12.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that having removed from No. 21 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, in the new and commodious establishment, No. 250 Madison-av., Murray Hill, a second house north of 29th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

The facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use.

Her School Circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence, of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 17 ... place; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway, and RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

N. B.—A stage is provided for Day Scholars residing at a distance from the School.

PARKER & BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 32 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Stark Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L.I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage offered in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages, it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park, is perfectly secluded. Circulars at WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS', No. 353 Broadway.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The ... term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the Institute. Application for admission may be made to the Principal, A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., to Prof. EATON, or to any of the Trustees.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys only. Reopens Monday, Sept. 12.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No. 389; Christern's No. 763, and Lockwood's No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—No. 48 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School Classical and Commercial, will be reopened on Sept. 14. Fifteen teachers are connected with the Institution. Prospectus to be had containing full details, the names of the pupils and of their parents during the last three years. There is a primary department.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 32 East 34th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her School for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 14. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be continued on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 472 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 13. Tuition for a full course in English, including vocal music, from $5 to $11 per quarter; Latin, $3; French, $5. Other modern languages the Professor's charges. Painting in oil or water colors, $5; drawing, $2.
M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. CLARKE, AUSTIN & SMITH; No. 3 Park-row; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st; or by addressing L. D. & O. F. CLAFLIN, Principals.

MISS STIMSON, HAVING REMOVED HER School to No. 119 West 34th st, between 6th and 7th aves., will be ready to receive her pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 12.
Miss STIMSON'S long experience and success will warrant the generous patronage of the community among whom she has taken her residence.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 21st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON, Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by this Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at CASTER'S bookstore, No. 630 Broadway, or after Aug. 20 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th of September, at Nos. 6 and 16 Washington-place.
Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of September to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

THE FOUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A first-class boarding school for boys. The Fall session commences on the 30th of August. For circulars, address
C. B. WARRING and OTIS BISBEE,
Successors to CHARLES BARTLETT.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for boys, No. 11 West 27th-st.—The twenty-fifth year begins Sep. 12. The number of scholars is limited to twenty-five in each department. The course of instruction is systematic, thorough and efficient. Circulars at the bookstores or at No. 82 East 23d st.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Lexington-av., near 37th-st. Term commences Sept. 12. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms, from $10 to $26 per quarter.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, Hackensack, N. J.—William Williams, Principal—will reopen on Monday, Sept. 5. Terms exceedingly moderate. Superior advantages for obtaining a knowledge of Music.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Parlors of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 332 Water st., or Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

LYON & KARGE'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 986 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., an English, Classical, French and German School, reopens Sept. 12.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 15th-st., will commence its fourteenth year on MONDAY, Sept. 5.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Entering its twenty-third year, reopens its primary, commercial and classical departments, Sept. 12. For circulars call at the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

SIGNOR LUIGI DAMA HAVING RETURNED to town, will resume his singing lessons as usual. Call or address No. 47 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

MR. F. RHICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 6th-av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.—The Fall Session of this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 7. For circulars, address the Principal. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE MISSES PALACHE'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 143 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School MONDAY, Sept. 19.

THE HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 282 Henry-st., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 6.
J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College will be opened, after the Summer vacation, on THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKALL'S SCHOOL, No. 8 Gramercy-park, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL RE-OPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISSES L. M. & M. E. GREEN, NO. 1 56th-av., will re-open their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Tuesday, September 20.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 West 16th-st., near Bleecker-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

MISS MARY S. SEDGWICK'S CLASS, for young ladies under 15, will commence MONDAY, Sept. 12, at No. 70 West 22d-st.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH school, No. 227 4th-av., (one door above 19th st.,) will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS MORSE'S FRENCH SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1,076 Broadway, opens Sept. 12,

INSTRUCTION.

THE SPRINGDALE INSTITUTE,
UNION-SQUARE AND FIFTH-AV., CORNER 84TH-ST., YORKVILLE HILL.

This institution commenced in 1843, has occupied successively locations in Colemanade-row, Lafayette-place, Washington-square, and University-place.

The present spacious edifice on Union-square was erected for it five years since, and with its various appointments—Library, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, Laboratory, and Works of Art, involved an investment of not less than *Eighty Thousand Dollars*.

In addition to the above, to meet the increasing wants of the institution, the celebrated mansion and grounds (late John) on the Fifth-av., corner of 34th-st., Murray Hill, have now been purchased with special reference to the accommodation of the higher classes—candidates for graduation, and young ladies wishing to pursue an advanced course in general reading, History, Literature, Languages, Music and Art.

At Union-Square, special attention will be given to the other classes of the Collegiate, the Academic, and the Primary Departments, preparatory to their promotion. For the convenience, however, of those residing near either location, the same provision will be made at each for pupils of every grade and class.

The privileges and course of instruction will be almost identical, under the same supervision, and to a great extent, conducted by the same teachers; so that parallel classes will be only sections of the same, and the Seniors of commencement, will graduate together. Interesting Lectures and exercises, at either place, will sometimes be shared by the members of both sections of the classes for whom they are intended.

The Autumn session at Union-square will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 16; at Murray Hill, on Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The expenses at Murray Hill will necessarily be somewhat greater than at Union-Square.

Applications for circulars, or for admission, may be made personally, at either place, or by letter, addressed
GORHAM D. ABBOT,
Springdale Institute, New-York.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE
OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Philadelphia.

Incorporated 1853, and organized with a full faculty on the plan of the Industrial Colleges of Paris and Germany, comprises a Preparatory Department, and four Technical Schools, viz:
The School of Mines.
The School of Civil Engineering.
The School of Practical Chemistry.
The School of Mechanical Engineering.
Architecture, and Topographical and Mechanical Drawing are included in the Engineering course, and ample facilities exist for field and laboratory practice.
The Seventh Annual Session will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859.
For Catalogues and further information, address
DR. A. L. KENNEDY,
President of Faculty.

MISS HAINES
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,
NO. 19 GRAMERCY-PARK,
EAST 20TH-ST.,
Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.
A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.
Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued ... and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

MRS. MEARS-BURKHARDT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 36 AND 30 WEST FIFTEENTH-ST.,
Below 6th-av., New-York.
REOPENS ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.
Mrs. MEARS-BURKHARDT will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 5.
Circulars may be obtained on application as above, as also at the bookstore of Rob Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and the music store of C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
THE REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
PRINCIPAL.
Next session begins last Tuesday (27th) of September. This institution, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York, offers superior advantages for obtaining a SUBSTANTIAL EDUCATION.
Refers to Rev. Dr. Krebs, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Wilson G. Hunt & Co., J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., and others. Catalogues, giving particulars, and references of the highest kind, at Carter's bookstore, or address the Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE
FEMALE ACADEMY.
REV. B. G. WRIGHT, M. A., PRINCIPAL,
assisted by
ACCOMPLISHED AND EXPERIENCED TEACHERS.
Academic year commences Sept. 7.
For circulars concerning terms, reference, and other particulars, address the Principal or
H. D. VARICK, Sec'y of Trustees.
POUGHKEEPSIE, July 23, 1859.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,
No. 866 Broadway, RICHARD P. JENES, Principal.
This school will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars, with reference and terms, may be had at the bookstore of Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or of Mauran & Philes, No. 55 Cedar-st.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES
Will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 273 5th-av., corner of 31st-st.

MADAME NAPOLEON'S
French and English Boarding and Day Schools for young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars can be obtained at the institution, No. 184 Clinton-st., South Brooklyn.

MADAME A. A. LE DUC,
No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen her French and English School for Young Ladies, TUESDAY, Sept. 13. For circulars address the principal.

MURRAY HALL.
THE REV. J. J. ELMENDORF'S SCHOOL
For young ladies, No. 101 West 36th st, New-York. Ninth session begins on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th st., (corner of Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square. Messrs. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, opens its Seventeenth School Year, Sept. 12, 1859. Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is two hundred. The Principals are assisted in classics, mathematics, French, German, Spanish bookkeeping, drawing, penmanship, elocution, composition, &c., by ten experienced professors and instructors. The institution will be open for inspection, entrance No. 218 Macdougal-st., on and after Sept. 5, when the Principals will be present to confer with parents, and register the name of applicants for admission to it. The central location of this institute renders it easy of access by railroad and stage from all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, while pupils to it from Yonkers, Irvington, New-Rochelle, and Flatbush, L. I., are of constant occurrence. Circulars of full particulars may be had at the Broadway bookstores, Burnton's, No. 18 8th-av., Raynor's, No. 76 Bowery, and at the school.
P. S.—The smallest boys are under the special care of one of the Principals.

MISS COOPER WILL RESUME HER School for young Ladies and Misses, on Monday, Sept. 5, at No. 24 West 21st-st., near 5th-av.
The Rev. M. S. Hutton, D. D.; the Rev. Wm Adams, D. D.; the Rev. George B. Cheever, D. D.; the Rev. Geo. Potts, D. D., the Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D.; the Rev. R. W. Bethune, D. D.; William C. Bryant, Esq.; J. F. Batchelder, M. D.; Jacob Sleeper, Esq.; Samuel Sloan, Esq.; Horace H. Day, Esq.;—We, with many others, most cordially and highly recommend Miss COOPER'S School to the friends of polite and thorough education. The location of the School is admirable, very convenient of access for pupils residing at a distance in the City. The 5th-av. omnibuses and 6th-av. cars or omnibuses will bring pupils within a few doors of the School.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The usual exercises in this Institution will be resumed as follows, viz.: Of the School of Art on the 1st; of the Preparatory or Grammar School on the 12th; of School of Civil Engineering and of the Collegiate Department on the 21st September; of the School of Law on the 3d October; of the School of Medicine and of that of Analytic and Practical Chemistry on the 17th October. Applicants for admission can obtain all necessary information at the University. The examination for admission to the College classes will take place on TUESDAY, Sept. 20 in the Council-room.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor of U. C. N. Y.—
UNIVERSITY, Washington-square, Aug. 29, 1859.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A family boarding school under the charge of Mr and Mrs. Bolton; location elevated and healthy, with 10 acres of well-shaded, ornamented grounds; competent teachers employed; highest advantages offered for music, painting, &c. Terms, from $180 to $200 a year. Fall term re opens first Wednesday in September. For circulars, apply to Mr. Jas. Bates, American Exchange Bank Building, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st.; Carter & Brothers' No 630 Broadway; Jackson's Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, or address the Principal,
ROBERT BOLTON.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—AN ABLE TEACHER of the above language, who has filled some honorable diplomatic posts in Spain, desires to teach said language to pupils at their residences. Address F. K., Box No. 149 Times Office

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THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFTS WILL RE-OPEN THEIR
French and English BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.,
On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—Boarding and day school, No. 236 Clinton-st., opens on WEDNESDAY, Sept 14. A first-class school—Professors in every department. Circulars may be had at the institution. A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 60 West 33d-st between 5th-av. and Broadway, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Two departments, each under exclusive charge of one of the principals.
JOHN ARRELL.
JOHN GOSMAN.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Next academic year commences Sept. 21, and continues forty-two weeks. Location beautiful and healthy. For catalogues apply to Principal, the Rev. L. H. NORTHRUP.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—An English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, at Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. F. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S FRENCH, GERMAN and English Boarding and Day School, for a limited number of pupils will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 26 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

MISS CORNWALL'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 68 West 38th st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars at No. 762 Broadway.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL RE-OPEN their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, 7th Sept., at No. 62 West 20th-st.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day school for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MRS. J. T. GOODLIFFE'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 43 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

INSTRUCTION.

METROPOLITAN
ACADEMY AND GYMNASIUM,
Nos. 61 and 96 6th-av., New-York City.
Prof. B. J. SEDGWICK, Principal, assisted by nine teachers.

Building 100 feet by 50, five stories high. Appointments throughout of the first order, and the finest Gymnasium in the United States.

BOARDING PUPILS.—Reference to well known gentlemen at the South. Catalogues may be obtained by addressing as above.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
near 5th-av.
Mrs. WILLIAMS will reopen her School on
Wednesday, Sept. 14.
An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 673 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 156 3d-av.; at Christern's No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 5 to 8 years old.

ELM-PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—An English, French, German, Classical and Mathematical Boarding School. Every personal comfort is here furnished for a substantial and accomplished education is here furnished on moderate terms. A teacher provided for every nine pupils. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. Dr. RICHARDS & SONS, or WERNER BIBER, Esq. Information may be also obtained at the Law Office of R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

ARMENIA SEMINARY.—ESTABLISHED 1835.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School,—male and female. Advantages: healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in Music and Painting. Students received at any time. Board and common English $78. For Circulars &c., address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER, Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY, A PUPIL OF SIGNOR ABARBINI, and fully competent to teach his system, will receive a few pupils to instruct in vocal and instrumental music. Lessons given at her own residence, or at the residences of her pupils. For terms and further particulars address C. E. G., Box No. 378 Post office, Brooklyn.

CLASSICAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, beautifully situated, nine miles from Jersey City. Studies comprise English branches, classics, English literature, mathematics, modern languages, also theoretic and practical agriculture. Number of pupils limited to six. Address, for circulars, HOWARD HINTON, A. M., Belleville, N. J., or care of SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., No. 346 Broadway.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th st., WM. H. LEGGETT will reopen his school on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; at Segee's, No. 816 Broadway, or the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—Nos. 168 and 170 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. This Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial, will be opened Sept. 15. There is a primary department. Professor NOEL BERGIER,
Director.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—PROFESSOR DAVID DONZEL, No. 625 Broadway, having a few hours to dispose of, would be happy to devote them in giving French lessons in some schools or private families, either in New-York or Brooklyn. Mr. D. refers to Charles King, Esq., President of Columbia College.

TRINITY SCHOOL—NO. 181 WEST 14TH ST., corner 8th-av., has been reopened. Circulars may be had at the school, or of C. Shepard & Co., Booksellers, No. 592 Broadway; Rector Charles D. Morris, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

MME. LOUISE ABEL WILL RECEIVE A few advanced pupils for piano, and commence for the season on Monday, Sept. 19, 1859. Application to be made at Mr CHICKERING'S, No. 691 Broadway, or at F. W. CHEISTEEN'S, No. 763 Broadway.

THE MISSES MERRER WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School at No. 32 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Tuesday, Sept. 13.

MISSES MARSHALL'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sep. 12.

MONS. L. DE GRANDVAL'S FRENCH Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial, Hudson terrace, Hoboken, N. J.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER School for young ladies, at No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th av., on Thursday, Sept 15.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 Broadway, supplies schools with competent teachers for any departments. Parents supplied with school circulars gratis. References—Faculty of Rutgers and Amherst Colleges, Dr. Lowell Mason, Mason Brothers, Wm. Ball & Sons, *et al.* SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

TEACHERS.

MILITARY INSTRUCTOR.—A YOUNG MAN desires to obtain a situation in a Military Institute, (or one where military tactics are about being introduced,) as instructor. He has had considerable experience in instructing young gentlemen. All letters, containing description of schools, &c., and addressed to V. M. HODGSON, White Plains, N. Y., will receive prompt attention.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING desires an engagement as resident governess in a family in the City or country. The course of instruction comprises music, French, (which she speaks,) and English; Latin if required. No objection to go South. Best references given. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,501 Post-office

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WANTED—A GOVERNESS IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; one experienced and well qualified to give a thorough English education in the higher branches; must also be fully competent to teach French, and speak it fluently; to a competent person a liberal compensation will be paid. Address, with reference, H. W., Box No. 1,502 New-York Post-office.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT CLERGYman, graduate of a German university, successful teacher of the ancient and modern languages, the higher English branches etc., and a thorough disciplinarian, desires an engagement as principal or tutor; most excellent testimonials and references; willing to go South or travel. Address MENTOR, Box No. 143 Times Office.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS—WHO has for six years lived in the family of a Southern planter, where she has just finished the education of the youngest daughter, is desirous of meeting with a re engagement. Address Dr. HINCKEL, New Brighton, Staten Island.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF LONG EXPERIENCE in teaching, who can give unexceptionable references, a situation as daily or occasional governess for advanced pupils in English, French, German and Italian, as acquired in Europe. Address ENGLISH, Box No. 3,656 New-York Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN teaching, desires a situation as teacher in a school; she is competent to teach the English Branches, French, German, the rudiments of Latin, drawing, embroidery and Callisthenics. Address A., Box No. 18, Ithaca, N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION as daily governess in a school or private family. She can teach the usual English branches French, Music, and the rudiments of Latin. Address R. M., Union-square Post-office. References exchanged.

A GRADUATE, WELL VERSED IN THE classics, German, French and music, is open for an engagement. Can give the most satisfactory testimonials for character, experience and ability. South or West preferred. Inquire of J. B. THOMPSON, 411 Broadway.

A LADY, FULLY COMPETENT AND EXperienced in teaching music, is desirous of obtaining pupils in schools, or at their residences, and will give lessons at home. The best of references given. Address A. P., Box No. 3,299 Post-office, New-York.

A LADY, FROM ENGLAND, WISHES TO form an engagement as governess. She is qualified to teach English, French, piano forte, drawing and flower painting. References to clergymen. Address A. I. N., Box No. 2,277 Post-office, New-York.

AGRICULTURAL.

NOTICE TO FLORISTS.
J. W. SCHMIDT & CO., No. 68 Broad st., have just received a fine lot of Flower Roots from the well-known florists of Haarlem, Holland, Ant Roosen, and H. De Lange & Bro., which they offer for sale.

NEW-JERSEY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, AT ELIZABETH, SEPT. 13, 14, 15 AND 16, 1859.
The Committee of Elizabeth offer as a Special Premium One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, as follows:
Fifty Dollars for the fastest trotting Horse or Mare. ($50.)
Fifty Dollars for the fastest trotting pair of matched or fancy matched Horses or Mares. ($50.)
Fifty Dollars for the best trotting Stallion. ($50.)
Trial of speed to take place on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Sept. 15 and 16.

MAPES' NITROGENIZED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, suitable for grain and grass crops, and for topdressing Winter grain and grass in late Summer and Fall.
100 Lbs. of this Phosphate will equal in effect and lasting power 185 Lbs. of Peruvian Guano.

	Per bag.	2,000 lbs
Nitrogenised Super-Phosphate of Lime	$4 00	$56 00
Mapes' Super-Phosphate of Lime	2 80	40 00
Potash, and for topdressing of Lime	2 80	35 00

A can of the Nitrogenized Phosphate, together with a circular containing testimonials, &c., can be had, free of expense, on application to CHARLES V. MAPES.
Mapes' Agricultural Implement and Seed Warehouse, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau and 11 Beekman-st., New-York

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TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DEALERS.—MAPES' AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT AND SEED WAREHOUSE, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau-st. and No. 11 Beekman-st., New-York.—The stock includes all the improved forms of plows, fanning mills, potato diggers, etc. All kinds of machinery for the culture of cotton and tobacco, rice, and all crops. Ames & Son's shovels; hardware of various kinds; seeds, field, garden and flower; garden seeds raised expressly for this establishment on the farm of Prof. Jas. J. Mapes.
Fertilizers—Guano, Mapes's Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate of Lime.
CHARLES V. MAPES,
Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau and 11 Beekman-st.

BULLS FOR SALE CHEAP.—ONE DEVON bull (imported) two years old; one Durham bull, bred in this country, three years old. As the owner has no further use for them they will be sold cheap. Inquire at Nos. 16 and 18 Chambers st.

PREMIUM STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—150,000 plants, comprising all the finest varieties, at low prices. Priced catalogues of these and all hotbous flowers mailed to applicants, and at No. 308 Broadway.
WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF FINE BLACK CARRIAGE horses, gentle and fit for family use. For particulars inquire at No. 23 South William-st.

BOARDING.

BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a large room and board at No. 79 Sands-st. Also, a room for a single gentleman. The house is of eight fully located, and in all respects such as respectable parties would desire, containing all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Reference required.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in 21st st., near 5th-av., would let to a gentleman and wife, without children, one large, well furnished room, on second floor, which has gas, hot and cold water, &c. Terms, $14 to $18 per week. References exchanged. Address W. L., Box No. 150, Times Office.

BOARDING.—A LADY HAVING A LARGE brown stone front house pleasantly located, would take one or two gentlemen to board. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Gas, bath, &c., in house. Apply at No. 101 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE FRONT PARLOR and bedroom, on the second floor. House with all the modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, convenient to cars and stages, by applying at No. 63 East 26th-st., near 4th-av.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED room may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a good location east of 5th-av. and not above 35th-st. Advertiser will furnish their own rooms except carpets and linen. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address, with particulars as to terms, location, number in family, &c., C., Box 723 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, FOR himself, wife and child (5 years old) in a private family, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. The best of reference given and required. Address, stating situation, terms, &c., W. H., Box No. 168 Times Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—IN the beautifully located modern brown-stone house No. 49 Colombia-street, near Fulton Ferry. A gentleman and wife or a few single gentlemen can now be accommodated. The appointments of the house are first-class.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasantly furnished rooms and good board. Apply at No. 101 Lawrence-street, wi hin a few doors of Fulton-av. cars. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and his wife, or single gentlemen, can find accommodations by applying at No. 36 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD.—A FURNISHED ROOM WANTED, BY A gentleman and his wife, in a private family. Location central. Address M. A., No. 696 Broadway, stating particulars and terms, which must be moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITH PLEASANT rooms, in a desirable situation on the Heights, between Wall st. and South Ferries. Apply at No. 366 Hicks st.

NO. 168 BLEECKER-ST.—FAMILIES REquiring board for the Winter will find large apartments, furnished and unfurnished, in suits and single rooms. A good table, clean and airy rooms. Also, large rooms to accommodate three gentlemen. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY DESIRES TO procure board in a private family, where she can have an opportunity to give lessons upon the piano forte in payment of her board. She has had considerable experience in teaching, and is a thorough pianist. References exchanged. Address M., Brooklyn Post office.

A SUITE OF ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms with private table will be let to a desirable party. The accommodations are first-class in every respect, and ample for a good sized family. Reference given to those desiring to locate permanently. Apply at No. 19 5th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BOARD.—The second floor, and rooms on the third floor, with closets bath, gas, &c., to let with board, at No. 52 East 16th-st. A quiet central location, near Union-square. References required.

TO LET—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, on second floor, with board, in a small private family; also, rooms on the third floor, suitable for families or single gentlemen, at No. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A FRONT ROOM AND bedroom adjoining, on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished as required. Inquire at No. 188½ Adams-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—THE WHOLE SECond floor, elegantly furnished, bath-room adjoining, to gentlemen and their wives, also a few single gentlemen, at No. 107 Clinton-place, 8th st., near 5th-av.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, IN A modern-built private house, des

MEDICAL.

THE CHIEF ATTRIBUTES OF MANHOOD are frequently lost or suspended by malpractice and vicious habits; they can be infallibly restored to a natural tone by "THIESSMAR, 1, 2 or 3." Full details in the book, *Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches*. Sold by Dr. HARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st. four doors below McDougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by

F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 15 Franklin st., New-York.
And at
APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.

Pupil of Ricord, of Paris, and also of Professors Carmichael and Valentine Mott, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Sorofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL INSTITUTE.
DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, CURES
At No. 613 Broadway.
By the new French method,
All secret Diseases. Weaknesses,
And Female Affections.
Hours from 11 to 4 and 7 to 8 every day.

NEW AND PERFECT REMEDY FROM INDIA, FOR SECRET DISORDERS.—THE "EYLONICA CORDIAL.—This remedy, which derives its name from a pungent plant which grows only in a valley in the island of Ceylon, has long been known to the "Wise Men of the East," and as one of the results of the sanguinous war in India, was lately introduced into England, through the return of the British army, and by a special agency into this country. The secret excesses attending the arrival of the English soldiers in India were terrible, and every species of secret disease suddenly spread throughout the camp. The usual remedies known to the medical staff proved wholly insufficient, as they have everywhere been found to be. At this critical juncture, this remedy was communicated by the natives of India. Although the pernicious intercourse could not be controlled, the terrible consequences were, by the use of this Cordial, almost wholly averted, for it proved to be not only a speedy cure, but a sure preventive of almost every disorder arising from improper intercourse. The discovery will prove a blessing to thousands of victims of disease and quackery. A remittance of $1 will insure the free transmission, in the same manner, in quantities that will render further treatment unnecessary. Address INDIA AGENCY, No. 130 Water-st., New-York.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild and there is positively no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also, in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. An anatomical plate of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1 post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the author, as above; also, by
CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold, also, by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 45 Walker-st. near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weakness; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, no stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. COBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old-established office, No. 16 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practised as above for over 27 years, and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Stricture and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. Charges moderate. Hours, 8½ A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PEE-FORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in delicate situations. Office, No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre. Arranged so that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Consultation gratis.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF the PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offers corner of Houston and Crosby, (No. 158 Crosby,) hours 10½ to 3, daily to Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured in a day.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THE great regulator of the nervous system; gives cheerfulness to the despondent mind relieves pain, restores refreshing sleep, and invigorates without reaction. Wholesale of F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st. Retail of druggists generally, and of the proprietor, Dr. J. F. STRATTON, No. 111 4th-av., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE—CAUTION! —The poisoners are at work counterfeiting the Antidote. Remember, buy none from Druggists; the genuine can be had only of us, and our only Brooklyn agent, HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st. PYNE & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

$500 REWARD—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores; at the Astor House, 223 Broadway; and 100 Fulton st., cor. William.

HEALTH! HEALTH!—DIFFICULT CHRONIC and female diseases soon cured by Dr. MARIA E. LUCKEY, No. 61 West 28th-st. Patients desiring rooms and board during treatment can be accommodated.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction to the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poison that taints the blood is sure to absorb noises this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes of practice for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATH, Dentist, No. 836 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.

When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
E. L. HADDOCK, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.—NOTICE OF AN APplication for the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the 3d article of the 1st title of the 5th chapter of the 2d part of the Revised Statutes.

ELDRIDGE G. MERICK, of the Town of Clayton, in the County of Jefferson, in his individual capacity, and as a member of the firm of E. G. MERICK & CO., and also as a member of the firm of M. MERICK & CO. Notice first published the 17th day of June, 1859. Creditors to show cause before William C. Thompson, County Judge of Jefferson County, at his office in Watertown, on the 19th day of September, 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

BAGLEY & WRIGHT, Attorneys for Insolvent.
Watertown, N. Y.
jl9-law10wW

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.

HENRY CARPENTER, of the City of New-York.—Notice first published Aug. 10, 1859.—Creditors to appear before the Honorable Henry Hilton, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the Chambers of the Judges of said Court, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 26th day of October, 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

FRANCIS BYRNE, Attorney for Insolvent,
an10-law10wW No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY J. HANDY, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Jauncey-court, No. 41 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of July, 1859.

WM. J. SINCLAIR, Executor.
jy14law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN [illegible]LMANN, late of the City of New-York, intestate, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES C. HOE, No. 13 Gold-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 1, 1859.

DORETTE MAHLMANN,
Administratrix.
ap2-law6mW

FINANCIAL.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE
COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD.

JAMES WILSON, *Trustee, &c., Plaintiff in Equity vs. The Covington and Lexington Railroad Company et al., Defendants*

Under and by virtue of the judgment of the Fayette Circuit Court in this cause, at the present term, and as Commissioner of said Court, I shall proceed on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of October next, at the Court-House door in the City of Lexington, to sell to the highest and best bidder all the

PROPERTY
RIGHTS AND FRANCHISES
OF THE
COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON
RAILROAD COMPANY,

Embraced in the mortgage of the plaintiff, including the RAILROAD of said Company and all its REAL ESTATE, DEPOTS and STATION HOUSES, the LOCOMOTIVES, CARS and MACHINERY, and the FUEL and MATERIALS of every description on hand and in the possession of said Company; and also, all the rights of said Company as lessees of the road between Paris and Lexington from the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, and all their rights as lessees from the Lexington and Danville Railroad Association, of the road from Lexington to Nicholasville.

The sale will be upon the following terms, to wit:

First—The purchaser will be required to pay the principal and interest of the four hundred bonds of $1,000 each, issued under and secured by the first mortgage of said Company at the time and place when the same shall become due. These bonds with the mortgage under which they were issued will continue until fully paid off, to constitute a first lien on the property.

Second—The purchaser will be required (if his bid embraces the same) to pay the principal and interest of the one thousand bonds of $1,000 each, issued under the second mortgage of said Company, as follows, to wit: The principal on the 1st of March, 1863, and the interest at the rate of seven per cent. semi annually, on the 1st of March and September in each year, at the Bank of America, New-York City. Also, the sum of $35,000, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from the 1st of September, 1858; and $35,000 with like interest from the 1st of March, 1859; and $35,000, with like interest from the first of September, 1859, until the day of sale, together with the plaintiff's costs in this suit. For the last mentioned sums, with interest at the like rate from the day of sale, the purchaser will be required to execute bonds with good securities, payable in equal installments at six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale and having the effect of judgments.

To secure the payment of the principal and interest of the second mortgage bonds, a lien will be reserved upon the property, and in addition the purchaser will be required to deliver to the Commissioner securities of the cash value of $100,000, which may consist of bonds of the State of Kentucky or Ohio, at par, or bonds of the United States or any other State in the Union which sell in the City of New-York at or over par; or first or second mortgage bonds of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company or mortgages upon unencumbered real estate in Kentucky or Hamilton County, Ohio, (the purchaser defraying the expense of investigating the title to and ascertaining the value of such property) The Commissioner is authorized to receive other securities than those named (if of undoubted permanent value) subject to the approval of the Court. The income accruing upon the securities thus deposited will be for the benefit of the purchaser until default made by him.

The purchaser will be further required to invest annually sixty thousand dollars of the revenues of the property in safe and productive securities as the Court may direct. Of this sum thirty thousand dollars shall constitute a sinking fund to pay the principal of the 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds, and thirty thousand dollars shall go to create a contingent and renewal fund; but any sums expended by the purchaser in the improvement and renewal of the road (over and above the ordinary current repair) will be deducted from the appropriation to the contingent and renewal fund for that year.

Third—If his bid embraces the same the purchaser shall execute his bonds with good security, having the effect of judgments, and payable in equal installments at six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale, with interest upon each at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the day of sale, for the payment of the interest in arrear on the third mortgage bonds (except those held by Bowler, Robbins, and S. J. & J. W. Walker at the institution of this suit,) with like interest on each installment of the same, from the time they severally became due to and the day of sale. He will also be required to pay the principal of said bonds and the interest accruing on the same after the sale, at the times and place where they shall become due. As a security for the payment of the said principal and interest, the purchaser must deliver to the undersigned securities to the cash value of $100,000, and of the same character as those required for the security of the second mortgage bonds, and in addition to those named, third mortgage bonds of this class may be received.

Fourth—If his bid embraces the same the purchaser will be required to execute bonds with good security, and having the force of judgments for the payment in three equal installments, at six, twelve and eighteen months, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the day of sale, of the following sums, to wit: $150,000, with like interest, from the 1st of July, 1859, till the day of sale; the sum of $9,025, with like interest, from the 1st of May, 1858, till the same day; the sum of $9 085, with like interest, from the 1st of November, 1858, till the same day; the sum of $9,015, with like interest, from the 1st day of May, 1859, till the same day; and the sum of $3 509, with like interest, from the 10th of July, 1859, until the same day.

Fifth—If his bid embraces the same, the purchaser will be required to execute bonds, with good security, payable in six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the day of sale, and having the force of judgments, for the payment of all the interest in arrear on the third mortgage bonds, held by Bowler, Robbins and S. J. & J. W. Walker, at the institution of this suit, together with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from the times the several installments thereof fell due until the day of sale. And he shall also be bound to pay the principal and interest of said third mortgage bonds at the times and place where they are payable, and as security therefor he shall deposit with the Commissioner securities of the cash value of $100,000, of the character and upon the conditions prescribed for the other 3d mortgage bonds. The two classes of 3d mortgage bonds referred to in this and the 3d specification embrace in the aggregate 800 bonds of $1,000 each.

Sixth—For the remaining purchase money (if any) the purchaser will be required to execute his bonds with good security, having the effect of judgments, and payable in equal installments, at six, twelve and eighteen months, from the day of sale, with interest at the rate of six per cent. from said day.

The Commissioner will deliver to the purchaser a certificate of purchase, and will require from him the immediate deposit of securities of the cash value of $20,000 as security, that the terms of the sale will be complied with by him within twenty days. If the deposit is not made, the bidder will be reported to the Court for a contempt, and the sale will proceed as though his bid had not been made. If, after making the deposit, the successful bidder shall fail to comply with the terms of the sale within the prescribed period, the property will be again sold, and the deposit will be retained to meet the loss and damage arising from his non compliance. So soon as the purchaser has received his certificate of purchase, the possession of the property will be delivered to him, to be retained by him until the sale is confirmed or quashed by the Court. If confirmed, the possession will be continued in him; but if quashed, he will be required to surrender the possession to a Receiver of the Court, and to account for and pay over the earnings of the property while in his possession, after which the securities deposited by him will be returned.

The Court reserves the power by summary proceedings against the purchaser, to enforce compliance with the terms of sale and until full payment is made, to coerce the purchaser to keep the property in good repair, and in case of default on his part to appoint a receiver to take the property in possession or to order a resale. And to secure a full and complete compliance with the terms a lien will be retained upon all the property, rights and franchises, and the income arising therefrom, by which lien the security of the purchaser will be subrogated until after all the terms are fully complied with.

For two days next preceding the sale, there will be exhibited at the Clerk's office of the Fayette Circuit Court, in Lexington, an inventory of the property to be sold, and the undersigned will himself attend to exhibit the same, and give information concerning the property and the Company's title thereto, and interest therein.

AUGUST 15. W. A. DUDLEY, Commissioner.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,
&c.,	&c	

BILLS ON PARIS and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
1862.
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS of the LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD are requested to meet at the office of D. E. WHEELER, Esq., No. 231 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, at 12 o'clock, to consult with the Committee on Measures for a prompt foreclosure of the mortgage and protection of their interests.

E. D. WHEELER,
DAVID DOWS,
F. A. PALMER,
PRENTISS DOW,
JOHN BODINE,
} Committee.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1859.

FOR SALE—ILLINOIS RIVER RAILROAD FIRST Mortgage ten per cent. Bonds.
Fulton County (Ill.) eight per cent. Bonds.
Pcott County (Ill.) seven per cent Bonds.
Mason County (Ill.) eight per cent. Bonds
Pchuyler County (Ill.) seven per cent. Bonds.
All the above are first class securities for permanent investments. Inquire of GEO. T. M DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange place.

DEMOIN NAVIGATION AND RAILROAD COMPANY.—Forty shares Demoin Stock wanted to purchase for cash. Address, stating price per share, W., Johnson House, corner of Chambers-st. and College-place, New-York.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 88 Broadway.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS PAYING 8 TO 12 per cent. dividend for sale, by JOHN H. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

ADVERTISING AGENCY.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S
CITY AND COUNTRY
ADVERTISING AGENCY,
No. 61 Park-row, New-York Times Building.

Liberal arrangements will be made with ADVERTISERS, and their favors promptly inserted in any NEWSPAPER published in the UNITED STATES OR CANADA, at the publishers' lowest cash prices. Reference is made to Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET. Capt MOORE.

LEAVE

HARLEM.			FOOT-SLIP.		
A. M.	1	P. M.	7	A. M.	3:15 P. M
A. M.	8	P. M.	8	A. M.	4:15 P. M.
9 A. M.	4:15	P. M.	9:15	A. M.	5:15 P. M
9 A. M.	5:15	P. M.	11	A. M.	6:15 P. M
10:45 A. M.	5:15	P. M.	1:30	P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 104th-st. and 130th-st. each way; connecting each trip with

BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 8 cents.

J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—SEPTEMBER, 1859.
SHREWSBURY HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH, (DIRECT,) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH Capt. Gen. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK			LEAVE BRANCH PORT.		
Wednes. Sept.	7,	3:30 P.M.	Wednes. Sept.	7, 10	A.M.
Thursd.	Sept. 8,	3:30 P.M.	Thursd.	Sept. 8, 10:30	A.M.
Friday.	Sept. 9,	3:30 P.M.	Friday.	Sept. 9, 6	A.M.
Saturd.	Sept. 10	3:30 P.M.	Saturd.	Sept. 10, 6:30	A.M.
Monday.	Sept. 12,	3 P.M.	Monday.	Sept. 12, 7	A.M.
Tuesday.	Sept. 13,	3 P.M.	Tuesday.	Sept. 13, 7	A.M.
Wednes.	Sept. 14,	3 P.M.	Wednes.	Sept. 14, 7	A.M.
Thursd.	Sept. 15,	3:30 P.M.	Thursd.	Sept. 15, 7	A.M.
Friday.	Sept. 16,	4 P.M.	Friday.	Sept. 16, 7	A.M.
Sunday.	Sept. 18,	7 A.M.	Saturd.	Sept. 17, 7	A.M.
Monday.	Sept. 18,	19:30 P.M	Sunday.	Sept. 18, 12	M.
Tuesday.	Sept. 20,	1:30 P.M.	Tuesday.	Sept. 20, 8	A.M.
Wednes.	Sept. 21,	2:30 P.M.	Wednes.	Sept. 21, 9	A.M.
Thursd.	Sept. 22,	3:30 P.M.	Thursd.	Sept. 22, 10	A.M.
Friday.	Sept. 23,	4 P.M.	Friday.	Sept. 23, 11	A.M.
Sunday.	Sept. 25,	7 A.M.	Saturd.	Sept. 24, 6	A.M.
Monday.	Sept. 26,	3 P.M.	Sunday.	Sept. 25, 3	P.M.
Tuesday.	Sept. 27,	3 P.M.	Tuesday.	Sept. 27, 7	A.M.
Wednes.	Sept. 28,	3 P.M.	Wednes.	Sept. 28, 7	A.M.
Thursd.	Sept. 29,	3:30 P.M.	Thursd.	Sept. 29, 7	A.M.

TIME TABLE—SEPTEMBER, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH; HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARSONS, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
We'day.	Sept. 7,	11 A. M.	Wed'day.	Sept. 7, 5	P. M.
Thurs.	Sept. 8,	12 M	Thu'day.	Sept. 8, 4	P. M.
Friday.	Sept. 9,	12:30 P. M	Friday.	Sept. 9, 5:20	P. M.
Saturd.	Sept. 10,	1:30 P. M	Satur'ay	Sept. 10, 5	P. M.
Sunday	Sept 11,	7 A. M.	Sunday.	Sept 11, 2	P. M.
Mond'y.	Sept. 12,	7:30 A. M.	Monday.	Sept 12, 2:30	P. M.
Tuesday.	Sept. 13,	8 A. M.	Tuesday.	Sept. 13, 3:30	P. M.
Wed'sy.	Sept. 14,	8 A. M	Wed'day	Sept. 14, 8:30	P. M.
Th'day.	Sept. 15,	8 A. M	Thu'day.	Sept. 15, 4	P. M.
Friday.	Sept. 16,	8 A. M	Friday.	Sept. 16, 4:30	P. M.
Sat'day.	Sept. 17,	10:30 A. M	Monday.	Sept. 19, 7	A. M.
Tuesday.	Sept. 20,	9 A. M	Tuesday.	Sept 20, 1	P. M.
Wed'sy.	Sept 21,	10:30 A. M	Wed'day.	Sept. 21, 2:30	P. M.
Th'day.	Sept. 22,	11 A. M.	Thu'day.	Sept 21, 3	P. M.
Friday.	Sept. 23	12 M.	Friday.	Sept 23, 4	P. M.
Sat'day.	Sept. 24,	3 P. M	Monday.	Sept 26, 7	P. M.
Tuesday.	Sept. 27,	8 A. M	Tuesday.	Sept 27, 2:30	P. M.
Wed'sy.	Sept. 28	8:30 A. M	Wed'day	Sept 28, 3:30	P. M.
Thu'day	Sept 29,	8:30 A. M	Thu'day.	Sept. 29, 4	P. M.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 8 o'clock, to Troy, thence via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES, &c., for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland, $2 50; Burlington, $2 75; Plattsburgh, $3 50; Rouse's Point, $3 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $3 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.

DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—Reduced rates of passage; Cabin, $3; Deck, $1; no charge for Berths. The steamer GOVERNOR, F. B. FRENCH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply at No. 28 Coenties-slip, or on board.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT AND NEWARK, EXCURSIONS DAILY, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)—Fare 13 cents. Steamer TAMINEND leaves Newark at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M., and foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., also, with parties, at Newark. Connects with Bellville boat.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN leaves Fulton Market Slip, 6¾ A. M., 1¾, 6 P. M. Leaves Flushing at 7½, 11¾ A. M.; 3 P. M. Low fare, 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New Haven Railroads.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR KEYPORT—FROM THE FOOT OF MURRAY-ST.—KEYPORT leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 7 A. M. ALICE PRICE leaves at 9 o'clock A. M. and Keyport at 3 P. M. ALICE PRICE leaves Sundays at 8½ A. M.

CHANGE OF HOUR TO SAG HARBOR—From 6 to 5 o'clock. The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock. Freight taken.

CHANGE OF HOUR—FOR KEYPORT FROM the foot of Murray-st., KEYPORT leave daily Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M. and Keyport at 8 A. M. ALICE PRICE leaves 9 A. M. and KEYPORT 3 P. M.

WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, &c.—Steamboat THOMAS POWELL, foot of Jay-st., at 3½ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARENA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from foot of Barrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 and 10:30 A. M.; 2:15 and 5:30 P. M.; Williams' Bridge 11:30 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.—White Plains
8:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
8:30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

Dover Plains—6:30 A. M.
White Plains—8 and 11 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—8:40 and 9:40 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.

W. J CAMPBELL, Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 10 A., and 4 and 6 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11.45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton-market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6 30 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New Town, and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9, 11, 1, 3, 5, 6:30 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 10, 12, 2, 4, 6 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip 20 cents.

O. CHARWICK, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM SEPT. 15, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 9:45 and 5:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4.45, 8:30 and 10:35 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 10 minutes later. On Sunday at 8 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 11 M.; fare $1 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

OFFICE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD CO.—No. 193 Broadway, New-York, Sept. 5, 1859.—Official intelligence has been received that all trains are running regularly on Michigan Southern Railroad. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c., leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. (Sunday excepted) at 8½ A. M. and 3½ and 5½ P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6 and 7½ A. M. and 3¼ P. M.

FOR GREENPORT.—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M

NEW-YORK POLITICS.

The Republican State Convention at Syracuse.

ASSEMBLING OF THE DELEGATES.

The Prominent Men Talked of as Candidates.

THE CANAL QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 6—10 P. M.

Syracuse is full. An unusually large number of Delegates are already here. The Globe is the head-quarters of the Albany people; the Syracuse House of the New-Yorkers, and the Voorhees of the Canal men.

All agree that no ticket is decided upon. Some think it will be left to the Convention. The General Committee is now in session discussing whether in such event the Convention should not meet at 9 o'clock instead of 12.

The New-York Delegation has agreed to press no names yet—not even CHAS. S. SPENCER'S for Attorney-General, though he is willing. They will probably ask GOV. MORGAN to be President in compliment to Gov. MORGAN.

WM. CURTIS NOYES would be nominated by acclamation for Judge of Appeals, but he and DAVID DUDLEY FIELD both refuse to be candidates. New-Yorkers talk most of DENIO or WOODRUFF.

The surest man to be nominated is DORSCHEIMER, of Erie, Postmaster under POLK, for Treasurer.

For Comptroller, the prominent candidates stand in this order: JAS. M. COOK, CHARLES COOK, SELDEN and LEAVENWORTH. Neither CHARLES COOK nor LORENZO BURROWS would accept, their friends say. WM. A. WHEELER is surprised by an unexpected number of friends.

For Canal Commissioner, HUMPHREY G. ROOT, of Herkimer, and SAMUEL B. RUGGLES are prominent men. The North-East urges ISAAC V. BAKER, of Washington. Fulton urges WAIT.

For Secretary of State, CARROLL, of Troy, GEO. W. PATTERSON, and JAMES O. PUTNAM, American.

For Engineer, GEDDES, of Onondaga; WENTZ, of Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, and GOODSELL.

For Attorney-General, RICE, of Cattaraugus; MYERS, of Ogdensburgh, and POMEROY, of Auburn.

For State Prison Inspector, Dr. BATES, of Jefferson; MASTEN, of Ulster; CLEVELAND, of Yates, etc.

For Clerk of Appeals, SETH H. COLE, of Kings; SAM'L LAW, American, of Delaware; WOODS, the present Deputy Clerk, and CHAS. HUGHES, of Washington.

There is a disposition to make the strongest possible ticket, though everybody's friends be slaughtered, and they think two or three Americans would help it.

The friends of the Canals will have their own way on the ticket, and the sale of the Canals is counted as the height of folly.

All hope to get through by Wednesday night.

GLAUCUS.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 6—Evening.

There is an unusually large number of persons here, both as delegates and outsiders, for the night prior to a Convention, including a large majority of the prominent men in the Republican Party, and the interest manifested in the proceedings proves the importance attached to the Fall election.

A large majority of the delegates, particularly those from the country districts, appear to be entirely unfettered by pledges to candidates, and have evidently come to Syracuse without having decided to act on any particular line of policy, and to be free to adopt the course deemed, after consultation, best calculated to promote the success of the party.

There is quite a liberal representation of Americans here as outsiders, with the object of suggesting names acceptable to that organization, if the policy of nominating former Americans on the ticket should be determined on. The main consultation this evening appears to turn on this point. Willingness is generally expressed by all the leading Republicans to place two candidates with American antecedents on the ticket, but with the distinct understanding that they come into the Republican party as Republicans, and act hereafter with that organization. No Republican is found to advocate the nomination of any American under any other circumstances.

It is urged, however, that prominent Americans have declared in favor of nominating a ticket composed half of Democrats and half of Republicans; and that there is, therefore, no certainty that the Convention on the 21st will not divide the Republican ticket by adopting that portion taken from the American ranks, and rejecting the other nominees. The advocates of a union policy would be more likely to prevail if LORENZO BURROWS would accept the nomination for Comptroller, or JAMES O. PUTNAM for Secretary of State—but both, it is understood, decline decisively.

TRURLOW WEED is at the Globe Hotel, which is quite crowded.

The Syracuse House is filled up to overflowing already. The New-York delegation is at this house, and a large number of outsiders from that City are also in attendance.

A caucus was held to-night, at which the principal men of the party were present, to consult on the most advisable policy to pursue. The New-York delegates also met in caucus, but adjourned without doing anything until to-morrow morning.

The candidates are freely spoken of.

But very few applicants for position on the ticket are found.

To-night it appears as if JAMES M. COOK, the present Bank Superintendent, will be the nominee for Comptroller. Mr. COOK can probably receive the nomination almost unanimously. It is rumored that he will not accept, but there is good authority for supposing he will. His present office gives him double the salary of the Comptroller; but that very fact makes him unwilling to decline. It is said Mr. COOK'S nomination is urged by some for the purpose of rendering more certain the defeat of CHARLES H. SHERRILL for Canal Commissioner, as the two offices would not be located in the same portion of the State.

For Comptroller, E. W. LEAVENWORTH is also spoken of, and should a union policy prevail, the names of LORENZO BURROWS, LYMAN ODELL, and N. S. BENTON are mentioned in connection with the same office.

For Secretary of State the prominent candidates are J. STANTON GOULD of Hudson, formerly a Whig; GEO. W. PATTERSON of Chautauque, THOMAS B. CARROLL of Troy, formerly a Democrat, and B. BROCKWAY, member of the Assembly from Oswego. The latter is, however, thought to be out of the field, and probably his name will be withdrawn. On the American Union side SAMUEL A. LAW of Delaware, JAMES O. PUTNAM of Erie, and LYMAN ODELL of New-York are named in connection with the office.

For Treasurer, PHILIP DORSCHEIMER, of Democratic antecedents, is the prominent candidate.

For State Engineer, Ensign BENNETT, of Wayne; C. W. WENTZ, of Albany; and —— GOODSELL, of Oneida, are talked of. Mr. WENTZ is the engineer of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, and Mr. BENNETT is the division engineer at Lyons, who has been kept in office under two or three administrations on account of his fidelity and competency.

Messrs. HUNT, of Oneida, and CHAS. S. SPENCER, of New-York, are spoken of for Attorney-General. The latter is here and warmly pressed by his friends. He was the author of the Personal Liberty bill in the Assembly.

Among the candates for State Prison Inspector are WESLEY BAILEY, of Oneida, and —— FOSTER, of Schenectady. The former has declined, but his renomination is not unlikely. There are also applicants for this office from New-York.

On Canal Commissioner the most excitement prevails. The friends of CHARLES H. SHERRILL press him for renomination, but a strong opposition to him from influential leaders renders his defeat probable. W. B. WAIT, of Fulton, and J. V. BAKER, of Washington, are also candidates.

Judges WOONSURF and DAVIES, from New-York, are spoken of for Judges of the Court of Appeals. The latter is mostly urged by the Americans.

For Clerk of the Court of Appeals there are a number of candidates. Among them are: A. T. WOOD, of Allegany, EX-Member of Assembly; G. E. BARNARD of Brooklyn; CHARLES HUGHES, of Washington; S. S. COLE, of Queens; Mr. MCCARTHY, EX-Member of Congress from Oswego, and Mr. WOOD, of Livingston, the present Deputy Clerk. Mr. HICKS, the present clerk, declines a renomination.

Senator DIVEN is also spoken of for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

The following ticket has been spoken of, in case no Americans are put on:

For Comptroller—JAS. M. COOK, of Saratoga, (Whig.)

For Secretary of State—GEORGE W. PATTERSON, of Chautauque, (Whig.)

For Attorney-General—HENRY R. SELDEN, of Monroe, (Democrat.)

For Treasurer—PHILIP DORSCHEIMER, of Erie, (Democrat and German.)

For Canal Commissioner—W. B. WAIT, of Fulton, (Whig.)

For Engineer—Ensign BENNETT, of Wayne, (Democrat.)

For State Prison Inspector—Mr. FOSTER, of Schenectady, (Democrat.)

For Judge of the Court of Appeals—Judge WOODRUFF, of New-York.

For Clerk of the Court of Appeals—A. T. WOOD, of Allegany, (Whig.)

Of course these are all surmises.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE SUPPOSED MURDER IN THE NINTH WARD.—An investigation was entered into yesterday by Coroner HORTON, to ascertain by what means JOHN REANY came to his death. At an early hour last Sunday morning, the deceased was found fatally injured on Pacific-street. He was taken home by the Police, where he died during the day. The evidence went to show that the deceased was intoxicated the night previous, and the probabilities were that the injuries of which he died were caused by falling down a steep embankment, near the bottom of which he was found. The JURY rendered a verdict that death was the result of injuries received by falling, which caused congestion of the brain.

THE AFFRAY ON BOARD THE SHIP MAY FLOWER. CHARLES NAYBALD, the sailor who was stabbed with a marline-spike, by JAMES KERWIN, third mate of the ship *May Flower*, at DE FOREST'S dock, Monday, was alive last evening, but was apparently sinking rapidly. The complaint made by the captain against the sailors will be examined into to-day, before Justice CORNWELL.

[Advertisement]

THE SEASON.

We beg especial attention to our elegant stock of Clothing for the Fall season now READY, manufactured from the latest and choicest fabrics.

Our stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings (merchant tailoring dépôt) will be found the largest and most superior in style, variety and selection we have ever displayed.

We pledge ourselves that whilst our manufacture will maintain its superiority of real taste and finish over any other, our prices shall be as low as any house in the trade. D. DEVLIN & Co.,

Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

Our stocks of Boys' Clothing and Furnishing Goods are very large.

[Advertisement.]

TO PHYSICIANS AND PRIVATE FAMILIES.—Having received letters from the medical faculty in various sections of the country, requesting me to furnish the druggists and apothecaries of the Union with a pure imported article of French cognac brandy that they can prescribe to their patients with confidence, I have concluded now to comply with their request.

Until now, I have been unable to do so, for reasons that I will state. Owing to the shortness of the grape crop in France, the prices of brandy have ruled so high that I was unable to import and sell it at reasonable prices. But, happily, things are changed; the wine vineyards of France for the past and present years have been uncommonly fruitful, and prices of brandy have come down in France to a reasonable figure. The duty on French brandy has also been lowered nearly seventy per cent. I hope these favoring causes, and especially low prices for brandy in France, will continue.

I am now enabled to comply with the wishes of my medical friends, and to supply them with pure imported French cognac brandy in bottles, at reasonable prices.

Every bottle is labelled, "WOLFE'S GENUINE COGNAC BRANDY." I import the brandy from France myself. It is manufactured by the best distillers in France. I bottle it from the pipe in my own warehouse, seal it with my own seal, and guarantee it under my own hand, by certificate, its purity and unadulterated genuineness.

For sale by all druggists and apothecaries,

UDOLPHO WOLFE,

Sole Importer of the Schiedam Schnapps,

No. 22 Beaver-st.

[Advertisement]

CHILTON

ON

THE CROTON.

The "Diaphragm Filter," manufactured by Messrs. MCKENZIE & O'HARA, No. 326 Fourth-street, corner of Mercer, is the kind of porous filter to which I alluded in my recent report to the Croton Board. I consider the artificial sandstone which constitutes the filtering medium to be an excellent article for the purpose. The instrument is quite durable, and only requires to be reversed occasionally to insure its action.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D., Chemist.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S FALL FASHIONS NOW READY.—It is easy to make a covering for the human caput, but the ultima thule of hat-dom is the style, the taste, the jauntiness displayed by KNOX in his productions of the genus hat, outrivalling the host of hatters whose specimens of hats appear heavy in comparison. The hat for the Fall season is now ready at KNOX'S Emporium, No. 212 Broadway, northeast corner of Fulton-street, and every one will crowd there to secure one of them forthwith.

[Advertisement.]

FALL CLOTHING.

Good black frock coats	$5 to $8
Fine black frock coats	10 to 14
The finest French cloth frock coats	18 to 20
Cassimere business coats	3 50 to 12
Complete cassimere business suits to match	6 to 20

At EVANS', NOS. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

THE MORAL DRAMA AT BARNUM'S?—"Rosina Meadows" has already made its mark at Barnum's Museum, and is to be repeated there this afternoon and evening to gratify the popular anxiety to witness it. The company at Barnum's perform it with delightful freshness and force.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—CONSTIPATION.—This germ of innumerable evils, by its slow but insidious effects, has brought many to a premature grave. The afflicted will find an effective remedy in the above medicine. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.—The only reliable Fire-proof Safe in the world, having *again* sustained its celebrated reputation at the late fires in Oshkosh and Key West. QUIRK BROTHERS, No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes. No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 6.

$2,000 U. S. 5s, '74	103¼	76 Hudson River R.	33⅝
500 N. Y. 5s, '60	100	do	33⅝
105 000 Missouri St. 6s	85	do	s60 36⅛
5,000 do	s7 85	do	s10 36⅜
15,000 do	s60 85	60 Harlem Railroad	10¾
5,000 do	85¼	150 Harlem R. Pref	57½
5,000 do	b30 85¾	do	57¾
5,000 Virginia 6s	96	100 Mich. Central R	47¼
1,000 H. R. R. 2d M	93¼	500 do	47¼
2,000 Hud. R. R. 3d M.	76	10 New-Jersey R	129
1,000 do	76¾	100 Clev. & Pitts. R	7
2,000 Mich. C. R. 8 p c. 1st M. S. F. Con. B.	89¾	200 M. S. & N. In. G. S c	26
3 000 do	89¾	do	c10 21
5,000 do	89¾	do	s15 23
22,000 Mich. S. 2d M. B.	85	do	s30 24⅛
5,000 do	b30 85	do	c 24⅜
10.000 do	s30 85	do	c 24⅜
1,000 Ill. C. R. Bonds	88	do	c 24
5 000 do	s60 87¾	do	c 24⅜
5,000 Pac. R. 7s Guar by State of Missouri	85	do	24¾
3,000 Gal. & Chi. Intm.	91	do	c 24⅜
1,500 Han. & St. J. R. b	84¾	do	24⅜
2,000 do	85	2 6 Panama Railroad	112½
30 Merchants' Bank	116	29 Ill. Cen. Railroad	67
30 Bk. of Commerce	88	do	67¼
20 Corn Ex. Bank	100	do	s60 67
10 Park Bank	104¾	250 do	s10 67¾
5 Am. Ex. Bank	101¾	50 do	b60 68
50 do	101¾	50 do	b30 68¼
10 Del. & Hud. Canal	94	10 Cle., Co. & Cin. R.	93¼
80 Penn. Coal Co	84	100 Ga. & Chi. R	s60 73
200 Pacific M. S. Co	85¾	50 do	s30 73¾
100 do	b60 86	200 do	74
68 N. Y. Cen. R.	77½	50 do	s15 74
250 do	77¾	150 do	74¾
250 do	s90 77¾	100 do	s15 73¾
100 do	b60 77¾	50 do	s10 73¾
100 do	b30 77¾	300 Clev. & Toledo R.	26
288 do	77¾	200 do	26¾
100 do	b60 78	500 do	73¾
100 do	b30 78	225 Chicago & R. Is. R.	69⅝
950 do	78	725 do	69⅝
250 do	78¼	150 do	b5K 69¾
250 do	78¾	250 do	b60 70
50 do	s10 78	140 do	69⅞
100 Erie Railroad	4	150 do	b5W 70
16 Chi., Bur. & Quin. R	89¾	100 do	b3 70
100 do	90		

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 5s, '74	103¾	100 Mich. Cen. R.	stwk 47⅛
10,000 Missouri St. 6s	85½	50 do	47⅜
6,000 do	85	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	b3 23
5 000 do	85	145 Panama Railroad	112½
35 Commonwealth B'k	97	50 Gal. & Chi. R.	b60 74
100 Pacific M. S. Co	s30 85¾	300 do	b3 73¾
50 do	85¾	200 do	b30 73¾
50 do	s10 85¾	50 do	73¾
50 do	s40 85¾	50 do	s10 73¾
5 Second-avenue R.	109¾	50 Clev. & Tol. R	26¾
400 N. Y. Cen. R.	78¾	100 do	b60 26¾
100 do	b10 78¾	150 Chi. & R. I. R.	69⅝
100 do	btwk 78¾	100 do	69⅝
50 do	s10 78¾	200 do	69⅝
50 do	b60 78¾	100 do	69¾
510 do	78		

TUESDAY, Sept. 6—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange the dealings to-day reflect altogether the firmest market that we have reported since the present rise set in three weeks ago. There was less resisting power from the *Bear* account, while some heavy realizations on the *Bull* side seemed to impose little or no check upon the continued advance in the leading speculative Shares, with the single exception of Michigan Guaranteed, in which the heavy public and private settlements of yesterday relaxed the deliveries of the day and induced a number of fresh contracts at lower prices. On the favorite Railways, such as New-York Central, Galena and Rock Island, it was quite evident yesterday afternoon that the market was out of the control of the Brokers and Jobbers at the Board, and the fresh orders to buy this morning further advanced the price of Central to 78@78¼, (with subsequent sales on the Street as high as 78¼@⅜) Galena to 73¾, and Rock Island to 69¾ ℔ cent., being ¼@½ ℔ cent. above the top rates of Monday afternoon, and this against a fair supply of cash stock upon which a good profit was realized. The shares of the Cleveland and Toledo, Illinois Central, Burlington and Quincy, Michigan Central, Harlem and Hudson River, sympathized to the extent of ¼@1 ℔ cent., without inducing any considerable offers to sell. At the afternoon Board there was a pause in the demand at the extreme prices, but on a partial decline of ¼@½ ℔ cent., the market again stiffened up, and closed steady on nearly all descriptions. The movement in Michigan Guaranteed was an exception again to the general market, and from the maximum of 28 yesterday, fell to 24¼, and then went up to 25@25¼ ℔ cent. The personal animosities so unpleasantly indulged during the deliveries of the stock on Monday were very considerably calmed down. It transpires that the private settlements at the extreme advance on the sales of Friday which matured yesterday, and upon previous contracts which fell due at the same time, were unusually heavy, and the buyers having thus successfully turned their profit, were quite willing to leave the market to-day to the tender mercies of the sellers. In State Stocks there was a further heavy demand for Missouris. Sales $150,000 at 85@85¼ ℔ cent.; making the advance within a few days 2@2½ ℔ cent. Some Virginias were taken at 95 ℔ cent. In Railway Bonds, sales of Michigan Central 8 ℔ cents. at 89¼@89¼, and Michigan Southern Seconds at 45 ℔ cent. Illinois Central Construction Bonds fell back to 88 ℔ cent. cash, and 87½ seller 60 days. There was nothing done in the Erie Mortgages. We understand the legal steps in foreclosure have been stayed until 15th of October, until after the annual meeting of the Shareholders, and a further reasonable postponement will no doubt be granted by the Courts on application of the counsel of the new Board of Directors then to be elected. We have been requested by a correspondent interested in the Bonds of the Company, to state our own impression of the various (some of them very complicated) plans presented for reorganizing and consolidating the affairs of this property. We do not see that good would result at present from any mere opinion on the subject, as the annual meeting of the Company is so near at hand. Leaving out all intermediate suggestions which have appeared through the Press since the Road passed into the Receivership, we have only to remark that the original basis in Shares and Bonds, that is the sums respectively, with the past due Coupons upon the Bonds, for which they were issued, representing in all $36,883,650, is likely to remain, leaving the mortgage coupons due and to become due this Fall to be paid or funded, and $320,000 Bills Payable arranged for—exclusive of the floating debt provided from the Receivership—by the new administration of the Company: Or, a consolidation of *all* the interests behind the original and undisputed mortgages of $13,000,000, to represent not much, if anything, over $25,000,000, must be mutually agreed upon and a friendly foreclosure consummated upon this sure and productive basis. We have not been a believer in any *scaling* process of the so-called Common Bonds and of the original Shares of the Company, which contemplates the continuance of so large a mortgage lien as $18,000,000; nor have we favored the alternative of *forcing* the junior mortgagees to surrender their claims, in their present form, if they believe they will be better off by fighting their mortgages through the Courts against the opposition of the Sinking Fund Bondholders, whose debt is made part due by default in the Sinking Fund, and of the Convertible Bondholders, who have equities of no mean consideration to be cared for, rather than accept a consolidated Stock, on fair terms. And in the third place, we have yet to see the absolute necessity of surrendering this great property to hopeless litigation, while seventeen practical business men may be found in the City and Southern Counties of New-York to successfully engineer the concern through an embarassment of over $320,000 bills payable, and about $800,000 mortgage coupons, of which one half is scarcely yet due. If such a Board, including the really working men of the late administration, with the Receiver at the head, cannot be constituted in all the financial ability of this commercial metropolis, it will then be time to consider the task of reclamation a hopeless one. Meanwhile the following item from an afternoon paper will enable the Board and Stockholders to judge somewhat of the continued vitality of their property in a business point of view, from its first month's working under the General Receiver:

"The gross receipts of the Erie road in August were $35,000 to $40,000 less than in 1858, but the net earnings will be little short of last season. Business upon the road is now active and improving, and, with old rates of freight, the concern could soon work its way out."

In the market for Money to-day we hear of Discounts outside of Bank at 7 ℔ cent. on indorsed mercantile bills due in January and February next, and 8@9 ℔ cent. for fair paper. Prime short acceptances are occasionally done ¼@1 ℔ cent. below the usual Bank rate of 7 ℔ cent. In demand loans there is a moderate business doing since the improvement on the Stock Exchange, at 6 ℔ cent., the rate which time contracts carry at the Board of Brokers. Loans on Federal and State securities are made at 6½ ℔ cent. There has been a fair demand for Bullion for the screw-steamer *Etna*, sailing to-morrow for Liverpool. The engagements this afternoon are $662,000, to which, it is probable, $300,000@$160,000 may be added in the morning—the latter to cover sales of French Exchange, which is in good demand this week at f.5.15@f.5.12½. English Bills close 110@110⅛ for standard Bankers, and 109¾@110 for transient Bank signatures. The sales of Merchant bills, of which a fair supply is made this week by the export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods to the amount of $1,562,159, ranged 109¼@109¾. The Customs to-day are light, $59,000. Other receipts into the Sub-Treasury, $142,000; payments out, $230,000; balance this afternoon, $4,819,305.

The announcement is made, this afternoon, of the death of the venerable GEORGE GRISWOLD, a shipping merchant of half-a-century's standing, in his 83d year. The Chamber of Commerce, of which he had been a member since 1817, will appropriately notice the event at a special meeting called for 1 o'clock to-morrow.

The market for Land Warrants is unsettled by the action of the Department of the Interior, in suspending part of the Minnesota Land-sales advertised for October. Messrs. GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-street, quote out-of-town Bank-Note Currency as follows:

Banks.	Dis.	Banks.	Dis.
N. Y. State	⅛@ —	Virginia	½@ ⅞
New-England	⅛@ —	Canada	½@ ¾
New-Jersey	⅛@ ¼	Michigan	¾@1
Illinois	1½@1¾	Ohio, Ky. and Ind.	⅞@1
Philadelphia	¼@ ¼	Louisiana	1 @1¼
Baltimore	¼@ —	Missouri	1½@ —
Int. Pennsylvania	½@ ¾	Tennessee	1¼@1½
Int. Maryland	½@ ⅝	Wisconsin	1½@1¾
Delaware	½@ ¼	Mobile	1¾ @ —
North Carolina	1 @ —	Alabama, (free)	2 @ —
S. Carolina & Ga.	@1¼		

Statement of Coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal for the week ending 3d inst., and for the season to same date:

	Week. 1859.	Week. 1858.	Increase.
Del. and Hud. Canal Co	21,052	14,397	6,715
Pennsylvania Coal Co	20,009	19,473	536
Total	41,061	33,810	7,251
	Total, 1859.	Total, 1858.	Increase.
Del. and Hud. Canal Co	343,022	289 046	153,965
Pennsylvania Coal Co	488 453	396,554	71,899
Aggregate	831,475	685,590	225,885

The steamship *Arago*, from Havre and Southampton, arrived here this afternoon. Her general news has been anticipated by telegraph. We notice that the proceedings for Receivership for the Erie Company were known in London, and the name of the Receiver also, before the steamer sailed. The following is the latest quotation of American Railway Stocks:

American Railways.	Closing Prices.
Illinois Central 6 ℔ ct., red. 1875	77 to 79
Do., 7 ℔ cent., red. 1875	76 to 80
Do. 7 ℔ cent., Freeland, red. 1860	34 to 8½ x. c.
Do., $100 shares, $40 paid	33 to 34 dis.
Mich. Cen. 1st mgt. con. 6 ℔ ct., '80	88 to 85
Do., do. do., 1869	78 to 81 x. c.
Do., (sinking fund) 1883	80 to 86
Do., $100 shares	40 to 45
M. S. & N. I. 7 ℔ ct., sk. fund '85	55 to 60
Do., $100 shares	8 to 10
N. Y. Cen. 5 ℔ ct, sk. fund, '83	84 to 86
Do., do., 7 ℔ ct. con. '64	92 to 96
Do., do., 7 ℔ ct. sk. fund, '76	82 to 94
Do., do., $100 shares	87 to 89
N. Y. & E. 3d mtg. 7 ℔ cent., '83	83 to 88
Do., (sinking fund) In'76	10 to 20
Do., bonds, con. 1862	10 to 20
Do., do. 1871	10 to 20
Do., do., $100 shares	4 to 7
Penn. Cen. Bs. 1st mtge. con. 6 ℔ cent.	89 to 91
Do., do., 2d mtge. 6 ℔ cent., ster	93 to 95
Do., do., $50 shares	95 to 99
Phil. & Read. Bonds, 6 ℔ cent., 1880	83 to 93
Do., 6 ℔ cent. 1870	73 to 75
Do., $50 shares	20 to 24

The London *Times* says of the Silver market:

"The bar silver brought by the last West India steamer has been disposed of at 61⅞d., showing an advance of ¼d. per oz. The Mexican dollars have also been sold at 60¾d., or ½d. above the rate realized after the last packet, although ½d. lower than that obtained for the quantity from the United States early last week.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Aug. 29.	LOANS. Sept. 5.	SPECIE. Aug. 29	SPECIE. Sept. 5.
Philadelphia	3 092.000	3,249,000	840,000	836 000
North America	2,750 306	2,786,027	674,181	686.079
Farm. & Mech	3,148 653	3,125,383	931 098	901,598
Commercial	1,428,000	1,438 000	363,000	392 000
Mechanics'	1,598 667	1,632,268	332 578	326,975
N. Liberties	1,197 000	1,211,000	338 000	358,000
Southwark	902,794	945,330	230.731	228,368
Kensington	196,637	794 780	136,464	133,664
P. Township	801,781	810,486	148,302	174,881
Western	1,343,158	1,317,749	324 548	298 301
Man. & Mech	1,116,860	1,130 410	102 610	171 202
Commerce	607,063	603,430	160,203	193,676
Girard	1,968,364	1,974,895	271,431	326,761
Tradesmen's	617,616	580,872	128 108	135,173
Consolidation	489.019	483,812	59,455	74,991
City	837.711	800 819	115,211	107,526
Commonwealth	311,720	316,512	66,852	99,906
Corn Exchange	377,494	384,834	60,160	62 496
Union	391 670	413,592	65,364	57,764
Total	24,363.913	24,640,746	5,236,976	5,436,090

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. Aug. 29.	DEPOSITS. Sept. 5.	CIRCULATION. Aug. 29.	CIRCULATION. Sept. 5.
Philadelphia	1 472.006	1,847,000	258,000	266,000
N. America	1 635,179	1,759,465	255,355	262,298
Farm. & Mech's	2,778,472	2,745,310	368,196	367,878
Commercial	681.000	686,000	116,000	149 000
Mechanics'	855,643	877,005	145,760	154,420
North. Liberties	846,000	849,000	106,000	107,000
Southwark	840,642	865,698	97,740	96,705
Kensington	541,756	532.697	126 606	127,420
Penn Township	554,142	584,782	92 356	88 063
Western	909,169	962,649	136 488	116,880
Manuf. & Mech's	830,170	878 226	128,792	137,361
Commerce	1,174,211	417,025	77,325	76 115
Girard	776,080	876.189	199,245	190,860
Tradesmen's	419,660	446,418	91,636	91,330
Consolidation	261 784	282 818	90 405	92,960
City	418 690	407 064	106,070	106,667
Commonwealth	177,638	200 671	77,205	84,910
Corn Exchange	211,406	218,991	86,965	86 135
Union	195,424	289,000	100,680	99 896
Total	14,292,308	14901,672	2 655,866	2,702,837

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

The following are the footings of our weekly Bank statement:

Capital Stock	$35,125,400
Loans and Discounts	38 568 000
Specie	153,506
Due from other Banks	6 153,600
Due to other Banks	6,921,700
Deposits	18 59 600
Circulation	6,496,000

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 6—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Light sales at unchanged prices. WHEAT—Sales 100 bushels choice white Michigan at $1 40; 2,000 bushels Ohio at $1 12; 230 bushels choice white Michigan in bbls. at $1 40; 1,400 good do. at $1 30, and 1,000 bushels nice Mediterranean at $1 12½. Nothing doing in BARLEY and MALT. OATS—Sales 2,500 bushels inferior Canada East at 37c., weight, and a small lot new State at 40c., weight. CORN in fair inquiry; sales 1 200 bushels Western mixed in car lots at 79c., and 6,000 bushels do., afloat, at 78c; during A. M. some cargoes were held at 80c. WHISKY—Sales last evening 2,500 bbls. at 26c., and to-day 150 bbls. at 26c.@26¼c., and some at 26½c.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

FLOUR active at unchanged rates. WHEAT active, and Spring advanced 1c.; sales of 12,500 bushels, at 74c. from store. CORN dull and 1c. lower; sales of 8,500 bushels at 53½c. OATS qu at. *Receipts*—2 400 bbls. Flour; 60,000 bushels Wheat; 42,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—3,000 bbls. Flour; 19,000 bushels Wheat.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Sept. 6—6 P. M.

FLOUR in fair demand and steady; sales 1,000 bbls., at $3 80@$4 for extra Spring, Illinois and Iowa; $4 50@$4 62 for Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; $5@$5 25 for double extras. WHEAT—New Spring advanced 1c.; red and white winter steady; sales 18 000 bushels new Chicago Spring, afloat, at 81c.; 14,000 bushels do., also afloat, 82c.; 5,000 bushels white Indiana at $1 07. CORN dull and no sales. OATS, BARLEY and RYE quiet. WHISKY nominal at 24½c. *Lake Imports*—4,300 bbls. Flour, 42 000 bush. Wheat, 2,000 bush. Oats. *Exports*—3,600 bush. Wheat.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Sept. 6—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull; sales small. CORN quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged; 26c. on Flour, 7c. on Wheat, and 6½c. on Corn, to New-York. *Imports*—13,200 bush. Wheat, 4,000 bush. Barley, 400 bush. Rye. *Exports*—300 bbls. Flour, 4,400 bush. Wheat, 4,600 bush. Barley, 600 bush. Peas. The amount of Grain afloat from the Upper Lakes for this port, up to the latest dates—251 000 bush. Wheat, 21,500 bush. Corn, 21,000 bush. Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

COTTON declined ¼c.; sales to-day 3,600 bales Middling at 11c.@11¼c. Exchange on London 9¾@9⅝ ℔ cent. Freights of Cotton to Liverpool ¾d., and to Havre 1¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

FLOUR receding. WHEAT steady; White, $1 20; Red, $1 17@$1 19½. CORN firm. OATS 34c. WHISKY unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

Stocks firm. Philadelphia State Fives, 92¾; Reading Railroad, 22¼; Morris Canal, 51½; Long Island Railroad, 10¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39¾.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been 68 bbls. Ashes; 10,996 bbls. Flour; 25 bbls. Corn Meal; 14,400 bushels Wheat; 16,027 bushels Corn; 58 bushels Rye; 5,425 bushels Oats; 4,000 bushels Malt; 153 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 35 bbls. Pots, at $5 50@$5 56¼; and 20 bbls. Pearls, at $5 25, ℔ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Are salable and steady, as previously represented.

COFFEE—Has been in good demand to-day, and sales have been made of 100 bags Java at 15c.; some Ceylon at 13c.; 90 bags Maracaibo at 12c.@12¼c.; 50 bags Laguayra at 12c.; 316 bags Rio at 11c.@11¾c. ℔ lb.

Stock of all kinds in first hands this morning 97,305 pkgs., including 27 150 mats and 2425 bags Java, 59,074 bags Rio, 4,966 bags Ceylon, 1,941 bags Maracaibo, and 1,749 bags Costa Rica. The closing quotations are as follows: Java, 15½@16c., fair and six months; Rio, 10¾c.@12¼c.; Maracaibo, 10¾c.@13c; Laguayra, 12c.@12¾c.; Costa Rica, 12c.@14c.; Native Ceylon, 13c.@14c.; Jamaica and St. Domingo, 11¾c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. The week's business in Rio, Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON notice thus: "The public sale, referred to in our last, passed off with great spirit, at an improvement in ordinary descriptions of ¾c. ℔ lb., and in the better qualities of ½c. ℔ lb.; the entire offering, 5 680 bags, was disposed of at 10¾c.@12¾c., average 11c. ℔ lb. Privately, there has existed a good dem

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2486. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The Issues of the Next Presidential Campaign.

The Great Questions of Non-Intervention and Popular Sovereignty.

Speech of Senator Douglas at Columbus, Ohio.

Special Telegraphic Report for the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Wednesday, Sept. 7.

Senator DOUGLAS arrived in this city this morning and was received at the depot by the military and an immense crowd of citizens, with the greatest enthusiasm. He was immediately escorted to his hotel. On his arrival in Cincinnati yesterday he was met by a committee of five hundred, appointed by the Democratic Executive Committee, and a great crowd of citizens and strangers on their way to hear him speak in this city. Crowds have been flooding in here all day. Mr. DOUGLAS addressed the multitude this afternoon, and his remarks were received with enthusiastic demonstrations of applause. He spoke as follows:

MR. DOUGLAS' SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF OHIO: In compliance with the invitation of your State Central Committee, I appear before you to-day for the purpose of discussing some of those great leading topics which now agitate the public mind of this country. It is not my intention to enter into an examination of any one question pertaining to the local and domestic policy of your own State, because, in regard to the interests and concerns of your State, I hold my political action bound by that great principle of the Nebraska bill which tells every political community to regulate its own affairs and mind its own business, and not to interfere with those of its neighbors. [Cheers, and cries of "Good."] But there are certain great principles, of universal application, which it is proper to discuss in all parts of the Confederation in the same way, and to enforce by the same arguments. I maintain any political creed to be unsound which cannot be avowed in Chicago the same as in New-Orleans. If the Democratic creed cannot be avowed and practiced in Ohio the same as in Kentucky, in the North as well as in the South, there must be something radically wrong. So long as we live under a common Constitution, which is the supreme law of the entire public, our political creed should be as broad as the Republic and as universal as that Constitution. I wish to invite your attention to-day to those great principles which underlie the Democratic Creed, and draw the dividing line between the Democracy and all the other political parties in this country upon this vexed question of Slavery, which for the last few years seems to have absorbed all other questions. The Democratic Party hold that it is the right of the people of every State, of every Territory and every political community within this Confederacy to decide that question to suit themselves. We not only apply that principle to the question of Slavery, but we extend it to all the local and domestic institutions of all the States and all the Territories of the Union. On the other hand, we are told by the leaders of the Republican Party that there is an irrepressible conflict between Freedom and Slavery, free labor and slave labor, Free States and Slave States, and that it is their intention to continue to excite, agitate and divide the country until slavery shall be abolished or established throughout the country. In other words, the Republican Party hold that there must be uniformity in the local institutions of all the States and Territories of the Union. Mr. SEWARD, in his Rochester speech, says that it is an irrepressible conflict between enduring force, that must last until uniformity shall be established. Mr. LINCOLN, in the Illinois canvass of last year, compared it to a house divided against itself which could not stand, and said that this Union could not permanently endure divided into Free and Slave States, as our fathers made it. Hence you find that in the platform of the Republican Party, adopted in Philadelphia in 1856, it is declared that Congress possesses sovereign powers over all the territories of the Union, and that it is both their right and their duty to exercise that power for the abolishment and prohibition of African Slavery. Here you find at once the line of conflict between the Republicans and the Democratic Party. The Republican Party hold that the Federal Government can decide the slavery question for the people of the Territories and the new States;—we Democrats maintain that the Federal Government has no right to interfere with the question, either to establish, to protect, to abolish, or to prohibit slavery; but that the people in each State, and each Territory, shall be left entirely free to decide it for themselves. ["Hear, hear," and applause.] This question of the right of the people in their local legislatures, to decide all internal questions to suit themselves, is not a new doctrine. It is as old as the principles of free government on the American Continent. It was the first question that seriously divided the American Colonies from the British Government, and out of which the first serious cause of quarrel arose. The American Colonies claimed the right in their Colonial legislatures to regulate the slavery question, and all other matters affecting their internal policy, to suit themselves, without the interference of the British Parliament, or any other power on earth. In accordance with that right, as early as 1699, the Colonial legislature of Virginia passed a law imposing heavy penalties upon all slaves brought into that Colony subsequently to the date of that act. Virginia did not pass that law because of her hostility to African slavery, but she did it as a matter of domestic policy, effecting her own interests and her own safety. The Colony of Virginia was a feeble settlement, surrounded by formidable savage tribes of Indians, and the large number of African savages poured into her midst made her feel alarmed for the safety of her firesides, and stimulated her to the enactment of a law for her own preservation, by which a tax was imposed upon all African slaves subsequently brought into the Colony. So soon as that tax was levied, the British merchants who were engaged in the African Slave-trade petitioned the King of England to annul that law of Virginia, upon the ground that the Colonies were the common property of the Empire; that every British subject had a right to move into them, carry his slaves and other property with him, and hold it there in defiance of the local law, and that Virginia had no right to exclude them or their property by a mere legislative enactment. It strikes me that I have heard that argument substantially urged since 1859. It strikes me that I have heard a very similar argument advanced in the American Congress, and that in modern days that same proposition has found its advocates in America. The British king, after mature consideration, decided in favor of the British slave-trader, and against the right of the people of Virginia to exclude Slavery from their limits by law. Virginia immediately passed another Act, intended to keep Slavery out, and then another, and still another, until she had passed thirty-one laws, each designed to enforce the right of the Colony to decide the Slavery question for itself. In 1772, four years before the Declaration of Independence, Virginia passed another Act, imposing a 5 per cent. tax upon all slaves brought into the Territory, and, in addition, petitioned the King to remove the restrictions upon the right of the Colony to decide the question to suit themselves, and notified him in that memorial that if he did not grant that right, his dominions in America were in danger, intimating to the King that our fathers would fight for the right of each colony to decide the Slavery question for itself. Each of the Colonies claimed the same right. Read the history of the Colonies up to the time of the Revolution, and you will find upon the leading books of every one of the Colonies, enactments regulating and controlling this Slavery question, Assembled for the first time, in 1774, they for their first act adopted a Bill of Rights for the Colonies. Look into that Bill of Rights, and you will find the great foundation principles upon which all of our institutions have been based since in that Bill of Rights. The Colonies first declared that they are willing to grant to Great Britain the right to regulate commerce and decide all their questions of a general character, but they said that they claimed for themselves the free and exclusive power of legislation in their provincial Legislatures upon all subjects of internal policy. There is the principle, distinctly asserted, for which they went to war. It was the principle that every colony has a right to decide for itself, in its own Legislature, all questions of taxation and internal policy. That was a reply to the preamble to the Stamp Act, in which the Parliament of England had declared its right to bind the Colonies in all cases whatsoever. It will be seen, therefore, that the Tories of the Revolution held at that day that the Imperial Parliament had a right to govern the Territories as it pleased, not only in genera matters, but in matters affecting their local interests, Slavery included. The Colonies, on the other hand, denied that pretension of the Tories, and said that they as Colonies had the exclusive right to decide all questions of Territorial policy, Slavery included, to suit themselves. The Declaration of Independence was put forth, and all the battles of the Revolution were fought in vindication of that great principle. Our fathers did not at first desire independence—they protested that they did not wish to separate from Great Britain; but what they contended for was the right of local self-government in their internal affairs, without the interference of Parliament, and if they could not obtain that right under the British Government, they would declare their independence and fight for the right. They did fight the battle out nobly, for seven long years. They carried in triumph the flag of local self-government for the Colonies, until at last Great Britain recognized their independence, and the war ceased. After the independence was established, the different States ceded to the Federal Government the land which they held in the western country to the north of the Ohio River. This country, where we are now assembled, belonged to the State of Virginia, and she ceded it to the Government—first for the common benefit of the Union, on condition that it should be formed into States and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. That deed of cession was accepted on the 1st day of March, 1784, and on the same day THOS. JEFFERSON, the author of the Declaration of Independence, reported his plan for the government of the new Territories or new States west of the Ohio River. By that plan the Territories were recognized as States, the people having the right to decide all international questions to suit themselves. It is true that Mr. JEFFERSON proposed to obtain their consent to a proposition prohibiting Slavery—not that the present Government had the right or power—but he asked for their consent to such a compact, and Congress struck out the clause and passed the plan of Mr. JEFFERSON recognizing these Territories as States and the right of the people inhabiting them to decide the Slavery question to suit themselves, without the interference of Congress or of any other State or power on earth. Thus you find that up to the time the Constitution was adopted this great principle of local self-government was maintained in the government of the new Territories, or new States as they were then called. Now let me ask you, is it reasonable to suppose, after our fathers had fought the battles of the Revolution in behalf of the right of each Colony to govern itself in respect to its local and domestic concerns, that then they conferred upon Congress the arbitrary sovereign power which they had refused to the British Parliament? [Cries of "Never."] The Republican Party, in their Philadelphia National Convention, affirmed that Congress has sovereign power over the Territories for their government, and that it is their duty to prohibit Slavery. This is precisely the principle asserted by the British Parliament over the American Colonies. That Parliament and the Tories of King GEORGE'S time asserted that the former had sovereign power for the government of the Colonies, and the Republican Party now repeat that Congress possesses sovereign power for the government of the Territories. WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, HANCOCK, FRANKLIN, and the sages of the Revolution decided that the Colonies, Provinces and Territories, when organized as political communities, had the inalienable right to govern themselves in respect to their local and domestic concerns. That is precisely what I now assert on behalf of the Territories. Let me ask you, as American citizens, whether the people of the American Territories under our Constitution are not entitled to as many rights as the inhabitants of the British Colonies were before the Revolution? Our fathers, previous to the Revolution, declared that it was the inalienable birthright of Englishmen, when forming political communities, to govern themselves in their internal polity. Now if that was the birthright of Englishmen before the Revolution, did it not become the birthright of all Americans after the Revolution?—and by virtue of it to govern themselves without the interference of the American Congress? I only claim for the people of the Territories those same rights for which our fathers fought for the American Colonies. Remember the Revolution was not fought for the rights of sovereign States. Our fathers were contending for the rights of Colonies, of Provinces, of dependent Territories, when they asserted this inalienable right of local self-government; and we are asserting now, in behalf of the people of the American Territories, the same great inalienable right. Why should it not be granted? The Republicans tell us that they are willing to grant this right of self-government in the Territories in all cases excepting the negro. They do not deny that the people of the Territories are capable of making all laws to regulate the relations of husband and wife, parent and child, and guardian and ward, or all laws affecting white men; but, there is something so sacred in the rights of the negro that they will not trust them to the same legislature that controls yours and mine. [Laughter and cheers.] Then, down south in Kentucky and a few other States, there are a number of gentlemen calling themselves the Opposition Party, who say that they are not willing to trust their right of property in negro slaves to the protection of the local law. Bear in mind that Congress never passed a law for the protection of any kind of property whatever in the Territories of the United States. Congress never passed a criminal code for any organized territory. If any man steals your horse, you do not look to Congress, but to the local law, for protection. If he robs your house or your store you cannot apply to Congress, but must go to the local law for protection. All crimes perpetrated against the rights and property of the citizen are punished in the State courts or in the Territorial courts, and not in the Federal courts. Property, life, all your rights, are under the protection of the local law. Then, if my horse, or your oxen, or dry goods, or property of every kind, is dependent upon the local law for protection, not only in the States but in the Territories, why should not negro property be subject to the same local law? I hold that the people of the Territories have the same right to legislate in regard to slave property that they have in regard to any and every other kind of property. ["Right," and applause.] The Constitution places all kinds of property on an equal footing. The Northern and the Southern man enter the Territory on an exact equality, and carry their property with them, and hold it there subject to the local law. If that local law is for them, then they will be protected; if it is against them, they had better keep their property somewhere else. Why, then, should we prohibit the settlers of the Territory from introducing or excluding Slavery, either to gratify the Republicans in the North, or the Southern Oppositionists in the slave States? If we will only apply the great principle of non-intervention by Congress, and self-government in the Territories, leaving the people to do as they please, there will be peace and harmony between all sections of the Union. What interest have you in Ohio in the question of Slavery in South Carolina? You say that you do not think that Slavery is necessary or beneficial. That may be true, but your opinion might be different if your property was all invested in a nice plantation in South Carolina, where the white man cannot live and cultivate the soil. In Ohio it is a question only between the white man and the negro. [Laughter.] But if you go further South you will find that it is a question between the negro and the crocodile. [Renewed laughter.] The question then may be a very different one under different climates. Our fathers, when they framed this Government under which we live, understood this question just as well, and even better, than we do now. They knew when they made this Republic that a country so broad as ours, with such a variety of climate, soil and productions, must have a variety of interests, requiring different laws adapted to each locality. They knew that the laws which would suit the green hills of New-England were ill adapted to the rice plantations of South Carolina; that the laws and regulations which would suit the corn and wheat fields of Ohio might not be well adapted to the sugar plantations of Louisiana; that the people in different localities, having a different climate, different interests and necessities, would want different laws adapted to each locality; and hence, when the Constitution was made, it was adopted on the theory that each State should decide the Slavery question for itself, and also all the local and domestic questions. At that time the Union was composed of thirteen States, twelve of which were Slave, and one was a Free State. Suppose Gov. CHASE had lived in those days—had been a member of that Convention; and suppose he had risen in his seat and declared that there must be conformity in the local institutions of the different States; or rather, suppose that Mr. SEWARD had been living, and a member of that Convention, and had announced that there must be such uniformity, and had declared that there was an irrepressible conflict between free labor and slave labor, free institutions and slave institutions, and that they could not exist together, but must become all free or all slave—what do you think would have been the result? Do you imagine that Slavery would have been prohibited everywhere by the Constitution? Would the one Free State of Massachusetts have outvoted the other twelve Slave States, and have prohibited Slavery? On the other hand, if this modern Republican doctrine of uniformity had then prevailed, would it not have fastened Slavery by a constitutional provision on every inch of American soil. ["True," and cheers.] There you see that if this doctrine of uniformity had then prevailed, the twelve Slaveholding States would have out-voted the one Free State, and have established Slavery over the whole Continent by an irresistible constitutional provision. The friends of freedom then protested against uniformity, and contended that each State should decide the question for itself, just as the Colonies had contended before them. [Cheers.] Under that great principle of popular sovereignty, one-half of the original Slaveholding States have since abolished Slavery. Connecticut, New-Hampshire, Rhode Island, New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania have each abolished Slavery. This result was not accomplished by the Wilmot Proviso, or by the Ordinance of 1787, or by the Republican Platform, or by the action of Congress, but it was abolished by the free and voluntary action of the people in each State, acting as they pleased. [Hear, hear.] I have often been told in Illinois by the Republicans, and I suppose you have heard the same here, that Illinois is a Free State, because of the sagacity of our fathers in adopting the Ordinance of 1787. I have heard of people assembling in the Western Reserve of Ohio, and celebrating with great pomp and veneration the 13th of July, because it was the day on which the Ordinance of 1787 was passed, prohibiting Slavery northwest of the Ohio River, and the learned speakers would tell the present generation that you are a Free State in Ohio because of that Ordinance. I should not have the same respect for my fellow-citizens of Ohio, which I do so sincerely entertain, if I thought that you were free merely because you could not help it. [Great applause.] They tell you that Ohio is not free, because she is composed of men; is not free, because every man has a heart that loves freedom; is not free, because she wishes and desires, but she is free because Congress has said so fifty years ago, and would not let her be otherwise. [Cheers.] I tell the people of my State that if they were only free because Congress would not allow them to be otherwise, they do not deserve their freedom. [Great applause.] No people deserve freedom except those who cherish and love it, and will fight for it when they win it. [Cries of "That's right" and cheers.] Gentlemen of Ohio, you are a Free State because you chose to be free. [Cries of "That's the doctrine."] You are a Free State because you choose to make your own laws, decide your own policy at the ballot-box; and you have the laws under which you are now governed because you made them, and not because Congress told you that you must have them. I recognize your right to make just such local laws and establish just such domestic institutions as you choose. When I travel and stop and spend a day with you, as on this occasion, if I do not like your laws I hope I will have the good sense to keep it to myself, and mind my own business—[laughter and applause]—and if you should find any citizen of Illinois coming here, into Ohio, and telling you that your laws do not suit him, all you have to do is to tell him that you did not make them for him—[great laughter]—that you made them for yourselves, and they suit you; and if he does not like them, he can continue to live on the other side of the Wabash. So it should be everywhere throughout the country. If old Virginia, who gave you the land where you now live, and where that magnificent temple of liberty has been erected (pointing to the State Capitol) and who you ought to respect, should send her citizens here to tell you that she does not like your laws, answer that your veneration cannot protect her in her impudence in interfering with your rights of self-government. [Applause.] If you go over to Virginia to steal her negroes, I trust she will catch you and put you in jail with other thieves. [Laughter and applause.] If you do not like old Virginia's laws, stay on this side of the Ohio River and mind your own business. If this principle is observed, there will be peace and harmony between all the different States of the Union; but we find some men who have settled down here in Ohio, who have come to the conclusion that because you have a law that suits you here everybody else ought to have it. Suppose you were to apply that same rule to the social circle, what would become of your peace and harmony? Must everylady wear the same bonnet, and every man wear the same dress? Must we have uniformity throughout? Because you have a good thing, do you think it is good for everybody else? [Laughter.] Does every principle extend to every man? There is tyranny in that family that compels every member of it to exact obedience to one man's will. There is tyranny wherever you compel uniformity, by the power of the Federal Government in the local domestic institutions of a people. [Applause.] The great principle of liberty is to leave every man and every woman perfectly free in their action to the full extent that is consistent with the safety and the peace of society, and that principle should be applied to States, territories, and political communities as well as to individuals. Let that principle prevail, and there will be a happy brotherhood between the Free and Slave States. Why cannot we Southern and Northern men now join, and side by side as before, in a common cause, protect the right of every State and every Territory, every colony and every province, to govern itself in respect to its own local and domestic concerns? Why should the North be arrayed against the South, and the South against the North? These geographical parties are of recent origin. They were unknown in the times of the Revolution, when our liberties were first established. Go to one of the Republican meetings, and you will find their orators will deal in appeals to the Southern passions and Southern prejudices against Northern people and Northern institutions. What is the object of these men now in thus fanning the flames of sectional strife at the North and the South, dividing the people by a geographical line, and making them enemies on the right of the line to those who are on the left? To what patriotic object can this course be pursued that is the object of the Republican Party, except it be to fan sectional strife and discord? Take their platform from the beginning to the end, and it has a negro under every plank. There is not a white plank in their entire platform. It is all armed against the South, and if you go South among the fire-eaters of Louisiana you will find their petitions aimed as directly against the North. A northern man does not know the bad set of men he belives among until he goes down South and hears it, and a Southern man does not know what a bad character he is until he attends a Republican meeting and hears himself described. Now, the Democratic Party desires to harmonize all conflicting interests and passions in the Republic, upon that great principle which underlies all our institutions, and declares that the people in every State and every territory shall be free to decide the Slavery question, and every other question for themselves. But the trouble is that you will find every once in a while a man—I know that there are not enough of them in the country to make mile posts along the Railroad—but there is once in a while a man who will tell you that Slavery exists in the Territories by virtue of the Constitution of the United States, and wherever a Northern man makes that discovery you will find that the Southerner at once seizes it and declares that if Slavery does exist in the Territory by authority of the Constitution, it is then the duty of Congress to pass all laws necessary to protect the rights secured by the Constitution; and then comes the demand for the Slave code in the Territories. Now, there need be no diversity of principle on this question if each man will read the Constitution of the United States, and then take an oath to support it. Just look into the Constitution, and then you will find what a slave is, who may be a slave, where they may be held, and by what authority they are held. You will find it all in one section. I have not the book with me, but I can repeat that section to you.

"No person held to service in labor in one State under the law thereof, escaping into another, shall be released by any law, or regulation therein, but shall be delivered up to the party to whom said service or labor may be due."

Now, by the express provisions of that clause of the Constitution, a slave is a person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof—not under the Constitution of the United States—not under the laws of the United States—not by virtue of any Federal Authority, but in a State under the laws thereof. What becomes of this newly discovered doctrine that Slavery exists everywhere by virtue of the Constitution of the United States? It is denied by the Constitution itself. Every child who has ever read the instrument knows that Slavery is the creature of the local law, exists only where the local law sanctions and establishes it, and exists only in a State under the laws thereof; and inasmuch as a Territory is a State within the meaning of that clause of the Constitution, Slavery may exist in a Territory the same as in a State, under the laws thereof. Hence, if the people of a Territory desire Slavery, all they have to do is to pass laws sanctioning and protecting it. If they do not want Slavery, all they have to do is to withhold all legislation and all protection. Thus you find that the people of the territories, as well as of the States, have the right to regulate that question for themselves. But there will come up a question at the opening of the next session of Congress that will put the Republicans to the test in the doctrine of Federal intervention; and not only the Republicans but the Southern opposition to the Democracy also. The people of New-Mexico, which Territory was organized in 1850, refused for many years to sanction or protect Slavery, but about twelve months ago the Legislature passed a law establishing a Slave code for the Territory, and protecting the institution in their midst. On the other hand, in the territory of Kansas, which was organized in 1854, the first Legislature that assembled passed a slave code and established Slavery in the Territory, and that act remained on the statute books until the 9th day of February, 1858, when they passed another act in the following words:

Be it enacted, That an act entitled "An Act to punish offences against slave property," which took effect on the 15th of September, 1855, be and the same is hereby repealed.

By that unfriendly legislation on the part of Kansas in repealing all laws providing for the protection of slave property, all laws punishing crimes against slave property, and all laws conferring jurisdiction upon the Courts to try men for offences against that kind of property, Slavery has been and is excluded from the Territory; and by the Slave Code established in New-Mexico about the time it was repealed in Kansas, Slavery exists in the former Territory. Now, the Republican Party, by its Platform, adopted at Philadelphia, stands pledged to the power and duty of Congress to prohibit Slavery everywhere in the Territories, and we may expect to see that Party, at the opening of the next session of Congress, bring in a law to repeal the Slave Code of New-Mexico, and to prohibit Slavery in that Territory. If they are conscientious and sincere men they will do it, for it is the fundamental article in their creed—the corner-stone in their temple—the only territorial plank in their platform. If they are honest men they must bring forward their bill to repeal the Slave code of New-Mexico, and at the same time that Mr. SEWARD brings in his bill to abolish Slavery in that Territory, we must expect to find a Kentucky member of Congress—one of those recently elected by the Opposition—upon the doctrine of Congressional intervention, bringing in a bill to establish a Slave code for Kansas. Of course, the Southern Opposition, who are pledged to Congressional intervention and Congressional protection of Slavery in the Territories, must bring forward their bill to establish and protect Slavery in Kansas. Thus we have presented to us two cases for Congressional intervention—one from the North and the other from the South—one against Slavery and the other for Slavery—one to compel the people not to have Slavery when they want it, and the other to compel the people to have Slavery when they do not want it. Now, what is to be the position of the Democratic Party when these two bills are brought up for Congressional action. I can tell you what course one man will pursue. It will be to tell the Republicans that they shall not interfere with the institutions of New-Mexico, and than to say to the Southern interventionists: "Hands off—you shall not touch the domestic institutions of Kansas!" [Cries of "Right," and cheers.] We will say to the Republicans: "If the people of New-Mexico want a slave code, they have a right to it, and if they desire Slavery, let them have it until they get tired of it, and then let them abolish it themselves. It is their business, not ours." And then to the Southern men we will say, "If the people of Kansas do not want Slavery, it shall not be forced on them; if they do not want a slave code, Congress shall not force one upon them; if they ever desire one, let them make it themselves. It is their business affects their rights and interests, and let them adjust it satisfactorily to themselves." With all due respect to this intelligent audience, permit me to say that it is a great mistake for you to suppose that you know better what the people of New Mexico want than they do themselves. It is a great mistake for Southern oppositionists and Southern fire-eaters, to imagine that they know better what the people of Kansas need than the people who live there. It is a great mistake to suppose that you or they are any more disinterested than the people of the Territories themselves. If you are capable of deciding the Slavery question for yourselves in Ohio, and have brains enough not only to decide it here but to decide it for the people of Kansas and New-Mexico, would you be any less gratified to do so when you moved to these Territories, and became citizens of them? Who are the people of the Territories that they are not capable of self-government? Are they not your brothers and cousins, and sons and fathers? Are they not as capable of governing themselves there as you are of governing yourselves here? [Cries "Yes," and applause.] Why, then, should you try to interfere with them? Oh, you are afraid they will make bad laws! Well, if they do make bad laws, perhaps you would not have much the advantage of them. Still, I will not say you have had laws in Ohio, but I do know some States where the laws are not very good ones; but if they choose to make bad laws it is their right to do it, and let them suffer under them until they get tired of them, when they will elect members to the Legislature who will repeal them. This pretence that you cannot trust the people for fear they will ruin themselves by bad laws, is always the resort of tyrants the world over. Just go to FRANCIS JOSEPH of Austria, and ask him why he did not allow the Italians over in Lombardy to make their own laws. He would tell you at once that if he had done so they would have ruined themselves by bad laws. So it is throughout the world? Tyrants and despots never will trust the people, because they are not capable of governing themselves. They love the people so much, that they will not allow them to burn their fingers and ruin themselves by bad legislation. No; this doctrine that the people of a Territory cannot govern themselves will not do. Whenever there are people enough in a Territory to entitle them to be organized into a government, they are capable of self-government. If they are not, why do you give them a government? If they are not able to make laws to govern themselves in respect to their domestic concerns, why do you give them a legislative at all? You hear gentlemen say that the first few settlers were squatters on the public domain, and ought not to be permitted to make laws for other people who have not yet gone there. Well, if they ought not to be permitted to make laws, why do you give them a government? Why do you give it to them unless they are enough to constitute a government, and are able to exercise the power after you have given it to them? This cry about squatter sovereignty has failed to frighten the children anywhere North or South. When the term was first used by Mr. CALHOUN, he was alluding not to the powers of a territorial government under the Constitution and laws of the United States, but to the right of a few squatters on the public domain, but in violation of law, to set up a government independent of the Government of the United States. For instance, a large number of people had gone to Oregon before the treaty of joint occupancy had been annulled, and before we had extended the laws of the United States over it, and finding no law to protect them, they established a Government of their own, and by that Government excluded Slavery. The Government was against the laws of the United States, was not accountable to the United States, and Mr. CALHOUN pronounced it squatter sovereignty because the settlers were there in violation of law, and had a Government in antagonism to that of the United States. Well, he denounced that, and since his death you will find young Calhouns all around the country, talking about squatter sovereignty, without knowing how they are applying the term; but, call it what you please, I hold that it is the inherent inalienable right of all American citizens, when forming themselves into governments according to law, to govern themselves in respect to their local and domestic concerns; and I will apply that principle to the Territories as well as to the States. Let it only be observed, and this people can live in peace forever, and the Union can continue to exist in all time to come, divided into Free and Slave States, as our fathers made it. Adopt that principle, and this Government is capable of indefinite expansion. Steady growth and gradual expansion is one of the laws of our national existence. With the rapid national increase and the foreign emigration and fraternization, more territory is required for homes for our citizens. It was thought when the Revolution was fought that the few States along the Atlantic slope were all the territory that would ever be needed. The doctrine of that day was that the Ohio Valley was too far off to be united with the Atlantic States. At another period it was thought that we would never wish to go beyond the Mississippi River, and that there was more territory east of it than we would ever want; but a few years more exposed the folly of such an idea, and Mr. JEFFERSON acquired LOUISIANA, extending our domains to the Rocky Mountains, and perhaps including part of Oregon. Still there were those who thought we had territory enough and too much. In the days of John Quincey Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, and Tyler, there was a settled policy to remove the Indians from Ohio, Indiana, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, and plant them on the west side of the Mississippi, in Arkansas, Missouri, and Iowa, making a perpetual barrier from Texas to Canada, by pledging the faith of this nation that they should never be disturbed in their new settlements, or included within any State or Territory so long as grass should grow and water run. The idea was to make an Indian barrier, beyond which civilization, Christianity and Democracy should never go. I had the honor to be the first to make the assault upon that policy that was to separate the Mississippi Valley from the Pacific Ocean, and I brought in the Nebraska bill as early as 1843-'44 to break up that policy. I renewed it each year for ten years until I broke the barrier through, and the last finishing touch by which it was brought about was given by my friend here, Col. MANYPENNY, as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who had the glory of doing the finishing act that broke the barrier and consecrated to settlement the whole country stretching to the Pacific Ocean. Now we have reached the Pacific, we have acquired California and New Mexico, we are told that we have enough and we will never want more. That is what they told me in 1850, when they made the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty about Central America. I denounced it in the Senate, because it contained a pledge that neither the United States nor Great Britain would ever colonize, annex or exercise dominion over any part of Central America. They asked me what I wanted with Central America; I told them I did not want it then, but the time would come when our safety and destiny would compel us to take it, and I would never pledge the faith of this nation to any foreign power; that we would never do it at all time to come what our interest, safety, and honor might compel us to do. I resisted the Clayton Bulwer Treaty, therefore, because it contained a pledge that the United States would never acquire dominion over our great highway to California. Why, they said, it was so far we would never want it. I told them yes, it was a good ways off—that it was half way to California, and on the direct route to it. Well, perhaps, the time has not yet come for us to want Central America, but the time is coming. We are bound to extend and spread until we absorb the entire continent of America, including the adjacent islands, and become one grand ocean bound republic. [Cheers.] I do not care whether you like it or not; you cannot help it; it is the decree of Providence. This continent was set apart as an asylum for the oppressed of the whole world, and as a nursery for liberty,—and here the people are collecting from all parts of the world, and taking shelter under the shadows of the great tree of Liberty. This emigration cannot be stopped, and you must have more land. A wise man always conforms his action to a policy which he cannot prevent, and hence I say, Let America have a policy in harmony with her destiny. Let us be what our numbers and what our position require us to be—not only an example to the friends of liberty, but a terror to the oppressors of men throughout the world. Let America have a firm, fixed policy, abroad as well as at home; but, above all, let our policy at home be that which serves and preserves liberty—liberty at the fireside—liberty at home—liberty in the regulation of our local and domestic concerns. Now, my friends, why should not all conservative men—all lovers of peace and of the law—all friends of the Union—rally in support of these great principles upon which our Union was formed, and from the maintenance of which can you alone expect harmony and peace? In conclusion, permit me to return you my acknowledgements for the cordial reception and attentive audience you have given me to-day. I feel profoundly grateful to you, and would not be just to myself or my own feelings if I retired from the stand without making my acknowledgements for your kindness.

At the close of Mr. DOUGLAS' remarks, he was greeted with the most enthusiastic and long-continued applause.

NEW-YORK POLITICS.

OPENING OF THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

The Republican Convention at Syracuse.

Crowded Attendance and Harmonious Proceedings.

NOMINATION OF A STATE TICKET.

No Advances Made Towards a Union with the Americans.

LIST OF THE CANDIDATES

SPEECHES, RESOLUTIONS, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 7—10 P. M.

Why WILLIAM A. WHEELER was nominated President is a profound puzzle. He presided capitally, and the Convention was delighted with his election. His speech was eloquent, "rode the fence" admirably, and was loudly applauded on both sides.

JAMES KELLY, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, urged Gen. NYE for the post. Others named SPENCER, of Herkimer; but quietly the majority said WHEELER. His friends were greatly surprised by his election. I think it was an accident.

Extraordinary harmony marked the meeting. Schuyler County always sends a double delegation. The majority report of the Committee on Contested Seats, admitting the Charles Cook delegates, was almost unanimously adopted. ORTON, of New-York, struggled hard for the nomination of State officers by ballot, but a "thundering *No*" decided for *viva voce* voting.

For Secretary of State LEAVENWORTH got 216 votes; SAML. A. LAW, American, 16; MONROE HALL, 15; STEVENS, 3. LAW's votes all came from the Susquehannah Valley. CARROLL declined to be a candidate. There was an effort to put MYERS on the slate for Secretary of State, but his friends peremptorily refused. He wanted to be Attorney General.

Some, anxious to put SELDEN to roost, strove to crowd him on for Attorney General, but his legion of friends preferred to save him for United States Senator. Judge BIRDSEYE nominated him to the Convention for Attorney General, claiming that his name was needed for the ticket.

Ex-Senator UPHAM then gave positive assurances that he would accept nothing from the State.

Myers got 266 votes for Attorney General; Addison V. Rice, 26; and Charles S. Spencer, 13—Spencer had 10 votes from the New York delegation, namely, John A. Kennedy, Augustus F. Dorr, John H. White, Harvey Wood, Orton McLeod, Cooper, Conkling, Black and Matthews.

For State Engineer, Mentz, who was ahead all day, came up with 63 votes; Goodsell, who stood next, 1; Nichols, 3, and Story, 372. Story's own delegation were surprised to learn that they could have their choice.

For Comptroller, ROBERT DENNISTON alone was nominated—JAMES COOK peremptorily declining. His friends, who want to save him for the next Governor, refused to let him be put out of the way, and into a berth for which they agreed no man was better fitted.

DORSHEIMER was nominated for Treasurer by acclamation. The German Republicans hear this with delight.

For Canal Commissioner, the slate said CHAPIN, of Albany. The Central and Western canal men wanted ROOT; the Northeast wanted BAKER. All three were good canal men. Personal and local arguments, joined with a willingness to vary the programme a little, were sufficient to endanger the slate. On the first call, CHAPIN had 102, BAKER 56, ROOT 76, and WAIT 1. The opposition was strong enough then to order the roll called in reverse order, giving Albany the privilege to crown the effort at regularity with its vote. This was tried twice, ROOT gaining each time. Then the radicals, who to the number of thirty-five had met in the morning and sent a delegation to the Globe dictating terms, as the result of which came the slate, thought it an opportunity to get a fourth man on the Canal Board. The fourth call was ordered to be confined to the two highest candidates, and the result was, for CHAPIN, 147; for ROOT, 98. So CHAPIN had it, and the radicals lost their ROOT. But the Canal men are satisfied, and the motion to make the vote unanimous was carried with loud applause.

The Americans did not begin to swear aloud until it was known that they could not have even a States Prison Inspector. Senator TUCKER, when this point was reached, moved that the list of the slate be read and declared unanimously adopted, but it was understood that there was a vacancy here. The New-Yorkers nominated a long list, and for a time there was a "frolic."

The radical Democrats have three votes in the Canal Board—DORSHEIMER, DENNISTON and MYERS.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Sept. 8—12½ A. M.

The regular ticket experienced another defeat on the nomination for Court of Appeals. Senator DIXON was on the programme. E. DELAFIELD SMITH and Judge BIRDSEYE nominated Judge WOODRUFF, and supported him eloquently. Gen. NYE and Mr DAYTON urged Judge DANIEL. Judge WRIGHT had a couple of speeches in his favor, and LAPHAM spoke for DIXON. On vote DANIEL had 86, WOODRUFF 46, WRIGHT 27, and DIXON 30. DANIEL was urged for his American antecedents and for his Lemon decision.

The motion to confine the next voting to the two highest ruled DIXON out. CHARLES S. SPENCER said DIXON reported against the personal liberty bill last Winter, and the statement was very damaging at a critical moment. All are in high spirits, and think the ticket a strong one. The Resolutions, which are not read, are strong for the completion of the canals. They have no direct indorsement of Governor MORGAN, it not being according to precedent.

On the last vote all but four of the New-York delegation went for DANIEL, who had 102, and WOODRUFF 71.

GLAUCUS.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 7.

The Republican State Convention assembled in Wieting Hall informally at 11 o'clock. At that hour the hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, the front portion being reserved for the delegates, and the rear part and galleries being reserved for outsiders.

The Convention was called to order by JAMES KELLY, Chairman of the General Committee, who, without preliminary remarks, named WARD HUNT, of Oneida, for temporary President. [Loud applause.]

Gen. NYE named JOHN H. WHITE, of New-York, and DELOS E. SILL, of Cattaraugus, for Secretaries.

Mr. HUNT, on taking the Chair, said: "The duties of temporary Chairman of this Convention will be brief, and with your kind assistance easily performed. I will not delay the Convention with any remarks, but invite you at once to proceed with the business of the Convention." [Applause.]

The list of Delegates was then called, and every district in the State was found to be fully represented.

Mr. JAMES KELLY moved that a Committee of two from each Judicial District be appointed to name permanent officers. Carried.

Senator HALSTEAD moved that a Committee of five be appointed on the contested seats of Schuyler County.

Mr. ELLS objected, and desired the matter to come directly before the Convention.

The motion was carried.

The Chair then appointed the following Committee on organization:

Dist.
1. James Reily and George Folsom, of New-York.
2. H. B. Duryea, of Kings, and Robert Denniston, of Orange.
3. H. A. Brigham, of Albany, and W. S. Kenyon, of Ulster.
4. R. A. Loveland, and Edw. Dodd, of Washington.
4. Jno. A. Haddock, of Jefferson, and Oliver Ladue of Herkimer.
6. Lyman Truman, of Tioga, and Tracy R. Morgan, of Broome.
7. W. H. Briggs, of Monroe, and D. W. Bissell, of Livingston.
8. F. P. Stevens, of Erie, and J. P. Darling, of Cattaraugus.

The following Committee on the Schuyler contested seat was appointed: J. B. Halstead, J. G. Floyd, W. Best, L. Bordeaux and S. N. Miller.

The Chairman in announcing the list begged the indulgence of the Convention, as the Chair had not had the customary assistance of having the Committee fixed beforehand. While this might make the Committees less perfect, it would be free from the charge of previous arrangement.

R. VAN VALKENBURGH moved that the Delegates from each Judicial District select three members of the State Central Committee to be reported to this Convention. Adopted.

Adjourned till 2½ o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 2½ o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. JAMES KELLY, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the following officers:

FOR PRESIDENT.

WM. A. WHEELER, of Franklin. [Applause.]

FOR VICE-PRESI

THE CANAL CONVENTIONS.

Effect of the "Discriminating" Policy of the Central Railroad on the Price of Land, and the Value of Manufacturing Property in Western New-York—The Crops—Do Lave, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROCHESTER, Monday, Sept. 5, 1859.

The vast importance of the questions discussed by the Canal Convention here, and to be more fully and generally considered at future conventions, and by the Press of the State, has induced me to look at the matter more particularly and minutely than I had anticipated doing.

I will briefly notice in this letter the effect which the railroad policy, of *discriminating in the price of freight in favor of Western productions, and against the productions* of the State of *New-York*, has, and, while it exists, must continue to have, upon the value of agricultural and manufacturing property in this State, particularly in that portion lying west of Cayuga Lake.

The relative value and price of lands located in different sections or States, other things being equal, will not materially depend upon their *distance* from market, but mainly upon the *cost* of carrying their productions to market.

The lands in Western New York, on an average, are in no way inferior or superior to the lands of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and other Western States. Those regions all produce the same great staples, and the production of all are brought to market either by canal or railroad, and the policy practiced by the railroad is to carry the Western wheat, flour, corn, &c., six or seven hundred miles for the same price that it will carry New-York wheat, flour, corn, &c., two hundred and fifty to four hundred miles.

Farming lands in the best counties in this section are not worth to-day, and will not bring, within $20 per acre of what they would be worth and sell for if they had the legitimate benefit of their proximity to the market of New-York City.

Although this is so clear as to need no demonstration, I will, to show that it is beginning to be understood and acted on, give one *illustration*.

On the day of the Canal Convention, I met a gentleman from an adjoining county, whom I had previously known as an extensive farmer. Supposing him to be a *delegate* I entered into conversation with him on the condition and prospects of the canals and the objects of the Convention then in session.

Said he, "When railroad freight was relieved from tolls, I saw the beginning of disaster to the State of New-York; and when the railroad managers commenced their aggressive war upon the canals, seeing the subserviency of political parties to that great railroad monopoly, I did early, and with comparatively little loss, what thousands are now doing, or trying to do, at great sacrifice—I set my house in order, sold all my land except a mere homestead, and bought an equal amount of land near Sandusky at a low price; but it is *worth* just as much as the land I sold in Genesee County. It produces as much, and it costs no more to carry the produce to New-York City.

I know that this Central Railroad policy is *temporary*—that it cannot last forever. But it will last as long as the managers of that concern can influence legislatures, keep an "open construction account,' and borrow money to sooth the feelings of honest stockholders with a semi-annual dividend—long enough to have ruined me if I had not fled from it. I have no sympathy with this Convention; it is *my* interest to see the present system continued."

I met millers and manufacturers of various kinds, who had been forced to move, or who were about removing, their business to the Western States, *driven thers* by this illegal and unreasonable policy of the manage nt of the Central Railroad; unreasonable and absurd upon any just or honorable hypothesis, but eminently reasonable and sagacious if it be their darling object to procure a *sale of the canals*, and be themselves their purchasers, and thus become omnipotent in the State, and great throughout the nation.

They have tasted in their corporate capacity, of what should be to any corporation forbidden fruit—*political influence*. They have, at either end, what they esteem to be, and with reason, a Warwick, and powerful Barons and retainers between. They have, at enormous cost, secured a sup of the political and commercial life blood of the State.

There is a strong effort being made in certain interested quarters to place the friends of the canals in a false position on two points. In the first place they are represented as being unfriendly to railroads. Nothing could be further from the truth. Most of the men in the Convention were, in former times, and still are, able and influential advocates for the construction of railroads—believing them to be of local—suitable benefit to the community. But they are openly opposed to what they believe to be the unfair, corrupt and illegal *management* of the Directors of the Central Road.

As well might the TIMES be charged with being unfriendly to the Government of the United States because it opposes or dislikes the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN.

The next charge is that this canal movement is under "Republican" influences. This is as groundless as the other. The Democrats in the Convention and on the committees are as numerous and zealous as the Republicans. It is easily understood that a question like this should make sensible men forget party and think of property. If there be any that can't exactly see how this can be, for their benefit I will mention one fact, which is beginning to be uncomfortably felt in this section of the State, and which may aid them in discerning the true bill of what I have stated—to wit: The policy of the Central Railroad of discriminating *against* the produce of the State of New-York has *raised the people of the County of Monroe of more than four millions of dollars*, and other counties of the same amount in proportion to their size. A part of this loss has fallen on almost every citizen. Now, can you not see oh, firm believer in the strength of party ties, that those ties may sometimes be broken, as Samson broke the green withes?

Look at the figures! Monroe County contains about 625 square miles—say 400,000 acres. This land cannot be sold or mortgaged, and is not worth to-day within $20 per acre of what it was worth, or could have been sold or mortgaged for before the Central Railroad policy was fully developed. Nor can the produce or this land be sold *for within* 20 per cent. of what it would bring, were not the people of Western New-York cheated and juggled out of the benefit of their advantageous location. But, counting the loss at only half of what it is easily proved to be, it is still the astounding sum of $4 000 000 *for one county alone!*

Is it conceivable that any party ties can be strong enough in blue intelligent men to the car of this railroad Juggernaut, which insists upon crushing them after this fashion?

There would be some relief could the capacities of the country for *manufacturing* be improved and developed, so that the produce of the farmer might be profitably consumed at home. But the policy referred to is even more fatal to the manufacturing than to the agricultural interests.

This state o things will last, say the friends of the canals, until the people shall say, at the polls and in the halls of legislation, to the managers of the Central Railroad, "You are our servants, not our masters."

The Albany *Journal* is laboring zealously to show that the Democrats are responsible for the enlargement policy, while the *Argus*, attorney for the accused, pleads "not guilty."

Time was when "The speedy enlargement of the Erie Canal" was a rallying cry of no little power in the *Journal* office. It brought much grist to that mill. But time changes interests, and interests change men; and, saving your presence, editors are, after all, but a superior kind of men.

CROPS, &C.

The wheat crop, as you know, was much better in this section than for years past; and probably double as many acres will be sown this Fall as were cut the last harvest.

Potatoes never promised better; and corn, from present appearance, will show an unprecedented yield. It is, however, in considerable danger from frost—the weather having been so cold for several days, that a hard frost may be looked for almost any night.

DELAVE CUT SHORT.

The city of Rochester has hid its most attractive feature under a bushel. I don't mean that it has roofed over the Falls, but it has prohibited the great DE LAVE—who brought tens of thousands to look at the cataract, and, better still, to leave tens of thousands of hard dollars in the stores, taverns and groggeries of the town—prohibited him from walking his rope any more, unless he will pay the city a hundred dollars each exhibition—(I believe that is the figure)—for the privilege of risking his neck. The worthy mayor has made a financial blunder. DE LAVE was a winning card. Rochester would have made a great deal more than a hundred dollars by continuing to play him. But now I am told that the Frenchman shrugs his shoulders, and expresses himself as "much disgust" with the "licence" system.

The apple crop in Western New-York is excellent, both in quantity and quality.

A LOOKER-ON FROM NEW-YORK.

From the Kansas Mines.

The Rocky Mountain *News*, Aug. 20, states that an assay office is to be immediately established at the mines in Kansas. The result of one assay of gold are given as follows: The yield of precious metals per ton of quartz rock was 10¾ ounces of gold, and 16¾ ounces of silver, or at the rate of $290 per ton. The *News* says the specimens assayed were taken from the Oregory and Bates leads soon after they were opened, and it was doubted by many whether they contained any gold whatever. We examined them before they were taken away from the mines, and could discover no gold with a powerful glass.

Since that time, the *News* adds, hundreds of tons have been taken out, in which abundance of gold is plainly perceptible, and we have no doubt it will yield $1 000 to the ton of rock.

Mr. BROWNE, of Mountain City, called upon us on Thursday last. From him we learn that the mines in that vicinity are paying largely as ever. From HINDMAN & GARDNER'S claim on the Gregory lead, a single pan of dirt taken out on Tuesday evening last, yielded 46 pennyweights of gold, and the hard quartz in the same pan was estimated to contain between 5 and 10 pennyweights, worth 90 cents to the pennyweight.

FROM UTAH.

Assassination of an Army Sergeant in Salt Lake City—General Alarm—Petition of the Citizens for the Army—General News.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Aug. 12, 1859.

Again we have tidings of assassination. On the 10th inst., Sergeant PIKE, with several soldiers as witnesses, obedient to summons directed to him from the United States Court, arrived in this city to answer to an indictment found by the Grand Jury for assault upon HOWARD SPENCER during last Winter. The occurrence took place upon a Government reserve or herd ground. PIKE and his party, on their arrival here, put up at the Salt Lake House, and demeaned themselves as gentlemen. Yesterday, about 1 o'clock, whilst standing on the side-walk, in front of his hotel, conversing with several friends, a man approached him and inquired "if he was PIKE," and, at the same time, placed a pistol at his side and fired, fleeing instantly. PIKE jumped in the air, reeled to the building, and asked to be carried to his room. Before the surrounding parties comprehended the mischief done, so great was the surprise, the would-be murderer had gained the opposite side of the street before his bloody design was realized. Full three hundred people were in sight. Those nearest gave chase. One soldier, the first to apprehend the worst, had his pistol leveled upon the assassin ere he crossed the street, but obedient to his commanding officer, who thought it a personal matter with him, drew off. The criminal was chased across lots for two or three blocks, then lost, and is supposed to have mounted a horse prepared previously by himself or friends. Several policemen were on the opposite side of the street at the time of the occurrence, but were tardy in action and pursuit. The ball struck the handle of PIKE'S *bowie knife*, entered his right side, broke a rib, passed through a lung, and was taken out on the opposite side. The aforesaid SPENCER is said to be the person who shot him.

An express was immediately dispatched to Gen. JOHNSTON, by the officers present in the city, and it is probable that by 1 o'clock to-day we shall have a military force in this city. So inactive is the Governor that the American citizens here sojourning, look only to Gen. JOHNSTON for a protection of their rights and the promotion of their best interests.

A short time since, when one PRICE was shot adjoining camp, a private individual called upon Gov. CUMMING, and offered him five hundred dollars for his apprehension, and wished his Excellency to make what addition he thought proper, and thus influence his capture; but he could not or would not acquiesce in the proposal. So the depredator, like all his predecessors and successors, went scot free.

Much alarm is created by these recent high-handed, open and defient assassinations. The following is a copy of a petition in circulation, yesterday, and signed by most of the prominent Gentiles in the place:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 11, 1859.

To Gen. A. S. Johnston, Commanding the Department of Utah:

SIR: We, the undersigned, residents of Great Salt Lake City, represent to you, General, that our lives are in peril every moment in this city. Within the last few days two of our people have been shot down in the street. One of them had a suit depending against BRIGHAM and other leading Mormons; the other was a member of your army, who was in the city to answer an indictment preferred by a Mormon jury, for ejecting a Mormon trespasser from a military reserve. Outrages are constantly occurring.

We are citizens of the United States and entitled to its protection. We claim that protection from you, the General commanding the military force in this Territory.

What your instructions from the Government may be it is not for us to know, but we feel assured that, with or without instructions, and by an inherent power, inseparable from your position as a military commander, you can extend to us the protection for which we ask. We believe that bands of murderers and assassins, organized, controlled and directed by the Mormon leaders are kept ready and in waiting to take our lives whenever they shall think fit to do so. We are not afraid, but we feel unsafe, and we earnestly request you, as well on our own account as on account of your soldiers and officers, whom we have to protect here at the peril of our lives, to station immediately in this city a military force adequate to our protection.

Very respectfully, Sir,
Your obedient servants,

From this you can judge of the state of feeling existing here at present; what the result will be we cannot foretell. Either peace or war will not surprise us. Crime runs riot throughout the Territory, and is beyond the power of United States officers to check, as witnesses when brought to the stand know nothing.

The United States Court is still in session. Business is progressing. A detachment of dragoons passed through the city the other day for the Indian country, on the north route, where the recent depredations were committed. A. B.

California Emigrants Killed.

The *Valley Tan* publishes the following letter from Superintendent FORNEY, relative to the murder of California emigrants on the Plains:

T. Adams, Esq., Editor of "Valley Tan":

DEAR SIR: I returned this morning from a visit to Brigham City, sixty miles north, where I have been to obtain information in relation to the rumored massacre of a portion or whole of an emigrant train at or near the Goose Creek Mountains.

Last Monday evening I received an express from Judge SMITH, of Brigham City, informing me that there were reasons for believing that a California emigrant train had been attacked, and a portion killed by the Indians.

I arrived at Brigham City last Saturday morning, and during Saturday and Sunday succeeded in getting reliable information in addition to the information received here, by the inclosed statement of Messrs MORGAN and ALLEY, that six men and one woman were killed, and six men, one woman and a little girl wounded—some of the men mortally.

The emigrants were attacked in a cañon on Sublette's cut-off, about fifteen miles from Raft river, Oregon State. The Indians are presumed to have taken the money and property indicated in the inclosed statement. The Indians engaged in this terrible affair are Bannacks, of Oregon, and fifteen to twenty Shoshonees, belonging to several bands usually roaming in the vicinity of Willow Creek, Brigham City and Cache, Malard and Bear river valleys, in the northern portion of my superintendency. A portion of the property taken, was brought to the northern settlements by the Indians and attempted to be sold; none of the citizens purchased any, although offered for much less than worth. Several passing emigrants bought portions of the property.

Those bands of Indians, some of whose numbers were engaged in the murder, left the northern part of the Territory two days before my arrival there.

Before I left the city I made a requisition through Gov. CUMMING, to Gen. JOHNSTON for a small military force. A company of dragoons will be in or near this city this evening, for the northern part of the Territory.

I will permit no person or persons to have any communication with those bands of Indians who harbor the guilty persons, until the guilty are given up for punishment. I most certainly will punish to the utmost extremity of the law, all persons who shall sell, give, take or buy anything whatever from those bands of Shoshonees, until such as are engaged in the massacre are delivered up by the Chiefs.

Yours truly, J. FORNEY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Utah Territory.

Heber Kimball Getting Violent.

The *Valley Tan*, Aug. 10, publishes a report of HEBER C. KIMBALL'S last harangue before the Saints. That worthy apostle expressed himself somewhat strongly, as follows:

Send on your armies; they can do no harm. God will look after the welfare of this people, and shield them from all injury. Let your armies do their best—their "*puniest*"—they can't effect anything.

I respect officials who will perform their official duties as they should, and leave the Mormon people alone; but how can I respect my enemies? How can I respect a Judge who does his best to injure innocent people? I know what they want: they want to nab BRIGHAM YOUNG and then they want me and others. They will nab him, too, when God wants them to; but God won't let them nab him, and they can't nab me. [Laughter.] I fear them about as much as a pis-ant; not quite so much, either, for a pis-ant will bite my leg once in a while. I am the son of a revolutionary sire, who struggled for the liberty of this country, and am going to have religious freedom. I have always observed the laws, and mean to be protected by them to my religious belief the same as the people of New-England are. As they treat us they will be treated. The United States will see something worse than we ever saw before fifteen years—see it from the head of the government down. Famine upon famine, mob after mob, civil discord from one end of the country to the other, terrible whirlwinds, and swift destruction will be their certain doom.

This country has done some big fighting, but it can't beat Mormonism. There are 4,000 elders in foreign lands preaching Mormonism—nearly all foreigners. There are 40, or 50, or 60 organized quorums of Seventies. Suppose they kill all the members of this church but an elder. From that small seed our principles would again be given to the world, and our cause prosper like the Canada thistle. When they persecute us, it is like breaking a mustard stalk—the stroke only causes an increase, by more thoroughly scattering the seeds.

Speaking of thistles reminds me of a bright idea of GARDLEY'S. He thought it would be a wise notion to sow Canada thistles all along the plains, between here and the States, to feed stock upon. Why that would kill all the cattle with the bloody murrain, and prick us to death. So much for GARDLEY'S judgement. What a fruitful imagination he must have! He is the greatest liar on the face of the earth. Why, bless your souls, he is the father of all liars. He will go to hell, and he the father of liars there. Amen. ("Amen" sounding throughout the congregation.)

New-Jersey State Agricultural Fair.

—The Fifth Annual Fair, under the auspices of the New-Jersey State Agricultural Society, will be held at Elizabeth from the 13th to the 16th inst. With a view of testing the qualities of the blood-horses offered for exhibition, the Committee of the City of Elizabeth offer premiums of $150, in addition to the awards provided by the Society, distributed as follows: $50 for the best trotting single horse or mare; $50 for the best pair of matched horses; and $50 for the fastest trotting stallion. A neat race course of half a mile has been constructed on the Fair grounds.

POLITICAL.

Americanism in Maryland.

The Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS addressed an American Mass Meeting at Baltimore on Monday evening. He began by returning thanks to his friends of the Fourth Congressional District for having placed him a third time in nomination for Congress, reviewed the past history of the American Party, denounced the Administration, and spoke as follows of the position of his own State:

"If the South cannot vote with the conservative element of the North, then the Government cannot stand. In every measure in which Maryland was interested the conservative vote of the North was with her. What has the Democratic vote done for the City of Baltimore? They voted against your Courthouse and post office, and the President vetoed the bills; the conservative men of the North stood by the three votes of the Maryland delegation, and voted with them over the veto of the President.

Maryland is a Slave State, but also a Free State. We are a commercial and a manufacturing State, and being so, are identified with northern States—the conservative element of the North votes with us. We find that Maryland is supported by the Opposition of the North, and that her throat is cut by the Democrats of the South. The interests of Maryland are safer in the hands of the conservative element of the North than in the hands of southern fire-eaters—the tools of the Northern Democrats."

The Stoppage of Political Documents at Washington.

The Washington *States*, Sept. 6, has the following paragraph concerning the recent detention of political documents at the Washington Post-office:

"No little excitement was produced on Friday last among a Republican political club of this city, caused by a notification from Postmaster JONES, that their documents, franked by the Hon. JOHN COVODE, of Pennsylvania, could not go through the Post-office, because it was suspected that he did not write the frank himself. Mr. COVODE went to the office and acknowledged the frank, but the documents were refused, and he then appealed to the Department, which subsequently decided that the Republican documents could not go, because some of them were admitted to have been franked by a clerk. It is understood that the Republicans have precedents, which they intend to present to the Department, thus making this ruling now somewhat inconsistent. They ascribe the whole of it to a political opponent now in Washington.

The *Constitution*, of the 6th, publishes an explanatory card from the Postmaster at Washington, which defines the authority under which he acted:

CITY POST-OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5, 1859

SIR: In reply to your inquiry whether a person exercising the franking privilege, by virtue of his office, can authorize another person to sign his name on letters and printed matter, to be transmitted by mail free of postage, I have to say that no such power exists under the law by which the person enjoying this privilege can delegate it to another. In confirmation of this construction of the post office law, I find that Postmaster-General CAMPBELL, in 1856, had a similar inquiry propounded to him by a Senator of the United States, when he made the following reply: "In answer to your note of this morning, I have to inform you that I have no power, under the law, to authorize any gentleman possessing the franking privilege to employ another person to frank for him. Please refer to the 28th section of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1825." The opinion of Judge CAMP bell having been concurred in by the present Postmaster General, you will perceive that it is my imperative duty to see that no letters or printed matter be transmitted by mail from this office free, unless they bear the signature in the handwriting of the party exercising the franking privilege.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM JONES, Postmaster.

Senator Douglas at the South.

The Richmond *Enquirer* still devotes itself to Mr. DOUGLAS, criticising his paper on Popular Sovereignty in successive chapters, and liking him less and less. It concludes its latest attack as follows:

"Enough for the present. But we have much more to say about this very flimsy essay, which we regret to recognize as emanating from the pen of an American statesman. We will not desist entirely until we have shown it up in every phase of the weakness of its fallacy."

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* has a review three columns in length, the substance of which is comprised in a paragraph:

"We have read this essay with care, and with every disposition to do justice to its author. We have been forced to the conclusion that Judge DOUGLAS is the advocate of Territorial or so called Squatter Sovereignty. It is hardly necessary to add that this doctrine is not to be found in the Cincinnati Platform; and that it can never meet the approval of the National Democracy, much less of the Democracy of the Slaveholding States."

Political Items.

Mr. GIDDINGS is peppering TOM CORWIN with a battery of small shot. His latest letter, the third or fourth of the series, is addressed to SAMUEL PLUMB, of Oberlin, and appears in the Ashtabula *Sentinel*. Mr. GIDDINGS reiterates his conviction that Mr. CORWIN'S stump speeches do not reflect the sentiments of the Republican Party, and adds:

"I have no regrets that Mr. CORWIN has taken this position. It will serve to develop the real issue—the only issue now pending before the people of our nation. Neither you nor myself are laboring for party. Our Republicanism is based upon principle. I would be as willing to see S. A. DOUGLAS elected President as any other man who maintains his doctrines. Indeed, if the inherent rights of a man are to be denied by our Government, I prefer it should be done by men elected against my will, rather than by those for whose elevation I have toiled. But we are told that some politicians think it better for men of conflicting views to unite in the election, and when the offices are obtained, permit the party to disband, than to attempt to carry an election by the power of moral truth. I am unwilling to encourage any such policy. I regard truth and justice as attributes of Deity. Like their author, they are omnipotent; and the highest statesmanship, the highest policy, consists in a clear, distinct and unbridling avowal of truth."

Gov. MORRELL, of Maine, has challenged his opponent, the Hon. MANASSEH H. SMITH, to meet him in public discussions in different counties in the State; but Mr. SMITH declines in consequence of the dangerous illness of a member of his family. A subsequent request for a single meeting was likewise declined by Mr. SMITH, who adds an expression of his doubts whether "these intellectual gladiatorial contests are ever productive of beneficial results."

The Cincinnati *Gazette* states that the Hon. WM. M. COREY, (Democrat,) of that city, has made a formal proposition to Senator DOUGLAS to discuss with him his doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty. Pike's Opera House is named as the place of meeting.

The Athens (Ga) *Southern Banner* recommends the renomination of FRANKLIN PIERCE. It declares that his Administration was "purely constitutional and unexceptionable."

The Worcester (Mass) *Transcript* thinks that if the Hon. B. F. BUTLER is nominated by the Democrats for Governor, he and Gov. BANKS will take the stump together, and thus enliven the campaign.

The Americans of Ohio are to meet in State Convention at Zanesville on Tuesday, Sept. 20. A complete State ticket is to be nominated, and delegates to the National Convention appointed.

ANTI-RENT DISTURBANCE IN COLUMBIA COUNTY.—Another anti-rent difficulty occurred in Columbia county, in this State, on Tuesday, August 30. The Deputy Sheriff, with a posse, proceeded to a house in Taghkanic, occupied by one PETER FISKLE, who had dispossessed a man named MALLORY. FISKLE had previously been ejected from this house, and MALLOR was placed in possession. In the temporary absence of the latter, FISKLE, heading a party of men, broke into the premises and ejected MALLORY'S family. Matters remained in this way for several days, when the Sheriff's posse proceeded to expel FISKLE a second time. He had collected a party and fortified himself in the house. The doors were broken in, and the rest of the scene is described by the Hudson *Star* as follows:

ALLEN MORROW was the first to open the chamber door, and as he did so he received a tremendous blow upon his forehead and nose from a bed-post, in the hands of PETER FISKLE. Mr. MALLORY, HENRY BASHFORD and HENRY COONS, rushed up stairs by another passage, when they were met by FISKLE, and BASHFORD being ahead, was by FISKLE struck over the eye. MALLORY alleges that FISKLE then made a pass at him with the club, when he (MALLORY) fired upon him with a pistol. FISKLE screamed loudly, and threw his club at Sheriff DECKER, who had just appeared at the head of the stairs. The Sheriff parried off the missile, but in the movement his light was extinguished, and during the darkness FISKLE sprang down the stairway, and thence out of the window, and escaped. Before getting clear of the house he received another pistol shot from some one of the party below. He was subsequently captured, and is now in jail.

Army News.

Col. FAUNTLEROY, of the Dragoons, has been ordered to duty in New Mexico, where his rank makes him the commander of the military department of New-Mexico in the absence of Gen. GARLAND, now an invalid.

Brevet Major-General JOHN E. WOOL, commanding the Department of the East, is to proceed to make an inspection of Fort Adams, R. I., and of Fort Independence, Mass.

Capt. ANDREW J. SMITH, First Dragoons, is to accompany the recruits to be sent on the 20th of October next to the Department of Oregon.

THE MAGDALEN ISLANDS.—The Toronto *Colonist* says that the Provincial Government has issued a proclamation requiring the holding of a Circuit Court at Amhet Harbor, in the Magdalen Islands, Gulf of St. Lawrence. These Islands have been much neglected, to the great dissatisfaction of the inhabitants, who were disposed to look to New-Brunswick for the encouragement and sympathy which they failed to receive at the hands of Canada. The effect of the present policy will be to secure to Canada the permanent possession of this key to a vast series of fisheries, extending from the Bay of Chaleur, on the south, to Hudson's Bay on the north, including the coast of Newfoundland, the Gulf of St Lawrence, and all its tributaries on the west. The Magdalen Islands possess a population of about 3,000 souls.

Convention of the New-York Dentists.

A number of Dentists practising in this State were convoked by public call Tuesday, and met at the Cooper Institute, for the purpose of organizing a State Dental Association. Dr. BURNETT was chosen for temporary Chairman, and Dr. PERRY for Secretary.

The roll having been called, the Convention was permanently organized by the election of the following officers:

President—Dr. CLARKE.
Recording Secretary—Dr. G. W. Perine.
Treasurer—Dr. J. G. Ambler.

A communication from Dr. A. WESCOTT, of Syracuse, was then read. The Doctor approved of forming an association, such as that contemplated in the call for the Convention. He expressed his conviction of the benefits that must result to the profession by associate efforts on the part of the members, in promoting exchange of thought, either verbally or in writing, by which the interests of science could be advanced, and empiricism put down. He was for making a marked distinction between the skilful dentist and the bungling tooth-smith, hardly whitewashed with decency. He was in favor of a present temporary organization, to give way hereafter to a "New York Dental Institute." The Doctor entered into an elaborate explanation of the plan on which he would have the Institution organized and carried on. The Institute should have the power of conferring the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery—the degree to be open to every one, whether he received his medical education in a college or a mad-house. [Applause.]

A vote of thanks was passed in favor of the writer.

Mr. ROGERS then moved a resolution declaring that it was expedient to establish a New York State Dental Association. He did not think it would be a proper course to apply to the Legislature for a Charter for an Institute, which should have the power of deciding who should have diplomas as no dentist would submit his claim to such a Board. He thought they ought first to establish the Association, which should determine on the qualifications of membership; the Association could then apply for a Charter, and have the Institute under its own control.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

On motion of Dr. MCELROY, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of five to decide on the organization of the Association: Drs. FRANKLIN, ROGERS, HURD, MCELROY and FULLER.

On motion, it was resolved to extend a cordial invitation to members of the profession from other States, to cooperate with the Convention in the formation of the Society.

Dr. CLARK was of opinion that some stringent clause should be introduced into the Constitution to respect to professional etiquette. There were certain dentists who certainly had not the interest of the profession at heart—men who advertised to make full sets of teeth for $5, $10 and $15, and assumed, in such advertisements, to be superior to other dentists. Now, such dentists had an undoubted right to advertise, if they chose, but he was against their doing so as members of this or any other organization with which he was connected, as such conduct tended to lower the profession.

The Secretary read an article from the New-York *Dental Journal*, on "Cheap Dentistry, and its Tendencies," showing that the effect of cheapness was to deteriorate from the skill of the dentist.

Dr. CLARK said he sometimes worked for nothing out of charity, among his poor patients. He told an anecdote of a patient who had been asked by another dentist why he worked so cheap. "Why," replied the person interrogated, "I took every cent the man had. What more would you have?" [Laughter.] He was not opposed to cheap dentistry, so much as to the pictorial advertisement system, which tended to degrade the profession.

Dr. ROBERTS thought it better to leave all allusion to prices out of the constitution. For his part he would rather fill a tooth for a dollar than starve. He did not think a man should be called a quack because he worked cheap, or because he advertised. Now, all country dentists advertise.

Dr. CLARK—Do they advertise prices?

Dr. ROBERTS—They advertise their business.

Dr. CLARK—That's right enough.

Dr. ROBERTS—But there are some dentists who consider it quackery to advertise at all.

Dr. CLARK—All I complain of is that some dentists advertise their prices, to the injury of other dentists.

The articles of the constitution were still under discussion when the Committee took a recess till 7½ o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

At 7½ o'clock some thirty gentlemen had assembled, and, soon after, the proceedings were resumed.

The report previously presented by the Committee appointed to draft a Constitution, was, on motion of Dr. ROGERS, who framed it, allowed to be withdrawn, and another, substantially the same, substituted. Each section was read and passed upon—the three first being adopted collectively.

In reply to the question of a gentleman who said he had not been present at the forenoon session,

The President stated that every dentist in regular standing had a right to vote.

Much dicussion was evoked on the section providing that the standing officers of the Association shall constitute a Board to which shall be referred all applications for membership.

Much time was subsequently consumed in arguing questions of parliamentary law.

The Constitution, as presented, was adopted in its entirety, and without modification.

When the Convention came to consider the necessity of defraying the expenses incurred, a long debate took place upon the question of membership, the difficulty being whether, before having chosen officers for the Association, the gentlemen present were made members inchoate by paying the initiation fee exacted by the Constitution, and by signing that document. Eventually the matter was settled and the money paid.

The Constitution provides that the organization shall be called the "New-York State Dental Association;" that it shall have certain permanent officers; that the officers shall together constitute a Board of Managers, to which all claims against the Association and all application for membership shall be referred, but the action or non action of this Board may be overruled by a major vote of the Association; that any dentist of this State in good standing, who shall be approved by the Board of Managers and by a vote of the Association, may become a member by subscribing to the Constitution and complying with its requirements; that each member shall pay an initiation fee of two dollars, and such tax, not exceeding five dollars yearly, as may be legally imposed; that a refusal or neglect to pay upon reasonable notice shall forfeit membership; that the Association shall not assume to decide upon the merits of any dental material, instrument, theory or mode of practice, that may be in dispute among its members, and that dentists residing in other States may be admitted to honorary membership.

The following permanent officers were elected:

President—Dr. A. WESCOTT, Syracuse.
First Vice-President—Dr. John Allen, New York.
Second Vice-President—Dr. C. W. Harvey, Buffalo.
Recording Secretary—Dr. G. H. Perine, New-York.
Corresponding Secretary—Dr. A. Clark, Poughkeepsie.
Treasurer—Dr. W. B. Hurd, Williamsburg.

This list of officers having been chosen, a vote of thanks was passed to the Press, and, having transacted some further business, adjourned at midnight.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Davies.

The Tyrone and Lockhaven Railroad Company vs. Allen Schenck.—The order to show cause why this case should not be dismissed, on the ground that the plaintiff is a foreign corporation, and has commenced this suit without having filed the usual bonds with the Clerk of the County, was now returnable, but as Judge EDMONDS, senior counsel for the plaintiff, could not be found after the notice was served on Mr. SHERWOOD, associate counsel, the matter was laid over until Thursday, at 12 o'clock.

Judge DAVIES incidentally stated that it was his opinion that the plaintiffs were not properly in Court until they came in in the usual and regular way, by filing security, as required by law.

Edward C. Boughton and Celos R. Rendell vs. W. Hildebrand.—In June last the plaintiff, BOUGHTON, made an affidavit, upon which the order of arrest against the defendant was obtained, alleging that the firm of BOUGHTON & RANDALL, of which he is a member, in the early part of March sold to the defendant a large quantity of furs, known in the market as mink furs, amounting in value to the sum of $5,576 90, upon the defendant's representation that he was worth a large amount of property in Chicago, in real estate and other substance, equal to the sum of $30,000.

That before the furs were paid for, and after his notes for the same were due, the defendant transferred to one STONE, his son-in-law, the entire property, representing to be worth $30,000, (but which the alleges to be not worth more than $25,000,) and with intent to defraud the plaintiffs. The affidavit also alleged that the defendant lived in Brooklyn, and that the plaintiffs had tried to find him, and could not; he concealing himself to prevent an interview.

Soon after the defendant was arrested, and now asks to be discharged, on the grounds of the statements of the plaintiff in the affidavit, were not true. The defendant also avers that the transaction was in good faith, and that the transfer of his property to his son-in-law was not to defraud the plaintiff, or any one else, but in the usual course of real estate operations. Decision reserved.

THE M'FARLEN HABEAS CORPUS—APPLICATION OF HUGH M'FARLEN.

The testimony in this case was proceeded with, and Edward C. Tiers was sworn for the relator. He testified to the character of Mr. McFarlen as good and peaceable; and to the contrary concerning Mrs. McFarlen; William Corney testified to the same facts, and related conversations which he heard between Mr. and Mrs. McFarlen, in which she used obscene language.

James W. McFarlen. Mr. McFarlen's brother was examined on behalf of the relator, and testified regarding the "thrashing" which he has been mentioned as giving Mrs. McFarlen in previous testimony. He stated that the trouble grew out of her coming into the store in which he was a partner, and attempting to take money from a drawer; he said he hit her in the face with his hand, but was not aware that he hurt her; he also testified that he had been taken before the Tombs Justice on account of it, by whom the complaint was dismissed.

Before Judge Ingraham.

James Cropsey vs. Wm. Banks and Wright Pomeroy. Stephen A Gillespie vs. Same. Same vs. Same.—Judgment declaring that as between the assignees of Bruce McKinney, and those of Mary McKinney, the assignment of Bruce McKinney is valid, and entitling his assignee to the property taken by Banks and Pomeroy under the alleged assignment.

Reference ordered to John S. Patterson to ascertain the value of the property, and take an account of the receipts and payments on account of the same under the stipulation of the parties.

MARINE COURT.

Before Justice Thompson.

Morris Hensel and Rachael Hensel vs. D. G. Stern, Mrs. Stern and John Cleary.—This was an action to recover damages for injuries alleged to have been received by the plaintiffs on the 8th of June last, in an assault upon them committed by the defendants. The damages were laid at $500. The answer denied the assault, and alleged that the plaintiffs were the assaulting party, averring that they, the defendants, did only sufficient battling to protect themselves from the violence of the plaintiffs. It appears from the evidence that the parties occupied adjoining premises on Eighth-avenue, about the number 540; that the plaintiff kept a sap store and the defendant a dry goods store; that the plaintiff was hanging his caps out as a sign for his business, when the defendants told him he had no right to so display his goods and shade the walks; plaintiff rejoined that he had, when words ensued. blows followed, and a "free fight" resulted, and the plaintiff and his wife came out second best, getting thoroughly bruised and bloody by the conflict. Both parties allege that they are the fanoccents, and each that the other was the invader. It also appears that JOHN CHORA, the clerk of the defendant was a scissatific bruiser, and aided his employer as much in the *melée* as in selling goods.

The case was submitted to the jury, who at a late hour were still out.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before City Judge Russell.

There were no trials, yesterday, in this Court. The Grand Jury brought in a batch of indictments, which will result, probably, in a heavy session to-day.

THOMAS HUTCHINGS, on Aug. 6, snatched a purse, containing $50, from Mrs. BARCUTO, of Poughkeepsie, who was walking up Sixth-avenue. He pleaded guilty yesterday, and was sentenced to three years in the State Prison.

WILLIAM BAXTER, a half-breed Indian boy, pleaded guilty to an assault on ANN HICKS, on the 19th July. GEORGE COPWAY, *alias* Kah-ge-gah-gah-bow, the Indian Chief, promised to send him to Canada, and the Court suspended judgment.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 7, 1859.

Beef cattle have come in much more freely than had been calculated upon by brokers and others. Many of the brokers, incited by the fact that near 5,000 bullocks were readily sold last week, and by the prospect of a short supply this week, went out upon the leading lines of conveyance and bought up many of the droves coming in at pretty round rates; but, as the event proved, they missed the mark. The summary from all the yards, given below, shows 253 head less than last week, but the deficiency in numbers was fully made up by the better quality and weights of those here to-day. It is not safe at this season to predict the supply from the telegraphic reports of cattle on the way from the West, as there is now a large stock of cattle in eastern New-York ready to be rushed in on short notice, and more frequent arrivals from the South may be looked for. By considerable concession in prices towards the close of the market, all the cattle received were disposed of this evening, leaving the yards clear; but butchers are well supplied, and there will hardly be a market for 4,500 to 5,000 next week, except at a decline.....Milch cows have come in about as last week, and a little livelier demand has slightly improved the selling rates, but this improvement would give way under a very small increase in the current supply....Veal calves are not selling quite as briskly as last week. Good animals, however, sell somewhat readily at 6½c. ₱ lb., live weight, and the best at 7c. There are not many in the yards unsold this evening....The receipts of sheep and lambs have been larger this week than we have ever before reported them for a single week. The largest number for a week, hitherto received, was reported Aug. 2, when there were 16,346; this week we have 19,426! Prices are, of course, lower by 25c@50c. ₱ head, than last week when only 12 423 were received. The stock remaining in the yards still unsold will nearly suffice for half of the coming week....Swine have arrived more freely, but with the cooler weather there is a larger demand and the yards are cleared out at former rates.

....The following table, carefully compiled from our notes gathered at all the City yards, including also the cattle received and retailed at Bergen, show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 6.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week.....	4 611	135	599	19 426	4,790
Previous week...	4,864	132	567	12,423	2 752
Same w'k last. y'r	5,777

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1859—6 P M.

The reported receipts of the principal items of Produce since our last have been 14 bbls. Ashes; 8,332 bbls Flour; 55 bbls. Corn Meal; 15,345 bushels Wheat; 12,450 bushels Corn; 210 bushels Rye; 2 200 bushels Oats; 5,000 bushels Malt; 120 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported to day of 50 bbls. Pots at $5 50@$5 56¼; and 25 bbls. Pearls at $5 55 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning 1 374 bbls., including 995 bbls. Pots and 379 bbls. Pearls.

CANDLES—Have been in fair request at unchanged prices. Patent Sperm at 50c.; Pale Sperm, 46½c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c., and Adamantine, 19½c. @20½c.

COAL—Foreign is scarce and quiet. An arrival is in modern demand at former quotations.

COFFEE—Has been pretty actively inquired for to-day, and sales have been made of 2 500 bags Maracaibo, for export, on private terms. 210 bags Laguayra, at 12c@12¾c.; 184 bags low grade Laguayra on private terms; 906 bags Rio, at 10¾c.@13c.; 106 bags Genuives at a trifle over 11¼c.; and 49 bags native St. Domingo, at 10¾c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Refined ingot has been in request, chiefly at 22¾c.@23¾c ₱ lb. Other kinds have been quiet at former prices.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand at an advance of about ⅛c. ₱ lb. Sales have been reported of 1,000 bales, including middling Uplands at 11⅛c., and older grades at proportionate rates ₱ lb.

DRUGS AND DYES—Have not been quite so active, yet prices have not varied remarkably, for the principal kinds.

DRY GOODS—The public sales of Delaines, Silks, Silk Ribbons, Shawls, &c., to-day were very well attended, and resulted on the whole favorably to the owners.

FEATHERS—Live Geese, 42c.@46c. for Southern, and 48c @52c. for Western, ₱ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod are in good demand, chiefly at $4 12½@$4 62½ ₱ cwt. Mackerel are heavy and drooping, including large No. 1 Massachusetts, at $15 50@ $16; No. 2, at $13 50; and No. 3 at $8 75. Herring and Salmon continue inactive at old figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been decidedly more active, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The inquiry has been animated, chiefly from the regular home trade, though, to some extent, from speculators and shippers. Holders have generally met the demand quite freely at previous rates for sound State brands, which continue rather scarce, and at somewhat easier prices for low and medium qualities of Western. Unsound Flour has been more sought after, in part to fill orders from the East. Holders are working off the stock of this description quite vigorously, hoping to relieve the trade from the depressive influence exercised by the large quantity of rejected Flour available. We have heard of sales of 17,250 bbls., in lots, including inferior to choice and superfine State, at $4 60@$4 25 for old, and $4 30@$4 45 for new; extra do. at $4 45@$4 75 for old, and $4 75@$5 for new; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $3 95 @$4 30; extra Wisconsin, old and new, at $4 35@ $4 65; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, poor old to choice new, $4 40@$5; inferior extra Ohio at $4 60@$4 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands at $4 75@$5 for poor to good old, and $5@$5 25 for ordinary to choice new, ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$3 00@ 3 90
Standard Superfine State	4 05@ 4 45
Extra State	4 45@ 5 00
Standard Superfine Western	3 95@ 4 30
Extra Wisconsin	4 35@ 5 65
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	4 40@ 6 00
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 60@ 4 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	4 75@ 5 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 30@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 80@ 5 00
Extra Genesee	5 35@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	4 45@ 7 25
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	4 55@ 7 25

Southern Flour is in fair demand, to-day, at, however, easier rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 1 800 bbls., in lots, at $4 80 @$5 25 for very inferior to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; $5 35@$7 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Sales have been made of 230 bbls. extra Canadian at $4 50@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive at $3 50@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is heavy at $3 75@$3 80, for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 10 @$4 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Puncheons of Brandywine are quoted at $19 each.

FRUIT—The demand has been moderate. Prices have not varied materially to day.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very moderate request to day, and prices have favored buyers. We have heard of sales of 13,000 bushels, including fair new white Western, to arrive within a day or two, at $1 16@$1 18; new red State, at $1 14; good new White Kentucky, at $1 40; new Red do. on private terms; with common old and new white Kentucky, at $1 15@$1 20 ₱ bushel. Corn is in rather limited demand, yet is quoted steady. Sales have been reported of 20 000 bushels at 60c. for old mixed Western, in store; 61c. for new mixed Western, also in store, ₱ bushel. Other kinds are inactive and nominal. Rye continues quiet at 81c.@83c. ₱ bushel; sales 1,600 bushels. Oats are in slack demand, including Canada, at 38c.@41c.; Western, 36c.@40c.; State, 36c.@39c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 32c.@ 36c.; Southern 30c.@35c. ₱ bushel Barley has been more inquired for, and sales have been reported of 12,500 bushels old State and Canadian, within a range of from 58c.@63c., with 10.000 bushels California, on terms not disclosed. The following is a statement showing the weekly receipts of Flour, Wheat and Corn at the port of Buffalo during the past nine weeks, or since the first receipts of the new crop:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.
Sept. 5	43 572	414 e30	262,635
Aug. 29	30 707	142 008	64 376
Aug. 23	31.816	148 256	58,766
Aug. 16	24,263	131 975	19 976
Aug. 9	21,823	59 797	126 313
Aug. 2	14,473	58 802	131 608
July 26	15.567	120 635	259,804
July 19	15.269	69 821	24 296
July 12	22 478	46 282	77,666

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales in Boston, 350 bales at 11½c ₱ yard.

HAY—Sales, to-day, 800 bales North River at 65c. @70c., for shipment, and 75c.@87½c., for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The market is inactive; prices are unaltered.

HIDES—Are in fair request at buoyant prices; Prime Buenos Ayres, 26¾c.@27c.; Rio Grande, 24½c.@26c.; California, 23½c.@24c.; Orinoco, 21c.; Central American, 21½c.@22½c.; Porto Cabello, 22c. @23c.; Dry and Dry Salted Southern, 16c.@17c. ₱ lb. Stock of all kinds in first hands this morning, 225,723, against 60.140 same time last year.

HOPS—Have been moderately inquired for, including New, 14c.@18c.; crop of 1858, 8c.@13c.; and Old, 3½c @7c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Has been less sought after, to-day. Prices have not varied materially.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 65 ₱ M.

LEAD—Has been partially neglected, to-day. Quotations are unaltered.

LEATHER—Sole is attracting rather more attention, at unchanged quotations.

LIME—Rockland: 70c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump, per bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 40 bbls. Cuba Muscovado, 25c.; and 90 hhds. Clayed Cuba, for distilling, 18c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The transactions to-day have not been important in Resin, Tar or Crude Turpentine. We have heard of sales of 575 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, chiefly at 45c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Have been in moderate request at our revised quotations: Crude Sperm, $1 25@$1 27; Unbleached Sperm, $1 35@$1 40; Crude Whale, 45c.@ 50c.; Refined Whale, 54c @60c.; Linseed Oil, 58c.@ 59c.; No. 1 Lard Oil, 67c.@95c.; Red Oil, 50c.; Olive Oil, $1@$1 05. ₱ gallon, and $3 50@$4 ₱ basket; Palm Oil, 9c.@9¼c.; Tallow Oil, 10c ₱ lb. In New-Bedford during the week ending Sept. 5, sales were reported of 3,410 bbls. Crude Sperm, chiefly at $1 25@ $1 27; 2,110 bbls. Crude Whale at 44½c.@46c. ₱ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Sp., bbls	Wh., bbls.	Bone, lbs.
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 5	59,74,188	184 479	1,770,700
Same time last year	63,722	224,254	1,975,300

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and declining; sales have been reported of 1,300 bbls., in lots, at $14 85@$15 for Mess, here; $14 75 for (500 bbls.) Mess, deliverable, at the option of the seller, within 60 days; and $10 12½@$10 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in request, including Hams at 8¾c.@ 8¾c., and Shoulders at 7¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon has not varied. Lard is improving. Sales to-day 670 tcs. and bbls., common to choice, at 10¾c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Beef continues heavy and drooping; sales 145 bbls., in lots, at $7 50@$9 25 for repacked Western Mess; $10@$11 75 for fair to choice extra do.; $5 50@$7 for Country Mess, and $5 25@$5 87 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams $14@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in fair demand at 16c.@21c. for State; 12c.@16c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling in lots at from 6c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day, of 180 tces., in lots, at $3 12½@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in rather better request at former rates.

SEEDS—Clover is in demand, chiefly at 9c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Timothy is salable and firm, mainly at $2 50@ $2 87½ ₱ bushel. In Boston, sales have been made of 5,169 bags and 5,400 pockets Calcutta Linseed, at $1 85 ₱ bushel.

SOAP—Sales have been reported of 250 boxes Castile at 9¾c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been inactive at old prices.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, to-day, with sales of 1,150 hhds. Cuba at 5¾c.@6¾c., and 147 hhds. Porto Rico at 7¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, to day, 12,500 lbs., chiefly at 10¾c., ₱ lb.

TEAS—The public sale, to-day, was well attended, and with a fair degree of activity in the competition for the lots offered, about previous prices were realized.

TOBACCO—Cigar Leaf finds ready buyers at former rates. Manufactured is attracting more attention at uniform prices. Sales in August, 24,017 pkgs., in 1859, and 26,538 pkgs. in 1858. Stock Sept. 1, 53,185 pkgs. in 1859, and 34,067 pkgs. in 1858.

WHALEBONE—Is in fair request at full quotations.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 3,400 bbls., in lots, at 26½c.@26¾c.@27c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 600 bales Cotton, at 3-16d.@7 32d. ₱ lb.; 130 tcs. Beef, at 2s.; also, by steamer, 500 boxes Cheese, at 57s. 6d., and 500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 6d. For London, there were engaged 100 hhds. Spirits Turpentine, at 5s. 3d. For Bremen, 300 bales Cotton, with 100 boxes Extract of Logwood, on private terms. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 1,666 tons, from New-Orleans to Liverpool, Cotton, ¾d.; ship *Henry Brigham*, 1,068 tons to San Francisco, about $14,500; bark *Lucy A. Nickels*, 523 tons, to Melbourne, $9 000; a brig, 300 tons, from Vera Cruz to New-York, Old Iron, $5; a schooner, 172 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,400; one, 120 tons, same voyage, $1,000; a bark, 385 tons, to a West India port, $2,000; a brig, 200 tons, to a Windward Island, $1,050; a schooner, 112 tons, to Matanzas, $1,100, one, 89 tons, to St. Kitts, Baracoa and back, $800; a bark, 400 tons, to Turk's Island and back, salt, 10c.; a bark to Buenos Ayres, and a schooner, 3,000 bbls., to Madeira, on terms we did not learn.

PERSONAL.

A Philadelphia magistrate has held to bail one Capt. E W. Powers, of the second brigade of Pennsylvania Volunteers, who assaulted his commanding officer, Gen. Jno. D. Miles. Powers, it appears, told the General that he was "a contemptible puppy," and the General retorted, whereupon the Captain struck him, and a grand fight followed. The Captain gave bail in the sum of $1 000, and then turned about to sue out a writ against Gen Miles, for assault and battery, under the following aggravated circumstances: "On the afternoon of the 23d Aug., I was with four gentlemen, and met Miles, who walked up to me, and applied an expression such as 'that thing' indirectly. He said he did not want to know me and called me Irish loafer. I spat at him, and he struck me, and in the fight that ensued, he bit my wrist." The Court instantly held the General to bail to the sum of $6,000, to answer this complaint. And so the affair ended, for the present.

The Boston artists are busy. The Boston *Post* says that Mr. Ames has finished his portrait of Rufus Choate; Mr. Ball has finished a model in clay of the same gentleman, and Mr. Brackett also has a bust of him under way. Mr. Young has several fine portraits in progress; Mr. Ransom has some ideal portraits in hand; Miss Foley is cutting cameos; and at a show-room are a composition of "Italian Ruins," by Sontag; a Marine Piece by Bradford, and a statue of Horace Mann by Carew.

Superintendent Rucker, of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, had an unexpected compliment paid him last week. He had gone on the Michigan Southern Railroad in order to see for himself what prospects there were for a speedy termination of the difficulties on that road. The "strikers" put him on a separate locomotive, and started him homeward, carefully excluding the officers of their own road.

Mr. Graham, editor of the Moline (Ill.) *Independent*, was nearly strangled in the street, a few days since, by a man named Mead, whom he had attacked in his paper. Mead was removed before any damage had been inflicted, but, on the same day, Mr. Graham was again attacked by a son of Mead, who attempted to stab him. The offending parties have been arrested.

Quebec papers notice the fact that Mr. Freshman, late Rabbi of the Jewish Synagogue in that city, was formally admitted into the Methodist Church a few days since, with his entire family of seven persons. An immense audience assembled to witness the ceremony. The Rev. Dr. Cook preached a sermon appropriate to the occasion.

Narcissa B. Coffin, of Nantucket, a well-known minister of the Society of Friends, was in Beverly, Mass., on the 22d August. She had just returned from Vermont and Upper New-York, where she had been engaged in visiting prisons, houses of bad repute and almshouses.

At the recent Commencement of Madison University, the following honorary degrees were conferred: D. D. upon the Revs. Daniel C. Eddy, of Boston; John M. Richards, of Philadelphia; and C. P. Sheldon, of Troy; A. M. upon James E. Hadnett, of this city, and Samuel Williams, of the Utica *Herald*.

Dr. Samuel Choppin, one of the parties severely wounded in the late musical affray at the Charity Hospital in New-Orleans, is recovering from the injuries received at the hands of Dr. Foster. The latter has given bail in the sum of $5,000 to appear for trial.

Of the proposed monument to Thomas H. Benton, in St. Louis, the *Republican* of that city says: "It was once proposed, we think, and perhaps steps were taken to carry it out, but it has lingered so long that it seems necessary to remind his personal and political friends of the fact."

Busts of Cicero and Agrippiani, and a statue of Apollo, all in bronze, were found last month in removing some earth for a road near Pompeii, and were placed in the museum at Naples.

The Hon. Abram Lincoln, of Illinois, has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual address before the State Agricultural Society of Wisconsin, this Fall.

The Princes Menschikoff (father and son) are in Paris.

DRY GOODS.

NOTICE TO SKIRT DEALERS.

L. A. OSBORN, LATE OSBORN & VINCENT, NO. 92 WARREN-STREET, N. Y., INVITES THE ATTENTION OF JOBBERS TO THE CELEBRATED PATENT IMPERIAL EXTENSION SKIRT, UNEQUALED FOR QUALITY AND STYLE, being made of the BEST STEEL, and tempered in a manner that defies competition.

THE IMPERIAL SKIRT having gained for the manufacturers such notoriety as to make it *impossible to fill all orders immediately*, dealers are requested to hand in their orders as early as possible, in order to get the goods in time for the FALL TRADE.

Parties are also invited to examine our NEW CHAMPION SKIRT, which EXCELS ANY AND ALL OTHER SKIRTS EVER INVENTED, being made by an entirely new method, which makes the skirt *much lighter* and *more durable* than any other process now used in the manufacture of skirts.

Having also bought all of Mr. Vincent's right, title and interest in and to the PATENTS OF OSBORN & VINCENT, parties wishing LICENSE TO MAKE OR SELL SKIRTS under said patents, can obtain the same on liberal terms at the office of the subscriber,

L. A. OSBORN, No. 92 Warren-st., New York.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO DRY GOODS DEALERS,

We have purchased the ENTIRE STOCK of KNICKERBOCKER PRINTS, which, together with the celebrated WARREN'S AND WAMSUTTA'S, in NEW AND EXCELLENT FALL STYLES, we are now prepared to sell by the PIECE or PACKAGE, FOR CASH OR ON TIME, AT EXTREMELY LOW FIGURES.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO., NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., New-York.

CARD.

As the season for FALL CLOTHING is approaching, we would remind those about purchasing for their own use that we have a very large and desirable assortment, and are making daily additions to our stock.

We have taken unusual pains in our MEN'S DEPARTMENT, and employ the best cutters to be found.

The CUSTOM DEPARTMENT is largely stocked with piece goods.

Our great and favorable reputation for BOYS' CLOTHING, for BOYS of all ages—from three years to manhood—will be fully sustained by the assortment we are prepared to display this season.

We have an unusually large assortment of Boys' Furnishing Goods.

BOYS' SCHOOL UNIFORMS MADE TO ORDER.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, bet. Canal and Grand sts.

CUMMINGS, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG Offer to Close Buyers a large and well-selected stock of DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS AND WHITE GOODS, of their own importation and from the late auction sales. Nos. 279, 281 and 283 Broadway.

MEN'S AND BOYS' FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.

Great Inducements to Cash and Short-time Buyers. I have now in store a large and well made Stock of OVERCOATS and BUSINESS SUITS. Also a great variety of other ready-made Garments, made from fine and heavy material, for Southern and Western Trade Please examine my stock before making your purchases. N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

361 AND 539 BROADWAY. JAMES TUCKER'S Fall importations in FEATHERS, FLOWERS, BRIDAL WREATHS, and fancy fixings for he Toilet, are in, coming in, and will continue till late in the season.

NEW FALL GOODS. JAMES GRAY & CO. Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 5. A superb selection of NEW SILKS and RICH PARIS DRESS GOODS. REAL LACES and FRENCH EMBROIDERIES of the very latest styles. No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

COTTON YARN, COTTON YARN—BLEACHED and Colored, of various Nos. Wick. ewines, Carpet Warp, Shoe Thread, Chandler's Wick, 3 4 and 6 threads, Cotton Batting, Black and White Waddings, very heavy, sold in parcels to suit purchasers. Cap makers, clothiers and furriers, and all those in the habit of using any of the above goods, are respectfully invited to call on THOMAS GWYNNE, No. 45 Vesey-st.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanised rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

MME. DEMOREST'S EXCELSIOR AND WOVEN Skirt Manufactory and Wholesale Depôt, No. 370 Broadway. Retail stores No. 620 Canal-st. and No. 268 Bowery. Best woven skirts with 11 springs, $1; 15, 26 and 30 hoops in proportion. Children's skirts and bustles in great variety.

SKIRTS.—WOVEN SKIRTS, DESTINED THE MARKET; 12-springs, $1 31; 14-springs, $1 50, and 17-springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 8-springs at $8 per dozen: 12-springs, $11, and 14 springs at $14 per dozen. Old skirts made over. C. L. HARDING, woven skirt factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

DAMAGED WHITE COTTON HOSE—Goods for men's and boys' wear. Broadcloths, cassimeres, satinets, jeans, blankets, flannels, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A GENTLEMAN'S family by a professed cook; she understands all kinds of English and French cooking, boning, larding, all kinds of made dishes, jellies, creams, and is an excellent pastry cook. The most unexceptionable City references can be given from some of the best families in the city—none others need apply. Call for one week at No. 123 26th st, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of the most experienced and reliable female servants of that very excellent and respectable class for which MANNING'S AGENCY, No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn, has gained such a reputation for providing—especially first-class cooks, washers and ironers, experienced nurses, waiters, and up stairs servants, accustomed to serve the first families in Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook in a private family, who understands her business perfectly is a good baker and pastry cook, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing. The best of City references given. Call at No 46 3d av., between 10th and 11th sts. Has no objection to living in Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman, a situation as good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer, or would do housework in a small family; is tidy and neat in her habits, and prefers a steady home. Call at No. 236 Mulberry-st., second floor front room, between Prince and Spring sts.; City calls preferred.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A young woman, fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or would take charge of grown children, and do plain sewing; no objection to travel. Call at No 165 1st-av., corner of 7th-st., 3d floor, for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE, INTELligent young woman a situation as chambermaid; is perfectly capable of discharging the duties satisfactorily, has no objections to travel with a lady as seamstress; can be seen for two days at No. 326 Broadway, second floor, front room.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as first-rate cook, who is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference can be given; can be seen for two days at No. 36 13th st., between the 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first class cook; understands pastry, jellies of all kinds, orange, also creams and ices; is capable of taking entire charge of a kitchen. Can be seen at No. 60 West 32d-st., in the rear, first floor. Has good City references.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUation; has lived with Spanish, French and American families of the highest standing; can bake fowls, make the best of pastry and preserves of all kinds; a steady place and a good family more an object than high wages. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing. Good reference given. Call for two days at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d-sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse; has good experience in taking care of children, and is fully competent to take charge of an infant; has good reference, and can be seen, for two days, in the Millinery Store, No. 311½ 2d-av., between 21st and 22d st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with washing; is obliging and willing to make herself generally useful. Apply for two days at No. 151 7th-st., Room No. 10.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST CLASS COOK. Perfectly understands her business—meats soups, sauce and confectionary. Best of city reference given. Apply at No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avenues, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and waiting, and to assist in washing and ironing, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; no objection to the country; good references given. Apply at No. 258 West 26th-st., near 8th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a competent woman, who can take charge of a baby from its birth; understands all kinds of family sewing; can refer to some of the best families in this City. Can be seen for two days at No. 34 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL OF 17, A SITUation in a small private family, to take care of children and do plain sewing. Has the best of reference from her last place. Call or address, for two days, at No. 156 East 24th-st, 4-h-floor, back room, No. 13.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WHO UNDERstands her business; is an excellent baker, wishes a situation in a private family; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of city reference. Call for two days at No. 184 7th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of an infant from its birth; also, by one, as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress only. Apply at No. 1 11th-st, near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, RESPECTable young woman as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; is also a good baker; knows her business thoroughly; well recommended. Call at office, No. 302 8th-av., near 26th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as cook in a private family. She understands her business perfectly, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 82 West 33d-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESpectable girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress. Has five years recommendations from her last employer. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook in a first-class private family. Best City reference. Call at No 138 West 10th-st., between Bleecker and Hudson, room No. 3, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as lady's maid, understands dressmaking and hairdressing; has no objection to travel; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 15th-st., near 3d-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Scotch cook a situation; understands all kinds of meats, game, soups, jellies, &c.; is a beautiful baker of bread, cake and pies; is also an excellent washer and ironer. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO PROTESTANT girls; one as cook and to assist in the washing; the other to do washing and light chamberwork. Can be seen for two days at their present place, No. 40 10th st., near 6th av.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOmen wants situations; one as cook and the other as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No 359 2d av., between 23d and 23d sts., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamber work and sewing, and to take care of growing children; good City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days Call at No. 352 1st-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and waitress or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or would assist in washing and ironing; has good City references Can be seen at No. 139 West 27th-st, between 7th and 8th avs

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing; has good reference. Apply at No. 100 West 17th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; can embroider and make dresses. Has no objection to go South, and use to a baby. Call at No. 167 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, in the fancy store.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN is desirous of obtaining a situation as chambermaid; has both City and country references. Call for two days at No. 113 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do the plain cooking, washing and ironing in a private family; City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 276 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a small private family, who has lately landed. Call for two days, if not engaged, at No 116 Madison-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook; understands her business; has good reference; is willing to assist in washing. Call at No. 272 3d-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 65 East 16th-st., near Irving-place. Has City reference.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress and do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 113 8th-st., St Mark's-place, third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Call, for two days, at No. 168 3d-av., in the shoe store.

WANTED—BY A COLORED YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as nurse, wai ress, or chambermaid and waitress; also, by a first-rate colored cook; both well recommended. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 90 West 28th st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as first-rate laundress, and can do up ladies' fine things in the neatest style; has the best City reference. Apply at No 200 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Swiss woman, as housekeeper. Address E. C. BAILLY, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person to travel with a lady, or as nurse and to take charge of a child; good reference can be given. Apply at No. 227 Sullivan-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful girls, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 69 4th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from 6 to 16 years.

A DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS maker wishes to go out by the day or week; she perfectly understands her business. Also, an English woman as first rate nurse; can cut and fit children's dresses. City references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 West 20th-st., corner of 6-av., 2 pair stairs.

BOOKHAM'S.—SERVANTS WANTED.—CHAS. BOOKHAM, late of Grand-st., has no connection whatever with the Servants' Institute and Home, so called. His only office is at No. 59 East 13th-st., corner Broadway, up stairs.

AN ENGLISH PROFESSED COOK, AN infant's nurse, an English waiter, and other carefully selected servants, are now disengaged at BOOKHAM'S only office, No. 59 East 13th st., corner Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, NEAT young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands all sorts of pastry, biscuit, meat, jellies, soups, and is a first-rate washer and ironer. Also, a situation by a young girl as chamberm aid and waitress, or seamstress and nurse; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; both would do general housework separately; understand their business perfectly, as references can certify; no objections to the country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, INTELligent, obliging girl, who has the best of reference from her last place, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and seamstress; has no objection to make herself generally useful. Wages not so much an object as a good home. Can be seen at No. 485½ East 5th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c.—Call at the late Institute and Home for Domestics, No. 128 11th st., corner of 6th av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, ACTIVE, English Protestant young man, a situation as coachman, gardener or groom, understands the entire charge and management of horses, and is a good gardener; no objections to country; also, a situation by a Protestant young man as coachman and gardener and farming generally; is willing to milk cows, and both have best of references; wages moderate for the Winter. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has long experience both in the old and in this country; is not afraid of work; has the best of City reference. Any gentleman desirous of employing him will address G. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office which will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE married Scotchman as coachman, who has had long experience in care and management of horses. Can show the best of recommendations as to honesty, sobriety and carefulness. A note addressed to A. B. at Mr. Lowry's Saddlery, No 932 Broadway, will be punctually attended to, or he can be seen from 12 to 2 o'clock any day for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man and wife; the man as coachman, groom or hostler; can milk and take care of cows, and work inside if required; the woman as chambermaid, waitress or seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; no incumbrance; have the best of reference from last employer; terms moderate. Address, for three days, F., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman; understands the care and treatment of horses, is a good steady driver, &c.; or would take a situation as gardener; would take the entire charge of the last place mentioned; has the best of recommendations from City and country or can have an interview with his last employer, if required. Address F. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A man who fully understands his business in all its different departments; hot and cold vineries; well understands the laying out of new grounds and the planting of fruit trees and shrubberies. City reference for the last five years. Address M. F., gardener, Brooklyn Post-office, or at Prof. Mapes', No. 152 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY AN industrious married man and his wife; the man is a thorough gardener, and understands the care of horses, and is a good careful driver; his wife is a first rate laundress and chambermaid and a good plain cook. Both are trustworthy persons, and have the best of references. Address E. O. B., Box No 211 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family or boarding-house by a steady, competent man; or would take charge of an invalid gentleman; has the best reference in both capacities; in the latter he will be recommended by a deceased gentleman's family physician. Terms moderate for City or country. Call or address THOMAS, all this week, at No. 38 West 13th st.

WANTED—A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED YOUNG man wants a situation as groom and coachman; no person understands his business better; he is respectful in his manners, good appearance, and will do all in his power to give satisfaction. Has a year and seven months' reference from his last place. No objection to distance or locality. Call at No. 179 Waverley-place.

WANTED — A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN wishes a situation as groom and coachman; understands his business perfectly; has lived three years and eight months in his last place; has good recommendations; country preferred. Address D. S., Box No. 213 *Times* Office for two days.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER, MARried, without family, a situation; has no objection to take charge of a farm, and can be highly recommended as to capability and integrity; is a Protestant. Address J. G., Box No. 215 *Times* Office, which will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and groom; no objection to work in a garden if required, or make himself useful; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; understands his business in all its branches. Address W., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN from the country wishes a situation as porter in a store; has no objection to make himself useful can read and write. Can give good recommendation as to character for sobriety, honesty and industry. Address D S, Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN WITHOUT ANY incumbrance, a situation as coachman and gardener; he understands the care and treatment of horses, and is a good steady driver; has the best of City reference. No objections to the country. Address Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHMAN, a situation as groom, carman porter or fireman in a hotel; is not afraid of hard work; knows the care and treatment of horses. Is a good driver; best of City references from the last two places. Address, for two days, O. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman and groom, and is a good waiter if required; has lately arrived from the old country; understands the care of horses and is a good driver; lived five years in his last place. Address W. G, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by one who has had long experience; is well acquainted with Long Island, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Can give the best of recommendations. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 258 New York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND COACHman, by a single man, who is perfectly understands his business; can produce satisfactory

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 8, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Nine Points of the Law—House and Home.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Geraldine.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Asphodel—Carnival of Venice—Tight Rope Evolutions.

BOWERY THEATRE—Robert the Foundling—Jocko—Italian Brigands—Michael Erle.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Lucretia Borgia—Magic Trumpet—Ben, the Boatswain.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Michael Erle—Rosina Meadows—Acrobatism.

PALACE GARDEN—Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert.

MOZART HALL—Wagos's Italia.

WOOL'S MINSTRELS—No. 585 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

BUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....8½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....8½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Ariel*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, Sept. 10, at 2½ P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Republican State Convention met at Syracuse yesterday, pursuant to previous announcement, and after the usual preliminary proceedings nominated the following candidates for State Officers:

Secretary of State—Elias W. Leavenworth, of Onondaga.

Comptroller—Robert Denniston, of Orange.

Attorney-General—Charles G. Meyers, of St. Lawrence.

State Engineer—Orville W. Story, of Alleghany.

Treasurer—Philip Dorsheimer, of Erie.

Canal Commissioner—O N. Caspin, of Albany.

State Prison Inspector—David P. Forest, of Schenectady.

Judge of Appeals—Henry E. Davies, of New York.

The attendance, both of delegates and outsiders, was very large—every district in the State being fully represented. The proceedings generally were characterized by harmoniousness. There was considerable discussion on the question as to whether the nominations should be made by ballot or *viva voce*, but it was finally decided that the latter should be the method. It will be observed that in making their nominations, the Republicans have declined making any effort to conciliate the American organization.

Senator Douglas, of Illinois, addressed the citizens of Columbus, Ohio, yesterday afternoon in a speech of great length, on Slavery in the Territories, and the Fugitive Slave law. The speech is given in full in our columns this morning. Senator Douglas says that the Republicans in 1856 claimed for Congress the power to prohibit Slavery in the Territories, while the Democrats are pledged to the contrary doctrine of non-intervention by Congress and popular sovereignty in the Territories. New-Mexico and Kansas, he says, by their legislative acts, present cases which will put the advocates of these opposing principles, both North and South, to the test, New-Mexico having passed laws to protect Slavery, while Kansas has passed laws to exclude it from her territory. The Republicans are, therefore, pledged to exclude Slavery from New-Mexico, while the other side are pledged to protect Slavery in Kansas. The only course for Democracy, therefore, is to adopt the principle of Popular Sovereignty, and permit each Territory to do as it pleases. This is the substance of his speech in relation to Territorial Sovereignty; and in relation to the surrender of fugitive slaves he insists that it is a duty imposed by the Constitution, and that every good citizen must be faithful to that constitutional obligation.

The Republican and American Conventions, at Trenton, New-Jersey, yesterday united upon the nomination of Charles S. Olden, of Princeton, for Governor. Mr. Olden is an old line Whig and a strong candidate.

The Tammany Hall Democrats of this City completed, last evening, their Delegates and Alternates to the State Convention, in all the districts except the fifth. There was no disturbance, and but little interest was manifested in the result. The names of the Delegates and Alternates will be found in another column.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Europa*, now fully due at Halifax, with three days later European intelligence, had not been signalized at Halifax at the time of the closing of the telegraph lines last night.

The seizure of the island of San Juan by Gen. Harney, we are informed by our Special Washington Correspondent, was entirely upon his own responsibility, and without any instructions from Washington. No doubt is entertained by the Administration that the matter will be immediately and amicably adjusted, as the question of the Oregon boundary is now with the Commissioners appointed for its determination. The action of our troops is considered of no importance as affecting the result.

Our Utah correspondence narrates another daring attempt at assassination in the streets of Salt Lake City. The victim of the assault was Sergt. Pike, of the army, who had been called to answer an indictment for an assault upon one Howard Spencer, and was shot. The Gentile citizens had prepared a petition to Gen. Johnston, declaring that their lives were in peril, and praying for military aid to suppress the disorders.

Venezuelan advices to the 11th ult. reach us by way of Ciudad Bolivar. Business at that port was utterly paralysed by the Revolution, which disturbed the entire inland country. No shipments of hides may be anticipated during the current year. The movement of the Liberal Party in the East was as successful as in the West; but evidently the news of the fall of Castro had not been received.

The Norwich bi-centennial celebration was commenced yesterday, and proved a very interesting demonstration. There were upwards of six thousand strangers present. The procession was more than a mile long, and at night the public houses were illuminated. The address of welcome was delivered by Gov. Buckingham, and interesting addresses were delivered by Mr. Gilman, of Yale College, and the Right Rev. Bishop Lee.

The first meeting of the Board of Education, since the commencement of its summer vacation, was held last night. It was supposed that the action of the School Trustees of the Fourth, Sixth and Fourteenth Wards, in directing the teachers under their control to abandon the reading of the Bible to their pupils, as part of the daily exercises, would be made a matter for debate. It was not so, however. The session, though a protracted one, was consumed mainly in discussions on topics of minor interest.

Cotton advanced ⅛c. ℔ lb yesterday, with sales of 1,000 bales. Flour was decidedly more active, without any remarkable change in prices. Wheat and Corn were in moderate request. Barley was freely purchased. Coffee was in better demand. Sugars, Rice, Hides and Leather were inquired for. Provisions were less active. Pork was cheaper. The movements in other branches of trade were not very important. We publish on the eighth page of this morning's paper a highly interesting statement of the Chicago Breadstuffs Trade, which has been forwarded to us by our correspondent two days in advance of its publication in Chicago.

The Live Stock markets have been well supplied during the week; the receipts of Sheep and Lambs exceed those of any previous week for many years. During the week ending yesterday the total number of live animals brought into the regular yards to be sold for slaughtering, reached the high figures of 29,571, to wit: 4,611 beeves; 135 Milch Cows; 602 Veal Calves; 19,426 Sheep and Lambs; and 4,790 Swine. As compared with the previous week, this is an increase of 7,003 Sheep; 2,048 Swine; 42 Veals, and a decrease of 253 Beeves. The better quality and weights of the Bullocks mark the supply of beef about the same as last week. At yesterday's general market, Beef Cattle sold about the same as last Wednesday for the same grades, the average of all sales by about ½c. ℔ lb. higher, owing to the general better quality. The supply was rather in excess of the demand, and the closing rates were slow at declining rates, but the yards were finally cleared. Milch Cows are selling at better prices, and the yards are being thinned out, but the demand is not large. Veal Calves are a trifling lower. Sheep and Lambs are in excess, and though offered 25c.@50c. ℔ head lower, the yards are abundantly stocked. Swine are in more demand, and the yards are not empty, but no advance upon last week's rates is offered. Dressed Hogs begin to arrive by the river boats.

Do the Canals Tax the Treasury?

Persistent and apparently concerted efforts are now making all over the State to convince the people that the Canals of New-York are a dead weight upon the Treasury, and that their retention by the Commonwealth will involve the necessity of direct taxation for their support. A more unfounded absurdity was never put forth by a knot of financial conspirators bent upon hoodwinking the public mind. It is not at all surprising, of course, that a party earnestly desiring to purchase the Canals should strenuously strive to cheapen them. The opposition to the Canals is purely a matter of trade, and must be expected to be managed on the principles which have governed the practice of chapmen and traffickers and peddlers time out of mind. But it is proper that the lamentable outcries of these enthusiastic hucksters should not be suffered to deafen the general ear and stun the general mind, as to drive the State into parting foolishly with a great possession, and surrendering the future of our internal commerce into the control of an enterprising clique of adventurers.

The Anti-Canal essayists, if it be proper to bestow so dignified a title upon the touters of a speculating company, assure us with wonderful confidence that the Canals, when fully enlarged, will have cost forty millions of dollars.

If, for the sake of argument, we concede the accuracy of this estimate, it may be safely asserted that the State will hold the full worth of its money in these completed works.

For the last seven years, from the year 1852 to the year 1858, both inclusive, the Canals of New-York have been forced to encounter a railway rivalry, conducted in the most unprincipled manner, and inflamed with the extremest fanaticism of competition. The property of railway shareholders in such lines as the New-York Central and the Erie, and especially in the New-York Central, has been thrown away by the Railway Directors with an utter disregard of all sound commercial economy on the effort to crush the Canals into a kind of atrophy, which might result in making them odious to the State, and so transfer them eventually at a vile price to the managers of this highly creditable scheme. Yet what have been the fruits of these seven lean years of sore conflict and confusion?

In the first place, this—that notwithstanding a singular succession of unfavorable seasons, and the perturbations caused by repeated reductions of the Canal tariff, the gross aggregate receipt of tolls amounted to $18,806,238. Now deduct from this total the necessary cost of superintendence and repairs, which on a completed canal need never exceed half a million, or let us say $600,000 per annum, and we have a net surplus accumulated in those seven years of $14,606,238—more than enough to pay interest at five *per cent.* on that entire forty million debt, which is held up as so dreadful a bug-bear by the patriotic and exceedingly disinterested persons who pine to relieve the State of such an intolerable incubus as they represent the Canals to be. In the second place, this—which neither Mr. Brockway, in his Magazine article, nor the Albany *Atlas and Argus*, in its "anti-tax" editorials, has thought proper to mention; that the State, at this moment, actually owes to the Canal Fund the sum of $8,022,018 borrowed money, which, with the interest thereon, amounts to fifteen millions (or thereabouts) of dollars. This money was borrowed of the Canal Fund at different times, since 1835, by virtue of an Act of the Legislature of 1836, the second section of which act solemnly pledges the faith of the State to repay the same whenever the Canal Fund shall need it. Here is a valid and subsisting claim of the Canals against the Treasury; and if the State will only refund what it has thus borrowed on call, there need be no more trouble about completing the enlargement, or about a forty million debt. Does any one inquire what the State has done with this money? About one-half of it ($4,137,602) went into what is called the General Fund—that is to say, was used from year to year in defraying the current expenses of the State Government, while the other moiety (3,854,416) was expended on account of the General Fund Debt, which means the miscellaneous indebtedness of the Treasury, and includes *three millions of dollars sunk in the New-York and Erie Railroad.*

The truth is that the Canals instead of being burdensome and unproductive, are actually at this moment better property than any railway in the State.

The Canals have not been damaged in the public estimation by notorious mismanagement. The place which they fill in our system of internal communications is one which no railway can supply, and in which they are not likely to meet the competition of new Canals. Nobody dreams of abolishing them. Were the State to be dragooned into selling them tomorrow, we should have the same men gambling in their stock, before a month was past, who now make the vast properties of the railways the sport of their speculations; and all that is required to make the public sentiment of the Commonwealth thoroughly alive to their importance is to set the facts of their history clearly and honestly forth.

The Bay Islands Once More.

From the Liverpool Albion.

An incident has just occurred which shows the conduct of the Foreign-office with respect to the preservation of British interests in Central America. The rights of Spain in the continent of America were those of conquest. The true test of conquest is permanent occupancy. Territory never occupied, never belonged to Spain. The present Republic of Central America cannot possess any better rights than the parent country, unless they can show that they have since acquired them in some way recognized by the law of nations. Thirty years ago Ruatan and Bonaca were uninhabited islands. They have since that period become occupied by British subjects, and by British subjects only, taken possession of, like any other uninhabited island, on behalf of the Queen, and form a part of her Majesty's dominions as by as good a title as Vancouver's Island. About six weeks ago some Carites of the Republic of Honduras went over to the island of Bonaca to fish. The magistrate on the island put them on board the British schooner *Industry*, and sent them as prisoners to Ruatan. On their passage to Ruatan, these fishermen rose on the crew of the *Industry*, and carried the schooner into Truxillo, where the Commandant proceeded to try the Captain for interfering with the fishermen. The Captain demurred to the jurisdiction, abandoned his vessel, and reported the matter to the Superintendent at Belize. The Superintendent sent to the Governor of Jamaica, who at once ordered a ship of war to Truxillo to demand satisfaction. This little event will probably have the effect of bringing to a point the rights of her Majesty to these important Islands, and of defining the policy her Majesty's Government intend to pursue with respect to this long-vexed question. Mr. Wyke, the new Plenipotentiary, is, no doubt, duly instructed how to act.

If the British Government has no better claim to Vancouver's Island than it has to the Ruatan Archipelago, the issue for which Gen. Harney is contending may be regarded as settled. It will be with a feeling of profound surprise that any attempt to enforce this preposterous claim will be received in this country. With the negotiation of the Clarendon-Herran Treaty of 1856, the question was presumed to be laid finally to rest, and the islands left to the sovereignty of Honduras. The Treaty, it is true, was not ratified by the latter Government; but in relinquishing formally all title to the territory, Lord Clarendon substantially admitted the doubt as to its validity to be decided against England. At all events, the understanding to this effect was so general in the United States, that a chronic uneasiness and irritation about the affair, and complaints of the occupation of the Islands as a violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, were at once quieted, and have never since revived. It would certainly appear to be impossible for an Administration influenced by Lord Palmerston to obtain power in England, without instantly seeking to create some petty ground of quarrel with this country. In the present instance, our only security is in the presence of Lord John Russell in the Foreign Office. It was Lord John who pledged his Government in 1856 to non-intervention in Central American affairs, and to the abandonment of all territorial pretensions there; and there is surely no sensible doubt of these islands forming a part of a Central American State, and being covered by the assurances of the Foreign Secretary.

San Domingo and Annexation.

The Paris papers are sometimes as ingenious as their London contemporaries in discovering imaginary causes of national complaint, and we find a case in point elaborated in the columns of *La Presse*. Our readers are familiar with the particulars of the dispute that, some months ago, led to the withdrawal of the French, English and Spanish Consuls from the Republic of San Domingo. The affair of the *Nicod* was a prominent feature in the difficulties between the Dominican Government and resident foreign merchants. That vessel was purchased by Baez for $50,000; the money was paid in discredited notes, which were guaranteed by the hypothecation of certain immoveable property; but Santana, the successor of Baez, though he secured the vessel, would neither redeem the notes nor yield up the mortgaged property.

This is the text taken by *La Presse* for a long lecture upon American lust for territory in general; and for the Republic of San Domingo in particular. It pretends that the *Nicod* carried the American flag at the time she was sold, and that the United States will not lose the opportunity of assuming a "Protectorate" and garrisoning Sumana without delay. We are really unable to see any connection whatever between the dishonesty of a Dominican President, or the affair of the *Nicod*, and the alleged intention of our Government to appropriate the Dominican Republic. The supposition that the one case can, by any possibility, be a sequence to the other, is as new an idea to us as it will most likely be to most of our readers. This is not the first time that *La Presse* has given the United States credit for sinister designs in the same quarter; nor can we imagine upon what ground it sneers at "Yankee delicacy," which, it says, is not usually "very tender of the sympathies and susceptibilities of small Republics." It is true that the ruffians who invaded Central America did not exhibit any great consideration for the liberties or the feelings of its people; but it would be unfair and unjust to regard that disgraceful drama as approved or applauded by the American public.

As to the particular accusation which *La Presse* has just laid to the charge of the "genius of annexation," we can conscientiously say that it is wholly without foundation; and we are really surprised to see a journal, generally so well informed as *La Presse*, display such a profound ignorance of American affairs, or make the many blunders that it has done in the narrow compass of an editorial article.

The New Mexican Treaty.—Public expectation, in supposing that Mr. McLane had brought home a ratification of our new treaty with Mexico, has been premature. Our Washington correspondent telegraphs to-day that the State Department has received no communication from Mr. McLane on the subject—an omission which would not certainly have occurred if any important intelligence had to be revealed. Indeed, it was not to have been hoped that Mr. McLane, who visits the United States during a two-months' leave of absence, should have succeeded already in obtaining from the Juarez Government the treaty with all its emendations approved. The document was submitted by Mr. McLane to President Juarez on the 22d of September, and within seven days from that date our Minister had left Mexico. It is, therefore, unreasonable to expect that the points upon which the two countries differ, exhibited in the amendments made to the new treaty, should have been so speedily settled. That they will be settled we have no doubt; but this probability does not sufficiently warrant the assertion, made in certain quarters, that the treaty, with all its amendments accepted, has been brought back to Washington by Mr. McLane.

The Collier Folio Shakespeare.—The Duke of Devonshire, its owner, has withdrawn the famous Collier folio from the British Museum, and has placed it in the hands of his solicitor for safe keeping. Such was the excitement which the question raised as to the good faith of Mr. Collier and the corrector of the folio had created, that the Duke thought it best to have the volume under his own eye. It is confessed that the character of the MS. department of the British Museum, as well as that of Mr. Collier, is at stake in the controversy, and it is proposed to appoint a committee of literary men and paleographists, (from which the rival editors of "Shakespeare," Mr. Dyer, Mr. Knight, and Mr. Halliwell, and all officers of the British Museum, are to be excluded,) for the purpose of deciding the question of the antiquity of these marginal readings.

From Venezuela.

LATER FROM CIUDAD BOLIVAR—BUSINESS PROSTRATED—PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE EAST—GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the brig *Conquest*, Capt. Jensen, we have received advices from Ciudad Bolivar to the 11th ult.

The steamers, having been chartered by Government to serve as transports, do not run regularly, and if they did they would not be allowed to proceed above St. Fernando de Apure, beyond which place the river is in the hands of the faction. Consequently Ciudad Bolivar has no communication with Nutris, the chief hide shipping place on the river.

The vessels now at Bolivar will leave in ballast, as no hides are to be had; the last price paid was 23½c. Only small supplies of hides must be expected from the Orinoco this year.

The revolution in the interior is still going on. The *indulto* or free pardon offered by President Castro to the revolutionists was refused by the latter, and the Commissioners sent by Castro to arrange with the leaders of the faction met the latter, but came to no arrangement. The faction are willing to keep peace, if they are not attacked, and allowed to keep possession of what they have, viz.: Opuse Barinas—Portuguesa, their leader, to be proclaimed Federal Governor of these Provinces.

The Commissioners have returned to Angostura in the steamer *Orinoco*, looking for a vessel to take them either to Trinidad or direct to Laguayra. Gen. Barro, with some 3,000 Government troops, was still at San Fernando, and expecting to be attacked soon by the faction. The town is well defended by barricades and artillery. Commerce at Bolivar is at a standstill, owing to these troubles in the interior.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. McLane and the Mexican Treaty—Gen. Harney's Action at San Juan—Mr. Winston's Appointment as Consul at Jamaica—The Stoppage of Political Documents at the Post-office, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, Sept. 7.

The State Department doubts the report that Mr. McLane brings back the Treaty from Mexico. Nothing has been received from him by the State Department, and Secretary Cass thinks he would have telegraphed him if he had the Treaty. Notaing has been received at the Mexican Legation on the subject.

The action of Gen. Harney, in Oregon, was on his own judgment, and without instructions from Washington. As the question of boundary is now with the Commissioners appointed for the purpose of determining it, no doubt is entertained by the Administration but that it will be properly and amicably adjusted. No importance, whatever, is attached to the action of our troops.

Mr. Winston, of Kansas, was lately appointed Paymaster in the United States Army by Gov. Floyd, but at the moment of receiving the commission, Winston received a telegraphic dispatch from the President annuling it. The President, it seems, had promised the place to one of his own friends, and the matter was compromised with Winston by appointing him Consul to Jamaica.

Commissioner Greenwood leaves in a few days for a visit to the Indian tribes west of Missouri and Iowa, with a view to collecting certain facts for his Annual Report.

Postmaster-General Holt did not begin his Reform movement on Republican documents. Some months ago fifteen thousand Democratic documents, bearing the frank of Senator Brown, of Mississippi, were refused transmission through the mails, the frank not having been written by the Senator himself The law will be rigidly and impartially enforced.

The name of the Peruvian Minister, Señor Cipriano Cosorsi Zegarra, was somewhat mangled in my dispatch of Monday evening. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Wednesday, Sept. 7.

Some time ago Captain Stone made a full statement to our Government of the circumstances attending the expulsion of himself and other Americans from Sonora. This act of Governor Pesqueira being clearly violative of the provisions of our treaty with Mexico, proper measures have been taken for the protection of United States citizens in that quarter, and instructions are now on their way for the purpose.

A list of the lands, embracing an area of nearly 172,000 acres, enuring to the Southern Mississippi Railroad, under the act of 1856, has been certified to the State of Mississippi by the Secretary of the Interior.

From California by the Overland Mail.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Sept. 7.

The Overland Mail from California, bringing San Francisco dates of the 15th August, arrived here last evening. The papers state that the town of Vallecito, in Calaveras County, was destroyed by fire on the 13th ult. Loss not given.

A Pacific Railroad Convention is called to meet at San Francisco on the 20th September. All the Pacific States and Territories are to be represented.

Commencement at Brown University.

Providence, Wednesday, Sept. 7.

The annual Commencement at Brown University passed off very pleasantly. Among the strangers present were John M. Read, of Pennsylvania; Ex-Governor Washburn, of Mass., both of whom spoke at the dinner. The following honorary degrees were conferred: D. D. on the Rev. C. W. Flanders, of Concord, N. H.; the Rev. T. D. Anderson, of Roxbury, Mass.; the Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel, of London. LL. D. on Don Geronimo Urmeneta, Prime Minister of Chili, and Professor John L. Lincoln, of Brown University.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT NORFOLK.

Norfolk, Va., Wednesday, Sept. 7.

A destructive fire occurred here at 2 o'clock this morning. Mechanics' Hall and six large stores were burnt, involving a loss of nearly $40,000. The buildings were insured. The principal losers were the Excelsior Minstrels, $2,000; Honnesu's Panorama of the Celestial Empire, $7,000, (on which there was no insurance;) Cowderya & de Bree, druggists; Farrant & Co., tailors; Walters & Co., paper-hangers; Pepper's restaurant, Peddle's restaurant and Ullman's shoe-store—most of which were partially insured.

FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Sept. 7.

The flouring mill of Goodwin & Co., and two adjoining buildings on the corner of Ashley and Main streets, were burned this morning. Loss, $30,000; insured $19,000.

Illinois State Fair.

Freeport, Ill., Wednesday, Sept. 7.

The State Fair is a complete success. Not less than 25,000 people were on the ground, and the receipts for the day amounted to $5 000. At the steam plow exhibition this forenoon, Fawkes' machine plowed an acre in 11 minutes. The number of agricultural implements on exhibition is larger than any previous year. The Farmers' Convention meets this evening for the purpose of discussing matters pertaining to agriculture. Friday will be the last day, when premiums amounting to $16,500 will be awarded.

Vermont Election.

Montpelier, Vt., Wednesday, Sept. 7.

We have to-day returns for Representatives from ninety two towns, which show the election of 79 Republicans and 10 Democrats, while in three there was no choice.

In thirty-three towns the majority for Hall for Governor is 3,256. Last year his majority in the same towns was 3,259.

Politics in Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Sept. 7.

A number of prominent Philadelphians have addressed a letter to Ex-Senator Cooper, requesting an expression of his views relative to the expediency of insisting on a reduction of the postage rates, and an increase of import duties, as issues in the approaching national elections. His reply is looked for with interest by dabblers in State and Federal politics.

Nomination for Supreme Court Judge.

Syracuse, Wednesday, Sept. 7.

In the Judicial Convention of the Fifth District, Lemuel Moshan, of Syracuse, was to-day nominated as the Republican candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court.

The Law and Order Meeting at Baltimore.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Sept. 7.

The meeting to-morrow will be immense. The disorderlies seem to have vanished; for two weeks there has not been the slightest disturbance.

Death of a Distinguished Clergyman.

New-Brunswick, N. J., Wednesday, Sept. 7.

The Rev. James Romeyn, of the Reformed Dutch Church, died at his residence in this city this morning.

Aerial Navigation.

Watertown, N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 7.

Mr. La Mountain makes his second ascension from Watertown on the 16th inst.

Non-Arrival of the Europa.

Sackville, N. B., Wednesday, Sept. 7.

The weather at Halifax, when the wire closed this evening, was clear and mild. No signs of the steamship *Europa*, now fully due.

Sailing of the America.

Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 7.

The steamship *America* sailed this morning at about 9 o'clock. She took out 41 passengers for Liverpool and 6 for Halifax. Also, $50,000 in specie.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

Savannah, Wednesday, Sept. 7.

The United States Mail steamship *Alabama* arrived at her wharf at 4 o'clock this morning. All well.

Academy of Music.—It will be seen, on reference to our amusement advertising column, that the opera season will reopen next Monday night. The piece selected for the occasion is Donizetti's grand opera of "Poliuto."

GUBERNATORIAL CONVENTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.

Stormy Times Among the Americans.

UNION OF THE TWO PARTIES.

RESOLUTIONS, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Trenton, N. J., Wednesday, Sept. 7.

The Opposition and the American State Conventions met here to-day to nominate a candidate for Governor. The Americans assembled at the Athenæum, at 11 o'clock, A. M., made a temporary organization by choosing Dr. Harbert, of Salem, Chairman; and C. W. Tolles, of Essex, Secretary. After the preliminary matters of appointing committees on credentials, resolutions, &c., Dr. Samuel C. Harbert was chosen permanent President of the meeting.

The Opposition assembled at the Temperance Hall, at 12 o'clock, with an attendance twice as large as at the American Convention. Members of each of these claim that their side is extensively represented in the other organization.

At the hour of assembling the most prominent names, whose claims have been urged, were Charles S. Olden, of Princeton, Andrew K. Hay and Ephraim Marsh.

Olden appeared ahead, although the friends of Hay were quite hopeful, and those of Marsh claimed six counties as his supporters.

On the meeting being called to order, Mr. Elston Marsh, of Union, was chosen temporary Chairman, whereupon the assembly shouted, "Union first, union forever." Committees of one from each county were appointed to nominate permanent officers of the Convention, and to prepare resolutions.

Mr. Gray, of Camden, objected to platforms. He wanted action, not resolutions.

Banker Gummere offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, In order to secure the election of our nominee for Governor by a thorough organization throughout the State, that an Executive Committee be appointed, to consist of eight persons, three from the city of Trenton and one from each Congressional district, with a corresponding member from each county.

At 1 o'clock the Convention adjourned to meet at 2 P. M.

On assembling in the afternoon, the Committee on Permanent Officers reported—For President, Hon. Dudley S. Gregory, of Jersey City, and Vice-Presidents from the several counties represented, and Secretaries from the Congressional Districts.

On taking the chair, the President said: "New-Jersey formerly could choose her Governors only from the legal profession. A change was made in the Constitution, and during the past four years we have tried the new plan of choosing them from the various callings. We have had a physician, a farmer, a geologist, and a lawyer, and the result has thus far proved satisfactory. And you come to-day, my fellow-citizens, from the people, to nominate a candidate for Governor. This Convention is the largest and most important one I have ever attended in this State." After these remarks the Committee on Credentials and rules reported. Next came the call for nominations by Counties, which was succeeded by balloting with the following results:

First ballot, Charles S. Olden received 183 votes; Ephraim Marsh, 89; Wm. K. McDonald, 79; Dudley S. Gregory, 66; Andrew K. Hay, 66; J. W. Porter, 64; Edward Y. Rodgers, 47. Two hundred and eighty-five votes being necessary to a choice, the Convention proceeded to a second ballot, which gave Olden, 241; Marsh, 112; McDonald, 91; Hay, 62; Porter, 42; Rodgers, 14; Randolph, 1.

The result of the 3d ballot was: Olden, 276; Marsh, 72; McDonald, 71; Hay, 23; Porter, 18.

On motion of John Whitehead the nomination was made unanimous, and a Committee of five was appointed to inform Mr. Olden of his nomination.

A Committee was also appointed to proceed to the meeting of the American Convention, announce to them the result of the Opposition Convention, and request them to unite in the nomination of Charles S. Olden.

While this Committee was absent the following resolutions were presented by the Committee, and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the reckless extravagance of the present administration of the General Government, its violation of pledges, its trampling upon free speech and free thought; its measures are founded in corruption, its power and patronage are used for purposes of oppression and to control the representation of the people.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a tariff for the protection of American industry and revenue; that labor being the only true source of wealth, no community can long flourish where that interest is not cherished.

Resolved, That the freedom of the public domain, is limited quantities, free from compulsory alienation to the actual settlers, and such precautionary legislation as shall hereafter prevent large quantities of it from passing into the ownership of the land monopolist, is a desideratum in general legislation intimately connected with the true welfare of the country.

Resolved, That we regard all suggestions and propositions of every kind, by whomsoever made, for a revival of the African Slave trade, as an insult to the moral sentiments of the enlightened portion of mankind; that any action on the part of the Government or people, conniving at, or legalizing that traffic, would justly subject the Government and citizens of the United States to the reproach and execration of all civilized and christian people; and that the inaction of the National Administration, in bringing such as have been arrested to trial, in places where acquittal was certain, subject it fairly to the charge of conniving at the practical reopening of that traffic.

Resolved, That his Excellency, Gov. Newell, deserves the thanks of the people of New-Jersey for the ability, prudence and integrity with which, notwithstanding the embarrassing circumstances surrounding him, he has discharged the duties of his high office.

Resolved, That the late Democratic Convention, in charging all the members of the House of Assembly, except those who belonged to their own political party, with a violation of the official oaths in admitting a member duly elected, were guilty of a gross outrage upon the character of men, at least the equals of those of that Convention, and deserves the reprehension of all honorable men.

Resolved, That we most cordially and unanimously nominate Charles S. Olden for the suffrages of the people, his pure and unblemished character, and his ability to discharge the duties of the office, make him a true and worthy representative of New-Jersey.

During the afternoon session of the American Convention a series of resolutions were presented, discussed and laid upon the table, whereupon they proceeded to an informal ballot for a candidate for Governor. The following names were presented: Payne, Clark, J. W. Allen, W. K. McDonald, Joseph Porter, Charles J. Olden, J. Randolph, and Joseph Bishop. The two last were withdrawn, and a recess took place, during which the conversation became exceedingly boisterous. After the recess, A. M. Rios remarked that an impression prevailed in East Jersey that West Jersey wanted to thrust P. I. Clark down the throats of the Americans, and he desired to understand the matter before he voted. A second ballot followed with greater confusion, in the midst of which a voice was heard—"I am chairman of a Committee of Conference from the Opposition Convention." Hisses and confusion succeeded, but it was finally voted to hear the Committee—after which the first ballot stood: C. S. Olden, 69; P. I. Clark, 34; McDonald, 16; whereupon the President declared Charles S. Olden the nominee of the Convention.

Bedlam now broke loose; Sam became rampant; cheers, hisses, threats of bolting, hurrahs, &c., were the order. Butts, of Jersey City, an American Democrat, said although the party had been sold, it could not be transferred. The disaffected ones did their best to change the result and create confusion, but good sense finally prevailed, and the Convention adjourned.

A Committee from the Americans proceeded to the Opposition Convention, and through their Chairman, Mr. Fitzgerald, announced the result of their Convention as follows:

"Your Committee of Conference was received by our Convention, and notice was taken of your action. The result of our next ballot showed that we cooperate with you most cordially in the nomination of Chas S. Olden as candidate for Governor of New-Jersey. We have had a stormy time, but have beaten the Shanghai Democracy."

Three cheers were given for the American Convention. Great enthusiasm and general exultation followed, but it was soon reduced to order, and poured out in promises of and exhortations for great results, and eulogies on the character and abilities of the nominee.

Mr. Zabriskie eulogized the nominee in the highest terms. He declared him to be emphatically an Opposition man—"he never was anywhere else but in opposition to the present National Administration, and he unites all the opposition elements better and more cordially than any other man."

Mr. Dudley, of Camden, had no fear from the nomination of Gen. Wright by the Shanghai Convention—it would help secure the election of our nominee.

Mr. Hoxie, of Passaic, said that Mr. Olden would himself be Governor, if elected, and not a committee surrounding him. He then proceeded to explain how he came to leave the Democratic and appear before this Convention to-day. It was because that party was doing the work of Slavery. He inquired what other men Wright would represent—that of Saunder-bitters? "Yes, yes," shouted the Convention. He said that nomination was not fit to be made, and if he should be elected Jerseymen would gladly own that New-Jersey is out of the Union.

Mr. Cogen announced the New-Jersey races for November. "We have saddled *White Surrey* for the Union race next November, and we shall distance the poor Hudson colt so far that he will feel, whatever his former roads have been, that the road to the Governorship is a hard Jordan to travel."

Several others spoke in similar terms, and the Convention finally adjourned, highly satisfied with the results. Those in attendance have been almost entirely from the most intelligent and best citizens of the State, and the future for New-Jersey looks most promising for the friends of good order.

A Case of Suffering.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In several of to-day's journals I perceive a letter directing the attention of the benevolent towards Mrs. Peters, the widow of one of the victims of the Goerck-street explosion.

Edward Roach, another of the sufferers, died yesterday, leaving a widow who is on the verge of confinement and two children, the oldest of whom is only two years and eight months old. They reside at No. 209 Lewis-street, in the basement.

Those of your readers who are inclined to render aid in either of the above cases will perform an act of true charity, as both families are almost friendless, and are in a most afflicted and destitute condition.

Respectfully, E. H. BROWN.

No. 110 Columbia-street, Sept. 7, 1859.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Mayor Interferes with a Railroad to run Ninth avenue Railroad Company.—The Common Council, not long ago, as our readers know, passed a resolution authorizing the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company to run their cars on the tracks of the Sixth and Eighth avenue, and Hudson River Railroad Companies, provided it was permitted so to do by those Corporations. It was permitted by the latter, and for some time the Ninth-avenue cars have been running. There is room in Canal-street, at its junction with Broadway, for the cars of the Sixth and Eighth avenue roads to stand side by side on their respective tracks. In order that the Ninth-avenue cars might also have a track to stand upon at this point, preparations were made for constructing "a turn out" track by the side of the others. The pavements were torn-rooted on the south side of Canal-street, just in front of the Brandreth House, and a portion of the rails were laid down, when Mr. Emmos, the proprietor of the Brandreth House, and Mr. Gerson Ennen, whose cloak-store is in the same vicinity, complained to the Street Commissioner that the thoroughfare was thus obstructed in front of their premises by the railroad companies without any license from the proper authorities. The Street Commissioner referred them to the Mayor, and the latter, yesterday, dispatched Officers Nash and Bowers to Canal-street, directing them to see that the work was discontinued forthwith. The Officers obeyed their instructions, and the workmen were compelled to cease their labors on the new track. Thus the south side of Canal-street, near Broadway, remains in a dilapidated condition: neither cars nor other vehicles can conveniently pass there.

A Ticket Swindling Operation.—Mr. James H. Ennis and his wife, of Galena, Ill., arrived in this City last week with the intention of proceeding to California in the steamship *Moses Taylor* last Saturday. Not knowing there were such places in the City as bogus ticket offices, they unsuspectingly went into such an establishment, which purported to be the genuine California steamship office, and were swindled, as Mr. Ennis allegas, in the purchase of two tickets, from a notorious operator named Morris Phillips, to the extent of $156. The complainant made a charge against the ticket-seller before Alderman Ready, at the City Hall Police Court, who issued a warrant for his arrest. Officer Gimer was intrusted with its execution, but the accused had left the City, and did not return until after the sailing of the steamer, in which he believed his victim to have gone. By a ruse on the part of the officer, in sending the complainants off to the vessel, the confederates of Phillips notified him that "all was right," and he might show himself. He did so, but to his surprise, was arrested and confronted with Mr. and Mrs. Ennis, who had returned in the pilot boat, instead of going to California,

ing it had not completed it, the presentation was postponed indefinitely.

ARREST ON SUSPICION OF ARSON.—JAMES BAILEY was arrested last evening by the police of the Twentieth Ward, on a warrant issued by Alderman SMITH, acting Police Magistrate at the Tombs, on a charge of willfully setting fire to a lot of straw which had been placed against a two story frame building in the rear of No. 264 West Twenty seventh street. It appears that on Monday night about 11 o'clock a man named JOHNS discovered flames on the back part of the rear building No. 264 West Twenty-seventh-street, occupied as a hoop skirt factory, but the fire was put out before much damage had been done. The matter was investigated by the Fire Marshal, and testimony was elicited which went to show that BAILEY fired the straw with a candle, and then ran away. The facts were laid before Alderman SMITH, and he issued a warrant for BAILEY's arrest. The accused was locked up for examination.

BLASTING ACCIDENT.—PATRICK EAGAN, a laborer employed on the Central Park, was severely injured yesterday afternoon by being struck by a stone thrown from a blast. The injured man received medical attention and was afterwards removed to his residence in Eighty-fourth-street.

Police Reports.

OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT BY A POLICEMAN.—Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, Mr. John Bradburn, bookseller, at the corner of Nassau and Fulton streets, while standing at the door of his store, observed a man in citizen's dress (who subsequently proved to be detective policeman Fitzhugh) take a lad about 12 years of age roughly by the coat-collar, and say something to him which had the effect of making the boy cry. As soon as the man released the child, Mr. Bradburn called the latter and inquired what the matter was. The boy replied that the man had accused him of being a thief. Observing them conversing, Fitzhugh approached, and, in a blustering tone, wanted to know what business Mr. Bradburn had to talk with the boy. That gentleman mildly replied, (not knowing his questioner was an officer,) "You had no right to molest the lad," and to avoid further conversation he walked into his store. He was followed by Fitzhugh, who abused him violently. Finally Mr. Bradburn's patience became exhausted, and he told Fitzhugh that if he remained in the store much longer, he would have him ejected by force. Mr. HANRAHAN, a gentleman who was present, also advised the officer to leave, and not create a disturbance. But the latter only became more incensed and abusive. Mr. Bradburn then approached Fitzhugh for the purpose of moving him into the street, when he and HANRAHAN were both seized by the officer, and dragged out upon the sidewalk. Here the detective for the first time exhibited his shield, and said he was an officer. He then called two other policemen, who were standing near, to his assistance, a though both the gentlemen agreed to go voluntarily with him to the Station-house, Fitzhugh and one officer seized Mr. Bradburn, one on either side, and marched through Fulton street to William, thence to the Police Station-house in Beekman-street—the third officer accompanying Hanrahan. A charge was made against both the gentlemen for assault and battery, and they were subsequently taken before Alderman BEARDY at the City Hall, who held them in bail to answer. Councilmen HASWELL, Counsellor BARLOW, and several other gentlemen were present at the store, and witnessed the whole proceedings, which they characterized as most outrageous on the part of Fitzhugh. Several of them accompanied Mr. Bradburn to Court, and volunteered to become his bondsmen.

CHARGE OF BLACK-MAILING A PRISONER.—Local detectives Jourdan and Wooldridge, of the Sixth Precinct, were tried before Police Commissioner BOSWORTH on Tuesday, on a charge of demanding money from a man named JACOB EIKAN, whom they had taken into custody on suspicion of grand larceny. The complainant testified that he kept a store in Jersey City until within a short time, and in closing up his business determined to dispose of a portion of his stock, consisting of table cloths, &c., in this City. While engaged in this occupation about 5 o'clock on Friday, the 26th ult., he was induced to go into the building on the corner of Elm and Centre streets upon the plea of securing a purchaser for the balance of the stock. As he was bargaining with the supposed buyer Officer Wooldridge made his appearance in the room, accused the complainant with being a thief, seized his goods and conveyed him to the Station-house, where he was kept, and, in spite of his frequent demand for an examination, detained until the afternoon of the next day, when he was taken before Justice BOSWORTH, who committed him to the Tombs upon the complaint of the officer. Eikan also testifies that he was frequently visited during his confinement in the Station-house by Officer Wooldridge, who threatened to send him to Sing Sing for five years unless he paid him $25. The officer also promised to procure the complainant's discharge upon the payment of that sum, and suggested that if the amount was not in his possession he would call upon Mrs. Eikan to furnish it.

Mrs. Eikan, the wife of the complainant, who lives at No. 41 Carmine-street, says that the two Policemen called upon her at her house and stated that they had arrested her husband, but would release him upon payment of $100. The officers also told her they would take her into custody and search her boxes. They were accompanied by a man named Hardenbrook, who represented himself as a Policeman, and exhibited a shield. He, too, threatened to arrest her. The son of the complainant corroborated his mother's testimony about the officers soliciting money from her. A Mr. Simon Levy, who lives in the house, testified that JOURDAN, Would Judge, and Hardenbrook called about noon on Saturday, Aug. 27, for the purpose of arresting Mrs. EIKAN's premises. For the defence a number of witnesses were examined. Their testimony went to prove that EIKAN was a bad character, had been arrested several times for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, taught his children to steal and pick pockets, and could not be believed under oath. The case will be adjudicated by the Commissioners on Friday next.

ROBBING A BENEFACTOR.—George Brown, a bar-keeper at No. 62 Winett street, had a difficulty on Tuesday night with the waiters in a saloon in Ann-street. A Southerner named Joseph L. Ward, who was passing by, went to the assistance of Brown and settled the trouble. The latter expressed much gratitude, and proposed to reciprocate the good office of the Southerner by showing him about the City. After spending an hour or two together they sat down on the stoop of a house in Grand-street, where the stranger fell asleep. Brown took advantage of his newly found friend's condition, picked his pocket of a gold watch and chain, valued at $50, and ran off. The robbery was not effected without awakening Ward, who called for the Police, and the ungrateful bar-keeper was arrested. Justice BARNHAM committed him for examination. The watch was not recovered.

ARREST OF AN EX-POLICEMAN FOR POCKET-PICKING.—John Eadie, an ex-policeman, lately attached to the Broadway squad, and a few weeks since dismissed from the force, was arrested on Monday by Officer Delahunt, of the Nineteenth Precinct, charged with abstracting a silver watch, valued at $35, from the pocket of Ferdinand Follen, of No. 96 Cannon-street. The parties were present at a festival of the members of a German Catholic Church at Hamilton Park, near Sixty-sixth-street and Third avenue, when Mr. Follen discovered his loss. He immediately charged Eadie and two others with the theft. The ex policeman was searched and the property was found concealed in the lining of his coat. He was yesterday taken before Justice BROWNELL, who held him to answer. Eadie denies that he stole the watch, and says it was maliciously placed in his position to involve him in trouble.

SUSPECTED OF LARCENY.—Elizabeth Quinn, a servant girl in the family of Mrs. Isabella Robinson, was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH yesterday on a charge of stealing a set of coral jewelry, a cameo bracelet, a silver card-case, and other articles, the whole valued at over $200, from a bureau-drawer in the bedroom of her employer. The complainant alleges that the accused was sent to the bureau where the articles were, to place therein a piece of jewelry; the next morning the above mentioned property was missed, and as Elizabeth was the only person who had access to it, of course suspicion attached itself to her. She was committed for examination.

IRATE HACKDRIVERS.—Two hackdrivers, named James Wyeth and Mathew Carroll, whose operations have been interfered with, through the energy of Officer Christian McDougal, of the steamboat squad, have recently entered a complaint against the officer for an alleged assault and battery, in ejecting one of them from the steamboat *Commonwealth*, and the other from the steamer *Yorktown*. Mr. McDougal, hearing that a warrant had been issued for his arrest, proceed to Essex Market Court and gave bonds for his appearance to answer.

ROWDY BOYS.—A young fellow named John McMenomy, *alias* Punch, with a number of his associates, went into the bakery of John Ballen, No. 4 Avenue A, and commenced to act disorderly. The proprietor of the store remonstrated with the rowdies, when it is alleged that McMenomy stabbed him in the back with a knife. Officer MCSORLEY, of the Seventeenth Ward, arrested the fellow, and he was locked up by Justice BARNHAM, in default of $1,000 bail. His companions escaped

ARREST OF DISORDERLIES.—John B. Moots, the the proprietor of a drinking saloon at No. 210 Centre-street, with five or six female frequenters of his place, were arrested yesterday by the Fourteenth Ward Police, on a charge of disorderly conduct. They were taken before Justice BARNHAM, at the Essex Market Court, who held MOOTS in bonds of $500 to answer. The women were committed to prison for ten days.

UNLICENSED PEDDLERS.—Twelve or fifteen run-ners were arrested and brought before the Mayor on Tuesday for soliciting passengers without a license, as directed by law. They promised to obtain licenses and were discharged.

The Proposed Monument in Independence-Square, Philadelphia.

The Committee appointed by the Convention held in Philadelphia some time since with a view to the erection of a monument commemorative of the Declaration of Independence, in Independence-square, Philadelphia, held a meeting at the Metropolitan Hotel in this City at 1 P. M. yesterday. All the members of the Committee were present, and the only business which they transacted was the issuing of the following notice, calling upon artists and architects to submit plans for the monument:

NATIONAL MONUMENT IN INDEPENDENCE SQUARE,

To Architects and Artists:

The preliminary conditions having been fulfilled as resolved upon by a convention held in the City of Philadelphia, Penn., for the erection of a monument by the thirteen original States, in Independence Square, commemorative of the Declaration of Independence, architects and artists in the United States are now invited to submit designs and estimates for the structure. The monument and iron railing to inclose it, may occupy a base or diameter of sixty feet.

The monument is to have thirteen sides or faces, to be relied by one entire feature, on which the Declaration of Independence, with the names of the signers will be graven, and which may constitute the base of the work, to be surmounted by a shaft, column, or other superstructure. A panel, tablet, or niche will be left in each face devoted to each of the States, and to be filled up hereafter with such inscriptions and devices, in harmony with the whole design, as they may respectively determine and provide.

The materials of the monument will be marble, granite, or other stone, and the cost is limited to $150,000 for the structure and iron railing around it. All designs must be on paper two feet wide and drawn on a scale of four feet to the inch. A premium of $300 will be given for the plan that may be selected by the Trustees, and one of $200 for the second in merit. All plans sent in will be the property of the Committee, and retained by the Trustees.

Plans and estimates must be sent in on or before the 1st day of January, 1860, and directed to A. G. WATERMAN, Philadelphia.

(Signed,) A. G. WATERMAN, Chairman.
MURRAY HOFFMAN,
SAMUEL DINSMOOR,
C. F. ADAMS,
E. R. V. WRIGHT.

The Committee adjourned to meet again some time in January next,—the day was not named,—at the same place.

Board of Education.

THE BIBLE QUESTION NOT DISCUSSED—COMMUNICATION FROM THE CITY SUPERINTENDENT.

The regular meetings of the Board of Education were resumed last night, in the apartment appropriated to its use in the hall, corner of Grand and Elm streets. In the interval that has occurred since the Board took its Summer vacation, the session room has undergone some improvements. A handsome bronze railing now separates the seats of the members from what may properly be designated the lobby. The reporters' table has been judiciously changed, and other modifications have been introduced under the intelligent supervision of Mr. BOSS, the Clerk Mr. WARREN, the President, was promptly in his seat, and called the Board to order. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and approved, the journal of the 19th of July and the last reports of the Executive Committees were submitted and accepted.

An application from the School Officers of the Ninth Ward for the appropriation of $3,238 for furnishing the school No. 16, was referred to the Committee on School Furniture.

Several applications of a similar character from other Wards were laid on the table, pending the reports thereon of the same Committee. An application from the School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward for $4,570 for furnishing school No. 19, was referred to the Committee already named.

An exceedingly lengthy communication was received from the City Superintendent. It was introduced by a note informing the Board that the document prepared in accordance with the provisions of subdivision 1 of the 11th section of the Act relating to the common schools of the City of New-York, "requiring the Superintendent to advise and counsel with the trustees o the various Wards in relation to the several matters therein specifically enumerated." He asked the Board to order that a sufficient number of copies of his circular be printed for distribution among the Ward officers.

The circular began by warning the Trustees against the impropriety of selecting or retaining teachers whose dispositions savored of sternness, severity, peevishness, unamiability or harshness; it lamented that in the course of his official experience the City Superintendent had even met teachers whose conduct toward their pupils was marked by violence and vituperation; it suggested various modes of promoting the development of the minds of "confiding and susceptible youth," expressed dissatisfaction with the prevalent system of public school exhibitions, which, instead of being dramatic, should, in the opinion of the writer, be confined to a free examination on the subjects of study; and enlarged on the benefits, social and moral, that might be expected from an unrestricted scholastic intercourse between the boys and girls of the higher classes.

Whilst this paper was being read several motions were made to have it laid on the table—one motion to have it printed.

These all failed because of their not being seconded.

Mr. ADAMS, when the document had been read, moved to have it laid on the table.

Mr. TUCKER hoped that it would not be laid on the table, but that it would be printed.

The motion to lay on the table was lost—11 ayes against 23 nays.

Mr. TUCKER moved that 500 copies be printed.

Mr. WATERBURY refused to sanction any motion for the printing of an extraordinary number of copies of any document submitted to the Board, and for the reason that the adoption of such a motion might be regarded as an indorsement by the Board of the statements contained in the document in question. He proposed that the usual number of copies be ordered.

Mr. GREEN was altogether opposed to the printing of this communication, because it did not contain a single new idea, theoretical or practical. Under the pretext of advising with the Ward Trustees, the City Superintendent had sent to the Board a communication with which the Board had nothing to do, requiring them to incur the cost of its publication. The City Superintendent avowed that this was the first time he had done so. But why, during his five or six years of official service, had he not done this before? In addition to these objections to the motion to print, he (Mr. GREEN) declared that the communication was objectionable because of its being diffuse, and suggested that it be referred to a Committee, by whom it should be reduced to a compact and readable form.

Mr. WATERBURY asked why had the document been directed to this Board, if it was a communication to the Trustees?

Mr. GREEN answered that it was accompanied by a letter requesting the Board that, as the paper had been prepared in accordance with such and such a subdivision of such and such a law relating to the schools, the Board would print it.

Mr. WATERBURY thereupon declared he was entirely opposed to the printing of the communication.

Mr. TUCKER said the document contained much that was new to him, and he believed to many other members of the Board—and much that he very much admired—though that might not be true as to the gentleman from the Fourteenth, (Mr. GREEN,) who had been so long in the Board. He (Mr. TUCKER,) thought it was necessary to print 500 at least; when printed, if the document should prove so very objectionable, why, let it be burned up.

Mr. DAVENPORT, while he had a great respect for the City Superintendent generally, felt constrained to express his dissent from many portions of this communication; he did not believe in the assertions of vituperation and violence made against the teachers of the common schools, and did not think that the Board was called on to take any action at present on the question as to the union of the sexes in the higher classes. He fully concurred in the proposal of Mr. GREEN for a reference of the document, in order to have all its extraneous matter eliminated, and would move that so much of it as related to the teachers be referred to the Committee on Teachers and Schools, and that so much as referred to the periodical exhibitions and receptions, and the union of the sexes, be referred to the Committee on the Course of Studies.

Dr. RANNEY urged that the Board, in refusing to accede to the request of the City Superintendent, would pay but a poor compliment to their own officer. The letter, being a compendium of views, and addressed only to the Ward officers, could not commit the Board in any way, for the printing of it would be simply a substitute for the personal advice which the City Superintendent might not be able to give.

Mr. GREEN admitted that the Board had the highest confidence in the City Superintendent, but this document of his was not a compendium. It was verbose; it contained nothing new: it was a reiteration of views that had been discussed among writers on educational discipline for the last ten years. There would be positive injustice to the public in wasting money to print a communication that required so much paper. It was everything but practical, and immensely tedious, and, in the latter respect, partook of the prominent characteristic of all the same officer's effusions.

Mr. TUCKER assured the Board that the communication was a respectable one.

Mr. RANNEY reasserted his views on the motion to print. If the Board voted to refer the communication to a Committee, or to Committees, for elimination or revision, he did not see why it should not send every communication of the City Superintendent to a Committee to be revised in the same manner.

Mr. GREEN declared that he would have no hesitation in admitting his approval of that suggestion. [Laughter.]

The question on the motion to refer was then put and carried in the affirmative by a considerable majority. Yeas, 25; Nays, 10.

A letter was received from a colored gentleman, a native of this City, but recently a resident of Baltimore, setting forth that he "was raised in the then colored school in the Fourteenth Ward;" that he bears certificates from Mr. MCKEEN and Mr. RANDALL, and that he is very anxious to obtain a situation in the public schools of this City. He subscribed himself, "your humble and anxious servant," and, by way of postscript, added, "direct, as per card, if you please, before Aug. 7, 1859." The memorial was sent to the City Superintendent.

The President refused to sign a bill for $567 for repairs to the schools of the Tenth Ward. The claim was referred to the Finance Committee.

A bill for $390 for lightning-rods affixed to six out of the seven schools in the Twelfth Ward, the President also refused to sign.

On motion, the Board authorized the President and Clerk to draw a warrant for the sum required.

The bill presented in behalf of the estate of the late Mr. Sperry, for clocks furnished by him to various public schools, was referred to the same Committee.

Mr. WATERBURY offered a resolution to the effect that three thousand dollars be appropriated for the purchase of pianos for the primary department of every public school in which the attendance of pupils at said primary department shall not be less than five hundred.

This resolution evoked a debate that continued for about two hours, and was at length terminated by a vote of the Board to appropriate $250 for a piano for the Twentieth Ward—the Ward which Mr. WATERBURY represents.

A resolution to appropriate $250 for School No. 10, in the Fifteenth Ward, gave rise to another prolonged debate, but was lost for want of a quorum.

At 10¾ o'clock the Board was declared adjourned.

The United Americans—State Organizations.

The annual session of the Order of United Americans for this State, was held at their rooms No. 297 Bowery, on Monday evening last. The following are the grand officers for the ensuing year:

Grand Sachem—James A. Lucas, of Eureka, No. 98.
Grand First Chief—H. H. Gregory, of Lawrence, No. 5.
Grand Second Chief—James R. Purdy, of Putnam, No. 8.
Grand C. of the C.—Henry S. Banker, of Republican, No. 30.
Grand C. C.—John Y. Watkins, of Liberty, No. 15.
Grand F. C.—John S. Shelly, of Nathan Hale, No. 66.
Grand C. of the E.—J. J. Dickenson, of Alpha, No. 1.
Grand S. at Arms—John P. Hopkins, of Lexington, No. 17.
Representative to the United States Arch Chancery—George H. Raymond, of Manhattan, No. 4.
Grand Executive Committee.—F. C. Wagner, E. R. Sproul, C. E. Gildersleve, D. L. Northrup.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

MANHATTAN VS. BALTIC.

This game was played on Tuesday, upon the grounds of the Manhattan Club, Sixty-first-street and Third-avenue. The game was won by the Manhattan Club. The Manhattan Club has been very fortunate, having lost but few matches since their formation. They always play a steady and equal game, and do not, like many clubs, one day play fairly, and the next very poorly. The Baltic Club, although occupying a fair position as players, have not been very successful this Summer, having been defeated in most of their contests. But, then, it should be remembered that they played with the Atlantic, Excelsior and similar clubs. We give the score:

MANHATTAN.	H.	L.	Runs.	BALTIC.	H.	L.	Runs.
Fulmer, 1 b	2		4	Brown, 1 b	3		3
Pape, c. f	3		4	Holdrn, 3 b	2		3
Rowe, s. s	1		6	Darell s. f	4		2
Berger, l. f	3		3	Cooper s. s	3		3
Hudson, 2 b	2		4	Andrews, l. f	2		4
Twomey, c	2		2	Kettleman, c	1		5
Faulkner, 3 b	3		2	Van Horn, 2 b	3		3
Herrick, l. f	3		2	Lewis, p	3		2
Norton, p	1		5	Fisher, c. f	0		5
Total	33			Total			30

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	
Manhattan	8	2	12	1	2	7	1	—33
Baltic	0	2	11	4	2	9	1	—30

SCORER FOR MANHATTAN—Jackson.
SCORER FOR BALTIC—J. Martin.
UMPIRE—Postley, of Metropolitan Club.

MATCHES TO BE PLAYED.

THURSDAY, Sept. 8.—Eckford vs. Atlantic—return game—upon the grounds of the Atlantic, at Bedford, L. I. Game called at 2½ P. M.

THURSDAY, Sept. 8.—Eagle, of New-York, vs. Excelsior, of Brooklyn—at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken. Game called at 2½ P. M.

Cricket.

NEW-YORK SECOND ELEVEN VS. MANHATTAN CLUB.

The game between the Second Eleven of the New York Club, and the first eleven of the Manhattan Club came off on Tuesday, at Hoboken. As will be seen by reference to the score, the Manhattans won the game.

NEW-YORK.

First Innings.	Runs.	Second Innings.	Runs.
Smith, b. Kell	31	Smith, run out	8
Garrison, b. Horton	31	Garrison, c. Horton, b. Reynolds	0
Bailliere, st. Boyd, b. Fell	7	Boldrn, b. Reynolds	0
Moore, c. Abrey, b. Horton	0	Bailliere, b. Reynolds	7
Roberts, c. Horton, b. Fell	0	Roberts, b. Horton	3
J. Sealy, c. Fell, b. Reynolds	0	Moore, c. Turner, b. Horton	13
Max, c. Horton, b. Reynolds	0	J. Sealy, c. Lloyd, b. Horton	0
Hazzard, run out	6	Max, c. and b. Reynolds	4
Seeley, c. and b. Reynolds	6	Hazzard, not out	0
Coare, run out	0	Seeley, b. Horton	0
Mericles absent.		Coare, b. Horton	7
Byes 4, Wides 5	9	Mericles, run out	6
Total	61	Byes 7, Wides 11, no Ball 1	19
		Total	66

MANHATTAN.

First Innings.	Runs.	Second Innings.	Runs.
Quartley, b. Moore	9	Quartley, run out	4
Upton, b. Bailliere	21	Upton, b. Bailliere	7
Eagleman, c. and b. Bailliere	11	Eagleman, not out	7
Fell, run out	1	Fell, run out	0
Horton, b. Moore	10	Horton, not out	1
Abrey, b. Bailliere	0	Abrey, run out	7
Reynolds, b. Bailliere	2	Lloyd, b. Seeley	12
Lilly, b. Bailliere	0	Byes 2, Wides 4	6
Lloyd, not out	0	Total	49
Turner, b. Moore	3		
Morgan, b. Bailliere	4		
Byes 11, Leg Byes 4, Wides 3	21		
Total	85		

Monthly Report of the Dispensaries of the City of New-York.

The following is the report of the New-York Dispensaries for the month of August, 1859:

	New-York Dispensary.	Northern Dispensary.	Eastern Dispensary.	Dimmik Dispensary.	Northwestern Dispensary.	Grand Total.
No. of Male Patients	1,608	723	1,011	1,071	510	4,923
No. of Female Patients	2,321	1,039	1,353	1,426	721	6,900
Totals	3,929	1,762	2,364	2,497	1,237	11,833
Treated at Dwellings	518	487	534	919	195	2,604
Treated at Dispensaries	3,410	1,355	1,830	1,578	1,056	9,229
Primary Vaccinations	11	84	13	10	12	130
Revaccinations	2		21	1		24
Whole No. Vaccinated	13	84	34	11	12	154
Number of Adults	2,019	961	1,247	1,337	611	6,735
Number of Children	1,910	831	1,117	1,160	586	5,598
No. of Native Patients	1,629	873	1,160	1,041	362	5,285
No. of Foreign Patients	2,300	919	1,724	1,415	689	6,547
No sent to Hospital	810	270	84	743	14	872
Number of Deaths	26	16	21	38	16	127
Prescriptions dispensed	9,720	2,829	5,341	4,181	3,001	26,878

During the month of August, as above shown, medical and surgical services, vaccination and medicine were afforded gratuitously to 11,833 persons. The principal causes of death were cholera infantum, dysentery and phthisis. The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the digestive system. Among the most important were cholera infantum, dysentery and diarrhœa.

The Common Council of Albany has authorized a reward of $1,000, and the appointment of special policemen to the number of fifty, with a view to the detection and prevention of outrages growing out of the Molders' Strike.

Grover & Baker's
New Cloak Maker and Quilter.
None in the business can afford to be without them. Their work is unequaled in beauty and strength, and all other machines useless for this business in comparison. Come and see them at No. 501 Broadway. Price $65.

Sewing-Machine Needles.
The subscriber has now in stock a full assortment of NEEDLES, SUITABLE FOR WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. These Needles are made by hand, from the best tempered English Cast-steel, and will be found on trial SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS. J. FRED. MILWARD, No 31 Warren-st., New-York.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
Warranted Free from Dampness.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Ley-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Leary & Co.
Introduce this day
The Autumn fashion for Gentlemen's Hats, and would remark that for the past thirty years no opportunity has been lost to introduce into their fascinating Hats every improvement. Through this and their present extensive facilities, they now offer their fabrics as unequaled. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

For Sale Low,
A very desirable residence at Tarrytown, eligibly situated, commanding charming views, commodious, convenient and in complete order.
Apply to WM. P. LYON, No. 25 Beekman-st.

New Sewing Machines.
$5, $6 50, $10, $15, $20, $25, $30, $35, $50, $65, $75, $95 and $100. ALL KINDS. WARRANTED, AGENTS WANTED. EAGLE SEWING-MACHINE CO., No. 411 Broadway.

Save 25 per Cent. on your Clothing.
Buy at the Mammoth Clothing Establishment of GEO. A. HUNTER & CO., Nos. 207 and 292 Bowery.

Barthelf's
Celebrated Sewing Machines.—Family Machines—Prices reduced from $60 to $40 BARTHOLF Manufacturing Co., No. 434 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.
Temporarily at No 501 Broadway, New York, No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, silk Elastic Stockings for various veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Gee, Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced. WHITNEY & LYON, No. 411 Broadway.

Rupture Cured.—The "Riggs Truss" is more efficacious, more cleanly, durable and economical than any other. Examine and inquire and if not found as recommended don't take it. No 448 Broome-st., New-York.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded. M. B.—PRICE REDUCED to $50. No. 505 Broadway.

Gentlemen's Traveling Shawls, Brown Linen and Flannel Traveling Shirts, at Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Genin's Fall Style Hat.
GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

The Impurities of the Croton Water.
CAN ITS INJURIOUS ELEMENTS BE NEUTRALIZED? READ THE FOLLOWING:

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

The following testimonial from a well-known gentleman of this city, will prove, in part, what a remedy this is for the disorganization of the stomach. It is only one of many which have been received by the proprietors, but they choose this, as the writer is so well known to the New York public. By reference to other advertisements, it will be seen the Bitters are for sale every where. Principal Depôt Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York Sold and manufactured by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Penn.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1859.

DR. HOSTETTER, Pittsburgh, Penn.:

For some years past I have been afflicted with indigestion and dyspepsia, occasionally attended with obstinate attacks of diarrhœa. Being a medical man myself, I seldom take any medicine, but knowing that the peculiar condition of my system required both a tonic and stimulant, I determined to try the effect of a bottle of your celebrated Bitters. I was the more readily induced to make the experiment, in consequence of the recent and present excitement in relation to the deleterious effects of a free use of the "Croton Water," since it has exhibited unmistakeable evidences of being largely impregnated with vegetable and animal matter in an active state of decomposition.

I have used three bottles within the last three weeks. Before commencing to take the Bitters I had not had a natural healthy action of my stomach and bowels for three months, and during that time I had lost fifteen pounds of flesh. In two weeks I have gained five pounds in weight, have had a ravenous appetite, perfect digestion and no symptoms of dyspepsia or diarrhœa. But why call your incomparable preparation Bitters? I find it a delightful purgent, aromatic to the taste, and its tangible effects upon the system are a delightful warmth to the stomach and an exhilarating glow over the whole surface of the body, exciting copious perspiration without stimulating the brain or accelerating the nervous system so as to leave any feelings of lassitude or relaxation. This is my experience in the use of this admirable preparation. Let others try it. Yours truly,

G. W. WESTBROOK, No. 77 West 15th-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
Thousands of certificates from manufacturers in every part of the United States attest to the strength and durability of these machines, as well as the excellence and beauty of their stitch, which is more uniformly the same on both sides of the fabric than any other in the market

They are adapted to all kinds of sewing, either coarse or fine, are perfectly simple in their operations, and are easily kept in order. The family sewing machines at $50 and $75 are just what is needed in every family.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Spalding's Prepared Glue
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. Address Box 3,660. No. 30 Platt-st.

MARRIED.

TAYLOR—NORRIS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 7, at St Thomas' Church, by the Rev. Dr. Morgan, URIAH TAYLOR, of Westport, Conn., to MARGARET NORRIS, of this City.

MARTINE—RITTER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 7, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by the Rev. Dr Muhlenberg, WILLIAM M. MARTINE to Miss AUGUSTINE L. RITTER.

DODGE.—DAUGHERTY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 7, at the Church of the Incarnation, by the Rev. Alexander Jones, D. D., Mr. EDWARD DODGE, of Brooklyn, and Miss ELLEN M., daughter of the late J. C. Daugherty, Esq., of Virginia.

ADAMS—BALDWIN.—On Tuesday, Sept. 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. T. L. Cuyler, LUCIUS J. ADAMS to ANNA, daughter of Jacob and Catherine Faulkner.

HOUGHTON—SEYMOUR.—At Piermont, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 7, at the residence of Mrs H. O. Seymour, by the Rev. A. D Lawrence Jewett, M. H. HOUGHTON to SARAH SEYMOUR, all of Piermont.

LELAND—CLARK.—At Piermont, on Tuesday, Sept. 6, at Cedar Hill Cottage, the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Farley, of Brooklyn, OLIVER LELAND, of New-York, to ELLA DARE, eldest daughter of L. Gaylord Clark, Esq., of the *Knickerbocker Magazine*.

CROWELL—OAT.—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 7 by the Rev. J. F. Stearnes, D. D., E. SEAGE CROWELL, of South Carolina and H. CLIMENA, daughter of Minhu Day, Esq., of Newark, N. J.

DIED

LYON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 6, EMMA only child of Robert B. and Caroline A. Lyon, aged 15 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 31 East 11th st., without further invitation.

JOHNSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 6 EDWARD COLVIN, only son of John W. and Maria Louisa Johnson, aged 20 months.

The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment, at 2 o'clock P. M., this day. (Thursday,) Sept. 8, from the residence of his parents, Lexington av., one door above 48th st.

DEVOE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 7, of consumption, ISAAC DEVOE, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 235 State-st., corner of Hoyt st.

☞ Illinois and Texas papers please copy.

HAMMOND.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 6, of consumption, WILLIAM HAMMOND, aged 40 years, 6 months and 19 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother in law, James Halliday, No. 43 Prince-st. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

HILL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 7, of convulsions CLARENCE B., son of Amzi and Sarah L. Hill.

The funeral will take place this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the house of John Bushkirk, in Mount Vernon, Westchester County.

WHITTEMORE.—At Newburgh, N. Y., on Monday, Sept. 6, at the house of her stepfather, Clarence Cook, CAROLINE LOUISA, only daughter of the late Samuel Whittemore, and of Louisa De Wint Whittemore, aged 10 years, 8 months and 20 days.

UNDERHILL.—In Peekskill, on Fourth day (Wednesday) the 7th inst., at his residence, WILLIAM UNDERHILL, in the 68th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral at Friends Meeting House, Yorktown, Westchester Co., 8th day, (Friday,) the 9th inst., without further notice. They will leave his late residence, at Peekskill, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in attendance on the arrival of the 6 A. M. train from New-York.

ROMAYN.—At New Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 7, the Rev. JAMES ROMAYN, aged 61 years.

His funeral will take place, at New Brunswick, N. J., this day (Thursday,) Sept. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Second Reformed Dutch Church. His relatives and friends, the clergy, friends of his sons, Dr. J. R. and the Rev. T. B. Romeyn, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Hackensack, N. J., for interment. Carriages will be at the Jersey City Depôt, on Friday morning, at 9½ o'clock. Cars leave New York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for New Brunswick, at 11 A. M.

GAISWOLD.—At New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Monday evening, at the residence of John C. Green, GARDNER GAISWOLD, of this City, in the 83d year of his age.

His friends, and those of his sons and sons-in-law, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church in University-place, corner of 10th st., on Thursday, Sept. 8, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

MCNULTY.—At Bath, L. I., on Tuesday, Sept. 6, at the residence of Archd. YOUNG, MARY MCNULTY.

Should this meet the notice of

INSTRUCTION.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE,
UNION-SQUARE AND FIFTH-AV., CORNER MERCER-ST., MURRAY HILL.

This institution commenced in 1843, has occupied successively locations in Colonnade-row, Lafayette-place, Washington-square, and University-place.

The present spacious edifice on Union-square was erected for it twelve years since, and with its various appurtenants—Library, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, Laboratory, and Works of Art, involved an investment of not less than *Eighty Thousand Dollars*.

In addition to the above, to meet the increasing wants of the institution, the celebrated mansion and grounds (six lots,) on the Fifth-av., corner of 34th-st., Murray Hill, have now been purchased with special reference to the accommodation of the higher classes—candidates for graduation, and young ladies wishing to pursue an advanced course in general reading, History, Literature, Languages, Music and Art.

At Union-Square, special attention will be given to the other classes of the Collegiate, the Academic, and the Primary Departments, preparatory to their promotion. For the convenience, however, of those residing near either location, the same provision will be made at each for pupils of every grade and class.

The privileges and course of instruction will be almost identical, under the same supervision, and to a great extent, conducted by the same teachers; so that parallel classes will be only sections of the same, and the Seniors at commencement, will graduate together. Interesting Lectures and exercises, at either place, will sometimes be shared by the members of both sections of the classes for whom they are intended.

The Autumn session at Union-square will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14; at Murray Hill, on Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The expenses at Murray Hill will necessarily be somewhat greater than at Union Square.

Applications for circulars, or for admission, may be made personally, at either place, or by letter, addressed

GORHAM D. ABBOT,
Spingler Institute, New-York.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES,
No. 89 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mdlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be opened on THURSDAY, September 15th. Mdlle. Bostan is grateful for the liberal patronage which has enabled her to make valuable additions to the library, and important improvements in the accommodations for the family, and hopes that parents confiding their daughters to her care, will find that no effort is spared to give them a thorough and finished education. Superior advantages are also presented in Music, Drawing and Painting.

The young ladies residing in the family will enjoy the best opportunities for the acquisition of practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages, and will share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant and happy home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mdlle ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.

Circulars sent, if desired.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York,
Offers Board and tuition for $120 per year.
Term opens Sept 15.
Male and Female.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE,
On Brooklyn Heights, opposite New York City.
ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., } Principals.
EDWARD B. BRADBURY, A. M., }
This first-class institution will reopen, Sept. 12, with new facilities for the thorough and accomplished education of young ladies. For circulars, apply as above.

McELLIGOTT'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
NO. 12 EAST 31ST-ST.,
BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.
FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPT. 12.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that having removed from No. 61 31st-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, in the new and commodious establishment, No. 260 Madison-av., Murray Hill, second house north of 39th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use.

Her School Circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway, and RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

A 23-st. stage is provided for Day Scholars residing at a distance from the School.

PARKER & BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 22 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L.I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage offered in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages, it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park, is perfectly secluded. Circulars at WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS', No. 353 Broadway.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The next term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. Eston, adjoining the Institution. Application for admission may be made to the Principal, A. ORITTENDEN, Esq., to Prof. EATON, or to any of the Trustees.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 18th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNEST takes charge of a limited number of boys only. Reopens Monday, Sept. 12.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 800 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss MARIA L. BROOKS (formerly of 6th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No. 606; Christern's No. 763, and Lockwood's No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School Classical and Commercial, will be reopened on Sept. 15. Fifteen teachers are connected with the Institution. Prospectus to be had containing full details, the names of the pupils and of their parents during the last four years. There is a primary department.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 19th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her School for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Normal Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 472 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. Tuition for a full course in English including vocal music, from $5 to $11 per quarter; Latin $3; French, $5. Other modern languages the Principal's charges. Painting in oil or water colors, $5; drawing, $2.
M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 6. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. CLARK & GRIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. HASFIELD, Principals.

MISS STIMSON, HAVING REMOVED HER School to No. 119 West 34th st, between 6th and 7th avs., will be ready to receive her pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

Miss STIMSON'S long experience and success will warrant the generous patronage of the community among whom she has taken her residence.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON, Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at CARTER'S bookstore, No. 630 Broadway, or after Aug. 22 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th of September, at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place.

Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of September to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—A first-class boarding school for boys. The Fall session commences on the 20th of August. For circulars, address

C. B. WARRING and OTIS BISBEE,
Successors to CHARLES BARNETT.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for boys, No. 11 West 27th-st.—The twenty-sixth year begins Sept. 12. The number of scholars is limited to twenty five in each department. The course of instruction is systematic, thorough and efficient. Circulars at the bookstores or at No. 63 East 22d st.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Lexington-av., near 57th-st. Term commences Sept. 20. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms, from $10 to $25 per quarter.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, Hackensack, N. J.—William Williams, Principal—will reopen on Monday, Sept. 5. Terms exceedingly moderate. Superior advantages for obtaining a knowledge of Music.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 239 Water-st., or the Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

LYON & RARGE'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No 278 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., an English, Classical, French and German School, re-opens Sept. 12.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 241 West 18th-st., will commence its fourteenth year on MONDAY, Sept. 5.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Entering its twenty-third year, reopens its primary, commercial and classical departments, Sept. 12. For circulars call at the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

SIGNOR LUIGI DAMA HAVING RETURNED to town, will resume his singing lessons as usual. Call or address No. 47 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th av.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.—The Fall Session of this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 7. For circulars, address the Principal.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 38th-st.,
near 5th-av.

MRS. WILLIAMS will reopen her School on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance

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MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK,
EAST 20TH-ST.,

Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

A punctual attendance of her pupil's is requested.

Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
THE REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

Next session begins last Tuesday (27th) of September. This institution, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York, offers superior advantages for obtaining a substantial education.

Refers to Rev. Dr. Krebs, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Wilson G. Hunt & Co., J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., and others. Catalogues, giving particulars, and references of the highest kind, at Carter's bookstore, or address the Principal.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,
No. 866 Broadway, RICHARD P. JENKS, Principal.

This school will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars, with references and terms, may be had at the bookstore of Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or of Mauran & Philes, No. 55 Cedar-st.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with gymnasium under special teacher,) No 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 186 2d-av.; at Christern's No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

RUTGER'S FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Its eighty-second term opens Sept. 12. Stages will continue to convey pupils to and from the Institute. Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For circulars and further information apply at the Institute, Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

Will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st.

MADAME A. A. LE DUC,
No. 264 West 23d st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen her French and English School for Young Ladies, TUESDAY, Sept. 13. For circulars address the principal.

MURRAY HALL.
THE REV. J. J. ELMENDORF'S SCHOOL
For young ladies, No. 101 West 38th st, New-York. Ninth session begins on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

WM. J. NEVIUS' SCHOOL,
NO. 19 WEST 18TH-ST.,
Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 8. Circulars can be obtained at his residence.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th st., (corner of Macdougal st.,) on Washington-square. Messrs CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, open its Seventeenth Scholastic Year, Sept. 12, 1859. Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is two hundred. The Principals are assisted in classics, mathematics, French, German, Spanish bookkeeping, drawing, penmanship, elocution, composition, &c., by ten experienced professors and instructors. The institution will be open for inspection, (entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st.,) on and after Sept. 5, when the Principals will be present to confer with parents, and register the name of applicants for admission to it. The central location of this institute renders it easy of access by railroad and stage from all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, while pupils to it from Yonkers, Irvington, New-Rochelle, and Jamaica, L. I., are of constant occurrence. Circulars of full particulars may be had at the Broadway bookstores of Burdon's, No. 49 8th-av., Raynor's, No. 76 Bowery, and at the school.

P. S.—The smallest boys are under the special care of one of the Principals.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY will prepare boys for College, or will give instruction in the Classical and English Branches, either privately or in a school.

REFERENCES—The Rev. James Walker, D.D., President of Harvard University; Profs. Felton, Pierce and Torrey, Cambridge; the Rev. Dr. Osgood, Dr. J. G. Cogswell, Jacob Abbot, Esq., B. J. Howland, Esq., New-York. Address P. W. A., Box No. 901 Post-office.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th av., will re open on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims, and practical life of the School, may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

MRS. E. B. RICHARDS IS PREPARED to receive young ladies who wish to pass the Winter in New-York for the purpose of private study, or attendance on concerts and lectures, without being subjected to the strict regulations of a boarding-school. Address Mrs E. B. RICHARDS, No. 78 East 27th st., New-York. References exchanged.

A YOUNG LADY, A PUPIL OF SIGNOR ABAGNINI, and fully competent to teach his system, will receive a few pupils to instruct in vocal and instrumental music. Lessons given at her own residence, or at the residences of her pupils. For terms and further particulars address C. E. G., Box No. 378 Post office, Brooklyn.

MESSRS. CLARK & BROWNELL RESpectfully inform their friends and patrons that the Fall term of their Classical and English school will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 12, at No. 138 Congress st., near Clinton, Brooklyn. The Principals may be seen on the premises at any time during the present week.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 626 Broadway, corner of 12th st., Wm. H. LEGGETT will reopen his school on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 696 Broadway; at Wagee's, No. 825 Broadway, or the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—Nos. 168 and 170 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. This Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial, will be opened Sept. 16. There is a primary department. Professor NOEL BERGIER, Director.

DON BERNARD'S INSTITUTE—NO. 1 WEST 34th-st., junction of Broadway and 5th av., New-York. Madame DON BERNARD, *née* de Rochefarmoy, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public that her Boarding and Day School for young ladies reopens on Sept 15.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—Boarding and day school, No. 293 Clinton st., opens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. A first class school—Professors in every department. Circulars may be had at the institution. A. W. MORHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 260 West 33d st., between 8th-av. and Broadway, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Two departments, each under exclusive charge of one of the principals.
JOHN ABBELL, JOHN GOSMAN.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Next academic year commences Sept. 21, and continues forty-two weeks. Location beautiful and healthy. For catalogues apply to Principal, the Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—An English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, at Nos. 9?9? and 975 Broadway, Madison square. P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

TRINITY SCHOOL—NO. 181 WEST 14TH ST., corner 8th-av., has been reopened. Circulars may be had at the school, or of C Shepard & Co., Booksellers, No. 591 Broadway; Rector Charles D. Morris, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

MME. LOUISE ABEL WILL RECEIVE A few advanced pupils for piano, and commence for the season on Monday, Sept. 19, 1859. Application to be made at Mr CRICKERING'S, No 691 Broadway, or at F. W. CHRISTERN'S, No. 763 Broadway.

THE MISSES MERRER WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School at No. 32 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Tuesday, Sept. 13.

THE MISSES PALACHE'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 183 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS CORNWALL'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 68 West 16th st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars at No. 162 Broadway.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL RE-OPEN their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, 7th Sept., at No. 62 West 26th-st.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day school for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MRS. J. T. GOODLIFFE'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 48 West 12th st., between 5th and 7th avs.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College will be opened, after the Summer vacation, on THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Gramercy-park, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL RE-OPEN their day school for young ladies, No 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN, NO. 1 5th av., will re-open their Boarding and Day School or young ladies, on Tuesday, September 20.

MISS F. E. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

MISS MARY S. SEDGWICK'S CLASS, for young ladies under 15, will commence MONDAY, Sept. 12, at No. 70 West 22d-st.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH school, No. 237 4th-av., (one door above 19th st.,) will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS MORSE'S FRENCH SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1,076 Broadway, opens Sept. 12.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 Broadway, supplies schools with competent teachers for any departments. Parents supplied with school circulars for pupils. References—Faculty of Rutgers and Amherst Colleges, Dr. Lowell Mason, Mason Brothers, Wm. Hall & Sons, *et al.* SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 480 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL, New-York.—The sixteenth term of this institution will commence on the 3d of October, and terminate on the 15th of May next, at the Law School Building, No. 37 Lafayette-place, under the direction of Prof THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL.D.

In addition to the usual branches of legal study, courses of lectures will be given on Political Science and on Moral Philosophy, by Professors LIEBER and NATHAN, of Columbia College, with other lectures on legal subjects by eminent Jurists of the City and State of New-York, and also a course on Medical Jurisprudence.

Terms of admission to all the lectures $75 for the year. Four yearly prizes of $450, of $200, of $150, and of $100, will be awarded to the four students of the greatest proficiency.

Full particulars may be obtained on application to the President of the College, CHARLES KING, LL.D., or to Prof. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette place, or to either of the undersigned members of the Law school Committee of the Trustees of the College:

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
HAMILTON FISH,
GOUVERNEUR M. OGDEN,
GEORGE T. STRONG,
WILLIAM BETTS.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 71 West 44th-st., corner of 6th av., now in its fortieth year, reopened on MONDAY, Sept 5 with every advantage for the education of youth both in the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book keeping, and all the requirements of a complete school course. The Rector is assisted by an able corps of twelve experienced teachers. Each scholar has a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business life. Parents who wish to place their sons where there will be no necessity for change till they have finished their education, and to secure for them the advantages of sound instruction, thorough mental discipline and correct moral training, are invited to visit the Institution. They will be furnished with Circulars containing the names of numerous references and full particulars as to terms, discipline, mode of instruction, &c.

G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTES, NOS. 311 and 13 Market-st. and 302 West 22d-st. The former has reopened Sept 5, the latter will open Sept 12. Circulars containing full particulars may be had at Westerman & Co.'s, No. 440 Broadway; Rayner, Howe & Ferry's, No. 79 Bowery; Eberhard Faber's, No. 133 William st.; F. Mann's, No. 672 8th av.; Dr. Tulin's, No. 13 Market-st., and Dr. Geroke's, No. 309 West 22d-st. A limited number of pupils may be accommodated with board in both of these institutions.

Dr. RUDOLPH DULON. Dr. HARTWIG GERCKE.

MADAME J. V. CAUCHOIS'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, No. 219 WEST TWENTY-SECOND ST., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19. A punctual attendance of the pupils is requested. Mme. C. assures her patrons that the course of instruction adopted by her is the result of close observation. She will be aided by professors of acknowledged merit, and begs to refer to her previous efforts as an evidence of her success. A class in oil-painting and the new styles of Grecian art on Saturdays.

MADAME RUTTKAY KOSSUTH WILL reopen her Young Ladies' School in Cornwall, N. Y., on Sept 20. The location adds to the advantages of education—the improvement of health—the vicinity being one recommended by physicians to persons affected with throat diseases.

Madame RUTTKAY would respectfully refer to the Editors of the *Times*, to N. P. Willis, Esq., and to Hiram Barney, Esq., Trinity Building.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 4, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and local fame of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. O. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE & DE LASSALLE, French boarding and day school, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, reopened Sept 5. To insure a thorough French education new scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The majority of the boys belong to the best French families. The Junior department is under the maternal care of Madame LESPINASSE.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—An English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos 16 and 18 East 26th st., between Madison and 5th avs., will reopen Sept 13.

The Rev. Dr. FARRIS, Rector.
C. R. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

PIANO-FORTE INSTRUCTION.—WILLIAM I. RESSLER, Professor of Music, respectfully informs his friends and pupils that he has resumed giving lessons on the piano forte. Address DRESSLER'S music store, No. 953 Broadway, near 22d st.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY—TARRYTOWN N. Y.—The Winter session of this boarding and day school will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars or other information, address Miss JANE S. BULKLEY, Principal.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.—The next term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars, apply to the Principal, A. ORITTENDEN, Esq., or Prof. D. G. EATON.

TUITION AND BOARD.—A PARISIAN GENtleman, well educated, wishes to find a select family where he would give daily instruction in the French and Spanish languages as an equivalent for his board. Address Box No. 2,949 Post office, New-York.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—AN ABLE TEACHER of the above language, who has filled some honorable diplomatic posts in Spain, desires to teach said language to pupils at their residences. Address F. K., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AVENUE, corner of 29th-st.—Will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept 14. The Rev. S. B. DAVIS, Principal. Residence, No. 163 6th-av.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MRS. DIETZ, NO. 32 EAST 20TH-ST., will reopen her French and English School for young ladies, Sept. 15. The adult classes will be continued.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For Circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS COOPER WILL RESUME HER school for Young Ladies and Misses on MONDAY, Sept. 5, at No. 24 West 21st-st., near 5th-av.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 21st-st., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 15.

MRS. THIBAULT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 15 East Washington place, will reopen Sept. 15.

MAPLE HALL—PROF. ANDREWS' BOARDING School for young ladies, at Jamaica, L. I., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—NO. 335 Broadway, New-York. Teachers and Pupils introduced; Schools and Seminaries supplied; circulars and references sent to any part of the Union. Address RICE & ANDREWS, Principals.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY EXPERIENCED IN teaching desires an engagement in a family resident in New-York, Brooklyn, or Jersey City, to teach the English branches, music and French, for which her own board would be received as compensation, while she would pay a fair price for that of her two little girls aged 8 and 6. Address, for three days, E. M., Box No. 691 Post-office, New-York.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING desires an engagement as resident governess in a family in the City or country. The course of instruction comprises music, French, which she speaks, and English; Latin if required. No objection to go South. Best references given. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 Post-office

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AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS—WHO has for six years lived in the family of a Southern planter, where she has just finished the education of the youngest daughter, is desirous of meeting with a re engagement. Address Dr. HINCKEL, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF LONG EXPERIENCE in teaching, who can give unexceptionable references, a situation as daily or occasional governess for advanced pupils in English, French, German and Italian, as acquired in Europe. Address ENGLISH, Box No. 3,953 New-York Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION as daily governess in a school or private family. She can teach the usual English branches, French, Music, and the rudiments of Latin. Address R. M., Union-square Post-office. References exchanged.

A LADY IS DESIROUS TO MEET WITH an engagement as teacher of music and languages. She has testimonials and references. Would go abroad. Address C. H., Box No. 116 *Times* Office, New-York.

A LADY, FROM ENGLAND, WISHES TO form an engagement as governess. She is qualified to teach English, French, piano forte drawing and flower painting. References to clergymen. Address A. I. N., Box No. 2,371 Post-office, New-York.

TEACHER WANTED—(MALE) IN A BOYS' school. Apply at No. 372 Broadway, between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

FURNITURE.

TO SOUTHERN DEALERS.
IRON BEDSTEADS,
IRON CRIBS,
IRON HAT-STANDS,
IRON CHAIRS AND SETTEES
Tables, Umbrella Stands, Store Stools,
Piano Stools, Fire Stands and Irons,
Brackets, and every other article of
BRONZED IRON FURNITURE,
can be had at a great reduction from Broadway prices, of the Manufacturer,
JAMES SCOTT,
Corner Canal and Centre sts.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. HARRINGTON'S, No. 568 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

TO CHAIR-MAKERS.—STATE, COUNTY AND shop rights for the use of "Blanchard's Patent" for bending wood, in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, for sale by C. A. BUGBEE, No. 49 Broad-st., or JOHN SILSBY, No. 8 South William-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 377 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 133 6th-av., between 8th and 10th sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

GOLD WATCH LOST.—TWENTY-FIVE DOLlars reward will be paid to any one returning an old English patent lever watch. Johnson, maker, that was lost in Broadway on Wednesday, the 7th of Sept. As the watch is a family relic the reward will be cheerfully paid. No questions asked. E. WOOD, Room No. 17, No. 271 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

THE ABBEY ESTATE FOR SALE.

All that tract of land and the buildings thereon, known as "The Abbey," bounded by the 11th and 12th avs. and 53d and 102d sts., in the City of New-York, and also all the land under water lying West of the 12th-av. Three-fourths of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

Apply to SAML. H. ADEE,
Executor of F. Weber,
2d av., corner East 43th-st.

C. J. & E. DE WITT, Attorneys,
No 88 Nassau-st. New-York.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE house, a few rods from Washington-square and a few doors from the new marble church, one of the finest in the City; it is the best built house in that part of the City, containing all the modern conveniences; five bathrooms, gas fixtures, oil cloths and cornices will be sold with the house; possession given immediately. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

REAL ESTATE ON LONG ISLAND.—THE Real estate of the late Dr. Carll, of Jericho, Queens County, consisting of improved and unimproved lands (near the railroad stations), woodlands, &c., over a thousand acres, in Queens and Suffolk counties, will be sold at Hicksville, on TUESDAY, the 27th of September, at 1 o'clock. For particulars, inquire of JOHN J. ARMSTRONG, Esq., Referee, Jamaica, or ALBERT G. CARLL, Jericho.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY AND BASEment first-class house and lot No. 39 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.; the house which is 22 feet 4 inches by 67 feet, contains all the latest improvements, gas and water throughout, bath-room, &c.; the first and second stories being three rooms deep; lot 83 feet in depth. Apply to H. L. ATHERTON, Nos. 50 and 52 Murray-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE modern three story and attic house No. 165 West 20th-st., nearly and newly furnished, is offered for sale, the owner going abroad. The lot is 20½ feet by half the block and the house about 47 feet deep. It has all the modern improvements and is ready for immediate occupation. For particulars apply on the premises.

FOURTH STREET.—FOR SALE—HOUSE AND lot on Fourth st., 26½ feet front, 101 feet deep. House contains the modern improvements and in perfect order. Furnished with the best of furniture, made to order, will be sold separate or together. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—THE CORNER HOUSE AND LOT, corner of 6th-av. and 46th st.; 20x55 feet, four-stories and basement, gas, bath, &c., &c.; desirable for a grocer, &c. Apply to RICHARD PEIRCE, or S. W. CRANE, corner of 9th-av. and 42d-st.

BUTLER-STREET, BROOKLYN—FOR sale, a neat three story brick house, built in a substantial manner; good yard with fine grape vine. Must be sold this week. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP ON EAST SIXTEENTH STREET—The three-story brick house and lease of lot No. 80 East 16th-st., in perfect order. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine st.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—WITH STEADY POWER, 3 floors 50x73 feet, in the building now being erected on southwest corner of Elm and Pearl sts. Possession will be given about the middle of September. These rooms each have twenty-five large windows, and will be as light as any rooms in the City built for manufacturing purposes. They are well adapted for printing offices, as they have a large fire-proof vault for plates. They are heated by steam; also, have two steam hoist-ways. For terms and particulars inquire of A. CAMPBELL, rear of No. 43 Centre-st.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 585 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further particulars, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 585 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 328 Broadway.

DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET.—THE NEW four-story English basement house No. 293 West 19th-st., built in the best manner. Croton water, hot and cold, in fourth story. Brick and stone vaults. One of the very few stairway gas fixtures complete, a sparkling trumpet, &c.; large mirror in centre of parlor. Will be rented to a good tenant on reasonable terms for one or more years. For particulars apply at No. 288 West 19th-st., or No. 58 Broadway.

TO LET—TILL MAY 1, 1860, ON BROOKLYN Heights, only two minutes' walk from Wall-st ferry, a snug, genteelly-furnished house, having gas, Ridgewood water hot and cold; bath room, water-closets, furnace, &c.; has been newly painted and papered throughout and is in complete order. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-office.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY BROWN STONE house No. 901 Lexington-av., near 39th-st.; house recently modernized; has modern improvements, gas fixtures, vault, &c.; also, three-story high stoop brick house No. 6 10th-st., near Bowery; has gas range, bath, &c., and immediate possession. Apply to C. V. ANDERSON, No. 161 Allen-st.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 816 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square

AUCTION SALES.

J. W. Poster Auctioneer.

$16,000. AUCTION NOTICE.

RICH AND COSTLY FURNITURE.

FRIDAY, (to-morrow) Sept 9, at 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant house hold furniture in the five story residence No. 218 West 16th st., near 8th-av., consisting of 9 parlor suits in rosewood and mahogany coverings, centre table, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, mirrors, clocks, curtains, shades, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, sheets, extension tables, sofas, arm chairs china and glass ware, silver spoons, forks, cake-basket, ivory-handled knives and forks, Sale positive, rain or shine.

One splendid piano forte, one of the best in the City.

ALBERT H NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

Albert H Nicolay, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday) at 12½ o'clock at his Stock Salesroom, No. 58 William st., near Wall:

- 20 shares Bank of Commonwealth.....$100 each
- 20 shares Merchants' Bank.....$50 each
- 10 shares American Exchange Bank.....$100 each
- 15 shares Bank of Commerce.....$100 each
- 15 shares Lafayette Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
- 40 shares Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
- 8 shares Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each
- 40 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each
- 40 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Co.....$15 each
- 30 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
- 13 shares Wells Fargo & Co.'s Express.....$100 each
- 20 shares Gravesend Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
- 15 shares Brooklyn Fire Insurance Co.....$ 7 each
- 50 shares Security Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each
- 20 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each
- 25 shares Home Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each
- 20 shares North River Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
- 20 shares Union Express Co.....$100 each
- 5 shares United States Express Co.....$ 7 each
- 75 shares Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad.....$50 each
- 200 shares Southern Pacific Railroad.....$100 each
- $1,000 Steubenville and Indiana Railroad 7 per ct Bonds.
- $1,000 New-York and Erie R. 7 per cent. (1862) Bonds.
- $3,000 New York and New-Haven R. 6 per cent. Bonds.

Securities received in addition to the regulars advertised list during every sale Next regular sale on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day when ever required at 12½ o'clock at the Stock Salesroom, No. 58 William-st, or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board at commission. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of Real Estate at public or private sale when desired.

ALBERT H NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 58 William-st., near Wall.

H. T. Laws Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ precisely, at the private residence, No. 48 West 14th st., near 6th-av., consisting of 9 pictures plate glass, pair of velvet tapestry and worsted curtains, centre table, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, mirrors, clocks, curtains, shades, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, sheets, extension tables, sofas, arm chairs china and glass ware, silver spoons, forks, cake-basket, ivory-handled knives and forks, Sale positive, rain or shine.

One splendid piano forte, one of the best in the City.

Jno. E Van Antwerp, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—FOURTH Regular Fall Trade sale.—JNO E. VAN ANTWERP will sell THIS DAY, Sept 8 at 10 o'clock at No. 73 Wall-st, (in addition to the usual assortment of hardware,) an extensive assortment of shelf goods by order of assignees; also, at 12 o'clock, for account of whom it may concern, 5 cases 300 double barrel Twist guns slightly damaged on the voyage from Liverpool; also 1 cask table cutlery, 1 000 000 percussion caps; also 30 boxes E. H. Collins' axes; also, in good order, 100 English pattern cards fine cutlery. Catalogues now ready.

M. Doughty, auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—BY THE STOCK OF A CHAIR MANUFACTURER.—M. DOUGHTY will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No 442 Pearl st, the balance of stock consisting in part of a large and varied assortment of cane and wood seat chairs rockers settees, &c.; also an iron safe, together with a large lot of prepared cane in lots to suit purchasers, by order of Tweed & Cychon, Assignees.

Edward Forbes, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FANCY GOODS, FANCY dry goods, hosiery, &c., slightly damaged by fire and water, at the store of Jas W. C. Anderson, No. 607 Broadway, by E. & F. H. Pearson, THIS DAY, Sept. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the above store, the entire stock, partially damaged by fire on the night of the 3d inst., consisting, in part of a large and varied assortment of hosiery, about 100 dozen fine kid gloves, dress trimmings of all descriptions, embroideries, opera glasses, fancy goods, fans, writing desks, reticules &c., &c.

John F Montgomery, Auctioneer.

6,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 64 Beekman-st. Prime assortment of fresh seasonable goods.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

THIRD AND FOURTH AVENUE SALE OF LOTS—POSTPONEMENT.—The sale of 14 lots on 3d and 4th ave., 97th, 98th and 99th sts., advertised for this day, is adjourned to THURSDAY, Sept. 29

A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO., Auctioneers.

Henry T. Laws, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, at 10 30 7TH-ST. NEAR 3D-AV.—all the furniture, carpets, piano-forte, gas chandeliers, crockery, silver and glassware, looking glasses, very large elegant parlor ornaments, &c., &c., contained in the dwelling as above. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock.

ASSIGNEES' SALE—LARGE, IMPORTANT and attractive sale of 1,000 cases of soft fur hats, by order of L. S. and E. W. Phillips, assignees of J. Sheldon LOCKWOOD & SON will sell on THURSDAY, Sept. 8, 1859, at 11 o'clock a store No 49 Broadway, on credit of 6 months, the entire stock of soft fur hats, of different sizes and qualities. This stock is fresh and manufactured expressly for the Fall trade: to which the attention of the trade is invited. Catalogues and samples ready early on morning of sale.

ADVERTISING AGENCY.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S
CITY AND COUNTRY
ADVERTISING AGENCY,
No. 41 Park row, New-York, Times Building,

Liberal arrangements will be made with ADVERTISERS, and their favors promptly inserted in any NEWSPAPER published in the UNITED STATES OR CANADA, at the publishers' lowest cash prices. Reference is made to Messrs RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of Ulster, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALMON CANFIELD, late of Malden, in the town of Saugerties, County of Ulster, and State of New-York, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his residence, No. 20 East Fiftieth street, in the City of New-York, or at the office of PETER CANTINE, in the village of Saugerties, Ulster County, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of January, 1860.—Dated June 28, 1859. DANIEL W. QUIMBY, Executor.

jel8-law6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of RICHARD ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 343 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 16, 1859.

HENRY ROSINSON, } Ex'rs.
MATTHEW DALY, }

mh17-law6mT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC DEVOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence in the village of Yonkers, Westchester County, New-York, on or before the 5th day of September next.—Dated New York, March 2, 1859.

MIRIAM C. DEVOE, Administrator.

mh5-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. MORRELL, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, at the office of JOHN H. MORRELL, Esq., No. 129 Roosevelt street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 13, 1859.

JOHN H. MORRELL, } Executors.
WILLIAM S. LUDLAM, }

my13-law6mTh*

DANCING.

A. BODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New York.

No. 157 Montague place, Brooklyn.

New-York on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing Sept. 24; Brooklyn on Tuesdays and Fridays, commencing Sept. 27. Private class for ladies at 11 A. M.; also for children at 4 P. M.; for gentlemen at 8 P. M. Families private classes and school classes attended.

Circulars may be had at either of the Academies.

Mr. BODWORTH takes great pleasure in calling attention to the enlargement of his Brooklyn establishment. The large room has nearly double its former capacity, with ante-rooms in proportion. Great attention has been given to the adoption of a proper system of ventilation. Mr. BODWORTH has ever made it a study to introduce, in addition to all the fashionable dances, such exercises and dances as would have the most salutary effect upon the figure, gait and general deportment of those placed under his charge.

B. FERREBO'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 50 West 14th st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

The above Academies will open in New-York on Oct. 3, and in Brooklyn on Oct. 11, at 3½ P. M. Schools and private classes attended. Pupils can enter at any time during the season. Bo.rés given as usual. For circulars, apply at the Academies.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL, COAL OIL.

Warranted pure and equal in quality to any in this market, for sale low by the manufacturers.

A. & G. SULKELEY, No. 27 Fulton-st.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness, by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels 40 gallons. Agents,

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 320 Pearl-st. Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine Brushes made to order. J. E. HOPPIN.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane, Prices low.
Blank Books, Paper, Stationery and Steam Printing.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank Book Manufacturers, &c. 82 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited

THREE SECOND-HAND SAFES—WILDER'S and Herring's patent. Also, two jeweler's safes, large and small sizes—for sale low at No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 6 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GIVE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR NEGOTIATION IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS AND CITIES OF
BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
AND
BILLS ON PARIS and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 63 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Table of Insurance Stocks sent upon application.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE R. Co.
NEW-YORK, Sept 6, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company in this place, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 11. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock on the 30th September, and open the day after the election.

By order of the Board.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

FOR SALE—ILLINOIS RIVER RAILROAD FIRST Mortgage ten per cent. Bonds.
Fulton County (Ill.) eight per cent. Bonds.
Scott County (Ill.) seven per cent. Bonds.
Mason County (Ill.) eight per cent. Bonds
Schuyler County (Ill.) seven per cent. Bonds.
All the above are first class securities for permanent investments. Inquire of

GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange place.

SUBSCRIPTION TO STOCK IN SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS.—Books of subscription to one hundred thousand dollars of the increased capital stock of the SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS, will be opened at Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on the 1st September, proximo, and kept open for the space of fifteen days, unless the whole amount shall be sooner subscribed for Dividends on stock so subscribed for will be payable in New-York. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

NOTICE—THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE TERRE Haute and Alton, and of the Belleville and Illinois-town Railroad Companies are requested to meet at the Office of the Company, No. 15 William st., on FRIDAY, the 9th inst., at 12 o'clock, to take into consideration measures affecting their interest.

SEPT. 7, 1859

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Sept. 15 at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 16th of September inclusive.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1859.

DEMOIN NAVIGATION AND RAILROAD COMPANY.—Forty shares Demoin Stock wanted to purchase for cash. Address, stating price per share, W., Johnson House, corner of Chambers-st. and College-place, New-York.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by

WELLS, FARGO & Co.,
No. 82 Broadway.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS PAYING 8 TO 12 per cent. dividend for sale, by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY.
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.	
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
LEONARD APPLEBY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FREDK. H. WALCOTT,	JAS. LOR. GRAHAM, Jr.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	BOWES B. McILVAINE,
MOSES TAYLOR,	GILBERT L. BECKMAN,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	JOHN C. HENDERSON,
DANIEL PARISH,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	WATSON B. CASE,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
CHARLES L. VOSE,	SAM'L. D. BRADFORD, Jr.
	WARREN DELANO, Jr.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Ass't. Secretary.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-STREET.

CASH CAPITAL.....$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSOM,	ALVE E. LONG,
A. E. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE.
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. SOYD,
JOSEPH W CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE FURMAN,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	J. H. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 6 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle

The charter of this Company requires that 80 per cent. of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.

This Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.

The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.

All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.

Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, enures to the Company.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STEAM FERRY BOATS.—FOR SALE, THE steam ferry boats ONEIDA, CAYUGA, and SENECA, now running on the Grand-street Ferry, each of the following dimensions: 110 feet long, 33 feet wide, 10 feet 9 inches deep, and 318 tons measurement; boilers and engines in good condition, and will be sold on reasonable conditions. Apply at the office of the Long Island Ferry Company, foot of South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED CITY AND country business, worth $1,200 to $1,500 a year, situated in the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore; a superior opportunity for a person with a small cash capital; sold because the proprietor wishes to go out of business: he will give all necessary assistance to a purchaser. Address, with real name, for further particulars, Box No. 261 Philadelphia, Post office.

TWO NEW AND VALUABLE INVENTIONS.—The patentee has realized over $75 per day on one of them for the last five months while traveling; this is a rare chance for manufacturers and others to invest in a profitable business. All are respectfully invited to call at C. V. MAPES' Agricultural Warerooms, corner of Beekman and Nassau sts.

THE DRUG-STORE AND FIXTURES complete (formerly owned by Dr. J. K. Chabert the Fire King.) for sale; also a three years' unexpired lease of the premises, together with the recipes for making all his celebrated medicines; also the medicine put up ready for sale; to a person acquainted with the business this is a rare chance to make money. Apply at 431½ Grand-st.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED merchant tailoring and clothing establishment, doing a good custom trade a short distance from this City, will be sold on reasonable terms, as the owner intends retiring from the business Address MERCHANT TAILOR, Box No. 106 Times Office.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of FANNING'S large, elegant and well-known ice cream saloon, confectionery and restaurant, No. 744 Grand-st., one of the finest saloons in the City, and location for business unsurpassed. Apply on the premises of E. T. FANNING.

PATENT FOR SALE.—CAPITALISTS ARE solicited to examine an invention by which an enormous fortune can be made in a very short time; it has been patented in France, England and America, and only wants to be brought before the public. Office, No. 143 Fulton-st., 3d story. Office hours, from 12 to 2 o'clock

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE—FOR THE best machine in use for splitting kindling wood. It will split 100 barrels per hour or 36 feet per minute of wood, solid measure; can be seen in operation every day at 3 P. M., at the Manhattan mill, foot of 18th-st., East River. W. L. WILLIAMS, No. 78 East 25th st.

NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—Daily and weekly, with a good job office attached. Apply to S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., Boston, Mass.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER?—She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call, at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. Longstreet, Capt Moore.

LEAVE

HARLEM.			PIER—SLIP.		
A. M.	1	P. M.	7	A. M.	3:15 P. M
A. M.	8	P. M.	6	A. M.	4:15 P. M
A. M.	4:15	P. M.	9	A. M.	5:15 P. M
A. M.	6:15	P. M.	11	A. M.	6:15 P. M
A. M.	6:15	P. M.	1:30	P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with

BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 6 cents.

J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—SEPTEMBER, 1859.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH, (DIRECT,) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH Capt. Geo. Frank Lemon, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st:

LEAVE NEW-YORK			LEAVE BRANCH PORT.		
Wednes. Sept.	7,	3:30 P.M.	Wednes. Sept.	7	10 A.M.
Thursd. Sept.	8,	3:30 P.M.	Thursd. Sept.	8,	10:30 A.M.
Friday Sept.	9,	3:30 P.M.	Friday Sept.	9,	6 A.M.
Saturd. Sept	10	3:30 P.M.	Saturd. Sept.	10,	6:30 A.M.
Monday. Sept	12,	3 P.M.	Monday. Sept.	12,	7 A.M.
Tuesday. Sept	13,	3 P.M.	Tuesday Sept.	13,	7 A.M.
Wednes. Sept.	14,	3 P.M.	Wednes. Sept.	14,	7 A.M.
Thursd. Sept.	15,	3 P.M.	Thursd. Sept.	15,	7 A.M.
Friday Sept	16	4 P.M.	Friday Sept.	16,	7 A.M.
Sunday. Sept.	18,	7 A.M.	Saturd. Sept.	17,	7 A.M.
Monday. Sept	19,	12:30 P.M.	Sunday. Sept.	18,	12 M.
Tuesday Sept.	20,	1:30 P.M.	Tuesday Sept.	20,	6 A.M.
Wednes Sept	21,	2:30 P.M.	Wednes. Sept.	21,	6 A.M.
Thursd. Sept.	22,	3:30 P.M.	Thursd. Sept.	22,	10 A.M.
Friday Sept.	23,	4 P.M.	Friday Sept.	23,	11 A.M.
Sunday Sept.	25,	7 A.M.	Saturd. Sept.	24,	6 A.M.
Monday. Sept.	26,	2 P.M.	Sunday. Sept.	25,	2 P.M.
Tuesday. Sept	27,	3 P.M.	Tuesday. Sept.	27,	7 A.M.
Wednes. Sept.	28,	5 P.M.	Wednes. Sept.	28,	7 A.M.
Thursd. Sept.	29,	9:30 P.M.	Thursd. Sept.	29,	7 A.M.

TIME TABLE—SEPTEMBER, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, FOR WASHINGTON, KOUNTZE AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
We'day Sept	7, 11	A. M	Wed'day Sept.	7, 3	P. M.
Th'rs. Sept.	8 12	P. M.	Thursday. Sept.	8 4	P. M.
Friday. Sept.	9, 12:30	P. M	Friday. Sept.	9, 4:30	P. M.
Saturd. Sept.	10, 1:30	P. M	Saturday Sept.	10, 5	P. M.
Sunday Sept	11, 7	A. M.	Sunday. Sept.	11 3	P. M.
Mond'y. Sept.	12, 7:30	A. M	Monday. Sept.	12, 9 30	P. M.
Tuesday Sept	13, 8	A. M	Tuesday. Sept.	13 3 30	P. M.
Wed'sday. Sept.	14 8	A. M	Wed'day Sept.	14, 5:30	P. M.
Th'day Sept.	15 8	A. M	Thu'day. Sept.	15, 4	P. M.
Friday Sept.	16, 9	A. M	Friday Sept.	16, 6:30	P. M.
Saturday. Sept.	17, 10:30	A. M	Saturday. Sept.	17	A. M.
Tuesday Sept.	20 9	A. M	Tuesday. Sept.	20, 1	A. M.
Wed'day. Sept.	21, 10:30	A. M	Wed'day. Sept.	21, 3:30	P. M.
Th'day Sept.	22, 11	A. M	Thu'day. Sept.	22, 3	P. M.
Friday Sept.	23 12	M.	Friday. Sept.	23, 4	P. M.
Saturday. Sept.	24, 3	P. M.	Monday. Sept.	26, 7	P. M.
Tuesday. Sept.	27, 5	P. M.	Tuesday Sept.	27, 9:30	P. M.
Wed'day. Sept.	28, 6:30	A. M	Wed'day Sept.	28, 3:30	P. M.
Thu'day Sept.	29, 8:30	A. M	Thu'day. Sept.	29, 4	P. M.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Caughnawaga, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 5 o'clock P. M., steamer CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS: and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.

DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—Reduced rates of passage: Cabin, $1 Deck, $1: no change for Berths. The steamer GOVERNOR, F. H. French, Commander, will leave Pier No. 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 6 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply at No. 20 Coenties-slip, or on board.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN leaves Fulton Market Slip, 8½ A. M.; 1½, 5 P. M. Leaves Flushing at 7½, 11½ A. M.; 3 P. M. Low fare, 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New Haven Railroads.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 5 P. M. The steamer TRAVERS, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR KEYPORT.—FROM THE FOOT OF MURRAY-ST.—KEYPORT leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 9 o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 7 A. M. ALICE PRICE leaves at 9 o'clock A. M. and Keyport at 3 P. M. ALICE PRICE leaves Sundays at 8½ A. M.

CHANGE OF HOUR TO SAG HARBOR.—From 6 to 6 o'clock. The steamer CALINE will leave Oliver-st every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock. Freight taken.

CHANGE OF HOUR.—FOR KEYPORT FROM the foot of Murray-st., KEYPORT leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. and Keyport at 8 A. M. ALICE PRICE leaves 9 A. M. and KEYPORT 3 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from foot of Barrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th st station, New-York, as follows:

7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 2 30 and 3:30 P. M.; Williams' Bridge 11:30 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M.—White Plains

8:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts.—White Plains.

6:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.

8:30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.

White Plains—6 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.

Williams' Bridge—8:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.

Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.

W. J CAMPBELL, Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 9:30 P. M., from foot of Barrison-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M. for Somerville, at 10 A. M. Trains, and at 6:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via Easton Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11.45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton-market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning leave Flushing at 8 30 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th st. Ferry. Fare 13 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New Town, and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing a. m. all way stations at 9, 11, 1, 3 & 6:30 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8, 10, 12, 2, 5 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip 25 cents

O. CHARLOCK, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM SEPT. 5, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 8:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 6 30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 5.45, 8:30 and 10:35 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 10 minutes later. On Sunday at 5 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 24 hours. 9 and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKlyn for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer park at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset 10 M. and 4:30 P

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

[Continued from First Page.]

On motion the report of the majority of the Committee was adopted unanimously.

Mr. BOSWORTH, of Lawrence, then renewed his motion respecting the candidates.

Mr. UPHAM, of Genesee, moved to amend by nominating first a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals. Accepted.

Mr. SEYMOUR, of Monroe, hoped the Convention would vote by secret ballot. That only could give a fair expression of the sentiments and wishes of the majority. In view of the importance of nominating candidates now who would unite all the elements in opposition to the Democrats it was most necessary that the ticket should represent all interests and not the views and policy of one man or one set of measures. He did not see why the real sentiments of the Convention should not be expressed in this Convention. That certainly was the usual mode, and a viva voce was the exception to the rule.

Mr. SEYMOUR believed it had been the practice of the Republicans ever since the organization of the party to name the candidates viva voce. It tends to honesty of action. No person desires to ballot without he desires to cheat or be cheated. It was manly to nominate our candidates as openly as the principles are avowed. He moved to amend by voting by open ballot.

A delegate asked what particular dodge was meant by the gentleman from Genesee, (UPHAM.) He used the word dodge because he was an outspoken man. Was there been any bargain about the Judge of the Court of Appeals? If so, he desired to have a voice in it.

Mr. MORTON said New-York advocated vote by ballot.

Mr. SEYMOUR'S amendment was lost by a very large majority.

Mr. JAMES S. NYE objected to the nomination of Judge of the Court of Appeals first. His vote on that officer would be guided by the selection of the other candidates. They had a candidate in New-York, and would desire to see what was done with the rest of the ticket before that candidate was named. He moved to strike out Mr. UPHAM'S amendment.

Mr. UPHAM stated that he had made the motion to amend in error. He thought the call of the Secretary of State named that office first. He withdrew his amendment.

Mr. WARD HUNT believed the proper way to be to proceed in the order of the notice of the Secretary of the State. He understood that in that notice the Judge of the Court of Appeals was the first office named.

Voices—"No!" "That is a mistake."

Mr. WARD HUNT—Then I still think the Judge of the Court of Appeals the most important office, and move that it be first filled. Lost by a large majority, and the original resolution adopted.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Secretary of State.

Elias W. Leavenworth, of Onondaga; Monroe Hall, of Essex; B. Brockway, of Oswego; F. P. Stevens, of Erie; Samuel A. Law, of Delaware; and E. B. Morgan, of Cayuga, were named as candidates.

The names of B. BROCKWAY, of Oswego, and THOS. B. CARROLL, of Rensselaer, were withdrawn.

The nomination of SAMUEL A. LAW was presented by Delaware County as calculated to unite the elements of the opposition to the Democratic Party. [Applause.]

The first ballot resulted as follows:

Leavenworth, 218; Law, 16; Hall, 15; Stevens, 3.

Mr. LEAVENWORTH was declared duly nominated, and the nomination was declared unanimous, with loud applause.

The Convention next proceeded to vote for Comptroller.

ROBERT DENNISTON, of Orange, and ALBERT LESTER, of Ontario, were named.

Mr. JAMES S. NYE had been pleased to hear the name of ROBERT DENNISTON proposed. He believed he was every man's choice, and to save time he moved to make the nomination unanimous.

Mr. L. BURDETT objected. He was going to vote for ROBERT DENNISTON, but strongly as he desired the nomination of that gentleman, in justice to all the candidates named, he hoped the rule would be applied to all the nominees alike.

Mr. COCHRANE, of Schenectady, thought time would be saved by a unanimous nomination, but the motion was eventually withdrawn, and the roll called.

On the first ballot Mr. DENNISTON was unanimously nominated.

The result was received with loud applause.

Mr. JAMES M. COOK having been voted for, Mr. BOCKES, of Saratoga, announced that Mr. COOK was not a candidate for any office whatever.

The Convention next went into the nomination of a candidate for Attorney-General.

The following were named: CHARLES G. MYERS, of St. Lawrence; ADDISON G. RICE, of Cattaraugus; CHAS. S. SPENCER, of New-York; and HENRY R. SELDEN, of Monroe.

Mr. WHITE, of New-York, inquired if Judge SELDEN would accept? He had heard he would not, and if that was the case it was useless to nominate him.

Mr. BURDETT, of Kings, said that he had put Mr. SELDEN in nomination simply because of his eminent fitness for that or any other office in the gift of the people, and because he knew he would give great strength to the ticket. He hoped that no one was authorized to withdraw his name.

Mr. UPHAM, of Genesee, regretted that he was authorized and compelled to say that Judge SELDEN would not accept the nomination.

Mr. BURDETT—Then I withdraw his name.

On the first ballot CHARLES G. MYERS received a majority of the votes and was declared unanimously elected.

The nomination for State Engineer was then proceeded with.

ORVILLE W. STOKE, of Allegany; J. P. GOODSELL, of Oneida; CHARLES W. WENTE, of Schuyler; ESHON BENNETT, of Wayne, and L. L. NICHOLS, of Monroe, were nominated.

O. W. STOKE was nominated on the first ballot and nomination made unanimous.

The Convention then took a recess for three quarters of an hour.

After the recess the Convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for Treasurer.

Mr. NYE said he would again try the experiment to dispense with a vote, and moved that PHILIP DORSHEIMER, of Erie, be unanimously nominated. Carried by acclamation.

Mr. LOWELAND, of Essex, moved that the first vote for Canal Commissioner be informal. Lost.

Mr. COCHRANE, of Schenectady, said that owing to the peculiar structure of the ticket, the friends of CHARLES H. SHERRILL would not press his name for a candidate for renomination. He desired to say, in justice to a faithful and efficient public officer, that he would take this occasion to thank Mr. SHERRILL on behalf of the Republican party, for having, by his official conduct, reflected honor and credit on that party by diminishing the expenses of his division by a large amount, while improving its condition and leaving behind him a record to which his friends can hereafter point with just pride.

H. L. BENGHAM presented the name of GODEN N. CHAPIN, of Albany. In doing so he took pleasure in saying that he was an earnest practical friend of the canals, and would never during his term of office endeavor to decrease the revenue of the Canals so as to encompass their sale.

ISAAC V. BAKER, of Washington, and HUMPHREY G. ROOT, of Herkimer, were also named.

The first ballot resulted—CHAPIN, 102; ROOT, 76; BAKER, 56, No choice.

Second ballot—CHAPIN, 109; ROOT, 92; BAKER, 43. No choice.

Third ballot—CHAPIN, 123; ROOT, 96; BAKER, 32.

The fourth ballot was confined to the highest two, and resulted—CHAPIN, 147; ROOT, 98.

Mr. CHAPIN'S nomination was made unanimous.

For State Prison Inspector, JAMES K. BATES, of Jefferson; DAVID P. FORREST, of Schenectady; LYMAN ODELL, of New-York, and others, were nominated.

On the second ballot DAVID P. FORREST, of Schenectady, was elected, and the election was made unanimous.

The Judge of the Court of Appeals was next in order.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH, of New-York, presented the name of LEWIS P. WOODRUFF. New-York could not claim a candidate as a right, for she does not give her political vote to the party; but she asked it in order to enable her to decrease that great Democratic majority which paralyzes the efforts of the rest of the State. He could say authoritatively that Justice WOODRUFF was with the Republicans on the great principle of human freedom, which is the basis of the party. He urged strongly the claims of Judge WOODRUFF, on the ground of his capacity and integrity.

Mr. L. BURDETT commented on the great importance to the legal profession and public, of having a Judge of the Court of Appeals located in New-York, and confirmed all that had been said in favor of Justice WOODRUFF.

Mr. ISAAC DAYTON had the name to offer of one not hitherto active with the Republican Party, but was identified in judicial capacity with true Republican principles, HENRY L. DAVIES. He spoke warmly in favor of Judge DAVIES.

Mr. ORTON, of New-York, opposed the nomination of Mr. DAVIES. He had acted with the American party. He thought the time had now come when the Republican had decided that none but clean names should be put on a clean ticket. There was a German Republican Association in New-York, and for one vote gained from the Americans, five would be lost from the Germans, if Mr. DAVIES should be nominated. He had recently spoken with prominent members of the American Party who had stated that the Americans would only take up such candidates from the Republican ticket as were American in principle. He desired no trading with such men.

Mr. RANNSOM, of Chemung, with appropriate remarks, nominated A. S. DIVEN, of Chemung.

Mr. JAMES W. NYE thought there was not much to choose between the two gentlemen named from New-York on the score of this much-dreaded Americanism. He could not regard Judge WOODRUFF as always having been Republican in principle when he remembered the decision in the Lemon Slave case. But they were assured that he was now a Republican. He was glad to hear it, and hoped that God might give him strength according to his days. To be sure Judge WOODRUFF had only stated his firm Republican convictions to his colleague from New-York, (SMITH,) and he wished the people of New-York understood it more generally. He alluded in flattering terms to Judge DAVIES, and thought that, as Judge WOODRUFF was vouched for as so unflinching a Republican, the policy was to make a convert of DAVIES. Indeed, a member of the American Party had told him here that he was waiting to come into the Republican Party with DAVIES. Now, here was a chance of getting two converts. He believed that the nomination of DAVIES would draw many such into the Republican ranks, for all men liked to come to a victorious party. He regretted, however, to find so strict party lines drawn in relation to this nomination. It seemed to prove the truth of the predictions of those opposed to the election of the judiciary that the system would drag the Bench into politics. He believed it would be policy to nominate Judge DAVIES.

Mr. SHOW, of Madison, named Judge WRIGHT, of Ulster.

Mr. BURDETT explained that he considered Judge DAVIES eminently qualified for the office, and should with pleasure support him if the Convention preferred him to Judge WOODRUFF.

Mr. GUSTAVUS FOLTON urged the propriety of locating the Judge in New-York. He should cast his vote for WOODRUFF, but desired to indorse all that could be said in favor of DAVIES, and hoped that one or the other would receive the vote of the Convention.

Mr. LAPHAM, of Ontario, advocated Judge DIVEN'S claims.

Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER hoped that Mr. DIVEN would not be advanced to the Bench, for while in the Senate he had made a report against the Personal Liberty bill, in which he had fully indorsed the Fugitive Slave law. [Applause.]

The first ballot stood—DAVIES, 66; WOODRUFF, 48; DIVEN, 30; WRIGHT, 26.

On the second ballot, HENRY E. DAVIES was nominated, receiving 130, to 71 for WOODRUFF.

On motion of Mr. BURDETT, seconded by E. D. SMITH, the nomination was made unanimous.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

A. T. WOOD of Livingston, J. STANTON GOULD of Columbia, S. B. COLE of Kings, and CHAS. HUGHES of Washington were named for the office.

CHAS. HUGHES was nominated, on the first ballot receiving 111 votes out of 198, and the nomination was made unanimous.

The State General Committee was then announced, as follows:

Dist.
1. James Kelly, Benj. F. Manniere and James W. Nye, of New-York.
2. Rollin Sandford, of Kings; Mr. Maden, of Orange; and F. W. Lord, of Suffolk.
3. John L. Schoolcraft, of Albany; Charles L. Beale, of Columbia; and Charles R. Richardson, of Rensselaer.
4. Thomas R. Horton of Montgomery, Edw. Dodd of Washington, and Wm. A. Dart of St. Lawrence.
5. John Wilkinson of Onondaga, Henry Fitchugh of Oswego, and S. D Hungerford of Jefferson.
6. Wm. Smythe of Tioga, G. J. Barber of Cortland, and H. C. Goodwin of Madison.
7. S. C. Cuyler, of Wayne, Robert Van Valkenburgh, of Steuben, and A. H. Wells, of Yates.
8. E. P. Reynolds, of Orleans, E. G. Spalding, of Erie, and Mr. Bustol, of Ontario.

Mr. PARKE GODWIN, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following series.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the Republican Party, of the State of New-York, in Convention assembled, reassert their unchangeable faith in the truth, justice and practicability of the principles and purposes enunciated by the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, on the 17th of June, 1856.

Resolved, That freedom is universal and national, and slavery exceptional and local, and that the Government of the United States in the exercise of its powers, whether executive, legislative or judicial, is bound to adhere in substance and in form, to the generous and noble spirit of this important maxim.

Resolved, That the Territories of the United States are the property of the people of the United States; that the Constitution has conferred upon Congress all needful rules and regulations respecting the said Territories, and that it is the right and duty of Congress, as the guardian of their welfare, to preserve them free forever from all political and social nuisances, and particularly from the infamous and debasing institution of domestic slavery.

Resolved, That the countenance and support which has been given to the slave power by the political party which calls itself the Democratic party has encouraged that dangerous and aggressive oligarchy to put forth schemes for the enactment by Congress of a slave code for the Territories, and for the revival of the barbarous, inhuman and detestable traffic in African slaves; a feature which schemes the Republican party hereby pledges itself to contend with earnest and unrelaxing energy.

Resolved, That the Administration of the existing President JAMES BUCHANAN has been marked throughout by a reckless profligacy of expenditure, which has raised the annual expenses of the Federal Government to nearly one hundred millions of dollars; by extravagant schemes, which proposed an additional outlay of thirty millions of dollars, to corrupt public sentiment on important questions of foreign policy; and by an entire, wanton, and disgraceful abandonment of the great principles of States Rights and individual freedom, which are the distinctive and glorious characteristics of the American Republic.

Resolved, That we hold it to be the duty of the General Government to set apart a portion of the public lands for the free use and occupation of the emigrant, in accordance with the provisions of the bill introduced into Congress at the last session by Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, which bill was supported by the Republican members of Congress generally, and opposed as generally by the representatives of the Slave Power.

Resolved, That American citizens all over the world, as such, are entitled to the prompt, perpetual, efficient and fearless protection of the Federal Government; that consequently, we abhor and reprobate the fleecing of the present Federal administration which abandons the adopted citizens who may be sojourning in foreign countries, either for purposes of business or pleasure, to the tender mercies of French drill-sergeants, and Austrian jailers; and that rejecting as we do all class or discriminating legislation as unequal and unjust, we adhere to the principles of the Philadelphia platform of 1856, which proclaims that the spirit of our institutions, as well as our fundamental guarantee—liberty of conscience and equality of rights all citizens.

Resolved, That the Republican Party regards the Canals of the State as a prolific source of wealth and power, and that it is in favor of retaining them as the property of the State, and opposed to their sale or alienation.

Resolved, That the Republican Party is in favor of the immediate completion and enlargement of the Canals, and that inasmuch as the late report of the State Engineer and Surveyor exhibits the facts that the Canals of the State, including the enlargement of the Erie, Oswego, and Cayuga Canals, can, in accordance with the original plans, be completed for a comparatively small sum, we deem it the duty of the Legislature to provide the means at its next session for the completion of the same.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the payment of the floating debt of the State, as provided for by the act passed April 13, 1859, and that we urge upon the electors of the State to approve of the provisions of the said act at the next election.

Resolved, That the name and history of the Republican Party, the exigencies which called it into existence, and its equitable and just recognition of the claims and aspirations of all its members, whatever may have been their political and partisan antecedents, all demonstrate that it is an organization of broad and liberal views, to which any sincere opponent of the Federal Administration may attach himself on terms of perfect equality, and that the Republican Party will cordially welcome all who may be attracted to its ranks without regard to former party divisions or differences.

The reading of the resolutions was attended with loud applause. They were adopted unanimously.

Mr. NYE was now loudly called for. He said he did not propose at this hour to detain the Convention. He desired that the resolutions just read should ring in the ears of the delegates through the night, and he did not intend to mar them by his discordant notes. He believed that with this platform they could go forth to perfect victory. He, therefore, moved that every one in the Convention should resolve himself into a Committee of Vigilance. Dig about the Democrats who are dissatisfied and willing to come back to Republican principles, which are truly Democratic. Dig about the Americans who need sadly comfort, poor fellows! Tell them they are welcome to come into the ranks, and shall have places provided for them there. He believed it was now time for the benediction, so he called for Mr. LITTLEJOHN, of Otwego. [Laughter.]

Mr. LITTLEJOHN, after loud calls, excused himself, and called for PARK GODWIN.

Mr. GODWIN declined making any extended remarks. He designated the Republican Party as the Party founded by JEFFERSON. A false Party had for a time overlaid it, but it had been revived five years ago, and how great had been its growth. It had become so attractive that the Whigs had marched up and joined it. Another party of Radical Democrats, which meant the honest men of the Democracy had next joined it. Now a party that had been existing irregularly wanted to come in, and he believed the good men of that party would now come in. In one year this party had carried so many States under the flag of the gallant FREMONT, the Pathfinder of the West, that the Democracy had been shaking in their shoes ever since. He declared his belief that the doctrine advanced by Mr. SEWARD was true, and that Slavery or Freedom in this land must go to the wall. For the first time in the history of the land a State had been compelled to wade into the Union through blood. He closed with an eloquent peroration.

Loud calls were made for FRANKLIN TUTHILL, but owing to the lateness of the hour he declined speaking.

Votes of thanks were passed to the President and officers of the convention, and the meeting adjourned with nine cheers at 2 o'clock, A. M.

Tammany Hall Delegates to Syracuse.

Last evening, the Conventions of the Tammany Hall Party met, in various portions of the City, to choose delegates to the Democratic State Convention which meets at Syracuse on the 14th inst. On the evening previous the upper Assembly Districts elected their delegates and alternates. The following is a complete list of the delegation, excepting the Fifth District, in which there was no choice, and the election postponed until this evening:

Dist.	Delegate.	Alternate.
1	Thomas Bryan	J. C. Tucker.
2	John Clancy	George H. Purser.
3	John Y. Savage	Michael Norten.
4	Isaiah Rynders	Wm. McCaffi.
5	No election.	
6	Elijah F. Purdy	David Kissner.
7	John Richardson	Peter Duffy.
8	John Brown	Peter Boylan.
9	Wm. N. McIntyre	Peter Halpin.
10	John Cochrane	J. J. Gambleton.
11	Peter B. Sweeney	N. J. Waterbury.
12	Bernard Kelly	Hiram Eggiar.
13	Peter Masterson	John Wilson.
14	Edward Cooper	Richard Murphy.
15	Andre Froment	B. McCabe.
16	Bryan McCahill	Dennis McCarthy.
17	James McKean	Wm. Harris.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF EDUCATION—THE DISTRICT SYSTEM.—The Brooklyn Board of Education held a regular meeting on Tuesday evening at their rooms on Red Hook-lane. The usual preliminary business disposed of, reports of committees were received. The School-house Committee reported that they had attended to the repairing of the school-houses during the Summer vacation of the public schools, as directed by the Board. They found Colored School No. 1 in a very bad condition, and caused it to be repaired and cleaned at an expense of $100. Primary No. 3 required new sinks, fence, &c. No. 25, wood-work overhauled and repainted at an expense of $400. Lightning rods have been placed on No. 16. No. 28 will be completed within three weeks. No. 6 and No. 13 have had repairs to the stairways. The report was accepted and a resolution was adopted directing the payment of all bills for repairs, upon being properly certified by the Committee.

The Teachers' Committee reported the following changes:

TRANSFERS.—Miss Beck, from fourth class in primary department of No. 19 to sixth class in male department of the same school. Miss Sutton, from sixth class in male department to fourth class in primary of No. 19. No. 7, Mrs. Nevins from primary department to be principal in female department. No. 7, Miss Rawson, from female department to be principal of primary department.

APPOINTMENTS—Miss S. J. Rose, to fill vacancy in seventh class of primary of No. 19; No. 12, A. J. Smith, vice Hand; No. 12, Miss Hope, vice Barbel; No. 7, Miss Carpenter, 1st assistant in female department; No. 6, Miss Bartol, in place of Miss Howe.

RESIGNATIONS—No. 12, Miss Gardiner and Miss Bartol; No. 7, Miss Porter, Miss Myer and Miss Waterman.

PROMOTIONS—No. 12, Miss S. M. Cook, *vice* Miss Gardiner; Miss A. L. Browne, *vice* Miss Cook; Miss J. C. Hand, *vice* Miss Browne. No. 1, Miss Milne *vice* Miss Waterman; Miss Skidmore *vice* Miss Milne; Miss Waters, *vice* Miss Kirkman.

The report was accepted and confirmed.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. NORSHEUP offered a resolution to authorize the local Committees to introduce the Ridgewood Water into their respective school buildings. After some discussion, the resolution was referred to the School House Committee.

Mr. CROWELL offered a resolution directing the City Superintendent to report, at the next meeting of the Board, whether the Principals of Schools Nos. 1, 5, 7, 8, 13, 14 and 15 had complied with the resolution adopted at the last meeting, directing them to receive no pupils residing in other districts without permission of a majority of the Trustees.

Mr. SPRAGUE, of No. 6, said that he had received forty-four children belonging in his district who had formerly attended No. 15. A member stated that one hundred scholars had been taken out of No. 12 under the operation of that resolution. This subject provoked a lengthy discussion, and the whole matter was finally laid on the table.

The Board then adjourned to the first Tuesday in October.

A SINGULAR CASE.—Some two weeks ago a man was admitted into the Brooklyn City Hospital, with a severe gash in his throat, extending almost from ear to ear—a wound the patient had inflicted upon himself with a razor. The wind-pipe was severed, and the esophagus was so much cut that food or water would pass through it instead of going into the stomach. All that medical skill could suggest was done for the man, but no one entertained the least hope of his recovery, and after the wound was dressed he was left to die. The following day he was found to have revived considerably, and, as an experiment, an effort was made to save his life, but with no serious thought of succeeding. The wound was redressed, and the patient fed regularly, through a tube inserted beyond the injury. Astonishing as it may seem, the patient is now rapidly recovering, and is considered out of danger.

A NEW-YORK OFFICIAL IN TROUBLE.—A New-York Councilman visited the Eastern District on Monday, and drank so much of the liquor sold there that he could not find his way home again. A policeman of the Sixth Precinct, felt a sympathy for the unfortunate official and gave him a call in the Station-house to occupy for the night. Tuesday morning he was fined $5, and was then permitted to return to discharge his official duties in New-York.

BROOKLYN SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of this Society held Tuesday evening last, an interesting paper was submitted by J. W. ADAMS, entitled "Eaves water and Cesspools." A discussion followed, several new members were admitted, and the Society adjourned for one month.

POLICE BUSINESS.—During the month of August 936 cases were disposed of in Justice CORNWELL'S Court. The principal offences were: Intoxication, 374; vagrancy, 114; violation of city ordinances, 141; assault and battery, 168.

POLITICAL.—The Democratic primary meetings were held, last evening, in every Ward and town in King's County, to elect delegates to the different conventions. No disturbance worth mentioning occurred.

The Riot on Board the Ship Mayflower.

EXAMINATION OF THE SAILORS BEFORE JUSTICE CORNWELL.

The examination of the charges preferred against the crew of the ship *Mayflower*, by the master of that ship, for riot and assault and battery, (during which one of the crew was mortally stabbed by an officer of the ship,) was commenced before Justice CORNWELL yesterday.

Mr. PARMENTER appeared for the defendants, and Mr. HAWKINS, of New-York, appeared in behalf of the complainant.

After several preliminary motions, on the part of counsel for defence, to postpone the examination, all of which were denied by the Court, the examination of witnesses was commenced.

TESTIMONY OF DAVID WRIGHT.

The first witness called was David Wright, Virginia pilot, who was on board the ship as a passenger. He testified in substance as follows: "I saw the crew come aboard—ten in number—I recognize nine now in Court; last Monday morning, at about 10 o'clock, saw them take their dunnage forward; I was on the poop aft; the first I saw after that was the men coming aft with their dunnage to go ashore; about twenty minutes after they came aboard—returning by the poop deck as they came—they crossed the *Parana's* deck and put their clothes on the wharf; she lay between the *Mayflower* and the deck; they put their clothes and dunnage in a cart to be carried off; when they left I went on the *Parana* to see whether they left or were coming back; then four or five of them came on the *Parana* and commenced abusing the mates and cursing them; the second mate, Mr. Parker, was at the gangway of the *Mayflower*; he was at work passing rigging; the men went on the wharf again and I went on the *Mayflower*; I went up close to where the second mate was at work, and one of the men came and stood alongside; think the man was Otto Teffer; the Captain came along, and he walked forward to the foremast, and the man looked alarmed, and commenced abusing the second mate, and kicked him on the side of the head; he was standing there some time, till the Captain went forward to the foremast. The second mate tried to get on the poop; the man stood over his head. The Captain then saw this and ran toward him and caught hold of the man, backed him and put him ashore. They commenced then to jump from the *Parana* with handspikes and belaying pins; can identify Fred. Klupper; there were all of eight jumped aboard. This man had a handspike and struck the Captain on the back of the neck with it. Capt. Hoyt also had a handspike which he picked up from the deck. After striking the Captain he made a sweep with the same bar at me, and I jumped away. When the Captain was struck he faltered back but did not fall. I then whirled around and saw Henry Parmer with a bottle, slung in a handkerchief, tied by the neck. the first mate grabbed the man who had the bottle, and hit the bottle with a belaying-pin and broke it; the man called out that he had nothing to do with it; then the crowd jumped aboard, and a general scuffle began; part of the capstan-bars were taken from the *Parana*; the men got frightened, and after hitting the Captain, they ran back aboard the *Parana*; I then went down into the cabin with four or five ladies and the Captain's wife; I was not gone but about three minutes, and returning found the row was over; the Captain came to the side and called the third mate, who was coming from the *Parana*, to come aboard, and he came aboard; about five or six of the crew were engaged in the affair; I recognize two *certain* (Klupper and Palmer); I saw the men throwing the belaying-pins from the *Parana*; several handspikes laid on the deck belonging to the *Parana*; the mate set the men to some duty, and the men said they would be damned if they would go in the ship; that there were plenty more ships; I had nothing; then had to defend myself with till I picked up the belaying pin, when the captain was struck; I could not tell if I saw the man called Niebahr; I remarked to the mate that they were all a fine set of men, and appeared perfectly sober; after they left the first time, and before the row, and on the *Parana's* deck, I saw them passing a bottle from which they drank; don't know what the liquor was; may have been water; I did not see any man stabbed; when I came from the cabin, some one said a man was stabbed, but I saw no one; the men were driven off; the captain had a handpike; the row commenced on the *Mayflower* and ended on the *Parana*.

Cross-examined, by Mr. Parmeuter—Do not know the man; is said to be stabbed; saw men throwing handspikes from the *Parana*; should think there were thirty people on both ships; the man with the bottle, swinging it in the handkerchief, held it as if to strike, but saw him strike no one; the mate struck the bottle with the belaying pin; he was on the port side, abreast of the mizzen-mast; I saw John Schutte on board; had no conversation with him after the battle commenced; when the men went aboard, I went on board the *Parana*; I said to Mr. Parmenter that they appeared all sober, and said so to John Schutte, (J. Schutte is the boarding-house master.) They were fighting with the Captain, and then began on the 2d mate; did not see the 2d mate striking anybody; the man kicked him first; the men said, "D——n these ships; there's other ships besides these," when they were bringing their dunnage to the shore.

Capt. Eben Hoyt, sworn—Resides in Augusta, Me.; am captain of the *Mayflower*; I went to the boarding-house with the shipping-master, and selected the men, and I told them that I wanted all large men as it would be necessary to have them handle the cargo; they said they would do their duty; on Monday morning I went to Brooklyn in company with Mr. Wilder; as we went to the wharf I saw a lot of sailor dunnage, and remarked that I supposed the "mate-lot" had arrived; as I went on board by way of the *Parana*, Mr. Schultz told me that the mate had insulted the men, and used saucy words; I asked the mate what he had been doing to trouble the crew; it was about ten or eleven o'clock; the crew were then mostly on board the *Parana*; one said that he would be d——d if he would go in the ship; this was the one in the red shirt, Niebuhr, who was afterwards stabbed; I proceeded on board the *Mayflower*, and asked the mate why he was foolish enough to make the men go to work before they had got their dunnage on board, and he said they had been on board and that the dunnage had been taken on shore again; heard no conversation but from the red-shirt man, who said, "If I do go in the ship, I'll be d——d if I don't put him (the mate) in my pocket;" I then showed Mr. Wilder the repairs that had been made upon the ship—then went through the poop to the cabin—then to the deck, and turned around and was facing aft, and saw several men standing around, and the second mate was passing out rigging; don't think I could identify any around; the first thing I saw was Mr. Parker, with his hand round the poop stanchion, and two or three were kicking him; I went forward and grabbed hold of the nearest and pulled him away; as soon as I pulled him clear, another had a piece of board raised to strike him; I was too near to raise; just then I struck another man, who cried, "Captain, I am helping you;" just then another was making for me, and then Klupper hauled off with a capstan bar, and it felled me forward, but in falling I grabbed his capstan bar, and struggled to get it from him; I was not fairly up, when somebody pushed him, and he fell from me; by that time I worked along till I reached the mizzen-mast, when I went to the cabin for a pistol; I asked the mate if his pistol was loaded, and handed one to him in the cabin to load; I then went on deck again, by the larboard rail, and found Kreimer had a belaying-pin, which I had to dodge, and I seized a capstan bar and started forward; as soon as I raised up again, Chas. Webster threw a capstan bar, endwise, at me; they were on the deck of the *Parana* then; as I raised up again I saw Mr. Kirwin on the gangway plank, trying to get on board; four or five man rushed at him, and I called to him to defend himself; he turned around and they pursued him; don't know that they touched him, and he rushed and met them; as soon as I saw he had gained the *Parana's* deck I called for him to come back, as the men were scattering and the ship was clear, and I was afraid they would attack him on the dock; saw Niebuhr previous to the affray, and he was the one in the red shirt; where the chief mate was at the commencement I cannot say; I had not noticed him till towards the last of the affray; I shortly after heard some one say that some one was dead on the wharf; that was the first I had known of the stabbing; as I saw Kirwin attacked, I told him to defend himself; we had a plank across from our rail to the *Parana*, and just as I saw him he was on the plank; the effort of the officers was to clear the decks and defend ourselves; felt that my life was in danger, and so busy was I that I did not see Mr. Parker for some time; I should think that as many as a dozen men were engaged in the affray.

Cross examined.—Recognize Kreimer as one of the parties; he threw a belaying pin; Klupper as the one who struck me with a capstan bar, and Webster as one who threw one; also Parner as having a bottle; saw a man have a pair of boots in his hand; this was before the affray; I was standing on the poop deck, near what is called the bit; this man was Webster who had the boots slung around his neck; don't know whether he had them when the affray took place; when I told Kirwin to defend himself he rushed to the deck of the *Parana*; don't know that he then had a weapon in his hand when he came off of the deck to the *Mayflower*; I decline answering whether he had a weapon or NOT at the time he made the rush, on the ground that it might criminate myself; did not see the man who was hurt till I saw him in the street by the drug store, as he was being carried to the hospital; did not see his wounds at all.

Several other witnesses were examined, but their testimony did not vary much from the above.

At this stage of the proceedings the Court adjourned the further hearing of the case till to-day, at 9 o'clock A. M.

NIEBUHR, who was stabbed, was alive last evening, but the physicians say, cannot live many days.

[Advertisement]

THE SEASON.

We beg especial attention to our elegant stock of Clothing for the Fall season NOW READY, manufactured from the latest and choicest fabrics.

Our stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings (merchant tailoring dépôt) will be found the largest and most superior in style, variety and selection we have ever displayed.

We pledge ourselves that whilst our manufacture will maintain its superiority of real taste and finish over any other, our prices shall be as low as any house in the trade. D. DEVLIN & Co.,

Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

Our stocks of Boys' Clothing and Furnishing Goods are very large.

[Advertisement.]

TO PHYSICIANS AND PRIVATE FAMILIES.—Having received letters from the medical faculty in various sections of the country, requesting me to furnish the druggists and apothecaries of the Union with a pure imported article of French cognac brandy that they can prescribe to their patients with confidence, I have concluded now to comply with their request.

Until now, I have been unable to do so, for reasons that I will state. Owing to the shortness of the grape crop in France, the prices of brandy have ruled so high that I was unable to import and sell it at reasonable prices. But, happily, things are changed; the wine vineyards of France for the past and present years have been uncommonly fruitful, and prices of brandy have come down in France to a reasonable figure. The duty on French brandy has also been lowered nearly seventy per cent. I hope these favoring causes, and especially low prices for brandy in France, will continue.

I am now enabled to comply with the wishes of my medical friends, and to supply them with pure imported French cognac brandy in bottles, at reasonable prices.

Every bottle is labelled, "WOLFE'S GENUINE COGNAC BRANDY." I import the brandy from France myself. It is manufactured by the best distillers in France. I bottle it from the pipe in my own warehouse, seal it with my own seal, and guarantee under my own hand, by certificate, its purity and unadulterated genuineness.

For sale by all druggists and apothecaries,

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer of the Scheidam Schnapps,
No. 22 Beaver-st.

[Advertisement]

ALONE AND TRIUMPHANT.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

for the water-closet, has a notoriety which is most enviable, and is continually enlarging. It is one of the best remedies for Piles ever devised, and is also a preventive which all healthy persons, old or young, should use. Apart from this it is a luxury and necessity, being the cleanest and purest paper ever made. Be sure you see GAYETTY'S name water-marked in every sheet of paper professing to be medicated, and look for his autograph on each package.

For sale by all druggists, and at the dépôts, No. 41 Ann-street and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

FALL CLOTHING.

Good black frock coats	$5 to $8
Fine black frock coats	10 to 14
The finest French cloth frock coats	15 to 20
Cassimere business coats	3 50 to 12
Complete cassimere business suits to match	6 to 20

At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

KNOCKS.—A lazy man gets an awful lot of hard knocks in this world. But he who gets KNOX to give him a hat is a happy man. KNOX'S Fall style of hats is superb. The rush to the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street is one at which KNOX should rejoice.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—This preparation has cured innumerable cases of scrofula, tumor, cancer, abscess and other virulent external complaints, that mocked the power of any other remedy. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND OPENING OF ELEGANT FALL CARPETING.—The largest assortment of English Medallion, Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply, Ingrain Carpeting, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Window-Shades, Oil-Cloth, at greatly reduced prices. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.—The only reliable Fire-proof Safe in the world, having *again* sustained its celebrated reputation at the late fires in Oshkosh and Key West. QUINN BROTHERS, No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS! GAS!—Dealers and others in want of gas-fixtures will do well to call at the great manufacturing dépôt of WARNER, PECK & Co., No. 370 Broadway.

New patterns just out.

[Advertisement.]

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Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 7.

$47,000	Missouri St. 6s	85	
10,000	do	b30	85½
30,000	do	b30	85¾
3,000	Louisiana St. 6s		92½
2 000	do		93
1,000	Cal. State 7s Bds		82¾
1,000	Virginia 6s		98¾
7,000	do		95½
10,000	Michigan 6s		98
15,000	Bkn. C. W. L.		100
6,000	Erie R. 4th M. B.		36¾
1,000	Bud. R. 3d Mort.		76
1,000	Mich. S. 1st M. B.		73
20	Merchants' Ex Bk.		98
81	Bank of Commerce		98
10	Am. Exchange Bk.		101½
13	Continental Bank		100
65	Penn's Coal Co		84
50	Cum. Coal Pref		14½
100	do	b60	14½
50	Pacific M. S. Co		85
100	do		84½
25	do		84¾
50	do		83¾
17	do		83
170	do		83½
10	N. Y. Cen. R. R.		78½
50	do		78½
60	do		78¾
50	do	s10	78¾
100	do	b10	78¾
200	do		78¾
280	do		78¾
200	do	s60	78¾
200	do	b30	78¾
25	do		78¾
1210	do		78¾
250	do	b60	78½
195	do		79
250	do	s30	79
550	do		79¼
100	do	s30	79
200	do	s60	78¾
20	Canton Company		18¾
27	Del. & H. Canal

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2487. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NORWICH BI-CENTENNIAL.

Great Gathering of the Sons and Daughters.

THE PROCESSION AND ILLUMINATIONS.

Address of Welcome by Governor Buckingham—Address by Donald G. Mitchell—Hymns, Poems, Speeches, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NORWICH, CONN., Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1859.

There were anxious hearts on the steamer *Connecticut* and in Norwich Monday evening. Clouds covered the sky, a chill northeast wind foretold a settled storm, and the good people of this substantial city had made up their minds to celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of their town under circumstances the most unauspicious. By some marvelous change, the *rationale* of which "E. M." would be unable to explain, the sun was shining more brightly yesterday morning than it had for days before, a bracing northwest breeze usurped the place of the comfortless northeastern, and *cumuli* of white clouds float over the deep azure, their white edges defined clearly against the blue, as if to assert with all the emphasis in their power that no rain from their bosoms shall mar the festivites of the morrow. Hopes rose and faces shortened amazingly, and from all quarters crowds came pouring into town. It is fortunate that the sparseness of the population two centuries ago prevented these New-England towns from being settled simultaneously. Had that been the case when centennials and bi-centennials were to be celebrated, the rest of the Union would have been emptied of its inhabitants and this part of the States would have been crowded with such numbers of returning sons and daughters that there would not have been room sufficient to contain them.

Those who have come to Norwich at the invitation of its present residents, come actuated by the simple love of revisiting their former haunts. There are no adventitious aids to draw crowds of the curious, and there are not numbers of fashionable pleasure seekers congregated here to form a nucleus from which to reckon the thousands who are in town. That numberless visitors are expected to participate in this two day's *fête* one can see from the preparations which have been made to receive them. In the entries of the Wauregan House there are ominous piles of mattresses and cots, and merchants in town are notifying those who appear a little anxious and nervous as to the prospects for the night that they will be welcome to resting places in their offices if the hotels will "eat" them. That part of the business the public houses are but too anxious to perform, so that it may be taken for granted none will go shelterless to night.

All are welcome to come and attend the celebration, but there is a "shibboleth," by which the veritable descendants of the town can unfailingly be recognized if the Committee of Arrangements are at all in doubt as to whether applicants are entitled to their hospitalities. Only entrap the doubtful individual into pronouncing the word Norwich, and the mystery is solved. If he says *Norridge*, as though he came within a single letter of eating porridge, the fact is demonstrated that he is to the manor born, but let him be so unlucky as to tack on the "wich" to the first syllable, and he is at once voted a foreigner.

The people here have much to be proud of in those who have gone out from among them. Time would fail to mention the illustrious living. Among those lately arrived, I notice the Rev. D. J. P. THOMPSON of your City; then there is Chancellor WALWORTH of Saratoga, who is stopping a short distance out of town; DONALD G. MITCHELL, Esq., ("Ike Marvel,") whose address on Thursday the ladies are dying to hear. New-Haven has a numerous delegation in attendance. Drs. HOOKER and JEWETT walk the streets as though they had become familiar to them in years long gone; and Mr. GILMAN, the popular Librarian of Yale College, who enacts the part of historian, performs the duties of the post satisfactorily to his auditors and creditably to himself. JOHN P. JACKSON, Esq., of Newark, the efficient Vice-President of the New-Jersey Railroad is also in town, together with Dr. L. A. SMITH. ERASTUS CORNING, of Albany, also must be mentioned. MILLARD FILLMORE, too, is here. There are also many other distinguished personages in town.

To those who doubt whether Norwich has achieved anything worth boasting of politically, the following table will be serviceable:

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, NATIVES OF OLD NORWICH.

When in Cong'ss. From what State.

1775–84	Connecticut	Samuel Huntington.
1780–84		
1787–88	Connecticut	Benjamin Huntington.
1789–91		
1793–95	Connecticut	Uriah Tracy.
1801–03	Connecticut	Elias Perkins.
1803–05	Connecticut	Simeon Baldwin.
1805–07	New-York	Uriah Tracy.
1810–11	Connecticut	Ebenezer Huntington.
1817–19		
1813–14	New-York	John Lovett.
1815–17		
1819–25	New-York	Albert H. Tracy.
1821–23	New-York	Joseph Kiraland.
1821–23	New-York	Reuben H. Walworth.
1825–29	Pennsylvania	Coaries Miner.
1827–29	New-York	Phineas L. Tracy.
1829–'34	Connecticut	Jabez W. Huntington.
1833–37	New-York	Abel Huntington.
1847–49	Connecticut	John A. Rockwell.
1849–53	Illinois	Thomas L. Harris.
1853–55	Connecticut	Nathan Belcher.
1857–59	New-York	Erastus Corning.

UNITED STATES SENATORS, NATIVES OF OLD NORWICH.

When Senator. From what State.

1796–'97	Connecticut	Uriah Tracy.
1815–'25	Connecticut	James Lanman.
1840–'47	Connecticut	Jabez W. Huntington.
1841–'47	Michigan	William Woodbridge.
1855	Connecticut	Lafayette S. Foster.

Among the graduates of Harvard who were born or brought up in Norwich, there are the Hon. Jedediah Huntington, a Brigadier-General in the Army of the Revolution; Right Rev. Alfred Lee, D. D., Bishop of Delaware. Yale College has been the favorite with the Norridgers. No less than 148 have graduates there and there are many distinguished names among them: The Hon. Jabez Huntington, a Major-General in the Army of the Revolution; Dr. Joseph Lathrop, elected Professor of Divinity to Yale College, deceased in 1820; the Hon. Benjamin Huntington, LL. D., Mayor of Norwich, Member of Congress, Judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, and Fellow of Yale College; John McClarren Breed, Mayor of Norwich; the Hon. Ebenezer Huntington, Member of Congress, Colonel in the Army of the Revolution, afterward Brigadier-General; the Rev. Ebenezer Fitch, D. D., first President of Williams College; the Hon. Uriah Tracy, Member of Congress and United States Senator; the Hon. Simeon Baldwin, Tutor in Yale College, Member of Congress and and Judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut; Pelatiah Perit, President of the New-York Chamber of Commerce; the Hon. Jabez W. Huntington, Member of Congress, Judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, and United States Senator; the Hon. John A. Rockwell, Judge of the County Court, and Member of Congress;—all these were natives of Norwich or were brought up there and graduated at Yale College.

Honorary degrees have been conferred upon numerous sons of Norwich. Among them may be mentioned: Thos. Sterry Hunt, A. M., Doctor of Science, (Quebec,) Fellow of the Royal Society, London; Professor of Chemistry, Laval University, Quebec, and Mineralogist and Chemist to the Geological Survey of Canada, and the Hon. Reuben Hyde Walworth, LL. D., Member of Congress and Chancellor of the State of New-York.

There are numerous others beside the above who might be mentioned, but I forbear.

To welcome the returning ones, public and private buildings are draped in the colors so favorite in New-England, the red, white and blue. I was astonished at first to observe how similar the decorations were to those displayed in Newport a fortnight since, but on inquiry, found that the same "artist," Col. BEALS, of Boston, did the ornamental part of the work there and here. So we have the same bunting here and the same flags which I gave your readers a description of a fortnight since. They will not thank me to tell of the beauties of the display a second time. Arches with appropriate mottoes are erected at the principal points of interest, and two tents have been stretched on Broadway in the vicinity of the Church for the multitudes who have congregated there.

In accordance with the programme the celebration commenced at sunrise by a national salute, fired by Artillery Company A, Capt. ASAHEL TANNER, and by the ringing of bells. Soon afterwards it was announced that six thousand strangers had arrived. The morning was cloudy and chilly, but in a few hours the weather was fine, and all gave promise of a successful celebration. At 10 o'clock the procession, which was more than a mile long, was formed, under the direction of Chief-Marshal Gen. DAVID YOUNG, and consisted of the notabilities, military and civic societies, and State and city authorities. The line of march was through Main-street to the toll-bridge, countermarching to the left to Franklin-street, up Franklin to Broad, through Broad to Broadway, down Broadway to Main, through Main to Water, through Water to Washington, up Washington to Norwich Town, passing through East Town-street to the Green, returning through West Town-street to Mill-lane, through Mill lane to Sachem-street, through Sachem-street to the large tent on Williams' Park, where it arrived at 1 o'clock. There some four thousand people had assembled, and as soon as those composing the procession were in order, Governor BUCKINGHAM delivered the address of welcome, as follows:

GOV. BUCKINGHAM'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF NORWICH: In behalf of the Committee of Arrangements for celebrating this, the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the settlement of the town, I greet you with a cordial welcome. Our citizens to-day are not all the lineal descendants of the first settlers. Some of us were born in other sections, and having heard of the foundations which your fathers laid for peace, and prosperity and happiness; having examined for ourselves and seen that this was a land of promise, we left our homes, intrusted our fortunes with those of your kindred, and proposed to share with them the labors and rewards incident to life. We were received with a generous sympathy, and encouraged in every laudable enterprise; we married your daughters and your sisters, your sons and your brothers, and now we find every pulsation of our hearts beating in unison with those around us who labor to promote the public welfare. We find ourselves ready to lay a heavy blow upon those who, with vandal hands, would deface the noble work of your fathers, or who, with slanderous tongues, would defame their fair name. And we call upon you to witness any difference in feeling or interest or aim between us and the manor born. In the name then of all our citizens I bid you welcome. As we contemplated celebrating this day, our minds went rapidly back two hundred years, to the time when this now beautiful town was a wilderness, uncultivated by the hand of civilization or christianity; to the first thirty-five settlers, and we recalled the names of FITCH and MASON and HYDE and BACKUS, and the part they acted during our colonial history. We recalled the names of HUNTINGTON and LATHROWELL and TRACY, and others of like spirit, who shunned no danger, avoided no hardship, and withheld no sacrifice which their country demanded during the stormy and convulsive period of the Revolution. We thought of their descendants who are living, scattered all over the world, and engaged in agriculture, in the varied branches of mechanical and manufacturing industry, in extensive commerce at our centres of business, and gathering wealth from the Polar Sea and the mines of California. We thought of the legal and medical professions, and of the ministers of our common Master, who have extended their labors beyond our borders to the plains of India and within the walls of China. We thought of those who here imbibed the spirit of Liberty, and who, under the influence of those fires burning in their hearts, have wisely aid foundations for free Governments in our Territories—of those who have wielded vigorous pens and given life and power to principles of freedom in the valleys of the Wyoming and the Ohio—of those who have steadfastly and eloquently defended and sustained those principles in our State and National councils, and of those who, upon the seats of justice, have rightly adjudicated questions of vital importance to the permanency of our Government. With these thoughts crowding upon our minds we felt as a mother who sympathizes with her children in the varied circumstances of joy and sorrow, in their positions of influence and honor, and invited you to meet us at your ancestral homes on this anniversary, that we may hear from your own lips of the way in which God has guided your footsteps, made you an honor to your birthplace and a blessing to our race. We desire now to recall those thrilling incidents which are known by tradition, and which are interwoven with the lives and labors of your fathers, and while they are duly authenticated inscribe them upon the pages of our history. We rejoice that in obedience to that invitation, you have turned aside from your household cares and domestic duties, from your farms and your merchandise, from the paths of literature and science, from seats of learning and courts of justice, from all the scenes where you have battled for riches and honor and supremacy—that you have come from the mountains and the valleys, from the prairie and the sea, and from every spot where your wanderings have led you—that you have returned to your native land, your rightful heritage, your own beloved home. And now, as our kinsmen, we welcome you to these old hills and solid, moss-covered rocks, to our family circles and social gatherings—to our workshops and manufactories, where, since you left us, science and art have combined to increase the power and value of skillful labor—to our schools, which are our pride, and we believe our honor and our glory—to our places of religious worship, where we reverently acknowledge our obligations to the God of our fathers, and listen to the faithful ministrations of his word. We welcome you as you come around the graves of your sires and your fathers' sires—that while you remember the loved ones now gone to their rest, and shed a tear to their memory, while your hearts throb with emotions excited by the reminiscences of the past, and you call to mind the sacrifices which they offered upon their altars of patriotism and religion, you may also confirm your purpose to cherish their memories with holier affection, and imitate their virtues. And now, on this auspicious occasion, we give you a cordial welcome to the hospitalities and the delightful memories of your own cherished, never-forgotten, picturesque, beloved Norwich.

When the Address had been concluded, Rev. J. A. PADDOCK read the 32d chapter of Deuteronomy and the 22d Psalm, from a Bible brought to this country two hundred and twenty-five years ago. Prayer was offered by the Rev. H. F. ARMS, and then the following hymn, by Mrs. SIGOURNEY, of Hartford, Conn., was sung, to the tune "Old Hundred:"

HYMN FOR THE BI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE SETTLEMENT OF NORWICH, CONN.

We praise the God who guides our feet
Back to this sacred spot of earth,
With filial gratitude to greet
Our mother, on her day of birth.

We praise Him for these cultured glades,
Redeemed from thorns and savage sway—
For rock, and stream, and woven shades
That charm'd our childhood's cloudless day.

We praise Him for the happy homes,
The prosperous marts that thronging rise,
The peaceful academic domes,—
The church spires pointing to the skies.

We praise Him for the righteous dead,—
Who have their course so nobly spent,
And o'er their race rich lustre shed
When through Heaven's open gate they went.

We praise Him for the wondrous change
The last two hundred years have wrought,
For his best Gospel's glorious range
Of faith and hope and holy thought:

And as the past with joy is bright,
So may the unborn future prove,—
And wrap thee in new robes of light,
Sweet Land!—the Mother of our love.

A very interesting historical address was then delivered by D. C. GILMAN, Esq., Librarian of Yale College, which, I regret, is too long for your crowded columns. During the delivery of the address, a portion of the platform gave way and much excitement was the consequence. Fortunately there was no person injured. The address concluded the proceedings of the morning, and with a benediction, pronounced by Dr. CHESTER, of Buffalo, the people separated until evening.

During the afternoon Gov. BUCKINGHAM reviewed the Third and Seventh Regiments. There was a great number of people present and the soldiers presented a very fine appearance.

The city, to-night, is illuminated and there are everywhere indications of a jubilee. At an early hour this evening the tent was crowded again to listen to an address by the Right Rev. Bishop LEE. Prayer was offered by the Rev. FREDERIC CHASLTON, and a hymn composed by the Rev. Dr. CHESTER was sung, and then Bishop LEE delivered a very effective address. The singing of a hymn composed by Miss CATHRINE, and the benediction, concluded the first day's proceedings.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THURSDAY, Sept. 8.

This day's proceedings were commenced by a salute of thirty-three guns and the ringing of bells, at sunrise. Soon after 8 o'clock the procession formed again and marched to the Yantic Cemetery, where the corner-stone of a monument to the memory of Capt. JOHN MASON was laid with Masonic ceremonies. The company then returned to the tent, where the proceedings were commenced with prayer by the Rev. DAVID N. BENTLY. Then followed an interesting address by the Hon. JOHN A. ROCKWELL, and the singing of an ode composed by MISS JOSEPHINE TYLER. Mr. DONALD G. MITCHELL was now announced to deliver an address, which he did as follows:

ADDRESS BY DONALD G. MITCHELL.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I shall not detain you long; indeed, after the absorption of all the salient topics of the day, by the gentlemen who have already addressed you, I should be at a loss to fill up even the half hour which remains to me, did I not feel that the occasion itself is the real speaker, and we only the interpreters—every successive oration or poem being only the passing of a new set of fingers over the keys of the great Centennial organ whose music is swelling and surging on our ears to-day. And what is the occasion that has drawn together such a vast crowd of young and old, of citizens and strangers, as Norwich never welcomed before? Only a birthday; or rather, let me say, a great golden wedding. Two hundred years ago this month and the masculine energy and vigor of the Puritan was married, under God, to that little mountain bride, which from the beginning lay waiting here between the rivers and the plains.

Yet what is there in the beginning of a town that should warrant such festivities? Do not all towns have their beginnings either near by or remote? Is it wonderful that a company of sturdy settlers, having bargained for land hereabout some two centuries since, should have defended their own, and dug and planted and built and worshipped, and left a posterity to dig and plant and build and worship after them? Is not the story repeating itself all over the world? Long before the days of MASON or FITCH, the Mohegans or the Pequods delved and planted and worshipped in their way, and after them other Mohegans and other Pequods. To-day one shape of shadow which the drifting clouds of centuries cast upon the hills, and to-morrow another shape of shadow. The mere fact of settlement is nothing; there is no distinction in being born; the vital question is,—what growth, what development, what fulfillment of promise? And all anniversaries have their force and their joy in this—that they are the registers of growth and not the registers of decay. The seed you throw into the ground must germinate by a law of nature, and must stretch up a little bundle of leaves to the light and air; no thanks to you for this. But if you feed and nourish and protect so that it comes to a great wealth of leaf and stem, and finally from a fully compacted maturity throws down showers of golden fruitage, then your pride and your joy have cause.

So, to-day, we rejoice in the beginning of white homes on these plains and river banks, because energy and toil and faith and courage have assured consistent and teeming growth, and the tree whose rootlets are in the dim and shadowy past—lo, on all your hills its golden fruitage! I say that we have cause for this festive rejoicing of ours, in our growth; and yet if you do not feel, to-day, looking on this sea of glad faces, or walking these streets, filled with almost princely houses, that the town of Norwich has made growth enough, and set up trophies enough, and nurtured rare children enough to make her birthday a festival, why I shall not try to prove it to you. If you can stand in the full rays of the sun and yet deny their warmth, I am not prepared to prove that there is any warmth in them. I address myself rather to those who are hearty believers in the propriety and justice of this commemorative *fête*, and shall ask them to go back with me for a few moments, to that old rallying date of 1659—appearing to many, I dare say, a kind of mythical epoch, toward which, on such commemorative days we strain back our imaginations and seem to see, as in some mental kaleidoscope, like swart faces or savages, steel head-pieces, black coats of pur liane, tomahawks, beads, black-letter bibles, hard work and faith in God.

Now, I shall not attempt to clear up this delicious confusion by any specialty of detail; but hope only to fasten on your minds, by one or two broad historic marks, the actual limitations and relations of that old date of 1659. We weigh dates by the great facts that belong to them; and what was the rest of the world doing at the time our sturdy settlers paddled up the Mohegan River and planted Norwich? In the Old Country, of which at that time the colonists were all loving children, the truculent OLIVER CROMWELL had just closed his great career; RICHARD, the son, was too feeble to wear the mantle of such a father and had given over the attempt. The shrewd Gen. MONK commanded the British army, and the army held the fate of the country in its hands. There were plottings and counter-plottings; ALGERNON SYDNEY and JOHN MILTON, working vainly for a Republic, are thrust aside; the line of KINGS is restored; and perhaps at the very time that the Norwich settlers are marking out their home fields, crowding through alder-bushes and swamps, the vain, irresolute, amiable, good-for-nothing CHARLES II. is journeying from Dover to London, amid all manner of rejoicing—guns and drums, and the waving of banners. In France the weak LOUIS XIII., who ruled by the brain of RICHELIEU, has gone by, and the great LOUIS QUATORZE has just come upon the stage; still under the tutelage of Cardinal MAZARIN; but yet he has fairly inaugurated that great reign, which is to carry France to the highest splendor through the extremest bests of civilization. But in justice to France it must not be forgotten that while our Puritan settlers were building their first meeting house upon the green, men of French birth and lineage, such as LA MOTHE and MESNARD, were toiling through the silent forests of the West, far as the shores of Michigan, carrying knowledge of the Christian faith, and exploring and mapping out the resources of the Connecticut. Poor Spain, which in times past had sent over the ocean a COLUMBUS and PIZARRO and PONCE DE LEON, and which had illustrated our colonial annals the century before by that barbaric and daring march of DE SOTO through the everglades of Florida, far as the Mississippi—the golden crosses and the iron spear-heads clashing together in the cane-brakes—which had founded the oldest town on our Atlantic border, St. Augustine—was now being disabused of her golden dreams; she was wearied by long wars with France and England, in the course of which she had lost her Island of Jamaica, and was feeling the approaches of that insidious decay which is feeding upon her still. The little Netherlands, near to Dover and to the French coast, had grown bravely from that beginning of independence wrought out by WILLIAM the Silent a century before, and was now a match for England on the sea. It was the day of the Tromps and the Ruyters and the Dewitts; and the Dutch flag was flying on Batavia and Java in the East, and from the heights of Good Hope and from that little promontory of land which we now call the Battery of New York; indeed, there were Dutch houses at this time in New-Amsterdam, built by Dutch artisans and defended by Dutch valor, which would rival the best houses of the Massachusetts COLONY. As for the two States, with which as colonists, we were to be brought more immediately in contact, (I speak of France and England,) I do not know how I can better epitomize and illustrate their respective stages of civilization at the date of 1659, than by saying that just at the time when the first psalms of thanksgiving were rising in the first Norwich meeting house, the great dramatist of France, MOLIERE, was wandering through the provinces, playing his own comedies to crowded and delighted houses. And, across the channel, the great British poet, JOHN MILTON—quite another style of man—was living in a back street of London, and sitting in his doorway, clad in a sober suit of gray—the very type and image of Puritan simplicity, and of Puritan faith—was turning his sightless eyes to Heaven, and revolving in the recesses of his mind, those solemn thoughts and that splendid imagery, which in due course of time were to be embroidered—as if were by angels' fingers—upon that noblest of Christian poems, the immortal epic, Paradise Lost. Meantime there is growing up between the Yantic and Shetucket, the material for a somewhat homelier epic. Sixty, seventy and eighty days only bring news of what is happening across the water; and it matters little to our sturdy colonists if CHARLES the II., or if RICHARD CROMWELL is wearing the purple, if only good man Elderskin has built his mill according to contract, and the town surveyors keep the cart path in good order, from the cove below, along the plain to the meeting-house above and to the store. The clergyman is giving good, honest doctrine; UNCAS, below upon the river, is a good friend, and keeps a sharp lookout for intruders. The swamps are yielding gradually to cultivation. The worshipful Mr. WINTHROP has secured a charter from the King, which gives all needed independence, and, with slip-shod indulgence, extends the boundaries of the Connecticut Colony from the Narragansett River to the shores of the Pacific—rather too liberal to be lasting, but forming the basis of that claim which in after years secured to the State its admirable school fund. And the same worshipful Mr. WINTHROP, being Governor, is occasionally waited upon by the active men of our little township—Deacon SIMON HUNTINGTON, or Lieut. THOMAS LEFFINGWELL, or perhaps the grand Maj. MASON, who report progress to the Governor, and listen to his after dinner discourses about my Lord CLARENDON, or Sir ISAAC NEWTON, or JOHN MILTON, all of whom he has personally known.

The quieter men at home, who do not dine with the Governor, are laying out new highways, or pushing a little trade down the river and along the coasts. There are no savage onslaughts; the worst enemies that the town knows, for a long succession of years, are a short crop, or an occasional wolf, or a rattlesnake, or some drunken friend of an Indian, or some new clergyman who does not hold precisely the right views in regard to the Saybrook platform. Bating these little diversions, life seems almost Arcadian here, as we look back upon it. The cattle are feeding and lowing in the new pasture grounds; the red blush of the English fruit trees is beginning to show itself in all the gardens; the virgin meadows along the Yantic are filled with flowers that perfume the air; the brooks, fuller and more numerous before the forests are cut off, frolic down all the hill sides; and of a Sabbath morning, while the dew is still sparkling on the grass and on the tree-tops, the church bell from the rocky height yonder—tone after tone! tone after tone!—spreads the sweet gushes of sound over the roof of the farthest settler.

Thus a hundred years or more pass on; the King Philip battles and the long stretch of the old French and Indian war bring their train of mourners; but Haverhill and Dunfield, and Fort Edward are very far away from the homes of Norwich; as far on the score of news as Pike's Peak or the California trail are now. The growth of the town is not seriously interrupted. The original settlers have multiplied; new people have come in from year to year by vote. Death has, indeed, drawn a little array of recruits to one side, but courage and faith and work are still the masters of the situation. And in this hundred years or more there have been changes in England. SIDNEY, and MILTON, whom we saw sitting on his door-step, they have both gone long ago to their reward. CHARLES II., and CLARENDON and BUCKINGHAM, and NELL GWYN and the rest are sleeping a long sleep in the pages of the biographical dictionaries. It is the time of the GEORGES and of the elder PITT, and of that dogmatic Dr. JOHNSON, who thought the king could screw down the colonies by as many taxes as he chose, and of a greater man than Dr. JOHNSON—I mean EDMUND BURKE—who thought the king could *not* screw down the colonies just as he chose. Over in France the reign of LOUIS XV. is ended, and the king that the courtiers fancied too grand to die is as dead as any pauper in a Norwich grave. There has come after him a weaker and a worse king, LOUIS XV., who is ruling jointly with the Madame POMPADOUR, while VOLTAIRE, with his sardonic smile and his witty flings at Providence and simple faith, is not only a writer but a power in France, and he is leading on very swiftly with the rhythmical cadence of his artful and sonorous periods toward the bloody gulf of Revolution. In the scientific coteries of Paris there is just now an American name well known—that of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. And there are other names well known at home, such as ISRAEL PUTNAM and PATRICK HENRY, who has made a speech before the burgesses of Virginia which has found echo in every valley of New-England. There is living somewhere in his neighborhood a tall, quiet, sedate country gentleman, looking after his estates just now, whose name is Col. GEORGE WASHINGTON, and who, not very well known as yet to Norwich people, will presently make himself known and make himself felt all through the country, like a great rain in time of drought. And there is a certain boy born in Norwich a little before this (and I have a sad story to tell here) whose father had come from Rhode Island, and who was of a somewhat doubtful character, falling eventually into dissolute habits and poverty; but he had married a worthy woman, and the boy, as such things will happen, had inherited all of the mother's energy and none of her goodness, and all of the father's devility, with none of his weakness; the boy's name was BENEDICT ARNOLD. I dislike to name it; but truth is truth and history is history. He cannot stay in the dingy store of the Messrs. LATHROP, where he has been placed—too bad for that. He runs away and enlists for the French war. Oh! if some friendly bullet had only slain him there! But no; Providence has kept him for a warning to all men everywhere that courage and ambition and energy are nothing, and worse than nothing, except they be governed by an honest purpose, and tempered by a sterling humanity. These memorial days are not the glorifiers only, they are the avengers. And if Norwich has in an awkward moment given birth to a villain, let us not be silent in the day of our rejoicing, but let the world know that we are second to none in giving him our scorn. Shall we take a glance now at the town in these times? Anywhere from 1750 to 1770? The little sloop *Defiance* is making her trips with credit and dispatch. There is a thriving ship trade at the landing: occasionally a fleet of twenty or thirty sail—and a stout packet, EBENEZER FITCH, Commander, is making her regular trips to London. There is a flourishing business with the West Indies; long teams come in from the adjoining towns, blocking up the highway about the green, bartering their produce for West India molasses, and possibly for some tight little jug of West India rum. Houses are scattered up and down, from the landing to the up-town plain. The generous old fire-places are not all gone by, and sitting in some corner of such upon some Winter evening, it may well happen that some returned traveler or sailor man just arrived by the London packet, entertains an earnest, curious company with his story of a trip to Paris, and of the carriages of the great King covered with gold—of the avenues of Versailles and of the fountains throwing water a hundred feet into the air. I say the fire places are not all gone, although a certain Dr. FRANKLIN has contrived a stove which is said to economize the heat wonderfully; and the same gentleman—it is whispered in well-read circles—has learned now to catch the light ning and to tame it. Some adventurous young fellow, disposed to make a dash, is fined heavily for riding to church in a gig, and disturbing the sobriety of the congregation. Old Dr. LOAD is preaching still, though he is well past seventy; and the women go to church in plain homespun—good, innocent creatures, never having thought of making personal exhibition of themselves. Ah, if good old Dr. LOAD could have seen some fine woman of our day sailing up his centre aisle—swaying along under a great breadth of silken canvas, I think he would have urged with new unction, "Straight is the gate and narrow is the way," that the good people follow. But Dr. LOAD's is not the only church in these times; there has grown up a thriving village below the hill, called Chelsea, which has its own meeting-house and church members; not very harmonious as yet; for a certain Mr. WHITAKER is proving a bad bone of contention with them; but who knows that the little parish may not in time come to rival the mother church upon the Green? On the heights of Franklin, which was then but a corner of the nine miles square, there is another orthodox place of worship, whose quaint architecture withstood the bleak northwesters down to our own time; and I can well remember, though my memory does not run so far back as that of a good many I see about me—I can well remember, I say, treading very awe-stricken over the broad stone boulder which formed the stepping-stone, and peering through the bobbin balustrade that ran around the tops of the square pews, at the huge sounding-board, with its wonderful carving, and the gray velvet cushions of the desk; and listening to the gnawing falsetto of the little white-haired old gentleman, in black knee-breeches, who maintained, there upon his mountain altar, to the very last, all the fire and energy of the Puritan spirit. There were two good taverns in those days upon the town Green; and there was a paper mill in the valley of the Yantic, with CHRISTOPHER LEFFINGWELL, Esq., for proprietor; there was a stage coach running to Providence; there was a bridge built after long altercation over the foot of the cove. And though it sounds like an Arabian story, I must relate to the young people of Norwich that before this period a wide expanse of water, over which an occasional ferry-boat plied, lay between JOHN BASSO's corner and the station of the New-London Railway. Good revolutionary feeling prevailed; the ladies giving last and sternest proof of it in abandoning their tea-drinking; and the Stamp Act was anathematized in good set terms in open town-meeting. Old Gov. TRUMBULL used to come down—in a square-topped gig, perhaps—to see his son JOSEPH, who lived hereabout, and to look out for his West Indian business; or, as times grew threatening, to collect ammunition, or beef or mutton for the army—all the while writing his messages regularly, giving good advice to his son regularly, paying his debts regularly, collecting his bills regularly, attending church regularly—in short, a most capital type of the shrewdness and energy and prudence of the Connecticut character. A little later he entertains there upon the Lebanon Green the gay Marquis of LAUZUN, who has come over, with a generosity that is more chivalric than earnest, to help us fight out the great fight of the century.

And what a contrast it is—this gay nobleman, carved out, as it were, from the dissolute age of LOUIS XV., who had sauntered under the colonnades of the Trianon, and had kissed the hand of the POMPADOUR, now strutting among the staid dames of Norwich and of Lebanon! How they must have looked at him and his fine troopers from under their knitted hoods! You know, I suppose, his after history; how he went back to Paris, and among the wits there was want to mimic the way in which the stiff old Connecticut Governor had said grace at his table. Ah, he did not know, that in Governor TRUMBULL, and all such men, is the material to found an enduring State, and in him self, and all such men, only the inflammable material to burn one down. There is a life written of the Governor TRUMBULL; and there is a life written of the Marquis of LAUZUN. The first is full of deeds of quiet heroism, ending with a tranquil and triumphant death; the other is full of rankest gallantries, and ends with a little spurt of blood under the knife of the guillotine upon the gay Place de la Concorde. I shall not linger upon the Revolutionary period, nor seek to prove that our fathers were good patriots, and, therefore, good Revolutionists. I think we feel that truth sufficiently in the tingling blood which they have bequeathed to us. I go on, therefore, to glance for a moment at times which white-haired men here—and I see many—remember.

When trade had revived after the war; when turnpike roads were laid out with wonderful engineering skill straight over the tallest hills; when wagons with elliptic springs had been contrived to carry four persons with ease; when the weekly newspaper gave startling intelligence from New-York not more than three days old; when the slow-sailing *Defiance* has given place to a rakish-looking, two-masted craft; and when in well-informed, though somewhat speculative circles, there was talk of eventually putting upon the route a vessel that should go by steam. Of course there were prodigious shakings of the head at this, just as we shake our heads now at the talk of Mr. LA MOUNTAIN or of Mr. WISE (of course I speak of the Mr. WISE who puts his gas in balloons) But the steamboats come in their time; and I am sure that I address a large crowd of sympathizing auditors, now that I come to speak of the magnificent old *Fanny*, spluttering, and paddling, and spluraging up to her little wharf under the lee of Pepper's Hill, where the pine wood lay piled in quite fabulous quantities. It was a rare treat in those days to drive down in a gig to Swallow-all Chelsea, and look over at the marine monster, with her smoke-pipe, and her balustrade of netted ropes, and her engine of twenty horse power more or less, and capable of driving through the United States mail in 24 hours! Ah, those wonders, and lifts, and joys of boyhood! There are those here I am sure who will pardon me the expression of them; for there are those here who have kindred memories—joys that are past; houses they knew, that are demolished; trees that sheltered them, cut down; brooks whose murmur they loved, filled in, banked over, lost. Graves, too, which you and I remember, fresh-rounded, that are sunken now, —and voices, low and tender, and loving voices which for these many a weary year, have been silent—silent! I do not envy the man who has not such memories to-day; they make hearts touch each other, as nothing else could; and we, who come here under the cold tie of township, find suddenly breaking into life and power that nobler bond of brotherhood! But this is a festal day; we are crowning the good year '59 with rejoicing; and in this time, is our town of Norwich doing nothing? Are the good things, and the brave things, all past things? Is it nothing—the hum of a myriad spindles along all your water-courses, singing of industry and enterprise? Is it nothing to inaugurate the century with such temples of learning as stand yonder, the monument of your private munificence? Is it nothing to show such phalanx of men as I see about me, all of whom by nativity, or citizenship, or near ties of blood, give honor to your town, and take honor? Is it nothing to have given a half score of the best, and worthiest, and weightiest names to the commercial exchange of our metropolis? Is it nothing to have furnished the Empire State a presiding head for her great Central thoroughfare;—nothing to have provided them in the person of our venerable friend, with a man who honored their high office of Chancellor? Is it nothing to be represented in our National Senate by a son whom you delight to honor at home? Is it nothing to have given to the world a songstress, whose melody charms, and whose virtues allure and instruct the growing mind of the whole country? Is it nothing to have loaned our little Commonwealth of Connecticut—what is so rare in politics—a thoroughly upright man for Governor? But while we boast and glorify ourselves to-day, let us remember that nine miles square do not bound the world, and never did. Year by year, the iron roads, and the journals, and the leashes of electric wire are binding us in the bond of a common humanity. Year by year, and century by century, special titles and special States, and special privileges and special nationalities are going down under the horizon, as we rise to the level of a higher, a nobler and juster civilization. Year by year the good, and the strong and the true and the hopeful, are forming more and more one great Parish, whose high-priest is the God of Love. Not an oppressor can lift his arm to strike, the wide world over, but the knowledge and the shame of it riding upon the wing of the lightning, shall kindle indignation in honest hearts everywhere. Only yesterday, how our bosom thrilled with the struggles and toils and broken hopes of those poor children of Italy—not farther from us than the victims of Frontenac from our fathers; and to-day—if we be men—we feel here the withering blight of that dismal Papal hierarchy. I would not speak at such a time against creeds, and I can readily believe that good men and true have climbed their way upon the rich symbolism of the Romish Church to an inheritance of glory and of honor; but I feel sure of your sympathy in declaring against a hierarchy which, under cover of religion, makes itself the political conservator of the conscience.

Ah, Pope of Rome—Pope of Rome—gathering your scattered flock upon the sunny hill-sides of Perugia, with the bayonets of hireling soldiers—there will come a day of reckoning! *Pax vobis—Pax vobis!* indeed; but all the while under the sacerdotal robe, the gauntleted hand is crushing out every germ of Liberty! And now, one last word to you who live in Norwich: You have a great trust to fill; and we as natives or descendants, commit it this day solemnly to your charge. There are memories here that are ours as well as yours—cherish them faithfully. There are graves here that are ours *more* than they are yours. Oh! guard them tenderly! We have hopes here, too; build them up—build them up bravely. We have a pride here. See to it, men of Norwich, that our pride and your pride—just pride—have no fall, until the Great Hand shall gather up again the rocks, and the rivers, and the plains, which He has spread out here for your abode and for your delight!

After the singing of an ode, composed by GEORGE C. HILL, a poem was to have been read by Mr. ARSON G. CHESTER, but that gentleman was not present having been detained by sickness.

At 2 o'clock the company sat down to a dinner in the tent. Gov. BUCKINGHAM presided, supported on the right by Ex-President FILLMORE, and on the left by Ex-Chancellor WALWORTH and ERASTUS CORNING. The proceedings, after the cloth had been removed, were of the usual character. The principal speeches were made by Chancellor WALWORTH, SIMEON BALDWIN, Hon. C. W. ROCKWELL, Lieut. Gov. CATLIN, Ex-Gov. WASHBURN of Massachusetts, and Prof. TRACHER of New-Haven. A grand ball in the tent at night, concluded the celebration.

SHOCKING CASE OF SUICIDE.

Hotel-keeper Cuts His Throat with a Razor.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE CORONER.

A most melancholy suicide was committed shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the International Hotel, corner of Broadway and Franklin-street. The proprietor of that establishment, Mr. ALFRED FREEMAN, was found about that hour dead in his bed, with his head nearly severed from his body. From the statements of his friends and the evidence at the inquest, which was held last evening, we derive the following facts in reference to the sad occurrence: Mr. FREEMAN has been confined to his bed since the 30th ult. from an attack of fever. He has been under constant medical care, but his physicians did not deem his illness to be of a serious nature, and told him yesterday morning that he would be well in a day or two. The sick man, however, thought differently, and often expressed the opinion that he would never recover. He remarked, yesterday, a few hours before his death, that no one knew how much he suffered, for his brain felt as if it were being scraped with a knife. Yesterday afternoon, Mrs. GILSON, the sister-in-law of deceased, went into his apartment to attend him while Mrs. FREEMAN, who had been watching with her husband, sought rest in a short nap. The unfortunate man conversed with the lady on various

eight school houses, one asylum, (the "Home,") one academy of music, one armory, and one State arsenal.

FIRST WARD.

Within the limits of this Ward is located the world-renowned place called "Brooklyn Heights." It is one of the most healthy and beautiful locations that can be found, and therefore every desirable point is either occupied by a valuable house or the vacant lot is held at a price which secures for the locality only such persons as can afford to lavish money freely upon a house. The improvements going on here, in number, are not large, but really all are first-class. One single residence—that of Mrs. PACKER, on Grace-court—it is estimated the improvements the present season cost nearly or quite $20,000. Desirable building can not be had in this Ward for less than from $9,000 to $10,000 each. The Ward is bounded by Hicks, Atlantic and Fulton streets and the East River, and all the streets except Furman—which runs along the water front—are high and of good width. The improvements recently made or in progress in this Ward, including repairs and thirteen new buildings, amount to $227,000.

SECOND WARD.

This ward also fronts upon the East River, and is one of the oldest settled portions of the City. The ward is mostly built up, but the houses are, as a general thing, of a poor class—many of them being wood and cheap brick structures. Lots in this ward are worth, on an average, $1,500 each.

Improvements valued at only $20,000, there being but one new building.

THIRD WARD.

This ward is also on the "Heights," but has no water front. The improvements are extensive, embracing thirty-eight first class buildings, valued in all at $1,048,000.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The new Academy of Music, or Opera House, is to be in this ward, on Montague-street, the work upon which it is expected will be commenced this Fall. It will have 230 feet front on Montague-street and be 92 feet deep. It will contain two galleries above the dress-circle, and will seat comfortably 2,200 persons. The stage is to be 75 feet deep, and to be provided with painting-room, dressing rooms, green-room, &c. Besides the above, the building will have an assembly-hall 42 feet wide and 82 feet deep; also a vestibule of the same size on the first floor. The basement has a jan tor's accommodations, and a great kitchen for the preparation of the annual dinners of the New England Society. The building is to be faced with Philadelphia brick or Little Falls sandstone. The window and door-jambs and arches, belting-courses and cornices, as also the window tracery, are to be Nova Scotia sandstone. The roof is to be covered with slate. There are three separate entrances to the audience department, and the two others to the green-room and janitor's room.

THE NEW CITY ARMORY.

Another prominent structure is the new City Armory, completed last Spring. It is located at the corner of Henry and Cranberry streets, on the site of the Old Apprentices' Library building, the corner-stone of which was laid by Gen. LAFAYETTE in 1825. The new structure is brick, four stories high, and when entirely finished will have a masonic coating outside. It is 100 feet and 8 inches deep on Henry street, with a width of 48 feet 2 inches on Cranberry-street. It is built in the most substantial manner, in the Romanesque style of architecture, and cost, up to the present time, $15,000; also,

THE NEW PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

The new Plymouth Church and Lecture-room are to be located upon land situate between Montague and Remsen streets, commencing one hundred feet west of Hicks-street. The plans for the buildings have all been submitted and are in the hands of a committee, and as soon as they decide upon a plan the work will be commenced. The ground has already been purchased. The cost of the whole will be $125,000. As the erection of a church, with an auditorium capable of seating six thousand persons, has caused much comment, and a natural interest is felt in the details of everything connected with the Plymouth Society, and in the absence of any adopted plan to gratify the interest felt in this connection, we give the requirements of the Society as prepared by the Trustees and furnished architects, upon which statement all the plans are based; and by this a very correct idea may be formed of what the building will be when finished:

1. The land is composed of twelve lots—six upon Montague, and six upon Remsen—running through from street to street.

The buildings will be free from neighboring structures, and may be lighted on every side.

2. The church is to contain six thousand sittings, allowing eighteen inches to a seat. One or two galleries may be planned, running around the whole auditorium, except the space required by the choir and speaker's platform.

The audience-room will demand the first and chief consideration of the architect. The merit of every plan will be measured by that feature. The room may be plain and simple, but must be constructed so that 6,000 people may be conveniently seated, with an abundance of air and light, and with n the control of one voice, speaking without undue exertion.

The Trustees desire architects to understand, that, while they look for good arrangement in accessory rooms, the success of the enterprise is staked upon the auditorium, and it is believed that, whatever skill and pains may be required, the architect who shall construct a room for 6 000 persons, easy for speaking and hearing, will reap for himself a lasting reputation, more desirable than pecuniary reward, but sure to win that also.

3. It is thought that some curvilinear form will be best adapted to the propagation of sound, and to facility of seeing. The speaker's platform and the choir-space are to be a modification of one arrangement. The minister and choir are the two administrators of religious worship. The choir-space may be raised a foot above the level of the platform, and must be designed for from one hundred to one hundred and fifty persons, besides the room for a large organ. The roof should be supported without columns, giving a clear and unobstructed space. The galleries, if need be, may be supported by small iron columns. The warming, lighting and ventilation must embody the latest and best improvements. The gas lights must be so arranged as neither to dazzle the eyes nor to heat the room; and passages should be arranged through the walls and ceiling, that the heat and vapor may pass immediately from the room. The ventilation should be arranged so that the direction of the air shall be *from* the speaker's desk, that the voice may go with and not against the current of air. A tower will be needed to contain the ventilating chamber, and trunks along the whole ceiling should lead to it. The Trustees suggest that provision should be made for light: 1st by side and end windows, and 2d by lights from the roof. The under-gallery space will depend upon the side lights; while the large central space will receive light from the top. The Trustees desire to set all architects free from the professional prejudices in favor of Church or Ecclesiastical architecture. Nothing that makes a room poor for seeing and hearing can be good, and nothing can we see bad that will secure for 6,000 people convenience and ease of hearing and seeing. Secular architecture is sacred enough for our purposes, if it is successful in securing our designs. And architects are left free to their own sense of fitness, untrammeled by any supposed restrictions of Church architecture. They are to bear in mind the difference between a church ecclesiastical, and a church *of* the people and *for* the people. Darkness, inconvenient columns, and expensive phantasmagoric windows, are good enough for ecclesiastic churches. But in our theory a church is a *household* of Faith; and the building should be for a *household*, and not for a Court. No cathedral, to-nic, or hall of justice or of State, can afford precedents. They are not conceived in the spirit of our enterprise. The spirit of Plymouth Church Buildings should be large, hospitable, eminently cheerful and genial, and fit to represent the warmth of a church whose inward spirit and bond of fellowship are Love and Truth. Our worship is cheerful, hopeful and joyful; and our people live in real and cordial fellowship. Cold and severe statelin ss, and all fictitious effects of stone must be avoided. All dimness and gloom will be deemed architectural sins unpardonable. Our house must be a Christian home.

4. Next to the audience room, the greatest attention will be required for the entrances and stairways, which must be provided for both ends of the auditorium. There must be separate passages to each level of the house,—that is, to the main floor, and to each gallery; and the crowd, in descending and going out, must be kept from meeting until they reach the street, or some common passage, out of doors, to the street. The most thoroughness will be required upon this head.

5. The walls of the church must be carried down so deep, and the division walls so arranged, that if the Trustees at any future time should wish to finish off a public lecture-room beneath, it can be done.

6. Two towers are desired in the design for an exterior—one to be employed for purposes of ventilation, and the other for a bell and clock.

7. The entrance must be at the two ends of the auditorium, and not upon the sides. The floor of the auditorium to be raised but a little above the level of the street. The pews to be without doors.

The Lecture Room.—The lecture-room is to communicate by ample passages with the rear of the church, and to front upon Remsen street. It should have sittings, of 18 inches, for not less than 800 people, with a height of not less than 20 feet, abundantly ventilated and lighted and warmed according to best methods. Some plan is required for dividing the room by sliding or folding doors, so as to accommodate a smaller audience when required.

A basement Sabbath School Room, to hold from 800 to 1,000 children, beneath the lecture-room, well lighted and protected, by walls and area, from dampness, is desired. The stairs to it should be broad and easy, and it should communicate with the church by means of the lecture-room story passages. Above the lecture-room there are to be two large parlors, connected with folding-doors; a study with offices attached; a Trustees' room; and such other rooms as may be possible in the space, for Bible classes, &c. The study is to have a library room connected with it. It is desired that kitchen arrangements be provided in the basement sufficient for the preparation of public tea, breakfasts &c. All stories of the lecture room should connect with the church by proper passages. In connection with the lecture room there should be a water closet for the Sabbath schools, suitably placed; also for the parlors, and in connection with the library and Pastor's study. Wash basins should be arranged in the Pastor's study and in the Trustees' room. The whole church building must be provided with arrangements for the distribution of water, and its easy application in case of fire. The style of architecture for the whole building is left to the architect. It is desirable, if possible, to erect the front of the church in stone or marble. The lecture-room front may be made in brick, with stone or marble trimmings. The Trustees desire to secure the architectural effects more by a judicious use of masses of form, by fine lines, and by a skilful employment of the necessary members of the building, than by positive ornamentation. It will be necessary to make the interior in every respect as simple and as inexpensive as is consistent with solidity, convenience, and substantial uses. The designs and estimates must include arrangements for draining, fencing and flagging.

FOURTH WARD.

This ward is mostly on what is known as the "back bone" of old Brooklyn, being a high ridge extending from the Heights. It is one of the old island wards, mostly built up, with a moderate class of dwellings. The building going on in this locality is small, from the fact that the ground is already built upon. The improvements in progress and contemplated, embrace seven buildings, two of which are churches. Total valuation, $155,000.

One of the buildings referred to is a two story brick chapel adjoining the Washington street Methodist Episcopal Church, and belonging to the same society. Cost $5,000.

The building is 100 feet deep, and has a front o 2[illegible] feet on Washington-street. The first floor will be used as a lecture room and will seat 300 persons. The second story is for the Sabbath School, and will accommodate 500 scholars.

Steps are being taken to erect a new and substantial church, at a cost of about $60,000, at the corne of Johnson-street, on the site of the present St. John's (Episcopal) Church. The erection of such a building has been voted necessary, and the expediency of commencing the work is now under consideration.

FIFTH WARD.

This is another of the old wards, mostly filled up with buildings of a poor class. It has a water front near the Navy-yard, and has the honor of containing the remains of 17,500 martyrs who died in the Wallabout Prison-ships. Fifty-eight thousand six hundred dollars will probably cover the whole cost of improvements in the Ward the present season. There are only nine new buildings, the most important of which is

PUBLIC SCHOOL-HOUSE NO. 14.

This house, which was destroyed by fire two years ago, has been rebuilt at an expense of $22,000. It is made of brick, and is in the form of the letter L, three stories high, and after an approved model. The lower story is used as a Primary Department, the second for the Grammar Department, and the upper story is for the Normal School.

SIXTH WARD.

This Ward extends along the river front from Atlantic-street to Hamilton-avenue and back to Court-street and Fourth place. The Ward is one of the most populous in the City and has the largest amount of taxable property. A portion of it near Carroll Hill is called the "Court End" of the town. It is well built up, but a man with money, could by trying hard, purchase some very desirable locations for private dwellings. The improvements embrace fifty buildings, nearly all first-class; total valuation $642 000

The most important improvements are a Ladies Gymnasium on Atlantic, near Clinton street, St. Paul's Church and St. Peter's Church.

The St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, on Court-street, is undergoing extensive repairs and alterations at a cost of $20,000. A tower 25 feet square at the base and 200 feet high, is being constructed of brick with stone trimmings directly in front of and attached to the main building—the basement of the tower forming as it were the vestibule of the church. This will give an enlarged auditorium and add greatly to the architectural appearance of the church. In the top of the tower will be placed three bells.

ST. PETER'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The corner-stone of this Church was laid last Sunday, with imposing ceremonies. This is a new Society—an out growth from St. Paul's Church, on Court-street. The Rev. JOSEPH FRANSCIOLI, for many years the popular assistant of the Rev. Dr. PISE, at the Church of St. Charles Boromeo, in Stone-place, has been selected as Pastor. The Society have purchased a plot of ground, with a front of 175 feet on Hicks-street, and extending back 95 feet on Warren-street. The building now commenced is to be of brick, in the Romanesque style of architecture. The main building will be 67 feet front, by 137 feet deep—height in the centre 57 feet. There are to be 52 pews in the main auditorium, capable of seating seven hundred persons. The organ gallery will seat three hundred persons more. Under the whole, there will be one large room, for the Sabbath-school and other meetings. The side aisles are to be grained and the centre are smooth. The whole interior will be richly ornamented. There will also be two side chapels inside of the building. The tower, which rises from the centre, will be 170 feet high. The structure will be a decided ornament to that part of the city. A parsonage is also being erected adjoining the church, on Warren-st. It is to be the same style of architecture as the church—with a front of 43 feet and a depth of 40 feet; three stories and basement high.

SEVENTH WARD.

This ward is bounded by Washington, Atlantic, Bedford and Flushing Avenues. It is sparsely populated. Lots in favorable locations are worth from $1,000 to $1 500 each. The improvements are quite extensive, numbering 128 buildings. Total valuation of improvements, $775 800. The most noticable structure is the following: On this avenue, near Myrtle, is located the new St. Mary's Church, (Episcopal) of which the Rev. D. V. M. JOHNSON is Rector. The building is constructed of stone—the main building is 58 by 90 ft, and nave 20 ft. deep. There is also a tower 130 feet high, standing out from one corner of the building, which gives it an enlarged and imposing appearance as compared with its real size. The prevailing style of architecture is Gothic. It will comfortably seat 600 persons, and there are no galleries. The chancel is deep and commodious, and in common with other parts of the church, is tastefully designed and finished. Appropriate texts of Scripture are inscribed on the walls. Over the entrance, which is at the northeast corner, is the verse: "As the heart panteth for the cooling water brook," &c—over the baptismal font: "Pray without ceasing;" over the arch of the chancel, "The Lord is in His holy temple; let all the earth keep silence before him;" over the reading desk, "Preach the word." The cost of the whole is about $27,000. The organ has twenty-two stops and two bands of keys. It is placed in the main body of the church, on the right of the chancel.

EIGHTH WARD.

This ward is mostly embraced within that portion of Brooklyn known as Gowanus, with a water-front on the Bay bearing that name and New-York Bay. Inland, it is bounded by First-avenue, Fifth-street, Second-avenue, Fifth avenue, Flatbush avenue, and city line towards the towns of Flatbush and Utrecht. This is one of the country wards, has much high ground and many vacant lots which can be purchased from $250 to $1,000 each. The improvements are not so numerous as in some other wards, less inviting, from the fact that many of the streets are not finished, and other causes incident to such localities. The upper portion of the Ward, towards Flatbush-avenue, is the most desirable as a place of residence, and already many valuable private residences have been erected. Whole number of new buildings, 41. Total valuation of improvements, $197,060.

NINTH WARD.

This territory is large enough to make four good-sized Wards, which, doubtless, will be done at some future time. The most of it is yet in a rural state, with here and there a street opened, a cluster of dwellings and a farm house. The Ward is high and healthy, and lots can be purchased from $100 up to $1,500 each. Within its limits are Bedford and New-Brooklyn. Broadway divides it from the Eighteenth Ward, and the Fulton-avenue and Long Island Railroads pass through it. At the other extremes the Ward is bounded by Bedford-avenue, Flatbush-avenue, Flatbush and New Lotts. The railroad over Broadway from Peck-slip Ferry to East New-York, and the Fulton-avenue Railroad from Fulton Ferry to the same terminal, renders the place convenient of access, and as a consequence the improvements going on are somewhat extensive.

Total number of buildings..... 154
Valuation of Improvements..... $522 700

The public buildings embraced in the improvements are two churches and one "home."

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

New-York-avenue, corner of Herkimer-street.—This Society was organized in January last, and the corner-stone of the church was laid March 23, 1859. It was finished and ready for occupance in the middle of August, and was dedicated Aug. 28. The Rev. RICHARD S. ARMAIS is Rector. The church is situated in a growing neighborhood, and many new edifices are about to be constructed in the immediate vicinity, and but a short period must elapse before a large population will surround it. The building is Gothic structure, of wood, and filled in with brick; dimensions, eighty by thirty-six feet. There are four mullioned windows on each side, with labels over the heads and buttresses between, finished with pinnacles and carved finials. The sides of the edifice are formed into long panels, with Gothic heads, the panels stretching from the cornice to the window-sills. From the sills to the base are short panels. Between the buttresses are moulded battlements or parapets, with cornice between. The front of the church is finished with a tower eleven feet square and forty-two feet high, with octagon buttresses on each angle, extending about ten feet above the top of the tower, and finished or capped with pinnacles and carved finials. Between the buttresses are balustrades three feet in height. An ornamental spire, forty-three feet from the base to a ball or globe, and formed into diamond panels, springs from the tower. This spire is surmounted with a cross seven feet long, making the height from the ground to the top of the cross nearly one hundred feet. Directly over the front door is a large mullioned-pointed Gothic window, with stained enameled glass. Heavy base mouldings and cornices run around the building, the whole of which is sanded and painted a light brown stone color. The interior arrangements, for comfort and neatness, are surpassed by no church in the City. The pulpit and prayer desk stand just outside the chancel arch, and within the chancel rail are the altar, sedilies and credence table, all made of black walnut, neatly carved with appropriate Gothic ornaments. At the west end is an organ gallery, finished with Gothic panels. The pews are painted in imitation of oak, and are finished with black walnut scrolls and caps; the sides and west end are wainscoted up to the window sills; and all the wood work is varnished. The inside walls are of plaster of a pearl color. The ceiling, which is in the form of a Gothic arch, is lofty, and has moulded ribs representing a groined ceiling springing from clustered columns, resting on corbels about six feet below the cornice. Where the ribs intersect at the ridge, are foliated bosses of different devices. Below the spring of the arch, between the cases, is a neat cornice extending the length of the sides. The side windows have Gothic labels resting on corbels. The window sashes are made of lead, filled with enameled glass, bordered with stained glass; and the tops of the windows are ornamented with passion flowers, roses and lilies in various colors. On each side of the chancel is a room, one of which is a vestry, and the other a library-room. The ceiling of the chancel is in the form of a Gothic arch, with ornamental panels of a maritime hue, filled in with cusp and tracery work, with white ribs, which give to the whole a most beautiful appearance. Over the altar is a handsome lancet lifted window of the early English style of the thirteenth century, by L. BARMAN, of Attorney-street, New-York, glazed with the following devices, the work mostly of which does him great credit. In the centre window is a ruby cross, a crown of glory, the descending dove, and the all-seeing eye, beautifully bordered by the passion-flower, and under the emblems is the text, "Peace through the blood of His cross." The emblems in the Lord's Supper window are a sacrificed and bleeding lamb on an altar of logs, the cup and paten, and the cross of Constantine, together with the words, "Whoso eateth my flesh and drinketh my blood hath eternal life." Those in the Baptismal window are Noah's ark, the font, and the Greek letters Alpha and Omega, with the text, "By one spirit we are all baptised into one body." The Lord's Supper and the Baptismal windows are bordered by the lily, and have running under and around the emblems stalks and heads of golden wheat and grape vines, showing brown stems, green leaves and large clusters of ripe grapes. Over the chancel windows on the wall, and following the line of the chancel arch, are the words in German text, "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world;" over the arch of the chancel, "This is none other but the House of God, and this the Gate of Heaven;" near the prayer-desk, "Watch and pray;" and at the side of the pulpit "Take heed how ye hear." The Church will seat about four hundred persons. The cost of the edifice and furniture is about $6,000, and the four lots are valued at $3 500. The architect and builder is Mr. CLEMENT L. DESGINORIS, of this City, who is entitled to great praise for the taste displayed in the erection and finishing of the Church.

HOME FOR THE AGED AND ORPHAN HOUSE OF THE CHURCH CHARITY FOUNDATION.

Herkimer street, between Albany and Troy avenues.—This building is not yet completed, the inside work being still in progress. It is built of brick and is the Gothic style of architecture, and will be finished this Autumn. It has cost thus far about $18,000, and this amount will probably reach to $20 000 when completed; and the price of the lots, of which there are twenty-six, is $7,000, which sum has already been paid, together with a large amount which has been subscribed towards defraying the cost of the building, and it is to be hoped that by the time of its completion the entire amount will be subscribed, as untiring efforts have been made to this end by the parties interested. Two buildings on Bedford-avenue, near Putnam-avenue, are at present occupied as a Home, where there are about fifty inmates, who will be removed as soon as the new edifice shall be ready for their occupancy. This institution was founded by the united efforts of the Episcopal Churches of Kings County, in which the Episcopal Churches of Brooklyn have taken an active part.

The corner stone was laid by the Right Rev. Dr. POTTER, the Provisional Bishop of the Diocese, and addresses were made by the Rev. T. T. GUION, and the Rev. J. W. DILLAN and some twelve clergyman of the different parishes in Brooklyn assisted in the impressive ceremonies. The object and history of the institution is as follows:

It was found some five years since that the religious instruction of orphans in the Orphan Asylums was of a very general character, and not calculated to be of benefit to the children belonging to the Episcopal Church. An association was thereupon formed and styled the "Church Charity Foundation," for the relief of orphans and aged persons. The Directors have hitherto hired three adjoining buildings, in two of which, from thirty to forty respectable aged females have been supported by contributions of members of the Episcopal Church. During the past year, efforts have been successfully made to obtain subscriptions to erect a large and commodious edifice for the accommodation of these destitute persons. Still further donations will be required for the completion of the new building and to furnish it when finished.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH.

Throop-avenue, corner of Pulaski-street.—This Church which is a branch of St. Mary's has just been organized. It is to be commenced this Fall, and will occupy, with the grounds, four lots on Throop avenue. $3,000 has already been raised towards the cost of the building. It will be built in the Gothic style of architecture, and capable of seating 400 persons, and estimated to cost about $7,000.

TENTH WARD.

The buildings in this Ward, on an average, are a better class than in almost any other Ward in the City. The Ward is south of Fulton-avenue, and the grade gradually descends to Gowanus Creek on the South. Its extreme boundaries are Fulton-avenue, Flatbush-avenue, Fifth-avenue and Court-street. This section is well built up, and lots average about $1,200 or $1,500 each. There are fifty-six new buildings, including two churches and one public-school building. Total valuation of improvements, $317,000.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH.

State-street near Hoyt.—This church is built of brick, sixty feet front on State-street, and eighty feet deep, with a rear extension, affording room for the choir, which is located just behind the pastor's desk. The interior is commodious and well designed, with galleries in addition to the main floor. The seats, which will accommodate about twelve hundred persons, are in the style of sofas. The society previously worshipped at the corner of Lawrence and Tillary-streets, but, considering that they could exert greater influence in another location, the present site was obtained. The cost of the building and land was $25,000, $15 000 of which has been paid. The basement is high, well lighted and ventilated, and is used by the Sabbath School; and, in the rear extension, is a neat room for the pastor. Within the altar is a beautiful baptismal font, presented by the ladies of the Society, and which cost $100. The building was commenced under very embarrassing circumstances, but the ladies connected with the church entered into the new enterprise with much commendable zeal, and their efforts have met with success. The church has a light and airy appearance; the pews or sofas are all stuffed and the floor carpeted, the old and uncouth pulpit is dispensed with, and a platform and desk substituted. The society is now in a flourishing condition.

PUBLIC SCHOOL HOUSE NO. 15.

This new and commodious structure, located on Powers-street, has recently been completed at a cost of about $25 000. It has every modern convenience, and is considered a model school-house, and will seat 1,100 children.

THE TABERNACLE.

A building called "The Tabernacle" has been erected during the past Summer on Fulton-avenue, near Hoyt-street, by the Society worshiping under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. BARTLEY—cost $5,000.

ELEVENTH WARD.

This Ward embraces the Wallabout country, and also within its limits are to be found Fort Greene, the State Armory, which stands on the site of Fort Putnam, of Revolutionary fame, and other places and things of note. It is bounded by Fulton-avenue, Bridge-street, Johnson-street, Navy-street, Nassau-street, East River, Wallabout Bay, Washington-avenue, Atlantic-avenue and Flatbush-avenue. The Ward is a large one, and contains many elegant private residences and public buildings. Clinton-avenue, the handsomest thoroughfare in this country, all things considered, extends the whole length of the Ward, from the Wallabout to Atlantic-avenue. Much of this Ward is unimproved, and lots can be obtained here for from $750 up to a much higher figure. It being easy of access from New York, and mostly high ground, the improvements are extensive, and embrace 218 buildings. Total valuation of improvements, $1,234,300. Among the improvements is a gymnasium, one church, and the State Arsenal.

Near Fulton-avenue is a building going up for a private gymnasium, paid for by subscriptions made by the residents of Clinton and Washington avenues, and in that immediate vicinity. The main building is of wood, battened, and is 35 feet square. There is also a rear extension, 18 feet by 32 feet, for two bowling-alleys. The building will be furnished in the best and most substantial manner for the purposes designed by the organization. The cost of the building will be $5,000.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Washington-avenue, corner of Gates-avenue.—This church is located at the corner of Washington and Gates avenues, fronting on the former. It is built in the Romanesque style of architecture, and is not yet completed. The whole front is 90 feet; depth 180 feet, extending back of the church now occupied by the Society, which is a small frame building erected for their use in 1851. Under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. ANGELL, the Society has increased from one dozen members to nearly 600 in eight years. The new church, when completed, will cost, with the land, about $50,000. The location, which eight years ago had a sparse population, was only cultivated fields to believe the same, is now the centre of a densely populated neighborhood. Brick is the principal material of the building, with Nova Scotia or Albert stone for trimmings. There are to be two towers, one of them 180 feet in height, and the other 60 feet. The auditorium will be 68 by 80 feet, divided into 196 pews, capable of seating some 1,200 persons. Height of interior 40 feet in the clear, the ceiling of which will be open finished. The transept extends to nearly one-half the length of the church at the rear part of which will be the pulpit, in front of which will be the baptistery. At the left, within the transept, will be the organ, but no choir-room, as the whole Society form a choir themselves.

The location is one of the pleasantest and healthiest in the city. The builder is Mr. W. N. ROE, and the architect E. L. ROMAINE. The Society is in a flourishing condition.

THE NEW STATE ARSENAL.

The New State Arsenal, completed last Spring, is located on Portland-avenue and extends through to Hampden-street. It is on a portion of the ground for many years the Wallabout burying ground, and the building is on the very spot where Fort Putnam was during the Revolutionary War. Fourteen city lots were purchased by the State at an expense of $12 000. The plot is 175 feet on Portland-avenue and 200 feet through to Hampden-street. The building is two stories high, and the whole cost $40,000.

TWELFTH WARD.

This Ward embraces all that point of land extending into New York Bay, west of Hamilton-avenue, and between the East River, Buttermilk Channel and Gowanus Bay. For manufactories and mechanical purposes in general, it is one of the most favorable locations in the city. Within its limits are the celebrated Atlantic Dock and the extensive granite warehouses attached thereto, and the Erie Basin. The land is low, but being surrounded by salt water, it is considered healthy. Several extensive manufacturing establishments are already in operation here, and land can be purchased at a reasonable price. The improvements in progress are nine buildings, one factory and one public school building. Total valuation of improvements $56,800.

On Van Brunt near Elizabeth-street, Mr. LOUIS MARX is having built an oil factory at an expense of about 66 000. The walls are built of brick, two stories high, with a chimney 70 feet high.

PUBLIC SCHOOL HOUSE NO. 27.

School house No. 27 is about to be built at the corner of Hicks and Nelson streets. It is to be brick, two stories high, and will cost about $20,000. Calculated to seat about 1,000 children.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

This is claimed as the "aristocratic" ward of the old city of Williamsburgh. It has a front on the East River, extending from Broadway to Grand-street, and extends back from the river to Ninth street. The land is mostly occupied, and in the larger portion by the more respectable class of houses. The improvements are valued at $272,800. Number of new buildings, 40.

THE FIRST SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

At the corner of South Eighth and Ninth streets, Thirteenth Ward, the Society known as the First Scotch Presbyterian Church, (the Rev. Mr. FAIRMS, Pastor,) are having built a new and substantial edifice, which will be a decided ornament to that section of the city. The lot upon which the building stands is 75 feet wide by 175 feet deep. The church is 56 feet wide and 81 feet deep, and is to be of brick with brown-stone trimmings. The basement which will be used by the Sabbath School, and a lecture-room, is 11 feet in the clear, and the auditorium on the next floor above will be 30 feet in the clear. The whole inside is to be Gothic in style, and will comfortably seat about 2,000 persons. The whole cost will be about $28,000. The Society expect to occupy their new building by the 1st of October.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

This Ward also has a large front on the East River, extending from Grand-street, in an easterly direction, to North Fourteenth-street and back from the river to Union-avenue and Ninth-street. This is an old part of that section of the city, formerly known as Williamsburgh, and there are but few buildings under contract. The improvements are valued at $103,000. Total number of new buildings, 21.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

This Ward is bounded by South Second-street, Union-avenue, North Second-street, Smith-street, Richardson street, Leonard-street, Van Pelt-street, Fifth-street, Union-avenue and Ninth street. In this Ward there are some five locations for private residences. Number of new buildings five; value of improvements, $20,000.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

This Ward is bounded by Union-avenue, Meeker-avenue, Bushwick-avenue, Broadway and Ninth streets. A large portion of the residents of this Ward are Germans. Number of new houses 28; value of improvements $165,000.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

All that portion of the City known as Greenpoint is embraced within the limits of this Ward. Number of new buildings 23; value of improvements $54,500.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

This Ward was formerly the old town of Bushwick. It is sparsely populated, and is for the most part used for farming purposes. It is an excellent locality for residences, and the lots are gradually being brought into the market. New buildings, 4; value of improvements, $43 100.

NINETEENTH WARD.

The Nineteenth Ward is that portion of the City formerly known as North Brooklyn. A portion of it is very high ground, and the Ward is rapidly being built up, almost exclusively by first-class houses. The general boundaries are Broadway, Flushing avenue, Washington-avenue, and the Wallabout Bay. The improvements are extensive, and valued at $555,000. Whole number of new buildings, 77. The only new public building is:

PUBLIC SCHOOL HOUSE NO. 16.

Wilson street.—This building is three stories high, built of brick in the most substantial manner; is furnished throughout with all the modern improvements, as perfected by WM. M. HARRIS, Esq., Chairman of the Building Committee of the Board of Education. It is 52 feet in width and 115 feet in depth. There are two wings, 25 by 16 feet, for the stairways. The first or ground floor is open, and is intended as a play-ground for children in wet or cold weather. The two upper stories will seat about 1,400 children. It is considered by those most familiar with buildings of this class, the model school-house of the Union, and cost $30,000.

RECAPITULATION.

Wards.	Improvements.	No. of Buildings.	Wards.	Improvements.	No. of Buildings.
1.....	$267,000	13	11.....	1,284 300	218
2.....	22,000	1	12.....	56 800	9
3.....	1,048 000	38	13.....	272,800	40
4.....	155 000	7	14.....	103 000	21
5.....	58,600	9	15.....	26,000	5
6.....	642 000	50	16.....	165 000	28
7.....	775 800	138	17.....	54,500	23
8.....	197,600	44	18.....	43 010	4
9.....	526 700	125	19.....	553,000	67
10.....	317,000	56			
Total.....				$6,576,500	896

BROOKLYN CREDIT ABROAD.

As an evidence of the credit of Brooklyn, it will not be amiss to state that a large number of her bonds have been taken in Germany and the West Indies. In fact all Brooklyn securities have always been much sought for by foreigners for investment. The Banks, Insurance Companies, and Savings Banks of Brooklyn have also invested liberally in these securities. Brooklyn bonds have always maintained a better position in the market than those of any other city in the Union.

The first bonds ever issued, in 1835, sold readily for $1 10, and a large number of them were taken on foreign account—principally by German houses. The first issue was for the building of the City Hall, the last of which was paid in 1855. The city has never found it necessary to make a reissue, but has always paid the interest semi-annually, and the bonds at maturity, without any delay. This has resulted from the fact that money is always raised in advance to meet all liabilities, and in all cases where the city has issued bonds a sinking fund has been created to meet them as they become due. The wisdom of this policy is manifest. The whole indebtedness of Brooklyn is less than 5 per cent on the *taxable* property, as returned by the assessors. Besides this, the city owns Police Station houses, Engine houses, Fire Department apparatus, School-houses, two City Halls, public squares and Parks, Armory, Market and about thirty city lots, to say nothing of the water-works now nearly completed, and appurtenances not included in the taxable property.

In this connection we insert the amount of taxable property—personal and real estate—from the Assessor's list, for 1858, and also 1859, (the details of which were published in the TIMES last Tuesday,) showing an increase of $2 650 467 in the taxable property in one year. This increase, it should be borne in mind, occurred while the whole country was labouring under the depressing influence of the late panic in the financial world.

Only a small portion of the improvements enumerated are embraced in the increase as given by the Assessors. The balance will appear accruing to their valuation next year. The returns to old buildings, estimated at not less than $150,000 throughout the whole city, it is probable never will swell the assessor's list.

1858.	
Real estate.....	$88,136,791
Personal.....	10 388 464
Total.....	$98,475,475
1859.	
Real estate.....	$90,150,396
Personal.....	10 896,740
Total.....	$101,047,136
Total increase.....	$2,636,407

New-London Cries for the Big Ship from Old London.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have seen in the New-York daily papers numerous articles and letters putting forth the advantages of this or that port as a terminus of a transatlantic system of communication on a large scale, of which the mammoth steamer *Great Eastern* is a pioneer; and knowing that the promoters of that great enterprise are still in a quandary which port to select on our whole Atlantic Coast, I beg leave to suggest, through the columns of the TIMES, that the port of New-London combines all the necessary qualifications in a greater degree than any that has been suggested, viz.: Accessibility, depth of water, security of anchorage, and facility of communication with the great commercial centres.

Accessibility.—The harbor of New-London is approached via Montauk Point, east end of Long Island, and Race Point, west end of Fisher's Island, by a broad and deep channel, free from any obstructions. It is distant from Montauk Point 28, and from Race Point 12 miles, and with a good chart a pilot is unnecessary.

Depth of Water.—The depth of water from Montauk Point to the Light-house, situated at the mouth of the harbor, varies from 10 to 20 fathoms; from the Light to a point off the foot of State-street, the main thoroughfare of the city, it varies from 36 to 50 feet—a depth amply sufficient to keep the keel of that or any other steamer from unpleasant contact with Connecticut mud.

Security.—There is no safer harbor than that of New-London in the world. The bottom is a clayey mud, superior as a holding bottom, which, together with its land-locked position, enables vessels to ride at their anchors with perfect safety and comfort, even in the lower harbor, during the most terrific storms that ever visit this latitude. It is seldom obstructed by ice, remaining open long after the "Head of the Sound" is closed to navigation.

Facility of Communication.—The New-London and New-Haven, and New-London and Stonington Railroads (Shore Line) offer a means of communication with the great commercial centres unsurpassed, putting passengers in New-York in five hours, and in Boston in a much shorter time—the entire time from New-York to Boston being 9½ hours, and at night by the Norwich and New-London line of steamers, comprising the *Connecticut* and *Commonwealth*, as fine boats as run through the Sound; while the New-London, Willimantic and Palmer Railroad is an easy route of communication with Vermont and New-Hampshire, and, via Springfield, with Albany and the West.

I have thus briefly, set forth under their respective heads the advantages of the port of New-London, which you will see at a glance are infinitely superior to Portland, or any port in the British Provinces, requesting you to give it an early publicity. Hoping that this letter may relieve the distinguished pregnaitors of this enterprise from the dilemma in which they now seem to be placed, and that we may see this monument of the skill of England and the boldness of her capitalists resting, after her struggle with the elements, upon the classic waters of the Pequot, beneath the consecrated heights of Groton, and the frowning batteries of Forts Trumbull and Griswold,

I am truly yours, S. B. S. F.

Preparations to Receive the Great Eastern at Portland.

From the Portland Advertiser.

We learn that the following is to be the arrangement at the Grand Trunk Wharves for the accommodation of visitors to the *Great Eastern*:

The wharves built by the city and the Grand Trunk for her accommodation are located near Fish Point, the western terminus of the Peninsula upon which Portland is situated, and they were so located, that being the nearest point to the deep water of our outer harbor, where there is from six to eight fathoms at low water, and nine feet more at high water.

The harbor line of the shore between Fish Point and the dépôt was originally concave, so that it became necessary to fill up a road bed for the track of the railroad; for a portion of the way the land belongs to other parties than the railroad, and has not been filled in, hence there would not be room enough to accommodate the large number of persons who would pass and repass over this track, unless at great danger of life and limb.

At the suggestion of the City Government, the Grand Trunk have agreed to build a substantial bridge, twenty feet wide, upon the bank on Munjoy Hill, opposite their lower wharf to the wharf by which visitors can pass to the steamer, twenty feet above the track of the railroad. Access to this bridge will be from the Eastern Promenade; the city proposing to make two streets from the promenade to the bridge, so that carriages can pass down one of these streets to the entrance of the bridge and up the other.

The ample width of the promenade and the vacant land adjoining, will afford good accommodation for eight to ten thousand spectators, who can here look down upon the steamer's deck at high water, embracing at the same time a panoramic view of our harbor and a part of the three hundred isles of Casco Bay.

To prevent a repetition of the sad accident of last week, by which a life was lost—though not by any fault of the railroad employes—the Grand Trunk will place a fence across their track so as to exclude all persons except those having business with the steamer—admission for carts, &c., being had through a gateway from Fore-street.

An admission fee to the steamer will be charged by her owners, and the bridge will be so constructed as to allow one

FROM KANSAS.

The Missouri Outrages—Action of Citizens at a Public Meeting.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

RAPLEIGH, Bourbon County, K. T., Aug 25, 1859.

The mass meeting held at Mound City last Monday was largely attended, some traveling fifteen miles to participate. Some ladies were present, so anxious were they to witness proceedings when questions in which all had a common interest were to be acted upon. The mass meeting was held on last Saturday, according to engagement, and the result was sent to Jamesville, in this county, the next morning. It was in the form of the report of a Committee, and this report was presented at the Mound City meeting on Monday, and furnished the text for their general action.

The report was very awkwardly prepared, so that it was difficult to determine what language some parts of it were written in, but after a great labor at deciphering, it was understood to state that Missouri repudiated all attempts to reconcile the present difficulty with our citizens, or to harmonize the social elements that now war so warlike along the border, and that WRIGHT, *alias* Pickles, would not be given up under any circumstances, before his trial. It also seemed from the report that the meeting broke up in a row—one part of the audience being in favor of addressing a formal communication to our citizens, while another portion spurned the idea of saying anything to us, but they were ready to *pitch in*, and the Hot class were in the majority. So the meeting broke up accordingly in confusion, and then the Committee, without instructions from the meeting, volunteered as the report before mentioned. This report was directed to a Committee of our citizens, of which Capt. MONTGOMERY was a member, and as soon as the meeting on Monday had organized, the Captain was called out. He first read the report, and then referred to other letters he had lately received from secret friends in Missouri, who were keeping him posted on all that could be learned of their intentions towards Kansas. In one letter, several names of citizens of Kansas were given, whom they were about to kidnap, assassinate, or decoy into Missouri in some manner, and then consummate their evil designs. It stated that one party was already in ambush for LANE at Lawrence; another was to soon pursue the Captain; another a Dr. JENNISON, of Osawatomie, and so on.

Three companies are now in the field on the Missouri side, near the line—in all about 150 men. These seem to be upheld by the State, and three boxes of State arms recently came from Jefferson City to Capt FALLS, who heads one of the parties just across the line. These companies pretend to interdict all communication across the line; and even two clergymen who were on their way to preach in this vicinity, last Sabbath, were intercepted, ordered to return back to the State, and were finally obliged to make a circuit of some thirty miles additional to evade this mob and meet their appointment in safety.

Such facts, and many others of like character, were given to the Mound City meeting by different speakers, when the following resolutions were adopted by acclamation without a dissenting voice:

Whereas, Numerous armed bands being citizens of Missouri, have recently entered the Territory, arrested certain of our citizens and made them prisoners, threatening to take them to the State of Missouri, and

Whereas, A certain lawless mob did kidnap a citizen of Kansas, and transport him away to a dungeon in Cedar County, of the said State of Missouri—to wit: WM. P. WRIGHT; and

Whereas, Other peaceable citizens of the Territory, new residents of the Counties of Linn and Bourbon, have been recently threatened, and notified in some instances to leave their claims and homes, by sundry and divers citizens of Missouri; therefore

Resolved, That we call upon the Governor of the Territory, the Hon. SAMUEL MEDARY, to take immediate measures to protect our citizens prevent invasion, and redress in a prompt manner the injuries they have already sustained at the hands of citizens of Missouri.

Resolved, That we demand of Missouri the immediate and unconditional surrender and return to Kansas Hon. WM. P. WRIGHT, and that the Governor of Kansas be called upon to aid us in securing this object by all the means at his command.

Resolved, That the time has past when citizens or mobs from Missouri can with impunity violate and invade the rights of the citizens of this Territory, and that as freemen, clearly appreciating our rights, we know how, and are determined to protect them.

From such indications, one at a distance who is not aware of the wide difference between passing resolutions and executing them, might well expect to see us soon engaged in hostile combat. But as one, I believe our poverty, our sore experience, our present appreciation of quiet, as well as our abiding faith in law and civil government, will go far to save us from the last resort of an over-ridden people.

RANDOLPH.

"Police and the Police."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For the interest you manifest in directing the attention of the Police Commissioners to a closer examination of the characters and antecedents of men applying for employment on the Police, you deserve the best thanks of the public; and it is only to be regretted that where cases illustrating your argument, and enforcing its wisdom are so numerous, you should have happened on a case of a different kind, where the characters and antecedents of all the parties involved are rather of a nature to reflect credit on the department of criminal justice. I think a mis-statement of the circumstances attending JACOB ELKIN'S arrest and commitment on "Suspicion of Grand Larceny," will induce you to agree with me that, in this particular case, your strictures on the political aspect of our Police were not justified by the facts.

In your leading article of Wednesday, you speak of ELKIN substantially as a gentleman engaged in trade in New-Jersey, who, being about to remove to this City, "by way of facilitating the progress, began to pecele in New York the goods he had on hand when he broke up his New-Jersey establishment." You add that "while engaged in this peaceful and thoroughly harmless occupation, he was met by two officers, whose names," you regret to say, you are at present unable to furnish; and that these officers, after despoiling their victim of sundry valuables, next lodged him in the station-house and procured a warrant of commitment from Justice BARNUM on suspicion of grand larceny.

Now, the facts are, that JACOB ELKIN, of this and Jersey City, a man of notoriously bad character, and the associate of burglars, pickpockets and professional thieves, had a large lot of dry goods, worth at least eighty dollars, secreted at a brothel, No. 48 Centre street, and was endeavoring to induce a man named HOGAN to purchase the whole lot for one-eighth part of their market worth. ELKIN has long been under the *surveillance* both of the Jersey City and New-York Police, as an old and experienced receiver of stolen goods, and was about removing them from the brothel at dead of night when arrested. Two of his children are now in the House of Refuge—a daughter, committed for picking pockets under her father's direction, and a son, who appealed to the authorities to send him there for the reason that he would not pick pockets, as his father wanted him to do, and was brutally ill-treated for refusing. Two Jersey officers swore to ELKIN'S infamous character at the trial held before the Police Commissioners on Tuesday, and almost every experienced officer in the lower Wards of the City may be called and will testify to the same purpose.

The officers who are mixed up in this arrest, according to your article, are two of the best and most prominent in the service, as I think an appeal to your own files will convince you. Officers WOOLDRIDGE and JOURDAN have made for themselves a name and fame in the criminal history of this City which cannot easily be taken away; they have been employed in working up the most complex and hazardous cases, and their success has been of a kind often to attract the favorable comment of your own influential paper and all the other journals in this City. In this arrest, however, only WOOLDRIDGE took part, and he certainly deserved a reward very different from such comments as you have made on his action. JOURDAN was for many years the "chief shadow" in the District Attorney's office, and at the present moment no employé in the force occupies a position of higher or more merited confidence. As to the charge that ELKIN was despoiled of property, this is an entire mistake no such charge ever having been advanced, as I think you can learn from Mr. JESSE B. PHILLIPS, who appeared as private counsel against the policemen on their trial by the Police Commissioners. As to the general charge against them, it must be sufficient to say that both have been fully and honorably cleared of all blame by the Commissioner sitting to take evidence, after a rigid examination, in which witnesses were called on both sides, and this action will undoubtedly be approved by the full Board when the case reaches them. There is certainly no *political* bearing on the side of the Commissioners towards these men, and it seems to me that in publishing this statement you will have done them less than justice.

As to the attack made on Judge BARNUM for his share in the affair, you have certainly been led into errors not usual in your well-informed columns. You say that "the Warden at the Tombs actually received Mr. ELKIN into custody" upon a warrant issued by Judge BARNUM; and again you speak of "policemen conspiring to arrest and plunder an innocent man," while "a justice of the peace aids them with a sham warrant and the Warden of the City Prison gives them the use of a cell for the confinement of their victim."

Now the character of the "victim" is already shown. It remains to be stated that ELKIN was arrested on Friday night, and locked up on "suspicion of grand larceny" in the Sixth Ward Station-house until Saturday morning, solely on the above charge, very properly made by Officer WOOLDRIDGE, and of which Justice BARNUM knew nothing. On Saturday the prisoner's counsel called at the Station-house and asked that ELKIN might be left there some hours instead of being taken in usual course to the Tombs. This was done; but late on Saturday afternoon, the prisoner's counsel not again appearing, WOOLDRIDGE went over to the Tombs for the commitment of ELKIN by some Justice on the ordinary charge known as "Sus. G. L," and not finding any Judge in session, he next applied to Justice BARNUM, who at once, in ordinary course, gave the commitment complained of.

This commitment on "suspicion," far from being the wonderfully odd thing you have been led to infer—so odd that you have to look for parallels to it in France, Turkey and Persia—is the commonest commitment in use in this City; and its value was very abundantly shown when this same Justice BARNUM committed GORDON, KELLY and HUGHES on "Sus. G. L," holding them seven days on this alone, while the same officers were engaged in (what is technically known as) "working up the case." At the end of the seven days, the "Sus. G. L." was changed into evidence of more than thirty burglaries against these parties, and also having shot a watchman in Brooklyn, for which an innocent man was suffering in Sing Sing, and also having fired three pistol-shots at Officer DAVIS of the Seventeenth Ward, afterwards beating him on the head with the buts of their pistols until his life was despaired of. It was the same Justice BARNUM who issued commitments against the two brothers GRASS, and HIGGINS, on "Suspicion of having murdered" OWENS and DICKEN, and the parties thus arrested and held on suspicion, are now all in Sing Sing, under punishment. Had it not been for Judge BARNUM'S prompt action, and that of the officers who made the arrest, and the Warden who placed a cell at their disposal" for these "victims," it is very easy to believe that there would have been other victims of a different kind in great abundance around this City and its environs.

I think, Sir, you will confess that you have been a little misinformed in this matter, and under a misapprehension have done injustice to very worthy persons. The force of your general comments on Police negligence will not be in the least impaired by the fact that in a particular case you acted on wrong statements. Judge BARNUM certainly occupies one of the strongest positions in the administration of criminal law, and of all the Justices on our Police Bench is least liable to censure, either for neglect of his duty to the public or for cruel or unjust treatment to the unfortunates thrown into his hands.

C.

ANOTHER MAIL ROBBER CAUGHT.—The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of Sept. 8, says:

"The case of PETER KEEFAVER, charged with abstracting a letter from the Centreville Post-office, was heard before United States Commissioner ILLSLEY. It was alleged that Mr JAMES M. RUSSELL, a resident of the interior of this State, inclosed in a letter to Mr. C. WOODS, of Centreville, $170, and the omission of Mr. W. to send a receipt, lead to a correspondence between the parties, and Mr. R. being informed that the money had never been received, he forwarded a list with the numbers and letters of the notes. The letter containing the money was mailed on the 11th of May last, and it was in evidence that the defendant purchased a horse, paying in part $25 in five dollar notes. The owner of the horse discovered that two of the notes would not pass, and he so informed the defendant, and he promised to redeem them. These two correspond with the description of two notes in Mr. RUSSELL'S letter. The defendant was deputy postmaster during May, June and July, 1859. Held in $2,000 to answer."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Two suits against the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, were decided at Sandusky, a few days ago. The first was brought by a laborer who had his ribs broken by the caving in of an embankment, and who claimed damages for injuries received. The jury gave him nothing. The second suit was for damages sustained by an individual who was put off an emigrant train, six miles from Upper Sandusky, after he had tendered his fare. He claimed that he was obliged to walk six miles which caused a fit of sickness. The case was tried in the Common Pleas Court, some time ago, and a verdict of $600 rendered against the Company. The Company appealed to the District Court, but the verdict in the Common Pleas was affirmed.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Spy*, Sept. 6, says: It is stated that Gov. BANKS will transmit to the special session of the Legislature a message in relation to the Reform School at Westboro', reviewing the purposes of its founders, and suggesting changes in its future management. On Saturday afternoon last, the twenty-six boys, who at the time of the fire, were taken in to the Concord jail, were transferred to different houses of correction to serve out the terms for which they were originally sentenced, and at the expiration of which they will be set at liberty.

The Boston *Journal*, Sept. 6, says: The long-observed custom of an annual contest between the Sophomore and Freshmen classes of Harvard, took place last evening on the Delta. The Juniors then came in and joined the Freshmen, and the Seniors and Sophomores. But as the class of '61 is small in number, and that of '60 of unusual size, the acquisitions were favorable to the Soph., and they came off victorious in all the three games, though not without well-contested rounds.

The Exeter (N. H.) *News Letter* says the friends of Com. J. C. LONG, late commander of the Pacific Squadron, will be glad to learn that he has arrived at his home in Exeter with improved health.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM,

Before Justice Ingraham.

OPINION IN THE SCHUYLER CASE.

John A. Underwood, et al., vs. the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, et al.—Justice INGRAHAM has written a long opinion in this case, of which the following is an abstract, giving all the main points and particulars:

The affidavits of the plaintiffs show that after the discovery of the frauds committed by the defendant Schuyler, Holbrook was empowered by the Directors of the Company to examine the books and make out a list of the stockholders of the Company, as distinguished from such as held false stock, issued by Schuyler; that he discharged that duty and rendered to the Board of Directors what he believed to be a list of such stockholders; that Holbrook afterwards sustained doubts as to the genuineness of some of the stock which he had returned as good, and made a second examination, in which he discovered, as he supposed, an error as to 173 shares, belonging to 24 different parties, which were before reported to be genuine, and now found to be spurious. That the President of the Company informed Underwood that they did not want any new list of stockholders.

It also appears that the fraudulent issues commenced long before the time heretofore assumed by the company, but whether or not any of the stock issued prior to 1853, was placed upon the transfer books of the Company, does not appear, although it does appear that as early as 1850 the stock ledger showed in the accounts of Schuyler, and of the firm of R. & G. Schuyler, a large excess or over issue of shares.

It also appears that the separation of the stock which commenced in 1850 must be defective and erroneous, and that the separation made under the direction of the Board, under which the present dividend is proposed to be paid, is also erroneous, and might extend to nearly twelve hundred shares.

It appears that the stock ledger shows a balance of the Schuyler account, except as to four shares, which stands to the credit of Schuyler; but it does not appear that any examination that has been made will authorize the statement that none of the spurious stock, issued previous to 1856, had been transferred on the books of the Company.

It is apparent that a new and thorough examination of the books of the Company is necessary before the true character of the stock held by those to whom the Company propose to pay dividends can be ascertained. The original stock can be traced through the first holders by examining the transfers down to the present time, and present holders, when there would be no difficulty in detecting and rejecting the spurious stock.

All the questions arising in the case only the more show the propriety of another examination of the stock ledger, before the Company pays the profits of their business to such as might turn out not to be entitled to share therein. And as doubts exist, the impropriety of the distribution of the dividend, until the matter is determined by a judicial decision, the character of the respective shares of the stock cannot be established.

In regard to the injunction, on the ground that the plaintiffs are in no danger of loss beyond the improper payment of a sum of money, and that for such an act they had redress in an action at law against the Company, the complaint goes beyond the present dividend, and alleges that it is the intention of the Company to pay in future only to those selected as shareholders now. A stockholder is not to be turned over to an action against the Company when it appears that by an established course of procedure, the profits of the Company are to be paid from time to time, divided in part among persons not entitled thereto. On the contrary, injury to a genuine stockholder cannot be remedied by an action for a specific sum. The possible damage to the value of his stock, if the dividend were improperly paid, would be a sufficient consideration to authorize granting such an injunction. These last remarks were held to dispose of the objection that the plaintiffs' interest was so small that they could not be entitled to an injunction. As to the objection that the Company is a foreign corporation, the objection cannot lie against a Railroad Company, two-thirds of whose Road is within the limits of the State, and has an office here for the transaction of its business. The case is distinguished from other similar ones, in that it is brought by a genuine stockholder, and to protect his individual interest. The other cases were dismissed for reasons not existing in this case.

Judge INGRAHAM then disposed of the statement that the Company could go to Connecticut and pay its dividends to whom it pleased, if it chose to do so, by stating that it was hardly to be expected that such a Company, doing at least two-thirds of its business in this State, would so far disregard the orders of the Court by taking such a course. The injunction is continued against the Company so far as relates to any shareholders not positively known to be genuine holders, and discontinued so far as to allow dividends to be paid to all stockholders who were in possession of shares prior to 1850, and whose shares had never been transferred. This order to remain until a new examination of the stock has been made, and its character determined by some Court of competent jurisdiction.

Before Justice Davies

DECISIONS.

Wm. Gorham vs. Mary Gorham.—Report of Referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Joseph Johnston vs. James McAusland.—Motion to set aside the judgment granted.

Herman Hasseldick vs. Frederick Mahlstadt, et al.—Order entered against motion for Receiver, &c., unless defendants execute bond, approved by the Justice making this order; costs of the reference to be equally paid by plaintiff and defendants; form of order to be submitted on notice.

George G. Meeklin et al. vs. Charles W. Daniels, &c. Motion to vacate judgment granted, without costs, on defendant's stipulating to bring no action of trespass, and consenting to accept notice of trial for next Circuit.

John J. Drummond et al. vs. Peter B. Van Houten et al.—Judgment for the plaintiffs on demurrer. (The case of Spencer *vs.* Ballou, 18 N. Y. Rep., 327, is decisive.)

Frederick Lesperin vs. John Funcke et al.—Motion for Receiver denied with $5 costs.

Daniel J. Ladyard vs. Mary Robinson et al.—Motion for resale denied.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

Charles Nicholson vs. Francis Daly.—This action was to recover damages of the defendant for a bruising given to the plaintiff by him, at the Allegany House, at the corner of Third-avenue and Nineteenth-street, owned by Isaac Moran.

The complainant sets up that the plaintiff was at the above house on the 19th of August last, at which time the defendant had charge of the premises; that the plaintiff took some sardines off the counter, which he supposed was there for customers, whereupon the defendant put him out of the house, pounced him with his fists and a club, so that the plaintiff was disabled for some time, and, in consequence of his injuries, lost a situation at a salary of $500 or $1,000. The complaint asked for $500.

The answer denied all the allegations of the complaint, and set up as a defence that the plaintiff was a general loafer, and was constantly in the house of said Moran, in which the defendant was employed; that when the plaintiff took the sardines he was requested to let them alone, whereupon he called the defendant a thief, robber, &c.; and that when he was put out, no more force was used than to eject the plaintiff from the premises.

The plaintiff testified that he was slightly in liquor at the time, and that he had paid no money at the bar.

The defendants introduced evidence to show nearly the same facts. The Court reserved judgment.

Morris Hensel and Rachael Hensel vs. D. G. Sterup, his wife, and John Cleary.—This case was decided yesterday, and was for assault and battery. The Jury now gave a verdict for the plaintiff for $250. Mr. Smith, counsel for defendants, then asked and obtained ten days in which to make a case.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before City Judge Russell.

The only case disposed of yesterday was that of the colored man, William Thompson, who pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

The Grand Jury brought in a batch of indictments, to which the prisoners were arraigned, and pleaded "Not Guilty."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 8, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 83 bols. Ashes; 5,849 bbls. Flour; 471 bbls. Corn Meal; 12,351 bushels Wheat; 7,248 bushels Corn; 600 bushels Rye; 15,778 bushels Oats; 50 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported to-day of 45 bbls. Pots at $5 50@$5 56½; and 18 bbls. Pearls at $5 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to day 50 mats Java at 15½c.; 129 bags Rio at 11c.@11¾c.; and 150 bags St. Domingo, on private terms.

COTTON—Sales to-day 600 bales at previous rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less freely dealt in, yet prices have not varied remarkably. We have heard of sales of 11,750 bbls.

Unsound Flour	$3 00@	3 90
Standard Superfine State	4 05@	4 45
Extra State	4 45@	5 00
Standard Superfine Western	3 95@	4 30
Extra Wisconsin	4 25@	5 65
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	4 40@	6 00
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 65@	4 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	4 80@	5 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 30@	6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 80@	5 80
Extra Genesee	5 35@	7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	4 45@	7 25
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	4 55@	7 25

Southern Flour is in good demand, to-day at, former rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,750 bbls., in lots, at $4 80@$5 25 for very inferior to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; $5 35@$7 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Sales have been made of 175 bbls. extra Canadian at $4 50@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive at $3 50@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is heavy at $3 75@$3 80, for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 10 @$4 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Pancheons of Brandywine are quoted at $19 each.

GRAIN—Wheat improved a little, with sales 12,500 bushels, including new white Kentucky at $1 45@$1 50, white Michigan, $1 30@$1 40; new white Canadian, $1 27; and red State and Western, $1 14@$1 20. Corn was essentially unaltered, sales having been made of 10,000 bushels, including old mixed, in store, at 80c.; new do. and high mixed, at 82c.@83c. Rye was steady, with sales 2,500 bushels, at 82c.@84c. Barley and Oats were unchanged.

FRUIT—1,500 boxes Layer Raisins were sold at $2 25c. ₱ box.

HAY—Sales, to-day, 1,000 bales, at 65c.@70c. ₱ lb.

METALS—Were quiet, yet steady.

MOLASSES—Sales: 50 hhds. Porto Rico, at 33c.@35c.; 100 hhds Cuba Muscavado, at 26c.@28c.; and 100 hhds Clayed Cuba, for distilling, at 18c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin and Tar remain as last noticed. Sales have been reported of 1,000 bbls. North Country Turpentine at $3 50; 1,000 bbls. Wilmington on. at $3 56½ ₱ 280 lbs.; and 330 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, in lots, at 44¾c.@45c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Whale and Sperm were in fair demand at previous figures. Other kinds were quiet.

PROVISIONS—Pork was purchased to the amount of 750 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $14 87@$15 for Mess; and $10 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in request, including Hams at 8¾c. and Shoulders at 7¾c @7¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon has not varied. Lard is still improving. Sales today 700 lbs. and bbls., common to choice, at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues heavy and drooping; sales 125 bbls., in lots, at $7 50@$9 25 for repacked Western Mess; $10@$12 75 for fair to choice extra do.; $6 50@$7 for Country Mess, and $5 25@$5 87 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams $14@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in fair demand at 17c.@21c. for State; 12½c.@17c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling in lots at from 6c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day, of 150 trcs., in lots, at $3 12½@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The market has displayed more activity to day, sales having been made of 1,150 hhds., including Cuba Muscovado, chiefly at 5¾c.@6¾c., and Porto Rico at 7c.; and 10,000 bags Bahia, and 7,000 boxes on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls. were made at 27c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 7,200 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d.; 400 bales Cotton at 3 16-16, 427-32d.; 500 boxes Cheese, by steamer, 37s. 6d.; 500 bales Cotton, by steamer, at 3 16-16d.; 55 do., Sea Island, do., at 7-16d.; and 1,000 bbls. Resin, do., at 2s.; with 1,600 bushels Peas in ship's bags at 6d. For London, 400 bbls. Oil at 22s. 6d.; 100 tons Oil Cake at 20s.; 20 tons Hair at 22s.; and 9 tons Coal at 30s. To Bremen, 100 bales Cotton and 20 bales Tobacco, on private terms. A brig, 300 tons, from Wilmington, with Turpentine, on terms not ascertained.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE

Are all of the full scale of 7 octave. The most experienced workmen, the greatest perfection of mechanical skill, and the best seasoned materials are employed in their manufacture.

They are constructed on a solid iron frame or bed-plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the case, sound-boards and all the wood-work from the strain of the strings making them much more solid and enduring. There are two sounding boards, arranged as those of a violin, giving three times the amount of vibrating surface found in any other piano; which being free from the strain of the strings becomes more sonorous and pure as their vibrations as the piano becomes older. Their construction is the most simple and scientific, and they are the most enduring and full-toned pianos ever made. Call and see them, at

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New store, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince-sts.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years,
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
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PIANOS TO RENT.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSPRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, G. BAAR, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

BARBERIE & BLOOMFIELD, PRACTICAL piano-forte makers, No. 173 Grand-st., near Odd Fellows' Hall. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our instruments, as we believe they are equal, if not superior, to the much-boasted premium and patent pianos; but of that they will judge for themselves. Ample references given.

LIGHTE & BEADSURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 431 Broome st; also, at their Depôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS—SECOND HAND PIANOS made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $70 to $200. Melodeons very low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 488 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

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RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUfacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 5 years.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER—No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal. The best assortment of Pianos warranted for three years at the lowest prices. Call and examine before purchasing.

PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—SECOND-hand square pianos and upright cottage pianos, at $35, $50, $75, $100, $125, $150, $175, &c., at the Bible-House piano warerooms, Astor-place, corner 4th-av.

V. F. HARRISON, PIANO-FORTE MANUfacturer, No. 357 Canal-st., offers a fine stock of his celebrated instruments, fully warranted, at low prices.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

A VIOLINIST, OF NINE YEARS' EXPERIence in teaching the violin, is desirous of obtaining a few more pupils. Instructions day or evening. Prof. BRADY, No. 123 Hammond st. N. B.—Terms, $12 per quarter. Finishing lessons, $20 per quarter.

TWO EXCELLENT 7-OCTAVE PIANOfortes, have been used a short time, will be sold very low. Inquire at No. 91 Walker-st.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York,
First class PIANOS MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on instalments.

STODART PIANO-FORTES.
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.
STODART & MORRIS,
Manufacturers, New-York.
Warerooms No. 501 Broadway.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $300, $350, and $400.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

ORGANIST.—AN ORGANIST OF EIGHTY-SIX'S experience desires a situation in New-York or vicinity; salary, $150. Address ENGLE, No. 68 Monroe st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE NEAT YOUNG woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands each capacity in all its branches, as good references can certify. Also, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waiter; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; wages moderate for the winter; good references, both are willing to do general housework separately, and no objections to the country. Call at No. 610 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A GENTLEMAN'S family by a professed cook; the understands all kinds of English and French cooking, baking, larding, all kinds of made dishes jellies, creams and is an excellent pastry cook. The most unexceptionable City references can be given, from some of the best families in the City—none others need apply. Call for one week at No. 121 26th st, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, INTELligent, obliging girl, who has the best of reference from her last place, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and seamstress. has no objection to make herself generally useful. Wages not so much an object as a good home. Can be seen at No. 463½ East 4th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse; has good experience in taking care of children, and is fully competent to take charge of an infant; has good reference, and can be seen for two days, in the Millinery Store, No. 511½ 2d-av ,between 21st and 22d st.

WANTED—BY A RELIABLE AND COMPETENT woman a situation as cook and to assist in the washing; can make good plain pastry; has lived in the best of places both in City and country; a steady home is more desirable than high wages. Apply at No. 373 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as nurse and seamstress; can take care of an infant from its birth; can cut and make children's dresses; is willing to make herself useful. Can give good City reference. Apply at No. 44 Essex-st., near Grand, first floor.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, OBSTEEL GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and nurse; is a neat sewer, does embroidery, is kind to children; wages $7. Also a regular seamstress; makes shirts, understands all kinds of family sewing; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 32d-st.; good references given.

WANTED—BY A GOOD, STEADY HONEST girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a small, private family in this City; she can give good City references, and may be seen, for two days, at No. 309 1st-av., first floor, between 18th and 55th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and waitress. Lived five years in one family. Also, by one as nurse and seamstress. Good reference given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOmen wants situations; one as cook and the other as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 359 2d av., between 23d and 23d sts., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 99 West 28 h st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to do chamberwork and light washing; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 54 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person to travel with a lady, or as nurse and to take charge of a child; good reference can be given. Apply at No. 227 Bullivant-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as assistant cook; is a good baker; has the best of reference from her last situation; can be seen for two days at No 40 Spring-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, has good City reference. Apply No. 13 West 30th st., near 6th av.

WANTED—BY A CLEAN, HEALTHY WOMAN with a fresh breast of milk a situation as wet nurse. Can be seen for two days at No. 602½ 4th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as first-class cook. Good City reference given. Apply at 63 West 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., 2d floor.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wishes to go out by the day or week; she perfectly understands her business. Also, an English woman as first rate nurse; can cut and fit children's dresses. City references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 West 20th-st., corner of 6-av., 2 pair stairs.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants.—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c.—Call at the late Institute and Home for Domestics, No. 128 11th-st., corner of 6th av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

ALL LADIES WHO WISH TO ECONOmize by employing good faithful girls are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 69 6th av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from 5 to 15 years.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH, protestant, single young man, a situation as coachman and gardener, or groom; understands each capacity perfect, as references can certify; no objections to country; wages moderate. Also, by a young man, a situation to take care of horses, tain cows, and farming generally; is a good careful driver; is agreeable to make himself useful. call or address COACHMAN, No. 6.6 BROADWAY, 3d floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman; understands the care and treatment of horses, is a good steady driver, &c.; or would take a situation as gardener; would take the entire charge of the last place mentioned; has the best of recommendations from his City and country, or can have an interview with his last employer, if required. Address P. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A man who fully understands his business in all its different departments; hot and cold vineries; well understands the laying out of new ground and the planting of fruit trees and shrubberies. City reference for the last five years. Address M. F., gardener, Brooklyn Post-office, or at Prof. Mapes', No. 133 Nassau st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL-EDUCAted young man, of good address, as salesman in a music or jewelry establishment; would act as assistant book-keeper if required. Plays the piano-forte and organ. He has the best of recommendations from his late employers; salary not so much an object as a good situation. Address R. P. G., No. 119 east 19th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and groom; no objection to work in a garden if required, or make himself useful; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; understands his business in all its branches. Address W., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN WITHOUT ANY incumbrance, a situation as coachman and gardener; he understands the care and treatment of horses, and is a good steady driver; has the best of City reference. No objections to the country. Address R. S., Box No 181 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as assistant gardener, has had three years experience in the flower and grape culture; he now wishes to get it to a large establishment, private or public; can produce unexceptionable character. Address J. H. B., No. 103 John-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener by a single man, who well understands his business; has had long experience as coachman and gardener; can give the best of references. Address M. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WITH EIGHT years' reference, a situation as coachman and gardener; understands the care of horses; is an excellent driver and groom; is also a good plain gardener; will make himself useful. Apply at 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED.—A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN, English, 25 years of age, of good character, who can read and write, desires some employment in a store, &c. He is active and of an obliging disposition. Address STEPHEN, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE man, as coachman or groom; can give the best of City reference as to capability or carefulness. Apply, or address COACHMAN, at No. 96 West 27th-st., for three days.

A GENTLEMAN OF INFLUENCE AND position, who can influence a large trade in Western and central Ohio, desires a situation as salesman in a first-class dry goods, notion or boot and shoe house. Salary no object for

cessfully terminated early during the present month. The object of the defensive league formed by the provisional Governments of Tuscany and Bologna and the Dictator of Modena, announced by the previous arrival, is to prevent a restoration of the fallen Government and to maintain internal order. The National Assembly of Modena had been prorogued, after voting several important decrees. Nothing certain was known relative to the object of Prince PONIATOWSKI's mission to Italy. The Council of Ministers at Turin had decided that it was proper to consult the allied Powers, particularly France, before deciding upon the annexation of the provinces which desired it. The Venetians were complaining that the conduct of Austria had not changed since the peace. From Austria the rumors are again warlike, and the Vienna correspondents express the fear that the Italian question will not be settled at Zurich. It is asserted that the fuiloughs granted to the Austrian soldiers had been suspended, and that seven of the *corps d'armée* are to be retained upon a war footing. The fear of French invasion has not yet died out in England. A curious rumor is given on the authority of the Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Advertiser*—(rather questionable authority, however)—to the effect that France is about to establish a new seaport on the coast capable of accommodating a large number of transports, each of which is to be capable of conveying ten thousand troops. The English Board of Trade returns show an increase in exports amounting to upwards of £9,000,000 for the last seven months, as compared with the same period last year. In view of the strong feeling against the proposed fortification of Antwerp, it was believed that the Belgian Senate, which was convoked for the 30th of August, would reject the bill passed by the Chamber of Deputies. From Cochin China, we have the horrible rumor that all the Christians in two towns in Borneo have been massacred. No particulars are given. The *Europa* brings interesting commercial advices. The Liverpool Cotton market is reported dull, with prices easier. All descriptions of Breadstuffs were very dull. Provisions heavy, with a considerable decline in prices. Consols, for both money and account, were quoted at 95¼@ 95⅜.

The citizens of Baltimore favorable to law and order, assembled in mass meeting in Monument-square yesterday, pursuant to a call issued by two thousand merchants, mechanics and professional men of the city. The square as well as portions of the avenues leading to it was completely filled. A preamble and resolutions were passed denouncing club rule, and proposing effective measures to insure a fair expression of opinion at the coming municipal election. A Committee was appointed to call upon the Mayor and demand the appointment of competent men as Judges of Election. A Special Committee was also appointed to nominate, irrespective of party, respectable and reliable men for city officers. The meeting was addressed by several prominent citizens. During their remarks several attempts to interrupt them were promptly suppressed. At the close one of the rowdy gangs attempted to take possession of the platform, but the ringleaders, fifteen in number, were arrested by the Police and locked up.

Liberia dates to July 12 have been received. The President, embarking on the new war vessel, the *Quail*, had gone to visit some of the more distant settlements. Forty-two emigrants, of the McDONOUGH household, had arrived from New-Orleans. Public and business affairs were advancing favorably.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, adopted a resolution directing that the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company be permitted to lay a turnout or switch track on the south side of Canal-street near Broadway. Communications from the Street Commissioner severally setting forth the amount of the assessment for widening Reade-street from Broadway to Washington-street, what has been done towards enclosing and embellishing the grounds around the Worth Monument, and what reasons Mr. GEORGE LAW and Mr. SECOR assigned for building a pier at the foot of Eleventh-street, East River, were received and placed on file. The Board meets again next Monday.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, but transacted no business of importance. They gave permission to the Eighth and Ninth-avenue railroads to connect their tracks by constructing a switch on the South side of their track in Canal-street, at or near Broadway.

Justice INGRAHAM, of the Supreme Court, yesterday rendered his decision on the application for an injunction to restrain the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company from paying the August dividends. He allows the payment of dividends on all stock held without transfer since 1850, as there is no reason to suppose such stock is not genuine. He restrains payment of dividends on other stock, to allow time for a more thorough examination of the rights of the holders.

In another column will be found a carefully prepared statement of the building operations going on in Brooklyn at the present time, showing in the total nearly nine hundred new buildings of all kinds, among which are fourteen churches, seven factories of different kinds, and nearly a dozen school-houses, making an addition of nearly seven millions of dollars to the taxable property of the City. In the statement is, also, the details of the plan for the new Plymouth Church, the proposed Opera House, and other matters of interest.

CHARLES NIESUHR, the sailor who was stabbed on board the *Mayflower*, Monday last, at De Forrest's dock, Brooklyn, during a fight between the officers of the ship and crew, died at the Brooklyn City Hospital yesterday. The mortal wound was inflicted by JAMES KERWIN, third mate of the ship, who is now in custody. The examination of the charge preferred against the crew by the captain of the *Mayflower*, for riot and assault

a very sincere, worthy and popular Republican.

For Canal Commissioner a very excellent selection was made in the person of Mr. OGDEN N. CHAPIN, of Albany, who is by interest, conviction and calling, a Canal man. Mr. CHAPIN was a Whig, and his name has been repeatedly urged in the Conventions of that defunct party for Canal Commissioner. If elected, he will approve himself a sincere and active supporter of our Canal system.

Judge HENRY E. DAVIES, of the New-York City Supreme Court, is the Republican candidate for the Court of Appeals, in place of the Hon. A. S. JOHNSON, whose term expires with the current year. He is well read, industrious and able, having distinguished himself favorably both at the Bar and on the Bench. The American Party elected him four years ago to the position he now fills in the Supreme Court.

Mr. CHARLES HUGHES, of Washington County an energetic politician, and formerly a Whig is the candidate for the Clerkship of the Court of Appeals. With this officer the ticket ends Six of the nominees will, if elected, be members of the Canal Board, and of these, three are of Whig and three of Democratic origin.

The ticket is respectable, both in point of ability and of character. Its fate will turn however, upon other points. The State election this Fall derives its only importance from the fact that it is the precursor of the Presidential contest, and from the additional circumstance that the State Senate, now to be chosen, will elect a successor to Mr. SEWARD in the Senate of the United States. There are no State issues which will have any practical influence upon the election. The resolutions indicate the purpose of the Republican Party to press the doctrine of Congressional intervention in the Territories, as against the Douglas doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, into the national canvas. We expected from the Convention some indication of the preferences of Republicans of this State for the Presidential nomination. Those preferences, perhaps, are sufficiently foreshadowed by the tone of the resolutions, which can scarcely fail to satisfy the most "advanced" members of the party: their greatest defect is the intrepidity with which they ignore the changes of the last four years in the political condition of the country, and the sentiment of the people. One of the resolutions demands the speedy completion of the State Canals. All parties are ostensibly agreed in support of this policy:—but thus far no one of them ventures to commit itself to any specific mode of carrying it into effect.

Our Court of Appeals.

In the report of the proceedings of the Republican Convention, at Syracuse, appears a paragraph which in any other country would unquestionably be considered a curiosity in the way of intelligence. Touching the nomination of a candidate for the Judgeship of the Court of Appeals, we are informed that Mr. WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES would be nominated for that office by acclamation, but that "both he and Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD had refused the nomination." If we were to take an intelligent foreigner by the button-hole, and having explained to him at great length and with infinite pains that the State of New-York was the wealthiest and most populous State in the Union; that it contained almost as many inhabitants as two-thirds of the States of Continental Europe; that its capital was the third commercial seaport in the world, and the first city in the United States in size, position and resources; that its people were intelligent, refined and enterprising; its commercial transactions in the course of the year, equal to those of all the rest of the country united, in number and magnitude; the relations of its citizens with one another, and with the world at large, as complex as the highest civilization can make them, and were then to ask him what he thought the position of a Judge of a Court of last resort in such a State must be, he would certainly not have much difficulty in answering. He would at once pronounce it to be a post of the highest honor and emolument, removed, as far as a splendid income and general respect can remove any position in life, above all the ordinary cares, temptations, per

nominating Convention renews the humiliation which our judicial system entails on us. At every one of these gatherings we see the highest seats on the judicial bench offered to and spurned by the very men who ought to be glad to accept them, and who alone can fill them with honor and efficiency. The reason is obvious, and reflects as much credit on the bar as discredit on our judicial system. It is not in human nature to surrender a first-rate professional practice for a berth from which the occupant, without any fault of his own, every two or three years runs the risk of being kicked out, and in which the more conscientiously he discharges his duty, the more likely he is to offend the most influential portion of his employers.

The Telegraph and the Presidency.

Our columns yesterday morning contained another most striking illustration of the colossal change which has come over the spirit and management of the Metropolitan Press within the last ten years. So vast and yet so silent has been the revolution effected by the events of the last decade, in the whole framework and life of modern society, that it is only by fixing our attention upon single illustrations as they arise in rapid succession, that we can enable ourselves to realize at all the stupendous development still going on around us.

Ten years ago the publication in full, by a New-York morning journal, of a two hours' speech delivered the night before in Tammany Hall, was regarded as a brilliant triumph of enterprise. Even now the London *Times* prides itself, and not without reason, upon the evidences of energy, judgment and prompt ability afforded by its daily and accurate accounts of long Parliamentary debates, pending often while the first forms of the newspaper are putting to press.

Yesterday morning the NEW-YORK TIMES alone, among the metropolitan journals, issued a full and *verbatim* report of the speech delivered by Senator DOUGLAS, of Illinois, at the capital of Ohio, on the previous afternoon. The speech, as published by us, occupied nearly four closely printed columns of our paper. The orator on this occasion had hardly retired from the platform when the whispering wires began their mysterious work, and flashed over nearly a thousand miles of space the words caught up from his lips by the watchful stenographer in the early afternoon, in the heart of the great West, were transferred to type before midnight in the metropolis on the Atlantic coast. Such an achievement as this, lightly as the careless reader who takes up the marvel with his morning cup of coffee, and throws it aside as he enters his office door, may think of it, is the symbol of a state of society as different from that in which the generation now mature and busy in the world grew up, to manhood, as that again was from the *régime* of the Revolution or the age of Queen ANNE. By this power of the telegraph, used as the TIMES is accustomed to use it, the already gigantic power of the Press for good or ill must rapidly be increased in an almost illimitable degree If the public utterances of public men in the furthest sections of the Union are thus to be subjected to the criticism of the great centres of population and political activity in all their details, before the leaven of the truth or falsehood which they may contain has time to work in the region for which they were especially designed, the discourse of our statesmen must become of sheer necessity less provincial and less cunning — more statesman like, national and ample of view. The telegraph gives the speaker in the furthest East or West an audience as wide as the Union. He is talking to all America; and this not through the medium of the mails and the local newspapers, which may dissipate the force by delaying the transmission of his thoughts, but immediately, and literally with the emphasis of the lightning. Wherever he lays bare a new and general truth, there his good service will come back to him in instantaneous echoes of approval from a hundred different quarters of the country. Wherever he advances a fallacy in argument, or insinuates a disloyalty in politics, there his wrong-

shining as stars in that noble lyric tragedy "Pollute." The real campaign will commence, however, in November, when Mr. STRAKOSCH, who has formed a partnership with Mr. ULLMAN, will return to us with the result of his Summer's fishing in his net. We are then to have "the Sicilian Vespers" and "La Juive," produced on already magnificent scale. In the drama, Miss KEENE has led off with her usual promptitude. Her theatre, more pretty and pleasant than ever, is now under weigh fully, with TOM TAYLOR at the intellectual helm, the same Pallnurus who last year guided Miss LAURA so safely into port. She has sustained a heavy loss, however, in the three great favorites of last season: Mr. JEFFERSON, Miss STEVENS and Mr. SOTHERN—the two former having transferred their services to Mr. STUART—and also in the secession of Mr. BLAKE and Mr. COULDOCK; but we may be sure that Miss KEENE, with her usual energy, has secured some grand surprise in reserve, and will again take the town by storm. The veteran will not lag far behind. On the 22d, we believe, Mr. WALLACK opens his theatre with the strong company of last season, strengthened by the accession of Mr. BLAKE, his opening piece being a new comedy from the prolific pen of JOHN BROUGHAM.

But perhaps the most interesting feature of the season will be the new Theatre, originally intended to be erected on Union-square for Miss ROBERTSON, but finally transferred to the Metropolitan which is to be called the "Winter Garden," and of which a description has been published in these columns. With the example of the other theatres before him, their beauties to borrow, and their faults to avoid, we are not too sanguine in expecting from the well-known taste of the designer of this Theatre the most beautiful and best arranged building of the kind which New-York has yet seen. It has the further advantage, too, of being under the direction of a gentleman—Mr. STUART—who wields a two-edged weapon, being a literary man as well as a manager, and who, as he has no dramatic ambition of his own to interfere with that of his actors and actresses, is entirely free from those professional prejudices which stand so often in the way of the success of actor-managers. We have had good proof of his capacity in the introduction to the public at WALLACK'S, under his management, of some of the most successful pieces ever played in New-York. The stage, too, will be under the sole control of Mr. BOURCICAULT, unrivaled in that department, and the so-called "Garden" will be tended and its flowers cultivated by the graceful hand of the charming AGNES ROBERTSON, who is to be the presiding genius of the place. The Company numbers a perfect host of lovely women, led off by the beautiful Mrs. JOHN WOOD—"youth, beauty, and genius" being the ruling elements of the place—while the list of the other and less lovely sex includes an admirable collection of artists, headed by Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, who has delayed his departure for England to assist in the inauguration of this new temple of art, as the advertisements absurdly call it.

The "French Theatre" is also to be opened at no distant day, and New-York may, therefore, regard the "season" as at last fairly opened. The flowers have gone, the harvest of the fruits is now to commence.

From Liberia.

PRESIDENT BENSON VISITS THE SOUTH—MOVEMENT OF AFFAIRS—DEATH OF JUDGE CHEESEMAN, ETC.

Advices from Monrovia to July 12 have been received.

President BENSON had availed himself of the arrival from England of the new war-schooner *Quail*, to pay a visit to the Leeward settlements.

Affairs political, agricultural and commercial were proceeding favorably.

The *Liberia Herald* deplores the death of Judge JOHN H. CHEESEMAN, who, with the Hon. JOSIAH NAYLE, a member elect of the House of Representatives, was drowned while passing from Buchanan to Edina.

The ship *Rebecca* arrived on July 2 from New-Orleans, with forty-two emigrants, liberated under the McDonough will.

ANOTHER REFORMATORY CONVENTION.—Another Convention, "to overcome evil with good," is to meet at Buffalo on the 16th September, and continue in session for three days. Among the parties whose signatures are appended to the call, are ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS and wife, PARKER PILLSBURY, HENRY C. WRIGHT and STEPHEN S. FOSTER, and others, of "reformatory" tendencies. The invitation is comprehensive. It says:

"Come! Brothers and Sisters, Fathers and Mothers: Let us have three days of deliberate consultation, in the spirit of love and good will, to aid one another in the search for practical TRUTH. We hold that the day for Free Conventions has dawned. The inward fires of truth and reason will flame forth from the summit of these volcanic mountains. They agitate and purify public opinion. A Free Convention is the mouthpiece of Human Liberty—the platform whence issue the mandates of unlimited Progress. Spiritualists, Materialists, Jews, Christians, Reformers—all, east, west, north, south—will hereby consider themselves cordially invited."

noon, to-day, and was escorted to the Phillips House, it was expected that he would make a reception speech, but he was too ill to do so, suffering from a bad cold. He was subsequently taken to the residence of Dr. EDWIN MARSH, where he went to bed, and at 8 o'clock in the evening was up shaking hands with visitors. He leaves Dayton at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon for this city. Extensive arrangements were made to receive him here to-night, and much disappointment is felt at his detention. The democracy from all parts of the State are here in large numbers, and also from Kentucky and Indiana. The Democratic Executive Committee of this county made great exertions through the telegraph to get Mr. DOUGLAS to fulfill his appointment to-night, but his friends replied he was too ill to come. He speaks here to-morrow night.

The Vermont State Election.

MONTPELIER, Vt., THURSDAY, Sept. 8.

The vote for Governor in seventy-one towns stands—for HALL, 12,814; for SAXE, 5,123. The same towns last year gave HALL 11,405 and KEYES 5,168 HALL's again, therefore, over last year's vote in these towns is 1,049.

Returns from one hundred and sixty-five towns give the Republicans one hundred and forty-four Representatives, and seventeen Democrats. In four Districts there is no choice.

From Jamaica.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Sept. 7.

Advices from Jamaica of the 15th ult. state that reinforcements to the troops on the island have been asked for from the Home Government, for the protection of the northern part of the island against the recurrence of negro riots.

It is said at Jamaica that there is a prospect that the English mail steamship *Paramata*, which was recently wrecked off that island, would be eventually saved.

From Pike's Peak.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 8.

A special dispatch to the *Bulletin* says that the Denver City Express, of the 2d, had reached Leavenworth. At a large meeting at the former city a committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to Congress, embracing a detailed description of the gold regions, and wants of the inhabitants, and praying for an Indian Agency, a military post, and a wagon road from Denver City to Salt Lake City.

Loss of the Steamer St. Mary.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 8.

The steamer *St. Mary* sunk in the Missouri River, above St. Joseph's, yesterday, and, with her cargo, is a total loss. The boat was valued at $20,000 and was insured for $13,000.

Aerial Navigation.

ALBANY, Thursday, Sept. 8.

Mr. LA MOUNTAIN landed his balloon at North White Creek, Washington County, at 5½ P. M. He left Watertown to-day.

Firemen's Parade at Zanesville.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Thursday, Sept. 8.

The firemen's parade here to-day was a grand affair. Twenty-one companies were present, and a crowd of 20,000 people.

Bark Bay State Ashore.

NORFOLK, Friday, Sept. 8.

The bark *Bay State*, from Boston for Baltimore, with an assorted cargo, is ashore near Cape Henry. Assistance has been sent down to her.

Trot between Flora Temple and Princess.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 8.

A trot took place to-day on the new Suffolk Park between *Flora Temple* and *Princess*. *Flora* won in three straight heats. Time, 2:41½, 2:21 and 2:23. Ten thousand persons were present.

The Mexican Treaty.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Sept. 8.

The *Picayune* says that it has authentic information that Mr. MCLANE has made no treaty with Mexico on account of the American citizen protection clause in it.

The Massachusetts Militia Encampment.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 8.

Gen. WOOL arrived in this city last night. He will inspect the Government fortifications in the vicinity to-day, and visit the encampment at Concord to-morrow.

Both branches of the Legislature will also visit the encampment to-morrow.

THOMAS W. PHILLIPS, a well-known and highly respected citizen, and for many years a clerk of our courts, died this morning.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Sept. 8.

The brig *Chapman* has arrived here with Havana dates of the 4th inst. News unimportant. Sugar dull.

Death of a Clergyman.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 8.

The Rev. GEORGE W. BURNAP died at his residence this morning, after a few hours' sickness. He had disease of the heart.

SALE OF THE SLAVER RAWLINS.—The Apalachicola (Fla.) *Advertiser*, of Aug. 31, says:

In conformity to, and in good faith with, that portion of the decree or order of the Honorable Judge for the Northern District of Florida, the bark *E. A. Rawlins*, her tackle, apparel and furniture, was offered for sale on the 27th inst., by H. K. SIMMONS, Esq., Deputy Marshal, and was knocked down to Dr. S. W. SPENCER, of this city, he being the highest bidder, in the sum of $3,250. C. A. L. LAMAR's agent was on hand, having made a somewhat hasty trip down from Columbus in a yawl boat, but the 2:40 time that was made on that side of the question could possibly win. The audience, foreign and domestic, was generally good looking, but could not come in.

Admission to the Public Schools.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The public schools annually cost New-York a great deal of money. For whose benefit are they supported? For the benefit of citizens, who pay all, or for the benefit of non-residents, who pay nothing? It is well known that many scholars are sent here from the country, from Brooklyn, from Hoboken, and from Jersey City. It is a fact, too, that some of the schools are so full that they are obliged to refuse many applications for admission. Who should have the preference? Should children from the country or Brooklyn, whose parents in all probability make their money here and live out of town to escape the heavy taxes; or, above all, should children from New-Jersey, the people of which State refuse New-York the poor privilege of buying a barren beach for quarantine, who shift their taxes upon travelers through their State, be admitted in preference to our own children? Or, if they have been admitted, shall they be *retained*, while our own stand at the door and knock in vain? When there are vacancies, little objection would be offered, I presume, to the reception of non-resident children; but is it just, is it right, that strangers should be allowed to exclude our own?

A. B.

MORE STATE PRISON REVOLTS.—The Auburn papers of the 7th state that a serious disturbance occurred on that day in the State Prison. Deputy Keeper S. S. AUSTIN was assaulted in the shoe shop by a desperate convict and severely knocked down with a shoemaker's hammer. Officer KEEFFER rushed to the rescue, and was struck over the head with a boot and cut severely. Assistance soon arrived and the disturbance was quelled. Seven or eight convicts were engaged in the affray.

the City Hospital for medical attention.....A lad named ANDREW SCHAUFEL, about 17 years of age, died at the New-York Hospital yesterday from the effects of injuries received in the shop of STEPHEN KUNTZ, No. 29 Canal street. The lad was in the act of throwing off a belt running from the shaft to a cutting-machine, when his clothing caught in the belt and he was drawn up to the pulley near the ceiling. His arm was torn from its socket, and his body was badly bruised. Deceased only lingered an hour or two after the casualty occurred, when death released him from intense suffering. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, and a verdict of "Accidental death" was rendered. SCHAUFEL was a native of Pennsylvania.

EXTENSIVE TELEGRAPHIC ENTERPRISE—LINES TO CALIFORNIA AND SALT LAKE.—Contracts were executed in this City yesterday by the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Missouri River Telegraph Company, and the Missouri, Kansas and Utah Telegraph Company, by which the former company have become the controlers of all the telegraph lines west of St. Louis; and arrangements are now in progress and ample means provided to extend the lines of the two latter companies under the general Superintendence of CHARLES M. STEBBINS, Esq., from St. Louis to Fort Smith—500 miles on the route of the Butterfield Overland Mail, and from St. Louis to Atchison and Utah. The latter is now in successful operation a distance of about 400 miles west of St. Louis, and the line to California, via Fort Smith, is in good working order about 300 miles west of St. Louis. By the latter line, which will soon open another section of about 200 miles, the Associated Piers will receive very full reports of California news three or four days in advance of the arrival of the Overland Mail at St. Louis.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—The Board of Councilmen met last evening, President CORNELL in the chair. But little business of public interest was transacted. An ordinance in relation to the sinks and cesspools of the City of New York, offered by Councilman LEARY, was laid over. It was to the effect that every sink or cesspool below Thirty-fourth-street, should be connected with the sewer in the street or avenue in which the house or building for which said sink or cesspool was constructed, and that after May 1, 1860, every such sink, if not previously so connected, should be removed by order of the City Inspector.

Permission was granted to the Eighth and Ninth avenue Railroads to connect their tracks, and run their respective cars on the same line. They were permitted to construct a "turn out," or switch, on the south side of their tracks in Canal street, at or near Broadway. The Board adjourned to Monday.

THE NEW TRACK IN CANAL-STREET REMOVED.—Under the direction of the Street Commissioner, yesterday, the track laid down in Canal street, near Broadway, by the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company, for the accommodation of its own cars and those of the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company, was taken up, and the street is now passable once more. The turnout thus laid down, without the permission of the proper authorities and against the wishes of the storekeepers on Canal-street, was about a hundred feet in length. The action of the Common Council, last evening, in giving permission to the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company to lay the track down again, it is claimed will be invalidated by a law passed by the Legislature last winter, declaring that no track shall be laid in any street of the City unless two-thirds of the property owners affected thereby are in favor of it. The property owners on Canal-street, probably, are not in favor of having three tracks in that street near Broadway.

POISONED HERSELF.—MRS. ANNA GOSBERGER, an Irish woman, 36 years of age, committed suicide at her residence, No. 73 Cannon street, by taking about three ounces of laudanum. The deceased for a long time past has suffered excruciating pain from a rheumatism in the foot. Her illness made her despondent, and her mind became at times unhinged. In one of her hallucinated intervals she swallowed the poison. The act was performed last Tuesday in presence of her husband, to whom at the time she spoke in a wandering and incoherent way of her parents having both died in Cannon-street, and her desire to end her life there likewise. As soon as the condition of the poor woman was known, medical aid was procured, and every effort has been made to counteract the effect of the laudanum. All remedies failed, however, and after lingering until yesterday she expired. An inquest was held by Coroner JACKMAN, and a verdict returned in accordance with the facts.

THE CENTRAL PARK LABORERS.—The report that the Central Park Commissioners had discharged 1,000 of the workmen for the want of funds is incorrect. About 3,700 laborers have been employed on the Park during the Summer, and in accordance with the usual custom, the Board is gradually reducing the force as cold weather comes on. As yet however, only two gangs, comprising some 250 men, have been discharged. The Winter force generally numbers from 1,100 to 1,500. The Board is not out of funds, nor likely to be for some time to come, if the Comptroller succeeds in disposing of the new six per cent. Park stock to the amount of $400 000, which has been issued, and of which some $122,000 was taken up a few days ago.

BURGLARY—The grocery store of JOSIAH D. MACE, corner of Bedford and Grove streets, was burglariously entered by means of a false key, at an early hour yesterday morning, and a coat and some copper coin were stolen therefrom—the whole valued at $10. MATTHEW REILLY, the clerk, when he reached the store, observed the burglar in the act of stealing from the money drawer. REILLY gave an alarm, which caused the man to run off. He was pursued and captured by Sergeant BANTA, of the Fifteenth Ward Police. The pennies were found in his possession, and

1819.	May 4	Henry C. De Rham.
1819.	May 4	John R. Hurd.
1820.	Mar. 7	William F. Cary.
1820.	Mar. 7	James De Peyster Ogden.
1820.	Mar. 7	James F. De Peyster.
1820.	Mar. 7	Byam K. Stevens.
1820.	Mar. 7	John A. Stevens.
1820.	Mar. 7	Samuel Marsh.
1822.	May 7	Benjamin Aymar.
1822.	May 7	Charles King.
1824.	May 4	Thomas Suffern.
1825.	May 4	Caleb Barstow.
1825.	May 3	William W. De Forest.
1825.	May 3	Isaac Green Pierson.
1826.	Sep. 5	Charles A. Davis.
1827.	Nov 6	George T. Trimble.
1827.	July 3	Reuben Withers.
1827.	Mar. 6	L. M. Hoffman.
1827.	Sep. 4	James Brown.
1827.	July 3	Charles H. Russell.
1828.	May 6	E. Boonen Gravee.
1828.	Nov. 4	John Ferguson.
1829.	Feb 3	Henry Grinnell.
1830.	Feb. 2	James Lenox.

Meeting of the Anti-Tammany Delegates to the Syracuse Convention.

A convocation of the gentlemen elected as delegates to the forthcoming Convention at Syracuse was held last evening in Mozart Hall. The entire delegation was present, and discussed at length, under the suggestions of Mr. Wood himself, who acted as Chairman, all the questions pertaining to their action in the Convention, should they be admitted, and, it is to be presumed, all that they should do in the event of their being rejected. The following is a complete list of the delegates and their alternates:

Dist.	Delegates.	Alternates.
1	Benjamin Ray.	G. C. Newkirk.
2	Henry Hughes.	Patrick Crow.
3	Daniel Linn.	Joel Levitzon.
4	James Begley.	Maurice Keating.
5	Edward Wainright.	J. Blauvelt.
6	Thomas H. Ferris.	Geo. R. Clark.
7	William J. Brisley.	Edw. J. Hamilton.
8	John Russel.	Edw. C. Murphy.
9	Charles A. May.	Andrew Leary.
10	John Burns.	Jacob W. Moore.
11	N. Hill Fowler.	William Bradley.
12	Peter McKnight.	James Marshall.
13	Fernando Wood.	Conrad Swackhamer.
14	James G. Coffey.	W. D. Parsons.
15	Stephen P. Russell.	Thos. Mullaly.
16	Daniel Gallagher.	Roger Dolan.
17	James C. Willet.	Thomas Vietch.

There was no contest regarding the right of these gentlemen to occupy the positions claimed by them, and the proceedings, which were strictly private, were described as having been most harmonious. The delegation adjourned about 10 o'clock, to meet at the Voorhies House, in Syracuse, on the day preceding that on which the Convention occurs.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

ATLANTIC VS. ECKFORD.

This match came off yesterday, upon the grounds of the Atlantic Club, at Bedford, L. I., in the presence of some six thousand spectators, many of whom were ladies. The Atlantics were defeated—the first game they have lost for a period of nearly two years. The Eckford Club have added greatly to their reputation by this victory, as the Atlantics, by their many and repeated victories of both New-York and Brooklyn Clubs, have been deemed almost invincible. We give the score:

ECKFORD.	H.	L.	Runs.	ATLANTIC.	H.	L.	Runs.
Grum, s. s			1	Price, 1st b			3
Marcott, 1 f			2	Oliver, 2d b			3
Lamphier, 2d b			4	M. O'Brien, 3d b			5
Brown, c			3	Webber, c. f			3
West, r. f			5	Hamilton, r. f			0
Mills, 1st b			3	P. O'Brien, l. f			2
Beech, 3d b			5	Pierce, s. s			4
Snyder, c. f			3	Seeman, c			2
Paggen, p			1	Phelps, p			5
Total			27	Total			16

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Eckford	2	0	7	0	0	4	3	6	0—22
Atlantic	0	2	2	1	5	2	2	2	0—16

SCORER FOR ECKFORD—A. Tostevan.
SCORER FOR ATLANTIC—Geo. W. Moore.
UMPIRE—A. Liscomb, of the Harlem Club.

EXCELSIOR, OF BROOKLYN, VS. EAGLE, OF NEW-YORK.

These clubs played at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, yesterday. It was one of the best and most evenly contested games of the present Summer, and afforded great satisfaction to a very large concourse of spectators. At the end of the nine innings the clubs were equal in their amount of runs. They then played a tenth inning each, which gave the victory to the Brooklyn Club by four runs. We give the score:

EXCELSIOR.	H.	L.	Runs.	EAGLE.	H.	L.	Runs.
Reynolds, s. s			3	Williams, l. f			4
Leggett, c			1	Yates, 1 b			3
Russell, p			4	Bixby, 3 b			3
Markham, l. f			4	Benael, r. f			5
Polhemus, c. f			4	Gelston, c			2
C. Whiting, r. f			3	Brinkerhoff, c. f			3
Pearsall, 1 b			4	Griswold, 3 b			2
Whiting, 3 b			4	Van Nice, l. f			4
Brainard, 2 b			3	Winslow, p			4
Total			74	Total			30

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.
Eagle	3	1	0	3	2	1	5	2	1	0—20
Excelsior	3	4	1	5	1	1	0	0	2	4—21

SCORER FOR EAGLE—D. S. Gregory, Jr.
SCORER FOR EXCELSIOR—H. K. Kemberly.
UMPIRE—Thorne, of the Empire Club.

Hill, Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers in every imaginable style to suit the various countenances, and executed in a manner so neat as to be not only a comfort but an ornament of man. No. 1 Barclay-st. Closed on Sundays.

HILL'S Hair Dye, black or brown, 50 cents a box, natural, glossy, soft and durable. Warranted best in use. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st., near Broadway, and sold by all druggists in the United States.

Lenry & Co.
Introduce this day
The Autumn fashion for Gentlemen's Hats,
and would remark that for the past thirty years no opportunity has been lost to introduce into their factories eve y improvement. Through this and their present extensive facilities, they now offer their fabrics as acquisited. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
Warranted Free from Dampness.
E. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Ley-st., New-York.

Fancy Hair Pins, Combs, Silk Nets, Funchons Bell-slides and Buckles, &c., in great variety and new styles, together with many other new goods, just received per steamers *Ariel* and *Arago*, for sale to the trade by
HUGHES, DUPUY & ORENANGE,
Importers, No. 37 Maiden-lane.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees — This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Barry's Tricopherons
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

For Sale Low,
A very desirable residence at Tarrytown, elixibly situated, commanding charming views, commodious, convenient and in complete order.
Apply to WM. P. LYON, No. 25 Beekman-st.

New Sewing Machines.
$5, $6 to $10, $16, $20, $25, $30, $35, $50, $65, $75, $95 and $100. ALL KINDS, WARRANTED, AGENTS WANTED.
EAGLE SEWING-MACHINE CO., No. 411 Broadway.

Barrett's
Celebrated Sewing Machines.—Family Machines—Prices reduced from $60 to $50
BARTHOLF Manufacturing Co.,
No. 634 Broadway

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK Sole Manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Chilled Bars. Also Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for Silver plate, &c. Depot, No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

Spring Beds—$5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existence. (Howe's patent.) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Ladies Returning from the Country, wishing Gaiters at 12s., Slippers and Ties at 6s. and 7s per pair, with Misses', Boys' and Children's Boots and Shoes of all styles and prices, patronize MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

The London Stereoscopic Company's Depot
for STEREOSCOPES and PICTURES, No. 534 Broadway.

To start right for a successful career, one needs to know his defects as well as his talents. A correct Phrenological examination may be obtained daily at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of ladies' long braids. Fronts, half wigs, &c., on hand, for sale, and the Dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 417 Broadway.

Fiskle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N. B.—PRICE REDUCED to $50. No. 503 Broadway.

Fall and Winter Undergarments, in Lambs' Wool, Merino and Silk, for men, women and children, at McLAUGHLIN'S, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

MARRIED.

MARTINE—BITTON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 7, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by the Rev. Dr Muhlenberg, WILLIAM M. MARTINE to MISS AUGUSTINE L. BITTON.

DUNN—FARLEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 7, at St. Joseph's Church, by the Rev. Mr. FATTOL, Mr.

Ladies' and Children's Fancy Furs.
Ladies making a tour of the twenty departments of the Bazaar will have an opportunity of seeing, as it were, at one view, all the ruling fashions of Europe and New-York for the season, in every branch of costume
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

NOT A BOTTLE UNSOLD!
(A LITERAL FACT.)
THE SHILLING HAIR TONIC
Goes well, and at this moment there are orders on hand for a handsome amount over the capacity to supply.
IT IS A CHEAP THING,
AND A GOOD ONE.
In a few days it will be brought out in an entirely new style, superior to almost any similar article
The EMBOSSED WRAPPER will be a model of artistic elegance, given to
THE SHILLING HAIR TONIC
a more attractive appearance than any other Hair Preparation.
THE QUALITY AND PRICE PERFUME
WILL BE
RIGIDLY MAINTAINED.
Preparations are making for putting up
SEVERAL HUNDRED DOZEN PER DAY,
when all orders can be
PROMPTLY SUPPLIED.
MAGNIFICENT SHOW BILLS WITH EVERY DOZEN.
WHOLESALE DEPOT,
NO. 159 WATER ST.
Retailed by Druggists, Booksellers and Fancy Goods Dealers.

THE MAMMOTH STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
With the *Illustrated London News* of Sept. 17, arriving here about Sept. 28, will be published a
SPLENDID COLORED PICTURE
of
THE GREAT EASTERN
on the Ocean under full sail and steam.
The sized the Picture is double that of any colored picture yet published by the *London News*, being 36 by 24½ inches, and is rather larger than four pages of the *Illustrated London News*. It will be the finest ever issued by the London *News* and is beyond question the best Picture of the Great Steamship yet published at any price.
Single copies thirty cents.
As the demand will be very great, and the supply necessarily limited, orders must be given at once, or it will be impossible to supply them.
WILLMER & ROGERS,
Corner Nassau and Liberty sts., New-York.
Orders received by every News Agent and Bookseller in the United States and Canada.

BALDWIN'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
THE LARGEST IN THE CITY.
Built by Wm. B. Astor, Esq., expressly for the Business.
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.
The largest assortment of fashionable Fall and Winter Clothing, of every variety, taste and style ever offered, and will be sold less than at any other store in the City.
$40,000 saved yearly by being off Broadway.
The best artists that can be had in the world are employed in the custom and other departments of this establishment.
LADIES—Please call and examine the Children's Department.

THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR DIARRHŒA.
LIFE DROPS. Will cure without possibility of failure.
LIFE DROPS. One or two doses of 20 drops will cure the severest Cramp in the Stomach or Bowels in twenty minutes
LIFE DROPS. The great remedy for Cholera—ten years' experience proves this to be the most reliable medicine in use.
LIFE DROPS. For Cholera Morbus, Colic, Pains or Derangement in the Stomach or Bowels; 25 cents will buy a bottle which you would not be without for ten times its cost, if you knew the value of it.
Prepared by SMALL & STOW, No. 48 Bowery, New-York, and sold everywhere. Brooklyn, Mrs HAYES.

MATTRESSES, MATTRESSES,
RETAILING AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
At GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., between Bowery and Mott-st
Save 50 per cent. by buying your mattresses and bedding at the manufactory.
Full sized double hair mattresses, from $8 up.
Full-sized double corn-husk mattresses, $3 50.
Paillasses per pair, $1 50.
A good bed, bolster and two pillows, from $4 up.
Parties wishing bedding of any description can save 50 per cent. by purchasing direct from the manufactory, No. 181 Canal-st.

JOY, COE & CO.,
ADVERTISING AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
Tribune Building, New-York.
Brown's Iron Building, Philadelphia
Advertisements inserted in any paper of the United States, British Provinces, West Indies and Central America, at the publishers' lowest cash rates.
To merchants, manufacturers, and others, we respectfully tender our services as general agents of the newspaper Press.

DR. SCHLOSSER,
Member of the College of Surgeons, Paris,
SURGEON CHIROPODIST
TO THE KING OF BAVARIA,
and many of the principal sovereigns and dignitaries of Europe.
No. 74 5th-av.,
between 13th and 14th sts.

PAPER BAGS
FOR GROCERS
AND DRUGGISTS.
$1 and upwards per 1,000; cheaper than wrapping paper.
M. VANDERBROOT, No. 171 West-st.

HARDWARE AT RETAIL.
CONOVER & WALKER,
Importers and dealers in hardware, cutlery and tools,
NO 298 BROADWAY,
Between Reade and Duane-sts., New-York.

BREAKFAST CASTORS.
A new and beautiful article, silver-plated, with three and four fine cut bottles, for sale, wholesale and retail, at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling slip, by LUCIUS HART.
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,
No. 6 MAIDEN LANE,
New-York,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GUNS, CUTLERY, PLATED WARE,
JEWELRY, FANCY GOODS,
BRUSHES, PERFUMERY and SOAPS.
Sole Agents for { Westley Richard's Celebrated Guns. Kley's Cane Wadding and Cartridges, and Heffor's Army Razors.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES.
These Safes are free from dampness; have been in use over seventeen years, and have never failed to preserve their contents.
STEARNS & MARVIN { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York. No. 87 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.

MORRHEAD'S MAGNETIC PLASTER.
THE GREAT STRENGTHENER
and
PAIN DESTROYER.
PAIN CANNOT EXIST WHERE THIS PLASTER IS APPLIED.
Price 25 Cents a Box.
Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

GOLD WATCHES,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.,
Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

THE CELEBRATED WATCHES
MADE BY HENRY REYNOLDS LEMON,
OF LIVERPOOL, MOST PERFECT TIMEKEEPERS.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
Agent for the Manufacturer,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.,
Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

JUST ARRIVED.
A large invoice of the finest Hungarian Wines, Brandies and White Vinegars, all warranted pure and unadulterated which we offer for sale at extremely low prices.
Old Sherry Wine, $12 per dozen.
Hungarian Brandy, $9 per dozen, and $3 per gallon.
Wine Vinegar, $2 per dozen, and 10 cents per gallon.
Sample Cases, $4 containing 2 bottles white, 4 bottles red, 2 bottles dessert, and 2 bottles brandy. All other wines constantly on hand.
N. B.—Before you buy anywhere else, please call and examine the above articles
FREUND & GROSSINGER,
IMPORTERS OF HUNGARIAN WINES, &C.,
NO. 170 WATER-ST.

CURTIS' CURE FOR BALDNESS.
This remedy is reliable; contains no oil, lead or sulphur; it has been tested in Boston, Providence and the Eastern States. J. M. CURTIS, Proprietor, Providence, R. I. Sold by E. M. Galon, No. 121 Bowery; J. & J. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; W. H. Lewis, No. 370 Greenwich st.; John Jones, No. 722 Houston-st., New-York; Mrs. Hayes, G. P. Miles, and Reynolds & Co., Brooklyn; P. Hellew, Jersey City; U. T. Mercer, Newark. BARNES & PARE, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row.
And all Druggists. General Agents.

PUBLIC EDUCATION—FIFTEENTH WARD.—The School Officers of the Fifteenth Ward hereby announce that the new building of
WARE SCHOOL NO. 10,
Wooster-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts., is now open and ready for the reception of scholars. The departments of the school are severally under the control of able and experienced teachers, and the building is one of the best in the City.
Applications for the admission of pupils will be received daily, at 9 o'clock, A. M.
ISAAC D. BENEDICT, } Commissioners.
RICHARD WARNER, }
JOHN M. KNOX, } Inspectors.
JOHN B. STEVENS, }
JAMES D. OLIVER,
ELI GOODWIN,
LINUS W. STEVENS,
THOMAS DENNY,
SAMUEL HOTALING,
WILLIAM N. BLAKEMAN,
RICHARD C. MCCORMICK, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1859.

STONE PRESERVE JARS—SELF-SEALING, WITHOUT WAX OR RUBBER.—All persons wishing to preserve fruits and vegetables of any kind are invited to examine these jars, whether wishing to purchase or not. For sale, wholesale and retail, by W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., hardware store, No. 4 Chatham-square.

ANTHONY'S INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS are taken before you can say "Jack," much less "Robinson."

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THRILLING
THRILLING
THRILLING
THRILLING
THRILLING
IRISH
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IRISH
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ROMANCE.
ROMANCE.
ROMANCE.
ROMANCE.

LOOK OUT!!
FOR THE
NEW AND EXCITING STORY,
ENTITLED
FLORENCE O'NEIL;
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OR
THE REBEL'S DAUGHTER.
A TALE OF THE IRISH REBELLION OF 1848.
BY
FRANCIS S. SMITH,
Author of
"Eveleen Wilson," "The Emigrant," "Maggie, the Child of Charity," "Asael Kain," &c., &c.

THE
NEW-YORK WEEKLY:
FOR SEPT. 24,
WILL CONTAIN THE FIRST CHAPTERS OF THIS
INTENSELY INTERESTING
TALE OF
LOVE AND ADVENTURE!

Mr. Smith has taken great care in collecting the materials for his new story, and will spare no pains to make it the best he has ever written.
In consequence of the great demand caused by the announcement of another story by this popular author, the publishers have made arrangements to print an extra edition, which will be ready
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 18.
This will enable our agents to make up the deficiencies in their orders likely to occur from the increased demand.
For sale by every news agent throughout the United States.
PRICE FOUR CENTS PER COPY.
STREET & SMITH, Publishers,
No. 32 Beekman-st., New-York.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS'
IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS,
At Nos. 649 and 651 Broadway,
WILL CURE INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,
WILL CURE WEAK LUNGS,
WILL CURE WEAK STOMACHS,
WILL CURE GENERAL DEBILITY,
And for purifying and enriching the blood are absolutely unsurpassed. To be assured of this it is only necessary to make a fair trial. They are put up in quart bottles with the name of Dr. J. BOVEE DODS blown in the glass, with directions for use. Price $1 50 per bottle. The usual discount to the trade. The Doctor can be consulted daily, from 12 to 6 P. M., at his rooms Nos. 649 and 651 Broadway.

LYON'S
MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.
Parties troubled with Roaches, Moths, Bed-bugs, and other insects, are requested to leave their address at our store. We will clean houses, ships, public buildings, &c., with this Powder, and warrant the work. It is also sold by all respectable Grocers and Druggists, at the 25 cent Depot, No. 424 Broadway, and by Mr. Leavenworth, Brooklyn. The immense success of LYON'S Powder has given rise to a host of worthless imitations under different startling names. This Powder has been tested in New-York for thirteen years. To prevent further fraud it is now changed to glass cannisters, with our initials (B. & P.) blown in. Be particular what you inquire for. LYON'S Magnetic Pills are sure death to Rats and Mice.
BARNES & PARE successors to E. LYON, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

BUYERS OF ROPE
AND CORDAGE
Will find it to their interest to call upon
M. VANDERHOOF,
No. 171 West-st.

and Egyptian School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No. 639; Christern's No. 763, and Lockwood's No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School Classical and Commercial, will be reopened on Sept. 15. Fifteen teachers are connected with the institution. Prospectus to be had containing full details, the names of the pupils and of their parents during the last four years. There is a primary department.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 3 West 34th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her School for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 14, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 472 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 15. Tuition for a full course in English, including vocal music, from $5 to $11 per quarter; Latin $3; French, $5. Other modern languages the Professor's charges. Painting in oil or water colors, $5; drawing, $2.
M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. RANSFIELD, Principals.

MISS STIMSON, HAVING REMOVED HER School to No. 118 West 34th st, between 6th and 7th aves., will be ready to receive her pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 12.
Miss STIMSON'S long experience and success will warrant the generous patronage of the community among whom she has taken her residence.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON. Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at CARTER'S Bookstore, No. 589 Broadway, or after Aug. 20 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th of September, at Nos. 6 and 18 Gramercy-park.
Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of September to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—A first-class boarding school for boys. The Fall session commences on the 25th of August. For circulars, address
C. B. WARRING and OTIS BISBEE,
Successors to CHARLES BARNETT.

J. AY GREENOUGH'S PRIAVTE SCHOOL for boys, No. 11 West 27th-st.—The twenty-sixth year begins Sep. 12. The number of scholars is limited to twenty five in each department. The course of instruction is systematic, thorough and efficient. Circulars at the bookstores or at No. 82 East 22d st.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Lexington-av., near 37th st. Term commences Sept. 12. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms, from $10 to $25 per quarter.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, Hackensack, N. J.—William Williams, Principal—will reopen on Monday, Sept. 5. Terms exceedingly moderate. Superior advantages for obtaining a knowledge of Music.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Parlor Boarders of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 339 Water-st., or the Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

LYON & KARGE'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., an English, Classical, French and German School, reopens Sept. 12.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 344 West 19th-st., will commence its fourteenth year on MONDAY, Sept. 5.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Ewing its twenty-third year, reopens its primary, commercial and classical departments, Sept. 12. For circulars call at the Janitor, ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 20 West 20th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

SIGNOR LUIGI DAMA HAVING RE-TURNED to town, will resume his singing lessons as usual. Call or address No. 47 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

MME. E. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.—The Fall Session of this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 7. For circulars, address the Principal. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

A YOUNG LADY, A PUPIL OF SIGNOR BAGIONI, and fully competent to teach his system, will receive a few pupils to instruct in vocal and instrumental music. Lessons given at her own residence, or at the residences of her pupils. For terms and further particulars address C. S. G., Box No. 378 Post-office, Brooklyn.

MESSRS. CLARK & SAOWNELL respectfully inform their friends and patrons that the Fall term of their Classical and English School will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 12, at No. 138 Congress-st., near Clinton, Brooklyn. The Principals may be seen on the premises at any time during the present week.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 825 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., Wm. B. LEGGETT will reopen his school on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowell's, No. 695 Broadway; at Segee's, No. 825 Broadway, or the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—Nos. 168 and 170 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. This Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial, will be opened Sept. 15. There is a primary department. Professor NOEL BERGIER, Director.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—Boarding and day school, No. 293 Clinton st., opens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. A first class school—Professors in every department. Circulars may be had at the institution. A. W. MORSHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 60 West 33d st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Two departments, each under exclusive charge of one of the principals.
JOHN ARRELL. JOHN GOSMAN.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Next academic year commences Sept. 21, and continues forty-two weeks. Location beautiful and healthy. For catalogues apply to Principal, the Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL—An English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, at Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

TRINITY SCHOOL—NO. 181 WEST 14TH ST., corner 8th-av., has been reopened. Circulars may be had at the school, or of C Shepard & Co., Booksellers, No. 591 Broadway; Rector Charles D. Morris, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

THE MISSES MEEKER WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School at No. 37 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Tuesday, Sept. 13.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY—THE EXERcises of Mrs. BOWLAND & DAUGHTER'S French and English boarding and day school, No. 23 East 36th-st., will be resumed on 15th September next.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S FRENCH, GERMAN and English Boarding and Day school for a limited number of pupils will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 26 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

THE MISSES PALACHE'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 183 West 38th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MISSES MARSHALL'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sep. 12.

MONS. L. DE GRANDVAL'S FRENCH Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial, Hudson terrace, Hoboken, N. J.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER School for young ladies, at No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th av., on Thursday, Sept 15.

MISS CORNWALL'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 63 West 35th st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars at No. 762 Broadway.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL RE-OPEN their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, 7th Sept., at No. 62 West 26th-st.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 28 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day school for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College will be opened, after the Summer vacation, on THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Gramercy-park, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL RE-OPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN, NO. 1 8th-av., will re open their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Tuesday, September 20.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

MISS MARY S. SEDGWICK'S CLASS, for young ladies under 15, will commence MONDAY, Sept. 13, at No. 70 West 21d-st.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENG-LISH school, No. 237 4th-av., (one door above 19th st.,) will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS MORSE'S FRENCH SCHOOL FOR young ladies. No. 1,076 Broadway, opens Sept. 12.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 Broadway, supplies schools with competent teachers for any departments. Parents supplied with school circulars gratis. References—Faculty of Rutgers and Amherst Colleges, Dr. Lowell Mason, Mason Brothers, Wm. Hall & Sons, *et al.* SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION as daily governess in a school or private family. She can teach the usual English branches, French, Music and the rudiments of Latin. address R. M., Union-square Post office. References exchanged.

A LADY IS DESIROUS TO MEET WITH an engagement as teacher of music and languages. She has testimonials and references. Would go abroad. Address C. H., Box No. 114 *Times* Office, New-York.

TEACHER WANTED—(MALE) IN A BOYS' School. Apply at No. 872 Broadway, between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FOUR GREAT STORIES.
THE GREATEST AND CHEAPEST
WEEKLY PAPER IN THE WORLD.
THE MERCHANTS' RECORD,
This Week,
will contain
QUICKSANDS AND WHIRLPOOLS.
INCENDIARIES; OR, THE HAUNTED HOUSE.
THREE WEEKS WITH THE STOCKBROKERS,
and the
TWO HOMES.
Together with
POETRY, MISCELLANY, NEWS, &c.
PRICE TWO CENTS.

ADVERTISING AGENCY.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S
CITY AND COUNTRY
ADVERTISING AGENCY,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York, Times Building.

Liberal arrangements will be made with ADVERTISERS, and their favors promptly inserted in any NEWSPAPER published in the UNITED STATES OR CANADA, at the publishers' lowest cash prices. Reference is made to Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels 40 gallons. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory No. 329 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine Brushes made to order. J. K. HOPPEL.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the undersigned School Officers of the 17th Ward at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 12 o'clock M., for stoves and other apparatus, necessary for heating and ventilating the new building for Ward School No. 19, in 14th-st., in said Ward, according to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WM. HISBARD,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH
JOHN J. DYMOND
FRANCIS DUNCAN
JAS. CUSHING, Jr.,
} Building Committee.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF FIVE BLACK CARRIAGE horses, gentle and fit for family use. For particulars inquire at No. 22 South William-st.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS PAYING 8 TO 12 per cent. dividend for sale, by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premiums will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
E. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

GUTTA-PERCHA
CEMENT ROOFING.
THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DURABLE ROOFING IN USE.
Can be applied to old Shingle Roofs, without removing the shingles.
NEW AND OLD TIN AND METAL ROOFS
Coated and repaired with
GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT,
And warranted WATER-TIGHT.
Specimens and references can be seen at the offices No. 520 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, and No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
LIQUID CEMENT for sale. JOHNS & CROSLEY.

SUNBURN, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, MORPHEW TAN.
JONES' ORIGINAL ITALIAN CHEMICAL SOAP, price only 25 cents. Clears dark, yellow or discolored skin, sore heads, beards or tetter; it is fine for infants or shaving. Sold at No. 100 Fulton-st., Nos. 305 and 852 Broadway, No. 168 Bowery, and at Mrs. Hayes', Brooklyn.

RENT PUTTOCKS—100 WHITE OAK, 25 BY 30 feet long, 10 by 9 inches square, suitable for the midship sections of a large steamer, and giving four times the strength on the bilge of ordinary futtocks, for sale low. Apply at Phenix Wood Bending Works, at Greenpoint, or to C. A. BURGESS, No. 49 Broad st., New-York. N. B.—Rent follows of superior quality always on hand.

TO CONSUMERS OF ALE.—CONSUMERS of ale can be supplied with the best productions of England, Scotland and of this country by the 5 or 10 gallon keg, or in bottles.
At the wine and ale vaults of
G. E. MENDUM,
Corner Broadway and Cedar-st.

FEET, FEET.—$2 50 WILL GET A PAIR OF last made the form of your feet, and save you hundreds of dollars, besides the ease and comfort which you will obtain with a good understanding. Call on E. KENNEDY, No. 8 Ferry-st.

JUST OPENED—ANOTHER CASE OF PARIS made traveling and shipping bags, furnished toilet bags, &c. JOHN GAFINACH, trunk manufacturer and importer, No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st., and No. 86 Broadway, corner of Canal st.

$50. WANTED, BY A LADY, FOR A short time; good security and interest given. Address B. D., *Times* Office, stating where an interview can be had.

MACHINERY.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR.
For saving fuel in steam boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-RATE GRIST MILL; TWO runs of burr stones; has been run about two years; in complete order; on a good stream, 17 feet head; the improved turban cast iron wheel; in an excellent neighborhood for custom work and feed; can do a good business with a small capital. Inquire of NATHAN RILIETZ, Darien depôt, Conn.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARance of the mouth is the strongest letter of recommendation.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, No. 836 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

CLUB-HOUSE CARDS.

SAMUEL HART & CO., NO. 307 BROADway, New-York, now offer to clubs and consumers the above celebrated brand of cards, made of pure linen, warranted not to split and to retain their slip permanently. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

FARMS.

TWO VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE.—I offer for sale, privately, two farms situated in the County of Chesterfield, State of Virginia: one called "Grassland," situated within one mile and one-half of the City of Petersburgh, containing 255 acres, with all necessary buildings for the accommodation of a large family; with well-constructed outhouses for the preservation of crops and sheltering stocks, &c.
This farm is beautifully situated, and in a high state of improvement; all having been recently limed and well set in clover. Whether as a pleasant residence or for agricultural or gardening purposes a more desirable farm is rarely afforded in eastern Virginia.
The other farm, called the "Isle of Pines," is situated 25 miles from the City of Petersburgh, containing 683 acres and is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat and Tobacco; much of this tract is in virgin growth, and heavily timbered with pine, oak, hickory, ash, &c.
The farms are offered because other and pressing engagements forbid my attention to them; and will be sold on accommodating terms, both as to price and time.
Address me, Winterpock Post office, Chesterfield County, Va., JAMES H. COX.

DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE AT FON-DASBUSH, FULTON COUNTY, N. Y.—Eight miles from Amsterdam, on the New-York Central Railroad and nine miles from Johnstown, the county seat. There are three dwelling-houses on the farm, all pleasantly situated in the village. The farm contains 104 acres all good tillable land, with the exception of seven acres of woodland. It is well watered by springs, and a fine large stream of water runs through it. The land is free of stones, is a fine rich soil, easily tilled, and under a high state of cultivation. The barns, out houses and fences are in good repair, and it is decidedly the most desirable farm in that vicinity. The roads are good, and a plank road runs to Amsterdam. It is a fine, healthy country. One mile east is a large village containing about 1,500 inhabitants. Whether as a pleasant residence or for agricultural purposes a more desirable farm is rarely offered. For full particulars inquire at No. 38 Ferry-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 97 ACRES, AT RYE, Westchester County, situated 2 miles north west from New-Haven Railroad Depôt in a fine and improving neighborhood, on the White Plains turnpike. It is under good cultivation, has fine apple and pear orchard, and extensive vegetable and fruit garden.
There are two dwelling houses, a large barn, cattle stables and other buildings, which were all built within two years past. The price for the property, including cattle, horses, agricultural implements, house furniture, &c., is $6,000. Terms will be made easy.
Address H. H. CORNING, on the premises, or at No. 84 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FARMS, COUNTRY AND VILLAGE residences and sites in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, N. Y. Accessible by river and railroad. For maps and particulars apply at the real estate agency of SHAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer and General Agent, No. 271 Broadway, New-York.

TWO FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR FIRST CLASS CITY PROPERTY—Well improved, unincumbered, eight miles from Washington, D. C. Price, one $20,000 and one $25,000; about 200 acres in each. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE GROVE, 21st-st., Gowanus, South Brooklyn.

FRUIT FARM AT NYACK FOR SALE.—About 20 acres, with abundance of apples, pears, grapes, &c., and a fine river view. Also, other farms, cottages and country seats, S. EDDY & Co., 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT, A NICELY-FURNISHED house, in a good location, of a party willing to take all or part of the rent in board, with the privilege of taking a few select boarders. The house must be in a convenient location and contain the modern improvements. Best of reference given and required. Address with particulars and location, J. T., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

AGRICULTURAL.

NOTICE TO FLORISTS.
J. W. SCHMIDT & CO., No. 68 Broad-st., have just received a fine lot of Flower Roots from the well-known florists of Haarlem, Holland, Aut Roozen, and H. De Lange & Bro., which they offer for sale.

NEW-JERSEY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, AT ELIZABETH, SEPT. 13, 14, 15 AND 16, 1859.
The Committee of Elizabeth offer as a Special Premium One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, as follows:
Fifty Dollars for the fastest trotting Horse or Mare. ($50.)
Fifty Dollars for the fastest trotting pair of matched or fancy matched Horses or Mares. ($50.)
Fifty Dollars for the best trotting Stallion. ($50.)
Trial of speed to take place on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Sept. 15 and 16.

BULLS FOR SALE CHEAP.—ONE DEVON bull (imported) two years old; one Durham bull, bred in this country, three years old. As the owner has no further use for them they will be sold cheap. Inquire at Nos. 16 and 18 Chambers st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A PROMISSORY NOTE OF J. W. HILL, payable to order of William E. Dikeman. It can be had by applying at the publication office of the *Times*, and paying for this advertisement.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE FRACTIONAL *Private Practice, &c.*, offices corner of Houston and Bowery, (No. 130 Bowery;) hours 10½ to 2, and 6 to 8. Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and successful treatment. Strictures, sexual incontinency, &c., positively cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THE great regulator of the nervous system; gives cheerfulness to the desponding mind relieves pain, restores refreshing sleep, and invigorates without stimulating. Wholesale P. C. WATTS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st. Retail of druggists generally, and of the proprietor, Dr. J. F. STRATTON, No. 111 4th-av., New-York.

$500 REWARD—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores; at the Depot House, 277 Broadway; and 100 Fulton st., cor. William.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE—CAUTION!—The poisoners are at work counterfeiting the Antidote. Remember, buy none from Druggists; the genuine can be had only of us, and our only Brooklyn agent, E. A. PIKE, No. 115 Fulton-st. PIKE & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 5 Division st., New-York City, established in 1836, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years combated his attention to diseases of a certain class in which he has treated more than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROPS, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is for a virulent cancer in the throat, Express yards, 21st-st. and Broadway yards, &c.
N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

O. AMES' & SONS' SPADES AND SHOV-ELS, store trucks, agricultural steel goods, at manufacturers' prices. Also, every description of agricultural implements, seeds, &c., for sale by CHARLES V. MAPES, Nos. 123 and 124 Nassau, and 11 Beekman-st.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR nail-rods received from Norway. For sale by O. E. HABICHT, No. 197 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, St. Hops Out Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

RYLAND'S SUPERIOR "R B" IRON WIRE.
BRIDGE WIRE, SPRING WIRE, TINNED WIRE AND GALVANIZED TELEGRAPH WIRE.
CAST-STEEL WIRE, WIRE RODS, BOILER RIVETS, &c.
For sale by J. J. EAGLETON, 84 John-st., New-York.

BUILDING MATERIALS.
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.'S
IRON WORKS,
Nos. 135 and 143 Centre-st., New-York.
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO. are manufacturers of
IRON FRONTS for STORES, IRON BEAMS,
FIRE-PROOF CEILINGS, FLOORS and PARTITIONS
CAST and WROUGHT IRON RAILINGS, for Dwellings, Offices, Parks and CEMETERIES, of various designs.
L. CADY'S PATENT CHILLED-IRON BANK VAULTS, DOORS and SAFES.
WINDOW LINTELS, CORNICES and COLUMNS.
CAST-IRON BEAMS and GIRDERS.
SOLID ROLLED and RIVETED BEAMS, of various dimensions.
IRON DOORS, VAULT DOORS, SHUTTERS, SASHES, SKY-LIGHTS and FLOOR LIGHTS.
Designs for any of the above will be furnished on application.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts with and without rolling shutters; inferior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vent covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & WOODBURTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 95 to 97 Centre-st., New-York.
East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *New-York Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 409 and 411 Broadway, &c. &c. Particular attention paid to vault safeguards and other alterations. References—*New-York Times* vault,

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N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

O. AMES' & SONS' SPADES AND SHOV-ELS, store trucks, agricultural steel goods, at manufacturers' prices. Also, every description of agricultural implements, seeds, &c., for sale by CHARLES V. MAPES, Nos. 123 and 124 Nassau, and 11 Beekman-st.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR nail-rods received from Norway. For sale by O. E. HABICHT, No. 197 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, St. Hops Out Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

STEAMBOATS FOR WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
We'day. Sept. 7, 11	A. M.		We'day. Sept. 7, 5	P. M.	
Thurs'y.. " 8 12	M		Thu'day. Sept. 4	P. M.	
Friday.. Sept. 9, 12:30	P. M		Friday... Sept 9, 4:30	P. M.	
Saturd. sept. 10, 1:30	P. M		Saturday Sept. 10, 6	P. M.	
Sunday.. Sept 11, 7	A. M		Sunday.. Sept 11 2	P. M.	
Mond'y. Sept. 12	1:30 A M		Monday. Sept 12, 2 30	P. M	
Tuesday. Sept 13	8 A. M		Tuesday. Sept. 13 3:30	P. M.	
We'day. Sept 14	8 A M		We'day. Sept. 14. 3:30	P. M.	
Th'day.. Sept 15	8 A. M		Th'day. Sept 15, 4	P. M.	
Friday.. Sept 16, 9	A M		Friday... Sept 16, 4:30	P. M.	
Sunday.. Sept 17 10:30	A. M		Monday. Sept 17	A. M.	
Tuesday. Sept. 28 9	A. M		Tuesday. Sept 20, 1	P. M.	
We'day.. Sept 21, 10:30	A. M		We'day. Sept 21, 3:30	P. M.	
Th'day.. Sept 22, 1	A. M		Th'day. Sept 21, 3	P. M.	
Friday.. Sept. 23 12	M.		Friday.. Sept 23 4	P. M.	
Sat'day.. Sept 24, 3	P. M		Monday. Sept 26, 7	P. M.	
Tuesday. Sept 27, 8	A M		Tuesday Sept 27, 3:30	P. M.	
We'day. Sept 28 8:30	A. M		We'day Sept 28, 3:30	P. M.	
Thursday. Sept 29, 8:10	A. M		Thu'day. Sept. 29, 4	P. M.	

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND WEST POINT—On SUNDAY, Sept. 11, 1859, the splendid steamer ERIA, Capt Q BARRETT, will leave the pier foot of Barrium-st., N. rth River, at 7 o'clock, stopping at Christopher and Amos-as at ½, 221 at 7½ 413-as 12½ landing at Yonkers as usual. Dobbs' Ferry, Verplanck's Point, Cold w 11's, West Point, Cold spring and Cornwall. Returning will leave Newburgh at 5 o'clock, stopping at all the above-named places. This excursion will afford a fine opportunity for the passengers to inspect West Point, Washington's Head-quarters at Newburgh and other places of great interest. Price 50 cents to Newburgh; to Yonkers and Dobbs' Ferry 25 cents.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamer. FRANKLIN SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy thence via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamer AMERICA UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Sunland 50 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $2 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 50. Apply for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck slip, East River, at 5 o'clock P. M., steamer CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—Reduced rates of passage; Cabin, $2; Deck, $1; no charge for Berths. The elegant GOVERNOR B. TYLER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 5 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply at No. 26 Coenties-slip, or on board.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh.—Fare to each, 75 cents. The fine steamer SOUTH SIDE WAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher-st., every Sunday morning, at 7½ o'clock. Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT AND NEWARK EXCURSIONS DAILY. (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)—Fare 12½ cents. Steamer TRAVELER leaves Newark at 7½ A. M and 1½ P. M., and foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., also, with parties, at Newark. Connects with Bellville boat.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, ST. JOHNAN'S & WALL.—The steamer ENOCH CRAIG leaves Fulton Market Slip, 9½ A. M., 1½, 5 P. M. Leaves Flushing at 7½, 11½ A. M.; 3 P. M. Low fare, 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer PHILOS POST leaves Peck-slip E. R., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New Haven Railroads.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR KEYPORT—FROM THE FOOT OF MURRAY-ST.—EKYPORT leaves daily (Sundays excepted, at 9 o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 7 A. M. ALICE PRICE leaves at half-past 8 A. M. and Keyport at 3 P. M. ALICE PRICE leaves Sundays at 8½ A. M.

CHANGE OF HOUR TO SAG HARBOR.—From 6 to 8 o'clock. The steamer CASALINE will leave Oliver-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock. Freight taken.

CHANGE OF HOUR—FOR KEYPORT FROM foot of Murray st.—EKYPORT leave daily Sundays excepted at 3 P. M. and Keyport at 8 A. M. ALICE PRICE leaves 8 A. M. and KEYPORT 3 P. M.

WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, ROSDOUT, &c.—Steamboat THOMAS POWELL, foot of Jay-st., at 3½ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ADIRONDACK, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from foot of Barrium-st. at 7 o'clock A. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th st station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 and 9:30 A. M., 2 30 and 5:30 P. M., Williams' Bridge 11:30 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M. White Plains
8:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains
8:30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M
White Plains—8 and 7 A. M., 2 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 A. M.; 12 M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane st as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 9 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations Rockland Passenger at 3:30 P. M. from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont for Suffern and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sunday excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New York City Railroad and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leave Ste--York for Easton and Intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M. for Somerville, by above trains and at 8:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 9:30 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M., only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STEBBINS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD Co.—Leave Fulton-market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTAWAN, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning,—leave Flushing at 6:30 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M. Passengers by this train will cross the 34th st. Ferry. Fare 19 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip 25 cents. All above trains stop at the new stations Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New Town, and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9, 11, 1 3 5 6:30 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8, 10, 12, 2, 4 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip 25 cents
O. CHARWICK, President.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New York at 9, Rand 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey accommodation, 12 M.; fare 62 26. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKLYN for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer park, at 10 A. M and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Syosset 12 M and 6:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 9:45 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO, CORNS,
and CORNS,
PANAMA RAILROAD, BUNIONS,
and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, BUNIONS,
GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS and SONORA, BUNIONS,
of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama. BUNIONS,
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL. BUNIONS,

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and SOFT CORNS,
ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted SOFT CORNS,
to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leav- SOFT CORNS,
ing this port on the SOFT CORNS,
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, SOFT CORNS,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River. SOFT CORNS,

THE BALTIC, DISEASED NAILS,
4,000 Tons Burden, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave DISEASED NAILS,
on DISEASED NAILS,
THE 5TH OCTOBER, AT 2 P. M., DISEASED NAILS,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and supe- DISEASED NAILS,
rior steamship JOHN L. STEPHENS, F. E. BABE, DISEASED NAILS,
Commander.

THE ATLANTIC as well as
will follow on the 20th Oct-ber. every other
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship. DISEASE AND AILMENT
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall. OF THE FEET,
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons Freight, which will be taken at moderate rates. OF THE FEET,
It is believed that the accommodations afforded by the OF THE FEET,
above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world. OF THE FEET,
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that OF THE FEET,
there will be no detention in forwarding Passengers, Baggage and Freight
For Cabin passage or freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Wall-street, front room, 2d story.
I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

THREE STEAMERS A WEEK FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Tri-weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.

Cabin passage.....$15 Deck passage.....$6
The magnificent steam-ship NASHVILLE, L. M. MORRAY, Commander will leave Pier No. 6, North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 10, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:
To New Orleans.....$30 75 To Augusta, Ga.....$20 00
To Mobile Ala.....25 00 To Atlanta, Ga.....25 00
To Montgomery, Ala.....26 00 To Charlotte, N. C.....21 00
To Nashville, Tenn.....20 00 To Columbia, S. C.....22 50
To Memphis, Tenn.....32 50 To Jacksonville, Fla...21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.....27 00 To Palatka, Fla.....22 00
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA succeeds on TUESDAY, Sept. 13.
The JASPER succeeds on THURSDAY, Sept. 15,
And the MARION succeeds on SATURDAY, Sept. 17.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE. THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO.
D. LINES, Commander.
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the Mails and Passengers on SATURDAY, September 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $25.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
For Freight or Passage apply to W. H. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$105
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J Stone. AMERICA, Capt Millar.
AFRICA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starb ard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept 14.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday Sept 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct 5
Asia, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct 12.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 19.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. Berry, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, on SATURDAY, Sept 10 at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations.....$7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
R. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW YORK, H. J. von SANDEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; 2teerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No 81 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first class steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. POST Commander, will leave Pier No. 17 North River on THIS DAY, Sept. 10, at 4 o'clock P. M. Cabin Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $10, through tickets to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $25, Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus $23, Macon, $21 G. Augusta, $20, also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Measurement goods 10 cents per foot, other goods in proportion. No commission charged for forwarding goods consigned to agent Georgia Central Railroad Co. No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer. For freight or passage apply to
R. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt Couch, on TUESDAY.
POCAHONTAS, Capt. Parsons, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt Simpkins, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8 Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & DENNISON, No. 115 Broadway.
Freight taken on moderate terms.

FOR FERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE AND PILATKA, FLORIDA, VIA CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.—The United States Mail steamer CAROLINA, T. SURIS Commander will leave Pier No. 3 North River, on TUESDAY, the 13th, at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely.
For freight, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., or to the Captain on board
The CAROLINA will be ready to receive freight on Saturday morning.

FOR SAVANNAH—THE WELL KNOWN FIRST class side wheel steamship BOAT OF GEORGIA, Capt J J GARVIN, will leave Philadelphia for Savannah on SATURDAY, Sept 10, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Very superior staterooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. The STONE STATE will sail as soon for Charleston, S. C., Sept 15. Fare, on either ship, $15.
A. HERON, Jr., Agent,
Corner of 4th and Chesnut sts., Philadelphia.

FOR HAVANA.—STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY, R. W. SHAVELDY, Commander, authorized to carry the United States mail, to sail every 20 days from each port. This ship will be thoroughly refitted, and commence her regular Fall trips on Wednesday, Oct. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to HARRIS, JR. & CO., No. 33 South st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. SONES, Notary Public, No. 202 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 208 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

TO CHAIR-MAKERS.—STATE, COUNTY AND shop rights for the use of "Blanchard's Patent" for bending wood; to the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, for sale by O. A. BURGESS, No. 49 Broad-st., or JOHN SILSBY, No. 9 South William-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $45 and upwards; also mattresses and pallioses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

AUCTION SALES.

J. W. FORBES, Auctioneer.

$16,000—VERY RICH HOUSEHOLD furniture, heavy French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood piano forte, marble vases, bronzes, velvet carpets, oil paintings, &c., at the store residence No 218 West 14th st., between 6th and 7th ave.

J. W. PORTER, auctioneer, will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) Sept. 9, at 10½ o'clock precisely, the entire elegant furniture of the above house, most of which was made to order, and is of superior workmanship.
Parlors—Magnificent rosewood tête-a-tête suites in rich French satin with solid rosewood frames; one 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, richly inlaid; rosewood reception chairs in satin; large easy chairs, splendid French plate pier-glass 64; slab and bracket; rich twenty-one day bronze and ormolu clocks, ormolu vases, rich bracelet and lace window curtains, shades, velvet carpets, expensively carved rosewood etagere, with plate glass; oil paintings of great merit, and of high cost.
Sitting room—Solid mahogany table suites in magnificently carved, all made to match throughout; elegant ruby and crystal cut glass wines, rich silver ware cake baskets, service large salvers, fruit stands and baskets, coffee urn, kettles, napkin rings, spoons, forks, liquor stands, silver knives, sugar tongs, best of ivory cutlery, tea, table and toilet sets, decanters, &c.
Chambers—Rosewood and mahogany sofas, lounges, couch beds, cabinets, bureaus, washstands, commodes, rosewood suites chairs, rockers, elegant pier and mantel mirrors, thirty pure hair mattresses, bedroom suites complete, ingrain carpets, silk cloth, rosewood hall stand, silver plated stair rods, work table clocks, also a large and general assortment of articles necessary to a large house. The furniture of this house is worthy the especial attention of those about refurnishing.

S. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

BY S. DRAPER.—BY CLOSE OF BUSINESS THIS DAY Sept 10 Five premises by order of the Executors of the late Rachel and Jacob Hand, at half-past 12 o'clock, on the Jerusalem Road, President Gold Mine, Islip, Long Island. Terms made the afternoon of sale. To all appearing to $3 100 payable at the Peoples' Bank in the city of New York
$7 000 Kensaha, Rockford and Rock Island Railroad Company's first mortgage bonds, with October coupons on, due 1917—under the sinking fund.

S. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., the furniture &c., of a family leaving the City. A general assortment of sofas, sofa-beds ease, rocking and other chairs, bureaus, bedsteads, mattresses, feather beds and bedding of all kinds, tables, linen, crockery, china and glassware, velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, toilet ware, lace curtains, &c. Also, 2 horses, 2 milk wagons and 2 sets of harness.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, NO. 7 CITY HALL.—Sealed proposals will be received at this Office until Sept 15, at 12 M., for 350 tons of the best Anthracite Coal, for the use of the Courts and offices of the county, the ton to be taken rated at 2,000 pounds. Also, proposals for 60 cords of Kindling Wood, (Pine,) cut and split for use.
The said Coal and Wood to be delivered at such times and places as the Committee may designate
The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals.
PETER P. VOORHIS,
ISAAC BELL, JR.,
WM. H. TUCKER,
WM. R. STEWART,
OLIVER BLUNT, } Committee.

CREDITORS' NOTICE.—THE CREDITORS OF the late firm of PERSSE & BROOKS are requested to attend a meeting to be held on WEDNESDAY, the 14th September at 3 P. M., at the office of Persse & Brooks' Paper Works No 8 Spruce st, New-York, to confer together respecting the future management of the Paper Mills at Windsor Locks, Connecticut.
GEO J. FORREST, Assignee.
New-York, Sept. 8, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC IS CAUTIONED AGAINST buying either of four notes given by me to Hiram Blakeman, of $250 each payable in three, six, nine and twelve months. The notes were obtained by fraud, and the payment of them will be resisted.
Sept. 7, 1859 L. B. CHAFFIELD.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWETER?—She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call, at No. 251 3d-st., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

THEATRES, &c.

BURTON'S THEATRE.
Corner of Chambers-st. and Broadway.
Lessee and Manager, Mr. W. E. BURTON.
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 9, 1859,
Will be performed the Comedy of
PEW AND CHANCERY; OR, COSTUMES.
In the First Act
INTERIOR OF THE CATACOMBS.
In the Second Act.
The triumphal entrée of Socrus into Billylene, with a
GRAND ARC DE TRIOMPHE.
FULL MILITARY BAND ON THE STAGE.
A new Scene for the last act has been painted during the Summer recess in addition to the new scenery painted last season.
The principal roles will be sung by
Mme. ADELAIDE CORTESI,
BRIGNOLI and AMODIO.
On WEDNESDAY, Sept 19, at 8,
First appearance of
Madame GASSIER,
when will be given Bellini's favorite opera of
LA SONNAMBULA.
On Thursday—NORMA.
On Friday—THE BARBER.
On Saturday, Sept. 17 at 1
GRAND OPERA MATINEE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
To Parquet, Parquet circle and Dress circle.....$2
Family circle.....50 cents | Amphitheatre.....25 cents
BOXES AND SEATS
In Parquet, Parquet circle, Dress circle and Private boxes, $510 and $2, according to location.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—For the convenience of strangers it has been arranged that the greatest number of reserved seats and all the private boxes will be for sale at the principal offices, at the Academy of Music

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
OPENING NIGHT MONDAY, Sept. 12, at 8 o'clock,
Donizetti's grand opera of
POLIUTO.
Madame ADELAIDE CORTESI,
BRIGNOLI, AMODIO.
The sale of seats will commence on Saturday, Sept. 10
There will be two regular ticket offices—up town, at the Academy of Music, and down town at Sibell's stationery store, No. 12 Wall st. There will likewise be branch ticket offices at Brentlog's and Hall & Son's music stores
The series of splendid operas by the celebrated prima donne of Max Maretzek's Havana Italian opera Company,
Mme. CASSIER and Mme. CHIESI,
will commence on Monday next, supported by
Mme. ORSKA KOSCH, signori BRIGNOLI and STEFANI,
Sig. AMODIO, Sig. GASSIER JUNCA,
and an orchestra and choral force of one hundred performers under the direction of.....MAX MARETZEK.
The general arrangements will be under the direct superintendence of.....S. ULLMAN.

TO THE PUBLIC.
The departure of the two prima donne for Boston—where they will appear on Monday, Sept. 26—and shortly after Parepa, precludes the possibility of extending the number of performances; but brief as the season must be, it will still be managed with all the liberality, care, and strict attention to details that have won for the New York Academy of Music the undisputed reputation of being the first musical establishment in America.
Contrary to the system usually adopted on the occasion of the opening of a season—in reserving important features for the latter part, and engaging each single artist for a round of characters—it will commence at its very commencement, the attraction of two of the first vocalists of the day, such as Bestanca CORTESI and GASSIER are also intended to be with that of the above mentioned list of artists, who, for the first time, will be united to one and the same Company, to which will be added an orchestra and chorus, equally distinguished for their numbers as for their careful training, rendered still more perfect through frequent rehearsals during the summer recess in Music. To be out of place here are few words concerning the two stars of the present series. It is superfluous to allude to their merits, as the public already have had an opportunity of hearing them and notwithstanding the mid-summer time of the season at which they made their debût have honored them with a most flattering ray enthusiastic reception, commensurate with their European reputations. Whilst Mme. CORTESI has since been every year at Opera Comique in Paris, and has been the leading prima donna of the opera in St. Petersburg, Mme. GASSIER adds to a brilliant career in Italy the prestige of having been in Paris the successor of Mme. Persiani, and of having originated, through her London triumphs, the enterprise of the Royal Italian Opera at Drury Lane, which has now become a formidable and successful rival of the Covent Garden establishment. They will appear in each of their great characters performed by them in this country. Mme. ORSKA KOSCH will again sing in "Poliuto," the great success of last season and in "Norma," her grand scene after a repetition of which opera the interpose of the season restored to the lyric stage. Mme. GASSIER will once more be heard in "La Sonnambula" and "the Barber of Seville," of which the public never retained a more pleasing remembrance. Each prima donna will repeat their leading characters, Mme. CORTESI as Norma, Amina and Elena, and Mme. GASSIER as Zerlina, and in the Gala Matinee of SATURDAY, Sept 17.
Another feature of importance in the present series will be the reappearance of the favorite and much admired
Mme PAULINE COLSON,
who, during her late stay of recovery, will most probably sing at least one night.
In view of the usual exertions made, the large extension attending the commencement of the season—required this season through the brief term of the season—the public confidently rely upon a liberal patronage, which they will endeavor to deserve.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
TWO BEAUTIFUL PLAYS.
TWO BEAUTIFUL PLAYS.
TWO BEAUTIFUL PLAYS.
TWO BEAUTIFUL PLAYS.
TWO BEAUTIFUL PLAYS.
GREAT SUCCESS.
GREAT SUCCESS.
GREAT SUCCESS.
GREAT SUCCESS.
SECOND NIGHT
SECOND NIGHT
SECOND NIGHT
SECOND NIGHT
of Tom Taylor's new comedietta, entitled
NINE POINTS OF THE LAW.
NINE POINTS OF THE LAW.
NINE POINTS OF THE LAW.
NINE POINTS OF THE LAW.
NINE POINTS OF THE LAW.
NINE POINTS OF THE LAW.
NINE POINTS OF THE LAW.
NINE POINTS OF THE LAW.
in which will appear
Mr. MARK SMITH, Miss ANNA CLIFTON,
Mr. J. G. GRAHAM, Miss MARION MACARTHY,
Mr. LEVICK, Mr. HENRY,
Mr. F. A. VINCENT.
In consequence of the
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS
OF THE
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS
OF THE
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS
OF THE
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS
of the charming comedy, in two acts, by Tom Taylor, called
HOME AND HOME,
HOME AND HOME,
HOME AND HOME,
HOME AND HOME,
HOME AND HOME,
HOME AND HOME,
which will be presented with a cast involving the entire strength of the
GREAT COMEDY COMPANY.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN
REMEMBER THE CHANGE OF TIME!
Doors open at 7; performance to commence at 8½ o'clock.
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept 9, 1859.
The great and renowned
HAVELS,
GABRIEL and FRANCOIS.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF ASPHODEL,
as it must give place for the reproduction of
THE MAGIC PILLS
GABRIEL and FRANCOIS
BOTH IN ASPHODEL.
TWO COMIC PISONS,
FRANCOIS in two characters.
MISS FRANCES POMISTA ZANFRETTA,
YOUNG AMERICA,
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
Marietta Zanfretta Young America, and other artists.
NICODEMUS.
Nicodemus.....Francois
Last night but one of
ASPHODEL.
Babila.....Gabriel
Toreff.....Francois
In rehearsal and will be shortly produced,
THE MAGIC PILLS.
MONDAY—Benefit of the dashing MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, on which occasion an extraordinary bill will be presented.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
The artists engaged at the above theatre for the coming Fall and Winter season are requested to meet for rehearsal of the new comedy on SATURDAY, Sept 10, at 11 o'clock, on the stage. By order of Mr Wallack.
J. L. WALLACK, Stage Manager.

SCENES IN ITALY.
MOZART HALL, WAUGH'S ITALIA
the most artistic, interesting and instructive
PANORAMA IN THE WORLD.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Sept. 9 and 10, commencing at 8 o'clock. SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3. Admission 25c. Saturday Afternoon, children 10c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½.
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept 9,
The entertainment will commence with
THE GONDOLIER OF VENICE.
After which THE PARRICIDE.
To conclude with
HUSBAND, THE FOUNDLING.

GREAT AGRICULTURAL FAIR
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
In the City of New York,
Embracing an Exhibition of Horses, Neat Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, and Agricultural Implements, including Steam Plows and other Steam Machinery for farming purposes,
Under the direction of the
BOARD OF AGRICULTURE
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
Together with the Fall Exhibition of the
NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,
will be held at HAMILTON PARK, and the spacious halls of the 3d-av. Railroad Company, on the 21st, 22d and 23d of September.
Premiums of Silver Plate, Cups and Medals will be awarded.
A Special Premium of $1 000 will be awrded for the best working STEAM PLOW.
A new feature at these Exhibitions will be
A MEKEE FAIR.
to which persons may bring Stock, and other articles of Agricultural Produce, for sale. Entries must be made from sept. 15 to 20.
Premiums of $50 for the best and $25 for the second best tracts of not less than 24 rages on the open air culture of the Grape, the Pear the Apple and the Peach will be awarded
Circulars and premium lists, containing full particulars, can be obtained at the office of the Institute, Cooper Union Building, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av.
By order of the Board of Agriculture
A. P. CUMMINGS, Chairman.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

JONES' WOOD. JONES' WOOD.
STARTLING SUCCESS OF
CHARADE
DARING AND MARVELOUS ROPE ASCENSION.
THE GREATEST ARTIST
IN THE WORLD!
WITNESSED FOR THE FIRST TIME
MORE THAN TEN THOUSAND PERSONS,
FRIDAY, SEPT. 9,
4 O'CLOCK P. M.
ANGELO CHIARINI
WILL REPEAT HIS MOST WONDERFUL
PROMENADE THROUGH THE AIR,
DOWN AND UP AN INCLINED ROPE,
ON A SLOPE OF FIFTY FEET,
SIX HUNDRED FEET LONG,
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY FEET HIGH
AT THE LOFTIEST END OF IT.
DURING WHICH ASCENSION
HE WILL EXHIBIT
A SUCCESSION OF THE MOST
ASTONDING FEATS,
ACTUALLY DROPPING FROM THE ROPE, AND
STANDING ON HIS HEAD IN THE CENTRE OF IT,
THUS CONVINCING THE PUBLIC
THAT BLONDIN IS DEAD!
ADMISSION.....Admission 25 cents.....25 CENTS.
The public are respectfully informed that in order to prevent confusion around the ticket offices at the entrance of the Wood,
Tickets may be obtained
IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS AND
MUSIC STORES IN NEW YORK.

PALACE GARDEN HALL.
THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, Sept. 9.
GRAND SOIREE DANSANTE.
FIRST OF TH

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Europa at Halifax.

The Affairs of Lombardy Settled by the Zurich Conference.

Present Condition of the Italian States.

WARLIKE RUMORS FROM AUSTRIA.

Probable Rejection of the Antwerp Fortification Bill by the Belgian Senate.

REPORTED MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS IN BORNEO.

FURTHER FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

Cotton Easier----Breadstuffs Very Dull---Provisions Declining.

CONSOLS 95 1-2@95 5-8.

[By the American Telegraph Company's Lines—Office No. 21 Wall street.]

SACKVILLE, N. B., Thursday, Sept. 8.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool of 9 o'clock in the morning of the 27th ult., arrived at Halifax at 11¼ o'clock last (Wednesday) night. Her dates are three days later than those already received.

The steamship *Ocean Queen* arrived at Southampton on the evening of the 25th ult.

The steamship *Persia* arrived at Liverpool, at 7½ o'clock on the morning of the 27th ult.

The United States sloop-of-war *Plymouth* put into Cadiz, August 12th, in eight days from Cherbourg, and left the following morning, without being admitted to Pratique.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

A Berne telegram of the 24th, says that according to intelligence from Zurich, the French and Austrian plenipotentiaries had regulated a settlement of the affairs of Lombardy with the consent of the Sardinian plenipotentiary, and that the arrangement is expected to be confirmed by the different sovereigns. The affairs of the Duchies are to be treated of directly between the Courts of Paris and Vienna.

The French and Sardinian Representatives were in consultation on the 24th. Count CELLORENO, the Austrian Representative, had a slight attack of apoplexy the same day.

The impression prevailed that the Conference would be successfully concluded early in September.

Austria is said to have modified her instructions to her Representatives.

There were constant arrivals at and departures of couriers from Zurich.

ITALY.

The object of the defensive league between the Provisional Governments of Tuscany and Bologna and the Dictator of Modena is stated to be to prevent a restoration of the fallen Governments, maintain internal order, and to lay down the basis of an assimilation in institutions.

GARIBALDI had reviewed the army of Modena.

The National Assembly of Modena on the 23d was prorogued, having previously unanimously voted the following decrees:

The Dictatorship of Farini, giving him full powers to contract a loan of five millions.

For the erection of a monument to commemorate the vote decreeing the forfeiture of FRANCIS V, and the annexation to Piedmont; and, lastly,

Charging the Dictator to negotiate with foreign Powers for the restitution of political prisoners, which FRANCIS V, carried away with him on leaving the country.

FARINI had issued a decree enacting that from the 1st September the customs line between Parma and Modena shall be suppressed.

The King of Sardinia, in returning thanks for a medal presented to him by a private society, said that his efforts were always concentrated for the great national cause; that he lived for it and was ready to die for it; that although difficulties and misfortunes might arise, they would certainly be surmounted; and that in view of the wisdom and good order now displayed in the Duchies of Romagna, it was impossible to go further, as he might have wished. He pledged his best efforts for the welfare of Italy.

The mission of Prince PONIATOWSKI to Italy had attracted attention. It was supposed that NAPOLEON sent him to carry on the intrigues set on foot by M. RATTAZZI.

The London *Times* strongly urges the Tuscans to be prepared to resist Austrian aggression even if they have to fight, and points to GARIBALDI as a noble champion for them of the Washington school.

The Council of Ministers at Turin, at which the King of Sardinia presided, had decided that before accepting, even provisionally, the Provinces which desire to be annexed to Piedmont, it was proper to consult the allied Powers, particularly France.

A number of distinguished Venetians had been sent as representatives to the European Powers, and they had issued a long address, in which they say the conduct of Austria has not changed since the peace.

FRANCE.

The French camp at St. Maur had been broken up.

The Paris *Patrie*, having given utterance to strong Anti-Austrian sentiments, had, pursuant to official orders, told its readers that it did not receive its inspiration from the Government, but expressed its own views only.

It was understood that at the approaching Councils of the Departments the subject of Free-trade would be fully discussed, and that the known views of the Emperor in its favor would meet with due consideration.

The London *Advertiser* gives the following curious news in its Paris correspondence:

"Engineers have been sent to Cologne to survey the whole line of coast thence to Calais, that they may fix on a spot for the formation of a seaport sufficiently spacious to contain a fleet of fifty transports, and the Minister of Marine has notified his subalterns that fifty transports, each capable of containing 2 000 men, must be ready and waiting on the coast opposite Dover by the commencement of the ensuing year."

The writer says that this statement reposes on excellent authority, and that full confirmation of its authenticity has been telegraphed to the English Government. He throws out the conjecture that the French altercation with Belgium will supply a pretext for a rupture with England. This story was of course regarded as a ridiculous *canard*.

The Paris hospitals have inherited, under the will of Lord HENRY SEYMOUR £36,000 per annum.

The Liberals in France are represented as disappointed at the number of eminent men who decline availing themselves of the amnesty. Their presence in France, would, it is contended, be advantageous to the cause of liberty.

The Paris Bourse had been firm, but closed dull and drooping at 69f 5c., for the Rentes.

AUSTRIA.

Letters from Vienna express the apprehension that the difficulty of the Italian question will not be settled at Zurich, and give as report that the furloughs granted the Austrian soldiers returning from Italy had been suspended, and that seven out of the twelve Austrian *corps d'armée* are to be retained on a war footing.

The Augsburg *Gazette* says that the Austrian military schools are to be completely reorganized on the model of those in France.

The new Austrian Minister of the Interior and Police are represented as decided ultramontanists.

The Austrian frigate *Novara*, accompanied by the Austrian squadron arrived at Trieste on the 26th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

There is no news of political importance.

Queen VICTORIA was about to pay her annual visit to Scotland, and had determined to journey from London to Edinburgh during the night at the uniform speed of forty miles an hour.

A letter from the Admiralty says that nothing has been done regarding the Postal Mail contract to Australia and Panama, and that pending the investigation into the contracts ordered by the House of Commons, this and all other projected contracts must be considered to be under a uniform reference to a Committee of Parliament.

The Board of Trade returns of July show an increase in exports of £291,000 for the month, and £9 816,000 for the last seven months, over the same period of last year.

The REVIEW critic of the London *Times* gives, on the

[illegible] is said to be committing [illegible] in some parts of Ireland.

The Secretary of the Atlantic Telegraph Company had given notice of the reception of several medals and an address from the Mayor of New-York, for sundry British officers connected with the laying of the Cable last year.

The protracted strike of the shipwrights in the Tyne terminated in the men getting increased wages.

Energetic efforts were being made to throw doubts on the guilt of Dr. SMETHURST the convicted poisoner, and to obtain a commutation of the death sentence against him.

Much interest had been evinced at Liverpool on a trotting race which took place near that place, in which several celebrated American horses, including *Jack Rossiter*, *Mountain Boy* and *Dreadnought* were engaged. The race was won easily by an English horse named *Dew* in two three mile heats, much to the surprise and joy of the assembled crowd, it being considered certain that the American horses would win. A large number of Americans were on the course. The American horses obtained second, third and fourth places in a field of seven horses.

Mr. TOM BROWN'S American two year-old colt, *Umpire*, has won two more races at Stockton, and is the prominent favorite for next year's Derby.

The London *Gazette* gives the names of the Commissioners appointed to investigate the national defences.

BELGIUM.

The Senate is convoked for the 30th of August, to pronounce on the Antwerp Fortification bill. It is thought that the Senate taking into consideration the small majority in the Chamber of Deputies, as well as the feeling against the bill, will reject it.

PRUSSIA.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says that owing to the complication of the affairs of Italy, the Prussian Government is favorable to a European Congress, as it would be an acknowledgment that France and Austria are the arbitrators of Europe, if such weighty questions are allowed to be decided by the Zurich Conference.

RUSSIA.

The cabinet of St. Petersburg is said to be divided on the Italian question. The German party oppose the independence of Italy, while the Emperor and a small minority manifest more liberal sentiments.

The Russian journals deny that the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE'S visit to England has any political object. He only went to study naval progress.

In allotting for the Russian loan in London, each applicant got the whole sum asked for.

TURKEY.

The Sultan had been taken ill.

MUSSANSO PACHA had been empowered to settle the question of the Danubian Principalities.

Prince VUCORIDES is dead.

The Viceroy of Egypt was increasing his army considerably.

M. DE LESSEPS was expected to go to England to endeavor to remove the English obstacles to the Suez Canal.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Calcutta and China mail, telegraphed by the *North Briton*, would reach Liverpool on the 27th, but it was feared too late for the *Europa*.

Advices from Canton say that a fleet of one hundred and ninety vessels would precede the English, French and American Ambassadors up the Peiho, in case it should be necessary to force the passage to Pekin.

Negotiations for peace were expected at Tourrane.

COCHIN-CHINA.

A general massacre of Christians in two towns in Borneo is reported. The pilgrims from Mecca are supposed to have given the signal for the outbreak.

Latest by Telegraph.

LONDON, Saturday—A. M.

The *Daily News'* City Article of last evening says: "The Funds to-day were slightly flatter. Owing to the dullness of business, coupled with a few sales on account of persons desirous of exchanging to the new Indian loan, the improvement of ⅛ in Consols, which took place on the Thursday, has been lost. In the other departments of the Stock Exchange stagnation prevails. The supply of money continues in excess of the demand. Best bills, having 60 days to run, were taken to day at ⅛. The foreign Exchanges were generally steady."

The *Times'* City Article, under date of last evening, says: "The Funds opened with great steadiness this morning, but subsequently experienced a reaction of ⅛, in sympathy probably with a fall of prices in Paris. There were again no Bullion operations at the Bank to-day. The large arrivals of Silver of late have supplied the demand for Exchanges, and precluded the necessity of purchasing on the Continent. The drain of Gold to France and Germany is therefore proportionably diminished, and, notwithstanding the falling off in shipments from the United States, and the non-arrival of over-due vessels from Australia, no withdrawals from the Bank have been required."

The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, of Russia, is in London, and visited the Crystal Palace yesterday.

The Calcutta mails of July 18, and of Hong Kong July 5, have arrived. The news is generally anticipated.

The old East India Company's army may be considered as dissolved.

Five thousand European troops had taken their discharge, and 4,000 more were expected to do so.

The political news from China is unimportant.

The tea markets tended downward, dealers being anxious to dispose of the old before the new arrived. Shipments of new from Foo Chow Foo were taking place very early.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Brokers' *Circular* reports the sales of the week at about 40,000 bales, of which speculators took 2,500 and exporters 5,500. The market closed dull on Thursday, with easier though quotably unchanged prices for clean qualities, while the inferior descriptions were almost nominal, and holders offered their stocks freely, without, however, pressing them on the market. The sales of Friday were 6,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export, the market closing dull at the following authorized quotations: Fair Orleans.....8 d. | Middling Mobilles....6¾d. Middling Orleans....7 d. | Fair Uplands.....7¾d. Fair Mobilles.....7¾d. | Middling Uplands..6 1-16d.

The stock in port was estimated at 654,000 bales, of which 562 000 were American.

Some authorities say that all qualities had declined 1-16d.@⅛d.

STATE OF TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market for goods was slightly firmer.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market was very dull. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report the weather very favorable, and the harvest almost completed. Flour, very dull and nominal, at 10s.@12s. for American. Wheat very dull, and nominally unchanged; Western Red, 7s. 6d.@9s.; do. White, 9s.@9s. 6d. Corn dull, and sales unimportant; Mixed and Yellow, 5s. 6d.@5s. 9d.; White, 7s.@7s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Liverpool Provision market had a declining tendency. Messrs. BIGLAND, AIKIN & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and JAMES MCHENRY, quote: Bacon heavy and all qualities slightly lower, with buyers demanding a further reduction. Pork heavy, and slightly lower for all descriptions. Bacon dull, but steady. Lard quiet at 55s.@57s. Tallow unchanged in price, but in better demand. Butchers' Association 55s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers and other circulars quote Pot Ashes dull, at 26s. 6d.@27s.; Pearls dull, at 28s.@29s. Sugar dull. Coffee quiet. Rice steady for good, but irregular for inferior. Quercitron Bark slow of sale, but prices unaltered. Linseed Oil, 28s. 9d.@29s. Resin steady, at 3s. 8d.@3s. 10d. for common. Spirits Turpentine steady, but dull. Tea in little inquiry, and prices weak.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING'S circular reports Breadstuffs dull; White Wheat, 42s.@45s.; Red, 40s.@42s. Flour, 20s.@23s. Indian Maize steady, at £6 2s. 6d. Sugar dull. Coffee quiet. Rice quiet. Fish Oils—Sales unimportant. Linseed Oil firm, at 29s. Saltpetre advanced 1s. Tallow quiet, at 55s. 3d. Spirits Turpentine dull, at 35s. 6d. Tea dull; Congou, 1s. 3¼d.@1s. 3½d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Friday, the 26th, at 95⅛@95⅝ for money and account. The Bullion in the Bank had decreased £132 000. Money was slightly easier in rates, with an abundant supply.

HAVRE MARKET.

The Havre Cotton market was dull; sales of the week ending 23d ult. 4,500 bales; stock 80,000. New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* 113f, do *bas* 106f. Breadstuffs dull but firm. Ashes dull. Coffee buoyant. Oils in but little inquiry and prices weak. Sugar heavy. Rice firm. Lard steady.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING BROTHERS report the market for American Securities generally weak, with but little inquiry, and tendency downwards.

BELL & CO. report State Stocks slow of sale, but prices unaltered. Railway Bonds depressed and more buyers than sellers. They quote:

United States 6 ℔ cent. bonds, 1867-8	97⅜@ 98⅝
United States 6 ℔ cent. Bonds, 1867-8	91⅜@ 92½
Alabama 5 ℔ cent. Bonds	75 @ 77
Kentucky 6 ℔ cent. Bonds. 1868-72	92 @ 94
Maryland 5 ℔ cent Street Bonds	83 @ 85
Massachusetts 6 ℔ cent. Street Bonds	100 @102
Mississippi 5 ℔ cent. Union Bank Bonds	11 @ 16
Ohio 6 ℔ cent. Stock, 1870	100 @ —
Pennsylvania 5 ℔ cent. Stock	82 @ 83
Pennsylvania 5 ℔ cent. Bonds, 1877	83 @ 84
South Carolina 5 ℔ cent. Bonds, 1868	86 @ 87
Tennessee 6 ℔ cent bonds	80 @ 82
Virginia 6 ℔ cent. Bonds, 1868	85 @ 87
Virginia 5 ℔ cent. Bonds, 1898	85 @ 87
Boston 4½ ℔ cent. State Bonds	89 @ 91
Illinois Central 7 ℔ cent. Bonds, 1860	56 @ 58
Illinois Central 7 ℔ cent. Bonds, 1870	56 @ 57
Illinois Central Shares	46 @ 48
Illinois Central 6 and 7 ℔ cent.	77 @ 79
Michigan Central 8 ℔ cent., 1869	83 @ 84
Michigan Central Shares	40 @ 45
New-York Central 8 ℔ cent.	84 @ 86
New-York Central 7 ℔ cents.	92 @ 94
New-York Central Shares	68 @ 70
New-York and Erie 7 ℔ cent. 2d Mortgage	55 @ 57
New-York and Erie Shares	4 @ 7
Panama Railroad Bonds of 1859	101 @102
Panama Railroad Bonds of 1865	97 @ 99
Panama R. R. 2d Mortgage Bonds of 1874	94 @ —
Pennsylvania Central 6 ℔ cent. 1st Mort	89 @ 91

The London *Times*, of Friday, says Illinois Central Shares had declined $1, and quotes sales at 39@40 discount.

Delay of the Europa's News.

SACKVILLE, Thursday, Sept. 8.

To the Associated Press in New-York:

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa* arrived at Halifax at 11 o'clock last night. The Nova Scotia Telegraph office being closed, the express left at midnight, and awaited the opening of the office at Londonderry. At 9 o'clock this morning, Halifax not answering to the call, and Sackville answering, I forwarded one hundred and twenty-nine words in cypher, prepaid, the very first message of the morning, which went through to Sackville before five minutes past nine, but was withheld by the Nova Scotia Company's Sackville operator till the arrival of the express, at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

JOHN HUNTER,
Agent New-York Associated Press.

The Europa Inward Bound.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Thursday, Sept. 8.

The Steamship *Europa* sailed from Halifax, at 2 o'clock this morning, for Boston, where she will be due about noon to-morrow (Friday.)

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

The Riot on Board the Ship Mayflower—Examination Before Justice Cornwell.

SECOND DAY.

DEATH OF THE SAILOR.

The examination of the charge against the crew of the ship *Mayflower* for riot and assault and battery upon Capt. HOYT was continued yesterday before Justice CORNWELL. During the proceedings intelligence was received of the death, at the City Hospital, of CHARLES NIEBUHR, the sailor who was stabbed during the fight by JAMES KIRWIN, third mate of the ship. The only witness examined at this session was WILLIAM PARKER, the second mate of the ship, who was first attacked by the crew. He testified as follows:

I reside in New-York, and have been in the *Mayflower* ten months; on Monday last, came on board at eight o'clock A. M.; the chief mate gave orders to get some old rigging ashore before we went away from the dock; he told me to go on and do the best I could, and hire laborers if necessary, that he expected the crew every minute; I went ashore and hired two laborers, and worked until about ten o'clock; about ten or eleven o'clock I saw the crew coming down; was standing on the gangway grating, passing out the old junk; the chief mate said to me, "The crew are coming down, and they are a fine set of fellows," and told me as soon as the men should get their dunnage stowed away, (and give them plenty of time to do so,) to then let them help get the rope ashore; waited from twenty minutes to half an hour and went forward, and the crew had their things all stowed away, were standing on the forecastle deck; I said to them, "as soon as you get your things stowed away, turn to and get this rope out of the ship on to the wharf;" they all came aft after me; I directed three or four to go on to the other ship's deck, which was the ship *Parana*, that lay alongside, and the rest to go into the cabin and get the rope out; they refused, and said they did not intend to do any work till the ship was clear from the wharf; I asked them why; they said they intended to work, but not till the ship should leave the wharf; the ringleader were a blue cap, and had on a red shirt—with long dark hair—his name is Chas. Niebuhr; while I was talking, the chief mate came along, and asked what the matter was, and I told him the men had refused to get out the old rope from the ship; he told them if they did not wish to work to go ashore again; they all went forward, and took their things ashore; then this man that I don't see here, (Chas. Niebuhr,) and, Klupper, gave me all sorts of abusive language, and said that if they got me ashore they would beat me; they then went ashore and I went on the gangway and continued my work, passing out the rope; did not see them again for five or ten minutes, when Chas. Webster came on board and went into the forecastle and took up a pair of sea-boots, saying that he had forgotten them; saw him carry them to the poop; did not take notice whether he went ashore again; saw Charles Niebuhr and Klupper, and two or three others, standing on the poop of the *Parana*, abreast of where I was standing on the *Mayflower*; Niebuhr asked me if I would come ashore, and he would flog me; he cursed me and used abusive language; I told him to go away; Otto Tepper was standing on the *Mayflower*, leaning against the railing; then Niebuhr and Klupper came on board the *Mayflower*; saw the captain standing on the forecastle with Mr. Walker; I stepped to the poop, and Neibuhr put his hand out as if to push me, touching me slightly, so that I had to catch the rail to save myself, and I struck him on the face with my hand; as soon as I did so, Klupper and Tepper grabbed me and turned me head first right over the rail, catching me by the leg; as I was going I caught my arm around the stanchion and saved myself; they tried to get me clear of this by kicking me; finally I fell down, and as soon as I recovered myself I got on the gangway grating, and was struck by some one with something hard; don't know by what or by whom; it staggered me, and I put my hand on the poop rail and received a blow with a piece of wood across the hand; I then ran down on the main deck again; then I went on the poop; I saw Capt. Hoyt standing with his hand on the back of his head; I went to him, and he said he was struck; saw Henry Parner and the pilot clinching, and the pilot got a bottle away from Parner, and they crossed the plank to the *Parana's* deck; one man picked up a handspike and threw it over to the *Mayflower's* poop from the *Parana's* poop; it came close by me, and I picked it up and sliced it back again at the man who threw it; then they all went ashore from the *Parana*, on to the dock; I did not see them again; I went down into the main cabin with the laborers and resumed my work; I saw no more of the matter till the officer came on board to arrest the third mate.

By Mr. Hawkins—Before the crew came down first, I was passing out of the gangway (at the commencement of the affray) the old rope; Mr. Kirwin then went on the deck, and received the rope as it came over the *Parana*; did not see him again till after the affray was over; the effort of the officers was to get the men out of the ship who were making the disturbance; I did not see the missiles flying about while I was on the main deck; as the three men threw me over, I struck a rope that lay upon the deck, and fell on my shoulder; I did not know that Niebuhr was stabbed till the officers came to arrest the third mate.

Cross-examined—I recognize only four that I can swear to—Tepper, who was kicking me—Parner, who had a bottle—Webster, who had a pair of boots in his hand, and Klupper, who assisted to put me over the rail; they put me over the rail after I struck Niebuhr; Did not tell Mr. Schutte that Niebuhr *raised his hand to strike, but did not strike*; I *think* the pilot took away the bottle from Parner; I say now that the pilot and Parner were not clinched; *don't know* whether the pilot or the chief mate took the bottle away; the pilot and Parner were standing together; the difficulty was all over when I saw Kirwin coming from the *Parana's* poop; he came on board of the *Mayflower* and went to his room; I saw him next when the officer came for him; I saw no blood on Kirwin; after I threw the capstan bar back, I saw no more of the affray; it was before I went to my room to wash, that Kirwin came on board; saw no knife in the captain's hand, and saw him give none to Kirwin.

Here the Court adjourned to Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock.

KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.—The Kings County Democratic Convention met yesterday afternoon at New-Lots. An organization was effected by the election of the following officers:

President—MOSES ODELL.

Secretaries—WM. T. LEACH, GEO. G. HERMAN.

The contesting delegates and other preliminary business disposed of, the Convention proceeded to transact the business for which it had been created. The first nomination was for the office of District Attorney. JOHN G. SCHUMAKER, the present incumbent, was renominated by acclamation. The Convention then proceeded to a formal ballot for County Judge. On the first ballot, the vote stood as follows:

	Votes.
SAMUEL GARRISON received	45
Mr. TROY received	22
Mr. PALMER received	2
Mr. BROWN received	3
Total	72

The nomination of Mr. GARRISON as a candidate for the office of County Judge, was made unanimous. Mr. JAMES M. SEABURY, the present County Treasurer, was renominated for that office by a unanimous vote.

The other nominations made were as follows:

For Superintendent of the Poor—WM. BENNETT, JOSEPH SMITH.

For Coroner—JOHN H. MURPHY.

For Justice of Sessions—NICHOLAS I. STILLWELL.

The Democratic Senatorial District Conventions also met yesterday. In the Second District, THOMAS A. GARDINER received the nomination, and in the Third District, FRANCIS B. SPINOLA, the present incumbent, was renominated.

NEW FERRY-BOAT.—The *Marion*, a new boat for the Peck-slip Ferry, will be placed on that route to-day. This boat will be run on the Grand-street route next Sunday, for the accommodation of funerals, and an officer of the Company says, if the boat is sufficiently patronized, she will run there every Sunday.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A farmer named SCHEEF was stopped on the Merrick Plank Road, near East New-York, by four men who demanded money, but got frightened and left before obtaining any.

An English paper says of Mr. Rarey, that for five weeks he has been at Aldershott, at the request of the Commander-in-Chief, giving lessons to classes of twenty-five of the rough riders, farriers, riding masters, and veterinary surgeons, as to the general treatment of wild or timid horses. All have been practically instructed in this gentleman's mode of subduing intractable animals, rendering nervous horses quiet, and curing others of individual tricks and habits which make them either dangerous or troublesome.

[Advertisement.]

THE REASON.

We beg especial attention to our elegant stock of Clothing for the Fall season now ready, manufactured from the latest and choicest fabrics.

Our stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings (merchant tailoring dépôt) will be found the largest and most superior in style, variety and selection we have ever displayed.

We pledge ourselves that whilst our manufacture will maintain its superiority of real taste and finish over any other, our prices shall be as low as any house in the trade. D. DEVLIN & Co.,

Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

Our stocks of Boys' Clothing and Furnishing Goods are very large.

[Advertisement.]

TO PHYSICIANS AND PRIVATE FAMILIES.—Having received letters from the medical faculty in various sections of the country, requesting me to furnish the druggists and apothecaries of the Union with a pure imported article of French cognac brandy that they can prescribe to their patients with confidence, I have concluded now to comply with their request.

Until now, I have been unable to do so, for reasons that I will state. Owing to the shortness of the grape crop in France, the prices of brandy have ruled so high that I was unable to import and sell it at reasonable prices. But, happily, things are changed; the wine vineyards of France for the past and present years have been uncommonly fruitful, and prices of brandy have come down in France to a reasonable figure. The duty on French brandy has also been lowered nearly seventy per cent. I hope these favoring causes, and especially low prices for brandy in France, will continue.

I am now enabled to comply with the wishes of my medical friends, and to supply them with pure imported French cognac brandy in bottles, at reasonable prices.

Every bottle is labelled, "WOLFE'S GENUINE COGNAC BRANDY." I import the brandy from France myself. It is manufactured by the best distillers in France. I bottle it from the pipe in my own warehouse, seal it with my own seal, and guarantee under my own hand, by certificate, its purity and unadulterated genuineness.

For sale by all druggists and apothecaries,

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer of the Schnidam Schnapps,
No. 22 Beaver-st.

[Advertisement.]

THE FALL STYLE OF HATS.—KNOX issued his hat for the Fall season on Wednesday morning last. This was slightly in advance of the other manufacturers, but he has obtained a still greater advantage over them in the superiority and elegance of his fabric. All who desire a tip-top article must patronize KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street. This popular hatter has made extensive arrangements to accommodate the public, so that there is no danger of making an unsatisfactory purchase at his establishment. Call upon him.

[Advertisement.]

FALL CLOTHING.

Good black frock coats	$5 to $8
Fine black frock coats	10 to 14
The finest French cloth frock coats	15 to 20
Cassimere business coats	3 50 to 12
Complete cassimere business suits to match	6 to 20

At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—A certain cure for those settled coughs and colds so prevalent during this season. Take a dose of Pills and rub the Ointment over chest and throat, and you will feel relieved at once.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 8.

$1 000 U. S 6s, '65	100⅝	30	Second-av. R. R.	101½
11 000 Tennessee 6s, '90	69¾	10	do	103
5 000 Virginia state 6s	95	300	Reading Railroad	45½
7 000 Missouri State 6s	85¾	600	do	45¾
10,000 do	10 86¾	200	do	60 45¾
10,000 do	60 85¾	100	do	60 45¾
400 Cal. State 7s Bds	83	650	do	46
5 000 Michigan 6s, '79	93	400	do	b30 46
1,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	93¾	100	do	b60 46
2,000 R Riv R. 2d mtg	76	450	do	46⅞
2,000 Mich. So. Sink'g Fund Bonds	55	200	Mich. Central R	63
1,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bds	87½	50	M. So. & N. Ia. R.	6¾
50 Merchants' Bank	105½	25	Kilwaukee & M. R.	6
5 Am Exchange B'k	101¾	50	M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	60 25½
7 Imp. & Trad. B'k	108	160	do	c 25¼
130 Canton Co	b10 18⅜	50	do	b60 25¼
100 do	18⅝	50	do	s10 25
25 Cery Improv't Co	5	150	do	s5 25
25 Lec. & H. Canal Co.	94⅜	200	do	s2 25
30 do	95	210	Panama Railroad	118⅜
10 Penn. Coal Co	83⅜	69	Illinois Central R.	68⅞
115 Pacific Mail S. Co.	84	300	do	69
250 do	84⅛	25	do	68¾
75 do	b60 84⅜	100	do	b10 69⅛
700 N. Y. Cent. R.	b30 90	50	do	b60 69⅝
2000 do	80	41	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	93
150 do	b60 80	815	Gal. & Chi. R.	75
200 do	b15 80	100	do	s60 74⅜
250 do	b30 80⅛	100	do	b10 75
150 do	b60 80⅜	100	do	b10 75⅛
300 do	b60 80⅝	10	do	b60 75⅛
250 do	13 80⅞	100	do	b60 76
500 do	b60 80⅝	50	do	74⅜
100 do	s60 78⅛	100	Clev. & Toledo R.	27¼
100 do	s60 78⅜	300	do	27
200 do	s60 78½	100	do	27⅛
100 do	c60 78⅝	100	do	s15 27
100 do	78⅞	100	do	b60 27⅜
100 Hud. R. Railroad	37½	400	Chic. & R. Is. R.	71
100 do	37⅝	250	do	s30 71
50 do	s60 37⅝	50	do	b30 71⅛
100 do	37¾	50	do	b30 71⅜
100 do	b60 37⅞	50	do	b1 70¾
50 Har. R. R. Pref	98½	100	do	b30 70¾
25 do	98¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$50 000 Missouri 6s, 8a	86¼	200	Reading Railroad	45⅝
20,000 do	b60 86⅜	200	do	s10 45⅜
6,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	69⅜	200	do	b30 45⅝
8,000 Virginia state 6s	91⅜	200	Cleve & Tol. R.	b30 24¾
1,000 Erie R. 4th M. Bs	38	50	do	26⅜
8,000 do	35⅜	200	Harlem R.	10
2 700 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	88	8	Mich. Cen. R.	47⅜
10 Merchants' Bank	105⅜	100	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	25
30 Bank of the Repub.	125	100	do	24⅞
25 Erie Railroad	43⅛	100	do	24¾
5 N. Y. Cen. Railrd.	79⅝	150	Ill. Cen. R.	89
400 do	79¾	200	Gal. & Chicago R.	74⅜
100 do	b30 79½	220	do	s60 74⅝
100 do	s30 79	150	do	b60 74⅞
50 Hud. River R.	37⅜	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	b60 70¾
200 do	37⅝	800	do	70⅜
950 Harlem R. Pref	b30 38⅛	100	do	b60 70⅝
300 do	38			

THURSDAY, Sept. 8—P. M.

The Stock Exchange, under an increased demand for some of the Railway shares, advanced this morning to the highest figures, thus far, of the season. The first bids at the early Board for New-York Central were at 80 ℔ cent. for the cash stock, which price brought out 3,000 shares, and then 80¼ was paid for 250 shares, cash. The stock fell below this price on the 12th March last, just six months ago, and during the Summer was done as low as 69 ℔ per cent., with the August dividend on, and again at 69¾, only a few weeks ago, ex dividend. Twelve months ago, in the midst of the quarrel and sharp competition at low rates, the price stood 79½@80 ℔ cent, and after the restoration of the old fares and freights, advanced to 88 ℔ cent. On the second call of the Share list this morning, the time offers were a little more free, and these influenced somewhat the cash price, which gradually fell, through the remainder of the day, to 79 ℔ cent. A number of the Board and Street jobbers regarded this turn as the beginning of that decided reaction which they have been predicting or looking for since the price first touched 74¼@75 ℔ cent. But there seemed to be no peculiar feature in the dealings to render this calculation more certain than yesterday or the day before, or at the close of last week, except, perhaps, that more of the *Bull* operators are made ready for the fall by their partial realizations at the top prices. At the very close this afternoon, the Stock was in demand, at 79 ℔ cent. The other New-York shares, Hudson River and Harlem, were again livelier. The former in improved demand at 37@37½@37¼ cash, and 38 buyer 60 days, and Harlem Preferred selling at 38 ℔ cent. cash, and 38½ buyer 30 days. In the Western Stocks there was a free demand at the early Board for Galena at 75 ℔ cent. cash and buyers' option, and for Rock Island at 71@70¾, but these figures brought out a fair supply of stock, and prices, in sympathy with New-York Central, yielded ⅛@⅜ ℔ cent. at the afternoon session, and Rock Island subsequently sold in the Street at 70 ℔ cent. Cleveland & Toledo opened at 27¼ and afterwards sold down to 26½ ℔ cent. Illinois Central was again in request, and the price him at 69@69¼ ℔ cent. The Bonds brought 88 ℔ cent. at the Second Board. The Coal shares were all firmer. Reading 46, sales, and then 45½ ℔ cent. Delaware 95, and Pennsylvania 84 ex dividend. The City Bank shares continue to improve in favor, and the transactions, though altogether of a moderate investment character, are more numerous. The business in Missouri State Sixes was again large, and the price firm at 85½ on buyer's option, and 85¼ cash. Tennessees advanced to 89½ ℔ cent. Virginias were ½ ℔ cent. easier at the Second Board. In Railway Mortgages, Erie Fourths were lower; sales at 35½ ℔ cent. Brooklyn Water Loan holds firm at par. The general market in the afternoon left off somewhat unsettled. The closing Share prices show an average reaction of ¼ ℔ cent., but without inducing the evidences of weakness that usually attend a declining market after a rapid and considerable rise. In other words, the Street operators appear to be still at fault as to the nature or extent of the outside support which the market has received and is receiving on account of the improved look of the trade and railway traffic of the country. They measure and attempt to calculate the limit of the rise by its mere rapidity, instead of contrasting it with the antecedent fall through six or eight months, from much higher figures than the present.

The Discount Market holds very steady at 6½@7 ℔ cent. for prime indorsed bills within 60@90 days, and 7@7½ ℔ cent. for the same select class of paper at 4@6 months. Fair names, outside of Bank, range 8@9 ℔ cent. Demand loans are easier than usual to-day, notwithstanding the increased activity on the Stock Exchange. The general rule is 6 ℔ cent., but in some cases, on pledge of State Securities, 5@5½ ℔ cent. is accepted by the private banking houses. The supply of Money from this class of lenders is quite free, owing to the difference of interest here and on the Continent and in London. The Exchanges for the mail on Saturday have scarcely opened yet. We hear of some merchant bills, of a home character, being done to-day, at 109¾, and some New-Orleans Bank indorsements at 109¾ ℔ cent. The standard bankers here hold for 110@110⅛ ℔ cent. The Customs to-day, are $139,000; other receipts into the Sub-Treasury, $11,000; disbursements, $84,000; balance this afternoon, $4,933,639.

The Receiver of the New-York and Erie Company has made the following order in regard to the General Superintendence of the Road:

RECEIVER'S OFFICE, New-York, Sept. 7, 1859.

I have this day appointed CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent of the Road

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2488. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA'S MAILS.

Proceedings of the Zurich Conference.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The Mission of Prince Poniatowski.

UNSETTLED ASPECT OF AUSTRIAN AFFAIRS

Disaffection in the Tyrol.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa* arrived at Boston from Halifax at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, and her mails, which were forwarded in the 3 o'clock train over the New-Haven Railroad, reached this City at midnight. The lateness of the hour at which our packages are received will not permit of copious extracts, but we give below such details as seem to be more immediately demanded by their importance. There is nothing additional relative to the massacre of Christians in Borneo.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

Proceedings of the Zurich Conference.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter dated Tuesday evening, the 23d, says:

"A private letter from Zurich of yesterday's date mentions that a Conference took place the day previous, at which the whole of the Plenipotentiaries were present. It does not appear that anything very important occurred, or that the conversation turned on any but secondary points, and, as no protocol was drawn up, no decision was probably come to. Count CASTELBARCO is, or was then, awaiting the arrival of a courier before entering on the more serious part of the business for which they are met. It is thought that Count CASTELBARCO's instructions have been modified to a certain extent, as he has consented to have the question of Lombardy treated in common, and that it was the treaty that would be signed separately. BARON DE BOURQUENEY spoke separately to his colleagues on the amnesty, but in general terms and, when generalities only are the topic, there is not much room for disagreement. The amnesty constitutes one of the articles of the Treaty of Villafranca; the Emperor NAPOLEON, by his recent act, has fulfilled his part so far, and set an example to his brother Emperor. In official circles here people appear to be very sanguine as to the result of the Conferences, which they expect will be brought to a successful issue in the early part of next month; and Count COLLORDO expresses himself as among the most confident of a satisfactory arrangement. Whether a positive engagement has been entered into between the Emperors for the restoration of the Italian Princes, or whether nothing more was agreed on than the use of arguments, but not of force, it is thought that matters will be allowed to remain in *statu quo*; and that the people, who are just now doing themselves the greatest credit by their moderation and judgment, may, after the maturest deliberation, decide on a question of such deep interest to them. That the Emperor of the French should forcibly impose the obnoxious Princes on the people who have rejected them is not to be thought of.

The following letter has been received from Zurich, dated the 22d instant:

"A conference was held yesterday, at which all the Plenipotentiaries assisted. It was so far interesting that the Austrian Plenipotentiary had deviated from his instructions, according to which the affairs of Lombardy should be treated separately. As there was no matter of serious consequence discussed yesterday no protocol will be drawn up. It is not intended to discuss any serious matter until after the arrival of dispatches which Count CASTELBARCO expects from Vienna, containing the last instructions with respect to the Duchies, the Italian Confederation, and a general amnesty. It is believed that the decree published in the *Moniteur* of the 16th, will embarrass the Emperor of Austria not a little. He engaged at Villafranca to decree a general amnesty, in which he was anticipated by the Emperor NAPOLEON. Are the authorities at Vienna disposed to authorize the return of the Hungarian and Venitian exiles? This is very doubtful; and nevertheless the treaty of Villafranca is explicit on that subject. It is believed here that the conference will shortly be brought to a conclusion, although as yet nothing has been accomplished.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes as follows:

A dispatch from Berne of this day's date states that the French and Austrian Plenipotentiaries have "regulated the affairs of Lombardy with the consent of the Sardinian Plenipotentiaries." This is a considerable step, although the most difficult one if the telegram may be relied upon as literally and entirely true, it follows that the important question of the proportion of the debt of the Austrian empire which Lombardy is to bear, has been settled as well as the boundary line between Lombardy and Venetia. The concluding part of the telegram states that the affairs of the Duchies will probably be treated of directly between Paris and Vienna. The inference is that the Zurich Conferences are substantially over.

PRUSSIA AND THE CONFERENCES.

Correspondence of the London Times.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1859.

Three weeks ago it was believed here that the Conferences of Zurich would be of short duration, and take the world by surprise by the speed of their deliberations and the completeness of their results, such as they might be. Two or three sittings, for decency's sake, to protocol and sign foregone conclusions, and a couple of official dinners, were supposed to be the sum of the labors before them. But there sanguine politicians have reckoned without Sardinia and the Italian populations. The attitude of these last has made a great impression here, proving, as it does, how much the Italians have learnt in the last ten years. The political tact displayed both by the Provisional Governments and the Chambers they have called is assuredly one of the most remarkable facts in history, and the position of the President of the Tuscan Ministry, when he asserts our English doctrine of 1688, that the Sovereign was not driven away, but deserted the country, is unassailable. The unanimous resolution of the Chamber, that the house of Lorraine cannot return, is the natural consequence of this. These considerations are believed to have decided the Government not only to be ready to join a congress, but to urge its convocation. The Conferences of Zurich cannot pretend to decide the weighty questions which are now on the *tapis*. To suffer this would be on the part of the great Powers to acknowledge France and Austria as the arbiters of Europe. So long as the treaty only concerned a boundary between Austria and Sardinia, they and France were competent to decide without the voice of Europe. The neutrals who had been indifferent to the war must be indifferent to its results, as far as the position of the belligerents and the actual theatre of the war are concerned. But the remodelling of Italy is a matter in which all the great Powers are alike interested, and the present Prussian Cabinet is as little inclined as the English one to suffer a forcible restoration of the Princes whose rule over unwilling subjects would only lead to fresh complications. Either the decision on their future government must be left entirely to the Duchies themselves, or, as in 1815, a Congress must be called to regulate their affairs. There is a strong feeling, therefore, in favor of a Congress—not a Congress summoned, like that of Paris, to submit to the exigencies of French interests, but a Congress where the whole situation should be freely discussed and resolutions come to, altogether independently of the convenience of the chief parties in the late war, excepting so far as the cession of Lombardy by Austria is concerned. On this Prussia and Russia are thought to be agreed, and there can be no doubt that England will take the same view. In that case it is probable that Berlin will be chosen as the place of meeting though, no doubt, London will be proposed, as the choice of a capital for the seat of a congress is always supposed to carry with it a certain degree of influence.

Affairs in Italy.

SPEECH OF THE KING OF SARDINIA.

The deputation appointed to present to the King of Sardinia the medal which had been struck by a private Society, in commemoration of the words pronounced by his Majesty on his opening the session of the Piedmontese Parliament, on the 10th of January last, had the honor of an audience on the 20th. Count D'AZEGLIO, President of the Committee, reminded his Majesty of the memorable words, "We are not insensible to the cry of grief which we hear from every part of Italy." His Majesty replied as follows:

"I thank you for your beautiful present. Ever since it has been in my power I have consecrated my efforts to the great national cause. I have it constantly before my mind—I live for it, and am ready to die for it. Difficulties and misfortunes arise which must be surmounted, and they certainly will, for I have witnessed the courage and discipline of which the Italians are capable. Under present circumstances, it has been impossible to go further, as I might have wished. In the midst of past sorrows I have found great consolation at seeing that the Italians have understood and have not entertained a doubt concerning me. The masses, blinded by excessive enthusiasm, are sometimes led astray. I might have pardoned such false steps, but I repeat that I have nothing to reproach them with. It seems incredible that some countries that are unfavorable to us do not or will not believe there is nothing obscure or insidious in my policy. Frankness and straightforwardness are its companions. Perhaps it is the going straight to the object in view that creates displeasure. The Italian question is very clear, and it is no doubt on that account that they will not understand it. The union, perfect order, and wisdom which the people of Tuscany, the Duchies, and the Romagna now display are admirable. I certainly did not think that Italy was incapable of acting so, still the spectacle of such an attitude affords me great pleasure. Have, therefore, faith in me gentlemen, and be assured that now as well as in future, I shall do everything in my power to promote the welfare of Italy."

THE MOVEMENT AGAINST THE RESTORATION OF THE EVICTED GOVERNMENTS.

Correspondence of the London Daily News.

TURIN, Sunday, Aug. 21, 1859.

Within a week at the latest the Duchies of Parma and Modena, and the Romagna as well, will have given their national vote against the restoration of their evicted Governments, and it requires no augury to be able to predict the unanimity of that vote in each and all of the countries named, where the people will declare by acclamations the annexation of their country to Piedmont under the constitutional sway of VICTOR EMANUEL. The unanimity of the votes in the Tuscan Assembly is a most notable fact, when we remember that most of the deputies have always professed very moderate sentiments, and that the two propositions for the abolition of the Lorraine dynasty and the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont were brought forward by persons whose families were most sincerely attached to the Prince and his house, and who filled the highest stations at Court. In the Duchy of Parma there were some trifling differences of opinion, which ended, however, in confirming the principle of annexation, a principle that now prevails in Italy. Piacenza and Parma, frontier cities and of equal importance, have always been rivals, and even now they seem to be threatened with disunion and discord. Piacenza wished to join Modena and share her destinies; but at Parma some politicians judged it more prudent to separate the fortunes of their little State from those of its neighbor, alleging that in the preliminaries of peace at Villafranca no decision in point of fact was come to respecting the Duchy of Parma. The people there do not trouble themselves about this nice distinction. The two Municipal Councils of Piacenza and Parma, which were recently appointed by what was almost universal suffrage, have mutually and unanimously decreed the union of the two countries with the Duchy of Modena, inviting Cavaliere FARINI to assume the reins of Goderment.

Before many days are over the four Italian Provinces will, I have reason to believe, officially declare their vote to NAPOLEON III., as they will to the King VICTOR EMANUEL. NAPOLEON will speak them fair, but nothing more. What will the King of Piedmont do, or to speak more correctly, what will his Ministers constitutionally advise him to do? One thing is certain, that his Majesty will not reject the offer, but accept it provisionally, making an appeal in the meantime to Europe, and remitting the decision to a European Congress. Such was the line of conduct contemplated a few days ago. There is some hesitation now, and they are thinking of expedients. It would be desirable, they imagine, if those provinces were to appoint a regent who should introduce the Piedmontese codes of law pending the conclusion of the Conferences at Zurich, and they apprehend an irruption into Lombardy on the part of Austria, in case the vote of the people should be accepted here. In the meantime, Prince POWNIATOWSKI has gone to Florence, on a special mission from Prince NAPOLEON. The son-in-law of the King wishes the Tuscans and the other princes to elect him as their temporary regent, to rule in the name of the King of Piedmont. The proposal is singular; the people will at least wish to be assured that the Emperor is acquainted with the plan, and that he approves of it. Unfortunately the Prince is not held in very high estimation in Tuscany, where he spent the greater part of his youth.

The Assembly at Florence is not going to make any useless speeches, and lest it should displease the Emperor, who has no great love for parliaments, will adjourn *sine die* till better times come round.

The mission of the Count de Rüsset appears to be at an end. He came to recommend the restoration of the princes and to study the country. He began everywhere by using strong language, and giving it to be understood that French garrisons were shortly to be introduced. By degrees, either from the pithy answers he received, or from the unprecedented facts he witnessed, his words became benignant, and there was no further mention of French garrisons. From all this, what is left for us to hope? Perhaps there is to be no restoration of the fallen dynasties, and perhaps no annexation of those provinces to Piedmont. Such, at least, is the conviction of many. But as I was conversing yesterday with an eminent statesman, who knows several state-secrets touching Sardinian diplomacy, I found, to my amazement, that he confidently believed in the annexation. I observed to him that it was not Austria alone that would oppose the formation of a large and powerful kingdom in Italy, but he interropted me and said: "I fully understand what you mean; for all that, I hold it for certain that in the defensive treaty concluded some months ago between France and Piedmont there is a clause stipulating that in case of war against and victory over Austria, Piedmont should be enabled to extend her territory until she obtains a population of about twelve millions. Now, by the union of the Italian Central Provinces the subjects of Sardinia would not be greater, but still less, than the contemplated total."

THE MISSION OF PRINCE PONIATOWSKI.

Correspondence of the London Times.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1859.

In the meanwhile, it is my duty to tell you that the report of Prince PONIATOWSKI's mission, exaggerated in its bearings by the very ignorance in which most people are as to its real importance, has spread something like blank consternation abroad. Crooked and ambiguous as the Emperor NAPOLEON's conduct may be said to be in all his transactions, it seems even more tortuous and amoidextrous in his recent dealings towards Central Italy. On the very day in which he spoke of the Tuscan and Modenese rulers as "restored" at Villafranca, he bound himself to allow an open field for the expression of the public vote on the part of the people emancipated from their thraldom. The restoration of those Princes was to take place by any means either of conciliation or coercion of which those princes themselves could dispose, without the armed intervention of any of the great foreign Powers. So long as the movement in Tuscany, and in the minor duchies, only aimed at the formal dethronement of the runaway sovereigns, France gave no sign, or simply prevailed upon Piedmont to withdraw those royal agents who might be supposed to exercise some influence on the popular suffrage; but as matters advanced, and it became evident not only that the revolutionized provinces would, with loud unanimity, proclaim the final *déchéance* of their absent Princes, but also with the same unity of mind vote for the annexation of their country to Piedmont, the behavior of the French Emperor suddenly changed; he passed from a state of expectant inaction to the attitude of an urgent adviser, and advice was soon followed up by indirect menace. There is no reason why Count RENDT and Prince PONIATOWSKI might not have been sent on their persuasive errand a month before—no reason why the Emperor might not have spoken out freely and authoritatively from Milan and Turin, previous to his departure for Paris. I remember writing to you from Milan, only two days after Villafranca, that if the fate of Central Italy was sealed, as I had every reason to apprehend it was, it would have been charity to the Italians themselves to order the immediate occupation of those provinces by ever so small a French force, and convey to those poor deluded people a plain intimation that it behoved them to bow to hard necessity. But NAPOLEON III., always bent to deceive both parties, and too generally ending by deceiving himself, was not without hope that MONTANELLI and his other agents would succeed in turning the scale of popular opinion in Tuscany in behalf of that candidate for the throne of Central Italy whom he held *in petto* as early as the outbreak of the Lombard war—his cousin, Prince NAPOLEON JEROME; and, as it became daily clearer and clearer, and is now more than evident, that it is as hard to force Prince NAPOLEON down the Tuscans' throats as LEOPOLD II., or FERDINAND IV., himself, the Emperor again alters his tone, and recollects all of a sudden that his engagements with Austria at Villafranca are of so sacred a nature that, even if he be not himself bound to bring back the Lorraine Princes with his own French bayonets, he has at least no right to prevent an Austrian armed interference in behalf of those Princes, and does not mean to prevent it.

AUSTRIAN AGENTS AT WORK.

Letters from Romagna say that Austrian agents are active in awakening discord there, as also in Parma, Modena, and Tuscany. But the Romagnoli maintain their tranquillity and union, and prepare for resistance to the Papal troops, which are increased by recruits from whatever quarter they present themselves. The greater number of those are Swiss, or men engaged by these who have been recruiting to the confines of Switzerland. They are, however, few in number, the largest body not amounting to more than 2,000, who arrived a few days since at Civita Vecchia. The Provisional Government in Bologna continues to make laws in opposition to the Roman Government, and without paying the slightest attention to it, and is resolved to make common cause with the Duchies.

THE DEFENSIVE LEAGUE.

The defensive league between the provisional Governments of Tuscany and Bologna and the dictator of Modena has been signed by the Marquis GINORI for Tuscany, the Marquis COCCAPANI for Modena, and Prince ANTONIO HERCOLANI for the junta of Bologna. The object of this league is thus defined by the Italian journals: To prevent the restoration of the fallen Governments; to maintain internal order; and to lay down the bases of the assimilation of institutions.

THE PROPOSED CONSOLIDATION OF ITALIAN STATES.

From the Paris Correspondence of the Daily News.

The *Pays*, in an article somewhat more moderate than those which it has lately published, argues that if, which it takes for granted will be the case, the King of Sardinia refuses to accept the annexation of Central Italy, there will be a dead lock which must necessarily lead to the restoration of the Dukes without any recourse to arms. The Tuscan army, it says, although it may raise impediments to a particular solution of the difficulty, is powerless to enforce any. It cannot make war upon the King of Sardinia to force him to accept the sovereignty of the country, nor can it compel any other prince who may be elected to accept the vacant inheritance of the house of Lorraine.

The deliberations of the Tuscan Assembly, therefore, only raise difficulties, and the *Pays* holds that these difficulties are increased by opposition to the return of the Princes. This article, in all probability, furnishes a key to the tactics of the French Government, which are by extreme pressure upon the King of Sardinia to bring about a state of things in Central Italy which may afford a pretext for its premeditated intervention.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN VENETIA.

Letters from the Venitian provinces are occupied with details of the tyranny and rapacity of the Austrians. Violent possession had been taken of all the meadow-lands situate between Porcenate, Sacile, and Fontanafredda, in order to furnish pasture for 5000 head of cattle recently imported from Hungary. Pickets of horse and foot, according to the same authority—are stationed on the spot, in order to prevent the removal by the country people of any portion of the hay crop. Wagons containing part of the produce have been forcibly unloaded; the remainder, which had not been carted, still lies upon the ground. One of these letters adds: "It is easy to conceive the despair of the villagers at seeing themselves at one stroke deprived of so indispensable an element of agriculture. Unless some special intervention of Providence take place, we are ruined. All Friuli is dreading the reappearance of the Hungarian typhus—a terrible disease—which on former occasions committed such ravages among our herds. These fears are increased by the fact that the Government has called the attention of the municipal authorities to the subject, urging the strictest vigilance."

A remarkable address has been presented to the representatives of the Powers in Lombardy, on behalf of the liberty of Venice. It is signed by PROSPERO ANTONINI, former member of the Departmental Council of Udine; IZARNEANI, author of the "*Capitulation of the Austrians at Venice, March 22, 1849*;" GIOVANNI BORELLO former President of the Departmental Council of Ticenza, and a number of other well known men, whose titles are appealed to in the address as evidence of its expressing the feelings of the intelligent and respectable classes of the community. The address states that the hopes awakened by the war were peculiarly strong among the Venetians, since their rights, according to the strict interpretation of diplomacy, were incontestable, and that the contingent which the Venetian provinces furnished to the allied army being composed of members of all classes of society, was to be regarded as a body of armed deputies, representing the entire country. Sooner or later the national desire for independence thus manifest would drive the Austrians from the country. Yet the conduct of the Government has not changed since the peace.

The prisons of Josephstadt inclose peaceable inhabitants of Venetia, men dear to the nation by their character and talents, who have been shut up without trial, and with the official remark that they have not disturbed public order, but that the possibility of their doing so rendered their imprisonment useful for themselves and desirable for their friends. Was it not to be expected that after the treaty of Villafranca they should be restored to their bereaved families? However, they are still there; the slowness of diplomacy prevents the movements of humanity and justice, as well as the slightest appearance of the guarantees which are ostensibly promised. This rigorous economy in the semblance of clemency—is it not a defiance of the sympathies of the country and of Europe—a return to less chivalrous manners at a time when mankind prides itself on its gentleness?" Even supposing Austrian domination over Venice should be reduced to the narrowest limits, supposing a prince of the Imperial family should be placed on the throne without soldiers or officials of his own nation, is it believed that such a course would satisfy Venetia, Europe, or even Austria herself? Would the guardianship of the Alps be willingly left for an Austrian prince? If he could be supposed promptly denationalised by his new title, and all at once Italian at heart, can it be pretended that in a moment of war that confidence would not break down either on the side of the nation, or on the side of the Powers? And even in ordinary times how great would be the embarrassments of a man having the air of obeying the will of the people whom he was called to govern; of a man who, to escape from such a humiliating reflection, would be constantly tempted to encroach on the legal powers which he had sworn to respect? No humane man can think, without unrespectful commiseration, of a prince condemned to govern in a manner altogether new, in a country where his ancestors and his brother have governed in a way to render necessary a murderous war, and concessions so long and so obstinately refused. Unhappy would be the prince reduced to the sad condition of being pitied by subjects who, under all other circumstances, would have sincerely honored him. Many things offer to Austria a precious occasion of raising herself, and gaining in moral power, and consequently material force, much more than she would lose in a territory. She may say to herself: 'Since Villafranca, there is neither conqueror nor conquered. Military honor is safe: let us save that of the family and that of the nation. For here the honor of the whole of Germany is involved. We have left enough corpses on the soil of Italy; let us not make any more victims.' If Austria disguises these truths from herself time may present them to her in a terrible light."

After referring to the views of DANIEL MANIN, and calling upon Europe to support them, the address concludes:

"In short, Austria can no longer govern Italy. Even an Austrian prince, alone, and without foreign environment, would be too much there, and his presence would bring with it not only painful recollections, but grave dangers for the Austrian empire, for the dignity of France, and for the tranquility of Europe. The hopes solemnly given to Venetia ought not to be deluded. Was it then not to see the enfranchisement of Italy accomplished that 200,000 French mothers have, during six weeks, wailed hourly for the news that their offspring had been torn to pieces by Austrian grapeshot? Was it not to see accomplished the enfranchisement of Italy that NAPOLEON III. risked his life and his destiny, and what is dearer to him than life—the honor of France and the heritage of a great name, which weighs upon him as a burden at once heavy and brilliant? Let Europe, grateful for the peace which he assures to her, aid him in shaking off the yoke of such a remembrance; and it shall be an augury of life for her, to cast a germ of blessing into that land of great ills and great misfortunes.

Affairs in Austria.

A letter from Vienna of the 20th inst. informs us that a complete reorganization of the Austrian army, particularly of the artillery, which proved itself so inferior to the French, is about to take place. Several Austrian general officers are not of that opinion. They say that the superiority of the French arises from their constant campaigns in Algeria, which colony is a better school for officers than St. Cyr. The prisoners who returned from France are each anxious to keep unchanged the gold tenfranc piece given to them at Strasburg by order of NAPOLEON.

The official Wiener *Zeitung* contains the following Imperial decree: "Count RECHBERG, who retains his post as Minister for Foreign Affairs, is appointed President of the Cabinet. Baron HUBNER is appointed Minister of Police, Count GOLUCHOWSKI Minister of the Interior; Count (Geheimrath) KEMPEN VON FICHTENSTAMM, Chief of the Police, is dismissed with a pension. Baron BACH, formerly Minister of the Interior, has been appointed Ambassador to Rome. The Ministry of Commerce is entirely dissolved and its duties divided between the ministries of the Interior, Exterior and Finance."

The non-official portion of the *Wiener Zeitung* contains an article stating that there is a general feeling of anxiety in the public mind concerning the subjects which have been till now under serious deliberation by the Superior Council, and which are: 1. Regulations of the control of the finances. 2. Free exercise of the Protestant religion. 3. The regulation of Jewish affairs. 4 The regulation of the municipalities. The representation of the provinces will later come under deliberation. The article concludes thus: "Too great caution in advancing is as much to be avoided as too much haste."

A rumor that the reductions of the Austrian army have been suspended seems to have found some credence on the Continent; and it has thence been concluded that the Austrian Government apprehends an unfavorable result from the negociations at Zurich. It seems, however, doubtful whether the rumour rests on any good foundation.

It is believed that in the new Austrian Cabinet the Sclavonian and ultra-Catholic elements will prevail against the wishes of the Magyars.

DISAFFECTION IN THE TYROL.

The Polish *Journal*, of Posen, gives an account of a manifestation in the Austrian Tyrol:

"The Archduke CHARLES LOUIS, Governor of the Tyrol, assembled a few days ago at Innspruck the volunteers who had returned from the war, and thanked them for their zeal. A major, who is rather elderly, advanced and said: 'We only presented ourselves at the third summons, because the promises so often made to us were never kept. And if the promises which has since been given be not observed, we will never confide in the word of the Emperor again.' The Archduke recommended the bold speaker to reflect that such language might have serious consequences for him. 'The only consequence it can have,' answered the Major, 'is that I shall be shut up in prison, as so many others have been who told the truth; but that will be of no use, for all those here behind me will testify to the truth of what I say, and you cannot confine us all.' And all the volunteers cried, 'Yes! we affirm that he speaks the truth!' The Archduke hastened to break up the assemblage."

The German Confederation.

FORMATION OF A NATIONAL PARTY.

A Berlin letter says: "The resolutions lately adopted at Eisenach relative to the formation of a national German party charged to procure federal reform are not to be published until the 28th. The *National Gazette*, however, the editor of which attended the last meeting, is publishing a series of articles setting forth what should be done, and it appears from them that he is of opinion that for the moment important propositions ought not to be presented to the Diet, and that no pressure ought to be put on the Prussian Government, but that before all the nation should be enlightened. *Voss's Gazette* expresses itself to the same effect, and calls on Prussian patriots, as members of the German nation, to take part in the movement. The petty States, for their part, are anxious that the question should be brought as quickly as possible to some practical issue. Some of these States think that it is desirable to conclude a military convention with Prussia, and another convention relative to a national representation."

FORTIFICATIONS ON THE NORTH SEA.

A Berlin letter says: "With respect to the project of fortifying the coasts of the North Sea, it is said that Prussia intends inviting to a conference at Berlin all the States whose territories extend to the coast, such as Oldenburg, Hanover, &c., before issuing any proposition on the subject to the Germanic Diet. Of course the States alluded to will be ready enough to come to an understanding with Prussia on the subject, but the grand question is, whether the Diet will vote funds for that purpose. At all events Prussia will carry out her intention of executing these works, even if the Diet should refuse to make any sacrifice for them."

American Presents to English Naval Officers

To the Editor of the London Daily News:

SIR: The Atlantic Telegraph Company have received the following handsome presents from the Mayor of New-York for the English naval officers who assisted in this enterprise, and also for Mr. WOODHOUSE, the engineer on board the *Niagara*, namely:

1. To Capt. GEORGE W. PRESTY, C. B., of her Majesty's ship *Agamemnon*, a gold box, with inscription and address on parchment, handsomely mounted.
2. To Capt. WM. C. ALDHAM, C. B., of her Majesty's ship *Valorous*, a gold medal with inscription.
3. To Capt. JOSEPH DAYMAN, R. N., of her Majesty's ship *Cyclops*, a gold medal, with inscription and address on parchment handsomely mounted.
4. To HENRY WOODHOUSE, Esq., C. E., a gold medal with inscription.

The whole of the above were accompanied by letters from the Mayor of New-York, and may be seen at the offices of the Company during the next few days.

I am, &c., GEORGE SAWARD, Secretary.
Atlantic Telegraph Company, No. 22 Old Broadstreet, Aug. 24.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Troubles at San Juan Island—Politics in California—Senator Gwin and Mr. Broderick—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Aug. 15, 1859.

We have an exciting rumor, this morning, to the effect that the British war steamer *Satellite* has bombarded the United States military station recently established upon San Juan Island. The story comes in a round about way, and is probably false. We receive the intelligence through a telegraphic dispatch from Yreka, a town in the extreme northern part of California, just over the line from Oregon. A messenger arrived at Yreka yesterday, from Portland, Oregon, with dispatches from Gen. HARNEY to Gen. CLARKE, at San Francisco, supposed to be in relation to the San Juan Island difficulties. Just as the messenger was leaving Portland for Yreka, the rumor above noticed gained currency, with the additional rumor that the *Satellite* had fired shot and shell, killing upwards of thirty Americans. The messenger says he could get no positive information, as he was compelled to leave at once with the dispatches for Gen. CLARKE.

By looking at the map of Puget's Sound and the neighboring country, you will see how important news *might* reach Portland from San Juan Island. Steamers and other craft are constantly plying upon the Sound; and from Olympia or Seattle, near the head of that sheet of water, the way across the narrow strip of Washington Territory to the Columbia River—a little below its junction with the Willamette, upon which Portland is situated—is very easy. Indeed, the journey from Olympia to Portland can be made in a day, if necessary. It is probable that the dispatches for Gen. CLARKE came to Portland by that route; but I put no confidence in the rumor of bombardment, nor does Gen. CLARKE. The dispatches, doubtless, are intendad for Washington, and are sent to Gen. CLARKE to be forwarded by the steamer hence of the 20th inst. If they were intended for him, and especially if they carried him intelligence of an act of war on the part of our British neighbors, Gen. HARNEY would, undoubtedly, have caused the fact to be telegraphed to this city from Yreka.

We have intelligence this morning of a fire on Friday night last, at Vallento, in Calaveros County, which destroyed the entire town, with the exception of the few brick buildings. Vallento is a mining village or hamlet, and not large. The principal sufferers by the conflagration are KAOUSE & Co., and COHEN & LEVY.

I inclose you a long and very spicy letter from Senator GWIN in relation to the Senatorial contest resulting in the election of himself and Mr BRODERICK to the United States Senate, which is destined to excite a good deal of interest in the political world. Mr. BRODERICK, as you will have noticed by some of my late letters, has been publicly charging upon his colleague that he secured the election of the latter after Dr. GWIN had agreed to let him (Mr. B.) dispense all the Federal patronage of the State. The senior Senator returns to the attack with marked severity, and seems to prove upon his colleague (by the testimony chiefly of the Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER) a chapter of falsehood, treachery, double-dealing, and low Jesuitism worthy of the meanest and most despicable of pot-house politicians. We await with anxiety to hear what is to be Mr. BRODERICK's rejoinder. At present he stands convicted, among other things, of having recently published a copy of a private letter, (the original of which he destroyed two years ago, in order to prevent the publication by his colleague of a statement that would have disgraced him)—a letter of which he, at the time pledged his honor that there was no copy in existence! I beg of you not to accept this pattern of a California politician as an average sample of those whom our people "delight to honor."

The steamer *Golden Gate* arrived here on Saturday night, bringing the New-York mails and passengers of the 20th ult. all in good health—having left Panama on the 1st inst. The *Cortez*, of the opposition line, which left Panama on the 29th ult—two days earlier than the *Golden Gate*—arrived here last night. The fine ships of the regular mail line constantly keep ahead.

Among the passengers by the last Overland Mail was Lieut. SILVESTER MOWRY, Delegate to Congress from the proposed Territory of Arizona. He has come hither to make purchases of goods for the Pimo and Maricopa Indians, and will return to Arizona in about ten days.

W. P. WILKINS, of Marysville, is rapidly recovering from the wound which he recently received at the hands of Judge MAY, whose daughter he had seduced. It is denied that MAY threatens still to kill WILKINS. He says that if the latter will endeavor hereafter to conduct himself properly and keep out of his path he will allow him to live unmolested by him.

Miss ULRICA HEIMAN, a young lady 21 years of age, committed suicide at Stockton, on Thursday afternoon, by taking arsenic. She was a Jewess, engaged in marriage to a young man of another faith, and a young lady of considerable personal attractions, of a gay, happy, naive and lively disposition, which endeared her to all who formed her acquaintance. She was a native of Pasewalk, Prussia.

Just before taking the poison, she wrote a letter of which the following is a translation:

Dear God forgive me. The step I am going to make, I am forced to. I have erred and I do not want to see the day when people shall be pointing after me with their fingers saying * * * * * * * I had not a thought she wanted to do anything of the kind.

Don't let my parents know anything of this. I beg my uncle and aunt to forgive me. My other cousin will forgive me—that I know.

Y— here in the house; I beg of you a hundred times to forgive me. I was in hopes to leave this house in a different way.

Or, dear ——, call your child back. I have tasted all the happiness on earth. I have loved, and I have suffered. [Illegible.]

Serious apprehensions are felt for the safety of J. EDWARD THORNDIKE, of Boston, who left San Francisco, July 5, for Calaveras County, *via* Stockton, intending to see the great trees, and then proceed to Yosemite Falls, proceably by the way of Coultervulle. A Semite Falls, proceably by the way of Coultervulle. A paragraph appeared in the Mariposa *Star* of the 9th of August, stating that "a young man, recently from Boston, Mass., name unknown, while on a visit to Yo-Semite Valley about two weeks since, wandered off from the hotel of G. A. HITE, and has not since been heard of." The time corresponds with that at which young THORNDIKE was missed from his hotel. It is feared that he wandered so far as to lose his way, or that some other accident has befallen him.

A man named SMITH, a native of Massachusetts, aged 38 years, was found dead in his bed on Saturday last. SMITH was a longshoreman, and has been for five or six years the mate of the brig *Susan Abigail*. He was in for nearly three months.

Are you positively certain that the French Emperor was at Solferino? If so, what can our San Francisco papers mean, when they announce that, "Louis NAPOLEON, for assault with intent to commit murder upon JOHN GARRET, by cutting his throat, was sent to the Court of Sessions"? What's in a name?

It seems very likely that California will prove to be a fine tobacco growing country. A splendid specimen of Cuba tobacco is visible near Marysville, up the Sacramento River. The stalks are about seven feet high, and the leaves finely developed. The plants were growing as an experiment, and certainly a more superb growth was never produced anywhere. Experiments, not only there but in various other portions of the State, demonstrate that California can be made a fine tobacco-raising country.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT HOBOKEN.

A Father and his Three Daughters Burned to Death—Two Females Save Themselves by Leaping from the Third Story Windows.

At an early hour yesterday morning the Harmonia Hotel in Hudson-street, Hoboken, was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was given, and the firemen and others soon succeeded in subduing the flames. The building was then entered and examined for the purpose of ascertaining what damage had been done, and to learn whether there was any truth in a rumor that had been spread to the effect that there were persons in the building when the fire broke out who had not escaped. The house was kept by Messrs. BOISS and KNAPP, and on the upper floors there was a billiard saloon and a large public hall. There was at first not much credit given to the rumor, as it was supposed to have had its origin in the fact that Mrs. BOISS had jumped from the upper window and been seriously injured; and that her daughter, named MARY, after having received some injury, had been rescued by Mr. HERRING, who ascended a ladder for that purpose. But after passing through various portions of the building, to the front, the firemen found the dead bodies of Mr. BOISS and three of his daughters, they having been suffocated by the heat and smoke. The bodies were removed, and an inquest was held, which resulted in a verdict in accordance with the facts. It appeared that during the night a concert and ball had been given at the place, and that Mr. BOISS and family had retired quite late, but the immediate cause of the fire was not positively learned. Mr. KNAPP, who was also in the house, but who had been kept awake by the pain of a sore hand, was the first to discover the fire, which, it would appear, originated in the kitchen, and had been burning for some time before the alarm was given. Mr. BOISS and his second daughter had attempted to escape from the third story windows. Their bodies were found on the landing. The two younger daughters were suffocated in their beds. Mrs. BOISS and her oldest daughter had a very narrow escape. They are both injured—the latter having broken her ankle. The damage to the building was not great.

Base Ball.

EMPIRE VS. EAGLE.

The second nines of the above Clubs played at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, yesterday. Eight innings were played and the Empires won the game. The following is the score;

EMPIRE.	H. L.	Runs.	EAGLE	H. L.	Runs.
Haydock, c	2	6	Smith, p	1	4
Colger, r. f.	2	6	Bensel, c	4	2
Fabens, p	1	7	Place, 1 b	2	4
Loper, 3 b	4	4	Baight, r. f	5	1
Gaont c. f.	3	3	Howe, 2 b	2	3
Smith, 2 b	3	3	Kerr, l. f	2	3
Cox, s. s.	4	2	Isadeau, c. f	3	2
Levey, 1. f.	4	2	Geyer, 3 b	4	2
Sharp, 1 b	1	4	Thorrell, s. s.	1	4
Total	37		Total		27

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	
Empire	4	7	3	7	2	5	5	3	—37
Eagle	4	1	0	0	3	9	8	2	—27

SCORER FOR EAGLE—James S Powers.
SCORER FOR EMPIRE—J. J. Bloomfield.
UMPIRE—John Mott, of Hoboken Club.

ST. NICHOLAS VS. ASHLAND.

The second nines of these Clubs played at Hoboken on Friday. The following is the score:

ST. NICHOLAS.	H. L.	Runs.	ASHLAND.	H. L.	Runs.
Chaffer, l. b	2	5	Kemp, c	2	3
Collins, p	3	4	[illegible]wyse, 1 b	5	0
Calcock, s. c	0	7	Glasson, s. s	3	2
Barry, 2 b	2	5	N. S. Kieth, p	2	3
Hull, c f	2	5	G. Norman, l. f	3	1
Riley, 3 b	2	3	Thompson, 3 b	1	3
Gronley, 1. f	2	2	Robertson, c. f	1	3
Vache, c f	2	4	Pinson, 2 b	1	3
Howe, r. f	3	3	J. R. Kieth, r. f	0	4
Total		38	Total		29

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	
St Nicholas	7	4	13	3	11	1	—39
Ashland	4	2	3	4	5	4	—20

SCORER FOR ST NICHOLAS—W. Cranford.
SCORER FOR ASHLAND—Lu-low.
UMPIRE—Newkirk, of the Hoboken Club.

WASHINGTON VS. ATLANTIC.

On Wednesday, September 7, a return match was played between the Washington Club, of Minneola, and the Atlantic Club, of Jamaica, upon the Atlantic's ground. The score was as follows:

| WASHINGTON | H. L. | Runs

THE LAST ROSES OF THE SUMMER

LETTERS FROM LOUNGERS.

From Newport to the Alleghanies—Cumberland and its Society—Fire in the Woods—Fugitive Slaves—Mr. Savage and the Mineral Region—Frostburg and its Mountain Scenery—Hints to Summer Tourists.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Monday, Sept. 5, 1859.

"Viator," weary of Newport frivolities, resolved to try before the advent of the sober Autumn a month's change of air and scene.

Extremes meet, and the transit therefore from fogs and fashion to country homespun and dry upland breezes was both easy and natural. The morning birdseye view of New-York Bay, and the mid-day glance at the city of white window blinds and fraternal affection having been duly enjoyed, the Susquehanna—Rubicon of the route—was safely passed, and ere sunset the journey from the Brighton of America to the Maryland metropolis was at an end.

A night at the "Gilmore" is a wonderful restorer Around the Battle Monument there is little of that ceaseless roar of trade, which by day is so impressive, at night so execrable in Broadway. *Harper* has done much of late to make readers familiar with the roadside scenery of the great railway between Baltimore and the West. A distinguished poet and Home Journalist whose recent jaunt upon the cow-catcher was so graphically described, has had many imitators, —but smoke and dust are sad spoilers of sight-seeing; and he who stands upon the final platform of a train has much the advantage of his fellow travelers on the iron horse.

Very pleasing is the view of the Monumental City when we have passed away from the din of the machine shops which line its outskirts. The morning vista of spire, column and shot tower, is indeed what an Arab would call:

"A repose unto the eyes of beholders."

Hence, for a few miles, the tourist must bid adieu to pleasure, unless, like RUSKIN, he can find:

"Sermons in stones, and good in everything."

At last we pause at the Relay House, whence a branch road diverges to Washington, and where a hasty, but not seductive, breakfast awaits the wayfarer. An impatient Frenchman, disinclined either to "manger" or to tarry, might have been heard perpetrating something about *ze Délay 'Ouze*. After this, having passed six miles of the Patapsco, foaming and eddying over its rocky bed, and reminding one of the purling brooks in the late illustrated editions of Old Izaak, we reach Ellicott's Mills, where many busy looking structures stand on the river's bank and borrow its power.

Onward thence to Elysville, and over the marvelous bridge thereunto belonging, and which a great Emperor, now deceased, would certainly have styled a "dream" in iron. The train now speeds over many miles of charmingly diversified and well-cultivated country, interspersed with tall, well-wooded hills,—outposts of the legion mountains in the West.

Passing the Sugar Loaf and a few of the lesser Catoctins, we reach the Potomac, and at the Point of Rocks first meet the Blue Ridge face to face. Here the Railway passes between two oak-covered hills of very great height, whose green sides reflected in the stream give it a picturesque but sombre look. They may be called the door-posts of the great highland region, for hence for many a league we rush onward between the spurs and vertebræ of its celebrated ranges. At Harper's Ferry the climax of landscape beauty is reached. The train pauses long enough for all to look well at the meeting of the waters and at the vast gorge through which they have forced their way. From the sublime we must in this case ascend to the ridiculous, far enough to behold a party of ladies, mere specks of crinoline in the distance, who are waving their handkerchiefs from the summit of Jefferson's Rock. Soon now we have behind and before us many dreary miles of the Old Dominion, where most if not all is barren. Too much of Old Virginia certainly does tire. Martinsburg and Sir John's Run are to most travelers but convenient milestones, but after leaving the latter we enter a region where, between the outer spurs of the Alleghanies, farms and their fences have a more civilized look, and now and then we have a glimpse of a neat cottage with the inevitable cabbage garden and patch of waving corn. Once more we cross the Potomac and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and after riding past some thirty miles of the latter, villages become more numerous, and just before 4 P. M. a sudden curve of the road brings us within the pleasant valley where, beside the river stands the well-known city of coal.

The mountains look on Cumberland,
And Cumberland looks on the stream.

As BYRON, in words a little different, says of Marathon Bisected by Wells' Creek and the canal aforesaid which has here been brought to a conclusion most lame and impotent—the Mountain City, as its inhabitants like to call it, wears a Janus-like aspect.

Over the northern half, tall factory chimnies pour forth, without ceasing, clouds of smoke. There, on a dead level, are the business streets, the shops, the bank, the railway station, and the hotels—magnificent at least in name—"St. Nicholas" and "Revere." There rendezvous the cattle and freight trains—the long lines of coal cars—and there the whistle of the locomotive and the canal-boat horn, in discordant concert, make night hideous.

On an eminence, looking down upon all this noise and bustle, stands the southern part of the little city. Here are the private residences of those whose industry has not ended in the smoke which overspreads the vale beneath, and who may be called—tritely, perhaps, but socially and geographically—the Upper Ten. Here, in the olden time, when WASHINGTON made his *debût* in the famous journey through the frontier forests, stood old Fort Cumberland, one of the border strongholds. On its site rise the tall spire and yellow stone walls of Emanuel Church—one of the most beautiful gothic buildings in the South. Near the top of the hill stands a large Roman Catholic Church, adjoining a monastic divinity school, wherein are some fifty German students. In the neighborhood, employes on the roads and canal, are many of that faith and nationality.

Cumberland gayeties, are not affected by the seasons. Few American places of the like size can boast as many citizens both able and accustomed to entertain, as this ancient and hospitable town. Society, in little cities like this, often imbibes in much of its purity the spirit of our national institutions.—and so it here not unfrequently happens that ladies of *ton e plus haut*, meet on quite equal terms, in the evening, gentlemen who may have at the receipt of custom handled the yard-stick with much grace and agility in the morning.

Every place in our happy land, except Boston, is of course more or less "celebrated for its pretty girls," but here matrons and maidens, invigorated by mountain air and old English habits of exercise, have forms and complexions not inferior to those of the ladies who wore hair-powder, and to whom Braddock and Fort Duquesne were familiar names. To *one* of these at least, your Coelebs correspondent advised, but alas! could not invite to, change of air and scene; convinced that if a certain flight, now hidden beneath the Cumberland bushel, were to shine before men elsewhere, many indeed, like the immortal Pilgrim, would—

"Have a passion for the name of Mary."

Cool as are the summer days, the winter supplies the good people of this region with but little frozen water. This season nearly all has come from Boston, whence the great ice-king of the house of Tudor dispenses his refreshing luxury all over the world.

But, as usual, this place derives something more than comforts from her sister cities. Your metropolitan urchin, who sees in the burning of a shed or stable his handiwork, has emulators in these remote rural districts. Here, however, the ambition of the incendiary has a freer scope, and those who, to use an old saying, are least likely to "set the river on fire," apply the torch with more success to the mountain. Sublime to all but the indignant proprietor is the view, by night, of a forest in flames, and long afterwards the course of the destroyer is marked not only by the tall charred stumps—

"Grim sentries o'er the waste,

but by long tracts of neighboring forest monarchs to whom the fiery ordeal has given their autumn robes o state, scarlet, purple, and the sere and yellow leaf.

Here we are very near the Pennsylvania line. York County, that first resort of "fugitives held to labor or service" by the laws of this State, is but a few miles distant. Remarkable escapes and recaptures have been made hereabouts, and wonderful are the traditions based upon them. Strange stories are told of desperate men braving the many forest dangers, living for days upon the scant woodland mosses, and fighting for their liberty with an almost Spartan courage.

Through the "Narrows," a magnificent cleft in the lofty barrier behind this town, flow the shallow waters of Wells' Creek. There is just room enough beside it for the railway to the coal district, and winding along under enormous masses of over-hanging rock, the train climbs a very, very steep grade beside a precipice wall nearly nine hundred feet high. So greatly inclined is the plane, that on the return trip the passenger car, without a locomotive, follows the others, overtakes them, and by a skillful use of the brakes, the junction of the two moving bodies is effected without perceptible concussion.

A ride of ten miles brings us to the busy village at the foot of Mount Savage, where the Iron Works shapen the rough-hewn ore for which this district is so famous. The scene within—the *tout ensemble* of glowing fire, dingy workmen, and unmusical noises, was likened, by a fair fellow-visitor, to the Pit of Acheron, in the presence of the presiding Pluto, who albeit begrimed, had been an excellent cicerone.

The present Tariff, whatever may be its excellence, does not appear to be the best thing for the iron interest. Even these works, the property of a substantial company, managed by a gentleman of well-known enterprise and energy, and possessing every facility for transportation, have of late been comparatively inactive. The railway extends throughout the mining region, passing Frostburg and Tonaconing, and meeting at Piedmont that of the Baltimore and Ohio Company. From Mount Savage, a drive of four miles carries us past several of the best coal mines, of which there are about thirty in the district. They have few if any "shafts," and in general are but galleries or tunnels piercing the hillside, and connected with the main railroad by narrow branch lines running down the steepest declivities. Those who may wish to "march into the bowels of the land" can easily follow some obliging miner, and with the aid of a candle fastened to the hat with a lump of clay, can see, to their eyes' content, what Dr. LIVINGSTONE's men called "stones that burn," and darkness not less sombre.

Frostburgh on its lofty eyry is a village peopled by laboring men and blessed with an atmosphere both rarified and cool. Its name may be derived from the immortal "Jack," but is more probably owing to several families of his namesakes, who have long made it their home. Close by is a house which was the Summer dwelling of Lord NAPIER and family two years ago. That eloquent diplomatist afforded by this selection an example of good sense which other participants in the Summer hegira would do well to imitate. From this elevation, fifteen hundred feet above the sea, one can look over many miles of remarkable landscape, narrow valleys, glittering streams and deep, precipitous ravines. On every side the horizon is bounded by the rugged, giant Alleghanies, rather monotonous, perhaps, but grand in the highest. Amid these "forests primeval" the deer and wild turkey linger still; the drumming of the ruffed grouse is one of the familiar woodland sounds; over many of these good trout brooks the silken fly has never fluttered, and in the adjacent marshy ground and willow copses the woodcock finds shelter and the sportsmen amusement.

Desert for a season, fellow "Viator," the Ocean House and Congress Hall; leave the Lancers to the incorrigible devotees of exercise by gas-light; gun or rod in hand, trip your light fantastic over these primitive high lands, and you, who may have before sought in vain amid the unavoidable routine of fashion to lead a rational existence, will not spend your Summer holiday in a fruitless chase of that waltering-place will-o'-the-wisp. *Au revoir.*

Methodism and Slavery.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the 12th of last month you copied from the Leeds *Mercury*, England, an "Appeal from *two hundred and thirty-eight Methodist Ministers*" in this country, to their brethren in England, upon the subject of Slavery. This appeal alleged, among other things, that there are now in the Methodist Episcopal Church, proper, "hundreds and thousands of slaveholders trustees, stewards, leaders, and local preachers; and even traveling preachers have become slaveholders in several instances, and are so still."

Not long afterward an article appeared in your columns characterizing this statement as "misleading," and proposing its "correction." As the author and one of the signers of that appeal, a few words from me in vindication of its averments, may not be out of place.

The only counter-evidence furnished by your correspondent is, that "In the City of Baltimore, with a membership of over 12,000, there are not ten members of the Church who are slaveholders!" Now this may be true, for aught I know, (though I doubt it,) but it is no refutation whatever of the general fact stated in the Appeal. The Methodist Episcopal Church extends over 200,000 square miles of slave territory—in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and Arkansas; and if there was not a slave or a slaveholder in Baltimore, there might be, as we believe there are, 10,000 slaveholders, Methodists, in other parts of our slave territory.

Dr. J. T. COOPER, of the Philadelphia Conference, now preaching in slave territory, tells us in the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, that a rule excluding slaveholders from the Methodist Episcopal Church, would exclude "thousands" of border Methodists. The Rev. J. D. LONG and the Rev. J. M. MCCARTER, members of the Philadelphia Conference, who have spent years in the midst of slavery, both estimate the number of slaveholders in our Church by thousands, in their recent publications; and their Conference has never disputed or "corrected" them. When before the British Wesleyan Conference in 1857, Dr. J. MCCLINTOCK, of this City, admitted, even when laboring to mimify our slaveholding as much as possible, that there were among our members on the border, "perhaps 1,000 slaveholders;" and Dr. ABEL STEVENS, editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, has recently admitted, following Dr. BAIRD, of the Pittsburgh *Advocate*, that "there may be in our Church, on this long line of border from ocean to ocean, only about *five thousand slaveholders*. And both these latter gentlemen seek to estimate the number as low as possible. Indeed, in view of this small amount of slaveholding, Dr. STEVENS exclaims: "If this is our actual connection with Slavery, since the separation of the South, what can be the meaning of this universal racket?" According to this "bright and shining light" in our Israel, 5,000 slaveholders in the M. E. Church, holding at least 50,000 human beings in bondage, are not worth talking about!

But I submit that with such concessions before the public, by men set for the defence of Methodist slaveholding, it is rather too late in the day for any one to characterize the averments of the appeal as "misleading."

We have irrefragable proof, as invincible as figures and logic, that there cannot be less than 10,000 slaveholders now in the Methodist Episcopal Church in our slave territory, holding some 100,000 slaves; and also that a large portion of our Church officers in that region—class leaders, stewards, trustees, exhorters and local preachers—are slaveholders. And we have personal knowledge of at least seven regular traveling ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the Philadelphia and Baltimore Conferences, who are slaveholders, owning from one to twenty slaves; and if their names are wanted I am ready to furnish them.

But your correspondent says, "nine-tenths of all our people who are involved in the "curse and shame" of Slavery, are so from necessity, and but from motives of humanity, would free their slaves tomorrow." This is a new issue, in no way contradictory of the appeal, but a threadbare apology for slaveholders, and I have no confidence in it. If this is the case, why do these Border Methodists chase their slaves with bloodhounds and rifles when they run away? Is all this from "motives of humanity?" One of these Methodists—a "Br. Gossuch"—was shot in Pennsylvania a few years since, while trying to recapture a fugitive. "Motives of humanity!"

I think, Messrs. Editors, that your correspondent will have to try again, before he convinces the public of the validity, either of his "correction," or of his obsolete apologies. H. MATTISON.

Author of the Appeal.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 9.

The Monument to the Signers of the "Declaration."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A Committee for the erection of a National monument in Philadelphia have, by advertisement, called upon the artists and architects of the country to contribute designs for the work; or, what is more arduous, to lick into shape the absurdities of the Committee for a great national architectural raffle. All contributions are to be absolute, the artist abandoning the child of his brain to the Committee, who are thenceforth to have full authority to mutilate, mangle and mingle till the witch-broth shall suit their refined tastes. None of the competitors are to receive compensation, except the two who shall be selected as the best by the Committee, whose judgment, taste and integrity are only evidenced by their advertisement. The successful competitors are to receive "premiums" (!) amounting together to one-third of one per cent, upon the cost of the work, or about one-eighth as much as the services of each competitor would be entitled to if he were employed in a legitimate and ordinary manner, without risk or loss. Are the Committee joking, or do they believe the architects of the United States to be a set of imbeciles? Perhaps they expect men, for the sake of getting employment, to sacrifice their time and talents, and to submit to such indignities. Some may do so, but are they likely to be such artists as would do credit to a national work? It is such total ignorance, or disregard of propriety as this, that causes the erection of structures, the completion of which can only be effected by announcing the abandonment of the plan. CHUZZLEWIT.

Mr. Hughes in the Republican Convention.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 9. 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial this morning in reference to the Republican State ticket, you class CHARLES HUGHES as "formerly a Whig." This is a mistake. Mr. H. was a Democrat up to 1848, when he espoused the cause of Mr. VAN BUREN. When the Hunker and Free Soil differences were adjusted, he was nominated and elected by the Democrats of the Fifteenth Congress District, and filled the Congressional office for that District during the first two years of Mr. PIERCE's administration. He was again nominated (this time by the Softs) in 1854, but was badly beaten by Gen. ORVILLE CLARK, the Hard candidate, who came within a few hundred votes of an election over Mr. DODD, Republican. Mr. HUGHES is the son of our favorite New-York actress, Mrs. HUGHES, for so many years connected with Burton's Theatre.

Sporting News.

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCH—THE ALL ENGLAND ON THEIR WAY TO AMERICA.

Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, for the present week, states that "there is no longer any doubt about the visit of the crack cricket players of England to Canada and the United States. They are already on their way, and may be expected to arrive at Montreal within a week. Six men have been selected from a Club known as the "All England," and six from another called the "United All England," and the twelve thus chosen may certainly be considered the very finest proficients of the game to be found in the world, having no rivals even in their own country with the exception of one or two gentlemen amateurs, such as Mr. V. E. WALKER and Mr. F. MILLER. The names of the twelve are George Parr, Caffyn, Lockyer, Grundy, Wisden, John Lillywhite, Julius Cæsar, Jackson, Carpenter, Diver, Daft and Hayward. Of PARR it is almost unnecessary to speak. He is as famous here, amongst all lovers of cricket, as he is at home. As a scientific and reliable bat, he, perhaps, never had his equal. This season he has come out in an unusually brilliant manner; his saving his native county (Nottingham) out of the fire—in the late match between Surrey and Nottingham—being alone more than glory enough for any one man. Next to him we must rank LOCKYER, who did the same thing for his native county, (Surrey,) in a match between Surrey and the North of England. LOCKYER, though, is not only a splendid bat; he takes rank as the greatest of all wicket-keepers, a reputation, the attainment of which, only those who have stood the shock of modern bowling can properly appreciate. GRUNDY is another magnificent bat, making his sixties and nineties and considerably over the hundreds oftener than we can spare time to exactly find out. He is also celebrated as a fielder. As bat and fielder, JOHN LILLYWHITE also has an envious reputation. He is said to pick up those skimming, jumping balls, that *ricochet* along the turf, as PALMAN excels on the water, with marvelous skill and dexterity. Little WISDEN has gained as equilateral or triangular sort of position, as bowler, in the field and at the wicket, that we scarcely know in which capacity he will be likely to gain most applause. He is, perhaps, the most useful cricketer in England. JULIUS CÆSAR, DIVER DAFT and HAYWARD are all well up to the same average of excellence, though possibly not quite so much to be depended on for invariable good play as those we have particularly mentioned. Last, but not least, comes JACKSON, the new bowler, who has been lately making so great a sensation. His shooters are, so say the English papers, the most terrific, teasing, trying sort of artillery that ever were propelled by human power. We anxiously await the result of his experiments with them upon the nerve and judgment of our players here. We have heard it said, nevertheless, that our men fear the cannon ball style less than they do "slows," and that they are very glad MUDDY and Mr. WALKER are not coming over. It is feared that in bowling, the American weakness will principally, if not fatally, be. We hope, if such should turn out to be the case, that they will learn something from their visitors, so that increase of knowledge may compensate them for the unpleasantness of defeat. But we don't think, if they will only practice what they know to be fair, square delivery of the ball, that they need have any unnecessary fear concerning their laurels. To conclude, there is one thing we would hope in connection with this international event; which is, that enough money will be raised to enable the managers of the affair to suitably reward extraordinary fine play, by whomever made. GROSON PARR got between $80 and $90 when he pulled the Nottingham County through."

The St. George's Club, of this City, are making extensive preparations for the reception of "all England," and for the accommodation of the public when the game shall be played on their inclosed grounds at Hoboken, which it is now intended shall take place on the 27th and following days. Mr. STEVENS has already expended $1,400 in improving the grounds, and other gentlemen, it is confidently expected, will subscribe liberally in order to make the arrangements by the St. George's Club in every way as satisfactory as possible.

THE AMERICAN HORSES IN ENGLAND.

The English papers bring us full reports of the York August meeting, and the list of entries for the Aintree trots. At the York race, for the Lattery plate of twenty-five sovereigns, Mr. TEN BROECK's *Dove* came in second. The following is the recapitulation:

Mr. C. Reynard's *Basilisk*, 3 yrs, (£30,) 7st., (Little) 1
Mr. R. Ten Broeck's *Dove*, 3 years, (£30,) 6st. 11 lbs., (Custance) 2
Mr. Jackson's *Caliph*, aged, (£30,) 8st. 5 lbs., (J. Osborne) 3
Mr. T. Dawson's *Sir Joseph*, 3 years, (£30,) 6st. 11 lbs., (Bullock) 4

A fine race, won by a short head; a length and a half between the second and third.

The following entries of American horses had been made for the Aintree races of August 25:

"Mr. WILDING's *Jacat*, Mr. ATMES' *Dreadnought*, Mr. LEE's *Ranger*, Mr. HARLEY's *Jack Rossiter*, and Mr. LAWTON's *Big Sam*. The race is for the Sefton Stakes of 10 sovereigns each, half forfeit, with 100 added, for horses of all nations, the second to save stake, and the winner to pay 10 sovereigns towards expenses; heats, twice round and a distance; about three miles."

REGATTA ON CHARLES RIVER.

The Boston *Atlas* has the following report of the Charles River Regatta, which took place Sept. 5:

"The Regatta, incepted by the various yacht owners of the Charles River fleet, came off yesterday afternoon, over the famous Charles River Course. The race was six miles in length, from Bramen's Baths twice around the mile and a half stake, back to the starting point. The Judges were—Amos F. Leonard, C. C. Sheafe, P. H. Colbert, S. P. May, and William Morris.

The following boats were entered:

Trotter, Capt. Bailey; *Ysabel*, Capt. Hooper; *Addie*, Capt. Rowlison; *Mana*, Capt. Porter; *Wind Rower*, Capt. Ward; *New-York*, Capt. Morse; *Lancet*, Capt. Bisbee; *Flora Temple*, Capt. Boyer; *Foam*, Capt. Withington; *Sea Breeze*, Capt. Wentworth; *Flyaway*, Capt. Tallack; *Essex*, Capt. John Brennan; *Genii*, Capt. Hall; *Coquette*, Capt. Soule.

The following shows the actual time, an allowance of 45 seconds per foot being made in favor of the smaller yachts:

Name.	Start. h. m. s.	Return. h. m. s.	Actual Time. h. m. s.
Coquette	3 67 59	6 09 40	2 03 01
Sea Breeze	3 56 14	5 52 03	1 54 08
New-York	3 52 32	5 44 06	1 51 34
Ysabel	3 50 03	5 49 12	1 59 39
Fly Away	3 51 58	5 53 05	1 67 11
Trotter	3 48 02	5 52 24	1 54 25
Flora Temple	3 52 58	6 00 67	2 05 14
Foam	3 54 39	5 57 16	2 00 32
Addie	3 50 43	4 07 00	2 12 03
Essex	3 55 11	5 56 56	2 01 00
Minna	3 52 14	6 06 24	2 10 36
Genii	3 56 39	6 03 14	2 11 05
Wild Rover	3 52 34	6 01 26	2 06 28
Lancet	3 53 46	5 57 15	2 03 36

It will be seen that the sloop *Sea Breeze* won the first prize, the *Ysabel* the second, and the *New-York* the third.

ROWING MATCHES—FIVE MILES FOR $500.

The *Spirit of the Times* says a rowing match has been made up between the crew of the *George J. Brown* and the *Dan Bryant*, to row a race of five miles for $500 a side, to come off on Monday, the 12th inst., on the Harlem River. The *Dan Bryant* was victorious at the late Richmond County Club Regatta, at Staten Island, and the *Geo. J. Brown* carried off the first prize at the recent Empire City Club Regatta, on the Harlem River. On the latter occasion the *Dan Bryant* met with an accident which destroyed their chance of success, and the present match is the result of the disputed question of superiority between the two crews and their boats. It will prove a most exciting affair and cause intense interest among the admirers of aquatic sports. The two celebrated oarsmen, ANDY FAY and THOMAS DOBB, are also matched for $250 a side, to row a race of five miles. FAY won the choice of the course to be rowed, but he has not yet announced the locality. He is actively engaged in training for the match at THOMAS BURNS', Staten Island, while his opponent, DOBB, is also doing good work at MARK MAGUIRE's, McComb's Dam, near this City.

ITEMS.

The "jumping" challenge of Mr. KNIGHT, of Belmont, Wis., is accepted by FRANK ROGERS, of Madison, in the same State, who engages to match ONE WM. H. NOLAND against KNIGHT's champion, WM. JONES, and so far to out-run or out-jump him as to fob the $1,000 stake offered by KNIGHT. RUGGLES' card appears in this week's *Spirit of the Times*.

GEORGE WILKES' new sporting paper, which has occasioned some angry feeling and a litigation, appears this week, as a *fac simile* of *Porter's Spirit*, taking the title of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*. The editor states that he carries his old correspondents into his new enterprise with him. We clip the following items of sporting news from the first number:

The fact, which was established by the editor last week, that ROBERTS, the English billiard champion, after commissioning an officer of the steamer *Aria* to feel of PERLAN for a grand international contest, had virtually backed out, has excited a vast deal of regret among the lovers of the game of billiards in this country; and as Mr. PERLAN will now not play with any but the champions of France or England, it is much feared that no grand international contest will come off. It is possible the last manifesto of Mr. PERLAN may find Mr. ROBERTS in a better humor, and a match between New-York and Liverpool come off after all. If it does not, the lovers of the cue should bring the Western celebrities, TIEMAN and SEERITER, together.

There is no longer any doubt about the visit of the crack cricket players of England to Canada and the United States. They are already on their way, and may be expected to arrive at Montreal within a week. Six men have been selected from a club known as the "All England," and six from another called the "United All England;" and the twelve thus chosen may certainly be considered the very finest proficients of the game to be found in the world; having no rivals even in their own country, with the exception of one or two gentlemen amateurs, such as Mr. V. E. WALKER and Mr. F. MILLER. The names of the twelve are George Parr, Caffyn, Lockyer, Grundy, Wisden, John Lillywhite, Julius Cæsar, Jackson, Carpenter, Diver, Daft and Hayward. Of PARR it is almost unnecessary to speak. He is as famous here, amongst all lovers of cricket, as he is at home. As a scientific and reliable bat, he, perhaps, never had his equal. This season he has come out in an unusually brilliant manner; his saving his native county (Nottingham) out of the fire—in the late match between Surrey and Nottingham—being alone more than glory enough for any one man. Next to him we must rank LOCKYER, who did the same thing for his native county (Surrey) in a match between Surrey and the North of England.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Davies.

PRACTICE.—FILING SECURITY NUNC PRO TUNC.

The Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad vs. *Allen Schenck.*—This was the argument on the return of the order to show cause why the proceedings of plaintiff should not be dismissed as irregular, on the ground that he had not filed the requisite bonds before commencing the suit, as provided by statute in regard to actions brought by foreign corporations.

The motion was supported by ex Judge DEAN on the following grounds: That the plaintiff, at the time of the granting of the order of arrest, and at the time of the arrest of the defendant, had no standing in Court, and the order of arrest was for that reason void. That the contract made between the plaintiffs and defendant was illegal, because the plaintiff, a railroad corporation, in making it had entered into a banking operation, in violation of the restraining act. (1 Rev. Stat. 172,) and such a contract should not be enforced by the courts of this State. That the courts do not sit to "extricate rogues from their toils," and, as decided by the Courts in frequent cases, "sound policy requires that they (rogues) should be left to the hazard of their own devices."

The counsel then contended that the defendant had not waived his right to make this motion, by appearing in the case, because at the time of his appearance he supposed the plaintiff was regularly in Court. They had a right to presume that the plaintiff was properly in Court, and as soon as they found he was not they made the motion to dismiss the complaint. A waiver of a right, like the ratification of an agent's act, must be with a full knowledge of all the facts.

Mr. Sherwood, counsel for plaintiffs, here read an affidavit, in which he stated that his course as to security in this case had been such as was usually accepted in similar cases now on file in the Clerk's office.

Ex-Judge Dean in reply urged that the defendant must be discharged, as there was no one to whom he could look for costs, if in the end the case on its merits should be decided in his favor; he would in that case have no redress. Besides, the bond of a foreign corporation was a necessary condition precedent, and without it such a corporation was not in court at all, and had no standing whatever. An order of arrest must date back from the time it was granted, and if the action upon which it was founded was not regularly pending, the order would not be sustained. The bond that had been given was that of a non resident plaintiff, and not such as required by the statute of a foreign corporation. The non-resident Bank would not answer in this case. Counsel then argued at length upon his point as to the contract between the parties. The plaintiff had contracted to keep the worthless bills of the Southern Bank in circulation for a specific time, and that was a banking operation, and a dark one at that. Besides the Railroad Company had no right to build their road by depreciated shinplasters. The statute had prohibited such a transaction by a corporation, and any suit founded upon such a transaction could not be sustained in our Courts. Counsel stated that the corporation and its officers had violated every commandment in this transaction, and that the entire performance, on their part, was like a man trying to hold himself up by his own breeches. With these remarks the argument for the motion was concluded amid much laughter.

Ex-Judge Edmonds then opposed the motion in an argument founded upon the following points: For a foreign corporation to commence an action in this State, it is not necessary, nor a condition precedent, that security for costs should be given. Should the bonds given be defective, the Court can, in furtherance of justice, allow, and should allow, its being amended, or a bond to be filed *nunc pro tunc*. All defendant could ask was to be secured against certain costs, were he ultimately to succeed on the merits of the case.

After stating these points, Judge Edmonds stated that the defence had not called upon them, by their notice of motion, to answer anything else but the question as to the validity or legality of the bond, but counsel had gone into everything else, and said nothing on that point.

The Court here stated that it would save much time and needless argument should he allow plaintiff to file a bond *nunc pro tunc*, upon payment of costs, which the Court accordingly directed. Plaintiffs were given five days in which to file the bond.

The question as to the legality or illegality of the contract was directed to be heard at General Term. The plaintiffs to take short notice, so that the whole case could be heard before the same branch of the Court, which meets on the 19th instant.

A PECULIAR CASE.

Frederick De Peyster vs. *George Bowman.*—This was an action to recover of the defendant, a member of the Bar, certain monies alleged to have been received by him on a judgment. The plaintiff sues as assignee of De Peyster & Whitmarsh. It appeared from the proceedings in the case that in 1843 De Peyster & Whitmarsh commenced a suit against the Sun Mutual Insurance Company for the sum of $6,000, retaining the defendant as their counsel. A judgment was obtained against the Company for the amount, which was subsequently reversed at General Term, and the case was afterwards tried, and the judgment reversed three several times—finally going to the Court of Appeals, where, in January last, (sixteen years after the commencement of the litigation,) plaintiff's judgment was affirmed, amounting now to about $18,000, or nearly three times the original sum. The plaintiff's counsel, who is the defendant in the present action, in the meantime had received about six thousand dollars in fees, and when the judgment was paid, handed over $10,000 to the plaintiffs in the present action, as assignee of the plaintiff in the former litigation, that being the original sum sued for, with compound interest, retaining the balance of $8,000 in his own possession.

The present suit was commenced in July last, and was then referred to Daniel Lord, who, after investigation, reported that the defendant was entitled to $3,597 93 of the funds in his hands.

Plaintiff now comes into Court to obtain an order compelling the defendant to show cause why he should not pay over to the plaintiff the residue of the sum in his hands, after deducting the amount reported to be rightfully his own by the Referee, alleging that as yet he has not paid over in accordance with the report.

The defendant set up that his bill, as rendered, for the years of labor he had rendered in the case, amounted to $3 50 more than the entire amount in his hands—and that he excepted to the Referee's report.

The Court, however, ordered that he pay over the full sum in accordance with the report, without prejudice to his right to commence a new suit against the representatives of his clients, for the balance of his fee as charged.

Owen and Vose for plaintiffs; A. Oakey Hall for defendant.

HABEAS CORPUS.

In the matter of the application of Mary Vereker.—This was a *habeas corpus* issued to Marie Joyce, commanding her to produce the body of Sally Corley, a girl of eleven years of age, who, it was alleged, was unlawfully detained in her custody. The petition sets forth that the petitioner has been authorized by the mother of the child to take it and provide for it until the mother should come on from Nebraska, where she is at present, and take it home.

It appears that the mother, (by a second marriage,) Mrs. Fair, came from England several years since, and left the little girl in question at home with her relatives; that recently she sent for the child, and upon its arrival in this City it was taken by Mrs. Joyce, who had a child sent over in the same ship, and who, upon going to the ship for her own, saw this child and fancied it. It is alleged that she has no other pretext for claiming the child of Mrs. Fair than stated above.

The writ is returnable to-day.

Before Justice Sutherland

LAW OF DIVORCE—WHAT IS CAUSE FOR SEPARATION.

Auld vs. *Auld.*—In this cause his Honor has rendered a decision, confirming the report of the Referee in favor of the defendant, and dismissing the plaintiff's complaint. He holds, according to the current of authority in this State, that to authorize a decree for separation of husband and wife for the cause of cruel and inhuman treatment on the part of the husband, the proof must show either actual bodily violence, or such conduct, acts or threats on the part of the husband as might render it unsafe for the wife to continue to cohabit with him; and the word unsafe, as used here, has reference to bodily personal injury or violence and physical health, as distinguished from mere mental suffering or wounded sensibilities.

Upon a full review of the testimony, which was conflicting, he approved the conclusion of the Referee, that in this case the plaintiff had not shown either cruel or inhuman treatment within this rule, or abandonment on the defendant's part, and, therefore, her complaint should be dismissed. As it appeared that she had no separate property or means of her own, she was not charged with costs.

William H. Anthon for the plaintiff; William R. Stafford for the defendant.

MARINE COURT.

Before Justice THOMPSON.

THOMAS COLLYER IN CONAT.

Albert D. Shaw vs. *Thomas Collyer.*—This was an action against the defendant, the famous shipbuilder, for a balance of pay for services rendered as "clerk or agent" between the first of November, 1853, and first of April, 1854, amounting to the sum of $212, with interest from April, 1854.

The defendant answered denying the claim of the plaintiff and all the allegations of the complaint, setting up that the plaintiff was in his employ collecting bills on a commission of 10 per cent., and that he had received his full commission on all bills collected; also that the plaintiff owed the defendant $114 borrowed money, which was put in as a set-off; and further that another suit is now pending in the United States Circuit Court for the same demand.

The plaintiff testified that he did not work for defendant on commission, and that he did not sue in the Circuit Court for the same demand.

Mr. Collyer contradicted the statements of the plaintiff in all particulars. Decision reserved.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

NOTICE.—Notes of issue for the General Term must be filed on or before the 19th inst. By order.

NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR., Clerk.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before City Judge Russell.

At the opening of Court, yesterday, Judge RUSSELL took his seat on the bench, with a paper in his hand, full of interest to dogs—"Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart, little dogs, and all"—"Pug, and Tyke, and cur of low degree." Henceforward and forever, as long as Judge RUSSELL shall be spared, the dogs may regard him as their "guide, philosopher and friend," and legal advocate into the bargain. He says that dogs are property, and he undoubtedly is right.

The cause of the Judge's charge was this. At a previous term of this Court, one Dennis Campbell was charged with grand larceny, in stealing a Newfoundland dog, valued at $50, from Jeroleman S. Underhill, Counsel for Campbell demurred to the indictment, on the ground that, by the English common law, and the law of this State, dogs were not recognised as property. The Judge said he would consider the question, and give his decision at a future time. He gave it yesterday, and decided that dogs are property, and that the theft of them is larceny. The canine race will canonize him. Let him have no fear of hydrophobia. Campbell has to be tried for the theft of that Newfoundland, which will be produced in Court, and make his "bow" to the Judge.

Michael Smith and James Afley, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and were remanded for sentence.

Mary Callahan, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to an attempt at that crime. She was remanded for sentence.

John J. Marx stole a horse, valued at $200, from Samuel Kimelstiel, of No. 413 Grand-street. Pleaded guilty, and remanded for sentence.

Joseph Leshet, Ernst Cusulet, *alias* Coley, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to petit larceny. Sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

Anthony Witz, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to the charge. He stole from Frederic Rohrschneider, on the 7th June, $62 worth of jewelry, including a silver watch and chain. He was remanded.

William Fitzmaurice was tried for obtaining goods under false pretences, and acquitted.

Michael Sheehan pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit grand larceny. Sent to the City Prison for sixty days.

Hermann Volbert was tried for petit larceny, and acquitted.

Edward Barnes was tried on a charge of grand larceny, and acquitted.

Explanatory Note from Dan Rice.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some weeks since a paragraph headed, "A Female in Male Clothing" appeared in the TIMES, in which I was charged with having enticed a young girl away from her home in Somerset, Pa., and employed her (in male clothing) as an equestrian and tumbler for some years, &c., &c. Of course the girl went to the bad, and was finally picked up lying round loose in the very pious town of Chambersburgh, (Pa.,) where she was locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct. Now, if this fabrication had only appeared in the obscure, unknown sheet in which it is said to have originated, (and I should like very much to learn the name of that paper,) or in an infidel sheet like the ———, I should not have given the matter so much attention, but having been published in the TIMES, I consider it necessary to give the whole story an emphatic and definite contradiction.

Neither myself, nor any one connected with the "Great Show," have ever seen or heard of the female referred to until the publication above named was made. The whole story which she is alleged to have told is untrue. I have not been in Somerset, Penn., since 1842, when I lectured there on natural history, illustrating my discourses with the performances of the learned pig "Lord Byron." In my professional tours I am always accompanied by my family, and this fact alone is enough to show the absurdity of the statement.

Permit me to add that I will venture to assert that not one in twenty

the very choicest extra brands, ₱ bbl. Sales have been made of 250 bbls. extra Canadian at $4 50@$6 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and steady at $3 62½@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling more freely at $3 75@$3 85, for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Puncheons of Brandywine are quoted at $19 each.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have attracted much more attention, chiefly from speculators. Sales have been reported of 225 half pipes Cognac Brandy at $2 05@$2 50; 130 half pipes Rochelle Brandy at $1 30@$1 60; 75 pipes Gin at 60c @70c.; 25 quarter casks and 50 eighths Madeira Wine at $1 25@$2 50; 50 quarter casks and 75 eighths Sherry do. at $1@$1 70; and 250 cases Claret at $2 10@$2 35.

FRUIT—Sales have been made to-day of 1,500 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 20@$2 30 ₱ box; and of other small lots of Fruit at essentially unchanged prices.

GRAIN—Wheat is more sought after to-day, and prices are firmer. Sales have been reported of 18,250 bushels, including fair new White Ohio to arrive, at a price which we are not at liberty to publish; fair new Red Michigan to arrive at $1 18; new Red Sesto at $1 18; very inferior to strictly prime new White Kentucky at $1 30@$1 50; and fair new Red Kentucky at $1 20 ₱ bushel. Corn is scarce and advancing. The demand, however, is moderate. Sales 14,300 bushels at 82½c. for good new mixed Western, and 80c. for inferior to White Southern, ₱ bushel. Other kinds are inactive and nominal. Rye continues quiet at 81c.@83c. ₱ bushel; sales 1,000 bushels. Oats are in limited demand, including Canada, at 38c.@41c.; Western, 36c.@40c.; State, 36c.@39c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 33c.@37c.; Southern, 30c.@36c. ₱ bushel. Barley has been purchased to the extent of 4,000 bushels Old State at 56c., and 2,500 bushels good ordinary California at 58c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day, 600 bales North River, at 65c.@70c. for shipment, and 75c.@87½c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been quiet, sales having been reported of only small lots of American, dressed and undressed, at former prices; also, 500 tons Jute, at Boston, at $80 ₱ ton, usual terms.

HIDES—The receipts have been heavy this week, amounting to about 60,000 of all kinds. Importers having conceded about ½c. ₱ lb, transactions have been large in Buenos Ayres Hides. The principal sales have been 2,000 Buenos Ayres, 27c. 6 months; 15,000 Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 26½c., 6 months; 1,000 Buenos Ayres, 26¼c., 7 months; 2,000 Buenos Ayres, 26¼c., 8 months; 2,300 Rio Grande, 26c., 6 months; 1,000 Matamoras, 24c., 6 months.

HONEY—Sales have been made of 5 tcs. and 50 bbls Cuba, in bond for export, on private terms.

HOPS—Have been quiet at previous quotations.

IRON—Sales have been made of 175 tons Scotch Pig at $22@$23 50, chiefly at $23 ₱ ton. usual terms.

LEAD—Has been in slack demand, at languid prices.

LEATHER—The demand for Sole has been quite active, and the sales have exceeded the receipts. Prices have not varied. The week's movements have been as follows:

	Hemlock.	Oak.
	SOLE.	
Receipts, sides	68,300	8,000
Sales, sides	85,600	9,600
Stock at the close, sides	197,600	10,400

MOLASSES—Sales have been made, to-day, of 200 hhds. Porto Rico, at 35c.; 100 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 24c.; and by auction, 50 hhds. Clayed Cuba, at 19c. @21½c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Nothing really new has occurred in Tar, or in Crude Turpentine. We have heard of sales of 650 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, chiefly at 45½c.@46c. ₱ gallon. Resin has been very moderately inquired for, including Common, at $1 50@$1 51; No. 2 at $1 62½@$1 87½ ₱ 310 lbs.; and very low No. 1 to very choice White and Pale, at $2@$5 25 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—A fair inquiry prevails to-day, for Crude Whale, chiefly at 45c.@48c.; Crude Sperm, at $1 25; and Linseed at 57½c.@59c. ₱ gallon. Other descriptions are essentially unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand at uniform quotations. Sales have been reported, to-day, of 1,610 bbls., in lots, at $14 87@$15 for Mess, and $10 25 for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and steady, including Hams at 8½c., and Shoulders at 7½c. ₱ lb. Bacon has not varied. Lard is in fair request and is firm. Sales to-day 500 tcs. and bbls., common to choice, at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Beef has not varied much. Sales 215 bbls., in lots, at $7 50@$9 25 for repacked Western Mess; $10@$11 75 for fair to choice extra do.; $6 50@$7 for Country Mess, and $5 25@$5 87 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams $14@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in fair demand at 17c.@21c. for State; 12½c.@16¾c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling in lots at from 6c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day, of 130 tcs., in lots, at $3 12½@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been in moderate request at steady rates.

SPICES—Have been quiet. Quotations are somewhat nominal.

SUGARS—Have been less active to-day, sales having been confined to 376 hhds., nearly all Cuba, at 5c. @5¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported of 15,000 lbs. prime at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in somewhat better request, privately, and prices have been sustained.

TIN—The inquiry has been limited; prices have not varied materially.

TOBACCO—Has been in good demand, but not at very satisfactory prices. Sales have been made, since Tuesday last, of 38 hhds. Kentucky, at 6¾c.@9½c.; 417 cases Seed Leaf, at 7c.@23c.; 42 cases Florida, at 16c.@15c.; and 273 bales Havana, at 24c.@50c. ₱ lb.

WHALEBONE—Has been in lively request at buoyant prices.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 400 bbls. at 27c. ₱ gal.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 150 bales Cotton at 7-32d. ₱ lb; 1,250 bbls. Resin, chiefly at 2s.; 10 hhds. Tobacco, at 25s.; 20 tons Oil, at 22s.6d.; and 500 bxs Cheese, by steamer, at 37s.6d. For London, 300 tons Oilcake at 20s. For Hamburg, by steamer, 1,000 bbls. Crude Turpentine at 2s.6d. For Aspinwall, a vessel, (500 tons) with Coal, at $5 ₱ ton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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SUNBURN, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, MORPHEW TAN.
JONES' ORIGINAL ITALIAN CHEMICAL SOAP, price only 25 cents. Clears dark, yellow or discolored skin, sore heads, beards or legs; it is fine for infants or shaving. Sold at No. 100 Fulton-st., Nos. 306 and 867 Broadway, No. 168 Bowery, and at Mrs. Hayes', Brooklyn.

BENT FUTTOCKS—100 WHITE OAK, 25 BY 30 feet long, 18 by 9 inches square, suitable for the midship sections of a large steamer, and giving four times the strength on the bilge of ordinary futtocks, for sale low. Apply at Phenix Wood Bending Works, at Greenpoint, or to C. A. BURGESS, No. 49 Broad-st., New-York. N. B.—Bent follies of superior quality always on hand.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS OWING MONEY TO PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES will please pay it at the office of that paper No. 26 ann-st., New-York. No person is authorized to collect outside.
Sept. 9, 1859. A. C. DAYTON.

FEET, FEET.—$2 50 WILL GET A PAIR OF lasts made the form of your feet, and save you hundreds of dollars, besides the ease and comfort which you will obtain with a good understanding. Call on E. KENNEDY, No. 3 Ferry-st.

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.—I HAVE to offer, Osborn's pure juice Port Wine, fine old Bourbon Whisky, pure Cognac Brandies of the vintages of 1819, 1836, 1845, by the bottle or gallon. G. E. MERDUM, Wine Vaults, cor. Broadway and Cedar-st.

JUST OPENED—ANOTHER CASE OF PARIS made traveling and shipping bags, furnished toilet bags, &c. JOHN OAKNACH, trunk manufacturer and importer, No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st., and No. 86 Broadway, corner of Canal st.

SHOWCASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH'S SHOWcase warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st., near City Hall. A general assortment of showcases kept constantly on hand. Old cases exchanged. Orders promptly executed.

J. T. BARNARD, STEAM KINDLING WOOD FACTORY—No. 366 South and No. 294 Front-st. KINDLING WOOD, from the best of yellow pine, at $2 50 per load.

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PERSONAL.

HARMONIUM CLUB.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The members of the above Club are requested to meet at "OUR OFFICE," Laight st., near Canal, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the 14th inst., at the usual hour of meeting. By order of the Secretary.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER?—She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call, at No. 261 8d av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

SPORTING.

GRAND CRICKET-MATCH BETWEEN eleven selected players of all England and twenty-two of the United States, will be played on the St. George's Cricket ground, Hoboken, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1859, and following days.

MACHINERY.

BEAUMONT'S STEAM GUAGES,
Perfectly reliable, handsomely made and warranted, at very low prices.
BEAUMONT'S BAROMETERS only $6 each.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 128 Broadway, N. Y.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE REV. P. McMENAMY, D. D., AND several members of the Old True Catholic Apostolic Church, of various nations and denominations, will direct special attention to the unchristian character of the contritions or attritions, the confessions and satisfactions of the new sect called Roman Catholic, in Spring-st Hall, No. 185 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE New-York City Sunday School Society of the M. E. Church will be held in the Greene-st. M. E. Church on MONDAY EVENING, 12th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Judge Bosstrar, the Rev. James Longking, W. W. Cornell, Esq., and others. Sabbath School laborers are invited to be present. By order. W. K. PEYTON, Chairman Com. Arr.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF William and Fulton Streets.—Divine service every Sabbath, at 10½ A. M., 6 P. M., and a Prayer meeting in the evening at 8 o'clock. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Friday evening Prayer meeting at 8 o'clock. A daily Prayer meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, (corner of Bleecker and Downing sts.)—The Rev. Moses Ballou, pastor, will preach in this Church TO MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the MORNING—*Religious Training of Children.* For the EVENING—*Evidences of the Authenticity of the New Testament.*

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES, and others willing to promote their welfare, the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, Rector, 18th-st., near the 5th-av. Services with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and by signs at 3½ P. M. The Rt. Rev. Horatio Southgate, Rector of Zion Church, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 23d-st., between 6th and 6th avs. The Rev. H. G. Weston (late of Peoria, Ill.) will preach as above. TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The Rev. E. L. Magoon, D. D., (of Albany,) will preach in the AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. Strangers in the City, and citizens generally, are invited to attend.

THE NEW-YORK CITY MISSION SOCIETY, formerly worshiping in 24th-st., near 6th av., have removed to the seat and commodious edifice in 24th-st., near 8th-av., formerly occupied by the 30th-st. Church. Opening services TO-MORROW. Dr. Porter will preach at 10½ A. M.; W. H. Ferris at 3 P. M., and Dr. Sharckland, evening. Sabbath-School at 9 A. M., and 1½ P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley-place. The Right Rev. Bishop Scott, of Oregon, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, the Rev. Jas. A. M. La Touretta, of Cincinnati, TO MORROW AFTERNOON, and the Rector of the Church of the Transfiguration TO-MORROW EVENING. Services commence at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

FIRST INDEPENDENT SOCIETY—HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 BROADWAY.—The Morning Service, at 10½ A. M., is for free and general conference and inquiry. Subject—*The Sunday Question.* At 7½ P. M. a discourse will be given by the Rev. Gzonia F. Noyes, on *The Carnal and the Spiritual.* Seats free.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between 2d and 3d avs. Preaching on SUNDAY, 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock, by the Rev. Josh E. Searles; at 3 P. M. by the Rev. Henry Hatfield; in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, the Rev. John S. Mitchell, D. D. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMFORTER, foot of Laight-st., North river.—Preaching TO MORROW by the Rev. Joseph M. Wainr, minister in charge. Subject in the MORNING, *The Father of Lies.* In the AFTERNOON, *Any Gentleman Sacrifice.* Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING by the Pastor, the Rev. E. J. Janes; services to commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All invited to attend; seats free. Union Prayer Meeting daily from 12 to 1 o'clock.

SUMMERFIELD M. E. CHURCH—CORNER Washington and Greene avs., Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Cooke will, by special request of the young men of his church, repeat his sermon on *Music*, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Young men are invited to attend.

INDEKALB-AVENUE M. E CHURCH, ON the BEATH, Sept. 11, there will be a general lovefeast and family gathering, to be continued through the day. Services will commence at 10½, 2½, and 7½ o'clock. Our brethren and friends in New-York and Brooklyn are earnestly invited to attend.

THE REV. CHARLES R. HARRIS, PASTOR of the Carlton-av. M. E Church, Brooklyn, will preach next SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. EVENING, sermon to young men and women. Subject—*The Moral Influence of the Opera.* Seats free, and the public are invited to attend.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, Mulberry-st., between Broome and Grand sts. Preaching on SABBATH, Sept. 11, by the Pastor, the Rev. Peter Ferrier, at 10½ o'clock. In the MORNING, and at 3½ o'clock in the AFTERNOON. The public are cordially invited.

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH; AS usual, at Union Chapel, corner of 39th-st. and Broadway, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. MORNING subject—*New-York Idolatry.* EVENING—*The Second Death.* Seats free. Let the sinner come and hear, that he may live forever.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION Church, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. Benner G. Dickson. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., at 4 and 7½ P. M. Also, on THURSDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

THE PARK TABERNACLE, BROOKLYN, on Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park-avs., is opened for public worship every Sabbath. TO-MORROW (Sunday) Sept. 11, by Rev. E. S. Fairchild, from Andover, Mass. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. All are invited to attend.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. J. C. McC Holmes will officiate at the Communion Service at 10½, and preach at 4 o'clock, TO-MORROW. Sabbath School meeting in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

PROPHETIC EXPOSITION.—SAMUEL S. Snow, of Mount Zion, will preach the word of prophecy in reference to the impending crisis of the world, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

CHURCH REOPENING.—THE BEDFORD-ST. Baptist Church, which has been closed for repairs, will be reopened on SUNDAY next, when the Pastor, the Rev. Dr. Dowling, who has returned to the City, will preach MORNING and EVENING.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH BROOKLYN.—The Rev. W. A. Bartlett, Pastor, will preach in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, corner of Hoyt-st., and Fulton av., TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) Sept. 11. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ABINGDON SQUARE UNION CHURCH.—Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square.—Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening, *Lydia*, being the last in the course of female Scripture characters.

GREENE-AVENUE PRESBYTARIAN CHURCH.—Corner of Greene and Clermont avs., Brooklyn.—The Rev. Dr. A. B. Van Zandt will preach in the chapel of this church TO-MORROW. Services at 10½ in the morning and at 4 in the afternoon.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY.—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.—The Rev. U. T. Tracy, Assistant Minister of the Church of the Ascension, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. All the seats are free.

LAIGHT-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Laight and Varick sts.—The pastor, W. S. Hall, is at home, but his pulpit will be supplied next SABBATH, in the morning, at 10½ o'clock, by the Rev. Mr. Smithers, and at 7½ P. M., by the Rev. Mr. Peebles.

THE SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts. The Pastor, the Rev. T. Ralston Smith will preach, Providence permitting, TO MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, BLEECKER Building, corner Bleecker and Morton s-s. Elder Grason Storrs will preach TO MORROW at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M. Subject—*The Hebrew Origin of the Anglo Saxon Race.* Seats free. Bible class at 2 P. M.

THE REV. MOSES D. HOGE, D. D., OF Richmond, Virginia, will (D. V.) preach in Grace-street Church, (one block east of Broadway) TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. Dr. Thomson, the pastor of the Church, will officiate in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church.—Corner of 4th-av. and 22d st. The Rev. Dr. McClintock will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock. The Rev. A. C. Foss will preach in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

THIRD UNITARIAN SOCIETY, CORNER of Broadway and 32d-st., the Rev. O. B. Frothingham, Subject TO-MORROW—*Hold fast that which is Good.* On the SUNDAY following, EVENING services will be resumed.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH—SEVENTH-Av., near 12th st. Preaching by John Quincy Adams, Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. MORNING subject—*The Death of Christ.* Communion at 3 P. M. Baptism at Hoboken at 1½ A. M.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Brooklyn, will be open for worship next SABBATH, 11th inst. Service at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. The Rev. Prof. Hitchcock is expected to officiate. The Sabbath School will be open at 9 o'clock A. M.

MRS. STATES, TRANCE MEDIUM, WILL speak at Hope Chapel, on TUESDAY EVENING next, Sept 13, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Origin and Philosophy of Spiritualism.* Admission 10 cents.

THE REV. T. STARR KING—(OF BOSTON)—will preach in Dr. Chapin's Church, on Broadway, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours.

THE REV. FRANK REMINGTON, PASTOR of the North Baptist Church, corner of Christopher and Bedford sts., will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. Prayer Meeting in the EVENING, at 7½.

DR. ARMITAGE BEING ABSENT FROM the City, the Rev. Wm. H Wyckoff, L. L. D., will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st. Seats free.

THE REV. HENRY KIMBALL WILL preach, as usual, in the Northwest Presbyterian Church, 50th-st., near 8th-av., at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Strangers welcome.

THE REV. WM. HENRY MILBURN WILL preach TO-MORROW, 11th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M., in the Pacific-st. M. E. Church, Clinton st., corner of Pacific st., Brooklyn.

CITY PARK MISSION CHURCH, CONCORD-st. near Gold-st., Brooklyn.—Divine worship as usual TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., 3½, and 7½ P. M. The Rev. Lyman Whiting will conduct each of the services.

THE MERCER-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will be reopened for public worship NEXT SABBATH, the 11th inst. Services will commence at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3½ P. M.

YORK-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Dr. J. S. Mitchell, and 7½ P. M. by the pastor. Seats free.

SPIRITUALISM.—JUDGE J. W. EDMONDS IS engaged to speak at Dodworth Hall on SUNDAY, Sept. 11; MORNING, 10½, and EVENING, 7½ o'clock.

THE REV. SAMUEL KNAPP WILL preach in the Bethesda Baptist Church, on 22d-st., near 3d-av., TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) the 11th.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL-RECOMmended, trustworthy girl, to do the general housework of a private family, or cook; is a girl of neat appearance, capable in her kitchen; washes and irons the very best. Will study to be obedient to her employer's wishes, and make her situation permanent. Apply at No. 19 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RELIABLE AND COMPETENT woman a situation as cook and to assist in the washing; can make good plain pastry; has lived in the best of families both in City and country; a steady home is more desirable than high wages. Apply at No. 318 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as nurse and seamstress; can take care of an infant from its birth; can cut and make children's dresses; is willing to make herself useful. Can give good City reference. Apply at No. 44 Essex-st., near Grand, first floor.

WANTED—BY A GOOD, STEADY HONEST girl, a situation as cook washer and ironer, in a small, private family in this City; she can give good City reference, and may be seen, for two days, at No. 689 1st-av., first floor, between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and waitress. Lived five years in one family. Also, by one as nurse and seamstress. Good reference given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to do chamberwork and light washing; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 54 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as assistant cook; is a good baker; has the best of reference from her last situation; can be seen for two days at No 40 Spring-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has good City reference. Apply No. 13 West 10th st., near 6th av.

WANTED—BY A CLEAN, HEALTHY WOMAN with a fresh breast of milk, a situation as wet nurse. Can be seen for two days at No. 608½ 4th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as first-class cook. Good City reference given. Apply at 63 West 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., 2d floor.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND farmer by a single Protestant man of first class abilities; would take entire charge of a gentleman's country-seat; is very efficient in the laying-out of new grounds, raising all kinds of vegetables, fruit and flower departments, greenhouse, graperies, hot or cold; has filled some of the best situations in Scotland; has been 9 years in this country. Address G. B., Sing Sing Post-office, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily or elsewhere, by a young man, 19 years of age; he wishes to attend school during the day, and would make himself generally useful in the early and late part of the day, in taking care of horses, waiting, or doing any kind of work desired, and receive as compensation for his services, board and lodging. Address 18 CHANICS' INSTITUTE, 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has long experience both in the old and in this country; is not afraid of work; has the best of City reference. Any gentleman desirous of employing a steady man, may be sure of a faithful servant. Address L. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, which will be promptly attended to

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL-EDUCAted young man, of good address, as salesman in a music or jewelry establishment; would act as assistant book-keeper if required. Plays the piano-forte and organ. He has the best of recommendations from his late employers; salary no so much an object as a good situation. Address H. P. G., No. 119 East 19th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN WITHOUT ANY incumbrance, a situation as coachman and gardener; he understands the care and treatment of horses, and is a good steady driver; has the best of City reference. No objections to the country. Address B. S., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as assistant gardener, has had three years' experience in the flower and grape culture; he now wishes to get into a large establishment, private or public; can produce unexceptionable character. Address J. H. H., No. 103 John-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man, a Scotchman; is a competent man; is well acquainted with grape-growing. Can give the best of references. Address A. G., or apply at SMITH'S seedstore, No. 68 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener by a single man, who well understands his business; has had long experience as coachman and gardener; can give the best of references. Address M. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND COACHMAN'S situation, by a single man, who can come well recommended; lived in his last place five years; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address M. B., at Seedstore No. 9 John st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WITH EIGHT years' reference, a situation as coachman and gardener; understands the care of horses; is an excellent driver and groom; is also a good plain gardener; will make himself useful. Apply at 42d Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED.—A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN, ENGlish, 25 years of age, of good character, who can read and write, desires some employment in a store, &c. He is active and of an obliging disposition. Address STEPHEN, Box No 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man in a private family; one who has lived with a family for 10 years, and can give the best of references. Address B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—A YOUNG MAN AGED 27, who has had several years' experience as double-entry book-keeper, desires immediate employment; has also ample experience as cashier and salesman. Satisfactory references furnished. Address N. N., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE DEsires a situation as student and clerk in a law office, where he can earn a small compensation; has studied law during the past year, and is of active and industrious habits; City reference if required. Address G. P., Post-office, Station A.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN TO GO ABOUT 20 miles in the country, in a private family, directly on railroad route, who understands the care of young children and the duties of chamobermaid; wages $7; good references required. Also, one girl, about 16, to take care of children and wait at table. Apply at No. 742d-av., corner 4th-st., immediately.

DRY GOODS SALESMAN WANTED—TO go to Petersburg, Va., a first-class salesman, none need apply but those who can bring the best references for honesty and capability. Address, for three days, Box No. 2,624 City Post Office.

CANVASSER WANTED—TO COLLECT AD vertisements for a first-class weekly paper, having a circulation of over 50,000. Liberal inducements will be offered to a competent man of good address. Apply at No. 143 Fulton-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESWOMAN FOR THE flower department, who understands branching or making up bouquets with taste. Apply at F. W. SIMSON'S, No. 356 Canal st.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, about 18 years of age, as assistant salesman in a hat store. Address, stating salary, H., Box No. 108, Savannah, Ga.

WANTED—A YOUNG OR MIDDLE-AGED MAN, of good address and active habits, by an incorporated Company about starting. A liberal salary will be paid. Address S. E. R., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

FOREMAN WANTED—IN A BOYS' CLOTHING Warehouse. One who thoroughly understands cutting patterns and getting up boys' and children's clothing may apply immediately at No. 90 Chambers st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO GO IN THE country, 25 miles by railroad from the City, to cook, wash and iron. Apply at the *Times* Office.

GIRLS WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DIStance in the country, to work in a factory. Apply to WELLS & PROVOST, No. 215 Front-st.

HOTELS.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
ON 5TH AV.,
AT THE INTERSECTION OF BROADWAY, OPPOSITE MADISON-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

TO BE OPENED AUGUST 23, 1859.

This location is the most desirable of any in this great Metropolis, being the most healthy, delightful and central in the City, and very near and convenient to the Hudson River and Boston Railroad depôts.

The entire arrangements of the establishment are the result of mature study and experience, and render it the most comfortable and home like hotel in the world.

All the improvements that comfort and convenience have suggested have been introduced.

Every precaution has been taken, during construction, to secure the postive safety of guests from the dangers of conflagration. Subdivision double brick walls extend from the rock foundation to the roof. All of the floors are double, and are separated by a layer of cement, making the entire structure fire-proof.

Among other important improvements, in addition to the usual stairways, a vertical railway is nearly completed to convey guests from the first to upper floors, upon a plan which admits of no possibility of accident.

Lofty, spacious and continuous corridors, forming a promenade of eight hundred feet upon each of the six stories, give light and air, in the highest degree, to every apartment.

A liberal space has been appropriated to public drawing-rooms and parlors, connecting which and the dining-rooms there is a grand promenade hall. Suites of spacious parlors, chambers and dressing-rooms, with all the modern conveniences, have been especially designed for the comfort of families, traveling parties, and single gentlemen.

An Exchange containing the journals of the day, and all the conveniences for commercial intercourse and business, has been added to the many other features of the Hotel, and there is a telegraph office connecting with all parts of the country.

Billiard and chess rooms of the most approved style and appointments, are provided for the use of guests and the public.

The furniture, and every article of use in the establishment, has been expressly designed and manufactured for the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

All communications for apartments, or upon any business connected with the house, please direct to "Fifth-Avenue Hotel," in order to insure immediate attention.

The entire organization of this Hotel has been under the direction of Mr. Paran Stevens, Proprietor of Revere and Tremont Houses in Boston, and Battle and Pemberton Houses in Mobile, and will be conducted by

Your obedient servants,
HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO.

Paran Stevens,
A. B. Darling,
Hiram Hitchcock.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE—SOUTH ORANGE—OPEN through the months of September and October. Board reasonable. Only one hour from New-York via Morris and Essex Railroad, near depôt. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st., 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 3:30, 5:10, 6:40 P. M.
CHAS. STRINGER, Proprietor.

BOARDING.

BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a large room and board at No. 79 Sands-st. Also, a room for a single gentleman. The house is delightfully located, and in all respects such as respectable parties would desire, containing all modern conveniences. Dinner at 5 o'clock. References required.

BOARDING—A FEW PERSONS, MARRIED OR single, or two small families, can find excellent accommodation with board with a private family having a first-class brown-stone house very pleasantly located. Terms reasonable. Apply at No. 208 West 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in 21st-st., near 6th-av., would let to a gentleman and wife, without children, one large well-furnished room on second floor, which has gas, hot and cold water, &c. Terms, $14 to $16 per week. References exchanged. Address W. L., Box No. 150, *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A SMALL, SOCIAL PRIVATE FAMily, without children, would accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with a well furnished room, good board and the comforts of home. Dinner at 6. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 122 West 16th-st.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS WILL BE let separately, or together to save trouble, as the family is very small. None need apply who are not willing to pay a reasonable price. A party of gentlemen preferred. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 41 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or one or two single gentlemen, may find genteel and comfortable accommodations with a private family residing between Union and Stuyvesant squares. Address C. P., giving names, Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—ANY RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN who wishes to secure a very nicely furnished room, with gas and hot and cold water, with full board, at a reasonable rate, can hear of such an opportunity, by addressing, with full name, E. R. O., box No. 708, Post-office.

BOARDING—PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON THE second floor, back, to let, with board, furnished or unfurnished, in a first class house; location unsurpassed. Apply at No. 78 West 23d-st. References required.

BOARDING.—GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT Rooms may be had with a private family in Brooklyn, convenient to all the ferries, and on reasonable terms. Address W., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE FRONT PARLOR and bedroom, on the second floor. House with all the modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, convenient to cars and stages, by applying at No. 63 East 26th-st., near 4th-av.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED Room may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—THE ADVERTISER, having more room than he needs, would be glad to let, with board, to an agreeable gentleman and wife, a couple of nice rooms on second floor, furnished or unfurnished, as may be desired. Has no other boarders. House contains all modern improvements, and is located in a very pleasant neighborhood in Sackett-st., about 8 minutes' walk from ferry. Address, for further particulars, C. H. S., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasantly furnished rooms and good board. Apply at No. 161 Lawrence-street, within a few doors of Fulton-av. cars. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FOR GENTLEMEN, at No. 192 Washington st., in a healthy and respectable neighborhood, eight minutes from Fulton Ferry and with the comforts of a home, fine rooms and an agreeable family. Substantial breakfast and tea. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife, child and nurse, for the Winter, on 5th or Madison-avs., above 14th st. A front parlor and two bedrooms adjoining, well furnished, on second floor, required, for which a liberal price will be paid. Private family preferred, or

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 10, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Nine Points of the Law—Rosse and Rose.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Geraldine.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Schoolmaster—Asphodel—Tight Rope Evolutions.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Champion of Freedom—Italian Brigands—The Black Knight.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Silver Knife—Ben the Boatswain—Frisky Cobbler.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Rosina Meadows—Acrobatism.

PALACE GARDEN—Vocal and Instrumental Concert.

MOZART HALL—Waugh's Italia.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 585 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

BUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....6½ A. M. and 6½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Sunday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Ariel*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, Sept. 10, at 2½ P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The R. M. steamship *Europa* arrived at Boston at 11 o'clock A. M., yesterday, and her mails, forwarded in the afternoon train over the New Haven Railroad, reached this City at midnight. We are thus placed in possession of details of the news, a telegraphic abstract of which we published in yesterday morning's Times. There is no news of special importance additional to that embodied in our dispatch from Sackville.

The Canadian screw-steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool, on the 31st ult., with four days later European advices, is now about due at Quebec. She had not passed Further Point at 10 o'clock last night.

Senator Gwin, of California, has published a long statement addressed to the people of California in reply to Senator Broderick's charges that he (Gwin) sold out the Federal patronage to insure his own election. Mr. Gwin not only denies these charges in every particular, but accuses Broderick of falsehood, deceit and hypocrisy. The statement is published in full in the San Francisco papers, and has created considerable excitement. It appears to be generally admitted that Mr. Gwin has vindicated his reputation.

An aerial ship, called the *City of New-York*, intended for a trans-Atlantic voyage, has been in the course of construction for some months past in the vicinity of New-York, and is now so nearly completed that she will be ready to undertake the trip in October. The aeronaut who has charge of the enterprise is Mr. Lowe, of New-Hampshire, who has made several successful ascensions. The dimensions of the air-ship are greater than those of any balloon previously built. The capacity of the gas-receiver is 725,000 cubic feet; the aggregate height of the balloon, from the valve to the bottom of the boat, is upwards of 300 feet; the diameter, 130 feet. Mr. Lowe proposes to go directly from New-York to London in 48 to 64 hours.

The three days encampment of the Massachusetts Militia at Concord broke up yesterday, after a grand review by Gov. Banks, accompanied by Major-General Wool and the members of the Massachusetts Legislature. The whole affair is considered as a great success.

H. P. Leslie, the man who succeeded in deluding fifteen young ladies into an acceptance of a false offer of employment as teachers in Southern families, was on Thursday evening brought from Washington by Officer Schlemm, under a requisition from Gov. Packer, and placed in a cell in the Central Station-house in Philadelphia. Many papers were found in his possession, evidencing numerous "confidence" speculations in which he was engaged, and also the applications of the young ladies, upon the charge of swindling whom he was arraigned before the Court yesterday, a true bill having been found against him by the Grand Jury. He alleges that he was instigated to this fraud by a man with whom he recently occupied a room in a boarding-house on South Tenth-street. This man is a New-Yorker, and he states that he will divulge the connection held between them. He says that the money extorted from the deluded missea was obtained from him by his co-operator by misrepresentation.

At the regular meeting of the Commissioners of Police, yesterday, the resignations of two policemen were accepted. One was dismissed for unofficerlike behavior, and two were cashiered for attempting to extort black mail from persons under arrest. One member—Joseph Gaillard—was reinstated, and eight members of the old force were reappointed. The attempt to elect a captain was unsuccessful.

Yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, Judge Russell delivered a decision in the case of Campbell *vs.* Underhill, on the question whether dogs are property. The Judge decided that the canine race may be property, that they are entitled to protection, and that if they are stolen from their owners the thieves may be prosecuted and punished. A very proper decision.

In the case of the Tyrone and Lockhaven Railroad Company *vs.* Schenck, argument was continued yesterday on the defendant's motion to dismiss the proceedings. Mr. Justice Davies gave plaintiffs leave to obviate the objection to their security by filing a new bond on payment of costs; and directed the other questions to be heard at next general term. A full report of the arguments will be found, with other interesting cases, in our Law Reports.

There was a fire in Hoboken yesterday morning, the consequences of which were of a most distressing character. The building burned was the Harmonia Hotel, in Hudson-street, kept by Messrs. Boise and Knapp. There had been a concert and ball in the Hotel during the night, and the occupants had retired late. During the fire, Mrs. Boise and her oldest daughter escaped by jumping from the third-story windows, and when the flames had been subdued, the bodies of Mr. Boise and three of his daughters were found. They had all been suffocated.

Cotton was very dull, yesterday. Flour and Wheat were in good demand at rising prices. Corn was scarce and quiet. Coffee was in better request. Fish, Hay, Spirits Turpentine, Fish Oils, Linseed Oil, Tobacco and Whisky were also inquired for. A fair business was transacted in Pork at steady rates. Other kinds of Provisions, and most other branches of business, were essentially unaltered.

Slightly Astonished.—Our dilapidated neighbor, the *Herald*, seems to have been somewhat astonished by the publication in Thursday's Times of a verbatim report of Senator Douglas' speech, delivered the day before a thousand miles away. Such exploits, it justly remarks, are very expensive, and must have been paid for, it surmises, by the political friends of the Little Giant. This only shows the *Herald's* present notions about newspaper enterprise, and discloses something of its own experience with the partisans who purchase the use of its columns.

We beg to inform our neighbor that not one dollar of the expense of this telegraphic report has been paid by any politician or anybody else outside of the Times office. Neither Mr. Douglas nor any of his friends, had anything to do with the transaction, nor was the speech telegraphed or published in his interest or for his benefit. We had it reported solely because we regarded it as an important document,—one which every one at all interested in current political events would be anxious to see at the earliest moment; and while the *Herald* put its readers off with half a column of this opening manifesto of the Presidential canvass, we gave our readers the *full* speech, making over *four columns* in length. It contained 7,100 words, and cost us precisely *seven* cents a word, or $497 in the aggregate. This is a large sum, unquestionably, to expend for a single item of news, and we are not in the least surprised at the incredulous astonishment with which the *Herald* looks upon its disbursement. Fortunately, it is becoming a little accustomed to these shocks, and endures them with more equanimity than it used to evince.

City Governments.

The people of Baltimore are making an effort to redeem their city from the despotism of ruffians. We hope they will succeed—not merely for their own sake, but for the encouragement such a result would give other cities to imitate their example. Our American system of municipal government is rapidly approaching a crisis. It has very nearly "touched bottom." With the exception of Boston, there is not a large city in the Union which has a Government worthy of a civilized country or a Christian age. In New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New-Orleans—the great commercial capitals of the Republic, political power has been usurped by the worst portion of the population, and wielded exclusively for the protection of their own interests. No one needs to be told how frequently crimes are committed, and how rarely they are punished,—what enormous sums of money are spent, and how little good is done,—how utterly insecure are life and property, or how completely devoid of all the appliances of life which belong to great communities are all these great cities of the New World. Their governments have been seized by professional politicians, and are wielded, not for the public good, but for their own emolument. The tribunals of justice have ceased to have authority, even when they are not themselves used to screen the crimes it is their duty to punish. Public office is made the spoil of rapacious ruffians, and the public treasure becomes the stimulus and the reward of this base ambition.

All this has been brought about under the forms and by an abuse of the powers of Republicanism. The people elect their own rulers;—and the palpable, practical result is that the people elect scoundrels and vagabonds to make their laws and to put them in execution. Naturally enough the enemies of republicanism jump to the conclusion that the people are not competent to govern themselves,—that they have neither the virtue nor the intelligence requisite to the proper discharge of the high functions of government, and that anything like progress in the best sense of the word is utterly impossible under popular institutions. It is quite idle to say in reply that it is not the people but the politicians who are responsible for these results,—for in a popular government the politicians *are* the people,—and the people are the *only* politicians who are recognized by the law or who can be recognized in practice. If anything goes wrong with the government,—if it lacks energy or honesty or intelligence,—the fault is with the people,—and the responsibility must be theirs also; for they have supreme power and can remedy any evils that may exist. This is perfectly just and true,—and if the evils under which our cities groan are not removed, democratic government, so far as our great cities are concerned, may justly be pronounced a failure;—for as things are now they have no government worthy of the name.

The people of Baltimore have indicated the origin of these evils by the character of the remedies they propose. They begin by discarding utterly the authority of *political parties* to control their votes for city officers. As things are now managed, the actual power of electing local rulers is vested in the corrupt and irresponsible caucuses and conventions which shape the action and select the candidates of the political parties of the day. The "primary meetings," at which delegates to the nominating Conventions are appointed, control the whole machinery. Being outside the provisions of the law, every man may vote as often as he likes,—handfuls of tickets may be thrown into the boxes—the inspectors may falsify the returns, and any other act of villainy necessary to control the result, may be perpetrated with entire impunity. Political swindlers begin, therefore, by getting control of these meetings; that step gained, the rest follows, as a matter of course. The delegates meet in convention, and nominate their candidates, for whom every man of the political party to which they belong feels bound to vote, as a matter of political duty. So long as this rule of *partisan loyalty* holds, we can never have good municipal government. The thieves, bullies, rowdies, gamblers and miscellaneous vagabonds of a great city can always afford the time and money needed to obtain control of the primary meetings, and as an inevitable consequence, they will always remain the ruling classes.

There is but just one way to end all this,—and that is precisely the way the people of Baltimore have resolved to adopt. The dictation of political conventions must be repudiated. The people must vote for city officers with the sole and exclusive regard to city interests. This is what the citizens of Baltimore, at their meeting on Thursday, resolved that they would do. They declared their purpose to nominate a ticket of good and honest men,—made up without any reference to partisan politics,—and to vote for it without the slightest regard to partisan dictation. If they do this, they can secure an honest government,—for we do not yet believe that in any large American city the knaves and scoundrels actually outnumber the honest men.

But the danger is, that the project will not be carried out. Party leaders will do everything in their power to break it up. They will alarm the timid, coerce the doubtful, and menace the ambitious into adherence to party usages and obedience to party discipline. Or if this proves difficult, they will themselves join the movement for the purpose of guiding its action and betraying it to destruction. This has been the fate of all the movements of this kind hitherto attempted in this City. The people never have been ripe for a real reform. They have never really cared more for a good government than for a party triumph. They have never desired clean streets, a good police, orderly ways, safe walks, and the thousand luxuries of a well regulated society, as much as they have desired the empty honors of a party victory. Their actions show it—for if they ever had desired these things they could have had them. We do not believe they desire them now—and we are quite prepared, therefore, to see the government of this City wax more and more corrupt and degrading for many years longer. A day of reckoning will come, however, sooner or later; and the longer it is postponed, the fiercer will be the contest and the more doubtful the issue. We hope Baltimore may prove to be already ripe for the needed redemption.

Amendments of the State Constitution.

The people of the State of New-York, being formally interrogated at the general election in November last, whether or no they desired a Convention to revise and amend the Constitution, answered deliberately and emphatically in the negative. They wished for nothing of the sort, being well content to wait till the year of grace, 1866, when such a body is to assemble by virtue of a provision contained in the existing fundamental law. Nevertheless, the Legislature which is, or ought to be, wiser than the people, took a different view of the subject, and provided at its late session for two distinct and important amendments; the one changing the organization of the court of last resort, and the other abolishing the electoral property qualification as applied to persons of color. The joint resolutions embodying the judiciary amendment were passed by the Senate on the 10th of February, and by the Assembly, March 19. They provide that from and after the third Tuesday of June, 1860, the Court of Appeals shall consist of six Judges, all to be chosen by the people, instead of eight as at present, four of whom are thus chosen, and the remaining four taken from the several Supreme Courts by rotation—the four Judges then in office by previous election or appointment to hold until the expiration of their respective terms; and on the third Tuesday of May next an election to be held, at which two Judges of said Court of Appeals shall be chosen, whose terms shall commence on the third Tuesday of June ensuing; and that the term of one of them shall expire in nine years from the 31st of December, 1860, and of the other in eleven years from the same time. At the general election in 1861, and every second year thereafter, unless the Legislature shall appoint a different day, one Judge of said Court shall be chosen for a term of twelve years, so that thereafter the tenure of office in that tribunal shall be twelve years instead of eight, as at present. The proposed amendment has several minor provisions, of which the most important is the one permitting the rate of the Judges' compensation to be changed at intervals of six years.

The Resolutions require to be passed upon by the Legislature of next Winter. Should they pass that body by a majority of all the members elected to each House, it will then become necessary to submit them to the people for approval or rejection, at a special election, to be appointed "at such time as the Legislature shall prescribe," but necessarily before the third Tuesday of May next, when another special election is required by the amendment itself, to be held for the first election of the Judges.

In regard to the second amendment, the resolutions which passed the Assembly March 23, and the Senate on the 8th of April, merely provide that section one of article two, of the Constitution, be amended, by striking out the words making a property distinction between white and colored votes, thus putting these classes on precisely the same footing. The clause thus to be expunged makes it necessary that every colored man offering his vote shall, in addition to the qualifications required in a white voter, be "seized and possessed of a freehold estate of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon, and shall have been actually rated and paid a tax thereon." Should this amendment receive the necessary Legislative sanction next Winter, it may be submitted to the people, in the discretion of the Legislature, at the same time with the judicial amendment, at the special election for judges in May, at the general election in November, 1860, or at a special election appointed for the purpose. The first mentioned course is, perhaps, the one which would probably be adopted.

These amendments require no action before the meeting of the Legislature, except that they must be published for three months previous to the election. A negro suffrage amendment, similar to the one now proposed, fell through a few years ago, owing to the neglect of the officials charged with that duty to publish it in season. Such an oversight has probably been avoided this year, so that the colored citizens of the State may be gratified with another verdict upon their darling claim to equality at the ballot-box. The same question, it will be remembered, was decided overwhelmingly against them by the popular voice in 1846, when the present Constitution was adopted.

The Canvass in New-Jersey.

The three parties which contend for empire in New-Jersey have just completed the list of their candidates for gubernatorial honors. It stands thus:

Democratic.	Republican.	American.
E. V. R. Wright.	Chas. S. Olden.	Peter I. Clark.

The nominations appear to be regarded as the most available the several conventions could have selected. Gen. Wright is possessed of much influence and great popularity with the masses of his party. By dint of frank and agreeable manners, and open hospitality, added to liberality and energy in promoting partisan interests, he has secured multitudes of friends, and unusual claims to a generous party vote. Mr. Olden, the nominee of the Republicans, and of the Republican element in the American Party, is a retired merchant, devoted to the cultivation of paternal acres in the classic shades of Princeton; an old line Whig, moreover, who, during a protracted service in the State Senate, won profound respect for sound sense, valuable business qualities, and sterling integrity. Col. Clark, who represents the Stockton interest in the American ranks, is a gentlemen of high reputation as a lawyer and orator, and urgent issues aside, would fill the position for which he is named with all possible credit to the State. As, however, the party he appears for has not, for the past three years, secured votes enough to give it even the control of the balance of power in New-Jersey, he is not at all likely to reach that dignity. The contest really lies between Messrs. Wright and Olden.

Independently, we repeat, of certain immediate issues involved in the canvass, which of the contestants should come out victor would be a matter of very trifling moment. Either of them would be sure to fill the office with fairness and trustworthy discretion—always reserving, however, the obligations of party. But in the present fight there are questions of extraordinary interest. The Legislature last Winter, it may be remembered, declined to ratify an endless succession of nominations for the Chancellorship submitted to them by Gov. Newell. The ground assumed by the Democrats, who prevailed in the Senate, was that the nominations were all from the ranks of the Opposition; and that, as a Republican nominee already officiated as Chief Justice, it was but just that a Democrat should preside in the Court of Equity. The general principle underlying this claim cannot be too warmly approved. The Opposition Party, however, denied that the Democrats ever reduced it to practice; doubted whether they would choose to do so in case any future opportunity presented itself; and, upon the whole, declined to exhibit the unusual spectacle of partisan magnanimity which their opponents invited. As the Democratic majority insisted, there was nothing for it but to leave the office of Chancellor vacant, and to let equity sleep for a twelvemonth. The result has been curious and interesting in the extreme. As the law tribunals of the State are without any chancery powers, and as the charge of landed securities, the foreclosure of mortgages, the supervision of the administration of estates, and of the execution of wills, to say nothing of various other most important interests, fall within the province of the Chancellor, the sudden demise of the court has carried confusion into every branch of business. Debtors have declined to pay principal or interest on their obligations; appeals from the Surrogates have had no hearing; process has remained unexecuted; bills and interrogatories unanswered. It is out of the question for this revolutionary state of things to be allowed to last during a second year; and upon this point all parties agree. But Mr. Olden would doubtless meet the difficulty by repeating the action of Gov. Newell; while there is no question that Mr. Wright or Col. Clark would renominate the late Chancellor Williamson, thus carrying out the views of the Democracy of last year. Other appointments and legislative selections of great importance are to be made during the next gubernatorial term; but this is the predominant issue, and its extraordinary character will lend peculiar activity and interest to the canvass. Indeed, the question is less—Who shall be Governor? than whether or not Mr. Williamson or a Republican shall be appointed Chancellor. The election will, therefore, afford few indications of the probable drift of parties next year.

Mormonism Again.

Of all the swindles palmed upon the country by the present Administration, the famous Utah expedition and the "pacification" of that ungodly Territory may be fairly regarded as a crowning iniquity. It would be difficult for the President himself to point out or invent a single even imaginary benefit which the country has derived from the unestimated millions devoted to the "Utah war." We may proudly boast of having spent no end of money, but what have we to show in return? The insecurity to life and property that characterized the reign of Mormonism in former days still exists; the vulgar brutality and domineering insolence of Mormon chiefs are as rampant as ever; they defy as boldly as ever American interference and American authority; emigrants traversing the Plains are still murdered by mysterious will-o'-the-wisps, who, as usual, are put down as "Northern Indians;" and assassinations in the broad face of day are yet ruthlessly perpetrated.

The letter of our Correspondent from Great Salt Lake City, published in our impression of yesterday, indicates pretty clearly that our Civil Government in Utah is as much a sham as it ever was. Governor Cumming is either afraid of Mormon influence, or is completely under its control; and American citizens have been forced to appeal to Col. Johnston for protection from outrages which are constantly recurring. They give it as their belief that bands of murderers and assassins, organized, controlled and directed by Mormon leaders, are in readiness to take their lives; and their statements, we must add, are not the mere expression of vague and unfounded fears. The petition to Col. Johnston was dated on the 11th of August, and within a few days anterior to that day, two citizens had been shot down in the streets of Great Salt Lake City. One had a suit depending against Brigham Young and other leading Mormons, and he was of course removed for daring to assert his rights against "the Lord's anointed." The other was a soldier—for even soldiers are not safe—who had appeared in the city to answer an indictment, preferred by a Mormon jury, for ejecting a Mormon trespasser from a military reserve. He was shot dead in broad daylight. The murderer, of course, escaped; he was not known; he could not be traced. With the account of these, the latest illustrations of Mormon villainy, come the particulars of the massacre of a California emigrant train. Six men and one woman were killed, and eight persons were wounded—some mortally so. The criminals are Oregon Indians; but there is reason to suspect that in this, as in former affairs of the kind, the Indians were but the tools of a more bloodthirsty and demoralized people than themselves. This, too, is the opportune moment selected by Mr. Heber C. Kimball to deliver one of his choice harangues;—from which specimen of pulpit eloquence it would appear that he is still to be recognized as the most vulgar of a vulgar crew, and the most disloyal among Mormon rebels to American government and American institutions.

It matters very little how vituperative Mr. Heber Kimball or Mr. Brigham Young may be in their discourses; but it matters very much that there should be ample security to person and property within the limits of Utah Territory. At present it is about as safe for an American citizen to trust himself in Mormondom, as for a *conducta* to travel unguarded through the Mexican State of Guadalajara. This is the actual condition of affairs; this is the position—the dignified position—that our most excellent President has purchased for the country at a cost of fifteen millions of dollars. Can any one point to a single benefit derived from all that enormous expenditure—a single criminal punished—a single outrage avenged—a single wrong righted? But the money has been paid, and the people of the United States must bear the swindle as best they may. We do not hope to see law and order established in Utah during the present reign of imbecility and reckless extravagance; but we do hope that Col. Johnston, or some other resolute officer in command of United States troops in the Territory, will undertake the responsibility of protecting his fellow-citizens from murder and from outrage.

Playing with Edged Tools.—Two enterprising gentlemen of London, famous in the small world of facetious literature, Mr. George Augustus Sala, the "double" or "fetch" of Dickens in the *Household Words*, and Mr. Edmund Yates, who won a short-lived distinction by describing Mr. Thackeray's nose with photographic and unpleasant accuracy, are now engaged in concocting what is intended to be a highly humorous account of an imaginary invasion of England by the French. A pair of fluent pens, unrestrained by any considerations of international decency or propriety, may no doubt turn out an extremely quizzical picture of the red-breeched Gauls and their adventures among the hedgerows of Kent and Sussex. The joint work of the lively London scribes will probably be almost as good reading as were those brilliant descriptions of the defeat and annihilation of the invading British, which were current among the Chinese at the time of the recent Elgin war. It will be hard, even for the Cockney imagination, to transcend the great daring and valor displayed by the blue-buttoned Mandarins—on rice-paper. But the announcement that a work of this kind has been gravely undertaken, offers a curious commentary upon the actual state of the relations between France and England, and Messrs. Sala and Yates must not be surprised if foreigners should mistake their elaborate jocularity for a variation of that pleasing and popular process known as "whistling to keep one's courage up."

The mere indecency of insulting a friendly nation by concocting narratives which are to represent it in the light of a nest of pirates, is not perhaps worth mentioning. But what would become of the *litterateurs* and their laugh if the proof-sheets of their little book should happen to be corrected by a French drill-sergeant under the shadow of St. Paul's?

The Democratic Convention Next.

On Wednesday of next week, the 14th inst., the Democratic Party will hold its State Convention in the City of Syracuse. The list of delegates embraces many experienced leaders, men who have figured at similar gatherings on many former occasions. We notice among them such veterans as Dean Richmond, of Genesee; Champlin, of Allegany; Stetson, of Clinton; Lawrence, of Franklin; Jewett, of Monroe; Rynders, Purdy, Clancy and Cochrane, of New-York; Alvord, of Onondaga; Robinson, of Oswego; and several others of like stamp, whose presence is a guaranty that the heavy business of the Convention will be dispatched with an unflinching regard to "the good of the party."

There will probably be no difficulty about men. Indeed, it is understood that the margin for a difference of views in respect to candidates is quite limited—the present State officers being mainly ticketed for renomination. The only notable exception is in the case of Mr. Tucker, Secretary of State, who is quite too "hard" to be again squeezed into his present place. He will probably be dropped, and the State Department filled with more malleable material. Probably the Treasurer may undergo a like fate—but for a different reason. But Mr. Church will unquestionably be named for continuance in the Comptrollership. His party are sensible they could hardly find in their ranks an abler officer or more astute politician. As to the rest, it is easier, in the present state of the Democracy, to let them stand than to wipe them out; and they enjoy, what new men could not, the prestige of having already beaten Republican competitors.

It is manifestly upon the question of choosing delegates to Charleston that the difficulties of the Democrats will spring up. It would undoubtedly be their true policy, could they but see it, to imitate the reticence of the Republicans in respect to the Presidency. Such, however, is not in accordance with the Albany programme, and it must be admitted that the show of opposition from the Hards has diminished materially since the publication of the Wisz letter. The delegates will be appointed, and the Hards may grumble, but will acquiesce. They are accustomed to it.

Another Exhibition of French and English Paintings.

The exhibition of French and English pictures by cotemporary artists, which took place here two years since, must have been sufficiently successful to induce the artists interested in it to repeat the experiment. The exhibition was in the highest degree satisfactory here, as it enabled us to see some of the characteristic works of living European artists, whose productions would never otherwise have been seen by the people of the New World. The new exhibition is to be opened on Monday, at the rooms of the National Academy, and it is an improvement on the first one, inasmuch as it includes in one suite of apartments, the works of both the French and the English Schools. Among the paintings are many which have become renowned. There is, for instance, the famous picture of Gerome, "After the Ball," which has excited more admiration than any work of a French artist since the appearance of Couture's "Decadence." There are two other pictures by the same artist on exhibition. Maclise is represented by his celebrated "Strongbow." Rosa Bonheur, by her Harvest scene, Edward Frere, by one of his characteristic pieces, Gudin, by a Coast scene, and Landseer, by a Highland scene. Millais, none of whose pictures have been seen on this side of the Atlantic, has two pieces in the collection. Besides these artists, there are works by Isabey, Leys, Biard, all the Bonheurs, the two Herrings, Muller, Troyon, and Poole. The exhibition is made under the direction of the same committee as the first one.

Later from the River Plate.

RETURN TO BUENOS AYRES OF THE NAVAL EXPEDITION, WITH THE LOSS OF A STEAMER—THE FIRST BLOOD OF THE CONFLICT—THE AMERICAN MINISTER FIRED AT.

By the arrival at this port of the bark *O. J. Hayes*, Capt. Shivrick, we have advices from Buenos Ayres to July 15. The Buenos Ayrean steamers, the *Gen. Pintos*, and the *Buenos Ayres*, which had succeeded in passing the fort at Rosario, afterward captured an Argentine schooner, with a cargo of arms and ammunition for Urquiza's camp, and finally took a position before Parana, the capital of the confederation.

On the 6th of July, the crew of the *Pintos* mutinied, and declared for Gen. Urquiza. The officers made the best resistance that they could; but, as the mutineers received assistance from the shore, the ship soon fell into the hands of the enemy, the loss being one killed on each side and several wounded. The Buenos Ayreans lost Capt. Alexandre Muratori, Commander of the steamer *Buenos Ayres*, and son of Capt. Jose Muratori, the Commander of the *Pintos* and Admiral of the squadron. The loss of the vessel was, of course, greatly lamented in Buenos Ayres, but the Government supplied her place by the purchase of the steamer *Premier Argentino*.

The steamer *Buenos Ayres* came very near sharing the fate of the *Pintos*, but was saved by the presence of mind and firmness of her first lieutenant, William E. Morris, who brought her back to Buenos Ayres in safety.

Of the firing into the American steamer *Asuncion*, already briefly reported, the Buenos Ayres *Commercial Times* furnishes the following account:

"The Hon. Benj. S. Yancey, Capt. Steadman, of the United States Navy, and Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins, were dining at the time in the cabin, when the boom of a gun and the whiz of a round shot, sent the pilot running in to tell them that the battery was firing upon them. The stars and stripes were immediately run up, the engines stopped, and anchor dropped in 20 fathoms of water with a four-knot current running, but two more shots were fired after them, one after the vessel had swung round to her anchor. Happily the inefficiency of the gunners prevented any catastrophe. Mr. Hopkins immediately proceeded on shore in a boat to remonstrate, and being shortly followed by the American Minister and Capt. Steadman, the three waited upon Don Santiago Derqui, but the only satisfaction they could get was, that it was all a 'mistake,' that the *Asuncion*, in spite of her familiarity with the port and her peculiar build, was believed to be a Buenos Ayres man-of-war. At this miserable but highly probable explanation, the American Minister greatly demurred, and stated that on his return he should inquire further into the subject, and should other 'mistakes' occur, he should leave their settlement in the first place to his friend the naval officer."

Amusements.

This is an auspicious day for the amateurs and connoisseurs. The sale of tickets commences to-day for the opening night of the Opera, on Monday, when "Il Polluto" is to be given with the admirable cast elsewhere announced in our columns. New-York has come back from its Summer strollings, hungering and thirsting for the musical fountains now about to spring up in Fourteenth-street,

A NEW AERIAL SHIP.

Preparations for a Transatlantic Voyage—The Air-Ship "City of New-York."

An experiment in scientific Ballooning, greater than has yet been undertaken, is about to be tried in this City. The project of crossing the Atlantic Ocean with an Air-ship, long talked of but never accomplished, has taken a shape so definite that the apparatus is already prepared and the aeronaut ready to undertake his task. Whether successful or not, the enterprise merits mention from its magnitude, and the energy and fertility of resource displayed in its prosecution.

The work has been conducted quietly, in the immediate vicinity of New-York, since the opening of Spring. The new Air-ship, which has been christened the *City of New-York*, is so nearly completed, that but few essentials of detail are wanting to enable the projectors to bring it visibly before the public.

The aeronaut in charge is Mr. T. S. C. Lowe, a New-Hampshire man, who has made thirty-six balloon ascensions. His last public appearance was at Portland, during this year's celebration of the Fourth of July. Since that time, he has given his undivided attention to the perfection of the air ship designed for his trans-Atlantic voyage, and has devised various improvements in its construction, by which he claims to have overcome the more serious impediments to aerial navigation.

The dimensions of the *City of New-York* so far exceed those of any balloon previously constructed, that the bare fact of its existence is notable. The spot where its huge envelope is now undergoing the final process of oiling, is an open piece of grass-land, four or five miles distant from the City. The profane have not yet been admitted to the knowledge of the mystery which surrounds the mighty heap of cloth and cord, and the jealous eye of a faithful watchman has kept at bay the inquisitive stranger. As remarkable events are prepared most carefully in the dark, so Mr. Lowe has reserved the surprise of this biggest of Balloons until the last moment, when the immensity of its measurements can be palpably distinguished. Briefly, for so large a subject, the following are the dimensions:

Greatest diameter—feet	130
Transverse diameter—feet	104
Height, from valve to boat—feet	300
Weight, with outfit—tons	2½
Lifting power (aggregate)—tons	22½
Capacity of gas-envelope—cubic feet	725,000

The *City of New-York*, therefore, is nearly five times larger than the largest balloon ever before built. Its form is that of the usual perpendicular gas-receiver, with basket and life-boat attached. The introduction of valuable improvements, however, leads to the conviction that its general arrangement is greatly superior. Mechanical power is to be applied; the aeronautic party will keep the cold away from their marrow by the use of a lime-stove; a new arrangement of revolving fans has been devised; and the material of which the envelope is composed is covered with a peculiar varnish, the invention of Mr. Lowe.

Six thousand yards of twilled cloth have been used in the construction of the envelope. Reduced to feet, the actual measurement of this material is 54,000 feet—or nearly eleven miles. Seventeen of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines have been employed to connect the pieces, and the upper extremity of the envelope, intended to receive the gas-valve, is of triple thickness, strengthened with heavy brown linen, and sewed in triple seams. The pressure being greatest at this point, extraordinary power of resistance is requisite. It is asserted that one hundred women, sewing constantly for two years, could not have accomplished this work, which measures by miles. The material is stout, and the stitching stouter.

The varnish applied to this envelope is a composition, the secret of which rests with Mr. Lowe. Three or four coatings are applied, in order to prevent leakage of the gas. Mr. Lowe is daily engaged in the personal superintendence of the process of manufacture. We found him yesterday hard at work in an open field, assiduously testing the progress of certain gallons of a villainously-smelling compound, which boiled furiously at a temperature of 600 degrees.

The netting which surrounds the envelope is a stout cord, manufactured from flax, expressly for the purpose. Its aggregate strength is equal to a resistance of 160 tons; each cord being capable of sustaining a weight of four or five hundred pounds.

The basket which is to be suspended immediately below the balloon is made of rattan, is 20 feet in circumference, and 4 feet deep. Its form is circular, and it is surrounded by canvas. This car will carry the aeronauts. It is warmed by a lime-stove, an invention of Mr. O. A. Gager, by whom it was presented to Mr. Lowe. A lime-stove is a new feature in air-voyages. It is claimed that it will furnish heat without fire, and is intended for a warming-apparatus only. The stove is 1½ feet high, and 2 feet square. Mr. Lowe states that he is so well convinced of the utility of this contrivance that he conceives it to be possible to ascend to a region where water will freeze, and yet keep himself from freezing. This is to be tested.

Dropping below the basket is a metallic life-boat, in which is placed an Ericsson engine. Capt. Ericsson's invention is therefore to be tried in mid-air. Its particular purpose is the control of a propeller, rigged upon the principle of the screw, by which it is proposed to obtain a regulating power. The application of the mechanical power is ingeniously devised. The propeller is fixed in the bow of the life-boat, projecting at an angle of about 45 degrees. From a wheel at the extremity, twenty fans radiate. Each of these fans is 5 feet in length, widening gradually from the point of contact with the screw to the extremity, where the width of each is 1½ feet. Mr. Lowe claims that by the application of these mechanical contrivances, his air-ship can be readily raised or lowered, to seek different currents of air; that they will give him ample steerage-way, and that they will prevent the rotary motion of the machine. In applying the principle of the fan, he does not claim any new discovery, but simply a practical development of the theory advanced by other aeronauts, and partially reduced to practice by Charles Green, the celebrated English aeronaut. Mr. Lowe contends that the application of machinery to aerial navigation has been long enough a mere theory. He proposes to reduce the theory to practice, and see what will come of it. It is estimated that the raising and lowering power of the machinery will be equal to a weight of 300 pounds; the fans being so adjusted as to admit of very rapid motion upward or downward. As the loss of three or four pounds only, is sufficient to enable a balloon to rise rapidly, and as the escape of a very small portion of the gas suffices to reduce its altitude, Mr. Lowe regards this systematic regulator quite sufficient to enable him to control his movements, and to keep at any altitude he desires. It is his intention to ascend to a hight of three or four miles at the start; but this altitude will not be permanently sustained. He prefers, he says, to keep within a respectable distance of mundane things, where "he can see folks." It is to be hoped his machinery will perform all that he anticipates from it. It is a novel affair throughout, and a variety of new applications remain to be tested. Mr. Lowe, expressing the utmost confidence in all the appointments of his apparatus, assured us that he would certainly go; and, as certainly, would go into the ocean or deliver a copy of Monday's Times in London on the following Wednesday. He proposes to effect a landing in England or France, and will take a course north of east. A due easterly course would land him in Spain; but to that course he objects. He hopes to make the trip from this City to London in 48 hours; certainly in 64 hours. He scouts the idea of danger, goes about his preparations deliberately, and promises himself a good time. As the upper currents, setting due east, will not permit his return by the same route, he proposes to pack up the *City of New-York* and take the first steamer for home.

The air-ship will carry weight. Its cubical contents of 725,000 feet of gas, suffices to lift a weight of 22½ tons. With outfit complete its own weight will be 20 tons. With this weight 19 tons of lifting power remain, and there is accordingly room for as many passengers as will care to take the venture. We understand, however, that the company is limited to eight or ten. Mr. Lowe provides sand for ballast, regards his chances of salvation as exceedingly favorable, places implicit faith in the strength of his netting, the power of his machinery, and the buoyancy of his life-boat, and altogether considers himself secure from the hazard of disaster. If he accomplish his voyage in safety, he will have done more than any air navigator has yet ventured to undertake. If he fail, the enterprise sinks the snug sum of $20,000. Wealthy men, who are his backers, sharing his own enthusiasm, declare failure impossible, and invite a patient public to wait and see.

The precise time for the ascension has not been fixed. The ship is so near completion that the event will not probably be delayed beyond three or four weeks. Proper notice of the time and place will be given.

The Case of the Supposed Slaver at New-Bedford.—The New-Bedford *Mercury* announces that the bark *Atlantic*, which was seized by the United States Government as she was upon the point of sailing from that port, on the charge of being fitted for a slave voyage, was on Thursday released from custody. Ever since her arrest Capt. Silva has invited and urged through his counsel the most thorough examination on the part of the Government. And now, after more than a month's detention of the vessel, the prosecuting officers have become satisfied that no charge could be substantiated against her or her owner, and have accordingly withdrawn the prosecution. The *Mercury* understands that Capt. Silva will proceed at once upon a whaling voyage, for which his ship was originally destined.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ARREST OF A WEST POINT CADET.—A few days ago Mr. ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, of No. 93 Fulton-street, in this City, applied to Recorder BARNARD for a warrant for the arrest of one of the West Point Cadets, whose name was then unknown to Mr. ROBERTSON, but who, he subsequently learned, was JOHN H. KELLY, upon a charge of assault and battery. Mr. ROBERTSON states that while seated in the parquette of Niblo's Theatre, on the evening of the 26th of August last, the accused, with four other cadets, entered, and commenced a disturbance. He says KELLY came into the seat where he was seated and insisted upon his moving and giving him a seat. This Mr. ROBERTSON says, he at once acceded to, but had scarcely done so when he was seized by the defendant and struck several blows in the face. The Recorder granted the warrant, and yesterday morning Officer MCCOY, accompanied by Mr. ROBERTSON, went to West Point, and the defendant having been identified by Mr. ROBERTSON, was brought to New-York and taken before the Recorder. The case not being ready for examination, it was adjourned until Monday at 11 A. M.

FATAL TERMINATION OF THE EIGHTH AVENUE FIRE CASUALTY.—MRS. and Miss ELIZABETH PASCALL, the mother and daughter who were so severely injured on Thursday evening, at No 345 Eighth-avenue, both died at an early hour yesterday morning. An inquest was held by Coroner GAMBLE and the evidence showed that MRS. PASCALL and her daughter, at the time of the accident, were pouring camphene from a can into the crevices of a bedstead, with a view o destroying the vermin. A lighted lamp was held too close to the liquid, which ignited and caused the can to explode, setting fire to the clothing of the two ladies, and also to the furniture of the room. Mrs. PASCALL in her fright got out of the second-story window, and clung with her hands to the sill until she was rescued by a gentleman who was passing by. Miss PASCALL ran down stairs and fell insensible in the hall-way, where she was discovered, terribly burned. The faces of both women were completely charred, and their features were excruciating until death relieved them. The mother was 59 years of age and the daughter 25. The jury rendered a verdict of "accidental death."

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.—The Health Commissioners met yesterday at the usual hour. Very little business of interest was transacted by them. Dr. GUNN reported a number of arrivals. The brig *Old Dominion*, from Havana, arrived some time since, was allowed to come up to the city. The Board passed a resolution directing that in future, all vessels from Havana be detained in the upper bay for 30 days, and ordered that hereafter pilots bring vessels to in the upper bay, and not, as heretofore, in the lower. A communication was received from the Sardinian Consul with regard to the brig *Benedetto*, from Marseilles, now at pier No. 8 North River. The mate of the vessel was taken sick night before last, and yesterday was being sent home in a carriage, when the officer in whose charge he was, thought it his duty to stop at the City Hall and report the case to the Health Commissioners. Dr. ROCKWELL, the resident physician, pronounced it a case of typhoid fever. No action was taken in the matter. The Board adjourned to Monday.

FUNERAL OF MR. GEORGE GRISWOLD.—The funeral of the late GEORGE GRISWOLD took place on Thursday afternoon from the Rev. Dr. POTTS' Church. The remains of the deceased were inclosed in a leaden coffin, which was contained in a mahogany case. A plate of solid silver bore the following inscription: "GEORGE GRISWOLD, born March 6, 1777, died September 5, 1859, aged 82 years and 6 months." In the audience, which was very large, were the members of the Chamber of Commerce in a body. After the conclusion of the impressive and solemn services, which were conducted by the pastor of the church, the remains of the deceased were conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery for interment. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Seth B. Staples, T. Frelinghuysen, Pelatiah Perit, Samuel Brown, James Boorman, Henry Chauncey, Daniel Lord and John Laidlaw.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The regular weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Police was held yesterday, President STILLMAN presiding. All the members were present. WILLIAM JAMISON was appointed drill-sergeant. The resignation of F. E. Olds, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was accepted; also that of Wm. H. Decker, of the Sixth. John R. Dodge was dismissed for unofficerlike conduct. Hugh Masterson and Jacob Webb, charged with an attempt to extort black-mail, were also dismissed from the force. Joseph Gaffiard, of the Twenty-third Ward was restored. The following members of the old force were appointed, viz: R. J. Finlay, W. E. Carpenter, W. Fargo, D. Hogan, A. Brookhelm, William Magun, M. Sullivan, D. L. Files. Three informal ballots were made for the election of a Captain without success. There were some ten applicants for the vacancy. Adjourned.

YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC UNION CLUB.—This Club held their regular meeting last evening, at the Mercer House, the object being to effect an entire reorganization with reference to the approaching campaign. A new Constitution and By laws were adopted, and Saturday, the 17th inst., is the day fixed upon for the election of officers. The Club do not occupy themselves with local politics, but devote their efforts to those of the State and National Government. They have met regularly, on Friday evenings, for six years, but, on account of the presence on their roll of many names denominated "dead heads," and with a view to give new life to the Club, a new roll of members will be made. Those who are in good standing in the old organization will become members of the new one, each paying in a given amount for dues. The work of recruiting will then proceed. Their operations are wholly confined to personal efforts for the dissemination of their principles in the different Wards assigned to the respective Committees.

THE TAMMANY DELEGATES.—A meeting of the Tammany delegates and alternates, chosen from this City to attend the State Convention at Syracuse, was held last evening at Tammany Hall. Capt. RUNNALS presided. Nothing of interest was done; there were no contestants, and the meeting adjourned to meet at the Vroorhis House, at Syracuse, at 7 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday next. In the Fifth District, which is composed of parts of the Eighth, Ninth and Fifteenth Wards, the Tammany men have not been able to agree upon a delegate or alternate to the State Convention. They met last evening, for the third time, at No. 140 Mercer-street, and balloted several times with the same result, viz: Gershon Coben, 6; Daniel E. Delavar, 3; Daniel W. Norris, 3. Every effort at conciliation and agreement proved unavailing, and the delegates finally adjourned *sine die*.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.—The Joint Committee of the Common Council appointed to draft a memorial to the Legislature in behalf of the reorganization of the Twelfth Regiment as a corps of the First Division, met in Room No. 8, City Hall, at 2 P. M. yesterday, Alderman BRADY presiding. No business, however, was transacted, as the interested parties, having received no notification that the meeting would be held at this time, were not present. The Committee adjourned to meet again at the same place next Monday at 4 P. M.

HEAVY POLICE BUSINESS.—During the month of August 112 complaints were sent from the Second District Police Court to the District-Attorney to be acted upon by the Grand Jury for the September Term of the Court of General Sessions. Taking these cases into consideration with the immense number from the same Court which have been adjudicated at Special Sessions, an opinion may be formed of the vast amount of criminal business transacted at the City Police Courts.

THE STATEN ISLAND MURDER.—The young man, FRANK DUCHAMP, who was waylaid and beaten on the night of the 21st of August, while on his way home from the house of the Rev. Mr. Lewis at Clifton, Staten Island, died of his injuries on Wednesday afternoon last. His skull was found to have been broken by a slung-shot, and his whole body bore the marks of a most savage assault. The Coroner's inquest will be continued this evening, and it is expected that some clue will be obtained to the murderers.

ROBBED IN A BROTHEL.—Nathan J. Bird, a young men who is employed at No. 101 Bowery, went into a disreputable house in Elm-street on Friday night, where he was beaten, and robbed of $35. He charges one of the inmates, named Mary Ann Archibald, with committing the theft, and Nathan Benjamin, a bargeman of the establishment, with having beaten him. The accused were arrested by Detectives Eustace and Bennett, taken before Alderman SMITH, and committed for trial on the charge.

PAUL MORPHY, THE CHESS CHAMPION.—PAUL MORPHY has been playing lately several games of chess at the rooms of the New-York Chess Club, in the University, with the Hon. A. B. MACE, a leading player of the South, giving him the odds of a *knight*; also with W. J. A. FULLER, Esq., of this City, giving him the odds of a *castle*. Mr. MORPHY won every game.

A PLEASURE FOR THE ORPHANS.—Eight hundred children from the Catholic Boys' Orphan Asylum Fifty-first-street, and Girls' Orphan Asylum, Mott-street from the Home of the Friendless and Protestant Half Orphan Asylum, on Tenth-street—visited WANOE's beautiful panorama of Italy, yesterday afternoon and evening. They attracted much attention on Broadway.

KILLED BY A FALL.—A sign-painter, named GEO. SAMPSON, who lived at No. 205, West Thirty-ninth-street, while at work yesterday at the trunk-factory on the corner of Ninth-avenue and Forty-first-street, fell and received such serious injuries that he died in a few hours afterwards.

FIRE.—The brig *Venlon*, of Bangor, at anchor in the East River, took fire from the stove in the cabin yesterday morning, but the fire was extinguished by the Harbor Police boat's crew. No. 7 after doing some damage to joiner work, spanker-boom, and mainsail.

SUICIDE.—Last evening a man named JOHN DRUM, residing at No. 522 Tenth-avenue, while in a fit of *delirium tremens*, cut his throat from ear to ear with a knife, and instantly died. The deceased leaves a wife but no children. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

DEATH OF A PILOT.—ISAAC S. JONES, a well-known Sound pilot, and for some time a sailing-master in the New-York Yacht Squadron, died suddenly, on Monday last, of apoplexy. He was interred on Wednesday at Darien, Conn., his birthplace.

FOR EUROPE.—The British screw steamer *City of Washington* leaves this port to-day for Cork and Liverpool. The Vanderbilt steamer *Ariel*, Capt WILSON, also leaves at 4 o'clock from Pier No. 3, North River, for Havre *via* Southampton.

Bank Robbery at Knoxville.

From the Chicago Press and Tribune.

KNOXVILLE, Ill., Thursday, Sept. 1, 1859.

The banking office of Messrs. SMITH & HACK of this place was robbed last night of between $4,000 and $5,000—$700 in gold, and the remainder in currency and checks.

The rogues gained admission by cutting a panel out of the door, after which they destroyed the lock of the safe, apparently by means of a hammer and chisel. The safe is one of LILLIE's manufacture, of chilled iron, with the approved combination locks.

The work was very neatly done, and shows that the operators are adepts in the business. No clue has been obtained of the perpetrators.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

Thousands of certificates from manufacturers in every part of the United States attest to the strength and durability of these machines, as well as the excellence and beauty of their stitch, which is more uniformly the same on both sides of the fabric than any other in the market.

They are adapted to all kinds of sewing, either coarse or fine, are perfectly simple in their operations, and are easily kept in order. The family sewing machines at $50 and $75 are just what is needed in every family.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Fairbanks' Standard Scales.

More than one hundred different modifications, adapted to every branch of business where an *accurate and durable scale* is required. These scales are in use in nearly every country throughout the civilized world, and are *the only* COMPOUND BALANCES *that have merited and received the confidence and patronage of the business public.*

Call and examine or send for an ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New York.

The Eureka
CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.
Greatly reduced in price Prices, $50, $50, $50,
EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED.

Parties not having the full amount can be accommodated by applying at the office, No. 489 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's
New Cloak Maker and Quilter.

None in the business can afford to be without them. Their work is unequaled in beauty and strength, and all other machines useless for this business in comparison. Come and see them at No. 501 Broadway. Price $55.

Maravilla Cures Baldness, Removes Dandruff, and prevents the hair from falling out. Sold by all Druggists.

BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row.
CHARLES ERNEST & CO., No. 96 Maiden-lane.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. Address Box 3,620. No. 30 Platt-st.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.
Temporarily at No 501 Broadway, New-York,
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Lillie's Patent
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
are considered, by competent judges, to be
THE ONLY RELIABLE SAFES IN MARKET.
Against the *most skillful* BURGLAR it is
A SURE PROTECTION,
being fitted with a POWDER-PROOF COMBINATION LOCK of
LILLIE'S OWN MANUFACTURE,
and the great fire at Oshkosh proved them to be the
MOST RELIABLE FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
For sale by
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

GENIN'S HAT STORE, No. 527 Broadway, Fall, 1859.

To the Public.—
The Fall campaign opens with the most complete, original and extensive stock of
Gentlemen's Dress Hats,
Gentlemen's Felt and Beaver Hats,
Boys' and Youths' Caps,
Brought out expressly for the present season, and adapted to all tastes and pursuits.
GENIN, Hatter, No. 507 Broadway.

Sewing-Machine Needles.
The subscriber has now in stock a full assortment of
NEEDLES, SUITABLE FOR
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.
These Needles are made by hand, from the best tempered English Cast steel, and will be found on trial
SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.
J. FRED. MILWARD.
No. 31 Warren-st., New-York.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.—I. V. SALLACK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts., have now in store and offer for sale on reasonable terms, a large and well-assorted stock of Gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, embracing all varieties of Cashmere, Merino, Wool and Silk undergarments, Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts, Collars, Scarfs, Stocks, Ties, Suspenders, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Traveling Shirts, Shawls, Robes de Chambre, Wool Jackets, &c.

Gentlemen desirous of procuring well made and good fitting shirts, ready made or made to order from measure, can find them at the above establishment.

Exhibition of a Cigar-Making Machine.—The inventor of this valuable addition to modern industry, Louis Beauche of Paris, wishes all persons who are interested in this branch of manufacture, and capitalists, to communicate their wish to examine it to him, by letter, and he will be most happy to afford them an opportunity. Address No. 71 Cedar-st. Patents for the United States, Cuba, Porto Rico, Spain and Portugal, are for sale. See *Scientific American*, Aug. 20.

Leary & Co.
Introduce this day
The Autumn fashion for Gentlemen's Hats,
and would remark that for the past thirty years no opportunity has been lost to introduce into their factories every improvement. Through this and their present extensive facilities, they now offer their fabrics as unequaled. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
Warranted Free from Dampness.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Fancy Hair Pins, Combs, Silk Nets, Fanchons, Belt-slides and Buckles, &c., in great variety and new styles, together with many other new goods, just received per steamers *Ariel* and *Arago*, for sale to the trade by
HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
Importers, No. 37 Maiden-lane.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 6 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best in use. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Barry's Tricopherous
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR.
Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

For Sale Low,
A very desirable residence at Tarrytown, eligibly situated, commanding charming views, commodious, convenient and in complete order.
Apply to WM. P. LYON, No. 25 Beekman-st.

Knue's Improved Patent Kitchen Range and Heater Combined.—The most useful and economical Range ever introduced. It bakes equal to the brick oven, and also heats the room above. It is the most substantial range yet made, and warranted. Manufactory, No. 319 Bowery, opposite Bleecker-st. CHARLES KANE.

Good Boots.—The boots and shoes manufactured by WATKINS, No. 111 Fulton-st., are not quite handsome, but durable. Their economy reaches the brick arch, was the cheapest, and this is one of the best reasons why those who want really good boots should buy at WATKINS'.

New Sewing Machines.
$5, $8 50, $10, $15, $20. ALL KINDS.
$25, $30, $35, $50, $65, $75, WARRANTED
$85 and $100. AGENTS WANTED
EAGLE SEWING-MACHINE CO., No. 411 Broadway.

Bartholf's
Celebrated Sewing Machines.—Family Machines—Prices reduced from $60 to $50
BARTHOLF Manufacturing Co.,
No. 424 Broadway.

Spring Beds—$5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's patent,) at No. 278 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Save 25 per Cent. on your Clothing.
Buy at the Mammoth Clothing Establishment of
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.,
Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

Rupture Cured.—The "Rigge Truss" is more efficacious, more cleanly, durable and economical than any other. Examine and inquire and if not found as recommended don't take it. No 448 Broome-st., New-York.

Frank Miller's Leather Preservative and water proof oil backing, manufactured by FRANK MILLER, Warsaw, New York. The original and genuine article for sale by E. E. DUBREE, No. 181 Pearl st., New-York.

The London Stereoscopic Company's Depot
for STEREOSCOPES and PICTURES, No. 531 Broadway.

To start right for a successful career, one needs to know his defects as well as his talents. A correct Phrenological examination may be obtained daily at FOWLER & WELLS, No 308 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of ladies' long braids. Fronts, half wigs, &c., on hand, for sale, and the Dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

The Impurities of the Croton Water.
CAN ITS INJURIOUS ELEMENTS BE NEUTRALIZED? READ THE FOLLOWING.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

The following testimonial from a well-known gentleman of this City, will prove, in part, what a remedy this is for the disorganization of the stomach. It is only one of many which have been received by the proprietors, but they choose this, as the writer is so well known to the New-York public. By reference to other advertisements, it will be seen the Bitters are for sale everywhere. Principal Depôt Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York. Sold and manufactured by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Penn.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1859.

DR. HOSTETTER, Pittsburgh, PENN.:

For some years past I have been afflicted with indigestion and dyspepsia, occasionally attended with obstinate attacks of diarrhœa. Being a medical man myself, I seldom take any medicine, but knowing that the peculiar condition of my system required both a tonic and stimulant, I determined to try the effect of a bottle of your celebrated Bitters. I was the more readily induced to make the experiment, in consequence of the recent and present excitement in relation to the deleterious effects of a free use of the "Croton Water," since it has exhibited unmistakeable evidences of being largely impregnated with vegetable and animal matter in an active state of decomposition.

I have used three bottles within the last three weeks. Before commencing to take the Bitters I had not had a natural healthy action of my stomach and bowels for three months, and during that time I had lost fifteen pounds of flesh. In two weeks I have gained five pounds in weight, have had a ravenous appetite, perfect digestion and no symptoms of dyspepsia or diarrhœa. But why call your incomparable preparation Bitters? I find it a delightful pungent, aromatic to the taste, and the tangible effects upon the system are a delightful warmth to the stomach and an exhilarating glow over the whole surface of the body, exciting copious perspiration without stimulating the brain or accelerating the nervous system so as to leave any feelings of lassitude or relaxation. This is my experience in the use of this admirable preparation. Let others try it. Yours truly,

G. W. WESTBROOK, No. 77 West 15th-st.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, Corner 8th-av. and 28th-st Pure and genuine Drugs, Medicines and Perfumery. The Proprietor constantly in attendance.

Gibbs & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N. B.—PRICE REDUCED to $50. No. 503 Broadway.

MARRIED

MURRAY—DANIELS.—In Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday, Sept. 7, by the Rev. Mr. Washburn, L. W. MURRAY, of Brooklyn, to Miss NELLIE S. DANIELS, of Hartford.

DONN—TUCKER.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 7, by the Rev. Jno. Morton, EDWARD L. DONN, of Plainfield, to CARRIE E., daughter of Capt. Joseph S. Tucker, formerly of Brooklyn, L. I.

☞ Savannah papers please copy.

UNDERHILL—LOCKE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 7, by Friend's Ceremony, H. UNDERHILL of New-York City, to HASSIER, daughter of Dr. J. Lukens, of Philadelphia.

CAMMANN—SCHENCK.—At Forrest Home, Morrisania, on Tuesday, Sept. 6 by the Rev. Dr Vermilyea, FANNY N., daughter of Wm. J. Schenck, and GEORGE P. CAMMANN, Jr., of Fordham Westchester County.

ROBINSON—HUSSEY.—At Providence, R. I., on Thursday, Sept. 8, by the Rev. Jonathan Leavitt, EDWARD C. ROBINSON to MARY W. HUSSEY.

SALLANTINE—SLED.—At Baltimore, Md., on Thursday, Sept 8, by the Rev. N. C. Burt, Mr. JOHN H. SALLANTINE, of Newark, N. J., to Miss JEANIE, youngest daughter of John Boyd, Esq., of the former place.

LYONS—BUNTINGTON.—At Topsham, Maine, on Friday, Sept. 2, by the Rev. Mr. Potter, Col. GEORGE LYONS, of this City, to SARAH G. HUNTINGTON, of the former place.

DIED

HUMPHREYS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 7, Mrs. JANE HUMPHREYS, widow of the late John Humphries, in the 91th year of her age.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the house of William Kemp, No. 123 West 22d-st., near 8th-av., on Saturday, Sept. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MINARD.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 8, EMMA AUGUSTA, daughter of William J. and Eliza Ann Minard, in the 6th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, 11th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 81 8th-av. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

DUNNING.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 8, after a short illness, JOHN S. DUNNING, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 34 Washington square, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

FASSNIE.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 9, PETER FASSNIE, in the 67th year of his age

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 207 West 14th-st., on Monday next, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock.

FERRIS.—In this City, suddenly, on Friday, Sept. 9, ELIZABETH FERRIS, widow of the late JOHN B. ROBERTS.

Future notice of funeral in Sunday morning papers.

WARD.—In Brooklyn, sudden'y, on Friday morning, Sept. 9, after a brief illness, MRS BETSEY WARD, widow of Nathaniel Ward, aged 81 years, 2 months and 6 days.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her son-in-law, Samuel Smith No. 61 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Tarrytown, on Monday, Sept. 12, for interment.

HUNTOON.—At West Farms on Friday, Sept. 9, JOSEPH BOOTH, son of Joseph and Mary Ann Huntoon, aged 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Morrisania Lodge, No 283, of Odd Fellows, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father.

☞ Boston and Manchester (England) papers please copy.

EGAN.—At Paterson, on Thursday, Sept. 8, MARY ANASTASIA, eldest daughter of Kieran Egan.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her Grandfather, M. Morris, No. 75 Jersey-st., Paterson, this day, (Saturday,) Sept. 10, at 2 o'clock. Cars leave Jersey City, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CASE.—On Saturday, Sept. 3, at sea, of consumption, on board bark J. W. Paige, from Monrovia, Af. C. A., JOHN CASE, a passenger, of Pemberton, N. J. His effects may be found at Benoer & Deaks's, No. 113 Wall-st.

PERKINS.—At Williamsburgh, Mass., on Friday, Sept. 9, in the 48th year of her age, HARRIET OLMSTED, wife of the Rev. Frederick T. Perkins, and daughter of Nathaniel Olmstead, Esq., of New-Haven.

NOW READY.
IN SPLENDID STYLE,
THE SHILLING
HAIR TONIC,
In a beautifully
ENGRAVED WRAPPER.

Special Agents for this
CHEAP,
QUICK-SELLING,
and POPULAR ARTICLE,
Wanted in every large town to whom exclusive inducements will be secured for a certain period, in consideration of special effort in favor of this article.

Druggists, Booksellers, and fancy-goods men will all find this "just the thing."

READY ON MONDAY,
THE SHILLING BENZINE,
The second of a cheap series of popular articles,
Wholesale Depôt, No. 139 Water-st.

MOREHEAD'S MAGNETIC PLASTER.
THE GREAT STRENGTHENER
and
PAIN DESTROYER.
PAIN CANNOT EXIST WHERE THIS PLASTER IS APPLIED.
Price 25 Cents a Box.
Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

DIAMOND FINGER RINGS.
PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS,
GENTLEMEN'S SEAL RINGS,
RUBY, EMERALD, PEARL,
GARNET AND OPAL RINGS,
For sale by GEO C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

LADIES' GOLD CHARELAINE CHAINS.
ENAMELED GUARD CHAINS,
GENTLEMEN'S GOLD VEST CHAINS, new styles,
GOLD GUARD CHAINS.
For sale by GEO C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

USEFUL IN EVERY FAMILY.—PAINT, grease spots, &c., removed instantly. Gloves, Silks, Ribbons, &c., cleaned equal to new without injury to the most delicate color or fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE. Only 25 cents per bottle.
HEGEMAN & CO., Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 611 and 756 Broadway.

THE SECOND EXHIBITION IN NEW-YORK OF
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PICTURES,
consisting of works by
Landseer, Millais, Rosa Bonheur, Troyon, Coutron, Stanfield, Ed. Frere, Ary Scheffer, Brion
Gerome, Wallis, Cox,
and nearly every celebrated living artist of the French and English schools, will be opened at the Galleries of the
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
10th st., near Broadway,
On MONDAY, Sept 12.
Admission 25 cents. Catalogues 15 cents.

DR. BRUNON'S BITTERS.
This very reliable and pleasant bitters is fast acquiring the popularity it so justly merits, and those who have not tried it had best send for a circular, or go to the depôt and try it for themselves.
Wholesale dealers are requested to call.
GEO. W. WHITE, Agent.
No. 613 Broadway.
Sold in large bottles at 50 cents.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES.
Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches? My Unguent, established in 1852, will force them to grow on the smoothest face in six weeks, without stain or injury to the skin. Price $1. Sent post-free to any address.
E. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

PATENT MACHINE-MADE PAPER BAGS, from half pound size to 70 pound, with a large assortment of Manila, wrapping, straw and printing paper, very cheap at FREEMAN & ROSERTSONS paper warehouse, No. 66 Beekman-street, New-York. Do not forget the number.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, *via* Southampton and Havre, per United States steamer ARIEL, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 10th day of September, at 2½ o'clock P. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers.
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Authorized by the Legislature, with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 493, Sept. 9, 1859.
17, 13, 6, 31, 23, 2, 75, 12, 48, 66, 1, 46, 60, 32.
Class No. 484, Sept 2, 1859.
5, 64, 48, 59, 58, 31, 73, 23, 62, 7, 28, 20, 63.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.
Class No. 481, Sept. 9, 1859.
62, 68, 8, 52, 74, 42, 30, 55, 17, 14, 72, 29, 47.
Class No. 482, Extra Sept. 9, 1859.
27, 26, 78, 30, 15, 4, 69, 6, 12, 28, 60, 77, 67.

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

GOOD COOKING!!!
HARRISON'S PATENT KITCHENER
IS THE BEST
RANGE
IN THE MARKET.
IT WILL DO MORE WORK
WITH LESS FUEL
AND LAST LONGER THAN ANY OTHER.
FAMILY SIZES FROM $28 TO $175,
HOTEL SIZES AS REQUIRED.

PLEASANT AND SAFE HEATING!!!
CHILSON'S NEW CONE FURNACE
IS VERY SIMPLE AND DURABLE,
HEATS A HOUSE AS WELL AS ANY,
WITH LESS FUEL
AND IS FREE FROM GAS.
THE ABOVE ARE MANUFACTURED AND SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AND PUT UP IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
NO 442 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Patterns and rights for making and vending the above ranges had on application as above.

$1,000 IF NOT TRUE.
KENNEBUNK LANDING, Me., Aug. 20, 1859.
DR. TOBIAS.

I have sold your Liniment four years; it has given universal satisfaction. I have warranted every bottle and never had one returned. I have also used it in my family for rheumatism, sprains, headache, toothache and coughs, and am sure no family will be without it after once using it. One case I must name—a young man fell from the bow of a ship and badly sprained his shoulder and it jured his neck. A physician was called and treated his case three days without relief. I went to see him and induced him to try your Venetian Liniment. He used one bottle and the second day he came to my store. It surprised me and all who saw him to see how wonderfully he felt the effects of your Liniment. Many certificates of cures I could send you, but thinking that I could aid sufferers in letting them know the qualities of your medicine.

I am yours, truly,
SAMUEL B. JELLESON.

DEPOT, 56 CORTLANDT ST.
Sold by all the Druggists.
Price 25 and 50 cents

DR. J. BOVEE DODS'
IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS,
At Nos. 649 and 651 Broadway,
WILL CURE INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,
WILL CURE WEAK LUNGS,
WILL CURE WEAK STOMACHS,
WILL CURE GENERAL DEBILITY,
And for purifying and enriching the blood are absolutely unsurpassed. To be assured of this it is only necessary to make a fair trial. They are put up in quart bottles with the name of Dr. J. BOVEE DODS blown in the glass, with directions for use. Price $1 50 per bottle. The usual discount to the trade. The Doctor can be consulted daily, from 12 to 6 P. M., at his rooms Nos. 649 and 651 Broadway.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

THE DYSPEPTIC, NERVOUS, WEAK INVALID,
WITH DISEASES OF THE BOWELS, LIVER, KIDNEYS, URINARY ORGANS, AGUE, CHILLS, FEVER, &c.

Are conscientiously assured that the tonic, alterative, antifebrile and alterative qualities in Farquar's Medicated California Wine or Brandy would benefit them. 'Tis pure juice of the grape As a general drink delicious. Quart bottles $1. At No. 10 Astor House, Nos. 417 and 661 Broadway, No. 158 Bowery, and HAYES, Brooklyn.

WHY WILL MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS and Publishers throw away their money in advertising in worthless newspapers, when they can send circulars to the very parties they want to reach at one-tenth of the cost? The advertiser has CLASSIFIED LISTS of all business men in the United States, which he will furnish on the most moderate terms. Address, for fuller information, M., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

CHESS—CHESS!
COMPLETED AT LAST!
THE BOOK OF THE FIRST AMERICAN CHESS CONGRESS
Containing the proceedings of that celebrated assemblage held in New-York, in the year 1857 with the papers read in its sessions, the games played in the Grand Tournament, and the games entered in the Problem Tourney, together with sketches of the History of Chess in the Old and New Worlds. By Daniel Willard Fiske, M. A., Official Secretary of the Congress, Editor of the *Chess Monthly* &c.

Adorned with a magnificent unpublished stratagem by Mr EDWARD B. COCK, in sixty eight moves, engraved and tinted in colors. One large 12mo. volume, 553 pp. Muslin, elegant, price $1 50.

ALSO, NOW READY:
THE LIFE AND TRAVELS OF
ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT:
With an introduction from the pen of
BAYARD TAYLOR, ESQ.
With a new steel portrait, engraved expressly for this work from an original photograph in the possession of Mr Bayard Taylor. One large 12mo volume, 495 pages, muslin, price $1 25.

A new and popular life of this distinguished traveler and author, from original and authentic sources, comprising his Life, Travels and Scientific labors, together with sketches of his teachers and co laborers. An agreeable entertaining volume.

Either of these Books will be sent by mail, postage free, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price, by
DUFFIELD & CARLETON, Publishers and Booksellers,
No. 129 Grand st., near Broadway, New-York.

THE MAMMOTH STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
With the *Illustrated London News* of Sept. 17, arriving here about Sept. 25, will be published a
SPLENDID COLORED PICTURE
of
THE GREAT EASTERN
on the Ocean, under full sail and steam.

The size of this Picture is double that of any colored picture yet published by the London *News*, being 35 by 24½ inches, and is richer larger than four pages of the *Illustrated London News*. It will be the finest ever issued by the London *News* and is beyond question the best Picture of the Great Steamship yet published at any price.

Single copies thirty cents.

As the demand will be very great, and the supply necessarily limited, orders must be given at once, or it will be impossible to supply them.
WILMER & ROGERS,
Corner Nassau and Liberty sts., New York
Orders received by every News Agent and Bookseller in the United States and Canada.

BALDWIN'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
THE LARGEST IN THE CITY.
Built by Wm. B. Astor, Esq., expressly for the Business.
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.
The largest assortment of fashionable Fall and Winter Clothing, of every variety, taste and style ever offered, and will be sold less than at any other store in the City.
$20,000 saved yearly by being off Broadway.
The best artists that can be had in the world are employed in the custom and other departments of this establishment.
LADIES—Please call and examine the Children's Department.

MATTRESSES, MATTRESSES,
RETAILING AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
At CRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal st., between Bowery and Mott-st.
Save 50 per cent. by buying your mattresses and bedding at the manufactory.
Full-sized double hair mattresses, from $6 up.
Full-sized double corn-husk mattresses, $3 50.
Palliasses

INSTRUCTION.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE.
UNION-SQUARE AND FIFTH-AV., CORNER 34TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.

This institution commenced in 1843, has occupied successively locations in Colonnade-row, Lafayette-place, Washington-square, and University-place.

The present spacious edifice on Union-square was erected for it twelve years since, and with its various appointments—Library, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, Laboratory, and Works of Art, involved an investment of not less than *Eighty Thousand Dollars.*

In addition to the above, to meet the increasing wants of the Institution, the celebrated mansion and grounds (fifty lots,) on the Fifth-av., corner of 34th-st., Murray Hill, have now been purchased with special reference to the accommodation of the higher classes—candidates for graduation, and young ladies wishing to pursue an advanced course in general reading, History, Literature, Languages, Music and Art.

At Union-Square, special attention will be given to the lower classes of the Collegiate, the Academic, and the Primary Departments, preparatory to their promotion. For the convenience, however, of those residing near Murray Hill, the same provision will be made at each for pupils of every grade and class.

The privileges and course of instruction will be almost identical, under the same supervision, and to a great extent, conducted by the same teachers; so that parallel classes will be only sections of the same, and the Society exercises will graduate together. Interesting Lectures and exercises, at either place, will sometimes be delivered by the members of both sections of the classes for whom they are intended.

The Autumn session at Union-square will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14; at Murray Hill, on Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The expenses at Murray Hill will necessarily be somewhat greater than at Union-Square.

Applications for circulars, or for admission, may be made personally, at either place, or by letter, addressed to

GORHAM D. ABBOT,
Spingler Institute, New-York.

SEMINAIRE FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES,
No. 10 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mdlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be opened on THURSDAY, September 15th. Mdlle. Rostan is grateful for the liberal patronage which has enabled her to make valuable additions to the library, and important improvements in the accommodations for the family, and hopes that parents confiding their daughters to her care, will find that no effort is spared to give them a thorough and finished education.

Superior advantages are also presented in Music, Drawing and Painting.

The young ladies residing in the family will enjoy the best opportunities for the acquisition of practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages, and will share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant and happy home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mdlle ROSTAN, No. 30 West 26th-st.

Circulars sent, if desired.

POUGHKEEPSIE
FEMALE ACADEMY.
REV. R. G. WRIGHT, M. A., PRINCIPAL, assisted by
ACCOMPLISHED AND EXPERIENCED TEACHERS.
Academic year commences Sept. 7.

For circulars concerning terms, reference, and other particulars, address the Principal or
H. D. VARICK, Sec'y of Trustees.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 23, 1859.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE,
On Brooklyn Heights, opposite New York City.
ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., } Principals.
EDWARD R. BRADBURY, A. M., }

This first-class institution will reopen, Sept. 12, with new facilities for the thorough and accomplished education of young ladies. For circulars, apply as above.

MR. ELLIGOTT'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
NO. 15 EAST 31ST ST.,
BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.
FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPT. 12.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that, having removed from No. 81 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, in the new and commodious establishment, No. 250 Madison-av., Murray Hill, second house north of 39th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

The facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in this City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use.

Her School Circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 17 Gramercy-park; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway, and RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

N. B. A stage is provided for Day Scholars residing at a distance from the School.

PARKER & BERTHET'S SCHOOL,
No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L. I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage offered in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages, it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park, is perfectly secluded. Circulars at WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS', No. 363 Broadway.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The next term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the Institution. Application for admission may be made to the Principal, A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., to Prof. EATON, or to any of the Trustees.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys only. Reopens Monday, Sept. 12.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 800 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH HEDGMAN (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No. 389; Christern's No. 763, and Lockwood's No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 43 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School. Classical and Commercial, will be reopened on Sept. 15. Fifteen teachers are connected with the Institution. Prospectus to be had containing full details, the names of the pupils and of their parents during the last four years. There is a primary department.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 20th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her School for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MESDAMES CREGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 672 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 13. Tuition for a full course in English, including vocal music, from $5 to $11 per quarter; Latin, $3; French, $5. Other modern languages the Professor's charges. Painting in oil or water colors, $5; drawing, $2.
M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. FANSFIELD, Principals.

MISS STIMSON, HAVING REMOVED HER School to No. 119 West 34th st, between 6th and 7th avs., will be ready to receive her pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

Miss STIMSON'S long experience and success will warrant the generous patronage of the community among whom she has taken her residence.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON. Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at CLEVERTY'S Bookstore, No. 830 Broadway, or after Aug. 23 at the school.

MRS. SKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th of September, at Nos. 3 and 19 Lexington-av.

Mrs. S. will be in the City on and after the 1st of September to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—A first-class boarding school for boys. The fall session commences on the 29th of August. For circulars, address
C. B. WARRING and OTIS BISBEE,
Successors to CHARLES BARNETT.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for boys, No. 11 West 27th-st.—The twenty-fifth year begins Sep. 12. The number of scholars is limited to twenty-five in each department. The course of instruction is systematic, thorough and efficient. Circulars at the bookstores or at No. 83 East 23d st.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Lexington-av., near 37th-st. Term commences Sept. 12. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms, from $10 to $25 per quarter.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, Hackensack, N. J.—William Williams, Principal—will reopen on Monday, Sept. 5. Terms exceedingly moderate. Superior advantages for obtaining a knowledge of Music.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Parlors of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 289 Water-st., or the Rev. E. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

LYON & KARGE'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 978 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., an English, Classical, French and German School, reopens Sept. 12.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 18th-st., will commence its fourteenth year on MONDAY, Sept. 5.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Entering its twenty-third year, reopens its primary, commercial and classical departments, Sept. 12. For circulars call at the Janitor, ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

SIGNOR LUIGI DAMA HAVING RETURNED to town, will resume his singing lessons as usual. Call or address No. 47 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

MRS. F. RICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 9 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

MISS MORSE'S FRENCH SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1,076 Broadway, opens Sept. 12.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
near 5th-av.

MRS. WILLIAMS will reopen her School on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

MISS HAINES
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK,
EAST 20TH-ST.,
will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued fidelity and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
THE REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
PRINCIPAL.

Next session begins last Tuesday (27th) of September. This institution, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York, offers superior advantages for obtaining a SUBSTANTIAL EDUCATION.

Refers to Rev. Dr. Krebs, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Wilson G. Hunt & Co., J. W. C. Levcridge, Esq., and others. Catalogues, giving particulars, and references of the highest kind, at Carter's bookstore, or address the Principal.

MRS. MEARS-BURKHARDT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 32 AND 30 WEST FIFTEENTH-ST.,
Below 6th-av., New-York.
REOPENS ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.

Mrs. MEARS-BURKHARDT will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 5.

Circulars may be obtained on application as above, as also at the bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and the music store of C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.

RUTGER'S FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Its eighty-second term opens Sept. 12. Stages will continue to convey pupils to and from the Institute. Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For circulars and further information apply at the Institute, Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,
No. 866 Broadway, RICHARD P. JENKS, Principal.

This school will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars, with reference and terms, may be had at the bookstore of Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or of Masren & Philes, No. 55 Cedar-st.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
(with gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 873 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's No. 683 Broadway, at No. 186 2d-av.; at Christern's No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
Will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st.

MADAME A. A. LE DUC,
No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen her French and English School for Young Ladies, TUESDAY, Sept. 13. For circulars address the principal.

MURRAY HALL.
THE REV. J. J. EMENDORF'S SCHOOL
For young ladies, No. 101 West 36th st, New-York. Ninth session begins on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th st., (corner of Macdougal st.,) on Washington-square. Messrs. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, opens its Seventeenth Scholastic Year, Sept. 12, 1859. Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is two hundred. The Principals are assisted in classics, mathematics, French, German, Spanish, bookkeeping, drawing, penmanship, elocution, composition, &c., by ten experienced professors and instructors. The institution will be open for inspection, (entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st.,) on and after Sept. 5, when the Principals will be present to confer with parents, and register the name of applicants for admission to it. The central location of this institution renders it easy of access by railroad and stage from all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, while pupils to it from Yonkers, Irvington, New-Rochelle, and Jamaica, L. I., are of constant occurrence. Circulars of full particulars may be had at the Broadway bookstores, Brunton's, No. 49 6th-av., Raynor's, No. 76 Bowery, and at the school.

P. S.—The smallest boys are under the special care of one of the Principals.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A family boarding school under the charge of Mr and Mrs. Bolton; location elevated and healthy, with 10 acres of well-shaded, ornamented grounds; competent teachers employed; highest advantages offered for music, painting, &c. Terms, from $180 to $200 a year. Fall term re opens first Wednesday in September. For circulars, apply to Mr. Jas. Bates, American Exchange Bank Building, corner of Broadway and Cedar st.; Carter & Brothers, No 530 Broadway; Jackson's Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, or address the Principal,
ROBERT BOLTON.

ELM-PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—An English, French, German, Classical and Mathematical Boarding School. Every personal comfort as well as every facility for a substantial and accomplished education is here furnished on moderate terms. A teacher provided for every nine pupils. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. Dr. RICHARDS & SONS, or WERNER BJERG, Esq. Information may be also obtained at the Law Office of R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

ARMENIA SEMINARY.—ESTABLISHED 1835—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School,—male and female. Advantages: healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in Music and Painting. Students received at any time. Board and common English $68. For Circulars &c., address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER, Armenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th av., will re open on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims, and practical life of the School, may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

A YOUNG LADY, A PUPIL OF SIGNOR BASSINI, and fully competent to teach his system, will receive a few pupils to instruct in vocal and instrumental music. Lessons given at her own residence, or at the residences of her pupils. For terms and further particulars address C. E. G., Box No. 398 Post-office, Brooklyn.

MRS. E. B. RICHARDS IS PREPARED to receive young ladies who wish to pass the Winter in New-York for the purpose of private study, or attendance on concerts and lectures, without being subjected to the strict regulations of a boarding-school. Address Mrs E. B. RICHARDS, No. 79 East 27th st., New-York. References exchanged.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 828 Broadway, corner of 12th st., WM. H. LEGGETT will reopen his school on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; at Segee's, No. 826 Broadway, or the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—Nos. 168 and 170 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. This Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial, will be opened Sept. 15. There is a primary department. Professor NOEL BERGIES,
Director.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—Boarding and day school, No. 293 Clinton st., opens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. A first-class school—Professors in every department. Circulars may be had at the Institution. A. W. MORRHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 60 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Two departments, each under exclusive charge of one of the principals.
JOHN ARRELL. JOHN GOSMAN.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Next academic year commences Sept. 21, and continues forty-two weeks. Location beautiful and healthy. For catalogues apply to Principal, the Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—AN English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, at Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

TRINITY SCHOOL—NO. 181 WEST 14TH ST., corner 8th-av., has been reopened. Circulars may be had at the school, or of C. Shepard & Co., Booksellers, No. 597 Broadway; Rector Charles D. Morris, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

THE MISSES MEEKER WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School at No. 32 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Tuesday, Sept. 13.

THE MISSES PALACHE'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 182 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MISSES MARSHALL'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 141 West 36th-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sep. 12.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER school for young ladies, at No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Thursday, Sept 15.

MISS CORNWALL'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 68 West 26th st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars at No. 762 Broadway.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL RE-OPEN their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, 7th Sept., at No. 62 West 26th-st.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day school for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College will be opened, after the Summer vacation, on THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Gramercy-park, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL RE-OPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISSES L. M. & M. E. GREEN, NO. 1 5th av., will re-open their Boarding and Day School or young ladies, on Tuesday, September 20.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENG-LISH school, No. 237 4th-av., (one door above 19th st.,) will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.
Offers Board and tuition for $120 per year.
Term opens Sept 15.
Male and Female.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFTS
Will reopen their
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.,
On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 71 West 24th-st., corner of 6th av., now in its fortieth year, reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5, with every advantage for the education of youth, both in the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book keeping, and all the departments of a complete school course. The Rector is assisted by an able corps of twelve experienced teachers. Each scholar has a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business life. Parents who wish to place their sons where there will be no necessity for change till they have finished their education, and to secure for them the advantages of sound instruction, thorough mental discipline and correct moral training, are invited to visit the Institution. They will be furnished with Circulars containing the names of numerous references and full particulars as to terms, discipline, mode of instruction, &c.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTES, NOS. 11 and 13 Market-st. and 309 West 22d-st. The former has reopened Sept 5, the latter will open Sept. 12. Circulars containing full particulars may be had at Westermann & Co.'s, No. 440 Broadway; Raynor, Howe & Ferry's, No. 79 Bowery; Eberhard Faber's, No. 133 William-st.; F. Mann's, No. 92 6th-av.; Dr. Dulon's, No. 13 Market-st. and Dr. Gercke's, No. 309 West 22d-st. A limited number of pupils may be accommodated with board in both of these institutions.
Dr. RUDOLPH DULON. Dr. HARTWIG GERCKE.

MADAME J. V. CAUCHOIS'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, No. 279 WEST TWENTY-SECOND ST., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19. A punctual attendance of the pupils is requested. Mme. C. assures her patrons that the course of instruction adopted by her is the result of close observation. She will be aided by professors of acknowledged merit, and begs to refer to her previous efforts as an evidence of her success. A class in oil-painting and the new styles of Grecian art on Saturdays.

CLASSICAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.—Beautifully situated, near Boiling Spring, eight miles from Jersey City. Number limited to six. Studies—English branches, classics, mathematics, modern languages, drawing; also, when desired, theoretic and practical agriculture. Advantages—Those of private tutorship. Address for circulars the Principal, HOWARD BISTON, A. M., Belleville, N. J., or SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., No. 346 Broadway.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR MISSES AND YOUNG LADIES.—Mrs. FITZ'S well known school for young ladies at Brookline, Mass., will reopen the last of September.

Mrs. FITZ has letters of high commendation from Hon. Edward Everett, Governor Banks, Major Lincoln, and others of Massachusetts, and can refer to the Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rev. Dr. Asa D. Smith, Rev. Dr. Canfield, and other gentlemen in this City. Mrs. F. will be at the Everett house until Wednesday next, from 11 to 3 o'clock.

MADAME RUTTKAY KOSSUTH WILL reopen her Young Ladies' School in Cornwall, N. Y., on Sept. 20. The location adds to the advantages of education—the improvement of health—the vicinity being one recommended by physicians to persons affected with throat diseases.

Madame RUTTKAY would respectfully refer to the Editors of the *Times*, to N. P. Willis, Esq., and to Hiram Barney, Esq., Trinity Building.

CEDAR GLEN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Sing Sing, Westchester Co., N. Y.—Mrs. and Miss VAN RENSSELLAER will reopen the school on Wednesday, September 28. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, Bishop of N. Y., Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, and others. For circulars apply to Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., No. 348 Broadway.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTI-TUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its semi-annual session Oct. 5, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers a very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. O. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. E. BOYD.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE & DE LASSALLE. French boarding and day school, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, reopened Sept. 5. To insure a thorough French education new scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The majority of the boys belong to the best French families. The Junior department is under the maternal care of Madame LESPINASSE.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies—No. 110 west 43th st., between Broadway and 6th-av.—Miss SANDHAM respectfully informs her friends and the public that the Fall Term of her School will commence Sept. 20. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores.

DON BERNARD'S INSTITUTE—NO. 1 WEST 28th-st., junction of Broadway and 5th av., New-York. Madame DON BERNARD, *nee* de Boscheformoy, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public that her Boarding and Day School for young ladies reopens on Sept 19.

INSTITUTE FOR THE YOUNG.—THIS INstitute will be opened on Monday, the 12th inst., for boarding and day scholars from the age of six to fifteen years, at No. 119 East 39th st., near Lexington-av. Omnibuses will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.
Mme DE CHANGARNIER, Principal.

$2.50.—LADIES' WRITING CLASS.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will form special classes for ladies at only $2 50. All stiffness or trembling will be removed from the most cramped hand, and elegant style given in ten lessons. Book keeping only $5. Apply immediately for these lessons.

A FINE LARGE ROOM, 2D FIRST FLOOR, to let, to two gentlemen, with breakfast; also a pleasant furnished room for one in a quiet private house. Respectable parties desiring permanency, preferred. Apply northeast corner of 20th st. and 4th-av., opposite the church.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 16 and 18 East 20th st., between Madison and 5th avs., will reopen Sept. 13.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

MRS. BOND WILL REOPEN HER FRENCH and English School, No. 150 West 25th st., between 7th and 8th avs., on Sept. 5. Private instruction given after school. A vacancy for music scholars with privilege of practice.

MISS FORBES RESPECTFULLY IN-FORMS the public and the parents of her pupils that her school, at No. 42 North Moore st., will be reopened Sept. 9. Circulars with terms may be obtained at her residence, No. 23 North Moore-st.

PIANO-FORTE INSTRUCTION.—WILLIAM DRESSLER, Professor of Music, respectfully informs his friends and pupils that he has resumed giving lessons on the piano-forte. Address DRESSLER'S music store, No. 553 Broadway, near 22d st.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—AN ABLE TEACHER of the above language, who has filled some honorable diplomatic posts in Spain, desires to teach said language to pupils at their residences. Address F. K., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School MONDAY, Sept. 19.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.—The Fall Session of this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 7. For circulars, address the Principal. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

A SPANISH LADY DESIRES TO TEACH Spanish, either in private families or in school. Apply for a week, at No. 50 Lexington av., corner 25th-st., green door.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by W. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

MRS. DIETZ, NO. 32 EAST 20TH-ST., will reopen her French and English School for young ladies, Sept. 15. The adult classes will be continued.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For Circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

THE HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 292 Henry-st., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 5.
J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

MISS COOPER WILL RESUME HER school for Young Ladies and Misses on MONDAY, Sept. 5, at No. 24 West 21st-st., near 5th-av.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 21st-st., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 15.

MRS. THIBAULT'S FRENCH AND ENG-LISH Boarding and Day School, No. 15 East Washington place, will reopen Sept. 15.

MISS BUNCE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILDREN, No. 181 East 15th-st., (near Stuyvesant square,) opens Monday, Sept. 12.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 15 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MISSES TAYLORS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 12, No. 102 Waverley-place, two doors west of Washington square.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AVENUE, cor. 28th-st.—Will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Rev. S. R. DAVIS, Principal. Residence, 163 Lexington-av.

MAPLE HALL—PROF. ANDREWS' BOARDING School for young ladies, at Jamaica, L. I., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—NO. 376 Broadway, New-York. Teachers and Pupils introduced; Schools and Seminaries supplied; circulars and references sent to any part of the Union. Address RICE & ANDREWS, Principals.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, 7TH INST., a GOLD WATCH, CHAIN, SEAL and KEY, going through Hudson, Laight and Canal sts., or in a Madison-av. stage. A liberal reward will be paid at No. 47 West 24th-st.

LOST—PASS-BOOK NO. 10,789, ISSUED BY THE Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks. The finder will oblige the owner by leaving it at the Bank, No. 346 Broadway.

FOUND—A PROMISSORY NOTE OF J. W. HILL, payable to order of William E. Likeman. It can be had by applying at the publication office of the *Times*, and paying for this advertisement.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

WHITE, GOLD-BAND AND RICHLY-Decorated Dinner, Tea and Toilet ware, &c. Table Cutlery, Cut Glass, Silver-Plated ware, &c. E. M. BRUNDIGE, No. 232 Bleecker-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF FIVE BLACK CARRIAGE horses, gentle and fit for family use. For particulars inquire at No. 32 South William-st.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF MANY YEARS' EXPERIENCE, who teaches all the branches of a thorough English education and music, both vocal and instrumental, (harp and piano.) is desirous of obtaining a situation, either as governess, at the South, or as teacher of music in a seminary. Unquestionable testimonials exchanged. A liberal salary expected. Address Mrs. NORTON, Box No. 2 713 Post office.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY EXPERIENCED IN teaching desires an engagement in a family resident in New-York, Brooklyn, or Jersey City, to teach the English branches, music, and French, for which her own board would be received as compensation, while she would pay a fair price for that of her two little girls, aged 6 and 8. Address, for three days, E. M., Box No. 891 Post-office, New-York.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING desires an engagement as resident governess in a family in the City or country. The course of instruction comprises music, French, (which she speaks,) and English; Latin if required. No objection to go South. Best references given. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 Post-office.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS—WHO has for six years lived in the family of a Southern planter, where she has just finished the education of the youngest daughter, is desirous of meeting with a re engagement. Address Dr. HINCKEL, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

A HIGHLY EDUCATED LADY, SPEAKING English, French, German and Italian, wishes to form an engagement as traveling companion with a family going to Europe; references exchanged. Address N., care of F. W. Christern, foreign bookseller, No. 703 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF LONG EXPERIENCE in teaching, who can give unexceptionable references, a situation as daily or occasional governess for advanced pupils in English, French, German and Italian, as acquired in Europe. Address ENGLISH, Box No. 3,805 New-York Post-office.

AS DAILY OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A well-educated English lady is desirous of a re engagement. Added to her own language she instructs in French, in which she speaks fluently, music and drawing; Italian if required. The best City reference can be offered. Address Z., No. 30 Clinton place, 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF MUCH EXPERIENCE and well qualified in all the common and most of the higher English branches, a situation as teacher in an established school in the City. Address M. H. S., No. 49 West 31st-st.

A LADY HIGHLY QUALIFIED TO TEACH the advanced English branches, including the higher mathematics, drawing, French and Latin, wishes a situation in a family school. Address Box No. 148 Brooklyn Post Office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION as daily governess in a school or private family. She can teach the usual English branches, French, Music, and the rudiments of Latin. Address R. M., Union-square Post-office. References exchanged.

A LADY IS DESIROUS TO MEET WITH an engagement as teacher of music and languages. She has testimonials and references. Would go abroad. Address C. H., Box No. 114 *Times* Office, New-York.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES.
CHICKERING & SONS.
NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS. Price $300. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

BANJO.—LESSONS UPON THIS POPULAR IN-strument given at a low rate, at the pupil's residence if desired. Rapid and thorough progress guaranteed. The advertiser has had some years' experience in teaching. Address TEACHER, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE
Are all of the full scale of 7 octave. The most experienced workmen, the greatest perfection of mechanism and the best seasoned materials are employed in their manufacture.

They are constructed on a solid iron frame or bed-plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the case, sound-boards and all the wood-work from the strain of the strings, making them much more solid and enduring. There are two sounding boards, arranged as those of a violin, giving three times the amount of vibrating surface found in any other piano; which being free from the strain of

MEDICAL.

THE CHIEF ATTRIBUTES OF MANHOOD are frequently lost or suspended by malpractice and vicious habits; they can be infallibly restored to a natural tone by "THIESSEMAR, 1, 2 or 3." Full details in the book, *Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches*. Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st. four doors below MacDougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by

F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 15 Franklin st., New-York.

And at APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
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A CERTAIN REMEDY
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CURES HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT AND IRRITATION.
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ARRESTS, PREVENTS and CURES CONSUMPTION.
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To purchase any other were money wasted, and health injured; to sell any other is fraud, which renders the vendor liable to criminal prosecution.

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SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The amount of suffering relieved by this invaluable preparation is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula or King's Evil, Salt Rheum and Ringworm, Ulcers and painful affections of the Bones, Ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Scurvy, Piles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Blotches and various cutaneous eruptions, Glandular Enlargement, Slip Disease, &c., are effectually cured by its use.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.

Pupil of RICORD, of Paris, and also of Professors CARMICHAEL and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including *Scrofulous*, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, CURES
At No. 512 Broadway.
By the new French method,
All secret Diseases. Weaknesses,
And Female Affections.
Hours from 11 to 4 and 7 to 8 every day.

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Established by LOUIS J TIMOLAT, in 1920.
For the Cure of Rheumatism, Eruptions of the Skin, Mercurial Diseases, &c., &c.
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DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of Private Diseases in all their different forms; and treats them in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the author, as above; also, by
CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 160 pages, 12mo. cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold, also, by Wm. A. Cowperthwait & Co., No 48 Walker-st. near Broadway. Among the contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses: latest discoveries in reproduction; Europe in Hospital practice: quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Essex Standard, Rahway Adv'cate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury Atlas, &c.*

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetiser it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 208 Fulton-st., New-York
DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, FEMALE PILLS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all others, that by one of Dr. WARD'S pills you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office, No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's theatre. Arranged so that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Consultation gratis

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Practice*, &c., offers corner of Houston and Dyckman, (No. 129 Dyckman) hours 12 to 2 and 6 to 8 Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in the specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture spermatic inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured in medicinity.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THE great regulator of the nervous system; gives cheerfulness to the despondent mind relieves pain, restores refreshing sleep, and invigorates without reaction. Wholesale of F. C. WELLS & CO., No 15 Franklin-st. Retail of druggists generally; and of the proprietor, Dr. J. F. STRATTON, No. 111 4th-av., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 11 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE—CAUTION!—The poisoners are at work counterfeiting the Antidote. Remember, buy none from Druggists; the genuine can be had only of us, and our only Brooklyn agent, HAYS, No. 176 Fulton-st. PYNE & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 100 Nassau-st., New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATES are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 9 Division st., New-York City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgust and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to, where unless this remedy is used. It is at a trial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No 9 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary means adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs (uncleanly removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome styles. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, No. 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

FINANCIAL.

SATTERLEE & CO.,
No. 49 Exchange place,
Have private sale, a list
Offer to INVESTMENT BUYERS at
of FIRST-CLASS Insurance Stocks,
comprising the following Companies:
Lots divided to suit purchasers.

Etna,	Lamar,
American,	Lenox,
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Commercial,	Metropolitan,
Commonwealth,	National,
Coun Exchange,	New World,
Empire City,	New-York Fire and Marine,
Exchange,	Park,
Firemen's Fund,	People's,
Fulton,	Relief,
Goodhue,	Republic,
Greenwich,	Resolute,
Grocers,	Rutgers,
Harmony,	Security,
Home,	United States,
Howard,	Washington,
Humboldt,	Williamsburgh City,
Jersey City,	American Exchange,
Knickerbocker,	Columbian Marine,
Lafayette,	Mercantile Mutual,
	Great Western Marine.

Also, a choice variety of CITY and RAILWAY BONDS and DIVIDEND PAYING INVESTMENT STOCKS at the market prices.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board or at private sale on commission.

GEORGE B. SATTERLEE,
R. A. BOSWICK,
H. T. ARNOLD,
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Bankers and Commission
Stock Brokers,
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JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,
	ALSO ON	
ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,
	&c., &c.	

BILLS ON PARIS and Sterling Bills, at short or 30-days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
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ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 57 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Tabis of Insurance Stocks sent upon application.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE R. CO.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company in Erie, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 11. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the 30th September, and open the day after the election.

By order of the Board,
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

SUBSCRIPTION TO STOCK IN SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS.—Books of subscription to one hundred thousand dollars of the increased capital stock of the SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS, will be opened at Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on the 1st September, proximo, and kept open for the space of fifteen days, unless the whole amount shall be sooner subscribed for. Dividends on stock so subscribed for will be payable in New-York. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

FOR SALE—ILLINOIS RIVER RAILROAD FIRST Mortgage ten per cent. Bonds.
Fulton County (Ill.) eight per cent. Bonds.
Pcott County (Ill.) seven per cent. Bonds.
Mason County (Ill.) eight per cent. Bonds.
Schuyler County (Ill.) seven per cent. Bonds.
All the above are first class securities for permanent investments. Inquire of GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange place.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A CERtain certificate No. 463, for twenty-six shares of the Capital Stock of the Phœnix Bank of the City of New-York, standing in the name of Delia M. Ten Broeck, dated 23d September, 1854 has been lost, stolen or mislaid. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as application has been made by said Delia M. Ten Broeck to said Bank, for a duplicate of such certificate.
Dated June 29, 1859.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK—CORner of 3d av. and 25th-st.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Married women and children have by law exclusive control of all deposits made by them in this bank. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent allowed on all deposits of $1,000 and under. All deposits made on or before the 10th of October will draw interest from the 1st.
J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary. S. K. GREEN, President.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after Sept. 15 at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th of September inclusive.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.
New-York, Sept. 6, 1859.

$1,000.—ANY PERSON HAVING THIS amount to invest for a period of five years, upon security of real estate of five times the amount, or who would like a partnership wherein a large annual profit will be guaranteed upon the investment will please address, personally or by letter, for two days, E. L. S., at Jos. Coe & Co's.

DEMOIN NAVIGATION AND R. R. LOAN COMPANY.—Forty shares Demoin Stock wanted for purchase for cash. Address, stating price per share, W. Johnson House, corner of Chambers-st. and College-place, New-York.

ATHENS COUNTY, OHIO.—THE HOLDERS of the past due Coupons of Athens County, Ohio, are requested to call at the office of
WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & Co.,
No. 62 Broadway.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS PAYING 8 TO 12 per cent, dividend for sale, by JOHN S. MURRAY & Co., No. 40 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
JOSEPH E. VARNUM, HENRY V. BUTLER,
LEONARD APPLEBY, JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FREDK. B. WALCOTT, JAS. LOR. GRAHAM, Jr.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG, ROWES F. MCILVAINE,
MCKEE TAYLOR, GILBERT L. SEBORNAN,
JAMES C. SHELDON, JOHN U. HENDERSON,
RUSSEL PARISH, LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr., WATSON E. CASE,
DUDLEY B. FULLER, CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
CHARLES L. VOSE, SAM'L. D. BRADFORD, Jr.
WARREN DELANO, Jr.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RANDOLPH, Ass't. Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, NO. 11 CITY HALL.—Sealed proposals will be received at this Office until Sept. 15, at 12 M. for 300 tons of the best and hardest Coal for the use of the Courts and offices of the county, the ton to be calculated at 2,000 pounds. Also, proposals for 50 cords of Kindling Wood, (Pine,) cut and split for use.

The said Coal and Wood to be delivered at such times and places as the Committee may designate.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals.

PETER P. VOORHIS,
ISAAC BELL, Jr.,
WM. M. TWEED,
WM. K. STEWART,
ORSON BLUNT.
} Committee.

NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE APpointed by the Board of Aldermen to memorialize his Excellency the Governor of the State of New-York to reorganize the Twelfth Regiment, will meet in Room No. 9, City Hall on Monday, the 12th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. All parties interested are requested to attend.

JOHN H. BRADY,
JOHN LYNCH,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
THOMAS STEBBINS,
MICHAEL TUOMEY,
} Special Committee.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, September 12, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Board of Assistants, No. 32 Chambers street. All persons having business with said Committee are notified to be present.

THOS. STEPHENS,
H. W. GENET,
GEO. STARR,
} Committee on Assessments.

CREDITORS' NOTICE.—THE CREDITORS OF the late firm of PERSSE & BROOKS are requested to attend a meeting to be held on WEDNESDAY, the 14th September, at 12 M., at the office of the Persse & Brooks' Paper Works No 8 Spruce st. New-York, to confer together respecting the future management of the Paper Mills at Windsor Locks, Connecticut.
GEO. J. FORREST, Assignee.
New-York, Sept. 8, 1859.

CLUB-HOUSE CARDS.

SAMUEL HART & CO., NO. 307 BROADway, New-York, now offer to clubs and consumers the above celebrated brand of cards, made of pure linen, warranted not to split and to retain their slip permanently. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, Capt. LONGSTREET, and SYLVAN SHORE, Capt. MOORE.
LEAVE

HARLEM.			PECK-SLIP.		
A. M.	1	P. M.	7	A. M.	3:15 P. M.
A. M.	3	P. M.	8	A. M.	4:15 P. M.
6 A. M.	6:15	P. M.	9:15	A. M.	5:15 P. M.
9 A. M.	5:15	P. M.	11	A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	8:15	P. M.	1:30	P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 126th-st. and 130th-st. each way; connecting each trip with
BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 6 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—SEPTEMBER, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH, (DIRECT,) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK		LEAVE BRANCH PORT.	
Wednes. Sept. 7,	3:30 P.M.	Wednes. Sept. 7,	10 A.M.
Thursd. Sept. 8,	3:30 P.M.	Thursd. Sept. 8,	10:30 A.M.
Friday Sept. 9,	3:30 P.M.	Friday Sept. 9,	6 A.M.
Saturd. Sept. 10,	3:30 P.M.	Saturd. Sept. 10,	6:30 A.M.
Monday Sept. 12,	3 P.M.	Monday Sept. 12,	7 A.M.
Tuesday Sept. 13,	3 P.M.	Tuesday Sept. 13,	7 A.M.
Wednes. Sept. 14,	3 P.M.	Wednes. Sept. 14,	7 A.M.
Thursd. Sept. 15,	3:30 P.M.	Thursd. Sept. 15,	7 A.M.
Friday Sept. 16,	4 P.M.	Friday Sept. 16,	7 A.M.
Sunday Sept. 18,	7 A.M.	Saturd. Sept. 17,	7 A.M.
Monday Sept. 19,	12:30 P.M.	Sunday Sept. 18,	12 M.
Tuesday Sept. 20,	1:30 P.M.	Tuesday Sept. 20,	8 A.M.
Wednes. Sept. 21,	2:30 P.M.	Wednes. Sept. 21,	9 A.M.
Thursd. Sept. 22,	3:30 P.M.	Thursd. Sept. 22,	10 A.M.
Friday Sept. 23,	4 P.M.	Friday Sept. 23,	11 A.M.
Saturday Sept. 24,	7 A.M.	Saturd. Sept. 24,	6 A.M.
Monday Sept. 26,	3 P.M.	Sunday Sept. 25,	3 P.M.
Tuesday Sept. 27,	3 P.M.	Tuesday Sept. 27,	7 A.M.
Wednes. Sept. 28,	3 P.M.	Wednes. Sept. 28,	7 A.M.
Thursd. Sept. 29,	3:30 P.M.	Thursd. Sept. 29,	7 A.M.

TIME TABLE—SEPTEMBER, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer FIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Wed'sy Sept. 7,	11 A. M.	Wed'sy Sept. 7,	3 P. M.
Thurs. Sept. 8,	12 M.	Thursday Sept. 8,	4 P. M.
Friday Sept. 9,	12:30 P. M.	Friday Sept. 9,	4:30 P. M.
Saturd. Sept. 10,	1:30 P. M.	Saturday Sept. 10,	6 P. M.
Sunday Sept. 11,	7 A. M.	Sunday Sept. 11,	2 P. M.
Monday Sept. 12,	7:30 A. M.	Monday Sept. 12,	2:30 P. M.
Tuesday Sept. 13,	8 A. M.	Tuesday Sept. 13,	3:30 P. M.
Wednesday Sept. 14,	8 A. M.	Wednesday Sept. 14,	3:30 P. M.
Thursday Sept. 15,	8 A. M.	Thursday Sept. 15,	4 P. M.
Friday Sept. 16,	9 A. M.	Friday Sept. 16,	4:30 P. M.
Saturday Sept. 17,	10:30 A. M.	Monday Sept. 14,	7 A. M.
Tuesday Sept. 20,	9 A. M.	Tuesday Sept. 20,	1 P. M.
Wednes. Sept. 21,	10:30 A. M.	Wednesday Sept. 21,	2:30 P. M.
Thursday Sept. 22,	8:30 A. M.	Thursday Sept. 22,	3:30 P. M.
Thu'day Sept. 29,	8:30 A. M.	Thu'day Sept. 29,	4 P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND WEST POINT.—On SUNDAY, Sept. 11, 1859, the splendid steamer ERIE, Capt O BARRETT, will leave the pier foot of Partison st., North River, at 7 o'clock, stopping at Christopher and Amos sts at 7½, 23d at 7¾, 14th at 7¾, Hedley at 7¾, Jones' landing, Dobbs' Ferry, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Piermont, Caldwell's, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, will leave Newburgh at 5 o'clock, stopping at all the above-named places. This excursion will afford a fine opportunity for the passengers to inspect West Point, Washington's Head-quarters at Newburgh and other places of great interest. Price 50 cents to Newburgh; to Yonkers and Dobbs' Ferry 25 cents.

NEWYORK PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, to Troy, thence per Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CASCADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $6 50; Rouse's Point, $8 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT.—FROM Peck slip, East River, at 5 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—Reduced rates of passage; Cabin, $1; Deck, $1; no charge for Berths. The steamer COVERING, P. H. PERRY, Commander, leaves Pier No. 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply at No. 23 Coenties slip, or on board.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST point, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh.—Fare 50 cents; 75 cents to go and return.—Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher-st. every Sunday morning, at 7½ o'clock. Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

KEYPORT AND CLIFFWOOD DIRECT.—SUNDAY, Sept. 11.—Steamer ISLAND HOME leaves Grand-st. 7:30, Peck slip 7:45, Murray-st. and Spring-st. 8:00, Hoboken 8:15, Rockaway Depot at 3 P. M. Fare 25 cents each way. This boat will land at Keyport one hour sooner than by inside route.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN leaves Fulton Market Slip, E. R., at 9, 11½, 1, 3½, 6 P. M. Leaves Flushing at 7½, 10, 12 A. M.; 3 P. M., 5½ P. M. Fare, 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck slip E. R. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New Haven Railroads.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer CHARTER OAK, Capt. KNIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
SAMUEL HALL, Agent.

CHANGE OF HOUR TO SAG HARBOR.—From 6 to 5 o'clock. The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock. Freight taken.

CHANGE OF HOUR.—FOR KEYPORT FROM (the foot of) Murray st., KEYPORT leave daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M. and Keyport at 8 A. M. ALICE PRICE leaves 9 A. M. and KEYPORT 5 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARIANA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from foot of Barrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
10:45 and 10:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 4:30 P. M., Williams' Bridge
11:30 A. M., 4 and 5 P. M.—White Plains
8:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains
8:30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—12:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 9:30 P. M., from foot of Hawthorne-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Three Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Hornellsville with the Tioga Branch of New-York Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Summer Arrangement, commencing May 16, 1859.—Leave Jersey City foot of Liberty-st. and Hoboken foot of Barclay-st. as follows: Express Trains at 9:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 4:45 P. M. This above trains connect at Bonnet Island with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave Jersey City foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

The 10:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and the 4:45 P. M. train with the Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton-market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:40 and 11:30 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New Town, and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9, 11, 1, 3, 5, 6:30 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8, 10, 12, 2, 6 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip 25 cents. O. CHARLICK, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM SEPT. 5, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers st. Station as follows: Express Trains and 7 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Sing Sing 9:40 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 5:05 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 91st sts. Trains for New-York leave Trop at 6:45, 8:30 and 10:35 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKlyn for Greenpoint, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer-park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset 10 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c., leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. (Sunday excepted) at 8½ A. M. and 3½ and 5½ P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6 and 7½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 50. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington by A. M. and 6 P. M

FROM KANSAS.

Politics in Kansas—The New Constitution—Republican Triumph in Wyandotte County—News from the Mines—$2,000 in Gold brought in by Dr. John W. Lee—A Husband in Pursuit of a Runaway Wife, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Saturday, Sept. 3, 1859.

The candidates of the Republican and Democratic Parties, Messrs. PARROTT and JOHNSTON, are about to stump Eastern Kansas together, going into every settlement, and discussing before the people the questions at issue in the approaching election for delegates to Congress. They will hold joint meetings, after the style of DOUGLAS and LINCOLN in Illinois, last year. A thorough canvass of the Territory, upon the ratification of the Wyandotte Constitution and the election of delegates, is contemplated by the Republicans, and prominent speakers have been engaged for the work. The opposition manifested against the Wyandotte Constitution by the Democracy will only have a tendency to interest the people in its success, and bring out a big vote.

The Leavenworth Constitution failed for the want of opposition. The people considered its ratification a sure thing, and too many remained at home, instead of attending to the election—consequently but few votes were polled, for either its rejection or its ratification. It appeared with such a meager indorsement that we were ashamed of it ourselves, and could hardly insist upon its acceptance by Congress, and urge our admission into the Union under it.

Some of our leading Democrats assure us privately that, no matter how many votes we poll for the ratification of the new Constitution—we may indorse it by ten thousand majority—the United States Senate and Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration will reject our application for admission into the Union, unless they—the Democrats—succeed in electing a majority of the Legislature, and Representative to Congress under it, and thereby secure a full Democratic representation in the Federal Government—which they hardly expect to do, consequently they make a fight to secure its rejection by the people, to prevent the party in power at Washington from taking the responsibility of refusing compliance with our petition to become a free and independent State.

The Democracy have abandoned the project of making the question of the annexation of Southern Nebraska a plank in their platform. They found it very unpopular with the people in Southern Kansas. Even the Democrats there are bitterly opposed to such a measure, and threatened to make a row if it was made an issue.

It was thought the Hon. FREDERICK P. STANTON would oppose the new Constitution, but he is out in favor of its ratification, and is announced to address the Republican Club in this city on Monday evening next, in its support. The Ex-Secretary and acting Governor of Kansas, Mr. STANTON, has become one of our prominent citizens; he is fully identified with us, has a claim in this county, and is erecting a beautiful residence upon it. He is progressing rapidly towards a full and hearty support of Republican principles. At present he stands aloof from both parties, a warm friend of DOUGLAS.

The new Constitution is gaining ground every day. The Democrats are not united in opposition to it. Some of them, old residents of Kansas, men who have experienced all the evils of a Territorial form of Government, repudiate that plank in the platform of the party, and will vote for the Constitution. Even Leavenworth County is set down as sure for it by a hundred majority.

The leaders of the Democratic Party have not been able to secure the establishment of a rigid party discipline in their organization, so necessary to success. Many of them are identified with our past troubles, are unpopular with a minority of the Democrats, who are disposed to act independent of their dictation; too many of the old border ruffian chiefs are in, and have the control of the party, to secure union.

Wyandotte County, considered Democratic by about one hundred and fifty majority, elected two Democrats to the Constitutional Convention, went Republican by a handsome majority a few days since in the election of a county officer. The provisions of the Registry law were rigidly enforced, and an honest election was the result. The Democrats will have hard work to carry any county for JOHNSTON outside of Doniphan and Leavenworth.

Several horse thieves have been captured recently, and a few of them hung. The body of a young man named MURRY was taken from the river a few days since, having a new rope dangling from it, indisputable proof that he had been hanged by the neck until dead, and thrown into the Kaw only a few hours previous.

Another, JAMES OSWEGO, a native of Scotland, was summarily disposed of by hanging during this week, near Leavenworth City, for stealing horses.

A few others were hung up for a short time and then sent out of the Territory, with a promise that if ever caught here again they would hang them until life was extinct.

Such proceedings cannot be justified—hanging men without process for stealing, and often upon a mere suspicion of their guilt. Horse stealing has become so prevalent, that the people are very much exasperated, and when a suspected thief falls into their custody there is but little hope of mercy for him.

People continue to arrive from the Rocky Mountains, bringing rather encouraging reports of gold. One young man came in yesterday, after a thousand pounds of butter to take back to the mines on a speculation, another came here a few weeks since, and is nearly ready to return with a load of reading matter, books, &c., for the accommodation of the miners who intend to winter at Denver City. He proposes to establish a circulating library. A train of nails a dozen wagons are now on the way to Colorado City, near the South Park, nearly a hundred miles from Pike's Peak, where several miners intend to winter.

Dr. JOHN W. LEE, formerly a surgeon in the United States Army, and for several years a resident of the West, and trader in the mountains, came in on Tuesday last, on his way to Kansas City, to purchase and take out to the mines nearly twenty tons of goods. He came through with oxen in twenty-five days, the shortest trip I believe on record, by the Southern or Santa Fé route. He left the mountains with a large number of cattle, and had left several of them on his way in order to have a fresh yoke now and then to hitch on when he goes back; he intends to start for Colorado, or the mountains, on or about the 20th inst. He brought in $20,000 in gold. He says there is plenty of gold out in the mountains, but it requires a man with a sufficient capital to purchase machinery, including a steam engine, to work the mines with profit; a spade or pan is a very poor implement to make a fortune with in the mines. Digging gold is like farming, if a person has a capital he can make money, otherwise he cannot, and had better not make the attempt.

The Doctor had known of some instances where money had been made by the use of the pan and shovel, but such cases were rare. He says that a large majority of the men that have gone out are without means, and will make nothing, while those who are using machinery are getting a pile of the golden ore, and considered fortunate. It does not depend altogether upon luck, but upon the means. "Fortune favors the brave," providing they have the requisite machinery.

Dr. LEE had, during his residence in the mountains, washed out only one pan of dirt for gold, and obtained from it about seventy-five cents' worth. It was in what is called the Spanish diggings. While thus engrossed, he saw a man near by catch a fine speckled trout. He immediately threw away his pan, and, having obtained a hook and line, he went to fishing, and caught a fine lot of trout, some of them weighing nearly three pounds; but unfortunately, while in pursuit of a grasshopper for bait, he stumbled and fell, sprained his ankle, was lame, gave up fishing, and came in after some goods! He has a partner in business, who is now in the mountains, trading with the miners, Mexicans and Indians.

Not many days ago, a gentleman arrived from the mines, who had lost his wife by elopement. She had left him, and ran away with another man. He supposed they had returned to the States, and came on to overtake them. If he had gone to California, he would probably have found them enjoying the pleasures of married bliss, or perhaps he might have overtaken them in Salt Lake City, under the ministrations of BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Dr. DOY, the rescued citizen of Kansas from the jail at St. Joseph, Missouri, is here, with his family, Sheriff MORGAN, of Buchanan County, has offered a reward of $1,000 for the recapture of his prisoner. He also says (privately) that he has $5,000 to expend, if necessary, to secure the return of DOY to his custody. Up to the present time no one has made any attempt to secure the above reward.

This same Sheriff MORGAN took a poor colored citizen, of Ottawa, Illinois, JAMES LISTON, while on his way to Pike's Peak, imprisoned him in the St. Joseph jail for four months, took him out one day and suspected him to the most cruel torture with a rawhide, to make him say that he was a fugitive slave from Culpeoper County, Virginia. It was a terrible punishment. LISTON stood out for a while, refusing to say he was a slave, but at last he gave up to his tormentor, who sold him to a trader going South, for $1,014.

Illinois, with her one million inhabitants, is powerful—a sovereign State—and should assert her sovereignty in the vindication of her honor, by reaching out her arm to rescue this native-born citizen from the Southern house of bondage.

Dr. DOY, during his confinement in the jails of Missouri, was an eye-witness to many a heart-rending scene—the torture to which slaves were subjected; and I understand he is preparing an account of his imprisonment for the Press.

If Southside ADAMS, instead of putting up at the hotels, and fine residences of Southern planters, during his visit at the South, had been imprisoned with the slaves in jails, he would have seen Slavery as it is, and never have been guilty of publishing such a book as he did.

A young man, a native of the old Keystone State, ALLEN PEIRS, of Pittsburgh, Penn., was kidnapped on the Missouri, confined in Platte City jail for six months, made his escape, was recaptured and confined an additional four months and advertised to be sold as a slave during the present month. He again made his escape and reached this city in safety, where he is now employed in one of our hotels. His free papers were stolen from him, and no means allowed him to write to his friends. They intended to sell him into Southern Slavery, but his fortunate escape prevented the consummation of villainy.

It is quite a common affair to kidnap free persons of color and sell them as slaves.

Our elections this Fall occur as follows: 1. That on the Constitution on the first Tuesday in October. 2. The Territorial election in November for delegates to the Legislature and county officers. and members of [illegible] to a provision 3. If the Constitution is adopted [illegible] A full State by law for a State election in December. ticket and Legislature is then to be elected. This is rather a severe programme of election duty for one State or Territory in six months.

The weather is very pleasant.

JACQUES.

The Swindler of the Music Teachers.

HIS ARRIVAL IN PHILADELPHIA—CURIOUS CATALOGUE OF HIS MISDOINGS.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin of last Evening.

HIRAM P. LESLIE, the swindler of the fifteen music teachers, arrived in this city, from Washington, last night, under escort of Special Officer SOMMERS. The scamp was taken to the Central Station, where he was visited, this morning, by hundreds of people. Those who expected to see a fine looking man, with fascinating address and prepossessing appearance, were greatly mistaken. The prisoner is small in stature, twenty-four years of age, with short, sandy whiskers. His dresses in a coarse gray suit, and wears a drab slouched hat. His face is more indicative of vulgar cunning than of any other peculiarity. The general expression of those who saw the man was surprise that intelligent persons should allow themselves to be wheedled by any unsupported representations which he might make. If he were to offer wooden clocks or patent mouse traps for sale a shrewd person would, we think, be cautious not to buy upon the strength of his declarations, but would "make his own eyes his market."

We had an interview with LESLIE at the Central Station to day, and although he knew that we intended making his statement public, he made no hesitation at conversing freely concerning himself and his misdeeds. In reply to queries he told us that he was born in Yates County, N. Y., and that he was 24 years of age. He is married, and his wife resides in Washington City. He has no children. He was not trained to any regular trade, but he picked up a knowledge of cooperswithing, which he sometimes turns to account.

Some time since he went to Washington, and he obtained employment there as a packer and laborer in the Department of the Interior. He was discharged from there in consequence of the appropriations becoming exhausted, and among his papers was found a letter of recommendation from the Corresponding Secretary of the Department, who represents him as being a worthy and industrious man. This letter bears date May 23, 1859. LESLIE protests that until that time he had led an honest life. The following letter, in the handwriting of Senator DOUGLAS, was also found among his papers:

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 7, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR: The bearer of this (Mr. LESLIE) has been unfortunate, and desires to obtain employment for a week or two, if no longer, to enable him to go home. I would be very grateful to you can you give him employment if only for so short a time, until he can obtain the means of support of obtaining a place; or to enable him to get home.

Trusting that you may be able to do something for him, I remain, very truly, your friend,

S. A. DOUGLAS.

Capt. MEIGS, Superintendent Capitol extension.

LESLIE says that by means of this letter he obtained work on the Patent Office, being employed as a coppersmith upon the roof of that building.

At the latter end of May, being out of honest employment, he turned his attention to rascality. He became connected with another swindler, who has not yet been arrested.

One of their first feats was to go to Alabama, where they got up a confidence game. They issued handbills, of which the following is a copy:

FOR THE NORTH.

Parties wishing to visit the North and see all the fine mountain scenery, will do well to secure the service of an experienced guide, who has visited all of the watering places, and is well acquainted with all the best hotels, and can come with the best of references as to honesty and sobriety. He can be found at the Exchange Hotel for a short time.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 17, 1859.

A large number of these handbills was found among his effects. We cannot understand that he made anything by this swindle; but a number of persons were duped, as their letters found among other papers prove.

The next feat in order seems to have been a swindle perpetrated upon a number of poor men out of employment in Baltimore. An advertisement was put in the *Sun*, of that city, over the name of AUSTIN MASON, throwing out inducements to all who had a cash capital of $5 to engage in a very profitable business. Great numbers of replies to this advertisement were received by LESLIE, and were found among the papers in his possession. The latter says he made nothing by that operation.

The next swindle was perpetrated at the expense of the patriotism of his victims. Circulars similar to the following were distributed in this city and other places, and they made numerous dupes.

MT. VERNON ASSOCIATION.

It being the desire of the Managing Committee of the Mt. Vernon Association to repair the yard and house of our beloved WASHINGTON, it is hoped that a liberal reward will meet the labors of all Agents. It will be the Agent's place to receipt for all moneys received, and each and every receipt will entitle the owner to one Engraving (in a gilt frame) of the Home and Grave of GEORGE WASHINGTON, the Father of his Country.

LESLIE had sham credentials to show his right to act as agent for the Association, and his blank receipts were embellished with a portrait of WASHINGTON. Large numbers of these blanks and circulars were found among the papers of the scamp.

The next exploit seems to have been the swindle of the music teachers, the particulars of which are familiar to all our readers. LESLIE declares that his partner cheated him out of the proceeds of the swindle, and that he made nothing whatever by the operation. His denial, with much warmth, that he took either of the young ladies from New-York, or that he did anything worse than swindle them.

A large budget of letters, from the young ladies who were victimized were at the Central Station this morning, having been found in the possession of the prisoner. These are the replies to the advertisement of the scamp in which situations by wholesale were offered to applicants. A perusal of them is calculated to strengthen the feeling of indignation against a man who could so cruelly deceive poor girls, induce them to give up their situations, divert them from their homes, and swindle them out of their money and effect.

LESLIE will be taken into court without the preliminary of a hearing before a magistrate, a true bill having been found against him by the Grand Jury.

This morning he was taken to a daguerreotypist for the purpose of having his photograph taken for the Rogues' Gallery, but he refused to sit for the portrait.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BODY FOUND.—Yesterday the body of a man was taken out of the water at the foot of Forty-fifth-street, Gowanus, which had apparently been in the water several weeks. The deceased was apparently about 35 years old, five feet nine inches high, dark hair and whiskers on chin. He had on dark striped pants, dark sack coat, black vest, black satin stock, blue socks, congress gaiters, and white shirt. In his pocket was found a few cents in change, a bill for board at the Key-stone Hotel, in Division-street, New-York, from Jan. 8, 1859, to March 23d, amounting to $59, upon which there was a payment of $30. The bill was made out to Capt. HUMPHREYS. A letter to a "dear friend" was also found on the person of deceased, dated Aug. 18, 1859, and signed "E. B. Hays." The letter was a call to pay some money due, and was doubtless, addressed to the deceased, who, it is supposed, was Captain HUMPHREYS. The body can be seen at the dead house, Canton-street, Brooklyn.

FIRE—ACCIDENT.—A stable owned by WILLIAM BRAND, on Franklin near Myrtle-avenue, was destroyed by fire at a little past 4 o'clock yesterday morning, with all the contents, including a horse belonging to SAMUEL GIBBS. Mr. BRAND'S loss is about $560. The horse was worth $70. A house owned by JAMES DOFFY, adjoining the stable, was damaged to the extent of $50. While going to this fire, a fireman named MICHAEL MALONE, was knocked down by a machine and run over. He was taken home by his companions severely but not dangerously injured.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—A lighterman named PETER GALLAGHER, who was injured a few days since while unloading a lighter at the foot of Atlantic-street, died yesterday in the Long Island College Hospital.

KICKED BY A HORSE.—A man named T. H. NOURSE, residing in De Kalb-avenue, while standing in front of a hotel at the foot of Broadway on Thursday evening, had one of his legs broken by a kick from a horse.

DISPENSARY PRACTICE.—During the month of August last 385 cases were treated in the Williamsburgh Dispensary.

CARROLL PARK.—There will be instrumental music and a promenade in Carroll Park, between 5 and 7 o'clock this evening.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

DECISIONS BY JUDGE LOTT, SEPT. 9.

Augustus F. Stowell vs. *Daniel J. Searing and others*.—Motion denied, with $5 costs to the plaintiff and $5 costs to William S. Conklin, one of the defendants.

A. McAndrew and Samuel Wann vs. *Thomas F. Cloftion*.—Motion to vacate order of arrest, &c., denied with $10 costs.

Nehemiah Hand vs. *Cornelius G. Cloff and Charles P. Perschin*.—Motion for defendants to elect between defences, &c., denied with $10 costs. Order to be entered in Suffolk County.

The above embraces all motions not previously decided.

Joseph Haines vs. *John Atkinson and Thomas O'Brien*.—Case settled.

Peter J. McAvoy vs. *Margaret H. McAvoy*.—Report of Referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted—to contain the usual provisions as to remarriage of the parties.

Jean Jaques Merian and others vs. *Wm. W. Van Wagenen and others*.—That part of the application which asks for amendment of judgment by insertion of the words at the end of the notice is granted. The residue of the motion is denied. Ten dollars costs on motion allowed defendant, Van Wagenen, to be credited in judgment. Order to be entered in Richmond county.

The Juvenile Asylum.

The regular monthly meeting of the Directors of this Institution was held on Wednesday evening, A. R. WYCKOFF presiding.

The Superintendent of the House of Reception No. 71 West Thirteenth street, reported for the month of August as follows:

Number of children in the House 1st August	113
Received during the month from magistrates	106
Returned from the Asylum	80
Total, for the month	299
Disposed of as follows:	
Sent to the Asylum on full commitments	88
Discharged by Committee	44
Sent home	12
Indentured	2
Sent to places on trial	2
Sent to the Almshouse	2
Sent to the Colored Orphan Asylum	1
Sent to the House of Refuge	1
Escaped	2
Died, (diarrhœa.)	1
Remaining in the House, Sept. 1	144
Total	299

Daily average in the House [illegible] 138

The health has been generally good.

Whole number of admissions from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, 631

Of these, 201 were committed at the request of parents or friends, for discipline. The number of children thus received is steadily increasing, as shown by the monthly returns, as follows:

January	15	May	30
February	14	June	29
March	15	July	37
April	22	August	39

By the report of the Superintendent of the Asylum on One Hundred and Seventy-fifth-street, near the High Bridge, there were 400 children in that Department on 1st Sept. The children are orderly, and improving in their studies. There was not any special case of illness during the month, nor any escapes.

[Advertisement.]

BOERHAVE, A GREAT PHYSICIAN, WHO TAUGHT and practiced medicine for over 60 years, ordered, after his death, all his extensive medical library to be burned, excepting one volume of immense size. This was labelled "To my dear pupils." They opened it with profound veneration; it was all blank leaves; neither writing nor printing was there, save only on the first leaf was engrossed in plain German text these words, "Head cool, feet warm, and bowels open, will keep doctors poor." He might have added, "If the patient is hot, cool him; if he is cold, warm him; if there is pain or restlessness, relieve him, if it can be done so safely; for pain and restlessness are often but the consequence of nature's efforts to throw out offensive and hurtful matters, which it injudiciously interfered with, is of more injury than service to the sufferer. But irritating matters should be evacuated, and those secretions which are county should be made free. Above all, my dear pupils, do good but be sure and do no harm. Remember, Rome for 500 years had no physician, and that was the brightest period of her existence and of her power." But the Romans had a universal purgative, which in all its material elements was like BRANDRETH'S pills, incapable of injuring, because only operative upon and around the parts involved in the disease. BRANDRETH'S vegetable universal pills benefit when used by the sick, and what is of some consequence, perhaps, are certain not to injure. They purge, but you cannot be sick but from the retaining in your bodies of matters which purging always removes; and does not the dog, the horse, and even the cat, always when sick, search for those herbs and grasses which open their bowels, and this cures them. And the experience of over a hundred years has proved that BRANDRETH'S pills have always benefitted, and never injure those who have used them in sickness. They are Nature's medicine, because no matter what the disease may be, or how intense, or where situated, a dose of four, six or more always relieves, and perseverance cures when a cure is practicable, because they take from the blood only its impurities. The more skill exhibited in using them, the more benefit is derived.

CASES DATED 1859, CONTINUED.

DR. JAMES LULL, of Potsdam, New-York, writes Aug. 11, 1859: "I met with a man three weeks ago who had badly injured his finger two or three days before, which caused immoderate pain, swelling and virulent fever. When I saw him the pain and swelling had extended to his shoulder, depriving him of rest or sleep. The hand was turning dark colored, and on the point of mortification. His doctor was ignorant of the nature of his case. I got there at evening, and during the night I gave him a whole box of pills, applied a yeast poultice and saved his life."

MR. A. ROSS, of Madrid, St. Lawrence Co., New-York, writes Aug. 22, 1859: "I can honestly and confidently recommend BRANDRETH'S Pills to the favorable notice of the public, as the best medicine I have ever dealt in during my thirteen years experience in the sale of medicines, having prescribed them in hundreds of cases of almost every form of disease with the happiest results, and I honestly believe they are the best medicine, as a universal remedy, that the world has yet produced." Principal office No. 294 Canal-street. Price 25 cents per box.

[Advertisement.]

TO PHYSICIANS AND PRIVATE FAMILIES.—Having received letters from the medical faculty in various sections of the country, requesting me to furnish the druggists and apothecaries of the Union with a pure imported article of French cognac brandy that they can prescribe to their patients with confidence, I have concluded now to comply with their request.

Until now, I have been unable to do so, for reasons that I will state. Owing to the shortness of the grape crop in France, the prices of brandy have ruled so high that I was unable to import and sell it at reasonable prices. But, happily, things are changed; the wine vineyards of France for the past and present years have been uncommonly fruitful, and prices of brandy have come down in France to a reasonable figure. The duty on French brandy has also been lowered nearly seventy per cent. I hope these favoring causes, and especially low prices for brandy in France, will continue.

I am now enabled to comply with the wishes of my medical friends, and to supply them with pure imported French cognac brandy in bottles, at reasonable prices.

Every bottle is labelled, "WOLFE'S GENUINE COGNAC BRANDY." I import the brandy from France myself. It is manufactured by the best distillers in France. I bottle it from the pipe in my own warehouse, seal it with my own seal, and guarantee under my own hand, by certificate, its purity and unadulterated genuineness.

For sale by all druggists and apothecaries,

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer of the Schiedam Schnapps,
No. 22 Beaver-st.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, devotes his attention exclusively to Operative Surgery and Office Consultations on the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Hemorrhoids, Rupture, Fistula and Concealed Abscess of the Rectum are cured without knife or ligature, by a process requiring no confinement. Office hours from 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 Fifth-avenue. At all other hours Dr. D. is at his private hospital, where spacious apartments and the purest air in the City, with separate nurses, are provided for those who require the more serious operations of prolonged dietetic treatment, unattainable at their own homes or at hotels.

The office of the *Scalpel* is at No. 1 Vesey-street, Astor House, where all literary and business communications must be left.

[Advertisement.]

CHILTON
ON
THE CROTON.

The "Diaphragm Filter," manufactured by Messrs. MCKENZIE & O'HARA, No. 326 Fourth-street, corner of Mercer, is the kind of porous filter to which I alluded in my recent report to the Croton Board. I consider the artificial sandstone which constitutes the filtering medium to be an excellent article for the purpose. The instrument is quite durable, and only requires to be reversed occasionally to insure its action.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D., Chemist.

[Advertisement.]

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SEE!!!

The Conquering Hero Comes with one of
WITT'S FALL STYLE HATS
From
No. 216 Broadway,
Opposite St. Paul's Church.
Gents Soft Hats, Caps and Furs.

[Advertisement.]

The wonders of the present Fall season are the superb northern lights, visible nearly every night, and the splendid Fall style hats for gentlemen and youths, just introduced by KNOX of No. 212 Broadway. We must confess that we like the hats better than the aurora, though both are overhead.

[Advertisement.]

LAST TIME OF "ROSINA MEADOWS."—The sensation produced by the performance of this great moral drama at Barnum's Museum has had the happiest effect. Thousands have been delighted and perhaps improved by it. It is to be repeated there, for the last time, this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

FALL CLOTHING.

Good black frock coats	$5 to $8
Fine black frock coats	10 to 14
The finest French cloth frock coats	15 to 20
Cassimere business coats	3 50 to 12
Complete cassimere business suits to match	6 to 20

At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.—The only reliable Fire-proof Safe in the world, having *again* sustained its celebrated reputation at the late fires in Oshkosh and Key West. QUIRK BROTHERS, No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS! GAS!—Dealers and others in want of gas-fixtures will do well to call at the great manufacturing depôt of WARNER, PECK & CO., No. 376 Broadway.

New patterns just out.

[Advertisement.]

Grand opening of beautiful Fall Carpets; the largest assortment of English Carpets in the City; Medallion, Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply, Ingrain Carpets; Rugs, Mats, Matting, Oil Cloth, and at greatly reduced prices. ILIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery. Sign of the large gold eagle.

[Advertisement.]

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.—They resolve and assuage pain by calling forth the acrid humors from parts internal to the skin. Sold at 25 cents each at No. 294 Canal-street, New-York, and by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—A CERTAIN CURE FOR DROPSY.—They relieve the fullness, and gradually, but surely, dissipate and disperse the watery humors. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambreotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

CHOICE NEW MESS MACKEREL,
In barrels, halves, quarters and kits. Extra Georges' Bank Codfish, extra fine Cheese, &c., for sale by
GEO. C. PARKER & BRO.,
No. 259 Washington-st.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Sept. 9.

$1,000	Virginia State 6s	93½	50 Mad. Riv. R.	b30 37
1,000	Missouri State 6s	90	100 do	b40 37
17,000	do	s10 94¾	200 Reading Rail'd	45¾
10,000	do	b10 94¾	100 do	45¾
3,000	Louisiana State 6s	93	400 do	45¾
5,000	Cal. State 7s	82¾	100 do	b30 45¾
2,000	Ky. State 6s	101	100 do	s60 45¾
2,000	Brooklyn C. W. L.	100	150 do	s30 45¾
4,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	93½	50 Mich. Central R.	s30 48¾
500	N. Y. Cen. R. 7's	102	150 do	46¾
1000	Mich. So. 1st m. b.	78	50 do	b10 48¾
1000	Mich. Sa. 2d m. b.	84	50 do	s10 48¾
10,000	Ill. Cen. R. b.	b60 68	150 do	48¾
5000	Gal. & Ch. 1st m. b.	91	500 do	46¾
1,000	Chi. & R. I. bonds.	91	500 do	s10 46¾
10	Continental Bank	100	200	Mil. & N. La Gld. St. 24½
20	Impor. & Tr. Bank	108	300 do	24¾
10	Am. Ex. Bank	101¾	200 do	b60 24¾
5	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	98	100 do	24
63	do	94¾	250	Panama Railroad	118
35	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	130 84¾	100	Illinois Cent. R.	s60 67
10	Stonington R.	66	50 do	s60 67¾
1450	N. Y. Cen. R.	78½	50 do	67¾
100	do	b30 78¾	113 Gal. & Chic. R.	73½
200	do	b3 78¾	369 do	73¼
100	do	s10 78¾	300 do	73
100	do	b60 79	200 do	73¼
300	do	b10 78¾	60 do	b10 73¾
700	do	78¾	100 do	b30 73¾
100	do	b10 78½	150 do	b60 73½
400	do	s30 78¾	107 do	s70 73¾
100	do	s20 78¾	700	Chic. & Rock I. R.	60½
50	do	s10 78½	100 do	b1 69¾
100	do	s60 78¾	50 do	s10 69¾
100	do	s15 78½	350 do	69¾
200	do	78¾	100 do	b10 69¾

SECOND BOARD.

$22,000	Missouri St. 6s	84¾	50 Mich. Central R.	47
2,000	Brooklyn C. W. L.	100	50 do	s30 46¾
1,000	Erie R. 1st M. Bs	85¾	350 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S	24¾
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	67¾	70 Panama Railroad	118
5	Bank of Commerce	96¾	11 Illinois Central R.	67½
10	bel. & H. Canal Co.	94¾	100 do	b60 68
70	Pacific M. S. Co.	b30 84½	200 do	68
100	do	s60 83¾	18 Gal. & Chicago R.	74
50	do	84¾	50 do	s60 73¾
100	do	s10 84	50 do	b10 73½
100	Reading Railroad	44½	50 do	s20 73½
500	do	45¾	100 do	s30 73¾
450	N. Y. Cen. Rail'd	79¾	100 do	b30 74
1250	do	s60 79	100 do	s30 73½
250	do	79¾	200 do	b60 73¾
100	do	b60 79½	300	Cleve. & Tol. R.	b30 28
550	do	79¾	900	Chic. & R. Is. R.	69¾
100	do	s3 79¾	100 do	69¾
23	Harlem R. Pref	97½	50 do	s30 69¾
11	Indiana sp. & Chi. R.	50	7	Milwaukee & M. R.	4

FRIDAY, Sept. 9—P. M.

The tone of the Stock Market continues very strong. The reactions are partial and short-lived. The Street *Bulls* themselves are surprised at the stubbornness of the recent advance, and at the eagerness displayed to renew the demand on each slight concession in prices. The decline on New-York Central at the early Board was ⅜@½ ℔ cent. This was recovered soon after the adjournment, on the Street, and at the Second Board the price went ¼ ℔ cent. higher than the closing rate of yesterday, the demand for the Stock showing relatively greater strength than at any time since the rise began, as 79 ℔ cent. was paid on the option of the seller to deliver any time within 60 days. An influential seller put out over 1,000 Shares in this way, and the cash Stock rose on the movement. The final cash price was 79¼, against 79 yesterday afternoon and 78¾ this morning. The traffic on the Road in August settles up $602,000, against $538,000 same month last season, being a gain of $64,000, to be added to the gain of $52,000 in July. The talk was so general this morning to the effect that a reaction *must* be at hand, that the impression obtains that the *short* interest at the Board has been very considerably increased on this feeling, while the certificates of cash Stock were found to be scarcer to-day than at any time this week. We speak particularly of Central. On the Western shares the reaction looked somewhat decided at the early Board, the fall from the extreme rates paid yesterday forenoon, being 2 ℔ cent. on Galena, 1½ on Rock Island, Michigan Central and Illinois Central, and ⅜@1 ℔ cent. on Michigan guaranteed and Toledo. But this afternoon, the demand was renewed, and prices recovered ½@¾ ℔ cent. The fall in Hudson and Harlem from the top rates of yesterday is 1 ℔ cent. Reading continued steady, and Panama and Pacific Mail firm, the last ¼ ℔ cent. higher. In State Stocks, Missouris were ½ ℔ cent. easier. In Railway Bonds, New-York Centrals, sixes and sevens, were firm; Illinois Centrals ½ ℔ cent. easier; Erie first mortgages ½ ℔ cent. lower; Galena first mortgage firm at 91 ℔ cent. Brooklyn Water Loan steady at par. The general market in the afternoon left off somewhat unsettled in prices, but firm in tone.

Money keeps easy, and the English advices telegraphed from the *Europa* are calculated to keep it so. The private Banking Houses are free lenders on call at 5@6 ℔ cent., and the Discount Brokers continue to take choice paper at or within the Bank rate—60 days to 5 months. March bills of this class, strictly, are done at 7@7½ ℔ cent. On fair names the rates are 1@1½ ℔ cent. dearer to the borrower. The ease in Money tends to firmness in the Exchange rates, even on a moderate demand for the mail to-morrow. London standard bills, 110¾; Paris, 5.15f.@5.13¾f. The export demand for Bullion for the two steamers together is placed at $800,000 this afternoon, but as the *Ariel* will not sail until 4 o'clock on Saturday, the amount may be somewhat increased. The Customs fell off to $49,000 to-day. Other receipts into the Sub-Treasury, $18,000; disbursements, $77,000; balance this afternoon, $4,954,211.

The importance of the decision of yesterday in the Supreme Court on the New-Haven fraud derives additional interest from the attitude in which it leaves the old (or so-called *genuine*) shareholders toward each other, and to the hopeful and *conscientious* Board of Directors, whose shortsighted, as well as excessively mean action, heretofore, has involved them in the difficulty. In the first place the Board declared a dividend of 3 ℔ cent., payable on 15th August, to all the *genuine* shareholders, as *they* had classed them The Court intervenes, and pronounces this classification faulty and void, upon the affidavits of the expert in book-keeping originally employed in the ungracious work. The flaw in the list is traced back to 1850. The Court adjudges that as this dividend has already been declared it may be paid to such of the old shareholders as have in no way disturbed their original certificates since 1850. All who have bought into the Company, or partially sold out of it; all who have lent, or hypothecated, or exchanged, or broken their certificates since that time are not permitted to draw or receive the present dividend, thus creating two interests, hostile to each other, among the long-recognized old shareholders. And in the second place, the Court decrees and enjoins *that no future dividend shall be declared to any class of shareholders* in the Corporation until the whole difficulty is adjusted, and the rights of certificate-holders finally adjudicated and determined by some competent legal tribunal.

The peculiar points in this decision would seem to invite, if not indeed to compel, an amicable adjustment of this long-pending controversy. All the certificates will in some way have to be reorganized, and the excess over the old capital quieted and canceled, for the affair becomes doubly complicated when a large class of old shareholders, who bought into the corporation three or four years before the Schuyler extension, and almost as long before the date heretofore erroneously fixed by the Board themselves as the starting point of the fraud, are denied all participation in the present Dividend; and even all future Dividends are enjoined. It is not yet known whether the Board of Directors will or will not revoke the August Dividend altogether. They are not commanded by the Court to pay it to the stockholders, standing now as before 1850; they are permitted to do so, though in the act they will unquestionably create a separate and hostile interest much nearer home than the Court of Justice.

The whole story of the iniquities attending the classification of the shareholders by this Board is not yet told. Other affidavits have been preferred since the case was submitted to Judge INGRAHAM, and, before the affair is done with, SCHUYLER may not be the only name connected with the New-Haven Road deserving the execration of the public sentiment. The *Journal of Commerce* alludes as follows to one of the developments yet in store for the Courts:

"We learned last week of new and important information which had come to light in regard to this matter, but refrained from publishing it while the Judge had the case before him. We came in possession of the information while in search of a project which we understood had been made against the division arbitrarily adopted by the Board. *This development shows that the President of the Company had his attention called not only to the erroneous system of division adopted, but also to positive errors of posting, mere clerical mistakes, but seriously affecting nearly twenty different stock accounts, the facts of which were suppressed, without any attempt at correction.*"

The August receipts of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad compare as follows:

1859	$40,092 22
1858	32,185 03
Increase, 1859	$7,907 19

The following is a statement of the earnings of the New-York Central Railroad, for the month of August, 1859, compared with its earnings for the corresponding month of the previous year:

Year.	Earnings.
1859, August	$602,151 07
1858, August	538,048 16
Increase	$64,102 91

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York, for the week and since January 1:

For the week.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Entered at the Port	$2,084,

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2489. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The Ocean Queen off Cape Race.

LOSS OF THE AMERICAN SHIP BEN BOLT.

Cotton Improved — Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull.

CONSOLS UNCHANGED.

FURTHER INTELLIGENCE BY THE EUROPA.

Interesting Particulars Relative to the Great Eastern.

CONDITION OF THE ITALIAN STATES.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Sept. 10.

The Vanderbilt steamship *Ocean Queen*, Capt. SEABURY, from Havre *vid* Cowes, passed Cape Race at 5 o'clock this (Saturday) morning, on her way to New-York, where she will be due on Wednesday next.

The *Ocean Queen* was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, by which means the following summary of her news was obtained.

The *Ocean Queen* sailed from Havre on the 31st August, and from Cowes at 2 o'clock A. M. of the 1st of September. She has three hundred passengers, a large cargo, $40,000 in specie, and a heavy mail.

The Purser's report says: Sept. 1, 3 P. M., passed steamship *Fulton*, from New-York, off the Lizard, bound in; 4th, lat. 50° 12', long. 21° 30', passed steamship *Vanderbilt*, from New-York, for Southampton and Havre.

The *Ocean Queen* experienced heavy westerly gales for three days.

Our Liverpool correspondent says: "The steamships *Anglo Saxon*, for Quebec, and *Kangaroo*, for New-York, were detained till the night of the 31st; the stormy weather preventing the embarkation of her passengers.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York 13th ult.' arrived at Liverpool on Sunday the 28th.

The steamship *Teutonia*, from New-York 15th ult., arrived at Southampton on the 30th *en route* to Hambourg.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Quebec 20th ult., arrived at Liverpool on the 30th.

The steamship *Circassian*, from New-York 18th ult., *vid* St. Johns, N. F., arrived at Galway on the 30th.

The American ship *Ben Bolt*, from Havana, bound to Falmouth, was wrecked at "Brendoz" on the 25th ult.

The whole amount of the Russian twelve million loan had been subscribed, and exchanges on St. Petersburg had fallen 3 per cent.

A Bavarian loan, for the purpose of defraying the military expenses of the country, had been issued at 96½ per cent.

There was nothing of importance known respecting the doings of the Zurich Conference.

Advices from Athens report the dissolution of the Greek Chambers.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of the three days ending 30th ult., in the Liverpool Cotton Market, were 23,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters each took 2,500 bales. The market closed firm, with an advancing tendency, and in some cases prices were one-sixteenth of a penny per pound higher; Middling Orleans was quoted 7 1 16d. and middling Upland 6 13-16d.

STATE OF TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

The Manchester Market was firmer, and in some cases prices were slighlly higher.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market was very dull. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., state that the weather had been stormy and unfavorable for the crops, but the harvest was almost over. FLOUR was very dull and easier, but quotations unchanged. American, 10s.@ 12s. WHEAT very doll; red, 7s. 6d.@9s.; white, 9s.@ 9s. 6d. CORN steady; mixed and yellow, 5s. 6d.@5s. 9d.; white, 7s.@7s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Liverpool Provision Market had a declining tendency. BEEF was heavy, and holders were pressing on the market. PORK heavy and nominal. BACON dull and nominally unchanged. LARD quiet, but steady. TALLOW slow of sale, but prices unaltered, Butchers 55s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

RESIN was steady at 3s. 9d.@3s. 10d. for common. SUGAR steady. RICE quiet. COFFEE quiet. ASHES quiet at 27s.@28s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 34s. 6d. QUERCITRON BARK—Sales unimportant.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols were steady and closed on the 31st ut 95½ @95¾.

Latest Markets, &c.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday Evening.

The Cotton market is steady; estimated sales today 8,000 bales, including 1,000 each to speculators and exporters. Holders offer freely but do not press sales.

Breadstuffs dull; Sales unimportant.

Provisions very dull.

LONDON MARKETS.

In the London market Wheat and Flour were dull dull. Tea unchanged. Sugar and Rice heavy. Coffee and Tallow firm.

ADDITIONAL BY THE EUROPA.

THE GREAT EASTERN—FINAL REJECTION OF THE GALWAY PROPOSITION.

During the week preceding the departure of the mail from London, on the 26th of August, active negotiations were in progress between the proprietors of the *Great Eastern* and Mr. LEVER, M. P., of the Galway line of packets, the latter gentleman desiring to purchase her for the purpose of running her between Milford Haven, Wales, and Portland, or some other port in the United States. Mr. LEVER is largely interested in the traffic now being rapidly developed through Milford and the South of Ireland, in connection with the Great Western Railway of England, and various railways in Ireland; and if he should succeed in obtaining the Australian mail contract, *vid* Panama, it is from Milford that he proposes running the vessels to be employed on that service. In respect to the *Great Eastern*, however, his efforts to obtain her have, for the present, failed; inasmuch as his agent, Mr C. CAPPER, Manager of the London Victoria Docks so much frequented by American shipping plying to the Thames, received the following letter, which is decisive on the point raised:

LONDON, Aug. 26, 1859.

DEAR SIR: The Board have had before them the additional proposal made by you on behalf of Mr. LEVER to charter the *Great Eastern*,—and, after due consideration, they desire me to state that while they fully appreciate the liberality of the offer submitted, they beg most respectfully to decline accepting it.

I have the honor to be, dear Sir, your faithful servant, (Signed) J. H. YATES, Secretary.

C. CAPPER, Esq.

RUSH OF APPLICATIONS FOR PASSAGE.

From the London Illustrated News.

The directors of the *Great Eastern* seem tolerably confident in the success of their experiment when we find them refusing an offer of £20,000 made to them by Mr. LEVER, the originator of the Galway line of packets, and the senator for that celebrated city, merely for the farming of their first trip. The facts would seem to be that so great is the popularity of the Galway route, berths are always for a long time pre-engaged, and considerable dissatisfacton has been expressed at what is apparently a necessary delay in obtaining accommodation. The stupendous size of the *Great Eastern* would afford the contractor a remedy for these complaints; and though it would seem difficult for him to obtain sufficient freightage to clear his payment, yet it would serve as a most splendid advertisement, and enable him to clear off the long list of expectant passengers. One would imagine that the directors must have some hitherto unexplained motive for inducing them to decline a princely offer which rids them of all trouble, risk and anxiety. The office in Gresham-street is besieged with applicants for berths; but the besiegers must be numerous, indeed, ere their aggregate passage-money reaches a total of twenty thousand pounds. Moreover, we are not told whether this rush of applicants is for the little or the large trial trip, for there are, it seems, to be two; one, to start on the 8th of September, from Portland, Dorsetshire, on a coasting-trip, finishing at Holyhead; the other, from Holyhead, on the 15th of September, to Portland, in the State of Maine, U. S. It is, at all events, pleasant to see the thoroughly British spirit of pluck exhibited by all concerned. Speculators offer enormous sums for the hire of the untried monster, the general public rush to take berths in her, and directors and shareholders are so thoroughly cock-a-hoop that they refuse to insure her, and leave the expectant underwriters growling in despair.

THE GREAT SHIP TO LEAVE THE THAMES WITHOUT NOTICE.

"On Tuesday and yesterday," says the *Star* of the 25th ult., "this noble vessel was densely crowded with visitors, the grand saloon, which had been closed in consequence of damage done to the furniture by some ill-disposed persons, being reopened for inspection on those days only, and the price of admission raised to 5s. It is stated that no public intimation was to be given as to the exact time of her departure from the Thames, in order to avoid the inconvenience which might arise from a crowded state of the river."

THE SEA-GOING QUALITIES OF THE MONSTER—WILL SHE BE FREE FROM UNPLEASANT MOTION?

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: As there is among the public a very prevalent idea that there will be "no motion in the *Great Eastern*, even during the heaviest gale of wind," permit me to point out at least two positions in which there will be very considerable "liveliness," to use a nautical password, if the experiment which she is destined to exemplify be rigorously carried out.

The leading characteristic of the *Great Eastern*—that in which she differs from every other ship hitherto constructed—is that she shall under no circumstances be compelled to lie to, nor in any way to diverge from her direct great circle course, by any action of wind or wave. She is to sail exclusively a great circle course, and is not to be hove to or allowed to run free, or run out of a gale, (unless she has the heels of it,) nor generally to have recourse to any of those dodges which are resorted to to ease a ship under stress of weather. That she will do all this no one who has admired her noble symmetry and exquisite lines will for a moment doubt; but will she achieve this *desideratum* and be free of all motion at the same time?

Her dimensions are based upon certain calculations of the late Dr. SCORESBY, which assigned 680 feet as the extreme length between the crests of two waves, with an average depth in the intervening trough of 60 feet, or a mean elevation and depression of 30 feet each way above and below the level of the ocean at rest.

I do not wish to impugn the Rev. Doctor's hard-earned experience, but, adopting his method of calculation, as detailed in an early number of *Household Words*, I once measured 800 feet between the crests, when lying-to in the Collins steamer *Baltic*, in which measurement I was confirmed by Captain COMSTOCK; and I rather think that Capt. HARRISON himself was in command of the *Africa* when she, starting from Liverpool three days after us, experienced the same gale, on the 11th of October, 1854.

Upon these *data* the *Great Eastern* was constructed, and care was taken to make her so enormously strong amidships that there should be no deflection or "hogging" when she was suspended by bow and stern over a trough 680 feet wide with barely any water under her centre, or riding the crest of a wave with bow and stern almost out of water. As has been well remarked, she is built on the same tubular principal as the Menai Railway viaduct, only vastly stronger, as each compartment is only 0.10 the length of that suspension tube. Her bottom is also constructed of two segments of a very oblate ellipse—about six feet on either side of the mesial plane being almost flat, and, as all the world knows, unprovided with keel.

Now suppose, on her voyage out to Portland (which implies on an average a W.S.W. course), she happen to be struck by a gale from due north. It is obvious that, if the *Great Eastern* is rigorously kept on her course, the trough of 680 feet wide, over which she is suspended, will not be spanned by even her great length, inasmuch as she crosses it diagonally.

Now, I contend, as the wave catches her beneath the quarter, where, from her great sharpness forward, she is rather inclined to be lean, she must roll, and, having no keel, it will be a very severe roll—not in the remotest degree dangerous, but still quite enough to discompose a landsman.

In the second place, suppose she is running before a heavy gale of wind, it is equally manifest that a modification of the foregoing will take place, the difference being that, instead of a rolling, there must be what is technically called a "sending" motion, with the certainty, in case of a short sea, of a very severe shock to the sternpost, though, I repeat, her great strength renders this comparatively unimportant. I am only speaking of her as a comfortable ship in a very heavy sea.

Suppose, thirdly, that, still sailing from Holyhead for Portland, immediately after rounding Malin Head or Cape Clear, she should happen to encounter a westerly gale, which is likely for the time it lasts to knock up quite as high a sea as any other; the sea will catch her on the starboard bow, while her stern is still descending into the trough. As, however, she will be advancing at a rate of about 10 knots, she will burst through the wave, quite motionless, it is true, riding majestically enough from wave to wave. As, however, the waves will pass her with their own velocity of about 30 miles an hour, *plus* her speed of 12 miles an hour, in all 42 miles an hour, there will be a tolerable lash of spray. When a ship is lying-to in a heavy sea, a little dexterous manipulation of the wheel will keep her comparatively dry. Let her fall off but a single point, and, even though she has bare steerage way on her, stand by for a green sea. Such was the case with the *America* when she had to put back some three years ago. The height out of water of the *Great Eastern*, and the concavity of her upper lines forward will prevent her taking a sea on board, but she will be covered with spray forward as far nearly as the paddlebox.

The peculiarity of build already noted in her bottom will prevent her being turned, in the event of any sudden emergency, such as she is likely to meet among the coral reefs of the Eastern seas, or the crowded water highways of our own seagirt isle, except at an expense of stewards' crockery painful to contemplate. To unpracticed voyagers I should explain that the same principle in natural philosophy which makes a circus horse lean towards the centre of the ring causes a steamship to do the same, if suddenly compelled to veer at a high angle to her previous course. I repeat, the strength and proportions of this noble ship are such as to preclude the idea of danger; but, as to absolute freedom from motion, a sea abeam of only 250 feet from crest to crest (i. e., a sea at right angles to her direct course) will certainly cause her to roll, and, having no keel, she will roll worse than usual. Old ocean is proud of this last splendid specimen of enterprise, but he is not resigned to being utterly ignored by young ladies and seedy dandies; nor will he, even at the price of a big ship, submit to be ridden over roughshod. Let us be content with an average of 20 miles an hour, a safe route to our Eastern possessions, and exemption from motion, save in exceptional cases, and let us bid the good ship "God speed," and wish her spirited officials, from the Chairman and Capt. HARRISON downwards, a pleasant, rapid voyage, and a great commercial success. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

VÆTES ANTE FACTUM.

THE STATE OF ITALY.

AFFAIRS IN THE LEGATIONS—ARREST OF ALBERTO MARIO.

A letter from Bologna, in the *Opinione* of Turin, states that the governor of that city, M. CIPRIANI, and the Minister of Finance, M. PEPOLI, had gone to Ferrara, where they obtained a most flattering reception from the authorities and population. They were, it adds, to visit Rimini, which is an important position on account of Pontifical troops being in the vicinity. The same letter states that ALBERTO MARIO, who was arrested at Ferrara, and taken to Bologna, is the husband of the well-known Miss WHITE. The couple had passed through France under the name of Martinez, and are believed to act under orders from MAZZINI. They had been treated with great consideration, and it was thought that they would soon be restored to liberty on condition of leaving the country.

MAZZINI IN ITALY.

Correspondence of the Turin Opinione.

MODENA, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1859.

It is well known that MAZZINI is busily employed, and that his efforts are mainly directed toward Central Italy. If our country detests FRANCIS II., it no less abhors this indefatigable disturber of Italian order. If he has any regard for his personal safety we recommend him not to show himself; he would pay dear for his imprudence. In these provinces we want neither MAZZINI, nor *Mazzinieries*, nor anything of the sort; we want concord, tranquility, annexation to Piedmont, but no Republic.

THE MODENESE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The following is the text of the decree unanimously adopted by the Modenese Assembly, declaring the forfeiture of the sovereignty by the House of Austria-Este:

The National Assembly of the Modenese Provinces—

Considering that the right of the peoples to constitute themselves according to the national will, too often contemned, is now admitted among the most civilized nations, and is tending to become part of the public law of Europe;

Considering that the Modenese populations, made subject to the House of Austria-Este in 1814, by the strength of the Allied armies, have for near half a century undergone the sufferings of bad government;

Considering that in that long period of time thought has been constantly gagged, justice violated, human dignity insulted, by the punishment of the stick and the whip; that respectable citizens have been tortured, banished, condemned to imprisonment, and put to death by military commissions that were made permanent; that all municipal action, the last reminiscence of Italian liberty, has been completely stifled, and the destiny of the peoples handed over to the mercy of Austria; that our political prisoners have been dragged away to Austrian prisons, our soldiers, in violation of a given word, taken into the ranks of the enemy, and impelled to a war of fratracide;

Considering that such acts give back to the people the full right, on their own authority, of deliberating for their future political and social existence;

Considering that the House of Austria-Este, which since 1814 has been four times expelled from these States and four times brought back by foreign armies, is not compatible with public order and with the grand principle of Italian nationality;

Considering that the reign of those who, from family reasons or in virtue of treaties, would claim to succeed it, would be no less incompatible in those States, because they would be foreigners and enemies to the independence and prosperity of the Italian nation;

Decrees:

FRANCIS V. of Austria-Este has forfeited the sovereignty of the Modenese States:

Are excluded from the government of these provinces, under any form whatsoever, the dynasty of Austria-Este, and every Prince of the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine.

SARDINIA PREPARED TO ACCEPT THE SOVEREIGNTY OF TUSCANY.

From the Turin Indépendant.

If we are correctly informed:

1. The Emperor NAPOLEON III., while receiving the Archduke FERDINAND of Lorraine, with the most gracious courtesy declared, formerly, that all armed intervention in Tuscany was out of the question, and added, that notwithstanding his good feeling for the Archduke, that the future fate of that State must substantially depend upon the free and legal deliberations of its representatives.

2. Our Government being advised of the special intentions in conformity with all the declarations heretofore made by the Emperor and Count WALEWSKI, has resolved to accept the union of Tuscany.

3. The taking possession of this union, or the occupation of Tuscany by Piedmont will be postponed until the completion of the negotiations pending upon the subject.

4. But if Tuscany were to be attacked, the Piedmontese army would hasten at once to its defence.

GARIBALDI IN THE CENTRAL STATES.

Gen. GARIBALDI passed in review on the 18th, on the exercise ground of Modena, a part of the eleventh division of the Italian army, and declared himself much pleased with its appearance. He afterwards visited the military hospital, and spoke most kindly to several of the wounded soldiers.

A letter from Bologna says: "During the few hours GARIBALDI passed in Bologna, he took occasion to visit the tomb of father BASSI, the martyr in the Italian cause, who was in 1849 shot by the Austrians, who arrested him in the province of Ravenna, at the place where the General unhappily lost his wife. After this pilgrimage to the grave of UGO BASSI, Gen. GARIBALDI was gloomy and taciturn for the rest of the day. He also visited Montagnola, where Bolognese in 1848 attacked the Austrians, and succeeded in driving them from the position. The population by the way greeted him with shouts of 'Long live our General!'"

THE CAUSE OF ITALY NOW IN THE HANDS OF THE ITALIANS—GARIBALDI AS A LEADER.

From the London Times.

It would appear that the unanimity of the Italian people is not satisfactory to the Liberator of Italy. In the midst of their enthusiasm, Parma, Modena and Florence are under the presentiment of some heavy misfortune. The sun that first warmed them into action is retired behind a very dark cloud. There is a certain chilling severity about the countenance of the Liberator. He is not a man who likes to be trifled with. People ought to understand other people better. There is a certain delicacy of expression and phraseology of high disinterestedness which is never intended to be taken quite literally. The barrister and the physician enter into the minute circumstances of the client's or the patient's case, and tax all their energies to gain his cause, or to kill his disease. It is all done from the purest motives. It would be unworthy of these liberal professions to suggest the idea of any sordid recompense. Yet everybody knews that there is a certain something which, although veiled in the obscurity of that learned word "*honorarium*," has a metallic sound and a yellow complexion; and everybody is well taught that if the ceremony of the *honorarium* be delayed or intermitted, the careful attendance and the consoling sympathy will not long endure. These Italian Duchies do not seem to know the rules of good breeding in such matters. In spite of due warning given them from all parts of Europe they actually believe, or are proceeding as though they believed, that it was entirely for their *beaux yeux* that the Emperor of the French undertook to spend some £20,000,000 and twenty or thirty thousand French lives. The service has been done; Austria has been made to decamp, the Grand Dukes are in exile, and the powerful ally has gone back like a gentleman to his own country again, leaving only some 50,000 men *momentanément* to occupy Lombardy. So far as the Duchies are concerned nothing could possibly be better than his whole behavior. But now comes the turn of the Duchies. The Liberator stands silent with his hands behind his back. What makes him so silent and so reserved? Why does he so evidently expect something to happen behind his back? Gentlemen of Tuscany, you have forgotten the usual thing,—you have omitted the ceremony of the *honorarium*. MONTANELLI and PARRA reminded you of the necessity in vain. That silent figure is a wronged man. Even we rough, frank, candid English do not, when a gentleman tells us that he is our "most obedient, humble servant," take him at his word and send him our boots to black. Ye Italians, so delicate in finesse and so fine in policy, have not surely been guilty of the cheat of pretending to take words of ceremonial for words of meaning?

It is pretty clearly the opinion of Prince PONIATOWSKI that his master has been "done," and he by no means disguises that opinion to the Tuscans. Everything had been so studiously left open for the Tuscans to do what was proper. The Sardinian royal agents were all withdrawn, trustworthy Frenchmen were not absent, the freedom of election was guarded vigilantly; but unaccountably the electors would not elect. The Tuscans by their awkwardness have left the Emperor only a choice between a ridicule and a crime. He must either accept his position, or use or permit coercion. The Tuscans, however, complain that there has been no awkwardness on their side, that in full innocence of heart they believed they were to be free, and have used their freedom with a well moderated exultation. They do not see why they should have changed the rule of a stranger whom they did not like for that of a stranger whom they hate. When one of the old bucaniers was rescued by some Caribs from the hands of his white brethren who were going to hang him, he rejoiced, until he found that his deliverers had rescued him and were fattening him only that they might eat him. Tuscany protests that she desires neither to be hanged nor to be eaten, and all parties think her, in this, perverse and unreasonable. Austria concentrates her forces at Mantua, Sardinia receives orders to withdraw from all active assistance, and the Emperor NAPOLEON is asserted to have declared that he cannot prevent the armed interference of Austria to carry out the terms of the treaty of Villafranca. These rumors—which must be no more than rumors, which cannot have any foundation in reality—have spread blank consternation over the faces of the Tuscans. So much the worse for the Tuscans! All Europe has admired them for what they have not done, and for what they have said. It remains, however, to be seen what they will do. It unhappily seldom happens that prudence and moderation alone are sufficient to raise a nation of dependents into a nation of freemen. To be free a nation must fight, or, at least, must show itself ready to fight. "Blank consternation" will do no more than blank cartridge. The Tuscans and the Modenese and the Parmesans must do what all nations have done who are now free and independent—they must make manifest that they are ready to do that thing which it has ever been so hard for Italians to manage,—that is to say, to fight for themselves. They must not lie down and wail, and hope for Germans and English to come and fight for them. They must not hope to hire a new Sir JOHN HAWKWOOD. They must not hope in a political knight-errantry which never did exist, nor in the mercenary aid of Free Lances, by which their country has in all ages been torn and weakened and enslaved. If Tuscany is not ready to fight for her freedom, if her citizens are still as soft and feminine as when they used to hire foreign ruffians to fight out their civil broils, or to settle their quarrels with Venice or Milan, she had better yield at once, and say no more about it. Slavery, or at any rate political submission, is her natural and proper condition. When a people renounces the dangers of freedom it abdicates the right to be free. This is the language that has always been held to Florence, but generally held in vain. It is five centuries since PETRARCH prophesied the resurrection of Italy by means of Italian valor.

"Virtu contr'al furore
Prenderà l'arme et sia il combatter curto
Che l'antico valore
Negl'Italici cuor non è ancor morto,"

but the valor has not yet been found to verify the prediction. It is nearly four centuries since their great countryman MACHIAVELLI showed the Florentines that all the misfortunes of Italy arose from the national habit of fighting by proxy. Every one must remember the brilliant description by Lord MACAULAY of the over-refined Italian, who was far too civilized to do such vulgar work himself, and who hired barbarians to do it for him. Are the Tuscans of to-day only what the Tuscans of a thousand years before have been? Then, all our admiration for their calm attitude and excellent behavior will vanish. People who do not intend to fight had better be calm. But we hope for better things. We have seen the Sardinians fight well: and even the Romans against hopeless odds fought out a hopeless fight. Have the Tuscans also unlearned their habits of effeminacy, and has their love of freedom so strung their nerves that they can look upon Austrian bayonets without blenching? It may be that this trial is yet in store for them. We are quite certain that if they show themselves ready to submit rather than to make a desperate resistance against odds, they will be quietly extinguished.

Whatever may be the policy of the two Emperors, Tuscany and her associated insurgent States can never have a better opportunity for Italian unity than now offers. In GARIBALDI they have a man who has given innumerable proofs of his patriotism and devotion—a man of the true WASHINGTON stamp—such as is reproduced only at rare intervals and for great results. If with the unexampled advantages they now possess they cannot hold their own against Austria, even should Austria be allowed to make the attack, they can never hope upon any occasion to defend themselves. They are led by a man who has not been accustomed to count chances too closely when great destinies are at stake, and if it be possible to animate a Tuscan population to fight for themselves the leader will do so. The Austrian blow, even if it should be allowed to fall, will be feeble, for it will be delivered amidst the execration of the whole world. The French troops may be restrained from any intervention, and may perhaps look on with silent indignation, but no one can doubt where their sympathy would be. That the Austrians will be allowed to invade these Duchies, where they have no more right than they have in Yorkshire, we cannot believe that French troops will ever be employed to effect the restoration of the fugitive sovereigns we utterly disbelieve. But it is to the conduct of the Italians we are now looking. However ill their ally or their enemy may behave, the loss and the disgrace will be that of the Italians if they should now fail to defend themselves by arms in the exercise of those rights of which they have just possessed themselves.

Another French Exile on the Amnesty.

M. FELIX PYAT writes from London to the *Indépendance Belge* to correct a statement in that paper to the effect that he had taken advantage of the amnesty, and passed through Paris on his way to Vierzon, to visit his mother. M. PYAT says:

"I thank your correspondent for his good intentions, and for the pious sentiment to which he attributes my precipitation. But, alas! I have no reason any longer to be in such a hurry. I can, no doubt, if I like, revisit my country; but I cannot find there my mother, who died in her grief, and whose eyes I was unable to close.

The Northern Seaboard of France—Defensive Measures.

Correspondence of the London Advertiser.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 24

Engineers have been sent down to Boulogne to survey the whole line of coast extending from thence to Calais, that they may fix upon some spot for the formation of a seapert sufficiently spacious to contain a fleet of 50 transports; and the Minister of Marine has notified to his subalterns that 50 transports, each capable of containing 2,000 men, must be ready and waiting on the coast opposite to Dover by the commencement of the ensuing year." The writer says that this statement reposes on excellent authority, and full confirmation of its authenticity has already been telegraphed to Downing-street. A conjecture is thrown out that a French altercation with Belgium will supply the pretext for a rupture between France and England.

The Bay Islands—Absurdity of the British Claims.

To the Editor of the London Star:

SIR: An extract from the Liverpool *Albion*, copied into your paper to-day, shows that the affair of the *Arrow* is likely to be repeated on the coast of Spanish Honduras. The writer says that the Bay Islands, Ruatan, and Benaca, having been (?) actually occupied not by Spain, could not by her be transmitted to the Republic of Honduras. He adds that, when England took possession, after the war of independence, the islands were uninhabited.

It is not true that the Bay Islands were uninhabited when we took possession of them, and if they had been, we are precluded by treaty from taking such possession.

On the 14th July, 1786, England, then in possession of the Bay Islands, made a treaty with Spain, by which she agreed (Article 1) to evacuate "the Continent (of South America) in general, and the islands adjacent, without exception, situated beyond the line hereinafter described, as what ought to be the frontier," &c.

Article II. drew that line at the river Sibron.

England thus bound herself to give up the Bay Islands, and she gave them up accordingly.

In 1820, Ruatan was captured from the Republic of Spanish Honduras by the Government of British Honduras. But the British Government disavowed the act.

This outrage was repeated in 1841, and is thus described in CREWE'S *Gospel in Central America*:

"Col. MACDONALD found only a few inhabitants, under care of a sergeant and a small detachment of soldiers belonging to the State of Honduras. These being incapable of resistance, he proceeded to haul down the flag of the Republic, and to hoist that of Great Britain in its stead. No sooner, however, had he re-embarked than he had the mortification of seeing the Union Jack replaced by the blue and white stripes of Honduras. He subsequently returned and completed the inglorious revolution by taking such precautions and making such threats as he thought necessary."

All this is to be found stated by the American Government to Lord CLARENDON, and recorded without contradiction in a blue book.

On the coasts of Scotland there are 300 uninhabited islands without even a flagstaff, much less a corporal's guard to defend them. If Denmark were to take possession of them and colonize them, would the proceeding be according to the law of nations? And if one State may seize an uninhabited island on the coast of another State, how few inhabitants, and how small a military guard are to constitute the state of uninhabitedness? I remain, sir, your obedient servant, C. D. COLLET.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

New-York State Politics.

BINGHAMPTON, Saturday, Sept. 10.

GEORGE BARTLETT, of Binghampton, is elected delegate from Broome County to the Democratic State Convention, and BENJAMIN N. LOOMIS alternate.

GENESEE, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 10.

RANDALL REED was this day elected delegate to the Democratic State Convention from the Southern District of Alleghany County. The seat will probably be contested by M. B. CHAMPLAIN.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 10.

JOHN W. CRANE, instructed to vote against choosing delegates to the Charleston Convention by a general ticket, was sent to the Democratic State Convention from the Second District of Saratoga to-day. JOHN LAWRENCE, Hard, goes from the First District.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Sept. 10.

J. R. BABCOCK was elected delegate to-day to the Democratic State Convention from the First District. H. J. MINER was elected delegate from the Second District. Both are National Democrats.

Large Fire at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 10.

A fire broke out this morning in the store No. 101 Fourth-street, occupied by J. J. SNORE as an artist's emporium, and BOGGS & LEATHERS, picture frame manufacturers, almost totally destroying it, with the stock it contained. The China and glass warehouse of GAY & Co., on North-street, was also seriously damaged. The clothing establishment of SELIGMAN BROTHERS on South-street, was also considerably damaged. The losses, as far as ascertained, are as follows: J. J. SNORE, $13,000; BOGGS & LEATHERS, $27,000; GAY & Co., $10,000 to $15,000. The amount of insurance is not as yet ascertained.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Sept. 11.

The fire yesterday morning was more disastrous than was at first reported. The loss of GAY & Co. will probably reach $50,000, upon which there is $40,000 insurance. The total loss by the fire is estimated at $80,000.

Destructive Fire in Portland.

PORTLAND, Sunday, Sept. 11.

The oil factory of WILLIAM HYDE, valued at $6,000, and the cooper-shop, house and barn of J. & J. S. BROOKS, valued at $4,000, were totally destroyed by fire last night. There was no insurance on either.

A Mysterious Affair.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 9.

A citizen was arrested to-night, said to be charged with a murder at Harrisburgh, on the strength of a statement by a mulatto girl. The murder is alleged to have occurred in a gambling hell in Harrisburgh during a quarrel, and the body was buried in the garden. The girl says she was paid to keep the secret. The party arrested asseverates his innocence, and professes willingness to meet his accuser. The affair is very mysterious.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 10.

The party arrested here last night, as implicated in a supposed murder, has left for Harrisburgh with an officer, being anxious to have an immediate investigation. It is now reported that the spot indicated by the mulatto girl as the burial place has been examined, but no body was discovered.

Fatal Accident at Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Sunday, Sept. 11.

This evening, EDWIN HOLDER, aged twenty-three years, walked off the draw on the turnpike bridge as the draw was closing, fell a distance of fifteen feet, and was drowned in the presence of hundreds of people.

IMPORTANT EROM WASHINGTON.

Arrival of Mr. McLane—Failure to Negotiate a Treaty with Mexico—Cause of the Failure—Condition of Affairs in the Republic.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday Sept. 11.

Mr. MCLANE reached here this afternoon, and soon afterwards called upon Secretary CASS to communicate the fact of his failure to conclude a treaty with Mexico under his instructions. The draft of the treaty, as returned to Mr. MCLANE by the Washington Cabinet, after stating the protection to be guaranteed to the Transit, provided as follows:

For this either party shall be at liberty to employ such military or naval force as may be deemed necessary, which shall be hospitably received in the harbors of the Isthmus, or allowed to occupy the line of the work and so much of the region adjacent thereto as may be indispensable.

To this clause the Mexican Government steadily and earnestly objected, as she has always objected, unless it should be so limited that the troops of the United States could only be used in case their services might be required by the Government of Mexico. This was the only difficulty, Mr. MCLANE says, to the conclusion of the treaty, and in his opinion the point will never be yielded by that Government, although she is willing to appoint a Commissioner or Commissioners, to reside on the Isthmus, to notify the American troops whenever Mexico shall fail to furnish necessary and proper protection; and, to guard against any neglect on the part of these Commissioners, she proposes that an American Commissioner shall also be appointed, whose duty it shall be to notify Mexico and demand protection, and if not granted then to call for assistance from the United States. The treaty as presented by our Government, Mexico contends, infringes upon her sovereign honor, dignity and national pride, and if negotiated would certainly be rejected by the Mexican Congress. I understand that the negotiation will be continued in this city.

Mr. MCLANE is looking in good health, in spite of the many reports of his indisposition. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 11.

Mr. MCLANE, Minister to Mexico, arrived here to-day, having left Vera Cruz on the 1st inst. Our Government had previously granted him two months leave of absence.

Reliable accounts just received mention that Señor JUENTE, who held a Cabinet office under President COMONFORT'S Administration, has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, the duties of which were heretofore discharged by Señor OCAMPO, who remains in charge of the Home Department under the Constitutional Government.

All our consuls, with the exception of Mr. BLACK, at the City of Mexico, are everywhere officially recognized.

The most friendly feelings are expressed by the Liberalists for the United States, from which they expect assistance in their struggle against the reactionists. The Americans in Mexico, however, utter their surprise that so much indifference is manifested in this country toward the Liberal Party, who continue to be enthusiastically animated by the hope of success, the immediate want of money alone crippling their energies. Notwithstanding this, troops continue to be raised for operations against the City of Mexico.

Mr. MCLANE has returned without a treaty, but the condition of matters of interest between the two countries is such as to leave no doubt of an early accommodation. If Señor LERDO had been in Vera Cruz it is probable, according to the accounts from that city, that a convention or treaty would have been concluded.

Eight of the crew of the *Brooklyn* had been tried for desertion, in running away with the ship's boat and leaving her among the breakers.

It was reported in Vera Cruz that MIRAMON had called a junto at the capital to appoint a Vice-President or substitute, as he himself contemplated taking the field against DEGALLADO, who was at San Luis Potosi organizing his forces, which amounted to about 12,000 men.

Outrage on an American Vessel.

THE SPANISH FORT AT TARIFA FIRING ON THE BARK ARMENIA.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 10.

Captain HAMILTON, of the bark *Armenia*, at this port from Constantinople, reports that while passing out of the Straits of Gibraltar, August 6, the Spanish fort, at Tarifa Point, fired twice on the *Armenia*. The first was a blank cartridge, the second a round shot, which passed through the lower maintopsail and port topmast studding-sail.

The first officer of the *Armenia* communicates the following particulars to the Boston *Traveller*:

"On the 6th of August last, as the bark *Armenia* was passing—in fact, had passed—Tarifa, going some eleven or twelve knots, the *Rip Van Winkles* of that ancient locality fired a gun, whether in compliment to us or a small Spanish cutter in the offing, we were uncertain, but before I could set the flag, we were enlightened by a heavy shot, that struck the water on our quarter, and ricochetting, inflicted barbarous wounds on our maintopsail and foretopmast studding-sail, saluting closely the head of the mainmast, and causing some of us to perpetrate a grand 'salaam' in honor of her Catholic Majesty. Before they could 'come to time,' the flying bark had run out of range, refusing any more of their *bon bons*. This may be fun to them, and might be death to us; but is it fair, is it right, is it Vatell-ic, or are we 'poor houseless wanderers' not only exposed to the 'pitiless storm' and 'Heaven's bolt,' but also open generally for a tenstrike to all the fag-ends of humanity.

The master, as well as myself, has been in the trade for a number of years, and was innocent of any premeditated fault—certainly ignorant of any *requirements*, national or otherwise; and the facts stated may be cautionary to other benighted mariners, and teach them to be on guard while passing the hedges of that much frequented public (?) highway."

News from Utah Territory.

ELECTION OF A DELEGATE TO CONGRESS—FIGHT BETWEEN U. S. TROOPS AND INDIANS, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 10.

A special dispatch to the *Republic* says that dates from Salt Lake City of the 19th ult. reached Atchison yesterday.

W. H. HOOPER MORGAN had been elected delegate to Congress.

Lieut. GRAY and a party of forty-two dragoons surprised a band of one hundred and fifty Indians, who were concerned in the late massacre of emigrants on the California road, and killed twenty.

Gen. JOHNSTON had sent him reinforcements, as GRAY anticipated another attack from the combined forces of the Indians.

The store of MILLER, RUSSELL & Co., at Camp Floyd, was burned. Loss $15,000.

Loss of the Steamers W. Garvin and Adriatic.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 10.

The steamer *W. Garvin* sunk several miles below here on Thursday night.

The steamer *Adriatic*, which recently sunk near Memphis, was valued at $15,000. Her cargo of flour, tobacco and grain, was almost entirely lost.

The New Iron Steamship Champion.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 10.

The new iron steamship *Champion*, built at Wilmington, for Mr. VANDERBILT, arrived here this afternoon, remained in the stream a few hours, and was greatly admired. She left for New-York this evening. She is two hundred and forty feet long, and the largest iron steamer ever built in this vicinity.

Non-Arrival of the Anglo Saxon.

QUEBEC, Sunday, Sept. 11—9 P. M.

There were no signs of the steamship *Anglo Saxon* at Father Point at 8 o'clock this morning. This afternoon and evening there has been a heavy thunder and rain storm, and the line is interrupted below Quebec without any chance of resuming operations to-night.

Southern Oc

lican Party stands pledged by their platform to repeal the slave code which the people of New-Mexico have adopted, and to abolish Slavery where the people have declared they want it. On the other hand the people of the Territory of Kansas, through their first Legislature passed a law protecting and maintaining Slavery in that Territory, but on the 9th of February, 1858, the Territorial Legislature of Kansas repealed their Slave Code, abolished all the remedies for the protection of slave property, and withdrew from the courts any jurisdiction over the subject. By this unfriendly legislation on the part of Kansas, Slavery to-day was excluded from that Territory. Now, the Southern Opposition to the Democratic party tell you that Congress must interfere, and maintain and protect slavery in Kansas against the wishes of the people, and in defiance of the local law. Well, the Northern Opposition, called the Republican Party, demand that Congress shall deprive the people of New-Mexico of Slavery, and abolish self-government, against the wishes of the people, and in violation of the local law. To both of these doctrines the Democratic party maintain a stern, inflexible opposition. [Cheers.] We assert that if the people of New-Mexico want a slave code, they have a right to pass it. We assert that if the people of New-Mexico want slavery, they have a right to it. [Cheers.] We assert that they having passed such a code though their Legislature, it must and shall stand the law of the land until they repeal it themselves.

And in reference to Kansas the Democratic Party also assert that if the people of Kansas do not want Slavery, it shall not want Slavery, it shall not be forced on them. We assert that if Kansas does not want a slave code Congress shall never compel them to have it—[cheers]—that if the people of Kansas prefer free institutions to slave institutions they have a right to them; and if the Southern Opposition or Northern Opposition, or any other opposition, shall not overrule the wishes of the people. [Applause.] Now, if the opposition to the Democratic Party, either North or South, are sincere in their professions, they are compelled at the next session of Congress to bring forward a law to carry out their doctrines in the Merritories: if Mr. Seward be an honest man, he must bring in a bill to abolish Slavery, and repeal the Slave code of New-Mexico; and if the Southern Opposition members elected in Kentucky and other Southern States be honest men, when they assert that it is the duty of Congress to protect Slavery in Territories against the wishes of the people, then they are bound to make laws to establish and maintain Slavery in Kansas in opposition to the wishes of the people. Hence, I say, the question of intervention or non-intervention of Congress with the domestic concerns of the Territories can be no longer postponed. That issue must be met. Either the doctrine of non-intervention and popular sovereignty must be acquiesced in and carried out in good faith, or else Congress must interfere for Slavery or against Slavery in opposition to the wishes of the people in each locality. Now, let me ask you how you can ever have peace on the Slavery question so long as Congress is allowed to interfere with it? Any man who advocates Congressional intervention is an enemy to the peace and harmony of the States of this Union. There can be no peace on the Slavery question—there can be no truce in sectional strife, there can be no fraternity between the Northern and Southern States so long as Congress is permitted to interfere with the local and domestic institutions of any of the Territories of this Union. That question was decided distinctly in 1850, when the compromise measures were passed. You all recollect that during that struggle there was a Southern party demanding Congressional intervention to maintain Slavery in opposition to the wishes of the people, and on the other hand there was an Ultra-Northern Anti-Slavery Party demanding Congressional intervention to abolish and prohibit Slavery, regardless of the wishes of the people on the local laws. These two Ultra parties, these two Interventionists, the one Southern and the other Northern, disturbed the harmony of the country, and perilled the existence of the Union. In that great struggle the immortal Clay, who had performed his mission on earth and retired to the shades of Ashland to prepare for a better and happier world, soon in his retirement heard the rumbling of the harsh and discordant notes of sectional strife and sectional controversy, and came forth from his retirement to resume his seat in the Senate, that great theatre of his great deeds, to see if he, by his experience, by his wisdom, and by the renown of his fame, could not do something to calm the troubled waters and restore peace and fraternity to a divided and distracted country. [Cries of "Glorious, glorious," "hear, hear."]

From the moment Henry Clay made his appearance in the Senate, party strife was hushed, all partizan controversy ceased, the voice of discord was no longer heard, and Clay was recognized and proclaimed leader. All the Union men North and South, Whigs and Democrats, for the period of six months were assembled in caucus every day, with Clay in the chair, Cass upon his right hand, Webster upon his left hand, and the Whigs and Democrats ranged on either side, promiscuously supporting Clay in his efforts to devise a plan to restore peace and harmony to the country. [Cheers.] You all know the result of these deliberations—the Compromise measures of 1850 were adopted, peace was restored, and the country again reunited. Now let me ask you upon what principles do the compromise rest? Examine bills, search the records, and you will find the great principle which underlies those measures is the right of the people of each State and each Territory, while a Territory, to decide the Slavery question for themselves. [Three cheers.] Mr. Seward, Gov. Chase, Mr. Sumner, and the leaders of the Republican Party, united with the Southern fire-eaters in resisting the Compromise measures of of 1850, because they asserted the doctrine of non-intervention and popular sovereignty. We passed these measures over their heads—we, Union men, Whigs, and Democrats. Clay, Webster, and Cass, supported and sustained by younger men of the two parties, passed the Compromise measures, and adopted the principle of non-intervention and popular sovereignty over the heads of the Northern Abolitionists and Southern Disunionists. I stand here to-night to vindicate and maintain that same principle of non-intervention and popular sovereignty against Northern Abolitionists and Southern Interventionists. [Three cheers for Douglas.] I care not where the interventionists lives, by what name he calls himself, or on which side he intervenes, he is an enemy of Democratic principles if he is intervening at all against the peace of the country. This great principle must be met and must be decided in the Presidential election of 1860. [Cries of "You are our choice."] Mr. Seward, who is a most eminent and authoritative expounder of Republican principles, according to the modern designation of the party, tells us that there is an irrepressible conflict between Freedom and slavery, free labor and slave labor, Free States and Slave States, which must continue to rage until the United States shall become free or become slave. When he uttered that sentiment he ought to have felt bound by a sense of justice and courtesy to have acknowledged the sentiment from an eminent leader of his own party. [Laughter.] Three months previous to Seward's Rochester speech, Mr. Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, in making a speech accepting the nomination of the Republican Party in his State, had announced the same principle in more explicit and emphatic language. He told the people of Illinois that agitation would not cease until the crisis should be met and passed: that a house divided against itself could not stand; that this Union, separated into Free and Slave States could not endure permanently, and the contest must go on until the States should become all Free, or all Slave; all one thing, or all the other. Did you ever hear a Republican that dissented from the position of Mr. Lincoln in that canvass in Illinois? Does not the Republican Party throughout the land acquiesce in and indorse Mr. Seward in his Rochester speech, or similar sentiments of Gov. Chase in Ohio? The doctrine of the leader of the Republican Party is that the States must become all Free, or all Slave—that the contest must continue and increase in fury until one class of States has been annihilated by the complete triumph of the others; such is the real purpose of the Republican party. When do you expect to have peace on the Slavery question? When do you expect to have harmony between Cincinnati and Covington, between Ohio and Kentucky—if you wait till the States become all Free or all Slave? [A voice—"When they change their politics."] A Republican in the crowd says he expects that harmony when freedom triumphs. Then you find an indorsement of the position of Seward and Lincoln that the States must be all free in order to have harmony. Let us examine for a moment the doctrine of uniformity contended for by the Republican on the Slavery question. Is that doctrine consistent with the genius and principles of our Federal Constitution? I assert that the framers of the Constitution neither contemplated nor desired uniformity with respect to local and domestic institutions of the several States. They knew a country as broad as this, with such a variety of climate, soil and interest, there must be necessarily a corresponding variety in the local laws and domestic institutions, adapted to the wants and interests of each locality. They knew that the laws and institutions which were adapted to the granite hills of New-Hawpshire were unsuited to the tobacco plantations of Virginia. They knew that the laws and institutions which were adapted to the wheat and cornfields of Ohio were not well adapted to the sugar plantations of Louisiana. They knew that the laws and institutions which suit the prairies of Illinois were unsuited to the gulches, placers and gold mines of California. Knowing these facts, they framed a system of government composed of independent States, each with a Legislature of its own, with sovereign power to make all the laws and all the institutions affecting its internal policy to suit themselves without the interveotion of Congress or any other power on earth. But let us suppose for a moment that this new doctrine of uniformity in domestic institutions had prevailed when the Constitution was framed, what would have been the result? Bear in mind that the Union was then composed of thirteen States, twelve of which were slaveholding States, and one only was free. Suppose Seward or Lincoln had been a member of the Covention which framed the Constitution and had risen, and fixing his eye on the immortal Washington, who presided over that august body, had said a house divided against itself cannot stand—this Union, composed of Free and Slave States, cannot endure; there is an irrepressible conflict between Freedom rnd Slavery—the Free and Slave States—which must endure until Slavery be abolished everywhere or established everywhere throut the Republic. Suppose he had succeeded in impressing this new and modern Republican doctrine on the Convention that framed the Constitution, po you think Slavery would have been abolished in all the States? Do you think the one Free State would have controlled the twelve Slaveholding States in that Convention, and abolished Slavery everywhere, or would the twelve Slave States have controlled the one Free State, and finally established Slavery on every inch of the American Republic, by an irreparable constitutional provision. Thus you see, if this modern doctrine of uniformity on the Slavery question prevailed when the Government was founded, we would have been a united slaveholding nation, with Slavery fastened on the people of Ohio to-day, beyond the power of resistance. At that day friends of Freedom and enemies of Slavery only asked that the Congress should not interfere, that the Federal Government should not wield its power, either for or against, but each State should be left free to decide for itself. The Convention acted upon the principle asserted—that moral triumph of the day—that an error could be tolerated as long as the freedom of opinion was preserved to combat it; they were willing to leave each State as they found it, Free or Slave, with the right to continue Slavery as long as they chose, and abolish it whenever they pleased. Our system of Government was established on that principle—the principle which they inherited from the Colonies—which they had achieved by blood and revolution. The principle was not new to the framers of the Constitution. They knew that the first serious point of dispute between the American Colonies and the British Government had arisen on the Slavery question; they knew that the American Colonies before the Revolution always claimed the right to decide the Slavery question to suit themselves, as a local domestic institution, affecting their internal polity. They knew this Government had denied that right of the Colonies, and in lieu of that right had reasserted the doctrine that Parliament possessed sovereign power over the Colonies, and could bind them in all cases whatsoever, including the Slavery question, the same as the modern Republican party and interventionists of the North and South claim that Congress possesses sovereign power over the Territories. Hence, many intervene in violation of the wishes of the people and the sanctity of local law, to overule legislation, and control the domestic institutions. Our fathers, before the revolution, claimed that it was the birthright of Englishmen—their inalienable right, when formed into communities—to decide local questions to suit themselves, and the battles of the revolution were fought in defence of that principle.

Now let me ask you if it was the birthright of all Englishmen before the Revolution to decide these local questions to suit themselves, did it not become the birthright of all Americans after the Revolution, and by virtue of it, to settle all such questions to suit themselves? In other words, are not the people of the American Territories, being American citizens, our brethren and kindred, entitled to as many rights of self-government as British subjects were before the Revolution? The Democratic Party only claim for the Territories these identical rights our fathers claimed and maintained at the point of the bayonet for the American Colonies. You must bear in mind our fathers were not contending for the rights of the sovereign States, they were struggling for the rights of colonies, of provinces, and territories, their exclusive right to govern themselves with respect to their local internal polity, and because Great Britain would not permit them to exercise their right, they then struct for independence rather than given up the inestimable privileges of self-government.

I stand to-night, as I have stood for ten years, vindicating the great inestimable right of self-government in all political communities, States as well as territories. That is the mission of the Democratic party—to maintain this inestimable right. It was once the joint duties of the Whig and Democratic parties, according to their respective pledges, to maintain that principle, independent of party creeds. In 1859, that doctrine was incorporated into the territorial policy by the joint action of the two great parties at that day. It was an unfair and unjust claim that the doctrine was peculiarly democratic, or peculiarly Whig, to the exclusion of the other party, for it was the joint work and common property of both parties. Accordingly, in 1852, when the Whigs assembled in National Convention at Baltimore, and nominated Scott as their candidate for the Presidency, they incorporated into their platform a resolution declaring the purpose and pledge of the Whig party for all time to come to adhere to the principles of the Compromise Measures of 1850 as their rule of action in the organization of territories and admission of new States, when the Democratic party assembled in National Convention at the same place one month afterward, and nominated Pierce. We asserted the same pledge then that the two great parties, Whig and Democratic, in 1852, stood pledged to stick to the doctrines of non-intervention and popular sovereignty.

When at a subsequent term, Mr. Seward, Gov. Chase, Mr. Sumner and others, concluded to strangle the old Whig Party and Abolitionize its Northern forces, they found it necessary to abolish the party, dissolve its organization, and change its name before it could repudiate the doctrine of non-intervention and Popular Sovereignty. They appealed to all the old Whigs of the country to remain steadfast in their hatred of Democracy and their hostility to the Democratic organization, while they tied the cords around their hands and feet, blindfolded them, and led them into the Abolition camp for Father Giddings to christen them in the Abolition faith. Even to this day whenever an old-line Whig, who stood by his faith and his integrity and refused to join the Abolitionists or be enrolled in the Republican ranks, he is called a deserter. A deserter from what? Did he ever belong to a sectional party? But yet every old Whig who stands to-day where Clay stood in 1850, and at the time of his death, asserting the doctrine of non-intervention and popular sovereignty, and acting with those who stand firm in that doctrine, is abused by the Republican Party as a turn-coat and traitor. To all men who make charge against old Whigs, I will remind them of the last speech of Henry Clay before the Legislature of Kentucky, in which he told them, that if the day ever came, as he apprehended it must soon, when the Whig Party would be reduced to a miserable Abolition faction, that he would join the Democrats and uphold the Constitution. Mr. Clay, to the last, stood forth the embodiment of Union principles, Union measures, and conservative views, which would keep united as bands of brothers all States of the Union, and make the Republic perpetual. The Whig Party was preeminently the conservative party. Since the Whig Party has been dissolved and sectional, men that belonged to it give the Opposition and become interventionists, either in the North or the South. There was nothing left for conservative Whigs except to join the Democrats, and by our joint efforts, if possible, to maintain the peace of the country and the perpetuity of the Union. I assert to you again that peace and fraternity cannot be maintained between the different sections of the Union, except on the great principles of non-intervention and Popular Sovereignty. Hence let us unite as one man in favor of these doctrines. In regard to former disputes and animosities growing out of them, let the dead bury the dead. Remember those disputes only for the purpose of profiting by them, and avoiding the evils which produced them. While I would make any sacrifice personal to myself to preserve the unity and harmony of the Democratic party in its time-honored principles; never, never, would I yield one iota, one jot, or one tittle of those principles to gain the Presidency. [Applause.] The Democratic party has a higher duty, a nobler province, and a more honorable aim than merely to carry an election and get possession of the Government. The Constitution of the United States has declared that that instrument, and the laws passed in pursuance of it, are the supreme land of the land, anything in the Constitution and law of any State to the contrary notwithstanding, and all State pledges are bound thereby, and whenever the people of Ohio elect a Judge of the Supreme Court of this State, before he can enter upon the discharge of the functions of his office he is required to place his hands upon the Holy Evangelists, and appeal to the ever-living God for the sincerity of his vow, that he will support and maintain the Constitution of the United States, anything in the Constitution and the laws of the State of Ohio to the contrary notwithstanding. Yet I have heard of a political party who desire a man for Judge who will stand pledged to violate the very oath which he is compelled to take as a condition to taking office before he is qualified to decide upon your rights. Let me say that obedience to the law, obedience to the constituted authorities within the sphere of their local and constitutional duties, is the first and highest duty of an American citizen. If the law be an unwise one, or unjust, submit to it until the next election, when it is your duty to elect men who will repeal it. If a law be repugnant to the Constitution of your country, it is null and void, and the Constitution has created the Supreme Court as the proper and only tribunal to ascertain that fact, and you and I and every citizen are bound by their decision. The Democratic Party, therefore, stand by the Constitution as your fathers made it, by the laws as they are recorded on the statute books, the decisions of the Courts, and by the constituted against mob law. Now, my friends, what safety or security is their for a citizen who is not willing to abide by the law and constituted authorities? The only alternative is mob law and violence. You have had a specimen of that upon the Fugitive Slave Law. A political party has arisen, which declares that their conscience will not permit them to obey and execute any law which they disapprove of. Did you ever find a low-breaker who approved of the law that imposed a penalty upon him? Whenever you allow a man to interpose his conscience against the law of the land, your law is subverted, or all constitutional authority is destroyed. Then, in conclusion, I appeal to you as American citizens, as lovers of liberty, as members of the only national party which can preserve the Union, stand by the Constitution, the law and constituted authority. My friends, I owe an apology to you for inflicting upon you so long a speech under circumstances that rendered it impossible for me to do justice to myself, or the subject or you. The patience and marked respect with which you have listened to me increases my obligation, never has public man had so many opportunities to feel grateful to an enlightened people, as I have since I left Washington, on my road home to Illinois. Wherever I have been, I have been received with eden arms, and apparently with warm congratulations. I have not vanity enough, nor will I do you the injustice to suppose that all those testimonials are intended as personal compliments to myself. I have reason to know and I feel proud in that knowledge, and I thank God that it is so, that you intended these demonstrations as a marked and emphatic approval and indorsement of your devotion to that great principle which declares, in the language of Mr. Buchanan, "that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether Slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits."

British Rights in British Honduras.—An incident has just occurred which tends to strengthen public confidence in the present conduct of the Foreign Office with respect to the preservation of British interests in Central America. The rights of Spain in the continent of America were those of conquest. The true test of conquest is permanent occupancy. Territory never occupied, never belonged to Spain. The present Republics of Central America cannot possess any better rights than the parent country, unless they can show that they have since acquired them in some way recognized by the law of nations. Thirty years ago Ruatan and Bonaca were uninhabited islands. They have since that period become occupied by British subjects, and by British subjects only, taken possession of, like any other uninhabited island, on behalf of the Queen, and form a part of Her Majesty's dominions by as good a title as Vancouver's Island. About six weeks ago some Caribs of the Republic of Honduras went over to the island of Bonaca to fish. The magistrate on the island put them on board a British schooner, the *Industry*, and sent them as prisoners to Ruatan. On their passage to Ruatan these fishermen rose on the crew of the *Industry*, and carried the schooner into Truxillo, where the Commandant proceeded to try the captain for interfering with the fishermen. The captain demurred to the jurisdiction, abandoned his vessel, and reported the matter to the Superintendent at Belize. The Superintendent sent to the Governor of Jamaica, who at once ordered a ship-of-war to Truxillo to demand satisfaction. This little event will probably have the effect of bringing to a point the rights of her Majesty to these important islands, and of defining the policy her Majesty's Government intend to pursue with respect to this long vexed question. Mr. Wyke, the new Plenipotentiary is, no doubt, duly instructed how to act. [*Liverpool Albion.*

A New-York Politician in Court.

ARRAIGNMENT OF STEPHEN D. DILLAYE, AT PITTSBURGH, FOR UTTERING FORGED PAPER—HE IS HELD IN $2,000 BAIL FOR TRIAL.

The Pittsburgh *Commercial Journal*, Sept. 9, states that the hearing of Stephen A Dillaye, of New-York, on a charge of uttering forged paper in order to secure stock in the Monongahela Valley Bank of Pennsylvania, took place in that city, before Mayor Weaver, on Thursday. The *Journal* says:

"The developments made by some of the testimony there given were new and unexpected to us. The points of novelty were as follows: Mr. Dillaye paid in to the Commissioners at McKeesport fifty thousand dollars instead of twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, as has been heretofore supposed; his stock was never declared void, but was transferred to other individuals; he was a director of the Bank subsequent to the exposure of the forgery.

Mr. Dillaye appears to have been singularly unfortunate in his connection with the affair. We hope further investigations may clear him from even the suspicion which hangs over him. He cannot be convicted on the evidence thus far adduced—and the holding him to bail was right.

Mr. Landon, having been committed on Monday last, for a week, was not brought before the Mayor at the hearing yesterday, as had been pronounced, and Mr. Dillaye's case alone was brough up. Annexed we give a report of the testimony.

E. D. Jones affirmed—Mr. Dillaye is the gentleman with whom I had this transaction; it was on the 1st of October, 1858; Messrs. Dillaye and Landon, with the other parties who accompanied them, were all introduced to me by J. L. Langley, cashier of the McKeesport Bank, at about 2½ o'clock, P. M., at the Citizens' Bank; had never before seen any of these parties, except Mr. Langley; from previous conversation in regard to negotiating some certificates of deposit, and upon his representation to me, I handed the money to Mr. Dillaye; Mr. Langley was introduced to me through a letter from Mr. Seymour, from the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Detroit; Mr. Dillaye said they had certificates of deposit of the American Exchange Bank, which they wished to negotiate; those certificates were presented by S. G. Langley; I handed the money, upon receipt of said certificates, to Mr. Dillaye; I got those certificates, that evening, to New-York. Witness, looking at the forged certificates attached to his former affidavit, said, these are the certificates I cashed.) Mr. Dillaye represented that the Bank at McKeesport designed keeping an account with the Citizens' Bank, and that they would want some exchange—and if these certificates were retained they would be down, and take a portion of them in exchange; Mr. Dillaye requested that they might remain until Monday, as they might want a portion back for their own use, (the use of the Bank,) as it was worth half per cent. more to them than their own immediate home funds; sent them for collection on the same (Friday) evening; called on Mrs. Langley, I presume they are all right; he said they were; Mr. Dillaye made no material remarks save such as I have stated; Langdon was not present when the money was paid to Mr. Dillaye; Mr. Langdon had indorsed them and gone to attend to something about his baggage; the amount of money was that of the face of the certificates; I forwarded the certificates to the Mercantile Bank of New-York, on Monday I received a dispatch from that Bank that the certificates were forgeries; on receipt of this dispatch I immediately started for McKeesport.

[Some sparring here occurred between counsel as to the admissibility of evidence relating to the visit to McKeesport.]

Cross-examined—Mr. Dillaye stated the business of the party, Messrs. Langley, Langdon and Kelsey, immediately; he was the one in chief who presented their business; he said they had certificates on the American Exchange Bank, which they wished to get cashed; I knew not who of them had them; Mr. Dillaye asked Mr. Langdon to hand them out; Mr. Kelsey gave me a certified check on a banking-house in New-York, for $2,700, which was paid; this money, paid on Kelsey's certificates, was put in the same bundle with the money paid on the certificates on the American Exchange Bank; I looked at the certificates a short time, and believed them genuine; ten minutes were occupied in paying out the money, which was done in the issue of the Citizens' Bank; Mr. Dillaye's reason for asking that the certificates should be returned was, that the McKeesport Bank would require exchange, and that this exchange would be worth half per cent. more than their own funds; the time they occupied from the time they entered until all the money was counted out was ten minutes; one of them suggested that, as they were going to McKeesport, some one would have to take their baggage; third Langley went with Langdon; two remained, and two had gone out; saw no carriage drive up to the door of the bank after the business was completed; my introduction to Langley was in June or July, some time prior to this transaction; the dispatch from New-York, stating that they were forged, was first received, and afterward they were returned protested, and a letter from the President of the bank was received also declaring them to be forgeries; after Mr. Langley's indorsement, I picked them up, but I do not know whether they passed into the hands of any other parties.

Mr. Rowland sworn: Was Treasurer of the Commissioners of the McKeesport Bank; this money was received in payment of a number of subscriptions, and was paid by Mr. Dillaye; it was laid by him on the table; the bundle in which it was, contained over fifty thousand dollars; the amount of money Mr. Dillaye paid was twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars; Mr. Dillaye said the entire amount was in payment of subscriptions to the stock of the Bank; the money of the Citizens' Bank was $29,000, including the subscription of $2,000 from Mr. Kelsey; the remainder of the fifty thousand was Pennsylvania Banks; the whole bundle paid Mr. Dillaye's and Mr. Langdon's subscription; the amount of stock subscribed by Mr. Dillaye stood in the name of Mr. Dillaye, with Langdon, Dr. Huey, Messrs. Kelsey, Rowland and others; the amount subscribed by Mr. Dillaye remained in the bank in his name until regularly transferred by powers of attorney; received Mr. Dillaye's subscription in New-York; Mr. Langdon's subscription was also received there; Mr. Dillaye's was independent, but not completed, as Mr. Dillaye had agreed to subscribe $27,500 in his own name and that of several others; at the time the subscription was made the books were opened in New-York and $5 per share was paid.

Dr. Huey, sworn—Was one of the Commissioners; was with Mr. Rowland when Messrs. Dillaye and Langdon each subscribed $1,100, and $5 per share was paid; returned home with the understanding that they should receive notice; they came at the appointed time, and paid the money, as Mr. Rowland has stated; as soon as the subscription was made at McKeesport, we went to Harrisburgh and obtained letters-patent; after my return, and after the money had been refunded to the Citizens' Bank, Mr. Dillaye was elected as a Director; before the Bank went into operation, Mr. D.'s interest was transferred to other parties; he was a Director about a month, until the annual election; the return of the Commissioners of the Bank certified to show that Mr. Dillaye, in behalf of self and wife, and several other parties, subscribed for each separately; by the act of the Directors, the stock of Langdon was declared null and void; none of Mr. D.'s stock was ever declared void.

Mr. Swartzwelder here stated briefly the argument against holding Mr. Dillaye to bail on the charge against him. They were summed up in the declaration that there were but two points on which to base the accusation, the fact of receiving the money and being in company with Langdon.

Mr. Miller replied that, to say the least of it, if Mr. D. was not guilty he had been exceedingly unfortunate in his company and associations; it was unfortunate for him that he received the $27,500, and paid the same to the Monongahela Valley Bank. He referred to the fact that Dillaye suggested to Mr. Jones that the drafts need not be sent on to New-York until the next Monday, inasmuch as the new Bank intended to deposit with them. It was conceded by Mr. Swartzwelder that the certificates of deposit were forgeries; being certificates of deposit Langdon must have known the fact; his intention must have been to take up the certificates with the issue of the Monongahela Valley Bank. This intention could never have been carried out without confederates. This, in connection with the other facts implicating Dillaye, made out a case of grave suspicion to say the least.

Mr. Miller then referred the entire matter to the discretion of his Honor, the Mayor.

The Mayor announced his decision to be to require bail in the sum of $2,000 for the appearance of the defendant at the next term of the Criminal Court. Mr. Swartzwelder became bail for his client in said amount."

The Albany Strike.

ALBANY, Thursday, Sept. 8, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper, of the 6th, I notice the following:

"At Albany the striking iron molders, who have stood out for higher wages for nearly a month, are committing disgraceful outrages upon obnoxious workmen who prefer to continue working at low prices."

This gives a false impression of the question, and also does injustice to a large body of worthy men.

Let me state the case. The iron molders of the country had, to a considerable extent, formed associations of a pretty uniform character, for the purpose, as they claimed, of advancing the moral, intellectual and material interests of the craft. No one can question their right to do this in any way that they please, so long as they did not transgress the laws. During the Spring the Albany Society attempted to introduce their rules and regulations into the different foundries in this City, but the mode of doing it was unwise, and led to the closing of the establishments, and throwing some two thousand men out of work for nearly four months.

After many unsuccessful attempts to settle the controversy, the Society abolished its most objectionable feature, and pushished to the wor.d that its members did not and never had desired to dictate terms to their employers, or to trespass on their just rights. Some of the employers (and to this they were supported by our citizens generally) felt that this concession was ample, and that the men should be met on liberal terms. They accordingly opened their foundries, and we learn they have been in successful operation some three or four weeks.

Others were honestly of the opinion that no concessions should be made to the men, but that every one of them should be compelled to sign an unconditional withdrawal from the Society before they could be reinstated at their work.

The men have resisted this arbitrary requirement, and consider it an infringement of private rights. Their former employers are now said to be paying increased wages to "outsiders" while they remain idle, though anxious to work, and their families are in many cases suffering for food. Such a state of things must have a tendency to increase the ill-feeling between the parties; and it would not be strange if among so large a body of idle men there were some who would commit outrages, such as have lately disgraced our city.

The molders of Albany are an industrious, worthy class of mechanics, and they should not be made to suffer for the sins of a few misguided man.

For the interests of all parties it is to be hoped that this tedious question will be settled without further delay in such a manner as shall secure to all,

EQUAL RIGHTS.

The picture of the "Birth of Jupiter," in the late Lord Northwick's sale, has been purchased for the National Gallery. It cost his lordship £60, and was knocked down to the nation, in round numbers, at £1,000.

Senator Gwin on Senator Broderick.

Senator Gwin, of California, publishes a long "statement," addressed to the people of California, in reply to the charge that he attained his election to the United States Senate by selling out the Federal patronage to David C. Broderick. Mr. Gwin charges home upon Broderick with accusations of falsehood, deceit and hypocrisy. The whole letter is very spicy, but is too long for republication, occupying a space in the San Francisco *Bulletin* equal to an entire page of the Times. We copy the material portions:

THE FACTS OF THE CASE.

Immediately after the adjournment of the caucus, on the evening of the 10th of January, when Mr. Latham had, as I believed, violated his pledges, I was approached by a confidential friend of Mr. Broderick, who had also for years professed to be a friend of mine, and had given some decided evidences of his sincerity. He told me that Mr. Broderick preferred my election to the Senate to that of any other man in the State; that he was then a Senator, and had his commission in his pocket; that he needed the experience and influence which I possessed, in a colleague, to secure for him credit and honor in his own Senatorial career; that he had but one obstacle in the way of aiding in my nomination, and that was, he could not control his friends; that he was under obligations to many long and devoted adherents, who had followed his fortune in its most desperate hours, and that it was expected of him by them (so long kept out of office by adhering to him) to discharge his debts of friendship by the bestowal of a fair proportion of the Federal patronage; that Mr. Broderick and his more confidential friends around him knew of my declaration to have nothing to do with his patronage. But others, who had a powerful control in the Legislature, did not; that from the knowledge of my high personal and political position at Washington, they believed I would absorb the disposition of the Federal patronage, and hence not his personal inclination, but merely a loyalty to these friends constrained Mr. Broderick not to interfere in my behalf. Whether I was approached for a purpose, at this particular juncture, in the heated and exasperated state of mind under which I was laboring, in regard to Mr. Latham and his friends in the Legislature, who had belonged to the anti-Broderick section of the Democratic Party, who are under obligations to sustain me in the hour of trial, in the same manner that they had put me forward to oppose Mr. Broderick in the hour of perilous struggle, I leave you to determine.

I am now about to manifest my good faith to my constituents, by unfolding to them, not my feelings only at this time, but my acts.

Under the circumstances that I have just detailed, whilst I was under the influence of the impression that I was betrayed—that in my person important political interests were to be defeated, I determined to address the following letter to Mr. Broderick:

SACRAMENTO CITY, Jan. 10, 1857.

Dear Sir: I am likely to be the victim of the unparalleled treachery of those who have been placed in power through my aid and exertions. The most potential portion of the Federal patronage is in the hands of those who, by every principle that should govern men of honor, should be my supporters, instead of enemies, and it is being used for my destruction. My participation in the distribution of this patronage has been the source of numberless slanders upon me, that have fostered a prejudice in the public mind against me, and have created enmities that will have been destructive to my happiness and peace of mind for years. It had enabled the baleful evils upon me, and while in the Senate I will not recommend a single individual to appointment to office in this State. Provided I am elected, you shall have the exclusive control of this patronage, so far as I am concerned, and in its distribution I only ask that it may be used with magnanimity, and not for the advantage of those who have been our mutual enemies, and unwearied in their exertions to destroy us. This determination is unalterable, and in making this declaration I do not expect you to support me for this reason, or in any way to be governed by it; but as I have been betrayed by those who should have been my friends, I am, in a measure, powerless myself, and dependent upon your magnanimity.

Very respectively, your obedient servant.

The Hon. D. C. Broderick. WM. M. GWIN.

I wrote it frankly and in good faith. I entertained no guilt in penning it, the very words I used show that. I never for a moment dreamed of making a bargain with Mr. Broderick, when I stated to him the position which I intended to occupy in case of my re-election, any more than when I refuted some unjust charge brought against me; that, therefore, I was making a bargain by speaking the mere truth. It is impossible for any honest man to believe that I deliberately intended thereby to bid for Mr. Broderick's support. I speak in the language of one who deemed himself betrayed time and again by violated pledges of false friends, and also of one who had confidence in the statements made to him—that Mr. Broderick personally desired his election to build up his own fame as a Senator, and promote the interest and welfare of his State. Impressed with the belief that Mr. Broderick's friendship, and of the treachery of men whose support I thought I was entitled to, I prepared for publication the whole matter as embodied in the address that was published at Sacramento. The time and manner of publishing that address was an outrage upon me and a part of the well concocted conspiracy for my destruction, which I am now exposing to you.

MR. BRODERICK'S FALSE PRETENCES.

Mr. Broderick had no sooner succeeded, under false professions of friendship, in inducing me to address him a letter embodying sentiments which it was known I entertained, and intended to practice if elected, than he at once attempted to get a similar declaration from Mr. Latham, who never entertained such sentiments, and never intended to practice them if elected. If a parallel case of prostitution of high official position, of perfidious profession of friendship, and premeditated design to deceive either one party or the other, and perhaps both, can be found in our history, I am not aware of it. That he intended to use the position he held to bargain for the Federal patronage, and use it in paying his electioneering debts, is here exposed to the light of day—for my letter speaks for itself, and his proposition to Latham followed in quick succession. That he should thus have laid himself liable to exposure and disgrace, can be accounted for on but one way—he was intoxicated with his unexpected success.

With a decided majority against him in caucus, he had by deception successfully practiced more or less upon every aspirant for my seat, secured his own nomination and election as Col. Weller's successor.

Since the election, I have satisfied myself that from the beginning of the contest to its close, Mr. Broderick worked to deceive and injure me. It is proper I should state that he sought a personal interview with me before the Legislature met, to urge upon me to make the same combination with him that he had then made with Mr. Latham, as subsequent events have proved, which was to result in the nomination of each of us to the Senate. I referred the proposition to my leading friends in the Legislature after it assembled, when they sternly rejected it, preferring my defeat to my success with Mr. Broderick as a colleague. He was making propositions to both Mr. Latham and myself, at the same time, to secure his own nomination—intending, no doubt, to deceive us both.

MR. GWIN'S PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

In regard to the letter, a copy of which Mr. Broderick read in this city a few nights ago, I will say that it only expressed my determination as to my future course in federal appointments in this State, and I have acted up to it. I have made no recommendations, as the public archives in Washington will show. After Mr. Broderick quarreled with the Administration, I intended Mr. McKibben and Mr. Scott should recommend persons for appointment in this State. I was opposed to the system of rotation, except for cause, and resisted the removal of good officers when, in my judgment, the public service would be benefited by their retention. When Mr. McKibben quarreled with the Administration, I left these recommendations to Mr. Scott.

With no other colleague who acted with him in the support of the Administration, he was necessarily compelled to ask for my advice. In regard to the appointments that have been subsequently made, I have invariably declined joining in any recommendation, with the exception of some subordinate appointments made by the heads of Departments.

Curses, like chickens, come home to roost. Mr. Broderick invoked them on me when he read the letter, but omitted to say, that it was returned more than two years ago, when nothing but mortal fear of death or dishonor would have induced him to give it up. I intended to publish it to the world and meet the consequences; he, to prevent its publication, destroyed the original, and kept a copy for future use. The use he intended to make of the letter, subsequent events have developed.

He immediately tried to get one from Latham, and then, by their publication, defeat us both. He intended to defeat my nomination at all hazards, and exerted himself to prevent a nomination on Monday night. Judge McConkle said, in the presence of Gen. Denver, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Clark, evidently alluding to this letter, that if I had not been nominated that night, it would have been published next morning to scatter my friends and thus prevent my own nomination, but Senator Doss broke the line, and thus defeated this well concocted scheme to defeat me. Broderick says he felt "as proud as Lucifer," at his election. Like Lucifer, he rose, and like Lucifer he has fallen to rise no more. Lucifer is the Father of Lies, and David C. Broderick may well liken himself unto him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

WM. M. GWIN.

PERSONAL.

The *Moniteur des Arts* says: "A romantic marriage has just taken place. At the Theatre du Palais Royal about a year ago was a young actress only 17 years of age, and remarkably handsome; but in spite of her youth and beauty, her success was not great. A wealthy Moldavian who had shortly before lost his wife, and who had come to Paris to dissipate his sorrow, saw her and was exceedingly struck to find that she exactly resembled the departed. He returned several times to the theatre, and became fascinated with her. At length he sought out her parents, requested permission to become a suitor for her hand, and was accepted; and a few days back, by lawful marriage, he gave her his name and fortune, the latter consisting of 60,000 francs a year. The Moldavian is named Sterian—the young lady is daughter of M. Panter, responsible editor of the *Charivari*."

The Rev. John G. Fee, of Kentucky, writes to the editor of the *Free South* that he is at the State Capital, "whither (he says) I came chiefly to visit, cheer and look after the condition of that colored woman, whom I emancipated some years since, and who was last March sentenced to imprisonment in the State prison for the term of three years, for the alleged crime of attempting to entice away from slavery a part of her own children."

The Rev. E. E. Hale, of Boston, has been granted leave of absence from his Church for three months, to enable him to accompany the son of Hon. Edward Everett to England, where he proposes to enter Cambridge University. Mr. Everett will meet the expense of supplying the pulpit, and it is understood that the most distinguished men of the denomination, including the Rev. Dr. Bellows, the Rev. Dr. Osgood, the Rev. T. Starr King, and others, will preach during the pastor's absence.

On the 7th inst. the Collector of Philadelphia presented to the officers and crew of the Liverpool packet *Tuscarora* the testimonials forwarded by the British Government in acknowledgment of the services rendered the crew of the British bark *Norfolk*, in November, 1858. Capt. Dunlevy received a handsome telescope, the first and third mates a gold medal each, and three seamen a silver medal each. A letter from Lord Napier accompanied the testimonials.

A London paper says an interesting performance of "The Messiah," in Dublin, where Handel's sacred oratorio was produced, will take place late in October, when the soprano part will be sung by Madame Goldschmidt, and other parts by Mrs. and Mr. Lockey and Signor Belletti—the performances in aid of the Dublin charities.

The Calcutta journals say that the Rev. Father Johnsophat, who is at Hazarebagh, has been active in f

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, to wait on an elderly lady and sew; would be willing to do a little chamber work, and take care of a child five or six years old; can cut and make all kinds of clothes, and take charge and make herself useful in any part of housekeeping. Is strictly trustworthy, and has references from the highest families in the City. Apply to or address R. S., No. 623 Hudson-st., corner of Jane-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as waitress or chambermaid and waitress; no objections to assist with washing and ironing; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. The best of City references will be given. Call at No. 253 7th-av., southeast corner of 34th-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS CHILD'S NURSE, by a very respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, who understands the care of children of any age; can bring them up by hand, and is able to give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Inquire for two days, at No. 53 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL-RECOMmended, trustworthy girl, to do the general housework of a private family, or cook; is a good meat appearance, capable in her kitchen; washes and irons the very best; will study to be obedient to her employer's wishes, and make her situation permanent. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; is an excellent cook and good baker; can cook all kinds of meats and poultry, and understands her business thoroughly; is willing to do the plain washing if required; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 369 8th-av., second floor, between 23d and 24th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, NEAT PROTestant young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or chamberwork and waiting; understands her business very well, as best references can show; would do general housework; no objections to City or country; a home in preference to good wages. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS THOROUGH WAITress and dining-room servant, by a most respectable and intelligent girl, who fully understands her business, and has last served in one of the first families in Brooklyn, to whom she refers; is also a most excellent up stairs servant, and in every respect a most desirable domestic. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A NEAT ENGLISH PROTESTNT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waiteress; can do up fine clothes nicely, and do plain sewing; also, a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework. They are highly recommended for honesty and competency; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 378 6th av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED WOMAN, with excellent City reference, a situation as waitress and parlor-maid; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; wages, $7 to $8. Also, a laundress, who thoroughly understands her business; irons shirts magnificently. Call at No. 218 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook and washer; understands meats in all its perfection, and pastries, jellies, sweetmeats and all kinds of dessert. Best references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 188 8th-av., corner 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as nurse and to sew, or to do light chamber work and sew; has good reference; also, a cook; would have no objection to assist with washing and ironing; good baker. Both can be seen at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., top floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTant woman, a situation as nurse; will take the entire charge of an infant; or as chambermaid and plain sewer. Two years' City reference given. Call at No. 74 Charles-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as seamstress; can cut and fit lady's dresses; has a knowledge of hair dressing; can operate on sewing machine; City reference if required. Can be seen at No. 207 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as cook in a private family; has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; has reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 363 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or chambermaid and laundress; is competent to fulfill either situation thoroughly. Has satisfactory City reference. Apply at 145 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN A SMALL PRIVATE family by two Protestant girls; one as cook and to assist in washing; the other as chambermaid and waiter; can be seen for two days at their present place, No. 40 10th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as professed cook; understands all kinds of game, soups, baking, pastries, jellies, ice cream, and all kinds of desserts. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 104 Avenue B.

WANTED—BY A NICE, RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation to go to California. She is an excellent nurse, a good plain sewer, and is willing and obliging; can be seen at her present employer's, 163 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing. Has good City reference. Call at No. 167 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITUation as nurse; can sew neatly. No objection to travel with a lady. Can be seen at No. 85 East 15th-st., near 3d-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid. The best of City reference. Call at No. 93 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., rear building, first floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, employment by the day or week; reference given. Apply at No. 12 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—EMPLOYERS WILL please notice that at WESLEY & CO.'S Select Female Offices, Nos. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st., and 348 6th-av., above 21st-st., a number of respectable Protestants and others, experienced and with good City reference, want situations. Observe, this is the only exclusive Female Office in the City, and never advertises to a private number. Families supplied one year for $2. A lady in attendance.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of excellent and carefully selected servants, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, housework rs, nurses, &c., of all nations, now waiting situations at that old-established and well-known office, No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. Many of these girls are very highly recommended, and have served three and five years in places.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful girls, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 696 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from 5 to 15 years.

GOOD MALE AND FEMALE FRENCH, German, and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs; also a first-class French cook. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant single man, a situation as coachman and gardener, or groom; understands his business well, as very good references can show; no objections to country; also, a situation by a young man as gardener; understands all kinds of flowers, fruit, and gardening generally; is willing to act as coachman, and milk cows, and make himself generally useful on or about a farm. Good reference. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 510 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND farmer by a single Protestant man of first-class abilities; would take entire charge of a gentleman's country seat; is very efficient in the laying-out of new grounds, raising all kinds of vegetables, fruit and flower departments, greenhouse, graperies, hot or cold; has filled some of the best situations in Scotland; has been nine years in this country. Address G. R., Sing Sing Post-office, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young man and his wife; the man as coachman, groom or hostler; can milk and take care of cows; can work inside or outside a gentleman's place; the woman as chambermaid, plain cook, waitress or seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; no incumbrance; no objection to City or country; terms moderate. Address S. M., for three days, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has long experience both in the old and in this country; is not afraid of work; has the best of City reference. Any gentleman desirous, will address L. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, which will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, ACTIVE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the business perfectly; has the very best of reference from his last place; is willing to make himself useful in every respect; distance or location no object. Call at No. 129 Waverly-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man, a Scotchman; is a competent man; is well acquainted with grape-growing. Can give the best of references. Address A. G., or apply at SMITH'S Seed-store, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN POSSESSED OF ENergy and good business talents, and who is not afraid to work, desires employment in any capacity in which he could make himself useful. Address G. L. D., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND COACHMAN'S situation, by a single man, who can come well recommended; lived in his last place five years; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address M. D., at Seedstore, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced man as coachman or groom in a private family; is a careful driver and competent groom; can give the best of City reference. Call at or address COACHMAN, for three days, No. 96 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man in a private family; one who has lived with a family for 10 years, and can give the best of references. Address B., Box. No. 213 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN—WANTED, AT SITUATION AS groom and coachman by a single man, a Protestant, who perfectly understands his business; is a first-rate mials as to character and capacity; willing to be useful to his employer; has no objection to city or country. Address W. K., Box No. 187 *Times* Office, for two days, which will be attended to.

A FIRST-CLASS PHILADELPHIA SALESman, who can furnish undoubted testimonials, &c., will be open by the 1st of January next for an engagement with a New-York or Boston dry-goods commission house. Address SALESMAN, Philadelphia Post-office.

ALL EMPLOYERS IN WANT OF GOOD male and female German, French, English, Scotch and Irish servants, can always find them at moderate terms by applying at the Original Broadway Employment Institute, No. 424 Broadway. This large establishment is conducted on correct business principles by MORRIS COHNERT. N. B.—The money returned if not suited.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMIly or elsewhere, by a young man, 19 years of age; he wishes to attend school during the day, and would make himself generally useful in the early and late part of the day, in taking care of horses, waiting, or doing any kind of work desired, and receive as compensation for his services, board and lodging. Address MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and groom; no objection to work in a garden if required, or make himself useful; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; understands his business in all its branches. Address B. W., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AS COPYIST OR otherwise by a young man who is a good penman, and anxiously desires employment. Address PENMAN, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—IN FIRST-CLASS situations, now open, a number of well-recommended servants, in all capacities, such as cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, chambermaids, seamstresses, girls for general housework, &c., &c., &c. Good girls can be immediately suited. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED IN AN OFFICE—A GOOD, HONEST, faithful boy, who writes a good plain hand, and who resides with his parents. Address in handwriting of the applicant, C. D. F., Box No. 110 *Times* Office, with wages expected.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS; ONE WHO UNDERstands doing up fine clothes. Also a French or German seamstress and dressmaker; must both bring good references. Apply, for two days, at No. 67 Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts., South Brooklyn.

CANVASSER WANTED—TO COLLECT ADvertisements for a first-class weekly paper, having a circulation of over 20,000. Liberal inducements will be offered to a competent man of good address. Apply at No. 143 Fulton-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A PROTestant girl to make the furnace fire, to assist in the work, go on errands, and do plain sewing. One about 16 years old. Apply at No. 18 East 25th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A SMALL, PRIVATE FAMILY, A good plain cook; one who is a first-rate washer and ironer. Apply for two days at No. 232 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, AS NURSE and seamstress, and to do light chamberwork. City references required. Apply at No. 234 West 15th-st., this morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—AS COOK AND TO ASSIST IN GENEral housework an active, obliging woman, with good recommendations. Apply at No. 104 Lexington-av., between 11 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, about 18 years of age, as assistant salesman in a hat store. Address, stating salary, H., Box No. 108, Savannah, Ga.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A JEWELRY store; one who is a first-rate salesman and can give good reference may address Box No. 1,210 Lower Post-Office; one who speaks French and Spanish preferred.

FOREMAN WANTED—IN A BOYS' CLOTHING Warehouse. One who thoroughly understands cutting patterns and getting up boys' and childreus' clothing, may apply immediately at No. 90 Chambers-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK, washer and ironer, in a private family; good wages will be given. Inquire at 98 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

THE ONLY ARTICLE
UNRIVALED IN MARKET,
WITH IMMENSE
HOME AND EUROPEAN
DEMAND.

The reason why, is that by Nature's own process it restores the natural color permanently after the hair becomes gray; supplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandruff, itching, and heat from the scalp, quiets and tones up the nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache, and may be relied upon to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it from falling off; *makes it soft, glossy, healthy, and beautiful*, and if used by the young two or three times a week, it will never fail or become gray; then, reader, read the following, and judge for yourselves:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1858.

Messrs. O. J. WOOD & CO.,

GENTLEMEN: Having heard a good deal about Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite gray, I made up my mind to lay aside the prejudices which I, in common with a great many persons, had against all manner of patent medicines, and a short time ago I commenced using your article, to test it for myself.

The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as gray as I was, but who, having my prejudice, without my reasons for setting it aside, are unwilling to give your Restorative a trial till they have further proof, and the best proof being oculer demonstration, I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of the N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment every day.

My hair is now its natural color and much improved in appearance every way, being glossier and thicker and much more healthy looking. I am, yours respectfully HENRY JENKINS.

Corner Columbia and Carroll sts., Brooklyn.

LIVINGSTON, Ala., Feb. 14, 1858.

Prof. Wood—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair has been slightly diminishing for several years, caused, I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks, and I find that I have a fine head of hair now growing, after having used all other remedies known, to no effect. I think it the most valuable preparation now extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy.

You can publish this if you think proper. Yours, &c., S. W. MIDDLETON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1857.

Prof. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—was in fact bald. I have used but two half-pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think, from my own personal recommendation, I can induce many others to try it. Yours, respectfully,

D. R. THOMAS, M. D., No. 464 Vine-st.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

GUTTA-PERCHA
CEMENT ROOFING.
THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DURABLE ROOFING IN USE.

Is Fire and Water-Proof. Is adapted to all kinds of roof, whether steep or flat. Can be applied to old shingle roofs without removing the shingles. Is not injured by changes of any climate. Sent to any part of the country with full printed directions for application. Gutta Percha Cement for sale by the barrel. Specimens and the best of references can be seen, and any desired information obtained, on application by letter or in person, at our principal office, No. 510 Broadway, N.Y., opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. JOHNS & CROSLEY.

SUNBURN, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, MORPHEW TAN.

JONES' ORIGINAL ITALIAN CHEMICAL SOAP, price only 25 cents. Clears dark, yellow or discolored skin, sore heads, beards or legs; it is fine for infants or shaving. Sold at No. 100 Fulton-st., Nos. 305 and 662 Broadway, No. 158 Bowery, and at Mrs. HAYES', Brooklyn.

BENT FUTTOCKS—100 WHITE OAK, 25 BY 30 feet long, 10 by 9 inches square, suitable for the midship section of a large steamer, and giving four times the strength on the bilge of ordinary futtocks, for sale low. Apply at Phenix Wood-Bending Works, at Greenpoint, or to C. A. BURGESS, No. 49 Broad-st., New-York. N. B.—Bent felloes of superior quality always on hand.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of GOLL, ADDISON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. E. Goll retires, and Samuel D. Addison and Joseph Addison are charged with the settlement of the business. J. E. GOLL,
SAMUEL D. ADDISON,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1859. JOSEPH ADDISON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of ADDISON BROTHERS, and will continue the importing of cloths, cassimeres and vestings as heretofore, at No. 110 Duane-st. SAMUEL D. ADDISON,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1859. JOSEPH ADDISON.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of CURTIS & RICHARDS, as box manufacturers and lumber dealers, at No. 98 Norfolk-st. and No. 75 New-st., was dissolved by mutual consent on 1st inst. R. E. CURTIS is alone authorised to settle the business of the late firm.

R. E. CURTIS will continue the business as formerly at No. 98 Norfolk-st., and CHARLES E. RICHARDS at No. 75 New-st. R. E. CURTIS,
C. E. RICHARDS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between BENSON & WILSON has expired by its own limitation. The business hereafter will be continued by the subscriber at No. 310 Canal-st. JOHN J. BENSON.

THE UNDERSIGNED (FORMERLY OF the firm of Beale & Adams) has THIS DAY taken the store No. 39 Pine-st., where he will continue the Commission business for the purchase and sale of Wool. NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1859. GEO. W. BEALE.

TAKE NOTICE THAT THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of L. BROWN & CAMPBELL, is dissolved. Sept. 8, 1859. T. PEARSALL CAMPBELL.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

WHITE, GOLD-BAND AND RICHLY-Decorated Dinner, Tea and Toilet ware, &c. Table Cutlery, Cut Glass, Silver-Plated ware, &c. R. M. BRUNDIGE, No. 232 Bleecker-st., New-York.

CLUB-HOUSE CARDS.

SAMUEL HART & CO., NO. 307 BROADWAY, New-York, now offer to clubs and consumers the above celebrated brand of cards, made of pure linen, warranted not to split and to retain their slip permanently. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—APARTMENTS IN A FIRST-class private house for a gentleman, wife and daughter. For suitable rooms not over $60 per week will be given. Address Box No. 120, *Times* Office.

BOARDING, AND A HOME.—A GENTLEMAN and wife desirous of a home, and reliable in every point of view, can have a large front room and bed-room, with every convenience, in a first-class house—location unexceptionable—with a private family (near cars and stages) in a quiet and retired street, on west side, and near Hudson-st., and is, in fact, a location and situation seldom offered. Terms, from $22 to $25 per week. Address, E., Box No. 135 *Times* Office, with real name.

BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a large room and board at No. 79 Sands-st. Also, a room for a single gentleman. The house is delightfully located, and in all respects such as respectable parties would desire, containing all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Reference required.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A LARGE front room on second floor, and small room on third floor, furnished. House first-class; family small; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 230 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—THE OWNER OF THE HOUSE No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will let the second floor, five rooms, handsomely decorated and furnished, to one family or two gentlemen and wives. Terms moderate. Inquire as above.

BOARDING.—PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON THE second floor, back, to let, with board, furnished or unfurnished, in a first-class house; location unsurpassed. Apply at No. 76 West 23d-st. References required.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, convenient to cars and stages, by applying at No. 63 East 26th-st., near 4th-av.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR TWO SINGLE gentlemen, can be had with a private family living near the City Hall. The house is modern built, with bath, gas, &c. The chamber is large and lofty, and large closet attached; situation convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Address A., Box No. 3,653 New-York Post-office, with real name and place of business.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR GENTLEMEN at No. 192 Washington-st., in a healthy and respectable neighborhood, eight minutes from Fulton Ferry, and with the comforts of a home, fine rooms and an agreeable family. Substantial breakfast and tea. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentlemen, returning from the country, may find a permanent home for the Winter, convenient to Fulton or Wall-st Ferries, by applying at No. 87 Hicks-st. References exchanged.

BOARD NEAR UNION-SQUARE.—THE ENtire second floor, and a parlor and bedroom on the third floor, of No. 52 East 15th-st., to let, with board. The rooms are of fine size, with ample closets, and all modern conveniences.

TO LET—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM ON second floor, desirable for a gentleman and wife; the large room having four windows and closets. Also, a suite of rooms on parlor floor, consisting of back parlor and extended room, back hall and closets, with hot and cold water. Also, desirable rooms for single gentlemen, to let, with board, at No. 15 Irving-place, corner 16th-st.

TO LET—TOGETHER OR SEPARATELY, WITH or without board, the second story of a first-class house, consisting of four rooms, with five large closets and all the modern improvements, situated between Bleecker and 4th sts, one block from Broadway; unexceptionable references given and required. Address MADISON, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—WANTED, BY A respectable young man, in New-York or Brooklyn, a furnished room, with meals only on Sunday. Would be permanent if suited. A sociable family, who will be willing that I should enjoy their society in the evenings, will only answer this. Address, for three days, stating terms, which must be moderate, A. SEYMOUR, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PLEASANT AND CONvenient location for the Fall months, at Weehawken, New-Jersey. A few first-class boarders can be accommodated by a genteel family, at Stone Villa, near 42d-st. Ferry. Apply at Villa, or address No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING their own house, would like to rent a handsome suite of furnished rooms, with board, to party willing to pay liberally for good accommodations. Location near Broadway; cars and stages leave the corner for every part of the City. Inquire at No. 72 West 32d-st.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS ON SECOND story of a modern house, in the neighborhood of Clarendon Hotel, to let to one or two single gentlemen only; family small and strictly private; breakfast if desired; references exchanged. A note left at Tadman & Co's drug store, corner 21st-st. and 4th-av., will be attended to.

MURRAY HILL.—TO LET—A SUIT OF ELEgantly furnished rooms on first and second floor, front, suitable for a family of four or five, or two gentlemen and their wives, with a small private family. No other boarders taken. Unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.—SINGLE GENTLEmen will find pleasant rooms at the above desirable location; rooms now vacant front on the square; rooms have large clothes closets, &c. Dinner at 5. Best of references given and required.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WANTS BOARD in a good location near 3d-av. Railroad; and not above 32d-st. Must have an early breakfast and dinner at 6½ P. M. Address S. S., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for four days.

NO. 401 FOURTH-STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and 2d-av.—Three front rooms to let with board, where, to a desirable location and ample table, is sought to be added all that gives a residence the feeling of home. Dinner at six. Reference asked and given.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS ON the second floor will be rented together, or separate, to gentlemen only, with breakfast, if required, in a private family, by applying at No. 141 9th-st., third door east of Broadway.

TO LET—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, on second floor, with board, in a small private family; also, rooms on the third floor, suitable for families or single gentlemen, at No. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

TO LET—FURNISHED, TO TWO OR THREE gentlemen, the second floor of No. 124 9th-st.; also, single rooms. House private and first class, west of and near Broadway.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD—Single or in suites, can be obtained at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

A LADY AND GENTLEMAN, OR A PARTY of gentlemen, will find pleasant rooms by applying at No. 23 West 22d-st., near 5th-av. References given and required.

NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.—TWO OR three families, and a few gentlemen or ladies, can find desirable rooms with board.

TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen, without board, at No. 361 Pacific-st., near Bond-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH GOOD BOARD, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, may be found M. MACKIE'S, No. 21 9th-st.

HOTELS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE—SOUTH ORANGE—OPEN through the months of September and October. Board reasonable. Only one hour from New-York *via* Morris and Essex Railroad, near depôt. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st., 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 3:30, 5:10, 6:40 P. M. CHARLES STRINGER, Proprietor.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

RYLAND'S SUPERIOR "R B" IRON WIRE. W
BRIDGE WIRE, SPRING WIRE, TINNED WIRE AND GALVANIZED TELEGRAPH WIRE.
CAST-STEEL WIRE, WIRE RODS, BOILER RIVETS, &c.
For sale by J. J. EAGLETON, 84 John-st., New-York.

BUILDING MATERIALS.
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.'S IRON WORKS,
Nos. 135 and 143 Centre-st., New-York.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO. are manufacturers of
IRON FRONTS for STORES, IRON BEAMS,
FIRE-PROOF CEILINGS, FLOORS and PARTITIONS.
CAST and WROUGHT IRON RAILINGS, for Dwellings, Offices, Parks and CEMETERIES, of various designs.
I. L. CADY'S PATENT CHILLED-IRON BANK VAULTS, DOORS and SAFES.
WINDOW LINTELS, CORNICES and COLUMNS.
CAST-IRON BEAMS and GIRDERS.
SOLID ROLLED and RIVETED BEAMS, of various dimensions.
IRON DOORS, VAULT DOORS, SHUTTERS, SASHES, SKY LIGHTS and FLOOR LIGHTS.
Designs for any of the above will be furnished on application.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 65 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.
East Broadway stages pass to rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of New-York *Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*New-York Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.
N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

O. AMES' & SONS' SPADES AND SHOVels, store trucks, agricultural steel goods at manufacturers' prices. Also, every description of agricultural Implements, seeds, &c., for sale by CHARLES V. MAI'ES, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau-st., and 11 Beekman-st.

ASHCROFT'S (Bourdon) STEAM GUAGE.—Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR NAILrods, received from Norway. For sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 88 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES —For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO, No. 88 William-st.

DRY GOODS.

NEW FALL GOODS
AT RETAIL!

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
HAVE NOW OPEN, AT RETAIL,
A VERY LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK
OF
FALL GOODS,
UNSURPASSED IN THIS CITY,
REPLETE WITH
THE MOST NOVEL AND SELECT PRODUCTIONS
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
MANUFACTURE,
SELECTED AND IMPORTED
ESPECIALLY FOR THEIR
RETAIL TRADE!
COMPRISING
A MOST EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT
OF
SILKS,
AND
EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF DRY GOODS USUALLY KEPT
IN A
FIRST-CLASS RETAIL STORE.
ALSO,
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS, &c.
A CONSTANT SUCCESSION OF NOVELTIES
BY
EVERY EUROPEAN STEAMER,
FROM
CHEAP GOODS, AUCTION SALES.
☞ PLEASE EXAMINE
AND
☞ COMPARE OUR PRICES
BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.
FALL STYLE IN EMBRODERIES AND LACES.
French Needlework sets and Collars.
Lace sets, in Point D'Alençon and Point Applique, &c.
Thread and French Lace Falls, round and square.
Embroidered, Plain, and Hemmed Handkerchiefs.
A full assortment, and very low.
Pineapple Handkerchiefs, a fresh invoice, just opened.
Ladies Traveling and Breakfast sets.
Valenciennes, Point Applique, Point d'Alençon Thread Lace, by the yard.
Edgings, Insertions, Bands, &c., &c.
This stock will be found complete.
Ladies will do well to call before purchasing.

LORD & TAYLOR
Would invite special attention to their large Stock of
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS!
Selected expressly for City Retail Trade, including the
LATEST FALL STYLES!
French Woolen Plaids, Paris Poplins, Printed Cashmeres, Merinoes, Paris de Laines, Crossovers, Foulards, Printed Merinoes, Flounced Robes, &c., &c., &c.
BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
Nos. 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PARIS SILKS, FALL STYLES,
Rich Brocades, Plaids, Chene, Flounced Robes, &c., &c.
Also,
LOW-PRICED DRESS SILKS,
Including a large variety of
NEW STYLES PLAIDS, FIGURED, &c.,
At 75 cents to $1 PER YARD.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CHEAP FROM AUCTION.
Linen goods in HUCKABACK DAMASK,
And BATH TOWELS,
NAPKINS, DOYLIES and TABLE CLOTHS.
SHEETING OF ALL WIDTHS.
Also assortment of
NEW DRESS GOODS
for the Fall season.
C. G. HOOK,
(Late W. S. Bond,)
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

NEW SILKS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, Sept. 12,
450 pieces RICH SILKS,
at $1 per yard,
Purchased at the late large AUCTION SALES greatly below their value.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A NEW SENSATION!
THE LADIES GREATLY EXCITED,
By the announcement of
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.
To their
FALL AND WINTER EXHIBITION
of
RICH DRESS GOODS.
Since the enlargement and internal and external decoration of their establishment, which now ranks as one of the first
DRESS GOODS BAZAARS
of this City,
they have on exhibition and are prepared to offer to their patrons one of the largest, richest and most extensive assortments of
ENTIRELY NEW
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS
ever offered by any
RETAIL HOUSE IN THE CITY,
conspicuous among which may be found, at
LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.
the following rare
DRESS SILKS,
of the latest
FALL IMPORTATION,
(Summer Veil:)
SUPER BLACK GROS D'EPSOM,
SUPER BLACK GROS DE RHINE,
SUPER COLORED GROS DE PARIS,
EXTRA RICH DAMAS PEKIN A POIL,
EXTRA RICH BAYADERE RAYE ENLUMINE,
RICH PEKIN RAYE BARRE POILT DE SOIE,
RICH BAYADERE AND CANNELE,
RICH TAFFETA RAYE EUGENIE, &c., &c.
RICH ROBES DE SOIE:
150 RICH TWILLED FLORENCE, (low prices.)
EXTRA RICH CHINE ROBES, (a deux Jupe.)
EXTRA RICH TAFFETA RAYE CHINE BAYADERE, A DEUX VOLANTS.
EXTRA RICH BROCHE GROS D'EPSOM, (4 Volants.)
BLACK AND COLORED DROGUET LANCE,
Also, a splendid assortment of
EXTRA BLACK GROUND
BROCHE CHINE AND LANCE. (2 flounce.)
EXTRA BLACK AND COL'D GRADUATED ROBES, (2 flounce.)
Also,
CLOTH CLOAKS, RAGLANS, CIRCULARS, CHESTERFIELDS, BASQUES, &c., &c.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
301 No. 301 Grand-st. 301

GREAT BARGAINS OFFERED
IN DRY GOODS,
in consequence of removal
FOR THREE DAYS ONLY, SEPT. 12, 13, 14,
at No. 289 Grand-st.
The greatest reduction in DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOTH SACKS & MANTILLAS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
and a rich assortment of
FALL DRESS GOODS,
as I am obliged to vacate the premises on the 15th.
M. C. DEBVOISE,
No. 289 Grand-st., cor. Eldridge.

NEW FALL GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
will open on
MONDAY, Sept. 12,
Several cases of New Goods, of the latest Paris styles.
SILKS, POPLINS,
VALENCIAS, MERINOS,
REAL LACES and EMBROIDERIES.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverly-place.

BLANKETS. BLANKETS. BLANKETS.
AT $2 PER PAIR. Heavy, and in perfect order.
Sold much below the market price to pay advances.
JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE,
No. 229 Broadway.

BRUSSELS AND CHANTILLY CARPETS.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 BROADWAY,
Will offer during this week Black Chantilly Points, from $65 to $150 each. Mantillas, Flounces, and Trimming Laces, in every width. Point-A'Quille Sets, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Capes and Barbes, in the latest shapes and designs.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now on exhibition a large and full assortment of Fall and Winter DRY GOODS, selected in the Paris and London markets with an especial care to their retail trade. Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 12, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year: two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the [illegible] of every Mail Steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Il Poliuto.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—World and Stage.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Geraldine.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Belle of Madrid—Helene, or the Shipwreck—Magic Pills—Tight Rope Evolutions.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Champion of Freedom—Green Monster—Paddy Carey.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Boy Martyrs of New-York—Golden Axe—Silver Knife.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Rosina Meadows—Acrobatism—Flying Dutchman, or The Phantom Ship—No.

PALACE GARDEN—Grand Concert.

MOZART HALL—Waugh's Italia.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Africa*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Wednesday, Sept. 14, at 9 o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Vanderbilt steamer *Ocean Queen*, from Havre on the 31st ult., and Cowes on the morning of the 1st inst., passed Cape Race on Saturday morning, and will be due at this port on Wednesday. She was boarded off the Cape by the newsyacht of the Associated Press, and a short telegraphic abstract of her news, which is four days later than the *Europa's*, will be found in this morning's Times. There is no political intelligence of interest. Nothing was known relative to the proceedings of the Zurich Conference. The American ship *Ben Bolt* is reported lost, on her voyage from Havana to Falmouth. The Liverpool Cotton market was firm at the close of business on the 30th ult., and the tendency of prices was upward. The Breadstuffs market was very dull. Provisions still had a declining tendency. Consols were unchanged, closing at 95½@95¾.

Minister McLane arrived in Washington yesterday, and embraced the earliest opportunity to inform Secretary Cass of his failure to negotiate a treaty with the Juarez Government under the instructions forwarded to him by the Administration. The clause objected to by the Mexican Government is that which provides for the landing of United States naval or military forces on the Isthmus for the protection of the Transit. Mr. McLane is of the opinion that this point will never be conceded by Mexico. She suggests, however, the appointment of a joint Commission to remain permanently on the Isthmus, whose duty it shall be to look out for the interests of their respective Governments, with the right on the part of the Commissioners of the United States to call on their Government for help in case the Mexican Government fails to fulfill its obligations.

By the arrival at this port of the *James W. Page*, from Monrovia on the 29th July, we have information of the arrival of the bark *Mendi*, in Liberia, with her batch of emigrants. The newcomers had encountered a cordial welcome; were abundantly satisfied with the country, and busily occupied in selecting locations for permanent settlement.

Latest advices from Utah Territory inform us that the election for Delegate to Congress had resulted in the choice of W. H Hooper Morgan. A party of forty-two United States dragoons had surprised a band of one hundred and fifty Indians, concerned in the late massacre of California emigrants, and had killed twenty of their number. Another action was anticipated.

Mr. Stephen D. Dillaye, of this City, has been held to bail in Pittsburgh, in the sum of $2,000, to answer the charge of having uttered forged paper in order to obtain stock in the Monongahela Valley Bank.

A destructive fire occurred at Concord, N. H., on Saturday, breaking out in the house of Merrill & Silsbee, and spreading to Maine and Warren streets. The loss is estimated at $30,000, about one-half of which is insured.

The merchants of Savannah have held a meeting to remonstrate against the discontinuance of the mail steamship line between Charleston, Savannah, Key West and Havana.

Leslie *alias* Johnson, the swindler, arrested at Washington for defrauding the Philadelphia schoolteachers in this City, has undergone a preliminary examination in Philadelphia, and is now in jail in that city awaiting trial.

The captain of the schooner *Elizabeth B.*, at Barnstable, Mass., has turned State's evidence in the case of the kidnapping of the slave Columbus.

An interesting correspondence on the question of Sunday travel on City railroads has passed between the Chairman of the Philadelphia Sunday Committee, Mr. Wm. B. Thomas, and Mayors Tiemann of this City, Powell of Brooklyn and Lincoln of Boston. Mayor Tiemann takes strong ground in favor of Sunday travel on the City Railroads; states that the custom is generally prevalent in New-York, and that it is unattended by riot or disorder. Mayor Powell writes from Brooklyn in a similar strain. Mayor Lincoln, of Boston, states that but three lines of horse railroads in that city are run on Sunday, and that the general sentiment is adverse to the system of Sunday travel; but admits that no riotous proceedings have occurred.

The Coroner's inquest in the case of the victims at the conflagration of Harmonie Hall, in Hoboken, was concluded on Saturday afternoon. The deposition of Mary Baese, the surviving daughter of deceased, who escaped by jumping from a front window, was taken, and several other witnesses were examined as to the attempts made to rescue the persons from the burning building. The intense heat and smoke made it impossible to enter the part of the house where Mr. Baese and his daughters slept. The verdict of the jury, in substance, was, that deceased were suffocated, and that the origin of the fire was unknown. The funeral took place yesterday morning. A large concourse attended and joined the procession to the place of sepulture.

Though the City must have increased in population during the past week many thousands, by the return of families from their Summer jauntings and country residences, as well as by the great influx of strangers from the South and West, yet the Report of the City Inspector exhibits a decrease of mortality of 101 as compared with the deaths of the preceding week, and of 112 as compared with the corresponding week of the last year. The whole number of deaths last week, according to the City Inspector's Report, was 476, of which 219 were of ten years of age and under. The nativity table shows that 394 were born in the United States, 99 in Ireland, 28 in Germany, and 12 in England.

In the Supreme Court, on Saturday, the testimony in the long-litigated *habeas corpus* case, instituted by Hugh McParlen, was concluded, and the case submitted to the Court for decision. It is expected that the decision will be announced on Tuesday morning.

A colored man named John Jackson attempted to murder his father-in-law named Phillips, in the rear of No. 74 Hammersley-street, last evening. He stabbed him in several places, but it is thought that he may recover.

Patrick Gallagher was suffocated, on Saturday night, in the house of Mr. Dahl, in East Twenty-seventh-street, while it was on fire.

An astounding robbery was committed in Brooklyn on Friday night last, which will not be likely to impart a very high opinion of the watchfulness of the Police of that city. The Post-office, situated in one of the most exposed parts of the city, in the immediate neighborhood of the City Hall, and not far from the head-quarters of the Police, was entered by thieves, who must have spent nearly the whole night in breaking open letters and pocketing their contents. Nearly five hundred letters were opened, and about $3,000 purloined, as was ascertained from the rifled envelopes strewed upon the floor. More may have been taken, but only that amount had been ascertained. The office was entered some time between closing it at 8 o'clock in the evening and opening it in the morning. No clue has yet been discovered to the robbers. The ordinary care which shop-keepers exercise to prevent their premises from being broken into appears to have been lacking in the Brooklyn Post-office. No person slept on the premises, and the door was not even bolted.

The investigation of the charge preferred by Capt. Hoyt against ten of the crew of the ship *Mayflower* for riot and assault and battery, was continued before Justice Cornwell, in Brooklyn, on Saturday, when the testimony for the prosecution was closed. The investigation will be continued this morning.

On Saturday, sales were made of 2,000 bales Cotton, at essentially unaltered prices. Flour was less active. Wheat was in moderate demand, as were likewise Corn, Oats and Barley. Rio Coffee was freely dealt in. Pork and Lard were in request. Sugars were more inquired for. Other branches of trade exhibited no remarkable alterations.

The Presidential Question.

Mr. Douglas is a bold politician,—and he is playing a bold and a hazardous *rôle*. He has entered seriously and deliberately upon the task of compelling the Southern Democrats to nominate him for the Presidency. His speeches in Ohio are the opening blows in this crusade. What he seeks to accomplish by them is to concentrate the Democratic sentiment of the Northern States,—and then bring that sentiment to bear upon the National Democrats of the South. He takes his stand upon the principle of Popular Sovereignty, in the broadest and most literal acceptation of the term:—and he intends to secure the open, explicit and uncompromising adhesion of the Northern Democracy to the same position. In other words he means to go to Charleston as the unmistakable representative of the Democratic Party of the North,—and in that capacity to claim his own nomination at the hands of the South, as absolutely essential to the success of the party and the protection of Southern rights.

Whatever may be thought of its wisdom, nobody can deny the boldness or the manliness of this course of action. It stands in most creditable contrast with the policy hitherto deemed absolutely essential to the success of a Presidential candidate. It is difficult to recall the time when any aspirant for that office profited by frankness, or gained his point without concealing his opinions. Mr. Polk secured his nomination by being less frank than his competitors, and his election by being more double-faced than his opponent. Gen. Taylor sought the nomination by professing not to want it; and Mr. Clay was defeated because he allowed everybody to see that his heart was set upon his own success. Gen. Pierce was nominated by the Democrats, in 1852, because he was unknown as a politician, and Mr. Webster was set aside by the Whigs because he had not the same good fortune. Mr. Buchanan became the Democratic candidate in 1856 mainly because his long absence from the country had concealed the intrinsic baseness of his personal character from the knowledge of his friends, and his political corruption from the knowledge of the public;—and Col. Fremont became the nominee of the Republicans because, as a politician, he was equally unknown to all parties and to every section of the country. We are not in the least surprised, therefore, to find Mr. Douglas assailed on every side as the embodiment of rashness. The Buchanan organs very naturally regard his frankness and honesty in the avowal of his opinons as equivalent to suicide,—and they are already holding their inquest upon his body. The Administration cannot understand how a politician can be honest, and live. It is a phenomenon quite out of the ordinary experience of political parties. Nor is it, indeed, quite certain, as things go, what will be the result of it. The South has a natural repugnance to dictation, and she may prefer being beaten to being bullied. If her politicians take counsel of their resentments, they will not take Douglas as their candidate;—if they look to their interests, instead of their passions, they may come to a different conclusion.

Upon one point we have no doubt whatever:—Mr. Douglas will represent at Charleston the settled sentiment of the Northern Democracy. He will claim, with perfect justice, that not a single Northern State can be carried by the Democrats upon any platform which shall be *more* Pro-Slavery than his. There is not a single free State in the Union which will vote for Congressional intervention in favor of Slavery in the Territories, or for the abrogation of the Federal laws against the African Slave-trade. Any politician, with his eyes half open, can see that the Democrats of the North have yielded all the ground on this subject which they intend to yield. They have conceded, one after another, all the demands of the South upon them:—and, as the canvas of 1856 convinced them, their excessive liberality has brought them to the very verge of political bankruptcy. Another step in that direction ruins them forever. If they nominate Wise, Hunter, Stephens, or any such man, upon the Southern platform, Mr. Seward, or any other man the Republicans may nominate, will carry every Northern State. There are some of the Southern politicians who seek that result, as the most direct route to their coveted haven—Disunion. There are others who do not believe it possible, and who do not feel bound, therefore, to take any steps to avoid it. But there is a very large number of sagacious, patriotic and influential public men in the Southern States who do apprehend such an issue, and who are open advocates of the nomination of Mr. Douglas as the surest means of averting it, and it is not at all unlikely that their numbers will steadily increase.

The Republicans, very naturally and very wisely, seem inclined to await the result of this movement in the Democratic party before taking any action themselves. If the South does not yield to the pressure brought to bear upon them, and refuses to nominate Mr. Douglas, the Republicans will feel strong enough to enter the field with any candidate whom they may prefer. In that case Mr. Seward will unquestionably be their nominee—for in point of ability, public service, party claims and political position, no other member of the party can enter into competition with him. He stands clearly and unmistakably at the head of the Republican Party, and will be entitled to their nomination under any circumstances which shall give personal ability and public service a fair claim to consideration. It is by no means certain, moreover, that the Republicans could nominate any candidate who would poll more votes under any circumstances than Mr. Seward. It is quite true that his political career has laid the basis for a much more vigorous opposition than could be arrayed against a less prominent candidate; but on the other hand, he would elicit a warmer and more effective support.

The Presidential battle is really to be fought in advance of the nomination,—and the decisive campaign is to be in the ranks of the Democratic Party. If that party makes a sectional nomination we shall have a sectional canvass, a sectional triumph, and a sectional Administration:—and the North will be the victor. If Mr. Douglas is nominated, by the act or even the cordial acquiescence of the South, he will be presented to the country as a national candidate, and will have very fair claims to that distinction. So far as his political career as concerned, he has offended both North and South alternately, and is not likely to be claimed as the exclusive friend of either:—and his position in favor of popular sovereignty is certainly a very fair compromise between the Northern claim that Congress must intervene to exclude Slavery from the Territories, and the Southern claim that it must intervene for its protection.

The French Exiles and the Emperor.

The English correspondents in France inform us that the French Liberals are extremely disappointed at the attitude assumed by several of the exiled Republican leaders in relation to the recent amnesty proclaimed by the Emperor. They do not precisely see what good can be expected to accrue to the cause of Republicanism in France from the refusal of men like Louis Blanc and Victor Hugo to return to their native country, there to utter their minds, disseminate their political convictions, and exert the whole weight of a present personal influence in favor of those doctrines for which they have been suffering the slave martyrdom of exile through so many years. If the Imperial Amnesty were anything less than an amnesty; if it were a mere act of pardon offered by a sovereign whom the Republicans regard as an usurping tyrant; to political convicts, whom the Republicans regard as heroes; there could be no question as to the dignity and imperious propriety of their course in refusing to accept what they might honestly treat as an insult added unto injury.

But the decree of August 16, 1859, is not a decree of pity or forgiveness. It is a declaration of "amnesty," the effect of which, as interpreted by the highest authorities on the law of France, is to wipe away the whole record of the past so absolutely as to annihilate all questions of accusation or reply, and to place the power which convicted, and the objects of that conviction, in precisely the relations which they would have occupied had no accusation ever been made, no trial held and sentence passed.

A pardon always implies a previous condemnation; an amnesty may be granted before, during, or after the trial of those to whom it applies, and, in every instance, effaces completely the whole judicial proceeding. Under the operation, therefore, of an amnesty, Louis Blanc and Victor Hugo, and their comrades in the British islands, Belgium, America, may return to France as they left it, with the full of that republic which they found themselves incompetent to maintain when it was intrusted to their keeping. They are not called upon to recognize the authority which 7,000,000 of their countrymen conferred upon the Third Napoleon. They are as free to bring back with them their faith in the poetry of the guillotine or in the hierarchy of labor, as the *emigrés* of the first Republic were to fetch back their red-heeled shoes and their pedigrees, when the First Consul Bonaparte opened the doors of France to those nobles who had endeavored to save the throne of the Bourbons by taking to their heels at the first sound of the revolutionary tocsin. This the Republicans of France know perfectly well; and knowing this, it is but natural that they should be disturbed and distressed by the attitude of their leaders, and especially of Louis Blanc. Victor Hugo is a man from whom any extravagance of personal vanity and ostentatious self-assurance was to be expected. The declamatory Jacobinism with which the ex-royalist, ex-peer and ex-poet alternately stunned and delighted the National Assembly of France from the tribune in the time of the Republic, if it did but little towards saving the French people from the enormous suffering inflicted on them by the mad theorists who controlled the State, or towards enthroning in France that "liberty" whose return Victor Hugo now proposes to await before accomplishing his aim, had at least this good effect, that it convinced even the Democracy of Paris that Victor Hugo was a trumpet and not a man; a voice, sweet and strong indeed, but "full of sound and fury signifying nothing." Louis Blanc, however, is a personage of a very different stamp. If he has all the Corsican intensity and implacability of temper, he has also all the Italian sagacity, clearness of critical insight and practical vigor of intellect. He is more of a debater than of an orator, and is more capable of writing history than of making it,—at least, not an empty haranguer nor a vain-glorious egotist. Louis Blanc is a man of too honest a nature to be suspected of mere personal spite in his hostility to the Empire, and too shrewd a man for us to suppose him ignorant of the political impotence in his own country to which he dooms himself by declining to return when the way of return is opened to him, as he himself confesses, honorably and freely.

That Louis Blanc, therefore, should think it necessary to excuse himself from any further political or personal interference with French affairs may well strike the men of his own way of thinking with dismay. For if Louis Blanc means to affirm that he is the only real French Republican in the world, and that therefore he cannot think of going back into the midst of a nation of imperialists, he utters a sentence not very encouraging to those who have fixed their faith so long in his energy and his sincerity. Or if he means to admit that there is no more reason to look for the organization of labor now in France, than there was when his convictions at the Luxembourg drove his Republican colleagues to the verge of frenzy; and no more confidence to be reposed in the people than he thought was fit to be given to them, when on the 15th of May, 1848, he shuddered at the notion of a procession of Parisian workmen clamoring for the very doctrines of which he himself was the conspicuous apostle, he publishes to all mankind the hopeless inferiority of the ideas which he and those who sympathize with him represent, to the popular convictions and feelings embodied in the rule of the Democratic Emperor of the French. In either case, the ablest, most single-minded, and honorable leader of the Revolution of February has availed himself of the Amnesty of August, 1859, to stultify the whole Republican opposition to the Imperial away, and to inflict a serious discouragement upon a party never formidable in France by numbers, and powerful only by force of the enthusiasm which nothing could more effectually chill than just such acts as these of its exiled chieftains. Nor will the student of the political history of France fail to recognize in the letters of Louis Blanc, another and a very striking instance of that fanatical devotion to theory, and passionate partizanship, which have done more than any and all other causes to retard the development of a healthy political organization in France. Men who obstinately insist that their country shall be governed only according to their own ideas; that their fellow-citizens shall be made free and happy only according to their own notions of freedom and happiness; and that it is better to stand altogether aloof of the political actions of their times and plead for their own creed through the negative power of individual protests, than to coöperate with those who hold another faith, or work under a rule which their doctrines condemn; these men have been the sorest trial and difficulty of France in the past. It is not the least among the services which the Emperor Napoleon has rendered France that he has now given these men the fairest opportunity they have ever enjoyed in putting themselves into their true light before their fellow-countrymen and the world.

Strikes in England and America.

Sam Slick, it is painful to see, is quite unable to separate his facts from the herd of thick-coming fancies which have rendered his name famous. His recent English experiences have furnished various apt illustrations of this peculiarity; and, indeed, he seems to regard himself as an accepted authority on cis-Atlantic manners, with a vocation to bear his testimony touching them in season and out of season. In company with Mr. Lyndsay, the member for Tynemouth, he has just had occasion to address the workingmen of that ancient borough, and to employ, in the course of his remarks, the following allusion:

"There is one consolation to be drawn from those strikes that I have never yet heard anybody allude to, and it is—there is no country in the world that could afford to have strikes but England. They are very expensive things, and they only belong to a rich country, and I defy any man to point out any country in the world where mechanics can go on a strike for three months together as they do here. *If the mechanics in the States were to strike they would be starved out by Saturday night.*"

While the popular representative of Acadian literature thus bore witness to the poverty and subjection of American mechanics, strikes rivaling in magnitude and persistency the great London movement, were proceeding in several of the States. A whole guild of workingmen were in revolt at Albany, in New-York; the employes of a Michigan railroad had not only struck, but had put a stop to the transit of passengers and freight over a great and busy route. And in Western Pennsylvania, the laborers in the coal mines of the Monongahela valley, counting an army of many thousands, had thrown up work, on a trifling question of long standing between them and their employers. These and similar movements have not only manifested the spirit and ability of labor in America to maintain itself in any issue with capital, of which public opinion can be brought to recognize the fairness, and to persist in the conflict until the reluctant master is obliged to accept the terms they may dictate. If the contest is less protracted it is not because the laborer is a pauper, but because labor is scarce, and if parted with not easily replaced, and that the master is thus more promptly brought to yield. It is the wealth of the American mechanic, in that he can always command employment, and the fact that employers cannot always command mechanics, that cuts short this class of demonstrations in America. In new and rapidly-advancing countries such is always the advantageous position of labor. In old ones, where capital is ample and the labor-market glutted, the fight is apt to be long, and, in the absence of legislative helps, very likely to end in the triumph of the capitalist.

Still it was important to instil into malcontent British mechanics the idea that emigration cannot relieve them; and the statement of Judge Haliburton, if not true, may at least be effective.

A Registry Law in Michigan.—New-York is not the only State in which a Registry takes effect, for the first time this Fall. The Legislature of Michigan passed a Registry Law last Winter, which unlike ours is one not only nominally but also in fact, inasmuch as it provides that no person shall be permitted to vote unless his name shall have been previously placed upon the registration list, as that of an approved elector. The Board of Registration meets on the first Monday of October, and continues in session five days. Persons desiring to be registered may present themselves at any time during the sessions of the Board, and after the first two days, that body will, itself, register such as may not have appeared but who are known to be voters. When any man's name is once on the list, it remains there, until he ceases to be a resident, without further trouble or attention on his part.

An important effect of the law is that the whole business of challenging is transferred from the polls to the sessions of the Board, where the necessary inquiries are to be made, and candidates for registration examined on oath, whenever it may be deemed requisite, touching their residence or other qualifications. Such inquiry is not only within the power of the Board, but is made by the act an imperative duty. At the polls, the list is the ultimate evidence of a right to vote. All whose names are recorded, and none others, will be allowed to cast their ballots at any election.

The Michigan law differs from that enacted last Winter by the New-York Legislature, chiefly in respect to that essential feature. In that State the names must all have been registered before the day of election. Here, on the contrary, any man who chooses may refrain from previous registration, provided he can furnish an excuse at the polls, and procure another voter to certify his claims.

The Rensselaer County Grand Jury.—The grand inquest of the County of Rensselaer, recently in session at the City of Troy, refused to find an indictment for manslaughter against White, the President and Superintendent of the Albany, Vermont and Canada Railroad. It will be recollected that upon the said road, under his direct charge, a rotten bridge fell a few weeks ago, destroying a dozen lives, more or less. Knowledge of its utterly insecure condition was fully brought home to White by the evidence. It was shown that he had been repeatedly warned of impending disaster by his subordinates, who were familiar with the condition of that deadly structure. And it was further proven that he himself had learned by personal inspection that the bridge was simply a fatal trap, liable to crush its victims any day, and certain to fall at no distant period. Knowing all this he coolly allowed the cars to pass daily over it without any attempt to render it safe. At length the fatal moment arrived. A train loaded with human beings broke the fragile fabric down, and a hideous fatality ensued.

Yet the Grand Jury refused to find a bill. True, there were ten men who nobly did their duty; but there were also eight recusants who were able to defeat the ends of justice, twelve affirmative votes being necessary to the finding of an indictment, and the railroad interest, whose outside effects are said to have been conspicuous during the proceeding, had two to spare. A grosser outrage than the casualty in question has not disgraced the railroad history of this country, and the Courts have seldom witnessed such an unjustifiable exemption from punishment, as that for which Mr. White is indebted to the eight jurors who think it no crime to kill passengers by means of a rotten bridge.

Breaking up Rapidly.—Poor old Bennett is certainly going to the dogs as fast as possible. We never knew a wreck on a lee shore break up more rapidly than his crazy old *Herald*. The last Summer has been specially hard on him. Even the mild breezes which have been blowing from the Mincio for the last three months give him cold chills, and the mere mention of the famous quadrilateral makes his teeth chatter as if he had the ague. The least bit of enterprise on the part of his neighbors keeps him awake for a week, and the trifling incident of the Times reporting Douglas' Columbus speech by telegraph seems to have made an idiot of him. He cannot understand it at all. The idea of spending "in the neighborhood of a thousand dollars" for a piece of news passes his comprehension. His first explanation, drawn from his own experience, was that the politicians concerned paid the bill:—but finding that such a plea only betrayed his own practice, he fell back upon another, and now says that "the manuscript of the speech was forwarded from Washington in advance, and was probably in type before the telegraph announced that the speech was made."

The poor old man evidently confounds Douglas with Mr. Buchanan, and doesn't know the difference between a speech and a President's Message. Somebody who has his confidence ought to tell him that Columbus is in Ohio, not in Washington—that Douglas is not *yet* President, and that old Buck has *copyrighted* the ingenious mode of cheating to which the *Herald* refers. It takes a man at least 70 years old to invent such things—and when two of them, like Buck and Bennett, put their old heads together for such an operation, they cannot be expected to admit young fellows, like Douglas and the Times, to have the gratuitous benefit of their joint experience and ingenuity.

Perhaps the following little bill, which we received from the Telegraph office on Saturday, may enlighten our dilapidated old neighbor a little as to the manner in which our copy of Mr. Douglas' speech was obtained:

New-York Times to Telegraph Company, No. 21 Wall-street, Dr.

	Words.	
Sept. 4, to dispatch from Washington..	775...	$3 90
Sept. 5, to dispatch from Washington..	134...	5 81
Sept. 6, to dispatch from Albany.....	21...	70
Sept. 7, to dispatch from Syracuse.....	360...	15 50
Sept. 7, Operator's extra time.....		1 00
Sept. 7, *Douglas' Speech, from Columbus, Ohio*.....7,100...		497 00
Sept. 7, Operator's extra time.....		6 00
Sept. 7, dispatch from Washington.....		5 00
Sept. 7, dispatch from Washington.....	132...	6 06
Sept. 8, dispatch from Syracuse.....	688...	27 62
Sept. 8, dispatch from Syracuse.....	176...	7 14
Total.....		$577 73
Deduct Operator's extra time.....		8 00
		$569 73

Received payment.
J. B. OLTMAN,
For the Company.

New-York, Sept. 10, 1859.

The *Herald* will please observe that this bill covers only *four days'* telegraphing of our *special* dispatches,—exclusive of the large sums paid for the dispatches of the Associated Press. There was a time when the *Herald* did not regard such expenditures of money for early news as evidences of hallucination;—but that was long, long ago—when poor Bennett had more of the "sympathies of youth," and indulged in pathetic sonnets to Mary Anne. What a pity it is we cannot always be young!

The Great Eastern.—We learn by private advices from London that Mr. J. Scott Russell, the builder of the *Great Eastern*, is to come out in her on her first trip to America. Great numbers of tickets have been sold, and for her *trial* trip to Cherbourg, which was to take place on the 8th, an immense number of places had been taken. If that proves entirely successful, she will come to this country with an enormous number of passengers. She comes to Portland first, in consequence of an old contract with the Grand Trunk Railway Company to that effect; but she will be very likely to come from Portland to New-York or rather to Port Morris, near the Harlem Bridge, for the purpose of enabling New-Yorkers to pay her a visit.

Amusements.

The most remarkable dramatic success of the season has been Mrs. Bateman's tragedy of "Geraldine," at Wallack's Theatre. It has been played every night since its first production, and it will be continued until the closing of the Theatre on Wednesday night. Matilda Heron, who personates the heroine, takes her benefit to-night.

Wood's Minstrels, having vacated their marble hall, to make room for the new bank, which is to commence operations there, have returned to their old quarters, at No. 444 Broadway, which was originally built for them. They open there to-night in all the glory of burned cork and banjo melody.

Still Later from Liberia.

ARRIVAL AT MONROVIA OF THE BARK MENDI—RECEPTION OF THE EMIGRANTS—TRADE—STATE OF THE COUNTRY—DR. DELANEY.

The arrival of the bark *James W. Page*, from Monrovia, furnishes Liberia advices to July 29.

The bark *Mendi*, which left New-York early in June, with a large number of emigrants, arrived out about the middle of July, and was received with great rejoicing.

Those who carried out freight upon her, for barter, were meeting with a remunerative exchange for all they took.

Letters received by the Corresponding Secretary of the Society give the following particulars:

"A large number of the company by the *Mendi* have followed the people from the *Rebecca* to Carcysburgh, and all are delighted with the "city upon a hill" and the neighboring country.

All the liberated Africans of the notorious *Echo* are doing well. They are contented and happy. Many are distributed among private families, and learn fast the habits and customs of civilized life."

One of the passengers by the *Mendi*, who bore a letter of introduction to Dr. Delaney, the intelligent African clergyman, who was sent out by certain colored agencies to explore the country, writes:

I am in continual intercourse with Dr. Delaney, and find him a gentleman of vast intellectual resources, and an extensive friend of information. He is perfectly delighted with Liberia, its people, its government, its rich soil, its beautiful landscapes. I went up with him and Mr. Castendyk, to show them the St. Paul's River and call at some of the settlements on that noble stream. The Doctor was almost enthusiastic in his expressions of satisfaction with all he saw. The national celebration of Independence, which took place on the 26th, the *levee* at the President's mansion, military display, procession of officers of State, foreign representatives, and citizens generally, to the M. D. Church, and the oration, all gave the doctor much pleasure. He has delivered several very interesting lectures on the 'political condition and destiny of the African race,' and has given much satisfaction."

City Mortality.—The City Inspector reports 472 as the number of deaths in this City, during the week ending on Saturday last, which is a decrease of 101 as compared with the mortality of the previous week; and as compared with the corresponding week of last year a decrease of 112. Of those who died 107 were men; 84 women; 189 boys and 178 girls. Of the whole number of deaths last week, 219 were of ten years of age and under, while the week before the deaths of children of the age mentioned numbered 403. The report informs us that there were 191 deaths of diseases of the stomach, bowels, and other digestive organs, 91 of diseases of the brain and nerves, 125 of disease of the lungs and throat, 25 of skin and eruptive diseases, 37 stillborn and premature births, 48 of general fevers, 6 of old age, 12 of diseases of the generative and urinary organs, and 3 of the bones, joints, &c. Twenty-eight deaths arose from violent causes. The nativity table shows that 394 were natives of the United States, 99 of Ireland, 28 of Germany, 12 of England, 4 of Scotland, 2 of Italy, 7 of British America, and the balance of different foreign countries.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Comptroller's Office Enlarged and Repaired.—The old Comptroller's office refitted and repaired, and with the addition of the apartment which was formerly the offices of the Street Commissioner, now occupying the whole of the second story of the Hall of Records, will be reopened for the transaction of business to-day. During the last five or six months, while the alterations were in progress, the Comptroller's offices have been in the basement of the City Hall; that officer and his clerks and all who have to transact business with them, will be glad that the Finance Department is no longer to be cooped up within those narrow cells. The new quarters are commodious and elegant. Ascending by a circular iron staircase from the piazza on the north side of the Hall of Records to the second story you enter in the first place a large apartment as wide as the building itself and almost as deep. Separated on either side by iron railings from the central passage-way are the desks of the various officers of the Department. On the right as you enter is the Bureau of County Affairs, next to that the Auditing Bureau, and beyond the Stock clerk's desk; on the left are the Bureau of City Revenue, the Clerk of Arrears, and at the further side of the apartment on this side are counters upon which the maps are placed and may be examined by all who desire to look at them. In the centre of the passage-way also, there will be a long table for the use of those who wish to look at the maps. Opposite the entrance at the further end of the chamber, and separated from the passage-way by an iron railing, is a smaller apartment, in which are the desks of the Comptroller, of his private Secretary, Mr. Allen, of the Deputy-Comptroller, Mr. Warren, and of the first General Clerk, Mr. Stokes. On each side of this room are two apartments of moderate size. That on left is the Comptroller's private room, and is beautifully fitted up and furnished; here the meetings of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and of other similar Boards, of which the Comptroller is a member, will be held. That on the right is set apart for the book-keepers; here in an iron safe all the title-deeds of property, belonging to the City, and other valuable documents are kept. The whole of the second story is fire-proof, and it is separated from the first story so that a conflagration in the lower part of the building would not endanger the upper part. The original appropriation for the improvement was $10,000, but the actual expenditure has overrun that amount slightly,—by how much is not yet ascertained. The alterations were made by Supervisor Stewart. Mr. Hawes himself and his Chief Clerks drew the plans.

Important Recovery of Stolen Property—The dry goods store of Solomon & Emanuel Strauss, No. 3 Avenue D., was broken into on Thursday night, by forcing the skylight, and silks and velvets, beside other valuable dry goods, worth $5,000, were taken away by the thieves. Information of the robbery was given to the Police, and Detectives Farley and Eustace started in search for the property. Their efforts were entirely successful, as they found the whole of it on Saturday concealed in the house of a German tailor, named Adolph Behm, at No. 112 Sullivan-street. The goods were packed up in a large case, and were soon, it is said, to have been removed to the premises of Morris Haschheim, who had become their purchaser. The officers found Behm & Haschheim in the house on their arrival and forthwith arrested them. While they were still engaged in the place a third man, named Emile Hyman, arrived and inqired for Behm, when he, too, was taken into custody on suspicion of being implicated in the burglary. He was afterwards searched, and a key, found in his pocket, fitted the case in which the goods were secreted. The prisoners were taken to Jefferson market Court, before Justice Quackenbush, who committed them for examination. Haschheim is supposed to be the man who hired a room a week or two ago in a tenement house in Cedar-street, for the purpose of breaking into the store of A. Frank & Co., which adjoins it. It will be recollected that the detectives, upon entering the room, found some housebreakers' tools and an aperture in the hall almost large enough to admit the body of a man into the store, affording proof that the place had been hired by burglars, who had been disturbed in their operations.

Fire in East Twenty-seventh-street—One Man Suffocated.—The Fifth District alarm at 11¼ o'clock on Saturday night, was caused by the discovery of fire bursting out of some sheds situated in the rear of the lime, lath and brick-yard of James L. Black & Co., No. 277 East Twenty-first-street. The flames spread with great rapidity, and a shed and stables on the rear of the lot No. 275, owned by Hannon Dahl, were soon on fire and destroyed. The two-story frame building on this lot occupied as a dwelling and grocery store by Mr. D., was soon wrapped in flames, and so quickly did the fire spread that Mr. Dahl and his family, who occupied the upper portion of the building, barely escaped with their lives. Three children of Mr. Dahl, who slept in his bedroom, were, along with Mrs. Dahl, rescued without injury except one, aged five years, named Eli Dahl, who was badly, and it is feared, fatally burned on one of his sides. The flames spread to some sheds connected with the coal-yard occupied by D. S. Rosbins, and unfortunately a horse was suffocated. Some sheds belonging to the stone-yard of G. W. Smiff were also destroyed. After the firemen had extinguished the flames, the body of a man named Patrick Gallagher, 55 years of age, was found on the floor near a sofa in the sitting-room of Mr. Dahl's house. The deceased was a resident of Newtown, L. I., and on Saturday he paid a visit to Mr. Dahl, who invited him to remain all night, and accordingly a bed was made up on the sofa. The body was removed to the Dead-house of Bellevue Hospital. Several firemen were slightly injured by some of the sheds falling on them. The following are the losses: H. Dahl, about $1,500, not insured; D. S. Rossins, about $500, not insured; J. L. Black & Co., about $4,000, insured for $2,500 each in the Hamilton and St. Nicholas Insurance Companies; G. W. Smiff, about $200, not insured. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Serious and Fatal Accidents.—A colored man, named Henry Hardy, employed by Messrs. Hutchinson & Co., ice dealers, at No. 316 Twelfth-street, was found lying insensible in the stable of the premises, suffering from injuries received in falling from the hay loft to the floor. Upon examination his spine was found fractured and his body badly bruised, so that his recovery is not expected. He was taken to the colored home.... An unknown man, 25 years of age, was found lying insensible on a raft foot of Eleventh-street, East River, with his legs dangling in the water. He is supposed to have fallen in that position while intoxicated.... Officer Caurus, of the Eleventh Ward, took the man to the Station-house, where a physician attended him. As all efforts to restore him to consciousness were unavailing. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.... A laborer named George McCarty, who lives in Eleventh-avenue near Forty-third-street, fell asleep on Friday night with his lighted pipe in his mouth. It dropped upon the bed-clothes, ignited them, and McCarty was so badly burned that he had to be taken to the New-York Hospital.... An inquest was held yesterday upon the body of Mathew Gallagher who odied at the New-York Hospital from the effect of injuries received about two months ago, by falling down a flight of stairs at No. 141 Greenwich-street. Deceased was 58 years of age.... Also upon the body of William Brown a lad 10 years of age, who died at the same place from the effects of an injury inflicted upon his ankle on the 2d inst., from falling down a flight of steps at the House of Industry, No. 155 Worth-street. In each case a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Suicide by Shooting.—About one o'clock yesterday morning a man named Edward Cassenbrack, who kept a low dance house at Nos. 81 and 83 James-street, called the "Flag of our Union," committed suicide by shooting himself through the brain with a pistol. The evidence at the inquest showed that deceased sent to Germany for his sister a short time ago, and she came to this country and was taken by him to his place in James-street, where she remained some ten days. Another sister of deceased, named Mrs. Brown, who lives in Brooklyn and is of respectable character,

was observed to capsize, between Governor's and Bedloe's Islands. It contained three persons—a man, a woman, and a child. Providentially, the Staten Island ferry-boat *Hunchback* was passing, and Capt. JOHNSON immediately stopped, lowered his life-boat, and succeeded in rescuing the three just as they were about sinking. They were taken ashore, and proved to be a Mr. MCCORMICK, his wife and child, who had been out to enjoy a sail on the Bay. The party were cared for by the proprietor of the Eastern Hotel, in Whitehall-street.

SINGULAR CAUSE OF DEATH.—An old German woman, named TERESA LINDECK, was taken sick about two weeks ago with bilious colic, and sought to obtain relief by having hot iron plates, wrapped in a towel, placed on her abdomen. The sick woman complained to her daughter during the application, that the plates were not hot enough, and upon their removal for the purpose of reheating, it was found that the poor woman's flesh had been seriously burned. In a few days gangrene resulted, and the woman gradually sank and died.

FOR EUROPE.—The British screw steamer *City of Washington* left this port on Saturday, with a good number of cabin and 230 steerage passengers, and $630,000 in specie. The Vanderbilt steamer *Ariel* also left on Saturday for Havre, *vid* Southampton, having 131 passengers. The new screw steamer *Mount Vernon*, Capt. SMITH, of W. W. CROMWELL'S Line, left on her first trip to Alexandria and Washington on the same day. She carried 18 passengers.

THE TAMMANY FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT DELEGATE CHOSEN.—At a meeting of the delegates of the Fifth Assembly District on Saturday night, at No. 140 Mercer-street, Fireman's Hall, RICHARD T. COMPTON was unanimously elected delegate to the Convention at Syracuse, and JOHN B. REES as alternate.

A TEMPTING EXHIBITION.—In a single small show-case, at TIFFANY'S, in Broadway, there is a collection of diamond necklaces and ladies' jewelry valued at about seventy-nine thousand dollars. A single diamond necklace is valued at nine thousand dollars, and together makes a queenly outfit for a lady.

THE FALL REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.—The Autumn Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club is to take place on Thursday, the 22d inst. The course will be from Owl's Head, Long Island, to the Southwest Spit, and around the light ship and back.

RUN OVER ON THE HUDSON RIVER ROAD.—A widow lady, named CATHERINE SMITH, 54 years of age, was struck by the cow-catcher of a locomotive on the Hudson River Railroad, on Saturday, and thrown a distance of ten feet. Her injuries were very severe. She was taken to the residence of her son, corner of Fifty-second-street and Eleventh-avenue, near the scene of the casualty, where medical aid was rendered, after which she was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—William E. Regain, night inspector, *vice* Edward Carrigan, removed. Francis J. Miller, night inspector, *vice* Michael Eagan, removed. Edward Brown, night inspector, *vice* Valentine Lutz, removed. John R. Jackson, messenger, *vice* Henry Pearson, removed. William R Butts, messenger, *vice* Naphtali Phillips, removed. Joseph Murphy, messenger, *vice* John Dunn resigned.

DISTURBANCE AT CONRAD'S GARDEN.—Capt. DE CAMP, of the Twenty-third Precinct, yesterday ordered the proprietors of Conrad's Yorkville Park to desist from playing billiards and other games; and as they did not, he ordered his men to arrest them and the consequence was an onslaught upon the officers, which resulted in fifteen Germans being arrested and committed to the Station-house.

FIRE DEPARTMENT EXPENSES.—The sum of $64,000 has been expended for Fire Department apparatus since the passage of the Appropriation bill in April last.

THE RESIGNATION OF RECORDER BARNARD.—It is stated that it is the intention of Recorder BARNARD to resign his position on the Bench.

Attempted Murder.

A COLORED MAN STABS HIS FATHER-IN-LAW.

Last evening a negro attempted to kill his father-in-law. The story of the affair is that some six years since, an old colored man married a widow woman named JACKSON, and the marriage was not very agreeable to the relatives of the woman, especially to a sonnamed JOHN JACKSON, who is represented to be a desperate fellow, and particularly so when under the influence of liquor. Last evening, between 6 and 7 o'clock, JACKSON called at the residence of his father-in-law, in the rear of No. 74 Hammersly-street, and asked for his mother. He was told that she was visiting next door, and he the then replied, "Well, I am d——d hungry, and want you to give me something to eat." His father-in-law then went to the cupboard and brought out some cabbage and potatoes, and set before Jackson, who found considerable fault with the quality of the provisions. After he commenced eating his mother came in and took a seat. Mr. PHILLIPS went out to the yard, and in a few minutes was followed by JACKSON. The old man went into the privy, and while there JACKSON came up, drew a dirk knife, and stabbed him in the neck without saying a word. PHILLIPS then cried out, "Do you mean to kill me?" and the assassin replied, "Yes, I do mean to kill you," and suiting the action to the word, he he plunged the knife three times more into the old man, one of the thrusts taking effect in the left arm and the other two in the side. Mr. PHILLIPS shrieked for help, and the assassin fled through an alley-way and escaped. The neighbors conveyed the wounded man to the Ninth Ward Station-house, where his wounds were dressed, and then he was taken to the Hospital. The surgeons say that, with care, PHILLIPS may survive his injuries. The wound in the neck did not sever any important artery; the wound in the arm was about one and a half inches deep, but did not cut any of the larger muscles. The wounds in the side were not very deep, and unless internal hemmorage sets in, no fears are entertained that these wounds will prove fatal. Capt. SEDRING, of the Ninth Ward Police, dispatched officers to arrest JACKSON, but up to a late hour last night he had not been arrested.

The Calamity at Hoboken—Burial of the Bodies.

The Coroner's inqnest in the case of the four persons who were suffocated in the fire at the Harmonia Hotel, Hoboken, on Friday last, was concluded on Saturday afternoon. The deposition of MARY BAERE, the eldest daughter of deceased, was taken by Coroner POHNSTEDT, and embraces all the particulars of the sad affair, so far as she witnessed them. She says:

I came home about 10½ o'clock on Thursday evening; there was a small party at our house dancing and amusing themselves; I was not in the kitchen after 7½ o'clock in the evening; there was a very small fire in the range; I put the last coals on the fire about 1 P. M.; it was a quarter before 4 when I retired to bed; I do not know that there was anything inflammable near the stove or range; the ironing was done from 2 to 7 o'clock; the fire was dull all day, as I thought from the collection of rust and soot, and it afterwards became so very low as to compel me to desist from ironing; the range had burned very dull for several days; I was awakened by my father, after sleeping about two hours; I was sleeping in the rear room, north corner, having a window toward the orchestra, the bed being on the south side; my next youngest sister slept in the other bed opposite, on the north side, and the other two younger ones slept in the small dark room on the north side, at one end of the hall, third floor; my second younger sister first gave the alarm; she knocked at the front room door, and cried out that she was being suffocated; my father then came out of the front room; he seemed to be quite out of his senses, and was crying, "Help, help—bring me to the stairs and door; I cannot find the stairs;" I brought him just near the stairway; the smoke and heat being too strong, we had to retrace our steps; he then jerked his hand from mine and went to my bedroom door; he spoke at the time of some papers in his bureau; that was the last I saw or heard of him; I then ran directly through my father's room to the north front window, and putting out my head, cried, "Fire—save us—we are dying by smoke and suffocation in the house;" I struck several matches and ignited the gas in the hall, but the matches in the room would not burn to any account in consequence of the density of the smoke; I stopped my mother from going to the door and opening it after I came in; I told her to shut it, which she did, because so much smoke came in; my mother came after me to the window, when, in attempting to get out, I fell to the balcony; Mr. Herring, whom I called, came and caught me, and took me to his room; the window at the head of my bed was left open for ventilation, and the door was closed and locked; as soon as I was in Mr. Herring's house, I ran up to the top of the premises with firemen and others, telling and showing them where my father and sisters were, and how they might enter into our house and take them out; I came directly down again, and again went up to the garret, all the while pointing out the way into our house; they could have entered by the use of axes; the intense smoke and heat prevented any one from entering the apartment where they were."

Mrs. Julia Baese, wife of deceased, corroborated the statements of her daughter.

Mr. Richard Herring, foreman of Engine Company No. 1, hearing the alarm, was among the first there, and by the aid of the Hook and Ladder Company, and his own Engine Company, made every effort to rescue the persons who were in the house. The heat and smoke prevented them from penetrating except a short distance into the lower part of the house and bar-room. Frank Adam, a porter and waiter, testified that he left the premises about 12 o'clock, when Mr. Baese was fastening up the house, and there was then little or no fire in the range. John M. Patterson, a policeman, was called, and testified that he saw some person through the shutters in the bar-room, with a light, about 2½ A. M. He thought it was Mr. Baese, but could not tell. He heard him walking from the bar-room to the billiard-room. He heard the alarm of fire about 3 o'clock, and assisted in trying to rescue the inmates and save the building.

Some further testimony was taken, which corroborated the foregoing. The Jury then retired, and after a short consultation, returned with the verdict that the four deceased came to their death by being suffocated, and that the origin of the fire was unknown. Their names were CHARLES P. BAESE, ANNA THEODORA, aged 15; CLARA, aged 10 years and 7 months, and SOPHIA, aged 8 years.

The last sad rites were performed yesterday forenoon, at Baumer Hall, according to the forms of the Catholic Church. A very large concourse attended the funeral, and joined the procession to the grave.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

ROWDYISM.—ONE MAN STABBED.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock Saturday night, three rowdies entered a saloon at No. 309 Atlantic, near Smith-street, and after eating and drinking they started to leave without paying for what they had had. Upon the proprietor remonstrating with them for such treatment, they made an assault upon him and broke a portion of the furniture and crockery belonging to the premises. They then went into the street and amused themselves for a while by throwing stones through the window. The barkeeper, named VALENTINE LETS, started for a policeman, but no sooner had he reached the sidewalk than the three ruffians made an attack upon him, using clubs, stones and a knife. He received one severe stab in the breast, which may prove fatal. The injured man was taken to the Long Island College Hospital by the Police of the Third Precinct, who arrived at the place shortly after the affray. Sergeant FERRY obtained a description of the offenders, and last evening he arrested a man named THOS. DOLAN, who was identified as one of the persons who made the attack, and he was committed for examination. Sergeant FERRY was last night in pursuit of the companions of the party arrested, and expected to arrest them during the night.

THE BROOKLYN POST-OFFICE ROBBED.—The Brooklyn Post-office, located on Montague, near Court-street, was entered by thieves sometime during Friday night, and robbed of $3,000, nearly all of which was taken from letters. The robbers were doubtless perfectly familiar with the management of the office and of the locality. They effected an entrance through a back door by means of a false key and seem to have gone at the work of removing the contents of the letters very deliberately. When the office was opened Saturday morning, the clerks found the letters which had been opened scattered about the floor in every direction. The thieves were considerate enough not to destroy anything, and therefore the Postmaster, Mr. PECK, has been able to forward all the letters opened to the parties to whom directed, minus the money, where any was inclosed. No clue as yet has been obtained of the perpetrators of this outrage.

POLITICAL.—The American primary meetings will be held in the different wards and towns in Kings County, this evening.

The Democratic Delegates to the Syracuse Convention are: First District—TUNIS G. BERGEN; Second District—PATRICK KEENAN; Third District—JAMES CRAIG; Fourth District—HUGH MCLAUGHLIN; Fifth District—JOHN A. DAYTON; Seventh District—PATRICK KELLY.

In the First District, the Delegate is instructed to urge that the appointment of Delegates to the Charleston Convention be deferred until after the State election—to make it a separate question. In the Sixth District, no Delegate has been chosen yet.

SUICIDE OF A WOMAN.—Mrs. JOHN LOCKHART, boarding at No. 214 Atlantic-street, died yesterday afternoon from the effects of arsenic taken the day previous for the purpose of destroying life. The deceased on Saturday went to a drug store, corner of Court and Atlantic streets, and obtained the poison, representing to the clerk that she wanted it to make a cosmetic for her complexion. She returned to her boarding-house, and appeared to be in great trouble, but refused to explain the cause of it. Towards night she swallowed the fatal drug, and lingered until yesterday afternoon before death came to her relief. Medical aid was called in soon after the poison was taken, but no relief could be afforded. The deceased was about 26 years old, and her husband is mate of a vessel, and is now at sea. She had been married about two months

ACCIDENT ON FULTON FERRY.—As one of the Fulton Ferry boats was leaving the slip on the New-York side, early Saturday morning, a horse attached to a butcher's cart, loaded with meat, backed off the stern of the boat, and fell into the river. The driver jumped from the seat just in time to save himself. The horse was drowned, and most of the meat floated off in the current, and was not recovered. The team belonged to Messrs. VALENTINE BROS., corner of Atlantic and South streets. The loss is about $600.

ROWDY FIREMEN.—At a little past 12 o'clock Saturday night, a lot of firemen amused themselves by dragging a couple of hose carriages up Fulton as far as Tillary-street. Turning back at this point, they got up a fight after the most approved rowdy fashion. Wrenches and stones were freely used, and several of the combatants were seriously injured. One man, a constable of the Third Ward, was stabbed with a knife, receiving one wound in the face and another in one of his arms. The Fire Commissioners will investigate the matter at an early day.

FIRE.—Saturday night a fire broke out in house No. 161 North Eighth-street, owned by OWEN DONNELLY, and occupied by several families. This house was mostly destroyed, and house No. 159, adjoining, owned by THOMAS GILL, was much damaged. Mr. DONNELLY'S loss is $500. Insured in the Williamsburgh Fire Insurance Company. Mr. GILL'S loss is $250; insured in the Hamilton Insurance Company.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—JAMES DUNN was arrested for intoxication on Saturday night, by the Fourth Precinct Police, and placed in the cells. During the night he died of congestion of the brain. MARIA DUNNIGAN, residing at No. 15 Carll-street, was found dead in bed yesterday morning.

CHURCH ROBBED.—The Baptist Church, at the corner of Pierrepont and Clinton streets, was entered by burglars, Saturday night, and robbed of several articles of value. An entrance was effected by forcing a back window in the basement.

ANOTHER FLUID ACCIDENT.—Mr. and Mrs. GURNEY, residing at No. 139 Front-street, were severely burned, Friday night last, by burning fluid, while attempting to fill a lamp while the wick was burning.

BURNING ACCIDENT.—A woman, 80 years old, named ELIZABETH MORAN, residing at No. 2 Ferry-place was fatally injured yesterday by her clothes taking fire.

DANGEROUS ASSAULT.—WILLIAM KERRIGAN was arrested yesterday by the Third Precinct Police for breaking the skull of PATRICK NEWMAN with an iron bar. The injured man was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

REJOICING.—The property holders in South Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, celebrated the completion of Hamilton-avenue bridge, by a display of fireworks.

Conflagrations.

AT CONCORD, N. H.—A destructive fire occurred at Concord, N. H., on Saturday, Sept. 10, breaking out in the barn of MORRELL & SILSBEE, from which it spread to Main and Warren streets. The property destroyed on Main-street includes Odd Fellows Hall, a block of stores and dwellings, owned by A. BEAN, the building and store owned by Dr. MOORE, a store owned by Mrs. S. BROWN, and two dwellings and a store on Warren-street. The estimated loss is over $30,000. The following is a list of the principal sufferers, with the insurances on their property: J. H. Chase, store and hardware, $1,200 in the Gaspec Office, Springfield; George Sanders & Co., stoves and tin ware, on building $1,000 in Massasoit Office, Springfield, on stock $2,000, $1,000 each in the Conway and People's Mutual Offices; Morrill & Silsbee, fancy goods, book-bindery, stationery, &c., $6,525, viz., Traders and Mechanics', Lowell, $1,400, Fire and Marine, Springfield, $1500, Washington Office, Providence, $1,500, Howard, Lowell, $2,125. B. L. Johnson, West India goods, $1,500 in the Howard office; H. B. Foster & Co., hardware and drugs, $2,000 in the Hampden and fire and Marine, Springfield; Mrs. Stephen Brown and B. L. Johnston, Odd Fellows' Hall, $2,200—$1,000 in City office, New-Haven, and $1,100 in Massasoit, Springfield; Wm. Gilman, shoe dealer, $500; J. S. Frye, dwelling, $1,200 in Union office.

AT ST. LOUIS.—On Thursday, Sept. 6, the Pilot-Knob flouring mill in St. Louis, owned by GOODWIN, MILLER & Co., was burned. Loss on buildings $12,000, with insurance of $8,000. The insurance on the machinery was $8,500 in Commonwealth, Pennsylvania, and Metropolitan of New-York. Messrs. GOODWIN, MILLER & Co. had in the mill some 1,800 bushels of wheat, a large portion of which was prepared for the stones. The aggregate loss is estimated at $25,000.

IN CINCINNATI.—The following is a list of the insurances on the pork-house of MCKEEHAN & EVANS, in Cincinnati, burned a few days since:

Washington, Cincinnati, $5,000; Fireman's, Cincinnati, $5,000; City, Cincinnati $5,000; Western, Cincinnati, $3,000; Cincinnati, $3,000; Merchants' and Manufacturers, Cincinnati, $5,000; Manhattan, New-York, $2,500; Irving, New-York, $2,500; Home, New-York, $5,000; North America, New-York, $5,000. Total, $41,000.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

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Sanctioned and prescribed by the most eminent physicians of this City for its extraordinary efficacy in diseases arising from a deteriorated and impoverished state of the blood. Innoxious in all maladies in which it has hitherto been tried, it has proved absolutely curative in numerous cases of each of the following complaints:

In Debility, Nervous Affections, Emaciation, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Incipient Consumption, Scrofulous Tuberculosis, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Mismenstruation, Whites, Chlorosis, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Mercurial Consequences, Chronic Headaches, Rheumatism, Intermittent Fevers, &c.

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In cases of general DEBILITY, whether the result of acute disease or of continued diminution of nervous and muscular energy from chronic complaints, the trial of this restorative has proved successful to an extent which no description nor written attestation would render credible. Invalids so long bed-ridden as to have become forgotten in their own immediate neighborhood, have suddenly reappeared in the busy world as if just returned from protracted travel in a distant land. Some very signal instances of this kind are attested of female sufferers, emaciated victims of apparent marasmus, sanguineous exhaustion, critical changes, and that complication of nervous and dyspeptic aversion to air and exercise, for which the physician has no name. It is probable that in EVERY case of Debility this remedy would afford relief, and in a great majority of cases effect a cure. As a GRAND STOMACHIC it has no superior, and no substantial substitute.

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Picture Gallery.—The subscriber has constructed and neatly fitted up at his Looking-glass Establishment, No. 366 Canal-st., a gallery for the exhibition and sale of oil paintings. The gallery will be opened on and after Thursday, the 15th inst., from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Admission free. Among many really fine pictures will be found an original by Acelli, illustrating the parting of the Corsair and Medora, from "Byron."

M. P. WHITLOCK.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

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MARRIED.

TAYLOR—DEWSTOE.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 3, by the Rev. E. R. T. Cook, THOMAS J. TAYLOR, of the City of Brooklyn, to SOPHIE A. DEWSTOE, of the City of New-York.

DE CLARK—STODDARD.—Near Prairie City, Lee Township, Fulton County, Ill., on Thursday, Sept. 1, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Mr. Warren, Mr. JAMES B. DE CLARK, to Miss AMELIA STODDARD, all of the former place.

DIED.

GASSNER.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 9, PETER GASSNER, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 207 West 14th-st., this day, (Monday,) Sept. 12, at 2 o'clock.

BRITTON.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Sept. 10, JANE BRITTON, wife of Capt. John Britton.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock this day, (Monday,) Sept. 12, from No. 116 West 23d-st.

EBBETS.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 9, suddenly, ELIZABETH EBBETS, widow of the late John B. Ebbets, in 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, No. 603 Houston-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

MCBRIDE.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Sept. 10, ANNE ELIZABETH, wife of George McBride, of Raritan, N. J. and daughter of the late Daniel Moran, of Brooklyn.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., at 10½ o'clock A. M., this day, (Monday,) Sept. 12.

HALE.—On Sunday night, Sept. 11, SARAH S. SIBBEE, wife of Dr. Charles F. Hale, M. D., aged 26 years and 20 days.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

FRENCH.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 6, after a few days illness, Miss ANNIE STEWART FRENCH, sister of Mrs. St. John, No. 49 Canton-st., and fifth daughter of the late William Power French, Esq., of Jamacia, West Indies.

GUION.—On Sunday, Sept. 11, at the house of her son-in-law, Thos. Hunt, ANNE GUION, widow of Monmouth H. Guion, in the 82d year of her age.

Funeral will take place from the Presbyterian Church, White Plains, at 11 o'clock on Tuesday, the 13th inst. Carriages will be in waiting to meet the 7:45 train from 26th-st.

WATSON.—At Staten Island, on Sunday, Sept. 11, LOUISA ADELE, wife of William Watson, and daughter of the late Henry Lynch, in the 37th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, Staten Island, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, Sept. 13, without further invitation. A steamer leaves foot of Whitehall-st., at 12½ o'clock, landing at the Sailors' Snug Harbor.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)

OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers of the DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

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DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

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29, 57, 54, 78, 47, 64, 42, 67, 2, 52, 49, 21, 3, 27.

Class No. 486, Sept. 10, 1859.

18, 39, 23, 15, 43, 14, 9, 72, 28, 52, 22, 60, 75.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.

Class No. 483, Sept. 10, 1859.

66, 37, 9, 65, 67, 57, 31, 55, 45, 71, 7, 1, 61, 44.

Class No. 484, Extra, Sept. 10, 1859.

50, 72, 63, 10, 58, 33, 64, 73, 8, 69, 4, 62.

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

32. HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN. 32.

The great and almost universal prevalence of female diseases, such as *Irregularities—Whites—Falling of the Womb—Pains in the back—Painful Menstruation—Debility—Nervousness—Deranged Stomach and Bowels*, &c., is known to all, and has been proved by extracts from RELIGIOUS AND MEDICAL JOURNALS. Miss CATHARINE BEECHER'S BOOK TO WOMEN. Editorials from the NEW-YORK TIMES, TRIBUNE and other papers.

THE UNWORM CURATIVE EFFECT OF *The Graefenberg Company's* MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON in all the above cases has been proved by letters from the most eminent clergymen and physicians in the country.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

No woman should be without the Graefenberg Marshall's Uterine Catholicon.—The Hon. JOHN H. RAMSDS, *President Lake Ontario and Hudson River Railroad.*

The Catholicon has cured many who have been given up by the best physicians.—GEO. B. FARRAR, *Superintendent Brevoort House, corner of 5th-av. and 13th-st.*

The Graefenberg Medicines and Marshall's Uterine Catholicon are very reliable, and fully equal to representations.—J. GREENWOOD, Jr., *Proprietor Barnum's American Museum.*

The Catholicon is the best remedy in the world.—The Rev. THOMAS D. FLEURT, *Hartford, North Carolina.*

Nothing is equal to the Catholicon in cases of female disenses.—The Rev. PETER SHARP, *Ridgeway, Mich.*

I am a regular physician, of 25 years' practice, and have always been successful in curing disease. Having been cured of an aggravated case of the piles, which baffled my efforts and those of the most eminent among my brother physicians, by the Graefenberg Pile Remedy, I have no hesitation in speaking of it in the highest terms. I have been much pleased to see their curative effects, and have prescribed the Graefenberg Medicines, and their *Marshall's Uterine Catholicon*, in my practice, and always with the happiest effects.—*Extract from* O. COOK, M. D., *North White Creek, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1859.*

Having examined certificates of the Graefenberg Company I take pleasure in saying that they present evidences of genuineness, and are entitled to the confidence of the public. My personal acquaintance with some of the members of the Graefenberg Company justifies me in expressing the opinion that their medicines are worthy of confidence. FRANCIS HALL, *Editor and Proprietor New-York Commercial Advertiser.*

Price of THE GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON, $1 50 per bottle; five bottles for $6. It can be safely sent by Express.

Address letters and orders to JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Secretary and Consulting Physician Graefenberg Company*, No. 32 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK.

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J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., *offers his professional services, at the consulting rooms of The Graefenberg Company, to all who are suffering from any chronic or malignant disease. Ladies who are afflicted with any of the diseases, either local or constitutional, incidental to their sex, are invited to call upon him.*

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COUSIN AUGUSTA. By MARY S. W. GIBSON.
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HUBERT, THE FOUNDLING. By EMERSON BENNETT.
THOUGHTS AS THEY OCCUR. By ONE WHO KEEPS HIS EYES AND EARS OPEN.
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CONTRADICTORY. By ALICE CAREY.
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BUILDING HARDWARE OF EVERY description, suitable for first-class dwellings. SILVER-PLATED BUTTS FOR PARLOR DOORS, SILVER-PLATED KNOBS OF EXTRA QUALITY, SAFETY BOLTS for front and basement doors, plated and in brass.

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ICE PITCHERS, ICE PITCHERS, PLATED ICE PITCHERS, NEW PATTERNS. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st., Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' GOLD-BAND BRACELETS, PLAIN AND ENGRAVED. MISSES' EAR-RINGS, PINS, AND BRACELETS, GENTLEMEN'S SCARF-PINS, GOLD PENCILS AND PENS. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st., Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

SILVER SPOONS, FORKS, CUPS, GOBLETS, SILVER CARD-CASES, PORTE-MONNAIES, SILVER DESSERT-KNIVES, SNUFF-BOXES, SILVER NUT-PICKERS, FRUIT-KNIVES. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st., Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

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For a life-like picture of a chattering, soulless, medlesome old maid, it surpasses anything we ever read.—*Cleveland Literary Museum.*

Equal to Widow Bedott.—*Mechanicsville Journal*
Inimitable, mirth-provoking.—*Rep. Portsmouth, Ct.*
Wonderful old maid.—*Messenger, Hyannis, Mass.*
Provokingly interesting.—*Rep. Waverley, Iowa.*
Give us more!—*Adv., Tipton, Iowa.*
Is very laughable.—*Temp. Monthly, Tenn.*
A source of much enjoyment.—*Jour. Legain, Texas.*
We move Alvira takes the chair.—*Times, Glasgow.*
Original and cute sayings.—*Sch., Mifflin, Penn.*
One of the knowing ones.—*Herald, Sydney, Iowa.*
The dear old girl!—*Rep. Mt. Carroll, Ill.*
So decidedly comical.—*Rep. Ban. Cortlandt Village.*
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FRENCH AND ENGLISH
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Mrs. WILLIAMES will reopen her School on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

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MISS HAINES
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK,
EAST 20TH-ST.,
Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

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Next session begins last Tuesday (27th) of September. This institution, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York, offers superior advantages for obtaining a substantial education.

Refers to Rev. Dr. Krebs, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Wilson G. Hunt & Co., J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., and others. Catalogues, giving particulars, and references of the highest kind, at Carter's bookstore, or address the Principal.

MRS. MEARS-BURKHARDT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
NOS. 32 AND 30 WEST FIFTEENTH-ST.,
Below 5th-av., New-York.,
REOPENS ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.

Mrs. MEARS-BURKHARDT will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 5.

Circulars may be obtained on application as above, as also at the bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and the music store of C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,
No. 866 Broadway, RICHARD P. JENKS, Principal.

This School will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars, with reference and terms, may be had at the bookstore of Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or of Monroe & Philes, No. 55 Cedar-st.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 663 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES
Will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st.

MADAME A. A. LE DUC,
No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen her French and English School for Young Ladies, Tuesday, Sept. 13. For circulars address the Principal.

MURRAY HALL.
THE REV. J. J. ELMENDORF'S SCHOOL
for young ladies, No. 101 West 36th-st., New-York. Ninth session begins on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., (corner of Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square, Messrs. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, opens its Seventeenth Scholastic Year, Sept. 12, 1859. Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is two hundred. The Principals are assisted in classics, mathematics, French, German, Spanish, book-keeping, drawing, penmanship, elocution, composition, &c., by ten experienced professors and instructors. The institution will be open for inspection, (entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st.,) on and after Sept. 5, when the Principals will be present to confer with parents, and register the names of applicants for admission to it. The central location of this institute renders it easy of access by railroad and stage from all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, while pupils to it from Yonkers, Irvington, New-Rochelle, and Jamaica, L. I., are of constant occurrence. Circulars of full particulars may be had at the Broadway bookstores, Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., Raynor's, No. 76 Bewery, and at the school.

P. S.—The smallest boys are under the special care of one of the Principals.

ELM-PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—An English, French, German, Classical and Mathematical Boarding School. Every personal comfort as well as every facility for a substantial and accomplished education is here furnished on moderate terms. A teacher provided for every nine pupils. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. Dr. RICHARDS & SONS, or Werner Bjerg, Esq. Information may be also obtained at the Law Office of R. A. Watkinson, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

AMENIA SEMINARY.—ESTABLISHED 1835.—D. G. GAGE, A. M., Principal. The Rev. D. G. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School—male and female. Advantages—Healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in music and painting. Students received at any time. Board and common English, $38. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEORGE W. CENTER, Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 6th-av., will reopen on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims and practical life of the school may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL. No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L. I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage offered in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages, it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park, is perfectly secluded. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams', No. 363 Broadway.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The next term will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the Institution. Application for admission may be made to the Principal, A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., to Prof. EATON, or to any of the Trustees.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys only. Reopens Monday, Sept. 12.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st, reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No. 699; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—Boarding Day School, No. 283 Clinton-st., opens on Wednesday, Sept. 14. A first-class school—Professors in every department. Circulars may be had at the institution. A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 60 West 23d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 12. Two departments, each under the exclusive charge of one of the Principals.
JOHN ARRELL. JOHN GOSMAN.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—AN English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on Monday, September 12, at Nos. 972 and 978 Broadway, Madison square. P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

TRINITY SCHOOL—NO. 181 WEST 14TH-ST., corner 8th av., has been reopened. Circulars may be had at the school, or of C. Shepard & Co., Booksellers, No. 367 Broadway; Rector, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

THE MISSES MEEKER WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School at No. 32 West 40th-st., between 5th at 6th avs., on Tuesday, Sept. 13.

THE MISSES PALACHE'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 183 West 26th-st., between 9th and 9th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12.

MISSES MARSHALL'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER school for young ladies, at No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Thursday, Sept. 15.

MISS CORNWALL'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 69 West 38th-st., will open on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars at No. 702 Broadway.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College will be opened, after the Summer vacation, on Thursday, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Grammercy-park, will commence on Thursday, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on Monday, Sept. 19.

MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN, NO. 1 5th-av., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York,
Offers Board and Tuition for $120 per year.
Term opens Sept. 15.
Male and Female.

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Will reopen their
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.,
On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL, NEW-YORK. The next term of this Institution will commence on the 3d of October, and terminate on the 15th of May next, at the Law School Building, No. 37 Lafayette-place, under the direction of Prof. THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL. D.

In addition to the usual branches of legal study, courses of lectures will be given in Political Science and in Moral Philosophy, by Professors LIEBER and NAIRNE, of Columbia College, with other lectures on legal subjects by eminent jurists of the City and State of New-York, and also a course on Medical Jurisprudence.

Terms of admission to all the lectures, $75 for the year.

Four yearly prizes of $250, of $200, of $150, and of $100, will be awarded to the four students of the greatest proficiency.

Full particulars may be obtained on application to the President of the College, CHARLES KING, LL. D., or to Prof. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place, or to either of the undersigned members of the Law School Committee of the Trustees of the College:
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES.
HAMILTON EISH,
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GEORGE T. STRONG,
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UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The usual exercises in this Institution will be resumed as follows, viz.: Of the School of Art on the 1st; of the Preparatory or Grammar School on the 12th; of School of Civil Engineering and of the Collegiate Department on the 21st September; of the School of Law on the 3d October; of the School of Medicine and of that of Analytic and Practical Chemistry on the 17th October. Applicants for admission can obtain all necessary information at the University. The examination for admission to the College classes will take place on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, in the Council room.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor of U. C. N. Y.
UNIVERSITY, Washington-square, Aug. 29, 1859.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTES, NOS. 11 and 13 Market-st., and 309 West 22d-st. The former has reopened Sept. 5, the latter will open Sept. 12. Circulars containing full particulars may be had at Westerman & Co.'s, No. 440 Broadway; Raynor, Howe & Ferry's, No. 19 Bowery; Eberhard Faber's, No. 133 William-st.; F. Mann's, No. 92 8th-av.; Dr. Dulon's, No. 13 Market-st., and Dr. Gerdes's, No. 309 West 22d-st. A limited number of pupils may be accommodated with board in both of these institutions.
Dr. RUDOLPH DULON. Dr. HARTWIG GERCKE.

CLASSICAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL—Beautifully situated, near Boiling Spring, eight miles from Jersey City. Number limited to six. Studies—English branches, classics, mathematics, modern languages, drawings; also, when desired, theoretic and practical agriculture. Advantages—These of private tutorship. Address for circulars the Principal, HOWARD HINTON, A. M., Bellcville, N. J., or SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., No. 346 Broadway.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR MISSES AND YOUNG LADIES.—Mrs. FITZ'S well-known school for young ladies at Brookline, Mass., will reopen the last of September. Mrs. FITZ has letters of high commendation from the Hon. Edward Everett, Gov. Banks, Major Lincoln, and others of Massachusetts, and can refer to the Rev. Dr. Tyng, the Rev. Dr. Asa D. Smith, the Rev. Dr. Canfield, and other gentlemen in this City. Mrs. F. will be at the Everett House until Wednesday next, from 11 to 3 o'clock.

CEDAR GLEN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Sing Sing, Westchester County, N. Y.—Mrs. and Miss VAN RENSELLAER will reopen their school on Wednesday, Sept. 28. References—The Right Rev. Horatio Potter, Bishop of New York; Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Sarah J. Hale and others. For circulars, apply to Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., No. 348 Broadway.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial, will be reopened on Sept. 15. Fifteen teachers are connected with the institution. Prospectus to be had containing full details, the names of the pupils and their parents during the last four years. There is a primary department.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 15th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 472 Broadway—will reopen Sept. 13. Tuition for a full course in English, including vocal music, from $5 to $11 per quarter; Latin, $3; French, $5. Other modern languages the Professor's charges. Painting in oil or water colors, $5; drawing, $2.
M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. Clark, Austin & Smith, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. Crowen, Esq., Broadway, corner of 47th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON, Jr., commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at Carter's bookstore, No. 530 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th Sept., at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place. Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of Sept., to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE & DE LASSALE, French boarding and day school, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, reopened Sept. 5. To insure a thorough French education new scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The majority of the boys belong to the best French families. The Junior department is under the maternal care of Madame LESPINASSE.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies—No. 110 West 45th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.—Miss SANDHAM respectfully informs her friends and the public that the Fall term of her school will commence Sept. 20. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A first-class Boarding School for boys. The Fall session commences on the 29th of August. For circulars, address
C. B. WARRING and OTIS BISBEE,
Successors to CHARLES BARTLETT.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for boys, No. 11 West 27th-st.—The twenty-sixth year begins Sept. 12. The number of scholars is limited to twenty-five in each department. The course of instruction is systematic, thorough and efficient. Circulars at the bookstores or at No. 82 East 23d-st.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT NEW-ROCHELLE, one hour from the City of New-York. This institution commenced the 14th term on the 1st inst. Terms moderate. For circulars, address the Principal, R. LOCKWOOD.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—LEXington-av., near 37th-st. Term commences Sept. 12. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms, from $10 to $25 per quarter.

MISS FORBES RESPECTFULLY IN-FORMS the public and the parents of her pupils that her school, at No. 22 North Moore-st., will be reopened Sept 9. Circulars with terms may be obtained at her residence, No. 22 North Moore-st.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Winter session of this boarding and day school will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars and other information, address Miss JANE R. BULKLEY, Principal.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL IN-STITUTE, Hackensack, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal—will reopen on Monday, Sept. 5. Terms exceedingly moderate. Superior advantages for obtaining a knowledge of Music.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. Sandford, Esq., No. 239 Water-st., or the Rev. H. J. Fox, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

LYON & KARGE'S COLLEGIATE INSTI-TUTE—No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., an English, Classical, French and German School, reopens Sept. 12.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 344 West 19th-st., will commence its fourteenth year on Monday, Sept. 5.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—ENtering its twenty-third year, reopens its primary, commercial and classical departments Sept. 12. For circulars call on the Janitor, ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., between Broadway and 4th-av., will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School Monday, Sept. 19.

A SPANISH LADY DESIRES TO TEACH Spanish, either in private families or in schools. Apply for a week, at No. 50 Lexington-av., corner 25th-st., green door.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENG-LISH School, No. 237 4th-av., (one door above 19th-st.,) will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12.

THE HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 272 Henry-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5.
J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

MRS. THIBAULT'S FRENCH AND ENG-LISH Boarding and Day School, No. 15 East Washington-place, will reopen Sept. 15.

MISS BUNCE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILDREN, No. 181 East 15th-st., (near Stuyvesant-square,) opens Monday, Sept. 12.

J. B. PATTON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 15 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MISSES TAYLORS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES reopens on Monday, Sept. 12. No. 102 Waverley-place, two doors West of Washington-square.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AVENUE, cor. 28th-st.—Will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Rev. S. R. DAVIS, Principal. Residence, 163 Lex.-av.

INSTRUCTION.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE,
UNION-SQUARE AND FIFTH-AV., CORNER 34TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.

This institution, commenced in 1843, has occupied successively locations in Colonnade-row, Lafayette-place, Washington-square, and University-place.

The present spacious edifice on Union-square was erected for it twelve years since, and with its various appurtenants—Library, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, Laboratory, and Works of Art, invested an investment of not less than *Eighty Thousand Dollars*.

In addition to the above, to meet the increasing wants of the Institution, the celebrated mansion and grounds (six lots,) on the Fifth-av., corner of 34th-st., Murray Hill, have now been purchased with special reference to the accommodation of the higher classes—candidates for graduation, and young ladies wishing to pursue an *advanced course* in general reading, History, Literature, Languages, Music and Art.

At Union-square, special attention will be given to the other classes of the Collegiate, the Academic, and the Primary Departments, preparatory to their promotion. For the convenience, however, of those residing near either location, the same provision will be made at each for pupils of every grade and class.

The privileges and course of instruction will be almost identical, under the same supervision, and to a great extent conducted by the same teachers; so that parallel classes will be only sections of the same, and the Seniors at commencement will graduate together. Interesting Lectures and exercises, at either place, will sometimes be shared by the members of both sections of the classes for whom they are intended.

The Autumn session at Union-square will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14; at Murray Hill, on Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The expenses at Murray Hill will necessarily be somewhat greater than at Union-square.

Applications for circulars, or for admission, may be made personally, at either place, or by letter, addressed
GORHAM D. ABBOTT,
Spingler Institute, New-York.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE,
On Brooklyn Heights, opposite New-York City.
ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M.,
EDWARD E. BRADBURY, A. M., } Principals.

This first-class institution will reopen Sept. 12, with rare facilities for the thorough and accomplished education of young ladies. For circulars, apply as above.

MADAME NAPOLEON'S
French and English Boarding and Day Schools for young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars can be obtained at the institution, No. 184 Clinton-st., South Brooklyn.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that, having removed from No. 81 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies in the new and commodious establishment, No. 250 Madison-av., Murray Hill, second house north of 38th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. Special reference and especial regard to its conversational use. Her school circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. H. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.; and at the book-stores of Messrs. Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway, and Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.

N. B.—A stage is provided for day scholars residing at a distance from the school.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A family boarding school under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton; location elevated and healthy, with 10 acres of well-shaded, ornamental grounds; competent teachers employed; highest advantages offered for music, painting, &c. Terms from $180 to $300 a year. Fall term reopens first Wednesday in September. For circulars, apply to Mr. Jas. Bates, American Exchange Bank Building, corner Broadway and Cedar-st.; Carter & Brothers, No. 530 Broadway; Jackson's Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway; or address the Principal.
ROBERT BOLTON.

FLUSHING SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Nine miles from New-York—communication almost hourly by steamboat and railroad. The Fall and Winter session commenced Sept. 5. Pupils received at any time and charged from entrance. Accommodations ample. Dormitories large; location especially desirable. For circulars apply by letter to L. K. ROBERTS, Principal, or to CUMMER, No. 86 William-st. Teachers: Ellwood Walter, Meredith and G. S. Hewland, Thos. W. Pearsall, W. F. Mott and Joseph Lawrence.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN PENMAN-SHIP.—The undersigned having returned to the City will give his personal attention to ladies or gentlemen desirous of improving their hand writing. Applications will be received daily, this month, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at the rooms, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. "A few hints from a perfect master are often of more service in developing the capacities of the pupil than the most protracted lessons of an inferior teacher." WILLIAM C. BRYANT.

DON BERNARD'S INSTITUTE, NO. 1 West 24th-st., junction of Broadway and 5th-av., New-York. Madame DON BERNARD, née de Rochefermey, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public that her Boarding and Day School for young ladies reopens on September 15. Particular arrangements made with parents desiring their children to receive a thorough French education. A large number of teachers in all departments.

MUSICAL CARD.—MRS. SEGUIN, PRIMA DONna of the late celebrated Seguin Opera troupe, begs to inform her pupils and friends that she will resume her lessons on the 1st of September. In addition to those studying for parlor, church, concert-room and stage, she has made an arrangement for piano lessons, to be also given at her residence, No. 9 St. Clements-place, near West 6th-st.

$2 50.—LADIES' WRITING CLASS.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, is forming special classes for ladies at only $2 50. All stiffness or trembling will be removed in the lessons, and an elegant style given. Apply immediately for vacant seats. Book-keeping only $5. Private lessons as usual.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.—WM. H. LEGGETT will reopen his School on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; at Segee's, No. 826 Broadway, or the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GEN-TLEMEN—Nos. 168 and 170 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. This Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial, will be opened Sept. 15. There is a primary department. PROF. NOEL BERGIER,
Director.

PIANO-FORTE INSTRUCTION.—WILLIAM DRESSLER, Professor of Music, respectfully informs his friends and pupils that he has resumed giving lessons on the piano-forte. Address DRESSLER'S music-store, No. 933 Broadway, near 22d-st.

SIGNOR LUIGI DAMA HAVING RE-TURNED to town, will resume his singing lessons as usual. Call or address No. 41 West 25th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 6th-av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

MISS SARAH A. SHEPARD'S SCHOOL will be re-opened on Wednesday, Sept. 14, at No. 171 East 13th-st.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL RECEIVE their class of pupils Sept. 15, at No. 51 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREWS' BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Jamaica, L. I., will reopen on Wednesday, the 14th inst.

MISS MORSE'S FRENCH SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1,076 Broadway, opens Sept. 12.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF MANY YEARS EXPERIENCE who teaches all the branches of a thorough English education and music, both vocal and instrumental, (harp and piano,) is desirous of obtaining a situation, either as governess at the South, or as teacher of music in a seminary. Unquestionable testimonials exchanged. A liberal salary expected. Address Mrs. NORTON, Box No. 2,712 Post Office.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING desires an engagement as resident governess in a family in the City or country. The course of instruction comprises music, French, (which she speaks,) and English; Latin if required. No objection to go South. Best references given. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 Post-office.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS, WHO has for six years lived in the family of a Southern planter, where she has just finished the education of the youngest daughter, is desirous of meeting with a re-engagement. Address Dr. HINCKEL New-Brighton, Staten Island.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—PROFESSOR DAVID DONZEL, No. 625 Broadway, having a few hours to dispose of, would be happy to devote them in giving French lessons in some schools or private families, either in New-York or Brooklyn. Mr. D. refers to Charles King, Esq., President of Columbia College.

A HIGHLY EDUCATED LADY, SPEAKING English, French, German and Italian, wishes to form an engagement as traveling companion with a family going to Europe; references exchanged. Address N. N., care of F. W. Christern, foreign bookseller, No. 763 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF LONG EXPERIENCE in teaching, who can give unexceptionable references, a situation as daily or occasional governess for advanced pupils in English, French, German and Italian, as required in Europe. Address ENGLISH, Box No. 3,035 New-York Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as governess in a family, in New York, Brooklyn, or vicinity, or as assistant in a school. Instruction given in English branches, French and music. City references given. Address, L. P. M., Box No. 4,014 New York Post office.

AS DAILY OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A well-educated English lady is desirous of a re-engagement. Added to her own baggage, she instructs in French, (which she speaks fluently,) music and drawing; Italian if required. The best City reference can be offered. Address Z., No. 30 Clinton-place, 6th-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF MUCH EXPERIENCE and well qualified in all the common and most of the higher English branches, a situation as teacher in an established school in the City. Address M. H. S., No. 49 West 31st-st.

TEACHER.—A LADY COMPETENT IN LATIN, Italian, German, French, music, drawing, and the higher English branches, and who has had excellent references in teaching, desires a situation. Address A. B., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

A LADY HIGHLY QUALIFIED TO TEACH the advanced English branches, including the higher mathematics, drawing, French and Latin, wishes a situation in a family school. Address Box No. 118 Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—A CLASSICAL TEACHER, TO ASsist in a small private school up-town, 5 hours each day. Address, stating terms, A. B. C., Union-square Post-office.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF GOOD EDUCATION, a situation as governess in a family; will teach the usual branches of a polite education. Address GOVERNESS, Spring-st. Post-office.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS teacher of vocal and instrumental music in some female seminary. No objection to South or West. Call or address MUSIC TEACHER, No. 109 Mott-st.

A LADY IS DESIROUS TO MEET WITH an engagement as teacher of music and languages. She has testimonials and references. Would go abroad. Address C. B., Box No. 114 *Times* Office, New-York.

TEACHERS.

AN ENGLISH LADY, WHO HAS THE highest City references, desires an engagement as finishing governess; she is an accomplished musician, being pupil of an eminent London master, and, besides all the requirements of an English education, she would teach French, acquired on the Continent, which she can speak and write fluently; drawing from nature, in various styles; singing and Italian. To a lady desiring an agreeable companion, or to young ladies deprived of maternal care, the advertiser would be found an acquisition. Address W. E., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY EXPERIENCED IN teaching, desires an engagement in a family resident in New-York, Brooklyn or Jersey City, to teach the English branches, music and French, for which her own board would be received as compensation, while she would pay a fair price for that of her two little girls, aged 8 and 6. Address, for three days, E. M., Box No. 891 Post-office, New-York.

GOVERNESS.—A MIDDLE-AGED GERMAN Lady, experienced in teaching for many years, and six years in this country, is desirous of a situation in a family. She is fully competent to teach German, French, music, and other branches of general education. Can also instruct in the junior branches of English language. No objection to go South. Best of references can be given. Address No. 115 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

A THEOLOGICAL STUDENT—GRADUATE of an Eastern College, desires an engagement to teach a few hours a day either in a school or private family in the City. Address TEACHER, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at his stock sales-room, No. 52 William-st., near Wall:
20 shares Merchants' Bank.....$50 each.
10 shares Bank of Commerce.....100 each.
16 shares Bank of Jersey City.....100 each.
15 shares Lamar Fire Insurance Co.....100 each.
20 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.....50 each.
10 shares Manhattan Fire Insurance Co.....50 each.
10 shares Resolute Fire Insurance Co.....100 each.
10 shares Williamsburgh City Fire Ins. Co.....50 each.
8 shares Grocers' Fire Insurance Co.....50 each.
10 shares New-York Equitable Fire Ins. Co.....35 each.
30 shares Arctic Fire Insurance Co.....50 each.
25 shares Home Fire Insurance Co.....100 each.
42 shares Long Island Fire Insurance Co.....50 each.
20 shares New World Fire Insurance Co.....50 each.
20 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Co.....25 each.
32 shares Firemen's Insurance Co.....17 each.
20 shares Brevoort Insurance Co.....50 each.
20 shares Merchant's Fire Insurance Co.....50 each.
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.....100 each.
10 shares Washington Fire Insurance Co.....50 each.
50 shares United States Guano Co.....100 each.
10 Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.....100 each.
$2,000 Missouri State 6 ⅜ cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Steubenville and Indiana Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 New-York and Erie Railroad 7 per cent. 1862 Bonds.

Securities received in addition to the regularly-advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Sales-room, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and the Broker's Board on commission. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of real estate at public or private sale, when desired.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

MORRIS K. CRANE, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF HOBOKEN AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—MORRIS K. CRANE will sell, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1859, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the salesroom No. 93 Washington-st., in the City of Hoboken, the three-story brick dwellings and stores, Nos. 218, 221 and 223 Washington-st. Also, the three-story and basement brick dwellings, Nos. 1 and 3 Bloomfield-st., and Nos. 1 and 3 6th-st., in the City of Hoboken. The above-mentioned property is well located, for either business or private residences, being in the central part of the city, and convenient of access to the ferries; thus affording to those seeking a permanent residence, or to capitalists, a safe and profitable investment. Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. and the auctioneer's fees on the day of sale; forty per cent. in thirty days, when a warrantee deed will be given; the balance can remain on b

FINANCIAL.

SATTERLEE & CO.,
No. 49 Exchange-place,
Offer to INVESTMENT BUYERS, at private sale, a line of FIRST-CLASS Insurance Stocks, comprising the following Companies:
Lots divided to suit purchasers.

Etna,	Lamar,
American,	Lenox,
Arctic,	Lorillard,
Beekman,	Manhattan,
Brevoort,	Market,
City,	Mechanics and Traders',
Clinton,	Mercantile,
Commercial,	Metropolitan,
Commonwealth,	National,
Corn Exchange,	New World,
Empire City,	New-York Fire and Marine,
Excelsior,	Park,
Exchange,	People's,
Firemen's Fund,	Relief,
Fulton,	Republic,
Goodhue,	Resolute,
Greenwich,	Rutgers,
Grocers',	Security,
Harmony,	United States,
Home,	Washington,
Howard,	Williamsburgh City,
Humboldt,	American Exchange,
Jersey City,	Columbian Marine,
Knickerbocker,	Mercantile Mutual,
Lafayette,	Great Western Marine.

Also, a choice variety of CITY and RAILWAY BONDS and DIVIDEND-PAYING INVESTMENT STOCKS at the market prices.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board, or at private sale, on commission.
GEORGE B. SATTERLEE, SATTERLEE & CO.,
H. A. BOSTWICK, Bankers and Commission
H. T. ARNOLD, Stock Brokers,
No. 49 Exchange-place.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN;

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 10, 1859:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....	$514,401 21
Average amount of Specie.....	49,646 98
Average amount of Circulation.....	152,470 00
Average amount of Deposits.....	278,725 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick T. Hayes, Cashier of the New-York Dry Dock Company, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 9th day of September, 1859.
E. S. McPHERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE R. CO.}
NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1859.
NOTICE—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company in Erie-place, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 11. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock on the 30th September, and open the day after the election.
By order of the Board,
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

FOR SALE—ILLINOIS RIVER RAILROAD FIRST Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
Fulton County (Ill.) eight per cent. Bonds.
Scott County (Ill.) seven per cent. Bonds.
Mason County (Ill.) eight per cent. Bonds.
Schuyler County (Ill.) seven per cent. Bonds.
All the above are first-class securities for permanent investments. Inquire of GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Sept. 15, at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th of September inclusive.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1859.

$200 TO $300 WANTED FOR A LIMITED period, for which a bonus will be given and mortgage on a $1,000 worth of machinery. Address C. H., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS PAYING 8 TO 12 per cent. dividend for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM BRYCE, James Bryce, Ebenezer L. Cooper and Morgan Morgans, Jr., against MOSES PIKE and Others.—Summons for relief—(Com. not ser.) To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, at No. 111 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Aug. 13, 1859.
GREEN & CROWELL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
au15-law6wM*

COUNTY COURT OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—ELIJAH B. HOLMES, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM HITCHCOCK, BOLTON F. STROTHER and the wife of the said Bolton F. Strother, called MARY, for the purpose of this action, Defendants.—Summons.—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at the village of White Plains, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 31, 1859.
JAMES W. HUSTED, Plaintiff's Attorney.
se12-law6wM*.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SUYDAM, Jr., late of the town of Bellevue, and State of New-Jersey, and doing business in the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. Suydam, Lambert & Co., No. 107 West-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859. JOHN H. SUYDAM,
ap25-law6mM* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD H. PENDLETON, late of the City of Washington, District of Columbia, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of CHURCHILL, JOHNSON & CO., No. 27 Murray-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859.
PHILIP P. PENDLETON, Executor.
ap25-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Edward C. Smith, No. 36 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of September, 1859. HARRIET SMITH, Executrix.
s10-law6mM* EDWARD C. SMITH, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. PALMER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of FRANCIS T. GARBETTSON, Esq., No. 74 Wall-st., (that being his place for transacting business,) in the City of New-York, on or before October 23 next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859.
ap25-law6mM RUFUS PRIME, Administrator.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived by the undersigned School Officers of the 17th Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 12 o'clock M., for stoves and other apparatus, necessary for heating and ventilating the new Building for Ward School No. 19, in 14th-st., in said Ward, according to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WM. HIBBARD,	
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,	
JOHN J. DYMOND,	Building
FRANCIS DUNCAN,	Committee.
JAS. CUSHING, Jr.,	

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET. Capt. MOODY.
LEAVE

HARLEM.		PECK-SLIP.	
6 A. M.	1 P. M.	7 A. M.	3:15 P. M.
7 A. M.	3 P. M.	8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.
8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15 A. M.	5:15 P. M.
9 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with
BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 6 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—SEPTEMBER, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH, (direct,) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE BRANCH PORT.	
Wednes. Sept. 7,	3:30 P.M.	Wednes. Sept. 7,	10 A.M.
Thursd.. Sept. 8,	3:30 P.M.	Thursd.. Sept. 8,	10:30 A.M.
Friday.. Sept. 9,	3:30 P.M.	Friday.. Sept. 9,	6 A.M.
Saturd.. Sept. 10,	3:30 P.M.	Saturd.. Sept. 10,	6:30 A.M.
Monday.. Sept. 12,	3 P.M.	Monday.. Sept. 12,	7 A.M.
Tuesd'y.. Sept. 13,	3 P.M.	Tuesd'y.. Sept. 13,	7 A.M.
Wednes. Sept. 14,	3 P.M.	Wednes. Sept. 14,	7 A.M.
Thursd.. Sept. 15,	3:30 P.M.	Thursd.. Sept. 15,	7 A.M.
Friday.. Sept. 16,	4 P.M.	Friday.. Sept. 16,	7 A.M.
Sunday.. Sept. 18,	7 A.M.	Saturd.. Sept. 17,	7 A.M.
Monday.. Sept. 19,	12:30 P.M.	Sunday.. Sept. 18,	12 M.
Tuesd'y.. Sept. 20,	1:30 P.M.	Tuesd'y.. Sept. 20,	8 A.M.
Wednes. Sept. 21,	2:30 P.M.	Wednes. Sept. 21,	9 A.M.
Thursd.. Sept. 22,	3:30 P.M.	Thursd.. Sept. 22,	10 A.M.
Friday.. Sept. 23,	4 P.M.	Friday.. Sept. 23,	11 A.M.
Sunday. Sept. 25,	7 A.M.	Saturd.. Sept. 24,	6 A.M.
Monday. Sept. 26,	3 P.M.	Sunday. Sept. 25,	3 P.M.
Tuesd'y. Sept. 27,	3 P.M.	Tuesd'y. Sept. 27,	7 A.M.
Wednes. Sept. 28,	3 P.M.	Wednes. Sept. 28,	7 A.M.
Thursd.. Sept. 29,	3:30 P.M.	Thursd.. Sept. 29,	7 A.M.

TIME TABLE—SEPTEMBER, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
We'day. Sept. 7,	11 A.M.	Wed'ay. Sept. 7,	3 P.M.
Thurs... Sept. 8,	12 M.	Th'day.. Sept. 8,	4 P.M.
Friday.. Sept. 9,	12:30 P.M.	Friday.. Sept. 9,	4:30 P.M.
Saturd.. Sept. 10,	1:30 P.M.	Sat'day. Sept. 10,	5 P.M.
Sunday. Sept. 11,	7 A.M.	Sunday. Sept. 11,	3 P.M.
Mond'y. Sept. 12,	7:30 A.M.	Mo'day.. Sept. 12,	2:30 P.M.
Tuesd'y Sept. 13,	8 A.M.	Tu'day.. Sept. 13,	3:30 P.M.
We'day. Sept. 14,	8 A.M.	Wed'ay. Sept. 14,	3:30 P.M.
Th'day.. Sept. 15,	8 A.M.	Th'day.. Sept. 15,	4 P.M.
Friday.. Sept. 16,	9 A.M.	Friday.. Sept. 16,	4:30 P.M.
Sat'day. Sept. 17,	10:30 A.M.	Mo'day.. Sept. 19,	7 A.M.
Tuesd'y Sept. 20,	9 A.M.	Tu'day.. Sept. 20,	1 P.M.
Wed'ay. Sept. 21,	10:30 A.M.	Wed'ay. Sept. 21,	2:30 P.M.
Th'day.. Sept. 22,	11 A.M.	Th'day.. Sept. 22,	3 P.M.
Friday. Sept. 23,	12 M.	Friday.. Sept. 23,	4 P.M.
Sat'day Sept. 24,	3 P.M.	Mo'day. Sept. 26,	7 P.M.
Tues'y.. Sept. 27,	8 A.M.	Tu'day.. Sept. 27,	2:30 P.M.
Wed'dy. Sept. 28,	8:30 A.M.	Wed'ay. Sept. 28,	3:30 P.M.
Th'day.. Sept. 29,	8:30 A.M.	Th'day.. Sept. 29,	4 P.M.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain. Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $5 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

NEW-JERSEY STATE FAIR AT ELIZA-bethport, Sept. 13, 14, 15 and 16, 1859. Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING and KILL VON KULL, leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, at 7:30, 9, and 11:45 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6:45 P. M. Returning, leave Elizabethport at 6, 7:15, 8:45 and 11:27 A. M., and 2, 4 and 6:10 P. M. Time occupied in making trip, one hour. Fare, from New-York to Fair Grounds, and return, 40 cents. Passengers are landed within 20 feet of the main entrance to the fair grounds.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT AND NEW-ARK MORNINGS DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)—Fare 13 cents. Steamer PALISADE leaves Newark at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M., and foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., also, with parties, at Newark. Connects with Belleville boat.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—Reduced rates of passage; Cabin, $2; Deck, $1; no charge for Berths. The steamer GOVERNOR, F. B. PERKINS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply at No. 25 Coenties-slip, or on board.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN leaves Fulton Market Slip 9½ A. M.; 1½, 6 P. M. Leaves Flushing at 7½, 11½ A. M.; 3 P. M. Low fare, 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven trains.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

CHANGE OF HOUR TO SAG HARBOR—From 6 to 5 o'clock. The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock. Freight taken.

CHANGE OF HOUR—FOR KEYPORT FROM the foot of Murray-st., KEYPORT leaves daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M. and Keyport at 8 A. M. ALICE PRICE leaves 9 A. M. and KEYPORT 3 P. M.

WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, &c.—Steamboat THOMAS POWELL, foot of Jay-st., at 3½ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P. M.: Williams' Bridge 11:30 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M.—White Plains.
8:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
8:30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Dunkirk and Buffalo with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M. For Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New Town and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9, 11, 1, 3, 5, 6:30 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8, 10, 12, 2, 6 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.
O. CHARLOCK, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM SEPT. 5, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 and 10:35 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $2. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKlyn for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer Park at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, at A. M., 3:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

J. T. BARNARD, STEAM KINDLING WOOD FACTORY—No. 365 South and No. 294 Front-st. KINDLING WOOD from the best of yellow pine, at $2 50 per load.

SHIPPING.

THREE STEAMERS A WEEK!
FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.
TRI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
For the better accommodation of passengers and shippers it has been decided to dispatch three steamers a week, thus affording shippers and passengers greater communication with the South.
The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave here on TUESDAY, Sept. 13. To be followed by the JAMES ADGER, Capt. R. ADAMS, on THURSDAY, Sept. 15; and the MARION, Capt. FOSTER, on SATURDAY, Sept. 17.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.
REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,
and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE BALTIC,
4,000 tons burden, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave on
THE 5TH OCTOBER, AT 2 P. M.,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship JOHN L. STEPHENS, F. B. BABY, Commander.

THE ATLANTIC
will follow on the 20th October.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.
It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For Cabin passage or freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., front room, 2d story.
I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO.
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the Mails and Passengers, on SATURDAY, September 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $60.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
For Freight or Passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$116
Second Cabin Passage..... 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 14.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 19.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship
MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, on SATURDAY, Sept. 17, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, ANTWERP and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 15, at 4 o'clock P. M. Cabin Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35, Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Measurement goods 10 cents per foot; other goods in proportion. No commission charged for forwarding goods consigned to Agent Georgia Central Railroad Company. No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, *via* SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCRANTON, will leave on THURSDAY, Sept. 15, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $28; New-York to Columbia, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COFFIN, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.
Freight taken on moderate terms.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. SHANNON Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant. Passengers are requested to be on board by 10½ o'clock A. M. The PERSIA will sail on the 28th inst. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA.—STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, authorized to carry the United States mail, to sail every 20 days from each port. This ship will be thoroughly refitted, and commence her regular Fall trips on Wednesday, Oct. 5, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF BOARD OF SUPER-VISORS, NO. 7 CITY HALL.—Sealed proposals will be received at this Office until Sept. 15, at 12 M., for 350 tons of the best Anthracite Coal, for the use of the Courts and offices of the county, the ton to be calculated at 2,200 pounds. Also, proposals for 50 cords of Kindling Wood, (Pine,) cut and split for use. The said Coal and Wood to be delivered at such times and places as the Committee may designate. The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals.

PETER P. VOORHIS,	
ISAAC BELL, Jr.,	
WM. M. TWEED,	Committee.
WM. R. STEWART,	
ORISON BLUNT,	

NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE APpointed by the Board of Aldermen to memorialize his Excellency the Governor of the State of New-York, to recognize the Twelfth Regiment, will meet in Room No. 8, City Hall, on MONDAY, the 12th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. All parties interested are requested to attend.

JOHN H. BRADY,	
JOHN LYNES,	
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,	Special
THOMAS STEBBINS,	Committee.
MICHAEL TUOMEY,	

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, Sept. 12, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Board of Assessors, No. 32 Chambers-street. All persons having business with said Committee are notified to be present.

THOS. STEPHENS,	
H. W. GENET,	Committee
GEO. STARR.	on
	Assessments.

CREDITORS' NOTICE.—THE CREDITORS OF the late firm of PERSSE & BROOKS are requested to attend a meeting to be held on WEDNESDA

The Affray on the Ship Mayflower.

EXAMINATION OF THE CHARGE OF RIOT AND ASSAULT AND BATTERY AGAINST THE CREW.

The examination of the charge of riot and assault and battery, preferred by Capt. Hoyt, of the ship *Mayflower*, was continued on Saturday before Justice Cornwell in Brooklyn. The testimony for the prosecution was all put in, and that for the defence commenced. The first witness sworn was Minot Mitchell, Druggist, corner of Fourth-street and Broadway, who testified as follows:

I was at De Forest's stores on Monday morning last, and was going on board the *Mayflower* at about half-past eleven o'clock to see Mr. Cook, the first mate; I saw on reaching the dock that there was a fight on the railing of the two vessels, the *Parana* and *Mayflower*; I went on board the *Parana*; there was no one on the deck at the time, but some of the [illegible] were on the rails of the two vessels, were driven back from the rails to the deck of [illegible] where the fighting continued; I retreated to the poop ladder; the men had left the deck of the *Mayflower* [illegible] be seen from where I stood; three of the sailors retreated towards where I was standing; I then went over the side to the dock; the men followed me; when I reached the dock I saw that the remaining men on the vessel were fighting, but had changed their position, being together near the plank that connected the vessels; they again retreated to the centre of the deck of the *Parana*, where a general *melée* ensued. The men who had gone to the dock, returned on board the *Parana*, and joined in the fight; I saw what appeared to be the glistening of a knife; the fight lasted on deck for a few moments, when several of the men retreated to the wharf, the rest following shortly after; Charles Niebuhr was among the first who left; I saw another sailor whose face was covered with blood; one of the men went to a lighter and washed himself, after which all of them went up to the deck. I recognize Henry Scherf as one of those engaged in the fight; I did not see him strike; I recognize Kluper, who was standing on the [illegible] and throwing from the vessels; I saw him with a [illegible] in his hand; I saw Parner in the *melée*; and I saw Scherf with a club also; I recognized William Klussmann [illegible] there.

Mr. Hawkins—I saw groups of men on both vessels; I saw clubs being thrown from their heads across the deck of the *Mayflower*; saw a piece of wood thrown from the *Parana* to the *Mayflower*; cannot say which man threw it; the weapons were small clubs; think they are called belaying-pins; they were in the hands of most of the men; but as their backs were towards me could not identify many of them, though they were; I saw them to the deck of the *Mayflower*; I went to the deck from the plank they rushed back; I did not know what they were pursuing any one, but as they passed in the fight again; after being twice on board, the fight continued on the *Parana*'s deck for about two minutes.

Q.—From what you saw of the fight were lives in danger? A.—I would not want to have mine where they were.

Q.—If those clubs had hit any one what would have been the effect from the force thrown? How if hit on the head? A.—It would at least have stunned one; I do not think that if one was thrown across the vessel and hit a person it would have killed him.

Q. by Mr. Parmenter—Did you see any one strike a blow on the deck of the Parana? *A.*—The sailors were gathered around the person or persons on the deck of the *Parana*, and I could not see which one struck; blows were being struck, but I could only see the hands, not the faces; I saw Scherf strike at a man in the centre of the crowd, and I saw also Kluper striking; I saw Parner there; did not see the Captain during the fight; I saw the glistening of a knife, but cannot recognise the man who held it; I do not recognise Kirwer; three or four minutes after I went ashore, Chas. Niebuhr came by, and I asked him if he was hurt; two of his comrades were with him, and one of them said yes; I heard during the fight a general call of "knife, knife."

Owen Tyler, sworn.—I do business at No. 66 South-street; business called me on board the *Mayflower* last Monday; I heard Klupen talking to the first mate, abusively; others were also around; the mate said that he wanted them to go to work, and if they did not wish to do so they might go ashore; there were some six or eight men around that I judged to be sailors; the tone of the mate was very gentlemanly, speaking respectfully to the men—better than I should have done, had I been in his place.

By Mr. Parmenter—The dock is reached by a passage-way covered, and also by way of a passage leading to the Ice Company's wharf.

Peter B. McGrath, sworn—I live at No. 39 Hamilton-street, New-York; I am a clerk for Walsh & Co., shipping-house; I went to the boarding-house for the sailors, and obtained ten men from the house; I recognize nine now present; the man said to be stabbed is the tenth; the men drank two or three times at the bar of the boarding-house; they all went up in a body, and some also drank separately; they drank again on the route; they parted with me at No. 105 Greenwich-street, while I went for the carpenter; they came to the ship about fifteen minutes after I reached there; some were then under influence of liquor; their tonnage preceded them; I introduced them to the mate; he told them to get their things forward, and after that he wanted to see them aft; after they put their things away, they came towards the second mate, and he told them to turn to and work; they asked when they were to start, and he said that the steamboat would be there in a few minutes; they seemed unwilling to work until the steamboat came alongside; Charles Niebuhr was the first who was asked to go to work; I have been a clerk about three years and seven months; sometimes the men go to work before the vessels leave, if asked to do so, when there are no men hired for the purpose; the first mate told them either to go ashore or to go forward; the men started to go forward and wanted to get their things again; I told them the mate did not mean for them to leave the vessel; I went ashore and left the men on board; about twenty or twenty-five minutes I returned, having in the meantime been to New-York; on returning I met the cart with their luggage; The boarding-master, Mr. Schutte, was advancing towards the cart, and before I came to the passage-way leading to the vessel, I saw three men coming up, and among them Charles Niebuhr, who said he was cut, and wanted to know the way to the doctor; the fight was then all over; I met some of the men coming through the archway and saw one of them having a belaying-pin in his hand, who said if he caught the officer ashore, he would murder him; I don't know which officer he meant; I cannot recognise the man now, as I was only passing him as I went towards the ship.

By Mr. Parmenter—Did not hear any further remarks than; the officer came on board and asked where the man was who stabbed Niebuhr, and some one [illegible] and said, "I have got him," and Kirwen was brought out; three or four of the sailors came with the officer who made the arrest, accompanied by several citizens.

By Mr. Hawkins—When you first came to the vessel with the crew did you see any one passing old rope? A.—I saw two men standing there receiving it; I saw one dressed in a blue shirt; I don't recognize Kirwen.

By Mr. Parmenter—I don't know which was the man I met in the archway.

Edwin Walsh, sworn—I do business at No. 39 Burling-slip, New-York; I am a shipping agent, and shipped this crew for the ship *Mayflower*; the row was nearly over when I arrived near the ship; saw some of the men rolling up their sleeves; they were near the ship, talking between themselves, and very much excited; I saw Parmer with a knife in his hand, rolling up his sleeves; he said, "We'll give it to 'em," and brandished his knife; it was a sheath knife; I saw Kluper on the side-ladder of the *Parana*, trying to get on board and had his hand on the rail, but the mate of the *Parana* tried to drive him off; I saw the same mate take a capstan-bar from him; saw about half a dozen belaying-pins and the same number of capstan-bars on the deck of the *Mayflower*; saw a broken bottle on the deck; saw the mate of the *Parana* pick up two capstan-bars from the deck of his vessel and put them in place.

Cross-examined—I did not learn that a man was stabbed till the time of the arrest; I saw Capt. Hoyt on board of the *Mayflower*; I did not see Kirwen till he was arrested, when two or three of the sailors were on board with the officers; I only recognise Parmer and Kluper.

The case for the prosecution here closed.

Mr. Parmenter moved that Henry Gerdes, Herman Fricke, William Klussman, and Henry Scherf, be discharged.

Mr. Hawkins opposed the motion, as by the evidence of the first mate, all these had been engaged in the fight. He said that in a case of riot it is not necessary to prove that a specific blow was struck by each person. All that is necessary to prove is that the parties were present and took part in the riot.

Pending the decision the Court took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Parmenter moved also to dismiss the whole complaint of the riot on the ground of its being only assault and battery.

Mr. Hawkins, in opposition, stated concisely the laws applicable to the two motions and the facts at issue on them, and His Honor denied both motions.

Mr. Parmenter spoke in defence of his motion, saying that the four men were not concerned in the assault, and reviewed the evidence to show that they were not identified as being engaged in the difficulty.

Judge Cornwell ruled that they should not be discharged, whereupon Mr. Parmenter made a new motion that Harman Fricke be discharged, as no one had shown that he took any part in the *melée*.

The motion was granted.

All the witnesses were directed to be in Court on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, at which time the examination will be resumed.

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MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Sept. 10.

$10,000	U. S. 6s '68	103¼	100	Hud. Riv. R	s30 36½
5,000	U. S. 5s '65	100¾	100	do	b60 36½
4,000	Mich. State 6s	88	50	do	b10 36½
2,000	Tennessee 6s '90	88½	100	do	s30 36½
7,000	do	88¾	100	do	s30 36
10,000	Virginia S. 6s	s60 93¾	300	do	36¼
500	do	94	100	do	b60 36¼
600	do	94¼	100	Har. R. Pref	37½
24,000	Missouri S. 6s	84¾	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	6½
10,000	do	b60 84¾	200	Reading Railroad	43½
3,000	California S. 7s	83	300	do	b60 43½
5,000	N. Y. C. R. 6s	93¾	1100	do	44⅛
500	N. Y. C. R. 7s	102	500	do	s30 46
3,000	E. R. 4th m. b	36	200	M. So. & N. L. R.	6½
3,000	H. R. R. 3d m	76	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S. s26	24
2,000	M. C. R. 8 p. c. 1st m. S. F. C. b.	90	100	do	24½
1,000	Mich. S. 1st m. b.	73	550	do	s10 24½
500	Mich. S. 2d m. b.	43¼	100	do	s30 23¾
500	do	43¾	490	do	24½
6,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	88	50	Panama Railroad	118
2,000	N. J. Cen. 2d m. b.	96	620	Ill. Central R.	68½
4,000	L. E. & W. 2d m. b.	35	50	do	b60 69
200	Del. & H. C. Co.	b60 96	5	Cl. Col. & Cinn. R.	94
6	do	94¾	600	Gal. & Chic. R.	s60 73½
10	Pacific M. S. Co	84	67	do	73¾
110	do	83¾	220	do	74
150	do	83¾	100	do	s30 73¾
100	do	83¾	100	do	s30 74
150	N. Y. Cen. R.	s60 79	50	do	s30 73¾
250	do	s60 78¾	50	do	s10 74
100	do	howk 79¾	50	do	s15 74
300	do	b60 79¾	50	do	b30 74¼
400	do	b10 79¾	200	do	74¾
100	do	79¾	100	Cleve. & Tol	b30 26¾
100	do	b15 79¾	250	do	26½
450	do	79¾	100	do	26¾
550	do	b60 79¾	100	Chic. & Rock Isl. R	70
115	do	79¾	50	do	b30 70
550	do	b30 79¾	300	do	69¾
500	do	b10 79¾	7	Market Bank	102
150	do	s3 79¾	15	Continental Bank	100
100	Union Bank	100			

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	93¾	50	M. S. & N. I. G. Stk	24¾
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	88	50	do	b60 24¾
20	Ocean Bank	92	150	do	24½
10	Del. & H. Canal Co.	94¾	150	do	24
600	Chi. & R. I. R.	b60 70	100	do	s20 23¾
7	Sixth-av. R.	140	100	Ill. Central R.	68¼
650	N. Y. Central R.	79¾	100	Cle. & Pitts. R.	7
200	do	b60 79¾	200	Gal. & Chi. R.	b60 74½
100	do	b30 79¾	50	do	s30 74
250	do	79¾	50	do	74¾
100	do	b15 78¾	100	Cle. & Tol. R.	b10 26½
150	Mich. Central R.	46¾	200	do	b60 26¾

MONDAY, Sept. 12—A. M.

The trade in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods through the past week continued active, though not so much so as the previous fortnight. The South and Southwest buyers have nearly completed their purchases, while the Northwest and near trade has not yet fairly set in. In General Foreign Merchandise the business is on a moderate scale, and by no means up to the heavy stocks of Sugars, Teas, Liquors, &c., provided for the Fall demand. Later in the season, however, and as we approach the close of Lake and Canal navigation, the movement of the staple articles in the Grocery line is expected to be much freer, as the surpluses in the Northwestern markets are understood to be unequal to the improved ability of consumers since the new harvest. The Import entries the past week have fallen below four millions, and also slightly below the corresponding week last season. Including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, the total is $3,872,561, against $3,910,642 same week last year. The Exports of the week were quite liberal, both in Domestic Produce and Bullion. The former is $1,562,159 against $1,018,431 same week last year, and the Specie, including $1,064,000 by the two steamers on Saturday, $2,363,385, against $227,980 same week last season. The shipments embrace only $53,000 Silver, although the recent supplies from New-Orleans and Vera Cruz, waiting an export demand, is nearly a million of dollars, owing to the unfavorable or flat quotations from London, where the current wants for the East seem to have fallen below the income from the West Indies and New-York. The supply of California Gold bars, on the other hand, is nearly exhausted, though another remittance from that quarter of about $2,000,000 will be due to-day or to-morrow. Notwithstanding the export of Specie as above, we find that the averages in the large Banks down town have run, in the aggregate, nearly or quite as well as the week before, and we look for no considerable difference in the Statement to be made up this afternoon from the total of last Monday, $21,478,299. Nor do we learn of any important additions to the Discount line, though the Average would seem to be a rising one. The market for Money continues to work easy, and we have seldom, of late, met a more cheerful tone in Bank and among the Foreign Banking houses as to the stability of the Fall trade, and the prospect of a smoothly working market throughout the season. It is not improbable that as the business in the new crops of Grain and Cotton advances, we shall have stiffer rates of discount to report, than have ruled for the fortnight past, (these having fallen, for the moment, below the Bank rate of 7 ₩ cent. on prime short bills, while the Banks themselves are relaxing their rule as to longer paper,) but nearly all apprehension of a pressure, much less a panic, in Money—such as was predicted, confidently, but on very loose calculations, through July and the early part of August, through a portion of the City Press, to the unsettling of confidence in American affairs and American securities, as we now learn through letters by the late steamers, in London—has passed away. And the confidence in the political and financial state of things in England and France is now equally well assured. The Foreign Exchanges, for the week, were somewhat firmer, particularly on France, the ease in Money and the facilities for turning the paper made against sales of French Merchandise, contributing somewhat to the demand on the standard drains. At the same time, merchant bills against produce and sight Exchange against Bullion have been in good supply. We quote Bank and Bankers' on London, 60 days sight, 110@110¼; on Paris, f.5 15@f.5 13¾. The Sub-Treasury balance stands $4,919,788, against $4,877,729 at the close of the previous week.

According to the Custom-House tables of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published in summary form, by months, a few days ago, the Import entries at New-York, exclusive of Specie, for the eight months of the calendar year, to the 31st August were.....$179,451,000

Add week in September.....3,872,561

Total to date.....$183,323,561

Against same time 1859.....101,942,259

Increase to date over 1858.....$81,381,302

Increase to date over 1857.....8,321,614

Increase to date over 1856.....22,298,527

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported to Aug. 31..$42,863,000

Add week in September.....1,562,159

Total to date.....$44,425,159

Against same time 1858.....42,768,431

Increase to date.....$1,656,728

The same tables make the Export of Specie to Aug. 31.....$19,660,000

Add week in September.....2,363,385

Total to date.....$52,023,385

Against same time 1858.....17,763,980

Increase to date.....$34,259,405

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States	103@102¼				
New-York Central	76@80⅝	@78¼	@79⅛	@76¾	
New-York and Erie	5	@4¾			
Reading	43⅝	@46¼	@46		
Rock Island	67⅛	@70¾	@69¼		
Michigan Southern	7¼	@8¾			
Michigan Guaranteed	26@28	@24⅛	@23½	@24¾	
Michigan Central	46¼	@47¼	@47		
Toledo	24¾	@27½	@25¼		
Galena	71@75	@73¼	75	@76¼	
Illinois Central	66⅝	@69	@67¾	@69	
Panama	117⅛	@118¾	@118		
Pacific Mail	86	@82¾	@84¼		
Missouris	84½	@85¾	@84¾		
Tennessees	86⅛	@89¼	@88¾		
Illinois Central Bonds	88¾	@88¾			
Hudson River	35½	@38	@36¼		
Harlem Preferred	36¼	@38	@37¼		
Delaware and Hudson	93¾	@95	@94¾		

The general upward course of the Stock Market continued through the past week, though varied, as on the preceding week, by frequent fluctuations of 1@1¼ ₩ cent. from day to day, and closing, as on Saturday week, with a disposition on the sidewalk to make lower prices than obtained at the Board. Comparing the last prices of Sept. 3 and Sept. 10, the additional advance established for New-York Central is 2¾ ₩ cent., Galena and Chicago, 3¼ ₩ cent.; Rock Island, 1¾ ₩ cent.; Toledo, 1 ₩ cent.; Illinois Central, 1¾ ₩ cent.; Panama, ⅛ ₩ cent.; Harlem, 1 ₩ cent., Delaware, 1 ₩ cent.; Hudson, ¾ ₩ cent.; and Reading, 2¼ ₩ cent. And a decline of 1¾ ₩ cent. on Michigan Guaranteed, and 3 ₩ cent. on Pacific Mail. The maximum prices of the week were attained on Thursday, Sept. 8, when New-York Central sold largely at 80 ₩ cent.; the next day down to 78¼; on Saturday forenoon up to 79⅝, and after the Second Board back to 78¾ ₩ cent. There was continual talk and predictions of a serious reaction in the market throughout the week, among the Brokers at the Board and the Jobbers on the Street, and the surprise at the stubbornness of the demand, even after this feeling had been acted upon by some heavy realizations among the *Bull* operators, was much greater than at the final break of ⅛@1 ₩ cent. in prices on Saturday afternoon. The disposition to make and operate for lower figures induced a heavy *short* interest towards the end of the week, and this fact ought, according to the *first* theory of our neighbor of the *Tribune*, to prove the "*sustaining power*" of the market for the present week. But, as his *latest* opinion is that these sales constitute a formidable "*opposition*" to a further rise, we shall have to wait to know how this "power" of selling heavily *short* is really to incline. The leading *Bull* operators at the Board seem to have prepared themselves for a fair test on the subject, content to see the late "anstaining" principle put the market up, and ready to check the new "opposition" at the proper point, in putting it down. In any event we congratulate our neighbor in advance that he is on the record, all ready to exclaim, after a noted example in domestic life, "We told you so!"

Next to the New-York Central, on the Share list, two or three of the Western Stocks attract the strongest demand, and following these Hudson River and Harlem Preferred have divided speculative attention. The involuntary corner made upon the sellers of Michigan Guaranteed, who thought they had a good thing in the "early information" of the *strike* upon the Road on the 1st of September, culminated on Monday afternoon in the private settlement of 3,000 or 4,000 shares at 27½@28 ₩ cent., after which the prices returned to 25@24¼ ₩ cent. The apprehended scarcity of Pacific Mail shares was also relieved by the freer cash sales of the stock after the rapid rise to 86 ₩ cent. And at the close of the week we heard of no apprehensions among the sellers against the general market of unwonted tightness in making their deliveries in any quarter. In State Stocks the activity in Missouris continued, but the extreme advance was not sustained at the close of the week. There was little or nothing done in United States 5 ₩ cents. The understanding is that the remaining $1,200,000 to be taken of the Treasury Department, on the bid of Rittenhouse & Co., last January, has been transferred to the control of Duncan, Sherman & Co., who have liberty to pay in the money here or at the distant depositories of the Government, at their convenience. This Stock will be issued in the *registered* form, and Messrs. D., S. & Co., at the proper difference, will no donbt soon be prepared to make the exchange with such of the holders of the coupon Bonds as prefer to have the Certificates inscribed to their own order.

In reference to American Stocks in London, a letter by the *Europa*, from a well-advised source, intimates that the dullness of demand, induced partly by the Erie trouble, but mainly by the *croaking* which went out from New-York of another "money panic" on the "enormous importations," will pass away as soon as a different confidence is shown from this quarter. Such confidence, we need scarcely add, has been practically manifested, if among really sensible merchants it were before wanting, through a liberal demand for Goods from the great sections of the country best able to consume and pay for them, and in a recovery of 10 ₩ cent. in values on the Stock Exchange. Another letter or circular from Mr. E. F. Satterthwaite says of New-York Central Shares, that they "are steady, the dividend for the past six months of 3 ₩ cent., being at the rate of 6 ₩ cent. ₩ annum, being considered very satisfactory under the peculiar circumstances of the time."

It is not yet announced whether the New-York and New-Haven Dividend will be paid to the holders of certificates dating back before 1850, as allowed, but not directed by the Supreme Court, or whether an appeal is first to be taken to the General Term. Meanwhile, some of the old holders find themselves in an exceedingly awkward and unpleasant dilemma, and just now in the temper to blow out against the whole mismanagement of the concern since the Schuyler fraud. In one instance we hear of a party who drew the previous dividends on what the Directors declared to be "genuine stock," to the extent of 400 shares, that now finds himself the owner of only 15 shares, untainted by the bogus classification attempted soon after the fraud. He has the satisfaction, however, of knowing that after the August dividend, his more fortunate neighbors will be in the same boat, with every mutual interest to attempt, what might have been readily accomplished five years ago—a safe landing upon the shores of compromise.

It is not a little remarkable that the counsel for the repudiating Board of Directors, in the recent hearing before Judge Ingraham, attempted to demur to a *New-York investigation* in the case; after electing themselves in 1854 to institute their own *omnibus* proceedings to compel the holders of the Schuyler certificates to surrender their evidences of Stock, in the New-York Courts. On this point and the threat of paying dividends in Connecticut, Judge Ingraham remarked:

"It is also objected that this Company is a foreign corporation, and ought not to be restrained in this State. Conceding that rule to be a correct one, where a corporation transacts all its business beyond the State in which the action is brought, and has no property within the State, it can hardly be said to be applicable to a railroad corporation which operates more than one-third of its road within the State, and keeps an office for the transaction of its business here; and more especially so when, by the act of the Legislature of this State granting to the Company the right to extend their road through this State, it was provided "they should be liable in the same manner as Corporations in this State to be sued by summons." If, in extending the road, the Company had threatened to do some serious injury to a landholder on the line of the road, without compensation, there could be no doubt of the power of the courts of this State to prevent such injury, or give a suitable redress for it, either by injunction or damage, or both; and if a citizen can be protected against the Company as to real estate, I see no reason why he is not entitled to the same protection as to his personal property. This case is distinguished from the other cases of a similar character which have been before the Court, in that it was brought by a genuine stockholder, and is brought to protect his individual interests, and not for the benefit of himself and other stockholders. The other cases were dismissed for reasons not existing in this case. The suggestions that the Company would not be bound to obey an injunction in Connecticut, and that they could go there and make the payment of the dividend if they saw fit to do so, can hardly call for an answer here. With that the Court at present have nothing to do; when such a case is presented to the Court it will then be time enough to inquire whether any remedy exists for disobeying the writ; but it can hardly be supposed that any corporation, situated as this is in regard to its road and property within this State, would venture to carry out such a suggestion."

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of Sept. 4, says of the Exchange market:

"Exchange continues languid. Offerings are ample, but the demand is merely nominal at our last quotations, which we repeat as follows: Clear sterling bills, 109¼@110. Bill of lading drafts, 108¼@109. France, 5f.22½@5f.17½ ₱ dollar. Sixty days bills on New-York, &c., 1@1¼ ₱ cent. discount. Sight, ⅜@½ ₱ cent. premium. Subjoined is the official bank statement for the week as reported to the Board of Currency:

Of the Grain trade at Chicago, the *Times* of that city reports, under date of Friday:

"The Grain market was tolerably active yesterday, but hardly so firm as on Wednesday. The receipts of Grain were 125,547 bushels of which 100,000 were Wheat (including Flour). The shipments were 103,637 bushels, of which, 86,207 were Wheat (including Flour). The sales of Wheat amounted to nearly 75,000 bushels, at $1 04 for No. 1 white Winter; 90c. for No. 1 red Winter; 74c.@75c. for No. 1 Spring Wheat, and 72c. for No. 2 Spring Wheat. Corn was very quiet, but holders were firm, and kept rather in the background. The sales were trifling in amount, and were at 61c.@62c. Oats were in better demand at 25c. Flour was in active demand for approved brands of Spring Wheat, but Winter Wheat Flour was dull.

The *Commercial Express*, of the same market, says:

"The receipts of Flour and Grain last week were only 22,517 bushels larger than in the week previous, but the aggregate was larger than in any other week since the 1st of September, 1858. Flour and Wheat increased last week over the week previous 101,280 bushels, and Oats 8,285 bushels, but Corn fell off 80,000 bushels."

The *Commercial Express*, we take the occasion to remark, is a carefully digested weekly record in quarto form, of the Grain and Trade and Money movement of Chicago, which our merchants and other business men interested in the Northwest ought to encourage. A remittance of $1 to the proprietor, Mr. J. H. Wells, will pay a year's subscription.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. Sept. 3.	Loans. Aug. 27.	Specie. Sept. 3.	Specie. Aug. 27.
Citizens' Bank	$4,907,962	$4,742,047	$3,622,301	$3,494,787
Canal Bank	1,877,343	1,917,078	1,464,210	1,397,417
Louisiana	2,374,303	2,320,711	2,151,326	2,217,726
Louisiana State	4,382,720	4,317,544	2,811,622	2,836,754
Mec. & Traders	857,772	889,310	761,016	543,975
Bk of N. Orl'ns	1,617,478	1,602,505	656,100	469,063
Southern Bk	310,289	295,128	548,413	542,599
Union Bank	1,187,310	1,202,945	406,726	389,846
Merchants'	604,689	612,534	308,483	299,383
Crescent City	909,202	875,272	245,493	257,591
Bk. of America	904,349	930,154	483,693	495,809
Total	19,827,317	19,805,227	13,154,963	12,924,930
	Increase.	$322,090	Increase.	$230,033

Banks.	Circulation. Sept. 3.	Circulation. Aug. 27.	Deposits. Sept. 3.	Deposits. Aug. 27.
Citizens' Bank	$3,378,420	$3,379,640	$4,063,676	$4,070,910
Canal Bank	967,860	967,860	763,627	839,118
Louisiana	811,624	814,324	3,343,547	3,350,971
Louisi'a State	2,166,200	2,127,440	4,599,415	4,559,810
Mec. & Traders	390,605	332,845	851,235	650,492
Bank of N. O.	564,580	553,160	189,002	735,007
Southern Bk	214,300	209,445	276,297	272,045
Union Bank	1,078,047	1,072,625	952,137	860,419
Mech. & Bank	368,080	371,020	581,227	529,295
Crescent City	231,380	230,000	265,762	275,238
Bk. of America	235,018	210,850	908,818	938,014
Total	9,805,674	9,688,918	17,394,654	17,101,360
	Increase.	$116,755	Increase.	$293,291

Banks.	Exchange. Sept. 3.	Exchange. Aug. 27.	Due Dis. Banks. Sept. 3.	Due Dis. Banks. Aug. 27.
Citizens' Bk	$475,846	$590,607	$280,883	$280,948
Canal Bank	102,460	152,406	96,566	89,910
Louisiana	92,205	117,308	409,999	398,567
Louisiana State	298,232	350,020	535,870	539,004
Mec. & Traders	303,029	195,494	16,420	24,242
Bk. of N. Orl's.	73,830	113,359	86,922	109,101
Southern Bk	539,245	571,977		
Union Bank	235,518	174,635	254,355	229,288
Merchants' Bk	236,879	96,409	50,701	44,876
Crescent City	63,071	58,130	16,925	16,875
Bk. of America	35,000	21,254	26,227	10,730
Total	2,455,097	2,441,899	1,772,556	1,788,103
	Increase.	$13,198	Increase.	$15,545

The *Miner's Journal*, of Saturday, reports as follows of the

COAL TRADE—WEEK AND SEASON.

	1858. Week.	1858. Total.	1859. Week.	1859. Total.
Schuylkill—Railroad	35,218	1,107,762	60,190	1,157,703
Schuylkill—Canal	36,540	767,983	46,631	860,112
Lehigh Valley—Railroad	9,503	329,837	11,695	399,424
Lehigh Valley—Canal	32,221	531,118	34,358	651,503
Scranton South	11,023	348,746	16,146	404,485
Scranton North	4,209	95,624	4,240	134,305
Penn. Coal Company	19,473	396,554	20,009	468,453
Delaware and Hudson Co.	14,571	209,181	21,052	363,230
Wyoming—Canal South		141,695	11,014	253,716
Shamokin Region	4,034	68,292	5,128	101,810
Total Anthracite	166,793	3,994,182	189,349	4,794,851
Lykens Valley Coal Co	1,688	45,323	2,060	31,040
Short Mountain Co	1,553	28,736	2,046	37,685
Treverton Coal			1,864	82,689
Broad Top	1,961	64,182	2,120	82,984
Cumberland Coal	16,727	427,842	9,427	394,383
Semi-Anthracite & Bitu.	21,929	566,143	16,213	546,092
Add Anthracite	166,793	3,994,182	189,349	4,794,851
Total	188,722	4,560,325	205,562	5,340,943

The *Journal* adds:

"Freights on the Canal have been finally fixed at 45 cents per ton from Port Carbon and 40 from Schuylkill Haven; and $1 45 from Schuylkill Haven, and $1 50 from Port Carbon to New-York. The boatmen receive the 10 cents drawback formerly allowed to the shippers, and 5 cents to New-York—making the actual freight to Philadelphia 10 cents, and to New-York five cents more than the above quotations. These low freights by Canal operate against the Port Richmond trade by Railroad—but that point is suffering most from the great scarcity of vessels to ship the coal. As an offset to the low freights on the canal, Mr. Cullen has, after a warfare of two years with the shippers of coal at Port Richmond, allowed 10 cents drawback on coal actually dumped on the wharves."

From the Manchester Guardian.

East Indian and American Loans.—Whatever may be said about the management of Indian affairs it is evident that the money lenders of the present day have a much better opinion of the solvency of the Indian Government than was generally entertained on the Stock Exchange at the beginning of the present century. From a recent Parliamentary return we learn that a loan of £3,735,550 was contracted by the East India Company, in 1800, and that the rate of interest at that period ran from £6 to £12 ₱ cent. During the last few years the rate of interest on Indian loans has ranged from £3 15s. to £6 per cent.; the average would be about £5 per cent., showing a very great improvement, when compared with the current rates in 1800. It may be said that money was more plentiful now than it was at the former period, but that is not the only cause of the reduction. The general belief in the stability and good faith of the Government has more to do with the reduction of the rate of interest than the mere state of the money market. If any evidence were needed to prove this, it might be found in the state of American credit, which is as much inferior to that of Great Britain in the year 1859, in spite of our enormous national debt, as it was before the French revolution of 1789. The following comparison of English and American national credit occurs in a letter from Thomas Jefferson to James Madison, dated Paris, May 3, 1788:

"Although I am an enemy to the using our credit but under absolute necessity, yet the possessing a good credit I consider as indispensable in carrying on a war. The existence of a nation has always been a question of time. *The credit of England is the best.* Their paper sells at par on the Exchange of Amsterdam the moment any of it is offered, and they can command there any sum they please. The reason is that they never borrow without establishing taxes for the payment of the interest, and they never yet failed one day in that payment. This country (France) cannot borrow at all there (at Amsterdam) but they always pay their interest within the year, yet it is often some months behind. It is difficult to assign to our credit its exact station in this scale. They consider us as the most certain nation on earth for the principal, but they see that we borrow of themselves to pay the interest, so that this is only a conversion of their interest into principal."

In 1800, Mr. Jefferson, in another letter on the same topic, expressed his belief that the American Government, which could not borrow money then at less than 6 ₱ cent., would be able, in a few years, to raise any amount required at 4 ₱ cent. Were he alive at the present day, he would find that his sanguine expectations on that head are as far from realization as ever. An American loan, if offered on the London Stock Exchange at the present day, would be much less successful than even a Russian loan, notwithstanding the immense extent of our commerce with the United States, as compared to that which we carry on with the subjects of the Czar. To those financial reformers who seek to improve our national credit by republicanizing the British Constitution, the consideration of this simple fact might suggest some wholesome reflections.

We suspect that a good part of the difference, at present, is to be found, not in our Republican Constitution, but in the very inconsiderable wants of the American Government as a borrower. Mr. Jefferson was right in 1800. The Government did borrow, largely, *under four per cent.*, when we had a National Debt in some magnitude. He lived to see the time when our Federal *Three Per Cents.* were in favor both in Holland and Great Britain, and he lived almost to see the day when President Jackson encountered the utmost difficulty in the reluctant surrender of this stock by the Dutch and English holders, after the Treasury was in funds to reimburse it.

The occasional wants of our Government since the old Public Debt was paid off under the Administrations of Mr. John Quincy Adams and Gen. Jackson, have been too rare and inconsiderable, (speaking by comparison with the GreatDebts of the European Powers,) to make them an object to the London and Amsterdam market

The New-York Times.

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ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

The Wreck of the Ben Bolt—Safety of the Crew.

Probable Failure of the Zurich Conferences.

No Change in the Condition of Affairs in Italy.

The Duchies—Napoleon's Non-Intervention Policy.

Dreadful Earthquake—Two Hundred Persons Killed.

Preparations for the Voyage of the Great Eastern.

DEATH OF LEIGH HUNT.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FATHER POINT, Monday, Sept. 12.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon* from Liverpool 31st ult., passed this point at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, on her way to Quebec, where she will be due at noon to-morrow.

The interruption of the line on Sunday evening by a thunder storm prevented the transmission of her news till this morning.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, which only arrived out on the 28th, was to sail an hour after the *Anglo-Saxon*.

The steamship *Trutonia* reached Southampton early on the morning of the 30th, and the steamship *Nova Scotian* arrived at Liverpool at 1 P. M. the same day.

A dispatch dated Trieste, 28th August, says: "The American ship *Ben Bolt*, which arrived here with a cargo of Havana sugar, and had sailed again for London, with the same cargo, for want of sale, was wrecked on the 25th, at Brendese. The crew were saved. She is insured in London."

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

A dispatch dated Zurich, Aug. 27, says: For the last few days there has been no conference of the Plenipotentiaries. It is believed they will be enabled to quit Zurich at the latest in a fortnight.

On Sunday, the 28th, the Austrian and French Plenipotentiaries held a private conference.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, in a letter dated evening of the 28th, says: "A private letter from Zurich of the 26th states that the labors of the Plenipotentiaries were going on slowly enough, notwithstanding the announcement made a few days ago that it was doubtful if any important point had been settled. Whether the fault is attributable to the Plenipotentiaries themselves, or to the preliminaries of the treaty at Villafranca, or to the Emperors not having taken into calculation, in their eager anxiety to make peace, all the difficulties of the negotiations, no one knows. Some people incline to the opinion that this delay is intentional, and the manner in which M. DE BOURQUENEY is acting lends some color to the suspicion. What the French Government will at last have to do is simply to declare to Austria that it has done all that was morally in its power in favor of her *protégés*, or else it must dispose itself to impose them on the Duchies by intrigue, if not by force."

A late Berne telegram says that the reports current as to the proceedings of the Conference were quite contradictory, and that there was every reason to believe that the Sardinian Plenipotentiaries would not affix their signatures to any protocol in favor of the return of the deposed rulers of the Italian Duchies.

ITALY.

The situation of affairs in Italy has undergone no change.

A deputation of the National Assembly of Modena had gone to Paris on a special mission to NAPOLEON.

The elections throughout Romagna had taken place with the greatest tranquillity and order.

The official *Piedmontese Gazette* gives a denial to the reports of political dissension among the members of the Sardinian Cabinet.

Count LUTRUTY, Mayor of Parma, issued a proclamation on his return from Paris. NAPOLEON, in addressing him, used the following words:

"Tell the populations that have sent you to me that my army shall never do violence to their wishes, and that I will not permit any other foreign force to commit violence against you."

The Count adds: "These words make you the arbiters of your destinies."

GARIBALDI has resolved to maintain in the army of Central Italy the same spirit of order and discipline that distinguished the Chasseurs of the Alps. In an order of the day, he says:

"I will cause to be shot any one who calls himself a Mazzinian, a Republican, a Socialist, or even a Garibaldian. I will have none with me but soldiers and Italians."

The following are the amounts of the loans at present required by the Governments of the Duchies: Tuscany, 120,000,000 francs; Modena, 5,000,000 francs; and Parma, 3,000,000 francs.

The City of Bologna has also been authorized to raise the sum of 600,000 francs.

The Tuscan *Moniteur* publishes a decree, abolishing the Tuscan army regulations and adopting those of the Sardinian.

A letter from Naples says that the people were much excited in regard to the high price of corn, and that the Government in consequence had ordered the purchase abroad of a large quantity.

Gen. FANTI had accepted the command in chief of the army of Central Italy.

GARIBALDI's command comprises the troops of Tuscany and Modena.

An earthquake had taken place at Sorcia. Two hundred persons were killed and a large number wounded. Nine thousand of the population had encamped in the neighborhood of the town. The Pope had dispatched assistance to them.

Late advices from Rome say that the French Minister had held a conference with Cardinal ANTONELLI, on the subject of the reorganization of the Legations.

One French Division only was to remain at Rome.

The Government of Bologna is said to have dissolved the regiment in which some of MAZZINI's volunteers had attempted to cause an excitement.

The garrison of the Pope was on the march to Pesaro, where troops were being concentrated.

FRANCE.

The Emperor remained in retirement in the Pyrenees. It was asserted that he would proceed to Cherbourg, and also pay a second visit to the Chalons Camp.

A speech by Count DE MORNY, at the opening of the Council General of the Department of Puy de Dome attracted considerable attention, as it was regarded as an enunciation of the sentiments of the Emperor. The Count endeavored to show that the apprehensions existing in England, of a French invasion, were quite groundless, and that, on the contrary, France was very desirous of cementing the alliance between the two countries, and waging only a manufacturing and commercial war. He denounced that portion o the English press and those members of Parliament, who questioned the intentions of the French Government.

The Paris *Constitutionnel*, in an article on the Duchies, says:

"The Emperor agreed at Villafranca to the restoration of the former reigning Princes. He has not yet given up all hopes of success, and will fulfill legally to the end his disinterested mission, but if he should not succeed in reuniting the Princes and people in mutual accord, it is not his intention to force either one or the other. It is not the wish of His Majesty to follow the errors of the ancient Austrian policy, whose armed intervention in the affairs of the Peninsula has ceased forever. We have given to the Italian people advice which we believe wise and prudent, and which, if they do not follow it, will grieve us, but which we could not press upon them by force. To us Italy owes her independence; we shall not take away from her again what we have given her yesterday."

The Paris Flour market had rather more firmness, and prices were tending upward. Wheat was without material change.

At Marseilles the Corn market was dull and declining. Wines were in good demand at higher prices in several of the principal markets.

The formation of eight Military districts, the head quarters of which will be at Nantes, was about completed.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The *Constitutionnel*, of Tuesday, contains an article repudiating, in the strongest terms, the fratricidal policy of war with England. It says:

"The Emperor has not thought to avenge the past, but to repair the future for the sake of the consolidation of the English alliance. He has, on every occasion, combated the hereditary prejudices of the French people."

The Bourse was dull, and on the 30th the prices gave way fully one-fourth, the Three per cents. closing at 68f. 80c.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Directors of the Company owning the *Great Eastern* had declined Mr. LEVER's amended offer to charter her, and their original programme is to be carried out. The ship had been closed to the public, and was to leave the Thames in a day or two. The receipts from visitors during the few days she was open to the public, exceeded £4,000. Few or no policies had been taken out on the ship at Lloyds, the underwriters being generally unwilling to transact any business until the completion of the trial trip. There were some anxious to see the ship safe out of the Thames, but those in charge of her entertained no fears on the subject.

LEIGH HUNT, the popular author, died in London on the 28th August, in the 75th year of his age. He had been in a declining state of health for a considerable time.

The Queen and Royal family had gone to Scotland for their usual Autumnal visit, as was arranged. They made the journey from London to Edinburgh during the night.

The Isle of Man had been successfully connected by a submarine telegraph cable with England.

The telegraphic communication between England and Malta had been reëstablished. This would expedite the reception of news from India by about three days.

Lord RADSTOCK publishes in the London *Times* a letter received by him from RICHARD H. DANA, of Boston, on the subject of ballot in the United States. Mr. DANA shows the benefit of the ballot system, and explains that in America it has been found necessary for security against fraud to deprive it of the element of secrecy.

The investigation at Liverpool into the charge against BOUTELLE, mate of the ship *Conqueror*, of having caused the death of a seaman on board the vessel, resulted in his liberation, the evidence showing that the deceased died from natural causes.

A Cabinet Council was unexpectedly summoned in London on the 29th. Various speculations were afloat as to the cause of it, but it was generally supposed to have reference to some new phase in the Italian question.

The strike of the London builders continued.

The London *Times*, in a leading article on England's defensive preparations, says that she is now rapidly approaching, if indeed she has not actually attained, a state in which no assailant can attack her with impunity.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Government was vigorously maintaining the prohibition to export horses.

GERMANY.

The cholera was spreading all along the shores of the Baltic.

A combination of bankers and financiers had been formed at Frankfort-on-the-Main, for contracting the Bavarian four-and-a-half per cent. loan, to defray military expenses. The loan is issued at 98½ per cent. and is for about a million sterling.

RUSSIA.

It is stated that the Russian Government had given orders to demobilize the first three *corps d'armée* placed under the orders of Prince MENSCHIKOFF in Poland.

The whole $12,000,000 had been subscribed.

INDIA.

The Bombay mails of Aug. 5 would reach England on the day the steamer sailed.

Intelligence had reached Lloyd's that at Calcutta, on the 26th July, there was a cyclone in the Hoogley River, and that two steamers and a number of other vessels were wrecked.

Latest by Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

The *Daily News*' city article, dated Tuesday evening, says the funds remain very quiet, the closing quotations being the same as yesterday. In most of the other markets firmness prevails. Twenty ₰ cent. of the Indian loan was paid up to-day, and occasioned a more active demand for money. A few bills were discounted in Lombard-street below 2½ ₰ cent. At the Bank, however, there was no revival of business. The specie arrivals to-day were £300,000. About £150,000 in Australian gold is overdue.

The *Times*' city article says: "The funds on Tuesday showed renewed steadiness, and recovered from the slight depression on Monday. An article from the *Constitutionnel* regarding the Duchies had a favorable effect. In the discount market the general rate has recovered to about 2½ ₰ cent.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday Evening.

The weather has been so stormy that tenders could not place passengers on board the *Anglo-Saxon* and *Kangaroo*, and both vessels are consequently detained until to-night's tide.

A Zurich telegram, of this date, says that private conferences continue to take place daily between the French and Austrian Plenipotentiaries, and yesterday there was a meeting between the French and Sardinian representatives.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 30th, says: "Things are going on so badly at Zurich as to render the dissolution of the Conference in a very few days probable. A Congress of War seems to be the only alternative, a Congress which Austria is decidedly opposed to, and which will have as little success as this Conference."

The designation to be given to the new Kingdom has been discussed at Zurich. Austria is willing that VICTOR EMANUEL should be known as King of Sardinia and Lombardy, but will not consent that he should describe himself as King of Upper Italy.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

The Zurich Conference—Mr. Cobden—The new Whig Ministry—Differences on Reform—Amusements, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 19, 1859.

The negotiations at Zurich are at a stand still, and up to last night no information had reached the Foreign Office here of a disposition having been manifested on the part of Austria to concede the points in dispute. The Court of Vienna insists not only that the Duchies shall remain separate and independent States, but that their legitimate misrulers should be restored, regardless of the dignified and unanimous vote of their representative assemblies. NAPOLEON III. continues to affect a position of neutrality on the subject, but will not allow Austrian troops to impose the old sovereigns again upon their people. The English Cabinet stand up stoutly to the right of the Italians in the matter, and declare that they will not recognize any settlement inconsistent therewith. At the interview which the French Emperor gave the Grand Duke FERDINAND of Tuscany, and the latter ventured to remind his Majesty that Florence had long been the asylum of the BONAPARTES when in exile, and that the family of his Majesty had often acknowledged the obligations they were under to the House of LORRAINE the Emperor replied that he had not forgotten the past, and that he had meant nothing hostile to the Grand Ducal family when he crossed the Alps, "but it was not my fault," he added, "that you were on the wrong side at Solferino."

Mr. COBDEN has been addressing his constituents at Rochdale, in Lancashire, with all his old tact and talent. His reception was most enthusiastic, and all he said about America was listened to with peculiar interest, in consequence of his recent sojourn in the States. I saw him the day before he left town, and was struck with the improvement in his looks and spirits, as compared with what they were twelve months ago. He was then out of Parliament, and fancied himself half forgotten. Long solicitude on account of his wife, who has never recovered the loss of their only son, a fine lad of fourteen, who died at school, in Germany, in 1857, had tended seriously to impair his health. He had, moreover, suffered considerable pecuniary loss by his investments in the Illinois Central Railway. His tour in America, not only by removing him from depressing scenes and recollections, but by restoring him to a sense of the position he really occupies in the minds of all reflecting politicians, both in his own country and in yours, has done him inestimable good; and the more than flattering tribute paid to his ability and worth, by ministers, Parliament, and people, during the last few months, has completed the restoration of his equanimity and self-esteem. It did me good to hear the old boyish laugh with which I was so familiar in the days of the League. His account of his reasons for declining office under Lord PALMERSTON were precisely what I told you at the time. The idea of office, however, has evidently taken root in his mind, and his speeches at Rochdale, like those he has made in the House of Commons since his return, are manifestly those of a man who began to contemplate the likelihood of having official responsibility cast upon him. It seems to me that both he and Mr. BRIGHT looked to forming part of a combination, of which Lord JOHN RUSSELL would probably be the head, at no distant day.

The Whigs are very angry with the notice to quit served upon them by Mr. BRIGHT, in case of their failing next session to introduce a Reform bill embodying the franchise. To this and other details Lord JOHN RUSSELL pledged himself before the general election, and Lord PALMERSTON having declared at the meeting of the Liberal Party, which took place at Willis' rooms immediately before the change of Government, that between himself and Lord JOHN no difference of views existed on the subject of Reform, he is considered pledged to the same extent on that subject. It is no secret, however, that within the Cabinet there exists a resistant force which it may not be easy to overcome. The Court party in the Government are opposed to all real concessions to the democratic principle, and there are many who anticipate a split in the administration, as soon as it becomes necessary to decide on the provisions of the promised scheme. The Duke of ARGYLL, Sir CHARLES WOOD, Sir GEORGE LEWIS and Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT are supposed to be among the chief obstructives to reform. At the present condition of parties in the House of Commons any secession from the Government ranks would be formidable to the existence of the Ministry; yet it is not easy to see how such an event is likely to be avoided. The Tory party are in high spirits, and confidently count upon returning to power next year. Many people are disgusted at the shabby and shirking tone of the speech delivered in Her Majesty's name. Prorogation, and the appointment of the Hon. WILLIAM COWPER, who, as you know, is a very near relative of Lord PALMERSTON's, to the Vice-Presidency of the Board of Trade, is naturally taken to indicate the old tendencies to official jobbing which did so much to prepare the way for the overthrow of his Lordship's former administration. Up to the present time, however, it must be owned that the noble Viscount has lost nothing of his general popularity, and if he can get through the Autumn without some palpable blunder of this kind, and the Winter without some public loss of colleagues, he may meet Parliament in January with good courage.

The heat has again become oppressive here, and every body who can afford to do so lives as much as possible out of town. Myriads of people are flocking together every day to see the *Great Eastern* ere she quits the river on her trial trip to Cherbourg. The theatres are still crowded, chiefly with strangers, the Strand being just now the most popular. Mr. PALGRAVE SIMPSON's farce of a "School for Coquettes" is having a decided run, owing much of its success to the admirable play of Miss SWARBOROUGH. Mr. HARRIS, the new lessee of the *Princess'* is said to be spending a large sum of money in order to render that establishment the most agreeable and attractive of its kind in London. The Adelphi and Olympic retain their popularity, but there is nothing new at either.

The strike in the building trade still continues to excite much unpleasant feeling. The men show little symptom as yet of yielding, and nearly all the masters adhere to their resolution not to take on any hands that will not sign a declaration against belonging to Trade Societies. By most persons of impartial judgment, the attempt to exact this pledge is strongly condemned. Were it acceded to on the part of the workmen, my belief is that it would only lead to the formation of secret societies, such as formerly existed, and whose disuse was considered so great a gain in all respects. With secrecy it is much to be dreaded that violence and threats would reappear.

Commercial Intelligence by the Anglo-Saxon.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening.

BREADSTUFFS declining. WHEAT 1s.@2s. lower. SUGAR dull at a trifling decline on the inferior grades. COFFEE buoyant. TEA inactive, but prices unaltered. RICE steady. TALLOW firm at 55s. 3d.@55s. 6d. LINSEED OIL, 29s. WOOL—The auction sales went off quite brisk at an advance of 1½d.@2d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Stock Exchange had exhibited continued dullness, but the fluctuations in Consols were quite slight. The Money market was easy and the supply abundant.

LONDON—Wednesday Evening.

Consols closed to-day at 95⅛@95¾ for money and account; market firm.

COFFEE firm at a slight advance on all grades. BREADSTUFFS dull at Monday's decline. All other articles of merchandise are without material change.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Sales have been made of Illinois Central Shares at 40¾@40 discount; Erie Railroad, 5@10; do. Bonds, 15@25; do. Third Mortgage Bonds, 57@62; New-York Central Shares, 68@72.

Death of Leigh Hunt.

The *Anglo Saxon*, whose news is telegraphed from Father Point, brings intelligence of the death of LEIGH HUNT. The veteran poet died in London, Aug. 28, in his 75th year. He was born at Southgate, in Middlesex, near London, Oct. 19, 1784. His father, who was a clergyman of the Anglican Church, was a native of the West Indies, and his mother was by birth a Philadelphian, and a relative of WEST, the painter. On the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, being a Loyalist, he quitted Philadelphia and went to England, when he took "orders," and became tutor to a Mr. LEIGH, who had a seat at South gate, where the poet was born. LEIGH HUNT received his education at Christ's Hospital, the Blue Coat School, where his friends COLERIDGE and LAMB were also educated, and almost immediately on leaving school commenced his career as a journalist. He was at first employed in the office of his brother STEPHEN, an Attorney, but afterwards, on coming of age, joined his brother JOHN, who had established a Sunday paper called the *News*, for which he wrote theatrical criticisms, and, it is said, imparted a higher tone to that kind of writing than it had before been distinguished by. While at school he had contributed some poetical pieces to a small magazine, which he collected into a volume and published, under the title of *Juvenilia*, in 1801. He received an appointment in the War Office, but relinquished it in 1808 to assume the editorship of the *Examiner*, which he established in conjunction with his brother JOHN, and conducted with distinguished success for many years. But he soon drew upon himself the persecution of the Government from his independent style of remarks upon public affairs. The editor of the *Morning Chronicle* was prosecuted for copying an article from the *Examiner*, and, in 1811, the HUNTS were prosecuted for an article in their paper on military flogging. They were defended by BROUGHAM, then just rising into notice, and acquitted. The *Morning Post* having spoken of the Prince Regent as an Adonis, HUNT copied the compliment into the *Examiner*, and added to it only the words "of 50." Never before nor since was so small a piece of wit so severely punished. It was before the golden days of *Punch*, and the two HUNTS were prosecuted and sentenced to pay a fine of £500, which the costs of the defence made a sum of £2,000, and to be imprisoned two years in Horsemonger Jail. The British people were quite content to see their countrymen sacrificed in that way for a harmless joke at the expense of their worthless monarch, who, now that he is dead, is abused by them without stint. The brothers served out their term of imprisonment, were made famous by it, and continued to publish the *Examiner*. But HUNT lacked business tact, and he abandoned the *Examiner* to the editorship of FONBLANQUE, and went off to Italy on his famous expedition to live with Lord BYRON and SHELLEY, and edit the *Liberal*. The disastrous termination of this undertaking has been feelingly told in his "Autobiography," as well as by the historians of SHELLEY and BYRON. He had, in 1810, commenced a quarterly magazine called the *Reflector*, and immediately after his liberation from prison he got up a small weekly affair the style of the *Spectator* and *Tattler*, and published his "Story of Rimini." The literary enterprises which he projected were nearly innumerable. Among his more prominent works are the "Feast of the Poets," a satirical poem; "Captain Sword and Captain Pen;" "Stories in Verse;" the "Legend of Florence;" the "Indicator;" the "Companion;" the "Round Table;" "The Seer;" "Men, Women and Books;" "Stories from the Italian Poets;" "A Jar of Honey from Mount Hybla;" a novel entitled "Sir Ralph Esher;" "The Descent of Liberty," and a great number of translations from the Italian. He was a genial and discriminating critic, and one of the most chatty and agreeable of English essayists. In 1847, Queen VICTORIA, perhaps as an atonement for the persecutions he had endured from her uncle, granted him a pension of £200 per annum. Since then he has produced nothing worth mentioning; but on his son, THORNTON HUNT, assuming the editorship of the *Spectator*, he contributed an occasional essay to that periodical. He was the intimate personal friend of LAMB, COLERIDGE, HAZLITT, SHELLEY, KEATS and WORDSWORTH, and the last of that brilliant coterie of essayists and poets whose genius shed a glory upon the early part of the present century. He was a Unitarian in his religious opinions, and though but little of a politician, his liberalism, such as it was, drew upon him the bitterness of the Tory writers of the day, who ridiculed him as a cockney poet,

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Star of the West.

$2,046,000 IN TREASURE.

INTERESTING FROM THE ISTHMUS.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Serious Conflagration at Guayaquil.

THE WAR BETWEEN PERU AND ECUADOR.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Boundary Dispute at San Juan.

The United States Mail Steamship *Star of the West*, A. G. GRAY, Esq., commander, from Aspinwall on the 2d inst., and Key West on the 7th, with mails, treasure and passengers by the *Sonora*, which left San Francisco Aug. 20, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

She left in the port of Aspinwall U. S. war steamer *Roanoke*, the sloop-of-war *Preble*, and the store-ship *Relief*. Crews all well.

The U. S. steamer *Fulton* was at Key West, to sail in a few days. All well on board.

The *Star of the West* brings an aggregate of $2,046,000 in gold dust. The names of the consignees may be found under the monetary head.

Our thanks are tendered to the Express Companies of Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co. and Messrs. FREEMAN & Co.; and also to JOHN F. PATTERSON, Esq., Purser of the *Star of the West*, for important papers.

The intelligence from the Isthmus is not important.

On the evening of the 23d ult., about 6 o'clock, quite a smart shock of an earthquake was experienced in Panama, without, however, any damage being sustained. Although very sensibly felt by persons indoors, it was barely noticeable by any one in the streets.

On Monday, the 29th ult., about 2 P. M., Aspinwall was visited by a severe squall, which, although it lasted only a very short time, did considerable damage to the buildings in the town, stripping many of them of their roofs. A man was unfortunately killed during the gale, by some timber falling on him.

On the 29th ult., whilst the passengers by the *North Star* were crossing the road to Panama, a man named MICHAEL WARD, of Brooklyn, passing from one car to another when the train was in motion, fell off the platform and was instantly killed. He was interred on the road.

Since the arrival of the schooner *Josefa* on the 16th August, no intelligence from Chiriqui had been received.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Guatemala*, due at Panama on the 6th, was expected to bring dates to the 4th September.

The United States steam-frigate *Saranac*, Commander KELLY, arrived at Panama early on the 25th ult., having sailed from Guayaquil on the 21st August.

On the morning of the 19th ult., a destructive fire broke out in Guayaquil, but which, owing in a great measure to the efficient aid rendered by the *Saranac*, was extinguished in time to prevent serious results. A letter of thanks was addressed to the Commander of the *Saranac* by the Government, for the services rendered by him on the occasion.

Our dates are from Valparaiso to the 1st, and Callao 12th August.

The news from Chili is of a meagre description; very little business had been transacted by Congress during the fortnight.

From Peru the news is of some interest. The Spanish Minister, Sr. H. GARCIA DE QUEVEDO, had arrived for the purpose of negotiating a peace between Peru and Ecuador, but it appears without success. At the time of the sailing of the steamer from Callao, 5 P. M. on the 12th, a rumor was current that Peru had formally declared war against Ecuador, and that the foreign representatives had been notified to that effect. There was, however, no official announcement made public in Callao to that effect up to the time of the sailing of the steamer, but *El Peruano*, the Government paper, contains an official note of Sr. MELGAR, the Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed to the diplomatic corps resident in Lima upon the pending questions between the two countries, which may be regarded as a preliminary to a declaration of war.

NEW-GRANADA.

The Revolution in Carthagena—Naval News—The Chiriqui Grave-Diggings—E. G. Squier as an Antiquarian—Our Minister in Peru.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Sept. 2, 1859.

The Bogota mail of the 13th August having failed to reach Carthagena in time to connect with the British steamer to Aspinwall, we have nothing later from that capital than July 28, forwarded you by last steamer.

From Carthagena we learn that the political revolution inaugurated in that place has extended to other portions of the State of Bolivia. The new Governor, NIETO, has organized a State Government, composed of Liberals, and has raised a military force to defend it. Public opinion seems to favor the new order of things, although the late Governor, CALVO, and Gen. PASADA are endeavoring to organize a sufficient force at Mompox, thirty leagues from Carthagena, to regain possession of the Government, or rather the offices. There has been only one attempt at a fight, and that was the other day at a place called Corosal, where CALVO had collected a small force. NIETO's party attacked them, but they having fortified themselves in the church and other public edifices, the former were compelled to retire to Lerica. In this great battle there was nobody killed and nobody wounded—total, 000! CALVO has named Mompox the capital of the State of Bolivia, instead of Carthagena, for the present. The revolutionists have not yet displaced the National Custom-house and other officers, and it is not supposed they will meddle with them, unless the Federal authorities shall interfere in behalf of the overthrown State officers.

The flag-ship *Merrimack*, of the Pacific squadron the steam-frigate *Saranac*, the sloop-of-war *Vandalia* and the store-ship *Warren* are here. The *Vandalia* sailed Aug. 31 for Guyaquil and Callao. The health of the fleet is excellent. The *St. Mary's* had gone to Guaymas, and the *Cyane* is at Realejo or vicinity. The *Roanoke*, bearing the pennant of Flag-officer MCCLUNEY, and the sloop-of-war *Preble*, are at Aspinwall. The *St. Louis* is at Carthagena, and the *Sabine* and *Jamestown* at San Juan del Norte. The supply ship *Relief* arrived at Aspinwall last evening, with stores for the Pacific and Atlantic fleets.

The passengers by the *North Star* arrived at Aspinwall on the afternoon of the 28th, and the *Orizaba* left Panama with them at noon next day. The *Star of the West* arrived at Aspinwall on the 31st, at 8 A. M., and her passengers started on the *John L. Stevens* at about midnight the same day.

There is nothing further from the Chiriqui grave-diggings. The Railroad Company's steamer *Guatemala*, which will arrive here on the 6th, will probably bring some interesting news from that region. By the way, I notice in *Harper's Weekly* of Aug. 20 an article written by Mr. E. G. SQUIER, the gentleman who assumes to be the godfather of Central America, but whose knowledge of his *protégé* is all at loose ends, "about the gold discoveries of the Isthmus." He says of the relics: "It is a mistake to suppose that the fact of their occurrence in considerable numbers, in the Indian graves of that district, is a late discovery. Large quantities have been taken out from time to time for many years past; *and I was informed by the late Governor of the Bank of England that several thousand pounds' worth were annually remitted from the Isthmus as bullion to that establishment.*" What a whopper! If the late Governor of the Bank of England told Mr. SQUIER any such thing, he was making a very large draft on his credulity, or quizzing him in a manner that but little comports with our idea of the solemn dignity usually accorded by that Great Golden Guinea Governor. I'll bet an Indian whistle against Mr. SQUIER's interest in the Honduras Railroad, that there has not been in fifty years, until within the last two months, a thousand pounds' worth of this kind of gold discovered on the Isthmus, and that not a hundred pounds' worth of it ever found its way into the Bank of England, or into any other bank.

Yesterday was the day appointed for the meeting of the State Legislature at Panama; but there not being a quorum present, no business was done.

Your colemporary, the *Herald*, in a late editorial article, does great injustice to our able representative to Peru, Mr. CLAY. In publishing a letter of complaint against him, from Capt. JEFFERSON, "an American citizen," the *Herald* takes occasion to intimate that Mr. CLAY has been so long in Lima that he is more devoted to the Peruvian rulers than to his own countrymen, and therefore he had better be recalled. Now, if no better reason for Mr. CLAY's recall can be given, than that he refused to interfere in behalf of Capt. JEFFERSON, the President had better let him remain where he is. In the first place, Capt. JEFFERSON is *not* an American. He is a British subject, and a very bad man at that. He carries a scar on his face now, that he got in a bar-room affray in this city, in which the parties fired four or five shots at each other. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment at Callao, for a wanton and cowardly attack, with intent to kill, with knives and pistols, on a Peruvian gentleman, in the streets of that city, and the sentence was the mildest that could be pronounced for so heinous an offence. When JEFFERSON's two years' imprisonment had expired, he was notified of it by the Prefect of Police, but refusing to comply with certain formalities necessary on the discharge of a prisoner, but on the contrary cursing and abusing the officer every time he entered his prison to free him, he was kept three or four months over his regular term. The Prefect at last becoming convinced that JEFFERSON preferred the fare of the Casa Mata, and the luxury of writing letters to the *Herald*, to honest labor, finally concluded to turn him out of prison and out of the country. No respectable or deserving American that has lived at Lima the past ten years can complain that Mr. CLAY has ever refused him his aid when any injustice was sought to be perpetrated upon him by the Government. And in saying this, I say what I know, for I have resided in Lima a good deal during Mr. CLAY's term of service—have been conversant with the facts of the complaints that have several times been made against him, and have always found them to originate with persons whom he had been obliged to decline companionship with in consequence of their unfitness to enter a gentleman's house. LOMER, who was the fit representative of this class of persons, went to Washington as Chairman of a Committee, two years ago, to present complaints against Mr. CLAY, and on his return was placed in the chain-gang. Several others of Mr. CLAY's maligners deserve to bear LOMER company.

The American ship *George Peabody*, of Boston, arrived yesterday from New-York. F. W. R.

Our Aspinwall Correspondence.

TORNADO AT ASPINWALL—THE SURVEY OF THE ATRATO ROUTE—A VESSEL WANTED FOR THE NORTHWESTERN BOUNDARY—NAVAL MOVEMENTS, ETC., ETC.

ASPINWALL, Friday, Sept. 2, 1859.

On Monday last a tremendous whirlwind, accompanied by hail and torrents of rain, unroofed several houses, and threw down one old building, killing a negro man.

Yesterday the supply-ship *Relief*, with stores for the Pacific and Home squadrons, arrived at Aspinwall.

Brig.-Gen. CLARK writes (by the *Sonora*, arrived this morning) to the Commander of the Pacific squadron at Panama, asking a vessel "to observe the British naval force in Puget's Sound, which is assuming a threatening attitude towards a company of infantry" which has been placed on San Juan Island.

I understand that flag-officer MCCLUNEY has received orders to dispatch the sloop-of-war *Preble* to Bay Ecosses, to assist in another survey of the Atrato route, which Lieut. STRAIN attempted to explore four or five years since. The *Preble* is to furnish some men; the expedition to be commanded by an officer from her, but this officer is to *advise* with a Mr. AVERY, who it appears was one of STRAIN's company. The officer and men are only to be allowed their usual ship rations, but all their expenses are to be paid by Mr. AVERY. With such an ill-digested plan of survey it is fair to conclude that the result will not be more favorable than the Strain failure. If the Government wishes to survey this route it ought to ask for an appropriation from Congress, fit out a proper expedition, headed by competent officers, and who shall not be forced to rely upon a company of New-York speculators for their support while on such a dangerous and arduous duty.

F. W. R.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Peru and Ecuador—War said to be Declared—War Circular of President Castilla to the Diplomatic Corps—An American Ship Ashore at Callao—Bolivia Quiet—Chili—Report of American Hostilities against Her—A Pirate in the Straits—Banks, Business, &c.—Great Fire in Guayaquil.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Sept. 2, 1859.

The British Mail steamship *Valparaiso*, arrived at Panama, Aug. 21, with dates from Valparaiso to Aug. 1, Callao and Lima to the 13th, but did not touch at Guayaquil. She brought $535,925 57 in specie—more than double the usual amount.

PERU.

I wrote you in my last that Señor GARCIA DE QUEREDO, Spanish Minister to Quito, had gone to Lima, to endeavor to settle the long-pending disputes between Peru and Ecuador, being authorized by the latter, it was reported, to accept the *ultimatum* offered by the former previous to the blockade of Guayaquil. It appears that Señor QUEREDO has failed to bring about an understanding, and an immediate attack on Guayaquil is for the hundredth time threatened by CASTILLA. It is said he had sent his declaration of war against Ecuador to the official Press for publication on the day the steamer left Callao, and it would appear next morning, Aug. 14. It is known that CASTILLA has had this declaration written for more than two months, but has been prevented from issuing it from various little accidents that are continually occurring in his own dominions, such as the attempted revolutions of Cuzco, Arequipa, Cajamarca, &c., &c.; and it is not at all certain you will get it next steamer. The general opinion, and one that I have frequently suggested in my correspondence, is that CASTILLA is anxious to place Ex-President Gen. FLORES again at the head of the Government of Ecuador; but the following extract from a letter I have just received from an exiled Ecuadorian statesman, now in Lima, and who has positive means of knowing the facts, forces me to acknowledge my error:

LIMA, Friday, Aug. 12, 1859.

CASTILLA has no understanding whatever with FLORES, but loathes and despises him. He is leagued now with GARCIA MORENO, chief of the jesuitical party in Quito, and who has come here to beg the support of the enemies of his country, to make war on President ROBLES and Gen. URBINA. Both CASTILLA and MORENO refuse to have anything to do with FLORES, and it is for this reason that CASTILLA finds himself condemned to inaction, from no fault of his own will, but from impotence.

Señor GARCIA QUEREDO, Minister of Her Catholic Majesty, is here, treating for peace, but he has made no progress, because CASTILLA is hoping to crown his brow with laurels by conquering Ecuador; but it may be he will find a crown of thorns instead.

Under date of Aug. 10, 1859, CASTILLA has issued a circular to the diplomatic and consular corps resident in Peru, in which he recites all the grievances Peru has meekly suffered from Ecuador for a long succession of years, and recounts the many friendly efforts Peru has made to obtain a just and honorable reparation for these injuries and outrages. He says that notwithstanding Peru has overlooked many notable offences on the part of Ecuador, and has ever given her proof of the most sincere friendship, sending to that Government wise and able representatives who have offered the most frank and patriot aid in settling the most important questions in a quiet and friendly way, yet these ministers have always had to return to their Government, convinced of their inability to accomplish any good, because the Government at Quito always responded to their most just demands with neglect, delay, evasive answers, discourtesy, and, in fact, in a manner foreign to the principles of international relations and opposed even to one's own self-respect.

He then accuses Ecuador of having evaded the settlement of the boundary questions on the most frivolous pretexts; of practicing a constant system of reserve and deception; of endeavoring to sell or make way with important portions of the disputed territory to foreigners, and of many other very serious charges.

He then alludes to the mediation of Chili and New Granada, and says that the course pursued by Ecuador is the cause of their being unable to bring the questions pending to an amicable settlement, and winds up by the declaration that if Peru is forced into a war, Ecuador alone must be considered responsible for all damages, injuries, and losses of whatever kind that may be occasioned by the present blockade or by a war, which will only be terminated when Peru gets full satisfaction for all past offences committed by Ecuador.

The entire document is intended to represent Ecuador as exceedingly overbearing and unfriendly for a long terms of years, and Peru as one of the most forbearing and peaceable neighbors in the world, and that after "patience has ceased to be a virtue," she is now so insulted and trampled upon, that there is nothing left to retrieve her wounded honor but to declare war.

But notwithstanding all this weight of condemnation against Ecuador, I believe the general sentiment in South America is, that in this quarrel, Peru is the aggressor—that Ecuador has made every effort in her power, with the exception of *entire* submission to all the despotic caprices of CASTILLA, to restore peace and a good understanding between the nations. And I am even now strongly inclined to believe that CASTILLA has no serious intention of making war on Ecuador, but is only keeping up a war excitement in order to have an excuse for the large military force he was authorized to embody, and which he now is determined not to disband, that being the only security he has for a day's longer lease of his Dictatorship. He may, with his fleet, fire upon Guayaquil, burn its wooden houses, or commit some like atrocity—but he knows better than almost any other that he could never march a force thirty miles into the interior of Ecuador and bring it back again. And he knows besides that he cannot spare a force large enough to make even a show of war against Ecuador, and at the same time keep Lima and Callao, to say nothing about the south of Peru, which hates him cordially.

There is no other news of any very great importance from Peru, unless it be that other attempts at revolution had been made and put down in Cuzco and Arequipa, in the latter of which a few persons were killed by the troops.

Señors DUARTE, CASANOVA, CISNERO and MONTE, who met to discuss matters preliminary to a meeting of the Peruvian Congress on the 28th July last, and which CASTILLA had forbidden, have been found guilty of opposing the will of the Dictator, and will probably be exiled.

The American ship *Walter Scott*, Capt. HASEN, with a cargo of ice from Boston, touched in a thick fog, on the bar off the mouth of the Rimac River, near Callao, on the 12th August. The Valparaiso went to her relief, but at 5 o'clock P. M. was obliged to leave her without getting her off. She had verged to leeward, but it was expected the British steamer *New Granada* would pull her off next day.

The amount of guano exported from the Chincha in the month of July was 6,269 tons; of which 3,811 went to England; 1,963 to the United States; 766 to France, and 527 to the Mauritius.

BOLIVIA.

There is nothing new from this Republic. The country is

and fired the first shot, Admiral MARIATEGUI, in several notes to the authorities, threatens the poor people of Guayaquil with fire and sword, and gives them three days to evacuate the city. Most of the principal families quit Guayaquil weeks ago; but, notwithstanding all the braggadocio of the Peruvian commander, it is not believed he will dare bombard the city, or land any men. F. W. R.

Details from Ecuador.

THE BLOCKADE OF GUAYAQUIL—CONDITION OF TRADE AND OF THE POPULATION—PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENCE OF THE CITY—FORMAL DECLARATION ANTICIPATED—THE FIRE AT GUAYAQUIL.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE SARANAC, GUAYAQUIL, Aug. 20, 1859.

To-day we are to leave Guayaquil for Panama. A few lines on the state of affairs here may be interesting to you, and I avail myself of a leisure moment to write them.

This river and city of Guayaquil have now been blockaded nine months and a half by a Peruvian fleet, under Admiral MARIATEGUI, who at present has his flag on the steam-propeller frigate *Callao*, of 44 guns. Of course you are fully informed as to the trivial questions at issue between the two Governments, and I presume share in the general opinion that Peru is acting the bully in the matter. As the blockade, both above and below Guayaquil has been very strict, of course business is completely dead, and the merchants and few people left in the city are doing nothing; the latter, for the most part, being in great distress. All of the principal inhabitants have taken refuge in the interior, the constant threats of MARIATEGUI having led them to fear he would bombard and burn the town the first favorable opportunity. What few provisions there are in the city are sold at three times their former value. In many foreign articles of necessity or luxury, the market is absolutely bare.

The steam-frigate *Callao*, side-wheel steamer *Esmeralda*, and a brig with stores, are anchored off the lower end of the town; and above and below the city are several Peruvian gunboats and launches. MARIATEGUI, the commander-in-chief, is an obstinate, rather thick-headed man, of over 70 Summers, and has lived many years in Guayaquil, where he exercised the profession of a pedagogue, a much more useful employment than his present avocation. Between him and his forces and the Ecuadorians, a bitter spirit of hate exists. Neither he nor any of his officers ever visit the shore, and indeed it would not be safe for them to do so.

The Ecuadorians have a large force in the city, but unfortunately they are not very enterprising soldiers. If they were, they would ere this have destroyed the Peruvian fleet as it lay at its anchors. A couple of old hulks or floats attached to each other with chains, filled with combustibles, and started down the river from above, with the current running six miles an hour, might catch the *Callao* between them and burn her as easily as you could set fire to a lace window-curtain. Or a few 18 or 24-pound guns, mounted on the hillocks below and in the neighborhood of the city, could destroy in ten minutes any vessel that should dare to attempt the passage of the narrow river—a single battery on the hill above the city could prevent any ship from anchoring in front of it. Since the last threats of bombarding the city, in consequence of the affair at the river Daule, the official correspondence in relation to which I inclosed you, the Ecuadorian force seems to have got this idea through their heads, and the other day they commenced erecting a battery of 24-pounders on the latter eminence. The Peruvian commander, as soon as he perceived what they were about, addressed a braggadocio note to Gov. RUBIO, threatening if he did not discontinue the work he would bombard it and the hospital on the hill, and notified the authorities that they had better remove the sick from the building. The Governor not having given any heed to this warning, the Peruvian admiral, under cover of a destructive fire that occurred in the city the next day, moved further down the river, but still in possible range of the hospital guns. But whether these guns will be of any avail in case the fleet *should* attack the city, in the hands of such unskillful and unenterprising soldiers as the defenders of Guayaquil, is rather questionable. They are not very far advanced in the science of gunnery. They are even ignorant of the quantity of powder necessary for a charge. However, their necessities will soon remedy this. They appear to be determined to resist to the utmost the Peruvian tyranny sought to be fixed upon them—so that I think eventually their dogged disposition will tell in their favor.

It is said here, on good authority, that the Government at Lima will formally declare war shortly. Gen. FRANCO, and others who visited the *Saranac*, felt positive that active war would soon commence. The Peruvian Admiral says he is only waiting troops, which have already been assigned to the service, to make an attack on and capture the city.

But the United States Government need give itself no trouble as to whether there is war or not. We have little or no interest at stake. Almost all the foreign property is in the hands of English, French and Germans. Mr. BUCKALEW, our Minister, is right when he says we can afford to let them fight it out, without interference of any kind.

Subjoined you will find complimentary letters addressed to the commander of this ship by the authorities of Guayaquil, for our timely services in extinguishing the fire that had destroyed so much property in the heart of the city. A whole block was destroyed, valued with its contents, at several hundred thousand dollars.

GUAYAQUIL, Aug. 19, 1859.

We have the honor to offer to the officers and crew of the United States steamer *Saranac* our most fervent thanks for the noble and efficient aid which they pleased to render us at the fire which took place on this fatal dawn. This act of philanthropy will remain eternally engraved on our hearts, and will ever remind us that the vessels-of-war of the great North American nation have on our coast a more Christian and civilizing mission than that of making war—that of succoring the afflicted.

MARCOS HIDALGO, Juez de Incendios, &c.

REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR, Government House, Aug. 19, 1859—15th Year of Independence.

To the Captain of the United States Steam Frigate Saranac:

CAPTAIN: The philanthropic assistance which your humanity impelled you to render to this unfortunate city, while the flames of a fearful fire were devouring it, compels me to manifest to you, as also to your noble officers and crew, who employing all their energy, cooperated so efficiently for the salvation of our houses, the profound gratitude—greater than words can express—which is engraved upon our hearts; the worthy captain, officers and crew being entitled to the blessings of our whole population.

Have the kindness, Captain, to receive the assurances of the distinguished consideration and high appreciation of your humble servant,

JOSE SANCHEZ RUBIO.

Interesting from Chili.

REPORTS OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS—RAILROAD ENTERPRISE—THE BANK OF VALPARAISO—A CURIOUS WILL CASE—SUPERIORITY OF AMERICAN OVER ENGLISH LOCOMOTIVES—MARITIME ITEMS—THE CASE OF THE AMERICAN CONSUL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VALPARAISO, Saturday, July 30, 1859.

Our Congress met on the 1st of June, but the reports of the Secretaries were only presented about the middle of July. The most important is that of the Interior. Referring to the late revolution and the part the Indians at the south bore in it, as necessaries, the opinion is emitted in it that something should be done "more efficacious and energetic." A line of telegraph extends from Valparaiso to Talca, through Santiago; to this the Government grants $13,300 per annum, and now proposes to extend such communication throughout the whole republic. The result of the last census is given, that of 1857, according to which the whole population of Chili is 1,558,319, being an increase of 119,199 on the census of 1854, whence the Secretary counts an annual augmentation of 1 in 46, and that the population would double in 32 years, a rate of increase far greater than that of "England or France." The Insane Asylum contains 64 men and 39 women, 103 patients in all. During the seven years it has been in operation, 117 patients have recovered their reason. The Government has become almost sole proprietor of the railway from Valparaiso to Santiago, as it owns 4,376 shares, and only 581 belong to private holders. The engineer calculates that at the end of two-and-a-half years 25 more miles will be completed from Quillota, and 35 from Santiago; also that the remaining interval (embracing the worst part of the line) will by that time be well advanced. "Mr. EDWARD SALLES has arrived from Europe under contract for two years to direct the railroads." (This gentleman comes at a salary of $15,000 per annum. We fear it will be the old story of the cooks and broth—but *nous verrons.*) It is proposed to bring colonists from Europe to reside in the Straits of Magellan, also to put on a steamer to run between the Straits and Chiloé.

The Bank of Valparaiso has recently held its semi-annual meeting of shareholders. The dividend proposed is very small, which is not cheering, of course; three per cent. on capital paid up is proposed for last six months. Some complain that the Bank is too cautious. Our current interest is one per cent. a month; a bank ought to come up to that one would think.

The American line of stage coaches from this city to Santiago is advertised for sale, written bids to be put in before the 20th of August. The Manager, R. F. MOSER, is referred to in the advertisement as a "fugitive."

At the South, Government troops were returning to their homes, paid off and disbanded. Prices of wheat were ruling high.

The will of THOS. E. BROWN is again to be contested, after it had been finally sustained, as all thought, by the sentence of the Supreme Court. BROWN was wealthy. He had a wife and daughter in England. Here he had a spurious child, to whose mother he was married, (his first wife being deceased at that time, *in articulo mortis.*) To this child he sought to leave his property. The daughter had been married to an Englishman named SOLLY; married in this city by an English parson. SOLLY brought suit for his wife to break the will, and failed; but for some cause the Court, among other points, saw fit to declare that SOLLY's marriage was not according to the laws of Chili. Hence Mrs. S. puts in the claim for a new trial, she not having been lawfully represented before the Court. Evidently the lawyer for the defence had overdone his work in seeking to impugn that marriage. The suit has been therefore reopened. The defence will respond *res adjudicata*, but will surely be cast. Then the lawyer for Mrs. SOLLY claims that the property BROWN had came through his wife, and hence it, with half the gains on it subsequent to their union, is hers, so that (according to Spanish law) he cannot alienate it by will—but it belongs to her heir, her daughter; and the child named above being spurious, born during the wife's lifetime, and hence in adultery, cannot inherit—even by will cannot take BROWN's bequest. This is said to be the Spanish—*i. e.*, civil or Roman law. The child is dead, and now comes the item which makes it a matter of interest to the public. In case of her death the City of Valparaiso was to inherit the property, $200,000, *for* setting up a Foundling Hospital. The plea, then, is that, under the spurious child's claim, the city cannot take the bequest either—even if the first point, BROWN's want of right to will the property away, should be set aside. The lawyer who has brought the case forward in this shrewd and promising light is H. COOD, Jr. Some of the ablest jurists think favorably of his points.

Recently a trial has been made in Santiago of two American and two English locomotives, as to their power and speed. This was ordered by the Directors of the Southern railway, at the request of W. W. EVANS, the American engineer. A great deal of ill-feeling had prevailed, and jealousy. EVANS was censured by some Englishmen for preferring American engines; they said he wanted to favor his own countrymen. The result of the trial of speed was that the American engine did in twenty-seven minutes what the English was thirty-four minutes in doing; and of the power trial, that the American took a number of passenger and freight cars and walked right up the gradient and through the entire distance; whereas the English, with the same load, came to a dead halt, had to uncouple fifteen cars and leave them; then went on, came again to a halt, and finally went back to the station. The judge of the occasion was an English practical engineer named BAILES, who presided and judged very fairly, the Yankees say.

A British iron vessel, bark *Anne Gibson*, has been stranded in the Straits of Magellan. A vessel to go and receive her cargo is advertised for in our papers.

The American propeller *Polynesian* has been taken in hand for thorough overhauling. She is to have new machinery, and will be ready to resume her trips to Talcahuano by middle or close of August.

The Rev. Mr. SWANEY has arrived at Callao, and commenced his work favorably. He is sent and sustained mainly by the American Seamen's Friend Society.

At a late meeting of the medical faculty of the University it was proposed that a thesis be prepared on the question of *Phthisis*, on which occasion Dr. SAZIE stated that the disease had increased in Santiago in such "frightful progression" during the last thirty years, that it was now the dominant and most destructive ailment in the country. Among other and lesser causes he referred to syphilitic disease as the principal one tending to increase pulmonary affections, and as a disease spreading itself rapidly among the people.

It is proposed to lay down a railway for horse-cars throughout this city. A Chilian named RAMIREZ has put in proposals to the City Government, and with him they are now in treaty regarding the enterprise.

The tidings from New-York that the United States Government was to sustain the Consul, and that four war-steamers were to come in here, (!) has caused a good deal of angry comment and a fair amount of fear. One statement has been made that "out of the 17 men-of-war belonging to the British squadron, a number would rendezvous here to protect," &c.! The United States frigate *Merrimac*, we hear, is at Callao. The tone of the Chilian Press has been respectful. We hope the Consul will not be upheld, and cannot think he will; but any wrong done to private citizens or interests should be certainly investigated, and compensation claimed. Had wrong been done to him, it also should be redressed; but when he received the participants in a mob that had set fire to public buildings in the centre of the city, received them in arms and so harbored them four days, no wrong was done when they were arrested, and by force taken from his premises. He may have meant well, but he transcended his powers and acted unadvisedly. SOUTH PACIFIC.

CALIFORNIA.

The People's Movement in San Francisco—Red Republican Festival—Pacific Railroad Meeting—Horace Greeley—Arrival of Richard H. Dana, Jr.—Miscellaneous Items.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1859.

The event of last week is the announcement, by the People's Nominating Committee, of their Municipal ticket. You are already aware that each year since the Vigilance Committee revolution in San Francisco, the substantial citizens, independent of party, have called upon a Committee of their own number to select a Municipal ticket and put it in the field, without recourse to partisan Conventions or any of the usual forms of political movements, all of which had been availed of here by designing and corrupt men, to put in power the worst members of the community to rob and plunder us *ad libitum*. For three years the People's ticket thus selected has been eminently successful, and we have had an economical and honest administration of Municipal affairs. Among the candidates now put in nomination by the People's Committee are the following:

For District Judge, Samuel H. Brodie; President Board of Supervisors, H. F. Teschemscher; County Clerk, Washington Bartlett; Police Judge, H. P. Coon; Chief of Police, M. J. Burke; Sheriff, Charles Doane; Coroner, J. M. McNulty; Recorder, G. W. Beckh; Treasurer, Wm. H. Tillinghast; Auditor, Etting Mickle; Tax Collector, Jonathan Hunt; Assessor, Chas. R. Bond; Surveyor, Geo. R. Turner; Superintendent Public Schools, Wm. Sherman; Superintendent Streets and Highways, Geo. H. Hossefross; District Attorney, H. S. Brown; Harbor Master, W. T. Thompson; Supervisors, J. Britton, F. W. Brooks, Thos. Tennent, John H. Davis, James Otis, Charles Halsey.

There is no doubt that this ticket, which is a very strong one, will be triumphantly elected.

The Red Republican Frenchmen here, and our Italian population, are very much disgusted with the peace recently concluded between LOUIS NAPOLEON and Austria. On Monday evening last, the Italian flag which had been so flauntingly displayed from the Italian shops on Merchant-street, were lowered to half mast and draped in emblems of mourning.

The anniversary of LOUIS NAPOLEON's baptismal day was celebrated on the same day, by the performance of a *Te Deum*, at one of the Roman Catholic churches, under the patronage of the French Consul, M. GAUTIER. As the latter was leaving the church after service, an attempt was made to annoy and insult him, but the prompt interposition of the police prevented a disgraceful scene.

HORACE GREELEY arrived in this city on Monday night last. He was taken in charge by the Committee of Arrangements, without noise or parade, and has received every attention. The Great Pacific Railroad meeting got up for his reception proved a grand success, calling out an audience of six or eight thousand persons. Mr. GREELEY gave us a sensible practical speech upon the railroad, that was well received. The brief resolutions adopted by the meeting, express so well the sense of the people of California upon this subject, that I beg leave to insert them here. As you will see, we are not sectional in regard to the route, so long as we get *the road.* The following are the resolutions:

Resolved, That the immediate construction, under the auspices of the Federal Government, of a railroad to unite the States of the Atlantic with the Pacific coast, is a measure of vital national necessity, as a means of facilitating popular intercourse, transportation of troops in time of war, developing commerce, opening up to settlement vast sections of the public domain, now beyond the bounds of civilization, and binding the Union more firmly together.

Resolved, That the peculiar circumstances surrounding the case take the Pacific Railroad out of the category of "internal improvements," in regard to the policy of promoting which, by aid of the General Government, there may be honest differences of opinion among the people.

Resolved, That the people of California, without distinction of party, deprecate the spirit of sectionalism which has hitherto proved so serious an object to legislation in favor of this great national enterprise, and that we respectfully, but firmly, demand of Congress the immediate passage of a bill, at their next session, providing for its actual commencement forthwith, and leaving the route to be selected by the private capitalists, who—under proper guards and restrictions, and with the necessary governmental aid—embark their fortunes in the undertaking.

Resolved, That, regardless of all professions, we henceforth hold every earnest and practical advocate of the Pacific Railroad to be the friend, and all its opponents or obstructors, the enemies of California.

Mr. GREELEY made another address on Thursday evening before the Mechanics' Institute, upon "Industry and the Mechanic Arts," which was generally well received. In the course of it, however, he lugged in Socialism, which clearly met the disapprobation of his hearers. I regret to say that our editorial friend is seriously afflicted with boils, which fail to improve his philosophy or increase his amiability. These "Job's comforters" render him unable to start for the East on Monday next, as he designed; and his present purpose is to take the Butterfield Overland Mail stage on Friday next for El Paso, whence it is probable that he will proceed to San Antonio, over the Texas Pacific Railroad route.

Our Sacramento City friends are erecting a splendid building for the use of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Fair, to be held next month. It is of the Romanesque style, and will cost, when completed, probably $40,000. The building has a base of 108 feet by 140 deep. The walls are about 40 feet in height to the roof. The front presents an elevation of three stories, while the sides show but two. The grand ground-room is 120 by 100 feet and 16 feet in height, and is to be devoted to the exhibition of heavy articles. Immediately above this room is another of the same length and breadth, but with an altitude of 30 feet, and which will be one of the grandest halls in the State. A front stairway 48 feet in width ascends to the second story and to the principal room in the building. The stairway is flanked on each side with projections to the main building, each of which are three rooms 16 by 27 feet, one over the other. The roof thrown over this vast hall is not supported by a single pillar, but spans the whole distance of 100 feet and is self-supporting. Six beams constructed of joists bolted together are thrown across from wall to wall, and upon these are constructed the entire roof. Isn't that a pretty good bit of enterprise for a town built in ten years' time in a wilderness where, only nine years ago, scarce a bushel of potatoes or an acre of wheat had ever been grown?

R. H. DANA, Esq., the distinguished lawyer of Boston, arrived here by the last steamer to make us a visit. You will remember that he visited this coast more than twenty years ago, and spent some time at the present site of San Francisco, as narrated in his "Two years before the Mast." In response to my inquiry as to his emotions in returning to find the wilderness covered with a great city, he stated that he found it difficult to realize that this is the spot of his former visit. It seems to him a new creation. His health seems to be improving under the influence of his trip thus far.

THOMAS ROACH, tried for the murder of MARTIN GALLAGHER, has been acquitted. The Jury seem to have thought deceased's life was not worth disputing about. The prisoner's plea was that he killed him in self-defence.

PETER KEEFE, a native of County Longford, Ireland, was murdered the other night upon a suburban road, by some person unknown. He was out riding in a buggy, with a man named HUGH KELLY, who says he and KEEFE were riding and were very near driving over a party of men; that one of the men made some exclamation, whereupon KESFE got out of the buggy, and a fight ensued, and KEEFE was knocked down and stabbed. KELLY was himself suspected by the authorities; but last evening a man named JOHN JAY BARMORE gave himself up voluntarily to the authorities, acknowledging that he stabbed KEEFE in self-defence. BARMORE says the men in the buggy were intoxicated, and tried repeatedly to run over him on the road. One of the men, he says, jumped out of the buggy and attacked him, when they exchanged blows. In the scuffle he supposes he stabbed KEEFE with a pair of scissors which he had in his hands at the time, and which are now missing.

JOHN CALLAHAN, proprietor of Hat Creek Station, on the Pitt River road to Yreka, and his cook, were killed by Indians on Friday night, 12th August, and the house robbed of provisions, arms and ammunition. They were found next morning by some teamsters close to the house—CALLAHAN with four bullets and one arrow through him. The cook was found some distance off, shot with five arrows through the back.

A fellow named CHARLES P. PARSONS, who hails from Boston, was fined $50 a day or two since, in the Police Court, for grossly insulting his wife on the street. She abandoned him because of his infamous character, and in order to be revenged he employed the most contemptible means to annoy and disgrace her.

A stabbing affray occurred at Suisan on the 16th inst., between W. MARSH and H. J. BARTLETT, in which the former was seriously stabbed in the left breast. The difficulty arose over a game of cards.

The Governor has pardoned HENAR PLUMMER, who was convicted at the February term of the Court of Sessions in Yuba County for murder in the second degree, and sentenced to ten years in the State Prison. The reason assigned for this act of Executive clemency is that PLUMMER is in immediate danger of death by consumption.

Mr. JEREMIAH FRANKLIN died at Grass Valley on Wednesday last, from the effects of a wound by a falling chisel, at the Magenta flume recently. He was from Louisville, Ky.

On Wednesday morning, as the steamboat *Cornelia* was above Angel Island, on her way to this city, Mr. JAMES D. COMSTOCK, of Sonora, fell overboard. The boat was immediately stopped and search made for him, though without success. Mr. COMSTOCK was returning to New-York State, where he has a family.

A boot and shoemaker named FRANK WESSEL left his residence on Kearney-street, on Friday night last, and has not been heard of since. His friends are very uneasy concerning him, fearing lest he may have committed suicide. He was about 32 years of age.

Old JOE CHAMBERS, who left Nevada over a year ago to purchase stock in the southern counties, and was reported as having been murdered and robbed, has turned up again all right. Application had been made by the Public Administrator to administer upon the property of the supposed deceased.

JOSIAH LUSK has commenced a suit for divorce against his wife, LAURA ADALINE LUSK. They were married on November 1, 1848, at Pontiac, Michigan. The wife, on July 4, 1857, left the husband and has continued since that time to live separate from him.

THE SAN JUAN ISLAND AFFAIR.

Additional Particulars of the Seizure of the Island.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1859.

We have later news from San Juan Island. A private letter from Fort Vancourer, dated the 8th inst., which came down overland by express, announces that Gen. HARNEY had sent four additional companies of Third Infantry to the island to reinforce Capt. PICKETT's company already there. By Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Pylades*, which arrived here on Wednesday from Vancouver Island, I learn that no British troops had been landed upon the island up to the 13th inst. It does not seem likely, therefore, that there is to be any joint occupancy of the island pending the settlement of the boundary dispute. Gen. HARNEY had addressed a formal answer to the protest of Gov. DOUGLAS, but its character has not transpired here. S.

Position of Affairs on the Island.

Correspondence of the San Francisco Herald.

VICTORIA, V. I., Sunday, August 7, 1859.

It is impossible for me adequately to describe the intense excitement which has prevailed here for the last two weeks. On the day after the sailing of the *Northerner*, intelligence was brought here that a detachment of United States troops had landed on the long-disputed island of San Juan, and had quietly taken possession of it, by erecting a military post thereon. Had a thunderbolt fallen in our midst—nay, had the news arrived here that the Emperor of France had landed his redoubtable army in London, and captured that famous city, it could scarcely have created more astonishment in the minds of the Englishmen resident here, than did the landing of the United States soldiers on San Juan Island. To the Americans resident here, however, it seemed no way strange, as they had, for a long time past, been expecting this most necessary step on the part of Gen. HARNEY, who had frequently been informed of the many American citizens who had been barbarously murdered by the Northern Indians, during their repeated incursions on the island, and had latterly been petitioned for protection by the Americans living there; and, as is well known, Gen. HARNEY is not the man to sit supinely by, and not extend that protection to which every American is entitled, no matter where he may reside.

Last Saturday, 30th ult., I determined to visit the island personally, and give you a faithful account of everything, from the beginning to the present time. Accordingly, in company with some thirty others, I proceeded there on board the little steamer *Caledonia*, on last Sunday, the 31st ult. Upon landing, we went directly up to the little group of tents occupied by Company D., Ninth United States Infantry, Capt. PICKETT, where everything was in military order. There were three brass field-pieces, to the wheel of the largest of which was lashed a staff, from which floated the American flag. We were courteously received by Lieut. FORSYTH, Post-Adjutant, who was at the time entertaining several of the officers of H. M. S. *Tribune* in front of the marquee. We proceeded up to the Hudson Bay Company's sheep station, where they have created quite a little village, in the centre of which is situated the residence of PAUL K. HUNSS, Jr., the revenue officer, opposite whose door a beautiful staff is erected, bearing aloft the star-spangled banner. From Mr. HUBBS I learned that he has been for the last three years on the island, exercising the duties of his office; he is also a Justice of the Peace, and lately another Justice of the Peace, Mr. CROSBY, arrived on the island from Whatcom county—as the island is claimed as belonging to that country. There are about thirty American settlers there, with most of whom I conversed; they speak in the highest terms of the fertility of the island and of their determination to make it their permanent home, despite the opposition they have encountered from the Hudson Bay Company, who have been very inimical to them ever since they went there. The United States troops are encamped on the southern portion of the island, on San Juan harbor, which is beautifully situated, being perfectly land-locked, and capable of containing a large number of vessels.

Here we found the *Tribune* with her guns bristling out, and her broadside turned towards the United States troops. The little American steamer *Shubrick* was also here, but she soon afterwards got up steam and proceeded northeast. After having seen and heard all that I could at the Hudson Bay Company's station, I returned to camp, which is not more than a mile distant, and found Capt. PICKETT had just left the *Shubrick*, where he had been when we arrived there. From him I learned that his "army" consists of sixty-six men, rank and file, who, including the commissary department, occupy seventy-one tents; a part of which, while we were there, were being removed from the harbor frontage to an elevated spot across the southern peninsula, about a mile distant, a beautiful site, commanding a splendid view of the Sound.

I remarked to Capt. PICKETT that it was the intention of the British authorities to land their marines on the island, and occupy it conjointly with him, until the question would be finally settled by their respective Governments. He coolly replied that they never should do so as long as he had a man alive; and should they all fall, that there were thousands near at hand to avenge them. In fact, according to his orders, and the position he assumed when he took possession of the island, he could not by any means allow a joint occupation of the island. Still it is fully conceded by every one that, should the British fleet attempt it, they could in a few hours dislodge the Americans; while all are aware, that even with his 60 men, Capt. PICKETT would obey orders as fully as though his force were 60,000; and of this the English authorities are fully aware, consequently they did not attempt to effect a landing, well knowing that the first gun fired would be the tocsin to call to arms the thousands of Americans in close proximity.

On Monday last, 1st inst., the United States steamer *Massachusetts* arrived in the harbor of San Juan, having on board Major HALLEK's command of about one hundred men, and remained there until Tuesday, next day, when the *Plumper* arrived from Queensborough with the Royal Marines. This was the day during which the excitement in this town was at its highest pitch, as it was expected the *Plumper* would land her forces, in the event of which a collision must certainly have occurred, but it leaked out that the *Satellite* was ordered up to San Juan with orders for the *Plumper* not to land her men. On that day the harbor of San Juan presented a lively appearance, there being there Her Majesty's steamers *Tribune*, *Plumper* and *Satellite*, and the United States steamers *Massachusetts* and *Jeff. Davis*. Her Majesty's ship *Pylades* had been dispatched the previous day to San Francisco, with Col. HAWKINS, of the Boundary Commission, on board, as special Envoy to England, to lay before the Home Government the critical position affairs had assumed on this coast, but she returned to Esquimault on Saturday last, having found that she could not get down to San Francisco in time for the steamer of the 5th inst. It is presumed that Col. HAWKINS will sail to-day in the *Forwood* on his mission to England. On Wednesday, the 3d inst., the *Massachusetts* and *Jefferson Davis* left San Juan, and proceeded to Steilacom and other ports in the Sound. On the 6th inst. the United States Surveying steamer *Active*, Capt. ALDEN, arrived here from Point Orford, and left again the same day for San Juan, where she remained for one day, and then returned here to get the mails from the *Northerner*, when she will go back there again.

The steamer *Otter* arrived here last night at 9 o'clock, direct from San Juan. She had been sent up to Queensborough for the sappers and miners, in order to assist the marines in effecting a landing on San Juan, but when she arrived there with them, they *did not* land them, so they sent them down here, where they still remain on board. Everything is quiet on the Island. The *Massachusetts* and *Tribune* are anchored in the harbor, and the company of United States soldiers under Capt. PICKETT are busily engaged in erecting barracks and other improvements.

The flag-ship of Rear-Admiral BAYNES, the *Ganges*, arrived here on last Saturday, the 6th inst., and is anchored at Esquimault. I understand, but cannot vouch for the truth of it, that Admiral BAYNES is in favor of letting the Americans alone in undisputed possession of the island, until this matter is finally settled by the Home Government, which certainly is the safer policy for them to pursue, as England cannot very conveniently afford to go to war with the United States at present.

The following dispatch, published in the San Francisco *Herald*, Aug. 20, probably furnished the basis of the report of a collision on the Island:

YREKA, Aug. 14, 1859.

A messenger named BENNETT, arrived last evening from Portland, with important dispatches from Gen. HARNEY to Gen. CLARKE, about the difficulty at San Juan Island. Just as he was leaving Portland a rumor was current that H. B. M. steamer *Satellite* had thrown shells upon San Juan Island, killing upward of thirty Americans. This report is as yet a mere rumor. The messenger could get no positive information, as he left immediately on the arrival of the dispatches from Gen. HARNEY to Gen. CLARKE.

ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC.

The Last Through Mail—Low Stage of the River and the Sickly Season—Failing off in the Mahogany Trade—All the White Men Leaving the Country—Gold Hunting Expedition to Almoloya—Arrival of Englishmen with Colored Wives.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MINATITLAN, Thursday, Sept. 1, 1859.

I avail myself of the passing California mail, which has just arrived per the steamer *Suchil*, to give you a few items from this Isthmus. There were eight through passengers on the trip, all of whom express themselves well pleased with the route. The agent who has charge of the transmission of the mails is evidently making the most of the lingering remnant of the mail contract to achieve some reputation either for himself or for the route. But for some unavoidable delays in crossing rivers, this trip would have been made in eight hours less time than ever before. As it is they came through in good time. The rains having almost ceased here for three weeks, two results have followed—the river has suddenly fallen, and is now lower, the natives say, than they ever knew it at this season of the year. The other result is the increase in sickness, not only among the unacclimated, but also among the natives, many of whom have been down with the fever peculiar to the locality. Your correspondent has not escaped, having had his turn with the rest, but is now somewhat better, having swapped the fever for a bad cold—a kind of influenza, which prevails very generally. The weather, however, has been very comfortable for some time, the thermometer ranging 70° to 75° in the shade, and 100° in the sun. The place is without the signs of life. Two vessels only have left during two weeks past, when there should have been—during two months of the present season of the year—a dozen leaving weekly. This is owing to the absence of sufficient water in the creeks and rivers to raft the mahogany down—the river being nearly dry. Should this state of affairs continue, the *Suchil* will have difficulty hereafter in making her trips. The increased sickness furnishes Dr. SCAMMON, the only established physician in the place, with plenty of business, by which he is rapidly making up for the "ruinously-healthy" state of the country for the past six months. Notwithstanding the sight of money is a curiosity, it is said the Doctor is "making" it fast.

A party of four persons has been organized here for a gold-hunting expedition in the interior, under the direction of a gentleman who is well acquainted with the country, and who was with Mr. MURPHY when those "specimens" were obtained which have been referred to in the New-Orleans *Picayune*. The place to be searched is near Almoloya, and from actual inspection promises to reward the adventurers. The gentlemen referred to express the greatest confidence in the undertaking. Should gold be found in sufficient quantities to reward exertion, a stampede will take place, and this inanimate town will be deserted in double quick time. There is literally nothing to do, and anything which offers the opportunity to earn their bread will be seized with avidity by the starving hangers-on in this place. A well-known engineer here, desiring to raise one hundred dollars, offered to pay 10 per cent. a month, and give the best of security, but it could not be had. All who could do so have left the place, and when this steamer leaves, I shall be about the only white man remaining. The hope that some favorable turn of affairs will restore activity to this Isthmus, and result in permanently opening this route to California travel, induces me to "Wait a little longer." Every prominent person who has been actively engaged in the employment of the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company, as agent, is denounced in the bitterest terms as a swindler—with one exception, and he appears to retain the confidence and respect of every one, native and foreigner, with whom he had any business transactions. I refer to J. MELEOD MURRAY. Prostrated by the reverses of the Company, he made every exertion to relieve those who had looked to him for employment, and when he left the country he sacrificed everything he possessed, even to his wardrobe, to obtain the means to enable himself and others to reach their homes. Should operations ever be resumed upon this route, no man would be welcomed back more cheerfully by all classes.

VON NATZMER has been absent in the interior for a short time. Some criticisms of his concerning the modes of administering justice in our courts, and which he caused to be published in the New-Orleans *Picayune*, of the 7th ult., has created a strong feeling here, and there is talk of an attempt to proceed criminally against him. How they propose to bring the suit I do not exactly know. Mr. SIDELL has left the Isthmus, it is said, never to return here.

The arrival of a small schooner, about 10 tons burden, from Balize, Honduras, produced a sensation here a day or two since. Among her passengers were two distinguished ladies of color, one the legitimate wife of the supercargo, who is an intelligent young Englishman, and the other being imported expressly for his brother, who is a head clerk in the principal mercantile house in the place. The Señoritas here turn up their noses at this practical amalgamation. The Court to which were committed the claims against the Company has done nothing yet, and it is given out that the matter was so "fixed" by the agent, previous to his leaving for New-Orleans, that nothing will be done. So they may as well learn, first as last, to say to all their claims against the Company ADIOS.

The Savannah Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting, Sept. 7, to remonstrate against the discontinuance of the mail line between Charleston, Savannah, Key West and Havana. It was resolved that the representatives of Georgia in Congress should be requested to use every proper exertion to effect a renewal of the service. The mercantile community claim that their interests are damaged by its cessation.

PERSONAL.

The following list of Americans was registered at the Banking Office of Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, France, from Aug. 18 to Aug. 25, 1859:

NEW-YORK.
Jno. C. Lord,
Wm. Donaldson & family,
A. Herrmann,
G. M. Cleaveland,
C. D. Fredricks & wife,
A. M. Strong & wife,
Miss Strong and Robert Strong,
J. Bloodgood and daughter,
E. Jarrassay,

MISSISSIPPI.
M. J. Henriques & family,
Wm. St. J. E. Parker.

MARYLAND.
W. B. Canfield & wife.

LOUISIANA.
J. R. Shaw.

OHIO.
G. K. Shoenberger,
C. Bates,
A. F. Perry,
L. H. Severance,
E. Kinsey,
W. Wiswell.

ILLINOIS.
L. B. Broomen,
C. B. Hall.

CONNECTICUT.
Mrs. Foote,
Miss Foote,
W. H. Foote,
O. J. Hall.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
C. D. Carr,
W. Enston.

The Washington *Star* has every reason to believe that the President has tendered the Land Office Commissionership, made vacant by the recent resignation of Mr. Heodricks, to Judge Hughes, of Indiana, a member of the last House of Representatives, who not long since declined a similar tender of the Commissionership of Patents.

Mr. Smith O'Brien recently entertained two hundred of his tenantry at dinner. In the evening there was a series of out-door amusements. Mr. O'Brien told his tenants that he was delighted to see them so happy, and proposed the toast of "Prosperity to Ireland," which was followed by that of "The People of Australia and America."

Major D. P. Whiting, of the Utah Army, has arrived in Philadelphia. He states that the children of the Mountain Meadow massacre, under his charge, arrived at Fort Leavenworth in good health, and will be sent to be recognized by their relatives in Arkansas.

Count Victor Wimpffen, lieutenant in the Austrian navy, son of the Austrian general of that name, has just married the daughter of Baron De Sina, the banker, receiving with the bride a fortune of 25 millions of francs.

Bt. Second-Lieut. Thomas R. Sannatt, of the Artillery Service, has been ordered to repair to Governor's Island to report for recruiting duty.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

NOTICE.

By order of the Court, Chambers will be held in the General Term room for the residue of the present week.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Davies.

THE RAILWAY TRACK IN CANAL-STREET.

George Brodie and others vs. *The Eighth and Ninth-avenue Railroad Companies.*—This was an application by Mr. Blankman, of counsel for the plaintiffs, who are property holders on Canal-street, near Broadway, for an injunction against the Eighth and Ninth-avenue Railway Companies, to restrain the laying of the additional track along the southerly side of Canal-street, west of Broadway. The plaintiffs allege in support of their application that laying such an additional track would obstruct the carriage-way and hinder general passage and travel, and thus impair the business of their locality. They claim that the Common Council have no right to allow the construction of such a track under the act of 1854, relating to railroads in cities, nor to grant such a privilege to a railroad company.

After hearing counsel in support of the application, the Judge declined to grant the order asked for, *ex parte*; but counsel expressed their willingness to take an order directing the defendants to show cause why an injunction should not issue, and enjoining them meanwhile from proceeding with the work; and the Judge thereupon took the papers and held the matter of a temporary injunction under advisement. As his Honor was too busily engaged in hearing motions to give the papers in the case the requisite attention, they were subsequently transferred to Mr. Justice Ingraham, who will examine and determine the question involved.

MOTION TO DISCHARGE FROM ARREST.

McArthur vs. *Cohen.*—The defendant's petition for a *supersedeas* to discharge him from imprisonment was reported in the TIMES of the 3d inst. The application was based on an affidavit that he was poor and in ill health, and had been imprisoned twenty months. The Court then denied the petition on the ground that it failed to show that the defendant was in custody at the time the judgment was recovered, or that he was then in custody upon a surrender by bail, who had been exonerated. Leave to review the application was however given. The defendant now renewed the application on the same papers, accompanied by a certificate of the Sheriff, that the prisoner was in custody on the day of the former motion upon an order of arrest by virtue of the surrender of his bail, J. C. Willett. Counsel for the plaintiffs objecting to the sufficiency of the additional papers, this preliminary question was argued, and the decision reserved until to-day. If these matters are decided in favor of the petitioner, the case will then be argued on its merits.

Cook and Son for the petitioner; Brown and Matthews opposed.

HABEAS CORPUS TO DISCHARGE ALLEGED SHOPLIFTERS.

In the Matter of the Application of Mary Graham and Mary Morgan.—This was the return to a writ of *habeas corpus* to the keeper of the City Prison, directing him to produce the

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 13, 1859.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—World and Stage.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Geraldine.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Magic Pills—Tight Rope Evolutions.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Boy Martyrs of New-York—Golden Axe—Silver Knife.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Seven Clerks—Acrobatism—Flying Dutchman, or The Phantom Ship.

PALACE GARDEN—Grand Concert.

MOZART HALL—Waugh's Italia.

CHRISTY MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Africa*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, Sept. 14, at 9 o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The screw steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool on the 31st of August, reached Quebec yesterday. The prominent traits of her news have been anticipated, by a telegram from the *Ocean Queen*, off Cape Race. The crew of the ship *Ben Bolt*, already reported as lost, had all been saved. The vessel was proceeding from Trieste to London when the catastrophe occurred. The information given in our columns yesterday, to the effect that the propositions of Mr. Lever had been definitely declined by the owners of the Great Ship Company, is confirmed. The vessel will sail agreeably to the original programme. Leigh Hunt, the popular poet and essayist, died in London on the 28th ult. The Emperor of the French was still at Saint Sauveur; but at his approaching departure was expected to re-visit Cherbourg and the camp at Chalons. Contradictory accounts of the Zurich Conference are received. A Berne telegram, however, states positively that if the conditions agreed upon by the French and Austrian envoy involve a compulsory return of the displaced Dukes, they will compel the Sardinian representative to withhold his signature. No change had taken place in the condition of Italy. A deputation of the Modenese National Assembly had gone to France to ascertain the views of the Emperer. A dreadful earthquake had taken place in Italy, causing the loss of two hundred lives.

The mail steamship *Star of the West* arrived yesterday from Aspinwall, having left that port on the 3d inst. The amount of treasure recorded on her specie list exceeds $2,000,000. The intelligence from the Isthmus is of secondary interest. Nothing further had been received or heard from the Chiriqui image diggings, though an arrival was hourly expected. The progress of revolution in New-Granada had not, as previously stated, been effectually checked. It had extended from Carthagena into the State of Bolivia; where the Liberals had secured the ascendancy. The State capital was transferred to Moupos. The United States men-of-war *Merrimack*, *Saranac* and *Vandalia*, with the store-ship *Warren*, were at Panama. At Aspinwall were the *Roanoke* and *Preble*. The latter vessel is understood to have been detailed for service in connection with the forthcoming resurvey of the Atrato route.

From South America our advices are a fortnight later. The Government of Peru was urging its preparations for more active hostilities against Ecuador, and had issued a diplomatic circular stating the accumulated wrongs received from the Government of Quito. A formal declaration of war was to be issued the day the steamer sailed from Callao. In the meantime the blockade of Guayaquil was yet more rigorously insisted upon; and in anticipation of a threatened bombardment so much of the population of that city as were able to remove, were hastily leaving for the country. A destructive conflagration visited Guayaquil, on the 19th ult., laying waste a populous block of dwellings in the midst of the town. The officers and crew of the United States sloop-of-war *Saranac*, then in the harbor, lent effective aid in extinguishing the flames. We have nothing of striking interest from Chili. The rumor that the American Government proposes to vindicate the cause of the United States Consul, in the late difficulty, by sending four men-of-war to threaten Valparaiso, had excited much alarm among the Chilians, and much indignation among the Americans and other foreign residents. Political affairs were proceeding favorably; the entire republic was tranquil. Government was devoting much attention to the development of the railway and telegraph systems.

Our correspondence from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec details occurrences at that point to the 1st inst. The undertaking of the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company remained prostrate, as at the failure of the Corporation, with slight prospects of revival. The engineers and surveying parties had all left for the United States. Every department of trade and industry was paralyzed. Even the traffic in mahogany had seriously declined. The accounts are in every sense discouraging.]

Additional advices from the disputed territory of San Juan Island state that Gen. Harney had sent four additional companies of the Third Infantry to reinforce Capt. Pickett's Company, already there. Up to the 13th August no British troops had been landed. Gen. Harney had addressed a formal letter to Gov. Douglas, in reply to his published protest, but its character had not transpired. The report formerly received of a collision between the British and American forces appears to have been based upon a telegram published in the San Francisco *Herald*, of the 20th August, which we copy elsewhere.

The news from California is not important. The municipal nominations on the People's ticket in San Francisco had been completed. H. S. Brown was nominated for District Attorney, and Samuel H. Brodie for District Judge. The French residents of San Francisco had celebrated the anniversary of the Emperor's baptismal day with considerable enthusiasm; but expressed themselves much disgusted with the sudden conclusion of peace. Mr. Horace Greeley had arrived at San Francisco, and a great Pacific Railroad meeting was improvised, which was attended by 8,000 persons, and at which Mr. Greeley spoke.

An indictment has been found by the Grand Jury of the Superior Court at Barnstable, Mass., against Capt. Orlando, of the brig *Roleraon*, Gorham Cadwell, part owner of the brig, and Capt. Bacon, of the schooner *Elizabeth*, for kidnapping and returning to Slavery a negro who had escaped from Pensacola by concealing himself on board the *Roleraon*.

A curious *exposé* relative to the late mule sale at Camp Floyd, in Utah, is made by the Utah correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*. He asserts that the Secretary of War ordered the Quartermaster-General to receive notes from Mr. Halliday, as cash, and that the auctioneer received secret instructions—from whom is not stated—to knock down the mules to Halliday at certain figures.

The Annual Election for State officers took place in Maine yesterday, and resulted in the triumph of the Republicans by an increased majority over last year. Lot M. Morrill, the present incumbent of the Gubernatorial Chair, was again the Republican candidate, and Manassah H. Smith the Democratic candidate.

The Annual Fair of the National Agricultural Society commenced at Chicago yesterday, with a very large attendance, and a promise of the greatest success. The entry-book will be closed to-morrow.

A fire which occurred at Halifax on Saturday morning destroyed two entire blocks on Granville-street, numbering fifty buildings, and including thirteen large dry-goods stores. The amount of damage is not yet known. Three men are reported to have been killed.

The corner-stone of a new Roman Catholic church, dedicated to St. Francis of Sales, was laid on Sunday afternoon at Bunker Hill, Charlestown, Mass., with great pomp and circumstance. Archbishop Purcell of Cincinnati, assisted at the ceremony.

The Mayor last evening transmitted to the Board of Aldermen a communication from William S. Worth, Esq., requesting that the inscription "Buena Vista" be removed from the monument erected to the memory of his father, Gen. Worth, who was not present at the battle of that name, and that "Fort George" be inscribed in its stead. It was referred. The Comptroller transmitted to the Board a statement of expenditures on City accounts from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1. They amount to $11,962,639. The Board will not meet again till Monday.

The Board of Supervisors, yesterday, adopted a resolution, offered by Mr. Kennedy, directing the Committee on County Officers to report some plan whereby the printed and bound volumes of the records of judgments of the County Clerk's office may be disposed of for the benefit of the County. The Board appropriated $900 for refurnishing and repairing the rooms of the Superior Court, and adjourned to Monday, at 11 A. M., when, under the Registry Law, the Supervisors must appoint Registers—three in each District—to take the names of all applicants entitled to vote at the next election.

An application was yesterday made in the Supreme Court by property owners on Canal-street, for an injunction against the construction of the additional railway track commenced in that street at the corner of Broadway, by the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company. The Court declined to grant a permanent injunction *ex parte*, but reserved for consideration the application as for a temporary injunction, and an order to show cause.

Cadet John H. Kelly, who was arrested at West Point on the complaint of Alexander Robertson, for an assault and battery committed in Niblo's Theatre, appeared before Recorder Bernard, yesterday, and was held to bail in the sum of $500, Warren Leland, of the Metropolitan Hotel, being his security. He is to be tried at the next Court of Special Sessions,

The members of the Stonecutter's Association of this City met last evening, at Montgomery Hall, for the purpose of giving expression to their sympathy with their brethren who are now "on strike" in the City of London. They decided to contribute and send them material aid as soon as possible, as well as their sympathy.

A boy named Hutchinson was killed on the Flushing Railroad, yesterday afternoon, near the kerosene oil-works, in consequence of the engineer not having blown his whistle, to give him warning of the danger.

A new steamer, of small dimensions, intended to run on the coast of Liberia, from Cape Palma a to Gallinas, will be launched this morning at 9½ o'clock, from the ship-yard of Henry Steers, foot of Tenth-street, East River.

The Brooklyn Common Council assembled last evening after a Summer vacation of six weeks. A bare quorum of members were present, but considerable business was transacted. The Sheriff sent in a communication with the information that unless the claims of James Maurice and Antoinette Brown, amounting to between $3,000 and $4,000, were paid before Thursday next, the property levied upon under the executions obtained, would be sold at auction. The matter was referred to a special committee.

The examination of the crew of the ship *Mayflower* for riot and assault and battery, was continued before Justice Cornwell, in Brooklyn, yesterday. A stevedore, named David Lloyd, who saw a part of the disturbance, was placed on the witness stand by the defence, and swore positively that he saw Kirwin, the third mate, stab Charles Nierubr, (the man mortally wounded) three times with a knife. The investigation will be continued to-day.

The Cotton market opened very quietly, yesterday. Flour attracted more attention, and was firmer. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Wheat, and a fair demand for Corn. Provisions and Groceries were less freely dealt in. Hay was pretty briskly sought after. Hops, Metals, Tallow, and Whisky were quiet. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes.

Common Ground.

It is fair to presume that the Democrats in the State Convention to be held on the 14th inst., at Syracuse, will adopt the substance of five out of the eleven resolutions which the Republicans adopted last Wednesday. If they do not, there are five new questions to be agitated, considered, and settled, at the November elections. Most important of these is the question of the alienation or sale of the Canals. The seventh of the Republican resolutions pledges that party against any such disposition of the public works. A month ago, such a pledge would have been deemed gratuitous and entirely uncalled for. The friends of the Canals however, perceive in late developments, clear evidence of a disposition in high quarters to decry the Canals as having seen their best days, as too slow for our fast times, and as no longer able to support themselves. The absurdity of a doctrine so easily proved false and untenable was no sure bar to its growth, and a failure of the Republican Convention to disavow it would have cost them thousands of votes.

Throughout the State, the alarm has been taken, and any unsoundness on this point will frighten whole towns and counties over to the ranks that are deemed most friendly to the Canals as they are. Resolutions are cheap, and the neglect to adopt them, very costly. If the Democrats are too busy about their arrangements for the Charleston Convention to heed the unanimous call of the canal districts for clear and distinct utterances on this subject, they will give to the Opposition an immense advantage, to which, by no past pledges or policy, are they exclusively entitled. If, on the other hand, the Democrats shall pronounce as strongly as the Republicans have against the sale of the Canals, the whole project of a sale, which has so long been mentioned in quiet, will retire into profound seclusion again, and probably be heard of no more until 1866, at which time a new Constitutional Convention may be disposed to remove the present Constitutional disabilities that hamper it.

The fourth Republican resolution pledges the party to contend with earnest and unremitting energy against the revival of the African Slave-trade, schemes for which it alleges that the Democratic party has encouraged. Perhaps it is hoping too much, to hope that any similar pledges should issue from the Convention of the 14th instant. But if it should venture simply to deny the allegations, it would eliminate from the coming campaign a fruitful text of Opposition oratory, which may tell sadly against the Federal Administration in those parts of the State where politics are more a matter of conscience than they are in the cities.

The seventh of the resolutions reported by Mr. Godwin, at Syracuse, throws in the face of Mr. Secretary Cass the assertion that American citizens are American citizens everywhere, and hence entitled to the protection of the Federal Government. The timidity of an aged Secretary ought not to be permitted to lose from the Democratic creed so radical and essential an article as this, and we cannot believe that the New-York Democrats, by neglecting to reassert it, will consent to see it drift over to Republican territory. If they do, it will be fairly acquired Republican property, and will do yeoman service on the stump.

Another plank of the Republican State platform was a resolution in favor of the speedy completion of the canals, and the injunction upon the next Legislature to provide the small sum required for that purpose. This plank is one that the Democrats, without any violence to their past professions, can well afford to adopt on the 14th. When both parties shall have adopted it, no Legislature will be bold enough to come short of the easy duty it enjoins.

Whether the Democrats will unite in urging the electors at the next election to approve the act authorizing a loan of $2,500,000, to provide for the payment of the floating debt of the State, and imposing a tax sufficient in 18 years to pay off the principal and interest of this loan, is now questionable. Without the aid of Democratic votes in the last Legislature, the act could not have passed. If the Democratic Convention unites with the Republicans in recommending the popular indorsement, without a question the people will indorse it, the next Legislature re enact it, and so the floating debt, which has been our last opprobrium, will be provided for.

It is fashionable to attach very little importance to resolutions. But we think it quite clear that the adoption of certain resolutions at the Democratic Convention just gathering at Syracuse will have a very decided bearing upon the issue of the Fall elections. The Republicans could not afford to dodge the Canal Sale and Enlargement question, and the Democrats can no better afford it. Their neglect to repudiate the responsibility of the revival of the African Slave-trade will leave a wide territory debateable, greatly to their peril, and their adoption of the Floating Debt resolution will put that issue outside the pale of partisan discussion. Their resolutions will be of far more consequence than their ticket, as the battle is to be fought rather for principles than for men.

Dying Struggles of the Hudson's Bay Company.

As the recent difficulty between the American and English authorities on the Pacific seems to have originated mainly in certain acts and pretensions of the Hudson's Bay Company, it may be worth while to consider the relation in which that Company actually stands to the Crown of Great Britain. Before the late adjournment of Parliament the British Colonial Secretary laid before both Houses a correspondence relative to the pretensions of the Hudson's Bay Company, which prognosticates the early abolition, or at least the early and serious diminution, of that rather anomalous authority, in virtue of which the Company would appear to have brought itself into its recent collision with the Americans of Washington Territory.

It seems that, in July, 1858, the Company were notified of, the intention of the Government to revoke the license granted twenty years before, and to submit the question of the validity of their charter to the law officers of the Crown. About the same time an address from the Canadian Legislature was forwarded to England praying for the decision of the Imperial Government on these same points. A minute of the Executive Council accompanied the address, and set forth the importance of opening a direct line of communication from Canada, through the Red River and Saskatchewan territories, to Frazer's River. Copies of these documents having been transmitted to the Governor of the Company, they were by him laid before the Board of Directors, who finally expressed their determination to resist the efforts of the Canadian Government to deprive them of their territory, and to refuse their assent to any investigation before the Privy Council as to the legality of their charter. Sir E. B. Lytton, Colonial Secretary, expressed his regret at this decision, and informed the Board that he held himself acquitted from any further responsibility to the Company's interests. The revocation of the Company's license, so far as British Columbia was concerned, followed, and was proclaimed by Governor Douglas early in November. Sir E. B. Lytton then invited the Canadian Executive to test by writ of *scire facias* the validity of the charter, but this course the Canadian Counsel declined to take, and urged upon the Imperial Government the desirability of accurately and speedily defining the boundaries of the Province. As the Company's license to trade expired in May, it became necessary for the Colonial Secretary to proceed without Canada, and deal with the license irrespective of the charter. In January last, therefore, Sir E. B. Lytton informed the Company that the Government would not renew the license of exclusive trade over the territories not claimed under their charter after the expiration of one year. In a subsequent communication the Government offered to extend the license two years, but both these offers the Company declined. In taking this course, the Board expressed its opinion that there was no alternative between maintaining the present system in its former plenitude, or providing by legislation a totally different government, which should possess the means of insuring an efficient administration of the Indian Territory. With respect to the charter, they stated that they could not, in justice to the proprietors, be consenting parties to any inquiry that challenged its validity; and, after quoting the opinions given in their favor by Sir R. Bethell and Sir H. Keating, they declared that it was competent to the Canadian Government to disregard the principles laid down by these eminent lawyers; but they lamented that that Government should have been invited to adopt such a policy, so opposed to that enunciated by Mr. Labouchere, in a dispatch written to Sir E. Head, in January, 1858, in which he states that he did not propose to discuss the question of the validity of the Company's claims over the whole territory known as Rupert's Land, as the Imperial Government had come to the conclusion that it would be impossible for them to institute proceedings with a view to raise this question before a legal tribunal without departing from those principles of equity by which their conduct ought to be guided. This is the latest communication from the Hudson's Bay Company.

It is, of course, not to be desired that the Hudson's Bay Company should be deprived of any privileges guaranteed to them, provided those privileges do not interfere with the interests of commerce or the progress of civilization. That immense territory over which their dominion extends was a wild, unknown and desolate tract of land when the Hudson's Bay Company first came into existence, and their charter of authority and license of exclusive trade were, perhaps, necessary aids for the birth of commerce among the savage tribes of this Northern region. But times have changed. Canada, with her three millions of inhabitants, is throwing out her settlements westward; British Columbia will soon be pushing itself eastward; and even now a communication between these two portions of the British Empire has come to be a matter of the greatest importance. It is impossible that the monopolies of the few traders can be permitted to obstruct the progress of a great nation; and if the Hudson's Bay Company so little understand the spirit of the age as to resist a policy which allows them no longer to retain a fertile territory as an exclusive hunting-ground, they must be prepared for an ignominious defeat in their present controversy. They had better withdraw, while they can honorably do so, beyond the line that colonization has marked as its own; for over the territories of the extreme north it may still be advisable and politic to give the Company exclusive authority, and guarantee to them all reasonable privileges for trade. But those regions that lie along the confines of Canada, once barren, but now ready for an influx of settlers, are unquestionably subject to Canadian jurisdiction; and the primitive and patriarchal sway of the Hudson's Bay Company, however well it may have suited the ferocious temperament of the Indian, must give place to a government better adapted to the wants of civilized man.

The Fire Department.

Every resident of the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Fire Districts of the Metropolis was roused from sleep between the hours of 12 and 3 on Monday morning by the sound of the alarm bell. In each of these districts the most sonorous and ponderous of bells iterated and reiterated their strokes of five, six, seven. About one hundred thousand citizens—a moderate estimate of the inhabitants of these districts—awoke from their slumbers under the supposition that a fire had broken out in their immediate neighborhood. Many of them, doubtless, were confirmed in this belief by the rush of fire engines and the shouts of those excitable and energetic members of the community who delight in confusion and glory in an extensive conflagration. The New-York public is accustomed to these nocturnal disturbances; but a stranger might be pardoned for supposing that the equilibrium of the Metropolis had been suddenly destroyed by an earthquake or some other untoward convulsion of nature.

It would be difficult to select one night ont of the three hundred and sixty-five, during which the entire population of New-York are permitted to rest in peace. A set of curtains ignited from a gas lamp, or a fire in a chimney overloaded with soot, are held to be sufficient warrant and excuse for the alarm and disturbance of a large neighborhood. We make these remarks not for the purpose of fault-finding, but with a full recognition of the services rendered by the Fire Department to the City, and of its efficient organization; but the system itself is not a model of perfection. There is no reason in the world why people in Bleecker-street should be disturbed because a fire that can be extinguished in five minutes occurs in Thirty-fifth-street. There is no reason why such an event should be announced in every quarter of the City, from the Central Park to the Battery; and not only announced by a most dismal tolling of bells, but with shouts and bellowings that, in any other case, would call for the prompt interference of the police. Surely a city kept in a fever of excitement through the day ought to be permitted to rest in tranquility at night.

Every respectable citizen must desire to see this nuisance abated. It is only advantageous to those who make the misfortunes of others an opportunity for plunder and pillage. The fire companies of the City, well organized as they are, fulfill their duties in a manner that deserves all praise. They are reckless of danger, prompt in action and efficient in discipline. But the fact that their services are required at a particular spot is no excuse for a general disturbance of the whole Metropolis. Their work is rather impeded than aided by the rowdies, who are ready and eager at all hours of the night to run with the engine; and it is a wonder why, for their own credit, they do not put an end to a practice as disparaging to the organization as it is disagreeable to the public. The tolling of bells for every petty fire in the City is another nuisance that ought to be stopped. If the different companies receive intimation by telegraph that their services are required at a special locality, this is all the alarm that it is necessary to give. There is no object to be gained by disturbing the sleep of half the Metropolis, and we trust that the managers of the Fire Department, and others in civic authority, will veto a practice so useless and so annoying.

The internal organization of our fire companies is probably as complete as any one could wish it to be; but many persons, and with much show of reason, regard the control of the Fire Department by the City Government as a mistake. Now, that insuring has become universal, it is more to the interest of Insurance Companies than of private individuals to diminish the destruction of property by fire. It is hardly fair that the whole City should be taxed to support an organization that benefits Insurance Companies almost exclusively. This principle is fully recognized in all large European communities, and if it be in accordance with strict justice, it merits a calm and earnest consideration. The great prevalence of fires in New-York, as compared with other cities, is notorious; and, as prevention is better than cure, we should pay due attention to any plan that aims to lessen their number.

The Popular Sovereignty Question.—The *Constitution* of Saturday publishes a reply to Senator Douglas' views on Popular Sovereignty,—filling six columns of that paper, and understood to be from the pen of the Attorney-General, Judge Black. It is clear in its style, temperate in tone and exceedingly forcible and cogent in argument. The position presented in this article as that of the Democratic Party, is that slaves are recognized by the Federal Constitution as property in States where the local law so treats them;—that they *remain* property when taken into any State of which the local law does not forbid their being so regarded;—that Congress has no right to deprive their owners of this property, in the territories or other places under its jurisdiction;—and that, as it cannot delegate a power which it does not possess, neither the Legislature nor the people of a Territory have any authority to prohibit Slavery within its borders. It concedes, however, that when they come to form a *State Constitution*, they may establish or prohibit Slavery as they see fit. Until then they have no power whatever over the subject.

The positions of the article in the *Constitution* are stated with great clearness and precision, and leave no room for misunderstanding or controversy as to their meaning. Its ability and the cogency of some of its extracts from former speeches of Judge Douglas, will probably constrain him to take some notice of it.

The Pope and his Premier.—A private letter from Rome thus describes the Pope and his Premier:

"Day before yesterday I saw his Holiness. It was in his library at the Vatican. He takes snuff; has a fever-sore on his leg, and does not stand or walk much; is 67 years old, very corpulent, and seems truly 'to be touched with a feeling of our infirmities.' He does not do much; is regarded as near his time, and Cardinals begin to look for his shoes.

Antonelli, whose office at the Vatican is directly above the Pope's room, is really the Pope. He is a man 45 years of age, active, shrewd, clever, with a good address, and engaging manners, and works all the time, like a politician as he is. Temporal affairs occupy him solely; he knows and cares little for anything beside. Religion he leaves entirely to the professors of it."

The Reopening of the Academy of Music.

Astræa is expected to return to the Metropolis after the municipal election in November. The Arts have not waited for that auspicious season. They run before the great annual reflux of fashionable New-York, like gracious heralds, and announce the approach of Winter by adding to the general charms of City life all their own special fascinations. The Art of Painting came back some time since, and is now fairly enthroned in Tenth street. But one swallow does not make a Summer, nor one Art a Winter; and the Academy of Design would not speak of itself all that it proclaims when the Academy of Music joins in the pleasant office. The season of 1859-60 has begun: for last night the Opera opened its doors once more, and Irving-place became again vocal with the sweet voices of artists within and the sweet voices of hackmen without. *Il Poliuto*,—for our public the latest born of Donizetti's master-pieces,—was once more performed, and by the *corps* which New-York knows and loves. And so much of New-York as outruns the general march of the returning army was present to hear and to applaud. For it is a feature of these first nights of each fresh Fall season at the Opera-house that New-York has very little to do with them. The September week, or fortnight, or whatever the manager may please to make it, of New-York Opera, is a season given to the world which visits New-York rather than to New-York itself. Last night was no exception to this rule.

We have rarely seen so full a house at the Academy, and rarely a house more full of strangers. They were there in force from all lands and all habitations of men; lovely Canadians, astonished-looking New-Englanders; sternly, imperturbable, heavily-bearded, slouch-hatted; vastly and variously-waistcoated Western men; and of Cubans, small, slight, wide-eyed, distressingly civil, an indefinite multitude. The parlors of the St. Nicholas and the New-York Hotels were emptied into the parquete and boxes of the opera-house, last night. There was one British nobleman in the house, with his bride, but as not one in a thousand of those present knew the fact, we shall spare the poor man the faintest allusion which might even indicate his identity to the twaddling gossips. There were, perhaps, a dozen political celebrities, including two from one Southern State; there were as many charming Southern women, Alabama in especial, shining like an animated star with "all that's best of dark and bright," meeting "in her aspect and her eyes," from one of the central boxes. There were the usual Bohemians scintillating through the door-ways, and playing at Bengal tigers up and down the corridors; there was one beauty in the parquet to whom literature owes more than it is likely to pay, we fear, unless its business character should miraculously improve; and there was one beauty in the boxes who owes more to literature, or at least to the Press, than we imagine it is at all agreeable for her to think upon; the one a spinster vowed, absolute as Elizabeth of England; the other a bride that is to be and victimized by much balderdash of tropical magnificence at the hands of the desperate among the scribes and sadducees who correspond for the papers. But where were the New-Yorkers? We recognized, at the most, half a dozen of those "familiar faces" which make the Opera-House so home-like a place to the true Gothamite *habitué*. Not above five or six of the "boxes that are known" were filled with their natural occupants. These, to be sure, were not the least knowable, nor the least creditably filled, but they did not suffice to give the Academy the "look of New-York." However, what did Mr. Ullman care for that? The audience was a "paying" audience, notably. Those little black-coated, blacker-haired, blackest-eyed Cubans; those tall Kentuckians; those lordly-lazy queens from the Gulf, represented to the delighted gaze of the manager, solid bundles of bank-notes to be to-morrow deposited to the credit of the enterprise he conducts.

The opening night of the Fall season, then, was a success; such a success, let us say, as it does one's heart good to witness; a success springing out of a sincere desire on the part of about 3,000 people, to pass the evening agreeably. And how did the manager deserve his success? This is the true crucial question for him and for us. In the first place, then, Mr. Ullman has made a great change for the better in the arrangements of the house, so far as mere comfort is concerned. He cannot do away with that odious heaving up of the dress-circle line. That is what the medical men call an organic disease. But he has provided a shelter from the wind and rain for his audiences, at their entrance and exit. That whilome cavern, the lobby, is now partitioned off into two well-guarded passage-ways, the benefits of which will be more fully appreciated by the fair votaresses of the Opera, in January, than they now can be. The *couloirs*, too, are nicely carpeted, and the whole interior movement of the house better provided for than it has ever before been.

In the second place, Mr. Ullman gives us, even in this premonitory season, a thoroughly respectable cast of a thoroughly agreeable opera. "Il Poliuto" is certainly not the grandest opera ever written; as certainly not the grandest of Donizetti's own. But it is full of emphatic lyric effects, and only needs a little careful attention bestowed on the three leading *rôles* of *Severo*, *Poliuto* and *Paolina* to make it inevitably a success. The orchestral work of the composition is slight enough, and when its declamatory tendencies are exaggerated as they were last night, especially at the end of the second act, is apt to become insufferably flimsy and superficial in its effects. *Nearco*, at the moment to which we allude, calls to *Paolina*, "*Tu di costanza arma quel cor*," with a not unnecessary energy. But Donizetti himself, rich as his musical imagination was in the elements of passion and pathos, never reached a finer or more vibrating chord of expression than he touches in that duo of "divine ecstasy,"

"*Il suon dell arpe angeliche*,"

and Madame Cortesi interprets the master's sentiment with such singular felicity of sympathetic earnestness, that the rendering of this passage alone would have made last night's performance a triumph. Brignoli, as *Poliuto*, gave to the effort "all he could—his voice;" and that with a fullness and sweetness remarkable even in this artist's admirable organ. Let us add, also, in common justice, that Signor Brignoli really seems to be devoting himself to the acquisition of the dramatic elements of his profession, and evidently made himself as miserable as he possibly could in the tragic scenes of his affectingly heroic *rôle*. He sang throughout with a freshness that spoke of a Summer wisely spent, and with a marked improvement in the already excellent style and method of his vocal delivery. Signor Amodio too, who needed rest and improvement more than his less-weighty colleague, has done much for himself in this recent "time of preparation." It is not his fault that he looks he Emperor Vitellius: nor is the *vraisemblance* of his *rôle* thereby injured; and his magnificent orotund rolled out last night as rich and voluminous as the stateliest Proconsul could have wished. Call last night an *eprcuve* of the coming season, and it was, in a word, full of good augury. Let us, however, protest, thus early, gainst such carelessness as was observable in the scene-shifter's department early in the evening; and against that senseless economy of light which made the Proconsul at his *fête* appear through half a festive scene the literal embodiment of Virgil's line:

"*Monstrum ingens, informe, cui lumen ademptum.*"

Moreover, the general illumination of the house really must be modified if the splendid things which Mr. Ullman promises us are to be splendidly received. Simply to lower the positions of all the chandeliers around the boxes so far that they might shed their light upon the occupants of the house, instead of wasting them, as is now the case, upon the interspaces of painted stucco, would revolutionize the whole appearance of the Academy, and give us brilliancy, animation, beauty, in the place of the dulness, dimness, and obscurity which now usurp the best boxes and most showy circles of the house.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The California Mail Service—The Treasury—Lieut. Lynde Dismissed from the Army—Further Mexican Advices, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, Sept. 12.

The Postmaster-General addressed another urgent letter, on Saturday last, to the contractors for the California Mail service, demanding to know if they expect to be prepared for a prompt execution of their contract. The Department evidently apprehends a failure, and would guard against any consequent embarrassment in the service.

Official data show that the Treasury is rapidly recovering from the effects of the late financial crisis.

Second-Lieut. Charles J. Lynde, of the Fifth Infantry, has been "dismissed the service," for engaging in a disgraceful brawl with Second-Lieut. James B. Wharton, of the Seventh Infantry, near Camp Floyd, Utah.

A letter from an officer of the revenue cutter *Jeff. Davis*, giving a detailed account of the transactions of our troops in Oregon, was to-day submitted to President Buchanan.

C. St. John Chubb, a prominent banker here, died this morning.

[From the Reporter for the Associated Press.]

Washington, Monday, Sept. 12.

Mr. McLane was in official communication to-day with the Executive Department on business pertaining to his mission to Mexico.

Further reliable advices from Vera Cruz, dated the 31st of August, state that the Constitutional Government had been paid the full amount of the French claims out of the customs receipts, being $140,000. This money came into the hands of M. Gabriac, the French Minister, who has failed to distribute it in the manner provided in the Convention. There was reason to believe in official quarters that he intended to invest it in a private enterprize with Miramon. Much indignation continues to be expressed against him by the French residents.

In the language of a distinguished Mexican functionary, "The country is as if there was no war, and from the interior all is peaceable."

Commander Maury is still engaged as one of the Consulting Committee of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, to examining the specimens of cables best suited for the ocean telegraph. The story that he, when a midshipman, was married to an Owhyee Princess, is contradicted on authority.

The President has approved the sentence of the Court-Martial held at Utah, dismissing from the army Lieut. Lynde, of the Fifth Infantry, for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Minister, and family, have returned to Washington.

A private letter from Lord Napier mentions his own arrival at the Hague.

The *Brooklyn*, late from Vera Cruz, but now at Mobile, has been ordered to proceed to New-York.

Mr. Appleton, Assistant Secretary of State, has returned to the city.

Maine State Election.

Portland, Me., Monday, Sept. 12.

Our annual election took place to-day for Governor and members of the State Legislature.

Lot M. Morrill, the present Governor, was the Republican candidate, and Manassah H. Smith the Democratic nominee.

The few returns received up to this hour (9 P. M.) indicate the reelection of Gov. Morrill, and an increased Republican supremacy in the State over last year.

Portland, Monday, Sept. 12—10 P. M.

The result for Governor in some of the principal towns is as follows:

	Morrill.	Smith.
Portland	1974	1656
Bangor	1194	681
Brunswick	366	265
Calais	439	170
Eastport	248	222
Waterville	363	295
Augusta	728	450
Bath	662	311
Lewiston	577	385

Returns from 105 towns give Morrill 28,165; Smith, 16,729. The same towns gave Morrill last year 24,171; Smith, 19,441—net gain for Morrill 706.

Portland, Monday—11 P. M.

One hundred and thirty-three towns foot up for Morrill 27,958; Smith, 21,126. The same towns last year gave Morrill 30,310; Smith, 24,826. Morrill's majority so far is 6,832 against 5,484 in the same towns last year, showing a net Republican gain of 1,348.

The aggregate vote of the State is considerably less than last year, but the indications are that Morrill's majority will reach 10,000.

Our returns cover one-half of the State.

The Legislature will be largely Republican—about the same as last year, though the representative vote falls behind that on the Gubernatorial ticket.

News from Mexico.

New-Orleans, Monday, Sept. 12.

The Brownsville *Flag* of the 1st inst., says that it was rumored that Miramon, with 300 men, had marched into San Luis. Gen. Marquez was in Zacatecas, and Gen. Ortega had been killed in battle.

Washington, Monday, Sept. 12.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of Wednesday is received. It contains the following Mexican intelligence.

At the latest dates there had not been a single case of *vomito* at Vera Cruz.

Miramon's soldiers had been without pay for months, and in consequence of this numerous desertions had taken place.

The *Progreso* speaks of Mr. McLane as having a high sense of honor and friendly feeling towards the Mexican Republic.

Mr. Larrinzar, United States Secretary of Legation, was left in charge of the archives.

Business in Mazatlan was unusually good. On the 15th of July five large American vessels were in port.

Affairs in Boston.

New Catholic Church on Bunker Hill—National Pharmaceutical Society, etc.

Boston, Monday, Sept. 12.

The corner stone of the church of St. Francis de Sales was laid in Charlestown yesterday afternoon, with the usual ceremonies, under the direction of Bishop Fitzpatrick, assisted by Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati. The site of the church is on Bunker Hill. A very large audience was present.

The Eighth Annual Session of the National Pharmaceutical Society meets in this city to-morrow. Delegates are expected from nearly every State in the Union.

The funeral of Thomas W. Phillips, late Clerk of the Superior Court, took place this forenoon at St. Paul's Church, and was attended by the Judges, members of the Suffolk Bar, his surviving classmates in college, St. Andrew's Lodge of Free Masons, and a large gathering of citizens, who knew and respected him in life.

The Great Eastern at Portland.

Portland, Me., Monday, Sept. 12.

The City Government have made special arrangements to do honor to the occasion of the arrival of the *Great Eastern*. The programme includes a public dinner, ball, general illumination of the city, ringing of bells, salutes of artillery, excursions in the harbor, military displays, and other manifestations of public rejoicing.

A Committee of the City Government has also voted to extend invitations to President Buchanan and his Cabinet, to Gen. Scott, to the Governor of Canada, to Gen. Williams, commander of the British forces in North America; to the Governors of the several States, and to the Executives of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick, to visit Portland during the visit of the *Great Eastern*.

The Fraudulent Mule Sale at Camp Floyd.

St. Louis, Monday, Sept. 12.

The Utah correspondent of the *Democrat* makes an *exposé* of the late mule sale at Camp Floyd. He says the Quartermaster-General received an order from the Secretary of War to receive notes from Mr. Halliday as cash for all purchases made by him, and that the auctioneer received secret instructions to knock down the mules to Mr. Halliday at certain figures. Under these terms, Mr. Halliday purchased upwards of a thousand head of mules, paying in notes a little more than half what other parties would have paid in cash. The writer also states that Mr. Halliday has a contract to supply to the Government at Fort Dallas, Oregon, a thousand mules at his own price.

The National Agricultural Society.

Chicago, Monday, Sept. 12.

The Fair of the National Agricultural Society opened to-day. The weather was splendid. The attendance is very large and the prospects of the success of the exhibition are very flattering. Upward of 270 cows

Sorting, and present a beautiful appearance. The Basket will be closed on Wednesday, up to which time entries can be made.

Conflagrations.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, Monday, Sept. 12.

A tremendous conflagration occurred in this city early on Saturday morning. Two whole blocks on Gamaville-street, numbering fifty buildings, and including thirteen extensive dry goods stores, were totally destroyed. The damage is not estimated, but it must necessarily be very large. It is reported that three men were killed at the fire.

FIRE AT MEDFORD, MASS.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 12.

The Town Hall in Medford was partially destroyed by fire on Saturday night; also, the provision store of Zilpha Dodson, and the dry goods store of JONAS Comprin, with some other property.

Indictment for Returning a Fugitive Slave.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 12.

The Grand Jury at the Superior Court at Barnstable have indicted Capt. JOHN ORLANDO, of the brig *Roberson*; GORHAM CROWELL, part owner of the brig, and Capt. BACON, of the schooner *Elizabeth*, on the charge of kidnapping and returning to slavery in Pensacola, COLUMBUS JOHNS, who had escaped to Hyannis, by concealing himself on board the *Roberson*. The trial has been assigned for November 15th.

Illinois State Fair.

FREEPORT, Ill., Saturday, Sept. 10.

The Illinois State Fair closed to-day, after a very successful exhibition. The three thousand dollar prize for a steam plow was not awarded, on account of the condition of the ground when Mr. FAWKS made his trial before the Executive Committee. The trial now stands adjourned until Mr. FAWKS returns from the American Institute Fair, in New-York, where he is engaged to exhibit his plow.

The Forty-fifth Anniversary of the Battle of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 12.

The forty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Baltimore is being celebrated to-day with great spirit. The streets are thronged to view the military parade, and flags are displayed at all points. The old defenders dine at Green Springs. There are several visiting military companies, including one from York, Penn., the Worth Infantry.

News from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 12.

The steamship *Granada* is below, with Havana dates of the 9th inst.

The steamship *Philadelphia* left there for New-York on the 9th.

Sugars were in improved demand.

Sterling Exchange was 14@15 ₱ cent. premium.

The Kansas Gold Mines.

LEAVENWORTH, Monday, Sept. 12.

The express from Denver City has arrived here, with dates of the 4th instant, and $8,000 in gold. Business was active.

The Brig Ocean Wave Ashore.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 12.

The brig *Ocean Wave*, from Leghorn for Baltimore, is ashore on Man-of-War Shoals, at the mouth of the Patapsco River. She will have to discharge her cargo.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Sept. 12.

The screw steamship *Montgomery*, from New-York, arrived yesterday afternoon.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SEVENTH WARD SCHOOL, No. 2.—The distribution of monthly and semi-annual certificates to the pupils of this School took place yesterday in presence of the Trustees and a number of visitors. The exercises were quite interesting, and were opened in the Primary Department by the reading of the 14th chapter of EXODUS by Mr. Nathaniel Terry, Chairman of the Board. The little ones, boys and girls, of whom there are now nearly six hundred, presented a charming picture of neatness and order, and after the reading of Scripture sang, "Our Father in Heaven we Hallow thy name" very prettily. Dr. Snodgrass and Mr. Wood then proceeded to distribute the monthly certificates; after which Mr. Hewitt addressed the children. The company then proceeded up stairs to the Grammar School where the distribution of semi-annual certificates took place. The scholars here, boys and girls, number about five hundred and fifty, and are exceedingly bright looking. The Rev. Mr. Cuyler and the Rev. Mr. Weston were present, and after the disbursement of rewards of merit engaged the attention of the children by some very interesting and appropriate remarks. This School bears the reputation of being one of the best on the east side of the town, and its order, discipline and general conduct certainly reflect great credit on those who have it in charge. During the vacation alterations have been made in the building for the purpose of accommodating a greater number of children, and adding more light and ventilation to the school rooms. Nothing can be more cheerful and comfortable for its purpose than the appearance of this building, and the school officers present manifested the utmost interes in the children, and one or two were quite affected in speaking to them. The officers present were Nath. M. Terry, Chairman; Daniel Cager, Jos. E. Snodgrass, Mahlon J. Hewitt, Richard P. Dillon, and Wm. L. Wood. The Grammar School is under the care of Mr. Charles Kimball, Principal, and the Primary under that of Miss Sarah Conklin. The boys in the Grammar School, under the direction of Prof. C. W. Pettit, sang some patriotic songs in very fine style; and the marked decorum of a class of little fellows under the charge of Miss H. M. Conrey, deserves mention.

A STEAMER FOR LIBERIA.—This morning at 9½ o'clock, there will be launched from HENRY STEERS' shipyard, at the foot of Tenth-street, East River, a side-wheel steamer of about 70 tons burden, built by the New-York State Colonization Society. She has been named the *Seth Grosvenor*, after our late distinguished citizen, through whose munificence the Society was enabled to assume the expense of the undertaking. This steamer is designed to run on the coast of Liberia, from Cape Palmas to Gallinas, stopping at Monrovia, and other points on the route. The requirements of Liberia for a vessel for this purpose have long been evident, and in the early part of this year a mercantile firm in Monrovia suggested to the Society, that if it would construct a steamer, they would charter her for a term of years, and pay for her in installments within that time. The hull of this vessel was built by Mr. HENRY STEERS; it is coppered, and the water-wheel guards are full sponsoned. She is to be propelled by a marine condensing-engine of the steeple design, having a cylinder 28 inches in diameter, and a stroke of piston of 3 feet, with a tubular boiler, and SEWELL'S surface condenser. She is to be rigged as a schooner, and for the purpose of facilitating her run out, she is fitted with an additional but temporary keel. The North Atlantic Steamship Company, through WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr., gave the material for the cabin joiner work, officers' rooms, &c.

THE CADET DIFFICULTY AT NIBLO'S THEATRE.—Yesterday, Mr. JOHN H. KELLY, cadet at West Point, appeared before Recorder BARNARD, to answer the charge preferred against him by Mr. ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, of the firm of ROBERTSON, SEIBERT & SHERMAN, Lithographers, No. 93 Fulton-street, of assault and battery, in the parquet of Niblo's Theatre, on the evening of August 26. The nature of the case has already been more than once published. The Recorder was on the point of commending the investigation, when the defendant elected to be tried in the Court of Special Sessions, at its next, or some subsequent meeting. The Recorder, who had no discretion in the matter, accordingly held him to bail in the sum of $500, and Mr. WARREN LELAND became his surety. The Recorder's Office was crowded during the proceedings with a number of the friends of both parties, including several cadets from West Point, who before the arrival of the Recorder, discussed the matter with much warmth.

DIED FROM THEIR INJURIES.—An inquest was held yesterday at the New-York Hospital upon the body of GEORGE WILLIAMS, 38 years of age, who received injuries on the 27th of July last, which resulted in his death. Deceased was employed by the Knickerbocker Ice Company to construct a railroad at Rockland Lake. In excavating for the road bed a large rock fell upon one of his legs, crushing it very seriously. The poor man was removed to the Hospital, where he lingered till yesterday, when he expired. A verdict of death from "pyemia consequent upon an accidental injury of the leg" was rendered. The colored man, HENRY HURDY, who fell from the hay-loft at No. 316 Twelfth-street, on Saturday last, and fractured his spine, died yesterday at the Colored Home, whither he was conveyed shortly after the accident. An inquest will be held by Coroner O'KEEFE.

THE SHIP TORNADO.—This ship, which put into this port a few weeks since in a leaky condition, having encountered a severe tempest when three days out from St. Johns, bound to England, and during its height having struck upon a sunken wreck, has been docked, thoroughly repaired, and is now reloading for Liverpool. It was found that the collision had broken a piece of her keel, and opened a garboard streak some four feet in length, scraping other parts and damaging her copper, which has been replaced. Her massive frame and planking showed no signs of straining. Her large pumps had kept her free, so that the cargo was uninjured.

COLLISION IN THE RIVER NEAR HELL GATE.—An unknown schooner, of large size, ran into the sloop yacht *Ann Amelia Stow*, on Sunday morning, in the neighborhood of Hell Gate, and filled the little craft. The crew, consisting of two men, were picked up, after they had been a long time in the water, by a small boat from the shore—the schooner having passed on without waiting to investigate the damage. The sunken boat was found in the afternoon by Constable SMILEY and boat's crew No. 7, of the Harbor Police, and towed to Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry. She was delivered to Captain CYRUS BURLING, who represented himself as her owner.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of the Health Commissioners, yesterday, Dr. GUNN reported the arrival of a number of vessels from Southern ports. It was directed that all of them be detained two days at Upper Quarantine.) The ship *Anna Crooker*, arrived some time since, was allowed to come up to the City, and the brig *Joseph Fish* was permitted to proceed to Hunter's Point to discharge cargo. The Board resolved to meet hereafter every Monday at noon, and empowered the Mayor and Health Officer to decide what should be done with vessels arriving during the period intervening between each meeting. The Board then adjourned.

TESTIMONY OF RESPECT TO THE LATE DR. BURNAP.—A meeting of the United Congregations of the Churches of the Messiah and All Souls, was held on Sunday morning, after divine service, in the Church of the Messiah, for the purpose of expressing their respect for the memory of the late Rev. Dr. BURNAP, Pastor of the First Unitarian Church, Baltimore, who died suddenly on Thursday last, of disease of the heart. On motion of the Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, WILLIAM BLOODGOOD, Esq., was called to the chair, and Dr. J. BURNAP DORSET appointed Secretary. Appropriate remarks were made by the Rev. Drs. BELLOWS and OSGOOD.

FIRE IN FORTY-EIGHTH STREET—FIVE HORSES SUFFOCATED.—The coopering establishment of Messrs. CORNISH & Co., in Forty-eighth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, was discovered to be on fire at 1½ A. M., yesterday, and before assistance arrived the flames had attained much headway. Five valuable horses, which were stabled on the premises, were suffocated, and the building was injured to some extent—the entire loss amounting to about $4,000, upon which there was no insurance. Messrs. CORNISH & Co. had a large stock of finished barrels in the building, but the fire was extinguished before it reached them. The flames extended to the adjoining coal-yard of ANDREWS & Co., the sheds of which were damaged to the amount of $500.

FATAL VEHICLE CASUALTY.—A man named THOMAS MCGINNISS, 35 years of age, was driving through Cliff-street, yesterday morning, with a load of empty dry goods boxes. A jolt of the cart precipitated him from the shaft upon which he was standing, and the wheel passed over his body. The unfortunate man was picked up severely injured, and taken to the New-York Hospital, where he died in fifteen minutes after admission. An inquest was held by Coroner O'KEEFE, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

KILLED BY FALLING DOWN STAIRS.—A man named CHARLES AIKINS, 65 years of age, who lived at No. 59 Washington-street, slipped and fell from the top to the bottom of the stairs on Sunday evening, receiving such severe injuries that he soon after expired. An inquest was held yesterday, and the evidence showed that deceased had been an invalid for a number of years past, consequently was in a weak condition. In attempting to go down stairs to the street he met with the accident, which resulted fatally. A verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned.

A NEW LODGE-ROOM FOR KANE LODGE.—A large apartment, 40 feet wide and 55 feet long is to be constructed in the large new building which WM. GIBSON, Esq., is erecting on the corner of Broadway and Thirteenth-street, and is to be fitted up in Masonic style for Kane Lodge No. 454, of Free and Accepted Masons. It will be finished next Spring at an outlay by no means inconsiderable.

RUN OVER ON THE FLUSHING RAILROAD.—A boy 11 years of age was run over yesterday morning by the cars of the Flushing Railroad. He was taken to the residence of his parents, No. 292 Eighth-avenue, where he soon afterwards died. An inquest will be held to-day.

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Aldermen.

CITY AND COUNTY EXPENSES.

The Board met at 5 P. M., yesterday, in spite of the impending Syracuse Convention. Many of the members, however, were not in their seats, and it was resolved that next Thursday the regular meeting usually held on that day should be omitted.

A communication was received from the Mayor transmitting a communication from Wm. S. Worth, Esq., calling the attention of the city authorities to an error in one of the inscriptions on the monument erected near Madison-square to the memory of his father, Gen. Worth. Mr. Worth calls attention to the fact that his father did not participate in the battle of Buena Vista, and requests that the inscription "Buena Vista" be removed, and that "Fort George" be inscribed on the monument in its stead. The communication was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

A communication was received from the Comptroller transmitting a summary of expenditures on city accounts from Jan. 1st last to Sept. 1. The whole amount is $11,962,639. Of these moneys there were expended on treasury account $4,301,370; and on trust and special account $7,661,369. This is exclusive of county expenditures, which amount to about $2,000,000. It was directed that the statement be published in the minutes and placed on file.

Alderman BARDY presented an ordinance requiring each of the City Railroad Companies to have a portion of their tracks swept and cleaned twice a week. It was laid over.

The Committee on Repairs and Supplies reported in favor of releasing Theodore Hunt and his sureties from his bid for constructing the roof of Tompkins Market, amounting to $10,000, because of an omission made by Mr. Hunt in the original contract, amounting to $3,574. The report was laid over.

Alderman TROMEY moved that the work be given to Gillespie & Martin, the next lowest bidders.

Alderman STARR charged that there was some *legerde-main* about this matter, and promised sometime to show wherein it consisted.

Alderman ADAMS said this Tompkins Market job, (which was commenced in 1856 and there was no telling when it would be finished) and the Battery enlargement, and the Worth monument, were a disgrace to the Common Council. He was convinced that the bid of Gillespie and Martin was the lowest that the work could be done for.

Finally the whole matter was laid over, and made the special order for Thursday of next week. The Board adjourned to Monday.

Board of Councilmen.

This Board met last evening, President CORNELL in the chair. The report of the Committee on Salaries, in favor of concurring to require the public offices of the City to be kept open between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. was adopted. A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting a statement giving a summary of expenditures on City account, and also upon the several trust and special accounts, from Jan. 1, 1859, to Sept. 1. Laid on the table, in order to be printed. A statement was received from the Corporation Attorney of all moneys received for violations of the Corporation ordinances from the 1st July to the 31st August, amounting to $235 78. Proposals received by the Croton Aqueduct Board for the construction of sewers in Allen, Ridge and Thirty-first-streets were confirmed. The Board adjourned till Thursday.

Board of Supervisors.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday Supervisor BELL presided, in the absence of the President.

On motion of Supervisor KENNEDY the Board authorized the Committee on Civil Courts to refurnish and repair the rooms of the Superior Court, and appropriated $900 therefor. Supervisor KENNEDY offered a series of preambles and resolutions reciting that the Commissioners of Records have had printed and prepared copies of the judgments in the County Clerk's Office at an expense of over $300,000; that the Commissioners had stated that they anticipated that the county would be reimbursed to some extent from the sales which would be made of the printed and bound volumes of the Records of Judgments in the said office, but that it appears that as yet no such disposition had been made of the same to confirm the anticipation; that large sums had been paid for this work, and unnecessary expenditures, it is believed, are still being made for the same, such as insurance, storage, &c., which called for such action at the hands of this Board as would tend, if possible, to reimburse the County Treasury for the extraordinary outlay; and, therefore, directing the Committee on County Officers "to report some plan whereby the printed and bound volumes of the Records of Judgments of the County Clerk's Office may be disposed of for the benefit of the county." The resolution was adopted. The Board adjourned to Monday at 11 A. M., at which time it is directed to meet, under the new Registry law, to appoint Registers.

The Late Twelfth Regiment and the Common Council.

A COMMITTEE OF BOTH BOARDS APPOINTED TO DRAFT A PETITION TO GOV. MORGAN.

A meeting of the Joint Committee of the Common Council, to whom had been referred the memorial of the members of the late Twelfth Regiment, asking that the Municipal bodies forward a petition to the Governor, in favor of a restoration of the Regiment to its former footing as an integral portion of the Fourth Brigade, was held yesterday. All the members of the Committee were present, Councilman BRADY being in the Chair.

The Ex-Twelfth was represented by many of its members, and Mr. HENRY ANTHON; the sympathizing public by a numerous body of outsiders. The "Remonstrance" submitted to the Board of Aldermen by Generals SANFORD and EWEN was read.

Mr. ANTHON then proceeded to lay before the Committee the grounds on which he claimed that the original petition in favor of the Regiment should be complied with and the "Remonstrance" disregarded. He described the act of disbanding as having originated in motives purely personal with Generals SANFORD and EWEN, who, in the first place, were led to entertain feelings of dislike to Colonel COOKE because of his superior acquaintance with his military duties, and with the law by which those duties were defined and regulated, and, in the second place, because, as they were interested in the establishment of a Highland Regiment, and procured from Gov. MORGAN, before he went into office, a pledge that he should lend his countenance to such an organization, they could find no place for it in the Fourth Division, without disbanding one of the regiments; and that, on account of their previous ill-will towards Col. COOKE, they fixed on the Twelfth, the grounds alleged being that the Regiment had not obeyed general orders, in taking part in the ceremonies attendant on the removal of the remains of Ex-President MONROE, and that it had not the number of men which the law required. In answer to the first of these charges Mr. ARCHER argued that the fault, such as it was, should lie, not on the regiment, but entirely with Col. COOKE, who did not communicate the order to his subordinates because the regimental dress, at the time, was in bad condition, and the companies wore different uniforms, and he, therefore, felt that a parade under such circumstances would be no compliment to the Common Council or the memory of Mr. MONROE. In reply to the second, he stated that the regiment was composed of six companies, which was all that the law exacted. Thence the counsel concluded that the remonstrance was disingenuous, and exhibited on the part of Gens. EWEN and SANFORD neither generosity nor magnanimity. He discussed the question involved in this controversy at some length, and finally stated that it was to be understood that although he had spoken in the name of the Twelfth Regiment, yet the regiment, in compliance with the orders of the authorities to whom the law subjected them, had given up their arms, and ceased to exist in their former capacity as as a State organization. What he had said was said purely in their favor as citizens, once members of a regiment which had been disbanded, and which they wished to have restored.

His remarks elicited some applause.

Alderman GENET, and Councilmen LAIMBEER and VAN TINE, were unanimously appointed a Committee to present the required petition to the Governor in favor of a restoration; and then, at 4¾ o'clock, the Joint Committee adjourned until Thursday next.

THE NEW-JERSEY STATE FAIR.—The Agricultural State Fair of New-Jersey commences at Elizabethtown to-day, and will continue four days. Among the attractions of the Fair is to be the unusual one of an Italian concert, under the direction of Mr. SZCZEPANOWSKI, at which some of the most eminent artists in the country will assist. The customary address is to be delivered on Friday, by JAMES W. WALL, Esq., of Burlington.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

Thousands of certificates from manufacturers in every part of the United States attest to the strength and durability of these machines, as well as the excellence and beauty of their stitch, which is more uniformly the same on both sides of the fabric than any other in the market.

They are adapted to all kinds of sewing, either coarse or fine, are perfectly simple in their operations, and are easily kept in order. The family sewing machines at $50 and $75 are just what is needed in every family.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Sewing-Machine Needles.

The subscriber has now in stock a full assortment of NEEDLES, SUITABLE FOR WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. These Needles are made by hand, from the best tempered English cast-steel, and will be found on trial SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

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THE GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD. *Warranted Free from Dampness.*

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Hill, Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers in every imaginable style to suit the various countenances, and executed in a manner so neat as to be not only a comfort, but an ornament of man. No. 1 Barclay-st. Closed on Sundays.

HILL'S Hair Dye, black or brown, 50 cents a box, natural, glossy, soft and durable. Warranted best in use. Depôt No. 1 Barclay-st., near Broadway, and sold by all druggists in the United States.

Picture Gallery.—The subscriber has constructed and neatly fitted up at his Looking-glass Establishment, No. 366 Canal-st., a gallery for the exhibition and sale of oil paintings. The gallery will be opened on and after Thursday, the 15th inst., from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Admission free. Among many really fine pictures will be found an original by Anelli, illustrating the parting of the Corsair and Medora, from "Byron."

M. P. WHITLOCK.

The Original BRIDGEWATER PAINT, OF NEW-JERSEY. Established 1850. For roofs, outside work, decks of steamers, Iron work, railroad bridges, &c. Depôt, No. 78 Maiden-lane, Late No. 85 Water-st.

Leary & Co. Introduce this day The Autumn Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats, And would remark that for the past thirty years no opportunity has been lost to introduce into their factories every improvement. Through this and their present extensive facilities, they now offer their fabrics as unequaled. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 6 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

New Sewing Machines. $5, $6 50, $10, $15, $20. ALL KINDS. $25, $30, $35, $50, $65, $75, WARRANTED. $85 and $100. AGENT WANTED. EAGLE SEWING-MACHINE CO., No. 411 Broadway.

The Empire CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES, Greatly reduced in price. Prices, $50, $50, $50. EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED. Parties not having the full amount can be accommodated by applying at the office, No. 489 Broadway.

Spalding's Prepared Glue, USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING, P. O. address Box 3,800. No. 30 Platt-st.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless Family Sewing Machines. Temporarily at No. 501 Broadway, New-York. No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Spring Beds.—$5 TO $6 FOR THE BEST Spring Bed in existence (Howe's patent), at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded. N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.

Gentlemen having any quantity of left-off clothing on hand, and willing to dispose of them, will meet with a cash purchaser by calling at the store, or addressing THOS. D. CONROY, No. 44 Centre-st.

Let those who wish to see Talent, Genius, Science and Art combined, purchase one of WHITE'S FALL STYLE HATS, at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines. They are the favorites for families.—*Times.* We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.* Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced. WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

The London Stereoscopic Company's Depot. for STEREOSCOPES and PICTURES, No. 534 Broadway.

Young Men Anxious to Select the Pursuit in which they can best succeed, will find great aid from a Phrenological examination at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

Genin's Fall Style Hat. GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

MARRIED.

MCPHERSON—MURRAY.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, GEORGE MCPHERSON, of Woodstock, Canada West, to HARRIET, youngest daughter of John Murray, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

MACDONALD.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 12, CHARLES J. MACDONALD, aged 34 years.

His friends are requested to attend his funeral, from Thorp's Hotel, corner of 8th-st. and Broadway, this day, (Tuesday,) Sept. 13, at 3 P. M. punctually. His remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

DAVISON.—In this City, on Monday morning, Sept. 12, ADA B., only daughter of Elias E. and Lucinda Davison, aged 3 years, 3 months and 21 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Tuesday,) Sept. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 13 West 26th-st.

HAVFORD.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 12, at 6 P. M., MARY, wife of Willet H. Hanford, aged 33 years.

Her funeral will take place on Wednesday morning, Sept. 14, at 10 o'clock, from No. 235 West 43d-st. Friends are invited, without further notice.

SIMPSON.—At West Morrisania, on Monday, Sept. 12, ELLA, daughter of William and Lavinia Simpson, aged 6 years, 9 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her uncle, Clayton Scholes, corner of Bedford-av. and Ross-st., Williamsburgh, this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

Just as the sun in all its state
Illuminates the Eastern sky,
She passed through Glories morning gate,
And entered Paradise.

SEYMOUR.—At Stillwater, Saratoga County, N. Y., on Thursday morning, Sept. 8, in the confidence of a certain faith; in the comfort of a reasonable religions and holy hope, MRS. ELIZABETH SEYMOUR, relict of the late Joel Seymour, in the 83d year of her age.

HASBROUCK.—At Stone Ridge, Ulster County, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 6, at the residence of his uncle, LOUIS G., eldest son of Garret D. and Julia Hasbrouck, of this City, aged 23 years, 3 months and 16 days.

NEVINS.—In Connecticut, on Sunday, Sept. 11, GEORGE W. NEVINS, aged 23 years.

His friends, together with those of Mr. and Mrs. Jay C. Wemple, are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) Sept. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, No. 51 Nassau-st., corner of Jay-st., Brooklyn.

LEITEN.—At Waupan, Wisconsin, on Monday evening, Aug. 29, SARAH R., wife of Wm. T. LEITEN, Jr., of consumption, in the 23d year of her age.

Westfield, N. Y., papers please copy.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH) OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES. WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers of the DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES. Authorized by the Legislature, with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 487, Sept. 12, 1859.
64, 22, 50, 7, 68, 36, 28, 46, 14, 45, 5, 10, 66, 54.
Class No. 488, Sept. 12, 1859.
53, 29, 40, 47, 45, 43, 51, 30, 68, 57, 10, 32.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.
Class No. 486, Sept. 12, 1859.
32, 62, 12, 35, 69, 7, 11, 57, 60, 14, 4, 54, 61, 10.
Class No. 486, Extra, Sept. 12, 1859.
72, 35, 27, 20, 3, 44, 74, 31, 62, 42, 34, 12.

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

"THE STORY OF A DARING AND MAGNIFICENT HUMBUG!" JUST PUBLISHED: **THE MISSISSIPPI BUBBLE;** A MEMOIR OF JOHN LAW, THE HERO SPECULATOR. By ADOLPHE THIERS. Author of "The Consulate and the Empire."

To which is added authentic accounts of the THE DARIEN SCHEME and THE SOUTH-SEA BUBBLE, with notes and references. Translated and edited by Frank S. Fiske.

A Biography of one of the most remarkable financiers and a history of one of the most audacious and brilliant financial schemes the world has ever seen. Thousands have heard of the great Mississippi Bubble, but few are acquainted with the particulars of the scheme. The account now published was written by the celebrated French historian, and possesses more than the interest of a romance.

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M. THIERS, if not the preëminent historian of the age, possesses, in a remarkable degree, the literary genius to delineate the career of the most extraordinary financial genius of any time. If the material which he has brought together in this work had fallen into the hands of a professed novelist, we would have needed a special assurance that they were not exaggerated far beyond the limits of truth, for the mere purpose of making an attractive book, and yet he could hardly have given to the career of John Law a more romantic character than is described in this volume.

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A reprint, in pamphlet form, of two articles which have appeared in the *Westminster Review*, devoted to a thorough examination of the origin and historical development of the Christian Sabbath. Price, 25 cents. Mailed, post-paid, on receipt of price.

Also, in Pamphlet Form: THE OPENING SPEECH OF JOHN GRAHAM On the Trial of DANIEL E. SICKLES. Revised and corrected by Mr. GRAHAM specially for this edition. Price 25 cents. Mailed, post-free.

W. A. TOWNSEND & CO., Publishers, No. 46 Walker-st., New-York.

READY WEDNESDAY MORNING. CAMPS' **PHILANTHROPICAL LETTERS TO THE MILLION.** Dedicated to Father Dayman, No. 1, ON THE SABBATH QUESTION; or, IS IT LAWFUL TO MAKE MERRY ON SUNDAY? BY F. F. F. CAMPS. Price TWO CENTS. For sale by all News-dealers. FREDERIC A. BRADY, Publisher, No. 126 Nassau-st.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS' IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS, At Nos. 649 and 651 Broadway, WILL CURE INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, WILL CURE WEAK LUNGS, WILL CURE WEAK STOMACHS, WILL CURE GENERAL DEBILITY, And for purifying and enriching the blood are absolutely unsurpassed. To be assured of this it is only necessary to make a fair trial. They are put up in quart bottles with the name of Dr. J. BOVEE DODS blown in the glass, with directions for use. Price $1 50 per bottle. The usual discount to the trade. The Doctor can be consulted daily, from 12 to 6 P. M., at his rooms, Nos. 649 and 651 Broadway.

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY. MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS, Nos. 333 and 335 FOURTH-ST., (northwest corner of Broadway.)

JOHN MEEKS, (Of the old firm of J. & J. W. Meeks,) Invites the attention of furniture buyers to a large and elegant assortment of cabinet furniture, suitable for PARLORS, DINING-ROOMS, LIBRARIES, &c., Made from selected and well-seasoned wood, in the latest and most approved styles, AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES. The well-known reputation of the late firm for making SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE will be fully sustained.

STRANGERS IN THE CITY ARE INVITED to examine our stock of CHINA, GLASS, SILVERWARE, BRONZES and FANCY GOODS, including an elegant assortment of **DRESDEN CHINA,** from the Royal Manufactory at Dresden, (purchased at the late fair at Leipsic,) together with a large assortment of MIRRORS, GAS FIXTURES, and GENERAL HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., 488, 490 and 492 BROADWAY, CORNER BROOME-ST., N. Y.

SILVER NAPKIN RINGS, VINAIGRETTES, SALT-CELLARS, SILVER PEPPER-BOXES, SILVER CUPS AND SAUCERS, SILVER EGG-CUPS, EGG SPOONS, PICKLE-FORKS, SILVER PIE-FORKS, SALT SPOONS, MUSTARD-SPOONS, For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 416 Broadway, One door below Canal-st., Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

SILVER COFFEE-SPOONS, SUGAR-SPOONS, SILVER BUTTER-KNIVES, NUTMEG-GRATERS, SILVER OYSTER-LADLES, CREAM-LADLES, SILVER SUGAR-SPOONS, SOUP LADLES, GRAVY-LADLES, SILVER PRESERVE-SPOONS, TEA-STRAINERS, WHISTLES AND TABLE-BELLS. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 416 Broadway, One door below Canal-st., Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

PETER K. DEYO, ADVERTISING AGENT, OFFICE NO. 19 NASSAU BANK BUILDING. Reference—Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

All desirous of advertising through his (Mr. Deyo's) agency, can do so with the *fullest confidence in all his representations.*—*N. Y. Express, March 4, 1859.*

GEMS OF AMERICAN SCENERY. We have now in stock a large variety of STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS Of the most noted and picturesque scenes in the United States. These include 100 selected pictures made by the London Stereoscopic Company, ($6 per doz.) and 150 made by the New-York Stereoscopic Co., ($5 per doz.) both handsomely colored.

Among these views are several each of	
Lake George,	New-York and vicinity,
Saratoga Springs,	Philadelphia and vicinity,
Cohoes Falls,	Potomac River,
Glen's Falls,	Patapsco River,
Trenton Falls,	Shenandoah River,
Genesee Falls,	Harper's Ferry,
Hudson River,	Washington, D. C.
West Point,	Mount Vernon, Mansion
Catskill Mountains,	and Tomb.

Also, an immense stock of Groups, domestic and imported, of all prices.

Purchasers will find at our establishment the finest selection and greatest variety of Views, (many of them not sold by any other house in the country, and will consequently have the best opportunity anywhere offered for examining and comparing all the various styles and qualities of pictures and instruments.

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N. B.—We are prepared to make special discounts to dealers on the Stereographs of the N. Y. Stereoscopic Co., for whom we are special agents.

WINDLE & CO., DEALER IN AND IMPORTERS OF SILVER PLATED WARE, FIRE IRONS, CUTLERY, MATS, HOLLOW WARE, &c. MANUFACTURERS OF PLANISHED TIN WARE, TOILET SETS, WATER COOLERS, &c. At their Old Stand, No. 56 Maiden-lane, Nos. 25 and 27 Liberty-st.

"THE UNCERTAINTIES OF THE LAW." This phrase has lost its force. The sum of the expense of collecting every claim at law being guaranteed in advance by THE LAW MERCANTILE AGENCY. KAPPEL, No. 325 Broadway, (Moffat's Building,) New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—CAUTION.—The genuine must be bought of us direct; we have no agents in this City, and in Brooklyn it can only be had of Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., who has been our agent for ten years. PEINE & CO., No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York. If it fails to benefit we will refund the price.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE INDEPENDENT,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1859.

In compliance with the wishes of numerous friends and subscribers, we are happy to announce that we shall commence, in our next issue, and shall continue weekly, the publication of a series of

SERMONS BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

These will consist chiefly of those which are delivered on Sunday mornings. They will appear exclusively in THE INDEPENDENT, and be the only reports given to the Press, which receive revision by the author's own hand.

TERMS—Only $2 a year by mail; delivered to subscribers in New-York and Brooklyn, $2 50; single copies, six cents.

Address JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

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INSTRUCTION.

TO THE CENTRAL INSTITUTE,
UNION-SQUARE AND FIFTH-AV., CORNER 34TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.

This institution, commenced in 1853, has occupied successively locations in Chickering-row, Lafayette-place, Washington-square, and University-place.

The present spacious edifice an Union-square was erected for it twelve years since, and with its various appointments—Library, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, Laboratory, and Works of Art, involved an investment of not less than *Eighty Thousand Dollars.*

In addition to the above, to meet the increasing wants of the institution, the celebrated mansion and grounds (six lots,) on the Fifth-av., corner of 34th-st., Murray-Hill, have now been purchased with special reference to the accommodation of the higher classes—candidates for graduation, and young ladies wishing to pursue an *advanced course* in general reading, History, Literature, Languages, Music and Art.

At Union-square, special attention will be given to the lower classes of the Collegiate, the Academic, and the Primary Departments, preparatory to their promotion. On the contrary, however, of those residing near either location, the same provision will be made at each for pupils of every grade and class.

The privileges and course of instruction will be almost wholly the same supervision, and to a great extent conducted by the same teachers; so that parallel classes will be only sections of the same, and the Seniors of each department will graduate together. Interesting public addresses and exercises, at either place, will sometimes be attended by the members of both sections of the classes for whom they are intended.

The Autumn session at Union-square will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14; at Murray Hill, on Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The expenses at Murray Hill will necessarily be somewhat greater than at Union-square.

Applications for circulars, or for admission, may be made personally, at either place, or by letter, addressed GORHAM D. ABBOTT,
Spingler Institute, New-York.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York,
Offers Board and Tuition for $120 per year.
Term opens Sept. 15.
Male and Female.

THE MISSES ROHE AND MRS. TUFTS
Will reopen their
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 33 West 32d-st., near 5th-av.,
On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that, having removed from No. 21 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies in the new and commodious establishment, No. 250 Madison-av., Murray Hill, second house north of 39th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use. Her school circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; or R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.; and at the book-stores of Messrs. Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway, and Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.

N. B.—A stage is provided for day scholars residing at a distance from the school.

FLUSHING SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Nine miles from New-York—communication almost hourly by steamboat and railroad. The Fall and Winter session commenced Sept. 5. Pupils received at any time and charged from entrance. Accommodations ample. Dormitories large; location especially desirable. For circulars apply by letter to L. K. ROBERTS, Principal, or to J. HIMBER, No. 86 Williams-st. References: Ellwood Walter, Meredith and G. S. Howland, Thos. W. Pearsall, W. F. Mott and Joseph Lawrence.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTES, NOS. 11 and 13 Market-st., and 309 West 22d-st. The former has reopened Sept. 5, the latter will open Sept. 12. Circulars containing full particulars may be had at Westerman & Co.'s, No. 440 Broadway; Raynor, Howe & Ferry's, No. 19 Bowery; Eberhard Faber's, No. 124 Williams-st.; F. Mann's, No. 140 do.; Dr. Dulon's, No. 13 Market-st., and Dr. Gercke's, No. 309 West 22d-st. A limited number of pupils may be accommodated with board in both of these institutions.

Dr. RUDOLPH DULON. Dr. HARTWIG GERCKE.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR MISSES AND YOUNG LADIES.—Mrs. FITZ'S well-known school for young ladies at Brookline, Mass., will reopen the last of September. Mrs. FITZ has letters of high commendation from the Hon. Edward Everett, Gov. Banks, Major Lincoln, and others of Massachusetts, and can refer to the Rev. Dr. Tyng, the Rev. Dr. Asa D. Smith, the Rev. Dr. Canfield and other gentlemen in this City. Mrs. F. will be at the Everett House until Wednesday next, from 11 to 3 o'clock.

DON BERNARD'S INSTITUTE, NO. 1 West 34th-st., junction of Broadway and 5th-av., New-York. Madame DON BERNARD, née de Rochefermoy, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public that her Boarding and Day School for young ladies reopens on September 15. Particular arrangements made with parents desiring their children to receive a thorough French education. A large number of teachers in all departments.

CEDAR GLEN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Sing Sing, Westchester County, N. Y.—Mrs. and Miss VANDELEUR will reopen their school on Wednesday, Sept. 28. References—The Right Rev. Horatio Potter, Bishop of New-York, Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Sarah J. Hale and others. For circulars, apply to Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial, will be reopened on Sept. 15. Fifteen teachers are connected with the Institution. Prospectus to be had containing full details, the names of the pupils and their parents during the last four years. There is a primary department.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 18th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 472 Broadway—will reopen Sept. 13. Tuition for a full course in English, including vocal music, from $5 to $11 per quarter; Latin, $3; French, $5. Other modern languages the Professor's charges. Painting in oil or water colors, $5; drawing, $2.
M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. Clark, Austin & Smith, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. Crowen, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON. Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at Carter's bookstore, No. 530 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th Sept., at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place. Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of Sept., to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE & DE LASSALLE, French boarding and day school, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, reopened Sept. 5. To insure a thorough French education new scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The majority of the boys belong to the best French families. The Junior department is under the maternal care of Madame LESPINASSE.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies—No. 110 West 46th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.—Miss SANDHAM respectfully informs her friends and the public that the Fall term of her school will commence Sept. 20. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A first-class Boarding School for boys. The Fall session commences on the 29th of August. For circulars, address
C. B. WARRING and OTIS BISBEE,
Successors to CHARLES BARTLETT.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.—WM. H. LEGGETT will reopen his School on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crocken's, No. 639 Broadway; at Segee's, No. 826 Broadway, or the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for boys, No. 11 West 27th-st.—The twenty-sixth year begins Sept. 12. The number of scholars is limited to twenty-five in each department. The course of instruction is systematic, thorough and efficient. Circulars at the bookstores or at No. 82 East 23d-st.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Lexington-av., near 37th-st. Term commences Sept. 12. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms, from $10 to $25 per quarter.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, Hackensack, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal—will reopen on Monday, Sept. 5. Terms exceedingly moderate. Superior advantages for obtaining a knowledge of Music.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. Stadford, Esq., No. 239 Water-st., or the Rev. H. J. Fox, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

LYON & KARGR'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 326 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., an English, Classical, French and German School, reopens Sept. 12.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its fourteenth year on Monday, Sept. 5.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 20 West 18th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Entering its twenty-third year, reopens its primary, commercial and classical departments Sept. 12. For circulars call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-st., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School Monday, Sept. 19.

A SPANISH LADY DESIRES TO TEACH Spanish, either in private families or in schools. Apply for a week, at No. 50 Lexington-av., corner 25th-st., green door.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 480 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, No. 237 4th-av., (one door above 19th-st.,) will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12.

THE HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 292 Henry-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5.
J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 20th-st.,
near 5th-av.

MRS. WILLIAMES will reopen her School on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK,
EAST 20TH-ST.,
Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

SINGSING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
THE REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
PRINCIPAL.

Next session begins last Tuesday (27th) of September. This institution, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York, offers superior advantages for obtaining a SUBSTANTIAL EDUCATION.

Refers to Rev. Dr. Krebs, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Wilson G. Hunt & Co., J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., and others. Catalogues, giving particulars, and references of the highest kind, at Carter's bookstore, or address the Principal.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,
No. 866 Broadway, RICHARD P. JENKS, Principal.

This School will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars, with reference and terms, may be had at the bookstore of Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or of Mauran & Philes, No. 55 Cedar-st.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 812 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES
Will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st.

MADAME A. A. LE DUC,
No. 284 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen her French and English School for Young Ladies, Tuesday, Sept. 13. For circulars address the Principal.

MURRAY HALL.
THE REV. J. J. ELMENDORF'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 101 West 36th-st., New-York. Ninth session begins on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., (corner of Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square, Messrs. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, opens its Seventeenth Scholastic Year, Sept. 12, 1859. Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is two hundred. The Principals are assisted in classics, mathematics, French, German, Spanish, book-keeping, drawing, penmanship, elocution, composition, &c., by ten experienced professors and instructors. The institution will be open for inspection, (entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st.,) on and after Sept. 5, when the Principals will be present to confer with parents, and register the names of applicants for admission to it. The central location of this institute renders it easy of access by railroad and stage from all parts of City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, while pupils call from Yonkers, Irvington, New-Rochelle, and Jamaica, L. I., are of constant occurrence. Circulars of full particulars may be had at the Broadway bookstores, Burntou's, No. 49 6th-av., Raynor's, No. 76 Bowery, and at the school.

P. S.—The smallest boys are under the special care of one of the Principals.

MADAME J. V. CAUCHOIS'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 279 West 22d-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19. A punctual attendance of the pupils is requested. Mme. C. assures her patrons that the course of instruction adopted by her is the result of close observation. She will be aided by professors of acknowledged merit, and begs to refer to her previous efforts as an evidence of her success. A class in oil-painting and the new styles of Grecian art on Saturdays.

MADAME RUTTKAY KOSSUTH WILL reopen her Young Ladies' School in Cornwall, N. Y., on Sept. 20. The location adds to the advantages of education the improvement of health—the vicinity being one recommended by physicians to persons affected with throat diseases.

Madame RUTTKAY would respectfully refer to the Editors of the *Times*, to N. P. Willis, Esq., and to Hiram Barney, Esq., Trinity Building.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., will reopen on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims and practical life of the school may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L. I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage offered in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages, it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park, is perfectly secluded. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams', No. 353 Broadway.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The next term will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the Institution. Application for admission may be made to the Principal, A. CHITTENDEN, Esq., to Prof. EATON, or to any of the Trustees.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys only. Reopens Monday, Sept. 12.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No. 689; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

MRS. E. B. RICHARDS IS PREPARED to receive young ladies who wish to pass the Winter in New-York for the purpose of private study, or attendance on concerts and lectures, without being subjected to the strict regulations of a boarding-school. Address Mrs. E. B. RICHARDS, No. 79 East 27th-st., New-York. References exchanged.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—Nos. 168 and 170 West 31th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. This Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial, will be opened Sept. 15. There is a primary department. PROF. NOEL BERGIER,
Director.

PIANO-FORTE INSTRUCTION.—WILLIAM DRESSLER, Professor of Music, respectfully informs his friends and pupils that he has resumed giving lessons on the piano-forte. Address, DRESSLER'S music-store, No. 933 Broadway, near 22d-st.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—Boarding and Day School, No. 293 Clinton-st., opens on Wednesday, Sept. 14. A first-class school—Professors in every department. Circulars may be had at the institution. A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

A GENTEEL RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Morristown, N. J., elegantly finished, with modern improvements, in perfect order. Also, a farm of 90 acres, with a beautiful prospect, abundance of fruit, timber, fish-pond, &c. S. EDDY & CO., 61 Liberty-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 660 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 12. Two departments, each under the exclusive charge of one of the Principals.
JOHN ARRELL. JOHN GOSMAN.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—An English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on Monday, September 12, at Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, Madison-square. P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

TRINITY SCHOOL—NO. 181 WEST 14TH-ST., corner 8th av., has been reopened. Circulars may be had at the school, or of C. Shepard & Co., Booksellers, No. 397 Broadway; Rector, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

THE MISSES MEEKER WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School at No. 32 West 40th-st., between 5th at 6th avs., on Tuesday, Sept. 13.

THE MISSES PALACHE'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 183 West 28th-st., between 9th and 8th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12.

SIGNOR LUIGI DAMA HAVING RETURNED to town, will resume his singing lessons as usual. Call or address No. 47 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREWS' BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Jamaica, L. I., will reopen on Wednesday, the 14th inst.

MISSES TAYLORS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES reopens on Monday, Sept. 12. No. 102 Waverley-place, two doors West of Washington-square.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AVENUE, cor. 28th-st.—Will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Rev. S. R. DAVIS, Principal. Residence, 163 Lex.-av.

MISS SARAH A. SHEPARD'S SCHOOL will be re-opened on Wednesday, Sept. 14, at No. 171 East 13th-st.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL RECEIVE their class of pupils Sept 15, at No. 51 24th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 12.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College will be opened, after the Summer vacation, on Thursday, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Gramercy-park, will commence on Thursday, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on Monday, Sept. 19.

MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN, NO. 1 5th-av., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
The eighty-second term opens Sept. 12. Stages will continue to convey pupils to and from the Institute. Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For circulars and further information apply at the Institute, Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

MARSH'S COUNTING-ROOMS,
For Practice and Instruction in
BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS,
No. 348 Broadway, Appletons' Building.
Circulars, with full particulars, on application.
MARSH'S COMPLETE WORKS, new and beautiful edition, printed in colors, for sale.

McELLIGOTT'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 15 EAST 31ST-ST.
BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.
FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPT. 12.

UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.—THE NEXT term will commence on Monday, Oct. 3, under the instruction of the following Faculty:
Chancellor ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D.
Prof. THOMAS W. CLERKE, LL.D., J. S. C.
Prof. LEVI S. CHATFIELD, late Attorney-General of New-York.
Prof. PETER Y. CUTLER.
Prof. WILLIAM B. WEDGWOOD.
The Faculty have in the Law Lecture-room at the University a valuable LAW LIBRARY, selected by Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq., presented to the University by John T. Johnston, Esq. Tuition $50 per term. The degree of Bachelor of Laws conferred on students qualified to practice as attorneys and counselors at the close of the second term. Application for admission may be made to either of the Faculty.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN PENMANSHIP.—The undersigned having returned to the City will give his personal attention to ladies or gentlemen desirous of improving their hand-writing. Applications will be received daily, this month, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at the rooms, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

"A few hints from a perfect master are often of more service in developing the capacities of the pupil than the most protracted lessons of an inferior teacher."
WILLIAM C. BRYANT.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 27th semi-annual session Oct. 3, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

ALL FOR $10.—PENMANSHIP AND ARITHmetic; 3 months, 18 lessons; instruction or book-keeping (lessons unlimited) for $10. Ladies' private writing classes $2; 16 lessons. Boys $3 per month; at No. 62 Bowery, N. Y., and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. "Col. Paine, the popular and renowned teacher of penmanship, has secured the largest school ever obtained in this city."—*Daily News, Newport.*

MUSIC LESSONS.—A COMPETENT LADY teacher will instruct a few young piano pupils, at their residences, and make her terms such as shall prove satisfactory to any parties wishing to engage. Address, immediately, stating where an interview may be had, PIANO-FORTE, Box No. 116, *Times* Office.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., will reopen Sept. 13.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

N. CALYO, ARTIST, HAS THE PLEASURE to announce to his pupils and the public, that he will resume his course of teaching, drawing and painting on the 15th inst., at his residence, No. 120 East 21st-st., New-York.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—THE EXERcises of Mrs. HOWLAND & DAUGHTER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 East 35th-st., will be resumed on 15th September next.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

MRS. DIETZ, NO. 32 EAST 20TH-ST., will reopen her French and English School for young ladies, Sept. 15. The adult classes will be continued.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS CORNWALL'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 68 West 26th-st., will open on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars at No. 762 Broadway.

MISS COOPER WILL RESUME HER School for Young Ladies and Misses on Monday, Sept. 5, at No. 24 West 21st-st., near 5th-av.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 21st-st., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 15.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT WILL REOPEN her school, No. 273 10th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MISS MORSE'S FRENCH SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1,076 Broadway, opens Sept. 12.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.—SCHOOLS SUPPLIED with competent teachers for any department; also with pupils, and parents with school circulars. References: The Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, Dr. Lowell Mason, Faculty Amherst College, the Rev. D. C. Van Norman et al. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., No. 346 Broadway, New-York. A superior French (native) and music teacher wanted.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—NO. 325 Broadway, New-York. Teachers and Pupils introduced; Schools and Seminaries supplied; circulars and references sent to any part of the Union. Address RICE & ANDREWS, Principals.

TEACHERS.

AN ENGLISH LADY, WHO HAS THE highest City references, desires an engagement as finishing governess; she is an accomplished musician, being pupil of an eminent London master, and, besides all the requirements of an English education, she would teach French, acquired on the Continent, which she can speak and write fluently; drawing from nature, in various styles; singing and Italian. To a lady desiring an agreeable companion, or to young ladies deprived of maternal care, the advertiser would be found an acquisition. Address W. E., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

GOVERNESS.—A MIDDLE-AGED GERMAN lady, experienced in teaching for many years, and six years in this country, is desirous of a situation in a family. She is fully competent to teach German, French, music, and other branches of general education. Can also instruct in the junior branches of English language. No objection to go South. Best of references can be given. Address No. 115 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

TWO YOUNG LADIES, SISTERS, JUST arrived from Europe, where they have held high positions as teachers, desire similar engagements, either as governesses in a private family, or teachers in a first-class seminary. Are fully competent to teach the German, French and Italian languages, and the rudiments of music. Are provided with the highest testimonials as to experience and ability. Address X. C., Letter Box No. 961 Post-office.

TO PRINCIPALS OF NEW-YORK AND NEIGHBORING SCHOOLS.—The advertiser has been Principal of a flourishing school in this State for ten years, and now desires to engage temporarily to act either as Vice-Principal, to give hours or private instruction. References unexceptionable, and terms not unreasonable. Address SAMUEL NORTH, Metropolitan Hotel, for one week.

A LADY OF MANY YEARS EXPERIENCE who teaches all the branches of a thorough English education and music, both vocal and instrumental, (harp and piano,) is desirous of obtaining a situation, either as governess at the South, or as teacher of music in a seminary. Unquestionable testimonials exchanged. A liberal salary expected. Address Mrs. NORTON, Box No. 2,712 Post Office.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD MANY YEARS' experience in the tuition and management of children, desires a situation as governess in a family; she is capable of taking the entire charge of motherless children, including their wardrobe, &c.; the very best reference given. Direct A. B., care of Messrs. Robins, Powell & Co., No. 12 Barclay-st.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS, WHO has for six years lived in the family of a Southern planter, where she has just finished the education of the youngest daughter, is desirous of meeting with a re-engagement. Address Dr. HINCKEL New-Brighton, Staten Island.

GOVERNESS OR TEACHER.—A YOUNG lady with several years experience in teaching, and fully competent to teach all the English branches, Music and French, desires a situation in a private family or school; best of references given and required. Address Box No. 6, Somerville, N. J.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—PROFESSOR DAVID DONZEL, No. 625 Broadway, having a few hours to dispose of, would be happy to devote them in giving French lessons in some schools or private families, either in New-York or Brooklyn. Mr. D. refers to Charles King, Esq., President of Columbia College.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as governess in a family, in New York, Brooklyn, or vicinity, or as assistant in a school. Instruction given in English branches, French and music. City references given. Address, L. P. M., Box No. 4,014 New York Post office.

A YOUNG STUDENT, A CHURCH MEMBER, of two years' experience in teaching, desires an engagement to teach two hours per diem, in a school or private family; would take board as an equivalent. Apply from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 37 West Washington-place, or address T. G., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

AS DAILY OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A well-educated English lady is desirous of a re-engagement. Added to her own language, she instructs in French, (which she speaks fluently,) music and drawing; Italian if required. The best City reference can be offered. Address Z., No. 39 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

TEACHER.—A LADY COMPETENT IN LATIN, Italian, German, French, music, drawing, and the higher English branches, and who has had excellent experience in teaching, desires a situation. Address A. B., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

A LADY HIGHLY QUALIFIED TO TEACH the advanced English branches, including the higher mathematics, drawing, French and Latin, wishes a situation in a family school. Address Box No. 148 Brooklyn Post-office.

A THEOLOGICAL STUDENT—GRADUATE of an Eastern College, desires an engagement to teach a few hours a day either in a school or private family in the City. Address TEACHER, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation as assistant teacher in a school, or as visiting Governess. Will teach the usual English branches, with the rudiments of French and Latin if required. Address H. B., Broadway Post-office.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF GOOD EDUCATION, a situation as governess in a family; will teach the usual branches of a polite education. Address GOVERNESS, Spring-st. Post-office.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS teacher of vocal and instrumental music in some female seminary. No objection to South or West. Call or address MUSIC TEACHER, No. 162 Mott-st.

J. T. BARNARD, STEAM KINDLING WOOD FACTORY—No. 365 South and No. 294 Front-st. KINDLING WOOD from the best of yellow pine, at $2 50 per load.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—MURRAY-HILL POINT.—The following first-class Houses:
2 Houses on 34th-st., near 4th-av., $20,000 each.
6 Houses on 34th-st., near 4th-av., $22,000 each.
1 House east side 4th-av., near 36th-st., $23,000.
3 Houses on 37th-st., near Madison-av., $26,000 each.
For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, No. 180 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, A VERY DESIRable cottage, with two full lots of ground, situated in one of the best neighborhoods in the City, in Oxford-st., near Fulton-av. The cottage has furnace, range, gas and fixtures. Will be sold at a bargain. Possession given immediately. Apply to J. DAVENPORT, Fulton-av., corner of Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE house, No. 18 East 32d-st., between 5th and Madison avs., one of the best locations in New-York; the house has been thoroughly overhauled, and is in complete order; has bath, closet and sink in second and third stories. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 79 Cedar-st., or No. 90 East 18th-st.

EVERY FAMILY A HOME.—THE HOMEstead Improvement Company are building 12 dwellings, (brick and frame cottages,) costing $500 to $5,000. For sale on easy payments. East New-York is a great railroad centre, and growing rapidly. For plans of buildings, &c., apply to CHAS R. MILLER, No. 15 William-st., Room No. 4.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS AND OTHERS.—For sale or exchange for New-York, Brooklyn, or Jersey City property, a Hotel situated at one of the principal stations on the New-York and Erie Railroad. For further particulars, inquire at the Dry Dock Iron Works, No. 435 East 10th-st., East River, New-York.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW BROWN-STONE front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 Second-place, Brooklyn; three stories and basement, bath-room, marble wash-basins, with Nassau water, furnace, range, &c., &c. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE, LEASE OR TO LET—A FINE, large, commodious house, in good order, containing 16 rooms, suitable for a genteel boarding-house, on East Broadway, between Catharine and Market sts.; parties lessing the premises can purchase the furniture. For terms, apply to MAGNUS BROS., No. 104 Fulton-st.

FOURTH STREET.—FOR SALE—HOUSE AND lot on Fourth-st., 26½ feet front, 101 feet deep. House contains the modern improvements and in perfect order. Furnished with the best of furniture, made to order; will be sold separate or together. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—ON THE 5TH-AV., ABOVE 23D-ST., an extra-size, elegant stone-front house, furnished, together with stable, built in the best manner, for the use of the owner, who designs going to Europe. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—A FOUR-story brown stone house, between 35th and 36th-sts.; built for the owner's own residence, and, owing to a change of plans, never occupied; will be sold on liberal terms. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

$3,800 AND BASEMENT BRICK HOUSE No. 92 East 51st-st., near 4th-av., with the handsome furniture. The house contains all the modern improvements. Inquire of JOHN WEBBER, No. 87 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NEAR THE ATLANtic Docks, Brooklyn, a fire-proof brick building, 100 feet square, 60x100, two stories, with a first-class engine and an ample supply of Ridgewood water. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS, with a building loan, for sale; well situated in a rapidly improving neighborhood. Apply to C. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third floor.

TO EXCHANGE.—EIGHT HOUSES AND LOTS (now rented and paying 10 per cent. interest) will be exchanged for any good unimproved lots on New-York Island by CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—BROADWAY CORNER-PROPERTY, unimproved, (105x125,) below 34th-st., on liberal terms, or will be leased for a long period.
HOLLY BROTHERS, No. 32 Pine-st.

THREE SECOND-HAND SAFES—WILDER'S & Herring's Patent. Also, two jeweler's safes, large and small sizes. For sale low at No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I., A LARGE commodious dwelling house, with outbuildings and eight acres of land, beautifully located in a perfectly healthy and unobjectionable neighborhood, convenient to churches, schools, markets, stores and Post-office, and accessible four times daily by Railroad, the depôt of which is within about five minutes' walk. Upon the premises there are several fine building sites, and an abundance of fruit and shade trees. An inspection is necessary to a due appreciation, and will be a sufficient recommendation of the premises, the whole or part of which will be sold. For further particulars apply to J. DIK

FINANCIAL.

SATTERLEE & CO.,
No. 49 Exchange-place,
Offer to INVESTMENT BUYERS, at private sale, a line of FIRST-CLASS Insurance Stocks, comprising the following Companies:
Lots divided to suit purchasers.

Etna,	Lamar,
American,	Lenox,
Arctic,	Lorillard,
Beekman,	Manhattan,
Brevoort,	Market,
City,	Mechanics and Traders',
Clinton,	Mercantile,
Commercial,	Metropolitan,
Commonwealth,	National,
Corn Exchange,	New World,
Empire City,	New-York Fire and Marine,
Excelsior,	Park,
Exchange,	People's,
Firemen's Fund,	Relief,
Fulton,	Republic,
Gallatin,	Resolute,
Greenwich,	Rutgers,
Hanover,	Security,
Harmony,	United States,
Home,	Washington,
Howard,	Williamsburgh City,
Humboldt,	American Exchange,
Jersey City,	Columbian Marine,
Knickerbocker,	Mercantile Mutual,
Lafayette,	Great Western Marine.

Also, a choice variety of CITY and RAILWAY BONDS and DIVIDEND-PAYING INVESTMENT STOCKS at the market prices.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board, or at private sale, on commission.
George B. Satterlee, SATTERLEE & CO.,
H. A. Boerwick, Bankers and Commission
H. T. Arnold, Stock Brokers.
No. 49 Exchange-place.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN;
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

EUGENE THOMPSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 27 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Table of insurance stocks sent on application.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE R. CO.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at No. 45 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 11. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the 30th September, and open the day after the election.
By order of the Board.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

SUBSCRIPTION TO STOCK IN SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS.—Books of subscription to one hundred thousand dollars of the increased capital stock of the SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS, will be opened at Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on the 1st September, proximo, and kept open for the space of fifteen days, unless the whole amount shall be sooner subscribed for. Dividends on stock so subscribed for will be payable in New-York. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.—CORner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Married women and children have by law exclusive control of all deposits made by them in this bank. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all deposits of $1,000 and under. All deposits made on or before the 10th October will draw interest from the 1st.
J. N. LECKEY, Actuary. S. K. GREEN, President.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Sept. 15, at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th of September inclusive.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1859.

HOLDERS OF UNITED STATES COUPON 6 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1874, issued under act of June 14, 1858, may exchange the same for inscribed stock of same issue, on terms ascertainable on application to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK. of London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS PAYING 8 TO 12 per cent. dividend for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, HENRY V. BUTLER,
LEONARD APPLEBY, JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRED'K. H. WALCOTT, JAS. LOR. GRAHAM, Jr.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG, BOWES R. McILVAINE,
MOSES TAYLOR, GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
JAMES O. SHELDON, JOHN C. HENDERSON,
DANIEL PARISH, LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr., WATSON E. CASE,
DUDLEY B. FULLER, CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
CHARLES L. VOSE, SAM'L D. BRADFORD, Jr.
WARREN DELANO, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Ass't. Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of GOLL, ADDISON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. E. Goll retires, and Samuel D. Addison and Joseph Addison are charged with the settlement of the business. J. E. GOLL,
SAMUEL D. ADDISON,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1859. JOSEPH ADDISON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of ADDISON BROTHERS, and will continue the importing of cloths, cassimeres and vestings at No. 110 Duane-st.
SAMUEL D. ADDISON,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1859. JOSEPH ADDISON.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of CURTIS & RICHARDS, as box manufacturers and lumber dealers, at No. 94 Nassau-st., and No. 75 New-st., was dissolved by mutual consent on 1st inst. R. E. Curtis is alone authorised to settle the business of the late firm.
R. E. CURTIS will continue the business as formerly at No. 98 Norfolk-st., and CHARLES E. RICHARDS at No. 75 New-st.
R. E. CURTIS,
C. E. RICHARDS.

NOTICE.—DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and CHARLES McCARTHY, under the firm name of PEAKE & McCARTHY, is hereby dissolved. The undersigned will settle the outstanding business of the firm. JNO. L. PEAKE.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1859.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between BENSON & WILSON has expired by its own limitation. The business hereafter will be continued by the subscriber at No. 320 Canal-st. JOHN J. BENSON.

THE UNDERSIGNED (FORMERLY OF the firm of Beale & Adams) has THIS DAY taken the store No. 39 Pine-st., where he will continue the Commission business for the purchase and sale of Wool.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1859. GEO. W. BEALE.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the undersigned School Officers of the 17th Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 12 o'clock M., for stoves and other apparatus, necessary for heating and ventilating the new building for Ward School No. 19, in 14th-st., in said Ward, according to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 96 Crosby-st.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WM. HISBARD,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
JOHN J. DYMOND,
FRANCIS TILLEAN,
JAS. CUSHING, Jr., } Building Committee.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE FOR SALE—A GOOD FAMILY OR physician's horse, warranted perfectly sound and gentle; a child can drive him anywhere, and he will stand without a halter; large bay, and has a fine carriage. At GIDNEY'S stables, No. 84 2d-av., corner 5th-st. Can be seen until 14th inst.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF FINE BLACK CARRIAGE horses, gentle and fit for family use. For particulars inquire at No. 32 South William-st.

ASTROLOGY.

MRS.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, Capt. LONGSTREET, and SYLVAN SHORE, Capt. MOORE.

LEAVE HARLEM.		LEAVE PECK-SLIP.	
6 A. M.	1 P. M.	7 A. M.	3:15 P. M.
7 A. M.	3 P. M.	8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.
8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15 A. M.	5:15 P. M.
9 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with
BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 8 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—SEPTEMBER, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH, (direct,) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE BRANCH COAY.	
Wednes. Sept. 7,	3:30 P.M.	Wednes. Sept. 7,	10 A.M.
Thursd. Sept. 8,	3:30 P.M.	Thursd. Sept. 8,	10:30 A.M.
Friday Sept. 9,	3:30 P.M.	Friday Sept. 9,	6 A.M.
Saturd. Sept. 10,	3:30 P.M.	Saturd. Sept. 10,	6:30 A.M.
Monday Sept. 12,	3 P.M.	Monday Sept. 12,	7 A.M.
Tuesd'y Sept. 13,	3 P.M.	Tuesd'y Sept. 13,	7 A.M.
Wednes. Sept. 14,	3 P.M.	Wednes. Sept. 14,	7 A.M.
Thursd. Sept. 15,	3:30 P.M.	Thursd. Sept. 16,	7 A.M.
Friday Sept. 16,	4 P.M.	Friday Sept. 16,	7 A.M.
Sunday Sept. 18,	7 A.M.	Saturd. Sept. 17,	7 A.M.
Monday Sept. 19,	12:30 P.M.	Sunday Sept. 18,	12 M.
Tuesd'y Sept. 20,	1:30 P.M.	Tuesd'y Sept. 20,	8 A.M.
Wednes. Sept. 21,	2:30 P.M.	Wednes. Sept. 21,	9 A.M.
Thursd. Sept. 22,	3:30 P.M.	Thursd. Sept. 22,	10 A.M.
Friday Sept. 23,	4 P.M.	Friday Sept. 23,	11 A.M.
Sunday Sept. 25,	7 A.M.	Saturd. Sept. 24,	6 A.M.
Monday Sept. 26,	3 P.M.	Sunday Sept. 25,	3 P.M.
Tuesd'y Sept. 27,	3 P.M.	Tuesd'y Sept. 27,	7 A.M.
Wednes. Sept. 28,	3 P.M.	Wednes. Sept. 28,	7 A.M.
Thursd. Sept. 29,	3:30 P.M.	Thursd. Sept. 29,	7 A.M.

TIME TABLE—SEPTEMBER, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
We'day. Sept. 7,	11 A.M.	We'day. Sept. 7,	3 P.M.
Thurs... Sept. 8,	12 M.	Th'day.. Sept. 8,	4 P.M.
Friday.. Sept. 9,	12:30 P.M.	Friday.. Sept. 9,	4:30 P.M.
Saturd.. Sept. 10,	1:30 P.M.	Sat'day. Sept. 10,	5 P.M.
Sunday. Sept. 11,	7 A.M.	Sunday. Sept. 11,	3 P.M.
Mond'y. Sept. 12,	7:30 A.M.	Mo'day.. Sept. 12,	2:30 P.M.
Tuesd'y Sept. 13,	8 A.M.	Tu'day.. Sept. 13,	3:30 P.M.
We'day. Sept. 14,	8 A.M.	Wed'y. Sept. 14,	3:30 P.M.
Th'day.. Sept. 15,	8 A.M.	Th'day.. Sept. 15,	4 P.M.
Friday.. Sept. 16,	9 A.M.	Friday.. Sept. 16,	4:30 P.M.
Sat'day. Sept. 17,	10:30 A.M.	Mo'day.. Sept. 19,	7 A.M.
Tuesd'y Sept. 20,	8 A.M.	Tu'day.. Sept. 20,	1 P.M.
We'day. Sept. 21,	10:30 A.M.	Wed'y. Sept. 21,	2:30 P.M.
Th'day.. Sept. 22,	11 A.M.	Th'day.. Sept. 22,	3 P.M.
Friday.. Sept. 23,	12 M.	Friday.. Sept. 23,	4 P.M.
Sat'day. Sept. 24,	3 P.M.	Mo'day.. Sept. 26,	7 P.M.
Tues'y.. Sept. 27,	8 A.M.	Tu'day.. Sept. 27,	2:30 P.M.
Wed'dy. Sept. 28,	8:30 A.M.	Wed'ay. Sept. 28,	3:30 P.M.
Th'day.. Sept. 29,	8:30 A.M.	Th'day.. Sept. 29,	4 P.M.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 8 o'clock, to Troy, thence via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $5 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

NEW-JERSEY STATE FAIR at ELIZAbethport, Sept. 13, 14, 15 and 16, 1859. Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING and KILL VON KULL, leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, at 7:30, 9, and 11:45 A. M., and 1, 4, 5, 5:45 P. M. Returning, leave Elizabethport, at 6, 7:15, 8:45 and 11:27 A. M., and 2, 4, and 6:10 P. M. Time occupied in making trip, one hour. Fare, from New-York to Fair Grounds, and return, 40 cents. Passengers are landed within 20 feet of the main entrance to the fair grounds.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT.—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—Reduced rates of passage; Cabin, $2; Deck, $1; no charge for Berths. The steamer GOVERNOR, F. B. FRENCH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply at No. 25 Coenties-slip, or on board.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN leaves Fulton Market Slip 9½ A. M.; 1¼, 5 P. M. Leaves Flushing at 7¾, 11¾ A. M.; 3 P. M. Low fare, 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven trains.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

CHANGE OF HOUR TO SAG HARBOR.—From 6 to 5 o'clock. The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock. Freight taken.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P. M.; Williams' Bridge 11:30 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M.—White Plains, 8:16 P. M., from White and Centre sts.—White Plains, 4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.—Albany.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning, leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 6 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New Town and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9, 11, 1, 3, 5, 6:30 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8, 10, 12, 2, 6 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.
O. CHARLICK, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM SEPT. 5, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 9:45 and 6:46 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 9:30 and 10:35 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $4. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKlyn for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer Park at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c., leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. (Sunday excepted) at 8½ A. M., and 3½ and 6½ P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6 and 7¾ A. M., and 3¼ P. M.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane. Prices low.
Blank Books, Paper, Stationery and Steam Printing.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG, PUBLISHERS,
Blank-Book Manufacturers,
Booksellers and Stationers,
Nos. 123 and 125 William-st.,
New-York.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

SHIPPING.

THREE STEAMERS A WEEK!
FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.
TRI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.

For the better accommodation of passengers and shippers it has been decided to dispatch three steamers a week, thus affording shippers and passengers greater communication with the South.
The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave here on TUESDAY, Sept. 13. To be followed by the JAMES ADGER, Capt. R. ADAMS, on THURSDAY, Sept. 15; and the MARION, Capt. FOSTER, on SATURDAY, Sept. 17.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.
REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,
and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE BALTIC,
4,000 tons burden, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave on
THE 5TH OCTOBER, AT 2 P. M.,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship JOHN L. STEPHENS, F. R. BABY, Commander.

THE ATLANTIC
will follow on the 20th October.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For Cabin passage or freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., front room, 2d story.
I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO.
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the Mails and Passengers, on SATURDAY, September 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $60.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
For Freight or Passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$116
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 14.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 19.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, on SATURDAY, Sept. 17, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 81 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 15, at 4 o'clock P. M. Cabin Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Measurement goods 40 cents per foot; other goods in proportion. No commission charged for forwarding goods consigned to Agent Georgia Central Railroad Company. No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, steerage included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6. Petersburgh and Richmond, steerage included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.
Freight taken on moderate terms.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.—THE BRITISH AND North American Royal Mail Steamship LARNAKE, Capt. BROWNRIGG, will sail for the above port, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City after the arrival of the steamship PERSIA, which left Liverpool 5th inst., (about 15th September.)
Passage Money, $45.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. SHANNON Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant. Passengers are requested to be on board by 10½ o'clock A. M. The PERSIA will sail on the 28th inst. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA.—STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, authorized to carry the United States mail, to sail every 20 days from each port. This ship will be thoroughly refitted, and commence her regular Fall trips on Wednesday, Oct. 5, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STEAM FERRY BOATS.—FOR SALE, THE steam ferry boats ONEIDA, CAYUGA and SENECA, now running on the Grand-street Ferry, each of the following dimensions: 110 feet long, 33 feet wide, 10 feet 9 inches deep, and 314 tons measurement; boilers and engines in good condition, and will be sold on reasonable conditions. Apply at the office of the Long Island Ferry Company, foot of South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED—MERCHANDISE, FOR WHICH FARMing lands in Michigan and cash, will be given in payment. The lands are well located, timbered and watered; are susceptible of high cultivation, and are contiguous to good markets. Parties having merchandise—dry goods preferred—which they are desirous of selling for such payment, may address T., Box No. 1,535 Post-office.

PATENT FOR SALE.—CAPITALISTS ARE SOlicited to examine an invention by which an enormous fortune can be made in a very short time; it has been patented in France, England and America, and only wants to be brought before the public. Office No. 143 Fulton-st., 3d story. Office hours, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

$500.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH THIS amount to take charge of a fancy store in Broadway. Apply for six days to J. WILLIAMS, No. 148 Mulberry-st., near Grand. N. B.—A young man or middle aged female.

$1,500.—A PERSON WITH THIS AMOUNT is wanted to join the advertiser in purchasing out a hosiery and gents' furnishing business, established 14 years, and situated in a great thoroughfare. Address E. B., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A STEAM PROPELLER, CAPABLE of carrying 176 tons, and can be run with two tons coal per 24 hours; engine and boiler new and in good order. For further particulars, inquire at the Dry Dock Iron Works, No. 435 East 10th-st., E. R., New-York.

FANNING'S SALOON, NO. 244 GRAND-ST.—The lease, stock and furniture of this elegant and well known saloon and place of resort, for sale on liberal terms. Apply on the premises, to
EDGAR T. FANNING.

WANTED—IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED HARDware business, a special or general partner, with $15,000, for which a satisfactory guarantee will be given. Address U. E. F., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD—WILL BE GIVEN FOR THE return of $3,000, (in $100 and $50 bills of the Merchants' Bank,) lost on Saturday morning last, in going from the Merchant's Bank to Nassau-st. and the Post-office. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO, 52 Wall-st.

LOST—ON SEPTEMBER 9, IN A FOURTEENTHst. stage, or on Broadway, A BOX, from Linherr's, containing one hair necklace and bracelet with charms. A liberal reward will be paid if found and delivered at No. 175 West 23d-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

**AT EVERDELL'S THESE CELEB

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

COMMENDABLE CONDUCT.—A servant girl accidentally set fire to the house of Dr. FIELD, corner of Prince and Fleet streets, Sunday night, and in her fright she dropped a baby she had the care of, and left the premises. Mr. T. G. IRVIN, of Hose Co. No. 1, at no little personal risk, entered the room where the fire was and succeeded in rescuing the child, when it was nearly unconscious from suffocation. The fire was speedily extinguished, and without much damage to the premises.

THE BODY OF CAPT. HUMPHREY RECOVERED.—The body found recently at the foot of Forty-fifth-street, Gowanus, was yesterday identified as the remains of Capt. HUMPHREY, of the ship *Florence*, of Glasgow. He was accidentally drowned on the 3d inst. by falling into the water from a small boat, while going ashore from his ship. He leaves a widow and children in Glasgow.

A DISCOVERY.—The Williamsburgh Commissioners allege that THOMAS HOLAHAN was overpaid $2,287 50 on the contract for paving Ainslie-street, from Union to Bushwick avenues, and that the Statute of Limitations will soon preclude the recovery of the money.

BURGLARY.—The house of JOSEPH NEIL, No. 294 South First-street, was entered on Sunday evening, during the temporary absence of the family, and robbed of several hundred dollars worth of property. The intruders have not been arrested.

POLITICAL.—JOHN T. RUNCIE has been elected Delegate in the Sixth District to the Democratic State Convention. The American primary meetings were held in the different Wards and Towns of Kings County last evening.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—The September Calendar in this Court will be taken up to-morrow, Wednesday, when the first twenty causes will be called.

The Affray on the Ship Mayflower.

The investigation of the charges preferred by the Captain of the ship *Mayflower* was continued before Justice CORNWELL yesterday.

TESTIMONY FOR DEFENCE.

David Lloyd, sworn—I live in Brooklyn; am a stevedore; on Monday last I was at work on the bark *Seneca*, of Baltimore, on Leonis' wharf, next to where the *Mayflower* lay; saw the difficulty on board the *Parana* and *Mayflower*; I was working till a little after 11, when, as it looked like rain, we were ordered to stop discharging the cargo; some one on the wharf cried out that there was a fight on board the *Parana*; the second mate of the *Seneca* and I went to the port side of the *Seneca*; on looking over the rail saw a number of men engaged in fighting on board the ships that lay at DeForest's wharf; thinking the officers of the *Parana* might be attacked I went there; on my way, I saw a man supposed to be Capt. Hoyt strike a man with a handspike or capstan-bar, on board the *Mayflower*; went on board the *Parana*, and asked the chief mate of that vessel what was the matter; he said a muss was going on between the officers and crew of the *Mayflower*; I then saw two or three on the quarter-deck and poop-deck, whom I learned were the captain, the second mate and William Parker, who seemed to be engaged in a fight; saw some men driven to the poop-deck of the *Parana*; hand-spikes and bars were flying to and fro between the vessels; there was a rush made, and I saw men rush from the poop-deck to the shore; this ended the part of the fight that I saw; next I saw the third mate, Kirwin, go on board the ship *Mayflower*, towards the companionway, and saw Capt. Hoyt near it; one of the crew was then standing on the string-piece with a capstan bar in his hand; the chief mate of the *Parana* told him not to carry off his capstan bar; he said no; he was then coming up the gangway of the *Parana*; two or three others reached the starboard side, when some citizens on the wharf cried out knife him; three or four men jumped from the deck of the *Parana*, and with the remainder, went on to the dock; Capt. Hoyt was then on board the *Mayflower*, and Kirwin was with him; Mr. Parker was on the gang-plank and called two laborers who had been working previous to the fight, to resume their labors; the third mate ran from the *Mayflower* to the *Parana* and was called back; he had a knife or dagger; the second mate called him back; his reply was, "No, the ——, I will give it to them;" Charles Niebuhr was standing at the starboard side of the poop deck of the *Parana*; he let a handspike fall and grasped Mr. Kirwin around his arms; Kirwin then gave him three stabs, and Niebuhr cried out he was stabbed; he stabbed with the right arm; the dagger had a sort of half-worn point; the man was near the gangway, a few steps from the poop-deck; Niebuhr went to the wharf, followed by Kirwin as far as the gangway; Kirwin then went on board the *Mayflower*, still carrying the dagger; there were no other men on the poop-deck; I saw several men and the second mate with blood upon them; I did not like to speak to Kirwin as I was dressed so much like the sailors that I was afraid I might be taken for one of them, and get hurt; there were more men than officers engaged in the fight; one of the men said it was a good crew and not to be bullied; I arrived there in the latter part of the muss.

Q.—What were the remarks made on shore? A.—That the third mate ought to be lynched; the mate of the *Seneca* said, that if this had happened in Baltimore, the mate would not have been left alive.

By Mr. Hawkins—Q.—How far was it from the *Seneca* to the *Mayflower*? A.—About two hundred yards.

Q.—How long was it from the time your attention was called, till you reached the *Parana*? When you heard the words "a fight?" A.—Not more than a minute and a half.

Q.—When you reached there where was the fight? A.—It was going on on board of both vessels, and on the poop-deck of the *Mayflower*; throwing handspikes and rails from both vessels.

Q.—How many handspikes and belaying-pins did you see flying about? A.—I think about half-a-dozen capstan-bars and belaying-pins.

Q.—When you reached the *Parana*, where was the fight? A.—On board the *Mayflower*; the man who was stabbed seemed to be a stout man; he had a capstan-bar, which he dropped, and I gave it to the mate of the *Parana*; he dropped it near the gangway, between Kirwin and himself; think the height of the poop-deck was somewhere about ten or twelve feet; I was standing on the starboard side of the capstan, near the mizzen-mast; saw Niebuhr seize Kirwin around the back, partly sidewise; the capstan-bar was dropped before he was stabbed; I picked it up after the stabbing, and the mate of the *Parana* put it in its place; think only two or three were on the *Parana* when I reached there, and saw some of the men bleeding as they came to the deck; about three or four were bleeding, one of whom was the second mate.

By Mr. Parmenter—The man who took the handspike from the *Parana* started to come up the gangway, and hit the third mate a faint blow, and let the handspike fall, and then he grasped the mate around the arms, when Kirwin stabbed him.

Some further testimony was taken when the further hearing of the case was adjourned to this morning.

Brooklyn Common Council.

The Brooklyn Common Council reassembled last evening, after a nominal recess of six weeks—nominal because most of the members of that body have been engaged nearly every week since the adjournment in July, on business pertaining to their office as Aldermen. Consequently, at the meeting last night there was only a bare quorum present to transact business. At the opening of the Board Alderman DAYTON moved to reconsider the action at the last meeting, adopting a report in favor of opening President-street, from Washington to Flatbush avenues. The motion was carried, not without considerable opposition, however, and the subject was referred to the Counselor for his opinion as to the legality of the proceeding, and, if illegal, what remedy the city has. This disposed of the reports from Standing Committees were called for. The Assessment Committee made some twenty or more reports, none of them specially important, except as affecting individual interests; and the Chairman said that he had a large number of reports made out, which he could not present, because a majority of the Committee was not present to affix their signatures. The Fire Department Committee of the Western District made a report, which was followed by several from the Committee on Supplies and Expenses of Departments—one awarding the contract for supplying the city with coal in the Western District to JOHN LOUGHLIN, at $4 31 per ton; which includes delivering and putting in, and fire-wood $2 46 per load, which was adopted. The contract for coal in the Eastern District was awarded to T. R. QUINN, at $4 40 per ton. A report from the same Committee, in favor of furnishing each member and each head of a Department with a copy of the Session Laws, was amended so as to only supply the heads of Departments, "upon requisition," and as amended the report was adopted. A report from the same Committee was adopted, in favor of paying the Health Officer $150 for clerk hire, and expend $100 in cleaning and furnishing the Health Office. Another report from the same committee was adopted, giving the contract for supplying the city with burning fluid, to S. B. Walters, at 65 cents per gallon. A report of the Law Committee was also adopted, appointing Lawrence Hanley a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of William P. Lawrence, deceased. The usual notice, requiring owners of sunken lots in the Eighth Ward, to fill the same, to abate a nuisance, was ordered, on a report to that effect, made by the representative from that Ward. The Counselor notified the Board officially of the confirmation of Lefferts-street opening, from Grand-avenue to Hall-street; Nostrand-avenue opening from Riverstreet to the City line; Willow-street opening from Ewen-street to North Ninth-street. The usual order was made. A communication was received from Sheriff Remsen, informing the Board that the city property levied upon to satisfy executions against the city in favor of James Maurice and Autoinette Brown, would be positively sold on Thursday unless the claims are paid before that time. These claims amount to between three and four thousand dollars. The matter was referred to the Aldermen representing the late City of Williamsburgh. The Counselor also notified the Board that a Mr. Collins had obtained judgment against the city for $1,381 50. Referred to Finance Committee, with power. Punctually at 8 o'clock, in accordance with the rules, the Board adjourned for one week.

Children for the West.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am to leave to-day (Tuesday) with an interesting company of destitute children for the West from the Children's Aid Society—my twenty-fourth company. Perhaps some of your readers would like to feel the pleasure of having bought a home for some poor child, and should aid us in this way. The Society's funds are very low at this time. Any contributions will be thankfully received at No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

C. C. TRACY.

Sympathy and Aid for those on "Strike" in London.

Last evening about two hundred of the members of the Journeymen Stone-Cutters' Society of this City met in Montgomery Hall, Prince-street, for the purpose of expressing their sympathy with the large number of workmen now on "strike" in the City of London, and to arrange for sending them material aid. Mr. CURLEY, the President of the Association, presided, and after the objects of the meeting had been stated, and some remarks expressive of sympathy with their London brethren, the following was adopted:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1859.

We, the undersigned, knowing that there is an effort now being made in the City of London, to secure a reduction of the hours of labor, and feeling it to be our duty to assist our fellow stone cutters in their praiseworthy object, have called this meeting to see if the members in general concur with us; and, if so, to consider in what manner we can most effectively assist them. Should the Society take the matter in hand, we can collect a considerable sum; and in any event, we can cheer our brother stone cutters onward in the struggle now going on between labor and capital.

The following resolutions were also adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions for publication.

Resolved, That the journeymen stone cutters of New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and Jersey City, sympathize deeply with their brother workmen now on strike.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Association the propriety of raising as much money as possible immediately, so that it may be forwarded without delay.

Resolved, That the Committee recommend that the shop stewards in the respective shops, be directed to leave the amount to be contributed to the pleasure of the men, and to make their collections as early as possible.

The following were appointed a committee: Richard Armstrong, Wm. G. Joyce, Edward Carroll, Wm. Congalton and Michael Ryan.

After some further discussion of the matter, in a conversational form, the meeting adjourned.

Out-Door Sports.

AQUATIC.

THE DAN BRYANT AND THE GEORGE J. BROWN.—The much-talked-of match race between these noted four-oared race-boats came off yesterday, over the usual regatta course, upon the Harlem River. An immense assemblage, numbering several thousand, had gathered to view the race. The boats rowed for a purse of one thousand dollars—five hundred being put up by the friends of each boat.

The *Bryant* was manned by the two brothers WARD, O. TEED, and G. W. SHAW. The *George J. Brown*, by W. H. DEXTER, D. LEARY, WM. BOGGS, and PETER O'BRIEN.

At 4 o'clock, the signal being given, the boats got an even send off, and to the upper flag-boat the race was very close, and the struggle exciting; the *Bryant* turned about one length in advance, and the positions of the contestants did not vary much as they came down the river to the starting boat, upon the first turn; the *Bryant* made this turn some length or so in advance, and notwithstanding every exertion on the part of the crew of the *Brown*, the *Bryant* retained her lead, and came home a winner by some four lengths, in 35 minutes 40 seconds.

The judges were Messrs. ROBERT CARLE, C. HEATH, HULL and BRUSH. Referee—JOHN S. AUSTIN.

TROTTING.—There was a trotting match over the Union Course yesterday for $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, to 250 lb. wagons, between Mr. WILSON'S bay gelding and Mr. M. ROBERT'S b. g. *Jem Jacks*. The first two heats were won by *Jacks*, and on the third he was distanced. Time, 2:40; 2:42, and 2:44. It is said to be the best time ever made with the same weight of wagons with the exception of the time made by *Black Hawk*, who trotted in 2:40 against *Jenny Lind*. There was a large number of people present.

FUNERAL OF LIEUT. NONES.—Lieut. JOHN M. NONES, of the United States Revenue Service, whose sudden and distressing death we have already announced, was interred with military honors in the Wilmington and Brandywine Cemetery, on Monday last, at 4 P. M., by a Battalion of our city volunteers, consisting of the Columbian Rifle Corps, Capt. J. M. BARR, and National Guards, Lieut. THOMAS A. SMYTH, together with the officers and crew of the United States revenue cutter *Forward*, of which vessel the deceased was an officer. At 3 o'clock the troops were drawn up in front of the residence of the deceased officer, in West-street below Ninth, where a very large concourse of people were gathered together. The coffin shrouded in the American flag, on which were laid the uniform, sword and belt of deceased, borne by six of the *Forward's* crew, was brought from the dwelling soon after. On its appearance at the door, the appropriate funeral honors were bestowed by the drums and trumpet; the Amphion Cornet Band playing a dead march, while the coffin was being placed in the hearse, with the troops presenting arms. The escort was then formed with the left in front, the Harmony Brass Band leading, followed by the National Guards. Then came the Columbian Rifles, succeeded by the Amphion Cornet Band, all the troops with reversed arms, and the Bands playing the "Dead March in Saul." Then followed the hearse, with the coffin, on each side of which walked the bearers; then came the officiating clergyman, the Rev. Mr. BRECK, the family, the relatives, the officers from the *Forward*, and several others from Philadelphia and Fort Delaware, the Cutter's crew and a long line of sympathizing friends. The procession then moved on to the cemetery, where the troops were drawn up with arms presented while the coffin was borne to the grave, where the last portion of the funeral service was gone through with by the clergyman; the troops resting upon their arms. As soon as the minister concluded and the friends moved from the grave, three volleys were fired by each of the companies over the grave of the buried officer, after which the funeral procession returned to their homes, the battalion was wheeled into line, and took up its march for the Armory, where it was dismissed. Thus was interred a fine officer, who will be much missed by the service and mourned by a large circle of friends and relatives, to whom he was endeared by his many virtues.—*Wilmington* (Del.) *Commonwealth of Delaware.*

[Advertisement.]

BOERHAVE, A GREAT PHYSICIAN, WHO TAUGHT and practiced medicine for over 60 years, ordered, after his death, all his extensive medical library to be burned, excepting one volume of immense size. This was labeled "to my dear pupils." They opened it with profound veneration; it was all blank leaves; neither writing nor printing was there, save only on the first leaf was engrossed in plain German text these words, "Head cool, feet warm, and bowels open, will keep Doctors poor." He might have added, "if the patient is hot, cool him; if he is cool, warm him; if there is pain or restlessness, relieve him, if it can be done so safely; for pain and restlessness are often but the consequence of Nature's efforts to throw out offensive and hurtful matters, which if injudiciously interfered with, is of more injury than service to the sufferer. But irritating matters should be evacuated, and those secretions which are scanty should be made free. Above all, my dear pupils, do good but be sure and do no harm. Remember, Rome for 500 years had no physician, and that was the brightest period of her existence and of her power." But the Romans had a universal purgative, which in all its material elements was like BRANDRETH'S pills, incapable of injuring, because only operative upon and around the parts involved in the disease. BRANDRETH'S vegetable universal pills benefit when used by the sick, and what is of some consequence, perhaps, are certain not to injure. They purge, but you cannot be sick but from the retaining in your bodies of matters which purging always removes; and does not the dog, the horse and even the cat, always when sick, search for those herbs and grasses which open their bowels, and this cures them. And the experience of over a hundred years has proved that BRANDRETH'S pills have always benefited, and never injure those who have used them in sickness. They are Nature's medicine, because no matter what the disease may be, or how intense, or where situated, a dose of four, six or more always relieves, and perseverance cures when a cure is practicable, because they take from the blood only its impurities. The more skill exhibited in using them the more benefit is derived.

CASES DATED 1859, CONTINUED.

DR. JAMES LULL, of Potsdam, New-York, writes Aug. 11, 1859: "I met with a man three weeks ago who had slightly injured his finger two or three days before, which caused immediate pain, swelling and violent fever. When I saw him the pain and swelling had extended to his shoulder, depriving him of rest or sleep. The hand was turning dark colored, and on the point of mortification. His doctor was ignorant of the nature of his case. I got there at evening, and during the night I gave him a whole box of pills, applied a yeast poultice, and saved his life."

Mr. A. Ross, of Madrid, St. Lawrence Co., New-York, writes Aug. 22, 1859: "I can honestly and confidently recommend BRANDRETH'S Pills to the favorable notice of the public, as the best medicine I have ever dealt in during my thirteen years' experience in the sale of medicines, having prescribed them in hundreds of cases of almost every form of disease with the happiest results, and I honestly believe they are the best medicine, as a universal remedy, that the world has yet propounced." Principal office No. 294 Canal-street. Price 25 cents per box.

[Advertisement.]

TO DRUGGISTS AND PHYSICIANS—Who are desirous of avoiding the raw, crude Brandies of "the past and present year;" We would call their attention to our choice stock of *old* Brandies, Wines, &c., purchased years since, when brandies were low, and now richly tempered by age and the favorable changes of climate and transportation, enabling us to furnish druggists, physicians and families with a *rare* article, *especially adapted for medical and family use*, at reasonable rates.

"BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN," having driven the wolfish speculators to poisonous gins out of the market, has now attained a popularity *without precedent in the history of the trade*, possessing, as it does, the *intrinsic* medicinal qualities of an old and *pure* Gin. It has received the indorsement of thousands of physicians and druggists, who cheerfully testify to its nutritive, medicinal and recuperative qualities.

Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention. Circulars containing a list of articles and prices forwarded to those requiring them.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established 1778,)
Importers of Wines, &c., No. 333 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.—They resolve and assuage pain by calling forth the acrid humors from parts internal to the skin. Sold at 25 cents each at No. 224 Canal-street, New-York, and by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

ORIGINAL.—A bright idea seemed to penetrate the knowledge-box of our infantile progidy, which climbs up our knees and pulls our MSS. from our desk, as he took our hat from the sofa, where we had carelessly thrown it, on our return from our hard-working sanctum. He looked at it steadily, smiled, looked at it again, and finally put it down. "Why don't you get a new hat—one like Mr. Brown's?" asked he. We asked him why? He said "it looked better;" and it did, for it was one of KNOX'S best, from No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

As the apple on the borders of the Dead Sea, however tempting to the sight, is repugnant to the taste, and is nothing but ashes at the core, so experience detects, beneath the glare and tinsel of vicious pleasures nothing but delusion, mortification and disease. Vice to whom this applies, throw off the infatuation, and avail yourselves of the counsel and advice of Dr. H. A. BARNOW, No. 194 Bleecker-street, New-York. Hours for consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 to 8, daily, Sundays excepted.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY,

Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil, and is very easily taken.

To be had of the inventors, No. 135 Fourth-avenue, and all respectable druggists.

PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER,
Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

Grand opening of new and beautiful Fall carpeting at ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery, consisting of Crossley's English medallion velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, mats, matting, oil-cloths, rugs, table and piano covers, window-shades, &c., at greatly reduced prices by piece or yard.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—When the liver, which furnishes the most essential element of the blood, is irregular in its action, there is no remedy so immediate, harmless and infallible as these Pills. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.—The only reliable Fire-proof Safe in the world, having *again* sustained its celebrated reputation at the late fires in Oshkosh and Key West. CORLIS BROTHERS, No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS! GAS!—Dealers and others in want of gas-fixtures will do well to call at the great manufacturing depôt of WARNER, PECK & CO., No. 376 Broadway.
New patterns just out.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 12.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '65	101	100 Mich. Cen. R.	s30 46⅜
26,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	88¾	10 do	46⅜
5,000 Virg'a S. 6s	s60 93½	10 do	46⅜
1,000 do	94⅜	50 do	46¾
2,000 do	94½	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.	26
9,000 Mich. State 6s	98½	100 do	25⅞
1,000 do	98⅜	16 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S	24⅛
25,000 Mo. State 6s	84½	50 do	23½
10,000 do	84¾	300 do	23⅛
1,000 Brookl'n C. W. L.	100	100 do	s30 23⅛
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. bs	87½	100 do	s30 23⅝
6,000 Goshen Br'h bs	53	100 do	24
1,000 M. C. R. 8 p. c. 1st m.	90	18 Gal. & Chi. R.	74½
		40 do	74¾
1,000 M. S. 2d m. bs	44	100 do	b10 75
20 Merchants' Bank	106	100 do	s10 75
10 B'k of State of N. Y.	99⅜	560 do	75
10 Cum. Coal Pref	14½	50 do	s30 74½
10 do	14¾	50 do	s30 74¾
10 Cl. Col. & Cin. R	94	100 do	s60 74¾
5 do	94½	450 do	75½
175 Pacific M. S. Co	82	100 do	s30 75
5 do	82½	100 do	b30 75½
50 do	b60 82½	50 do	s10 75½
50 N. Y. Cent. R.	s60 78¾	100 do	75¾
300 do	79⅛	19 Chic. & Rock Isl. R.	59⅜
100 do	s40 79	150 do	70
200 do	79½	200 do	b10 70
1300 do	79⅝	350 do	b30 70
100 do	b60 79⅝	150 do	69¾
500 do	b30 79¾	100 do	s30 69¾
100 do	b30 79½	50 do	b10 69⅞
100 do	79½	100 do	c 69⅞
300 Reading Railroad	46	200 Hudson River R.	36
500 do	b30 46	45 Harlem R. Pref	37
300 do	45⅜	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	8⅜
600 do	b10 45⅜	17 Panama Railroad	118
500 do	b30 46⅛	30 Second-avenue R.	103½
200 do	b10 45⅞		

SECOND BOARD

$2,000 Missouri 6s	84⅜	200 M. S. & N. I. G. Stk	23⅝
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	87½	300 do	b20 23⅝
100 Cumb. Coal pref.	s60 14½	50 do	s3 23¾
200 do	14½	25 Norwich & Wor. R.	43
25 Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	82	38 do	45
60 do	81¾	50 Illinois Cen. R.	b15 68
100 do	b60 82¼	200 Gal. & Chi. R.	s30 75
50 do	b30 82	100 do	b30 75⅛
337 N. Y. Central R.	79¾	150 do	s30 75¼
100 do	79⅝	50 do	s30 75⅜
50 do	stwk 79⅜	50 do	b30 75⅝
100 Hud. River R.	36⅜	250 do	s60 75
100 do	36⅜	100 do	75⅝
100 do	b60 36⅛	200 Clove. & Tol. R.	b30 26
200 Reading Railroad	45⅞	600 do	26
12 Mich. Central R.	64⅜	220 Chi. & Rock I. R.	69¾
100 do	46⅜		

MONDAY, Sept. 12—P. M.

The Weekly Average of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Sept. 10, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Sept. 3:

Increase in Loans	$237,172
Increase in Specie	288,949
Increase in Circulation	139,684
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	518,805

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Sept. 10, 1859.	Sept. 10, 1859.	Sept. 3, 1859.
Capital	$67,691,000	$68,645,000	$68,645,000
Loans	125,013,271	118,421,430	118,184,258
Specie	28,059,495	21,767,248	21,478,299
Circulation	7,531,699	8,513,002	8,373,318
Gross Deposits	102,897,554	92,732,824	93,250,429
Exchanged	15,972,708	20,095,929	20,094,729
Undrawn	56,924,846	72,636,895	73,155,700
In Sub-Treasury	12,626,916	4,919,788	4,877,729

The Bank Averages result on the Specie and Discount lines quite as well as anticipated in our review of the week's movement in this morning's paper. To most parties on the Street we find that the Specie Average is much higher than looked for after the heavy export of the week. The Deposit line is lower. If will be noticed that some considerable disbursements were made by the Shoe and Leather Bank for account of the City Corporation. The Averages of the present week will have the benefit of the remittance of Aug. 20 from California, which arrived to-day, the manifest of the steamer showing $2,046,000. The Money market opens this week in easy supply and without change in rates from the previous quotations. Discounts are 7 ℘ cent. and Loans on Demand 6 ℘ cent., with exceptional transactions at ¼@1 ℘ cent., below these terms on select 60-day bills and pledge of State and Federal securities. As the Cunard Steamer sails direct this week, the business in Exchange goes over to Tuesday. The rates are called firm, as last quoted, on both London and Paris, with very few transactions yet accomplished. London 110@110¼; Paris f.5 15@ f.5 13¾. The Customs to-day are $61,000; other receipts into the Sub-Treasury $42; disbursements $131,000; balance this afternoon $4,891,094.

The Stock Exchange opened this morning with a good degree of firmness on the Share list, fully recovering the decline of Saturday afternoon on nearly all the Railroads, and manifesting an increased demand for New-York Central and Galena. Both these Stocks rose at once ½ ℘ cent. on Saturday's closing sales, and in the afternoon a further advance of ¼@⅝ ℘ cent. was made, Central leaving off 80⅜, (the highest point yet touched this season,) and Galena 75⅝ ℘ cent. The traffic of the first week in September on the Galena line is reported at $57,000, against $44,000 same week last season, the increase being mainly upon freight. The sales of Central were scarcely equal to the usual daily average in amount, the present advance failing to bring out free sellers at 80 ℘ cent., as on Thursday last, when the price first touched that figure. Even the disposition to meet the market on short seller's option appeared to be less decided. The buoyancy on the two Stocks first named did not tell strongly on the other Railroads until near the close of the Second Board, although Rock Island was firm throughout the day, at 69¾@70. At the close, Reading was in demand at 46 ℘ cent., and the bids for Hudson River 36¾@¾; Harlem, 37@37¼; Michigan Central, 46½@⅝; Toledo, 26; Michigan Guaranteed, 23¼@24; and Illinois Central 68. There was an advance of 3 ℘ cent. on Norwich and Worcester, to 45 ℘ cent., the dividend included. Panama shares were a fraction weaker than on Saturday, and there was a further yielding of 1 ℘ cent. on Pacific Mail shares. The State Stocks were all a shade firmer. The General market left off firm, with a reduced offering of the prominent speculative Road shares, at the advance of the day, for cash or on time. The disappointment is pretty general, among the members of the Board and the jobbers on the Street, that the reaction from the top sales of last week, signified on Friday and Saturday, proved of such brief duration, and notwithstanding the handsome profits already realized by the *Bull* speculators, a good many of them begin to talk of much higher prices, now that the market has turned upward again.

The following is a list of consignees of the gold brought by the *Star of the West*:

TREASURE LIST.

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$299,500	Booth & Edgar	10,000
Freeman & Co.	60,412	T. H. & J. S. Bacon	10,000
Am. Ex. Bank	206,000	H. Cohn & Co.	19,000
W. Hoge & Co.	32,000	J. B. Newton & Co.	30,895
Duncan, Sher. & Co.	111,417	A. Rich & Bro.	6,000
Metropolitan Bank.	102,541	R. Meader & O. Ad'ms	15,000
R. Patrick	80,000	Weiller & Bros.	5,000
R. S. Wade	7,422	L. Goldsmith & Co.	17,000
Chas. W. Crosby	35,119	Turner Bros	5,000
W. Parsons	9,000	W. Heller & Co.	21,700
Conroy & O'Connor.	10,300	Ross, Falconer & Co	20,000
Rob'ts, Morison & Co.	15,000	Trenwell & Co.	15,000
E. Kelly & Co.	105,700	J. B. Weir	20,528
Benj. Bangs	19,607	P. Naylor	10,000
A. Belmont	182,000	Howland & Co.	9,182
C. C. Baker	3,130	A. Jacobi & Co.	18,000
J. Patrick & Co.	70,000	Baker & Morrell	6,000
Jennings & Brew'r.	10,000	Schoelle Bros.	29,000
Neustadter Bros.	24,000	J. G. Parker & Son.	2,200
Z. Einstein Bros.	12,000	H. E. Griffin	2,560
A. M. Lawrence	15,000	J. H. Coghill	6,525
W. T. Coleman & Co.	60,500	Butcher & Bro.	25,000
W. Seligman & Co.	44,000	C. H. Cummings	4,000
J. Strauss Bro. & Co	53,824	L. G. Reed & Co.	10,000
J. Phelan	17,000	Order	24,700
A. S. Rosenb'm & Co.	12,000	Total	$2,022,458
Johnson Bond & Co.	24,000	FROM ASPINWALL.	
Keeley, Byrne & Co	8,300	Von Scht Schmillinsky & Co.	$9,122
Taffee, McCahil & Co	32,000	L. D. Crane & Co.	10,210
Eppinger & Co.	4,000	Handy & Everett	563
W. F. Weld & Co.	4,645	Order	1,800
S. Tilton & Co.	8,000	S. L. Isaacs	200
Seth Adams	6,000	S. Lansburgh & Bro.	1,642
J. Hellier & Bro.	10,550	Total	$23,548
D. Hamburger	5,300		
DeWitt, Kittle & Co.	10,000		

The New-Haven Case Again—Letter from Mr. Holbrook.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of the 25th of August I noticed a report of the arguments before the Supreme Court in the case of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company—Schuyler Stock—wherein Mr. WM. CURTIS NOYES made use of my name in such a manner that I have felt bound to reply to him, and have only been waiting for a decision of the case before making publicity of the following facts.

Mr. NOYES makes three distinct *false statements*, viz: *First*—he says *I have changed my occupation*. In reply, I say I have not changed my occupation, for I am still an accountant, and one not to be made a tool or cat's-paw of by Mr. NOYES and his colleagues or by the New-York and New-Haven Road, or any other corporation managers who wish to *suppress my reports* and expect me to help them through their difficulties against all sense of honor or justice.

Second—He says that I was *once* employed by the Company to make a separation of the stock. In reply to that, I say, I was *twice* employed *by the Company to do that same thing*, and that both times I had doubts as to the correctness of a certain number of shares; and I now state, without fear of contradiction, that it has always been my wish to have my work examined by some one else, and that I have objected to the declaration and payment of dividends by the Company until my work had been satisfactorily confirmed—the corporation managers being too ready to acknowledge it to be correct. The President of that Company *deceived* me in stating to me, in the most unqualified manner, that my work had been examined by Mr. WILSON and was found correct, for Mr. WILSON subsequently told me that he had not examined my work; and furthermore I called Mr. BOLLEY to account for *daring* to state in his annual reports to his stockholders *and the public*, that the work of separating the good from the spurious stock had been done by *accountants*, thereby giving it to be understood that my work *had been examined* by some other person besides myself. I can show, at the proper time, that I wanted and endeavored to have an injunction served to prevent the payment of a former dividend, on the ground that the Supreme Court should appoint a Board of Commissioners to look into the matter and report as to the correctness of my work and the *principles* upon which it is based.

Third—He says: *I have sold myself to the plaintiffs to make another statement.* I deny that charge most emphatically, and declare that I have neither sold myself to the plaintiffs, or to the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, although I have the word of the President of that Corporation to the effect, viz.: "*We shall want you again—you don't suppose that this matter will end here?*"—all of which I construe as a *retainer* without the fee; but they will see that I am not to be *bought or sold.*

I have never claimed to have found the correct distribution of every share of the spurious stock. My *work* is, or should be, *on record* in the premises of the Company, and every shareholder has a right to examine it and judge of its correctness. The Company dare not refuse the stockholders, if they require an examination of it. The facts of the case are simply these: The Company thought they could use me for their tool, and supposed that I would not have *spunk* enough to take the right ground. Mr. NOYES has a good subject to *bleed*, but he shall not make use of my name with impunity, and state things which I know and can prove to be *false*. *Lawyers* are privileged to say almost anything—but they do it for *money*—regardless entirely of *right or justice*; and just so long as the New-York and New-Haven Railroad can afford to *fee William Curtis Noyes and his colleagues* just so long he will try to make people (judges and juries included) believe that white is black; and if the dose cannot be swallowed he will turn about and charge some one with having *sold* himself.

Again, in his argument (?) Mr. NOYES stated that if the injunction was made permanent it would embarrass the affairs of the Company, and make the Courts the managers of all the railroads in the country. Very well, Mr. NOYES—what of it?

I have seen enough of *corporation iniquity*, particularly in railroad affairs, to satisfy me that the Courts, unfortunately for the stockholders, do not interfere until the *horse* is out of the stable. It appears that in this case the Court did not look upon my affidavit with quite so much "distrust" as Mr. NOYES expected, and after making use of that *insinuation* Mr. NOYES is *sagacious* enough to remark that the result of my two attempts to separate the stock establishes my reputation as an accountant. Very much like *wool*.

GEO. HOLBROOK.

San Francisco Markets.

From Wm. T. Coleman & Co.'s Semi-Monthly Circular, Aug. 20.

In certain descriptions of goods a moderately active business has been transacted during the fortnight intervening since the sailing of the last ocean mail. Our reference to the market under date of the 3d inst., mentioned recent heavy accessions to supplies, and a general indisposition on the part of the trade to purchase with any degree of liberality. Meanwhile arrivals, except from China and the East Indies, have been light, a better demand from the country has ensued, and there has been a corresponding disposition to take goods from the hands of importers. In some articles a slight improvement in prices is to be noted, in others again holders have evinced more firmness, but to sum up all the changes that have occurred, we can state that they amount more to a check to the downward tendency that our market has evinced for many months back, than to any positive improvement in prices. There is still great hesitation as to whether the stand that the market has been brought to can be successfully maintained. It has originated from several different circumstances, and the discontinuance of the operation of either of them would have an unfavorable effect. The country demand has been the primary cause, and exercised the greatest influence. A concerted action among importers of East India and China produce has nominally given the market for that class of goods greater firmness, and the former frequent sacrifices at public sale have temporarily ceased; but transactions have at the same time been almost entirely checked, and the movement in the quarter noted has not yet commanded the acquiescence of purchasers. Importers of goods from Atlantic ports have pretty generally, we understand, been instructed to hold their consignments for an improved market, and have latterly shown less anxiety to realize. Receipts of additional supplies have been light, and thus a variety of causes have combined to produce a slight change for the better. But it is obvious that we have an immense surplus stock of

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2491. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE OCEAN QUEEN.

PROGRESS OF THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

Views of Napoleon III. on the Italian Question.

RELATIONS OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

American Securities in London.

The United States Mail steamship *Ocean Queen*, Capt. SEABURY, from Southampton at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Aug. 31, arrived at this port last evening.

Her advices have been anticipated by dispatches received from her off Cape Race, and by the arrival at Quebec of the *Anglo Saxon*, which sailed from Liverpool on the same day.

The London *Times* of the 30th says, in regard to the *Great Eastern*:

"Early on Saturday morning his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE paid a long visit to this vessel. For upwards of three hours his Highness remained on board inspecting every part of the ship, from the lowest deck to the iron masts and colossal wooden yards. He expressed himself perfectly astonished at the magnitude of the whole undertaking for a commercial speculation, though, merely judging of it from a nautical point of view, he had little doubt of its success. He claimed for the Russian Government the credit of having the second largest vessel in the world—the *General Admiral*—though, as regarded fineness of lines and beauty of form, he considered the *Great Eastern* to as much surpass that man-of-war as she did in size and power. His Highness, after partaking of lunch with Mr. CAMPBELL and Capt. HARRISON, expressed a wish to see the new steering apparatus. This simple though most ingenious invention was accordingly inspected at Mr. LUNGLEY'S yard, and commended by the Duke in the highest terms. After leaving this yard the Duke proceeded to the manufactory of Messrs. HUMPHRYS and TENNANT, and inspected several pairs of marine engines making for the Russian Government, varying in power from 300 to 600 horses. The number of visitors to the ship on Saturday was immense, and more than double that of any previous occasion."

In relation to the unfortunate Dr. SMETHURST, who is lying under sentence of death, upon a charge of poisoning his second wife, the *Times* of the 30th says:

"A rumor was very current on Saturday that the Home Secretary had sent a respite for the prisoner, but it had no foundation, and at present the execution is fixed for Tuesday, the 6th of September. It is true that the solicitor for the prisoner, Mr. HUMPHRYS, has made an urgent solicitation to the Secretary of State to delay the carrying out of the sentence, and the culprit himself has also addressed several very long communications to the Home-office, in which he gives a history of the connection between himself and the deceased lady and most strenuously asserts his innocence; but the whole matter is still under consideration, and it is not likely that any decision will be come to until the middle of the week. The prisoner still continues to exhibit the same calm and almost indifferent demeanor that characterized him throughout the whole of the painful proceedings, and he has never ceased protesting his innocence of the crime of which he has been convicted."

The mate of the American ship *Conqueror*, CHAS. BOUTELLE, was brought up again at the Liverpool Police Court, charged with the murder of one of the crew on the high seas. The investigation into the prisoner's criminality resulted in his being set at liberty, it appearing that the Court had no jurisdiction.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

The Delay at Zurich—Duty of the Italian States—Interesting from Rome—The Earthquake at Norcia—Tuscany, the Duchies, &c., &c.

TARDINESS OF THE NEGOTIATION AT ZURICH—THE REASON.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Sunday, Aug. 28, 1859.

A private letter from Zurich, of the 26th, states that the labors of the Plenipotentiaries were going on slowly enough. Notwithstanding the announcement in the telegraphic dispatch a few days ago, it is doubtful if any important point has been yet settled. Whether the fault is attributable to the Plenipotentiaries themselves, to the preliminaries of the Treaty of Villafranca, and to the Emperors not having taken into calculation, in their eager anxiety to make peace, all the difficulties of the negotiations, no one knows. Some people incline to the opinion that this delay is intentional; and the manner in which M. DE BOURQUENEY is acting lends some color to the suspicion. The difficulty is indeed considerable. To restore sovereigns who forfeited their thrones not merely on the ground of misgovernment, but for having gone over to the Austrian camp against their own people; to constitute a league with heterogeneous elements; to call upon the Emperor of Austria for a general amnesty; to expect the same from the King of Naples; and to hope that the gates of Rome would be thrown open to all without exception by the Pontifical Government are matters easier to talk about or to put on paper than to execute.

The letter says:

"The general amnesty was, some days since, made the subject of conversation in the Conference. The agents of Austria and Sardinia made no objection. Still no protocol has yet been drawn up, as might be expected from that accord; and the example set by the Emperor of the French is not yet followed at Vienna or at Turin."

Baron DE BOURQUENEY has touched the delicate subject of the Duchies in the same way as the others, evidently desirous of ascertaining what effect would be produced by it on the Sardinian Plenipotentiary.

My informant adds:

"Baron DE BOURQUENEY, as well as the Emperor of the French, earnestly desires the restoration of the Grand Dukes of Tuscany and Modena by the act and favor of the same populations who have overthrown them, and, moreover, that the Piedmontese Government should contribute towards it with all its influence; but he does no more at Zurich than repeat what Count RECHBERG said at Turin, and the answer will be the same. There is every reason to believe that the Sardinian Plenipotentiary will affix his signature to no protocol which would confirm the article in the Treaty of Villafranca relative to the restoration of the unpopular Dukes."

What the French Government will at last have to do is simply to declare to Austria that it has done all that was morally in its power in favor of her *protégés*, or else it must dispose itself to impose them on the Duchies by intrigues, if not by force. There are some who suppose that the King of Sardinia not accepting the annexation of Tuscany would facilitate the solution which it seems the Emperor NAPOLEON has at heart, and that, abandoned to itself by him to whom it looked for support, and under whose sceptre it desired to place itself, the Duchy would have no resource but to submit to FERDINAND IV. returning with a constitution in one hand and the national flag in the other.

The writer observes:

"But the renunciation of VICTOR EMANUEL would not be a solution—it would be merely a complication. Tuscany would establish another form of government. Provisionally constituted as she is, she would remain so, and with her military league which is just formed, she would await the march of events, in the full confidence that, come what might, French soldiers would never march to restore the dethroned Duke."

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 29.

I mentioned yesterday that the rumors, founded on a telegram from Zurich, which circulated respecting the settlement of the question of Lombardy were erroneous. The Plenipotentiaries have not brought their labors to a conclusion respecting Lombardy. The boundary question has not been decided; nor has an agreement been come to as to the portion of the debt to be transferred to Sardinia in consequence of her new acquisition. An understanding on this point between the Austrian and Sardinian Plenipotentiaries is not easy, so long as the former persists in his pretensions that Austria shall be relieved not only from the debt corresponding to the province which she has lost, but from a portion of that which weighs heavily on the Empire. Sardinia is now any inclined to take upon her enormous liabilities incurred in upholding the despotic system of Austria in Lombardy.

But even if Lombardy was settled the stipulations of Villafranca would still remain unaccomplished, and it still is a question for consideration whether these will be left for a general Congress or simply for the Austrian and French Governments. A Congress might patch the matter up in some way, but is it certain a Congress will ever sit? We know that the Emperor NAPOLEON proposed it to his brother and friend "the enemy," but that his "friend," whose recollection of Congresses is, perhaps, not very agreeable, positively refused, and that the Conference of Zurich was accepted as a *pis aller*.

A Congress being so distasteful to Austria, the question of the two Cabinets remains. But it will be reasonably doubted whether M. WALEWSKI and Count RECHBERG would be able to effect what the Plenipotentiaries now sitting at Zurich fail in. The difficulties are grave. Austria stipulated as an indispensible condition of peace the restoration of the Dukes of Tuscany and Modena; as for the Duchess of Parma, she was not considered at all; she was left to the mercy of NAPOLEON or VICTOR EMANUEL as they might prefer to deal with her; but FRANCIS JOSEPH, who threw the Duchess overboard, declared he would not make peace but on the condition that the Dukes were restored to their thrones. The Emperor of the French, of whom it is no calumny to say that he had had enough of war, and was willing at almost any sacrifice to bring it to a conclusion, had no alternative but to accept the conditions. The acceptance exists, but it is not true that a written agreement exists, but force should be employed by either the single or the double-headed eagle in restoration. The treaty of Villafranca is silent on this point; and the Emperor NAPOLEON has more than once pledged himself that nothing shall be done by arms. Force or no force, it is certain, however, that both sovereigns have agreed on a restoration.

THE DUTY OF ITALY IN THE CRISIS.

From the London Times.

Under the protection of the Imperial promise the course of Central Italy to freedom and prosperity seems safe and sure. A little firmness to repel the not too formidable or too earnestly-directed blandishments of Prince PONIATOWSKI, a resolute ingratitude towards their liberator, whose tender heart will be wounded by their obstinacy, but will perhaps be healed again by their acclamations, and the names of the deposed dynasties will be heard no more in Italy. The next step is already resolved upon. They have unanimously desired to weld themselves into one kingdom whereof VICTOR EMANUEL shall be the first Sovereign. We cannot conceive that, if all chance for Prince NAPOLEON be put out of the question, the French Emperor can have any hearty objection to such an amalgamation. This work of the restoration of Italy will be, if it shall endure, the principal glory of his reign. He will naturally desire that it should be as marked a success, and give as visible a monument to posterity as possible. Piedmont, with twenty more Duchies amalgamated with it, could offer no object of jealousy or distrust to France. It is not comprehensible, therefore, that any stronger sentiment than diplomatic delicacy can induce him to put pressure upon the King of Sardinia to refuse the territory now proffered to him. Moreover, we now know that this pressure will be entirely of an argumentative and diplomatic character. It seems to us, therefore, as matters now stand, that VICTOR EMANUEL cannot refuse the offer of the Duchies. It would, perhaps, not be prudent definitively to accept it. Perhaps it would be more wise to assume the Government provisionally, and thus preserve order, prevent further revolution, and keep out other candidates until the new order of things is consolidated. But unless some very rash or very mad course of conduct should occur to mar the prospect, the unity of Italy is now secure. We will add that the Emperor has a right to say, "To me Italy owes her independence."

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT ROME.

A letter from Rome of the 23d ult. informs us that a military commission appointed to investigate the affair of Perugia had delivered a judgment condemning the chiefs of the revolution. The Government quashed the judgment for informality, and commanded a new trial.

The Sacred College has lost another of its members in the person of Cardinal FALCONIERI-MELLINI. He died on the 22d, at Ravenna, of which he was Archbishop since the year 1825. With this Cardinal becomes extinct one of the most distinguished Roman and Tuscan families, and Ravenna has lost a prelate who was the protector of the poor. His Eminence was likewise Secretary of the Memoriali at Rome, a position formerly of great importance.

Monsignor BRACCA-PIETRA, who was Archbishop of Trinidad, has arrived at Rome. This learned prelate, who is a member of the congregation of Lazarists, has resigned the Archbishopric of Trinidad, where he resided six years. The Holy Father has commissioned him to proceed to Jerusalem, to inquire into the serious differences which exist between the Latin Patriarch and the Franciscan Friars, who are in possession of the Holy Places.

The Roman Minister of Finance at the beginning of this year published the budget for 1859, which showed a surplus of 85,000 crowns over the expenditure. The budget has been examined by the Council of State, and approved by His Holiness. Unfortunately, at the end of the year the expenses as calculated in the budget are almost always found to be increased, in consequence of the extraordinary credits demanded by several Ministers. Up to the present period the budget has been increased by 500,000 crowns and more. During previous years of scarcity the Roman Government sold bread to the working classes at a lower price than that charged by the bakers. This entailed a loss of 105,000 crowns. The budget of 1859 has been further increased by 100,000 crowns for the expenses of the Camerale printing-house.

It is said that the Pontifical Government is about to publish various decrees. It is remarked that the secret printing-house of the Quirinal is actively employed.

The Pope is resolved to reduce the Legations to obedience before he introduces any measures of reform, and, as his own forces are not sufficient to support the insurrection, he must demand the aid of the Catholic Powers.

Many of the Swiss who quitted the service of the King of Naples have requested an engagement of the Pope, and have been accepted.

The Holy Father does not quit his study, in consequence of a slight sore on his leg; otherwise he enjoys excellent health, and gives his usual receptions.

The Duke DE GRAMONT, the French Ambassador, is not expected to return to Rome before the end of the month.

Subsequent advices have been received to the 27th ult. The Duke DE GRAMONT had held a conference with Cardinal ANTONELLI on the subject of the reorganization of the Legations.

It is asserted that the Government of Bologna had dissolved a regiment in which some Mazzini volunteers had attempted to cause an excitement. One French division only will remain in Rome. The garrison of the Pope is on march to Pesaro, where the troops are being concentrated.

An earthquake had taken place at Norcia; 200 persons were killed and a large number injured; 9,000 of the population are encamped in the neighborhood of the town. The Pope has dispatched assistance.

AFFAIRS IN THE CENTRAL STATES.

M. PONIATOWSKI writes to his chief, M. WALEWSKI that he has great hopes of succeeding in his mission, which is understood to be the restoration of the Grand Duke.

A deputation of the Modenese National Assembly, composed of the Commandeur MALINCINI, (President,) Marquis FONTANELLI, and Count ARIANI, left on the 29th ult., for Paris, intrusted with a special mission to His Majesty the Emperor NAPOLEON III.

The departure of the deputation of the Tuscan National Assembly for Turin, which was to take place on the 29th, had been delayed for several days.

Advices from Bologna, of the 26th ult., state that the elections throughout the Romagna had taken place with the greatest tranquillity and order.

The first results of the electoral assemblies of Bologna are the following: Count BENTIVOGLIO, Prince HERCOLANI, Prince SIMONETTI, Count MARSILI, Signor MINCHETTI, and Signor ALLESSANDRINI.

The official *Piedmontese Gazette* gives a denial to the reports of political dissension existing among the members of the Sardinian Cabinet. Count ARESE left on the evening of the 29th for Paris.

NAPLES.—THE APPREHENDED FAMINE.

A Naples letter, of the 23d, gives some account of the departure of the Swiss troops:

"At an early hour in the morning 1,1729 Swiss soldiers and 48 officers, all belonging to the Fourth Regiment, marched through the city to the arsenal. They had their arms and baggage, with the Swiss flag displayed, and were headed by their band. Four companies of Neapolitan marines were drawn up at the arsenal, to whom the Swiss delivered up their arms in the most perfect order. By way of prudence, or rather from mistrust, other troops, all with their muskets loaded, were kept concealed in the arsenal, but the precaution was unnecessary. Each Swiss soldier, after having delivered up his arms, received by way of indemnity a year's pay, amounting to 56 ducats, (246f.) The officers who could not claim a pension (after 20 years' service) received three months' pay and their traveling expenses. These soldiers received their money in full before embarking in two merchant vessels, which were taken in tow by the steam-frigate *Veloce*. Other departures will take place at intervals, in order not to cause too many to be at Marseilles at the same time, as the railroad can only convey 500 a day."

The same letter says:

"Much excitement is caused among the people by the high price of corn, and the Government has just given orders for the purchase abroad of 100,000,000 ducats' worth. Several vessels laden with maize have arrived from Sicily. This Winter there will be again the sad spectacle of bread being distributed to the people. Would it not be a better policy, instead of allowing them to remain in ignorance and idleness, to give them employment which they stand in need of, and which might be supplied by the creation of great public works, which are everywhere called for in the country?"

FRANCE.

A Speech for Peace with England M. de Morny to the Council-General of Puy-de-Dome—Remarks of the English Journals—The Emperor in the Pyrenees—The Army and Navy.

THE RELATIONS OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND —SPEECH OF M. DE MORNY.

In his speech at the opening of the Council-General of the Department of Puy-de-Dome, Count DE MORNY, the President of the Legislative Body, spoke as follows:

You have participated, gentlemen, in the enthusiasm excited by our victories, you have shared in the unanimous gratitude of France for the great moderation of the Emperor. But you find it difficult to understand how his Majesty's evident desire to prevent a European conflagration can have caused in England the newspaper articles, the Parliamentary speeches, and the warlike preparations of which so much has been said. You know, without doubt, by means of what logic the English explain their apprehensions. They say, "Our Press is free; the French Press is not so; therefore insults have not the same importance in one as in the other." That is quite an error. There are in France no means of preventing a journal from publishing what seems to it right; the Government is only armed against the Press with the power of warning and of suspension, which are repressive measures. The English add, "The Emperor retains at the bottom of his heart the desire to avenge Waterloo and St. Helena; he only concluded peace with the Emperor of Russia in order to make him an ally; he has been generous to the Emperor of Austria only to make a friend of him also; and with that double alliance he intends to attack England." I do not think it inopportune to tell you what I think on that subject. We live at a period when the hatreds of castes and families have succumbed from the increased mildness of manners, and at which national hatred and prejudice have been effaced by civilization. The new generations have something else to do than to avenge the past; they are too enlightened to act on any other motive than the interest of the present and the future. The Emperor and the present generation of Frenchmen are not of those of whom it can be said, "They have learned nothing and forgotten nothing." As for the generous proceedings between the three Emperors, to ascribe them to the speculative object indicated above, is it not to reduce to the proportions of a paltry theatrical intrigue the regulation of the great interests of Europe, and to degrade the elevated sentiments which God has placed in the heart of a sovereign for the welfare of humanity? Assuredly, I am better able than any other to appreciate the royal fidelity of the Emperor and his pacific intentions; for when he did me the honor to send me to Russia to draw closer the relations between the two empires, the part of my instructions which dominated every other was this: "Do not allow any encroachment to be made on the English alliance; and, far from endeavoring to divide the great Powers, on the contrary point out that if they had the good sense to unite and to come to an understanding, all the paltry difficulties which arise in Europe may be solved peaceably." Need I recall to your memory the incidents which preceded the war with Austria in order to prove that the Emperor NAPOLEON, while desiring to free Italy, and to disengage the frontier of France from Austrian pressure, would have preferred obtaining that object by a Congress rather by a war? The number and the state of our army at the moment when the *ultimatum* of Austria was issued prove this. *And if the statesmen of England, who now consider that enough has not been done for the Italians, had consented before the war to express the sympathies which they now manifest, it is to be presumed that the affairs of Italy would have been regulated by diplomacy.* I repeat that, after all the Emperor has done and said, to suspect him of preparing in the dark, without any other motive than ancient enmity, an enterprise which would throw into confusion the gravest interests in the world, and would be the most fatal blow to civilization, is to doubt his word and his heart as a sovereign and a man."

After expressing the opinion that perhaps the attempts which have been made by certain newspapers and speakers in England to excite distrust of France were only inspired by the desire of the one to increase their circulation and of the other to gain popularity, Count DE MORNY went on to say:—

"Time and the determination of the Emperor to lead France into the occupations and labors of peace will, I doubt not, triumph over chimerical fears. That, gentlemen, is the sort of war which we must wage with England. Let us resolutely terminate our means of conveyance and of circulation; let us put them in communication with our coalpits; let us reduce the cost price of all raw materials and of all our manufactured articles; let us imitate the English in what we are deficient; let us gain strength from the spirit of association without continually requiring the support of the Government; let us endeavor to conquer, and by prudent use, preserve the liberties which make a man absolute master of his own welfare, and which have no other limits than the wrong done to others. *Yes, let us make on England a manufacturing and commercial war—a conflict of progress and civilization, loyal, avowable, and which will be advantageous to all. That is what the Emperor desires; let us second his efforts.* Already is the amnesty a work of pacification, which is the prelude of the system into which we are about to enter. Let us hope that it will be so so understood by everybody, especially by those who are the object of it."

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

From the London Times.

The Comte DE MORNY has opened the session of the Conseil-Général of Puy de Dôme with a speech which shows so much good sense that we cannot but suspect its general purport was suggested to him by a superior, and so much ill breeding that we cannot but believe the actual composition is his own. Let us take the agreeable part of the oration first. The Comte undertakes to tell us what is the present state of mind of the Emperor his master. The Emperor of the French stands at the head of the civilization of the world. His intelligence, at once profound and acute, has discovered that the present age is one in which the traditional hatreds of castes and families have yielded to influences of a more humane code of manners, and in which national antipathies and prejudices have been stifled by a progressive civilization. The new generation has no thought unless for the present and the future. The NAPOLEON of to-day and the people whom he rules have learned much and have forgotten much; and among the words they have forgotten are Waterloo and St. Helena. M. DE MORNY, who knows better than any man in the world the mind of the Emperor upon these matters, is convinced of all he tells us upon the most irrefragible official evidence. His private instructions when he started upon his mission to Russia were to do nothing to weaken the English alliance. This was to be the ruling principle of his diplomacy; this was to be the one *sine qua non* of all his dealings with the Czar—"Do what you can to repair our broken ties with Russia, but preserve untouched my English alliance." War, M. DE MORNY intimates, is quite out of the question. France is invited to far other labors. Emulation and not war is that with which France now desires to threaten England. The past is buried and forgotten, let the future be a rivalry of industrious men and free citizens. France goes busily to work, Cherbourg being finished, the fleet being in splendid order, all the *cadres* of the French regiments being in perfect condition, the gunboats being laid up in the Atlantic ports, and the soldiers and sailors who make the difference between the peace and the war establishment being now upon furlough. All this machinery being in well-oiled peaceful order France goes to work to finish her railways. M. DE MORNY is even desirous that she should add to this a commercial reform, and even a political reform. He would adopt every means to reduce the price of the raw material of French manufactures, and of those manufactures themselves. He who knows the mind of the Emperor so well believes that NAPOLEON III. desires that France should imitate England in all that France needs—in a spirit of commercial self-reliance and self-government, in the management of commercial credit, and even in the prudent acquisition of those liberties which make a man absolute master of his own, and which prescribe to his freedom of action no limit but the rights of others.

The French Emperor is a good sovereign, an enlightened man, a peaceful man. Granted. "Then why," says our pliant and versatile orator, "not trust him absolutely? Why seek to rival Cherbourg or to build steamer against steamer?" M. DE MORNY answers his own question by what we cannot but describe as a tissue of gross impertinence and ill-breeding. He makes accusations, and imputes base motives to English gentlemen who are, at least, quite as incapable of such motives of action as M. DE MORNY himself, and who do not labor under the same disadvantage of having reversed the instincts of generous minds by forsaking a fallen for a successful service. He tells us that this desire of the Emperor to avoid a European conflagration has by some inexplicable sequence inspired articles in the English papers and speeches in the English Parliament, and has produced, as the consequence of those articles and speeches, a great English armament. There was, as he intimates, no cause for those articles or speeches, and no conviction in the minds of the writers or speakers of any danger. But the papers wished to increase their circulation, and the speakers in Parliament sought to increase their popularity. M. DE MORNY, we fear, judges of other men's motives by those he has seen most intimately in their successful action. For ourselves, we can afford to allow this capricious Frenchman to point his arrow at us while the wind sits as it does. So long as he finds it necessary to bracket his abuse of the English Press with the declaration that the French newspapers are as independent of the Government and as free to say what they please as the English Press is, we can leave the two assertions together as equally to be believed or discredited. But we venture to tell M. DE MORNY that such men as Lord LYNDHURST and Sir JOHN PAKINGTON are not only, by the common assent of all, quite incapable of being influenced by such desires as he attributes to them, but that their position is not one in which a momentary fleeting popularity would be an advantage. Lord LYNDHURST, a venerable Peer whose words are listened to by his countrymen as the sayings of a sage, lifted up his voice and warned; and Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, in his high office, worked zealously at that armament which Count DE MORNY so dislikes, not for any such motives as the Comte can alone comprehend, but because they were each doing their duty in their respective position. In England, except only by a few fanatics who hold no influence, this tirade about the equal freedom of the French and English Press and this imputation upon our public men will be read with indignation. It will suggest only the old fable of the wolves demanding of the shepherds to give up their watch-dogs. The rest of this speech is so admirable that we regret exceedingly to see its excellence marred by this impertinence. If the Emperor of the French really wishes to do away with the ill effect produced here by the war pamphlets and war articles that come to us wet from the press by every post, we thank him for putting forward known men to do so; but, it would be as well if he would remember the advice of our English poet, with whom he is familiar, not to allow his clowns to say more than is writ down for them.

From the London News.

M. DE MORNY begins by ascribing English armaments to newspaper articles and Parliamentary speeches, and the latter to the dissatisfaction of England at the manifest desire of the Emperor to avoid a European conflagration. He goes on to assert that there are no means in France of preventing a newspaper from publishing what it likes, and that in fact the French Press is just as responsible for what it writes as the English, and no more. By the light of this singular interpretation of facts we are enabled to judge M. DE MORNY'S appeal against the prejudices and passions of public opinion in this country. For the rest, we are perfectly ready to appreciate the fairness and frankness with which he singles out the prevailing causes of alarm and doubt which have undoubtedly existed of late, whilst to the general terms in which he discusses and disposes of them we are as far as possible from objecting. "Nobody," says M. DE MORNY, with reasonable emphasis, "can estimate so well as myself the loyal faith of the Emperor;" and we fully accept the assurance; but we must be permitted to whisper very gently into the ear of the President of the Corps Legislatif that no one knows better than those two distinguished persons the advantages of silence, secrecy, and suddenness in grand political operations; and perhaps it is because people in England have been disposed to pay a compliment to political, at the expense of moral qualifications, that they hesitate to attribute to the same persons and the same policy, the head that plots and the hand that strikes on a sudden with the heart of the injured philanthropist, alive to every honest impulse, and the soul of an apostle of peace awake to every generous motion.

At any rate, we heartily echo M. DE MORNY'S stirring appeal to the good feeling and good sense of the two great nations of the West. By all means let our future rivalry (if rivalry there must be) be a rivalry of industrial and commercial enterprise. We have had enough of glory long ago, and enough of conquest. We know no battle by land or sea in which France had not her full share of honor. Surely France may be contented to fight the future battles of civilization (if battles there must be) side by side with the honorable foes of old time, and the comrades in arms of later and happier years. We believe that in spite of evil omens, the intellect, the enterprise, the best feelings, and the dearest interests of England, and that both cry *Peace*. But there is one thing needful to make the desire of all good people on either side of the water a reasonable certainty, and that is—*Liberty*. With an equal, we do not say a similar, liberty enjoyed by our neighbors and by ourselves, every cloud that intercepts a better future would clear away before the light, and every mist of prejudice and passion be dispersed.

From the Paris Constitutionnel.

Shall we have war with England? and why? Because it has placed some parliamentary orators, too faithful to the recollection of the rivalries and hatreds of another age to take alarm without cause, and loudly to demand armaments without necessity, does it follow that a general conflagration will take place? Because certain journals in England, yielding to one knows not what pressure, have honored us for some time with their daily philippics, we must conclude that they are the real exponents of public opinion, and that they will have sufficient influence to precipitate the signal of a new secular struggle? France is reproached with her warlike mood; to the Emperor is attributed the design, long since formed, of avenging Waterloo and St. Helena. And by what right? Should it not, on the contrary, be remembered that he has trodden beneath his feet as well old hatreds as recent injuries? Far from cherishing any aggressive intentions, is it not he who, for the sake of consolidating the English alliance, has actually on every occasion combated our hereditary prejudices? If, instead of restraining the national animosity, anxious only for an ephemeral popularity, he had excited it, who can say that at his voice France would not have risen as one man? He did not speak the word. He felt that a war between England and France would be a fratricidal war, a war waged by civilization itself against civilization, and the same motive which had counseled him to the union of the two great western powers, determined him to make every sacrifice to assure their permanence. At the elevation at which the Emperor is placed, the thought is not to avenge the past, but to prepare the future. If the countries cannot forget their ancient rivalry, let at least that rivalry be made to serve the cause of progress instead of compromising it. If we must at all price do battle, let us so manage that the battle shall produce fruits.

THE EMPEROR IN RETREAT.

A letter from Saint Sauveur of the 26th says: "The Emperor and Empress the day after their arrival began taking the baths. His Majesty bathes every morning at seven, and her Majesty at eight. In the course of the day they make excursions in the neighborhood and have already been twice to Baréges, where the Government proposes to reëstablish a military hospital. The Emperor takes great interest in the projected establishment, and has had the plans submitted to him. It is said that his Majesty will order various constructions in the environs of Saint Sauveur; but thus far only one operation is certain—the restoration of the old hermitage of Saint Pierre, the ruins of which are opposite Luz. The chapel there was formerly a place of pilgrimage, and the hermitage acquired a certain degree of celebrity. The Emperor and Empress seemed much pleased with their new residence. 'I visited various parts of the Alps,' said the Emperor the other day to one of the principal functionaries of the district, 'but I have never seen anything so pretty as the valley of Luz.' We had the other evening a little scene which was really of charming simplicity, and which excited the enthusiasm of the inhabitants and the bathers, from the contrast it presented to the idea generally entertained of imperial majesty. The mountaineers of Luz are famous for their skill in singing. They are simple peasants, most of whom cannot read, and not one of whom knows music; but they sing together with great skill and taste the songs of the country or pieces of their own composition. A number of singers then collected the other evening before the house occupied by their Majesties, and began singing. The drawing-room in which their Majesties sit is on the ground-floor, and the moment the singers began, the Emperor appeared at the door, and was shortly after followed by the Empress. The Empress seated herself on a chair on the door-steps, with two ladies of honor behind her; and the Emperor, descending amongst the crowd, stood leaning against the wall. The singers, though somewhat moved at such close proximity to their Majesties, sang exceedingly well, and their Majesties several times gave the signal of applause. One of the songs was a sort of *cantate*, in honor of the imperial family, and a prayer to God to watch over the Emperor and the Imperial Prince, which it contained, drew tears to the eyes of the Empress. When the singing had ceased, the bystanders cried out, with great enthusiasm, '*Vive l'Empereur!*' '*Vive l'Impératrice!*' '*Vive la Prince Impérial!*' The Empress then advanced to the singers, accompanied by the Emperor, and addressed to them her thanks and compliments."

"The Emperor and Empress," says a letter from Biarritz, "are not expected to reach this place until about the 10th of September. Their Majesties will not, it is thought, prong their stay at the villa beyond the 25th, when the Court will return to Paris, and then proceed to Compiègne, some days earlier than was at first expected."

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The troops forming the garrisons in the third and fourth divisions, the head-quarters of which are at Lille and Chalons on the Marne, have been considerably increased.

The regiments of the Imperial Guard having suffered severe losses at Magenta and Solferino are being reorganized, and the vacancies caused by death filled up. The fourth battalion of the Imperial Guard is also maintained. Government is about to increase the artillery, but the cavalry is to be diminished.

A correspondent from Toulon, after announcing certain reductions in the French fleet, says: "The reduction of the squadron of evolutions to what it was before the recent great events (it is weaker indeed than it was, because it contains so many new hands) will cease, it is hoped, to excite the jealousy of England, which will have no longer any pretext for maintaining in the Mediterranean that fleet of fifty sail, which recently made so objectless an appearance on the coast of Egypt."

GERMANY.

German Unity—Affairs in Prussia—Advance of the Cholera—The Bavarian Loan.

AGITATION FOR GERMAN UNITY.

Correspondence of the London Times.

BERLIN, Thursday, Aug. 25, 1859.

There can be no question that the agitation which now prevails through every part of Germany will, before the close of the year, give rise to important events. Every post brings evidence in public papers and private letters of the rapid spread of the feeling to which the Wiesbaden Declaration first gave utterance two months ago. It is so general, that even the Governments of the small States—the most despotic in Europe—do not attempt, at least openly, to repress or to punish it. It is not now a question of Prussian hegemony, but of union in any fashion, provided it be a real union, productive of unity of action, both military and diplomatic. Germany is slow to move, but whoever knows Germany knows what elements are at work within her, and how irresistibly the popular feeling, when once roused, overthrows all obstacles. The lessons of '48 have not been lost, and we may fairly expect that the present movement will result in something more sober and practical, if less ambitious, than the declamations of Frankfort. The sobriety of the declarations which are being signed all over the country, the guarded expressions used in them, the anxiety which all parties show to arrive at a common understanding, are the proofs that not theoretical visionaries, but thinking citizens are the actors. It is no chorus of enthusiastic, beer-imbibing, fatherland-ballad-singing students, but the deliberate demand of men of all ranks and all ages, the aforesaid students not excepted. These last may be cited as affording the strongest evidence of the intensity of the feeling. In some at least of the Universities—I cannot, of course, speak for all—they have come to a resolution that, whatever differences of opinion there may be, there shall be no dueilling on this subject—as remarkable an instance of self-imposed restraint as the Golden Legend contains. This renunciation of the pleasant side of a question which promised so many slashed cheeks and truncated noses, the proudest badges of a *Bursche*, is not the laughing matter English readers may think it, but the sign of an earnestness of purpose, which only the feeling of their common country's danger could have inspired. This union of Germany has been the aim of all her ablest statesmen since ULRICH VON HUTTEN, soldier, poet and satirist, first conceived the idea. If it is now effected, France and Austria, in spite of themselves, will have more than undone the injuries of centuries, at the same time affording the world the best pledge of future peace.

AFFAIRS IN PRUSSIA.

The *Times* correspondent says: The change of ministry in Austria, which was looked forward to here with hopes that it would lead to a better understanding between the two Cabinets, has disappointed expectation.

The cholera spreads along the shores of the Baltic. Its presence in Dantzic is officially acknowledged, as well as in Osnabruck and Elberfeld, and it is reported to have made considerable ravages at Hamburg.

The King was so much better on the 25th ult. that the *Gazette* was able to announce that on Sunday the last bulletin would be published.

It is at length announced that the whole of the Russian loan has been subscribed, and that the applicants will receive the full sum they subscribed for—so accurately had the public gauged the present necessities of the Czar.

THE BAVARIAN LOAN.

A new combination has been formed by the Bank of Nuremberg, the Bank of Frankfort, the House of ROTHSCHILD, the Banking-house of M. ERLANGER, and Messrs. HIRSCH & FROHLICH, for contracting the Bavarian four and a half per cent. loan, to defray the military expenses.

Eight millions of florins of the loan have been left for public subscription.

SPAIN.

The correspondent to the *Chronicle* says that six hundred Moors attacked Ceuta, but were put to flight by the Governor, at the head of his garrison, and eight killed. The Spanish Government has sent reinforcements by steamer.

GREECE.

The correspondent of the *Morning Herald* says: Advices from Athens announce that the Chamber has been dissolved, and that a royal decree has ordered a new one to be elected. The day fixed is not mentioned.

American Securities in London.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 30

American Securities.	Closing Prices.			Sus.	done.
Illinois Central 6 ₱ ct., 1875	75	to	79		
Do., 7 ₱ cent., 1875	78	to	80	79	8½
Do., do., Free Land, 1860	83	to	85		
Do., $100 shares, $60 paid	40	to	38	dis. 39	dis.
Mic. Cen. 8 ₱ cent., con. '60	80	to	85		
Do., 1869	78	to	80		
Do. (sink. f.) 1st m. do. '82	80	to	85		
Do., $100 shares	38	to	42		
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ₱ ct. (sinking fund) 1885	53	to	58		
Do., $100 shares	5	to	10		
New-York Central, 6 ₱ ct., (sinking fund) 1883	84	to	86		
Do., 7 ₱ cent., 1864	92	to	95		
Do., 7 ₱ ct., (sink. f.) 1878	92	to	94		
Do., $100 shares	68	to	72		
New-York and Erie 3d mortgage 7 ₱ cent., 1883	57	to	62		
Do., 7 ₱ ct., (sink. f.) 1875	15	to	25		
Do., 7 ₱ ct., bonds, con. '62	15	to	25		
Do., 1871	15	to	25		
Do., $100 shares	5	to	10		
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds—1st mortgage, con. 5 ₱ ct.,	89	to	91		
Do., 2d mort., 6 ₱ ct. sterl.	93	to	95		
Do., $50 shares	35	to	40		
Philadel. & Reading Bonds 6 ₱ ct., 1880	83	to	85		
Do., do., 1870	78	to	88		
Do., $50 shares	20	to	24		

From Brazil.

THE UNITED STATES SLOOP-OF-WAR LEVANT AT RIO—DISTURBANCES AMONG SAILORS—CONFLAGRATION—STATE OF THE MARKETS—SHIPPING.

Our files of Rio papers extend to the 25th of July.

There is no political news of interest.

The United States sloop-of-war *Levant*, Commander HUNT, was lying in the harbor. On July 17 a fracas had occurred between some of the men-of-war's-men and boatmen in the harbor, in which two of the latter had been knocked overboard and drowned. The police were unable to make any arrests.

On the following day an encounter took place in the streets between American sailors and some of the citizens, but it was terminated by the interference of the authorities.

A fire on the 19th of July destroyed the coffee warehouse of Messrs. FUSQUIM & BAOTHEA, on the street of the Benedictines. The coffee in the building, consisting of 2,600 bags, together with the books and papers, was saved.

The 18th anniversary of the coronation of DOM PEDRO II. was observed July 17.

The following American vessels were in the port of Rio on the 23d July:

The *Russell* of New-York, the *Sparkling Wave* of New-York, the *Westminster* of Pensacola, the *Old Hickory* of Fernandina, the *F. S. Means* of Darien, the *Statesman* of Newport, the *Castor* of Mobile, the *Antagonist* of New-York, the *Kedron* of Boston, the *Warren Hallett* of Boston, the *James S. Davis* of Richmond, the *Bonito* of New-York, the *Addison Child* of Charleston, the *Companero* of Savannah, the *Peter Warwick* of Baltimore, the *Clifton* of Baltimore, the *Chase* of Baltimore, the *Glenwood* of Darien, the *George Manghan* of Savannah, the *Lucy Elizabeth* of Montevideo, the *Esther* of Richmond, and the *Mount Vernon* of Philadelphia.

Exchange on London was quoted at 24¾d.

Freights to the Northern United States at 45c. @ 50c.

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2491. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE OCEAN QUEEN.

PROGRESS OF THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

Views of Napoleon III. on the Italian Question.

RELATIONS OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

American Securities in London.

The United States Mail steamship *Ocean Queen*, Capt. SEABURY, from Southampton at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Aug. 31, arrived at this port last evening.

Her advices have been anticipated by dispatches received from her off Cape Race, and by the arrival at Quebec of the *Anglo Saxon*, which sailed from Liverpool on the same day.

The London *Times* of the 30th says, in regard to the *Great Eastern*:

"Early on Saturday morning his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE paid a long visit to this vessel. For upwards of three hours his Highness remained on board inspecting every part of the ship, from the lowest deck to the iron masts and colossal wooden yards. He expressed himself perfectly astonished at the magnitude of the whole undertaking for a commercial speculation, though, merely judging of it from a nautical point of view, he had little doubt of its success. He claimed for the Russian Government the credit of having the second largest vessel in the world—the *General Admiral*—though, as regarded fineness of lines and beauty of form, he considered the *Great Eastern* to as much surpass that man-of-war as she did in size and power. His Highness, after partaking of lunch with Mr. CAMPBELL and Capt. HARRISON, expressed a wish to see the new steering apparatus. This simple though most ingenious invention was accordingly inspected at Mr. LUNGLEY'S yard, and commended by the Duke in the highest terms. After leaving this yard the Duke proceeded to the manufactory of Messrs. HUMPHERYS and TENNANT, and inspected several pairs of marine engines making for the Russian Government, varying in power from 300 to 600 horses. The number of visitors to the ship on Saturday was immense, and more than double that of any previous occasion."

In relation to the unfortunate Dr. SMETHURST, who is lying under sentence of death, upon a charge of poisoning his second wife, the *Times* of the 30th says:

"A rumor was very current on Saturday that the Home Secretary had sent a respite for the prisoner, but it had no foundation, and at present the execution is fixed for Tuesday, the 6th of September. It is true that the solicitor for the prisoner, Mr. HUMPHREYS, has made an urgent solicitation to the Secretary of State to delay the carrying out of the sentence, and the culprit himself has also addressed several very long communications to the Home-office, in which he gives a history of the connection between himself and the deceased lady and most strenuously asserts his innocence; but the whole matter is still under consideration, and it is not likely that any decision will be come to until the middle of the week. The prisoner still continues to exhibit the same calm and almost indifferent demeanor that characterized him throughout the whole of the painful proceedings, and he has never ceased protesting his innocence of the crime of which he has been convicted."

The mate of the American ship *Conqueror*, CHAS. BOUTELLE, was brought up again at the Liverpool Police Court, charged with the murder of one of the crew on the high seas. The investigation into the prisoner's criminality resulted in his being set at liberty, it appearing that the Court had no jurisdiction.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

The Delay at Zurich—Duty of the Italian States—Interesting from Rome—The Earthquake at Norcia—Tuscany, the Duchies, &c., &c.

TARDINESS OF THE NEGOTIATION AT ZURICH—THE REASON.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Sunday, Aug. 28, 1859.

A private letter from Zurich, of the 26th, states that the labors of the Plenipotentiaries were going on slowly enough. Notwithstanding the announcement in the telegraphic dispatch a few days ago, it is doubtful if any important point has been yet settled. Whether the fault is attributable to the Plenipotentiaries themselves, to the preliminaries of the Treaty of Villafranca, and to the Emperors not having taken into calculation, in their eager anxiety to make peace, all the difficulties of the negotiations, no one knows. Some people incline to the opinion that this delay is intentional; and the manner in which M. DE BOURQUENEY is acting lends some color to the suspicion. The difficulty is indeed considerable. To restore sovereigns who forfeited their thrones not merely on the ground of misgovernment, but for having gone over to the Austrian camp against their own people; to constitute a league with heterogeneous elements; to call upon the Emperor of Austria for a general amnesty; to expect the same from the King of Naples; and to hope that the gates of Rome would be thrown open to all without exception by the Pontifical Government are matters easier to talk about or to put on paper than to execute.

The letter says:

"The general amnesty was, some days since, made the subject of conversation in the Conference. The agents of Austria and Sardinia made no objection; still no protocol has yet been drawn up, as might be expected from that accord; and the example set by the Emperor of the French is not yet followed at Vienna or at Turin."

Baron DE BOURQUENEY has touched the delicate subject of the Duchies in the same way as the others, evidently desirous of ascertaining what effect would be produced by it on the Sardinian Plenipotentiary.

My informant adds:

"Baron DE BOURQUENEY, as well as the Emperor of the French, earnestly desires the restoration of the Grand Dukes of Tuscany and Modena by the act and favor of the same populations who have overthrown them, and, moreover, that the Piedmontese Government should contribute towards it with all its influence; but he does no more at Zorich than repeat what Count RECHBERG said at Turin, and the answer will be the same. There is every reason to believe that the Sardinian Plenipotentiary will affix his signature to no protocol which would confirm the article in the Treaty of Villafranca relative to the restoration of the unpopular Dukes."

What the French Government will at last have to do is simply to declare to Austria that it has done all that was morally in its power in favor of her *protégés*, or else it must dispose itself to impose them on the Duchies by intrigues, if not by force. There are some who suppose that the King of Sardinia not accepting the annexation of Tuscany would facilitate the solution which it seems the Emperor NAPOLEON has at heart, and that, abandoned to itself by him to whom it looked for support, and under whose sceptre it desired to place itself, the Duchy would have no resource but to submit to FERDINAND IV. returning with a constitution in one hand and the national flag in the other.

The writer observes:

"But the renunciation of VICTOR EMANUEL would not be a solution—it would be merely a complication. Tuscany would establish another form of government. Provisionally constituted as she is, she would remain so, and with her military league which is just formed, she would await the march of events, in the full confidence that, come what might, French soldiers would never march to restore the dethroned Duke."

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 29.

I mentioned yesterday that the rumors, founded on a telegram from Zurich, which circulated respecting the settlement of the question of Lombardy were erroneous. The Plenipotentiaries have not brought their labors to a conclusion respecting Lombardy. The boundary question has not been decided; nor has an agreement been come to as to the portion of the debt to be transferred to Sardinia in consequence of her new acquisition. An understanding on this point between the Austrian and Sardinian Plenipotentiaries is not easy, so long as the former persists in his pretensions that Austria shall be relieved not only from the debt corresponding to the province which she has lost, but from a portion of that which weighs heavily on the Empire. Sardinia is noway inclined to take upon her enormous liabilities incurred in upholding the despotic system of Austria in Lombardy.

But even if Lombardy was settled the stipulations of Villafranca would still remain unaccomplished, and it still is a question for consideration whether these will be left for a general Congress or simply for the Austrian and French Governments. A Congress might patch the matter up in some way, but is it certain a Congress will ever sit? We know that the Emperor NAPOLEON proposed it to his brother and friend "the enemy," but that his "friend," whose recollection of Congresses is, perhaps, not very agreeable, positively refused, and that the Conference of Zurich was accepted as a *pis aller*.

A Congress being so distasteful to Austria, the question of the two Cabinets remains. But it will be reasonably doubted whether M. WALEWSKI and Count RECHBERG would be able to effect what the Plenipotentiaries now sitting at Zurich fail in. The difficulties are grave. Austria stipulated as an indispensible condition of peace the restoration of the Dukes of Tuscany and Modena; as for the Duchess of Parma, she was not considered at all; she was left to the mercy of NAPOLEON or VICTOR EMANUEL as they might prefer to deal with her; but FRANCIS JOSEPH, who threw the Duchess overboard, declared he would not make peace but on the condition that the Dukes were restored to their thrones. The Emperor of the French, of whom it is now the fashion to say that he had had enough of war, and was willing at almost any sacrifice to bring it to a conclusion, had no alternative but to accept the conditions. The acceptance exists, but it is not true that a written agreement exists, but force should be employed by either the single or the double-headed eagle in restoration. The treaty of Villafranca is silent on this point; and the Emperor NAPOLEON has more than once pledged himself that nothing shall be done by arms. Force or no force, it is certain, however, that both sovereigns have agreed on a restoration.

THE DUTY OF ITALY IN THE CRISIS.

From the London Times.

Under the protection of the Imperial promise the course of Central Italy to freedom and prosperity seems safe and sure. A little firmness to repel the not too formidable or too earnestly-directed blandishments of Prince PONIATOWSKI, a resolute ingratitude towards their liberator, whose tender heart will be wounded by their obstinacy, but will perhaps be healed again by their acclamations, and the names of the deposed dynasties will be heard no more in Italy. The next step is already resolved upon. They have unanimously desired to weld themselves into one kingdom whereof VICTOR EMANUEL shall be the first Sovereign. We cannot conceive that, if all chance for Prince NAPOLEON be put out of the question, the French Emperor can have any hearty objection to such an amalgamation. This work of the restoration of Italy will be, if it shall endure, the principal glory of his reign. He will naturally desire that it should be as marked a success, and give as visible a monument to posterity as possible. Piedmont, with twenty more Duchies amalgamated with it, could offer no object of jealousy or distrust to France. It is not comprehensible, therefore, that any stronger sentiment than diplomatic delicacy can induce him to put pressure upon the King of Sardinia to refuse the territory now proffered to him. Moreover, we now know that this pressure will be entirely of an argumentative and diplomatic character. It seems to us, therefore, as matters now stand, that VICTOR EMANUEL cannot refuse the offer of the Duchies. It would, perhaps, not be prudent definitively to accept it. Perhaps it would be more wise to assume the Government provisionally, and thus preserve order, prevent further revolution, and keep out other candidates until the new order of things is consolidated. But unless some very rash or very mad course of conduct should occur to mar the prospect, the unity of Italy is now secure. We will add that the Emperor has a right to say, "To me Italy owes her independence."

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT ROME.

A letter from Rome of the 23d ult. informs us that a military commission appointed to investigate the affair of Perugia had delivered a judgment condemning the chiefs of the revolution. The Government quashed the judgment for informality, and commanded a new trial.

The Sacred College has lost another of its members in the person of Cardinal FALCONIERI-MELLINI. He died on the 22d, at Ravenna, of which he was Archbishop since the year 1825. With this Cardinal becomes extinct one of the most distinguished Roman and Tuscan families, and Ravenna has lost a prelate who was the protector of the poor. His Eminence was likewise Secretary of the Memoriali at Rome, a position formerly of great importance.

Monsignor SPACCA-PIETRA, who was Archbishop of Trinidad, has arrived at Rome. This learned prelate, who is a member of the congregation of Lazarists, has resigned the Archbishopric of Trinidad, where he resided six years. The Holy Father has commissioned him to proceed to Jerusalem, to inquire into the serious differences which exist between the Latin Patriarch and the Franciscan Friars, who are in possession of the Holy Places.

The Roman Minister of Finance at the beginning of this year published the budget for 1859, which showed a surplus of 88,000 crowns over the expenditure. The budget has been examined by the Council of State, and approved by His Holiness. Unfortunately, at the end of the year the expenses as calculated in the budget are almost always found to be increased, in consequence of the extraordinary credits demanded by several Ministers. Up to the present period the budget has been increased by 500,000 crowns and more. During previous years of scarcity the Roman Government sold bread to the working classes at a lower price than that charged by the bakers. This entailed a loss of 105,000 crowns. The budget of 1859 has been further increased by 100,000 crowns for the expenses of the Camerale printing-house.

It is said that the Pontifical Government is about to publish various decrees. It is remarked that the secret printing-house of the Quirinal is actively employed.

The Pope is resolved to reduce the Legations to obedience before he introduces any measures of reform, and, as his own forces are not sufficient to support the insurrection, he must demand the aid of the Catholic Powers.

Many of the Swiss who quitted the service of the King of Naples have requested an engagement of the Pope, and have been accepted.

The Holy Father does not quit his study, in consequence of a slight sore on his leg; otherwise he enjoys excellent health, and gives his usual receptions.

The Duke DE GRAMONT, the French Ambassador, is not expected to return to Rome before the end of the month.

Subsequent advices have been received to the 27th ult. The Duke DE GRAMMONT had held a conference with Cardinal ANTONELLI on the subject of the reorganization of the Legations.

It is asserted that the Government of Bologna had dissolved a regiment in which some Mazzini volunteers had attempted to cause an excitement. One French division only will remain in Rome. The garrison of the Pope is on march to Pesaro, where the troops are being concentrated.

An earthquake had taken place at Norcia; 200 persons were killed and a large number injured; 9,000 of the population are encamped in the neighborhood of the town. The Pope has dispatched assistance.

AFFAIRS IN THE CENTRAL STATES.

M. PONIATOWSKI writes to his chief, M. WALEWSKI that he has great hopes of succeeding in his mission, which is understood to be the restoration of the Grand Duke.

A deputation of the Modenese National Assembly, composed of the Commandeur MALINCENI, (President,) Marquis FONTANELLI, and Count ARIANI, left on the 29th ult., for Paris, intrusted with a special mission to His Majesty the Emperor NAPOLEON III.

The departure of the deputation of the Tuscan National Assembly for Turin, which was to take place on the 29th, had been delayed for several days.

Advices from Bologna, of the 28th ult., state that the elections throughout the Romagna had taken place with the greatest tranquillity and order.

The first results of the electoral assemblies of Bologna are the following: Count BENTIVOGLIO, Prince HERCOLANI, Prince SIMONETTI, Count MARSILI, Signor MINCHETTI, and Signor ALESSANDRINI.

The official *Piedmontese Gazette* gives a denial to the reports of political dissension existing among the members of the Sardinian Cabinet. Count ARESE left on the evening of the 29th for Paris.

NAPLES.—THE APPREHENDED FAMINE.

A Naples letter, of the 23d, gives some account of the departure of the Swiss troops:

"At an early hour in the morning 1,1729 Swiss soldiers and 48 officers, all belonging to the Fourth Regiment, marched through the city to the arsenal. They had their arms and baggage, with the Swiss flag displayed, and were headed by their band. Four companies of Neapolitan marines were drawn up at the arsenal, to whom the Swiss delivered up their arms in the most perfect order. By way of prudence, or rather from mistrust, other troops, all with their muskets loaded, were kept concealed in the arsenal, but the precaution was unnecessary. Each Swiss soldier, after having delivered up his arms, received by way of indemnity a year's pay, amounting to 56 ducats, (246f.) The officers who could not claim a pension (after 20 years' service) received three months' pay and their traveling expenses. These soldiers received their money in full before embarking in two merchant vessels, which were taken in tow by the steam-frigate *Veloce*. Other departures will take place at intervals, in order not to cause too many to be at Marseilles at the same time, as the railroad can only convey 500 a day."

The same letter says:

"Much excitement is caused among the people by the high price of corn, and the Government has just given orders for the purchase abroad of 100,000,000 ducats' worth. Several vessels laden with maize have arrived from Sicily. This Winter there will be again the sad spectacle of bread being distributed to the people. Would it not be a better policy, instead of allowing them to remain in ignorance and idleness, to give them employment which they stand in need of, and which might be supplied by the creation of great public works, which are everywhere called for in the country?"

FRANCE.

A Speech for Peace with England M. de Morny to the Council-General of Puy-de-Dome—The Army and the Navy.

THE RELATIONS OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND —SPEECH OF M. DE MORNY.

In his speech at the opening of the Council-General of the Department of Puy-de-Dome, Count DE MORNY, the President of the Legislative Body, spoke as follows:

You have participated, gentlemen, in the enthusiasm excited by our victories, you have shared in the unanimous gratitude of France for the great moderation of the Emperor. But you find it difficult to understand how his Majesty's evident desire to prevent a European conflagration can have caused in England the newspaper articles, the Parliamentary speeches, and the warlike preparations of which so much has been said. You know, without doubt, by means of what logic the English explain their apprehensions. They say, "Our Press is free: the French Press is not so; therefore insults have not the same importance in one as in the other." That is quite an error. There are in France no means of preventing a journal from publishing what seems to it right; the Government is only armed against the Press with the power of warning and of suspension, which are repressive measures. The English add, "The Emperor retains at the bottom of his heart the desire to avenge Waterloo and St. Helena; he only concluded peace with the Emperor of Russia in order to make him an ally; he has been generous to the Emperor of Austria only to make a friend of him also; and with that double alliance he intends to attack England." I do not think it inopportune to tell you what I think on that subject. We live at a period when the hatreds of castes and families have succumbed from the increased mildness of manners, and at which national hatred and prejudice have been effaced by civilization. The new generations have something else to do than to avenge the past; they are too enlightened to act on any other motive than the interest of the present and the future. The Emperor and the present generation of Frenchmen are not of those of whom it can be said, "They have learned nothing and forgotten nothing." As for the generous proceedings between the three Emperors, to ascribe them to the speculative object indicated above, is it not to reduce to the proportions of a paltry theatrical intrigue the regulation of the great interests of Europe, and to degrade the elevated sentiments which God has placed in the heart of a sovereign for the welfare of humanity? Assuredly, I am better able than any other to appreciate the royal fidelity of the Emperor and his pacific intentions; for when he did me the honor to send me to Russia to draw closer the relations between the two empires, the part of my instructions which dominated every other was this: "Do not allow any encroachment to be made on the English alliance; and, far from endeavoring to divide the great Powers, on the contrary point out that if they had the good sense to unite and to come to an understanding, all the paltry difficulties which arise in Europe may be solved peaceably." Need I recall to your memory the incidents which preceded the war with Austria in order to prove that the Emperor NAPOLEON, while desiring to free Italy, and to disengage the frontier of France from Austrian pressure, would have preferred obtaining that object by a Congress rather by a war? The number and the state of our army at the moment when the *ultimatum* of Austria was issued prove this. *And if the statesmen of England, who now consider that enough has not been done for the Italians, had consented before the war to express the sympathies which they now manifest, it is to be presumed that the affairs of Italy would have been regulated by diplomacy.* I repeat that, after all the Emperor has done and said, to suspect him of preparing in the dark, without any other motive than ancient enmity, an enterprise which would throw into confusion the gravest interests in the world, and would be the most fatal blow to civilization, is to doubt his word and his heart as a sovereign and a man."

After expressing the opinion that perhaps the attempts which have been made by certain newspapers and speakers in England to excite distrust of France were only inspired by the desire of the one to increase their circulation and of the other to gain popularity, Count DE MORNY went on to say:—

"Time and the determination of the Emperor to lead France into the occupations and labors of peace will, I doubt not, triumph over chimerical fears. That, gentlemen, is the sort of war which we must wage with England. Let us resolutely terminate our means of conveyance and of circulation; let us put them in communication with our coalpits; let us reduce the cost price of all raw materials and of all our manufactured articles; let us imitate the English in what we are deficient; let us gain strength from the spirit of association without continually requiring the support of the Government; let us endeavor to conquer, and by prudent use, preserve the liberties which make a man absolute master of his own welfare, and which have no other limits than the wrong done to others. *Yes, let us make on England a manufacturing and commercial war—a conflict of progress and civilization, loyal, avowable, and which will be advantageous to all. That is what the Emperor desires; let us second his efforts.* Already is the amnesty a work of pacification, which is the prelude of the system into which we are about to enter. Let us hope that it will be so so understood by everybody, especially by those who are the object of it."

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

From the London News.

M. DE MORNEY begins by ascribing English armaments to newspaper articles and Parliamentary speeches, and the latter to the dissatisfaction of England at the manifest desire of the Emperor to avoid a European conflagration. He goes on to assert that there are no means in France of preventing a newspaper from publishing what it likes, and that in fact the French Press is just as responsible for what it writes as the English, and no more. By the light of this singular interpretation of facts we are enabled to judge M. DE MORNY'S appeal against the prejudices and passions of public opinion in this country. For the rest, we are perfectly ready to appreciate the fairness and frankness with which he singles out the prevailing causes of alarm and doubt which have undoubtedly existed of late, whilst to the general terms in which he discusses and disposes of them we are as far as possible from objecting. "Nobody," says M. DE MORNY, with reasonable emphasis, "can estimate so well as myself the loyal faith of the Emperor;" and we fully accept the assurance; but we must be permitted to whisper very gently into the ear of the President of the Corps Legislatif that no one knows better than these two distinguished persons the advantages of silence, secrecy, and suddenness in grand political operations; and perhaps it is because people in England have been disposed to pay a compliment to political, at the expense of moral qualifications, that they hesitate to attribute to the same persons and the same policy, the head that plots and the hand that strikes on a sudden with the heart of the injured philanthropist, alive to every honest impulse, and the soul of an apostle of peace awake to every generous motion.

At any rate, we heartily echo M. DE MORNY'S stirring appeal to the good feeling and good sense of the two great nations of the West. By all means let our future rivalry (if rivalry there must be) be a rivalry of industrial and commercial enterprise. We have had enough of glory long ago, and enough of conquest. We know no battle by land or sea in which France had not her full share of honor. Surely France may be contented to fight the future battles of civilization (if battles there must be) side by side with the honorable foes of old time, and the comrades in arms of later and happier years. We believe that in spite of evil omens, the intellect, the enterprise, the best feelings, and the dearest interests of England, and that both cry *Peace*. But there is one thing needful to make the desire of all good people on either side of the water a reasonable certainty, and that is—*Liberty*. With an equal, we do not say a similar, liberty enjoyed by our neighbors and by ourselves, every cloud that intercepts a better future would clear away before the light, and every mist of prejudice and passion be dispersed.

From the Paris Constitutionnel.

Shall we have war with England? and why? Because it has placed some parliamentary orators, too faithful to the recollection of the rivalries and hatreds of another age to take alarm without cause, and loudly to demand armaments without necessity, does it follow that a general conflagration will take place? Because certain journals in England, yielding to one knows not what pressure, have honored us for some time with their daily philippics, we must conclude that they are the real exponents of public opinion, and that they will have sufficient influence to precipitate the signal of a new secular struggle? France is reproached with her warlike mood; to the Emperor is attributed the design, long since formed, of avenging Waterloo and St. Helena. And by what right? Should it not, on the contrary, be remembered that he has trodden beneath his feet as well old hatreds as recent injuries? Far from cherishing any aggressive intentions is it not he who, for the sake of consolidating the English alliance, has actually on every occasion combated our hereditary prejudices? If, instead of restraining the national animosity, anxious only for an ephemeral popularity, he had excited it, who can say that at his voice France would not have risen as one man? He did not speak the word. He felt that a war between England and France would be a fratricidal war, a war waged by civilization itself against civilization, and the same motive which had counseled him to the union of the two great western powers, determined him to make every sacrifice to assure their permanence. At the elevation at which the Emperor is placed, the thought is not to avenge the past, but to prepare the future. If the countries cannot forget their ancient rivalry, let at least that rivalry be made to serve the cause of progress instead of compromising it. If we must at all price do battle, let us so manage that the battle shall produce fruits.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The troops forming the garrisons in the third and fourth divisions, the head-quarters of which are at Lille and Chalons on the Marne, have been considerably increased.

The regiments of the Imperial Guard having suffered severe losses at Magenta and Solferino are being reorganized, and the vacancies caused by death filled up. The fourth battalion of the Imperial Guard is also maintained. Government is about to increase the artillery, but the cavalry is to be diminished.

A correspondent from Toulon, after announcing certain reductions in the French fleet, says: "The reduction of the squadron of evolutions to what it was before the recent great events (it is weaker indeed than it was, because it contains so many new hands) will cease, it is hoped, to excite the jealousy of England, which will have no longer any pretext for maintaining in the Mediterranean that fleet of fifty sail, which recently made so objectless an appearance on the coast of Egypt."

GERMANY.

German Unity—Affairs in Prussia—Advance of the Cholera—The Bavarian Loan.

AGITATION FOR GERMAN UNITY.

Correspondence of the London Times.

BERLIN, Thursday, Aug. 25, 1859.

There can be no question that the agitation which now prevails through every part of Germany will, before the close of the year, give rise to important events. Every post brings evidence in public papers and private letters of the rapid spread of the feeling to which the Wiesbaden Declaration first gave utterance two months ago. It is so general, that even the Governments of the small States—the most despotic in Europe—do not attempt, at least openly, to repress or to punish it. It is not now a question of Prussian hegemony, but of union in any fashion, provided it be a real union, productive of unity of action, both military and diplomatic. Germany is slow to move, but whoever knows Germany knows what elements are at work within her, and how irresistibly the popular feeling, when once roused, overthrows all obstacles. The lessons of '48 have not been lost, and we may fairly expect that the present movement will result in something more sober and practical, if less ambitious, than the declamations of Frankfort. The sobriety of the declarations which are being signed all over the country, the guarded expressions used in them, the anxiety which all parties show to arrive at a common understanding, are the proofs that not theoretical visionaries, but thinking citizens are the actors. It is no chorus of enthusiastic, beer-imbibing, fatherland-ballad-singing students, but the deliberate demand of men of all ranks and all ages, the aforesaid students not excepted. These last may be cited as affording the strongest evidence of the intensity of the feeling. In some at least of the Universities—I cannot, of course, speak for all—they have come to a resolution that, whatever differences of opinion there may be, there shall be no duelling on this subject—a remarkable an instance of self-imposed restraint. The Golden Legend contains. This renunciation of the pleasant side of a question which promised so many slashed cheeks and truncated noses, the proudest badges of a *Bursche*, is not the laughing matter English readers may think it, but the sign of an earnestness of purpose, which only the feeling of their common country's danger could have inspired. This union of Germany has been the aim of all her ablest statesmen since ULRICH VON HUTTEN, soldier, poet and satirist, first conceived the idea. If it is now effected, France and Austria, in spite of themselves, will have more than undone the injuries of centuries, at the same time affording the world the best pledge of future peace.

AFFAIRS IN PRUSSIA.

The *Times* correspondent says: The change of ministry in Austria, which was looked forward to here with hopes that it would lead to a better understanding between the two Cabinets, has disappointed expectation.

The cholera spreads along the shores of the Baltic. Its presence in Dantzic is officially acknowledged, as well as in Osnabruck and Elberfeld, and it is reported to have made considerable ravages at Hamburg.

The King was so much better on the 25th ult. that the *Gazette* was able to announce that on Sunday the last bulletin would be published.

It is at length announced that the whole of the Russian loan has been subscribed, and that the applicants will receive the full sum they subscribed for—so accurately had the public gauged the present necessities of the Czar.

THE BAVARIAN LOAN.

A new combination has been formed by the Bank of Nuremberg, the Bank of Frankfort, the House of ROTHSCHILD, the Banking-house of M. ERLANGER, and Messrs. HIRSCH & FAOHLICH, for contracting the Bavarian four and a half per cent. loan, to defray the military expenses.

Eight millions of florins of the loan have been left for public subscription.

SPAIN.

The correspondent to the *Chronicle* says that six hundred Moors attacked Ceuta, but were put to flight by the Governor, at the head of his garrison, and eight killed. The Spanish Government has sent reinforcements by steamer.

GREECE.

The correspondent of the *Morning Herald* says: Advices from Athens announce that the Chamber has been dissolved, and that a royal decree has ordered a new one to be elected. The day fixed is not mentioned.

American Securities in London.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 30

American Securities.	Closing Prices.			Bus. done.	
Illinois Central 6 ₰ ct., 1875	75	to 79		—	
Do., 7 ₰ cent., 1875	78	to 80		79	80
Do., do., Free land, 1860	83	to 85		—	
Do., $100 shares, $60 paid	40	to 38	dis.	39	dis.
Mic. Cen. 8 ₰ cent., con. '60	80	to 85		—	
Do., 1869	78	to 80		—	
Do. (sink. f.) 1st m. do. '82	80	to 85		—	
Do., $100 shares	38	to 42		—	
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ₰ ct. (sinking fund) 1885	53	to 58		—	
Do., $100 shares	5	to 10		—	
New-York Central, 6 ₰ ct., (sinking fund) 1883	84	to 86		—	
Do., 7 ₰ cent., 1864	92	to 95		—	
Do., 7 ₰ ct., (sink. f.) 1876	92	to 94		—	
Do., $100 shares	68	to 72		—	
New-York and Erie 3d mortgage 7 ₰ cent., 1883	57	to 62		—	
Do., 7 ₰ ct., (sink. f.) 1876	15	to 25		—	
Do., 7 ₰ ct., bonds, con. '62	15	to 25		—	
Do., 1871	15	to 25		—	
Do., $100 shares	5	to 10		—	
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds—1st mortgage, con. 6 ₰ ct.	89	to 91		—	
Do., 2d mort., 6 ₰ ct. sterl.	93	to 95		—	
Do., $50 shares	35	to 40		—	
Philadel. & Reading Bonds 6 ₰ ct., 1860	83	to 88		—	
Do., do., 1870	78	to 88		—	
Do., $50 shares	20	to 24		—	

From Brazil.

THE UNITED STATES SLOOP-OF-WAR LEVANT AT RIO—DISTURBANCES AMONG SAILORS—CONFLAGRATION—STATE OF THE MARKETS—SHIPPING.

Our files of Rio papers extend to the 25th of July.

There is no political news of interest.

The United States sloop-of-war *Levant*, Commander HUNT, was lying in the harbor. On July 17 a fracas had occurred between some of the men-of-war's-men and boatmen in the harbor, in which two of the latter had been knocked overboard and drowned. The police were unable to make any arrests.

On the following day an encounter took place in the streets between American sailors and some of the citizens, but it was terminated by the interference of the authorities.

A fire on the 19th of July destroyed the coffee warehouse of Messrs. FERQUIN & BROTHER, on the street of the Benedictines. The coffee in the building, consisting of 2,800 bags, together with the books and papers, was saved.

The 18th anniversary of the coronation of DOM PEDRO II. was observed July 17.

The following American vessels were in the port of Rio on the 23d July:

The *Russell* of New-York, the *Sparkling Wave* of New-York, the *Westminster* of Pensacola, the *Old Hickory* of Fernandina, the *F. S. Means* of Darien, the *Statesman* of Newport, the *Castor* of Mobile, the *Antagonist* of New-York, the *Kedron* of Boston, the *Warren Hallett* of Boston, the *James S. Davis* of Richmond, the *Bonito* of New-York, the *Addison Child* of Charleston, the *Campantro* of Savannah, the *Peter Warwick* of Baltimore, the *Clifton* of Baltimore, the *Chase* of Baltimore, the *Glenwood* of Darien, the *George Monghan* of Savannah, the *Lucy Elizabeth* of Montevideo, the *Esther* of Richmond, and the *Mount Vernon* of Philadelphia.

Exchange on London was quoted at 24½d.

Freights to the Northern United States at 45c.@50c.

Brazilian ounces were bringing 32 milreis.

The quotations for coffee were, for good 5$380 ₰ arroba, for the superfine, 6 milreis.

Later from the Dominican Republic.

BUSINESS AT PORT AU PLATTE—COUNTERFEITERS FROM THE UNITED STATES—IMPENDING POLITICAL CHANGE.

By the brig *John Butler*, Capt. MINER, we have dates to 1st inst.

Business was very dull, as the tobacco crop was nearly all bought up.

Exchange—Paper for gold, $2 50 national for $1, and not much paper. Very little hard money in circulation.

The three individuals detected two months since in the act of landing and passing counterfeit paper money from the United States, escaped from the jail at Santiago about 27th ult., together with the jailkeeper. A fine thing to have friends, with a few doubloons at their disposal.

The people generally are much dissatisfied with the prevailing Government, and predict a revolution shortly. There would not, probably, be much fighting. All that would be necessary would be for a majority to declare, &c., &c. The treasury is kept dry as usual. All moneys are forwarded to the city.

Letters from Zante (Ionian Islands) of 16th August, 1859, state that the currant crop this year is in a very prosperous condition. The blight, which for five or six seasons past has caused the total destruction of the vines, has entirely disappeared. Zante would perhaps make twelve million pounds, of very excellent quality; Cephalonia, thirteen millions; and Morea, fifty millions.

NEW-YORK POLITICS.

The Democratic State Convention at Syracuse.

GATHERING OF THE DELEGATES.

Probable Action Relative to the Charleston Convention.

CAUCUSES OF THE WOOD AND DICKINSON MEN.

The Present State Ticket to be Renominated.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 13—12 P. M.

The Democratic Convention will organize to-morrow.

The Tammany Delegation will be received without controversy.

The Convention will elect delegates to Charleston. An earnest spirit of reconciliation appears to prevail. ISAAC V. FOWLER will probably be presented as delegate at large. Messrs. KENNEDY, SWEENY, COOPER, TRENANT, CONOLLY and CLANCY decline going to Charleston, in order to make room for representatives of other interests.

The Wood men held a caucus this evening, which the Dickenson men refused to attend. The friends of DICKENSON here also held a caucus, to determine whether they would sustain the regular or irregular organization of New-York City, and have adjourned without coming to a conclusion.

The present State ticket will be renominated, with the exception of Secretary of State TUCKER, who declines; and D. R. FLOYD of Queens, Woon of Brooklyn, SAVAGE of New-York, and Senator SCOTT are being talked of to succeed him.

It is intended to represent all Democratic interests on the State ticket, and in election of delegates to Charleston.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 13.

The attendance both inside and outside the Convention is already large, and the prominent men of the party have taken the field early.

The head-quarters of both wings of the Democracy are at the Voorhees House, the rooms of FERNANDO WOOD and PETER CAGGER being in close proximity, while those of ISAAC V. FOWLER, with the whole string of Tammany Delegates, are only a few doors removed.

The appearances at the quarters of WOOD and CAGGER give a fair criterion of the complexion of the Convention. The former are quiet, with plain indications of firmness on their countenances as they pass in and out, while the latter are crowded to their fullest capacity with a confidential air apparent in all.

Numerically, as between the Hards who are in favor of the District system and the Softs who are in favor of electing the Charleston delegates at once, the Convention will stand as follows: 70 to 72 Softs; 24 to 26 Hards. This calculation is closely made and is probably correct, though the Wood men claim a larger number.

Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON is at the Syracuse House, and has been visited by Messrs. CASSIDY and COMSTOCK, of the *Atlas and Argus*, Comptroller CHURCH, and a number of others, including FERNANDO WOOD and the Mozart Hall delegation.

The position of Mr. DICKINSON is that of conciliation. He desires a harmonious arrangement as to the organization, and a fair representation of the Hards on the Charleston delegation.

DEAN RICHMOND and the Western delegation of Softs are at the Syracuse House.

The old State officers are to be renominated, with the exception of the Hon. GIDEON S. TUCKER, Secretary of State, who declines a renomination, and whose place will probably be filled by FLOYD JONES or Judge SCOTT. To-night the chances favor the former. Mr. SEYMOUR, of Herkimer, and Judge SCOTT, are talked of for Canal Commissioners.

The Convention will be temporarily organized, with S. T. FAIRCHILD, a Cass-Democrat, of Madison, or, perhaps, JOHN STEVENS, of Rome, for President.

The permanent President will be WILLIAM H. LUDLOW, unless some change of the programme takes place before morning.

The probability now seems to be that there will be very few contested seats, many thought to be contested declining to appear.

The New-York case will most likely be settled by a resolution declaring that, as the last Convention decided in favor of the Tammany delegates, and no new features have arisen since, the Tammany delegates are entitled to seats. This will exclude FERNANDO WOOD from the floor, but in that case he will take the seat of LEWIS A. EDWARDS, of Suffolk, who has the power of substitution on the Mozart Hall side. Mr. WOOD claims a greater number than is here given him, and insists on having the case of the New-York contested seats heard before the Convention.

Appearances now indicate that all will be harmonious between the friends of Mr. DICKINSON and the Softs.

The Charleston Delegation will undoubtedly be chosen now. The Hards will have probably two delegates at large to two Softs, and one-third or rather more of the State Delegation.

The Wood Party held a caucus this evening which was largely attended, although Messrs. MATHER and SCHELL, and some other Dickinson men remained outside. Speeches were made by Messrs. WOOD, JOHN A. GREENE, Jr., and others, all friendly, insisting on an equal division of the Charleston Delegation, and the State Committee, and an equal representation for Tammany and Mozart Hall in the Convention. The speeches were resolute, but conciliatory in tone. Mr. RUSSELL, of Ulster, waited on the Softs to ascertain the truth of a rumor that no delegate would be admitted without tickets, and no tickets issued to any contestants. The Hards were informed that every delegate and contestant would receive tickets and be admitted to the floor. The Hards thereupon resolved to accept tickets this time in view of the emergency of the case, but declared against receiving tickets or submitting to that mode of admission hereafter. They resolved also to present the name of THOMAS G. ALVORD, Ex-Speaker of the Assembly, for presiding officer of the Convention. The Wood men insist further on choosing their own share of the Charleston delegation. If they have the privilege of doing so they will name FERNANDO WOOD and JOHN A. GREENE, Jr., of Onondaga, as delegates at large. On the Soft side it is proposed to concede DELOS DE WOLF and Mr. BRONSON or Mr. SCHELL as delegates at large. DEAN RICHMOND will be delegate at large on the Soft side, and probably ISAAC V. FOWLER.

Among the candidates for State delegates are GEORGE SANDERS, NELSON J. WATERBURY, Hon. JOHN C. MATHER, JOHN COCHRANE, Judge CAPERS, and Judge BERRIAN.

Mr. DICKINSON appears anxious to conciliate, but wishes the Mozart Hall delegates to have a representation in the Convention.

Dr. SAWYER, of Blackwell's Island, is offered the nomination of State Prison In

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The New Minister of Foreign Relations—Departure of Mr. Otway—Military Operations—Later from the Pacific States—State of the Republic from Native Testimony.

By the arrival of the steamship *Habana*, of the Tehuantepec line, at New-Orleans, we receive our files of Vera Cruz journals to Aug. 25.

An outline of the news has already been forwarded by telegraph. Additional details are of interest.

On the 10th of August, Señor OCAMPO resigned the position of Minister of Foreign Relations in the Juarez Cabinet, and Señor Don JUAN ANTONIA DE LA FUENTE has been appointed in his place, OCAMPO still remaining Minister of War and Finance. Mr. FUENTE filled that place in the Cabinet of COMONFORT, and is highly spoken of by those who know him, and he does seem like a very intelligent and well-meaning man.

Mr. OTWAY, the British Minister, was expected at Vera Cruz, to embark for England on the English packet of the 4th of September. Mr. GOULD, an *attaché* of the British Legation in Mexico, who came passenger in the *Virginia Antomente*, left for the City of Mexico on the 24th.

The *Reforma*, of Vera Cruz, distinctly and officially denies that Señor TEJADA has any idea of procuring Americans to fight the Mexican battles. That paper says the special Minister only desires to negotiate a small loan on the good faith and credit of the Mexican Government.

The mails from the north and east represent the States of New-Leon, Qurango, Coahuila, Sivalva, Zacatecas, Aquascallentes, San Luis Potosi and Tamaulipas to be enjoying all the benefits of peace and order.

A letter from Mexico says that the Church allows MIRAMON $2,000 per day for the use of his army and Government.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEGOLLADO has taken up his head-quarters at San Luis Potosi. In answer to his call for troops, &c., DEGOLLADO will succeed in raising about 12,000 men, and with these he hopes, as he says, to reduce the City of Mexico by next October. Zacatecas raises 2,000 men; Sinaloa already has that number in the field; Guadalajara, Colima, Tamaulipas Nuevo-Leon, Coahuila, Vera Cruz, Guerrero and Oajaca will also send contingents. Vera Cruz will be exempt, because she needs her contingent to defend the city. Good arms and a plentiful supply of munitions will be in attendance to make the war more effective. All these matters considered, the position of the Liberals seems flattering enough, and with any other people the prospect would be one of certain peace in a short time.

GOV. GARCIA, of Tampico, at the head of 250 riflemen, has started for the Interior to join the army under Gen. DEGOLLADO.

Gen. CESONA has marched out of Tepic with 2,500 men, in the direction of Guadalajara, where he intends to assist in the seige of Marquez.

A proposition is under consideration in the City of Mexico to introduce eight or ten thousand Spanish soldiers in this country, to counterbalance the Americans.

Constant receipts of arms and munitions of war are being received from the Eastern States and California, for the use of the Liberal Party.

An artillerist in Mexico has submitted a plan of taking Vera Cruz, which he assures MIRAMON can be done in "no time," and without loss. His idea is to cast an immense mortar, which will throw a bomb two feet in diameter, charged with twenty-five pounds of powder, a distance of three miles.

The Indian war, or rather the war of races, has broken out with renewed fury in Yucatan. The Indians were defeated, however, at the town of Ichmul.

FROM THE PACIFIC STATES.

Dates are from Guaymas, July 31, San Blas, Aug. 1, and Mazatlan, Aug. 4.

The Indians were still troublesome in Sonora; two or three tribes had organized under one leadership, and at last accounts, were committing serious depredations upon the inhabitants. JOSE PESQUIERA, with his troops, met a large body of Indians at San Antonio, when a terrible battle was fought, in which upwards of 200 of the latter were killed. Political matters and business were very quiet; some little speculations in land were going on.

In Sinaloa all was quiet. No counter-movement or opposition to the Liberal Government has been attempted since its capture by PESQUIERA. The capital of this State is now permanently located at Mazatlan. A large number of arms, including eight handsome field-pieces, (made in San Francisco) reached Mazatlan about the 1st of August. Business at this thriving port has been unusually good; on the 15th of July five large American vessels were in port.

In the adjoining State of Jalisco there had been much fighting. Tepic was captured in June by the Liberals, and afterwards abandoned. It is now in the hands of "Jozado," a robber chief, operating with the Church party. San Blas, the port, is however in possession of the Liberals.

MARQUEZ was on the road to the latter port with a conducta of $3,000,000 from Mexico and Guadalajara. The British ship-of-war *Calypso* was in readiness to receive it, though it was thought the commander of the Liberal Party (NORTON, an American) would prevent its embarkation. Difficulty between the English commander and NORTON may grow out of this. The latter is determined that it shall not leave unless the proper duties are paid upon it. The English are confident of success in getting it off; All hands were busily engaged, on the 1st of August, making boxes for it. If they succeed, it will be taken to Panama and shipped to England.

The Liberals have determined to dislodge MARQUEZ from his strongbold, and if possible to break up his army. Gen. CORONADO was to have left Mazatlan on the 5th of August with a large body of men for Istlan, where he would join the forces of the Governor of Jalisco, and both march direct for Guadalajara.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Madame MIRAMON gave birth on the 17th ult. to a son and heir. Great rejoicings occurred in Mexico at his baptism on the 18th.

A sacrilegious friar, caught in the act of stealing the jewelry from the Virgin, in the church at Oajaca, is on trial, and will no doubt be severely punished.

"Three Years in the United States" is the name of a new book just published in Vera Cruz, which is said to be quite interesting.

CONDITION OF MEXICO—TESTIMONY OF MEXICAN AUTHORITIES.

Neither of the letters which follow, says the New-Orleans *Picayune*, were originally intended for the Press. Both were strictly private and written by native Mexican citizens, residents in the cities from which they date:

VERA CRUZ, Thursday, Aug. 25, 1859.

Everywhere, from every State, we hear of the most active preparations being made by the Liberals to continue the strife, which in my opinion cannot cease till the triumph of good principle. The people are everywhere arming; Zacatecas is arming, and Tamaulipas, Nueva-Leon and Coahuila, San Luis, Colima, Michihoacan and Sinaloa, are sending in their contingents to the orders of our valiant commander-in-chief, DEGOLLADO. The plan of the campaign is a march direct upon and attack of the capital, the focus and last entrenchment of the reaction.

But a greater victory even than that, we have already obtained, and that is in the triumph of the recent measures of reform. These have been received, even in places in the hands of the reaction, with marked approbation and sympathy. The success of the great revolution, in which we are engaged, has, the last eighteen months, in a moral point of view been extraordinary. The clergy have lost the "hood" which concealed them from common view. They have lost credit completely. The Church properly, of which they have made such bad use, finds purchasers in every class of society, nor does the transaction trouble the conscience of any one.

The outcry which the clergy just raised on seeing themselves despoiled of the property they had usurped, becomes day by day less feeble: There are no echoes to be heard anywhere, and all will soon be quiet again. There is to be a grand meeting of the Bishops soon at the capital, however, to take the matter into consideration. Perhaps they may do something yet.

As to the famous loan—the financial scheme of PIZA Y PEZA—nothing has come out of it, and, at last accounts, it was about being given up. And thus we go on enlarging the boundaries of theory, only to make ourselves ridiculous in the eyes of all, and without gain whatever. The reactionary troops, the common soldiery, live on what they can steal in town and country, while the officers in command of the outposts, like RESLEA PEZUELA at Jalapa, would sell their commissions for a pot of soup.

CITY OF MEXICO, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1859.

Since my last, of the 11th instant, nothing of great importance has transpired in political circles here, though affairs still continue to go on from bad to worse. The long-pending quarrel between MIRAMON and MARQUEZ has at length come to an open issue. Those chieftains are now declared enemies. MARQUEZ, it is true, has had prudence enough not to disgrace himself and party by any very public demonstration of his enmity. But MIRAMON, who acts as though he were the President "elect" and not the "substitute," imposes upon himself no such restraint. A few days since, indeed, it was rumored abroad that he was fitting out an expedition against his rival, who, at Guadalajara, openly repudiates his authority. But whatever his intentions may have been, it is certain that the clergy have refused to give him more money, without which any expedition is impossible.

And here you will not be surprised to learn that neither officers, soldiers, nor employes of the army here have received a cent of pay for months. Their misery is very great, as you may well suppose. How, indeed, they manage to live surpasses comprehension. Desertions, therefore, are very numerous, and in view of the campaign organizing against them, begin to alarm the defenders of the Church.

Several officers of the Eighth Regiment of Infantry arrived here, yesterday, as prisoners, under an escort from the corps commanded by Gen. ROBLES at Jalapa. This regiment was in open mutiny on account of the backwardness of their pay, when ROBLES surprised them, with a superior force, in their quarters, and arrested the principal leaders.

Our clergy are still in a state of great excitement about the recent decrees of JUAREZ, but they find but little sympathy here. The Miramon Party, in fact, look upon the clergy only as their bankers, while the party of MARQUEZ is not strong enough to give them much assistance. As for GABRIAC, the French Minister, he would like to do something for his friends, but he dare not act without the approbation of his *queride*, who is at present a little piqued at the Archbishop for having imposed upon her a hard penalty at the absolution. The representatives of the ultra-reactionary party are, as you know, MIRAMON, ROBLES, MARQUEZ, WOLL, VELEZ, MEJIA, CASTILLA and VIZOA; and all of them talk of what they will do next Summer, (Summer begins in Mexico on the 1st of November,) but it is impossible for any one to comprehend what they can do with an exhausted treasury, an exhausted people, and a completely demoralized army. It is true the Vera Cruz Party are not any better off; perhaps I might say they have greater difficulties to overcome, but I believe they will receive assistance from the Americans. Have they not recognized that Government?

There was a general satisfaction felt throughout the capital, when we learned that Mr. OTWAY, the British Minister, had received his "leave of absence," and with it orders to deliver up his archives to the care of the legation. The miserable speculator is in a great quandary, inasmuch as he dare not pass through Vera Cruz, and to remain here would only expose him to ridicule and insults. His partner, the indefatigable GABRIAC, must have come, himself, also, to reflect seriously upon his own position. A few days since, he expressed his opinion publicly that the Miramon Government was corrupt and rotten to the core. Perhaps we begin to see that it is not impossible his Government might also put a sudden stop to his own wild career. But nothing will save him. The Minister has made himself so odious with all parties that it is impossible for him to remain here much longer. A few days since, indeed, there was serious talk of mobbing his house, but MIRAMON (according to DE GABRIAC, a descendant of the old Counts DE MIRAMONT of France) got wind of it, and took measures, through his ever true friend, LADARDE, to stop it. NAPOLEON should imitate VICTORIA, and recall a man so heartily detested by our people, and who, besides being a dishonor to his country, has brought nothing but disgrace to us.

P. S.—An heir to the throne of Mexico was yesterday born at the palace of the Count DE MIRAMONT. It is expected that the christening of the young hero will cost more than would be the expenses of the whole reactionary army for a campaign.

FROM ARIZONA

The Silver and Copper Mines of Arizona.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

APACHE PASS, ARIZONA, Sunday, Aug. 14, 1859.

There is so little known of the silver and copper mines of Arizona that any report of them is read with interest. The exaggerated and the almost fabulous accounts on the one hand, and the discouraging ones on the other, have so unsettled the public mind that any account having the least semblance of truth is quite likely to be believed.

The first silver mine that had any reputation in the States was the Stevenson mine. It was worked to a profit some time since, but has not been worked for several years. It is now owned by a Company, of which Major SERAGOZ of the army is President. It is thought it is a valuable mine, and can be profitably worked.

The next mine of any value is the Copper Mine of the Mimbras. This is one of the richest mines yet opened; the cost of transportation, however, prevents it being worked to the advantage it should. The members of the family of Judge HART, of El Paso, are working it, paying from 7c. to 10c. a pound transportation on copper; yet at this price it pays. As soon as the right of way is obtained to the Gulf of California, a much larger profit can be made by working these mines than at present. I believe the copper is disposed of to the mint at Chihuahua.

When the Americans first took an interest in these mines, it was said the copper contained a large amount of gold, enough to pay transportation. A thorough trial proved the fallacy of this opinion. It then was said that the copper was more valuable than that obtained in England or the United States—an experimental shipment to New-York and London proved to the owners that such was not the case, as the copper was worth no more than any other. The mine is now worked as a "Copper Mine," and, in the present unsettled state of the country, to a profit, some two hundred men being employed. It would be difficult to estimate its value when proper facilities are offered to obtain supplies and ship off the copper.

The valley in which the mine is situated is rich and abounding in good timber, which, in the event of building the Southern Railroad, will prove of great value.

The road from here (the copper mines) to Fort Buchanan is through a barren and uninteresting country; in fact, the "spots of country" of any value excepting for mining purposes, are few and far between.

From Fort Buchanan I will endeavor to give you an idea of the mines in the neighborhood. They are numerous, and, I have no doubt, of great value. A day or two since, I saw machinery on the way out for a company, of which Col. TROS is Superintendent. It is said his mines are rich. B.

The Sunday Question.

EFFECT OF SUNDAY RAILROAD TRAVEL IN THE CITIES—LETTERS FROM THE MAYORS OF NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN AND BOSTON—TRIAL OF THE CAR-DRIVER, JEANDELLE, IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia papers publish an interesting correspondence on the subject of Sunday travel on city railroads. Letters have been received in Philadelphia from Mayors TIEMANN, of this City, POWELL, of Brooklyn, and LINCOLN, of Boston, in reply to a note of inquiry from the gentleman to whom they are addressed.

Mayor TIEMANN writes as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1859.

To William B. Thomas, Esq.:

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 2d inst. came duly to hand. I trust, however, you will pardon my neglect in not answering the same before this, the pressure of official business being my excuse for so long delay in giving you my opinion in relation to the questions submitted to me therein.

You state that the propriety of Sunday travel by city passenger railroad cars in your city has become a subject of grave consideration; many of your intelligent, religious and benevolent men entertaining different views on the subject; and that many believe the practice of running such cars on Sundays would ultimately superinduce a total abandonment of that day of rest, and that the congregation of large numbers of persons at the termini of the roads would be provocative of dissipation, disorder and breaches of the peace, and wish my opinion as to whether the running of cars in this City on Sunday has been productive of these consequences; and, also, whether religious men oppose the practice of travel on city railroads on that day.

This City has had some practical experience as to the effect of Sunday travel in rail-cars, and from the observations I have made, and the information I have been ensbled to gather from others, I am satisfied that no such deplorable effects as you represent many of your best citizens fear from such travel in your city, have occurred here. I know of no instance of any riot or other disorder having occurred in consequence of the running of such cars on Sunday, nor of any great gathering of disorderly or other persons at the several termini of our railroads on that day. The practice has, on the contrary, been found of great convenience to all classes of our citizens—and the cars, although used on the day alluded to chiefly by a different class from those who travel in them on week days, still many of our best citizens, intelligent and religious, avail themselves of the public accommodation afforded by these cars on Sundays in going to and from the several churches in our City, and in other acts which the most strictly religious would admit as compatible with the observance of that holy day.

There are some six lines of railroads in our City, all of them running from the lower to the upper part of it, and two of them extending their trips as far as Harlem, a distance of eight miles from the lower termini, and although they are filled with passengers, more than on other days, no disturbance has ever to my knowledge occurred in them, or in consequence of their running on that day.

It is now but a few years since the facilities for travel by rail-cars on Sunday have been afforded to our citizens. Previous to 1851, but one mode of public conveyance was available for any passengers from the lower to the upper part of the City, viz: the cars of the Harlem Railroad Company; and before the construction of that road in 1832, there was no means for our citizens to go from one part of the city to the other. The necessity, however, was not then so much felt as it would be now, in case of the withdrawal of the cars from the several lines of the City railroads; for then the City was of a much less population, and a short walk from almost any part of it would bring the pedestrian to the green fields of the suburbs. Our population has since then so rapidly grown, and the limits of the densely-populated part of the City so far extended up town, that our lines of railroads have become matters of great public necessity and convenience, not only on week days, but also on Sunday; and even if the cars on them were withdrawn on that day voluntarily by the directors or proprietors thereof, public opinion, based on public necessity, would soon compel their running again.

In a city with a small population, I will admit, there can be no great public necessity for these conveyances on Sunday, but in a large and densely-populated metropolis, situated on an island extending in the extreme limits from eight to thirteen miles, and not more than two miles wide in any part of it, they are absolutely required to be run, as well on Sunday as on other days. In this respect I believe that all classes of our community acquiesce.

With great respect, I remain yours, &c.,
DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

Mayor POWELL, of Brooklyn, replies in a similar strain:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Aug. 5, 1859.

WILLIAM B. THOMAS, ESQ.: Your letter of the 3d instant is before me, and I take pleasure in returning an immediate answer, for the reason that I feel a deep interest in the subject of it. In a communication to the Common Council on the 5th of January, 1857, (a copy of which I send you,) I recommended, for the reasons therein set forth, the running of rail-cars on Sunday. The subject was taken up and fully discussed by the Common Council and the citizens generally. Public meetings were held, and the project was severely denounced by many of the clergy and our leading citizens as being a desecration of the day, and that it would lead to riot and disorder, and tend to all sorts of evil, especially in the suburbs of the city. That they were sincere in their views no one can doubt. But as I think, fortunately, their views did not prevail, and the cars were set in motion, and have now been running more than a year with the most gratifying results. Feeling in a great measure responsible for the measure, I watched its effects with some solicitude, and find that while the cars are filled during the day with passengers, they are, with scarcely any exceptions, of the most orderly and respectable class of our citizens; and I think a large majority are females. I have not heard of a single complaint from the people living in the suburbs, of anything like disorder or riotous assemblages, and from repeated personal observation, I am sure no cause of complaint exists. The cars are likewise patronized to a great extent by our church-going people, and many extras are required to accommodate them at the close of the evening service. In fact, so general is now the acquiescence of the people in this measure, that I am convinced that if it was brought to the test of a popular vote, that an overwhelming majority would approve it. One of the great benefits experienced in running the cars is, that it prevents the thoroughfares from being overcrowded. Before they were in use, the sidewalks were crowded with pedestrians to that extent frequently that it was difficult to get along with comfort, and the change that has been produced in this respect is remarkable, and is noticed by all who have occasion to travel on that day. In short, from every point of view, I think the benefits we derive from the accommodations of Sunday travel far outweigh the evils, real or imaginary, that attend it.

I remain, respectfully, yours,
SAMUEL S. POWELL.

Mayor LINCOLN, of Boston, thus qualifies his indorsement of Sunday travel:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BOSTON, Aug. 9, 1859.

To William B. Thomas, Esq.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 3d inst. was duly received, and I embrace the first moment of leisure to answer it. But I confess I hardly know what to say, as the circumstances of the two cities are so different.

The propriety of the horse railroad cars running on the Sabbath, I believe never has been seriously discussed either by the City Council or the public Press. I think it would be a serious evil if *all* our roads should run on that day, but they do not; only three carry passengers on that day, and that only to a limited extent.

The Metropolitan Railroad does the most business, and runs on Sunday, and connects us with the City of Roxbury. The greater portion of the travel, however, is from Ward Eleven, the southerly section of this city. This part of the city has recently been built, and its inhabitants are mostly those who have moved from the other Wards, but are still connected with the churches down town. The railroad furnishes them a means to keep up the connection with their accustomed places of worship. I believe it is generally used by people of all denominations, although I have heard occasionally a clergyman or some other conscientious person object to the mode of conveyance. The cars seem to run with less noise and confusion than on other days; the bells are not rung, and there is evidently an effort on the part of the conductors to observe the proprieties of the Sabbath.

I have no doubt that, to some extent, they are used as a matter of pleasure, but the evil that was apprehended, that large companies of idlers would rush into the country, and spend the day in dissipation, much to the discomfort and peace of the inhabitants of the suburbs, has not been realized in fact. There is a general regard for the Sabbath in our city and vicinity; it is not kept as strictly as it was by our fathers, but yet a good sentiment pervades all classes of our people, and seldom is anything seen which is objectionable.

I do not know the reason why the other railroads do not run on the Sabbath, excepting that they follow the custom of all the other modes of conveyance in the Commonwealth, and cease from work on this day of the week.

I wish I could give you some information which would be useful in this matter. The experiment, so far, in this city, cannot be considered either as an example or a warning. The authorities of Philadelphia must be the best judges of what is best for its own citizens, and will most promote the comfort of the inhabitants and the proper observance of the day.

From the haste in which this letter is written, and the limited time I have had to inform myself upon the subject, I should object to have any publicity given to it, but shall be exceedingly happy to hear from you or give you any other information in my power. I am, very truly, yours, &c.,
F. N. LINCOLN, JR.

NOTE.—A subsequent letter authorized the publication of the above.

The trial of WM. H. JEANDELLE, charged with a violation of the Sunday laws, by driving a horse-car on the Coates and Green-street railway in Philadelphia, on the 17th July last, commenced in the Court of Quarter Sessions on Saturday, Sept. 10. The witnesses were the same who testified at the preliminary hearing, with the addition of pastors of churches on the route of the road. The testimony did not vary essentially from that which was published in July. The case was continued.

PERSONAL.

The Boston *Traveller* says of the suspension of the publishing house of Phillips, Sampson & Co., "The *Courier*, in noticing this suspension, states that the 'Atlantic Monthly load' was one of the causes of their embarrassment. So far from this being true, we are assured, on reliable authority, that the *Atlantic* has not only paid its expenses, but a very handsome profit over its cost. The suspension grew out of unfortunate circumstances, well known to the trade, which produced a lack of confidence in the stability of the house.

Miss H. K. Clapp, formerly of Lansing, Mich., well known as a teacher, has been among the Mormons and has written home her experience of the Saints, and her observations upon their institutions. Her letter is published in a Lansing paper, and is very highly seasoned. She lashes Brigham Young and his system, and exposes the frauds perpetrated by the Government agents in Utah.

Marshal McMahon, Duke of Magenta, on arriving at his home in Montcresson, a few weeks ago, was received with a grand public demonstration, got up by the towns people. A triumphal arch with flowers and evergreens was erected; the Sub-Prefect of the arrondissement and all the authorities were assembled to welcome him; and the Marshal, as he passed along, was hailed with enthusiastic cheers.

There are in Massachusetts five Unitarian clergymen who have been settled over their charges for upwards of a half century, viz., Rev. Joseph Richardson of Hingham, settled in 1806; Charles Lowell, D. D., of Boston, settled in 1807; Rev. Abraham Gushee, of Dighton, settled in 1807; Charles Wellington, D.D., of Templeton, settled in 1807; Samuel Willard, D.D., of Deerfield, who is 84 years of age.

The numerous friends of the venerable President Nott, of Union College, will be pleased to learn that he has almost entirely recovered the use of his limbs, and that his general health is quite restored. He is now able to move about with perfect ease, and has left Schenectady to spend a few days at the residence of E. C. Delavan, Esq., at Ballston. He will proceed from there to New-York and Philadelphia.

The *Carlsruhe Gazette* announces that the Princess Stephanie has arrived at Baden, at which place there are also at the present time Count de Buol-Schauenstein, M. de Boutenieff, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, Count de Nesselrode, General Poutlatin and Colonel Schmitz, of the French staff, who conveyed to the Empress of the French one of the colors taken from the Austrians.

The Rev. Mr. Thompson, missionary in Jamaica, W. I., and the Rev. Mr. White, of the Mendi Mission, in Western Africa, were present on Sunday at a missionary meeting in Newark. Mr. White had with him an African boy, of the Sherbro tribe, about 14 years of age, who, at the request of Mr. White, at the close of the addresses, repeated the Lord's Prayer and sung in his native tongue and in English.

The Rev. Thomas Dewitt, D. D., of New-York, has been spending two months at the Holland Colony, a settlement of native Hollanders, at Holland, Ottawa County, Mich., founded under the auspices of the General Synod of the Dutch Church. The churches in the Holland Colony have received very liberal aid from the Collegiate Church in New-York.

The Philadelphia *North American* learns that the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who has been for several months under the care of a skillful occultist, in Philadelphia, has so far recovered his eyesight, that he has relinquished his design of seeking medical advice in Europe, and will soon return to Washington to resume his professional labors.

The Hon. A. B. Greenwood, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has left Washington on a brief visit to Kansas and Nebraska Territories, for the purpose of personally examining the Indian reservations in those sections of country prior to preparing his annual report.

Mrs. Stowe is in England, preparing her last work, *The Minister's Wooing*, for publication. It will appear in October, from the press of Sampson, Low & Co. The title will remain unaltered, and the serial publication in the pages of the *Atlantic Monthly* will continue until the work is completed.

The library of the late Baron de Humboldt, bequeathed by him to his old valet, has been purchased for 40,000 thalers, (£6,000,) the Vienna journals state, by Lord Bloomfield, Minister of England at Berlin.

The Postmaster-General has removed W. C. Meredith, Jr., route agent on the South Carolina Railroad, for neglect of duty in abandoning the mails on his route without leave.

Capt. Franklin, of the Light-House Board, has left for Norfolk, Va., with the view of inspecting the screw-pile light-house designed to take the place of the light-boat at Craney Island, near Norfolk.

A public meeting has been held in Montreal to express sympathy with the labors of the Rev. Chas. Spear and wife, of Boston, who have been lecturing in Canada on "Prison Discipline."

De Lave's final walk over Genesee Falls took place on Saturday. He now retires from Rochester, to cross next at Seneca Falls, where he proposes to stretch his rope over a deep gorge.

The wife of William P. Greene, of Norwich, Ct., recently improved the occasion of her husband's birthday to present to the Free Academy of the town a lot of land, with house thereon, of the value of $7,000.

Richard H. Dana, Jr., has arrived in San Francisco. His first visit to that locality was made twenty-three years ago.

Gov. Banks has accepted an invitation to attend the State Fair of Vermont, this week, when he will probably deliver an address.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT.—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Davies.

Motion to discharge from arrest.—*B. F. Bruton, and another*, vs. *William Smith.*—This was a motion by the defendant to be discharged from arrest. He was arrested on a charge of obtaining under false pretences a bill of goods from the plaintiffs, who do business at No. 20 Cliff-street.

The affidavit of the plaintiffs, upon which the order was granted, alleged that the defendant bought of these goods amounting to about $1,000, stating at the time that he was the owner of a large amount of property, and owed but little, whereas the plaintiff averred he was worth nothing, and owed much.

When the motion was first made, the matter was referred to Livingstone Livingston, Esq., who now made his report. He stated his conclusion that the transaction was one which might be perfectly consistent with good and proper motives on the part of the defendant, and that from all the evidence before him, he was of opinion that the defendant did not intend to defraud the plaintiff, and that he ought to be discharged. The Court, accordingly, ordered the defendant's discharge.

A. K. Hadley, for defendant.

MOTION FOR DISCHARGE FROM ARREST.

J. H. Shultz vs. *Meyer Goldsall.*—This was one of many similar motions the same defendant has recently had occasion to make, as he is now in custody under orders of arrest in several actions.

In this it was alleged that he purchased from the plaintiff goods amounting to the value of $552, alleging that he was worth in St. Louis, free of all incumbrances, at least $5,000, and owed nothing except one note to the plaintiffs, of $207. Upon these representations, as they allege, they sold him the goods, but subsequently learned that he had made different representations to other firms in the City, and the order for his arrest was therefore obtained. The motion for discharge was on the ground that he was wrongfully charged.

The plaintiffs produced, in opposition to the motion, an affidavit of William McArthur, doing business in Chambers-street, which stated that the defendant had obtained goods of deponent, amounting to $800, on the representation that he was worth $25,000 in St. Louis, and owed nothing. Another affidavit of another party also showed that he made still other representations as to his property, different from either of these. Motion denied.

DECISIONS.

James H. Sturdy vs. *Meyer Goldsall.*—Motion to discharge from arrest denied with $10 costs.

Edward C. Boughton et al. vs. *W. Hildebrand.*—Motion to discharge from arrest denied with $10 costs.

In the matter of the application of Frederick De Peyster vs. *George Bowman.*—Order confirming report of Referee granted.

OPINIONS.

In the matter of James, administrator, &c., vs. *Adams and others.* REESEVELT, J.—The plaintiff sues as administrator of Barker. His authority it is said is void, because the proper parties were not duly cited before the Surrogate. Conceding the objection to be well founded in fact, it is not well taken in law. The Surrogate of Albany obtained jurisdiction of the subject not by the citations but by the evidence of the intestate within the County of Albany at the time of his death. That fact gave to the Surrogate of Albany County the sole and exclusive power to grant letters of administration on the estate of the deceased. 2 R. S. R., 73 and 23.

In other words, it was the only jurisdictional fact. The other provisions of the statute are directory, and a non-compliance with them may be ground for a motion to vacate, or an appeal to reverse, if made or taken in the proper tribunal and within the proper time, but no objection collaterally, to the validity of the letters, to be sprung upon the parties at any period, however remote, and under any circumstances, however inconvenient and uninviable, for its consideration. (Sheldon vs. Wright, 1 Selden, 520.)

There are errors, therefore, in the Referee's decision that the plaintiff was to be regarded in this suit as representative of Barker. The next objection relates to the amount allowed. Barker, it appears, was ticket agent of the railroad company. Shortly before his death, which occurred the 4th of January, 1851, he deposited with the plaintiffs, who were brokers, $675 75 in uncurrent money received by him as such agent.

The defendants mingled this money with their own so that it became undistinguishable. Nevertheless, four days after his (B's) death, they paid over an equivalent amount to the Secretary of the Company, taking an indemnity. The referee refused to allow the payment neither partially nor wholly. In this demand to the extent of $150 we think he erred. After crediting all Banker's claims against the Company, there was still $150 on which he had no claim.

It was the money of the Company; and if it could not be restored specifically, it was not for Banker or one standing in his shoes, to raise the objection that the defendants or his agents returned only its equivalent. There was a manifest equity to that extent in the claim of the Company, and we see no ground for the position impliedly assumed that the defendants were bound to set up their own wrong or that of their principal to defeat it.

As to the rest of the $675,75, the Company, having no just right either legal or equitable toward it, could of course give no valid discharge on its receipt. The payment to that extent was in law a conversion of the money by the defendants.

Under all the facts we think that the interest was properly allowed. The defendant Adams, who was examined as a witness, did not pretend that his firm had not made interest.

It is the business of brokers to make money yield interest, and if the defendants, without any fault of their own, failed in this instance to do so, they could easily have shown the fact. We do not mean, however, to be understood as holding that the fact of *non user*, had it been shown, would have released them from the liability to pay interest, especially on the two leading items of the account.

On the question, however, of the $150, a new trial must be granted, the costs to abide the event. But as the former referee is dead, the parties must apply at the Special Term for the appointment of another in his place.

Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad Co. vs. *Allen Schenck.*—The facts in this case were reported at length in the TIMES of the 6th, 7th, 8th and 10th inst. The following opinion has been rendered: DAVIES, J.—The motion made by the defendant heretofore to be discharged from arrest, has been heard and decided by Mr. Justice Ingraham. He denied the motion, but gave leave to the defendant to renew the same on affidavits showing the solvency of the bank whose bill he gave in exchange for the bonds of the plaintiffs.

The defendant, in his affidavit, states that on the 12th day of June last (the date of the exchange with the plaintiffs) the Bank was in a perfectly solvent condition. Mr. Dye, the Bank Note Reporter, testified that he was well acquainted with the character and standing of the Southern Bank of Georgia, at Bainbridge, on and previous to the 17th day of June last, but he does not state that it was solvent. He states that he purchased the bills of this bank at one per cent. discount, but this was on the assumption that only $9,000 of the bills of the bank were in circulation.

The defendant, the President of the Bank, states that the capital of the bank was $200,000, which was all subscribed, and $50,000 paid in.

Assuming, therefore, that this sum remained there, it was all the actual capital of the Bank. From the facts stated by the defendant, and those affirming in the affidavits read in his behalf, I can have but little doubt that he is mistaken in his statements that on the 17th of June last, the day upon which he issued and delivered to the plaintiffs $170,000 of the bills of the Bank, the Bank was in a perfectly solvent condition. The affidavits read on the part of the plaintiffs (those made by residents of Bainbridge, Ga.,) show that for some months previous to the 17th of June last, said Bank had ceased to have any office or place of business there; that its bills were dishonored and refused to be taken; that in April last the safe of the Bank was taken on execution against the Bank and sold. And it also appears that the defendant admitted that the $50,000 of capital paid in had been abstracted or withdrawn long prior to the 17th of June last.

These facts leave no doubt on my mind that on the 17th of June last the Bank was hopelessly insolvent, and utterly unable to pay its liabilities.

The defendant, therefore, having failed under the leave given to renew this motion, to establish the solvency of the Bank, the motion to discharge the order of arrest on that ground, is denied, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL SESSION.

Before Justice Hoffman.

THE ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY.

The Receiver of the Accessory Transit Company vs. *Cornelius V. Garrison.*—This case again came up pursuant to adjournment from about four weeks since, and in consequence of the papers in the case not being ready, it was put over for one week, Tuesday next.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

ACTION FOR DIVORCE.

Elizabeth Bennett vs. *William W. Bennett.*—This was an action for divorce, on the ground of adultery on the part of the husband. The complaint set forth that the parties were married on or about the 27th day of September, 1837; that two daughters, the issue of the marriage, are still living, one aged 11 and the other 14 years; that the defendant, at divers places and times, during the entire year of 1858, committed adultery with a woman unknown to the plaintiff. The answer of the defendant denied all the allegations of the complaint, and set up that the plaintiff abandoned him in 1852, and took with her his two children, and also his entire household furniture, since which time they have not cohabited together.

In a petition for alimony, the plaintiff set forth that the defendant was a butcher, and had a stand in Centre Market, and has, besides considerable means, a house and lot in Lexington-avenue, and other property, worth at least $8,000; and that the plaintiff is poor, and without the means to provide for her two children. In reply to this petition, the defendant denied that he was worth any property at all, and averred that he had to support himself by contracting for labor in his business. He also averred that his wife had been guilty of adultery before leaving him.

The case was referred to Michael Uhlhoeffer, who reported that the plaintiff should have a divorce and the custody of the children, and that the defendant should pay in some manner $10 per week toward their support.

The report was confirmed, and the order made accordingly.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Judge Russell.

Several cases were disposed of yesterday. Francis Spada, an Italian, was tried on a charge of grand larceny, being indicted for stealing $64 from Mr. W. H. Brown, of the firm of Herkimer & Lathrop, by snatching bills to that amount from his hand, at the corner of Broadway and Liberty-street, on the 3d of February last. He escaped at the time, and was only recently arrested. The evidence against him was conclusive. The jury convicted him, and the Judge sent him to State Prison for five years.

George Conklin was tried on a charge of an attempt at highway robbery. Mr. Tyler H. Myers, a reporter connected with the *Daily News* Office, an Israelite by whom there is no guile, one fine moonlight night, about the termination of July, or the commencement of August, was crossing the Park, towards the *News* office, when a strange man accosted him, abruptly asking if he (Myers) should know him (stranger) again. At the same time he proceeded to take liberties with Myers' watch-chain, with an evident view to the abstraction thereof, together with the watch thereto appended. But Myers was too sharp for him, clinched him by the weasand, squeezed his windpipe and compressed his jugular. By a desperate effort the fellow escaped and plunged down Chambers-street. The next night he was arrested, and identified by Mr. Myers, and yesterday he was convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary, on a verdict of an attempt to commit petit larceny, for three months, with a fine of $50, to be paid before he quits the prison. He anxiously wished to have the imprisonment increased, and the fine remitted, as had not a friend in the world, he said, to whom he could apply for the money. The judge very properly refused to accede to his request, and the probability is that he will spend several months on the Island before the fine is paid.

Lawrence Miller was tried for grand larceny. On August 20, dresses and other goods were stolen from Isaac Shearer, and pawned at the shop of C. and W. Cudlipp, No. 289 Spring-street. The evidence on the trial proved Miller to be the thief. The jury convicted him, and he was sent to the State Prison for five years.

John Miller was tried for grand larceny. He stole, on the 23d August, $41 in bank bills, and a silver watch, worth $6, the property of Henry Losh. The testimony was strongly conclusive of his guilt, and he was sent to the State Prison for five years.

Bridget Freeman pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny in stealing from Walter Long, No. 38 East Thirty-third-street, on July 24th, two coats worth $40. Sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

John Kanassi pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny on August 23. He was charged with stealing goods worth $56 from Patrick Bagen, No. 258 Monroe-street. Sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Mary Sweeney pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

Frank O'Rourke, a boy, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the House of Refuge.

John Picked pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was remanded for sentence.

James Freeman pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was also remanded.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 13, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 56 bbls Ashes, 16,747 bbls. Flour, 504 bbls. Corn Meal, 18,079 bushels Wheat, 13,552 bushels Corn, 108 bushels Rye, 10,040 bushels Oats, 101 pkgs. Provisions, and 148 bbls Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported to-day of 60 bbls. Pots at $5 50, and 20 bbls. Pearls at $5 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—The demand has been good, especially for Adamantine, at full prices.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, include 250 bags Maracaibo, at 11¾c.@13¼c.; and 600 bags Rio at 11¼c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

INSTRUCTION.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE,
UNION-SQUARE AND FIFTH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.

This Institution, commenced in 1843, has occupied successively locations in Colonnade-row, Lafayette-place, Washington-square, and University-place.

The present spacious edifice on Union-square was erected for it twelve years since, and with its various appointments—Library, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, Laboratory, and Works of Art, involved an investment of not less than *Eighty Thousand Dollars*.

In addition to the above, to meet the increasing wants of the Institution, the celebrated mansion and grounds (six lots,) on the Fifth-av., corner of 34th-st., Murray-Hill, have now been purchased with special reference to the accommodation of the higher classes—candidates for graduation, and young ladies wishing to pursue an *advanced course* in general reading, History, Literature, Languages, Music and Art.

At Union-square, special attention will be given to the other classes of the Collegiate, the Academic, and the Primary Departments, preparatory to their promotion. For the convenience, however, of those residing near either location, the same provision will be made at each for pupils of every grade and class.

The privileges and course of instruction will be almost identical, under the same supervision, and to a great extent conducted by the same teachers; so that parallel classes will be only sections of the same, and the Seniors at commencement will graduate together. Interesting Lectures and exercises, at either place, will sometimes be shared by the members of both sections of the classes for whom they are intended.

The Autumn session at Union-square will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14; at Murray Hill, on Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The expenses at Murray Hill will necessarily be somewhat greater than at Union-square.

Applications for circulars, or for admission, may be made personally, at either place, or by letter, addressed
GORHAM D. ABBOTT,
Spingler Institute, New-York.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York,
Offers Board and Tuition for $120 per year.
Term opens Sept. 15.
Male and Female.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFTS
Will reopen their
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 33 West 33d-st., near 6th-av.,
On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that, having removed from No. 61 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies in the new and commodious establishment, No. 250 Madison-av., Murray Hill, second house north of 39th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is tanght with especial regard to its conversational use. Her school circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of E. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.; and at the book-stores of Messrs. Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway, and Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.

N. B.—A stage is provided for day scholars residing at a distance from the school.

FLUSHING SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Nine miles from New-York—communication almost hourly by steamboat and railroad. The Fall and Winter session commenced Sept. 5. Pupils received at any time and charged from entrance. Accommodations ample. Dormitories large; location especially desirable. For circulars apply by letter to L. K. ROBERTS, Principal, or to J. KIMBER, No. 96 William-st. References: Ellwood Walter, Meredith and G. S. Howland, Thos. W. Pearsall, W. F. Mott and Joseph Lawrence.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTES, NOS 11 and 13 Market-st., and 309 West 22d-st. The former has reopened Sept. 5, the latter will open Sept. 12. Circulars containing full particulars may be had at Westerman & Co.'s, No. 440 Broadway; Raynor, Howe & Ferry's, No. 79 Bowery; Eberhard Faber's, No. 133 William-st.; F. Mann's, No. 92 8th-av.; Dr. Dulon's, No. 13 Market-st., and Dr. Gercke's, No. 309 West 23d-st. A limited number of pupils may be accommodated with board in both of these institutions.

Dr. RUDOLPH DULON. Dr. HARTWIG GERCKE.

DON BERNARD'S INSTITUTE, NO. 1 West 24th-st., junction of Broadway and 5th-av., New-York. Madame DON BERNARD, née de Rochefermoy, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public that her Boarding and Day School for young ladies reopens on September 15. Particular arrangements made with parents desiring their children to receive a thorough French education. A large number of teachers in all departments.

CEDAR GLEN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Sing Sing, Westchester County, N. Y.—Mrs. and Miss VAN RENSELLAER will reopen their school on Wednesday, Sept. 28. References—The Right Rev. Heratio Potter, Bishop of New-York., Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Sarah J. Hale and others. For circulars, apply to Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial, will be reopened on Sept. 15. Fifteen teachers are connected with the Institution. Prospectus to be had containing full details, the names of the pupils and their parents during the last four years. There is a primary department.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 16th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 472 Broadway—will reopen Sept. 13. Tuition for a full course in English, including vocal music, from $5 to $11 per quarter; Latin, $3; French, $5. Other modern languages the Professor's charges. Painting in oil or water colors, $5; drawing, $2.
M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 9. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. Clark, Austin & Smith, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. Crowen, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 28th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys only. Reopens Monday, Sept. 12.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 800 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No. 529; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

MRS. E. B. RICHARDS IS PREPARED to receive young ladies who wish to pass the Winter in New-York for the purpose of private study, or attendance on concerts and lectures, without being subjected to the strict regulations of a boarding-school. Address Mrs. E. B. RICHARDS, No. 79 East 27th-st., New-York. References exchanged.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON. Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at Carter's bookstore, No. 650 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th Sept., at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place. Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of Sept., to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies—No. 110 West 45th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.—Miss SANDHAM respectfully informs her friends and the public that the Fall term of her school will commence Sept. 20. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A first-class Boarding School for boys. The Fall session commences on the 29th of August. For circulars, address
C. B. WARRING and OTIS BISBEE,
Successors to CHARLES BARTLETT.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.—WM. H. LEGGETT will reopen his School on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; at Segee's, No. 326 Broadway, or the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for boys, No. 11 West 27th-st.—The twenty-sixth year begins Sept. 12. The number of scholars is limited to twenty-five in each department. The course of instruction is systematic, thorough and efficient. Circulars at the bookstores or at No. 62 East 23d-st.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Lexington-av., near 31th-st. Term commences Sept. 12. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms, from $10 to $25 per quarter.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, Hackensack, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal—will reopen on Monday, Sept. 5. Terms exceedingly moderate. Superior advantages for obtaining a knowledge of Music.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. Sandford, Esq., No. 239 Water-st., or the Rev. B. J. Fox, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

LYON & KARGE'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 226 Broadway, between 21st and 23d sts., an English, Classical, French and German School, reopens Sept. 12.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its fourteenth year on Monday, Sept. 5.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Entering its twenty-third year, reopens its primary, commercial and classical departments Sept. 12. For circulars call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School Monday, Sept. 19.

A SPANISH LADY DESIRES TO TEACH Spanish, either in private families or in schools. Apply for a week, at No. 80 Lexington-av., corner 25th-st., green door.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, No. 237 4th-av., (one door above 19th-st.,) will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12.

THE HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 293 Henry-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5.
J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 20th-st.,
near 5th-av.

Mrs. WILLIAMS will reopen her School on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK,
EAST 20TH-ST.,
Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
THE REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
PRINCIPAL.

Next session begins last Tuesday (27th) of September. This institution, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York, offers superior advantages for obtaining a SUBSTANTIAL EDUCATION.

Refers to Rev. Dr. Krebs, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Wilson G. Hunt & Co., J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., and others. Catalogues, giving particulars, and references of the highest kind, at Carter's bookstore, or address the Principal.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,

No. 966 Broadway, RICHARD P. JENKS, Principal. This School will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars, with reference and terms, may be had at the bookstore of Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or of Mauran & Philes, No. 55 Cedar-st.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway; at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES
Will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15; at No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st.

MADAME A. A. LE DUC,

No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen her French and English School for Young Ladies, Tuesday, Sept. 13. For circulars address the Principal.

MURRAY HALL.

THE REV. J. J. ELMENDORF'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 101 West 36th-st., New-York. Ninth session begins on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., (corner of Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square, Messrs. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, opens its Seventeenth Scholastic Year, Sept. 12, 1859. Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is two hundred. The Principals are assisted in classics, mathematics, French, German, Spanish, book-keeping, drawing, penmanship, elocution, composition, &c., by ten experienced professors and instructors. The institution will be open for inspection, (entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st.,) on and after Sept. 5, when the Principals will be present to confer with parents, and register the names of applicants for admission to it. The central location of this institute renders it easy of access by railroad and stage from all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, while pupils to it from Yonkers, Irvington, New-Rochelle, and Jamaica, L. I., are of constant occurrence. Circulars of full particulars may be had at the Broadway bookstores, Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., Raynor's, No. 76 Bowery, and at the school.

P. S.—The smallest boys are under the special care of one of the Principals.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The usual exercises in this Institution will be resumed as follows, viz.: Of the School of Art on the 1st; of the Preparatory or Grammar School on the 12th; of School of Civil Engineering and of the Collegiate Department on the 21st September; of the School of Law on the 3d October; of the School of Medicine and of that of Analytic and Practical Chemistry on the 17th October. Applicants for admission can obtain all necessary information at the University. The examination for admission to the College classes will take place on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, in the Council room.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor of U. C. N. Y.
UNIVERSITY, Washington-square, Aug. 29, 1859.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN PENMANSHIP.—The undersigned having returned to the City will give his personal attention to ladies or gentlemen desirous of improving their hand-writing. Applications will be received daily, this month, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at the rooms, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

"A few hints from a perfect master are often of more service in developing the capacities of the pupil than the most protracted lessons of an inferior teacher."
WILLIAM C. BRYANT.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 2 and 4 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., will reopen on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims and practical life of the school may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 22 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

ALL FOR $10.—PENMANSHIP AND ARITHmetic; 3 months, 78 lessons; instruction or bookkeeping (lessons unlimited) for $10. Ladies' private writing classes $2; 16 lessons. Boys $3 per month; at No. 62 Bowery, N. Y., and No. 243 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. "Col. Paine, the popular and renowned teacher of penmanship, has secured the largest school ever obtained in this city."—*Daily News, Newport.*

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L. I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage offered in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages, it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park, is perfectly secluded. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams', No. 353 Broadway.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The next term will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the Institution. Application for admission may be made to the Principal, A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., to Prof. EATON, or to any of the Trustees.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—Nos. 168 and 170 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. This Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial, will be opened Sept. 15. There is a primary department. PROF. NOEL BERGIER,
Director.

MUSIC LESSONS.—A COMPETENT LADY teacher will instruct a few young piano pupils, at their residences, and make her terms such as shall prove satisfactory to any parties wishing to engage. Address immediately, stating where an interview may be had, PIANO-FORTE, Box No. 116, *Times* Office.

PIANO-FORTE INSTRUCTION.—WILLIAM DRESSLER, Professor of Music, respectfully informs his friends and pupils that he has resumed giving lessons on the piano-forte. Address, DRESSLER'S music-store, No. 333 Broadway, near 22d-st.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—Boarding and Day School, No. 293 Clinton-st., opens on Wednesday, Sept. 14. A first-class school—Professors in every department. Circulars may be had at the institution. A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 660 West 33d-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 12. Two departments, each under the exclusive charge of one of the Principals.
JOHN ARRELL. JOHN GOSMAN.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—AN English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on Monday, September 12, at Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. F. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

THE MISSES MEEKER WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School at No. 32 West 40th-st., between 5th at 6th avs., on Tuesday, Sept. 13.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES PALACHE'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 163 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12.

SIGNOR LUIGI DAMA HAVING RETURNED to town, will resume his singing lessons as usual. Call or address No. 47 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREWS' BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Jamaica, L. I., will reopen on Wednesday, the 14th inst.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AVENUE, cor. 28th-st.—Will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Rev. S. R. DAVIS, Principal. Residence, 163 Lex.-av.

MISS SARAH A. SHEPARD'S SCHOOL will be re-opened on Wednesday, Sept. 14, at No. 171 East 13th-st.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL RECEIVE their class of pupils Sept 15, at No. 61 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College will be opened, after the Summer vacation, on Thursday, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Grammercy-park, will commence on Thursday, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on Monday, Sept. 19.

MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN, NO. 1 16th-av., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

MISS CORNWALL'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 58 West 26th-st., will open on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars at No. 782 Broadway.

MISS MORSE'S FRENCH SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1,070 Broadway, opens Sept. 12.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MEARS-BURKHARDT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
NOS. 32 AND 30 WEST FIFTEENTH-ST.,
Below 5th-av., New-York.
REOPENS ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.

MRS. MEARS-BURKHARDT will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 5.

Circulars may be obtained on application as above, or also at the bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and the music store of C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.

POUGHKEEPSIE
FEMALE ACADEMY.
Rev. L. G. WRIGHT, M. A., PRINCIPAL,
Assisted by
ACCOMPLISHED AND EXPERIENCED TEACHERS.
Academic year commences Sept. 7.

For circulars concerning terms, reference, and other particulars, address the Principal, or
H. D. VARICK, Sec'y of Trustees.
POUGHKEEPSIE, July 23, 1859.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
The eighty-second term opens Sept. 12. Stages will continue to convey pupils to and from the Institute. Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For circulars and further information apply at the Institute, Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CLASSES.
THE NEW AND CELEBRATED FRENCH METHOD,
CHEVE'S SYSTEM.

Mlle SAUVAGEOT informs her pupils and the public that she has returned to the City and will shortly resume her classes. Terms for a complete course of instruction, $30. An Evening Class for ladies and gentlemen; a Morning Class for ladies only. For particulars inquire at No. 27 Bond-st.

MADAME NAPOLEON'S
French and English Boarding and Day Schools for young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars can be obtained at the institution, No. 184 Clinton-st., South Brooklyn.

McELLIGOTT'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 16 EAST 31ST-ST.
BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.
FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPT. 12.

ELM-PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—An English, French, German, Classical and Mathematical Boarding School. Every personal comfort as well as every facility for a substantial and accomplished education is here furnished on moderate terms. A teacher provided for every nine pupils. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. Dr. RICHARDS & SONS, or Werner Bjerg, Esq. Information may be also obtained at the Law Office of R. A. Watkinson, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

ARMENIA SEMINARY.—ESTABLISHED 1835.—The Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School—male and female. Advantages—Health, location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in music and painting. Students received at any time. Board and common English, $38. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEORGE W. CENTER, Armenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

CLASSICAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL—Beautifully situated, near Boiling Spring, eight miles from Jersey City. Number limited to six. Studies—English branches, classics, mathematics, modern languages, drawings; also, when desired, theoretic and practical agriculture. Advantages—Those of private tutorship. Address for circulars the Principal, HOWARD HINTON, A. M., Belleville, N. J., or SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., No. 346 Broadway.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LASALLE'S French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, is reopened. To insure a thorough French education, new scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The majority of the boys belong to the best French families. English branches are taught by two English Professors. The Junior Department is under the maternal care of Mme. Lespinasse.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT NEW-ROCHELLE, one hour from the City of New-York. This institution commenced the 14th term on the 1st inst. Terms moderate. For circulars, address the Principal, R. LOCKWOOD.

MISS BUNCE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG children and misses, No. 181 East 15th-st., (near Stuyvesant-square,) opened Monday, Sept. 12.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 15 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MISSES MARSHALL'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 141 West 33th-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER school for young ladies, at No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Thursday, Sept. 15.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT WILL REOPEN her school, No. 273 10th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.—SCHOOLS SUPPLIED with competent teachers for any department; also with pupils, and parents with school circulars. References: The Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, Dr. Lowell Mason, Faculty Amherst College, the Rev. D. C. Van Norman et al. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., No. 346 Broadway, New-York. A superior French (native) and music teacher wanted.

TEACHERS.

RESIDENT OR VISITING GOVERNESS.—An English lady, arriving from Europe, and having the highest City references, wishes to form an engagement. She is thoroughly competent to instruct in all English branches; perfect mistress of music, having studied under the very best masters; speaks French and German with pure accent, as she resided in Paris and Germany for some years, and has also had much experience in teaching. Address L. Y., Box No. 3,831 Post-office.

GOVERNESS.—A MIDDLE-AGED GERMAN lady, experienced in teaching for many years, and six years in this country, is desirous of a situation in a family. She is fully competent to teach German, French, music, and other branches of general education. Can also instruct in the junior branches of English language. No objection to go South. Best of references can be given. Address No. 115 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY EXPERIENCED IN teaching desires an engagement in a family resident in New-York, Brooklyn or Jersey City, to teach the English branches, music and French, for which her own board would be received as compensation, while she would pay a fair price for that of her two little girls, aged 8 and 6. Address, for three days, E. M., Box No. 891 Post-office, New-York.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD MANY YEARS' experience in the tuition and management of children, desires a situation as governess in a family; she is capable of taking the entire charge of motherless children, including their wardrobe, &c.; the very best reference given. Direct A. B., care of Messrs. Robins, Powell & Co., No. 12 Barclay-st.

WANTED—A DAILY GOVERNESS, EXPERIenced in teaching, to instruct two little girls, about 10 years of age, in the usual branches of an English education, about three hours in the morning. The applicant will please state references and terms. Direct to Box No. 1,222 New-York Post-office.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS, WHO has for six years lived in the family of a Southern planter, where she has just finished the education of the youngest daughter, is desirous of meeting with a re-engagement. Address Dr. HINCKEL New-Brighton, Staten Island.

GOVERNESS OR TEACHER.—A YOUNG lady with several years experience in teaching, and fully competent to teach all the English branches, Music and French, desires a situation in a private family or school; best of references given and required. Address Box No. 6, Somerville, N. J.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as governess in a family, in New York, Brooklyn, or vicinity, or as assistant in a school. Instruction given in English branches, French and music. City references given. Address, L. F. M., Box No. 4,014 New York Post office.

A YOUNG STUDENT, A CHURCH MEMBER, of two years' experience in teaching, desires an engagement to teach two hours per diem, in a school or private family; would take board as an equivalent. Apply from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 37 West Washington-place, or address T. O., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITuation in a school or private family to teach children the English branches and rudiments of French. Salary no object. Best of references given and required. Address M. A. L., Brooklyn Post-office.

A THEOLOGICAL STUDENT—GRADUATE of an Eastern College, desires an engagement to teach a few hours a day either in a school or private family in the City. Address TEACHER, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation as assistant teacher in a school, or as visiting Governess. Will teach the usual English branches, with the rudiments of French and Latin if required. Address H. R., Broadway Post-office.

A HIGHLY-EDUCATED LADY FROM Europe wishes to form an engagement as governess. She is capable of imparting a solid English education, with music, French and drawing. Address C. D., Box No. 2,277 Post-office, New-York.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD—CLASS OF 1849—offers his services as private tutor. The most satisfactory testimony as to personal character, and ability to teach. Address E. R., New-York Post Office.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF GOOD EDUCATION, a situation as governess in a family; will teach the usual branches of a polite education. Address GOVERNESS, Spring-st. Post-office.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS teacher of vocal and instrumental music in some female seminary. No objection to South or West. Call or address MUSIC TEACHER, No. 162 Mott-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PRAYER-MEETING CONVENTION.—There will be a Convention of the Business Men's Union Daily Prayer Meetings held in this City, at the Cooper Institute, commencing on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, at 7½ o'clock, and continuing several days. The object is to afford an opportunity for the exchange of views, and of Christian greetings, to those who may be gathered together from all parts of the land, and to take measures for establishing daily prayer-meetings in the cities and villages throughout our limits. All interested are cordially invited and expected to be present on this occasion. Country newspapers are requested to give circulation to the notice.

WANTED—IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Two young men desire seats in the above church, for which a reasonable sum will be paid. Address, stating where an interview may be had, L. and J., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

PEW IN THE NEW BRICK CHURCH FOR SALE. One of the best in the Church. Price $2,000 cash. Address Box No. 656 Post-office, New-York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TO CONSUMERS OF ALE.—CONSUMERS of ale can be supplied with the best productions of England, Scotland and of this country, by the 5 or 10 gallon keg, or in bottles, at the wine and ale vaults of
G. E. MENDUM,
Corner Broadway and Cedar-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—APARTMENTS IN A FIRST-class private house for a gentleman, wife and daughter. For suitable rooms not over $60 per week will be given. Address Box No. 120, *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN, OR gentlemen and their wives, wishing good and neatly furnished rooms in a first-class house having every modern improvement, pleasantly located, convenient to cars and stages, at a moderate price, by calling at No. 270 West 23d-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in West 14th-st., in a first-class house, would let with board an entire suite of rooms, on 2d floor, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and wife. Only those willing to pay a liberal price need answer. Address GRANGER, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—THE OWNER OF THE HOUSE No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will let the second floor, five rooms, handsomely decorated and furnished, to one family or two gentlemen and wives. Terms moderate. Inquire as above.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, at No. 724 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at Mrs. AOSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR TWO SINGLE gentlemen, can be had with a private family living near the City Hall. The house is modern built, with bath, gas, &c. The chamber is large and lofty, and large closet attached; situation convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Address A., Box No. 3,653 New-York Post-office, with real name and place of business.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, in suite or single, on second and third stories, for families or gentlemen wishing permanent board, at No. 89 Henry-st., Brooklyn, a few minutes' walk from Wall and Fulton ferries; references required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO. 170 WASHINGton-st.; a pleasant location, between Concord and Nassau sts.; two pleasant parlors, bedrooms attached, and one single room, five minutes' walk to Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentlemen, returning from the country, may find a permanent home for the Winter; convenient to Fulton or Wall-st Ferries, by applying at No. 87 Hicks-st. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR A single lady, an invalid, who wishes to have her meals in her room. She will, if desired, furnish her room. Direct answers, stating location and price of board, to Box No. 1,828 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A PHYSICIAN, WIFE and child, with room for office, in the vicinity of Fulton-av., between Oxford and Grand-avs., Brooklyn. Address L. B., Box No. 366, Brooklyn Post-office., stating location and terms, which must be moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can obtain board and pleasant rooms at No. 57 Henry-st., five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries.

MURRAY HILL.—TO LET—A SUIT OF ELEgantly furnished rooms on first and second floor, front, suitable for a family of four or five, or two gentlemen and their wives, with a small private family. No other boarders taken. Unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 26 East 35th-st., fourth door from Madison-av.

A LARGE AND HANDSOMELY-FURnished parlor, 2-story front, on Broadway, with balcony, two or more bedrooms, bath, water closet, &c., heated by steam, private table, can be had permanently in the Smithsonian House, Broadway, corner Houston-st. Very desirable accommodations for a family, or for three or four gentlemen.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Two handsomely furnished sitting-rooms, each with bedroom adjoining, in a new first-class house near Madison-square, occupied by a private family; no other boarders taken; to a gentleman, with meals on Sunday if desired. Apply at No. 15 Nassau-st., Room No. 12, between 1 and 2 o'clock.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS ON SECOND story of a modern house, in the neighborhood of Clarendon Hotel, to let to one or two single gentlemen only; family small and strictly private; breakfast if desired; references exchanged. A note left at Tallman & Co's drug store, corner 21st-st. and 4th-av., will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A PHYSICIAN, TILL SPRING—a parlor (as office) and sleeping apartments for himself, wife and son, with board, between 4th and 5th avs., and 21st and 31st sts.; the best of reference given and required; terms to be reasonable. Direct till Saturday, (17th,) to A. B. F., Union-square Post-office, stating accommodations and terms.

TO LET—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM ON second floor, desirable for a gentleman and wife; the large room having four windows and closets. Also, a suit of rooms on parlor floor, consisting of back parlor and extended room, back hall and closets, with hot and cold water. Also, desirable rooms for single gentlemen, to let with board, at No. 15 Irving-place, corner 15th-st.

TWO GENTLEM

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Sonnamula.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—World and Stage.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Magic Pills—La Prima Donna—Tight Rope Evolutions.

WINTER GARDEN—Bobtail and Waqtail.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Ingomar—Frisky Cobbler—Wife for an Hour.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Flying Dutchman, or The Phantom Ship—Haunted Chamber.

PALACE GARDEN—Grand Concert.

MOZART HALL—Wagner's Italia.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis Every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Africa*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, Sept. 14, at 9 o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The State Convention of the Democrats, for the nomination of candidates for State officers, will meet at Syracuse to-day. Our dispatches from there, received late last night, report a very full attendance of delegates and outsiders. The principal interest in the proceedings of the Convention will centre in the determination of the method of choosing delegates to the National Convention at Charleston. It is believed, however, that a considerable majority will be in favor of electing the delegates at once, instead of by the District system. Present State officers, with the exception of Gideon J. Tucker, Secretary of State, will probably be nominated. Mr. Tucker declines a renomination, and his place on the ticket will most likely be filled by Floyd Jones or Judge Scott. Many of the prominent men of the party are in attendance, including Daniel S. Dickinson, Fernando Wood, Dean Richmond, Peter Cagger, and others.

The Vanderbilt steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall, on the 6th inst., is reported coming up the bay as we go to press with our first edition. Her advices are four days later than those by the *Star of the West*, published yesterday morning.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool, on the 3d inst., with three days later European advices, is now fully due at this port. She had not passed Sandy Hook at 1 o'clock this morning.

The Mail steamship *Ocean Queen*, from Southampton on the afternoon of the 31st ult., arrived here last evening. A synopsis of the news to that date has not only been received from the same steamer, as it passed Cape Race, but also from the *Anglo-Saxon* at Quebec. Additional matters of interest are, however, found in our foreign files; especially, a remarkable speech of the Count de Morny, President of the Corps Legislatif, in addressing the Council General of Puy-de-Dome. He refers at length to the amicable dispositions of the Emperor toward England, to his desire to cultivate a still closer intimacy and relations based, upon community of interests in a commercial and industrial sense, with that country. As this emphatic expression of friendly feeling comes from one who is supposed to reflect more distinctly than any other the private views of Napoleon III., the address excites much attention, and elicits protracted comment from the Press. The most important trait of news from Germany is the universal movement for national consolidation, which, it is thought, must lead to a serious political crisis before the close of the year.

Later advices from the Dominican Republic are received by an arrival from Port-au-Platte. Dissatisfaction with the Government of Gen. Santana was becoming general, and a new revolutionary movement was looked for as likely to occur at an early day. Some American counterfeiters of Dominican currency, who had been caught and shut up in the prison at Santiago, had effected their escape. Business at Port-au-Platte was active.

Intelligence from all parts of Mexico reach us through the arrival of the *Habana* at New-Orleans. Gen. Degollado was mustering his forces at San Luis Potosi, preliminary to the opening of the campaign. Gen. Marquez, who acts independently of both Conservatives and Liberals, and had possession of $3,000,000, *conducta*, destined to be shipped in a British ship-of-war awaiting it at San Blas, was likely to be intercepted by the Liberal forces, who were mustering for the capture of that unpopular leader. The Liberal commander at San Blas, Col. Norton, had also expressed his resolution not to permit the shipment of the metal before the proper duties had been paid. The *Reforma*, organ of the Liberal Government at Vera Cruz, denies that the Cabinet of Juarez desire to enlist American troops in the Mexican service. The object of Señor Lerdo's visit to the United States it declares to be confined to the negotiation of a trifling loan. The execution of the decrees of the Liberal Government, appropriating the Church property, met with no opposition; and there was no difficulty in finding eager purchasers for the property wherever offered for sale.

Rio dates to July 25 have been received. There is no political news of interest. The United States corvette *Levant* remained in the port; and some collisions had occurred between the sailors and boatmen, and others of Rio. A large number of American vessels were in the harbor. Trade was languid. Freights for England nominal. Those for the Northern United States 45c.@50c.

A State Convention of colored citizens assembled at Troy yesterday. About thirty-five delegates were present. A series of resolutions were adopted which assert the right of negro suffrage, and applaud the action of the last Legislature. Provision is made for a State organization. The Convention will continue in session to-day.

The opening ceremonies of the Fair of the United States Agricultural Society at Chicago took place yesterday. The opening address was delivered by Gen. Tilghman, President, who was followed by Senators Douglas and Crittenden. Seventeen States are represented among the exhibitors, and many distinguished visitors are present.

By way of Utah we receive an account of another massacre of emigrants by the Indians. The occurrence took place on the 24th of July, on Raft River, Oregon, the attacking party being a band of the Shoshones. Six men and one woman were killed, and six men and one woman were wounded. The wagons of the emigrants were then robbed of $1,700, and their stock was driven off.

The losses by the great fire at Halifax on Friday night will amount in the aggregate to about a million of dollars. The amount of insurance is not yet known. A list of the principal sufferers will be found under the telegraphic head.

The Board of Governors did not have members enough present yesterday to accomplish any business. Nothing was done beyond reading the usual resolutions. From the weekly statement it appears that there are 7,451 inmates in the different institutions.

The Anti-Sabbatarians held their first formal public meeting at the Volks Garten, in the Bowery, last evening. It was largely attended, mainly by Germans. An elaborate series of resolutions was submitted and adopted, and many speeches were made, the burden of which was an emphatic condemnation of all efforts to enforce Sunday laws. It was 11 o'clock before the meeting adjourned.

The opinion of Mr. Justice Davies in the Tyrone and Lockhaven Railway case, denying defendant's motion for a discharge, will be found in another column.

Yesterday 1,400 bales Cotton were sold at full prices. We give the statistics of the trade in Cotton during the year ending the 31st ult., in our monetary column this morning. Flour and Wheat were more freely offered, and were depressed; the demand was not active. Corn was more sought after, and was steady. Provisions, Groceries and most other branches of business were rather quiet.

The Despotism of Party.

The "Reform movement" in Baltimore, which we noticed the other day, meets the usual fate of such attempts. It is denounced on every side, and from various and opposite motives. The *Patriot* brands it as a violent rebellion against the regular authorities. The *Clipper* deprecates the inference which will be drawn from it, that Baltimore is a lawless and riotous city. Merchants fear they will lose their trade;—politicians apprehend disaster to their parties;—quiet men are afraid of being disturbed, and scoundrels are equally afraid of being hung. So they all join with one consent in protesting that Baltimore is a quiet and well governed city after all,—that the reports of rowdyism and violence within her limits have been circulated by her enemies or by rivals jealous of her prosperity,—and that there is no occasion whatever for any such extraordinary movement as the one just started.

Possibly this may be true,—but we doubt it. Certainly, if Baltimore is the orderly, peaceful and well-governed city these journals now represent it to be, they have sadly belied it in times past; and it is, moreover, very unlike any other of the large cities of the Union. We *know* that New-York is not well governed; and yet, judging from facts known to the world, we believe it to be better off in this respect than Baltimore. All this, however, is a matter of secondary consequence, and of no special importance to us. If the people of that city are really contented with their government, or if they dread the drawbacks, losses and inconveniences of an attempt to reform it more than its attendant evils, they have a right to their choice and we in this region have no right to complain. The fact only proves the justice of the doubt we expressed the other day,—as to the ripeness of the people for reform. We said then that the people of New-York *preferred* a bad Government to a good one,—upon the terms on which each could be had. They choose to endure dirty streets, corrupt officials, and the general supremacy of scoundrelism, rather than break away from their political relations, endanger the success of their party ticket and perform the labor which a successful reform requires. This certainly is the case here, and from the language of the Baltimore *Patriot* we infer it is precisely the same there. Speaking of the attempt to break away from party connections and elect *good* officers without regard to politics, that able journal pronounces it hopeless; it says:

"It is useless to talk about ignoring political distinctions. The whole community is divided into two great parties. *In one or the other of these will be found every man who feels interest in public affairs sufficient to cause him to vote at all.* And the remedy for the evils under which we suffer is to be found in selecting honest, upright men, and using party machinery and party drill to elect them."

In other words, every man who cares to vote at all, will vote *with his party and for its candidates*, regardless of all other consideration. This is the plain English of the *Patriot's* statement. We do not question its truth;—on the contrary, we believe it to be much too true to be compatible with the public good. When men thus surrender their patriotism to their partisanship, they deserve just the sort of government which partisans will give them. They become the passive, willing tools of other men; and if those men use them for their own purposes—make them mere instruments and accomplices in schemes of robbery and plunder—they have no reason to complain; it is the fate they court and covet.

The remedy which the *Patriot* suggests indicates a degree of simplicity more rare than refreshing: "Select honest men and *use the party drill* to elect them." But who is to make this selection? The very men who control the party drill—who give the orders which all members of the party must obey. Suppose "honest" candidates do not answer their purpose? Suppose dishonest men themselves get the control of all this party machinery, and nominate themselves for office, what then is to be done? But "let the order-loving portion of the community go to the primary nominating assemblies" and vote for honest candidates, says the *Patriot*, and then all will be right, and all wrongs can be redressed. This is most excellent theory, but let us see how it works in practice.

The first point established is that all men belong to one party or the other, and that every man feels bound to vote for the candidates of his own party:—all that is to be done, therefore, is to secure the party nomination. That nomination is made by delegates elected at primary meetings. Suppose now a bold, reckless, scheming speculator takes it into his head to be Alderman in any Ward, with a view of making money corruptly in that office. He can give all his time, and can afford to spend one or two thousand dollars in the accomplishment of that object. The primary meeting is exclusively a party affair; the inspectors who receive and count the votes are appointed by the party committees, and act without any restraints of oaths or other obligations; so that in most cases it is the easiest thing in the world to purchase their blindness to any trickery he may choose to practice. He may stuff the box with ballots, hire men to vote ten times over, bring in men from other Wards, or take any other step necessary to give him all the votes he needs. Against him is an "honest man," occupied with his business, a candidate against his will and at the request of his fellow-citizens,—sure to suffer in pocket and character if elected, and neither willing nor able to give his time or his money to the advancement of his own nomination. What are his chances against his competitor? The "order-loving portion of the community" rally to his support:—but they vote only *once* each, while their opponents vote—just as often as they are paid for voting, or as long as their votes are needed. "But this should be stopped." Undoubtedly—but how? This is not any voting known to the law,—so there is no penalty for voting fifty times. You appeal to the Inspectors, but they have not seen the supposed offender vote before, and think he has not done so. You make a fuss about it—protest, scold, and probably get hustled out of the room, with a black eye and damaged bones, and figure in the party organs next morning as a disturber of a public meeting. The votes are against you; the active, sharp, unscrupulous scoundrel is nominated, and is praised by the party papers as one of the most upright and reliable men in the Ward. "Every man sufficiently interested in public affairs to vote at all," votes for *him* as the party candidate;—he is triumphantly elected, and devotes himself assiduously to recovering his expenses and paying himself for the time he has lost in the public service. This is the way in which our political candidates are nominated and elected. The *worst* man, under the present system, stands infinitely the best chance, because he can and will use the means which give success.

The root of the whole evil lies in the assumed *obligation of men to vote for their party candidates*. As long as this obligation is acknowledged it will be utterly impossible to have a decent government in any city where there is plunder enough to make stealing profitable. And until the great mass of the honest portion of the people in Baltimore, in Philadelphia and in New-York are ready to repudiate a principle of action, which degrades and disgraces as much as it robs and injures them, they must submit to just such consequences as they now experience. Whenever they can unite,—not in words but in votes,—upon a ticket made up of the honest and true men on the two party tickets, and act steadily, and with resolution, against the mere vulgar party tyranny to which they are now willing slaves, they can effect a reform, and not till then. And that day, we are sorry to say, does not seem to be dawning as yet upon either Baltimore or New-York.

England and the Italian Question.

All the world, we are sure, will be delighted to hear, on the excellent authority of the London *Times*, that "England is now rapidly approaching, if she has not actually reached, such a state of defensive preparations that no assailant can attack her with impunity."

The relief which we must all experience in hearing this good news can only be likened to the satisfaction which it gives one to know that a coquette, who has been the terror and the torment of all bachelordom for half a dozen seasons, is at last safely married and out of harm's way. The mercantile community of America has been kept in a fever of agitation by the perpetual anticipation that the next steamer, or the next but one at furthest, would bring news that the French had landed in the Isle of Wight, and the Russians in the Isle of Thanet; that all London had run away by express train into the Scotch Highlands; and that all American ships at Liverpool were leaving that port in ballast of protested bills of exchange, may once more breathe freely, and set itself quietly to work to develop the splendid opportunities which the present season offers of renewed commercial enterprises.

Lord Macaulay's New-Zealander, who has doubtless been packing his trunks for some time past with the intention of taking that famous seat on London Bridge to contemplate the ruins of St. Paul's Cathedral, may as well make up his mind for the present to stay at home and console himself with cold baked missionary. England has armed herself to the teeth; her next step will be to discover, no doubt, that she has been more frightened than hurt. Perhaps it is not absolutely impossible that she may take still a further step and ascertain that nobody has attempted to frighten her but herself; that she has been "scared with the sound herself has made." At least let us hope that the shameful and foolish exhibition which the British public has been making of all its worst and weakest traits for the last six months, is now nearly at an end.

All rational Englishmen know that England has not half so much reason to fear any sudden violence from France, as Nicaragua, for instance, has to dread a fillibustering inroad from the United States; and now that they are assured by the Thunderer that the bulwarks which Britannia, in spite of Campbell's bombastic lines, has at last discovered herself to need, are positively in a fair way of going up, and being garnished with terrible Armstrong guns, let us repose in the faith that common sense and self-respect will so far resume their sway in England, as to put an end to the dreary driveling of which France and the Emperor Napoleon have so long been the special recipients from the English Press. England has just sent out a minister to compel Nicaragua into courage by leaving her alone and face to face with the United States. Let the Island Queen do by herself as she would do by others, and exert the simple virtue which she recommends to Central America.

If she will but look at the policy of her neighbor across the Channel, as it really appears in the actions of the French Emperor, and not as she herself is sure it will appear one of these dreadful days to come, the whole world of commerce will be the gainers, as well as herself. The defeat of Austrian arrogance in Lombardy, followed up as it was by the moderation of victorious France, would long ere this have restored a real peace to mankind, by begetting a general confidence in the permanent establishment of Italian Independence on the only sure basis—that of Italian self-control—had not the clamorous alarms of England disturbed the political atmosphere of Europe, and perplexed the world with all manner of vague apprehensions. English statesmen like Lord John Russell, who knew the true state of the case, and were above the reach of the popular frenzy; or Mr. Cobden, whose sturdy common sense stood him in the stead of prophetic inspiration, in vain attempted to plead the cause of patience and justice. Nothing was too wild to be believed—nothing too indecent to be asserted, of the objects and the character of Napoleon III. The calmer journalists contented themselves with withering sarcasm, the acme of which was reached when the French Emperor was alluded to as the "Liberator of Italy." This the English people regarded as the most fatally-sarcastic thrust that could be leveled at the heir of Bonaparte and the Boulogne invasion. Garibaldi was extolled as the only being on whose firmness and dignity of character the hopes of Italy rested, and with them the hopes of Europe.

Well, the Conferences of Zurich are still going on, and still going on in the dark. The Viennese Press still proclaims the programme of Villafranca as a *fait accompli*; and talks of the return of the Italian Princes to the Duchies as the surest thing in politics. The young Prince Ferdinand of Hapsburg-Lorraine still announces himself as the sovereign of Tuscany, visits Paris, eats dinners, has Imperial audiences, and dances the polka in that capacity. The fortresses of the historic square are still garrisoned by Austrian troops. The people of the Romagna are still menaced with an attack by the Papal army. The young King of Naples is still playing at fast and loose with Constitutions and his own character. Surely, if the English terror were ever reasonable, and the English sarcasms ever pointed, this is the moment in which we ought to see them both flourishing in full force. Nevertheless, the Italians persist in speaking of the Emperor Napoleon with respect; and the very latest European mail brings us tidings of a proclamation of Garibaldi. The patriot, the Washington of Italy, in taking command of the army of Central Italy, calmly announces his intention of "shooting" anybody who talks Mazzinism or Republicanism, or Socialism, or any other "ism," Garibaldism included, in the Italian camp; his intention, that is, of doing as nearly as possible what Napoleon III. did eight years ago when he shot down, deported and otherwise put out of the way all the Socialists, Louis Blancists, Rollinists, Orleanists Legitimists, and others who were doing their utmost to paralyze France and condemn her to endless anarchy, by turning the National Assembly into a bear-garden of petty passions, personal intrigues and party plots. At the same time, the elected Chief of the citizens of Parma coming back from the Tuileries, tells his fellow-freemen in so many words, that come what may, "the armies of France shall never do violence to the wishes of the people of Italy, nor shall any foreign force be permitted to violate those wishes." Is this acting as the "Liberator of Italy" in the sense of those sneers of which our good British cousins have been so lavish, and which so many Americans have thoughtlessly taken up with parrot-like docility?

Now that England has succeeded, as she thinks, in bolting all her doors and filling the Channel with man-traps, will she not sit down and look at facts like these in their real character and bearings? And if she does so, may she not find that Napoleon III. has, after all, been pursuing, in his own way, that great object of making Italy free by first making her independent, which he announced to the world as his reason for pouring so much French blood and treasure across the Alps? Dull and cold of heart indeed must be the man who does not feel himself moved to generous admiration by the calm, intelligent and magnanimous attitude of the people of the Italian Duchies, during this sharp crisis of their destinies. They have already made Mazzini worse than ridiculous; may they not, in the end, make Napoleon more than justified?

The Peace Society is not just now a great power in the earth; not even in pacific England echoing from shore to shore with the ring of the armorer's hammer and the clang of the forges of war. But if the quiet national action of Italy, under the leadership of men like Victor Emanuel, Farini, Garibaldi, and Cavour, is doing all that the sword could ever have done for the Duchies and the Romagna, why should the world complain? The fate of Venetia herself may well be involved for good in the steady development of a diplomacy, which, as the King of Sardinia most happily said in one of his recent speeches, is mysterious only because it is straightforward, and obscure only because it is perfectly plain and honest.

Payment of the State Floating Debt.—If, in the uncertain fortunes of political war, the Republican Party should chance to be defeated, we trust it will not be on account of the manly manner in which it has faced the question of paying that portion of the public liabilities known as the Floating Canal Debt. That debt, which exceeds two millions of dollars, consists of a variety of outstanding obligations, to pay which there is no money in the treasury, and for which no specific provision has been made. The State honestly owes the money, and the only question is, whether a tax should be now imposed, or the matter procrastinated and put over, for party advantage, to "a more convenient season."

The Republican Party have met this disagreeable emergency creditably. As the responsible majority in the Legislature they passed an act, in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution, proposing a loan of $2,500,000, at a rate of interest not to exceed 6 per cent., reimbursable in eighteen years, and authorizing a tax sufficient to secure compliance with these requirements. This act, to become valid, must be sanctioned at the ensuing election by a popular vote; and one of the resolutions of the Republican Convention urges the people, and especially the members of that party, to vote in its favor. This course is evidently the only correct and proper one under the circumstances, and we sincerely trust the act in question may become a law by the approval of the electors.

The Democrats hold their Convention to-day, and it is said they will favor either tacitly or otherwise, the defeat of the loan, for the sake of the popularity to be reaped from their apparent opposition to taxation. We shall hope better things, till we see the contrary. But if they would avoid taxes for canal purposes, of which they tell us we have had more than enough, there is a way of escape by the simple payment of an old debt. Let them pass a resolution, enjoining the prompt payment of the sum of $15,000,000 ($8,000,000 principal and $7,000,000 interest) due from the State Treasury to the Canal Fund, for money borrowed between 1835 and 1849, and which the Legislature pledged the faith of the State to refund whenever needed. It is sorely needed now, and if the Democrats should find themselves in power at Albany next Winter, and will pay that I. O. U., there will be no trouble about the floating debt, nor yet about the completion of the enlargement. But while so large a sum continues to be due from the State, good taste would suggest that very little should be said about selling the Canal, on the ground of its being a tax upon the treasury.

A Southern Free-Soiler.—One excellent effect of General Houston's election to the office of Governor of Texas, by the crushing majority of ten or twelve thousand over the regular Democratic nominee, has been to open Southern eyes very wide to the inevitable character of the Slave-trade as a political issue. The Charleston *Mercury*, which, to do it justice, has had an inkling from the first that no party could stand on such a platform, is quite out of temper with the Texas Democracy for allowing themselves to think otherwise. It says:

"An impracticable and mischievous issue (the revival of the Slave-trade) has paralysed the State Rights Party of Texas, and raised to power one of the greatest enemies to the South, and most unmitigated demagogues within our borders—*a Southern Free-Soiler*."

"Mischievous" we fancy the *Mercury* means, *because* "impracticable." Very well. Let it be the business of the Free States to preserve and enhance that beneficent impracticability, for there is no reason to imagine for a moment that those who gladly import slaves from Virginia at $1,500 a head would hesitate to get them from Guinea at $400, if it were equally practicable.

Gen. Sam Houston may not be a "Free-Soiler"—we have no idea that he is—but the blow he has given the Slave-trade movement has told far more than any argument hitherto spoken or published in this country. It originated in the right place, and fell where it was felt. Slavery is a sufficient evil at best: let us not add the horrors of the "middle passage."

Gen. Pierce Again.—It is said that Gen. Pierce intends to be a candidate for reëlection to the Presidency. We do not believe it,—but on one account we wish it were true. He has been in Europe long enough to understand thoroughly how utterly unfit for their posts are nine-tenths of the Ministers, Consuls, &c., whom he appointed to office. If he were to become President again we might reasonably expect a wholesome and greatly needed reform in this department of the public service. But we do not believe that Gen. Pierce has any very strong desire for another trial of the roses and thorns of office.

Rather Formidable.—Senator Clay, of Alabama, has been making a speech lately, denouncing Mr. Douglas and his platform, and declaring that before he will vote for such a policy as he advocates, even at the command of his own State, he "will resign his trust, retire to the deepest seclusion of private life, and, hiding his face in shame and humiliation, and sealing his lips with silence about such cheap and worthless things as State rights, or freemen's rights, become a quiet passenger on the ill-fated bark of the South as it drifts ingloriously down the stream of Time into the black and tideless sea of infamy and oblivion." This is a formidable threat, and if it had been uttered in intelligible English, could scarcely fail to produce an effect. But Mr. Clay's florid and ridiculous rhetoric dissipates all suspicion of his sincerity. When men announce desperate resolutions, they do not generally employ tropes of such excessive luxuriance to convey their meaning in. Mr. Clay will vote for squatter sovereignty in any conceivable shape, rather than resign his seat or do any of the dreadful things which he talks about.

General Unanimity.—We are glad to see that the papers in all sections of the country, and without distinction of party, unite in commending the recent action of Postmaster Holt concerning the abuse of franking. The claim that the frank of an official entitled to it may be affixed to a mailed document by any other person than himself is preposterous. The privilege is purely personal, and cannot be transferred. It is bad enough to permit any one to exercise such a privilege, but if he may authorize everybody else to write his name and frank letters therewith, the Department might be left without a dollar of revenue.

Health of the French Minister.—The friends of M. de Sartiges, the French Minister, are much distressed at learning that he has been pronounced by the physicians at Plombières to be in a very dangerous state of health. An enlargement of the liver in combination with an inflammation of the spleen threatens the most serious consequences. The social connections of M. de Sartiges in this country are so numerous that this intelligence will be as painfully interesting in America as in France.

The Mail-Robbery Mania.

Rascality occasionally rages in the form of an epidemic. The successful operations of one set of plunderers are the certain prelude to other attempts, which may prove equally remunerative, or may fail, according to the degree of shrewdness that is exercised. One very unpleasant mania appears to be just now prevalent. Certain long-fingered parties, scattered over the country, have conceived a sudden fancy for prying into the contents of mail-bags, and extracting therefrom such available material as drafts, bank-notes, small change and postage-stamps. The recurring accounts of these forays upon the mails, suggest the idea that the sacredness of a mail-bag has departed, and that a post-office is little better than a panel-crib. It is not the professional borglar who always breaks into your letters, nor the impolite foot-pad who stops the mail-coach; but the Federal Postmaster is frequently discovered to be the guilty party, or the spruce young clerk is the thief, or—as in Brooklyn, one night last week, and in New-Haven the week before—the Post-office itself is left totally unguarded, and whomsoever will, may help himself freely. Four or five flagrant cases of mail-robbery, reported during the past fortnight, indicate a remarkable variety in the characters of these depredators, to say nothing of the more important intimation which they give of lax management in the entire Post-office system.

Two of these instances are peculiarly worthy of attention. One Philip Reed was postmaster in the little town of Poolsville, in Maryland. He seems to have had the opportunity of handling the letter-bags destined for Western Maryland; and likewise appears to have improved his opportunities, for numerous losses were reported from time to time, and the evil became very grievous. The cries of the despoiled people having occasioned a considerable uproar, an investigation was ordered, which resulted in the arrest of Reed, and his committal to prison in Baltimore. Here was a direct instance of flagrant crime, brought home to a Federal official. Another case of similar character was brought before a United States Commissioner, in Philadelphia, last week. One Peter Keefavour, a young man, formerly Deputy-Postmaster at Centreville, Pennsylvania, was arraigned to answer for stealing $170 from a letter during its passage through that office, and is now under bonds to appear for trial. In this case, as in that of Reed, an official peculated boldly within the walls of the Post-office, unseen and unchecked, a significant indication that something is wanting in the system of checks and balances which has been devised for the government of our Post-office Department. Other robberies, still more flagrant, have been reported, but these may stand as the latest examples of which the public has knowledge.

The alleged burglary upon the Brooklyn Post-office, committed on Friday night last, is a more mysterious case. It seems inexplicable that a robbery could have been committed in a locality so public as that of the Brooklyn Post-office without detection, had the proper safeguards been established in that office. The facts of the burglary, as narrated in the police records, are these: The Post-office was entered through a back door by means of false keys; the burglars are alleged to have gone about their little job in a very systematic manner; they opened upwards of five hundred letters, abstracted over $3,000 in money, left the opened letters on the floor, and departed as they came. When the office was opened on Saturday morning, so the report goes, the clerks found the violated letters scattered about the floor in every direction; and Postmaster Peck conceived that he could do no better than to reseal the letters and forward them to their several destinations—*minus* the inclosures. The officials in charge of the premises aver that the work of robbery was done in a back room, behind a screen which divides the front office from the rear distributing room; and it is carefully recorded that no burglars could have operated in the front room, because "a light was kept burning there." This is the narrative of a very flagrant case of robbery, committed with exceeding boldness in the centre of a populous city. The Brooklyn Post-office is situated on a busy thoroughfare; the lines of city railway centre at the Park; the Post-office is within a stone's-throw of the head-quarters of the police; and it is somewhat difficult to understand why the services of a private watch were not enlisted when the police had failed, as they notoriously do, to perform their simplest duty of night inspection. The defrauded citizens are gravely assured that "no trace of the robbers has been discovered, and the Postmaster coolly packs up the broken letters and dispatches them along the mail-routes. Evidently something is out of joint in Mr. Peck's management of his office.

The Indictments Against the Massachusetts Kidnappers.—The indictments found against the alleged Hyannis kidnappers are as follows: The first is against J. W. Baker of Boston, and Capt. Gorham Crowell, owners of the brig *Rolerson*; Capt. Orlando, of the brig, and Edw. B. W. Bacon, captain of the *Elizabeth B.* It contains three counts—the first being under the Revised Statutes against kidnapping, the second under the personal liberty law against carrying away a slave, and the third under the common law against conspiracy. The second indictment—being under the personal liberty law—is against Baker, Orlando and Crowell, for procuring Bacon to carry back the slave.—*Boston Journal, Sept. 12.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Salt Water Complaints Continuing the Croton.—Sailors very seldom complain of the quality of the water they drink. The taste or smell of that liquid is a matter wholly confined to landsmen, who never dream of being put on short allowance, and who have never experienced the horrors of shipwreck where there is "water, water everywhere, but not a drop to drink." The *quantity* of fresh water on board a vessel, however, becomes a vital concern to every one bound on a sea voyage; and the filling in of the water, though often delayed until the last day before sailing, is considered the most important of all other matters to be attended to. The cargo may all be stowed, the sails bent, the crew on board and everything ready for sea, but if the water-boat does not come alongside the vessel must remain at her moorings. Recently, complaints have become quite common among the shipping of vexatious delays in getting their water filled promptly at the time ordered, and serious delays, it is alleged, occur in consequence. The contract for supplying the shipping in the harbor is given to a single individual, who pays the Corporation a stipulated sum annually, and it is presumed he obtains a handsome revenue by its sale. The contractor in turn employs water-boats to supply the shipping, which collect one quarter of a cent per gallon or the quantity put on board. Each vessel is supposed to be entitled to have her water filled in rotation, according as the orders are entered at the office. But it frequently happens that vessels have been detained for days after being ready for sea, because it does not suit the convenience of the boatman to attend them. As an instance of this, the Prussian ship *Eichmann* ordered her water to be filled on Monday, a week ago, but she could not get the casks filled until the following Thursday. All this time she was ready to sail, but could not do so because the water-boat would not attend on her. The pilot-boats have a contract by which they pay for the Croton water three dollars monthly for each boat. For a long time it has been the practice of the watermen to make out their bills for the regular monthly charge, and then to add one dollar extra as a *douceur*. This has also become a source of complaint among the pilots, who have called the attention of the Croton Board to the subject, but they have been referred to the contractor. There is now a talk of patronizing the Ridgewood water instead of the Croton, unless these abuses are rectified.

A Good Move by the Pilot Commissioners.—The Pilot Commissioners of this port have an arduous task to perform apart from their special duty of commissioning pilots. They have to guard against the filling up of the harbor, and they are the only conservators we have to look to for the preservation of our invaluable water privileges, upon which the prosperity of New-York almost entirely depends. The City authorities proper appear to think that the Hudson is able to take care of itself, and keep its own channels open. Our new City Inspector must have been fully convinced of this when he gave directions for discharging all the offal of the City into the East River, and the Common Council cannot think any differently, or they would not permit the enlarged Battery to be washed away, so as to fill up the narrow ship channel between that point and Governor's Island. The Pilot Commissioners now and then wake up to the perils which attend our harbor, and do something to avert the dangers which constantly threaten our commercial prosperity. In connection with a Committee of the Common Council, Commissioner Bluny has been making a survey of the wharves and piers on the North River, above Beyster-st., and have determined to enforce the law against all violators of Corporation ordinances in relation to the slips and piers. There is no part of the City which has been so shamefully neglected by our municipal authorities as the water fronts, and it is to be hoped that the good resolutions of the Commissioners and Common Councilmen will be vigorously and remorselessly carried into practice.

A Man Overboard.—About five o'clock yesterday afternoon, as a large tow-boat with several canal boats alongside, was passing down the East River, a man fell overboard from one of the boats. There appeared to be no small boat handy. The tug was directly in the route of the Fulton Ferry boats, and to add to their embarrassment, the three large Sound steamers just at the moment were going past. The man, with all his clothes on, appeared to struggle hard to keep from sinking. The tide was running flood very rapidly, and there appeared to be no one to go to his relief. Being in plain sight, there was much excitement among the passengers lest the unfortunate man should sink before help could reach him. Finally, a sloop which happened to be going past in tow of a little steamer, saw him and launched their small boat, and the only person on board besides the man at the helm being a boy, he was sent to the rescue. "Be quick! hurry! he is sinking!" cried a dozen voices from the steamboat and the piers, which seemed to impart new vigor to the lad, who was now sculling with all his might and main. Every minute seemed an hour to the spectators, and probably two hours to the drowning man. At last, when the boat approached the swimmer, and the boy, throwing down his oar, clutched the man by his hair, just as he was sinking, a feeling of relief and of joy was audible among the lookers on. Attention was so busy with the situation of the man in the water that the names of the vessels were not noticed.

Another Victim of the Twenty-First-Street Fire.—Coroner Jackman held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Harmon E. Dohl, the child, 5 years of age, who was so badly burned on Saturday night during the fire at No. 277 East Twenty-first-street. It was stated in evidence that Mrs. Dohl awoke soon after the fire broke out, and called her husband and children, that they might escape from the burning building. Mr. Dohl thought his family could reach the street in safety without his assistance, and left them for the purpose of saving his horses. During his absence Mrs. Dohl took the children to the front window and told them to get out upon the wooden awning, whence they would be rescued by the people in the street. Meantime she went back into the room where Patrick Gallagher, the man who was suffocated at the same fire, was asleep on the sofa, for the purpose of arousing him. The smoke overcame her, however, and she returned with difficulty to the window, and was rescued by the fireman. She then found that her little boy Harmon had gone back into the house, instead of getting upon the awning, and had run down stairs to open the front door, but was burned so dreadfully in the attempt that he had sank to the floor insensible. The firemen soon discovered the perilous position of the child, and rescued him—too late, however, to preserve his life. A verdict of death from burns accidentally received, was rendered.

The Flushing Railroad Accident.—An inquest was held yesterday at No. 292 Eighth-avenue, upon the body of an English boy, eleven years of age, named William Huskisson, who was killed on Tuesday on the Flushing Railroad, near Hunter's Point. Deceased had gone to that place with some companions, for the purpose of fishing. He was standing on the track, and did not observe the approaching train, neither did he seem to hear the steam whistle, nor the shouts of his companions, who warned him of his danger. The cow-catcher of the locomotive struck him, and so seriously injured him that death ensued in a few hours. The testimony was conflicting, as to whether proper precaution was taken or not by the engineer of the train, to avoid the accident. The jury, in their verdict, however, incorporated the following censure: "The jury is of opinion that the engineer is censurable for running on a curve at the rate of 23 or 25 miles per hour, and not blowing the whistle while turning the curve.

Arrival and Departure of the National Grays of Kingston.—The National Grays of Kingston, N. Y., arrived in this City at 11½ o'clock, A. M., yesterday, in the steamboat *Thomas Powell*. Companies C and G of the Seventy-first Regiment were waiting to receive them, and immediately escorted them to the Division Armory, corner of Elm and White streets, where a bountiful collation was prepared. After a couple of hours pleasantly spent there, the two commands fell into line again, and marched down Broadway to the Park. They passed in review before Mayor Tieman in front of the City Hall, and then proceeded to the steamer *Elm City*, lying at Peck-slip, and embarked in her for New-Haven. The Grays looked well, and attracted a great deal of attention; so did their escort. The Kingston Company will return to this City from New-Haven on Thursday. They will be the guests of a detachment of the Seventy-first Regiment.

The Contract for Repairing the City Hall.—The Street Commissioner has awarded the contract for repairing the City Hall to Edward Gridley, the lowest bidder, who undertakes to do the work for $11,500. By the terms of the resolution passed by the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor, last June, the City Hall is to be "put in proper repair, and as it was previous to the fire." In the specifications there is nothing to indicate that the old Goddess of Justice that formerly stood on the roof of the building is to be replaced. Doubtless the omission was an oversight. Mr. Gridley's sureties are James Gridley and John Van Dolsen. The bids—here were eight of them—were opened on the 19th of August; the sureties have been approved by the Comptroller; and as soon as the contract is confirmed by the Common Council the work will be commenced. By the terms of the contract it is to be completed within ninety days from the day on which it is begun.

Attempted Self-Destruction.—John Guttee, a man 40 years of age, residing at No. 98 Baxter-street, tried to kill himself, on Monday evening, by cutting his throat with a razor. Guttee has been sick for a long time, and his illness affected his mind, so that occasionally he was despondent. On Monday evening, while in a very depressed state, he sent his wife to the Dispensary to procure some medicine for him. On her return she found the poor man lying on his bed, with his throat cut, and a bloody razor near his hand. A physician was called in, who examined Guttee's wound and found that he had severed his windpipe and several small arteries. The gash was six inches in length. His wounds were dressed, and he was sent to the New-York Hospital, where he lies in a critical situation.

Broke his Leg.—A man named Joseph Keller had his leg broken by the caving in of an earth-bank

while he was engaged in excavating. The accident happened on Monday at the corner of Fifty-eighth-street and Ninth avenue. KELLIS lived in Fifty-fourth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

AN ITINERANT MUSICIAN FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held yesterday at the foot of Robinson street, N. R., by Coroner JACKMAN, upon the body of CHARLES POTTER, a Jerseyman, about 45 years of age, who was found drowned at that place. The evidence showed that deceased was an itinerant violin player, and had been in the habit of exercising his calling upon the steamer *Long Branch*, which plies between this City and Red Bank. He came up from the latter place on Friday afternoon, and when last seen was partially intoxicated. In that condition he is supposed to have fallen overboard and lost his life. He has left a family living at Nut Swamp, N. J. The body has been taken to Red Bank for interment.

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, upon the body of the unknown man who was found on Sunday morning lying insensible upon a raft at the foot of Eleventh-street, East River. No evidence identifying the deceased was elicited. He appeared to be about 30 years of age; was dressed in dark plaid pants and dark coat, and wore a gold and silver ring upon his fingers. He was five feet eight inches in height, and had long, black hair. On the inside of his left arm was a cross made with India ink. There were no marks of violence on the body, and the jury rendered a verdict of "Death from apoplexy."

THE RUMORED RESIGNATION OF RECORDER BARNARD.—There is a rumor afloat that Recorder BARNARD intends shortly to resign his seat on the ground of ill-health, and some of our contemporaries have so stated. That the Recorder contemplates the resignation of his seat, we understand is a fact, but ill-health has nothing to do with it. He was never in better health than at present. The Recorder, as all who know him are aware, is a young, energetic, ambitious man, who desires a more active life than is afforded him on the Bench of the Court of General Sessions. He aspires to the office of Corporation Counsel.

ENLARGED ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE TWENTY-SIXTH PRECINCT POLICE.—The apartments in the basement of the City Hall, in the southeast corner, recently occupied by the Comptroller, are to be added to those already occupied as a Station-house by the Police of the Twenty-sixth Precinct. Room No. 3, on the opposite side, which was also one of the offices of the Comptroller while his offices in the Hall of Records were undergoing repairs, is the Committee Room of the Joint Committee on Accounts.

FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner O'KEEFE held an Inquest yesterday upon the corpse of an unknown man, which was found on Sunday afternoon at the foot of Ninety-sixth-street, North River, near Stryker's Bay. Through some oversight on the part of the Police the matter was not reported at the Coroner's office until yesterday morning. Deceased was apparently about 35 years of age. He had black hair and whiskers, wore a black cloth coat, brown mixed vest, and black pants.

CRUELTY TO SEAMEN.—Capt. SAMUELS, of the ship *Dreadnought*, having been publicly classed among the inhuman ship captains, on account of alleged cruelty to seamen, is exonerated from the charge by a card, signed by all his crew on the late voyage to this port from Liverpool. They say, "If all captains would treat us with the same humanity as Capt. S. always treats a poor sailor, it would go far to improve the life and character of poor Jack."

LAUNCH.—The little steamer *Seth Grosvenor*, intended for service along the Coast of Liberia, under the auspices of the Colonization Society, was launched yesterday from the ship-yard of HENRY SMITH, at the foot of Nineteenth-street. She is of very light draft, having a long, flat floor, but with sharp ends, and graceful lines. Her machinery will be put in by the Allaire Works Company.

SHIPS TO ARRIVE.—There are now due at this port a large number of passenger ships from various ports of Europe, which have sailed since the middle and latter part of July to the middle of August, viz: Ten from Liverpool; two from London; three from Havre; six from Bremen; two from Hamburg, and one from Antwerp—total twenty-four.

FELL FROM ALOFT.—A sailor named NICHOLAS GREEN, belonging to the ship *John Stevens*, lying at the foot of Pier No. 45 East River, fell from the mainmast of that vessel into the hold, and sustained severe injuries. He was taken to the City Hospital.

FOR THE WEST.—Another company of orphans, numbering about 50 children, left on Tuesday for Indiana, under charge of Mr. TRACY, of the Childrens' Aid Society. They were generally under 12 years.

Police Reports.

CATCHING THIEVES BY TELEGRAPH.—Officers Colfax and Horton, of the Second District Police Court, arrested a woman named Henrietta St. Clair, yesterday morning, on a charge of stealing gold coin and clothing, valued at $117, from Mrs. Mary Thorp, now living at No. 328 Fourth-avenue. The complainant, it seems, is keeper of a *maison de plaisir* at Savannah, Ga., and arrived in this City a few weeks ago on a visit. During her absence from home she left Miss St. Clair to conduct her business, but the latter named personage relinquished her responsibility a day or two ago, and, pocketing all the available funds, and appropriating the clothing surreptitiously left the house. The fugitive took passage to New-York by the steamer *Huntsville*, and information of the fact was conveyed to Mrs. Thorp by telegraph. The victim of misplaced confidence appealed to Justice KELLY, and he issued a warrant for the arrest of the delinquent. The officers watched for the steamer's arrival and took the accused into custody just as she stepped on the dock. Of course the fugitive was surprised, but she evinced no alarm, saying it was a matter of indifference to her whether she was imprisoned or not. She was locked up to await examination on the charge.

STOLEN CUTLERY RECOVERED.—A well-known thief named Michael Wever was arrested, on Monday, by Detectives King and Slowey, on suspicion of having stolen a lot of cutlery which he had in his possession. The officers noticed Wever in Hester-street, and he, observing them seemingly watching his movements, determined to elude their scrutiny by flight. He was pursued, and, after a long chase, captured in a lager-bier saloon in Division-street. His bundle was examined and found to contain about four dozen pieces of ivory-handled cutlery, consisting of knives, forks and nut picks—a portion of which were marked "J. V. B.," in ornamental black letter, and the rest "T. P." in German text. The prisoner said he procured the property at a house either in Twenty-sixth or Twenty-seventh streets. He was locked up. The cutlery awaits a claimant at the office of the Detective Police.

A LAD STABBED BY HIS PLAYMATE.—A boy named William McLaughlin, about 14 years of age, who lives at No. 8 Mulberry-street, was taken to the Tenth Precinct Station Monday evening by Officer McMahon, in a disabled condition from a severe stab in the breast. The lad stated that he received his wound at the hands of a playmate of his own age, named Thomas Sweeney, with whom he had an altercation. McLaughlin's injuries were attended to. His assailant was not arrested.

BURGLARY.—The front door of the store No. 209 Sixth-avenue, was found open yesterday morning by Officer Stewart of the Sixteenth Ward. An examination showed that an entrance had been effected by burglars, and that a small quantity of clothing had been stolen. No clue to the thieves has been obtained.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Barry's Tricopherous
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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

New Sewing Machines.
$5, $6 50, $10, $15, $20. ALL KINDS.
$25, $30, $35, $50, $65, $75, WARRANTED.
$95 and $100. AGENT WANTED.
EAGLE SEWING-MACHINE CO., No. 411 Broadway.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
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Kane's Improved Patent Kitchen Range and Heater Combined.—The most useful and economical Range ever introduced. It bakes as well as the brick oven, and also heats the room above. It is the most substantial range yet made, and warranted. Manufactory, No. 319 Bowery, opposite Bleecker-st. CHARLES KANE.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.
Temporarily at No. 501 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

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Celebrated Sewing Machines.—Family machines—Prices reduced from $80 to $50.
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Phrenology Points out the Talents, Defects and the occupation in which each can best succeed. Examinations, with charts and full written descriptions of character, given daily by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair-Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' Long Braids. Fronts, half Wigs, &c., on hand for sale, and the Dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Tolman's Self-Ventilating Spring Bed and mattress, purifies itself by a draft of air from beneath, and conduces to health and comfort. Dealers and the public are invited to examine them at the manufactory, No. 678 Broadway.

Rupture Cured.—The "Riggs Truss," for utility, beauty, cleanliness, durability and economy, has no equal. It may be used in bathing, and cannot injure the cord nor enlarge the openings. No. 448 Broome-st., New-York.

As the season for [illegible] is approaching, we would remind those about purchasing for their own use that we have a very large and desirable assortment, and are making daily additions to our stock.

We have taken unusual pains in our MEN'S DEPARTMENT, and employ the best cutters to be found.

The CUSTOM DEPARTMENT is largely stocked with piece goods.

Our great and favorable reputation for BOYS' CLOTHING, for Boys of all ages—from three years to manhood—will be fully sustained by the assortment we are prepared to display this season.

We have an unusually large assortment of Boys' Furnishing Goods.

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Thousands of certificates from manufacturers in every part of the United States attest to the strength and durability of these machines, as well as the excellence and beauty of their stitch, which is more uniformly the same on both sides of the fabric than any other in the market.

They are adapted to all kinds of sewing, either coarse or fine, are perfectly simple in their operations, and are easily kept in order. The family sewing machines at $50 and $75 are just what is needed in every family.

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METHODIST BOOK CONCERN,
No. 200 Mulberry-st., New-York.

Being in Constant Receipt of Inquiries from our brethren respecting SEWING-MACHINES, with requests to recommend and purchase, we have, in conjunction with some lady friends, carefully and thoroughly examined the various machines of practical value for family sewing, and find those made by THE WHEELER & WILSEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway, New-York, to fully combine the essentials of a good instrument, and such as we can confidently recommend.

Having seen so favorable results from their use, in our own and the households of our friends, we are desirous that their benefits should be shared by all our brethren, and hence have interested ourselves in their behalf.

With best wishes, your brethren,
DANIEL WISE, J. BENJ. EDWARDS,
JAMES FLOY, J. PORTER,
ABEL STEVENS, THOS. CARLTON,
DAVID TERRY, WM. A. COX.

Highly Important to Females.
* * * * * * *
USE
DR. MOTT'S CHALYBEATE PILLS,

Purific Iron For Disease of Females. Females. Females. Females.	An aperient and stomachic preparation of Purified Iron For sale by all Druggists. Price 50 cents per box. Sold in Brooklyn by Mrs. Hayes, 175 Fulton-st. Wholesale by C. Fox, 81 Barclay-st Principal office, 339 Broadway.	75,000 Boxes. Sold in N. Y. in Six months. to Females. Females. Females.

Picture Gallery.—The subscriber has constructed and neatly fitted up at his Looking-glass Establishment, No. 366 Canal-st., a gallery for the exhibition and sale of oil paintings. The gallery will be opened on and after Thursday, the 15th inst., from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Admission free. Among many really fine pictures will be found an original by Ancell, illustrating the parting of the Corsair and Medora, from "Byron."
M. P. WHITLOCK.

Leary & Co.
Introduce this day
The Autumn Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats,
And would remark that for the past thirty years no opportunity has been lost to introduce into their factories every improvement. Through this and their present extensive facilities, they now offer their fabrics as unequaled. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
Warranted Free from Dampness.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Maravilla Cures Baldness, Removes Dandruff, and prevents the hair from falling out. Sold by all druggists, and at the retail depot, F. PITTS, No. 769 Broadway; BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row; CHARLES ERNEST & CO., No. 69 Maiden-lane.

Cordial Cognac Bitters immediately relieve diarrhœa, ague and bilious attacks. S. STEINFELD, sole Importer, No. 70 Nassau-st., New-York, and for sale by all druggists, bars and groceries.

Boots to Order.—Original BROOKS, established 1829, is at No. 188 Fulton-st., opposite Church-st. A very large assortment of Fall and Winter Dress Boots, ready-made. LORIN BROOKS & SON.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

The Weird Aurora Borealis Hurls its Javelins of opalescent light, and every gentleman of taste gets his Fall style hat of WHITE, No. 216 Broadway.

The London Stereoscopic Company's Depot.
for STEREOSCOPES and PICTURES, No. 534 Broadway.

MARRIED.

PORTER—SOUTTER.—At Hurlbrae, (the residence of the bride's father,) near Astoria, L. I., on Tuesday, Sept. 13, by the Rev. B. F. Stead, the Rev. TIMOTHY H. PORTER, of Waterbury, Conn., to Miss AGNES KNOX, eldest daughter of James T. Soutter, Esq.

UNDERHILL—LUKENS.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Sept. 7, by Friends ceremony, REUBEN H. UNDERHILL, of New-York City, to HARRIET, daughter of Dr. J. Lukens, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

STEPHENSON.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 11, CHRISTOPHER STEPHENSON, Commissioner of Stamps for the Island of Jamaica, West Indies, aged 53 years.
☞ Kingston, Jam., papers please copy.

WOODWARD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 13, LETITIA, wife of Samuel Woodward, aged 49 years.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Sept. 15, at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 16 7th-av.

HALE.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 11, Mrs. SARAH S. SIERRE, wife of Dr. Charles F. Hale, aged 27 years.
The friends of the family, and of her father, the late Dr. Robert Sibree, and of her brother-in-law, M. H. Hovey, Esq., are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., near 9th-av., this day, (Wednesday,) Sept. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HANFORD.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 12, at 5 P. M., MARY, wife of Willet H. Hanford, aged 33 years.
Her funeral will take place on Wednesday morning, Sept. 14, at 10 o'clock, from No. 235 West 43d-st. Friends are invited, without further notice.

O'NEILL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 13, after a short and severe illness, FREDERICK O'NEILL, in the 31st year of his age.
His funeral will take place from St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., on Thursday morning, Sept. 15, at 10 o'clock, to which friends, and those of his brothers, are invited to attend, without further notice.

BUSBY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 13, JOHN BUSBY, in the 37th year of his age.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 506 Columbia-st., South Brooklyn.

AGNEW.—On Tuesday morning, Sept. 13, MARY NASH, daughter of Dr. C. B. and Mary Agnew, aged 9 months and 18 days.

RUSSELL.—At Cypress Hills, L. I., on Monday, Sept. 12, after a short illness, DAVID, only son of David Russell, aged 16 years.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, at Cypress Hills, L. I., at 3 o'clock this day, (Wednesday,) Sept. 14.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Authorized by the Legislature, with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 489, Sept. 13, 1859.
63, 44, 17, 55, 11, 22, 57, 64, 38, 35, 49, 21, 14.
Class No. 490, Sept. 13, 1859.
6, 75, 31, 13, 34, 47, 48, 35, 46, 54, 26, 67, 33.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.
Class No. 487, Sept. 13, 1859.
37, 45, 35, 39, 54, 63, 26, 13, 72, 4, 40, 53, 58.
Class No. 488, Extra, Sept. 13, 1859.
8, 60, 28, 75, 27, 2, 30, 18, 31, 22, 42, 43, 36.
N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.
No. 513 Broadway.
FALL FASHIONS,
LADIES AND FAMILIES
Are invited to inspect the attractive novelties in every branch of fashionable attire received by the late steamers from abroad, as also those designed by the artists of the Bazaar, comprising—
Paris Fall Bonnets of exquisite beauty.
The new Fall Fashions in Misses' Bonnets.
A superb selection of Laces and Embroideries.
New style of Infants' Wardrobes, plain and richly embroidered.
Ladies' and Misses' Wardrobes of every quality and style.
Ladies' Breakfast and Traveling Robes.
Fancy Clothing for Boys, (new designs.)
Boys' and Youths' Suits, the latest French styles.
Ladies' and Misses' plain and fancy Shoes, Gaiters, &c.
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, INCLUDING ROBES DE CHAMBRE.
Ladies' Riding Hat and Caps.
Parasols, new shapes, mountings, &c.
Ladies and Children's Hosiery, &c.
Ladies' and Children's Fancy Furs.
Ladies making a tour of the twenty departments of the Bazaar will have an opportunity of seeing, as it were, at one view, all the ruling fashions of Europe and New-York for the season, in every branch of costume.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

MISS KIMBERLY RESPECTFULLY ANnounces that she is prepared to receive proposals from Lyceum and Lecture Committees, for the delivery of original Lectures and Recitations of popular Poems, the coming season. Address Miss KIMBERLY, Mt. Carmel, Conn., or Box No. 1,340, New-York Post-office.

POPULAR ESSAY
ON THE
[illegible]
DISEASES INCIDENT
TO
TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS.

It is our purpose to write, as briefly as possible, concerning the disorders and diseases incident to certain occupations, including their causes, symptoms and mode of cure. We shall do this in plain language, and in a straightforward way. Our purpose is two-fold—firstly, to give some curious facts not generally known; and, secondly, to bring more forcibly to view the ready relief at hand in RADWAY'S REMEDIES. We frankly avow that the trouble we are taking is a business transaction, meant to benefit both the public and ourselves.

The diseases springing from various trades arise either from the very nature of the occupations, from the materials handled or used, or from both these causes. Scarcely any of these pursuits are necessarily unhealthy, but men will be as imprudent in their business as in their pleasure, and suffer for their neglect of precaution.

Let us first look at those who suffer from poisonous materials.

COPPERSMITHS, BRASS-FOUNDERS, BRAZIERS AND PINMAKERS,

from their manipulation of copper and its compounds, take into their system either the impalpable dust of its oxides or salts, or their fumes. The result is a copper disease, whose symptoms may vary more or less in violence, sometimes creeping slowly along until the system is utterly destroyed, or else opening an avenue to more apparent diseases. The victim to the copper disease notices, perhaps, on rising in the morning a slightly acrid taste in the mouth, a slight constriction of the throat, the tongue dry and parched, and, sometimes, sickness at the stomach. He thinks he has caught cold, and, probably, takes some advertised expectorant, which leaves him worse than before. At times there comes an attack of colic. If dysentery is at all epidemic, he is very liable to be attacked, and his tormina and tenesmus, as the doctors call them, namely, his pain in the bowels and disposition to stool, are exceedingly violent. Often a thirst which he cannot account for, or a distended abdomen, or black stools, slightly streaked with blood, or an undefinable anxiety, is the commencing symptom, and is scarcely noticed. Cramps sometimes make their appearance in the limbs and stomach, either alone or accompanied by some of the symptoms previously enumerated. A headache at the close of work, or during the day, is quite common. A preventive of these would be the use of a respirator, which checks the passage to the lungs or stomach of the dust or vapor, and gloves, to keep it from the pores of the skin. A generous diet should be used, the bowels kept open by moderate doses of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS; a dose should be taken in the morning and evening of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, and the use of RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT persevered in, until the system is rid of the poison.

TYPE-FOUNDERS, PEWTERERS, PAINTERS, PLUMBERS AND GLAZIERS, AND WORKERS IN LEAD MANUFACTORIES OR SHOT TOWERS,

are exposed to the lead disease. This, like the copper disease, may produce a series of insidious but scarcely noticed symptoms, ending sometimes in paralysis, or more especially with painters and white-lead makers, in what is generally called painter's colic. These all, at times, will notice in their mouth, more particularly at rising, a sugary and slightly astringent taste, constriction of the windpipe, pain and uneasiness in the region of the stomach, and occasionally nausea, followed sometimes by vomiting.

COACH PAINTERS,

or those who use much vermillion, will have a tendency to diarrhœa, for, unlike copper, this shows its effects more in the small intestines; and the bladder and urinary passages will be seriously affected, sometimes merely producing painful urination, and at others, bloody or high colored urine. The REGULATING PILL and the RESOLVENT must be mainly relied on, and the parties should never go to work on an empty stomach. For the more painful symptoms the READY RELIEF will be necessary, and will by no means belie its name. It should be used internally and externally. In painter's colic, the REGULATING PILLS should be used to produce a free evacuation, and afterwards more moderately, to keep up regular action; and from the very start, the READY RELIEF given in full doses, in flax-seed or slippery-elm tea, or gum-water. The diet should be light, chiefly beef-tea, (not beef soup) or chicken broth, from which the fat has been skimmed. In paralysis, the persistent use of the REGULATING PILLS, with the READY RELIEF, well and steadily rubbed into the affected limb or part for at least fifteen minutes, three times per day, and a generous, but digestible diet, will effect a cure. In all external application the palm of the hand is the best thing to rub with, and a female hand from its softness, should be preferred.

DYERS AND CALICO PRINTERS

are liable to several severe symptoms. Those who use muriate of tin sometimes perceive its effects in their systems. They observe an austere taste in their mouth, which is apt to turn into a well defined metallic one, together with nausea, especially after rising from a meal. Their pulse is more small and hard, and bents more frequently than natural. One very common symptom is a frequency of stools, not diarrhœa, for during some months this may be unattended by pain, and the consistency of the evacuations be normal. Twitching of the face and extremities is less common, but a more dangerous symptom, for unless promptly met, it may be followed by paralysis of the parts attacked. The treatment in this is the same as in the copper disease, viz: RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, REGULATING PILLS and RESOLVENT.

TINSMITHS

are sometimes affected in a manner similar to dyers, but in a less degree. Their attacks are rare. If peculiarly susceptible they may take the lead poison from the solder, but we never knew but one case of that kind. The acrid fumes of charcoal, in this and similar trades, sometimes produce inflammation of the bladder, which may be effectually combated by the RELIEF and REGULATING PILLS.

PAPER-STAINERS AND TAXIDERMISTS

occasionally suffer some most distressing symptoms—the former from the showy greens they use, and the latter from their constant handling of arsenic or the corrosive chloride or mercury. A fœtid breath is not uncommon, with a rather austere taste at times, considerable increase of saliva, or constriction of the lower part of the throat, which seems to extend into the breast; frequent hiccough, sometimes a fainting sensation, which comes and goes very suddenly, very black and offensive stools, or high-colored urine. These are some of the symptoms which may occur separately or together. It is a curious fact that some people engaged at these occupations grow quite plump, and apparently enjoy the best of health, having especially a fresh and clear complexion. If, however, they go into any other employment, or refrain from work for some weeks, they are very apt to be visited with many or all of the above symptoms. In either case the RESOLVENT should be used, along with the REGULATING PILLS, the relief being resorted to in order to remove immediate pain or distress.

ELECTROTYPERS, GLASS-STAINERS AND CARD-ENAMELERS, MANUFACTURERS OF CHEMICALS, GOLD AND SILVER PLATERS AND REFINERS,

are liable to many of the above symptoms. Electrotypers are especially liable to derangement of the bladder.

PRINTERS AND TYPE-FOUNDERS,

from their constant handling of type-metal, contract the effects of antimony. This is shown by the temporary paralysis of the fingers and hands, copious stools, cold night-sweats, loss of strength, tenderness of stomach, bowels and throat. Sometimes though drinking nothing but water, they feel a confused, semi-intoxicated sensation in the head. The treatment here is gentle purging with RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS, aided with the READY RELIEF as a drink; when the disease has become chronic the RENOVATING RESOLVENT must be used as an adjuvant to the RELIEF and PILLS.

MASONS AND BRICKLAYER'S ASSISTANTS, AND MORE ESPECIALLY LIMEBURNERS AND WHITEWASHERS,

are constantly liable to vomiting, pains in limbs or temporary palsy, which latter sometimes becomes permanent. A milk-diet, mucilaginous drinks, and the use of the READY RELIEF will remove most of these symptoms, the RESOLVENT being also necessary where palsy supervenes. Sometimes costiveness follows, demanding the use of the REGULATING PILLS. The particles of lime in the eyes are very apt to produce conjunctivis, which will yield to an eye-wash, made of sassafras pith and water, into which the READY RELIEF is put, in the proportion of six drops to every two table-spoonfuls, increased gradually to ten drops. A dose or two of the REGULATING PILLS will materially assist in subduing the inflammation.

POWDER-MAKERS

are subject to heart-throbbing and heart-disease, with looseness of bowels; and both these and

THE MAKERS OF LOCO-FOCO MATCHES

are liable to a very troublesome skin-disease, developing itself on the scalp, and sometimes in little patches, on the back of the thumbs or fore-fingers, or at the lower extremity of the spine, attended with itching, and scaling off of the cuticle. In the former cases the REGULATING PILLS will be found sufficient, conjoined with the READY RELIEF; in the latter the RESOLVENT internally, with the RELIEF applied externally, diluted at first, but gradually increased to its full extent. The REGULATING PILLS may be advantageously used, if indicated by the state of the stomach and bowels.

The effect of alkaline contact is sometimes shown on

SOAP-BOILERS,

in colic, convulsions and diarrhœa. The READY RELIEF will remove these. Lemonade should be used occasionally as a drink, and oranges or any ripe fruit slightly acid will be found to be a pleasant as well as a valuable adjuvant. Buttermilk answers a good purpose in these cases.

BLEACHERS AND OTHERS, EXPOSED TO CHLORINE OR OTHER FUMES OF ACIDS,

are apt to be attacked by pains in throat, stomach or bowels, excessive thirst and tenderness of abdomen. If the exposure is long continued, at one time, there comes an acid taste in the mouth which follows after the free air is inhaled; but this only occurs from sheer neglect. The symptoms named first give way to the READY RELIEF. The addition of a slight dose of calcined magnesia will aid the action of the medicine slightly; but it is not absolutely necessary. The RELIEF will do its work well without it. The makers of loco-foco matches are sometimes troubled with the above symptoms, caused by the phosphorus which enters into the composition of the tips. A chronic inflammation of the glottis and tonsils is sometimes the result of this—coming on very insidiously, and if not checked extending to the windpipe and even to the branching air-tubes of the lungs, called by the doctors, the bronchiæ. When this commences it may be soon checked by a gargle made up of equal proportions of the READY RELIEF and water.

We will next examine the cases of those who are affected by disease from irritating substances applied to the lungs and air-passages mechanically, with which, indeed, some of those mentioned previously might be classed.

CARPET AND OTHER WEAVERS, CHARCOAL-DEALERS, BOILER-MAKERS, WHITESMITHS, LOCKSMITHS, MACHINISTS, FURRIERS AND FUR DEALERS, GLASS-CUTTERS AND DRILLERS, MATTRASS-MAKERS, TEA-PACKERS, CUTLERS, FILE-MAKERS, LAPIDARIES, SCULPTORS, STONE-CUTTERS, SLATERS, CARPET-BEATERS, GRINDERS AND POLISHERS, STREET-SWEEPERS, AND WOOL-PULLERS—

are subject particularly to bronchial affections and consumption, arising from the floating particles of irritating matter, disengaged during the process in which they are engaged, and entering the air-passages. In all such cases RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, applied externally over the throat and chest, and the RENOVATING RESOLVENT, taken internally, will speedily effect a cure, and remove all traces of incipient consumption.

HATTERS

were formerly included in the same position, but the advent of silk hats has greatly diminished this tendency. A respirator is very necessary as a preventive, and, indeed, as an aid to cure. A silk handkerchief loosely tied over the mouth and nostrils, when directly exposed, is as good as anything. A generous diet, vigorous, out-door exercise, and the use of the READY RELIEF and RESOLVENT will soon restore the system to health.

FARMERS, OSTLERS, GROOMS, AND ALL WHO HANDLE HAY,

are liable to the distressing, though rarely fatal, complaint, asthma. The fumes of shellac produce the same disease, and hence hatters, and especially those who make sealing-wax, are subject to it. Asthmatic people are proverbially long-lived, yet the complaint is by no means agreeable. The READY RELIEF will mitigate or remove the paroxysms of the disease, and the RENOVATING RESOLVENT, taken according to directions, will effect a cure.

BAKERS,

from the action of the acid of fermentation on the skin of their hands, and the almost constant exclusion of air from the pores by the flour, are subject to a troublesome itch. For this the RENOVATING RESOLVENT is a sure remedy, but the RELIEF, diluted and applied as a wash, will aid in effecting the desired end sooner.

Occupations wherein sudden mental emotions, or protracted mental labor forms a part, are not only productive of brain disease, but of a gradual *ramalissement* or softening of the substance of the brain, whose approach may be told by neuralgia, either just below the eye, or above the eyebrow. Asthma and costiveness, the latter the parent of piles, fistula and similar troublesome complaints, are often the result. Hence it is that

LAWYERS, AUTHORS, EDITORS, TEACHERS, MERCHANTS AND CLERGYMEN

are affected so much with neuralgia and costiveness. The treatment in these cases is RADWAY'S READY RELIEF—*externally and externally—the pain immediately ceases after its application*, RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS will, in a few hours, restore regularity to the bowels and liver. In certain cases of NEURALGIA and other nervous affections, the RESOLVENT is requisite.

Exposure to heat characterizes some occupations, thus,

IRON-FOUNDERS, FURNACE-TENDERS, COOKS, AND KITCHEN MAIDS

are liable to asthma, costiveness, rheumatism and inflammation of the spleen and liver. Enlargement of the liver is very common among all persons exposed to intense heat. Hence it is that liver complaints are so common in tropical climates. It need scarcely be said that the liver is a controlling organ, and that its derangement involves all the connecting viscera. The derangement of this viscus may be combated successfully by the proper use of the RELIEF and REGULATING PILLS, which in the spleen disease also act with speedy good effect. For rheumatism, if acute, the READY RELIEF applied both externally and internally is generally found sufficient, though chronic cases, or such as may be combined with a scrofulous habit, will not yield without the RENOVATING RESOLVENT, which utterly roots out the disease, and restores the system to its normal state.

STEVEDORES, LONGSHOREMEN, PORTERS, QUARRYMEN, AND ALL PERSONS WHO LIFT GREAT WEIGHTS,

are exposed to attacks of pleurisy. The RELIEF will break the violence of this, and with the REGULATING PILLS effect a cure.

BOATMEN, DECK HANDS, DITCHERS, DOCK-BUILDERS, SEAFARING MEN, RAFTSMEN, PHYSICIANS, STAGE-DRIVERS, TRUCKMEN,

and all exposed to sudden changes of weather, are liable to liver complaint and rheumatic affections, but more especially to spleen disease.

SEAMEN,

through long abstinence from vegetable diet, are subject to scurvy. The use of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS and RENOVATING RESOLVENT is a sure antidote for this distemper. In all cases of SHIP-FEVER, SMALL-POX, CHOLERA OR YELLOW FEVER, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF and REGULATING PILLS are positive preventives, if taken before the attacks, and certain curatives if used after.

STAGE DRIVERS

are liable to suffer from diabetes, for which the REGULATING PILLS and RESOLVENT should be used.

PHYSICIANS,

who are frequently much exposed, should never be without the READY RELIEF, especially in visiting patients sick with contagious diseases. The head, hands and face thoroughly washed with it, and a full dose of it taken internally just previous to the visit, will effectually prevent contagion. The power of the RELIEF in the matter of contagious diseases is really wonderful. It is a sure *preventive* to SMALL-POX, and in a well-known disease among cattle, known as BLACK-TONGUE, depending, no doubt, upon some contagious virus, yields so readily to this remedy, that

DROVERS AND CATTLE-DEALERS,

through the South and West, look upon it as a sovereign and infallible remedy in all such cases. Hence, too,

BOATMEN, PLANTERS, OR FARMERS RESIDING IN LOW OR OCCASIONALLY OVERFLOWED GROUNDS,

will find the RELIEF a protection against FEVER and AGUE and other malarious diseases.

PRINTERS AND MINERS,

the former from their standing so long at the case, and the latter from their cramped position in the mines, aided no doubt by the dampness, have more or less troublesome affections of the joints occasionally. These will always yield to the RELIEF AND REGULATING PILLS, unless suffered to run too long, when the RESOLVENT may be required.

BUTCHERS

occasionally have life or limb endangered by a scratch or cut from a knife which has been used in dressing or opening an animal too long killed. Swelling of the part, itching and enlargement of the neighboring glands (kernels) follow. The wound should be washed, and a bread poultice, (not bread and milk,) moistened with some drops of READY RELIEF, employed. The swelling should be bathed with the RELIEF, and the REGULATING PILLS used until the violence of the symptoms has abated. It may as well be mentioned here, that the making of a really good poultice is little understood. Stale bread should be rubbed into a fine crumb, and placed in a soup-plate or large saucer, over which water, *while boiling*, must be poured. A similar plate or saucer is now to be placed over this, the two grasped firmly and held up sideways, so that the water will drain out. The wet crumb is now to be rubbed into a pasty consistence with a spoon, placed on a rag at once, and applied to the part as warm as the patient will bear. As soon as it begins to harden around the edges a fresh one should be substituted, and thus a continual fermentation be kept up. That is the true poultice, which may be medicated by the RELIEF, or otherwise, if required.

BASKET-MAKERS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, AND TAILORS,

from their sedentary habits are subject to piles, anæmia, tympanites, costiveness, hypochondria, diabetes, St. Vitus' dance, dropsy of chest, general debility, and, if the habit of the body tend that way, to apoplexy, or if not, to consumption and lung disease. The treatment of these under our system is summary and effectual. For hypochondria, the READY RELIEF and PILLS; for dropsy and St. Vitus' dance, the REGULATING PILLS and RESOLVENT; and for anæmia, all three of the remedies. The treatment of the other affections have been already indicated.

The complaints of females engaged at various occupations are somewhat different from males, in consequence of their peculiarity of organization. It is true that those who lead a sedentary life, or are occupied in pursuits which require them to stand or lean over their labor are subject to similar diseases with those of the opposite sex in like occupations. Thus

FEATHER DRESSERS, MILLINERS, PAPER FOLDERS, PAPER-BOX MAKERS, MATCH DIPPERS, SEAMSTRESSES, AND THE LIKE,

are liable to costiveness, piles, and general debility. But what they have most to dread is the derangement of those secretions which nature has wisely given them for their health and comfort. They are particularly liable to hysteria, obstructed, painful or irregular menstruation, whites, kidney weakness, nervous debility, swimming of the head, inflammation of the ovaries, and womb disease, for all of which the RELIEF AND REGULATING PILLS

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED servants. A number of the most experienced and reliable female servants, of that very excellent and respectable class for which MANNING'S Agency, No. 18 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, has gained such a reputation for providing, are now wanting situations. Especially three professed meat and pastry cooks and several first-class cooks, washers and ironers, experienced nurses, waiters and up-stairs servants, accustomed to serve in the first families in Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as seamstress; understands dressmaking and all sorts of family sewing; would be willing to assist in light chamberwork. Can come highly recommended by her present employers, whom she leaves in consequence of their not keeping a seamstress this Winter. Call or address No. 34 West 14th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, A situation in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and childrens' dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing and needlework; can give the highest testimonials as for character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room No. 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress in a respectable private family; understands dressmaking and family sewing; can work with the sewing-machine; no objection to wait on a lady. The best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 56 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as seamstress in a private family. Understands cutting and fitting children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing. Can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine. Would be willing to assist in chamberwork, or children. Best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 387 8th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork, or fine washing and ironing; is a competent person in either capacity; the best of City references given. Call at No. 84 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, WHO HAS lived in some of the best families in this City, wishes to engage her services to a lady going to England or Ireland; can give the best testimonials as to honesty and capability. To be seen for three days at No. 180 Avenue B.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble girl, as seamstress; is a good shirt-maker; would prefer seeing to children and sewing, as she understands all kinds of plain sewing; is neat and quick with the needle; the best of City reference. Call at No. 364 3d-av., in the store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE ENGlish Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take the entire charge of children; is a good seamstress and thoroughly understands her business; has good reference; prefers the country. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as nurse and seamstress; she is fully capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth, and perfectly understands all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 West 27th-st. Can give the best City reference.

WANTED.—A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN, of sober and industrious habits, is desirous to obtain a situation; is an excellent cook, washer and ironer. Reference unexceptionable. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress, or as waitress, by a young woman; the very best of City references can be given. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 144 West 14th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, as housekeeper, or in some respectable capacity requiring confidence, for which she can refer to a family in whose employment she has been about six years, and left in consequence of death. Apply at 216 East Broadway, from 9 to 6, for three days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON, A situation as cook in a gentleman's family; is fully competent, and can give the best of City reference. None need apply who desire a person to cook, wash and iron. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse; has good experience in taking care of children, and fully competent to take charge of an infant. Has good reference, and can be seen for two days at No. 341½ 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the millinery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A YOUNG woman who thoroughly understands her business; understands pastry and is a good baker; no objection to assist in the washing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11 and 12 o'clock, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; would have no objection to mind one child; understands all kinds of plain sewing perfectly, and shirt-making; can embroider if required. Call at 71 West 15th-st., front basement. Good City reference.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation to do first-rate cooking; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Good reference can be given. No objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 557 3d-av., between 29th and 40th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, would assist in the washing and ironing if required. Good reference given. Call at No. 194 9th-st., 3d floor, near Avenue A.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as cook, and has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing, and has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 137 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., in the furniture store.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN LADY WHO HAS seen better days wants a situation as housekeeper for some elderly gentleman; unquestionable reference given and required. Call at No. 207 Hudson-st., near Canal-st., for three days, in the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation; is a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; best City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 1,258 Broadway, between 30th and 40th sts., on the second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT babies' nurse; she is thoroughly capable of taking care of children, a baby from its birth, or grown children; has the best City reference. Call at No. 472 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

WANTED—BY A MOST FAITHFUL, CAPABLE servant, highly recommended, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework; is a very neat, economical girl, not afraid of work, and will endeavor to please. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION IN A FIRST-class private family, for a highly-recommended Protestant woman; she thoroughly understands pastries, boned turkies, game, &c. Apply, for two days, at No. 4 Garden-row, in 6th-av., corner 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as professed cook; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference as to character and capacity. Apply at No. 529 6th-av., near 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and fine washing; is competent of filling either situation thoroughly; has satisfactory City reference. Apply at No. 145 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the cooking and assist in the washing and ironing of a private family; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 161 West 18th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen; one as good cook; has no objection to assist in the washing; the other as waitress or to do chamberwork; they have the best of City reference. Call at No. 102 East 21st-st., Gramercy-park.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as laundress, and to assist in light chamberwork; has good City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 83 Perry-st., back in the rear, front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; is accustomed to all kinds of sewing; can be seen for two days at No. 53 3d-av., in the millinery-store; good City reference given.

WANTED—AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, BY a competent English woman, a situation in the above capacity; can cut and fit children's dresses, or take charge of a child from its birth. Can be seen for two days at No. 65 West 18th-st., two doors from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a small private family; best of City reference. Apply at No. 69 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork and to assist with the washing and ironing. Good City reference. Call at No. 309 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 53 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS SEAMSTRESS and to do chamberwork; has good reference from a place where she has lived for the last three years. Call at No. 23 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, as good cook and assist with the washing. Has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 71 West 15th-st., bet. 6th and 7th avs., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG COLored woman, to travel as child's nurse or lady's maid; does not get sea-sick. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 120 8th-st., second story, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can be seen where she has lived two years, at No. 43 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman, is a good cook; understands pastries and all kinds of desserts. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 64 West 24th-st., 3 doors from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook or laundress. Reference given. Apply at No. 224 Third-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED.—ALL EMPLOYERS IN WANT OF good German, English, Irish and Scotch servants can always find them by applying at original Broadway Employment Institute, No. 424 Broadway. This large establishment is conducted on correct business principles and moderate charges by MORRIS COHNERT, N. B.—If not suited money returned.

ALL FAMILIES IN WANT OF GOOD SERvants—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c.—Call at the late Institute and Home for Domestics, No. 138 13th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD MALE AND FEMALE FRENCH, German, and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs; also a first-class French cook, French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE NEAT young woman, a situation as cook and washer and ironer; is a first-rate cook and a perfect washer and ironer; also, by a young woman, a situation as chamber-maid, waiting, seamstress, and nurse; both understand them perfect, as reference can show; each would do general housework separate; no objections to country; a home in preference to high wages. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given; also, wanted by a young girl a situation as chambermaid and waiter, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; can be seen for a week; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at 258 West 28th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS, OBLIging girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; would take a place as chamber-maid or laundress, or nurse and seamstress; is fully competent for any of those duties, and is highly recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., between 22d and 24th sts., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A VERY RELIAble girl, to cook, wash and iron; is a girl not afraid of work, neat, economical in the kitchen, and an excellent washer and ironer; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing, or to take care of children. Has five years reference from her last place. Call at No. 81 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable, steady woman as cook; she understands her business in all its branches, and has high recommendations for honesty, sobriety and good temper. Call at No. 78 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO WOULD go out by the day to operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machines, or would go out dress-making; would take a situation in a private family. Call or addres No. 140 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, GENTEEL GIRL, A situation as seamstress; makes children's dresses and ladies' cloaks in the neatest style; understands millinery; has five years' City reference; wages $8. Also a regular waitress; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook in a private family; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 139 East 29th-st., second floor, back room. Can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Also, by one, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress. Good references given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as good cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing. Can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen until employed at No. 226 West 25th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework for a small private family; can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 207 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook and assist as laundress. Has the best of City references. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 122 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN who lately arrived from England, as chambermaid in a hotel or private family. Apply at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, No. 91 Greenwich-st., for three days.

MALES.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, who perfectly understands his business in every respect. Is a most competent groom and steady driver; will be found willing, obliging and competent; also understands the treatment of horses; has the best of reference from gentlemen in this city. Address Y. E., Box No. 214 *Times* Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A man fully competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's residence, where taste and experience would be wanting; is a good horticulturist; is well versed in agricultural work in general; has wife and small family. Address a note to INTEGRITY, in care of McIlvain & Young, No. 9 John-st., and it will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE, MIDDLE-AGED MAN, a situation as coachman and gardener; understands his business well in all its branches; will go any distance in the country; will make himself useful in every capacity; can keep a place in perfect order; understands the care and management of horses. Good City and country recommendations. A note to J. H., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as groom and coachman and gas-maker, he understands his business perfectly in both its branches; has lived three years in his last place; can give good recommendation; has no objection to any part of the country or States. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE married Scotchman as coachman, who has had long experience in the care and management of horses; can show the best of recommendations as to honesty, sobriety and sure fulness; has no objection going to live in the country. By addressing a note to A. B., Box No. 220, *Times* Office, will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, OF small family, a situation as gardener; has held some of the best situations in the vicinity of New-York; will be found a hard-working man; understands his business; a place where there is a green-house or vinery preferred. Apply to or address J. M., No. 589 1st-av., between 34th and 35th sts. Has City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as groom and coachman; understands his business perfectly in all its branches; has no objection to take care of a garden; has best references from his last place. Address J. B., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a steady, sober man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is a careful driver and well acquainted with the City. Can produce the best of City reference from his late employer. Address THOMAS, Box No. 219 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable Protestant married man, with a small family; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver, and can produce the best reference. Can be seen at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom in a private family by a respectable man; is a good and careful driver, and understands the care and treatment of horses; can give the best of City reference. Call or address COACHMAN, for three days, at No. 96 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener by a respectable man, who perfectly understands his business as coachman and gardener; has had long experience in both; can give the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address M. H., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man who has lived in the City for a number of years; is sober, steady and industrious, and perfectly understands his business; is a good and careful driver. Address R. H., No. 79 Bleecker-st., Mr. Lowden.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and gardener, who can come well recommended; lived in his last place five years; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address M. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as coachman and groom; who understands his business and has the best of reference; has no objection to City or country. Address F. B. D., Box No. 213 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man, (German,) who thoroughly understands the business in all its different branches; can produce the very best of references. For further information, apply at his last employer's, 9 East Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY an English Protestant, who is an excellent driver and thorough groom; can give good reference as to character and ability. Apply at 149 Grand-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family. Has the best of City references. Call at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS WAITER, IN A private family. Apply for two days at No. 36 East 14th-st., corner of University-place, where he has lived for the last four years.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as waiter in a private family; has no objections to the country. The best of City reference. Address J. HAMILTON, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY AN Englishman, a steady, single man, having good City references. A line addressed to JOHN THOMAS, care of No. 591 Houston-st., will have immediate attention.

$300 TO $500 WILL BE GIVEN TO ANY lady or gentleman who can procure for the advertiser a respectable permanent situation in a bank or otherwise. The strictest confidence may be relied on, as the advertiser is a respectable gentleman. No agents need apply. No agents need apply. Address THANKS, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

A FIRST-CLASS PHILADELPHIA SALESman, who can furnish undoubted testimonials, &c., will be open by the 1st of January next for an engagement with a New-York or Boston dry-goods commission house. Address SALESMAN, Philadelphia Post-office.

COACHMAN.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES A situation as coachman; he understands his business perfectly; has got No. 1 City references; has no objection to engage with a gentleman living in the country; is willing to make himself useful. Call on or address H., at Trainor's General Saddlery and Harness Manufactory, No. 66 Broadway, corner Bond-st.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A single man, who thoroughly understands his business and can give the best of reference; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen, or address a note to J. C. H. Disney's Saddlery, No. 125 4th-av.

COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT MAN WISHES A situation as coachman in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; best City testimonials as to capability, honesty and sobriety. A note addressed for this week to H. G., No. 87 East 32d-st.

UN FRANÇAIS D'UNE FAMILLE RESPECTABLE et hautment recommandé, parlant Anglais et Allemand, désire se placer chez une famille en ville ou à la campagne en qualité de valet ou de butler. Il a fonctionné six ans chez un diplomate. S'adresser à RAPHAEL, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN THIRD-AVENUE, BETWEEN 13TH and 28th sts., between the hours of 9 and 10 P. M., a gold filagree set dark Lava BREAST-PIN. The finder, on returning the same to the address of WM. ROSS, *Times* Office, will be rewarded.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GROOM WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands the care and management of horses, and who is willing and obliging. Any other than Irish or colored may apply, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, this day, to FREDERICK W. BARCLAY, No. 70 Beaver-st.

WANTED.—A COACHMAN, ONE ACCUSTOMED to drive in the city—a single man. Must give references to his last place. None need apply that are accustomed to change their place often. Apply from 10 to 1 o'clock, at No. 447 Broome-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK and to aid in washing and ironing, to go a short distance into the country; must have good City reference. Apply on Wednesday, between 10 and 11 A.M., at No. 50 Clinton-place.

WANTED.—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, who can give satisfactory references, is not afraid of work, and obliging, can find a situation at fair wages, by applying at No. 229 West 27th-st., between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-CLASS LAdy's maid; must understand hair-dressing and dressmaking perfectly, and be able to give the highest reference. Also, an experienced nurse and seamstress wanted. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st., up stairs.

BOY WANTED.—WE ARE IN WANT OF A youth from 15 to 18 years old in our counting-room. He must have received a good education; must write a good hand and reside with his parents. THOMAS & FULLER, Wholesale Druggists, No. 203 Fulton-st.

BOY WANTED—ABOUT 14 OR 15 YEARS OF age, in an office. One residing in Brooklyn preferred. Inquire at No. 35 Cedar-st., second floor. Wages $50 the first year.

WANTED—AN OPERATOR ON WHEELER & Wilson's sewing machine; also, a good vest and button-hole maker; none but first-rate hands need apply at No. 194 10th-st.

WANTED—A GIRL IN A SMALL FAMILY, TO take care of the children and do the washing and ironing; no other housework; a permanent situation for a good girl. Inquire at No. 11 Allen-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE AS COOK AND to do general housework; the other as chambermaid and seamstress. References required. Apply at No. 254 Henry-st., Brooklyn, between 9 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A TIDY GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL housework of a small family; wages to a good girl, $7 per month. Apply at No. 293 West 51st-st., between 9th and 10 avs.

WANTED—A COOK AND A WAITRESS, TO GO a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 146 2d-av., between 9 and 1 o'clock this day.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK, washer and ironer, in a private family; good wages will be given. Inquire at 88 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York, No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

New-York on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing Sept. 24; Brooklyn on Tuesdays and Fridays, commencing Sept. 27. Private class for ladies at 11 A. M.; class for children at 4 P. M.; for gentlemen at 8 P. M. Families, private classes and school classes attended.

Circulars may be had at either of the Academies.

Mr. DODWORTH takes great pleasure in calling attention to the enlargement of his Brooklyn establishment. The large rooms has nearly double its former capacity, with ante-rooms in proportion. Great attention has been given to the adoption of a proper system of ventilation. Mr. DODWORTH has ever made it a duty to introduce, in addition to all the fashionable dances, such exercises and dances as would have the most salutary effect upon the figure, walk and general deportment of those placed under his charge.

CHARRUAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 54 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

Mr. CHARRUAUD, assisted by Mrs. A. LAUNAY, begs leave to acquaint his patrons and the public that his Academy will reopen on SATURDAY, the 15th of October, at 12 o'clock Noon, and 3½ Afternoon; and on Tuesday, the 18th, at 3 and 8 P. M.

Days throughout the season—Tuesday and Friday, at 3 o'clock afternoon for children; at 8 for gentlemen.

Wednesday, Saturday, at 12 noon for children; and 3½ afternoon for young ladies and young gentlemen.

Monthly *Soirees* on the last Thursday in each month.

Circulars can be obtained at the Academy, and at Mr. CHARRUAUD'S residence, No. 148 East 17th-st.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

The above Academies will open in New-York on Oct. 8, and in Brooklyn on Oct. 11, at 3½ P. M. Schools and private classes attended. Pupils can enter at any time during the season. Soirees given as usual. For circulars, apply at the Academies.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—MERCHANDISE, FOR WHICH FARMing lands in Michigan and cash, will be given in payment. The lands are well located, timbered and watered; are susceptible of high cultivation, and are contiguous to good markets. Parties having merchandise—dry goods preferred—which they are desirous of selling for such payment, may address T., Box No. 1,735 Post-office.

PATENT FOR SALE.—CAPITALISTS ARE SOlicited to examine an invention by which an enormous fortune can be made in a very short time; it has been patented in France, England and America, and only wants to be brought before the public. Office No. 143 Fulton-st., 3d story. Office hours, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

$1,500—A PERSON WITH THIS AMOUNT is wanted to join the only cheap in purchasing out a hosiery and yarns jobbing business, established 14 years, and situated on a great thoroughfare. Address E. B., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A STEAM PROPELLER, CAPABLE of carrying 175 tons, and can be run with two tons coal per 24 hours; engine and boiler new and in good order. For further particulars, inquire at the Hay Dock Iron Works, No. 435 East 10th-st., E. R., New-York.

FANNING'S SALOON, NO. 244 GRAND-ST.—The lease, stock and furniture of this elegant and well known saloon and place of resort, for sale on liberal terms. Apply on the premises, to EDGAR T. FANNING.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—WITH STEADY POWER, three floors 50x73 feet, in the building now being erected on southwest corner of Elm and Pearl sts. Possession will be given about the middle of September. These rooms each have twenty-five large windows, and will be as light as any rooms in the City built for manufacturing purposes. They are well adapted for printing offices, as they have a large fire-proof vault for plates. They are heated by steam; also, have two steam hoistways. For terms and particulars, inquire of A. CAMPBELL, rear of No. 43 Centre-st.

TO LET.—A FAMILY BREAKING UP HOUSEkeeping is desirous of letting their house to some responsible party and board with the occupants. The house is brown stone, four stories and basement, three rooms deep, elegantly finished with all the modern improvements. No objections to a few other boarders being taken. Best of reference required. Or will rent the choice part of the house to a small private family. Inquire at No. 5 East 31st-st., first house from 6th-av.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes, in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON PARK.—The four-story, brown stone, English basement house, No. 45 East 24th-st., will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house, 20 feet wide, desirably located in the upper part of the City—the rent will be taken in board—with a small and responsible family. A liberal arrangement will be made. Address M. D., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

TO RENT—PART OF A HOUSE IN BROOKLYN. A lady occupying the 2d floor of a 3-story house on Lafayette-av., first house east of Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, as a school, would let the remainder to a quiet, respectable family, at a low rent. Apply, on the premises, from 8 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET—AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIately, the three-story brick house, with basement and sub-cellar, and modern improvements, No. 106 West 22d-st. Rent low. Inquire of REYNOLDS & VAN SCHAICK, No. 31 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 120 West 39th-st., three rooms deep, containing all the modern improvements, and in prime order. Will be let from 1 to 5 years. Apply at No. 456 7th-av.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NORTHeast corner of Bleecker and Greene sts.; good location for millinery, dressmaking, or other business, and lodging. Apply to J. BISCO, No. 158 East 23d-st., before 10 A. M., or after 5 P. M.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brick house No. 224 Thompson-st., near Washington-square, with all the modern conveniences; gas fixtures throughout. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The desirable house No. 102 Amity-st., opposite St. Clement's Church, complete for a small family. Rent $500. But the furniture must be sold to the tenant. Can be seen between 2 and 5 o'clock.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE NO. 134 Vanderbilt-av., near Myrtle; 13 rooms; rent low; immediate possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—THE FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 324 West 22d-st., to a private family only; immediate possession will be given, and for terms apply on the premises.

TO PHYSICIANS OR DENTISTS.—TO LET, the second floor of premises No. 25 East Broadway, well located for the above profession, will be let low to a good tenant. Apply in the basement.

BASEMENT TO LET—NO. 51 JOHN-STREET—In search of a whip-maker for 15 years. Rent, $250. A desirable office on 3d floor. Apply on premises, or to J. W. HAMERSLEY, No. 44 Bond-st., 9 to 11 A. M.

DESK ROOM TO LET—IN OFFICE NO. 3, first floor, No. 175 Broadway and 2 Cortlandt-st., opposite Gilsey Buildings and Howard House. GEORGE P. EDGAR.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SECOND FLOOR OF No. 439 Broadway, suitable for a wholesale business. Inquire of JOHN GILSEY, in the store.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC HOUSE No. 63 Hicks-st., Brooklyn Heights. Gas and Ridgewood water. Apply to S. PETTIT, No. 59 Hicks-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family in 22d-st., near 4th-av., 12 rooms and in perfect order. Address Box No. 19 Post-office.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

SHOWCASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH'S SHOWCase warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st., near City Hall. A general assortment of showcases kept constantly on hand. Old cases exchanged. Orders promptly executed.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—TWO LOTS ON THE CORNER OF 5th-av. and 74th-st., each 26½ feet 3 inches front, by 98 feet deep.

Also—The corner of 5th-av. and 38th-st., 39 feet front, by 108 feet deep.

Also—5th-av. corner of 33d-st., 38 feet 3 in. by 150 ft.

Also—A plot of 13 lots corner of 5th-av. and 53d-sts.

Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st

FOR SALE—MURRAY-HILL PROPERTY.—The following first-class Houses:

2 Houses on 34th-st., near 4th-av., $20,000 each.
8 Houses on 34th-st., near 4th-av., $22,000 each.
1 House east side 4th-av., near 36th-st., $25,000.
3 Houses on 37th-st., near Madison-av., $26,000 each.

For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, No. 180 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—IN A GENteel neighborhood, very convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, several newly rick cottages; a rare chance for those wanting a comfortable residence at a moderate cost, ($2,750,) or a party seeking a first-class investment. Terms liberal. Apply at No. 176 Front-st., New-York, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSTANTIAL THREE-STOry brick house, 50 feet deep, containing 15 rooms, and sub-cellar, in one of the finest avenues in the City of Brooklyn, within 5 minutes walk of the Fulton-av. cars. Apply on the premises, No. 256 Carlton-av., near Lafayette.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS AND OTHERS.—For sale or exchange for New-York, Brooklyn, or Jersey City property, a Hotel situated at one of the principal stations on the New-York and Erie Railroad. For further particulars, inquire at the Dry Dock Iron Works, No. 435 East 10th-st., East River, New-York.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW BROWN-STONE front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 Second-place, Brooklyn; three stories and basement, bath-room, marble wash-basins, with Nassau water, furnace, range, &c., &c. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st.

FOURTH STREET.—FOR SALE—HOUSE AND lot on Fourth-st., 26½ feet front, 101 feet deep. House contains the modern improvements and in perfect order. Furnished with the best of furniture, made to order, will be sold separate or together. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NEAR THE ATLANtic Docks, Brooklyn, a fire-proof brick building, 100 feet square, 60x100, two stories, with a first-class engine and an ample supply of Ridgewood water. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE ON THE FIFTHav., near 140th-st., a first-class dwelling; lot 24 feet front, with stable attached, and all in perfect order. For cards to view the house, and further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone front houses, in 46th, 47th and 48th sts. Price from $9,500 to $12,000. Inquire of ROBT. H. COBURN, in store west side of 6th-av., between 47th and 48th sts.

VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS, with a building loan, for sale; well situated in a rapidly improving neighborhood. Apply to C. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third floor.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE—THE valuable property on Broadway, just above Broome-st., running through to Mercer-st. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

IRVING & WINTHROP, REAL ESTATE Brokers, No. 44 Nassau-st., have for sale a number of first-class houses, in desirable situations; also, money to loan on bond and mortgage in different amounts.

TO EXCHANGE.—EIGHT HOUSES AND LOTS (now rented and paying 10 per cent, interest) will be exchanged for any good unimproved lots on New-York Island by CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I., A LARGE commodious dwelling house, with outbuildings and eight acres of land, beautifully located in the perfectly healthy and unobjectionable neighborhood, convenient to churches, schools, markets, stores and Post-office, and accessible four times daily by Railroad, the depot of which is within about five minutes' walk. Upon the premises there are several fine building sites, and an abundance of fruit and shade trees. An inspection is necessary to a due appreciation, and will be a sufficient recommendation of the premises, the whole or part of which will be sold. For further particulars apply to J. DIKEMAN, Jr., upon the premises, or at his office, No. 21 Halsey Building, Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AT RIVERDALE PARK, ON THE banks of the Hudson River, 40 minutes' ride from 33d-st., and near Bedford, four acres of land, beautifully situated, combining extensive river, with elegant landscape view, perfectly healthy, and unexceptionable neighborhood; there are two fine building sites, and it will be divided if desired. The park comprises six acres, and is handsomely fenced and ornamented. If improved, the whole of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, Auctioneer, No. 24 Nassau, corner of Cedar-st.

HOUSE AND LANDS FOR SALE IN NEWBURGH.—An excellent house, commanding a fine view of the Hudson, desirably located, thoroughly built, with stable, and all modern conveniences of water, gas, and heating; all in perfect order. Grounds finely laid out, numerous fruit and ornamental trees. For particulars apply to JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S Advertising Agency, No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, New-York.

AT FORT HAMILTON—TO LET—A HOUSE situated on the bank opposite Fort Lafayette. The location is as healthy and pleasant as any at Fort Hamilton, and contains 10 rooms, with cistern, in upper and lower harbor. The house is almost new; it has two parlors, a large dining-room and cellar kitchen, with a range, six chambers and an attic. Apply to Mr. JOSEPH CROCKER, at the Fort Hamilton Post-office.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—A new and substantial mansion and outbuildings, having every convenience and in perfect order. The view is very extensive and beautiful. Price $30,000. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st.; or to M. T. BULNER, adjoining the premises.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—IN Greenwich, Conn., on the New-Haven Railroad, 30 miles from the City; one acre of ground; buildings in fine order; possession Spring of 1860; now rented. Apply to Mr. ELLIOTT, Station-master at depot; or address J. M. BOWEN, No. 43 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FOR SALE—FOUR DESIRABLE COTTAGE dwellings, at Astoria, L. I., with gardens, fruit trees and shrubbery attached; ground is 100x200 feet; also, building sites. Apply to H. L. BIKER, No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR COUNTRY H

MEDICAL.

HEREDITARY DISEASE, RESULTING from the early indiscretions of youth, and the deteriorating effect of the mineral agents frequently employed, can both be expelled from the system by the use of "TRIESEMAR." Elaborately explained in "Human Frailty," a book sold sold by Dr. BAREOW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below McDougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by
F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
And at
APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Pupil of Recamier, of Paris, and also of Professors Carswell and Valentine Mott, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.
Dr. Hammond has recently published a new and really important Work on the cure of Local Debility (Spermatorrhœa) and its results, including all Nervous Affections, by an entirely new, original and successful method. Price $1, United States postage included.

FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL INSTITUTE.
DR. IACOSTE, OF PARIS, CURES,
At No. 512 Broadway,
By the new French method,
All Secret Diseases, Weaknesses,
And Female Affections.
Hours from 11 to 4, and 7 to 8, every day.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild and there is no restriction to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients at separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.
DR. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is published simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only book which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of Private Diseases in all their different forms, treats, also, in full, of Spermatorrhœa, the terrible results of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every case of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work is written by a person of great practical skill, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Gazette*. Sold by the author, as above; also, by
DR. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. CORNELL can be consulted with confidence on private diseases at his old-established office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practiced as above 17 years, and has treated with success cases that have been given up and considered incurable by other physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Spermatorrhœa and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York Medical, and College of Surgeons, London. His diploma each of the above Institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on him with the certainty of being speedily and privately treated. Charges moderate. Hours, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERMANENT. He is the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting DR. WARD you will immediately experience that relief which he himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the terms provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre. Arrangements so that patients never meet. Attendance from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Consultations gratis.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Thompson sts., (No. 139 Crosby-st.;) hours, 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9. Sunday excepted. The author's reputation and specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture, sexual inefficiency, &c., successfully cured by means exclusively his own, the result of immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

$500 REWARD—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores; at the office, No. 227 Broadway; and at No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William.

DR. WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THE great regulator of the nervous system; gives cheerfulness to the desponding mind, relieves pain, restores refreshing sleep, and invigorates without reaction. Wholesale of F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st. Retail of druggists generally, and of the proprietor, Dr. J. S. STRATTON, No. 111 4th-av., New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE have been disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. BRIGGS at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Dix-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Cure of Human Life. Private Consultation.—DR. BRIGGS has for thirty years confined his attention to the cure of a certain class, in which he has treated not fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure in a great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP. Certain diseases when regular treatment and all remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction to habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in less than six hours. It roots out the poison—the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine here but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book describing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, shows the failures of ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and proves the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST KIND OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, warranted. Teeth and fangs inoculously extracted without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted and repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT BATE, Dentist, 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, No. 1 CITY HALL.—Sealed proposals will be received at this Office until Sept. 15, at 12 M., for 250 tons best Anthracite Coal, for the use of the Courts and Offices of the county, the ton to be calculated at 2,240 lbs. Also, proposals for 50 cords of Kindling Wood, (hard,) cut and split for use. The said Coal and Wood to be delivered at such times and places as the Committee may designate. The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals.
PETER P. VOORHIS,
ISAAC BELL, Jr.,
WM. M. TWEED,
WM. R. STEWART,
OBISON BLUNT,
} Committee.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—THE CREDITORS OF the late firm of PERSSE & BROORS are requested to attend a meeting to be held on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., at 12 M., at the office of the Persse & Brooks Iron Works, No. 8 Spruce-st., New-York, to consider and act further respecting the future management of the Works at Windsor Locks, Connecticut.
GEO. J. FORREST, Assignee.
New-York, Sept. 8, 1859.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STURGES & DOUGLASS AGAINST KNAPP & BRIGGS, OF THE WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD, AND OTEERS.—In Chancery, Bennington County, State of Vermont.—Whereas, by an order of the honorable Court of Chancery of the State of Vermont, made at the term thereof holden, for the County of Bennington, on the fourth Tuesday of June, 1859, on motion of Knapp & Briggs, Trustees, the undersigned thereto before appointed special masters in this cause, were further directed to ascertain and report to said Court what parties or persons are, and were at the time of the commencement of this suit, the holders and owners of the bonds secured by the first mortgage of the Western Vermont Railroad, and were authorized by said order to give notice, by advertisement to all such boudholders, to present before said masters, at a time to be specified, the bonds they hold respectively, or proper evidence of the ownership thereof. And whereas, such bondholders (being in interest in this suit) were by said order required on such notice to present such bonds or evidence in conformity therewith; the undersigned hereby give notice that they will attend for the purpose of receiving such evidence at the Mechanics' Bank, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of October, 1859, at 10 o'clock A. M., and at the Burdwell House, in Rutland, Vermont, on the 1st day of November, 1859, at the same hour, and all holders of the bonds above-mentioned are hereby notified and required to present the same in conformity to said order, before the undersigned on one of said days.
Dated at Rutland this 30th of August, A. D. 1859.
BENJ. H. SMALLEY, } Special Masters
L. BRAINARD, } in
DUGALD STEWART, } Chancery.
E. J. PHELPS, Solicitor for Trustees.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.—NOTICE OF AN APPLICATION for the discharge of an insolvent from his imprisonment pursuant to the provisions of the 3d article of the 2d title of the 5th chapter of the 2d part of the Revised Statutes.
CHARLES G. MERICK, of the Town of Clayton, in the County of Jefferson, in his individual capacity, and as a member of the firm of E. G. MERICK & CO., and as a member of the firm of M. MERICK & CO. No. 2, published the 17th day of June, 1859. Creditor's cause before William C. Thompson, County Judge of Jefferson County, at his office in Watertown, on the 19th day of September, 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.
MALLET & WRIGHT, Attorneys for Insolvent, Watertown, N. Y.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.—HENRY CARPENTER, of the City of New-York.—Notice first published Aug. 10, 1859.—Creditors to appear before the Honorable Henry Hilton, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the Chambers of the Judges of said Court, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 20th day of October, 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
FRANCIS BYRNE, Attorney for Insolvent,
au10-1aw10w* No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY J. HANDY, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Jauncey-court, No. 41 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of January next. Dated New-York, the 5th day of July, 1859.
WM. J. SINCLAIR, Executor.
jy6-law10w

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN [illegible], late of the City of New-York, fruiterer, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES G. HOE, No. 29 [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next. Dated, New-York, April 1, 1859.
DORETTE MAHLMANN,
Administratrix.

FINANCIAL.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE
COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD.

JAMES WINSLOW, *Trustee, &c., Plaintiff in Equity* vs. *The Covington and Lexington Railroad Company et al., Defendants.*

Under and by virtue of the judgment of the Fayette Circuit Court in this cause, at its present term, and as Commissioner of said Court, I shall proceed on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of October next, at the Court-House door in the City of Lexington, to sell to the highest and best bidder all the
PROPERTY,
RIGHTS AND FRANCHISES
OF THE
COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON
RAILROAD COMPANY,

Embraced in the mortgage of the plaintiff, including the RAILROAD of said Company and all its REAL ESTATE, DEPOTS and STATION-HOUSES, the LOCOMOTIVES, CARS and MACHINERY, and the Fuel and MATERIALS of every description on hand and in the possession of said Company; and also, all the rights of said Company as lessees of the road between Paris and Lexington from the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, and all their rights as lessees from the Lexington and Danville Railroad Association, of the road from Lexington to Nicholasville.

The sale will be upon the following terms, to wit:

First—The purchaser will be required to pay the principal and interest of the four hundred bonds of $1,000 each, issued under and secured by the first mortgage of said Company at the times and place when the same shall become due. These bonds with the mortgage under which they were issued will continue until fully paid off, to constitute a first lien on the property.

Second—The purchaser will be required (if his bid embraces the same) to pay the principal and interest of the one thousand bonds of $1,000 each, issued under the second mortgage of said Company, as follows, to wit: The principal on the 1st of March, 1863, and the interest at the rate of seven per cent. semi-annually, on the 1st of March and September in each year, at the Bank of America, New-York City. Also, the sum of $35,000, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 1st of September, 1858; and $35,000, with like interest, from the 1st of March, 1859; and $35,000, with like interest from the 1st of September, 1859, until the day of sale, together with the plaintiff's costs in this suit. For the last mentioned sums, with interest at the like rate from the day of sale, the purchaser will be required to execute bonds with good securities, payable in equal installments, at six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale, and having the effect of judgments.

To secure the payment of the principal and interest of the second mortgage bonds, a lien will be reserved upon the property, and in addition the purchaser will be required to deliver to the Commissioner securities of the cash value of $100,000, which may consist of bonds of the State of Kentucky or Ohio, at par, or bonds of the United States, or any other State in the Union which sell in the City of New-York at or over par; or first or second mortgage bonds of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company, or mortgages upon unincumbered real estate in Kentucky or Hamilton County, Ohio, (the purchaser defraying the expense of investigating the title to and ascertaining the value of such property.) The Commissioner is authorized to receive other securities than those named, (if of undoubted permanent value,) subject to the approval of the Court. The income accruing upon the securities thus deposited will be for the benefit of the purchaser until default made by him.

The purchaser will be further required to invest annually sixty thousand dollars of the revenues of the property in such safe and productive securities as the Court may direct. Of this sum, thirty thousand dollars shall constitute a sinking fund to pay the principal of the 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds, and thirty thousand dollars shall go to create a contingent and renewal fund; but any sums expended by the purchaser in the improvement and renewal of the road (over and above the ordinary current repair) will be deducted from the appropriation to the contingent and renewal fund for that year.

Third—If his bid embraces the same, the purchaser shall execute his bonds with good security, having the effect of judgments, and payable in equal installments at six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale, with interest upon each at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the day of sale, for the payment of the interest in arrear on the third mortgage bonds, (except those held by Bowler, Robbins, and S. J. & J. W. Walker at the institution of this suit,) with like interest on each installment of the same, from the time they severally became due until the day of sale. And he shall also be required to pay the principal of said bonds and the interest accruing on the same after the sale, at the times and place where they shall become due. As a security for the payment of the said principal and interest, the purchaser must deliver to the undersigned securities to the cash value of $100,000, and of the same character as those required for the security of the second mortgage bonds, and in addition to those named, third mortgage bonds of this class may be received.

Fourth—If his bid embraces the same the purchaser will be required to execute bonds with good security, and having the force of judgments, for the payment in three equal installments, at six, twelve and eighteen months, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the day of sale, of the following sums, to wit: $150,500, with like interest, from the 1st of July, 1859, till the day of sale; the sum of $9,025, with like interest, from the 1st of May, 1858, till the same day; the sum of $9,025, with like interest, from the 1st of November, 1858, till the same day; the sum of $9,025, with like interest, from the 1st day of May, 1859, till the same day; and the sum of $3,569, with like interest, from the 10th of July, 1859, until the same day.

Fifth—If his bid embraces the same, the purchaser will be required to execute bonds, with good security, payable in six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the day of sale, and having the force of judgments, for the payment of all the interest in arrear on the third mortgage bonds, held by Bowler, Robbins and S. J. & J. W. Walker, at the institution of this suit, together with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the time of the several installments thereof fell due until the day of sale. And he shall also be bound to pay the principal and interest of said third mortgage bonds at the times and place where they are payable, and as security therefor he shall deposit with the Commissioner securities of the cash value of $100,000, of the character and upon the conditions prescribed for the other third mortgage bonds. The two classes of third mortgage bonds referred to in this and the third specification embrace in the aggregate 600 bonds of $1,000 each.

Sixth—For the remaining purchase money (if any) the purchaser will be required to execute his bonds, with good security, having the force of judgments, and payable in equal installments, at six, twelve and eighteen months, from the day of sale, with interest at the rate of six per cent. from said day.

The Commissioner will deliver to the purchaser a certificate of purchase, and will require from him the immediate deposit of securities of the cash value of $20,000 as security, that the terms of the sale will be complied with by him within twenty days. If the deposit is not made, the bidder will be reported to the Court for a contempt, and the sale will proceed as though his bid had not been made. If, after making the deposit, the successful bidder shall fail to comply with the terms of the sale within the prescribed period, the property will be again sold, and the deposit will be retained to meet the loss and damage arising from this non-compliance. So soon as the purchaser has received his certificate of purchase, the possession of the property will be delivered to him, to be retained by him until the sale is confirmed or quashed by the Court. If confirmed, the possession will be continued in him; but if quashed, he will be required to surrender the possession to a Receiver of the Court, and to account for and pay over the earnings of the property while in his possession. After which the securities deposited by him will be returned.

The Court reserves the power by summary proceedings against the purchaser, to enforce compliance with the terms of sale, and until full payment is made, to enforce the purchaser to keep the property in good repair, and in case of default on his part to appoint a receiver to take the property in possession, or to order a resale. And to secure a full and complete compliance with the terms, a lien will be retained upon all the property, rights and franchises, and the income arising therefrom, to which lien no security of the purchaser will be subrogated until after all the terms are fully complied with.

For two days next preceding the sale, there will be exhibited at the Clerk's office of the Fayette Circuit Court, in Lexington, an inventory of the property to be sold. And the undersigned will himself attend to exhibit the same, and give information concerning the property and the Company's title thereto, and interest therein.
AUGUST 17. W. A. DUDLEY, Commissioner.

SATTERLEE & CO.,
No. 49 Exchange-place,
Offer to INVESTMENT BUYERS, at private sale, a line of FIRST-CLASS Insurance Stocks, comprising the following Companies:
Lots divided to suit purchasers.

Etna,	Lamar,
American,	Lenox,
Arctic,	Lorillard,
Beekman,	Manhattan,
Brevoort,	Market,
City,	Mechanics and Traders',
Clinton,	Mercantile,
Commercial,	Metropolitan,
Commonwealth,	National,
Coro Exchange,	New World,
Empire City,	New-York Fire and Marine,
Excelsior,	Park,
Exchange,	People's,
Firemen's Fund,	Relief,
Fulton,	Republic,
Goodhue,	Resolute,
Greenwich,	Rutgers,
Grocers',	Security,
Harmony,	United States,
Heme,	Washington,
Howard,	Williamsburgh City,
Humboldt,	American Exchange,
Jersey City,	Columbian Marine,
Knickerbocker,	Mercantile Mutual,
Lafayette,	Great Western Marine.

Also, a choice variety of CITY and RAILWAY BONDS and DIVIDEND-PAYING INVESTMENT STOCKS at the market prices.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board, or at private sale, on commission.
GEORGE B. SATTERLEE, SATTERLEE & CO.,
H. A. BOSWICK, Bankers and Commission
H. T. ARNOLD, Stock Brokers,
No. 49 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE R. CO.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1859.
NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at No. 45 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 11. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock on the 30th September, and open the day after the election.
By order of the Board.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

PARTIES WHO ARE ASSOCIATED IN establishing a first-class Marine Insurance Company, would be pleased to receive proposals from gentlemen of experience in the business of underwriting with the view of selecting officers and filling positions. Communications, with particulars, and the amount of stock that could possibly be influenced in a first-class company, will be treated with strict confidence. Address INSURANCE, Box No. 3,707 Post-office.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Sept. 15, at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th of September inclusive.
J. CAMPBELD, Jr., Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1859.

HOLDERS OF UNITED STATES COUPON 5 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1874, issued under act of June 14, 1858, may exchange the same for inscribed stock of same issue, on terms ascertainable on application to
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN;

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS PAYING 8 TO 12 per cent. dividend for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS K. CRANE, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF HOBOKEN AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—MORRIS K. CRANE will sell, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1859, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the salesroom No. 93 Washington-st., in the City of Hoboken, the three-story brick dwellings and stores, Nos. 218, 221 and 223 Washington-st. Also, the three-story and basement brick dwellings, Nos. 223, 225 and 227 Bloomfield-st., and Nos. 1 and 3 6th-st., in the City of Hoboken. The above-mentioned property is well located, for either business or private residences, being in the central part of the city, and convenient of access to the ferries; thus affording to those seeking a permanent residence, or to capitalists, a safe and profitable investment. Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. and the auctioneer's fees on the day of sale; forty per cent. in thirty days, when a warrantee deed will be given; the balance can remain on bond and mortgage from three to five years. For further particulars, inquire of the auctioneer, No. 93 Washington-st., Hoboken; or at No. 29 Barclay-st., New-York, up stairs.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Sept. 14 and 15, at 11 o'clock each day, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., an invoice of 2,000 French and German oil-colotypings, &c., paintings attached to glass, of superior quality in rich gilt frames, and of various subjects, just received from Europe; can be examined on Monday.

AT PRIVATE SALE.
A beautiful collection of modern oil-paintings, by some of the most celebrated foreign artists, now on exhibition in our Gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., at private sale only. They will be offered extremely low, as the proprietor is desirous of returning to Europe.
The public are invited to examine them.

P. R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE GREENWICH-STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 15, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable property situated on the northwest corner of Greenwich and Bank sts., lot 22 feet in width by 75 feet in depth. The improvements consist of a four-story brick house on the corner and a four-story brick house on the rear, finished with modern improvements. Being a corner and improved so as to produce a large rental, this property presents a very desirable opportunity for investment.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, SEPT. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 85 Nassau-st., a large assortment of fine household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture; also chairs, tête-à-têtes, lounges, sofas, bureaus, bedsteads, library and secretary bookcases, wash-stands, wardrobes, oil-cloths, oil-paintings, mirrors, China and silver-plated ware, husk and hair mattresses, oak and enameled chamber suites, &c., &c. Housekeepers and others will find this sale worthy of their attention. Catalogues now ready.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.
SHERIFF'S SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE—On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, by PEED & COLE, comprising sofas, chairs, centre, side, and sofa tables; mahogany and other bedsteads, Brussels and ingrain carpets, wardrobes, cook-stove, China and glassware, hand-worked lace curtains, &c., &c.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., all the furniture, &c., of a family removing from Hoboken. Parlor suites, bureaus, washstands, dining-room, hall, and other carpets, beds and bedding, set, China, glass, and other ware, 100 trunks, 60 valises and contents, together with all the chamber furniture of a hotel.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. P. Davis, No. 66 Beekman-st; fresh seasonable goods. Also, 300 cases men's, boys' and youths' thick and kip half-welt and double-sole boots.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, AT NO. 30 SEVENTH-STREET, near 3d-av., will be sold at auction all the furniture, piano-forte, carpets, looking-glasses, clocks, silver, crockery and glass ware, bedding, &c., &c., contained in the private dwelling as above. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 44 Cortlandt-st. Comprising almost every variety of Fall and Winter goods. Also, a large line of stock goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

RYLAND'S SUPERIOR "R B" IRON WIRE. W
BRIDGE WIRE, SPRING WIRE, TINNED WIRE AND GALVANIZED TELEGRAPH WIRE.
CAST-STEEL WIRE, WIRE RODS, BOILER RIVETS, &c.
For sale by J. J. EAGLETON, 81 John-st., New-York.

BUILDING MATERIALS.
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.'S
IRON WORKS,
Nos. 135 and 143 Centre-st., New-York.
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO. are manufacturers of
IRON FRONTS for STORES, IRON BEAMS,
FIRE-PROOF CEILINGS, FLOORS and PARTITIONS.
CAST and WROUGHT IRON RAILINGS, for Dwellings, Offices, Parks and CEMETERIES, of various designs.
I. L. CADY'S PATENT CHILLED-IRON BANK VAULTS, DOORS and SAFES.
WINDOW LINTELS, CORNICES and COLUMNS.
CAST-IRON BEAMS and GIRDERS.
SOLID ROLLED and RIVETED BEAMS, of various dimensions.
IRON DOORS, VAULT DOORS, SHUTTERS, SASHES, SKY LIGHTS and FLOOR LIGHTS.
Designs for any of the above will be furnished on application.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Cocrek-st., New-York.
East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *New-York Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 488 and 490 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*New-York Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.
N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

TO BLACKSMITHS, COPPERSMITHS AND PLUMBERS.—LAURACH'S Patent Tew Irons or Forge Backs. Superior to all others. A great saving of fuel and labor: 10,000 of them in daily constant use. For sale at No. 46 Eldridge-st. N. P. LABARTE.

O. AMES' & SONS' SPADES AND SHOVELS, store trucks, agricultural steel goods at manufacturers' prices. Also, every description of agricultural implements, seeds, &c., for sale by CHARLES V. MAPES, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau-st., and 11 Beekman-st.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR NAIL-rods, received from Norway. For sale by
C. E. HABICHT, No. 121 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN. INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MACHINERY.

PUMPS AND FIRE-ENGINES.
TO OWNERS OF STEAM-VESSELS, FACTORIES, MINES, &c.
HOLLY'S PATENT PUMPS.
The BEST ROTARY PUMPS yet brought forward. Applicable to FIRE-ENGINES, FIRE-PUMPS FOR FACTORIES, STEAM-VESSELS, &c., and to MINES, QUARRIES, HOTELS, RAILROAD STATIONS, WRECKING, HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES, &c. Arranged to be driven BY STEAM BY BELTS or GEARING, BY HORSE-POWER or BY HAND. Apply to
CHARLES W. COPELAND,
General Agent,
No. 122 BROADWAY, New-York.

BEAUMONT'S STEAM GUAGES,
Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices.
BEAUMONT'S BAROMETERS only $5 each.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, N. Y.

J. T. BARNARD, STEAM KINDLING WOOD FACTORY—No. 365 South and No. 294 Front-st. KINDLING WOOD from the best of yellow pine, at $2 50 per load.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
CROWDED HOUSES GREET
THE
NEW COMEDY
OF
WORLD AND STAGE,
WORLD AND STAGE,
WORLD AND STAGE,
EVERY NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 14,
AND ALL THE WEEK,
WORLD AND STAGE

with the following excellent cast:

Fanny Kelly (a celebrated actress).....Miss Laura Keene
Lady Castlecrag (her sister).....Ada Clifton
Miss Liggins.....Mary Wells
Hetty Stubbs.....Marion McCarthy
(with the beautiful song, "Cherry Ripe.")
Lady Fanny Gabble.....Mrs. Mark Smith
Hon. Mrs. Cruickshanks.....Miss Ireland
Trimmer.....Miss Florence Bell
Hon. Harry Malpas.....Mr. Geo. Jordan
Sir Norman Castlecrag.....Mr. J. G. Burnett
Leonard Ashton.....Mr. H. F. Daly
Buzzard.....Mr. F. A. Vincent
Daniel Dewlap.....Mr. W. H. Stephens
Colonel Gabble.....Mr. J. A. Smith
Sir Dazzey Browser.....Mr. C. Peters
Morceau.....Mr. C. Wheatleigh

SYNOPSIS
OF SCENERY, INCIDENTS, &c., &c.
ACT FIRST.
THE PARK AT WESTLAND MANOR.

An oleaginous compound and a dangerous enguent—A pardonable curiosity—Unsatisfactory satisfaction—The Monroe doctrine as applied to crinoline—An intruder—Trouble in the camp—Contemplated assault and battery—Equivocation—Another seeker after the mysterious unknown—A slight acknowledgment—Honest rusticity stumbfounded—An appeal to the horsepend—A distinguished dramatic artiste—An unfledged dramatist—Conflicting sentiments—Practice against precept—The WORLD AND STAGE.

ART WORSHIPPED. ITS MINISTER DESPISED.

A review of the past—An insolvent parent—A noble house falls under the hammer—A sister's marriage—Pride will not eat the bread of charity.
THE WORLD RENOUNCED
FOR THE
SANCTUARY OF THE STAGE.

Is she less worthy for her vocation?—Love, born of pity, the hand-maiden of woman's sorrow—A sister's yearnings—A noble foe.

ART AGAINST PREJUDICE.

A new play accepted—A heart struggle—Flies about the honey pot—A great original and an animated photograph—$40 plain, $50 colored—A coat endangered—A serpent in human form, whose powers of fascination are in danger from want of exercise—Two strings to one bow—The artiste—An heir apparent to the throne of love—Devotion to art from a new source—The artiste—Not being vocal, declines the instrumentation of the

PERAMBULATING BUDGET OF SONGS.

Honest rusticity again—An exponent of primitive P. R. principles—A stout friend, but no gentleman—Gentility at a discount—A hasty exodus—Dewlap in a state of eruption—An orthodox opinion jeopardized—A sudden departure resolved upon—Childhood's recollections—Company from the Manor House—Information wanted—The plebeian proclivities of a pillar of the nobility in check—A model of propriety—The charity of the unknown—Precipitation retarded—Honest rusticity—A dumb witness—A vessel on the naught asleep—A bolt, and a fast one—The value of a gardener's opinion of the

EXOTICS OF SOCIETY.

The benefit of the doubt goes to the prisoner at the bar of an exclusive opinion—To get within the pale of society it is necessary to kick the bucket of prejudice over—Master and man—An objectionable suit and an unwilling suitor—An agreeably surprising surprise, not altogether unexpected to one party at least—An approach to the decencies of life, as considered by the disciple of Dr. Tight—The mis-aim of the shaft—An emolument of more kicks than half-pence—Propriety indulges in athletic coquetry—A meeting to be avoided—A device of the enemy—An agonizing suspense—The revelation—an actress—Propriety horrified—Exemplary charity dwindles down to contemptible hypocrisy—The artiste again—A noble lady's sister—The line of limit—The equator of social distinction an imaginary line—A relationship spreaded from—Prospective contumination—A shocking affair—The last kick—A letter addressed by male, with the (postal) stamp of suspicion—Honest rusticity impresses a willingness to go to the end of the world, and further—probably on the Archimedean lever of friendship that moves the earth—A sister's resolve, though family ties be trodden down by callous hearts.
ONE TOUCH OF NATURE
MAKES THE
WHOLE WORLD KIN.
End of Act First.

ACT SECOND.
THE ARTIST'S HOME.

Fine feathers make fine birds—A lady's boudoir converted into a private post-office—Miss Hetty's charms at a discount—An unloved charm bread blooming alone—A new phase of honest rusticity—New opinions—Artistic dyspepsia—A good fellow—Love a necessary adjunct—One in the sum total of human happiness—A calm but savage disquisition—Billetdoux—A special detective with an eye to the back stairs and the area gate—Important business—Secrets—A sentimental parting.
CHERRY RIPE! CHERRY RIPE!

Funny—Reflections—A thoughtless frivolity not guilt—A welcome visitor—Anxious interest—The ladder of love, with the rounds of affection and esteem—Lovers and husbands—Possession an implied security—Unread epistles—Daniel again—A hearty grip from a band in training—A transplanted system of questionable tendency—Its reprehension—An art traitor—Applause that is dearest—A fine scheme frustrated—Smiles and tears—More secrets—Confidence, a lover's first virtue—Jealousy—Daniel's mission accomplished—A young woman who knows what's what—The last wink—An intruder—The man again—A casual acquaintance renewed—T'other gosling come again—Honest rusticity reverts to first principles

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Loan of 1858—The Affair of the Island of San Juan—American Citizens in the Prussian Army, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 13.

Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., of New-York, have taken the residue—$1,380,000—of the Loan of 1858.

Commander WM. MCBLAIR has been ordered to the Washington Navy Yard.

Lord LYONS, in his interview with Secretary CASS this morning, expressed confidence in the amicable settlement of the Northwestern question.

Belle MAYS left this afternoon for New-York. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 13.

The State Department has received information from our Minister at Berlin that CHRISTIAN ERNST, an American naturalized citizen, who had been compelled by force to enter the Hanoverian army, has, upon the remonstrance of our Government, been discharged from the service.

Flag-officer MONTGOMERY, of the Pacific Squadron, writes to the Navy Department that Capt. KELLY, of the *Saranac*, reports that he could learn of no material interests of our citizens at Guayaquil demanding protection, that the town was evacuated by its inhabitants, and that its bombardment by the naval forces of Peru was threatened, that republic being at war with Ecuador. Capt. MONTGOMERY says that, unless otherwise directed, he proposes visiting all the ports of Central America and Mexico, as far north as Mazatlan.

Information has been received here that the steamers *Cass*, *Wetmore* and *Mary Frances*, on San Juan River, Nicaragua, will be seized for debt.

The America Fire Company, of Philadelphia, are receiving marked attentions, especially from our firemen. They have been entertained by Col. FLORENCE. On visiting the Executive mansion to-day, they were warmly received by the President, who briefly responded to the presentation address, and to whom Gen. SMALL replied. They visit Mount Vernon to-morrow.

A large mass of documents has been received from Gen. HARNEY relative to the San Juan Island dispute, embracing copies of his correspondence with Gov. DOUGLAS.

There is no probability of the return of Gen. JESUP to Washington, but the Nicaraguan Legation will remain in charge of Señor MOLINA, the Costa Rican Minister.

Affairs in Boston.

THE STATE TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE CONVENTION—ANNIVERSARY OF THE CAPTURE OF QUEBEC.

Boston, Tuesday, Sept. 13.

The State Temperance Alliance Convention, to-day, was not numerously attended, but many of its most active advocates were present. A lengthy address to the public, and a series of resolutions were adopted, setting forth the evils of the liquor traffic, approving the Prohibitory law, and urging a stronger combination of the Temperance element of the State, both morally and politically. Gen. WILSON, who presided, in a brief opening speech said, twenty-seven ago he attended his first Temperance meeting, and since that time he had ever endeavored to promote the interests of the holy cause of Temperance, by precept and encouragement, and, most of all, by his example. He had seen in twenty-seven years past something of our country, and had seen much of the blasting influence of intemperance. He had seen the finest and strongest intellects, both from North and South, legislating under the influence of intoxicating drinks, and had stood by the graves of many warm-hearted, noble and generous friends, whose lives had been shortened by an indulgence in the use of alcohol.

The One Hundredth Anniversary of the capture of Quebec, and the death of Gen. WOLFE, was observed to-day by the Historical and Genealogical Society. The Representatives' Hall in the State House was appropriated for the occasion. The Hon. LORENZO SABINE delivered a highly interesting historical address on the events connected with the final overthrow of the French power in North America.

The Great Fire at Halifax—Loss a Million of Dollars.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Sept. 13.

At 9 o'clock on Friday night a fire broke out in Hollis-street, near Ordnance, and from thence it extended along the entire block, destroying Mott's Building, tenanted by Ackhurst, auctioneers; Simmonds, stove store; H. Y. Mott, spice dealer; Chamberlain, stove store; Hunter, flour store; Taylor, flour store; and Whytall, shoe store. On Granville-street the following stores and buildings were destroyed: Murdock, dry goods; Hessons, tailor; Webb, druggist; Rogers, hatter; Richardson, confectioner; Mackinlay, boots; London, boots; Wetmore, Vaux & McCullock's, dry goods; McKenzie, watchmaker; Creighton & Wiswell, dry goods; Coombs, shoe store; J. B. Bennett, dry goods; Duffas & Co., merchants; Delatore & Raynor, merchants; Roman's stone building; Jorden's, woolen hall; Chipman, dry goods; Skerry, dry goods; Mignowitz, dry goods; Rolson, hats; and Creighton, books.

On Barrington-street several buildings were also destroyed, including the printing offices of Mr. BLACKADER and J. BOWES & SON.

The total loss will probably reach a million of dollars. The amount of insurance is not as yet ascertained.

News from Utah.

ANOTHER MASSACRE OF EMIGRANTS BY THE INDIANS—THE UTAH ELECTION.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 12.

Utah papers, received here this evening, furnish an account of another massacre of a party of emigrants by Indians. The affair happened July 24, on Raft River, Oregon, where the emigrants were attacked by a band of Shoshones, and six men and one woman of the emigrants killed, and six men and one woman wounded. Some of the latter are not expected to live. The Indians then robbed the wagons of $1,700 in money, and drove off a large quantity of their stock.

The attacking Indians were the same party who were reported recently to have been severely chastised by the troops under Lieut. GRAY.

In the recent election in Utah, three Gentiles were elected to the Territorial Legislature—namely, SAMUEL MILLS, WILLIAM S. OSBORN and CHARLES CROCKER.

Fair of the United States Agricultural Society.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Sept. 13.

The principal feature of interest in the fair to-day was the formal opening ceremonies. The opening speech was by Gen. TILGHMAN, the President, giving a history of the origin and objects of the Society. He was followed by Senators CRITTENDEN and DOUGLAS. The following States are represented: Ohio, Illinois, California, Maryland, Iowa, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Vermont, Pennsylvania, New-York, Texas, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Michigan and Kansas. Among the distinguished visitors are Senators Hale, Stewart, Chandler, Crittenden and Douglas.

An Abolitionists' State Organization.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 13, 1859.

Several Abolitionists and other friends of freedom met here yesterday, and formed a regular organization for the purpose of pressing the passage of a personal liberty bill through the next Legislature, and questioning candidates for the Senate, Assembly, &c., for which purpose a committee formed, with A. M. POWELL, of Ghent, New-York, as President, and G. E. BAKER, of Albany, Secretary, and LYDIA MOTT, Treasurer. A petition for the bill was adopted to be circulated through the State.

The Anglo Saxon at Quebec.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Sept. 13.

The steamship *Anglo Saxon* reached this port at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

[The dispatch from Father Point, 12th, should have read "she will be due at this port this afternoon," and the copyist was in fault in not making it so.—REP.

Encampment of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of the United States.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Sept. 13.

The Grand Encampment of the United States commenced its session to-day. The delegation is known to be large, and thus far is composed of the most influential men in the masonic order.

Forgery and Attempted Suicide.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 13.

EDWARD ASHCROFT, clerk of BELT, BOWIE & Co., was arrested to-day for forging a check of $900 on the Franklin Bank against his employers. He subsequently attempted to commit suicide. Nearly all the money was recovered.

Murder at St. Stephen, N. B.

CALAIS, Me., Tuesday, Sept. 13.

This afternoon THOMAS BOYER stabbed JAMES CLARKE in the heart at St. Stephen, N. B., [illegible] lived ten minutes. [illegible]

[illegible] to the act. The Coroner's verdict was [illegible] with the facts.

The Maine State Election—The Great Eastern.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Sept. 13.

Returns from eighty additional towns indicate that Governor MORRILL's majority will reach over 14,000. The Republicans have elected thirty out of thirty-one Senators, and nearly three fourths of the Representatives.

Official information is received here that the *Great Eastern* leaves Holyhead for Portland on the 15th inst.

From the Rio Grande.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Sept 13.

The steamship *Arizona* has arrived from Indianola and Brazos on the 6th inst. with $450,000 in specie.

The Health of New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Sept. 12.

There is no yellow fever here.

New-Arrival of the Persia.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, Sept. 14—1 A. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Persia*, now due off this point, with Liverpool dates of the 3d inst.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Sept. 13.

The United States Mail steamship *Nashville*, Capt. MURRAY, from New-York, arrived here at 8 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

Anti-Sabbatarian Meeting.

The movement which has for its aim the abrogation of all laws affecting the observance of the Sabbath, formally culminated in a largely attended public meeting, which was held at the Volks Garten, in the Bowery. At 8½ o'clock the meeting was brought to order by Mr. FRIEDMANN, who read the call, and submitted the name of Ex-Judge DANIEL W. CLARK for President.

Mr. CLARK was elected unanimously, and, in taking the Chair, said that as in the absence of the regularly appointed chairman he had been called upon to preside over this large and respectable meeting, he returned his thanks for the kindness thus shown to him, and had no hesitation in expressing his entire approval of the objects of the meeting, as set forth in the call.

Mr. FRIEDMANN proposed the following gentlemen for Vice Presidents and Secretaries, and the list was chosen *nem. con.*

VICE-PRESIDENTS—The Hon. Smith Ely, Jr., Horace W. Whitney, Augustus Weissman, Richard J. Lalor, Oswald Ottendoffer, Wm. Kopp, Hermann Raster, Dr. Charles Riedel, Philip J. Joachimssen, P. R. Sieffen, Wm. Cauldwell, John F. Jegel, Judge Barnabas W. Osborn, Nicholas Fisher, Julius Reichhein, J. C. R. Porter, Thomas Baechelle, Conrad Ehlo. Wm. Schirmer, Anthony Dugro, Emil Kirchner, Robert Johnstone, Sextus L. Kappf, T. C. Wittenberg.

SECRETARIES—D. L. Hatch, Lyman W. Case, Dr. Schirmer.

For members of the Committee to carry out the objects of the meeting the following gentlemen were nominated:

The Rev. Dr. Maxson, the Hon. Smith Ely, Jr., Philip J. Joachimssen, the Rev. Dr. Chas. Shaum, Dr. Dulon, Wm. Kopp, Wm. H. Cauldwell, H. Whitney.

One of the most important contingents of the assemblage consisted of delegates from the American Workingmen's Societies, fifty-two in number, whose platform is made up of the subjoined declarations of principles:

1. We are in favor of civil and religious liberty.
2. We are opposed to the State Prison *Monolopy*, [*sic.*]
3. We are in favor of the freedom of the Public Lands.
4. Ten hours on all the Public works.

Mr. LYMAN W. CASE read a formidable set of resolutions, which would make at least a column and a half of the TIMES.

These resolutions were loudly applauded, and unanimously adopted.

The Rev. Mr. HATCH read a communication from the Rev. Dr. WILLIAMSON, pastor of a Universalist Church in Philadelphia, sympathizing with the objects of the meeting.

The Rev. Mr. HATCH, in consideration of the length of the resolutions, refrained from reading the entire letter, and introduced Dr. GILLICH, who addressed the meeting in emphatic German.

He said that Sunday laws were enacted through the tricks of politicians. These laws were opposed to the spirit of Christianity and the most sacred principles of liberty. Every citizen loving liberty should oppose such attempts to abridge the privileges which the Constitution vouchsafed them. No nation on earth professed to have more liberty than this; yet in no country were there attempts made to render the Sunday laws so oppressive as they were here. Mr. G. then dwelt upon the supreme power of Republican liberty, and the duty of all good citizens to support those who were now spending their time and energies to prevent the enforcement of these Sunday laws.

Mr. FRANCIS J. TUCKER, who was the next speaker, said that the Sunday laws which were insisted on and originated with a number of self-arrogant individuals, were opposed to the Constitution itself; and the proscriptive policy which would darken the lives of the people on Sunday, the holiday of freedom, was daily waning and daily encountering an increasing opposition.

Mr. OLLENDORFF, editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, followed, and addressed the assembly in German. He said that the resolutions and speeches of the evening showed that those whom he addressed were determined to carry the war into the enemy's camp. Those who favored the observance of the Sunday laws had to resort to all kinds of subterfuge to sustain the position they had taken. Of one thing his hearers might be satisfied—they had truth on their side. The Constitution of the United States, every one knew, was not at all in favor of abridging personal and private rights. While some were in the churches on Sunday, others were enjoying themselves innocently, riding in the cars. Both acted as their consciences dictated, and neither had a right to apply hard names to the other. Some of the most prominent and influential men in the community were on their side. Mr. O. concluded as did the previous speakers, by appealing to the Germans to unite in opposition to these Sunday laws.

Mr. H. GAVANNATI was introduced as the representative of the French and Italian sentiment on the subject under discussion. He said the pretension of those who defended the Sunday laws was that they were formed in compliance with the will of the majority. But it was to be remembered that the minority had its rights also, and that those rights, as guarantied by the Constitution, could not be invaded even by the majority. And this was what the Sabbatarians attempted. If it was wrong to do a thing on Sunday, it was wrong to do it on any other day. The spirit of our Constitution was opposed to class legislation, and therefore it discountenanced all efforts to prescribe enjoyment on one day rather than another. Class legislation was in opposition to the doctrine on which all our liberties are founded, namely, that justice is all-prevailing and immutable. Did his taking a glass of beer prevent any other man from saying his prayers? Certainly not. Why then should that other man prevent him from taking his glass of beer? How was it that these Sabbatarians felt called upon to say that people might be allowed to drink lager-bier or claret and nothing else? If they could drink one thing they could drink another, and the Constitution allowed of no such interference. It did not follow that because working men had one day in the week to spare they were bound to engage in licentiousness and wrong. This, which was the theory of the Sabbatarians, was a positive slander on the people.

Mr. KEPPP, Editor of the *New-Yorker Democrat*, asked for the attention of the audience but a few moments. He said the numbers present demonstrated the justice of the cause they were met to promote. This trouble originated in the Legislature's having given the police power to interfere with private property and rights, and the excitement would continue until this authority was revoked. They had the right as free citizens to oppose force by force. [Applause, and a voice, "It is an outrageous shame to counsel forcible opposition to the authorities." Much confusion followed, and threats were made to turn the obnoxious individual out, which were finally put into effect.] Mr. KOPPP then said that they should use all lawful means to have these laws repealed, and continued his remarks at some length, urging the necessity of a strenuous opposition to all efforts to enforce a Mosaic Sunday law.

Mr. HATCH came forward and said that he meant to be identified with the cause so long as it was a cause. As far back as the time of Paul the Jews were bitterly opposed to him and to all who would not submit to be circumcised, and who would not conform to the rules of their Church. This class of men had been continued all the way down ever since, and then regulations were most stringent when men wore collars around their necks having the names of their owners on them. Just before the time of Luther matters were about as bad, and then they grew better again. Since he came in there had been handed to him a copy of a morning paper, saying in its editorial columns that the Mosaic law was good enough, and that the writer could not see why the Germans and others should want to meet at the Volks Garten to get up something better. Why, said Mr. H., does not that Editor take the code all the way through and go and get circumcised the first thing. [Laughter and applause.] Mr. HATCH concluded by reading a lengthy extract from a letter written by the Hon. H. C. MURPHY, of Brooklyn, United States Minister at the Hague, which gave a high character to the Hollanders for their piety and proprieties of conduct, and recommended the method of Sabbath observance there as being [illegible] from formalism.

Mr. FRIEDMANN traced the origin of the Sunday laws. He said they had their rise in the Puritanic mingling of the laws of the Old and New Testaments, and argued the absurdity of confounding the New with the Old Dispensation, and of enforcing the requirements of the one in the face of the direct provisions of the other. He considered the question in its social relations, and was emphatic in his condemnation of all attempts to prohibit the workingman from the enjoyment which the leisure of Sunday may afford him. He thought that the efforts of the philanthropist must accomplish the most good.

After the appointment of the permanent Committee already named, the meeting was adjourned.

THE LATE POST-OFFICE ROBBERY.—The Brooklyn Postmaster has ascertained that the thieves who recently robbed that office obtained less than $100. All of the letters opened have been delivered, except about forty.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

DEMOCRATIC ASSEMBLY CONVENTIONS.—The Democratic Assembly Conventions were held last evening, when the following nominations were made:

First District—Joseph Wilson.

Second District—In this District, on the first ballot, there were ten votes cast, one more than the number of delegates in the Convention. Of these, Charles P. Leslie received 5, Charles Kelsey 4, and J. R. Del Vecchio 1. The following ballots could not be ascertained, but Mr. Leslie and Mr. Kelsey both claim the nomination.

Third District—The Convention in this District was unable to agree upon a candidate. There are six delegates, three of whom voted for T. C. Callicot, and the others for Stephen Haynes. Another trial will be made to-day.

Fourth District.—James Dorsey.

Fifth District.—Wm. C. Jones.

Sixth District.—John Farleigh.

Seventh District.—Frank Swift.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ASHLAND REPUBLICAN CLUB.—The Young Men's Ashland Republican Club held their first meeting at No. 9 Court-street last evening, and after a temporary organization, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: JOSEPH REEVE, President; Mathew L. Stewart, Vice-President; J. Oakley Nodine, Secretary; B. L. Hubbell, Corresponding Secretary; Andrew Mercein, Treasurer; Anthony F. Campbell, Chairman of Executive Committee. A series of resolutions expressing confidence in the action of the National Convention, and denying connection with the Association which tendered the nomination for the Presidency to the Hon. J. M. BOTTS, were unanimously adopted.

THE AFFRAY ON THE SHIP MAYFLOWER—The examination of the charge of riot and assault and battery, against the crew of the ship *Mayflower*, was concluded yesterday before Justice CORNWELL. Eight of the crew were held for trial. NIEBUHR, the sailor who was stabbed, is yet alive and may recover.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. S. D. Morris, County Judge, and Justices Emmons and Hoyt.

The September Term of this Court was opened yesterday, when the following named gentlemen were sworn in as Grand Jurors:

1. Peter DeBaun.
2. Richard Duyckinck.
3. Chas. C. Betts.
4. Albert Woodhull.
5. Daniel D. Whitney.
6. Wm. C. Rice.
7. Thomas H. Redding.
8. Abraham Wood.
9. Noah Sellick.
10. Isaac Brinckerhoff.
11. James R. Delvecchio.
12. John H. Colohan.
13. Wm. B. Cooper.
14. Lyman Mason.
15. Robert T. Dawson.
16. Daniel E. Riley.
17. Joseph Wilson.
18. James C. Wilson.
19. J. G. Atwater.
20. John Wallace.
21. John G. Bergen.
22. Theodore Newman.
23. Bernard Nolan.
24. Wm. B. Leonard.
25. Valentine Everett.
26. Peter G. Bergen.

After the usual charge from the Court, the jury retired. The Petit Jurors were then called and sworn, and divided into two classes—one to serve from Tuesday next, and the second class from the 29th inst. The Court then adjourned.

A NOVEL MODE OF ADVERTISING.—The Elliptic Bed-Spring Company, of this City, introduced a new principle in advertising a short time ago, which is said to have had the effect of largely increasing their business. A long descriptive advertisement of their cheap and luxurious bed-bottom, closes in this wise:

"Preferring that a comparison of merits should be made, we invite persons in quest of a bed to examine every other before purchasing the Elliptic Springs. To facilitate the inquiry, we gratuitously append the names and places of business of all our competitors. If there is any other firm of which we have not yet heard, we will cheerfully add it to the list, upon being advised of its existence."

Although the Company is understood to have made money by this manly, straightforword course, we have not heard of their example having been followed by any rival firm. The facts of the case would seem to be that the Elliptic Bed-Spring Company actually manufacture as good an article as they pretend to—one that will bear comparison with other bed-bottoms—and that they can, therefore, afford to be magnanimous.—*New-York Express.*

[Advertisement.]

TO DRUGGISTS AND PHYSICIANS—Who are desirous of avoiding the raw, crude Brandies of "the past and present year." We would call their attention to our choice stock of *old* Brandies, Wines, &c., purchased years since, when brandies were low, and now richly tempered by age and the favorable changes of climate and transportation, enabling us to furnish druggists, physicians and families with a *rare* article, *especially adapted for medical and family use*, at reasonable rates.

"BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN," having driven the wolfish speculators in spurious gins out of the market, has now attained a popularity *without precedent in the history of the trade*, possessing, as it does, the *intrinsic* medicinal qualities of an *old* and *pure* Gin. It has received the indorsement of thousands of physicians and druggists, who cheerfully testify to its nutritive, medicinal and recuperative qualities.

Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention. Circulars containing a list of articles and prices forwarded to those requiring them.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established 1778.)
Importers of Wines, &c., No. 333 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

ALONE AND TRIUMPHANT.
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

for the water-closet, has a notoriety which is most enviable, and is continually enlarging. It is one of the best remedies for Piles ever devised, and is also a preventive which all healthy persons, old or young, should use. Apart from this, it is a luxury and necessity, being the clearest and purest paper ever made. Be sure you see GAYETTY'S name water-marked in every sheet of paper professing to be medicated, and look for his autograph on each package.

For sale by all druggists, and at the depôts, No. 41 Ann-street, and at No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

NAPOLEON THE FIRST said: "I care not for my clothes as long as I have a good hat upon my head." If he was alive now he would undoubtedly order all his hats from KNOX, for KNOX makes the most gentlemanly covering for the head in the United States. All well-dressed men buy their hats of KNOX. His store is at the corner of Fulton-street and Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.—This romantic drama is being admirably presented at BARNUM'S MUSEUM with all its original music and scenic effects. Repeated this afternoon and evening. That Arab Giant, 7½ feet high, is there now.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT has done more for the relief of suffering humanity than all the doctors that ever lived. It has cured thousands of sore legs and ulcers which the doctors had given up. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.—They resolve and assuage pain by calling forth the acrid humors from parts internal to the skin. Sold at 25 cents each at No. 294 Canal-street, New-York, and by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY,
First block below the New-York Hotel, Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 13.

$25,000	U. S. 5s, '65	101¾	200	Mich. Cen. R	s30 47
500	Virginia S. 6s	94¾	50	do	47⅛
3,000	do	94¾	50	do	s10 47⅛
5,000	do	s60 94	50	do	47⅛
23,000	Mo. State 6s	84½	50	do	s10 47⅛
1,000	N. Y. Central 6s	93¾	250	do	b30 48
1,000	H. Riv. R. 3d M	76⅛	74	do	48
1,000	Mich. S. 1st M. bs	73	50	do	s10 48
3,000	Mich. S. 2d M. bs	44¾	200	Illinois Central R.	68
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. bs	87½	150	Mh. S. & N. In. & G St'k	24½
6	Amer. Ex. Bank	101½	300	do	24¾
49	do	101¾	50	Panama Railroad	118½
5	Bank of N. Am	107	50	do	118¾
29	Metropolitan Bank	111	416	Gal. & Chic. R	77½
15	Park Bank	104¾	200	do	b30 77½
50	Penn. Coal Co	83½	100	do	b60 77¾
171	Pacific M. S. Co	81¾	210	do	77¾
100	do	81⅞	150	do	b30 77¾
100	do	82	50	do	b10 77¾
50	do	b10 82	200	do	s18 77
50	N. Y. Cent. R	s60 80	350	do	s30 76¾
100	do	80¾	200	do	s60 76¾
400	do	80⅝	100	Cleve. & Tol. R	26½
700	do	80¾	100	do	26⅝
842	do	80⅞	72	do	26¾
100	do	b10 81	300	Chic. & R. I. R	70½
525	do	81	200	do	s30 70¾
50	do	b60 81¾	120	do	70⅞
50	do	s8 81	100	do	s30 70¾
500	Harlem Railroad	10⅜	200	do	s30 70¾
200	do	10⅜	100	do	s10 70¾
100	Harlem R. Pref.	b30 37⅛	100	do	b30 71
100	do	37½	100	do	s10 71
17	Stoningtон R.	67	1650	do	71
700	Reading Railroad	46¼	200	do	b60 71½
300	do	b10 46⅜	100	do	b60 71⅝
200	do	b30 46¾	750	do	b10 71

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Missouri St. 6s	85	100	Reading R	b10 45¾
5,000	do	b30 85	300	Mich. Central R	47¾
5,000	Brook. Cy. W. L.	100	450	do	b60 48
100	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	b10 82¾	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S	s20 24¾
20	do	82½	100	do	25
350	N. Y. Central R.	81	200	Illinois Cen. R	68
200	do	s60 80¾	400	Gal. & Chi. R	78¾
200	do	b60 81	100	do	b30 78¾
50	do	80⅞	50	do	b7 76¾
250	do	b3 81	190	Cleve. & Tol. R	26
100	Canton Co	s30 18½	520	Chi. & Rock I. R	70¾
50	Bud. River R	37¾	200	do	b30 70¾
500	Reading R	b30 46	50	do	b60 70¾
200	do	45¾			

TUESDAY, Sept. 13—P. M.

THE RESULTS OF THE LAST COTTON CROP have just been rendered in tabular form by the New-York *Shipping List*, (which is made the standard Crop authority by the usage of the trade,) and we are indebted to the editor for a proof copy in advance of their own regular issue on Wednesday. The comparative receipts at the ports, by rail and water, which make the total crop 3,851,491 bales, are as follows:

RECEIPTS AT PORTS.

Bales at	1859.	1858.	1857.
New-Orleans	1,669,274	1,576,409	1,425,000
Mobile	704,406	522,364	503,177
Texas	192,062	145,286	84,483
Florida	173,494	122,351	136,344
Georgia	475,478	282,973	322,111
South Carolina	480,653	406,251	397,000
North Carolina	37,482	23,999	27,147
Virginia	33,011	24,705	23,713
N. Y. & Boston, overl'd.	47,175	3,363	2,722
Philadelphia, overland	29,463	3,275	1,236
Baltimore	8,683	2,986	1,496
Total Crop U. S.	3,851,481	3,113,962	2,939,519
Increase over Crop of 1858		bales.	737,519
Increase over Crop of 1857			911,962
Increase over Crop of 1856			323,636

COMPARATIVE CROP STATEMENT.

	Bales.		Bales.
1858—9	3,851,481	1840—1	1,634,915
1857—8	3,113,962	1839—40	2,177,835
1856—7	2,939,519	1838—9	1,360,532
1855—6	3,527,845	1837—8	1,801,497
1854—5	2,847,339	1836—7	1,422,930
1853—4	2,930,027	1835—6	1,360,725
1852—3	3,262,882	1834—5	1,254,328
1851—2	3,015,029	1833—4	1,205,394
1850—1	2,355,257	1832—3	1,070,438
1849—50	2,096,706	1831—2	987,477
1848—9	2,728,596	1030—1	1,038,848
1847—8	2,347,634	1829—30	976,845
1846—7	1,778,651	1828—9	870,415
1845—6	2,100,537	1827—8	727,593
1844—5	2,394,503	1826—7	957,281
1843—4	2,030,409	1825—6	720,027
1842—3	2,378,875	1824—5	569,249
1841—2	1,683,574	1823—4	509,158

It will be noticed that the Overland receipts by railway from Tennessee, Alabama, &c., at New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore have heavily increased this year, figuring up about 85,000 bales. Including these receipts from the interior markets on the Mississippi, Cumberland, &c., the crop is made heavier by nearly a hundred thousand bales than any of the estimates based only on the weekly returns from the Gulf and South Atlantic ports.

EXPORT TO FOREIGN PORTS.

From	To Great Britain.	To France.	To North of Eur'pe.	To P. E's.	Total.
N.-Orleans.bales.	994,836	256,447	182,475	146,963	1,580,581
Mobile	351,384	105,770	38,287	19,494	514,935
Texas	46,623	7,875	23,036	2,000	79,534
Florida	40,801	—	81	—	49,852
Savannah	238,402	7,815	11,264	4,580	262,041
Charleston	218,047	42,284	40,590	39,003	339,924
Baltimore	20	—	—	84	104
Philadelphia	1,715	—	—	—	1,715
New-York	122,234	30,605	21,417	9,304	193,460
Boston	5,330	—	2,892	35	8,257
Grand total	2,019,252	450,696	330,012	221,443	3,021,403
Total last year	1,509,966	384,002	215,145	181,342	2,500,455
Increase	209,286	66,694	114,867	40,101	430,948

Total Crop of the United States, as before stated.....bales 3,851,481

Add—

Stocks on hand at the commencement of the year 1st Sept., 1858:

In the Southern ports	57,604	
In the Northern ports	45,322—	102,926
Makes a supply of		3,951,407

Deduct therefrom—

The export to foreign ports	3,021,403	
Less, foreign included	884—3,020,519	
Stock on hand 1st Sept., 1859:		
In the Southern ports	85,369	
In the Northern ports	63,868— 149,237	
Burnt at New-Orleans New-York and Philadelphia	11,492	
Burnt and Manufact'd at Mobile, Charleston and Galveston	1,242	
Manufactured in Virginia	11,699—	21,433—3,194,189
Taken for home use North of Virginia		760,218
Taken for home use in Virginia and South and West of Virginia		167,133
Total consumed in the United States (including burnt at the ports,) 1858—9		927,651

	North of Va.	Elsewhere.	Total.
1857—8, bales	432,185	143,377	595,562
1856—7, bales	665,718	154,218	819,936
1855—6, bales	633,027	137,712	770,739
1854—5, bales	571,117	135,295	706,412
1853—4, bales	592,284	144,952	737,236
1852—3, bales	650,393	153,332	803,725
1851—2, bales	588,222	111,281	699,603
1850—1, bales	386,429	99,185	485,614
1849—50, bales	476,486	137,012	613,498
1848—9, bales	504,143	138,312	642,455
1847—8, bales	523,892	92,152	616,044

We give below, says the *Shipping List*, our usual estimate of the amount of Cotton consumed the past year in the States south and west of Virginia, and not included in the receipts at the ports. Thus:

	1857.	1858.	1859.
North Carolina, bales	25,000	26,000	29,000
South Carolina, bales	17,000	18,000	20,000
Georgia, bales	23,000	24,000	25,000
Alabama, bales	5,000	8,000	10,000
Tennessee, bales	9,000	10,000	13,000
On the Ohio, &c., bales	38,000	39,000	45,000
Total to Sept. 1, bales	117,000	125,000	143,000

To which, if we add (for the past year) the stocks in the interior towns 1st inst., (say 8,600 bales,) the quantity now detained in the interior, (say 9,000 bales,) and that lost on its way to market, to the crop as given above, received at the shipping ports, the aggregate will show, as near as may be, the amount *raised* in the United States the past season—say, in round numbers, 4,017,000 bales, (after deducting 12,300 bales *new crop* received this year to 1st inst.,) against

Bales.		Bales.
1858.....3,247,000	1852	3,100,000
1857.....3,014,000	1851	2,450,000
1856.....3,335,000	1850	2,212,000
1855.....3,186,000	1849	2,340,000
1854.....3,000,000	1848	2,357,000
1853.....3,360,000		

There was a strong renewed demand for Stocks this forenoon, the most active bidding showing itself on the Western Road Shares, one of which, Galena, rose 2 ₱ cent., at one time, on yesterday's advance, the price touching 77½ ₱ cent., cash. The additional rise brought out some parcels of cash stock, and in the afternoon 76½ ₱ cent. was accepted by sellers. The orders were also large for Michigan Central, which advanced to 48 ₱ cent., and for Chicago and Rock Island, which sold largely at 71 ₱ cent., cash, and 71@71⅛, buyers option, closing in the afternoon 70⅝@70½ ₱ cent. In New-York Central there was another considerable advance on the top rates of yesterday, but without eliciting a large amount of Stock, or inducing the renewal of any very heavy sales on time. The cash price opened 80½, and advanced to 81⅛ on the Street; then at 81 again at the Second Board, closing 80⅝ ₱ cent. The whole transactions of the day in the Stock were under 5,000 Shares. The Shares of the Panama Company advanced to 118¾, and Pacific Mail recovered to 82½, and appeared to be in better demand than for some days past. A large business was done in Missouri Sixes, at 84⅞@85 ₱ cent., an advance of ¼ ₱ cent. on yesterday's price, and for the United States Fives of 1865 (Texas Indemnity) 101½ ₱ cent. was paid, and 103 bid for the new fives of 1874. There is more inquiry, at private sale, for New-York State Stocks, in moderate parcels, for banking purposes; the new Fives are held for 102¾, including interest since 1st July. (See card of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS, offering these and the United States Stocks at private sale.) In Railway Bonds there were no important transactions. The holders of Erie Bonds will probably have but little additional information until after the annual election on the 11th October. The legal proceedings on the mortgages have been stayed until the 15th of that month. Meanwhile it is satisfactory to hear that the appointment by the Receiver of Mr. CHAS. MINOT to the Superintendency of the Road is affording much satisfaction along the line, and has already infused new life into its business. The passenger trains for some days past have been running quite full.

In the afternoon the general Share Market left off dull, but without much yielding in prices. Some of the Brokers and Jobbers are again looking for decided reaction, confessing at the same time that the market is of late unaccountably stubborn, and somewhat beyond their control. The reports of railway traffic, in general terms, from the New-York and Western lines continue in favor of the present month over last September, but the only additional return to-day is of $27,700 on the Rock Island line the first week, against $25,000 same week last year.

The Foreign

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2492. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1859. PRICE TWO CENT

NEW-YORK POLITICS.

The Democratic State Convention at Syracuse.

BEAUTIFUL ROW AT THE OPENING.

Fernando Wood Accomplishes a Grand "Coup," and the Hards Take Possession.

The Softs Attempt Another Organization.

Their Chairman is Knocked from the Platform.

Split of the Two Factions, with Considerable Miscellaneous Sparring.

FINAL ORGANIZATION OF THE SOFTS.

Speech of the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson.

Delegates to the National Convention to be Chosen by the District System.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 13, 1859—8 P. M.

The Democracy are already assembled here in great force, and it may be safe to predict that the proceedings will be more than commonly harmonious.

* * * It is all but sure that the present State Officers, with the exception of Secretary of State TUCKER, will be renominated by acclamation, though there are rumors that Comptroller CHURCH will decline, preferring to stand back and wait for the next Governorship. GIDEON J. TUCKER has been solicited to reaccept his present position, but refuses point blank, on the ground that he has already made all the sacrifices in this position which the party has any right to expect of him. The position, he says, however ornamental or important, is a positive pecuniary loss, and one which he is not able to continue. DAVID R. FLOYD JONES, of Queens County, is talked of as likely to succeed Mr. TUCKER, and so also is Mr. WOOD, of Kings, for which latter person the Brooklyn delegation are very active and united. Mr. JONES appears excessively anxious for the place, and has been busy pledging men for some months to his support; but whether he can foreclose at will these political mortgages on men's promises, remains yet to be seen. On the whole, he has perhaps as good a chance as Mr. WOOD, but it is not impossible that some entirely new name may be taken up. It is the wish of the Convention to nominate a ticket on which all past divisions of the Democratic Party shall be equitably represented; and this motive will be a governing principle in the selection of delegates to Charleston.

DANIEL S. DICKINSON is here, his hair white as ever and his cheeks as red; he is more cordially received than on any similar occasion since the break of 1853, and his adherents have high hope that the delegation to the National Convention will have no particular prejudice against his name. The fact is that the leading Democrats here have determined to send men to Charleston who are not committed to any specific candidate, and it may be reckoned that friends to *al* the chief Presidential aspirants will be included in the body sent. Certain prominent self-styled "national politicians" of your City, who have been very securely reckoning on seats at Charleston, will awake to-morrow to the painful but obvious fact that they are leaders without a constituency. After talking for months and traveling at Washington, and dining everywhere on the *quasi* strength of "carrying their delegation" for this man or that man, it is now certain that not one of these gentlemen will receive a single vote for the position on which each and all have counted! It is a lesson which cannot easily be forgotten, and it may teach other Presidential candidates that there are more "Bernard Donnellys" than one in the City of New-York—men who, with no importance at home, and not able to control even a single Ward in their own District, have still the cool impudence to brag in after-dinner conversation of their controlling "national importance."

The State Central Committee will undoubtedly be organized with a view to harmonize and keep harmonized the Party. For the City of New-York WM. D. KENNEDY and PETER B. SWEENEY will certainly be nominated, and probably elected.

The city is extremely full, and all the hotels overflowing. Postmaster FOWLER has his head-quarters, in company with CAGGER and RICHMOND at the Voorhies House, where FERNANDO WOOD is also staying. WOOD'S rooms are deserted by almost every prominent city and State politician, and the mistake he has made in bringing up such men with him as JIM HUGHES, THOS. HEN FERRIS, PAT DUFFY, of the First Ward, the Benicia Boy, HARRY HOEK and Canal-boat Jack, of Troy—each in command of eight or ten subordinate strikers—is not likely to help him. These boys are round the bar-rooms swearing vengeance against the Tammany Hall delegates, and occasionally raising a faint cheer on the canal-bridge in front of the Voorhies House for their favorite "Fernandy." The curious feature of FOWLER'S parlor on this occasion is, that it is frequented as much by the men who were opposed to the Tammany Hall interest last year, as by the men who acted with FOWLER on that occasion. The Dickinson men have at last learned where the power is, and are not willing any longer to butt their adamantine heads against stone walls. The strength of the Democratic Party is with its traditions, and these are all in favor of regular succession and party usage as represented by RICHMOND, FOWLER, KENNEDY and the interest now in control of the City and State machinery. William D. Kennedy, Nelson J. Waterbury, Peter B. Sweeney, Edward Cooper, John Clancy, John Y. Savage, Augustus Schell, John Cochrane, and many others, are staying at the old Syracuse House, which has claims to their respect as the old Democratic Headquarters. It is not perhaps so gay as the Voorhies, but has many solid advantages of old-fashioned comfort, cleanliness, abundance and good air. Alderman BRADLEY, R. B. CONNOLLY and some other prominent Douglas men are figuring largely round the lobbies; but the special object of their presence here is not known. Should Mr. CLANCY fail to be made Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions—a point on which the City delegation is not unanimous—no doubt a united and energetic vote can be obtained in favor of Mr. ANDY FROMENT, of the Twenty-first Ward, who is also freely canvassed as the delegate to Charleston from his district.

Quite an exciting scene took place last night between the Hon. JOHN C. MATHER and JAMES NESBITT, Esq., on board the steamer *New World*, the origin of the difficulty having reference to certain alleged antecedents of one of the parties involved. Mr. SCHELL was present, and to him Mr. MATHER appealed as his next friend; JAMES NESBITT placing his honor in the care of Mr. THOMAS BYRNES, of the First Ward, who is now conducting negotiations for an amicable settlement. The language used by Mr. NESBITT was undoubtedly personal—extremely personal in its nature; and should Mr. MATHER insist on the satisfaction usual between gentlemen, there will be no way of settling it except by a journey to Canada.

The plan of choosing delegates to Charleston will be that each Congressional delegation will be allowed to select two delegates and two alternates, to be submitted to a committee of eight, one from each judicial district in the State, who shall have power to revise the same if necessary, and select the two gentlemen who are to represent the Congressional district in the National Councils. This plan was first drafted in New-York City, at "inner deliberation," over which Mr. WILLIAM CALDWELL presided. It is very astute, very well calculated to relieve Congressional delegations from unpleasant responsibilities, and will, unless the bottom falls out of everything, be adopted by a large majority to-morrow. This plan has the advantage of making the election of AUGUSTUS SCHELL possible, which it was not before. SCHELL represents him, and is accepted in all the good faith of a prodigal son, and the influence of his patronage will hereafter be made do good service in promoting the best interests of the party, if there be any faith in the most solemn promises.

The mail is about closing and I can write no more. The City delegation is now in session (8 o'clock P. M.) at the Voorhies House, and the names of the Charleston delegates will undoubtedly be agreed upon. Of these I can give you no other intimation than the assurance that the Congressional districts, in New-York City as elsewhere, will have the right of choosing their own men from within their own borders; and that no squatter sovereignty claims, or divine rights as "national politicians," will be respected. The City delegation embraces "live men," who are subject to no control other than that of their own judgments and wishes, and they will choose men to represent them at Charleston of whom they have have had domestic experience in offices of local trust. Nothing is settled except the fact that ISAAC V. FOWLER is the choice of the City delegation for delegate at large, if he will accept, or delegate from his own district should he prefer to go in that capacity. All the other national delegates are still *in nubibus*, and not likely to become visible, until to-morrow's Convention, to the naked eye. Beyond doubt the resolutions to be passed by the Convention will not be unfriendly towards Judge DOUGLAS, even if they have not an open squint in his direction. A majority of the country delegates are in his favor, as PETER CAGGER is also strongly suspected to be; while DEAN RICHMOND is well contented to stand neutral in the quarrel. Next to DOUGLAS, BRECKINRIDGE has most friends in the body.

HEADQUARTERS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 14—2 P. M.

Fifteen minutes before the time fixed for the assembling of the Convention, a delegate, in the interest of FERNANDO WOOD, moved that Mr. ALVORD, of Onondaga, be made temporary Chairman, put the question, and declared it carried. Mr. ALVORD then took the Chair amidst indescribable confusion, and at once received the nominations of SHANELAND, of Cattaraugus, and HALL, of Schoharie, for Secretaries.

One of WOOD'S men, without waiting for the call of the roll or any other formality, moved that both delegations from New-York City be admitted to seats.

The Hon. JOHN COCHRANE then rose, and said that this was a very strange proceeding, and that he did not suppose that anyone would imagine for a moment that any result could be accomplished by attempting to organize a Convention by violence and by the interposition of persons who did not even claim to be members. He said that no roll had been called, and no proceedings yet taken to show that any Convention had met, and it would at least be necessary before acting upon contested seats to ascertain who claimed them, and who were entitled to pass upon them. He would, therefore, move to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. ALVORD decided that out of order, and refused an appeal.

Precisely at 12 o'clock, the time fixed for the meeting of the Convention, Mr. CAGGER, by direction of the State Central Committee, called the Convention to order, and nominated Hon. JOHN STRYKER, of Oneida, for temporary Chairman. This motion was carried by an overwhelming vote, and Mr. STRYKER took the Chair. Regular secretaries were then appointed.

It was now ordered that the roll of delegates should be called, and as the secretaries were preparing to do this, THOS. H. FERRIS, one of WOOD'S contestants from New-York, walked up behind Mr. STRYKER, the Chairman, and knocked him off the platform. Mr. STRYKER resumed the chair, whereupon Mr. COCHRANE moved that after the disgraceful violence which had been manifested, ending in a personal assault on the Chairman of the Convention, it would be unworthy of the dignity of the Democratic party of the State of New-York to proceed with the important business for which the Convention had assembled amidst such violence. He moved a recess until 4 o'clock, P. M., which was carried almost unanimously.

The great mass of persons on the floor then left, leaving Mr. WOOD with some eight or ten delegates and some thirty or forty fighting men.

Mr. BARTLETT, of Broome, DICKINSON'S representative, then asked Mr. ALVORD if he (Mr. BARTLETT) had been appointed by him to report upon permanent officers, or any other Committee. Mr. ALVORD answered No, and Mr. BARTLETT retired. Mr. ALVORD had previously appointed a Committee to report permanent officers. Mr. WOOD is on the floor, speaking.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 14.

Before 12 o'clock the gallery of the hall was crowded densely with spectators, and a large number of Delegates were present, with a number of outsiders.

Immediately on the stroke of 12, HIRAM C. SMITH, of Monroe, jumped on the floor, and moved that THOMAS G. ALVORD be temporary Chairman of the Convention

The vote was instantly put and carried. Immense excitement followed, the majority of the Convention being taken by surprise so terribly as to prevent any attempt at amendment.

Instantly on the vote being declared THOMAS G. ALVORD, who was on the platform, took the Chair and called the Convention to order.

A motion was then instantly made to elect Messrs SHANELAND, of Cattaraugus, and J. B. HALL, of Schoharie, Secretaries. This resolution was also carried amidst a perfect panic on the part of the Softs.

C. D. MURRAY, of Cattaraugus, immediately took the floor and moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That, regretting the difficulty in the Democratic Party in the City of New-York, this Convention will not decide upon the regularity of the two existing organizations there, and hereby admits to seats both of the delegations from that City, with equal rights upon this floor.

Loud and overpowering shouts of "question!" "question!" "question!" from all parts of the hall.

The main portion of the Convention, who stated it now was 11¾ o'clock, here entered the Hall.

Mr. COCHRANE took the floor.

This was the signal for a row, although all previous motions had been rushed through amidst the most intense excitement.

The Wood men all occupied the front of the Hall, prominent among them being BENJAMIN RAE, ANDREW SHEEHAN, HEENAN, the Benicia Boy, and other powerful men.

Mr. WOOD was cool but very pale, and Mr. ALVORD in the Chair was the very impersonation of firmness and determination. It was evident instantly that the programme was to be carried out through any circumstances and regardless of consequences.

Mr. COCHRANE, as soon as he spoke, was surrounded by a crowd of adversaries, but pressing forward to the front of the Convention, he stood on a seat, and persevered until silence was partially restored. He denounced in severe terms the whole proceedings. This, he said, was not a Convention. [Loud cries of "Down," "down." It was not, he repeated, a Convention. It was pretended to be organized in a bogus manner before the time, and he denounced all who took part in the shameful proceedings.

The Chair requested him to confine himself to the question before the Convention.

Mr. COCHRANE denied the right of the Chair to call him to order. He continued to argue warmly for some time, and concluded by moving to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. C. D. MURRAY rose to speak.

Mr. COCHRANE—I call the gentleman to order. My motion is not debatable.

CHAIRMAN—The Chair does not feel at liberty at this stage of the proceedings to refuse to allow a motion to lay on the table to be debated.

Mr. COCHRANE—I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. ALVORD—The Chair recognizes no man's right to appeal until the regular organization is effected.

This decision created immense excitement.

DUNCAN S. MAGEE jumped on a bench, and addressed the Convention at the same time with Mr. MURRAY, the Chair rapping them to order, and not a word said by either being audible.

At this instant PETER CAGGER appeared on the platform with his watch in his hand, and said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: The time having arrived for the organization of this Convention I move that JOHN STRYKER, of Oneida, be temporary Chairman.

Yells, cheers and the most deafening shouts greeted his motion, rendering it almost inaudible.

Mr. CAGGER meantime stood coolly and firmly up to the edge of the platform, while a crowd began to gather round him of the most violent kind at its foot.

When the motion was put a loud response in the affirmative was heard above the din, and Mr. STRYKER coming forward, took a chair beside that of Mr. ALVORD'S, there being a small table for the Secretary beside the desk.

The proceedings were now carried on in dumb show.

Mr. CAGGER remained standing beside the desk proceeding with the temporary organization, by naming Messrs. HALL of Schoharie, and SKINNER of Wyoming, as temporary Secretaries.

Meantime, Mr. MURRAY was still addressing Mr. ALVORD. Mr. ALVORD was rapping continuously for order, and Mr. STRYKER was putting the motions offered by Mr. CAGGER.

Suddenly BENJAMIN RAE appeared on the platform, and the Convention all rose to their feet and pressed forward toward the Speaker's desk.

Shouts of "Sit down! sit down!" were heard above the din and personal altercations carried on in all the front portion of the hall.

Mr. WOOD having moved on his side the appointment of a Committee on Credentials, Mr. ALVORD put the question and declared it carried, while Mr. STRYKER was at the same time putting the question on the appointment of Secretaries.

Mr. WOOD moved for a Committee of one from each Judicial District on permanent organization.

Mr. ALVORD declared it carried, while Mr. STRYKER decided that it was lost.

The excitement had now reached a fearful height and, as Mr. STRYKER rose so as to make his voice better heard, a man named CORNELIUS WOODS, said to be employed in the public stores, struck or pushed him behind, and he fell violently forward from the platform, which is over five feet high, to the floor of the Convention. The perpetrator of this cowardly act immediately ran from the platform and mingled among the crowd.

Mr. STRYKER was lifted to his feet by JOHN COCHRANE and others, and immediately reascended the platform.

Cries of "Shame!" "Shame!" resounded through the hall, the Wood men joining in denunciation of the act.

Mr. COCHRANE rose on his seat and attempted to speak in denunciation of the ruffianly and murderous assault.

At this instant several of the WOOD men made a rush for Mr. COCHRANE, and were confronted by Capt. ISAIAH RYNDERS. Hot words passed between RYNDERS and SHEEHAN and RAE, and two or three blows were struck in the crowd, but without effect.

Mr. WOOD made towards the combatants, when JAMES CARRIGAN, leaping over the benches, rushed to Mr. WOOD, and shaking his fist in his face, exclaimed, "Stop this fight—stop it at once, I say, or you shall suffer,—for you began it."

Mr. WOOD seized the coat of either RAE or SHEEHAN, and pulled him out of the crowd, calling on him to desist.

At this time the wildest excitement prevailed, several pistols were drawn, and one is said to have been pointed at RYNDERS. WOOD had evidently the strongest party, so far as fighting was concerned.

Mr. COCHRANE, with a few remarks about the disgraceful scene, moved an adjournment till 1 o'clock.

Nothing could be heard, but Mr. STRYKER declared the motion carried.

The largest portion of the Convention then withdrew, but a crowd pressed forward, and it was impossible to tell how many delegates remained in the hall.

Peace was then restored, and

SPEECH OF FERNANDO WOOD.

Mr. WOOD took the floor. He regretted that the harmony of this Convention had been marred by an attempt of men to usurp the organization of the Democratic Party. He hoped that the Convention would proceed in an orderly, legitimate and legal manner to the transaction of the business for which it was assembled. He could only regret that men were so indifferent to the integrity and honor of the party as to voluntarily absent themselves from the Convention. The Convention had proceeded to a temporary organization in the regular manner. At 12 o'clock precisely, by Syracuse time, the Convention was organized by Mr. SMITH, of Monroe, whose seat was not contested, and who had a right to move the organization. A Chair was then chosen by the majority by vote. That Chairman still retains the Chair, and is the regularly-elected Chairman of the Democratic Convention now assembled. The proceedings had been conducted in accordance with the custom in all the Conventions ever assembled in the State of New-York. They chose two Secretaries, and the question was put and carried by a decisive vote. No interruption was made from any quarter, until Mr. MURRAY moved a resolution respecting the New-York contested seats. They all knew the trouble which had followed, yet the resolution only sought to settle in a fair and honorable manner the controversy which had so long palsied the arm of the Democracy of the State. He then commented on the quarrels in New-York, declaring he respected old Tammany for what she had done for the Democracy in the days of the past, but could not longer support her usurpations. He was in favor of meeting the Tammany delegates on fair and equal terms, and the resolution expressive of that desire had been put and carried beyond cavil. Fifteen minutes after the hour at which the Central Committee had ordered the Convention to assemble, PETER CAGGER, not a member of the Convention, had called the Convention to order. Then it was that disgraceful scenes, enough to break down a party twenty times more powerful than that of the Democrats, had been enacted. Then it was they who were brought here for the purpose, rallied to support those who had hired them. He sincerely desired to restore peace and harmony to their troubled councils. He was desirous to have an opportunity to continue the proceedings of the Convention in such a manner as to secure a triumph in the State. He was ready to make every sacrifice to that end except that of honor, principle and fidelity to his Party friends in New-York. He moved for a Committee on Permanent Organization.

Carried, and the following appointed:

F. Wood and A. Schell, New-York; E. Mather, Niagara; A. Gregg, H. C. Smith, R. H. Shankland, W. J. Wieland, and James Hasbrouck.

Mr. BARTLETT, of Broome, asked if his name was on the Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN—It is not.

Mr. WOOD moved for a committee of one from each judicial district on resolutions; which was carried, and the following were appointed:

D. C. Murray, J. C. Willett, T. H. Ferris, R. Dunlap, J. Smith, O. Bascom, C. C. Midlar, and S. Tabor.

Mr. C. D. MURRAY spoke warmly against the practice of admitting Delegates on tickets, and declared that the National Democracy would hereafter oppose such proceedings. He moved for a Committee on Credentials, with power to fill vacancies.

The following gentlemen were appointed: C. D. Murray, Dr. Sands, Mr. Slaats, J. Tabor, and Mr. Bascom.

Mr. BIRDSALL, of Seneca, desired to know if this body thought it could rule by this violence. He was the oldest Democrat in the Convention, and had never voted a split ticket in his life, but he denounced these proceedings. If Old Hickory were alive he would blush for the Democracy. He cautioned his friends to pause before making this attempt to strike down the party in this State.

Mr. HALSEY R. WINO said on behalf of Mr. BASCOM, that he requested that gentleman's name withdrawn from every Committee. The hardest of the Hard Democrats, he rose to protest against these proceedings, not as a member of this Convention, but as a Democrat of the State of New-York. They were taking their course only in favor of the Wise programme as announced from Virginia. He asked gentlemen to pause and take counsel with the Convention drivers from that hall, by violence, prematurely and unjustly. He stated here publicly what he knew to be the fact, that this Convention was called at 12 o'clock. He and others had come into the hall to vote for Mr. ALVORD seven or eight minutes before 12 o'clock, and found the chair already filled, and a resolution respecting contested seats offered.

Mr. SMITH, of Erie. That's so.

Mr. WINO continued in behalf of the Democracy of the rural districts. He called on them to get no further into this trouble, and for God's sake not to strike down the Democracy of the Empire State for HENRY A. WISE, of Virginia.

Mr. MCMAHON spoke in support of the proceedings of the Convention.

ANOTHER SPEECH BY FERNANDO WOOD.

Mr. WOOD here rose and said he could respond cheerfully and with sincerity to the remarks made by his respected friend from Warren, (WINO.) He, too, thought it lamentable to find the great Democratic Party in the position in which it appears to-day, and he grieved at the circumstance that had thus humiliated it. But he could say to the gentleman, and through the Press, he could say to the Democracy of the whole State and Union,—if the gentlemen who have seceded from the Convention are earnestly desirous of union and harmony in the Democratic Party, let them return to this hall, and he (WOOD) stood ready to extend to them the right hand of fellowship and of brotherhood. He was willing to advocate they be equally represented in this Convention on its State ticket, on its Committees and on the Charleston delegates. He was willing to stipulate so far as himself and colleagues was concerned, that they should come in on equal terms with themselves. He was willing to overlook their secession, as the Democratic Party overlooked their secession in 1848. He regretted the humiliating position of the Convention at that time. If those members who deemed it right to withdraw were willing to return, and go into an organization on an equal and just division, be pledged the delegates to go as far as the farthest to restore harmony and unity to their deliberations, but until some one was authorized to speak for the seceders with power to represent those who left the the Convention, he was not in favor of doing anything else, except to preserve the even tenor of their way, and complete the business before the Convention. If he found the gentleman from Warren was not authorized to say this in behalf of the seceders then he could not listen to him. He would ask the Convention what was the object of men who usurped the right to put a badge on the back, and a ticket in the hands of the Democrats elected to the State Convention, unless it was to achieve an organization in their own manner. He asserted and defied contradiction, that here, precisely at 12 o'clock, the Convention was called to order by a gentleman whose seat in the Convention was not contested. By what right did the Secretary of the State Committee call the Convention to order when he was not there as a member of the Convention? He would now invite the Convention to proceed with its business, and he desired to make the following report on permanent organization:

For President—THOMAS G. ALVORD, of Onondaga.

For Vice-Presidents—J. R. Babcock, of Chatauque; H. C. Smith, of Monroe; R. Dunlap, of Niagara; D. W. Dean, of Otsego; John J. Armstrong, of Queens; L. A. Edwards, of Suffolk; J. Hasbrouck, of Ulster and Thomas Smith, of Westchester.

For Secretaries—C. D. Murray and W. J. Wietant.

The report was adopted.

STILL ANOTHER SPEECH BY FERNANDO WOOD.

Mr. WOOD—Mr. Chairman, being also Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, I am prepared to offer a resolution of great importance, as a partial report. It is well known that the Democracy of the State and nation have been, for the past six months, agitated by the question of the complexion and mode of election of the Delegates to the National Convention. The subject was one of great importance. One portion of the Democracy favored the laying over of the question until after the State Campaign. Those who desired the union of the Party wished the subject of the Charleston Delegates might be entirely ignored in the proceedings of this Convention. We desired that no effort should be made to introduce a subject so distracting in the Convention, but that the whole matter might be laid over to a period subsequent to the Fall election. But the call of the State Committee necessarily introduces the question here, and I am desired to introduce this resolution now by those who hold that whenever the delegates to Charleston are elected it should be done by the people of the several Congressional districts. I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That, earnestly desirous of maintaining the integrity of the organization of the Democratic Party, and of leaving to the people of the several Congressional Districts the right of electing their own delegates to the National Convention for the nomination of candidates to be supported by the Democratic Party for President and Vice-President, the Democracy of the several Congressional Districts are hereby requested to appoint two delegates to represent them in the said Convention, and the delegates so selected will meet in the City of Syracuse on the first Monday of January next, for the purpose of organization and selecting the delegates at large to represent them in the National Convention.

Mr. HASBROUCK moved that the Committee on Credentials have power to fill vacancies. Carried.

The Chair appointed on such Committee Mr. HASBROUCK in place of Mr. BASCOM, and Mr. DUNLAP in place of Mr. STAATS.

H. C. SMITH, of Monroe, moved for a Committee of two from each Judicial District to recommend names for a Central Committee for the ensuing year. Carried.

An adjournment till 7 P. M. was then carried.

As the delegates left the hall they were greeted with hisses from the gallery.

MEETING OF THE REGULAR CONVENTION.

As soon as the Wood party left the hall, Mr. STRYKER appeared on the platform, somewhat lame, his leg having been strained and bruised by his fall from the platform.

Immense cheering followed both from the gallery and body of the hall.

Mr. STRYKER said, before the act of personal violence was committed on the Chair, a motion was made to elect Mr. HALL and J. B. SKINNER as Secretaries. That motion was now put and it was carried.

SPEECH OF JOHN COCHRANE.

Mr. COCHRANE said: Out of the nettle danger the Democratic Party has plucked the flower safety. After an unparalleled outrage, the Democratic Party have returned broken, but not dismayed, to do their duty. The Democratic Party, when they left the terrible and disgusting orgies enacted here, where they had been invited by the State Central Committee, did right. There now is no divided Democratic Party in the State of New-York. There was a time when there was danger of a division in the party, now there is none, not a man, Hunker or Barnburner, Hard or Soft, will now fail to come forward and uphold the panoply of the Democratic Party. The part has indeed been rescued from the grave dug for even as the present Chairman of the Convention had been providentially saved from the grave, which it was intended should hold him. Every man deserving the name of Democrat would now rally around the party in support of order and regularity. (Cheers.) After dwelling at length on the happy conclusion of the difference in the party, and severely denouncing the acts of the hired ruffians, who had come there under pay, to break up the Convention, he expressed the wish that the business of the Convention might now be proceeded with in good spirit, and moved a call of the roll.

The roll was then called, and all but nine Delegates replied. The list called included the Tammany Delegates. Oswego was the only one contested.

When the name of Mr. BARTLETT, of Broome, was called, and he responded, the Convention rose, and gave round after round of cheers, while cries resounded of "That's glorious!" "That's Old DAN'S home."

The same demonstration attended the response of each "Hard" delegate.

When DAVID POTTER entered the room, Capt. RYNDERS shouted, "Here they come; we shall have WOOD soon."

A VOICE—God forbid. [Loud laughter.]

Mr. VERNON responded to his name amid cheers and cries of "He's at home."

When the name of ISIAH RYNDERS was called, he said: "By the blessings of Divine Providence, and in spite of the gentleman who drew a pistol on me this morning, and of the brawny arms that were raised against me, I am here." [Cheers and laughter.]

When SAMUEL BIRDSALL'S was called, he replied: "The Senecas are here through their young and 'Hard' representatives."

A VOICE—"We are a united party. Three cheers for Seneca."

Three cheers were heartily given.

When H. R. WINO was called, he said, "I am here and most happy to report myself as the Democratic delegate from Warren, to the Democratic Convention." (Cheers.)

Mr. RANDALL, of Cortland, moved that DANIEL S. DICKINSON be invited to take a seat on the floor of the Convention.

The motion was carried unanimously, amidst immense applause.

The Chair appointed H. S. RANDALL and DARIUS A. OGDEN a committee to wait on Mr. DICKINSON and conduct him to the floor.

THOMAS J. HOW moved the appointment of a committee of one from each Judicial District on permanent organization. Carried.

The Chair then announced the following as the Committee on organization: Thomas J. How, of Cayuga; P. B. Sweeney, of New-York; Messrs. Craig, of Kings; Hardenburgh, of Ulster; Bascom, of Washington; Imley, of Lewis; Greenwood, of Madison; and How, of Orleans.

The Secretary announced the number of absentees as seven.

Cries of "Read their names that we may know them!"

The Secretary read the names of the seven absentees.

It was announced that Messrs. WIKANT and SMITH would both be in after dinner.

At this moment DANIEL S. DICKINSON appeared, and the Convention sprang to its feet both in the gallery and hall, and cheering for several minutes was deafening, and was repeated over and over again as Mr. DICKINSON shook hands with Mr. STRYKER.

Loud calls of "DICKINSON!" "DICKINSON!" rang from every part of the hall, when Mr. DICKINSON spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF THE HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am exceedingly gratified to see at a time of such an interesting crisis in the Democratic Party so many true and good men enrol themselves under the Democratic banner. By the hearing of the ear I have understood that there have been some unfortunate differences and dissensions in our ranks to-day, growing out of the organization of the Convention, but not knowing the facts in detail I pass them all by, saying in the abstract that I am here for union, peace and harmony, and for them only. I came to this city for the purpose of taking many a fellow Democrat by the hand. The opportunity to meet so many has not been offered me often. I hoped that my experience in and devotion to the Democratic Party might conduce to a thorough union, a union which would combine all interests, which would know no north, no south, no east, no west, and no section. My voice I hoped might contribute to effect that union. Whoever departs or has departed from this pacific Council has my condemnation. Whoever makes an effort to contest the Party inconsistent with fairness, with honor with the usages of the party and the dignity becoming a deliberative body, acts not only without my advice, but against my judgment and my wishes. My feelings towards the Democratic Party are known to all—the record of my life speaks for itself. So long as the differences which formerly distracted the party originated in a difference of principle, and I believed no harmonious counsels could prevail, I acted up to the honest convictions of my mind, as I always do whether in weal or woe, success or defeat. When those who adhered to doctrines adverse to the Democratic creed joined themselves to other organizations, I said then that only personal feelings and prejudices, and the desire of individuals for office, prevented the Democracy from coming together and acting like a unit. Since then I have upon all occasions endeavored to cast oil upon the troubled waters. I may say of these past dissensions as the British King said of the United States, "Though the last man to admit their independence, I was the first to recognize it, and to welcome their Ministers when it was achieved." I have now no fear for the Democracy of the State, for all its great principles of liberty and equality, its national heart, its humanitarian efforts, its ceaseless progress, its respect for the universal rights of man, and I have invoked peace and harmony amongst its disciples. Yes, fellow-citizens, I repeat, I would sooner sever my arm from my body here before you—I would sooner that my tongue should cleave to the roof of my mouth—than consent to lend myself to wrong, over-reaching or anything tricky in a deliberative Convention. I never did and I never will. I repeat, I express no opinion as to what is alleged to have been done, for I know nothing of the facts, but I have the iron nerve to stand by the right, when I am satisfied where that right is. I have had some experience in reverses and dissentions in the Democratic Party. I have seen the time when for a stern discharge of duty like "the spy of WASHINGTON," scarce one would recognize my position, or take me by the hand, and I did not falter. I have seen the time when bouquets of flowers were laid at my feet because I declined the use of my name for the Presidential nomination. I did not falter then, and I am able to stand now as ever by the Democratic Party through triumph. I am of no section geographically, and no section politically. I am of that party which believes in and upholds the equal and just rights of man, and which opposes all assaults upon the Constitution, either of the State or nation, come from whence they may. I am opposed to the party that treats the State worse than Herod and Pilate together treated the people of Judea and Gallilee. Despotic tyrants as they were, and robbers of a down-trodden people, they did not ask that the people, after being borne down with taxation and going up to Jerusalem to be taxed, should go up to the city to register their names. But the Republican Party, the party of professed benevolence and philanthropy—have not only laid their hands on the earnings of labor in taxes, but they ask the laborer to leave his plow and the furrow—every working man to forsake his labor for one day to go up to Jerusalem to get registered. [Roar of laughter and loud cheers.] Now against that party I desire to see the Democracy array itself in a solid body. Away with all squibbles about or organization in localities, and about personal prejudice we have here a matter that concerns the people, who have no interest in the squabbles of politicians. The people have a right to demand that justice shall be done to them in matters of so grave a character, and they will see that it is given them. The Democratic Party is the great Catholic Party. Its doctrines I abide. I do not ask what man holds office, and if he discharges his duty. I don't care. I have held office myself, and long enough for my advantage. I do not hold office now and yet I still live, as WEBSTER said. [Laughter.]

[The conclusion of Mr. DICKINSON'S speech had not reached us at the time of going to press with our First Edition.]

SYRACUSE, 8 P. M.

A resolution to appoint the delegates to Charleston at this time was introduced, when a motion was made to postpone the subject, but it was voted down by ayes 31, nays 92.

A resolution was then adopted for the Chair to appoint two delegates from each judicial district, to report the names of two delegates to the Charleston Convention from each Congressional district, and four alternates. The vote on the adoption of this was almost unanimous.

Adjourned till 9 A. M. to-morrow.

Interesting from Venezuela.

THE CIVIL WAR AT LAGUAYRA—A BATTLE AT MARIQUETIA—STATE OF THE CITY—ENTIRE SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS—THE FOREIGN RESIDENTS.

From the extensive correspondence of a prominent commercial house of this City (that of Messrs. RADWAY & Co.,) we are permitted to extract the following narrative of recent events at Laguayra;

LAGUAYRA, Monday, Aug. 19.

I arrived here on the 3d inst., but have not been able to reach Caracas. The whole country is in open revolution, and I am in fact a prisoner. About four days before my arrival Gen. AQUADO, a Federal or insurgent leader, entered Laguayra, and taking possession with a mere handfull of men, has held it ever since, whilst Caracas is in the hands of the Government Party. AQUADO has therefore cut off all communication with the interior. On the 9th between three and four hundred men attacked Marquetia, three-fourths of a mile from Laguayra, where are the headquarters of AQUADO, and the two armies fought from 12 M. to 4 P. M., but the Caracanos, having no cannon, had to retreat, leaving us as badly off as before. The whole battle could be plainly seen from Laguayra.

Only a few days before this fight, AQUADO entered Caracas, when a hard fight took place in the streets. AQUADO finally retreated, leaving about 100 killed and wounded. Many of his troops are armed with Minnie rifles.

Laguayra is under martial law. No person is allowed in the street after 9 o'clock at night. At every corner barricades of wood and stone are erected; cannon are seen at every turn loaded with balls, bullets and stones, while the soldiers, with lighted cigars, are lounging among them. Accidents frequently occur. One cannon was accidentally fired by a cigar a few nights since, doing much damage to some houses, and wounding two sentinels. It is, therefore, dangerous to go into the streets day or night. There is no business doing. Stores all shut, and people stand about in groups talking over the calamities. AQUADO, when he wants soldiers, entices the people into the plaza, surrounds them with his minions, drives them like a flock of sheep into the carcel, and picks out those who suit his purpose. If he requires money, he imprisons a Spaniard of the other party, and threatens to shoot him if he refuse to launch out. Every day they are becoming more insolent. I hope a change will come soon. To-day I hear that the army in Caracas has been augmented considerably, and that they intend marching down. If so, Laguayra will very soon be the scene of homicidal conflict, and the streets strewed with dead and dying. They are fighting in the interior as well as here, and all business is at a stand.

The party at Laguayra are much enraged against foreigners. There are no men-of-war in port, except a small Dutch corvette with three guns. We are, therefore, at the mercy of the black vagabond. I have just seen a "*bando*" published by Gen. AQUADO ordering all persons, foreigners and natives, to pay their custom-house duties within twenty-four hours; those who do not shall be imprisoned, their property confiscated and sold. There are about $33,000 owing the customs. I have not yet heard the results. AQUADO has over 1,000 men, all blacks; if they do not get food they will very likely sack the city. Some robberies have already taken place.

SLAVERY ABOLISHED AT FERNANDO PO.—The Madrid *Gazette*, Aug. 22, contains the following official announcement of the abolition of Slavery at Fernando Po, the new Spanish settlement in the Gulf of Guinea:

In reference to your communication, dated the 20th of June last, in which you explain the petition of the Governor of the Portuguese Islands of Santo Tomé and Principe, claiming some fugitive slaves (belonging to certain merchants of those islands) who sought refuge in Fernando Po:

Considering that the right of property in a slave can only be valid in those countries where the laws recognize the existence of Slavery:

Considering that in all countries where Slavery is not recognized, all men, whatever class they belong to, and whatever country they come from, are necessarily considered free:

Considering that the validity of the right on which this petition is based not being admitted, the petition cannot be taken into consideration;

Considering, lastly, that in Fernando Po and its dependencies, the existence of Slavery is not admitted nor recognized in any form whatsoever, Her Majesty, the Queen, has deigned to order that in no case you are to grant the prayer of such petitions as the one presented to you by the Governor of the Portuguese Islands of Santo Tomé and Principe.

By her Majesty's order I communicate this to you, so that you may understand it, and fulfill it. May God preserve you many years. O'DONNELL.

SAN ILDEFONSO, Aug. 18, 1859.

To the Governor of Fernando Po and its Dependencies.

WISCONSIN.

Position and Movements of the two Political Parties—Agricultural Fair—The Crops, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Monday, Sept. 10, 1859.

The Fall campaign in Wisconsin is fairly open. At the election in November a full set of State officers is to be elected, and the tickets of both Parties, Democratic and Republican, are already nominated. The appointments agreed upon by the two candidates for Governor for stumping the entire State have been published, and each side is organizing its forces for the approaching contest. The Hon. A. W. RANDALL, the present incumbent, is the candidate of the Republicans, and HARRISON C. HOBART, who has been twice a nominee for Congress, is the standard-bearer of the Democrats. The struggle will be close and hard fought. For, although the Republicans have carried the State at the elections of the last two years, there is now a disaffection among the German members of the Party on account of their favorite candidate, CARL SCHURZ, having been thrown overboard by the Convention, which will tend to diminish the vote for Gov. RANDALL, and perhaps defeat him.

It is noticeable that the Democratic Convention rejected a resolution indorsing the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN by a nearly unanimous vote, the mover alone voting for it. To avoid offence, however, the election of delegates to the Charleston Convention was postponed until next February. But the entire party, not excepting office-holders, (save a few instances,) in this State is for Judge DOUGLAS, first, last and always.

The Wisconsin State Agricult

THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

Later and Important from Central America.

REVOLUTION IN COSTA RICA.

PRESIDENT MORA REPATRIATED.

AFFAIRS ON THE ISTHMUS.

INTERESTING FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The Vanderbilt Steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall on the afternoon of Sept. 6, arrived at this port early yesterday morning, making the passage in seven days and nine hours. Her advices from Central and South America are four days later than those by the *Star of the West*.

An outline of her intelligence appeared in a postscript to our morning edition of yesterday.

The news from Costa Rica is important. A conspiracy against President MORA had been carried to a successful issue, and on the 14th of August he was seized, and measures taken for his expatriation. He arrived at Panama on the evening of the 6th inst. Some particulars in reference to this transaction will be found in our correspondence below.

The British mail steamer *Lima* arrived at Panama on the 5th, with late South American news. The dates from Valparaiso are to August 16, Bolivia August 14, Lima and Callao August 27, and Guyaquil Sept. 1. There is nothing of special importance.

The blockade of Guayaquil had been raised, an armistice having been agreed upon to terminate on the 5th of September. It is thought peace will follow.

THE REVOLUTION IN COSTA RICA.

Accounts from Various Correspondents—San Jose and Punta Arenas—Particulars of the Convulsion—Departure of Gen. Mora —Manifesto of the Revolutionists.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN JOSE, Thursday, Sept. 1, 1859.

This Republic has been wonderfully stirred within the past fortnight. On Sunday morning, the 14th ult., the two forlifications and barracks of the city were taken possession of, not by men, but by money. President MORA's house was entered by nine men. He was taken prisoner, and carried off to the principal fortification, without either hat, coat or shoes. The custom and law here is, that on the firing of a cannon the males between the ages of fifteen and sixty shall repair to the Plaza. If they do not obey the summons they are punished. As soon as President MORA was made prisoner the gun was fired. The people responded by flocking to the rendezvous. Muskets were placed in their hands, and officers appointed. In a short time two thousand men were in the Plaza under arms. Several prominent men of the place were made prisoners, and closely confined. In the course of the day JOSE MARIA MONTEALEGRE was proclaimed Provisional President, and President MORA, Gen. CANAS and others exiled.

Gen. CANAS, at the time of the outbreak, was in San Mateo, but seeing how matters stood, and that the conspirators had everything in their own hands, he avoided the soldiers who were sent out to arrest him, by taking a circuitous route, came to San José, and gave himself up. The President's brother, Gen. JOAQUIN MORA, has been declared exiled, but has not been taken. It is supposed he escaped to Nicaragua on the 17th, three days after the *émeute*. The Ex-President and Gen. CANAS were escorted to Punta Arenas by a guard of 100 men; and on the arrival of the new steamer *Guatemala*, left for one of the Central American States—I believe for Nicaragua. But it is rumored that President MORA inteads visiting the United States, for what purpose I know not.

Several persons have been exiled, but have been allowed a certain time to settle up their business. On the morning of the revolution a prominent merchant and banker, CRISANTO MEDINA, visited the American Consulate. He is a native of one of the South American States, bnt had sometime since declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States. He told Dr. HINES, the Consul, that he had come to the Consulate for protection, as he was a friend of President MORA's, and expected the revolutionists would arrest him. He had not been more than half an hour at the Consulate, when ten soldiers arrived and demanded him. The Consul told the officer that Señor MEDINA was under his protection. A messenger was thereupon dispatched to headquarters, and pretty soon an officer appeared at the Consulate, and asked President BUCHANAN's representative if he would pledge himself that Señor MEDINA would not escape. The pledge was given, and the soldiers were then withdrawn. Señor MEDINA was not further molested; but it is probable, had he been arrested at the time, in the heat of the excitement, he would have been exiled with the rest.

Everything is quiet now. The conspirators fear, however, from Gen. CANAS' known popularity in Nicaragua, that he will raise a force in that State and march on Costa Rica. It is rumored here, that the new Government, in the course of a few days, intend to send four hundred men to Liberia, to hold him in check.

A great military spirit prevails among all classes here. A few days since, an officer, not having anything better to occupy his time, drew his sword and commenced playing with and making thrusts at a man in the Hospital who was under treatment for lunacy. He annoyed and excited the man in such a manner, that the lunatic stepped back, picked up a stone, and threw it with such violence at the officer that he died in a few hours from the effects of the blow.

[From Another Correspondent.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Thursday, Sept. 1, 1859.

On the morning of the 14th we had a bloodless revolution. The President, DON JUAN RAFAEL MORA, Gen. JOSE JOAQUIN MORA, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Gen. JOSE MARIA CANAS, Minister of Haciendo, and DON MANUEL ARGUELLO, Judge of First Instance, have been expatriated.

Generals MORA and CANAS were absent at the time, and the whole affair was conducted so quietly that many persons in the city knew nothing of it until several hours after.

At a few minutes past 5 o'clock a guard was dispatched from the barracks to bring the President; they found him in bed, and allowing him time to partly dress himself, marched him off a prisoner. He was then allowed until the morning of the 17th to arrange his affairs, when he left for Punta Arenas, escorted by a guard, and embarked, with the others mentioned, on board the steamship *Guatemala*, for Guatemala. Ex-President MORA says he will return and go to the United States.

Dr. JOSE MARIA MONTEALEGRE has been appointed Provisional President until there can be an election held, which the new party says shall be truly Republican. We shall see. R.

From our San Juan Correspondent.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Thursday, Sept. 1, 1859.

The revolution was accomplished on the morning of the 14th August. President MORA was seized after the guard had all retired. He was notified by a deputation that he was no longer President, to which he replied, "*Muy bien, Señors*," ("Very well, gentlemen.") Half an hour afterwards he was on the road, "bag and baggage," to Punta Arenas. Mr. MONTEALEGRE, Mr. Joy, and Mr. ALFARO were of the deputation. It is supposed that MORA got up the *émeute*. While *en route* to Punta Arenas, accompanied by his brother-in-law and Gen. CANAS, he was accosted by the peasantry, who were anxious to know why he was leaving the country, and if he was ejected. He replied that he was not, but was on Government business. His object is to get rid of some satellites and destroy the Congress. It is expected he will be recalled after his present friends shall have remodelled things to his liking. President MORA, JOAQUIN MORA, Gen. CANAS and Señor ARGUELLO, sailed in the steamer *Guatemala*, on the 19th of August, for Guatemala.

AN ACCOUNT FROM THE REVOLUTIONARY SIDE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PUNTA ARENAS, Friday, Sept. 2, 1859.

Our political atmosphere has undergone quite a change within the last few days. The aristocracy of San José—the people do not take part in anything—subdued for some time past by the absolutism of MORA's Administration, gathered itself together and gave a blow, admirably combined and executed, that has crushed him. On the 14th of August, at 5 o'clock in the morning, his Excellency the President and Captain-General, *alias* Don GUANITO, was taken by surprise, and separated from his better half, with whom he slept tranquilly, by the very same guard under whose protection he was, and packed off to the coast for foreign parts. The Vice-President, Gen. Don RAFAEL ESCALANTE, and all the rest of the officers of his vicious Administration, were taken. Gen. CANAS, the champion whom the filibusters so much respected, brother-in-law of the President, and actual Secretary of the Exchequer, managed the funds with such dirty hands that on his appearing the following day of Don JUANITO's seizure, he was taken and required to wash them, but the task being hopeless, he was let go. The Commander-in-Chief, with his virgin sword, Don JOSE JOAQUIN MORA, brother of Don JUANITO, and his petted nephaw, the Judge of the First Instance, MANUEL ARGUELLO, who ran from here to Legura, was also taken. President MORA, his brother-in-law, Gen. CANAS, and ARGUELLO, were sent to Punta Arenas, escorted by 100 men, and put on board the *Guatemala*.

This *émeute*, as I said before, was admirably managed—for it was done without noise—without the firing of a single shot—without the loss of a single drop of blood. Only the sword of the officer who took his Excellency had to be taken out of its scabbard. He was forced to make this exhibition in order to be obeyed and respected at that critical moment on which depended the successful exit of the enterprise. Some say that a soldier struck Don JUANITO with the butt of his musket, and others that an officer thrust at him. But this cannot be proved, although it seems he made some resistance, and they were obliged to use some force. But little, however, was requisite, for he is short and fat—like Señor A——, of Panama, with a much handsomer and nobler face, however,—and at first they had to take him up, bodily. But, what was still more uncivil, they did not give him time to put on his coat, or hat, or shoes.

Dr. JOSE MARIA MONTEALEGRE, a physician, educated in England, has been made Provisional President; and at the head of the Exchequer they have placed the Rothschild of Costa Rica, Don VICENTE AGUILLAR. The Government now is occupied in examining the accounts of the Fiscal, to see to what extent Don JUANITO, his brother, and the Ex-Secretary of the Treasury robbed the strong box. The new Government will surely fall upon their rich coffee estates to make up any deficiency.

A decree orders an election for Deputies to Congress on the 4th of September, the body to meet Oct. 5. Dr. JESUS JIMENES is made Minister of Relations, and Don VICENTE AGUILLAR Minister of Hacienda and War.

THE REVOLUTION AS SEEN FROM THE ISTHMUS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, Sept. 4, 1859.

The regular British steamer from San Juan del Norte arrived at Aspinwall on the morning of the 3d instant, having left that port on the evening of the 1st. Just before she left, a small river steamer brought the news that through a revolution or conspiracy President MORA had been seized in the night, while in bed, and sent to Guaytemala. It is also said that Señor MONTEALEGRE, of San José, has been made Provisional President, and that Mr. JOY, an English merchant in San José, holds a prominent position in the new Government. The officers brought no papers, and could give no further facts, but they stated that the news was fully believed in San Juan.

If President MORA has really been overthrown, I think great injustice has been done him, and I do not believe his people will sanction the act. I believe he is the wisest and most honest of all the Spanish-American rulers. When a merchant, his reputation as an honorable, upright man was recognized by all his associates. Since he has been President of Costa Rica, that little Republic, has prospered immensely, and notwithstanding its sparse population, was considered as at the head of the Central American States. Without MORA's courage, energy, and personal sacrifices, Nicaragua and Costa Rica would possibly at this day, be under the sway of WILLIAM WALKER. MORA not only roused his people to take up arms as in a holy war and induced them to pour their little means into the coffers of the State, to prosecute this war; but he impoverished himself to do it. His finest estate, worth $100,000, was mortgaged to raise money to carry on the war, and this estate was actually sold to pay the debt, the Government not being able to meet it.

About six months since, President MORA, with the advice and consent of Congress, exiled LLORENTE, Bishop of Costa Rica, for the crime of refusing to obey an equitable law, which assessed a small hospital tax upon him and his clergy, and for instructing his clergy and curates to preach treason from their pulpits. I have jost a faint suspicion that if MORA has been overthrown, this church affair had a good deal to do with it. If the news is true, it is not probable President MORA has been sent to Guatemala, but has gone to Nicaragua on the Railroad Company's steamer *Guatemala*.

Since writing the foregoing, I have received the following letter from Greytown. It is not probable the reasons given for President MORA's leaving the country are correct. F. W. R.

PARTICULARS OF THE CONSPIRACY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1859.

The Panama Railroad Company's new mail steamship *Guatemala*, Capt. J. M. Dow, arrived at Panama on the evening of the 6th.

By this arrival, the news of the conspiracy against and fall of President MORA, of Costa Rica, is confirmed. President MORA came passeoger on the *Guatemala* to Panama. The following letter from San José is from a very intelligent and reliable source, and, as far as it goes, is correct. My idea that the Priests are partially responsible for this movement, is confirmed by several official papers and decrees in the new Government paper. Several notices appear in this paper from the Priests of the different dioceses, approving the conspiracy, congratulating Señor MONTEALEGRE on his accession to the Presidency, and appointing a *Te Deum* at an early day. Another decree of the Government appears, inviting Bishop LLORENTE to return to Costa Rica, and requesting a commission of the clergy to meet, pay him honors, and escort him from Punta Arenas to San José.

The chief of the conspiracy was LORENZO SALAZAR, commander of the military forces of the Department of San José. He was raised from the ranks, and owes his position principally to President MORA. One of the other principal conspirators was a man named BLANCO, a New-Granadian, who served under Gen. CANAS in the war against WALKER, and who was raised out of the slough by MORA.

The whole thing was originated and managed by half a dozen officers, and about the same number of civilians. It is not true that the Englishmen Jor and ALFARO acted as a Committee to notify Gen. MORA that he was no longer President, or that they accompanied him to Punta Arenas. But it is freely charged that they and others, foreigners, and a family of Spanish Jews, furnished $20,000 to bribe certain officers to lead the conspiracy.

When President MORA was seized, he was made to sign orders to the commanders of the troops of the different cuartels to obey the new Government, under threats of assassination. The statement that he refused the assistance of the peasantry on the route, who offered to rescue him, and that he told them he left the country voluntarily, is true. He did this partly under threats of assassination, and partly because he did not care to shed blood. At Alajuela, the whole town rose in his favor, but they had no arms and could do nothing. On the route the escort would have killed the officers to accomplish his release, but this he also would not assent to.

The charges intimated in the letter dated at Punta Arenas against President MORA, his brother and Gen. CAÑAS, of embezzling the public funds, is a slander. But I give you the letter, because it embodies some of the main charges of their enemies.

President MORA went to Guatemala in the steamer *Guatemala*, and returned to Panama on her. His brother, Gen. JOAQUIN MORA, is in Guatemala, and Gen. CAÑAS in Salvador. Gen. BARRIOS, President of Salvador, offered MORA men to take him back to Costa Rica, but he declined foreign assistance. President MARTINEZ also offered his assistance.

Señor MEDERIA and one of his sons also came to Panama on the *Guatemala*.

President MORA and Señor MEDERIA go to New-York to-day on the *North Star*. The Ex-President is very wealthy. One of his estates, principally for sugar, is worth from $300,000 to $400,000. He has a coffee estate beside, worth $50,000, and other property. MONTEALEGRE is worth about $400,000, and lives by note-shaving. Instead of robbing the Treasury, he has made noble sacrifices for his country.

MANIFESTO OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

REPUBLIC OF COSTA RICA.

The population of this capital, assembled with a view to remedy the evils that the Administration of DON JUAN RAPHAEL MORA has for so long a time inflicted upon the unhappy Republic whose destinies were confided to its care, now that the illustrious patriot, DON LORENZO SALAZAR has broken our chains, and has marvelously rescued us from the abject slavery to which the oppressor had devoted us—agree upon and establish the following act, which will be held as the solemn will of the nation:

1. DON JUAN RAPHAEL MORA is disowned as Supreme Chief of the Republic.

2. With all the warmth of patriotism we can render our most cordial and expressive thanks to the heroic commander-in-chief of the forces of the Republic, DON LORENZO SALAZAR, for the immense good he has done us in restoring our usurped liberty.

3. We name as Provisional President the Señor DON JOSE MARIA MONTEALEGRE, on whom we confer the amplest powers until the people shall elect a person to fill permanently this high office.

4. To complete the tranquility of the nation the President will banish from the country the Señores, DON JUAN RAFAEL MORA, DON JOSE JOAQUIN MORA DON JOSE MARIA CANAS and DON MANUEL ARGUELLO, to whom every right in person and property is guaranteed.

5, The present Congress, as the instrument of the late tyranny, ceases to exist, and it will be necessary in consequence to convoke a constituent Assembly.

Dated at San José de Costa Rica, the 14th day of the month of August, 1859.

Signed by RAMON QUIROS, Governor *ad interim*, President, JOSE MERCEDES BOLONDI, Secretary, and one hundred others.

NEWS FROM THE ISTHMUS.

The Gold Diggings at Chiriqui—Maritime Intelligence—The Election at Panama—The New Spanish-American Paper at New-York.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1859.

The news from Chiriqui by the *Guatemala*, confirms the facts I sent you in regard to the grave-diggings, by last mail. About 50 persons from Panama have been six weeks on the spot, and have not collected enough, altogether, to pay their expenses. Undoubtedly, however, a good deal of gold will yet be found—but digging potatoes on the average, will be a more profitable employment.

The United States frigate *Sabine* was anchored outside San Juan, pitching and jumping about most gloriously. The *Jamestown* had gone on a ten days cruise.

The United States steam flag-ship *Merrimack* leaves Panama on Wednesday, the 7th, for home, *viâ* Valparaiso. At that place Flag-Officer MONTGOMERY will transfer his flag to the *Lancaster*.

On Sunday last the election for National Senators took place, but the result is not yet known.

The new Spanish paper in New-York, *El Noticioso*, fills a literary gap that has long needed filling in South America. It appears to be "written up" with ability, and its news is arranged with that conciseness that makes the California TIMES and some other New-York periodicals so valuable to the people of this coast. But bid your Spanish *confrère* employ a good Spanish proof-reader. The paper is strewn with typographical errors, and such liberties have been taken with names of individuals, as to make the most familiar ones unrecognizable either by Spanish or American readers.

JOE SCOTT, with the citizens of Greytown, are engaged in opening the San Juan Harbor. They have the river steamers, with a dredging machine, at work. SCOTT intends to turn some small rivers again into the bosom of the San Juan. Providing he succeeds, he is to be paid by the citizens of Greytown a certain amount. The rains continue, and the river is high; the water upon the bar has increased from seven to twelve feet, and all appear sanguine about the finale.

The *Jamestown* and *Sabine* are at San Juan, *St. Louis* at Carthagena, and *Roanoke* and *Preble* at Aspinwall.

The revolution continues in Carthagena.

Since the change of masters in Costa Rica all is quiet; the people are apparently satisfied.

President MARTINEZ is said to be preparing to follow his neighbor, Señor MORA, into retirement.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Blockade of Guayaquil Raised—Peace between Peru and Ecuador Probable—The Chilian Army Reduced—Naval Development—Business at Valparaiso.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1859.

The British mail steamship *Lima* arrived at Panama last evening, bringing dates from Valparaiso to Aug. 16, Bolivia to Aug. 14, Lima and Callao to Aug. 27, and Guaynquil to Sept. 1. The news is of but little importance.

ECUADOR.

The blockade of Guayaquil and the river has been raised. It appears that a sort of armistice was agreed upon for fifteen days, which expires on the 5th September. This arrangement seems to have been made rather between the authorities of Guayaquil than by the President of Ecuador, with the Peruvian Admiral. Vessels from Paita had entered Guayaquil and were discharging and taking in cargo. The people of Guayaquil having virtually submitted, it is thought this armistice will lead to peace.

PERU.

There is not a single item of interest from Peru. For once, I have not a single revolution or *émeute* to notice from this quarter. President Dictator CASTILLA had been on a visit, in the steam frigate *Amazonas*, to the Chinchas and neighborhood.

BOLIVIA.

President LINARES' government bids fair to be a very successful and prosperous one. Everything was quiet, and the country progressing. There was some talk of a war with Peru, but there is but little probability of it.

CHILI.

The Republic is enjoying a season of repose. It has been resolved to make war on the Aranco Indians in October, but in the meantime the army has been diminished.

Congress was still in session at Santiago. The project of law on Banks of omission, has passed and will soon be a law.

The funds of the English seven million dollars loan, on hand, for the finishing of the railroads, amounting to more than $1,500,000, have all been loaned at nine per cent. The balance of the loan is to be employed in the same manner, until wanted for the work.

It is calculated that Chili consumes annually four million dollars' worth of foreign sugar.

The discovery of a rich mineral district to the north of Coplapo is confirmed.

The navy of Chili, according to the report of the Minister of Marine, consists of four steamers, of the joint power of 600 horses, capable of carrying 30 guns, and four sailing vessels, carrying 40 guns. The Government intends to have built for it several steamers, and publishes the proposals of Mr. W. H. WEBB, of New York, to that end. Mr. WEBB says:

"*First*—I will build, equip and deliver in the port of Valparaiso, a wheel steamer 170 feet length of beam, 28 feet breadth, and 12 feet depth, with engines of 230 horse-power, carrying 10 guns, like the steamer *America* which I built for the Russian Government, and which touched at Valparaiso in 1856, on her way to the river Amoor, for the sum of $150,000.

Second—I will build, equip and deliver in Valparaiso, a wheel steamer of 180 feet length of beam, 30 feet width and 12½ feet depth, with engines of 250 horse-power, carrying 10 guns, like the *Harriet Lane*, built by me for the United States Government, and that is one of those composing the squadron intended for Paraguay, for the sum of $160,000.

Third—I will build, equip and deliver in Valparaiso, a screw steamer of 217 feet length of beam, 36½ breadth, and 17½ feet depth, with engines of 300 horse-power, and carrying 12 guns, like the Russian steam-corvette *Japanese*, which I built last year for the Russian Government, and which sails at present in the Chinese Seas, for the sum of $250,000.

All these vessels will be of the first class, and built as solidly as possible, and of the best materials, and shall be completely armed and equipped for immediate service according to the most approved plans.

I would prefer delivering the vessels in New-York, with a corresponding reduction in prices."

The metallic life-boats ordered from the United States for the different ports have been received, and others will be ordered.

The merchant navy of Chili counts 268 vessels, with a total of 58,676 tons.

Business was much better than during the previous fortnight. Money is plenty, and 8 per cent. interest is with difficulty obtained. During the last year Chili has imported from the United States $1,844,118; and exported to the States, $1,901,932. Imports from France and French Colonies, $3,382,295; exports, $1,518,036. From England, $6,418,751; exports, $9,460,965. Germany, $1,259,468; exports, $729,855. From California, $147,590; exports, $178,481. Total imports to these and all other countries, in 1858 $16,168,292; exports, $16,335,442. The reason why the shipments to England appear so large is that that country is the first port of destination, but the goods ultimately go to other markets.

There is a scarcity of British and American Cotton stuffs in the market. Carolina Rice is $6 to $6 25. American Refined Sugar $3 50 per aroba of 25 pounds. Lumber is in demand. Nitrate of Soda $2 06 per quintal, cash. The scarceness and dearness of Coal, and the fall of prices in Europe, have caused the suspension of the Copper foundries. Flour is sold at from $4 to $4 37, six months. Freights, to Liverpool £3. American ship *Parthenon*, parcels from Caldera to Baltimore, $11. American ship *Crusader*, Nitrate, from Iquique to Baltimore, $13. Exchange on London, 60 days, 45 to 45⅛ ₱ $1; on the United States, 60 days, 8 ₱ cent. premium. F. W. R.

Further from Brazil.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Additional files of Rio journals extend to the 30th of July.

There is no news of striking interest.

The Spanish war-steamer *Concordia*, bound from Cadiz to the River Plate, was to the harbor.

Two vacancies in the Rio Chamber of Commerce had been filled by the choice of THOMAS M. EWBANK as the representative of English trade, and FERDINAND G. UREBA as the representative of German interests.

The shipments of coffee from Rio Janeiro, from the 1st to the 29th of July, amounted to 151,280 bags.

On the 30th there were no official quotations of prices.

Exchange on London was 24⅛d.

The Rev. Dr. Lathrop, of Boston, returned from Europe by the *Europa*, and was to have resumed his astoral duties on Sunday.

The British West Indies.

NEWS FROM JAMAICA, DEMERARA, TRINIDAD, GRENADA, ST. VINCENT, BARBADOS, ST. LUCIA, ETC.

By an arrival at New-Orleans we have received files of Kingston, Jamaica, papers to the 15th day of August. The *Journal* of that day says that the Falmouth rioters, of whom nearly a hundred had been arrested, were to have come up for examination the Friday previous. Commenting on this unfortunate affair, the *Journal* dwells at length on the unprotected state of the northern portion of the island, and says that a public meeting has been called to petition the Queen for further reinforcements.

The Kingston *Advertiser* furnishes the gratifying intelligence, communicated to it by Capt. COOPER himself, that sanguine hopes were still entertained of the ultimate rescue of the new West India mail steamer *Paramatta*, whose misfortune on the Anegada reef we have already recorded. It would be necessary, however, to seek assistance from England.

The *Colonial Standard* contradicts a widely circulated rumor that the present Bishop of Kingston was about to resign.

"The much abused planters of the West India Colonies," says the Kingston *Advertiser*, "will rejoice to learn that there is, at length, some prospect of their obtaining emigrants from China, under a well-regulated system, approved, and with some modifications likely to be sanctioned and ratified by the Imperial Government."

The news of peace was received in the Colonies, especially by the planters, with great joy. As to the crops, they are said to promise abundant harvest. In the months of June and July high trade winds prevailed, which cracked the soil and dried up the young plants, but copious showers had more recently fallen. The cane fields looked well, especially the young plant was strong and healthy.

The public attention in Demerara, as indeed in most of the other colonies, was principally occupied by the various propositions for procuring labor from India and China. A message had been received by the Governor from Gov. KEATE, of Trinidad, on the subject, in reference to which the *Colonist* says:

It is desirable, for very obvious reasons, that the British West India Colonies should cooperate in procuring immigrants; for to set up rival establishments to compete against each other would have an injurious effect upon immigration generally. We hope that Jamaica will take the same reasonable view of the matter as Trinidad; and that a joint agency will be established for the whole of the British West Indies. If the immigration field in China be well worked, there need be no lack of labor in the whole of the British West Indies or in this Colony. What we want here is a steady and continuous stream of immigration, pouring into the Colony without interruption, and giving to this country the one thing needful to make it one of the most flourishing in the world.

The Port of Spain *Gazette*, (Trinidad,) of July 23, thus writes of the last crop:

The crop of 1859 is not only finished, but we may almost say shipped. The amount is short though not by much, taking in barrels and tierces, of the expected 40,000 hogsheads; but it still exceeds the produce of any previous year in a considerable degree. During the early part of the season, and for a longer period than usual, the yield of the canes was very deficient everywhere.

The crop of Grenada amounts to about 7,000 hogsheads, and for the future harvest the prospect is good. A large breadth of new land has been brought under cultivation, and the weather was favorable to the young plant. The local paper, the *Chronicle*, however, from which we copy, puts forward, most bitterly, the old complaint of want of labor.

The crop of St. Lucia added up about 6,000 hogsheads, and the weather was favorable to the new plant.

From St. Vincent we have no harvest intelligence, or indeed any news of importance.

The shipments from Barbados up to July 25 were: Sugar, 37,397 hhds, 2,550 tierces, 5,435 bbls.; molasses, 10,295 puncheons, 352 hhds., 500 bbls.; rum, 394 puncheons, 294 hhds. There was still a considerable stock of sugar, however, in the warehouses.

The inauguration of the statue of the Empress JOSEPHINE at Port Royal, now called Fort de France, Martinique, was to take place on the 29th ult. Grand preparations were being made, and excursion parties from the neighboring islands organizing. Barbados was to be represented by the Administration members of the Legislature, and other gentlemen in official position.

From the River Plate.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS—RECAPTURE OF GEN. FLORES—URQUIZA AT THE HEAD OF HIS TROOPS—THE APPROACHING ELECTION IN THE ARGENTINE STATES.

Our files from Buenos Ayres reach to the 22d of July.

The warlike preparations were carried on as actively as possible. A reserve division was being organized in the town of Mercedes, the centre of the province, and counted already 1,200 men.

The Buenos Ayrean squadron, notwithstanding the loss of the *Pinto*, was still pretty strong, numbering five steamers and one brig. The names of these vessels are: *Constitucion, Camilla, Buenos Ayres, Seyce, Almirante Brown*, and the brig *Rio Bamba*. An attempt to recover the *Pinto* was in contemplation.

One of the Buenos Ayrean steamers had made a bold expedition up the river Uruguay, and had brought out Gen. FLORES and some other officers kept prisoners by Gen. URQUIZA in the town of Ibicui.

It was expected that the active army would amount to 15,000 men before the 1st of September.

There were rumors of mediation between the belligerents, the agents of France and of the United States having interfered.

The dates from Rosario are to the 12th of July.

Gen. URQUIZA had arrived at Parana, capital of the Federal Government, to place himself at the head of the divisions that were to advance to Santa Fé, and form the active army to open the campaign against Buenos Ayres.

It is generally supposed that the object of MURATORI's expedition was to surprise the City of Parana and take Gen. URQUIZA, and some members of the Federal Government, prisoners.

MURATORI defended himself bravely against the mutineers, and his son fell fighting by his side.

Gen. URQUIZA had demanded from the inland provinces a contingent of 2,000 men, but had not yet received one.

The Argentine papers publish a decree of that Government convoking the people to general elections for appointing President of the Confederation.

The decree is founded on the consideration that the present distinguished President's legal term expires on the 5th of March next, according to what the 75th Article of the National Constitution declares; that, according to the 53d article of the election laws, electoral meetings should be convoked throughout the Confederation six months before the expiration of the Presidential term; that the Minister of the Interior has not taken the measures ordered by law as preliminaries to the Presidential election; that the Minister's omission should in no way be allowed to interfere with the citizens' legal rights insured by the Constitution; that the 54th article of the election laws authorizes the Governors of the provinces to remove all obstacles to the execution of these laws, under the condition of accounting for their conduct to the National Chambers; and lastly, that the convocation of the electoral meetings is urgent in order to appoint electors within the six previous months, as is prescribed by the law.

Later from Mexico.

ARRIVAL OF THE BROOKLYN—THE VERA CRUZ PRESS ON THE DEPARTURE OF MR. M'LANE—MEETING OF REACTIONIST LEADERS AT THE CAPITAL—A STEAM LINE GRANT.

Files of Vera Cruz papers to the 1st inst. have been received by the arrival of the *Brooklyn* off Point Clear, near the mouth of the Mississippi.

The Vera Cruz *Progreso*, of Sept. 1, says:

"As our readers will see by the notes which we shall publish to-morrow morning, His Excellency, Mr. MCLANE, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, is about to take advantage of the leave of absence granted him by his Government. It is publicly rumored that he leaves in the morning by the war steamer *Brooklyn*, which stands at his orders. We wish him a speedy and happy voyage, and that on his return he continue to manifest the same spirit of good will towards Mexico that has distinguished him during his residence here. He has also our wish that on his return he may find the season more favorable to his health—and may that be reëstablished—than the Summer has been. It gives us pleasure to add that the Legation remains under the charge of Mr. LA ITENTAIE, who has known so well how to win upon our regard."

The correspondence alluded to above, between Mr. MCLANE and the Government at Vera Cruz, has not reached us, nor have we anything further in reference to its contents. It would seem, however, to contemplate the return of the Minister to his post in the Fall.

The *Progreso*, of the 31st ult., announces the departure of ROBLES PEZUELA for the City of Mexico, to attend a grand council of war, at which all the chieftains of the Reactionary army were to assist. The immediate object of the council is supposed to be the defence of the capital against the Liberal army, now rapidly marching on it. On the other hand, the *Boletin* of Jalapa would seem to hold out the idea that a projected expedition against Vera Cruz was the object which called the chieftains together.

ROBLES was accompanied by an escort of some 300 men, infantry and cavalry. The rest of his command was at last accounts still at Jalapa.

The Government at Vera Cruz has granted to Don JOSE A. PENAS the privilege of running a line of steamers between that port and the villa of Tlacotolpam.

LOCOMOTIVE EXPLOSION AT ROCHESTER.—The locomotive "Ontario," run by STEPHEN HANFORD, an engineer who has been employed on the road for 21 years, and the senior engineer on the road, exploded her boiler at Rochester on Monday morning, while drawing a train of freight cars from the freight-house to North-street. The locomotive was quite demolished. HANFORD was so injured that one of his legs had to be amputated. The fireman was blown over a fence, about twenty feet distant. The passenger train was detained about an hour by the accident and delay in clearing the track, but arrived in Buffalo only twenty minutes behind time.

The Boston *Transcript* learns from private letters that Mrs. Elizabeth Barrett Browning is lying seriously ill at her home near Florence.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT.—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

INJUNCTION AGAINST THE EIGHTH AND NINTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANIES.

George Brodie et al. vs. The Eighth and Ninth-avenue Railroad Companies.—This was an application for a temporary injunction against the defendants, to restrain them from laying an additional track on the south side of Canal-street. The case was reported in the TIMES of Tuesday. The injunction has been granted, with an order to show cause why it should not be made permanent.

The undertaking of the plaintiff was fixed at $3,000, and was entered into by him and James W. Constable.

Thomas Rigney vs. Samuel W. Tallmadge et al.—Motion to discharge attachment granted, with $10 costs, on defendants stipulating, &c.

Before Justice Davies.

MANDAMUS AGAINST THE COMPTROLLER.

James T. Gregory vs. The Mayor, &c.—This was an application for a peremptory *mandamus* against the Comptroller, directing him to forthwith comply with a former order of the Court, commanding him to relieve plaintiff from an erroneous assessment. As it appeared the Comptroller had not complied with the order of the Court, the *mandamus* was granted.

J. H. Potter, for plaintiffs.

Application of Francis W. Kinney.—This was an *habeas corpus* to Officer Wilson, of the City Hall Police Court, commanding him to produce the body of the petitioner, whom, it was alleged, he had arrested without warrant or process, and then detained unlawfully.

The petitioner set up the above facts, and that the officer took from him at the time of his arrest (which was about 1 o'clock Wednesday morning) all his money, jewelry, his own and his lady's wearing apparel, which were then in the possession of the officer.

Mr. Spencer, upon making the application, stated to the Court, that the jewelry taken amounted, in value, to about $800; that the petitioner was sick, and one of his lungs was already gone with consumption, and that but a short time since he was not expected to live from hour to hour.

The writ was served at once upon Officer Wilson, who had the prisoner at the City Hall Court, awaiting an opportunity to prefer a charge, and who at once brought the petitioner into Court, and made a verbal return to the effect that the party with whom the petitioner boarded, had first spoken to him in regard to the petitioner, and had communicated to him the fact that Kinney was in some way associated with the two women, Graham and Morgan, who were arrested a few days since, and that for that reason he had arrested the defendant on suspicion, as he would any other party, and that he was about to prefer a charge against him. The officer also stated that the defendant was a known character, as were the women referred to.

Mr. Spencer then demanded that the prisoner be set at liberty, because he was held without process, and upon that point made a very spirited speech; but the Court held that, as the officer was about to prefer his complaint, it was not proper to restrain him from so doing. The Court was then asked to direct the officer to make his return in writing, which was done, and the defendant remanded into his care and custody until the return was made.

Counsel then demanded that the defendant be dismissed, as the return did not state what offence he had committed, nor whom against. The Court directed the officer to go before Alderman Brady and make his complaint, upon which, if entertained, obtain a warrant, by which he could hold the prisoner.

Pending these proceedings, Mr. Allen, Assistant District-Attorney, came into Court, and stated that, from his knowlege of the facts, he believed the defendant was the husband of one of the women referred to, and it was from such circumstances that he was held. As no complaint was made before the Magistrate, and nothing offering as a reason for his being longer detained, the prisoner was discharged, the Court stating he could be arrested again on sufficient grounds.

Dean & Spencer for defendant.

Before Justice Clerke.

Catharine Bissell vs. Hiram Studley.—The amendments in this case not being numbered, cannot be received. Besides, the lines on the case itself are not numbered as required by rule 34, the party making the case must also consider the amendments, and mark his allowed or disallowed thereof. [See Rule 34.]

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Elizabeth Brunet vs. William W. Brunet.—In our report of this case, yesterday, an error was committed. The report of the referee, so far from finding that the plaintiff should have a divorce, decided that the plaintiff had not sustained the charges of adultery made in her complaint; and upon this report the Court gave judgment for the defendant, on the 13th of July last.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before City Judge Russell.

George King pleaded guilty yesterday morning to burglary in the third degree, and was sent to the State Prison for two years.

Wm. Fischer, a German, pleaded guilty to a charge of passing counterfeit money, and was sentenced to three years in the State Prison.

John Williams pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Thomas Callahan, a small boy, was charged with assaulting a Mr. Harley, in company with some other boys, and robbing him of a watch, of little value, and $5 in money. The Jury, under instruction from the Court, found him guilty of petit larceny, although the indictment was for robbery in the first degree. He was sent to the House of Refuge.

John Bowen and James O'Neil, jointly indicted for stealing a watch, were placed at the bar and demanded separate trials. Bowen was tried, but the complainant being unable to identify the watch, he was acquitted. O'Neil was remanded for further proceedings.

Julius Dubois pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sent to the State Prison for two years.

James Smith, Thomas Sweeney, and John Lewis were tried for an attempt to commit grand larceny on board the schooner *Martha Moore*, lying at the dock between Market and Catharine streets, on the night of Aug. 8. Captain Lewis Bennett, master of the schooner, testified that he had considerable property of value on board at the time, far beyond the amount necessary to constitute the attempt to be one of grand larceny, as charged. John De Corday, Police Officer of the Seventh Precinct, deposed that he watched the actions of the defendants, saw them go on board the schooner, and arrested two of them, Sweeney and Lewis, at the cabin door. Smith made his escape, but was arrested next day on his going to Essex Market Police Court to learn the fate of his companions. On the person of Sweeney was found a bowie knife, and in the pockets of Lewis were matches, and a piece of wax candle. The prisoners were all of them noted thieves, and it is satisfactory that the Jury convicted them, and that they were sent to State Prison for four years.

Bartley Cunningham and William J. Kellar, jointly indicted with William Sickles, were next tried for burglary in the store of Mr. Sempler, No. 209 West-street, from which they stole tools, brass knobs, rivets, and other property. Sickles was used as a witness against them, and was therefore entitled to his discharge for turning State's evidence. Cunningham and Kellar were convicted and sentenced each to five years in the State Prison

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED servants. A number of the most experienced and reliable female servants, of that very excellent and respectable class for which MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, has gained such a reputation for providing, are now wanting situations. Especially three professed meat and pastry cooks and several first-class cooks, washers and ironers, experienced nurses, waiters and up-stairs servants, accustomed to serve in the first families in Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as seamstress; understands dressmaking and all sorts of family sewing; would be willing to assist in light chamberwork. Can come highly recommended by her present employers, whom she leaves in consequence of their not keeping a seamstress this Winter. Call or address No. 34 West 14th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation to take care of children, and is fully capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is willing to assist in the light chamberwork, sewing, or the baby's washing, if required; will be found useful and obliging; best of City reference given. Call at No. 117 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; will be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given; also, wanted by a young girl a situation as chambermaid and waiter, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; can be seen for a week; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at 258 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, A situation in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing and needlework; can give the highest testimonials as for character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 428 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room No. 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby, or would do light chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has good City references. Call for two days at No. 125 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork, or fine washing and ironing; is a competent person in either capacity; the best of City references given. Call at No. 84 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A situation as cook and laundress. Good references given by the family in whose employment she is at present, and has been for several years, and at whose residence, No. 250 West 22d-st., she can be seen for two days, between the hours of 2 and 5 P. M.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, WHO HAS lived in some of the best families in this City, wishes to engage her services to a lady going to England or Ireland; can give the best testimonials as to honesty and capability. To be seen for three days at No. 180 Avenue B.

WANTED.—A VERY WILLING, STEADY GIRL, wants a situation as excellent meat and pastry cook; makes the best of bread, cakes and pies, in every variety; would assist in the washing and ironing; will be found competent and anxious to give satisfaction. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as seamstress; is a good shirt-maker; would prefer seeing to children and sewing; as she understands all kinds of plain sewing; is neat and quick with the needle; the best of City reference. Call at No. 364 3d-av., in the store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing, or to take care of children. Has five years reference from her last place. Call at No. 81 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as nurse and seamstress; she is fully capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth, and perfectly understands all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 West 27th-st. Can give the best City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, as housekeeper, or in any respectable capacity requiring confidence, for which she can refer to a family in whose employment she has been about six years, and left in consequence of death. Apply at 216 East Broadway, from 9 to 5, for three days.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful girls, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute, 44 Bleecker-st. No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from 5 to 15 years.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework and assist in the washing and ironing; wages not so much an object as a good home; three years in her last place. Apply at 148 3d-av., corner 39th-st., up stairs, front, for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook in a small private family; is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit and pies, and also understands making cake. A good recommendation can be given. Call for this week at No. 91 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing or waiting. Good City reference. Apply at No. 175 West 35th-st., first floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing in a private family; she will be found willing and obliging. Call for two days at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTant girls; one as cook, and to assist in the washing; the other to do waiting and light chamberwork or waitress. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 305 6th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as professed cook; understands all kinds of game, soups, baking, pastries, jellies, ice cream, and all kinds of desserts; best of City reference given. Call at No. 104 Avenue B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, would assist in the washing and ironing if required. Good reference given. Call at No. 194 9th-st., 3d floor, near Avenue A.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION IN A FIRST-class private family, for a highly-recommended Protestant woman; she thoroughly understands pastries, boned turkies, game, &c. Apply, for two days, at No. 4 Garden-row, in 6th-av., corner 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and fine washing; is competent of filling either situation thoroughly; has satisfactory City reference. Apply at No. 445 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the cooking and assist in the washing and ironing of a private family; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 161 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; is accustomed to all kinds of sewing; can be seen for two days at No. 55 3d-av., in the millinery-store; good City reference given.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SIX COOKS, seven good chambermaids, four nurses, and other good servants. Families will do well to call at the Servants' Institute, No. 414 Broadway, opposite Brandreth House.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS Protestant cook, who knows her business in all its departments; can be seen from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., at No. 28 11th-st., corner of 2d-av.; no objections to a private boarding-house; has the best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A HARDWORKING, HONEST girl, a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook, a good baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dressing. Best of references. Address, for two days, MARY A. K., Madison-square Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN to cook, wash and iron; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 162 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Room No. 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERIcan girl to do light chamberwork and plain sewing, or assist in the care of children. Address ELIZA, Box No. 147 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SWEDISH PROtestant girl, as seamstress and dressmaker in a private family. Good references given. Call at No. 55 East 15th-st., near 3d-av., in a fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and embroiderer, by a competent person; no objection to assist with children. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 103 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid, do plain sewing, and take care of children. Good reference. Call at No. 249 West 26th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as waitress or chambermaid; best of City references; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 27 West 16th-st., for the next two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH PROTestant girl, as chambermaid and to assist with washing. May be seen for two days, at her present employers, No. 15 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Call at the basement No. 67 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG COLored woman, to travel as child's nurse or lady's maid; does not get sea-sick. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 120 8th-st., second story, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 157 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can be seen where she has lived two years, at No. 43 West 15th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook or laundress. Reference given. Apply at No. 221 7th-st., top floor, front room.

COLORED SERVANTS.—A SPLENDID COLored nurse, with best of City and foreign reference, speaking the French, Spanish, and German languages, wants a situation with a respectable family to travel, or to remain in the City. No. 414 Broadway, opposite Brandreth House.

ALL FAMILIES IN WANT OF GOOD SERvants—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c.—Call at the late Institute and Home for Domestics, No. 128 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD MALE AND FEMALE FRENCH, German, and other servants, at Nos. 12 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs; also a first-class French cook. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A STRONG, ACTIVE, RESPECTable woman, a situation as cook, washer, and ironer; understands pastry, bread, biscuit, &c., and is an excellent washer and ironer; also, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid, waitress, seamstress, and nurse; both would do general housework separately; best reference; no objection to country; wages moderate. Call at No. 510 Broadway, 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and plain sewer or to assist in the chamberwork; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 186 East 11th-st., first floor, front. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook in a private family; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 139 East 29th-st., second floor, back room. Can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; also, by one as laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or cook and laundress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook and assist as laundress. Has the best of City references. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 122 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN who lately arrived from England, as chambermaid in a hotel or private family. Apply at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, No. 91 Greenwich-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND education, a situation as housekeeper in a hotel or private family. For particulars apply at 179 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—EMPLOYERS RE turning to the City and others are respectfully informed that there never was a more respectable class of girls, capable of filling first-class situations, to be found in the City than can be seen at present at WESLEY & CO.'S Select Female Office, No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st. On hand, several Protestant girls. A lady in attendance. Families supplied one year for $2; six months, $1.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, ACTIVE AND RESpectable young man, a situation as coachman and gardener; is a good, careful driver, and a good plain gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful on or about a farm, milking cows, &c.; understands his business well; good references; a steady home in preference to high wages; will devote his time to his employer. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 510 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as gardener; understands the care and management of a greenhouse, cultivation of all kinds of vegetables, flowers, fruit, and ornamental trees. Has the best of recommendations as to integrity and capability. Or would act as coachman. Understands the care and treatment of horses. Can have an interview with my last employer. Address P., Box No. 212, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man, 29 years of age, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has had long experience in the old country and this country; is not afraid of hard work; liberal wages required. Has the best of City reference. Any person desirous will address E. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR GARDENER, A SITuation, where knowledge and taste is wanting, to manage a gentleman's place in the country, where everything that a gentleman requires can be forthcoming at the proper season—grapes, peaches and nectarines, apricots, figs, &c. Address M. J. D., to Mr. Parmalee's, No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.

WANTED.—A GARDENER, WITH A WIFE AND one child, is desirous of meeting with a permanent situation; is a very sober and industrious man, and is competent to take charge of any gentleman's place; is a good florist and grape forcer, or the laying out of a new place. For further information, call at, or address, M. L. SMITH'S seed store, No. 64 White-st., N. Y.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE married Scotchman as coachman, who has had long experience in the care and management of horses; can show the best of recommendations as to honesty, sobriety and carefulness; has no objection going to live in the country. By addressing a note to A. R., Box No. 220, *Times* Office, will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, OF small family, a situation as gardener; has held some of the best situations in the vicinity of New-York; will be found a hard-working man; understands his business; a place where there is a green-house or winery preferred. Apply for or address J. M. L., No. 588 1st-av., between 34th and 35th sts. Has City reference.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED ENGLISHMAN, without family, a situation as groom and coachman, in a private family; understands fully the care and treatment of horses. Also, by the woman, to cook, wash and iron, in the same family. Good reference from last employer. Address W. P., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY an Englishman, (single,) who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. The best of references given. In or near the City preferred. Address B. W. McILVAIN & YOUNG, seed-store, No. 9 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom in a private family by a respectable man; is a good and careful driver, and understands the care and treatment of horses; can give the best of City reference. Call or address COACHMAN, for three days, at No. 96 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, A situation to take care of a team of horses, carriage, &c.; understands the care and management of horses; is a good City driver; has four years recommendation from his last employer. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener by a respectable man, who perfectly understands his business as coachman and gardener; has had long experience in both; can give the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address M. H., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY an Englishman; one who thoroughly understands his business, and has the best of recommendations from gentlemen with whom he has lived. Address a note to J. H., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; no objection to work in a garden if required; understands the care of horses and is a good driver. Understands his business in all its branches. Address B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SMART, RESPONSIBLE MAN, with good City references, a situation in any respectable mercantile house, distillery or shipping office. Address, for one week, BILFORD, Station F, Post-office, 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and gardener, who can come well recommended; lived in his last place five years; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address M. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man, (German,) who thoroughly understands the business in all its different branches; can produce the very best of references. For further information, apply at his last employer's, 9 East Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as waiter in a private family; has no objections to the country. The best of City reference. Address J. HAMILTON, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES A situation as coachman; he understands his business perfectly; has got No. 1 City reference; has no objection to engage with a gentleman living in the country; is willing to make himself useful. Call on or address H., at Trainor's General Saddlery and Harness Manufactory, No. 654 Broadway, corner Bond-st.

TO LAWYERS.—WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN, who is competent to take charge of the business of an office, a situation where he can receive some compensation for services. The best of references given. Address T. K., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A NUMBER OF YOUNG MEN WANTED—To peddle an article of almost universal use. An industrious man can make a good living with very little trouble.
JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, NO. 329 BROADWAY.

WANTED.—A COACHMAN, ONE ACCUSTOMED to drive in the city—a single man. Must give references to his last place. None need apply that are accustomed to change their place often. Apply from 10 to 1 o'clock, at No. 447 Broome-st.

BOY WANTED.—WE ARE IN WANT OF A youth from 15 to 18 years old in our counting-room. He must have received a good education; must write a good hand and reside with his parents. THOMAS & FULLER, Wholesale Druggists, No. 203 Fulton-st.

CANVASSERS WANTED—FOR A LITHOgraphic office. Wanted a person to solicit orders for the above business; a good designer will have the preference. Address LITHOGRAPHY, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT WOMEN; ONE as cook, washer and ironer; the other as waitress, to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 252 4th-st., Washington-square, from 9 till 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SCOTCH OR ENGLISH Protestant cook, who thoroughly understands her business. Apply between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock at No. 37 West 19th-st. Good City reference required.

ENGRAVER WANTED—TO GO SOUTH; ONE accustomed to general engraving, including visiting cards. Apply to HALL, BARNARD & PARSELL, No. 9 John-st., New-York.

WANTED.—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, TO DO THE housework for a family of three persons. One who is honest and willing may apply at 21 2d-st., for 2 days.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK SANITARY ASSOCIATION. A special meeting will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, in Cooper Institute, Room No. 19, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance requested.
HARVEY G. CLEVELAND, Secretary.

NOTICE.—ANGLO-SAXON LODGE NO. 137 F. & A. M.—The members are invited to attend the funeral of their deceased brother Frederick Orgill, from St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., Brooklyn, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order W. M.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS, For sale only by the patentee and manufacturers, O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE.—W. J. SHARP would invite the public to examine his celebrated tables, with his new improved cushions, superior to any now in use. Also six second-hand tables for sale and two to let, at his manufactory, No. 148 Fulton-st.

BILLIARDS.—GRIFFITH'S IMPROVED CUSHioned Tables can only be bought at his factory. Second-hand tables for sale cheap. Call and examine. W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

HOTELS.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, ON 5TH AV., AT THE INTERSECTION OF BROADWAY, OPPOSITE MADISON-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

TO BE OPENED AUG. 23, 1859.

This location is the most desirable of any in this great Metropolis, being the most healthy, delightful, and central in the City, and very near and convenient to the Hudson River and Boston Railroad depôts.

The entire arrangements of the establishment are the result of mature study and experience, and render it the most comfortable and home-like hotel in the world.

All the improvements that comfort and convenience have suggested have been introduced.

Every precaution has been taken, during construction, to secure the positive safety of guests from the dangers of conflagration. Subdivision double brick walls extend from the rock foundation to the roof. All of the floors are double, and are separated by a layer of cement, making the entire structure fireproof.

Among other important improvements, in addition to the usual stairways, a vertical railway is nearly completed to convey guests from the first to upper floors, upon a plan which admits of no possibility of accident.

Lofty, spacious and continuous corridors, forming a promenade of eight hundred feet upon each of the six stories, give light and air, in the highest degree, to every apartment.

A liberal space has been appropriated to public drawing-rooms and parlors, connecting which and the dining-rooms there is a grand promenade hall. Suites of spacious parlors, chambers and dressing-rooms, with all the modern conveniences, have been especially designed for the comfort of families, traveling parties and single gentlemen.

An exchange, containing the journals of the day, and all the conveniences for commercial intercourse and business, has been added to the many other features of the Hotel, and there is a telegraph office connecting with all parts of the country.

Billiard and chess rooms of the most approved style and appointments, are provided for the use of guests and the public.

The furniture, and every article of use in the establishment has been expressly designed and manufactured for the FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

All communications for apartments, or upon any business connected with the house, please direct to "FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL," in order to insure immediate attention.

The entire organization of this Hotel has been under the direction of Mr. PARAN STEVENS, Proprietor of Revere and Tremont Houses in Boston, and Battle and Point Clear Houses in Mobile, and will be conducted by

Your obedient servants,
HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO.

PARAN STEVENS.
A. B. DARLING.
HIRAM HITCHCOCK.

ELMWOOD HOUSE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J. This house is open for the reception of boarders during the Winter. House well warmed; lighted with gas. Terms moderate. References—James Thorn, Jr., No. 8 Murray-st., New-York; R. P. Stevens, No. 11 Wall-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY can accommodate two gentlemen and their wives with parlors and bedrooms, furnished or unfurnished, or four single gentlemen, with full or partial board; house contains all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 259 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., east side.

BOARDING.—A SMALL, PRIVATE FAMILY, RESiding in the vicinity of 10th-st. and 5th-av., can accommodate one or two gentlemen with a large room and partial board. The house has all the modern improvements, and the location unexceptionable. Address D. C., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN, OR gentlemen and their wives, wishing board can find neatly furnished rooms in a first-class house having every modern improvement, pleasantly located, convenient to cars and stages, at a moderate price, by calling at No. 270 West 23d-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in West 14th-st., in a first-class house, would let with board an entire suite of rooms, on 2d floor, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and wife. Only those willing to pay a liberal price need answer. Address GRANGER, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A LARGE front room on second floor, and small room on third floor, furnished; house first-class, family small, dinner at 6. Apply at No. 230 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th-avs.

BOARDING.—THE OWNER OF THE HOUSE No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will let the second floor, five rooms, handsomely decorated and furnished, to one family or two gentlemen and wives. Terms moderate. Inquire as above.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park, for a gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, at No. 724 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR TWO SINGLE gentlemen, can be had with a private family living near the City Hall. The house is modern built, with bath, gas, &c. The chamber is large and lofty, and large closet attached; situation convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton ferries. Address A., Box No. 3,653 New-York Post-office, with real name and place of business.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, in suite or single, on second and third stories, for families or gentlemen wishing permanent board, at No. 89 Henry-st., Brooklyn, a few minutes' walk from Wall and Fulton ferries; references required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO. 150 WASHINGton-st.; a pleasant location, between Concord and Nassau sts.; two pleasant parlors, bedrooms attached, and one single room, five minutes' walk to Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentlemen, returning from the country, may find a permanent home for the Winter, convenient to Fulton or Wall-st Ferries, by applying at No. 87 Hicks-st. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and daughter, (the latter 6 years old.) Would require a parlor, with bedroom attached. Dinner for wife and child at 1 or 2 o'clock. Location not above 14th-st. None but private families need reply. The advertiser wishes to make a permanent engagement, and will pay a reasonable price for suitable accommodations. Address M. B., Box No. 3,142 Post-office, for this week only.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN OF literary pursuits, of unquestionable moral character, and of acceptable social qualities, desires a home in a refined family residing near the upper part of the 8th-av., (none others need answer.) He has no objection to a street of a high number. Parties referred to must be respectable and easily consulted. Address, (prepaid,) ADVERTISER, Mail Station C., New-York.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR A single lady, an invalid, who wishes to have her meals in her room. She will, if desired, furnish her room. Direct answers, stating location and price of board, to Box No. 1,822 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A PHYSICIAN, WIFE and child, with room for office, in the vicinity of Fulton-av., between Oxford and Grand-avs., Brooklyn. Address L. B., Box 366, Brooklyn Post-office., stating location and terms, which must be moderate.

BOARD WANTED—FOR SEVERAL HUNDRED young gentlemen, between 10th and 34th sts. and 1st and 7th avs. Apply to T. DENHAM, at the College corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can obtain board and pleasant rooms at No. 67 Henry-st., five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD AT YORKVILLE—FOR TWO OR three gentlemen, in a first-class private family. Unexceptionable references will be given and expected. Address BETA, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Two handsomely furnished sitting-rooms, each with bedroom adjoining, in a new first-class house near Madison-square, occupied by a private family; no other boarders taken; to let to gentlemen, with meals on Sunday if desired. Apply at No. 15 Nassau-st., Room No. 12, between 1 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM ON second floor, desirable for a gentleman and wife; the large room having four windows and closets. Also, a suite of rooms on parlor floor, consisting of back parlor and extended room, back hall and closets, with hot and cold water. Also, desirable rooms for single gentlemen, to let with board, at No. 15 Irving-place, corner 15th-st.

A LARGE AND HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED parlor, 2-story front, on Broadway, with balcony, two or more bedrooms, bath, water closet, &c., heated by steam, private table, can be had in the Smithsonian House, Broadway, corner Houston-st. Very desirable accommodations for a family, or for three or four gentlemen.

TWO GENTLEMEN AND WIVES, OR FOUR single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family; rooms on second floor, containing water and gas, furnished or unfurnished. No. 291 Henry-st., New-York.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.—SINGLE GENTLEmen will find pleasant rooms at the above desirable location; rooms now vacant front on the square; rooms have large clothes closets, &c. Dinner at 6. Best of references given and required.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS ON the second floor will be rented together, or separate to gentlemen only, with breakfast, if required, in a private family, by applying at No. 141 9th-st., third door east of Broadway.

NO. 190 TENTH-STREET.—GENTLEMEN and their wives and single gentlemen can be accommodated with very desirable rooms, with full or partial board. The house is pleasantly located, handsomely furnished, and contains all the modern improvements.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD—Single or in suites, can be obtained at No. 153 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

NO. 48 UNION-SQUARE—CORNER OF 17th-st. and 4th-av.—A family, also single gentlemen, may obtain desirable rooms with board. Reference required.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A DESIRABLE suite of rooms on second floor of the first-class house No. 236 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; also a room with accommodations for two single gentlemen.

TO LET—FURNISHED PARLORS WITH BEDrooms attached, on second floor of No. 124 9th-st.; also, single rooms on third floor. House private and first class, west of and near Broadway.

NO. 143 8TH-ST., OPPOSITE THE MERcantile Library. Several pleasant and well-furnished rooms, with board. References exchanged.

TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen, without board, at No. 361 Pacific-st., near Bond-st.

TO YOUNG MEN.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON second and third floor in a quiet family, at a moderate rate, can be had at No. 310 Madison-st.

NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.—TWO OR three families, and a few gentlemen or ladies, can find desirable rooms with board.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH GOOD BOARD, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, may be found M. MACKIE'S, No. 81 9th-st.

BOARDING.

A COMFORTABLE HOME IN A NICE house can be secured for about four or five in family, with a widow lady having a small family, and who has had experience as a nurse to invalid ladies and children. The house is newly and neatly furnished by the occupant, who is the owner, and has gas, bath, and water in the chambers. Inquire of Mrs. MUNSON, No. 41 4th-st., between Bank and Troy.

WANTED—BY A PHYSICIAN, TILL SPRING—a parlor (as office) and sleeping apartments for himself, wife and son, with board, between 4th and 8th avs., and 21st and 31st sts.; the best of reference given and required; terms to be reasonable. Direct till Saturday, (17th,) to A. B. F., Union-square Post-office, stating accommodations and terms.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE permanent board with a private family (that takes no other boarders) occupying a house with all the modern improvements, between 8th and 25th sts. Dinner about 2 o'clock preferred. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address, stating particulars, Box No. 1,039 Post-office, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY TO-DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
THE PHUNNY PHELLOW.
PRICE, 4 CENT

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 14, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Barber of Sevilla.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—World and Stage.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Magic Pills—Tight Rope Evolutions.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—La Tour de Nesle—My Precious Betsy—The Golden Axe.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Seven Clerks—Flying Dutchman, or The Phantom Ship—The Village Artisans.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Arago*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office Saturday, Sept. 17, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Democratic State Convention, which opened its proceedings yesterday at Syracuse, was the scene of the most disgraceful violence and rowdyism. The Hards, under the leadership of Fernando Wood, took possession of the hall with a large body of fighting men from this City, and proceeded to effect a temporary organization before the Softs had an opportunity of knowing what was going on. Thomas G. Alvord was nominated a temporary Chairman, and he immediately took his seat and called the Convention to order. Secretaries were then elected in the same hurried manner, and a resolution was moved to admit both sets of delegates from the City, when the Softs began to recover somewhat from their astonishment and dismay. John Cochrane, Esq., commenced a protest against the disorderly proceedings, when a scene of excitement ensued which baffles description. The Softs, however, proceeded, and John Stryker, of Rome, was nominated a temporary chairman. He took a seat on the platform, and was immediately knocked or pushed to the floor below. He regained his place, when the Softs, finding it impossible to proceed, left the Hall in the possession of the Hards, who, after a characteristic speech by Fernando Wood, who denounced the Softs as disorganizers, proceeded with their temporary organization—after concluding which they adjourned for dinner. The Softs then took possession and proceeded to organize, after a speech from John Cochrane. The Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson was invited to the floor of the Convention, and made a speech which created the greatest enthusiasm. A recess was afterwards taken until 4 P. M., when a resolution to appoint the Delegates to Charleston at this time was introduced and lost. A resolution was then almost unanimously adopted which provides for the appointment by the Chair of two delegates from each Judicial District, to report the names of two delegates to the Charleston Convention from each Congressional District, with four alternates. The Softs then adjourned until 9 o'clock A. M. to-day.

Up to the time of our going to press with our first edition, nothing had been heard of the steamship *Persia*, now in her twelfth day out from Liverpool, and considerably overdue.

The steamship *North Star*, of the Vanderbilt line, from Aspinwall on the 6th, arrived early yesterday morning. Of the news thus received, a brief abstract was inserted in a portion of our morning edition. The most important item of intelligence is from San José, Costa Rica, where, on the 14th ult., a conspiracy against President Mora was successful in the deposition and banishment of that intelligent statesman. Señor Mora proceeded to the Isthmus, and came at once to New-York by the *North Star*.

Later information from the Chiriqui Image Diggings are received; but they do not amend the discouraging accounts already published. The adventurers, were resolutely waiting for the dry season.

By the *North Star* we have dates from the western coast of South America two weeks later than those by the *Star of the West*. The blockade of Guayaquil had been raised, in consequence of an armistice between the Governments of Ecuador and Peru, which it was supposed would terminate in a peace. There is nothing of interest from Peru or Bolivia. The Government of Chili retains its design of making war upon the Araucanian Indians next Summer, but in the meantime hastens the reduction of the army. Among other subjects to which attention is directed is the development of the navy by the addition of steam vessels. Business at Valparaiso was reviving.

Our correspondent at Port-au-Prince furnishes interesting news to Aug. 28. The President, having returned from Petite Goave, was preparing for a grand progress to the north, with a view to strengthening and popularizing his Government. A depositary of the treasure, left by Soulouque, had been opened with every proper form, and had disappointed expectation in containing no more than $209,133, about one-fourth the sum anticipated. In addressing the National Guard on the 21st ult., President Geffrard declared that he was acquainted with several conspiracies formed against him, and with the names of the implicated, and should quietly permit their plans to mature before interfering. The mass of the population appears to be satisfied with the actual order of things. An address to the free negroes of the United States, inviting them to settle in the island, has been issued by the Haytian Government.

Dates are received from Buenos Ayres to July 22, and from Rosario to July 12. The war was advancing languidly. A Buenos Ayrean war steamer had daringly pushed its way up the Uruguay, and had succeeded in releasing and bringing away Gen. Flores and others, whom Gen. Urquiza had placed in confinement at Ibicui. The Argentine steamers still lay at Montevideo, not hazarding the passage of the river at Martin Garcia, strongly fortified by the Buenos Ayreans. There was some talk among the latter of an expedition to recover the steamer *Gen. Pinto*, which had been captured by the Argentines. There were also rumors of mediation initiated by the American and French ministers. Gen. Urquiza was at Parana organizing his forces. The decree ordering preparations for the approaching presidential election had been promulgated.

Advices from Rio Janeiro to July 30th are received. The news is without interest. Coffee was quiet; quotations nominal. The shipments during the month had been smaller than usual.

By the arrival of the United States sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* off a point near New-Orleans the papers of that city receive advices from Vera Cruz to the 1st inst. There is little of interest in the news. The Liberal Press speak in encomiastic terms of Minister McLane, and look forward with satisfaction to his early return. At the City of Mexico the leaders of the reactionary party had assembled to concert the plan of the ensuing campaign. They propose to proceed with unprecedented vigor.

The United States Mail Steamship *Philadelphia*, from Havana on the 9th instant, arrived at this port last evening. The Havana papers contain two days later intelligence from Mexico, but it is unimportant. The *Philadelphia* brought $95,000 in specie.

We receive, by way of New-Orleans, later news from all the British West India Colonies. The negro riots in Jamaica have been temporarily suppressed, but the unprotected state of the northern portion of the island has induced the white population to petition the Home Government for further reinforcements. Demerara and Trinidad were cooperating in their efforts to obtain fresh supplies of coolie labor. The Trinidad crop this year has nearly reached 40,000 hhds. The crop of Granada is 7,000 hhds.; of St. Lucia 6,000 hhds.; and of Barbados 39,000 hhds. Grand preparations were being made in Martinique for the inauguration of the statue of the Empress Josephine.

Two more mail robberies are reported. On Monday night, Sept. 12, the Post-office at Delaware City, Del., was entered and all the letters rifled of their contents, among which were several drafts on Philadelphia. A man named Johnson *alias* Josephs, under arrest in Philadelphia, was found in possession of letters stolen from the mails in New-Hampshire during the past three weeks. The letters are supposed to have been taken from the mail car on the railroad between Laconia and Sanbornton, N. H. It is ascertained that Johnson succeeded in abstracting eighteen letters and a package of insurance papers, and it is supposed that numerous other losses which have recently been reported in that region are attributable to him.

It is announced that, for the approaching cricket match, twenty-two American players have been chosen to match the English Eleven. The headquarters of the latter during their stay in this City will be at the Astor House.

The planters in the Parish of Lafayette, La., having been annoyed by the tampering of certain parties with their slaves, have formed a Vigilance Committee to expel the obnoxious persons from their neighborhood. Several expulsions have occurred; but the expelled and their friends have organized a counter Committee, and declare that they will return, claiming that their banishment was illegal. There is considerable excitement over this subject in several of the river Parishes of the State.

The New-Jersey State Fair is now open at Elizabeth City. To-morrow it closes with an address by the Hon. James W. Wall, and a grand trial of speed by horses of all classes from all States whence they may choose to come.

The weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held yesterday. The Special Committee on Marine Hospital affairs made a report censuring Dr. Jerome for certain contumacious acts against the authority of the Commissioners, and directing the report to be sent to the Governor.

The Staten Island inquest was resumed yesterday by Coroner Vanderbilt, assisted by lawyer Vermilye. Dr. Boardman, Rev. Mr. Lewis and Madam Ducharm, the mother of deceased, were examined. The material fact developed was a statement made to last two named witnesses, by deceased, that he had been struck by a man named Lewis Keely. The inquest will be continued this evening.

The Republican Central Committee held their regular meeting last night at their rooms, No. 618 Broadway. Mr. F. R. Sherman was elected to supply the place of Capt. Dilks, who resigned. A resolution heartily approving of the resolutions passed by the late Republican State Convention, and of the candidates for State offices there nominated, was offered by Mr. John H. White, and unanimously adopted.

Justice Ingraham, of the Supreme Court, has granted the temporary injunction applied for to restrain the Eighth and Ninth-avenue Railroad Company from laying an additional turnout track on the south side of Canal-street.

At the Live Stock Markets the supply of beef cattle has exceeded that of any single week since October, 1855. For the week ending yesterday, the total receipts at the regular yards, of live animals of all kinds destined for slaughter, number 124,539—to wit: 5,930 beef cattle; 138 milch cows; 461 veal calves; 12,829 sheep and lambs; and 5,181 swine. As compared with the previous week, this is an increase of 1,319 beeves and 391 swine, and a decrease of 6,597 sheep. At yesterday's general market, beeves declined fully 1c. ₱ lb. on the estimated dressed weight, the best offered selling at 10c., and the poorest at 5½c.@6½c.; average of all sales, about 8c. By this concession in price, and large purchases by wholesale butchers, the entire stock was worked off, though numbering 2,254 above last year's weekly average of 3,676. Milch cows are slow of sale at low prices, notwithstanding the small receipts. Veals sell at a trifling advance. Sheep and lambs are 25c. ₱ head higher, but sufficiently abundant. Swine, no change; corn-fed rather scarce; about 1,000 still-fed on hand.

The Anti-Sunday Crusade.

The great popular movement against the Sunday laws, which that eminent theological journal, the *Herald*, has been drumming up with so much vigor for the past fortnight, came off on Tuesday night, and its proceedings were duly reported in the Times of yesterday. We confess our surprise at the meagre attendance and the spiritless character of the meeting. A public gathering to protest against introducing here the religious rites of Hindostan would elicit just about as much sympathy and call out quite as formidable a demonstration. We took it for granted that a large portion of our German population, stimulated by the absence here of many kinds of Sunday recreation which they enjoy at home, would join in a movement which seemed to recognize and promised to provide for their deprivations. But we were mistaken. The movement lacks the breadth and common sense needed to secure their favor. Our German fellow-citizens do not all base their whole theory of life and of law upon the facilities afforded for the sale of lager beer; and the prominent practical grievance which these patriots and devotees of freedom met to redress was the restriction imposed by law upon the sale of liquor one day out of seven.

We should be giving this demonstration much more importance than it merits, if we were to enter upon any elaborate refutation of its falsehoods or any correction of its multitudinous mistakes. It assumed, as does the *Herald* habitually, that we have State laws enforcing the *religious* observance of the Jewish Sabbath: and it demanded the absolute repeal of all such laws upon grounds of personal right. Nearly every one of its resolutions—twenty-two in number—either asserted or implied that the Sunday laws compel a certain reverence for Sunday as a sacred day. One of them demands for "infidels and atheists the same recognition and protection as professors of Jewish, Christian, or any other doctrine." It is very evident that these zealous gentlemen have never read the laws in question, or that they utterly misconceive their scope and purpose. The State has never attempted to enforce any special views of the Sabbath or to constrain anybody to observe or regard it as a religious day. Our legislation upon the subject seeks different ends and rests upon a different basis altogether. With a humane regard to health and morals, the people enact that their public servants shall be exempt from toil one day in seven; that civil contracts shall be void and legal processes suspended; that labor shall cease, and the din of ordinary business and diversions, inconsistent with universal repose for a weary, work-worn population, shall come to an end. To secure to all the benfits of this provision, whatever invades the public peace or depraves public morals, or tempts to revelry and crime, is forbidden. Disturbances of peaceful worshippers, of whatever faith, are also prohibited. And that is the whole of it. The inalienable *civil right* to periodical rest is secured, and the proper enjoyment of the boon protected. There the laws stop. All beyond is in the domain of conscience, which no civil statute attempts or pretends to invade.

What "constitutional right" is infringed by such provisions? It makes "a distinction of days," it is urged, and that is "prohibited by the Constitution." Where? Does the Constitution prohibit "Independence Day?" Do the laws which recognize Christmas and New-Year's as holidays, or the proclamations appointing a day of Thanksgiving or Fast, conflict with the Constitution? If laws may not regulate times of work and rest, then *ten-hour* laws, in the interest of workingmen, should be repealed, and capital be allowed to lord it over muscles and sinews all hours of the day as well as all days of the week. But if the people may enact laws which place voluntary limits on their daily toils, and which interpose barriers against the rapacity of employers as to the control of the time of employes, surely they may hedge around the bodies and the souls of the masses by statutes which protect the right to a weekly season of repose and worship. Nor is the "constitutionality" of the provision vitiated because the proportion of time determined by the experience of the world as necessary for this purpose, harmonizes with the divine economy from the creation of the earth, through all the generations of men.

Were our statutes designed to coerce the individual as to modes of worship, or to compel the religious observance of the Sabbath, or to interfere with personal choice as to the employment of the time abstracted from ordinary business concerns—then the outcry against Sunday despotism would have a substantial foundation. Nothing of the sort is known to our laws or to the administration of them. The most "liberal-minded individual" in the Bowery may spend his Sunday in writing infidel editorials, in haranguing an atheistic club, or in doing any other wise or foolish thing which may happen to suit his taste, and no "star" will shed its baleful beams on his pathway. "Infidels and atheists" have all the protection in this respect they could desire. But no man, however liberal-minded he may be, may compel his apprentice or journeyman, whose six days have been faithfully employed in his service, to drag his weary frame to the anvil, or the work-bench, or the house-roof, to aid in swelling his earnings by a seventh day's toil. Sunday laws prevent that. Nor may he tempt the poor man, whose $6 or $9 have been paid him on Saturday night, to enter a Sunday liquor-shop and drink or gamble away the money that his family need for bread, sending him forth on "blue Monday," nervous, enfeebled and depraved, alternately to work and stagger his way to the prison or the almshouse. Sunday laws forbid that. Nor may he set up a temple of revelry by the side of the temple of God, and besides a six days' opposition, occupy the seventh with bands of music and comic songs and dances, and theatrical shows, and gambling appliances, so as to disturb quiet worshippers, and embrute a population on the day that decency and propriety mark as the day for intellectual and moral culture. The Sunday laws forbid that. Common courtesy and good neighborhood forbid it also. Something is due, on this as on every other subject, to the general habits and disposition of the community. On the Continent of Europe theatrical shows, musical concerts, and great festivities of all kinds are held more freely and frequently on Sundays than on other days,—because the great mass of the people consider it a holiday and especially appointed for such recreations. It is folly, however, to urge this as a reason for introducing the same system here,—for the habits and modes of thought of the people do not permit it. The great mass of our people take an entirely different view of the character and obligations of the Sabbath,—and they may justly claim that their views should be respected, though they assert no right to impose them upon others.

The ground taken by the meeting of Tuesday is one which is utterly untenable. The movement was wholly in the hands and in the interest of those liquor dealers who grudge their victims even one day in seven of rest from the poison they vend. As such it may safely be left to the judgment of the respectable portion of our German fellow-citizens themselves.

The Franking Abuse.

A dispatch from Washington to the *Tribune* says:

"Since the stoppage at the Post-office of the documents purporting to have been franked by Mr. Covode, Mr. Blair of Missouri, and one or two other Republican Members of Congress, have been here in person to affix their franks."

This is quite legitimate and proper;—and though it is doubtless to be regretted that Members of Congress should be required to give their time and personal attention to the franking of their party documents, we do not very well see how it can be avoided. Writing a man's name on the back of a letter is a very simple process, and it naturally occurs to every one that a clerk could do it just as well as the member himself. But the same argument would justify the indorsement of notes by proxy, and such a practice might lead to more or less inconvenience in business circles. We are glad Mr. Holt has put a stop to this practice of vicarious franking,—and we hope he will now go a step further, and do whatever he can to stop the whole business of using the franking privilege for party purposes.

The only excuse ever urged in support of the franking system is that public officers ought not to be subjected to private loss for letters or papers sent on public business. It is quite proper that Members of Congress should not pay postage on such documents,—or on any correspondence rendered necessary in the discharge of their public duties. But how does this justify the enormous abuses which are constantly practiced under this cover? What excuse does it give to Members of Congress for spending all the Summer months at Washington in franking documents and appeals designed solely for party effect? How does it justify members in writing up large bundles of blank envelopes and distributing them among their personal or political friends? These things are constantly done, and the Government is thus subjected every year to an expense of hundreds of thousands of dollars, for which not the slightest necessity exists in any exigency of the public service.

The personal honor of members *ought* to be a sufficient guarantee against any such abuse of a public privilege. It resembles petty larceny too nearly to be creditable to any man in public station. But it is folly to rely upon, or appeal to, any such sentiment. The abuse will go unchecked, and will steadily increase until it is ended by provision of positive law;—and we hope the Postmaster will urge such a law upon the attention of Congress at its coming session. There should be a *limit* to the amount of free postage which any Member of Congress may enjoy; and it would be very easy to fix that limit so as to do no injustice to individuals, and at the same time protect the public interest. The best way of effecting a reform would be for the Government to pay the expense of this franking directly out of the Treasury, and to keep a personal account of it with every member. Something should most certainly be done to put an end to the abuses now practiced.

Another Distinguished Exile Among Us.—The exiled President of Costa Rica is now sojourning for a season in our City, and seems to regard his recent political misfortunes with commendable philosophy. While conversing freely upon all the circumstances attending his being seized, deprived of his official robes, and sent into exile—he expresses the opinion that the plan had been deliberately laid, and was at last carried into execution through the direct and immediate influence of money. He expresses himself sanguine of a speedy reaction, and of his own recall to resume the executive power. The result of the movement will be determined one way or the other without much delay, as all such revolutions in Costa Rica have been soon disposed of. Even in the event of a loss of official position, President Mora doubts not he will soon be permitted to return to Costa Rica to enjoy his private estates.

It seems to be the opinion of this distinguished exile that he could easily have regained and maintained his authority in Costa Rica, had he not preferred trusting to the chances of a reaction in his favor to the shedding of blood. Should there be an unexpected delay in quelling the rebellious movement, it is President Mora's intention to avail himself of the opportunity to visit the several points of our country.

A Glimpse at our Ruling Classes.—Judge Morris, of Brooklyn, has lately been into a County Convention, and he came out whipped. His Honor and Mr. Schumaker, the present incumbent of the District-Attorney's Office, were both ambitious to serve the County as its District-Attorney. Both enjoyed unusual facilities for making friends among our ruling classes, one on the bench and the other as Counsellor to the Grand Jury, and Grand Marshal to the County jail. Whether it was because he was the smarter of the two, or because he made better use of his opportunities, we cannot say, but Mr. Schumaker *had the Inspectors*; of course this gave him the primaries, and the primaries gave him the coveted nomination.

But Judge Morris is not to be shelved at the command of the actors in so ridiculous a farce as a County Convention. He appeals to the electors in a touching manifesto, which possibly may not go entirely unheeded, as the class to whom it is addressed are not used to appeals of any sort, except after matters have been arranged, the nominations made, and only their trifling indorsement is needed to entitle the elect of the inspectors to draw their salaries and pocket the stealings. The Judge's manifesto, though not very important in any other respect, throws useful light upon the manner in which *the people* allow knaves and ruffians to designate the men of whom they are to make Judges, legislators and guardians of the public peace.

In the Tenth Ward he avers that the regular ticket is run by a deputy in the District-Attorney's office, who is under indictment for felony. The Judge gives the names of the notabilities he shows up, but we will not follow his example. One of the delegates on this ticket is a notorious person whose name seldom stays a fortnight together out of the police returns. Another is under bail for highway robbery. In the Seventh Ward the head-quarters was too respectable a place for the meeting, which, to be under more complete control, was called at a rum-shop near by. One of the Inspectors, not being "reliable," was ejected. A leading man in the work of making a ticket of delegates here is a gentleman now under indictment for perjury, assault and battery, with intent to kill, and several minor offences. Into the Eleventh Ward, rowdies from New-York were imported to express the will of the quiet people. One leader here is under indictment for both felony and misdemeanor. Another is under indictment for receiving stolen goods. And so the Judge proceeds, promising as the column fails him, in future communications to continue the portraits of the distinguished gentlemen who name the candidates whom Democrats must vote for or be stigmatized as "irregulars" and "bolters," and no longer entitled to the kind consideration of the dominant party.

This is not a picture of the management of one party by the adherents of another. It is the revelation by a Democrat of the style of doing things in *his own* party. Yet these thieves, rowdies and miscellaneous vagabonds will meet in Convention and nominate candidates for office:—and then every citizen, who happens to be a Democrat, will feel bound by a sense of duty, to vote for the ticket. And this is the depth of degradation to which our Republican system of Government has been suffered to sink already!

One Way to Make Capital.—The Democratic State Convention opened its proceedings at Syracuse, yesterday, with an explosion. According to the information thus far received, our estimable Ex-Mayor, F. Wood, Esq., made rather a bold push to accure the organization, and thus obtain the substantial control of the Convention. The movement began by appointing a Chairman, who called to order, and was proceeding to admit both delegations from New-York, before the call had been read or the mass of the Convention were fairly aware of what was going on. They at last waked up to it, and forthwith commenced a counter movement, by organizing a counter meeting. Their Chairman, however, is knocked out of his seat by one of Ex-Mayor Wood's admirers, but not very badly hurt. Wood's meeting, meantime, proceeds to complete its business and adjourns,—and the other body imitates its example.

This is merely the first step towards a split in the party:—but it has been so very badly managed, that the split is likely to be a very trifling affair. Mr. Wood's impetuosity seems to have overborne his shrewdness. It was generally understood that he had resolved upon running for Mayor this Fall, with or without the regular nomination:—this last movement has not increased his chances of success, either in getting that nomination or in doing without it. It may be seriously doubted, now, whether he can draw off votes enough from the regular ticket to give the Republicans any chance of electing their candidate.

More Mail Robberies.

Still more robberies of the mails are reported. A dispatch from Delaware City, Del., dated Sept. 13, states that the Post-office at that place was entered on Monday night, and all the letters in the office rifled of their contents. The letters intended for the morning's mail were deposited in the office the same evening, so that the number was very considerable. The extent of the loss cannot yet be ascertained. Among the papers stolen are known to be several drafts on Philadelphia Banks.

Another case is reported from New-Hampshire. A correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, writing from Laconia, N. H., Sept. 12, says:

"On the 23d of August a package of Insurance papers was sent by mail from the Belknap Insurance Office of this place to Daniel E. Smith, Sanbornton Bridge, which did not reach its destination, and no trace of it could be found until a letter, dated Sept. 6, was received from the Chief of Police in Philadelphia, giving notice that the trunk of a hotel thief (calling himself J. K. Johnson *alias* J. Josephs) having been broken open there, the missing papers were found in it. It has been ascertained that this package with other letters was stolen from the Post-office car between this place and Sanbornton. Two other letters from Laconia to Sanbornton Bridge, six from Laconia to Lowell, Mass., four from Holderness, N. H., to Concord, N. H., and six from Holderness to Boston, are supposed also to have been stolen. Probably a good many other letters were taken. The only one that is known to have contained any money was from Holderness to the editor of the Boston *Pilot*, containing one dollar. Johnson was on his return from the White Mountains when this larceny was committed. It is supposed that he succeeded in travelling mostly as a 'dead head,' as he represented himself at different places as a railroad conductor, and exhibited free passes, tickets, &c., which were found in his possession at the time of his arrest in Philadelphia. A number of ladies' handkerchiefs and other articles were found in his trunk, which it is presumed he had stolen. The matter will probably be taken in hand by the proper authorities without delay."

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Satisfactory Condition of the Treasury.

The Treaty with New-Granada.

The San Juan Affair—The Costa Rica Revolution—Naval Changes, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1859.

According to official data the importations for the present fiscal year will greatly exceed those of the year 1857, and will reach in amount at least $390,000,000, which, at the average duty of 16 per cent., will yield revenue of $62,400,000, or $6,400,000 more than was estimated for by Secretary Cass in his last annual report to Congress. It is an interesting fact that while the Government receipts thus exceed the Secretary's estimates, the public expenditures are falling considerably below his figures. The result of this double operation will be the receipt of a sufficient revenue not only to meet the current wants of the Government without any further loan or reissue of Treasury notes, but the speedy accumulation of a surplus to be again applied to the redemption of the public debt. Never before since the foundation of our Government, have the recuperative powers of the Federal Exchequer been so forcibly exhibited.

Those who feel an interest in the financial condition of the General Government can rely upon the following statement being authentic, and the data from which it is drawn official and reliable. The balance of unexpended appropriations in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1858, was four millions below the balance the year previous, and amounted to $26,782,062 62. This balance on the 30th June, 1859, amounted to.....$22,455,991 74

Special appropriations for year ending 30th June, 1860	41,367,699 63
Permanent appropriations for year ending 30th June, 1860	8,497,724 50
Estimated additional appropriations for present year	9,000,000 00
Total	$81,221,415 87
Reducing the estimated balance of appriations unexpended again, four millions beluw the preceding year, we have	$18,000,000,00
Leaves estima'd expenditures for 1859–60	$63,321,415 87

To meet these expenditures the Government had a balance in the Treasury

July 1, 1859	$4,339,275 54
Balance of loan, 1858	1,380,000 00
Treasury notes reissuable June 30, 1859	4,953,200 00
Total available means, July 1, 1859	$10,672,475 54
Present estima'd receipts from Customs	62,400,000 00
Present estimated receipts from Lands	2,500,000 00
Present estimated receipts from miscel.	1,500,000,00
Estimated means for the year 1859–60	$77,072,475 54
Deduct estimated expenditures	63,321,415 87
Estimated surplus for the year	$13,751,059 67

After deducting from this surplus the six millions required to be retained in the Treasury for Mint purposes, there still remains a balance of $7,751,059 67 to be applied to the redemption of outstanding Treasury notes, a sum much larger than the whole amount of notes reissuable on the 30th June last, and it is a fact well ascertained, that no notes redeemed *subsequent* to that date will be reissued at the Treasury.

If my figures and estimates, drawn from official sources, be correct, it must be apparent to every one that the Treasury will be under no necessity to draw again upon its credit; and that there will not only be no call for another Government loan, but no other reissue of Treasury notes except a small amount, say two millions of those on hand 30th June last, and then reissuable, as included above in the "available means July 1, 1859."

How then will the surplus this year of nearly fourteen millions of dollars—with the prospect of a large increase in the future—be absorbed? With the exception of $40,000, the public debt is bearing an interest of 5, 5½, 5¾ and 6 per cent.—and the holders will regard it as a first-class permanent investment, and be reluctant to surrender the stock to the Government even after the Treasury is in funds to reimburse it.

What a change a single twelvemonth presents in the condition of our national finances. Then every effort was directed to the raising of revenue—now the Treasury Department is already planning for a redemption of the public debt in advance of its maturity. Well may our Government stock be eagerly sought after by capitalists, at home and abroad, for with us a pecuniary embarrassment must always be temporary.

When Mr. Jones, our new Minister to New-Granada, was instructed by President Buchanan to withhold a presentation of his credentials until there should be a ratification of the Cass-Herran treaty by the Congress of that country, it was believed that the treaty would reach there in time to be acted on, and that any delay in its ratification would necessarily be the result of some difficulty thrown in the way by the New-Granadian Congress. It turns out, however, that the treaty did not reach New-Granada until after the expiration of the Congress—it having been withheld by the United States Senate until the very last day of the session. The new Congress of New-Granada does not meet until February next, and the question with the Administration now is, should Mr. Jones' instructions be modified so as to allow him to present his credentials at once, and restore diplomatic relations between the two countries? Gen. Herran has addressed to the State Department an urgent but dignified letter, calling attention to the above facts. My impression is, Mr. Jones will be directed to present his credentials, as the Administration no longer entertain the slightest doubt of the prompt ratification of the treaty as soon as the new Congress meet.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Wednesday, Sept. 14.

However much our Government may be impressed with the truth that the Island of San Juan belongs to us, there appears to be no doubt but that both the Government of Great Britain and that of the United States will instruct their agents in that quarter to act with the utmost circumspection in view of a satisfactory adjustment of the existing differences. It will be recollected that Secretary Marcy, four years ago said that the title ought to be settled before either party should exclude the other by force or the exercise of exclusive sovereign rights, within the fairly disputed points. This was the substance of his letter to Mr. Crampton, at that time representing her Majesty's Government, and to which much importance is now attached. From all that can be ascertained in well-informed circles it is reasonable to infer that no serious difficulties are likely to result between the two countries. If any danger at all is apprehended it is in consequence of the well-known intrepid character of Gen. Harney.

Col. Hawkins, of the British army, yesterday brought dispatches concerning the San Juan dispute to the British Legation, and then left for New-York to take passage for England, with dispatches from Gov. Douglas to her Majesty's Government on the same subject.

The news of a successful revolution in Costa Rica, being unexpected, has created much interest and surprise in official and diplomatic quarters. Señor Molina, Minister from that Republic, left to-day for New-York to meet Ex-President Mora.

Col. Fauntleroy left Washington to-day to take command of the military department of New-Mexico.

Mr. Hendrick's resignation as Commissioner of the Land Office takes effect to-morrow. Nothing has been heard from Judge Hughes as to his acceptance of the office.

The President has appointed Mr. William E. Moore, of Nebraska, Agent for the Indians in the Omaha Agency, *vice* Mr. Wilson, resigned.

Commander McBlair has been ordered to the Washington Navy-yard, and Commander Thatcher to the Boston Navy-yard.

Lieut. Watson has been ordered to relieve Lieut. Bell in the command of the store-ship *Fredonia*, at Valparaiso.

Lieut. Morfrey has been ordered to the Naval rendezvous at Norfolk, and Lieuts. Walker and Davidson to the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

United States Agricultural Society's Fair.

Chicago, Wednesday, Sept. 14.

To-day is the third of the Fair. The weather continues favorable. The books were closed yesterday, up to which time nearly 3,000 entries were made, including nearly 1,500 mechanical and agricultural implements. The receipts for the first two days, including the fees for the exhibition of articles, was nearly $12,000. The number of visitors to the grounds to-day is estimated at 50,000.

Flora Temple and *Princess* arrived to-day, and are entered for the citizens' purse of $1,000.

Fawle's steam plow from New-York, and Waters' from Detroit, were brought into the grounds to-day and exhibited.

Law and Order in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Sept. 14.

The Vice-President of the late Town meeting, to-day, pursuant to a resolution, selected a Central Committee to make nominations. It is composed of men of sterling character, including merchants, tradesmen and mechanics. There is no doubt that a strong ticket will soon be presented. The enemies of the movement getting dismayed, rowdies and Club leaders, nearly all disappeared from the accustomed gathering places. The city is perfectly quiet, and "order reigns supreme."

The American Pharmaceutical Association.

Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 14.

At the session of the American Pharmaceutical Association, to-day, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—Samuel W. Colgrd, of Boston.

Vice-Presidents—Wm. Proctor, Jr., of Philadelphia; Joseph Roberts, of Baltimore; Edwin O. Gale, of Chicago.

Recording Secretary—Charles Bullock, of Philadelphia.

Corresponding Secretary—Wm. Hegeman, of New-York.

Treasurer—Azabel Boyden, of Boston.

Executive Committee—Charles T. Carney, of Boston; Charles A. Tufts, of Dover, N. H.; S. S. Carrigan, of Philadelphia; Geo. W. Berrian, Jr., of New-York; Charles Bullock, of Philadelphia.

Committee on the Progress of Pharmacy—Edward Parrish, of Philadelphia; Alpheus P. S. Sharp, of Baltimore; Eugene S. Massett, of St. Louis; James W. Cullan, of Washington, D. C.; Wm. Hegeman, of New-York.

Non-Arrival of the Persia.

Sandy Hook, Thursday, Sept. 15—2 A. M.

There are yet no signs of the steamship *Persia*, due off this point with European intelligence to the 3d inst. Weather clear. Wind moderate, from northwest.

Vermont State Fair.

Burlington, Vt., Wednesday, Sept. 14.

The Vermont State Fair attracts a large gathering. The show of horses, cattle, and sheep is good. The mechanical and floral display is not large. A splendid exhibition of Howe's scales attracts great attention. Gov. Banks, of Massachusetts, delivers an address to-morrow. The Fair continues Thursday and Friday.

Indictment of Youthful Incendiaries.

Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 14.

In the Superior Court to-day, before Judge Russell, four young boys, named Michael Riley, Wm. Coffran, Thomas Gordon and George C. Martin, were arraigned on indictments charging them with setting fire to the House of Industry at Deer Island, on the 4th of August last. Martin pleaded not guilty and Riley, Coffran and Gordon guilty.

Seizure of Counterfeit Haytien Currency.

Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 14.

A large lot of engraved bills in imitation of Haytien currency have been seized by the Police of this city on suspicion that they were intended for circulation in Hayti. The individual ordering them printed was not arrested, there being no treaty stipulations warranting it.

The Great Eastern.

Norfolk, Va., Wednesday, Sept. 14.

At a meeting at the Merchants' Exchange today, a resolution was adopted to invite the *Great Eastern* to visit this port. The authorities of this city, Portsmouth, Richmond and Petersburg will, no doubt, coöperate.

Burning of the Rockdale Flour Mill.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Sept. 14.

The Rockdale Flour Mill, near this city, the property of Col. George P. Kane, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $14,000, which is insured. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

The Mississippi Cotton Crop.

Charleston, Wednesday, Sept. 14.

The *Courier's* special New-Orleans correspondent reports serious injuries to the Mississippi cotton crop from rust and boll worms.

News from Mexico.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Sept. 14.

City of Mexico advices to the 29th ult. state that Miramon was still in the capital, and not at San Luis Potosi, as reported.

Opening of the Winter Garden.

The upward march of the City population is fast making itself felt on our places of amusement, and he power of the tide was never more strikingly illustrated than at the opening of the so-called "Winter Garden" of Mr. Stuart last night.

The said Winter Garden is no garden at all, but a neat, charming, brilliant and fairy-like theatre, which, in the course of a few weeks, has replaced, as by a sort of Aladdin's enchantment, the doomed and disconsolate old Metropolitan Theatre. Lying just opposite Bond-street, it receives at high-water mark the two great streams which feed our theatres, and is the joint reservoir of our hotels and our homes. It is near enough to the Metropolitan and the St. Nicholas, and not too far from Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street. This is an advantage, to be sure, which it shares with Miss Kenn's delightful little theatre. But the Winter Garden (we suppose we must so call it) has other and altogether novel merits of its own, numerous and emphatic enough to account for the enthusiasm with which a new version of that exquisite story, the "Cricket on the Hearth," was last night received by one of the largest, most effective and solidly remunerative audiences which we have ever seen assembled in a New-York theatre. As we have no time now for extended criticism of the play and the players, the performances having closed at a very late hour—mainly, we presume, in consequence of what the engineers would call the heating of the new machinery—we can only say, in general terms, that the *début* of the new enterprise was thoroughly satisfactory and full of golden promise. The building fully bears out all our anticipations of its qualities. Vast as the crowd last night was, the atmosphere of the place was constantly and universally agreeable; and the system of ventilation deserves, therefore, special commendation as the first real success, in this most important direction, which has been achieved in a New-York place of amusement. Another marked and most noticeable feature of the new theatre is the orchestra, which of itself would constitute charm enough to secure a succession of brilliant audiences. Conducted by that most admirable of violinists, Mollenhauer, and made up of thoroughly-cultivated musicians, its performances were marked throughout the evening with a delicacy, grace, refinement, and musical value equally new and encouraging. The decorations of the house we have already described. They bear the test of the blazing gas-light bravely. The elevated taste which reigns throughout the whole interior, from the mauve-color and gold of

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

TWO NEW-YORK THIEVES IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia papers are strong in praise of the authorities of that city, for having caught two female thieves, well known as "shoplifters" in this city, in the act of making off with a quantity of stolen goods. The police had been watching them for several days, and finally, on Monday, detective WOOD observed one of them leaving a store in a great hurry, and suspecting that she had been at mischief, he arrested and took her back to the store. The lady assumed great indignation, but the officer silenced her by drawing aside the skirt of her dress, and disclosing a piece of silk worth sixty dollars, stowed away in a "lift pocket." The silk had just been stolen from the store. The skirt was so arranged that about one-half of it formed a single enormous pocket. The thief and her companion were taken into court, and they were tried, convicted and sentenced to two years imprisonment at hard labor. The history of the women is a singular one. Their names are PAULINE BROWN, *alias* BRUNO, *alias* Rennart, *alias* Reynolds, and MARY MEYER, *alias* Mary Ann Schmidt. Both are Germans by birth. They came to this country about four years ago, and graduated in villany under the tutorship of the celebrated shoplifters, Mrs. KLEINSCHMIDT and GEORGE REYNERS, of New-York. These persons regularly taught the art of "lifting," and have qualified many a person to shine in the profession of "boosting." They first commenced on their own account in New-York some three years ago, and have since become acquainted with all the principal receivers of stolen goods throughout the vicinity, which, in New-York, are neither few nor far between.

MEETING IN FAVOR OF A MARKET UP TOWN.—An adjourned meeting was called, last evening, in Jackson Hall, corner of Thirteenth-street and Eighth-avenue, of those citizens in favor of a Market on the old Gansevoort property. There was not a very large attendance, though the benches around the sides of the hall were tolerably filled. Mr. DAVID E. WHEELER was called to the Chair, and he read a series of resolutions prepared by a Committee appointed at a former meeting. The resolutions were to the effect that New-York City needed a market centrally located, on the banks of the Hudson—and especially the residents of the western part of the City needed such a market. Speeches were made in favor of the resolutions by Mr. MANSON, the Hon. Mr. LEE, Mr. GEO. E. SICKLES, Ex-Attorney-General CUSHING, and others, who contended that a large and splendid market was needed in that part of the City, and that the Washington Market was a disgrace, which should be done away with. The feeling of the meeting was not perfectly unanimous, for a Mr. TOUSEY made two or three speeches to show that the City had no right to establish such large *meat stores*, any more than any other large establishments for any other business, and that large markets are a curse to the working classes, by fostering a class of persons called "middle men." After quite an animated discussion, the resolutions were passed unanimously, and the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Committee.

THE COMPTROLLER AND THE EXTENSION OF BEEKMAN-STREET.—The Street Commissioner commenced the work of extending Beekman-street across the Park months ago. Those portions of the Park railing which crossed the line of the proposed extension were removed, and posts marking the line of the street through the triangular *run in urbe* were driven into the ground. This was all that the Street Commissioner could do in the premises. It now became the duty of the Croton Aqueduct Department to advertise for proposals for laying down the pavement. The bids were to have been opened about a fortnight ago. The law requires that the Comptroller shall be present when the bids are opened. At the appointed time he met with the Commissioners of the Croton Board, but at his request the time for opening the bids was postponed to the 13th inst. When the latter day (the day before yesterday) arrived, Mr. HAWS declined to be present at the opening of the bids, and declared that the proposed extension was unconstitutional. The Park, in common with all the other real estate belonging to the City, is pledged for the redemption of the public debt, and the Comptroller holds that the Common Council has no right to order the opening of a street through it. Thus the matter stands. The Comptroller will furnish his views in writing on this subject to the Croton Board in a few days, and then the latter will send a communication to the Common Council, setting forth these facts.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION — DR. JEROME CENSURED.—The Commissioners of Emigration held their regular weekly meeting yesterday, GULIAN VERPLANCK, Esq., President, in the Chair. The Special Committee upon the Marine Hospital affairs made a report through E. F. PURDY, their Chairman, charging Dr. JEROME, Physician of the Marine Hospital, with various contumacious acts, in defiance of the authority of the Board, such as purchasing supplies for the use of the employes of the Hospital, after he had been notified that their services would not be longer needed; refusing the keys of the wash-house to the Engineer when he was acting under the orders of the Board, and in neglecting to reply to the communications of the Board. The report closed with two resolutions, declaring such conduct subversive of all order and authority, and directing the report to be forwarded to the Governor. The weekly statement shows that only 211 emigrants arrived during the week. The number of inmates in the institution at Ward's Island is 732: Marine Hospital 175. Balance in bank $5,656 28. Received for commutation fees since Sept. 7, $1,048. Balance of commutation fund, $20,536 52.

DELAVAN, DOWNING AND DUMPING.—The City Inspector and Mr. DOWNING, the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, yesterday visited the dumping-grounds in seventeen Wards of the City, for the purpose of examining their condition, and having them properly prepared for the business of the Winter. They were generally found to be in as cleanly a state as the nature of the case admits of; where they were not sufficiently so the Health Wardens were directed to have them cleaned forthwith. The City Inspector is endeavoring, if possible, to perform all the duties which devolve upon him, without expending more than the sum ($300,000) appropriated this year for his Department. The filthy condition of the streets when he first came into office has not, of course, been improved without considerable outlay, and Mr. DELAVAN finds it necessary to economize as much as possible, in consequence of those expensive but loudly called for street cleaning operations which he was compelled to undertake at the outset.

FATAL CASUALTIES.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner O'KEEFE, at No. 99 Madison-street, upon the body of a little boy, three years of age, named EMIL S. NELSON, who, while at play with his sister on the 24th of July last, fell out of a third-story window of the above-mentioned premises, and sustained a compression of the brain. Verdict, accidental death.... BARTHOLOMEW GALLAGHER, of No. 3 Benson-street, fell from the eighth story of a sugar-house in Leonard-street about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and sustained injuries which terminated fatally in a few hours. The Coroner was notified.

RUN OVER.—A little girl, 11 years of age, named MARY LEE, was run over about 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, at the corner of Pearl and Chatham streets, by a heavily-laden grocer's wagon, and sustained a fracture of her right arm and leg. The wagon was owned and driven by Mr. ANTHONY KIPP, who is alleged to have been guilty of gross carelessness. He was taken into custody by Officers MCGUIRE and POND, and locked up to await an examination. The child was taken to the City Hospital.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE CAPTURE OF THE CITY OF MEXICO—REVIEW AT WEST POINT.—Yesterday was the anniversary of the entrance of the victorious American Army, under Gen. SCOTT, into the City of Mexico. The day was not observed in this City. There were no military parades in honor of the event. At West Point there was a spirited celebration. Lieut.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT reviewed the Cadets, and in the evening there was a grand ball at CORNENS' Hotel.

FIRE IN CHERRY-STREET.—Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out on the roof of the dwelling-house adjoining the Allaire Iron Works, in Cherry-street. The fire was caused by some sparks falling on the roof from the chimney of the Iron foundry. The firemen extinguished the flames. The damage to the building is about $100. The house was formerly occupied by JAMES P. ALLAIRE, but since his death, two years ago, no one has lived in it.

BURNED TO DEATH.—MARGARET FOSTER, a little girl about six years of age, living at No. 327 East Twelfth-street, was fatally burned on Tuesday morning, by her clothes catching fire from a lighted candle which had been left at the side of her bed. She died about 5 o'clock on the same evening. An inquest was held, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

FELL FROM THE HUDSON RIVER CARS.—A Frenchman, named HENRY CHEVENA, residing in Chrystie-street, was found on Tuesday in an insensible condition on the track of the Hudson River Railroad, near Seventy-seventh-street, with severe abrasions and cuts about the head. The man had got on the cars at Forty-second-street, for the purpose of taking a free ride, but fell off at the place where he was discovered, and sustained the injuries before-mentioned.

MUTILATED BY A SAW.—WILLIAM FITZGERALD, a lad, 11 years of age, who was employed in a kindling-wood factory in Twenty-seventh-street, had three of his fingers cut off by coming in contact with a circular saw. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

FIRE IN THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.—Yesterday morning, about 2½ o'clock, a fire was discovered in the coal vault of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, caused by live coals having been put into the ash-box. It was soon extinguished. The damage done was trifling.

Police Reports.

SWINDLING TAILORS.—On Tuesday evening, Officer Charles C. Fisher, of the Twentieth Precinct, made a seizure of a considerable quantity of clothing at the store of Peter Cohen, a German tailor, at No. 738 Eighth-avenue, which was supposed to have been stolen. Information was given to the Police, on Tuesday morning, that about a month ago a man named Carl Stein had called at the clothing store No. 353 Eighth-avenue, and taken away some goods to make up into coats. He returned his work, well made, but took away a large quantity—stuff for eleven overcoats, worth $73—which he never brought back. Officer Fisher at once started to find the property, and succeeded in getting it at the place above mentioned. Cohen and Stein, the real name of the latter is George Reigal, were both arrested, and about $3,000 worth of goods—a full cart load—seized and taken to the Station-house. Yesterday, the prisoners were taken before Justice KELLY, and a complaint for grand larceny was made against them by the proprietor of the store No. 353 Eighth-avenue. Soon after another complaint against the prisoners was made by Alder & Neubouer, a clothing firm in Cortland-street, who allege that Reigal swindled them out of $36 worth of goods by a similar trick. The magistrate committed both prisoners severally, in default of $1,000 bail, on each charge. It is said that some ten additional complaints will be made against the parties by victimized tailors, who have identified their goods as part of the seizure.

DON'T STEAL DOGS.—A dog fancier, named John Gray, of No. 28 Madison-street, was arrested yesterday by Officer King, of the Lower Police Court, on a charge of stealing a small greyhound, valued at $50, from a rival dealer in dogs at No. 76 Centre-street, named Michael Cochrane. The complainant alleges that last Summer he paid the keepers of the Dog-pound two dollars for the animal in question, thus saving it from death by drowning—the fate of thousands of the canine species, when the dog-star rages. He took the bound home and cherished it. On the 2d inst. it disappeared, and no trace of it was found until a day or two ago, when the animal was seen in the possession of the defendant, Gray, however, denies that he stole the dog, but says he honestly owns him by purchase. Alderman SMITH, before whom the case was heard, having in mind a decision recently made in the Court of General Sessions, wherein dogs are held to be just as much property as horses, pigs and poultry, held Gray in the sum of $500 to answer a charge of larceny.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.—A young German brewer, named Alexander Levine, was arrested on Monday by officer Gardner of the Tenth Precinct, on a charge of forging bank checks. Mr. Franz Ruppert, who keeps a brewery in Forty-fifth-street, between First and Second avenues, states that the accused called upon him, representing himself as the son of Samuel Liebman, and desired to sell a check for $21 50, purporting to have been drawn by Wm. Runk, on the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank. Mr. Ruppert bought the check, and paid therefor the sum of $21 50, but upon presenting it to Mr. Runk it was pronounced a forgery. By a similar operation, Levine is said to have swindled Mr. Thomas L. Coles, at Jones' Brewery in Sixth-street, out of $25, by passing upon him a forged check upon the Citizen's Bank. When arrested, the prisoner had in his possession three forged checks for $35 each, said to have been drawn by S. Liebmann, upon the Williamsburg City Bank. Justice STEERS committed Levine to answer the charge.

GRAND LARCENY.—Edward H. Dubois, employed as a hostler in a bakery establishment at No. 88 Laurens-street, was arrested on Tuesday at the mass meeting at Volks' Garten on a charge of grand larceny. On Saturday last a brother of the proprietor of the bakery, named John Baptist Cantel, a teacher of French in a Seminary in Brattleboro', Vt., visited the City, and put up at his brother's house. Dubois took occasion to steal an entire suit, including shirt, cravat, shoes, &c., valued in all at $50, and then absconded. The detective police were made acquainted with the robbery, and, on Tuesday, detective Bennett espied Dubois and took him to the Head-quarters. The accused admitted the theft, and was stripped of his stolen plumage, its place being supplied with such cast-off clothing as could be found.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Lawrence Costello, a Fourth Ward rowdy, was arrested at an early hour yesterday morning on a charge of robbing James Walsh, of No. 67 Cherry-street, of a silver watch. The complainant was passing through Cherry-street when he was accosted by the prisoner and two other persons. After a brief conversation the trio induced him to enter the alley-way of No. 20 Cherry-street, where they seized him by the arms, robbed him and ran off. Costello's companions escaped, but he was overtaken in his flight and locked up in the Station-house. He was subsequently taken to the Tombs and committed for trial.

A MISTAKE IN THE NUMBER.—In the reports of the case headed "Catching Thieves by Telegraph," the record gave the New-York residence of Mrs. Mary Thorp as No. 328 Fourth-avenue. No. 328 is a large boarding-house kept by a very estimable lady, and patronized by a number of highly respectable families. Mrs. Thorp has never boarded there. Correction is important both to the residents in No. 328 and to Mrs. Thorp; for on the night of the day the case was published, some half dozen gentlemen called for Mrs. Thorp, and, of course, did not find her there.

GRAND LARCENY.—Julia Williams and Mary Doran, women of the town, who live in Cherry-street, enticed a sailor, named Charles Williams, to their house, where they locked him up in a room and kept him prisoner all night. The women, it is alleged, also robbed their customer of his gold watch, money, and shirt studs, in all worth $80. In the morning the victimized sailor caused the arrest of the women. They were taken before Alderman SMITH, at the Tombs, and committed to answer a charge of grand larceny.

GRAND LARCENY.—A New-Jersey baker, named William Fisher, was arrested yesterday by Officer Divins, of the Sixth Precinct, on a charge of having stolen a draft for $77, belonging to William Ritter, of No. 32 City Hall-place. It is also alleged that Fisher stole two coats, the property of a gentleman living in the upper part of the City. The accused was committed to await examination.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the Republican Central Committee.

The regular meeting of the Republican Central Committee was held last night at their rooms, No. 618 Broadway, Judge PEABODY in the chair. There was a tolerably full attendance of members, but the business transacted was not of much importance. The Executive Committee appointed to consider and report on certain desirable features of uniformity in the Ward organizations, recommended among other things that each of the Ward Associations shall be required to designate some place which shall be known as the head-quarters of the party in the Ward, at which the regular meetings of the Association shall be held. That the Ward Associations shall hold regular meetings at least once a month throughout the year, which shall be free to all the members, and opportunity afforded to persons desirous of joining the Association, to do so. The officers, delegates and members to be *bona fide* residents of the Ward.

Mr. F. R. SHERMAN was elected in place of Capt. DILKES, of the Fifteenth Ward, who sent in his resignation at a former meeting.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. JOHN H. WHITE:

Resolved, That the Republican Central Committee of the City of New-York, heartily approve of the Resolutions passed by the Republican State Convention, held at Syracuse Sept. 7, 1859, as well likewise as the candidates for State officers, nominated by said Convention; and the Committee hereby pledge themselves to use all honorable efforts to secure the triumphant success of said ticket at the coming election.

This resolution was carried by acclamation, and shortly afterward the meeting adjourned.

American Delegates to the Utica Convention.

The American Assembly Conventions met in various parts of the City last evening, to elect delegates to the Utica Convention, which meets on the 21st inst. As far as heard from the following were chosen:

Dist.	Delegates.	Alternates.
1....	A. W. Lockwood,	J. A. Thompson,
	Wm. Stokely,	O. D. Reynolds.
2....	A. G. Greene,	T. C. Reynolds,
	Wm. J. Bunce.	Wm. F. Gould.
3....	James S. Scofield,	David Oakley,
	David Coleman,	C. H. Smiley.
4....	Robert Beatty, Jr.,	B. E. Hancock,
	Geo. W. Warren,	James Griffiths.
5....	Dr. S. Hall,	Richard Burlew,
	J. S. Huyler,	James Webb.
6....	Cornelius Carson,	J. C. Dean,
	Gilbert C. Iwane,	Chas. Hemble.
7....	Daniel Ullman,	Geo. B. Deane,
	Henry J. Irving,	L. W. Parker.
8....	John H. Briggs,	
	Geo. W. Wheeler.	
10....	F. C. Wagner,	Ed. A. Ware,
	Geo. Helsey,	Wm. H. Faulkner.
15....	R. F. Andrews,	T. W. Decker,
	Jabez Dennis,	E. N. Bloom.
17....	A. S. Jones,	
	Jos. H. Toone.	

In those Wards not enumerated, each one forming an Assembly District, the Councils have elected delegates, in all cases said to be uncompromising advocates of American principles. Their names, however, have not been made public.

The Staten Island Inquest—Lewis Keely Implicated.

The inquest in the case of FRANCIS DUCHARM (not "FRAUD DUCHARM," as heretofore given) was resumed yesterday afternoon at Clifton, at the Half-way House, on New-York-avenue. Coroner VANDERBILT was assisted by Mr. VERMILYEA. Considerable interest is still manifested in the investigation, and a strong desire is felt among all classes for the detection of the murderer. According to the evidence of MICHAEL LYNAM, corroborated by several others, it appears that on the evening of the 21st of August the deceased was returning from the house of Father LEWIS, as heretofore described, when he was assaulted and badly wounded. He was taken to a house near by, where his wounds were bathed, and then he was carried home.

Dr. BOARDMAN attended deceased, and found a fracture of the parietal bone, two inches above the left ear. The bone was greatly depressed; the wound was circular and two inches and a half in diameter. In his opinion the fracture was caused by a slung-shot or by the head of a loaded cane.

Madame DUCHARM, the mother of deceased, deposed that her son was "out of his head," but at times has had lucid intervals. In one of these intervals, in answer to a question, he replied that he was struck by a man named LEWIS KEELY. She also said that her son had, previous to the occurrence, told her that he was afraid of KEELY, and would not like to be in the road along with him at a late hour. It appears there had been a dispute between them about a fight which occurred with KEELY and a man named MCDERMOTT.

The Rev. JOHN LEWIS testified that deceased told him that he had been struck by KEELY, and, on being asked if he was quite sure, he replied that he "thought he was." This was repeated several times.

The inquest was adjourned to this evening at 6½ o'clock P. M. It is probable that the Supervisors of Richmond County will offer a reward for the discovery of the guilty parties. The friends of DUCHARM will also contribute to increase the amount of the reward. No warrants have, as yet, been issued.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

CARROLL HILL SEMINARY.—The exercises at the opening of this new institution for female education, in South Brooklyn, took place last Monday evening. The exercises consisted of intrumental and vocal music, prayer, and addresses by several gentlemen. A large number of citizens of that locality, and others intersted in the institution, were present. The Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, of Brooklyn, opened the exercises by prayer, and was followed by the Rev. HUBBARD WINSLOW, D. D., late of Boston, in an address on Female Education. The Rev. Mr. CLARK, the editor of the Brooklyn *Transcript*, and other gentlemen, followed with brief addresses. Several pieces were sung by a quartette during the evening, accompanied with instrumental music. This institution opens with every prospect of success, and upon a field but little occupied. The Rev. Dr. WINSLOW and Prof. EDWARD WARNER bring their long experience in teaching, with a finished education, to assume the management of the institution.

A FATAL LEAP.—A colored man, whose name is unknown, but who was recently employed as a cook on board the schooner *Lander Gilmore*, lying at one of the Brooklyn docks, attempted to jump aboard the Fulton Ferry boat *Nassau*, last evening, just as the boat was leaving her slip on the Brooklyn side. Not jumping far enough, he struck his breast with great force against the stern of the boat and fell backwards into the water. He was probably stunned by the shock, as he sank and did not rise to the surface again. A boat was immediately launched, and by the use of grappling irons the body was recovered. The deceased was about 35 years old, and, it is said, was going to New-York to spend the night with his family.

BODY OF A CHILD FOUND.—The body of a child, apparently not more than a few days old, was found yesterday afternoon, by the Ninth Ward Policeman, in a vacant lot just off the Clove Road. It was packed in a cigar box, where it was probably placed by parents who were either too poor or unwilling to bear the expense of a decent burial. The body was handed over to the Coroner, who will hold an Inquest, and hand the remains over to the Superintendents of the Poor for interment.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The Eighteenth Annual Fair of the Queens County Agricultural Society will be held in Hempstead to-day. It is expected that there will be a greater display of cattle, fruits, vegetables, &c., than ever was made by the Society on any former occasion. The usual annual address will be delivered.

POLITICAL.—In the First Assembly District, embracing the Eighth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Wards of Brooklyn, and the towns in Kings County, ANDREW A. MYERS has received the Democratic nomination for Assembly. MARTIN KALBFLEISCH is the delegate to the Judiciary Convention.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—At a meeting of the Board of Health, yesterday morning, a resolution was adopted directing the Corporation Counselor to prosecute Messrs. FULLUM & FARREN for violating a city ordinance by erecting a varnish factory on Furman, near Fulton-street.

DROWNED.—BERNARD MCCORRICKSEN, 10 years old, while playing on the dock at the foot of Washington-street, Tuesday evening, fell into the river and was drowned. The body was recovered.

BOY RESCUED.—A small boy fell into the slip at Fulton Ferry last evening, but he was taken out in time to save his life.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day—Nos. 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46.

The Richmond *Enquirer* understands that Mr. A. Dudley Mann writes that there is a probability that the *Great Eastern* will make a trip to Norfolk, Va. The *Enquirer* thinks the event would "stir tide-water Virginia to its very depths."

Hill, Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers in every imaginable style to suit the various countenances, and executed in a manner so neat as to be not only a comfort, but an ornament of man. No. 1 Barclay-st. Closed on Sundays.

HILL'S Hair Dye, black or brown, 50 cents a box, natural, glossy, soft and durable. Warranted best in use. Depôt No. 1 Barclay-st., near Broadway, and sold by all druggists in the United States.

Picture Gallery.—The subscriber has constructed and neatly fitted up at his Looking-glass Establishment, No. 366 Canal-st., a gallery for the exhibition and sale of oil paintings. The gallery will be opened on and after Thursday, the 15th inst., from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Admission free. Among many really fine pictures will be found an original by Ancelli, illustrating the parting of the Corsair and Medora, from "Byron."
M. P. WHITLOCK.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
Warranted Free from Dampness.
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Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
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Sewing-Machine Needles.
The subscriber has now in stock a full assortment of
NEEDLES, SUITABLE FOR
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.
These Needles are made by hand, from the best tempered English cast-steel, and will be found on trial
SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.
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No. 31 Warren-st., New-York.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, COFLISS & CO., 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

3,000 Complete Cassimere Business Suits, to match.
$6, $8, $10, $12, $13, $15, $18 and $20,
At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

New Sewing Machines.
$5, $6 50, $10, $15, $20. ALL KINDS.
$25, $30, $35, $50, $65, $75, WARRANTED.
$90 and $100. AGENT WANTED.
EAGLE SEWING-MACHINE CO., No. 411 Broadway.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. G. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box 3,809. No. 30 Platt-st.

Spring Beds.—$5 TO $6 FOR THE BEST Spring Bed in existence (Howe's patent), at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.
Temporarily at No. 501 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

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Celebrated Sewing Machines.—Family machines—Prices reduced from $80 to $50.
BARTHOLF Manufacturing Company,
No. 434 Broadway.

Phrenology Points out the Talents, Defects and the occupation in which each can best succeed. Examinations, with charts and full written descriptions of character, given daily by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

The Eureka Celebrated sewing Machines.
"No family should be without them."—*Times.*
Price, $50. $50. $50.
Office No. 489 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

The Ascendant Hat of the Season is White's much-applauded Moleskins. They are seen everywhere, everywhere admired. Fit yourself at WHITE'S, No. 215 Broadway, or you're behind the age.

Fall and Winter Undergarments for men, women and children at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, corner Greenwich and Murray sts. Shirts made to measure.

Cordial Cognac Bitters immediately relieve diarrhœa and bilious attacks. S. STEINFELD, sole importer, No. 70 Nassau-st., New-York, and for sale by all druggists, grocers and bars.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.

Save 25 per Cent. on your Clothing.
Buy at the Mammoth Clothing Establishment of
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.,
Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Tolman's Self-Ventilating Spring Bed and mattress, purifies itself by a draft of air from beneath, and renduces to health and comfort. Dealers and the public invited to examine. Manufactory, 678 Broadway.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Genin's Fall Style Hat.
GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

The London Stereoscopic Company's Depot for STEREOSCOPES and PICTURES, No. 534 Broadway.

MARRIED.

GOSENHEIMER—CAMPBELL.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 11, at the Parsonage of the 5th-st. M. E. Church, by the Rev. John Forsi, ADOLPHUS GOSENHEIMER to Miss ISABELLA CAMPBELL, all of New-York.

BOGERT—HEMPHILL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 13, at the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, by the Rev. J. P. Newman, Mr. CHARLES H. BOGERT to Miss SARAH J. HEMPHILL, and only daughter of Alex. Hemphill, all of this City.

WHITMORE—OGDEN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 13, at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. Thomas T. Guion, JOHN H. WHITMORE to CARRIE G. OGDEN, both of the above City.

CRASSOUS—MARVIN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 13, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. George Dunbar, Mr. EUGENE S. CRASSOUS, of Hoboken, to Miss ELIZA M., daughter of Frederick B. Marvin, of Brooklyn.

BUCK—PECK.—At Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday, Sept. 13, at the St. George's Church, by the Rev. J. Carpenter Smith, J. JUDSON BUCK, Jr., of Malden, to Miss MATTIE J., eldest daughter of Capt. WM. H. Peck, of the former place.

BADEAU—BLAKESLEE.—At New-Haven, Conn., on Tuesday, Sept. 13, by the Rev. C. L. Kellogg, JESSE R. BADEAU to C. JENNIE, only daughter of Hiiley Blakeslee, Esq., all of the former place.

DIED.

PHAIR.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 14, JAMES PHAIR, formerly of Killyshandra, County Cavan, Ireland, aged 70 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and those of his sons, John and William, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 3 Madison-st., near Pearl, on Friday, Sept. 16, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

WOODWARD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 13, LAVINIA, wife of Samuel Woodward, aged 49 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Sept. 15, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 16 7th-av.

ORGILL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 13, after a short and severe illness, FREDERICK ORGILL, in the 31st year of his age.

His funeral will take place from St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., on Thursday morning, Sept. 15, at 10 o'clock. His friends, and those of his brothers, are invited to attend, without further notice.

BUSBY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 13, JOHN BUSBY, in the 37th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 506 Columbia-st., South Brooklyn.

STAVELEY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 13, EMILINE, daughter of John W. and Julia A. Staveley, aged 1 year, 8 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of the parents, No. 225 Lorimer-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

WARD.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 9, at her son-in-law's, Capt. Samuel Smith, Mrs. HESTER WARD, widow of Nathaniel Ward, aged 81 years, 2 months and 6 days.

PURDY.—At Purdy's Station, on Saturday, Sept. 10, SARAH PURDY, aged 87 years.

PHELPS.—At Suffern's, Rockland County, N. Y., EDWARD PHELPS, in the 17th year of his age.

Funeral at No. 18 Ludlow-place, this day, (Thursday), at 2½ P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

FOWLER.—At Huntington, L. I., on Saturday, Sept. 10, CHARLES H. FOWLER, in the 55th year of his age.

TAYLOR.—At Somerville, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 13, JAMES TAYLOR, Esq., aged 65 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Friends can take the steamboat for Elizabethport, or the New-Jersey Railroad *via* Jersey City, at 11½ o'clock.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Authorized by the Legislature, with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 491, Sept. 14, 1859.
59, 72, 31, 8, 39, 60, 24, 4, 75, 42, 28, 21, 44.
Class No. 492, Sept. 14, 1859.
71, 25, 50, 78, 37, 70, 69, 12, 44, 21, 22, 68, 57.
GEORGIA LOTTERIES.
Class No. 489, Sept. 14, 1859.
25, 31, 58, 55, 13, 73, 37, 44, 76, 74, 1, 7, 24, 53, 20.
Class No. 490, Extra, Sept. 14, 1859.
31, 57, 62, 40, 75, 58, 15, 64, 42, 8, 26, 6, 34.
N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.
THE PIONEER OF CHEAP MUSIC IN AMERICA!
No. 42
PUBLISHED TO-DAY.
Price 10 cents.
CONTENTS:
"Little Bo-peep Quadrille, on Nursery Rhymes."—CHAS. D'ALBERT.
"Tell me dearest Maiden," new song.—H. LAURENSCHLEGER.
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NO. 37 CONTAINS:
Melodies from the Opera of "Il Poliuto."—DONIZETTI. And 1 Ballad, 1 Song, and 1 Romance.
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Melodies from the Opera of "La Sonnambula." 1 Ballad and 1 Song.
Price only 10 cents a No.
Office No. 107 Nassau-st., New-York.
C. B. SEYMOUR & CO.

GAS! GAS! GAS!
A splendid assortment of Gas Fixtures and French Bronzes for sale, at very low prices, at
STEPHEN PHILBIN'S WAREROOMS,
No. 707 Broadway.
Between Washington-place and 4th-st.
Stores, private dwellings and public buildings of any kind fitted up with gas-pipes in the most approved manner, and on reasonable terms.
Orders for Plumbing work promptly attended to as usual.

STOMACHIC ANTI-DYSPEPTIC TONIC
AND A DELICIOUS BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE,
For the nervous, weak invalid, with any ailment of the bowels, kidneys, liver, digestive or urinary organs. I can conscientiously offer Farquar's California Wine or Brandy, a pure juice of the grape, judiciously medicated with juniper, rhubarb and Peruvian bark. Sold in quart bottles at No. 10 Astor House, Nos. 417 and 862 Broadway, No. 158 Bowery, HAYES, Brooklyn, Depôt, No. 6 Varick-st. The most delicate female can use this.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—THE AMERICAN ladies are distinguished, when young, for freshness and brilliancy of complexion almost without a parallel among other nations, and which rarely fails to excite admiration and remark among travelers from the most refined countries of the old world. But, too often, this charming characteristic becomes faded and lost from a want of that care in preserving it which so trying and changeable a climate demands. To retain its bloom and freshness unimpaired, to a much later period than is generally the case, BURNETT'S KALLISTON is guaranteed as a most powerful auxiliary.
Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston. For sale by dealers generally. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

TO ADVERTISERS.
The PROPRIETORS of the
DAY-BOOK
would call attention to the fact that they have recently PURCHASED the *Southern Citizen*, (JOHN MITCHEL'S paper,) at Washington, D. C., the Subscription List of which has been transferred to the WEEKLY DAY-BOOK, giving that paper a regular *bona fide* circulation to actual subscribers of nearly
THIRTY THOUSAND COPIES,
Being twice the number of any Democratic Paper in New-York or elsewhere. Our circulation in the *South* and *South-Western* States is larger than *all other New-York Papers combined*, as we stand prepared to convince any one, while our advertising rates are *less* than other papers of even less circulation.
Advertisers have no other medium of reaching the South without advertising in a great many papers at heavy cost.
Price of advertising, 15 cents per line each insertion. Deductions to yearly and quarterly advertisers.
VAN EVRIE, HORTON & CO.,
Publishers of Day-Book, No. 40 Ann-st.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP'S
BEAUTIFUL NEW BALLAD,
Nightly Encored.
Will be found in No. 25 of
THE MUSICAL GUEST,
Published this morning,
"Merrily, merrily shines the Morn."
Contents of No. 25 of
THE MUSICAL GUEST:
Chant Bohemian.....Chas. Voss
The Orphan Boy. Ballad.....H. Werner
Merrily, merrily shines the Morn.....Alice Foster
In Silence, Sad Heart, Go.....Balfe
Price, 10 Cents, to be had at all News Agents and Bookstores.
M. BELL & CO., No. 13 Frankfort-st.

ASK FOR LEDIARD'S MORNING CALL.
Be sure to ask for
LEDIARD'S MORNING CALL.
The popularity of this fine
TONIC AND INVIGORATING CORDIAL BITTER has induced certain parties to put up a spurious article in imitation of the above.
The public and the trade are therefore cautioned to ask for Lediard's morning call, which is unequalled for its agreeable taste and fine medicinal qualities.
As a remedy and preventive for diarrhœa and chills and fever, it is particularly valuable at this season. As a cure for dyspepsia its character is fully established.
It is also invaluable to those of either sex suffering from weakness or debility, its fine strengthening and alterative properties rendering it unfailing.
For ordinary use as a beverage it is unsurpassed by any cordial ever offered to public notice, for its pur

INSTRUCTION.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE,
UNION-SQUARE AND FIFTH-AV., CORNER 34TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.

This institution, commenced in 1848, has occupied successively locations in Colonnade-row, Lafayette-place, Washington-square, and University-place.

The present spacious edifice on Union-square was erected for it twelve years since, and with its various appointments—Library, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, Laboratory, and Works of Art, involved an investment of not less than *Eighty Thousand Dollars*.

In addition to the above, to meet the increasing wants of the Institution, the celebrated mansion and grounds (six lots,) on the Fifth-av., corner of 34th-st., Murray-Hill, have now been purchased with special reference to the accommodation of the higher classes—candidates for graduation, and young ladies wishing to pursue an *advanced course* in general reading, History, Literature, Languages, Music and Art.

At Union-square, special attention will be given to the other classes of the Collegiate, the Academic, and the Primary Departments, preparatory to their promotion. For the convenience, however, of those residing near either location, the same provision will be made at each for pupils of every grade and class.

The privileges and course of instruction will be almost identical, under the same supervision, and to a great extent conducted by the same teachers; so that parallel classes will be only sections of the same, and the Scolars at commencement will graduate together. Interesting Lectures and exercises, at either place, will sometimes be shared by the members of both sections of the classes for whom they are intended.

The Autumn session at Union-square will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14; at Murray Hill, on Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The expenses at Murray Hill will necessarily be somewhat greater than at Union-square.

Applications for circulars, or for admission, may be made personally, at either place, or by letter, addressed
GORHAM D. ABBOTT,
Spingler Institute, New-York.

ALONZO FLACK, *A. M.*,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York,
Offers Board and Tuition for $120 per year.
Term opens Sept. 15.
Male and Female.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS
Will reopen their
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.,
On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that, having removed from No. 81 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies in the new and commodious establishment, No. 250 Madison-av., Murray Hill, second house north of 39th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use. Her school circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.; and at the book-stores of Messrs. Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway, and Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.

N. B.—A stage is provided for day scholars residing at a distance from the school.

FLUSHING SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Nine miles from New-York—communication almost hourly by steamboat and railroad. The Fall and Winter session commenced Sept. 5. Pupils received at any time and charged from entrance. Accommodations ample. Dormitories large; location especially desirable. For circulars apply by letter to L. K. ROBERTS, Principal, or to J. KIMBER, No. 86 William-st. References: Ellwood Walter, Meredith and G. S. Howland, Thos. W. Pearsall, W. F. Mott and Joseph Lawrence.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., will reopen on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims and practical life of the school may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 29 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under a experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L.I., is now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage offered in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages, it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park, is perfectly secluded. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams', No. 353 Broadway.

CEDAR GLEN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Sing Sing, Westchester County, N. Y.—Mrs. and Miss VAN RENSSELAER will reopen their school on Wednesday, Sept. 28. References—The Right Rev. Horatio Potter, Bishop of New-York., Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Sarah J. Hale and others. For circulars, apply to Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 13th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully conducted last year, will be conducted on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 472 Broadway—will reopen Sept. 13. Tuition for a full course in English, including vocal music, from $5 to $11 per quarter: Latin, $3; French, $5. Other modern languages the Professor's charges. Painting in oil or water colors, $5; drawing, $2.
M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. Clark, Austin & Smith, No. 3 Park-row; T.J. Crowen, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 25th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys only. Reopens Monday, Sept. 12.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 990 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department, with her well-known ability. Circulars at Bowen's, No. 699; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

MRS. E. B. RICHARDS IS PREPARED to receive young ladies who wish to pass the Winter in New-York for the purpose of private study, or attendance on concerts and lectures, without being subjected to the strict regulations of a boarding-school. Address Mrs. E. B. RICHARDS, No. 79 East 27th-st., New-York. References exchanged.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON, Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at Carter's bookstore, No. 530 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th Sept., at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place. Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of Sept., to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies—No. 414 West 45th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.—Miss SANDHAM respectfully informs her friends and the public that the Fall term of her school will commence Sept. 20. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A first-class Boarding School for boys. The Fall session commences on the 29th of August. For circulars, address
C. B. WARRING and OTIS BISBEE,
Successors to CHARLES BARTLETT.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 825 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.—WM. B. LEGGETT will reopen his School on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; at Segee's, No. 826 Broadway, or the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for boys, No. 11 West 27th-st.—The twenty-sixth year begins Sept. 12. The number of scholars is limited to twenty-five in each department. The course of instruction is systematic, thorough and efficient. Circulars at the bookstores or at No. 62 East 23d-st.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Lexington-av., near 37th-st. Term commences Sept. 12. Instruction thorough in all branches: discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms, from $10 to $25 per quarter.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, Hackensack, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal—will reopen on Monday, Sept. 5. Terms exceedingly moderate. Superior advantages for obtaining a knowledge of Music.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. Sandford, Esq., No. 239 Water-st., or the Rev. H. J. Fox, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

LYON & KARGE'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., an English, Classical, French and German School, reopens Sept. 12.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its fourteenth year on Monday, Sept. 5.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Entering its twenty-third year, reopens its primary, commercial and classical departments Sept. 12. For circulars call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School Monday, Sept. 19.

A SPANISH LADY DESIRES TO TEACH Spanish, either in private families or in schools. Apply for a week, at No. 58 Lexington-av., corner 25th-st., green door.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL RECEIVE their class of pupils Sept 15, at No. 51 21th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 237 4th-av., (one door above 19th-st.,) will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12.

THE HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 23 Henry-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5.
J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
near 5th-av.
Mrs. WILLIAMS will reopen her School on
Wednesday, Sept. 14.
An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

MISS HAINES
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK,
EAST 20TH-ST.,
Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.
A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.
Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

SINGISING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
THE REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
PRINCIPAL.
Next session begins last Tuesday (27th) of September. This institution, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York, offers superior advantages for obtaining a SUBSTANTIAL EDUCATION.
Refers to Rev. Dr. Krebs, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Wilson G. Hunt & Co., J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., and others. Catalogues, giving particulars, and references of the highest kind, at Carter's bookstore, or address the Principal.

MR. ERNEST PERRING,
PROFESSOR OF SINGING AND PIANO-FORTE,
Mr. ERNEST PERRING having decided to make New-York City his permanent residence, begs to acquaint the public, his friends, and pupils, that he will give instructions in the art of Singing and Piano-Forte. Applications for terms, etc., to be made at Messrs. CHICKERING'S, corner of Broadway and 4th-st.; also at Messrs. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,
No. 668 Broadway, RICHARD P. JENKS, Principal.
This School will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars, with reference and terms, may be had at the bookstore of Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or of Mauran & Philes, No. 55 Cedar-st.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 166 6th-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

MARSH'S COUNTING-ROOMS,
For Practice and Instruction in
BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS,
No. 348 Broadway, Appletons' Building.
Circulars, with full particulars, on application.
MARSH'S COMPLETE WORKS, new and beautiful edition, printed in colors, for sale.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES
Will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st.

MADAME A. A. LE DUC,
No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen her French and English School for Young Ladies, Tuesday, Sept. 13. For circulars address the Principal.

MURRAY HALL.
THE REV. J. J. EIMENDORF'S SCHOOL
for young ladies, No. 101 West 36th-st., New-York. Ninth session begins on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL, NEW-YORK. The next term of this Institution will commence on the 3d of October, and terminate on the 15th of May next, at the Law School Building, No. 37 Lafayette-place, under the direction of Prof. THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL. D.
In addition to the usual branches of legal study, courses of lectures will be given in Political Science and in Moral Philosophy, by Professors LIEBER and NAIRNE, of Columbia College, with other lectures on legal subjects by eminent jurists of the City and State of New-York, and also a course on Medical Jurisprudence.
Terms of admission to all the lectures, $75 for the year. Four yearly prizes of $250, of $200, of $150, and of $100, will be awarded to the four students of the greatest proficiency.
Full particulars may be obtained on application to the President of the College, CHARLES KING, LL.D., or to Prof. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place, or to either of the undersigned members of the Law School Committee of the Trustees of the College:
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
HAMILTON FISH,
GOUVERNEUR M. OGDEN,
GEORGE T. STRONG,
WILLIAM BETTS.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., (corner of Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square, Messrs. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, opens its Seventeenth Scholastic Year, Sept. 12, 1859. Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is two hundred. The Principals are assisted in classics, mathematics, French, German, Spanish, book-keeping, drawing, penmanship, elocution, composition, &c., by ten experienced professors and instructors. The institution will be open for inspection, (entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st.,) on and after Sept. 5, when the Principals will be present to confer with parents, and register the names of applicants for admission to it. The central location of this institute renders it easy of access by railroad and stage from all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, while pupils to it from Yonkers, Irvington, New-Rochelle, and Jamaica, L. I., are of constant occurrence. Circulars of full particulars may be had at the Broadway bookstores, Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., Raynor's, No. 76 Bowery, and at the school.
P. S.—The smallest boys are under the special care of one of the Principals.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel. This school, under the direction of Mlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15. Mlle. Rostan is grateful for the encouragement given by her friends and patrons, which has enabled her to make valuable additions to the library and important improvements in the accommodations for her pupils, and she hopes that parents confiding their daughters to her care will find no effort is spared to give them a thorough finished education. The young ladies residing in the family shall enjoy the best opportunities for the acquisition of a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages, and in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st. Circulars sent if desired.

MADAME J. V. CAUCHOIS'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 279 West 22d-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19. A punctual attendance of the pupils is requested. Mme. C. assures her patrons that the course of instruction adopted by her is the result of close observation. She will be aided by professors of acknowledged merit, and begs to refer to her previous efforts as an evidence of her success. A class in oil-painting and the new styles of Grecian art on Saturdays.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 27th semi-annual session Oct. 8, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. Its officers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—Nos. 168 and 170 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. This Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial, will be opened Sept. 15. There is a primary department. PROF. NOEL BERGIER,
Director.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., will reopen Sept. 13.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

N. CALYO, ARTIST, HAS THE PLEASURE to announce to his pupils and the public, that he will resume his course of teaching, drawing and painting on the 15th inst., at his residence, No. 120 East 21st-st., New-York.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—Boarding and Day School, No. 263 Clinton-st., opens on Wednesday, Sept. 14. A first-class school—Professors in every department. Circulars may be had at the institution. A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 660 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, re-opens on Monday, Sept. 12. Two departments, each under the exclusive charge of one of the Principals.
JOHN ARRELL. JOHN GOSMAN.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—An English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on Monday, September 12, at Nos. 953 and 955 Broadway, Madison square. P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

THE MISSES MEEKER WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School at No. 32 West 40th-st., between 5th av 6th avs., on Tuesday, Sept. 13.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 23d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES PALACHE'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 185 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12.

SIGNOR LUIGI DAMY HAVING RETURNED to town, will resume his singing lessons as usual. Call or address No. 47 West 23th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AVENUE, cor. 28th-st.—Will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 14, Rev. S. R. DAVIS, Principal. Residence, 163 Lex.-av.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College will be opened, after the Summer vacation, on Thursday, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Grammercy-park, will commence on Thursday, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on Monday, Sept. 19.

MISSES L. M. & M. E. GREEN, NO. 1 6th-av., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

MISS CORNWALL'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 68 West 26th-st., will open on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars at No. 762 Broadway.

MISS MORSE'S FRENCH SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1,076 Broadway, opens Sept. 12.

INSTRUCTION.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.—NO. 346 BROADWAY.—Schools supplied with competent teachers, and parents with school circulars. References: Wm. Hall & Son; the Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen; the Rev. D. C. Van Norman, LL. D.; et al. Wanted, a Principal and wife, for a school in Mississippi; salary $1,600. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
The eighty-second term opens Sept. 12. Stages will continue to convey pupils to and from the Institute. Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For circulars and further information apply at the Institute, Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

L. A. BENJAMIN'S MUSIC ROOMS, NO. 288 Bowery, are open EVERY DAY and EVENING, for new Pupils on the Piano, Melodeon, Violin, Flute, Guitar and the Voice.
Also, at No. 593 Hudson-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Private Instructions, $10 for 20 Lessons; Classes, from $2 to $5. New and second-hand Pianos for sale and to let, very cheap.
New Violin and Flute Class on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at No. 288 Bowery.

MADAME RUTTKAY KOSSUTH WILL reopen her Young Ladies' School in Cornwall, N. Y., on Sept. 20. The location adds to the advantages of education the improvement of health—the vicinity being one recommended by physicians to persons affected with throat diseases.
Madame RUTTKAY would respectfully refer to the Editors of the *Times*, to N. P. Willis, Esq., and to Hiram Barney, Esq., Trinity Building.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The next term will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the Institution. Application for admission may be made to the Principal, A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., to Prof. EATON, or to any of the Trustees.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LASSALLE'S French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, is reopened. To insure a thorough French education, new scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The majority of the boys belong to the best French families. English branches are taught by two English Professors. The Junior Department is under the maternal care of Mme. Lespinasse.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, Cherry Valley, New-York, C. G. HAZELTINE and J. A. FOWLER, Principals. Next session will open Nov. 3. One of the Principals will be in New-York the month of October, and can be consulted at No. 74 East 15th-st., or No. 244 Pearl-st., where catalogues can be found.

DON BERNARD'S INSTITUTE—NO. 1 WEST 24th-st., junction of Broadway and 5th-av., New-York. Madame BERNARD, *née* de Rocheferroy, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public that her Boarding and Day School for young ladies reopens on Sept. 15.

MRS. DIETZ, NO. 32 EAST 20TH-ST., will reopen her French and English School for young ladies, Sept. 15. The adult classes will be continued.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS COOPER WILL RESUME HER School for Young Ladies and Misses on Monday, Sept. 5, at No. 24 West 21st-st., near 6th-av.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 21st-st., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 15.

MISS BUNCE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG children and misses, No. 181 East 16th-st., (near Stuyvesant-square,) opened Monday, Sept. 12.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT WILL REOPEN her school, No. 213 10th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, A PARTNER IN an established young gentlemen's Boarding School, near the City. He must be experienced, of an English and classical education, good address, moral and Christian character. A married gentlemen preferred, provided his wife is qualified and willing to share in overseeing the domestic affairs of the institution. If preferred, would dispose of the entire interest of the institution on reasonable terms. A line addressed to X. Y. Z., Box No. 118 *Times* Office, giving real name, with references, qualifications, experience, &c., will be confidentially treated.

TEACHERS.

SIGNOR G. J. MAGRI—PROFESSOR OF THE Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, English and Latin languages, which he has taught for many years in London, desires to occupy a place as Professor of one or more of the above languages, in some college, university or other establishment, public or private, in this City or elsewhere in the country. The best references as to character and capacity will be given. Address No. 186 East 12th-st., near 1st-av., or No. 21 Cedar-st.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY EXPERIENCED IN teaching desires an engagement in a family resident in New-York, Brooklyn or Jersey City, to teach the English branches, music and French, for which her own board would be received as compensation, while she would pay a fair price for that of her two little girls, aged 8 and 6. Address, for three days, L. M., Box No. 891 Post-office, New-York.

AN ENGLISH LADY, OF LARGE EXPERience, wishes tuition in English, French, rudiments of music, or she would accept a situation as companion to a lady, and assist in the household duties, for which she is fully capable. Respectable reference given. Address, by note, at the drug-store corner of 14th-st. and Broadway, or the bookstore, corner of 4th-st. and Broadway.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD MANY YEARS' experience in the tuition and management of children, desires a situation as governess in a family: she is capable of taking the entire charge of motherless children, including their wardrobe, &c.; the very best reference given. Direct A. B., care of Messrs. Robins, Powell & Co., No. 12 Barclay-st.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING, and well versed in the advanced English branches, including the higher mathematics, as also in Latin, wishes to be employed a few hours daily in a family; her board and traveling expenses, if any, will be received as compensation; the South or country preferred. Address ALPHA BETA, Williamsburgh Post-office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER WISHES to reside with a family in New-York. She is willing to give two hours' careful instruction daily in French, music and drawing, as an equivalent. A clergyman's family preferred, but another would suit. Address L., Box No. 2,231 Post-office, New-York.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD—CLASS OF 1859—offers his services as private tutor. The most satisfactory testimonials as to personal character, and ability to teach. Address L. R., New-York Post Office.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF GOOD EDUCATION a situation as governess in a family; will teach the usual branches of a polite education. Address GOVERNESS, Spring-st. Post-office.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

THE
LAW AND MERCANTILE AGENCY,
NO. 335 BROADWAY, (Moffatt's Building)
NEW-YORK.
Established on a systematic and much-needed plan for the
COLLECTION OF DEBTS, OBTAINING JUDGMENTS, ISSUING EXECUTIONS, &c.,
and the enforcement of all Legal Claims, at
FIXED AND MODERATE RATES,
greatly below the usual standard. Limit of expense guaranteed in advance. Doubtful Debts prosecuted economically. Arrangements by the year with parties having large business. Allowance made where many accounts are presented for collection by one person or firm. All work promptly and thoroughly done.
NO CHARGE FOR CONSULTATION RESPECTING THE EXPEDIENCY OF COMMENCING SUITS.
Call for a Card, Schedule of Prices, References, &c., at
THE LAW AND MERCANTILE AGENCY,
Moffatt's Building, No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 29.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

WHITE, GOLD-BAND AND RICHLY-Decorated Dinner, Tea and Toilet ware, &c. Table Cutlery, Cut Glass, Silver-Plated ware, &c. R. M. BRUNDIGE, No. 232 Bleecker-st., New-York.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—WITH STEADY POWER, three floors 50x73 feet, in the building now being erected on southwest corner of Elm and Pearl sts. Possession will be given about the middle of September. These rooms each have twenty-five large windows, and will be as light as any rooms in the City built for manufacturing purposes. They are well adapted for printing offices, as they have a large fire-proof vault for plates. They are heated by steam; also, have two steam hoistways. For terms and particulars, inquire of A. CAMPBELL, rear of No. 43 Centre-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY AND ATTIC brown-stone front, English-basement house No. 50 10th-st., near the 5th-av.; it is in complete order, having been newly painted and papered throughout. Possession given immediately. Apply to WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., or to S. A. PHILLIPS, Notary Public, No. 61 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brick house, No. 221 Thompson-st., near Washington-square, with all the modern conveniences; gas fixtures complete throughout. To a person desirous of a down-town residence, it is very desirable. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes, in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS, TO SMALL AMERican families, floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c., in the modern houses on West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at the office, No. 140 West 19th-st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 120 West 39th-st., three rooms deep, containing all the modern improvements, and in prime order. Will be let from 1 to 5 years. Apply at No. 456 7th-av.

TO LET.—A THREE STORY DWELLING-HOUSE containing eight rooms, furnished or unfurnished in a very pleasant location in South Brooklyn. Possession given 1st Oct. if desired. Inquire at No. 4 Harrison-place, South Brooklyn.

OFFICES TO LET—SUITABLE FOR LAWyers, brokers, agents, engravers, &c., on the second floor in building No. 146 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st.; entrance from either street; will be let cheap to a good tenant. Apply to G. G. MARTIN, No. 45 Liberty-st.

TO LET—THE NEW THREE-STORY BRICK house No. 151 Orchard-st., finished with modern improvements; possession immediately. Apply to S. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 36 John-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE NO. 134 Vanderbilt-av., near Myrtle; 13 rooms; rent low; immediate possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—THE FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 324 West 22d-st., to a private family only; immediate possession will be given, and for terms apply on the premises.

TO LET—TO A SMALL RESPECTABLE FAMILY the lower part of the desirable house No. 161 Allen-st.; has water, gas and fixtures, range in first-rate order; with immediate possession. Rent $350.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 21st-st., between 4th and Madison-sts.; high-stoop, three-story, with modern improvements. A portion of rent taken in board, if desired.

DESK ROOM TO LET—IN OFFICE NO. 3, first floor, No. 175 Broadway and 2 Cortlandt-st., opposite Gilsey Buildings and Howard House.
GEORGE P. EDGAR.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family in 22d-st., near 4th-av., 12 rooms and in perfect order. Address Box No. 19 Post-office.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING a family consisting of wife, two children and servant, desires to rent, permanently, part of a house between 20th and 25th sts., and 6th and 9th avs. Rent not to exceed $350. Address Box No. 2,273 General Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I., A LARGE commodious dwelling house, with outbuildings and eight acres of land, beautifully located in a perfectly healthy and unobjectionable neighborhood, convenient to churches, schools, markets, stores and Post-office, and accessible four times daily by Railroad, the depot of which is within about five minutes' walk. Upon the premises there are several fine building sites, and an abundance of fruit and shade trees. An inspection is necessary to a due appreciation, and will be a sufficient recommendation of the premises, the whole or part of which will be sold. For further particulars apply to J. DIKEMAN, Jr., upon the premises, or at his office, No. 21 Halsey Building, Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A DELIGHTFUL country residence in Westchester County, one hours' ride from New-York; cottage house, and nine full lots of ground; choice fruit trees, shrubbery and grapes; one block from the depot; no incumbrance. Will exchange for lots in New-York, or for improved property, and pay from $2,000 to $3,000 cash.
SOUTHWICK & MARTIN, No. 51 Chambers-st.

HOUSE AND LANDS FOR SALE IN NEWBURGH.—An excellent house, commanding a fine view of the Hudson, desirably located, thoroughly built, with stable, and all modern conveniences of water, gas, and heating; all in perfect order. Grounds finely laid out, numerous fruit and ornamental trees. For particulars apply to WM. H. WEBER & CO'S Advertising Agency, No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—A new and substantial mansion and outbuildings, having every convenience and in perfect order. The view is very extensive and beautiful. Price $30,000. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st.; or to M. P. BOLKER, adjoining the premises.

FOR SALE—FOUR DESIRABLE COTTAGE dwellings, at Astoria, L. I., with gardens, fruit trees and shrubbery attached; ground is 100x200 feet; also, building sites. Apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 155 Nassau-st., New-York.

A GENTEEL RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Morristown, N. J., elegantly finished, with modern improvements, in perfect order. Also, a farm of 80 acres, with a beautiful prospect, abundance of fruit, timber, fish-pond, &c. S. EDDY & CO., 51 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE Cat Dover Plains, Dutchess County, N. Y., containing about 150 acres, in a high state of cultivation. Can be bought at a bargain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES.—ARCHITECTURAL designs, new, original and complete, or made to order, $6 each, by JOHN GAYNOR, Architect and superintendent of over 3,000 due buildings. Office No. 182 Broadway.

FARMS.

VIRGINIA FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—For City, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh property, or for land within 21 miles of New-York. Woodstock Farm is situated in Chesterfield County, Va., contains 602 acres, is near 20 miles from Richmond, not 15 from Petersburgh, not 2 ½ half a mile from Clover Hill Railroad, which forms the junction of the Richmond and Petersburgh Railway, connecting to both cities, and it is within 26 hours travel of New-York. The buildings are numerous, great part new within the past 18 months, and all are in first-rate order. Fruit trees of various kinds, a noble and never-failing spring of the purest water, and a grove of large oak trees are near the residence, which is on slightly elevated ground, having southern aspect, lawn, &c., in front, good garden and yard in the rear, and for healthiness cannot be surpassed. The land is well adapted for wheat, tobacco, oats and corn, and is beautifully wooded and watered; a sufficiency is perfectly cleared and under cultivation, part thereof being finely set in clover. For particulars, apply to F. MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st.; to SYLVESTER LAY, No. 15 Wall-st.; or to CHARLES MIDDLETON, the proprietor of the farm, who may be seen, till the 22d inst., at the United States Hotel, Fulton-st., New-York.

TWO VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE.—I offer for sale, privately, two farms situated in the County of Chesterfield, State of Virginia: one called "Grassland," situated within one

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN;
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE R. CO.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at No. 65 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 11. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock on the 20th September, and open the day after the election.
By order of the Board.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

EUGENE THOMPSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Table of Insurance stocks sent on application.

PARTIES WHO ARE ASSOCIATED IN establishing a first-class Marine Insurance Company, would be pleased to receive proposals from gentlemen of experience in the business of underwriting with the view of selecting officers and filling positions. Communications, with particulars, and the amount of stock that could possibly be influenced in a first-class company, will be treated with perfect confidence. Address INSURANCE, Box No. 3,707 Post-office.

SUBSCRIPTION TO STOCK IN SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS.—Books of subscription to one hundred thousand dollars of the increased capital stock of the SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS, will be opened at Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on the 1st September, proximo, and kept open for the space of fifteen days, unless the whole amount shall be sooner subscribed for. Dividends on stocks so subscribed for will be payable in New-York. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.—CORner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Married women and children have by law exclusive control of all deposits made by them in this bank. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all deposits of $1,000 and under. All deposits made on or before the 10th October will draw interest from the 1st.
J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary. S. K. GREEN, President.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Bondholders of the TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO., will be held at No. 18 William-st., in the City of New-York, on the 22d inst. at 12 o'clock.
Holders of all classes of the Bonds of this Company are invited to attend. ROBERT BAYARD, Pres't.
THOMAS DENNY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Sept. 15, at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th of September inclusive.
J. CAMPBELD, Jr., Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
BROOKLYN, Sept. 13, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand at their branch office, No. 42 Wall-st., New-York.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

HOLDERS OF UNITED STATES COUPON 6 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1874, issued under act of June 14, 1858, may exchange the same for inscribed stock of same issue, on terms ascertainable on application to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

$7,000 TO $10,000 WANTED ON VALuable improved leased property on Broadway, worth double the amount. Apply on the premises, No. 656 Broadway, first floor.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS PAYING 8 TO 12 per cent. dividend for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 49 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY.
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.	
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
LEONARD APPLEBY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRED'K. H. WALCOTT,	JAS. LOR. GRAHAM, Jr.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	BOWES R. McILVAINE,
MOSES TAYLOR,	GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	JOHN C. HENDERSON,
DANIEL PARISH,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	WATSON E. CASE,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
CHARLES L. VOSE,	SAM'L. D. BRADFORD, Jr.,
WARREN DELANO, Jr.	

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RAYMOND, Ass't. Secretary.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 18 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.
The charter of this Company requires that 80 per cent. of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.
This Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.
The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.
All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.
Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, inures to the Company.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—MERCHANDISE, FOR WHICH FARMing lands in Michigan and cash, will be given in payment. The lands are well located, timbered and watered; are susceptible of high cultivation, and are contiguous to good markets. Parties having merchandise—dry goods preferred—which they are desirous of selling for such payment, may address T., Box No. 1,735 Post-office.

$5,000 TO $10,000 WANTED—IN A REliable mechanical business; very profitable and attended with no risk, the sales being exclusively for cash. The advertiser is a practical mechanic and business man, and would make such an arrangement as could not fail to be extremely lucrative, and can give the most satisfactory references as to ability and integrity. Address A. R., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

NEW-YORK TUBE WORKS FOR SALE CHEAP—comprising one steam-engine and boiler, 25-horse power, all the machinery and tools connected with the wrought-iron pipe business, on easy terms, with a good run of cash customers; any person in want of a manufacturing business, this cannot be equaled. For particulars, inquire of Mr. E. LUMB, West 30th-st., 11th-av., North River.

$200.—WANTED—A PARTNER TO ENgage in a well-established cash business, with the above amount; $25 per week will be guaranteed and security given. Address, stating where an interview may be had at once, J. G. HALLER, Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

PATENT FOR SALE.—CAPITALISTS ARE SOlicited to examine an invention by which an enormous fortune can be made in a very short time; it has been patented in France, England and America, and only wants to be brought before the public. Office No. 143 Fulton-st., 3d story. Office hours, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A STEAM PROPELLER, CAPABLE of carrying 175 tons, and can be run with two tons coal per 24 hours; engine and boiler new and in good order. For further particulars, inquire at the Dry Dock Iron Works, No. 435 East 10th-st., E. R., New-York.

WANTED $12,000—TO INCREASE A WELLestablished and profitable manufacturing business in this City, with an active or silent partner. Best of reference given and required. Address E. C., Broadway Post-office, stating where an interview may be had.

FANNING'S SALOON, NO. 244 GRAND-ST.—The lease, stock and furniture of this elegant and well known saloon and place of resort, for sale on liberal terms. Apply on the premises, to EDGAR T. FANNING.

STATIONERY STOCK.—FOR SALE, A SMALL, well-assorted stock, with the fixtures and lease to May 1. First-rate stand for business. A good opening for a young man with small capital. $1,000 cash, balance on time. Apply to S., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

JOB PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE—ON reasonable terms, comprising steam engine and boiler, hand presses, cylinder press, types, &c. For particulars apply at No. 72 Maiden-lane and 7 Liberty-st., upstairs.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND GOOD-WILL OF a small grocery store. Inquire after 6 o'clock in the evening of W. WATT, No. 33 Stanton-st., Brooklyn.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS
AND ENVELOPES.
J. OVERDELL'S THESE CELEBRATED [illegible], splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, Capt. LONGSTREET, and SYLVAN SHORE, Capt. MOORE.
LEAVE

HARLEM.			PECK-SLIP.		
6	A. M.	1 P. M.	7	A. M.	3:15 P. M.
7	A. M.	3 P. M.	8	A. M.	4:15 P. M.
8	A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15	A. M.	5:15 P. M.
9	A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11	A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30	A. M.	8:15 P. M.	1:30	P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 129th-st. each way; connecting each trip with
BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 8 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—SEPTEMBER, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH, (direct,) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE BRANCH PORT.	
Wednes. Sept. 7,	3:30 P.M.	Wednes. Sept. 7, 10	A.M.
Thursd. Sept. 8,	3:30 P.M.	Thursd. Sept. 8, 10:30	A.M.
Friday Sept. 9,	3:30 P.M.	Friday Sept. 9, 6	A.M.
Saturd. Sept. 10,	3:30 P.M.	Saturd. Sept. 10, 6:30	A.M.
Monday Sept. 12,	3 P.M.	Monday Sept. 12, 7	A.M.
Tuesd'y Sept. 13,	3 P.M.	Tuesd'y Sept. 13, 7	A.M.
Wednes. Sept. 14,	3 P.M.	Wednes. Sept. 14, 7	A.M.
Thursd. Sept. 15,	3:30 P.M.	Thursd. Sept. 15, 7	A.M.
Friday Sept. 16,	4 P.M.	Friday Sept. 16, 7	A.M.
Sunday Sept. 18,	7 A.M.	Saturd. Sept. 17, 7	A.M.
Monday Sept. 19,	12:30 P.M.	Sunday Sept. 18, 12	M.
Tuesd'y Sept. 20,	1:30 P.M.	Tuesd'y Sept. 20, 8	A.M.
Wednes. Sept. 21,	2:30 P.M.	Wednes. Sept. 21, 9	A.M.
Thursd. Sept. 22,	3:30 P.M.	Thursd. Sept. 22, 10	A.M.
Friday Sept. 23,	4 P.M.	Friday Sept. 23, 11	A.M.
Sunday Sept. 25,	7 A.M.	Saturd. Sept. 24, 6	A.M.
Monday Sept. 26,	3 P.M.	Sunday Sept. 25, 3	P.M.
Tuesd'y Sept. 27,	3 P.M.	Tuesd'y Sept. 27, 7	A.M.
Wednes. Sept. 28,	3 P.M.	Wednes. Sept. 28, 7	A.M.
Thursd. Sept. 29,	3:30 P.M.	Thursd. Sept. 29, 7	A.M.

TIME TABLE—SEPTEMBER, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
We'day. Sept. 7, 11	A. M.	Wed'day. Sept. 7, 3	P. M.
Thurs. Sept. 8, 12	M.	Th'day. Sept. 8, 4	P. M.
Friday Sept. 9, 12:30	P. M.	Friday Sept. 9, 4:30	P. M.
Saturd. Sept. 10, 1:30	P. M.	Sat'day. Sept. 10, 5	P. M.
Sunday. Sept. 11, 7	A. M.	Sunday. Sept. 11, 3	P. M.
Monday Sept. 12, 12:30	A. M.	Mo'day. Sept. 12, 3:30	P. M.
Tuesd'y Sept. 13, 8	A. M.	Tu'day. Sept. 13, 3:30	P. M.
We'day. Sept. 14, 8	A. M.	Wed'ay. Sept. 14, 3:30	P. M.
Th'day. Sept. 15, 8	A. M.	Th'day. Sept. 15, 4	P. M.
Friday. Sept. 16, 9	A. M.	Friday. Sept. 16, 4:30	P. M.
Sat'day. Sept. 17, 10:30	A. M.	Mo'day. Sept. 19, 7	A. M.
Tuesd'y Sept. 20, 8	A. M.	Tu'day. Sept. 20, 1	P. M.
Wed'ay. Sept. 21, 10:30	A. M.	Wed'ay. Sept. 21, 2:30	P. M.
Th'day. Sept. 22, 11	A. M.	Th'day. Sept. 22, 3	P. M.
Friday. Sept. 23, 12	M.	Friday. Sept. 23, 4	P. M.
Sat'day Sept. 24, 3	P. M.	Mo'day. Sept. 26, 7	P. M.
Tues'y. Sept. 27, 8	A. M.	To'day. Sept. 27, 2:30	P. M.
Wed'day. Sept. 28, 8:30	A. M.	Wed'ay. Sept. 28, 3:30	P. M.
Th'day. Sept. 29, 8:30	A. M.	Th'day. Sept. 29, 4	P. M.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 5:30 P. M.: Williams' Bridge 11:30 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M.—White Plains.
8:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
8:30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—8 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 1 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New Town and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 8, 11, 1, 3, 5, 6:30 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 9, 10, 12, 2, 6 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.
O. CHARLICK, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM SEPT. 5, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:20 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 and 10:35 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore. Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR AT ELIZABETH, 14TH, 15TH AND 16TH SEPTEMBER.—NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—At the way trains of the New-Jersey Railroad connect at Elizabeth with the trains on the Central Railroad to convey passengers to the "Fair-ground entrance," at reduced fares, with excursion tickets to go and return.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKlyn for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer Park at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 10 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c., leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. (Sunday excepted) at 8½ A. M., and 3½ and 5½ P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6 and 7¾ A. M., and 3½ P. M.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

260 HOW TO LIVE CHEAP. 260
In order to effect a great saving in your household expenses, purchase your
TEAS, WINES, GROCERIES, and PROVISIONS of all kinds, at the immense establishment of
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.
Goods delivered free.

SHIPPING.

THREE STEAMERS A WEEK!
FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.
TRI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
For the better accommodation of passengers and shippers it has been decided to dispatch three steamers a week, thus affording shippers and passengers greater communication with the South.
The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave here on TUESDAY, Sept. 13. To be followed by the JAMES ADGER, Capt. R. ADAMS, on THURSDAY, Sept. 15; and the MARION, Capt. FOSTER, on SATURDAY, Sept. 17.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.
REGULAR THROUGH LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,
and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.
The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.
THE BALTIC,
4,000 tons burden, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave on THE 5TH OCTOBER, AT 2 P. M.,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship JOHN L. STEPHENS, F. R. BABY, Commander.
THE ATLANTIC
will follow on the 20th October.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.
It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For Cabin passage or freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., front room, 3d story.
I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO.
D. LINES, Commander.
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the Mails and Passengers, on SATURDAY, September 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $60.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
For Freight or Passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$116
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 14.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 19.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—TRI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Cabin Passage.....$15 | Deck Passage.....$6
The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 15, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga	$20 00
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery	25 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Nashville	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C	22 00
To Memphis	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Knoxville	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla	22 00

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The MARION, Capt. FOSTER, will succeed on SATURDAY, Sept. 17.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, on SATURDAY, Sept. 17, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, with nosurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE.
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on THURSDAY, Sept. 15, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $28; Albany, Ga., $28; New-York to Columbia, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAML L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 15, at 4 o'clock P. M. Cabin Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $16. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35, Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Measurement goods 10 cents per foot; other goods by proportion. No commission charged for forwarding goods consigned to Agent Georgia Central Railroad Company. No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. CURTIS, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. PARSONS, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 116 Broadway.
Freight taken on moderate terms.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.—THE BRITISH AND North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail for the above port, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, after the arrival of the steamship PERSIA, which left Liverpool 5th inst., (about 15th September.)
Passage Money, $45.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR HAVANA.—STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, authorized to carry the United States mail, to sail every 20 days from each port. This ship will be thoroughly refitted, and commence her regular Fall trip on Wednesday, Oct. 5, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, NO. 7 CITY HALL.—Sealed proposals will be received at this Office until Sept. 15, at 12 M., for 350 tons of the best Anthracite Coal, for the use of the Courts and offices of the county, the ton to be calculated at 2,200 pounds. Also, proposals for 50 cords of Kindling Wood, (Pine,) cut and split for use. The said Coal and Wood to be delivered at such times and places as the Commitee may designate. The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals.
PETER P. VOORHIS,
ISAAC BELL, Jr.,
WM. M. TWEED,
WM. E. STEWART,
ORISON BLUNT, } Committee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—ACCORDING to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN M. POST, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executor and Executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the residence of Joshua Mersereau, in the town of Castleton, in said County, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 5, A. D. 1859.
MARY POST, Executrix.
JOSHUA MERSEREAU, Executor.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—THE RECEIVER of Taxes gives notice that the PERSONAL TAXES of Residents and non-Residents for the year 1859, will be received by him on and after the 19th SEPTEMBER, inst.
Due notice will be given of the time when TAXES on REAL ESTATE can be paid.
JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO CALL on S. STEINFELD, No. 70 Nassau-st., and see the testimonials of the efficacy of the CORDIAL COGNAC BITTERS in curing all diseases of the bowels and digestive organs.

J. T. BARNARD, STEAM KINDLING WOOD FACTORY.—No. 365 South and No. 294 Front-st. KINDLING WOOD from the best of yellow pine, at $2 50 per load.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIS EVENING—NORMA.
This morning commences the sale of seats for NORMA and THE BARBER OF SEVILLA.
This, THURSDAY EVENING, at 8,
Second appearance of
MADAME ADELAIDE CORTESI
in her great role of
NORMA.
First appearance of the favorite Tenor,
SIGNOR STEFANI, AS POLLIONE.
First appearance of
MADAME STRAKOSCH AND SIGNOR JUNCA.
An ORCHESTRAL and CHORAL FORCE OF ONE HUNDRED MUSICIANS,
Under the direction of.....MAX MARETZEK.
TO-MORROW (Friday,) Sept. 16, at 8,
The sale of seats commences this morning.
Second night of the great cantatrice
MADAME GASSIER,
First appearance this season of
SIGNOR GASSIER,
Grand star performance of
THE BARBER OF SEVILLA.
CARD.—No *repertoire* of any pretensions can be considered complete without the two operas of "Don Giovanni" and the BARBER OF SEVILLA. It is, therefore, natural that the directors, who have announced their determination of making the present season one of extraordinary brilliancy, have bestowed unusual care on these two masterpieces.
The BARBER OF SEVILLA is unquestionably the best opera of the gifted Rossini, and invariably draws the very greatest houses, if brought out in a suitable manner. Since the arrival of Rossini in Paris, and the almost royal honors bestowed upon him, there has been a great Rossinian revival all over Europe. Nearly in every principal city, but particularly in Paris, London, Vienna and St. Petersburg, Rossinian festivals have taken place in honor of the wonderful composer, the father of the essentially Italian Opera, for which purpose the "Barber of Sevilla" has been selected.
The excellence of the present company, the majority of which are Rossinian singers, enables the directors to get up a gala performance of the BARBER OF SEVILLA which, they have no doubt, will be received with great satisfaction by opera-goers. Mme GASSIER, one of the very best Rosinas, will sing the principal *role*—a *role* which laid the foundation of her London reputation. Signor BRIGNOLIS Almaviva has always been admired. Signor GASSIER will resume his celebrated part of Figaro. The Don Basilio of Signor AMODIO always creates a *furore*.
MADAME GASSIER
will sing during the music lesson
THE VENZANO WALTZ,
expressly composed for her; and at the end of the opera
A SPANISH DUET WITH SIGNOR GASSIER.
On Saturday next, Sept. 17, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND GALA DOUBLE MATINEE,
In which all the great artists of the present unequaled combination will sing.
Mme. CORTESI, Mme. GASSIER, Mme. STRAKOSCH, BRIGNOLI and STEFANI,
AMODIO, GASSIER and JUNCA.
Orchestra and

DISTRESSING NEWS FROM UTAH.

More Gross and Outrageous Murders—Alarming Condition of the Territory.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP FLOYD, U. T., Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1859.

Judge BINCLAIR'S Court, in Great Salt Lake City, has been the occasion of a great deal of excitement, and some bloodshed. The case that I mentioned in my last of FRANKLIN E. MCNEIL against BRIGHAM YOUNG, for false imprisonment, has resulted in the death of MCNEIL. The circumstances of the case are these:

In 1857 MCNEIL and a man named FABIUS, were arrested on BRIGHAM'S order and placed in irons, without any process of law, and with no other allegations against them than that they were American citizens, and devoted to their Government. The prisoners, during the Mormon stampede, effected their escape, and reached the Army in a destitute condition. MCNEIL afterward instituted the suit above-named, laying his damages at $25,000. He got a rule against YOUNG to answer, but before the time appointed had arrived MCNEIL was shot down in the street. This was BRIGHAM'S final answer; for, of course, the suit dies with him. No arrests have been made, nor is it certainly known who committed the deed, as it was done at night, and the assassin, as soon as he fired, turned and fled; but suspicion rests upon the infamous FOSTER ROCKWELL, and also upon a man named JOHN MARTIN.

Another case yet more aggravated has recently occurred. Some time last Winter the Commanding General ordered that the settlers be cleared off the Government Reservation in Rush Valley, where they were engaged in selling whiskey, near a detachment of the army, and keeping a hotel which was used as a rendezvous for thieves engaged in stealing Government mules. Lieuts. MARSHALL and MURRAY were sent to execute the order. They notified the settlers and appointed a time for them to vacate. All the settlers moved off at once, but in a few days afterward one HOWARD SPENCER returned and reoccupied the house, and when asked whether he was not going to vacate, replied "No." His uncle, President SPENCER, of Salt Lake City, had told him not to go; or words to that effect. Sergeant PIKE was then ordered to take a small party of soldiers and force him to leave. When he approached the house SPENCER attacked him with a pitchfork, and in self-defence PIKE struck him over the head with his gun, inflicting a severe wound, for which the Grand Jury, of which President SPENCER is a member, found an indictment against him, and a warrant was sent for his arrest. PIKE was sent to the City for trial, accompanied by three of his companions as witnesses, and on the 11th instant, as the party were returning peaceably from Court in custody of the Marshal, and in the presence of an unusually large number of Mormons, HOWARD SPENCER approached from the rear and shot the Sergeant, inflicting a wound which caused his death on the 13th inst.

At the time the murder was committed there were a large number of Mormons surrounding SPENCER, and some of them were known to be policemen, and yet they made no attempt to arrest him, and when others attempted it the crowd rushed in between the pursuers and the pursued. About one hundred well-armed men accompanied SPENCER to an open field adjacent to the city, and there defied any and all attempts at an arrest. Nor has the United States Marshal yet been able to capture him.

The Mormons are exulting over their triumphs, and applying every opprobrius epithet to the Army and the Judiciary that their imaginations can suggest; but forbearance will soon cease to be a virtue, and when the day of retribution does come it will be fearful indeed, for I have never before seen such deep looks of vengeance as settled upon the countenances of every soldier when the corpse of PIKE was brought to camp. The entire army attended his funeral, and in the whole length of that line scarcely a word was spoken. Each man's brains were busy with thoughts of vengeance.

A very cowardly attack was made upon Cedar Fort, a Mormon village, about five miles distant, last night. The only damage done, however, was the killing of one horse and one cow, and burning a rick of hay. Although several volleys were fired, fortunately no person was injured. It is not known by whom the attack was made; the Mormons charge it upon the soldiers, but further developments lead me to believe they were not engaged in it.

About the 28th of July an emigrant train was attacked at the Goose Creek Mountains, fifty miles north of Salt Lake City, and six men, two women and several children killed, and six men wounded, and the train then robbed. It is uncertain by whom the deed was committed; the Mormons charge it upon the Indians, and the Indians upon the Mormons. Which are the most consummate liars let an enlightened public determine. After careful inquiry, I have concluded that both were engaged in it. The Indians were led on by the Mormons, for one woman, who was afterwards found in a dying condition, by a man who had escaped from the train, said that she had been taken out and grossly abused by five white men disguised as Indians, who afterwards shot her through the thigh with a pistol ball, and in that condition left her to die. On receiving information of the massacre, Gen. JOHNSTON sent Lieut. GAY with one company of Dragoons to chastise the Indians. When he arrived in the neighborhood, he hired a Mormon guide who led him into an ambush where the Indians were posted in a very strong position. There was no other alternative than to commence the fight at once; the attack commenced at daybreak on the 11th inst., Lieut. GAY having forty men in the action; there were about two hundred Indians, Bannocks and Shoshonees, all well armed. The fight lasted one hour and a half, and resulted in the rout of the Indians, leaving about twenty dead on the field; six Americans were wounded, but none killed. The Indians were reinforced the next day by two or three hundred Bannocks, but no other fight had occurred when the express started for camp. The General has ordered three additional companies to the neighborhood of the action, to scour the country.

A few days since, the bodies of two well-dressed men, one of them with the head entirely severed from the body, were found at the foot of the "Big Mountain;" they have not been recognized, and no clue to the murderers has been discovered. I have also been informed of several other murders committed since my last letter to you, but these are things of such frequent occurrence that they have ceased to be worth retailing as matters of news. The entire number of murders that have been committed within this Judicial District alone, and of which I have official and reliable information, is over *one hundred and sixty*, and various reports induce me to believe that the real number is even larger.

Chief Justice ECKELS' Court commences its session at Nephi, in this District, on the 22d inst. Judge ECKELS has received a statement signed by twenty-seven persons, who have been summoned as jurors and witnesses, in which they declare that they will not attend unless they can be protected by the army, alleging as the cause for such action that they have just cause to entertain fears for their lives, and they know that the Court in itself is powerless to protect them. And, since the recent developments at Salt Lake City, it cannot be denied that their fears are well founded. I will not reflect upon President BUCHANAN'S administration of Utah affairs, further than to remark that here is a United States Court about to be held within fifty miles of where the army is stationed, which the witnesses and jurors dare not attend for fear of losing their lives; and that the commanding General is well aware of the facts as they exist, and that he is powerless to furnish the strong arm of the Government to maintain the supremacy of the law without directly violating his recent instructions received from Washington. As a consequence, in all human probability, the Court, after attempting to administer the law, will be compelled to adjourn *sine die*, without having accomplished anything further than to demonstrate to his Excellency, the President, that in consequence of the course that he has seen fit to pursue, civil government cannot be administered in Utah, and that every attempt to administer it has ended in a tragical farce. RICHARD.

Another Sam Patch Tragedy—Shields, the Jumper, Drowned.

From the Rochester Democrat, Wednesday.

For some time past, a man calling himself SHIELDS has been advertising that on Friday of this week, the 16th inst., he would perform a wonderful exploit at Niagara Falls, by jumping from a height of 90 feet into the river, below the cataract. For this purpose he proposed to erect a scaffold on the American side, not far from the place where BLONDIN'S rope was suspended, and make a leap from its summit. But "man proposes and God disposes." The foolhardy adventurer has met with an untimely death. Saturday afternoon he, in company with a young man named ANDREW FRANK, went in a boat to the [illegible] of the intended exploit, for the purpose of making explorations. SHIELDS divested himself of [illegible], and swam from the shore to the middle [illegible] to ascertain the strength and direction [illegible] that prevail, and had proceeded some [illegible] he was caught in a whirlpool from [illegible] extricate himself. He called for [illegible]t, but before he could be reached [illegible] was engulphed, and his late [illegible] no more. The body had not been [illegible] when the steamer left Suspension Bridge last

There appear [illegible] several conflicting stories as to the identity of [illegible]. The *Union* of last evening asserts that his real name was O'CONNOR, and that he resided on Vought-street in this city, but it is said that his name appears on the register of the Franklin House at the Falls as O'CONNELL. Another statement is that his name was SHEMAN, and that he belonged in Lockport, where he has a brother residing. The authorities at the Falls have taken possession of the effects of the deceased, and hold them subject to the call of his friends. They consist of two suits of clothes and forty cents in money.

NATIONAL FAIR.

Seventh Annual Fair of the United States Agricultural Society.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Monday, Sept. 12, 1859.

The National Fair will open to-morrow. I send you to-day a descrip ion of such objects as were displayed this afternoon. The weather is very fine, and the people are coming in rapidly. The hotels in the city are all full, and camping ground is provided within the Fair grounds for those who desire to camp out.

The Fair grounds were well chosen, and are admirably adapted for the purpose. They are three miles from the city, but easy of access by railroad, lake, or horse cars. Nearly fifty acres of ground are inclosed. There are a thousand stalls for cattle, and a race-course half a mile around. For the exhibition of the various articles, six buildings have been erected, each 150 feet long, well roofed and lighted. Motive power for the various machines is furnished by a thirty-horse power steam-engine, and two of Ericsson's caloric engines. About half the stalls are filled. Very little of the machinery which is to be exhibited s yet put up. Everything, indeed, is in an inchoate state. Even the seats in the amphitheatre, from which the ladies are to view the races and the military display, are only in course of construction. There is, as yet, no fruits, no farm products, no fine art specimens displayed.

There is a good show of horses, mules, cattle and sheep. Among the most notable displays of cattle are those of J. HOWARD MCHENRY, of Baltimore County, Md.; C. D. BENT, of Iowa City, Iowa; and the Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, of this city. One of Mr. WENTWORTH'S Durham bulls took the first prize at Freeport, last week. The Devon cattle of the other two gentlemen named are splendid animals, and I doubt whether better can be anywhere produced.

The only display of flowers yet on exhibition is that of the gardener of S. H. KERFOOT, this county. They entirely fill a small building, and consist of a mound, covered with flowers in pots, and of flower baskets and huge bouquets. This display will be hard to beat. I do not think I have ever seen more taste displayed in the arrangement of flowers.

The City is full of strangers, some of whom are men of note. Among these are the Hon. WM. B. HUDDARD, of Columbus, Grand Master of the order of Knights Templars in America. He was received on his arrival here, by the Apollo Commandery, and escorted in grand style to his quarters. The grand encampment of the Knights Templars of the United States, commences here to-morrow. The general Grand Chapter of the United States, will hold its session at the same time. These bodies only meet once in three years, and it is expected that this session will be very largely attended. Delegates have already arrived from California, Oregon and Texas.

The Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS arrived here on Saturday, and will remain during the week. His friends expect that he will address them during the week, and I don't think they will be disappointed. The Little Giant looks quite cheerful and hopeful, and yet the gray hairs are beginning to appear among his raven locks. The cares and anxieties of political life, and the constant strife in which he has been engaged for years past, no doubt begin to tell upon him. But he is a man of wonderful nerve, and great powers of endurance. If he speaks here this time he will have an attentive audience. The "Black Republicans," as he delights to call them, will not disturb him as they once did.

"Long John" WENTWORTH is here, of course. No gathering of this kind would be complete without him. He is fresh from the State Fair held at Freeport last week, where his fine blooded stock, principally mules, sheep and hogs, took several premiums. Joints is great on raising stock, and has tried his hand successively on cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, and even bullpups. He is here ostensibly as a stock-raiser, but really in order to pull wires for the coming elections. He would give his eye-tooth to be elected Governor of Illinois, and who knows but what he may be? None of those Republicans who have been mentioned as his probable competitors, have a tithe either of his ability, tact and influence, or means. Shrewd, unscrupulous, untiring, cold-blooded. Ungrateful, sparing neither friends or enemies when they stand in his way, he has fixed his eye upon the Gubernatorial chair, more because his success in that quarter will humiliate "the adverse faction" of the Republican Party, than for his own gratification. He "lacks advancement"—and if that faction of the Republican Party in Illinois which finds its exponent in the Chicago *Press and Tribune* could work its will upon him, he were doomed forever to an inglorious obscurity.

I met to-day, also, Ex-Gov. REYNOLDS, "the old ranger of Illinois," as he delights to be called. This old veteran, now seventy-one years of age, is hale and hearty as a buck. I heard him this morning giving his views on the women of the West. "Sir," said he, "you should have been at Freeport last week. I could have shown you women there, Sir. Farmers wives and daughters. Sir; the bloom of health on their cheeks, the light of God's truth sparkling in their bright eyes, and their step as light and springy as that of a deer. Such are the women, Sir, that are the salvation of our country. They will be here, Sir; they'll be here"—but at this moment a knot of politicians came up, and the conversation turned upon politics.

SPORTING NEWS.

The International Cricket Match—The Turf—American Horses in England, &c.

It is announced that the headquarters of the "Eleven" of England, who come to play the great Cricket match, will be at the Astor House. We find in *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times* the following list of the American players:

"Ten—or nearly one-half of the entire twenty-two—namely, Gibbes, Lang, Lillywhite, Waller, S. Wright, H. Wright, Bage, Comery, Scarlett and Walker, have been selected from the St. George's Club, of this City; five—Higham, Marsh, Crossley, Willby and Sharp—from the New-York Club; three—Senior, Barclay and Morgan—from Philadelphia; two—Hammond and Newhall—from Germantown; with Hallis from Newark, and Head from Chicago. Of these the most reliable batsmen are Gibbes, H. Wright, Willby, Crossley, Senior, Head, Hammond and Newhall, whilst Higham, Lillywhite, Lang and Hallis may be counted on, but with less certainty. The crack bowlers are Marsh, Hallis, S. Wright, Crossley, Comery and Sharp, with H. Wright, Gibbes and Lillywhite to fall back upon. The rival wicket-keepers are Lang and Higham, and which is the most certain and effective we imagine nothing but the toss up of a half-dollar can decide; but Higham has more style about him, and manages to produce the most striking sensation among the bystanders. Newhall is an unrivaled long-stop; and, of the whole number, nearly all are active and dexterous in the field."

The same paper explains the disparity of numbers between the English and American champions:

"Persons who are not thoroughly posted on the subject of Cricket in this country and England, may wonder at the disparity in numbers between the two sides. They will ask, why should we have to send twenty-two champions into the lists against eleven Britishers? On the same principle that you would, under ordinary circumstances, have to fight militia men against regular soldiers, at least two or three to one, to have any hope of succes. There is not a man of the All-England Eleven who is not in constant drill, discipline, practice, or whatever it may be called, pretty nearly every day throughout the season. They are hardly ever without a hat or a ball in their hands, and their entire minds and energies are absorbed in the study and science of the game. Here, on the contrary, some of our best players are men in business, who are unable to spare more than a few leisure hours a week from their offices and ledgers, whilst even our regular professionals have nothing like the opportunities for improvement enjoyed by the same class in England. With the odds now given, however, we tidnk it will be found a rather close thing; and, whilst we fancy the Eleven may be the favorites in the betting, we shouldn't be at all surprised if they happened to be bowled over by their less scientific, but quite as determined, opponents."

The prospect of a great trot on the Eclipse Course is noticed by *Wilkes' Spirit*:

"We have at last the prospect of a really great trot, which will be a trot indeed, and we think will be honestly conducted. This has been brought about by the offer of Mr. JOHN I. SNEDICOR, of the Eclipse Course, L. I., of two purses of $2,500 each, free for all trotting horses, mile heats, best three in five; *Flora Temple* and *Princess* to go in harness if they enter, and all other horses to be allowed to go as they please. This latter privilege of course allows them to go under saddle, which is considered to be an advantage of two or three seconds over harness, and five or six over the 'rig' to wagon. Both of these purses have closed with the following entries: *Flora Temple* and *Princess*, in harness; *Lancet* and *Patchen*, under saddle. *Lancet*, it will be recollected, is the slashing black gelding who has already beaten *Flora* this very same kind of race in 2:25½; and the formidable Jersey stallion very recently made five heats in harness all under 2:30, and two of them in 2:26¼ and 2:26½. He may, therefore, be reasonably expected to go in 2:24 under saddle, and to give the great mares a severe task. There are no two many entries for this race to permit of collusion, and it will be a betting affair. The first of the two will come off between the 20th and 25th of this month. Mr. MCMANN and Mr. EOFF will drive their respective mares; *Lancet* is in the hands of HIRAM WOODRUFF, and *Patchen* in charge of D. TALLMAN."

The following are the latest bits of news concerning the American horses in England:

"Mr. HARLAN has matched his American horse, *Des Chiles*, 4 years, against Mr. C. DEVIN'S *Independence*, 3 years, for $1,500 a side, half profit, to be run on Tuesday of the first October meeting, at Newmarket. *Des Chiles* carries 112 lbs., and *Independence*, 105 lbs.

The stakes won by *Umpire* at the Stockton meeting, were first-class prizes, and gronped together some of the most formidable two-year-olds in England. The first of these races was 'The Cleveland Stakes,' (three-quarters of a mile,) of five sovereigns each, with 100 added for two-year-olds, colts to carry 119 lbs., fillies 116 lbs. *Umpire*, however, carrying 126."

The programme for the Southern season is promising. Major BACON'S two Albion colts, *Bill Dearing* and *Bill Cheatham*, which ran with credit on Long Island, are engaged to appear at the Mongomery Fall Meeting; and the Jockey Club Fall Meeting over the Albion Course, at Gallatin, Tenn., opens on Monday, Sept. 19, with a programme of races and entries under it that promise fine sport. Col. ELLIOT has sent here for GILPATRICK, to ride *Hiawatha*, one of Albion's four-year-olds, at the meeting.

At the Fall regatta of the New York Yacht Club, to take place on the 22d inst., prizes to the value of $250 will be given to the winning boats, provided a sufficient number of entries are made to give interest to the occasion. The Club have also named the 5th of October for a rendezvous of yachts owned by members of the Club at City Island.

The Detroit papers positively deny that SEERETTER, the billiard player, has received any challenge to play with Mr. TIEMAN, nor even an intimation that such a challenge was to be given. Further, if the challenge was given for $1,000 only, it would find no acceptance.

nse Ball.

KNICKERBOCKER OF NEW-YORK, VS. STARR, OF BROOKLYN.

The fly game between these Clubs was commenced on Tuesday, upon the grounds foot of Court-street, South Brooklyn. In consequence of the rain the game was postponed after four innings had been played.

STAR.	H.	L.	Runs.	KNICKERBOCKER.	H.	L.	Runs.
Tracy, c	1		1	Adams, r. f	2		0
F. Whiting, 1 b	3		0	Stephens, 1 b	1		1
Morris, c. f	2		1	Davis, c. f	1		1
S. Patchen, s. s	2		0	Wood, 2 b	0		1
Fairbanks, r. f	1		1	Tyson, s. s	2		0
Creighton, p	1		1	McLaughlin, p	2		0
Tickner, 2 b	1		1	Kissam, 3 b	2		0
Manley, 3 b	1		0	Morrow, l. f	1		0
Flanley, l. f	0		0	Wright, c	1		0
Total	12		6	Total	12		3

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
Knickerbocker	3	0	0	0—3
Star	1	2	3	0—6

SCORER FOR STARR—W. E. Hopkins.
SCORER FOR KNICKERBOCKER—H. A. Thomas.
UMPIRE—W. E. Gelston, of Eagle Club.

LIBERTY, OF NEW-BRUNSWICK, VS. NEWARK CLUB.

These clubs played at Newark on Monday, the Newark boys winning the game. Below is the score:

LIBERTY.	H.	L.	Runs.	NEWARK.	H.	L.	Runs.
W. H. Cortelyou, p.4	2			Dusebury, 1 b	2		3
M. H. Hildebrant, c.4	1			Dodd, 2 b	4		2
Williams, 3 b	3			Conklin, c	2		3
Bergen, 2 b	3		1	Wambell, c. f	3		3
Sharp, 1 b	3		2	Ford, 3 b	4		2
Van Nuise, c. f	3		2	Dougherty, r. f	3		2
M. Cortelyou, l. f	2		3	Clowry, l. f	3		3
Stout, s. s	2		2	Manteville, s. s	1		4
Wauser, r. f	3		2	Dye, p	5		0
	16						22

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Liberty	3	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	5	—16
Newark	3	0	0	3	0	13	0	1	2	—22

UMPIRE.—J. Clark, of the Union Club, of Elizabeth.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.—Empire vs. Excelsior—Upon the grounds of the Gotham Club, at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken.

EXCELSIOR, OF BROOKLYN, VS. EMPIRE, OF NEW-YORK.

These Clubs played at Hoboken, upon the grounds of the Gotham Club, on Wednesday. The Excelsiors won the game. A large number of people were on the ground to witness the trial between these excellent clubs.

EMPIRE.	H.	L.	Runs.	EXCELSIOR.	H.	L.	Runs.
Hoyt, s. s	2			Reynolds, s. s	3		4
Gough, l. f	3		2	Polhemus, c. f	3		3
Benson, c	5		1	Leggett, c	4		2
Miller, 2 c	1		2	J. Whiting, p	4		4
Russell, r. f	3		2	Holder, s. s	2		4
Thorn, p	3		3	E. Whiting, r. f	3		3
Ward, 1 b	3		2	Pearsall, 1 b	3		3
Moore, 3 b	2		3	Brainard, 3 b	2		1
Smith, c. f	5		0	Markham, l. f	3		3
Total	29			Total			25

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNING:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Empire	1	6	0	2	1	0	7	2	1	—20
Excelsior	2	0	1	1	10	4	2	0	5	—25

SCORER FOR EMPIRE—J. J. Bloomfield.
SCORER FOR EXCELSIOR—W. A. Young.
UMPIRE—Morrow, of the Knickerbocker.

THURSDAY, Sept. 15.—Mutual vs. Gotham; at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken. Game called at 2½ o'clock, P. M.

[Advertisement.]

BOERHAVE, A GREAT PHYSICIAN, WHO TAUGHT and practiced medicine for over 60 years, ordered, after his death, all his extensive medical library to be burned, excepting one volume of immense size. This was labeled "to my dear pupils." They opened it with profound veneration; it was all blank leaves; neither writing nor printing was there, save only on the first leaf was engrossed in plain German text these words, "Head cool, feet warm, and bowels open, will keep Doctors poor." He might have added, "if the patient is hot, cool him; if he is cool, warm him; if there is pain or restlessness, relieve him, if it can be done so safely; for pain and restlessness are often but the consequence of Nature's efforts to throw out offensive and hurtful matters, which if injudiciously interfered with, is of more injury than service to the sufferer. But irritating matters should be evacuated, and those secretions which are scanty should be made free. Above all, my dear pupils, do good but be sure and do no harm. Remember, Rome for 500 years had no physician, and that was the brightest period of her existence and of her power." But the Romans had a universal purgative, which in all its material elements was like BRANDRETH'S pills, incapable of injuring, because only operative upon and around the parts involved in the disease. BRANDRETH'S vegetable universal pills benefit when used by the sick, and what is of some consequence, perhaps, are certain not to injure. They purge, but you cannot be sick but from the retaining in your bodies of matters which purging always removes; and does not the dog, the horse and even the cat, always when sick, search for those herbs and grasses which open their bowels, and this cures them. And the experience of over a hundred years has proved that BRANDRETH'S pills have always, benefited, and never injure those who have used them in sickness. They are Nature's medicine, because no matter what the disease may be, or how intense, or where situated, a dose of four, six or more always relieves, and perseverance cures when a cure is practicable, because they take from the blood only its impurities. The more skill exhibited in using them the more benefit is derived.

CASES DATED 1859, CONTINUED.

DR. JAMES LELL, of Polsdam, New-York, writes Aug. 11, 1859: "I met with a man three weeks ago who had slightly injured his finger two or three days before, which caused immediate pain, swelling and violent fever. When I saw him the pain and swelling had extended to his shoulder, depriving him of rest or sleep. The hand was turning dark colored, and on the point of mortification. His doctor was ignorant of the nature of his case. I got there at evening, and during the night I gave him a whole box of pills, applied a yeast poultice, and saved his life."

Mr. A. ROSS, of Madrid, St. Lawrence Co., New-York, writes Aug. 22, 1859: "I can honestly and confidently recommend BRANDRETH'S Pills to the favorable notice of the public, as the best medicine I have ever dealt in during my thirteen years' experience in the sale of medicines, having prescribed them in hundreds of cases of almost every form of disease with the happiest results, and I honestly believe they are the best medicine, as a universal remedy, that the world has yet propuced." Principal office No. 294 Canal-street. Price 25 cents per box.

[Advertisement.]

TO DRUGGISTS AND PHYSICIANS—Who are desirous of avoiding the raw, crude Brandies of "the past and present year:" We would call their attention to our choice stock of *old* Brandies, Wines, &c., purchased years since, when brandies were low, and now richly tempered by age and the favorable changes of climate and transportation, enabling us to furnish druggists, physicians and families with a rare article, *especially adapted for medical and family use*, at reasonable rates.

"BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN," having driven the wolfish speculators in spurious gins out of the market, has now attained a popularity *without precedent in the history of the trade*, possessing, as it does, the *intrinsic* medicinal qualities of an *old* and *pure* Gin. It has received the indorsement of thousands of physicians and druggists, who cheerfully testify to its nutritive, medicinal and recuperative qualities.

Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention. Circulars containing a list of articles and prices forwarded to those requiring them.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established 1778,)
Importers of Wines, &c., No. 338 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

As the apple on the borders of the Dead Sea, however tempting to the sight, is repugnant to the taste, and is nothing but ashes at the core, so experience detects, beneath the glare and tinsel of vicious pleasures nothing but delusion, mortification and disease. To whom this applies, throw off the infatuation, and avail yourselves of the counsel and advice of Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-street, New-York. Hours for consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 to 8, daily, Sundays excepted.

[Advertisement.]

FALL CLOTHING.

Good black cloth frock coats	$5 to $8
Fine black cloth frock coats	10 to 14
The finest French cloth frock coats	15 to 20
Cassimere business coats	3 50 to 12
Complete cassimere business suits to match	6 to 20

At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Appetite gone, tongue fevered, bowels inactive, unmistakeable symptoms of a weak stomach and disordered liver, can be cured by a course of this unequaled tonic and anti-bilious medicine. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.—The only reliable Fire-proof Safe in the world, having *again* sustained its celebrated reputation at the late fires in Oshkosh and Key West. QUIAS BROTHERS, No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.—They resolve and assuage pain by calling forth the acrid humors from parts internal to the skin. Sold at 25 cents each at No. 294 Canal-street, New-York, and by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A QUESTION SETTLED.—It was supposed that KNOX had achieved perfection in hat-making before he issued his last production. But the supposition proved erroneous. He has startled the town with the beauty of his Fall style, and the demand for it is proving commensurate with its merits. When you want an elegant, durable and cheap hat, go for it to KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway. KNOX has settled the question as to who makes the best hat, as all are convinced.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY,

Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil, and is very easily taken.

To be had of the inventors, No. 135 Fourth-avenue, and all respectable druggists.

PENFOLD, PARKES & MOWER,
Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS! GAS!—Fixtures of beautiful designs and finish will be found at the great wholesale manufacturing depôt of

WARNER, PECK & CO.,
No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY, First block below the New-York Hotel, Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 14.

$1,000 Mo. State 6s	85	450 N. Y. Central R	80⅞
40,060 do	b30 85	600 do	80⅞
37,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	88⅞	100 do	s10 80⅜
2,000 Va. State 6s	94⅞	850 do	80⅛
500 City 6s, '70	92½	500 do	b60 80⅜
2,000 N. Y. Central 6s	94	400 do	b10 80⅜
1,500 N. Y. C. R. 7s	101⅜	100 do	b30 80⅜
10,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '76	98⅜	100 do	s30 80¼
5,000 E. R. 1st m. bs	65	200 do	s60 80
9,000 E. R. 3d m. bs	63 63¼	500 Reading Railroad	45½
6,000 M. C. R. 6 p. c. 1st m. S. F. C. bs	91	600 do	b60 45⅝
1,000 M. S. S. F. bs	56¾	200 do	s10 45⅝
6,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	87½	100 M. S. & N. Ia G. S'k	25⅛
44 Union Bank	100	650 do	25
6 Bank of Commerce	98¾	100 do	s25 24¾
39 do	98	100 Ill. Central R	68
18 Amer. Exch. Bank	101⅜	100 do	s30 67⅝
50 Del. & Rud. Can. Co.	94⅜	100 do	b30 68
18 do	94½	150 do	67⅝
10 Metropolitan Bank	111	100 do	b60 68
50 Grocers Bank	93	19 Clev. Col. & Cin. R	94½
5 Market Bank	102	250 Gal. & Chicago R	76½
15 Continental Bank	100	200 do	b30 76¾
22 St. Nicholas Bank	95	100 do	b60 76½
125 Cumb. Coal Pref	14	100 do	76
100 do	b60 14	50 do	s30 76¾
295 Pacific M. S. S. Co.	83	100 do	s15 76
9 do	83¾	50 do	b15 76½
100 do	b30 83¾	34 do	76½
100 do	83½	100 do	s10 76⅞
200 do	s10 83¾	100 Chic. & R. I. R	s30 70
250 Harlem R. Pref	37½	1150 do	70
100 Mich. Cen. R	47⅜	100 do	b7 70
300 do	b63 48	100 do	b30 70
300 Harlem Railroad	10¾	25 do	69⅞
50 Second-av. R	b30 103⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000 Mo. St. 6s	b60 85	10 Cleve. & Tol. R	34½
10,000 do	b60 84⅞	100 do	25
10,000 do	84⅜	200 do	b30 25
50 U. S. Canal Co.	s60 93⅜	100 Chi. & Rock I. R	69¾
250 N. Y. Central R	80⅝	300 do	s60 69⅜
50 do	b10 80⅝	60 Gal. & Chi. R	b10 75⅝
100 do	b10 80⅜	250 do	b60 75⅝
150 do	s3 80⅝	50 do	b30 75⅝
200 do	s10 80⅝	50 do	75⅝
75 Pac. M. S. Co	83½	250 do	b10 75⅜
20 Mich. Central R	47⅜	200 do	s3 75⅜
50 do	b10 47½	50 Nor. & Wor. R	41
200 do	s30 47	60 do	45
100 M. S. & N. I. G. S	24⅜		

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14—P. M.

Our special Washington correspondent sends us to-day some very interesting, as well as new and authentic figures, on the current and prospective finances of the Federal Government. His letter will be found at length in another part of this paper. It appears that the Secretary of the Treasury, on a revision of his estimates of Revenue for the fiscal year of 1860, ending June 30, next, claims that his Customs will yield at least $62,400,000, instead of $58,000,000, as heretofore estimated, and that with other resources he will be able to reimburse or purchase the Public Debt to the extent of $7,751,000, without reducing this working balance below six millions at the end of the year. He has already determined that no Treasury Bills falling due *after 30th June last* will be reissued, or in any way renewed. The amount then subject to renewal was less than five millions; since then the Sub-Treasurer in New-York, and other parties for the Government, have disposed of about two millions. His revised budget for 1860 is thus presented:

To provide for all wants of year	$63,321,000
With cash balance June 30, '59	$4,339,060
Treasury Bills	1,933,000
Loan of Jan. 24	1,380,000
Together	$10,672,000
Customs of year	62,100,000
Lands and miscellaneous	4,000,000—$77,972,000
Leaving surplus June 30, 1860	$13,751,000

The Stock Exchange partially yielded on the Western Shares, as indicated at the close of business yesterday, under the general anxiety, founded in good part by a recently created *Short* interest, within the Board of Brokers, to have the market fall off. This feeling would seem to be favored by the facts that the extreme rise in Galena and Chicago Shares is equal to 14@15, and on Rock Island, 10@11 ℔ cent., and that upon this advance there has been a good deal of realizing, and it is not surprising, therefore, that such repeated demonstrations as we have had for several days past, and especially this afternoon, to force the market down, should, for a season at least, be persevered in. But, nevertheless, the Brokers and Jobbers on the Exchange appear to be as much at fault now as last week, and prices rebound about as soon as the various experiments made against them cease. This may be owing, in good part, to the stubborn firmness shown by New-York Central, since it passed 80 ℔ cent. a second time, as the whole Share list sympathizes more or less with it. Or, it may be from the firmness of the actual holders of the favorite Western Stocks to operate on the daily fluctuations of the market, within the present range of prices, while the improvement in the traffic this Fall holds out the prospect of still higher figures. Yesterday afternoon Galena fell from the top price of the day to 76¼. This morning it was again pressed at 76¼@76¾. In the afternoon contracts were made down to 75½ at the Second Board, and after the adjournment the price receded to 75¾@76 ℔ cent., which is a fraction better than it closed only day before yesterday. In Rock Island the transactions were at 70, almost uniformly, until the Second Board, when contracts were made at 69¾@69¼ ℔ cent. After the adjournment, the price left off 69¾@70 ℔ cent. In New-York Central, closing yesterday at 80½, the fluctuations were down to 80¼ cash and 80 sellers' option, at the early Board, then up to 81 on the Street, again down to 80¼ at the Second Board, with an apparently preconcerted effort to break the market, and then up again to 80¾ after the adjournment. These three Stocks gave the tone to the speculative dealings, so that the other Western shares and Hudson and Harlem fluctuated with them. The Pacific Mail shares were again firmer, selling up to 83½, and Panama and Delaware and Hudson steady. In State Stocks, Tennessees and Virginias were steady, while in Missouris the sales were large, first at 85 in the forenoon, and 84¾ at the Second Board. The business in Railway Bonds was fairly distributed. The Erie mortgages lower; New-York Centrals firm, and Illinois Centrals in request at 87½ ℔ cent., with 3½ ℔ cent. due on 1st October, for which provision we understand has already been made. The general market, after the Second Board, left off firm on the speculative Shares.

We have no changes to note in Money, which continues in easy supply, with a fair employment at 7 ℔ cent. for

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2493. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEW-YORK POLITICS.

The Democratic State Convention at Syracuse.

CONCLUSION OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

Nomination of a State Ticket and Election of Delegates to Charleston.

Changes in the State Central Committee.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Opening Scenes of the Convention on Wednesday.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1859.

My letter of yesterday, in which mention was made of the fighting-gang brought up by FERNANDO WOOD, may in some part have prepared you to hear of violence and outrage both within and around the Democratic State Convention. But the scenes which actually transpired last evening, and in the forenoon of to-day, far exceed anything which even the names given might have led those knowing the parties to expect. It was known in New-York, on the 11th and 12th, that FERNANDO WOOD had offered free tickets to Syracuse and back, with money for "refreshments," to all the most dangerous characters of the City who could be relied on, or were thought reliable, to forward his interests. He had a large acquaintance with that class of gentry who are known as "traveling on their shoulder," and all such as made application were heartily welcomed and furnished with the sinews of war. Among the parties so furnished with money and tickets, or enlisting as amateurs in the proposed free fight, there might be seen in FERNANDO'S rooms, and following him around the streets, such men as Red-headed TOM HEN FERRIS, NEELY or CORNELIUS WOOD, JIM CARPENTER, ANDIE SHEEHAN, Spanish LEWY, JIM WILLETT, PADDY BURNS, BEN RAY, Soldier FLYNN of the First Ward, DAN LYNN, PADDY DUFFY, JIM HUGHES, the Benicia Boy, and some two dozen others of the like kidney but of less note. Several of these did not appear to like the position they were compelled to occupy, and asserted in various companies that, though paid for being there to "see fair play," as FERNANDO termed it, they would not strike a blow on any side except in self-defence or on justifying provocation. JIM HUGHES, the Benicia Boy and Spanish LEWY were understood to occupy this position, but the remainder of the gang gave no evidence of not fully participating in the truculent purpose for which they had been hired and brought up.

The first overt act of ruffianism occurred last night in the bar-room of the Voorhies House about 11 o'clock. One of FERNANDO'S adherents, ANDREW JACKSON PLUMB by name, was very tipsy, and kept shouting, each time he had his glass filled, "The health of FERNANDO WOOD!" Two countrymen, apparently employed on the Canal, were annoyed by this interruption of their conversation, and when called upon by PLUMB to join him in his reiterated toast, they very curtly turned round, one of them saying, "Oh, shut up; we're had about enough of FERNANDO WOOD, and are sick of him." Upon this, and without further provocation, two of WOOD'S fighting men, ANDIE SHEEHAN and Red-headed FERRIS, at once dashed on the provincials and a free fight began. FERRIS got his man up into a corner and hammered away, apparently without doing any mischief, except a profuse flow o blood from the countryman's nose and lips. ANDIE SHEEHAN, more fortunate, tumbled his man with a dexterous trip, and then smashed one of the heavy bar-room chairs across his head. The chair was broken into little pieces—the man was perfectly stunned; and again and again, as he strove to rise SHEEHAN rushed forward, mashing his knuckles into the prostrate man's face. Meantime, either the Sheriff or one of his deputies rushed forward to separate and arrest the combatants; he was a big man, probably weighing two hundred pounds, but just as he passed in front of a pillar, BEN RAY hit him in the corner of the mouth and knocked him head-foremost into the opposite corner of the room. His cheek and lips were terribly mashed—as *he* thinks, by a slung-shot or brass knuckles—but as it seemed to me, with a fair blow of the naked fist. These exploits accomplished, Red-headed FERRIS went straight up stairs to WOOD'S room, and ANDIE SHEEHAN made tracks in the direction of the railroad station, but the train for New-York had just passed. BEN RAY vanished immediately, but all three were present again this morning in WOOD'S retinue, and no arrests have been made within the public knowledge.

The fact is, and it may as well be said here, that the local authorities of Syracuse have shown a disposition rather to foment than restrain the violent demonstrations which they were given fair warning would be attempted. At the doors of the Hall, hired for the use of the Convention by the State Central Committee, a very insufficient police force was stationed by the Mayor, who also refused to increase the number when properly applied to for that purpose by gentlemen who saw reason to apprehend an organized attack. This numerical insufficiency would not have been of so much consequence had the officers on duty shown a desire to discharge their duties honestly—but such was not the fact; and while the State Central Committee strictly confined tickets of floor-admission to delegates and contesting delegates, the policemen or watchmen on guard appeared to have a private understanding with NEELY WOOD by which they let in all members of the WOOD gang who were pointed out by NEELY, and certified as "all right" by that individual. In this way, as your regular reporters will undoubtedly have telegraphed, about eighteen or twenty minutes before the time appointed for the opening of the Convention, WOOD was present at the foot of the platform, surrounded by some thirty or forty of his short-boys, his contesting delegates from the City, and it may be one-half or a third of the regular delegates to the State Convention, who had gone there thus early, apprehensive of some trouble in getting in.

Of the scene which then transpired the pen can furnish no adequate description. WOOD, looking frightfully pale and nervous, stood at the right-hand corner of the platform, surrounded by his body-guard, and sending DAN LYNN (of Poole-murder notoriety) on frequent errands. At exactly 11¾ o'clock he pulled out his watch, opened it, looked round hurriedly, and gave the word "Begin," in a hoarse whisper. Upon this a stampede took place, a shout was raised, and a voice from the middle of the cohort nominated Mr. G. ALVORD, of Onondaga, for temporary Chairman. At once ALVORD, who had been stationed near the chair on the platform, took his seat, began pounding with the mallet, and declared himself elected. Shouts, yells and hisses resounded through the hall and the majority of provincial delegates at first seemed to consider the whole thing a hoax, or good humored joke, got up prior to the meeting of the Convention by a handful of New-York City rowdies. In a manner similar to the nomination of the Chair, ROBERT H. SCRANELAND of Cattaraugus, and J. B. HALL of Schoharie, were appointed Secretaries; and then a resolution was introduced by C. D. MURRAY, of Cattaraugus, declaring that both the Tammany Hall and Fernando Wood delegations should be admitted to seats in the Convention. Of the speech made by JOHN COCHRANE in reply to this—a speech in which he reminded the assemblage that it was *but* an assemblage, no roll-call having been made, nor any other steps taken to prepare it for business—you will have received a full report before this reaches you. He distinctly declined to recognize the organization made as any organization of the Convention which had been called to meet there. At 12 o'clock precisely, PETER CAGGER called the Convention to order, on behalf of the State Committee, when the venerable JOHN STRYKER, of Oneida, was moved to the chair, and JOHN B. SKINNER of Wyoming, and Mr. HALL, were appointed temporary Secretaries. This gave us now one real and one bogus Chairman, two bogus and two real Secretaries, and two different sets of speakers, moving different sets of resolutions. The combat thickened visibly, and all the elected delegates, with the exception of some seven or eight, began moving away from that side of the floor on which WOOD stood. Just at this moment a rush was made at the Chairman, Mr. STRYKER, and NEELY WOOD, a relative of FERNANDO WOOD, an appointee in the Custom-house, hurled Mr. STRYKER from the platform, at the same time striking him a heavy blow on the back of the head. STRYKER fell forward, and might have had his neck broken, but for the fact that he was caught by some delegates below, who broke the descent of six feet over which he had been thrown. This was the turning-point of public opinion, and even the fighting-men of FERNANDO WOOD'S retinue began to feel ashamed of their business and their leader. A motion was then made by JOHN COCHRANE, in view of this outrage, to take a recess for one hour; whereupon all the regular delegates, with the exception of seven or eight, withdrew, and the bogus assemblage under ALVORD had full swing for that space of time.

Such being the main facts of the case, it would be impossible to convey a just idea of the incidents which marked the course of events. Of the retinue around WOOD, numbers were armed, and brandished pistols, but, happily, no shots were fired, and no blood shed. Public opinion rushed against the movement into which WOOD had entered, and the Dickinson delegates of the State were vehement in demanding of ALVORD that their names should not be used on any of his Committees, nor in any other manner which would appear to countenance these outrages.

At a quarter after one, the recess being finished, the Convention regularly organized reassembled, and on call of the roll it was found that but FOUR delegates out of the whole *one hundred and twenty-eight* were prepared to countenance WOOD'S attempt and movement! DICKINSON and all his friends were bitter in denouncing it; and when such prominent Dickinson men as BARTLETT of Broome, VAN VALKENBURGH, JOHN BURNHAM, the venerable Judge BIRDSALL, GILBERT S. LYON, HENRY S. RANDALL, and other men of like proclivities, responded to their names, they were loudly cheered both by the Convention and galleries. Very soon a procession appeared, at the head of which walked DANIEL S. DICKINSON and AUGUSTUS SCHELL, who seemed to think it necessary to give this physical-presence refutation to the charge of sympathy with the ruffians who had disturbed the meeting in the morning. Loud and long-prolonged cheers hailed their entrance, and as they walked up the middle aisle both received heartier and more cordial pressures of the hand than they have felt for many years in Democratic circles. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, in response to enthusiastic calls, appeared on the platform, took his seat beside the Chairman, and finally delivered a speech, in which he denounced "the attempted trickery, overreaching and outrage" of the Fernando Wood assemblage in the morning. The speech was happy, characteristically filled with Scripture quotations, and served abundantly to show that the Sage of Binghamton is opposed to the fraudulent alteration of either political or commercial invoices.

From this moment the best feeling prevailed, and the eloquent prophecy of JOHN COCHRAN, that "all former divisions of the Democratic Party shall be hurled in this pitfall which a traitor dug for the Convention," stands something more than a fair chance of being realized.

These matters over, the Convention appointed a Committee on Permanent Organization, and adjourned to 4 P. M. to hear the result. On reassembling, every single delegate responded to his name, and put himself right on the record, with the exception of THOS. G. ALVORD and —— SMITH. SHANKLAND, one of WOOD'S Secretaries, being amongst the number of those who returned, and being admitted only by favor, the alternate from his District having taken the seat to which he was entitled when SHANKLAND failed to answer to his name. On motion of JOHN CLANCY, of New-York, a Committee of two from each Judicial District was appointed, of which Mr. CLANCY was made Chairman. It should have been mentioned previously that the Committee on Permanent Organization reported the name of WM. H. LUDLOW, of Suffolk, formerly Speaker of the Assembly, for Permanent President, with the usual array of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, all of whom were unanimously appointed. The great question for the Convention to decide, in relation to the appointment of delegates to the National Convention, was brought forward by Mr. KERNAN, of Oneida, who offered a preamble and resolutions that a Committee of two from each Judicial District should be appointed to report four delegates at large, and two from each Congressional District for appointment by the Convention. Mr. BIRDSALL, of Seneca, moved to amend, by making the Committee consist of one from each Congressional District. Mr. ARMSTRONG, of Queens, moved to postpone the whole subject until after the November election, but this was voted down by 92 to 31, and the original resolution was adopted almost unanimously.

The Fernando Wood assemblage have hired another hall and, as I write, there are bands of music parading the town in honor of this "victory." But two elected Delegates are with him, and all the Dickinson men are acting in cordial harmony with the regular Convention. There may be more rowdyism to-night, but I hardly expect it, as the Wood men have entirely lost spirit, and all feel that FERNANDO is now actuated by desperation and revenge, and not by judgment.

In haste, HEADQUARTERS.

Telegraphic Report of the Proceedings.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Sept. 15.

The statement that the Convention was originally called to order precisely at 12 o'clock, by Mr. SMITH, of Monroe, was not based on any actual knowledge of the exact time, but on a supposition of the reporter, from the motion, that the hour had arrived. The subsequent debate shows the views of the delegates on that point.

Mr. EDWARDS, of Suffolk, desires to deny, emphatically, that he ever intended to substitute Mr. WOOD in his place if the Mozart Hall delegation had been ruled out of the regular Convention, or ever authorized such an assertion.

The statement of certain special correspondents, that the fight at the Voorhees House was between Tammany and Mozart parties, is entirely incorrect. The parties engaged in that row were some of the Wood men and some Syracuse rowdies who had insulted them.

The following is the State Central Committee appointed by the Convention, presided over by Mr. ALVORD.

First District—C. P. Schermerhorn, Benj. Ray.
Second District—Jas. Souther, W. Radford.
Third District—Matthew McMahon, J. O. Hasbrouck
Fourth District—John Cramer, Orville Clark.
Fifth District—Jno. A. Green, Jr., W. Baldwin.
Sixth District—N. J. Sands, Chas. Kohler.
Seventh District—Albert G. Wheeler, A. J. McCall.
Eighth District—Harry Wilbur, G. P. Eddy.

A paper strongly protesting against the outrages of the Wood party yesterday is in circulation. It is signed first by Hon. D. S. DICKINSON and EDWIN CROSWELL, and will include the leading representative Hards in the State.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Sept. 15—1 P. M.

The resolutions are not yet reported. They strongly affirm the rights of American citizens, native or adopted, all over the world, and the duty of the Government to protect them; denounce the profligate expenditure of the Opposition on the Canals, and recommend economy; regret the necessity of the two million and a half loan, but approve its indorsement by the people as the debt exists; declare in favor of leaving to the Courts all matters justly belonging to the judicial tribunals that relate to the Territories of the United States, and declare that Congress has no power to legislate Slavery into the Territories, or a slave-code for the Territories, or to prohibit the South from her just share in the benefits of the territory; indorse the National Administration, and moderately denounce the Registry law, but urge the Democratic voters to get registered.

The resolutions were prepared by JOHN CLANCY, and have been concurred in with much unanimity by the Committee.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Sept. 15.

The Democratic State Convention assembled at 10 o'clock. The President, WILLIAM H. LUDLOW, announced that the first business in order was reports of Committees.

Mr. SHEA, of Richmond, from the Committee on Contested Seats, reported in favor of admitting ORVILLE ROBINSON as delegate from Oswego. Report accepted.

Mr. ISAIAH RYNDERS called attention to the report from the Special Correspondent of the *Daily News*, which stated that the Benicia Boy was in Syracuse with Tammany Hall Delegates. This appeared in the *News* and another equally reliable paper, the day before the Convention met. Every person knows that the Benicia Boy was with WOOD or the Mozart Hall party. He did not take part, so far as he observed, in the fight, but he was brought up by them. The paper he alluded to also stated that ANDY SHEHAN and PAT. MATTHEWS were with Tammany men. It was false. SHEHAN was with WOOD, and he had been on the platform and leaped down among the Delegates whenever the Wood men wanted aid. PAT MATTHEWS, to do him justice, was not here at all. These are the men who have for years made trouble at Tammany Hall, and against whose ruffianism Tammany Hall has had to fight. It has been reported for years that he (RYNDERS) has headed the rowdies of Tammany. Against who? Against himself? It is now stated that he brought up these rowdies here. One was as true as the other. These men were brought up by FERNANDO WOOD, and part of the programme was to kill him, (RYNDERS.) They were to shoot him from behind, and this is why they had drawn pistols and knives upon him. If it had not been known that he was armed, he would have been killed on the floor. A Wood man had acknowledged this to him. It was also said in the *News* that WOOD was the first choice of the Hards. This was a foul aspersion on the Hards that were, for no such distinction exists now. The Hards would never fix their choice on a man who would bring here hired assassins to murder a man in daylight. He wanted the whole State to know that it was against these cut-throats that Tammany had been forced to contend beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitant in New-York. The man who knocked Mr. STRYKER off the platform was one who had come with others to make a riot in Tammany Hall, and been shot in the shoulder there. He came here now hired by FERNANDO WOOD to break up this Convention, and murder the Chairman if necessary. He appealed to all Democrats whether there had ever been so disgraceful a scene in a Convention before. He hoped there never would be again, and there never would, if this man and his assassins are ruled out of the party.

Mr. STRYKER, of Oneida, moved that the Convention now proceed to nominate candidates for State officers. Adopted.

Mr. RYNDERS said that, as there is only one candidate in the field, and as the desire of the whole Convention was to renominate Judge JOHNSON, the present able Judge, he moved that ALEXANDER S. JOHNSON be unanimously declared the candidate of the party for Judge of the Court of Appeals. Applause followed, and Judge JOHNSON was unanimously nominated. The result was received with loud cheers.

Mr. ARMSTRONG, of Queens, nominated DAVID R. FLOYD JONES as a candidate for Secretary of State. [Applause.] He desired to say, as Mr. JONES appears as the nominee of a body that met in a private room at a hotel last night, that such nomination was made without his knowledge or consent, and was repudiated by him. (Cheers.) He commented on the public services and private character of Mr. JONES, and expressed the conviction of the Democracy of New-York and Queens, that his name would add strength to and secure victory for the ticket. [Applause.]

H. S. RANDALL, of Cortland, read the following letter from GIDEON J. TUCKER:

ALBANY, Saturday, Sept. 10, 1859.

DEAR SIR: When the Democratic party of the State of New-York did me the high honor two years since, to place me at the head of its victorious column, I publicly stated, in accepting this distinction, a determination which it now becomes proper to re-announce. I request that if my name be presented to the State Convention, of which you will be a member, you will say that, faithful to my resolution in 1857, I respectfully decline a renomination.

Truly yours, GIDEON J. TUCKER.

Mr. HYATT, of Westchester, moved that DAVID R. FLOYD JONES be nominated unanimously. Carried by acclamation. [Loud applause.]

Mr. RANDALL moved that SANFORD E. CHURCH be nominated unanimously as the candidate for Comptroller. [Loud applause.]

Mr. J. B. CRAIG, of Kings, stated that it was the intention of the delegates from Kings to present the name of ALFRED M. WOOD for this place, but in view of their high appreciation of the services of Mr. CHURCH, and their hearty concurrence in his renomination, they withdrew their candidate's name. [Applause.] SANFORD E. CHURCH was then renominated with loud cheers.

Mr. RYNDERS moved the unanimous nomination of LYMAN TREMAINE for Attorney General. [Applause.] Mr. TREMAINE was nominated amid loud cheers.

The Convention then proceeded to a *viva voce* vote for Canal Commissioner. The following names were proposed:

W. J. Skinner of Herkimer, Thomas S. Gray of Warren, S. W. Odell of Fulton, Jason Clark of Jefferson, A. B. Miller of Tioga, R. Keys of Clinton, and James H. Sherrill of Washington.

PETER CAGGER withdrew the name of JAMES H. SHERRILL, who was not a candidate.

Mr. KERNAN, on behalf of Mr. SKINNER, desired to say that because a bold, bad man chooses to get together a band of desperate and bad men, and make use of a good man's name, it should not injure the latter. Mr. SKINNER repudiates the men who made use of his name last evening, and stands where he ever stood, with the united Democracy of the State.

On the first ballot Mr. SKINNER received 80 votes, and was declared unanimously nominated.

Mr. STRYKER moved that ISAAC V. VANDERPOEL be unanimously renominated for State Treasurer. Carried with loud applause.

Mr. FAIRCHILD, of Madison, moved the unanimous nomination of VAN RENSSELAER RICHMOND for State Engineer. [loud applause,] and the motion was adopted.

The Convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for State Prison Inspector. The following were named after speeches by Messrs. RYNDERS, COCHRANE, KERNAN, STETSON, and others, in favor of their several candidates: ANTHONY M. PAINE, of Delaware; N. S. ELDERKIN, of St. Lawrence; ANDREW SMITH, of New-York; E. G. SUTHERLAND, of Westchester; ROBERT BAMBER, of Oneida; and B. E. MILLER, of Westchester. On the first ballot the numbers stood:

Elderkin	39	Smith	34
Bamber	25	Paine	14
Sutherland	5	Miller	4
Clark	2		

On the second ballot, the names of Messrs. PAINE and MILLER were withdrawn.

Elderkin	52	Smith	35
Bamber	26	Sutherland	5

The names of Messrs. SUTHERLAND and SMITH were withdrawn. Mr. RYNDERS stating that the New-York delegates withdrew the latter for the sake of harmony, and thanked the Convention for the support given to their candidates.

On the third ballot Mr. ELDERKIN was nominated, and the nomination was made unanimous.

For Clerk of the Court of Appeals, JOHN L. LEWIS, Jr., of Yates, was named by DAVIS A. OGDEN.

After some remarks DUNCAN S. MAGEE moved the nomination be unanimous. Carried by acclamation.

Mr. FAIRCHILD, of Madison, moved that the delegates from the several districts name two members each as State Central Committee for the ensuing year. Carried.

A recess for thirty minutes was then taken.

On the reassembling of the Convention after the recess, the President announced the State Central Committee for the year.

The alterations are as follows:

First District—Peter B. Sweeney in place of Daniel E. Sickles.

Second District—Aaron Ward, of Westchester, in place of E. Haight; and James Craig, of Kings, in place of Edmund Driggs.

Third District—F. C. Laflin, of Ulster, in place of C. L. McArthur.

Fifth District—Willard Johnson, of Oswego, in place of H. C. West.

Seventh District—L. A. Ward, of Steuben, in place of C. B. Walker.

Eighth District—A. P. Lanning, of Erie, in place of Mr. Vandervoort, deceased.

The remainder are the same as last year.

JOHN CLANCY, of New-York, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following series:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN, elected at a crisis in which not only the traditional principles of Democratic Government, but the integrity of the Union itself, were threatened by powerful sectional combinations, has justified, by its actions and by the wisdom and patriotism which have characterized its domestic and foreign policy, the choice of the Democracy and the verdict of the nation.

Resolved, That we approve and reiterate the principles laid down in the Cincinnati platform as the true creed of the Democratic party, and that we deny the right of any power except the Democracy of the nation in convention assembled, to add to or abridge this creed of the party. This creed, so far as regards the question of Slavery in the Territories, leaves such questions as belong to the Courts to the construction of the judiciary, and Congress on that subject has no power, the Democracy regarding the interference of that body to exclude the South from participating in the Territories and the proposition for a Congressional slave code as equally repugnant to the spirit of the Constitution and uncalled for by any consideration of public expediency.

Resolved, That when by the act of naturalization the subject of a foreign State becomes a citizen of the Republic, and throws off all political duties with the allegiance he has disclaimed, he becomes entitled to all the privileges of citizenship, should have the protection of our flag abroad equally with the native-born citizen, and at home enjoy equal rights; and that we regard the claim of any foreign Power to the service of any such citizen as an assumption to be resisted by our Government; and that we regard the course of the Republican Party and its Representatives in Massachusetts, in excluding the naturalized citizen from the right to vote or hold office except after new probations and trials, as contrary to the spirit of our institutions and of the age in which we live.

Resolved, That as to the calumny put forth against the Democratic party by the Republican Convention recently assembled, in regard to the reopening of the African Slave trade, we point the people to a sufficient refutation in the vote of the Democratic members of Congress North and South upon the motion of Speaker OLE denouncing any such act, and to the other demonstrations of public sentiment that show that the Democracy of the South, as well as of the North, are opposed to a policy so disastrous and indefensible.

Resolved, That the canals of this State, under prudent and honest management, would have become a noble monument of the enterprise, power, and wealth of New-York, conferring upon her citizens the blessings of a magnificent commerce and of ample revenues; that under Democratic policy and control they would have been completed without burdening the State with an oppressive debt or visiting upon its citizens onerous taxation; that the financial incompetency and reckless profligacy of the opponents of the Democracy have wasted and squandered the funds provided for the public works, brought the finances of the canals into disorder and ruin, and these great channels of commerce incompleted, overwhelmed with debt, upon the verge of bankruptcy, and menacing the people with hitherto unequaled taxation; that the only remedy for these financial calamities and against oppressive taxes, and the only hope for the completion and prosperity of the Canals, is in rescuing them from the imbecility and corruption which have marked their management in the hands of the opponents of the Democracy, and in restoring them to Democratic control and to the integrity of the administration which characterized them in the hands of ROUCE, FLAGG, BROWNSON, FLAGG, and the other fathers of our original canal policy.

Resolved, That the attempts of Republican officials to evade and nullify the financial provisions of our State Constitution against the increase of debt, by the ingenious but dishonest contrivances of borrowing money to pay the interest on the Canal debt, thus increasing the debt at the rate of doubling it every ten years, is a flagitious departure from sound financial policy and just constitutional constructions, threatening the people with enormous debt and oppressive taxation; and that the Democratic State Officers, in arresting this corrupt and corrupting policy, deserve the approbation and support of the tax-payers and the people of the State.

Resolved, That upon the Democratic Party has always been the main reliance of the creditors of the State for the preservation of its faith and credit, and the fulfillment of its obligations; that while we condemn the recklessness and profligacy of our opponents in creating a floating debt in clear violation of the Constitution, yet, as we cannot consent that innocent persons should suffer by such wrongful acts of the State, we are in favor of discharging these obligations by the adoption of the loan law to be submitted to the people at the ensuing election for that purpose.

Resolved, That to the Democratic Party the people owe that system of internal improvement which has given to New-York its commanding position as a commercial State, and to the same party they owe the clause of the Constitution prohibiting the sale of the Canals, and declaring that they shall remain the property of the State for ever; that those who have embarrassed those works by useless expenditures, and are accumulating debt, with its inevitable attendant, grinding taxation, as is for the purpose of depreciating and rendering them unpopular, are the same partisans with whom the suggestion originated for the sale of this great patrimony of the people to a combination of irresponsible lobbymen.

Resolved, That though the law imposing the necessity of registration upon the electors of our State originated in a bargain which the Republican Party made in disregard of its avowed principles, and is oppressive, unconstitutional and offensive to the laboring classes, and we fear an encouragement rather than a hinderance to election frauds, it is still the duty of every Democratic elector to take steps to enrol his name, and those of his neighbors, in order that no Democratic vote may be lost by this attempt to trammel the suffrage, and to embarrass and restrict the citizens in the exercise of a right guaranteed by the Constitution.

Resolved, That the fatal and treasonable declaration of Wm. H. SEWARD, that there exists between the sections of this Union an "irrepressible conflict" which can only terminate in the absolute domination of one and the subjugation of the other, by the suppression of its domestic institutions, and its political and social degradation, is one of those revolutionary threats aimed not only at the Constitution and the Union of these States, but at Republican institutions everywhere, which should call together the patriotic masses of all the States in one common effort of resistance.

Mr. W. J. SHEA moved the unanimous adoption of the resolutions.

Mr. LEMUEL STETSON could not suffer the motion to be put without expressing, in the fullness of his heart, his warm and entire approval of these noble resolutions. Let them be adopted with one unanimous aye, and the flag of the Democracy would triumph in the State. The resolutions speak boldly the sentiments of the Democracy of the North. The interpretation given to the Cincinnati platform is not the interpretation of New-York alone, but of the solid and united Northern Democracy. This great sentiment must and will prevail, and at Charleston we shall find that the Democracy of the whole Union, South as well as North, will combine in this true interpretation of the platform and the principles of the party. The resolutions speak the voice of the united Democracy of New-York, and their adoption will send a thrill of satisfaction through the heart of the entire Democracy of the State.

Mr. D. A. OGDEN indorsed the sentiments expressed by the gentleman from Clinton. They had now a platform upon which every Democrat could stand. The platform was, indeed, made a long time ago, and upon it have stood our greatest and best men. He remembered who it was that had part in making the Baltimore Platform years since—he now sleeps beneath the sod of St. Lawrence, and the Democracy of the Union say "Peace to his ashes." That platform had been taken to Cincinnati and reenacted there. It is reenacted here now. Upon it the Democracy have marched to victory, and upon it will march to victory again. The resolutions speak boldly, as they should, the sentiments of the Democracy of New-York at this eventful and interesting time. He did not intend to make a speech, but he did with all his heart second these resolutions, for he felt that with them the Democracy could carry the noble ticket they had today nominated, and go down to Charleston with the influence that the State of New-York ought to exercise in the councils of the nation. He never felt inclined to go into a conflict with so much spirit and energy as now, and he could say that with these resolutions the Empire State would be redeemed.

Mr. D. S. MAGEE spoke warmly in praise of the resolutions, which had been formed on the sound and solid principles of party alone.

Here there were loud cries for Mr. LYMAN TREMAINE, who came forward on the platform amidst loud cheers.

Mr. TREMAINE made a lengthy, able and eloquent speech, and when he sat down the Convention rose to their feet and gave him round after round of applause.

The President announced the following Committee to submit the names of the Charleston Delegates to the Convention:

Dist.
1. Messrs. Fremont and Sweeney, of New-York.
2. S. Smith of Putnam, and T. Farren of Kings.
3. Mr. Hardenburg of Ulster, and Peter Cagger of Albany.
4. Mr. Cushney of Montgomery, and L. Stetson of Clinton.
5. L. Kernan of Oneida, and J. Earll of Onondaga.
6. W. Halsey of Tompkins, and D. C. Bates of Otsego.
7. Thomas Y. Howe of Cayuga, and S. Birdsall of Seneca.
8. Dean Richmond of Genesee, and H. J. Miner of Chautauque.

Recess till 4 o'clock.

On the reassembling of the Convention at 4 o'clock, P. M., a further adjournment till 9 o'clock took place the Committee on the Charleston delegation not being prepared to report.

The Committee was in session all the evening until 9 o'clock, and at that hour it was again called to order, when Mr. CHAMPLAIN, of Allegany, moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the delegates to the Democratic National Convention to be appointed, are hereby instructed to enter that Convention as a unit, and to act and vote as a unit, in accordance with the will of a majority of the members thereof, and in case any one of its members shall be appointed a delegate to any other organization, and shall not forthwith in writing decline such appointment, his seat shall be regarded as vacated, and the delegation shall proceed to fill the same, as it is hereby empowered to supply vacancies by death, absence, resignation, or otherwise.

This resolution was adopted unanimously, and greeted with cheers.

PETER CAGGER, from the Committee on the Charleston delegation, reported the following as the list:

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

Dean Richmond, of Genesee; alternate, John J. Taylor, of Tioga.

The Hon. Augustus Schell, of New-York; alternate, the Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann of New-York.

Isaac V. Fowler, of New-York; alternate, the Hon. Schuyler Crippen of Otsego.

The Hon. Delos DeWolf, of Oswego; alternate, the Hon. A. G. Danby, of Oneida.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

First District—W. H. Ludlow, of Suffolk; Tunis G. Bergen, of Kings.

Second District—H. McLaughlin, of Kings; Francis B. Spinola, of Kings.

Third District—John Y. Savage, of New-York; Wm Miner, of New-York.

Fourth District—John Kelly, of New-York; M. T. Brennan, of New-York.

Fifth District—Isaiah Rynders, of New-York; Edmund Driggs, of Kings.

Sixth District—John Cochrane, of New-York; Anthony Dugro, of New-York.

Seventh District—Nelson J. Waterbury, of New-York; Wm. N. McIntyre, of New-York.

Eighth District—Edward Cooper, of New-York; Andre Fromont, of New-York.

Ninth District—Gouverneur Kemble, of Putnam; Edwin Croswell, of Westchester.

Tenth District—Benjamin H. Edsall, of Orange; John C. Halley, of Sullivan.

Eleventh District—Wm. F. Russell, of Ulster; George Beach, of Greene.

Twelfth District—Theodore Miller, of Columbia; Henry Staats, of Dutchess.

Thirteenth District—David L. Seymour, of Rensselaer; Moses Warren, of Rensselaer.

Fourteenth District—Erastus Corning, of Albany; Peter Cagger, of Albany.

Fifteenth District—John Titcomb, of Saratoga; Charles R. Ingalls, of Washington.

Sixteenth District—Lemuel Stetson, of Clinton; Sidney Lawrence, of Franklin.

Seventeenth District—James C. Spencer, of St. Lawrence; L. Carryl, of Herkimer.

Eighteenth District—Alonzo C. Page, of Schenectady; David Spraker, of Montgomery.

Nineteenth District—Samuel North, of Otsego; Alexander H. Burhans, of Delaware.

Twentieth District—John Stryker, of Oneida; D. P. Bissell, of Oneida,

Twenty-first District—John F. Hubbard, of Chenango; Henry S. Randall, of Cortlandt.

Twenty-second District—Luke D. Smith, of Oswego; Sidney T. Fairchild, of Madison.

Twenty-third District—D. C. West, of Lewis; Allen C. Beach, of Jefferson.

Twenty-fourth District—James P. Haskin, of Onondaga; John J. Peck, of Onondaga.

Twenty-fifth District—E. P. Ross, of Cayuga; Aaron Griswold, of Wayne.

Twenty-sixth District—W. W. Wright, of Ontario; D. A. Ogden, of Yates.

Twenty-seventh District—Henry D. Bario, of Tompkins; Charles Hulett, of Chemung.

Twenty-eighth District—C. C. B. Walker, of Steuben; A. J. Abbott, of Livingston.

Twenty-ninth District—S. B. Jewett, of Monroe; B. G. Gilkeson, of Monroe.

Thirtieth District—Marshall B. Champlain, of Alleghany; Henry J. Glowneki, of Genesee.

Thirty-first District—Sandford E. Church, of Orleans; A. H. Eastman, of Niagara.

Thirty-second District—John Hudson, of Erie; Alpheus Prince, of Erie.

Thirty-third District—John C. Devereux, of Cattaraugus; Hiram J. Miner, of Chautauque.

After the reading of the list, which was attended by cheers.

Mr. DUNLAP, on behalf of the Delegation of the Niagara District, said their unanimous choice was SANFORD E. CHURCH and Dr. EDDY, of Niagara. He thought it arbitrary for the Convention to overrule their wishes.

Mr. KERNAN appealed to the Convention whether such a Committee as this, enjoying the entire confidence of the Convention, when after mature and protracted deliberation they present a unanimous report, it should not be entitled to weight. They had labored hard to please all. They had carefully examined all claims and views, and acted honestly and impartially. The names should not be sifted, for they were chosen as the best and ablest representatives of the State to the National Convention.

After some further discussion, a motion to insert the name of Dr. EDDY was lost by a large vote, and the report adopted unanimously amid loud and long-continued applause.

JOHN CLANCY moved a vote of thanks to the President and Secretaries for the able manner in which they had presided over the Convention.

Motion carried unanimously.

Cries of "Cochrane," "Cochrane," "Cochrane."

Mr. COCHRANE did not appear.

Mr. CARRYL, of Herkimer, moved the proceedings be published in the Democratic papers of the State. Adopted.

ISAIAH RYNDERS moved to print the proceedings in a pamphlet form. Adopted.

A Delegate inquired what provision had been made for alternates?

THE PRESIDENT—None that is in the knowledge of the Chair.

The Convention then at 10:45 P. M. adjourned with nine hearty cheers for the ticket and nine more for the platform.

The delegates mostly left by the midnight train.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The British Minister in Costa Rica a Party to the Revolution.

The Revolutionary Movements in Carthagena, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 15.

Reliable information received in official circles leaves but little doubt that Sir WM. OUSELEY was a party to the revolution in Costa Rica. Having failed to induce President MORA to assent to the treaty which Nicaragua had rejected, it is believed he then determined to lend his influence to the revolutionary movement. The objectionable clause in the treaty related to the Mosquito Indians, a subject in which Nicaragua alone was interested, and, therefore, President MORA thought the point should be settled between England and Nicaragua to the satisfaction of those directly interested before he assented, otherwise his signature would be used in an effort to control President MARTINEZ. Thus matters stood when the revolution took place, and Sir WM. OUSELEY, hastening from Cartego to San José, immediately recognized the new Government in complimentary terms. It is also said that the British Minister was the only foreign representative there who did not tender to President MORA his sympathy. The Secretary of the Legation paid his respects and tendered the hospitalities of his house to the *incarcerated* President. How MORA could have accepted his kindness under the circumstances, one would be at a loss to imagine. Instructions are being prepared for Mr. DIMITRY to meet the exigency of the case.

In alluding to the revolutionary movements in Carthagena, the papers make mention of the Government troops. This should be understood as applying only to State troops, as the Federal authorities have in no way interfered or been interfered with. Under the provisions of the Federal Constitution the Federal Government can take no part in a revolutionary movement in any of the States—aimed only at the State government. Q.

[FROM HE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 15.

The recent convention between Great Britain and Guatemala, defining the boundaries of Balize, does not threaten a disturbance of our peaceful relations with England, nor embarrass the settlement of our Central American differences.

Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT arrived here this morning, and in the course of the day called on the President and other officers of the Government. He came on business relative to the San Juan Island dispute. The present indications are that he will be ordered thither—the condition of affairs in that quarter being considered such as to require the services of a man of his well-known character for prudence in all his official movements, to prevent a possible collision between the United States and British forces, pending the settlement of the question by the two Governments, as in the Northeastern boundary difficulty.

The leave of absence to Com. STEWART, to enable him to visit Europe, having expired, he has been, it is said, officially informed that it would be gratifying to the Navy Department if he would resume the active command of the Philadelphia Navy-Yard. This mark of high respect is in accordance with the act of Congress, which bestowed on him the title of "Senior Flag Officer," in recognition of his distinguished services and merits. As he never disobeyed an order, it is thought he will not decline the invitation now extended to him.

Secretary FLOYD has been advised by his physician to take the route to Old Point on his way to Washington, and will leave the Springs in a day or two for that purpose. His health is somewhat improved.

Massachusetts Democratic State Convention.

NOMINATION OF A STATE TICKET—DOUGLAS DELEGATES TO THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

WORCESTER, Thursday, Sept. 15.

The

ENGINEERING ABROAD.

The Great Floating Derrick for Raising Sunken Vessels—An American Invention—A Brig and a Steamboat Lifted Out of Water Together—Description of Its Peculiarities, Uses and Operations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1859.

Among the many scientific works that are attracting attention abroad, the mammoth derrick, which lifts a thousand tons at a pull, is the lion at the present writing. Nor does it attract the popular wonder alone, for the highly scientific manner in which it works is much admired by the profession. It is the invention of Mr. ALBERT D. BISHOP, a well-known American engineer, and was built under his direction for "The Patent Derrick Company," recently formed in this city. This Company has made an arrangement with the Insurance Companies and underwriters of London and Liverpool, which secures to it 75 per cent. of the net salvage proceeds from all vessels and cargoes sunk prior to this agreement, and raised by its machinery. The New-York Floating Derrick Company, which has annually paid over 20 per cent., also several other American Companies operating under Mr. BISHOP'S patent, have raised upwards of four hundred sunken and stranded vessels. The steamer *Ericsson*, of 2,200 tons, which, it will be remembered, sank off the Jersey Coast some years since, was lifted to the surface of the water by a derrick of only 300 tons capacity. But the great derrick, with a capacity of 1,000 tons, will raise to the surface the largest ship ever sunk; pump it out at the rate of 60 tons of water a minute, and hold it fast till it is either put into floating condition, or stripped of its valuables. All it requires is a good hold, and this it can get, deeper than divers ever sounded. As to ordinary vessels of 1,200 or 1,400 tons, whose actual weight would be within the capacity of the great lifter, it would simply pick them up from the bottom, carry them ashore, and land them high and dry on the dock. It would in half an hour lift 40 first-class locomotives altogether, or the hull of the *Great Britain*, and deposit its burden on the deck of the *Great Eastern*.

Such being the enormous capacity of this engine, a glance at the wrecking statistics will reveal an ample field for its labors. On a single day in 1851, one hundred and seventeen vessels were wrecked on the British coast. An average of five years gives 1,025 wrecks a year, comprising upwards of 150,000 tons of shipping, valued at eleven and a quarter millions of dollars. Among these on all frequented shores are many rich merchantmen and costly steamers; the salvage on one such prize would almost pay for the whole lifting machinery. Besides all this, such derricks would find ample and remunerative employment in lifting vessels off shores and over bars, in launching great ships, in unloading and transporting heavy cargoes from dock to dock, in hoisting boilers, engines and masts, and in careening vessels for repairs, and they will have a clear field and prove of inestimable value in raising sunken rocks, and in erecting marine structures. Their scope of operation is almost unlimited. Coast and river works of the greatest magnitude and of the most vital importance may now be erected at a cost which would have hardly purchased the necessary apparatus a few years ago, since the capacity of these machines is not a mere dead lift. Locomotion at a good speed, great stability in all weather, enormous pumping power, which can be exerted at a great distance from the engine itself, the universal functions of a lifting and swinging crane of variable power, and every required convenience of application and adjustment, are all combined in this gigantic sea king, whose achievements more than realize the fables of old.

The machine consists, first, of a flat bottomed boat of 257 feet length and 90 feet beam, or about the length of an ordinary steamship, and 12 feet broader than the *Great Eastern*. The depth is 14 feet, the draft of water is only 4 feet, the bow and stern are sharp, the ground-plan is rhomboidal and resembles a compositor's type case, being divided into 87 water-tight departments, 14 feet square, extending from the bottom to the deck. The whole of this structure is of heavy boiler iron. Bulwarks, some 7 feet high, surround the deck. In the centre of the deck, lengthwise, and near one side of the vessel, is erected a pier, at the top of which is a boom extending over the water on the side where the weight is to be lifted, and over the deck on the other side. The pier and boom resemble a cross, and constitute the derrick proper. A wrought iron arched truss of 65 tons weight passes from stem to stern, two trusses of 50 tons each cross the deck diagonally, and two more immense trusses pass under the legs of the derrick. The object of them all is to distribute the weight of the derrick and its load equally over the whole deck, and to enable the vessel to resist the leverage of the derrick. The pier is composed of three wrought iron legs, forming a tripod, each 80 feet high, and weighing, together, 65 tons. They are surmounted by a horizontal plate or disc, near the edge of which is a trough filled with cannon balls. A similar plate rests on the balls. On the top plate lies the boom. The balls between the plates are simply rollers, so that the boom can swing round like a crane. To illustrate its action, place a row of marbles all round a dinner plate, in the grove or depression near its edge; put another plate bottom upwards on the top of the marbles; the top plate can then be revolved around its own centre with very slight friction, under a great weight. The boom or cross is a girder of wrought iron 120 feet long, projecting 60 feet each way from the pier and weighs 80 tons. Surmounting the boom is a king-post or cylinder of wrought iron, 60 feet high, 7 feet in diameter and weighing 60 tons. From its top to the ends of the boom extend massive iron cables. The end of the boom over the deck is fastened directly to the deck by cables when mere lifting and no swinging is required. But when weights are to be transferred from the sea to the deck, or thence to the dock, these cables from the boom are fastened to a car which runs on the underside of a circular railway extending round and fastened to the legs of the tripod or pier. As the boom swings, the car rolls with it. Suspended in a row from the other end of the boom are 10 sets of gigantic, iron fourfold pullies. The chain cables working in them pass along the boom over fixed rollers down to the deck, and under similar rollers along the deck to their ten respective "crabs," which stand in a row on the side opposite to the derrick, and by which they are hauled in. All or a part of the pulley or lifters may be worked at once, as circumstances require. The crab is a massive frame, holding a windlass consisting of a shaft attachable by a clutch to the main shaft from the engine, and two other shafts so geared to the first that they move more slowly. The two last shafts are simply grooved rollers a foot in diameter, standing say four feet apart. The pulley chain passes around the pair of rollers (not each roller separately) several times, and thence into the hold below, but is not fastened to the rollers. The chain has such great friction on the rollers that it will either raise the weight, stop the engine, or break; it cannot slip. If the ordinary windlass were used it would have to be of immense diameter to hold several hundred feet of chain, while if the chain were to wind upon it in two or more layers, it would jerk, bind, and give trouble generally. The two rollers revolve with and upon the periphery of the wheel which drives them, so that their rolling friction is reduced to the minimum. Altogether these crabs are extremely well designed and adapted. In the middle of the vessel, and attached to the shaft moving all the crabs, are two oscillating steam engines of 20-horse power, each with Barran's cup-surface boilers, the latter being under the deck.

So far we have a tractive power of 1,000 tons on the 10 sets of pulleys. But suppose them to be attached to a sunken ship of that weight? After a few hundred tons had been exerted, our huge derrick, vessel and all, would begin to careen, and would ultimately pull itself over upon its beam-ends, the sunken ship sticking in the mud as before. Here comes in the chief feature of the improvement. The entire hull, as we have seen, is a honey-comb of water-tight compartments; those on the side opposite the derrick being capable of holding 1,700 tons of water. Two pair of steam-pumps, of two feet stroke above each, capable of throwing 60 tons a minute, *fill up these compartments* from the sea, as fast as the strain on the pulleys increases, so that the sunken vessel on one side, and the water cells on the other, just balance each, and the empty compartments under the derrick hold the whole mass afloat. The entire draft of water in this case will be only nine feet. The pumps also throw out the water as the strain decreases. One of their most useful offices will be to free stranded ships.

How to propel this great craft was not a simple question. There not being draft enough for either screws or paddles, an old device was rejuvenated viz.: On each side two skeleton drums, resembling two paddle-wheels, were placed, one near the bow and the other near the stern. Over these pass endless chains, on which are secured the floats or paddle-boards, some twenty-four being immersed at a time. So the vessel crawls like a centipede at the rate of seven knots an hour. The four propelling engines are of eighty horse-power each, and are entirely under the deck. It is evident that this craft cannot be easily wrecked, for its width will prevent its capsizing, and, although seas may sweep its deck, they cannot break through nor strain it, for the entire hull is a girder of almost immeasurable strength. Should it collide and fill half its compartments, the rest will keep it afloat.

It having been impossible to secure a large vessel near London, on which the giant could try its hand, its only experiment has been the lifting of a couple of smaller ones. Six of the pulleys were secured by chains, forming a cradle, under an old brig of 300 tons, weighing some 270 tons, and drawing some ten feet of water. In fourteen minutes it was raised about twenty feet in the air; the engines making ninety-four revolutions per minute. A small iron steamboat, weighing sixty tons, was then run underneath, and attached to the suspended brig. The engines being again started, both vessels were raised high in the air, presenting a singular spectacle never before witnessed. The derrick sank but thirteen inches under this increased body of 335 tons. This is, perhaps, the greatest weight ever raised at a dead pull. Only a year or two since, there was no little excitement in New-York over the raising of a sixty-ton boiler into a ship by a single, fixed derrick. The machinery is so arranged as to be quickly and easily handled by a few men, and the entire demonstration on this occasion was satisfactory.

The method of raising a sunken ship would be as follows: The derrick being on one side of the ship, an accompanying steamer takes out two chains, and, dropping them so wide apart as to embrace both stem and stern of the sunken ship, returns them to the derrick. A new instrument here comes into use. It is a bar of iron five feet long, with large holes in both ends, and a pear-shaped mass of iron, weighing a ton and a half, suspended from the middle. Both chains having been passed through one of these "divers" at one side of the sunken ship, and through another at the other side, both divers are dropped to the bottom, and tend to draw together and hold the chains under the ship. By hoisting more on one chain than on the other, one end of the ship may be raised a little, and the sticking of the mud thus overcome by a great leverage. When one end is raised, the other chains are similarly slipped under, without the aid of living divers, till they form a cradle under the ship, which is then lifted bodily, the pressure of the water of course assisting, till it reaches the surface. It is then either pumped out, careened, made tight and set afloat, or held up and towed into ten or twelve feet water, or if it weigh less than 1,000 tons, deposited on the dock.

The measurement of the great derrick is 5,000 tons. Its cost was $250,000—equal to that of a first-class Sound or North River steamer. It is soon to be tested on the coast, in raising a sunken steamship. I may then have occasion to tell your readers about its actual working performances, and of the sights presented by a ship suddenly brought to the surface after it has lain for years at the bottom, with its treasure and its dead.

TUBAL CAIN.

ENGLAND.

The Queen—Italian Affairs—Troubles about Marriage in Royal Circles.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 30, 1859.

The Queen and royal family left town, to-night, for Scotland. Her Majesty, who suffers much from heat, has always had a desire to avoid in traveling the *desagremens* of a long journey by day. Those about her have hitherto succeeded in dissuading her from resorting to night trains, from a sort of vague apprehension of their being more insecure, as well as from the necessary delay and exposure incident to any break-down in an unfrequented place during the night. Fortified by the almost universal practice of Continental royalties, however, Queen VICTORIA has this time chosen her way of wayfaring, and made her northward progress last night without any hindrance or casualty, as the telegram assures the world this afternoon.

The members of the Cabinet were unexpectedly summoned to meet yesterday in town, in consequence of important communications received in the course of the last few days from the French and Russian Governments in relation to the settlement of Italy. The nature of the propositions has not, of course, been suffered to transpire

An offer of marriage has been recently made by the Duke of RUTLAND to the Princess MARY, sister of the Duke of CAMBRIDGE. The Princess, who no longer boasts of the charm of *premiere jeunesse*, and whose affability and good humor are deemed her chief attractions, does not conceal her wish to accept her only suitor. The Duke is neither a very wise or a very handsome man; but he is very rich, very well bred, and very amiable. In short, he would probably make her an excellent husband, and she would make him an excellent wife. Nevertheless, it seems it must not be. The consent of the parties themselves is, under the circumstances, not enough. By the provisions of the Royal Marriage Act, passed some ninety years ago, to gratify the tyrannic will of GEORGE III., no member of the reigning family can legally contract matrimony without the assent of the sovereign personally declared. Her Majesty's ideas of the ascendancy which her notions of State policy ought to have in all matters of the kind, are somewhat like those of her grandfather, resolutely refuses to allow any mingling of royal blood with that of the loftiest of her nobles. The fear of seeing some of her own innocent offspring follow the example of her uncles and grand-uncles, governs her absolutely; and the requisite license has been consequently refused to her unhappy cousin, who appears destined to wither and pine in the fruitless stem. Such are some of the incidents of monarchy as established by statute amongst us.

Fatal Accident in Delaware County.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ANDES, Delaware Co., N. Y., Monday, Sept. 12, 1859.

Mr. THOMAS FLYNN, of this town, was accidentally killed in this village on Saturday, 10th inst., under the following circumstances: He was returning from Sidney Plains with a load of 110 bushels of oats, when at the head of Mr. HENRY DOWIE'S mill-dam, near the lower end of the village, he lost his hat by a sudden gust of wind, and while seeking to recover it his horses became frightened and ran. Mr. FLYNN was thrown from his seat, and fell between the horses, the wagon passing diagonally over his back and shoulders. Although the ribs were broken from the back-bone and his breast bone crushed in, he rose and ran about two rods after the horses, called out once, and fell forward on his face. He never moved or spoke afterward, and died in less than 10 minutes. Mr. FLYNN was a young man of good character, and had by his perseverance, industry and economy acquired a considerable amount of property. He leaves aged parents, some brothers and sisters to mourn his untimely end, and they have the heartfelt sympathy of all who have their acquaintance. D.

Dog-berry Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Somebody has written for RUSSELL, Chief Judge of the General Sessions, a verbose opinion to the effect that a dog is property, and accordingly this is made the subject of an elaborate puff of the "brother jurist" by the *Herald*. The opinion and the puff are exceedingly valuable, when it is remembered that the Revised Statutes distinctly affirm dogs to be property; and title 17 of the 20th chapter of the first part of the Revised Statutes devotes 36 sections to "dogs," speaking of them as taxable property, and using the phrase "owner of dogs," &c. No lawyer possessing a set of these volumes ever doubted the proposition. Will the Supervisors furnish the Judge with the last edition of the Revised Statutes, in order that we may not have valuable law "thrown" (as well as editorial "physic") "to the dogs."

CANIS MINOR.

The Town Council of Berlin have just subscribed £1,600 to a foundation in honor of Humboldt, destined to afford aid to learned men and travelers in the prosecution of the studies to which he devoted his life.

POLITICAL.

The Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS publishes in the Baltimore *American* a correct synopsis of his recent speech on the occasion of accepting the American nomination for Congress, and adds that the report which appeared in the *American* was so garbled as to have totally misrepresented him. Taking Mr. DAVIS' certified copy of his speech, we find in it the following *resumé* of Administration corruptions:

"It embraces the sale of the Fort Snelling reservation, worth $400,000, by the Secretary of War, through unfit agents, to political partisans, without notice, secretly and illegally, and the retention of the Secretary in the Cabinet. It embraces the purchase of Willett's Point by the same Secretary, through political partisans, for $200,000, which only (a few weeks before he had refused at $100,000 as too extravagant a price under all the strange circumstances detailed in Mr. HASKIN'S) report. They approve all the corruptions and abuses exposed in the conduct of the Superintendent of Public Printing, and in the Navy Department; the brokerage of political influence to secure contracts; the scandalous partition of patronage in the Brooklyn Navy Yard among New-York members of Congress, known, allowed and enforced by the Secretary of the Navy; the live oak contracts; the contracts for machinery; the purchase of coal—all made a fund to be distributed by political influence, irrespective of the public interest; the Patterson letter and its indorsement; the commissions allowed out of the profits by Government contractors to agents influential in getting them; the converting of Navy Yards into reservoirs of votes for doubtful districts. There are other revelations of similar character that have not diminished the confidence of Maryland Democrats in the integrity and patriotism of the Administration."

Gen. WRIGHT, Democratic candidate for Governor of New-Jersey, made a speech on the 14th, inst., at ratification meeting in Newark. After acknowledging the "debt of gratitude" which the party had laid upon him in his nomination, he proceeded to denounce the Republicans, whom he designated in indirect terms, as "woolly-heads," and avowed himself an enemy of the Maine Law, a friend of the Court of Chancery, and an advocate of the exemption law and of the Free School system. Pursuing the history of his private life, he defended himself against the attacks of his opponents; declared that if his enemies had said "he was one of the roughs," they were not far wrong, for "he was confident they would find him one of the roughest customers they had had to beat in a long time;" and added, in reply to a certain class of strictures upon his conduct, that "if he had visited places of doubtful propriety, it had had been to secure some poor unfortunate, and make him a good citizen." On questions of national interest, the General expressed no decided opinions, his speech being chiefly personal, not to say unpolished and vulgar.

MILTON WHITNEY, Esq., State Attorney for Maryland, having accepted a renomination for that office from the American Party, publishes a long address in the Baltimore papers. This address dwells with emphasis upon the prevalence of crime and disorder in Baltimore, and vindicates himself from the responsibility of the non-punishment of criminals, on the plea that the office of State-Attorney is subordinate to the Criminal Court, and that the evils justly chargeable upon that tribunal cannot properly be laid to his charge. He produces a vast array of statistics to prove that a great deal of crime has met with condign punishment during his incumbency of office.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, having received the permission of HARPER & BROTHERS, republishes Senator DOUGLAS' manifesto entire, and appends the following comments:

"Mr. DOUGLAS' essay can be regarded in no other light than as an incendiary document, calculated to produce nothing less than a repetition of the anarchy and bloodshed which has lately disgraced the soil of our territories. We publish it only for the purpose of pointing out its errors, and of warning the conservative men of the whole country against this last and most dangerous phase which Anti-Slavery agitation has yet assumed."

The Democracy of Genesee County met at Batavia Sept 10, to elect a delegate to the State Convention, and improved the occasion to denounce the Central Railroad Company in unmeasured terms. The following was among the resolutions adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the next Legislature to pass a law making it a felony for any corporation to offer any legislative, executive or judicial officer of the State, or for such officers to receive, any free pass or other gratuity whatever under any pretext and under all circumstances.

An Opposition rally for Mr. OLDEN, Republican candidate for the New-Jersey Governorship, was held at Newark, on the 14th. Addresses in support of the ticket were made by Messrs. J. P. JACKSON and others and a plan of organization was adopted. It is announced that Col. PETER I. CLARK has declined the "Straight American" nomination, and favors the election of Mr. OLDEN.

The Edgefield (S. C.) *Advertiser*, which has hitherto favored the nomination of Mr. DOUGLAS for the Presidency, regards his article in *Harper's Magazine* as rendering it impossible for the South to support him. Still it protests against hasty action on the part of the Southern Democracy in regard to candidates.

Mr. OLDEN, Opposition nominee for Governor of New-Jersey, accepts the nomination in a letter dated Princeton, Sept. 9. The acceptance is a model of brevity, consisting of an epistle of precisely eleven lines. Mr. OLDEN says he accepts, "sincerely hoping that those to whom for their good opinion I am so much a debtor, may never regret the confidence they have placed in your obedient servant."

The Hon. JOSHUA HILL accepts the American nomination for Congress, from the Seventh District of Georgia. He declares that the South asks for no bounties, but demands an economical Administration. This reform, he adds, must be effected, or "deep-seated disaffection to the Government will pervade the land."

The Worcester, (Mass.) *Transcript* avers that the Hon. ISAAC DAVIS of Worcester, Gen. WHITNEY of Springfield, and other prominent Massachusetts politicians, have deserted the Administration for DOUGLAS.

The Washington *Star* most positively denies the rumor that a Democratic Committee is now in Washington, engaged in the work of franking political documents.

Messrs. DENNISON (Republican) and RANNEY, (Democrat,) opposing candidates for the Governorship of Ohio, are busy canvassing the State in public debates.

The Massachusetts Americans have resolved to hold a State Convention at an early day, to nominate a State ticket and choose a State Central Committee.

The Hon. FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr., is announced to make eight or ten speeches in Minnesota, during the pending canvass.

Kansas Politics.

RESULT OF THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN LEAVENWORTH—ITS EFFECT ON THE NEW CONSTITUTION—A POLITICAL ROW—THE APPROACHING CONGRESSIONAL CONTEST—FUGITIVE SLAVES FROM MISSOURI.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1859.

On Monday last an election was held in this city for municipal officers, and resulted in the reelection of Mr. DENMAN as Mayor by a small majority, not exceeding thirty.

The Republicans elected the Recorder, Marshal, Treasurer, Street Commissioner, Assessor, and six of the twelve Councilmen, and are very much elated at their success in reducing the Democratic majority of last year from over 200 to less than 30.

Mr. DENMAN is the strongest man the enemy could have put in nomination for the Chief Magistracy of this city. Desperate efforts were made to secure his triumphant election; and it was accomplished by a meagre majority. The teamsters of the firm of RUSSELL, MAJOR & Co., numbering over a hundred, were brought down from the Government fort to assist the Democrats.

The Republicans admit that they have been cheated out of the election, and can prove fraud sufficient to throw out the vote of the Fourth Ward, which will secure a majority for their candidate, Mr. KELLOGG. They have not yet fully determined whether to do it or not. The fighting element in the party say "the Democrats have cheated us again; let them enjoy the advantage until such time as we are ready to go to the polls to prevent illegal voting at all hazards."

This election proves that upon a fair vote the Republican Party is in the ascendant in this city, which has been considered the stronghold of the Democracy. The present indications are that this county will ratify the new Constitution by an overwhelming majority. A division in the Democratic Party exists in reference to the new Constitution.

The St. Louis *Republican*, the oracle of the Democrats in this Territory, comes out in an article favoring the ratification of the new Constitution, which takes the enemy by surprise, and creates a division among them.

The Hon. FREDERICK P. STANTON, the acknowledged leader of the Douglas wing of the Democracy in Kansas, on Monday evening last addressed the Republican Club at Lawrence, in favor of the immediate ratification of the new Constitution. The old border-ruffian wing of the party will work and vote to secure its rejection, but all to no effect, for it will be ratified by at least 5,000 majority.

The contest between PARROTT and JOHNSTON, for Delegate to Congress, will be an exciting one. JOHNSTON, the Democratic nominee, is a strong man; he will poll a large vote, carry this county, the only one he is sure of, but PARROTT will carry the Territory by about 2,000 majority, and receive the certificate of election. The people of the gold regions of Western Kansas are determined to stand aloof from a participation in the above election. They repudiate all connection with us, and express their will to elect one of their own men to represent them in Congress, as a new Territory or State, under the name of Jefferson.

Last Saturday evening, while the Republicans were holding a meeting in the open air, on the corner of Second and Delaware streets, the Democrats in a torchlight procession came down the street and attempted to march through and break up the meeting. The Republicans did not yield, and the Democrats then made an effort to force their way through, in a very rough manner, using their clubs for the purpose. A severe fight ensued between the two parties, and a few shots were fired, paving-stones used, and soon the Democrats were rushing pell-mell down Second-street, amid a shower of brickbats, throwing away their torches, and presenting a somewhat hurried and grotesque appearance. Several were injured on both sides, but none seriously.

The western or border counties of Missouri are rapidly becoming depopulated of slaves. A gentleman who has recently returned from a tour through those counties, says that nearly every building, fence, and post presented glaring placards offering rewards for the recovery or recapture of fugitive slaves, "who are supposed to have gone into Kansas!" The slave-traders are about buying up slaves "born and raised" in Missouri for the Southern market, and many of them dreading its honors are smart enough to run away.

JACQUES.

The Crusade Against the Sunday Laws—Letter from the Editor of the Sunday Mercury.

No. 17 GILSEY BUILDINGS, NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 15, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As I never had the honor of your personal acquaintance, I am not quite sure that professional courtesy justifies me in soliciting, at your hands, a single moment's attention. As I am now, and have been from the period at which I attained my majority, connected with the public Press, I do not like to be held up to the world in a false position—do not choose to be held responsible for the acts of others over whom I exercise no control.

In the attempt which was commenced a year or more ago to get up a crusade against the Christian Sabbath, (and to further which, the periodical to which I am allied, and of which I am a joint proprietor, has labored,) I have had no hand or agency. Far from it, I at the outset *protested* against, have continued to protest against it, and shall *continue to protest*, so long as I remain on the margin that separates an intelligent being from the fanatic, the madman and the fool.

The laws of the State of New-York, denounced by the party which assembled at the Volks Theatre the other night, in reference to the observance of the Christian Sabbath, are neither oppressive, injudicious, or irrational; and are most ably and correctly summed up in the annexed extract, which I copy from the TIMES of to-day.

"We should be giving this demonstration (the meeting at the Volks Theatre) much more importance than its merits, if we were to enter upon any elaborate refutation of its falsehood or any correction of its multitudinous mistakes. It assumed, as does the *Herald* habitually, that we have State laws enforcing the *religious* observance of the Jewish Sabbath; and it demanded the absolute repeal of all such laws upon grounds of personal right. Nearly every one of its resolutions—twenty-two in number—either asserted or implied that the Sunday laws compel a certain reverence for Sunday as a sacred day. One of them demands for "infidels and atheists the same recognition and protection as Professors of Jewish, Christian, or any other doctrine." It is very evident that these zealous gentlemen have never read the laws in question, or that they utterly misconceive their scope and purpose. The State has never attempted to enforce any special views of the Sabbath or to constrain any body to observe or regard it as a religious day. Our legislation upon the subject seeks different ends and rests upon a different basis altogether. With a humane regard to health and morals, the people enact that their public servants shall be exempt from toil one day in seven; that civil contracts shall be void and legal processes suspended; that labor shall cease, and the din of ordinary business and diversions, incosistent with universal repose for a weary, work-worn population, shall come to an end. To secure to all the benefits of this provision, whatever invades the public peace or depraves public morals, or tempts to revelry and crime, is forbidden. Disturbances of peaceful worshipers, of whatever faith, are also prohibited. And that is the whole of it. The inalienable *civil right* to periodical rest is secured, and the proper enjoyment of the boon protected. There the laws stop. All beyond is in the domain of conscience, which no civil statute attempts or pretends to invade."

Never were words better uttered or more appropriately conceived, and I respond warmly to each and all of them. The abolition of the Sunday laws of this State is not called for by any existing exigency; and I am old enough and sufficiently schooled in experience to know that there cannot be found among our free electors one man out of fifty who would vote for their expurgation.

The entire clamor that has been engendered in reference to the Sunday laws had its origin in the unquiet minds of two or three degraded and depraved individuals, who have most unworthily put on and worn the vestments of the Priesthood, and who now seek popular preferment by appealing and pandering to the passions and the lusts of the very worst classes of society.

An attempt has been made by demagogues of a very *small calibre*, aided by reckless fools and blackguards, to identify our adopted German population with this scheme to denounce the Sabbath and render nugatory the fondest and most cherished hopes of Christianity. I think I am pretty well posted in reference to the German sentiment on this subject, and I do not hesitate to say that there cannot be found, among that large class of people, one man out of ten who, either as a disciple of LUTHER, CALVIN, or as an adherent of the Church of Rome, is not opposed to the desecration of the Sabbath, instituted by our fathers and sustained by our laws.

I am no fanatic. I make no claim to exclusive religious zeal; and think, with others, that every day should be regarded as a season to be devoted to the service of God and man, with a due respect to civil and religious duties. The Government of the United States recognizes nothing in the shape of religion or religious observance. The Constitution leaves us in the condition of pure Atheism! The framers of that "string of glittering generalities," wisely left religion alone; and, for one, I am content to have things remain as they were and are; but I am not disposed to engage in a crusade which, in any event, must prove futile and contemptible, and which, if the public mind were alarmed, would call to the field myriads of bayonets to suppress it. Where is the fool to be found who will idly imagine that the congregated Churches of this country, embracing probably nine-tenths of our population, will consent to see their Sabbath converted into a day of rioting and debauchery?

It is of no consequence to the world what the opinions of one so obscure and inoperative as I am, may be; but as my reputation as a man, my character as a writer, and my pecuniary resources are equally and alike involved in the subject in question—as I am totally misrepresented by the Press, of which I am an Editor, and which through some, to me, unexplained means, has been made the organ of folly, falsehood and rihaldry, I respectfully ask you to suffer me to be heard through your columns.

With very great respect, I have the honor to be,

Your very obedient servant,

S. S. SOUTHWORTH, otherwise
John Smith, Jr., of Arkansas,
Editor New-York *Sunday Mercury*, &c., &c.

The Mule Contract—Sale of Mules in Utah.

From the Missouri Democrat.

CAMP FLOYD, Monday, Aug. 8, 1859.

In my last I promised to give you some of the particulars of the manner in which the great mule sale was conducted. After the arrival of Mr. HOLLIDAY and the development of the fraud perpetrated upon the Government by the contract for the furnishing of flour to the army in Utah, it was whispered around that developments would be made in a few days that would startle us still more than the flour contract. As days flew on and nothing came to light, the rumor was forgotten, as one of the many that emanate from the prolific brain of some one of the numerous camp followers.

At length an advertisement appeared in the columns of the *Valley Tan*, announcing the sale at public auction of two thousand or more mules. This, as may be supposed, set the people of the Territory on the *qui vive*, and many a good dollar that had lain for years hidden from the light of day, was brought forth for the purpose of purchasing teams. As the day of sale approached, rumors were thick that Mr. HOLLIDAY was to be the purchaser of the mules. An order had been received from the Secretary of War to the Quartermaster-General of this Department, stating that *Mr. Holliday's notes were to be received as cash for all purchases that he might make.* The auctioneer, it is said, received secret instructions to "knock down" all mules to Mr. H. when they had reached a certain figure. So strictly was the role enforced that much remark was made by outsiders, and one of the auctioneers refused to have further connection with the matter. Upon these terms Mr. HOLLIDAY became the purchaser of over one thousand mules, valued at about $175,000, but for which he gave his notes to the value of about $100,000. These mules could have been sold to residents of this Territory for cash, for the sum first stated, but Mr. H. gets them upon a credit at a little more than half their value.

I have authority for stating that Mr. H. has a contract to supply the Government at Fort Dallas, in Oregon, with one thousand mules, at his own price. Now many thousand dollars could have been saved had Government sent these mules to that point on its hook. Twenty herders would have delivered them at that point at a small cost, just the same that it would cost them at this post; but no, they must sell them at a reduced price to Mr. HOLLIDAY, and let him drive them there and sell them back to the Government at a large advance. Would it not have been fully as well to have given Mr. HOLLIDAY sixty or a hundred thousand dollars to drive them to Oregon at once? Even this would have saved the Government several thousand dollars paid as auctioneer's fees. Could I get at the bottom of this trick, it would cause the people of the entire country to open their eyes and raise their voice *en masse* against so flagrant an outrage.

PERSONAL.

Mr. William E. Robinson and wife, of this City, having stopped at Coleraine, Ireland, on their homeward trip after a tour on the Continent, were entertained on the 23d August at an out-door festival at the Giant's Causeway. The Coleraine *Chronicle* states that a large number of guests were present at the entertainment, and that an address of welcome was delivered by the Rev. Mr. McConachie, who visited the United States in 1852. In response to a toast in his honor, Mr. Robinson made a speech, reviewing his early life and returning thanks for the cordiality of his reception. He declined the compliment of a public dinner at Portrush.

Prof. Winlock, late Superintendent of the American Astronomical Ephemeris, has been detached to fill a vacancy in the corps of Instructors in the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.; and that work has once more been placed in charge of Capt. C. H. Davis, the original Superintendent. His late colleagues presented a silver pitcher to Prof. Winlock on his retirement.

Two native Africans were married in Chatham (England) in August, after the Christian manner. The groom was J. P. L. Davies, a native of Sierra Leone, and a merchant at Lagos, and the bride Matilda Serreno, of Lagos, who has been for the last few years in Chatham, under tuition. The bride was dressed in a white moire antique, with a rich lace scarf, white chip bonnet, trimmed with white, with a deep blonde fall.

There are no further accounts of Mr. John Mitchel's movements, (says an English paper,) but, as his popularity has been sadly damaged by his insane career as a journalist in the United States, he is pretty certain, should he venture upon Irish soil, to meet with but an indifferent reception from many of his former disciples and admirers.

The Rev. Henry M. Baird, late of Princeton College, has been elected to the Professorship of the Greek Language and Literature in the University of New-York, to succeed Prof. Howard Crosby, who has removed to Rutgers College, New-Jersey. Mr. Baird is known as the author of a volume on *Modern Greece*.

One of oldest the women in Connecticut is Mrs. John Thompson of Stratford, who completed her 95th year on the 8th inst., and, on the anniversary of her birth, celebrated the occasion by visiting her old friends and descendants in Bridgeport. She is the mother of 13 children, and nearly 100 grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

M. Garneau is on the point of publishing a new edition of his *Histoire du Canada*, considerably augmented in consequence of his having had access to documents not previously within his reach. Thus (says the Toronto *Leader*) the French portion of the history of Canada is in a fair way of receiving ample elucidation.

An enterprising Missourian has just explored the Black River region in Southeast Missouri, a district hitherto almost unknown in consequence of the lack of traveling facilities. He has taken a contract to open the navigation of the river, and has ordered a boat to be built at Pittsburgh, expressly adapted to the purpose.

The *Presse d'Orient* announces that Mehemet Ali Pacha, who has arrived at Constantinople from Marseilles, after having visited the principal cities of Europe, proposes to open his saloons to European society, which is considered a remarkable act of innovation on the part of a high Ottoman functionary.

A Toronto paper has the following: "It is rumored that the Right Honorable Sir Edmund Head is about to be raised to the Peerage, as a mark of value which his sovereign places upon the services which he has rendered to the British Crown in these Provinces, and especially in Canada.

A letter from Dartmouth College says that on the evening before the departure of Prof. Sanborn, for St. Louis, where he is to take a Professorship, Col. Dewey presented him a gold-headed cane, as a token of regard from his neighbors and townsmen.

The oldest man in Newbury, Mass., is Mr. Noah Noyes, aged 89. Despite his age, he is hale and hearty; has cut 2,500 weight of hay this season, and went berrying one day last week.

The Monticello Lodge of Odd Fellows, in Virginia, have presented to Past Grand Master Evans a gold-mounted walking-stick, cut from the Jefferson estate.

Sir Culling Eardley and Lieut. Davidoff (of the Russian Navy) are among the arrivals at the Clarendon Hotel in this City. Madame Gazzaniga and the family of Com. Shubrick are at the Everett House.

The Anti-Sunday-Law Meeting.

IRISH NEWS OFFICE, No. 100 NASSAU-STREET, N.Y. Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Perceiving my name in your journal of this date as Vice-President of a meeting held at Volk's Garden last evening, you will oblige me by allowing me to state, through the TIMES, that I was not present, and that, though entirely approving of the object for which the meeting was convened, I cannot at all indorse all the resolutions passed at it.

Your obedient servant,

R. J. LALOR.

The New-Haven *Palladium* says of affairs at Yale College, that ground has been broken for the new College Gymnasium; that important changes have been made in the College regulations; that the morning prayers and recitations will hereafter take place after breakfast, when the young gentlemen may be supposed to be in a more devout frame of mind; and that the evening prayer has been abandoned altogether. The candidates for admission are more numerous than ever.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SEPT. 15.

Before Judge Nelson.

The September Term of this Court was opened this morning by Judge NELSON. The appeal calendar was taken up and called nearly through before any case was found ready for argument to-day, although almost all "would be ready to-morrow." Finally, however, two cases were found ready, and the rest of the calendar was put over till to-morrow.

SUPREME COURT.—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Davies.

THE MANDAMUS AGAINST THE COMPTROLLER.

James S. Gregory vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—In this case there seems to have been a misapprehension of the facts by Judge Gould when granting the first order directing the Comptroller to erase certain names from the assessment list, in regard to a sewer lately constructed on Third-avenue, between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-fourth streets.

It appears that the plaintiff felt himself aggrieved, and, by his counsel, Mr. Patten, made application, some time since, to have his name struck from the list. This application was made before Judge Gould, in July last, and his order granting it was so drawn as to direct the Comptroller to cancel the assessment as against the entire list of property-holders along the line of the sewer. This Mr. Hawes thought a misapprehension and a mistake on the part of the Court, and he did not therefore obey it, holding that the Court could not make such an order on the application of the plaintiff alone.

A *mandamus* commanding the Comptroller to comply with the order of Judge Gould was allowed on Wednesday. Whereupon he made application, by the Corporation Counsel, to have the order of Judge Gould so modified as to affect only the assessment against the plaintiff, he only having applied for relief.

This application was now granted by Judge DAVIES, the order of Judge Gould so modified, and the plaintiff's name erased from the assessment list by the Comptroller.

ORDER OF ARREST.

Theodore W. Young and F. V. P. Tallmadge vs. *Oscar Johnson.*—The plaintiffs, on the application of Mr. D. M. Dewitt, their counsel, obtained an order of arrest against the defendant, on a charge of conversion.

The morning papers set forth that the defendant was an agent of the plaintiffs to collect moneys, and that he had collected a considerable sum which he had not paid over, although it had been repeatedly demanded of him.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

Henry Desboys vs. *Dudley Persse.*—This was a charge of seduction and *crim. con.*, upon which the defendant was arrested and held to bail. The parties reside in Brooklyn.

The complaint alleged that the defendant had seduced the wife of the plaintiff, and had had intercourse with her after her marriage.

The answer denied all knowledge of the marriage between the plaintiff and the woman alleged to be his wife, and averred that any intercourse between the defendant and that lady was with the knowledge and privity of the avowed husband; that the lady in question at the time or times indicated in the complaint, was a prostitute, and supported herself as that class does.

Motion was now made by the defendant for a commission to California and Ireland, to take important testimony in his behalf and for his defence. This information, as to the materiality of the evidence proposed to be taken and the affidavit recited, was elicited from the alleged wife who had been seduced.

The motion was opposed by plaintiff's counsel on

MISCELLANEOUS.

The London *Athenæum* says: "Sculpture is at last secure of a home in England, her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 and the Horticultural Society having finally agreed; and the works at Kensington will be proceeded with as soon as the money is subscribed. Of this there is little doubt. The council of the Horticultural Society, at their last meeting, accepted the terms as altered by her Majesty's Commissioners to meet the views expressed at the general meeting of the Society. Already the council have received notice of munificent donations from her Majesty and the Prince Consort, and of the Prince of Wales and the younger branches of the royal family becoming life members—and 230 other ladies and gentlemen have put down their names and the names of their children as life subscribers, and have also subscribed for debentures various sums, amounting together to above £20,000; so that, with donations, life members, and debentures there is already promised above £30,000."

The Washington *Star* says: "For some time past the Agricultural Division of the United States Patent Office has been receiving a large number of applications for seed from sundry post-offices in Arkansas and Missouri, which, from the similarity of the handwriting, appear to have all been written by the same individual, though affixed to each application were various signatures. The Department discovering this fact, very properly refused to forward the seeds asked for, thinking it highly probable that the farmers of the vicinity from which these letters were mailed had been imposed upon by some one claiming to be an agent for the distribution of seed. The matter will be inquired into.

On the night of the 3d of September a horrible murder was committed in Columbia County, Ga., on a negro man named Marshal, the property of David L. Curtis. The witnesses before the jury of inquest testified that Marshal stated, on his dying bed, that he was waylaid, and that by a certain white man, in the public highway, near Reedy Creek, while on his way to Mr. Benjamin Berry's, where, it is supposed, he was to be married to a girl belonging to Mr. Berry. Though the jury did not consider the evidence sufficient to convict a white man, still there is but one opinion in the neighborhood about the matter.

More riots among "striking" laborers are announced from Pittsburgh. The Pittsburgh *Journal* says: "An affidavit was made, on Saturday, before Mayor Weaver, by Samuel Johnson, in which he charged Wm. Walker and others with riot. He was returning from his work, in Chartiers township, on Friday, and while passing along was attacked by the defendants with stones. A warrant was issued, the parties arrested, but the prosecutor not appearing the case was laid over for further hearing. The difficulty originated in the fact that Johnson would not join in the coal strike."

The Toronto *Globe* gives an account of the perils of Sarah Jane Giddings, *alias* Young, a colored woman, who about a month since, while at the Falls, concluded to leave her mistress', service, and fled across the river to Canada. Her master, not disposed to part with his "property" (a likely and fine looking mulatto woman, 22 years of age,) in this manner, followed Sarah Jane to the Clifton House, where she had obtained employment, and attempted to induce her to return with him. She fled to Toronto, and is now safe.

The Boston *Transcript* of Saturday says: Yesterday, Powers' statue of Webster was removed from its temporary resting place in the porch of the Athenæum, and placed upon the pedestal prepared for it in front of the State House. Although no public notice was given of the removal, the spot was visited by thousands during the afternoon. The inauguration of the statue, which has thus quietly been placed in its destined position, is to take place on the 17th inst.

The Paris correspondent of the *Independence* writes: "Letters from Marseilles state that a very general feeling of discontent prevails amongst the merchants of Sweden, Denmark, Holland, and especially of the United States, at the extraordinary efforts which are being made by the British Government to enlist the sailors of these nations. English agents are offering no less than £8 bounty, and £4 8s. per month for men.

Canada papers state that a suit is in progress to test the title of the occupants of and in the township of Woolwich and a part of Waterloo—in all nearly 75,000 acres! The lands are known as the "German Company Tract," and the "Crooks, or Forfeited Tract." The claimant is Mr. William Wallace, formerly of Buffalo.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.—SCIT AGAINST THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—In the Supreme Judicial Court, at Boston, on the 10th, before Judge MERRICK, the case of Johnson & Zabriskie vs. The American Telegraph Company was heard, on the part of the petitioners, who describe themselves as reporters of news by telegraph. It is an application for an injunction to restrain the respondents from refusing to receive and transmit their messages at Sackville. The bill sets forth that the respondents own one line of telegraph through Maine, and that they have consented with one D. H. CRAIG, of the New-York Associated Press, to refuse to transmit the messages of the petitioners. That they have given priority to messages received afterwards, and have refused to transmit the messages of the petitioners even when there was no messages waiting to be sent on. All which is contrary to law and to the charters of the several telegraph corporations under which the respondents act. No answer was filed to the complaint. After an opening argument in support of the application, by O. STEVENS, the Judge postponed his decision until Saturday next. The question is, whether the facts stated in the bill furnish ground for a preliminary injunction.

COMMENDABLE ENTERPRISE.—The NEW-YORK TIMES takes the lead among the New-York dailies in all its enterprises and arrangements for supplying the public with the earliest and most desirable news of the day. Its issue of Thursday last contained a *verbatim* report of Senator DOUGLAS' speech, delivered in Columbus *only the day previously*. The speech was reported solely for the TIMES, and at their own expense. It contained 7,100 words, and the cost of telegraphing it was seven cents a word, or $497 in the aggregate. This is a great deal of money to disburse for a single item of news; and the paper which enters upon such magnificent enterprises, so regardless of cost, deserves well of the public. Though we do not always agree with the TIMES in its political sayings, we nevertheless record with the utmost gratification its marked ability and commendable enterprise.—*Hartford (Conn.) Post.*

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A CAPABLE PROTestant nurse, who is fond of children, experienced in sickness, and accustomed to the entire charge of them, to take care of two little girls, eight and nine years of age. A Swiss or German girl speaking English, or French or English woman, between the ages of twenty-five or thirty-five years years, preferred. She must bring satisfactory recommendation. Apply at the Clarendon Hotel, Room No. 135, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., Saturday, Monday and Tuesday.

A NUMBER OF YOUNG MEN WANTED—To peddle an article of almost universal use. An industrious man can make a good living with very little trouble.
JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, NO. 229 BROADWAY.

TO COLLECTORS.—TWO ACTIVE CHRISTIAN men (Protestants) are wanted to collect for a Christian Association; men of energy and talent. Address, stating salary expected, with name, references, and residence, to ALPHA, Station D., Bible House, Astor-place.

COOK WANTED.—A SMALL, PRIVATE FAMily at Orange, N. J., want a good cook, one who is willing to do several household work; good wages will be paid to one that will be permanent. Apply this day before noon, with references, at No. 43 9th-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO THE COOKING, washing and ironing in a small family; none need apply but those who have good City references. Apply at No. 234 Lexington-av., between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M.

WANTED.—A COACHMAN, ONE ACCUSTOMED to drive in the city—a single man. Must give references to his last place. None need apply that are accustomed to change their place often. Apply from 10 to 1 o'clock, at No. 447 Broome-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SERVANT—ONE THAT CAN do the cooking, washing and ironing of a family of six persons, to go into the country a short distance from the City. Call at No. 142 West 24th-st., this day only, Sept. 16. None but the thoroughly capable need apply.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT LADY'S MAID AND seamstress; one that thoroughly understands hairdressing; one that sews on Wheeler & Wilson's machine preferred; the best of City reference required. Call at No. 9 East 22d-st. to-day, from 9 to 11 A. M.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GIRL who is a good plain cook and good washer and ironer. Good City reference required. Apply at No. 43 5th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT SERVANT, TO DO the cooking and general kitchen-work in a respectable private family, where there is a chambermaid. The best reference required. Apply at 134 East 19th-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WAITER, ONE who understands her business and can bring good recommendation from her last employer, may apply at No. 18 East 37th-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT BOY, 15 to 17 years of age. Apply at No. 21 John-st., upstairs, after 9 o'clock, A. M.

ENGRAVER WANTED—TO GO SOUTH; ONE accustomed to general engraving, including visiting cards. Apply to BALL, BARNARD & PARSELL, No. 9 John-st., New-York.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

260 HOW TO LIVE CHEAP.—In order to effect a great saving in your housekeeping, purchase your TEAS, WINES, GROCERIES, and PROVISIONS of all kinds, at the immense establishment of THOMAS R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray. Goods delivered free. 260

GOOD YEAST IN HOT WEATHER.—GOOD, sweet, lively YEAST can always be had by using the WHAT CHEER YEAST CAKES. The bread raised by this yeast is whiter and sweeter than when made with brewer's yeast. They cost 12 cents per dozen cakes, are made of pure hops, and are for sale by all the principal grocers, and at wholesale, in gross boxes, by S. W. SMITH, No. 574 Broadway, New-York.

PERSONAL.

TO PROPERTY AGENTS IN NEW-YORK.—Some two years since a Property Agent in New-York addressed to JOHN W. WOLFF, of Martinsburg, Va., a letter of inquiry concerning the heirs of PHILIP WOLFF, deceased. If said agents will address the Rev. B. N. BROWN, Alexandria, Va., the desired information can be given.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, NEAT young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly. Also, a situation, by a young woman as chambermaid and waiting, or chamberwork and washing and ironing; both have no objections to do housework; best of references; no objections to the country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RE-spectable and trustworthy girl to do the general housework of a genteel family in Brooklyn; is an intelligent and experienced girl of very neat appearance and fully capable as a washer and ironer and plain cook, to fill a good situation to the entire satisfaction of the most particular. References to her last place. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO COOK, WASH AND iron, by a most respectable and steady servant; very reliable and truthful, and will be very highly recommended from her last and former places; is a girl not above her business; very respectful to her employer, and will be found an excellent cook, superior washer and ironer, and very neat. Apply at No. 56 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation to take care of children, and is fully capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is willing to assist in the light chamberwork, sewing, or the baby's washing, if required; will be found useful and obliging; best of City reference given. Call at No. 117 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; will be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, by a most reliable and competent woman; is to every respect a thorough servant in her kitchen; understands all kinds of pastries, cooking of game, &c.; is a person of very respectable and becoming appearance, and will endeavor to appreciate a good situation; excellent references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman, a situation as good plain cook; is a good washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small family; has no objections to the country, and prefers a steady home. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room, between Prince and Spring.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby, or would do light chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has good City references. Call for two days at No. 125 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, OBLIGING and competent woman, a situation as good cook, and excellent washer and ironer; makes nice bread, pies, and all kinds of plain pastry; could fill a place as laundress; is highly recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Wages moderate.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and nurse; will assist with the washing and ironing, or as regular waitress in a private family or boarding-house; is willing to make herself generally useful; wages $6. Call for two days at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced girl as children's nurse and to do sewing, or as up-stairs servant; is very willing to make herself useful, and will every way endeavor to please her employer; has lived twelve months in her last place, to which she refers. Apply at 59 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A situation as cook and laundress. Good references given by the family in whose employment she is at present, and has been for several years, and at whose residence, No. 250 West 32d-st., she can be seen for two days, between the hours of 2 and 5 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A Protestant young woman; is thoroughly experienced, and is very fond of children; is fully capable of taking charge of an infant; has good recommendations. Apply at No. 341½ 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED.—A VERY WILLING, STEADY GIRL, wants a situation as excellent meat and pastry cook; makes the best of bread, cakes and pies, in every variety; would assist in the washing and ironing; will be found competent and anxious to give satisfaction. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing, or to take care of children. Has five years reference from her last place. Call at No. 81 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook in a small private family; is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit and pies, and also understands making cake. A good recommendation can be given. Call for this week at No. 91 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and plain sewer or to assist in the chamberwork; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 156 East 11th-st., first floor, front. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse or chambermaid; can take charge of a child one month old, and has lived three years in last place. Can furnish the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 229 5th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing or waiting. Good City reference. Apply at No. 175 West 36th-st., first floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing in a private family; she will be found willing and obliging. Call for two days at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation in a private family as cook; is willing to assist in the washing; the best of City references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 17 East 17th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS WISHES a situation in a private family; she understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and making little boys' clothes. Can give the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 101 West 26th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTant girls; one as cook, and to assist in the washing; the other to do waiting and light chamberwork or waitress. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 365 6th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as professed cook; understands all kinds of game, soups, baking, pastries, jellies, ice cream, and all kinds of desserts; best of City reference given. Call at No. 104 Avenue B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS Protestant cook, who knows her business in all its departments; can be seen from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., at No. 28 11th-st., corner of 3d-av.; no objections to a private boarding-house; has the best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; also, by one as laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or cook and laundress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A HARDWORKING, HONEST girl, a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook, a good baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as lady's maid and seamstress; understands airdressing. Best of references. Address, for two days, MARY A. K., Madison-square Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN to cook, wash and iron; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 162 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Room No. 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERIcan girl to do light chamberwork and plain sewing, or assist in the care of children. Address ELIZA, Box No. 147 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SWEDISH PROtestant girl, as seamstress and dressmaker in a private family. Good references given. Call at No. 85 East 16th-st., near 3d-av., in a fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and embroiderer, by a competent person; no objection to assist with children. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 103 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid, do plain sewing, and take care of children. Good reference. Call at No. 249 West 25th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as waitress or chambermaid; best of City references; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 21 West 16th-st., for the next two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH PROTestant girl, as chambermaid and to assist with washing. May be seen for two days, at her present employers, No. 15 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Call at the basement No. 61 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 157 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND education, a situation as housekeeper in a hotel or private family. For particulars apply at 179 Bowery.

ALL FAMILIES IN WANT OF GOOD SERVANTS—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c.—Call at the late Institute and Home for Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

ALL EMPLOYERS IN WANT OF GOOD German, French, English, Irish and Scotch servants, can always procure them on moderate terms, by applying at the original Broadway Institute, No. 424 Broadway. This large establishment is conducted on correct business principles by MORRIS COHNERT. N. B.—Money returned if not suited.

GOOD MALE AND FEMALE FRENCH, German, and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs; also a first-class French cook. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY an Englishman; one who thoroughly understands his business, and has the best of recommendations from gentlemen with whom he has lived. Address a note to J. H., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as coachman and groom, who understands his business and has the best of reference; has no objection to city or country. Address J. R. D., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; no objection to work in a garden if required; understands the care of horses and is a good driver. Understands his business in all its branches. Address B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SMART, RESPONSIBLE MAN, with good City references, a situation in any respectable mercantile house, distillery or shipping office. Address, for one week, MILFORD, Station E, Post-office, 8th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as gardener; understands the care and management of a greenhouse, cultivation of all kinds of vegetables, flowers, fruit, and ornamental trees. Has the best of recommendations as to integrity and capability. Or would act as coachman. Understands the care and treatment of horses. Can have an interview with my last employer. Address P., Box No. 212, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man, 29 years of age, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has had long experience in the old country and this country; is not afraid of hard work; liberal wages required. Has the best of City reference. Any person desirous will address E. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR GARDENER, A SITuation, where knowledge and taste is wanting, to manage a gentleman's place in the country, where everything that a gentleman requires can be forthcoming at the proper season—grapes, peaches and nectarines, apricots, figs, &c. Address M. J. D., to Mr. Parmalee's, No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A steady, sober young man, who understands the management and care of horses, and not afraid to work, and would make himself generally useful, with some respectable country gentleman, at moderate terms, as a steady place is preferred to emolument. Satisfactorily recommended from his last employers. Address M., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GARDENER, WITH A WIFE AND one child, is desirous of meeting with a permanent situation; is a very sober and industrious man, and is competent to take charge of any gentleman's place; is a good florist and grape forcer, or the laying out of a new place. For further information, call at, or address, M. L. SMITH'S seed store, No. 64 White-st., N. Y.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED ENGLISHMAN, without family, a situation as groom and coachman, in a private family; understands fully the care and treatment of horses. Also, by the woman, to cook, wash and iron, in the same family. Good reference from last employer. Address W. P., Box No. 218 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION, as coachman or groom; has lived upwards of two years in his last place, and can come well recommended; has no objections to town or country. Advertiser is a Protestant. Address R. H., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, or apply at Rianey's Saddlery, No. 125 4th-av., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY an Englishman, (single,) who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. The best of references given. In or near the City preferred. Address B. W. McILVAIN & YOUNG, seed-store, No. 9 Johnst., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN INTELLIgent young man, as porter or assistant; understands the care of horses; can write well. No objection to any respectable employment. Will give good reference. Call or address to No. 354 7th-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, A situation to take care of a team of horses, carriage, &c.; understands the care and management of horses; is a good City driver; has four years recommendation from his last employer. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife; the man as gardener or coachman, the wife as first-rate cook, chambermaid or waitress or laundress; both understand their business perfectly. The best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 31 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man, (German,) who thoroughly understands the business in all its different branches; can produce the very best of references. For further information, apply at his last employer's, 9 East Broadway.

TO COAL DEALERS AND BUSINESS MEN GENERALLY.—Wanted employment by a young man, aged 26, who has experience in the city retail coal business; is a thorough bookkeeper; would engage as bookkeeper, cashier or clerk for a moderate compensation. Refereeces first-class. Address N. M., *Courier and Enquirer* Office, No. 162 Pearl-st.

COACHMAN.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES A situation as coachman; he understands his business perfectly; has got No. 1 City reference; has no objection to engage with a gentleman living in the country; is willing to make himself useful. Call on or address H., at Trsinor's General Saddlery and Harness Manufactory, No. 654 Broadway, corner Bond-st.

BOOK-KEEPER.—AN EXPERIENCED BUSIness man wants a situation as book-keeper in any respectable business, where the duty is not very arduous at small salary. City reference. Address LEDGER, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

TO LAWYERS.—WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN, who is competent to take charge of the business of an office, a situation where he can receive some compensation for services. The best of references given. Address T. K., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
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A pamphlet of information sent free.

THE ONLY ARTICLE
UNRIVALED IN MARKET,
WITH IMMENSE
HOME AND EUROPEAN
DEMAND.

The reason why, is that by Nature's own process it restores the natural color permanently after the hair becomes gray; supplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandruff, itching, and heat from the scalp, quiets and tones up the nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache, and may be relied upon to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it from falling off; *makes it soft, glossy, healthy, and beautiful*, and if used by the young two or three times a week, it will never fall or become gray; then, reader, read the following, and judge for yourselves:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1858.

MESSRS. O. J. WOOD & CO.,

GENTLEMEN: Having heard a good deal about Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite gray, I made up my mind to lay aside the prejudices which I, in common with a great many persons, had against all manner of patent medicines, and a short time ago I commenced using your article, to test it for myself.

The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as gray as I was, but who, having my prejudice without my reasons for setting it aside, are unwilling to give your Restorative a trial till they have further proof, and the best proof being ocular demonstration, I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of the N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment every day.

My hair is now its natural color and much improved in appearance every way, being glossier and thicker and much more healthy looking, and, yours respectfully,
HENRY JENKINS.
Corner Columbia and Carroll sts., Brooklyn.

LIVINGSTON, Ala., Feb. 14, 1858.

Prof. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair has been slightly diminishing for several years, caused, I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks, and I find that I have a fine head of hair now growing, after having used all other remedies known, to no effect. I think it the most valuable remedy now extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy.

You can publish this if you think proper. Yours, &c.,
S. W. MIDDLETON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1857.

Prof. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. My front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—was in fact bald. I have used but two half-pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think, from my own personal recommendation, I can induce many others to try it.

Yours, respectfully,
D. R. THOMAS, M. D., No. 464 Vine-st.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz large, medium, and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

SUNBURN, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, MORPHEW TAN.

JONES' ORIGINAL ITALIAN CHEMICAL SOAP, price only 25 cents. Clears dark, yellow or discolored skin, more hands, bem der tone. It is fine for infants or shaving. Sold at No. 100 Fulton-st., Nos. 345 and 1 928 Broadway, No. 158 Bowery, and at Mrs. HAYES', Brooklyn.

LITERARY.—AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN OF established literary reputation, embracing a Collegiate honors, who formerly conducted one of the leading papers in the city of Montreal, is desirous of obtaining a similar situation in New-York, either as principal or associate editor. Being fully conversant, as a reviewer, with the current literature of England and the United States, he would be willing to connect his labors with the duties of a first-class publishing house, with a view to judicious criticisms and in preparing and superintending works intended for the press. Address O. P. Q., No. 149 West 26th-st., New-York. Unexceptionable testimonials and references given.

TO CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MAKERS.—GANEVAL & CALLARD, watch pendulum, spring and wire manufacturers, No. 27 Alfred-st., Islington, London, respectfully call the attention of the trade to their list of prices. Best lever pendulum springs $5 per gross. Pendulum spring wire, 16 cents per bobbin. Pocket chronometer wire, 60 cents per bobbin. Box chronometer wire, $2 50 per bobbin. Samples may be seen at the office of A. W. FRANCIS, Stone Seal Engraver, No. 315 Broadway, New-York.

THE VETERINARY COLLEGE INSTITUTE Nos. 75 and 77 West 23d-st., will be open on and after MONDAY, 19th inst. Inspection is invited of the stalls for reception and keep of horses. Box stalls for lame or (in an apart building) sick horses, shoeing forge and other arrangements. The circular of the Institute (and also the annual announcement of the College of Veterinary surgeons of New-York) can be obtained by personal or written (postage stamp inclosed) application to Capt. RALSTON, President.

J. T. BARNARD, STEAM KINDLING WOOD FACTORY—No. 365 South and No. 294 Front-st. KINDLING WOOD from the best of yellow pine, at $2 50 per load.

3,000 ISABELLA GRAPE VINES, SIX years old, for sale by L. S. HASKILL, No. 44 Cedar-st.

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JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S
CITY AND COUNTRY
ADVERTISING AGENCY,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York, Times Building.

Liberal arrangements will be made with ADVERTISERS, and their favors promptly inserted in any NEWSPAPER published in the UNITED STATES OR CANADA, at the publishers' lowest cash prices. Reference is made to Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN 21ST-ST., near 8th-av., would let one large room on the second floor to a gentleman and wife. Room has hot and cold water, gas, and is well furnished. Terms, $14 to $16 per week. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY can accommodate two gentlemen and their wives with parlors and bedrooms, furnished or unfurnished, or four single gentlemen, with full or partial board; house contains all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 259 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., east side.

BOARDING.—A SMALL, PRIVATE FAMILY, RESiding in the vicinity of 10th-st. and 5th-av., can accommodate one or two gentlemen with a large room and partial board. The house has all the modern improvements, and the location unexceptionable. Address D. C., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in West 14th-st., in a first-class house, would let with board an entire suite of rooms, on 2d floor, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and wife. Only those willing to pay a liberal price need answer. Address GRANGER, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A LARGE front room on second floor, and small room on third floor, furnished; house first-class, family small, dinner at 6. Apply at No. 230 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—THE OWNER OF THE HOUSE No. 12 Lamartine-place, 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will let the second floor, five rooms, hand-somely decorated and furnished, to one family or two gentlemen and wives. Terms moderate. Inquire as above.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN OBtain newly furnished rooms and partial board in a family without children, residing at No. 29 Lombard-terrace, West 23d-st., pleasant location and very convenient to cars and stages. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS, HANDsomely furnished, with bath-room attached, may be obtained by two or three gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, with private table, if desired. Apply at 123 9th-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park, for a gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM ON THE SECond floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with gas, hot and cold water, at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, at No. 124 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR TWO SINGLE gentlemen, can be had with a private family living near the City Hall. The house is modern built, with bath, gas, &c. The chamber is large and lofty, and large closet attached; situation convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Address A., Box No. 6,655 New-York Post-office, with real name and place of business.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders, and where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed; location between 5th and 20th sts., west side; early breakfast and late dinner required. Address, for two days, stating terms and particulars, O. F., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, in suite or single, on second and third stories, for families or gentlemen wishing permanent board, at No. 89 Henry-st., Brooklyn. A few minutes' walk from Wall and Fulton ferries; references required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIvate family would accommodate two gentlemen and their wives and two single gentlemen with very desirable rooms and board. Location good and convenient to either Wall or South Ferries, being only three to five minutes' walk, at No. 66 State-st., near Henry-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO. 170 WASHINGton-st.; a pleasant location, between Concord and Nassau sts.: two pleasant parlors, bedrooms attached, and one single room, five minutes' walk to Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can obtain board and pleasant rooms at No. 57 Henry-st., five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY where there are no other boarders, for gentleman, wife and servant, genteel but plain; terms must be moderate; location west of 4th-av., and not above 20th-st.; family of a widow, or persons past the middle age preferred. Address BOARD, Branch office of the *Courier and Enquirer*, No. 253 Broadway, corner Chambers-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and daughter, (the latter 6 years old,) with genteel parlor, with bedroom attached. Dinner for wife and child at 1 or 2 o'clock. Location not above 14th-st. None but private families need reply. The advertiser wishes to make a permanent engagement, and will pay a reasonable price for suitable accommodations. Address M. B., Box No. 3,142 Post-office, for this week only.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman and his wife, in a strictly private family. Must be above 20th-st. Address, stating terms, for furnished or unfurnished rooms, including fire and gas, N. E. S., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

A COMFORTABLE HOME IN A NICE house can be secured for about four or five in family, with a widow lady having a small family, and who has had experience as a nurse to invalid ladies and children. The house is newly and neatly furnished by the occupant, who is the owner, and has gas, bath, and water in the chambers. Inquire of Mrs. MUNSON, No. 41 4th-st., between Bank and Troy.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE permanent board with a private family (that takes no other boarders) occupying a house with all the modern improvements, between 8th and 25th sts. Dinner about 5 o'clock preferred. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address, stating particulars, Box No. 1,035 Post-office, New-York.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS ON SECOND story of a modern house, to the neighborhood of Clarendon Hotel, to let to one or two single gentlemen only; family small and strictly private; breakfast if desired; references exchanged. A note left at Tallman & Co's drug store, corner 21st-st. and 4th-av., will be attended to.

MURRAY HILL.—TO LET—A SUIT OF ELEgantly furnished rooms on first and second floor, front, suitable for a family of four or five, or two gentlemen and their wives, with a small private family. No other boarders taken. Unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 26 East 35th-st., fourth door from Madison-av.

TO LET—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM ON second floor, desirable for a gentleman and wife; the large room having four windows and closets. Also, a suite of rooms on parlor floor, consisting of back parlor and extended room, back hall and closets, with hot and cold water. Also, desirable rooms for single gentlemen, to let with board, at No. 15 Irving-place, corner 15th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN. F—Two handsomely furnished sitting-rooms, each with bedroom adjoining, in a new first-class house near Madison-square, occupied by a private family; no other boarders taken; to let to gentlemen, with meals on Sunday if desired. Apply at No. 15 Nassau-st., Room No. 12, between 11 and 3 o'clock.

A LARGE AND HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED parlor, 2-story front, on Broadway, with balcony, two or more bedrooms, bath, water closet, &c., heated by steam, private table, can be had in the Smithsonian House, Broadway, corner Houston-st. Very desirable accommodations for a family, or for three or four gentlemen.

TWO GENTLEMEN AND WIVES, OR FOUR single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family; rooms on second floor, containing water and gas, furnished or unfurnished. No. 251 Henry-st., New-York.

TO LET—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, on second floor, with board, in a small private family; also, rooms on the third floor, suitable for families or single gentlemen, at No. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

NO. 50 EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET.—Elegantly furnished rooms, with board, for families and single gentlemen, with private table, if desired. The house changed hands and refurnished last May. Best of reference required and given.

A SUPERIOR SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms to let, with board; also, single rooms, in a brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements; convenient to the cars and stages. Apply at No. 71 West 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD—Single or in suites, can be obtained at No. 161 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

NO. 48 UNION-SQUARE—CORNER OF 17th-st. and 4th-av.—A family, also single gentlemen, may obtain desirable rooms with board. References required.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 16, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Barber of Sevilla.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—World and Stage.

WINTER GARDEN—Dot—Bobtail and Wagtail.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Magic Pills—Tight Rope Evolutions.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—A Cure for the Heart-ache—My Precious Betsy—Food Lovers.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Seven Clerks—Flying Dutchman, or The Phantom Ship—The Village Artisans.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Arago*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, Sept. 17, at 10½ o'clock.

The Times in Europe.

Messrs. Lansing, Baldwin & Co., American Bankers, No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, with whom we have made arrangements for our European business, will receive subscriptions for the New-York Times for any length of time, and will also furnish single copies upon the receipt of the American mails. They are also authorized to receive Advertisements, at the regular rates of the paper, and to attend to all matters of business connected with the Times.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The latest dispatch from Sandy Hook, dated at midnight, states that up to that hour nothing had been seen of the steamship *Persia*, now in her thirteenth day. The *Kangaroo* is also overdue, she having left Liverpool on the 31st ult. The news, however, has been anticipated by other arrivals.

The Democratic State Convention yesterday proceeded with its business without any further exhibition of violence. The following nominations for State officers were made:

Judge of the Court of Appeals—Alex. S. Johnson.
Secretary of State—D. R. Floyd Jones.
Comptroller—Sandford E. Church.
Attorney-General—Lyman Tremain.
Canal Commissioner—W. J. Skinner, of Herkimer.
State Treasurer—Isaac V. Vanderspool, of Erie.
State Engineer—Van Rensselaer Richmond, of Wayne.
State Prison Inspector—N. S. Elderkin, of St. Lawrence.
Clerk of the Court of Appeals—John L. Lewis, Jr., of Yates.

These nominations were all made unanimous. Several alterations were made in the State Central Committee, among which was the substitution of the name of Peter B. Sweeny for that of Daniel E. Sickles. The resolutions adopted strongly affirm the right of American citizens to protection throughout the world; denounce profligate expenditures on the canals, declare emphatically against the power of Congress to legislate for the Territories, and in favor of the doctrines of non-intervention; indorse the present Administration, and moderately denounce the Registry law. A resolution was also adopted unanimously instructing the delegates to Charleston to enter the Convention and act and vote as a unit. The Delegates at Large chosen are Dean Richmond, Augustus Schell, Isaac V. Fowler, and Delos De Wolf. A full list of the District delegates will be found in our report of the proceedings, which did not close until late last night.

The State Convention of the Massachusetts Democrats, for the nomination of candidates for State Officers and Delegates at Large to the Charleston Convention, met at Worcester yesterday. The Douglas element was decidedly in the ascendant, the resolutions adopted distinctly and decidedly approving the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty. Benjamin F. Butler, of Lowell, was nominated for Governor, and S. C. Bemis, of Springfield, for Lieutenant-Governor. The four Delegates at Large to the National Convention are Caleb Cushing, Isaac Davis, Oliver Stevens and James S. Whitney—all understood to be in favor of Senator Douglas for the Presidency.

It is believed in Washington, from information received in official circles, that Sir William Gore Ouseley, the British Minister to Central America, was a party to the late revolution in Costa Rica, or at least lent his influence in its favor. His inducement to this course is thought to be in the fact that President Mora refused his assent to the treaty which Nicaragua had previously rejected—the objectionable clause being the one relative to the Mosquito Indians, in which Nicaragua alone was interested. At all events, it is known that the British Minister, immediately on the consummation of the revolution, hastened to San José, and recognized the new Government in complimentary terms.

Two days' later California news has been received by the arrival of the overland mail at St. Louis. Business continued dull. Favorable reports, however, continued to be received from the mining districts, especially from Carson and Washer valleys, and Walker River. Political excitement was still running high. The Mojave Indians [exhibit no disposition to become peaceable, and will probably not do so until they shall have been severely chastised.

Dates from Rio Janeiro to Aug. 14 were received yesterday by the arrival of the bark *Roebuck*, in thirty-two days from port to port. Several vessels from ports of the United States had arrived. There was very little coffee shipped or shipping since July 30, the date of the last advices, on account of the high prices at which it was held, induced by accounts of the limited crop.

The great Firemen's Muster at Manchester, N. H., which commenced on Wednesday, is an affair of considerable magnitude. Seventy-five companies are present, accompanied by thirty bands of music. On Wednesday night a serious difficulty occurred between the firemen and some gamblers, a great number of whom are among the visitors, which finally led to a desperate riot, in which pistols, clubs and stones were freely used, and several houses were partially demolished. An attack was made by the firemen on two buildings in which the gamblers had rooms, and at first were repulsed. They, however, obtained reinforcements, and made a second attack, in which they were successful. They took possession of the premises, and ransacked the interiors, appropriating many things of value. They afterward made a similar demonstration against several other buildings, and were finally, with difficulty, persuaded to desist. Yesterday, the firemen were received publicly by the Mayor and Chief Engineer of Manchester, and a trial of engines for prizes took place in the afternoon.

The Grand Jury in Baltimore has indicted Mr. Fitzhugh, one of the proprietors of the *Daily Exchange*, for assault, with intent to kill, upon Paul Placide. The circumstances of the affray were noticed several days since. Placide is a noted rowdy in Baltimore, who took offence at certain comments of the *Exchange*, and revenged himself by drawing a pistol upon Mr. Fitzhugh in a stage-coach.

A conflict is reported as having occurred on the 3d September in the parish of Lafayette, La., between the Vigilance Committee, recently appointed, and the outlaws whom the Committee sought to expel. The Committee were summoned to proceed to a place called Bayou Tortue, fifteen miles west of Vermillionville, where the expelled parties had formed an encampment and bade defiance to the Committee. The number of the vagabonds was about 150. The Vigilants charged in upon them, and a bloody affair ensued. Seventy of the party were captured, and were adjudged to receive the penalty of the paddle-punishment. It is stated that 3,600 blows were inflicted, that one of the victims committed suicide, and that the dead bodies of five others were found after the skirmish. These particulars are narrated by the New-Orleans *True Delta*; but the report may be exaggerated.

Two fatal accidents occurred on the Erie Railroad on Wednesday, near Huyler's station, in New-Jersey. Two men, named Wm. Smith and James Jenkins, the latter belonging in Paterson, while walking on the track, were run over by the 4 o'clock up-train, and instantly killed.

The motion for a new trial for Mary Hartung, the murderess, was argued at Albany on Wednesday, before Justices Wright, Gould and Hogeboom. The decision will not be given until December.

City railroads were inaugurated in Cincinnati on Wednesday. The first line is completed for only half a mile, but immense crowds assembled to witness the passage of the cars.

Prof. Agassiz is on his way home, having embarked at Liverpool Sept. 10, for Boston.

The games of the New-York Caledonian Club at Jones' Wood, yesterday, attracted a great many visitors. The members of the Club marched to the ground in the morning, spent the day in competing in the manly pastimes peculiar to Scotland, and in the evening dined together at the Apollo Rooms, in Broadway.

Judge Davies yesterday made an order on the Comptroller's application, modifying an order made last Summer by Judge Gould, directing the canceling of the Third-avenue sewer assessment. The order as modified directs it to be canceled only as far as it affects the parties at whose instance the order was obtained.

The Brooklyn Park Commissioners held a meeting last evening, when a report was submitted by ex-Mayor Berry, of Williamsburgh, Chairman of a Committee, recommending the selection of about 1,200 acres of land, of which the Ridgewood Reservoir is the centre, as the best site for a great Central Park. With the report, maps and drawings were submitted. The subject will be discussed at the next meeting of the Board.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, comprised 1,500 bales, at an advance of ⅛c. per lb. Flour and Wheat were much more freely offered, and were decidedly lower, yet not briskly sought after. Western Mixed Corn was in active request at firmer rates. Coffee, Sugars and Molasses attracted more attention. Hay, Hops, Rice and Tallow were moderately inquired for. Resin and Spirits Turpentine were in good request. Provisions were in fair demand. Pork was dearer. Freights were inactive.

America and her Rivals.

We publish this morning the first letter of a special correspondent commissioned to examine and report upon certain great features of European progress in practical matters, and the application of science to the useful arts. Truly treated, this theme involves the special history of the present age. There have been golden ages, iron ages and brazen ages in the world's history. Not only each century, but almost every decade of the past, has had its specific object to accomplish, and has developed some novelty peculiarly its own. The age in which we live has marked itself as the age of improvement—of advance almost without a limit in every field of human action. But the specific improvement which belongs to the lustrum now rounding to its close has been a preëminent progress in the labor-saving arts—a vast stride taken towards the complete utilization of matter by the mind of man. Among causes that have given their fresh impetus to the practical applications of mechanical science, none have been more influential than the downward spread of intelligence and civilization. The workingman at the bench to-day no longer looks upon scientific improvements with jealousy and distrust; he is ceasing to regard labor-saving machinery as an innovation upon his rights, and an obstacle to his progress in prosperity, and is beginning to see it as it really is—a beneficent ally instead of a destructive rival.

The grandest improvements of the last three or four years have been achieved in the domain of engineering science; and the letter of our correspondent,—which we print this morning, describing one of the most remarkable inventions of the day,—is an apt illustration of the world's progress in this marvelous department of human activity. Commerce, that most insatiate of masters, is pressing upon its votaries with an incessant emphasis, the necessity of obtaining still newer and newer help from all inanimate forces. National and local intercommunication, and especially that branch of it which involves steam transportation, still clamors for nearer approaches to perfection; and accordingly, a hundred new inventions are daily ushered into light. Complete combustion of fuel—entire evaporation of water—better means of applying steam in the engine itself—the manufacture of cheap steel as a substitute for iron—the use of iron instead of wood in marine architecture—and the improved application of the screw to the propulsion of vessels, are all successes won or to be won, and each in itself is a kingdom's ransom added to the resources of mankind. In the size and proportions of vessels we are on the eve of ascertaining most valuable results. The *Great Eastern*, even if she should fall short of the financial expectations of her builders, will nevertheless repay the outlay made upon her by giving shape and direction to new and bolder experiments. The railway system abroad (we regret that we cannot say at home) has been the subject of vast improvement; roads are more scientifically constructed than they were five years ago; and the cost of running has been reduced one-half. Steam locomotion on common roads has been revived, and is now regarded as a success. The telegraph—another great instrument of inter-communication—is in the very fining furnace of invention and discovery. Electricity—its generation, preservation and condensation; submarine cables and the manner of laying them; and all the appointments of successful telegraphing at all heights, depths and distances, are matters that kindle hundreds of men's brains to-day with such a fervor as the ancient alchemist and Rosicrucian never knew.

These movements, then—movements tending all to promote one common object, that of more speedy and more reliable inter-communication—especially mark the present age; and while we of the United States have always been honorably distinguished by fertility of invention and prompt enterprise in trying new experiments, in regard to other matters, especially of detail in the practical working of great inventions, we are lagging behind the commercial nations of the world. We are not keeping pace with France or England in our railways or our steamships;—and we are in danger of suffering ourselves to be distanced in that all-important first requisite of modern development, the manufacture of cheap metals. Our ores are opulent enough; but labor is dear with us, and nothing but the genius of Chemistry and Mechanics can put us on a level, in an economical point of view, with our European rivals. Cheap iron—cheap, not merely in price for the market, but really in strength for the workshop, would do more to advance the United States, by sea and land, than a new army or navy. It would enable us, if anything can, to compete with England successfully in the building of ships, and restore to us the balance of power in the carrying trade; it would cheapen our lake and river transportation; it would be the second step in the salvation of [illegible] generation of stockholders being the first; it would economize our architecture and our municipal enlargements; it would bridge our streams and save our lives even from such directors as those who controlled the Albany, Vermont and Canada Railroad; it would reduce the cost of food, clothing, and comforts of all kinds by cheapening the processes which produce them. Of the profits of cheap iron there could indeed be no end, and a new Lycurgus himself might weary of its praises. Yet where do we see the signs of any disposition, on the part either of individuals or communities, to secure for us this great harvest, save in the perpetual moaning of a few Pennsylvanians over the want of "legislative protection?"

If the United States, up to this time, have produced neither railways nor steamships which really rival those of England and France, it is something of a satisfaction to know that this country has in many instances yielded the brains and ingenuity and invention which wiser people have turned to such valuable account in other lands. Scientific progress is cosmopolitan in its character, and can be confined to no single nationality. Every one will learn what he can from his neighbor; while we are justly proud of our contributions to the general good, it is for our honor as well as our profit not to permit others always to reap where we have sown. Both Europe and America have much which they may profitably learn from each other, upon all these points, which so vitally affect the material progress of mankind. It is the special object of the correspondence which we this day begin to lay before our readers, to chronicle the triumphs of American genius and skill abroad, and at the same time point out particulars in which we may profitably avail ourselves of the experience and wisdom of other lands; and, although it does not belong to the domain of imaginative or exciting literature, we are confident we shall not be ashamed to challenge a comparison for its hard and homely facts with the finest flights of the Hon. Elijah Pogram, when that distinguished genius soars his loftiest on the wings of the Apalachian eagle, and screams his loudest pæans across the Prairies to the Pacific Sea.

The President in the Mule Trade.

If the correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* tells the truth, the Administration having exhausted the coal and flour business, has gone into the mule trade. There will soon be hardly a branch of commerce left in which they will not have turned a penny. There has recently been a large sale of supernumerary baggage mules at Camp Floyd in Utah. The rule is that stores or stock, when sold by the Government, shall be sold by auction to the highest bidder, and for cash. This rule would, in this instance, have been faithfully carried out, if the pure-minded men whom our old friend Mr. James Buchanan, of Fort Duquesne, takes care to place in power had had no motive for *not* carrying it out. Indeed, it is but justice to the Administration to say that it generally does right when there is nothing to be gained by doing wrong. In this instance they were led into temptation, as better men have been before them, by mules. If the Government had never owned any mules, the scandal on which we are commenting would never have occurred, and Mr. Buchanan would never have had to deplore the addition of this fresh piece of corruption to the abominable practice of paying money at elections, which he has already so justly reprehended. Unfortunately, however, the Utah expedition made mules necessary, and when the expedition was over, the mules had to be sold. It appears that the Secretary of War entertains an affection for a gentleman named Halliday, a failing to which no objection could possibly be offered, either on our part or that of the public at large if he had chosen ordinary modes of demonstrating it; but he determined to make the mules the instrument of his kindness. The Quartermaster-General accordingly received an order to take *notes* from Halliday instead of cash for any mules he might purchase, and the auctioneer is said to have received instructions to knock down the mules to Halliday at certain fixed prices, other bidders in anywise notwithstanding. Upon these accommodating terms the jubilant Halliday was of course prepared to do any reasonable amount of business. He repaired to the sale, bid confidently, had one thousand of the beasts knocked down to him at his own prices—that is, one half of what other people would have paid in cash—and then presented the Quartermaster-General with notes for the same in due course. The same writer who furnishes these details also states that this same Halliday has a contract to furnish the Government with the same number of these useful animals at Fort Dallas, in Oregon, at his own price. That the Camp Floyd mules will again pass into the hands of the Administration at Fort Dallas, there seems under this arrangement to be no little reason to doubt. The difference between the price at which they will be delivered, and the price at which they are bought by this enterprising contractor, will thus resolve itself into compensation for his trouble and ride in driving them northward. On the whole, for any one who is a good judge of mules, and enjoys dealing in them, we cannot conceive of a more agreeable as well as more profitable transaction; and as to the mules themselves being sold by auction at half the price by the Government in one place, and being immediately after bought up by the Government in another place, it is as pleasant a way for them to pass their time as any.

In spite, however, of the extreme toleration with which we are disposed to view the commercial transactions of the Buchananite Administration, we must say we think there is a limit beyond which they ought not to go, and in our opinion that limit has very nearly been reached. No one respects a virtuous friendship more than we do, and very likely the friendship of the Administration for Mr. Halliday comes under that category. We are disposed to allow every latitude for the indulgence of it, but in this also there is a point where patience gives way. The coal job, and the Navy-yard jobs, the Fort Snelling business, and the Willard's Point affair, and the various other "businesses'" small and great, in which our present Cabinet have been engaged, have been very doubtful in their way, but they are past and gone. The money is pocketed, and most likely by this time spent, and there is no use in saying anything more about it. This mule job too, we suppose, is now fully perpetrated, and it, too, must be consigned to the care of History; but this, we make bold to say, ought to be the last. Mr. Buchanan's term of office has nearly expired. He has had three years to serve his friends in, and he has certainly not allowed any opportunity of doing so to escape him. Moreover, he has served them with a noble indifference to public opinion, and with a sovereign contempt for the ordinary laws of political, as well as of one or two other kinds of morality. It is not, we think, asking too much therefore to ask that the remaining year of his Presidency be devoted to purity and economy. Let us have the Government coal bought for the next twelve calendar months by somebody who knows something about coal. Let us have our new sloops built by good firms without reference to the number of votes they can command; and let our mules be sold to the highest bidder, and let us get cash from all purchasers instead of notes. Our demands, we are aware, may sound unusual in official ears, and possibly even unreasonable. But there is a good deal to be said in support of them. After having surrendered the resources of the country to our venerable President and his friends for three years, one year is not too much to ask for the country itself.

There is a scandalous story told of one branch of the Prussian royal family, to the effect that a certain Maj. Schmettan was strongly suspected, towards the close of the last century, of raising up children for one of the members of it, who did not perform that duty for himself either to the king's satisfaction or his own. The first was received by his majesty almost with satisfaction; a second elicited no comment; but on the appearance of a third, he shouted "*Trois—c'est assez.*"

Failure of our Mexican Treaty.

We have at last an intelligible and reliable account of the state of our negotiations with Mexico. A letter from Washington, which will be found in another column, confirms the statement that Mr. McLane has returned without a treaty, and at the same time traces his failure to its proper cause,—the instructions which hampered his action and prevented its success. Our readers may possibly remember that when Mr. McLane first went to Mexico, the Times steadily remonstrated against any attempt on the part of the Administration to make the acquisition of Mexican territory a paramount object of his mission. There were so many other things of greater importance to be secured, and it seemed so likely that all would be lost by any undue pertinacity upon this point, that we dreaded even the mention of the word in any negotiations that might be undertaken. Our Special Correspondent from Mexico moreover reiterated the assurance that the people of Mexico were at that time immovably opposed to any cession of territory to the United States,—and that no party could remain in power which should favor such a project.

The fears we then expressed have been fully justified. There was just one rock on which the negotiation could be wrecked, and with characteristic sagacity the Administration found it. Everything favored the increase of American influence in Mexico. The party in power was willing to concede all possible facilities to American commerce and enterprise. Our tariffs might have been revised to mutual advantage. We could have secured the right of way across Mexican territory at every desirable point, and with every facility we could reasonably desire. Our claims for injuries and indebtedness were fully recognized, and provision would have been freely made for their payment. In all these ways we could have greatly enlarged the scope of our commercial activity and laid the foundation for a degree of American influence in Mexico which could not fail to have produced the best results.

There was but one thing needed to secure this issue—a reasonable degree of moderation on the part of our Government, and common deference to the feelings and sentiments of the Mexican people. The conditions, easy as they may seem, were precisely those which our Government could not fulfill. President Buchanan had resolved upon an immediate acquisition of Mexican territory, and to that end everything else was held subordinate. Mr. McLane was instructed at the outset to insist upon such a cession as a *sine qua non* to all negotiation. Such a demand weakened the party upon which all our hopes of success depended, and naturally indisposed them to make any of the concessions which we desired; and before our Government had become fairly awake to the folly of the course it was pursuing, new men came into power still less friendly to us, and thus it became too late to do anything whatever. When Mr. Buchanan had finally decided to abandon all his demands for territory he found that he had alienated those who were friends at first, and thus the whole project of a treaty fell to the ground.

We hope that it is not yet too late to recover the ground thus foolishly thrown away. Our correspondent expresses some confidence that the negotiations may yet be renewed with better prospects of success. If there is any chance for such a result, we trust the Administration will not fail to improve it. Let them forego, for the time at least, all eager graspings after Mexican territory, and seek instead those concessions which are of much greater moment and which are quite as important for Mexico as for us, and they may yet secure a treaty which shall benefit both countries and lay the basis for still closer and more profitable relations in the future.

An Aurora at Syracuse.

Through the clouds and thick darkness which enveloped the Democratic Convention, a star of the first magnitude burst forth in the person of the Sage of Binghamton. Long regarded as a lost Pleiad, he shone before the eyes of the astonished crowd as a luminary emerged from disastrous eclipse. No sooner had the Softs succeeded in exorcising the demon of Mozart Hall than they bethought them of the venerable locks and eloquent lips of "Scripture Dick." He was not far off; the first call evoked him. Almost immediately he was upon the platform of the Soft Convention embracing John Stryker, its President. Daniel S. Dickinson in a congregation of Barnburners! It was a sight to recall the past, invalidate the reality of the present, and conjure up a near prospect of the millenium. The Sage was expected to make a speech, and a speech he made, full of conciliation, forgiveness, personal egotism and rampant Democracy. He said he was glad to be in such a place, and to see so many Democrats around him. Nobody can doubt it. He had heard that there had been shoulder-hitting and he disapproved of it. There is no reason to doubt this either. He said many other things, equally agreeable to his audience. His speech was flowery, facetious and fine, besprinkled with quotations, enlivened by anecdote, and seasoned with Scripture. The veteran could not contain his satisfaction at finding himself the central pivot of a grand system of Democratic harmony. He had seen nothing of the sort for a long series of years. The situation was not only delightful, but preëminently novel. It was, indeed, difficult for him to realize the impressive features of the occasion, and equally difficult to those about him. Somebody would seem to have set back the party clock at least twenty years.

Mr. Dickinson's resurrection is the paramount political miracle of the time, and it is not surprising that his head should be slightly turned, old as it is, by the sudden novelties of his situation. Some such feeling it doubtless was which betrayed him into several unnecessary egotisms, and among them a reference to his refusal of the Presidential nomination in 1848. There is no possible danger that he will repeat that memorable weakness, though he should have a hundred opportunities. Therefore let no admirer of self-denial trouble themselves to carry bouquets to Charleston with a view of casting them at the Sage's feet. Roses are very well in their way; Mr. Dickinson is a witness that their fragrance lasts a great while, but as a purchase of the Presidency they can answer but once.

The course of events has nearly led to the belief that the most improbable things are, after all, the most likely to happen. Therefore let no one say that Dickinson will not receive the Charleston nomination, by and with the consent of the New-York delegation. As matters now stand, his prospects are better than those of Mr. Woon or Gov. Wise. Let him resolve to make no speeches, write no letters, tell no stories, and to quote no Scripture during the next year. To use his own beautiful words, "If the people want him, they know where to find him;" and there is consolation in knowing that he will instantly come when sent for.

The Democratic Convention.—The main point at issue in the Democratic Convention related to the appointment of delegates to Charleston. The question was whether New-York should be represented there as a unit, or as a mere collection of Congressional Districts. Mayor Woon and his party desired an election by Districts, so as to secure some delegates for Wise:—and they have in their favor the fact that such a mode of selection gives the widest chance for the people to express their preferences. It seems to be the most democratic mode of representing the wishes of the people. The great body of the party, however, as represented at Syracuse, were in favor of appointing the delegates as a whole,—so that the New-York vote should not be divided. They urge in support of this method that the Presidential vote is to be cast *by States*, and not by Congressional Districts; and that as the vote of a State cannot be divided at the election, there is no reason why it should be in the nomination. It is furthermore to be considered that the Southern States vote in Convention *as States*, and that their votes are therefore undivided. If other States desire equal weight and influence in the nomination it can only be secured by adopting the same policy.

There are to be two delegations from New-York at Charleston. This has been the case pretty regularly at all the National Conventions of the Democratic party for some years past, and has deprived this State of weight and consideration in making Presidential nominations. The desire to avoid this fatal mistake in this instance was thwarted by the adroit and rather unscrupulous proceeding of Ex-Mayor Woon. Whether he designs to carry out the policy thus inaugurated to the end, or will waive his claims at Charleston in consideration of a nomination for the Mayoralty, remains to be seen.

The World and the Stage.

Let not the reader be alarmed by the heading of this article. We do not propose a review of the Rev. Dr. Bellows' dramatic sermons, nor a screed upon the civic and moral properties of the theatre generally. We simply mean to say what we think, in our capacity as critics, of a certain new play which Miss Laura Keene, in her capacity as manager, this week presents to the enlightened public. The said play is a comedy in so far that it affects to paint the action of social distinctions upon character, and to draw people who really may exist and be types of their species. But a comedy in any other than a purely formal sense it can scarcely be said to be. The play is the work (and probably not by any means the very hard work) of Mr. Palgrave Simpson, a London author not unfavorably known on this side of the Atlantic. Mr. Palgrave Simpson wears a composite Corinthian sort of name, but the indefinite Simpson appears to predominate in his organization over the definite and aristocratic "black Palgraves of Norfolk." His plays, almost without an exception, lack that indescribable "tone of a gentleman," which is the finest charm of the comedy of society, and which Mr. Tom Taylor never loses, even in his wildest extravagances of conventional commonplace. The "World and the Stage" is dismally liable to this criticism. The *morale* of the piece is abjectly vulgar, breathing, as it does, a perpetual appeal to purely external standards as the final tribunal of character. The heroine of the play, *Fanny Kelly*, (Miss Keene,) is an actress, who has the misfortune to possess a sister—a gentle lady, married to a Moor; or, what is rather worse, to a certain nobleman who is at once a prig, a snob and an insufferable bore. This sister, *Lady Castledrag*, (not of Drachenfels,) leads a wretched sort of life of it between her lord's refusal to allow her to acknowledge her Thespian sister, and the extreme stupidity of the said lord's noble self. She accordingly falls in love, and necessarily with a fool. Her actress sister here steps in and rescues her, and the worth and dignity of the stage are thus triumphantly elevated above the frivolities, falsehood and scandalous proclivities of the world. It is not worth while to break flies on the wheel, or roast cheap comedies in a furnace, seven times heated, of criticism; but is it not really rather sad that stuff of this kind should be written by a clever man on one side of the Atlantic, and reproduced by a clever woman on the other?

The thread of the play being the very inferior sort of tow that we have indicated, the characters and incidents strung upon it are "smartened up" in rather a cockney fashion, with a certain glitter of rhetoric which is always tolerably sure to cheat an audience into the belief that something brilliant is passing before them. Mr. Palgrave Simpson has a particular knack at this bead-work, and has done it well enough in the present instance.

The thing, however, was hardly worth the pains which Miss Keene—as is usual with that clever and devoted artist—has bestowed upon it. She carries off her own *rôle* with an earnestness which reminds you in rather a shadowy, regretful way of *Peg Woffington*. Miss Clifton, as the high-wedded sister, is very high-wedded indeed, and endures the foppish love-making to which she is subjected with great dignity and composure. Mr. Vincent and Mr. Jordan, filling parts which recall the *Pyke* and *Pluck* of "Nicholas Nickleby," do their work as well as may be, and the rest of the cast is fairly sustained. Mr. Stevens, an English low comedian, the only *debutant* of the piece, is an actor of merit who will make his way when he has fairly shaken off the hobnailed shoes of provincial Britain.

Cheap Postage and Protection to the Iron Interests.—The Hon. James Cooper has written a letter to some gentlemen of Philadelphia upon the subject of cheap postage. He not only warmly opposes the suggestion that the rates of postage should be increased, (as was was proposed by the bill of last session,) but advocates its still further reduction,—either by a direct tax or by the Government selling stamped envelopes for the price of stamps. He denies that the Post-office Department has a right to be made a self-sustaining institution, any more than the Judiciary Department, for he says the duty of a Government to afford a remedy for the deprivation of rights and the redress of wrongs, is no more necessary to the welfare and happiness of the people than the duty of providing them with sufficient mail facilities and cheap postage. The loss that would accrue to the revenue from a further reduction of the postage rates, he says, should be made up by increased duties upon foreign imports so levied as to protect our domestic manufactures, and especially the iron interest: and in case Government refuses this duty of protection longer he urges the formation of a *league* of all the suffering intcrests in question. The iron interest alone, he says, holds the balance of power between the political parties, both in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, and in certain contingencies in several other States, as well as in a number of Congressional Districts in various parts of the Union:—and there can be no doubt, therefore, of its power to enforce its demands.

Mayor Weaver, of Pittsburgh, is engaged in the investigation of serious charges against the Superintendent of the House of Refuge in that City. The accusation is that of improper conduct towards certain girls, inmates of the institution.

OUR MEXICAN RELATIONS.

Failure of Mr. McLane to Conclude a Treaty.

History of the Negotiations—Instructions of the President to Mr. McLane—Prospects of the Treaty.

From our Special Correspondent.

Washington, Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1859.

Your correspondent has made it his special business to penetrate the mystery, or rather the fog, which appears to hang over our relations with Mexico. The result of this investigation causes the writer to state with reluctance that a cloud has come over our negotiations with the Constitutional Government of that country. Mr. McLane has returned with no treaty, or even the shadow of a treaty *perfected*. All that can be said is that negotiations remain open. Mr. McLane arrived at Vera Cruz early in April, with *carte blanche* from the Administration to recognize whichever party he thought best, and open negotiations with that same. He had no line of policy marked out by the Administration, and, being a new man in [illegible], he could have none in his own mind until he arrived on the spot; and then his quick perception at once pointed out the path he ought to pursue. With the most thorough honesty of purpose and commendable promptitude the American Minister recognized the Juarez Government six days after his arrival, not only as the *de jure* and *de facto* Government of Mexico, but as the representative of the only party in that country which the United States could properly recognize, and with whom she could open friendly and profitable relations. Developments since that period prove the wisdom of this recognition. With some insignificant exceptions it is supported by all parties in the United States. Foreign interests in the Republic of Mexico have rallied around the American Minister, and the approval we cared for most in Europe has been accorded to this new and important manifestation of American diplomacy, and the policy that is likely to follow the act itself. The good already accomplished by this step cannot fail to have its result. The ball is in motion and progress will be made in the right path, though, to our eyes, it may be obscured at the present moment.

After recognizing the Constitutional Government, Mr. McLane at once opened negotiations with the Juarez Cabinet. A treaty was blocked out, one of the first and most important stipulations of which guaranteed entire freedom of religion throughout the Mexican Republic—the same as it exists in the United States. The securing of this point alone in a treaty with Mexico, would be a brilliant achievement for any Administration and its Minister, as it would take from the country the curse that has been hanging over it for more than three centuries, and destroy the bulwark that for ages has successfully opposed the progress of liberal principles, such as our own Government is based upon, and such as it is our beautiful and grand destiny to peacefully extend.

The next stipulation in this treaty, in point of importance, was—rights of way across the Northern States of Mexico and ports of the Gulf of California through Sonora to Arizona; the privilege of erecting and maintaining warehouses at the termini of the several transit routes; the right of transporting troops and munitions of war over such routes; free entry and transit of goods belonging to American citizens in Arizona through the ports on the Gulf of California and across Sonora, and right of way and valuable privileges of transit across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Annexed to these stipulations were guarantees of safety and protection on the part of the Mexican Government, and, in case of the inability of that Government to protect, then the United States should be at liberty to employ her own armed troops in that office.

The above are the principal stipulations embraced in the proposed treaty with Mexico; and, mainly in consideration of the rights of way, &c., the United States agree to pay Mexico $4,000,000, reserving $2,000,000 of said sum on account of American claims.

In addition to these stipulations there was an informal agreement which comprehended a postal treaty and a commercial treaty, which latter contemplated a moderate and fixed tariff, but this being a matter in which other nations were to have an equal participation, and a thorough revision of the tariff requiring careful study and much time, it was allowed to remain in abeyance, but with a thorough understanding between the American Minister and the Juarez Cabinet as to the basis of this most important point in the negotiation.

Thus we have the outline of a treaty as far as agreed upon, and which could long ere this have been signed, sealed and delivered between the two Governments, *but for the fatal instructions of our Administration to Mr. McLane.* Though having no defined policy relative to Mexican affairs generally, the Administration had one fixed point in its diplomacy, and that was *acquisition of territory*. Mr. McLane had positive instructions to this end. This fact is patent to everybody here. On opening the negotiations, he was obliged to throw in a demand for the sale of Lower California, Sonora, Chihuahua, and a part of Coahuila. The consequence of this demand for territory was a suspicious and uncomfortable feeling on the part of the Mexican officials, which seriously retarded *all* negotiations. They at once and decidedly refused to accede to any such sale. Advices of this fact were forwarded to Washington in May by Col. Johnson, of the Army, who had been sent out by the Administration with indecent haste, to say the least, to pass up to the aforesaid Mexican Territory and select sites for military posts, that the wretched and ruinous farce now being enacted in New-Mexico and Arizona might be extended further down into Mexican territory. On receiving positive advices from Mr. McLane by the hands of Col. Johnson, that no treaty with Mexico, dependent on the sale of the territory above-mentioned, could be made, and urgently recommending a withdrawal of the demand, the Administration acceded so far as to narrow down its *ultimatum* to the transfer of Lower California for a consideration. Mr. McLane received these advices and was again obliged to write to Washington, stating that it was useless to endeavor to effect a treaty with Mexico unless all idea of purchasing territory was abandoned. These advices were forwarded by special messenger July 9th, and on the 16th August the *Brooklyn* returned with advices to Mr. McLane directing him to relinquish all demands for territory, and conclude the treaty as it then stood. But in the meantime, important changes had taken place in the Cabinet of Juarez. Lerdo de Tejada, really the most important man of all, had gone on a special mission to the United States, and Señor Fuente had become Minister of Foreign Affairs in place of Ocampo, so that when Mr. McLane went to conclude negotiations, he found that new counsels prevailed in the Juarez Cabinet. The stipulations providing for the protection of the rights of way, &c., by American forces, as well as several other points which had been agreed upon, were opened up anew and thrown out as improper concessions on the part of the Mexican Government.

This is the precise point at which Mr. McLane was obliged to leave the negotiations. Any extended comment is unnecessary. The conduct of the Juarez Cabinet is open to the severest censure, and while we may with justice accuse its members of unfairness and trifling, we must not forget that the want of an honest, fair and intelligent policy on the part of our own Government lost the important treaty that might have been made, and forfeited the confidence and respect of the Mexican officials, by which the peculiar spirit of Mexican diplomacy was called up to retard those measures of vital importance to both countries. Those officials could not forget that a forcible seizure of certain Mexican States had been recommended by President Buchanan in his Annual Message, and they had good reason to believe that members of this same President's Cabinet and *attachés* of various grades were purchasing Guaymas lots and ranches throughout the aforesaid States in anticipation, and figuring up the results of fat army contracts consequent upon the distr

bution of several thousand efficient beef eaters in the shape of United States soldiers throughout the borders thereof.

It is probable that the Liberal leaders in Vera Cruz have, ere this, found out their error, and there is every reason to believe that the treaty, as it now stands, will yet be concluded. This will be the case unless unhappy changes take place in Mexico before negotiations are resumed. The appearance of Señor FUENTE in the Cabinet of JUAREZ is a very bad feature. This new Minister of Foreign Relations is a lawyer from Saltillo, and in politics a *Moderador*. The term *Moderador* in Mexico signifies *traitor to the Liberal cause*. COMONFORT was a Moderador, ROBLES is a Moderador, and all such characters are the curse and ruin of the Liberal Party, and it is a consummate piece of stupidity to ever admit one of them into its ranks. A Moderador will obtain the confidence of the Liberal Party and then sell it to the Church Party for money and power, without the slightest hesitation or compunction.

Nothing has actually transpired in the Cabinet of JUAREZ to give authority for stating that some new plan like a compromise with the Church Party has been entertained or adopted, but there is good reason to believe that FUENTE was brought into the Cabinet by the Comonfort interest, and that this official is now working for the Ex-President. Let the case be as it may, the writer does not hesitate to say that any *Moderador* in Vera Cruz would sell that city and the whole Liberal Party to the bloodthirsty, fanatical faction in the City of Mexico on very low terms. That faction was at its last gasp, and it is particularly unfortunate that the treaty should have failed, and Mr. MCLANE departed, at this moment. The Miramon Government will certainly take courage, and it is probable that we shall soon hear of active preparations being made for a decided demonstration upon Vera Cruz. If Mr. MCLANE on his return finds the Liberals in this predicament, they will be likely to conclude almost any kind of a treaty. Mr. MCLANE has evidently been in a peculiarly trying position. Shut up in that hot district, with ill health, poor accommodations and inadequate mail facilities, he has borne up against all kinds of discouragements with unyielding determination, and in all matters depending on his own judgment and discretion, his course has been prompt, bold and wise, but, owing to the hampering instructions of the Administration, his mission has not yet come to a successful termination. It is to be hoped that on his return the opportunity will be afforded him to accomplish all that is desirable, and that he will receive the approval and support from his countrymen which his honesty and patriotism deserve.

Had Señor LERDO DE TEJADA remained in Vera Cruz, there is no doubt that the treaty would have been concluded. He is the strongest man in Mexico. He is the author of the laws destined to overthrow the Church and its party in Mexico, and as such, stands head and shoulders above all others as the bold and pure champion of Mexican freedom. This gentleman is now in the United States, and though he is enlarging his ideas, and gaining much useful knowledge, he had better hurry back to his own country and prepare to keep his party clear of the breakers, which there is every reason to believe now lie in its course.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SINGULAR CASES OF ARSON.—About 9½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in a carpenter's shop in the rear of No. 216 Ninth-avenue, which was extinguished before it had made progress. Among the shavings a small fluid lamp was found, which had evidently been placed there to fire the building....Shortly after 10 o'clock another fire was discovered by Officer WM. OVERTON, in the house of Mrs. ELIZABETH PAYOR, at the same number. On running to the place, a bedroom in the second story was found to be on fire, the door having been previously forced open. A small fluid lamp had been placed against a basket beneath a bed, which was partially burnt, and had set the bed and carpet on fire. The fire was extinguished, and upon the return of Mrs. PAYOR, she alleges that property to the amount of nearly one hundred dollars had been taken from the room. It consisted of a gold and a silver watch, two gold chains, key, pencil and other jewelry, besides a crape shawl. The two lamps were identified as belonging to Mrs. PAYOR. The only person in the house at the time of the occurrence, beside the servant girl, was a man named EDWARD MORTON, who had been loitering about the place. He was arrested by Officer OVERTON, and the girl was also taken into custody Fire-Marshal BAKER examined Mrs. PAYOR and the girl. The case will be further investigated to-day at 3 o'clock. A thorough search by the officers, which terminated last evening, brought out the fact that the girl yesterday plundered the premises of Mrs. PAYOR of watches, jewelry and old clothes valued at about $150, which she left in custody of a woman named MULLINS, in Twenty-eighth-street, near the Eleventh-avenue. The property was all recovered by the officers.

SUICIDE IN A DISREPUTABLE HOUSE.—HENRIETTA MORTON, a woman 30 years of age, and born in New-Jersey, committed self-destruction Wednesday morning, by taking laudanum, at the place where she boarded—an alleged house of bad character, in Greene-street. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest. The evidence showed that deceased had been depressed in mind for some time past on account of her embarrassed pecuniary condition. She formerly kept a house in Mercer-street, known as the "Masonic Home," and lately a saloon in Grand-street, called the "Pacific." Both these houses proved unsuccessful as business operations, and she had to abandon them. This seemed to prey upon her mind, and she determined to kill herself. Early Wednesday morning she dispatched a servant for a shilling's worth of laudanum, which was procured at Rushton's drug-store. About 10 o'clock she was discovered in her room apparently in a fit. Physicians were sent for, and they said she had taken poison. A bottle, partly filled with laudanum, was found in her bed. She died about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. A verdict of "Suicide by laudanum" was rendered.

FATAL HUNTING EXPEDITION.—A lad 16 years of age, named EDWARD PHILLIPS, who lives on the corner of McDougal and Houston-streets, went over to Bergen County, N. J., on Monday last, on a gunning expedition. He took with him a little dog, but no human companion. As he did not return at nightfall his relatives became alarmed, and their apprehensions increased when, at a late hour, the dog returned alone. On Tuesday morning, the woods where deceased had gone to hunt were carefully searched, under the direction of Mr. PHILLIPS, and the lad was found quite dead, close by a rail fence, with a terrible shot wound in his abdomen, and his discharged fowling-piece by his side. From the position in which deceased lay, it is supposed that he attempted to scale the fence, but did not adopt proper precaution in handling his gun, which was probably cocked at the time, and the trigger having caught in a projecting twig caused the discharge of the contents of the piece into his body. An inquest was held by Coroner JACKMAN, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE DR. KANE.—It has been already announced that the Masonic Fraternity intend to erect a monument to that distinguished member of their Order, the late Dr. ELISHA KENT KANE. The New-York Committee have reported on the subject, and their report, having been adopted, has been distributed among the 450 lodges in this jurisdiction. It is recommended by the committee that each of these lodges contribute the sum of five dollars; and it is confidently believed that all will give so small a sum towards an enterprise so deserving. This special aid is solicited in the report, and, with the aid that will likely follow from other jurisdictions, the Kane Monument Association hope to raise the sum of $5,000 required to complete the modest monument proposed by them in honor of the late illustrious Navigator, and in honor, too, of the bond of brotherhood that prompts this act of affectionate remembrance.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE UPON THE DIGNITY OF THE SPECIAL SESSIONS.—Yesterday morning one TIMOTHY O'BRIEN, with two others, was arraigned before the Special Sessions for an assault upon PATRICK MURPHY. When the case was called, Mr. P. MURPHY's counsel stated that he had subpœnaed two witnesses, who were afraid to testify because the defendants, whom he called a gang of ruffians, had threatened to thrash them if they did. While he was speaking one of them interrupted him by saying that if he did not cease talking in that way he would knock him down. Whereupon the counsel invited him to "try it on," and there was for some time great promise of a pugilistic display before the judges. But finally the parties were induced to defer the fight, and the business of the Court proceeded.

RUN INTO BY A LOCOMOTIVE.—A man named HUGH CARROLL attempted to cross the Harlem Railroad track at Seventy-eighth-street, Wednesday, with a horse and wagon, in advance of an approaching New-Haven train. His attempt was unsuccessful. The locomotive struck the wagon, shattered it to pieces and precipitated the driver a distance of several feet. The train was stopped, the man picked up, brought to the City and placed in Bellevue Hospital. An examination showed that he had broken his leg.

A SAD FATE.—An inquest was held on Wednesday at Bellevue Hospital upon the remains of ISAAC B. FLAGLER, a native of Poughkeepsie, who died from the effects of disease, superinduced by dissipation. Deceased implored that his name might be published that his family might know of his death. On his person were found several letters from his wife—MELISSA J. FLAGLER—of Cohoes, N. Y., earnestly praying that he would return to her. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest on the body.

RESPECT FOR THE MEMORY OF GEORGE GRISWOLD.—At the last regular meeting of the Managers of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, a series of resolutions were adopted, containing a tribute of respect to the memory of the late GEORGE GRISWOLD, who was senior President of the Association.

FELL DOWN A BANK.—A man named JOHN STONE, while taking a walk, on Wednesday night, fell down an embankment in One Hundred and Fifth-street, near Eighth-avenue, and was killed. An inquest was held by Coroner O'KEEFE, and a verdict of "Accidental death" was rendered.

LIEUT. BEALE ASSAULTED.—Lieut. BEALE appeared before Mayor TIEMANN yesterday, and entered a complaint against JOAB DONELSON, a stage driver, for having struck him with his whip. The Lieut. had called the stage, but, seeing that it was full, determined to take another, whereupon the driver flourished his whip in such a manner as to bring it in contact with his person. The driver, on being brought before the Mayor, did not deny having struck Lieut. BEALE, but claimed that it was accidental. He was held for trial.

A BODY FOUND NEAR ASTORIA.—On Thursday Coroner HIGBIE, of Astoria, held an inquest on the body of an unknown woman about 30 years of age, found afloat near the landing at Astoria. She was above the ordinary size, had on a pair of cotton gloves, three brass rings on one finger over the glove. Thirty-two cents were found in one of her stockings, tied in the corner of a handkerchief. Otherwise she was nearly destitute of clothing. Upon the right arm were the letters "J. M." and "E. M.," printed in India ink.

THE NORTH STAR'S MAILS.—The mails from Panama and South Pacific, brought by the steamer *North Star* on Tuesday last, were unfortunately detained on board until yesterday afternoon, when they were delivered to the Post-office. The mail from the South Pacific was large and of very great importance.

FOR EUROPE.—The steamship *Bavaria* sailed yesterday for Hamburg with 179 passengers, and $500,000 in specie. The *Jason* also sailed yesterday for Galway with 251 passengers.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—A regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen was to have been held last night, but the want of a quorum rendered an adjournment inevitable.

SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—The meeting of the Sanitary Association, called last evening at the Cooper Institute, adjourned without transacting any business, there not being a quorum present.

FIRE IN THOMPSON-STREET—CAUSE, RUM.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the premises, No. 118 Thompson-street, occupied by JOSEPH GARTLAND as an eating-house. The Police of the Eighth Ward arrested MARGARET GARTLAND, the wife of the proprietor, on a charge of setting fire to the place; but it was ascertained afterwards that the woman while intoxicated accidentally upset the candle. The Police put out the flames.

FIRE ALARM IN EIGHTH-AVENUE.—About 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening, in consequence of a window-shade falling against a gas light in the show-window of the store of HENRY BADDIE, in Eighth-avenue, the goods in the window were set on fire and a loss of $150 was sustained before the fire was put out. He is insured in the Brooklyn Insurance Company.

INCENDIARY FIRE IN WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—About 1 o'clock A. M., yesterday, an attempt was made to fire the premises at No. 312 West Twenty-seventh-street, by setting fire to some shavings in the woodshed in the rear of the house. The Police of the Twentieth Ward discovered and put out the fire. No arrests made. The fire bells were not rung.

FIRE ALARM IN EAST BROADWAY.—At 5½ o'clock on Wednesday afternoon a fire took place in the paint shop of HENRY PRIDHAM, No. 73 East Broadway. The flames were extinguished by the inmates before much damage was done.

FIRE ALARM IN WORTH-STREET.—The Sixth Precinct Police extinguished a fire that broke out in the basement of the premises No. 145 Worth-street, about 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The fire was caused by a defect in the chimney. The damage done was trifling.

BURNING BEDS ON THE ROOF.—A straw bed on the roof of No. 46 Thomas-street, was set on fire about 3¼ A. M., yesterday, by some sparks falling on it from an adjoining chimney. The fire was put out by the inmates before much damage had been done.

FIRE IN CHERRY-STREET.—The Sixth District alarm at 7½ o'clock A. M. yesterday, was caused by an accidental fire in the indigo factory No. 233 Cherry-street. Damage about $200, principally by water, and fully covered by insurance.

Thirty-fifth Annual Fair of the American Institute.

Having outgrown the accommodations which the old Masonic Hall and Niblo's Garden successively afforded them; having been expelled from Castle Garden by foreign immigration, and from the Crystal Palace by fire, the Managers of the American Institute take refuge this year in Palace Garden for their Thirty-fifth Annual Exhibition.

The series of popular meetings held at this place last year make it unnecessary to tell New-Yorkers where Palace Garden is. Strangers, however, are hereby informed that it is situated at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street. That a plot of ground 200 feet square in so central a situation should have been kept clean from buildings to so late a date in the history of the City is remarkable, but nevertheless true. The garden is flanked on the western side by a building 200 feet long and 25 feet wide. This will be reserved for the finer articles which may be on exhibition. Two galleries, one at each end of the hall, afford additional room. One of them will be reserved for a refreshment saloon.

On the Eastern side of the garden there is a shed two hundred feet long and twenty-five feet wide in process of erection for the accommodation of the machinery. It is to be securely roofed and well guarded in every respect. Three steam-engines and one of ERICSSON's caloric engines will be beneath it.

To secure additional room, the Managers of the Institute have purchased a tent which will cover a space measuring 150 by 100. This will be stretched over the Garden proper; numerous articles which wind and water cannot damage will be depositted beneath it. It is expected that the tent will be perfectly water-right. Whether their anticipations will be realized remains to be seen. Three hundred and fifty dollars was paid for this tent.

On the whole, the managers appear well contented with their accommodations. Mr. DE FORREST, the lessee of the Garden, they say, has treated them with great liberality. Thirty-five hundred dollars rent is paid for the grounds for fifty days; but Mr. DE FOREST secures to himself the exclusive right of furnishing the refreshments, a privilege which the managers calculate is worth a thousand dollars more, while he has made what they consider a perfectly fair bargain, he has given them the privilege of cutting down two or three cherry trees, which are of much value in such a garden, though youngsters in the country would not think of climbing them for the fruit they might bear.

The grounds are more spacious than was either Niblo's or Castle Garden, although the space seems cramped when compared with that which the Crystal Palace afforded. Economy of room is thus enforced, and none but the most deserving articles will be put on exhibition.

To insure against inventors and others meeting with such a calamity as was brought on them by the burning of the Crystal Palace, the managers have an open policy of insurance, and whoever chooses may enter goods under it, paying his part of the premium.

Yesterday was the first day named for the reception of articles which are to be put on exhibition. Nothing worthy of note was entered. Every one seems to wait for the last of the designated days before entering their articles.

Police Reports.

ANOTHER CEDAR-STREET HOTEL CASE.—Yesterday two Police officers saw a Frenchman in Cedar-street, standing beside a huge pile of baggage, gesticulating frightfully and talking wildly in his native tongue. A large crowd of persons stood around him. He was pronounced insane, and the two policemen conveyed him and his baggage to the City Hall. When within the Court-room, and having been assured that a small though very heavy box had been removed from among his baggage, and placed in care of the magistrate, he became much calmer, and finally gave an account of himself through an interpreter. He said that the small box of which he was so careful contained gold and silver and minerals; that he had but just arrived from Europe in the steamship *North Star*; that upon landing he was accosted by a genteel-looking young man, who inquired whether he did not wish to go to a first-rate French hotel. Replying in the affirmative, he soon found himself in a hack, and with his baggage and new-made acquaintance was driven to the Hotel Français, No. 141 Cedar-street. Arrived there, the hackman demanded $5 for his services, and he was paid; the smooth-tongued runner demanded $6 for his voluntary aid, and received it, though given reluctantly. The Frenchman then sat down to a dinner. From the number of impertinent questions asked him as to the extent of his finances, his destination, the contents of the heavy little box, and the solicitations that he should invest some of his surplus funds in cheap passage tickets, he says he became suspicious, and finally so alarmed that he concluded to leave, and thereupon asked for his bill. This was soon given him. It amounted to $6. Among the items were, for dinner, $1; for lodging-room, $1; for "the girl who waited on him at table," 50 cents. The Frenchman expressed surprise at these strange charges, when he says he was coolly told that he must pay $7 more *for making out the bill!* To do this, he at first positively refused, but was at length bullied into paying over the whole demand, being fearful of personal violence. He expressed his dissatisfaction so vehemently, however, that he was pushed out of the place with his goods, and was then arrested for being either insane or drunk! Alderman BRADY dispatched Officer GIRST for the landlord of the house in Cedar-street, whose name is Chas. BON. BON appeared, denied the story of the complainant, whom he declared to be insane, temporarily so, at least, as he had had $10 worth of wine for which he was charged, and not for making out the bill as alleged. It being at this time past 4 o'clock, further investigation into the matter was postponed until to-day. The Frenchman declared that he would leave the country immediately. He was escorted, at his own request, to other quarters.

STEALING SEWING MACHINES.—A complaint was preferred before Justice STEERS, at Essex Market Court yesterday, by Joseph Murray, superintendent of the mechanical department of the business of Wheeler & Wilson, the sewing machine manufacturers, against a merchant in Cortlandt-street, who is charged with receiving stolen goods. It appears from the affidavit of Walter Limbert, who has been employed until within a short time as clerk in the establishment of Wheeler & Wilson, that he had been accustomed since about the first of [redacted] the more delicate parts of the machines from the factory, which he disposed of in the Cortlandt-street merchant. Limbert also states that he stole three complete machines which he sold to him at much less than their real value. His connection with that individual, he avers, was almost compulsory. He says he first sold him a lot of needles and thread, which he had stolen from his employers, and the low price at which he disposed of the articles excited the suspicions of the merchant, who threatened that unless he continued to furnish them, he would expose Limbert to his employers. Frightened at the threat, Limbert says he yielded to his solicitations, and stole several thousand dollars' worth of property, which he handed over to him. Sergeant De Vourney and Officer Phillips, of the Fourteenth Ward, arrested the merchant, and, upon searching his store, the three perfect machines, and a portion of the other parts of machines were found, the whole valued at $669. He was taken before Justice STEERS, where he made a charge of burglary against Limbert and an Englishman, named George Herwood. He alleges that these two men came to him with some of Wheeler & Wilson's goods, and, while he was up stairs negotiating with Limbert for their purchase, Herwood broke into his office below, and stole goods which had been previously purchased by him from Limbert. The three were committed for examination.

ARREST OF JOHNSON, THE MAN WHO STABBED HIS FATHER-IN-LAW.—John Johnson, the colored man, who stabbed his father-in-law, Samuel Phillips, at No. 47 Hammersley-street, last Sunday night, and afterwards escaped, has been arrested. Officer Van Brunt, of the Eighth Ward, having obtained a trace of the fugitive, pursued him to Weeksville, Long Island, where, after a long search, he discovered Johnson in a bedroom in the upper part of a house occupied by colored persons. At first they made some resistance, but the officer drew his revolver, and Johnson surrendered. He acknowledges the act of stabbing, but says he was provoked to it by the conduct of Phillips towards his mother. Phillips still lies at the New-York Hospital, and is dangerously wounded. Johnson was committed by Justice KELLY, at the Jefferson Market Prison, for examination.

THE DISCHARGE OF KENNY.—The man named Kenny, who was arrested and taken before Alderman Brady on Wednesday, and whose money, jewelry and clothing were seized, was discharged on *habeas corpus* yesterday afternoon by Judge DAVIES. There had not been any complaint made against him, neither had there been a warrant issued for his arrest.

A Bloody Affair in Louisiana.

CONFLICT BETWEEN THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE OF LAFAYETTE PARISH AND THE EXPELLED OUTLAWS.

The following brief narrative of a reported conflict in Lafayette Parish, La., appears in the New-Orleans *True Delta*, Sept. 10. We have received previous reports of the ill-feeling engendered by the formation of a Vigilance Committee in that locality, but this account of a bloody warfare seems to require some further confirmation; we give it for what it is worth:

"A friend who has just arrived from Lafayette Parish, informs us that on Saturday morning last the Vigilance Committee of that parish were summoned to assemble and proceed to a place called Bayou Tortue, about fifteen miles west of Vermillionville, where an encampment of outlaws had been formed, the ringleaders of which had challenged them to battle. Accordingly, the law and order men of the parish, who had long suffered from these depredators, who had robbed, plundered, passed counterfeit money, and murdered with impunity, quickly gathered, and taking a piece of artillery with them from the village of Vermillionville, started for the rendezvous of the outlaws. At 9 A. M. on Saturday about five hundred well equipped mounted men suddenly appeared before the entrenched camp of the boastful defiers of the laws, where they found them in full force, with the Bayou well guarded, and a house in the centre of their position, loop-holed and otherwise thoroughly prepared for enduring a siege or resisting a storming party. The flag of their fraternity also floated defiantly in the breeze, and until the Vigilants had formed their order of battle, and unmasked their cannon, all looked as if the defence would be obstinate and sanguinary. The sight of the big gun, however, struck terror into the hardened hearts of these outlaws, and *saure qui peut* suddenly appeared to animate the warriors. Their number was about one hundred and fifty, many of whom having horses, managed to make their escape, but seventy of their force fell into the hands of the Vigilants. Immediately a court-martial was formed, consisting of two Vigilants from each company, to whom the question was submitted whether the prisoners, notorious evil-doers, should suffer death or be paddled. By a majority of two, it was decided to inflict the paddle punishment, and 3,600 blows were equally administered. One fellow committed suicide, by shooting himself, to avoid the paddle.

Subsequently, five others of the gang were found dead, from gun-shot wounds.

Our informant says that the news of this affair caused the greatest pleasure among all the honest and decent inhabitants of the parish where it occurred, and the adjacent Attakapas parishes, which have long suffered from the depredations of the powerful and dangerous gang."

Naval Intelligence.

Lieut. GEORGE M. RANSOM has been detached from the Boston Navy-yard, and ordered to the United States steam sloop *Narragansett*. Lieut JAMES M. WATSON has been ordered to relieve Lieut. W. H. BALL, in command of the United States storeship *Fredonia*, at Valparaiso, Chili.

Lieut. P. U. MURPHY has been ordered to the Naval Rendezvous, Norfolk, Va.

Commander WM. MCBLAIR has been ordered to the Washington Navy-yard.

Purser J. O. BRADFORD, to the receiving-ship *Pennsylvania*, in place of Purser THOS. H. WARE, detached.

Lieuts. JOHN G. WALKER and HUNTER DAVIDSON, to the Naval Academy.

Surgeons JOS. BEALE and D. HARLAN have been ordered as members of a Board to examine candidates for admission into the Naval School.

Chief Engineer J. P. WHIPPLE ordered to the *Wyoming*, in place of Chief Engineer H. NEWELL, detached.

The Rev. Chester S. Lyman of New-Haven, has been appointed Prof. of Industrial Mechanics and Physics, in the Philosophical department, Yale College.

Delightful Weather.—Pleasant weather makes business brisk, and as the town is alive with strangers, and New-Yorkers who have just returned from their Summer pleasures, it naturally follows that CANTRELL'S Boot and Shoe Establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., is commanding its share of trade. It is, without doubt, the best place to buy your feet-covering, as his stock embraces articles for all classes, men, women and children, and his charges are very low.

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Introduce this day
The Autumn Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats.
And would remark that for the past thirty years no opportunity has been lost to introduce into their factories every improvement. Through this and their present extensive facilities, they now offer their fabrics as unequaled. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

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THE PERUVIAN SYRUP, or Protected Solution of PROTOXIDE OF IRON, combined.
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A pamphlet "On the Importance of Iron in the Human Organism," can be had on application.

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GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
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SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths, Fleas, Rats, Mice, &c.
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3,000 Complete Cassimere Business Suits, to match,
$6, $8, $10, $12, $13, $15, $18 and $20,
At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

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$5, $6 50, $10, $15, $20. ALL KINDS.
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They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
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Full and Winter Undergarments for men, women and children at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, corner Greenwich and Murray sts. Shirts made to measure.

The Eureka Celebrated sewing Machines.
"No family should be without them."—*Times.*
Price, $50. $50. $50.
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Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 3 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Tolman's Self-Ventilating Spring Bed and Mattress, purifies itself by a draft of air from beneath, and condnces to health and comfort. Dealers and the public invited to examine. Manufactory, 678 Broadway.

Genin's Fall Style Hat.
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At Nos. 649 and 651 Broadway,
WILL CURE INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,
WILL CURE WEAK LUNGS,
WILL CURE WEAK STOMACHS,
WILL CURE GENERAL DEBILITY,
And for purifying and enriching the blood are absolutely unsurpassed. To be assured of this it is only necessary to make a fair trial. They are put up in quart bottles with the name of Dr. J. BOVEE DODS blown in the glass, with directions for use. Price $1 50 per bottle. The usual discount to the trade. The Doctor can be consulted daily, from 12 to 6 P. M., at his rooms, Nos. 649 and 651 Broadway.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

VISITORS TO NEW-YORK
Are requested to examine our stock of
FRENCH CHINA,
ENGLISH IRON STONE CHINA,
SILVER PLATED WARE,
And
GAS FIXTURES,
All of which we offer at a very small advance on the importation cost. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

THE POPULAR BENZINE.
THE
SHILLING BENZINE,
A NEW LIQUID FOR TAKING OUT
PAINT, VARNISH AND GREASY STAINS
FROM SILKS OR WOOLENS OF ALL KINDS,
Without injuring their color or texture, while leaving no unpleasant oder. It is used with the same success for CLEANING GLOVES WITHOUT ALTERING THEIR COLOR.
ALSO FOR REMOVING GREASY STAINS OUT OF PAPERS OF ALL KINDS.
THE SHILLING BENZINE
Is put up solely by the proprietor of the
SHILLING HAIR TONIC.
Wholesale Depôt, No. 159 Water-st., New-York.
Price 12 cents, large bottles.

SELLING RAPIDLY.
THE
SHILLING HAIR TONIC.
THE DEST AND CHEAPEST
PREPARATION
EVER INTRODUCED.
RETAILS FOR 12 CENTS.
Large Bottles—Highly perfumed.
Sold by Druggists.
WHOLESALE DEPOT, No. 159 WATER-ST.

STOMACHIC ANTI-DYSPEPTIC TONIC
AND A DELICIOUS BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.
For the nervous, weak invalid, with any ailment of the bowels, kidneys, liver, digestive or urinary organs. I can conscientiously offer Farquar's California Wine or Brandy, a pure juice of the grape, judiciously medicated with juniper, rhubarb and Peruvian bark. Sold in quart bottles at No. 10 Astor House, Nos. 417 and 862 Broadway, No. 158 Bowery, HAYES, Brooklyn. Depôt, No. 6 Varick-st. The most delicate female can use this.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES.
These Safes are free from dampness; have been in use over seventeen years, and have never failed to preserve their contents.
STEARNS & MARIN, } No. 40 Murray-st., New-York,
} No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.

BEARDS.—GENTLEMEN WHO USE THE RAZOR will find BURNETT'S KALLISTON a most desirable cosmetic. It softens the beard, allays all tendency to inflammation, counteracts the painful effects sometimes produced by soap, and prevents roughness and dryness of the skin. Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston.
For sale by dealers generally. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

USEFUL IN EVERY FAMILY.—PAINT, grease spots, &c., removed instantly. Gloves, Silks, Ribbons, &c., cleaned equal to new without injury to the most delicate color or fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE. Only 25 cents per bottle. HEGEMAN & CO., Druggists, Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

TO PRINTERS.
CORTELYOU'S NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE.
(Established 1823.)
No. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
The Subscriber will be happy to furnish purchasers of PRINTING MATERIALS with PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL TYPES, BORDERS, &c., made from a combination of all the hard metals so extensively puffed by Founders. Also, GERMANS, GREEKS, HEBREWS, and a new elegant font of AGATE MUSIC TYPE, from which the *Musical Review, Musical World, Sacred Musical Guest* and *Tablet* are now printed, with Presses and every article required for Printing, at the very lowest price, for cash or approved paper.
Old Type taken in exchange for new, at ten cents per pound.
Second-hand Presses and Materials, and a complete Stereotype Foundry, with two Shaving Machines, for sale, cheap.
☞ Printers of newspapers publishing this advertisement (including this note) three times before the 1st of January, 1860, and sending me one of the papers, will be paid for it in Printing Types, when they purchase four times the amount of their bill.
Sept. 12. P. C. CORTELYOU.
☞ The Type or which this paper is printed is from the above foundry.

LYON'S
MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.
Parties troubled with Roaches, Moths, Bed-bugs, and other insects, are requested to leave their address at our store. We will clean houses, ships, public buildings, &c., with this powder, and warrant the work. It is also sold by all respectable Grocers and Druggists, at the old Depôt, No. 124 Broadway, and by Mr. Leaveworth, Brooklyn. The immense success of LYON'S Powder has given rise to a host of worthless imitations under different startling names. This powder has been tested in New-York for thirteen years. To prevent further fraud it is now changed to class cannisters, with our initials (L. & P.) blown in. Be particular what you inquire for. LYON'S Magnetic Pills are sure death to Rats and Mice.
BARNES & PARK, successors to E. LYON, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,
No. 6 MAIDEN-LANE,
New-York,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GUNS, CUTLERY, PLATED WARE,
JEWELRY, FANCY GOODS,
BRUSHES, PERFUMERY and SOAPS.
Sole agents for { Westley Richard's Celebrated Guns, Eley's Caps, Wadding and Cartridges, and Heiffer's Army Razors.

MATTRESSES! MATTRESSES!
Retailing at wholesale prices at GRIFFIN'S, No. 198 Canal-st., between Bowery and Mott-st. Save 50 per cent. by buying your mattresses and bedding direct from the manufactory.
Full-sized double hair mattress from.....$6 up
Full-sized sea-grass and husk mattresses, $2 50 to $3 50
Palliasses, per pair.....$2 50
Beds, bolsters and pillows, the set from.....$4 up
Feathers and feather beds at factory prices.

SPECTACLES OF GOLD, SILVER,
STEEL,
SHELL,
AND
EVERY VARIETY OF OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
BECKEL BROTHERS,
Manufacturers, No. 19 John-st.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—CAUTION.—The genuine must be bought of us direct; we have no agents in this City, and in Brooklyn it can only be had of HAYES, No. 176 Fulton-st., who has been one agent for ten years. PYNE & CO., No. 100 Nassau-st., New-York. If it fails to benefit we will refund the price.

HARDWARE AT RETAIL.
CONOVER & WALKER,
Importers and dealers in hardware, cutlery and tools,
No. 298 BROADWAY,
Between Reade and Duane-sts., New-York.

A NEW BOOK ON THE POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY BY D. APPLETON & CO.
PARTIES AND THEIR PRINCIPLES; A MANUAL OF POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE, EXHIBITING THE ORIGIN, GROWTH, AND CHARACTER OF NATIONAL PARTIES. WITH AN APPENDIX, CONTAINING VALUABLE AND GENERAL STATISTICAL INFORMATION. By ARTHUR HOLMES. 1 vol., 12mo. $1.
Taking hold at the very beginning of our existence as a people, this book follows down the course of our history, treating it with the especial view of tracing the party divisions which have from time to time grown up, and giving, with respect to these divisions of the past time, in addition to a historical digest, such general and particular information as never finds its way into national history; and, with respect to divisions of the present times, a clear, concise statement, very useful to those who do not follow up our party changes very closely, and valuable also as a record, and for future reference.
It contains a succinct exposition of all questions of National interest, past or present, with the views of eminent Statesmen, the action of Congress, and the bearing of those questions upon the country at large. While the work is condensed, it is at the same time clear in its delineation of the origin, growth, character, and condition of parties. Being strictly historical, it commends itself to men of all shades of politics as a work of reference, and as a safe guide to the intricacies of American politics and the past action of our Government.
The "old stager" will find in this book much

INSTRUCTION.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE,
UNION-SQUARE, AND FIFTH-AV., CORNER 34TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.

This institution, commenced in 1843, has occupied successively locations in Colonnade-row, Lafayette-place, Washington-square, and University-place.

The present spacious edifice on Union-square was erected for it twelve years since, and with its various appointments—Library, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, Laboratory, and Works of Art, involved an investment of not less than *Eighty Thousand Dollars*.

In addition to the above, to meet the increasing wants of the Institution, the celebrated mansion and grounds (six lots,) on the Fifth-av., corner of 34th-st., Murray-Hill, have now been purchased with special reference to the accommodation of the higher classes—candidates for graduation, and young ladies wishing to pursue an *advanced course* in general reading, History, Literature, Languages, Music and Art.

At Union-square, special attention will be given to the other classes of the Collegiate, the Academic, and the Primary Departments, preparatory to their promotion. For the convenience, however, of those residing near either location, the same provision will be made at each for pupils of every grade and class.

The privileges and course of instruction will be almost identical, under the same supervision, and to a great extent conducted by the same teachers; so that parallel classes will be only sections of the same, and the Seniors at commencement will graduate together. Interesting Lectures and exercises, at either place, will sometimes be shared by the members of both sections of the classes for whom they are intended.

The Autumn session at Union-square will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14; at Murray Hill, on Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The expenses at Murray Hill will necessarily be somewhat greater than at Union-square.

Applications for circulars, or for admission, may be made personally, at either place, or by letter, addressed

GORHAM D. ABBOTT,
Spingler Institute, New-York.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York,
Offers Board and Tuition for $120 per year.
Term opens Sept. 15.
Male and Female.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS
Will reopen their
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.,
On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., (corner of Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square, Messrs. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, opens its Seventeenth Scholastic Year, Sept. 12, 1859. Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is to be limited to one hundred. The Principals are assisted in classics, mathematics, French, German, Spanish, book-keeping, drawing, penmanship, elocution, composition, &c., by ten experienced professors and instructors. The institution will be open for inspection, (entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st.,) on and after Sept. 5, when the Principals will be present to confer with parents, and register the names of applicants for admission to it. The central location of this Institute renders it easy of access by railroad and stage from all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, while pupils to it from Yonkers, Irvington, New-Rochelle, and Jamaica, L. I., are of constant occurrence. Circulars of full particulars may be had at the Broadway bookstores, Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., Raynor's, No. 76 Bowery, and at the school.

P. S.—The smallest boys are under the special care of one of the Principals.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel. This school, under the direction of Mlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15. Mlle. Rostan is grateful for the encouragement given by her friends and patrons, which has enabled her to make valuable additions to the library and important improvements in the accommodations for her pupils, and she hopes that parents confiding their daughters to her care will find no effort is spared to give them a thorough finished education. The young ladies residing in the family shall enjoy the best opportunities for the acquisition of a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages, and will share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st. Circulars sent if desired.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., will reopen on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims and practical life of the school may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L. I., now in its seventh session, combines every academic advantage offered in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages, it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park, is perfectly secluded. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams', No. 353 Broadway.

CEDAR GLEN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Sing Sing, Westchester County, N. Y.—Mrs. and Miss VAN RENSSELAER will reopen their school on Wednesday, Sept. 21. References—The Right Rev. Horatio Potter, Bishop of New-York., Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Sarah J. Hale and others For circulars, apply to Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., No. 348 Broadway.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 3, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 18th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. Clark, Austin & Smith, No. 3 Park-row; T.J. Crowen, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No. 699; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIB MASON. Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at Carter's bookstore, No. 536 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th Sept., at Nos. 6 and 8 Clinton-place. Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of Sept., to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies—No. 110 West 45th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.—Miss SANDHAM respectfully informs her friends and the public that the Fall term of her school will commence Sept. 20. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A first-class Boarding School for boys. The Fall session commences on the 29th of August. For circulars, address
C. B. WARRING and OTIS BISBEE,
Successors to CHARLES BARTLETT.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.—WM. H. LEGGETT will reopen his School on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; at Segee's, No. 836 Broadway, or the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. will reopen Sept. 13.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for boys, No. 11 West 27th-st.—The twenty-sixth year begins Sept. 12. The number of scholars is limited to twenty-five in each department. The course of instruction is systematic, thorough and efficient. Circulars at the bookstores or at No. 82 East 22d-st.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—LEXington-av., near 37th-st. Term commences Sept. 12. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms, from $10 to $25 per quarter.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, Hackensack, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal—will reopen on Monday, Sept. 5. Terms exceedingly moderate. Superior advantages for obtaining a knowledge of Music.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. Smallford, Esq., No. 239 Water-st., or the Rev. H. J. Fox, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

LYON & KARGE'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 823 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., an English, Classical, French and German School, re-opens Sept. 12.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its fourteenth year on Monday, Sept. 5.
JOHN H. GROWN, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Entering its twenty-third year, reopens its primary, commercial and classical departments Sept. 12. For circulars call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School Monday, Sept. 19.

A SPANISH LADY DESIRES TO TEACH Spanish, either in private families or in schools. Apply for a week, at No. 60 Lexington-av., corner 25th-st., green door.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 480 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL RECEIVE their class of pupils Sept. 15, at No. 51 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
near 6th-av.
Mrs. WILLIAMS will reopen her School on
Wednesday, Sept. 14.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

TO TEACHERS
AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.
IVISON & PHINNEY, NEW-YORK,
WILL PUBLISH, oct. 1,
and will send gratis and prepaid, on application, their
NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE,
(132 pages 8vo.)
of the
AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES.

including the most approved and late initial and higher Books in Spelling, Reading, Arithmetic, Mathematics, History, Geography, Writing, Music, Language, Chemistry, Philosophy, Botany, Geology, &c., making over 100 volumes of choice progressive

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS.

THE EDUCATIONAL NEWS (quarterly) sent free to teachers. No. 4 just issued.

Specimen copies of Books to Teachers, and first supplies for Classes on very liberal terms.

TEACHERS' FREE READING-ROOM,
with American and European Educational Journals, &c., open during business hours.

IVISON & PHINNEY.
Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., New-York.

MISS HAINES
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK,
EAST 20TH-ST.,
Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

SINGSING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
THE REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
PRINCIPAL.

Next session begins last Tuesday (27th) of September. This institution, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York, offers superior advantages for obtaining a SUBSTANTIAL EDUCATION.

Refers to Rev. Dr. Krebs, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Wilson G. Hunt & Co., J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., and others. Catalogues, giving particulars, and references of the highest kind, at Carter's bookstore, or address the Principal.

MRS. MEARS-BURKHARDT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
NOS. 32 AND 30 WEST FIFTEENTH-ST.,
Below 5th-av., New-York.
REOPENS ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.

Mrs. MEARS-BURKHARDT will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 5.

Circulars may be obtained on application as above, as also at the bookstore of Rae Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and the music store of C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,
No. 866 Broadway, RICHARD P. JENKS, Principal.

This School will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars, with reference and terms, may be had at the bookstore of Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or of Munran & Philes, No. 55 Cedar-st.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 19th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

MADAME NAPOLEON'S
French and English Boarding and Day Schools for young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars can be obtained at the institution, No. 184 Clinton-st., South Brooklyn.

MADAME A. A. LE DUC,
No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen her French and English School for Young Ladies, Tuesday, Sept. 13. For circulars address the Principal.

MURRAY HALL.
THE REV. J. J. ELMENDORF'S SCHOOL
for young ladies, No. 101 West 36th-st., New-York. Ninth session begins on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and patrons that, having removed from No. 61 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies in the new and commodious establishment, No. 250 Madison-av., Murray Hill, second house north of 39th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use. Her school circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st., and at the book-stores of Messrs. Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway, and Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.

N. B.—A stage is provided for day scholars residing at a distance from the school.

FLUSHING SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Nine miles from New-York—communication almost hourly by steamboat and railroad. The Fall and Winter session commenced Sept. 6. Pupils received at any time and charged from entrance. Accommodations ample. Dormitories large; location especially desirable. For circulars apply by letter to L. K. ROBERTS, Principal, or to J. KIMBER, No. 86 William-st. References: Ellwood Walter, Meredith and G. S. Howland, Thos. W. Pearsall, W. F. Mott and Joseph Lawrence.

ELM-PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—An English, French, German, Classical and Mathematical Boarding School. Every personal comfort as well as every facility for a substantial and accomplished education is here furnished on moderate terms. A teacher provided for every nine pupils. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. P. RICHARDS & SONS, or Werner Bjerg, Esq. Information may be also obtained at the Law Office of K. A. Watkinson, Esq., No. 29 Nassau-st.

ARMENIA SEMINARY.—ESTABLISHED 1835.—The Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School—male and female. Advantages—Healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in music and painting. Students received at any time. Board and common English, $38. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEORGE W. CENTER, Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—Boarding and Day School, No. 233 Clinton-st., opens on Wednesday, Sept. 14. A first-class school—Professors in every department. Circulars may be had at the institution. A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 60 West 23d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 12. Two departments, each under the exclusive charge of one of the Principals.
JOHN ARRELL. JOHN GOSMAN.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT NEW-ROCHELLE, one hour from the City of New-York. This institution commenced the 14th term on the 1st inst. Terms moderate. For circulars, address the Principal, R. LOCKWOOD.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—AN English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on Monday, September 12, at Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

THE MISSES MEEKER WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School at No. 32 West 40th-st., between 5th at 6th avs., on Tuesday, Sept. 13.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 23d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES PALACHE'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 183 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12.

SIGNOR LUIGI DAMA HAVING RE-TURNED to town, will resume his singing lessons as usual. Call or address No. 47 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MRS. DENTON WISHES TO RECEIVE two children to board and educate. References exchanged. No. 83 Warren-st., Clinton-st., South Brooklyn.

PROF. VILLEPLAIT WILL RESUME HIS instruction on MONDAY next. Apply at his schoolrooms, No. 1057 Broadway, between 12 and 3 o'clock.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AVENUE, cor. 28th-st.—Will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Rev. S. R. DAVIS, Principal. Residence, 163 Lex.-av.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 15 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MISSES MARSHALL'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 141 West 14th-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER school for young ladies, at No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Thursday, Sept. 15.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College will be opened, after the Summer vacation, on Thursday, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENG-LISH School, No. 237 4th-av., (one door above 19th-st.,) will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

THE HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 292 Henry-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5.
J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCK-NALL'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Gramercy-park, will commence on Thursday, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on Monday, Sept. 19.

MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN, NO. 1 6th-av., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

MISS F. D PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

MISS CORNWALL'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 68 West 20th-st., will open on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars at No. 762 Broadway.

MISS MORSE'S FRENCH SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1,076 Broadway, opens Sept. 12.

INSTRUCTION.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.—NO. 348 BROADWAY.—Schools supplied with competent teachers, and parents with school circulars. References: Wm. Hall & Son; the Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen; the Rev. D. C. Van Norman, LL. D.; et al. Wanted, a Principal and wife, for a school in Mississippi; salary $1,600. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
The eighty-second term opens Sept. 12. Stages will continue to convey pupils to and from the Institute. Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For circulars and further information apply at the Institute, Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LAS-SALLE'S French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, is reopened. To insure a thorough French education, new scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The majority of the boys belong to the best French families. English branches are taught by two English Professors. The Junior Department is under the maternal care of Mme. Lespinasse.

MONS. L. DeGRAND-VAL'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL—Classical and Commercial, Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, N. J.

MISS COOPER WILL RESUME HER School for Young Ladies and Misses on Monday, Sept. 5, at No. 24 West 21st-st., near 5th-av.

MISS BUNCE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG children and misses, No. 181 East 15th-st., (near Stuyvesant-square,) opened Monday, Sept. 12.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT WILL REOPEN her school, No. 273 10th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

TEACHERS.

TWO YOUNG LADIES, SISTERS, JUST arrived from Europe, where they have held high positions as teachers, desire similar engagements, either as governesses in a private family, or teachers in a first-class seminary. Are fully competent to teach the German, French and Italian languages, and the rudiments of music. Are provided with the highest testimonials as to experience and ability. Address X. C., Letter Box No. 961 Post-office.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY EXPERIENCED IN teaching desires an engagement in a family resident in New-York, Brooklyn or Jersey City, to teach the English branches, music and French, for which her own board will be required as compensation, while she would pay a fair price for that of her two little girls, aged 8 and 6. Address, for three days, E. M., Box No. 891 Post-office, New-York.

GOVERNESS IN SPANISH FAMILY.—A lady is desirous of securing a situation in the family of a Spanish gentleman, in City or country, to teach the English branches, or will give private instructions at the residence of Spanish ladies or gentlemen in the City. Address or apply to TEACHER, No. 83 Franklin-st., or No. 210 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD MANY YEARS' experience in the tuition and management of children, desires a situation as governess in a family; she is capable of taking the entire charge of motherless children, including their wardrobe, &c.; the very best reference given. Direct A. B., care of Messrs. Robins, Powell & Co., No. 12 Barclay-st.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING, and well versed in the advanced English branches, including the higher mathematics, also in Latin, wishes to be employed a few hours daily in a family; her board and traveling expenses, if any, will be received as compensation; the South or country preferred. Address ALPHA BETA, Williamsburgh Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY FULLY COMPETENT TO instruct in French, German, music and the ordinary branches of education, is desirous of meeting with an engagement, her present one terminating shortly; parties requiring the services of an accomplished gouvernante are requested to address J. W., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER WISHES to reside with a family in New-York. She is willing to give two hours' careful instruction daily in French, music and drawing, as an equivalent. A clergyman's family preferred, but another would suit. Address L., Box No. 2,277 Post-office, New-York.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS, WHO has for six years lived in the family of a Southern planter, where she has just finished the education of the youngest daughter, is desirous of meeting with a re-engagement. Address Dr. HINCKEL New-Brighton, Staten Island.

GOVERNESS OR TEACHER.—A YOUNG lady with several years experience in teaching, and fully competent to teach all the English branches, Music and French, desires a situation in a private family or school; best of references given and required. Address Box No. 6, Somerville, N. J.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as governess in a family, in New York, Brooklyn, or vicinity, or as assistant in a school. Instruction given in English branches, French and music. City references given. Address, L. P. M., Box No. 4,014 New York Post office.

A YOUNG STUDENT, A CHURCH MEMBER, of two years' experience in teaching, desires an engagement to teach two hours per diem, in a school or private family; would take board as an equivalent. Apply from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 37 West Washington-place, or address T. O., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING the English branches, French, Spanish, (which languages she speaks fluently,) Italian, and Music, would wish to obtain a situation as governess in a family. No objection to the South. Address Box No. 3,391 Post-office.

TEACHERS.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITuation in a school or private family to teach children the English branches and rudiments of French. Salary no object. Best of references given and required. Address M. A. L., Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION in this City or Brooklyn, as governess in a private family, or in a store; she can speak several languages and teach music. For further particulars, call at No. 25 2d-av.

A THEOLOGICAL STUDENT—GRADUATE of an Eastern College, desires an engagement to teach a few hours a day either in a school or private family in the City. Address TEACHER, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation as assistant teacher in a school, or as visiting Governess. Will teach the usual English branches, with the rudiments of French and Latin if required. Address H. H., Broadway Post-office.

A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FORMING AN engagement as governess in a family; she is capable of communicating a thorough English education, as well as music, French, Italian, drawing and painting. Address F. G. H., Box No. 2,579 Post-office, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY TEACHER, RESIDING in Brooklyn, wishing tuition in music, will be taught in exchange for instructing a young miss in the general English branches. Application may be made to PETER K. DEYO, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD—CLASS OF 1849—offers his services as private tutor. The most satisfactory testimony as to personal character, and ability to teach. Address E. K., New-York Post Office.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF GOOD EDUCATION, a situation as governess in a family; will teach the usual branches of a polite education. Address GOVERNESS, Spring-st. Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BOOKSTORE FOR SALE.—AN OLD-ESTABlished book and stationery store, situated on the west side of the City, between Canal and 14th-st., and doing a large cash business, together with the unexpired lease of three years. Will be sold for cash, or exchanged for a modern finished, two-story brick house and lot, situated as the above; difference will be paid in cash. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address Box No. 3,486 Post-office.

$20,000—A GOOD OPPORTUNITY IS offered to a person desirous of engaging in a Banking and Exchange business which has been for several years in successful operation, and now affords ample facilities for a safe and profitable increase of business corresponding to the additional capital invested. Principals only will address Box No. 2,086 Post-office, New-York.

NEW-YORK TUBE WORKS FOR SALE CHEAP—comprising one steam-engine and boiler, 25-horse power, all the machinery and tools connected with the wrought-iron pipe business, on easy terms, with a good run of cash customers; any person in want of a manufacturing business, this cannot be equaled. For particulars, inquire of Mr. E. LUMB, West 39th-st., 11th-av., North River.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, N. J., THE STOCK, fixtures, lease, and good will of a grocery-store, located in centre of the city; one of the best stands for a grocery in this country; doing a good trade, which can be largely increased. Stock, etc., about $2,000. The present owner and occupant being about to remove from locality, will give parties wishing to buy a "good trade." Address GROCER, Box No. 144 Post-office, Newark, N. J.

PATENT FOR SALE.—CAPITALISTS ARE SOlicited to examine an invention by which an enormous fortune can be made in a very short time; it has been patented in France, England and America, and only wants to be brought before the public. Office No. 143 Fulton-st., 3d story. Office hours, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—WANTED TO CONtract for the immediate manufacture of from 5,000 to 10,000 sewing machines. None but parties thoroughly responsible, and having facilities for turning out without delay at least one hundred machines per day, need apply at No. 175 First-avenue.

FOR SALE—A STEAM PROPELLER, CAPABLE of carrying 175 tons, and can be run with two tons coal per 24 hours; engine and boiler new and in good order. For further particulars, inquire at the Dry Dock Iron Works, No. 435 East 10th-st., E. R., New-York.

FANNING'S SALOON, NO. 244 GRAND-ST.—The lease, stock and furniture of this elegant and well known saloon and place of resort, for sale on liberal terms. Apply on the premises, to
EDGAR T. FANNING.

JOB PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE—ON reasonable terms, comprising steam engine and boiler, hand presses, cylinder press, types, &c. For particulars apply at No. 72 Maiden-lane and 7 Liberty-st., upstairs.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FUR-niture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

CLUB-HOUSE CARDS.

SAMUEL HART & CO., NO. 307 BROAD-WAY, New-York, now offer to clubs and consumers the above celebrated brand of cards, made of pure flinen warranted not to split and to retain their slip perfectly. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

FOR SALE.

JOHN KAVANAGH,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
AND HOUSE AGENT,
No. 778 5th-avenue, between 45th and 46th sts.,
Has some beautifully located property for sale on the principal avenues and streets of the City, vacant lots on 2d-av., 6th-av., Yorkville and Harlem, on which there are some fine corners. AN ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT on 5th-av., for cash. Money to loan on bond and mortgage. People wanting property for investment will do well to call on KAVANAGH. He has plenty of it, and at SHORT FIGURES. Corner stores and houses on 2d-av. and 6th-av., for sale cheap. Also, a few first-class houses on 45th, 47th, and 48th sts., and Madison and Lexington avs., to let or for sale.

TO CAPITALISTS.
For sale, an elegant brown-stone-front store and dwelling on 9th-av., west side, near 35th-st. Has nearly all the improvements, with vaults under sidewalk and rear of house. Also, a three-story brick-front store and dwelling No. 421 9th-av. These two houses will be sold cheap for cash. Terms cash. Apply to
JOHN KAVANAGH,
No. 778 6th-av.

TO CAPITALISTS.
VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

$43,000.—For sale, one of the most valuable lots on Broadway, near Union-square; lot 24x120; building four stories in front; five stories in rear, containing store room and cellar, and 38 rooms above. This property is rapidly increasing in value and will pay now 10 per cent. on amount asked for it. Sixty per cent. can remain.
R. H. GALLAHER,
No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—MURRAY-HILL PROPERTY.—The following first-class Houses:
2 Houses on 34th-st., near 4th-av., $20,000 each.
6 Houses on 34th-st., near 4th-av., $22,000 each.
1 House east side 4th-av., near 36th-st., $25,000.
3 Houses on 37th-st., near Madison-av., $26,000 each.
For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, No. 180 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—IN A GENteel neighborhood, very convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, several new brick cottages; a rare chance for those wanting a comfortable residence at a moderate cost, ($2,750,) or a party seeking a first-class investment. Terms liberal. Apply at No. 176 Front-st., New-York, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 122 WEST 4th-st.; lot 26½ feet front by 101 feet deep; the house is in perfect order, containing all the modern improvements. It is handsomely furnished with the best of furniture, made to order, and will be sold with the house, if desired. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house in 48th-st., near 6th-av., containing all the modern improvements. Also a good brick front house in 36th-st., near 8th-av. One also in 44th-st., near 9th-av., and one in 33d-st., near 10th-av. To a cash customer either of the above places will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of H. JELIFF, No. 253 9th-av.

EVERY FAMILY A HOME.—THE HOMEstead Improvement Company are constructing twelve dwellings, (brick and frame cottages,) costing $500 to $5,000, for sale on easy payments. East New-York is a great Railroad centre and is growing rapidly. For plans of buildings, &c., apply to CHAS. R. MILLER, No. 15 William-st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSTANTIAL THREE-STOry brick house, 50 feet deep, containing 15 rooms, and sub-cellar, in one of the finest avenues in the City of Brooklyn, within 5 minutes walk of the Fulton-av. cars. Apply on the premises, No. 256 Carlton-av., near Lafayette.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS AND OTHERS.—For sale or exchange for New-York, Brooklyn, or Jersey City property, a Hotel situated at one of the principal stations on the New-York and Erie Railroad. For further particulars, inquire at the Dry Dock Iron Works, No. 435 East 10th-st., East River, New-York.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW BROWN-STONE front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 Second-place, Brooklyn; three stories and basement, bath-room, marble wash-basins, with Nassau water, furnace, range, &c., &c. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st.

GREENPOINT PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A two-story house, with store attached, suitable for any kind of business; good cellar; grape vines, &c.; to be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. MONTROSS, Java-st., 5th lot east of Union-av. No agents need apply.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK ENGlish basement house and lot, No. 198 West 35th-st., in perfect order, with all the modern improvements; house 19 by 60, lot 98 feet. Two-thirds can remain on bond and mortgage.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NEAR THE ATLANtic Docks, Brooklyn, a fire-proof brick building, 100 feet square, 60x100, two stories, with a first-class engine and an ample supply of Ridgew

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN;
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE R. CO. }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1859. }
NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at No. 45 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 11. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock on the 30th September, and open the day after the election.
By order of the Board.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

PARTIES WHO ARE ASSOCIATED IN establishing a first-class Marine Insurance Company, would be pleased to receive proposals from gentlemen of experience in the business of underwriting with the view of selecting officers and filling positions. Communications, with particulars, and the amount of stock that could possibly be influenced in a first-class company, will be treated with strict confidence. Address INSURANCE, Box No. 3,707 Post-office.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Sept. 15, at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 16th of September inclusive.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO. }
BROOKLYN, Sept. 13, 1859. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand at their branch office, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

HOLDERS OF UNITED STATES COUPON Six per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1874, issued under act of June 14, 1858, may exchange the same for inscribed stock of same issue, on terms ascertainable on application to
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE FARM MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of the above Bonds, wishing to dispose of them, are requested to call at the office of
JAMES M. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 42 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS PAYING 8 TO 12 per cent. dividend for sale by JOHN E. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

HEREDITARY DISEASE, RESULTING from the early indiscretions of youth, and the deteriorating effect of the mineral agents frequently employed, can both be expelled from the system by the use of "TRIESMAR." Elaborately explained in Human Frailty," a book sold sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below McDougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by
F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And at APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Pupil of RICORD, of Paris, and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.
Dr. HAMMOND has recently published a new and really important Work on the cure of LOCAL DEBILITY (Spermatorrhœa) and its results, including all Nervous Affections, by an entirely new, original and successful method. Price $1, United States postage included.

FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL INSTITUTE.
DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, CURES,
At No. 512 Broadway,
By the new French method,
All Secret Diseases, Weaknesses,
And Female Affections.
Hours from 11 to 4, and 7 to 8, every day.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.
Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats, also, in full, of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the author, as above; also, by
CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. CORBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old-established office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practiced as above for over 27 years, and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Strictures and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University, and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above Institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. Charges moderate. Hours, 8½ A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of the effect intended. Ladies, call at his office in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre. Arranged so that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Consultations gratis.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES Married and single, in bed or at the office.—Dr. LAIMONT'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth; 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. The author's offices for his unequaled Paris and London treatment of private diseases are at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York. Hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; Thursdays till 9 P. M.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby sts. (No. 139 Crosby-st.) hours, 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture, sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, as the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

$500 REWARD—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores; at the Astor House, No. 227 Broadway; and at No. 160 Fulton st., corner of William.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THE great regulator of the nervous system; gives cheerfulness to the desponding mind, relieves pain, restores refreshing sleep, and invigorates without reaction. Wholesale of F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st. Retail of druggists generally, and of the proprietor, Dr. J. T. STRATTON, No. 111 4th-av., New-York.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYsician and midwife. Ladies who desire board and attendance during their confinement can be accommodated. Those who wish to have their infants adopted will find an opportunity to do so at No. 34 Lispenard-st., private lying-in hospital.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when, regular treatment and all other remedies fail, cures without letting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence. Is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARance of the mouth is the strongest letter of recommendation.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 838 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, Capt. LONGSTREET, and SYLVAN SHORE, Capt. MOORE.
LEAVE

HARLEM.		PECK-SLIP.	
6 A. M.	1 P. M.	7 A. M.	3:15 P. M.
7 A. M.	3 P. M.	8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.
8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15 A. M.	5:15 P. M.
9 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	8:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 129th-st. each way; connecting each trip with
BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 9 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—SEPTEMBER, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
We'dsy. Sept. 7, 11	A. M.	Wed'sy. Sept. 7, 3	P. M.
Thurs... Sept. 8, 12	M.	Th'dsy.. Sept. 8, 4	P. M.
Friday.. Sept. 9, 12:30	P. M.	Friday.. Sept. 9, 4:30	P. M.
Saturd.. Sept. 10, 1:30	P. M.	Sat'dsy. Sept. 10, 5	P. M.
Sunday. Sept. 11, 7	A. M.	Sunday. Sept. 11, 3	P. M.
Mond'y. Sept. 12, 7:30	A. M.	Mo'day.. Sept. 12, 2:30	P. M.
Tuesd'y Sept. 13, 8	A. M.	Tu'day.. Sept. 13, 3:30	P. M.
We'day. Sept. 14, 8	A. M.	Wed'sy. Sept. 14, 3:30	P. M.
Th'day.. Sept. 15, 8	A. M.	Th'day.. Sept. 15, 4	P. M.
Friday.. Sept. 16, 9	A. M.	Friday.. Sept. 16, 4:30	P. M.
Sat'day. Sept. 17, 10:30	A. M.	Mo'day.. Sept. 19, 7	A. M.
Tuesd'y Sept. 20, 9	A. M.	Tu'day.. Sept. 20, 1	P. M.
Wed'sy. Sept. 21, 10:30	A. M.	Wed'sy. Sept. 21, 2:30	P. M.
Th'day.. Sept. 22, 11	A. M.	Th'day.. Sept. 22, 3	P. M.
Friday.. Sept. 23, 12	M.	Friday.. Sept. 23, 4	P. M.
Sat'day Sept. 24, 3	P. M.	Mo'day Sept. 26, 7	P. M.
Tues'y.. Sept. 27, 8	A. M.	Tu'day.. Sept. 27, 2:30	P. M.
Wed'dy. Sept. 28, 8:30	A. M.	Wed'sy. Sept. 28, 3:30	P. M.
Th'day.. Sept. 29, 8:30	A. M.	Th'day.. Sept. 29, 4	P. M.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland $2 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

NEW-JERSEY STATE FAIR AT ELIZABethport, Sept. 13, 14, 15 and 16, 1859. Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING and KILL VON KULL, leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, at 7:30, 9, and 11:45 A. M., and 1, 4, 5, 5:45 P. M. Returning, leave Elizabethport at 6, 7:15, 8:45 and 11:21 A. M., and 2, 4, and 6:10 P. M. Time occupied in making trip, one hour. Fare, from New-York to Fair Grounds, and return, 40 cents. Passengers are landed within 20 feet of the main entrance to the fair grounds.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMER LONG BRANCH being temporarily disabled, will discontinue her trips until further notice. The trade and travel to and from Pleasure Bay, and Branch Port, will be continued by the LAURA, in connection and in conformity with the time of the HIGHLAND LIGHT. This arrangement is believed to be ample accommodation at this late period of the season, and especially until the above further notice.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—REduced rates of passage: Cabin, $2; Deck, $1; no charge for Berths. The steamer GOVERNOR, F. B. FRENCH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply at No. 25 Coenties-slip, or on board.

NOTICE.—SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh. Fare 50 cents; 75 cents to go and return. Steamer ROAD-WAY leaves pier foot Jay-st., touching at Christopher, every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing-Sing, and Haverstraw.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT AND NEWark, EXCURSIONS DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).—Fare 13 cents. Steamer TAMINEND leaves Newark at 7¾ A. M. and 1¾ P. M., and foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., also, with parties, at Newark. Connects with Belleville boat.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN leaves Fulton Market Slip 9½ A. M.; 1¾, 6 P. M. Leaves Flushing at 7½, 11½ A. M.; 3 P. M. Low fare, 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven trains.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, &c.—Steamboat THOMAS POWELL, foot of Jay-st., at 3½ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 5:30 P. M.; Williams' Bridge 11:30 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M.—White Plains, 8:15 P. M. From White and Centre sts.—White Plains, 4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains, 8:30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 and 6 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.
O. CHARLICK, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM SEPT. 5, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 2:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. for Tarrytown 9:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers will take at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 33rd-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 and 10:35 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKlyn for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer Park at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 5:30, 8:30 and 7:15 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived by the undersigned School Officers of the 17th Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 12 o'clock M., for stoves and other apparatus, necessary for heating and ventilating the new building for Ward School No. 19, in 14th-st., in said Ward, according to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WM. HIBBARD,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
JOHN J. DYMOND,
FRANCIS DUNCAN,
JAS. CUSHING, Jr.,
} Building Committee.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL.
No. 45 Maiden-lane. Prices low.
Blank Books, Paper, Stationery and Steam Printing.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.
REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,
and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE BALTIC,
4,000 tons burden, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave on
THE 5TH OCTOBER, AT 2 P. M.,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship JOHN L. STEPHENS, F. R. BABY, Commander.

THE ATLANTIC
will follow on the 20th October.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.
It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For Cabin passage or freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., front room, 2d story.
I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the Mails and Passengers, on SATURDAY, September 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $60.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
For Freight or Passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$115
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 14.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 19.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—TRI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Cabin Passage.....$15 | Deck Passage.....$6
The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 17, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga	$20 00
To Mobile, Ala	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala	25 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 03
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The NASHVILLE, Capt. BERRY, on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.
The JAMES ADGER, Capt. R. ADAMS, on SATURDAY, Sept. 24.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship
MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, on SATURDAY, Sept. 17, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROSSA, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 22, at 4 o'clock P. M. Cabin Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 15; Mobile, $35, Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $20. Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Measurement goods 10 cents per foot; other goods in proportion. No commission charged for forwarding goods consigned to Agent Georgia Central Railroad Company. No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & BEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.
Freight taken on moderate terms.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.—THE BRITISH AND North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail for the above port, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, after the arrival of the steamship PERSIA, which left Liverpool 5th inst., (about 15th September.)
Passage Money, $15.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR HAVANA.—STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, authorized to carry the United States mail, to sail every 20 days from each port. This ship will be thoroughly refitted, and commence her regular Fall trips on Wednesday, Oct. 5, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 222 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
New-York on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing Sept. 24; Brooklyn on Tuesdays and Fridays, commencing Sept. 27. Private classes, Ladies at 11 A. M.; classes for children at 4 P. M.; for gentlemen at 8 P. M. Families, private classes and school classes attended.
Circulars may be had at either of the Academies.
Mr. DODWORTH takes great pleasure in calling attention to the enlargement of his Brooklyn establishment. The large room has nearly double its former capacity, with ante-rooms in proportion. Great attention has been given to the adoption of a proper system of ventilation. Mr. DODWORTH has ever made it a duty to introduce, in addition to all the fashionable dances, such exercises and dances as would have the most salutary effect upon the figure, walk and general deportment of those placed under his charge.

CHARRAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 54 East 13th-st., near Broadway.
Mr. CHARRAUD, assisted by Mrs. A. LAUNAY, begs leave to acquaint his patrons and the public that his Academy will reopen on SATURDAY, the 15th of October, at 12 o'clock Noon, and 3½ Afternoon; and on Tuesday, the 18th, at 3 and 8 P. M.
Days throughout the season—Tuesday and Friday, at 3; afternoon for children; at 8 for gentlemen.
Wednesday and Saturday at 12 noon for children; and 3½ afternoon for young ladies and young gentlemen.
Monthly *Soirees* on the last Thursday in each month.
Circulars can be obtained at the Academy, and at Mr. CHARRAUD'S residence, No. 148 East 17th-st.

E. FERRERO'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.
The above Academies will open in New-York on Oct. 8, and in Brooklyn on Oct. 11, at 3½ P. M. Schools and private classes attended. Pupils can enter at any time during the season. Soirees given as usual. For circulars, apply at the Academies.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE CHOLERA BANKS.—The fast-sailing sea steamer CROTON, Capt. R. S. HOFFMIRE, will make an excursion to the Cholera Banks on FRIDAY, Sept. 23, leaving James-slip 5:45, Broome-st. 6, Spring-st. N. R., 6:30, Pier 4, 7 A. M. An experienced pilot will accompany the boat. Fare, $1. N. B.—Should the weather prove unfavorable, the excursion will take place on the 19th.

IF YOU WISH TO ENJOY A MOST DElightful excursion trip, and take a view of the beautiful scenery on the East River, the public Islands, with the improvements, Hell Gate, &c., take the fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN. See advertisement.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 258 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Sept. 16,
The sale of seats commences this morning at 8.
Second night of the great cantatrice
MADAME GASSIER,
First appearance this season of
SIGNOR GASSIER.
First appearance since his return from South America of

New-Jersey State Fair.

ARTICLES ON EXHIBITION—LOCALITY OF THE FAIR.

The New-Jersey State Fair opened at Elizabeth City on Tuesday last. The grounds are located between Elizabeth and Elizabethport, immediately on the line of the New-Jersey Central Railroad. The inclosure devoted to the exhibition of the various articles comprises about thirty acres, almost enough, one would think, to contain all the agricultural and mechanical products of the State. Externally the grounds present the general features in miniature of the exhibitions in larger States. There are the same wonderful displays of legerdemain to be witnessed for the trifling sum of ten cents; the same fat oxen; wonderful men, women and children; triple-headed calves, &c., &c., all to be seen for the magical dime, save when the proprietors of the shows have displayed sufficient enterprise to penetrate within the inclosure, sacred to the purposes of the fair. Then the aristocratic air which has been infused into these exhibitions enhances the prices of admission fifty per cent.

Tuesday was mainly occupied with the registration and arrangement of articles which were to compete for prizes, and yesterday the work was still proceeding, though with diminished spirit. Thus far the entries have exceeded in number those of any previous year, and what is still more satisfactory to the managers, they have been made by a larger number of persons, so that the funds which have poured into the treasury have been considerably augmented. Yesterday and day before, the attendance of visitors fully equaled that of former years.

Immediately on entering the grounds the stalls for cattle present themselves. The State has some fanciers who care for its reputation in this line, and who do all in their power to make these annual displays what they should be. First in order are the Devons. J. M. WHITENACK, of Lesser Cross Roads, had his stalls well represented. Among the cattle which he has on exhibition, are a native Devon heifer calf, and a three year old Devon bull. A. M. TREDWELL, of Madison, made a fine display. JOHN KEAN, of Union, had a noble yoke of four years old oxen in this division.

Next came the Short-horns. B. & C. S. HAINES, of Elizabeth, took the lead here as they did elsewhere. The cattle which they have on exhibition are for the most part noble animals. *Diana Gwynne*, imported by SAMUEL THORNE, from the stock of J. J. TANQUERAY, Maudon, England, and the *Duc de Malakoff*, a year old bull, and by far the finest animal in the inclosure, attracted much attention. Mr. VAN SICKLE, of Andersen, exhibited a large number of Short-horns, among whom *Strawberry* and *Perelen* are the best deserving mention.

There were but few Herefords on exhibition. *Comet*, whose sire was imported by PENDERGRASS in 1848, and whose dam was raised by HENRY CLAY, was the finest animal in this division. He belongs to A. G. VAN SICKLE. GEORGE HARTSHORNE, Esq., of Rahway, does his share towards filling these stalls. But few people beside A. M. TREDWELL seem to fancy the Ayrshire breed.

Mr. SATTERTHWAITE, of Belville, exhibits a noble Alderney bull. Then come the stalls for the steers. They are sparsely filled. Neither are there any milch cows on exhibition worth mention.

Messrs. B. & C. S. HAINES make a fine display of parkers. Messrs. HARTSHORNE, JOHN WOODWARD and J. R. EDGAR, of Rahway, do the same, excelling in the Suffolk breed. HENRY TURNER, of Orange, has some fine Berkshires in his stalls.

The sheep show much better than the pigs. J. C. TAYLOR has several handsome imported ewes. J. R. SICKLES, of Marlboro, also exhibits quite a number. Geo. HARTSHORNE, Esq., besides a handsome South Down ram, has three ewes of the same breed in the stalls, and some fine middle wool sheep. ANDREW ROBBINS, of Flagtown, MAHLON GUINN, of Rahway, and others, exhibited some of those singular-looking Tartar bucks.

Among the fowl there are but few worthy notice. The display of African Geese, Japanese Bantams, and other fancy breeds, by H. FENNER, of Orange, is very good. An antiquated goose attracted much attention, for what reason may be inferred from the following document, which was pasted on the coop where the venerable bird was confined:

"Madam Goose is now owned by ROBERT SCHOMP, of Readington, Hunterdon County, N. J. She has been in his possession twenty-five years, and was given to him by his grandfather, Major H. G. SCHOMP. Rosser's father is now in his 85th year, and this goose was a gift to *his* mother, as part of her marriage outfit. The mate of Madame Goose was killed in the Revolutionary War, being rode over by a troop of cavalry. She enjoys general good health, is not so active as she once was, but moves about among her descendants with dignity and considerable activity. In the Spring of 1857 she laid six eggs, three of which were hatched, and the goslings raised. In 1858 she made seven nests and laid but two eggs, evidence perhaps of failing faculties. Her eyes are becoming dim, one having almost entirely failed. The year of her birth cannot be known, but she remains a representative of the olden time, and is worthy the respect which honorable old age should ever command."

Whether this goose was the one which saved Rome, her biographer does not state. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, it may reasonably be inferred that this was the identical bird whose hissing around the people of that ancient town aroused them to a sense of danger.

Horses are generally the great feature of attraction at these State Fairs. Of trotters, including geldings, mares and stallions, matched teams, jacks, mules, &c., 174 entries have been made. The prominent trotters on the ground are *Yankee Tricks*, owned by Mr. STILES, of Newark, and capable of accomplishing his mile in three minutes; *New-Jersey Star*, owned by JACOB WILLIAMS, of Clover Hill, set down as a 2:50 trotter when in prime condition, and the colt *Cassius M. Clay*, owned by Mr. W. B. TITMAR, of Newton, N. J. The last named gentleman has entered beside three pair matched horses over sixteen hands high, two pair over fifteen hands, one pair for draft, one pair of fancy matched horses, and one saddle horse. The stallions *Czar* and *Independence*, owned by Mr. TOLES, are likewise on exhibition. Mr. CORNWALL, of Belleville, has entered *Omar Hassan* and *Know-Nothing*.

In the agricultural department gigantic pumpkins, turnips and beets are scarce. There are pears which are so luscious that it seems as though they would melt in one's mouth by looking at them. Plums, grapes, &c., are displayed in profusion, the principal exhibitors of fruit being Mr. BRIDGMAN, of Plainfield, HOOKER & Co., of Rochester, ELLWANGER & BARRY, of Rochester, Prof. MAPES, W. H. REID, and R. T. HAINES, of Elizabeth. The tents where these fruits are displayed are the most attractive in the Fair.

New-Jersey can build fine carriages if she cannot produce remarkable pumpkins. The Rahway makers, W. H. PLANT, J. MARSH, MILLER & BROTHERS, and Messrs. SANDERS & SOUTHARD, of Newark, have beautiful vehicles on exhibition.

Plows, ERICSSON'S caloric engines, &c., &c., are prominent among the machines—and pianos, sewing machines, melodeons, &c., among the useful and ornamental articles in their respective tents.

The spectators who throng the grounds, by their language and actions, almost make one forget that he is within twenty miles of New-York. Yesterday an old gentleman with an official badge on the lappel of his coat was escorting a company of his friends around the grounds, pointing out to them the objects most worthy of note. In the course of his perigrinations he came upon the stall where a cow from the St. Nicholas Hote l Farm was confined. "Yes," he exclaimed, throwing all the emphasis on the first syllable of the word hotel, "here's a cow from St. Nicholas' *Hotel* in New-York." "St. Nicholas *Hotel*," three or four voices respooded, "where's that?" "Don't you know where that is?" replied the aged *cicerone*, "why Saint Nicholas Hotel is where BILL POETS was murdered." One of the company thought that place had been burned down, but the old man told them it had not, and the party passed on, convinced that a hotel in New-York where they kept cows was a great institution.

Yesterday afternoon the examination of horses was begun. It will be continued this morning. This afternoon there is to be a plowing-match and trial of implements, which will be succeeded at 2 o'clock by the trial and competition of stallions and matched horses for a special premium of $50. To-morrow morning there will be a grand parade of the cattle and horses at 9 o'clock; at 11 o'clock Col. JAMES W. WALL will deliver an address in the Speaker's tent; at 12½ o'clock all prize animals will be displayed in the ring, and from 1 o'clock until 3½ there will be a grand display and trial of all horses, whether New-Jersey born or foreign, which may enter the ring. Special premiums will be offered for this contest.

The grounds where the Fair is held are remarkably easy of access. They may be reached at several hours during the morning by the cars of the New-Jersey Railroad or by the boats of the Central Railroad which leave Pier No. 2 North River at various hours in the morning for Elizabethport.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEWARK, Thursday, Sept. 15.

The fourth day of the State Agricultural Fair attracted over 30,000 people. In the Boys Equestrian Matches seven entries were made. In the plowing matches seven matches were made. The results are not fairly given yet. The horse-ismer, "Lone Star," manifested his powers on some young colts, to the great satisfaction of the crowd.

Later from Brazil.

A REMARKABLY SHORT PASSAGE—STATE OF THE COFFEE TRADE.

The bark *Roebuck*, Capt. CHASE, from Rio Janeiro, arrived at this port yesterday morning, having sailed the afternoon of the 14th August, thus making the passage from port to port in thirty-two days. We generally experience some difficulty in getting the correct dates of the sailing of vessels from certain ports, but in this instance Capt. CHASE furnishes us with the arrivals of several vessels from the States, on the day of his departure, Aug. 14.

Very little coffee was in course of exportation; nor had the shipments since the first of the month been important. This is the result of high prices, which in its turn, resulted from rumors of limited crops. The arrivals at this port are consequently trifling; and consignees who sell, submit to a loss.

The Rochester *Union* is assured by those who have the means of knowing, that there is now plenty of water on the Eastern Levels, and that boats are now arriving here in seven days from New-York. There has been so much uncertainty about navigation this season that people have hesitated to ship property by canal. It is hoped that the worst is over, and no further delay will occur.

SPORTING.

Scottish Games at Jones' Wood—Meeting of the Caledonian Club.

The third annual meeting of the New-York Caledonian Club, for the purpose of competing in the athletic games peculiar to Scotland, was held at Jones' Wood yesterday. The occasion drew together a large crowd of spectators, who seemed greatly pleased with the entertainment afforded them. The members of the Club, all of whom are either Scotchmen or sons of Scotchmen, gathered at the Mercer House at 8 o'clock in the morning, under the command of their Chief, ALEX. CROSS, and preceded by Robertson's Band and two Highland pipers, marched down Broadway to the Park, and thence proceeded in Third avenue cars to the scene of the day's sport. Not far from the entrance to the Wood a level spot covered with green-sward and one-sixth of a mile in circumference, had been inclosed with stakes and ropes. Inside of this ring a small platform on which the dancing was to take place had been constructed, and without were the refreshment tents, the stands of the hucksters, and the space appropriated to the spectators. Hither the Highlanders hied, and immediately on their arrival they danced a Scotch reel to the music of the bagpipes. Most of the members of the Club were dressed in Highland costume, and their bonnets, and kilts, and vari-colored plaids, the music of the bagpipes echoing through the wood, their quaint dances and the sylvan surroundings, conjure dup in the minds of those who saw and heard them, the old romantic legends of Scotland which have been favorite *pabulum* for the novel-writers.

After the dance the athletic exercises commenced. First in order was "Throwing the heavy hammer." Each of those who were to compete in this exercise threw his plaid and bonnet on the grass, drew his belt tighter, and in his turn lifted a long-handled mallet, weighing twenty-two pounds, high above his head, swung it far back, and then, exerting his utmost strength, flung it to as great a distance as possible in front of him. GEORGE GRASSICK threw it further than any of the others—sixty-eight feet and two inches, and carried off the first prize, a kilt, (Tartan,) value $8. JOHN GOLDIE threw it sixty-three feet and six inches, and won the second prize, a brooch worth $3.

"Throwing the light hammer" was the next exercise. The light hammer weighed sixteen pounds. GEORGE GRASSICK threw it 54 feet and 6 inches, and won the first prize, and JOHN GOLDIE became entitled to the second prize by tossing it 79 feet from him. The first prize was a kilt, (Tartan,) worth $8, and the second was a pair of shoes, worth $3 50. "Tossing the Caber" occupied a great deal of time, and was with difficulty accomplished. The caber is a log of heavy wood, and, in order to "toss" it, the Highlander lifts it upright in his arms, the smaller end resting on his hands, and throws it into the air in such a way that its butt-end shall strike the ground, and the caber shall topple over in the direction in which it is thrown. The log with which the experiment was tried first yesterday was too heavy for the competitors, and none of them accomplished the feat until a long piece had been sawed off. GEORGE GRASSICK again took the first prize—a Highland plaid, worth $8—and the second prize—a pair of shoes, worth $3 50—was awarded to W. G. COMMINO. Mr. GRASSICK won the first prize, too, in "Putting the Heavy Stone." He threw the stone twenty-three feet and six inches from him, and his reward was a Highland plaid, worth $8. JAMES MONTGOMERY threw it twenty-two feet and six inches, and won the second prize, a bonnet and hose. The first prize, a kilt, (Tartan) for "putting the light stone" twenty-eight feet and six inches, was won also by Mr. GRASSICK; and the second by Mr. GOLDIE. ALEX. FRASER and PETER BOWMAN won the first and second prizes respectively for dancing the "Broad Sword Dance." Next came "the standing jump." Mr. JOHN GOLDIE jumped ten feet, and a Tartan kilt was his reward; Mr. J. CROWN jumped nine feet and six inches, and took the second prize. In the "running jump" Mr. GOLDIE and Mr. CROWN jumped respectively fifteen feet and fourteen feet, four inches. They carried off the prizes which were similar to those previously awarded. "The standing high leap" gave Mr. GOLDIE the first prize again; he jumped over a bar four feet and five inches high. Mr. BOWMAN took the second prize. In "the running high leap" the first prize was awarded again to Mr. GOLDIE, who leaped over a bar five feet one inch high. Mr. CROWN took the second prize. In "the hop, step and jump" Mr. GOLDIE'S achievement is expressed by the distance, thirty-six feet six inches, and Mr. CROWN'S by thirty-five feet and three inches. They carried off the prizes.

At 3 o'clock a recess was taken, and in the mean time CHIARINI walked the tight-rope for the edification of the assembled crowd.

After the recess "The Short Race" was first on the programme. The competitors ran half a mile. Mr. BOWMAN came in first, and Mr. GOLDIE was one foot six and three-eighth inches behind him. Then four members of the Club danced the Highland Fling. The first and second prizes for the dance were awarded to ALEXANDER FRASER and JOHN A. MCPHERSON respectively. "The Long Race"—six times around the ring—followed. PETER BOWMAN took the first prize, and J. MONTGOMERY the second. "The Hurdle Race" was won by DUNCAN MILLER, and JAS. LAW came in second best. In this race each of the competitors was compelled to climb over three wooden obstructions, ten feet high, which were placed in his path. "The Sack Races" excited a great deal of merriment. Everybody, of course, knows what a sack race is, though we seldom have an opportunity of seeing one in this country. Only three members of the Club permitted themselves to be placed in sacks, which were fastened at the neck, and endeavored, by a series of jumps, hitches and springs, to reach the goal.

WM. MONTGOMERY won the first prize, and PETER BOWMAN carried off the second.

"Wheeling the barrow blindfold," was the last of the regular exercises. Those who take part in this sport are blindfolded and placed behind a wheel-barrow, the front of which is turned in the opposite direction from that in which they are to go. Then at the word each turns his burrow around and advances with the design of reaching a pole erected at the other end of the field. Those who are not accustomed to the game are very apt to proceed in a very different direction from that which leads to the goal. One yesterday described a semi-circle in the field, and thought all the time that he was proceeding in a straight line. GEORGE GILLETT won the first prize, and J. MONTGOMERY the second. Next came two private races, for which prizes were offered by Mr. GEORGE BRODIE. The first race was once around the course. JOHN GOLDIE won the first prize, $2 50; Mr. MONTGOMERY won the second, and Mr. HUNTER the third. The second race, three times around the course, and a prize of $4, was won by Mr. CROWN. Mr. MONTGOMERY came in second, and Mr. MILLER third. The *finale* was a Scotch reel, in which members and visitors joined, after which the Club proceeded to the Apollo Rooms, in Broadway, where they dined together in the evening. There the prizes were awarded to the successful competitors, the speeches were made, and the festivities were kept up until a late hour.

Base Ball.

GOTHAM VS. MUTUAL.

These Clubs played at Hoboken on Thursday, the Gotham Club winning by a considerable number of runs. The following is the score:

GOTHAM.	H. L.	Runs.	MUTUAL.	H. L.	Runs.
Curtis, 3 b	3	4	Beard, c	1	5
Anderson, c. f	3	4	Binns, p	3	3
McKeever, 1 b	3	4	A. B. Taylor, l. f	2	3
Turner, 2 b	3	4	Gavagnan, 2 b	3	3
McCosker, c	3	4	Powell, c. f	2	3
Cohen, l. f	2	4	Spence, 3 b	1	1
Van Cott, p	4	2	H. B. Taylor, r. f	2	4
Forsyth, s. s	2	6	McMahon, s. s	5	1
Dupignac, r. f	4	3	Clancy, 1 b	5	2
Total	37		Total		25

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNING.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Gotham	11	1	0	9	9	2	1	4	0	—37
Mutual	2	0	10	3	0	1	3	5	1	—25

UMPIRE—Mr. Gelston, of the Eagle Club.

ATLANTICS, OF JAMAICA, VS. HAMILTONS, OF BROOKLYN.

The first of a home-and-home game was played between these Clubs on Wednesday, the 14th inst., upon the grounds of the former, at Jamaica, which resulted as follows:

ATLANTIC.	H. L.	Runs.	HAMILTON.	H. L.	Runs.
Powell, s. s	4	4	Maxfield, l. f	3	4
Ashmead, c	4	1	Johnson, r. f	3	3
Smith, r. f	3	1	Cooper, s. s	3	3
G. M. Bennett, p	4	1	Rogers, 1 b	3	2
Ludlum, 2d b	2	3	Bergen, 2 b	5	1
G. F. Bennett, l. f	3	2	Davenport, c	2	3
Conklin, c. f	2	3	J. A. Halsey, c. f	3	2
Brush, 3d b	2	2	A. Dorf, 3 b	4	2
Campbell, 1 b	1	3	Maxon, p	2	3
Total	27	18	Total	27	24

SCORER FOR ATLANTIC—A. Wagner.
SCORER FOR HAMILTON—J. M. Hagney.
UMPIRE—F. N. Mabee.

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNING.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Atlantic	0	0	3	3	0	1	1	5	5	—18
Hamilton	3	2	0	4	4	2	5	3	1	—21

The return match will be played on the 28th inst., upon the grounds of the Hamilton Base Ball Club, corner of Gates and Grand avenues, Brooklyn.

Friday, Sept. 16, Harlem Club *vs.* Putnam Club, of Brooklyn, single game, at the Red House grounds. Game called at 2½ o'clock, P. M.

Same day, Stuyvesant *vs.* Chelsea, at Hamilton-square, Sixty-fifth-street and Third-avenue, at 2½ o'clock, P. M.

BRITISH LEGATION TO MEXICO.—We have authoritative intelligence to the effect that Mr. OWAY, British Minister to Mexico, did not sail, as reported, from Vera Cruz, in the packet of the 4th inst., but will remain at least a month longer at the capital. Several reasons are assigned for this, the principal of which is that he entertained suspicions of the course Mr. MATHEWS, who is left in charge of the Legation, would pursue. Mr. M., formerly British Consul at Philadelphia, is a thorough Liberal, and has, it is said, from the beginning, disapproved of the policy and conduct of his principal.

It is also stated to us, on the same unquestionable authority, that Mr. OWAY'S "leave of absence," as also, doubtless, the disapproval of his Government, dates back full a twelve-month; but that, because of his long diplomatic service, his recall was not formally decided and insisted upon till after the affair at Tacubaya.

It gives us pleasure here to add that there is not the slight at reason to fear, as has been stated, that the ex-Minister will meet with the slightest indignity or public expression of disrespect, on his passage through the city of Vera Cruz.—*New-Orleans Picayune*

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

MEETING OF THE PARK COMMISSIONERS—AN EXTENSIVE PARK PROPOSED.—The Commissioners on Parks, appointed by a recent act of the Legislature to locate parks and a parade ground for the City of Brooklyn, held a meeting last evening. The Commissioners early the present Summer effected an organization by electing Judge JOHN GREENWOOD as President, LUTHER B. WYMAN, Esq., as Secretary, and appointing Committees for the different sections of the City. These Committees were directed to examine all eligible localities for parks in their respective districts, and report the result of their investigations, with such recommendations as they might deem appropriate. So much done, they adjourned for the Summer, and reassembled last evening for business. There were present Judge GREENWOOD, EX-Mayor BERRY, Judge MORSE, Judge JESSE C. SMITH, Alderman MANGER, Maj.-Gen. DURYEA, and others. After some preliminary business had been disposed of, Ex-Mayor BERRY, as Chairman of the Committee appointed for the Eastern District of the city, submitted a report recommending a site for a Park, accompanied by a map and drawings to illustrate the same. The Committee say that they found the duties assigned them more important and involving more responsibility than they had originally supposed. They go largely into detail as to the great increase in population in New-York and Brooklyn, which cities are spoken of as one great metropolitan district, predicting that on the Long Island side the great monster town will spread far beyond the county in which Brooklyn is located, and that this will be the case within ten years. This conclusion they adduce from the fact that New-York, from a population of 60,000 in 1800, has increased to 1,000,000 in 1859, while in commercial enterprise her exports have increased during the same period from $10,000,000 to $60,000,000, and her imports have reached the enormous sums of $200,000,000. This great increase in population and wealth is owing to the improvements she has made for the comfort and convenience of her citizens, such as the introduction of the Croton water, her numerous well-regulated public and private institutions, of which she may be justly proud, and last but not least, her great Central Park. Brooklyn, during the same period of time, has increased in population from 3,000 to 250,000, including the acquisition she has derived from her consolidation with the late town of Bushwick and City of Williamsburgh.

The Committee proceed to say that while they are willing to admit that Brooklyn owes in a great measure her rapid growth to her contiguity to New-York, still it will not be denied that New-York herself is indebted to the citizens of Brooklyn in some degree for the prosperity she enjoys and the elevated position she now occeupies, inasmuch as it is to the undring industry manifested by a large portion of the citizens of Brooklyn, who are engaged in attending to their daily avocations in the City of New-York, connected in one way or other with her commercial transactions, added to the enterprise of the citizens of New-York themselves, that gives her a position inferior to no other city.

Under these circumstances, the Committee think that New-York should show a more liberal spirit towards the citizens of Brooklyn than they have heretofore evinced, and increase the ferry accommodations. As a site for a park, the Committee recommend the high ground known as Ridgewood, at East New-York, giving as their reasons therefor, that it is more central than any other locality, more eligibly located, and more accessible by the railroads, and Macadamized roads leading to the different ferries which cross the East River. The proposed site has for its centre the principal Reservoir of the Water Works, with the grounds attached thereto, amounting to 40 acres, which already belongs to the city, to which the Committee propose should be added the grounds immediately surrounding, belonging to the Evergreens Cemetery, as well as those belonging to the Cypress Hills and the Jewish Cemeteries, and such other portions of land adjacent thereto as can be purchased at a fair valuation, which altogether would make a Park of 1,200 acres, including such Cemeteries. These grounds may be so arranged as to form one inclosure, and while each separate interest may control its own direction, for its own special advantage, they may be thrown open to the public, that all who may desire to enjoy the pleasure of comfortable drives and delightful walks can do so. The Committee urge the selection of the ground, which they propose to call "Ridgewood Park."

The report was laid on the table, to be taken up for consideration at the next meeting of the Commissioners. Petitions for several small parks in the Eastern District were presented and appropriately referred, after which the Commissioners adjourned.

YOUTHFUL RIVER THIEVES.—JAMES BROWN, a youth 17 years old, was arrested yesterday by officer DOHERTY of the First Precinct Police, for attempting to rob a vessel lying near the South Ferry. The prisoner, with two comrades, approached the vessel in a small boat, and were creeping into the cabin for plunder, when their presence was accidentally discovered. One of the party was arrested and the others escaped in their boat.

ABDUCTING A CHILD.—The conductor and driver on one of the Greenpoint line of cars were arrested yesterday on a charge of having abducted a young miss 17 years old. They deny all knowledge of the young lady. The case will be investigated before Justice FOX to-day.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The Queens County Agricultural Fair was held yesterday at Hempstead. The attendance of people from abroad was very large, and the display made by the farmers was an improvement upon any previous Fair of the Society.

POLITICAL.—The Americans in the Second Assembly District have placed MARCUS D. MOORE in nomination for Assembly.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day—Nos. 31, 32, 37, 38, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64.

[Advertisement.]

TO DRUGGISTS AND PHYSICIANS—Who are desirous of avoiding the raw, crude Brandies of "the past and present year:" We would call their attention to our choice stock of *old* Brandies, Wines, &c., purchased years since, when brandies were low, and now richly tempered by age and the favorable changes of climate and transportation, enabling us to furnish druggists, physicians and families with a *rare* article, *especially adapted for medical and family use*, at reasonable rates.

"BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN," having driven the wolfish speculators in spurious gins out of the market, has now attained a popularity *without precedent in the history of the trade*, possessing, as it does, the *intrinsic* medicinal qualities of an *old* and *pure* Gin It has received the indorsement of thousands of physicians and druggists, who cheerfully testify to its nutritive, medicinal and recuperative qualities.

Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention. Circulars containing a list of articles and prices forwarded to those requiring them.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established 1778,)
Importers of Wines, &c., No. 338 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY,

Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil, and is very easily taken.

To be had of the Inventors, No. 135 Fourth-avenue, and all respectable druggists.

PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER,
Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

FALL CLOTHING.

Good black cloth frock coats	$5 to $8
Fine black cloth frock coats	10 to 14
The finest French cloth frock coats	15 to 20
Cassimere business coats	3 50 to 12
Complete cassimere business suits for match	6 to 20

At ETANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

THE FALL TRADE.—KNOX has inaugurated the season by the production of another of those exquisite chapeaux, for which he has become so universally popular. It is neat, graceful, elegant, and excessively becoming, and will no doubt prove very attractive among the elite. Call at his store No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and make your selection from his immense stock of fall novelties.

[Advertisement.]

LACTONAH—THE ASIATIC ESSENCE OF MILK—the universal stimulus of Eastern nations. Found by experience to be especially adapted to our climate, curing dyspepsia, and having no reaction, removing the craving desire for other stimulants, as well as for itself. Only requires to be known to be valued as beyond price. Trial bottles 10 cents, with directions. Regular size 50 cents. Agency, No. 294 Canal-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT will be found a never-failing remedy in all cutaneous diseases. A few applications of it will effectually eradicate all those unsightly blotches and pimples which often disfigure the face. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.—They resolve and assuage pain by calling forth the acrid humors from parts internal to the skin. Sold at 25 cents each at No. 294 Canal-street, New-York, and by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY, First block below the New-York Hotel, Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivory-types.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 16.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '65	101¼	150 Mich. Central R	47⅜
2,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	88¾	100 do	b10 47⅜
4,000 do	89	100 do	47⅜
15,000 Mo. State 6s	84⅜	100 do	s30 47
1,000 Cal. State 7s	83⅜	50 do	b10 47⅜
6,000 N. Y. Cen. Bds. '78	98⅞	100 do	b60 47⅜
2,000 Mich. S. 1st M. Bs.	73	175 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	6
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	88	50 M. S. & N. I. O. S.	24⅝
5,000 Del. L. & W. 2d M.	76	100 Panama Railroad	118
10 Bank State of N. Y.	100	100 Ill. Central R	67¾
10 Bank of Commerce	98⅜	125 do	67⅝
45 Amer. Exch. Bank	101⅜	100 do	b60 67⅝
10 Bank of New-York	103½	30 Clev. Col. & Cin. R	94
8 Park Bank	105	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	s30 15
50 Cumb. Coal Pref'd	13⅜	100 do	75⅛
50 Pac. M'l St. Co.	b30 63⅞	100 do	b30 75⅛
6 do	64	300 do	s30 75⅛
20 Penn. Coal Co	83⅜	50 do	b10 76
170 N. Y. Central R	80½	311 do	76
200 do	b30 80½	50 do	b30 76⅛
200 do	b60 80⅝	100 do	76⅜
50 do	s15 80⅝	150 do	b30 76⅛
150 do	s30 80¼	100 do	76⅜
100 do	s60 79⅝	50 do	s30 wk 76⅛
600 do	b10 80⅜	50 Cleve. & Tol. R	25
100 do	80	100 do	24⅜
100 do	s10 80⅛	100 do	s10 24⅜
120 Harlem R	13⅜	60 Chic. & Rock I. R.	69⅜
50 Harlem R. Prefer'd	37⅜	100 do	69⅜
50 do	b30 37½	600 do	69⅜
30 Nor. & Wor. R	45	300 do	s30 69¼
900 Reading Railroad	44⅞	50 do	b10 69⅜
100 do	b60 46	20 Chic. B. & Q. R	57⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	89	100 Chi. & R. I. R	69¼
5,000 Mo. State 6s	b10 84⅞	50 do	b60 69⅜
10,000 Va. State 6s	94⅜	50 Panama R	b30 118¾
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	88	15 Gal. & Chicago R	76
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	b30 83⅜	100 do	76⅜
50 N. Y. Cen. R	b60 80⅝	50 do	b30 76⅜
50 do	b30 80⅝	200 do	76
200 do	bswk 80⅜	150 do	b30 76
100 do	80⅜	50 do	s5 76
50 Harlem Railroad	10⅜		

THURSDAY, Sept. 15—P. M.

The Stock Exchange moved with much irregularity of tone to-day. The large majority of Brokers and Jobbers continue to predict a material reaction from the recent advance, and while many of them have been selling *short* on this calculation, all express their surprise at the comparative stubbornness of the market in resisting what they are pleased to believe, or find it their interest to call, "a natural reaction." The influences in the direction of the opinion that "prices must fall," are unusually strong on the Exchange, and but for the retrospect of a few months, when they were equally decided against any rise whatever, it would scarcely be prudent for the outside public to doubt that, with all the bright prospects of business on the Railways this Fall, and all the present ease and regularity of movement in the Money Market and in General Trade, a serious crisis to values on the Stock Exchange is now impending. That a good many of the *Bull* speculators have prepared themselves for such an event, by heavy realizations of profit, we have repeatedly intimated within the past week, and that some of them have even joined the *Bears*, for the moment, in desiring at least a moderate break-down, is now the current gossip on the Street. The progress in the work of reaction since yesterday, after a moderate day's business to 4 o'clock this afternoon, is a decline in New-York Central to 80¼, as against 80¾; Rock Island 69⅛, against 69⅞; Galena 76¼, against 75¾; Illinois Central 67, against 68; Hudson River 36¼, against 36½; Michigan Central 47½, against 47½; Michigan Guaranteed 24½, against 24¾, and Toledo 24½, against 25 ₱ cent. The shares of the Pacific Mail were again firm, and brought 83¾, and Panama steady at 118½@118¾ ₱ cent., while on State Stocks prices were steady, and Missouris and Tennessees rather in demand at 84¾ and 89 respectively at the Second Board. The general Share market late in the afternoon closed somewhat unsettled, and with a great variety of opinions, contrary, of course, as to the nature and substance of the recent advance, and the probabilities and extent of the much predicted reaction. The orders for New-York Central at 80 ₱ cent. were said to be considerable, while 80¼ ₱ cent was the last price paid on the Street. The telegraphic and other reports from the railways leading into Chicago, of the improved traffic in Grain, and the heavy passenger receipts resulting from the Fairs at Freeport and Chicago, were quite encouraging, and the reports of the large amount of Eastward bound freights on Lake Erie for the New-York roads, equally so.

In the Discount market to-day we hear of transactions at 7 ₱ cent. on first-class indorsed bills up to March 1, and 7½ ₱ cent. for March paper; still, there is a demand for prime thirty to 60-day acceptances at 6@6½ ₱ cent. Some prime lists of long paper have been taken this week at 7 ₱ cent. in exchange for Bills on London and Paris at current rates. Demand loans are easy at 6 ₱ cent., with exceptional transactions at 5@5½ ₱ cent. on State and Federal collections. The Customs to-day are $112,000, and payment of $100,000 was made into the Sub-Treasury on account of the Loan of Jan. 24. The other income, $80,000; disbursements, $124,000; balance this afternoon, $5,048,013. There was nothing of moment done in the Foreign exchanges. The German steamer *Bararia*, for Hamburg and Southhampton, took out $743,000 in Gold and Silver, and there is a further demand for the *Arago*, sailing on Saturday, against which Sight Exchange is being made on London at 110¼ net, and on Paris, f.5.10⅝@f.5.10. The 60-day rates on London are 110@110½, and on Paris, f.5.15@f.5.13¾.

The August traffic on the Ohio and Baltimore Road is reported at $376,940, against $370,511 same month last year. The exact August traffic on the Illinois Central is $177,080, against $202,953 same time last season. The sales of lands by the Company during the month are $26,731, and the cash collections from previous sales $29,847. The traffic of the present month is materially advancing over the same period in 1858, and the prospect, we understand, is fair for $240,000@$250,000.

The basis of the Free Bank Circulation at present deposited with the State Auditor, is $8,926,525 in the sum total, divided as follows:

Missouri 6 ₱ cent. State Bonds	$3,318,000 00
Tennessee 5 ₱ cent. State Bonds	1,286,000 00
Virginia 6 ₱ cent. State Bonds	807,000 00
Louisiana 6 ₱ cent. State Bonds	428,500 00
North Carolina 6 ₱ cent. State Bonds	338,500 00
South Carolina 6 ₱ cent. State Bonds	100,000 00
Georgia 6 ₱ cent. State Bonds	183,000 00
Ohio 6 ₱ cent. State Bonds	224,622 96
Kentucky 6 ₱ cent. State Bonds	20,000 00
Michigan 6 ₱ cent. State Bonds	230,000 00
Michigan 7 ₱ cent. State Bonds	50,000 00
United States 5 ₱ cent. State Bonds	55,000 00
Minnesota 8 ₱ cent State Bonds	100,000 50
Iowa 7 ₱ cent. State Bonds	91,000 00
Illinois Refunded	1,004,000 00
Illinois new Internal Improvement Stock	237,553 54
Illinois Liquidation Bonds	12,000 00
Illinois Interest Bonds	26,660 42
Illinois Michigan Canal Bonds	287,400 00
Specie	3,239 00
Coupons detached and overdue	15,060 00
Total	$8,926,525 92

The Union County Bank at Plainfield, JACOB MANNING, Esq., President,

The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2494. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS

OUR FOREIGN CLAIMS.

Claims against Costa Rica, Chili, and other Foreign Governments.

From our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 15, 1859.

Under a call made by the Senate of the United States, the Department of State furnished a list of *all* claims filed with the Government by citizens of the United States against foreign Powers; but at the time of furnishing it, Secretary CASS protested that it would only lead the public mind to false conclusions—that where it would show millions claimed, the Government was satisfied that thousands were not due. The publication of such a statement would only serve to put parties in a false position, and by reviving the hopes of claimants, in seeing their names in print, would involve the Department in increased embarrassments. Such has really been the result of the Senatorial call, and the parties interested in every claim contained in the list, construing the publication into an *official* recognition of the justice of the demand by our Government, are literally overwhelming the Department with importunities in relation to the speedy settlement of these demands, and denouncing the Administration for the delay in enforcing payment.

In the case of the New Granadian claims, the Government entertains no doubt, as I have before stated, that the treaty will be promptly ratified on the meeting of the Congress of New Granada, in February next, and that the mixed Commission provided for therein, will be in session early in the Summer, hearing and determining all claims against that Republic. These claims include damages resulting from the Panama riots in 1856.

Nicaragua also assents to a joint Commission to adjust all matters of claims existing against that Government—but Costa Rica has perseveringly declined, and as she contends, upon the principle laid down by Mr. MARCY in his reply to Count SARTIGES, when demanding indemnity for French citizens injured in the bombardment of Greytown. The only claims against Costa Rica are for damages resulting to American citizens in *Nicaragua*, but from Costa Rican troops. This, it is contended, is fairly within the principle laid down by Mr. MARCY, and if American citizens peaceably domiciled in Nicaragua suffered any damage, they must look to the Government of Nicaragua alone for protection and indemnity. Mr. MARCY contended, and properly too, and showed it to be the rule of international law, that if French citizens domiciled at Greytown suffered injury from our attack on that place, that the authorities of Greytown and not the United States were responsible to the injured parties for damages. Many citizens of Costa Rica suffered severely in that affair, but their claims have never been entertained by the United States, and now the authorities of Costa Rica say they will apply our own rule in the case of American citizens injured in Nicaragua. She also denies the merits of the claims, and contends that the claimants were all fillibusters who had renounced all allegiance to the United States and claimed to be citizens of Nicaragua. In this, it is said, she will be able to involve even the then Minister of the United States residing near the Republic of Nicaragua.

Such is the interesting position of Costa Rica; but it may well be doubted if the rule contended for is at all applicable in her case. The attack upon Greytown was an attack of one belligerent upon another, and a consequent suffering of third parties. In the case of Costa Rica, she was acting as the *ally* of Nicaragua, and had voluntarily marched her troops into a foreign but *friendly* territory for the purpose of injuring a third party. Such is the reasoning of our Government. The whole question stands open, and it is now impossible to anticipate the result. The new Government of Costa Rica, if recognized by us, may take a different view of the subject.

Peru also repudiates the proposition of a commission to settle the claims against her. These arise out of the violation, by the *regular* Government, of a contract made by the head of an unsuccessful revolutionary party. Similar claims had been preferred by France and Chili, but these have been withdrawn, with a public declaration on the part of the latter Government that there existed no foundation whatever for such a claim. The claims of American citizens, however, remain on file here, and the Washington Cabinet insist on a Commission *pro formâ* to dispose of them. Peru is unwilling to incur the expense and annoyance when there is no shadow of a foundation for the claims intended to be examined. Mr. ZAGARRA, the Peruvian Minister, has lately had several interviews with Secretary CASS, and laid before him the views of his Government on this subject.

Should the treaty with Mexico be concluded, of which I have no doubt, we shall have a mixed Commission in session next Summer, to examine the vast amount of claims existing, *pro* and *con* between the two Governments. Q.

Superior City on the Carpet Again—A Tri-Cornered Fight—Secretary Thompson Unites with Douglas in a Special View of Squatter Sovereignty—The Disadvantages of Hesitation in a Secretary.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 15, 1859.

It has at length been decided that Superior City is a city, and that the Trustees of the Corporation formed under the general law of Wisconsin are permitted to enter it as such. This much-litigated case has given rise to numerous questions of interest that have been passed upon by the Department of the Interior, under the late and the present Administration. One of the most curious and complicated of these questions has been recently determined by Mr. Secretary THOMPSON. The statement of it will interest your Western readers.

There were three possible sets of Trustees to enter the town site of Superior City. One of these was the corporate authorities of the City of Superior—a city made by the Legislature of Wisconsin, and including, besides a large outside space, the entire territory of Superior City. The second was the Trustees of a Corporation formed under a general law of Wisconsin, authorizing the inhabitants of a town site to form themselves into a body corporate, for the purpose of entering their lands in trust for the Corporation. The third possible Trustee was the County Judge.

Now the City of Superior is a city *de jure*—so made by the Legislature, with all time to organize in,—but as yet the inhabitants have not availed themselves of the privilege of organization. Therefore there were no "corporate authorities" to apply to enter. But as the law creating it specially provided that "no general law of this State contravening the provisions of this act, shall be considered as repealing, amending or modifying the same, *unless such purpose be expressly set forth in such law*,"—it was obvious enough that no town could be lawfully crested within the limits of the City of Superior under the general law to which I have referred, in the absence of any *express* setting forth of such a purpose in the said law. No such purpose was expressed in the law referred to, and hence it was not possible lawfully to repeal, amend or modify the charter of the City of Superior in any way, in contravention of the provisions of the statute. A "town" has been introduced with "corporate authorities" into the very bowels of the City of Superior. I suppose if such a town should be located in the Central Park, it would be considered somewhat in contravention of the charter of the City of New-York.

Under these circumstances, the Hon. JAMES A. MARKLAND, the County Judge of Douglas County, claimed the right to enter the town-site, on the ground that the town formed under the general law does not exist *de jure*; that the city of Sapain does not exist *de facto*; and that the town-site is therefore practically unincorporated. His case was submitted to the Secretary of the Interior on this statement of facts.

Mr. THOMPSON sees in these facts but two questions. First, Whether the admitted action of the inhabitants of Superior City, under the law of Wisconsin, has the legal effect of incorporating the same; and second, whether the trustees chosen by virtue of the provisions of the law, are qualified to act as the "corporate authorities" specified in the act of Congress of 1844. Both of these questions Mr. THOMPSON "unhesitatingly" answers in the affirmative. If he had "hesitated" at all—just long enough to give the subject the slightest consideration—he would have probably come to a different conclusion. But "hesitation" proceeds from reflection, and it is much easier to dispose "unhesitatingly" of a case as it is made to one's hands, than to examine it. If a Secretary examines subjects, it would take him forever to bring up the arrears of business that have accumulated on his table during his month's frolic at the Springs. Hence the plan of settling nice questions "without hesitation" is convenient, as obviating the necessity of reflection—and meritorious, as tending to the dispatch of business.

Suppose Mr. Secretary THOMPSON should take the opinion of a lawyer on the *third* question that arises on the facts of the case before him—to wit, whether or not a law *creating a town within a city* contravenes, repeals, amends or modifies a city that is lawfully incorporated without a town in it: and suppose that lawyer should "hesitate" just a little while on the question—"hesitate" just long enough to learn and understand something about it—he would come to the inevitable conclusion that such a town would contravene, repeal, amend OR modify the charter of a city that was organized without the embarrassment of such an anomaly. A sane man could not examine such a question and arrive at any other result. Now, does not Mr. THOMPSON see that such a conclusion would give a most emphatic negative to the two questions that he has so "unhesitatingly" answered in the affirmative? There cannot be a "legal" town, nor legal "corporate authorities" within a city that has been established by law, with the provision in its charter that no general law should contravene or modify it, unless "such purpose were expressly set forth in such law"—without the exhibition of a law in which such a purpose is expressed. This proposition is as clear as any result in the multiplication-table; and Mr. THOMPSON might as well decide "unhesitatingly" that twice two makes five, as to decide unhesitatingly that Superior City can have any legal "corporate authorities," and exist legally as a town, in view of the antecedent and undisturbed incorporation of the City of Superior.

It is supposed here that Mr. THOMPSON intends by this decision to give in his adhesion to Senator DOUGLAS on the question of squatter sovereignty. He has hitherto been a fire-eater of the most "unhesitating" pattern, but nobody can carry the doctrine of squatter sovereignty further than a Secretary who decides that any community of squatters, "loyal to the Constitution," may organize themselves into a body politic and erect corporate authorities over the head of an act of the Legislature specially providing an entirely different political organization. I must confess that I never expected to see our worthy Secretary out-Douglas DOUGLAS on the question of "squatter sovereignty." Even Commissioner HENDRICKS, who resigns in consequence of his DOUGLAS proclivities, found himself compelled, in the decision of this very question, to repudiate the phase of "squatter sovereignty" now promulgated by Mr. THOMPSON, and to decide (according to law) that there could be no corporate authorities "of the tract in question but the corporate authorities of the City of Superior." Why will not the *Constitution* give us Secretary THOMPSON'S opinion on this question? It is an opinion *as is an opinion*—of the real Bunsby pattern. Bring it out, and shelve DOUGLAS.

FROM ARIZONA.

Mining in New Mexico and Arizona.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORT BUCHANAN, Arizona, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1859.

This post derives importance from having been the first permanent post established in Arizona. It was first commanded by Maj. SIBLEY, of the Dragoons and has subsequently been commanded by Maj. FITZGERALD and Capt. EWELL; it is now under command of Lieut.-Col. REEVE, of the Infantry, and garrisoned by one Company of Dragoons and one of Infantry. The buildings belonging to the post are scattered over several acres of ground, having more the appearance of an emigrant camp than a military station; it is without form or shape, and as difficult to guard against a surprise as a thousand-acre prairie farm. Why it was ever put in the present shape none but its projectors have ever been able to tell.

The valley in which the post is situated does not furnish one-half the supplies required; a large amount are brought from the Rio Grande and from Sonora; this does not speak well for the agricultural resources of the country. I desire only to speak of it as a mineral country.

Near this place are several lead mines, of great value for the silver they contain; they are generally situated in a well-wooded and watered country, but often in rough and rugged mountains; those already prospected and worked are, the Patagonia, by Capt. EWELL and Mr. BERNOT; the Compadrie and French, by Col. TITUS & Co. Several others are prospected and have evidence of great richness.

Besides these mines there are several old ones, which bear evidence of having been successfully worked many years ago; what they are, or how rich they are, can only be ascertained by much labor in reopening them. This feeling is rather in favor of new mines to opening old ones. As far as parties have prospected, they have been more successful. Some, however, cling to the idea that great riches have been covered up in these old mines, and firmly believe the old history current in the country, "that the Apaches drove off the miners just as they had reached the richest part of the vein, and that the miners then put a *great door* on the opening and covered it up with earth." How far discoveries will prove the truth of these, to me myths, time will show; so far no door over rich veins have been found, although some rich old mines have been opened.

The Patagonia mine has been worked more extensively than any other in the neighborhood; the ore is easily mined and easily smelted, as it is almost entirely lead and silver; it is about fifty per cent. lead, each ton of ore containing from forty to seventy-five ounces of silver.

The mines now being opened by Col. TITUS & Co., contain ore adapted to the smelting process, and the company are now putting up extensive furnaces in a valley about ten miles from the post.

After a visit to some of the mines in this neighborhood I go to Arivaca, the property of the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company. They are reducing ore by both the patio and amalgamation proce ss they have also smelted some rich ores. Their works are the most extensive of any in the country, I believe the only place where the amalgamation process has been adopted by revolving barrels.

The mines of this Company were among the first explored or taken up in the country, Col. POSTON and party having taken possession of them in 1857. Since that time several hundred tons of ore have been taken out, of richness varying from $100 to $2,000 per ton—as high as $20,000 a ton.

I will endeavor to give you a description of these mines, and of the process of reduction by barrel amalgamation in my next.

The country is destitute of news. The excitement occasioned by the murder of Mexicans in the Sonoita Valley has died away. We now have only an occasional Apache excitement, which lasts but a day or so.

Capt. STONE'S party is now in camp near here, awaiting advices from Washington. The whole country is unusually healthy. B.

Later from Bahia.

A DISASTROUS TORNADO—LOSS OF A PRUSSIAN MERCHANTMAN.

Capt. WM. GILLESPIE, of brig *Mary A. Forrest*, arrived yesterday, from Bahia, reports that on the 3d ult. that port was visited with a most violent gale, which did considerable damage, and the shipping business was suspended three or four days in consequence. A Prussian ship went ashore and was a total loss.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE KANGAROO AT HALIFAX.

One Day Later European News.

SACKVILLE, Friday, Sept. 16.

The steamer *Kangaroo* from Liverpool 31st ult. *vid* Queenstown 1st inst., put into Halifax at 6 o'clock short of coals. One hundred and fifty tons were obtained of the Cunard Company, and the ship leaves for New-York to-day, where she will be due on Monday.

The *Kangaroo* has 100 cabin and 220 steerage passengers.

We have been unable to obtain the one day later news from Europe, brought by the *Kangaroo*, the Nova Scotia Company not having forwarded it over their line. The news, however, is not likely to have been of the least importance, or the Halifax agent of the Associated Press would have expressed it to Sackville.

GREAT FIRE IN CHICAGO.

A Whole Square Destroyed—Great Quantity of Lumber Burnt—Loss $500,000.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 16.

The most disastrous conflagration that has visited our city since the great fire of 1857, occurred last night. The fire broke out at about 9 o'clock, in the stable of F. MEHRING & Co., and entirely destroyed it, together with its contents, including four valuable horses. The flames thence communicated to the blacksmith-shop No. 45 Canal-street, spreading thence in different directions, consuming the entire block, bounded by Clinton, North Canal, West Lake and Fulton streets. From this block the fire communicated to BLATCHFORD'S lead works, and thence to the hydraulic mills. These, together with the block bounded by North Jefferson, Clinton, Fulton, and West Lake streets, were entirely destroyed. From the northwest corner of Fulton and Canal streets, the fire communicated to the lumber-yard of RYERSON & & MILLER, consuming nearly 3,000,000 feet, valued at $40,000; and thence to the lumber-yard of L. SUTHERLAND, destroying his entire stock, valued at $10,000; and thence to the lumber-yard adjoining, consuming 2,000,000 feet. MASON & Co.'s machine-shop, corner of North Canal and Carroll streets, was totally destroyed. From RYERSON'S yard, the fire communicated to the Vulcan Works of WASHINGTON & MCARTHUR, and thence to the Vulcan Boiler Works, destroying the block bounded by Fulton, Carroll, Clinton and North Jefferson streets. Two blocks adjoining were partially destroyed. The principal losers are as follows:

J. W. COCHRANE, Audubon House, $60,000; insured $30,000.

BLATCHFOAD'S Lead Works, $60,000; insurance, $40,000.

COCHRANE & BAKER, Cleveland House, $37,000; insured $27,000.

AVERY & Co., $40,000; insured $25,000.

Hydraulic Mills, $10,000; no insurance.

WALTER LULL, lumber dealer, $20,000; insured $5,000.

E. A. ROCKER, planing mill, $7,000; no insurance.

The total loss is probably not less than $500,000, and the total insurance will not exceed $25,000, the greater part of which is in New-York, Providence, Hartford and Springfield companies.

A large number of the buildings destroyed were dwellings of but little value.

The origin of the fire has not been ascertained.

Two firemen were slightly injured by falling walls.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 16—P. M.

In addition to the losses by the last night's fire, reported this morning, are the following:

WARRINGTON'S Vulcan Foundry, $30,000; insured $10,000.

MASON, MCARTHUR & Co.'s boiler works $6,000; insured $3,000 in Cleveland.

The Masonic Lodge, occupying the upper story of BLATCHFOAD'S building, $8,000; no insurance.

B. BERNAUER, liquor-dealer, $8,000; fully insured.

Reformed Presbyterian Church, $3,000, insured $1,000.

There were about one hundred frame buildings valued at from $500 to $1,000 each, destroyed; a large amount of furniture was saved, but in a damaged condition.

The Hope Steam Engine Company from Philadelphia, who were here as guests of the Hope Hose Company, turned out with their engine, doing good service.

From Washington.

THE LATE CONVENTION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND GUATEMALA—POWERS OF THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER TO CENTRAL AMERICA—NAVY NEWS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 16.

The late Convention between Great Britain and the Republic of Guatemala has not excited "a renewal of angry controversy" between this country and Great Britain, as was recently predicted by the English Press. On the contrary, both Governments are still animated by the hope that their Central American differences will be happily adjusted.

The larger part of the Balize had never been the subject of actual survey, as was officially declared by Lord GREY in 1836; and the above-mentioned convention, it is said, merely definitely fixes its territorial limits, which act was intended by Guatemala as a barrier to British encroachments on its soil. This arrangement is claimed to be in accordance with the Dallas-Clarendon treaty, a clause of which, in effect, substantially consenting to such an arrangement, having been ratified by the United States, while the treaty itself was defeated by that body, owing to a clause therein of an anti-slavery character.

The other points proposed to be settled in the same treaty—namely, with regard to the Island of Ruatan, and the surrender of the Musquito Protectorate to Nicaragua, will be placed in charge of Mr. WYKE, the new British Minister, and it is thought that these questions will be adjusted by him to the satisfaction of all parties concerned; Great Britain having undertaken to remove the obstructions to the full force of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

If any dissatisfaction exists, it is because Great Britain has first settled the point which is of the most importance to her, but this may be the result of accident; Sir WM. GORE OUSLEY having previously sought to surrender the Musquito Protectorate to Nicaragua, but in terms unsatisfactory to that Republic. What he has failed to do it is confidently expected his successor, Mr. WYKE, will accomplish.

Such is believed to be the condition of affairs, according to information derived from intelligent sources. At all events, if there are any unintentional errors in the above brief exposition, they do not materially affect the facts recited in connection with this subject.

The following officers have been ordered to the steam sloop-of-war *Narragansett*: Commander HUNT; Lieutenants PEZALE, RANSOM and BLAKE; Purser ENERY; Passed Assistant-Surgeon LOWNES, and Master ARMSTRONG.

Assistant-Surgeon LAWS has been ordered to report for duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

JOHN RUDENSTAN has been commissioned as Surgeon, and BENNETT W. GREEN, of Virginia, Assistant-Surgeon of the Navy.

Official information from Utah, received at the War Department, states the troops are now efficiently employed in protecting overland emigrants from attacks and outrages from the Indians on their route.

The President has recognized, AUGUST HISSOA as Consul at Boston for the Kingdom of Hanover.

Tremendous Fire at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 16.

The entire block in this city bounded by Clinton-street on the north, Canal-street on the west, and Lake and Fulton streets, was burned this morning. BLATCHFOAD'S lead works, the Hydraulic Mills, and the block by North Jefferson, Clinton, Fulton, and West Lake streets, were also destroyed; also, a large amount of other property. The total loss is not less than $500,000. Insured for $250,000 in New-York and New-England companies.

Masonic Intelligence.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Sept. 15.

The general grand encampment of Knights Templars of the United States to-day elected the following officers for the ensuing three years: B. B. French, of Washington, Grand Master; David Goodnow, of Kentucky, Deputy Grand Master; Winslow Lewis, of Boston, Generalissimo; J. V. B. Blaney, of Chicago, Captain-General; Charles Marsh, of California, Senior Warden; A. J. Pierson, of Minnesota, Junior Warden; Edward A. Raymond, of Boston, Treasurer; L. G. Risk, of Louisiana, Recorder.

Balloon Ascension at Oswego.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Sept. 15.

Mr. S. M. BROOKS, of St. Louis, ascended in his balloon *Comet*, from the Fair grounds in this village at 6 o'clock P. M. yesterday, and descended eleven miles east at 6:20 P. M. Five thousand people witnessed the ascension. Mr. BROOKS will make an ascension from Ithaca on Friday, 23d.

From Boston.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT—BOSTON SETTLEMENT ANNIVERSARY.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 16.

A Mr. DAVIS and wife, of New-Orleans, while driving out to-day from Natick in crossing the Worcester Railroad came in collision with the engine of the passenger train, passing at the time. The vehicle was wrecked, Mr. DAVIS precipitated a number o feet, striking on his head and receiving severs injuries. Mrs. DAVIS was thrown into the air obliquely over a story and a half dwelling, mangling her terribly and causing her instant death.

To-morrow being the anniversary of the settlement of Boston, it will be very generally observed as a holiday. In the afternoon the inauguration cere monies of POWERS' bronze statue of DANIEL WEBSTER will take place in front of the State House, the Hon EDWARD EVERETT being the orator on the occasion Many distinguished gentlemen throughout the country have accepted invitations to be present.

The bark *Tom Corwin* arrived at this port on the 12th inst., and Capt. SHERMAN states that the report of the brig *Ten Sisters* was incorrect, as his whole passage only occupied 27 days, and he was well supplied with provisions.

News from Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Thursday, Sept. 15.

Counter proclamations have been issued touching the reception of the returns of votes on the acceptance or rejection of the Constitution. On one side the Board of State Canvassers, authorized by the late Constitutional Convention, contend that the authority of the Convention is supreme, while, on the other, WALKE, the Territorial Secretary, denounces their proceedings as illegal under the Lecompton Constitution. The returns were directed to JOHN CALHOUN.

Politics in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 16.

Mr. COOPER'S letter published this morning is regarded as intended to operate on the approaching State election, and to perfect the organization of the Iron Masters' League, so that their demands for additional protection will be respected by the Nominating National Convention.

The New Mexican Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Sept. 16.

The Santa Fé mail of the 29th ult. has reached Independence.

Intense excitement prevailed in relation to the Congressional election. The Army and the Americans were almost all in favor of GALLEGOS. The contest was very doubtful.

Death of the Mother of Horatio Seymour.

UTICA, Friday, Sept. 16.

MRS. SEYMOUR, wife of the late HENRY SEYMOUR, and mother of Ex-Governor SEYMOUR, died at her residence in this city this afternoon.

Removal of the Government of Canada.

TORONTO, Friday, Sept. 16.

All Departments of the Government are now moved to Quebec, the future seat of the Government. The Governor-General left yesterday.

Non-Arrival of the Persia.

SANDY HOOK, Friday, Sept. 16—11 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Persia*, now overdue, with Liverpool dates of the 3d inst. Weather stormy, wind blowing freshly from the E. S. E.

NEWS FROM CHILI.

New Diplomatic Appointments—A Shipwreck—Bees Under the Andes—A Chilian Funeral—Imports of the Republic—State of Education—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VALPARAISO, Monday, Aug. 15, 1859.

Mr. JOHN BELLO has just been appointed Chilian *Chargé* near the Government at Washington. Mr. CARVALLO, formerly Minister at Washington, has been appointed Minister to France, when he will pass to Belgium, to argue the *Macedonian* case, of United States citizens' property seized by Lord COCHRANE as Spanish property. The claim has long been the staple of communication between this country and the United States diplomats sent here. It is one of the "old" claims. By late arrangement, it is to be referred to the arbitrallon of the Belgian King.

The British bark *Pickwick*, laden with coals, from England, was wrecked about 60 miles north of this, four days ago, on the 11th inst. The captain and crew, 13 in number, have arrived here overland. The mate lost his life.

About twelve years ago bees were introduced into this country. Since that honey has come to be quite an item. The Bolivian Minister, Mr. SALINAS, who is just returning to his own country, will introduce them there also.

In the new civil code of this country it has been provided that marriages within the lines of prohibited affinity shall not have civil effects, even though sanctioned by the Church by means of dispensations. It is a salutary measure; but it is shameful that the Church should thus need to be checked and kept within the laws of God.

To-morrow the adjudication is to be made on the bids for contracts on the first eight sections of the railway from this to Santiago.

There is a violent rail war prevailing at this moment in Santiago between the English and American interests. The late trials of strength and speed of the English locomotives, in comparison with the American, resulted in establishing the essential inferiority of the former. But the rivalry of feeling is no less intense. EVANS, the American engineer, has in printers' hands a pamphlet showing the encomiums English engineers of late have passed on American engines in England.

On Saturday there was a great funeral disply here at the interment of Capt. ROBERT HENSON, of the Chilian Navy. He was an old officer—a Swede.

To-day salutes have been fired in honor of LOUIS NAPOLEON, and mass said in the chapel of the French Jesuits.

The number of prisoners in the Penitentiary at Santiago is 450; of these 54 are political offenders, 148 for crimes against persons, and 205 for offences against property.

The number of burials in Santiago for the month of July was 550; more than 150 were infants; but this proportion is more favorable than usual.

The imports to Chili in 1858 were as follows:

From Germany	$720,855
From France	1,518,037
From the United States	1,901,932
From Peru	2,935,253
From England	9,460,966

Hence the proportion of American trade to British is very small, only as one to five.

Of the recent English loan the Government has put out a large sum at interest to individuals at nine per cent., and on landed security, until it might be more needed. From this and other causes combined, the cash market has been in a state of repletion, many having more cash than they can profitably employ.

Don EDUARDO CUEVAS has been appointed Chilian Consul for Paris.

The man-of-war brig *Ancud* is advertised to be sold at public auction. She has cost the country $160,000—enough to have bought a complete steamer—and has never been the vessel that was needed. She was built here.

Bar copper has been sold at $18 75. Hides, $16 offered, $17 asked. Flour is selling at $4 25 the cwt. Wool—White at $8.

Education in Chili, for a population of 1,500,000 inhabitants, stands thus, counting all schools: 226 private schools, with 6,807 scholars; 561 free, (State and city,) with 27,914 scholars; 50 private high-schools, with 3,560 scholars; 59 public high-schools, with 2,140 scholars; total children at school, 40,441. The dollar from city and State funds for this object is $237,801 per annum.

Sugars of all kinds imported into this port since Jan. 1, 1859, have been 182,000 quintals, of which 90,000 were refined sugar, 20,000 American, 5,000 English, 19,000 French, 6,000 Hamburg, and the balance Dutch.

RIVA-DE-NETRA, B. RIOSO, FIERRO and ZILLYRUELO have had their sentences by court-martial, for taking part in the late revolt, commuted to banishment.

The Mutual Insurance Company of this city reports policies already taken, during less than a year that it has been in operation, to the amount of $7,000,000.

SOUTH PACIFIC.

The artist Robinson, of Providence, has returned from a year's absence in Europe, bringing with him twenty copies of famous works of art which he has made during his absence, most of which were ordered. Among them are full-sized copies of Rosa Bonheur's "Hay Field" and "Plough Field," the former six feet by three, and the latter somewhat smaller.

THE NATIONAL FAIR.

Second and Third Days' Proceedings—The Opening Ceremonies—Speeches of Senators Crittenden and Douglas.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1859.

The National Fair was formally opened yesterday; but the ceremony was rather a failure, so far as pageantry was concerned. However, the enthusiasm of the people made up what was lacking in pomp and display. There were, no doubt, fully fifteen thousand persons present.

At 10 o'clock in the morning the President and officers of the Society were escorted from the Tremont House to the Fair grounds, by a cavalcade of horsemen and carriages. Among the former were a few men in a fancy uniform, who were spoken of in the city papers of to-day as "the splendid corps of Chicago Dragoons!" In the carriages, besides the officers of the Society, were Senators CRITTENDEN and DOUGLAS, the Reverend Bishop of Minnesota, Governors RANDALL and WILLARD, Adjutant-Gen. MATHER, Judges BREESE and CATON, BEN. PERLEY POORE, and others. After making the circuit of the grounds, the officers and speakers occupied the stand, and the people present, some fifteen thousand in number, disposed themselves around to hear the speaking.

A prayer was first made by Bishop WHIPPLE. Mr. President TILGHMAN then made the opening address. In the course of his remarks he said that fifty-seven agricultural and horticultural societies, from seventeen States, were represented here by contributions.

Senator CRITTENDEN made the next address. His remarks were more personal and political than agricultural, yet they were such as came home to the hearts and sympathies of all, and gave offence to none. He eulogized the Constitution and the Union, and the men who framed them, and pointed out to his auditors, who were principally Western farmers, the fact that they, as American citizens, had a higher mission than merely raising horses and crops; that in their hands, as American sovereigns, were reposed the future fate and honor of the Republic. He was repeatedly cheered.

Mr. DOUGLAS, who followed him, was also very well received. He evidently felt himself at home, and felt that he was welcoming to Chicago those whom he addressed. He spoke only for a few minutes, and after paying a graceful compliment to Mr. CRITTENDEN, as a devoted friend to the Union, went on to speak of the value of such gatherings as these, in bringing together the citizens of different parts of the country, and thus strengthening the bonds that unite us as one people. He was warmly cheered.

The President then announced that the exhibition would be opened by a display of all the horses and cattle that had been entered for premiums. In a few minutes, accordingly, a long line of splendid horses and fine-looking cows, bulls, and heifers, were slowly led around the half-mile ring. This was really an inspiriting sight, and elicited cheer after cheer from the crowd.

The following horses, all of whom have been entered for the $1,000 prize "for the best trotting horse," were, with others, in the procession: *Flora Temple*, *Princess*, New-York; *Belle of Saratoga*, Buffalo; *Fillmore*, Iowa; *Gray Eddy*, *Typpo Sultan*, *Ike Cook*, and eight others, Chicago. Among the cattle, none seemed to be more admired than the Devons and Aldernеys of Mr. MCHENRY, of Maryland, and the Devons of Mr. BENT of Iowa, both of which I mentioned in my former letter; unless it was the Durham bull and heifer of Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, of Chicago, which are descended from the imported bulls *Grand Turk* and *Duke of Airdrie*.

After the horses and cattle had been returned to their stalls, the space inside the ring was quickly filled with people, who proceeded to inspect the different exhibitions.

Two steam plows are on the ground, but they have not yet been put in motion.

The display of fruit is as yet very limited. The only good collection yet displayed is that of Messrs. ELWANGER & BARRY, of Rochester, N. Y. Their show of apples, and of pears particularly, is very fine.

The liberal prizes offered by the Chicago Board of Trade for the best hundred bushels of wheat have brought out a host of competitors. Two lots that I saw this morning run a great risk of gaining two of the prizes. One was a lot of white Winter wheat raised near Laporte, Ind. It was sown Sept. 3, and harvested July 10, last, and produced 30 bushels to the acre. It weighs 64 pounds to the bushel. The other is a lot of China Spring wheat, 34 bushels to the acre. It took the first premium at the State Fair this year.

The Floral Department is now well filled. The most noteworthy object in the whole collection is "Flora's Grotto," a structure six feet high, made of the flexible boughs of the red and white cedar, with a floor of moss, with rustic liliputian seats on each side, and the whole covered on the outside with evergreens, and on the inside with the rarest and most beautiful flowers. In the back is a little statue of Flora, and beautiful wreaths and garlands hang all around. It was made by Miss BROOKS, of Cleaverville, Ill. Some sacrilegious wretch has pinned to one side of the grotto a string of doggerel, which one of the City papers publishes, this morning, as *poetry*! I send you a copy, for such genius, and such *appreciation*, should not be lost to the world:

Oh! Thou Almighty God
Inspire the muse to sing,
Withhold thy chastening rod,
Our Father, God and King.

Oh! Bless the angel hands
That formed this Floral Grotto,
May she make Heaven's commands
Her constant daily motto.

Long may she live on earth,
A blessing to our race,
And when her race is run,
Give her in Heaven a place.

A Patriotic Speech.

TRUE AMERICANISM—SPEECH OF SENATOR CRITTENDEN.

The following is a more full report of the remarks of Senator CRITTENDEN, on Tuesday last, on the occasion of the opening of the National Agricultural Fair:

I came from home, among other things, to avoid politics, and forget there was such a thing in the world—such a cloud pervading the country. A speech upon party politics nothing upon earth would drag me into. I am a Kentuckian, and I am not only a Kentuckian, and proud of the State which has given me favor and distinction to some degree, but I have another title—a more elevated one—one that both I and you, every one of you, no matter under what local jurisdiction he may live, or what State he may inhabit, recognizes with gratitude in his heart when he says to the world, "I am an American citizen." [Loud cheers.] I am at home here, though I came with very few acquaintances and friends in this part of the country, yet the whole land is my country. [Cheers.] The Union makes us one people; may God preserve that Union! [Loud applause, and cries of "Good," "good."] These matters of party politics, gentlemen, are very transitory affairs. [Laughter.] We are made to look upon them as things of great consequence, when to-morrow will bury them in oblivion. There are some things which in their nature are of some consequence. It is of importance that we should venerate the Constitution which our fathers made, whether it pleases us in all particulars or not. It was made by hands which ought to render it sacred among us. It is the only way to preserve the Union, for the Union and the Constitution go together. Preserve the Union, and that is all we want—that is all our people need. Preserve the Union and the Union will preserve you and make you the mightiest people in the world. [Great applause.] Now, there are times when the passions of the people are disturbed. There are times when prejudices are excited, and the people of one section of the country, far removed from another section, get it into their heads that those distant people are their enemies—that they have evil designs and wicked purposes—that they are bad people. Perhaps those distant people have the same sort of prejudices instilled into their minds against you. If we took half as much pains to inculcate and teach good feelings one to another in every section of the country, as is taken to separate the people, and alienate their feelings, what a different state of things would exist in the land. We are prejudiced against each other, and therefore we do not know one another as we ought to do, and we do not know each other, and, therefore, we are prejudiced. We won't know one another, and therefore we are prejudiced, and we are prejudiced simply because we do not know one another. [Laughter and applause.] Why, all our impressions of our distant kindred ought to be that they are just such as we wish them to be. When we hear evil stories about them, let them pass by us. Only let a little of that common benevolence which is in every human bosom be indulged in among us, and this Constitution is not only a bond of union, but a bond of benevolence and affection from one end of this Union to the other, and we are really bound together in the bonds of family as well as bonds of law. We are bound together by that tie that is considered strongest among men—our forefathers shed their blood together in a common cause. It is no figure of speech to say that their blood actually run together upon fields of battle, where they struggled in noble emulation, amid disaster and hardship, to conquer that liberty and establish that government which we now enjoy. [Applause.] Let us forget our prejudices, and teach our brethren to forget them. Let us endeavor to be rid of all such feelings, and when our brother is accused, demand the testimony, and refuse to believe one word against him until it is proved beyond cavil or dispute. Let us be

"To their virtues very kind,
To their faults a little blind."

[Laughter and applause.] That, it seems to me, is the spirit and the feeling that patriotism and benevolence would encourage. That is what our religion teaches and impresses upon us—daily to renew offers and acts of kindness to all our kindred and people, wherever they may be. Fellow-citizens, we have only, as I said before, and I will conclude with enforcing it again—we have only to cherish these kind feelings, to be the happiest as well as the greatest people in the world. Our worst enemy is in our own hearts. In the vicissitudes of politics—in the history of the various parties which have sometimes prevailed throughout this land, we have allowed ourselves to believe things of our brethren at a distance which have created some concern and unhappiness; but the enemy is really in our own hearts and in their hearts; expel it, and all is prosperity and peace, and this becomes not merely a union of laws, but a union of hearts, such as ought to make us one people. You speak the same language everywhere throughout this great country. The same uniformity of speech does not exist over one-half the space in any other part of the habitable globe as exists among us. Take this crowd, and I can choose a man from each State of this Union As far apart as they are from each other, they learn from their mothers their mother tongue, and now they speak it all alike. Take them altogether from these thirty-three States, and no human being will be able to tell what State any particular man came from. [Cheers.] What a bond of Union is that! The same love of liberty, the same principles of government, the same great Republican doctrines are maintained and held by everybody, and yet, under this blessed Union, we sometimes make out to find by our ingenuity, cause for alienation and dispute. Let that as far as possible be laid aside. We shall differ in opinion. Men must differ in their sentiments on many subjects. It is natural. All men think, and they do not all think alike. Differences of opinion and different parties are natural in Republics—perhaps necessary. They are at any rate unavoidable. I find no fault with them. What I contend against is the bitter feeling and blind prejudices sometimes engendered by party spite, which makes us enemies to one another. Mere difference of opinion does not do that. It depends upon ourselves whether this government shall exist or not. If it does not, if the experiment here going on shall ultimately fail, it is our fault. Then we must, as a nation, go that common high road which has been traveled by all nations in succession since the dawn of history—we must go down by way of bloodshed and war to a time of barbarity and ruin. By a course which shall keep us united under one head, we shall grow up until the head of this Union may be said, in a poetic sense, to touch the key. You are the Great Western people. We in Kentucky are pretty much obliterated in the present political contests. Kentucky, my native State, used to be the extreme West—all beyond was the wilderness. Now, in the division of all parties, and in party nomenclature, there is nothing at all left but North and South. There is now no East, no West. [Laughter.] We used to hear many people saying, "I know no North, no South, no East, no West." As to the two latter, I am afraid we are in danger of not knowing anything more of them. [Laughter.] They are forgotten. Now let me say a word on this subject. It has been a favorable theme with me for a long time. Thank God, it is altogether of a friendly character. Here is really a North to our country, and we have a South. There are various productions and different pursuits to create rivalries and collisions, and in the wrath and rage of the moment of political contentions, one may talk about secession and another about a separation of this Union. The tariff may be a subject of vast contention, and has been between the North and South. What is our duty to the South? We are not of the North or the South, and that is a happy thing for this Union. You are really the Great West. We have our South west and our Northwest, but for God's sake let her be the West still. [Laughter.] We have a Great West belonging neither to North or South. We are out here in the woods, but we

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

Position, Character and Influence of the Mexican Priesthood—Hostility of the Church to Liberalism.

From Our own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1859.

My last letter gave an account of the great feast day of Corpus Christi in the City of Mexico, June 23. In all the year no better public opportunity is afforded the observing stranger to obtain a general idea of the peculiarities appertaining to the priesthood and their religion than this feast day. A fair and impartial scrutiny of priesthood and people while performing their religious ceremonies cannot fail to give one a proper conception of their Pagan system and its destructive, diabolical tendencies. Perhaps no picture of the depravity of human nature that could be made would appear so revolting as a faithful representation of the inner private life of the priesthood of Mexico. This representation thoroughly given in all its details, would scarcely be fit for the public eye; and now that the earnest work of reform has commenced in Mexico, it cannot be considered necessary for any one to undertake the unwholesome task. But to sustain the patriotic, to encourage and stimulate this reform, general information on this subject should be widely disseminated.

The ecclesiastics of Mexico do not belie their looks. They represent avarice and licentiousness in a thoroughly combined and condensed form. It was the same at the time of the conquest. Further back than this we will not go, but be content with the history of the Mexican Church, and intimate that this history will, in the future, stand forth a phenomenon in the history of religions, not so much from the fact that it is a pure paganism, as from its unity and intensity of purpose from the beginning, and not so much from this as from the fact, more extraordinary than all, that it has been tolerated and supported among and by all those nations denominated Christian, even through this enlightened age, up to April 6, 1859, the day on which the American Minister, in opposition to the combined Powers of Europe represented in Mexico, and contrary to all precedent, acknowledged the Mexican Party, whose chief end is to overthrow the Mexican Church.

The Mexican Church had no direct communication with the See of Rome until after the country became independent of Spain. Up to that period the Government of Spain responded to Rome for the church in Mexico, and under this arrangement Spain not only derived a revenue from that church which otherwise would have accrued to Rome, but she exercised all her ingenuity in the invention of new modes by which money could be extracted from the Mexican nation, by means of the machinery of the church. Between the mother country and the Mexican Church there was a tacit, if not expressed, compact that each should play into the other's hands. Church and State had a mutual interest in sustaining each other, while each pursued its own peculiar system of plunder. CORTEZ himself was startled by these facts at the very commencement. The evils under which Mexico is suffering are not of slow growth. They are coexistent with the discovery and conquest of the country by the Spaniards—and it is worthy of note that the great *conquistador* foresaw that his own stupendous exertions and successes might bring forth bitter fruit. Nothing is more significent of this and the true state of affairs at the time than his own words.

In one of his letters to CHARLES V., dated Mexico, Oct. 15, 1524, three years subsequent to the conquest, CORTEZ, after representing to his Majesty the evil of allowing bishops, prelates, &c., to have command of much wealth, continues as follows:

"A still greater evil would result from this state of things. The natives of this country formerly had their priests, who were engaged in conducting the rites and ceremonies of their religion; and so strict were they in the practice of honesty and chastity that any deviation therefrom was punished with death. Now if they saw that the affairs of the Church and what related to the service of God were intrusted to canons and other dignitaries, and if they understood that these were the ministers of God whom they beheld indulging in vicious habits and profaneness, as is the case in these days in Spain, it would lead them to undervalue our faith, and treat it with derision, and all the preaching in the world would not be able to counteract the mischief arising from this source."

Here we have it under the hand of CORTEZ himself, "that if the honest and chaste natives of Mexico were allowed to witness the vicious habits and profaneness of the ministers of the Christian God as practiced in those days in Spain, all the preaching in the world would not be able to counteract the mischief arising from this source." What a potent and afflicting commentary on the times! But the warning voice of CORTEZ, the result of inspiration in the conqueror who had the true interest of the conquered country at heart, fell on perverted ears, and his words on that subject have proved a prophecy fulfilled. For three hundred and thirty-five years, the natives of Mexico have witnessed the vicious habits of those who came to them as ministers of the Christian God, and all the preaching in the world cannot redeem the evil of the past, or counteract the mischief arising from this source in the future, so far as the natives are concerned.

The Spaniards encountered in Mexico a superstitious, fanatical people. They found the influence of the mythological system of the natives all-powerful, paramount, in fact, to everything else in their social organization; and the fathers of the Catholic Church, with the sword in one hand and the cross in the other, made light work in forcing the masses to undergo the slight, formal process considered necessary to release them from the darkness of Paganism and bring them into the light of Christianity. But now nearly three centuries and a half have passed, and it is found that the Christianity supposed to have been introduced into Mexico by the Spaniards was, in fact, of a weaker nature than the Paganism it encountered, since this same Paganism entered into the life and spirit of the newly imported religion, and under a slight change of forms the two religions became united. The Paganism of the natives forced itself upon the system of the Catholic fathers, and the vicea of the Catholic fathers were forced upon the natives, and with this unnatural union commenced a steady process of national demoralization and ruin. The Mexican religion is a degrading, vile, filthy Paganism. It has been the bane, the curse of the country, holding the consciences of the people and the purse-strings of the nation with a diabolical, aordid spirit, and an unyielding grasp. Throughout the rule of the Viceroys, the clergy were keenly jealous of every movement that looked like an infringement on their power and special privileges, and ever on the alert to crush the first semblance of patriotism and liberality. Occupying this position, it has constituted itself a monstrous moneyed aristocratic oligarchy—a self-created ecclesiastic corporation, with no accountability to either God or man, holding its power and ruling from age to age under special privileges, and for the sole purpose of accumulating and holding property. Is this Christianity? Is this the business of a *Christian* church? It is generally supposed that Christianity does not require wealth in its ministers as the basis of their power and influence. According to the law of Christ, a *poor* priest is a saving grace—a *rich* one is a living lie; and with this simple comprehension of the matter, let all respectable people bid the Liberals of Mexico "God speed" in their efforts to overthrow this moneyed oligarchy, which has been so long tolerated under the name of Christianity.

It is true that the prime movers and leaders o the insurrection which resulted in Mexican independence of Spain, were the *curés* HIDALGO MORELOS and MATAMORAS. These men were poor, native *curés*, living in villages among the natives, and equally with them the objects of intolerable oppression on the part of the Gachupins and the higher order of church officials, who, in those days as well as the present, were more generally concentrated in what your correspondent has denominated the "pagan district of Mexico." "*Death to the Gachupins!*" was the inciting cry of these insurrectionists. The *curés* fired the fanaticism of the lower orders of the people, by telling them the Spaniards had submitted to French rule, and now here was danger that their religion would be polluted by a French invasion. The necessity of casting off a local oppression that was grinding them into the dust, drove the insurrectionists to action—not the deliberately formed and clearly understood progress of overthrowing religious and political despotism, and establishing universal freedom in lieu thereof. But we also have the fact that the main body of the rich and influential Mexican ecclesiastics did in reality finally cause the separation of Mexico and Spain. This does not appear consistent, and probably no part of Mexican history is more generally misapprehended. If the opinion is entertained that the Mexican clergy in a single instance, ever favored a movement that tended in the slightest degree towards true independence and freedom, such opinion is entirely erroneous. The main body of the clergy were the most active and bitter opponents of HIDALGO and other insurrectionary leaders, and their unrelenting opposition to the revolution subsequent, continued until the Summer of 1820, when intelligence was received in Mexico of the revolt of the Spanish army on the Isle of Leon, and the subsequent revolution caused by the tyranny of the King. The Republican feeling which manifested itself at this time in Spain startled the Mexican clergy, and when at a later period, the viceroy, DON JUAN APODACA, received an order from the Cortes of Spain to proclaim the constitution to which FERDINAND had been compelled to swear, sorely against his will, and to which was attached a decree, *confiscating the property of the Mexican church*, the clergy at once changed front, and the result was, the *Plan of Iguala*, proclaimed by ITURBIDE, February, 1821, which severed at once and forever the connection between the colonies and the mother country. The very ground-work of the Plan of Iguala was *that none other than the Mexican church should be tolerated in Mexico*. The clergy were at the bottom of the Plan, and ITURBIDE was their tool. Instead of losing power by this move, the Church of Mexico became still more potent, and all those new evils that have afflicted Mexico since the day of her separation from Spain may be attributed solely to the increased influence and despotism of the church. It is difficult to conceive why ITURBIDE is held in such great estimation by all classes of Mexicans. Reprehensible in private life, a fanatical, blood-thirsty loyalist up to the moment he proclaimed the Plan of Iguala, and in this as well as in all his subsequent acts, he was the tool of despots, or the slave of his own ignoble ambition.

After the fall of ITURBIDE, and before the Federal Constitution was adopted, several decided attempts were made to overthrow the power of the Mexican Church. The Legislature of the State of Jalisco decreed the confiscation of the whole of the church property in that State, pledging itself to make a suitable provision for the ministers of religion at the public expense. This project was sanctioned by the seventh article of the Constitution of the State; but the clergy having refused to take the oath upon such terms, and resisted, by a threat of excommunication, an attempt on the part of the civil authorities to oblige them to submit, the question was referred to the General Congress, which, on Dec. 22, 1824, issued a decree, prohibiting the States from taking any measures calculated to diminish the revenues of the church, without the full concurrence of the ecclesiastical authorities, until the time should arrive at which the General Congress should think it expedient to enact a law for the regulation of the right of patronage throughout the Republic.

It is interesting to note that Mr. WARD, the English Minister in 1827, regarded all such movements as the above as dangerous and unjust innovations. Speaking of the decree of Congress prohibiting the confiscation of the church property in the State of Jalisco, WARD, in his truly valuable, and honestly written work, says:

"This measure, although it has been much criticized, was undoubtedly productive of the very best effects, as it put a stop to encroachments on the part of the States, for which the country was by no means prepared, and yet left the door open for all necessary reforms, whenever there was an attempt to exercise spiritual jurisdiction, in such a manner as to affect the rights and privileges of any other class of citizens."

"Productive of the very best effects," says Mr. WARD, emphatically. A recapitulation of the "effects" from that day to the present shows that even Mr. WARD's enlightened understanding made a great mistake; and when we come to investigate the relations that have existed between Mexico and those countries called Christian, we find occasion for a large charity towards the Mexicans. It is even questionable whether this comparatively poor and ignorant people are not less accountable for all the crime, misery and ills of every nature that have afflicted this country than the great and Christian Powers of earth, whose high representatives, misled and influenced by a few bankers, Government contractors and fraudulent importers, have either winked at the enormity of Mexican misrule or failed to discover it, and invariably brought down a cold and crushing influence on every rising aspiration for real freedom and independence. This, in reality, is the influence that has predominated in Mexican affairs since the separation from Spain.

MITLA.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPERIOR COURT.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1859.—An entire new Calendar for trials by jury will be made up for the ensuing October, November, and December Terms of this Court.

All notes of issue for said Calendar must be filed with the Clerk on or before Saturday, the 24th day of September instant.

New Calendars for the General and Special Terms, for the month of October, 1859, will also be made up, for which all notes of issue must be filed on or before the 24th day of September instant.

Each note of issue must state distinctly the nature and date of the issue, and whether it is for the Trial, General, or Special Term, (without reference to the number or position of the cause on any previous calendar,) and also whether it is filed by the plaintiff or by the defendant.

Decision in Admiralty on Appeal.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SEPT. 15.

Before Judge Nelson.

SUGAR DELIVERY OF CARGO.

Phebe Ann Coan, Administratrix, &c., vs. Thomas B. Caddington et al.—This was an action to recover the freight on a quantity of iron brought from Liverpool to New-York, in the ship *John I. Boyd*, in the Summer of 1856. The bills of lading stated that the weight and contents were unknown. On the arrival of the ship the iron was discharged, and the respondents refused to pay the freight, alleging that all the iron was not delivered. The Inspector's return showed that there was one bundle short, worth about $6, which the owners of the ship were willing to allow, but the consignees claimed that the iron was 28 bars short, and that their value, some $75, should be ducted. The owners of the ship thereupon filed this libel. Judge Betts, in the District Court, gave a decree for the freight, deducting the $6, from which decree the respondents appealed.

Judge NELSON, on argument, affirmed the decree.

For libellant, Messrs. Owen & Vose; for appellants, Mr. Sherman.

SEPT. 16.—Judge INGERSOLL took his seat upon the Bench this morning with Judge NELSON, and the two Judges listened to the argument of a motion for a new trial in the case of

Frederick H. Bartholomew vs. Nathaniel Sawyer et al.—This was a case tried before Judge INGERSOLL in the district of Connecticut. The action was brought to recover damages for an alleged infringement by the defendants of a patent issued to the plaintiff June 20, 1854, for improved machinery for water-closets. The jury found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of $3,000. The defendants now moved for a new trial on a case. The Judges, after hearing argument, were of opinion that no error of law had been made on the trial, and denied the motion.

For plaintiff, Mr. Keller; for defendants, Mr. Tracy.

COLLISION.

The appeal in the case of *Carlos Butterfield vs. John J. Boyd et al.*, was then brought on, and the argument opened by Mr. Cutting for the libelant and appellant. This was a case brought to recover the damages arising out of a collision between the steamship *Iturbide* and the ship *Mercury*.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers.

"ELLA BURNS" IN LITIGATION.

The Supreme Court room was decnely crowded yesterday by a throng of spectators interested or curious in respect to the destiny of the child known as Ella Burns. It appears that her real name is Eva Bell Whitten, and her father, in order to reassert his claim to her, has procured the issue of a writ of *habeas corpus*, directing Mrs. Burns, who has possession of her, to produce her in Court, and show by what authority she claimed to maintain the possession of her. The writ was returnable yesterday morning, and the hope of seeing the infant phenomenon, and watching the proceedings which were to control her fate, drew together a large concourse. It will be recollected that about a year since this child became much noted for remarkable abilities in recitations and readings, and large audiences were attracted to hear her declaim, which she frequently did at various places in the City, and often in pursuance of a complimentary invitation or call in the Press, signed by His Honor the Mayor and other distinguished citizens.

It may perhaps be this notoriety which has made the child of some little *pecuniary* value to such *as would* make such an estimate of her, that has brought a gentleman from Cincinnati who now claims to be her father, and to be entitled to her custody. However this may be, the gentleman thus claiming her is named Francis S. Whitten, and is said to be a policeman of the Queen City of the West.

Some four years ago this gentleman placed her in the care of Miss Martha Pollock, (now Mrs. Burns,) who, it is understood, declares that the child is indentured to her; but this will more fully appear when the matter is investigated upon the merits.

Mrs. Burns now appeared in Court, but without the child.

In return to the writ, her counsel, Mr. Larocque, read a certificate from Dr. Alexander Whiting, stating that the child was sick with the croup, and that it would injure her health to leave her home.

Mr. Ashmead for the father and petitioner demanded that some security be given for the production of the child at the time to which the case should be adjourned in consequence of her illness.

Judge DAVIES then proposed that Mr. Berthelf, an officer attached to the Court, be appointed to remain at the house with the mother and child, and thus insure the appearance of the child when wanted. This was not objected to by either party.

Mr. Larocque said he supposed the case would be disposed of in the usual manner, and he would put in a return to the writ that they might traverse it on the other side.

Mr. Ashmead said he would move on the face of the papers for the discharge of the child, as the indenture under which Mrs. Burns claimed was void and of no legal effect, as the child was now beyond the jurisdiction of the laws of the State under which the indenture was made. The child was "bound to service," and was but two years of age when the indenture was made. It was a clear doctrine of the common law that an indenture was a local apprenticeship, and when the child was taken beyond the limits of the State where the indenture was made, the apprenticeship became null, unless it had been provided for in the indenture.

The Judge said it was not intended to hear the case on its merits at present.

Mr. Larocque proposed an adjournment for one week in consequence of the illness of the child.

It was then asked that the father be allowed to see the child, which was objected to by Mr. Larocque, on the ground that it might injure the child to have any one calling to see her who were strangers, and who were straining to obtain possession of her.

The matter was finally postponed until to-day, at 10 o'clock, when a full return to the writ will be made.

Mrs. Burns is stopping at the Hamilton House, corner Twenty-eighth-street and Broadway, where she has been for some time.

It is stated that the child supposes Mrs. Burns to be her mother, and knows nothing of any other parent; and that she is attached to her in whose custody she has been for so long a period of her infancy.

As is usual in cases of the sort, the parties make charges and counter-charges, and criminations and recriminations upon each other, evidencing the warmth of personal feeling with which they are engaged in the controversy. The relator avers that the defendant in the proceedings is not of a proper character to have the care of a child, and that she has for a long time wrongfully evaded the efforts of the relator to assert his right to the child. It is stated on the other side that it will appear in the course of the investigation that the father has three other children, each of whom he bound out in the same manner as Ella, but that he has not attempted to reclaim any of the others, nor her until since she has become so well known to the public in exhibitions.

Mr. Ashmead for the relator; Mr. Larocque and E. P. Norton for the defendant.

THE CASE OF THE SHOPLIFTERS.

The Application of Mary Morgan and Margaret Gorham.—This was on *habeas corpus* to the Keeper of the City Prison, directing him to bring up the bodies of the prisoners, and a *certiorari* to Judge Brennan, to obtain the papers of his Court upon which they were committed.

Both were in Court, and Judge Dean, counsel for the defendants, demurred on terms to the commitment granted by Judge Brennan, on the ground that it was insufficient. It did not show that the defendants were arrested by virtue a of warrant, or that they had been examined in presence of sworn witnesses, which the statute required.

After the argument of Judge Dean for the prisoners, the further hearing of the case was postponed until to-day at twelve o'clock.

The offence charged against the prisoners, and the particulars of the case, were reported in the TIMES of September 13.

THE M'KENZIE CASE.

Alexander McKenzie vs. Jane McKenzie, Ullman J. Rhodes and Sarah Miller.—This case, like many others of its kind, grew out of a family feud which was blown out of small troubles between the husband and wife, by a species of friends that might better and more appropriately be termed fiends.

From the papers in the case it appears that the McKenzies intermarried some sixteen years since. They were then in humble circumstances, the husband being merely a humble journeyman plumber. But since that time they have been, up to a year or two since, "prospered" in basket and in store, and at the present time there is an estate of at least $100,000 belonging to them, and which becomes the bone of the contest now between the parties. Among the property is the leasehold premises No. 765 Broadway, near Ninth-street, which on the 10th of September, 1857, the plaintiff assigned to the defendant RHODES, who, as the next friend, the next day conveyed it to Mrs. McKeozie, in accordance with the then expressed wishes of the husband, as alleged.

Subsequently Mrs. McKenzie commenced a suit for divorce against her husband, on charges of cruel treatment and habitual drunkenness. Soon after the commencement of the divorce suit Mrs. McKenzie applied for alimony and counsel fee, which motion was referred to Hamilton W. Robinson, Esq., who, after a full investigation, reported in favor of the wife, that she had a probable cause of action, and that she was entitled to alimony for the support of herself and children, at $15 per week, commencing with June, 1858, and to the sum of $150 counsel fee, and also $100 in advance to enable her to prosecute that suit. This report was confirmed, and so far the matter remains at rest. Mr. McKenzie now comes into Court and obtained an order to the defendant in this motion, Mrs. McKenzie, to show cause why a perpetual injunction should not issue against her, restraining her from disposing in any manner of the premises conveyed to her by the defendant RHODES, and also to restrain her from prosecuting suites for the collection of rents, which she had previously commenced against the tenants then in occupancy of the house so conveyed; and also why a Receiver should not be appointed to take charge of the property in question. A temporary injunction was granted for the *interim*.

That order to show cause was now returnable, and the question was, Should the injunction be made perpetual? The affidavits are of an extraordinary and unusual character on both sides, and are in substance as follows:

The complaint of Mr. McKenzie first sets forth the marriage between himself and wife, and the acquisition of their property. Next it set forth that the premises No. 765 Broadway was leased to him on the 3d of May, 1853, by Peter Poillon, for the unexpired term of twenty-one years from the 1st of May, 1852, the consideration for the same being $22,000. Upon these premises he claimed to have erected improvements costing about $8,000. On the 24th of May, 1854, he leased the second floor of the premises to H. G. Courtoise, for the sum of $3,000 per annum, but which terms have since been reduced to $2,000 per annum; that on May 1, 1855, he leased the store and basement to one John L. Weston, for the term of eight years, at the yearly rent of $2,200; that he had collected the rents up to January, 1859, and had paid the taxes and liabilities upon the property.

Then followed the most interesting averments. Mr. McKenzie then alleged that about the 10th of November, 1857, the defendant, Mrs. McKenzie, and RHODES colluded together to defraud him and deprive him of his property; that on that day they fraudulantly and without consideration procured and induced the plaintiff to execute the assignment of the leasehold premises in question, which conveyance has been referred to; that at the time of the execution of the said assignment he was so drunk and intoxicated with spirituous liquors that he was totally incapable of transacting any business whatever, which the parties so procuring well knew; that on the next day RHODES fraudulently, and without any consideration, conveyed the assignment of said lease to his (plaintiff's) wife, and that, by virtue of such fraudulent assignment or conveyance, Mrs. McKenzie now claimed to be the lawful owner of said property.

The complaint went on to aver that the plaintiff at the time mentioned, and for some time after, was so intoxicated that he had no knowledge of what had transpired, or of what he had said and done, and that such intoxication was procured and brought about by the defendant, his wife, for the purpose of so obtaining the said property. That, although she was forbidden to do so, his wife then persisted in putting liquor before him, the plaintiff; that, as soon as the plaintiff had obtained the property, his wife became urgent that he should transfer the same to her; and that, on several occasions, without his knowledge or consent, procured certain instruments to be executed, transferring the same to her, and that she endeavored to induce him to sign the same; that, at the time of the delivery of the assignment named, his wife induced and compelled him to leave his residence where he was then confined by sickness to his bed, from the effects of his intemperance, and go to the office of the original lessors of the lease; and that, at that time, he was so weak from the effects of his intoxication, that it required the assistance of two men to aid him in going from his room to the floor above. Lastly, the complaint set forth the pending of the divorce suit, and alleged that until that was commenced his wife had never claimed any right to the property in question, but since that suit was commenced, she has proceeded to bring suits for the collection of the rents—claiming to be the owner of the premises by virtue of said assignment; that said actions are still pending, the defendant having paid the money into court, to abide the event thereof; that with the sole intent of annoying and harrassing him, his wife did, on the 28th of March, execute to the defendant, Sarah Miller, a mortgage on the said premises for the sum of $500; the complaint then alleged that, unless constrained, his wife would so encumber the property that he would be unable to pay off the necessary taxes and other liabilities. The prayer of the complaint was that the fraudulent assignment, so procured to be made by him to said RHODES, be set aside, and also that the conveyance afterwards made by RHODES to the wife of the plaintiff be declared void as against the plaintiff; also, for an injunction, &c.

A number of other affidavits were put in, corroborating this statement of Mr. McKenzie, made by his attending physician, his tenants, and other parties acquainted with him, and with the circumstances of the case.

In response and opposition to the motion, Mrs. McKenzie produced her own and many other counter affidavits, denying that at the time of the execution of the assignment she colluded with RHODES to deprive the plaintiff of his property; and averring that the plaintiff was not induced to sign or execute said assignment by the defendant; that he was drunk or intoxicated at the time he signed and executed the lease; admitting the execution of the conveyance by RHODES to her, and that she claimed the ownership of the property in her own right, free from the control of her husband; denying that the assignment to her by RHODES was fraudulent or without consideration; denying that she supplied the plaintiff with any liquor with intent to stupify and induce him to execute the assignment, and alleging that he well knew what he was doing when he executed it.

Mrs. McKenzie's affidavit averred that the property had been acquired by their joint industry—by her labor and providence as well as by plaintiff's; that she did not procure any instruments to be drawn up without the consent of the plaintiff, and that she never became urgent to have the property transferred to her. She further specifically averred that her husband was not confined by sickness at the time of the execution of the assignment. She admitted that suits had been commenced against the tenants of the premises No. 765 Broadway, but denied that they were not commenced until the commencement of this action. She denied that the mortgage to Sarah Miller was fraudulent, and alleged that Sarah Miller had loaned her $500, which sum was the consideration of the mortgage.

She alleged that a few years subsequent to their marriage, Mr. McKenzie became addicted to drinking, and that this habit had a disastrous effect upon his temper and disposition, rendering him coarse and violent, and that it was only because he was naturally of a robust constitution and frame, that his health had not been impaired by his intemperate habits. She alleged that his habits were now such that he did not and could not transact his most important business; that Mr. McKenzie had formed bar-room acquaintances who were exerting an influence over him prejudicial to her; that for the last few years plaintiff had ill-treated and abused her, by beating and otherwise; calling her harsh and obscene names. She alleged that notwithstanding all this she had treated him with uniform kindness and affection; that he had several times expressed fears of losing his property without leaving his family provided for. That in 1853 the plaintiff was the owner of the property on Broadway known as Dodworth's Hall, and half of which he conveyed to her. That subsequently he ddsired to exchange the same, and that she voluntarily conveyed her deed away. She averred that the deed conveyed to her by Rhodes, was at McKenzie's request and upon Mr. McKenzie's own suggestion; that she had not any acquaintance with Rhodes, he being a friend of her husband, and having interests inimical to her.

It was also alleged, to show the confidence Mr. McKenzie had in his wife's fidelity and ability, that in 1858 he went to Europe for his health, and that he left his entire business and the management of his large estates in her hands. The affidavits on both sides are quite conflicting and contradictory, and denoted an extraordinary state of affairs between the parties. After a hearing of two days, the Court appointed a temporary Receiver to take charge of the property until the case was decreded, the opinion, for the present, being reserved. John McKeon for plaintiff, S. J. Glossez for defendant.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Thomas Rigney vs. *Samuel W. Tallmadge*—This case came before the Court on defendant's motion to discharge an attachment which the plaintiff had obtained against him.

INGRAHAM, J.—An attachment was issued in this case against the defendant, Tallmadge, upon the ground that the defendant had disposed of his property with the intent to defraud his creditors. The plaintiff, by affidavit, proved several transfers of property which, as stated by him, warranted the conclusion that such transfers were made with such fraudulent intent. Since that attachment was issued the plaintiff has obtained from the Referee, to whom the action was referred, a report in his favor for a large amount.

This motion to set aside the attachment was made before such report was obtained, and must be decided irrespective of the findings of the Referee.

The alleged fraudulent transfers of property in which the attachment was issued, were to Andrew Harder, and James C. Cook, and the plaintiff also avers that the defendant suffered judgments to be recovered against him for the same purpose. The allegations as to the judgments were not considered sufficient at the time to warrant the attachment, and, of course, at this time it is unnecessary to examine those allegations further. It is enough to say that a mere neglect to defend actions brought against a debtor without shewing fraud and collusion between the plaintiff and defendant, would not be sufficient for such a purpose. No such evidence exists in this case, and I suppose those facts were only alleged for the purpose of adding weight to the other charges made against the defendant.

On this motion the defendant has furnished evidence to disprove the supposed fraudulent acts set out in the plaintiff's affidavits.

In regard to the conveyance to Harder, he shows that Harder and others became sureties for the defendant to an amount exceeding $6,000, received from him a mortgage for the purpose of securing them against any loss thereby, which was so expressed in the mortgage, and that the conveyance referred to was executed to secure Harder against other undertakings which he had entered into to a considerable amount. Harder expressly denies any fraudulent motive, and avers that he holds the same solely as such security, and in all other respects that the same is subject to the claims of Tallmadge and his creditors.

These allegations are sustained by the affidavit of Joel D. Smith, another surety for the defendant, and who was to be protected by such conveyance.

The conveyance to Cook is shown to have been made for the purpose of securing a claim which the Union Bank of Albany had against Tallmadge, and the reasons for making the conveyance to Cook, who was the attorney and counsel for the Bank, are also explained in the said affidavit. These facts are set forth in an affidavit made by Cook, and all the statements as made by Harder & Cook are also sworn to by Tallmadge, and all allegations of fraudulent intent are denied by him.

I cannot, on carefully examining these papers, avoid the conclusion that these affidavits on the part of the defendant are sufficient to rebut any presumption of fraudulent intent arising from the matters set out in the plaintiff's affidavits. I think they show that the conveyances were made for an honest purpose, and although it would have been better to have made the conveyances, so as to show on the face of them the purpose for which they were made—still, the law does not hold such conveyances to be fraudulent; and if not, the making of them, where the object is shown to be one which can be sustained, cannot be declared to be evidence of a fraudulent intent as to other creditors.

Many of the matters stated on behalf of the plaintiffs are alleged to be on information and belief. These are disproved by the positive allegations of the defendant, and cannot therefore furnish any ground for continuing the attachment.

While, however, I have aimed at the conclusion to discharge the attachment, I think the plaintiff should be protected against any action on behalf of the defendant for issuing the same. The defendant by his acts gave some cause of suspicion to the plaintiff, which would have been avoided if the conveyances had shown upon their face the object for which they were executed. In granting the motion I shall require the defendant to stipulate not to bring any action on account of issuing the attachment, and to be limited to such redress as he may be entitled to for actual damage on the undertaking filed when the attachment was granted.

The motion to discharge the attachment is granted with $10 costs, on defendant stipulating not to sue for damages or take any proceedings therefor, except upon the undertaking filed on the issue of such attachment for actual injury sustained thereby.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Joseph Silverstein et al. vs. *Edward Costello.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs, to abide event.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Maynard.

THE COLLIER CASE.

Albert E. Shaw vs. *Thomas Colyer.*—This was an action against the defendant for services alleged to have been rendered him by the plaintiff. The case was reported in the TIMES of September 10. Judge MAYNARD now gave judgment for the defendant.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before City Judge Russell.

Trials for assault and battery with intent to kill, were the order of the day in this Court, yesterday. The first was the case of Charles Anderson, a waiter at the Metropolitan Hotel, indicted for an assault and battery, with intent to kill Philip Cornelius, also a waiter at the Metropolitan Hotel, on the 9th of August. These two waiters had a quarrel, arising from some dispute respecting precedence in their several capacities. Cornelius alleges in his affidavit, that Anderson charged at him with a hatchet and pistol, but did not strike him with the one or shoot him with the other. The Jury thought it was a silly affair, which ought not to have occupied the attention of the Court, and acquitted the defendant, who went on his way rejoicing.

Patrick Weston was next tried for assault and battery on James McCabe, on the 14th August, with intent to kill him. McCabe, it seems, struck Weston in the face, and Weston responded with a knife, driving it with much force into the thigh of McCabe, who, for some days, was confined to his bed in consequence. Weston was convicted of assault and battery only, and, at the request of McCabe, judgment was suspended. Defendant and complainant left the Court in friendly commerce, and were subsequently seen together in the neighborhood of Sweeney's Hotel.

James C. Maroney and James Boyle, indicted for assault and battery, with intent to kill Frederic Schumaker, on July 31, pleaded guilty to assault and battery only. They had no counsel, but Mr. Edmon Blankman asked permission of the Court to assist them, and on his recommendation they entered their plea. He discovered that there was a flaw in the indictment—one of the defendants being styled *John* instead of *James*—and on the strength of that flaw applied for an arrest of judgment, which the Court had to grant. Mr. Blankman will argue the case to-day.

John Ryan and Henry Coburn, charged with an assault with intent to rob Jacob Schuleden of a watch valued at $18, pleaded guilty to simple assault and battery, and were remanded for sentence.

Hugh O'Niel was tried yesterday for burglary in the first degree. His confederate, John Bone, was tried last week on the same charge and acquitted. On the 24th August, the dwelling of Hermann Ulrich, No. 29 Attorney-street, was entered by burglars, and a watch worth $14, and a book worth $1 stolen. As in the case of Bone, so in that of O'Neil, there was no evidence to convict anybody. O'Neil was therefore acquitted.

James Green and Horace Wright were placed at the bar, charged with highway robbery. James Speyer testified that on September 1, he was encountered by two men and robbed of a watch which he valued at $300. Yesterday he could not identify the defendants as the men who had robbed him; did not know where he was robbed, or anything about it, and the case was accordingly abandoned.

Charles Leahy, charged with robbery in the first degree, pleaded guilty to petit larceny. He met Michael Dugan, on the 23d of August, and playfully abstracted his watch, valued at $14. Sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

John Wilson, indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty. He broke into the store of James Anderson, hardware merchant, Nos. 23 and 25 Dey-street, on the 27th of August, and stole money and spoons. He was sentenced to five years in the State Prison.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Sept. 16, 1859.

MEATS.

No noticeable improvement has occurred in this line during the week. The demand has been very irregular—good one day, and limited another—varying thus throughout the week. Prices exhibit no important changes.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ lb	14	@	18
Beef, chuck roast, ₱ lb	10	@	13
Beef, second cut chuck, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Beef, rounds, ₱ lb	8	@	12
Beef, rumps, ₱ lb	10	@	12½
Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ lb	—	@	16
Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ lb	13	@	16
Beef, rump steak, ₱ lb	11	@	14
Beef, corned rumps, ₱ lb	10	@	12½
Beef, corned plates and navels, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Beef, coarse corned, ₱ lb	6	@	8
Mutton, hind quarters, ₱ lb	9½	@	12
Mutton, fore quarters, ₱ lb	7	@	10
Mutton, legs, ₱ lb	10	@	12½
Mutton, shoulders, ₱ lb	6	@	8
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Lamb, Spring, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Veal, hindquarters, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Veal, forequarters, ₱ lb	6	@	8
Veal cutlets, ₱ lb	16	@	18
Pork, fresh, ₱ lb	11	@	11¾
Pork, salted, ₱ lb	10½	@	11¾
Pork, jowls, ₱ lb	10½	@	11
Roasting Pigs, each	1 50	@	2 50
Soup Meats, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Smoked Beef, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Bacon, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Hams, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Shoulders, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Tongues, each	69	@	81
Lard, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Lard, by the tub, ₱ lb	11¾	@	12¾
Sausages, City made, ₱ lb	12	@	—
Tripe, ₱ lb	0	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

Supplies have been good, and the tendency of prices has been favorable to buyers. The demand has been fair for most descriptions.

Chickens, Bucks' Co., ₱ lb	18	@	20
Chickens, Brollers, ₱ pair	56	@	75
Fowls, Bucks Co., ₱ lb	15	@	16
Fowls, ₱ lb	13	@	16
Turkeys, ₱ lb	16	@	20
Geese, Spring, each	1 25	@	2 00
Ducks, ₱ pair	87	@	1 50
Pigeons, Squab, ₱ dozen	2 50	@	3 00
Pigeons, Wild, ₱ dozen	1 00	@	1 50
Woodcock, ₱ dozen	4 25	@	5 25
Woodcock, ₱ pair	75	@	1 00
Plover, ₱ dozen	2 75	@	3 50
Snipe, Yellow Leg, ₱ dozen	1 75	@	2 25
Snipe, Dowicher, ₱ dozen	1 25	@	1 50
Snipe, Ox-eye, ₱ dozen	37	@	62
Reed Birds, ₱ dozen	75	@	1 00

FISH.

The inquiry has been less satisfactory to dealers. Prices, however, have not varied much.

Salmon, ₱ lb	—	@	50
Mackerel, Spanish, ₱ lb	—	@	50
Codfish, ₱ lb	—	@	6
Halibut, ₱ lb	—	@	10
Pickerel, ₱ lb	12	@	—
Blackfish, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Bluefish, ₱ lb	8	@	—
Perch, ₱ lb	8	@	—
Eels, ₱ lb	12	@	—
Flounders, ₱ lb	—	@	6
Striped Bass, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Sea Bass, ₱ lb	8	@	10
King-fish, ₱ lb	—	@	12
Weak-fish, ₱ lb	—	@	8
Haddock, ₱ lb	—	@	6
Porgies, ₱ lb	—	@	6
Turtle, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Sheep's-head, ₱ lb	30	@	—
Herring, fresh, ₱ dozen	25	@	—
Oysters, ₱ 100	50	@	1 25
Oysters pickled, ₱ 100	1 25	@	1 50
Clams, ₱ 100	25	@	50
Crabs, soft, ₱ doz	1 00	@	—
Crabs, hard, ₱ doz	18	@	—
Lobsters, ₱ lb	—	@	6
Salmon, City smoked, ₱ lb	16	@

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PRAYER-MEETING CONVENTION.—There will be a Convention of the Business Men's Union Daily Prayer Meetings held in this City at the Cooper Institute, commencing on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, at 1½ o'clock, and continuing several days. The object is to afford an opportunity for the exchange of views, and of Christian greetings, to those who may be gathered together from all parts of the land, and to take measures for establishing daily prayer-meetings in the cities and villages throughout our limits. All interested are cordially invited and expected to be present on this occasion. Country newspapers are requested to give circulation to the notice.

THE SABBATH QUESTION.—PROF. H. MATTISON will deliver the first two of three discourses on *The Sabbath Question*, TO-MORROW, at Union Chapel, corner of 39th-st. and Broadway. The topics discussed will be: I. The history, design, and perpetual obligation of the Sabbath. II. Sunday, and not Saturday, the true Christian Sabbath. III. The perpetuity and enforcement of "Sunday Laws" vindicated. Seats free, and all persons interested in the subject, *pro* or *con*., invited to attend.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH—WEST 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., (nearly opposite the Fifth-avenue Hotel.) The Rev. E. LATHROP, D. D., will preach as above, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The Rev. E. L. MAGOON, D. D., of Albany, will preach in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Strangers visiting the City, and citizens generally, are cordially invited to attend.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine Service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 4 P. M., and a Prayer Meeting in the EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. FRIDAY EVENING—Prayer Meeting at 8 o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

THE REV. P. McMENAMY, D. D., AND other members of the old true Catholic Apostolic Church, will direct special attention to *The New Way of Salvation through the Romish Confessional, instead of the Only Way, through the Peace-Speaking Blood of Christ*, in Spring-st. Hall, No. 185 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. FLOY, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, the Rev. E. J. JANES. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Seats free. Union Prayer-Meeting daily, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

FOURTEENTH-STREET CHURCH.—THE painting and repairs—on account of which the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church (Dr. A. D. SMITH'S) has been closed for a few weeks—not being quite completed, it will not be reopened till a week from next Sabbath. The usual public services will then be resumed.

FIRST INDEPENDENT SOCIETY, HOPE Chapel, No. 720 Broadway.—During the morning service, at 10½ o'clock, there will be a free conference on the Sunday question. At the evening service, at 7½ o'clock, a discourse will be given by the Rev. SAMUEL LONGFELLOW, of Brooklyn. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMFORTER—Foot of Laight-st., North River.—Preaching TO-MORROW by the Rev. JOSEPH M. WAITE, minister in charge. Subject, in the FORENOON, *Conscience*; in the AFTERNOON, *Rispah*. Services commence at 10 A. M. and 3½ P. M.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs. Preaching on SUNDAY, 18th inst., at 10 A. M., by the Rev. CHARLES FLETCHER; at 3 P. M. by the Rev. JOSEPH D. MARSHALL; at 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, the Rev. JOHN S. MITCHELL, D.D., followed by a prayer meeting. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN UNION OF BROOKLYN.—AN address will be delivered before this body at the Polytechnic Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 21st inst., at 8 o'clock, by the Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM, upon "*The Conditions of Full and Free Inquiry in Religion.*" The public are invited.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES, and others willing to promote their welfare, the Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET Rector, 18th-st., near 5th-av. Services with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 1½ P. M., and by signs at 3½ P. M. The Rev. T. M. PETERS, Rector of St. Michael's Church, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING.

JUNIOR ASSOCIATION OF ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—The Right Rev. Bishop (SCOTT) of Oregon, will preach for this Association at the Church of the Holy Communion TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the funds of the Society. The public are invited to attend.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 4 and 7½ P. M. Also, on THURSDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

COOPER INSTITUTE—UNION RELIGIOUS services, 11th SUNDAY, Sept. 18. The Rev. Dr. LELAND, of the Theological Seminary at Columbia, S. C., will preach in the Large Hall at 8 P. M. Union Prayer Meeting at 3½ P. M., and from 8 to 9 o'clock every morning in the week.

REMARKABLE PREACHING.—TWO DISCourses will be preached by Mr. SNOW, in Union Building, No. 163 Bowery, TO-MORROW at 3 and 7½ P. M. AFTERNOON subject—*The End of the World, what it is and when.* EVENING—*The Real Character of Spiritualism.* Seats free.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts. The Rev. S. COBB, Editor of the *Christian Freeman*, of Boston, will preach in this Church TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING; services commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE RESTORATION—Corner Clark-st. and Monroe-place, Brooklyn. The Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD, the Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING. Services commence at 10½ o'clock. There will be no evening service during September.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL—FIFTY-FOURTH-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The Rt. Rev. Bishop SCOTT, of Oregon, will preach in the Chapel of the Hospital, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Service to begin at 4 o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the Institution.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER'S ASsociation of New-York (Union) will hold their regular meeting on MONDAY EVENING, the 19th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the 2d-av. Baptist Tabernacle. Friends of Sunday Schools are earnestly invited.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH—State near Hoyt-st, Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Rev. WM. OSTRANDER, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Modena, N. Y.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Brooklyn. The Rev. W. A. BARTLETT, Pastor, will preach in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, corner Fulton-av. and Hoyt-st., TO-MORROW, Sept. 18. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THIRD UNITARIAN SOCIETY—CORNER of Broadway and 32d-st. Regular preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM. Subject TO-MORROW MORNING—*God in Nature.* EVENING—*What Constitutes a Church.* Seats free.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—BLEECKER Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts. Elder GEORGE STORRS will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M. Subject—*The Hebrew Origin of the Anglo Saxon Race.* Seats free. Bible Class at 2 P. M.

THE REV. CHAS. E. HARRIS, PASTOR of the Carlton-av. Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach NEXT SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Evening subject—*A plea for the Sabbath in America.* The public are invited to attend.

CANAL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Greene-st. The Rev. W. H. SMYTH, of Alabama, will preach in the above church, TO-MORROW MORNING, 10½ o'clock. There will be service in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Seats free.

THE FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH "DU ST. ESPRIT"—Franklin-st., corner of Church, will reopen after Summer vacation on SUNDAY next, Sept. 18, at the usual hour for morning service, 10½ A. M., the Rev. A. VIBREN, Rector, officiating.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.—The Rev. JOHN B. CAMPBELL, of Charleston, S. C., will preach next SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

THE REV. WM. HENRY MILBURN WILL preach TO-MORROW, 18th inst., in the Pacific-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, Clinton-st., corner of Pacific-st., South Brooklyn, near Atlantic-st. Ferry. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

NOTICE.—THE SERVICE IN THE UNIVERSITY-place Church, under the charge of the Rev. Dr. POTTS, will be resumed on SABBATH next, the 18th inst, at 10 o'clock in the MORNING, and 4 in the AFTERNOON.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner Lexington-av. and 30th-st. The Rev. Dr. HAWES will resume the Sabbath services at his Church TO-MORROW. Service in the MORNING, at 10½, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

MARKET-STREET CHURCH.—THE REV. T. L. CUYLER will deliver, on successive SUNDAY EVENINGS, four discourses to young men. Seats for strangers. Subject for TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock—*The Decisive Battles in Life.*

THE REV. GONZALVES WILL PREACH in the Bethesda Baptist Church in 22d-st., near 3d-av., TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) the 18th, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M.; the Rev. SAMUEL KNAPP in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH—SEVENTH-av., near 12th-st.—Preaching by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Conference meeting at 3 P. M. Morning subject—*Origin of the Antioch Church.*

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER of Broome and Greene sts. Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. PETER STRYKER, TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. AFTERNOON subject—*Parable of the Ten Virgins.*

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH—On State, near Hoyt-st. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, and 7½ o'clock in the EVENING, by the Rev. Mr. OSTRANDER, of the New-York Conference.

SUNDAY LAWS.—THE REV. J. L. HATCH will speak on this subject, by invitation of the Pastor of the First Independent Society, at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING.

DR. ARMITAGE, PASTOR OF THE NORfolk-st. Baptist Church, will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock in Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st. Seats free.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services will be resumed in the lecture-room TO-MORROW, 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School at 2 o'clock.

ABINGDON-SQUARE UNION CHURCH—Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Sabbath School and Bible classes at 2 P. M.

ORDINATION.—MR. CHARLES A. STODDARD will be ordained and installed pastor of the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church, SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH—ON 30TH-STREET. —Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., by the Pastor, the Rev. J. L. G. McKOWN; at 7½ P. M. by the Rev. Dr. OSBORN.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. J. LANSING PEACE will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ and 4 o'clock, and address the Children's Meeting in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—THE REV. T. R. CHIPMAN, of Detroit, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverly-place. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

SERVICES EVERY LORD'S DAY AT THE meeting-room of the Christian Disciples, No. 283 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman, a situation as good plain cook; is a good washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small family; has no objections to the country, and prefers a steady home. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room, between Prince and Spring.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, OBLIGING and competent woman, a situation as good cook, and excellent washer and ironer; makes nice bread, pies, and all kinds of plain pastry; could fill a place as laundress; is highly recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Wages moderate.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and nurse; will assist with the washing and ironing, or as regular waitress in a private family or boarding-house; is willing to make herself generally useful; wages $6. Call for two days at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced girl as children's nurse and to do sewing, or as up-stairs servant; is very willing to make herself useful, and will every way endeavor to please her employer; has lived twelve months in her last place, to which she refers. Apply at 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A Protestant young woman; is thoroughly experienced, and is very fond of children; is fully capable of taking charge of an infant; has good recommendations. Apply at No. 341½ 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and plain sewer or to assist in the chamberwork; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 166 East 11th-st., first floor, front. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse or chambermaid; can take charge of a child one month old, and has lived three years in last place. Can furnish the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 229 5th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as good plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing; has best of City reference from her last place, where she lived three years. Apply at No. 195 West 25th-st., second story, back room.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation in a private family as cook; is willing to assist to the washing; the best of City references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 17 East 17th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS WISHes a situation in a private family; she understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and making little boys' clothes. Can give the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 101 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS Protestant cook, who knows her business in all its departments; can be seen from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., at No. 28 11th-st., corner of 3d-av.; no objections to a private boarding-house; has the best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook and baker of bread, biscuit, and dessert; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 157 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

GOOD MALE AND FEMALE FRENCH, German, and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs; also a first-class French cook. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A steady, sober young man, who understands the management and care of horses, and not afraid to work, and would make himself generally useful, with some respectable country gentleman, at moderate terms, as a steady place is preferred to emolument. Satisfactorily recommended from his last employers. Address M., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION, as coachman or groom; has lived upwards of two years in his last place, and can come well recommended; has no objections to town or country. Advertiser is a Protestant. Address R. H., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, or apply at Risney's Saddlery, No. 125 4th-av., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN INTELLIgent young man, as porter or assistant; understands the care of horses; can write well. No objection to any respectable employment. Will give good reference. Call or address to No. 354 7th-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife; the man as gardener or coachman, the wife as first-rate cook, chambermaid or waitress or laundress; both understand their business perfectly. The best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 31 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK OR salesman in a wholesale or retail account book or stationery house, by a young man who has a thorough knowledge of the business. Best of City references given. Would not object to travel and solicit orders during the Winter. Address B., Box 173 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as coachman and groom, who understands his business and has the best of reference; has no objection to city or country. Address J. R. D., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

TO COAL DEALERS AND BUSINESS MEN GENERALLY.—Wanted employment by a young man, aged 26, who has experience in the City retail coal business; is a thorough bookkeeper; would engage as bookkeeper, cashier or clerk for a moderate compensation. References first-class. Address N. M., *Courier and Enquirer* Office, No. 162 Pearl-st.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—EMPLOYment of any kind wanted by an active, energetic, young man, with a good education, and able and willing to work. But a small salary required. Best of reference given. Address G., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

BOOK-KEEPER.—AN EXPERIENCED BUSIness man wants a situation as book-keeper in any respectable business, where the duty is not very arduous at small salary. City reference. Address LEDGER, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A CAPABLE PROTestant nurse, who is fond of children, and accustomed to the entire charge of them, to take care of two little girls, eight and nine years of age. A Swiss or German girl speaking English and French, or English woman, between the ages of twenty-five or thirty-five years, preferred. She must bring satisfactory recommendation. Apply at the Clarendon Hotel, Room No. 135, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., Saturday, Monday and Tuesday.

COOK WANTED—A FIRST-RATE PLAIN COOK, who understands her business, and can bring satisfactory testimonials. Apply between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., to-day, at No. 24 Gramercy-park.

N. B.—If the weather should prove stormy the advertiser will be in town on Monday between the same hours.

CANVASSER WANTED.—AN OLD AND RESpectable journal will treat liberally with an experienced person to attend to the advertising department, (out-door.) Address, stating what experience had and where, and with full name and address, X. Y. Z., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT AND INDUSTRIous man, with good City references, to make himself generally useful as porter, &c., in a manufactory, with good references. Address T. R. B., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

A NUMBER OF YOUNG MEN WANTED—To peddle an article of almost universal use. An industrious man can make a good living with very little trouble.
JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, NO. 229 BROADWAY.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A PROTESTant woman as waiter and seamstress. Apply at No. 67 West 31st-st., with good City references, this morning, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

HOTELS.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
ON 5TH AV.,
AT THE INTERSECTION OF BROADWAY, OPPOSITE MADISON-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

TO BE OPENED AUG. 23, 1859.

This location is the most desirable of any in this great Metropolis, being the most healthy, delightful, and central in the City, and very near and convenient to the Hudson River and Boston Railroad depots.

The entire arrangements of the establishment are the result of mature study and experience, and render it the most comfortable and home-like hotel in the world.

All the improvements that comfort and convenience have suggested have been introduced.

Every precaution has been taken, during construction, to secure the positive safety of guests from the dangers of conflagration. Subdivision double brick walls extend from the rock foundation to the roof. All of the floors are double, and are separated by a layer of cement, making the entire structure fireproof.

Among other important improvements, in addition to the usual stairways, a vertical railway is nearly completed to convey guests from the first to upper floors, upon a plan which admits of no possibility of accident.

Lofty, spacious and continuous corridors, forming a promenade of eight hundred feet upon each of the six stories, give light and air, in the highest degree, to every apartment.

A liberal space has been appropriated to public drawing-rooms and parlors, connecting which and the dining-rooms there is a grand promenade hall. Suites of spacious parlors, chambers and dressing-rooms, with all the modern conveniences, have been especially designed for the comfort of families, traveling parties and single gentlemen.

An exchange, containing the journals of the day, and all the conveniences for commercial intercourse and business, has been added to the many other features of the Hotel, and there is a telegraph office connecting with all parts of the country.

Billiard and chess rooms of the most approved style and appointments, are provided for the use of guests and the public.

The furniture, and every article of use in the establishment has been expressly designed and manufactured for the FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

All communications for apartments, or upon any business connected with the house, please direct to "FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL," in order to insure immediate attention.

The entire organization of this Hotel has been under the direction of Mr. PARAN STEVENS, Proprietor of Revere and Tremont Houses in Boston, and Battle and Point Clear Houses in Mobile, and will be conducted by

Your obedient servants,
HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO.

PARAN STEVENS.
A. H. DARLING.
HIRAM HITCHCOCK.

ELMWOOD HOUSE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—This house is open for the reception of boarders during the Winter. House well warmed; lighted with gas. Terms moderate. References—James Thorn, Jr., No. 9 Murray-st., New-York; R. P. Stevens, No. 11 Wall-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN 21ST-ST., near 6th-av., would let one large room on the second floor to a gentleman and wife. Room has hot and cold water, gas, and is well furnished. Terms, $14 to $16 per week. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY can accommodate two gentlemen and their wives with parlors and bedrooms, furnished or unfurnished, or four single gentlemen, with full or partial board; house contains all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 259 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., east side.

BOARDING.—A SMALL, PRIVATE FAMILY, RESiding in the vicinity of 16th-st. and 6th-av., can accommodate one or two gentlemen with a large room and partial board. The house has all the modern improvements, and the location unexceptionable. Address D. C., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in West 14th-st., in a first-class house, would let with board an entire suite of rooms, on 2d floor, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and wife. Only those willing to pay a liberal price need answer. Address GRANGER, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A LARGE front room on second floor, and small room on third floor, furnished; house first-class, family small, dinner at 6. Apply at No. 230 West 32d-st., between 8th and 8th-avs.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD like to let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only, with or without board. References exchanged. Apply at No. 104 West 25th-st.

BOARDING.—THE OWNER OF THE HOUSE No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 6th and 8th avs., will let the second floor, five rooms, handsomely decorated and furnished, to one family or two gentlemen and wives. Terms moderate. Inquire as above.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN OBtain newly furnished rooms and partial board in a family without children, residing at No. 29 Londonterrace, West 23d-st., pleasant location and very convenient to cars and stages. References exchanged.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife or two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant furnished rooms at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARDING.—A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS, HANDsomely furnished, with bath-room attached, may be obtained by two or three gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, with private table, if desired. Apply at 123 9th-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park, for a gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM ON THE SECond floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with gas, hot and cold water, at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, with board, at No. 724 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDRoom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders, and where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed; location between 9th and 20th sts., west side; early breakfast and late dinner required. Address, for two days, stating terms and particulars, O. F., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM and bedroom, for a gentleman and wife, with partial board for the gentleman, in a private family, where there are no other boarders; boarding-house keepers need not answer this. Address E. C. H., Union-square Post-office, or Box No. 110 *Times* Office, stating terms.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, in suite or single, on second and third stories, for families or gentlemen wishing permanent board, at No. 89 Henry-st., Brooklyn, a few minutes' walk from Wall and Fulton ferries; references required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIvate family would accommodate two gentlemen and their wives and two single gentlemen with very desirable rooms and board. Location good and convenient to either Wall or South Ferries, being only three to five minutes' walk, at No. 66 State-st., near Henry-st.

BOARD AT CORNWALL—FOR THE FALL and Winter; rooms vacant on or about the 1st of October; house thoroughly warmed; conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. Address S. B. CALDWELL, No. 20 Old-slip, or JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, HANDsomely furnished room to let, with board in a private family. The house is delightfully located, and is supplied with gas, baths, &c. Apply at No. 242 Henry-st., fourth door from Congress-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO. 170 WASHINGton-st.; a pleasant location, between Concord and Nassau sts.; two pleasant parlors, bedrooms attached, and one single room, five minutes' walk to Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR A single lady, an invalid, who wishes to have her meals in her room. She will, if desired, furnish her room. Direct answers, stating location and price of board, to Box No. 1,628 New-York Post-office.

BOARD AT YORKVILLE—FOR TWO OR three gentlemen, in a first-class private family. Unexceptionable references will be given and expected. Address BETA, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can obtain board and pleasant rooms at No. 67 Henry-st., five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEtleman and his wife, in a strictly private family. Must be above 20th-st. Address, stating terms, for furnished or unfurnished rooms, including fire and gas, N. E. S., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a large room and board at No. 79 Sands-st. Also, a room for a single gentleman. The house is delightfully located, and in all respects such as respectable parties would desire, containing all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Reference required.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Two handsomely furnished sitting-rooms, each with bedroom adjoining, in a new first-class house near Madison-square, occupied by a private family; no other boarders taken; to let to gentlemen, with meals on Sunday if desired. Apply at No. 15 Nassau-st., Room No. 12, between 1 and 3 o'clock.

A LARGE AND HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED parlor, 2-story front, on Broadway, with balcony, two or more bedrooms, bath, water closet, &c., heated by steam, private table, can be had in the Smithsonian House, Broadway, corner Houston-st. Very desirable accommodations for a family, or for three or four gentlemen.

TO LET—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM ON second floor, desirable for a gentleman and wife; the large room having four windows and closets. Also, a suite of rooms on parlor floor, consisting of back parlor and extension room, back hall and closets, with hot and cold water. Also, desirable rooms for single gentlemen, to let with board, at No. 15 Irving-place, corner 15th-st.

WANTED—BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—WANTED, by a lady, in a private boarding-house, where there are but few boarders taken, a room on second or third floor, with gas, and accommodations for fire; front room preferred, with carpet and bedstead. Address, for two days, Mrs. E. M. B., Brooklyn Post-office, stating terms and location.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house, would let a parlor and two bedrooms, with full or partial board, to a family or to single gentlemen desiring a permanent, comfortable home. Terms reasonable; location excellent; convenient to 6th and 8th av. cars and Broadway stages. Apply at No. 151 West 42d-st.

A SUITE OF FOUR ROOMS, CONNECTING, on the second, and two on the third floor, will be let together or separately, with board, to one or two small families. The location is quiet and central, No. 52 East 16th-st., near Union-park.

NO. 108 BLEECKER-ST., ABOVE GREENE —Suites of large family rooms, with pantries, to let, with board; also, large rooms to accommodate three gentlemen together. A good table. Dinner at 6. Good reference required.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY OCCUPYING A small house, but wanting funds to completely furnish it, wishes to find a party who will assist her and take board in return. Address L'ESPERANCE, Union-square Post-office.

TWO GENTLEMEN AND WIVES, OR FOUR single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family; rooms on second floor, containing water and gas, furnished or unfurnished. No. 291 Henry-st., New-York.

NO. 50 EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET.—Elegantly furnished rooms, with board, for families and single gentlemen, with private table, if desired. The house changed hands and refurnished last May. Best of reference required and given.

A SUPERIOR SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms to let, with board; also, single rooms, in a brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements; convenient to the cars and stages. Apply at No. 71 West 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD—Single or in suites, can be obtained at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

AT NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE—BEtween Broadway and Washington Park, two suites of rooms and one or two single rooms to let, with or without full board.

NO. 48 UNION-SQUARE—CORNER OF 17th-st. and 4th-av.—A family, also single gentlemen, may obtain desirable rooms with board. Reference required.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A DESIRABLE suite of rooms on second floor of the first-class house No. 236 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; also a room with accommodations for two single gentlemen.

TO LET—FURNISHED PARLORS WITH BEDrooms attached, on second floor of No. 124 9th-st.; also, single rooms on third floor. House private and first class, west of and near Broadway.

A FURNISHED ROOM ON THE FIRST floor of house No. 7 Rivington-st., near the Bowery, to let to a respectable single gentleman.

A LARGE FRONT BASEMENT TO LET—with or without board, in a desirable location. No. 135 6th-st., opposite Mercantile Library.

NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.—TWO OR three families, and a few gentlemen or ladies, can find desirable rooms with board.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 17, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinee.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—World and Stage.

WINTER GARDEN—Dot—Bobtail and Wagtail.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Magic Pills—Tight Rope Evolutions.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Richard III.—Lottery Ticket—Magic Trumpet.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Flying Dutchman, or The Phantom Ship—The Haunted Chambers.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waddo's Italia.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....6½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Arago*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, Sept. 17, at 10½ o'clock.

The Times in Europe.

Messrs. Lansing, Baldwin & Co., American Bankers, No. 6 Place de la Bourse, Paris, with whom we have made arrangements for our European business, will receive subscriptions for the New-York Times for any length of time, and will also furnish single copies upon the receipt of the American mails. They are also authorized to receive Advertisements, at the regular rates of the paper, and to attend to all matters of business connected with the Times.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

One of the European steamers expected at this port has been heard from. The *Kangaroo*, which left Liverpool on the 31st ult., and Queenstown on the 1st inst., put into Halifax yesterday morning short of coal. She will probably arrive here on Monday. She brings one day later news, which has not been forwarded by telegraph. The *Persia*, which is now in her fourteenth day from Liverpool—provided she sailed on the 3d, her regular day—had not passed Sandy Hook at 11 o'clock last night, at which time our latest dispatch from there was dated.

By an arrival at this port from Port-au-Prince, we have advices from Hayti to the 5th inst. The daughter of President Geffrard was killed by a gunshot while occupying her father's chair, on the evening of the 3d inst. The shot was fired from the gardens adjacent to the palace. Great excitement existed in consequence of the act. Business at Port-au-Prince was dull.

A very destructive fire occurred in Chicago on Thursday night. The entire block bounded by Clinton-street on the north, Canal-street on the west, and Lake and Fulton streets, was burned. Blatchford's lead works, the Hydraulic Mills, and the block by North Jefferson, Clinton, Fulton, and West Lake streets, were also destroyed; also, a large amount of other property, including a considerable amount of lumber. The total loss is not less than $500,000. Insured for $250,000 in New-York and New-England companies.

An interesting suit is now on trial at Newark, brought by the Atlantic Bank, of this City, against the Paterson Manufacturing Company, for the recovery of the sum of $40,000. The amount at issue is founded on checks made by the Company's late President, in its name, for the accommodation of one of his friends in New-York, without, as the defendants allege, any authority. The plaintiffs insist that this being negotiable paper, and they being innocent holders for a valuable consideration without notice of the facts attending the creation of the paper, they are entitled to recover from the Company, notwithstanding the want of authority.

The Grand Jury of Sussex County, N. J., have found an indictment against David D. Wickham and Solomon Cole, for the murder of the wife of the latter, by administering poison. On Friday last Cole was placed at the bar of the Court, and after listening attentively to the reading of the long indictment, answered in a clear and firm voice, "Not guilty at all."

The receipts at the Fair of the National Agricultural Society at Chicago, on Thursday, were upwards of $10,000. The principal attraction for the Western farmers is a plow worked by steam, which it is believed will be of great utility on the prairies.

The fifth annual exhibition of the New-Jersey State Agricultural Society closed yesterday at Elizabeth. Gov. Newell and Col. Hall, of Burlington, made brief addresses. The premiums were then awarded and the exhibition concluded with a display of trotting horses.

Yesterday afternoon the workmen on the Bergen tunnel refused to work, unless paid what was due to them from the contractors. Not succeeding in that way, they obstructed the Erie Railroad track, which, at a late hour last night, remained blockaded. The trains coming in were obliged to return to Paterson, and, of course, no trains could go out. The military were in readiness, and only awaited the orders of the Sheriff to protect persons while removing the obstructions, but the Sheriff could not be found.

The Whig General Committee met last evening, and after listening to a letter from the Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri, to the Opposition Convention at Memphis, Tenn., favoring a union of all parties against the party of the present Administration, passed a resolution to appoint a State Central Committee.

The National American Union Club held their annual election for officers last evening, when Thomas Phillips was elected President for the ensuing year, and Jared A. Timson, Secretary.

The Police Commissioners, yesterday, dismissed from the Department Daniel B. Hasbrouck, first Deputy of the Chief Clerk, for attending the Republican Convention at Syracuse, appointed Sergeant William Jamison, Inspector, and accepted the resignations of several policeman.

The protracted controversy between the Long Island Railroad and Flushing Railroad Companies has been amicably settled, the Long Island Company having obtained the right of way from Winfield to Hunter's Point upon the terms first offered by Mr. Charlick. Their terminus will now be at Hunter's Point, from which a down-town ferry will be established for the accommodation of both roads.

Proceedings were yesterday commenced by *habeas corpus* at the instance of Mr. Whitten, to recover possession of his child, somewhat known to the public by her exhibitions as a juvenile elocutionist, under the name of Ella Burns. The child is in custody of a Mrs. Burns, who claims possession of her under an indenture of apprenticeship. A report of the case will be found elsewhere.

The notorious James Enright, brother of the still-better known John Enright, whose name has so frequently appeared in connection with emigrant swindling in the First Ward, was committed to the Tombs yesterday, on a charge of robbery in the second degree, preferred against him by Francisco Monterea, whose strange adventures in the Hotel Français, in Cedar-street, we published yesterday.

Cotton was very quiet yesterday. Flour was depressed and lower. Wheat was likewise cheaper, with more offering than was needed by purchasers. Corn was scarce and held above the views of buyers. Coffee and Sugars, as well as Pork, Lard and Beef, Fish, Rice, Tobacco and Spirits Turpentine were in firm demand. Hides were actively sought after. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Hay, Metals, Oils, Tallow and Whisky. Freights were quiet.

The Democratic Platform.

The Democratic State Convention, though its proceedings began in storm and tempest, made a very successful and fortunate termination of its labors. It appointed a full list of delegates to Charleston, and instructed them to vote as a unit, in obedience to the decision of the majority of their members. In the present condition of affairs this is a wise provision, and will do much towards enabling New-York to regain the position she once held in the councils of the Democratic Party. The Wood section of the Convention has provided for a rival delegation to be elected by Congressional Districts—but it is not at all likely that the movement will command sufficient public attention to give the delegation that may go under its auspices any weight whatever, or any chance of admission at Charleston.

The resolutions adopted by the Convention are of special importance, from their bearing upon the internal differences of the Democratic Party. They relate mainly to national topics, and are explicit, direct and unmistakeable in their tone and tenor. The indorsement of the "wisdom and patriotism" of the national Administration was a matter of party necessity, and was done in as few words and in as general terms as possible. The second resolution reaffirms the Cincinnati platform, denies the right of any power except the Democracy of the nation to add to or abridge it, and proceeds thus to define its meaning:

"This creed, so far as regards the question of Slavery in the Territories, leaves such questions as belong to the Courts to the construction of the Judiciary, and Congress on that subject has no power, the Democracy regarding the interference of that body *to exclude the South* from participating in the Territories and the proposition for a *Congressional Slave code* as equally repugnant to the spirit of the Constitution, and uncalled for by any consideration of public expediency."

This denies decisively the doctrine of Congressional intervention,—in opposition both to the Republicans and to those who at the South demand Congressional protection for Slavery. So far it takes precisely the ground held by Mr. Douglas;—it says nothing about the duty of the Territorial Legislature to legislate for the protection of slave property, while it explicitly denies the right of Congress to do so in any case. The imputation to the Democracy of a design to provide for the reopening of the Slave-trade, is treated as a calumny, and the vote in the House against the project is cited as proof that "the Democracy of the South as well as of the North are opposed to a policy so disastrous and indefensible." The last resolution denounces with vigor the position that there is any such conflict between slave and free labor as renders it impossible for the two to exist together; and with natural if not commendable party zeal it does its best to magnify Mr. Seward's expressions on this point into a formidable demonstration of treason against the Constitution and the Union. The Convention betrays its consciousness of an entire lack of available issues on the Slavery question by this desperate appeal to the ignorance and passion of the country.

On State issues the resolutions are excessively wordy, but mainly sensible and satisfactory. They pronounce in favor of paying the floating debt by indorsing the loan law of last Winter—while they denounce the management which has led to its creation. They imply, rather than assert, their hostility to a sale of the Canals, and claim that if the whole work had been left permanently in Democratic hands the Canals would have been completed long ago. They denounce the Registry law, but call upon the members of the party to register their names.

It would be somewhat difficult to select from the platforms of the two parties any evidences of very sharp and important differences upon any points of public policy. Both parties favor the completion and enlargement of the Canals and the payment of the public debt. Both oppose the restoration of the Slave-trade and the enactment of laws by Congress for the protection of slave property in the Territories. The points upon which their declarations differ are abstract rather than practical, and cannot enter very sharply into any general contest. The election this Fall will turn less upon principles than upon party policy. It will be a preliminary and preparatory step to the Presidential contest of next year. If the Democrats can carry the State this Fall, that fact will give New-York great weight in the Charleston Convention, and may have a decisive influence upon the nomination of a Presidential candidate.

The State's Floating Debt.

The last Legislature, by a large vote, passed an act submitting to the people a law authorizing a loan of $2,500,000, with which to pay off the floating debt of the State, and at the same time imposing an annual tax sufficient in eighteen years to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the loan. This is strictly according to the Constitution; and unless there is more wisdom in the next Legislature than usually falls to the lot of that collection of pure and accomplished statesmen, it is the only method likely to be devised by which the State can be saved from repudiation. It might have been bolder to levy a tax at once sufficient to extinguish the debt, but no party is willing to adopt so unpopular a measure; and, inasmuch as each party had been in the ascendant since the contraction of the debt was commenced, it is shallow charlatanism for either to abuse the other because direct taxation has not been resorted to.

For months past the *Atlas and Argus* has groaned under the weight, not of this debt only, nor merely of the entire Canal debt, but of the prodigious total to which it will be swelled fifty years hence. But, dismally as the State paper croaks about debts present and prospective, it refuses to comfort itself or its readers, with the first suggestion of a remedy. While the Legislature, with a large Opposition majority, was in session, this was fair and right enough. It could afford to ridicule and criticise the schemes of those who had the burden to bear for lessening its weight, and we would not abate one iota of the argument it is pleased to make out of the debt, to the distress of its political opponents. But here is a practical question, which must be settled, and on which it will not vouchsafe a line of advice. The loan and tax proposition go in November to the people for their approval or rejection. The Republicans in State Convention have urged upon the electors a favorable consideration of this method of relief from the claims against the Treasury, which, in all reason, ought to be adjusted, and at once. The Democrats, we are glad to see, advise the same course. Both parties are pledged, or claim to be, to the completion of the Enlargement; but, even if they were not, stopping work would not provide for the existing indebtedness. This is a matter, moreover, which concerns the honor and character of the State, and we should be very sorry to see respectable men willing wholly to disregard the public interest and sacrifice the public honor, for the sake of obtaining a temporary party advantage.

The Vengeance of Waterloo.

The divinity that once did hedge a king is strangely dying away in these modern days. The world's rulers, daily becoming more and more a part and parcel of the great machine of society, are relying less on their ancestors and their armies, more upon the public opinion of their own day, in all emergencies of political difficulty. Of all the immediate fruits borne by the victories of Napoleon III. in Italy, perhaps not one more strikes the imagination than the instant conversion of Francis Joseph, which followed the peace of Villafranca, from a mystic Kaiser, sitting awful within the veil of his Aulic Council, into an Austrian Chief Magistrate, talking face to face with his people, confessing his own fallibility, and appealing to them to aid him in restoring the common country to her ancient place and power among the nations. The gulf which it cost myriads of lives and millions of treasure to bridge between the Europe of 1750 and the Europe of 1800, was overpassed in a single campaign by Austria and her Emperor.

Napoleon III has lived and reigned since he came to the possession of authority in France, in the faith and practice of this democratic philosophy. Whatever he has done in his capacity of Sovereign, he has never hesitated to submit to the popular judgment of France in the most direct and straightforward language. He asked the French people to sanction his anticipation of the plots of the French Assembly by a plot of his own. The people did so. He asked the French people to indorse his inherited theory of democratic despotism. The people did so, wearied out as they were by thirty years of sham constitutionalism, mean political intrigues, and social disease. He asked the French people to send their hearts with his army into Italy. The people did so; and every French soldier who held that bridge of death at Magenta, and stormed in flame and steel up the heights of Solferino, felt that he carried the will of France with him into every shock of battle. We may think the French people right or wrong in all this, according to circumstances, for there are few reflecting Americans who will be found ready to assume that the people must always be right in their notions of political duty, or expediency; and the French can hardly be miraculously exempted from those chances of error, which we Americans have not invariably escaped. But we must at all events admit that if it be a sign of wisdom to recognize the spirit of the age in which one lives, and to deal with great interests in the temper demanded by the times, the French Emperor has been wise among the rulers of the earth. It is not astonishing that his success should give him imitators, who can hardly as yet be called rivals.

He has just made still another and not the least important of these appeals of his. By the lips of M. de Morny, his most intimate counselor and most authoritative mouth-piece, he has spoken out his mind upon the relations of his Government with England, and upon the treatment which he has received from the organs of English thought and feeling. This spectacle of an Emperor criticising the Press; talking from the throne in answer to the tribune and the desk; meeting the hostile editors of a foreign country with their own weapons; giving them argument for argument, and turning aside abuse with explanations, is not the least characteristic feature of our strange and teeming century. It marks a silent revolution in the world's condition, whereof no man now living may hope to see the full harvest reaped

The imperial speech—for it may safely be dealt with as imperial—is as full and explicit as if it were the declaration of a candidate on the stump before his constituents. Napoleon does not deal in vague generalities and dignified commonplaces. He talks straight on and to the point. He tells France that the English Government of six months ago forced on the Italian war by refusing to avow those sympathies which the English Government of to-day parades so loudly as an excuse for condemning the Italian peace. He says that his motives have been misrepresented—his policy misunderstood—France and himself dealt with in a spirit of hostility, suspicion and jealous injustice. England, he exclaims, expects from him the vengeance of Waterloo.

Yet what are the facts, he asks, on which this expectation is based? Has not the world moved on considerably, and France with the world, since Waterloo was lost and won?

Is not this the age of gigantic triumphs in the realm of peace, of commercial development, of financial expansion? Has not France greater and nobler things to do than to humble on the field of battle an enemy whom she can humble far more gloriously and effectually still, by making her conscious of her own injustice, and compelling her to see how shameful in many respects to her was that very Waterloo, of which she has boasted so loudly and so long?

This is the substance of the Emperor's commentary upon England's policy and her treatment of himself. That commentary, we believe, means peace as the aim and rule, war but as an odious contingency of the future of France. The third Napoleon has doubtless determined that Waterloo shall be avenged; but how is that vengeance to be accomplished most thoroughly and most signally?

England has her Waterloos to avenge as well as France. The battles of Yorktown and Saratoga, the humiliations of 1783, left at least as dark a stain upon the shield of England as was set by Waterloo upon the splendid escutcheon of French glory. But if England to-day were bent upon "wiping out" the memory of those great defeats, what process would seem to her so effectual as distancing in the race of wealth and power the great Republic which sprung thence into being? If the United States are to go on advancing commercially and territorially till our national opulence, influence and strength shall throw the ex-mistress of the seas hopelessly back into the second rank of nations, what one or two or half-a-dozen victories in the field of battle could restore to England her ancient self-complacency and her immemorial pride? And so with France, we may be sure that war stands in the programme of Napoleon III. as but one of the least important of the means by which the great work of his reign is to be achieved. He undoubtedly designs, as it is perfectly proper that he should, to make France the permanent leader of European civilization. If he succeeds in that design, he will indeed avenge Waterloo, and that more grandly than by another Solferino in the fields of Kent, or a reversal of the verdict of Trafalgar in the Channel seas. That he may succeed in that design is a thing so probable that Englishmen ought perhaps to be excused for the injustice they do a rival who is proving so formidable, even upon their own chosen grounds of peace.

Napoleon III. has already broken down the wall which the treaties of 1815 built around France. He has recovered for the great nation over which he rules such a quiet diplomatic supremacy in the councils of the Continent as France had not enjoyed before since the days of the peace of Tilsit. He has dissipated the most threatening elements of those anti-French coalitions of which Louis Philippe lived in abject terror all his life. He has reopened the ocean and the Indies to the enterprise of France.

With all this, he has so successfully seized and used the great commercial levers of the times that he has given to the industry of the French people a development really unmatched even in our days, when every nation seems possessed of the genius of Aladdin. During the four years, for instance, 1840–44, the average foreign commerce of France, as indicated by the official values, rose to a total of $400,000,000. By 1849 this had been increased to $500,000,000. In the last four years of the Empire it has reached $800,000,000. The Customs duties of France, which amounted in 1848 to $18,000,000, had more than doubled under the Empire by the end of the year 1858. The manufactures of France have attained such strength under the fostering *régime* of the Emperor, that the question of throwing them openly into competition with those of all the world is now entertained without a shadow of real anxiety. When in the great Exposition of 1855, all articles on the "prohibited list" were freely admitted from foreign countries on payment of a uniform duty of twenty per cent. *ad valorem*, the result was that not one sixth of the cotton goods, less than one-half of the woolen goods, and about *one-ninth* of the manufactures of metal, introduced into the French market, were disposed of against the native competition. The railway system of the Empire has been pushed forward with amazing energy. Under Louis Philippe, from 1880 to 1847, about $200,000,000 were spent on the French railways, one-fifth of which sum came directly from the Treasury of the State. Under the Empire, between 1852 and 1857, or in *five* years against *seventeen*, nearly $350,000,000 were thus expended, of which only about one-thirteenth part was contributed by the State. France is now netted with railways, the remunerative property, in the vast majority of cases, of rich and flourishing private companies. The mercantile steam navy of France has in like manner grown up under the Empire at a rate nearly equivalent to trebling itself in every six years. It is in these facts, and in facts like these, in the general advance of public enterprise, of individual effort, and of social well-being in France, that the true vengeance of Waterloo lies sleeping. While his policy prospers in these directions, the French Emperor may well afford to treat with something like pity the angry aberrations of his British critics. Like *Mrs. Fielding* in the play, these captious skeptics can conceive of no loftier spirit than that which delights forever to "look back." The spectre of Waterloo is with them by night and day. That vengeance which they consciously deserve they unceasingly dread. But as Napoleon III. has said, with a quiet self-confidence to which the history of his reign gives ample warrant, if there are men who do not understand the age in which they live, he is not of them. And the noblest vengeance which Napoleonic France can take upon England, at once the victor and the victim of Waterloo, will be to create for herself a future which shall make Waterloo and the wars which led to it a dim, improbable legend of the past.

Gov. Banks on Reform Schools.

It is pleasant to see a politician really taking a practical interest in a question of humanity. Gov. Banks, we all know, is a daring horseman, a skillful party leader, an able presiding officer of popular assemblies, and a man destined perhaps to reach high rank as a statesman; but as a philanthropist and penal reformer, he had not yet appeared before the public. In this new character he now presents himself before the extra session of the Massachusetts Legislature, and not without some credit. As our readers have previously been informed, one of the youthful *détenus* of the State Reform School at Westboro' has recently amused himself by setting fire to the buildings, and the question now coming up with regard to a new Institution, the Governor very properly takes the opportunity of inquiring whether the whole system of reform pursued at Westboro' was exactly adapted to its purposes. After giving a history of the foundation of the institution and of its generous donor, Theodore Lyman, the message suggests certain points in which the Trustees or the State had not carried out the intentions of the founders, and had accordingly to a certain extent failed in the work of reform. The results, too, are evidently not considered satisfactory, for not to mention the destruction of its own buildings by one of the pupils under process of "reformation," it appears that one-tenth of the convicts of the "State Prisons are graduates of this school." The Governor's suggestions of defects have been carefully considered, and should have weight in the management of all similar institutions, but they plainly do not reach the point of the difficulty, and they are given without sufficient knowledge of the most recent improvements in the science of Juvenile reform.

Most people have a vague impression that all methods of treatment for the poor and the criminal are about equally good, and are very little capable of improvement or progress. But practical experience shows that the different systems for the management of almshouses and prisons and reformatories vary from each other in their character and their results, as much as do systems of education or religion or government. There is as much contrast and as much progress between the Juvenile Reformatories of different nations as between their common schools.

Governor Banks recommends that in future the buildings for the Reform School be made fire-proof as far as possible; that the boys should not be admitted over fourteen years, and then only when committed by the Courts and for a whole term of sentence. He strongly urges also that the numbers be reduced, so as to give an opportunity for classification and separate treatment. He opposes the sending children to this Institution merely for vagrancy or trivial offences, and in allusion to the fact that 1,028 of the children were committed for *stubbornness*, he enters like a man who has known, in other places, something of the value of a stiff back-bone, into a laborious defence of this good old English vice. Probably, in his secret soul, it is a satisfaction to him that the boys of Massachusetts do not show the peculiar defects of their elders, but err rather on the side of too much will, than of too little.

The Governor's suggested improvements may make some difference in the results of the future Institution—but, after all, they are very superficial hints. Fire-proof walls, and a more strict penal arrangement with younger lads, cannot make good men out of poor boys, cast adrift. Besides, it appears from his own statement that the average age of the inmates since the foundation of the school is only twelve years and three-quarters, which is not very mature for a subject of reform. It is possible that too many lads have been admitted there for trivial offences, but this, in truth, should only make the show of results of the school more favorable, as more boys would graduate who were not hardened criminals.

The real defect of the School lies much deeper. Every Reformatory on this basis must either fail or show much poorer fruits than we have the right to expect. Several hundred boys or girls of a criminal or vagrant class, with all the habits, the vices, the desires of such children, cannot be placed in a multitude together without corrupting one another. An evil public opinion is formed among them, unsuspected by their instructors; their numbers lessen the sense of individual responsibility; they teach each other the language, the practices and the outside haunts of vice or mischief. All those morbid and degrading habits which such children contract, and which are quickly lost in a more healthful atmosphere, are caught up by one from another. With the most humane officials and the most Christian management, it is impossible to bring anything like individual moral influence to bear on a mass of five or six hundred children. The government must, to a certain degree, be technical and military, rather than moral or personal. The plan is not in analogy with Nature—with that Divine Juvenile Reformatory which exists through all society, the *Family*. The boys, if they display virtues, often show only hypocritical or imaginary good qualities. There is little personal discipline, or hope, or struggle to please certain individuals who know them and have a regard or affection for them, such as stimulates every child in the outside world. We must say of the subjects of every Juvenile Reformatory, managed on the old "penitentiary" system, that they are in an utterly unnatural position, such as they can never occupy again, when thrown out on the world.

The true method of treatment for the criminal children is the "Family system," and as respects the vagrant and destitute and "stubborn" children, perhaps the most practical and economic system is that of immediate deportation to families who will receive them. The only true Reformatory for convicted boys and girls is that in which the subjects are divided up into little groups or families, each family under a separate overseer. By this system, so successfully pursued in Hamburg, and at the Ohio State Reform School, each little group of children is under the constant watch of, and in continual sympathy with, the teacher or superintendent. They sleep, eat, work, study and play in a little family by themselves in close companionship with their teacher. If he be an ingenious as well as humane or religious man, he can acquire a deep and lasting influence over the character of the children. He studies their habits, enters into their sympathies, guides their education, and proportions the punishment or discipline of each one to its special case.

It is evident that such a method of reform is in some kind of harmony with the outside world, and must bear something of the fruits of a good family government.

Such has been the fact, to a wonderful extent, in the European Family Reformatories, and, for the short time of the experiment, to an equally remarkable degree in that of Ohio. So efficient and kindly is the influence of such institutions, that though they have scarce any penal restraints, and the lads are but little criminals of society, they run away less than from any of the old Refuges or Asylums. How much more rational, more Christian, more in harmony with the age, is such a treatment for these unfortunate little outcasts, than any increased penal restraints, such as Gov. Banks ignorantly recommends.

Accidents at Ferries.—We were compelled yesterday to record another death by a futile attempt to jump after the Fulton ferry-boat after it had left the wharf. If there were any such thing as a just and vigorous public sentiment on such subjects, the Ferry Company would speedily be compelled to put an end to these utterly needless casualties. Nothing whatever is needed but a *gate*, running up and down upon slides, and to be raised or lowered by a pully upon the arrival and departure of the boats. As long as rash persons are *invited* to jump after or from the boats, by the facilities left for so doing, they will certainly do it. The chain now put up, while it is utterly useless for all practical purposes, indicates a consciousness on the part of the Company that they ought to do something to prevent these accidents. They ought now to go a step further and do something effectual.

The Park Mania.

The example of our Central Park has produced a mania among our neighbors of a very commendable nature. Philadelphia has been holding preliminary meetings towards laying out a great Central Park, and Boston would take immediate steps, no doubt, for the same object, but, unhappily, Boston is already built up; there is not a square foot of unoccupied ground left for any purpose whatever, and they could only make a Park as the English monarch created the New Forest, by pulling down houses and planting trees in their places. Our thrifty neighbor on the other side of the East River has an abundance of land for the creation of a Park, and on Thursday evening the Park Commissioners of Brooklyn held a meeting to discuss the question of a great Central Park, that shall as much excel our Central as the pleasure-house of Kubla Khan excelled the shanty of a railroad laborer. One of the ex-Mayors of Williamsburg submitted a plan for a Park of twelve hundred acres, having the Ridgewood Reservoir for its centre.

The Park mania is not a mania to be decried, and we shall not attempt to dampen the ardor of our neighbors by any discouraging remarks while their new passion is at fever heat; but it would be as well for them to keep their plans within possible dimensions, if they have any sincere wish to see them carried out. A Park of two or three hundred acres might be practicable even for a city like Brooklyn; but the cost of twelve hundred acres of Park grounds would be a hopeless undertaking; and, if the land were appropriated for the purpose, the greater part of it would necessarily remain a wilderness. The cost of improving our Park, which is carried on in a very admirable manner, will serve as a lesson for other cities. A Park of three hundred acres properly laid out and cultivated, would be infinitely preferable to one of double the dimensions imperfectly attended to. Let the aim of our neighbors be to excel us in the beauty and elegance of their Park grounds rather than in their extent; and if there must be a mania for Parks, let it expend itself upon their improvement, and not upon their expansion.

The Central Park Police.—What a police force, even in this country, can be made when properly managed, may be seen by a visit to the Central Park, and an observation of the Central Park Police. They are under the command of a military man, who has introduced into the force military order and discipline. Any of our readers who have attended the Saturday afternoon concerts at the Park, and observed the difference in the appearance of the policemen belonging to the Park and those of our City force who happened to be present, will bear witness to the superiority of the former. The Central Park Po-

[redacted], however, do their duty [illegible] some weeks since, on Sunday, they [illegible] than a person than His Honor one of the [illegible] of the Supreme Court. It [illegible] [illegible] closed on crossing some new-made [illegible] Park, notwithstanding a warning [illegible] man, and the consequence was that he was arrested by the executive, and taken to the station-house, where he was brought before Capt. Renwick. At first His Honor was very indignant at the arrest, but being informed that it made no difference whether he was a Judge or a rag-picker, he must obey the laws or suffer the consequences, he took a more sensible view of the case, and expressed his gratification that he had at last found policemen who did their duty. It being after Court hours, and the Captain being unwilling to hold a prisoner all night for so small an offence, the Judge, after a short detention, was permitted to depart. The question fortunately did not arise whether, if the Judge had been locked up for the night, he could have sworn to a petition before himself, issued a writ of *habeas corpus*, returnable before himself, served it on his jailor, and subsequently discharged himself.

Academy of Music.

It is a moist and musty fact that whenever the "Barber of Seville" is performed the weather is sure to be inclement. Now if anything can be damper than a shower of rain it is surely a comic opera performed to an atmosphere of umbrellas and overshoes. The huge jocosity of Rossini's muse is fortunately not easily affected by circumstances, and the "Rossinians," as Mr. Ullman dubs them, usually get their full meed of enjoyment be the weather never so bad. But these same Rossinians are by no means a numerous class. For a favorite composer, Rossini enjoys but a limited popularity. He is esteemed by the few and talked of by the many. Popular taste has outgrown the extremely ornate school of which he was to a great extent the founder, and for the comic element of which he was an absolute master the public cares but little. Whenever the "Barber" is played, we notice the same faces illuminated with the same keen enjoyment, and applauding in the same devoted way. We remark also the same number of vacant places, speaking most piteously of the limited amount of correct Rossinian taste, and filling us with respect for successive managements that bravely give us one of the best works ever written, in spite of an indifference which is all too palpable.

Although there was an important change in the programme last night, the performance was admirable. The *rôle of Figaro* was intrusted to Signor Morelli, owing to the non-arrival of Signor Gassier, who is yet at sea. It was a happy choice, Signor Morelli being, after Signor Gassier, the best *Barber* we have ever had in this City. Madame Gassier was the *Rosina*, and sang the music with admirable precision and delicacy. The finished merits of this lady are not more than fairly recognized by the public; there are but few artists who combine so much of executive talent with the same degree of freshness of voice. In Rossini's music she is especially delightful, inasmuch as it does not demand any breadth of style, but simply that exquisite finish for which she is remarkable.

Signor Rocco was excellent as *Bartolo*, and rendered good assistance to Madame Gassier in the Spanish duet at the end of the opera. Brignoli and Amodio were, of course, good. In all respects indeed the opera was given in a way to satisfy the staunch admirers of the Swan of Pesaro.

There will be a grand *matinée* to-day, commencing at 1 o'clock. The programme contains the entire opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor," the second act of "Norma," and the last act of "La Traviata." Madame Colvesi, Madame Gassier, Madame Strakosch, Signors Brignoli, Stefani, Amodio, and Junca, will assist.

The Suspension of Bishop Onderdonk.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has been stated in several of the papers of the day, that an effort would be made to influence the House of Bishops at the next General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to terminate the sentence of suspension which has been imposed upon the Right Rev. Benjamin T. Onderdonk, D.D.

It is of great importance that correct views and impressions should, at the very outset, be held by the community at large. I trust, therefore, that you will allow me to state, in your columns, the true position of the case.

Bishop Onderdonk was suspended from all exercise of his Episcopal and priestly functions by his compeers, the Bishops, in January, 1845. It is, therefore, nearly *fifteen* years since that sentence of suspension was pronounced. The sentence was indefinite in its terms. It specified no time when it should expire. It can be terminated, only, by an expression from the House of Bishops. Bishop Onderdonk has been living in a state of complete seclusion ever since the sentence was pronounced, and it is the opinion of many of the clergy and laity that he has been punished sufficiently to purify his own heart and conduct, and to vindicate the purity and discipline of the Church. The petition which asks for the termination of the sentence of suspension is headed by the signatures of Drs. Hawks, Cutler, Tyng, Anthon, Muhlenberg, Evan M. Johnson and others. Coming from such men it, of course, will be heeded, and there can be no doubt that the term of suspension will at once be terminated. In that case, Bishop Onderdonk becomes again the acting head of the Diocese. It is, however, well understood that he will leave the general work of the Church to the present Provisional Bishop, and that he will only go to such parishes as may desire his official aid. It is said, by some, that this movement should come from the Diocesan Convention of New-York, and that the House of Bishops will not be influenced by *individual names*. This position, however, is at once shown to be incorrect, from the fact that the New-York Convention had nothing to do with the trial and conviction, and ought not, therefore, to meddle with the reversion of the sentence. The New-York Convention was not consulted at the first, and it may not act now. Individuals brought on the trial and secured the conviction. Individuals, therefore, may request and urge the termination of the sentence. The matter ought not to come into the Diocesan Convention at all. It must, of right, be managed by individuals. It is said by some that Bishop O. ought to promise to resign jurisdiction in case of his restoration. To demand this beforehand would be eminently unfair. It would be degrading to both parties. If Justice and Mercy demand the release, then let it be given without any terms. Strangers took the Bishop away from us. Let them restore him, and then we shall be able to make such terms with him as may be just and right. Let the Father come again in contact with the Children, and the Family will make such arrangements as may be best for all concerned. The quiet humility of the Bishop for the past *fifteen years* is proof enough that he will not lord it over God's heritage to its hurt. Following the restoration of the Bishop will undoubtedly come the division of the Diocese. The northern counties will become the Diocese of Albany, and Long Island will become the Diocese of Brooklyn, or of Nassau. It is clear to be seen that God has in store great things for the Church in New-York. The Bishop will be released. Harmony will be restored, and wonderful strength and growth will follow.

It is clear that the movement for the release of the Bishop is in the hands of men who will insure its success. It is generally understood that the House of Bishops is only waiting for an opportunity to exercise the attributes of clemency and mercy. And the timid and weak-hearted may be sustained by the consciousness that the Diocese of New-York is good enough to take back the penitent, and strong enough to sustain itself in so doing. CLERUS.

POLITICAL.

The Goshen, (N. Y.,) *Democrat* says of Mr. Dennison, Republican candidate for Comptroller:

"He has grown up among us from a boy. Repeatedly called to offices of high trust and honor, he has always shown himself a man of thorough business habits, of spotless integrity, of superior talents and unflinching adherence to the right. Formerly a Democrat, he was among the first in this County to protest against the passage of the Nebraska Bill, and his course since then has been entirely consistent with the position he then took."

Mr. Ambrose Gregg, Democratic Delegate to Syracuse from the Second District of Oswego County, writes to the Albany *Atlas and Argus* that his name was placed on the Wood Committee without his knowledge or consent, and positively refuses to acknowledge the Wood faction.

The Hon. Robert C. Schenck, of Dayton, Ohio, who has hitherto acted with the Americans, is about to take the stump for the Republican State ticket.

Mr. Olden, Opposition candidate for the New-Jersey Governorship, has formally accepted the nomination of the National Americans; so that a thorough fusion is now effected.

News from Hayti.

PRESIDENT GEFFRARD'S DAUGHTER SHOT.

The brig *Baltimore*, Capt. Bly, from Port-au-Prince, arrived last night, bringing dates to 5th inst.

Among her passengers is Gen. Gutierrez-Prophete, Ex-Minister of the Interior, of Hayti, and his son.

The daughter of the President, Geffrard, was shot dead while sitting in her father's chair, from the palace gardens, on the evening of the 3d inst. There was great excitement in consequence.

Flour was dull, at $240, Haytien money. But little business doing.

The Manchester Riot.

PARTICULARS OF THE FIREMEN'S RIOT AT MANCHESTER, N. H.

The Boston *Journal* publishes full particulars of the riot which occurred on Thursday, at Manchester, N. H. The origin of the difficulty is thus definitely stated:

"The immediate cause of the riot was the open practice of gambling by at least a hundred sporting men in different sections of the city. The principal places occupied by the 'fraternity' were two rooms in E. P. OFFUTT'S building, on Elm-street, a few doors south of Concord-street, and on Manchester-street, a short distance from Elm-street. OFFUTT'S auction-room, No. 31 Elm-street, was leased to the gamblers, and a room in the same building, No. 29 Elm-street, occupied by a Mr. UNDERHILL as a bowling and drinking saloon, was fitted up by the gamblers with prop tables, sweat-cloths, California lottery, roulette tables, wheels of fortune, and other devices of chance. These places were crowded during the day and evening with firemen, who bet their money freely, and lost to a corresponding extent.

At a few minutes before 11 o'clock, a dispute arose in the auction-room, No. 31, the origin of which, owing to the conflicting statements afloat, cannot be readily ascertained. It is contended by the firemen that one of their number received a counterfeit five dollar bill, and another story is to the effect that he received a one dollar bill when it should have been a "five." The parties in possession of the establishment would have it appear that one of the firemen stole a pile of money, amounting to $32. But in whatever manner the difficulty arose, certain it is that a body of firemen, friends of the one concerned in the affair, entered the place and demanded reparation. Inflamed by drink, and sensitive to a degree at their losses, the firemen commenced an indiscriminate attack upon the gamblers and their implements. Tables were broken up and missiles hurled at the heads of the 'fraternity.' About one hundred firemen crowded into the room, but were forced back by the gamblers, who, in order to intimidate the firemen, fired several pistol shots, which did no further harm than marring the ceiling. A fireman was struck on the head with a bottle, and in his flight leaped from a front window into a cellar way, falling down a flight of stairs, and injuring him severely. He was conveyed to the Elm-street House, but there being no accommodations for him, he was taken to a private residence. During the *melée*, the gamblers gathered up their implements and forcing the invaders from the room, secured the door, and fled from the rear of the building. They had scarcely left the place when the firemen, their numbers constantly augmenting as the report of the disturbance gained currency, renewed the attack upon the building. They forced the door, and with oaths and imprecations upon the gamblers, smashed the windows, tables, and such implements as they could find, and then commenced an attack upon the room adjoining, which was ostensibly a bowling saloon. Here they demolished the windows, counters, bar and fixtures, and carried away, drank or destroyed about $300 worth of liquors, cigars, &c. The excitement momentarily increased. Hundreds of firemen rushed to the scene, and united in the shouts of 'clean out the gamblers.' The police force was entirely inadequate to the suppression of the riot. The regular force of the department numbered less than thirty, but for the purpose of preserving the peace of the city during the muster, about seventy-five extra policemen were appointed, but had not been sworn in. Those on duty were scattered about the city, and the rioters consequently had everything their own way, and continued their riotous conduct for several hours, to the terror of law-abiding citizens, who looked about in vain for the power to suppress the tumult."

The Newark Fire—Firemen Injured by a Falling Wall.

From the Newark Mercury, Sept. 6.

About half past two o'clock yesterday afternoon an alarm of fire was sounded for the Fifth District. The alarm was occasioned by a fire in the third story of the brick building, corner of McWhorter and East Hamilton streets, occupied by D. G. GRIFFITHS, for fancy scroll and circular sawing, by T. E. CHAPMAN, wood turner, and A. C. WARD, manufacturer of wood mouldings. The fire originated in the boiler room, and, owing to the combustible nature of the contents of the building, spread rapidly. The firemen were unable to ascertain the precise locality of the fire. Finding it impossible to save the building in which the fire originated, they turned their attention to the surrounding property, which they saved.

During the fire, one of the walls of the brick building fell, and several of the firemen, who were unable to get out of the way, were injured by the falling bricks. WILLIAM STIFF, foreman of Engine Company No. 7, sustained the greatest injury. We are informed, however, that he is not fatally injured, though a rumor to that effect was current during the afternoon. He received a severe cut on the head, and one of his legs was badly bruised, and is supposed to have been injured internally. WALTER PARSONS, of Engine Company No. 8, received a cut on his head, from which the blood flowed profusely, but the wound is not serious. ABRAM PARSONS, of the same Company, was also slightly injured. A member of the same company, named DOUGLAS, was slightly bruised about the knee. A number of other accidents occurred during the fire. A member of Engine Company No. 6, whose name we were unable to learn, had his arm broken by the lever of the engine, and GEORGE DEHMAN, of No. 11, had three of his fingers crushed by the brakes. One of them was nearly severed from the hand, and one of the others will probably have to be amputated.

We were unable to ascertain last evening the extent of the loss sustained, but it has been estimated at between $20,000 and $25,000. The building and stock is said to have been insured for $12,000 in different companies. The building was very large, and rooms were occupied in it by other persons than those named, who will, however, be the principal losers. The building was owned by Mr. A. C. WARD. The firemen ceased their labors about 7 o'clock, but there was fire enough remaining among the ruins, to light up the vicinity all night.

One of the Outside Rows at Syracuse.

MUSEUM HOTEL, New-York, Friday, Sept. 16, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In this morning's impression of the TIMES your Syracuse correspondent has (unwittingly, I believe,) done me an injustice; one which is calculated to injure me in the estimation of a large circle of social friends.

He says the "first act of ruffianism occurred in the bar-room of the Voorhies House," (alluding to the rows which took place at the Syracuse Democratic Convention,) which row, his letter implies, was caused by me, whom he delicately characterizes as being "tipsy," and shouting each time I filled my glass, FERNANDO WOOD'S health, which shouting so interrupted two countrymen's social converse, that upon my asking them to join me in these contested toasts, they replied, "Oh, shut up: we've had enough of FERNANDO WOOD, and are sick of him;" whereupon two of WOOD'S friends, without provocation, "dashed on the provincials."

Now, allow me to say that I never but three times imbibed at a bar-room while at Syracuse, and then at long intervals; that I was as sober as a Dow or Gough; that at the hour he alleges me to have been in the bar-room (11 o'clock) I went in on invitation of Councilman HUGHES and friends, among whom was Messrs. CLANCY and CONNELLY; that I gave the following sentiment, viz.: "Here's to the health of the next Mayor of New-York—FERNANDO WOOD!" that a notorious gang of bruisers y'clept "Salt Pointers" took exception to the remark; that the chief of the gang aforesaid turned 'round and loudly anathematized Mr. WOOD, and offered to bet $500 that Mr. WOOD would not take a seat in the Convention to organize next day; that this offer to wager was met in the person of Capt. BENJAMIN RAY and others, when the chief of the "Pointers," instead of putting up his money, commenced lauding CAGGER, and calumniating WOOD; that while this bandying of words, this crimination and recrimination was going on, I issued from the room, and went to the telegraph office and sent a few pages of foolscap to an editor; that on returning I ascertained a fight had taken place between the "Pointers" and the "Mozart Boys;" that the former were badly dealt with.

If the row grew out of my remarks, which were said soberly and in good faith, to congenial friends, those who engaged in the same were not of my party of friends who entered the room together.

Yours, &c., A. JACKSON PLUMB.

Governor Chase wrote a characteristic letter, in response to an invitation to attend the Webster Statue Inauguration in Boston. He said: "I would go far to participate in inaugurating a statue wrought by the art of Powers. I would go further to hear Webster celebrated by Everett. But imperious duty detains me in Ohio."

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is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Undershirts, Drawers, &c.—Wholesale or Retail, at our usual low prices. All the desirable styles now ready, in large variety.
IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

So Dashing, so Dressy, so Becoming are
WHITE'S FALL MOLESKIN HATS,
that his store, No. 218 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's, is besieged.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, corner 28th-av. and 28th-st. Pure and genuine Drugs and Medicines and Perfumery. Personal attendance on the part of the Proprietor.

"He missed his true vocation, and made of life a failure," would less often sadly be said if young men would secure a Phrenological Examination of FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

The Eureka Celebrated sewing Machines.
"No family should be without them."—*Times.*
Price, $50. $50. $50.
Office No. 489 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Tolman's Self-Ventilating Spring Bed and mattress, purifies itself by a draft of air from beneath, and conduces to health and comfort. Dealers and the public invited to examine. Manufactory, 678 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair-Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' Long Braids. Fronts, half Wigs, &c., on hand for sale, and the Dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

Caution to Advertisers.—Don't advertise in the *Weekly Tribune*. It is dangerous to your quiet. Here is the proof: A few weeks ago we published a notice that Oliver Tarbell Bragg, of St. Louis, had just brought from Cuba a quantity of tobacco seed, which he wished to distribute to such persons as were disposed to try the cultivation in the United States. What the result has been may be judged from what he says now, under date of Sept. 7:

"The notice has brought me several hundred of letters applying for seed. Every day brings me from ten to fifteen applications for seed. I did not anticipate so many applications, and consequently I was quite unprepared for it. I continued to send seed to all applicants until my supply was entirely exhausted.

I have had applications for seed from every State in the Union, all mentioning that they saw my offer in the New-York *Tribune*. Your paper must certainly have an enormous circulation, judging from the many applications for seed which I have had. You will please to inform your readers that I have sent to Pinar del Rio, Island of Cuba, for a full supply of this year's crop of seed, and I shall be enabled to supply every applicant during the month of November. This will be in full time for sowing for the crop of 1860."

Price of advertising in the New-York *Weekly Tribune* $1 per line each insertion. Address
HORACE GREELEY & CO.,
Tribune Office,
New-York.

HAS COME. HAS COME. HAS COME.

The Good Time Has Come.
SINGER'S No. 2 SEWING MACHINE
Can now be had for.....$100
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For manufacturing purposes the only reliable and unexcelled sewing machine in the world.—*Singer's Gazette.*
We have tried them in our own families, and find them superior to anything now in use.—*Times.*
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES from $50 to $75.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 15. No. 458 Broadway.

Fairbanks' Standard Scales.
More than one hundred different modifications, adapted to every branch of business where an *accurate and durable scale* is required. These scales are in use in nearly every country throughout the civilized world, and are *the only* COMPOUND BALANCES *that have merited and received the confidence and patronage of the business public.*
Call and examine or send for an ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Lillie's Patent
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES
are considered by competent judges to be
THE ONLY RELIABLE SAFES IN MARKET.
Against the *most skillful* BURGLAR it is
A SURE PROTECTION,
being fitted with a POWDER-PROOF COMBINATION LOCK of LILLIE'S OWN MANUFACTURE,
and the great fire at Oshkosh proved them to be the
MOST RELIABLE FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
For sale by
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

GENIN'S HAT STORE, No. 507 Broadway

To the Public.
The Fall campaign opened with the most complete, original and extensive stock of
GENTLEMEN'S DRESS HATS,
GENTLEMEN'S FELT and BEAVER HATS,
BOYS' and YOUTH'S HATS AND CAPS,
Brought out expressly for the present season, and adapted to all tastes and pursuits.
GENIN, Hatter, No. 507 Broadway.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.—I. V. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William-sts. have now in store and offer for sale on reasonable terms, a large and well-assorted stock of Gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, embracing all varieties of Cashmere, Merlino, Wool and Silk undergarments, Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts, Collars, Scarfs, Stocks, Ties, Suspenders, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Traveling Shirts, Shawls, Robes de Chambre, Wool Jackets, &c.
Gentlemen desirous of procuring well made and good fitting Shirts, ready-made, or made to order from measure, can find them at the above establishment.

Delightful Weather.—Pleasant weather makes business brisk, and as the town is alive with strangers, and New-Yorkers who have just returned from their Summer pleasures, it naturally follows that CANTRELL'S Boot and Shoe Establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., is commanding its share of trade. It is, without doubt, the best place to buy your feet-covering, as his stock embraces articles for all classes, men, women and children, and his charges are very low.

Leary & Co.
Introduce this day
The Autumn Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats,
And would remark that for the past thirty years no opportunity has been lost to introduce into their factories every improvement. Through this and their present extensive facilities, they now offer their fabrics as unequaled. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
Warranted Free from Dampness.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 6 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Sewing-Machine Needles.
The subscriber has now in stock a full assortment of
NEEDLES, SUITABLE FOR
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.
These Needles are made by hand, from the best tempered English cast-steel, and will be found on trial
SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.
J. FRED. MILLWARD,
No. 31 Warren-st., New-York.

3,000 Complete Cassimere Business Suits, to match.
$6, $8, $10, $12, $13, $15, $18 and $20,
At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

New Sewing Machines.
$5, $6 50, $10, $16, $20. $25, $30, $35, $50, $65, $75, $95 and $100. ALL KINDS. WARRANTED. AGENT WANTED.
EAGLE SEWING-MACHINE CO., No. 411 Broadway.

Kane's Improved Patent Kitchen Range and Heater Combined.—The most useful and economical Range ever introduced. It bakes equal to the brick oven, and also heats the room above. It is the most substantial range yet made, and warranted. Manufactory, No. 319 Bowery, opposite Bleecker-st. CHARLES KANE.

Elegant Boots and Gaiters.—WATKINS, No. 114 Fulton-st., invites attention to his superior assortment of fall styles. WATKINS' manufactures are unequaled in beauty and durability, and invariably give satisfaction to the purchaser. Ladies' and Children's shoes in every variety.

A New Sensation.—The commencement of a new Novel, by one of the leading novelists of the day, is announced to appear in the Brooklyn EAGLE, of Monday, Sept. 19. The EAGLE has already attained a large circulation, and this announcement will doubtless increase it still more.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box 3,600. No. 30 Platt-st.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.
Temporarily at No. 501 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Burthol's
Celebrated Sewing Machines.—Family machines—Prices reduced from $80 to $60.
BARTHOLF Manufacturing Company,
No. 434 Broadway.

Marvellin Cures Baldness, Removes Dandruff, and prevents the hair from falling out. Sold by all druggists, and at the retail depôt, F. PITTS, No. 769 Broadway; BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row; CHARLES ERNEST & CO., No. 69 Maiden-lane.

Rupture Cured.—The "Riggs Truss," for utility, beauty, cleanliness, durability and economy, has no equal. It may be used in bathing, and cannot injure the cord nor enlarge the openings. No. 448 Broome-st., New-York.

Spring Beds.—$6 TO $6 FOR THE BEST Spring Bed in existence (Howe's patent), at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Save 25 per Cent. on your Clothing.
Buy at the Mammoth Clothing Establishment of
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.,
Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Fall Styles of Hats and Caps—Every desirable pattern. First Premium awarded for Riding Hats and Children's Hats. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

Equestrian Academy.—DISBROW'S, corner of 6th-av. and 39th-st., is now open daily. Evening class commences Oct. 1.

MARRIED.

SHERWOOD—DICKINSON.—In this City, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, on Thursday, Sept. 15, by the Rev. Dr. McClintock, B. F. SHERWOOD, of San Francisco, to ARMIRA THERESA, daughter of J. B. Dickinson, of this City.

EDDY—MEINELL.—At South Oyster Bay, on Thursday, Sept. 15, by the Rev. Mr. Stowell, Mr. CHARLES H. EDDY, of Adrian, Mich., to Miss FANNIE M. MEINELL, of the former place.

DIED.

WAITE.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Sept. 15, in the 36th year of her age, CATHARINE I., wife of John Waite, and daughter of Cornelius Westerfield, Esq.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 231 Bleecker-st. Her remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, Long Island.

POWELL.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 15, ARTHUR G., only son of Arthur G. and Sarah P. Powell, aged 1 year, 7 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Caroline L. Stokes, No. 53 West 25th-st., this day, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

THOMSON.—In this City, on Friday morning, Sept. 16, MARYSA GIBSON, daughter of John and Jane Eliza Thomson, aged 1 year and 7 months.

funeral, on (this day) Saturday, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from No. 232 West 22d-st.

SUTTON.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 16, JACOB M. SUTTON, aged 67 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 212 East 23d-st.

☞ Peekskill and Kingston papers please copy.

JONES—ADEE.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 15, by the Rev. J. Phillips, EDWARD F. JONES to MARGARETTA A. ADEE, all of this City.

SCHROEDER.—At Red Bank, N. J., on Friday, Sept. 16, RICHARD HATFIELD, infant son of HENRY C. J. and Sarah L. Schroeder, aged 1 year, 8 months and 21 days.

ALLEN.—At Huntington, L. I., on Thursday, Sept. 15, at the residence of her son-in-law, Daniel P. Sammis, MARY, the beloved wife of Isaac Allen, aged 65 years and 19 days.

The friends and acquaintance of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from Willett-st. M. E. Church, on Sunday next, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Authorized by the Legislature, with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 495, Sept. 16, 1859.
33, 28, 11, 48, 60, 73, 61, 39, 52, 47, 69, 36, 66.
Class No. 496, Sept. 16, 1859.
71, 51, 24, 42, 20, 12, 21, 56, 18, 60, 14, 2.
GEORGIA LOTTERIES.
Class No. 493, Sept. 16, 1859.
25, 15, 72, 63, 78, 19, 3, 4, 39, 29, 69, 23, 11.
Class No. 494, Extra, Sept. 16, 1859.
47, 30, 65, 61, 23, 41, 57, 26, 59, 28, 34, 21.
N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

SILVER WARE.
GALE & WILLIS,
(LATE WM. GALE & SON,)
NO. 447 BROOME-ST.,
ONE DOOR WEST OF BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BRITISH STERLING SILVER WARE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
MANUFACTURED BY OURSELVES ON THE PREMISES.
STRANGERS visiting the City are invited to call and examine our stock of STERLING SILVER WARE, which is large and well assorted, comprising articles for FAMILY USE, also for BRIDAL and HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
ALSO,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN PLATED WARE.
Established in 1821.

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY.
MEEKS'
CABINET FURNITURE
WAREROOMS,
Nos. 333 and 335 FOURTH-ST.,
(northwest corner of Broadway.)
JOHN MEEKS,
(Of the old firm of J. & J. W. Meeks,)
Invites the attention of furniture buyers to a large and elegant assortment of cabinet furniture, suitable for PARLORS, DINING-ROOMS, LIBRARIES, &c., Made from selected and well-seasoned wood, in the latest and most approved styles,
AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES.
The well-known reputation of the late firm for making SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE will be fully sustained.

STRANGERS IN THE CITY
ARE INVITED
to examine our stock of
CHINA, GLASS, SILVERWARE,
BRONZES and FANCY GOODS,
including an elegant assortment of
DRESDEN CHINA,
from the Royal Manufactory at Dresden, (purchased at the late fair at Leipsic,) together with a large assortment of MIRRORS, GAS FIXTURES, and GENERAL HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
488, 490 and 492 BROADWAY, CORNER BROOME-ST., N. Y.

PETER K. DEYO,
ADVERTISING AGENT,
OFFICE NO. 19 NASSAU BANK BUILDING.
Reference—Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.
All desirous of advertising through his (Mr. Deyo's) agency, can do so with the *fullest confidence in all his representations.—N. Y. Express, March 4, 1859.*

GAS! GAS! GAS!
A splendid assortment of Gas Fixtures and French Bronzes for sale, at very low prices, at
STEPHEN PHILBIN'S WAREROOMS,
No. 707 Broadway,
Between Washington-place and 4th-st.
Stores, private dwellings and public buildings of any kind fitted up with gas-pipes in the most approved manner, and on reasonable terms.
Orders for Plumbing work promptly attended to as usual.

TO PRINTERS.
CORTELYOU'S NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE.
(Established 1823.)
No. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
The Subscriber will be happy to furnish purchasers of PRINTING MATERIALS with PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL TYPES, BORDERS, &c., made from a combination of all the hard metals so extensively puffed by Founders. Also, GERMANS, GREEKS, HEBREWS, and a new elegant font of AGATE MUSIC TYPE, from which the *Musical Review, Musical World, Sacred Musical Guest* and *Tablet* are now printed, with Presses and every article required for Printing, at the very lowest price, for cash or approved paper.
Old Type taken in exchange for new, at ten cents per pound.
Second-hand Presses and Materials, and a complete Stereotype Foundry, with two Shaving Machines, for sale, cheap.
☞ Printers of newspapers publishing this advertisement (including this note) three times before the 1st of January, 1860, and sending me one of the papers, will be paid for it in Printing Types, when they purchase four times the amount of their bill.
SEPT. 12. P. C. CORTELYOU.
☞ The Type on which this paper is printed is from the above foundry.

BALDWIN'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
THE LARGEST IN THE CITY.
Built by Wm. B. Astor, Esq., expressly for the Business.
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.
The largest assortment of fashionable Fall and Winter Clothing, of every variety taste and style ever offered, and will be sold less than at any other store in the City.
$40,000 saved yearly by being off Broadway.
The best artists that can be had in the world are employed in the custom and other departments of this establishment.
LADIES—Please call and examine the Children's Department.

SILVERWARE,
TEA SETS, DINNER SERVICES.
WAITERS, URNS,
KNIVES, SPOONS, FORKS, &c.,
Manufactured by
WM. FORBES, No. 277 Spring-st.,
Between Hudson and Varick.
Has been manufacturing solely
For one of the principal houses of this City
For the past 25 years.

JOY, COE & CO.,
ADVERTISING AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
Tribune Building, New-York,
Brown's Iron Building, Philadelphia.
Advertisements inserted in any paper of the United States, British Provinces, West Indies and Central America, at the publishers' lowest cash rates.
To merchants, manufacturers, and others, we respectfully tender our services as general agents of the newspaper Press.

A NEW BOOK ON THE POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY BY D. APPLETON & Co.
PARTIES AND THEIR PRINCIPLES; A MANUAL OF POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE, EXHIBITING THE ORIGIN, GROWTH AND CHARACTER OF NATIONAL PARTIES. WITH AN APPENDIX, CONTAINING VALUABLE AND GENERAL STATISTICAL INFORMATION. By ARTHUR HOLMES. 1 vol., 12mo. $1.
Taking hold at the very beginning of our existence as a people, this book follows down the course of our history, treating it with the general view of tracing the party divisions by which have from time to time grown up, and giving, with respect to these divisions of the past time, in addition to a historical digest, such general and particular information as never finds its way into national history; and, with respect to divisions of the present times, a clear, concise statement, very useful to those who do not follow up our party changes very closely, and valuable also as a record, and for future reference.
It contains a succinct exposition of all questions of National interest, past or present, with the views of eminent Statesmen, the action of Congress, and the bearing of those questions upon the country at large. While the work is condensed, it is at the same time clear in its delineation of the origin, growth, character, and condition of parties. Being strictly historical, it commends itself to men of all shades of politics as a work of reference, and as a safe guide to the intricacies of American politics and the past action of our Government.
The "old stager" will find in this book much to jog his memory very profitably—while to any one studying the national history, and to young men who look forward to the probability of entering public life, it is altogether indispensable.
JUST PUBLISHED:
BREAKFAST, DINNER AND TEA—VIEWED CLASSICALLY, POETICALLY AND PRACTICALLY; containing numerous curious Dishes and feasts of all times and countries, besides 300 modern Receipts. 1 vol., small 4to., gilt top, $1 50.
FIJI AND THE FIJIANS. By THOMAS WILLIAMS and JAMES CALVERT. Edited by GEORGE STRINGER ROWE. 1 vol., 8vo. Illustrated with Maps, Colored Engravings and Wood Cuts. Price $2 50.
HISTORY OF FRANCE, from the earliest times to 1848. By the Rev. JAMES WHITE. 1 large vol., 8vo. $2.
HISTORY OF HERODOTUS, a new English version, with Notes and Appendices. By RAWLINSON. Vol. I., large 8vo. Illustrated. $2 50.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR EUROPE, *via* SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE, per United States steamer ARAGO, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 17th day of September, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

VERY POPULAR—SELLING QUICK.
A BEAUTIFUL ARTICLE
FOR THE HAIR,
FINELY PERFUMED
AND
VERY CHEAP.
A new preparation for the Hair, lately introduced in New-York, called
THE SHILLING
HAIR TONIC,
is well worthy of notice, as being both good and cheap. This article is intended to supply a demand long existing for a Hair Preparation which is reliable, and sold at a low price. Every one can buy this article. It retails for only 12 cents. Try it, and be convinced that it is fully equal to any 25-cent article in use, and much more expensively perfumed. In regard to its qualities as a Hair Tonic and Dressing, it takes rank with the most popular articles at double its price. It contains all the materials best adapted to the Hair, and in proper proportion. It cannot fail to give entire satisfaction.
Also—now ready,
The
SHILLING
BENZINE,
a new liquid for taking out
PAINT, VARNISH AND GREASY STAINS
from Silks or Woolens of all kinds, without injuring their color or texture, while leaving no unpleasant odor. It is used with the same success for
CLEANING GLOVES, without altering their color.
Also, for removing Grease Stains out of Paper of all kinds.
PROPERTIES OF THE BENZINE:
The Benzine is used for removing stains produced by greasy bodies, such as oil, butter, tallow, tar, wax, candles, fresh paint, and dirt upon furniture and clothes by rubbing of the hands and hair. It may be applied also upon all kinds of cloth, whatever may be the quality, without injuring the lustre of the colors—even the most delicate. Its smell, though not disagreeable, is rather sharp when first used, but it disappears rapidly without leaving any trace. It is unalterable, and may be kept for years without its properties being in the least altered. The Benzine is also used for cleaning gloves, without changing the color; for washing painter's brushes, (for this use it is superior to any essence;) for diluting oil colors and for taking out stains on paper. The Benzine is, perhaps, the only preparation used with success for removing greasy stains on engravings, drawings, plans, and all kinds of papers, and also on silk ribbons of all colors, which makes them look equal to new.
RETAIL PRICE ONLY 12 CENTS.
Wholesale only at No. 159 Water-st.
RETAIL AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

STOMACHIC ANTI-DYSPEPTIC TONIC
AND A DELICIOUS BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE,
For the nervous, weak invalid, with any ailment of the bowels, kidneys, liver, digestive or urinary organs. I can conscientiously offer Farquar's California Wine or Brandy, a pure juice of the grape, judiciously medicated with juniper, rhubarb and Peruvian bark. Sold in quart bottles at No. 10 Astor House, Nos. 417 and 862 Broadway, No. 158 Bowery, HAYES, Brooklyn. Dépôt, No. 6 Varick-st. The most delicate female can use this.

THE SKIN.—NO PART OF OUR PHYSICAL organization is more worthy of careful attention than the skin. Its delicate structure and mechanism render it sensitive to the slightest obstruction, whether arising from the inflammation consequent upon sunburn, or from the pores being partially closed by dust, or by the skin being cracked or dried by changing air and wind. BURNETT'S KALLISTON is prepared expressly to remove all these unpleasant conditions, and the result of its use is a perfectly healthy action, and a softness and loveliness of texture that health alone will induce. Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.
Sold by dealers generally, at 50 cents per bottle.

$500 WILL BE PAID IF DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT does not cure dysentery and croup quicker than any other known remedy. This celebrated medicine has been used successfully during twelve years. Call at the depot and see the certificates.
$1,000 will be paid if ever a false certificate has been used by Dr. TOBIAS. Chronic rheumatism cured by it when everything else has failed. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all the druggists. Country Merchants supplied on liberal terms.

USEFUL IN EVERY FAMILY.—PAINT, grease spots, &c., removed instantly. Gloves, Silks, Ribbons, &c., cleaned equal to new without injury to the most delicate color or fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE. Only 25 cents per bottle. HEGEMAN & CO., Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE,
East 13th-st.,
Between 3d and 4th avs.
FACULTY:
HORACE GREEN, M. D. LL. D., Emeritus Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, and Professor of Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.
EDWIN HAMILTON DAVIS, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
B. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.
J. M. CARNOCHAN, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Operations of Surgery, with Surgical Pathology.
EDMUND R. PEASLEE, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.
HENRY G. COX, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, and of Clinical Medicine.
AUSTIN FLINT, Jr., M. D., Professor of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy.
JAMES BRYAN, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
CARL T. MEIER, M. D., Professor of Surgical Anatomy and General Pathology.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Esq., Counselor at Law, Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence.
M. BRADLEY, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
B. L. BODD, M. D., Assistant Lecturer on Chemistry.
S. CAREY SELDEN, M. D., and S. ABRAHAMS, M. D., Prosectors to the Professor of Surgery.
C. F. O. LANDIN, Janitor.
THE PRELIMINARY COURSE.
The Fall Course of Lectures will commence on Sept. 20, 1859, and continue until Oct. 18, when the Winter Course begins. This Course will be entirely practical and clinical in its character. Lectures will be delivered daily at the College or at the Hospital, from 11 till 1 o'clock.
Dr. DOREMUS would respectfully announce that his LABORATORIES are now open for the practical instruction of students in Chemistry.
The TOXICOLOGICAL Course for students in Medicine, Pharmacy, or Law, will commence TUESDAY, Sept. 27, and continue for three weeks, and will consist of lectures on the *poisonous gases*, with illustrations and experiments on living animals—together with lectures on the *metallic and vegetable poisons*, and *practical instruction* in the Chemical Laboratory. During this course each student is provided with *reagents, test-tubes* and other necessary apparatus, and is expected by oft-repeated analyses to become thoroughly familiar with the processes for detecting poisons, not alone as they exist in nature and in combination with medicinal preparations, but also in *Organic* substances, such as the contents of the *Stomach*, and in the *tissues* of the body. With this view Poisoned Animals and cases from the Coroners will be submitted to them for examination.
The Laboratory will be open four hours each day, excepting Saturdays, when a general examination will be held for reviewing the labors of the week.
Apply at No. 70 Union-place, or at the "New-York Medical College," No. 90 East 13th-st.

THE REASON WHY
The Peruvian Syrup or protected solution of Protoxide of Iron combined proves successful when other preparations and remedies fail in case of Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, Depression of Spirits, General Debility and all other diseases arising from impaired digestion and an impoverished state of the blood, is found in the following certificate of A. A. Hayes, M. D., Assayer to the State of Massachusetts:
DEAR SIR: It is well known that the medicinal effect of Protoxide of Iron is lost by even a brief exposure to air, and that to maintain a solution of Protoxide of Iron, without further oxidation, has been deemed impossible.
In the Peruvian Syrup, this desirable point is attained by combination in a way before unknown; and this solution may replace all the proto-carbonates, citrates, and tartrates of the Materia Medica.
A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
Assayer to State of Massachusetts.
BOSTON, April 10, 1857, No. 16 Boylston-st.
For facts, certificates, &c., and for valuable information as to the nature and uses of Iron in the human organism, see pamphlet, had on application at our office, No. 663 Broadway. HARRIS & CO.

WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD
To produce its equal. BURNTON'S QUICK RELIEF will immediately remove pains and aches, wherever located or whatever the cause may be. Send for a circular and see the positive evidence of well-known persons who have been immediately cured of rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c. Principal depôt No. 296 Bowery, No. 241 Hudson-st., and druggists.

PILES! PILES! PILES!
A permanent cure for life. The proprietor of DR. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY will guarantee to cure any case of external or internal Piles. References given to the most respectable persons in this City who were cured by this medicine. Agent No. 1 59 Bowery, New-York.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES.
Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches? My Oogunent, established in 1835, will force them to grow on the smoothest face in six weeks, without stain or

INSTRUCTION.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE,
UNION-SQUARE AND FIFTH-AV., CORNER 84TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.

This institution, commenced in 1843, has occupied successively locations in Colonnade-row, Lafayette-place, Washington-square, and University-place.

The present spacious edifice on Union-square was erected for it twelve years since, and with its various appointments—Library, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, Laboratory, and Works of Art, involved an investment of not less than *Eighty Thousand Dollars.*

In addition to the above, to meet the increasing wants of the institution, the celebrated mansion and grounds (six lots,) on the Fifth-av., corner of 34th-st., Murray-Hill, have now been purchased with special reference to the accommodation of the higher classes—candidates for graduation, and young ladies wishing to pursue an *advanced course* in general reading, History, Literature, Languages, Music and Art.

At Union-square, special attention will be given to the other classes of the Collegiate, the Academic, and the Primary Departments, preparatory to their promotion. For the convenience, however, of those residing near either location, the same provision will be made at each for pupils of every grade and class.

The privileges and course of instruction will be almost identical, under the same supervision, and to a great extent conducted by the same teachers; so that parallel classes will be only sections of the same, and the Seniors at commencement will graduate together. Interesting Lectures and exercises, at either place, will sometimes be shared by the members of both sections of the classes for whom they are intended.

The Autumn session at Union-square will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14; at Murray Hill, on Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The expenses at Murray Hill will necessarily be somewhat greater than at Union-square.

Applications for circulars, or for admission, may be made personally, at either place, or by letter, addressed
GORHAM D. ABBOTT,
Spingler Institute, New-York.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York,
Offers Board and Tuition for $120 per year.
Term opens Sept. 15.
Male and Female.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFTS
Will reopen their
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.,
On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 30 West 27th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel. This school, under the direction of Mlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15. Mlle. Rostan is grateful for the encouragement given by her friends and patrons, which has enabled her to make valuable additions to the library and important improvements in the accommodations for her pupils, and she hopes that parents confiding their daughters to her care will find no effort is spared to give them a thorough finished education. The young ladies residing in the family shall enjoy the best opportunities for the acquisition of a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages, and will share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 26th-st. Circulars sent if desired.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., will reopen on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims and practical life of this school may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L.I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage offered in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages, it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park, is perfectly secluded. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams', No. 353 Broadway.

CEDAR GLEN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Sing Sing, Westchester County, N. Y.—Mrs. and Miss VAN RENSSELAER will reopen their school on Wednesday, Sept. 28. References—The Right Rev. Horatio Potter, Bishop of New-York; Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Sarah J. Hale and others. For circulars, apply to Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 27th semi-annual session Oct. 4, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 18th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. Clark, Austin & Smith, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. Crowen, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Gowen's, No. 699; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON, Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at Carter's bookstore, No. 530 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th Sept., in Nos. 9 and 10 Clinton-place. Mrs. O. will be in the City, and after the 1st of Sept., to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.—SCHOOLS SUPPLIED with competent teachers. No charge to Public Schools. Parents can obtain circulars gratuitously. References—Dr. Lowell Mason, Faculty Amherst Col., Rev. D. C. Van Norman, *et al.* Wanted, two teachers of French (a lady and gent.) SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., No. 248 Broadway.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies—No. 110 West 45th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.—Miss SANDHAM respectfully informs her friends and the public that the Fall term of her school will commence Sept. 20. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A first-class Boarding School for boys. The Fall session commences on the 29th of August. For circulars, address
C. B. WARRING and OTIS BISBEE,
Successors to CHARLES BARTLETT.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.—WM. H. LEGGETT will reopen his School on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; at Segee's, No. 826 Broadway, or the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. will reopen Sept. 13.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for boys, No. 11 West 27th-st.—The twenty-sixth year begins Sept. 12. The number of scholars is limited to twenty-five in each department. The course of instruction is systematic, thorough and efficient. Circulars at the bookstores or at No. 62 East 23d-st.

N. CALYO, ARTIST, HAS THE PLEASURE to announce to his pupils and the public, that he will resume his course of teaching, drawing and painting on the 15th inst., at his residence, No. 120 East 21st-st., New-York.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—LEXington-av., near 27th-st. Term commences Sept. 12. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms, from $30 to $25 per quarter.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, Hackensack, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal—will reopen on Monday, Sept. 5. Terms exceedingly moderate. Superior advantages for obtaining a knowledge of Music.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. Sandford, Esq., No. 239 Water-st., or the Rev. H. J. Fox, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

LYON & KARGE'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., an English, Classical, French and German School, reopens Sept. 12.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its fourteenth year on Monday, Sept. 5.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—ENtering its twenty-third year, reopens its primary, commercial and classical departments Sept. 12. For circulars call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 42 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School Monday, Sept. 19.

A SPANISH LADY DESIRES TO TEACH Spanish, either in private families or in schools. Apply for a week, at No. 50 Lexington-av., corner 25th-st., front door.

SIGNOR LUIGI DAMA HAVING RE-TURNED to town, will resume his singing lessons as usual. Call or address No. 41 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

MRS. DIETZ, NO. 32 EAST 20TH-ST., will reopen her French and English school for young ladies, Sept. 19. The adult classes will be continued.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 21st-st., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 15.

MISS COOPER WILL RESUME HER School for Young Ladies and Misses on Monday, Sept. 5, at No. 24 West 21st-st., near 5th-av.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL RECEIVE their class of pupils Sept 15, at No. 31 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
near 5th-av.

Mrs. WILLIAMS will reopen her School on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK,
EAST 20TH-ST.,
Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured, of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
THE REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
PRINCIPAL.

Next session begins last Tuesday (27th) of September. This institution, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York, offers superior advantages for obtaining a SUBSTANTIAL EDUCATION.

Refers to Rev. Dr. Krebs, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Wilson G. Hunt & Co., J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., and others. Catalogues, giving particulars, and references of the highest kind, at Carter's bookstore, or address the Principal.

MRS. MEARS-BURKHARDT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
ROARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
NOS. 33 AND 35 WEST FIFTEENTH-ST.,
Below 5th-av., New-York.
REOPENS ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.

Mrs. MEARS-BURKHARDT will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 5.

Circulars may be obtained on application as above, as also at the bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and the music store of C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,
No. 866 Broadway, RICHARD P. JENKS, Principal. This school will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars, with references and terms, may be had at the bookstore of Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or of Mauran & Philes, No. 55 Cedar-st.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 672 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

MADAME NAPOLEON'S
French and English Boarding and Day Schools for young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars can be obtained at the institution, No. 184 Clinton-st., South Brooklyn.

MADAME A. A. LE DUC,
No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite Louden Terrace, will reopen her French and English School for Young Ladies, Tuesday, Sept. 13. For circulars address the Principal.

MURRAY HALL.
THE REV. J. J. ELMENDORF'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 101 West 38th-st., New-York. Ninth session begins on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.—THE NEXT term will commence on Monday, Oct. 3, under the instruction of the following Faculty:
Chancellor ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D.
Prof. THOMAS W. CLERKE, LL.D., J. S. C.
Prof. LEVI S. CHATFIELD, late Attorney-General of New-York.
Prof. PETER Y. CUTLER.
Prof. WILLIAM B. WEDGWOOD.

The Faculty have in the Law Lecture-room at the University a valuable LAW LIBRARY, selected by Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq., presented to the University by John T. Johnston, Esq. Tuition $50 per term. The degree of Bachelor of Laws conferred on students qualified to practice as attorneys and counselors at the close of the second term. Application for admission may be made to either of the Faculty.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that, having removed from No. 81 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies in the new and commodious establishment, No. 250 Madison-av., Murray Hill, second house north of 39th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use. Her school circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.; and at the book-stores of Messrs. Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway, and Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.

N. B.—A stage is provided for day scholars residing at a distance from the school.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A family boarding school under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton; location elevated and healthy, with 10 acres of well-shaded, ornamental grounds; competent teachers employed; highest advantages offered for music, painting, &c. Terms from $180 to $200 a year; Fall term reopens first Wednesday in September. For circulars, apply to Mr. Jas. Bates, American Exchange Bank Building, corner Broadway and Cedar-st.; Carter & Brothers, No. 530 Broadway; Jackson's Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway; or address the Principal.
ROBERT BOLTON.

FLUSHING SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Nine miles from New-York—communication almost hourly by steamboat and railroad. The Fall and Winter session commenced Sept. 6. Pupils received at any time and charged from entrance. Accommodations ample. Dormitories large; location especially desirable. For circulars apply by letter to L. K. ROBERTS, Principal, or to J. KIMBER, No. 86 William-st. References: Ellwood Walter, Meredith and G. S. Hewland, Thos. W. Pearsall, W. F. Mott and Joseph Lawrence.

ELM-PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—An English, French, German, Classical and Mathematical Boarding School. Every personal comfort as well as every facility for a substantial and accomplished education is here furnished on moderate terms. A teacher provided for every nine pupils. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. Dr. RICHARDS & SONS, or former Mayor, Esq. Information may be also obtained at the Law Office of R. A. Watkieson, Esq., No. 29 Nassau-st.

ARMENIA SEMINARY.—ESTABLISHED 1835.—The Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School—male and female. Advantages—Healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in music and painting. Students received at any time. Board and common English, $38. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEORGE W. CENTER, Armenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—Boarding and Day School, No. 233 Clinton-st., opens on Wednesday, Sept. 14. A first-class school—Professors in every department. Circulars may be had at the institution. A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 60 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 12. Two departments, each under the exclusive charge of one of the Principals.
JOHN ARKELL. JOHN GOSMAN.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT NEW-ROCHELLE, one hour from the City of New-York. This institution commenced the 14th term on the 1st inst. Terms moderate. For circulars, address the Principal, R. LOCKWOOD.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—AN English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on Monday, September 12, at Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Winter session of this boarding and day school will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars and other information, address Miss JANE R. BULKLEY, Principal.

THE MISSES MEEKER WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School at No. 32 West 40th-st., between 5th at 6th avs., on Tuesday, Sept. 13.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES PALACHE'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 183 West 28th-st., between 9th and 9th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 20 West 18th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

PROF. VILLEPLAIT WILL RESUME HIS instruction on MONDAY next. Apply at his school-rooms, No. 1057 Broadway, between 12 and 3 o'clock.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AVENUE, cor. 78th-st.—Will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Rev. S. R. DAVIS, Principal. Residence, 163 Lex.-av.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 15 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MISSES MARSHALL'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER school for young ladies, at No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Thursday, Sept. 15.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College will be opened, after the Summer vacation, on Thursday, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENG-LISH School, No. 237 4th-av., (one door above 19th-st.,) will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

THE HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 292 Henry-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5.
J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCK-NALL'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Gramercy-park, will commence on Thursday, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on Monday, Sept. 19.

MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN, NO. 1 5th-av., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

MISS E. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

MISS CORNWALL'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 68 West 26th-st., will open on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars at No. 782 Broadway.

MISS MORSE'S FRENCH SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1,016 Broadway, opens Sept. 12.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 218 4th-st., (corner of McDougal-st.,) on Washington-square,

MESSRS. CLARKE & FANNING, PRINCIPALS,
Opens its seventeenth scholastic year, Sept. 12, 1859. Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is two hundred. The Principals are assisted in Classics, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Composition, &c., by TEN experienced Professors and Instructors.

Advanced students of the Classical Department are just entering on the study of the authors required for admission to the Freshmen and Sophomore classes of College, under the tuition of Prof. JOHN MCFARLANE, who has, during more than twenty years of devotion to Latin and Greek classics, prepared many New-York students for Columbia and other Colleges, among whom is Mr. Orlando H. Morris, of this City, for the Freshman Class of Columbia College; Mr. Berard Pratte, son of the late Mayor of St. Louis, for the Freshman Class of Yale College; and Mr. Cornelius King, son of the President of Columbia College, for the Junior Class of that institution.

The advanced classes in French have been placed under the instruction of Prof. DE GAOS, who is eminent for imparting a correct conversational use of the language.

The central location of this Institute renders it easy access by railroad and stage from all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, while pupils to it from Yonkers, Irvington, New-Rochelle and Jamaica, L. I., are of constant occurrence. Circulars of full particulars may be had at the Broadway Bookstores, Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., Rayner's, No. 76 Bowery, and at the School.

The smallest boys are under the special care of one of the Principals.

For the information of parents seeking a suitable place in this City for the instruction of their sons, and who are not acquainted with this Institution, a part of the names of its 175 well-known present patrons are given as APPROPRIATE REFERENCES, viz.:

Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D.	Mr. F. A. Gerhard.
Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin, DD.	Mr. John Gray.
Rev. Charles Fletcher.	Mr. Christopher Gwyer.
Hon. Henry E. Davies.	Mr. James E. Hadden.
Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer.	Mr. James Hardley.
Hon. William Tucker.	Mr. E. O. Jenkins.
Julius Frankel, M. D.	Mr. F. H. Jenks.
A. N. Gunn, M. D.	Mr. George Janes.
Samuel A. Purdy, M. D.	Mr. Denis Julien.
Joseph Werster, M. D.	Mr. Whitten E. Kidd.
Mr. John H. Abeel.	Mr. Rufus S. King.
Mr. Thomas G. Arnold.	Mr. Jeremiah Lambert.
Mr. Robert Allan.	Mr. E. O. Lamson.
D. A. Baldwin, Esq.	E. W. Leggett, Esq.
Mr. Francis Ball.	Mr. Jno. W. Lewis.
Mr. John Chester.	Mr. Wm. N. McIntire.
Mr. A. M. Chase.	Lieut. Melchier, U. S. N.
E. P. Clarke, Esq.	Mr. Willard C. Morse.
Mr. Mathias Clark.	Mr. Jas. Mereheal.
Mr. R. Clearwater.	Mr. Philip J. Monroe.
Mr. Gershom Cozzens.	Mr. Frederick G. Muller.
Mr. Edward Coles.	Mr. M. Nathan.
Mr. Jno. T. Conover.	Mr. Hymen Nelson.
Mr. John B. Cornell.	Mr. James H. Noe.
Mr. Charles L. Cornish.	Mr. C. L. Nelson.
Mr. John M. Corwin.	Mr. Cor. M. Odell.
Mr. K. Couillard.	Mr. Isaac Odell.
Mr. Theodore Cozzens.	Mr. William Palen.
Mr. Robert Craighead.	Mr. Cortlandt Palmer.
Mr. Thomas Crane.	Mr. Theodore Payne.
Mr. William A. Cummings.	Mr. Samuel Perry.
Mr. Pearson S. Halstead.	Mr. Stephen Philbin.
Mr. Michael Hart.	Mr. Henry W. Poor.
Mrs. H. N. Hart.	Mr. Joseph D. Powers.
Mr. Geo. B. Hartson.	Mr. Henry R. Prall.
Mr. E. V. Haughwout.	Mr. James Price.
Mr. Albert Havemeyer.	Mr. David Quackenbush.
Mr. Henry Hebberd.	Mr. Josiah Richards.
Mr. N. D. Herder.	Mr. Philo Richardson.
Mr. G. Hesseuberg.	Mr. J. P. Ringgold.
Mr. John B. Hillyer.	Mr. Martin H. Rose.
Mr. John Hofer.	Mr. R. W. Ryckman.
Mr. B. H. Howell.	Mr. A. H. Scudder.
Mr. James S. Hull.	Mr. Robert Sears.
Capt. Eli Hunt.	Mr. John R. Simun.
Mr. Theodore Hyatt.	Mr. George Smith.
Mr. E. Beadleston.	Mr. Andrew J. Smith.
Mr. S. M. Beard.	Mr. Daniel L. Starr.
Mrs. F. J. Beck.	Mr. Henry Stokes.
Park Benjamin, Esq.	Mr. Frederick L. Talcott.
Mr. Charles S. Benson.	Mr. G. R. Terreti.
Mr. C. A. Berrian.	Mr. Thomas J. Townsend.
Mr. John Besson.	Mr. John M. Tilford.
Mr. Charles Bliven.	Mr. Peter H. Titus.
Mr. Peter J. Bogert.	Mr. A. W. Turnbull, Jr.*
Mr. George W. Bruinerd.	Mr. H. M. Valentine.
Mr. Melanethon Burr.	Mr. J. Van Nostrand.
Mrs. George Russell.	Mr. Wm. F. Van Wagenen.
Mr. Henry Butler.	Mr. Charles L. Vose.
Mr. George Cameron.	Mr. Edwin Wayte.
Mr. M. K. Case.	Mr. Charles A. Whitney.
Mr. Chas Dosher.	Mr. J. T. Wilson.
Mr. Justus E. Earle.	Mr. Alexander Willingford.
Mrs. Edward Earle.	Mr. Elias P. Winans.
Mr. James Elmore.	Mr. J. C. Withington.
Mr. John Foster.	Mr. John Woodhead.
Mr. Nathan W. Ladue.	&c., &c.
Mr. Jonathan O. Fowler.	

MADAME DON BERNARD,
NEE DE ROCHEFERMOY,
Respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public that her
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 1 West 24th-st.,
Junction of Broadway and 5th-av., New-York,
REOPENED ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.
French is the language of the school.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
The eighty-second term opens Sept. 12. Stages will continue to convey pupils to and from the Institute. Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For circulars and further information apply at the Institute, Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

MARSH'S COUNTING-ROOMS,
For Practice and Instruction in
BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS,
No. 348 Broadway, Appletons' Building.
Circulars, with full particulars, on application.
MARSH'S COMPLETE WORKS, new and beautiful edition, printed in colors, for sale.

MADAME J. V. CAUCHOIS'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 259 West 22d-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19. A punctual attendance of the pupils is requested. Mme. C. assures her patrons that the course of instruction adopted by her is the result of close observation. She will be aided by professors of acknowledged merit, and begs to refer to her previous efforts as an evidence of her success. A class in oil-painting and the new styles of Grecian art on Saturdays.

MADAME RUTTKAY KOSSUTH WILL reopen her Young Ladies' School in Cornwall, N. Y., on Sept. 20. The location adds to the advantages of education the improvement of health—the vicinity being one recommended by physicians to persons affected with throat diseases.

Madame RUTTKAY would respectfully refer to the Editors of the *Times*, to N. P. Willis, Esq., and to Hiram Barney, Esq., Trinity Building.

CEDAR GLEN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, SING SING, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—Mrs. and Miss VAN RENSSELAER will reopen their School on Wednesday, Sept. 28. References: The Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, Bishop of New-York; Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer; Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, Mrs. Lincoln Phelps and others. For circulars, apply to Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LAS-SALLE'S French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, is reopened. To insure a thorough French education, new scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The majority of the boys belong to the best French families. English branches are taught by two English Professors. The Junior Department is under the maternal care of Mme. Lespinasse.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY.—Cherry Valley, New-York, C. G. HAZELTINE and J. A. FOWLER, Principals. Next session will open Nov. 3. One of the Principals will be in New-York through the month of October, and can be consulted at No. 74 East 15th-st., or No. 244 Pearl-st., where catalogues can be found.

BOOK-KEEPING, BUSINESS WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DUBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Institution in New-York. New pupils will be received day or evening, and prepared practically for business. Two $10 desks for Book-keeping vacant. Private rooms, $15.

MISS BUNCE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG children and misses, No. 181 East 15th-st., (near Stuyvesant-square,) opened Monday, Sept. 12.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT WILL REOPEN her school, No. 273 10th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—NO. 335 Broadway, New-York. Teachers and Pupils introduced; Schools and Seminaries supplied; circulars and references sent to any part of the Union. Address RICE & ANDREWS, Principals.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

TEACHERS.

TWO YOUNG LADIES, SISTERS, JUST arrived from Europe, where they have held high positions as teachers, desire similar engagements, either as governesses in a private family, or teachers in a first-class seminary. Are fully competent to teach the German, French and Italian languages, and the rudiments of music. Are provided with the highest testimonials as to experience and ability. Address X. C., Letter Box No. 961 Post-office.

SIGNOR G. MAGRI—PROFESSOR OF THE Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, English and Latin languages, which he has taught for many years in London, desires to occupy a place as Professor of one or more of the above languages, in some college, university or other establishment, public or private, in this City or elsewhere in the country. The best references as to character and capacity will be given. Address No. 186 East 12th-st., near 1st-av., or No. 24 Cedar-st.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY EXPERIENCED IN teaching desires an engagement in a family resident in New-York, Brooklyn or Jersey City, to teach the English branches, music and French, for which her own board would be received as compensation, while she would pay a fair price for that of her two little girls, aged 8 and 5. Address, for three days, E. M., Box No. 891 Post-office, New-York.

GOVERNESS IN SPANISH FAMILY.—A lady is desirous of securing a situation in the family of a Spanish gentleman, in City or country, to teach the English branches, or will give private instructions at the residence of Spanish ladies or gentlemen in the City. Address or apply to TEACHER, No. 83 Franklin-st., or No. 210 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD MANY YEARS' experience in the tuition and management of children, desires a situation as governess in a family; she is capable of taking the entire charge of motherless children, including their wardrobe, &c.; the very best reference given. Direct A. B., care of Messrs. Robins, Powell & Co., No. 12 Barclay-st.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING, and well versed in the advanced English branches, including the higher mathematics, also in Latin, wishes to be employed a few hours daily in a family; her board and traveling expenses, if any, will be received as compensation: the South or country preferred. Address ALPHA BETA, Williamsburgh Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY FULLY COMPETENT TO instruct in French, German, music and the ordinary branches of education, is desirous of meeting with an engagement, her present one terminating shortly; parties requiring the services of an accomplished gouverante are requested to address J. W., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

MRS. E. B. RICHARDS IS PREPARED to receive young ladies who wish to pass the Winter in New-York for the purpose of private study, or attendance on concerts and lectures, without being subjected to the strict regulations of a boarding-school. Address Mrs. E. B. RICHARDS, No. 79 East 27th-st., New-York. References exchanged.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER WISHES to reside with a family in New-York. She is willing to give two hours' careful instruction daily in French, music and drawing, as an equivalent. A clergyman's family preferred, but another would suit. Address L., Box No. 2,277 Post-office, New-York.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS, WHO has for six years lived in the family of a Southern planter, where she has just finished the education of the youngest daughter, is desirous of meeting with a re-engagement. Address Dr. HINCKEL New-Brighton, Staten Island.

GOVERNESS OR TEACHER.—A YOUNG Lady with several years experience in teaching, and fully competent to teach all the English branches, Music and French, desires a situation in a private family or school; best of references given and required. Address Box No. 6, Somerville, N. J.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING the English branches, French, Spanish, (which languages she speaks fluently,) Italian, and Music, would wish to obtain a situation as governess in a family. No objection to the South. Address Box No. 3,391 Post-office.

TEACHERS.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITuation in a school or private family to teach children the English branches and rudiments of French. Salary no object. Best of references given and required. Address M. A. L., Brooklyn Post-office.

GOVERNESS WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, near New-York City, to teach two children; must be proficient in instrumental music. Address S. E., with terms and references, for three days, Box No. 119 *Times* Office. An Episcopalian preferred.

TEACHERS.—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN teaching English, French, Latin, music and drawing, wishes to engage in a school or family; no objection to the country. References exchanged, &c. Address K., Box No. 1,621 Post-office.

PIANO MUSIC TEACHER WANTED.—A gentleman residing in Lexington-av. would give a lady a home as an equivalent for her instructing his wife and daughter, 9 years old, on the piano; best of references required. Address Box No. 3,412 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION in this City or Brooklyn, as governess in a private family, or in a store; she can speak several languages and teach music. For further particulars, call at No. 25 2d-av.

A THEOLOGICAL STUDENT—GRADUATE of an Eastern College, desires an engagement to teach a few hours a day either in a school or private family in the City. Address TEACHER, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

**A YOUNG LADY WISH

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
The great American Remedy
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,
Unquestionably
THE BEST, SAFEST AND PUREST
TONIC AND ALTERATIVE EVER PREPARED.
It is recommended by leading medical authorities, and highly approved by all who have tried it. *Delicate ladies find it a perfect restorative*; and persons who lead a sedeotary life will find their nervous and general system strengthened and improved by its use.
Prepared by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.

SULPHUR BATHS,
Established by LOUIS J. TIMOLAT, in 1920,
For the Cure of Rheumatism, Eruptions of the Skin, Mercurial Diseases, &c., &c.,
No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st.

HEREDITARY DISEASE, RESULTING from the early indiscretions of youth, and the deteriorating effect of the mineral agents frequently employed, can both be expelled from the system by the use of "THIESEMAR." Elaborately explained in "Human Frailty," a book sold sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below McDougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by
F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
And at APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Pupil of Ricord, of Paris, and also of Professors CARMICHAEL and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.
Dr. HAMMOND has recently published a new and really important Work on the cure of LOCAL DEBILITY (Spermatorrhœa) and its results, including all Nervous Affections, by an entirely new, original and successful method. Price $1, United States postage included.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.
Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats, also, in full, of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S work has been written by a person of practical practice knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the author, as above; also, by
CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold, also, by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their receipts and swindles; the authors unequalled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Thursday, till 9 P. M.
We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work.—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Stants Zeitung, National Democrat, Esser Standard, Rahway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.*

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast supersoding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a harmonious and vigorous manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 208 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre. Arranged so that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Consultations gratis.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THE great regulator of the nervous system; gives cheerfulness to the desponding mind, relieves pain, restores refreshing sleep, and invigorates without reaction. Wholesale of F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st. Retail of druggists generally, and of the proprietor, Dr. J. T. STRATTON, No. 11 4th-av., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 1 ½ DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN and midwife. Ladies who desire board and attendance during their confinement can be accommodated. Those who wish to have their infants adopted will find an opportunity to do so at No. 34 Lispenard-st., private lying-in hospital.

PILES—PILES—PILES.—A ONE DOLLAR bottle will cure in every instance or the money will be returned. Call or addres No. 155 Greene-st., New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, to which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; works without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poison—no taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

TEETH INSERTED ON GOLD-PLATING and silver in the most perfect manner, and at very reduced prices. TRACY & CO.'S New-York Dental Establishment, No. 375 Broadway. All dental operations performed in the most skillful manner.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—FREDERICK TYLER, GEORGE F. TYLER, C. NICHOLS BEACH and WILLIAM E. STONE against JOHN JOHNSTON.—Summons for a money demand on contract—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and serve a copy of your answer on us at our office, No. 7 Nassau-st., (Continental Bank Building,) the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and forty-one dollars, with interest from Jan. 27, 1859, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 25, 1859.
SPEIR & NASH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the 11th day of August, 1859. SPEIR & NASH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
au13-law6wS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MOSES H. CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the store of Messrs. Draper, Clark & Co., No. 22 Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 16, 1859.
ARETHUSA H. CLARK, Executrix, &c.
mh17-law6mS* ELIJAH F. CLARK, Executor, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE CAMPBELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at No. 65 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before Sept. 4, 1860.—Dated March 4, 1859.
mh19-law6mS* HARRISON PRICE, Administrator.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of GOLL, ADDISON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. E. Goll retires. Samuel D. Addison and Joseph Addison are charged with the settlement of the business. J. E. GOLL,
SAMUEL D. ADDISON,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1859. JOSEPH ADDISON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of ADDISON BROTHERS, and will continue the importing of cloths, cassimeres and vestings as heretofore, at No. 110 Duane-st. SAMUEL D. ADDISON,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1859. JOSEPH ADDISON.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the firm of DRIGGS, PARMELEE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the parties, and that the business of the said firm will be closed up by LEWIS C. PARMELEE, who is duly authorized to close and settle the same.
SPENCER B. DRIGGS,
September 15, 1859. SPENCER T. PARMELEE.

STEAMBOATS

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, Capt. LONGSTREET, and SYLVAN SHORE, Capt. MOODY.
LEAVE

HARLEM.			PEOR-SLIP.		
6	A. M.	1 P. M.	7	A. M.	3:15 P. M.
7	A. M.	3 P. M.	8	A. M.	4:15 P. M.
8	A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15	A. M.	6:15 P. M.
9	A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11	A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30	A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30	P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 130th-st. each way; connecting each trip with
BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 8 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—SEPTEMBER, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
We'day. Sept.	7, 11	A. M.	Wed'ay. Sept.	7, 3	P. M.
Thurs... Sept.	8, 12	M.	Th'day.. Sept.	8, 4	P. M.
Friday.. Sept.	9, 12:30	P. M.	Friday.. Sept.	9, 4:30	P. M.
Saturd.. Sept.	10, 1:30	P. M.	Sat'day. Sept.	10, 5	P. M.
Sunday. Sept.	11, 7	A. M.	Sunday. Sept.	11, 3	P. M.
Mond'y. Sept.	12, 7:30	A. M.	Mo'day.. Sept.	12, 2:30	P. M.
Tuesd'y Sept.	13, 8	A. M.	Tu'day.. Sept.	13, 3:30	P. M.
We'day. Sept.	14, 8	A. M.	Wed'ay. Sept.	14, 3:30	P. M.
Th'day.. Sept.	15, 8	A. M.	Th'day.. Sept.	15, 4	P. M.
Friday.. Sept.	16, 9	A. M.	Friday.. Sept.	16, 4:30	P. M.
Sat'day. Sept.	17, 10:30	A. M.	Mo'day.. Sept.	19, 7	A. M.
Tuesd'y Sept.	20, 9	A. M.	Tu'day.. Sept.	20, 1	P. M.
Wed'ay. Sept.	21, 10:30	A. M.	Wed'ay. Sept.	21, 2:30	P. M.
Th'day. Sept.	22, 11	A. M.	Th'day.. Sept.	22, 3	P. M.
Friday. Sept.	23, 12	M.	Friday.. Sept.	23, 4	P. M.
Sat'day Sept.	24, 3	P. M.	Mo'day. Sept.	26, 7	P. M.
Tues'y.. Sept.	27, 8	A. M.	Tu'day.. Sept.	27, 2:30	P. M.
Wed'dy. Sept.	28, 8:30	A. M.	Wed'ay. Sept.	28, 3:30	P. M.
Th'day.. Sept.	29, 9:30	A. M.	Th'day.. Sept.	29, 4	P. M.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *vid* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $6 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

FOR SHREWSBURY.—THE STEAMER ALICE PRICE will take the place of the steamer LONG BRANCH on SUNDAY MORNING next, the 18th inst., leaving the foot of Robinson-st. at 7 A. M., and Red Bank at 12 M.
The LAURA will connect with the ALICE PRICE, and convey passengers to and from Pleasure Bay and Branch Port.

OPPOSITION TO NEWARK.—FARE REDUCED TO FIVE CENTS ONLY.—The new and splendid steamer JOSEPHINE will leave foot of Barclay-st., Monday, Sept. 19, at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Leave Newark, foot of Market-st., at 8 A. M., 2 P. M., and also at 7 P. M., landing at the Battery, New-York City.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT.—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—REduced rates of passage; Cabin, $2; Deck, $1; no charge for Berths. The steamer GUY R. B. FARGO, Commander, will leave Pier No. 0, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply at No. 25 Coenties-slip, or on board.

NOTICE.—SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT. Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh. Fare 50 cents; 75 cents to go and return. Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot Jay-st., touching at Christopher, every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing-Sing, and Haverstraw.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 18.—THE ONLY REGULAR Sunday boat for Glenecove, New-Rochelle, City Island and Whitestone. The steamer GEORGE LAW will leave Peck-slip at 7½ A. M.; Broome-st. at 7¾; 10th-st. at 8; 26th-st. at 8¼; 33d-st. at 8½. This boat goes rain or shine.

IF YOU WISH TO ENJOY A MOST DElightful excursion trip, and take a view of the beautiful scenery on the East River, the public Islands, with the improvements, Hell Gate, &c., take the fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN. See advertisement.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN leaves Fulton Market Slip 9¾ A. M.; 12 M. Leaves Flushing at 7½, 11½ A. M.; 3 P. M. Low fare, 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven trains.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: 1:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P. M.; Williams' Bridge 11:30 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M.—White Plains, 8:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts.—White Plains, 4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains, 8:30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M.; and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M.; 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M. Connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4 and 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.
O. CHARLICK, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM SEPT. 6, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 8 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 and 10:35 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKlyn for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer Park at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c., leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. (Sunday excepted) at 8½ A. M., and 3½ and 5½ P. M. Leaves Piermont at 9 and 7¾ A. M., and 3¼ P. M.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived by the undersigned School Officers of the 17th Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 12 o'clock M., for stoves and other apparatus, necessary for heating and ventilating the new building for Ward School No. 19, in 14th-st., in said Ward, according to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WM. HIBBARD,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
JOHN J. DYMOND,
FRANCIS DUNCAN,
JAS. CUSHING, Jr.,
} Building Committee.

NEW IN THE NEW BRICK CHURCH FOR SALE. One of the best in the Church. Price $2,000 cash. Address Box No. 665 Post-office, New-York.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.
REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
vid
PANAMA RAILROAD,
and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, Captain WAGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE BALTIC,
4,000 tons burthen, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave on
THE 5TH OCTOBER, AT 2 P. M.,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship JOHN L. STEPHENS, F. R. BABY, Commander.

THE ATLANTIC
will follow on the 20th October.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.
It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For Cabin passage or freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., front room, 2d story.
J. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO.
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the Mails and Passengers, on SATURDAY, September 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $60.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
For Freight or Passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$116
Second Cabin Passage..... 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. C. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light on mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 14.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 19.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—TRI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Cabin Passage.....$15 | Deck Passage.....$6
The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 17, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga	$20 00
To Mobile, Ala	35 00	To Savannah, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Palatka, Fla	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The NASHVILLE, Capt. L. M. MURRAY, succeeds TUESDAY, Sept. 20.
The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.
The JAMES ADGER, Capt. R. ADAMS, on SATURDAY, Sept. 24.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, on SATURDAY, Sept. 17, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 6 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 17, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $24; Albany, Ga., $28; New-York to Columbia, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAML L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 22, at 4 o'clock P. M. Cabin Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35, Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Measurement goods 10 cents per foot; other goods in proportion. No commission charged for forwarding goods consigned to Agent Georgia Central Railroad Company. No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SEARLES, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6, Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.
Freight taken on moderate terms.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.—THE BRITISH AND North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail for the above port, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, after the arrival of the steamship PERSIA, which left Liverpool 5th inst., (about 15th September.)
Passage Money, $45.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR HAVANA.—STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, authorized to carry the United States mail, to sail every 20 days from each port. This ship will be thoroughly refitted, and commence her regular Fall trips on Wednesday, Oct. 5, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. JONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

FURNITURE.

TO SOUTHERN DEALERS.
IRON BEDSTEADS,
IRON CRIBS,
IRON HAT-STANDS,
IRON CHAIRS AND SETTEES,
Tables, Umbrella Stands, Store Stools,
Piano Stools, Fire Stands and Irons,
Brackets, and every other article of
BRONZED IRON FURNITURE,
can be had at a great reduction from Broadway prices, of the Manufacturer, JAMES SCOTT,
Corner Canal and Centre sts.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

SCHOOL FURNITURE,
Of the most approved style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State.
Lecture-room and Sabbath-school settees, campstools, blackboard of slate, of any dimensions; revolving or stationery crayons, white and colored. Also, Office and Bank desks and bookcases of every description made to order by
ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS,
For sale only by the patentee and manufacturers,
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE.—W. J. DEHAP would invite the public to examine his celebrated tables, with his new improved cushions, superior to any now in use. Also six second-hand tables for sale and two to let, at his manufactory, No. 148 Fulton-st.

BILLIARDS.—GRIFFITH'S IMPROVED CUSHioned Tables can only be bought at his factory. Second-hand tables for sale cheap. Call and examine. W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIS MORNING MATINEE.
GENERAL NOTICE.—In consequence of the departure of the company for Boston, the next week will be the last of the present series of the farewell performances of Mme. GASSIER and Mme. CORTESI.
PROGRAMME:
THIS MOR

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A DEAF MUTE KILLED ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—One of the pupils in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, named ANDREW J. STONE, was so seriously injured on Thursday morning from being struck by the cow-catcher of a locomotive on the Hudson River Railroad, that he died in a few hours after at the New-York Hospital, whither he had been conveyed immediately after the accident. An inquest was held yesterday. The evidence showed that deceased was walking on the track. The engineer of an approaching train observed him and sounded the alarm whistle. Of this the man took no notice. The engineer at once concluded that he was deaf or crazy and gave the signal for applying the brakes. This was done—too late, however. Before the train could be stopped, the cow-catcher caught poor STONE and hurled him some distance, inflicting fatal injuries. Mr. PEET, the Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, identified the body, and stated that deceased was returning to the Institution from the residence of his parents, at the time of the accident. He also said that a rule of the Asylum expressly prohibits pupils walking on the railroad track. Deceased was a native of this State and 18 years of age. A verdict was rendered of "Death from injuries received by being run over by a train of cars on the Hudson River Railroad."

SYMPATHY FOR THE LONDON MECHANICS ON STRIKE.—The late meeting in this City of Stone-cutters, at which a series of resolutions, expressive of their sympathy with the artisans now on a strike in London, was submitted and approved, was not so much a meeting of the Stone-cutters' Society as of the members of the trade individually. At that meeting a handsome sum was raised by way of substantial recognition of the propriety of the London movement. Mr. JOHN ARMSTRONG, the Secretary of the Stone-cutters' Society here, reported last night, at a private meeting of the trade, that he had forwarded a letter to the Secretary of the Committee, under whose directions the London strike has been conducted, informing him of the fact that a certain sum had been contributed to promote the purposes of the strike, and asking him whether the proposed donation would be acceptable. It is possible that another meeting, specially convened here, will be held in regard to the matter in question. A deputation of members from the Masons' Society was present last night at Montgomery Hall, and conferred with the Stone-cutters' Committee previously appointed in regard to the best mode of testifying their sympathy with their fellow-laborers in London.

FOUND DEAD IN A CELLAR.—About 2½ o'clock yesterday morning Officer HINCHMAN, of the Fifteenth Ward, discovered two men lying, as if asleep, in a cellar on the corner of Broadway and Thirteenth-street. Upon examination one was found to be a corpse. The dead body was conveyed to the Station-house, and the living man was taken into custody, to await Coroner O'KEEFE's investigation, which took place yesterday afternoon. The prisoner testified that his name was PATRICK CLANCY. He and deceased had been drinking together since about 9 o'clock in the evening. Both were much intoxicated, and in passing the cellar in Thirteenth-street, they fell in. Dr. CHAS. A. GALLAGHER made a *post-mortem* examination of the body. He found a rupture of the left kidney, and gave his opinion that death was caused by internal hemorrhage. There were no external marks of violence. A verdict was rendered of "death from injuries received by falling into an excavation, corner of Broadway and Thirteenth-street." The name of deceased is supposed to be PATRICK SWEENEY. He was an Irishman, about 35 years of age. CLANCY was discharged from custody.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Police Commissioners met in secret session at the Police headquarters at 2 P. M., yesterday. The resignations of the following patrolmen were presented and accepted: E. H. WILDEY, of the Second Precinct, (steamboat squad;) JAMES DAVIN, of the Fourteenth Precinct; AUGUSTUS WILKENBERG, of the Twenty-fourth Precinct; ANDREW BLACK, of the Twenty-first Precinct, and CORNELIUS COON, of the Eleventh Precinct. Sergeant WM. JAMISON, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, who was appointed a Sergeant at the last previous meeting of the Board, was appointed an Inspector of Police. He will be assigned to his Precinct by the General Superintendent. DANIEL D. HASBROUCK, first deputy clerk at headquarters, was dismissed from the Department for attending the Republican Convention at Syracuse, and taking part in its proceedings as a delegate, in contravention of Rule 37. The Board adjourned to Friday next.

BURNING FLUID ACCIDENT.—A young German girl named CATHARINE STEINGER, residing at No. 239 Third-street, was injured on Wednesday evening in attempting to fill a lighted fluid lamp, which exploded in her hand. Her clothing took fire and she screamed for assistance. Officer ALBIN, of the Eleventh Precinct, responded to her cries, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames, not, however, until the poor girl was badly burned. A physician was called in, and he pronounced her injuries to be not dangerous in character.

MISSING.—A Frenchman, living in Hoboken, named JULES MENIER, a cook by occupation, left his home on Saturday for the purpose of collecting some money in this City. When he was last seen he had $300 in his possession. It is supposed that he either fell overboard or was waylaid, robbed and murdered. Information concerning him will be thankfully received by the Hoboken authorities.

THE INJURED CAPTAIN OF THE STEAM-TUG.—The captain of the steam-tug *Moses Taylor*, who was set upon and beaten by ruffians, who were on the boat at the time she was putting the passengers on board the Galway steamer on Thursday, was obliged to remain with his boat at Fort Hamilton during the night. Yesterday, however, he was sufficiently recovered from his wounds as to partially resume his duties.

KILLED BY A FALL.—An inquest was held at No. 104 Pitt-street, on the body of HIERONYMUS RAGE, a man 46 years of age, who accidentally fell down a flight of stairs on Wednesday evening, and sustained injuries to his head. He died from their effects on Thursday morning. A verdict of death from concussion of the brain was rendered.

Police Reports.

MORE ABOUT THE SWINDLED FRENCHMAN—ONE OF THE NOTORIOUS INMATES IN PRISON.—The case of the Frenchman, Lorenzo Monteverd, whose strange and unfortunate adventures in the First Ward were published in the TIMES of yesterday, was further and formally examined into yesterday afternoon at the City Hall Police Court. Monteverd, recovered from his fright of the previous day, circumstantially detailed all the incidents that had transpired at the Hotel Francais in Cedar-street. It appeared from his statement, made on oath, that the money claimed by the landlord was taken from him by force. One of the proprietors of the place, James Enright, seized him, and declared that he should not leave the house until the sum demanded was forthcoming. Two policemen, to whom Monteverd called for protection, advised him to pay the money claimed as due, which, through bodily fear, he finally did, after which the same policemen brought him before a magistrate and accused him of being insane. Upon this statement warrants for the arrest of Enright and Bon were issued for robbery in the second degree. Enright was quickly arrested, and during the preliminary examination conducted himself so indecorously as to call forth frequent reproof. He insisted on interrupting the proceedings by loud talk, and declarations that he knew his rights. He was finally told that unless he behaved himself he would be locked up in an adjoining cell. "You cannot keep me there long, anyhow," replied Enright. It was at length found necessary to remove him from Court, and he was soon under lock and key in the basement of the City Hall. Not long afterwards he was brought before Alderman BEARD, to make formal plea to the charge preferred. He was more meek in demeanor, but being unable to make a satisfactory explanation, or furnish bail, he was hurried away to the Tombs, to the utter astonishment of a number of his own fraternity, to whom such things were entirely new. Bon has not been arrested.

A HACKDRIVER CHARGED WITH COUNTERFEITING.—A young man, 19 years of age, named George W. Hoffman, a hackdriver employed at the livery stable in Sixth-street, near First-avenue, was arrested yesterday, on a charge of attempting to pass a well-executed counterfeit $50 bill on the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, New-York, upon Mr. George Peyton, keeper of an exchange office in the Pacific Bank Building, Broadway. The broker's practiced eye at once detected that the note was a photograph copy of a genuine bill, and so he detained Hoffman until Sergeant Lefferts, of the Detective Police, for whom he immediately sent, arrived. The young man was taken into custody, and upon searching him at headquarters, several counterfeit bills on different banks, ranging from $1 to $10, were found in his pockets, but not one cent of good money. He was locked up, and will be examined to-day on the charge.

SAID TO HAVE BEEN SWINDLED BY HIS FRIENDS.—A complaint was yesterday made by John Fyfe, of No. 43 Wooster-street, before Justice OSBORN, against a lawyer named Wm. Y. Newland, and a farmer in Sullivan County named Timothy P. Burger, who are charged with false pretences. The complainant alleges that the defendants, a short time since, got him intoxicated and took care to keep him in that condition for some days. During that time they induced him to sign an agreement to purchase some land in the town of Liberty, Sullivan County, of which Newland represented himself to be the owner. Fyfe also swears that while still in his drunken state the defendants caused him to draw a check for $300, on the People's Bank, of this City, upon which they drew the money. The accused were arrested by Officer GILIGAN, of the Sixth Ward, and taken before the magistrate, who held them for examination. They deny the chief allegations of the complaint.

THE CHARGE OF LARCENY AGAINST A POLICEMAN.—The case of John Eadie, late of the Broadway Police Squad, who was accused a short time since of stealing a watch from Mr. Ferdinand Fulica, of No. 96 Cannon-street, was heard Thursday before Judges BOSWORTH and QUACKENBUSH, and he was honorably discharged.

A NOVELTY IN FASHION.—Among the novelties recently introduced in ladies' apparel, is a new article of suspenders. They bear resemblance to those worn by gentlemen, except that they are made of delicate, white elastic fabric, with frilled edge, about one inch wide, and are attached to the skirt by buttons in like manner. We doubt not this invention will be generally adopted, with a view to relieve the waist of the unlimited burden which such habiliments necessarily produce. Reason and experience teach us that the old and absurd method, while followed, impairs the health, impedes locomotion, and tends to ill health.—*New-York Express.*

ANOTHER RIOT AT THE BERGEN TUNNEL.

The Erie Railroad Blockaded by the Laborers.

Stopping the Trains—Delay of the Mails—The Military Awaiting Orders.

The workmen employed on the Bergen Tunnel struck for their one month's back wages yesterday morning, and informed the contractor, Mr. LYMAN, that they would work no longer until the same was paid. Mr. L., seeing there was trouble ahead, told the men that they were short of money at the present time, but that they should have their money the first of next month. This it appears satisfied a portion of the men, who were willing to resume work, but were prevented from so doing by the others, who declared they should not. Some dissatisfaction arose, and finally the workmen came to the conclusion that unless their wages were paid they would blockade the road at the junction of the Northern Railroad, which branches off from the Erie Road, just back of Bergen Hill. The contractors remonstrated for some time with the men, but were unable to accomplish any good. Finally, at 11 o'clock, the workmen, to the number of two hundred, proceeded in squads from the contractors' office to the Erie Road, and taking the dirt-cars used in carrying the dirt and stones from the tunnel, switched them on to the main track, thereby blocksding the road. The 12 o'clock way-train from Paterson, N. J., was unable to pass, and all sorts of threats were made by the workmen to the conductor and engineer. The train was compelled to go back to Paterson. The Cincinnati Express, due in this city at 2 o'clock, was also compelled to put back to Paterson. The various trains due West proceeded as far as the Slaughterhouse, and could get no further. Attempts were made to remove the cars, and the crowd of workmen bid defiance to those who had charge of the train. The trains were finally compelled to return to Jersey City. The superintendent of this division, Mr. W. TAYLOR, proceeded to the scene as early as 12 o'clock, but could not accomplish anything. Telegraphic dispatches were sent to the officers of the road, stating the facts, and up to 7 o'clock, none of them had made their appearance on the ground. Gentlemen doing business in this City, and residing along the line of the New-York and Erie Road, collected together in groups about the Jersey City depôt towards evening, discussing the probability of getting home, &c. All kinds of epithets were used against the workmen, and many there were who offered their services to go up and remove the obstruction. Their services, it appears, were not accepted. During the afternoon, word was sent to the Mayor of Hudson City for aid, and he gave orders to the military to turn out. But up to 10 o'clock they had not made their appearance. The Mayor himself appeared on the ground, and told the workmen they were violating the law, but they would not be influenced by anything he said. Word was then sent to Mayor GREGORY, of Jersey City, and that gentleman did all he possibly could to restore order, but failed. The workmen ran to and fro, swearing they would not remove the cars until they received their wages. The Superintendent, seeing it was impossible to compromise the matter, sent word to Gen. HATFIELD, of the Hudson County militia, to send several companies to remove the obstruction on the road.

At 7½ o'clock the crowd increased to all of four hundred, and, notwithstanding the rain, they remained on the ground, shouting like a party of madmen. At 8 o'clock the crowd heard that the military were coming, and they immediately supplied themselves with stones and clubs, determined to resist any attempt that might be made by the military. Word was sent by Col. GREGORY, of the Second Regiment, to the Superintendent, that they were in readiness and awaiting the orders of Sheriff BEATTY, who, it appears, could not be found. Messengers were sent every hour to that gentleman's residence in Bergen, but he was not there. The Colonel further remarked that he would not leave the armory until orders were received from the Sheriff. Thus matters remained, and a great many of the passengers came back to this City, while others took up their quarters inside of the cars at the depôt, expecting that the difficulties would be put to rights by 12 o'clock. At 10 o'clock there was no probability of the obstruction being removed. The crowd still remained, and are apparently bent upon remaining all night. The United States mail was waiting at the Erie Railroad depôt, as well as several way trains. The military were still in readiness, waiting the orders of the Sheriff.

Up to 11 P. M., after diligent search, Sheriff BEATTY could not be found. A portion of the crowd still remained on the ground, and were bent upon stopping all night. The mail train due in this city at 7:42, and the New-York Express, due at 9:10, were ordered by the Division Superintendent to stop at Suffern, and proceed to Piermont. This will enable the passengers to arrive in this City sometime during the morning. At 10¾ o'clock the military were dismissed from further service. They will in all probability be recalled this morning.

CITY POLITICS.

Regular Meeting of the Whig General Committee.

Resolution to Appoint a State Central Committee—Letter from Hon. Edward Bates.

The regular meeting of the Whig General Committee was held last evening at THORP'S, corner of Broadway and Eighth-street, HIRAM KETCHAM, Esq., in the Chair. There was but a slim attendance of delegates from the various Wards. After some preliminary business, Mr. J. DEPEYSTER ORDEN offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The members of this Committee, and those voters whom they represent, have never attached themselves permanently either to the Democratic, the Republican or the American Party, but have ever supported the principles of the Whig Party, so far as they were adapted to the existing condition of the country, when the champions of the Whig Party were HENRY CLAY and DANIEL WEBSTER; and

Whereas, It may become expedient for the Committee to act, if not in reference to our State election in November next, at least in view of the Presidential election of the coming year. Therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of thirteen be organized, with power to add to their number, to carry out the views, and, if possible, give practical effect to the sentiments and principles contained in the following letter from the Hon. EDWARD BATES, of Missouri, to the Convention of the Opposition, held at Memphis, Tenn., and of which letter this Committee entirely approves.

MR. BATES' LETTER.

Mr. ORDEN read MR. BATES' letter, as follows:

"It pleased me very much, gentlemen, to find that you designate the band of patriots who have lately done the good work in Tennessee, as the *Opposition Party*. The name implies that the party is made up of the good men of all parties—Democrats, Whigs, Americans, Republicans—all who can no longer brook the wild extravagance and wanton disregard of principle in an Administration and a party which, emboldened by former unmerited success, vainly imagine that they 'can afford to disregard the censures of the world,' and to despise the judgment of history. The party in office (I will not say in power) is of itself a weak and helpless minority. It has no chance of renewed success, but the hope (I trust a fallacious hope) that we will be so unwise and unpatriotic as to waste our strength in party bickerings about old party names and subordinate questions of policy and convenience, and to split up our forces into sections, as if for the very purpose of aiding our inferior enemy to beat us all in detail. If we be so unwise as that—if we allow the adversary to form the plan of our campaign, to marshall our troops, to tell us when to march, where to camp, and how to fight, of course we shall get what we earn and deserve—defeat.

And we shall add to the humiliation of defeat the sting of shame in the consciousness that we had in our hand the means of victory, and the assurances of the peace and prosperity of the nation, but actually threw them away. Your recent victory, (in Tennessee,) and similar successes in the Southern and Western States, embolden me to hope for the like result all over the Union. The spirit of conservative patriotism is aroused throughout the nation by the dangerous misgovernment and bold violations of the last few years, and in view of the great national interests now in peril, a better feeling, a feeling of harmony and mutual confidence, of kind forbearance on minor points, of generous concession in favor of peace and unity, is visibly increasing in all the elements of the Opposition. Those who foster and advance that good feeling and ripen it into a cordial union will be great public benefactors. Such union alone will constitute the victory without the necessity for another blow, for the Democracy, as now enervated and demoralized, will be no match for the united Opposition. And such a victory! in which all, even the vanquished will have cause to rejoice, because it will restore peace and harmony to the excited sections, law and order to the disturbed territories, moderation and justice to the Government, and prosperity and honor to the nation."

EDWARD BATES."

Mr. ORDEN warmly supported the resolution and the sentiments of Mr. BATES' letter, arguing that the consequence of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was, in effect, the only question before the people, and that the candidate for the Presidency, whom all parties opposed to the present Administration could support, not sectional and of no formal party, would be the most eligible for the Whig Party to support.

Gen. TALLMADGE objected to the immediate appointment of the Committee, inasmuch as the Presidential election would not take place for more than a year.

An amendment was offered to the effect that the Committee should be the State Central Committee, and with this amendment, the resolution was adopted. The meeting adjourned to the first Monday in October.

National American Union Club.

The fourth annual election of officers of this Club was held last evening at Convention Hall. About three hundred persons attended. Mr. FORBES occupied the Chair, and Mr. PHILLIPS was appointed Secretary. JOHN THOMAS PHILLIPS was elected President for the ensuing year by 217 majority. JAMES S. TURNER was elected Treasurer, and JARED A. TYSON, Secretary.

After considerable debate the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Club approve of the course of the Utica Convention in taking candidates from the nominations already made by the Republican and Democratic Parties.

A resolution of thanks was passed to the Hon. CHARLES T. MILLS, the former President of the Club. A number of gentlemen addressed the meeting, and among others P. B. TOMPKINS, from Broome County, made a facetious speech, which caused considerable merriment. After a song from one of the members the meeting adjourned.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

POLITICAL.—The Democrats in the Third Assembly District have nominated T. C. CALLICOT, Esq., as a candidate for Assembly. The Republican primaries will be held on Thursday evening next. A lively fight is going on in the Second Assembly District between two persons who claim to have received the Democratic nomination for Assembly, and their friends. The Nominating Convention was composed of nine delegates, representing three Wards. Mr. LESLIE, one of the candidates before the Convention, has published a card, in which he claims the nomination, having received five votes, which he says he can prove by the affidavits of the parties who voted for him. The Chairman of the Convention has responded in another card, claiming that Mr. KELSEY received the nomination in Convention, and threatens, if the affidavits are made by the Leslie party, "to expose such a tissue of villany, swearing, bribery and corruption as will involve not only men holding positions high enough to place them above the suspicion of such actions, but on the way downwards will expose others, until we come to the miserable tools themselves, which will bring down such an avalanche of public indignation against the authors as will place the man they attempted to crush above all competition."

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A special meeting of subscribers to the stock for the proposed Academy of Music, was held last evening in the Polytechnic Institute. The meeting was called to order by Judge GREENWOOD, and SAMUEL SLOAN was called to the chair. A. A. LOAD, M. CHITTENDEN and others, addressed the meeting, and stated the object of assembling at the present time. It seems $141,000 worth of the stock has been taken, but a plan for the building, adopted by the Building Committee, will require $30,000 more. They still adhere to the original determination to deliver the building when completed to the stockholders unencumbered by debt. During the evening $10,000 was subscribed, and a Committee of twenty-five was appointed to raise the balance—$20,000.

The Flushing and Long Island Railroad—Settlement of the Controversy.

The long-pending controversy between the Long Island Railroad Company and the Directors of the Flushing Railroad, touching the right of way from Winfield to Hunter's Point, has been amicably settled upon the basis of Mr. OLIVER CHARLICK's original offer,—the Long Island Company having accepted said original proposition in every particular. The principal items of the agreement, as now adopted, are that the Long Island Company are to have the right of way from Winfield, on the South side of the Flushing track, to Penny Bridge. For this franchise the Long Island Company pay to the Flushing Road a sum to be decided upon by three referees, mutually chosen. The grading at Jack's Creek to be paid for by the two companies. From Jack's Creek to the turnpike road, each road is to finish thirty feet in width, and from that point the Flushing Road has the right of way for two tracks, to be used by both roads to West-avenue. From thence to the East River, the Flushing Road acquires a front of five hundred and odd feet, for the accommodation of the cars and for their depôt; also the joint use of the turn-tables and engine-houses. All the compensation is to be by appraisement. The two companies unite in the establishment of a down-town ferry, which will secure the patrons of both roads against all detentions. The Long Island Road from Winfield to Jamaica is now in course of construction, and the balance of the road, from Winfield to Hunter's Point, on the line of the Flushing road, will be proceeded with immediately, and it will be completed much sooner on account of the new arrangement.

This settlement has undoubtedly retarded the construction of a railroad on the south side of Long Island, as Mr. CHARLICK was negotiating for the construction of a road from Winfield to Jamaica, and thence on the south side to Islip. Affairs now point to the extension of the Flushing Road east to Roslyn, and thence to Glencove.

[Advertisement.]

TO DRUGGISTS AND PHYSICIANS—Who are desirous of avoiding the raw, crude Brandies of "the past and present year:" We would call their attention to our choice stock of *old* Brandies, Wines, &c., purchased years since, when brandies were low, and now richly tempered by age and the favorable changes of climate and transportation, enabling us to furnish druggists, physicians and families with a *rare* article, *especially adapted for medical and family use*, at reasonable rates.

"BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN," having driven the wolfish speculators in spurious gins out of the market, has now attained a popularity *without precedent in the history of the trade*, possessing, as it does, the *intrinsic* medicinal qualities of an *old* and *pure* Gin it has received the indorsement of thousands of physicians and druggists, who cheerfully testify to its nutritive, medicinal and recuperative qualities.

Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention. Circulars containing a list of articles and prices forwarded to those requiring them.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established 1778.)
Importers of Wines, &c., No. 338 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, devotes his attention exclusively to Operative Surgery and Office Consultations on the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Hemorrhoids, Rupture, Fistula and Concealed Abscess of the Rectum are cured without knife or ligature, by a process requiring no confinement. Office hours from 11 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 Fifth-avenue. At all other hours Dr. D. is at his private hospital, where spacious apartments and the purest air in the City, with separate nurses, are provided for those who require the more serious operations of prolonged dietetic treatment, unattainable at their own homes or at hotels.

The office of the *Scalpel* is at No. 1 Vesey-street, Astor House, where all literary and business communications must be left.

[Advertisement.]

ALONE AND TRIUMPHANT.
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

for the water-closet, has a notoriety which is most enviable, and is continually enlarging. It is one of the best remedies for Piles ever devised, and is also a preventive which all healthy persons, old or young, should use. Apart from this, it is a luxury and necessity, being the cleanest and purest paper ever made. Be sure you see GAYETTY'S name water-marked in every sheet of paper professing to be medicated, and look for his autograph on each package.

For sale by all druggists, and at the depôts, No. 41 Ann-street, and at No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

As the apple on the borders of the Dead Sea, however tempting to the sight, is repugnant to the taste, and is nothing but ashes at the core, so experience detects, beneath the glare and tinsel of vicious pleasures nothing but delusion, mortification and disease. Ye to whom this applies, throw off the infatuation, and avail yourselves of the counsel and advice of Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-street, New-York. Hours for consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 to 8, daily, Sundays excepted.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY,

Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil, and is very easily taken.

To be had of the inventors, No. 135 Fourth-avenue, and all respectable druggists.

PERFOLD, PARKER & MOWER,
Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

LACTONAR—THE ASIATIC ESSENCE OF MILK—the universal stimulus of Eastern nations. Found by experience to be especially adapted to our climate, curing dyspepsia, and having no reaction, removing the craving desire for other stimulants, as well as for itself. Only requires to be known to be valued as beyond price. Trial bottles 10 cents, with directions. Regular size 50 cents. Agency, No. 294 Canal-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

FALL CLOTHING.

Good black cloth frock coats	$5 to $8
Fine black cloth frock coats	10 to 14
The finest French cloth frock coats	15 to 20
Cassimere business coats	3 50 to 12
Complete cassimere business suits to match	8 to 20

At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.—The only reliable Fire-proof Safe in the world, having *again* sustained its celebrated reputation at the late fires in Oshkosh and Key West. QUIER BROTHERS, No. 68 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS! GAS!—Fixtures of beautiful designs and finish will be found at the great wholesale manufacturing depôt of
WARNER, PECK & CO.,
No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY, First block below the New-York Hotel, Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

NOX-NOCTER.—No reference to the night, but to the knight who in his business has achieved a world-wide reputation. NOX, with a K, means KNOX, whose hats are the perfection of style, fashion, grace and durability, and whose location is at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. To get a first-class hat go to KNOX.

[Advertisement.]

BEEBE & Co., No. 156 BROADWAY,
Offer for sale, this day, the
FALL STYLE GENTLEMEN'S HATS.
In a few days they will introduce a
NEW FRENCH STYLE FOR YOUNG GENTS.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS do not merely suppress disease and leave it to break out again, but by expelling its cause from the system, their cures are not less permanent than rapid. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.—Go and see it, by all means, at Barnum's Museum. Nothing could be finer and nothing more attractive. It is played in grand style both this afternoon and evening.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 16.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, 1867	107⅛	
6,000	U. S. 6s, 1874, Reg.	104⅛	
6,000	Virginia St. 6s	84⅛	
18,000	Mo. State 6s	84⅝	
25,000	do b30	84⅝	
1,000	California St. 7s	83¾	
1,000	Br. C. Water L.	97⅛	
4,000	do 100		
1,000	N. Y. C. R. 7s	101⅛	
2,000	do	101¼	
2,000	N. Y. C'l Bs. '76	99	
1,000	H.R. R. 3d m.	75⅛	
5,000	Mich. Cen. R. 6 p.c. 1st m. S.F. C. B.	91	
5,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	88	
1,000	Lk. E. & W. 2d M. B	35	
35	Merchants' Bank	105¾	
14	Merchants' Ex. Bk.	98½	
8	Bk of St. of N. Y.	100	
5	Bank of Commerce	99	
10	Ocean Bank	92	
20	Peoples' Bank	100	
135	Pac. Mail St. Co.	83½	
100	do b30	83¾	
150	N. Y. Central R.	80¾	
430	do	80¾	
250	do s5	80	
400	do b60	80¾	
200	do b60	80⅝	
600	do s10	80	
50	do s5	80	
450	do	80	
200	do	79⅞	
100	do s30	79⅞	
50	do s30	79⅞	
150	do s60	79⅝	
200	do s60	79⅝	
100	do s60	79⅛	
150	Erie Railroad	43	

	SECOND BOARD.		
$6,500	City 6s, '60	100	
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	88	
1,000	Gal. & C. 2d m. bs.	88	
6	Bank of State N. Y.	100	
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	83	
150	Harlem Railroad	10¼	
150	M. S. & N. I. G. R.	24	
100	do s60	23⅜	
100	Gal. & Chicago R.	75⅛	
50	do s10	78⅛	
100	do	75⅝	
100	do b30	75⅞	
100	do s60	79⅛	
50	Chi. & R. I. R.	69⅛	
150	do b60	69¼	
100	do s60	69⅜	
5	N. Y. Central R.	79⅜	
300	do	79⅞	
60	do b10	79⅞	
100	do b30	80	
350	do s3	80	
100	do b60	80⅜	
150	do s10	80	
350	do	80⅜	
100	Panama Railroad	118	
100	do s10	118	
100	Chi. B. & Q. R.	b60	56
100	Harlem R. Pref.		37
300	do		38⅛
16	Stonington R.		87
160	Reading R.	s30	44⅛
500	do		44⅛
100	do	s30	44
300	do		44
100	Chi. B. & Q. R.	b60	56
12	Macon & West. R.		94
300	Michigan Cen. R.		46⅜
250	do		46⅝
200	do	s30	46⅛
150	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.		8
200	M'h. So. & N. Ia. G. s.		23⅜
350	do		23½
200	do		23⅝
50	do	s10	23½
50	Panama Railroad	s10	118
300	Illinois Central R.		66
100	do		66⅛
50	do		66⅜
200	Gal. & Chicago R.		75
100	do		75⅛
250	do	s30	75
100	do	s60	74⅜
100	do	s45	75
100	do		75⅛
450	do		75⅞
100	do	b30	75⅛
100	Cleve. & Tol. R.		24
200	do		23⅜
900	Chic. & Rock Is. R.		69⅜
100	do	s30	69⅝
150	do	b60	69
50	Cleve. P. & A. R.		114⅜
35	do		115

FRIDAY, Sept. 16—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange this forenoon there was another pretty strong and partially successful effort made to have prices down, particularly on the active Share list on which the present advance has been so large and stubborn. Most of the business on New-York Central on the first call of the Stock was done on time operations, and whereas the cash price opened at 80⅛ ₱ cent., the lowest point seller 60 days was 79¼ ₱ cent. Immediately succeeding this Stock, the prices on three or four of the Western Shares fell off ¼@1 ₱ cent. as compared with yesterday afternoon. And after the session of the Brokers adjourned, some fourteen calls of Central were pressed for cash at 79⅜ @⅞@¼ ₱ cent., which brought in orders to buy 1,500@2,000 Shares, and upon these the price almost immediately returned to 79⅞@80 ₱ cent. on the Street. At the Second Board the sales opened at 79⅞, and before the final dispersion of the Brokers and Jobbers 80⅛ ₱ cent. was paid, and the same figure bid for more. Thus after extreme fluctuations of 1⅛ ₱ cent., the prices closed ⅜@½ ₱ cent. higher than on Thursday. The dealings through Thursday were not only varied and exciting, but somewhat significant of the recent loss of power by even the most influential members of the Exchange to control their own market. Whoever or whatever the outside influence may be, whether the great public, in force, or only the advanced guard of a general speculation on the recovery of the railway and other material interests of the country, it is undeniable that the New-York Stock Exchange has not been so thoroughly beaten since the Fall of 1856; not that the old members of the Board have suffered alike with the younger adventurers, but nearly all are surprised that the market of the past three or four weeks is *not*, after all, one of their own creation, or subject to the caprices and inconsistencies which have admirably swayed the Exchange for the past year or two. The fluctuations in the Western Shares were somewhat correspondent with the movement in New-York Central. The closing rates were for Rock Island 60½, against the same figure yesterday afternoon; Galena, 75½, which is ¼@½ lower; Michigan Central, 47; Michigan Guaranteed, 24@24½; Toledo, 24½, and Illinois Central, 66½; the last a decline of ½@1 ₱ cent., while the Bonds of the Company were in request at 88 ₱ cent. The price of Panama and of Pacific Mail ruled about the same yesterday; both firmly held, but not so speculative as usual, this week. The State Stocks were again steady, and the Federal Securities firmer—a sale of the new registered Five Per Cents. at 104½ ₱ cent. The General market left off firm in the afternoon, with an active demand for two or three of the Railway Stocks. Reading advanced to 45 ₱ cent. on an enlarged coal tonnage for the week, reported by telegraph from Philadelphia.

In the Exchange and Bullion markets to-day there was less activity for the *Arago* to-morrow than expected. The rates on Paris are less firm, owing to the competition with the standard drawers, of a liberal supply of cotton bills from the South. The French manufacturers are generally the earliest buyers in the new crop, and as the receipts have come forward freely this season, at New-Orleans and Mobile the business begins already to tell on the Foreign Exchanges, and also upon the shipping interest, which has the prospect of good freights on a very large crop. The terms for French bills to-day range f.5.16¼@f.5.13¾. On London the rates hold firm, but without much business for this steamer. The non-arrival of the *Persia*, to the close of 'Change hours, interfered somewhat with transactions in this line. The export demand for Gold and Silver, for the *Arago*, amounts, as at present entered at the ship's office, to $404,000.

In the Discount market we hear of November acceptances, first-class, being done at 6 ₱ cent., and four to six months' paper, prime indorsement, at 7 ₱ cent. The preference is, of course, shown at this rate to January and February over March bills; but where the names are in all respects first-rate, the latter are not refused in round lots. For fair or second-class paper the terms are 1@2 ₱ cent., and in some instances, on long dates, 3 ₱ cent. higher. Demand loans are easy at 6 ₱ cent. on the application of the borrower, and 5@5½ ₱ cent. where the lender seeks to place his money at call.

We are indebted to Mr. WELLS, of the Chicago *Commercial Express*, for the following report of the movement of Breadstuffs and the state of general business at that point, the present week:

"It was thought that the occurrence of the Illinois State Fair last week and of the United States Fair this week would diminish the receipts of Grain here considerably, but the diminution is hardly worth mentioning except in Corn, of which there was a very small surplus left in the country by the 1st of September, and that little will probably be held back to a great extent by the excited state of feeling in regard to the early frosts.

The movement of the crops continues a matter of special interest, if not so absorbing as a few weeks since. The small receipts of Corn should excite no surprise. The crop of last year, though of superior quality, was light in amount, and was called out rapidly in May and June. The movement of Wheat, though not large, is at least satisfactory, and sufficiently free to show absurdity in the early and united declarations of bears in Stocks and bulls in Produce' that farmers would hoard, and not sell at the prices. It will be worth while for several weeks yet to keep in mind the comparative movements of Wheat for three years, counting from the first of August, as in the following statement:

	1857.	1858.	1859.
First week	40,617	84,744	45,866
Second week	84,859	101,067	148,855
Third week	192,875	206,374	193,407
Fourth week	516,499	404,783	421,745
Fifth week	866,502	355,190	520,599
Sixth week	508,741	866,539	367,123
Total	2,220,084	1,490,609	1,851,080

It seems now certain that the Wheat movement and probably the crop secured, will fall behind that of 1857, to which year the present has been frequently likened in this respect. The receipts of Wheat alone at this point in the three months following the first of September, 1857, exceeded 7,000,000 bushels, an average of nearly 600,000 per week for twelve weeks, and larger in the aggregate than the whole receipts here in both Flour and Wheat from the crop of 1858 in twelve months succeeding the harvest of that year.

The Oats crop has never attracted very much attention, as it is small in comparison with Wheat and Corn, but the yield this year is large and of excellent quality. The receipts are greater since the harvest than ever before, being

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX.—NO. 2495. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BORUSSIA.

Postponement of the Voyage of the Great Eastern.

Unsatisfactory Progress of the Zurich Conference.

Affairs in Italy---Hostilities in the Romagna.

CONDITION OF THE GERMAN STATES.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Cotton Firm—Breadstuffs Dull.

CONSOLS 95 3-8@95 5-8.

The screw steamship *Borussia*, Capt. TRAUTMAN, from Hamburg on the 1st inst., and from Northampton on the 4th, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She was off the Hook on Saturday night.

The *Borussia* passed the Hamburg steamship *Hammonia*, on the 4th, off Start Point, English Channel. On the 14th she exchanged signals with the steamship *Bremen*, hence for Bremen; on the 16th she passed the *Ariel*, and on the 17th, at 2 A. M., the *Bavaria*, both hence for Southampton.

The *Borussia* throughout the entire passage experienced heavy westerly gales, with a tremendous sea running.

The United States mail steamer *Fulton*, hence on the 20th ult., arrived at Cowes on the 2d inst.

THE GREAT EASTERN—HER DEPARTURE FOR AMERICA POSTPONED.

The subjoined announcement of the Great Ship Company appears in the London papers of the 2d inst. It will be observed that the date of departure from Portland, Eng., for her transatlantic trip has been definitely fixed for Thursday, Sept. 29:

The *Great Eastern* is intended to leave her moorings on Tuesday, the 6th inst., and will stay at the Nore to adjust compasses, then proceed to Portland, near Weymouth, and be ready there for the reception of visitors from the 9th to the 15th: she will then start on her trial trip, which it is proposed shall not occupy more than three days, returning to Holyhead. She will remain there for the reception of visitors from Tuesday, the 20th, to Monday, the 26th, both inclusive.

Passengers going from Weymouth on the trial-trip will be received on board on Friday, the 16th inst.

Passengers, parcels, and letters for America will be received on board at Holyhead, on Tuesday, the 27th, and Wednesday, the 28th inst.

The *Great Eastern* will sail for England from Portland, United States, on the 1st November.

The Directors have every confidence that the above arrangements will be adhered to, but should any alteration unavoidably occur due notice will be given."

Upon the trial-trip none but first-class passengers would be received; the fares to range from £6 to £10, according to cabin. The fares for the American voyage outward remain as previously published. Return tickets are sold for "a fare and a half."

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

"A dispatch from Zurich, dated on the 2d inst., says: Yesterday, at the meeting of the Plenipotentiaries, the regulation of certain points relating to the limits of the Lombardian frontiers, and the separation of the civil and ecclesiastical jurisdictions, was taken into consideration. The Prussian Minister accredited at Turin has arrived here, and paid a visit to the Sardinian Plenipotentiaries. A meeting also took place yesterday of the Second Plenipotentiaries of the three Powers."

A dispatch of the 3d says: "Yesterday there was a conference of the Plenipotentiaries, lasting two hours at which M. DE BOURQUENEY, M. DE BANNEVILLE, Coun COLLOREDO and M. DE MEISSENBAG were present."

Correspondence of the London News.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 2.

"The plenipotentiaries at Zurich seem to have come to an absolute dead lock: some persons even go the length of asserting that they will seperate very shortly without doing anything. The *Independance* says "they have discussed none but the most secondary questions, and upon these they have been hitherto unable to agree." Such questions for instance as the name of the new kingdom, which VICTOR EMMANUEL wishes to call Upper Italy, and FRANCIS JOSEPH Lombardo-Sardinia; the proprietorship of the Iron crown, and the right of bestowing the order attached to it; and the extent of the circumference of the fortified places of Mantua and Peschiera, which VICTOR EMANUEL would confine to 500 metres, FRANCIS JOSEPH would extend to 5,000 (the range of rifled cannon), and which the French plenipotentiary suggests shall be 3,000, splitting, as it were, the difference between the two.

All this looks as if the congress would ultimately be called upon to do that which the conferences have failed to do. According to the *Borsen-Halle*, the treaty of peace will be signed in the course of next week; the question of the Duchies will be reserved, and that of the debt left to be settled by a commission."

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 2.

The Piedmontese Plenipotentiary at Zurich is said to have received on Wednesday dispatches from Turin. Nothing certain has transpired here as to their contents, or whether they contained instructions calculated to facilitate the settlement of the pending questions. From Turin we learn that the impatience of the public at these delays is at its highest point. The hopes suggested by the telegrams and correspondence in the semi-official French papers, that this or that important point was settled—that the difficulty about the debt was solved—that the Plenipotentiaries had put the finishing hand to the question of Lucca—and that all that was wanting to finish the whole business, and to set the Plenipotentiaries free, was the sanction of the respective governments—these hopes are giving way. What has occurred since Wednesday I cannot say, but, at least at that day, little was done as to the cession of Lombardy, or, indeed, any of the other serious questions before the Conference. Some minor points, probably, are disposed of, but the frontier and the debt (the latter of great importance) remained pretty much as they were.

Touching the former there are, as you are aware, pretensions diametrically opposed. Piedmont has an eye to the future as well as the present. She naturally desires to strengthen her position and to possess certain "material guarantees" of peace, and with that view she requires from Austria the cession of Mantua and Peschiera, not, however, without a reasonable compensation. But Austria, who unwillingly and with pain surrenders any portion of her rich province, and who, perhaps, cherishes in secret if not projects at least hopes of reconquering what has been torn from her, resolutely resists the claims of Piedmont, and tries even to improve the advantageous position created for her after her defeat. She wants to keep possession of a zone of territory on the right of the Mincio, distinct from that which these lines give her between that river and the Po in front of Mantua. It does not appear that on these particulars there will be a want of accord on the part of the Plenipotentiaries, though there is little hope that Piedmont will succeed in obtaining Mantua and Peschiera, or even that Austria will renounce constructing new fortresses.

Since the receipt of his last instructions a few days ago, Count COLLOREDO persists as much as ever in his proposition respecting the debt—namely, that Piedmont shall take upon herself that of the Monte debt of Milan which belongs to Lombardy, and also that which corresponds to this province, in proportion to its population, of the liabilities of the Austrian Empire. This last proposition is not, it would seem, admitted by the French Plenipotentiary, and much less by the Piedmontese. The Piedmontese Government considers that by acceding it would merely buy at Zurich a province which it owes to the victories of the allied armies, and to the spontaneous union of its population. The French may have suggested some middle term, whether successfully or not remains to be seen; but that a satisfactory solution will hardly be obtained while Austria persists in her original proposition. All these points are of so serious a character that a speedy arrangement is not considered likely, and it is admitted here that the Conferences may, judging from present appearances, drag on to the end of the present month."

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Sardinia—Tuscany and the Duchies—Romo and the Legations.

SARDINIA.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes two Royal [illegible], one increasing the Sardinian Cavalry by three new Regiments of five squadrons each, and re[illegible]ively named Light Cavalry of Milan, Lodi, and Montebello. The other decree creates a new brigade of grenadiers, to be called Grenadiers of Lombardy, and five brigades of infantry, severally called Brigade of Brescia, of Cremona, of Como, of Bergamo, and of Pavia.

The following letter has been addressed by the French Vice-Admiral to the Commandant of the Sardinian squadron in the Adriatic:

"I am happy in expressing here to your Excellency the satisfaction I have experienced from the manner in which the Sardinian division has served.

I have only praises to bestow on the punctuality, the regularity with which it has conformed to the general orders laid down for the squadron, as likewise on the devotedness it has brought to bear on all that could subserve our mission.

The squadron preserves a good remembrance of those few days passed with it, and I in particular can only congratulate myself on the personal relations I have had with the commandant, M. THOLOSANO, and with all the captains of the naval division of his Majesty the King VICTOR EMANUEL."

"Diplomatic dispatches from Turin," says the *Nord*, "speak of the approaching return of Count CAVOUR to the head of affairs. The Count deemed it his duty to retire in consequence of the situation of affairs which arose out of the peace of Villafranca, but his policy has, nevertheless, been in the ascendant, owing to the strong national feelings of the Italians, and the fidelity of the Emperor NAPOLEON to the object with which he entered upon the war. The recall of the Ex-Sardinian Minister would be a new guarantee in favor of the policy which he represents."

A private letter from Milan, from an officer on service in that city, states that there are some apprehensions of bad blood growing up between the army of occupation and the Italian people. It further says that the Piedmontese are regarded with little favor by the Lombards, and it is feared that before long they who have so much cherished their liberators may regard them as supporters of the Piedmontese, and dislike them equally.

The King of Sardinia is expected to visit the remainder of Lombardy about the middle of September.

A dispatch dated at Turin, Sept. 2, says: "The deputation from Tuscany is expected to arrive here at noon to-morrow, and preparations are being made to give the members of the same a splendid reception. The King will receive the deputation at 3 o'clock in the afternoon."

TUSCANY AND THE DUCHIES.

THE QUESTION OF THE DUCHIES DEPENDENT UPON THAT OF THE PAPAL STATES—THE CENTRAL ARMY—A PRESENTATION TO GARIBALDI.

Correspondence of the London Times:

PARIS, Thursday, Sept. 1.

Private accounts from Italy received to-day describe the state of that country as not very promising as to the future. On the contrary, affairs seem to be growing more complicated every day. Important results depend on the issue of the combat expected soon to take place between the pontifical troops, who are on the point of entering the Legations, and the forces of the Provisional Government. If the Papal troops succeed, it is thought that the Duke of Modena will reënter his States at the head of his army—colors flying and drums beating. If, on the other hand, his Holiness' troops are repulsed, a rising in Naples is regarded as not at all improbable.

GARIBALDI has command of the Tuscan as well as the Modenese and Parmesan troops; but his influence is not felt in Romagna, where MEZZACAPPO has lately been raised to the rank of Lieutenant-General, a title which would not allow him to act in a subordinate capacity to an inferior officer like plain General GARIBALDI. The troops of the Central Italian League have therefore not yet a common chief, and, if Tuscany fail in her duty to supply fresh combatants for the common cause, the other provinces are far, as yet, from that organization which would turn their combatants to the best purpose.

The town of Prato, in Tuscany, has opened a subscription for a sword of honor to GARIBALDI, and "it was meet," say the movers of that subscription, "that the thought of doing honor to that brave man should originate in the humble city of Prato, that by that circumstance the General should be reminded of the day on which, for a few moments on the 25th of August, 1848, he came down among them from the valley of the Bisenzio to rest a frame worn out, but not broken, by hardship and calamity, and whence he was able to fix his steady eye into the distant future, and speak of a certain, however remote, turn in the destinies of his country, and of a day of rescue and deliverance." Thus these Italians are refined in their upward instincts—ingenious in their kind-heartedness. Any people might have thought of doing honor to GARIBALDI; but they knew how to do it with delicacy, they knew how to touch the warrior's heart in the tenderest point. The General had just lost his wife, dropping by his side with exhaustion at the close of a long, disastrous retreat, a few days before he reached Prato.

ROME AND THE LEGATIONS.

APPROACHING CONFLICT BETWEEN THE PAPAL TROOPS AND THE ROMAGNESE—MEETING OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY—HONORS TO THE PERUGIAN HEROES—THE EARTHQUAKE AT NORCIA—ENGLISH INTEREST IN THE FATE OF THE LEGATIONS.

A letter from Rome of the 30th ult. says: "It is believed in well-informed quarters that the Government contemplates making an attempt to reëstablish by force its authority in the Legations. It has collected for the purpose between 7,500 and 8,000 men, 4,000 of whom are Swiss; it has provided them with ten pieces of cannon. Rimini will probably be the first town attacked."

A correspondent from Bologna, under date of the 27th ult., says:

"I write to you in the midst of the great agitation which now pervades the town on account of news from Rimini. It is said that a corps of Pontifical troops amounting to 8,000 men of all arms, and commanded by Gen. KALBERMATTEN, have left Pesaro, and were near Cattolica preparing for an engagement. An attack is consequently expected here. The Government, to allay the agitation, has just issued a notice, which neither denies nor affirms the fact, but advises the people to have confidence in the measures adopted by the authorities, and cautions them not to be alarmed by the exaggerated statements made by the enemies of the present order of things. So far as I have been able to learn, the following are the arrangements made with a view to an attack. In the first place, there is no corps of 8,000 men, but simply 2,000 Swiss with several pieces of artillery, who have come from Pesaro and halted about two leagues from Cattolica. However, dispatches received by the Government state that this force is only the advanced guard of the Pontifical troops which are to attack the Legations, and that these troops are composed not only of Romans, but of many of the Duke of MODENA's men, of some Swiss from Naples, engaged by the Pope, and of a certain number of Austrians who have been landed at Ancona, clothed in the Papal uniform, and then introduced into the native regiments to complete their effective, or more probably to keep watch over their new comrades. This collection of mercenaries is said to form an army of from 10,000 to 12,000 men, intended to restore the Papal authority in the revolted provinces."

The Governor of Bologna had issued a decree ordering all the tribunals of the Romagna to present to the section of Grade and Justice, within the month of September, their observations on the best means of bringing the Code Napoleon into activity on the 1st of January next.

The Governor-General of the Romagna opened the National Assembly, on the 1st inst., by a speech, of which the following is a summary:

"The people of the Romagna, after having exhibited great prudence during the last three months, hastened in crowds to the electoral districts to record their votes. Now, it is for you, gentlemen, to give expression to the wishes of the people. The good result of my government is owing to the zeal of those who have elected me. I have endeavored to provide for the defence of the country against aggressions from all sides by forming a league with the neighboring States."

He concluded thus:—"Constitute your Government, and intrust it to him who possesses your confidence."

The Pope is not unmindful of those who have done him good service. He has struck a medal in honor of the Swiss who subdued Perugia with fire and the sword. The medals bear on one side "*Perugia et pugnata*;" on the other, "*Ai bene-meranti.*"

The earthquake at Norcia has proved quite as disastrous as the earliest reports. The dead bodies already discovered amount to more than 200. The cathedral is a heap of ruins. Norcia is a poor town, and a subscription is being raised for the relief of the survivors, who are reduced to the greatest distress.

From the London News, Sept. 3.

In the midst of the peaceful and orderly enthusiasm prevailing in Central Italy, an order to march is sent to the troops who wear the Perugian Cross, and to their brethren in arms who are jealous of that decoration. The scrupulous and humane Duke of Modena is reported to have got together 20,000 thieves, and to be ready to swoop, under the banners of the Pope, upon his palace and domains. We shall be told, by a certain class of political philosophers, that at any rate the fate of the Legations is beyond the legitimate moral interference of a Protestant Power. Considering the numbers of our traveling countrymen and countrywomen for whom Italy is a second country six months of every year, we might fairly argue that the good government of the Adriatic provinces, and the safety of the roads, are not matters of indifference to England; but we take higher ground, and, with Mr. GLADSTONE, we repel the cant of a Protestant Power having no interest in the welfare and happiness of Catholic States. The Roman question, as Mr. GLADSTONE eloquently insisted, is not a sectarian question, but a broad question of civilization and humanity, and in that regard it cannot be alien to the first and foremost of civilized nations.

The Government of England was not unconcerned in the restoration of the temporal power of the Papacy; and sixteen years later it concurred with the Catholic Powers in addressing a fruitless remonstrance to the obdurate and incurable Government it had assisted to restore. Can we look on indifferently whilst the vultures of the Vicar of Christ are tearing out the vitals of Italian liberty, because the Emperor of the French, in all the pride of absolute authority, dare not defy a cawing and clanging clergy, between whose enmity or patronage is nothing more than the choice between the dagger or the bowl.

GERMANY.

The Reforms in Austria—Prussia—Financial Troubles of the Several States—Progress of the Zollverein.

A Vienna letter of the 27th ult., says:

"The deliberations of the new Cabinet continue day after day, because the wish is to bring to a speedy conclusion not only what concerns the reconstitution of the ministerial departments, but also to fix the bases of the new policy. The mere suppression of the Ministry of Commerce, and the assigning of its different branches to other departments, occupies much time."

A dispatch dated at Vienna on the 2d, says: "No measures announced in the Ministerial programme have yet been carried out. It is asserted that the privileges to be granted to the Jews will not be the same throughout the whole empire, but will be influenced by local circumstances. The principal privilege granted to them will be the right of acquisition of house property in larger towns. It is also reported that Austria intends to discount that portion of the Austrian debt which will be transferred to Lombardy and to sell the public domains."

According to the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*, who writes on the 1st:

"The Foreign Minister, M. VON SCHLEINITZ, leaves to-morrow for Ostend, where the Prince Regent is surrounded by several diplomatists, including some of Royal blood, from the various Courts of Europe. From M. VON SCHLEINITZ being called to join him, the report that a small Congress is being held there seems to gain confirmation."

A communication from Frankfort says:

"Germany cannot have forgotten the efforts made last spring to drag the States of the Germanic Confederation into a war with France, but it is a singular fact that the States most eager for war were those which were least prepared for it. Their treasuries were too nearly exhausted to supply the means for extraordinary armaments, so the Legislative Chambers were called on to authorize loans which could only be obtained on most disadvantageous terms. The Bavarian government had great difficulty in finding subscribers to fill up a loan of four millions of florins to meet the first requirements of the army. The Chambers were again convoked in an extraordinary session to vote a second loan of 25 millions, but, in spite of all that ministers could say or do, they refused to vote more than 12 millions, to be raised by loan, either at home or abroad. It is that loan which has now been brought forward here by MM. DE ROTHSCHILD, ESLANGEA, and others."

By the triennial census just published, it appears that of all the States of the Zollverein Hesse alone has not increased in population. In 1855 it contained 709,659 inhabitants; in 1858, only 699,788. Prussia has in the same time increased more than 3 per cent., so that the population exceeds 18,000,000. Saxony has increased 4 per cent., and Frankfort 5. The average for the whole Zollverein is 2½ per cent. in crease.

FRANCE.

Departure of the Grand Duke of Tuscany—The Amnesty—Army and Navy News—The Bourse—Rivalry of France and England.

The young Grand Duke of Tuscany and M. PALLAVICINI, not finding all the support they expected from the French Government, have left Paris.

An interview between the King of the Belgians and the Emperor NAPOLEON is about to be arranged, and a Belgian agent is said to have left for that purpose for St. Sauveur.

Prince RICHARD METTERNICH is said to be gone to St. Sauveur, to talk things over in a friendly way with the Emperor, who will, doubtless, enlighten him a little as to the utter hopelessness of the restoration of his master's *protégés*.

Among those who have refused to take advantage of the amnesty lately granted by the Emperor are to be added the names of BARBES and CHARRAS. It is stated that BLANQUI, DELESCHUZE and MIOT, who were transported, will accept it, so far as it relieves them from their present position, although they do not think it desirable to return to France.

It has been decided that a considerable portion of soldiers belonging to the class of 1853 shall be discharged with six months' leave, which at its expiration may be converted into renewable furloughs.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* states that the Infantry at the Camp of Chalons have begun to manœuvre in two ranks, in conformity with the recommendation of the Committee of Infantry, composed of two generals, two colonels, three majors, and an adjutant-major. These manœuvres are to be continued twice a week, and a report of the progress made by the troops is to be forwarded to the Minister of War.

Accounts from Toulon of the 29th ult. inform us that the fleet under the command of Admiral DESFOSSES sailed from that port on the 29th, after having taken in a supply of provisions. It is now at the Islands of Hyères. It has been reinforced since its departure from Toulon by three gun-boats, and on the 28th by the steam-frigate *Isly*, from the Adriatic. The steam-cutters *Monge*, *Caton*, and the gunboat *Etincelle*, have likewise returned, and are anchored in the roads of Toulon. The *Flamme* was likewise expected, but she was forced to remain at Malta to repair her boilers. After the steam-frigate *Isly* has undergone an inspection she is to proceed to one of the French ports on the Atlantic, where the *Breslau* has preceded her, for Brest, and the steam-frigate *Impetueuse* for Cherbourg. It is believed that the *Isly* will be stationed at Cherbourg. The steam-frigates *Canada* and *Magellan* had arrived at Toulon from Algiers, and the *Sané* from Oran. The following day steam frigates *Descartes* and Mogador, and the screw-frigates *Descartes* and *Mogador* and the screw-transport *Seine* arrived from Algiers, the *Loire* from Mers-el-Kebir, and the *Entreprenante* from Stora.

The Bourse was very heavy on the 2d, owing chiefly to the evident inability of the Zurich conferers to do business to any purpose. The settlement, too, was unsatisfactory; many persons preferred to sell and buy again to paying 20 centimes, the price asked, for continuation. Mobilier as well as Rentes was dull. Closing prices:—Rentes, 68f. 45c. cash, and 68f. 35c. account, being a fall of 25c. and 35c. respectively; Mobilier, 813f. 75c. cash, and 810f. account, being a fall of 7f. 50c. and 10f. respectively.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Queen at Balmoral—Respite in the Case of Dr. Smethurst—The Strike in the Building Trade—A Shipwreck in the Indian Ocean—American Brutality at Sea—Mr. Cobden and the Ballot.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princesses ALICE, HELENA and LOUISA, and Prince ARTHUR, left Holyrood Palace on the 31st ult., and reached Balmoral the same evening.

After a careful consideration of the evidence taken at the trial of Dr. SMETHURST, as well as of the opinions which since the trial have been elicited from the most eminent medical men, that the death of Miss BANKES, his alleged victim, might possibly have been produced by natural causes, it has been decided to respite the prisoner during Her Majesty's pleasure, and this respite will probably result in a commutation of the capital sentence. A communication to this effect was made to the High Sheriff on the evening of the 2d inst., and the welcome news was, of course, immediately transmitted to the prisoner. The execution was to have taken place on the 6th inst.

The City Article of the London *Times*, Sept. 3, says: "An impression prevailed this afternoon that the strike in the building trade is approaching an adjustment. It is believed, at all events, that the shops will be open early next week to non-society men."

The Peninsular and Oriental Company have received news of the loss in the Red Sea of their steamer *Northam*, Capt. J. R. STEAD, of 1,600 tons register, and 400 horse-power. This vessel reached Aden, after a good passage, on the 17th August, with the homeward Australian mail of July, and was wrecked on the 20th on the Nautilus reef, near Djiddah, while on her voyage to Suez. All the passengers and the chief portion of the Australian mail were landed on an adjacent island. The *Northam* had been built only two years, and this was her first voyage from Australia.

AMERICAN CRUELTY ON THE HIGH SEAS.

From the London News, Sept. 3.

On Monday the sitting magistrates at the South Shields Police Court were engaged in investigating a charge involving the greatest brutality and savageness against a rough, strong-built lookingman, named JOHN MCAVERY, a native of Bath, New-York, and one of the seamen of the bark *Chevalier*, of Portland, Maine, United States, but now lying anchored in Jarrow Docks. The facts of the case are shortly these: On Sunday afternoon as the complainant, JAMES FARRELL, a storekeeper at the docks, who appeared in Court with his head bound up in bandages, was standing near to one of the jetties, the prisoner came up to him and asked him to go and partake of some drink, which offer was declined. As the prisoner was walking away he was seen to pick up two half-bricks, and was heard at the same time to say "I'll kill him." The prisoner then went into a pit-man's house, and after staying therein a short time, returned a second time to complainant, who was standing still at the same place, and pressed him to go on board the *Chevalier* to have a glass of grog and some supper. After a deal of persuasion FARRELL, unluckily for himself, yielded and went on board, but he had only been there a few minutes before the prisoner, who had previously gone below deck and changed part of his clothing, came and struck him a blow on the mouth. Complainant on asking prisoner what he had done to deserve such treatment, was again savagely pounced upon, and, to use the words of one of the witnesses, was knocked down "like a bullock." The blow, which was supposed to have been inflicted with some hard substance like a brick, caused three severe wounds on the scalp, contused and penetrating to the bone. As M'AVERY was escaping from the vessel, the brute said, "if you do not go on shore, I'll kill you, and heave you overboard." COLIN MUNRO, a laborer at the docks, who was an observer of the assault, as he was standing on one of the jetties, corroborated the above facts. The witness likewise stated that FARRELL had a narrow escape from falling into the dock as he was jumping ashore, and only saved himself by catching hold of a rope. The defendant was fined £5 and costs, or two months' imprisonment. The fine was paid by the captain, and the defendant set at liberty.

MR. RICHARD COBDEN ON AMERICAN VOTING BY BALLOT.

The following letter, with an inclosure from Mr. W. A. WILKINSON, formerly M. P. from Lambeth, has been addressed to the several London papers:

SIR:—With the permission of the writer I send the inclosed letter from Mr. WILKINSON, formerly member for Lambeth, for publication in your paper. In considering the remedies to be applied to the defects in our present electoral system, the first point to aim at is a perfect knowledge of the extent of the evils to be dealt with, and to this end the testimony of the late member for Lambeth, and the candidate for Reigate, is important.

Whilst with my pen in hand, let me add a word on the subject of the recent rejoicings of our opponents over the letters addressed by Mr. DANA to Lord RANSTOCK on the ballot in America. They would have us believe that the people of the United States do not care for the protection of the secret vote. My answer is this—Find me a dozen sane men in the free States of America who would exchange their mode of voting for ours.

It is true that, owing to the great independence and general equality of the population of the agricultural States, absolute secrecy is not much cared for. In Massachusetts, however, where there is a large proportion of the people employed in trade and manufactures, a demand has been made for an improved system of taking the ballot, which shall afford perfect protection to the voter, and it has already been partially successful.

My answer, once for all, to those who triumph over the inefficiency of the system elsewhere is, give me a trial of the ballot in one election for any large borough in this country, and I will undertake to devise a plan which shall afford complete protection to the voter. Will this really commend it to the favor of those who are now parading the want of secresy in the United States?

But I will go further. If, after one such trial, a constituency voluntarily resolves to abandon the orderly, peaceful, moral ballot, and return to our present mode of taking the poll, I will engage to accept their decision, and say no more upon the subject during the rest of my political life.

I am, your obedient servant, R. COBDEN.

AUG. 31, 1859.

SPAIN.

The Expedition against the Riff Pirates—Spanish Aid to the Pope.

The Madrid journals of the 28th ult. join, without distinction of party, in expressing approbation of the expedition which the Government is about to send against the Moors of the Riff. The semi-official *Correspondencia Autografa* says that the expedition is to consist of 10,000 men. It says also that the Spanish Consul at Tangiers had sent a note to the Government of Morocco, demanding that the Moors who had been guilty of acts of hostility to the Spaniards should be given up, and threatening to employ force if they were not. The Consul, it adds, had retired from Tangiers to await an answer.

It was reported at Rome, on the 27th ult., that the Pope had signed a convention with the Spanish Government, by which Her Catholic Majesty will place a military force at the disposal of the Holy See, sufficient to reduce the rebellious Roman provinces to obedience.

RUSSIA.

The Italian Question at St. Petersburg—The Expedition to Central Asia—A New Enterprise.

The St. Petersburg *Gazette*, in an article on Italian affairs, ironically suggests that, in the interests of Italy, France ought to form part of the Italian Confederation as a counterpoise to the Pope and Austria. After declaring his opinion that the Germanic Confederation would have been long since broken up or absorbed if Austria or Prussia did not counterbalance each other, the Russian journalist observes:

"The Pope will always be a despot in religious, and the Emperor in secular, affairs. This is a necessity imposed on the former by the very principle of Catholicism, and on the latter by the historical constitution of his State. These two sovereigns being legally united in the Federal Italian Diet, will have the preponderance over Sardinia. To restore the balance, France ought to be thrown into the scale, as her Gallicanism and moderate institutions would be a check on the despotism of Austria."

A letter from Florence of the 28th ult. states that Count MOSELLI is shortly to leave for St. Petersburg, in order to draw the attention and kind consideration of Russia towards Tuscany.

In the middle of the month of July Prince BARIATINSKI undertook a great expedition into Daghestan. An order of the day, dated the 8th of August, announces the result of that expedition in the submission of Andi, Avarie, Gumbat, Koissubo, and other districts on the left bank of the Koissu and the vicinity. An Imperial rescript announces that the Emperor has conferred upon Prince BARIATINSKI the Order of St. George, second class.

A company has been formed at St. Petersburg for the construction of a commercial port there on a large scale.

TURKEY AND THE LEVANT.

Health of the Sultan—The Suez Canal—The Ionian Parliament—Civil War in Syria.

A telegram from Trieste furnishes advices from Constantinople to the 27th of August. The health of the Sultan had been restored. A Commission had been appointed in order to consider measures for reducing the export, and increasing the import duties. SAFFET-BEY had left to attend the sittings of the Montenegrin Boundary Commission. The French Government had intimated to the Porte that it would support the Suez Canal undertaking merely for commercial and industrial purposes. Disturbances continue at Creta. In future a tax is to be levied on all foreigners carrying on business at Smyrna.

The Ionian Parliament, which was to assemble on the 10th September, has been prorogued by his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner until the 10th December.

A letter from Beyrout of the 18th of Aug., informs us that a sanguinary conflict took place in a village two leagues from that town between the Druses and Christians, in which more than 40 of the combatants were killed. Several houses occupied by Europeans were pillaged. The Governor of Beyrout sent 150 Irregular Cavalry to the spot, and order was restored, but too late, as the disturbance had extended to other villages, and it is feared that a general war will take place between the Druses and Maronites, similar to that which caused so much destruction in the year 1846. There are in the Lebanon several extensive silk mills of great value, the property of Europeans, which, if the disturbances extend, will probably be destroyed.

☞ For commercial intelligence by the *Borussia*, our readers are referred to the monetary head on page eight of this paper.

Sentence of a Defaulter.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 17.

GEORGE O. ATHERTON, charged with embezzling $53,000 from the Southern Bank of St. Louis, in April last, was convicted to-day and sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary.

The Bark Bay State.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 17.

The bark *Bay State*, before reported ashore at Cape Henry, was got off by the wreckers and towed into Norfolk.

Marine Disasters.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Sunday, Sept. 18.

A brig, name unknown, with a cargo of plaster, which has been ashore, is towing up. Another brig, also unknown, in ballast, is ashore twelve miles below here.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day: Nos. 32, 37, 38, 45, 48, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 63, 64,

POSTSCRIPT.

HALF-PAST FOUR A. M.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

An Accident to her Machinery the Cause of her Detention.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which sailed from Liverpool at about 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 3d inst., arrived here at an early hour this morning. She brings 232 passengers.

On the 5th inst., at 10 P. M., broke the crank-pin o the port engine, and laid to until 7th, at 9:45 P. M. under canvas.

The weather had been very stormy at Liverpool No marine disasters of any consequence, however, had been reported.

Sept. 3, at 2:25 P. M., passed R. M. steamship *Arabia*, going in; at 7:15 P. M., passed the *City of Manchester*, bound in.

Sept. 5, 4 P. M., passed *City of Baltimore*, (supposed,) bound east.

Sept. 7, lat. 50.55, long. 13.40, passed British ship *Ben Nevis*, bound east.

On the 16th, at 9:45 P. M., passed steamship *Africa*, bound east.

The general news by the *Persia* has been anticipated by the arrival of the *Borussia*, which brought London papers of the 2d.

The Liverpool Cotton market has somewhat improved.

The stock on hand is estimated at 652,400 bales, of which 555,970 are American. Some authorites call American descriptions generally ⅛d. dearer, while others say that prices are scarcely quotably higher,

In the Liverpool Breadstuffs Market Flour was neglected, and nominally 6d. per sack lower. Wheat pressed for sale at a small reduction, with but few buyers. Corn—some retail sales, with steady prices.

All descriptions of Provisions are reported dull, with still lower prices, and holders anxious to sell.

In Produce, Ashes quiet at 26s. 9d.@27s. for pots, and 28s. for pearls. Sugars dull and slightly favoring buyers. Coffee firm at full prices. Rice without change. Bark—small sales of Philadelphia at 9s.; Baltimore, 6s. 9d. Linseed active at a decline of 1s.; sales of American Linseed Cakes at £9 2s. 6d@£9 5s. Oils—Seal and Cod in limited request at previous prices; Sperm, £90; Linseed Oil quieter, 28s. 6d.@29s. Resin—common advanced to 3s. 6d.@3s.11d.; medium and fine, dull. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 34s. 6d. Tea inactive and rather easier.

The Persia's Passengers.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams and maid servant, R. O. Glenn, Jas. Pullman, Thos. Leon, lady and servant, Mr. Richards, Mr. Johnston, two Misses Babcock, Wm. Cox and lady, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Byrne, Miss Byrne, W. T. Carey and attendant, four Misses Casey, Thos. Byrne and lady, 3 children and 2 nurses, Miss Byrne, Mr. Heskaret, Mr. Willimam, Mr. Hodge and lady, Miss M. Evans, Miss Eva, Dr. Eva, Mr. Schlessinger, Mr. Clay, Thos. B. Peddie and lady, Mr. Rodgers, Mr. Crooks, S. Hamilton, W. B. Fleming, Mrs. Fleming, Miss Low and governess, Mr. Dexter, lady, child and nurse, Miss Schwartz and servant, Miss Jobinle, Messrs Wm. Henry, Schwartz, R. C. Johnston, Goodhall, Splatt, Evans, Hendon, C. D. Hall, Low, G. Tuckerman, Lampson, Mr. Sam French and lady, Mr. Poppenhensen, lady, and three children, B. T. Babcock and lady, Miss Jupe, Jas. A. Robison, Mr. Robinson and child. Miss Robinson and nurse, J. Dean and lady, Mr. Schloss, Ma. Schlessinger, Thomas Donyaji, Simon Dux, Mr. Gassier, Mr. L. H. Tucker, Mr. Glynn, Mrs. Abeeasis, 2 children and servant, Miss Thalmessenger, Miss Brandon, Mr. W. Henry Davis, Mrs. Davis, Mr. Isaac Butts, Mrs. Butts, Mr. Brocklaer, Mr. Willing, Mr. Seligmans, 2 children and 2 nurses, Messrs. James Stilt, Joseph Stilt, W. P. Wright and lady, Miss Sarah Wright, Miss Beatrice Thompson, Mrs. Butts and 5 children and servant' Ensign Bourk, Mr. Charles Wiley, Mr. Joseph M. de Sande, lady, 3 children and 2 servants; Mr. de Sande and servant, Mrs. de Sande, 3 children and servant; Miss de Sande, Lieut Colen, Mr. Alex. Muckle, Messrs. Kay, B. Redmond, Evan Jones, H. I. Ibbotson, Ulacin, Sgarreegne, Adolph Odier, J. Stillings, H. Hawliman, W. H. Judah, C. W. Butt, A. D. McVoy, J. B. Greenwood, A. R. Trotter, P. Fachier, Master Salybacker, Mr. Seligmar, lady and infant; Mr. Salybacker and lady, Mrs. Seligman's child, Miss Seligman, Mr. Desonnaus, Mr. F. Parry, R. O. Connell, Mr. Fennell, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Lyle, Miss C. Henry, Mrs. Sarah Taylor, Mrs. Storebridge and 2 children, J. Brand and friend, B. Harny, Mrs. Henry and servant, Mr. Baddle, Mr. Junkins, Mr. Gulterman and 2 sons, F. Affelder, Joseph Guitman, lady and 2 daughters; Mr. Meeds, Dr. Poynton, A. Bellows, Edw. Sturgess, Mr. Duharelot, Mr. Benyier, J. A. Gate and lady, Andrew J. Watt and friend, Mrs. J. Gandy, Mrs. Yeoman and 3 children and 2 nurses, N. D. Taylor and lady, Capt. Hamilton, Lucins Carey, Mr. Frenholme, W. E. Robinson and lady, Chas. Ahearnfeldt and lady, Geo. F. Franghiadi, Samuel Young, Charles E. Stewart, Col. Levy, Mrs. Hughes and lady, Jules Raust, Alfred Borrell, B. H. Duncan, Mr. Hartman, Mr. Kruger, Geo. H. Booth, J. R. Cullen —Total, 232.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Abolition, Free Love, Infidel and Women's Rights Convention.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Sept. 17.

A Convention of self-styled reformers has been sitting in this city for two days past, comprising the leading abolitionists, spiritualists, free-lovers, infidels, fanatics, and women's rights men and women of the country. The Convention closes its session to-morrow. (Sunday,) and the public generally will experience a feeling of relief when the city is rid of these reformers.

The leaders of the demonstration are ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS, PARKER PILLSBURY, HENRY C. WRIGHT, STEPHEN S. FOSTER, and LYMAN S. CURTIS, most of whom figured at the Free-Love Convention at Rutland, and have assumed prominent positions at this meeting. NELSON W. CLARK, of Clarkson, Mich., is the President.

News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 17.

Denver City advices of the 8th inst. reached Leavenworth yesterday. The returns from Denver City and Auraria of the election on the 5th, give a majority of 933 against the State Constitution, and in favor of the Territorial organization. The returns from the mountain districts are not received. Large numbers of miners were leaving the mountains for the valleys, in consequence of the prevalence of snowstorms.

Inauguration of the Webster Statue at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 17.

In consequence of the severe northeast rain storm, the ceremony of inaugurating the Webster statue took place this afternoon in Music Hall. Addresses appropriate to the occasion were made by Gov. BANKS, Mayor LINCOLN, and Prof. FELTON. Hon. EDWARD EVERETT delivered the oration. [We publish the oration elsewhere.

reverence Law, and honor Patriotism, and love Liberty!

ELOGIES AT THE TIME OF MR. WEBSTER'S DECEASE.

Seven years, within a few weeks, have passed since he, whose statue we inaugurate to-day, was taken from us. The voice of respectful and affectionate eulogy, which was uttered in this vicinity and city at the time, was promptly echoed throughout the country. The tribute paid to his memory, by friends, neighbors, and fellow-citizens was responded to from the remotest corners of the Republic, by those who never gazed on his noble countenance, or listened to the deep melody of his voice. The city, which in early manhood he chose for his home; his associates in the honorable profession of which he rose to be the acknowledged head; the law-school of the neighboring University speaking by the lips of one so well able to do justice to his legal pre-eminence; the college at which he was educated and whose chartered privileges he had successfully maintained before the highest tribunal of the country; with other bodies and other eulogists, at the bar, in the pulpit, and on the platform, throughout the Union, in numbers greater, I believe, than have ever spoken on any other similar occasion, except that of the death of WASHINGTON, joined with the almost unanimous Press of the country, in one chorus of admiration of his talents, recognition of his patriotic services, and respect and affection for his memory.

Nor have these offerings been made at his tomb alone. Twice or thrice since his death, once within a few months, the anniversary of his birthday has called forth, at the table of patriotic festivity, the voice of fervid eulogy and affectionate commemoration. In this way and on these occasions his character has been delineated by those best able to do justice to his powers and attainments, to appreciate his services, to take the measure, if I may so say, of his colossal mental stature. Without going beyond this immediate neighborhood, and in no degree ungrateful for the liberality or insensible to the ability with which he has been eulogized in other parts of the country, what need be said, what can be said in the hearing of those who have listened to HILLARD, to Chief-Justice PARKER, to CUSHING, and to our lamented CHOATE, whose discourse on Mr. WEBSTER at Dartmouth College appears to me as magnificent a eulogium as was ever pronounced?

What can be said that has not been better said before;—what need be said now that seven added years in the political progress of the country, seven years of respectful and affectionate recollection on the part of those who now occupy the stage, have confirmed his title to the large place, which, while he lived, he filled in the public mind? While he yet bore a part in the councils of the Union, he yet shared the fate which, in all countries, and especially in all free countries, awaits commanding talent and eminent position;—which no great man in our history,—not WASHINGTON himself,—has ever escaped; which none can escape, but those who are too feeble to provoke opposition, too obscure for jealousy. But now that he has rested for years in his honored grave, what generous nature is not pleased to strew flowers on the sod? What honorable opponent, still faithful to principle, is not willing that all in which he differed from him should be referred, without bitterness, to the impartial arbitrament of time; and that all that he respected and loved should be cordially remembered? What public man, especially, who, with whatever differences of judgment of men or measures, has borne on his own shoulders the heavy burden of responsibility—who has felt how hard it is, in the larger complications of affairs, at all times, to meet the expectations of an intelligent and watchful, but impulsive and not always thoroughly instructed public; how difficult sometimes to satisfy his own judgment—is not willing that the noble qualities and patriotic services of WEBSTER should be honorably recorded in the book of the country's remembrance, and his statue set up in the Pantheon of her illustrious sons?

POSTHUMOUS HONORS.

These posthumous honors lovingly paid to departed worth, are among the compensations which a kind Providence vouchsafes for the unavoidable conflicts of judgment and stern collisions of party, which make the political career always arduous, even when pursued with the greatest success, generally precarious, sometimes destructive of health and even life. It is impossible under free governments to prevent the existence of party; not less impossible that parties should be conducted with spirit and vigor without more or less injustice done or suffered, more or less gross uncharitableness and bitter denunciation. Besides, with the utmost effort at impartiality, it is not within the competence of our frail capacities to do full justice at the time to a character of varied and towering greatness, engaged in an active and responsible political career. The truth of his principles, the wisdom of his counsels, the value of his services must be seen in their fruits, and the richest fruits are not those of the most rapid growth. The wisdom of antiquity pronounced that no one was to be deemed happy until after death; not merely because he was then first placed beyond the vicissitudes of human fortune, but because then only the rival interests, the discordant judgments, the hostile passions of contemporaries are, in ordinary cases, no longer concerned to question his merits. HORACE, with gross adulation, sung to his imperial master, AUGUSTUS, that he alone of the great of the earth ever received while living the full meed of praise. All the other great benefactors of mankind, the inventors of arts, the destroyers of monsters, the civilizers of States, found by experience that unpopularity was appeased by death alone.*

That solemn event, which terminates the material existence, becomes by the sober revisions of contemporary judgment, aided by offices of respectful and affectionate commemoration, the commencement of a nobler life on earth. The wakeful eyes are closed, the feverish pulse is still, the tired and trembling limbs are relieved from their labors, and the aching head is laid to rest upon the lap of its Mother Earth, like a play-worn child at the close of a Summer's day; but all that we honored and loved in the living man begins to live again in a new and higher being of influence and fame. It was given but to a limited number to listen to the living voice, and they can never listen to it again; but the wise teachings, the grave admonitions, the patriotic exhortations, which fell from his tongue will be gathered together and garnered up in the memory of millions. The cares, the toils, the sorrows; the conflicts with others, the conflicts of the fervent spirit with itself; the sad accidents of humanity, the fears of the brave, the follies of the wise, the errors of the learned; all that dashed the cup of enjoyment with bitter drops and strewed sorrowful ashes over the beauty of expectation and promise; the treacherous friend, the ungenerous rival, the mean and malignant foe; the uncharitable prejudice which withheld the just tribute of praise, the human frailty which wove sharp thorns into the wreath of solid merit;—all these in ordinary cases are buried in the grave of the illustrious dead; while their brilliant talents, their deeds of benevolence and public spirit, their wise and eloquent words, their healing counsels, their generous affections, the whole man, in short, whom we revered and loved and would fain imitate, especially when his image is impressed upon our recollections by the pencil or the chisel, goes forth to the admiration of the latest posterity. *Extinctus amabitur idem.*

THE OBSEQUIES OF MR. CHOATE.

Our city has lately witnessed a most beautiful instance of this reanimating power of death. A few weeks since, we followed toward the tomb the lifeless remains of our lamented CHOATE. Well may we consecrate a moment even of this hour to him who, in that admirable discourse to which I have already alluded, did such noble justice to himself and the great subject of his eulogy. A short time before the decease of our much honored friend, I had seen him shattered by disease, his all persuasive voice faint and languid, his beaming eye quenched; and as he left us in search of health in a foreign clime, a painful image and a sad foreboding too soon fulfilled dwelt upon my mind. But on the morning of the day when we were to pay the last sad offices to our friend, the 23d of July, with a sad, let me not say a repining, thought, that so much talent, so much learning, so much eloquence, so much wit, so much wisdom, so much force of intellect, so much kindness of heart were taken from us, an engraved likeness of him was brought to me, in which he seemed to live again. The shadows of disease and suffering had passed from the brow, the well-remembered countenance was clothed with its wonted serenity, a cheerful smile lighted up the features, genius kindled in the eye, persuasion hovered over the lips, and I felt as if I was going not to his funeral but his triumph. "Weep not for me," it seemed to say, "but weep for yourselves." And never while he dwelt among us in the feeble tabernacle of the flesh; never while the overtasked spirit seemed to exhaust the delicate frame; never as I had listened to the melody of his living voice, did he speak to my imagination and heart with such a touching though silent eloquence, as when we followed his hearse along these streets, that bright midsummer's noon, up the *via sacra* in front of this capitol, slowly moving to the solemn beat of grand dead marches, as they swelled from wailing clarion and muffled drum, while the minute guns from yonder fawn responded to the passing bell from yonder steeple. I then understood the sublime significance of the words which CICERO puts in the mouth of Cato, that the mind, elevated to the foresight of posterity, when departing from this life, begins at length to live; yea, the sublimer words of a greater than CICERO, "Oh, death, where is thy sting; oh, grave, where is thy victory!" And then, as we passed the abodes of those whom he knew, and honored, and loved, and who had gone before, of LAWRENCE here on the left; of PRESCOTT yonder on the right; this home where HANCOCK lived and WASHINGTON was received; this where LAFAYETTE sojourned; this capitol where his own political course began, and on which so many patriotic memories are concentrated, I felt, not as if it were conducting another frail and weary body to the tomb, but as if we were escorting a noble brother to the congenial company of the departed great and good; and I was ready myself to exclaim, "*O præclarum diem, cum ad illud divinum animorum, concilium cœtumque profiscisear, cumque exhac turba et colluvione discedam.*"

THE PERIOD IN WHICH MR. WEBSTER LIVED.

It will not, I think, be expected of me to undertake the superfluous task of narrating in great detail the well-known events of Mr. WEBSTER'S life, or of attempting an elaborate delineation of that character to which such ample justice has already been done by master hands. I deem it sufficient to say in general, that, referred to all the standards by which public character can be estimated, he exhibited in a rare degree the qualities of a truly great man.

The period at which Mr. WEBSTER came forward in life, and during which he played so distinguished a part, was not one in which small men, dependent upon their own exertions, are likely to rise to a high place in public estimation. The present generation of young men are hardly aware of the vehemence of the storms that shook the world at the time when Mr. WEBSTER became old enough to form the first childish conceptions of the nature of the events in progress at home and abroad. His recollections, he tells us in an autobiographical sketch, went back to the year 1790,—a year when the political system of continental Europe was about to plunge into a state of frightful disintegration, while, under the new constitution, the United States were commencing an unexampled career of prosperity; Washington just entering upon the first Presidency of the new-born republic; the reins of the oldest monarchy in Europe slipping, besmeared with blood, from the hands of the descendants of thirty generations of kings. The fearful struggle between France and the allied powers succeeded, which strained the resources of the European government to their utmost tension. Armies and navies were arrayed against each other such as the civilized world had never seen before, and wars waged beyond all former experience. The storm passed over the continent as a tornado passes through a forest, when it comes rolling and roaring from the clouds, and prostrates the growth of centuries in its path. England, in virtue of her insular position, her naval power, and her free institutions, had, more than any other foreign country, weathered the storm; but Russia saw the arctic sky lighted with the flames of her old Muscovite capital; the shadowy Kaisers of the House of Hapsburg were compelled to abdicate the crown of the Holy Roman Empire and accept as a substitute that of Austria; Prussia, staggering from Jena, trembled on the verge of political annihilation; the other German States, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, and the Spanish Peninsula were convulsed; Egypt overrun, Constantinople and the East threatened; and in many of these States, institutions, laws, ideas and manners were changed as effectually as dynasties. With the downfall of NAPOLEON a partial reconstruction of the old forms took place; but the political genius of the continent of Europe was revolutionized.

On this side of the Atlantic, the United States, though studying an impartial neutrality, were drawn at first to some extent into the outer circles of the terrific maelstrom; but soon escaping, they started upon a career of national growth and development, of which the world has witnessed no other example. Meantime, the Spanish land the Portuguese Viceroyalties south of us, from Mexico to Cape Horn, asserted their independence, that Castilian empire on which the sun never set was dismembered, and the golden chain was forever sundered, by which COLUMBUS had linked half his new-found world to the throne of FERDINAND and ISABELLA.

Such was the crowd and the importance of the events, in which, from his childhood up, the life of Mr. WEBSTER, and of the generation to which he belonged was passed, and I can with all sincerity say, that it has never been my fortune, in Europe or America, to hold intercourse with any person who seemed to me to penetrate further than he had done into the spirit of the age, under its successive phases of dissolution, chaos, reconstruction, and progress. Born and bred on the verge of the wilderness, (his father a veteran of those old French and Indian wars, in which, in the middle of the eighteenth century, wild men came out of the woods, to wage war with the tomahawk and the scalping knife, against the fireside and the cradle,) with the slenderest opportunities for early education, entering life with scarce the usual facilities for reading the riddle of foreign statecraft, remote from the scene of action, relying upon sources of information equally open to all the world, he seemed to me nevertheless, by the instinct of a great capacity, to have comprehended in all its aspects the march of events in Europe and this country. He surveyed the agitations of the age with calmness, depreciated its excesses, sympathized with its progressive tendencies, rejoiced in its triumphs. His first words in Congress, when he came unannounced from his native hills in 1813, proclaimed his mastery of the perplexed web of European politics, in which the United States were then but too deeply entangled; and from that time till his death I think we all felt, those who differed from him as well as those who agreed with him, that he was in no degree below the standard of his time; that if Providence had cast his lot in the field where the great destinies of Europe are decided, this poor New-Hampshire youth would have carried his head as high among the Metternichs, the Nesselrodes, the Hardenbergs, the Talleyrands, the Castlereaghs of the day, and surely among their successors, who now occupy the stage, as he did among his contemporaries at home.

HIS CONTEMPORARIES.

Let me not be thought, however, in this remark, to intimate that these contemporaries at home were second-rate men; far otherwise. It has sometimes seemed to me that, owing to the natural reverence in which we hold the leaders of the revolutionary period—the heroic age of the country—and those of the constitutional age who brought out of chaos this august system of confederate republicanism, we hardly do full justice to the third period in our political history, which may be dated from about the time when Mr. WEBSTER came into political life, and continued through the first part of his career. The heroes and sages of the revolutionary and constitutional period, were indeed gone, Washington, Franklin, Greene, Hamilton, Morris, Jay, slept in their honored graves. John Adams, Jefferson, Carroll, though surviving, were withdrawn from affairs. But Madison, who contributed so much to the formation and adoption of the constitution, was at the helm; Monroe in the cabinet; John Quincy Adams, Gallatin and Bayard negotiating in Europe; in the Senate were Rufus King, Christopher Gore, Jeremiah Mason, Giles, Otis; in the House of Representatives, Pinckney, Clay, Lowndes, Cheves, Calhoun, Gaston, Forsyth, Randolph, Oakley, Pitkin, Grosvenor; on the bench of the Supreme Court, Marshall, Livingston, Story; at the bar, Dexter, Emmet, Pinkney and Wirt; with many distinguished men not at that time in the general Government, of whom it is enough to name DEWITT CLINTON and Chancellor KENT. It was my privilege to see Mr. WEBSTER, associated and mingling with nearly all those eminent men, and their successors, not only in later years, but in my own youth; and when he first came forward, unknown as yet to the country at large, scarcely known to himself, not arrogant nor yet unconscious of his mighty powers, tied to a laborious profession in a narrow range of practice, but glowing with a generous ambition, and not afraid to grapple with the strongest and boldest in the land. The opinion pronounced of him, at the commencement of his career by Mr. LOWNDES, that "the South had not in Congress his superior, nor the North his equal," savors in the form of expression of sectional partiality. If it had been said, that neither at the South nor the North had any public man risen more rapidly to a brilliant reputation, no one, I think, would have denied the justice of the remark. He stood from the first, the acknowledged equal of the most distinguished of his associates. In later years, he acted with the successors of those I have named, with Benton, Borges, Edward Livingston, Hayne, McDuffie, McLean, Sergeant, Clayton, Wilde, Storrs, our own Bates, Davis, Gorham, Choate, and others who still survive; but it will readily be admitted that he never sank from the position which he assumed at the outset of his career, or stood second to any man in any part of the country.

THE QUESTIONS DISCUSSED IN HIS TIME.

If we now look for a moment at the public questions with which he was called to deal in the course of his career, and with which he did deal, in the most masterly manner, as they successively came up, we shall find new proofs of his great ability. When he first came forward in life, the two great belligerent Powers of Europe, contending with each other for the mastery of the world, despising our youthful weakness and impatient of our gainful neutrality, in violation now admitted of the law of nations, emulated each other in the war waged upon our commerce and the insults offered to our flag. To engage in a contest with both would have been madness; the choice of the antagonist was a question of difficulty, and well calculated to furnish topics of reproach and recrimination. Which ever side you adopted, your opponent regarded you as being, in a great national struggle, the apologist of an unfriendly foreign Power. In 1798 the United States chose France for their enemy; in 1812, Great Britain. War was declared against the latter country on the 18th of June, 1812;—the orders in Council, which were the immediate cause of the war, were rescinded five days afterwards. Such are the narrow chances on which the fortunes of States depend!

Great questions of domestic and foreign policy followed the close of the war. Of the former class were the restoration of a currency, which should truly represent the values which it nominally circulated; a result mainly brought about by a resolution moved by Mr. WEBSTER; the fiscal system of the Union and the best mode of connecting the collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the public funds, with the commercial wants, and especially with the exchanges of the country; the stability of the manufactures, which had been called into existence during the war; what can constitutionally be done, ought anything as a matter of policy to be done by Congress to protect them from the competition of foreign skill, and the glut of foreign markets; the internal communications of the Union, a question of paramount interest before the introduction of railroads; can the central power do anything;—what can it do—by roads and canals, to bind the distant parts of the continent together; the enlargement of the judicial system of the country to meet the wants of the greatly increased number of the States; the revision of the criminal code of the United States, which was almost exclusively his work;—the administration of the public lands and the best mode of filling with civilized and Christian homes this immense domain, the amplest heritage which was ever subjected to the control of a free government, connected with the public domain the relations of the civilized and dominant race to the aboriginal children of the soil; and lastly the constitutional questions on the nature of the government itself, which were raised in that gigantic controversy on the interpretation of the fundamental law itself. These were some of the most important domestic questions which occupied the attention of Congress and the country, while Mr. WEBSTER was on the stage.

Of questions connected with foreign affairs were those growing out of the war, which was in progress when he first became a member of Congress, and then the various questions of international law, some of them as novel as they were important, which had reference to the entrance or the attempted entrance of so many new States into the family of nations; in Europe,—Greece, Belgium, Hungary; on this continent, twelve or fourteen new republics, great and small, bursting from the ruins of the Spanish Colonial Empire,—like a group of asteroids from the wreck of an exploded planet; the invitation of the infant American Republics to meet them in Congress at Panama; our commercial relations with the British Colonies in the West Indies and on this Continent; demands on several European States for spoliations on our commerce during the wars of the French Revolution; our secular controversy with England relative to the boundary of the United States on the Northeastern and Pacific frontiers; our relations with Mexico, previous to the war; the immunity of the American flag upon the common jurisdiction of the ocean; and more important than all other questions, foreign or domestic, in its influence upon the general politics of the country, the great sectional controversy,—not then first commenced, but greatly increased in warmth and urgency, which connected itself with the organization of the newly acquired Mexican territories.

Such were the chief questions on which it was Mr. WEBSTER'S duty to form opinions; as an influential member of Congress and a political leader to speak and to vote; as a member of the Executive Government to exercise a powerful, and, over some of them, a decisive control. Besides these, there was another class of questions, of great public importance, which came up for adjudication in the Courts of the United States, which he was called professionally to discuss. Many of the questions of each class now referred to divided and still divide opinion; excited and still excite the feelings of individuals, of parties, of sections of the country. There are some of them which in the course of a long life, under changing circumstances, are likely to be differently viewed at different periods by the same individual. I am not here, to-day, to rake off the warm ashes from the embers of controversies, which have spent their fury and are dying away, or to fan the fires of those which still burn. But no one, I think, whether he agreed with Mr. WEBSTER, or differed from him, as to any of these questions, will deny that he treated them each and all, as they came up, in the Senate, in the Courts, or in negotiation with foreign Powers, in a broad, statesmanlike and masterly way. There were few who would not confess, when they agreed with him, that he had expressed their opinions better than they could do it themselves; few, when they differed from him, who would not admit that he had maintained his own views manfully, powerfully and liberally.

HIS CAREER AS A STATESMAN.

Such was the period in which Mr. WEBSTER lived, such were the associates with whom he acted, the questions with which he had to deal as statesman, jurist, the head of an administration of the Government, and a public speaker. Let us contemplate him for a moment in either capacity.

Without passing through the preliminary stage of the State Legislature, and elected to Congress in six years from the time of his admission to the Superior Court of New-Hampshire, he was on his first entrance into the House of Representatives placed by Mr. Speaker CLAY on the Committee of Foreign Affairs, and took rank forthwith as one of the leading statesmen of the day. His first speech had reference to those famous Berlin and Milan decrees and orders in Council, to which I have already alluded, and the impression produced by it was such as to lead the venerable Chief Justice MARSHALL eighteen years afterwards, in writing to Mr. Justice STORY, to say, "At the time when this speech was delivered I did not know Mr. WEBSTER, but I was so much struck with it that I did not hesitate then to state that he was a very able man, and would become one of the very first statesmen in America, perhaps the very first." His mind at the very outset of his career had by a kind of instinct soared from the principles which govern the municipal relations of individuals, to those great rules which dictate the Law of Nations to independent States. He tells us, in the fragment of a diary kept while he was a law student in Mr. GORE'S office, that he then read Vattel through for the third time. Accordingly in after life, there was no subject which he discussed with greater pleasure and I may add with greater power than questions of the law of nations. The revolution of Greece had from its outbreak attracted much of the attention of the civilized world. A people, whose ancestors had originally taught letters and arts to mankind, struggling to regain a place in the great family of independent States; the convulsive efforts of a Christian people, the foundation of whose churches by the Apostles in person is recorded in the New Testament, to shake off the yoke of Mahommedan despotism, possessed a strange interest for the friends of Christian liberty throughout Europe and America. President MONROE had called the attention of Congress to this most interesting struggle in December, 1823, and Mr. WEBSTER returning to Congress after a retirement of eight years, as the representative of Boston, made the Greek revolution the subject of a motion and a speech. In this speech he treated what he called "the great question of the day—the question between absolute and regulated governments." He engaged in a searching criticism of the doctrines of the "Holy Alliance," and maintained the duty of the United States as a great free power to protest against them. That speech remains in my judgment to this day the ablest and most effective remonstrance against the principles of the allied military powers of continental Europe. Mr. JEREMIAH MASON pronounced it "the best sample of parliamentary eloquence and statesmanlike reasoning which our country had seen." His indignant protest against the spirit of absolutism and his words of sympathy with an infant people struggling for independence were borne on the wings of the wind throughout Christendom. They were read in every language, at every court, in every cabinet, in every reading room, on every market place, by the Republicans of Mexico and Spanish South America, by the reformers of Italy, the patriots of Poland; on the Tagus, on the Danube, as well as at the head of the little armies of revolutionary Greece. The practical impression which they made on the American mind was seen in the liberality with which cargoes of food and clothing, a year or two afterwards, were dispatched to the relief of the Greeks. No legislative or executive measure was adopted at that time in consequence of Mr. WEBSTER'S motion and speech; probably none was anticipated by him; but no one who considers how much the march of events in such cases is influenced by the moral sentiments, will doubt that a great word like this, spoken in the American Congress, must have had no slight effect in cheering the heart of Greece, to persevere in their unequal but finally successful struggle.

It was by these masterly parliamentary efforts that Mr. WEBSTER left his mark on the age in which he lived. His fidelity to his convictions kept him for the greater part of his life in a minority;—a position which he regarded not as a proscription but as a post of honor and duty. He felt that in free governments and in a normal state of parties, an opposition is a political necessity, and that it has its duties not less responsible than those which attach to office. Before the importance of Mr. WEBSTER'S political services is disparaged for want of positive results which can only be brought about by those who are clothed with power, it must be shown that to raise a persuasive and convincing voice in the vindication of truth and right, to uphold and assert the true principles of the government under which we live, and bring them home to the hearts of the people—to do this from a sense of patriotic duty and without hope of the honors and emoluments of office, to do it so as to instruct the public conscience and warm the public heart, is a less meritorious service to society than to touch with skillful hand the springs of party politics, and to hold together the often discordant elements of ill-compacted majorities.

The greatest parliamentary effort made by Mr. WEBSTER was in his second speech on FOOT'S resolution; the question at issue being nothing less than this: Is the Constitution of the United States a compact without a common umpire between confederated sovereignties, or is it a government of the People of the United States, sovereign within the sphere of its delegated powers, but reserving a great mass of undelegated rights to the separate State Governments and the People? With those who embrace the opinions which Mr. WEBSTER combated in this speech, this is not the time nor the place to engage in argument; but those who believe that he maintained the true principles of the Constitution will probably agree, that since that instrument was communicated to the Continental Congress, seventy-two years ago this day, by GEORGE WASHINGTON as President of the Federal Convention, no greater service has been rendered them than in the delivery of this speech. Well do I recollect the occasion and the scene. It was truly what WELLINGTON called the battle of Waterloo, a conflict of giants. I passed an hour and a half with Mr. WEBSTER, at his request, the evening before this great effort; and he went over to me, from a very concise brief, the main topics of the speech, which he had prepared for the following day. So calm and unimpassioned was the memorandum, so entirely was he at ease himself, that I was tempted to think, absurdly enough, that he was not sufficiently aware of the magnitude of the occasion. But I soon perceived that his calmness was the repose of conscious power. He was not only at ease, but sportive and full of anecdote; and, as he told the Senate playfully the next day, he slept soundly that night on the formidable assault of his gallant and accomplished adversary. So the great CONDE slept on the eve of the battle of Rocroi; so ALEXANDER slept on the eve of the battle of Arbela; and so they awoke to deeds of immortal fame. As I saw him in the evening, (if I may borrow an illustration from his favorite amusement,) he was as unconcerned and as free of spirit, as some here have often seen him, while floating in his fishing boat along a hazy shore, gently rocking on the tranquil tide, dropping his line here and there, with the varying fortune of the sport. The next morning he was like some mighty Admiral, dark and terrible, casting the long shadow of his frowning tiers far over the sea, that seemed to sink beneath him; his broad pendant streaming at the main, the stars and stripes at the fore, the mizzen and the peak, and bearing down like a tempest upon his antagonist, with all his canvas strained to the wind, and all his thunders roaring from his broadsides.

AS A JURIST.

Mr. WEBSTER'S career was not less brilliant as a jurist than as a statesman. In fact he possessed in an eminent degree a judicial mind. While performing an amount of Congressional and official labor sufficient to fill the busiest day, and to task the strongest powers, he yet sustained with a giant's strength the herculean toils of his profession. At the very commencement of his legal studies, resisting the fascination of a more liberal course of reading, he laid his foundations deep in the common law; grappled as well as he might with the weary subtleties and obsolete technicalities of COKE LITTLETON, and abstracted and translated volumes of reports from the Norman, French and Latin. A few years of practice follow in the Courts of New-Hampshire, interrupted by his service in Congress for two political terms, and we find him at the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, inaugurating in the Dartmouth College case what may be called a new school of Constitutional jurisprudence.

It would be a waste of time to speak of that great case, or of Mr. WEBSTER'S connection with it. It is too freshly remembered in our tribunals. So novel at that time were the principles involved in it, that a member of the Court, after a cursory inspection of the record of the case, expressed the opinion that little of importance could be urged in behalf the plaintiff in error; but so firm is the basis on which in that and subsequent cases of a similar character those principles were established, that they form one of the best settled, as they are one of the most important, portions of the constitutional law of the Union.

Not less important, and, at the time, not less novel, were the principles involved in the celebrated case of Gibbons and Ogden. This case grew out of a grant by the State of New-York to the assignees of FULTON of the exclusive right to navigate by steam the rivers, harbors and bays of the Empire State. Twenty-five years afterwards, Mr. Justice WAYNE gave to Mr. WEBSTER the credit of having laid down the broad constitutional ground on which the navigable waters of the United States, "every creek and river and lake and bay and harbor in the country," was forever rescued from the grasp of State monopoly. So failed the intention of the Legislature of New-York to secure a rich pecuniary reward to the great perfecter of steam navigation; so must have failed any attempt to compensate by money the inestimable achievement. Monopolies could not reward it; silver and gold could not weigh down its value. Small services are paid with money—large ones with fame. FULTON had his reward when, after twenty years of unsuccessful experiment and hope deferred, he made the passage to Albany by steam; as FRANKLIN had his reward when he saw the fibres of the cord which held his kite stiffening with the electricity they had drawn from the thunder cloud; as GALILEO had his when he pointed his little tube to the heavens and discovered the Medicean stars; as COLUMBUS had his when he beheld from the deck of his vessel a moving light on the shores of his new-found world. That one glowing, unutterable thrill of conscious success, is too exquisite to be alloyed with baser metal. The midnight vigils, the aching eyes, the fainting hopes turned at last into one bewildering ecstasy of triumph, cannot be repaid with gold. The great discoveries, improvements and inventions which benefit mankind can only be rewarded by opposition, obloquy, poverty and an undying name!

Time would fail me, were I otherwise equal to the task, to dwell on the other great constitutional cases argued by Mr. WEBSTER; those on State insolvent laws, the Bank of the United States, the Sailor's Snug Harbor, the Charlestown Bridge Franchise, or those other great cases on the validity of Mr. GIRARD'S will, in which Mr. WEBSTER'S argument drew forth an emphatic acknowledgement from the citizens of Washington, of all denominations, for its great value "in demonstrating the vital importance of Christianity to the success of our free institutions, and that the general diffusion of that argument among the People of the United States is a matter of deep public interest;" or the argument in the Rhode Island Charter case in 1848, which attracted no little public notice in Europe at that anxious period, as a masterly discussion of the true principles of constitutional obligation.

It would be superfluous, I might almost say, impertinent to remark that if Mr. WEBSTER stood at the head of the constitutional lawyers of the country, he was not less distinguished in early and middle life in the ordinary walks of the profession. The trial of GOODRIDGE in 1817, and of KNAPP in 1829, are still recollected as specimens of the highest professional skill, the latter, in fact, as a case of historical importance in the criminal jurisprudence of the country.

But, however distinguished his reputation in the other departments of his profession, his fame as a jurist is mainly associated with the tribunals of the United States. The relation of the Federal Government to that of the States is peculiar to this country and gives rise to a class of cases in the Supreme Court of the United States, to which there is nothing analogous in the jurisprudence of England. In that country nothing, not even the express words of a treaty, can be pleaded against an act of Parliament. The Supreme Court of the United States entertains questions which involve the constitutionality of the laws of State Legislatures, the validity of the decrees of State Courts, nay of the constitutionality of acts of Congress itself. Every one feels that this range and elevation of jurisdiction must tend greatly to the respectability of practice at that forum, and give a breadth and liberality to the tone with which questions are there discussed, not so much to be looked for in the ordinary litigation of the common law. No one needs to be reminded how fully Mr. WEBSTER felt, and, in his own relations to it, sustained the dignity of this tribunal. He regarded it as the great mediating power of the Constitution. He believed that while it commanded the confidence of the country, no serious derangement of any of the other great functions of the Government was to be apprehended; if it should ever fail to do so, he feared the worst. For the memory of MARSHALL, the great and honored magistrate, who presided in this Court for the third part of a century, and did so much to raise its reputation and establish its influence, he cherished feelings of veneration, second only to those which he bore to the memory of WASHINGTON.

AS A DIPLOMATIST.

In his political career, Mr. WEBSTER owed almost everything to popular choice, or the favor of the Legislature of Massachusetts. He was, however, twice clothed with executive power, as the head of an Administration, and in that capacity achieved a diplomatic success of the highest order. Among the victories of peace not less renowned than those of war which MILTON celebrates, the first place is surely due to those friendly arrangements between great powers, by which war is averted. Such an arrangement was effected by Mr. WEBSTER in 1842, in reference to more than one highly irritating question between this country and Great Britain, and especially the Northeastern Boundary of the United States. I allude to the subject, not for the sake of reopening obsolete controversies, but for the purpose of vindicating his memory from the charges of disingenuousness and even fraud, which were brought against him at the time in England, and which have very lately been revived in that country. I do it the rather as the facts of the case have never been fully stated.

The North-Eastern Boundary of the United States, which was described by the treaty of 1783, had never been surveyed and run. It was still unsettled in 1842, and had become the subject of a controversy, which had resisted the ability of several successive administrations, on both sides of the water, and had nearly exhausted the resources of arbitration and diplomacy. Border collisions, though happily no bloodshed had taken place; seventeen regiments had been thrown into the British provinces; Gen. SCOTT had been dispatched to the frontier of Maine; and our Minister in London (Mr. STEVENSON) had written to the commander of the American squadron in the Mediterranean, that a collision, in his opinion, was inevitable.

Such was the state of things when Mr. WEBSTER came into the Department of State in the spring of 1841. He immediately gave an intimation to the British Government that he was desirous of renewing the interrupted negotiation. A change of ministry took place in England in the course of a few months, and a resolution was soon taken by Sir ROBERT PEEL and Lord ABERDEEN to send a special Envoy to the United States, to make a last attempt to settle this dangerous dispute by negotiation. Lord ASHBURTON was selected for this honorable errand, and his known friendly relations with Mr. WEBSTER were among the motives that prompted his appointment. It may be observed that the intrinsic difficulties of the negotiation were increased by the circumstance, that, as the disputed territory lay in the State of Maine, and the property of the soil was in Maine and Massachusetts, it was deemed necessary to obtain the consent of those States to any arrangement that might be entered into by the General Government.

The length of time, for which the question had been controverted, had, as usually happens in such cases, had the effect of fixing both parties more firmly in their opposite views of the subject. It was a pledge at least of the good faith with which the United States had conducted the discussion that everything in our archives bearing on the subject had been voluntarily spread before the world. On the other side, no part of the correspondence of the ministers who negotiated the treaty had ever been published, and whenever Americans were permitted, for literary purposes, to institute historical inquiries in the public offices in London, precautions were taken to prevent anything from being brought to light, which might bear unfavorably on the British interpretation of the treaty.

The American interpretation of the treaty had been maintained, in its fullest extent, as far as I am aware, by every statesman in the country, of whatever party, to whom the question had ever been submitted. It had been thus maintained in good faith by an entire generation of public men, of the highest intelligence and most unquestioned probity. The British Government had, with equal confidence, maintained their interpretation. The attempt to settle the controversy by a reference to the King of the Netherlands had failed. In this state of things, as the boundary had remained unsettled for fifty-nine years, and had been controverted for more than twenty; as negotiation and arbitration had shown that neither party was likely to convince the other; and as in cases of this kind it is more important that a public controversy should be settled than how it should be settled, (of course, within reasonable limits,) Mr. WEBSTER had from the first contemplated a conventional line. Such a line, and for the same reasons, was anticipated in Lord ASHBURTON'S instructions, and was accordingly agreed upon by the two negotiators—a line convenient and advantageous to both parties.

Such an adjustment however, like that which had been proposed by the King of the Netherlands, was extremely distasteful to the people of Maine, who, standing on their rights, adhered with the greatest tenacity to the boundary described by the treaty of 1783, at the United States had always claimed it. As the opposition of Maine had prevented that arrangement from taking effect, there is great reason to suppose that it would have prevented the adoption of the conventional line agreed to by Mr. WEBSTER and Lord ASHBURTON, but for the following circumstance.

This was the discovery, the year before, by President SPARKS, in the archives of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, at Paris, of a copy of a small map of North America, by D'ANVILLE, published in 1746, on which a red line was drawn, indicating a boundary between the United States and Great Britain more favorable to the latter than she had herself claimed it. By whom it was marked, or for what purpose, did not appear, from any indication on the map itself. There was also found, in the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, in a bound volume of official correspondence, a letter from Dr. FRANKLIN to the Count DE VERGENNES, dated on the 6th of December (six days after the signature of the provisional articles), stating that, in compliance with the Count's request, and on a map sent him for the purpose, he had marked, "with a strong red line, the limits of the United States, as settled in the preliminaries."

The French archives had been searched by Mr. CANNING'S agents as long ago as 1827, but this map either escaped their notice or had not been deemed by them of importance. The English and French maps of this region differ from each other, and it is known that the map used by the negotiators of the treaty of 1763 was MITCHELL'S large map of America, published under the official sanction of the Board of Trade in 1754. D'ANVILLE'S map was but eighteen inches square, and on so small a scale the difference of the two boundaries would be but slight, and consequently open to mistake. The letter of the Count DE VERGENNES, transmitting a map to be marked, is not preserved, nor is there any indorsement on the red-line map to show that it is the map sent by the Count and marked by FRANKLIN. D'ANVILLE'S map was published in 1746, and it would surely be unwarrantable to take for granted, in a case of such importance, that, in the course of thirty years, it could not have been marked by a red line for some other purpose, and by some other person. It would be equally rash to assume as certain, either that the map marked by FRANKLIN for the Count DE VERGENNES was deposited by him in the public archives; or, if so deposited, may not still be hid away among the sixty thousand maps contained in that depository? The official correspondence of Mr. OSWALD, the British negotiator, was retained by the British Minister in his own possession, and does not appear to have gone into the public archives.

In the absence of all evidence to connect Dr. FRANKLIN'S letter with the map, it could not, in a court of justice, have been received for a moment as a map marked by him; and any presumption that it was so marked, was resisted by the language of the treaty. This point was urged in debate, with great force, by Lord BROUGHAM, who, as well as Sir ROBERT PEEL, liberally defended Mr. WEBSTER from the charges, which the opposition journals in London had brought against him.

Information of this map was, in the progress of the negotiation, very properly communicated to Mr. WEBSTER by Mr. SPARKS. For the reasons stated, it could not be admitted as *proving* anything. It was another piece of evidence of uncertain character, and Mr. WEBSTER could have no assurance that the next day might not produce some other map equally strong or stronger on the American side; which, as I shall presently state, was soon done in London.

In this state of things, he made the only use of it, which could be legitimately made, in communicating it to the commissioners of the State of Maine and Massachusetts, and to the Senate, as a piece of conflicting evidence, entitled to consideration, likely to be urged as of great importance by the opposite party, if the discussion should be renewed, increasing the difficulties which already surrounded the question, and thus furnishing new grounds for agreeing to the proposed conventional line. No one, I think, acquainted with the history of the controversy, and the state of public opinion and feeling, can doubt that, but for this communication, it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to procure the assent either of Maine or of the Senate to the treaty.

This would seem to be going as far as reason or honor required, in reference to an unauthenticated document, having none of the properties of legal evidence, not exhibited by the opposite party, and of a nature to be outweighed by contradictory evidence of the same kind, which was very soon done. But Mr. WEBSTER was, at the time, severely censured by the opposition Press in England, and was accused of "perfidy and want of good faith," (and this charge has lately been revived in an elaborate and circumstantial manner,) for not going with his map to Lord ASHBURTON; entirely abandoning the American claim, and ceding the whole of the disputed territory, more even than she asked, to Great Britain, on the strength of this single piece of doubtful evidence.

Such a charge scarcely deserves an answer; but two things will occur to all impartial persons—one, that the red-line map, even had it been proved to have been marked by FRANKLIN, (which it is not,) would be but one piece of evidence, to be weighed, with the words of the treaty, with all the other evidence in the case, and especially with the other maps; and, secondly, that such a course, as it is pretended that Mr. W

...continent along the coast, fenced in by French and the native tribes, expanded to the dimensions of the continent; Louisiana, Florida, Texas, New-Mexico, California, Oregon,—territories equal to the great monarchies of Europe—added to the Union; and the two millions of population which fired the imagination of Burke, swelled to twenty-four millions, during the lifetime of Mr. Webster, and in seven short years, which have since elapsed, increased to thirty!

With these stupendous results in his own time as the unit of calculation; beholding under Providence with each Decade of years, a new people, millions strong, emigrants in part from the Old World, but mainly bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh, the children of the soil, growing up to inhabit the waste places of the continent, to inherit and transmit the rights and blessings which we have received from our fathers; recognizing in the Constitution and in the Union established by it the creative influence which, as far as human agencies go, has wrought these miracles of growth and progress, and which wraps up in sacred reserve the expansive energy, with which the work is to be carried on and perfected, he looked forward with patriotic aspiration to the time, when, beneath its aegis, the whole wealth of our civilization would be poured out, not only to fill up the broad interstices of settlement, if I may so express myself, in the old thirteen and their young and thriving sister states, already organized in the West, but, in the lapse of time, to found a hundred new republics in the valley of the Missouri and beyond the Rocky Mountains, till our letters and our arts, our schools and our churches, our laws and our liberties shall be carried from the arctic circle to the tropics; "from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof."

VIEWS OF THE PRESENT.

This prophetic glance, not merely at the impending but the distant future—this reliance on the fulfilment of the great design of Providence, illustrated through our whole history, to lavish upon the people of this country the accumulated blessings of all former stages of human progress, made him more tolerant of the tardy and irregular advances and temporary wanderings from the path of what he deemed a wise and sound policy, than those fervid spirits, who dwell exclusively in the present, and make less allowance for the gradual operation of moral influences. This was the case in reference to the great sectional controversy, which now so sharply divides and so violently agitates the country. He not only confidently anticipated, what the lapse of seven years since his decease has witnessed and is witnessing, that the newly acquired and the newly organized Territories of the Union would grow up into Free States, but, in common with all or nearly all the statesmen of the last generation, he believed that free labor would ultimately prevail throughout the country. He thought he saw that, in the operation of the same causes which have produced this result in the Middle and Eastern States, it was visibly taking place in the States north of the cotton-growing region; and he inclined to the opinion that there also, under the influence of physical and economical causes, free labor would eventually be found most productive, and would therefore be ultimately established.

For these reasons, bearing in mind, what all admit, that the complete solution of the mighty problem which now so greatly tasks the prudence and patriotism of the wisest and best in the land is beyond the delegated powers of the General Government; that it depends, as far as the States are concerned, on their independent legislation, and that it is, of all others, a subject in reference to which public opinion and public sentiment will most powerfully influence the law; that much, in the lapse of time, without law, is likely to be brought about by degrees, and gradually done and permitted, as in Missouri, at the present day, while nothing is to be hoped from external interference, whether of exhortation or rebuke; that in all human affairs controlled by self-governing communities extreme opinions and extreme courses, on the one hand, generally lead to extreme opinions and extreme courses on the other; and that nothing will more contribute to the earliest practicable relief of the country from this most prolific source of conflict and estrangement than to prevent its being introduced into our party organizations, he deprecated its being allowed to find a place among the political issues of the day, North or South, and seeking a platform on which honest and patriotic men might meet and stand, he thought he had found it where our fathers did, in the Constitution.

It is true that, in interpreting the fundamental law, on this subject, a diversity of opinion between the two sections of the Union presents itself. This has ever been the case, first or last, in relation to every great question which has divided the country. It is the unfailing incident of constitutions, written or unwritten; an evil to be dealt with in good faith, by prudent and enlightened men, in both sections of the Union, seeking, as Washington sought, the public good, and giving expression to the patriotic common sense of the people.

Such, I have reason to believe, were the principles entertained by Mr. Webster; not certainly those best calculated to win a temporary popularity in any part of the Union, in times of passionate sectional agitation, which, between the extremes of opinion, leaves no middle ground for moderate counsels. If any one could have found and could have trodden such ground with success, he would seem to have been qualified to do it, by his transcendent talent, his mature experience, his approved temper and calmness, and his tried patriotism. If he failed of finding such a path for himself or the country,—while we thoughtfully await what time and an all-wise Providence has in store for ourselves and our children,—let us remember that his attempt was the highest and the purest, which can engage the thoughts of a Statesman and a Patriot;—Peace on Earth, good will toward men; harmony and brotherly love among the children of our common country.

And, O, my friends, if, among those, who, differing from him on this or any other subject, have yet, with generous forgetfulness of that which separated you, and kindly remembrance of all that you held in common, come up this day to do honor to his memory, there are any who suppose that he cherished less tenderly than yourselves the great ideas of Liberty, Humanity, and Brotherhood;—that, because he was faithful to the duties which he inferred from the Constitution and the Law, to which he looked for the government of Civil Society, he was less sensible than yourselves to the broader relations and deeper sympathies which unite us to our fellow-creatures, as brethren of one family and children of one Heavenly Father, believe me, you do his memory a grievous wrong.

PERSONAL CHARACTER.

This is not the occasion to dwell upon the personal character of Mr. Webster, or the fascination of his social intercourse, or the charm of his domestic life. Something I could have said on his companionable dispositions and habits, his genial temper, the resources and attractions of his conversation, his love of nature, alike in her wild and uncultivated aspects, and his keen perception of the beauties of this fair world in which we live; something of his devotion to agricultural pursuits, which, next to his professional and public duties, formed the occupation of his life; something of his fondness for athletic and manly sports and exercises; something of his friendships, and of his attachments warmer than friendships,—the son, the brother, the husband, and the father; something of the joys and the sorrows of his home,—of the strength of his religious convictions, his testimony to the truth of the Christian Revelation; the tenderness and sublimity of the parting scene. Something on these topics I have elsewhere said, and may not here repeat.

Some other things, my friends, with your indulgence, I would say; thoughts, memories, which crowd upon me; too vivid to be repressed, too personal almost to be uttered.

On the 17th of July, 1804, a young man from New-Hampshire arrived in Boston, all but penniless, and all but friendless. He was twenty-two years of age, and had come to take the first steps in the career of life at the capital of New-England. Three days after arriving in Boston he presented himself, without letters of recommendation, to Mr. Christopher Gore, then just returned from England, after an official residence of some years, and solicited a place in his office as a clerk. His only introduction was by a young man as little known to Mr. Gore as himself, and who went to pronounce his name, which he did so indistinctly as not to be heard. His slender figure, striking countenance, large dark eye and massy brow, his general appearance indicating a delicate organization,* his manly carriage and modest demeanor, arrested attention and inspired confidence. His humble suit was granted, he was received in the office, and had been there a week before Mr. Gore learned that his name was Daniel Webster! His elder brother—older in years, but later in entering life—(for whose education Daniel, while teacher of the Academy at Fryeburgh, had drudged till midnight in the office of the Register of Deeds), at that time taught a small school in Short-street (now Kingston-street), in Boston, and while he was in attendance at the commencement at Dartmouth, in 1804, to receive his degree, Daniel supplied his place. At that school, at the age of ten, I was then a pupil, and there commenced a friendship which lasted, without interruption or chill, while his life lasted; of which, while mine lasts, the grateful recollection will never perish. From that time forward I knew, I honored, I loved him. I saw him at all seasons and on all occasions, in the flush of public triumph—in the intimacy of the fireside—in the most unreserved interchange of personal confidence; in health and in sickness, in sorrow and in joy; when early honors began to wreath his brow, and in after life through most of the important scenes of his public career. I saw him on occasions that show the manly strength, and, what is better, the manly weakness of the human heart; and I declare this day, in the presence of Heaven and of men, that I never heard from him the expression of a wish unbecoming a good citizen and a patriot—the utterance of a word unworthy of a gentleman and a Christian; that I never knew a more generous spirit, a safer adviser, a warmer friend.

Do you ask me if he had faults? I answer, he was a man. He had some of the faults of a lofty spirit, a genial temperament, and a warm and generous nature; he had none of the faults of a groveling, mean, and malignant nature. He had especially the "last infirmity of a noble mind," and had no doubt raised an aspiring eye to the highest object of political ambition. But he did it in the honest pride of a capacity equal to the station, and with a consciousness that he should reflect back the honor which it conferred. He might say, with Burke, that "he had no arts but honest arts;" and if he sought the highest honors of the State, he did it by transcendent talent, laborious service, and patriotic devotion to the public good.

It was not given to him, any more than to the other members of the great triumvirate with whom his name is habitually associated, to attain the object of their ambition; but posterity will do them justice, and he has already to discharge the debt of respect and gratitude. A noble mausoleum in honor of Clay, and his statue by Hart, are in progress; the statue of Calhoun, by Powers, adorns the Court House in Charleston, and a magnificent monument to his memory is in preparation; and we present on this day, fellow-citizens, the Statue of Webster, in enduring bronze, on a pedestal of granite from his native State, the noble countenance modeled from life, at the meridian of his days and his fame, and his person reproduced, from faithful recollection, by the oldest and most distinguished of the living artists of the country. He sleeps by the multitudinous ocean, which he himself so much resembled, in its mighty movement and its mighty repose; but his monumental form shall henceforward stand sentry at the portals of the Capitol; the right hand pointing to that symbol of the Union on which the left reposes, and his imperial gaze directed, with the hopes of the country, to the boundless West. In a few short years, we, whose eyes have rested on his majestic person, whose ears have drunk in the music of his clarion voice, shall have gone to our rest; but our children, for ages to come, as they dwell with awe-struck gaze upon the monumental bronze, shall say, "O that we could have seen—O that we could have heard—the great original!"

Two hundred and twenty-nine years ago, this day, our beloved city received, from the General Court of the Colony, the honored name of Boston. On the long roll of those whom she has welcomed to her nurturing bosom, is there a name which shines with a brighter lustre than his? Seventy-two years ago, this day, the Constitution of the United States was tendered to the acceptance of the people by George Washington. Who of all the gifted and patriotic of the land, that have adorned the interval, has done more to unfold its principles, assert its purity, and to promote its duration.

Here, then, under the cope of Heaven; here, on this lovely eminence; here, beneath the walls of the Capitol of old Massachusetts; here, within the sight of those fair New-England villages; here, in the near vicinity of the graves of those who planted the germs of all this palmy growth; here, within the sound of sacred bells, we raise this monument, with loving hearts, to the Statesman, the Patriot, the Fellow-citizen, the Neighbor, the Friend. Long may it guard the approach to these halls of council; long may it look out upon a prosperous country; and, if days of trial and disaster should come, and the arm of flesh should fail, doubt not that the monumental form would descend from its pedestal, to stand in the front rank of the peril, and the bronze lips repeat the cry of the living voice,—"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!"

*Description by Mrs. Eliza Buckminster Lee, Webster's Private Correspondence, I, 158.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS
Removed to No. 202 Broadway.
Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLS,
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Dépôt:
$45, $50, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $320, $375, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway.
Importers of Bussen's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published: A Complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE
Are all of the full scale of 7-octave. The most experienced workmen, the greatest perfection of mechanical skill, and the best seasoned materials are employed in their manufacture.
They are constructed on a solid iron frame or bed-plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the case, sound-boards and all the wood-work from the strain of the strings, making them much more solid and enduring. There are two sounding boards, arranged as those of a violin, giving three times the amount of vibrating surface found in any other piano; which, being free from the strain of the strings, becomes more sonorous and pure on their vibrations as the piano becomes older. Their construction is the most simple and scientific, and they are the most enduring and full-toned pianos ever made. Call and see them, at WM. HALL & SON'S,
New store, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOS, O. SAAR, and many others. STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS.
We don't make the Patent (!) Pianos, or Pianos with the Attachment!!
But we do make good substantial and warranted Piano-fortes of excellent tone and action.
Our instruments RECOMMEND THEMSELVES IN PRICE as well as in other particulars.
Call and see them. New and second-hand PIANOS TO RENT. FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.
First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

STODART PIANO-FORTES.
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.
STODART & MORRIS.
Manufacturers, New-York.
Warerooms No. 501 Broadway.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Monthly payments received for Pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIALS—"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist*. "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer*. "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal*.

$210 FOR A BEAUTIFUL, RICH-TONED 7-octave rosewood Piano Forte, made by best City makers, four months since, three years' warranted, full round corners, fluted keys, scalloped legs elegantly inlaid with pearl, grand circular scale, and magnificently finished throughout, and worthy of notice of those in search of a reliable instrument at a bargain. Apply at the furniture packing establishment in 6th-av, six doors above 39th-st., east side, from 7 A. M. till 7 P. M., for two days.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Dépôt No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—SECOND HAND PIANOS made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $200. Melodeons very low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

J. & C. FISCHER'S SUPERIOR CIRCULAR scale, full iron frame patent damper-frame pianos, unequaled for standing in tune. Warerooms, No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st. Manufactory, Nos. 241, 243, 254, 247, 249 and 251 West 28th-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—G. & H. BARMORE, No. 348 Bleecker-st., offer splendid assortment of their celebrated pianos, pronounced unrivaled by the judges, at great bargains; two 7-octave secondhand pianos, in fine order, $160 and $170.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufactrers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

A SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE PIANO, MADE by one of the best makers, fully warranted, with all the latest improvements, in perfect order, worth $400, will be sold at a great sacrifice for cash; been used a few months. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal. The best assortment of Pianos, warranted for 3 years, at the lowest prices. Call and examine before purchasing.

A. E. THOMPSON, NO. 486 BROADWAY, has constantly on hand a large assortment of first-class pianos at great bargains; second-hand pianos in great variety; melodeons, &c. Pianos to let.

PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—SECOND hand square pianos and upright cottage pianos, at $35, $50, $75, $100, $125, $150, $175, &c., at the Bible-House piano warerooms, Astor-place, corner 4th-av.

V. F. HARRISON, PIANO-FORTE MANUfacturer, No. 357 Canal-st., offers a fine stock of his celebrated instruments, fully warranted, at low prices.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT conductor, or would make one in a quartette choir. Voice, baritone. Address CONDUCTOR, Box No. 144 Post-office.

ORGANIST.—A GENTLEMAN OF SEVERAL years' experience wants a situation in a Protestant Church. Address C. H. S., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

PERSONAL.

WANTED—A PERMANENT HOME FOR TWO orphan children, brother and sister, of the age of 7 and 9 years respectively, where every care will be taken of them, and where their society and a small remuneration will be a sufficient compensation for their support. If preferred, the parties could adopt one or both of them. They are of respectable parentage, healthy and well-behaved children. Address E. T., care of J. W. TRASK & CO., No. 236 Front-st.

OLIN K. CHAMBERLIN WAS RUN OVER at the corner of Broadway and Worth-st., on Friday, 24 ult., by Knickerbocker stage No. 404, and was carried to the Hospital where he soon after died. Persons who saw the occurrence will confer a favor by calling on or addressing CHARLES PARKER, THEO. S. BREESE, No. 16 Gold-st., or G. C. WHITE, No. 170 Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARance of the mouth is the strongest LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 838 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

NEW IN THE NEW BRICK CHURCH FOR SALE. One of the best in the Church. Price $2,000 cash. Address Box No. 655 Post-office, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

A NOTICE TO LADIES.
NEW PARIS CLOAKS,
GRAND OPENING DAY,
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 22,
AT ELLIOTT'S (LATE McKENZIE,)
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.,
Brandreth Building.
This establishment being devoted exclusively to the IMPORTATION AND MANUFACTURE
OF
FIRST-CLASS GOODS
For City Retail Trade,
Advantages are thereby offered
NOT ELSEWHERE OBTAINABLE.
The present season's stock
WILL BE FOUND TO SURPASS,
IN NOVELTY, BEAUTY, AND RICHNESS,
That of any former period,
EMBRACING
SUPERB LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
RICH LYONS VELVET MANTILLAS,
ELEGANT BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
NOVELTIES IN OPERA CLOAKS,
EARLY FALL SHAWLETTES,
&c., &c., &c., &c.,
To which inspection is respectfully invited.
THE OPENING DAY
IS ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 22.
ELLIOTT, (late McKenzie,)
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.

NOTICE
TO
SKIRT DEALERS.
L. A. OSBORN,
LATE
OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 92 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK,
INVITES THE ATTENTION OF JOBBERS TO THE CELEBRATED
PATENT IMPERIAL
EXTENSION SKIRT,
UNEQUALED FOR QUALITY AND STYLE,
being made of the BEST STEEL, and tempered in a manner that defies competition.
THE IMPERIAL SKIRT,
having gained for the manufacturers such notoriety as to make it *impossible to fill all orders immediately*, dealers are requested to hand in their orders as early as possible, in order to get their goods in time for the FALL TRADE.
Parties are also invited to examine our NEW
CHAMPION SKIRT,
which EXCELS ANY AND ALL OTHER SKIRTS EVER INVENTED, being made by an entirely new method, which makes the skirt *much lighter* and *more durable* than any other process now used in the manufacture of Skirts.
Having also bought all of Mr. Vincent's right, title and interest in and to the PATENTS OF OSBORN & VINCENT, parties wishing LICENSE TO MAKE OR SELL SKIRTS under said patents, can obtain the same on liberal terms at the office of the subscriber,
L. A. OSBORN,
No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. INVITE the attention of their customers and others to their LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL STOCK
OF
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
Which will be
OPENED ON MONDAY, SEPT. 19,
CONSISTING OF
STELLA SHAWLS—NEW DESIGNS,
BROCHE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
BROCHE LONG AND SQUARE STRIPED SHAWLS,
FRENCH CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWLS,
MOURNING SHAWLS,
etc., etc.
ALSO—
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT
OF
WOOL SHAWLS, LONG AND SQUARE,
WHICH,
FOR NOVELTY AND CHEAPNESS,
CANNOT BE EXCELLED,
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.
WILKES & HOYNAN,
No. 691 Broadway,
are now opening a large assortment of 4-4 ENGLISH PRINTS,
in dark colors, at 1s. per yard, a decided BARGAIN.
They have also just received from auction a large assortment of
LOW PRICED DRESS SILKS,
in great variety of style, at 75 cents and $1 per yard.
Also, 4 cases VALENTIA PLAIDS, at 2s. per yard, worth 3s.
Special attention is invited to our large stock of
LINEN AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
We have always on hand all the best makes of COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS, and our stock of LINENS contains everything required in the housekeeping line. Ladies would do well to examine our stock before purchasing.

CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWLS!
FALL IMPORTATION
NOW ON EXHIBITION!
These goods were purchased at the recent large Auction sales in London, and will be found
NEW IN DESIGN
AND
UNDER REGULAR PRICES!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION
THEIR
ENTIRE FALL IMPORTATION
OF
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO
DRY GOODS DEALERS.
We have purchased the entire stock of
KNICKERBOCKER PRINTS,
which, together with the celebrated
WARREN'S
AND
WAMSUTTA'S,
in NEW AND EXCELLENT FALL STYLES, we are now prepared to sell by the PIECE or PACKAGE,
FOR CASH OR ON TIME,
AT EXTREMELY LOW FIGURES.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
New-York.

CUMMING,
SIMPSON &
ARMSTRONG
Offer to Close Buyers a large and well-selected stock of
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS AND
WHITE GOODS,
of their own importation and from the late auction sales.
Nos. 279, 281 and 283 Broadway.

500
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
At $1 25 each,
Just received
At No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY.

ROBE DE CHAMBRE,
OF BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,
JUST OPENED AT
No. 335 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY.

291 LACE CURTAINS, 291
ENGLISH AND GERMAN
DAMASKS.
291 KELTY BROS. & LUM, 291
Broadway, New-York.

STELLA SHAWLS! BROCHE SHAWLS!!
SQUARE WOOL SHAWLS!
BLANKET SHAWLS!
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have received an immense assortment of the above goods, in all desirable colors, No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

M. C. DE BEVOISE
Having taken the store No. 863 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., will open on Wednesday, Sept 21, with a large and extensive stock of
DRY GOODS.

THE ORIGINAL JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have just received a case of the above very superior make of Paris Gloves.
No. 305 Canal-st., cor Broadway.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

BROADWAY, NO. 755.—SKIRTS—WOVEN SKIRTS, 30, 25, 20 and 16 Springs; Misses' handsome, 20, 18, 16 and 14 Springs, (woven at retail,) Old Skirts made over. Ladies' Skirts made to fit the wearer. EAGLE SKIRT FACTORY, No. 755 Broadway, cor. 8th-st.

SKIRTS.—WOVEN SKIRTS, 12 SPRINGS, $1 25; 16 springs, $1 50; 17 springs, $2.—Dealers supplied with 9 springs woven at $7; 12 springs, $10; 14 springs, $13 per dozen. Old skirts made over. C. H. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

DAMAGED MUSLIN CURTAINS, MUSLIN and Lace Curtains, Linens, Table Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Jeans, Men's Shirts and Drawers, &c., for sale by WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
BOWEN, HOLMES & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Pearl street,
HAVE JUST CONTRACTED FOR AND NOW OFFER for sale, the following desirable goods, to which the special attention of the trade is invited, viz:
MERINO CLOTHS—Comprising the entire balance of the celebrated manufacture of
PATULE, LUPIN & CO.
MERINO CLOTHS—Comprising the entire balance of the popular fabric imported by
LACHAISE & FAUCHE.
MERINO CLOTHS—Comprising the entire balance of the well-known importation of
C. GIGNOUX & CO.
MERINO CLOTHS—A large invoice from the two late auction sales of the desirable manufacture of
THIRION, MAILLARD & CO.
PRINTED MERINOES—Comprising the entire balance of the rich goods imported by
BENKARD & HUTTON.
PRINTED MERINOES—Comprising the entire balance in magnificent chintz colors, of the importations of
SCHULTON & HURD.
PRINTED MERINOS—Comprising the entire balance of the importation of
LANE, LAMSON & CO.
PRINTED MERINOES—Comprising the entire balance of the new and beautiful styles imported by
LACHAISE & FAUCHE.
PRINTED MERINOES—Two invoices from the well-known Commission House in Paris of
F. VOGEL & CO.
SILK ROBES—New and rich designs, from the large importing house of
CHARLES PAYEN & CO.
SILK ROBES—At 25 per cent. below the cost of importation, just received
FROM AUCTION.
DRESS SILKS—The most magnificent stock we ever exhibited, and at low prices, just received
FROM AUCTION.
SAXONY PLAIDS, ELVIRAS, AND POIL DE CHEVRES—At lower prices than the
COST OF IMPORTATION.
SHAWLS—Several large invoices just received
FROM AUCTION.
SHAWLS—Of all the popular makes and varieties, both
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.
MUSLIN DE LAINES—In great variety, from the
PACIFIC MILLS.
MUSLIN DE LAINES—Newest and richest styles, from the
MANCHESTER MILLS.
MUSLIN DE LAINES—Large assortment, from the
HAMILTON MILLS.
MUSLIN DE LAINES—All wool, designed for the most fashionable City and interior retail trade, best
PARIS MANUFACTURE.
ALSO,
A FALL STOCK,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES—Comprising probably the most desirable stock ever exhibited in the City.
ALSO,
DOMESTIC GOODS—A complete assortment, comprising all the most popular makes of Prints, viz.: Merrimac, Cocheco, Dunnells, Richmonds, Spragues, Mount Vernon, (confined exclusively to us,) and all other well-known styles. Also, Sheetings, Shirtings, Denims, Ticks, Stripes, Checks, Jeans, Diapers, Flannels, Linseys, Rolled Jacenets, &c.
ALSO,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND TAILORS' TRIMMINGS—In great variety, adapted to the best trade.
ALSO,
RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS—Newest and richest styles; a very extensive assortment.
ALSO,
LADIES' CLOAKS—Manufactured expressly for our own sales; great variety, cloth and silk velvet, with newest style of trimmings.
ALSO,
YANKEE NOTIONS—Comprising a very extensive assortment.
The above, together with a great variety of other goods, will be sold for
NET CASH,
OR TO
PROMPT SIX-MONTHS' BUYERS,
AT
LOW PRICES.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Will open
At retail on Monday, Sept. 19,
NEW SILKS,
NEW DRESS GOODS,
NEW MOURNING GOODS,
NEW LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
NEW GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
NEW HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
NEW WOOL, STELLA AND BROCHE SHAWLS,
NEW INDIA CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
Also,
VELVET POPLIN ROBES,
A new and beautiful fabric, confined to their house.

300 GROS D'EPSOM SILK ROBES AT $18
300 BROCADE SILK ROBES AT $25.
200 CHENE SILK ROBES AT $30.
Will be opened on
MONDAY, Sept. 19,
At the NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 335 Broadway,
Cor. Werth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY.

351 LACE CURTAINS, 351
WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES, DAMASKS,
351 BUFF HOLLANDS, &c., 351
Wholesale and Retail, at
351 FERGUSON BROTHERS, 351
BROADWAY.

AT RETAIL.
TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS, SHIRTINGS.
We are now offering a very fine assortment to our retail trade, of
NAPKINS,
TABLE DAMASKS,
LINEN SHEETINGS,
TOWELINGS,
NAPKINS,
BLANKETS,
QUILTS,
Real Welsh and Unshrinkable FLANNELS,
and all the best makes of
COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS.
We particularly invite attention to the above stock, containing every article required in housekeeping.
AND AT
LOW PRICES.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway and No. 88½ Leonard-st.

NEW DRESS GOODS
Will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 19,
FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS,
PLAIN AND PLAID POPLIN REPS,
FRENCH VALENCIA PLAIDS,
RICH FRENCH POINTED MOUSSELAINE DE LAINES, ENGLISH CHALLYS, FRENCH MERINOS AND FRENCH PRINTED CASHMERE ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
&c., &c., &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers & Reade sts.

CHEAP SILKS, FROM AUCTION,
M. M. HUEY,
No. 43 Catherine-st.,
Will open on Monday 150 pieces Silks, all new and elegant designs, purchased at the late auction sales, 25 per cent. below cost of importation. Among the many bargains offered, would call attention to one lot dark plaids at 3s. 6d.; one lot extra heavy oil-boiled at 5s. 6d., worth 8s.; rich Bayaderes at 7s., 8s. and 10s. per yard—the cheapest goods ever offered.
M. M. HUEY,
No. 43 Catherine-st.

CLOAKS AND MANTLES,
FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.
We invite the attention of the ladies to our present large and choice assortment of
VELVET CLOTH AND BEAVER GARMENTS,
for ladies', misses' and children's wear.
Cloth shawlettes, in great variety, from $3 75 to $6 00.
" " " " $4 00 to $5 50.
Do. basques and sacks " " " $4 00 to $5 50.
Beaver cloaks bl'k & colr'd, richly trim'd, $5 50 to $8 00.
French tricot cloth and beaver cloaks with rich crotchet fringe and trimmings, at $9 to $12.
W. K. PEYTON, Cloak and Shawl Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT G. M. BODINE'S,
No. 481 Broadway,
1,000 dozen
LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES,
Superior to
BAJOU'S,
At 75 cents per pair.

MME. DEMOREST'S EXCELSIOR AND Woven Skirt Manufactory and Wholesale Depôt, No. 378 Broadway. Retail stores No. 320 Canal-st. and No. 258 Bowery. Best woven skirts with 9 springs, $1; 16, 20 and 30 hoops in proportion. Children's skirts and bustles in great variety.

DRY GOODS.

NO. 355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Have received, per steamship *Ocean Queen*, and will open
AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, SEPT. 19,
5 cases of LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES, viz:
The most superb VELVET ROBES, ever manufactured.
Very rich and elegant SILK ROBES.
RICH SILK BY THE YARD,
decidedly the richest and choicest goods of their season's importation, manufactured expressly for their
RETAIL TRADE.
Also, FROM AUCTION,
300 SILK ROBES,
really handsome styles, from $15 to $25, actually worth from $25 to $40 per Robe.
280 pieces NEW SILKS, from 70c. to $1 per yard.
We respectfully solicit an examination of these goods before purchasing elsewhere.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway.

FAMILY DRY GOODS!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
ARE OFFERING A
VERY LARGE AND FULL ASSORTMENT
of the following Goods, and are selling them
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES!
LINEN SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS,
TABLE DAMASKS and CLOTHS,
NAPKINS, TOWELS and TOWELINGS,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
QUILTS,
COTTON SHEETINGS,
and SHIRTINGS.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
DRAPERY MUSLINS, &c.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
WILL OPEN on MONDAY, SEPT. 19,
An additional lot of
SILKS,
At 75 cts. and 85 cts. PER YARD.
These goods were purchased at the recent Auction sales, and are
MUCH UNDER PRICE.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

TUCKER'S FALL IMPORTATIONS,
In elegant FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
BRIDAL SETTS, VEILS, and COIFFEURS,
With a legion of
TOILET ATTRACTIONS
That are eloquent in their way, and of distinctive importance to influence and arrest attention.
Our novelties—incessant—and the present large stock of
COIFFEURS AND BOUQUETS, AT $2 A SETT,
are incomparable with all others in the market. At
No. 361. Broadway. 539.

NEW FALL DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Also,
LINEN GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Also,
RIBBONS, BONNETS, &c., &c.
C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

200 SILK ROBES,
AT $25, WORTH $40.
ALSO—
RICH VELVET ROBES,
MUCH UNDER PRICE.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
HAVE NOW OPEN AT RETAIL,
THEIR LARGE FALL IMPORTATION
OF THE ABOVE GOODS,
WHICH,
FOR BEAUTY, NOVELTY and VARIETY,
CANNOT BE SURPASSED.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

!! FROM PARIS !!
FRINGES seem to have lost the FAVOR they had, and RIBBONS are now the most POPULAR trimmings for dresses.
Inde

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 19, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning—Price Two CENTS, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—IL POLIUTO.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—WORLD AND STAGE.

WINTER GARDEN—DOT—BOWTAIL AND WAGTAIL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—MAGIC PILLS—THE SCHOOLMASTER—TERPSICHORE—TIGHT ROPE EVOLUTIONS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—VIDOCQ—SCHOOLMASTER—LIGHT-HOUSE FIEND.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—FLYING DUTCHMAN, OR THE PHANTOM SHIP—THE HAUNTED CHAMBER.

HOPE CHAPEL—WAUGH'S ITALIA.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAINTINGS.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canades.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....6½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad....6½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Departure of Ocean Mails.

FOR EUROPE.

The mails by the steamship *Europa*, from Boston for Halifax and Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Tuesday, Sept. 20, at 12 o'clock to go by railroad, and at 4 to go by steamboat.

The European mails by the steamship *Ocean Queen*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, Sept. 24, at 2½ o'clock.

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

The mails for the North and South Pacific, by the steamship *Star of the West*, hence for Aspinwall, will close at the Post-office to-morrow, Sept. 20, at 1 o'clock.

FOR CUBA.

The mails by the steamship *De Soto*, hence for Havana and New-Orleans, will close at the Post-office on Tuesday, Sept. 27, at 11½ o'clock.

The Times in Europe.

Messrs. LANSING, BALDWIN & Co., American Bankers, No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, with whom we have made arrangements for our European business, will receive subscriptions for the NEW-YORK TIMES for any length of time, and will also furnish single copies upon the receipt of the American mails. They are also authorized to receive Advertisements, at the regular rates of the paper, and to attend to all matters of business connected with the TIMES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The screw-steamship *Borussia*, of the Hamburg line, having touched at Southampton on Sunday the 4th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her London advices are to the afternoon of Sept. 3, substantially four days later than those previously received. They are not of especial moment. The programme for the performances of the *Great Eastern* had been modified. Her departure from London was fixed for the 6th inst. when she would proceed to the Nore, there to have her compasses adjusted. Proceeding thence to Portland, (Eng.,) she would receive on board as many passengers as might offer for a trial trip that was to consume no more than three or four days Her departure for America was definitively set down for Thursday, Sept. 29, and on the 1st of November she is to leave Portland, (U. S.,) on her return to England. The Queen and Prince Consort had arrived at Balmoral on the 31st ult. Dr. SMETHURST, whose conviction and death-sentence upon a charge of poisoning his sister-in-law had excited such general interest, had received a respite four days before that upon which the sentence was to be executed. A commutation was anticipated. The strike in the building trade was in rapid process of accommodation, and the workmen would resume their labors on the day succeeding the departure of the *Borussia*. The Conference at Zurich was still engaged in its deliberations, but there was much reason to believe that little had been accomplished, and that nothing decisive would result. So strong was this conviction, that the Paris *Bourse* was declining under its influence; and the Press, French and English, joined in the opinion that a Congress after all would be indispensable. From Italy the most important intelligence is of the formal opening of the National Assembly of the Legations; the commencement of hostilities on the part of the Papal troops, near Rimini; and the rumors that a Spanish contingent had been obtained to aid his Holiness; and that Count CAVOUR was about to resume office. Nothing of interest reaches us from Tuscany and the Duchies. The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Nortlam*, a new and splendid vessel, had been lost in the Red Sea. The crew, passengers and mails were saved. The Liverpool Cotton market is reported firm; Breadstuffs as dull; Consols were quoted at 95¾@95¾.

The protracted delay in the arrival of the steamship *Persia*, which sailed on the 3d instant, from Liverpool, and should in ordinary circumstances have reached New-York on the 13th, has excited general but very unnecessary alarm. From the report of the screw-steamships *Kangaroo*, at Halifax, and *Borussia* at this port, it will be seen that the ocean for a fortnight past has been swept with incessant westerly gales, producing a tumultuous sea; and almost defeating the efforts of vessels as powerful as the Cunarder, but of half her bulk and tonnage, to make the transit. The *Kangaroo*, a vessel of diminutive size compared with the *Persia*, and, as a screw-steamer, lacking those wheelhouses and other top-hamper, which on the latter afford such matchless advantage for the attack of a head wind, was fifteen days in passing from Cork to Halifax, reaching the latter port with her coals exhausted. The usual time of the *Kangaroo* from Cork to New-York is but thirteen days. She is now five days overdue. The *Persia* doubtless sailed as usual. Our London files received from Southampton contain no mention of the substitution of any other steamer; and the agent of the line in this City declares a statement to the effect that the *Arabia* was to make the present trip is without foundation. The sixteenth day of the voyage closes this morning. Last year, two months later, but under precisely the same conditions of wind and weather, the *Persia* excited similar apprehensions by a protracted passage, and yet arrived safely at the close of her fifteenth day. Recalling these circumstances, and corroborating their testimony by the recollection of the multiplied precautions and securities against sea perils with which the *Persia* is peculiarly armed, very slight reason for alarm will be discovered. The vessel has in all probability consumed her coals in making head against baffling gales; and is now completing her voyage under sail.

From the Cape of Good Hope dates have reached us to July 23. The Colony was perfectly tranquil. The prorogation of Parliament occurred on July 8, after a session of more than six months in duration. Meetings had been generally held deploring the recall of Sir GEORGE GREY, the Governor.

A writer to the Brownsville *Flag*, dating at Monterey, on the 25th ult., recites the recent military operations in the Central States; and expresses serious doubts whether the Liberals, owing to divided counsels in the mangement of the army, will secure a triumph. Although ardent in the Liberal interest, he looks to the result of the opening campaign with apprehensions of the worst. A correspondent of a San Francisco paper writes from Mazatlan on the 27th of July, detailing the movements of Gen. PESQUEIRA, and the temptations that leader presents to American emigrants into Sonora. The departure of Col. STONE is said to be universally regretted.

The steamship *De Soto*, from Havana on the 15th inst., announces the publication in Cuba of a royal decree which gives to the inhabitants a nearer approach to popular representation than they have ever before enjoyed. The exact nature of the concessions is not stated. The health of Havana had greatly improved under the influence of a cool northerly wind, accompanied with rain. The market for both sugar and molasses was so dull as to preclude the possibility of giving exact quotations.

The Bostonians were deprived of a splendid *fête* on Saturday by the severity of the equinoctial storm. Extensive preparations had been made for the ceremony of inaugurating the Webster statue, which had been erected in front of the State-House, but the whole ceremonial had to be adjourned. Mr. EVERETT, who was the appointed orator on the occasion, delivered his address in the Music Hall. It will be found in our columns this morning.

A stabbing affray occurred in Boston on Saturday, the parties to which were the well-known Dr. J. C. AYER and Mr. FAY, Secretary of the Middlesex Mills Company. Some words passed relative to the financial affairs of the Company, when Dr. AYER stabbed Mr. FAY, inflicting a wound which it is feared may prove serious.

Several serious conflagrations occurred on Saturday, at the East and elsewhere. At East Attleborough, Mass., the entire manufacturing quarter of the town was destroyed by a fire which broke out in the store of H. N. DAGGETT & Co. The loss is estimated at $75,000, and some three hundred operatives, working in the factories, are thrown out of employment. At Nashua, N. H., several small shops were totally destroyed, and the Universalist Church partly burnt; loss $10,000. At Troy, N. Y., the brick building on Ida Hill, belonging to the estate of BENJ. MARSHALL, was burnt, with all its contents; loss $25,000. At Easton, Pa., the stables attached to the United States Hotel were burned, with twelve horses belonging to DAN RICE'S Circus. At Portland, Me., a part of the Lewiston Bagging Company's warehouse was destroyed; loss $20,000.

Another mail-robber, giving the name of JAMES CHAMBERLAIN, has been arrested at Kalamazoo, Mich. It has been ascertained that some two hundred letters were rifled by him. He is in jail at Kalamazoo, awaiting his trial.

In the Telegraph Injunction case at Boston, of JOHNSON and ZABRISKIE against the American Telegraph Company, argument was heard on Saturday, and the decision of the Court reserved until to-morrow (Tuesday).

The Rev. THEODORE PARKER writes from Neufchatel, Aug. 23, that his bodily health was improving, but his voice was nearly gone. He is taking active out-door exercise.

The difficulty at the Bergen Tunnel continued until a late hour yesterday, the violent storm of Saturday favoring the rioters, and rendering it difficult to procure the necessary assistance to clear the track. The mob were between two and three hundred strong, and defied the civil and military authorities, and scouted the friendly advice of their own priest. Brigadier-General HATFIELD, with a force of some one hundred and fifty men, finally succeeded in arresting some sixty of the most active among the leaders of the disturbance, who were locked up in Hudson jail. The track was then cleared of obstructions, and order was restored. The mails and trains will now run as usual, a force being kept on the ground to guard against the recurrence of the disorder.

The equinoctial storm began on Friday night, the wind having prevailed from the eastward during Thursday, with signs of a heavy blow. The gale did not reach its height, however, until Saturday afternoon, although the rain fell in torrents throughout the night and during the day. The steamers were prevented from leaving, vessels dragged their anchors in the North River, trees and awnings were blown down in this City, and a new building in Duane-street was demolished by the force of the storm—the roof of an adjoining house being broken in, and a person named VANDERHALL having his leg broken. The tides were unusually high, and many of the cellars on the water fronts were flooded.

In accordance with the Registry Law, passed by the last Legislature, the Supervisors will convene in the City Hall at 11 o'clock this forenoon for the purpose of balloting for three Inspectors for each Election District in the City. This business is looked upon as important by the politicians.

The plan for redistricting the City, by creating thirty additional Election Districts (thereby making the whole number 203) and changing the boundaries of nearly all the others, which was adopted some time since by the Board of Aldermen, was concurred in on Saturday evening by the Board of Councilmen at a special meeting called for that purpose. All the Democratic members—thirteen in number—were present and voted Aye, and all the Republican members were absent except Mr TOWNSEND, who voted in the negative.

The Tammany General Committee had a special meeting on Saturday evening, and took measures for the selection of three persons for each District whose names are to be submitted to the Supervisors for Registers in their respective Districts. Similar action was taken some time since by the Republican Ward Associations.

The report of the City Inspector continues to exhibit a decrease in the weekly bills of mortality The whole number of deaths last week was but 481, against 558 the week previous, showing a decrease of 77. According to the nativity table 358 were natives of the United States, 82 of Ireland, 19 of Germany, and the remainder of various foreign countries.

In the case of ELLA BURNS, on Saturday, the return to the writ was produced and the Relator then traversed it and the proceedings were thereupon adjourned till Tuesday of next week, when proofs will be taken.

The severe rain-storm on Saturday seriously impeded business. About 2,000 bales, cotton, however, found buyers at uniform prices. Flour was inactive, though not materially altered in value. Wheat was dull and lower. Corn was very scarce and quiet. Groceries were lightly dealt in. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Provisions. Hay, Hops, Seeds, Metals, Oils and Tallow were sparingly purchased. Common Resin and Spirits Turpentine were in request. Freights were quite dull.

Non-Arrival of the Persia.

The mails received by the steamship *Borussia*, which reached this port yesterday, make it quite certain that the steamer *Persia*, of the Cunard line, left England on her appointed day of sailing, and will therefore very naturally increase the anxiety to which her non-arrival has already given birth. The *Persia* having sailed on the day before the *Borussia* left Southampton, is now, consequently, in the sixteenth day of her voyage. As she has never made so long a trip before since her first passage across the Atlantic, and enjoys a very high reputation for speed and regularity of performance at sea, it is a mere matter of course that no little uneasiness should be felt in regard to the possible causes of the delay. This uneasiness, however, representatives of the Cunard Company in this City, we have reason to believe, do not share. And it should be remembered that the gales which drove the *Kangaroo* but the other day into Halifax, may well have overtaken the *Persia* and driven her out of her course, without at all disabling her. Doubts have been frequently and commonly enough expressed as to the staunchness of this swift and splendid vessel; but it can hardly be thought probable that so thorough a seaman as her commander is known to be would have continued so long to countenance by his reputation, or that the Cunard Company would have systematically risked the high character they have so honorably won, by recommending to public patronage an ocean steamer in regard to which any question of her safety and seaworthiness could with the least shadow of reason have been raised. Whatever surmises, therefore, may be indulged as to the cause of this unusual detention of the *Persia*, the hypothesis of any accident to the vessel or her machinery, of a nature seriously to imperil the precious lives committed to her keeping, need not as yet be brought forward. Most devoutly do we trust that the matter may be speedily explained on the arrival of the ship herself. But the simple circumstance that so slight a thing as the protraction of a voyage from Europe three or four days beyond its expected duration should have excited public discussion, and given rise to all sorts of vague apprehensions, while it illustratea with signal force the marvelous degree of perfection to which our system of oceanic communication has been brought, carries with it also a wholesome moral lesson for [illegible] has been bridged, but it has not been conquered; nor is it likely to be.

Our Circumlocution Offices.

There is a popular notion afloat that circumlocution offices are the special property of foreign nations,—and that the art and mystery of knowing how *not* to do things, has not yet been introduced into this new and happy Republic. We are supposed to be a specially energetic people,—needing only to discover what ought to be done, and proceeding forthwith, with miraculous vigor and dispatch, to do it.

The belief does us injustice. We may not be yet quite up to our British brethren in the sublime art of defeating public projects by procrastination and circumlocution:—but we are making good progress in that direction, and as we are yet young and growing, our chance of surpassing them in this, as we have already done in so many other arts, is reasonably good. Our City Government is a splendid example of an achievement in this direction. Every one who has watched its movement, knows that while it is almost wholly inefficient for good, its power of doing *nothing* is absolutely prodigious. More than a year ago the cupola of our City Hall was burned. If private property had been thus damaged, thirty days would have been quite sufficient for all repairs;—but our City Government has been diligently at work for over a year, and has not yet struck the first blow toward the work. First came a joint Committee to consider whether the work should be done at all or not;—after some months of cogitation they decided that it should. The Common Council next passed an ordinance, by slow degrees, inviting proposals,—and after this had been approved by the Mayor, they were duly solicited by public advertisement. On the 19th of August the bids were opened,—the Street Commissioner approved the lowest on the list, and the bidder's securities were submitted to the Comptroller, and by him pronounced satisfactory. On the 5th of September this was reported to the Common Council, by which body it has still to be approved:—and three meetings have since been held without any action whatever on the subject. It will be very easy, and not at all unusual, for that body to postpone the consideration of the matter for some weeks to come, until the cold weather sets in, when no man can work, and thus throw the whole matter over to the next Common Council, and so delay the repairs for still another year. Who will say, after this, that our circumlocution office is not quite as efficient as that of the most hoary monarchy in the old world?

One other instance illustratea the matter still further. Some months since the Common Council ordered Beekman-street to be carried across the Park. All the requisite formalities were duly and painfully gone through with:—proposals were invited and bids sent in for doing the work. But the charter requires that these bids shall be opened *in presence* of the Comptroller,—in order that no undue advantage may be obtained by one bidder over another. At this point our Comptroller announces to the world that in his judgment Beekman-street ought not to be carried across the Park:—and he refuses, therefore, to lend his presence to the opening of the bids, and thus stops the progress of the work. It can scarcely be necessary to say that the Comptroller has nothing whatever to do with the merit of the work,—that it was none of his business whether the street ought to cross the Park or not, and that his action is simply a refusal to perform one of his plainest and most imperative duties. We take it for granted that the Courts will at once issue a *mandamus*, if application be made therefor, to compel him to perform his official duty in this matter: but that will cause still further delay.

The whole thing shows how many facilities are afforded by our charter for retarding and defeating public business. Would it not be well for our Legislature to provide means for *doing* something, instead of furnishing facilities for stopping everything? It is not easy to do all that the proper government of so great a City requires, without clothing somebody with power to act. We ought either to abandon the form and the pretext of a Government, or else give to it something of reality.

The Great Eastern.

The leviathan of steamers, it will be seen, has postponed her day of sailing, and also the day of her trial trip. She is now announced to sail on the 17th, which was Saturday last, for an excursion of two or three days, and to start on the 20th,—a week from Thursday,—for Portland. This delay is probably occasioned by a desire to complete her equipment before leaving. Her engines were finished and had been put in motion before the 20th of last month; her main saloon and most of the extra first-class state-rooms were also completed and supplied with their furniture. The cabins for the first-class passengers were in a less forward state, and the second class rooms were very incomplete. The first announcements were made cautiously;—she was advertised to sail "on *or about* the 15th of September;"—and it has now been found necessary to delay her departure a fortnight after this date.

The coming, whenever it may take place, will be one of the most interesting and important events of the age. None who have visited her doubt for a moment that, so far as mechanical structure and sea-going qualities are concerned, she will be a perfect success. She is furnished with both paddle-wheels and a screw propeller, the former driven by two powerful engines, and the latter by another:—she is long and sharp, and has *five* masts for carrying sails:—it is scarcely extravagant, therefore, to predict that she will make the passage in any event in seven days, and, with favorable winds, which, at this season, however, she can scarcely expect, in six. Her motion even in rough weather must be much less than that of any other vessel ever built, and her provisions for comfort have absolutely nothing to be desired. Her extra first-class passengers have spacious bed-rooms, with private sitting-rooms of very good size adjoining, in which their meals can be served,—and they can live as retired and in every way as well as at any of our first-class hotels.

Whether she will prove as successful financially and commercially is quite another thing. Her expenses must be enormous, and she cannot always rely upon obtaining either a full cargo or a full list of passengers. All these things, however, can only be decisively settled by actual experiment. Her builder, Mr. J. SCOTT RUSSELL, is to come to this country in her upon her first voyage.

The most intense interest will naturally be felt in the result of this experiment. We see that she is to remain on this side the water until the 1st of November, which is the day fixed for her return. Whether she will remain during the whole interval at Portland, or visit this City, we are not yet informed.

PRINCIPLES VS. CHRONOMETERS.—It was generally supposed that Ex-Mayor WOOD went to Syracuse for the purpose of testing the principles of the party in this State. It was expected that he would secure the introduction of a resolution denouncing DOUGLAS and his principles, and that he would be supported by the Hards, and have the sympathy of the South for any delegation he might take to the Charleston Convention. The course which he did adopt was therefore a great relief to his opponents. He abandoned the question of principle altogether, and staked his entire fortune on the comparative accuracy of watches. The whole force of Hards were so alarmed and disgusted by this operation that they rushed forthwith into the ranks of his opponents, and WOOD was left alone with his time-piece.

Amusements.

All the City theatres and places of amusement are now in full operation, reaping the fruits of that extraordinary harvest of strangers which the hotels barely succeed in housing. First on the list is the *Academy of Music*, where a short season is being conducted with immense vigor. The very powerful company at that house enables the management to announce no less than five performances this week, opening to-night with DONIZETTI'S "Poliuto"—a work which has obtained a decided success, and which possesses in a marked degree all the popular elements of clear melody, bold dramatic effects, and opportunity for display. Madame CORTESI is heard to great advantage in this work, and is excellently supported by Signors BRIGNOLI and AMODIO.

Those who prefer the drama will find themselves amply provided for at *Laura Keene's Theatre*. The new comedy called "The World and the Stage" is the attraction. The muse of the establishment dilates on its merits in a way that can scarcely be overlooked. We need only add that good acting is sure to reward the visitor to this house. A little higher up town is Mr. STUART'S "*Winter Garden*"—an establishment without an equal in all that is light, elegant, convenient and well ordered. The ample stage at this house enables the manager to produce certain scenic effects of singular beauty which have never before been attempted. For the rest, there is an admirable version of MR. DICKENS' "Cricket on the Hearth," acted by a company of artists of the first class. At *Niblo's Garden* the Ravels enter on the last week but one of their engagement, and play in two of their best pieces. At the *New Bowery* Theatre (the youngest of our eastern establishments) the performances consist of about a dozen dramas, four or five pantomimes, a few farces and a burlesque or two. Messrs. FOX & LINGARD are determined to give their patrons enough for their money. At *Wood's Minstrels* the best minstrelsy can be heard, and at *Barnum's Museum* there is ample provision for the curious, and a substantial dish for those dramatically disposed.

FROM HAVANA.

HEALTH OF THE CITY—STATE OF THE MARKETS—EXCHANGE.

The United States Mail steamship *De Soto*, J. D. BULLOCH, Commander, from New Orleans *vid* Havana, arrived yesterday morning, having left the latter place on the evening of the 13th. She brings little of interest from Havana.

A Royal Decree had been published in the official paper of the island, which gives the inhabitants nearer approach to popular representation than they have hitherto possessed.

A northerly wind (with rain) had been blowing for the last twenty-four hours, rendering the atmosphere cool and pleasant. The public health had wonderfully improved, in fact there was scarcely any sickness.

The sugar market was so stagnant as to preclude the possibility of giving quotations. The same may be said of molasses. Freights without improvement. Exchanges very dull. On London, 14@15 per cent. premium; on New-York, 3 to 5 per cent. premium; on New-Orleans, 4 per cent. premium, short sight.

Conflagrations.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN EAST ATTLEBOROUGH, MASS.—THREE HUNDRED PERSONS THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

A disastrous fire occurred at 3½ o'clock on Saturday morning at East Attleborough, Mass., on the line of the Boston and Providence Railroad. It caught in a large new building occupied by H. N. DAGGETT & Co., near the depôt. There was no engine in the town, and the flames spread rapidly, consuming the Daggett building, the jewelry establishments of EVERETT, DEAN & Co. and HAYWARD & BRIGGS, the carriage factory of GEORGE BRADLEY, hoop-skirt factory of WM. BLACKINGTON & Co., and other manufacturing concerns. The business part of the town was destroyed, and some three hundred operatives thrown out of employment. The Boston *Traveller* says:

There is an insurance of $6,000 on the Steam Power Company's building, and $3,000 on the stock. The other items of insurance are yet so difficult of access, and the accounts so indefinite, that we forbear to give them until we can get a corrected list.

The whole loss is roughly estimated at $75,000. All the buildings are leveled, so that there is literally left not one stone upon another. The stock of the various establishments was very large, the proprietors having made their purchases for the Fall and Winter.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BOSTON, Sunday, Sept. 18.

The loss by fire in Attleborough was $70,000, and is covered by insurance to the amount of $50,000, all in New-England offices.

FIRE AT NASHUA, N. H.—LOSS $10,000

A fire occurred at Nashua, N. H., on Friday night, Sept. 16, breaking out in the stables of THOMAS SULLIVAN, and spreading rapidly. The sufferers were N. H. WEEDS, livery-stable; WOODWARD & Co., blacksmiths, and the Universalist Church, the latter being nearly destroyed; the organ was saved. The burnt buildings were mostly located on High-street. The total loss is $10,000. Insurances not stated.

FIRE AT TROY, N. Y.—LOSS $25,000.

At Troy, on Saturday morning, the large brick building on Ida Hill, owned by the estate of BENJAMIN MARSHALL, and occupied by the Troy Hosiery Company and Empire Machine Company, was partially destroyed by fire. The building was filled with goods and valuable machinery, and the loss is estimated at $25,000—insured in the following Companies: Continental, N. Y.; Fulton, N. Y.; Franklin, Philadelphia; Liverpool and London; Mechanics, Brooklyn; and Phenix, Hartford. The fire originated in consequence of one of the hands putting a quantity of cotton in the stove.

FIRE AT EASTON, PENN.—TWELVE CIRCUS HORSES BURNT.

At Easton, Penn., on Saturday, the stables attached to the United States Hotel, in this village, were burned this morning, and twelve of DAN RICE'S circus horses were smothered to death. Loss about $5,000. The fire was caused by the bursting of a fluid lamp. The hotel received but trifling injury.

FIRE AT PORTLAND, ME.—LOSS $20,000.

On Saturday, the warehouse of the Lewiston Bagging Company, at Portland, Me., was partially destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

The Cape of Good Hope.

PUBLIC TRANQUILITY—ADJOURNMENT OF THE COLONIAL PARLIAMENT—THE RECALL OF GOV. GREY.

By the arrival of the British mail steamer at Southampton, we receive advices from the Cape to July 23.

Tranquility reigns throughout the frontier and the States beyond.

The Cape Parliament was prorogued on the 8th of July, after sitting 144 days. Among recent decisions it declined to annex British Kaffraria to the colony.

The principal topic of news is the recall of Sir GEORGE GREY, the Governor. Meetings have been held and resolutions passed regretting his departure. The feeling of disappointment and regret at Sir GEORGE'S recall seemed to be generally entertained, and the journals of the colony publish lengthy articles on the subject.

We are under obligations to the Boston *Evening Gazette* for a copy of Mr. EVERETT'S oration, delivered at the dedication of the Webster Statue.

THE ERIE RAILROAD RIOT.

Disturbances on Saturday and Sunday.

Obstructions of the Road---Delay of the Trains and Mails.

THE MILITARY AGAIN CALLED OUT.

Fight Between the Rioters and the Police

SIXTY MEN ARRESTED.

ORDER RESTORED AND THE TRACK CLEARED.

The scenes of riot and disorder which took place two years ago this Fall upon the Erie Railroad tunnel, at Bergen Hill, have been repeated during the past three days, occasioned, as in the former instance, by the failure of the contractor to fulfill his engagements with the workmen by promptly paying them at the time agreed. The custom has been to pay the men monthly. A store was established near the works by Mr. SEYMOUR, the contractor, whence the workmen were permitted to draw supplies for their families. The alleged inferior quality of the provisions, and the exorbitant prices charged for them, were cause of much dissatisfaction; while the real difficulty is stated, by the other side, to be, that many of the boarding-house keepers kept liquor for sale, which absorbed the earnings of the men, and left their families needy. To prevent this abuse, Mr. SEYMOUR recently refused to stop the liquor bills out of the wages of the men, and gave notice that in future he should not pay them. This step naturally excited against him strong opposition among a class of persons who had great influence over the less intelligent portion of the workmen, and when their pay was not forthcoming, they were easily incited to violent measures.

The embarrassments of the Erie Railroad Company have recently put it out of their power to negotiate the bonds of the Long Dock Company, by which the contractor had been enabled to raise the money with which to carry on the works; but until recently, whatever other faults have been chargeable to the contractor, the Company applaud him for the energy he has displayed in pushing forward the work of excavation. About a thousand men are employed, who occupy shanties near the shafts, in the outskirts of Hudson City. The work is of the most laborious and exhausting character. It is performed under ground, and the men, when they emerge from the different shafts, appear like the laborers in collieries in England coming out of the mines. Their pay is one dollar per day. Dependent solely upon their scanty earnings, the slightest interruption in the receipt of their wages causes them serious embarrassment, and in many cases much suffering. These troubles are enhanced by the approach of the cool season, when it is necessary for them to furnish extra clothing and fuel for their families.

Considerations of this kind have had great effect in mollifying public indignation against their lawless acts, and prevented the authorities and the military, yesterday, from proceeding to extreme measures in putting them down. The damage to the Company is immense, not only by the interruption of their business, but in the sense of insecurity which it begets in the public mind. All the trains have been stopped for three days; the cattle trains have had to be discharged, and brought to the city by a circuitous and expensive route; passengers by thousands have been suddenly interrupted in their journey, at serious inconvenience and expense; and the United States Mails have been detained.

The 15th of September was the day fixed upon for paying the men, but not being able to secure the means, Mr. SEYMOUR went among the men and promised them a month's pay on the 1st of October. The better portion of the laborers acceded to the arrangement, and were willing to go on, but another portion, and, it is said, those who had the least money due them, said they would have their pay or stop the trains. Mr. SEYMOUR went to Mr. MARSH, the Receiver of the road, and represented the state of affairs, and several meetings of the Board of Directors were held, but without coming to any satisfactory arrangement. He next called on Mr. BURDELL, the Vice-President of the Company, and stated that he could get along with $5,400. This amount Mr. BURDELL raised, and paid over to Mr. SEYMOUR, with the express understanding that it was for paying off the men. It is supposed, however, that other uses were made of the money. Getting no satisfaction, the disaffection of the men grew more general, and on Friday it broke out into open riot. They placed obstructions upon the track a short distance beyond the turn-out of the Northern New-Jersey road, so that the Erie road only should be affected by their acts. The rioters gathered to the number of 250 near the slaughter house, and kept watch lest these obstructions should be removed. The western trains as they arrived were warned of their danger by a flag-man, who was sent a mile beyond the obstructions, for that purpose. The track was not torn up; but four dirt-carts were placed up it, one being capsized, and a large platform car switched off. Believing that the Roman Catholic priest could have some influence, he was induced to try his persuasions, but they replied to him that "they wanted their money." The remonstrances of some of the principal workmen, and of Mr. TAYLOR, the Agent of the Road, were equally unavailing, and the rioters held undisputed possession of the track. The Sheriff, whose duty it was to call out the military, was not to be found. In this emergency, Mayor COLLARD, of Hudson City, took the responsibility of making a requisition for troops. On Saturday morning the following orders were issued:

HEADQUARTERS HUDSON BRIGADE,
HOBOKEN, Sept. 17, 1857.

To Col. D. S. GREGORY, SECOND REGIMENT—You are hereby directed to assemble your command, armed and equipped, at the County Court House in Hudson City, this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Mayor COLLARD, of that city, in apprehension of a riot by the laborers of the Erie Railroad Company, has called upon me for assistance. You will use all necessary dispatch, and provide your command with the required ammunition.

JAS. T. HATFIELD, Brig. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS HUDSON BRIGADE,
HOBOKEN, Sept. 17, 1859.

To Col. Alex. Shaler, First Regiment:

You are hereby directed to assemble your command, armed and equipped, and report at the County Court House, Hudson City, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The Mayor of Hudson City is apprehensive of a riot of laborers of the Erie Railroad Company, and has called upon me for assistance. You will make all necessary arrangements, and provide your command with the necessary ammunition.

JAMES T. HATFIELD, Brigadier-General.

Notwithstanding the day was one of the stormiest that has occurred for months, this order was promptly responded to, and by 3 o'clock the troops began to assemble. They consisted of the First Regiment, Major BORNSTRAD commanding, of detachments of the Highwood Guard; National Guard of Hoboken, Hudson Rifles and Hudson County Artillery, (two pieces,) and the Second Regiment, Col. D. S. GREGORY, Jr., commanding, consisting of the Independence Guard, Washington Guard, Greenville Guard and Close Light Guard. The whole force, however, did not exceed about 150 men. The force occupied the Court-house, awaiting orders.

About 3 o'clock P. M., W. C. TAYLOR, with a force of some 50 men, started from Jersey City, with a view of clearing the track, and proceeded to within sight of the rioters, who began to shout and defy the force. They also rushed towards the train, which backed down and remained at the junction. Mayor COLLARD, of Hudson City; Father VANETTA, the Roman Catholic Priest at Hudson City; Mr. BURDELL, Vice-President of the Company; Lawyer JACKSON, and others, went to the rioters, and each in turn endeavored to dissuade them from their course. The Priest was unable to pacify them, and little attention was paid to the Mayor. Mr. BURDELL explained to them that the Erie Railroad was not responsible for the conduct of the Contractor, and told them he had been paid the money which he demanded ($5,400) on Thursday, to satisfy the men. After waiting for an hour to get some favorable indications from the mob, the Mayor read the riot act, which was responded to by shouts of derision and defiance. They would all "die on the battle-field, before they would give up—they might as well be shot as to starve to death."

Expecting the military would be immediately marched to their support, the Mayor and his friends now returned to the cars, drenched and chilled by the rain, where he soon received a note from Mayor HATFIELD as follows:—

"MAYOR COLLARD: I have received your request, but in consideration of the night, and the smallness of the force that has as yet assembled in the Court House, I think it would be impolitic to attempt any demonstration to-night. May I see you at the Court House as soon as you can come, and we will consult together.

J. T. HATFIELD, Brigadier-General.

Hereupon a consultation was held by Mr. TAYLOR, the Mayor, and the members of the City Government, when it was decided to postpone further attempts to clear the track until morning, and amid the hoots and howls of the rioters, the train slowly retreated to Jersey City. The troops remained snugly ensconced at the Court House.

MEETING OF CITIZENS.

At Hoboken a meeting was held by the citizens upon the subject of the disturbances at the Tunnel, and speeches were made by various persons upon the rights and wrongs involved in the outbreak, and the following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That although we respond to the call of the Mayor of Hudson City, and indorse the action of his Honor the Mayor of our city in ordering out the militia of the county to enforce obedience to the laws of our State, we, nevertheless, taking into consideration the necessities of the workmen engaged in the Bergen tunnel strike, regard it as the duty of every good citizen to contribute towards supply[illegible] immediate wants.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to ascertain the wants of the [illegible] morning, at 10 o'clock, when a subscription will be taken up for the above purpose.

Messrs. JOHN DAVIS, RUDOLPH HAUPPT and JOHN G. GRAE were appointed a committee in accordance with the above resolutions.

SUNDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

A clear sky and a bright sun succeeded the gloomy storm of the preceeding day and night, and the road folks again addressed themselves to the work of clearing the track. The train left Jersey City at eight o'clock, with a car load of workmen, and stopped at the Bergen turn out. As soon as the troops had refreshed themselves, the order to form was given, and the whole force was drawn up in front of the Court House. Gen. HATFIELD addressed a few words to them, upon the unpleasant nature of the duties they were called upon to perform; enforced the necessity of strict obedience to orders, to act with decision, but without rashness, avoiding all conversation in the ranks, and waiting strictly for the word of command. The order to load was then given, and the jingle of the iron ramrods as the ball cartridges were driven home, suggested the possibility of unpleasant consequences. There was a large crowd of loafers on, and some affected merriment was observed among the sympathizers with the rioters. "DAN WELSH," who had been locked up by order of Mayor COLLARD for instigating to riot, showed his face at the grating of the jail window, near by, when he was recognized by Sheriff BRATTY, who took the occasion to address some funny remarks to him, and paid him a personal visit in his cell. About 9½ o'clock the military were ready to move and took up the line of march in the following order:

Company of Cavalry
Artillery (two brass pieces, with twelve men.)
Col. GREGORY, Priest VANETTA, and General HATFIELD.
Washington Guard, (Capt. SPRAG.)
National Guard, (Capt. VAN HOUTEN.)
Highwood Guard.
Close Guard.
Greenville Guard, (Capt. LILLENDAHL.)
Hoboken Rifles.
Independence Guard of Jersey City, (Capt. GRAHL.)

At the junction the two brass cannon were mounted upon the platform car, pointing forward, with ten artillery men. This was pushed ahead of the locomotive, the baggage and two passenger cars containing the Police of Hudson City, and Sappers, under Mr. TAYLOR. The whole force, including the horse, formed on the west side of the train, in which order they moved slowly forward at the word of command. While these preparations had been going on, the mob had all the time been gathering strength and boldness; and, at the approach of the train, with the two cannon gaping upon them from the platform car, instead of scattering to their retreats as some predicted they would do, they set up a defiant howl, and moved toward the train. The banks on each side of the cut overlooked the whole scene, and were occupied by spectators, some five thousand in number. The roofs of the slaughter-house, and of the shanty near the scene of the disturbance, were also covered with men and boys, who, had clambered up to get a good view of the proceedings.

The rioters brandished their clubs, and shouted to each other to "Come on." One of the party had a sword in his hand, with which he flourished defiance to the enemy, and beckoned on his forces. The locomotive had now reached the main body of the rioters, when the priest stepped forward and began to address the mob. His appearance, however, was the signal for a universal yell, which soon drowned his voice. The force then moved slowly forward, but the rioters threw themselves in front of the locomotive, tossing bars of railroad iron across the track and blocking the wheels with couplings and heavy stones, uttering, all the time, the most terrible threats against any one who should attempt to remove them. Mr. TAYLOR and Mayor COLLARD, with the assistance of some of the Police, began to throw the obstructions off the track, when a squabble took place, and several blows were struck by the rioters. Mr.

THE GALE OF SATURDAY.

ITS EFFECTS IN THE CITY AND IN THE HARBOR.

Several Buildings Injured—Trees Uprooted—Vessels Drag their Anchors and Two Schooners Ashore.

The ravages of the equinoctial storm which commenced so furiously Friday afternoon, and made Saturday hideous with its howlings, were not, so far as we have yet learned, of a very serious character. It was a barking dog that did not bite, or, at least, took hold so gently that no one is much the worse for the encounter. On Friday, a cold northeasterly wind whistled through the City, summoning up the storm; every friend who stopped you in the street looked weatherwise, and prognosticated rain; the sky was dark and cloudy, and "Heaven's own blue" descended upon the spirits of men. Tailors and bootmakers alone, of all mankind, wore smiling faces, and talked cheerfully, for they measured many a customer for great coats and thick boots, and sold the ready-made article, without measure, to myriads of shivering applicants. Everybody seemed convinced that Winter was about to set in. When the rain came it fell briskly and steadily, and it continued without cessation until yesterday morning. Saturday was a dismal day. Those who could stay in the house congratulated themselves that they were enabled to do so, and staid there. Those who were compelled to sally forth, armed with stout umbrellas,—if they had them and were wise—and gained their destinations not entirely saturated, only by dint of much skillful manœuvring. The cars and the stages were crowded all day long, yet none so full but that there was always "room for one more." One point must have struck everybody, one that never struck anybody before in this metropolis during an Equinoctial storm; we had a rainy day that was not a muddy one. There were puddles of rain-water, not few nor far between, in many of the ill-paved streets up town, and the gutters were running-streams, but dirt, one of the ingredients of mud, was not plentiful,—thanks to the City Inspector,—and with all the water that fell while the storm lasted, the streets yesterday were bone dry; the rain water, instead of mingling with dirt on the surface, flowed down into the sewers without obstruction, or sunk into the ground beneath the pavement.

Many trees—some of them large ones—were uprooted by the storm, signs and shutters were blown down—but we have heard of no serious lojury to any one from this cause. The wall of a building not yet completed, in Duane-street, was blown over upon a tenement house full of people, adjoining, several of the occupants of which were injured, but none of them fatally. The casualty occurred at 1½ P. M., at which time the gale was at its height. It blew from the East directly against the brick side-wall of the marble front building No. 141 Duane-street, one of five new fire-story warehouses, all alike, about half completed, belonging to Messrs. BENKARD & HUTTON. The wall had been carried up to the full height of the building, while the floor beams and marble front were in their places only as far as the second story. Between the side-walls above that iron girders had been laid down, but there was nothing to break the force of the tempest, which rushing in at the front, carried the upper portion of the wall over on to the four-story building next door, (No. 146,) belonging to SARAH LOZIER and occupied by eight poor families. The roof and two upper stories of the building were demolished and its walls were shaken and cracked to the foundations. The wall fell with a tremendous crash, and a large crowd gathered immediately. Alarm-bells were rung and the firemen rushed to the spot. It was at first feared and rumored that some of the tenants were killed, but it was soon made known that this was not the case. A cigar-maker named AUGUSTUS VANDERBALL, was more seriously injured than any of the others; his leg was broken and he was sent to the Hospital. Several others were bruised more or less, but none so badly as to require medical treatment at the Hospital. The firemen, with commendable alacrity and fearlessness entered the tenement house, searched for the wounded among the ruins, and demolished those portions of the wall which had not fallen. While they were thus engaged a large force of Policemen kept the crowd out of harm's way. To the Policemen of the Fifth Precinct, under Capt. HUTCHINS, and a squad from the Police Headquarters, the whole force commanded by the Deputy Superintendent, this duty was assigned, and it was performed by them gently but firmly. The amount of the damage to the tenement house is about $1,500, and $500 probably will cover that which the owners of the new building have sustained. Mr. SAMUEL A. WARNER is the architect, and WOODRUFF & MAXWELL are the builders of these stores. Whether any blame on account of the catastrophe attaches to either or any of these parties is a matter to be hereafter investigated.

EFFECTS OF THE GALE IN THE HARBOR.

During the gale most of the vessels lying at Quarantine dragged their anchors, but did not receive any damage, except in one instance, that of the bark *Andes*, which arrived on Friday, from Havana. She dragged foul of the schooner *Blackbird*, from Alexandria, and had all her starboard mizzen rigging carried away. The schooner lost her foretopmast stay, and received other slight damage. The steamships *Arago*, for Havre, *Philadelphia*, for Havana and New-Orleans, the *Augusta*, for Savannah, *Marion*, for Charleston, and *Jamestown*, for Norfolk, did not leave the City, all being detained by the storm. The Sound steamers all proceeded on their several courses.

The bark *Mercy Ellen* went ashore on Governor's Island, and lies with her head on the rocks and her stern in the sand. Assistance was sent to her, and she may be got off next high water. The vessels lying in the North and East Rivers have more or less dragged their anchors. The United States Revenue barge, while in the North River, endeavored to reach the Barge office, but in consequence of the gale found it impossible to make any headway, and was compelled to run before it for a considerable time. She was finally landed on the Jersey shore. The Brooklyn and Jersey ferry boats all made their regular trips.

The wind yesterday was from the North, and the weather was pleasant. The steamships *Borussia*, from Hamburg *via* Southampton 4th inst.; *De Soto*, from Havana; *Nashville*, from Charleston and Bremen; bark *Atlantic*, from Bremen, were the only vessels that arrived by way of Sandy Hook, yesterday. They report the weather of Saturday as having been very heavy. Capt. MURRAY reports seeing a large double topsail ship and a bark off the Woodlands, laid-to. The steamer *Commmwealth*, of the Worcester line, did not arrive until 4 P. M. The *C. Vanderbilt*, of the Stonington line, arrived about her usual hour, and reported meeting the steamers that left this city on Saturday evening.

The propellers *Petrel*, from Providence, and *Wamsutta*, from New-Bedford, had not arrived last evening.

The *Montgomery* and *Potomac*, from Savannah and George's Creek, and *Thomas Swann*, from Baltimore, are also overdue.

The brig *Tangent*, from Boston for Elizabethport, with coal, came in the Hook Friday night, and anchored in the Bay. During the gale she dragged both anchors into two fathoms water, when, to save the vessel, the foremast was cut away, which, with the yards and maintopmast, went over the side; she was then held by her anchor.

The Storm in Brooklyn.

The storm on Saturday last, as is usual with equinoctials, did more or less damage in Brooklyn, and throughout Long Island. It was the most violent between 12, M. and 2 o'clock, P. M. The damage in this city is confined almost exclusively to streets running with the course of the wind—from North-east to South-West. Through these streets and avenues the storm swept with great violence, uprooting the largest trees, breaking down fences, scattering, in every direction, signs, awnings, and everything moveable, so that it was almost as much as a man's life was worth, at one time, to appear out doors. Loose bricks from chimney-tops were hurled into the streets with great force in different parts of the city, and, though there were many narrow escapes, it cannot be ascertained that any person was seriously injured. On Hicks-street a party of children while returning from school, were saluted by a shower of bricks from the top of a neighboring chimney, and only one was bruised at all. A heavy sign was blown from in front of a store on Court-street, and struck a gentleman who was passing with sufficient force to prostrate him to the sidewalk. He was assisted to his feet, badly frightened and somewhat bruised, but he was able to proceed to his house alone. The storm, as it swept through Third-avenue, in Gowanus, is said by eye witnesses, to have been terrific about 1 o'clock. Six large willow trees, between Middle and Seventeenth streets, were blown down. But few buildings were much injured. Quite a number of old roofs had the shingles blown off in spots, and several small structures were entirely demolished. Near the Hunterfly Road, in the Ninth Ward, a stable was leveled with the ground, and the roof was carried by the gale more than forty feet. In New Brooklyn (Ninth Ward) three small frame dwellings (unfinished) were partially blown down, and the frame of another was completely demolished. In the Eleventh Ward several unfinished brick houses, not properly protected, were slightly injured. At Greenpoint (Seventeenth Ward) a two-story frame building, 60 feet long, on Milton-street, owned by Mr. WOLCOTT, of Astoria, and occupied by THEODORE HAFF as a carpenter's shop in the second story, and as a stable and carriage repository on the ground floor, was partially blown down.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock, about 50 feet of this building was leveled. Fortunately, the workmen were all at dinner. Mr. HAFF was in the portion of the building that fell, and, feeling the floor giving way under him, he ran to the other end of the shop, and had just reached the portion left standing as the balance fell, with a fearful crash. Three horses and a number of carriages were buried in the wreck. The horses were subsequently taken out uninjured. Mr. HAFF's loss is about $100. The loss of Mr. WOLCOTT is estimated at $500. A small building on Red Hook Point was also demolished. It was of small value, and was unoccupied.

The quantity of water that fell during Friday and Saturday was enormous. On streets even where sewers have been put down, it bid defiance to sewers, and rushed past the entrances with a fearful velocity. Throughout the City yesterday the pavement presented a cleaner appearance than it has done for a twelvemonth before. As usual, a large quantity of earth was washed from the "heights" into Furman-street, principally this time nearly opposite the foot of Orange-street. Flatbush-avenue, in some places, is badly gullied by the action of the water, and several other streets and avenues, recently paved, are more or less injured. The basin, formed by the grading of Johnson-street, Broadway and other streets, was covered with water to the depth of several feet. Yesterday the residents in the vicinity obtained a number of four-oared boats and one sail-boat and launched them in the inland lakes. Some of the lucky individuals made quite a speculation by carrying passengers across and back to the point of starting for one cent each. The owner of the sail-boat demanded a higher fare. All the boats were well patronized from morning until late in the evening, and hundreds of people visited the place during the day to see the novel sight.

In the low portions of the City much damage was done by the tide-water running into the cellars, and in other localities cellars were filled by water from the streets.

So far as can be ascertained, but little damage was done to the shipping lying at the docks. "Old salts" know when a "liner" is coming and make ample preparations to receive it. There was also a sufficient notice given to amateur boatmen, and, therefore, so far as heard, no lives were lost by the upsetting of boats. One or two boats were, however, capsized in Gowanus Bay, near the shore, but the occupants escaped with a good wetting.

Considerable damage was done in the country to the ungathered crops, and at several points barns were partially unroofed, and small out-buildings leveled. The tide was so high that the low meadows on the beach were flooded and stacks of hay were carried away by the receding tide.

The storm, though not so disastrous in special cases, as some that have preceded it, nevertheless did considerable damage over a large district.

The Gale at the Eastward.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BOSTON, Sunday, Sept. 18.

The northeast gale during last night was very severe, but we hear of only one marine disaster. The schooner *N. L. Wasson*, of Brockville, Maine, was driven ashore on Nantasket and bilged; the crew were saved, but the vessell is a total loss. At about noon to-day the weather cleared up.

The several steamboat trains from New-York, Saturday afternoon, arrived in Boston to-day. They were somewhat detained by the storm. The steamer *Empire State*, from Fall River, last night, for New-York, was at Newport at 12 o'clock to-day.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

REDISTRICTING THE CITY.

Action of the Common Council and Tammany Hall.

The Board of Supervisors will meet at 11 o'clock A. M., to-day, to select three Registrars for each election district in this City—in accordance with the Registry Act, passed by the Legislature last Winter. The election will be by ballot. The three persons receiving the greatest number of votes for each election district, shall be the inspectors for such election district for one year thereafter, and until others are appointed in their places. The law further provides, that "if, after three ballotings for inspectors for any election district, three such inspectors shall not have been elected therefor, said Board shall draw by lot from the six names having the largest number of votes, (and not already elected as above provided,) a sufficient number of names to make the number of such Inspectors three for each election district. Six Supervisors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of the duties aforesaid, in the absence or refusal to attend of the others or any of them." As the Board for this County is composed of six Democrats and six Republicans, it is understood that the members have arrived at an amicable understanding, whereby the various Registrars will be equally divided between the two parties.

Soon after the passage of the Registry law, a special Committee was appointed by the Board of Aldermen to redistrict the election districts of the City in a manner calculated to afford greater facilities to voters. This Committee reported in July, and from this report, which was printed in September, it appears that thirty new districts have been made, and the boundaries of many others changed. Before the change there were 173 election districts in the City. The Republican members of the Board of Aldermen opposed the report. They said the proposed change was a scheme to nullify the Registry law, and place the vote of the City in the hands of the Democratic members of the Common Council. It passed through the Aldermen however.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

On Thursday last the Board of Councilmen were summoned to convene, for the purpose of concurring in it. But no action was then had, because the Republican members remained away. On Saturday evening notices were sent out for a special meeting of the same Board for a like purpose. Fourteen members responded and were called to order about 5½ o'clock by the Chairman, Mr. CORNELL, who stated that the meeting was for the purpose of taking into consideration the report from the Board of Aldermen in favor of redistricting the City. The long printed report was then read, and Mr. CORNELL suggested the propriety, if not the necessity, of concurring with the Aldermen, as the Supervisors would meet on Monday, to select 3 Registrars for each Election District. The vote was then put without debate and declared carried—13 members, all Democrats, voting aye, and one, a Republican, voting no. The Board then adjourned, the room was closed, and the members had a caucus, the result of which has not yet transpired. City Inspector DELAVAN and our Reporter were the only persons present besides the Board during the open session, as but few knew that any meeting was to take place. The vote on the adoption of the report stood thus:

AYES—McCarthy, Bickford, Jones, Butteel, Van Tine, Rhodes, McConnell, Tipper, Gilmore, Platt, Cornell, Frear, Valentine—13.

NOES—Townsend—1.

Thirteen members of the Board of Councilmen constitute a quorum.

THE TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.

During the same evening (Saturday) a special meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee was held for the purpose of taking action in reference to the appointment of Election Registrars by the Supervisors. Postmaster FOWLER presided, and, notwithstanding the heavy rain-storm, there was a full attendance of delegates from nearly all the Wards, including the suburban and Twelfth. None but members were present, but it transpired that a Committee, consisting of one from each Ward, was appointed for the purpose of naming three persons to act as Registrars in each Election District. This Committee will meet this forenoon for such selection, and the names of those so selected will be submitted, by a special Committee of five, to the Supervisors.

The Republicans have not been inactive in this matter. Their General Committee, some time since, took measures for the submission of the names of three persons for each Election District to act as inspectors.

But about this Registry Law, as with all other recent enactments, having any political bearing, there is a difference of opinion as to its definition. Some maintain that the Registrars to be named to-day are also to be Inspectors of Election, while others hold differently. If the former view be correct, then it would appear the Common Council here nothing to do with the matter.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FATAL RESULT OF A QUARREL BETWEEN CHILDREN.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner JACKMAN, at the Fourteenth Ward Station-house, upon the body of MARY LOUISA NEONAN, a little girl, 12 years of age, who was badly beaten by two little boys, named SAMUEL CLARKE and ROBERT FISHER, on the 9th inst., from the effects of which, it is supposed, she died. The evidence shows that deceased was on her way home from work, and, while passing through Mulberry-street, was attacked by the two lads and a girl of about her own age, named MARY GOFF. The latter, observing deceased approach, said to the boys, "There comes the girl that called my brother names—let's beat her." She then caught hold of the hair of the child, and, pulling her to the ground, held her while the boys beat and kicked her in the stomach. FISHER was afterwards arrested on a charge preferred by the child's parent, and held in $200 bonds to answer for the assault and battery. The little girl's injuries, however, turned out more serious than they were at first supposed to be, and she died on Saturday. The jury rendered a verdict of "Death from peritonitis, probably caused at the hands of SAMUEL CLARKE and ROBERT FISHER." After the inquest, both boys were arrested, taken before Justice STEERS, and committed for examination.

ANOTHER STREET-PREACHER.—About two hundred people assembled yesterday morning at the foot of Catharine-street to hear a colored man named JOSEPH BARNES speak on religious topics. He harangued his audience, and they seemed to think it a joke—all laughing, and some of the malicious ones pelting the preacher with the unsavory refuse of the neighboring market. The confusion soon attracted the attention of the Police, and BARNES was taken before Justice STEERS, who asked him where he got his license to preach in the streets. He replied that his license had been given him by the Almighty, and he did not want any other. The Justice informed him, however, that he had been infringing a City ordinance. This the colored man was surprised to hear, and he characterized the ordinance as an unrighteous one. He was permitted to leave the Court, after promising that he would not speak again until he procured a license from the proper municipal authority.

CORNELIUS WOOD DISCHARGED FROM THE PUBLIC SERVICE.—CORNELIUS (better known as "Neeley") WOOD—the man who knocked Mr. STREKER off the platform, at the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse—has been dismissed from the Public Store and sent into private life. "Neeley," it appears, went to "redeem the State" without permission from his boss, for he was discharged because he was "absent without leave." The statement that "Neeley" is a cousin of FERNANDO'S is untrue.

CITY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector reports the number of deaths in the City during the past week to have been 481, which is a decrease of 77 compared with the mortality of the previous week, and a decrease of 37 compared with the corresponding week of last year. Of the whole number of deaths last week, 81 were men, 82 women, 156 boys and 161 girls—268 were of ten years of age and under, being 51 less than the week previous. There were 146 deaths of diseases of the stomach, bowels and other digestive organs, 92 of diseases of the brain and nerves, 109 of disease of the lungs and throat, 24 of skin and eruptive diseases, 38 stillborn and premature births, 50 of general fevers, 3 of old age, 2 of diseases of the generative and urinary organs, and 3 of the bones, joints, &c.; 26 deaths arose from violent causes. The nativity table shows that 358 were natives of the United States, 62 of Ireland, 19 of Germany, 6 of England, 6 of Scotland, 1 each of Austria, British America, France, Italy, Prussia, Wales and the West Indies, and the balance of different foreign countries.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Prof. CARNOCHAN delivers the first lecture of the Preliminary course of the New-York Medical College in Thirteenth-street at noon to-morrow. The names and order of succeeding lecturers will be found in our advertising columns.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, SEPT. 19.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part 1.—Nos. 1881, 1968, 615, 760, 1839, 1982, 1925, 6, 1953, 572, 2013, 1736, 1413, 408, 1065, 2019, 2024, 1047, 2072, 1339.

[Advertisement.]

TO DRUGGISTS AND PHYSICIANS—Who are desirous of avoiding the raw, crude Brandies of "the past and present year:" We would call their attention to our choice stock of *old* Brandies, Wines, &c., purchased years since, when brandies were low, and now richly tempered by age and the favorable changes of climate and transportation, enabling us to furnish druggists, physicians and families with a *rare* article, *especially adapted for medical and family use*, at reasonable rates.

"BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN," having driven the wolfish speculators in spurious gins out of the market, has now attained a popularity *without precedent in the history of the trade*, possessing, as it does, the *intrinsic* medicinal qualities of an *old* and *pure* Gin It has received the indorsement of thousands of physicians and druggists, who cheerfully testify to its nutritive, medicinal and recuperative qualities.

Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention. Circulars containing a list of articles and prices forwarded to those requiring them.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established 1778,)
Importers of Wines, &c., No. 338 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

Rev. J. WEST, No. 6 Washington-place, Brooklyn, L. I.—"I am happy to bear testimony to the great value of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer. IT HAS CURED MY BALDNESS AND GRAYNESS."

Rev. D.T. WOOD, Middletown, Orange County, N. Y.—"My daughter's hair became so thin that we thought HER HEAD WOULD BE BARE, but the use of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S World Hair Restorer HANDSOMELY THICKENED IT UP. We are thankful and have the full value of our money."

Rev. Mrs. E. C. ANDRUS, (many years missionary to Hayti,) Martinsburgh, N. Y.—"I have tried many other remedies, but never anything that so materially and permanently benefited me as has Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer."

Rev. R. H. POLLOCK, Editor *Presbyterian Witness*, Cincinnati, Ohio.—"Have had opportunity and become satisfied of the merits of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer."

We aspire to have the best, not the lowest priced. One bottle of the Restorer will last a year.

Address all letters for information, &c., to "Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer Depôt, No. 355 Broome-street, New-York." The *genuine* has "Mrs. S. A. ALLEN" signed in *red ink* to outside wrappers, and in *black ink* to directions pasted on bottles—none other is genuine.

Sold by every Drug and Fancy Goods Dealer.

[Advertisement.]

Established A. D., 1751.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

Remove from the body, its cavities, the bowels, and the ways of the circulation, those dead matters, worn-out body, which occasion that peculiar heavy feeling in colds, headaches, &c. &c. These purely vegetable pills do not act upon healthy parts, except to cleanse and purify. Their timely use has saved many a valuable life, and Brandreth's Pills should therefore be in every house, ready. Sold, price 25 cents, at No. 294 Canal-street, New-York, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

ONWARD, STILL ONWARD.

GAYETT'S MEDICATED PAPER for the cure and prevention of piles, still retains its enviable notoriety, and is daily becoming a necessity, as well as a luxury.

Call and examine it.

For sale by all druggists, and at the depôts Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

EEEBE & CO., No. 156 BROADWAY,
Offer for sale, this day, the
FALL STYLE GENTLEMEN'S HATS.
In a few days they will introduce a
NEW FRENCH STYLE FOR YOUNG GENTS.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT is indeed a blessing to the afflicted; old ulcers and sore legs that have defied every effort to heal, are cured to a certainty by the powerful cleansing and healing properties of the salve. Manufactory, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY,
First block below the New-York Hotel, Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

The Original
FIRE AND WATER-PROOF
BRIDGEWATER PAINT, OF NEW-JERSEY.
Established 1850.
For roofs, outside work, decks of steamers, iron work, railroad bridges. Depôt, No. 72 Maiden-lane, Late No. 88 Water-st.
HICKS & BETT, Agents.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

MEYER'S
Miraculous Vermin Destroyer,
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths, Fleas, Rats, Mice, &c.
For sale by the inventor, JOS. MEYER, No. 612 Broadway, A.B. SANDS & CO., and druggists generally.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
Warranted Free from Dampness.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Defiance Salmander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Crossbars. Also, fire and burglar-proof Sideboard and parlor Safes for silver plate, &c. Depôt, No. 63 Murray-st., corner College-place.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box 3,800. No. 30 Platt-st.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence (Howe's patent), at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Cristadoro's Hair-Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' Long Braids. Fronts, half Wigs, &c., on hand for sale, and the Dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt No. 136 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.

Be Dashing, so Dressy, so Becoming are WHITE'S FALL MOLESKIN HATS, that his store, No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's, is besieged.

Save 25 per Cent. on your Clothing.
Buy at the Mammoth Clothing Establishment of GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.,
Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

Tolman's Self-Ventilating Spring Bed and mattress, purifies itself by a draft of air from beneath, and conduces to health and comfort. Dealers and the public invited to examine. Manufactory, 818 Broadway

Gentlemen having any quantity of left-off clothing on hand, and willing to dispose of them, will meet with a cash purchaser by calling at the store, or addressing THOS. D. CONROY, No. 44 Centre-st.

"He missed his true vocation, and made of life a failure," would less often sadly be said if young men would secure a Phrenological Examination of FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

HAS COME.

HAS COME. HAS COME.

The Good Time Has Come.
SINGER'S No. 2 SEWING MACHINE
Can now be had for.....$100
SINGER'S No. 1..... 90
For manufacturing purposes the only reliable and unexcelled sewing machine in the world.—*Singer's Gazette.*
We have tried them in our own families, and find them superior to any thing now in use.—*Times.*
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES from $50 to $75.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 15. No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.
Temporarily at No. 501 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 417 Broadway.

Barthol's
Celebrated Sewing Machines.—Family machines—Prices reduced from $80 to $50.
BARTHOLF Manufacturing Company,
No. 434 Broadway.

New Sewing Machines.
$5, $6 50, $10, $15, $20, ALL KINDS.
$25, $30, $35, $50, $65, $75, WARRANTED.
$95 and $100. AGENT WANTED.
EAGLE SEWING-MACHINE CO., No. 411 Broadway.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

The Eureka Celebrated sewing Machines.
"No family should be without them."—*Times.*
Price, $50. $50. $50.
Office No. 489 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

MARRIED.

TIFFT—GRAY.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 15, by the Rev. E. H. Chapin, at the residence of the officiating clergyman, Mr. HENRY R. TIFFT to Miss MARY E. GRAY, all of this City.

GRIFFEN—BURLING.—At Harrison Town, Westchester County, on Tuesday, Sept. 13, JAMES GRIFFEN, of White Plains, to SARAH ANN, daughter of John Burling, of the former place.

OWEN—CHITTENDEN.—In Guilford, Conn., on Wednesday, Sept. 14, by the Rev. William S. Smith, EDWARD H. OWEN, of Stockbridge, Mass., and Miss SARAH B. CHITTENDEN, daughter of Henry W. Chittenden, Esq., of Guilford.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—In this City on Sunday morning, Sept. 18, SARAH HAVEMEYER, only child of Hector and Sarah C. Armstrong, aged 1 year, 9 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her grandfather, William F. Havemeyer, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 20, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 226 West 14th-st.

FERRELL.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 18, of consumption, REBECCA, the beloved wife of Joseph Ferrell, late of Stone Hall, County Sligo, Ireland.

She died exclaiming:

There's nothing here to court my stay,
Or keep me back from home,
While angels beckon me away,
And Jesus bids me come.

The friends and relatives are invited to accompany the remains from her residence, No. 81 West 40th-st., to Greenwood Cemetery, on Tuesday, Sept. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MUNSELL.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 18, of dysentery, RANSOM MUNSELL, in the 39th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 413 Hudson-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 21, at 10 o'clock A. M.

☞ Albany and Troy papers please copy.

BACHE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 17, MARY, youngest daughter of Surgeon Benj. F. and Elizabeth H. Bache, (U. S. N.,) aged 2 years and 2 months.

PRATT.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 18, JENNIE WILLARD, daughter of Joseph and Margaret A. Pratt, aged 4 months and 2 days.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

TWEED.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 17, VIRGINIA VANUXEM, wife of Robert Tweed, of the firm of McGrath, Tween & Co., New-York.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 136 Dean-st., at 3 o'clock this afternoon, without further notice.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

BARKER.—At Unionville, L. I., on Sunday, Sept. 18, of paralysis, MATTHEW C. BARKER, professor of music, 75 years of age.

Funeral will take place from 81 East Broadway, at 2 P. M., on Tuesday, Sept. 20. His friends and acquaintances, and those of his son, Mr. Jay Barker, are respectfully invited to attend.

LAW.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Saturday, Sept. 17, AMELIA, second daughter of Nathaniel B. and Amelia Law, aged 17 years, 11 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Bedford-av., between Wilson and Taylor sts., Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon.

ROSBOTHAM.—In Jersey City, on Sunday morning, Sept. 18, suddenly, of apoplexy, JAMES ROSBOTHAM.

The friends of the family, also National Lodge, No. 209 F. A. M., of which he was Master, are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, (Monday,) Sept. 19, from his late residence, No. 10 Morris-st., Jersey City.

LOWDEN.—At Staten Island, on Saturday, Sept. 17, SAMUEL LOWDEN, aged 72.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place from the Episcopal Church, near Factoryville Landing, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock.

FREDERICKS.—At Woodbridge, N. J., on Saturday morning, Sept. 17, EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, son of Charles D. and Maria Barron Fredericks, aged 14 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) Sept. 19, at 4½ P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Rahway on the arrival of the 2 P. M. train from New-York.

CLARKE.—At Morris, Otsego County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 13, at the residence of his son-in-law, A. G. Washburn, HON. CHARLES CLARKE, in the 84th year of his age.

☞ Boston and New-Haven papers please copy.

CONSUMPTION—DR. CHURCHILL'S SPECIFIC REMEDY.

WINCHESTER'S GENUINE PREPARATION

Of the HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA is performing wonderful cures. It is approved by the Medical Faculty, and is the ONLY RELIABLE FORM of this extraordinary remedial agent.

Winchester's Hypophosphites are unexceptionable in their preparation.—*Druggists' Circular for September.*

The HYPOPHOSPHITES are specially recommended by Dr. Churchill in all *Nervous Diseases*, protracted convalescence, *Chronic Bronchitis, Asthma, Rickets, Dyspepsia* and *General Debility*. They INCREASE THE NERVOUS ENERGY, and are the *most powerful generators of the blood* known.

CAUTION.—Interested Druggists will try to sell you other preparations than mine. Do not buy them! My "Genuine Preparation!" bears my *fac simile* signature.

PRICES.—One bottle, $2; three bottles, $5. Sold at GREEN'S, corner 14th-st. and Broadway; GRAUMANN'S, No. 698 Broadway, and wholesale and retail at the sole general depôt, No. 43 John-st., (up stairs,) where Dr. CHURCHILL'S TREATISE ON CONSUMPTION and circulars may be obtained. DO NOT BE RIL.

J. WINCHESTER, No. 43 John-st.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES.

These Safes are free from dampness; have been in use over seventeen years, and have never failed to preserve their contents.

STEARNS & MARVIN, } No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.
} No. 51 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.

STEREOSCOPIC EMPORIUM.
NO. 308 BROADWAY.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.
A CONTINUED FRESH STOCK OF ALL NOVELTIES
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN.
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, AT WHOLESALE.
E. ANTHONY.

TO MOTHERS.—LADIES IN THE NURSERY will find BURNETT'S KALLISTON, peculiarly adapted to the bathing of infants. It allays all tendency to inflammation, is perfectly harmless, and imparts to the skin a clear and healthy appearance. Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston. For sale by dealers generally. Price, 50c. per bottle.

THE MAMMOTH STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
With the *Illustrated London News* of Sept. 17 arriving here about Sept. 29, will be published a
SPLENDID COLORED PICTURE
of
THE GREAT EASTERN,
on the Ocean under full sail and steam.
The size of this Picture is double that of any colored picture yet published by the London *News*, being 35 by 24½ inches, and is rather larger than four pages of the *Illustrated London News*. It will be the finest ever issued by the London *News*, and is, beyond question, the best Picture of the Great Steamship yet published at any price.
Single copies 30 cents.
As the demand will be very great, and the supply necessarily limited, orders must be given at once, or it will be impossible to supply them.
WILLMER & ROGERS,
Corner Nassau and Liberty sts., New-York.
Orders received by every News Agent and Bookseller in the United States and Canada.

BALDWIN'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
THE LARGEST IN THE CITY.
Built by Wm. B. Astor, Esq., expressly for the Business.
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.
The largest assortment of fashionable Fall and Winter Clothing, of every variety taste and style ever offered, and will be sold less than at any other store in the City.
$40,000 saved yearly by being off Broadway.
The best artists that can be had in the world are employed in the custom and other departments of this establishment.
LADIES—Please call and examine the Children's Department.

JOY, COE & CO.,
ADVERTISING AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
Tribune Building, New-York,
Brown's Iron Building, Philadelphia.
Advertisements inserted in any paper of the United States, British Provinces, West Indies and Central America, at the publishers' lowest cash rates.
To merchants, manufacturers, and others, we respectfully tender our services as general agents of the newspaper Press.

PILES, PILES, PILES.
A permanent cure for life. The proprietor of DR. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY will guarantee to cure any case of external or internal piles. References given to the most respectable persons in this City who were cured by this medicine. Agent No. 183 Bowery, New-York.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Authorized by the Legislature, with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 497, Sept. 17, 1859.
58, 72, 47, 42, 59, 63, 24, 9, 30, 45, 68, 35.
Class No. 498, Sept. 17, 1859.
53, 2, 58, 15, 8, 30, 4, 28, 42, 12, 64, 14, 71.
GEORGIA LOTTERIES.
Class No. 495, Sept. 17, 1859.
74, 63, 72, 16, 33, 39, 43, 11, 18, 55, 6, 62.
Class No. 496, Extra, Sept. 17, 1859.
71, 11, 45, 14, 37, 76, 64, 48, 47, 17, 75, 74, 31.
N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD,

INSTRUCTION.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE,
UNION-SQUARE AND FIFTH-AV., CORNER 34TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.

This institution, commenced in 1849, has occupied successively locations in Coloonade-row, Lafayette-place, Washington-square, and University-place.

The present spacious edifice on Union-square was erected for it twelve years since, and with its various appointments—Library, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, Laboratory, and Works of Art, involved an investment of not less than *Eighty Thousand Dollars*.

In addition to the above, to meet the increasing wants of the institution, the celebrated mansion and grounds (six lots,) on the Fifth-av., corner of 34th-st., Murray-Hill, have now been purchased with special reference to the accommodation of the higher classes—candidates for graduation, and young ladies wishing to pursue an *advanced course* in general reading, History, Literature, Languages, Music and Art.

At Union-square, special attention will be given to the other classes of the Collegiate, the Academic, and the Primary Departments, preparatory to their promotion. For the convenience, however, of those residing near either location, the same provision will be made at each for pupils of every grade and class.

The privileges and course of instruction will be almost identical, under the same supervision, and be a great exhibit conducted by the same teachers; so that parallel classes will be only sections of the same, and the Seniors at commencement will graduate together. Interesting Lectures and exercises, at either place, will sometimes be shared by the members of both sections of the classes for whom they are intended.

The Autumn session at Union-square will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14; at Murray Hill, on Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The expenses at Murray Hill will necessarily be somewhat greater than at Union-square.

Applications for circulars, or for admission, may be made personally, at either place, or by letter, addressed
GORHAM D. ABBOTT,
Spingler Institute, New-York.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
THE REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

Next session begins on last Tuesday (27th) of September. This institution, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York, offers superior advantages for obtaining a SUBSTANTIAL EDUCATION.

Refers to Rev. Dr. Krebs, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Wilson G. Hunt & Co., J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., and others. Catalogues, giving particulars, and references of the highest kind, at Carter's bookstore, or address the Principal.

MRS. MEARS-BURKHARDT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
NOS. 32 AND 30 WEST FIFTEENTH-ST.,
Below 6th-av., New-York.
REOPENS ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.

Mrs. MEARS-BURKHARDT will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 5.

Circulars may be obtained on application as above, as also at the bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and the music store of C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The eighty-second term opens Sept. 12. Stages will continue to convey pupils to and from the Institute. Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For circulars and further information apply at the Institute, Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.

JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York,
Offers Board and Tuition for $120 per year.
Term opens Sept. 15.
Male and Female.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS
Will reopen their
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.,
On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel. This school, under the direction of Mlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15. Mlle. Rostan is grateful for the encouragement given by her friends and patrons, which has enabled her to make valuable additions to the library and important improvements in the accommodations for her pupils, and she hopes that parents confiding their daughters to her care will find no effort is spared to give them a thorough finished education. The young ladies residing in the family shall enjoy the best opportunities for the acquisition of a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages, and will share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st. Circulars sent if desired.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., will reopen on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims and practical life of the school may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L. I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage offered in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages, it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park, is perfectly secluded. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams', No. 353 Broadway.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 27th semi-annual session Sept. 8, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

MADAME RUTTKAY KOSSUTH WILL reopen her Young Ladies' School in Cornwall, N. Y., on Sept. 20. The location adds to the advantages of education the improvement of health—the vicinity being one recommended by physicians to persons affected with throat diseases.

Madame RUTTKAY would respectfully refer to the Editors of the *Times*, to N. P. Willis, Esq., and to Hiram Barney, Esq., Trinity Building.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LASALLE'S French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, is reopened. To insure a thorough French education, new scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The majority of the boys belong to the best French families. English branches are taught by two English Professors. The Junior Department is under the maternal care of Mme. Lespinasse.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 18th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested, to which regulations may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. Clark, Austin & Smith, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. Crowen, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON, Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at Carter's bookstore, No. 530 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th Sept., at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place. Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of Sept., to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.—SCHOOLS SUPPLIED with competent teachers. No charge to Public Schools. Parents can obtain circulars gratuitously. References—Dr. Lowell Mason, Faculty Amherst Col., Rev. D. C. Van Norman, *et al.* Wanted, two teachers of French (a lady and gent.) SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., No. 346 Broadway.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.—WM. H. LEGGETT will reopen his School on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 599 Broadway; at Segee's, No. 826 Broadway, or the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. will reopen Sept. 15.

The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for boys, No. 11 West 27th-st.—The twenty-sixth year begins Sept. 12. The number of scholars is limited to twenty-five in each department. The course of instruction is systematic, thorough and efficient. Circulars at the bookstores or at No. 82 East 23d-st.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,—Lexington-av., near 37th-st. Term commences Sept. 12. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms, from $10 to $25 per quarter.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, Hackensack, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal—will reopen on Monday, Sept. 5. Terms exceedingly moderate. Superior advantages for obtaining a knowledge of Music.

$32 50—ASHLAND INSTITUTE 'AND $32 50. MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. Sandford, Esq., No. 239 Water-st., or the Rev. H. J. Fox, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

LYON & KARGE'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., an English, Classical, French and German School, reopens Sept. 12.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its fourteenth year on Monday, Sept. 5.

JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Entering its twenty-third year, reopens its primary, commercial and classical departments Sept. 12. For circulars call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School Monday, Sept. 19.

A SPANISH LADY DESIRES TO TEACH Spanish, either in private families or in schools. Apply for a week, at No. 50 Lexington-av., corner 25th-st., green door.

MISS COOPER WILL RESUME HER School for Young Ladies and Misses on Monday, Sept. 5, at No. 24 West 21st-st., near 6th-av.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL RECEIVE their class of pupils Sept 15, at No. 61 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 218 4th-st., (corner of McDougal-st.,) on Washington-square,

MESSRS. CLARKE & FANNING, PRINCIPALS,

Opens its seventeenth scholastic year, Sept. 12, 1859. Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is two hundred. The Principals are assisted in Classics, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Composition, &c., by TEN experienced Professors and Instructors.

Advanced students of the Classical Department are just entering on the study of the authors required for admission to the Freshman and Sophomore classes of College, under the tuition of Prof. JOHN MCFARLANE, who has, during more than twenty years of devotion to Latin and Greek classics, prepared many New-York students for Columbia and other Colleges, among whom is Mr. Orlando H. Morris, of this City, for the Freshman Class of Columbia College; Mr. Bernard Pratte, son of the late Mayor of St. Louis, for the Freshman Class of Yale College; and Mr. Cornelius King, son of the President of Columbia College, for the Junior Class of that institution.

The advanced classes in French have been placed under the instruction of Prof. DE GEOS, who is eminent for imparting a correct conversational use of the language.

The central location of this Institute renders it easy of access by railroad and stage from all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, while pupils residing in Yonkers, Irvington, New-Rochelle and Jamaica, L. I., are of constant occurrence. Circulars of full particulars may be had at the Broadway Bookstores, Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., Rayner's, No. 78 Bowery, and at the School.

The smallest boys are under the special care of one of the Principals.

For the information of parents seeking a suitable place in this City for the instruction of their sons, and who are not acquainted with this Institution, a part of the names of its 175 well-known present patrons are given as APPROPRIATE REFERENCES, viz.:

Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D.	Mr. F. A. Gerhard,
Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin, DD.	Mr. John Gray.
Rev. Charles Fletcher.	Mr. Christopher Gwyer.
Hon. Henry E. Davies.	Mr. James K. Hadden.
Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer.	Mr. James Hardley.
Hon. William Tucker.	Mr. E. O. Jenkins.
Julius Frankel, M. D.	Mr. F. H. Jenks.
A. N. Gunn, M. D.	Mr. George Jones.
Samuel A. Purdy, M. D.	Mr. Denis Julien.
Joseph Worster, M. D.	Mr. Whitten E. Kidd.
Mr. John H. Abeel.	Mr. Rufus S. King.
Mr. Thomas G. Arnold.	Mr. Jeremiah Lambert.
Mr. Robert Allan.	Mr. E. O. Lamson.
D. A. Baldwin, Esq.	E. W. Leggett, Esq.
Mr. Francis Ball.	Mr. Jno. W. Lewis.
Mr. John Castree.	Mr. Wm. N. McIntire.
Mr. A. M. Chase.	Lieut. Michler, U. S. N.
E. P. Clarke, Esq.	Mr. Willard S. Morse.
Mr. Matthias Clark.	Mr. Jas. Moreheard.
Mr. R. Clearwater.	Mr. Philip J. Monroe.
Mr. Gershom Cohen.	Mr. Frederick G. Muller.
Mr. Edward Coles.	Mr. M. Nathan.
Mr. Jno. T. Conover.	Mr. Hymen Nelson.
Mr. John B. Cornell.	Mr. James H. Noe.
Mr. Charles L. Cornish	Mr. C. L. Norton.
Mr. John M. Corwin.	Mr. Cor. M. Odell.
Mr. E. Couillard.	Mr. Isaac Odell.
Mr. Theodore Cozzens.	Mr. William Palen.
Mr. Robert Craighead.	Mr. Cortlandt Palmer.
Mr. Thomas Crane.	Mr. Theodore Payne.
Mr. William A. Cummings.	Mr. Samuel Perry.
Mr. Pearsen S. Halstead.	Mr. Stephen Philbin.
Mr. Michael Hart.	Mr. Henry W. Poor.
Mrs. H. N. Hart.	Mr. Joseph D. Powers.
Mr. Geo. B. Hartson.	Mr. Henry R. Prall.
Mr. E. V. Haughwout.	Mr. James Price.
Mr. Albert Havemeyer.	Mr. David Quackenbush.
Mr. Henry Hebberd.	Mr. Josiah Richards.
Mr. N. D. Herder.	Mr. Philo Richardson.
Mr. G. Hessenberg.	Mr. J. P. Ringgold.
Mr. John B. Hillyer.	Mr. Martin H. Rose.
Mr. John Hofer.	Mr. R. W. Ryckman.
Mr. B. H. Howell.	Mr. A. H. Scudder.
Mr. James S. Hull.	Mr. Robert Sears.
Capt. Eli Hunt.	Mr. John R. Simon.
Mr. Theodore Hyatt.	Mr. George Smith.
Mr. E. Beadleston.	Mr. Andrew J. Smith.
Mr. S. M. Beard.	Mr. Daniel L. Starr.
Mrs. F. J. Beck.	Mr. Henry Stokes.
Park Benjamin, Esq.	Mr. Frederick J. Talcott.
Mr. Charles S. Benson.	Mr. G. R. Terrett.
Mr. C. A. Berrian.	Mr. Thomas J. Townsend.
Mr. John Besson.	Mr. John M. Tilliford.
Mr. Charles Bliven.	Mr. Peter H. Titus.
Mr. Peter J. Bogert.	Mr. A. W. Turnbull, Jr.
Mr. George W. Brainerd.	Mr. H. M. Valentine.
Mr. Melancthon Barr.	Mr. J. Van Nostrand.
Mrs. George Russell.	Mr. Wm. P. Van Wagenen.
Mr. Henry Butler.	Mr. Charles L. Vose.
Mr. George Cameron.	Mr. Edwin Wayte.
Mr. M. R. Case.	Mr. Charles A. Whitney.
Mr. Claus Dosher.	Mr. J. T. Wilson.
Mr. Justus E. Earle.	Mr. Alanson Wattingford,
Mrs. Edward Earle.	Mr. Elias P. Winans.
Mr. James Elmore.	Mr. J. C. Withington.
Mr. John Foster.	Mr. John Woodhead.
Mr. Nathan W. Ladue.	&c., &c.
Mr. Jonathan O. Fowler.	

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,
No. 866 Broadway, RICHARD P. JENKS, Principal.

This School will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars, with reference and terms, may be had at the bookstore of Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or of Mauran & Philes, No. 55 Cedar-st.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
(with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 16th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

MADAME NAPOLEON'S
French and English Boarding and Day Schools for young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars can be obtained at the institution, No. 184 Clinton-st., South Brooklyn.

MADAME A. A. LE DUC,
No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen her French and English School for Young Ladies, Tuesday, Sept. 13. For circulars address the Principal.

MURRAY HALL.
THE REV. J. J. ELMENDORF'S SCHOOL
for young ladies, No. 101 West 36th-st., New-York. Ninth session begins on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that, having removed from No. 81 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies in the new and commodious establishment, No. 250 Madison-av., Murray Hill, second house north of 39th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use. Her school circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.; and at the bookstores of Messrs. Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway, and Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.

N. B.—A stage is provided for day scholars residing at a distance from the school.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A family boarding school under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton; location elevated and healthy, with 10 acres of well-shaded, ornamental grounds; competent teachers employed; highest advantages offered for music, painting, &c. Terms from $180 to $200 a year; Full term reopens first Wednesday in September. For circulars, apply to Mr. Jas. Bates, American Exchange Bank Building, corner Broadway and Leonard-st.; Carter & Brothers, No. 530 Broadway; Jackson's Morning Star, No. 551 Broadway; or address the Principal,
ROBERT BOLTON.

ARMENIA SEMINARY.—ESTABLISHED 1835.—The Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School—male and female. Advantages—Healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in music and painting. Students received at any time. Board and common English, $38. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEORGE W. CENTER, Armenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—Boarding and Day School, No. 263 Clinton-st., opens on Wednesday, Sept. 14. A first-class school—Professors in every department. Circulars may be had at the institution. A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 660 West 33d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 12. Two departments, each under the exclusive charge of one of the Principals.
JOHN ARRELL. JOHN GOSMAN.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT NEW-ROCHELLE, one hour from the City of New-York. This institution commenced the 14th term on the 1st inst. Terms moderate. For circulars, address the Principal, R. LOCKWOOD.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—AN English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on Monday, September 12, at Nos. 373 and 375 Broadway, Madison square. P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES PALACHE'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 183 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

PROF. VILLEPLAIT WILL RESUME HIS instruction on MONDAY next. Apply at his school-rooms, No. 1057 Broadway, between 12 and 3 o'clock.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AVENUE, cor. 28th-st.—Will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Rev. S. R. DAVIS, Principal. Residence, 163 Lex.-av.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 15 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 21st-st., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 15.

MISSES MARSHALL'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 141 West 34th-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER school for young ladies, at No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Thursday, Sept. 15.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College will be opened, after the Summer vacation, on Thursday, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENG-LISH School, No. 237 4th-av., (one door above 19th-st.,) will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCK-NALL'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Gramercy-park, will commence on Thursday, Sept. 15.

MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN, NO. 1 5th-av., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

MISS CORNWALL'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 68 West 26th-st., will open on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars at No. 762 Broadway.

MISS MORSE'S FRENCH SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1,076 Broadway, opens Sept. 12.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
near 5th-av.

Mrs. WILLIAMS will reopen her School on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE,
No. 90 East 13th-st.

The INTRODUCTORY LECTURE to the Preliminary Course at this Institution will be delivered by
Prof. A. H. CARNOCHAN, M. D.,
on TUESDAY, 20th inst., at 12 o'clock M., in the Surgical Theatre.

This Course will be entirely practical and clinical in its character. Lectures will be delivered daily at the College or at the Hospital, by the following gentlemen:
On the Modus Operandi of Medicines, by Prof. DAVIS.
On Amputations, by Prof. CARNOCHAN.
On Poisonous Gases, by Prof. DORÉMUS.
On the Management of Labor, by Prof. PEABLEE.
On the Mechanism and Uses of the Microscope, by Prof. FLINT.
On the Anatomy of the Eye and Ear, by Prof. BRYAN.
On the Surgical Anatomy of Hernia, by Prof. MEIGS.
On Toxicological Chemistry, by Dr. B. L. HUNT.

The practical course on the *Poisons* will commence on the 27th inst.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.
CHEMISTRY.

Dr. DOREMUS would respectfully announce that his LABORATORIES are now open for the reception of students in Practical Chemistry. Apply at No. 70 Union-place, or at the New-York Medical College.

TO TEACHERS
AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.
IVISON & PHINNEY, NEW-YORK,
WILL PUBLISH, OCT. 1,
and will send gratis and prepaid, on application, their
NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE,
(172 pages 8vo.)
of the
AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES,
including the most approved and late Initial and higher Books in Spelling, Reading, Arithmetic, Mathematics, History, Geography, Writing, Music, Language, Chemistry, Philosophy, Botany, Geology, &c., making over 100 volumes of choice progressive
SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS.
THE EDUCATIONAL NEWS (quarterly) sent free to teachers. No. 4 just issued.
Specimen copies of Books to Teachers, and first supplies for Classes on very liberal terms.
TEACHERS' FREE READING-ROOM,
with American and European Educational Journals, &c., open during business hours.
IVISON & PHINNEY.
Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., New-York.

MISS HAINES
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK,
EAST 20TH-ST.,
Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

MR. ERNEST PERRING,
PROFESSOR OF SINGING AND PIANO-FORTE.

Mr. ERNEST PERRING having decided to make New-York City his permanent residence, begs to acquaint the public, his friends, and pupils, that he will give instructions in the art of Singing and Piano-Forte. Applications for terms, etc., to be made at Messrs. CHICKERING'S, corner of Broadway and 4th-st.; also at Messrs. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S
FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN
No. 48 East 24th-st.,
Will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

Boarding and Day School. Classical and Commercial. Fifteen teachers are attached to the establishment; German and Spanish taught. The French is the language of the school. There is a primary department.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CLASSES.
THE NEW FRENCH METHOD,
CHEVÉ'S SYSTEM.

Mlle. SAUVAGEOT respectfully informs her pupils and the public that she will shortly resume her classes. Immediate application is earnestly requested. Evening classes for ladies and gentlemen; Morning classes for ladies. Terms for a complete course of instruction, $30. For particulars, inquire at No. 27 Bond-st.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL, NEW-YORK. The next term of this Institution will commence on the 3d of October, and terminate on the 15th of May next, at the Law School Building, No. 37 Lafayette-place, under the direction of Prof. THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL. D.

In addition to the usual branches of legal study, courses of lectures will be given in Political Science and in Moral Philosophy, by Professors LIEBER and NAIRNE, of Columbia College, with other lectures on legal subjects by eminent jurists of the City and State of New-York, and also a course on Medical Jurisprudence.

Terms of admission to all the lectures, $75 for the year.

Four yearly prizes of $250, of $200, of $150, and of $100, will be awarded to the four students of the greatest proficiency.

Full particulars may be obtained on application to the President of the College, CHARLES KING, LL.D., or to Prof. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place, or to either of the undersigned members of the Law School Committee of the Trustees of the College:
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
HAMILTON EISH,
GOUVERNEUR M. OGDEN,
GEORGE T. STRONG,
WILLIAM BETTS.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The usual exercises in this Institution will be resumed as follows, viz.: Of the School of Art on the 1st; of the Preparatory or Grammar School on the 12th; of School of Civil Engineering and of the Collegiate Department on the 21st September; of the School of Law on the 3d October; of the School of Medicine and of that of Analytic and Practical Chemistry on the 17th October. Applicants for admission can obtain all necessary information at the University. The examination for admission to the College classes will take place on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, in the Council room.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor of U. C. N. Y.
UNIVERSITY, Washington-square, Aug. 29, 1859.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Crowen's, No. 599; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

BOOKKEEPING, BUSINESS WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—DOLBEAR'S Academy, No. 609 Broadway, is the largest commercial institution in New-York. Gentlemen or boys are prepared practically for business in a short time. Two $10 desks for bookkeeping vacant. Private rooms, $15.

MONS. L. DEGRAND-VAL'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL—Classical and Commercial, Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, N. J.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on Monday, Sept. 19.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT WILL REOPEN her school, No. 273 10th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD MANY YEARS' experience in the tuition and management of children, desires a situation as governess in a family; she is capable of taking the entire charge of motherless children, including their wardrobe, &c.; the very best reference given. Direct A. B., care of Messrs. Robins, Powell & Co., No. 12 Barclay-st.

A YOUNG LADY FULLY COMPETENT TO instruct in French, German, music and the ordinary branches of education, is desirous of meeting with an engagement, her present one terminating shortly; parties requiring the services of an accomplished gouvernante are requested to address J. W., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as governess in a family, in New York, Brooklyn, or vicinity, or as assistant in a school. Instruction given in English branches, French and music. City references given. Address, L. P. M., Box No. 4,014 New York Post office.

GOVERNESS WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, near New-York City, to teach two children; must be proficient in instrumental music. Address S. E., with terms and references, for three days, Box No. 119 *Times* Office. An Episcopalian preferred.

TEACHERS.—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN teaching English, French, Latin, music and drawing, wishes to engage in a school or family; no objection to the country. References exchanged, &c. Address K., Box No. 1,621 Post-office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

New-York on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing Sept. 24; Brooklyn on Tuesdays and Fridays, commencing Sept. 27. Private class for ladies at 11 A. M.—class for children at 3 P. M.—for gentlemen at 8 P. M. Families, private classes and school classes attended.

Circulars may be had at either of the Academies.

Mr. DODWORTH takes great pleasure in calling attention to the enlargement of his Brooklyn establishment. The large room has nearly double its former capacity, with ante-rooms in proportion. Great attention has been given to the adoption of a proper system of ventilation. Mr. DODWORTH has ever made it a duty to introduce, in addition to all the fashionable dances, such exercises and dances as would have the most salutary effect upon the figure, walk and general deportment of those placed under his charge.

CHARRAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 54 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

Mr. CHARRAUD, assisted by Mrs. A. LAUNAY, begs leave to acquaint his patrons and the public that his Academy will reopen on SATURDAY, the 15th of October, at 12 o'clock Noon, and 3½ Afternoon; and on Tuesday, the 18th, at 3 and 8 P. M.

Days throughout the season—Tuesday and Friday, at 3; afternoon for children; at 8 for gentlemen.

Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 noon for children; and 3½ afternoon for young ladies and young gentlemen.

Monthly *Soirees* on the last Thursday in each month.

Circulars can be obtained at the Academy, and at Mr. CHARRAUD'S residence, No. 148 East 17th-st.

E. FERRERO'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 69 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

The above Academies will open in New-York on Oct. 3, and in Brooklyn on Oct. 11, at 3½ P. M. Schools and private classes attended. Pupils can enter at any time during the season. Soirees given as usual. For circulars, apply at the Academies.

WHITE, GOLD-BAND AND RICHLY-Decorated Dinner, Tea and Toilet ware, &c. Table Cutlery, Cut Glass, Silver-Plated ware, &c. B. M. BRUNDIGE, No. 233 Bleecker-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED, SITUATIONS.—FIRST-CLASS FEmale servants want first-class situations.—Employers returning to the City, and others, are respectfully informed that there are now a most respectable class of competent and well recommended servants wanting situations, at WESLEY & Co.'s Select Female Offices, No. 292 4th-av., near 22nd street, and at 348 6th-av., above 21st street, next the Baker's. A lady in attendance. On hand, four monthly nurses, four Scotch and English housekeepers, and three Protestant nurses.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a competent laundress, and an experienced domestic, suitable for a good place. Also, a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and plain sewer; would assist in the washing. They have lived in City and country, and are well recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th-sts., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, NEAT YOUNG woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a first-class cook, an excellent washer and ironer. Also, a situation as chambermaid, waiting, washing and ironing, or seamstress and nurse; both would do general housework separate; best reference; no objections to country; wages moderate. Call at No. 519 Broadway, third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, FOR A VERY RELIAble, faithful servant, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework; is a hard-working, economical girl, and a superior washer and ironer and good cook; references unquestionable. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, GENTEEL GIRL, A situation as seamstress; cuts and fits ladies' cloaks and children's dresses in fashionable style; has done the sewing of a family for the last five years; can alter and finish ladies' and children's hats; is quick at the needle; wages $8 to $9. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as chambermaid and laundress. Understands how to fill either situation thoroughly. Has satisfactory reference from her last place. Apply at No. 397 6th-av., between 24th and 25th-sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as good plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing; has best of City reference from her last place, where she lived three years. Apply at No. 195 West 25th-st

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, August 31, 1859.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—SIR: Notice is hereby given that, at the GENERAL ELECTION to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday in November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of Gideon J. Tucker;
A Comptroller, in the place of Sanford E. Church;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Lyman Tremain;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Isaac V. Vanderpoel;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Charles H. Sherrill;
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Wesley Bailey;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Alexander S. Johnson;
A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Russell F. Hicks.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of James J. Roosevelt, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the county of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED:

Seventeen Members of Assembly;
Two Justices of the Superior Court in the place of John Slosson and James Monerief;
One Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in the place of Charles P. Daly;
One Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Albert A. Thompson;
Two Supervisors in the places of John R. Briggs and Peter F. Voorhis;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to chap. 271, of Laws of 1859, a copy of which is printed herewith, for instructions in regard to their duties under said act, "submitting to the people a law authorizing a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to provide for the payment of the floating debt of the State."

CHAPTER 271.

AN ACT to submit to the People a Law authorizing a Loan of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, to provide for the payment of the Floating Debt of the State. Passed April 13, 1859—three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund are hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the State two million five hundred thousand dollars, at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum, and reimbursable at such periods as shall be determined by the said Commissioners, not exceeding eighteen years from the time of making such loan. All the provisions of law in relation to loans made by Commissioners of the Canal Fund, and the issue and transfer of certificates of stock, shall apply to loans authorized by this act, so far as the same are applicable.

SEC. 2. The moneys realized by such loan shall be applied exclusively to the payment of claims against the State not otherwise provided for, for work done on the canals of the State, and for private property appropriated by the State for the use of such canals and for injury to private property growing out of the construction of the canals, or to the payment of the principal and interest of such loan, and for no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 3. Two million five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to be paid out of the Treasury, on the warrant of the Auditor of the Canal Department, from the said moneys, within two years from the time when this act shall take effect, for the payment of claims against the State specified in the last preceding section, and for the payment of the interest on the loan authorized by this act, which shall become payable prior to the receipt into the Treasury of the first annual tax, hereinafter directed to be levied and collected, for the payment of the interest and principal of the loans authorized by this act; but any sum applied to pay interest as aforesaid may be refunded out of the proceeds of the said taxes when received into the Treasury.

SEC. 4. An annual tax is hereby imposed, and shall be levied and collected in the same manner as other State taxes are levied and collected, sufficient to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the loan hereby authorized, within eighteen years from the time of the contracting thereof. The Comptroller shall ascertain and determine what sum, being applied in payment of principal and interest, in the first year after the tax can be collected as aforesaid, and in each succeeding year thereafter, within the period of eighteen years from the time of contracting said loan, will be sufficient to pay the interest and redeem the principal of said loan within said period of eighteen years; and shall in each year apportion the sum so required among the several counties of this State, according to the then last corrected assessment rolls returned to his office, and shall give notice of such apportionment to the Boards of Supervisors of the respective counties. It shall be the duty of the Boards of Supervisors of the respective counties to cause the amount so apportioned in each year to be levied, collected and paid to the Treasurer of this State, in the same manner as other State taxes. The money collected and paid into the treasury under this section shall constitute a sinking fund to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the loan contracted pursuant to this act, and shall be sacredly applied to that purpose; and if, at any time, the sinking fund shall be insufficient to comply with the requirements of this section, the Comptroller shall increase the sum thereafter to be levied and collected by tax in each year, so as to make the fund adequate for the purpose aforesaid.

SEC. 5. The fourth section of this act, imposing a tax, may be repealed whenever the revenues of the canals, after meeting all present constitutional charges upon them, shall amount to enough to form a sinking fund sufficient to pay the interest and redeem the principal of all loans within the eighteen years mentioned in the first section of this act.

SEC. 6. This act shall be submitted to the people of this State at the next general election, and the votes given for its adoption shall be indorsed "Constitutional Loan," and shall be in the following form: "For a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to pay the floating debt of the State;" and "Against the loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to pay the floating debt of the State." The inspectors of the several election districts of this State shall provide a separate box, in which the ballots given in pursuance of this act shall be deposited. The ballots shall be canvassed and returned, and the result shall be determined and certified in the same manner as votes given for the office of Governor of this State. If a majority of the votes cast, pursuant to this act, shall be "For a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to pay the floating debt of the State," then the preceding sections of this act shall take effect; but if a majority of the votes on said question be "Against a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to pay the floating debt of the State," then the said sections shall not take effect, but shall be inoperative. Yours, respectfully,

GIDEON J. TUCKER, Secretary of State.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, }
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1859. }

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original notice received by me from the Secretary of State, and now on file in this office.

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

All the proprietors of public newspapers of the City and county of New-York are herewith requested to publish the above once in each week until the election, and cause their bills for said publication to be sent to the Board of Supervisors for payment.—Dated New-York, Aug. 31, 1859. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—THE RECEIVER of Taxes gives notice that the PERSONAL TAXES of Residents and non-Residents for the year 1859, will be received by him on and after the 19th SEPTEMBER, inst.

Due notice will be given of the time when TAXES on REAL ESTATE can be paid.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM BRYCE, James Bryce, Ebenezer L. Cooper and Morgan Morgans, Jr., against MOSES PIKE and Suchet Maurau. Summons for relief—(Com. not ser.) To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, at No. 111 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Aug. 13, 1859.

GREEN & CROWELL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
au15-law6w M*

COUNTY COURT OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—ELIJAH B. HOLMES, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM HITCHCOCK, BOLTON F. STROTHER and the wife of the said Bolton F. Strother, called MARY, for the purpose of this action, Defendants.—Summons.—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at the village of White Plains, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 31, 1859.

JAMES W. HUSTED, Plaintiff's Attorney.
au12-law6w M*.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SUYDAM, Jr., late of the town of Belleville, and State of New-Jersey, and doing business in the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. Suydam, Lambert & Co., No. 107 West-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859. JOHN H. SUYDAM, Administrator.
ap25-law6m M*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD H. PENDLETON, late of the City of Washington, District of Columbia, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of CHURCHILL, JOHNSON & CO., No. 27 Murray-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859. PHILIP P. PENDLETON, Executor.
ap25-law6m M*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Edward C. Smith, No. 36 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of September, 1859. HARRIET SMITH, Executrix.
a12-law6m M* EDWARD C. SMITH, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. PALMER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Esq., No. 74 Wall-st., (that being his place for transacting business,) in the City of New-York, on or before October 23 next.—Dated, New-York, April 23, 1859.
ap25-law6m M RUFUS PRIME, Administrator.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS and Bonds.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall:

75 shares Chatham Bank	$25 each.
20 shares Merchants' Bank	50 each.
15 shares Bank of Jersey City	100 each.
20 shares Oriental Bank	25 each.
10 shares Bank of Commerce	100 each.
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.	100 each.
40 shares Williamsburgh City Fire Ins. Co.	50 each.
20 shares Brevoort Insurance Co	50 each.
10 shares Great Western Marine Insurance Co.	100 each.
15 shares Columbian Marine Insurance Co.	100 each.
20 shares Arctic Fire Insurance Co	50 each.
20 shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Co	25 each.
34 shares National Fire Insurance Co.	31½ each.
30 shares Jersey City Fire Insurance Co	50 each.
30 shares Phœnix Fire Insurance Co	50 each.
10 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co	50 each.
20 shares New World Fire Insurance Co	50 each.
10 shares Washington Fire Insurance Co	50 each.
50 shares Kings County Fire Insurance Co	20 each.
20 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Co	25 each.
20 shares Home Fire Insurance Co	100 each.
10 shares Clinton Fire Insurance Co	100 each.
10 shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co.	100 each.
10 shares Lamar Fire Insurance Co	100 each.
10 shares Harmony Fire Insurance Co	50 each.
10 shares Park Fire Insurance Co	100 each.
10 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	100 each.
50 shares United States Fire Insurance Co.	25 each.
10 shares Mercantile Mutual Fire Ins. Co.	100 each.
50 shares United States Guano Co	100 each.
$3,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds.	
$5,000 Chicago, St. Paul and Fond-du-lac 8 per cent. Bonds.	
$1,000 New-York and New-Haven 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds.	

Securities received in addition to the regularly-advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of real estate at public or private sale when desired.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

MORRIS K. CRANE, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF HOBOKEN AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—MORRIS K. CRANE will sell, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1859, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the salesroom No. 98 Washington-st., in the City of Hoboken, the three-story brick dwellings and stores, Nos. 218, 221 and 223 Washington-st. Also, the three-story and basement brick dwellings, Nos. 223, 225 and 227 Bloomfield-st., and Nos. 1 and 3 6th-st., in the City of Hoboken. The above-mentioned property is well located, for either business or private residences, being in the central part of the city, and convenient of access to the lines of cars; and according to those seeking a permanent residence, or to capitalists, a safe and profitable investment. Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. and the auctioneer's fees on the day of sale; forty per cent. in thirty days, when a warrantee deed will be given; the balance can remain on bond and mortgage from three to five years. For further particulars, inquire of the auctioneer, No. 98 Washington-st., Hoboken; or at No. 29 Barclay-st., New-York, up stairs.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

SALE OF A VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY OF BOOKS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a private library, containing a valuable assortment of illustrated and standard works on theology, history, literature, travels, &c., among which will be found the following, viz: Shakespeare, Byron, Pope, Moore, Sterne, Burns, Jay, Josephus, Irving, Scott, Maryatt, Nichols, Barton, Cowper, Silliman, E. Sue, Dickens, Willis, Thackeray, Stevens. Also, Works by Paley, Chevver, Dr. Spring, S. Smith, and others. Also, a fine collection of Engravings, together with general assortment of Stationary.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

A. C. TUTTLE WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 141 Nassau-st., between Ann and Beekman-sts., by order of assignees—The entire stock of finished and unfinished furniture, viz., mahogany and rosewood parlor furniture, tête-à-têtes, arm and parlor chairs, marble-top centre tables, etageres, bookcases, extension dining tables, oak sideboards, sofas, do. bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, paillasses, mirrors, wardrobes. Also, a general assortment of desks, tables, &c. Country merchants, trade and housekeepers will find the above sale well worthy their attention. By order of J. W. MASON & CO., Assignees.

JOHN J. RENNIE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—JOHN J. RENNIE will sell on THIS DAY, (Monday,) at the elegant 4-story residence No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av. Sale at 10½ o'clock. Rosewood drawing-room suites, 7-octave piano-forte, oil paintings, bookcase, mirrors, curtains, statuary, engravings, carpets, shades, clock, etageres, centre-table, extension dining-table, china, glass and silverware, sofas, rockers, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, sheets, &c. Also, a desirable assortment of kitchen furniture.

RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF CARpets, Oil-cloths, &c., &c., at No. 107 Bowery, on TUESDAY, 20th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

Purchasers will find an extensive assortment of all goods usually kept in a carpet store, and whatever quantity they require. This is a chance seldom offered, but the goods must be sold. Housekeepers as well as carpet-dealers would do well to attend this sale. The stock is very large, and patterns and styles most desirable in the market purchased for the Fall trade. Lease of store for sale.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY WILL sell this day, 10½ o'clock, at Salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., (postponed from Saturday, on account of the weather,) large and varied assortment of Household Furniture, consisting in part, of tête-a-têtes, sofas arm and parlor chairs, extension dining tables, side boards, bookcases, centre tables, dressing bureaus washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, seven octave rosewood piano forte (pearl keys); also a line of fine oil paintings to be sold to pay advances.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE.—HENRY G. EVANS will sell at No. 85 Maiden-lane, on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at 10 o'clock, a large and complete assortment of best glass, China, white granite and common ware, in lots to suit dealers, including the stock of a dealer declining business, with which the sale will commence. Goods carefully repacked for shipping.

JAS. HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN, TUESDAY, SEPT. 20, at 10 o'clock, P. M., at No. 53 Dean, corner of Smith st., Brooklyn. Furniture in good order, walnut and parlor suits, mahogany chairs, bedsteads, dress bureaus, mattresses, tapestry, Brussels and stair carpets, oil cloths, gas fixtures, crockery and glass, extension table, paintings, cook stove and kitchen furniture.

WILLIAM WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILLIAM WITTERS WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 454 Canal-st., a large and desirable assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room and kitchen furniture, silver, China, glass, stoves, &c. Also, TO-DAY, at 10½ o'clock, furniture at house No. 35 West 13th-st. TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 619 Houston-st., furniture of a family going South.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE AND FANCY GOODS.—J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer, TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 10 o'clock, at No. 221 Pearl-st. Large and positive cash sale of best white granite and common ware, in lots to suit City and country dealers.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 20—Will be sold all the furniture, carpets, piano-forte, looking-glasses, crockery, silver and glass ware contained in the private residence No. 30 7th-st., near 3d-av. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEhold Furniture at Public Auction, on THIS DAY, (Monday,) at the elegant 4-story residence No. 86 West 11th-st, near 6th-av. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock precisely. Drawing Rooms—Rosewood suites covered in brocade, 7-octave piano-forte, paintings, statuary, vases, carpets, mirrors, clocks, curtains, bookcase, tables, etageres, engravings, &c. Chambers—Rosewood and mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, hair mattress, feather bed, blankets, sofas, chairs, rockers. Dining Room—Extension dining-table, China and glass ware, silver-plated castor, spoons, cake-basket, and ivory-handle table cutlery, &c. Also, a desirable assortment of Kitchen Furniture.

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PROPOSALS.

NAVY BEEF AND PORK.—NAVY AGENCY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1859.—Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for Beef" and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the 29th inst., for furnishing and delivering free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the Navy-yard at Brooklyn,

1,000 Barrels of Beef,
1,000 Barrels of Pork,

within five days after the date of notification of the acceptance of bid. The beef must be from well-fattened cattle; the pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs. The barrels must be entirely new, and must be made of the best seasoned heart of white oak staves and headings, and each barrel to be hooped with four iron hoops.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient securities, to furnish the article proposed. This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

The beef and pork must conform to the usual inspection at the Navy-Yard.

Full particulars may be ascertained upon application to the Commandant of the Navy-yard, or at this office.

GEO. N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the undesigned School Officers of the 11th Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 12 o'clock M., for stoves and other apparatus, necessary for heating and ventilating the new building for Ward School No. 19, in 14th-st., in said Ward, according to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Crosby-st.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WM. HIBBARD,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
JOHN J. DYMOND,
FRANCIS DUNCAN,
JAS. CUSHING, Jr.,
} Building Committee.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness, by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels, 40 gallons. Agents, JOHN W. QUINOY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 339 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine Brushes made to order. J. K. HOPPEL.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 6 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN;

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE R. CO. }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1859. }

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at No. 45 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 11. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock on the 30th September, and open the day after the election.

By order of the Board.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Sept. 15, at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th of September inclusive.

J. CAMPBELD, Jr., Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO. }
BROOKLYN, Sept. 13, 1859. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand at their branch office, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 19, 1859.—The Annual Election for Inspectors and Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY next, Oct. 3, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

KENOSHA, WIS., CITY BONDS.—THE SEPtember interest due on the Kenosha City Bonds, issued in aid of the Kenosha and Rockford Railroad, will be paid at the People's Bank on and after Sept. 17, upon the presentation of the proper coupons.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1859.

HOLDERS OF UNITED STATES COUPON 5 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1874, issued under act of June 14, 1858, may exchange the same for inscribed stock of same issue, on terms ascertainable on application to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE FARM MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of the above Bonds, wishing to dispose of them, are requested to call at the office of JAMES M. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 42 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 52 Broadway.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS PAYING 8 TO 12 per cent. dividend for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,

and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.

DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the

5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,

from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE BALTIC,

4,000 tons burden, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave on THE 5TH OCTOBER, AT 2 P. M.,

to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship JOHN L. STEPHENS, F. R. BABY, Commander.

THE ATLANTIC

will follow on the 20th October.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.

Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.

Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.

It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.

An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.

For Cabin passage or freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., front room, 2d story.

I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$116
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 14.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 19.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—TRI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Cabin Passage.....$15 | Deck Passage.....$6

The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, T. M. MORRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga	$20 00
To Mobile, Ala	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C	23 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Palatka, Fla	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will succeed on THURSDAY, Sept. 22, and the JAMES ADGER, Capt. R. ADAMS, on SATURDAY, Sept. 24.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, on SATURDAY, Sept. 24, at 12 M.

Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50

Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.

No commission charged for forwarding.

No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.

For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 M.,

FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:

First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 22, at 4 o'clock P. M. Cabin Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $16. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35, Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Measurement goods 10 cents per foot; other goods in proportion. No commission charged for forwarding goods consigned to Agent Georgia Central Railroad Company. No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

ROANOKE, Capt. COOCH, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.

Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, redu

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Sept. 18.

$1,000 Tennessee 6's '90	82½	200	Reading R.	44¼
2,000 do	82¾	200	Reading R.	44¼
1,000 Virginia St.	74¾	100	do	b3 45
11,000 Missouri	84½	800	do	44⅞
3,000 N.	84½	150	Mich. Central R.	47
1,000	88	50	do	b30 47
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bo	87	300	Illinois Central R.	66⅛
1,000 M. C.R. 8 p.	88	100	M. S. & N.Ia.G.Sk.	24¼
M. S.Fd.Co	1st	250	do	24⅜
10 Bank of St	e N.Y.	100	do	s10 24
20 Ocean Ba	k	50	Panama R.	s15 178
20 Market	ank	200	do	b15 178
10 Marine	Bank	100	do	177⅝
50 Canto	n Co.	210	do	76
50 Per	n. Coal Co.	100	do	b30 76
100 I	d. & Cin. R.	100	do	b30 75⅞
75	acific M. St. Co.	100	do	75⅜
	do	100	do	75⅜
360 N. Y. Central R'd		200	do	b30 75⅛
100 do	b	150	do	s60 75⅝
368 do		150	do	s60 75⅝
100 do		200	do	b7 76
178 do		600	do	76⅛
200 do		100	do	76⅛
100 do		100	do	s10 76⅛
100 do		100	do	b30 76⅛
100 do		100	do	b30 76⅛
200 do		150	do	b30 76⅛
1500 do		50	do	76⅛
150 do		150	Chi. & R. I. R.	69
75 Erie R		350	do	69⅝
50 Hudso	River R.	200	do	b60 69¼
300 Harle	& R. P.	200	do	69⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Ind. State 5s	86¼	100	Reading Railroad.	45⅛
3,000 Mo. State 6s	84½	100	do	45⅜
5 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co	94½	500	do	b30 45⅜
100 Cump. Coal. Pref.	13½	11	Gal. & Chicago R.	76⅜
13 New Jersey R.	44¾	50	do	77
100 N. Y. Central R.	80¾	100	do	s15 76⅜
300 do	80¾	50	do	76⅜
200 do	80¾	50	do	s100 76⅜
200 do	b30 81	50	do	b60 77
2300 do	81	50	do	b7 76⅜
300 Michi Cent. R.	66¾	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	69⅜

MONDAY, Sept. 19—A. M.

The *Borussia* screw steamer, from Hamburg Sept. 7, touching at Southampton Sunday, Sept. 4, brings English newspaper advices to the close of the week ending Saturday P. M., Sept. 3. She reports no word of the *Persia*, which left Liverpool on that day with the mails for New York. The expectation is indulged in, however, that before this paper goes to press, this favorite steamer, overdue five days, will have arrived at this port. Meanwhile, from the second edition of the London papers of Sept. 3, we make up the following money and market summary. The English Funds were a fraction lower, owing, in some part, to an active speculation in the new Indian Loan, and the employment for the requirements of this loan, and the heavy mercantile payments of the 1st and 4th of the month. The French Funds were firmer on Friday P. M., and political events were of a quiet or pacific nature. There is a recovery noticed in American Railway securities, but nothing said in our files of Government or State stocks. Illinois Central shares advanced to 62 sales, and subsequently held for 63 per cent. sterling, and the bonds again in demand at 79½ per cent. sterling. New York Central shares held for 69, sterling money ex dividend. The latest from this side was by the *Fulton*, to Saturday, August 20. The Liverpool Cotton market, for the week, was active, at an advance of a *sixteenth* of a penny, and the trade at Manchester quite firm, but the Grain markets, except for Indian Corn, still depressed. The Bank of England return for the week ending the 31st of August, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£7,816,480	Increase. £1,663,941
Other deposits	12,740,633	Decrease 1,443,020
Rest	3,689,021	Increase. 245,229
Governm't Securities	11,220,018	Increase. 5,350
Other Securities	18,991,882	Increase. 687,464
Notes unemployed	8,862,545	Decrease. 153,320

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,538,605, being a decrease of £135,330; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £16,540,454, showing a decrease of £336,801 when compared with the preceding return. The London *Daily News* states that the increase of the Government Deposits is from the influx of Money for the Indian Loan, which produced almost a corresponding decline in the private Deposits. The Discounts increase on other securities £687,464, which, with the loss of the Bullion, the *News* construes as pointing to an early change in the rate of interest, which still remains as low as 2½ ₰ cent. But after the return was made up £314,000 in Australian Gold by the *Aron* and *Prince of the Seas* was delivered; £12,000 was sent into the Bank, and more likely to follow, the demand from the Continent having slackened. The London *Times* Money report says, under date of

FRIDAY EVENING.

The further fall on the Paris Bourse produced no effect on the English funds this morning, but a few sales on the part of the public during the day produced some heaviness towards the close. The first quotation of Consols was 95⅝@¾, and they subsequently for a few minutes touched 95⅞. There was then a reaction to 95⅞@¾, which was the closing price. For the new account on the 11th of October the final bargains were at 95⅝@¾. The Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Pera*, to sail on the 4th with the India and China mails, will take £434,662, of which £3,000 is for Ceylon; £301,170 for India, including a Government remittance of £278,000 to Calcutta; and £130,492 for China and the Straits; £4,325 is in gold, and £430,337 silver. The rate for bills in Holland has improved. The quotations are shown below:

"Amsterdam, three months, 11.16⅛@17; do. short 11.14⅜@15⅛; Rotterdam, three months, 11.16⅜@17; Antwerp, three months, 25.27½@30; Hamburg, marks banco, three months, 13.5⅝@6; Paris, three days' sight, 25.17½@15; do., three months, 25.30@10; Frankfort-on-the-Main, three months, 117⅛@⅜; Petersburg, ₰ rouble, three months, 34¾@⅞; Vienna, eff. 0o., three months, 11.95@12.05; Trieste, do., three months, 11.95@12.05; Madrid, three months, 49¾@⅝; Cadiz, three months, 49⅝@⅞; Leghorn, three months, 30.05@10; Genoa, three months, 25.60@70; Naples, three months, 40⅜@⅝; Palermo, three months, 122⅝@¾; Messina, three months, 122⅝@123; Lisbon, 90 days, 51⅜@⅝; Oporto, 90 days, 51⅜@52."

No further loans were effected by the India Council in the Stock Exchange to-day, but they are understood to have placed out a considerable sum at 2 ₰ cent. in other quarters. The 4th of the month being Sunday, all engagements maturing on that date will have to be liquidated to-morrow. There has consequently been an increased demand for money to-day, both at the Bank and in the general market.

SATURDAY MORNING, 11 o'clock.

Consols for Money	95⅛@95⅝
Consols for Account (Oct. 11)	95⅛@95⅝

PARIS, Friday—3:20 P. M.

Rentes close at 68f. 85c., showing an advance of more than a quarter since yesterday.

American Railways in London.	Closing Prices.		Business.
Illinois Cen. 6 ₰ ct.red. 1875	75 to 78		—
Do., 7 ₰ cent., red. 1875..	78 to 80		79½
Do., do., Free Land, red. 1860	83 to 85		—
Do., $100 shares, $60 paid	39 to 37	dis.	38 dis.
Mic. Cen. 8 ₰ cent., con. '60	80 to 85		—
Do., 1868	78 to 80		—
Do. (sink. f.) 1st m. do. '82	80 to 85		—
Do., $100 shares	38 to 42		—
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ₰ ct. (sinking fund) 1885..	53 to 56		—
Do., $100 shares	5 to 10		—
New-York Central, 6 ₰ ct., (sinking fund) 1883	84 to 86		—
Do., 7 ₰ cent., 1864	92 to 94		—
Do., 7 ₰ ct., (sink. f.) 1876	92 to 94		—
Do., $100 shares	67 to 69	x. d.	—
New-York and Erie 3d mortgage 7 ₰ cent. 1883	57 to 62		—
Do., sinking fund, 1875	15 to 25		—
Do., bonds, con. '62	15 to 25		—
Do., 1871	16 to 25		—
Do., $100 shares	5 to 10		—
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds—1st mortgage, con. 6 ₰ ct..	88 to 90		—
Do., 2d mort., 6 ₰ ct. sterl.	92 to 94		93¾
Do., $50 shares	35 to 40		—
Philadel. & Reading Bonds 6 ₰ ct., 1860	83 to 86		—
Do., do., 1870	73 to 75		—
Do., $60 shares	29 to 24		—

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2. COTTON—Sales this week, 57,160; total this year, 1,872,830; same period in 1858, 1,844,570 bales. Imported this week, 50,894; total this year, 2,161,693; same period in 1858, 1,842,516; total imports in 1857, 2,394,513 bales. Exported this year, 242,394; same period in 1858, 170,322 bales. Computed Stock this day, 348,640; same period in 1858, 628,560 bales. Taken for Consumption this year, 1,494,600; same period in 1858, 1,450,800 bales. There has been improved demand for Cotton this week, and the daily transactions have been considerable enough to impart more animation to the market, and to enable holders to obtain full prices for Special Cotton. There has, however, been a good supply offering, and any change in the value of the current qualities of American is trifling, amounting to only about 1-16d. ₰ lb. In Sea Islands a fair business has been done at full prices. There has been a fair inquiry for Egyptians, but they are without change in value. For Brazils the demand has not been large, but prices are well supported. In Surats a fair amount of transactions has taken place, but they are freely offered; a decline of ½d. has in many cases been apparent. 4,070 American are reported on speculation, and 2,080 American, 880 Egyptian, 910 Pernam, 100 Bahia, 50 Maranham, and 2,280 Surat for export. To-day there is a fair demand, and sales will probably be 8,000 bales, chiefly to [illegible]

[illegible] Sept. 2.—The market retains the firmness [illegible] the commencement of the week, [illegible] of cloths for Canada and printing cloths [illegible] dearer. The better qualities of T cloths [illegible] more demand, and the better long cloths [illegible] India 40-inch shirtings of most qualities are low in stock, with good contracts, and prices consequently well supported. A moderately active business is also doing in yarns, both for export and home consumption, and 28's to 32's warps for the Middle maintain the advance of about ½d. ₰ lb. obtained on Tuesday. "The improved demand," say Messrs. GRINDON FRASER, SON & Co., in their monthly circular of yesterday, "from Bombay, together with a large the considerable business doing for China, Germany and the Mediterranean, has, together with a large business done for the home trade, greatly sustained the market, and at the present moment nearly all spinners and manufacturers are fully employed with orders for future delivery."

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2.—GRAIN—The arrivals from Ireland and coastwise since Tuesday have been insignificant, and from foreign ports only 1,[illegible] qrs. of Wheat, [illegible] qrs. of Oats, 1,[illegible] qrs. of beans, 1,[illegible] qrs. of Indian Corn

and 1,215 sacks 2,835 barrels of Flour have come forward. The exports in the same time comprise 362 qrs. of Wheat, 297 qrs. of Indian Corn and 487 sacks and 120 barrels of Flour. The weather has been showery and wet; however, our trade has been extremely inactive for all articles, and prices are with difficulty supported. From Ireland (chiefly the south) the reports are pretty general of the potato disease having appeared, but so far the accounts are conflicting as to the extent of the injury. At this day's market there was only a small attendance of the town and country trade, who showed little disposition to buy, and, as there was considerable pressure to sell red French Wheats, these must be quoted 2d. @3d. ₰ cental lower on the sales made, good parcels being let go at 8s. 2d.@8s. 3d. ₰ cental. Flour, although a slow sale, was not materially lower. Oats and Oatmeal were neglected, and prices again in favor of the buyer. In Barley, Beans and Peas there was no alteration in value or demand. Indian Corn was rather more inquired for, but without change in value; for Rotalla, to arrive per steamer, 2s. 3d. ₰ 480 lbs., delivered, was refused.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York the past week was less active than the previous fortnight, both in the Import entries, which, with the Dry Goods table in our last paper, are only $2,255,721 against $3,006,915 same week last season, and in the sales of Dry Goods from first hands. We understand that some of the Auction Sales, particularly of French Silks, result indifferently for the Importer. The business in General Foreign Merchandise is not very large, although the stocks of the great free articles of Coffee and Tea are not pressed by holders, being but moderate, according to their calculation, for the prospective wants of the trade. The stock of Sugar continues heavy. The exports of the week were again active both in ordinary Produce, and in Gold and Silver Bullion, of which the recent arrivals are quite adequate to the demand. The clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods are $1,534,518, as against $871,208 same week last season; and of Gold and Silver $1,760,331, against $1,361,740 same week last September. The particulars of the shipments are

Sept. 14—Africa, Liverpool	—Am. gold bars	$171,500
	Cal. gold bars and Am. silver coin	162,000
	Cal. gold bars and Am. gold coin	60,766
	Bavaria, Hamburg, Mex. silver	116,032
	Am. silver coin	12,000
	Am. gold coin	415,500
	Gold bars	200,000
Sept. 15—Schr. Hannibal, Jaemel	—Am. gold coin	3,100
	Arago, Havre	619,333
	For the week	$1,760,331

The deliveries of California Gold by the packet of Aug. 20, arrived on Monday last, were $2,046,000. The gain to the Sub-Treasury during the week is $147,484, the balance now standing $5,067,272, against $4,919,788 at the close of the previous week. The Specie Averages and the large Banks, down town, we find have run something less favorably than the week before, say by $400,000, and the official Statement to be made up this afternoon will probably show a moderate falling off from the last Average of $21,767,248, bringing back the total to about the figure of two weeks ago, since which time the export of Bullion has been $4,123,716. The Loan column of the Banks will again show a rising Average, though on a moderate scale. In the absence of a free supply of short mercantile bills, the discount upon these has fallen on choice 30@60-day acceptances to 6@6½ ₰ cent., while some of the Bank officers have relaxed their limit, as to date, on other bills, at 7 ₰ cent. The outside demand for these continues good where the paper is well made and strongly indorsed, and some lists of February and March bills have been done at the Bank rate. At the same time there is less currency for what is termed fair indorsements and single name paper, at 8@10 ₰ cent. Demand Loans rule 5 to 6 ₰ cent. on Stock security and 6@7 ₰ cent. on pledge of Bills Receivable. The rates of Foreign Exchange hold steady on England at 110@110½, with a disposition among some of the standard drawers to advance to 110¼, while French bills are more freely offered, partly Southern, drawn against the early shipments of Cotton. Altogether the Discount, Exchange and Bullion markets of the week present a very satisfactory appearance for the steady movement of general trade.

According to the Custom-House tables of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published in summary form, by months, a few days ago, the Import entries at New-York, exclusive of Specie, for the eight months of the calendar year, to the 31st August were $179,451,000
Add two weeks in September 6,128,282
Total to date 185,579,282
Against same time 1859 104,949,174
Increase to date over 1858 $80,630,108
Increase to date over 1857 0,764,125
Increase to date over 1856 21,068,380

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported to Aug. 31 $42,863,000
Add two weeks in September 3,096,677
Total to date $45,959,677
Against same time 1858 43,630,639
Increase to date $2,320,038

The same tables make the Export of Specie to Aug. 31 $49,660,000
Add two weeks in September 4,123,716
Total to date $53,783,716
Against same time 1858 19,125,120
Increase to date $34,658,596

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States	102½@103@103¼
New-York Central	78¾@81¾@79⅝@81¾
New-York and Erie	4¾@4¾
Reading	46@46¼@44⅞@45⅛
Rock Island	69¾@70@69@70
Michigan Southern	63¾@64
Michigan Guaranteed	24¾@25@23¾@24½
Michigan Central	47@48@46¾@47
Toledo	25¾@26@24¾@25¾
Galena	74¾@77¾@75@77
Illinois Central	68@68¾@66@66¾
Panama	118@116¾@118
Pacific Mail	83@82¾@84
Missouris	84¾@85@84¾@84¾
Virginias	91¾@94¾
Tennessees	88¾@89½
Illinois Central Bonds	88@87¾@88
Hudson River	36¼@36¾@35¾@36
Harlem Preferred	37¼@37¾@36¾@37
Delaware and Hudson	94¾@94¾

The Stock Exchange dealings continued active throughout the week, and after repeated fluctuations in the tone and prices of the market, closed stronger on Saturday by 2½ ₰ cent. on the leading speculatives than the week before. Early in the week the demand steadily increased, and against a pretty determined and influential opposition from the majority of the Brokers and Jobbers, who, besides believing it their interest to operate for a reaction, were governed in some degree by the experience of the Stock Exchange, through the past year or two, whenever a sudden considerable advance was made in prices. At one time during the week, as will be noticed in the foregoing table of the course of the market, the effect of this opposition appeared to point to a decided reversal of the temper of speculation, but depression was of brief continuance, the demand for three or four of the Railway Stocks soon manifesting renewed and increased buoyancy on the reported further improvement in their traffic for the same week in September. This was particularly marked in New-York Central, Galena and Chicago, and Chicago and Rock Island, and at the close, in Philadelphia and Reading. A large business was done in these four Stocks throughout the day, on Saturday, and after the adjournment of the Second Board 81¾ ₰ cent. was paid for Central, 77 for Galena, and 70 for Rock Island. The other Western shares sympathized to some extent, without, in all cases, fully recovering the decline. Illinois Central, with equally favorable traffic returns, continued to be affected by the low quotations from London, previous to the arrival reported this morning. The demand for Panama, Pacific Mail, and Delaware and Hudson, was less speculative, prices leaving off about the same as the week before. There was also less buoyancy of movement in Hudson and Harlem, though both finally closed firm. In Railway Bonds the dealings were mostly of a retail character. The common issues of the New-York Central Company, (who have no mortgage on their line,) and the mortgages of the Illinois Central, Galena, Hudson and Harlem, are all firmly held, and but few brought to market. The Erie mortgages are all quiet for the movement, awaiting the result of a new organization of the management in October. The traffic of the line, under the new General-Superintendent and the Financial Receiver, showed decided improvement up to Friday last, when the trains were arrested by the mob at the Bergen Tunnel for arrearages of labor on that improvement, with which the Company have really nothing at present to do, although the default of the contractor might possibly have been guarded against by the late administration of the Road and Long Dock by a less arbitrary, if not a more responsible selection of the party to complete this important work. The speculative business in State Stocks through the week was mainly confined to Missouris, and without any decided change in price. The general market on Saturday afternoon closed firm.

The Exchanges are falling at New-Orleans, both on Europe and the Northern Cities. The *Picayune* of Saturday week quotes:

"Clear Sterling bills, 109¼@109¾; Bill of Lading drafts, 108¾@109¾; Francs, 5.25 21¾@5.17½ ₰ dollar; Sixty day bills on New-York, &c., 1@1¼ and 2 ₰ cent. discount; Sight, par@¼ ₰ cent. premium. The official Bank statement for the week exhibits a steady contraction, except in short loans, which have somewhat increased. Long loans, however, have been considerably reduced, which brings down the net increase on the previous report to $122,491."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ UNITED STATES COUPON BONDS of 1865 and 1874.
NEW-YORK STATE SIX PER CENT. STOCK of 1875.
NEW-YORK FIVE PER CENT. STOCK of 1860, 1874 and 1875, for investments and banking purposes.
THOMPSON BROTHERS No. 2 Wall-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 17, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 44 bbls. Ashes, 11,860 bbls. Flour, 15,763 bushels Wheat, 12,100 bushels Corn, 12,180 bushels Oats, 212 bushels Malt, 155 pkgs. Provisions, and 146 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made, to-day, of 80 bbls. Pots, at $5 50, and 18 bbls. Pearls, at $5 25 ₰ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Has been more sought after, and sales have been reported, to-day, of 2,000 bales at uniform quotations.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	9⅛	9¼	9¼	9¾
Middling	11¾	11⅞	12	12⅛
Middling Fair	12¾	12¾	13¼	13¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been very quiet, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The rain storm has had the effect of seriously checking operations. Exposed lots of flour, on the dock, have been offered and, to some extent, purchased at much lower prices. Lots in store, or secured from the rain, have not varied materially in value. The bulk of the sales have been made by a few of the principal receivers. Only a very small number of buyers were on 'Change this forenoon. The total transactions do not exceed 6,000 bbls., in lots, including inferior to very choice superfine State, at $4 10@$4 30 for old, and $4 35@$4 50 for new; extra ditto $4 50@$4 70; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 10@$4 50; extra Wisconsin, old and new, at $4 55@$6; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, poor old to choice new, $4 60@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $4 60@$4 70; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 75@$4 95 for old and $5@$5 20 for ordinary to choice new, ₰ bbl. Unsound Flour $2 90@$3 90

Standard Superfine State	4 10@ 4 50
Extra State	4 50@ 4 70
Standard Superfine Western	4 10@ 4 50
Extra Wisconsin	4 55@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	4 60@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 60@ 4 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	4 75@ 5 20
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 30@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 90@ 5 15
Extra Genesee	5 35@ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	4 75@ 8 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	4 65@ 8 25

Southern Flour continues heavy and plenty. The inquiry is limited. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 900 bbls., in lots, at $4 85@$5 30 for very inferior to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; $5 40@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands ₰ bbl. Canadian continues quiet, sales having been made of only 130 bbls., at $5@$6 for extra, ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is selling slowly at $3 70@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is very quiet, at $3 75@$3 80 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. Puncheons of Braudywine are quoted at $19@$19 12½ each.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull, lower and declining. Sales have been reported of only 8,230 bushels, including fair new White Canada, at $1 17; new red State on private terms; very good new White Southern, at $1 25; and unsound old Chicago Spring, at 72c. ₰ bushel. Corn continues quiet; mixed Western is in demand, at 83½c.@84c., but is generally held at 85c. ₰ bushel. There are only a few boat loads available at present. Other kinds are quiet and nominal. Rye is quiet and languid at 78c.@80c. ₰ bushel. Oats are inactive, including Canada at 38c.@41c.; Western, 37c.@40c.; State, 36c.@39c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 33c.@37c.; Southern, 30c.@36c. ₰ bushel. Barley rules quiet at former rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately inquired for, and sales have been made of 1,200 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $15 12½ for Mess, and $10 62½ for Prime, ₰ bbl. Cut Meats continue in request, including Hams at 8¾c.@9c., and Shoulders at 7½c.@7¾c. ₰ lb. Bacon is in moderate demand, chiefly at 9¾c.@10c. ₰ lb. Lard has not varied much; sales to-day 470 tcs. and bbls. common to choice at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₰ lb. Beef is in request at drooping rates; sales 350 bbls., in lots, at $7@$9 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10@$11 50 for fair to choice extra do.; $5 75@$6 75 for Country Mess, and $14 57@$5 50 for do. Prime ₰ bbl. Beef Hams, $14@$17 50 ₰ bbl. Butter rules quiet at 16c.@21c. for State; 12c.@16c. for Ohio, ₰ lb. Cheese is selling slowly at from 6c.@9¾c. ₰ lb.

FREIGHTS—Have been quite dull to-day. For Liverpool, there were taken 500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 9d.; 500 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 40s.; and 75 tons Pipe Staves at 20s. For other parts no important engagements transpired. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Schr. *Eclipse*, to Portland, Oregon, Coal at $13; a Norwegian brig to Constantinople, 1,500 bbls. Rum at 3½c., and the Measurement Goods $12; a brig from Isle de Sal, Cape de Verds, to Rio Grande, Salt, 35s.; a ship, 1,148 tons, from Mobile to Liverpool, Cotton, 5-8d.; one, 1,197 tons, from Mobile to Havre, 1¼c., both chartered at Mobile; ship *Elizabeth Kimball*, 998 tons, from New-Orleans to Liverpool, 17-32d.; a Br. bark to London, Oil-cake, 20s.; a bark to Swan Island and back, Guano, $7; a brig, 295 tons, from Norfolk to Barbados, hhd. Staves, $13; a schr., 177 tons, to Cienfuegos, $1,700; one, 1,200 bbls., to Gonaives and back, $1,300; one from Mobile to Havana, Lumber, $10 50; a brig, 225 tons, to Sagua, $2,100; a schr., 113 tons, from St. Domingo to New-York, Logwood, $5; one, 160 tons, three voyages from a Southern port to Cuba, Lumber, $12, $10, and $8; a brig, 250 tons, to run between this port and a port on the north side of Cuba; one, 175 tons, to Point Petre, Guad., and back; a shin, 900 tons, from New-Orleans to Liverpool; one, 803 tons, from Mobile or New-Orleans to Liverpool or Havre, and a bark, 500 tons, same voyage, with privilege of Trieste, on terms not made public.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Sept. 17—6 P. M.

FLOUR in fair demand; prices unchanged; sales 1,300 bbls. WHEAT in light supply and moderate demand, except for small milling lots; market tending downward; sales 5,000 bushels white Canada, in small lots, at $1 92@$1 92½; 350 bushels white Winter Illinois at the same price; 900 bushels red Winter Illinois and Milwaukee club on private terms. CORN scarce and in better demand; sales 5,000 bushels No. 1 Illinois at 74c. OATS steady; sales 2,000 bushels Western at 32½c. BARLEY—Prime Canada in demand, at 65c. RYE nominal; WHISKY quiet and nominal, at 24½c.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Sept. 17—6 P. M.

FLOUR in good demand, and steady; sales 1,000 bbls. at $4 25 for State from new Chicago Spring wheat; $4 75 for Red Winter do.; $5 25 for White do., including choice double extra at $6 25@$6 50. Grain of all descriptions quiet, and quotations nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. Wind unfavorable. Receipts by lake unimportant. *Canal Exports*—340 bbls. Flour; 8,600 bushels Wheat.

TORONTO, Saturday, Sept. 17—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady and 5c. advanced. WHEAT unsettled. OATS 27c.@28c. BARLEY 65c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 17.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 2,500 bales at easier, but quotably unchanged prices. FREIGHT to Liverpool, 9-16@19-32d.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
Europa	Sept. 21	Boston	Liverpool
Anglo-Saxon	Sept. 24	Quebec	Liverpool
Kangaroo	Sept. 24	New-York	Liverpool
Ocean Queen	Sept. 24	New-York	Southa'tn
Persia	Sept. 28	New-York	Liverpool
Borussia	Oct. 1	New-York	Southa'tn
Nova Scotian	Oct. 1	Quebec	Liverpool
New-York	Oct. 1	New-York	Southa'tn
Arabia	Oct. 5	Boston	Liverpool

FROM EUROPE.

Kangaroo	Aug. 31	Liverpool	New-York
Persia	Sept. 3	Liverpool	New-York
New-York	Sept. 6	Southa'tn	New-York
Nova Scotian	Sept. 7	Liverpool	Quebec
John Bell	Sept. 10	Glasgow	Quebec
Arabia	Sept. 10	Liverpool	Boston
Balbec	Sept. 10	Liverpool	Halifax

FOR CUBA.

De Soto	Sept. 27	New-York	Havana

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Star of the West	Sept. 20	New-York	Aspinwall
North Star	Sept. 20	New-York	Aspinwall

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Arago, for Southampton and Havre.—Miss Young, Miss A. Young, Master H. Young, Dr. W. Richards, P. Richards, Jr., J. P. Cunklin and lady, T. Gillard, J. Adams, G. Arnold, E. Furst, C. Guillaume, New-York; J. M. Slack, Providence; J. P. K. Mygatt and lady, C. W. Darling, Miss A. L. Chapin, Miss E. F. Chapin, Mr. Lehmaier, E. Coffin, J. J. Townsend, New-York; J. Blanc, bearer of dispatches to Paris; I. Iselin, C. A. Pringle, J. M. Strong, F. W. Reimer, M. Lerenil, Paris; J. B. Brush, F. W. Smith, Mrs. J. B. Brush, New-York; Mr. Woodridge, G. F. Dale, Philadelphia; Mrs. Nisbet, Miss Nisbet, Washington; Scandorff, New-York; C. Holland, Dr. E. Gage, of Paris; Mrs. Bigelow, child and son; Mr. and Mrs. W. Checks and boy, G. W. Geer, B. G. Winwright, Jr., E. D. Baker and lady, Mr. Maynard, J. J. Hubbard, Miss Italy, Mrs. Rally, Wilmington, Del., Victorine of Paris; Mrs. H. Pierson, New-York; Mrs. Lorin Hurt and child, B. S. Lyman, Massachusetts; Mr. Clark, J. D. Windsor, A. H. Grieff, New-York; F. Amethis, of Italy; G. Farrio, of Italy, Angelo Proverbso, of Italy; Miss Whitwell, of Boston; Miss E. Craw, of St. Louis; Miss M. Craw, of St. Louis; Mrs. Carpentier, Mr. R. Kessel and V. G. Weaver, of Alabama; E. Lomba, of Havana; A. Gardner, C. W. McCune, of New-York; E. Mayer, of Paris; A. Manger, Mr. Henry, Mr. Silver, H. Hunnewell, A. Hunnewell, A. B. Strange, A. Ottenheimer, R. K. Hurt, F. Varet, H. Gerven, John Sinn, of New-York; Isaac Iselin and three children; John A. Turner, of Va.; Dr. Swift, of New-York; Mr. Smith, of New-York; A. H. Sullin, of New-York; Mrs. Bent, M. Buer, Mrs. M. Buer, Miss Buer, Mme. Crochile, Edward Cerre, of New-Orleans; A. Oppenheimer, Paris; Master J. Mercer, of New-Orleans; William O'Brien, of Boston; J. Hossie, A. Jardin, of Kentucky; P. Emig, H. Ottmann, Louis Frank, Mr. Graff Mr. Darley, J. W. Darley, of New-York; M. Siegret, of New-York; Mrs. M. Dahminhause and child, Mrs. Bertol, Miss V. Bangy, Mrs. Marie, Mrs. A. Renaud, of Paris; Dr. H. Sualgewald, of New-York; Mrs. Klein and child, Miss Bertol, Daniel Brophy, of New-York; Patrick Murray, of New-York. Total, 125.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Borussia, from Hamburg and Southampton—Caroline Zech, Amalie Bult and children, Louise Seger, R. Gobel and wife, J. Wagenholtz, A. Brigham, wife and child, A. Kleinbach, H. Riemann, Amalie Torman, L. Walker, H. Hermann, Minna Kunz, L. Witthowsky, Ellen Powell, Mrs. D. Willis Gray, E. Herbert Gray, K. Schiedmayer, E. Schneider, Mrs. Schneider, H. Schneider, D. Schneider, F. Weizle, Mrs. Weizle, Miss Sophi Schneveyt, Johana Probers, Mrs. T. Probers, Dr. G. Brueninghausen, Luciage Wiese, A. Vorster, Jette Jones, Eleonore Dunmier, G. Berlin, Ottilie Romey, Ottilie Bohlmann, L. Meyer, Pauline Bargen, Elise Tepe, Emma Maquerling, J. A. Schafer, A. Renson, B. Szold and wife, Marie Szold, E. Schaar, Capt. F. H. Jarvs, Metta Tuckson, S. Gertsmann, Rosalie Sand, Bertha Sand, C. Gerstmann, H. Voight, P. P. Mandlich, wife and child, Anetta Vucovich, K. Saalfeld, L. Ostnickenburg, Marie Rumpf, Anna C. Becker, C. Jaelard, A. Pich, D. Jaelard, wife and child, H. Ludovici, H. Schmidt, L. Friedmann, R. Schmitz, M. Pfeifer, Pauline Læybrack, A. Scholl and wife, H. Reiche, Amalie Kirchner, A. Giebeled and wife, C. Boice, E. Wolff, W. Weiss, M. Wurkheim, J. Arndt, Isabella Fischer, Adelaide Knetisch, A. Andrae, J. Ingelfield, R. Vorlaendt, Mrs. Schildmayer, Albertine Tuckmann, J. Schutz and wife, L. Non, M. Sachs, Chas. Bernayr, J. Curry, J. Horwath, C. Miller, E. H. Prone, M. Hervane, A. Pernet, and a large number in the steerage.

In steamship Montgomery, from Savannah—M. Dunseberry, W. D. Zogbawm, R. M. Aldworth, J. Supple, W. R. Moore, Jos. J. Hasbrouck, A. Poetz, J. Gretzner, O. B. Brines, S. Martin, C. Hussey, J. Graham, W. W. Story, Miss G. Chambers, Capt. Merritt, J. N. Chambers, H. R. Foreman, C. D. Williams, M. Bernstein and lady, Miss M. Brewer, J. S. Marten.

In steamship Roanoke, from Norfolk, Petersburg, &c.—Mrs. Shunis, Mr. Clarke, Mary Roberts, Mrs. L. Jones, T. Phubey, R. Akins, I. Hann, H. W. Rose and lady, Mary Sullivan, S. Wirsel and son, H. Sterly, D. C. Conlinglin and lady, R. F. Rumel, W. W. Crawford, J. Gee, T. McCabe, W. H. Campbell, J. Prince and lady, Mrs. Saunders, daughter and 3 sons, and 16 in steerage.

In steamship De Soto, from New-Orleans and Havana—F. Samss, D. Rodrigais, V. Rivus, Samschlouy, C. Alvarado, H. Freup, E. Wade, J. S. Toledo and servant, G. Azoy, D. Urgioda, Capt. Wilson, J. O. Ramus, F. Laboyen, M. Wickwell, S. Banito, Mrs. E. Curbonoir and sister.

In steamship Nashville, from Charleston—G. L. Rose, lady and 2 daughters, Miss Zita, N. Grant, C. C. Brower, A. Corbett, and 3 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 44 | Sun sets.... 6 04 | Moon rises..10 21
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.12 28 | Gov. Island. 1 17 | Hell Gate.... 2 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX.—NO. 2496. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

Her Detention Caused by an Accident to her Machinery.

EFFECTS OF THE LATE GALE AT SEA.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which sailed from Liverpool at about 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 3d inst., arrived here at an early hour yesterday morning. She brings 232 passengers. The announcement of her arrival appeared in a small portion of our edition of yesterday morning.

On the 5th inst., at 10 P. M., broke the crank-pin of the port-engine, and laid to until 7th, at 9:45 P. M. under canvas.

The weather had been very stormy at Liverpool. No marine disasters of any consequence, however, had been reported.

THE PASSAGE OF THE PERSIA—INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

We are indebted to Mr. WM. E. ROBINSON, of this City, a passenger in the *Persia*, for the following interesting narrative of the voyage:

The *Persia* left Liverpool at about 1:20 P. M. on Saturday, September 3, with 232 passengers and a very full and valuable cargo. The weather at the start was fair, and none of those on board had any reason to anticipate the scenes of peril through which the gallant ship had afterwards to struggle. Some of the passengers, myself among the number, had noticed, as we came aboard from the steam-tug, which had brought us alongside, that the steamer was very heavily laden; drawing some twenty-four feet of water. This circumstance excited considerable comment among the passengers, many of whom expressed the conviction that the ship was too deep. Subsequent events, however, proved that this was probably our salvation, the heavy cargo serving to prevent the pitching of the *Persia* during the time she was compelled to lie to. On the way down the Mersey, we passed the *Arabia*, coming in, and saluted her. The weather continued fine during the whole of Saturday. The next day (Sunday) there was no material change. The *Persia*, taking the southern channel, skirted the coast of Ireland, the hills of Wicklow and Kerry looking lovely in the distance. The day and night continued fair, the steamer making a moderate rate of speed, not equal to her usual run. Monday, Sept. 5, opened fair, and so continued until about 5 P. M., when the sea roughened and brisk head-winds came, soon increasing to a gale. Still no alarm was felt until, at about 10 P. M., the *Persia* suddenly lurched, and rolled heavily to one side. By this time many of the passengers had retired, satisfied that the voyage, although slow, was being successfully prosecuted. The suddenness of the steamer's pitch, however, created an excitement. Some of the passengers were thrown out of their berths, one or two ladies suffered contusions, and there was considerable consternation on board. To calm the agitation, the officers of the ship announced that "a little pin in the machinery had got heated and had been broken, but that the damage would be repaired in a few minutes." It was soon ascertained, however, that the disaster was of a character too serious to admit of hasty repair. The broken pin was found to be the port crank-pin of the engine, the loss of which had entirely disabled the port paddle-wheel, and rendered the machinery nearly useless. Upon ascertaining this fact, the passengers experienced a variety of unpleasant sensations. The gale still blew dead ahead, the sea was very rough, many of the company on board were ill, and the machinery had not only become useless, but the head-winds prevented the use of the sails to steady the vessel.

In this emergency Capt. JUDKINS exerted his masterly powers of seamanship in a manner which won him the regards of all on board. Finding that it was useless to attempt to make headway against the storm with the disabled machinery, he immediately set to work to repair the damages. This proved to be a formidable undertaking. The broken crank-pin weighing 15 or 20 cwt., and having a diameter of 14 inches, had been fractured near the point of junction with the crank; and although an extra pin, provided for such contingencies, remained available, it was a matter of no small difficulty to devise a method of extracting the fractured stump. Capt. JUDKINS saw that the only chance of saving the *Persia* lay in prompt action, and he is not the man to flinch. After several attempts, the steamer was brought to obey her rudder, and her head being kept well to the wind, she forged along; making, however, but very little headway. Thus passed the night of Monday, the engineers keeping busily at work at the crank-pin, without success. On Tuesday morning, after consultation with the passengers, Capt. JUDKINS finally determined to put back to port. The verdict was unanimous to the effect that any attempt to proceed further would not only be futile, but dangerous, in view of the continuance of the storm, the heavy cargo of the ship, and the disabled condition of the machinery. At 4 P. M. on Tuesday, therefore, having been out three days, the *Persia* was put about, heading for Cork, where it was intended to repair damages and replenish the supply of coal, and whence it was proposed to sail on the following Saturday. But the adventures during this remarkable voyage were not destined to end here. On Wednesday, Sept. 7, at 9 A. M., while running for Cork at a speed of only six miles an hour, the *Persia* was spoken by the ship *Ben Nevis*, bound from Quebec to Liverpool, which, in her anxiety to approach within hailing distance, narrowly escaped a collision with the steamer. The *Persia* hove to, and a boat from the *Ben Nevis* came aboard, although the sea was extremely rough, to beg that the steamer's physician might be sent to the relief of the Captain of the *Ben Nevis*, who was believed to be in a dying condition. Capt. JUDKINS, animated by the generous impulse of the seaman to a brother in distress, instantly acceded to the request, and sent with the doctor a liberal supply of comforts for the sick man. We afterwards learned that the attentions which were thus freely offered produced the happiest effect, and there is reason to believe that the Captain of the *Ben Nevis* was enabled to land in safety at Liverpool. But, during this passage of maritime courtesy, a new idea seemed to have seized the mind of Capt. JUDKINS. Whether, like Gen. TAYLOR, he had an insurmountable repugnance to retracing his steps, or whether the feasibility of effecting his repairs on private account had suddenly occurred to him, I will not venture to decide. One fact is certain. The captain decided to remain. Improving the opportunity afforded by the temporary stop, the captain called all hands and made another effort to repair the engine. The adjustment of the crank proved to be a work of much difficulty. The waves, dashing against the wheels, kept them in continual motion, and it became necessary to devise a plan for overcoming this trouble. The method adopted was exceedingly simple. Holes of various sizes were cut in the sides of the paddle-boxes, through which a number of cables and chains were passed, and securely fastened to the wheels. The oscillations having been effectually overcome in this manner, attention was given to the broken crank-pin. The ingenuity of Mr. JOHN CALDWELL, the Chief-Engineer, suggested a practicable method of driving out the pin. An iron bolt, working upon a wheel which was fixed to a support in the ceiling of the engine-room was brought repeatedly with great force directly against the head of the broken pin. Some fifty men worked the line which controlled the action of this improvised battering-ram. So sanguine of success in this attempt were the officers of the ship, that the work was continued throughout the night; but it proved unavailing. The pin still adhered to its socket, and the anxious passengers began to despair. Some retired to their state-rooms; some walked the deck; others descended to the engine-room to watch the progress of the work. The battering-ram was finally relinquished, and an effort was made in a new direction. It was thought that the expansion of the crank by the application of heat, might overcome the difficulty, and this course was next tried. A bed of iron plates was placed immediately below the broken pin, and a brisk fire kindled upon it; the crank being so adjusted as to bring the fire directly upon it. This roasting process was continued for a considerable time, and then Mr. CALDWELL's battering-ram was again applied. A few sturdy strokes were given; the loosened pin yielded, little by little, and finally dropped. A cheer went up, to testify that one difficulty, at least, had been overcome. During all this weary period of suspense the storm continued to rage, the gale did not decrease, and the steamer rolled heavily.

The next process was the elevation of the crank to the proper position for receiving the new pin. Then another obstacle intervened. A transverse slat, intended to receive a smaller pin, to be keyed on, was found to be out of line; the crank-pin was displaced, and a vigorous filing process was commenced, which continued for some hours. At last the pin was fitted, the transverse key was put into place, the caps were adjusted, the connecting-rod adjusted, the paddle-wheels released from their lashings, the steam was gently let on, and the machinery again began to work, smoothly but slowly; and amid the loud cheers of all on board, the *Persia's* head was again turned towards New-York, and Capt. JUDKINS and Engineer CALDWELL were exalted to a fabulous height of esteem and confidence. That repairs of such a nature were so satisfactorily accomplished at sea during a heavy storm, and on board a deeply-laden vessel, proves not only that the *Persia* is a staunch and seaworthy craft, but that those who have been invested with her charge are equal to any probable emergency. It is needless to say that every passenger on board the *Persia* unites in the expressions of admiration which this extraordinary achievement has called forth.

The remainder of the voyage was accomplished without the occurrence of any other marked event. The rough weather continued for some days after the voyage had been resumed. The machinery was worked with extreme care, and, to guard against the occurrence of another accident, a stream of water was constantly kept running upon the crank-pin, to prevent it from becoming over-heated. With this precaution, in spite of storm and fog, the *Persia* sighted Cape Race in safety, after a run of several days, during which she made a comparatively low rate of speed, feeling her way with extreme caution. Off Cape Race we saw a steamer lying-to, but, in consequence of the violent storm, were unable to go to her assistance. This vessel was probably the *Kangaroo*, which subsequently put into Halifax for a supply of coal. The *Persia* encountered a succession of storms and head-winds during the entire voyage, and no more cheering sight could have been afforded to her weary passengers than the faint glimmer of Montauk Light, which was sighted on Sunday evening. The clouds began to disappear, the night was fine, and as we passed Quarantine, a brisk cannonade and a brilliant display of rockets announced the arrival of the *Persia*. Captain JUDKINS blazed away with his guns with remarkable perseverance, to rouse the boarding-officer in season to reach his wharf before a change of tide. The steamer came up under full steam, and entered her dock in splendid style at about 2½ o'clock on the morning of Monday. We were not sorry that we had reached our homes.

MEETING OF THE PASSENGERS OF THE PERSIA.

On Saturday afternoon, Sept. 17, a meeting of the passengers on board of the *Persia* was held in the saloon of the steamer, to give expression to their gratitude for having accomplished the voyage in safety. The meeting was called to order by W. P. WRIGHT, Esq., of New-York, upon whose motion GEORGE A. TRENHOLM, Esq., of South Carolina, was called to the Chair, and BENJAMIN F. BABCOCK, Esq., of Liverpool, was appointed Secretary.

After some appropriate remarks by the Chairman, WILLIAM E. ROBINSON, Esq., of New-York, said he had been requested to prepare some resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, which he submitted as follows:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, of his infinite goodness and mercy, to rescue us from circumstances of great difficulty and much danger, and to conduct us in safety thus far on our voyage; and whereas, under God, the safety of the ship is emphatically due to the courage, skill, and discipline of the officers, engineers, and crew; therefore,

Resolved, That the skill, coolness, and decision manifested by Capt. CHARLES E. H. JUDKINS, during the time necessary to repair the damage resulting from the accident of the 5th inst., and his uniform kindness and courtesy throughout the protracted and tempestuous voyage now so happily coming to a close, have won our admiration, and secured for him our enduring respect and esteem.

Resolved, That the conduct of the officers and crew, under Capt. JUDKINS, during the voyage, was distinguished by every characteristic calculated to inspire our respect and confidence.

Resolved, That the skill, energy and promptitude displayed by Chief-Engineer WILLIAM CALDWELL and his assistants, in so speedily and efficiently repairing the engine, under circumstances of great difficulty, merit the warmest expression of our admiration and thanks.

Resolved, That the steamship *Persia*, which so nobly passed through the severe ordeal to which this passage has subjected her, has proved herself in all respects most efficient, and as worthy of her officers as her officers are worthy of her.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions, signed by the officers of this meeting, be presented to Capt. JUDKINS, his officers, and Chief-Engineer CALDWELL.

After some remarks by several gentlemen, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. WRIGHT stated that a sum of money, amounting to $600, had been collected among the passengers, to be expended in some slight testimonials to the persons to whose conduct the safety of the passengers was due.

It was resolved that a Committee of four be appointed by the Chairman, to take charge of the money already collected, and such as might be added to it, and distribute it in such a manner as might appear most appropriate.

The CHAIRMAN appointed the following Committee: William E. Robinson, of New York, Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky, Barney Williams, of New York, and Leonidas L. Johnson, of Kentucky.

The Committee, it is understood, intend to present some appropriate testimonial to the captain, chief engineer, and other officers, and to place in the hands of Mr. WALLACE, purser of the *Persia*, half a sovereign for each of the crew and firemen, who number upward of a hundred, or more, if the fund will allow, to be paid at the end of the voyage at Liverpool, as extra wages for their faithful services on the night of the accident.

Effects of the Gale on the Coast.

LOSS OF THE U. S. STEAMER FULTON.

Telegraphic reports of the effects of the late gale on the shipping along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts begin to reach us. The following dispatch from New-Orleans announces the loss of the U. S. steamer *Fulton*.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 19.

The steamer *Atlantic*, which has arrived below, reports the loss of the U. S. steamer *Fulton*, which went ashore on Santa Rosa Island, near Pensacola, during the gale of the 16th. The hull lies high and dry, and is breaking up. The crew and the stores were saved.

The *Fulton* is a side-wheel steamer, of the third class, is 698 tons measurement, and carrying five guns. She was built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard in 1837, and is therefore, twenty-two years old. She was the first steamer built at this Navy Yard, and no effort was spared to make her, in every respect, a superior ship. In her hull she was said to be one of the best and strongest vessels ever built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and superior to many which have been constructed since. She was, also, a fast sailing steamer, and was considered one of the most serviceable vessels of her class in the Home Squadron. Her officers were:

Lieutenant-Commanding—JOHN J. ALMY.

Lieutenants—M. K. Warrington, J. B. Stewart, Robert Selden, and R. P. Chapman.

Purser—Robert H. Clark.

Assistant-Surgeon—Edwin R. Denby.

Acting Master—M. C. Campbell.

Engineers—First Assistant, Harmon Newell; Third Assistants, R. W. McClery, William Roberts, W. P. Burrow, J. B. Houston.

DISASTER TO THE STEAMER CHESAPEAKE

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 19.

The steamer *Chesapeake*, Capt. CROWELL, from Portland for New-York, encountered a hurricane at 2 o'clock, Sunday morning. A very high sea was running. She sprank a leak, and put into Province town, last evening, with several feet of water in her hold. Sixty tons of cargo, consisting of sugar syrup oil, &c., were thrown overboard. The passengers, 17 in number, were landed in safety. The steamer makes little water now, but as she is deeply laden, her cargo is probably badly damaged. She will await instructions from her owners.

The *Chesapeake* was hove to, at 5 A. M., Sunday, at Cape Cod, bearing S., three miles, with a very heavy sea running; sounded the pumps and found seven feet water in the hold. She was headed for the land, with the intention of running her ashore, but succeeded in making Provincetown.

PROVINCETOWN, Monday, Sept. 19.

The steamship *Chesapeake* makes no water, and will proceed on her voyage to-morrow morning.

VESSELS ASHORE AT HOLMES' HOLE AND DUXBURY BEACH.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 19.

One brig and three schooners, unknown, went ashore at Holmes' Hole during the gale Saturday night, and all coal-loaded.

Brig *Commodore Stewart* and one brig, unknown, are ashore on Duxbury Beach.

Brig *Juniata*, of and from Portland for Philadelphia, went ashore on Duxbury Beach, near Cat River, during the gale. She has lost sails and fore-foot.

Brig *Commodore Stewart*, of Harpswell, from Portland for Jacksonville, in ballast, is ashore near the same place, but not much damaged.

Both vessels will be got off at the next Spring tides.

THE STEAMER MOUNT VERNON ASHORE AT PINEY POINT, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 19.

It is reported that the steamship *Mount Vernon* from Washington for New-York, was lying yesterday morning at Piney Point, with a large ocean steame alongside.

It is reported that a large number of river and bay craft are ashore in the lower Potomac.

The brigs reported ashore yesterday have arrived at Alexandria.

THE SCHOONER J. W. MAITLAND ASHORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 19.

The schooner *J. W. Maitland*, from New-York, went ashore on Friday at Bodkin Point. She will have to be lightened before she can be got off.

The Gale in the Harbor.

During the height of the gale on Saturday last, the British brig *Gulnare*, lying at the foot of Seventh-street, E. R., was hove down on her beam ends, and carried away both masts close by the deck, ripped up main partner, and sustained other damage. She will require a new set of spars, &c.

The steamship *St. Louis*, lying opposite, sustained slight damage from the fall of the brig's foremast, had life-boat stove, &c.

The steamer *Canada*, lying at the foot of Eighth-street, had a portion of her promenade deck blown away, and received other slight damage.

SCHOONER IN DISTRESS IN NEW YORK BAY—EXTREME DESTITUTION.

The schooner *Sailla*, from Jacksonville, Florida, was boarded yesterday afternoon in the bay, by police-boat's crew No. 2, the "union being down." She was found to have five feet of water in her hold, and the crew, five in number, were in a starving condition, there being only a pound of bread and half a peck of flour on board. The men were too weak to work at the pumps, or raise their anchor. The boat had been lost at sea some days previous. The captain had abandoned the vessel in the morning, some hours before she was boarded, in a shore-boat, and seems to have made no provision for the men. They were taken on shore and provided for by Sergeant BERVOOAR. The names of the sufferers are—SIDNEY A. AUSTIN, mate; FRANK KANE, JOSEPH ANDERSON, ALLEN MCKENZIE and HENRY HOWARD, seamen. The warmest gratitude is expressed by them to Sergeant BERVOOAR for the prompt and efficient aid rendered by him and the officers under his charge in this emergency.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY THE PERSIA.

The *Persia*, as announced elsewhere, arrived at her dock early on Monday morning, after a stormy passage of fifteen days and a half.

The advices by the *Persia*, which left Liverpool on the 3d, were anticipated by the arrival of the *Borussia*, which left Southampton on the 4th inst.; but from our complete files received by the former vessel we are able to gather some additional news.

The Liverpool Cotton market has somewhat improved. The stock on hand is estimated at 652,400 bales, of which 555,970 are American. Some authorities call American descriptions generally ½d. dearer, while others say that prices are scarcely quotably higher.

In the Liverpool Breadstuffs Market Flour was neglected, and nominally 6d. per sack lower. Wheat pressed for sale at a small reduction, with but few buyers. Corn—some retail sales, with steady prices.

All descriptions of Provisions are reported dull with still lower prices, and holders anxious to sell.

In Produce, Ashes quiet at 26s. 9d.@27s. for pots, and 28s. for pearls. Sugars dull and slightly favoring buyers. Coffee firm at full prices. Rice without change. Bark—small sales of Philadelphia at 9s.; Baltimore, 6s. 9d. Linseed active at a decline of 1s.; sales of American Linseed Cakes at £9 2s. 6d@£9 5s. Oils—Seal and Cod in limited request at previous prices; Sperm, £90; Linseed Oil quieter, 28s. 6d.@29s. Resin—common advanced to 3s. 6d.@3s.11d.; medium and fine, dull. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 34s. 6d. Tea inactive and rather easier.

At a recent meeting of the Mersey Dock Board, Mr MACIVER stated that as soon as the result of the *Great Eastern's* trial-trip was known, the Cunard Company intended—if that trial was successful—to order the construction of a vessel for their service of great size. He also stated that they were now building *eight large steamers*, including one paddle-wheel vessel larger than the *Persia*.

The builders of London still resolutely hold out in their strike. Contributions from the country, and from various associations, in aid of the men on strike, continued to pour in.

A Commissioner from the Massachusetts State Agricultural Society was in England, selecting stock for exportation to the United States. He had already shipped twenty-three head of choice Ayrshire cattle, six head of pure-bred Kerry cattle, a Shetland heifer, a very superior Cleveland stallion, three Shetland ponies, a lot of the Scottish black-faced sheep, a Cotswold ram, and a collection of poultry.

We have already announced that SMETHURST, the poisoner, has been reprieved, and the reprieve is considered tantamount to a commutation of the sentence. An interview between the Home Secretary and the wife of the prisoner, probably led to the respite. We take the report from the *Times*:

"Mr. HENRY B. SHERIDAN, M. P., having been requested by the friends of Dr. SMETHURST, attended yesterday at the Home-office with a petition to the Queen, signed by MARY SMETHURST, the prisoner's wife. Mr. SHERIDAN urged upon Sir G. C. LEWIS the deficiency of evidence against, and numerous arguments in favor of, the prisoner; and Mr. SHERIDAN then introduced the wife of the prisoner, MARY SMETHURST and Mrs. SMITH, the mistress of the boarding-house at Bayswater, in which the three parties resided. The statements which these two ladies made were listened to with the greatest attention and patience by the Secretary of State, and various points were cleared up and explained which had been left in mystery at the trial. The two ladies made their statements with clearness and force, and with great apparent truthfulness, and, as it seemed, with considerable effect. Mr. WADDINGTON was present during the interview, which lasted an hour and a half. Mr. SHERIDAN urged upon Sir GEORGE LEWIS his opinion, founded upon the public feeling, that a reprieve was positively necessary, if only to afford an opportunity for further investigation."

The emigration from Liverpool to the United States, during the month of August, has been larger than for many months, the numbers being 310 cabin and 4,276 steerage passengers. Of these, 1,362 belonged to England, 126 to Scotland, 2,572 to Ireland, and 216 were foreigners.

The London *Times*, in an article on the retirement of Mr. KEAN from the managership of the Princess' Theatre, says: "He has cleared the stage of its impertinences, vulgarities, anachronisms, and tawdry and promiscuous glitter. He has understood and sympathised with the fastidiousness of refined dramatic taste, which comes to the theatre with its own formed idea of the genius and field of character in a play, and is acutely sensitive to the impertinences of the stage, and the irrelevant show which interferes with its conceptions. He has aimed at elevating the stage above the level of a spectacle to please by miscellaneous splendor addressed simply to the eye, and has cleared the ground for the actor, relieved him of a quantity of disturbing, heterogeneous, and discordant display, and made everything appropriate and subordinate to him. He has, finally, rescued the theatre from the idle belief which supposed that immorality was necessarily connected with it."

The great Temperance-revival movement in Ireland is still progressing. Mr. J. REVELL, from America, is busily engaged in the work in many of the towns in Ulster. He has had some large meetings of the children, and addressed them upon the revival in America. Very different views are taken of this revival in the English journals. The majority coincide in the opinions expressed by the Archdeacon of Meath, who pronounces the revival as an extension of the "well-known disease of hysteria, and to be both antagonistic to true religion and destructive of the best interests of society." They call it "fanatical excitement"—think it "alarming," and "deeply to be deplored." The London *News, per contra*, speaks of the movement as one of which "the history of the Christian Church contains no parallel." Its effects, morally and socially, are said to be "blessed, and to have created a marvelous reformation in the North of Ireland."

It is again positively asserted that the Prince will visit Canada in the course of next year, and that his tour will be made under the direction of no less a personage than the Secretary of State for the Colonies. We sincerely trust, says the Manchester *Guardian*, that this rumor will prove correct, for not only would such a visit to the other side of the Atlantic prove profoundly gratifying to the Canadians, but it would also naturally tend to expand the views and enlarge the sympathies of the future King of England.

The London *Times* gives the following report of a case of flogging in the British army for desertion:

"The first man, named GREEN, bore his punishment as stated by an eye-witness, 'like a true soldier,' but the second, named DAVIS, a young recruit, protested his innocence of the crime of desertion, bellowed and screamed for mercy, and supplicated Colonel TALBOT and the medical officers and others who were present to have compassion on him, or he should die. His back was covered with a mass of large red, inflated boils, which bled profusely at every stroke, and reddened the ground under his feet, upon which the cat was ordered to be withheld for a few moments, when, finding that his punishment was not at an end, he gave vent to exclamations for mercy, and partly succeeded in delivering himself by force from the straps which bound him to the halyards. The punishment was again ordered to be continued, when at every succeeding stroke his cries and exclamations were most lamentable, insomuch that officers and men swooned away at the sickening spectacle, and had to be carried into the open air. One officer and upwards of 20 non-commissioned officers and men long in the service fainted, and others stopped their ears and closed their eyes, lest they, too should become unnerved, and be subject to the reproach and ridicule of their comrades."

Speaking of the return of JOHN MITCHEL to Europe, the Dundalk *Democrat* says, "If he is coming to France, he would not have ventured there without knowing the footing on which he is to stand. It is probable that he has been corresponding with friends in Paris, who know something more of what is going to happen than other people."

The China *Telegraph* announces the arrival at Penang of the Hon. Mr. STANLEY, son of Lord STANLEY, of Alderley, and of his conversion to Mahommedanism.

The *litterateurs* of London have left the Metropolis with the departure of the fashion. Mr. DICKENS is at his country house, Gadshill-place, near Rochester. He has finally declined to accept a most inviting offer which was made to him to give readings in America. Mr. CARLYLE is in Fifeshire, Sir E. LYTTON at Knebworth, Mr. THACKERAY on the Continent, and Mr. WILKIE COLLINS at Broadstairs, engaged on a new novel, which is to be published in *All the Year Round*, on the conclusion of Mr. DICKENS' story. Mr. ALFRED TENNYSON, the poet-laureate, has gone to Portugal.

Some ominous expressions let fall by the Emperor of the French, to the effect that "the Empress had been very much shaken by the painful emotions to which she had been lately subjected," have generated the belief in an approaching addition to the Imperial dynasty. There are, however, many circumstances which would render problematical this realization of the "hopes of the nation."

MAZZINI is still supposed to be hiding away in Tuscany.

The French marriage-makers (says a letter from Paris) have found a wife for that disconsolate young widower, the King of Portugal. His Majesty, they assert, has been counseled to demand the hand of Queen VICTORIA's second daughter. Such an alliance would be advantageous in many points of view, as it might extend the principles of Protestantism into a country not ill prepared to receive them, by the intolerable bigotry fostered by the late Queen's *protégés*, the Jesuits.

The news from San Souci, says a Berlin letter of the 28th ult., has again become very disquieting. The great heat which has been experienced has produced a bad effect on the King's health. It was feared that he would die in the night, and in consequence his Majesty was not removed from San Souci to Potsdam, as had been intended. His Majesty's hearing is said to have become as much affected as his eyesight.

In a late letter to the London *Times*, Mr. JAMES A. LOCKWOOD says that the raising of the sunken fleet at Sebastopol was proceeding successfully, about 14 ships only remained to be raised. That portion of the fleet sunk at the entrance to the harbor will be blown up.

The Revival in Ireland—General Characteristics of the Movement.

From the London Daily News,

The universality of the movement is not one of its least remarkable features. It is true, that it has made the greatest progress among the laboring classes, and that, indeed, was to be expected, for we are told emphatically that the poor have the Gospel preached to them, and that not many rich, not many mighty, not many noble are called. And we know that the Gospel was not only first embraced, but promulgated exclusively by the poor. But the movement in the north of Ireland has effected many in easy circumstances, while considerable numbers of men of superior intelligence—men engaged in professional pursuits, including a goodly number of editors of the local journals—have been, and avow the fact, the subjects of the Divine influences which have wrought such marvelous results. The young are large partakers in the blessings which these revivals bring with them wherever they are witnessed. Several members of the Court of Aldermen and of the Common Council of London visited, last week, the property of the Irish Society, consisting solely of members of the Corporation of London, and they were struck with what they saw of the effects of this movement among the youths of their excellent educational institution in Londonderry. Out of the three hundred young men belonging to that school, no fewer than forty, whose ages varied from twelve to sixteen, were found one day on their knees in prayer when the room was unexpectedly entered. This striking fact was communicated last week by an Alderman of the city of London, and formerly one of the most popular members of Parliament, whom the writer happened to meet in the north of Ireland.

It may be mentioned, as another proof of the extent to which the young in Ireland are affected by this movement, that at all the prayer meetings which are daily held in the various localities where the movement has made the most marked progress, there is a large proportion of young men and females. In, for example, the handsome and commodious Town-hall of Coleraine, where a crowded prayer meeting is held every morning at half-past nine o'clock, with the special sanction of the town authorities, every one must be struck with the number of the young of both sexes who are present. And as the meeting is held at the breakfast hour, for the accommodation of those engaged in industrial pursuits, it is most gratifying to see the eagerness and haste with which working men and women eat their homely meal, in order that they may enjoy the happiness of consecrating to public devotion the half-hour to which the services are confined.

It may startle those who are only imperfectly acquainted with the details of this marvelous movement, when it is stated that in Coleraine—and probably the same may be said of other places—there have been more cases of conversion during the last three months, than there had been for the previous fifty, perhaps, we should say, hundred years.

But the question will, no doubt, be asked, how do the cases of conversion, as they are regarded, turn out? The question is a very natural one. It is, too, a very important question, and necessary to be answered before the true character of the revivals can be understood. It was among the first questions which the writer asked when he was in the locality inquiring personally into the nature and extent of the movement. Well, then, the friends of religion will be rejoiced to learn that, tested by their permanent fruits, these revivals are no less remarkable and gratifying. Out of the great number of converstons which have taken place in Coleraine and its neighborhood, only three have turned out badly; and in these three instances, the parties had belonged to that depraved class which in England are known as "unfortunate females." Other three cases in the same category have turned out all that could be desired. The parties are thoroughly reformed, and the consistency of their conduct as Christians might well put to the blush many of those who have all their lives long been professors of the Christian faith.

But in a purely secular paper it is impossible to go into this movement either at the length, or in the religious spirit which, in a more appropriate medium of publication, it would be a delight to do. We repeat, that *it is our full conviction, that taken altogether, the history of the Christian Church contains no parallel to these revivals in the north of Ireland.* And when we witness their blessed effects, morally and socially, as well as spiritually, we can well imagine what a happy world this would become—how it would, in at least a moral and social sense, be transformed into a perfect Paradise—were the same principles universally adopted and embodied in practice, as have produced and are producing such a marvelous reformation in the north of Ireland.

Latest Market News by the Persia.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday noon, Sept. 3.

COTTON firm; probable sales, 8,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS and PROVISIONS very dull; nothing doing.

The steamship *Arabia* is off the port, and will arrive up about 3 P. M.

Another mail robber, giving the name of James Chamberlain, was arrested a few day since at Kalamazoo, Mich. The robbery of the mail at that place on the 11th August is traced to him. He was detected in Grand Rapids, by attempting to sell a draft for $100, on the Hartford Bank, payable in New-York. Subsequent investigation proved that Chamberlain had purloined some two hundred letters, containing money, drafts and valuables. He is in prison at Kalamazoo.

THE ERIE RAILROAD RIOTERS.

The Mob Attack a Policeman's House and Threaten the Mayor—Proclamation and Reward—Examination of the Prisoners.

The special police force detailed on Sunday to watch at the scene of the late riot prevented the return of the mob, and the track remains clear. Foiled and exasperated by the arrest of many of their leaders, they changed their plan of attack on Sunday night, and threatened individually such persons as happened to have become obnoxious to them. Mr. ALFRED AUSTIN, who was one of the Mayor's aids and was active in making arrests, was singled out for the first victim of their retaliation. On Sunday night, while Mr. AUSTIN was absent from his home on duty, a number of the men attacked his house, situated on Bergen-avenue, opposite to that of the Mayor's, and near the shanties. Stones were thrown through the windows, one of which—a large one—struck upon the bed where a little child was sleeping, but fortunately without doing it any injury. The housekeeper barricaded the doors, and shortly afterwards an attempt was made to force them open. Returning home about 11 o'clock at night, Mr. AUSTIN discovered several persons lurking about as if lying in wait for him. On attempting to enter, some ten or twelve of the men rushed towards him, and fired four shots, but he escaped uninjured, and made his way to the Mayor's house opposite. He was directed to assemble the citizens to disperse the rioters and protect his property. He obtained the assistance of a dozen neighbors, and arming himself with a revolver, entered his house and removed his family to a place of safety. The rioters were all the time supposed to be concealed near by in the bushes. It was supposed that they intended to fire the house, as they lighted some matches, but left without carrying out their intention. The Mayor also had suspicion that evil designs were entertained against his person or property, as suspicious persons were seen lurking about his premises. He was, however, on the *qui vive*, and prepared to give them a warm reception. Mayor COLLARD, with several citizens, went among the shanties between 12 and 2 o'clock and arrested one man, who was identified.

At noon, yesterday, the Mayor issued the following proclamation, offering a reward:

PROCLAMATION.

I, ABRAHAM COLLARD, Mayor of the City of Hudson, by virtue of the authority in me vested, do hereby notify persons, citizens, residents or sojourners in the City of Hudson, that all assemblages, crowds or gatherings, are hereby forbidden, and all persons who shall be found engaged in such gatherings to the number of twelve or more will be arrested and dealt with according to the statute in such cases made and provided—whereby any parties so offending, upon conviction, may be punished by fine of $1,000, or imprisonment at hard labor for three years, or both, at the pleasure of the Court.

This notice will be strictly enforced around the scene of the late riot, and throughout the riotous locality. ABRAHAM COLLARD, Mayor.

HUDSON CITY, Sept. 19, 1859.

$500 REWARD.

I hereby offer $500 reward for the arrest and conviction of any person or persons engaged in assaulting the house of ALFRED AUSTIN, in Hudson City, on the night of Sunday, the 18th inst., with stones and other materials, thereby endangering the lives of the inmates. AEM. COLLARD, Mayor.

HUDSON CITY, Sept. 19, 1859.

These evidences of a disposition on the part of the rioters to retaliate upon persons and property is destroying what little sympathy was felt for them on account of their alleged grievances.

EXAMINATION OF THE RIOTERS.

At 11¼ A. M. the preliminary examination commenced at the Court House, in the presence of the Mayor and District-Attorney J. G. LITTLE, Esq. The names of the witnesses examined were JOSEPH S. BEACH, the special Policeman who was injured by a blow over the right eye, GEO. BEACH, WM. MCLEAN, JACOB VREELAND and WM. HAZEN, also special policemen, JOHN R. PERRY, Paymaster of the Third Brigade, who was very efficient in making arrests, and who took the iron knuckles from one of the prisoners; and WM. H. CLARK, a telegraph operator. These concluded the forenoon investigation.

The prisoners were brought out from the jail in companies of eight or ten at a time, and after their examination and identification by the witnesses, were returned to the lock-up. Each of the rioters was allowed the right to question the witnesses, and in every case they branched off into a declaration of their entire innocence of having had any hand in placing obstructions upon the track. In fact, "they were not there at all" at the time the witnesses saw them engaged in rioting, but were "at home," "up on the bank," "out in the field," or "down in Jersey City," and they had witnesses to prove it.

The persons principally implicated are Jeremiah Keller, Michael McAndra, Patrick Shea, Jas. McDermot, Michael Moore and Henry Dickerson, some half dozen of the witnesses swearing that they saw them placing obstructions on the track, and rallying the men to do the same. About one-third of the whole number were examined. The following is the more important portion of the testimony:

George Beach, re-examined—Witness implicated James Kilroy, Thomas Dowley, and Michael Welsh as having been engaged in the riot.

Napoleon Post, a special policeman, identified John Driscoll as one who he saw exciting and leading on the men; he hit one of the military in the eye with a stone; he also saw Edward Colloghan and James Conroy participating.

William Bush testified that he saw John Driscoll engaged in the riot: it was he who hit the Sheriff in the head with a stone, knocking off his hat.

George A. Tuffey, an Alderman of Hudson City, saw Michael Welsh inciting the men, saying he would not leave the ground until he had his money. He was generally conspicuous.

Wm. M. Hazen, re-examined—Could not positively swear to the identity of any one in particular, some having their clothes changed, but he had not the least doubt that every one present was engaged in the riot, from Friday morning until their arrest; the names of several prisoners were called, and he knew them as persons engaged in the riot; it began about 10½ o'clock Friday morning, with about 400, on the bank; he had charge of a gang with Mr. Taylor, agent of the road, and when they threw the dumping carts and other obstructions off, these men would put them on again; he identified Dennis Hayes, Thomas Riley and Barney Brennan as positively engaged in the riot; their countenances were familiar, but being busy in removing obstructions from the track, he could not specify particular acts of individuals.

David Fox, an employe of the road, was at the place early on Friday morning; a party, of whom Edward Garvey was recognized as one, charged him with being a spy, and gave him fifteen minutes to leave; he was on his way home, along the track, when he was knocked down by a blow from a stone, and three men rushed upon him, kicking and beating him brutally: does not recognize any of those present as the ones, but described the clothing and appearance of one of the men.

Peter Y. Everett, member of the Highwood Guard, was at the scene of the disturbance, and identified Henry Dickerson as one he saw acting with the rioters; he assisted to throw a big car on the track, and was very noisy, hooting and howling; he went into a shanty, and another of the prisoners, (Michael Moore,) met him at the door, and held an axe over his head. The axe lying on the table was pointed out as the one with which he was menaced.

Wm. H. Clark identified John Murphy among the rioters; did not see him throw anything on the track, but he was rioting; also two others, William Holmes and Oliver Stanley, apparently leaders, throwing things on the track, and urging others on; Thomas Dorley was also among them, and acting, but did not see him throw anything on the track.

Officer Napoleon Post identified Thomas Riley as participating, though he could not specify any particular act.

JOHN and PATRICK MCCABE, boys, were probably released on bail, last night. Friends of the prisoners appeared in large numbers, ready to testify in their favor, or to offer bail if necessary. BARNEY MCINTEE says he had no connection whatever with the rioters, being on his way home from Bergen, where he had been to attend to some cattle. A friend alleged that he has a child lying at the point of death, and earnestly entreated for his release. The Mayor, though acting with firmness, was inclined to favorably consider his case. DANIEL HALEY, a resident of the Sixth Ward of this City, who says he was a mere spectator, and had no connection with the rioters, being an entire stranger to them, stands a chance of being released. There being six other witnesses to be examined, who could not be obtained yesterday, the examination was adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

The following is a statement from Mr. BERDELL, Vice-President of the Long Dock Company:

BERGEN TUNNEL RIOT.

It has been supposed by that part of the public who are not familiar with the facts, that the riot and disturbances on the Erie Railroad track at Bergen, by the tunnel workmen, are owing to some default of the Erie Railroad Company, or the Long Dock Company, in not meeting their payments.

It is due to these Companies to correct this impression, and to state that this is not the fact.

The Erie Company did not contract for the building of the tunnel, and did not enter into any engagement to furnish any part of the funds.

The Long

FROM MEXICO.

Affairs at the Capital—Expected Advent of an American Army—Church Agents Sent to the United States—The British Minister, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Monday, August 22, 1859.

Since the date of my letter to you on the 13th inst., the whole character of our local discussions has changed from splitting straws upon the two points of whether the property of the clergy is to be devoted to continuing the civil war or at once to be turned into the national strong-box, and to be used for paying foreign debts and aiding public improvements in the country. The whole of our gossipers are now occupied in discussing the probable advent of a few thousand Americans to aid the Liberal Government in pacifying the country and establishing order in it. It is said the clergy have positive advices from their agents in the United States that the advent of the Americans is certain, and their councils have, therefore, been frequent, disorderly, and, so far, completely unproductive of results. The chief bishops of the country are now here to confer with the archbishop, and several of the leading military men of this party are ordered here to form plans for the emergency. It is difficult to say what they will decide upon; but it is reported, and generally believed, they will decide upon making a desperate fight against the Constitutionalists, no matter whether they do or do not obtain aid from the United States. The clergy have still hopes in the promises of support from France and Spain, and I incline to the belief that they have received promises of a very satisfactory character, to them, from those two Powers, and from the Pope of Rome. The Mexican question is, therefore, rapidly coming out in its true character. Liberal principles here have always been struggling against the fanaticism, money and trickery of the Church of Rome. The Church of Mexico has always had its powerful but silent friends abroad. Those persons will now have to come forward, and if France, Rome and Spain are disposed to aid the Mexican priesthood, they will soon be forced to make their support apparent. In England and the United States the secret agents of the Mexican priesthood will be forced to work on in secret, misguiding public opinion by the well-known and largely-practiced and successful system of the society of Jesuits. By the way, several new agents are about to be sent to the United States. They are, of coorse, all "A 1" Jesuits, and will, no doubt, succeed in persuading many well-disposed persons to believe that the Church of Mexico is a badly-abused concern.

The reported accusation of Mr. OTWAY in the British House of Commons for his conduct here as Her Majesty's Minister, has given extreme satisfaction to every English and American person in the country. Mr. MATTHEW will most likely take charge of the British Legation during the present week. I need hardly say that he will give satisfaction to all English, as well as to the Mexicans. He is popular with all classes.

We have positively no news from the interior of importance. The Liberals have taken Leon, but will doubtless, run away again very soon. DEGOLLADO was, at last accounts, preparing to leave San Luis Potosi for Guanajuato. MIRAMON is undecided about what he is to do. He evidently does not fancy his future prospects, and will wait here for further revelations.

FROM THE NORTHERN STATES—RUMORS OF REACTIONARY MOVEMENTS—FEARS FOR THE LIBERAL CAUSE.

The following extract from a private letter from a Mexican gentleman residing in Monterey, a firm friend of the Liberal Party, shows the true state of things in the north of Mexico. It is dated August 25, 1859, and appears in the Brownsville *Flag* of Sept. 1:

"The news received up to this day shows that the Reactionists are recommencing active operations. MIRAMON has come in person to recommence them. Our advanced forces have arrived at Jaral, and it appears they have forced those of the enemy at San Felipe to retreat. HINOJOSA defeated Gen. PACHECO in Leon, but having learned from a courier, whom he intercepted, that MARQUEZ had come from Guadalajara with 4,000 men, he retreated to Lagos with the intention of uniting his with the Liberal forces in Aguas Calientes. I am fearful of misfortune on our side, owing to want of union; all seem to want to command, and our forces are not suited to making a formal attack for they have not the necessary military knowledge. The clergy, attacked by the law nationalizing their property, must use all possible means, and we ought to be united in resisting them.

At the last date, it appears that everything had been arranged, and that TRAGONIS had taken command of the forces in San Luis, while ZUAZUA had marched to receive those from Aguas Calientes. For this, however, we have only the verbal report of the express messenger, and needs confirmation, for ZUAZUA writes that he had obtained permission from Señor DEGOLLADO, and that he is coming to confer with Don SANTIAGO (Governor) VIDAURRI. At the same time, seeing that the enemy is advancing, he has changed his intentions.

The people show much enthusiasm, for the law has everywhere been published with great pomp; but in my humble opinion the heads to direct them are wanting, because, although DEGOLLADO is a very capable politician, he has no military capacity. This is what is wanting, for you know very well that mere personal bravery will not suffice, unless practice and study in the military art are added thereto."

FROM RIO JANEIRO.

Movements of American Vessels—Need of Dry Docks at Rio Janeiro—A Wreck—Finances of the Country, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1859.

Since my last of 9th July the United States ship *Levant*, Com. HUNT, arrived after a passage of thirty-nine days from Boston, and sailed again seven days after her arrival. All well on board. The sloop-of-war *John Adams*, Com. MASON, (a brother of Senator MASON, of Virginia,) put in here on the 31st of July, leaking and very much strained, owing to bad weather experienced on the voyage, and the immense weight of her batteries. The *John Adams* was on her voyage to the East Indies, but the result of a survey held at sea, declaring the vessel to be in an unfit state to proceed to her destination, induced the commander to bear away for this port. Since his arrival here, in the absence of any other of our Government vessels, an additional survey of some eight or ten of our merchant captains has been held, and they fully coincide with that made by the ship's officers at sea, Lieut. D. M. CONEN, of the United States Marines, has been ordered to proceed by this packet as bearer of dispatches to the Secretary of the Navy; and I understand it is the intention of Com. MASON to await his return before taking any further steps.

Although the port of Rio de Janeiro is one of the greatest commercial interest, up to this moment there is not a single dry dock in the place. The Brazilian Government are building one under the superintendence of a Mr. HENRY LAW, an English engineer, and a pupil of the famous BRUNEL who built the Thames Tunnel, which, it is supposed, will be completed in the course of the next six months, but this is exclusively for naval vessels, and there is plenty of field for any enterprising American company to build and send out one of the hydraulic balance-docks, which would in a very short time compensate them far beyond the outlay required.

While upon this subject I would earnestly recommend to the Insurance Companies of New-York the appointment of a salaried agent for the east coast of South America, to reside at this port. Their interests are always largely at stake, particularly in Rio de Janeiro, and they should be represented by some person *whose actions they should sustain, and who has no interest in the proceedings of any commercial house acting as consignees.*

Some few weeks since a small fishing smack brought into the harbor nineteen persons, the crew of the ship *Wm. Gibson*, bound from Glasgow to Valparaiso, which was abandoned at sea, being waterlogged, and the crew were obliged to take to the boats' rom whence they were rescued by the fishermen.

The great project of the Minister of Finance, with respect to the banking system, passed its third reading in the Chamber of Deputies, and has gone to the Senate, where it will pass almost without opposition. This bill provides for the redemption of all bank notes in specie; which is beyond doubt a very good measure, if they would only commence at the root of all the evil, and make the Government themselves redeem their own Treasury notes in the same manner. Public opinion is very much divided regarding the good effects upon trade by the passage of this bill, which, however, does not come into operation for the next three years.

In their last discussion, the Chamber of Deputies have approved the project presented by M. SERGIO MANCEDO, the Minister of the Empire, creating three new portfolios, to be denominated the Ministers of Commerce, Agriculture, and Public Works.

In their debates the Deputies frequently resort to personalities, including unparliamentary language of a character which far exceeds anything of the kind ever heard in an American Congress. A short time since, Don MANOEL, a Senator from Rio Grande, in a discussion with the Baron of QUARAHAPY, made most pointed allusions to the various vices of the latter, and in return was answered by the Baron with a taunt as to his illegitimacy. Three days since, in the Chamber, two Deputies had a fight, and pistols and bowie-knives were drawn but not used. There is now no possible doubt as to the progression of Brazil and the Brazilians.

The news of the peace in Europe has had a very good effect upon trade, and makes exchange much easier. Several large transactions in coffee are spoke of at a slight reduction. Freights are very dull. The *John Adams* reports having spoken in lat. 6° 20' 25" north, and lon. 28° 28' west, the clipper ship *Game Cock*, 24 days from New-York, bound to Batavia. The bark *Grapeshot*, 73 days from New-Orleans, arrived yesterday. There is nothing of interest from the River La Platte.

Gen. GALLO, who commanded the insurgents in the late revolution in Chili, came up passenger in the *Mersey* from Buenos Ayres, it is said, *en route* for New-York to organize another expedition. The General is a young man of 25, very rich, and has the support of the Chilian clergy. His failure in the last action was owing to an insufficiency of fire-arms. He can soon supply himself in New-York. Look out for him, ye Walkers and men of Nicaragua.

Yours, truly, THE MAJOR.

Interesting from Japan.

INTERCOURSE WITH EUROPEANS—TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION—DIFFICULTY WITH THE AMERICAN CONSUL—AMICABLE SETTLEMENT.

We are in possession of news from Japan to the 5th of June.

The intercourse of Europeans with the country was daily becoming more extensive, and is likely to a few years to effect a complete change in its aspect.

The Emperor, after the first experiments with the electric telegraph, ordered the construction of lines connecting together the towns of Yeddo, Nangasaki, Simoda, and Hakodadi. He also decided on transforming his fleet, and already possesses six steam war-junks. One of them, the Niphon, has started on a voyage of circumnavigation. Her engine is 350 horse power, and of American manufacture. The crew consists entirely of Japanese sailors, who show great aptitude in the management of steam-engines.

A difficulty which arose between the American Consul and the Japanese Government has been amicably settled. An American who had discovered a rich copper mine laid claim to the mine and to the soil, contrary to the laws of the country. The Government resisted, and the affair was assuming an unpleasant aspect, when the Emperor, to prevent all further dispute, proposed that a third Power should be selected as umpire, and designated first France and then Russia. The American Consul had not sent in his answer when the author of the discovery, who was morally certain of the result, gave up his claim on the soil, and solicited authorisation to work the mine and share the profit with the Japanese Government. The offer was at once accepted. Every one speaks highly of the Emperor's moderation in this case.

The Chicago Fire—Loss $500,000.

The disastrous fire at Chicago, Sept. 15, previously reported by telegraph, broke out on Canal street, north of Lake; the loss is estimated at $500,000. The Chicago *Times* gives the following particulars:

"The following buildings and property were destroyed: *On Canal-street*—sash and door factory near corner of Fulton-street; extending south, a saloon, blacksmith shop of RICHMOND & HUNT, large stable of F. MEHRING, soda water factory of GEORGE LOMAX, saloon owned by JOHN WARRICK, and some half dozen small tenements. The large lumber yard of T. M. AVERY, occupying the whole north half of the block, comprising some million and a half of lumber, was entirely destroyed. Loss $50,000—insured for $25,000.

On Lake-street—The Cleveland House, owned by COCHRAN & BAKER, which cost some $30,000, totally destroyed. The furniture saved in a damaged condition. The buildings on Lake-street, extending east from the Cleveland House, burned. The Clinton House, corner of Lake and Fulton-street destroyed.

The fire extended north on both sides of Clinton, from Lake to Fulton, destroying the following property on Clinton:

West side—West Washington House, KISSEL & ZIMMER, proprietors. The Chicago Hydraulic Mills, SHERWOOD & Co. proprietors. The Chicago Lead Works, E. W. BLATCHFORD, proprietor; this establishment is level with the ground.

On the east side of Clinton, the entire block up to Fulton. The fire crossed Fulton-street northerly, taking with it, on the east side of Clinton, the extensive lumber yards of RYERSON, MILLER & Co., SUTHERLAND & Co., and WALTER LULL. On the west side of Clinton, north of Fulton, a two-story frame dwelling, MCARTHUR'S Iron foundry, HENRY WARRINGTON'S Vulcan Iron Works—the latter a four-story brick building—two frame buildings north of WARRINGTON'S, and the fire when we left it had nearly reached Carroll-street. In the rear of these buildings a number of stables and small dwellings suffered total destruction. The fire extended west on Fulton-street, particularly on the north side, destroying a number of dwellings and the Reformed Presbyterian Church. On the south side of Fulton, west of Clinton-street, three frame dwellings.

On Lake, west of Fulton, the brick building between the Washington House and a large six-story brick building, owned by Mr. COCHRANE. The latter building was unoccupied; when we left the roof had fallen in, and there was but little hopes of saving even the walls. West of COCHRANE'S building, which cost not less than $35,000, were two-story brick buildings, both of which were on fire, and were, doubtless, destroyed. In the rear of the block bounded by Fulton, Carrol, Clinton and Jefferson streets, there were some twenty frame buildings, piles of lumber, a cooper-shop and saw-mill. The flames from MCARTHUR'S and WARRINGTON'S foundries was borne towards them by a strong southeast wind.

At the time we close, the fire is raging fearfully, and is in no way checked. The greater part of *four blocks* are now in ruins, and yet the flames can be seen from our office towering above the surrounding buildings in all their appalling grandeur. The loss of property is immense; but at the late hour, and in the confusion of the still raging fire, particulars of the amount, as well as of the insurance, could not be obtained.

The Swindling of Music Teachers.

The following card is published in the Philadelphia papers. We copy it as an act of justice to the agency whose name is connected with it:

"Lest the many erroneous newspaper accounts of the recent swindling of the Philadelphia teachers, by HIRAM P. LESLIE, *alias* HENRY JOHNSON, may leave wrong impressions upon the public mind, we, the fathers of *two* of the swindled young ladies, feel it our *duty* to make the following statements:

First—There were *nine* victims, and not "fifteen;" and none were missing, as some papers represented. The papers called them all 'music teachers,' when only three or four were really *music* teachers. *Two* of the nine were introduced through the agency of the 'American School Institute,' and those *two* were our daughters.

We, as well as the fathers and relatives of most of the ladies swindled, had personal interviews with LESLIE, and so well did he counterfeit the *honest* man, that we could not suspect that he was not, in very truth what he pretended to be. But despite our boasted knowledge of human nature, the sequel has shown that we were grossly deceived.

That all this was no fault of SMITH, WOODMAN & Co., proprietors of the 'American School Institute,' we are prepared to vouch. That they are human and have been deceived, as the best men in all ages of the world have been, we do not question. But we would especially testify to their noble conduct after the disclosure of the vile plot.

They promptly reported the whole matter at the "headquarters of police in this city." Then, by telegraphing, they secured the missing trunks at Washington, and directing the arrest of any person who might be interested in claiming the said trunks. The officer who finally brought LESLIE to this city assures us that *these telegrams of* SMITH, WOODMAN & Co., *insured the swindler's apprehension.*

The losses and expenses entailed upon our daughters by the operations of the swindler, were fully and promptly met by the proprietors of the "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE." *They have in every way made all the reparation in their power.*

We would further state that the unfortunate circumstances connected with this matter have, in no wise, shaken our confidence in the usefulness and efficiency of the "American School Institute." And, as a *proof* of our full approval of the course of its proprietors, and of our continued confidence in their honor as gentlemen, and in their capacity as business men, we need only mention that we, promptly and without solicitation, intrusted anew our daughters to their care, and first-class appointments have already been secured for them.

JOHN POOLE,
JAMES M. HUGHES.

Affirmed and subscribed to on Sept. 13, A. D. 1859, before me. CHARLES D. FREEMAN,
No. 404 Library-street, Philadelphia.

Intelligence Offices.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The severe article in one of the City papers a few days since concerning Intelligence Offices in this City, was all *on one side*, abusing the proprietors *en masse*, as much as to say, there was "no good come out of Israel."

The office I have charge of has furnished some of our first-class citizens with servants, and has not in one instance swindled any person since I have been connected with it. I do not name our office or business place, for I do not wish this in the light of an advertisement, but to make it a general remark and to let persons find us out, as they can, by trial.

The trials an intelligence Office keeper undergoes, even if he is strictly honest, for there are some that are) are unknown to the public. He is subject to general abuse from all, for if one party does wrong, *all* intelligence offices are classed alike. The public do not know the trials of servants in the office as well as at the domestic circle. They do not know, nor will they credit any pains that may be taken by the keeper of a responsible office. They judge one by all. This is not right. But without saying more, I only ask the public to "judge righteous judgment," and I assure them, that by labor and pains, there are offices in this City that do not deserve the censure so loosely cast upon all RECTUS,

NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1859.

THE TIMES' REPORT OF MR. DOUGLAS' SPEECH.—Before Mr. DOUGLAS had ceased to speak, on Wednesday afternoon, at Columbus, the first sentences he had uttered were flashing across the magnetic wires to all parts of the country; and in New-York, many hundred miles away, the next morning, the readers of the TIMES might learn, before they had breakfasted, the very words in which the orator had addressed them. For through these great appliances, and the ceaseless activity of our modern journalism, an address from one like Mr. DOUGLAS is not merely such to the few thousands who stood in his presence and saw his action, but it is to all parts of the country, and almost as soon as it is delivered, reproduced with the rapidity and fidelity of a photograph; and the New-York journals, which reach the remotest hamlets in the Union, find him an audience, it may be said without exaggeration, of millions, each one of whom more distinctly than the crowd who noisily applauded its delivery, hears and *sees* what was said.—*Balt. Patriot.*

ENTERPRISE.—THE NEW-YORK TIMES, of Thursday, contained a four-column report in fine type of the speech of Judge DOUGLAS, at Columbus, on the previous evening. Such a telegraphic feat as this was never performed in any other country, and there have been but few instances in this of the enterprise of a single newspaper equal to it. The manager of the London *Times* never dreamed of such a thing.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—SEPT., 20.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 1047, 2170, 2065, 1881, 2109, 2089, 804, 1445, 1634, 1491, 1722, 967 1963, 2176, 2035, 1582, 2057, 544, 1349, 1986.

Decisions in Admiralty on Appeal.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SEPT. 17.

Before Judge Nelson.

BOTTOMRY BOND—COMMISSIONS—STEVEDORE'S BILL.

Cesar A. Robert vs. *The Bark Yuba.*—This was an action to enforce a bottomry bond upon the bark *Yuba* for the sum of $9,240. The vessel was in New-Orleans in distress, and was repaired under the directions of her master, and the money advanced by the firm of Ad. Odier, Stouse & Leisy, who took this bond for the amount, with maritime interest of 20 per cent., and afterwards transferred it to the libelant. The money advanced was used for paying various bills for discharging the vessel previous to the repairs, for the bills of repairs, and commissions for procuring the advance, &c., and after the bills were paid there remained a balance of $192 44, which was handed to the master of the vessel.

Judge BETTS, in the District Court, decided that the circumstances of the case were calculated to throw suspicion upon the good faith of the loan, and gave a decree for the libelant for only $4,000, with leave to make a refereace and show whether claims which were liens on the vessel were paid by this loan to a greater amount. The libelant, however, did not take a reference, but appealed to this Court.

NELSON, C. J.—I am satisfied that the repairs of the vessel at New Orleans, which port she entered in distress, were necessary, and that the money was lent on the bottomry bond by Odier & Co. in good faith, for the purpose of their payment, and that the money was applied to the payment of the same.

The objection that the repairs were made before the loan was effected, and hence that it was not necessary, in order to procure them and enable the vessel to proceed on her voyage, we think not tenable. They were made upon the credit of the vessel, and the loan was indispensable to relieve her from the charges.

The discharge of the cargo became necessary to enable the surveyors to ascertain the extent of the damage, and to enable the shipmaster to make the repairs. The service was incidental to the repairs, and one without which they could not be made; and thence the stevedore's bill was a proper charge. So in respect to the commissions on the procurement of the loan. They were incidental to the loan itself, as it could be raised, in the given case, only through an agency. This principle is applicable also to several other items objected to.

The charges for the repairs and other expenses connected therewith, are high, and may be unreasonable; but the weight of the proof shows that they are customary charges and expenses in the port of New Orleans. The premium of twenty per cent. on the bottomry bond is objected to as exorbitant and out of all proportion to the risk, but we cannot so hold upon the proofs in the case.

If the question was between the claimants and the persons rendering the service to the vessel, we might be disposed to cut down some of the charges, notwithstanding the evidence in support of them. But we think the lender upon bottomry in good faith, and under circumstances which justified the loan, cannot be justly held responsible for the reasonableness of the charges in the repairs of the vessel. This would require him, if we should hold him to this responsibility, to take upon himself the burden of contracting for, or superintending all repairs.

Reasonable exertions were made by the consignee of the vessel to procure the funds from the owners and agents of her in New-York, but they declined making the advances, or rather admitted their inability to make them, and the parties at the port of distress were left to raise the money as they best could.

Upon our view of the case we must reverse the decree below, and decree in favor of the libelant the amount of the bottomry bond, except the $192 44 paid to the captain.

For libelant and appellant, Mr. Coudert; for respondent, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COTRT.

AN INJUNCTION.—We are requested to state that in the United States Circuit Court of the District of New-Jersey, before Judge DICKERSON, sitting at Paterson, on the 17th of September, on motion of GEO. GRISWOLD, Esq., of New-York, injunctions were granted in favor of ELIAS HOWE, Jr., on his Sewing Machine patent, dated Sept. 10, 1846, in two suits, one against CHARLES H. MOLLER, and the other against JAMES W. DUTTON.

COURT OF APPEALS.

RECENT CASES.

NOTES OF CASES DECIDED AT JUNE TERM.

Holmes, Administrator, &c., of Isaac T. Holmes vs. *Davis.*—The remedy for mesne profits after recovery in ejection, since the code, is by action and by suggestion.

Although the form of the remedy is changed, the principles of the provisions of the Revised Statutes in relation to the recovery of mesne profits remain in force, and are to be applied to an action therefor after judgment in ejectment, though in form like the old action of tresspass.

The measure of damages is that which would obtain in assumpsit for use and occupation; the compensation is to be adjusted as upon contract, and not on the footing of a tort.

The tenant of a mill, ousted by his landlord, during the term recovered in ejectment and brought his action as in trespass for the mesne profits. By the lease he was to bear all the expenses of running the mill, and pay two-thirds of its gross earnings as rent. *Held*, that he could not recover one-third of the gross earnings during the landlord's occupation, and that the expenses of running the mill must be deducted.

Trey City Bank vs. *Lauman et al.*—The drawer or indorser of a bill of exchange, specifying the place of payment only by its address to the drawee at a city named, is not discharged by its acceptance payable at a particular bank in that city.

It seems that the indorser of a bill or note is estopped, as to subsequent parties, from denying the genuineness of the signature of the drawer, acceptor or prior indorsers, and their capacity to act as such, although the indorsement was made for the accommodation of a prior party, and the paper is transferred by such prior party to one having notice of the facts.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Roosevelt, Sutherland and Lott.

DECISIONS.

Isaac Kipp, Jr., vs. *Erastus P. Munro.*—The report of the Referee and the judgment entered thereon should be set aside and a new trial had, costs to abide the event.

William Dibblee vs. *Henry Maitland.*—Report of Referee set aside and a new trial ordered on judgment of costs.

Bossange vs. *Ross et al.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event.

The Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn vs. *Samuel P. Townsend.*—Judgment appealed from affirmed, with costs.

Before Justices Roosevelt, Ingraham and Davies.

Nicholas L. Demorest vs. *Robert Ray, exr. et al.*—Judgment for plaintiffs, declaring their right and title to be paramount to those of the defendants, and that the deeds to the plaintiffs are "legal, valid and binding, and have conveyed to and vested in the plaintiffs the titles of the lots therein mentioned in fee."

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Clerke.

MOTION TO OPEN A DEFAULT.

Addison G. Jerome vs. *Samuel Hallett et al.*—This was an action brought against the defendants in 1857, on a promissory note for $9,510 73, made by Hallett and indorsed by the other defendants.

Judgment was obtained by default on the 30th of June last, and the defendants now move to have the judgment set aside, and for leave to come in and defend, averring that they have a substantial defence of usury.

The affidavits upon which the present motion is based are made by Hallett and McDowell, two of the defendants, who swear that the case was to have been postponed, by agreement, until Hallett should return from Cincinnati, whither he had gone on business, and did not get back until some time in July; that McDowell was in Court on the day the default was taken, and asked the Clerk if it had been called, was informed that it had not; and that McDowell then asked the Judge if it would be called on that day, and was informed that it would not, if a case demanding a Jury, and that the Judge said to him that it was therefore useless for him to remain any longer in Court; that he knew nothing more of the matter until execution was issued to satisfy the judgment said to have been taken in default on the day he was in Court, as stated.

In opposition to the motion, it was contended that, if the defence proposed would operate as a forfeiture, it should not be allowed to come in; and that as the defendants had been so long negligent in making the application for relief, their delay amounted to a lack of proper diligence, and they were not therefore entitled to the relief asked. The matter was argued at some length, after which the Judge took the papers and reserved decision.

Selah Squires, for motion; Leonard & Hoffman in opposition.

In the matter of the attachment against the estate of Edward Bonaffe and August Bonaffe, non-resident debtors.—Judgment that the distribution must be made in conformity with the views intimated by the Trustees.

CHAMBERS—SEPT. 17.

Before Justice Davies.

THE CASE OF "LITTLE ELLA."

The application of Francis Whitten.—A return to the writ in this case was made on Saturday, and notwithstanding the stormy weather Mrs. Burns, the defendant, was present.

The return set forth that the child was indentured to Mrs. Borns, (then Miss Pollock,) as an apprentice until the 11th day of December, 1871; that it was taken from Ohio by consent of the relater, and that she had expended great care and attention in performing the stipulations of the indenture, and in the education of the child, and in the undertaking had been extraordinarily successful. It also charged that the relator had endeavored to kidnap the child. Mr. Larocque then read the indenture as follows:

This indenture of apprenticeship between Francis Whitten, of the city of Cincinnati, County of Hamilton, and State of Ohio, father of EVA BELL WHITTEN, on the one part, and Martha Pollock, of the same place, on the other part, witnesseth: That the said Eva Bell Whitten, aged 2 years on the 11th of December, A. D. 1855, is hereby bound as an apprentice unto the said Martha Pollock, from the date hereof until the 11th day of December, A. D. 1871, and is faithfully to serve the said Martha Pollock, and is to observe herefrom, toward the said Martha Pollock, all the obligations and duties of a parent, and correctly to demean herself during the term of her apprenticeship.

And the said Martha Pollock also does hereby covenant that she will provide the said Eva Bell Whitten, during the said apprenticeship, with board, lodging, medicine, washing, clothing, and all other necessaries suitable for an apprentice, and will teach or cause her to be taught to read and write, and also the four first rules of arithmetic, and at the expiration of said term of service, will furnish the said Eva Bell Whitten a new bible and two new suits of common wearing apparel.

In testimony whereof, the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals this 8th day of August, A. D. 1856.

FRANCIS WHITTEN, L. S.,
MARTHA POLLOCK, L. S.

Attest, D. K. CADY.

After the reading of the above paper, counsel for the relator retired to another room and prepared a traverse to the return, of which the following is the substance:

That the relator never gave his consent that the child be taken out of the State of Ohio; that he did not know that she was to be taken away from that State; and that he would not have consented to the proposition had it been made to him; the traverse then denied that Mrs. Burns had performed all the stipulations of the indenture on her part, and that she had devoted herself to the education and culture of the child.

The traverse then set up that in vindication of the indenture and without the consent of the relator, the respondent had removed the child from the State of Ohio to California, to Europe, and to the State of New-York and other States of the Union, and exhibited her in public for pecuniary gain; that she had offered the services of the said child to the managers of theatres, &c., at different times and places, and that for pecuniary gain; that such a career for the child was not contemplated in the indenture, and that it would injure the child by subjecting it, when so doing, to severe training, late hours, excitement, &c.

The traverse set up that the indenture under which he defendant claimed the child, was repugnant to the revised statutes of the State of Ohio; that under the provisions of said statute, such instrument must be recorded with the township clerk, where the parties reside, and that if it is not so recorded, it is void. It was denied that this indenture was ever recorded.

The traverse then denied that the relator had attempted to take possession of the child in any other way than by due process of law. It also stated that a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by the Probate Judge of Hamilton County, in July, 1859, and directed to the respondent, commanding her to produce the body of the child, and averred that she then evaded the service of the writ, and took the child beyond the jurisdiction of the Courts of that State. That another writ was issued on the 1st of September, of the same year, by Judge Ingraham, of this City, and averred that the respondent then evaded the service of that writ.

Mr. Larocque then stated that the traverse of the return had put the matter into an entirely new form, and wholly different from that which counsel had before intimated. He could see no way of disposing of the case now but to take the testimony as to the issues of fact betwcen the parties, however disagreeable and unexpected it might be.

The Court suggested that a referee be appointed to take testimony, but Mr. Ashmead objected, saying that under the usual practice in such cases the proper way to proceed was to take affidavits on either side, which should be submitted to the Court. Mr. Larocque would not consent that the testimony should be taken in the shape of *exparte* affidavits, as in that case they knew about what affidavits they would have to meet and contend with. After some further discussion the Court adjourned the case over to Tuesday, the 27th, (as Judge Davies is to be absent this week) at which time the case will proceed in open Court, and the testimony be taken before the Judge. Mr. Ashmead then asked that in the *interim* the relator be allowed access to the child. Mr. Larocque objected, that, as the child was sick, such visits would tend to excite and injure it, especially as she might conceive the fact that the party was endeavoring to obtain possession of her. The court then ordered that the child remain in the custody or under the charge of Officer Bertholf and its mother, and that the father be allowed to see her at the discretion of that officer.

STREET OPENING.

In the Matter of Opening Eighty-Seventh-Street.—This was an application on the part of the Mayor, &c., by Mr. Busteed, Corporation Counsel, to open Eighty-seventh-street from Second to Third avenue, and for three Commissioners of Assessments. The following gentlemen were appointed such Commissioners: Isaac O. Hunt, Philip R. Williams, and Wade B. Warrell.

THE CASE OF THE SHOPLIFTERS.

The application of Margaret Graham and Mary Morgan.—Mr. Sedgwick, for the people of the State, took the ground that the return to the writ was sufficient, inasmuch as it did state that the women were charged on the oath of two parties, which was all that was required by the Statute. He next quoted authorities to the point that it was not necessary that a complaint before a committing magistrate should be in writing or under oath. After some further argument the Court remanded the prisoners and reserved decision.

Before Justice Clerke.

THE "GOOD WILL" OF A BOARDING-HOUSE.

SEPT. 19.—*Emiline M. Griffin* vs. *Jane A. Roof.*—This was an application for leave to put upon the short calendar an action to recover rent due upon a lease. The plaintiff had leased to the defendant, for a boarding-house, the premises No. 192 Bleecker-street for the annual rental of $1,500.

The defendant took possession of the premises in March, 1858, as alleged, under the lease, and has occupied them until recently, but has failed to pay a large portion of the rent,—$1,300,—and to recover this the present action was brought. The defence set up was, that at the time the defendant leased the house, the plaintiff represented that the house was in a good locality, had been used as a boarding-house before, and as such had enjoyed a good reputation, which it retained, and that it had always been a good house for the tenant; that as the house did not turn out to be so popular as represented the large rent was obtained by the defendant by fraud, and that in consequence of such fraud the defendant was not bound to pay. Motion granted.

Northrup for plaintiff; Cushing for defendant.

Before Justice Davies.

Stephen R. Goumburg vs. *John E. Devlin.*—Case settled.

Hannah A. Perry vs. *Edward C. Perry.*—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 17.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Edgar M. Brown vs. *Samuel R. Woodcock, et al.*—Motion to discharge from arrest granted with $7 costs.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarthy.

ACTION FOR RENT.

H. W. Shipman vs. *C. H. McCullough.*—This was an action to recover from the defendant $260 07, alleged to be due for rent of the premises in the rear of No. 57 Ann-street.

The defence was that the premises were rented together with certain steam privileges, which the defendant was deprived off by the plaintiff—he having taken the belting off the machinery so that it was of no use to the defendant.

The plaintiff testified that the belting was not taken off, but that it became loose, and only needed lacing to make it as good as ever, which the defendant could have done in half an hour at any time. Plaintiff also testified that the defendant commenced moving away before the time at which the belting was alleged to have been out of order.

On this evidence the Court gave judgment for plaintiff for full amount claimed, and interest, and costs.

Harrington & Grigg for plaintiff; Mr. Andrews for defendant.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—SEPT. 17.

Before the Hon. Judge Russell.

There were no trials on Saturday in this Court, and only a few sentences were passed.

Mary Buhler pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the State Prison for two years.

James Mead, *alias* Thompson, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and in consequence of his previous good character judgment was suspended.

John Ryan and Henry Coburn pleaded guilty to an assault on Jacob Schulader, and were fined $50 each.

James C. Maroney and James Boyle, for an assault on Frederic Schumacker, were fined $10 each.

Abraham Greenthal, otherwise known as "Gen. Greenthal," convicted on Monday of grand larceny, was placed at the bar for sentence. Judge RUSSELL said that he had received affidavits from the District-Attorney of Hudson County, N. J., and from the Justice of the Peace of Hoboken, giving Greenthal a good character.

Mr. Sedgwick, Assistant District-Attorney, reminded Judge RUSSELL that Hoboken had the reputation of being the resort of the worst rascals from New-York. He desired time to put in counter affidavits.

Judge RUSSELL replied that his mind was made up. He should take these affidavits into consideration. As far as the Court knew, Greenthal's antecedents had been good. The newspapers had said that Greenthal had served 15 years in prison in the old country, and had pursued a bad career in the United States. He (Judge RUSSELL) paid no attention to newspapers. The Court knew nothing of Greenthal except as concerning this case, and taking the affidavits of good characters from Hoboken, into consideration, and the circumstance that Greenthal had paid $1,800 into the District-Attorney's office on account of his forfeited bail, he should only sentence him to three years in the State Prison.

When the sentence was pronounced, Greenthal smiled, and looked like a man relieved of a mental burden. He probably expected 40 years.

The argument in the case of Henry Karples, charged with embezzlement and grand larceny, was then commenced according to previous arrangement. Messrs. Edmon Blankman and A. Oakey Hall appeared for Karples. The case, in brief, was this: Karples was in the employ of the well-known firm of Hecker & Brothers, and is, accused of having from time to time forged the names of various parties in the habit of dealing with the firm, for the procuring of sundry barrels of flour, to be delivered at places indicated by Karples. In July last it was discovered that he had forged in the name of Lane, Lawrence & Co. Before he could be arrested he fled to Canada, whither Officer Bowyer was sent in pursuit of him, and by whom he was brought back. The circumstances of his arrest in Canada opens an interesting question, and on Friday Mr. Blankman filed the following:

IN THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS:—*The People* vs. *Henry Karples, Jr.*—Charge, Embezzlement and Grand Larceny. Indictment filed Sept 13, 1859.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1859.

SIR: Please to take notice that upon the affidavit of the accused, (a copy of which is herewith served,) and which presents to the Court the points hereinafter mentioned, and upon all the papers now on file relating to said accused, or within jurisdiction of said Court, I will move this Court on Saturday, the 17th day of September, instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M., of that day, to quash the indictment above entitled, found against said accused at the September term of this Court, and that the motion to quash will be argued upon the following grounds:

1. That the accused is a resident of Toronto, Canada, except for the purposes of custody of his person, in his trial in the State of New-York, on certain charges of forgery.

2. That all such indictments have been obtained in fraud of his legal rights, and that for the purpose of obtaining them the extradition treaty between Great Britain and the United States was fraudulently worked into operation.

3. That the Grand Jury were without jurisdiction in the premises, as far as any indictment of the term for September inst. are concerned.

EDMON & B. J. BLANKMAN,
Of counsel for Henry Karples, Jr.

To NELSON J. WATERBURY, Esq., Dist. Att'y, New-York.

On Saturday Mr. Blankman argued, in support of the above, that he had filed pleas to the jurisdiction of the Court, contending that the Court was without jurisdiction of the person of the defendant on the ground that his extradition had been asked for by the authorities of the United States from the authorities of Great Britain, and that the accused had been surrendered to the United States on the pretext that he was to be tried for a forgery, which would bring him within the meaning of the Ashburton treaty. That after the accused had been brought within the jurisdiction of the Court the charge of forgery was abandoned, and he was never called upon to plead upon an indictment for forgery, but, on the contrary, two indictments for embezzlement were preferred against him—offences not known to the Ashburton treaty, and for which he could not be surrendered to the authorities; and furthermore, that the proceedings upon the part of the complainants, in procuring the extradition of the accused from Canada to the authorities of the State of New-York, was a fraud practiced upon the Government of Great Britain and also on this Court, and that for the purposes of this cause the law assumes that the accused is still in Canada, and within the jurisdiction of Great Britain, and that he is only here to answer the charge of forgery.

The Judge reserved his decision and the Court adourned till Monday.

On Monday Hermann Siedenberg and Theodore Jacobs, the first a cigar peddler, and the latter a grocery clerk, were tried for stealing three oxen, worth $175, belonging to Isaac Dykman, on Aug. 26. The accused denied stealing the cattle, but said that they found them wandering in the road, and were driving them to the pound when the arrest was made. The Jury, at a late hour, were unable to agree.

John Haggerty *alias* Banta Heenan, was tried for robbing the store of George Silverthal, No. 326 Bowery, on the 17th August, of twenty-two gold watches and forty chains, worth $1,300. The robbery was accomplished between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning. Haggerty secreting himself beneath the counter to accomplish the end he had in view. During a brief absence of Silverthal he rifled a case of its entire contents, as above enumerated, and ran into the street. He was pursued and arrested. The Jury yesterday convicted him, and he was remanded for sentence. A more daring robbery, probably, was never committed.

Theodore Adler pleaded gu

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, FOR A VERY RELIABLE, faithful servant, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework; is a hard-working, economical girl, and a superior washer and ironer and good cook; references unquestionable. Apply at No. 56 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, GENTEEL GIRL, A situation as seamstress; cuts and fits ladies' cloaks and children's dresses in fashionable style; has done the sewing of a family for the last five years; can alter and finish ladies' and children's hats; is quick at the needle; wages $6 to $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as chambermaid and laundress. Understands how to fill either situation thoroughly. Has satisfactory references from her last place. Apply at No. 297 6th-av., between 24th and 25th-sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking; operates Grover & Baker's machine; also, hair-dressing done in the neatest manner. She is of a kind, willing disposition; can give satisfactory reference. Call at No. 227 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one as first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter or to assist with the washing. Call at No. 321 1st-av., between 19th and 20th-sts., second floor, back room, for two days. None but respectable families need call. Good reference if required.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and seamstress, or waiting in a private family. Can do all kinds of sewing neatly. Good City reference can be given from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 166 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a permanent situation in a private family as seamstress, who can cut and fit children's dresses and do all kinds of embroidery. Call Monday, at No. 271 West 27th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 97 West 12th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK BY a steady young woman, and to assist in washing and ironing in a small private family; best City references from her last place; three years. Inquire at No. 70 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 5th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as nurse and seamstress, chamberwork, or fine washing and ironing; best City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 84 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. A Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to take care of children, or the entire charge of a baby, or as chambermaid and seamstress; is willing to make herself generally useful. The best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 204 Mulberry-st., near Houston.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman, a situation as an assistant housekeeper or nurse. Would like to go South with a gentleman's family; has good reference. Can be seen for a few days at No. 120 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who understands her business in all its branches. Has the best City references for honesty, sobriety and good temper. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 138 East 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED GIRL, with excellent City reference, a situation as family seamstress; does embroidery neatly; is willing to go in the country, convenient to a Catholic church; is kind and attentive to children; is quick at the needle; wages $7 to $8. Call at No. 216 East 23rd-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of an infant; also, by one as waitress, chambermaid and waitress, laundress, or chambermaid and laundress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, who is only a few months in the country, to do chamber work and sewing; or would assist in washing and ironing. Call for two days at No. 96 19th-st. between 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of pastry and bread-making; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 183 Hudson-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse or chambermaid, and to do plain sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful; can procure good reference. Inquire at No. 49 Taiman-st., between Bridge and Charles sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the cooking and assist in the washing and ironing of a private family; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 130 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., in the basement.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT YOUNG WOmen, situations; one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as chambermaid and seamstress; the best of City reference given. Apply at the grocery-store, No. 1,608 Broadway, corner 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT woman, as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Can give the best City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 137 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as seamstress and to wait on a lady, or would go out by the day to sew; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 118 West 27th-st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing in a private family. Good reference of three years from her last place. Apply at No. 645 2d-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and to assist in washing, or waiting in a small private family. Best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 242 5th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewing, or fine washing and ironing. Best City reference. Call for 2 days at No. 47 King-st, near Varick.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, in a private family to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework; good City reference. Apply at No. 218 East 14th-st., between Av. A and 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid; is a good plain sewer. Good City reference given. Call at No. 157 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 301, corner of Pacific and Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as wet nurse; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, corner of University-place and 12th-st.

WANTED—UPHOLSTERY WORK, BY A LADY who thoroughly understands the fitting of furniture-covers, and all branches of the business. Call or address M. A. B., No. 82 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, in a small private family; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 77 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as child's nurse and to do plain sewing. The best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 134 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook, washer and ironer; is also an excellent baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH WOman, as chambermaid and assistant housekeeper; the best of City reference given. Address A., Box No. 104 Times Office, or call at No. 13 3d-av., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as laundress in a private family. Has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 83 Perry-st., in the rear, front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook. Best of City reference given; has lived nine years in one family. Apply at No. 1,097 Broadway, corner 32d-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED GIRL, A SITuation to do chamberwork and fine washing in a private family. Has good City reference. Can be seen and engaged. Call at 13 Union Court, University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as cook, and to assist in washing; best of City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 162 36th-st., near 6th-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation to do general housework; good City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 167 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress by a young woman; has good City reference. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, employment by the day; reference given. Apply at the rear of No. 244 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESECTABLE girl as cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 186 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Welsh Protestant girl, as nurse or waitress. Apply at No. 110 East 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY an American woman; is willing to devote her time to the interest of her employer. Apply at No. 12 6th-av

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as professed cook; understands game and soups, baking and pastry, jellies and desserts, and ice-cream. Apply at No. 1,021 Avenue B.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and lady's maid. Can be seen for two days at No. 181 East 20th-st.

WANTED—ALL EMPLOYERS TO CALL AT THE original Broadway Employment Institute, No. 424 Broadway, where they can procure good German, English, Irish and Scotch servants on moderate terms; this large establishment is conducted on correct business principles by MORRIS COHNERT.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in housekeeping, wishes the superintendence of a gentleman's household, or as companion or assistant to an invalid lady. Call, or address, for three days, M. M., No. 63 East 26th-st., New-York, where unexceptionable reference can be obtained

COLORED SERVANTS WANTED—A GOOD cook, baker and ironer; also a neat tidy waitress and chambermaid, to go one hour's ride up the North River. Apply at No. 42 Warren-st, between 10 and 11 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, TOGETHER IF POSSIble, and, if not, separate, for two first-class servants, just disengaged from a first-class family in Brooklyn, where one has served three years and the other several months; one in the capacity of first-rate thorough cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; can also assist in the washing, if required; are really most desirable and highly respectable girls. Apply at Mr. Manning's, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes. Has no objection to taking care of a couple of grown children. Best City reference given from last place. Apply at No. 219 7th-av., second floor, between 24th and 25th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in ironing and washing; is willing and diligent, and will make herself generally useful. The best of City reference given. Inquire at her last place for two days, No. 126 2d-av., near St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, CAPABLE WOMAN, a situation in a private family as cook; understands all kinds of meats and soups, poultry and game, and pastry; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; would assist in the washing and ironing. Has excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman, with the best of reference, a situation to cook and assist in the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of meats, soups, fish, game, poultry, jellies, &c.; is a superior baker of bread, pastry, cakes, pies, &c.; is also an excellent getter up of linens. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS BY A most respectable, intelligent girl who is fully qualified in every respect to take charge of plate, &c., and to attend to the dining-room duties in any gentleman's family, and can fully satisfy any lady with the highest testimonials as to character and efficiency. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN SEAMstress; has no objection to assisting in chamberwork; can produce the best of City reference from her last employer, where she has lived for the last six years. Can be seen at No. 129 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, A MOST competent woman who has been in that capacity a good many years, and who is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth. Call at No. 123 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as chambermaid; understands doing up fine muslins and French fluting; the best of City reference can be given from her last place, where she has lived for the last four years. Call at No. 96 West 27th-st., between 5th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid or waitress and to do plain sewing. The best of City reference from where she has lived four years. Call at No. 349 Bowery, between 3d and 4th sts., third story.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, BEtween 16 and 17, a situation in a private family, to take care of children, or do light chamberwork or waiting on a table. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 227 Division-st., between Attorney and Clinton sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer, or chambermaid and waiter or child's nurse. Can be seen for two days at No. 6 31st-st., from 6th-av. The best of City references can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT woman, as nurse and seamstress; she is capable of taking charge of a young infant from birth, and do the family sewing, or as seamstress and to do up fine muslins; she has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 484 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful girls, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 69 6th av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from 5 to 15 years.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion; is an excellent laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing in a private family; can get the best of City reference, if required, from her last place, where she lived six years. Call at No. 303 East 14th-st., near Avenue A, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO COOK, WASH AND iron, for a very faithful competent servant, highly recommended; is a girl of neat appearance, obliging and respectful to her employer, and will try to make her situation permanent. Apply at No. 68 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTable young woman, as chambermaid; no objection to assist with washing and ironing; she perfectly understands her business; or otherwise to do general housework in a small private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 353 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, who perfectly understands her business in both branches. Best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 131 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman, as cook: understands pastries, creams, ices and jellies. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 60 West 32d-st., in the rear, first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; understands her business thoroughly; can give satisfactory reference. Call or address at 108 West 17th-st.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN ELDERLY LADY who has seen better days, wants a situation as housekeeper for some elderly gentleman; unquestionable reference given and required. Call, on Thursday next, at No. 135 Hudson-st., from 9 o'clock A. M. to 12 M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as child's nurse; can embroider, and do all kinds of plain sewing. Apply at her present employer's, No. 111 West 20th-st., near 7th-av. Can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUAtions, one as cook and the other as waitress or chambermaid. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 123 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT dressmaker, who can make boys' clothing and do all kinds of family sewing; also, operator on Wilson's machine; superior reference. Apply at No. 458 8th-av., between 34th and 35th sts., in the bakery.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations; one as cook, and is willing to do the washing and ironing of a small family; the other as chambermaid and waitress; can get the best of City reference if required. Call at No. 129 East 26th-st. near 3rd-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and to sew, or light chambermaid and to sew. Also a first class cook. Both have good City reference. Call at No. 184 7th-av, between 22d and 23d sts., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, can embroider; has good City reference; can be seen at 71 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chambermaid and seamstress; has no objection to mind one or two children. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No 276 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-class cook; would assist in the washing, if required. Has the best of City references. Apply at No. 62 21st-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person, as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of an infant from its birth; can cut and fit clothes for grown children. Call at No. 63 20th-st., cor. 6th-av., for two days; the best City reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, as waitress; would assist in chamberwork; leaving on account of the family breaking up housekeeping. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 74 Charles-st., near 4th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class cook; has good City references; no objection to assist in the washing. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a German girl; speaks English well; understands dressmaking; good City reference given. Apply at No. 231 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 99 West 19th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED ENGLISHMAN without family, a situation as groom and coachman in a private family; understands the care and treatment of horses in all their different branches. Also the woman as cook, washer and ironer, in the same family. Have got good reference from their late employer. Can be seen at the seed store, No. 9 John-st., for three days, or a letter addressed T. M. will be attended to until engaged.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, WILLING young man, a situation as coachman and gardener, or groom; understands his business very well, as reference can show: no objections to country; also, a situation by a young man to take care of horses, milk cows, and farming generally; is a good driver and understands his business well; good references; wages moderate. Call at or address COACHMAN, No. 510 Broadway, third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, ACTIVE AND REspectable married man, Scotchman, a situation as coachman in a private family, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; can produce the best of recommendations as to honesty, sobriety and carefulness from the old country and this City. Would have no objection to going to live in the country. A note addressed to COACHMAN, J. Dimey's saddlery, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., will be punctually attended to till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man, 29 years of age, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has had long experience in the old country and this country; is not afraid of hard work; liberal wages required. Has the best of City reference. Any person desirous will address L. M., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a man of long experience in horses and carriages; can produce the best City reference; has lived four years in his last employment; is willing to make himself generally useful. Any commands addressed to J. C., at No. 69 West 15th-st., or Patrick Trainor's, No. 664 Broadway, will be strictly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER OR salesman, by a well educated young man; has had a long experience in both the jewelry and music business; his musical education well qualifies him for exhibiting piano-fortes and melodeons; has the best of reference; salary not so much an object as a good situation in a first-class house. Address HARRY, No. 119 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED private Protestant waiter, accustomed to all the duties of a first-rate family; is a good market-man, &c.; can be highly recommended for honesty, capability and sobriety. Address No. 147 5th-av., for two days

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, STEADY young man, a situation in City or country; understands well the care and management of horses; is a good steady driver; will be found willing to make himself generally useful, and not afraid of work; has a general knowledge of gardening; can produce satisfactory references; a good place is more desirable than high wages. Apply at 316 8th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; UNderstands his business perfectly well, in all its branches; has no objections to go to the country a short distance; has the best of City reference from a gentleman with whom he lived 6 years and 6 months. Any commands addressed to B. C., Box No. 197 Times Office, for three days, will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED SCOTCHMAN, WITHout family, a situation as gardener; understands his business in all its branches; also, by the woman, as cook, washer and ironer in the same family; have good references from their late employer. Can be seen at Mr. Thorburn's seed-store, No. 1) John-st., for three days, or address W. P., at same place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE single man as waiter in a private family; understands his business perfectly, and can give good City references. A note addressed to S. A., care of Mr. H. Kerr, No. 746 Broadway, corner of Astor-place, will have immediate answer for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, A young man 24 years old, a situation to take care of a team of horses, carriage, &c.; understands the care and management of horses; is a good City driver; has four years' recommendations from his last employer. Address WILLIAM, Box 181 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man a situation as coachman and groom, a short distance in the country. Understands the management of horses thoroughly. Has the most unquestionable recommendations, &c. Address A. C., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as coachman in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and perfectly the care and management of horses; can produce the best of reference from his last place. Address F. O'B., Box No. 206 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, STEADY man, as coachman, who understands the care and treatment of horses; is a good and steady driver; can do plain garden-work if required; will be found willing and attentive to make himself generally useful. Address R. F., Box No. 192 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, as coachman and groom; no objection to work in a garden, if required, or make himself useful; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; understands his business in all its branches. Address, B. H. W., Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE man, as coachman or groom; is a good and careful driver. Can give the best of City reference as to capability and carefulness. Apply to or address COACHMAN, No. 96 West 27th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER BY a young man who has a thorough knowledge of his business; is an experienced time-keeper and weigher; good City reference given. Address D. E. C., Box No. 199 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, a Welshman, as coachman, or coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness, and plain gardening. Is well recommended. Apply at 149 Grand-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable young Englishman; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; is a careful driver, and can be well recommended. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a respectable single man, without any incumbrances whatever. His character will bear the strictest inquiry. Address E. FAT, No. 261 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as porter; a permanent place more an object than wages; good security given as to honesty. Address J. S. K., Box No. 198 Times Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN MAN WISHES A situation in a German grocery-store; speaks English, and understands how to make all kinds of liquors. Address C. C., No. 32 City Hall-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; has long City reference from his last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 62 University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY AN Englishman; single and with good City reference. Apply to A. B., care of 591 Houston-st., near Broadway.

UN FRANCAIS D'UNE FAMILLE RESPECTABLE et hautment recommandé, parlant Anglais et Allemand, désire se placer chez une famille en ville ou à la campagne en qualité de waiter ou de butler. Il a fonctionné six années en diplomate. S'adresser à RAPHAEL, Box No. 190 Times Office.

TO COAL DEALERS AND BUSINESS MEN GENERALLY.—Wanted employment by a young man, aged 26, who has experience in the City retail coal business; is a thorough bookkeeper; would engage as bookkeeper, cashier or clerk for a moderate compensation. References first-class. Address N. M., Courier and Enquirer Office, No. 162 Pearl-st.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS AND OTHERS.—A young man wishes a situation as steward, store-keeper, check clerk, butcher, or ice-cream maker in a hotel, or as collector, entry clerk, or porter in a mercantile house. Address W. T., Box No. 193 Times Office.

GOOD MALE AND FEMALE FRENCH, German, and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs; also a first-class French cook. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

HELP WANTED.

A NUMBER OF YOUNG MEN WANTED—To peddle an article of almost universal use. An industrious man can make a good living with very little trouble.
JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, NO. 229 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—FOR A LARGE private family residing a few miles from this City; none but a Protestant woman of experience need apply. Good references required. Call on Tuesday or Wednesday of this week, from 10 to 2, at 61 10th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A PERSON TO TAKE CHARGE OF the gun department of a wholesale store; any one who is entirely conversant with the business and can command a country trade, will find a permanent situation by addressing Box No. 1,700 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A DAIRYMAN TO GO TO CALIFORnia in charge of stock. To a single man of the right stamp, thoroughly competent, steady employment at liberal wages will be given, on his arrival there. Passage out paid. Address, for one week,
TREDWELL & BELL, No. 45 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, to take care of a child two years old, and to make herself otherwise useful in a small family; she must be a good seamstress, and bring good City references. Apply at No. 19 North Moore-st., between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT WOMEN, ONE as cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and is a good washer and ironer; the other as waitress and chambermaid. None need make application but those fully competent, and who can bring good City reference. Apply at No. 403 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A COOK AND CHAMBERMAID IN A small family one hour's ride up the North River; a good plain cook and baker, and to do the ironing. Also a neat, tidy waitress and chambermaid. Protestants preferred. Apply at No. 42 Warren-st., between 10 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE.—A youth from 14 to 18 years of age, with a good education, residing with his parents, and who intends to make the law his profession, preferred. Address in the handwriting of the applicant, F. C., Box No. 102 Times Office.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER PERFECTLY COMpetent to take the charge of a farm-house for two single gentlemen a short distance from the City. Apply before 11 o'clock or after 2 at No. 110 Willow-st., Brooklyn, between Clark and Pierrepont sts.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, IN AN IMPORTING and manufacturing house of clothiers' and tailors' trimmings, a young man, who is well acquainted with the Southern and Western merchant tailors, and has some knowledge of the trimming business. Address Box No. 2,089 Post-office, with reference to last employers.

WANTED—FOUR PROTESTANT GIRLS, NAMEly: A cook, laundress, waitress and seamstress; those who thoroughly understand their duties, and possess good recommendations, may apply at No. 51 Chambers-st., up stairs, between 10 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A PROTESTant woman as waiter and seamstress, with good City references. Apply at No. 67 West 31st-st., near 6th-av., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO TAKE care of young children and do chamberwork in a small family; must bring the best of reference from her last place. Apply at No. 512 7th-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL THAT SPEAKS English; must be a good plain cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer. Such a one will find a good home by applying at once to Mrs. CILLEY, 151 Allen-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH AND iron, or to do the general housework of a small family. Apply at No. 25 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh.

NURSERY MAID WANTED.—A WOMAN accustomed to the care of children, who can sew neatly and has good City reference, may apply at No. 91 6th-av., between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

PERSONAL.

WANTED—A PERMANENT HOME FOR TWO orphan children, brother and sister, of the age of 7 and 9 years respectively, where every care will be taken of them, and where their society and a small remuneration will be a sufficient compensation for their support. If preferred, the parties could adopt one or both of them. They are of respectable parentage, healthy and well-behaved children. Address E. T., care of J. W. TRASK & CO., No. 236 Front-st.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 536 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness, by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color; or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels, 40 gallons. Agents, JOHN F. QUINCY & CO., No. 99 William-st.

DRY GOODS.

NOTICE
TO
SKIRT DEALERS.

L. A. OSBORN,
LATE
OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 92 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK,
INVITES THE ATTENTION OF JOBBERS TO THE
CELEBRATED
PATENT IMPERIAL
EXTENSION SKIRT,
UNEQUALED FOR QUALITY AND STYLE,
being made of the BEST STEEL, and tempered in a manner that defies competition.
THE IMPERIAL SKIRT,
having gained for the manufacturers such notoriety as to make it *impossible to fill all orders immediately*, dealers are requested to hand in their orders as early as possible, in order to get their goods in time for the FALL TRADE.
Parties are also invited to examine our NEW
CHAMPION SKIRT,
which EXCELS ANY AND ALL OTHER SKIRTS EVER INVENTED, being made by an entirely new method, which makes the skirt *much lighter* and *more durable* than any other process now used in the manufacture of Skirts.
Having also bought all of Mr. Vincent's right, title and interest in and to the PATENTS OF OSBORN & VINCENT, parties wishing LICENSE TO MAKE OR SELL SKIRTS under said patents, can obtain the same on liberal terms at the office of the subscriber,
L. A. OSBORN,
No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO
DRY GOODS DEALERS.

We have purchased the entire stock of
KNICKERBOCKER PRINTS,
which, together with the celebrated
WARREN'S
AND
WAMSUTTA'S,
in NEW AND EXCELLENT FALL STYLES, we are now prepared to sell by the PIECE or PACKAGE,
FOR CASH OR ON TIME,
AT EXTREMELY LOW FIGURES.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
New-York.

CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWLS!
FALL IMPORTATION
NOW ON EXHIBITION!
These goods were purchased at the recent large Auction sales in London, and will be found
NEW IN DESIGN
AND
UNDER REGULAR PRICES!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION
THEIR
ENTIRE FALL IMPORTATION
OF
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

CUMMING,
SIMPSON &
ARMSTRONG
Offer to Close Buyers a large and well-selected stock of
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS AND
WHITE GOODS,
of their own importation and from the late auction sales.
Nos. 279, 281 and 283 Broadway.

351 WINDOW SHADES, GILT CORNICES, DAMASKS, &c., Wholesale and Retail, at FERGUSON BROTHERS, Broadway. 351

301 NEW DRESS GOODS, FALL STYLES OF LATE IMPORTS. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st., Will open on Monday, Sept. 19, with a continuation of the greatest BARGAINS OF THE SEASON. THOSE CHOICE SILKS which have commanded the admiration of thousands of Ladies during The past week are still offered at less than JOBBERS' PRICES. A full assortment of PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS, In Robes, Dress patterns And by the yard. Comprising Plain Black Gro de Rhin, Rich Black Gro de Epsom, Rich Bayadere Raye Enlumine, Rich Damas Pekin a Poil, Rich Taffeta Raye Eugenie, Rich Taffeta Raye Chene Bayadere, (Deux Volants,) Rich Broche Chene and Lance, (2 flounces.) Also, A splendid assortment of RICH LOW-PRICE SILKS FROM AUCTION. at less than invoice cost. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st. 301

AT RETAIL.
TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS, SHIRTINGS.
We are now offering a very fine assortment to our retail trade, of
NAPKINS,
TABLE DAMASKS,
LINEN SHEETINGS,
TOWELINGS,
NAPKINS,
BLANKETS,
QUILTS,
Real Welsh and Unshrinkable FLANNELS,
and all the best makes of
COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS.
We particularly invite attention to the above stock, containing every article required in housekeeping,
AND AT
LOW PRICES.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway and No. 88½ Leonard-st.

THE GENUINE AND ORIGINAL
WOVEN EXTENSION SKELETON SKIRT.
First introduced by me, is, without doubt, the very best SKIRT in the market, combining all the requisites of a first-class Skirt. The springs are woven in the tapes, and have the adjustable Bustle, and the very best tempered Steel Springs. My name and trade mark, the WOVEN SKIRT, patent applied for, is on each, which dealers would do well to look for, as the market is full of inferior goods, made by pasting the springs in a tape made with large openings. I would solicit an examination and comparison of quality and prices.
S. H. DOUGHTY, No. 2?2 John-st., New-York.
EXAMINE IT. IT IS THE BEST.

CLOAKS AND MANTLES.
FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.
We invite the attention of the ladies to our present large and choice assortment of
VELVET CLOTH AND BEAVER GARMENTS,
for ladies', misses' and children's wear.
Cloth shawletettes, in great variety, from $3 75 to $6 00.
Do. basques and sacks " $4 00 to $5 50.
Beaver cloaks bl'k & col'd, richly trim'd, $5 50 to $8 00.
French tricot cloth and beaver cloaks with rich crotchet fringe and trimmings, at $9 to $12.
W. K. PEYTON, Cloak and Shawl Manufacturer, No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

MEN'S AND BOYS'
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
AT WHOLESALE.
Great inducements to Cash and Short-time Buyers. I have now in store a large and well-made stock of OVERCOATS and BUSINESS SUITS. Also a great variety of other ready-made Garments, made from fine and heavy material, for Southern and Western trade. Please examine my stock before making your purchases.
N. A. KNAPP,
No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 264 Bowery,
will open, this morning, a large stock of New Goods.
Fine French Merinoes, all colors, at 6s. per yard.
5/4 English Coburgs, all colors, at 12½ cents per yard.
Hamilton and Pacific Mills Delaines at 12½ cents, worth 25 cents.
Also,
Several cheap lots of Sheetings, Linens, Blankets, &c.

STELLA SHAWLS! BROCHE SHAWLS!!
SQUARE WOOL SHAWLS!
BLANKET SHAWLS!
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have received an immense assortment of the above goods, in all desirable colors, No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

M. C. DE BEVOISE
Having taken the store No. 863 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., will open on Wednesday, Sept. 21, with a large and extensive stock of
DRY GOODS.

THE ORIGINAL JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have just received a case of the above very superior make of Paris Gloves.
No. 305 Canal-st., cor Broadway.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS WISH TO call special attention to their unusually large stock of
NEW AND CHOICE SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
including all the most desirable styles, and at prices below the cost of importation.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

MME. DEMOREST'S EXCELSIOR AND Woven Skirt Manufactory and Wholesale Depot, No. 378 Broadway. Retail stores No. 320 Canal-st. and No. 258 Bowery. Best woven skirts with 11 springs, 9, 15, 20 and 30 hoops in proportion. Children's skirts and bustles in great variety.

ELAS

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 20, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—World and Stage.

WINTER GARDEN—Don—Bobtail and Wagtail.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Magic Pills—The Food Lovers—Tight Rope Evolutions.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Ruling Passion—Ticklish Times.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Vidocq—Schoolmaster—Light-house Fiend.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Flying Dutchman, or The Phantom Ship—The Haunted Chamber.

HOPE CHAPEL—Wagner's Italia.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, embracing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued This (Tuesday) Morning, in ample time for the steamship *Star of the West*, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 o'clock P. M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 1 o'clock. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

The Times in Europe.

Messrs. Lansing, Baldwin & Co., American Bankers, No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, with whom we have made arrangements for our European business, will receive subscriptions for the New-York Times for any length of time, and will also furnish single copies upon the receipt of the American mails. They are also authorized to receive Advertisements, at the regular rates of the paper, and to attend to all matters of business connected with the Times.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The effects of the steady and persistent gales which for two weeks preceded the equinoctial storm of Saturday last, are reported from various quarters.

The steamship *Persia* arrived at this port at 2½ o'clock yesterday morning, after a wearisome passage of sixteen days from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the afternoon of the 3d September. She encountered a series of perils. On the 5th September, during a heavy gale, her machinery became useless from the breaking of the port crank-pin, and after an unsuccessful attempt to repair the damage, the steamer retraced her course, and headed for Cork; but, during the return passage, hove-to, in order to afford relief to the ship *Ben Nevis*, from Quebec for Liverpool, and during this interval a renewed attempt was made to substitute a new crank-pin for the broken one. This effort proving successful, the *Persia's* head was again turned towards New-York, and the remainder of the voyage was accomplished in safety. We publish elsewhere an interesting narrative of the voyage, and a few items of news not previously received by the *Borussia*. The *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the 31st ult., also arrived here yesterday. As already announced by telegraph, she was compelled to put into Halifax for coal, and hence the delay in her passage.

Among the disasters resulting from the gale and rain-storm of Saturday last, we have to announce the loss of the United States Steamer *Fulton*. On the 16th instant, she went ashore on Santa Rosa Island, near Pensacola, and her hull at last accounts was breaking up. Our dispatch announces the safety of her crew. The *Fulton* was considered a first-class and admirable sea-going vessel. Among other vessels reported as suffering disaster, are the steamers *Chesapeake*, from Portland for New-York, and the *Mount Vernon*, from Washington for New-York. The *Chesapeake* encountered the gale at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, and springing a leak was compelled to run for the shore. She was fortunate enough to reach Provincetown, after throwing overboard sixty tons of freight, consisting of sugar, syrup, oil, &c. The rest of her cargo is probably badly damaged. The *Mount Vernon* is reported to be ashore at Piney Point. From Holmes' Hole, Duxbury Beach, Bodkin Point, and other dangerous localities, we also receive accounts of disasters. Very little damage is reported to have occurred in the harbor of New-York.

The steamships *New-York*, from Southampton for New-York on the 6th inst., and *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool for Quebec on the 7th, are now fully due at their respective ports of destination. They have undoubtedly, however, been detained by the late storm. The *Nova Scotian* had not passed Father Point at 11 o'clock last night.

We have dates from Japan to the 5th of June. A difficulty that had arisen between the American Consul and the Japanese Government, had been amicably settled. It seems that an American, who had discovered a rich copper mine, laid claim to the mine and the soil, contrary to the laws of the country. The Government resisted, and the affair was assuming an unpleasant aspect, when the discoverer abandoned his claim, and perfect good-will was restored.

The rioters at Bergen tunnel did not on Sunday night renew their attempt to replace the obstructions on the track, but a party made an attack on the house of Mr. Austin, one of the aids of Mayor Collard, and he was personally attacked and fired at, but escaped without injury. The citizens rallied at the call of the Mayor, and one arrest was made. The Mayor subsequently issued a proclamation forbidding the assembling of bodies of men for riotous purposes, and offering a reward for the arrest and conviction of the persons who made the attempt upon Mr. Austin's house. During yesterday about one-third of the prisoners were examined by the Mayor, and the Court was adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning. The trains now arrive and depart as usual.

The General Term of the Supreme Court was opened yesterday morning. The calendar contains about three hundred and fifty cases.

The several legislative and quasi-legislative departments of the City Government were yesterday unusually active. The Board of Supervisors discussed the merits of the Registry Law at some length, and after one unsuccessful ballot for Registrars of the First District of the First Ward, postponed further action on the subject till the next meeting. A communication from the Mayor, calling the attention of the Board to the fact that Harlem Bridge is sadly in need of repair, was referred. A communication from the Comptroller, urging that the Board direct that the Tax-books be made out in duplicate sets, was also referred. The Board allowed the bill of Norman McLeod, amounting to $416 13, for supplies for the county jail, furnished during August, and adjourned to Tuesday next. Street Commissioner Smith engrossed the attention of the Board of Aldermen. He submitted two communications, in one of which he stated his reasons for declining to pay Mr. Callaghan, the assignee of the contract, for regulating Fourth-avenue from Seventy-first-street to Seventy-ninth-street, and in the other he stated that the appropriations for the Fire Department would soon be overrun if the requisitions of the Chief Engineer were heeded by him. The City Inspector transmitted the report of the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection with regard to the offal boiling and piggery nuisances, and submitted an ordinance providing that they should not be allowed within the limits of the City. It was laid over and made the special order for the next meeting. The Comptroller submitted a statement of the receipts of the Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroad Companies during the last eight months. Those of the former were $218,703 38, and those of the latter, $257,310 17. The Board concurred with the Councilmen in declaring the leases of the ferries from Grand-street and from Peck-slip to Brooklyn, Eastern District, null and void, and directing the Comptroller to advertise these leases. In the Board of Councilmen a resolution was adopted directing the Comptroller to readvertise the lease of the Grand-street Ferry to Williamsburgh, as well as that of the ferry from the northerly basin at Peck-slip to the foot of South Seventh-street, Brooklyn. The resolutions stated that the Dongan and Montgomerie charters gave the Common Council alone the power to make and confirm leases. In this case they had done neither. The Mayor vetoed the resolution making a donation of $250 to W. S. Pinckney, for clerical services rendered to one of the committees. A concurrence with the Aldermen in awarding the contract for repairing the City Hall to E. N. Gridley, was accomplished. Permission was given Hose Company No. 50 to exhibit their apparatus at the approaching fair of the American Institute, and to insure it to the amount of $500. The Board also concurred in directing the Committees on Fire Department of both Boards to make the necessary arrangements for presenting a new banner to the Department, at their approaching triennial parade.

A large number of reports, on matters referred to the Committees before the Summer vacation, were presented and disposed of at the regular meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council, last evening. A resolution proposing to grade Fulton-street and the streets in the vicinity of the City Hall with Belgian pavement, and another to cause the street lamps to be kept burning all night, every night in each week, was referred to Committees, with instructions to report as to the expediency of the proposed changes.

An address on behalf of the Irish Society, whose object is described to be the conversion of the Celtic-Irish to Protestantism, by the dissemination among them of the Scriptures in the aboriginal Erse, was delivered last evening to a limited audience, by the Rev. J. P. Hanlon, the Society's agent in the United States. He entered at length into an argument of the questions in issue between the Protestant and Catholic Churches; gave a sketch of his personal history, and asserted the power of the Bible as a social regenerator. In conclusion, he urged the necessity of increasing the funds of the Society in whose behalf he spoke by liberal voluntary subscriptions.

A man named George H. Lock was arrested, yesterday, on a charge of conspiring, on the 6th inst., with one Paul Steithel, to defraud the banking firm of G. S. Robbins & Son to the extent of $6,490 11 by a sharp operation with some negotiable promissory notes. Steithel could not be found by the police, and is supposed to have absconded from the City. Lock was committed to prison by Alderman Brady in default of $3,000 bail to answer the charge.

Yesterday, no important sales of Cotton transpired. Flour and Wheat, being more freely offered at reduced prices, were more extensively dealt in. Corn was in light supply and active request at advanced rates. Groceries were moderately inquired for, as were also Hay, Metals, Oils, Tallow, and Whisky. A fair demand prevailed for Provisions. Prices of Pork and Bacon favored sellers. Freights were quiet.

Ocean Steam Navigation.

The arrival of the *Great Eastern*, whatever may be her success, will at least have the good effect of recalling public attention in this country to the general subject of Ocean Navigation by Steam. The last few years have been specially disastrous to both the welfare and the reputation of the United States in regard to this most important interest. The present season of steam navigation between North America and Europe opened with forty-five steamships, *forty* of which, being an aggregate of 81,000 thousand tons, are owned by foreigners, and *five* only, being an aggregate of 12,000 tons, by Americans. Meanwhile, the whole Collins' fleet, the most magnificently appointed in the world, after lying idle all Summer, at last abandoned the field. In view of the active competition of England, the growing prosperity of the German towns, and the maritime ambition and augmented commercial activity of France, we may look, as affairs now shape themselves, for the final hauling off of the last American ship, and the total surrender of the trade to foreign bottoms. If this is true of the American steamship interest, it is equally so of many others, but not of all, for even with a partial application of new principles which have arisen within the last ten years, great fleets of foreign ships are, to-day, running with an economy which asks no favors from Government and defies competition. It matters very little that the fastest time has been made by American ships, when our regular, every-day lines are kept in dock by superior foreign economy.

Now whether it is best to lie still and upbraid Government for withholding subsidies, or to go heartily to work and make ships that will do the work at half the cost, is a question which ought not to require urging upon a people who never stop bragging of their smartness and ingennity. Let us for a moment forget that it is possible to secure unearned money out of Government, and inquire if there are not leaks to stop in our steamship system which would save twice the amount. Then, if that precarious and most mutable thing, a subsidy, be granted, so much the better; if not, not much the worse. Can there be anything more reasonable and straightforward than to incorporate the elements of independence in our very ships, or anything more foolish than for business men to rely solely on the freaks of politicians?

There is indeed a cause which will for some time to come oppose American ships—a greater cost of labor and supplies than exists abroad. But it is a minor cause when compared with the consumption of fifty unnecessary tons of coal per day. Our rates of insurance, it is true, are heavier than in England, but can we wonder at this when we consider the fate of the *Arctic, Pacific, Humboldt, Franklin, Winfield Scott, Yankee Blade, Golden Age, Independence, San Francisco* and *Central America*, two or three of which were lost under circumstances of the most aggravated carelessness?

But there is another remarkable fact about this American and European fleet. Every one of the German steamers, and twenty-three of the thirty-two British vessels are screws, while all our own are paddles. It will be impossible to quash these considerations by a simple reference to the failure of most of *our* naval screw ships; there is reason enough for their slow speeds. The *Niagara*, with fine lines, has insufficient power, and the engines of the *Merrimack, Roanoke, Colorado*, and *Wabash*, were not constructed on the most approved plan. Besides, the enormous timber stern-post and rudder-post of wooden ships, carrying a wave nearly at the velocity of the vessel, cover up much of the useful area of the screw. Our machinists, though possessing every facility, and more than British originality, have not yet had the experience in screw ship-building which is perfecting these things abroad. But it is not so much the fault of our engineers; our capitalists will not allow them to follow up the march of improvement, but perseveringly adhere to old designs.

The paddle-wheel is to-day an abandoned device in Great Britain for marine propulsion. While a very few paddle-ships are completing, and, we believe, no new ones in contemplation screw steamers seem to be hatched as out of a spawning-ground from the Clyde and the Thames. A large number of old foreign war and merchant vessels are being fitted with the screw. Two 41-feet side wheels, making 14 turns a minute, and a 20-foot screw of 32 feet pitch, making 57 turns, would probably do the same work, the slip in each being some 20 per cent. Without further discussing the advantages of the two propellers *per se*, it is enough that the screw is *as* effective as the paddle, for the associated advantages of the screw constitute a sufficient superiority. It allows a ship to carry any amount of sail—the *Great Britain*, for instance, spreading 14,000 yards. Thus, with the wind aft many screw ships run from 15 to 17 knots, even dragging the propeller, and thus lightening the consumption of coal. A paddle ship cannot carry the rigging to do such work, for the moment the wind is abeam, or one or two points on the bow or quarter—as it is, of course, nine-tenths of the time—a paddle ship with a heavy spread of canvas would roll its wheels alternately out of water, which in the highest degree augments the cost of repairs and fuel. But a screw may roll, *ad libitum*, without lifting its propeller from its steady work, and will run 13 or 14 knots with the wind abeam, while a paddle of equal power, thus circumstanced, will not make twelve. The rolling of the paddle-ship also aggravates the great fault of side wheels, a fault which is practically overcome on still water, by great diameter of wheel,—the striking of the floats flat upon the waves, and the lifting of water by the floats, both of which unnecessary processes consume an immense power, and add only a fraction to the propelling force. As noise and jarring are a good measure of power lost, any one can imagine the waste by hearing the rattle of movenbles in even an ocean ship, or the heavy hammering of a steamer's paddles, while the vessel is still several miles away. Screw engines may occupy less stowage room than paddle engines of equal power, and being lower down, relieve the top-heaviness of the vessel. And especially for freighting purposes, there may be smaller engines and less fuel used, since much power can be got out of the wind. The Griffith screw, now generally adopted, even through tangles of red tape, by the British Admiralty, removes the foundation of the popular argument against screw ships—their vibratory, unsteady motion.

It is further believed, popularly, that all screw-ships are slow. Without multiplying instances, we may say that the *Himaloya* and *Australian*, screws, have made as fast time as the *Persia*, paddle,—16½ knots, for 24 hours together, and with greater economy. Whatever may be the theoretical conclusion, the practice of a country which owns more squadrons than we own ships, is the true test, and that practice is in favor of the screw.

The material of ships is a question of the highest importance as to their durability and economy of working and stowage. The valuable space taken up by timber sides and beams is enormous. The fine hollow lines to which iron may be moulded cannot be followed in wood. The screw shaft passing through a timber stern post enlarges it to ungainly dimensions, and the post in its turn greatly injures the effect of the screw by standing in its way, as before-mentioned. But with iron the whole stern may be as sharp as a razor, except the exact area of the screw hub. The relative strength and durability of iron and wood are in ships as they are in all other constructions,—the one the type of the required qualities, the other subject to fracture and decay. A few iron ships have come to pieces in storms, but this is traced to bad workmanship. Their durability when cast upon rocks is proverbial. The *Tyne* upon the Dorset coast, and the *City of Philadelphia* on the rocks off Cape Race, and several other iron hulls, have withstood breakers that would have beaten a wooden ship into fragments.

With us iron is expensive, but our recognized ingenuity ought to balance this by saving labor and cost in the processes of making ships. As it is, riveting by machinery, a common practice abroad, is not adopted in the States. Our political economy will not allow us to import cheap iron free for the sole benefit of ship-owners, but our Government can at least protect our iron manufacturers by stability in the regulation of the duty.

In the matter of shape, our ocean steamers may be decidedly reformed. After building the fastest river and clipper hulls in the world, it is a pity to be second best in any craft. Our modellers of ocean vessels should study our river boats, as well as their European copies and adaptations. There is a popular idea that very sharp vessels will "hog," "break their backs," steer badly, and run under in a heavy sea. But the largest European experience is to the contrary. The *Himalaya* and *Australian* are slightly less in length than eight times their beam. The *Ionia*, which has run twenty miles an hour, is in length 10¾ times her width; the *Persia* is eight to one; three of the New-Haven and Dieppe boats, which are on the exact model of the *Great Eastern*, and which on the channel, in proportion to their size, encounter Atlantic storms are 8½ to 1, and the *Wave Queen*, which rode and steered remarkably well, although she was stranded by trying to cross New-Haven bar at low tide, was 14 to 1. Increase of length in proportion to width is universally admitted to be the chief method of increasing speed and saving fuel, and with iron, or especially with steel ships now coming into use, and with improved methods of framing, there is no doubt that ships of at least 10 or 12 to 1 will soon come into use for ocean purposes. The commercial objection urged against sharp ships,—that their sharp lines do not allow stowage-room, is, looking at it in another light, an advantage, for with a given stowage contents, add 50 feet of mere thin dead space to each end, and the weight and cost will not be so much increased as the fuel expenses will be diminished.

Without going further into these details, or discussing the known and promised economies of the steam-engine itself, what we have already said is sufficient to show that our Steam Marine needs vital and revolutionary improvements. It is not creditable to us as a nation thus to allow ourselves to be absolutely driven from the ocean by the superior skill and enterprise of other countries. Still less are we excusable when we have only to avail ourselves of the tested and tried experience of Great Britain, and adopt what she has proved to be worthy of our adoption.

The Old Trick.—Our readers may have noticed that the notorious Enright, whose name has for years been conspicuously and constantly connected with the swindling of emigrants, and of other strangers in the city had been arrested on charge of robbing a Frenchman, ignorant alike of our customs, language and laws. On Saturday he was released *on bail* for trial at some future time. The Frenchman, meantime, whose testimony is absolutely necessary to his trial, cannot afford to await the law's delay, as he is anxious to return to France.

Enright is a Ward politician, whose services are frequently called in requisition by aspirants for the bench, and other places of public trust. His trial will probably be postponed until the only witness in the case has disappeared; then he will be tried, and of course acquitted. It is by such collusion and chicanery as this that he has been allowed to carry on his business so long. Can not something be done to secure more speedy trials in such cases as this? Under the present system the laws against swindling are only a bungling farce.

Politics among Office-holders.

New York, Saturday, Sept. 17, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice that Daniel B. Hasbrouck, Deputy Clerk of the Police Department, has been dismissed by the Police Commissioners for "attending the Republican State Convention at Syracuse, and taking an active part in the deliberations of that body."

I also notice that the Hon. Augustus Schell has been appointed one of the delegates at large to the Democratic National Convention at Charleston, and that the Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann, Mayor of the City and one of the Police Commissioners, has been appointed alternate.

As many are uninitiated, they would like to know whether Mayor Tiemann accepts this appointment, and if he does, how he voted in the case of Mr. Hasbrouck?

As Editors are generally supposed to know everything, you would confer a favor on many who cannot understand these mysteries, by explaining why a Police Commissioner should be retained, and an employe dismissed, when both have been guilty of the same offence. Yours, &c., H.

We fear we can give our correspondent but slight satisfaction. The ways of party politicians are well nigh inscrutable,—certainly we cannot pretend to find them out. It is quite possible, indeed probable, that Mr. Tiemann did not vote to dismiss Mr. Hasbrouck for attending a party convention; or if he did, he may be able to see a marked difference between Mr. Hasbrouck's case and his own. We see it also stated that Wood, who threw Mr. Stryker off the platform at Syracuse in the Democratic Convention, has been removed from his office in the Public Stores,—not for rowdyism, but for being "absent without leave." Whether Mr. Schell, Marshal Rynders, and the other Federal office-holders who were present on that occasion had, or had not, "leave of absence," we do not know.

These are personal matters into which we do not care to make too close inquiry. We are perfectly willing to overlook a little inconsistency in this matter for the sake of the general principle. We approve heartily of every attempt that may be made anywhere to separate party politics from the subordinate public service, and to establish that service upon a footing at once so permanent and so honorable that respectable men may not be ashamed or afraid to enter it. The Police Commissioners have done well in adopting the rule which forbids policemen from taking an active part as partisans; they may not be always just or impartial in enforcing it, but the rule is a good one, and should be maintained,—whether the Commissioners observe it in their own cases or not. It is better that they should be inconsistent, than that our policemen should be allowed to become noisy, brawling Ward partisans.

The same rule ought to be introduced into the Custom-house, the Post-office, and every other department of the public service. The men employed should be trained to a thorough knowledge of their duties, and held strictly to the faithful and honest performance of them:—and then they should be kept in office during good behavior. In that way, and in no other, can the public service be properly cared for. Everything in the present mode of doing business tends directly towards dishonesty and incapacity. Men are appointed not for their character or their qualifications, but because they have been serviceable partisans. They know that their term is short,—that the advent of a new party will eject them,—and they naturally cast about to make hay while their sun continues to shine. Integrity, fidelity and capacity avail them nothing in the long run. They cannot look upon their positions as a permanent and reliable dependence. They are mere tenants at will, and feel neither obligation nor interest in making anything more of their posts than a temporary convenience. The inevitable result is, that they avail themselves of every possible chance to make money by their offices,—either by robbing the Government directly or indirectly, or else by using its power to levy black-mail upon those who are compelled to do business with it. The merchants of this City who have business with subordinate officers of the Custom-house, could give detailed illustrations of the manner in which the existing practice works, which would demonstrate the absolute necessity of a thorough change.

We hope the rule to which our correspondent refers will continue to be enforced,—and that, too, whether the Commissioners themselves obey it or not.

Another City Judgment.

In another column will be found a report by the Street Commissioner setting forth the facts in relation to another of the fraudulent judgments obtained against the City in connection with his Department. It is the old story. A case with no legs to stand on in Court, is carried on a legal stretcher before a Referee, already famous for the number of decisions he has given against the City.

The law specially provides that cases shall "only be referred where a long account is involved," as in disputes of partnerships, or in cases of commercial agencies where books and bills have to be examined, and the point in dispute is more the establishment of an arithmetical balance than of a judicial decision. But in the case reported by the Street Commissioner, the whole substance of the alleged claim depends on the validity of the contract; and beyond that one point, and the execution of the work agreed for, there was absolutely nothing for settlement by any legal process. By legal decisions still remaining in force, it will be seen that the contract on which the claim in question is set up was on its face void and of no effect; no subsequent arrangement could give it efficacy as against the Corporation, and had this case been brought into Court, it must have been decided against the plaintiff on the face of the former decisions, and the admitted invalidity, under the Charter, of a contract made with the highest, and not the lowest, bidder.

It was not taken into Court, however, but brought before the same Referee who gave judgment in favor of John Pettigrew for $26,000, on a contract containing one forged item of $7,000—a forgery to which attention was duly called in this paper, whereupon the Referee pleaded that he knew nothing of the instrument. In the present case the Street Commissioner lays the facts before the Common Council, and we have hope that it may not yet be too late for that body to compel the Corporation Counsel into action which will give the City Treasury relief.

Two Knives for one Knot.—We are delighted to learn that the Commander-in-Chief of the British army, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, has sailed from Bantry Bay in a noble air-ship of three hundred guns, for Vancouver's Island, where he will meet the Commander-in-Chief of the American army deputed by the President to keep Gen. Harney from plunging the United States into a sudden and sanguinary war with Great Britain. This intelligence is particularly gratifying, because it relieves the mission of Lieut.-Gen. Scott of the slight appearance of ridicule which might else have rested upon it. Had it simply gone forth to the world that the President of the United States, upon hearing of a possible collision between a small body of American troops and the government of a fifth-rate British colony, had instantly dispatched the highest military officer in the service of the nation to the scene of the difficulty, an idea might perhaps have arisen in the unregenerate foreign mind that the American Administration had sacrificed something of the national dignity to an excess of pacific zeal. But of course, if the head of the British army is to be sent on a similar mission, all will conclude that the knot must be worthy the extraordinary power involved to unloose it. Moreover, Mr. Buchanan is too fine a classical scholar to trifle with the Horatian maxim; and nobody can suspect him of a wish to manufacture an excitement for his own or Gen. Scott's advantage, or for the torment and confusion of the Democratic Party in the coming Presidential canvass.

The Great Eastern.

The following extract of a private letter from a gentleman whose position enables him to give reliable information concerning the movements of the *Great Eastern*, contains particulars of general interest on this subject:

London, Friday, Sept. 2, 1859.

The *Great Eastern* will leave her moorings at Deptford on Tuesday next, Sept. 6, and proceed to the mouth of the Thames, where one or two days will be consumed in adjusting her compasses; those perfected, she goes to Portland Roads, and from thence, on the 17th, to Holyhead, and if no unforeseen difficulty occurs, she sails from Holyhead on the 25th for Portland, Me., and should make the run in *eight* days.

The Chairman of the Company, who is indefatigable in his efforts to get her into deep water, is resolved to carry out the above programme, if possible, and I do not think a delay of more than four or five days can occur in her departure from Holyhead. She is *sure* to go by the 1st of October.

Mr. Lever, of the Galway Line, has been trying to charter the trip, but without success,—the Company having determined to retain the control in their own hands. They have positively declined his offers.

Results of the War Upon the Piggeries.

The readers of the Times during the past month have been kept well posted with the progress of what was popularly known as the "Piggery War." About the middle of July the Commissioners of Health ordered the abatement of one of the greatest nuisances of the City—the pig-pens which abounded in the vicinity of the Central Park. Complaints of the horrible odor of these pens had long been ponring into the City Inspector's office, principally from the residents of the Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second Wards, who in coming down town and returning to their homes were often affected to sickness as they passed their vicinity. It had become customary for the conductors of cars as they approached the region of the pens to close the windows, and give the signal to the driver to make the fastest time possible until he had passed through it. The pens were almost exclusively located on vacant lots, of which the tenants were neither owners or lessees—squatters who claimed a sovereignty over their noisome possessions, equally offensive to the owners of the property and to the vicinity. Their swine sometimes shared their shanties with them—oftener occupied an inclosure, on one side of which was a sunken lot filled with stagnant water. Their food was prepared of offal from the slaughter-houses, scraps from the hotels, and poultices from the hospital. This horrible mess was boiled in kettles, for the double purpose of making it more acceptable food for the unclean beasts, and of saving the fat, which was carefully skimmed off and sold to the tallow-chandlers. The steam from these boilers spread over the whole region, offending the senses of people in aristocratic quarters at considerable distances, and without a doubt producing much sickness. It was anticipated that any attempt to abate this nuisance would be sturdily resisted, not only by the owners of the hogs, who made their living by it, but by others who turned a penny carting the offal; by still others who found this market for their broken victuals and offal, and perhaps by some who in the squatters and their votes found political capital, that was very serviceable on an emergency. The City Inspector turned all the available force of his office to the task of enforcing the orders of the Commissioners of Health. Notice was issued to the owners of pens that, after a certain day, if their property was not removed, the nuisance would be forcibly abated. Very little attention was paid to the notice, and in some quarters preparations for resistance were made. The City Inspector then obtained the assistance of the Police, and a descent was made by nearly a hundred men, under direction of the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, and a brisk warfare kept up for nearly a month. As the result, Mr. Downing reports that some 9,000 hogs have been driven to the public pound, 3,000 pens demolished, and 100 boilers removed, and that 250 barrels of lime have been used to purify the vacated premises. The swine were mostly reclaimed from the pound by the owners, on giving assurance that they should be instantly removed from the City. Large quantities were transported to Westchester County and to Brooklyn, which fact stimulated the Health Officers of our sister city to a similar war, which, however, was rendered almost a useless waste of legislative energy, as, by the ordinances of Brooklyn, a permit from the Mayor was all that was necessary to enable any man to keep as many swine on his premises as he chuse, and the permits were readily forthcoming from the acting Mayor, Kalbfleisch, and for a short season from Mayor Powell, when he resumed his seat.

The Inspector's forces frequently have their work to do twice or even three times over, as the reclaimed animals were in many instances driven back to their old pens, and the boilers re-erected with such privacy as was possible. From the report of Superintendent Downing, which was presented last evening to the Board of Aldermen, it appears, however, that now the work is completed, and Mr. Downing congratulates the Board on the increased health of the City in consequence.

As the pork manufactured in such abominable sties, and fed on such pestiferous food, must have been very unwholesome diet for the poor to whom it was peddled, no doubt Mr. Downing is right in supposing that a great cause of mortality has been removed. The weekly returns of deaths have certainly very much diminished, and although the unusually cool weather has contributed to such a result, there can be no question that the abatement of the stench in the vicinity of the Central Park, and the removal of so large a mass of diseased meats from the cheap markets and peddler's wagons, have had their share in improving the public health.

The City Inspector appended to Mr. Morton's report the draft of an ordinance on the subject, which he begs the Common Council to enact into a law, lest in lack of it, the campaign prove of merely temporary service. This proposed ordinance provides a fine of $25 for every swine kept in the City south of Eighty-sixth-street, or above that street without the written permission of the Mayor and City Inspector, and makes it a misdemeanor for any person to boil butcher's or hotel offal, or home swill, within the City limits, punishable by a fine of not less than $25 or by imprisonment for not less than twenty days.

The ordinance is called for and ought to be adopted without being sent into the circumlocution office. It would enable the City Inspector to prevent the nuisance from becoming an "institution" again on our island, or if under the administration of inefficient officers it should reappear, there would be no excuse for the Mayor and City Inspector, upon whom alone the responsibility would lie.

Mr. Downing calls attention to the significant fact in this connection, that the Offal Contractor asks, for larger pay than formerly, on the ground that the breaking-up of the piggeries devolves upon him the necessity of removing eighty tons of offal, where before ten tons were all that was placed at his disposal—an increase of 700 per cent. The Aldermen ordered the report and proposed ordinance printed, and made the special topic of consideration for Thursday evening next.

The Public Store Contract.—We learn from good authority that an effort is now in progress, having for its object the immediate revision, and eventual annulment at no distant day, of the contract made with Messrs. Mather, McIntyre and Craig, for performing the labor in the Public Stores attached to the Custom-house of this city. We are also assured that the Hon. John Cochrane, whose name has been connected with the affair, not only has no interest, direct or indirect, in the iniquity, but is zealously opposed to its continuance. It is stated that Mr. Cochrane, being much absent from town, and much withdrawn from professional business, permitted a Mr. James Craig to have the use both of his name and office, as a lawyer; but had no real partnership with Mr. Craig, either in law business, or any other operation. Before understanding the nature or objects of the contract, Mr. Cochrane lent a friendly countenance to Mr. Craig's application for an interest in the work; but the moment the oppressive and extortionate effects of the arrangement on the laboring classes became manifest, Mr. Cochrane put himself in bitter opposition to the scheme, and is now in correspondence with the Secretary of the Treasury, joining the general demand that this arrangement may be broken up. We trust he may speedily succeed in his endeavor.

Newspaper Change.—The New-York *Democrat*, a German daily published here, has doubled its size, and is to appear hereafter in the same form as the Times. This is evidence of substantial prosperity.

THE AGRICULTURAL FAIR AT CHICAGO.

Sixty Thousand Strangers Present—The Steam Plows at Work—The Military Drill—Prizes Awarded—Hope Hose Company of Philadelphia at a Chicago Fire.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Chicago, Friday, Sept. 16, 1859.

The Fair grounds were enlivened yesterday by a display of the steam plows, and by the competition of three military companies for the "stand of colors," worth $400, which was offered as a prize to the best drilled company. The concourse on the grounds was immense. The Illinois Central Railroad ran three trains of 15 to 20 passenger cars in each, a train leaving the depôt at Chicago every 30 minutes. All these cars were crowded, not only inside, but on the platforms and on the roofs of the cars. And this was not only at times, but all through the day. The State-street horse railroad, which runs from the heart of the city direct to the Fair, with all its cars in operation, found its entire rolling stock far inadequate to carry a quarter part of those who wished to take that route. There could not have been less than 50,000 persons on the ground yesterday, and to-day 60,000 would not cover the number of visitors.

There were three steam plows on exhibition yesterday, and two to-day. Waters' Detroit machine unquestionably merits the first notice. It is an immense and unwieldy looking affair, but evidently of great strength. The ploughshares are set in two gangs, six in one and seven in the other. They are so arranged as to enter the ground in the same order that three or four men who are mowing follow each other with their scythes. The machine moved quickly and steadily over the ground, cutting its thirteen deep furrows with perfect ease, and turning each one over with perfect precision and regularity. The plowing was examined by hundreds of farmers and every one that I heard pronounced the work well done. Its movements are made with what seems to be irresistible power. It carries 150 pounds of steam to the square inch, and there is no doubt but, under favorable circumstances, it will plow eighty acres per day.

Fawkes' Lancaster steam plow did not operate so well. It moves with greater rapidity, but only has six or eight plowshares, and only plowed two inches deep. This will never do for Western work. It is to have another trial.

The following premiums have already been awarded:

For the best Imported Durham Bull, Clark & Co., Springfield, Ohio, $100.

Best imported Ayrshire Bull, Brodie & Carnahe, Ellisburgh, N. Y., $100.

Best American Durham Bull, W. N. Chamberlain, Vienna Crossroads, Ohio, $100.

Best American Durham Cow, J. N. Brown, Berlin, Illinois, $75.

Best drilled Military Company, National Guards Cadets, of Chicago, a stand of colors worth $400.

The miltary of Chicago did not as a general thing compete for the stand of colors. Why this was so, I am unable to learn. The only companies that entered themselves were the Highland Guards, a company composed entirely of Scotchmen, and wearing in every detail "the garb of Auld Gaul;" and the National Guards Cadets. It was generally supposed, I found, by military men residing in Chicago, that had either the Light Artillery Company or the Chicago Light Guard entered the lists, one of them would have carried off the prize. The reason of their not being on the field I was unable to ascertain. They both did good service in the great German riots of 1855, and are both in a high state of discipline and efficiency.

The Cadets are all young men, none of them over 21. But they showed a perfection in drill and in marching that astonished every one. Their uniform is neat and tasteful, being a dark blue frock-coat, light blue trousers, and army regulation hat and pompon. The crowd on the ground was too great to allow them sufficient room for some manœuvres, but they went through with the manual of arms according to Scott, and then according to Harder, and then followed with the entire bayonet drill of the French army. They also went through various marching exercises and evolutions. The judges unanimously awarded to them the stand of colors, which they had certainly fairly won.

Hope Hose Company, of Philadelphia, arrived here last evening, where they are the guests of the Chicago Hope Hose Company. While they were being entertained at supper a dreadfully destructive fire broke out in the western division of the city, to which they, in company with the Chicago firemen, quickly repaired. The fire raged from 9 o'clock till 2 this morning, and destroyed many valuable buildings.

Steam Fire-Engine Trial—Fawkes' Steam Plow.

[By Telegraph.]

Chicago, Monday, Sept. 19.

A trial took place to-day between the steam fire-engine of Hope Company, Philadelphia, and the steam fire-engine of the Atlantic Company, of this city. The former beat the latter 30 feet. The Atlantic has a rotary-pump, and was built at Seneca Falls.

The United States Agricultural Society has awarded a gold medal to Fawkes' steam-plow "Lancaster," and a premium of $3,000 has also been awarded to it by the Illinois Central Railroad Company and the late Agricultural Society.

The Case of Bishop Onderdonk.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article in your Saturday's paper, signed "Clerus," assumes altogether too much ground in the above case. In the event of the reversal of the sentence, Bishop Onderdonk has solemnly pledged himself, in a written document in the hands of Dr. Hawks, and immediately to take effect, to assign to Bishop Potter the exercise and administration of the powers and authority appertaining to the office of Diocesan, and furthermore expressing his full purpose not to perform Episcopal functions in the Diocese without the consent of Bishop Potter. The petition referred to by "Clerus" as circulating for signatures, is in consequence of, and based upon, a memorial drawn up by Bishop Onderdonk, and to be presented to the House of Bishops, in which he acquits the Court which tried him of improper motives in his conviction, admits the justice of his sentence, and, confessing his guilt, declares his sincere sorrow and repentance for the same. This petition has been signed by those whose names "Clerus" mentions, and by others, in view of this memorial, and under the impression that according to the letter and spirit of the understanding had with Bishop Onderdonk, he does not purpose in any way to attempt renewing the jurisdiction of the Diocese. "Clerus" must be under a most serious hallucination if he can suppose for a moment that it is in contemplation to make Bishop O. "the acting head of the Diocese." The movement, he remarks, is by *individuals*. True and he thinks besides that the annual Convention have no business with it. This will sound very strange to all acquainted with the discussions in past years in this body. The Convention certainly have a right to ask for information in the matter. The case, since 1845, has at several sessions occupied more or less of their deliberations. Originally they conferred jurisdiction upon Bishop Onderdonk. Some hold that the sentence has voided it. Many are firmly persuaded that it can never be resumed by him with any prospect of usefulness to the Church. All these are grave points, and it is probable that the Convention will ask for light, and deem it their duty to demand a sufficient guarantee that in case the sentence is remitted, the character, prosperity and peace of the Episcopal Church shall be secured.

ONE OF THE SIGNERS.

The Syracuse Row—Affidavit from the Benicia Boy.

The proceedings at Syracuse seem to have occasioned a good deal deal of bad blood among the prominent actors in the affair. We observe that a placard was posted about the City yesterday signed by

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY AND FRAUD.—Mr. FRANCIS BACON, employed by the banking firm of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, made a complaint on Saturday, before Alderman BRADY, at the City Hall Police Court, against PAUL SEITHEL and GEORGE H. LOCK, whom he charges with conspiring to defraud his employers to the extent of $6,490 11. The complainant alleges that on the 6th inst. SEITHEL obtained from the firm of ROBBINS & SON three promissory notes—two of which were made by RUSHMORE, CONE & Co., of the aggregate value of $5,172 54, and the other by LAZARUS, LUMBINGTON & Co., for the sum of $1,317 57—under pretence of purchasing them for cash, and agreeing to pay therefor $6,154 99. As soon as SEITHEL procured the notes from ROBBINS & Co., he delivered them to a man named CHARLES LOCK, receiving no consideration for the same. LOCK immediately disposed of the notes to the firm of HULGAR-TEN & HEINFELD for the sum of $5,104 98, which was paid in a single check by that firm. LOCK thereupon deposited the whole sum in his own name in the Bank of the Commonwealth, but almost immediately drew from the amount $2,500, and afterwards procured his check for $3,000 to be certified by the Bank and sent to SEITHEL with a note, of which the following is the copy:

TUESDAY, Sept. 6, 1859.

PAUL SEITHEL, Esq.: *Dear Sir*—I inclose my check payable to your order for $3,000, in part payment for notes bought from you to-day. I will send round the remainder as soon as it comes in. I have not got check for one piece yet. Please send receipt for amount ($3,000) on account, and oblige,

Yours truly, in haste, C. H. L.

Soon after 3 o'clock on the same day SEITHEL called at the office of ROBBINS & SON and delivered to them the check for $3,000, at the same time expressing his inability to pay the balance at that time, pretending that he had disposed of the notes to LOCK, who had failed to pay the full amount, and exhibiting the note of the latter as proof of his statement. SEITHEL also admitted that at the time of purchasing the notes he had no means of meeting the obligation except by a resale, and prior to their coming into his possession he had agreed with LOCK to purchase them. Upon being questioned as to his knowledge of LOCK, SEITHEL asserted that his acquaintance with the man was very slight, and he did not know whether he was a responsible person or not. The *Copartnership Directory*, for the years 1859-60, however, shows the fact that SEITHEL & LOCK had been partners, under the firm name of PAUL SEITHEL & Co., at No. 50 Exchange-place. Detectives KEESE & RADFORD arrested LOCK, Sunday morning. SEITHEL could not be found, and is said to have absconded. The prisoner, in default of $3,000 bail, was committed to answer a charge of conspiracy and fraud.

BURNING OF SEVERAL FACTORIES, RESIDENCES, AND A STABLE AND FIVE HORSES SUFFOCATED.—Yesterday morning a stable, No. 193 West Thirty-sixth-street valued at $300, was destroyed by fire, and five horses valued at $150 each, were suffocated. The roof of the house in the rear of No. 191, of the same street was damaged by the fire; and the buildings on lots Nos. 199, 188 and 187, injured to the extent of about $300. The buildings in the rear of Nos. 202, 204, 206, 208 and 210 West Thirty-seventh-street, occupied principally as a Cotton Batting Factory, by ISAAC HALSTED, were nearly all destroyed. Mr. H.'s loss is about $10,000, on which he has no insurance. FRANCIS HALSTED, who occupied a portion of the buildings for a cabinet shop, lost about $800. He is insured for $500 in the Artisans' Insurance Company. Mr. J. D. SHERMAN, mahogany door manufacturer, who occupied a portion, lost about $1,200. He is insured for $1,000 in the Kings County Insurance Company, and Everett Insurance Company. Mr. BRIGHTENSTEIN, manufacturer of reeds, lost $500. He was not insured. JAMES MILLWARD, who occupied a basement as a Planing Mill, lost $5,000. He is insured for $1,000 in the Excelsior and Wall-street Insurance Companies. The machinery and buildings were owned by JACOB CLOSZ, who loses on the buildings $15,000, and on the machinery about $4,000. He has an insurance on the buildings of $1,000 in the Rutgers Insurance Company. The two-story brick building, in the rear of No. 200 West Thirty-seventh-street, owned and occupied by JOHN MCFARLAND, was damaged about $800, which is covered by insurance in the Pacific Insurance Company. A frame-building, in the rear of No. 198 West Thirty-seventh-street, owned and occupied by JOHN O'CONNOR, was damaged about $1,000, which is covered by insurance in the Pacific Insurance Company. W. P. BESSELL'S cooperv, in Washington-street, was also burned yesterday. Damage about $700. He is fully insured.

ARREARS OF CROTON WATER RENTS.—All Croton water rents are by law payable in advance on the 1st of May in each year, and the Croton Board is charged with the collection of them if unpaid for one year thereafter. At the expiration of the fiscal year the unpaid water rents are turned over to the Bureau of Arrears for collection, and if they are not paid at the expiration of another twelvemonth they are added into the tax books for the next year, and having by this time been nearly doubled by the addition, from time to time, of specified sums,—the penalty of non payment,—the property upon which they have accrued is sold under the hammer, and thus, finally the rents and the sums added as penalties are paid The amount of Croton water rents unpaid which went to the Bureau of Arrears for 1858, with 15 per cent. added as the penalty of non-payment, was $55,411 22, and this is added into the tax books for the present year.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT—A CHILD RUN OVER AND KILLED.—An inquest was held yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, upon the body of a girl, ten years of age named MARY SEILER, who was run over on Saturday afternoon, by a Second-avenue railroad car, near Twenty-fourth-street. Deceased, in company with her father, attempted to cross the track. The violent rain-storm which prevailed at the time, made it necessary for Mr. SEILER to hold his umbrella low down before their faces. Their vision being thus obscured, neither saw the approaching car, which knocked the little girl down, the wheel passing over her left leg and crushed it frightfully. She was taken to the Hospital, where an amputation was performed, but death ensued about 7 o'clock on Sunday evening. The jury considered the occurrence an entirely accidental one, and brought in a verdict accordingly.

FATAL FALL INTO A VAULT.—A woman named ELLEN ANSLEY, about 35 years of age, died at the City Hospital, on Sunday, from the effects of injuries received on the 15th inst. An inquest was held yesterday, and the evidence showed that a large number of persons collected around an excavation for a vault in front of No. 177 Chambers-street, to look at a horse which had been employed in hauling away the dirt, and had been backed into the cavity. Pressing too heavily on the temporary railing that inclosed the excavation, the wood-work gave way, and deceased, with two or three other persons, were precipitated a distance of several feet to the bottom of the hole. She fell underneath the others, and, when taken out, it was found that she had sustained a fracture of the right arm, and her face and limbs were much bruised. She was taken to the Hospital. On Friday last symptoms of *delirium tremens* supervened. The jury rendered a verdict of "Accidental death."

PERSONAL TAXES COLLECTED YESTERDAY.—The Receiver of Taxes having given notice that on and after Sept. 19 he would receive the personal taxes for 1859, his office was yesterday visited by a great many people, who paid into his hands $194,-022 69. To all who pay their taxes before Nov. 1 the interest thereon up to Dec. 1 is deducted. The total amount of the personal tax of those who paid up yesterday was $196,818 19, from which the discount for 73 days ($2,755 50) being deducted, the amount above set forth was all that they were required to pay. The largest amount paid in by any individual or corporation yesterday was that received from the Manhattan (Banking and Trust) Company—$32,785 36.

CLEANING THE STREETS AND WEST WASHINGTON MARKET.—Keeping West Washington Market clean is a job which involves a considerable expenditure of money,—more than the City Inspector desires to appropriate to that purpose, in view of the heavy outlay which he has already been compelled to make in cleaning the streets of the City, and of the fact that the disputed point as to whether the City or the State owns the property in question, is still unsettled. Still Mr. DELEVAN employs two men there, who sweep the market once a day. It is probable that a contract will be made in a few days with Mr. SMITH, the proprietor of the sweeping machines, by which the streets of the City will be swept thereby for about one-half of the expense with which this work has been attended hitherto.

AN UNFOUNDED RUMOR OF MURDER.—A woman named LARKIN died on Sunday at No. 38 Scammel-street. Shortly after her decease, Capt. CAMERON, of the Seventh Ward Police, was passing by and hearing a loud noise in the house, entered to ascertain the reason of the disturbance. He discovered the husband of the dead woman in a grossly intoxicated condition, and behaving in a disorderly manner; he therefore determined to take him to the Station-house. The neighbors at once believed that LARKIN was arrested on suspicion of having murdered his wife. Soon a crowd collected in front of the place, and much excitement was manifested. It transpired, however, after an interval of an hour or so, that Mrs. LARKIN had died from natural causes, and had been under a physician's treatment for some time.

A GOVERNMENT STEAMER REPLEVINED BY THE U. S. MARSHAL.—Messrs. LAWRENCE & FOULKS, who were the builders of a small steamer for the United States Government, to be used by Gen. BERNAM, Captain of Topographical Engineers, for visiting the fortifications in the harbor, would not deliver the steamer until the one-third balance due them was paid. The vessel was taken from the custody of Captain BERNAM and removed to Williamsburgh, where, it is alleged, an armed force defied the Marshal. The steamer was finally surrendered, and placed by the Marshal in the custody of Capt. BERNAM.

DROWNED WHILE INTOXICATED.—On Saturday evening, about 7 o'clock, the body of a man was found floating in the water at the foot of Franklin-street, North River. An inquest was held, Sunday, and the deceased was recognized as EDMOND MASON, a native of Pennsylvania, about 47 years of age. Scarce an hour before the body was taken from the water, the man had been seen staggering down the dock, apparently much intoxicated. He was captain of a tow-boat, and lived at No. 74 Carmine-street. A verdict of "Accidental drowning" was returned.

COAL AND KINDLING-WOOD FOR THE COUNTY.—The Committee on County Offices, of the Board of Supervisors, met yesterday afternoon and opened the bids for furnishing coal and kindling-wood to the County. The Committee approved the bids respectively of JAMES DONNELLY, who offers to furnish 350 tons of coal at $4 08 per ton—eight cents less than the price at which coal is furnished to the City; and of JAMES CONOVER, who will furnish 50 cords of kindling-wood at $6 40 per cord.

A CREW PERISHING FROM HUNGER.—Yesterday afternoon, boat No. 2 of the Harbor Police, observed a signal of distress floating from the mast-head of the schooner *Sutilla*, from Jacksonville. On boarding the vessel, they found the mate and crew in a starving condition. They stated that their boats had been lost at sea, and that their Captain, HAVEN, had gone ashore, leaving them provisionless. The boat brought them up to the City.

DIED OF HER INJURIES.—A woman named ELLEN ANSLEY, died at the New-York Hospital on Saturday night, from the effects of a fractured arm, and severe contusions on the face and body, received last Thursday by falling into a deep excavation in Chambers-street, where some laborers were engaged in making a sewer. Deceased, it is believed, lived in the neighborhood of Cedar and Washington-streets.

AN EMPLOYE OF THE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY DROWNED.—PATRICK BROSNEA, a laborer in the employ of the Erie Railroad Company, fell from a boat at Pier No. 8, East River, yesterday afternoon, and was drowned. The body was recovered and taken to the late residence of deceased, No. 20 Trinity place. BROSNEA was 23 years of age. An inquest will be held to-day.

MILITARY.—A beautiful saddle was presented last evening, at the City Arsenal, in White-street, to MICHAEL CORCORAN, recently elected Colonel of the Sixty-ninth regiment, in place of Colonel resigned. The presentation in behalf of the officers of the regiment was made by Lieut.-Col. NUGENT. The whole regiment was present, and during the evening marched through several of the down-town streets, accompanied by their drum corps.

A SAIL-BOAT UPSET.—A sail-boat called the *Excelsior* was found capsized on Sunday, off New-Brighton, Staten Island, which was supposed to have gone over during the gale of Saturday last. She is in charge of Capt. JOURNEAY at Quarantine.

MEETING OF TAMMANY SOCIETY.—There was a special meeting of Tammany Society last evening, and WILSON G. HUNT, NICHOLAS DIAMOND, HUGH CROMBIE and others, were invested with the order with the usual ceremonies.

CAPT. RYNDERS AND "ANDY SHEEHAN."—A large placard was pasted in the Park, and in other parts of the City, yesterday, signed by ANDREW SHEEHAN, and abusing U. S. Marshal RYNDERS. It attracted crowds of people.

NEW APPOINTMENTS IN THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—JOHN H. MIDMER reappointed Inspector, *vice* FRANCIS SWIFT, resigned. ELIJAH F. PURDY, Jr., messenger, Sixth division, *vice* WM. R. BUTTS, declined.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—The Fall exhibition of the New-York Horticultural Society is to open on the 21st of this month, in Hall of the Third-avenue Railroad Company, (corner of Sixty-sixth-street,) and continue three days.

Police Reports.

ROBBED IN BAXTER-STREET.—Mr. Chas. Kinson, of No. 8 Peil-street, was passing through Baxter-street about 11 P. M., on Sunday, on his way to his home. He was accosted by John Sullivan, a young man, 19 years old, and another Sixth Ward resident, who demanded his money. The frightened man was in the act of complying with the demand, when the twain seized him, threw him to the ground, jumped upon him, and robbed him of his coat and seven cents, with which they ran off. Kinson called "Watch." Officer Sherlock, of the Sixth Ward, responded, and, observing the fellows running off, started in pursuit, capturing Sullivan on the corner of Baxter and Franklin streets. Kinson's coat was discarded by the rogues in their flight. It was picked up and restored to its owner. The prisoner was taken before Justice OSBORN and committed for trial.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A man named Edward McDonald, who lives in Hopkins-street, near Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, went into a Baxter-street groggery, on Saturday evening, and drank until his senses deserted him. Several thieves who frequent the place determined to possess the man's money, some $20, which he had unthinkingly displayed. When he left the grocery they followed him, decoyed him into a dark alley, assaulted and robbed him. McDonald made a complaint to the police, and Officer Donaghy, of the Sixth Precinct, afterwards arrested three men named Edward Sweeney, Stephen Leary and Michael H. Thompson, whom the complainant identified as the men who had robbed him. The prisoners were taken before Justice OSBORNE, who locked them up for trial. McDonald was committed to the White-street house of detention as a witness.

AN ALLEGED COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.—A man named Hans Roberts was arrested on Sunday by Ex-Constable Nesbitt, of the Sixth Ward, on a charge of attempting to pass a counterfeit $5 bill on the Bank of Commerce, in this City. It is alleged that the prisoner went into the saloon of Joseph D. Binder, No. 265 Bowery, where he drank and offered the bogus bank-note in payment. He was asked if he had any other money, and answered in the negative. Upon his arrest, however, this statement was proved to have been a false one, as about $5 in silver coin were found in his pockets. Justice BRENNAN held the accused for examination. This counterfeit is a very good imitation of the genuine bill, and, within a few weeks, several of them have been passed.

OUT OF LIMBO.—James Enright is out of limbo. It will be recollected that on Friday last he was incarcerated in a cell in the basement of the City Hall for contempt of Police Court, and on the same day was sent to the Tombs on a charge of robbing a Frenchman, named Monteverd, of $13. He sojourned over night in the Tombs but was released on Saturday morning on giving bail for his appearance. The Frenchman, meanwhile, expresses an unwillingness to await the law's delays, as he is anxious to return as quick as possible to France. This case of Enright's is what a prosecuting-attorney would call a good one, and Monteverd should be compelled to stop and press it through to a much-needed end.

ARREST OF GAMBLERS.—Late on Saturday night Captain Steers, of the Thirteenth Precinct, with a number of his men, entered a house on Ridge-street kept by Eliza J. Taylor. The police found the proprietress and five men at a gaming-table, playing for money. At sight of the officers, the inmates endeavored to escape by flight. They did not succeed, however, and were all taken into custody and locked up, to await a hearing before Justice BRENNAN.

ARREST OF A PHILADELPHIA PRISONER.—On Saturday last the authorities of Philadelphia sent word to the Detective Police of this City that a negro named Aaron P. Fisher, who had been arrested on a charge of stealing from his employer, and held to bail in the sum of $1,000, had absconded. A photograph of the fugitive was also sent, and a description of his size, &c. Yesterday afternoon Detectives King and Slowey arrested him. He will be taken to Philadelphia to-day.

ALLEGED FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.—Dennis Murphy and his wife Elizabeth, of Auburn, Cayuga County, were taken into custody, Sunday, on a warrant issued by Judge BALDWIN, of Auburn. It is alleged that the accused, by means of false representations, defrauded a Mr. Wm. H. Johnson, of Auburn, out of a horse worth $100 and $418 in money. They were returned to Cayuga County yesterday.

A YOUNG RUFFIAN.—Edward Whistler, a street boy, about 7 years old, who is represented to be very bad, having a quarrel with another lad about the same age, named Edward Johnson, on Sunday morning drew a penknife and stabbed the latter severely in the right arm. Whistler was taken before Justice STEERS, who sent him to the Juvenile Asylum.

THE CASE OF THE HACKMAN CHARGED WITH COUNTERFEITING.—Mr. Huffman, who was charged with having attempted to pass counterfeit money, desires to say that he is not a hackman for the parties named; that he did not attempt to pass the counterfeit $50 bill; and that, after an examination before Justice KELLY, he was honorably discharged.

ARREST OF A RIVER THIEF.—Yesterday morning about 5 o'clock the crew of Harbor Police Boat No. 4, A. HODGES, coxswain, arrested a notorious river thief, on the North River, named JAMES BENNELL, having in his possession several spars which he had stolen from the foot of Thirtieth-street, North River. He was taken before Justice BRADY and committed for examination.

STABBING AFFRAY.—A boy named Michael Welsh was stabbed on Sunday, in a quarrel with a young man named Wm. Powers, on the corner of Roosevelt and Chatham streets. Welsh was taken to the Hospital. Powers was not arrested.

A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed in your paper this morning a paragraph referring to a suit now pending between the Atlantic Bank of this City and the Paterson Manufacturing Company, in which you state the amount at issue to be $40,000; instead of that sum, however, it is only about $4,000. Please correct and oblige

Yours, J. E. SOUTHWORTH, President.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1859.

Base Ball.

BALTIC, OF NEW-YORK, VS. ATLANTIC OF BROOKLYN.

A match was played at Bedford, L. I., on Thursday, with the following result:

ATLANTIC.	H.	L.	Runs.	BALTIC.	H.	L.	Runs.
Brenun, c.			4	Brower, 1 b.			3
R. Selnseth, 3 b.			5	Andreas, 2 b.			6
Pierce, s. s.			2	Kettleman, c.			3
F. Selnseth, 1 b.			2	Holden, c. f.			4
P. O'Brien, l. f.			4	Lewis, p.			3
McMahon, c. f.			1	Cooper, s. s.			2
M. O'Brien, p.			2	Weeks, 3 b.			3
Oliver, 2 b.			2	Leland, r. f.			3
Price, r. f.			4	Fisher, l. f.			2
Total.			55	Total.			11

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Atlantic	2	11	2	1	2	9	20	0	8	—55
Baltic	0	1	0	0	1	6	0	1	2	—11

Monday, Sept. 19—Star vs. Hoboken, upon the grounds of the Star Club, foot of Court-street, South Brooklyn. Game called at 2½ o'clock, P. M.

FOWHATAN VS. NIAGARA.

The second nines of these Clubs played a match on Friday, 16th inst. It rained fast all the time. The following is the score:

NIAGARA.	H.	L.	Runs.	POWHATAN.	H.	L.	Runs.
Shannon 1 b.			2	4	Clark 3 b.		6	0
Matson r. f.			1	4	George Dick c.		4	0
Galhlye c.			3	2	Post 1 b.		2	2
Wyant p.			2	3	W. Williamson c. f.		0	4
Coyle 3 b.			4	1	Plum 2 b.			2
Lowrie s. e.			1	3	Robinson r. f.		3	2
Kelly t. f.			4	1	Yelbott p.		2	3
Kenney 2 b.			3	2	Bennett.		1	0
Total.			20		Total.			14

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	
Niagara	3	2	4	4	4	2	1	—20
Powhatan	0	2	0	1	3	5	3	—14

UMPIRE—Aug. Ticknor, of the Star B. B. C.

STAR, OF BROOKLYN, VS. HOBOKEN CLUB.

These Clubs played at Brooklyn yesterday, upon the Excelsior grounds, foot of Court-street. As will be seen by the score, the Stars won easily.

STAR.	H.	L.	Runs.	HOBOKEN.	H.	L.	Runs.
F. Whiting, 1 b.			1	7	Salisbury, s. s.		3	1
F. Patchen, c. f.			4	4	Benson, p.		3	1
S. Patchen, s. s.			5	3	Mott, c.		2	0
Creighton, p.			2	4	Beck, 1 b.		4	1
Fuller, 3 b.			4	3	Dewey, 2 b.		3	0
Tickner, 2 b.			2	5	Newkirk, 3 b.		3	1
Morris, c.			1	6	Idell, l. f.		3	0
J. Patchen, r. f.			4	3	Chamberlain, r. f.		3	0
Flanley, l. f.			4	3	Vanderanker, c. f.		3	0
Total.			38		Total.			4

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNING:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Star	1	7	4	12	3	2	1	4	4	—38
Hoboken	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	—4

SCORER FOR STARS—D. F. Kimberly.
SCORER FOR HOBOKEN—Idell.
UMPIRE—Mr. Gelston, of the Eagle Club.

ATLANTIC, OF BROOKLYN, VS. MUTUAL, OF NEW-YORK.

These Clubs played at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, yesterday, the Atlantic Club winning the game. The contest opened very evenly for the first few innings, but after that the Atlantic displayed a decided superiority. The Mutual's score was 20 runs; Atlantic's score, 39 runs.

TUESDAY, Sept. 20.—The single game between the Putnam Club, of Brooklyn, and the Harlem, of New-York, will be played to-day, upon the Red House grounds. Game called at 2½ P. M.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—THE CASE OF THE OVERPAID CONTRACTOR—THE STREETS TO BE LIGHTED ALL NIGHT—BELGIAN PAVEMENT FOR FULTON-STREET.—A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening. For the first time since the Summer vacation reports of Committees were reached, and consequently a large amount of business was transacted. The preliminary matters disposed of, a communication was presented from the Commissioners on Williamsburgh claims, calling attention to the fact that THOMAS HOLLAHAN, contractor for Ainslie-street paving, had been overpaid $3,239 80. The subject was referred to the Counselor for report. By resolution, JOHN WILEY was appointed Constable of the First Ward. The Long Island Ferry Company filed a notice with the City Clerk of their intention to apply to the Legislature for a grant of land under water in the Thirteenth Ward, in front of the premises now owned and occupied by said Company. The appointment of WILLIAM W. GARDINER, as Deputy Street Commissioner, was confirmed. A resolution was introduced directing the Street Commissioner to have the gas lamps kept burning all night, every night in the week, on the streets leading to the different ferries. An amendment was offered that the lights be kept burning throughout the whole City. The subject was finally referred to the Lamps and Gas Committee for a report as to the extra expense involved in the proposed change. The matter of paving Fulton-street the whole length, and the streets about the City Hall, with Belgian pavement, was referred to a Special Committee for report. The City Clerk was directed by resolution to give the usual notice of the general election to be held on the second Tuesday of November. The Fire Commissioners reported the organization of a new Hose Company, to be called "No. 9," to be located in Van Brunt-street, in the house formerly occupied by Engine Company No. 15. The action was confirmed. Discharge certificates were granted to the following named members of the Western District Fire Department: John W. Underhill, George Cammeyer, Charles W. Drew, L. Miller, J. K. Leggett, A. B. Thorn, David Anderson, Charles Trotter, James Burns, T. H. Shankland, Patrick Ward, John G. Bedford. Ordinances were passed to fill and fence a large number of vacant lots, to abate nuisances, and the Street Commissioner was directed to place gas lamp-posts in several streets not heretofore lighted with gas. At the usual hour the Board adjourned for one week.

WANTED TO DIE.—A man named THOMPSON, residing at No. 30 Cheever-place, on Friday last, while laboring under unnatural excitement, resolved that he wanted to die. He applied to several drug stores for the necessary ingredient to carry his resolve into effect, but his conduct excited suspicion in the minds of the persons applied to, and they refused to accommodate him. He wanted arsenic, and finally succeeded in getting a dose of cream of tartar, which he supposed was the poison called for. He swallowed it and laid down to die. Just then an officer who had been notified of THOMPSON'S strange conduct, came and took him before Justice BLAEHLEY, who subsequently discharged him with a reprimand.

FIRE.—At 9 o'clock Saturday night last, a fire broke out in a two-story frame shop on South First, near Sixth-street, occupied by JACOB SNYDER, carpenter, and HENRY HEDGES, piano-forte manufacturer. The firemen and citizens acted promptly, and the fire was extinguished with a loss only of $300, which amount is covered by insurance in the Fulton Insurance Company.

MORTALITY.—There were 142 deaths in the city during the week ending Saturday last. Of this number 39 were adults and 103 were children. The principal diseases were: consumption, 15; marasmus and cholera infantum, 17 each; stillborn, 9; convulsions, 7; scarlet fever and congestion of the brain, 4 each; 41 were under one year of age; 114 were natives of the United States; Ireland, 16; Germany, 6; England, 5; unknown, 1.

SUICIDE BY AN UNKNOWN MAN.—The body of an unknown man was found, on Sunday, suspended by the neck to a tree in a piece of woods just off the Jamaica plank-road, near the Lutheran Cemetery. It evidently had been hanging there for some time, as decomposition had commenced. The deceased was apparently a German, about 35 years old.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A MEMBER OF NAPOLEON'S GUARD.—A Frenchman, named ANDREAS PITET, well known to have been a member of NAPOLEON'S Guard at one time, was found dead in bed on Sunday morning, at his residence, No. 75 Johnson-street, Eastern District. The deceased was about 75 years old. It is supposed that he died from congestion of the brain.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A collision took place at Hempstead, on Saturday last, between two trains on the Long Island Railroad. While they were "switching off" the 4½ o'clock up-train, to permit a down-train to pass, the locomotive struck the last car of the other train in the centre. The collision was not a severe one, and all the passengers escaped injury.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day—Nos. 45, 48, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 63, 2, 3, 13, 14, 23, 42, 43.

HAS COME. HAS COME. HAS COME.

The Good Time Has Come.

SINGER'S No. 2 SEWING MACHINE
Can now be had for. $100
SINGER'S No. 1. 90
For manufacturing purposes the only reliable and unexcelled sewing machine in the world.—*Singer's Gazette.*
We have tried them in our own families, and find them superior to anything now in use.—*Times.*
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES from $50 to $75.
Hemming Gauges reduced to $4.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York,
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Sewing-Machine Needles.
The subscriber has now in stock a full assortment of NEEDLES, SUITABLE FOR
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.
These Needles are made by hand, from the best tempered English cast-steel, and will be found on trial SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.
J. FRED. MILLWARD,
No. 31 Warren-st., New-York.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
Warranted Free from Dampness.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box 3,800. No. 30 Platt-st.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.
Temporarily at No. 501 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 471 Broadway.

Barthelf's
Celebrated Sewing Machines.—Family machines—Prices reduced from $80 to $50.
BARTHOLF Manufacturing Company,
No. 434 Broadway.

New Sewing Machines.
$5, $6 50, $10, $15, $20. ALL KINDS.
$25, $30, $35, $50, $65, $75, WARRANTED.
$85 and $100. AGENT WANTED.
EAGLE SEWING-MACHINE CO., No. 411 Broadway.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

The Eureka Celebrated sewing Machines.
"No family should be without them."—*Times.*
Price, $50. $50. $50.
Office No. 429 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

Genin's Bazaar and Hat Store,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.
GRAND FALL OPENING,
THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1859.
PARIS REFLECTED IN NEW-YORK.
GENIN'S BAZAAR AND HAT STORE,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.

White, the Hatter,
Has opened his Fall Styles of
HATS, CAPS, AND FURS,
At No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.

Tollman's Self-Ventilating Spring Bed and mattress combined, purifies itself by a draft of air from beneath, and conduces to health and comfort. Dealers and the public invited to examine them at manufactory No. 678 Broadway.

Lenry & Co. are now prepared to supply new Autumn styles of $4 hats.
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

BIRTHS.

EDSON.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 17, at No. — Beach-st., the wife of ROBERT EDSON, of a son.

☞ Isle of Jersey papers please copy.

MARRIED.

QUACKENBUSH—AYERS.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 19, by the Rev. Moses Ballou, Mr. BENJAMIN QUACKENBUSH, to Mrs. HANNAH C. AYERS, all of this City.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—In this City on Sunday morning, Sept. 18, SARAH HAVEMEYER, only child of Hector and Sarah C. Armstrong, aged 1 year, 9 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her grandfather, William F. Havemeyer, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 20, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 226 West 14th-st.

SUMMERVILLE.—In this City, on Sabbath evening, Sept. 18, Mrs. JANE SUMMERVILLE, in the 59th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Broadway, corner of 31st-st., on Wednesday morning, Sept. 21, at 9½ o'clock A. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Bronxville for interment.

BROOKS.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 19, ALICE BRADFORD, youngest daughter of William F. and Harriet B. S. Brooks, aged 1 year and 2 months.

The funeral services will take place at 2 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, Sept. 21, at the residence of her father, No. 1 Rutherford-place, corner of 17th-st.

LOWRY.—In this City, at her residence, No. 329 10th-st., Mrs. CHRISTIANA LOWRY, late of Killinchy, County Down, Ireland.

Her remains will be conveyed to New-York Bay Cemetery for interment, leaving her late residence on Wednesday, at 2 P. M. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

DEVOE.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 19, MARY ELIZABETH DEVOE, in the 43d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 140 East Broadway, on Thursday, Sept. 22, at 1 o'clock precisely. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BARNES.—In this City, on Monday morning, Sept. 19, suddenly, MARY ELLEN, wife of James Barnes, and daughter of Eli Hoppock, in the 39th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 103 West 23d-st., without further invitation.

POE.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 18, HARRIET N. STRATTON, wife of Augustus H. Poe.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 24 Perry-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Boston and San Francisco papers please copy.

MUNSELL.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 18, of dysentery, RANSOM MUNSELL, in the 39th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 413 Hudson-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 21, at 10 o'clock A. M.

☞ Albany and Troy papers please copy.

DERRICK.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 17, JOHN MACDUFF DERRICK, of Ballymoat, County Sligo, Ireland, late of Oxford and Dublin, Architect, in the 45th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 21, at 4 o'clock P. M.

☞ Oxford and Irish papers please copy.

FIRTH.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 19, WILLIE, only child of John J. and Susanna S. Firth, aged 1 month and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his grandfather, R. T. Shannon, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, 22d-st., between 4th and 5th avs., Brooklyn, this (Tuesday,) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

This star of comfort, for a moment given,
Just rose on earth, then set, to live in Heaven.

DUNN.—In Yorkville, on Monday evening, Sept. 19, HENRY MACY, son of Jacob and Elizabeth Dunn, aged 13 months and 6 days.

Their friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from their residence, 67th-st., near 3d-av., on Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 21, at 2 o'clock.

DOUGLAS.—On Monday, Sept. 12, JOHN, only son of George and Martha M. Douglas, aged 8 months.

WARDROP.—At Newburgh, on Monday, Sept. 19, Capt. ROBERT WARDROP, aged 61 years, 3 months and 16 days.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 10½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 53 South-st., Newburgh.

WATSON.—At Bergen Point, N. J., of consumption, ELIZABETH, wife of John H. Watson, aged 30 years and 7 days.

Funeral services at her late residence, this day, (Tuesday,) 20th inst., at 10 A. M.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.

Mrs. WILLIAMES will reopen her School on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE,
UNION-SQUARE AND FIFTH-AV., CORNER 34TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.

This institution, commenced in 1843, has occupied successively locations in Colonnade-row, Lafayette-place, Washington-square, and University-place.

The present spacious edifice on Union-square was erected for it twelve years since, and with its various appurtenants—Library, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, Laboratory, and Works of Art, involved an investment of not less than *Eighty Thousand Dollars*.

In addition to the above, to meet the increasing wants of the Institution, the celebrated mansion and grounds (four lots,) on the Fifth-av., corner of 34th-st., Murray-Hill, have now been purchased with special reference to the accommodation of the higher classes—candidates for graduation, and young ladies wishing to pursue an *advanced course* in general reading, History, Literature, Languages, Music and Art.

At Union-square, special attention will be given to the other classes of the Collegiate, the Academic, and the Primary Departments, preparatory to their promotion. For the convenience, however, of those residing near either location, the same provision will be made at each for pupils of every grade and class.

The privileges and course of instruction will be almost identical, under the same supervision, and to a great extent conducted by the same teachers; so that parallel classes will be only sections of the same, and the Seniors at commencement will graduate together. Interesting Lectures and exercises, at either place, will sometimes be shared by the members of both sections of the classes for whom they are intended.

The Autumn session at Union-square will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14; at Murray Hill, on Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The expenses at Murray Hill will necessarily be somewhat greater than at Union-square.

Applications for circulars, or for admission, may be made personally, at either place, or by letter, addressed GORHAM D. ABBOTT,
Spingler Institute, New-York.

MISS HAINES
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK,
EAST 20TH-ST.,
Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
THE REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
PRINCIPAL.

Next session begins last Tuesday (27th) of September. This Institution, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 33 miles from New-York, offers superior advantages for obtaining a SUBSTANTIAL EDUCATION.

Refers to Rev. Dr. Krebs, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Wilson G. Hunt & Co., J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., and others. Catalogues, giving particulars, and references of the highest kind, at Carter's bookstore, or address the Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The eighty-second term opens Sept. 12. Stages will continue to convey pupils to and from the Institute. Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For circulars and further information apply at the Institute, Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.

JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York,
Offers Board and Tuition for $120 per year.
Term opens Sept. 15,
Male and Female.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS
Will reopen their
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.,
On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S
FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN
No. 48 East 24th-st.,
Will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fifteen teachers are attached to the establishment; German and Spanish taught. The French is the language of the school. There is a primary department.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,
No. 266 Broadway, RICHARD P. JENKS, Principal.

This School will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars, with reference and terms, may be had at the bookstore of Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or of Mahan & Philes, No. 55 Cedar-st.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
(with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 812 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av., at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 9 years old.

MADAME A. A. LE DUC,
No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen her French and English School for Young Ladies, Tuesday, Sept. 13. For circulars address the Principal.

MURRAY HALL.
THE REV. J. J. ELMENDORF'S SCHOOL
for young ladies, No. 101 West 36th-st., New-York. Ninth session begins on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL, NEW-YORK. The next term of this institution will commence on the 3d of October, and terminate on the 14th of May next, at the Law School Building, No. 37 Lafayette-place, under the direction of Prof. THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL. D.

In addition to the usual branches of legal study, courses of lectures will be given in Political Science and in Moral Philosophy, by Professors LIEBER and NAIRNE, of Columbia College, with other lectures on legal subjects by eminent jurists of the City and State of New-York, and also a course on Medical Jurisprudence.

Terms of admission to all the lectures, $75 for the year.

Four yearly prizes of $250, of $200, of $150, and of $100, will be awarded to the four students of the greatest proficiency.

Full particulars may be obtained on application to the President of the College, CHARLES KING, LL.D., or to Prof. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place, or to either of the undersigned members of the Law School Committee of the Trustees of the College:

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
HAMILTON EISH,
GOUVERNEUR M. OGDEN,
GEORGE T. STRONG,
WILLIAM BETTS.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel. This school, under the direction of Mlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15. Mlle. Rostan is grateful for the encouragement given by her friends and patrons, which has enabled her to make valuable additions to the library and important improvements in the accommodations for her pupils, and she hopes that parents confiding their daughters to her care will find no effort is spared to give them a thorough finished education. The young ladies residing in the family shall enjoy the best opportunities for the acquisition of a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages, and will share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st. Circulars sent if desired.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that, having removed from No. 21 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies in the new and commodious establishment, No. 250 Madison-av., Murray Hill, second house north of 38th-st., on Wednesday of Sept. 14. Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use. Her school circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of E. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.; and at the book-stores of Messrs. Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway, and Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.

N. B.—A stage is provided for day scholars residing at a distance from the school.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., will reopen on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims and practical life of the school may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a department for young children, an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L.I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage offered in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages, it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park, is perfectly secluded. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams', No. 383 Broadway.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. G. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. B. BOYD.

MADAME RUTTKAY KOSSUTH WILL reopen her Young Ladies' School in Cornwall, N. Y., on Sept. 20. The location adds to the advantages of education the improvement of health—the vicinity being one recommended by physicians to persons affected with throat diseases.

Madame RUTTKAY would respectfully refer to the Editors of the *Times*, to N. P. Willis, Esq., and to Hiram Barney, Esq., Trinity Building.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Crowen's, No. 639; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 38th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. Clark, Austin & Smith, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. Crowen, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. E. MANSFIELD, Principals.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 218 4th-st., (corner of McDougal-st.,) on Washington-square.

MESSRS. CLARKE & FANNING, PRINCIPALS,
Opens its seventeenth scholastic year, Sept. 12, 1859. Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is two hundred. The Principals are assisted in Classics, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Composition, &c., *by* TEN experienced Professors and Instructors.

Advanced students of the Classical Department are just entering on the study of the authors required for admission to the Freshmen and Sophomore classes of College, under the tuition of Prof. JOHN MCFARLAND, who has, during more than twenty years of devotion to Latin and Greek classics, prepared many New-York students for Columbia and other Colleges, among whom is Mr. Orlando H. Morris, of this City, for the Freshman Class of Columbia College; Mr. Bernard Pratte, son of the late Mayor of St. Louis, for the Freshman Class of Yale College; and Mr. Cornelius Klog, son of the President of Columbia College, for the Junior Class of that institution.

The advanced classes in French have been placed under the instruction of Prof. DE GAUS, who is eminent for imparting a correct conversational use of the language.

The central location of this Institute renders it easy of access by railroad and stage from all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, while pupils to it from Yonkers, Irvington, New-Rochelle and Jamaica, L. I., are of constant occurrence. Circulars of full particulars may be had at the Broadway Bookstores, Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., Rayner's, No. 76 Bowery, and at the School.

The smallest boys are under the special care of one of the Principals.

MARSH'S COUNTING-ROOMS,
For Practice and Instruction in
BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS,
No. 348 Broadway, Appletons' Building.
Circulars, with full particulars, on application.
MARSH'S COMPLETE WORKS, new and beautiful edition, printed in colors, for sale.

THE REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD, having removed to the beautiful village of Flushing, beg to announce that they are prepared to receive into their family eight young ladies, to be educated in the best manner, with and as their own children, sharing in all the privileges of a pleasant home and the refined associations of literary society. The house and grounds are among the most attractive of this lovely and healthful region. Address the Rev. H. D. WARD, or the Rev. J. CARPENTER SMITH, Rector of St. George's Church, Flushing, N. Y.

MESSRS. MASSETT & VILLEPLAIT'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL—Eighth Year—No. 1,067 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts., for the instruction, personally by them of twenty-five boys, in the Latin, Greek and French Languages, Mathematics, English and English Literature, with special reference to college or commerce, recommenced Thursday, Sept. 15, 1859. The instruction is individual, thorough, complete, systematic, disciplinarian and philosophical. Mr. Massett, having returned from Europe, can be seen at the School till noonday, or at his residence, No. 109 West 20th-st., after 3 P. M.

ALL AT $10.—PENMANSHIP AND ARITHMETIC, three months, 78 lessons, or book-keeping (lessons unlimited) for $10. Commutation for all branches to qualify young men for business, $20. Ladies' private writing classes, $2, 16 lessons. Boys, $3 per month, at No. 62 Bowery, N. Y., and No. 263 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. From Gov. S. W. King—"My sons and daughters attended Col. PAINE'S Academy to my entire satisfaction; his plan of instruction is systematic and expeditious."

CEDAR GLEN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, SING SING, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—Mrs. and Miss VAN RIPER-ENGLISH will reopen their School on Wednesday, Sept. 28. References: The Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, Bishop of New-York; Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer; Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, Mrs. Lincoln Phelps and others. For circulars, apply to Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., No. 348 Broadway.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, Cherry Valley, New-York, C. G. HAZELTINE and J. A. FOWLER, Principals. Next session will open Nov. 3. One of the Principals will be in New-York through the month of October, and can be consulted at No. 74 East 16th-st., or No. 244 Pearl-st., where catalogues can be found.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON, Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at Carter's bookstore, No. 530 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th Sept., at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place. Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of Sept., to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.—WM. H. LEGGETT will reopen his School on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowan's, No. 699 Broadway; at Segee's, No. 826 Broadway, or the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. will reopen Sept. 13.

The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for boys, No. 11 West 27th-st.—The twenty-sixth year begins Sept. 12. The number of scholars is limited to twenty-five in each department. The course of instruction is gymnastic, thorough and efficient. Circulars at the bookstores or at No. 82 East 23d-st.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—LEXington-av., near 37th-st. Term commences Sept. 12. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms, from $10 to $25 per quarter.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, Hackensack, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal—will reopen on Monday, Sept. 5. Terms exceedingly moderate. Superior advantages for obtaining a knowledge of Music.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—Boarding and Day School, No. 233 Clinton-st., opens on Wednesday, Sept. 14. A first-class school—Professors in every department. Circulars may be had at the institution. A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 60 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 12. Two departments, each under the exclusive charge of one of the Principals.
JOHN ARRELL. JOHN GOSMAN.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—AN English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on Monday, September 12, at Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSIC ACADEMY.—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. Sandford, Esq., No. 239 Water-st., or the Rev. H. J. Fox, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—NO. 335 Broadway, New-York. Teachers and Pupils introduced; Schools and Seminaries supplied; circulars and references sent to any part of the Union. Address RICE & ANDREWS, Principals.

LYON & KARGE'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 936 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., an English, Classical, French and German School, reopens Sept. 12.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its fourteenth year on Monday, Sept. 5.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—ENtering its twenty-third year, reopens its primary, commercial and classical departments Sept. 12. For circulars call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST. (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School Monday, Sept. 19.

A SPANISH LADY DESIRES TO TEACH Spanish, either in private families or in schools. Apply for a week, at No. 50 Lexington-av., corner 25th-st., green door.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES PALACRE'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 163 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th ave., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

PROF. VILLEPLAIT WILL RESUME HIS instruction on MONDAY next. Apply at his schoolrooms, No. 1067 Broadway, between 12 and 3 o'clock.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AVENUE, cor. 28th-st.—Will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Rev. S. R. COX, D. D., Principal. Residence, 163 Lex.-av.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 21st-st., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on Monday, Sept. 19.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College will be opened, after the Summer vacation, on Thursday, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, No. 237 4th-av., (one door above 19th-st.,) will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Grammercy-park, will commence on Thursday, Sept. 15.

MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN, NO. 1 85th-av., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

MISS COOPER WILL RESUME HER School for Young Ladies and Misses on Monday, Sept. 5, at No. 24 West 21st-st., near 5th-av.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL RECEIVE their class of pupils Sept 15, at No. 51 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MRS. DIETZ, NO. 32 EAST 20TH-ST., will reopen her French and English School for young ladies, Sept. 15. The adult classes will be continued.

MISS MORSE'S FRENCH SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1,076 Broadway, opens Sept. 12.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT WILL REOPEN her school, No. 273 10th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 400 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH CLASSES.—$3 FOR 12 LESSONS.—Mme. A. GRIEUMARD, Brevetée de l'Université de France, Académie de Paris, No. 202 Wooster-st., near Bleecker; also respectfully offers to schools or private persons competent lessons in the French language, and can give unquestionable references.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST."
No. 346 Broadway, New York,
Schools supplied with competent teachers, and parents (gratuitously) with school circulars; refer to Dr. Lowell Mason, Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, et al.

A FRENCH LADY ACCUSTOMED TO teach her language to foreigners, offers her services to persons wishing to learn French, also to parents whose children receive instruction at home. Address M. E. A., Union-square Post-office.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY AND FEMALE Collegiate Institute will re-open on FRIDAY, Nov. 11th. Competent instructors at the head of each department. For terms and further information, address R. C. FLACK, A. B. Principal, Cooperstown, N. Y.

MUSIC TAUGHT IN A FEW LESSONS ON the piano-forte, singing at sight, guitar, accordeon or violin. Terms at the Academy, $6 for twelve lessons; 27 pianos and 2 melodeons for sale or to let, the cheapest in New-York.
Prof. DUMSDAY, No. 200 Grand-st.

A FRENCH LADY WISHES TO MAKE AN engagement with a family or school to teach several hours every day. She teaches French, German, Italian, music, drawing and the English branches. Best references given. Apply at No. 82 East 29th-st.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, two hours' distant from the City, to teach 3 or 4 young ladies English, and either French or Spanish and vocal and instrumental music. Must be a lady of experience, thoroughly qualified. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 145 *Times* Office, for one week.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD MANY YEARS' experience in the tuition and management of children, desires a situation as governess in a family; she is capable of taking the entire charge of motherless children, including their wardrobe, &c.; the very best reference given. Direct A. B., care of Messrs. Robins, Powell & Co., No. 12 Barclay-st.

A YOUNG LADY FULLY COMPETENT TO instruct in French, German, music and the ordinary branches of education, is desirous of meeting with an engagement, her present one terminating shortly; parties requiring the services of an accomplished governante are requested to address J. W., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as governess in a family, in New York, Brooklyn, or vicinity, or as assistant in a school. Instruction given in English branches, French and music. City references given. Address, L. P. M., Box No. 4,014 New York Post office.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BOYNTON'S SELF-CLEARING, SELF-PACKING AND VENTILATING GAS-TIGHT FURNACE

Has been thoroughly tested in this community for the last five years, and has proved itself to be the MOST DURABLE, ECONOMICAL and POPULAR FURNACE in market. Call and examine the merits of this Furnace, or send for descriptive circular, with references.
RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO.,
No. 260 Canal-st., New-York.

GUNS, PISTOLS AND CUTLERY.

A. W. SPIES & CO.,
No. 187 Broadway, New-York.

COLT'S PISTOLS AND RIFLES,
GUN MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS,
POWDER FLASKS, SHOT BAGS, &c.

BUILDING MATERIALS.
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.'S
IRON WORKS,
Nos. 135 and 143 Centre-st., New-York.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO. are manufacturers of
IRON FRONTS for STORES, IRON BEAMS,
FIRE-PROOF CEILINGS, FLOORS and PARTITIONS.
CAST and WROUGHT IRON RAILINGS, for Dwellings, Offices, Parks and CEMETERIES, of various designs.
L. CADY'S PATENT CHILLED-IRON BANK VAULTS, DOORS and SAFES.
WINDOW LINTELS, CORNICES and COLUMNS,
CAST-IRON BEAMS and GIRDERS.
SOLID ROLLED and RIVETED BEAMS, of various dimensions.
IRON DOORS, VAULT DOORS, SHUTTERS, SASHES, SKY LIGHTS and FLOOR LIGHTS.
Designs for any of the above will be furnished on application.

BOILER AND PLATE IRON,
RIVETS, LAP-WELD BOILER FLUES, &c., &c.
A full assortment of
EXTRA SUPERIOR QUALITY—AMERICAN MANUFACTURE. Also, a full stock of common grades.
SPECIAL CONTRACTS solicited, and executed with promptness at LOWEST RATES.
Orders received for importation.
WALLACE & BULKLEY,
10 and 12 Albany-st., corner Washington, New-York.

TO MACHINISTS AND OTHERS.
STUBS' FILES, TOOLS AND WIRE,
For sale by
CONOVER & WALKER,
No. 298 Broadway.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.
East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *New-York Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*New-York Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.
N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR NAIL-rods, received from Norway. For sale by
C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO, No. 98 William-st.

HOTELS.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
ON 5TH AV.,
AT THE INTERSECTION OF BROADWAY, OPPOSITE MADISON-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

TO BE OPENED AUG. 23, 1859.

This location is the most desirable of any in this great Metropolis, being the most healthy, delightful, and central in the City, and very near and convenient to the Hudson River and Boston Railroad depôts.

The entire arrangements of the establishment are the result of mature study and experience, and render it the most comfortable and home-like hotel in the world.

All the improvements that comfort and convenience have suggested have been introduced.

Every precaution has been taken, during construction, to secure the positive safety of guests from the dangers of conflagration. Subdivision double brick walls extend from the rock foundation to the roof. All of the floors are double, and are separated by a layer of cement, making the entire structure fireproof.

Among other important improvements, in addition to the usual staircases, a vertical railway is nearly completed to convey guests from the first to upper floors, upon a plan which admits of no possibility of accident.

Lofty, spacious and continuous corridors, forming a promenade of eight hundred feet upon each of the six stories, give light and air, in the highest degree, to every apartment.

A liberal space has been appropriated to public drawing-rooms and parlors, connecting which and the dining-rooms there is a grand promenade hall. Suites of spacious parlors, chambers and dressing-rooms, with all the modern conveniences, have been especially designed for the comfort of families, traveling parties and single gentlemen.

An exchange, containing the journals of the day, and all the conveniences for commercial intercourse and business, has been added to the many other features of the Hotel, and there is a telegraph office connecting with all parts of the country.

Billiard and chess rooms of the most approved style and appointments, are provided for the use of guests and the public.

The furniture, and every article of use in the establishment has been expressly designed and manufactured for the FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

All communications for apartments, or upon any business connected with the house, please direct to "FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL," in order to insure immediate attention.

The entire organization of this Hotel has been under the direction of Mr. PARAN STEVENS, Proprietor of Revere and Tremont Houses in Boston, and Battle and Point Clear Houses in Mobile, and will be conducted by

Your obedient servants,
HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO.

PARAN STEVENS.
A. H. DARLING.
HIRAM HITCHCOCK.

ELMWOOD HOUSE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

This house is open for the reception of boarders during the Winter. House well warmed; lighted with gas. Terms moderate. References—James Thorn, Jr., No. 8 Murray-st., New-York; R. P. Stevens, No. 11 Wall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of GOLL, ADDISON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. E. Goll retires. Samuel D. Addison and Joseph Addison are charged with the settlement of the business.
J. E. GOLL,
SAMUEL D. ADDISON,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1859. JOSEPH ADDISON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of ADDISON BROTHERS, and will continue the importing of cloths, cassimeres and vestings as heretofore, at No. 110 Duane-st.
SAMUEL D. ADDISON,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1859. JOSEPH ADDISON.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the firm of DRIGGS, PARMELEE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the parties, and that the business of the said firm will be closed up by LEWIS C. PARMELEE, who is duly authorized to close and settle the same.
SPENCER B. DRIGGS,
September 15, 1859. SPENCER T. PARMELEE.

SHOWCASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH'S SHOWcase warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st., near City Hall. A general assortment of showcases kept constantly on hand. Old cases exchanged. Orders promptly executed.

BOARDING.

BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a large room and board at No. 79 Sands-st. Also, a room for a single gentleman. The house is delightfully located, and in all respects such as respectable parties would desire, containing all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Reference required.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD like to let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only, with or without board. References exchanged. Apply at No. 104 West 25th-st.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN OBtain newly furnished rooms and partial board in a family without children, residing at No. 29 Lond-terrace, West 23d-st., pleasant location and very convenient to cars and stages. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—THE OWNER OF THE HOUSE No. 13 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will let the second floor, five rooms, handsomely decorated and furnished, to one family or two gentlemen and wives. Terms moderate. Inquire as above.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—TWO YOUNG gentlemen can have a pleasant front room and gas, with or without board, three minutes' walk from South and Wall-st. ferries. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 203 Columbia-st., corner of Joralemon-st.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN BE ACcommodated with handsome rooms at 220 West 32d-st., Boorman-terrace, between 8th and 9th avs. Also, two small rooms for single gentlemen. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—TO LET WITH BOARD, IN A first-class house, a front room on second floor, furnished for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; also a small room on third floor. Apply at No. 230 West 32nd-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, convenient to cars and stages, can be had on application at No. 63 East 25th-st., near 4th-av.

BOARDING.—NO. 143 EIGHTH-STREET, OPPOsite the Mercantile Library; several pleasant and well-furnished rooms, with board. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM ON THE SECOnd floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with gas, hot and cold water, at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, at No. 724 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL, PRIVATE family, with no other boarders, will let, with board, to an agreeable gentleman and wife, a couple of nicely furnished rooms on second floor. House is new, contains all modern improvements and is pleasantly located in Sackett-st., near the cars, or within six minutes' walk of the Ferry. Address C., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a large room, well furnished, having a fine view of the bay, with the modern improvements; few boarders; terms moderate; within five minutes' walk of Wall or South Ferries. No. 284 Hicks-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL, PRIvate family would accommodate a gentleman and wife, and one or two single gentlemen, with very desirable rooms and board; location good and convenient to either Wall-st. or South ferries, being only three to five minutes walk, at No. 66 State-st. near Henry-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentlemen, may find pleasant accommodations for the Winter, convenient to Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries, by applying at No. 67 Hicks-st., corner of Pineapple. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—WITH pleasant rooms, in a desirable situation, opposite a garden, between Wall-st. and South Ferries. Apply at No. 266 Hicks-st.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR three ladies and a gentleman, two double rooms and one single one, between State, Pineapple, Columbia, Court and Clinton sts. Address, for two days, VICTOR NELSON, Post-office, Brooklyn.

BOARD AT CORNWALL—FOR THE FALL and Winter; rooms vacant on or about the 1st of October; house thoroughly warmed; conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. Address S. B. CALDWELL, No. 20 Old-slip, or JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

BOARD IN PIERREPONT-ST., BROOKLYN.—Handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom, in the most desirable part of the city; a rare opportunity for those desiring spacious rooms and unequalled location. For particulars, address Box No. 204 Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, by three grown persons, (one gentleman and two ladies,) say two rooms, either on second or third floor—southern exposure preferred—between 4th and 6th avs. and 10th and 25th sts., and dinner at say 2 or 3 o'clock. Address M. E. W., Box No. 99 *Times* Office, stating terms, &c., which must be moderate.

BOARD WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young man in a private family or where there are few boarders, (English preferred.) Location near Blind Asylum, 9th-av. Address for two days ADVERTISER, No. 275 West 35th-st., between 8th and 10th avs.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman, breakfast and dinner at 5½ o'clock. Location must be between 8th and 20th sts., and house first-class. A liberal price will be paid for a well-furnished single room. Address, stating terms and number in the house, T. A., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, above 14th-st. If required, will furnish their own rooms except carpets. Address, stating location, accomm

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY L. HOGUET, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
BUFFALO ROBES.
WILMERDING, HOGUET & HUMBERT,
Salesrooms Nos. 28 and 29 Beekman-st.,
Will sell,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, 1859,
At 11 o'clock,
At No. 63 Exchange-place,
25,000 BUFFALO ROBES,
By order of
Messrs. RAMSEY, CROOKS, SON & CO.
N. B.—These goods are the BLACKFEET and UPPER MISSOURI ROBES, and they are the LARGEST and DARKEST that come to this market.
The skins will be ready for inspection, with catalogues, two days previous to the sale. Terms liberal.
EVERY ROBE IS OF THIS YEAR'S COLLECTION, AND FRESH.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE!!
ASSIGNEE'S SALE!!
A large line of
MILLINERY GOODS
Must positively be closed out for cash by Wednesday, 21st inst.
RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, RUCHES, LACES, CRAPES, VELVETS, FRENCH FEATHERS, SILKS, &c., &c.,
Selling at 50 per cent. less than cost, wholesale and retail, at the
"INSTITUTION,"
No. 116 Chambers-st., New-York.
By order of JOHN B. FOGERTY, assignee of JOHN FARRELL & CO.,
No. 116 Chambers-st.

MORRIS K. CRANE, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF HOBOKEN AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—MORRIS K. CRANE will sell, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1859, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the salesroom No. 98 Washington-st., in the City of Hoboken, the three-story brick dwellings and stores, Nos. 218, 221 and 223 Washington-st. Also, the three-story and basement brick dwellings, Nos. 223, 225 and 227 Bloomfield-st., and Nos. 1 and 3 6th-st., in the City of Hoboken. The above-mentioned property is well located, for either business or private residences, being in the central part of the city, and convenient of access to the ferries; thus affording to those seeking a permanent residence, or to capitalists, a safe and profitable investment. Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. and the auctioneer's fees on the day of sale; four per cent. in thirty days, when a warrantee deed will be given; the balance can remain on bond and mortgage from three to five years. For further particulars, inquire of the auctioneer, No. 98 Washington-st., Hoboken; or at No. 29 Barclay-st., New-York, up stairs.

HENRY R. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
SALE OF A VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY OF BOOKS, &c.—HENRY R. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a private library, containing a valuable assortment of illustrated and standard works on theology, history, literature, travels, &c., among which will be found the following, viz: Shakespeare, Byron, Pope, Moore, Sterne, Burns, Jay, Josephus, Irving, Scott, Maryatt, Nicholls, Barton, Cowper, Silliman, E. Sue, Dickens, Willis, Thackeray, Stevens. Also, Works by Paley, Observer, Dr. Spring, S. Smith, and others. Also, a fine collection of Engravings, together with general assortment of Stationary.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD Furniture at Public Auction, on THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at the elegant 4-story residence No. 86 West 11th-st, near 5th-av. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock precisely. Drawing Rooms—Rosewood suites covered in brocade, 7-octave piano-forte, paintings, statuary, vases, carpets, mirrors, clocks, curtains, bookcase, tables, etageres, engravings, &c. Chambers—Rosewood and mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, hair mattress, feather bed, blankets, sofas, chairs, rockers. Dining Room—Extension dining-table, China and glass ware, silver-plated castor, spoons, cake-basket, and ivory-handle table cutlery, &c. Also, a desirable assortment of Kitchen Furniture.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
A. C. TUTTLE WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 111 Nassau-st., between Ann and Beekman-sts., by order of assignees—The entire stock of finished and unfinished furniture, viz., mahogany and rosewood parlor furniture, tête-à-têtes, arm and parlor chairs, marble-top centre tables, etageres, bookcases, extension dining tables, oak sideboards, sofas, do. bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, palliasses, mirrors, wardrobes. Also, a general assortment of desks, tables, &c. Country merchants, trade and housekeepers will find the above sale well worthy their attention. By order of J. W. MASON & CO., Assignees.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, A. M., at No. 25 Willow-place, between Joralemon and State sts., Brooklyn, a general assortment of household furniture in good order, viz.: Velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets and oil-cloths, mahogany sofas, arm and parlor chairs, two ladies' chairs in brocatel, marble-top centre-tables, lace curtains, gold-band window shades, secretary bookcase, mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, mahogany and rosewood marble-top dress bureaus, walnut dining chairs, extension tables, dinner set, white and gilt tea-set, silver-plated ware, glassware, ivory-handled cutlery, two Hedenburg heaters, &c., with kitchen furniture. Also, an excellent rosewood piano, Lindeman, maker, with stool. Catalogues on day of sale.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL TO-MORROW, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 85 Nassau-st., a large assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, consisting in part of bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tête-à-têtes, sofas, lounges, wardrobes, carpets, crockery, &c., &c. Also, 3 rosewood parlor suites in hair-cloth, plush and brocatel. At 12 o'clock, rosewood 6¾ octave piano-forte.
Housekeepers and others will find this sale worthy of their attention. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF CARPETS, Oil-cloths, &c., &c., at No. 107 Bowery, on TUESDAY, 20th inst., at 10½ o'clock.
Purchasers will find an extensive assortment of all goods usually kept in a carpet store, and whatever quantity they require. This is a chance seldom offered, but the goods must be sold. Housekeepers as well as carpet-dealers would do well to attend this sale. The stock is very large, and patterns and styles most desirable in the market purchased for the Fall trade. Lease of store for sale.

A. M. CHRISTALAR, Auctioneer.
PEREMTORY SALE OF ENGLISH, BRUSSELS, velvet, and ingrain carpeting, oil-cloth, rugs and matting.—A. M. CHRISTALAR will sell THIS DAY, Sept. 20, at 11 A.M., at No. 23 Bowery, comprising a large and choice assortment, as follows: 5,500 yards of ingrain and all-wool carpeting, 2,100 yards of Brussels and velvet tapestry, of a variety of styles and patterns; 2,800 yards of fine 4-4 oil-cloth; 1,400 yards of fine 6-4 oil-cloth, together with a large lot of Canton matting, velvet and Brussels rugs, &c., &c. By order of sales. The above sale is well worthy attention, as the goods will be put up in lots to suit purchasers.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.
CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE.—HENRY G. EVANS will sell at No. 85 Maiden-lane, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at 10 o'clock, a large and complete assortment of best glass, China, white granite and common ware, in lots to suit dealers. Including the stock of a dealer declining business, with which the sale will commence. Goods carefully repacked for shipping.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE AND FANCY GOODS.—J. S. H. BARTLETT, auctioneer, TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st. Large and positive cash sale of best white granite and common ware, in lots to suit City and country dealers.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES AND Brogans, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising several very desirable invoices of heavy goods direct from the manufacturers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
SELLS, THIS DAY, AT NO. 30 7TH-ST., near 3d-av., all the furniture, carpets, looking-glasses, paintings, piano-fortes, crockery, silver and glassware, contained in the above private dwelling. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock, rain or shine.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 20— Will be sold all the furniture, carpets, piano-forte, looking-glasses, crockery, silver and glass ware contained in the private residence No. 30 7th-st., near 3d-av. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY BEEF AND PORK.—NAVY AGENCY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1859.—Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for Beef" and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the 29th inst., for furnishing and delivering free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the Navy-yard at Brooklyn,
1,000 Barrels of Beef,
1,000 Barrels of Pork,
within five days after the date of notification of the acceptance of bid. The beef must be from well-fattened cattle; the pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs. The barrels must be entirely new, and must be made of the best seasoned heart of white oak staves and headings, and each barrel to be hooped with four iron hoops.
Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient securities, to furnish the article proposed. This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.
The beef and pork must conform to the usual inspection of the Navy-Yard.
Full particulars may be ascertained upon application to the Commandant of the Navy-yard, or at this office.
GEO. N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the 17th Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 12 o'clock M., for stoves and other apparatus, necessary for heating and ventilating the new building for Ward School No. 13, in 14th-st., in said Ward, according to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public ingereat to do so.
WM. HIBBARD,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
JOHN J. DYMOND,
FRANCIS DUNCAN,
JAS. CUSHING, Jr.,
} Building Committee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—THE RECEIVER of Taxes gives notice that the PERSONAL TAXES of Residents and non-Residents for the year 1859, will be received by him on and after the 19th SEPTEMBER, inst.
Due notice will be given of the time when TAXES on REAL ESTATE can be paid.
JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

FOR SALE—A LIVERY STABLE, WITH THE entire stock. Apply on the premises 124 East 26th-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN;

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,
	&c., &c.	

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

BANK-NOTE ENGRAVING.
AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1859.
The business of this Company in New-York having been concentrated in the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, the several firm agencies of RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON, TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO., DANFORTH, PERKINS & CO., RALD. COUSLAND & CO., JOCELYN, DRAPER, WELSH & CO., and WELLSTOOD, HAY & WHITING, are discontinued, and all communications may hereafter be addressed to the Secretary.
This Company is now prepared to afford to BANKING INSTITUTIONS and THE PUBLIC, THE ADVANTAGES CONTEMPLATED IN ITS FORMATION, both as it regards the SUPERIORITY OF THEIR WORK *and the provisions made for the safety of the trust confided to their care*, and they respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to them under their separate Firm organizations.
Offices at NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON NEW-ORLEANS, CINCINNATI, MONTREAL and CHICAGO.
CHARLES TOPPAN, President.
WM. H. WHITING, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

EUGENE THOMPSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Table of Insurance stocks sent on application.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.—CORner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Married women and children have by law exclusive control of all deposits made by them in this bank. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all deposits of $1,000 and under. All deposits made on or before the 10th October will draw interest from the 1st.
J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary. S. K. GREEN, President.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Bondholders of the TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO., will be held at No. 18 William-st., in the City of New-York, on the 22d inst. at 12 o'clock.
Holders of all classes of the Bonds of this Company are invited to attend. ROBERT BAYARD, Pres't.
THOMAS DENNY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE R. CO.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1859.
NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at No. 45 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 11. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock on the 30th September, and open the day after the election.
By order of the Board.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Sept. 15, at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 16th of September inclusive.
J. CAMPBELD, Jr., Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
BROOKLYN, Sept. 13, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand at their branch office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 19, 1859.—The Annual Election for Inspectors and Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY next, Oct. 3, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

KENOSHA, WIS., CITY BONDS.—THE SEPtember interest due on the Kenosha City Bonds, issued in aid of the Kenosha and Rockford Railroad, will be paid at the People's Bank on and after Sept. 17, upon the presentation of the proper coupons.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1859.

HOLDERS OF UNITED STATES COUPON 6 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1874, issued under act of June 14, 1858, may exchange for the same inscribed stock of same issue, on terms ascertainable on application to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS.—HOLDERS OF the past due Bonds of the City of Milwaukee are requested to call at our office, arrangements having been made by said city to take up her past due bonds and coupons. WORTH & BELL, No. 52 Wall-st.

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON PAPER.—Parties having any to dispose of will find it for their interest to apply to P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker, No. 64 Wall-st. Advances made on good business paper.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE FARM MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of the above Bonds, wishing to dispose of them, are requested to call at the office of JAMES M. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 42 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

$175.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY—THE above sum to engage in a perfectly safe cash business, for which $20 per week will be paid. Address JAMES AGNES, Box No. 120 *Times* Office, stating when and where an interview may be had.

7,000 TO 10,000 ACRES OF IOWA LANDS to exchange for desirable merchandise, with part cash. Address L., Room No. 1, No. 11 Wall-st.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS PAYING 8 TO 12 per cent. dividend for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST—THURSDAY AFTERnoon, Sept. 15, in going from No. 169 West 17th-st., through 8th-av., Hudson-st., Canal-st., and up Broadway, a lady's small GOLD CHAIN, with two gold dollars, a California gold 25-cent piece and an enameled key attached. The finder will receive the above reward on leaving the same at the above address or at the Grocers' Bank.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, YESTERDAY NOON, A GOLD DIAMOND CLUSTER PIN, the gift of a deceased brother, going from South 2d, through 4th, to the South 8th-st. Ferry. The finder will receive the reward from G. W. DURYEE, No. 82 South 2d-st., Williamsburgh, or No. 113 South-st., New-York.

$100 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE EVENING of the 16th inst., at Clark's Restaurant, corner of Broadway and 13th-st., a single stone diamond ring, carved shank. The person who found the same will receive the above reward and the thanks of the lady owner, by returning it to Tiffany & Co., 550 Broadway.

LOST—ON THURSDAY LAST, A PROMISSORY NOTE drawn by Russell Sturgis, and indorsed by him and another indorser, dated Aug. 20, 1859, at seven months, for $624 50. The finder will be rewarded by returning the same to the subscribers. Payment of the note has been stopped.
BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT, No. 74 Wall-st.

LOST—ON THE 17TH INST., ON OR BELOW the line of Canal-st., a small DIAMOND BREAST-PIN, having a centre-stone with a circle of small brilliants. A reward of $5 will be paid by calling or addressing a note to C. McMANUS, clerk in *Evening Express* office, No. 16 Park-row.

LOST—ON SUNDAY MORNING, RETURNING from Dr. Hutton's Church to West Washington-place, A GOLD BREAST-PIN, with white hair in it, the finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 42 West Washington-place.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, YESTERDAY (SUNDAY) evening, a Black-and-Tan TERRIER DOG; had on a leather collar with silver plate. The above reward will be paid on leaving him with B. LYNES, 512 7th-av.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, 18TH INSTANT, IN GOING from No. 93 St. Mark's-place to St. George's Church, and back, a child's GOLD NECK-CHAIN. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the above number.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE NEW RED ASH colliery, situate in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, within 2½ miles of the Borough of Pottsville, with a most favorable lease of 15 years, together with all the improvements, consisting of slope, engine, breaker engine, breaker, &c. The slope has just been finished, and the work all completed for the commencement of the business of mining coal. The vein of coal is 12 feet thick, with favorable pitch for cheap mining. For information, apply at No. 430 Walnut-st., first floor, Philadelphia.

TO SOAP MAKERS.—FOR SALE, A SOAP and candle manufactory, situated in the upper part of the City, with a good, substantial two-story brick building and dwelling-house attached, three large soap kettles, lye pots and iron receivers, horses and carts, and everything required to do an extensive business. For further particulars, apply to R. HUSON, Builder, &c., No. 30 2d-av., between 12 and 1 P. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.

PATENT FOR SALE.—CAPITALISTS ARE SOlicited to examine an invention by which an enormous fortune can be made in a very short time; it has been patented in France, England and America, and only wants to be brought before the public. Office No. 143 Fulton-st., 3d story. Office hours, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

A BARGAIN.—STEAM PACKING-BOX FACTOry, with mill, stock and fixtures, enjoying a profitable cash business, only $600. Satisfactory reasons for selling. No agents need apply. None but principals treated with. Call or address J. W. HUNT, No. 85 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—$1,500—THE LEASE, STOCK AND furniture of the large and splendid confectionery, ice cream saloon and restaurant, covering the whole lot of ground No. 244 Grand-st.; location for business unsurpassed. Apply on the premises, to E. T. FANNING.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 5:30 P. M.; Williams' Bridge 11:30 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M.—White Plains.
8:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
6.30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MARY POWELL, at 9 A. M., 2 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 6 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.
O. CHARLICK, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM SEPT. 5, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 3 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 and 10:35 A. M., and 2:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—ON AND AFter MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, trains going East leave Hunter's Point for Greenport at 10 A. M.; leave Brooklyn for Riverhead at 10 A. M.; leave Brooklyn for North Islip and Deer Park at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Farmingdale at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Syosset at 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c., leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. (Sunday excepted) at 8½ A. M., and 3½ and 6½ P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6 and 7¾ A. M., and 3¼ P. M.

STEAMBOATS

TIME TABLE—SEPTEMBER, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
We'day.	Sept. 7, 11	A. M.	We'day.	Sept. 7, 3	P. M.
Thurs.	Sept. 8, 12	A. M.	Th'day.	Sept. 8, 4	P. M.
Friday	Sept. 9, 12:30	P. M.	Friday.	Sept. 9, 4:30	P. M.
Saturd.	Sept. 10, 1:30	P. M.	Sat'day.	Sept. 10, 5	P. M.
Sunday.	Sept. 11, 7	A. M.	Sunday.	Sept. 11, 3	P. M.
Mond'y.	Sept. 12, 7:30	A. M.	Mo'day.	Sept. 12, 2:30	P. M.
Tuesd'y	Sept. 13, 8	A. M.	Tu'day.	Sept. 13, 3:30	P. M.
We'day.	Sept. 14, 8	A. M.	We'day.	Sept. 14, 3:30	P. M.
Th'day.	Sept. 15, 8	A. M.	Th'day.	Sept. 15, 4	P. M.
Friday.	Sept. 16, 9	A. M.	Friday.	Sept. 16, 4:30	P. M.
Sat'day.	Sept. 17, 10:30	A. M.	Mo'day.	Sept. 19, 7	A. M.
Tuesd'y	Sept. 20, 9	A. M.	Tu'day.	Sept. 20, 1	P. M.
We'day.	Sept. 21, 10:30	A. M.	We'day.	Sept. 21, 2:30	P. M.
Th'day.	Sept. 22, 11	A. M.	Th'day.	Sept. 22, 3	P. M.
Friday.	Sept. 23, 12	M.	Friday.	Sept. 23, 4	P. M.
Sat'day	Sept. 24, 3	P. M.	Mo'day.	Sept. 26, 7	P. M.
Tues'y.	Sept. 27, 8	A. M.	Tu'day.	Sept. 27, 2:30	P. M.
We'day.	Sept. 28, 8:30	A. M.	We'day.	Sept. 28, 3:30	P. M.
Th'day.	Sept. 29, 8:30	A. M.	Th'day.	Sept. 29, 4	P. M.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 5 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Fulton-st., there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $5 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT.—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—REduced rates of passage; Cabin, $2; Deck, $1; no charge for Berths. The steamer GOVERNOR, F. B. FRENCH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 5, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply at No. 25 Coenties-slip, or on board.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN leaves Fulton Market Slip on and after Sept. 19, at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Leaves Flushing at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. Low fare, 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

IF YOU WISH TO ENJOY A MOST DElightful excursion trip, and take a view of the beautiful scenery on the East River, the public Islands, with the improvements, Hell Gate, &c., take the fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN. See advertisement.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

FURNITURE.

TO SOUTHERN DEALERS.
IRON BEDSTEADS,
IRON CRIBS,
IRON HAT-STANDS,
IRON CHAIRS AND SETTEES,
Tables, Umbrella Stands, Store Stools,
Placo Stools, Fire Stands and Irons,
Brackets, and every other article of
BRONZED IRON FURNITURE,
can be had at a great reduction from Broadway prices, of the Manufacturer, JAMES SCOTT,
Corner Canal and Centre sts.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

SCHOOL FURNITURE, Of the most approved style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State.
Lecture-room and Sabbath-school settees, campstools, blackboard of slate, of any dimensions; revolving or stationery ersyons, white and colored. Also, Office and Bank desks and bookcases of every description made to order by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

CHAMBER ENAMELED FURNITURE AT the old-established Eagle Manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Elegant suites in all styles and colors, from $25 and upward, superior to any manufactured in this country. Mattresses, wardrobes, &c.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also mattresses and palliasses.
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FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

260 HOW TO LIVE CHEAP. 260
IN order to effect a great saving in your housekeeping, purchase your
TEAS, WINES, GROCERIES, and PROVISIONS of all kinds, at the immense establishment of
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.
Goods delivered free.

SCOTCH GROUSE,
ENGLISH FILBERTS.
Cumberland Hams for sale. RICHARDSON & McLEOD, No. 106 Maiden-lane, corner Pearl-st., agents for Crosse & Blackwell's and Burgess' Pickles and Sauces.

CLUB-HOUSE CARDS.

SAMUEL HART & CO., NO. 307 BROADWAY, New-York, now offer to clubs and consumers the above celebrated brand of cards, made of pure linen warranted not to split and to retain their slip perma nently. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.
REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,
and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the
6TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE BALTIC,
4,000 tons burden, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave on THE 6TH OCTOBER, AT 2 P. M.,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship JOHN L. STEPHENS, F. R. BABY, Commander.

THE ATLANTIC
will follow on the 20th October.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be imm

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Street Commissioner and Appropriations for the Fire Department—The Offal Boilers and the Piggeries—The Peck-slip and Grand-street Ferry Leases Declared Null and Void.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, Alderman BOOLE offered a resolution correcting a clerical error in the ordinance redistricting the City, by which the boundaries of some of the Districts in the Fourth and Sixth Wards are altered. It was laid over.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner with regard to the McGrane and Callaghan contract, entered into in 1857, for regulating, &c., Fourth-avenue from Seventy-first to Seventy-fifth Streets. In view of the present condition of the contract and the judicial decisions with regard to it that have been made, Mr. Smith says he "has refrained making further payments to Mr. Callaghan with the firm belief that should Mr. Callaghan commence a suit to recover the amount due him on this contract, the decision of the Referee in his case must be reversed, as was the decision of the Referee in the case of Brady *vs.* The Mayor, &c., reversed by the decision of Judges Duer and Woodruff." It was directed that the communication be printed.

The following communication from the same officer was referred to the Committee on Finance:

STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1859.

To the Hon. the Common Council:

The appropriation for the Fire Department is very nearly exhausted, and there are written recommendations and requisitions of the Chief Engineer awaiting my action, which, if approved, will more than consume the balance now on hand.

The amount appropriated by the Common Council was	$75,625 00
The amount authorized by the Legislature	64,225 00
I have drawn requisitions upon the Comptroller on account of this appropriation	$52,732 54
Viz.: Upon certified vouchers of the Chief Engineer	$46,751 17
Upon certified vouchers of Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies furnished on requisition of Chief Engineer	5,522 37
Upon certified vouchers of Superintendent of Fire Apparatus, viz.: For work ordered by Street Commissioner for extra work on contract for building Engine No. 9, $341; and on Engine No. 10, $75, (facts communicated to Common Council;) new reels for Engine No. 3, by order of Common Council, $65; and watch lines, $29; in all	410 00
Upon certified vouchers of Messenger of Fire Commissioners, for cleaning their office	48 00—$52,732 54
On 24th inst., according to report of Chief Engineer, orders were outstanding for which vouchers had not been sent to Street Commissioner, amounting to	9,846 00
And recommendations of the Chief Engineer were awaiting approval of Street Commissioner to the amount of	1,390 00
Since the date of the above-mentioned report of the Chief Engineer, recommendations of Chief Engineer have been received in this office to the amount of	836 50
Making a total of	$64,795 54

The above statement shows that the amount appropriated was diminished by the Legislature $11,400, and while the amount available was thus made less, additional work not provided for in the original appropriations has since been ordered by the Common Council, amounting to $7,000. Supposing that the original estimates were accurate, it would require but little calculation to determine the inevitable result of decreasing the amount of the appropriation and increasing the amount of work to be done.

Section 28 of the amended Charter of 1857 requires that "no expense shall be incurred by any of the Departments or officers thereof, whether the object of expenditure shall have been ordered by the Common Council or not, unless an appropriation shall have been previously made for defraying such expense." If the Common Council possess the power to make an appropriation for necessary expenses, in excess of the amount included in the tax levy, I would respectfully urge upon you the necessity for making an appropriation for the Fire Department, and would suggest that $11,400, being the amount struck out by the Legislature, would probably be sufficient for the remainder of the year. The consideration of this subject will bring again before your Honorable bodies the question, viz.: Is there legal power vested in the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of this City to appropriate money necessary to insure the safety of property and life, or must this City suffer, and wait until the Legislature authorizes the money to be raised by tax? My duty is clearly defined. I shall not incur expenditures until an appropriation shall have been made therefor. Respectfully submitted,

G. W. SMITH, Street Commissioner.

Since writing the above, I have received from the Chief Engineer a communication, of which the following is a copy:

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1859.

G. W. Smith, Esq., Street Commissioner:

SIR: I am gratified at the opportunity to inform you that the business of this Bureau, so far as fire apparatus is concerned, is completed for 1859. Every article of fire apparatus is in perfect working condition—a result never attained at any *one time* before in the history of the Fire Department of this City. No fresh amount of appropriation will be needed for this Bureau, as declared by a pretended weekly Fire newspaper.

Very respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer Fire Department

I am at a loss to ascertain how this result could have been attained, when recommendations from the Chief Engineer, down to the 14th inst., for repairs said to be necessary, are awaiting my approval, amounting to $2,217; and I differ with the Chief Engineer when he says, "No fresh amount of appropriation will be needed by this Bureau," and trust that some provision for contingencies which are certain to arise may be made; for the recommendations already made will, if approved, make a deficiency of $570 74.

Besides the above, there are several resolutions of the Common Council ordering the Street Commissioner to purchase new apparatus, the bills for which will amount to more than $2,000. I must therefore repeat, notwithstanding the above official opinion of the Chief Engineer, that further expenditures for the Fire Department will be required during the remainder of the year.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) G. W. SMITH,
SEPT. 19, 1859. Street Commissioner.

The Mayor returned, without his approval, the resolution authorizing the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company to lay a "turn-out or switch" in Canal-street, near Broadway, in addition to the two tracks already laid down there. The Mayor is not in favor of further obstructing that street, and so depreciating the value of property in that vicinity. It was directed that the communication be laid over and printed.

A communication was received from the City Inspector, transmitting the report of Mr. DOWNING, Superintendant of Sanitary Inspection, with regard to the offal-boiling and piggery nuisances, and presenting an ordinance with regard to them. A fuller account of the subject matter of this document will be found in another column.

It was directed that it be laid over, printed, and made the special order for Thursday.

The Comptroller submitted the returns made by the Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroads, of their monthly receipts, from Jan. 1, 1859, to Sept. 1, ult. The following are the figures:

	Sixth-av. R.	Eighth-av. R.
January	$25,373 46	$29,845 77
February	22,166 62	26,274 02
March	26,435 87	31,326 53
April	27,099 85	31,828 87
May	30,404 00	35,554 66
June	28,793 38	34,167 72
July	27,876 21	34,830 37
August	28,553 98	33,682 23
Total	$216,703 38	$257,310 17

The communication was placed on file.

The Board resolved to invite the Mayor to meet in convention with its members on the 4th of October inst., at 3 P. M., for the purpose of appointing clerks of the District Courts.

The Board concurred with the Board of Councilmen in the preamble and resolutions declaring the lease of the ferry from Grand-street, New-York, to Grand-street, Brooklyn, E. D., and that of the ferry from Peck-slip to South Seventh-street, Brooklyn, E. D., null and void, because they were made without the consent of the Common Council, without which, it is claimed under the 15th section of the Montgomerie Charter, no ferry can be leased; and directing the Corporation Counsel immediately to take measures to prevent the unauthorized use of such ferries, and the Comptroller to advertise the leases for ten years of both of them.

After the transaction of considerable routine business the Board adjourned to Thursday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Grand-street Ferry—Repairs to the City Hall—A New Banner for the Fire Department.

The Board met last evening, Mr. CORNELL presiding. Permission was given Hose Company No. 50 to exhibit their apparatus at the approaching Fair of the American Institute, and so insure it to the amount of $500.

Councilman TOWNSEND introduced a resolution directing that the leases of the Grand-street Ferry and of that from the northerly basin at Peck-slip to South Seventh-street, Brooklyn, to Messrs. Messerole & Son should be declared void on the ground that the Comptroller had leased said Ferry under the authority of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The Common Council according to the resolution, alone possess the power of making and confirming leases under the Dongan and Montgomerie charters. It was further directed that the Comptroller should readvertise the lease. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 10 to 7.

Mr. BAKER, former Printer to the Board, was directed to deliver to the Clerk of the Board all unbound documents belonging to the Board which might be in his possession.

The Harlem Railroad Company were directed to inform the Board by what authority they were altering the grade of the Bowery between Houston and Second streets.

A communication was received from his Honor the Mayor, returning, with his objections, the resolution making a donation of $250 to Walter S. Pinckney for clerical services rendered the Committee on Assessments.

The Board concurred with the Aldermen in awarding the contract for repairing the City Hall to E. N. Gridley. The sum named for the work is $11,500. They also concurred in directing the Committee on Fire Department of both Boards to make the necessary arrangements for presenting a new banner, which is already completed, to the Department on the occasion of their Triennial parade.

A large number of unimportant general orders were acted on, and the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

No Board of Registration Yet—Repairs for Harlem Bridge—Duplicate Tax Books.

The Board of Supervisors met at 11 A. M. yesterday, in accordance with the provisions of the Registry Law, for the purpose of appointing Registrars. The members had met in caucus on Saturday, and it had been agreed that a ballot should be had *pro forma* for Registrars in the First District of the First Ward, which would result in a tie vote, and that then the further balloting should be postponed till the next meeting. This was done because it was not yet known whether the ordinance passed by the Common Council, redistricting the City, was approved by the Mayor. The ordinance, it may be stated here, was signed by the Mayor yesterday afternoon.

The President, Supervisor PURDY, stated the object of the meeting, and Supervisor BLUNT moved that the Board proceed to appoint Inspectors of Register.

Supervisor VOORHIS took the chair, and Supervisor PURDY said that before proceeding to ballot, they had better ascertain what their duties were, and what the law meant. He would ask—if the gentleman was present who was the leader on the other side, (Supervisor KENNEDY,) and who was probably familiar with the law—in the first place, whether these Inspectors were to act also as Inspectors of Election? In the second place, he wanted to know what the following clause in the Registry Law meant:

"The members of the Board of Registration, and their clerks, shall each receive the same compensation as is now allowed by law for Inspectors of Election, for each day actually employed in the masking and completion of the Registry to be paid by them——"

To be paid by whom, he wanted to know. In the third place he wanted to ascertain how they were to gamble. It was provided that if after three ballots they had failed in any case to make a choice, they should draw lots. Who had the dice-box that they were to use? He wanted to know if it would not be as well to take the advice of some man learned in the law, or of the framers of this measure. How was the expense of this gambling apparatus to be provided for? Who were "them?"

Supervisor VOORHIS said that, if it could not be ascertained who "them" were, nobody would be responsible for their pay.

Supervisor PURDY said this law was passed for the purpose of obstructing the right of franchise. Gentlemen could not pretend that it was calculated to purify the ballot-box.

Supervisor VOORHIS said it was very clear what the duty of this Board, under the law, was—simply to appoint Registrars. Who should pay them, or define their duties, was another question.

Supervisor PURDY wanted to know whether these officers would not have a claim on the Board, for pay if the Board appointed them.

Supervisor VOORHIS had no doubt that it would come upon the County, finally.

Supervisor PURDY supposed the additional expense would be about $20,000. How was that to be paid? He raised these points that he might be placed right on the record. After they had taken three ballots, where was the dice-box?

Supervisor VOORHIS suggested that they order the Supervisor's hat.

Supervisor PURDY would not pollute his hat in that way.

It appeared to Supervisor BLUNT that the duties of the Board in this matter were very clear. These after considerations had nothing to do with their present duty.

After some further discussion, all to the same purpose, Supervisor BLUNT's motion was carried, and a ballot was taken for Registrars of the First District of the First Ward. The result was five votes apiece for each of the following candidates: C. McKay, E. Fitzgerald, J. Brannigan, B. T. Weymouth, Peter Fritz, and John Fogerty. So there was no election.

Supervisor PURDY declined to vote, as the great expounder of the law on the other side (Supervisor KENNEDY) was absent.

As soon as the result was announced, Supervisor TWEED moved that all further balloting be dispensed with until the next meeting of the Board, and that the next meeting take place on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 12 M. The motion was carried.

The Clerk was directed to procure a certified copy of the ordinance passed by the Common Council, redistricting the City, for the use of the Supervisors.

Supervisor PURDY moved that the Committee on Annual Taxes be directed to confer with the legal advisor of the Board, and obtain from him an explanation of the provisions of the Registry Law. The law was a muddy law—a dirty law, and needed explanation.

Supervisor STEWART did not know why the gentleman wanted advice. The duty of the Supervisors in this matter was clearly defined.

Supervisor PURDY wanted to know whether there was any provision for paying the expense to be incurred under the Registry Law.

Supervisor STEWART thought it would be well to institute an inquiry with regard to the question whether the Common Council had a right to create thirty or forty new election districts.

Supervisor BELL stated that the Legislature had passed a separate law with regard to the appointment of Inspectors of Election.

Supervisor LITTLE said the appropriation of $50,000 for election purposes must be applied as far as it would go to carrying out the provisions of the Registry Law.

Supervisor PURDY's motion was carried without dissent.

A communication was received from the Mayor, calling the attention of the Board to the dilapidated condition of Harlem Bridge, and advising that immediate measures for repairing it be taken.

Supervisor PURDY moved that the communication be referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes. It was carried.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, urging the Board to have the Tax Books made out in duplicate—one set for the Receiver and one for the Bureau of County Affairs. It was referred to the Committee on Printing and Stationery, with power.

The Board directed that the bill of Norman McLeod, for supplies for the County Jail, for the month of August, amounting to $416 13, be paid; and adjourned to Tuesday next.

[Advertisement.]

The Rev. D. MORRIS, Cross River, Westchester County, N. Y., who is known throughout this State, says: "I know of a great many who have had their hair restored by the use of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

The Rev. W. R. DOWNS, Howard, N. Y.—"Your Zylobalsamum has no superior. It certainly serves to cleanse thoroughly the hair and scalp, to remove any harshness or dryness, and always produces the softness, silkiness, and natural gloss that are requisite to render the human hair perfectly beautiful."

The Rev. E. EVANS, Delhi, Delhi County, Ohio—"I have used one bottle; it has changed my hair and stopped its falling off."

The Rev. JAS. HOTT, Pastor First Presbyterian Church, Orange, N. J.—"I have used Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer, and Zylobalsamum, with very great benefit in my family. Its cleansing and healing properties, removing dandruff, and giving to the hair a natural and healthy tone and softness surpass those of any preparation known to me."

The Rev. J. F. GRISWOLD, Washington, N. H.—"Please inform Mrs. —— where your preparation can be purchased in Boston. You may say in my name that I know your Hair Restorer to be all that it purports to be."

The Rev. J. MOORE, Pastor First Baptist Church, Cape May, N. J., late Agent American Bible Union—"I have used Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer and Hair Dressing, and it has also been used by my wife. We unqualifiedly pronounce them the best preparations we have ever used;—*in which declaration numerous friends join us.*"

Wholesale Depôt No. 355 Broome-st., N. Y. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

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BRANDRETH'S PILLS

Remove from the body, its cavities, the bowels, and the ways of the circulation, those dead matters, worn-out body, which occasion that peculiar heavy feeling in colds, headaches, &c. &c. These purely vegetable pills do not act upon healthy parts, except to cleanse and purify. Their timely use has saved many a valuable life, and Brandreth's Pills should therefore be in every house, ready. Sold, price 25 cents, at No. 294 Canal-street, New-York, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY,

Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil, and is very easily taken.

To be had of the inventors, No. 135 Fourth-avenue, and all respectable druggists.

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Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

ONWARD, STILL ONWARD.

GAYETT'S MEDICATED PAPER for the cure and prevention of piles, still retains its enviable notoriety, and is daily becoming a necessity, as well as a luxury.

Call and examine it.

For sale by all druggists, and at the depôts Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BEESE & Co., No. 156 BROADWAY,
Offer for sale, this day, the
FALL STYLE GENTLEMEN'S HATS.
In a few days they will introduce a
NEW FRENCH STYLE FOR YOUNG GENTS.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND OPENING OF FALL CARPETING.—The largest assortment of English carpeting in this City; Crossly's Medallion carpets, Velvet and Brussels carpets, Ingrain carpets, rugs, mats, matting, shades, and oil-cloths at greatly reduced prices. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery, sign of the large Golden Eagle.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Burns, scalds, cuts, bruises, are rapidly cured by the use of this Ointment. Our first physicians, aware of its potent qualities, use it whenever occasion requires. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Monsieur BLONDIN will give "a New Hat" to any man who can surpass his feats on the rope. Of course the hat will be one of KNOX's superb Fall styles, which are so much admired on the promenade every day; and it will be purchased at that rendezvous of fashion, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.—The only reliable Fire-proof Safe in the world, having *again* sustained its celebrated reputation at the late fires in Oshkosh and Key West. QUICK BROTHERS,
No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS! GAS!—Fixtures of beautiful designs and finish will be found at the great wholesale manufacturing depôt of
WARNER, PECK & CO.,
No. 376 Broadway,

[Advertisement.]

TO DRUGGISTS AND PHYSICIANS—Who are desirous of avoiding the raw, crude Brandies of "the past and present year:" We would call their attention to our choice stock of *old* Brandies, Wines, &c., purchased years since, when brandies were low, and now richly tempered by age and the favorable changes of climate and transportation, enabling us to furnish druggists, physicians and families with a *rare* article, *especially adapted for medical and family use*, at reasonable rates.

"BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN," having driven the wolfish speculators in spurious gins out of the market, has now attained a popularity *without precedent in the history of the trade*, possessing, as it does, the *intrinsic* medicinal qualities of an *old* and *pure* Gin. It has received the indorsement of thousands of physicians and druggists, who cheerfully testify to its nutritive, medicinal and recuperative qualities.

Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention. Circulars containing a list of articles and prices forwarded to those requiring them.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established 1778,)
Importers of Wines, &c., No. 338 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY,
First block below the New-York Hotel, Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 19.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '74	103¼	50	Michigan Cen. R..		47⅛
6,000 Tennessee 6s, '90.	89½	50	do		47⅛
10,000 Harlem 7s	85¼	100	do	b10	47⅜
5,000 Mo. State 6s	85	100	do	btwk	47⅜
7,000 do	84⅞	50	do		47⅜
5,000 Cal. State 7s	83⅞	300	do	b3	47⅜
10,000 Brookl'n C.W.I.	100	100	do	s3	47⅜
1,000 Erie 3d Mt.Bs.'63	64½	50	do	s30	47
3,000 Erie 4th Mtg. Bs.	38¾	100	do	s60	48¾
1,000 Harlem 3d Mtg.	73	100	do	s60	48¾
3,000 Mich. Cen. 8 P.c. 1st mtg Sink'g Fd Con. Bds	91	300	Illinois Central R..		68
3,500 Ill. Central R. Bs	85½	54	do		68⅛
20 Bank of Com	100	100	do		68⅜
10 Ocean Bank	92	200	do		68⅜
1350 N. Y. Cen. R.	81⅜	50	do	b60	68⅜
200 do	s30	81¾	50	do	s30	68⅜
250 do	b60	81⅜	550	Galena & Chic. R..		71⅜
650 do		81⅝	50	do	b30	71⅝
100 do	s60	80⅜	200	do	b30	71⅝
650 do		81⅜	50	do	b10	72⅜
5 Erie Railroad		4¾	100	do	s60	76
150 do		4⅜	13	do		77⅜
100 Hud. Riv. R.	b60	36⅜	250	do	b60	76⅜
200 Reading R.		45⅜	100	do		76⅜
100 do	s60	46⅜	100	do	b60	76⅜
100 do	s30	45⅝	300	Clev. & Toledo R.		25⅛
100 do	s30	45⅝	100	do	b60	26
1100 do	b15	45⅜	100	do	s10	25⅛
200 do	s30	46⅜	100	do		25⅞
300 do	b60	46	50	do		25⅜
100 do		45⅞	400	Chic. & Rock Is. R.		70⅜
50 M. S. & N. I. R.		7	200	do	s60	70
100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.		24⅜	450	do		70⅜
200 do		24⅜	100	do	b10	70⅜
100 do		24⅝	50	Mil. & Miss. R.		5
62 Panama Railroad		118	100	Clev., P. & A. R.		114

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 N. Y. C. bs., '76	99	100	Reading Railroad		45⅛
2,000 E. R. 3d m. bs., '83.	64½	100	Chi. & R. I. R.		69⅜
2,000 Hud. R. R. 2d m.	96⅛	100	Harlem R.	b30	10⅜
150 Pacific M. S. Co.	b60	83⅜	100	do		10⅜
650 N. Y. Central R.		81	50	Mich. Cent. R.		47⅛
50 do	s30	80⅜	200	do		47⅜
1350 do	s10	81	100	Mo. S. & N. Ia. G. S.		24⅜
400 do	b30	81⅜	50	Ill. Central R.	b30	68⅜
250 do		81⅜	100	do		68⅜
100 do	b30	81⅜	151	Gal. & Chicago R.		76⅛
100 do	s30	81	200	do	s60	75⅜
100 do		81⅛	100	do	s55	75⅜

MONDAY, Sept. 19—P. M.

The Weekly Average of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Sept. 17, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Sept. 10:

Increase in Loans	$944,922
Decrease in Specie	254,568
Decrease in Circulation	68,136
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	510,504

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Sept. 18, 1858.	Sept. 17, 1859.	Sept. 10, 1859.
Capital	$67,691,000	$68,645,000	$68,645,000
Loans	124,649,018	119,366,352	118,421,430
Specie	28,908,068	21,512,680	21,767,248
Circulation	7,813,695	8,444,866	8,513,002
Gross Deposits	104,733,888	94,002,721	92,732,824
Exchanged	17,503,982	20,655,322	20,093,929
Undrawn	12,739,706	73,147,399	72,636,895
In Sub-Treasury	12,642,236	5,067,277	4,919,788

The Bank Statement shows a rising average in Loans to the extent of $944,000, nearly one-half the increase being with the Bank of Commerce, which leading concern is stronger, this week, in Specie on an improved line of deposits. In the aggregate the Specie average shows an inconsiderable decrease, as anticipated in our weekly review this morniog. The present week opens on a steady ease in the Money Market. In Discounts we hear, to-day, of March paper, strictly prime at 7 ₱ cent., and 60 day acceptances, of same class, at 6 ₱ cent., while fair paper, extending into January, was done at 9 ₱ cent., the discrimination being against the last named to the extent of 2@3 ₱ cent. Demand Loans are 5@6 ₱ cent. on Stock collateral, and 6@7 ₱ cent. on pledge of Bills Receivable. This continued ease in Money, and the facility which it lends to the Importer in cashing his long bills made against recent sales of Foreign Merchandise, have somewhat strengthened the Exchanges for the Boston mail on Wednesday, and London bills ruled firm to-day at 110@110⅛ for Southern and Canada Bank bills, and 110⅛@110¼ for standard drawers on the spot. A fair business was done. The competition in French bills was less marked than for the last packet, and the leading Continental drawer had most of the market at 5f. 14¾ at 60 days sight. The whole range is called 5f. 10¼@5f. 14¾. The Customs to-day are $93,000; other receipts into the Sub-Treasury, $81,000; payments out, $148,000; balance this afternoon, $5,092,855.

There was general relief from a somewhat painful anxiety experienced on the street this morning, on the announcement of the safe arrival of the *Persia*. Her mail brings but little news not anticipated by our previous files by the German steamer *Borussia*. The London letters speak of a better tone to American Stocks, on the receipt of the first decisive signs of improvement on the New York Exchange. We have already quoted the latest in the Railways. Messrs. BELL & SON quote Federal and State securities as follows:

United States 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1868	97⅜	@ 98¼
United States 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1874	92	@ 93
Alabama 5 ₱ cent. Bonds	97	@ 99
Kentucky 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1868-72	92	@ 94
Maryland 5 ₱ cent. Sterling Bonds	93	@ 95
Massachusetts 5 ₱ cent. Sterling Bonds	100	@102
Mississippi 5 ₱ cent. Union Bank Bonds	14	@ 16
Ohio 6 ₱ cent. Stock, 1886	98	@100
Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cent. Stock	80	@ 82
Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1877	83	@ 84
South Carolina 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1866	85	@ 87
Tennessee 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, divers	80	@ 82
Virginia 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1886	85	@ 87
Virginia 5 ₱ cent. Sterling Bonds, 1888	85	@ 87

Mr. SATTERTHWAITE writes:

"The market for American Securities has improved in tone since our last. There has been more disposition to buy New-York Central and Illinois Central Shares and Bonds, also the First, Second and Third Mortgage Bonds of the Erie Railroad. United States 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, 1874, are firmly held at 92¾; sellers decline making any concession from this figure."

We understand that one or two English gentlemen came out in the *Persia*, as an informal delegation on the affairs of the New-York and Erie Company.

The Stock Market was again very strong today, particularly on the Railway Share list, which was almost uniformly higher in the forenoon, as compared with the advance on Saturday. Some heavy repurchases and private settlements of New-York Central were made on the three-day contracts of Friday last, which matured to-day, the differences being as between 79⅛@¾ then, and 81⅛@81¼ ₱ cent. on present settlement. After this he stock yielded to 81¼@81 ₱ cent., and then recovered at the close to 81⅜@81½ ₱ cent. Galena and Chicago opened as high as 77½ ₱ cent., but subsequently fell off, after the cash demand of the day was supplied, to 76½, finally closing 76¾@½. Illinois Central advanced 2 ₱ cent. on the London quotations, and the Bonds sold at 88½ ₱ cent. The Shares of the Rock Island, Toledo, and Michigan Central were all stronger than on Saturday by ½@¾ ₱ cent., and Michigan Southern steady. In Harlem, Hudson, Panama, and Pacific Mail, there was no large business; prices steady and ½@½ higher on the first two. There was increased activity in Reading, at an improvement of ½ ₱ cent., finally closing 45¾@½ ₱ cent. In State and Federal securities, the prices were firm for the New Fives of 1874, and for Tennessees, but barely steady, at Saturday's rates, for Missouris. The general Share Market, in the afternoon, left off firm, after a day's business which, from the nature of the settlements, and extent of the realizations involved, afforded a pretty good test of the continued strength of the demand.

The Receiver of Taxes gives notice that personal taxes, for 1859, will be received by him on and after the 19th inst.

The *Miners' Journal*, of Pottsville reports as follows of the

COAL TRADE FOR WEEK AND SEASON.

	1859. Week.	1859. Total.	1858. Week.	1858. Total.
Schuylkill—Railroad	36,092	1,143,855	42,226	1,199,990
Schuylkill—Canal	47,783	810,766	39,994	899,995
Lehigh Valley—Railroad	10,015	339,852	12,951	412,378
Lehigh Valley—Canal	31,563	662,701	33,958	685,363
Scranton South	10,441	339,187	15,466	419,951
Scranton North	4,931	100,656	3,978	138,283
Penn. Coal Company	25,311	421,865	21,465	489,918
Delaware and Hudson Co.	13,063	222,244	17,614	380,894
Wyoming—Canal South.	—	—	10,129	253,731
Wyoming—Canal North.	—	—	4,949	35,158
Shamokin Region	3,947	70,228	4,746	106,557
Total Anthracite	183,166	4,011,254	192,228	4,987,057
Lykens Valley Coal Co.	1,582	47,206	2,396	33,336
Short Mountain Co.	2,105	39,790	1,633	30,429
Treverton Coal	2,124	68,448	1,903	84,592
Broad Top	2,519	66,701	2,350	85,331
Cumberland Coal	16,737	427,842	10,932	360,314
Semi-Anthracite & Bitu.	25,367	649,987	19,114	594,005
Add Anthracite	183,166	4,011,254	192,288	4,987,067
Total	208,533	4,661,241	211,402	5,581,062

The City of Providence, Rhode Island, is noted for its comparative great wealth. There is only one small city, we believe, in the country that equals it in proportion to the population, and that is New-Bedford, Massachusetts. The *Journal*, of Saturday, contains a list of no less than two hundred and six tax-payers who are assessed on over $50,000 each, and nearly one-half above $100,000. At the head of the list is Mr. ALEXANDER DUNCAN, senior member of the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., of this City. The first seven names, all above half a million, are the following, with the proportion of tax upon each, which would seem to be at the rate of about 80 cents on the hundred dollars:

	Property.	Tax.
Alexander Duncan and Family	$2,092,700	16,741 60
Robert H. Ives	721,800	5,774 40
John Carter Brown	699,300	5,594 40
Moses B. Ives' estate	670,100	5,360 80
Moses B. Jenkins	637,100	5,096 80
Marshall Woods and wife	604,200	4,833 60
Charlotte R. Goddard	584,500	4,668 00

The following wheat-laden vessels are reported in the Oswego *Times* as on the way to that port from the Upper Lakes:

CHICAGO.	Bush.	MILWAUKEE.	Bus.
Sept. 2..Jas. Navagh	14,500	Sept. 10..Racer	17,000
2..T. Dyer	14,000	10..Wm. R. Ogden	18,295
2..Circassian	16,000	10..Wm. Sanderson	16,100
3..Uncle Tom	14,600	6..J. H. Drake	16,000
3..Sumatra	13,500	8..Titan	17,000
5..Carthagenian	17,300	9..G. D. Norris	15,000
6..W. S. Nelson	18,200	9..Dane	16,500
7..Granada	14,275	TOLEDO.	
8..T. Kingsford	17,000	12..Belle Walbridge	16,000
9..S. H. Lathrop	17,500	Total	281,270

The following singular blunder occurs in the argument of one of the morning papers against the new Grain Crop at the West, and its probable influence upon the trade and railway traffic of the country:

"This table of comparison between the receipts of 1858 and 1859, *for this week*, shows an *enormous falling off* in the receipts and shipments as well as stock in store. What prospect does this hold for any permanent improvement in railroad traffic? The West will not pay its debts, but rather increase them; and Western consumption of goods must remain small without a great extension and increase of credit, which of course would be another pull on New-York. The West seems to rely on New-York for all its capital. It appears that *for this particular week*, which is only a sample of other weeks, *only* 3,345,000 bushels of wheat were received, against 7,150,359 bushels last year—less than a half; and with regard to corn there is a similar result from a comparison."

The market for Railway traffic and the sale of Goods would seem to be pretty fair, with over *three millions* of Wheat in any single or "particular week!" But we apprehend that the eye of the writer must have fallen upon the wrong figure, although if it had chanced otherwise, the *true* comparison would have been against the *false* argument. The *week's* receipts at Chicago, to which he attempts to refer, were *five hundred and twenty-one thousand* bushels *this* season, when little else than new crop Wheat is coming forward; comparing with only *three hundred and sixty-six thousand* bushels *last* season, when the old crop was not so exhausted. That these relative figures for the "particular week" in question are a pretty sure test of what the Railways leading into Chicago are really doing and likely to do, on such receipts, is evidenced by the return received on Saturday by telegraph of $55,000 traffic on the Galena and Chicago line, this second or "particular week" in September, (which we hope may prove, as our cotemporary says, "only a *sample* of other weeks,") against $32,000 same week last season. And the ratio of increase, we hear, will be fully equal to this on the Rock Island line.

Weight and Price of Cotton.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Money Article in the TIMES of the 14th inst. contains an interesting statement of the Cotton Crop and Cotton Trade. To appreciate their importance, your country readers would like to know how many pounds of cotton are contained in a bale? Or, if the bales vary, what is the *average* of pounds to a bale? Also, what is the *average* price per pound, from year to year, of cotton in the domestic and foreign market? The information asked for would much oblige

A CONSTANT READER.

The average weight of Cotton exported for the four years preceding the last, and the average price per pound by Custom-house valuation, at the respective ports of shipment, are as follows:

Year.	Av. Weight.	Av. Price.
1855	438 pounds	$8 74
1856	450 pounds	9 49
1857	463 pounds	12 55
1858	456 pounds	11 70

The Treasury data for the crop just closed have not yet been published. The average price will probably be some intermediate figure between the averages of 1857 and 1858; a little higher than the last, and not quite equal to the average of '57. The weights of the Cotton grown and shipped from the Gulf or Southwestern States, we believe, run from 480 to 510 pounds to the bale, while the Georgia and South Carolina bales run 380 to 420 pounds. The amount and value of Cotton exported, of the growth of the United States, for the Crop or Fiscal year recently closed, will of course prove the heaviest on record. The four preceding years are as follows:

Year.	Bales.	Value.	Price.
1855	2,303,403	$86,143,844	$8 74
1856	2,991,175	129,382,351	9 49
1857	2,265,568	131,575,859	12 55
1858	2,454,529	131,386,661	11 70
1859*	3,021,403	166,554,634	12 25

* Cr

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX.—NO. 2497. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK POLITICS.

The American State Convention at Utica.

UTICA, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 20.

About one hundred and twenty persons are here this evening on attendance to the American Convention, including delegates from thirty Counties, but not all full.

Little opposition at present develops itself to the proposition for a divided ticket between the nominees already in the field.

The Hon. Erastus Brooks, the Hon. Lorenzo Burrowes, the Hon. Daniel Ullman, the Hon. Joel T. Headley, the Hon. George Briggs, Gen. Gustavus Adolphus Scroggs, Samuel J. Wilkin, James Kidd, Capt. James H. Toone, H. B. Northrup, and other prominent actors in the American organization, are here.

At present there is only a slight sprinkling of outsiders from the other parties in attendance.

Some slight talk is going on for a straight American ticket, and some for no ticket at all, but for a platform strongly condemning the "irrepressible conflict" doctrine. There is little prospect, however, of either making headway against the eclectic ticket. The chances at present favor the following candidates:

Judge of the Court of Appeals—HENRY E. DAVIES, Republican. Certain.

Secretary of State—E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Republican. Doubtful.

Comptroller—SANDFORD E. CHURCH, Democrat. Certain.

Attorney-General—CHARLES G. MYERS, Republican. Certain.

State Engineer—VAN R. RICHMOND, Democrat. Doubtful.

Treasurer—PHILIP DORSHEIMER, Republican, doubtful.

Canal Commissioner—WILLIAM S. SKINNER, Democrat, doubtful.

State Prison Inspector—DAVID P. FOREST, Republican, certain.

Clerk of the Court of Appeals—JOHN L. LEWIS, Democrat, pretty certain.

The nomination of Mr. CHURCH for Comptroller seems certain, in consequence of the anti-canal record of Mr. DENNISTON, the Republican nominee. So is that of Mr. MYERS for Attorney-General, the argument used against Mr. TREMAINE, the Democratic nominee, being his constant opposition to Americanism.

The other candidates may be varied somewhat from the above.

There is very little excitement apparent.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

Massachusetts Republican State Convention.

RENOMINATION OF ALL THE PRESENT STATE OFFICERS.

FITCHBURG, MASS., Tuesday, Sept. 20.

The Republican Convention for the nomination of State officers was held here to-day.

There was a large number of delegates and an apparent unity of opinion.

Ensign H. KELLOGG, of Pittsfield, was elected President, with Vice-Presidents representing all sections of the State.

The Committee on credentials reported 253 towns, represented by 1,237 delegates.

Mr. KELLOGG, on taking the Chair, addressed the Convention at considerable length. He laid down the party platform as in favor of a protective tariff, a reservation of the public lands in favor of actual settlers, the protection of every citizen, wherever he is or wherever he was born, and opposition to all filibustering and the African Slave-trade.

On the first ballot for Governor, Mr. BANKS received 627 out of 712 ballots cast. His nomination was then made unanimous.

ELIPHALET TRASK was nominated for reëlection as Lieut.-Governor, by 613 out of 619 ballots cast.

The nominations of OLIVER WARREN, as Secretary of State; MOSES TENNY, as State Treasurer; H. PHILLIPS, as Attorney-General; and CHARLES WHITE, as Auditor—all present incumbents—followed with great unanimity.

In the afternoon the Committee on Resolutions introduced a series, the first of which says, that the Republican Party originated in opposition to the slave power and is necessary for the preservation of State rights; the second and third resolutions denounce the present National Administration for extravagance in the expenses of the Government, for truckling to the slave power, for allowing the reopening of the African Slave-trade, and refusing protection to naturalized citizens. The fourth resolution contemplates an early assumption of the national power by the Republicans, and predicts for them a continued reign. The fifth and last resolution is devoted to State affairs, and highly compliments the present Government.

The resolves were unanimously passed.

About 800 delegates were present at the Convention, and everything passed on in harmony.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Senator Douglas on Judge Black's Pamphlet.

In a speech delivered at Wooster, Ohio, on the 16th of September, Mr. DOUGLAS took up the reply to his recent article in *Harper's Magazine*, and discussed it as follows:

The pamphlet is anonymous, but the New-York *Herald* says it is by JERRY BLACK, the same who, last year, wrote letters to Illinois, advising Democrats to vote the Black Republican ticket. Whether he did write it or not he could not say, but the copy he had seen came to a friend under BLACK's frank. He said he should not consider it worthy of a reply had it not contained infamous falsehoods, and aimed to strike down, by such means, a host of noble men, now leading the Democratic columns in the State Campaign under the banner of popular sovereignty.

Upon reading the last sentence of BLACK's review "We are called upon to make a contest, at once unnecessary and hopeless, with the judicial authority of the nation. We object to it. We will not obey Mr. DOUGLAS when he commands us to assault the Supreme Court of the United States. We believe the Court to be right, and Mr. DOUGLAS wrong."

And also the following: "In case he is elected President, he must see the laws faithfully executed. Does he think he can keep that oath by fighting the judiciary?"

Judge DOUGLAS said he invited all to read with the closest scrutiny the *Harper* article, of which this purports to be a 'review,' and to judge for themselves whether this above charge of assaulting the judiciary of the country was not *an infamous falsehood. The author knew full well that it was an infamous falsehood!* To vindicate that decision of the Supreme Court he had made his most effectual efforts. In over one hundred and thirty speeches in Illinois last year, he had every time and everywhere spoken in vindication of the opinion of the Court. He quoted that decision to prove that his devotion to the Democratic doctrine of Popular Sovereignty was Constitutional and well founded. The man who wrote that could not look him in the eye and repeat the assertion that the *Harper* article contained any occasion for such a charge.

He again read from BLACK's article:

"He claims for the Territorial Governments the right of confiscating property on the ground that *those Governments* ARE *sovereign*—having uncontrollable and independent power over all their internal affairs."

"*That, too, is false,*" said he. "I deny that I ever claimed either that a Territory could confiscate private property, or that those Governments are sovereign. It is doubly false. I deny that a State even can confiscate private property, except by due process of law. Besides, the writer could not but have known that I had not claimed the Territories to be sovereign Governments, because the very article he writes contains extracts from my letters and reports which distinctly declare the contrary doctrine, as follows in my letter to Philadelphia and my report of the Senate Committee on Territories:

"Under our territorial system it requires sovereign power to ordain and establish constitutions and governments. While a territory may and should enjoy all the rights of self-government, *in obedience to its organic law*, it is NOT A SOVEREIGN POWER. The *sovereignty* of a Territory *remains in abeyance, suspended* in the United States, *in trust for a people when they become a State, and cannot be withdrawn from the hands of trustees and vested in a people of a territory without the consent of Congress.*

This Committee, in their reports, have always held that a *Territory is not a Sovereign Power*, that the sovereignty of a Territory is in abeyance, suspended in the United States, in trust for the people when they become a State; that the United States, as trustees, cannot be divested of the sovereignty, nor the Territory be invested with the right to assume and exercise it, without the consent of Congress. If the proposition be true, that sovereign power alone can *institute Governments*, and that the sovereignty of a Territory is in abeyance, suspended in the United States, in trust for the people when they become a State, and that the sovereignty cannot be divested from the hands of the trustee without the assent of Congress, it follows, as an inevitable consequence, that the Kansas Legislature did not and could not confer upon the Lecompton Convention the sovereign power of ordaining a Constitution for the people of Kansas, in place of the organic act passed by Congress."

He continued: "I am sorry of the necessity of alluding to the article, and the infamous falsehoods it contains, and would not do so if it was not, while aimed at me, intended to strike at the great Democratic principles, which the gallant standard bearers of the Democracy of the West—our noble RAMSEY, Doner of Iowa, HOBART of Wisconsin, and BECKER of Minnesota—are bearing so fearlessly at the head of their Democratic hosts. The attempt, however, to defeat the success of this great doctrine must fail. If New Mexico knocks at the door of Congress with a Slavery Code as the choice of her people, and Kansas without, no power without their territory shall prevent their having the institutions they have decided upon as best for their own welfare and prosperity.

Douglas in Wisconsin.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Sunday, Sept. 11, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your neighbor of the *Herald*, in a paragraph noticing the late Democratic State Convention in Wisconsin, has it that Senator DOUGLAS had a wet blanket thrown over him by that body, and gives in proof of that statement the fact that the Convention refused to elect delegates to the Charleston Convention, but postponed such election until February, 1860.

Now every one here in Wisconsin knows the fact to be that, with the exception of a very few Postmasters and other Federal office-holders, the Convention was composed of Democrats who are devoted friends of Mr. DOUGLAS—who prefer him as a candidate for the Presidency to any other Democrat, North, South, East or West—who believe that with him as the leader of the Democratic host in 1860, the Republican Party will be utterly routed, and the "irrepressible conflict" doctrine of SEWARD and his followers will cease to be the war-cry of that political organization.

The election of delegates to the Charleston Convention was postponed until the 22d of February, because there was a general conviction that the party throughout the State would be better satisfied to have them elected then, than ten months before the assembling of the body to which they would be returned—that an election then would have more weight and influence because it would be made after every possible issue affecting candidates or parties had been brought before the people, and when there could be no misunderstanding the preference of the Democrats of Wisconsin. Mr. DOUGLAS may change his position—may forfeit the confidence and respect of those who now rely upon his sagacity and firmness, but the members of our State Convention, and ninety-nine hundredths of the voters whom they represented, have no fear of any such result. On the day appointed, next Winter, the same body, or another to be elected in its place will elect the National delegates, and these will go to Charleston to vote for the nomination of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, and will continue to vote for him as long as there is a shadow of a chance for making him the candidate. They will go, however, without being bound by any instructions of the body electing them, just as delegates from Wisconsin have always gone to the National Conventions of the party. In 1856 our men voted for the nomination of Mr. BUCHANAN, but from the suggestions of policy, not because they had any strong regard for him. They thought he would be a good candidate on the score of availibility. In 1860 our delegates will vote for STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS because they love the man, believe in his doctrines, and are confident that he can be elected by a triumphant majority, and you may be assured that no man who thinks or feels otherwise can be elected to go to Charleston from this State. G.

Senator Toombs on the Question of Slavery in the Territories.

The Augusta *Dispatch* gives the following synopsis of a speech recently made by Senator TOOMBS, at Augusta, Georgia, upon the political topics of the day:

The question of Slavery, Senator TOOMBS contended, had "*been settled*," and nothing now could be made of it. That at the time of the Confederation all parties looked to a division into Slave and Non-Slaveholding States; then it did not enter into national politics, and was not considered a question for Federal legislation; but after the Constitution was formed, it became necessary to legislate. It was determined to be the duty of Non-Slaveholding States to give up fugitives. *That was settled.* They determined upon the *per capita* principle of representation. *That was settled.* As to the question of the African Slave-trade, all the States, except Georgia and South Carolina, were opposed to it; they agreed upon the existing laws, and the trade was prohibited in every State. *That was settled.* The American Congress had full and ample power to control it.

The Constitution was silent as to what should be the condition of new acquisitions of territory, and out of this silence all the trouble had grown. The northwest territory had been ceded by Virginia, with a section prohibiting slavery north of the Ohio. Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi did not contain the prohibitory section placed over the Northwest. Louisiana and Florida, it was then seen, would fall into our hands just as naturally as it is now seen that Cuba and the islands of the Caribbean will. The principle that the South is entitled to an equal participation in the territory acquired by the common blood and treasure will triumph, if we maintain it. It was opposed by KING and the New-England politicians. In the admission of Missouri, a false and degrading discrimination against this right was assented to by a large Southern majority in Congress. Then came the acquisition of Texas by treaty with her as an independent Government.

The territory acquired from Mexico next came up for adjustment, and the unanimous vote of the South was cast to extend the Missouri line to the Pacific. But in all these acquisitions the principle was not settled as to the power of the Territories over the subject of Slavery, while in a Territorial condition. In 1846 there were but four men in Congress, Democratic or Whig, who did not hold to Congressional prohibition. This ground was abandoned in the settlement of the territory acquired from Mexico, and California decided this question for herself. Utah had been settled by the Mormons, who had adopted—in the language of a distinguished Free-soiler—"the twin abominations of polygamy and Slavery," and New-Mexico had adopted a Slave Code, protecting slave property, and it was as safe there as in Georgia.

In 1854 we overcame the prohibition existing against Slavery in Nebraska and Kansas by coercion, and the Democratic Party, with some exceptions, stood up to the repeal of the Missouri prohibition, and for this Northern Democrats had been denounced as slavery propagandists, and some of the Northern Democratic Senators had been stricken down from their manly fidelity to a great principle, in standing by the South on that question. The Democratic Party at the North is known at the North to be the ally of the South, and every man 21 years of age at the South knows it. A wayfaring man, though a fool, can understand it. Nearly as many Whigs as Democrats, in 1850, voted for the principle of non-intervention in the Compromise measures; but in 1854 few slave Northern Democrats stood by us, and they fell in the cause; and today we are told that the Democratic Party is demoralized. In the State of Ohio, with nearly 450,000 voters, there was a majority of only 20,000 against this principle, and 200,000 Ohio Democrats are to-night battling with you.

Whenever we come to a close place in this question, all the Opposition men South have to run into the lines of the Democratic Party. Yet Democrats are denounced, and at the South we find tuppenny politicians going through the State crying "squatter sovereignty." They may abuse it from the stump, but as members of the Georgia Legislature they voted for the resolution declaring that hostility to the principle of the Kansas bill on the subject of Slavery was hostility to the rights of the South; and in their party platform a few months later they avowed hostility to it rendered a man unfit to be a Know-Nothing—a curse too severe to be pronounced against a dog! But when FILLMORE pronounced the Kansas bill a Pandora's box, they changed their tactics, and repudiated all their indorsements of it.

In the formation of a Constitution in Kansas—though there is no doubt that a large majority did not want Slavery—a clause was adopted sanctioning it. In the Senate, pending the vote to admit Kansas under this Constitution, three Democrats—DOUGLAS, STEWART and BRODERICK—opposed it. In the House it was voted for by every Southern man but six Americans. Twenty Democrats also voted against it, and thirty-one Democrats voted for it. Had four of these six Southern Americans voted for the bill, it would have passed. And yet we are invited to look to the Opposition for a defence of the South. As well send to the priest to get extreme unction, as to send to that party for anything good. He explained and defended the English bill—it was identical with the Lecompton bill, except in its land clause. He repudiated with indignation the supposition that any Southern member of Congress could be bought. We are told by the Opposition, and by some of the Democrats, that the Kansas bill contained Squatter Sovereignty. He regretted that his colleague, in the United States Senate, was of the number. DOUGLAS stood just where he was in 1848, 1850 and 1855. He (TOOMBS) had differed with CASS in his views of Squatter Sovereignty, but he considered *the principle of non-intervention had all departments of the Government in its favor; as for the future, he was willing to leave the question where it is, under the protection of the Constitution and the Courts. If Slavery is assailed, he would leave its protection to the Judiciary and Executive, and if we want legislative interference we can always have it.*

This new demand for intervention was a device to break down the Democratic Party. While we have Executive, Judiciary and Congress, we are safe. He would not pass a single law upon the subject; he would drive no man from the Democratic Party who had fought Free-Soilers fifteen years. DOUGLAS was not his choice for the Presidency, but he would support him sooner than any Opposition man in the United States. DOUGLAS had been in error—but he is a bold, manly, truthful, independent patriot.

Political Items.

A complimentary dinner was given at Richmond, Va., on the 12th inst., by the Whigs of that County, to ROBERT RIDGWAY, Esq., editor of the *Whig*, and a full report of the proceedings is published in a subsequent number of that paper. The leading topic of all the speeches was naturally the able and vigorous service rendered by the *Whig*, to the alleged resuscitation of the Whig party in the State; but general political topics were incidentally discussed. Mr. RIDGWAY, in his speech, asserted that the whole Territorial question is permanently and irrevocably settled and disposed of, and there is now no real cause of strife existing between the North and the South; and he added, with more emphasis than charity and courtesy, that "he who asserts the contrary is, undeniably, either a knave or a fool." He thought it should be easy, therefore, to unite all the elements o opposition, in the coming election, against the Democrats; but if such a union is not effected, then he thinks the Whigs should run a candidate of their own, standing aloof from both the Democratic and the Republican parties, which are equally corrupt, equally sectional and equally unsafe. He had no fears of the dissolution of the Union, whether a Black Republican or an ultra Fire-eating Southerner should be elected; for the cohesive power of public plunder, he said would prevent either of them from breaking the peace or dissolving the Union; and besides, any man would prefer being President of thirty States to presiding over half that number. The other speeches and letters were in the same general vein.

It is pleasant to find now and then Southern ournals that learn something from experience. The New-Orleans *Picayune*, never rash and rabid upon the question of Slavery, is considering the tendencies of emigration. Hitherto the tide of settlement has been almost wholly to the Northwest:—but the *Picayune* says it is so no longer,—that various circumstances, among which are mentioned better climate, richer soil, and the discovery of gold, are turning the current southward, and that the main channel of the rushing stream is now to the south of Cincinnati. Naturally the inquiry arises: What effect this is to have upon Slavery. The *Picayune* thinks that the necessities of these new countries will render Slavery essential, and that the slaves already in the Union will be quite sufficient to supply the demand. It closes its article with this wise advice:

"Rashness without counsel at the South created a wild and, necessarily, a weak crusade for the possession of Kansas; *let this not be repeated in other Territories.* The laws of population, of emigration, of climate, of productions and of employments, will control the result without organized interference as stable communities or States."

WARREN AKIN, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Georgia, has written a letter in reply to inquiries, declaring that he will not vote for DOUGLAS even if he receives the Charleston nomination, because he considers his doctrine of squatter sovereignty worse than the Wilmot proviso. He also says that in his opinion it is the duty of Congress to legislate for the protection of Slavery in the Territories, whenever it may be necessary; and he adopts this as a part of his political creed, and pledges his influence to maintain this doctrine.

The Richmond *Enquirer* censures Judge BLACK for not having, in his reply to Judge DOUGLAS, followed his argument to its legitimate conclusion. He holds that slaves are property, and that no Territorial legislature can refuse to protect it; but he timidly refrains, according to the *Enquirer*, from adding the evident inference that in the event of such refusal it is the duty of Congress to interfere. It regards the letter of Judge BLACK as indicating the purpose of the President to return to the "ancient platform of the party."

Senator BROWN, of Mississippi, has published a letter in the Washington *States* denying the current rumor that he brought on the debate in the Senate, upon the doctrine that Congress was bound to protect Slave property in the territories, by arrangement with Senator DOUGLAS. He says he did not expect a reply from Judge DOUGLAS, and that his object in making the speech he did make on the subject was to ascertain the position of Northern Senators generally.

The Reform Movement in Baltimore.

MAYOR SWANN ATTRIBUTES BALTIMORE ROWDYISM TO THE PRESS.

The Baltimore *Exchange* publishes an elaborate correspondence which has just taken place between the Committee appointed at the Reform Meeting and Mayor SWANN. Some curious points occur in the letters. The Committee addressed a communication to the Mayor, dated Sept. 16, requesting his coöperation in the reform movement, calling his attention to the resolutions adopted by the citizens, and, while disclaiming any intention of dictating his course asking him to assist in preserving the purity of the ballot-box, by appointing honest judges of election and detailing special policemen to protect the polls on election-day. This letter is signed by THOMAS WOODWARD, Chairman of the Committee, and is a temperate document. Under date of Sept. 19, Mayor SWANN replies, somewhat curtly; declares that his personal and official reputation are alike involved in the issues presented by the Town Meeting; avows his willingness to hear the suggestions of any citizen, but refuses to recognize the Committee; declines to coöperate with that body, and insists that he has no right to divide the powers and responsibilities of his office with any class of citizens not representing the entire constituency from which he received his trust. Accompanying this reply, the Mayor publishes an "Address to the People of Baltimore," in which he assumes a broader ground, appeals to the citizens in self-vindication, and challenges proof of a single act which casts discredit upon him as a public officer. He admits that he may have erred and been misled, but declares that his career has been without a stain. The cause of the existing evils he attributes to the defective Criminal system, and urges the necessity of additional legislation. Mayor SWANN is especially indignant at the course of the Press; which, he says, has done more injury to the city than all its rowdyism. This passage of the address reads as follows:

"The partisan and quasi-neutral Press of your city has kept this community in a state of perpetual irritation. One issue has succeeded another in such quick succession that your periods of repose are now scarcely measured by those breathing spells, which even the most embittered combatant will sometimes resort to, as a preparation for renewed effort. The Executive of your city has been the object of systematic misrepresentation and abuse. At times when his arm should have been strengthened by the support of all classes and all parties, he has found his authority defied and his best intentions thwarted. Such has been the pertinacity with which this war has been persevered in, that even our most retired and conservative citizens have been induced to pause in the midst of so much persistent and angry crimination. To myself, personally, all this is of little consequence. Party rancor will invent expedients for successful warfare. But for the good name of the City of Baltimore, I cannot acknowledge the same indifference and uneoncern.

I do not hesitate to say *that the Press has done more injury to this city than ten times the catalogue of rowdyism which it has professed to detail. It has excited your people to riot and bloodshed at home*, and has brought discredit upon your good name abroad. It has been the prolific source of many of the evils of which you complain, and if your trade has suffered, it has been through this agency, which, in its efforts to secure patronage or gain party ascendancy, has trifled with the best interests of your people. If you go to other communities, similarly situated with our own—with the same mixed population—you will find that rowdyism is not more remarkable in this city than in some of these. But their business men do not permit their evils to be made the constant theme of editorial comment and exaggeration. There is not a town or village in the whole country where the good name of your city is not now assailed, and the most fearful pictures presented of your 'deplorable' condition."

Army News.

Second Lieut. ALEX. MURRY, Tenth Infantry, has been directed to join and take command of the escort to the exploring party under Capt. SIMPSON, Topographical Engineers.

Second Lieut. JAMES L. THOMPSON, Tenth Infantry, having tendered his resignation, "unconditional and immediate," has leave of absence for sixty days.

The following orders have been issued in the department of California: In the department of Texas, Lieut. J. H. MCARTHUR will take command of the troops at Camp Stockton, Texas, during the absence of Lieut. JONES SHEARBURNE. Assistant Surgeon P. A. QUINLAN will proceed to Fort Unpagna and will relieve Assistant Surgeon VALLUM, who will proceed to Fort Crook and report for duty. Company I, Second Cavalry, will report at Fort Mason to Major HEINTZMAN, First Infantry.

At the General Court-Martial recently convened at Camp Floyd, Utah Territory, pursuant to "Special orders" from the Head-quarters of the Department of Utah, and at which Lieut.-Col. MARSHALL S. HOWE, Second Dragoons, presided, Second Lieut. CHARLES J. LYNDE, of the Fifth Regiment of Infantry, arraigned on a charge of having conducted himself unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and also for disobedience of orders, was found guilty in two of the specifications in the charges, and sentenced "to be dismissed from service," which the President, after careful examination, has approved. The Court has been dissolved.

The Unitarian National Convention is to meet at Lowell, Mass., in the third week of October; the sermons to be preached by the Rev. J. Starr King of Boston, and President Sheldon of Maine. An Infidel Convention will be held at Philadelphia on the first Monday of October.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA AT HALIFAX.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Tuesday, Sept. 20.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Arabia*, Capt. STONE, from Liverpool on Saturday the 10th inst., is understood to have been signaled off Halifax at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The Nova Scotia Line having closed without forwarding the regular Press report, we are compelled to await the arrival of the horse express with the news, which will be due at this place at an early hour to-morrow morning.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND THE ISLAND OF SAN JUAN—MASSACRE OF UNITED STATES TROOPS BY THE INDIANS.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 20.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates of the 26th ult., reached Jefferson City this morning.

Business at San Francisco showed more activity, but it was mainly of a speculative character, and confined principally to candles and provisions.

A report from Oregon states that Capt. WALLEN's command, consisting of 140 men of the Fourth Infantry, had been massacred by the Snake Indians at Warm Springs, east of the Cascade Mountains. The report was credited at Fort Dallas.

Dates from San Juan Island are to the 20th ult. Affairs there were without change. The American troops were still in possession of the Island, and their numbers had been increased to 400 men.

Arrived at San Francisco, ships *Charger*, Hatch, Boston, April 20, and *Satellite*, from Newcastle, England.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 20—P. M.

The Overland Mail has arrived here with San Francisco dates of the 26th ult.

There was a speculative movement in candles and provisions. Sales 19,000 boxes Adamantines during the week at 18c.@20c. ℔ pound. Mess Pork, $17 50 @$18; Clear, $20. Bacon, 12½c.@13c. Lard, 12c.@ 14c. New-Orleans Sugar, 10c.; Crushed, 11¾c. Rice and Teas buoyant.

A moderate amount of goods was going into the interior.

$25,000 worth of California 7 per cent. bonds had been redeemed by the State at 83½ per cent.

Overland immigration continued to pour in.

Much suffering is reported on the Plains among broken-down Pike's Peakers.

A large number of immigrants were stopping at Alker's River and other gold diggings east of the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

The town of Murpheys was nearly destroyed by fire on the 21st, involving a loss of $100,000.

Honolulu dates are to July 30.

The American bark *Lancaster*, of Philadelphia, *en route* from San Francisco to Australia, with a cargo of rice valued at $32,000, foundered off Molioki, July 10. The vessel and cargo were a total loss, but were fully insured. No lives were lost.

The American whaler *Twilight*, of New-Bedford, was wrecked on one of the Marquesas Islands, July 10; loss $45,000; crew saved.

The clipper-ship *Phantom*, from Boston, arrived at Honolulu July 13. The ship *Victory* sailed the same day for Jarvis Island, to take 1,000 tons of guano for New-York.

Jarvis Island dates are to July 3. The ship *Argo* would sail for New-York on the 5th, with 1,600 tons guano, and the *Polynesian* on the 9th with 1,100 tons. The ship *Gosport* was lying off the Island, waiting for a cargo. The brig *Josephine* arrived on the 3d. The ship *Modern Times* was loading at McKean Island for New-York.

On June 30, new discoveries of guano were made at Independence Island.

Victoria papers of the 22d ult. say that five companies of infantry, four of artillery and a battery of eight 32-pounders from the United States steamer *Massachusetts* were at the island of San Juan. The House of Assembly, on the 12th, adopted an address to Gov. DOUGLAS urgently requesting him to enforce upon the English Government the necessity of demanding from the Government of the United States the immediate withdrawal of all its troops, but strenuously and at all risks to maintain her rights to the island, and also to all the other islands in the same archipelago now clandestinely, dishonorably and dishonestly invaded. A motion was also adopted, urging Gov. DOUGLAS to form volunteer military companies.

All was quiet at the latest dates.

The shipments of gold from Victoria during the previous fortnight amounted to $144,000.

Non-Arrival of Steamers from Europe.

SANDY HOOK, Tuesday, Sept. 20—11 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamship *New-York*, now due, with Southampton dates of the 7th. Weather dark and raining. Wind light from southeast.

FATHER POINT, Tuesday, Sept. 20—6 P. M.

The weather is clear, but there are no signs of the steamship *Nova Scotian*, now overdue, with Liverpool dates of the 7th.

Important Judicial Decision.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, Sept. 20.

Judge MCCANDLESS, of the United States Circuit Court, delivered an opinion in the important railroad bond case of OELRICHS & Co., European bankers, *vs.* The City of Pittsburgh, deciding against the city, and directing the United States Marshal to proceed with the sale of the stocks held by the city in the Pittsburgh Gas Works.

Sentence of Leslie, the Swindler of the Music Teachers.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 20.

HIRAM P. LESLIE, the swindler of the music teachers, was tried to-day for larceny of the wearing apparel of one of his victims. The Judge regretted that he was only amenable upon this charge, and sentenced him to three years hard labor in the Penitentiary—the extreme penalty of the law.

The Sailing of the Europa.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 20.

The steamship *Europa* will sail from this port for Liverpool, *vid* Halifax, at about noon to-morrow, (Wednesday.) Her mails will close at 9½ o'clock in the morning.

Death of Dr. Robert M. Graham in an Affray.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Sept. 20.

A shooting affray occurred here last night between Dr. ROBERT M. GRAHAM and ERNEST TELTENANE, from the effects of which the former has died. The affair was caused by a political difficulty.

The Schooner Ada Francis Ashore.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 20.

The schooner *Ada Francis*, hence for Providence, went ashore on Saturday, at the mouth of the Rappahannock. She will have to discharge a portion of her cargo.

The New-Hampshire Judiciary.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, Sept. 20.

The Governor and Council have nominated SAMUEL D. BELL, of Manchester, for Chief Justice; H. A. BELLOWS, of Concord, and CHAS. DOE, of Dover, for Associate Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court.

Maine Agricultural Society's Fair.

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, Sept. 20.

The fifth of the Maine Agricultural Society's Fairs commenced here to-day. The entries and attendance are somewhat smaller, thus far, than last year.

Fire at Cairo, Ill.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 20.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Republican* says that the Fowler House and fourteen other buildings on Commercial-street, in that place, were destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock this morning. Loss $10,000.

News from New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 20.

The Santa Fé mail of the 5th inst. has reached Independence.

A great amount of rain had fallen on the plains.

A correspondent, writing on the day the mail left, says: "There is no doubt of the election of OTERO to Congress."

News from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Sept. 20.

Vera Cruz dates of the 13th inst. have been received. Gen. DEGOLLADO was at San Luis Potosi reorganizing the Liberal army.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Bigler and Pennsylvania Politics—Virginia Finances—United States Surveys—Indian Affairs.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 20.

Senator BIGLER is here consulting the President with reference to Pennsylvania politics. He denies that Senator DOUGLAS has any great strength in that State.

Dr. KIDWELL, of the Virginia Board of Public Works, arrived here this afternoon, and reports a great improvement in the finances of his State. At the present rate of taxation, he feels confident that the State will not only meet the interest on the public debt, but have a large surplus to add to the sinking fund, and to complete all improvements now in process of construction within ten years. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 20.

Messrs. A. H. JONES and H. M. C. BROWN, who have been engaged as United States Surveyors for the last twenty years, have just arrived in Washington, having recently completed the survey of the boundary lines of the Choctaw and Chickasaw country—from the ninety-eighth to the one hundredth meridian, extending from Red River to the Canadian River—in a manner entirely satisfactory to the Government.

In 1855 a treaty was made with the Choctaws and Chickasaws, by which the former were to receive $600,000, and the latter $200,000, in consideration of a perpetual lease of territory from them, on which to locate the Wichitas, Camanches, and other wild tribes of Indians. The Camanches of the Texas Reserve have already reached there, together with the Wichitas, and other small tribes, who appear to be satisfied with their new homes.

The entire area of the Choctaw and Chickasaw country embraces twenty millions five hundred thousand acres, which, as to value, will bear a fair comparison with any Western territory. Out of this about eight millions of acres are now set apart for the location of those wild Indians.

Departure of Lieutenant-General Scott for the Pacific.

PARADE OF THE SCOTT LIFE GUARD—SALUTE OF THIRTY-THREE GUNS—SALVOS FROM THE FORTS IN THE BAY—A FEMALE PICKPOCKET.

Lieutenant-General WINFIELD SCOTT departed yesterday on his mission of pacification to the Pacific. The pier at the foot of Warren-street, North River, from which it had been announced that the General would sail in the *Star of the West* at 2 P. M., was crowded with people long before that hour, and every available spot on the adjacent wharves and shipping was occupied. The members of the Scott Life Guard, under the command of Capt. J. H. HOBART WARD, assembled at their armory early in the afternoon, and marched to the foot of Warren-street. They paraded in full uniform, and with side-arms only, prepared to do duty as artillerymen on this occasion. Commissary-General WELCH, for some reason, had refused to permit them to take a six-pounder belonging to the State, to use in firing a salute on this occasion, but they had hired a gun of similar calibre, and they stationed it at the end of the pier. At about 1½ o'clock the Policemen, who in large force and with admirable efficiency preserved order among the crowd, commenced to open a gangway through it, and announced that the General was coming. It was not without considerable difficulty that the large concourse, each member of which seemed endeavoring to press forward while the Police endeavored to press them back, was divided, and a pathway opened for the hero from the entrance to the pier to the steamer's side. When at length this was effected, Gen. SCOTT alighted from his carriage and advanced through the ranks of his friends, amid loud cheering and waving of hats and hands. When he had reached the gang-plank, he turned and bowed and waved his hand to the multitude, and then went aboard.

The Scott Life Guard was awaiting his arrival on board, and on the after-deck each member of the Company was in turn presented to him and wished him a prosperous voyage. We observed Street-Commissioner SMITH, Col. AARAM DURYEA, (late of the Seventh Regiment,) Col. L. THOMAS, Assistant-Adjutant-General, and Col. G. W. LAY, Military Secretary—the two last named accompany Gen. SCOTT—and others conversing with the General just before the order for "All ashore what's going'" was given. When all who were not passengers had left the vessel, Gen. SCOTT ascended to the upper deck. His appearance there was greeted with loud cheers. He was dressed plainly in citizen's clothes, and carried a cane more for ornament than use apparently, for his upright carriage and hardy look said plainly that he needed no artificial support to rest upon.

After the moorings were cast off and while the steamer, which was crowded with passengers, was advancing slowly towards the middle of the river, the Scott Life Guard commenced firing a salute of thirty-three guns. The salute was returned from a small gun on board the *Star of the West*, while the cheering on the docks, and the waving of handkerchiefs, continued until some time after the steamer was headed towards the Narrows. From the *Empire City*, which was at her berth on the opposite side of the same pier, guns were fired, and as the steamer which bore the Commander-in-Chief passed down the Bay, she was saluted with guns, colors dipped and steam whistles, from steamers, ferry-boats and piers, and the artillery at Governor's Island, Fort Hamilton and Fort Columbus, took up the echo, and prolonged it far down towards the sea-line.

Of course pickpockets and thieves mingled plentifully with the crowd on the pier, which was largely composed of ladies. Detectives POOLE and ROACH arrested a well-dressed young woman named ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, just before the steamship *Star of the West* started, whom they had observed attempting to pick pockets in the crowd. The prisoner made several unsuccessful attempts, but finally managed to abstract the porte-monnaie of Mrs. KEZIAH SPEER, of Newark, N. J., which contained $26 in gold coin. ELIZABETH was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, who committed her to prison in default of $1,000 bail.

Large Fire in Ann-street.

The alarm at about 12 o'clock last evening, was caused by the discovery of flames breaking out on the second floor of the four-story brick building No. 49 Ann-street, occupied by E. LIEBENROTH & VONADUW, blank-book manufacturers. The fire was discovered by some of the members of Engine Company No. 5, whose engine is located next door to where the fire broke out, and the alarm was given. Owing to the large quantity of stock on this floor, and its combustible nature, the fire spread rapidly, and communicated to the other portions of the building, and although the firemen worked manfully, they were unable to subdue the fire until the three upper floors of No. 49 and the upper portion of No. 51 Ann-street were nearly burnt through. Messrs. LIEBENROTH & VONADUW occupied the whole of No. 49, and the fourth floor of No. 51, and their loss will probably amount to $20,000, said to be fully covered by insurance in City companies. Messrs. GODDARD & BALLARD, paper dealers, had a large quantity of paper stored in No. 51, which will probably prove a total loss. R. W. ROBY, card manufacturer, occupied the basement, and first and second floors of No. 51 Ann-street, and his stock is badly damaged by water. The total damage will not fall short of $30,000. The steam-engine belonging to Manhattan Company No. 8, rendered efficient service.

Conflagrations.

THE HALIFAX FIRE.—The loss by the recent fire at Halifax, N. S., is ascertained to have been $1,200,000. The insurances were as follows: Alliance, of London, $40,000; Royal, of London, $125,000; Liverpool, of London, $112,000; Phœnix, of London, $32,000; American offices, $36,000. Halifax offices, $33,000; total, $460,000.

THE CHICAGO FIRE.—The following Eastern Insurance Companies held policies on the buildings recently burnt in Chicago: Phœnix of Brooklyn, Hartford, Humboldt and New-York City of New-York, $5,000 each; Relief of New-York, $2,000; Montauk of Brooklyn, $3,000. The remainder of the insurances have not been ascertained.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. WM. BURGER, of Port Richmond, while driving from Quarantine to his residence, was thrown from his wagon and killed. He was an old resident Staten Islander, and proprietor of the Steamboat House at Port Richmond. Mr. JACOB VAN CLEEF, also an old resident on Staten Island, died suddenly at his residence at Quarantine, last night.

THE ERIE RAILROAD DIFFICULTY.

Examination of the Rioters Concluded—Nearly One-half Discharged—Names of the Parties.

The examination of the rioters of the Bergen Tunnel was concluded yesterday at the Court-house in Hudson City, District-Attorney LITTELL having called and examined the rem

HAYTI.

Official Invitation to the Free Blacks of the United States—Reforms Made by the New Government—Soulouque's Treasures, &c

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Sunday, Aug. 28, 1859.

The news at this time is not of great interest. The President recently returned from a visit to Petite Goave, and will presently set forth on a grand tour to the North. This movement is to consolidate the Government and extinguish the petty efforts that have been made, from time to time, by demagogues of the more ignorant class, to inaugurate a revolution against President GEFFRARD. Only three days ago a mulatto woman, an ex-mistress of the ex-emperor, was shipped, *nolens volens*, to Jamaica by the Government, for persisting in treasonable correspondence with SOULOUQUE. She was guarded by a company of soldiers to protect her against the fury of the populace, who, to the number of a thousand at least, followed her to the wharf with cries of contempt and derision.

The celebrated soap-boxes taken from SOULOUQUE when he was sent away, have been opened in presence of the English, French, and Spanish Consuls. Instead of containing $950,000, as was reported at the time, they were found to have $209,133 72, Spanish, in gold, silver, and Haytien metallic currency.

The Government of GEFFRARD may now be considered as a permanent institution. It is popular with the great masses of the people—the country folks or *habitans*—who remember with horror the tyranny of the Emperor, and have no desire for further bloodshed or misrule. The President addressed the National Guard last Sunday, and spoke freely of the conspiracies that had been formed against him. He said that he knew all the different conspirators, and would quietly await their time of action. He had no fear that they could succeed. As the colored class also is generally satisfied with this Government, there is no other part of the population out of which to create a revolution.

Since the Republic has been established, many great reforms have been inaugurated; although progress in the tropics has a very slow gait, as compared with progress in America. "*Nous ne courrons pas dans ce pays ci;*" is not less true of pedestrian locomotion than of social or political progress. But yet, knowing the obtacles,—many and great,—which obstruct every effort toward progress here, we can review with pleasure and hope the list of reforms inaugurated by the Government of GEFFRARD.

Let us briefly glance at the more prominent:

First of all, much has been done, in many ways, to conciliate the two Haytien castes, between whom, in past years, the prejudice has been as great, or greater than exists between the whites and blacks of the United States.

II. The army has been reduced from twenty-four thousand to ten thousand and odd. It was being rapidly still further reduced; but the Government was obliged to stop. Can you guess the reason? A few demagogues in the country industriously spread the rumor that GEFFRARD was preparing to sell the country to the whites! This was to excite the prejudices of the blacks against GEFFRARD, as being a colored man. Such an attempt would astonish you if you were to see the President and knew nothing of the nice distinctions that are drawn, with respect to color, in Hayti. With features nearly Caucasian, GEFFRARD would be accounted by every one at home a black; for he is neither in color nor even by blood, neither in fact nor in technical accuracy a mulatto. But, as ten thousand men have, in spite of the demagogues, been restored to the opportunity of working, while we may regret their action we can rejoice that it was not quite so effective as it was ridiculous.

III. Education has received a new impetus. Several new schools have been established in Port-au-Prince and in the surrounding country, and are in course of establishment in the seaports around the coasts. As soon as teachers can be had, and the necessary means can be provided, free schools will be established in every commune of the republic, and education, I am told, will be made, as in Prussia, *compulsory*. Without such a law, rigidly enforced, the establishment of schools will be a useless expense.

IV. To introduce a reform in morality, the Government have applied to France for a hundred decent priests. There are now in Hayti between thirty and forty priests, all of whom, with one exception, are white men, and great rascals; openly profligate, avaricious and abandoned in their conduct, nearly every one of them.

V. The National Guard has been reorganized—a measure which will yet enable the Government to dispense with the present ruinous military system and depend on it and a small regular standing army for all ordinary exigencies of government. It forms a barrier, also, against ignorant domination, which if the blacks are in every respect treated as equals will prove hereafter an impossible evil. This Guard existed in the time of BOYER, but its object then was to keep back the blacks from political power, which now, thanks to SOULOUQUE, (who taught the blacks their power as well as the mulattoes their madness and danger,) is a thing that can never be repeated.

VI. The pay of the executive, judiciary, and military officials has been increased, which will do much to extinguish the universal corruption in high places which distinguised the era of SOULOUQUE.

VII. The *cinquieme* on coffee has been abolished, and a tax, (to be partly paid in the currency of the country) has been substituted for it. SOULOUQUE made secret issues of paper money but refused to take a single bill in payment of taxes.

VIII. Peace has been made, or guarantees have been given that peace will be kept with the Eastern part of the island. This will revive the lucrative commerce which formerly existed between the East and West—as soon, at least, as the Dominicans are at peace, or get a sensible government. The re-union of the Island is now but an affair of time.

IX. A Naval School has been established.

X. A model farm is in course of being established.

XI. The Police system is in course of reorganization.

XII. The Islands of Gonave and Tortuga, with their valuable timbers, have been thrown open for the competition of foreign capitalists.

XIII. The term of service in the army has been reduced from life to nine years.

XIV. The liberty of speech and the Press has been firmly established.

XV. The practice of SOULOUQUE, of dictating to the Judges, has been abolished.

XVI. Notwithstanding the necessities of the Revolution, no new paper money has been issued; only enough has been issued to substitute for the torn and defaced bills that are brought to the Treasury. There is between forty and fifty millions of this paper in circulation; worth, at the present rate of exchange, about $2,500,000. This is to be recalled as soon as the finances of the Republic permit.

XVII. Improved arms for the military have been purchased from the United States and ordered from France.

XVIII. Schools for girls have been established. This is a new reform, and one greatly demanded. The education of girls, whether under CHRISTOPHER' BOYER, the Four Presidents, or SOULOUQUE, has always been greatly neglected in Hayti. Two girls' schools, I believe, were established by PETION, but they fell into disuse.

XIX. A new system of remunerating Custom-house officials has been established, by which the gigantic "dilapidations" which have always distinguished that Department, will be rendered more difficult, if not extinguished.

XX. Emigration has been encouraged. The exiles banished by SOULOUQUE have returned in great numbers, bringing with them more both of wealth and intelligence than they took away. Several hundreds of new settlers have been brought from New-Orleans. The Government have in Press the following document:

REPUBLIC OF HAYTI—CALL FOR EMIGRATION.

Men of our race dispersed in the United States! Your fate, your social position, instead of ameliorating, daily becomes worse. The chains of those who are slaves are riveted; and prejudice, more implacable, perhaps, than servitude, pursues and crushes down the free. Everything is contested with us in that country in which, nevertheless, they boast of liberty; they have invented a new Slavery for the free who believed that they had now no masters; it is this humiliating patronage which is revolting to your hearts. Philanthropy, in spite of its noble efforts, seems more powerless than ever to make your cause triumphant. Contempt and hatred increase against you, and the people of the United States wish to eject you from its bosom.

Well! come to us; the doors of Hayti are open to you. By a happy coincidence which Providence seems to have reserved for you, Hayti has risen from the long debasement in which a tyrannical government had held her; liberty is restored there. Come and join us; come and bring to us a contingent of power, of light, of work; come, and, together with us, make our common country prosper. We will come, by this means, to the aid of the philanthropists who make such generous efforts to break the irons of those of ours who are still in Slavery.

Our institutions are liberal. The Government is mild and moderate. Our soil is virgin and rich; we have large tracts of good land—nearly all uncultivated—which ask only intelligent workmen to till them; everything assures you, in this country, of a happy future.

For those among you possessing capital, it will be easy for them to find at once their place among us. The country offers them immediate resources. They can count on the solicitude of the Government and on its special protection. Our society is ready to adopt them, and reserves for them a fraternal welcome. They will enjoy here all the consideration that they merit; they will occupy the rank that their respectability assigns them; all the things that a blind and barbarous prejudice refuses to them in countries inhospitable to our race.

The poorer emigrants shall have the right to all that their situation demands. The Government will provide for their first necessities, and will take the proper measures to assure them of a quiet and honorable asylum, as well as to facilitate for them the means of obtaining employment.

It is very natural that you should ask, before coming to an unknown country, what are the facilities that will be offered to you, as well for the satisfaction of your first needs as for your definitive establishment. This thought has seriously occupied the Chief of the Republic and his Government.

I proceed to state the determination to which it has come:

To such of you as are not able to pay the expenses of the passage, aid will be given from the public Treasury.

Agents, whom I shall presently designate to the United States, will be charged to make the necessary engagements in this respect.

On their arrival here the emigrants will find lodging gratuitously, where, during the first days, their needs will be provided for.

Government will occupy itself from this time with providing means to offer to each arrival, either on private estates or the public domains, with sufficiently remunerative work.

Every individual, the issue of African blood, ought, on his arrival, to declare his wish to be naturalized; and, after one year's residence, he can become a citizen of Hayti, enjoying all his civil and political rights.

The emigrants will be dispensed with from military service, but their children, when they are of the requisite age, shall be held to do the service conformably to the laws of the country; that is to say, for a limited time and by the result of conscription. [*Par suite du tirage au sort.*]

This exception does not constitute, in their favor, a modification of the law on the National Guard, of which every citizen should form a part.

You will have power, also, freely to profess your religion.

I have spoken here only of the members of the African race who groan in the United States, more than elsewhere, by reason of the ignoble prejudice of color; but our sympathies are equally extended to all those of our origin, who, throughout the world, are trodden under foot by the same sufferings. Let them come to us! The bosom of the country is open to them also. I repeat it—they will be able to acquire, either on the public or private estates, fertile lands, on which, by the aid of assiduous work, they will find that happiness which in their actual condition they cannot hope to find.

The man whom God has pointed out with his finger to elevate the dignity of his race is found.

The hour of the reunion for all the children of Hayti is sounded! Let them be well convinced that Hayti is the bulwark of their liberty!

Given at the office of the Secretary of State of the Interior at Port-au-Prince, the 22d August, 1859, 56th year of Independence.

The Secretary of State, of Justice and of Worship, charged, *par interim*, with the portfolio of the Interior and of Agriculture. F. E. DUBOIS.

The Brooklyn Park—What Sort of a Park should Brooklyn have?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Commissioners for locating a Park in Brooklyn have reported in favor of 1,200 acres, located five to six miles from Fulton and Division-avenue Ferries, and including the Ridgewood Water Works and three cemeteries. This matter should be well understood. Such Parks are supposed to cost a little something, and if wrongly placed must defeat real requirements. Aside from the insurmountable fact that the contiguous festivities of a Park and the solemnities of a burial ground must greatly defeat the design of either of these necessary institutions, the distance of the proposed location is such as to render this merely a park of name, and not of practical convenience and utility. Let us consider the interests of New-York and Brooklyn together, as they are homogeneous in this matter. New-York has but just commenced its strides of commercial greatness, and has only had railroad accommodations for an internal Winter commerce since the last census. City improvements must extend in a relative distance from its centre of business. The City Hall Park is above this business centre, and must so continue. A compass revolving from this point upon an outer line of Fiftieth-street, the extreme limit of the present population, shows that it extends to nearly the same distance in Brooklyn. Until New-York neared Canal-street, and distance became a consideration in business, Brooklyn was of but little immediate consequence. From that period, and the convenient establishment of steam ferries, their growth compares as follows:

Years.	New-York.	Brooklyn and Williamsb'gh.
1820	123,706	8,175
1830	202,588	19,396
1840	312,852	46,233
1850	515,394	122,850
1855	629,810	205,250
1860 (estimated)	839,746	333,530

New-York has doubled once in fifteen years, Brooklyn once in eight years, or as 6⅔ is to 12½, with a decreasing ratio in New-York, and an increasing ratio in Brooklyn. We will continue this calculation upon the above basis for New-York, and 12½ per cent. less for Brooklyn, starting with actual figures:

Years.	New-York.	Years.	Brooklyn.
1855	629,810	1855	205,250
1870	1,251,620	1864	410,500
1885	2,483,240	1873	821,000
1900	4,960,480	1882	1,642,000
		1899	3,284,000
		1900	6,568,000

From the Battery to Fiftieth-street is 4¼ miles, on the average width of say 1¾ miles, or say 7 square miles; estimate population of this District at 700,000. New-York is a narrow strip of land—hence all improvements must be in one direction, and reach the Central Park within a reasonable time. Brooklyn has a present water-front of over 7 miles, divided at Fulton Ferry, directly opposite the centre of business.

And with an unlimited back country, extending this compass line to include the proposed Park, would give an average depth of population of 3½ miles, or 22½ square miles, with a corresponding population of 2,250,000. Can this dense mass of human beings exist with Parks only upon their borders? Why now go five miles to a Park, while locations are unoccupied much nearer? But can New-York sustain its present increase? Can the avenues traversing this island accommodate its population at the necessary times of day? Does not the price of real estate and the expense of living exclude a majority of persons from occupying property between Twenty-third-street and One Hundred and Sixth-street, which is 7½ miles from the Battery, and has by actual calculation a capacity for only 1,250,000 population to that point.

It will be seen from the above (and it is admitted upon all hands that Brooklyn must speedily exceed New York in population) that any great change in the location of business is an absurdity; and that hotels, theatres, &c., will soon centre upon Brooklyn Heights as a convenient and eligible necessity. Ought not the citizens of this future Metropolis of the World to be alive to their interests and glory. New York can have no jealousies. She has the commerce, and its guardians can best protect it by residing in Brooklyn. But the Cities will soon be one. Nothing can do more to accelerate these inevitable movements than the easy grading of streets and the ample distribution of parks. The large Park should now have a central and convenient location upon Prospect Hill, inclosing about 300 acres upon both sides of Flatbush-avenue, a position unsurpassed in variety of scenery, and which is about equi-distance from the Fulton, Hamilton-avenue and Division-avenue Ferries. Lesser Parks should be immediately located in both the Eastern and Southern Districts. Another five years will put land out of the market for any such purpose. B.

Fashions for September.

From Le Follet.

The fair fashionables have now all fled from our cities, and, in acquainting our readers with what is *a la mode*, we may appropriately commence with a description of ladies' hats, which are worn more than ever, both in the country and at the sea-side, and in shapes and colors infinitely varied.

The "Trianon" hat is very pretty made in white chip, trimmed with a wreath of acacia roses, with soft velvet leaves, and tufts of roses fastened by black velvet bows placed rather forward under the front. This same shape is also made in Panama straw, and in rice straw; the former is very elegant, ornamented with a boquet of field flowers placed on the front of the crown, and with long maize ribbon strings and bouquets of flowers inside the front—the latter simply trimmed with a wreath of mauve flowers, and strings of mauve and black velvet.

The most elegant riding-hat now worn is the "Milanais," in chip. It is very much turned up at the sides, bound with white taffetas, and ornamented by a long, white feather, spotted with black, hanging quite on the shoulder.

Brown straw hats are generally bound with black velvet, and trimmed with tufts of coq feathers, or with a long black or brown feather, reaching the shoulder.

Drab straws are pretty, trimmed with a willow plume, drab spotted with black.

The same style of feather in white or green, is worn on white straw hats. Pheasant feathers are also frequently adopted.

Among the prettiest hats we have seen this season were two of white and black mixed straw, trimmed with narrow black velvet and white coq feathers.

Straw bonnets will shortly cease to be in vogue. Those made of crape and trimmed with velvet are exceedingly stylish.

White chip and Panama plait bonnets are still worn; these are mostly trimmed with rich ribbon, black or dark colors, embroidered in Pompadour bouquets, field flowers, or saule feathers.

For evening coiffures, Ceres wreaths are in great favor. Those formed of field flowers and wheat-ears are generally becoming, and form a pleasant contrast with a white tarlatan dress.

We have seen a charming head-dress, composed of chinasters and gold wheat-ears; in front it formed a small diadem, and passing under the hair joined a large boquet of similar flowers, which entirely covered the back of the head. Wreaths of black and green grapes, with gold skeleton leaves, are exceedingly elegant, as well as those made with leaves of colored crape, veined with gold or silver. Lace is still much used in coiffures, and will ever be in request on account of its being so generally becoming.

Ribbons are used in trimming every part of the toilette, from the slipper to the coiffure. A very narrow ribbon is often placed on the edge of the hem in flounces of a thin material. This ribbon is sometimes quite plain, at others it is edged with black lace, white guipure, or blond.

On a very pretty laurel-green dress lately made in one of our first houses were seven flounces, each edged with a fluted ribbon of the same color as the dress.

A handsome, yet quiet-looking, walking-dress, we have noticed and admired was of light brown taffetas antique, with a single skirt set in very large plaits. Plain high body, ornamented on the front with brandebourgs, and fastened with buttons of silk and velvet of the same color as the dress. Small bishop sleeves, with wristbands and epaulettes, trimmed to match the body. With this dress was worn a beautiful black Chantilly lace shawl, and a white chipped bonnet, simply trimmed with a broad maize ribbon straight across, with long strings; a small but rich Chantilly fall being the only other ornament.

Another less rich but gayer toilette was of taffetas, of a light drab shade, with a pattern of bright-colored bouquets of flowers. This was made with two skirts, each ornamented with a fluted purple ribbon. The body was cut square, and open in front; the sleeves were open and rather short. A Pompadour mantle of white muslin, trimmed with bouillonnes lined with purple ribbon, with a small hood, was thrown over this dress. The bonnet was rice straw, edged with purple velvet and trimmed with bouquets of flowers and fruit. The fall was blonde, figured with small purple flowers.

The most fashionable ball dresses at the watering-places are composed of tarlatan, trimmed with gauffered flounces.

The Rivalry of France and England.

From the London Times, Sept. 3.

We do not believe it to be true, and there is no reason for the allegation, that any journal, orator, or politician of any kind has said a word to excite the susceptibilities of France, or create alarm, for the selfish reason assigned by M. DE MORNY—viz., for the sake of popularity. The only feeling of the British people is a simple apprehension of finding themselves some day the object of attack by an ambitious, fickle, and excitable neighbor, and a consequent determination to be prepared for the emergency. With us this is entirely a matter of self-preservation. We do not wish to take from France one acre, one town, one ship, one man; but neither do we wish to lose one. We are painfully aware that new for several generations it has been the natural instinct of France to perform a grand part in European politics, and compose her internal troubles, under a military dictator, or an absolutist dynasty. It is a feeling now wholly independent of this or that man, this or that family; and nobody here dreams that we should find France a safer neighborhood under the temporary check of an experimental Constitution. But a nation which has made up its mind to be governed by a military chief, which emphatically seizes that refuge from internal disorders and that instrument of national glory, must ever inspire just apprehensions in a neighbor as emphatically resolved against this course. Were England now to find such a Government established in London as it sees at Paris, we should expect to see half the middle and upper classes of this country following the example of the Pilgrim Fathers on a similar emergency. A *Great Eastern* a week for ten years would hardly suffice for the exodus of everything that is really British in these isles. Whence this overpowering feeling of our natures? It is the habitual resolution to be our own masters. We will not depend on the caprice, the folly, or even the wisdom of any one man. If such be our feeling with regard to our own institutions, the occupant of our palaces, and the head of our own army, our own civil and ecclesiastical establishments, it is not extraordinary that we will not depend on the mercy or the sanity of the man, whoever he may be, occupying the Tuileries. There is no mincing the matter, and we say it with all respect, we have just seen in Italy a specimen of what such a man may do, without any preparation, and with the ordinary peace establishments of France. As the *Presse* reminds us, France is now aware, and was told a fortnight ago by a member of her Corps Législatif, that "henceforth, at her own pleasure, and choosing her own time, she can suddenly throw from 50,000 to 60,000 men on any point she pleases of an enemy's territory." So, even if feelings be put out of the question—even it happened that through some common pursuit England and France were at this moment in a state of more than usual accord, still we should make a point of being prepared for a change in her feelings or policy. This would be nothing more than a logical sequence from the jealousy we show in our domestic institutions. We will not be at the mercy of an Englishman, much less, therefore, of a foreigner.

That is the only sentiment which is allowed to show itself, and to influence the conduct of England. No doubt there are people here, as there are everywhere, who crave for the excitement of war, it matters not with whom. But this is not the ruling sentiment, nor the sentiment of any but a very small minority. England only consults her safety.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 967, 1963, 2035, 2057, 544, 1349, 1986, 760, 2088, 1684, 1422, 1088½, 544, 2061, 2063, 2065, 2067, 2069, 2071, 2073.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Enumerated Nos. 13, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 201, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53.

Decisions in Admiralty on Appeal.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SEPT. 20.

Before Judge Nelson.

JURISDICTION—INTERNAL COMMERCE—REPAIRS.

Levi Hayden et al vs. *The Steamboat Troy.*—This was an action brought to recover for supplies furnished to the steamboat *Troy*, a domestic vessel. The libel was filed Aug. 18, 1857. The claimants did not raise the question of jurisdiction in their answer, but placed their defence on other grounds, and thereupon a decree was rendered against the steamboat on April 9, 1858, for the sum of $1,344, from which decree the claimants appealed to this Court. In December Term of the United States Supreme Court, the 12th Rule of that Court, authorizing the District Courts to take cognizance of liens on domestic vessels under State laws was modified so as to take away that jurisdiction, the modification of the rule to go into effect May 1, 1859. The claimants thereupon took testimony to show that the *Troy* was engaged in navigating between Troy and New-York.

NELSON, C., J.—The libel in this case was filed by the libelants to recover for materials, supplied to and work done upon the steamboat *Troy* in July, 1857. It was agreed by the counsel on both sides that the *Troy* was engaged in running upon the North River between the ports of Troy and New-York and intermediate places, exclusively within the State of New-York, and that the question submitted is, whether upon this state of facts the Court below had jurisdiction of the case.

In the case of Allen *vs.* Newbury, (2), How., 224,) the Supreme Court of the United States held that the District Court of the State of Wisconsin had no jurisdiction over a contract of affreightment of goods between the ports of Two Rivers and Milwaukee, both being within the same State; that the contract related to the purely internal commerce of the State, which was not within the cognizance of the Admiralty. And again, at the same term, in the case of Maguire *vs.* Card, (ib. p. 248,) it was held that the District Court of California had no jurisdiction over a contract for supplies furnished the *Goliah*, a steamboat engaged in the business of navigation and trade on the Sacramento River, and between ports exclusively within the State of California. The Court regarded this case as governed by the previous case of Allen *vs.* Newbury.

The case last decided comes fully up to the one in hand. The principle is, that a contract arising out of the trade and navigation of a vessel engaged in the purely internal commerce of a State, is governed by State laws and belongs exclusively to State cognizance. In the case of the *Goliah*, the supplies furnished were coal; in the present case, materials and labor in the repair of the vessel.

We make no question under the local law giving a lien in the case as made in the libel, for the suit was commenced before the change of the Rule, refusing longer to recognize and enforce these liens in the Admiralty. That did not take effect till 1st May, 1859. All suits commenced previous to this time were saved. But this case does not depend upon that question. It turns upon the ground that the contract is not one within the Admiralty, as held in the two cases above referred to. The local law as to the lien has no bearing upon the question.

We must, therefore, for the reason given, reverse the decree below for want of jurisdiction in that Court, and dismiss the libel.

For libelants, Mr. Huntly; for claimants and appelants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean Donohue.

JURISDICTION—REPAIRS—STATE LAWS.

William W. Tupper et al., vs. *The steamship St. Lawrence, Meyer & Stucken claimants.*—This was also an action brought to recover the value of repairs furnished to the steamship in the port of New-York. The libel was filed in April, 1856. The final decree was rendered in the District Court in favor of the libelants, in January, 1858, for $2,250 69. The claimants appealed from this decree, and filed a new answer in the Circuit Court, setting up, among other things, that the vessel was a domestic vessel, and the Court below had therefore no jurisdiction of the action. The appeal came on for argument this morning, when Judge NELSON said that in all cases commenced before the 1st of May last, when the new rule of law established by the Supreme Court in their modification of the 12th Rule went into effect, the law was as it had been for years before, viz.: that the Federal Courts had the right to and would enforce the lien given by State statutes upon domestic vessels; but in cases occurring after that date, they would not exercise jurisdiction over such liens. This case, therefore, being commenced before that date, he should affirm the decree of the Court below.

For libelants, Mr. J. T. Williams; for claimants and appelants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

MOTION TO SUBSTITUTE ATTORNEY.

The Virginia Fire and Marine Insurance Company vs. *Nathaniel Blanchard et al.*—This was a motion to compel the former attorney of the defendant to surrender the papers, and that another attorney be substituted in his place.

Motion granted, on payment to the former attorney of his costs, to be taxed.

For the motion, Mr. Stevens; in opposition, Mr. Moultrie.

INJUNCTION.

F. H. Bartholomew vs. *Nathaniel Sawyer et al.*—This was a suit in equity, to obtain an injunction, restraining the defendants from infringing upon a patent issued to him for machinery for water-closet. In a trial at law between the same parties, the validity of the plaintiff's patent was established and damages awarded against the defendants. A motion for a new trial on a case was argued a few days ago, before Judges NELSON and INGERSOLL, and the motion denied.

Judge INGERSOLL thereupon, this morning, made his decision in this equity suit, granting the injunction, pursuant to the prayer of the bill.

F. H. Bartholomew vs. *James Jones et al.*—In this case, which was similar to the preceding one, a similar injunction was awarded.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SEPT. 20.

Before Judge Betts.

AN OLD CASE REVIVED.

In the matter of the estate of John Pintard, a Bankrupt.—On the 28th day of July, 1800, the Commissioners of Bankruptcy, under the Bankrupt act of 1800, declared John Pintard a bankrupt and took possession of his estate, and on May 29, 1807, assigned the same to James Farquhar and Benjamin I. Moore, who on May 30 sold all the lands and tenements of the bankrupt, situate in the Counties of Ulster and Orange, in the State of New-York, for $750.

And now Louise Scroop and Thomas L. Scroop present a petition to the Court setting up these facts, and also stating that they are not informed of any further or other action of the Commissioners in the matter; that none of the Commissioners or assignees are now living; that the bankrupt died June 21, 1844, and by his will devised all his estate to Andrew Warner in trust for the petitioner Louise H. Scroop, who was a daughter of the bankrupt; and that the said trustee has since conveyed to her all said estate, and that they are informed that the sale of May 30, 1807, was not of all the lands, &c., of the estate of the bankrupt, but that the said trust still remains in part unexecuted.

They, therefore, pray that the Court will appoint some suitable persons in place of said Commissioners and Assignees, so that any remaining interest and estate of the bankrupt may be disposed of, and the rights of the petitioners be ascertained and determined.

BETTS, J.—A cardinal defect in the application is that it avers no fact over which this Court can exercise jurisdiction. It appears by an exemplification of conveyances accompanying the petition, that more than fifty years since all the estate, interests and equities subsisting in the bankrupt at the time his bankruptcy was declared, were under the most comprehensive and absolute terms of grant, formerly conveyed by the Commissioners of Bankruptcy to regular assignees of the bankrupt, and that they also, at that distant period, divested themselves of specific portions of property by regular and solemn deed of grant. No action of the Court, of its officers, of the creditors of the bankrupt, of himself or of his personal representatives, is averred to have been taken in relation to the premises in now a lapse of more than half a century. That long unmoved silence unexplained, denotes that the interests once connected with the subject matter, are now closed and barred forever.

Courts of Justice will never authorize their powers to be put in motion to resuscitate known rights, after having been allowed to sleep so long; much less can these powers be used in fishing for evidence of claims not shown to have had a legal value or even an existence.

The petitioners furnish no semblance of evidence that the assignees took any estate not fully administered upon, or that the bankrupt, at his decease, left any interest by his Will, which did not belong to his creditors. His heirs or devisees have no right to claim the interposition of the Court to entorce, at this time, a performance of the trust cast upon his assignees, (supposing there was a dereliction of duty on their part,) without first establishing that there is an inheritance yet outstanding, within the reach and control of the Court, which the Court may have wielded and applied to their benefit, by reviving the bankrupt proceedings, and having them duly carried forward to completion.

The prayer of the petitioners is accordingly denied.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—SEPT. 20.

Judges Roosevelt, Sutherland and Emott.

NOTICE.

The Court promulgated the following order:

Ordered, That after the present term, no cause on the day calendar of the General Term will be postponed on account of the engagements of counsel in another court.

Thirty causes will be placed on the day calendar until otherwise ordered.

CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Potter.

EVIDENCE OF PLAINTIFFS' COPARTNERSHIP IN AN ACTION BY PARTNERS ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

John L. Wilson and Allston Wilson vs. *Frances M. Havens.*—This was an action to recover of the defendant the sum of $7,295 62, with interest from the 2d day of June, 1857, on a promissory note made by her on that day for that amount, payable to the order of George W. Soule.

This note was subsequently transferred to the plaintiffs, who sued on the note.

The defence was that the note was transferred to the plaintiffs without consideration accruing to the defendant; that the defendant never received anything on the note; and that the plaintiffs only pretended to hold the note as part payment of an antecedent indebtedness of the payee to them.

After the action was commenced Miss Havens died, and the present action was continued against Mr. E. B. Sackett, her administrator. On the trial counsel for the defendant objected that the plaintiffs could not go on with their case until they had shown themselves partners in business, as they alleged themselves to be such, and held and sued upon the note as such. The plaintiffs' counsel then contended that as they appeared in Court jointly and sued jointly as holders of the note, they must be presumed to be the proper holders unless they were proven not to be such. The Court held that the plaintiffs must show that they were partners in business as they alleged themselves to be, and directed them so to do. One or two witnesses were then put upon the stand, but it was only proven that the plaintiffs had been partners up to the first of May, 1857, and after that only for purposes of liquidation. The Court held that their present relations did not warrant their traffic in notes. Mr. Soule, the payee of the note, was afterwards put upon the stand, and incidentally stated that the consideration of the note as between himself and the plaintiffs, was a note of the plaintiffs for $2,100, the money on which he received, but never paid any of it over to the defendant or the administrator. The Court held that the fact that the firm had thus given their note in payment for the one now sued upon, was no evidence of their copartnership sufficient to enable them to bring the present suit jointly, and ordered a non-suit. Plaintiffs' counsel then requested the Court to state, for their benefit, *who should bring suit on the note*, as they were at a loss to know; but the defendant's counsel objected, unless they first tendered a *fee*. Judge PETTER stated that he had ceased to practice, and should not volunteer his opinion. Plaintiffs' counsel then asked and obtained twenty days, in which to make a case to take the question to the General Term.

Mencil. Willard and Howe for plaintiff.
Luther R. Marsh for defendant.

THE HUDSON CITY TAR AND FEATHER SUIT.

William Mower vs. *Petrr Bogardus, Abraham Bogardus, William Hunt, Myron Von Dusen, Silas H. Toby, Chas. L. Winchell and A. V. V. Elting.*—This was an action to recover of the defendants, citizens of Hudson, damages in the sum of $20,000, for an outrage alleged to have been committed by them on the plaintiff, a colored man, in the latter part of July, 1856. He, at the time, was a barber in Hudson City. The assault was carried to the extent of tarring and feathering the plaintiff. His complaint set up the facts which appear in his own evidence, which we state below quite fully.

The answer admits that the plaintiff was tarred and feathered as alleged in the complaint, but denied that the defendants had anything to do with it; and further avowed that the plaintiff had been guilty of seducing away from her father's house the daughter of Mr. Elting, one of the defendants, a young lady alleged to be of unsound mind; and that the plaintiff did, by such means, have criminal intercourse with her, which was avowed as a sufficient reason for the chastisement of the plaintiff inflicted by defendants.

The complaint in the case was filed in April, 1858, but has never before been reached on the calendar. The place of trial was changed to this county by proceedings heretofore had, founded on affidavits of the plaintiff and others, to the effect that he could not safely proceed to bring his action to trial in the City of Hudson. The cause coming on to-day was opened on behalf of the plaintiff by Luther R. Marsh, Esq. After his address, the plaintiff was put upon the stand as a witness in his own behalf, and testified, substantially, as follows:

Mr. Mower, plaintiff, sworn—My age is forty-nine or fifty years; I have lived in Hudson in the neighborhood of fifteen years; I have a family, a wife and three children; I had a house and lot there; my house and lot were worth to me $2,000; my furniture was worth perhaps $150; my shop tools were worth about $300; my business was worth to me about $25 per week; I was an officer in the church there; in the latter part of July, 1856, I was in my shop, engaged in shaving a gentleman, and hearing some one walking backwards and forwards, and upon opening my shop-door, to see who it was, the mob rushed in, headed by one Buck Hammond, who said they wanted me; and the first I knew thereafter, I was picked up by Myron Van Dusen; Van Dusen said (which was the first I heard) "Hold on, boys, don't let's kill him here, let's take him on the Square." (This was in front of the shop.) I said "What in the name of heaven are you going to do;" I had then seen that my wrist was broken; Van Dusen said I should not have fought back; I asked what they were going to do with me; he said they wanted to talk with me; I then asked if they could not talk with me there; he then laid hold of me and took me out to the Square, when Van Dusen said, "Boys, I've got him here, now form your ring, and do with him what you please;" the Square was about two blocks from my shop; the mob followed these, and the cry was, "Kill him;" they then ordered me to strip myself; I asked what for; they said, "No matter, strip yourself, or it may be worse for you;" Abraham Bogardus and Charley Winchell stood near me; I asked of Bogardus what it all meant; he said he knew nothing about it, but advised me to strip myself; Winchell said, "If you have any watch or money give it to Mr. Bogardus;" and Mr. Bogardus said, "Yes, let me have it;" I then saw Peter Bogardus, and asked him what it meant; he said he knew nothing about it; advised me to strip, and jumped back; Winchell said, "Don't stand here talking, but strip yourself;" Wincheli then laid hold of me and aided in stripping me, and Abraham Bogardus took my watch and money; they then thrust me down and stripped my clothes off and tarred and feathered me; they then said it had been their painful duty to tar and feather me, and it was ordered that I leave the city by that "Vigilance Committee of the City of Hudson;" they said I was not to return to the city; about this time, one William H. Hunt, (a butcher,) said: "Let me come in there with my butcher knife, and I will make an end of him;" the witness then related the process of the tarring and feathering; he said they took a swab and rubbed the tar on harshly, until he was smeared, and then some one of the crowd rushed in and turned the entire contents of the pail on his head; they then threw handsfull of sand in his eyes, and gave him a coat of feathers; Winchell then said, "Open the ring," and some one called for a rail; Winchell said, "No matter, open the ring," and when it was open Winchell said, "Run, for your life;" I did not run, as I was trying to get the tar and sand out of my eyes so that I could see; I then started to walk off, when Winchell told me to run or they would kill me; giving me a push; I looked back and saw some one in his coat sleeves after me, who struck at me, but missed his aim and fell; I then heard a pistol report; they then chased me perhaps a quarter of a mile over sharp cinders which cut my feet; I finally arrived at a thorn or bramble bush and tried to go into it, but the thorns were so thick I could not; they, however, thought I went in there, (and in trying to go into the bramble I got my feet full of thorns) and they fired perhaps a dozen shots into the thorn-bush; I then strolled about and nearly lost myself in a marsh, but finally found myself in the neighborhood of my own house, and heard my dog bark, and heard the mob trying to break into my house; I remained in that place till about three o'clock, when I ventured home, and found the house much damaged, doors and furniture broken, &c.; I then got off and tried to relieve my pains, and left the City of Hudson afterwards because the Mayor and other authorities of Hudson came to me and said they could not protect me; I then came to my cousin's, in this City, No. 45 Laurens-street; her name is Dinah Crosby; I could get no shoe on, and could not get one on for three months; I was in a very bad condition, and did not get off my bed without assistance for three months; I cannot now do anything with my right hand, and never expect to be able to labor with it; my skin afterwards peeled off me, and thorns festered out of my flesh; I have remained in this City since, except once, when I went up to Hudson, and remained in the house of Mr. Pell, while I stayed, secretly; at that time Mr. Miller, one of the counsel for the defendants, agreed to take up my case and bring it to this City, but he has stopped it since—I don't know why; I have not dared to go to Hudson to occupy my house since; I have not had the use of it; I had about a hundred dollars in my house of my own, and in my shop about $100 that belonged to the church, of which I was Treasurer; there was also about $15 or $20 in the drawers of the shop; about $7c or $80 were taken from me by the mob; I have not received a dollar from these since I left; I took $20 when I came away; I have received two watches from them since I left; but as I had three watches I do not know that I have received the one taken away from me; I had shaved all these gentlemen who are defendants; I had a bill against Toby, when the assault occurred. (Witness had testified that Toby called out in the crowd to put on he tar, and he would pay expenses.)

On cross-examination, the witness was put through a long questioning, but it did not materially change his evidence. He identified all the parties named in his complaint, who were in court.

I heard that Mr. Elting, one of the defendants, had a daughter, but did not know her; I never saw Anna Elting; I never went behind Mr. Elting's house and whistled, as a signal to induce his daughter to come out; I was always whistling or singing, unless asleep; Miss Elting was never in my shop; I do not know her; I never went upon the steps of Mr. Van Dusen's store and made signals to this girl; *I don't know such a woman*; I never met Miss Elting in Jackson's saloon in Hudson. (Witness was quite indignant at the repetition of questions as to Miss Elting.)

The witness was then examined again as to the transactions on the night he was outraged, and testified substantially the same as upon his direct examination. Witness however, said he had not made an affidavit, to prevent the case being tried in Hudson, in which he stated that one Hunt, and another, Howard, were of the party that took him out of his shop. When his affidavit showed that he had thus sworn: and also, he stated that he had not sworn that Mr. Elting was on the ground at the time of the outrage upon him, when his affidavit showed that he had so sworn,

It appeared that plaintiff is now a barber on a small scale in Mott-street, at present, where he has been since his refuge in this City.

Before the cross-examination of the plaintiff was closed the Court adjourned.

Marsh & Sha

MUSICAL.

THE HIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE
Are all of the full scale of 7-octaves. The most experienced workmen, the greatest perfection of mechanical skill, and the best seasoned materials are employed in their manufacture.
They are constructed on a solid iron frame or bed-plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the case, sound-boards and all the wood-work from the strain of the strings, making them much more solid and enduring. There are two sounding boards, arranged as those of a violin, giving three times the amount of vibrating surface found in any other piano; which, being free from the strain of the strings, becomes more sonorous and pure on their vibrations as the piano becomes older. Their construction is the most simple and scientific, and they are the most enduring and full-toned pianos ever made. Call and see them, at WM. HALL & SON'S,
New store, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
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ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS.
We don't make the Patent (!) Pianos, or Pianos with the Attachment!!
But we do make good substantial and warranted Piano-fortes of excellent tone and action.
Our instruments RECOMMEND THEMSELVES IN PRICE as well as in other particulars.
Call and see them. New and second-hand PIANOS TO RENT.
FIRTH, POND & CO.,
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STODART PIANO-FORTES.
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.
STODART & MORRIS,
Manufacturers, New-York.
Warerooms No. 801 Broadway.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.
First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $35 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Monthly payments received for Pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIALS—"The Horace Waters' Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.* "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.* "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

LICHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to many required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 428 Broome-st.; also at their Depôt No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 128 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HALLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 309 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal. The best assortment of Pianos, warranted for 3 years, at the lowest prices. Call and examine before purchasing.

A. E. THOMPSON, NO. 486 BROADWAY, has constantly on hand a large assortment of first-class pianos at great bargains; second-hand pianos in great variety; melodeons, &c. Pianos to let.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS FOR SALE OR RENT AT LOW RATES.—Rent allowed if purchased. Hallett & Cumston's celebrated Pianos; S. D & H. W. Smith's Melodeons. Second-hand Pianos at bargains. A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—SECOND hand square pianos and upright cottage pianos, at $35, $40, $75, $100, $125, $150, $175, &c., at the Bible-House piano warerooms, Astor-place, corner 4th-av.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—G. & H. BARMORE, No. 348 Bleecker-st., offer splendid assortment of their celebrated pianos, pronounced unrivaled by the judges, at great bargains; two 7-octave secondhand pianos, in fine order, $180 and $170.

V. F. HARRISON, PIANO-FORTE MANUfacturer, No. 367 Canal-st., offers a fine stock of his celebrated instruments, fully warranted, at low prices.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.

PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, U. S. CADETS' COMMONS, }
WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1859. }

SEALED PROPOSALS for the SUPPLY OF FRESH AND CORNED BEEF, FRESH LAMB OR MUTTON AND VEAL, for the Cadets' Commons at this post, for one year from the first November next, will be received at my office until the tenth (10) of October.

THE FRESH BEEF to be of the first quality, (or what is known as three months stall-fed,) and delivered at the mess buildings, in quantities as directed by the undersigned, not to exceed five days in the week.

THE CORNED BEEF to be of the same quality, properly cured, and delivered at the same place, and in quantities as directed by the undersigned, not to exceed two days in the week.

THE FRESH AND CORNED BEEF to be furnished in quarters, with an equal proportion of each, (neck and hanks to be excluded,) and cut into suitable pieces for roasting, baking and boiling.

THE LAMB, MUTTON OR VEAL to be of good and wholesome quality, at the same place, at such times and in such quantities as directed, as an occasional substitute for fresh Beef.

The use of a slaughter-house and yard, and ice-house, will be furnished the contractor, and an open market for the sale of all kinds of fresh meats to the residents of the post.

Each bid will state the number of cents and mills per pound for each kind of meat to be furnished, and the names of two responsible persons as sureties for the fulfillment of the contract, and to be indorsed on the outside, "Proposals for the supply of Fresh and Corned Beef." J. BRATT, Purveyor, C. C.

NAVY BEEF AND PORK.—NAVY AGENCY, New-York, Sept. 19, 1859.—Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for Beef" and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the 29th inst., for furnishing and delivering free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the Navy-yard at Brooklyn,
1,000 Barrels of Beef,
1,000 Barrels of Pork,
within five days after the date of notification of the acceptance of bid. The beef must be from well-fattened cattle; the pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs. The barrels must be entirely new, and must be made of the best seasoned heart of white oak staves and headings, and each barrel to be hooped with four iron hoops.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient securities, to furnish the article proposed. This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

The beef and pork must conform to the usual inspection of the Navy-Yard.

Full particulars may be ascertained upon application to the Commandant of the Navy-yard, or at this office.
GEO. N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived by the undersigned School Officers of the 17th Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 12 o'clock M., for stoves and other apparatus, necessary for heating and ventilating the new Building for Ward School No. 10, in 14th-st., in said Ward, according to plans on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

WM. HIBBARD,
GIDEON JEREMIAH,
JOHN J. DYMOND,
FRANCIS DUNCAN,
JAS. CUSHING, Jr., } Building Committee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—THE RECEIVER of Taxes gives notice that the PERSONAL TAXES of Residents and non-Residents for the year 1859, will be received by him on and after the 19th SEPTEMBER, inst.

Due notice will be given of the time when TAXES on REAL ESTATE can be paid.
JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

CARD.—DR. FRANZ SCHLOTTER BEGS TO INform his patrons and the public that he will return in the steamer Europa, sailing on the 20th of September for Havre. Letters and communications will be received at C. BREUSING'S music-store, 701 Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—A regular meeting will be held at Head-quarters, No. 618 Broadway, WEDNESDAY EVENING, 21st inst., at 8 o'clock.
SILAS B. DUTCHER, Chairman.
JOHN J. SHAW, ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, } Secretaries.

A. P. A.—THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF JOHN KNOX LODGE No. 38, A. P. A., are requested to meet at their Hall, corner 23d-st. and 8th-av., on THURSDAY, 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M. By order.
WM. J. PORTER, Recording Secretary. JOS. LAIRD, W. M.

THE ANTI-STATE PRISON LABOR ASSOciation meets THIS EVENING, Sept. 21, at Convention Hall, No. 179 Worcester-st. All friends to the rights of free labor are invited to be present.

MACHINERY.

BRAMONT'S STEAM GUAGES,
Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices.
BRAMONT'S BAROMETERS only $5 each.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, N. Y.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE.—W. J. SHARP would invite the public to examine his celebrated tables, with his new improved cushions, superior to any now in use. Also six second-hand tables for sale and hire to let, at his manufactory, No. 149 Fulton-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, WILLing young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a very good cook and a good washer and ironer, as good reference can show. Also, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and washing, seamstress or nurse; understands her business well; good references. Both would do general housework separate. No objections to country; a home in preference to high wages. Please call at No. 510 Broadway, 3d floor front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED PROTestant cook, a situation in city or country; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, poultry, pastry, &c.; also, by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse; is a perfect waitress, of a kind disposition, and very obliging. Will go separate or together. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF smart Protestant and other servants. If employers are careful in selecting respectable, experienced and well recommended girls, they can obtain them at WESLEY & CO.'S Select Female Offices, No. 262 4th-av., near 22d-st., and No. 348 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. A lady in attendance. We never advertise to a private number. On hand, a smart English waiter man; also, a French waiter man; both are fully competent.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress; can cut and make children's clothes and ladies' dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to assist in light chamberwork if required, or wait on young ladies; can give the best of City recommendation. Call at No. 230½ 3d-av., between 23d and 24th sts., in a fancy-store, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M.

WANTED.—A VERY NEAT, RESPECTABLE young woman, fully competent for her duties, in every particular, desires a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and plain sewer. Can do up fine clothes in the best style, also fluting. Is highly recommended for honesty and efficiency. Any lady or family requiring such help will be pleased by calling at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GENTEEL GIRL, A situation as nurse and seamstress; would take charge of a baby from its birth; is quick at the needle; embroiders and makes children's clothes neatly; has no objection to a lady that boards; best City reference given. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.; wages $7.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation as first-class cook, who understands her business and all the branches that belong to it; is willing to do the table linens, if required; good reference will be given, if required. Call at No. 73 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., sixth house from 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a respectable private family; she perfectly understands her business, and has lived in highly respectable families; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 210 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, in a small private family to take care of growing up children and sew; is a neat, quick sewer and good embroiderer. Has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Room No. 2 on second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress; understands shirt-making, or would be willing to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing and obliging; has good City reference from her last place. Please call at No. 11 Union-court, University-place, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SCOTCH Protestant sisters; one an excellent cook, the other to do general housework in a small family; no objections to go a short distance in the country; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, until suited, at No. 230 West 26th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes. Has no objection to taking care of a couple of grown children. Best City reference given from last place. Apply at No. 219 7th-av., second floor, between 24th and 25th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, A MOST competent woman who has been in that capacity a good many years, and who is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth. Call at No. 123 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN ELDERLY LADY who has seen better days, wants a situation as housekeeper for some elderly gentleman; unquestionable references given and required. Call on Thursday next, at No. 135 Hudson-st., from 9 o'clock A. M. to 12 M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as child's nurse; can embroider, and do all kinds of plain sewing. Apply at her present employer's, No. 171 West 20th-st., near 7th-av. Can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, AGED 16, a situation to do light chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children; also by a colored young woman, as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; has best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 13 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED COOK, A SITUAtion in a private family; perfectly understands her business; meats, game, soups and confectionery in all their varieties. Best of City references. Apply at No. 70 West 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, in the capacity of chambermaid and seamstress; is a fine washer and ironer; is willing to make herself generally useful. Address or call at No. 127 West 33d-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl to take care of children and sew, or as seamstress and to do chamberwork; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 159 Greene-st., bet. Bleecker and Houston.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman, lately landed, as cook; no objection to assist in the washing. Also, a chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 261 East 9th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and fine washer, by an excellent servant; can be well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 83 West 26th-st. N. B.—None but first-class families need apply; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMIly, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or laundress; one who thoroughly understands her business. Best of City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 77 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, and would assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 3 Garden-row, between 5th-av. and 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as waitress or chambermaid; can be seen at the residence of her late employer, No. 2 West 36th-st., to whom she refers.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has good recommendations. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 West 25th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as a first-rate waitress; can give the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 118 West 27th-st., bet. 7th and 8th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH WOman, as chambermaid and assistant housekeeper; the best of City reference given. Address A., Box No. 104 *Times* Office, or call at No. 13 3d-av., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN WHO understands her business perfectly as pastry cook in a hotel or restaurant; is also a good bread baker. Address No. 78 East Warren-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; good City references. Apply at No. 101 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 336 7th-av., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Has five years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 90 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress, or as chambermaid and fine washing, by a young girl; best of City references given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 99 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A DRESSMAKER, by the day or week, one who understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses. Call, for one week, at No. 154 East 18th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as laundress and chamberwork; good City reference. Can be seen for two days, or till engaged. Call at No. 28 East 11th-st., corner of 3d-av.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED ENGLISHMAN without family, a situation as groom and coachman in a private family; understands the care and treatment of horses in all their different branches. Also the woman as cook, washer and ironer, in the same family. Have got good reference from their late employer. Can be seen at the seed store, No. 9 John-st., for three days, or a letter addressed T. M. will be attended to until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man, 29 years of age, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has had long experience in the old country and this country; is not afraid of hard work; liberal wages required. Has the best of City reference. Any person desirous will address L. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a man of long experience in horses and carriages; can produce the best City reference; has lived four years in his last employment; is willing to make himself generally useful. Any commands addressed to J. E., at No. 69 West 15th-st., or Patrick Trainor's, No. 554 Broadway, will be strictly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER OR salesman, by a well educated young man; has had a long experience in both the jewelry and music business; his musical education well qualifies him for exhibiting piano-fortes and melodeons; has the best of reference; salary not so much an object as a good situation in a first-class house. Address HARRY, No. 118 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED private Protestant waiter, accustomed to all the duties of a first-rate family; is a good market-man, &c.; can be highly recommended for honesty, capability and sobriety. Address No. 177 5th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED SCOTCHMAN, WITHout family, a situation as gardener; understands his business in all its branches; also, by the woman, as cook, washer and ironer in the same family; have good references from their late employer. Can be seen at Mr. Thorburn's seed-store, No. 11 John-st., for three days, or address W. P., at same place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as porter; a permanent place more an object than wages; good security given as to honesty. Address J. S. K., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener, by a respectable Protestant man, without incumbrance, who perfectly understands the growing of all kinds of vegetables, greenhouse and vineries; is a first-class agriculturist, and has a practical knowledge of raising young stock; has acted in the above capacities for the last twenty years. Can produce the best reference. Call or address GARDENER, at No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, A young man 24 years old, a situation to take care of a team of horses, carriage, &c.; understands the care and management of horses; is a good City driver; has four years' recommendations from his last employer. Address WILLIAM, Box 191 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as coachman in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and perfectly the care and management of horses; can produce the best of reference from his last place. Address F. O'B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE single man as waiter in a private family; understands his business perfectly, and can give good City references. A note addressed to S. A., care of Mr. H. Kerr, No. 746 Broadway, corner of Astor-place, will have immediate answer for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, STEADY man, as coachman, who understands the care and treatment of horses; is a good and steady driver; can do plain garden-work if required; will be found willing and attentive to make himself generally useful. Address R. F., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE man, as coachman or groom; is a good and careful driver. Can give the best of City reference as to capability and carefulness. Apply to or address COACHMAN, No. 96 West 27th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER BY a young man who has a thorough knowledge of his business; is an experienced time-keeper and weigher; good City reference given. Address D. E. C., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, a Welshman, as coachman, or coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness, and plain gardening. Is well recommended. Apply at 149 Grand-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable young Englishman; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; is a careful driver, and can be well recommended. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AND WIFE (NO incumbrance) situations in the same family, he as coachman and gardener, and she as cook, washer and ironer; no objections to the country; both have unexceptionable references. Can be seen at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A MAN AND wife; the man as first-rate gardener or coachman, the wife as first-rate laundress, chambermaid or waitress; both understand their business perfectly. The best of reference. Apply for two days at No. 24 Bible House, 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a respectable single man, without any incumbrances whatever. His character will bear the strictest inquiry. Address E. FAT, No. 261 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN MAN WISHES A situation in a German grocery-store; speaks English, and understands how to make all kinds of liquors. Address C. C., No. 32 City Hall-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; has long City reference from his last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 62 University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young Englishman; is a thorough groom and careful driver; has the best of references. Address H. S., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SINGLE MAN, a situation as waiter, in a private family; unexceptionable references as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Address, or call, to E. F., No. 739 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY AN Englishman; single and with good City reference. Apply to A. B., care of 591 Houston-st., near Broadway.

UN FRANCAIS D'UNE FAMILLE RESPECTABLE et bautment recommandé, parlant Anglais et Allemand, désire se placer chez une famille en ville ou à la campagne en qualité de valet ou de hutlier. Il a fonctionné six ans chez un diplomate. S'adresser à RAPHAEL, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

TO BUSINESS MEN, COAL-DEALERS, AND OTHERS.—The advertiser (aged 26) desires an engagement in any business or in any capacity for which his experience will qualify him. Has City experience in the retail coal business; is a thorough (double-entry) book-keeper, a good judge of money, and has considerable experience as salesman. Expectations moderate. Any party wishing his services, with or without an interest, will address N. M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

TO APOTHECARIES.—WANTED BY A YOUNG man a situation as prescription clerk, either in Brooklyn or New-York; can bring the best recommendations. Address Box No. 4,526 New-York Post-office, to PRESCRIPTION.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS AND OTHERS.—A young man wishes a situation as steward, store-keeper, check clerk, butcher, or ice-cream maker in a hotel, or as collector, entry clerk, or porter in a mercantile house. Address W. T., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

GOOD MALE AND FEMALE FRENCH, German, and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs; also a first-class French cook. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

HELP WANTED.

A NUMBER OF YOUNG MEN WANTED—To peddle an article of almost universal use. An industrious man can make a good living with very little trouble.
JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, NO. 229 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, IN AN IMPORTING and manufacturing house of clothiers' and tailors' trimmings, a young man, who is well acquainted with the Southern and Western merchant tailors, and has some knowledge of the trimming business. Address Box No. 2,089 Post-office, with reference to last employers.

WANTED—FOUR PROTESTANT GIRLS, NAMEly: A cook, laundress, waitress and seamstress; those who thoroughly understand their duties, and possess good recommendations, may apply at No. 51 Chambers-st., up stairs, between 10 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS INVOICE CLERK, who writes handsomely and expeditiously; one having a knowledge of the French language preferred. Apply by letter, with references, to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CANVASSING agents for a handsome and valuable work to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEO. W. ELLIOTT, at Harper & Brothers', Franklin-square.

WANTED—A PERSON TO DO THE COOKING, washing, and ironing of a small family. One who understands making bread and pastry. Call at No. 72 9th-st., between the hours of 10 and 2.

WANTED—A GERMAN PROTESTANT NURSE to go a short distance into the country; she must speak the English language and understand the care of children well. Apply for two days at No. 35 University-place, between the hours of 11 and 1.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family; must be a good washer and ironer, and understand plain cooking. One with good references may apply at No. 138 Wayne-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK AND ASSIST with the washing and ironing in a private family; also one to do chamberwork and the fine washing and ironing. Apply at No. 30 University-place.

WANTED.—A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT A young man as assistant book-keeper. Apply by letter, with name and references. Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—A YOUNG LAD TO TAKE PARTIAL charge of a set of books in a manufacturing business. Address, in own writing, CENTRE S., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE COOK. APPLY ON Thursday, 22d, at No. 111 West 14th-st., between 11 and 12 o'clock. Only those with the best City references need apply.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family. Also, a smart girl as an apprentice to dressmaking. Apply at No. 112 Spring-st.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL A PATENTED portable Copying Press and Book; sells at large profits. Apply to JNO. COOLEY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH AND iron, or to do the general housework of a small family. Apply at No. 25 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh.

WANTED—A COACHMAN.—THOSE ONLY WHO can furnish the best of references need apply.
W. B. ASTOR, No. 85 Prince-st.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS; ONE WHO HAS the highest recommendations. Call at No. 111 9th-st., between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

MAN AND WIFE WANTED—WITHOUT children, to take charge of a pretty Cottage near Tarrytown. No Irish need apply. Address with full particulars, C. C. HARTMAN, New-York Post Office, for one week.

NURSERY MAID WANTED.—A WOMAN accustomed to the care of children, who can sew neatly and has good City reference, may apply at No. 91 6th-av., between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

ROME.
MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
The Rev. WM. CHAUNCY LANGDON,
Of Baltimore, will deliver a Lecture on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place.
Subject: *Rome—its attractions and interests, as seen and felt by the tourist.*
Tickets 50 cents,
Admitting a gentleman and lady, to be had at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway; Appleton's, No. 348 Broadway; Francis', No. 554 Broadway, and at the desk, and down-town office of the Library.
The usual reduction to members.
DAVID H. GILDERSLEEVE,
CHAS. E. KING SHERMAN,
JOSEPH F. HANFORD, } Lecture Com.

CHRISTIAN UNION OF BROOKLYN.—AN address will be delivered before this body, at the Polytechnic Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 21st inst., at 8 o'clock, by the Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM, upon "*The Conditions of Full and Free Inquiry in Religion.*" The public are invited.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK-NOTE LIST AND INSURANCE GAZETTE is published weekly, at the annual rates. Specimens mailed gratuitously. Large discount allowed dealers. Address CHARLES MEGAREY, Publisher, No. 114 Nassau-st.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BOWEN, HOLMES & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Pearl street,
HAVE JUST CONTRACTED FOR AND NOW OFFER for sale, the following desirable goods, to which the special attention of the trade is invited, viz:

MERINO CLOTHS—Comprising the entire balance of the celebrated manufacture of
PATULE, LUPIN & CO.

MERINO CLOTHS—Comprising the entire balance of the popular fabric imported by
LACHAISE & FAUCHE.

MERINO CLOTHS—Comprising the entire balance of the well-known importation of
C. GIGNOUX & CO.

MERINO CLOTHS—A large invoice from the two late auction sales of the desirable manufacture of
THIRION, MAILLARD & CO.

PRINTED MERINOES—Comprising the entire balance of the rich goods imported by
BENKARD & HUTTON.

PRINTED MERINOES—Comprising the entire balance in magnificent chintz colors, of the importations of
SCHULTON & HURD.

PRINTED MERINOS—Comprising the entire balance of the importation of
LANE, LAMSON & CO.

PRINTED MERINOES—Comprising the entire balance of the new and beautiful styles imported by
LACHAISE & FAUCHE.

PRINTED MERINOES—Two invoices from the well-known Commission House in Paris of
F. VOGEL & CO.

SILK ROBES—New and rich designs, from the large importing house of
CHARLES PAYEN & CO.

SILK ROBES—At 25 per cent. below the cost of importation, just received
FROM AUCTION.

DRESS SILKS—The most magnificent stock we ever exhibited, and at low prices, just received
FROM AUCTION.

SAXONY PLAIDS, ELVIRAS, AND POIL DE CHEVRES—At lower prices than the
COST OF IMPORTATION.

SHAWLS—Several large invoices just received
FROM AUCTION.

SHAWLS—Of all the popular makes and varieties, both
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

MUSLIN DE LAINES—In great variety, from the
PACIFIC MILLS.

MUSLIN DE LAINES—Newest and richest styles, from the
MANCHESTER MILLS.

MUSLIN DE LAINES—Large assortment, from the
HAMILTON MILLS.

MUSLIN DE LAINES—All wool, designed for the most fashionable City and interior retail trade, best
PARIS MANUFACTURE.

ALSO,
A FALL STOCK,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES—Comprising probably the most desirable stock ever exhibited in the City.

ALSO,
DOMESTIC GOODS—A complete assortment, comprising all the most popular makes of Prints, viz. Merrimac, Cocheco, Dunnells, Richmonds, Spragues, Mount Vernon, (confined exclusively to us,) and all other well-known styles. Also, Sheetings, Shirtings, Denims, Ticks, Stripes, Checks, Jeans, Diapers, Flannels, Linseys, Rolled Jaconets, &c.

ALSO,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND TAILORS' TRIMMINGS—In great variety, adapted to the best trade.

ALSO,
RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS—Newest and richest styles; a very extensive assortment.

ALSO,
LADIES' CLOAKS—Manufactured expressly for our own sales; great variety, cloth and silk velvet, with newest style of trimmings.

ALSO,
YANKEE NOTIONS—Comprising a very extensive assortment.

The above, together with a great variety of other goods, will be sold for
NET CASH,
OR TO
PROMPT SIX-MONTHS' BUYERS,
AT
LOW PRICES.

A NOTICE TO LADIES.

NEW PARIS CLOAKS.
GRAND OPENING DAY,
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 22,
AT ELLIOTT'S (LATE McKENZIE,)
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.,
Brandreth Building.

This establishment being devoted exclusively to the IMPORTATION AND MANUFACTURE
OF
FIRST-CLASS GOODS
For City Retail Trade,
Advantages are thereby offered
NOT ELSEWHERE OBTAINABLE.
The present season's stock
WILL BE FOUND TO SURPASS,
IN NOVELTY, BEAUTY, AND RICHNESS,
That of any former period,
EMBRACING
SUPERB LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
RICH LYONS VELVET MANTILLAS,
ELEGANT BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
NOVELTIES IN OPERA CLOAKS,
EARLY FALL SHAWLETTES,
&c., &c., &c., &c.,
To which inspection is respectfully invited.
THE OPENING DAY
IS ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 22.
ELLIOTT, (late McKenzie,)
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.

FAMILY DRY GOODS!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
ARE OFFERING A
VERY LARGE AND FULL ASSORTMENT
of the following Goods, and are selling them
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES!
LINEN SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS,
TABLE DAMASKS and CLOTHS,
NAPKINS, TOWELS and TOWELINGS,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
QUILTS,
COTTON SHEETINGS,
and SHIRTINGS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
DRAPERY MUSLINS, &c.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

NEW FALL DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Also,
LINEN GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Also,
RIBBONS, BONNETS, &c., &c.
C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

200 SILK ROBES,
AT $25, WORTH $40.
ALSO—
RICH VELVET ROBES,
MUCH UNDER PRICE.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
HAVE NOW OPEN AT RETAIL,
THEIR LARGE FALL IMPORTATION
OF THE ABOVE GOODS,
WHICH,
FOR BEAUTY, NOVELTY and VARIETY,
CANNOT BE SURPASSED.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Will open on TUESDAY, Sept. 20,
NEW FALL GOODS,
Of their own importation, comprising a beautiful selection of
SILKS, POPLINS, VALENCIAS, VELOUR OTTOMANS AND POPLIN REPS, MERINOES,
DE LAINES, &c., &c., &c.

J. G. & CO. invite special attention to their magnificent stock of
REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
manufactured expressly for their retail trade, of the latest Paris styles. No. 729 Broadway.

MME. DEMOREST'S EXCELSIOR AND Woven Skirt Manufactory and Wholesale Depôt No. 378 Broadway. Retail stores No. 330 Canal-st. and No. 288 Bowery. Best woven skirts with 11 springs, $1; 15, 20 and 30 hoops in proportion. Children's skirts and bustles in great variety.

DRY GOODS.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Trovatore.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—World and Stage.

WINTER GARDEN—Dot—Bobtail and Wagtail.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Magic Pills—Secret Marriage—Tight Rope Evolutions.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Ruling Passion—Ticklish Times.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Three Guardsmen—The Schoolmaster—The Lottery Ticket.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: The Mysterious Stranger. Evening: Flying Dutchman, or The Phantom Ship—The Haunted Chamber.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

The Times in Europe.

Messrs. Lansing, Baldwin & Co., American Bankers, No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, with whom we have made arrangements for our European business, will receive subscriptions for the New-York Times for any length of time, and will also furnish single copies upon the receipt of the American mails. They are also authorized to receive Advertisements, at the regular rates of the paper, and to attend to all matters of business connected with the Times.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Arabia*, of the Cunard line, with European advices to September 10, reached Halifax last evening. Owing to the misunderstanding existing between the Nova Scotia Telegraph Company and the Associated Press, the dispatches, in due course, we should have received immediately upon her arrival, will only come to hand in time for our evening edition. The telegraphic *hiatus*, as usual, was supplied by horse-express to Sackville. No tidings of the *Nova Scotia*, due at Quebec, or of the *New-York*, due here, have been received.

The steamship *Star of the West* left yesterday for Aspinwall with a large number of passengers and the United States mails. This is the last trip to be made under the contract heretofore existing with the United States Mail Company, (M. O. Roberts' line) and the business is hereafter to be done by the North Atlantic Steamship Company, the steamers *Baltic*, *Atlantic* and *Adriatic* being used for service on the Atlantic side. An advertisement elsewhere announces that the ticket-office of the Company is also now moved from No. 177 West-street to the pier at the foot of Canal-street, the famous dépôt of the Collins line.

Lieut.-Gen. Scott sailed, yesterday, in the *Star of the West*, on his mission to Washington Territory, whither he has been ordered by the President, in view of the conflict of authority between the British and American authorities upon the Island of San Juan. Large crowds gathered on the pier at which the steamer lay, and on the wharves and shipping near it, and amid loud cheering and the firing of cannon, the General started on his voyage.

A telegraphic dispatch from New-Orleans announces the death of Dr. Robert M. Graham, from the effects of a wound received in a shooting affray with Mr. Ernest Tolldane. The affray grew out of a political difficulty. This is undoubtedly the same Dr. Robert M. Graham who figured before our Courts in the year 1854, as the murderer of Col. Charles Loring, of California, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, under the most aggravated circumstances. Col. Loring, with his wife, occupied apartments at the St. Nicholas, as likewise did Dr. Graham and his family—their respective rooms being contiguous. On the afternoon and night of Tuesday, Aug. 1, Dr. Graham, under the influence of liquor, created considerable disturbance in the hotel, but was induced to retire to his room, where he remained quietly until towards daylight, on Wednesday, when he arose from his bed, and wanting water, left his room, and commenced to ring the chambermaid's bell violently in the hall. Col. Loring, whose wife was ill, remonstrated with him, and requested him to desist, but Graham paid no attention to his appeal, and at last Col. Loring went down to the office of the hotel to obtain the removal of Graham. As he was ascending the stairs, on his return, he was met by Graham, and an altercation ensued, which resulted in the stabbing of Loring. The weapon used was the long blade of a sword-cane, which was plunged into Loring's side with great violence, where it was twisted about and bent before it was pulled out. A Coroner's inquest was immediately commenced, which resulted in the committal of Graham to abide the action of the Grand Jury. The trial was commenced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Mitchell, on the 3d of October, 1854, and continued until the evening of the 9th, the Jury, at 2½ o'clock the next morning, finding a verdict of manslaughter in the second degree. He was sentenced to the State Prison at Sing Sing, but was pardoned by Gov. Clark on the 4th of March, 1856, after serving upwards of a year of his time.

The Convention of the Americans of this State, for the nomination of candidates for State officers, will assemble at Utica to-day. Very little excitement is anticipated on the occasion, no opposition of consequence to the plan of dividing the ticket between the candidates of the two most prominent parties having developed itself. Only about one hundred and twenty persons had arrived in Utica up to last evening to attend the Convention, including the principal men of the party.

The State Convention of the Republicans of Massachusetts, for the nomination of candidates for State officers, assembled at Fitchburgh yesterday. The attendance of delegates was very large, and the proceedings were characterized by great unanimity. All the present State officers were nominated for reelection—Gov. Banks receiving on the first ballot 627 out of the 712 votes cast. His nomination was made unanimous.

By the arrival of the Overland Mail at St. Louis we have later news from California, Oregon and the Island of San Juan. Dates from San Francisco are to the 25th ult. Business was more active, though of a speculative character. A painful report reaches us from Oregon, to the effect that a body of one hundred and forty United States troops, under command of Capt. Wallen, had been massacred by the Snake Indians. At Fort Dalles the report was received with credit. Our San Juan Island affairs had undergone no change of moment. The American troops, the number of which had been increased to 400, still held possession.

By the arrival of the brrig *T. M. Mayhew*, we have Bermuda papers of the 6th inst. There is not a word of news.

A correspondence has passed between the Reform Committee of Baltimore and Mayor Swann in regard to the adoption of measures to quell the rowdyism of that city. The Committee having requested the Mayor's cooperation in the work of reform, Mr. Swann replied in a curt letter, declining to acknowledge the authority of the Committee. Accompanying this reply was an Address to the citizens of Baltimore, in which the Mayor laid the blame of the recent outrages upon the Press, which, he said, had incited the people to riot and bloodshed. He recommends a revision of the criminal system, in order to provide more effectual safeguards.

Dr. J. C. Ayer has been held to bail, in Boston, in the sum of $20,000, to answer for his recent assault upon Mr. Fay, the Secretary of the Middlesex Mills Company. Mr. Fay is recovering from his injuries.

Another Methodist preacher, the Rev. Solomon McKinney, has been ordered out of Texas, for the offence of speaking against Slavery. A public meeting of the citizens of Dallas adopted a series of resolutions, denouncing the Methodist Church North in general, and Mr. McKinney in particular, and warning the preacher to depart.

The notorious Hiram P. Leslie, so well known recently as the swindler of a number of young ladies belonging in Philadelphia, was yesterday tried in that city, for the larceny of the clothing of one of his victims, and sentenced to three years' hard labor in the penitentiary.

Comptroller Haws, yesterday, sent a communication to the Croton Aqueduct Department, setting forth his views with regard to the illegality of the contract for extending Beekman-street across the Park. We have already indicated what his views on this subject are. He holds that if the resolution of the Common Council in this regard is carried out it will amount to a sequestration of a portion of the public domain, in violation of the ordinance of 1844, which pledged the proceeds of the sale of the public lands to the redemption of the City Debt.

The Editor of the *Daily News*, Mr. George F. Thompson, was violently assaulted yesterday afternoon, in the publication office of that paper, by a man named Francis McCabe. The assailant took offence at an editorial which was printed in the *News* of yesterday, that went to show that the responsibility of the disorderly proceedings at the recent Democratic State Convention at Syracuse, rested upon that portion of the Democratic party with which McCabe is identified. He was arrested, taken before Alderman Brady, and held in the sum of $500 bail, to answer a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Mr. Thompson.

The managers of the American Institute have postponed the opening of their annual exhibition until Tuesday next. Goods will be received for entry until Friday. Everything is yet in confusion at Palace Garden.

A fire broke out last night at No. 49 Ann-street, in the paper warehouse of Messrs. Liebenroth & Vonauw, and communicated to the next building, No. 51, occupied by R. W. Roby, card manufacturer. The damage done will amount to about $30,000.

The examination of the rioters of the Bergen tunnel was concluded yesterday, thirty-three of the prisoners being discharged for the want of positive testimony implicating them in overt acts, and thirty-nine being detained. Order has now been restored, and no further acts of violence are apprehended.

The case of Wm. Mower, the colored barber, of Hudson City, who was tarred and feathered by a number of residents of that city in the latter part of July, 1856, came on in the Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday, Judge Potter presiding. The plaintiff sues a number of persons, and lays his damages at $20,000. The tarring and feathering is said to have been resorted to in consequence of a belief that the barber had been guilty of decoying away from her father's house, and ruining, an insane daughter of Mr. Elting, one of the defendants. The plaintiff denies having ever seen the girl in question, and introduces evidence to prove his good character. The case is still on.

In the Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday, Judge Potter decided that giving a note jointly, in payment of a note, is sufficient evidence of copartnership to enable the parties to sue upon it.

The steamer *John Farron*, belonging to the assignees of Thursby Brothers, was burned at the dock, Greenpoint, early yesterday morning. About one-half of the boat was destroyed, when she broke in two and sunk. The engine will be saved, in a damaged condition. She was said to be fully insured.

Cotton was partially neglected yesterday, sales having been confined to 500 bales, at former rates. A brisk business was transacted in Flour, which, however, was cheaper. Wheat and Corn were less plenty, and were firmer; the demand was fair. Provisions were generally in good request. Pork advanced a shade. Sugars were more sought after. Coffee, Teas, Rice, Molasses and Tobacco were quiet. The movements in other branches of business were not remarkably important.

How We are Governed.

The Constitution of the United States, which has endured a good many commentaries in its day, received yesterday, in this city, a most luminous exposition from one of the leading members of the Democratic Party.

Our readers can hardly have forgotten that at the recent Democratic Convention at Syracuse a certain degree of discord unfortunately prevailed in the place of that mutual tenderness, forbearance and good will which the brethren of one household might naturally enough have been expected to manifest. So far did matters go, that a venerable gentleman, nominated as Chairman of the Convention, was seconded by a blow on the head which laid him senseless on the floor, and from the effects of which he is reported to be still suffering severely. This lamentable occurrence gave rise to a variety of private discussions within the Democratic ranks. The question of "Who struck William Patterson?" did not engender longer or more serious debates than threaten to spring from the striking of Mr. Stryker at Syracuse. The leading journals of the political party interested, have been analyzing the whole affair with laudable skill and energy, and, in so doing, they have dealt pretty freely with names and people. Among others, the *Daily News*, of this City, a paper understood to be devoted to the interest of the Hard-Wood fraction of the Democratic unit, has been busy with these lively and refreshing pictures of American political life. Yesterday morning this journal contained an editorial article, designed to show, for the satisfaction of those whom it might concern, that the striking of Mr. Stryker, with all the other violences, actual or suggested, which checkered the else smooth surface of the Syracusan meeting of the waters, must be attributed, not to the section of the Hard-Woods, but to the solid, legitimate Democratic authority of Tammany. Of course, it was to have been expected that this should be so. Whatever the truth may have been, it was reasonable enough, when one looked at the story from the political point of view, to anticipate that both the Hard friends of Mr. Wood and the Softer lieges of Tammany, would do their best to reject from themselves the imputation of hiring assassins and desperadoes for the avowed purpose of bludgeoning and beating their fellow-Democrats into sympathy with themselves and support of their plans.

But some of the distinguished individuals who had traveled to Syracuse, partly "on their muscle" and partly on the good will of one or another powerful leader, did not, it seems, appreciate the object held in sight by the *Daily News*. One McCabe, over whose baptismal name (to call it his *Christian* name would be an act of practical blasphemy) some uncertainty hangs, but who belonged to this goodly company, was especially dissatisfied with the discussion of his connection with the public interests of the State. This person is apparently a member of the regular service of the Democracy; and by way of vindicating his chieftains from even the suspicion of being privy to anything like a brutal interference with personal rights or political principle, he yesterday afternoon entered the office of the *Daily News*, and demanded to know who it was that had ventured to criticise himself and his friends. The said friends, or a delegation of them, stood at the time about the door o the office, doubtless armed to the teeth and prepared to support their leader in the execution of his murderous intentions The editor of the *Daily News* happening to be in the publication office of the journal, answered McCabe's question in a manner which implied a possibility that he might himself have written the article allnded to. Before another word could be spoken, and before the unarmed editor could have so much as suspected the purpose of his cowardly assailant, the Democratic champion fell with sudden fury upon him, and availing himself of that strength and skill in the fistic art, which have endeared him to his superiors, left his victim in a few moments bleeding, senseless and dangerously wounded, upon the floor, to make his own escape, accompanied by his friend, into the congenial arms of a City Father, who, of course, admitted him at once to bail in the trifling sum of five hundred dollars. Such a proceeding as this, in any other country claiming a place among civilized nations, could have but one issue. The ruffian who should attempt such an outrage in London or Paris, would be studying Antarctic astronomy in Norfolk Islands, or playing duets on a pair of galley-chains in the Bagne at Brest or Toulon, before a twelvemonth was past. But such is the happy organization of our society, and such is the beautiful expansibility of our legal system, under the protecting ægis of the American Constitution, that the heroic McCabe is quite as likely to be rewarded by his party for his zeal as to be punished by the authorities for his indiscretion.

If, indeed, the Democracy should think themselves likely to suffer at the polls for this act of their representative, Mr. McCabe may find himself suddenly made a scapegoat for the sins of a system. And if at some not very distant day, the indignant decency of New-York should take the law into its own hands, and, exerting the enormous power which sleeps unused in its grasp, sweep the corners and the caucuses with a besom of fire, then also Mr. McCabe and the hundreds of others like him who riot in insolence and outrage simply because the better classes of the community forbear to hang and scourge them into order, may find things less agreeable than they have hitherto been in the Model City of the Model Republic.

For the present, however, we must be content to let this story go forth, with so many others, as a living and scornful commentary upon our perpetual boastings over the success of our Democratic experiment, and our pratings about the "freedom" of a great people, who abjectly submit to be governed by the lowest and most worthless of their number.

A Hopeless Task.

When the great commercial panic occurred two years ago, the Press teemed with nostrums and panaceas for the prevention of a recurrence of the calamity. Some said that it was too much credit that did it; others, that it was too many bank notes; others, that it was the wrongheadedness of the bank presidents; and others, again, that it was the too lavish importation of foreign goods, or, rather, of foreign luxuries. We were assured that the American people were spending more money upon silks, satins, wines and jewelry, than they could afford, and that the result was periodical bankruptcy. But there was one thing that all were agreed on,—namely, that the crisis of 1857 would be a lesson to every man, woman and child, above the age of twelve years, in the United States. All had undergone such a severe experience of the bad effects of high living that they would never be guilty of it again. Our neighbor, the *Tribune*, was jubilant over what it considered the verification of its forebodings, and confident that many of the commercial follies it deplored would be committed no more.

We are sorry to find, however, that the American public is at its old tricks again. "It strikes us," says our cotemporary, "that the people of this country are all wagering with each other to see how great an amount of foreign iron, cloth, silk and finery they can import and use up without breaking." It adds that the same thing occurred in 1818, in 1824, in 1837, and last of all in 1857, and always with the same result. After every one of these periods of repletion, and luxury, and extravagance, comes the inevitable crash. The *Tribune* declares that, after every fit of protective legislation, however trifling, which helped to place foreign manufactures out of the reach of the ordioary run of mortals, and compelled them to clothe themselves and furnish their houses with the plainer and coarser products of native industry, the general prosperity increased as if by magic,—farmers, manufacturers and all, reveled in sound credits, ready markets and easy payments.

All this may be just as our cotemporary states it to be. We do not wish to dispute any of his facts; but we must say, that upon his own showing, we fear preaching retrenchment and protection for home labor is a somewhat bootless task. There is a certain point at which the warnings of the wisest men cease to do any good, and at which a foolish and stiff-necked generation must be left to its own courses. We confess that we, from past experience, despair of seeing any immediate change in the modes of spending their money chosen by that portion of mankind who have got any money to spend. It may be that some years of a protective or prohibitory tariff would enable domestic manufacturers to supply their fabrics just as cheaply as those of Manchester or Paris; but in the meantime there is a vast crowd of people every year who want all these things as cheaply as they can get them, and want them immediately, and won't wait for their countrymen to get ready to supply them. That this is the fact, is shown in the undeniable reluctance of all parties of late years to modify the tariff on the basis of protection. The tendency, be it wise or foolish, of the times, is to raise the revenue with as little trouble as possible, and leave the farmers and manufacturers to take care of themselves. All attempts to get the comparative merits of Free-trade and Protection discussed in Congress of late years have proved lamentable failures. The other questions with which they have to compete for public attention, are too momentous to give these topics a chance of a fair hearing. It may be a pity that this should be the case, but that it is so, there is no denying. Mr. Buchanan, and many of his successors for years to come, would no doubt be delighted to set the great parties of the State by the ears on the subject of the tariff, to save themselves from the horrible tumult of a more embittered and more exciting controversy; but the great parties won't be set by the ears in any such way.

On this matter, too, the politicians and the public are one. That the public take precisely this view of it and no other, is proved, if the *Tribune's* facts and figures be correct, by the indomitable perseverance they display in ruining themselves by the use of foreign fabrics. They no sooner break down under the influx of the British and French goods they send for, than they set to work to order more. What are you to do with such a people? "They *will* be drowned," as the Irishman said, "and nobody *shall* save them." If, knowing by their own experience and the experience of their fathers before them, that the use of foreign fabrics and luxuries brings on individual as well as national insolvency, they will persist in buying them, we for our parts wash our hands of them and their affairs. We can say with great truth that nothing would please us better than to see every man, woman and child in the United States clothed in the products of Massachusetts looms, walking in boots made at Lynn, and eating their dinner with the aid of Pennsylvania iron. We wish no woman in America would ever buy tulle or moire antique when her husband cannot afford them—and that she would religiously eschew lace and diamonds under like circumstances, and that nobody would buy or build a brown-stone front house unless he was able to pay for it in cash, without abstracting one cent of capital from his business. We wish, in short, that all men were brave and honest, and all women virtuous and economical. If expressing our wish would make them so, we would express it every day in large capitals; but the experience of philosophers in all ages warns us not to expend our ink and paper in any such enterprise. When people have got money to spare, or think they have or will have, they will too often, particularly in a rising country like our own, spend a great deal of it in luxuries of all kinds. This taste for luxurious living is not confined to us. It is a characteristic of the age in all countries—the sure concomitant of great commercial success, of large and lavish production.

We do not look for much aid from legislation in repressing this tendency. The legislators, happily or unhappily, represent a still larger number of purchasers of silks and laces than of struggling manufacturers, and are not, at present at least, likely to raise the prices in the "finery" market on the wives and daughters of their constituents.

This alone, independently of all considerations grounded on political expediency, puts a damper on our hopes in that direction. Nor do we expect anything from the self-denying patriotism of individuals. In great crises, such as a war of independence, whole communities (our own amongst the number,) have been known to abjure the use of divers articles of food and raiment, in order to damage the commerce of their enemies. But in these piping times of peace no such lofty examples of self-restraint are to be looked for. Nobody who has plenty of money in his pocket will deny himself his Havana cigar or his glass of claret, in order to expend the sum they would cost in Virginia tobacco or Ohio catawba. Nobody who sees a nice-looking piece of French cashmere at his tailor's will cast it sublimely aside, and call for woolen goods of Massachusetts weaving. Nor will anybody refuse the wife of his bosom a darling bit of lace, in the interest of the Pennsylvania ironmongers. There is no use in looking for these sacrifices or demanding them. Every man knows his own business best, or thinks he does, and will, whether we like it or not, spend his money in his own way, be it wise or foolish.

The only real practical remedy that we know of is in the hands of the foreigners who supply us with these ruinous gewgaws and finery. If we "diddle" them every ten or fifteen years, as the *Tribune* elegantly says, run enormously in their debt and never pay them, why in the name of wonder do they not stop giving us credit? How does it happen that "American orders" are not the laughing-stock instead of the coveted prizes of Manchester and Lyons manufacturers? Hairbrained spendthrifts, we all know, can manage to get honest tradesmen to trust them for a while, but the day comes when nobody will send his goods to their houses. If we are as bad as we are represented to be, we ought to have reached this point long ago.

Gen. Scott's Mission.

Gen. Scott took his departure yesterday for the Pacific Coast. It is understood that he has been sent thither by the President to settle the dispute which has arisen between Great Britain and the United States as to the ownership of the Island of San Juan.

We confess our utter inability to see the necessity or the propriety of this extraordinary mission. It is scarcely possible that Gen. Scott has been ordered thither in his military capacity, for no emergency has arisen which can render the presence of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army in the least degree necessary,—still less to require him to make a journey of four or five thousand miles at this season of the year and at his advanced age. Gen. Harney has taken possession of the Island, but nothing is easier than for the War Department to order him either to retain it, or abandon it, until the question of title can be settled. Of a collision between British and American troops, there can be no danger; or if danger should arise it will have passed or exploded long before Gen. Scott can reach the ground. The object of his mission cannot be military. He has unquestionably been sent to decide the controversy,—and to assign possession of the Island either to Great Britain or the United States.

The question naturally arises whether he is to pronounce that decision under instructions, or whether the whole matter is submitted to his own discretion. If he acts under instructions a less dignified messenger would have answered the purpose quite as well. If he is left to consult his own judgment, and to decide the question upon his own construction of the treaty, on which the whole decision must rest, why was he selected for that special purpose? If a decision in favor of the United States is anticipated, would the Administration have left a political opponent to reap the credit of it? Is the President so rich in popularity that he can afford thus to throw away chances of brilliant distinction,—or is he of so magnanimous a nature as to stand aside when reputation and popularity are to be achieved?

We should be very unwilling to do the President injustice in this matter, or to suspect him of trying to use for his own partisan and personal purposes the name and the character of so eminent a soldier and patriot as Gen. Scott. But the movement is of so extraordinary a nature as naturally to beget suspicion in the public mind. It looks very much as if the Administration had already decided that *the island is to be surrendered;* and as if they preferred to throw upon Gen. Scott the responsibility of such a retreat, rather than assume it themselves. We trust the result will not confirm the justice of our surmise.

Registrars and Inspectors.

The new Registry Law requires the Supervisors of this City to assemble on the third Monday of September, and proceed to ballot for three inspectors of each election district in the county. Promptly the Supervisors met at 11 o'clock on Monday, and balloted once for the inspectors of the first district. There being a tie, further action was postponed until Tuesday, the 27th. This was according to a programme that had been agreed on. On Saturday last the Councilmen adopted an ordinance which had already passed the Board of Aldermen, and which was soon after signed by Mayor Tiemann, for re-districting the City. This action raises the number of election districts from 173 to 203.

It has been agreed, we underatand, to mete out the appointment of inspectors by the following plan: The Democrats in the Board of Supervisors to have the appointment of two Democratic inspectors in all the districts clearly Democratic, and the Republicans of two Republican inspectors in the districts clearly Republican. The third inspector in each district is to be appointed by the Supervisors of the party in the minority there. The Supervisors evidently imagined that they had conformed to the letter of the law by beginning their work on Monday, and if they proceed promptly to finish it at their next session, there might be no cause for complaint. The inspectors are not required to do anything until Tuesday, three weeks preceding the general election. But it would evidently contribute to the purity of the ballot-box to have their names known in time for their fitness for the position to be well canvassed before they meet as a Board of Registration. Any unnecessary delay will certainly be construed into a desire to foist into the important office of Registrar men whose character will not bear overhauling. The Supervisors owe it to their fellow-citizens to work as rapidly as possible. Let us see the names of the men who are to register the voters, and act as guardians of the ballot-box in November.

If the Registry law is to do any good it can only be from its stringent and honest execution. If the Registrars are unprincipled partisans, as too many of our Inspectors have been, they will register thousands of names whose owners have no just claim to vote, and will render swindling at the polls considerably easier and safer than it was before. If, on the other hand, they perform their duty with rigor and fidelity, they can, at least, check the fraud and villainy by which the people of this City have been so regularly and effectually cheated of their rights. We hope the Supervisors will act upon this matter as citizens and as patriots, rather than partisans. It may be important that one party or the other should make our laws and fill our offices: but it is certainly much more important that we should put an end to the disgraceful frauds upon the ballot-box, which have done so much to bring Republican institutions into disrepute.

The Law of Comptroller Haws.

Comptroller Haws has at last given his reasons for refusing his presence at the opening of the bids for the contract for extending Beekman-street across the Park. He sent, yesterday, to the President of the Croton Aqueduct Department, a communication, by which it appears that he bases his factious interference with the progress of a much-needed public improvement upon three several grounds: *First*—"The proceeds of the sale of the public lands are pledged to the redemption of the City debt." *Second*—The Comptroller is, by law, the custodian of the City's real estate, and charged to prevent all encroachments thereon. The only method left him to prevent the sequestration of the Park property was to refuse his presence at the opening of bids for what he deemed illegal contracts. *Third*—The property proposed to be taken is worth at least $400,000. Private parties would be benefited by opening the street, and hence the parties benefited should be assessed for the expense by Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court.

It is new doctrine that because the *proceeds of the sale* of the public lands are pledged to the redemption of the City debt, the City cannot use its public lands for public purposes. Nobody has proposed to *sell* any portion of the Park, but simply to convert it from one public use to another. That opening the street through the Park would preclude the Corporation from regaining possession of it for any other purposes without the aid of the State Legislature is very true; but there is nothing in the portion of the ordinance of 1844 which the Comptroller quotes, to prohibit a sequestration of the public domain for public purposes. The proceeds of its sale alone are pledged.

This first ground of the Comptroller's action sliding from under his feet, his next position is equally untenable. He is the custodian of the City's real estate; but is he for that reason at liberty to prohibit the City's use of it for its own purposes? What municipal ordinance or Legislative enactment has created him dictator of the ways in which the City may use its own real estate? And what is the difference whether the land to be converted from a lounging place for blacklegs and night-walkers into a public street, is worth four hundred thousand or four million dollars? If the Park is mortgaged to the City's creditors, no action of the Common Council or of the Croton Aqueduct Department is going to prejudice their claim. We take it that, even if the Comptroller had vouchsafed his presence at the opening of the bids, the Courts would not have been abolished, nor all law and equity extinguished.

Mr. Haws has permitted an overweening anxiety to figure as a specially vigilant guardian of the City's interest to overbear his judgment and common sense. Even if the grounds he assumes were tenable, he has resorted to an utterly illegal and unjustifiable mode of action. He has no right to refuse the performance of a plainly enjoined duty, even for the sake of giving effect to his own opinions. His course is factious, and if generally imitated would render Government impossible.

Bespeaking a Puff.

We received the other day the following delectable little communication from a publishing house established in a neighboring city, which we shall not further specify than by saying that it is more prolific of prose than of peaches; and that its female inhabitants are more famed for the solidity of their understandings than for the taste of their toilettes.

"September 17, 1859.

Gents: We sent you yesterday, by bookseller, a copy of our new book. We wish you would speak of the elegant appearance of the book, as well as of its high literary merit, in your editorials.

We shall advertise it extensively, and any help we receive in above-mentioned way will be duly appreciated. Yours truly."

Now there is no particular novelty in the request so calmly advanced in this pleasing piece of composition; but the utter *naiveté* and unconsciousness, the brief, frank, business-like, matter-of-course style with which the writer prefers his mild petition for a puff, is really a little original, and moves us to make his note the text of a very short sermon on a very long subject.

Time was when the procuring of a puff was a solemn and serious matter, involving great expenditure of time and thought, much circumlocution and a vast deal of delicate diplomacy. All the arts of insinuation and suggestion were then called into his service by the would-be puffee, as against his victim, the intended puffer. But this is all changed now. Tradesmen of all kinds, inventors, speculators, publishers possessed with the demon of competition, assume the puff editorial to be as natural a consequence of the advertisement negotiable, as Carême declared the fish at dinner to be of the soup. The distinction between a chapman's crying of his wares, and an editorial opinion presumed by those who read it to be the unbought verdict of an independent critic, seems to these good people to be quite immaterial. The worthy book-maker, who wishes us to speak of the "elegant appearance" and the "high literary merit" of his new book, without so much as asking whether we think the appearance of said book "elegant," or consider it to possess an atom of "literary merit" at all, is but a type of a great and growing class. It is for the protection of the public against the enthusiastic enterprise of such as these that the criticism of the Press is instituted, and it is quite worth while that the Press in its own behalf as well as in behalf of those whom its verdicts influence for good or for evil, (far more seriously than those who utter them do, we fear, always bear in mind,) should from time to time take occasion to air this salutary fact, constantly imperiled, as it is, by the wiles of advertisements and the apathy of journalism.

A Murder avenged at Last.—The murder granted three years ago, by Gov. Clark, to Dr. Graham, that dangerous man has already converted into a death penalty. In a political quarrel, touching the origin and nature of which the telegraph is silent, the murderer of Loring has been shot dead in the streets of New-Orleans. There is no need of supernatural argument to prove that the shedder of blood shall sooner or later be overtaken by a violent fate. Juries may acquit, or may mitigate the charge; Judges may contract the sentence to the narrowest limits of the law; and Governors may arbitrarily reverse the course of justice; but there is always the hot and rebellious temper of such reckless men to assure them ultimately the fate they have for the moment avoided. It is the fury that impels them relentlessly upon their doom. Indeed, the very impunity of their first offense beckons them to further scenes of violence, and to hazard and probable death. Dr. Graham's unhappy end will attract little regret or sympathy.

Academy of Music.

To-night, Verdi's opera of the "Trovatore," will be played for the first time this season. Madame Colson sustains the rôle of the heroine, and will therefore appeal to the public in a new part. In other respects the opera is cast with the strength that has ever been bestowed upon it at the Academy—a strength which insured for it a success unparalleled in musical history.

Disease of the Isabella.

A failure of the grape-crop annoys our citizens almost as much as a general potato rot would, for the reason that almost all householders train a vine in their rear yard upon which, in the various employments of pruning the sticks, trimming the side shoots, crushing the caterpillars and fumigating the insects that infest it, they spend a great many happy hours of the growing season, and hang about their vine rich clusters of homely pleasure. The vine pays for itself though there should be never an edible atom of fruit forthcoming. When the purple clusters do ripen fair and plump, silver would scarcely outweigh their value in the eyes of those who have watched the growth of every leaf, the twining of each tendril and shading of each grape. The vines of New-York and Brooklyn generally escaped the frosts of June, which in many parts of the State and of Michigan, Ohio and the Northwest cut off all prospects of a crop. But there is no denying that the Isabella, which for its hardiness has long been a favorite in these parts, is diseased. Some young vines, in well-sheltered corners, have even this year produced handsomely, but, as a general thing, the lower leaves have turned brown, and are falling prematurely, leaving the clusters to ripen unevenly, or not at all. Close pruning, upon which this effect was charged by many last year, is not the cause; for those which have been allowed to run riot in luxuriance of foliage present no more promising appearance than those which were most unsparingly trimmed back. At the last meeting of the Farmers' Club the subject was talked over, and in strains that made the owners of a house, lot and grapevine feel decidedly melancholy. But they who sit under their own vine, better still rejoice in its shades, and by no means be tempted to root out their Isabellas for the present. No one pretends to say whether the disease may not be a temporary ailment, from which it will recover in another year. At the worst, a tolerable crop can be raised with care, and no other species of vine promises to do enough better to justify its hasty adoption, in place of our tried favorite.

An Unequal Race.—A few weeks since, Mr. N. P. Willis, in the *Home Journal*, gave a very graphic narrative of an alleged incident in the early life in the personal history of Lieut. Maury. The amount of it was that a young Owhyee princess insisted on his marrying her, which he finally did, with the usual ceremonies of the country. The story was told with spirit, and without the slightest hint that there could be any question as to its truth. It has since been pronounced utterly without foundation, on the authority of Lieut. Maury himself;—but this makes not the slightest difference. It is still going the rounds of the Press, as a curious incident of personal history, and without any notice whatever of the contradiction. In spite of himself, Lieut. Maury will go down to posterity as the husband of an Owyhee princess. It is only another illustration of the impossibility of overtaking and correcting a falsehood.

Lectures on Botany.—A course of lectures on Botany is in progress of delivery on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 2½ P. M., at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, by Dr. J. G. Cooper, known in connection with the Patent-Office Reports and a volume of the Pacific Mail Report. He was one of the naturalists of Gov. Stevens' Northern Exploration. The present course on Botany is auxiliary to the study of medicine, but is also specially adapted to the arts. All interested in the sale or manufacture of plants in any shape will find something in Dr. Cooper's lectures of benefit, while the course includes a general view of the scheme and science of Botany, with diagrams and specimens.

What Does the Registry Law Mean?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is there anything in the new Registry Law of this State that requires a citizen who has not changed his residence since the last election, and who voted at that election, to go before the Board of Registry and have his name entered upon the list to enable him to vote at the next election? I have examined the act with some attention and I can find no requirement of the kind.

The act provides that the Board of Registry shall enter upon their lists, alphabetically arranged according to their surnames, the names of all persons residing in their election districts whose names appear on the poll list kept in said district at the last preceding general election; and for this purpose the said Inspectors are authorized to take from the office in which they are filed the poll lists made and filed by the Inspectors of the last general election. The law further provides, that on the Tuesday preceding the day of election these lists shall be exhibited at the places for holding the polls on the day of the election, for correction and revision, and here persons who have changed their residence can appear and have the corrections made, and persons who are for the first time entitled to vote can have their names entered upon the lists. These lists, when thus corrected, are to be placed in the hands of the Inspectors, to enable them on the day of the election to receive the votes of all persons found upon them; and any person finding that his name is not on said list on the day of election, may make an affidavit, giving his reasons for not having the list corrected by the insertion of his name, and his affidavit supported by the oath of a householder of the district. He can then vote.

This is about all there is in the law. I find nothing in it requiring nine-tenths of the electors,—those who voted at the last election and have not removed from the election districts in which they voted,—to go near the Board of Registry, because their names will be upon the prepared lists taken from the last poll-lists, and being thus upon the lists they can vote. If I am correct, is there anything in the law worthy of the name of a "Registry Law?" The title of this Act is "An Act for ascertaining by proper proof the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage and to prevent fraudulent voting," but on examining the Act I think it falls far short of anything contemplated by the title. HOMER.

PERSONAL.

The *Christian Advocate and Journal* reports the movements of the American Methodist missionaries in India. The Rev. James Baume arrived at Calcutta, July 15, in good health. The Rev. Dr. Butler has fixed his residence at Bareilly. Mr. Parsons had just issued a tract in Hindostance, entitled, *The Witness of the Holy Spirit*—the first effort to publish Methodist literature in that tongue.

The Opera troupe engaged by Mr. Boudousquié for the Winter season in New-Orleans, comprises M. Eclarat, tenor, M. Petit, Mad. Marechal, and others of whom many fine things are said. Eighteen members of the company have already sailed from Havre for New-Orleans direct, and six others are to arrive at this port by the *Ocean Queen*, in October.

The three rivals for the billiard championship—Phelan, Seereiter and Tieman—are carrying on a brisk newspaper controversy. Seereiter writes from Chicago, under date of Sept. 15, that he is anxious to play any man in the world for the sum of $5,000 a side. Phelan positively declines to meet Seereiter again.

Charles Astor Bristed, son of the late Rev. John Bristed, has presented to the town of Bristol, R. I., where his father long resided, $500, the income to be given to the poor. Appropriate resolutions have been passed by the Town Council, accepting the gift and thanking the donor.

The Kansas Troubles.—The Lawrence *Republican* states that Capt. Montgomery has concluded not to venture to an appeal to arms unless new arrests are made by parties from over the line. The Fort Scott *Democrat* gives the proceedings of "a meeting of the citizens of Franklin, Bourbon County, to consult upon the best plan to establish permanent peace and friendship between the citizens of Kansas Territory and the citizens of the State of Missouri." It was resolved to call a general meeting of the citizens of Bourbon County on the 12th day of September.

The New-York Yacht Club—Fall Regatta for 1859.

The Fall Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club will come off on Thursday morning, the 22d of September, at 10½ o'clock, under the direction of the Regatta Committee. There will be a prize valued at $30 for each class of yachts. The courses for the sailing are as follows: The yachts will be started when under way and in classes, from abreast of Buoy No. 20, off Owl's Head, L. I. At the time of starting a preparatory gun will be discharged from the yacht *Favorita*; soon after, a second gun will be discharged, when the yachts of the 3d class will pass to the eastward of this buoy. At the discharge of the third gun, the 2d class and 1st class sloops will start; and at the discharge of the fourth gun, the 2d and 1st class schooners will follow. The intervals between the discharges of the gun will be five minutes, and any yacht not passing the buoy within ten minutes after the time of starting of her class, will be ruled not to have started. The yachts will pass around the buoy of the Southwest Spit, turning it from the north and west, thence around the Light-ship, turning it from the south and west. Returning, they will pass the buoy of the Southwest Spit, turning it from the south and east; thence to buoy No. 15, on the West bank, off Staten Island shore, passing it from the southward and westward. In going, all the buoys on the West bank, viz., Nos. 11, 13 and 15, are to be passed to the eastward, and in returning, buoys Nos. 11 and 13 will be passed to the eastward.

The attention of members is called to the following rules:

Yachts allowed to carry men as follows: First class, one to every four tons of her measurement. Second class, one to every three and a half tons. Third class, one to every three tons. Every yacht under fifty tons shall carry, during a regatta, a serviceable boat, not less than ten feet in length; and yachts over fifty tons shall carry one not less than twelve feet in length. Entries will be received until Sept. 20, 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Secretary of the Club, No. 5 Pine-street. All yachts will wear their owner's signal at their peak.

N. B.—The Southwest Spit bears from the centre of the Narrows due south—distance from Robin's Reef Light, 10¾ miles.

GEO. L. SCHUYLER, CHAS. H. HASWELL, J. HOWARD WAINWRIGHT, } Regatta Committee.

NEW-YORK, September, 1859.

Herring's Patent Champion Safes Again Victorious.—Read the following letter from E. W. Blatchford, Esq., proprietor of the Chicago Lead Pipe, Shee and Bar Lead Manufactory:

CHICAGO, Sept. 16, 1859.

C. L. 'Harmon & Co., No. 135 South Water-st., Chicago.

Agents Herring's Patent Champion Safe:

GENTLEMEN: During the disastrous conflagration of last night, my Lead Pipe, Sheet and Bar Lead Manufactory, five stories in height, and 55 by 100 feet on the ground, was completely destroyed, and the walls nearly all fell. The Herring's Patent Champion Safe, size No. 5, high folding doors, which Collins & Blatchford bought of you some three years since, was in my office on the second floor of the manufactory, and fell some 20 feet into the basement, where it laid exposed to a very severe heat for ten hours. Upon recovering it from the ruins to-day, and opening it, I found all my books, papers and money contained in it in a good state of preservation—the only damage to them being the drawing of the leather binding of the books, and their being quite damp from the safe's being filled with steam from the fire-proof filling. The fire was of the most intense character, owing to the great height of the building, and the fact that each story was in flames at once. I regard it as a most satisfactory test of the perfect fire-proof security afforded by Herring's Patent Champion Safe.

Yours truly, E. W. BLATCHFORD.

STILL LATER.

FIRE AT NEWARK, N. J.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser of Friday Evening, Sept. 16, 1859.

This morning a Herring's Safe, which had been in the third story and in the ruins all night, and in the hottest part of the flames, was taken out, and on opening it, its contents (the books of Messrs. Ward & Johnson) were found to be entirely preserved.

NEWARK, Sept. 19, 1859.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.—*Gents:* We take pleasure in stating that our books, papers and money were preserved uninjured in one of your Patent Champion Safes at the burning of our moulding mill on the 15th inst., after being exposed to the fire for several hours.

WARD & JOHNSON.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

HAS COME. HAS COME. HAS COME.

The Good Time Has Come.

SINGER'S No. 2 SEWING MACHINE
Can now be had for..... $100

SINGER'S No. 1..... 90

For manufacturing purposes the only reliable and unexcelled sewing machine in the world.—*Singer's Gazette.*

We have tried them in our own families, and find them superior to anything now in use.—*Times.*

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES from $50 to $75.

Hemming Gauges reduced to $4.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York,
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.

THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
Warranted Free from Dampness.
H. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Leary & Co.

Introduce this day
The Autumn Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats,
And would remark that for the past thirty years no opportunity has been lost to introduce into their factories every improvement. Through this and their present extensive facilities, they now offer their fabrics as unequaled. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous

is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box 3,809. No. 30 Platt-st.

Meyer's
MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER,
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moth, Fleas, Rats, &c.
For sale by the inventor, JOS. MEYER, No. 612 Broadway, A. B. SANDS & Co., and druggists generally.

Iron in the Blood.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP, or Protected Solution of PROTOXIDE OF IRON, combined. Sold wholesale and retail by HARRIS & CO., No. 663 Broadway.

A pamphlet "On the Importance of Iron in the Human Organism," can be had on application.

F. Y. S. **Improved French Yoke Shirts,**
F. Y. S. At BALLOU'S Shirt Emporium.
F. Y. S. The finest Winter undervear.
F. Y. S. At BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

Grand Opening—

Fall and Winter styles of Men's Furnishing Goods.—The largest stock of Undershirts and Drawers at retail, to be found in the City, at Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.

GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Genin's Bazaar and Hat Store,

Nos. 501 and 513 Broadway.
GRAND FALL OPENING,
THURSDAY, September 22, 1859.
Paris reflected in New-York.

Barthelf's

Celebrated Sewing Machines.—Family machines—Prices reduced from $80 to $50.

BARTHOLF Manufacturing Company,
No. 434 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.

Temporarily at No. 501 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wood's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.

WHITNEY & LYON, No. 417 Broadway.

New Sewing Machines.

$45, $65 80, $110, $125, $20. ALL KINDS.
$25, $30, $35, $50, $55, $75, WARRANTED.
$85 and $100. AGENT WANTED.

EAGLE SEWING-MACHINE CO., No. 411 Broadway.

So Dashing, so Dressy, so Becoming are

WHITE'S FALL MOLESKIN HATS,
that his store, No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's, is besieged.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.

They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

The Eureka Celebrated sewing Machines.

"No family should be without them."—*Times.*
Price, $50. $50. $50.
Office No. 429 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

From Halsted's late Treatise on Meteorpathy.—"Mr. —— had been subject to attacks of epilepsy, or falling sickness, for several years—at first at long intervals, but latterly of frequent recurrence, sometimes several in a day. Diagnosis—great determination of blood to the head; face and hands presenting the blue or purple appearance of one in a state of strangulation; also, great mental derangement. He began to improve immediately under this treatment, and at the end of six weeks returned home perfectly restored to health, both in body and mind. He has had NO RECURRENCE of the disease."

This Treatise can be obtained by return mail, by inclosing 25 cents to R. HALSTED, M. D., Rouud Hill Water-Cure, Northampton, Mass.

Cantrell's.—Take our advice and buy your feet-coverings at CANTRELL'S, No. 313 Broadway, between 11th and 12th-sts. His assortment embraces every variety for young and old, male and female, and his charges are remarkably low. Contented with trifling profits, Cantrell aims to give satisfaction to his customers and succeeds, for there is no establishment in this City where you can secure better bargains. Visit him.

Cristadoro's Hair-Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' Long Braids. Fronts, half Wigs, &c., on hand for sale, and the Dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

Ladies Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss and Elastic Stockings, Nos. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Crossbars. Also, fire and burglar-proof Sideboard and parlor Safes for silver plate, &c. Dépôt, No. 63 Murray-st., corner College-place.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence (Howe's patent), at No. 376 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!

GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Dépôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Maravilla Cures Baldness, Removes Dandruff, and prevents the hair from falling out. Sold by all druggists, and at the retail dépôt, F. PRITTS, No. 769 Broadway; BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row; CHARLES ERNEST & CO., No. 96 Maiden-lane.

Tellman's Self-Ventilating Spring Bed and mattress, purifies itself by a draft of air from beneath, and conduces to health and comfort. Dealers and the public invited to examine. Manufactory, 678 Broadway.

What Can You Do Best?—By having a careful examination with a chart and full written description of character at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway, you may learn for a certainty what you can do best.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.

N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.

Ladies' Riding Hats, Gent's Fashion Hats, Traveling and Sporting Caps, Felt and Opera Hats, Furs, &c., at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

MARRIED.

MUNROE—HOWE.—At Passaic, N. J., on Monday, Sept. 12, at the home of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. M. Howe, the Rev. JOHN A. MUNROE, of Baltimore, Md., to FRANCES R. HOWE.

CHADWICK—ROSSITER.—In Westfield, Mass., on Thursday, Sept. 15, by the Rev. Dr. Davis, SAMUEL E. CHADWICK, of Westfield, to MAGGIE H., daughter of the late William S. Rossiter, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

DIED.

DEVOE.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 19, MARY ELIZABETH DEVOE, in the 43d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 140 East Broadway, on Thursday, Sept. 22, at 1 o'clock precisely. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

SUMMERVILLE.—In this City, on Sabbath evening, Sept. 18, Mrs. JANE SUMMERVILLE, in the 59th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Broadway, corner of 51st-st., on Wednesday morning, Sept. 21, at 9½ o'clock A. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Bronxville for interment.

LOWRY.—In this City, at her residence, No. 329 10th-st., Mrs. CHRISTIANA LOWRY, late of Killinchy, County Down, Ireland.

Her remains will be conveyed to New-York Bay Cemetery for interment, leaving her late residence, this day, at 2 P. M. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FITZ.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 20, JOHN W., son of Isaac and Corinna Fitz, in the 17th year of his age.

Funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 222 Clinton-st.

ACKERMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 20, CHARLES FREDERICK, son of T. J. and Ellen D. Ackerman, aged 1 year and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 48 West 26th-st., on Thursday morning, Sept. 22, at 9 o'clock.

BARNES.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 19, suddenly, MARY ELLEN, wife of James Barnes, and daughter of Eli Hoppock, in the 39th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 103 West 23d-st., without further invitation.

GRAY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 20, ISABELLA L., only daughter of George and Margaret Gray, aged 1 year, 8 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 319 West 31st-st.

CLARK.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 19, ANNE E. CLARK, widow of the late Joseph W. Clark.

Her friends, and those of her sons, Henry J. and Robert M. Clark, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 82 9th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M.

RINEHART.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 19, EMMA F., eldest daughter of Egbert and Ann Jane Rinehart, aged 6 years and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the 18th-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 259 West 17th-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

GRIFFIN.—On Tuesday morning, Sept. 13, of consumption, JOHN M. GRIFFIN, of this City, in the 31st year of his age, on board of the steamship *De Soto*, on her passage from New-Orleans to New-York. He was returning home, hoping to regain his health in his native air, but God in His wise dispensations ordered otherwise. He died on the morning of the third day after leaving New-Orleans.

May he rest in peace.

☞ New-Orleans, Mobile and St. Louis papers please copy.

LIVINGSTON.—On Monday, Sept. 19, Mrs. CATHERINE LIVINGSTON, widow of John Kortright, and relict of the Hon. Brockholst Livingston, in the 83d year of her age.

The funeral services will take place on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., at Trinity Church. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

RAY.—At Harlem, on Tuesday, Sept. 20, JULIA G. RAY, wife of James C. Ray.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, from her late residence, 125th-st., between 4th and 5th ave., on Thursday, Sept. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood the following morning.

DUNN.—In Yorkville, on Monday evening, Sept. 19, HENRY MACY, son of Jacob and Elizabeth Dunn, aged 13 months and 5 days.

Their friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from their residence, 87th-st., near 3d-av., on Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 21, at 2 o'clock.

BARROW.—At Astoria, L. I., on Tuesday morning, Sept. 20, JOHN AACHIBALD, infant son of John A. and Mary W. Barrow, aged 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, at Astoria. Steamer *Mattano* leaves Fulton Market slip at 1 P. M.

BLOOMFIELD.—On Tuesday, Sept. 20, at his residence, near Uniontown, N. J., CHARLES E. BLOOMFIELD, aged 41 years.

Funeral on Thursday, Sept. 22, at 2 P. M.

HATFIELD.—At Orange, N. J., on Monday, Sept. 19, after a very brief illness, JAMES HATFIELD, in the 26th year of his age.

His funeral will take place at the residence of Mr. C. S. Minor, at Orange, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 21, at 9¾ o'clock. A train leaves New-York at 8½ o'clock A. M., arriving in time for the funeral services. The family and friends are invited to attend. The body will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

WANMAKER.—At Ramapo, Bergen County, N. J., on Sunday, Sept. 18, JENNIE A., daughter of James S. Wanmaker, Esq., aged 19 years, 7 months and 16 days.

LIVINGSTON.—At Callendar House, Livingston Co., on Sunday, Sept. 18, at 4 o'clock P. M., Mrs. PETER R. LIVINGSTON, in the 70th year of her age.

BUSH.—At Rochester, on Monday evening, Sept. 19, Professor GEORGE BUSH, in the 63d year of his age.

TYLER.—At New-Brighton, Penn., on Sunday, Sept. 18, HENRY S. TYLER, of the firm of H. S. & C. Tyler, of this City.

Remains taken to Connecticut for interment.

HUNTINGTON.—In Lowell, Mass., on Monday morning, Sept. 19, HANNAH H., wife of Dr. Elisha Huntington, in the 58th year of her age.

ARMSTRONG.—In Mendham, N. J., on Monday, Sept. 19, Mrs. CLARISSA H. ARMSTRONG, wife of the Rev. S. Armstrong, and daughter of the late Caleb and Clarissa Cole.

The funeral will be attended from the M. E. Church, corner of Bedford and Morton sts., New-York, Sept. 22, (Wednesday,) at 9 A. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Authorized by the Legislature, with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 501, Sept. 20, 1859.
30, 46, 65, 16, 58, 71, 54, 56, 43, 11, 67, 15, 51.
Class No. 502, Sept. 20, 1859.
47, 31, 59, 21, 30, 58, 25, 41, 16, 23, 69, 40.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.
Class No. 499, Sept. 20, 1859.
34, 4, 54, 36, 59, 2, 39, 15, 26, 16, 47, 67, 75.
Class No. 500, Extra, Sept. 20, 1859.
[Not received.]

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

SILVER WARE.

GALE & WILLIS,
(LATE WM. GALE & SON,)
NO. 447 BROOME-ST.,
ONE DOOR WEST OF BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BRITISH STERLING
SILVER WARE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
MANUFACTURED BY OURSELVES ON THE PREMISES.

STRANGERS visiting the City are invited to call and examine our stock of STERLING SILVER WARE, which is large and well assorted, comprising articles for FAMILY USE, also for BRIDAL and HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ALSO,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN PLATED WARE.

Established in 1821.

HE THAT RUNS MAY READ, THAT HE who smokes will find best Havana Cigars for three cents; Holland Gin, 2s. per bottle; Port, 4s; Brandy, 6s. No. 37 Fulton-st., Under Fulton Bank.

POPULAR ESSAY
ON THE
DISEASES INCIDENT
TO
TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS.

It is our purpose to write, as briefly as possible, concerning the disorders and diseases incident to certain occupations, including their causes, symptoms and mode of cure. We shall do this in plain language, and in a straightforward way. Our purpose is two-fold—firstly, to give some curious facts not generally known; and, secondly, to bring more forcibly to view the ready relief at hand in RADWAY'S REMEDIES. We frankly avow that the trouble we are taking is a business transaction, meant to benefit both the public and ourselves.

The diseases springing from various trades arise either from the very nature of the occupations, from the materials handled or used, or from both these causes. Scarcely any of these pursuits are necessarily unhealthy, but men will be as imprudent in their business as in their pleasure, and suffer for their neglect of precaution.

Let us first look at those who suffer from poisonous materials.

COPPERSMITHS, BRASS-FOUNDERS, BRAZIERS AND PINMAKERS,

from their manipulation of copper and its compounds, take into their system either the impalpable dust of its oxides or salts, or their fumes. The result is a copper disease, whose symptoms may vary more or less in violence, sometimes creeping slowly along until the system is utterly destroyed, or else opening an avenue to more apparent diseases. The victim to the copper disease notices, perhaps, on rising in the morning a slightly acrid taste in the mouth, a slight constriction of the throat, the tongue dry and parched, and, sometimes, sickness at the stomach. He thinks he has caught cold, and, probably, takes some advertised expectorant, which leaves him worse than before. At times there comes an attack of colic. If dysentery is at all epidemic, he is very liable to be attacked, and his tormina and tenesmus, as the doctors call them, namely, his pain in the bowels and disposition to stool, are exceedingly violent. Often a thirst which he cannot account for, or a distended abdomen, or black stools, slightly streaked with blood, or an undefinable anxiety, is the commencing symptom, and is scarcely noticed. Cramps sometimes make their appearance in the limbs and stomach, either alone or accompanied by some of the symptoms previously enumerated. A headache at the close of work, or during the day, is quite common. A preventive of these would be the use of a respirator, which checks the passage to the lungs or stomach of the dust or vapor, and gloves, to keep it from the pores of the skin. A generous diet should be used, the bowels kept open by moderate doses of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS; a dose should be taken in the morning and evening of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, and the use of RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT persevered in, until the system is rid of the poison.

TYPE-FOUNDERS, PEWTERERS, PAINTERS, PLUMBERS AND GLAZIERS, AND WORKERS IN LEAD MANUFACTORIES OR SHOT TOWERS,

are exposed to the lead disease. This, like the copper disease, may produce a series of insidious but scarcely noticed symptoms, ending sometimes in paralysis, or, more especially with painters and white-lead makers, in what is generally called painter's colic. These all, at times, will notice in their mouth, more particularly at rising, a sugary and slightly astringent taste, constriction of the windpipe, pain and uneasiness in the region of the stomach, and occasionally nausea, followed sometimes by vomiting.

COACH PAINTERS,

or those who use much vermillion, will have a tendency to diarrhœa, for, unlike copper, this shows its effects more in the small intestines; and the bladder and urinary passages will be seriously affected, sometimes mercury producing painful urination, and at others, bloody or high colored urine. The REGULATING PILL and the RESOLVENT must be mainly relied on, and the parties should never go to work on an empty stomach. For the more painful symptoms the READY RELIEF will be necessary, and will by no means belie its name. It should be used internally and externally. In painter's colic, the REGULATING PILLS should be used to produce a free evacuation, and afterwards more moderately, to keep up regular action; and from the very start, the READY RELIEF given in full doses, in flax-seed or slippery-elm tea, or gum-water. The diet should be light, chiefly beef-tea, (not beef soup) or chicken broth, from which the fat has been skimmed. In paralysis, the persistent use of the REGULATING PILLS, with the READY RELIEF, well and steadily rubbed into the affected limb or part for at least fifteen minutes, three times per day, and a generous, but digestible diet, will effect a cure. In all external application the palm of the hand is the best thing to rub with, and a female hand, from its softness, should be preferred.

DYERS AND CALICO PRINTERS

are liable to several severe symptoms. Those who use muriate of tin sometimes perceive its effects in their systems. They observe an austere taste in their mouth, which is apt to turn into a well defined metallic one, together with nausea, especially after rising from a meal. Their pulse is more small and hard, and beats more frequently than natural. One very common symptom is a frequency of stools, not diarrhœa, for during some months this may be unattended by pain, and the consistency of the evacuations be normal. Twitching of the face and extremities is less common, but a more dangerous symptom, for unless promptly met, it may be followed by paralysis of the parts attacked. The treatment in this is the same as in the copper disease, viz: RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, REGULATING PILLS and RESOLVENT.

TINSMITHS

are sometimes affected in a manner similar to dyers, but in a less degree. Their attacks are rare. If peculiarly susceptible they may take the lead poison from the solder, but we never knew but one case of that kind. The acrid fumes of charcoal, in this and similar trades, sometimes produce inflammation of the bladder, which may be effectually combated by the RELIEF and REGULATING PILLS.

PAPER-STAINERS AND TAXIDERMISTS

occasionally suffer some most distressing symptoms—the former from the showy greens they use, and the latter from their constant handling of arsenic or the corrosive chloride or mercury. A fœtid breath is not uncommon, with a rather austere taste at times, considerable increase of saliva, or constriction of the lower part of the throat, which seems to extend into the breast, frequent hiccough, sometimes a fainting sensation, which comes and goes very suddenly, very black and offensive stools, or high-colored urine. These are some of the symptoms which may occur separately or together. It is a curious fact that some people engaged at these occupations grow quite plump, and apparently enjoy the best of health, having especially a fresh and clear complexion. If, however, they go into any other employment, or refrain from work for some weeks, they are very apt to be visited with many or all of the above symptoms. In either case the RESOLVENT should be used, along with the REGULATING PILLS, tha relief being resorted to in order to remove immediate pain or distress.

ELECTROTYPERS, GLASS-STAINERS AND CARD-ENAMELERS, MANUFACTURERS OF CHEMICALS, GOLD AND SILVER PLATERS AND REFINERS,

are liable to many of the above symptoms. Electrotypers are especially liable to derangement of the bladder.

PRINTERS AND TYPE-FOUNDERS,

from their constant handling of type-metal, contract the effects of antimony. This is shown by the temporary paralysis of the fingers and hands, copious stools, cold night-sweats, loss of strength, tenderness of stomach, bowels and throat. Sometimes though drinking nothing but water, they feel a confused, semi-intoxicated sensation in the head. The treatment here is gentle purging with RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS, aided with the READY RELIEF as a drink; when the disease has become chronic the RENOVATING RESOLVENT must be used as an adjuvant to the RELIEF and PILLS.

MASONS AND BRICKLAYER'S ASSISTANTS, AND MORE ESPECIALLY LIMEBURNERS AND WHITEWASHERS,

are constantly liable to vomiting, pains in limbs or temporary palsy, which latter sometimes becomes permanent. A milk-diet, mucilaginous drinks, and the use of the READY RELIEF will remove most of these symptoms, the RESOLVENT being also necessary where palsy supervenes. Sometimes costiveness follows, demanding the use of the REGULATING PILLS. The particles of lime in the eyes are very apt to produce conjunctivis, which will yield to an eye-wash, made of sassafras pith and water, into which the READY RELIEF is put, in the proportion of six drops to every two table-spoonfuls, increased gradually to ten drops. A dose or two of the REGULATING PILLS will materially assist in subduing the inflammation.

POWDER-MAKERS

are subject to heart-throbbing and heart-disease, with looseness of bowels; and both these end

THE MAKERS OF LOCO-FOCO MATCHES

are liable to a very troublesome skin-disease, developing itself on the scalp, and sometimes in little patches, on the back of the thumbs or fore-fingers, or at the lower extremity of the spine, attended with itching, and scaling off of the cuticle. In the former cases the REGULATING PILLS will be found sufficient, conjoined with the READY RELIEF; if the latter the RESOLVENT internally, with the RELIEF applied externally, diluted at first, but gradually increased to its full extent. The REGULATING PILLS may be advantageously used, if indicated by the state of the stomach and bowels.

The effect of alkaline contact is sometimes shown on

SOAP-BOILERS,

in colic, convulsions and diarrhœa. The READY RELIEF or cry ripe malt slightly cold will be found to be a pleasant as well as a valuable adjuvant. Buttermilk answers a good purpose in these cases.

BLEACHERS AND OTHERS, EXPOSED TO CHLORINE OR OTHER FUMES OF ACIDS,

are apt to be attacked by pains in throat, stomach or bowels, excessive thirst and tenderness of abdomen. If the exposure is long continued at one time, there comes an acid taste in the mouth which leaves after the free air is inhaled; but this only occurs from sheer neglect. The symptoms named first give way to the READY RELIEF. The addition of a slight dose of calcined magnesia will aid the action of the medicine slightly; but it is not absolutely necessary. The RELIEF will do its work well without it. The makers of loco-foco matches are sometimes troubled with the above symptoms, caused by the phosphorus which enters into the composition of the tips. A chronic inflammation of the glottis and tonsils is sometimes the result of this—coming on very insidiously, and if not checked extending to the windpipe and even to the branching air-tubes of the lungs, called by the doctors, the bronchiæ. When this commences it may be soon checked by a gargle made up of equal proportions of the READY RELIEF and water.

We will next examine the cases of those who are affected by disease from irritating substances applied to the lungs and air-passages mechanically, with which, indeed, some of these mentioned previously might be classed.

CARPET AND OTHER WEAVERS, CHARCOAL-DEALERS, BOILER-MAKERS, WHITESMITHS, LOCKSMITHS, MACHINISTS, FURRIERS AND FUR DEALERS, GLASS-CUTTERS AND DRILLERS, MATTRASS-MAKERS, TEA-PACKERS, CUTLERS, FILE-MAKERS, LAPIDARIES, SCULPTORS, STONE-CUTTERS, SLATERS, CARPET-BEATERS, GRINDERS AND POLISHERS, STREET-SWEEPERS, AND WOOL-PULLERS—

are subject particularly to bronchial affections and consumption, arising from the floating particles of irritating matter, disengaged during the process in which they are engaged, and entering the air-passages. In all such cases RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, applied externally over the throat and chest, and the RENOVATING RESOLVENT, taken internally, will speedily effect a cure, and remove all traces of incipient consumption.

HATTERS

were formerly included in the same position, but the advent of silk hats has greatly diminished this tendency. A respirator is very necessary as a preventive, and, indeed, as an aid to cure. A silk handkerchief loosely tied over the mouth and nostrils, when directly exposed, is as good as anything. A generous diet, vigorous, out-door exercise, and the use, when indicated by symptoms, of Radway's celebrated remedies, their lives may not only be saved, but their systems fortified and their comfort insured. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF and REGULATING PILLS will be found all-sufficient to prevent or cure, except in chronic cases, or those in which the system has been prostrated; and even there, RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT will speedily remove all obstacles to the kindly influence of nature, and thus restore the system to perfect health.

In truth, if the READY RELIEF be kept constantly on hand, and used at the outset of every attack according to directions, it alone will be found enough to avert or combat all the deleterious effects we have named, and may be considered the great shield of those who otherwise would be overcome by disease and death.

It is not so many years since Radway's Remedies have been introduced; for the birth of that perfection of chemical and pathological science upon which they are based is itself comparatively new. The principles of their action are as old as humanity itself, but it remained for modern science to develope and apply them. How successfully this has been done, the overwhelming popularity and universal sale of Radway's Remedies show. The sovereign power of these blessings to the sick and suffering is indisputable; they are in themselves the entire vegetable materia medica; and they are rapidly superseding all the inert or poisonous drugs whose use and abuse has done so much to bring

"Death into the world, and all our woe."

The price of Radway's Remedies places them within the reach of every human being—the READY RELIEF is sold for 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 per bottle; RADWAY'S PILLS 25 cents per box; RESOLVENT $1 a bottle.

RADWAY & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists,
No. 23 John-st., New-York.

PECK & COLEMAN'S

NEW CLOTHING

ESTABLISHMENT

No. 136 FULTON-ST., SUN BUILDING.

TO LET—The store, No. 146 Nassau-st., and Fixtures for sale.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S

SERMONS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN

THE INDEPENDENT.

In addition to the interesting matter contained in every successive number of *The Independent*, the publisher is happy to announce that the Sunday Morning Sermons of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will appear exclusively in its columns every week. They are the only reports given to the Press which receive revision from the author's own hand. Among other special contributors are the following well-known writers:

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,

REV. GEO. B. CHEEVER, and

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Terms—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance.

Address

JOSEPH H. RICHARDS,
PUBLISHER,
No. 5 Beekman-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS AGENTS.

CONSUMPTION—DR. CHURCHILL'S SPECIFIC REMEDY.

WINCHESTER'S GENUINE PREPARATION

Of the HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA is performing wonderful cures. It is approved by the Medical Faculty, and is the ONLY RELIABLE FORM of this extraordinary remedial agent.

Winchester's Hypophosphites are unexceptionable in their preparation.—*Druggists' Circular for September.*

The HYPOPHOSPHITES are specially recommended by Dr. Churchill in all *Nervous Diseases*, protracted convalescence, *Chronic Bronchitis, Asthma, Rickets, Dyspepsia* and *General Debility*. They INCREASE THE NERVOUS ENERGY, and are the *most powerful generators of the blood* known.

CAUTION.—Interested Druggists will try to sell you other preparations than mine. Do not buy them! My "Genuine Preparation" bears my *fac simile* signature.

PRICES.—One bottle, $2; three bottles, $5. Sold at GREEN'S, corner 14th-st. and Broadway; GRAUMANN'S, No. 698 Broadway, and wholesale and retail at the sole general dépôt, No. 43 John-st., (up stairs,) where Dr. CHURCHILL'S TREATISE ON CONSUMPTION and circulars may be obtained. DO NOT DELAY.

J. WINCHESTER, No. 43 John-st.

GOOD COOKING!!!

HARRISON'S PATENT KITCHENER,

IS THE BEST

RANGE

IN THE MARKET.

IT WILL DO MORE WORK
WITH LESS FUEL
AND LAST LONGER THAN ANY OTHER.
FAMILY SIZES FROM $28 to $175.
HOTEL SIZES AS REQUIRED.

PLEASANT AND SAFE HEATING!!!

CHILSON'S NEW CONE FURNACE
IS VERY SIMPLE AND DURABLE,
HEATS A HOUSE AS WELL AS ANY,
WITH LESS FUEL,
AND IS FREE FROM GAS.
THE ABOVE ARE MANUFACTURED AND SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AND PUT UP IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
NO. 442 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Patterns and rights for making and vending the above ranges, had on application as above.

THE WEEKLY DAY-BOOK.

Advertisers will bear in mind that the WEEKLY DAY-BOOK goes to press early on Thursday afternoon, so that all advertisements intended for this week's issue must be sent in by *noon* of that day. The continued increase of the circulation of the WEEKLY DAY-BOOK is one of those features in journalism which are peculiar to the present day. Our circulation now reaches nearly 30,000, a point *much larger than any other weekly political newspaper in New-York*, excepting only one, and that a sectional journal, with its circulation confined exclusively to the North. The progress of the DAY-BOOK has never been so encouraging as this year. We have added one-third to our circulation, and expended the amount received in machinery for our press-room, in order to give us increased facilities to meet the demands of our subscribers and patrons. As an advertising medium, the WEEKLY DAY-BOOK has no equal, and inventors, merchants, business men, and every class of people who desire to appeal to the public for patronage will find our paper surpassed by none. Terms, 15 cents per line.

Office, No. 40 Ann-st., New-York.

LEWIS & GEIBERT,

EXCELSIOR SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
No. 469 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
Six New-York Mills Muslin Shirts, made to order with fine Linen Bosoms, and Warranted a perfect fit.

SIX SHIRTS FOR $9.

6 for $9, or $1 50 each.

We are the only Manufacturers of the Genuine New-York Mills Muslin Shirts, at $1 50 each.

Every Shirt Sold at this Establishment is warranted in every respect.

LEWIS & GEIBERT, No. 469 Broadway.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES.

These

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 20 West 38th-st.,
near 5th-av.

Mrs. WILLIAMES will reopen her School on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE,
UNION-SQUARE AND FIFTH-AV., CORNER 34TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.

This institution, commenced in 1843, has occupied successively locations in Colonnade-row, Lafayette-place, Washington-square, and University-place.

The present spacious edifice on Union-square was erected for it twelve years since, and with its various appointments—Library, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, Laboratory, and Works of Art, involved an investment of not less than *Eighty Thousand Dollars*.

In addition to the above, to meet the increasing wants of the institution, the celebrated mansion and grounds (the late,) on the Fifth-av., corner of 34th-st., Murray-Hill, have now been purchased with special reference to the accommodation of the higher classes—candidates for graduation, and young ladies wishing to pursue an *advanced course* in general reading, History, Literature, Languages, Music and Art.

At Union-square, special attention will be given to the other classes of the Collegiate, the Academic, and the Primary Departments, preparatory to their promotion. For the convenience, however, of those residing near either location, the same provision will be made at each for pupils of every grade and class.

The privileges and course of instruction will be almost identical, under the same supervision, and to a great extent conducted by the same teachers; so that a parallel classes will be only sections of the same, and the Seniors at commencement will graduate together. Interesting Lectures and exercises, at either place, will sometimes be shared by the members of both sections of the classes for whom they are intended.

The Autumn session at Union-square will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14; at Murray Hill, on Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The expenses at Murray Hill will necessarily be somewhat greater than at Union-square.

Applications for circulars, or for admission, may be made personally, at either place, or by letter, addressed
GORHAM D. ABBOTT,
Spingler Institute, New-York.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK,
EAST 20TH-ST.,
Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
THE REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
PRINCIPAL.

Next session begins last Tuesday (27th) of September. This institution, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York, offers superior advantages for obtaining a SUBSTANTIAL EDUCATION.

Refers to Rev. Dr. Krebs, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Wilson G. Hunt & Co., J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., and others. Catalogues, giving particulars, and references of the highest kind, at Carter's bookstore, or address the Principal.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York,
Offers Board and Tuition for $120 per year.
Term opens Sept. 15.
Male and Female.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS
Will reopen their
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.,
On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S
FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN
No. 48 East 24th-st.,
Will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fifteen teachers are attached to the establishment; German and Spanish taught. The French is the language of the school. There is a primary department.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,
No. 806 Broadway, RICHARD P. JENKS, Principal.

This School will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars, with reference and terms, may be had at the bookstore of Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or of Mahan & Philes, No. 55 Cedar-st.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

MADAME A. A. LE DUC,
No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen her French and English School for Young Ladies, Tuesday, Sept. 13. For circulars address the Principal.

MURRAY HALL.
THE REV. J. J. ELMENDORF'S SCHOOL
for young ladies, No. 101 West 36th-st., New-York. Ninth session begins on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL,
NEW-YORK. The next term of this Institution will commence on the 3d of October, and terminate on the 15th of May next, at the Law School Building, No. 37 Lafayette-place, under the direction of Prof. THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL.D.

In addition to the usual branches of legal study, courses of lectures will be given in Political Science and in Moral Philosophy, by Professors LIEBER and NAZISH, of Columbia College, with other lectures on legal subjects by eminent jurists of the City and State of New-York, and also a course on Medical Jurisprudence.

Terms of admission to all the lectures, $75 for the year. Four yearly prizes of $200, of $200, of $150, and of $100, will be awarded to the four students of the greatest proficiency.

Full particulars may be obtained on application to the President of the College, CHARLES KING, LL.D., or to Prof. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place, or to either of the undersigned members of the Law School Committee of the Trustees of the College:
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
HAMILTON FISH,
GOUVERNEUR M. OGDEN,
GEORGE T. STRONG,
WILLIAM BETTS.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel. This school, under the direction of Mlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15. Mlle. Rostan is grateful for the encouragement given by her friends and patrons, which has enabled her to make valuable additions to the library and important improvements in the accommodations for her pupils, and she hopes that parents confiding their daughters to her care will find no effort is spared to give them a thorough finished education. The young ladies residing in the family shall enjoy the best opportunities for the acquisition of a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages, and will share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st. Circulars sent if desired.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that, having removed from No. 81 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies in the new and commodious establishment, No. 250 Madison-av., Murray Hill, second house north of 30th-st., on Wednesday Sept. 14. Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use. Her school circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.; and at the book-stores of Messrs. Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway, and Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.

N. B.—A stage is provided for day scholars residing at a distance from the school.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., will reopen on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims and practical life of the school may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L.I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage offered in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages, it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park, is perfectly secluded. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams', No. 353 Broadway.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Crowen's, No. 699; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 18th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. Clark, Austin & Smith, No. 3 Park-row; T.J. Crowen, Esq., Broadway, corner of 44th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 21st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON, Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at Carter's bookstore, No. 530 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th Sept., at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place. Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of Sept., to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.—WM. H. LEGGETT will reopen his School on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; at Spegee's, No. 826 Broadway, or the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for boys, No. 11 West 27th-st.—The twenty-sixth year begins Sept. 12. The number of scholars is limited to twenty-five in each department. The course of instruction is systematic, thorough and efficient. Circulars at the bookstores or at No. 63 East 30th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 218 4th-st., (corner of McDougal-st.,) on Washington-square,
MESSRS. CLARKE & FANNING, PRINCIPALS,

Opens its seventeenth scholastic year, Sept. 12, 1859. Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is two hundred. The Principals are assisted in Classics, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Composition, &c., by TEN experienced Professors and Instructors.

Advanced students of the Classical Department are just entering on the study of the authors required for admission to the Freshmen and Sophomore classes of College, under the tuition of Prof. JOHN MCFARLANE, who has, during more than twenty years of devotion to Latin and Greek classics, prepared many New-York students for Columbia and other Colleges, among whom is Mr. Orlando H. Morris, of this City, for the Freshman Class of Columbia College; Mr. Bernard Pratte, son of the late Mayor of St. Louis, for the Freshman Class of Yale College; and Mr. Cornelius King, son of the President of Columbia College, for the Junior Class of that institution.

The advanced classes in French have been placed under the instruction of Prof. De Gros, who is eminent for imparting a correct conversational use of the language.

The central location of this Institute renders it easy of access by railroad and stage from all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, while pupils to it from Yonkers, Irvington, New-Rochelle and Jamaica, L. I., are of constant occurrence. Circulars of full particulars may be had at the Broadway Bookstores, Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., Rayner's, No. 78 Bowery, and at the School.

The smaller boys are under the special care of one of the Principals.

For the information of parents seeking a suitable place in this City for the instruction of their sons, and who are not acquainted with this Institution, a part of the names of its 175 well-known present patrons are given as APPROPRIATE REFERENCES, viz.:

Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D.	Mr. F. A. Gerhard.
Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin, DD.	Mr. John Gray.
Rev. Charles Fletcher.	Mr. Christopher Gwyer.
Hon. Henry E. Davies.	Mr. James E. Hadden.
Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer.	Mr. James Hardley.
Hon. William Tucker.	Mr. E. O. Jeokins.
Julius Frankel, M. D.	Mr. F. H. Jenks.
A. N. Gunn, M. D.	Mr. George Jones.
Samuel A. Purdy, M. D.	Mr. Denis Jalien.
Joseph Worster, M. D.	Mr. Whitten E. Kidd.
Mr. John H. Abeel.	Mr. Rufus S. King.
Mr. Thomas G. Arnold.	Mr. Jeremiah Lambert.
Mr. Robert Allan.	Mr. E. D. Lamason.
D. A. Baldwin, Esq.	F. W. Leggett, Esq.
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Mr. John Castree.	Mr. Wm. N. McIntire.
Mr. Jno. T. Conover.	Mr. Hymen Nelson.
Mr. John B. Cornell.	Mr. James H. Noe.
Mr. Charles L. Cornish	Mr. C. L. Norton.
Mr. John M. Corwin.	Mr. Cor. M. Odell.
Mr. E. Coullard.	Mr. Isaac Odell.
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Mr. Thomas Crane.	Mr. Theodore Payne.
Mr. William A. Cummings.	Mr. Samuel Perry.
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Mrs. H. N. Hart.	Mr. Joseph D. Powers.
Mr. Geo. B. Hartson.	Mr. Henry R. Prall.
Mr. E. V. Haughwout.	Mr. James Price.
Mr. Albert Havemeyer.	Mr. David Quackenbush.
Mr. Henry Hebberd.	Mr. Josiah Richards.
Mr. N. D. Herder.	Mr. Philo Richardson.
Mr. G. Heesenberg.	Mr. J. P. Ringgold.
Mr. John B. Hillyer.	Mr. Martin H. Rose.
Mr. John Hofer.	Mr. R. W. Ryckman.
Mr. B. H. Howell.	Mr. A. H. Schedler.
Mr. James S. Hull.	Mr. Robert Sears.
Capt. Eli Hunt.	Mr. John R. Simon.
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Mrs. F. J. Beck.	Mr. Henry Stokes.
Park Benjamin, Esq.	Mr. Frederick L. Talcott.
Mr. Charles S. Benson.	Mr. G. R. Terrett.
Mr. C. A. Berrian.	Mr. Thomas J. Townsend.
Mr. John Besson.	Mr. John M. Tilford.
Mr. Charles Bliven.	Mr. Peter H. Titus.
Mr. Peter J. Bogert.	Mr. A. W. Turnbull, Jr.
Mr. George W. Brainerd.	Mr. H. M. Valentine.
Mr. Melancthon Burr.	Mr. J. Van Nostrand.
Mrs. George Russell.	Mr. Wm. F. Van Wagenen.
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Mr. Foetus E. Earle.	Mr. Alanson Wallingford.
Mrs. Edward Earle.	Mr. Elias P. Winans.
Mr. James Elmore.	Mr. J. C. Withington.
Mr. John Foster.	Mr. John Woodhead.
Mr. Nathan W. Ladue.	&c., &c.
Mr. Jonathan O. Fowler.	

MRS. MEARS-BURKHARDT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
NOS. 32 AND 30 WEST FIFTEENTH-ST.,
Below 5th-av., New-York.,
REOPENS ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.

Mrs. MEARS-BURKHARDT will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 5.

Circulars may be obtained on application as above, as also at the bookstore of Ree. Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and the music store of C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
Term begins Nov. 1. $120 per year.
R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

THE REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD, having removed to the beautiful village of Flushing, beg to announce that they are prepared to receive into their family eight young ladies, to be educated in the best manner, with and as their own children, sharing in all the privileges of a pleasant home and the refined associations of literary society. The house and grounds are among the most attractive of the lovely and healthful region. Address the Rev. H. D. WARD, or the Rev. J. CARPENTER SMITH, Rector of St. George's Church, Flushing, N. Y.

CLASSICAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL—Beautifully situated, near Ioiling Spring, eight miles from Jersey City. Number limited to six. Studies—English branches, classics, mathematics, modern languages, drawings; also, when desired, theoretic and practical agriculture. Advantages—Those of private tutorship. Address for circulars the Principal, HOWARD HINTON, A. M., Belleville, N. J., or SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., No. 346 Broadway.

AMENIA SEMINARY.—ESTABLISHED 1835.—The Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School—male and female. Advantages—Healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in music and painting. Students received at any time. Board and common English, $78. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEORGE W. CENTER, Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,—LEXington-av., near 37th-st. Term commences Sept. 12. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms, from $10 to $25 per quarter.

A FRENCH LADY WISHES TO MAKE AN engagement with a family or school to teach several hours every day. She teaches French, German, Italian, music, drawing and the English branches. Best references given. Apply at No. 82 East 29th-st.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, Hackensack, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal—will reopen on Monday, Sept. 5. Terms exceedingly moderate. Superior advantages for obtaining a knowledge of Music.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—Boarding and Day School, No. 233 Clinton-st., opens on Wednesday, Sept. 14. A first-class school—Professors in every department. Circulars may be had at the institution. A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 660 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 12. Two departments, each under the exclusive charge of one of the Principals.
JOHN ARRELL. JOHN GOSMAN.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—AN English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on Monday, September 12, at Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. Sandford, Esq., No. 239 Water-st., or the Rev. H. J. Fox, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

LYON & KARGE'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., an English, Classical, French and German School, reopens Sept. 12.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 16th-st., will commence its fourteenth year on Monday, Sept. 6.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Entering its twenty-third year, reopens its primary, commercial and classical departments Sept. 12. For circulars call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School Monday, Sept. 19.

A SPANISH LADY DESIRES TO TEACH Spanish, either in private families or in schools. Apply for a week, at No. 50 Lexington-av., corner 25th-st., green door.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES PALACHE'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 183 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12.

PROF. VILLEPLAIT WILL RESUME HIS instruction on MONDAY next. Apply at his schoolrooms, No. 1057 Broadway, between 12 and 3 o'clock.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AVENUE, cor. 28th-st.—Will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Rev. S. H. DAVIS, Principal. Residence, 163 Lex.-av.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 134 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on Monday, Sept. 19.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College will be opened, after the Summer vacation, on Thursday, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, No. 237 4th-av., (one door above 18th-st.,) will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Grammercy-park, will commence on Thursday, Sept. 15.

MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN, NO. 1 8th-av., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL RECEIVE their class of pupils Sept 15, at No. 51 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS MORSE'S FRENCH SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1,076 Broadway, opens Sept. 12.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT WILL REOPEN her school, No. 273 10th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Under the care of Rev. Dr. RICHARDS & SONS, assisted by Werner Bjerg, Esq., late Instructor in the Government School of Denmark. A teacher provided for every nine pupils. This is an English, French, German and Classical Boarding-school, on moderate terms. Boys fitted for college or business. For circulars address the Principals, or R. A. Watkinson, Esq., Law Office, No. 30 Nassau-st.

ACADEMY AND GYMNASIUM.—THE METROPOLITAN, Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., near 8th-st., a BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, for males and females, commences its 18th year on MONDAY, the 5th of Sept. An able corps of teachers in the Scholastic Department. Classes in Gymnastics every night, under the well-known Gymnasts, Messrs. KLINE and STEINMITZ. Ladies' Classes under the personal direction of Mr. SEDGWICK.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., and of S. P. York, No. 79 Murray-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

PROF. J. W. TAVERNER WILL REOPEN his School of Elocution at No. 24 Bible House, Astor-place, on Sept. 21. To secure appointments, address at his residence, Eastchester, Westchester County, New-York. Miss F. P. Taverner gives instruction to ladies. Prof. J. W. T. will accept engagements the present season to lecture, or give readings before Lyceums.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 168 and 170 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. This Boarding and Day School, classical and commercial, will be opened on Sept. 15. There is a primary department.
Professor NOEL BERGIER, Director.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT NEW-ROCHELLE, one hour from the City of New-York. This institution commenced the 14th term on the 1st inst. Terms moderate. For circulars, address the Principal, R. LOCKWOOD.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars address the Principal.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

THE REV. DR. WINSLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES (No. 32 West 31st-st.) commences this week, Sept. 21.

MISSES MARSHALL'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER school for young ladies, at No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Thursday, Sept. 15.

MONS. L. DeGRAND-VAL'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL—Classical and Commercial, Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, N. J.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as governess in a family, in New York, Brooklyn, or vicinity, or as assistant in a school. Instruction given in English branches, French and music. City references given. Address, L. P. M., Box No. 4,014 New York Post office.

A GERMAN LADY, JUST RETURNED from Europe, wishes to find an engagement in an institute where she could give lessons on the piano and in singing; also, if required, in French and German. Reference—Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.

GOVERNESS WANTED—A SHORT DISTANCE in the country, to teach two children. Must thoroughly understand instrumental music. Apply personally, three days, at the office of the Union-place Hotel, from 9 till 11 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—IN THE COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY at Cooperstown, N. Y., a gentleman, teacher of French, German, and piano music. Address R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

TEACHER WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; competent to instruct in English, French and music; salary $250 per annum. Address, with full particulars and references, K. F., Box 183 *Times* Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

New-York on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing Sept. 24; Brooklyn on Tuesdays and Fridays, commencing Sept. 27. Private class for ladies at 11 A. M.; class for children at 4 P. M.; for gentlemen at 8 P. M. Families, private classes and school classes attended.

Circulars may be had at either of the Academies.

Mr. DODWORTH takes great pleasure in calling attention to the enlargement of his Brooklyn establishment. The large room has nearly double its former capacity, with ante-rooms in proportion. Great attention has been given to the adoption of a proper system of ventilation. Mr. DODWORTH has ever made it a duty to introduce, in addition to all the fashionable dances, such exercises and dances as would have the most salutary effect upon the figure, walk and general deportment of those placed under his charge.

CHARRUAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 54 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

Mr. CHARRUAUD, assisted by Mrs. A. LAUNAY, begs leave to acquaint his patrons and the public that his Academy will reopen on SATURDAY, the 15th of October, at 12 o'clock Noon, and 3½ Afternoon; and on Tuesday, the 18th, at 3 and 8 P. M.

Days throughout the season—Tuesday and Friday, at 3; afternoon for children; at 8 for gentlemen.

Wednesday and Saturday at 12 noon for children; and 3½ afternoon for young ladies and young gentlemen.

Monthly *Soirees* on the last Thursday in each month.

Circulars can be obtained at the Academy, and at Mr. CHARRUAUD'S residence, No. 148 East 17th-st.

E. FERRERO'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

The above Academies will open in New-York on Oct. 8, and in Brooklyn on Oct. 11, at 3½ P. M. Schools and private classes attended. Pupils can enter at any time during the season. Soirees given as usual. For circulars, apply at the Academies.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

RYLAND'S SUPERIOR "R B" IRON WIRE. W
BRIDGE WIRE, SPRING WIRE, TINNED WIRE AND GALVANIZED TELEGRAPH WIRE.
CAST-STEEL WIRE, WIRE RODS, BOILER RIVETS, &c.
For sale by J. J. EAGLETON, 84 John-st., New-York.

BUILDING MATERIALS.
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.'S
IRON WORKS,
Nos. 135 and 143 Centre-st., New-York.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO. are manufacturers of
IRON FRONTS for STORES, IRON BEAMS,
FIRE-PROOF CEILINGS, FLOORS and PARTITIONS,
CAST and WROUGHT IRON RAILINGS, for Dwellings, Offices, Parks and CEMETERIES, of various designs.
I. L. CADY'S PATENT CHILLED-IRON BANK VAULTS, DOORS and SAFES.
WINDOW LINTELS, CORNICES and COLUMNS.
CAST-IRON BEAMS and GIRDERS.
SOLID ROLLED and RIVETED BEAMS, of various dimensions.
IRON DOORS, VAULT DOORS, SHUTTERS, SASHES, SKY LIGHTS and FLOOR LIGHTS.
Designs for any of the above will be furnished on application.

PUMPS AND FIRE-ENGINES.
TO OWNERS OF STEAM-VESSELS, FACTORIES, MINES, &c.
HOLLY'S PATENT PUMPS.
The BEST ROTARY PUMPS yet brought forward. Applicable to FIRE-ENGINES, FIRE-PUMPS FOR FACTORIES, STEAM-VESSELS, &c., and to MINES, QUARRIES, HOTELS, RAILROAD STATIONS, WRECKING, HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES, &c. Arranged to be driven BY STEAM BY BELTS or GEARING, BY HORSE-POWER or BY HAND. Apply to
CHARLES W. COPELAND,
General Agent,
No. 122 BROADWAY, New-York.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron balcony fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.
East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *New-York Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*New-York Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.
N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR NAIL-rods, received from Norway. For sale by
C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

OAMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO, No. 98 William-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE EVENING of the 16th inst., at Clark's Restaurant, corner of Broadway and 13th-st., a single stone diamond ring, carved shank. The person who found the same will receive the above reward and the thanks of the lady owner, by returning it to Tiffany & Co., 550 Broadway.

FOUND—ON OR ABOUT 13TH INST., IN THE neighborhood of Canal-st., a small gold chain, which the owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement, on application to ISAAC L. DOUGHTY, with Home Insurance Company, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

$20 REWARD.—LOST ON THURSDAY EVENing, Sept. 15, in going from 10th-st., near 4th-av., to Union-place and 16th-st., a heavy gold chain bracelet. The finder will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner, (who values it highly as a gift,) by leaving it at No. 36 Union-place, corner 16th-st.

LOST—IN CANAL-STREET, NEAR WEST BROADway, two $5 bills, about $2 in change, a plain gold brooch and a red silk net for the hair. The finder will receive a liberal reward for the above articles at No. 254 West 20th-st.

LOST—ON MONDAY, SEPT. 19, A SHIPPING RE-ceipt book, on South-st., between Pier No. 8 and Wall-st. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 22 Cliff-st. D. H. WAY.

BOARDING.

BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a large room and board at No. 79 Sands-st. Also, a room for a single gentleman. The house is delightfully located, and in all respects such as respectable parties would desire, containing all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Reference required.

BOARDING.—THE OWNER OF THE HOUSE No. 12 Lamartino-place, 29th-st., between 6th and 9th avs., will let the second floor, five rooms, handsomely decorated and furnished, to one family or two gentlemen and wives. Terms moderate. Inquire as above.

BOARDING,—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board in a private family, at No. 151 2d-av., between 9th and 10th sts. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN BE ACcommodated with handsome rooms at 220 West 32d-st., Boorman-terrace, between 8th and 9th avs. Also, two small rooms for single gentlemen. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—TO LET WITH BOARD, IN A first-class house, a front room on second floor, furnished for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; also a small room on third floor. Apply at No. 230 West 32nd-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, convenient to cars and stages, can be had on application at No. 63 East 26th-st., near 4th-av.

BOARDING.—NO. 143 EIGHTH-STREET, OPPOsite the Mercantile Library; several pleasant and well-furnished rooms, with board. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a large room, well furnished, having a fine view of the bay, with the modern improvements; few boarders; terms moderate; within five minutes' walk of Wall or South Ferries. No. 284 Hicks-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen may secure pleasant rooms and the comforts of a home, in an eligible house, one block from the Fulton-av. cars and twenty minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, by addressing Box No. 4,707 Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A HIGHLY RE-spectable private family will receive a small number of boarders; the house is first-class brick, capacious, and the rooms airy and pleasant. Location one of the best. Apply at No. 125 Sands-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WANTED IN A private family only, for a gentleman, wife, infant and nurse. A good price will be paid for pleasant rooms and a first-rate table. Apply at No. 4 Bridge-st., New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentlemen, may find pleasant accommodations for the Winter, convenient to Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries, by applying at No. 87 Hicks-st., corner of Pineapple. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—WITH pleasant rooms, in a desirable situation, opposite a garden, between Wall-st. and South Ferries. Apply at No. 266 Hicks-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—BEtween Fulton and

FINANCIAL.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE
COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD.

JAMES WINSLOW, *Trustee, &c., Plaintiff in Equity vs. The Covington and Lexington Railroad Company et al., Defendants.*

Under and by virtue of the judgment of the Fayette Circuit Court in this cause, at its present term, and as Commissioner of said Court, I shall proceed on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of October next, at the Court-House door in the City of Lexington, to sell to the highest and best bidder all the

PROPERTY,
RIGHTS AND FRANCHISES
OF THE
COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON
RAILROAD COMPANY,

Embraced in the mortgage of the plaintiff, including the RAILROAD of said Company and all its REAL ESTATE, DEPOTS and STATION-HOUSES, the LOCOMOTIVES, CARS and MACHINERY, and the Fuel and MATERIALS of every description on hand and in the possession of said Company; and also, all the rights of said Company as lessees of the road between Paris and Lexington from the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, and all their rights as lessees from the Lexington and Danville Railroad Association, of the road from Lexington to Nicholasville.

The sale will be upon the following terms, to wit:

First—The purchaser will be required to pay the principal and interest of the four hundred bonds of $1,000 each, issued under and secured by the first mortgage of said Company and at the times and place when the same shall become due. These bonds with the mortgage under which they were issued will continue until fully paid off, to constitute a first lien on the property.

Second—The purchaser will be required (if his bid embraces the same) to pay the principal and interest of the one thousand bonds of $1,000 each, issued under the second mortgage of said Company, as follows, to wit: The principal on the 1st of March, 1863, and the interest at the rate of seven per cent. semi-annually, on the 1st of March and September in each year, at the Bank of America, New-York City. Also, the sum of $35,000, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 1st of September, 1858; and $35,000, with like interest, from the 1st of March, 1859; and $35,000, with like interest, from the 1st of September, 1859, until the day of sale, together with the plaintiff's costs in this suit. For the last mentioned sums, with interest at the like rate from the day of sale, the purchaser will be required to execute bonds with good securities, payable in equal installments, at six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale, and having the effect of judgments.

To secure the payment of the principal and interest of the second mortgage bonds, a lien will be reserved upon the property, and in addition the purchaser will be required to deliver to the Commissioner securities of the cash value of $100,000, which may consist of bonds of the State of Kentucky or Ohio, at par, or bonds of the United States, or any other State in the Union which sell in the City of New-York at or over par; or first or second mortgage bonds of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company, or mortgages upon unincumbered real estate in Kentucky or Hamilton County, Ohio, (the purchaser defraying the expenses of examining the title to and ascertaining the value of such property.) The Commissioner is authorized to receive other securities than those named, (if of undoubted permanent value,) subject to the approval of the Court. The income accruing upon the securities thus deposited will be for the benefit of the purchaser until default made by him.

The purchaser will be further required to invest annually sixty thousand dollars of the revenues of the property in safe and productive securities as the Court may direct. Of this sum thirty thousand dollars shall constitute a sinking fund to pay the principal of the 1st and 2d Mortgage Bonds, and thirty thousand dollars shall go to create a contingent and renewal fund; but any sums expended by the purchaser in the improvement and renewal of the road (over and above the ordinary current repair) will be deducted from the appropriation to the contingent and renewal fund for that year.

Third—If his bid embraces the same, the purchaser shall execute his bonds with good security, having the effect of judgments, and payable in equal installments at six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale, with interest upon each at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the day of sale, for the payment of the interest in arrear on the third mortgage bonds, (except those held by Bowler, Robbins, and S. J. & J. W. Walker as the institution of this suit,) and of the interest on each installment of the same, from the time they severally became due until the day of sale. He will also be required to pay the principal of said bonds and the Interest accruing on the same after the sale, at the times and place where they shall become due. As a security for the payment of the said principal and interest, the purchaser must deliver to the undersigned securities to the cash value of $100,000, and of the same character as those required for the security of the second mortgage bonds, and in addition to those named, third mortgage bonds of this class may be received.

Fourth—If his bid embraces the same the purchaser will be required to execute bonds with good security, and having the force of judgments, for the payment in three equal installments, at six, twelve and eighteen months, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the day of sale, of the following sums, to wit: $190,500, with like interest, from the 1st of July, 1859, till the day of sale; the sum of $9,025, with like interest, from the 1st of May, 1858, till the same day; the sum of $9,025, with like interest, from the 1st of November, 1858, till the same day; the sum of $9,025, with like interest, from the 1st day of May, 1859, till the same day; and the sum of $3,509, with like interest, from the 10th of July, 1859, until the same day.

Fifth—If his bid embraces the same, the purchaser will be required to execute bonds, with good security, payable in six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the day of sale, and having the force of judgments, for the payment of all the interest in arrear on the third mortgage bonds, held by Bowler, Robbins and S. J. & J. W. Walker, at the institution of this suit, together with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the time of the several installments there of fell due until the day of sale. And he shall also be bound to pay the principal and interest of said third mortgage bonds at the times and place where they are payable, and as security therefor he shall deposit with the Commissioner securities of the cash value of $100,000, of the character and upon the conditions prescribed for the other third mortgage bonds. The two classes of third mortgage bonds referred to in this and the third specification embrace in the aggregate the 600 bonds of $1,000 each.

Sixth—For the remaining purchase money (if any) the purchaser will be required to execute his bonds, with good security, having the force of judgments, and payable in equal installments, at six, twelve and eighteen months, from the day of sale, with interest at the rate of six per cent. from said day.

The purchaser will deliver to the purchaser a certificate of purchase, and will require from him the immediate deposit of securities of the cash value of $20,000 as security, that the terms of the sale will be complied with by him within twenty days. If the deposit is not made, the bidder will be reported to the Court for a contempt, and the sale will proceed as though his bid had not been made. If, after making the deposit, the successful bidder shall fail to comply with the terms of the sale within the prescribed period, the property will be again sold, and the deposit will be retained to meet the loss and damage arising from his non-compliance. So soon as the purchaser has received his certificate of purchase, the possession of the property will be delivered to him, to be retained by him until the sale is confirmed or quashed by the Court. If confirmed, the possession will be continued in him; but if quashed, he will be required to surrender the possession to a Receiver of the Court, and to account for and pay over the earnings of the property while in his possession. After which the securities deposited by him will be returned.

The Court reserves the power by summary proceedings against the purchaser, to enforce compliance with the terms of sale, and until full payment is made, to coerce the purchaser to keep the property in good repair, and in case of default on his part to appoint a receiver to take the property in possession, or to order a resale. And to secure a full and complete compliance with the terms, a lien will be retained upon all the property, rights and franchises, and the income arising therefrom, to which lien no security of the purchaser will be subrogated until after all the terms are fully complied with.

For two days next preceding the sale, there will be exhibited at the Clerk's office of the Fayette Circuit Court, in Lexington, an inventory of the property to be sold. And the undersigned will himself attend to exhibit the same, and give information concerning the property and the Company's title thereto, and interest therein.

AUGUST 17. W. A. DUDLEY, Commissioner.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 60 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD CO. of 1859,
No. 54 William-st.,
NEW-YORK, September 20, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE ON THE FIRST of October next, on the ten per cent. Bonds of the Great Western Railroad Company, of Illinois, will be redeemed at maturity, at the office of this Company, upon all Bonds, the back Coupons of which shall have been surrendered, and Stock in this company accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise and the Act of Incorporation of this Company.

J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Treasurer.

THE MUCH-CELEBRATED AMERICAN VERD ANTIQUE MARBLE, superior to the Italian, can be furnished in styles and quantities to suit purchasers. Call and examine the specimens. Office of Union Quarrying and Mining Company, No. 8 Wall-st.

JAMES C. MAYER, Treasurer.
ISAAC C. MAYER, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE R. CO.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at No. 45 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 11. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock on the 30th September, and open the day after the election.

By order of the Board,
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO.
BROOKLYN, Sept. 13, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on demand at their branch office, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 19, 1859.—The Annual Election for Inspectors and Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY next, Oct. 3, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board,

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

HOLDERS OF UNITED STATES COUPON 6 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1874, issued under act of June 14, 1858, may exchange the same for inscribed stock of same issue, on terms ascertainable on application to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS.—HOLDERS OF the past due Bonds of the city of Milwaukee are requested to call at our office, arrangements having been made by said city to take up her past due bonds and coupons. WORTH & BELL, No. 32 Wall-st.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE FARM MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of the above Bonds, wishing to dispose of them, are requested to call at the office of JAMES M. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 42 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 62 Broadway.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS PAYING 8 TO 12 per cent. dividend for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 6 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN;

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

BANK-NOTE ENGRAVING.

AMERICAN
BANK-NOTE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1859.

The business of this Company in New-York having been concentrated in the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, the several firm agencies of RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON, TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO., DANFORTH, PERKINS & CO., RALD, COUSLAND & CO., JOCELYN, DRAPER, WELSH & CO., and WELLSTOOD, HAY & WHITING, are discontinued, and all communications may hereafter be addressed to the Secretary.

This Company is now prepared to afford to BANKING INSTITUTIONS and THE PUBLIC, THE ADVANTAGES CONTEMPLATED IN ITS FORMATION, both as it regards the SUPERIORITY OF THEIR WORK *and the provisions made for the safety of the trust confided to their care*, and they respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to them under their separate Firm organizations.

Offices at NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON NEW-ORLEANS, CINCINNATI, MONTREAL and CHICAGO.

CHARLES TOPPAN, President.
WM. B. WHITING, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The undersigned commissioners, etc., will attend at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., on TUESDAY, the 3d day of October next, at 12 o'clock M. to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company, chartered by act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 19, 1859.

EDWIN CROSWELL,
SPENCER KIRBY,
D. N. CARRINGTON,
Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1859.

N. B.—The business of the Company will be the transportation of passengers and freights by steamship between the ports of New-York and San Francisco.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY L. HOGUET, Auctioneer.
BUFFALO ROBES.
WILMERDING, HOGUET & HUMBERT,
Salesrooms Nos. 26 and 28 Beekman-st.,
Will sell,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, 1859,
At 11 o'clock,
At No. 53 Exchange-place,
25,000 BUFFALO ROBES,
By order of
Messrs. RAMSEY, CROOKS, SON & CO.

N. B.—These goods are the BLACKFEET and UPPER MISSOURI ROBES, and they are the LARGEST and DARKEST that come to this market.

The skins will be ready for inspection, with catalogues, two days previous to the sale. Terms liberal. EVERY ROBE IS OF THIS YEAR'S COLLECTION, AND FRESH.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE!!
ASSIGNEE'S SALE!!
A large line of
MILLINERY GOODS
Must positively be closed out for cash by Wednesday, 21st inst.
RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, RUCHES, LACES, CRAPES, VELVETS, FRENCH FEATHERS, SILKS, &c., &c.,
Selling at 50 per cent. less than cost, wholesale and retail, at the
"INSTITUTION,"
No. 116 Chambers-st., New-York.
By order of JOHN H. FOGERTY, assignee of
JOHN FARRELL & CO.,
No. 116 Chambers-st.

A. WILSON, Auctioneer.
ABSOLUTE SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Heavy French plate pier and mantel mirrors, costly oil-paintings, splendid rosewood piano forte, solid rosewood parlor suites, bronzes, rich velvet carpets, &c., &c.

A. WILSON, Auctioneer, will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, without any reserve, THIS DAY, (Wednesday, Sept. 21,) at 10½ o'clock, the elegant furniture contained in the five-story residence No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av.

The parlors contain superior velvet carpets, three magnificent solid rosewood suites, covered in maroon and crimson and gold satin of the most expensive description; Gothic and Turkish easy chairs in moquet and satin brocade; ladies' solid rosewood reception and arm chairs, covered in gold, blue, crimson and maroon satin; solid rosewood centre tables, with rich statuary marble tops; expensively carved rosewood pier, sofa and side tables; three costly rosewood etageres, with marble tops, plate-glass doors, &c., imported expressly for the owner; ladies' rosewood work tables, bronze and ormolu clocks, elegant china vases, with the most chaste and expensive landscapes, painted to order in France; magnificent French plate pier glass, with rich and heavy gold frame; heavy embroidered lace window curtains and cornices; large and extensive variety of oil-paintings—the whole forming a very pleasing collection; superior rosewood piano-forte, full 7-octave, elegant case finished all round, inlaid plate, being a valuable and costly instrument; rosewood piano stool, covered in satin with an excellent and costly embroidered cover. Also, dining-room, kitchen and chamber furniture of every description, in great variety, well worthy the attention of housekeepers. Sale positive, rain or shine.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 85 Nassau-st., a large assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, consisting in part of bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tete-à-têtes, sofas, lounges, wardrobes, carpets, crockery, &c., &c. Also, 3 rosewood parlor suites in hair-cloth, plush and brocatel. At 12 o'clock, rosewood 6¾ octave piano-forte.

Housekeepers and others will find this sale worthy of their attention. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—BY S. & J. BOGART.—Sheriff's sale, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Sept. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 17 North William-st., corner of Frankfort: dry goods, consisting of a large lot of lamb's wool shirts and drawers, Swiss muslin embroidered skirts, ladies' needle-work collars and sleeves; large quantity assorted laces, counterpanes, linen pocket handkerchiefs, woolen yarn, insertions, bands, children's socks, infants' gaiters, cashmere hoods, victorines, &c., on account of former purchasers.

JAMES C. WILLET, late Sheriff.
JAMES B. BENSEL, late Deputy Sheriff.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction on THURSDAY, Sept. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 74 th-st., between 9th and South 10th sts., Williamsburgh, household furniture, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, rosewood piano-forte, Brussels carpets, nearly new, mirrors, lace curtains, chandeliers, sofas, &c., oak extension table, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, ingrain carpets, bedding, mattresses, and other furniture, china, glass, and kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence.

M. DOHERTY, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THIS DAY, at 10½ A. M., at Salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., via: rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel and hair-cloth, oak extension dining tables, bureaus, book-cases, French and cottage bedsteads, curled hair mattresses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, gas chandelier, pier and mantle mirrors, together with splendid rosewood piano-forte, cover, &c., the whole to be peremptorily sold, and worthy the attention of housekeepers and the trade.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 22,
At No. 307th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs., will be sold to the highest bidder—All the furniture, piano-forte, carpets, crockery, silver and glassware contained in the above private dwelling. Sale commences at 11½ o'clock. House to rent at $900 per year. Possession immediately.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at their salerooms, No. 44, Cortlandt-st., comprising several very desirable invoices of heavy goods direct from the manufacturers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BRO-GANS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, Sept. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 56 Beekman-st., including men's, boys' and youths' thick and kip half-welt and double-sole boots. Also, an assortment of stock goods.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer.—Salesroom 293 Broadway.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, to pay advances—Two rosewood pianos, made by S. M. Ambler, N. Y.; one 7 octave, the other 7¼ octave; highly finished, and in perfect order. Also, 75 choice oil paintings, at 11 o'clock.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.
SELLS, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, AT No. 454 Canal-st., the entire household furniture of a large house; rich carpets, beds, bedding, bureaus, washstands, dining-room and kitchen furniture, china, glass, &c. The attention of housekeepers is invited to this sale.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

CHAMBER ENAMELED FURNITURE AT the old-established Eagle Manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Elegant suites in all styles and colors, from $25 and upward, superior to any manufactured in this country. Mattresses, wardrobes, &c.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FUR-niture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

260 **HOW TO LIVE CHEAP.** 260
In order to effect a great saving in your housekeeping, purchase your
TEAS, WINES, GROCERIES, and PROVISIONS of all kinds, at the immense establishment of
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.
Goods delivered free.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane. Prices low.
Blank Books, Paper, Stationery and Steam Printing.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.; 5:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M.; 5 P. M., 6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—4 P. M. For Albany—8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

Dover Plains—6:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 A. M., 7 A. M.; 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—9:15 A. M.—Mail Train.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, via.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train to cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

O. CHARLICK, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM SEPT. 6, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:46 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 6:30 P. M. The Hudson River Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 and 10:35 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, trains going East leave Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; leave Brooklyn for Riverhead at 10 A. M.; leave Brooklyn for North Islip and Deer Park at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Farmingdale at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Syosset at 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS

TIME TABLE—SEPTEMBER, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
We'day..Sept. 7, 11	A. M.	Wed'ay..Sept. 7, 3	P. M.
Thurs..Sept. 8, 12	M.	Th'day..Sept. 8, 4	P. M.
Friday..Sept. 9, 12:30	P. M.	Friday..Sept. 9, 4:30	P. M.
Satur..Sept. 10, 1:30	P. M.	Sat'day..Sept. 10, 5	P. M.
Sunday..Sept. 11, 7	A. M.	Sunday..Sept. 11, 3	P. M.
Mond'y..Sept. 12, 7:30	A. M.	Mo'day..Sept. 12, 2:30	P. M.
Tuesd'y Sept. 13, 8	A. M.	Tu'day..Sept. 13, 3:30	P. M.
We'day..Sept. 14, 8	A. M.	Wed'ay..Sept. 14, 3:30	P. M.
Th'day..Sept. 15, 8	A. M.	Th'day..Sept. 15, 4	P. M.
Friday..Sept. 16, 9	A. M.	Friday..Sept. 16, 4:30	P. M.
Sat'day Sept. 17, 10:30	A. M.	Mo'day..Sept. 19, 7	A. M.
Tuesd'y Sept. 20, 9	A. M.	Tu'day..Sept. 20, 7	A. M.
Wed'ay Sept. 21, 10:30	A. M.	Wed'ay..Sept. 21, 2:30	P. M.
Th'day..Sept. 22, 11	A. M.	Th'day..Sept. 22, 3	P. M.
Friday..Sept. 23, 12	M.	Friday..Sept. 23, 4	P. M.
Sat'day Sept. 24, 3	P. M.	Mo'day..Sept. 26, 7	P. M.
Tues'y..Sept. 27, 8	A. M.	Tu'day..Sept. 27, 2:30	P. M.
Wed'dy..Sept. 28, 8:30	A. M.	Wed'ay..Sept. 28, 3:30	P. M.
Th'day..Sept. 29, 8:30	A. M.	Th'day..Sept. 29, 4	P. M.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

NOTICE.—FOR BRIDGEPORT—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Monday, Sept. 26, the steamer JOHN BROOKS will leave Peck-slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 P. M.; returning will leave Bridgeport every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10½ A. M., on arrival of the trains.

T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT.—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—REduced rates of passage; Cabin, $2; Deck, $1; no charge for Berths. The steamer GOVERNOR, F. B. FRENCH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply at No. 25 Coenties-slip, or on board.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN leaves Fulton Market Slip on and after Sept. 19, at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Leaves Flushing at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. Low fare, 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

IF YOU WISH TO ENJOY A MOST DE-lightful excursion trip, and take a view of the beautiful scenery on the East River, the public Islands, with the improvements, Hell Gate, &c., take the fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN. See advertisement.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, &c.—Steamboat THOMAS POWELL, foot of Jay-st., at 3½ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

MOONLIGHT HOP—AT WOODBURN COTtage, High Bridge. The favorite steamer W. G. PUTNAM, chartered for the occasion, will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 8 P. M., stopping at Peck-slip at 8¼, Broome-st at 8½, 26th-st. at 9, and Harlem, at 9½. Second trip from Harlem at 11 P. M. Tickets sold at No. 553 Broadway, Mr. Zerance & Co., also at Mr. Smith's, corner 28th-st. and 4th-av., and Mr. Burtebel's Hotel, Harlem.

C. A. CHESEBROUGH,
GEO. W. JENKINS,
T. H. GLEASON,
Managers.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT AND NEW-ARK, EXCURSIONS DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)—Fare 15 cents. Steamer TAMINEND leaves Newark at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M., and foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., also, with parties, at Newark. Connects with Belleville boat.

SPORTING.

THE GRAND CRICKET MATCH

Between eleven selected players of All England and twenty-two of the United States, will take place on the St. George's Cricket Ground, Hoboken, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, 1859, and following days.

Subscription and match tickets may be purchased of the Committee, or at any of the principal Hotels and at the western entrance to the ground, where single day tickets can be obtained only, and all are sold with the understanding that the buyer is subject to the rules and regulations which will be printed and posted conspicuously on the ground.

As no tickets will be sold at the eastern entrance, near the Yacht Club House, persons provided with tickets are advised to enter that way. Ample police force will be provided to keep order.

Subscription tickets, admitting bearer and ladies for the match, for whom special accommodation will be provided..... $5 00

Match tickets, admitting one person to the ground. 1 00

Single day admission tickets to the ground..... 50

COMMITTEE.

J. C. Wells, 128 Broadway. | J. T. Walker, 32 Broad-st.,
A. H. Glyns, 1 William-st., | C. Vinten, 100 Nassau-st.,
E. Isamontague, 1 Wm.-st., | H. J. Ford, 40 Beaver-st.,
H. Sharp, 216 8th-av., | I. Waller, 53 Cedar-st.,
R. Bago, 34 Wall-st., | B. B. Tilt, 287 Broadway.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.—AUTUMN REgatta.—THURSDAY, Sept. 22, the steamboat SATELLITE, for the accommodation of members of the Club exclusively, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., at 10 A. M., precisely. Members' tickets will not be required.

H. MORTON, Secretary.

PERSONAL.

WANTED—A PERMANENT HOME FOR TWO orphan children, brother and sister, of the age of 7 and 9 years respectively, where every care will be taken of them, and where their society and a small remuneration will be a sufficient compensation for their support. If preferred, the parties could adopt one or both of them. They are of respectable parentage, healthy and well-behaved children. Address E. T., care of J. W. TRASK & CO., No. 296 Front-st.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,

and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.

DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the

5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,

from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE BALTIC,
6,000 tons burden, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave on
THE 5TH OCTOBER, AT 2 P. M.,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship JOHN L. STEPHENS, F. R. BABY, Commander.

THE ATLANTIC
will follow on the 20th October.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.

Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.

Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.

It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AN EDITOR ASSAULTED IN HIS OWN OFFICE.—About 11½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, FRANCIS MCCABE, a well-known Ward politician, and keeper of a public house in Broadway, corner of Twelfth-street, went into the business office of the *Daily News*, and entered into conversation with Mr. W. DRAKE PARSONS, the proprietor of that paper. After a short amicable discussion of the business prospects of the concern, MCCABE inquired the name of the author of a leading article in that journal of yesterday, entitled "Who took the Bullies to Syracuse?" and which was calculated to fix the responsibility of the act upon the Tammany Hall Democracy, of which organization MCCABE is an adherent. Mr. PARSONS, not anticipating MCCABE'S violent intention, referred the latter to Mr. GEORGE P. THOMPSON, the editor, who happened at that moment to enter the publication office. MCCABE repeated his question. Mr. THOMPSON responded by inquiring what was the matter with the articles alluded to. MCCABE wanted to know who wrote articles of that character. The editor answered that he sometimes wrote them. Scarcely had these words been uttered when MCCABE gave Mr. THOMPSON a sudden back-handed blow in the face which partially floored him. As he was in the act of rising after the slap, MCCABE caught his opponent by the coat collar, and struck him a second blow in the face with his clenched hand, which had the effect of breaking Mr. THOMPSON'S nose. During the time of the assault a number of MCCABE'S friends, who are said to be connected with the Street Department, waited at the door that they might render any needed assistance to the assailant. MCCABE, after the fracas was over, went off with these attendants. Mr. THOMPSON immediately went before Ald. BRADY and entered a complaint against his assailant for assault and battery. A warrant was issued and placed in the hands of Officer HOUGHTON, of the Second Precinct, who soon arrested the accused, who was held to bail in $500 to answer the charge. The bail was speedily furnished. It is said that MCCABE and his friends, after the matter had been taken to court, made earnest efforts to compass a settlement, but Mr. THOMPSON insists on bringing the case to a trial.

COMMUTE OR SHOULDER ARMS.—Most citizens of New-York have probably ere this been apprised, in due form, of the fact that the annual parade of the "First Division New-York State Militia" will come off on the 14th of October next, at which time every male citizen of sound constitution, between the ages of 18 and 45, who has not previously laid his six shillings on the altar of Mars, will be required to present himself, duly armed and equipped, in his proper district, to undergo review and take a drink at the nearest corner-grocery. The season for commutation commenced a week ago to-day, and continues till the day of parade. The amount received in commutation fees last year at the Tax-Receiver's office was $8,000. Year before last it was over $10,000. This year there has been received thus far only $248, and as one week out of the four during which the payments are made has already passed, the indications are that the receipts this year will be lower than ever. One cause of the decline is said to be an impression, which prevails extensively, that the statute requiring the payment of commutation fees is illegal, and may be disregarded with impunity. It is certain that the law has not heretofore been very signally enforced against delinquents, and it is probably from this fact that the impression has been derived; but we are assured, on the best legal and military authority, that there is no defect in the law, and that every person who neglects to commute, or to appear at the annual parade is liable to a fine of $3. The only question on which there has ever been any doubt, is in relation to the application of the law to unnaturalized citizens; and on this point the Supreme Court has decided, that every male *resident* of the required age, is *prima facie* liable to military duty, and that the excuse of non-citizenship must be made to the military Court of Appeals, within the time specified in the notice, and will not avail as a defence after the imposition of the fine. The amount collected in commutation fees, after paying expenses of collection, is divided equally between the different regiments in this Division, and is applied to the musical expenses of the regiment. The Seventh Regiment received last year $500, and as it costs each member of that regiment from one to three hundred dollars annually out of his own pocket, it is argued that private citizens, for whose gratification they so often parade, should not begrudge the small sum of 75 cents towards paying for the music.

BURNING OF THE STEAMBOAT JOHN FARRON.—The steamboat *John Farron*, which has been lying up for some two months past on the south side of Newtown Creek, at Greenpoint, was, about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, discovered to be on fire. The alarm having been given, the firemen of the Eastern District hurried to the spot, but the fire, which mysteriously originated below, had already burnt through the upper deck, and extended to the after-part of the boat, threatening her total destruction. The flames were not entirely extinguished until near 7 o'clock, when it was found that the entire after-part of the vessel was destroyed, that portion forward of the wheels, and including the engine, being little damaged. The hull, however, afterwards broke in two, and sank at the dock. The owners of the boat were Messrs. TWEEDY BROWNE, rope manufacturers, who suspended some time since, this steamer having been a costly speculation, and, it is supposed, contributing to their embarrassments. The boat was in charge of their assignee. The *John Farron* was built about three years ago, and was intended for a passenger boat on the Sound, but some peculiarities in her machinery, which were intended to demonstrate new principles in the mode of steam propulsion, did not work well, and rendered her unserviceable. The cost of the experiments, with the boat, are put down at over $50,000. She was insured in New-York, Hartford and Providence.

THE CITY RAILROADS AND STREET-CLEANING.—Several weeks have elapsed since an ordinance was introduced in the Board of Aldermen, requiring the different City railroad companies to sweep their tracks and a portion of the pavement on either side of them, twice a week, and prescribing a penalty of $100 for every failure on their part to comply therewith. By their charters, the companies are required to keep a certain portion of the streets and avenues in which their tracks are laid down, swept and in repair, but generally they have neglected to comply with the first provision, and the City has been compelled to perform the duty at its own expense. There is certainly no reason why these wealthy corporations, whose income from their valuable franchises is enormous, should fail to comply with their charters in this respect, and the ordinance in question, which has been laid over three times, should be passed without delay. The City Inspector especially desires that immediate action should be taken in this matter, so that in making his contract for cleaning the streets with sweeping-machines, he may have a clear understanding with regard to the part which the railroad companies are to perform. If it is made imperative to them to keep the tracks and the adjacent pavements clean, probably they will join with the City Inspector in employing the sweeping-machines.

VIOLENT DEATHS FROM VARIOUS CAUSES.—CATHARINE MILLER, a German woman, 24 years old, residing in Fifty-third-street, near Tenth-avenue, took arsenic and died, Monday evening. Coroner JACKMAN'S Jury found that she was far advanced in pregnancy, and unable to conceal her condition, committed suicide. CATHARINE BUTLER, aged 68 years, fell from the piazza of the second story of No. 67 Catharine-street, Monday evening, and fractured her skull. She died at the Hospital soon after. The Coroner's Jury censured the owner of the building because the piazza was in such an unsafe condition. JAS. MCCABE, a hod-carrier, fell to the sidewalk from the new building corner of Fifth-street and First-avenue, and was killed instantly. His body is at the Seventeenth Ward Station-house. EDWARD FOLLIS, aged 20 years, who fell through the second story hatchway of HENRY C. DOWLET'S store, No. 20 Cortlandt-street, died early yesterday morning. Verdict —"Accidental death." One HARRISON was almost instantly killed, yesterday morning, by falling from the roof of No. 56 Gouverneur-street to the sidewalk.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The departure of the *Star of the West*, yesterday, for Aspinwall, with the mails and California passengers, completes the arrangement heretofore existing between the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the United States Mail Steamship Company—M. O. ROBERTS' line; and the whole business programme of the respective Companies will now be changed. The steamers hereafter to be employed in carrying the California passengers from this port, by the regular or mail line, will be the *Baltic*, *Atlantic* and *Arctic*, which will depart from the foot of Canal-street, the old pier of the late Collins line, and not from the foot of Warren-street, as heretofore. The ticket-office of the Company has also been changed from No. 177 West-street to the Canal-street dock, which is the only place where passengers can now procure their tickets for these steamers. The new arrangements of the Company are set forth in their advertisement of to-day.

THE FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—At Palace Garden, everything is yet in a state of confusion. Last year the Institute had to contend with fire, this year water, which has expended, and is still expending, its energies in the vain endeavor to crush the hopes of the Managers and thwart their endeavors. The rain of Friday and Saturday put back preparations about a week, and yesterday's drizzle was most inopportune. Through the week designated for the reception of goods articles have continually been coming in, but with them have come numerous requests for a postponement of the opening day. As will be seen by advertisement, these requests have been complied with. Until Saturday goods will be received, and on Tuesday next the Fair will be opened to the public. Every one postpones entering their articles until the last day which is designated, and yesterday the clerks at the Garden were kept very busy. The Managers anticipate a successful exhibition, if the weather should prove favorable.

UNITED STATES STEAMER FULTON.—The following is a corrected list of the officers of this steamer, whose loss off the coast of Florida was announced in the TIMES yesterday morning:

Commander—G. G. WILLIAMSON.
Lieutenants—John Quest, J. G. Rochelle, John Potter.
Purser—J. Jackson.
Passed Assistant Surgeon—F. S. Gunnell.
Master—R. L. Phythian.
Chief Engineer—Alexander.
Third Assistant Engineers—Jas. D. Kraft, Harris, Wright, Rielly.
Captain's Clerk—A. P. Hulse.
Purser's Clerk—J. Bennet.

GOV. BRUENINGHAUSEN WELCOMED HOME.—A large number of the friends of Almshouse-Gov. CHAS. BRUENINGHAUSEN assembled at his residence, No. 95 Second-avenue, last evening, to congratulate him on his safe return from Europe, where he has been spending several months. A numerous delegation from the German Singing Societies was present, with a fine band of music, which performed several national airs exceedingly well. At their conclusion the Governor came forward and was greeted with loud and enthusiastic cheering. Capt. J. W. HARTT, on behalf of a committee appointed for the purpose, presented a series of resolutions, welcoming the Governor home and commending his private character and his conduct as a public officer. The resolutions, which Capt. HARTT accompanied with a brief speech, were adopted unanimously; and Gov. BRUENINGHAUSEN responded appropriately. Other speeches were made, other music executed by the band, and the assemblage at a late hour dispersed.

A CHAPTER OF CASUALTIES.—The Police report the following casualties to have occurred within the last 36 hours: CATHARINE MULLALY, of No. 80 Elm-street, in attempting to fill a lighted camphene lamp was seriously burned by its explosion. She was taken to the City Hospital.... A man named CHAS. MCGOVERN, fell from car No. 32 on the Second-avenue Railroad, at the corner of Chrystie and Grand streets. The wheel passed over his right arm and hand, cutting off the thumb and first finger... Mrs. AGNES and child were run over and slightly injured in Broadway by a horse and wagon. They were conveyed home.... DENNIS MURPHY fell from a platform of the screw dock, at pier No. 39 East River, and fractured his ribs. Officer DECOURCEY, of the Seventh Precinct, took the injured man home.

HOMICIDE AT SEA.—Yesterday morning Officer VAN DERYA and the crew of Harbor Police Boat No. 2, boarded the ship *Dewitt Clinton*, just arrived from Liverpool, and arrested JOHN COWAN, *alias* POWELL, for stabbing JAMES ANDERSON, a shipmate, on the 15th of August. ANDERSON died on the 18th. The United States Marshal held the prisoner for examination.

Police Reports.

ROBBERY, GRAND LARCENY AND THEFT.—Mrs. McCutchen, of No. 45 Essex-street, appeared before Justice BARNNAN yesterday, and charged Samuel Harrington with coming into her store, in Front-street, and stealing her gold watch, valued at $75. The watch was found upon his person, and he was committed in default of $1,000 bail.... Charles Williams picked the pocket of a gentleman in Philadelphia, a few days ago, and escaped to New-York. He was arrested on a Jersey City Ferry-boat yesterday, and sent back to Philadelphia for trial.... William Reed complained that John Butler and Frank McCarthy had robbed him of a passage-ticket to Philadelphia and several other articles, in all valued at $8 50. The property was recovered, and Justice OSBORN committed the robbers for trial.... Ellen Dorsey, of Leonard-street, charged Catharine Spence, *alias* Kate Murphy, with having stolen a gold watch from her, valued at $45. The twain had been drinking together, and when Ellen had become somewhat intoxicated, Kate seized and ran off with the timepiece. Kate, when arrested, confessed the crime, and said she had given the watch to one Thomas Cusick, of Church-street. Cusick was arrested, and then released on a promise to return the watch. Kate was committed for trial.

FELONIOUSLY ASSAULTED.—Mr. John McIntire, of No. 212 East Twenty first-street, made a complaint yesterday before Justice QUACKENBOSH against Louis Oppenhoffer, a boarding-house keeper at No. 275 First-avenue, and John Linder, a baker, whom he charges with stabbing him in the head with a knife, and beating him with a club. A woman named Ann Jane Zeiger, of No. 101 East Sixteenth-street, witnessed the affray. She says that as McIntire was passing by Oppenhoffer's place, about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, a remark was made by the former which seemed to greatly enrage Oppenhoffer, who had a knife and smoothing-iron in his hands at the time, and with these he commenced an attack upon McIntire. While the enraged Linder came up, and seizing the complainant by the throat, shoved him down the steps of a lager-bier saloon. As McIntyre lay prostrate at the foot of the steps, three or four men went down and pounded him until their victim was well-nigh senseless. Oppenhoffer and Linder were both arrested, and each, in default of $1,000 bail, was committed to answer the charge.

A HIGHWAY ROBBERY BY DAYLIGHT.—Two young men, Mr. G. N. Chamberlain, of No. 201 West Thirty-fifth-street, and Mr. Almond P. McConney, were accosted about 3 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, as they were passing through Lispenard-street, by two females, with whom they commenced a conversation. While thus engaged two men, named James McDermott and William W. Hagan, approached the group and began an assault upon the young men, on the ground that they were insulting the women—one of whom McDermott alleged to be his wife. Hagan knocked Chamberlain down. McDermott performed a similar action against McConney, and afterwards robbed him of a gold watch, valued at $35. The highwaymen were arrested yesterday, taken before Alderman BRADY, and committed to answer, each in default of $2,000 bail. Hagan pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery, and McDermott admitted that he stole the watch. The papers in the case were immediately sent to the Grand Jury.

The Comptroller and the Extension of Beckman-street.

The Comptroller, yesterday, sent the following communication, assigning his reasons for refusing to attend the opening of bids for the contract for extending Beckman-street across the Park, to the President of the Croton Aqueduct Department:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Sept. 20, 1859.

M. Van Schaick, Esq., President Croton Aqueduct Department:

SIR: I have received your favor of the 13th instant, asking me to assign my reasons for refusing to attend the opening of bids for the contract for extending a street across the City Hall Park from Beckman-street to Park-place. In reply I have to say, this work does not seem to me to have had inception in accordance with law, and in my opinion is in violation of the spirit as well as the letter of the law.

If I am informed aright the only authority for the action of your Board in attempting this improvement is in the following resolution of the Common Council:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and hereby is directed to advertise for proposals for paving with Belgian pavement a curved carriage-way to be of the width of Park-place, and to cross the lower end of the Park from opposite Park-place to Park-row, passing the fountain in the said Park at about ten feet to the north thereof. Approved by the Mayor Jan. 3, 1859.

Above resolution amended by striking out the words "Street Commissioner" and substituting the words "Croton Aqueduct Department" in lieu thereof. Approved by the Mayor, June 20, 1859.

A compliance with this resolution, by grading, paving, opening and permitting the public to pass unmolested, but for a day, upon the proposed street, would be such a dedication as to preclude the Corporation from ever regaining or closing it except it by act of the Legislature, and by remunerating parties who might have acquired rights thereby. This, therefore, would amount to a sequestration of a portion of the public domain, in violation of the ordinance of 1844, which pledged the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to the redemption of the City debt, and therefore in violation of the public faith. (See Subdiv. 3 of § 1, Title 1, of said Ord.)

To prevent the possibility of wrong to the creditors of the Corporation, the Legislature, in the year 1845, at chapter 225, gave this ordinance all the force of a State law, by the following enactment:

SEC. 5. The ordinance now in force, and approved of by the Mayor of said City on the 22d day of February, 1844, and any ordinance that may hereafter be passed by the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in conformity with the provisions of this law, and relative to the Sinking Fund, *shall not be amended without the consent of the Legislature first had and obtained, &c.*

Another section of the ordinance imposes upon this Department the responsibility of taking charge of the real estate. I quote the clause (Sec. 1, title 4):

"It shall be the duty of the Comptroller to take charge of all the real estate belonging to the Corporation, and to prevent all encroachments thereon."

It thus appears manifest that in the structure of this ordinance it was the intention not only to pledge the real estate to the redemption of the City debt, but to provide by the sovereign Legislature of the State an officer who was to guard this pledge. This Department is therefore charged with a trust in the matter, and will not permit its violation without at least a protest.

The property proposed to be taken is worth at least four hundred thousand dollars. The mode in which it is taken, as I have mentioned, would amount to an alienation of it without compensation, which would be doing indirectly what the City cannot do directly. It cannot alienate by sale its property, real or personal, except at auction, and then to the highest bidder. (Charter, 1857, Sec. 41.) Upon the consummation of sales in this way, the proceeds are carried to the credit of the Sinking Fund. If the proposed street is deemed an improvement the parties benefited should pay some just compensation. This is the principle upon which all improvements of a similar character have hitherto been made, and I see no reason for making this one an exception, more especially while the City is so largely in debt, and the property proposed to be taken has been pledged to its redemption.

There is a method of reaching the proposed end, which would meet equal justice to all, that is, by applying to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of estimate and assessment, who should assess upon parties benefited the just expense thereof. I can see no good reason for making the property in the immediate vicinity a beneficiary to so enormous an amount, without some equivalent. If, as I conceive, the measure is in contravention of law, I am involved by every principle from participating in its consummation. The charter, in requiring my presence at the opening of bids, manifestly contemplates only its legal contracts of the Corporation.

In conclusion, allow me to assure you that my action is not prompted by private views of the necessity or propriety of the work, but by a conception of the duty imposed upon me by an ordinance which in some degree makes this Department the guardian of our plighted public faith.

I, therefore, must respectfully decline to participate in any way in carrying out the resolution under which your Board claims to act.

Very respectfully, your obe'dient,
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

The Croton Board will lay the subject before the Common Council next Thursday evening.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

METHODIST ANTI-SLAVERY CIRCULAR.—Some of the leading Methodists in this city have recently issued a Circular of decided Anti-Slavery character. They "hold fast to the testimony of their fathers against the great evil of Slavery;" believing "that it is the duty of the Church to seek the extirpation of Slavery," and yet they say:

"We hold that the policy of our Church is, and ever has been, to receive into their communion both slaveholders and slaves, whenever they have given evidence of conversion, for the sake of a great and ultimate good, namely, the bringing of slaveholding under the restraints of Christian discipline, and the preparing of the way for emancipation, in a manner consistent with the best interests of both masters and slaves."

This Circular purports to be signed by leading members of the denomination—both laymen and clergymen—representing nearly every society in Brooklyn.

HORSE CARS ON ATLANTIC-STREET.—Horse cars will be placed on the Atlantic-street Railroad this morning, at 10 o'clock. Several days will necessarily elapse before the road is in full working order, but by the first of next week the Company will be ready to accommodate all who wish to ride between the South Ferry and Bedford. New cars, similar to those in use on other roads in the City, but better furnished, lighter, wider, and in every way more comfortable, have been made expressly for this route, and there seems to be a determination on the part of the Company to afford the public every accommodation within their power.

POLITICAL.—The Republican Primary meetings will be held on Monday evening next. The Assembly Conventions are called for the 30th inst.; Senatorial Conventions on the 28th inst., and the County Convention on the 1st day of October. The Democratic Judicial Convention will be held on the 11th of October.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day—Nos. 45, 48, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 03, 3, 13, 14, 23, 42, 1, 15, 25, 27, 36, 40, 57.

[Advertisement.]

TO DRUGGISTS AND PHYSICIANS—Who are desirous of avoiding the raw, crude Brandies of "the past and present year:" We would call their attention to our choice stock of *old* Brandies, Wines, &c., purchased years since, when brandies were low, and now richly tempered by age and the favorable changes of climate and transportation, enabling us to furnish druggists, physicians and families with a *rare* article, *especially adapted for medical and family use*, at reasonable rates.

"BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN," having driven the wolfish speculators in spurious gins out of the market, has now attained a popularity *without precedent in the history of the trade*, possessing, as it does, the *intrinsic* medicinal qualities of an *old* and *pure* Gin It has received the indorsement of thousands of physicians and druggists, who cheerfully testify to its nutritive, medicinal and recuperative qualities.

Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention. Circulars containing a list of articles and prices forwarded to those requiring them.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established 1778.)
Importers of Wines, &c., No. 338 Broadway, N.Y.

[Advertisement.]

Rev. E. R. FAIRCHILD, D. D., Cor. Sec. Am. and For. Chrs. Un., N. Y. City.—"Having been used in my family, I take pleasure in recommending Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S preparations for the hair."

Pres't. J. H. EATON, LL. D., Un. University, Tenn.—"I commenced using Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer but very irregularly; notwithstanding this irregularity the falling off of my hair ceased, and my gray locks changed to their original color."

Mrs. D. W. CLARK, wife of Rev. D. W. CLARK, Ed. of *Ladies' Repository*, Cin., O., says: "I have been using Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S Preparations for the Hair with much satisfaction. I feel no hesitation in recommending them as the best I have ever used."

Rev. JOHN E. RODIE, Ed. *Chr. Advocate*, Buffalo, N. Y.—"Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Preparations have restored my hair to its natural color." It is not a dye. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer. Grey haired, bald, or persons with diseases of hair, or scalp, read the above and judge of the articles, or send to the Wholesale Depôt, No. 355 Broome-street, New-York, for circulars. Sold at retail everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

Established A. D., 1751.
BRANDRETH'S PILLS

Remove from the body, its cavities, the bowels, and the ways of the circulation, those dead matters, worn-out body, which occasion that peculiar heavy feeling in colds, headaches, &c. &c. These purely vegetable pills do not act upon healthy parts, except to cleanse and purify. Their timely use has saved many a valuable life, and Brandreth's Pills should therefore be in every house, ready. Sold, price 25 cents, at No. 294 Canal-street, New-York, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

ONWARD, STILL ONWARD.

GAVETT'S MEDICATED PAPER for the cure and prevention of piles, still retains its enviable notoriety, and is daily becoming a necessity, as well as a luxury.

Call and examine it.

For sale by all druggists, and at the depôts Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BEEBE & Co., No. 156 BROADWAY,
Offer for sale, this day, the
HALL STYLE GENTLEMEN'S HATS.
In a few days they will introduce a
NEW FRENCH STYLE FOR YOUNG GENTS.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

SOMETHING EXCITING.—"Satan in Paris," at Bryoum's Museum, this afternoon—one of the most exciting pieces ever presented to the public. "The Flying Dutchman" will be repeated to-night—a beautiful and amusing spectacle-drama.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Save your doctor's bills. All bilious derangements of stomach or bowels are easily cured by these Pills, and the Ointment is guaranteed to cure all kinds of swellings and sores. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY, First block below the New-York Hotel, Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—SEPT. 20.

$7,000 U. S. 5s '65	101	124 Erie Railroad	4⅛
11,000 Tenn. 6s '90	69⅜	160 Hudson R. Railroad	36⅜
11,000 Va. State 6s	94⅜	15 Stonington Railr'd.	67½
1,000 N. C. State 6s	91⅜	50 do	67
5,000 Mo. State 6s..b30	94⅞	50 do	67¼
19,000 do	84⅞	200 Reading R.....b10	45⅛
500 Cal. State 7s	83⅜	300 do	45⅛
10,000 do	83⅜	100 do.....b30	45⅜
1,000 N. Y. Cen. Bs '76	99⅛	200 do.....s30	45
3,000 E. R. 2d M. B. Ex.	72	200 Mich. Cen. R....s10	47
5,000 Erie R. 4th M. Bs.	40	100 do	47
10,000 Hud. Riv. R. 3d M.	77	50 do.....s30	46⅜
5,000 Mich. C. R. S p. c. 1st M.	91	200 M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	24⅜
500 Ill. Central R. Bs.	88⅜	100 do.....s30	23⅞
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	94	20 Panama Railroad	118
20 Bank State N. Y.	100	50 Illinois Central R..	68⅜
20 Bank North Amer.	101	160 do	68⅜
100 Del. & H. Can. Co.	b60 94⅜	100 do.....b60	69
100 do	b60 95	350 do	68⅝
10 Continental Bank.	100	100 do.....s30	68⅝
21 Bank of Commerce.	100	50 do.....b60	68⅜
200 Pacific Mail St. Co.	83	150 do	68⅜
50 do	83⅛	50 do.....b30	68⅜
300 N. Y. Cent. Rail'd.	81⅜	200 do.....b60	68¾
250 do.....s30	81⅜	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	77
100 do.....b60	81⅜	100 do.....s60	75⅜
200 do	81⅜	100 do	76⅜
100 do	81⅜	100 do	76⅜
50 do.....s10	81⅜	50 do.....b10	76⅜
1100 do	81⅜	50 do	76⅜
300 do.....b60	81⅜	50 do	76⅜
200 do.....b30	81⅞	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.	b30 25⅛
100 do.....b60	82	100 do	b30 25
600 do	81⅞	100 do	24⅞
700 do.....s10	81⅜	400 Chi. & R. I. R.	69⅜
100 do.....s3	81⅜	150 do	69½
100 do.....s10	81⅜	150 do	69¾
900 do	81⅜	50 do.....s10	69¾
100 do.....b30	81¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 N. C. State 6s	97½	50 Ill. Central R.	b30 68⅜
4,000 Mo. State 6s	84⅜	54 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	74
1,000 M. S. 2d. Mg. Bs.	43	10 Second-avenue R.	105
3,000 Gal. & C. 2d M. B.	89	100 Gal. & Chicago R.	78
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	82⅝	50 do	75⅞
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	s30 91	50 do	s60 75
300 do	81¾	350 do	75⅜
100 do.....b60	81⅞	100 do	75⅜
100 do.....b10	81⅜	50 do	75⅜
100 Hudson Riv. R.	36⅜	50 do	s60 74⅝
200 Reading Railroad	44⅜	100 do	b10 75⅜
50 do.....s	44⅜	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	69¼
400 Mich. Cent. R.	46⅜	100 do	69⅜
50 Mo. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	23⅜	500 do	b30 69½

TUESDAY, Sept. 20—P. M.

The Stock Exchange continues active, and the speculation in several of the Railways quite spirited again to-day. The course of prices was somewhat irregular—firm on the first call of the list at the morning Board, but subsequently lower, with a disposition to press sales in the Western shares. Thus Galena and Chicago opened at 77 ₱ cent., and gradually receded until the close of the Second Board, when 75½ ₱ cent. was accepted, and that price afterwards bid, as against 76¼@½ yesterday afternoon. It was intimated at the close that one or two of the large speculative holders who failed to take advantage of the first rise to 77@77½, sold their stock in the course of the day. In sympathy with Galena, the shares of the Rock Island fell off to 69¾@½, and Michigan Central to 40½ ₱ cent. Between the Boards some cheap offers were made on the Street to sell Michigan Guaranteed, out of which grew a rumor that the rainstorm of Saturday had damaged the track. The sales at the Second Board were at 23½ ₱ cent., with 23 ₱ cent. bid at the close, against 24¼@¼ yesterday afternoon. The demand for Illinois Central was an exception to the weakness of the Western list; a large business was done at 68¾@¾@⅞ ₱ cent. in the Shares, and 88⅜ ₱ cent. bid for the Construction Bonds. In Reading there was less firmness than yesterday; sales in the afternoon at 44½, and 44⅜ subsequently bid. In New-York Central there was another large business, and mostly at stiff prices, notwithstanding the heavy sales and settlements of yesterday. About 5,000 shares were taken at the morning Board at 81½@⅝@¾ ₱ cent, the top rates of Monday, after which, on the Street, the price eased off to 81⅜@½ ₱ cent., and sold at the Second Board 81½ ₱ cent., finally closing, as on yesterday, 81⅞@81½ ₱ cent. In Panama, Pacific Mail, Hudson and Harlem, there was not much done. Pacific a fraction weaker; the others quite steady. State Stocks in fair request, but no improvement in prices. Nearly all the Railway mortgages, except Michigan Southern seconds, were firmer. Erie fourths sold at 40 ₱ cent., and the seconds at 72 ₱ cent. Michigan Central 8 ₱ cents, advanced to 91 ₱ cent., and Galena seconds to 89 ₱ cent. The general market, late in the afternoon, closed somewhat unsettled in tone and irregular in prices, though the sellers for the fall were by no means anxious to press their contracts, having been so frequently disappointed of late in the occasional or partial signs of reaction.

The Foreign Exchanges for the Boston mail closed on a fair demand at or within the rates quoted yesterday. The ease in Money, and the difficulty of placing it at call better than 5@5½ ₱ cent. on good Stock collateral, indisposed some of the leading drawers to move on London better than 110¼ ₱ cent. The actual business ranged 110@110¼, Bank and Bankers' bills, and on Paris f.5.15@f.5.14¾ at 60 days. There was some short-sight Exchange made on London at 110⅝, and on Paris at f.5.11¼. In the Discount market we have nothing new to report. The Stock Brokers are moderate borrowers at 5@5½ on State and Federal, and 6 ₱ cent. on other collateral. The Customs increased to-day, from the cargoes of the *Persia* and *Kangaroo*, to $183,000; other receipts into the Sub-Treasury, $101,000; payments out, $141,000; balance this afternoon, $5,235,987. The Export of Domestic Produce foots up well again this week—$1,544,445, against $1,047,270 same week last season. The Export of Gold and Silver will not go out until the close of the week. The demand is fair in anticipation of the steamers on Saturday for Havre and Liverpool, with only a moderate supply of California bars, of which we shall have further receipts early next week.

NEW CROP MOVEMENT OF COTTON SINCE SEPT. 1,

	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
Received at Ports	46,000	34,000	8,000	30,000	71,000
Ex. to Great Britain	23,000	16,000	4,000	6,000	29,000
Export to France	2,000	....	....	....	3,000
Ex. to other F. P.	2,000	2,000	1,000	4,000	3,000
Total Exports	27,000	17,000	5,000	10,000	35,000
Stock on hand	132,000	88,000	34,000	50,000	142,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Received at Ports	31,000	23,000	6,000	20,000	41,000
Ex. to Great Britain	16,000	9,000	1,000	2,000	10,000
Exports to France	....	....	....	....	2,000
Ex. to other F. P.	2,000	....	....	1,000	2,000
Total Exports	20,000	9,000	1,000	3,000	14,000

Messrs. WRIGHT & CO.'S Circular of this week reports that "with few exceptions, the crop is progressing favorably, and, with good Fall weather, will undoubtedly result in a large total."

Messrs. GWYNNE & DAY, Money Brokers, No. 12 Wall-street, report the Discount on out-of-town Bank Notes as follows:

	Discount.		Discount.
New-York State	⅛ @ —	S. Carolina & Ga.	1 @ —
New-England	⅛ @ —	Virginia	¼ @ —
New-Jersey	⅛ @ ¼	Canada	⅜ @ ½
Illinois	2¾ @ 2½	Michigan	¾ @ —
Philada. Banks and all Penn. Banks par in Philadelphia	⅛ @ ¼	Ohio, Ky., and ind. Louisiana 10⅜ and under	¾ @1
Baltimore Banks	⅛ @ ¼	Missouri	1¼ @1½
Interior Penn	⅜ @ —	Tennessee	1¾ @ —
Interior Maryland	⅜ @ ¾	Wisconsin	2¾ @2½
Del. B'ks, 6s and up,	⅜ @ ¾	Mobile	1½ @2
N. Carolina	1 @ —		

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Sept. 12.	LOANS. Sept. 19.	SPECIE. Sept. 12.	SPECIE. Sept. 19.
Philadelphia	3,277,000	3,270,000	848,000	852,000
North America	2,810,124	2,791,676	684,429	687,751
Farm. & Mech.	3,659,662	3,696,256	920,990	969,507
Commercial	1,487,400	1,499,000	284,000	248,000
Mechanics'	1,623,860	1,645,643	284,792	325,468
N. Liberties	1,204,000	1,256,000	327,000	328,000
Southwark	951,256	979,740	233,847	233,108
Kensington	720,025	724,220	142,262	166,686
Penn Township	820,502	842,702	174,111	183,670
Western	1,343,370	1,344,425	271,151	297,132
Manuf. & Mech.	1,144,740	1,140,535	188,830	170,122
Commerce	608,847	635,097	206,594	195,430
Girard	2,009,305	2,006,256	279,555	260,827
Tradesmen's	594,832	617,315	128,382	96,076
Consolidation	482,812	491,489	84,077	96,864
City	793,271	801,479	115,228	132,636
Commonwealth	308,165	310,101	111,916	122,051
Corn Exchange	365,705	369,401	80,612	80,656
Union	412,857	425,572	59,744	63,778
Total	24,686,621	24,916,413	5,431,509	5,600,992

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. Sept. 12.	DEPOSITS. Sept. 18.	CIRCULATION. Sept. 12.	CIRCULATION. Sept. 19.
Philadelphia	1,686,000	1,580,000	261,000	263,000
North America	1,748,982	1,709,374	269,275	264,168
Farm. & Mech.	2,729,641	2,717,856	374,220	368,176
Commercial	718,000	704,000	147,000	140,000
Mechanics'	862,322	920,325	158,835	165,070
N. Liberties	822,000	879,000	113,000	116,000
Southwark	684,506	672,357	114,040	118,905
Kensington	565,587	564,200	128,036	126,576
Penn Township	691,688	616,563	86,090	90,085
Western	918,765	950,978	122,880	116,350
Manuf. & Mech.	600,680	620,015	137,605	127,500
Commerce	467,786	472,327	79,375

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX.—NO. 2498. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Arabia at Halifax, the Nova Scotian at Quebec, and the New-York at This Port.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

Perfect Success of the Experiment.

She is Pronounced to be the Fastest Vessel in the World.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCES SUSPENDED.

The French Emperor's Reasons for the Peace of Villafranca.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Cotton Easier—Breadstuffs and Provisions Steady.

CONSOLS 95 3-8@95 1-2.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The R. M. steamship *Arabia*, Capt. STONE, left Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 10th inst., and arrived at Halifax at about 6 o'clock P. M. of the 20th.

The *Arabia* was twelve hours in the fog off Halifax harbor.

Professor AGASSIZ, his wife and daughter, are among the passengers.

The screw steamer *Balbec* left Liverpool at about the same time for Halifax.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

Her Departure on Her Trial Trip—Satisfactory Nature of her Performances.

The great event of the week had been the departure of the *Great Eastern* for sea. The *Nova Scotian* brought out news that the vessel had proceeded down the Thames as far as Purfleet on the 7th, and anchored there for the tide of the following morning. Her departure from her moorings, accompanied by four powerful tugs, two at the bows, and two at the stern, gave rise to a scene of the greatest enthusiasm on the Thames, which was continued at all the prominent points. Captain HARRISON and the most experienced Thames Pilot directed the ship's motions. Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL was on the bridge, directing the action of the engines, both of which screw and paddle, were under steam. Capt. COMSTOCK, of the Collins steamer *Baltic*, stood aft to transmit directions to the men at the wheel, the new steering apparatus not being completely fitted. The very first turn in the river demonstrated that the ship was as completely under command as a river steamer, and that the only difficulties to contend with were the sharp curves in the stream. She steers as easily as a wager boat, and her engines were found capable of starting her or arresting her motion literally almost by a single motion of the hand. The only difficulty experienced was at Blackwall Point, where the river forms an acute angle, and in the centre of the channel at this point, a bark and a schooner had unfortunately anchored. There was an anxious and perilous delay of fifteen minutes, but the danger was passed, and there was no other serious cause for uneasiness. There was not a single regular seaman on board during the river trip, the crew not having joined.

There were perfect ovations at Greenwich, Blackwall, Woolwich, and other points, where immense crowds had assembled. At Purfleet the ship swung round to her single anchor in beautiful style, and the anchor, "TROTMAN's patent," never yielded an inch from the spot where it dropped.

On the 18th the *Great Eastern* got up steam and weighed anchor, and at 8:40 A. M. started from Purfleet for the Nore. As on the preceding day, she was accompanied by tugs, and the enthusiasm along the river, particularly at Gravesend, was very great. On arriving at Chapman's Head, at the top of Sea-Reach, the tugs were cast off and the great vessel was left to herself. Increased speed was then got on her simply to give her good steerage way and move her engines readily, but with no view to test her power. *In ten minutes*, however, says the correspondent of the *Times*, *she set at rest all doubts forever, as to her being the fast est vessel, beyond comparison in the world.* Employing less than *two-thirds* of her power, in her worst trim, being six inches down by the head, and too high out of water to permit her paddles or screw blades to work properly, and with a strong tide against her, she ran a distance of fifteen statute miles in two minutes under an hour. The engines worked with astonishing ease, and there was scarcely a vibration perceptible. Before anchoring, the vessel was put about and went completely round in less than three-quarters of a mile. At 12¾ o'clock the vessel anchored at the Nore. She was to leave the Nore at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 9th, and steam away easily for Portland, Dorsetshire, which harbor she was expected to reach early on the morning of the 10th. Much regret was felt that serious illness prevented Mr. BRUNEL from being on board to share in the triumph.

LATEST.

The *Great Eastern* left the Nore at 9¾ o'clock on Friday morning, and, with a strong westerly wind and thick rain, was off Dover at 3 P. M.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCES SUSPENDED.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that the Zurich Conferences are suspended *de facto* for the present.

The *Independance Belge* says that England has proposed to France and Austria a European Congress on Italian affairs, on the preliminary basis of non-intervention by force of arms. A Paris telegram of the 9th says that this statement is not correct.

REASONS FOR THE PEACE OF VILLAFRANCA.

The *Moniteur* of the 9th publishes a long article explaining the reasons which caused the Emperor to conclude peace. The following is a summary:

"The Emperor of Austria had promised to grant concession on a large scale to Venetia, but requiring as a condition, *sine qua non*, the return of the Archdukes. The Emperor NAPOLEON accepted these conditions. It is easy to conceive that if, after the conclusion of peace, the destinies of Italy had been intrusted to men who had more at heart the future of their common fatherland than little partial successes, the aim of their endeavors would have been to develop and not obstruct the consequences of the Treaty of Villafranca, and Venetia would have been placed in the same position as Luxembourg with Holland. The Archduke will not be established by foreign forces, but that portion of the Treaty of Villafranca not having been carried out, Austria will find herself freed from all engagements taken in favor of Venetia. Instead of a policy of reconciliation and peace, defiance and hatred will be seen to reappear, which will entail fresh misfortunes. Much, it would appear, is expected from the Congress which we hail with all our best wishes, but we strongly doubt that the Congress would obtain better conditions for Italy. It would not be right to ask from the great Powers important concessions without offering equitable compensations. War would be the only way to resolve the difficulty, but Italy must be aware that one Power alone makes war for an idea, and that is France—and France has accomplished her mission."

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The conclusion was general on the Continent that the answer of VICTOR EMANUEL to the Tuscan Deputation in regard to annexation with Piedmont was preconcerted with NAPOLEON.

The Council of the different Districts had officially proclaimed to the people of Turin that the Tuscan Deputies had presented a deed of annexation to the Sardinian Government.

The National Assembly of Bologna, on the 7th adopted a resolution declaring that the people of Bologna desire annexation to the Constitutional Kingdom of Sardinia under the sceptre of VICTOR EMANUEL. Bologna was illuminated in honor of the event. The Assembly also authorized its President to present an address to the Emperor NAPOLEON and King of Sardinia, expressing sympathies for Venetia, and offering to make peculiar sacrifices in her favor.

The Pope had been attacked with fever and suspended all audiences for several days. He was recovering, and was about to proceed to Castel Gandolfo.

A deputation was about to leave Turin on a mission to the French Government.

It was supposed that the Papal Army was not in condition to act against the forces of the Romagna, led by GARIBALDI.

The National Assembly of Parma was opened on the 7th with great solemnity. The Dictator FARINI delivered an address, in which he reviewed the history of the Bourbons, and terminated amid cries of "*Viri Victor Emmanuele.*" The city was *en fête*.

Several French journals had been prohibited in Sardinia, in consequence of advocating the separation of Savoy from Piedmont.

Proposals were pending in the National Assembly of Parma to confirm FARINI as Dictator and declare the termination of the Bourbon dynasty.

FRANCE.

The *Independance Belge* asserts that France is making vigorous naval preparations for the coast defences.

At the meeting of the Paris Conference the Ottoman Ambassador announced that the Sultan had agreed exceptionally, and for this time only, to grant an investiture to Couza as the Hospodar of both Moldavia and Wallachia, the government of these places, however, to be conducted separately. On motion of the Russian Plenipotentiary another year was allowed for the settlement of the question of the Convent property in the Principalities. The Austrian and Turkish Ministers were called on for an early statement of the decision they had come to regarding the navigation of the Danube. They were not prepared with the required information and promised to communicate the observations of their conference to their Governments.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* contradicts the report that 20 frigates have been ordered to be built at Cruzat. It says the rumor arose from an immense order being given for iron plates, which are intended for the embrasures at Cherbourg.

The *Moniteur* publishes agricultural statistics of Algiers, showing that the recent harvest in that colony has been satisfactory.

Two additional prominent French exiles publish in the London *Times* their views of the late amnesty. M. E. GIENET declines to accept it, denying the right of the Emperor either to proscribe or pardon him. FELIX PYAT determines as a matter of policy to accept the amnesty and return to France, where he thinks patriots may do more good than by remaining aloof.

Prince NAPOLEON had gone to Switzerland, and it was supposed his journey had reference to another intended interview between the Emperors.

M. DE LA GUERRONIERE had gone to St. Sauveur. His mission refers to the intended liberal reform of the Press laws.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show an increase in cash of 6,750,000 francs.

It was reported in Paris that France had notified the Porte that she does not intend to treat the Suez Canal affair as a political question.

The Paris Bourse fell daily. On Friday the article in the *Moniteur* sent the Rentes down to 68f. 40c., but a vague rumor subsequently was current that a treaty of peace was signed, and the Rentes improved to 68f. 60c.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Morning Post* has an editorial on the report that General HARNEY had taken possession of the Island of San Juan, or Bellevue, in Puget Sound. It considers it possible that another boundary dispute may arise, says that the occupation of an island which is still *sub judice* is the exercise of a power to which the British Government cannot tamely submit, and hopes that no concessions will be made which are inconsistent with the dignity of the country or the security of the gold regions.

The London representative of the Suez Canal scheme had issued a pamphlet, in which he asserts that the company, having commenced operations, is determined to continue them in spite of all opposition.

The Australian mail steamer *Northam*, previously reported wrecked in the Red Sea, got off the reef, and had reached Suez. The damage to her was less than was expected.

The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, of Russia, quitted Portsmouth for Cronstadt in the frigate *General Admiral*.

The race for the Warwick cup was won by the American horse *Starke*. There were only two other competitors.

THE VERY LATEST.

The article in the *Moniteur* is the subject of editorials in most of the London papers.

The *Daily News* indignantly criticises it, and analyses, in a credulous spirit, the assertions it contains.

The *Times* in the same manner remarks on the consistency of the Emperor in covering with reproaches the men to whom the destinies of Italy have been entrusted, because they believe him, and openly declaring to Austria that the *sine qua non* of Villafranca shall not be observed at all, but that as an offset, she may treat Venice as she likes.

The *Advertiser* regards the article as mysterious and ominous.

The *Daily News'* City Article of Saturday says: "The somewhat splenetic article in the *Moniteur* caused the English Funds to open at a reduction of ⅛@¼. Consols rallied in the afternoon, closing only about 1-16 worse than on Thursday. There was an active demand for Money on Friday at 2⅜ per cent. for the best bills. £30,000 were taken to the Bank to-day, making a total of £154,000 since last Wednesday. The Foreign Exchanges this afternoon were firm. The shares of the Great Ship Company have improved to par and ¾ premium."

The *Times'* City Article says the summary of the article in the *Moniteur*, implying that in revenge for the conduct of the Duchies, Venetia is to be persecuted, caused the English Funds to open this (Friday) morning with a heavy appearance, the inference being that nothing could be more calculated to stimulate the Venetian provinces to hopeless insurrection. Both at the Bank and in the open market the demand for discounts increased, and a few bills were negotiated below 2½ per cent. Late in the day an advance on this rate was occasionally obtained.

The further sum of £190,000 was paid in full on the Indian loan to-day. The Bank of France yesterday raised its price for railway obligations; the amount already disposed of has reached £5,600,000. The large public sales of tea have gone off better than was anticipated, the trade taking a considerable quantity. Congous, however, are rather lower for the medium and fine grades than at the auction a month ago.

The commission to inquire into the state of the national defences was at Portland on the 8th, and made long inspection of the fortifications in progress there.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals say that the Emperor of Morocco has declared traitors the tribes on the coast who insulted the Spanish flag, and promised to inflict exemplary chastisement on them. The Spanish Government, however, doubt the fulfillment of this promise, and continue their preparations for the expedition.

The English Government had presented a note drawn up in friendly style, requesting explanations as to the object of the concentration of troops at Algesiras, in the immediate vicinity of Gibraltar.

GERMANY.

The great Autumn fair at Frankfort was progressing with much briskness. Many dealers in cotton, silk and woolen articles had been completely run out of stocks, and in some cases prices advanced 2 to 15 per cent. The wool sales would take place the following week.

MOROCCO AND ALGIERS.

The Paris *Moniteur* announces the death of the Emperor of Morocco. His successor had been proclaimed.

Tranquility prevailed at Algiers.

TURKEY.

Disturbances in Candia had been caused by the collection of certain taxes from the Greeks. Five tax gatherers were murdered. Two battalions of soldiers had been sent to arrest the ringleaders.

A Circassian deputation had arrived at Constantinople and presented to the Ambassadors of the several Powers a protest against the invasion of their country by Russia, and stating that the whole of their provinces would be forced to submit if they were abandoned by the Porte.

A great fire had occurred at Erzeroum, and the town had again experienced repeated shocks of an earthquake.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Calcutta and China mails, (date not mentioned,) arrived at Aden, Aug. 28, and the Bombay mail of Aug. 21, arrived at Aden, Sept. 1.

The news had not been received.

THE NEWS BY THE NOVA SCOTIAN.

FATHER POINT, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 7th inst., passed this point at about noon to-day, on her way to Quebec.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 4th.

The steamship *Hammonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 5th.

The steamship *North American*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 6th.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 6th.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, from New-York, arrived at Cowes on the 6th.

The steamship *Glasgow*, from New-York, arrived in the Clyde on the 6th.

The general news is unimportant.

The Central Association of Master Builders, of London, had determined to declare all their yards open to workmen on or after the 12th of September, provided the latter abide by the declaration against the trade combinations. This, it is presumed, will scarcely alter the situation of affairs.

The *Times* has an editorial ridiculing the talk of the American slaveholders in regard to reviving the Slave-trade, and points to the renewed activity of the American Government to put down the trade as the best answer to the outcry.

The same journal also editorially points out the injustice of subsidizing the Cunard and Galway lines and giving nothing to the Canadian enterprise. It argues that as long as the system lasts the Canadian line ought at least to share the Government patronage.

The latest Paris correspondence of the London *Times* says that much importance is attached to Prince METTERNICH's mission to St. Sauveur. One of its objects is said to have been the formation of an alliance between France and Austria, and its success was calculated not only to endanger the cause of Italian liberty, but to menace Europe.

It is asserted that the Papal troops continue to threaten the Legations. Eight or nine thousand troops and twelve cannon were assembled at Pesaro.

The Belgian Senate had adopted the first article in the bill for the Antwerp fortifications, by 34 against 15.

THE NEWS BY THE NEW-YORK.

The screw steamship *New-York*, from Southampton on the 6th inst., arrived at this port last night. The news is two days later than was brought by the *Borussia*, from the same port.

The *Arabia* arrived at Liverpool on Saturday Sept. 3.

The *Great Eastern* will be unavoidably detained until Wednesday, Sept. 7. She was delivered up by her contractors to the Captain, on Sept. 5.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Sardinia, Tuscany, and the Duchies—Reception of the Tuscan Deputation by Victor Emanuel—The Romagna.

A dispatch from Turin, dated the 3d of September, gives the following account of the interview between King VICTOR EMANUEL and the Tuscan deputation:

The members forming the Tuscan deputation arrived to-day at noon. The municipal body and some members of the Parliament went to receive them at the railway terminus. The streets through which they passed were richly decorated. An immense crowd was collected to welcome the members of the deputation, who alighted at the Hotel de l'Europe, where they addressed the people, thanking them for the enthusiastic reception they had met with. A grand illumination took place in the evening, and numerous bodies of National Guards were stationed in line along the principal street.

The King received the Tuscan deputation to-day at 4 o'clock P. M. Signor GUERRARDISIA, a member of the commission, addressed to the King the following words:

"If the wish of Tuscany for annexation with Piedmont only served for the aggrandizement of your Majesty's State, we should entertain doubts as to the acceptance of our wish by your Majesty. But, our wish being inspired by the love of Italian nationality, we hope that the thought of Italy will decide your Majesty to accept it."

His Majesty the King VICTOR EMANUEL replied:

"GENTLEMEN: I am deeply sensible of the wish of the Tuscan Assembly. I thank you in my name and in the name of my people. We have received your wish as a solemn manifestation of the will of the Tuscan people, who, after having made the last vestige of the foreign domination in Tuscany to cease, desires to contribute to the constitution of a strong kingdom which shall defend the independence of Italy. But the Tuscan Assembly will have comprehended that the accomplishment of its wish can only take place by negotiations which are about to begin on the affairs of Italy. I will second your desire, becoming myself strong by the rights which are given me by your wishes. I will support the cause of Tuscany before the Powers in which the Assembly places its hopes, and especially before the magnanimous Emperor of the French, who has done so much for the Italian nation. I hope that Europe will not refuse to practice towards Tuscany that work of redressing grievances which it has under less favorable circumstances practiced towards Greece, Belgium, and the Danubian Principalities. Your noble country gives an admirable example of moderation and concord. You will add those virtues to that one which insures the triumph of all honest undertakings, and which overcomes all obstacles—namely, perseverance."

The Paris journals of the 5th contain articles praising very much the speech of the King of Sardinia. They conclude that it is almost certain a Congress will be assembled.

The vote respecting the annexation of the Duchy of Parma to Piedmont has been made known. There are 63,403 votes in favor of the annexation, and 516 against it.

THE ROMAGNA.

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS—THE QUESTION OF THE RECEPTION OF THE VOTE OF ANNEXATION—DECLARATION AGAINST THE POPE.

Correspondence of the London Times.

FLORENCE, Monday, Aug. 29, 1859.

The little that is as yet known of the general elections in Romagna leaves us no ground to doubt that those districts will come to the same conclusions as have been obtained in Modena and Tuscany. The noblemen at the head of the Government have already been returned—foremost among them the Marquis PEPOLI, the lineal descendant of those PEPOLI who held the *signoria*, or sovereign sway, of Bologna 500 years ago, one of whom, indeed—MESSER TADDEO—sold his native town to the Visconti of Milan. All these facts prove that the Central Italian movement is a democratic movement led by the patrician aristocracy. Such was the character of all that popular agitation of the Italian cities in the middle ages, which gave so great an impulse to the development of Italian and European civilization. The leader who cried "*Popolo! Popolo!*" with the loudest voice was always a feudal warrior disguised in burgher's attire. The Italian nobles dropped the garb and titles of their order, with a view to exercise in their free communities that substantial power which naturally belonged to their class. The influence of these pseudo-democratic ideas long survived the epoch which gave rise to them. Even under the most absolute Government the nobles affected to disdain their titles, and liked to be signalized by the people as plain DAVANZO and SPINOLA, STROZZI or CAPPONI. Even at the present day the Florentines familiarly talk of their "Gino" to designate their Marquis CAPPONI, or of "Il Ginorino," to mention the Marquis GINORI, just as freely as the Genoese would speak of their "Andrea Doria," to point out the heroic Admiral who boasted the highest titles in the empire, or of LAVAGNA, to signalize GIAN LUIGI FIESCO, who owned half the fiefs in the Riviera. I am told that RIDOLFI, the present head of the Tuscan Government, forms an exception to this rule, and, owing to a certain loftiness of demeanor and imperiousness of temper, he is emphatically styled "*Il Barone.*"

We are still kept in the same painful suspense as to the intention of the Piedmontese Government with regard to their acceptance of the vote of annexation; and are even told of a division in the Sardinian Government on this point, for while RATAZZI and the other *avvocati* section of the Ministry boldly urge immediate and irrevocable compliance with the wishes of the Tuscans, Modenese, &c., the military section, on the contrary, especially DABORMIDA and LA MARMORA, advise caution and a deference to the *ultimatum* of the great European Powers. It is also stated that the Sardinian Government, faithful to its slow and sure system of aggrandisement, will try to put off the Tuscans and Romagnoli, and only endeavor to secure Parma and Modena.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Aug. 30.

We have the most satisfactory confirmation of my yesterday's news respecting the perfect order with which the elections of the Romagna were carried on the other day, of the great number of electors attending, and of the unanimity with which their suffrages were given to deserving subjects. Some of the names of the deputies returned by the election for the National Assembly in the Romagna are already known here. The Assembly will number 126 members, 46 for the Province of Bologna alone. For the city of Bologna the successful candidates are Count Bentivoglio, the Marquis Pepoli, Minghetti, (lately the State Secretary of Count Cavour,) Counts Malvezzi and Annibale Ranuzzi, Count Marsili, Carlo Berti Pichat, (a distinguished agriculturist, who introduced important reforms in the cultivation of silk and other branches of industry in Piedmont,) Professor Ercolani, and Rodolfo Audinot, all patriots well known for the share they took in the events of 1848.

For the province of Bologna we have, among others, Prince Hercolani, Count Scarselli, Prince Simonetti, Cavalier Sozzadini, Count Massei, Count Salini, Marquis Pizzordi, Marquis Tanari, &c., the whole nobility of Bologna, as even those who boast no illes, belong to old aristocratic families. At Faenza Count Achille Laderchi has been returned. I see also the name of Lodovico Caldesi, but I do not know whether he is the artist and photographer who lately established a high reputation in England. I do not, as yet, see among the elected members, the Advocate Casuti, a very highly esteemed patriot, banished from Bologna since 1831, who has lived as an exile in Paris, ever since that year, and held a very high character both amongst his own countrymen and the French people.

Count Reiset is gone to Bologna, to watch the proceedings of the Assembly. It is to be hoped he will be as fully edified by the behavior of the Romagnoli as he professes to have been by the Tuscans.

THE CONFERENCE AT ZURICH.

A dispatch from Paris, dated the 3d inst., says: "The latest intelligence from Zurich states that the Plenipotentiaries had definitively settled the frontiers of Lombardy.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes as follows on the evening of the 4th:

"The Zurich Conference continues to 'drag its slow length along,' and even official people here admit that in their anticipations, or, at least, their assurance of a speedy and satisfactory termination of its labors, they were over-sanguine. Certain difficult points of the negotiation, such as those relating to the restoration of the Grand Dukes, have been touched in a variety of tones, but whether with much or little hope, with much or little intention of promoting it, is open to doubt. The amnesty, too, has once or twice been the subject of conversation on the part of the Plenipotentiaries; but I believe the Confederation has not yet been treated. It is affirmed here that the limitation and the debt questions are disposed of, though doubts are expressed if they have been definitively, particularly the latter. But even on secondary matters the Austrian Government appears to act with the utmost slowness, and there hardly passes a day that Count COLLOREDO does not think it necessary to send telegraphic messages, or even Cabinet couriers, to Vienna for orders. One would suppose that he arrived at Zurich without any instructions whatever. On the question of Lombardy some lines are said to be settled affirmatively. For instance, whether the Lombards, who have become subjects of King VICTOR EMANUEL, can become Austrian subjects if they please, or whether those who remain under Austrian rule can change their nationality, and become subjects of Upper Italy. When is Austria to relieve from their oath of allegiance the Lombard soldiers who still serve in the Imperial ranks? On this point it is resolved that the oath of allegiance shall cease to be binding so soon as all matters in debate relating to Lombardy shall have been definitely arranged. The Lombards actually employed in the civil service of Austria are at liberty to continue or retire, as they may think proper or convenient."

The following dispatch is published in the London *Times* of the 6th: BOLOGNA, Saturday, Sept. 3.

Several members have moved the following resolution: "The inhabitants of the Romagna will no longer submit to the temporal government of the Pope." The Assembly has decided upon taking this motion into consideration.

The French Ambassador at Florence has been recalled by his government.

Complete tranquility prevails throughout Sicily.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says: "The industrial world complains that the present state of things is owing to the unsettled state of Italy, calling the peace of Villafranca only an armistice, whose duration depends more upon the will of Austria than any other Power, and that every hour is giving her a military and diplomatic superiority. The Conferences at Zurich give no satisfaction, for the reports from them are so contradictory that no one feels any confidence in them."

GERMANY.

The Proposed United German Constitution.

The following is from the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*, under date of Sept. 3:

"From what has already appeared in your columns on the subject of the national movement in Germany, your readers will be able to appreciate the importance of the new Elsenach resolutions, just published, and of which I send you a translation. Representatives of twenty-one of the States into which Germany was divided were present at the meeting when these resolutions were passed, and among them were many of the most distinguished men of all sections of the Liberal party.

The immediate dangers which threaten Europe and Germany, and the necessity to subordinate party feelings to the common cause of German unity, have brought together a number of men, belonging partly to the Democratic, partly to the Constitutional parties, to come to an understanding on the creation of a United German Constitution, and the common action required to attain this object.

They have agreed to the following resolutions as subsidiary to the declarations put forth at Eisenach on the 17th of July, and at Hanover on the 19th of the same month:

1. We see in the present political situation great dangers for the independence of our German Fatherland, which have been increased rather than diminished by the peace concluded between Austria and France.

2. These dangers arise from the imperfect Federal Constitution of Germany, and they can only be avoided by a speedy change in this Constitution.

3. To this end it is necessary that the German Diet should be replaced by a firm, strong, and permanent Central Government, and that a National Assembly should be called.

4. In the present circumstances it is only by Prussia that effectual steps can be taken to reach this end; to secure the initiative of Prussia, must, therefore, be the object of our efforts.

5. Should Germany be again threatened from without, before the Central Government is definitively constituted, the conduct of her military forces and diplomatic relations abroad must be confided to Prussia.

6. It is the duty of every German to give his support to the Prussian Government, so long as its aims coincide with the aims and necessities of Germany, and its actions are directed to securing for Germany a strong, free, and united Constitution.

7. We expect from all friends of the German Fatherland, whether they belong to the Democratic or Constitutional party, that they prefer the national independence and union to the claims of party, and will work together with one accord and with perseverance to arrive at a strong German unity.

EISENACH, Aug. 14, 1859.

The former Minister of Bavaria, M. VON ABEL, died on the 3d of September.

The subscription to the military loan is closed. A great number of applications for shares had to be refused or reduced.

FRANCE.

The fears of a French invasion of England are not yet entirely overcome. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes as follows:

"You will notice in the *Presse* of last night a Paris letter, taken from the *Indépendance Belge*, which is not unworthy of attention, from the fact of its being from the pen of a person who is known to have occasional access to the Emperor's Cabinet at the Tuileries, and is therefore believed to take his views on these subjects from the *genius loci*. According to the writer, or his inspirer, the Emperor's object in making the peace of Villafranca was to gain the alliance of Austria; and his object in the alliance was to accomplish the mission assigned to the second French Empire, namely, the abolition of the treaties of 1815, and the lowering of the 'moral domination of England.'

The Emperor is expected at the Camp of Chalons on the 20th inst., and at Paris on the 25th, and it is stated as positive that he will go to Cherbourg in the course of October."

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Herald* says that the public mind is depressed by some vague forebodings, and a sense of impending evil. The preparations going on in the dockyards on both sides of the Channel have revived the rumors of war with England. A great impetus has been given to these rumors of war by a Paris letter in the *Indépendance Belge*, which plainly tells us that the Emperor made peace with Austria merely for the purpose of putting down the naval supremacy of England, and unless we quietly submit to have our naval estimates fixed by France, there must be war.

It is reported that Government has given orders at Creuzot for the construction of twenty frigates, iron plated.

PARIS, Monday, Sept. 5.

To-morrow, a Conference is to be held at Paris for the definitive settlement of the question of the Danubian Principalities.

The Court journal says, the Empress has just presented her dress, worn by her on her first appearance at church, after the birth of the Prince Imperial, the embroidery of which cost 25,000 francs, to the statue of the Virgin on the altar of Notre Dame de la Garde at Marseilles.

M. FERDINAND FLOCON, member of the Provisional Government of 1848, has written a letter to a Swiss paper declining to avail himself of the amnesty published by NAPOLEON III.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Cabinet Council on Italian Affairs—Harvest Prospects.

The following paragraph is copied from the *Court Journal*:

"It is understood that the Cabinet Council so unexpectedly held on Monday, was to give the sanction of the Government to a determination which had been arrived at, concerning a portion of the Italian question, by the Premier and the Foreign Secretary. It is known that Central Italy, or Upper Italy, or Lombardy, or the Duchies, have had an Envoy in this country for some days, and that some tangible arrangement has at length been come to."

Of the harvest prospects the London *Times* says: "Harvest operations may now be considered closed. The crop of wheat in Norfolk is considered one-eighth below the yield of last year. The wheat crop in Suffolk is estimated to be about 15 per cent. below the average. From Cambridgeshire the accounts are more favorable."

The Banff (Irish) *Journal* says the potato disease is making way, though as yet it is much more partial than it has ever been before. In Fyvie there are a few patches going fast. At Monymusk, on the Don, the tops are quite decayed. The Cork *Examiner* says there are further unfavorable reports from Cork, and the blight is also said to have made its appearance in the county of Louth. All other accounts of the crop are satisfactory.

The London *Morning Post* says that Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES MATHEWS are about to return to the United States, intending a theatrical tour there. They will go by the *Great Eastern*.

Commercial Intelligence by the Arabia.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Money Market was abundantly supplied and rates were unchanged.

The Bullion in the Bank of England had increased £95,000.

Consols closed on Friday at 95¼@95⅜ for Money, and 95⅜@95½ for the Account.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

BARING BROTHERS report a limited business at previous rates.

BELL & Co. report State Stocks in improved demand and market active. Railroad Bonds also in better request; United States Sixes, 1868, 97@98; do. Fives, 92@93; Alabama Fives, 75@77; Kentucky Sixes, 1858-72, 92@94; Maryland Fives, 94@96; Massachusetts Fives, 100@102; Mississippi Union Bank Bonds, 14@16; Ohio Sixes, 98@100; Pennsylvania Fives, 85@87; Tennessee Sixes, 80@82; Virginia Fives, 85@87; do. Sixes, 85@87; Boston 4½ ₱ Cents., 87@91; Montreal Sixes, 80@82; Illinois Central Sevens, 1860, Freeland, 83@85; Illinois Shares, 40¾@37 discount; do. Sevens, 79@81; do. Sixes, 77@79; Michigan Central Eights, 80@82; do. Shares, 38@42; New-York Central Sixes, 83@85; do. Sevens, 92@94; do. Shares, 68@72; Erie Sevens, 3d Mortgage, 60@65; do. Shares, 5@9; Panama Railroad Bonds, 1859, 101@102; do. 1865, 98@100; do. Seconds, 1872, 91; Pennsylvania Central Sixes, 1st Mortgage, 88@90.

The *Times* of Friday quotes sales of Michigan Central 8s at 80.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING BROTHERS quote WHEAT dull, at a slight decline on English sorts. IRON dull; Rails, £6@£6 2s. 6d.; Bars, £6—but these quotations were nominal, and maintained with difficulty. COFFEE steady. TALLOW advanced to 57s. @57s. 6d. TEA unchanged. RICE steady. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 34s. 6d.@35s. FISH OILS inactive. LINSEED OIL steady at 28s. 6d. SPELTER declined 6s. @10s.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

COTTON—The sales for the week add up 57,000 bales, of which 9,000 were on speculation, and 11,500 for export. Prices were easier, but not quotably lower. The market opened active, but closed more quiet. The sales on Friday were 7,000 bales, of which 2,000 were to speculators and exporters. The following are the authorized quotations: New-Orleans fair, 8d.; do. middling, 7 1-16d.; Mobile fair, 7½d.; do middling, 6 15-16d.; Uplands, fair, 7¾d.; do. middling, 6¾d. The stock was 640,000 bales, of which 533,000 were American.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR quiet. WHEAT steady, and rather improved in tone. CORN dull; Yellow, 5s. 8d.@6s.

The stock of American FLOUR and WHEAT is of a very inferior quality, and quite unsalable, and therefore no quotations can be given.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., JAS. MCHENRY, RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and others, quote BEEF steady for fine qualities, but heavy, and irregular for inferior. PORK also heavy, and prices receded a trifle, but there is more doing. BACON declined 1s.@2s., and market still heavy. LARD quiet at 55s. 6d.@57s. TALLOW quiet, but had advanced 1s.@1s. 6d., owing to Russian speculations in the article.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers'* and other Circulars report ASHES dull; Pearls easier for old; new 26s. 2d.@27s. Pots 28s. SUGARS heavy with but little inquiry. COFFEE firm for the good grades, but heavy for inferior. RICE steady. TEA unaltered and inactive. QUERCITRON BARK dull; Baltimore selling at 7s.; Philadelphia 9s. 3d. FISH OILS unchanged in price, with about an average business doing. LINSEED OIL quiet at 28s. 6d. RESIN steady at 3s. 10d.@3s. 11d. for common.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester were favorable, the market for goods and yarns being active and tending upward.

HAVRE MARKETS.

HAVRE, Sept. 8.—COTTON unchanged; sales of the week 6,500 bales; Orleans *tres ordinaire* 113f.; do. *bas* 105f., the markets closing steady. BREADSTUFFS tending downward. ASHES firm. COFFEE firm but quiet. OILS inactive; small sales. RICE steady. SUGAR firm. LARD quiet. WHALEBONE steady but inactive.

Sailing of the Arabia for Boston.

SACKVILLE, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The *Arabia* sailed for Boston at 8½ o'clock P. M. yesterday. She will be due at Boston early to-morrow morning. She brought 151 passengers.

The steamer *Balbec*, which also sailed from Liverpool on the 10th, has not yet reached Halifax.

Important from the River Plate.

PEACE REGARDED AS CERTAIN—MEDIATION OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER—DIFFICULTY WITH AN ENGLISH STEAMER—IMPENDING REVOLUTION IN MONTEVIDEO.

By the arrival of the *Salacia*, at this port, papers from Buenos Ayres, to Aug. 2, have been received.

The mediation of the American Minister, Mr. YANCEY, was progressing satisfactorily. He had laid the propositions of the Buenos Ayrean Government before URQUIZA, and had several long interviews with that leader, after which he had returned to Buenos Ayres, and, it was said, with every prospect of procuring a final settlement of the pending difficulties. At latest dates he was in Buenos Ayres, conferring with the Government. Papers on both sides spoke seriously of peace, and it was rumored that URQUIZA had furloughed two divisions of his army, remarking that their services would not be needed at this time.

The Padre Penas mission from URQUIZA to LOPEZ of Paraguay, in pursuit of assistance against Buenos Ayres, had completely failed, and the Padre had returned to Parana.

Mr. YANCEY had persuaded URQUIZA to release all the officers of the Buenos Ayrean steamer-of-war *Gen. Pintos*, which was captured by mutineers. The officers were on their return to Buenos Ayres, taking with them the body of the brave Capt. MURATORI, who was killed during the mutiny.

URQUIZA had chartered the American steamer *Asuncion* to carry the mail between Rosario and Paraná, making a voyage monthly to Buenos Ayres.

The English steamer *Havelock*, that had been purchased by URQUIZA, and attempted to pass Martin Garcia with a cargo contraband of war, under the English flag, had returned to Montevideo under convoy of the French steamer-of-war *d'Entrecasteux*. There she discharged twelve hundred muskets and various other warlike articles, after which she was conveyed past Martin Garcia by the English war steamer *Buzzard*, the commander of which vessel gave a written pledge that she was not the property of the Argentine Government, and that her flag covered no cargo contraband of war.

Affairs in Montevideo were in a very unsatisfactory state, and a revolution was considered imminent.

NEW-YORK POLITICS.

The American State Convention at Utica.

The Outsiders Requested to Take Back Seats.

Interesting Debates as to the Course of the Party.

NOMINATION OF A MIXED TICKET.

Speeches of the Hon. Erastus Brooks, Mr. Duganne and Others.

ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS.

UTICA, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

At 12 o'clock, to-day, Gen. G. A. SCROGGS, President of the Grand Council, called the American State Convention to order, and J. W. HUSTED, Secretary of the Council, read the call for the Convention.

C. S. MACOMB moved that a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair on credentials.

L. S. PARSONS, of Albany, moved to amend, by making the Committee number thirty-two. He did so in order that there might be on the Committee those who knew the delegates.

The CHAIR—What! thirty-two as a Committee on credentials?

Mr. PARSONS.—Yes, Sir

The amendment was carried by a large majority, a count being demanded.

JAMES R. THOMSON asked that the credentials might be handed in. He did not see how the chair could know who were delegates until this was done.

R. F. ANDREWS suggested that the delegates themselves from each Senatorial district do suggest the names of the committee.

THE CHAIR—The resolution is that the Chair appoint this Committee.

Mr. ANDREWS—My resolution does not conflict with that resolution.

JUSTIN A. SMITH, of Washington, thought that before any business could be done a Committee should pass on the credentials. He saw no difficulty in the way of nominating thirty-two members of the Committee. It was desired that the Committee should know the delegates presenting credentials, so that if there was any intention on the part of the members of other organizations to interfere corruptly with the action of this Convention it might be nipped in the bud. [Cheers.] He hoped no objection would be thrown in the way of this course of action, and that the Convention, in all its proceedings

STUDENT-LIFE IN GERMANY.

The Corps Verbindungen and Landsmannschaften—Their Evil Influence on German Character and German Objects—The Dueling Custom—The Challenge, Weapons, Rendezvous, Seconds, the Combat, &c., &c.—Absurd Results—Relations of the Government and of the University to the Practice of Duelling—Police—Benefits of the Duello—Movement Against it—The Jenaische Blatter.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEIDELBERG, Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1859.

The German student-life is universally characterized by the existence of so-called corps, Verbindungen and Landsmannschaften. The distinctions between these three classes of associations may be presented as follows:

A Landsmannschaft is composed only of fellow-countrymen; it drinks and fights duels.

A Corps is not so strict as to the nationality of its members; it also drinks and fights.

A Verbindung is like a Corps as regards membership and drinking, but does not engage in duels.

The effect of these Societies is almost unmitigated evil. The Landsmannschafter tend to defeat one of the greatest aims of the German Universitiee namely, that of increasing, by the association of young men from different parts of Deutschland, the spirit of unity and concord which is so essential to her future political strength. It may easily be seen how fatal it is to all such harmony, that the students from one Duchy or Kingdom should pass their time in ridiculing, insulting, and fighting those from all other regions. How impossible it is, that in such a state of feeling one party should recognize the good that belongs to the other, and how thus the seeds are sown for harvest of petty strifes and animosities, which make Germany the laughing-stock and wonder of the world. At Heidelberg there is but one Landsmannschaft—the *Helvetia*, or association of Swiss.

The Corps are more numerous. Heidelberg boasts at present four or five; and I have heard that at Gottingen they are many more in number, some five-and-twenty.

I have already alluded to the quantity of beer which is drank at the regular meetings of the Corps. Their duels claim a notice, also. I do not intend to go over the subjects handled so often by English and American authors, but there are some points in which the pages of HOWITT would not now be good authority; and which throw a light on the real state of the practice at the present day.

In the first place, as to the challenge. It may be a *bona fide* insult, or a conventional insult, or merely a challenge, without pretext. In the first case, if both parties are members of the same Corps, one of them resigns his place, since it is against the rules to fight a "*corps-bruder*." These instances are very rare. The commonest case is that of the conventional insult. Two students (of different societies) meet on the street; one runs into the other. No. 2 says fiercely, "What do you mean by that, Sir?" No. 1 says: "You're a dummy!" (*Bist ein dummer Jünger,*) and they exchange cards. Or a whole Corps is invited to *kneipe* (drink) with another, under a tacit agreement that each guest shall quarrel with at least one of his hosts before the night is over. The affair is then conducted somewhat after this manner: *Guest*—"What miserable bier! *Host*—Good enough for *you*. *Guest—Dummer jünger*," and exchange of cards as before. In short, a corps-student is bound to fight whenever he gets a chance, no matter how insignificant the occasion may be.

The number of duels fought at Heidelberg during the last three months reaches to more than two hundred, or an average of three each, for the fighting students.

All this childish forwardness for a quarrel has, nevertheless, at first hearing, a kind of redeeming boldness in it. Fighting a duel, as we think of it at home, may be very wicked, very foolish, morally cowardly; but it has, nevertheless, a spice of physical courage and daring, the remnant of a barbarous but manly age.

Alas, if anything could be more ridiculous than the way the German students rush into their duels it is the manner in which they fight them. No, the slightest trace of chivalry or daring remains in this *effete* custom; a cock-fight or a bull-baiting would be superior to it in all that is ennobling or refined.

In the first place, the German sword or schläger is awkward to handle, and by no means beautiful to see. The positions and motions of those who are fighting with it are of necessity ungraceful and the wounds which it inflicts are generally trifling. It is only sharp at the point, which an experienced fighter brings around his adversary's face something like the snapper of a whip, cutting with it, but never thrusting. The guard consists in holding the arm above the head, with the blade of the sword pointed obliquely downward. So long as this position is held, it is impregnable, for the breast, arm, shoulder, neck and eyes are carefully swaddled and protected, so that the face and head alone are open to attack. A few years ago a man had occasion to look out for his arm above the elbow and for his eyes; but increasing enlightenment has led to this modification.

Imagine now two fools, bandaged in old rags from top to toe, thin faces, red, and their eyes starting from their heads with the pressure of their enormous neck-guards, standing up opposite to one another in the little cock-pit where the students of Heidelberg fight. It is part of a barn. The hay sticks through the wall and ceiling, and the next apartment is devoted to "kine and swine." Two great folding doors serve the double purpose, when open, of admitting light upon the scene within, and evading the law, which punishes the owner of a *house* where duels are fought. This contrivance leaves only three sides to the room, and thus renders it, not a *house*, but a shed!

A second stands at the right hand of each principal, and supports his arm in a horizontal line. For if the thickly bandaged member should fall by its owner's side, it would be too great a muscular exertion to raise it, to say nothing of the rush of blood which would go far to disable it.

The seconds also have swords, with which they stop or try to stop all foul strokes, (*i. e.*, strokes which are likely to hit, or are made after "Halt.")

Everything being ready, the umpire takes his place behind an old chair, on which he keeps count of the cuts, with a piece of chalk, and notes the time of actual fighting.

The word is given: "*Silentium! Auf dio Mensur*," (i. e. "Toe the mark!") "*Fortig!*" ("Make ready!") "*Los!*" ("Pitch in!") The combatants fly at one another, each one carrying his head, as it were, carefully under his arm, and endeavoring to slash the other without exposing himself. In about half a minute the friends cry, "Halt!" and the seconds strike up the swords of their principals. "What's the row," says the Umpire. Perhaps the *schlager* is bent and wants straightening. Or else, one party have an idea that their man has drawn blood. Then follows a dialogue like the following: "*Friend*—Has he drunk him up? *Umpire*—No. *Friend*—We beg for an investigation of the matter." Then steps up the student's doctor in his shirt sleeves, and examines the head of the supposed victim. He pulls the hair about in every direction, looking for wounds; and finally to make sure, rubs his fingers violently about on the surface of the head, and then looks at the ends of them, to see if they show blood. If these tests fail to discover any cut, the examined is declared "*not* drunk up," and the fight continues in this manner, until one party is so badly wounded as to be unable to go on; or until the expiration of fifteen minutes, not reckoning the restoring intervals.

A man is *abgefuhrt*, or carried off, when he has received a cut which requires instantaneous attention, such as the loss of an ear or a nose. The latter is not an uncommon occurrence; and it very often happens, the blood of the patient being in an impure and diseased state, that the cut-off member refuses to grow on again, and remains as a mortifying evidence of folly. I know of a case that happened the other day, when a young Teuton lost half his nose, which fell in the dust and stones which form the *Feehtboden*, and before it could be properly cleaned was past "the sticking point."

The majority of wounds, however, are very slight. A cut on the head, forehead or cheek may draw plenteous streams of blood; but it is not dangerous; and only results in a two-days' plaster, and an ugly scar.

Sometimes the alarm is given that the police are coming, and the scramble which ensues is very lively and amusing. The students seize their swords and warlike apparatus, and "put" for the woods; and as a policeman can be seen by their spies when he is within a quarter-mile of the Hirschgasse, (where the Heidelbergers fight,) they are never caught at it. A few words more in another letter.

HEIDELBERG, Friday, Aug. 12, 1859.

By my last letter, which went somewhat into the *minutiæ* of dueling at the Universities, you will have seen that the practice, as a means of avenging insult, in the lowest sense, is not worthy the name; that it amounts to an idiotic scratching of faces, and merely makes a man ugly for life, without stamping him as brave or skillful.

There is another point of view, from which the institution appears to no better advantage. I refer to the duels which are fought, not for private revenge or triumph, but for the honor of the corps. The Corps of Heidelberg, I am told, keep accounts with one another, in order, at the end of every year, to see which has "drunk the most blood." The Corps which has given most cuts (the size and character of the same being also taken into consideration) ranks highest for the next year. A cut is reckoned according to the number of stitches required to mend it. A nose lost, counts *very* high; and an eye, which is not to be repaired by any stitching, is best of all! There is a story of a fellow at Heidelberg some years ago, before the eyes of the fighters were goggled, as now, who had a fearful knack of taking out the left optic of his antagonist. He fought many duels, and came off without a scratch, always leaving the same shocking proof of his devilish skill. But such feats are impossible now; and the best fighters don't always know when or where they are going to hit.

But enough of the details. They are simply disgusting and ridiculous. A question or two arises, which might be interesting to investigate. Do the University and State authorities encourage or wink at this practice? Is it in any way beneficial to the students? Does this student-life find support among the literary men of Germany, or is it only the effervescence of childish ardor? Dueling is against the laws of the Universities as well as the ordinary codes of the German States; but this comparatively harmless form of it is winked at by the authorities of both. And the students, although they give their hands to the Prorectori Magnifico, in token that they will faithfully obey all laws "made or to be made" by the Senate of the University or the civil government, feel no compunction about violating all the prohibitions against dueling and disorderly conduct frequently and flagrantly.

The fact is, the civil rulers are very well satisfied that a thousand young men, who would otherwise form a dangerous source of political agitations and democratic outbreaks, should turn their energies into this less threatening channel, and hack one another's faces, instead of the "pillars of the Constitution." At the time of the Republic in Baden, in 1849, the Heidelberg students played an active part; and their zeal at that period is a symptom of what might be the case again and again were they not diverted by their petty Corps-squabbles and Schläger-battles.

It is very amusing to see what pains a policeman takes to let the students know when he is coming to their duel-ground. The usual way is this. When the five or six duels are over for the day, a solitary "beadle" lounges over, and takes a look at the little barn, where the hay hangs as placidly through the floor as though never a nose had been won or lost beneath its shadow, and then strolls back to town, to report things all right. The sentinels, who are posted at intervals on the road, can transmit to the students, however, in case of some extraordinary investigation, the news of the enemy's approach, at least fifteen minutes before he actually arrives. In Munich, however, it is different. There the unfortunate students have no Hirschgasse, (stag lane,) with its quarter-mile of unsheltered approach; they are obliged to change their place of meeting continually; and, in spite of their precautions, are sometimes caught by the City Police. Not long ago a large number of them were thus detected in Munich. They could not be judged, however, by the City Courts, and were handed over to the Senate of the University, who talked to them, and dismissed them with the injunction, "*not to be caught at it* again!"

Yet it must be admitted that the duels are in one way beneficial. I have already alluded to this, in a previous letter. The Verbindung students, who live like the others, but do not fight, and consequently do not have the athletic practice involved in training for duels, show in a greater degree, I think, the effects of their mode of life. And thus, as a part of a very miserable system, these otherwise insignificant duels are somewhat important, and even beneficial.

There is a strong movement in Germany, headed by many of her Professors and some of her greatest men, against the present system of organized student life. A new periodical, called *Jenaische Blätter*, issued at Jena, presents the facts and arguments in the case with skill and power. But I have no room left to review this publication, (the first number of which lies before me.) I notice only that an article on dueling, although condemning the abuse of the practice now so common, takes the ground that the *dueling principle* is right—rather a weak *pou sto* for so weighty a reform.

R. W. R.

FROM CANADA.

A Tragic Sequel to a Romantic Story—The Centenary of the Taking of Quebec—The Crystal Palace Mania—The Governor-General gone to Lower Canada.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

TORONTO, Thursday, Sept. 15, 1859.

In my last letter to the TIMES I narrated, briefly, how a young Roman Catholic girl in the neighboring City of Hamilton, a member of a society of novitiates, and who was shortly to have become a nun, gave her affections too freely to a gallant, whose attentions, by the rules of the order, she should rather have discouraged. I told that the Bishop, informed of her condition, excommunicated her, plunging herself, her father and her lover, into mental agony. I said that she was anathematized on Sunday, and that the Roman Catholic Church was burned a day or two afterwards, and the lover disappeared. The Canadian papers copied the correspondence in question very extensively, bestowing encomiums on the style in which it was written, for which your correspondent thanks them. The Roman Catholic priests were enraged. The thing could not be true. I had called the girl "Lavinia." Oh, said they, the whole story is as romantic as the name. And the Hamilton *Spectator*, a journal published on the very spot, published a denial of the entire statement. Wisacre! The "romantic" story was almost literally true, and there has been a tragic sequel which will also, perhaps, be news to the Canadian Press.

LAVINIA (for under this disguise let her Hibernian name be hidden) in due time became a mother. Poor creature, the event brought little joy to her. She had been "respectable." Her father, a military pensioner, had been wont to dote fondly upon her. She loved him with a true filial affection, which aggravated her grief at her culpable indiscretion. And here was she, a fallen girl, a disgrace to her family. She once, they say, in a paroxysm of delirious despair, tried to strangle her newly-born infant, but was prevented by a neighbor, who secretly carried the child away to be baptized, and restored it when this operation had insured it eternal happiness, even should it die in infancy. Shortly after a doctor was summoned to look at a piece of cold, cold clay, which might have lived to be a man or woman, useful to society. 'Twere best I should draw no inferences. I do not say the mother, maddened by her feelings, committed a crime. I merely write news for the readers of the TIMES, and the information of the Canadian press. The events are strange. They are such as would form a basis for a thrilling novel. But they are facts, narrated with very little coloring.

It is now just a century since Canada became British. A hundred years ago last Tuesday, the 13th, Gen. WOLFE fought the battle of the Heights of Abraham. A hundred years ago, this day, Quebec was surrendered. The importance of this event to the world cannot be over-estimated, and yet the Upper Canadians here only celebrated the centenary in one place, Hamilton. There Sir ALLAN NAPIER MCNAB Bart., presided at a meeting to commemorate it Mr. ISAAC BUCHANAN, I see by the papers, was in the vice chair, and various toasts and sentiments were given by each. But they seemed to know very little about the history of the time. Beyond imbibing a quantity of champagne they did nothing meritorious, and beyond praising each other said little remarkable. The fact is, and I regret to say it, that Americans are far better acquainted with the early history of the British Colonies than the colonists themselves, and the text-books of reference on the subject are published by Americans. The successors of Sir ALLAN MCNAB, Mr. BUCHANAN and the other speakers should be informed, against another centenary, that if they will consult the magnificent work published by the New-York State Legislature, containing documents relating to the early colonial history of that State, they will find all the information they require. They will find that the French Canadian statesmen of 1759, with a strange calmness, foresaw that Canada must cease to be French. They will find incidents of dramatic interest, on which to dilate *ad libitum*. Why, no orator with an inkling of what he was talking of would have missed that "point," when, a council of war having been called to confer about the surrender of Quebec, then left with only 16,000 rations, fifteen members voted for capitulation, but one brave man, FIEDMONT, hastily and indignantly wrote as his opinion, "Push the defence to the last extremity!" Then, again, how was it that the Canadians missed quoting WOLFE's proclamation of June 27, that the object of his expedition was "totally to deprive the French Crown of its *most valuable settlement* in North America," and why did they not give DUMAS' opinion, written to the French King, "Louisiana cannot exist for us without Canada."

The fact is, Upper Canadians share the fear of Louis NAPOLEON, now prevalent in Britain. They don't like to say what might reach his ears offensively, and the appointment of a French Consul, M. Baron GOUTDREE, who is to reside at Quebec, looks as if the Emperor were sending spies out here. So the public men, who are in the secrets of the Governor, keep quiet.

There is a Crystal Palace mania, just now, among our western cities. The time is approaching when it will be determined where the Provincial Exhibition shall be held next year. The different centres of population are making bids for the honor, and glass and iron are buoyant in the market.

The Governor-General has just left this city for Quebec, whither various members of the Government have gone before him. This city, the quondam metropolis, is dull in consequence. Hundreds of houses are empty, the largest of its merchants are failing, and it begins to realize the fact that other places have been going ahead, while it was neglecting its commerce and relying entirely on a snobbish aristocracy.

MATTERS IN UTAH.

Assassination and Civilization—Gold-hunting among the Saints—Session of the Circuit Court—Want of Military Protection—Varieties.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1859.

The excitement which we detailed in our last has somewhat subsided. We have had no massacre, assassination, or even serious troubles, come to light during the past week. How many have been perpetrated in secret and unknown, save to the parties directly interested, we cannot tell. Neither the murderer of MCNEIL or PIKE has yet been arrested, or even detected; nor has GIBSON, the escaped prisoner who was indicted for the same high crime, been discovered. Little or no effort do we see on the part of officials, from the Executive down to the jailors, to secure these offenders and promote the ends of justice. How else, then, can we expect safety and personal security against a band of outlaws, except it be from our own side-arms and pocket batteries?—thus ever ready to become shedders of blood to save the shedding of our own. A beautiful state of society, to be sure, when a man's dress is incomplete without a pistol and bowie-knife! In many instances among the natives coats and vests are discarded or done without, for the sake of wearing and displaying the above weapons; and they are constantly worn in the street, the house, the social gathering, and even the church is not felt a safe place to be without them. Boys raised here sport belt-knives from the age of six and eight years up. But we must leave manners and customs, and attend to items.

The most absorbing topic among the adventurers is the discovery of rich gold deposits on the Colorado River, and its tributaries and the adjacent hills. Efforts are now being made by Maj. BROOKS and T. S. WILLIAMS, experienced gold *hunters*, to organize a company of at least one hundred men, fully outfitted and equipped with four months' supplies, to defile the mountains intervening, and reach the golden point, distant about three or four hundred miles, in about ten days, lay out a town upon the Colorado, at the head of navigation, and go to work earnestly in pursuit of treasure. The recent reports of a party of deluded Peakers, who were striving to reach California by direct route from the Peak, and thus fell upon these diggings, taking out an average of *two pounds* per man per day—the old story about the Indians in that vicinity using golden bullets, several of which were carried into St. Louis several years ago, and the *knowledge* (was there ever a discovery made but it was known before?) of numerous parties that it was a gold-bearing country—these reports have all combined to create quite an excitement, and we would not be surprised to see a large party starting out for the new or old diggings at an early day. The party of Peakers aforesaid were attacked by the Indians, had the majority of their party killed, and the survivors fled to the Peak settlements, where their story soon enlisted some eight or ten hundred men, who started for the scenes of the sufferers' last exploits and by this time are, doubtless, firmly squatted on their rich claims.

Our United States Courts seem to be growing less operative each effort they make to hold a session. Judge ECKELS opened that of the First Judicial District on Monday last, but we learn that little or nothing can be effected, as the juries summoned are loth and afraid to repair to the place. Nephi, where the Court is in session, anticipating violence. They asked a military protection before the Court itself started for the seat of justice, but the Court denied the request, so the Jury fled, and were only gathered in by attachments. The criminal docket is very large, embracing the Mountain Meadows massacre, the murder of the PARRISHES, POTTER, FORBES and others, concerning all of which positive evidence exists and is known, and if it can be elicited by the Court, and acted upon by its juries, we will most likely have an end put to these troubles. Parties implicated have fled, witnesses have sought protection, and the responsibility of things in general will be placed upon the Executive and Territory, and in event of a failure, as heretofore, to effect anything, a full report of the proceedings and futility thereof will be sent to Washington, and the resignation of the entire Judiciary accompanying, the officers, disgusted with the farcical jurisdiction and powerless sway of the United States Government over this Territory. Indeed, we look for such action on the part of the officials as sure to occur. Marshal DODSON, for several years an officer and resident striving for the supremacy of the laws and authority of the United States Government, has resigned his commission, satisfied that nothing can be accomplished against this hierarchy by the imbecility and perfect ignorance of affairs here, of this Administration. Judge SINCLAIR contemplates leaving for California in a few weeks, thence for home, and we are assured he will not return to so sorry a field for the display of his talents. The army feels itself a nonentity, a mere tool, a blind rather than an awe, for the crimes and criminals of this community, as it is at the beck and call of an inert, indifferent Executive who fosters the faith, if not the practices of the leaders of this fanaticism. Verily, for Utah matters the Administration should be awarded a large *leather medal*, purely Valley Tan. On the one side should be the bee-hive and the lion surmounting the shield and emblems of America; on the other a deal table surmounted by a keg of Valley Tan whisky, and surrounded Old Buck, Gov. CUMMING and Bro. BARNHAM indulging in their cups, regardless of affairs of State.

A new paper is to make its appearance to-morrow. It will be the offspring and nursery of the *Bar*, a weak origin, else Utah is belied. The platform we know not, neither do we care, as it is of saintly birth. We will watch it.

Emigration not so large, and adopting the new road to California. No further news from the Indian troubles. Government freight trains arriving at Camp Floyd.

Business dull. Maj. HUNT with Government specie reported this side of Fort Bridger. Weather hot.

A. B.

City Post-office Facilities.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 16, 1859.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* Can you inform a citizen what is the use of paying a cent or putting a one-cent stamp on City Government-dispatch letters?

If you do, the postman charges two cents; if you don't, the postman charges two cents.

Can you inform me why I do not possess the right of *prepaying* a City letter, if I so choose to do, to some person in indigent circumstances, for instance?

I have tried no stamp, a one-cent stamp, two one-cent stamps, and a three-cent stamp, but still the postman collects his "two cents," *as if he were perfectly independent of the United States Post-office!*

Now, Sir, can you inform me: 1st. What's to pay, and how to pay it? 2d. Why we cannot *prepay* letters to City addresses, if we choose to do so? 3d. Where all the surplusage goes to on letters to City addresses which are prepaid one, two and three cents to order to insure their certain and free delivery; and 4thly. Enlighten your most obedient servant respecting the "system" you pursue in regard to the City delivery letters. A public question like this demands public attention. Your most obedient servant.

A CITY-ZEN.

THE AFFRAY WITH OUTLAWS IN LAFAYETTE PARISH, LA.—The Lafayette (La.) *Echo*, Sept. 10, confirms the report given in the New-Orleans *True Delta*, of a conflict between the Vigilance Committee of that Parish and a band of outlaws, who had been expelled. The following additional particulars are given:

"About 10 o'clock, the Vigilants came in sight of the house of one EMILIEN LAGNANOE, where the desperadoes had fortified themselves, cutting holes in the walls of the dwelling and all the out-houses, through which they intended to fire on their enemy. When the Committees got within a short distance of the fortifications, they halted and prepared to batter the buildings down, having with them a piece of cannon, but just then they learned that there were several women and children in the dwelling-house, which caused them to hesitate about firing, not wishing to harm them. As soon as the belligerents saw the cannon pointed inwards them, they became greatly confused, and the whole number left their forts, and part of them ran off into the woods, pursued by a company of the Vigilants, who overtook and captured several of them. The balance remained near the houses, but made no show of resistance. A deputation of four men was sent to order their instant surrender, which they promptly did, each man coming and delivering up his arms. Seventy-one were taken prisoners, and it is supposed that about an equal number made good their escape. Their flag and fifty-three double-barreled guns fell into the hands of the Vigilants, together with a number of pistols and knives.

One of the leaders of the desperadoes, finding that all was lost, shot himself through the head with his revolver, thereby putting an end, with his own hands, to his worthless life. This, so far as we could learn, was the only life that was lost."

POST-OFFICE CHANGES.—The following changes have recently been made in the Brooklyn Post-office: JAMES FARRELL appointed a clerk, *vice* RICHARD BARTEN, resigned; JOHN PELETREAN, letter-carrier, *vice* HENRY DOPSON, resigned.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 1963, 2057, 514, 1349, 1986, 2088, 1422, 1088½, 2061, 2063, 2065, 2069, 2067, 2071, 2073, 1925, 2075, 2077, 2081, 2083.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—The Motion Calendar will be taken up.

AN INTERESTING PROSECUTION.

A Vigilance Committee on Trial—A Penalty Sought for Tarring and Feathering a Negro.

The case of William Miner *vs.* Peter Bogardus and others, upon a charge of having tarred, feathered and otherwise roughly abused a colored barber at Hudson, N. Y., was resumed yesterday, in the Supreme Court Circuit, before Judge PORTER. The trial of the cause drew together a number of spectators interested either in the view of members of the self-constituted Vigilance Committee or in the fate of the victim of their summary proceedings. At the time of the adjournment of the Court on Tuesday the plaintiff was under cross-examination. These inquiries were resumed yesterday morning at the opening of the Court, but without eliciting anything new. The plaintiff having given his own testimony rested for the present.

Ex-Judge Dean proceeded to open the case for the defence. He stated that the defendants would show that although some of them were present at the time of the occurrence, they were not participators in it, nor originators of the outrage. They would show that one Christ was the leader of the matter, and that he made a speech and otherwise incited the crowd; and that the defendants, some of them, so far from aiding in the outrage, interfered to prevent greater harm to the plaintiff. Others of the defendants would be shown not to have been present at all. It would also be shown that the plaintiff had seduced and violated the person of Anna Elting, a daughter of one of the defendants, who was of unsound mind; and that whatever he suffered at the hands of the mob, was in consequence of that act. They would show that Mowers had sworn to a state of facts which did not exist, and that he did not see any of the parties he named on the ground. After counsel concluded,

Peter Bogardus, one of the defendants, was sworn. He testified that he was a member of the Common Council of Hudson; that he had been out of town on the day of the occurrence, and was on his way home in the evening; while crossing the square, witness heard a noise, but did not know what it was; when witness reached the square he was told that they had got the nigger; he then turned back, and did not go near the square until after the affair was over; he denied ever having had any conversation with the plaintiff, or any knowledge of the transaction.

The cross-examination elicited the fact that the witness had been informed by some of the crowd that they were going to tar and feather the negro.

Mr. Shaffer, one of the counsel for the plaintiff, read part of an affidavit, wherein the witness had sworn that he expected to prove that at the time of the occurrence he was at Claverack, six miles from Hudson. The witness acknowledged having signed this affidavit.

Mr. Terry corroborated the statement of the last witness.

Abraham Bogardus, one of the defendants, testified that about sundown he saw the crowd on the square, and after finishing his business went on the square; as he neared the crowd some one cried out, "Mowers wants you to take care of his watch;" as he got nearer the circle, the crowd sealed, for witness; he then heard Mr. Christ address Mowers, saying, "You are brought here to be tarred and feathered for the ravishing an innocent white girl;" the watch, chain, a vial and a bunch of keys, belonging to Mower were handed to witness, who then went to his own place of business; witness gave the articles to Mr. Barlow, who took them to plaintiff's house; witness did not speak to any one in the square; knew no reason why the articles were given to him, except that he was a friend of Mowers; he thought a great deal of Mowers as a barber; before going on the square witness knew nothing of the occurrence.

Cross-examined—Witness saw the tar put on the negro; they had got half way through when witness went away; he had no conversation with Mowers except when Mowers told him to take his watch; witness saw Christ, Hammond, Howard, Blake, Allen, and several others.

Mr. Barlow testified that he received the articles alluded to from Mr. Bogardus, and gave them to a man in Mowers' employ.

Cross-examined—When witness first went on the square the crowd was there; he saw the whole operation; as soon as the plaintiff ran, witness went back to Bogardus'; the tarring and feathering lasted about ten minutes, from its commencement to the close; there were probably about two hundred persons present; when Mowers ran, witness may have heard some one say "Kill the nigger."

The Court took a recess of five minutes, after which

Silas W. Toby, sworn—I am a resident of Hudson City; I have resided there about forty-six years; I am a dealer in paints and oils; I have been a dealer in paints and oils about eighteen years; I have known Mower for the last *fifteen* years; I remember the time of the occurrence—the time when he was tarred and feathered; I was at my store on the night of the tarring and feathering, No. 297½ Warren-street; the first I heard of the trouble on that night I thought it must be in consequence of a fire; I was standing on the steps of my store; my store was about two hundred and fifty yards from Mowers' shop; when the alarm was given I ran up to the scene; I took some of my own children into the house out of the way; I was not present at the time of the tarring and feathering; I took no part in the transaction.

Cross-examined—I believe I was Treasurer of the County from 1847 to 1851; it was about dusk at the time of the alarm I speak of; the alarm was at the head of the street; I did not leave my shop immediately after the alarm, and after I did leave it I met my child and took him home; I had had no intimation of what was to be done, and knew nothing of what was going on.

The witness' affidavit before made in the case was then read, and in some respects was contradictory of his present testimony. An effort was made by counsel to confuse the witness, and invalidate his testimony.

William Nash, sworn—I live in Hudson; I know Mr. Toby; I was on the steps of his store at the time of the occurrence; he was also on the steps; I heard a cry up the street; I did not leave the store; Mr. Toby went away up the street some five or ten minutes after the cry; he soon came back.

Charles H. Winchel, called—I know the parties to this action; I know the defendant Elting.

The question whether he knew the defendant, Elting's daughter, was objected to, on the ground that it could have nothing to do with the case. Counsel for the defendant then said they proposed to prove by this witness that the plaintiff did have criminal connection, with the daughter of Mr. Elting, she being of unsound mind, which they proposed to set up as their defence. Defendant's counsel then said it could not come in as a defence. These parties had no interest in that child. *Even if the crim. con. was admitted* that would not justify the Court in allowing them to put in such evidence in mitigation of the damages.

Counsel then cited the case of Forrest *vs.* Willis, to show that such evidence could not be put in in mitigation of damages, unless the chastisement had been given to the offending party by the *parties in interest immediately after the offence was known.* It therefore would not avail anything to these defendants to show that the plaintiff had had such connection with the daughter of one of their number. If, as soon as the father knew of the act on the part of the defendant, he had at *once*, before his blood had cooled, inflicted on him such a punishment, he might have properly put in such testimony. Besides, these defendants had not made this allegation in their answers. They could not now make such a defence. And, moreover, counsel for defence had stated in his opening to the jury that nearly all of the defendants were not there at the time of the occurrence; as to such, an *alibi* was, of course, their defence.

Mr. Dean then made a long reply, denying that he had intimated that this charge was not to be a portion of their defence.

The Court stated that the defendants did not set up that act of the plaintiff as their defence. They alleged they were not there, and then say that the *mob* was actuated by such an impression. The Court added that the law had furnished a remedy for all such acts as that alleged to have been committed by the plaintiff, and it was a duty of the Court to confine the jury to the issues of this case, and not allow them to try another cause.

Re-examination resumed—I know the family of Mr. Elting; I was in the shop of the plaintiff on the night of the outrage on his person; I was near his shop when the mob came up and rushed into it; the plaintiff was thrown down as he was dragged out, and was afterwards led off up the street; he was led upon the public square; those persons who went into the shop for the plaintiff did not officiate after he was on the square; Miner and Chriss officiated there; I believe I did nothing but stand as a spectator; I did not say, "Mower, don't stand there talking; take off your clothes;" I did not tell him to give his watch and money to Bogardus; I saw no dirt thrown in Mower's face; after he was tarred and feathered I told the crowd to open, and Mower left; I told the crowd they should go no further with Mower.

Cross-examined—I might have been talking with one Hunt during the process of tarring and feathering; I don't know if I spoke to him; I am 37 years of age. The further cross-examination elicited was for the most part a repetition of the former evidence.

William Benedict, sworn—I reside in Hudson; I resided there at the time of the occurrence which is the subject of this suit; I think it is about two hundred feet between the store of Elting and the shop of the plaintiff; I saw the plaintiff taken out of his shop; I did not see Elting standing in front of Mower's shop at the time he was taken out, although it was light enough for that purpose.

Cross-examined—I was about my business at my store at the time of the occurrence; I was not particularly engaged; it would not take two minutes for a person to walk from Elting's store to Mower's shop; I saw him [Elting] in his store about five minutes after Mower was taken out of his shop; I was at his store; don't remember what was said; I did not go up to the Reservoir that evening.

Direct resumed—It was not more than ten or fifteen feet from my store to Elting's; I did not see any one walk from Mower's shop to Elting's store soon after the occurrence.

The testimony of this witness was concluded and the Court adjourned until to-day at 10 o'clock.

Rathbone vs. Minis.—INGRAHAM, J.—The defendant has given the necessary security on appeal, and has obtained an order allowing the sureties after justification. He now moves for an order superseding the execution issued before he appealed, and under which a levy had been made.

Section 339 of the Code, which prescribes the effect of security on appeal, gives it no other virtue than to stay proceedings on the judgment; it discharges or vacates nothing, but merely stops the plaintiff where he was at the time of giving the security, leaving him in possession of any rights or security previously obtained. It gives the Court no authority to vacate any proceeding, or release any right previously acquired.

The same practice prevailed under the old system, (Blanchard *vs.* Myers, 9 J. R., 66; Kinney *vs.* Whitford, 17 J. R., 34,) and it was only where the execution was issued within the four days, or while the rule for judgment was being perfected, that the Court would interfere, if the bail were subsequently put in (Jackson *vs.* Schauber 7 Case. 417.) The Revised Statutes directed a stay, if the execution was not fully executed, and the Court referred to ordered the Sheriff to proceed after bail was put in, but they did not vacate the levy. (Delafield *vs.* Sandford, 3 Hill, 473.)

The decision of the General Term of this District in matter of Berry 26, Barb. 55, settles the question in this Court. It is there held that the security and appeal only stays further proceedings. They do not undo anything already done. They only stay an execution if it has not issued, or its further execution if it has issued, so that if the execution was issued and a levy made, the sale was stayed, but the levy was not interfered with.

The rule, as laid down in these cases, may be a hard one to a debtor who has given ample security, but I have no authority to change it.

Motion denied.

Collision by Drifting—Weight of Testimony.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SEPT. 21.

Before Judge Nelson.

DECISION IN ADMIRALTY ON APPEAL.

Carlos Butterfield vs. John J. Boyd et. al.—NELSON, C. J.—The libel was filed in this case by Butterfield, the owner of the Mexican steamer *Iturbide* against the respondents, owners of the ship *Mercury*, to recover damages occasioned by a collision occurring between the two vessels on the 4th of November, 1854, after both vessels had passed the bar outside of Sandy Hook. The ship had been towed to sea and the bands were engaged in taking in the hawser which had been cast off by the tug a short time before the accident occurred.

The steamer had passed the ship as she was going through the Gedney channel, and soon after hove to for the purpose of sending the pilot and some passengers on board the tug, which was about to return to the City. At the time the hawser was cast off the steamer was standing some quarter or half a mile to the windward, and in advance of the ship. The wind was from the W. N. W., a pretty fresh breeze, the tide about half flood, setting in a direction opposite to the wind. The steamer was heading N. E., and the ship about E., or about E. by S. The steamer had come down the bay, with steam and canvas, topsails and topgallant sails, jib and flying jib. When she hove to, her jib and flying jib were lowered, her fore and main topsails, fore and main topgallant sails were set, and the head sails were laid back.

The ship had only her foretop-gyrsail set, and was under no other sail. The vessels came together nearly broadside, the starboard side of the steamer against the larboard side of the ship, within some ten or fifteen minutes after the one had hove-to and the other had commenced taking in the hawser. They drifted together, and the serious dispute in the case is which party was in fault in permitting his vessel to drift against the other. Four witnesses, including the master, mate, pilot, and a passenger on board the steamer, have been examined for the libelant, and concur that the ship drifted against the steamer. Five witnesses on board the ship, including the master, first and third mates, the pilot, and a hand were examined, and all concur that the steamer drifted against their vessel.

The Court below dismissed the libel and it is difficult to see upon this conflict of testimony, how it could have arrived at any other conclusion, unless there is something else in the case charging fault upon the respondent's vessel.

The testimony of the master of the steamer is relied on to establish fault. He states that the helm of the ship was starboarded; and that with the head way on, at the time the hawser was thrown off, from the impetus given by the tug, she came up in the direction of the steamer and caused the collision. This, however, is but conjecture on his part as he saw no such manœuvre. All the witnesses on board the ship deny this and concur that as soon as it was seen that the vessels were approaching each other, the helm was put hard a-port and jib put up, or attempted to be put up. The only fault the master of the steamer pretends in his testimony, that was chargeable upon the ship, was in this false movement of starboarding the helm—thus abundantly disproved—and no other fault is imputed by any of the other witnesses except the fault of drifting against the steamer. Even if this last had been established, which it is not, the burden would still rest on the libelant to show that the drift of the ship could have been prevented by a proper and skillful management, or that it was occasioned by some positive mismanagement on the part of her master and hands.

It was suggested on the argument that the main-top staysail was insufficient to give steerage-way and govern the direction of the ship, but it is agreed that it would have been improper to have set the sails while the hawser was taken in. And it appears that every preparation was made to set them as soon as this service was finished. It was also suggested that the hawser should not have been thrown off while the vessel was there near the steamer. But it may be answered, the steamer should not have taken a position so near the ship with a flood-tide tending to set her in that direction. The hawser was thrown off at the usual place.

Besides all this, we feel bound to say that the management of the steamer, in the position in which she lay, was not such as to recommend her to any very favorable consideration. She had her steam up and sails set, and yet it does not appear that any effort was made by the use of either to avoid the collision. It is agreed that the vessels were apart from each other from a quarter to a half a mile before they began to drift, and it is difficult to resist the conclusion that if there had been proper attention to duty under the circumstances, on the part of those on board the steamer, that she might have avoided the accident; at least she should have made an effort.

We are satisfied the decree of the Court below is right, and should be affirmed.

For libelant and appellant, Mr. Cutting and Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue; for respondents, Mr. Morton and Messrs. Fullerton & Dunning.

Sufficiency of Statement on Confession of Judgment.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Roosevelt, Lott and Sutherland.

Joseph Johnston vs. James McAusland.—This was an appeal from an order made by Judge DAVIES, at Special Term, setting aside the judgment by confession herein, on account, among other things, of the insufficiency of the statement. The statement set forth that "on or about the 18th December, 1858, the plaintiff lent the defendant $2,000, which amount, with interest, was justly due to plaintiff." It also appeared that the attorney who acted in the matter, and who drew the confession, had been and was then the defendant's attorney, and that the authority, if any, to accept the confession, was received by said attorney long after the confession had been filed.

Henry H. Morange, Esq., for the subsequent judgment creditors, contended that the statement was insufficient. That "on or about" was too indefinite. It might mean any time from the 18th December, 1858, to the date of confession—a space of eight months. That if the money were loaned in one sum, the exact date ought to be given; if in several sums and at different times, the amounts and dates.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending Sept. 21, 1859, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PENNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER.

There is still a great scarcity of fine Butter, the supply falling far short of the demand. Choice State Dairies selling at 21c.@22c., without much difficulty. There is no speculative movement, and sales are small and for immediate use. Inferior grades of State and Ohio fully realize our quotations. We quote:

Orange County, pails, ₱ lb	24	@	25
Fine half-firkin tubs, ₱ lb	21	@	22
Fair half-firkin tubs, ₱ lb	16	@	19
Fine State, dairy, firkins, ₱ lb	21	@	22
Fair State Dairy, firkins	16	@	19
Welsh, tubs, fine, ₱ lb	20	@	21
Welsh tubs, fair	16	@	19
Western Reserve, choice, ₱ lb	16	@	17
Ohio, fair to prime, ₱ lb	13	@	15
Illinois and Wisconsin, ₱ lb	14	@	18
Store-packed Butter, ₱ lb	15	@	18

CHEESE.

The shipping demand is unabated, and Fine Dairies are held firmly at our highest quotations. We quote

Fine State, ₱ lb	9¾	@	10
English Dairy, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Pineapple, ₱ lb	11	@	13
Ohio, fine, ₱ lb	8¼	@	9¼

EGGS,

With an increased demand, and rather light receipts, have gradually improved, and are to-day selling readily at our figures. We quote:

Ohio, ₱ doz	15	@	15½
State and Jersey, ₱ doz	15½	@	16

FRUITS.

In Southern Dried Apples there is no movement o note. Sales are effected at 6c.@6½c. A few new State Apples have made their appearance, and may be quoted at 6½c.@7c., without any special inquiry. Dried Peaches (Southern) are offering in small quantities, with sales at 12c. All accounts indicate the crop to be very large, particularly in Georgia, and handsome light-colored fruit, will probably range at 12c.@14c. The receipts of Green Apples are remarkably large, especially Sweets. Good Sour Apples, in sound order, have ranged from 16s.@20s. ₱ bbl., while Sweets have ranged from 10s.@16s. An impression has prevailed generally that our Apple crop would be a small one; we have, however, heard many estimates by parties competent to judge, none of which estimate less than 600,000 bbls. in this State. The high prices obtained early in the season seem to have stimulated speculators in the country into all sorts of contracts and purchases, which must result in a decided loss somewhere. We do not believe there is any money in good Fall and Winter Apples laid down here at a cost of over 14s.@16s. Cranberries are selling at $10 ₱ bbl. As the quality improves, so will the price, ranging to $15. We quote:

Cranberries, ₱ bbl	10 00	@	—
Dried Apples, State, ₱ lb	6¼	@	7
Dried Apples, New Southern, ₱ lb	6	@	6½
Dried Peaches, Southern, peeled, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Dried Peaches, Southern, unpeeled	6	@	8
Dried Blackberries, Southern, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Peaches, ₱ basket	1 25	@	2 50
Peaches, Morris Whites, ₱ basket	2 50	@	4 00
Apples, Greenings, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Apples, Fall Pippins, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Apples, Common, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Pears, Bartlett, ₱ bbl	14 00	@	16 00
Pears, Vergalo, ₱ bbl	10 00	@	12 00
Pears, Common, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	—
Plums, Green Gages, ₱ bbl	12 00	@	14 00
Plums, Blue Gages, ₱ bbl	12 00	@	14 00
Pluma, Common, ₱ bbl	8 00	@	—
Plums, Egg, ₱ bushel	6 00	@	—
Quinces, ₱ bbl	4 00	@	—
Crab Apples, ₱ bbl	10 00	@	—
Watermelons, ₱ 100	12 00	@	—
Musk Melons, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	—

BEANS.

Beans are very dull, and slow sale.

Small Pea, prime, ₱ bushel	$1 00	@	$1 10
Medium, ₱ bushel	75	@	90
Kidney, ₱ bushel	1 62½	@	1 75
Marrowfat, ₱ bushel	1 25	@	1 50
Red, ₱ bushel	1 75	@	2 00
China, ₱ bushel	1 52½	@	1 75

POULTRY AND GAME.

We quote:

Turkeys, dressed, ₱ lb	14	@	16
Fowls, dressed, ₱ lb	11	@	14
Chickens, dressed, ₱ lb	14	@	15
Ducks, dressed, ₱ lb	16	@	18
Geese, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Woodcock, ₱ pair	62	@	69
Snipe, ₱ dozen	50	@	75
Squabs, ₱ dozen	1 75	@	2 00
Wild Pigeons, ₱ dozen	62	@	75
Wild Pigeons, stall fed, ₱ dozen	1 25	@	1 50

LIVE POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Fowls, ₱ pair	56	@	75
Chickens, ₱ pair	30	@	62
Ducks, ₱ pair	50	@	62
Tame Pigeons, each	—	@	12

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Sweet, Delaware, ₱ bbl	2 12	@	—
Potatoes, Sweet, Virginia, ₱ bbl	2 25	@	—
New Potatoes, Whites, ₱ bbl	1 12	@	1 25
New Potatoes, Dykeman, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 62
New Potatoes, Mercers, ₱ bbl	1 60	@	1 20
New Potatoes, Peach Blows, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Junes, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	—
Western Reds, ₱ bbl	1 31	@	—
Jersey Whites, ₱ bbl	1 37	@	—
Pink Eyes, ₱ bbl	1 37	@	—
Onions, Red, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Onions, White, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Tomatoes, ₱ basket	44	@	50
Green Corn, ₱ 100	75	@	87
Turnips, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Beets, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Carrots, ₱ bbl	—	@	1 50
Parsnips, ₱ bbl	—	@	1 50
Cabbages, ₱ 100	2 50	@	3 00
Squash, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	—

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 30 bbls Ashes, 12,569 bbls. Flour, 200 bbls. Corn Meal, 15,260 bushels Wheat, 5,600 bushels Corn, 10,936 bushels Rye, 9,700 bushels Oats, 75 pkgs. Provisions, and 336 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made to-day of 70 bbls. Pots at $5 50@$5 56½, and small lots of Pearls at $5 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 1,648 bbls., including 1,226 bbls. Pots and 422 bbls. Pearls.

CANDLES—Have been in fair demand at former quotations.

COFFEE—Sales to-dsy: 2045 bags Rio at 11@12c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Continues in limited request at previous figures. Sales have been reported of 400 bales, including Middling Upland at 11¾, and other grades at proportionate rates ₱ lb.

DRY GOODS—The auction sales, to-day, of Embroideries, Linens, and Merino Shirts and Drawers were well attended and resulted satisfactorily.

FEATHERS—Live Geese are attracting more attention, at 48c.@54c. for fair to choice Western, and 43c.@47c. for Southern. ₱ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod are in good request, chiefly at prices ranging from $4 25@$4 62½ ₱ cwt. Mackerel have been in fair demand, including large No. 1 Massachusetts, at $15 75@$16; No. 2, at $13 75@$14; and No. 3, at $9 ₱ bbl. Pickled Salmon and Herring were quiet at old figures. Box Herring have been inquired for at 25c.@30c. for Scaled, and 16c.@18c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been less active to-day, for State and Western Flour. The demand, however, has been fair for the home trade, and moderate for shipment. The principal receivers have manifested less eagerness to sell, and prices of desirable lots have been supported. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 12,750 bbls., in lots, including inferior to choice superfine State, at $4 20@$4 15 for old, and $4 20@$4 30 for new; extra ditto $4 40@$4 55, superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4@$4 35; extra Wisconsin, old and new, at $4 40@$5 75; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, poor old to choice new, $4 45@$6; very inferior extra Ohio at $4 60@$4 80; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 85@$5 for old, and $5 05@$5 20 for ordinary to choice new, ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$2 85	@	$3 90
Superfine State	4 00	@	4 30
Extra State	4 40	@	4 55
Superfine Western	4 00	@	4 25
Extra Wisconsin	4 40	@	5 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	4 45	@	6 00
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 60	@	4 80
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	4 85	@	5 20
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 30	@	6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 75	@	5 00
Extra Genesee	5 25	@	7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	4 75	@	8 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	4 85	@	8 25

Southern Flour is in demand, at about previous prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1899 bbls., in lots, at $4 90@$5 30 for inferior to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; $5 40@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian has been purchased to the extent of 650 bbls., extra, in lots, chiefly at $4 50@$5 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in lots at $3 70@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet at $3 60@$3 85 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Puncheons of Brandywine are quoted at $19 each.

FRUIT—The demand has been moderate, to-day. Prices of the principal kinds have not varied.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet to-day, owing, in part, to the advanced prices claimed by holders. We have heard of sales of 9,000 bushels, including good to prime new White Western, at $1 25@$1 30; good new mixed Indiana, at $1 20; new Milwaukee Club, $1; fair to good new Red State, at $1 10@$1 12; good to choice new White Kentucky, at $1 35@$1 40; and choice new Red Texas, (a novelty in this market,) at $1 20 ₱ bush. Corn has been in good demand, and has again advanced. Sales have been made of 30,750 bushels at 90c. for new mixed; Western; 92c. for White Southern, and 93c. for Yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye continues in moderate request, chiefly at 80c.@82c. ₱ bushel; sales 5,500 bushels. Oats are in demand, including Canada at 40c.@42c.; Western, 37c.@40c.; State, 37c.@41c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 33c.@37c.; Southern, 30c.@36c. ₱ bushel. Barley rules quiet at former rates. Some California changed hands at 60c. ₱ bushel.

GUNNY CLOTH—In Boston, sales have been made of 225 bales standard at 11¼c.@11½c. ₱ yard, 6 months' credit.

HAY—Sales, to-day, 500 bales North River at 65c. for shipment, and 75c.@87½c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Attracts very little attention and prices of all kinds are nominal.

HIDES—Have been in moderate demand, and prices have been sustained. Stock of all kinds in first hands this morning, 222,600, against 115,410 same time last year.

HOPS—Have been moderately inquired for, including new, 12c.@15c.; crop of 1858, 7c.@11c.; and old, 3½c.@6c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Continues in slack request, including Scotch Pig, at $23@$23 50 ₱ ton, usual terms.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 87½@$1 90 ₱ M.

LEAD—The demand has been limited. Quotations are unaltered.

LEATHER—Sole is in fair request at former prices.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for Common, and 95c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in moderate demand at unchanged quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 160 hhds. Porto Rico at 31c.@35c., nearly all at 31c.@32c., 40 bbls Cuba Muscovado at 26c.; and 65 hhds. do. do. at 22c.@25c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderate demand at yesterday's prices, including common, to arrive and here, at $1 52½@$1 55 ₱ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been lightly dealt in, to-day, at 47c.@47½c. ₱ gallon. The firmness of the principal holders tends to check business.

OILS—Whale and Sperm continue in fair request, while other descriptions are very moderately inquired for, at our revised quotations: Crude Sperm, $1 33@$1 35; Unbleached Sperm, $1 35@$1 40; Bleached do., $1 45; Crude Whale, 47c.@50c.; Refined Whale, 54c.@60c.; Linseed Oil, 58c.@59c.; No. 1 Lard Oil, 85c.@92½; Red Oil, 50c.; Olive Oil, $1@$1 05 ₱ gallon, and $3 50@$4 10 ₱ basket; Palm Oil, 9c.@9¼c.; Tallow Oil, 10c. ₱ lb. In New-Bedford, during the week ending Sept. 19, sales were reported of 2,000 bbls. Crude Sperm, chiefly at $1 30@$1 33½; 3,500 bbls. Crude Whale, at 47c. ₱ gallon. The New-Bedford *Shipping List* states that sales were also made "of 180 bbls. Crude Sperm, in Boston, at $1 30; 360 bbls. Salem, and 300 bbls. in Provincetown, at prices not transpired. Holders are now asking $1 35 ₱ gallon, at which price they are firm. Stock of Sperm Oil, in first hands, in the country, Sept. 15, 36,300 bbls., of which 28,316 are in New-Bedford and Fairhaven."

Imports of Sperm and Whale-Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
Sept. 19, 1859	74,633	186,409	1,772,200
Same time last year	65,244	174,684	1,466,800

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in pretty fair demand, and sales have been made to-day of 1,600 bbls., in lots, at $15 62½ for Mess, and $10 75 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet, including Hams at 8¾c.@9c., and Shoulders at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; sales 125 pkgs. Bacon is inactive, chiefly at 9¾c.@10¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is depressed; sales to-day 700 tcs. and hhls. common to choice at 10¾c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Beef has not varied; sales 150 bbls., in lots, at $7@$9 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10@$11 50 for fair to choice extra do.; $5 75@$6 62½ for Country Mess, and $4 87@$5 50 for do. Prime ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $14@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand at 14c.@20c. for State; 12c.@16c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is inquired for at from 6c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 75 tierces, in lots, at $3 25@$4 ₱ tierce.

SALT—Has been in fair demand to-day, at uniform quotations.

SEEDS—Clover has been more sought after at prices ranging from 8¼c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Some choice new crop, which has been received, is held at 10c. ₱ lb. Timothy has been in fair demand, chiefly at $2 37@$2 55 for old and new, ₱ bushel. Other kinds have been quiet.

SOAP—Sales have been reported of 200 boxes Castile at 9¾c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been quiet to-day at previous figures.

SUGARS—Have been in active request to-day, and sales have been made of 1,364 hhds., nearly all Cuba, at 5¾c.@6¾c., but including some Porto Rico at 6¼c. @7c.; 1,700 boxes Havana, mainly at 6c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.; and 2,400 bags Pernambuco on terms not ascertained.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 8,000 lbs. Prime at 10½c. @10¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—The public sale to-day, though well attended, was not very successful. Nearly all offered, however, found buyers, including Gunpowder at 34c.@45c.; Imperial at 30½c.@63c.; Hyson, 30c.@39c.; Young Hyson, 26c.@59c.; Hyson Twankay, 24c.@30c.; Hyson Skin, 26½c.@30c.; Oolong, 32½c.@39c.; Congou, 28½c.; Souchong, 28c.@28½c. ₱ lb.

TIN—The demand has been moderate; prices have not varied much.

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls., in lots, at 26¾c.@27c., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet to-day. For Liverpool, there were taken 2,500 bbls. Flour at about 1s. 10½d. ₱ bbl., and 100 bbls. Ore at 2s. 6d.; Cotton quotations at 7-32d.@9-32d. ₱ lb., by packet and steamer, but no important engagements were effected. The advanced claims and increased firmness of shipowners checked business. For other ports, we heard of no important shipments. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Borneo*, (at Boston,) 773 tons or 8,000 bbls. from City Point to Australia; bark *S. H. Waterman*," from Valparaiso and Callao to Hampton Roads and Cowes or Cork for orders; a bark, 300 tons, to Sombrero and back; brig *Panola*, to Galveston; a schooner to Conwayboro' and back, on terms we did not learn; a brig, 260 tons, from Sombrero to Hampton Roads for orders, Guano, $5 50; a ship, 824 tons, (chartered in Boston,) from Charleston to Liverpool, Cotton, ⅝d.; a schooner, 180 tons, eight months' voyage to Gulf of Mexico, &c., $550 ₱ month, all charges paid; one from St. Domingo to New-York, Wood, $5; a British schooner, 200 tons, hence to Martinique, Staves, $13, and back from Aux Cayes, Logwood, $4 ₱ ton; two brigs, each 350 tons, from Port Ewen to Aspinwall, Coal, $5.

DIRECT MAIL TO NAPLES, VIA FRANCE.—Notice has been given, by the French Post-office, of the recent establishment of a weekly line of French mail-packets, to ply between Marseilles and Naples, stopping at Leghorn and Civita Vecchia, both going and returning. The first departure from Marseilles took place on Sunday, the 28th of August last, and thereafter regular departures will be made from Marseilles on Sunday, and from Naples on Thursday, of each week. The rate of postage to Naples is 30 cents the *quarter*-ounce, (prepayment optional.)—*Washington Constitution.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

SUNBURN, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, MORPHEW TAN.

JONES' ORIGINAL ITALIAN CHEMICAL SOAP, price only 25 cents. Clears dark, yellow or discolored skin, sore heads, beards or legs; it is fine for infants or shaving. Sold at No. 100 Fulton-st., Nos. 305 and 862 Broadway, No. 158 Bowery, and at Mrs. HAYES', Brooklyn.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.: Francis McCabe, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is one of the proprietors of a restaurant kept at Nos. 837, 839 and 841 Broadway, in this City. Deponent further says that he is but slightly acquainted with Isaiah Rynders, and that he has never been on very intimate terms with him, and that Rynders has never, to his knowledge or belief, visited his house since he first opened it to the public. He further states, that he never had five minutes' conversation with said Rynders in his life upon any subject, and that Rynders never spoke to him about the *Daily News*, or any person connected with it. Further deponent saith, that no person or persons were aware of his going to the *Daily News* office at the time alluded to by the Press. Further deponent saith not.

F. McCABE.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of September, 1859,
T. A. BANCKER, Commissioner of Deeds.

GRAND ARRIVAL—"AT HOME AGAIN."—We (and, of course, the rest of mankind, should be very grateful for the safe return of the public benefactor and caterer of all the choice bivalves the market affords, in the person of our old friend, A. HOUSEMAN, corner of Chambers and Chatham sts., in the Chatham Saloon. After an experience of fifteen years in the planting, growing and fitting for market, of our most choice oysters, we are justified in saying that the Captain has not been idle in the Sounds, the Points and the Bays wherefrom to procure the wherewith to form a roast, or a fry, or, ha! a stew that can't be beat. Inside we have many backers in the many patrons of the Chatham during the past six years, under the Captain's Administration. Hear ye! hear ye! Give him a call. The whole under the superintendance of that unequaled oysterman, I. B. DECKER.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.—CLOTHING merchants who have given out work that has not been returned, will please examine the stock of coats, pants and vests, at the office of the Property Clerk, No. 413 Broome-st. Owners wanted, also, for cases of daguerreotypes, pieces of calico, ingots of copper, spectacles, jewelry, &c.

AN ECONOMICAL, INTELLECTUAL, INteresting, social and refining amusement for the million. Stereoscopes and views at less than half the usual prices; best views at $2 per dozen; second do. $1; best colored views at $3, second do., $2; a perfect stereoscope, with one dozen views for $1 50. UNION STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY, No. 375 Broadway, up stairs.

RED AND WHITE ASH COAL, LEHIGH (from the mines of the old Company,) pure Red Ash (Peach Orchard,) and Broad Mountain, at lowest market price rescreened from yard; 50 cents per ton less from boats. Also, Cumberland, Liverpool and Cannel Coals. HENRY REEVE,
Corner Canal and Centre, and corner Jane and West sts.

J. T. BARNARD, STEAM KINDLING WOOD FACTORY—No. 365 South and No. 294 Front-st. KINDLING WOOD from the best of yellow pine, at $2 50 per load.

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.—I HAVE TO offer, Osborn's pure juice Port Wine, fine old Sanborn Whisky, pure Cognac Brandies of the vintages of 1810, 1836, 1845, by the bottle or gallon. G. E. MENDUM, Wine Vaults, corner Broadway and Cedar-st.

SHOWCASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH'S SHOWcase warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st., near City Hall. A general assortment of showcases kept constantly on hand. Old cases exchanged. Orders promptly executed.

WHITE, GOLD-BAND AND RICHLY-Decorated Dinner, Tea and Toilet ware, &c. Table Cutlery, Cut Glass, Silver-Plated ware, &c. B. M. BRUNDIGE, No. 232 Bleecker-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY SUPERIOR COW, WITH her calf. Any gentleman wanting a good cow for private stable use, can apply from 9 to 12, at No. 943 Water-st.

FOR SALE—THREE SHARES OF THE NEW-York Academy of Music stock. The seats are in the first tier, a desirable location. Apply to S. DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st.

PEW IN THE NEW BRICK CHURCH FOR SALE. One of the best in the Church. Price $2,000 cash. Address Box No. 655 Post-office, New-York

DR. ADAMS' CHURCH, MADISON-SQUARE.—PEW WANTED.—Any person having a pew for sale in this Church, may address Box 2,378 Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant woman, as a first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, meats, soups, jellies; is an excellent baker; no objections to a short distance in the country. Also, a first-class laundress or chambermaid; both have best City reference. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—FOR TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS (SISters) situations in any part of Brooklyn or the country; one as good cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and seamstress or waiter; are very respectable, well conducted girls, and anxious to please. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, for two days. Have most satisfactory references.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a competent woman; is capable of taking charge of an infant from birth, and do all kinds of family sewing; or as seamstress and to do up fine muslins. Call, for two days, at No. 53 West 28th-st. Satisfactory reference.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A COMPEtent person in a private family, or would like to go into a hotel or first-class boarding house, where they will be willing to pay high wages. Good reference given if required. Call at No. 84 17th-st, near 6th-av, 2d floor back room.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing, or would take a situation as chambermaid and waitress. The very best of references given, by calling at W. G. Campbell's dry goods store, No. 178 3d-av., near 17th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A NICE, SMART, respectable girl, who is not fond of changing, to do general housework; is fully capable, and will be found a most desirable girl in any family wanting a good general servant. Apply for B. M., at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. References excellent.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED GIRL, A situation as parlormaid, or as regular waitress; will take charge of the silver and dining-room, or as general housemaid; does fine washing and ironing in the neatest style; wages, $7; excellent City reference given. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUAtions; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or waiting; both have perfect knowledge of their business. Excellent references given. Call at No. 255 West 25th-st., front room, top floor.

WANTED.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework; is a good, plain cook, washer and ironer. Also, by a German girl, as chambermaid and nurse or chambermaid and plain sewing; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; will assist with the washing and ironing; is a very neat sewer; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Can be seen in her present situation, No. 126 2d-av., near 3d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to do general housework in a small private family; or cook, wash and iron. Good City reference. Apply at No. 218 East 14th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A. Can be seen in No. 9, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good plain cook; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. The best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 125 East 29th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, A MOST competent woman who has been in that capacity a good many years, and who is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth. Call at No. 123 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID BY a respectable woman; thoroughly understands waiting on a lady or invalid; has had experience in the above capacity. Can give the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 60 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, LAdies' and gentlemen's washing, who is an excellent hand; understands fine washing and ironing; has the best of reference. Call at No. 97 12th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as seamstress, and to assist with the care of grown children. Can embroider neatly. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 341 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid or laundress, or fine washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call at No. 28 East 11th-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 238 7th-av., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chamberwork and sewing; has good City reference. Apply at No. 125 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to assist with children. Can be seen at No. 63 West 20th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse. Can be seen at her last place, No. 20 West 21st-st., until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, AND IS willing to assist in washing and ironing; best reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 359 2d-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; will also make himself useful; has had long experience in the care and treatment of horses; has the best of City reference from his last employers; has no objections to the city or country. A note addressed to R. D., Box 200 *Times* Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a man of long and extensive experience in this country and in Europe, including England, Scotland and Ireland; is thoroughly acquainted with the management of greenhouses, graperies, flowers, fruit trees and vegetables, as well as the laying out of new places; can superintend a farm if required. Best of City reference. Call or address to JOHN F. LEMOULNIER, Esq., No. 746 Broadway, for W. R.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener, by a respectable Protestant man, without incumbrance, who perfectly understands the growing of all kinds of vegetables, greenhouse and vineries; is a first-class agriculturist, and has a practical knowledge of raising young stock; has acted in the above capacities for the last twenty years. Can produce the best reference. Call or address GARDENER, at No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, 21 years of age, as groom, or can drive, and understands the care of horses; would make himself generally useful around a gentleman's establishment; no objection to country or City; the former preferred; good City references. Address M. E., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, A single young man, 24 years of age, a situation to take charge of a carriage, carriages, &c. He understands the care and management of horses; is a good City driver; has four years' recommendations from his last employers. Address W. C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AND WIFE (NO incumbrance) situations in the same family, he as coachman and gardener, and she as cook, washer and ironer; no objections to the country; both have unexceptionable references. Can be seen at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a Protestant young man, with the best reference, and who understands his business; understands horses and gardens, and will milk; would go into the country. Apply for three days from 10 to 3 o'clock, at No. 139 Bowery.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN COMPETENT to take charge of a set of books, who has had several years' experience in the Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods business, and four years Cashier of a Bank, wishes a situation for the present, or permanent if desired. The best of city Mercantile or Banking reference given. Address L. S., Box No. 116 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A MAN AND wife; the man as first-rate gardener or coachman, the wife as first-rate cook, laundress, chambermaid or waitress; both understand their business perfectly. The best of reference. Apply for two days at No. 24 Bible House, 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A Protestant young man, in a private family; is an excellent City driver; the best of City reference as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Call or address, till Saturday, at No. 87 East 32d-st., H. G., Coachman.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young Englishman; is a thorough groom and careful driver; has the best of references. Address H. S., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SINGLE MAN, a situation as waiter, in a private family; unexceptionable references as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Address, or call, to E. F., No. 739 Broadway.

TO BUSINESS MEN, COAL-DEALERS, AND OTHERS.—The advertiser (aged 26) desires an engagement in any business or in any capacity for which his experience suits him. Has City experience in the retail coal business; is a thorough (double-entry) book-keeper, a good judge of money, and has considerable experience as salesman. Expectations moderate. Any party wishing his services, with or without an interest, will address N. M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

TO APOTHECARIES.—WANTED BY A YOUNG man a situation as prescription clerk, either in Brooklyn or New-York; can bring the best recommendations. Address Box No. 4,526 New-York Post-office, to PRESCRIPTION.

COPYING OR WRITING OF ANY DESCRIPtion wanted, by a young man who is a good penman, and will execute all work intrusted to him with neatness and dispatch. Address G. L. B., Box 118 *Times* Office.

GOOD MALE AND FEMALE FRENCH, German, and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th ave; also a first-class French cook. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN THE WHOLESALE DRUG BUSIness, a smart, active boy; the best references required. Apply, between 9 and 11 o'clock in the morning, at HALL & BLAUVELT'S, No. 50 Cortlandt-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, TIDY GIRL TO DO THE cooking, washing and ironing of a small private family; must be every way competent and come well recommended. Apply at 64 East 29th-st., from 9 till 1.

WANTED—COOK, WASHER AND IRONER. AT No. 40 West 28th-st. Don't apply unless well recommended.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ENGINE TURNER immediately. Address J. C., Box No. 164 *Times* Office, before 3 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL A PATENTED portable Copying Press and Book; sells at large profits. Apply to JNO. COOLEY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

TWO GOOD FITTERS WANTED,
AT LYON'S MACHINE-SHOP,
No. 126 Attorney-st.

WANTED—A PERSON TO TAKE CHARGE OF the gun department of a wholesale store; any one who is entirely conversant with the business and can command a country trade, will find a permanent situation by addressing Box No. 1,760 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A GERMAN PROTESTANT NURSE to go a short distance into the country; she must speak the English language and understand the care of children well. Apply for two days at No. 35 University-place, between the hours of 11 and 1.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family; must be a good washer and ironer, and understand plain cooking. One with good references may apply at No. 138 Wayne-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS AND ASSISTANT dress-maker. A person who thoroughly understands all kinds of family sewing, wishes an engagement in a family by the day; can give satisfactory references. Call at No. 104 25th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.

NURSE WANTED—TO TAKE CARE OF CHILdren and do chamber-work. A young woman that is accustomed to the care of children, and can bring good reference from her last place, can apply at No. 512 7th-av.

WANTED—HANDS TO MAKE BUTTON-HOLES in pantaloons; also, two or three good hands to baste for a sewing-machine. Apply at No. 112 Cherry-st., one door from the corner of Catharine.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE COOK. APPLY ON Thursday, 22d, at No. 111 West 14th-st., between 11 and 12 o'clock. Only those with the best City references need apply.

WANTED—A WHITE OR COLORED MAN AS waiter. The best reference required. Apply at No. 40 East 16th-st., between 9 A. M., and 12.

WANTED—A COACHMAN.—THOSE ONLY WHO can furnish the best of references need apply.
W. B. ASTOR, No. 85 Prince-st.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS; ONE WHO HAS the highest recommendations. Call at No. 111 9th-st., between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A LOAN OFFICE. ADdress LETTER, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTES.

Having purchased the manufacturing interest of DRIGGS, FARMLEE & Co., in the above

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 22, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year: two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—I Puritani.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—World and Stage.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Magic Pills—Tight Rope Evolutions.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Ruling Passion—Ticklish Times.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Three Guardsmen—The Frisky Cobbler—The Tailor of Tamworth.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: The Muleteer of Toledo. Evening: The Mysterious Stranger—Mr. and Mrs. White.

HOPE CHAPEL—Wauda's Italia.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

The Times in Europe.

Messrs. Lansing, Baldwin & Co., American Bankers, No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, with whom we have made arrangements for our European business, will receive subscriptions for the New-York Times for any length of time, and will also furnish single copies upon the receipt of the American mails. They are also authorized to receive Advertisements, at the regular rates of the paper, and to attend to all matters of business connected with the Times.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the *Arabia* at Halifax, the *Nova Scotian* at Quebec, and the *New-York* at this port, we receive news from Europe one week later than that brought by the *Borussia*. The great event of the week had been the departure of the mammoth steamship *Great Eastern* on her trial trip. She proceeded down the Thames as far as Purfleet on the 7th, and anchored there awaiting the tide of the following morning. The passage down the river was signalized by the greatest enthusiasm, which was continued at all the prominent points. She was found to be completely under command, the only difficulties being the sharp curves in the stream. On the succeeding day she started for the Nore, accompanied by tugs, the enthusiasm along the shore being very great. On casting off the tugs increased speed was got on her, and her engines were found to work beautifully. On her passage to the Nore, with two-thirds power, against a strong tide, she made fifteen miles inside of an hour. The London *Times* correspondent asserts that the trial proves her to be the fastest vessel in the world. She left the Nore on the morning of Friday, the 9th inst., for a trip to sea. From Zurich we learn that the Conferences were suspended. The impression prevailed in Europe that a Congress would soon be called. A rumor was current that another interview between the Emperors of France and Austria was to take place soon, at some point in Switzerland. The condition of affairs in Italy was still unsettled. A deputation from Tuscany had waited upon Victor Emanuel, asking for the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont. The Liverpool Cotton market was easier, though not quotably lower. Breadstuffs and Provisions were more steady. Consols on Friday were quoted at 95⅜@95½ for account. The London Money market was abundantly supplied, and rates were unchanged.

The restoration of peace between the Argentine Union and the seceding province of Buenos Ayres promises to be immediate. The good offices of Mr. Yancey, the highly popular representative of the United States to the Southern Confederation, might not have achieved this highly desirable event, had they not been seconded opportunely by circumstances disposing both parties to abandon their hostile position, and accept offers of accommodation. On the one hand, the mission of President Urquiza to the Dictator of Paraguay, begging for material aid in his struggle, had proved ineffectual; and without such assistance, the resources and forces of the Argentine were scarcely a match for the prosperous exchequer and martial temper of the Buenos Ayreans. Prudence, therefore, strongly dictated to Gen. Urquiza a withdrawal from the conflict into which he had rashly precipitated himself. At the moment the Argentine Chief attained this conciliatory frame of mind, fortune would have it, that Buenos Ayres should be deprived of its main objection to a reincorporation with the federal union. It had been a veteran plea for its recusancy, that so long as Urquiza remained at the head of the government, it would be inconsistent with the interest, to say nothing of the dignity of the great commercial port, to reaume its federal relations; and as it was positively certain in the Buenos Ayrean view, that the legal term of Urquiza would be illegally and definitely extended beyond the determined period, namely, 1860, there were no lengths of resistance to which, in their personal aversion to Bowlin's bosom friend, they were not prepared to go. Happily, the month of July furnished a death-blow to this violent objection. The Argentine Government then issued its decree providing for the election of a new President in the Spring of 1860; and with this evidence of a strict adherence to constitutional forms, the vision of a perpetual dictatorship in the person of Urquiza was dissipated. Aided by such timely helps, the gentle labor of Mr. Yancey has speeded successfully, and henceforward we may hope that all-important channel of trade, the Plata, will be restored to commercial enterprise. The *Jalacia*, which having left Buenos Ayres Aug. 2, brings this intelligence, also informs us of the likelihood of a revolution at Montevideo at an early day.

By the arrival of the Tehuantepec steamer *Habana* at New-Orleans, from Minatitlan on the 16th inst., we receive later advices from the Pacific Coast and Mexico. San Francisco dates are to the 5th inst. Nothing new is reported as occurring in California. From San Juan, we learn that five hundred American troops were on the island. Earthworks had been thrown up, and the harbor of Victoria was commanded by cannon. Gen. Harney had expressed his determination to call for volunteers from the Territories in case he should be attacked. He had written a letter to Gov. Douglass explaining his reasons for occupying the island. The British Admiral had refused to comply with the desire of Douglass to bring about a collision—declaring his intention to await orders from the Home Government. From Mexico, we learn that Miramon was at the Capital preparing for another expedition against Vera Cruz. He is reported to have succeeded in raising a large amount of money on Government bonds.

News from Havana to the 18th inst. has been received by the arrival of the *Cahawba* at New-Orleans. Sugar continued dull, quotations being merely nominal. The Money Market was tight, and the bank was preparing to issue new bills for the pacification of business.

The Leavenworth (Kansas) *Times*, Sept. 14, states that a number of indictments against parties charged with a violation of the Fugitive Slave act, were stolen from the County Clerk's Office a few days since. The indicted parties are believed to be guiltless of the theft, and no trace of the delinquents has been discovered.

The case of Wm. Mower, a colored barber, who charges Peter Bogardus and others, of Hudson City, Columbia Co., with having tarred, feathered and otherwise abused him, was resumed yesterday in the Supreme Court Circuit, before Judge Potter. The testimony on the part of the defence was commenced, and several witnesses were examined—the evidence being of an interesting character. Without closing the testimony the case was adjourned until to-day at 10 o'clock.

We learn with certainty from New-Orleans, that the Dr. Graham reported to have been killed in that City in an affray, is the identical Dr. Graham who killed Col. Lobino at the St. Nicholas Hotel, as detailed yesterday. The Coroner's jury has decided that Mr. Toledano shot him in self-defence.

An aeronaut, Mr. Pusey, who made a balloon ascension from Poughkeepsie on the 19th, came down near the town of Pleasant Valley at 5 P. M., with such violence that he narrowly escaped with his life.

The American State Convention met at Utica yesterday, and after the usual preliminaries organized by the selection of the Hon. Erastus Brooks as permanent President, and a requisite number of Secretaries. Considerable debate occurred on the question of the character of the ticket proper to be put in nomination, but finally a resolution to nominate a straight American ticket was voted down by a large majority, and a resolution was adopted to appoint a committee of two from each political district to select candidates from those already in the field. The result of the deliberations of this Committee was the presentation of the following names:

For Judge of the Court of Appeals—Henry E. Davies, of New-York, (Rep.)

For Secretary of State—David R. Floyd Jones, of Queens, (Dem.)

For Comptroller—Robert Denniston, of Orange, (Rep.)

For Treasurer—Philip Dorsheimer, of Erie, (Rep.)

For Attorney-General—Charles F. Meyers, of St. Lawrence, (Rep.)

For State Engineer—Van R. Richmond, of Wayne, (Dem.)

For Canal Commissioner—William J. Skinner, of Herkimer, (Dem.)

For State Prison Inspector—Noble S. Elderkin, of St. Lawrence, (Dem.)

For Clerk of the Court of Appeals—Charles Hughes, of Washington, (Rep.)

The report was accepted, and after a warm debate the ticket was indorsed. The list of delegates to the Convention numbered 198, though only 155 answered to their names. The entire report of the proceedings had not reached us up to the time of going to press.

Various disasters to vessels on Lake Michigan during the late severe gale, are reported by telegraph, in some cases accompanied with loss of life.

Prof. George Bush, formerly of this City, died at Rochester on Monday, Sept. 16, at the age of 63.

Mr. William J. Lane, the transfer and foreign note clerk of the Fulton Bank, was arrested on Tuesday, on a charge of embezzling $60,442 13 of the funds of the institution. Lane, it is said, admits the accusation, and he accompanied the police to a house which he had hired in West Nineteenth-street, where between $5,000 and $6,000 worth of jewelry, that had been purchased with the stolen money and bestowed upon a young woman, with whom he sustained close relations, was recovered. A private stable of the prisoner, in Lexington-avenue, near Twentieth-street, also yielded up several thousand dollars' worth of the abstracted funds in the form of four valuable horses, a variety of stylish carriages and sleighs, and expensive harness. With these appliances, Mr. Lane asserts that he experiences no difficulty in beguiling his leisure or in using the money. He is a married man, but childless, and lived at his father's house in Fourteenth-street. Justice Osborn committed him to the Tombs to await examination on the charge.

The Board of Education, last evening, appropriated $4,570 to furnish School No. 19, and $3,238 for furnishing School No. 16. The Finance Committee reported that there was an excess of $7,000 already drawn over the amount appropriated under items of Special Appropriations. The nomination of Edward Robinson as a school officer of the Fifteenth Ward was rejected, on the ground that Dr. Bedell had not tendered his resignation in writing. The Principals of several of the schools sent in a communication, complaining of the Superintendent's system of examination and marking as faulty, and calculated to do injustice. The communication was referred, and the Superintendent was requested to state his plan, and his views upon it, to the Board at its next meeting.

The Comptroller has addressed a circular to the Heads of the several Departments of the City Government, requesting them to furnish him with estimates of the probable expenses of conducting the branches of the public business with which they are severally charged, during the ensuing year.

The Commissioners of Emigration, for the regular weekly meeting, yesterday, did not have a quorum, on account of the storm, and no business was done. 1,660 emigrants have arrived during the week, and the receipts for commutation were $3,936 01.

The Cattle Show on Hamilton-square opened yesterday with a creditable collection of fine and fat animals. The storm prevented any large collection of visitors, for which reason the time for closing will be postponed until Saturday night. The Horticultural Exhibition at the Third-avenue Railroad Halls is the best that has ever been held in New-York. The bad weather having detained the public from attending it on the first day, it, too, will remain open until Saturday night. The Brooklyn Horticultural Exhibition at the Athenæum outdoes all previous exhibitions in Brooklyn, especially in the display of flowers and fruits. The American Institute's Annual Fair at Palace Garden is to be opened next week.

The regular meeting of the Young Men's Republican Central Committee was held last evening at their Rooms, No. 618 Broadway, the President, Silas B. Dutcher, in the Chair. Resolutions cordially approving the nominations made at the recent State Convention at Syracuse were adopted, and speeches in support of them were made by Mr. Wm. H. Fry, Dr. Franklin Tuthill, Messrs. Wm. H. Burleigh and Wm. T. B. Milliken. The attendance was full, and the proceedings enthusiastic.

A meeting of the Academy of Medicine was held last night, at which it was expected there would be a full discussion and a definitive declaration of the views of the Academy on the question of Quarantine. The rain precluded many members from attending, and in deference to them—especially to Drs. Mott and Francis, both of whom were absent—the debate was postponed. The proceedings generally were without peculiar interest.

The Autumn Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club will take place to-day unless the weather should prove so unfavorable as to render a postponement necessary. There are nine entries, and the time for starting is 10½ A. M., from abreast of buoy No. 20, off Owls Head, L. I. There are no entries to sail in the same class with the *Rebecca*, nor with the *Restless*.

In the Stock Market yesterday, large sales were made of New-York Central at 81@80¾ ₰ cent., being ¾ ₰ cent. lower on the average than the day before. The market for other Railway Stocks was also rather easier, and the General market closed dull in the afternoon.

The Live Stock Markets continue oversupplied with beef cattle, with full receipts of other animals. For the week ending yesterday the total receipts at the regular yards of live animals destined for slaughter number 30,135, to wit: 5,055 beef cattle; 540 veal calves; 16,145 sheep and lambs; 8,260 swine. Receipts of milch cows 135. As compared with last week this is a total increase of 5,596, or an increase of 3,316 sheep and lambs, and 3,078 swine, and a decrease of 875 beeves. The beeves number 1,479 more than the weekly average of all last year. At yesterday's general market beeves sold hardly as well as at the preceding very low market; the best premium animals went at 10c.@10½c. ₰ lb. for the estimated dressed weight, and the poorest at 5½c.@6½c.; average of all sales scarcely 8c.; yards not quite cleared out last night. Milch cows are in a little more request, and prices a shade better. Common sheep about as last week, or lower; good ones a trifle higher. Veals about the same; good calves sell readily at 7c. ₰ lb., live weight. Swine, in excess of demand and prices lower.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, were confined to 400 bales. No quotable change occurred in prices. Less extensive transactions, with, however, rather more firmness, were reported, in Flour and Wheat. A lively demand prevailed for Corn, which was dearer. Rio Coffee, Sugars, Fish and Seeds were more sought after. Provisions, Candles, Feathers, Hay, Sole Leather, Fish Oils and Whisky were in fair request. The public sale of Teas passed off rather less satisfactorily than had been anticipated. Freights were inactive—the only important engagements effected having been 2,500 bbls. Flour for Liverpool, at about 1s. 10½d. ₰ bbl. There were 545 vessels of all classes in port.

Political Mutations.—Nothing shows more strikingly the changes which time brings about in the political relations of public men, than the fact, that while the completion of the State Canals is the leading measure of the Republicans, their nominee for Comptroller is Mr. Denniston, who, up to 1848, was a leading Democrat, and as such active in opposing the Canal policy. The Democratic papers are now charging him with this old hostility to the Canal interest, and cite it as an evidence of the opposition of the Democratic *party* to the completion of the public works. While Mr. D. was a Democrat he acted with that party; now that he is a Republican he goes with them in favoring the Canals.

The Difference.—The Albany *Atlas and Argus* dwells at great length and with greater emphasis on the failure of the late Republican Convention to approve Gov. Morgan's administration—professing to regard it as a condemnation by his party, and as ending utterly his political career. If Mr. Buchanan can survive the indorsement of the Democratic Convention, Gov. Morgan can probably endure the silence of the Republicans. The former strikes us as the heavier burden of the two.

The Rising and the Ruling Element in Party Politics.

There is a curious controversy going on between the two sections of the Democratic Party, as to which has the most bruisers and prize-fighters in its employ. It appears that a change has recently been made in the position occupied by the shoulder-hitting gentry in the government of the country. Formerly they only filled subordinate positions in electioneering. They fought at the polls, upset and smashed the ballot-boxes, intimidated delicate voters, and made things generally disagreeable to their employers' opponents on election day. They have, however, been gradually ascending in the political scale, and they now sit *ex officio* in the Conventions which nominate the candidates for the various offices of the Government. All the reports of the recent Democratic Convention at Syracuse testify to the presence and prominence of the Benicia Boy, Andy Sheehan, Pat Matthews, Jim Hughes, and various other members of the same "profession," with all of whose names the American public is unhappily perfectly familiar. They went there, the Tammany Hall Party say, at Fernando Wood's desire, and at his expense, and to further his purposes. Fernando Wood, on the contrary, says they were summoned on the scene by Messrs. Cooper, Cagger, Rynders & Co. However this may have been, it seems to have been expected that the deliberations of the Convention upon the best means of advancing the interests and maintaining the honor of this great republic, would be interspersed with free fights, and that a variety of questions that might arise would admit of a better solution by fisticuffs than by any other mode. The settlement of the dispute about the presidency of the first meeting was attempted in that fashion. The Tammany Chairman was knocked down, and for a short time afterwards there was a strong prospect that the whole question of the legitimacy of the rival parties, of the legality of the Convention, and its authority over the votes of the great Democratic Party, would be decided by a general "set-to" with pistols, fists, teeth and nails. So that we owe it almost to the accident of Fernando Wood's pulling Andy Sheehan, and another gentleman of the same profession, out of the *mêlée* by the coat-tails in the nick of time that the action of the Democratic Party in New-York, touching the Canal question, the Slavery question, and other public topics for the coming year, and the appointment of various great officers of State, was not traced out by murder and mayhem.

Whichever side it was that took the prize-fighters to Syracuse, and that made the train which bore the delegates to and from the Convention resemble rather the gathering of a rabble to "a mill" between two bullies, than the assembling of the selected wisdom of the State to deliberate upon questions of national importance, we think there can be no question that they are entitled to the thanks of the public. Conventions are at last becoming, even in appearance, what they have always been in reality—utterly contemptible. Devout Republicans have before now thanked Heaven for the apparition of a right-down silly and wicked monarch, that the world might loathe an institution which could assume such a shape without losing any of its legitimacy. Fernando has done us a somewhat similar service in employing openly and in serried column, against the convention itself, the very machinery which conventions have so long used against the public. The dodge by which that "smartest" of "smart men" sought to carry his ends—the commencing the proceedings a quarter of an hour before the time—was just the sort of dodge by which conventions have always managed to govern the country—as stupid, absurd and fraudulent—as full of bitter contempt for the whole body of the electors outside. The knocking down of Mr. Stryker did not display a particle more of disregard for moral power, for votes, opinions and feelings touching the persons who ought to fill public offices and do public duties, than the conventions themselves have always displayed. Andy Sheehan or Frank McCabe do not in ten years of ruffianism labor half as strenuously to convince the world that individuals have no business to act in obedience to their own convictions and their own consciences in political matters as Tammany itself labored two years ago, when it presented this very Fernando to the people of New-York as a candidate for the Mayoralty, and when Mr. Cochrane had no doubt whatever that the opinions of individuals touching a candidate's qualifications for office ought not to affect his vote.

Nothing, however, in the Syracuse *émeute* is more amusing than the line of demarcation which, in the matter of propriety, decorum and morality, the Tammany Hall faction endeavor to draw between themselves and Fernando Wood and his myrmidons. Marshal Rynders denounced mob violence with an unction which, to those who know that he owes all he is to mobs and mobs only, that his honors and emoluments were all won by heading mobs and knocking down Presidents and dispersing meetings, was really quite refreshing. And the whole body, of which he is an honored and cherished member, seceded with as lofty a dignity and as much ruffled innocence from the company of "Fernandy" and "the Boys," as if they had never hired or applauded a bully, had always guarded the polls from violence with patriotic solicitude, and had always cherished freedom of speech and freedom of vote as the apple of their eyes.

There is one bit of consolation, however, to be found in all their audacious absurdity. They all "indorse James Buchanan." Whatever other differences they may have, and whatever modes they may choose of deciding them, they unanimously wipe their bloody noses, and tie up their broken heads, and bandage their sprained ancles, in order to express their approval of our venerable President. What a comfort for this great nation!

National Ignorance of Mexico.

Some months since, being impressed with the peculiar nature of the protracted struggle in Mexico, and under the conviction that, in the ordinary course of events, our relations with that country were about to assume a new and important character—so important, in fact, as to form the leading question in our national politics—we organized a Special Correspondence at all the necessary points, and received therefrom the most thorough and reliable intelligence. We have only to refer the readers of the Times to its correspondence from the City of Mexico, Vera Cruz, Washington, and other places, during the present year, relative to this great subject, to satisfy them of the systematic nature of the effort made; and it is scarcely necessary to remark that the reliability and value of this correspondence are becoming more and more apparent under the developments that take place from day to day. It has certainly illustrated, in the most conspicuous manner, the utter incompetency, and even unwillingness, of the present Administration to treat this question upon any broad and comprehensive view of the mutual interests and relations of the two countries. From the beginning to the end the President has had no plan of diplomatic operations in Mexico, nor any such knowledge of the country as would enable him to form one. His sole idea in the whole affair has been to make a little political capital by acquiring fresh territory in the northern part of Mexico; and to the fruitless pursuit of that will-o'-the-wisp he has sacrificed all the advantage which he might, by a more just and enlightened policy, have easily secured.

It is but justice, however, to add, that Mr. Buchanan's Administration is not singular in this respect. Our diplomatic intercourse with Mexico has for many years been founded in gross and culpable ignorance. From first to last, we make an exhibit of wretched blunders, and costly, ill-working treaties. Our various Administrations expend millions in explorations and efforts to establish relations with the remotest parts of the world, but not the first intelligent or judicious move has yet been made to open a friendly and profitable intercourse with a neighboring country, containing between five and six millions of inhabitants, and who are actually suffering for the want of twenty millions of our cotton fabrics annually. And, most unfortunately, we have at this critical period, an Administration so wofully ignorant of Mexico as to be incapable of forming even the faintest outline of a safe and judicious policy to govern our relations with that country. Its instructions to our Minister would, therefore, be precisely of that character to bring about the unfortunate result detailed by our Washington Correspondence a few days since.

It is still more discouraging also to find the Press of the country working entirely at cross purposes upon the Mexican question. Even the Providence *Journal*, generally regarded as one of the most intelligent newspapers in the country, and edited by a member of the United States Senate, speaks thus of Mr. McLane's return from Mexico:

"Mexico.—It is believed that the only thing which our Minister to Mexico, Mr. McLane, has brought home is the promises of Juarez, who has nothing in the world but promises to give. The wily Mexican was too cunning for the American. He succeeded in gaining all the moral advantages to be derived from our recognition of him as the *de facto* President, and he is totally unable to assure us of anything which we want from a President. In allowing ourselves to be outwitted by him, *we have, of course, alienated Miramon*, and we are left now to escape the consequences of *Mr. McLane's mistake* as best we can. It seems about as difficult to ascertain who constitute the real Government of Mexico, as it is to decide what constitutes a genuine Democrat, in these days of multifarious Democratic creeds. Perhaps if our minister to Mexico stays in Washington long enough to learn this, he may return to Vera Cruz with higher hopes of success in his mission."

If the Mexican question were one to be settled by squibs, the paragraph of the *Journal* might not perhaps be out of place. But the subject certainly merits a very different style of treatment. The *Journal*, if it knows anything whatever of the subject, can scarcely hold that our Minister ought to have given the "moral support" of his recognition to the bigoted, brutal and Anti-American sham administration of Miramon;—nor can it doubt that, both on grounds of law and of public policy, his duty and the interest of the United States required him to recognize his Liberal opponent. It is equally well-known that Juarez has done everything in his power to establish amicable and mutually advantageous relations between the two countries,—and that the failure to conclude a treaty does not rest upon him nor upon Mr. McLane. Our Minister has acted throughout the whole course of his negotiation with admirable discretion and good judgment; and it is but justice to say that he has been met in a similar spirit by the Mexican President. The entire responsibility of the failure rests with Mr. Buchanan. He has persisted in demanding *territory*, when the concession of that demand would have deprived Juarez instantly of his authority, and rendered it utterly impossible for him to give effect to any stipulations he might make. Mr. Buchanan seems to have been utterly indifferent to the substantial interests of the country—and to have put entirely out of sight the impulse and extension which our commerce with Mexico might have received from such a treaty as Juarez was perfectly able and willing to make. Unless he could pander to the ultra Pro-Slavery greed for more wild territory to wrangle over, he would have nothing to do with the matter in any form. This is the true reason of the failure of the mission of Mr. McLane. We hope so influential a paper as the Providence *Journal* will not persist in acting upon hasty and flippant views of a subject of such great importance to the whole country, and especially to the New-England States.

OBITUARY.

Death of Prof. George Bush.

The announcement of the death of Prof. George Bush will not be a surprise to the friends of that distinguished gentleman; for his health had been rapidly failing, and it is but a few weeks since an unfounded rumor of his decease went abroad. Prof. Bush died at Rochester on Monday, Sept. 19, in the 63d year of his age. For many years a resident of New-York, he was widely known as the acknowledged leader of the Swedenborgian school here, and his loss will be severely felt by the disciples of that faith. Prof. Bush was a native of Vermont, born in the town of Norwich, in June, 1796; entered Dartmouth College at the age of 16; subsequently passed through a course of theological study at Princeton; in 1824 was appointed a missionary at the West, and presently became settled as the pastor of a Presbyterian Church at Indianapolis. Remaining in charge of his congregation for five years, he finally resigned, and came to this City in the year 1829. In 1831, he was elected Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Literature in the University of New-York, and immediately entered upon a literary career which won for him the reputation of profound scholarly ability. His first published work, issued from the press of the Harpers in 1832, was a *Life of Mohammed*, a standard volume of reference, which formed one of the "Family Library" series then in course of publication. In the same year, Prof. Bush also published a *Treatise on the Millenium*. In 1840, he began that excellent series of Bible Commentaries, which, under the title of *Notes on Genesis, Exodus, etc.*, still remains an acknowledged authority. The Commentaries were issued in seven volumes. In 1844, the publication of another of his works, (*Anastasis; or, the Doctrine of the Resurrection,*) in which, by arguments drawn from reason and revelation, he denied the existence of a material body in a future life, raised a vigorous opposition against him. Undaunted by the fierceness of his critics, he replied to their assaults by the issue of two new works,—*The Resurrection of Christ;* in answer to the question, "Did Christ rise with a body spiritual and celestial, or terrestrial and material?" and *The Soul; an inquiry into Scriptural Psychology.* In these several works, Prof. Bush took rank among the ablest theological disputants of the day. His conversion to the Swedenborgian doctrine, which he formally declared in the year 1847, was almost a necessary consequence of the views entertained by him in these publications. Indeed, it is asserted, on authority which we are forced to regard as reliable, since the event justified the statement, that Prof. Bush was led to the formal declaration of his belief in Swedenborgianism by the unexpected discovery that the doctrine of which he had become the expounder was in reality that of Emanuel Swedenborg. Devoting himself with ardor to the propagation of a belief thus doubly grounded in his own convictions, and in the sentiments of a large and influential body, he became the preacher of the New Jerusalem Church in this City, edited the *New Church Repository*, in the columns of which he brought the weight of profound learning to the aid of an equally profound religious conviction, and became the acknowledged leader of the New Church faith. Besides these labors, he found leisure for the preparation of numerous essays, pamphlets, and several educational text-books—among others, a Hebrew grammar. Removing to Rochester a few months since, depressed by bodily infirmity, he had withdrawn from active life, and from immediate association with those who regarded him with admiration for his genius, and with affection for his personal virtues.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

The Comptroller's Estimates for Next Year—Doings of the Bureau of Arrears—The Records of the City Inspector's Office.

ESTIMATES OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The following circular letter has been addressed to the principal officers [of the City Government by the Comptroller:

City of New-York: Department of Finance.
Comptroller's Office, Sept. 19, 1859.

CIRCULAR.

To the Heads of the several Departments and Branches of the City Government:

The 31st section of the Amended charter of 1857 provides as follows:

"Annual and occasional appropriations shall be made by proper ordinances of the Common Council for every branch and object of City expenditure; and no money shall be drawn from the City Treasury except the same shall have been previously appropriated to the purpose for which it is drawn."

A previous section of the same act (the 22d) also provides that:

"No warrant shall be paid by the Chamberlain on account of appropriations, after the amount authorized to be raised by tax for that specific purpose shall have been expended."

The 20th section of the ordinance to reorganize the Finance Department of the City of New-York, approved Dec. 31, 1857, makes it the duty of the Comptroller—

"To submit to the Common Council, on or before the first day of November in each year, a detailed estimate of the receipts and expenditures for the year commencing on the first of January following, in order that the annual appropriations may then be made; and also an estimate of the probable amount of tax that may be required for the year, commencing on the first of January following, with the draft of an act authorizing the raising of such tax, in order that an application may be made to the Legislature for authority to levy the same."

To enable the Comptroller to prepare the estimates required from him as above, he respectfully solicits from the Heads of Departments, and others, statements in detail of the probable expenses of conducting the branches of the public business with which they are severally charged, during the ensuing year, which expenses are payable from the City Treasury, and required to be provided for in the annual tax levy, such statements to be rendered on or before the 15th of October.

It being desirable that the detailed statement now called for shall be made out in a uniform manner, it is requested that a complete list of the Officers and Clerks of each Department who receive compensations for their services, established by resolution or ordinance of the Common Council, may be furnished in the following order:

1. The Office or Bureau in which the Officer or Clerk named is employed.
2. The title, or official designation of the Officer or Clerk.
3. The name of the incumbent of the office or clerkship.
4. The amount of salary, with a brief reference to the ordinance authorizing the same.

Expenditures, other than for salaries, should be detailed under the titles of the Bureau in which they are to be made.

In view of the constant increase in both the rate and amount of taxation, to which the inhabitants of our City have been subjected for several years past, and which has afforded just cause of complaints on the part of taxpayers, it is particularly requested, that all items of expenditure in the various Departments, which, in the judgment of the respective Heads thereof, can be dispensed with, without detriment to the public interest, may be omitted in the estimates for the coming year.

The Comptroller is confident that the general expectation of our citizens, that the continued annual increase in their public burdens will be checked, is appreciated by all the Executive Departments, and he is therefore well convinced that a ready and hearty coöperation will be given to them in all proper efforts to secure, so far as may be in their power, a more economical administration of the City Government.

The statements of expenses now called for, relate only to those for the support of the City Government. The disbursements on trust and special accounts are not to be included therein.

The Comptroller being required to submit a detailed estimate of the receipts of the Corporation, the several Departments are respectfully requested to furnish statements of the probable income from the various sources of the City revenue under their charge respectively, with the same minuteness of detail as required in the statements of expenditures.

Very respectfully,
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE BUREAU OF ARREARS FOR AUGUST.

The monthly account current and balance sheet rendered to the Comptroller by Joseph C. Pinckney, Clerk of Arrears, presents an exhibit of the transactions of his Department for the month of August. The amount of arrears of taxes on real estate, arrears of assessments and arrears of Croton water rents remaining uncollected, July 31, was $2,576,721 06. The amount collected since the last previous monthly return was $13,652 99. The Assessment Lists in arrear received from the Street Department during the month amount to $58,232 58. The amount of taxes in arrear omitted in the previous return from the Receiver of Taxes was $413, and the amount of Croton water in arrear omitted in previous return $34 50. The total at the foot of the balance sheet is $2,648,645 26. There was paid to A. V. Stout, City Chamberlain, during the month, $60,792 63, and $63 46 was refunded on account of payments in error. The amount of taxes remitted, canceled, &c., during the month, was $217 17, and the amount of assessments canceled and remitted, $1,647 17. The balance remaining uncollected at the end of the month was $2,585,924 83. Everything in the Comptroller's office is now thoroughly systematized, and very little difficulty is experienced in obtaining information there with regard to the financial affairs of the City and County.

RECORDS IN THE CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

A number of much-needed reforms have been introduced by Dr. Cyrus Ramsay, the official Register of Records in the City Inspector's Department, since he entered upon the duties of his office in July last. One noteworthy improvement is the arrangement under appropriate heads in the City Inspector's weekly report of the deaths from various causes. In it the division line is strongly marked between the deaths caused by disease and "the deaths from external causes, not depending upon climate or season." Under this head, besides deaths from violent causes, will be set down the stillborn and premature births, which formerly were included under "deaths of children under one year of age." By the old system the infantile mortality appeared to be much larger than it really was, and the general health of the Metropolis was misrepresented when deaths from violent causes were included with the deaths from disease. Our readers are aware that the law requires that all who desire to convey the bodies of friends who have died elsewhere, through the City on their way to the place of interment, must first procure a permit from the City Inspector before they can do so, and that the bodies of citizens of New-York who have died outside the limits of the City, cannot be brought back here for sepulture until the same preliminaries are gone through with. Hitherto no record of the names, causes of death, &c., of such deceased persons has been kept at the City Inspector's office. Such a record should be kept there, and cases occur frequently, we are informed, in which the relatives and friends of the dead would find books containing information of this kind, of great value to them. In accordance with these views, Dr. Ramsay will hereafter keep records of this kind in his office, open to the inspection of all who desire to examine them. The Register of Records is preparing a statistical view of the comparative mortality of the principal cities of the Old World, carefully collated from reliable sources. It will be embodied in his annual report, which will be ready about January 5, next.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education held a regular meeting last evening, the President, Mr. Warren, in the Chair. Considering the storm, the attendance in the body was unexpectedly numerous; but those who attended on the supposition that the case of the school teachers who refused to comply with the order of the Board directing the reading of the Bible in their schools would be called up, were disappointed. Soon after the adoption of the minutes of the previous meeting, the communication of the School Officers of the Nineteenth Ward, asking for authority to rent building No. 109 East Forty-second-street, at the rate of $30 per month, to be used for a Primary School, was referred. The School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward School asked for an appropriation of $1,387 for heating apparatus, &c. The communication was referred.

A communication was received and read, from a number of male Principals in the Schools, expressing the opinion that the General Superintendent's system of examination and marks was faulty, and calculated to do great injustice to many who are in a position to be affected by it.

Mr. Green recommended that the communication should be laid over until the Board could hear from the Superintendent. He considered the subject an important one; but still he had no objection to having it referred to the Committee on Course of Studies.

Mr. Tecker favored its reference to that Committee.

Mr. E. C. Benedict thought it well that the communication should be referred to some Committee, and that the Superintendent should be requested to furnish to the Board, at its next meeting, a statement of his system of examination and marking, with his views upon it.

The proposition of Mr. Benedict was agreed to.

The Committee on School Furniture reported on the subject of furnishing School No. 19, Seventeenth Ward, in favor of appropriating $4,570. When the matter came up for consideration, the question as to where the money was to come from, was discussed, as in the case of the Ninth and Fifteenth Ward Schools petitions, for pianos, which were laid over. Mr. Tucker considered the necessity for furnishing a school-house so that it could be occupied by the children, much greater than for purchasing pianos, and, after some debate, the report was adopted. The same committee reported in favor of the appropriation of $3,238 for furnishing School No. 16, of the Ninth Ward, and the report was adopted.

The Committee on Elections and Qualifications reported rejecting the nomination of Edward Robinson as a School Officer in the Fifteenth Ward, on the ground that Dr. Bedell had not tendered his resignation in writing. The report was accepted.

The Committee on Printing reported in favor of repealing that section of the laws of the Board relating to contracts for printing and binding; and the report was accepted. The effect of the repeal is to leave the whole matter in the hands of the Committee until the Board shall have taken further action.

The Finance Committee reported that there were $7,000 already overdrawn over the amount appropriated in the class of special appropriations.

The Board then adjourned.

Academy of Music.

A fine house attended the performance of the "Trovatore," despite the pitiless rain-storm, which in the "season" would certainly have kept the benches empty. Our country friends are not so easily balked in their pleasures, and a pleasure it was to hear this energetic opera interpreted as it was last night. The cast was in most respects the same as heretofore, the particular difference being in the *Leonora*, which on this occasion was sustained by Madame Adelaide Cortesi. It is noticeable in all Verdi's music, that voices which have lost some of their original freshness seem to regain it under the stimulating influence of the composer's pyrotechnics. Neither in quantity nor quality can the admirers of Madame Cortesi complain. The addition to both, so perceptible last night, was, nevertheless, a welcome surprise, and another illustration of the fact that, whether Signor Verdi knows how to write for the voice or not, he succeeds in getting more out of it than any one else. The impersonation was of course a success. Brignoli and Amodio were as usual both deficting considerably from strict intonation whenever the passion of the moment carried them beyond the usual confines of polite vocalization. Madame Strakosch was the *Azucena*.

To-night there will be a performance of Bellini's "Puritani," with Madame Gassier as the *Elvira*, Brignoli as *Arturo*, Amodio as *Ricardo*, and Junca as *Georgio*.

POLITICAL.

The Richmond *Whig* is insisting on the necessity of overthrowing the Democracy in that State and throughout the Union, on the ground that the slave-holding interest is not safe in their hands. It quotes from a recent letter of one of the Times correspondents to show that in Western Virginia, there is a strong distrust of slave labor on grounds of economy, and adds;—

"Free-sollism, scantily veiled and slightly colored—when veiled or colored at all—holds a high head in many of the slave-holding States. It is quite bold in Western Virginia, defiant in Maryland, omnipotent in Delaware, does about as it pleases in the border counties of Kentucky, and holds absolute possession of an important portion of Missouri. Yet, many of the prominent statesmen of the dominent party say and maintain that the South was never as strong and safe, with regard to the present and future, as now."

The Southern papers generally discredit the statements that have been so widely circulated at the North, in regard to the extensive though clandestine revival of the Slave-trade. Senator Douglas lately asserted in a public speech, that to his knowledge over 15,000 Africans had been imported into the Southern States within, we believe, the past year. So startling a statement as this ought not to be left to rest upon the unsupported assertion of any man. Mr. D. owes it to the country, if not to himself, to give to the public some evidence of its accuracy. In regard to the statement recently published concerning an alleged landing of slaves on the coast of Florida, the Pensacola *Tribune* says:

"We hope our friends abroad will regard this 'Florida African Slave-trade' tale, as we know it to be, *utterly destitute of truth*. We know that Mr. Blackburn, United States Marshal of the Northern District of Florida, embracing all the State except the Florida Keys, has been searching and indefatigable in his watchfulness and inquiries upon this subject; that he has reliable deputies and agents throughout the State, appointed with special reference to it; and that up to this hour neither he, nor, as far as we can learn, does any sensible man believe *that a single African has been landed within the State*. The

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST AND MEXICO.

Arrival of the Habana at New-Orleans.

Five Hundred American Troops Entrenched on San Juan Island—Refusal of the British Admiral to Hasten a Collision, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Sept. 24.

The steamship *Habana*, of the Tehuantepec line, has arrived, with San Francisco dates of the 5th inst.

The steamship *Washington* had been libeled before the Brazilian Consul.

Five hundred American troops were on the Island of San Juan. Earthworks had been thrown up, and the harbor of Victoria was commanded by the field-pieces. The Island was in a complete state of defence. Gen. HARNEY says he will call for volunteers from the Territories, if he is attacked. HARNEY had written a letter to Gov. DOUGLASS, to the effect that he had occupied the Island to protect the Americans there from the insults of the British authorities of Vancouver's Island and the Hudson's Bay Company's officers. The British Admiral refuses to obey the orders of DOUGLAS to bring on a collision, and also refuses to bring the British North Pacific fleet near the Island. He says he will wait for orders from the home Government, and disclaims all hostile intentions. The American and British officers were on friendly terms.

The report of the massacre of troops in Oregon by the Indians is unconfirmed and discredited.

Arrived at San Francisco, ships *Rotter*, ALMY, New-York, March 21; *Mary Goodell*, GOODELL, New-York, March 26. Sailed from ditto ship *Young America*, BROWN, New-York.

Arrived at Honolulu, ship *Phantom*, from Boston.

At Victoria, ship *Alice Thornton*, from Melbourne.

THE NEWS FROM MEXICO.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The *Habana* has Minatitlan dates of the 16th inst.

The correspondent of the *Picayune* says that Gen. MIRAMON was at the capital holding a consultation general in reference to the expedition to Vera Cruz.

The house of DE BARROW had loaned MIRAMON a large sum of money on bonds.

Mr. OTWAY, the British Minister, would remain in Mexico until October.

From Washington.

OUTRAGES ON AMERICAN CITIZENS IN CHILI—THE NEW POST-OFFICE STAMPS—THE QUESTION OF AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

Our Government has not yet succeeded in obtaining redress for the late numerous outrages on the persons and property of American citizens in Chili, notwithstanding that Mr. BIGLER, our Minister, has been exerting himself with determined vigor for that purpose. Our difficulties with that country have become more implicated owing to the failure of the late Congress to clothe the President with ample power to prosecute all our unsettled claims against the Central and South American States to an adjustment. The Executive has not in this case the means to enforce a compliance with our just demands. Should an unsuccessful peremptory demand for satisfaction be made, and our Minister demand his passports, this subject will then be transferred to the serious consideration of Congress.

The forthcoming improved stamps and self-sealing envelopes are likely to become popular. Gov. MORGAN, of New-York, and other functionaries, have already written to the Post-office Department on the subject of supplies.

Attorney-General BLACK recently gave an opinion that American citizenship attaches to a child born in this country, the parents of whom are foreigners and only temporary sojourners. This is in accordance with the principle pronounced in an important case, the particulars of which are contained in *Sanford's New-York Reports*.

The Navy Department to-day received a telegraphic dispatch confirmatory of the statement of the total loss of the steamer *Fulton*, and has ordered a Court-martial to inquire into the facts attending the disaster.

The President has recognized JOHN SMIDT as consul for the Grand Duchy of Baden, to reside at Louisville.

Patents for MCCORMICK'S improvements in reaping machines, patented in 1847, having heretofore been several times reissued during the last week, this however does not affect the terms of the continuance of the originals. A patent has also been reissued to ROYAL E. HOUSE, for his improvement in the magnetic printing telegraph.

Disasters on Lake Michigan.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The schooner *Cyrus*, with a cargo of wheat, went ashore in the storm on Monday night near Racine. She lost one of her crew.

The schooner *Resolute*, with a cargo of corn, went ashore the same night near Milwaukee.

The schooner *Island Queen*, with a cargo of wheat, is reported wrecked near Point Wabbic.

The cargoes of the above vessels are insured in the Buffalo Mutual Insurance Co.

The schooner *Crocker*, which arrived here to-day, suffered severely during the storm, losing overboard 270 barrels of salt. The Captain was severely injured.

These are the only disasters as yet known.

News from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The steamship *Cahawba* has arrived here with Havana dates of the 18th inst.

The Money Market was tight, and the Bank was preparing to issue new bills to facilitate business.

Sugar was dull, and quotations nominal. The stock was 200,000 boxes.

Freights were dull.

Exchange on London was 13¼@15¼ ₱ cent. premium, and on New-York, 3@5¾ ₱ cent.

Rise in the Lehigh River.

EASTON, Pa., Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The Lehigh River has risen twelve feet since noon, and is still rising. Heavy damage is expected in the Lehigh and Delaware division of the canal.

A freshet in the Delaware River is looked for.

Shooting Affray.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

OLIVER SIMS, the well-known Clerk of the Exchange, was shot, last night, by J. H. MELTON, a negro dealer from Louisiana. SIMS is not expected to live through the day.

There was a very severe rain-storm here last night, doing some damage to property, and causing a considerable rise in the river.

The International Cricket Match.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The International Cricket Match Excursion train has just arrived. The tickets from Boston and return, to the cricket match, are $5 each. Trains are continually bringing persons from all parts of Canada and the United States. The match will commence on Friday.

A Lawyer Arrested for Forgery.

BANGOR, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

BENJAMIN KIMBALL, a lawyer of this city, is under arrest, charged with forging a deposition, purporting to be made by JOSEPH GRESLEY, Jr., of Sutton, N. H., and a Magistrate's certificate to the same, by which he, KIMBALL, obtained a divorce from his wife. He was held in $2,000 bail for a trial.

Conviction of a Murderer.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

JOSEPH W. THORNTON, who shot Mr. JOSEPH CHARLESS in the street on the 3d of June last, was convicted to-day of murder in the first degree.

The Shooting of Dr. Robert M. Graham.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The Coroner's Jury, to-day, acquitted Mr. TOLEDANO, for shooting Dr. GRAHAM. The verdict was that he shot him in self-defence. Dr. GRAHAM is the man who killed Colonel LEANO, in New-York.

Odd Fellows' Hall Dedication.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

A heavy rain-storm commenced here last night, and still continues. The grand procession of Odd Fellows in honor of the dedication of their new hall is postponed in consequence of the weather.

The Sailing of the Europa.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The steamship *Europa* sailed about noon to-day, with 48 passengers for Liverpool and 17 for Halifax. She takes out $451,000 in specie.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Marion*, Capt. WM. J. POPPER, arrived here last night (Tuesday), at 12 o'clock.

FAIRS AND SHOWS.

New-York and Brooklyn Horticultural Exhibitions—Fine Fruits, Fine Flowers and Fat Cattle.

Four shows or fairs, in which citizens never fail to take a lively interest, have been for some time back advertised as to open yesterday. The American Institute's Fair at Palace Garden, (which, however, was the day before postponed until the 27th,) the American Institute's Horticultural Exhibition of flowers, fruit and vegetables, under the superintendance of the New-York Horticultural Society; the Cattle Show at Hamilton-square, and the Brooklyn Horticultural Exhibition. The unfavorable weather, besides effecting the postponement of the Palace Garden Fair for a week, so far spoiled the Cattle Show that it may be said to open to-day, and will hold till Saturday night. The Horticultural Exhibition at the Third-avenue Railroad Halls wasted its perfume and its beauty upon a very small number of visitors, and in consequence will also continue open till Saturday night, when so much of it as is in good condition will be removed to Palace Garden, to compose part of the attractions of the main Fair. The Brooklyn Show was never more creditable and inviting, but in the midst of an Equinoctial, even that failed to draw the crowd which with more genial skies it is sure to have to-day and Friday.

THE NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SHOW.

It is a pity that the arrangements for the three shows, which are under the American Institute's auspices, could not have been so simplified that the public could easily comprehend them. The New-York Horticultural Society is comparatively a small body, but with some half a dozen working men in its management, willing to spend freely of their money and time to afford the public a sight of such marvels, novelties and beauties of horticultural productions as can be gathered in their season. This year they proposed to the American Institute a union of their forces, with the hope that such an exhibition would result as would reflect credit on all concerned. The result was the show in the Third-avenue Railroad Halls—a decided improvement upon anything that has ever been attempted here before. The most instructive department was that of Fruits; and of all the fruits the largest collection was of pears. The display illustrated handsomely the fact that the variety which is best fitted for one locality often ranks far below others on a different soil and with a slightly modified climate. The pear which generally in this State is reckoned to combine more good qualities than any others is the "Flemish Beauty." Of the twelve varieties exhibited by Prof. MAPES, selected from some scores that he raises, the "Flemish Beauty" stood first, his Beurre Diel, Duchess and Napoleon following in the order we have given them. ELWANGER & BARRY, of Rochester, exhibited 200 varieties of pears, among which were the best Virgalieus. All his specimens have traveled their 300 miles, and show no mark or bruise upon them. The cracking of the Virgalieu, which so annoys its cultivators in this region, is gradually working westward, but has not yet reached Rochester. Here, unless the Virgalieu is growing on a quince stock, it is almost spoiled by the cracking. Mr. FIELDS, of Williamsburgh, exhibits his twelve best varieties, of which the Flemish and Duchesse d'Angouleme take the lead. The best of Mr. SAUL'S (of Newburgh) collection was the Beurre Bosc. Mr. JOHN D. WOLF'S contribution (from Throgg's Neck) contained the finest Vicar of Wakefield, and his Beurre Diel was as large as the Duchesse of others. Mr. FERRIS, from the same place, had some Onondagas as large as the Duchesse generally is. His own Duchesse was much smaller than his Onondaga. The largest Duchesse in the room (the *panache*) weighed 18½ ounces, and was the production of Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. WILLIAM A. CARPENTER, of Harrison, (Westchester County, had 100 varieties of pears and apples, and all looked well.

The failure of the Isabella for several successive seasons will attract much attention to the *Grape* table. There was not a handsome cluster of Isabellas exhibited—indeed it is said that it would be difficult to find many perfect clusters in our vicinity. Whoever has a yard in the rear of his house or a square foot of space between the paving stones, out of the reach of boys, is anxious to know what is the hardy, outdoor vine that will produce, as the Isabella has been doing until lately. The grape men now say that it must be a *native*, and there are three candidates for the place of favor: The Delaware, which was a snug compact cluster of a reddish hue and delicious flavor, tough as a knot, careless of culture, and not dainty as to the soil it grows on, and the Diana and the Rebecca, both of a pale green, are the three candidates that stand highest in the public esteem at present. Roots of either of these last named varieties are selling now at $1 each—the Delawares fetch from $1 to $3. Of hot-house grapes there was a noble display; the best ripened were from LILIENTHAL'S. Some bunches of the Black Hamburg and of the Syrian, from hot-houses, weighed four and five pounds each. The same varieties in the cold vinery seldom average over three-quarters of a pound, and at the highest do not get above two pounds. The exhibition shows the practicability of one great improvement in the cold vinery. Instead of the expensive border ($350 the 100 feet is the average cost) outside the (cold) house, they find that the vines grown under shelter in pots from three to four feet high, and allowed to produce but six or ten clusters each, are more easily controlled, cheaper, and more productive.

The Plums came almost entirely from a distance. ELWANGER & BARRY, of Rochester, showed a large variety, and in good condition, from their stiff, clayey soil. The curculio, which scarcely permits a perfect plum on a hundred trees in the neighborood of New-York, has not yet appeared in Rochester. HOOKER & Co., of the same place, also had a large and handsome contribution.

The Vegetables occupy a long room, a story higher in the building. Mr. WM. S. CARPENTER'S stock takes up a whole table that stretches across one end of the room. He has been experimenting largely with potatoes, of which he exhibits sixty varieties. Of these he pronounces most reliable the following, and in this order: Davis' Seedling, (which has a red skin but white flesh,) the variety known variously as the Prince Albert, Napoleon, St. Helena and English Fluck, and the Peach-blow. The Mercer he rejects because of its terrible propensity to rot—as the Long Island farmers have found this season more than ever before. For early marketing the Dyckman stands first. This same gentleman exhibits forty varieties of squashes—which, by the way, are the articles used far more now-a-days for making "pumpkin pies" than pumpkins are. Only in their green state—excepting a few small varieties—are they used for boiling after the ancient treatment of squash. Two seeds of the Honolulu squash came to this country last year. From one of these he raised 22 immense specimens. From three bills of another variety he got nearly a ton! Mr. CARPENTER exhibits some "Sandwich Island squashes," which have a curious resemblance to a duck. One long table was devoted to specimens from Blackwell's Island—among them some okras, twice the usual size. Another table was occupied, half by productions from Blackwell's Island, and the other half from Mr. JAMES GORDON BENNETT'S premises. One of Mr. BENNETT'S California pumpkins, weighing 160 pounds, took a special premium of $5. Mr. JOHN C. THOMPSON, of Staten Island, showed a curiosity in the shape of an immense beet, grown from the seed, in a barrel of pure Rockaway sand, without a particle of soil or manure admixed, and which was watered only by hard water from a well! Mr. THOMPSON had some noble specimens of sweet corn, of the variety pronounced the best on all hands—the Excelsior. The finest watermelons were from Mr. CARPENTER'S garden—the Mountain Sweeting, the acknowledged favorite for size, flavor, and productiveness.

The Flowers occupied still another room. Their number will be twice as great to-day as yesterday. A lady, all of flowers, of the size of life, greeted the visitor on entering the door. The best collections of miscellaneous plants was furnished by Mr. ISAAC BUCHANAN, who ran off with the silver medals for the best single specimens of Orchids, for the second best show of Dahlias, for the best collection of Verbenas, and indeed, with several other prizes.

In the evening, Dr. KNIGHT read the award of premiums in each department, which were mostly for the articles and to the persons that we have named above.

THE CATTLE SHOW.

Farmers in town were not deterred by the storm from spending the day on Hamilton-square, looking at the fat cattle, fast horses, and poultry, there stabled and penned. Many of the best horses, however, were taken back to their quarters in the City, when it was found how very unpropitious the weather was. To-day, if the sun is out, there will be a gay time on the square. The dinner to the judges comes off at 2 o'clock, rain or shine, when speeches are expected to follow up the desert, and make the occasion memorable.

THE BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The seventh annual Fall exhibition of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society was opened at 4 P. M. in the Athenæum Building, Atlantic-street. The attendance last evening was slim on account of the storm, but the few who were there had a rare opportunity to examine, critically, the offerings of the season. The exhibitions of this society have always been creditable, but this season they have exceeded themselves. The display of vegetables, fruits and flowers is large, and their perfection evinces an increased attention to the production of these articles. The highest premium for foreign grapes was awarded to J. S. GRANT, for native to WILLIAM BROCKSBANK, of Hudson. The best collection of pears, apples and plums were from Messrs. ELWANGER & BARRY'S premises at Rochester. The best peaches and water-melons were exhibited by ASHER HANCE & Co. The finest display of vegetables was made by JNO. LEONARD. The plants in pots were remarkably fine. Mr. L. MENAND, of Albany, took the highest premium. Of cut flowers, THOS. NELSON, made the handsomest display. The dahlias exhibited by A. G. BURGESS, of East New-York, outshone all all others. HENRY HUDSON won the highest premium for ornamental designs; W. J. RENDY, the second. JAS. WEIR contributed the handsomest parlor-bouquet. JAS. HUMPHREYS, for his floral garden, and BENJAMIN J. HUMPHREYS, for his floral temple, took well-merited special premiums. The Committee on Premiums made their awards last night, of which the above are most important. The Exhibition continues open till Friday night. Brooklyn never got up a better one, and now is a good opportunity for the public to discover whether New-York equals Brooklyn in this line, when both "lay themselves out."

CHARGE DISMISSED.—Mr. Timothy Burger, of No. 19 Beekman-street, desires to say that the charge of false pretences, preferred against him by Mr. John Fyfe, of No. 43 Wooster-street, has been investigated before the magistrate at the Tombs, and has been dismissed.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

A FRACAS.—The political loungers in the rotunda of the City Hall were entertained yesterday, at about noon, by a fracas between a lawyer and a stage proprietor, who resides in the Eastern District. The latter gave the former the "lie direct," when both assumed a belligerent attitude and several blows were struck by each in rapid succession. After this scientific display, they closed and fell heavily upon the stone floor, when they were separated by the by-standers. Both of the combatants drew blood, and they parted perfectly satisfied with the result of the encounter.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOTICE TO THE BAR.—Non-enumeraled motions will be heard at special term in Brooklyn on Saturday, the first day of October next, by Judges LOTT and EMOTT, and may be noticed for that day. In consequence of the engagements of the judges in holding Circuit Court on the first Monday in October, motions will not be heard at that time.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day, Nos. 53, 54, 55, 56, 63, 3, 13, 14, 23, 42, 1, 15, 25, 27, 36, 40, 57, 58, 60, 61.

Herring's Patent Champion Safes Again Victorious.—Read the following letter from E. W. Blatchford, Esq., proprietor of the Chicago Lead Pipe, Sheet and Bar Lead Manufactory:

CHICAGO, Sept. 16, 1859.

C. L. Harmon & Co., No. 135 South Water-st., Chicago, Agents Herring's Patent Champion Safe:

GENTLEMEN: During the disastrous conflagration of last night, my Lead Pipe, Sheet and Bar Lead Manufactory, five stories in height, and 55 by 100 feet on the ground, was completely destroyed, and the walls nearly all fell. The Herring's Patent Champion Safe, size No. 2, high folding doors, which Collins & Blatchford bought of you some three years since, was in my office on the second floor of the manufactory, and fell some 20 feet into the basement, where it laid exposed to a very severe heat for ten hours. Upon recovering it from the ruins to-day, and opening it, I found all my books, papers and money contained in it in a good state of preservation—the only damage to them being the drawing of the leather binding of the books, and their being quite damp from the safe's being filled with steam from the fire-proof filling. The fire was of the most intense character, owing to the great height of the building, and the fact that each story was in flames at once. I regard it as a most satisfactory test of the perfect fire-proof security afforded by Herring's Patent Champion Safe.

Yours truly, E. W. BLATCHFORD.

STILL LATER.

FIRE AT NEWARK, N. J.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser of Friday Evening, Sept. 16, 1859.

This morning a Herring's Safe, which had been in the third story and in the ruins all night, and in the hottest part of the fismes, was taken out, and on opening it, its contents (the books of Messrs. Ward & Johnson) were found to be entirely preserved.

NEWARK, Sept. 19, 1859.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & Co.—*Gents:* We take pleasure in stating that our books, papers and money were preserved uninjured in one of your Patent Champion Safes at the burning of our moulding mill on the 15th inst., after being exposed to the fire for several hours.

WARD & JOHNSON.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

HAS COME. HAS COME. HAS COME.

The Good Time Has Come.

SINGER'S No. 2 SEWING MACHINE
Can now be had for.....$100

SINGER'S No. 1.....90

For manufacturing purposes the only reliable and unexcelled sewing machine in the world.—*Singer's Gazette.*

We have tried them in our own families, and find them superior to anything now in use.—*Times.*

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES from $50 to $75.

Hemming Gauges reduced to $4.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York,
No. 160 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Sewing-Machine Needles.

The subscriber has now in stock a full assortment of NEEDLES, SUITABLE FOR WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. These Needles are made by hand, from the best tempered English cast-steel, and will be found on trial SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

J. FRED. MILLWARD,
No. 31 Warren-st., New-York.

A Card to the Public.—Having received the most convincing proof, within the past few days, that a spurious manufacture of Piano-Fortes has been issued for sale in this City, bearing our name and trade-mark, and sold as ours, we would caution our friends and the public against purchasing any instruments bearing such mark, except from our own rooms, No. 694 Broadway. This is the third time within the past few years that the same operation has been discovered, and always by different parties, and many persons have undoubtedly purchased them, supposing them to be genuine, thereby causing great injury to our reputation as manufacturers. We would also take this occasion to caution purchasers against the unjust and false reports of certain unprincipled manufacturers and dealers, in regard to the quality and durability of our instruments. Our manufactory was established in the City of Boston, by the late James Chickering, in the year 1823, since which time we have made and sold in different parts of this country, South America and Europe, nearly twenty-two thousand Pianos, for the superiority of which we have been awarded, at the different Fairs in this and other countries, over all our competitors, thirty-eight Prize Medals, besides innumerable testimonials from many of the leading artists in the profession.

For many years past all genuine Pianos issued by us bear upon the name-board, just over the keys, simply the name "Chickering, Boston," in Old English letters, while upon the sounding-board is the name of the firm in full, "Chickering & Sons, Boston," in German text.

Every instrument made by us is fully warranted for *durability* and *satisfaction* to the purchaser.

Should any persons, other than those we have already discovered, have such instruments, purporting to be ours, and which they have any doubt about, we would be pleased to hear from them, as we are not aware to what extent this practice may have been carried.

CHICKERING & SONS.

Piano-Forte Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, New-York; Manufactory, Tremont-st., Boston.

From Halsted's Treatise on Moterpathy.—"Mr. W——, aged 34, had had a bronchial affection five years. He was much emaciated; had distressing cough, with constant pain through the chest. For a few months previous to the time of commencing treatment at this Institution, he had grown rapidly worse. His friends feared he was in a hopeless state, but in two months he returned home, in health, to recommence business, in which he has been actively engaged ever since."

This Treatise can be obtained by return mail, by inclosing 25 cents to H. HALSTED, M. D., Round Hill Water Cure, Northampton, Mass.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.

THE GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
Warranted Free from Dampness.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous

Is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Cantrell's.—Take our advice and buy your feet-coverings at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th-sts. His assortment embraces every variety for young and old, male and female, and his charges are remarkably low. Contented with trifling profits, Cantrell aims to give satisfaction to his customers and succeeds, for there is no establishment in this City where you can secure better bargains. Visit him.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

F. Y. S. **Improved French Yoke Shirts,**
F. Y. S. At BALLOU'S Shirt Emporium.
F. Y. S. The finest Winter underwear.
F. Y. S. At BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

Barthelf's

Celebrated Sewing Machines.—Family machines—Prices reduced from $80 to $50.
BARTHOLF Manufacturing Company,
No. 434 Broadway.

New Sewing Machines.

$5, $8 50, $10, $15, $20. ALL KINDS.
$25, $30, $35, $50, $65, $75, WARRANTED.
$85 and $100. AGENT WANTED.
EAGLE SEWING-MACHINE CO., No. 411 Broadway.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.

Temporarily at No. 501 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Save 25 per Cent. on your Clothing.

Buy at the Mammoth Clothing Establishment of GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.,
Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

Leary & Co.

Are now prepared to supply new AUTUMN STYLES OF $4 HATS.
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

What Can You Do Beat?—By having a careful examination with a chart and full written description of character at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway, you may learn for a certainty what you can do best.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.

Fall Style Hats for 1859.

WHITE, the Hatter, has opened his Fall Styles of Hats, Caps and Furs, at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

The Wilcox & Gibbs'
SEWING MACHINE practically demonstrates that it is not necessary to pay from fifty to one hundred dollars in order to secure a reliable one for family use.
— Salesrooms No. 504 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE,
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box 3,800. No. 31 Platt-st.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Tollman's Self-Ventilating Spring Bed and mattress, purifies itself by a draft of air from beneath, and conduces to health and comfort. Dealers and the public invited to examine. Manufactory, 678 Broadway.

MARRIED.

SULLIVAN—JOHNSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 15, by the Rev. Thos. H. Birch, EUGENE H. SULLIVAN to MARY E. JOHNSON, both of this City.

HEYE—CARLISLE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 20, at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Paddock, JOHN HEYE, Esq., M. R. C. S., of Liverpool, son of the late Rev. R. Heye, to MARION, second daughter of the late Rev. S. H. Carlisle, of Rumford, Essex, England.

☞ Keokuk and Philadelphia papers please copy.

DILLINGHAM—GROSER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Sept. 20, at St. Paul's Church, by the Rector, the Rev. W. A. W. Mayhin, assisted by the Rev. H. F. Roberts, WILLIAM DILLINGHAM, Jr., to AMELIA CHARLOTTE, eldest daughter of William O. Groser.

DIED.

GRIFFIN.—On Tuesday morning, Sept. 13, of consumption, JOHN M. GRIFFIN, of the First Ward of this City, in the 31st year of his age, on board of the steamship *De Soto*, on her passage from New-Orleans to New-York. He was returning home, hoping to regain his health in his native air, but God in His wise dispensations ordered otherwise. He died on the morning of the third day after leaving New-Orleans.

May his soul rest in peace.

☞ New-Orleans, Mobile and St. Louis papers please copy.

BOSTWICK.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 21, ANNA M. BOSTWICK, wife of Dr. Homer Bostwick, and the eldest daughter of the late Henry M. Western, Esq., in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 35 East 12th-st., on Friday, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M.

RAYNOR.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 21, EDWIN COOPER, youngest child of Charles and Emma Rayor, aged 5 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 103 East Broadway.

MCCABILL.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Sept. 17, of paralysis, JAMES MCCABILL, in the 41st year of his age.

PEASE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 21, at the residence of W. S. Arms, No. 52 Lexington-av., of apoplexy, LUMAN PEASE, of South Deerfield, Mass., aged 68 years.

RAWDON.—On Wednesday morning, Sept. 21, FREEMAN RAWDON, in the 58th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

BROWN.—On Wednesday, Sept. 21, SUSAN ADELAIDE, daughter of Mathias and Jane Y. Brown, aged 3 years and 8 months.

Further notice will be given in to-morrow's paper.

DEVOE.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 19, MARY ELISABETH DEVOE, in the 43d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 140 East Broadway, on Thursday, Sept. 22, at 1 o'clock precisely. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

RAY.—At Harlem, on Tuesday, Sept. 20, JULIA G. RAY, wife of James C. Ray.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from her late residence, 125th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood the following morning.

MCDONALD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 21, Mr. LAFAYETTE MCDONALD, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the house of his father, Mr. Henry McDonald, in Clinton-av., fourth house north of Myrtle-av.

SEYMOUR.—At Peekskill, on Monday, Sept. 19, CAROLINE BERGE, infant daughter of Allan M. and Sarah A. Seymour, aged 8 months.

SANDS.—At Stratford, Conn., on Tuesday, Sept. 20, GRACE AUGUSTA, youngest daughter of Eleanor Ann and Commodore Joshua R. Sands, U. S. Navy, aged 4 years and 9 months.

FREEMAN.—In St. Louis, on Tuesday, Sept. 13, LIZZIE, infant daughter of Elisha P. and Cynthia Freeman. On Wednesday, Sept. 14, with congestion on the brain, CYNTHIA R., wife of Elisha P. Freeman, and daughter of the late Harris Northrop, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Authorized by the Legislature, with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 503, Sept. 21, 1859.
27, 73, 3, 44, 49, 59, 16, 23, 26, 32, 42, 18, 6.

Class No. 504, Sept. 21, 1859.
27, 64, 59, 23, 69, 37, 31, 14, 76, 74, 50, 70, 11.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.

Class No. 500, Extra, Sept. 20, 1859.
35, 66, 61, 52, 34, 18, 19, 10, 44, 36, 2, 26.

Class No. 501, Sept. 21, 1859.
7, 15, 25, 14, 52, 3, 17, 38, 13, 75, 12, 1, 74.

Class No. 502, Extra, Sept. 21, 1859.
18, 63, 72, 59, 34, 45, 65, 41, 23, 21, 55, 25, 50.

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

PECK & COLEMAN'S

NEW CLOTHING

ESTABLISHMENT

No. 136 FULTON-ST., SUN BUILDING,

TO LET—The store, No. 146 Nassau-st., and Fixtures for sale.

631 W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway, **631**
Invite the attention of HOUSEKEEPERS to the most varied and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, such as CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, PENDANTS, &c., &c., To be found in the City of New-York. Also, French China, English Iron House China, CUT AND PRESSED TABLE GLASS. Silver Plated Ware and other House-Furnishing Goods.
631 **631**

STRANGERS IN THE CITY
ARE INVITED
to examine our stock of CHINA, GLASS, SILVERWARE, BRONZES and FANCY GOODS, including an elegant assortment of **DRESDEN CHINA,** from the Royal Manufactory at Dresden, (purchased at the late fair at Leipsic,) together with a large assortment of MIRRORS, GAS FIXTURES, and GENERAL HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
488, 490 and 492 BROADWAY, CORNER BROOME-ST., N. Y.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
ALSO
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
For sale by G. C. ALLEN, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

THE MOST USEFUL INVENTION OF THE AGE.
FAMILY KNITTING MACHINES.
Every Family and Planter should have one.
Salesroom and Agency, No. 514 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, up stairs.
H. C. LEE, Agent.

TIME OF NIGHT.
The public can see the time at all hours of the night by looking in at the store door of G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
Rheumatism in its most painful forms, also scrofula, old ulcers, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifier. Principal depôt No. 246 Grand-st. Sold by HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. 75 cents a bottle; six for $4.

MATTRESSES! MATTRESSES!!
RETAILING AT WHOLESALE PRICES AT GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., bet. Bowery and Mott. Save 50 per cent. by buying your Mattresses and Feather Beds direct from the manufactory.
Full-sized Double Hair Mattresses.....$8 00 up.
Full-sized Husk Mattresses.....3 50
Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, the set from.....4 00 up.
Paillasses, per pair.....2 50
Feathers and Feather Beds retailing at Factory Prices.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS
AND INSTRUMENTS.
All the novelties at reduced prices.
BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES.
Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches? My Ointment, established in 1852, will force them to grow on the smoothest face in six weeks, without stain or injury to the skin. Price $1. Sent post-free to any address.
R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE—CAUTION!—The poisoners are at work counterfeiting the Antidote. Remember, buy none from druggists; the genuine can be had only of us, and our only Brooklyn agent, HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st. PYNE & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 100 Nassau-st., New-York.

AUTUMN HATS.

WARNOCK & CO.
Invite the attention of gentlemen to their extensive and varied assortment of HATS, ETC., designed for the ensuing Autumn, comprising
THE GENTLEMAN'S DRESS HAT,
of beautiful model and fabric, fully equal to the progress of fashion.
THE YOUNG GENTLEMAN'S DRESS HAT,
modified in proportion—the crowning excellence of a young gentleman's wardrobe.
THE AUTUMN BON TON,
the counterpart of that immensely-popular and graceful Summer hat, the success of which is ample guarantee for a large sale of its Autumn duplicate.
SOFT FELT HATS.
an extensive assortment, comprising every variety of pattern, color and quality.
GENTLEMEN'S AND YOUTH'S CAPS,
an endless variety, for DRESS and UNDRESS, RIDING, SPORTING, TRAVELING and EVENING WEAR.
NOVELTIES,
in every department, too numerous to mention.
WARNOCK & CO.,
HATTERS,
NO. 519 BROADWAY,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

GOOD COOKING!!!
HARRISON'S PATENT KITCHENER,
IS THE BEST RANGE IN THE MARKET.
IT WILL DO MORE WORK WITH LESS FUEL
AND LAST LONGER THAN ANY OTHER.
FAMILY SIZES FROM $28 to $175.
HOTEL SIZES AS REQUIRED.

PLEASANT AND SAFE HEATING!!!
CHILSON'S NEW CONE FURNACE
IS VERY SIMPLE AND DURABLE,
HEATS A HOUSE AS WELL AS ANY,
WITH LESS FUEL,
AND IS

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
near 5th-av.

Mrs. WILLIAMES will reopen her School on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK,
EAST 20TH-ST.,

Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
THE REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
PRINCIPAL.

Next session begins last Tuesday (27th) of September. This institution, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 32 miles from New-York, offers superior advantages for obtaining a SUBSTANTIAL EDUCATION.

Refers to Rev. Dr. Krebs, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Wilson G. Hunt & Co., J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., and others. Catalogues, giving particulars, and references of the highest kind, at Carter's bookstore, or address the Principal.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York,
Offers Board and Tuition for $120 per year.
Term opens Sept. 15.
Male and Female.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS
Will reopen their
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.,
On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S
FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN
No. 48 East 24th-st.,
Will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fifteen teachers are attached to the establishment; German and Spanish taught. The French is the language of the school. There is a primary department.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,

No. 866 Broadway, RICHARD P. JENKS, Principal.

This School will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars, with reference and terms, may be had at the Bookstore of Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or of Mauran & Philes, No. 55 Cedar-st.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

MADAME A. A. LE DUC,
No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen her French and English School for Young Ladies, Tuesday, Sept. 13. For circulars address the Principal.

MURRAY HALL.
THE REV. J. J. ELMENDORF'S SCHOOL
for young ladies, No. 101 West 36th-st., New-York, Ninth session begins on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL, NEW-YORK. The next term of this Institution will commence on the 3d of October, and terminate on the 16th of May next, at the Law School Building, No. 37 Lafayette-place, under the direction of Prof. THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL. D.

In addition to the usual branches of legal study, courses of lectures will be given in Political Science and in Moral Philosophy, by Professors LIEBER and NAIRNE, of Columbia College, with other lectures on legal subjects by eminent jurists of the City and State of New-York, and also a course on Medical Jurisprudence.

Terms of admission to all the lectures, $75 for the year.

Four yearly prizes of $250, of $200, of $150, and of $100, will be awarded to the four students of the greatest proficiency.

Full particulars may be obtained on application to the President of the College, CHARLES KING, LL.D., or to Prof. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place, or to either of the undersigned members of the Law School Committee of the Trustees of the College:

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
HAMILTON EISH,
GOUVERNEUR M. OGDEN,
GEORGE T. STRONG,
WILLIAM BETTS.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 30 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel. This school, under the direction of Mlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15. Mlle. Rostan is grateful for the encouragement given by her friends and patrons, which has enabled her to make valuable additions to the library and important improvements in the accommodations for her pupils, and she hopes that parents confiding their daughters to her care will find no effort is spared to give them a thorough finished education. The young ladies residing in the family shall enjoy the best opportunities for the acquisition of a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages, and will share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 26th-st. Circulars sent if desired.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that, having removed from No. 63 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies in the new and commodious establishment, No. 250 Madison-av., Murray Hill, second house north of 39th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use. Her school circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.; and at the book-stores of Messrs. Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway, and Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.

N. B.—A stage is provided for day scholars residing at a distance from the school.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., will reopen on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims and practical life of the school may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L.I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage offered in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages, it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park, is perfectly secluded. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams', No. 353 Broadway.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Brown's, No. 669; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. W. Rose, No. 66 Cedar-st., and of S. P. York, No. 79 Murray-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

PROF. J. W. TAVERNER WILL REOPEN his School of Elocution at No. 24 Bible House, Astor-place, on Sept. 24. To secure appointments, address at his residence, Eastchester, Westchester County, New-York. Miss F. P. Taverner gives instruction to ladies. Prof. J. W. T. will accept engagements the present season to lecture, or give readings before Lyceums.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, Cherry Valley, New-York, C. O. HAZELTINE and J. A. FOWLER, Principals. Next session will open Nov. 3. One of the Principals will be in New-York through the month of October, and can be consulted at No. 74 East 15th-st., or No. 244 Pearl-st., where catalogues can be found.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 38th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. Clark, Austin & Smith, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. Crowen, Esq., Broadway, corner of 47th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON, Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at Carter's bookstore, No. 530 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th Sept., at Nos. 9 and 10 Clinton-place. Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of Sept., to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 28 Bleecker-st., corner of 12th-st.—WM. H. LEGGETT will reopen this School on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; at Segee's, No. 826 Broadway, or the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for boys, No. 11 West 27th-st.—The twenty-sixth year begins Sept. 12. The number of scholars is limited to twenty-five in each department. The course of instruction is systematic, thorough and efficient. Circulars at the bookstores or at No. 83 East 23d-st.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 168 and 170 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. This Boarding and Day School, classical and commercial, will be opened on Sept. 15. There is a primary department.
Professor NOEL BERGIER, Director.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars address the Principal.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—No. 335 Broadway, New-York. Teachers and Pupils introduced; Schools and Seminaries supplied; circulars and references sent to any part of the Union. Address RICE & ANDREWS, Principals.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 218 4th-st., (corner of McDougal-st.,) on Washington-square,

MESSRS. CLARKE & FANNING, PRINCIPALS,
Opens its seventeenth scholastic year, Sept. 12, 1859. Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is two hundred. The Principals are assisted in Classics, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Composition, &c., by TEN experienced Professors and Instructors.

Advanced students of the Classical Department are just entering on the study of the authors required for admission to the Freshmen and Sophomore classes of College, under the tuition of Prof. JOHN MCFARLANE, who has, during more than twenty years of devotion to Latin and Greek classics, prepared many New-York students for Columbia and other Colleges, among whom is Mr. Lavando H. Morris, of this City, for the Freshman Class of Columbia College; Mr. Bernard Pratte, son of the late Mayor of St. Louis, for the Freshman Class of Yale College; and Mr. Cornelius King, son of the President of Columbia College, for the Junior Class of that institution.

The advanced classes in French have been placed under the instruction of Prof. DE GROS, who is eminent for imparting a correct conversational use of the language.

The central location of this Institute renders it easy of access by railroad and stage from all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, while pupils to it from Yonkers, Irvington, New-Rochelle and Jamaica, L. I., are of constant occurrence. Circulars of full particulars may be had at the Broadway Bookstores, Burton's, No. 49 6th-av., Rayner's, No. 76 Bowery, and at the School.

The smallest boys are under the special care of one of the Principals.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The eighty-second term opens Sept. 12. Stages will continue to convey pupils to and from the Institute. Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For CIRCULARS and further information apply at the Institute, Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.

JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

MR. ERNEST PERRING,
PROFESSOR OF SINGING AND PIANO-FORTE.
Mr. ERNEST PERRING having decided to make New-York City his permanent residence, begs to acquaint the public, his friends, and pupils, that he will give instructions in the art of Singing and Piano-Forte. Applications for terms, etc., to be made at Messrs. CHICKERING'S, corner of Broadway and 4th-st.; also at Messrs. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway.

MARSH'S COUNTING-ROOMS,
For Practice and Instruction in
BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS,
No. 348 Broadway, Appletons' Building.
Circulars, with full particulars, on application.
MARSH'S COMPLETE WORKS, new and beautiful edition, printed in colors, for sale.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year.
R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

MESSRS. MASSETT & VILLEPLAIT'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL—Eighth Year—No. 1,057 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts., for the instruction personally by them of twenty-five boys, in the Latin, Greek and French Languages, Mathematics, English and English Literature, with special reference to college or commerce, recommenced Thursday, Sept. 15, 1859. The instruction is individual, thorough, complete, systematic, disciplinarian and philosophical. Mr. Massett, having returned from Europe, can be seen at the School till noon daily, or at his residence, No. 109 West 30th-st., after 3 P. M.

THE REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD, having removed to the beautiful village of Flushing, beg to announce that they are prepared to receive into their family eight young ladies, to be educated in the best manner, with and as their own children, sharing in all the privileges of a pleasant home and the refined associations of literary society. The house and grounds are among the most attractive of this lovely and healthful region. Address the Rev. H. D. WARD, or the Rev. J. CARPENTER SMITH, Rector of St. George's Church, Flushing, N. Y.

MADAME RUTTKAY KOSSUTH WILL reopen her Young Ladies' School in Cornwall, N. Y., on Sept. 20. The location adds to the advantages of education the improvement of health—the vicinity being one recommended by physicians to persons affected with throat diseases.

Madame RUTTKAY would respectfully refer to the Editors of the *Times*, to N. P. Willis, Esq., and to Hiram Barney, Esq., Trinity Building.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

CEDAR GLEN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, SING SING, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—Mrs. and Miss VAN RENSSELAER will reopen their School on Wednesday, Sept. 28. References: The Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, Bishop of New-York; Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer; Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, Mrs. Lincoln Phelps and others. For circulars, apply to Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., No. 349 Broadway.

FOR INSTITUTIONS, SCHOOLS, CLASSES AND PRIVATE PUPILS.—Illustrated Art Lectures and Art Lessons, in drawing, painting and composition, by Eugenio Latilla, ex-President of the Society British Art, London. Studio No. 681 6th-av., where professional and amateur pupils can be accommodated, and art decorations in real fresco and encaustic undertaken.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 472 Broadway, M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Instruction (full English course, modern languages, Latin, music, painting and drawing) not surpassed in the City. Academic year commences Sept. 13. Pupils admitted at any time. Those desiring instruction in special branches received at proportionate rates.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—One hour from the City of New-York, this institution has just commenced on the Fall term, it is a favorable time for pupils to enter. Terms moderate. For circulars address the Principal.
R. LOCKWOOD.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. will reopen Sept. 13.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—LEXington-av., near 37th-st. Term commences Sept. 12. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms, from $10 to $25 per quarter.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, Hackensack, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal—will reopen on Monday, Sept. 5. Terms exceedingly moderate. Superior advantages for obtaining a knowledge of Music.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—Boarding and Day School, No. 283 Clinton-st., opens on Wednesday, Sept. 14. A first-class school—Professors in every department. Circulars may be had at the institution. A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 660 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 12. Two departments, each under the exclusive charge of one of the Principals.
JOHN ARRELL. JOHN GOSMAN.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—AN English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on Monday, September 12, at Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square.
P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE 'AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. Sandford, Esq., No. 229 Water-st., or the Rev. H. J. Fox, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

A FRENCH LADY ACCUSTOMED TO teach her language to foreigners, offers her services to persons wishing to learn French, also to parents whose children receive instruction at home. Address M. E. A., Union-square Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A FEW PUPILS to instruct on the piano, at their residence, or would engage as visiting governess, to teach the English branches, French, and Music. Her testimonials are of the highest character. Call at No. 151 West 38th-st.

LYON & KARGE'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., an English, Classical, French and German School, re-opens Sept. 12.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its fourteenth year on Monday, Sept. 5.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School Monday, Sept. 19.

A SPANISH LADY DESIRES TO TEACH Spanish, either in private families or in schools. Apply for a week, at No. 60 Lexington-av., corner 25th-st., green door.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES PALACHE'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 183 West 28th-st., between 9th and 9th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MRS. DIETZ, NO. 32 EAST 20TH-ST., will reopen her French and English School for young ladies, Sept. 15. The adult classes will be continued.

PROF. VILLEPLAIT WILL RESUME HIS instruction on MONDAY next. Apply at his school-rooms, No. 1057 Broadway, between 12 and 3 o'clock.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AVENUE, cor. 28th-st.—Will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Rev. S. R. DAYIS, Principal. Residence, 163 Lex.-av.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on Monday, Sept. 19.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College will be opened, after the Summer vacation, on Thursday, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, No. 237 4th-av., (one door above 19th-st.,) will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Gramercy-park, will commence on Thursday, Sept. 15.

MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN, NO. 1 8th-av., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL RECEIVE their class of pupils Sept 15, at No. 51 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS MORSE'S FRENCH SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1,070 Broadway, opens Sept. 12.

INSTRUCTION.

ACCOMPLISHED TEACHERS FOR ANY department can be obtained at the American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway, Appleton's Building. Parents supplied with School Circulars gratuitously. References: Faculty Amherst College, Dr. Lowell Mason, Wm. Hall & Sons. Wanted, two French ladies to teach French and music. Salary liberal.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.,

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—ENtering its twenty-third year, reopens its primary, commercial and classical departments Sept. 12. For circulars call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MONS. L. DEGRAND-VAL'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL—Classical and Commercial, Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, N. J.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT WILL REOPEN her school, No. 273 10th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN LADY, JUST RETURNED from Europe, wishes to find an engagement in an Institute where she could give lessons on the piano and in singing; also, if required, in French and German. Reference—Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.

GOVERNESS WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, two hours' distant from the City, to teach 3 or 4 young ladies English, and either French or Spanish and vocal and instrumental music. Must be a lady of experience, thoroughly qualified. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 145 *Times* Office, for one week.

A YOUNG LADY WITH MUCH EXPERIENCE in teaching the English branches, music and rudiments of French, desires a situation as visiting governess in a Spanish family in or near the City; best of references given. Address, for three days, SPANISH, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A DAY GOVERNESS TO INSTRUCT from 9 o'clock until 1 P. M., four children, between 7 and 11 years old, in English branches and piano music. Address, with terms, J. M. BEATTIE, No. 20 Nassau-st., room No. 5.

GOVERNESS WANTED—A SHORT DISTANCE in the country, to teach two children. Must thoroughly understand instrumental music. Apply personally, three days, at the office of the Union-place Hotel, from 9 till 11 o'clock A. M.

SPANISH TEACHER WANTED IN A SCHOOL in the City to teach four or five hours every day. One able to teach one or two additional branches preferred. Address, with particulars, N. Y. SCHOOL, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

New-York on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing Sept. 24; Brooklyn on Tuesdays and Fridays, commencing Sept. 27. Private class for ladies at 11 A. M.; class for children at 4 P. M.; for gentlemen at 8 P. M. Families, private classes and school classes attended.

Circulars may be had at either of the Academies.

Mr. DODWORTH takes great pleasure in calling attention to the enlargement of his Brooklyn establishment. The large room has nearly double its former capacity, with ante-rooms in proportion. Great attention has been given to the adoption of a proper system of ventilation. Mr. DODWORTH has ever made it a duty to introduce, in addition to all the fashionable dances, such exercises and dances as would have the most salutary effect upon the figure, walk and general deportment of those placed under his charge.

CHARRUAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 54 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

Mr. CHARRUAUD, assisted by Mrs. A. LAUNAY, begs leave to acquaint his patrons and the public that his Academy will reopen on SATURDAY, the 15th of October, at 12 o'clock Noon, and 3½ Afternoon; and on Tuesday, the 18th, at 3 and 8 P. M.

Days throughout the season—Tuesday and Friday, at 3; afternoon for children; at 8 for gentlemen.

Wednesday and Saturday at 12 noon for children; and 3½ afternoon for young ladies and young gentlemen.

Monthly *Soirees* on the last Thursday in each month.

Circulars can be obtained at the Academy, and at Mr. CHARRUAUD'S residence, No. 148 East 17th-st.

E. FERRERO'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

The above Academies will open in New-York on Oct. 3, and in Brooklyn on Oct. 11, at 3½ P. M. Schools and private classes attended. Pupils can enter at any time during the season. Soirees given as usual. For circulars, apply at the Academies.

DANCING.—MADAME JACKSON WISHES TO instruct a limited number of pupils at her new residence, No. 29 West 36th-st., near 6th-av. Terms, &c., can be had on application at her above address.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY L. HOGUET, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
BUFFALO ROBES.
WILMERDING, HOGUET & HUMBERT,
Salesrooms Nos. 26 and 28 Beekman-st.,
Will sell,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, 1859,
at 11 o'clock,
At No. 53 Exchange-place,
25,000 BUFFALO ROBES,
By order of
Messrs. RAMSEY, CROOKS, SON & CO.

N. B.—These goods are the BLACKFEET and UPPER MISSOURI ROBES, and they are the LARGEST and DARKEST that come to this market.

The skins will be ready for inspection, with catalogues, two days previous to the sale. Terms liberal. EVERY ROBE IS OF THIS YEAR'S COLLECTION, AND FRESH.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
THIS THURSDAY, SEPT. 22,
At No. 30 7th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs., will be sold to the highest bidder—All the furniture, piano-forte, carpets, crockery, silver and glassware contained in the above private dwelling. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock. House to rent at $900 per year. Possession immediately.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

180 shares Houston and Texas Central R. (by.) $100 each
Also, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall,
75 shares Chatham Bank ..... $25 each.
10 shares Bank of the Commonwealth ..... 100 each.
20 shares Oriental Bank ..... 25 each.
18 shares New World Fire Insurance Co ..... 50 each.
10 shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Co ..... 25 each.
15 shares United States Fire Insurance Co ..... 25 each.
50 shares Security Fire Insurance Co ..... 50 each.
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co ..... 100 each.
40 shares Phenix Fire Insurance Co ..... 50 each.
10 shares Columbian Marine Insurance Co ..... 100 each.
32 shares National Fire Insurance Co ..... 37½ each.
28 shares Manhattan Fire Insurance Co ..... 50 each.
10 shares Arctic Fire Insurance Co ..... 50 each.
15 shares Lamar Fire Insurance Co ..... 100 each.
27 shares Washington Fire Insurance Co ..... 50 each.
20 shares Exchange Fire Insurance Co ..... 33 each.
5 shares Howard Fire Insurance Co ..... 50 each.
10 shares Great Western Marine Insurance Co. 100 each.
20 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Co ..... 25 each.
10 shares Park Fire Insurance Co ..... 100 each.
76 shares Kings County Fire Insurance Co ..... 20 each.
10 shares Mercantile Mutual Fire Ins. Co ..... 100 each.
25 shares Home Fire Insurance Co ..... 100 each.
30 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co ..... 50 each.
2 shares Indemnity Fire Insurance Co ..... 50 each.
20 shares Chicago, Bt. Paul and Fond-du-Lac R. 100 each.
20 shares Wilkesbarre (Penn.) Gas Co ..... 50 each.
20 shares Compound Metallic Spring Co ..... 50 each.
Pew No. 103 Church of the Messiah.
$1,050 Commercial Mutual Insurance Scrip, 1856, '57 and '58.
$12,000 Racine and Mississippi Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$20,000 Treverton Coal and Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$5,000 Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.
$4,000 Town of Fort Madison, Wis., 8 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds.

Securities received in addition to the regularly-advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12 o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of real estate at public or private sale when desired.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
GREAT SALE OF 72 VALUABLE LOTS on 3d and 4th avs., 97th and 98th sts., Yorkville. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property:

On 3d-av., 8 lots, W. S., between 97th and 98th sts.
On 4th-av., 8 lots, E. S., between 97th and 98th sts.
On 97th-st., 22 lots, N. S., between 3d and 4th avs.
On 98th-st., 28 lots, S. S., between 3d and 4th avs.

The above comprise a portion of the well-known property occupied for many years by Mr. S. M. LEVENGSTON as a nursery and garden; ON THE PREMISES ARE SEVERAL BUILDINGS, which will be sold with the lots on which they respectively stand. The whole will be sold in lots, with liberal privileges. The TITLE IS INDISPUTABLE, printed abstracts of which will be furnished to purchasers. The 3d-av. cars pass the property every few minutes. It is believed that the above COMPRISE ONE OF THE MOST ELIGIBLE BLOCKS now to be subdivided above 42d-st. One-half can remain. Maps, &c., No. 7 Pine-st.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—SIXTH REGULAR FALL TRADE SALE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at his auction room No. 73 William-st., (in addition to the usual assortment,) at 4 months' credit, an invoice of American hardware, consisting, in part, of mason's trowels, and Adams' D and long handle shovels, cast steel crowbars, cotton Line, assorted numbers; broad and shingling hatchels, cast steel firmer chisels, assorted in each dozen; Butterfield adze, eye hammers, coal hods, 14 to 16 inches; tea scoops, &c. Also, 60 dozen cast steel hand and panel saws, raised rivets, mahogany and beach handles; cast steel taper files, 3 to 6 inches. Also, 1,700 dozen assorted table cutlery, 384 pairs carvers and steels. Also, an invoice of English pattern cards of ivory cutlery, pocket knives, plated dessert knives, spoons, forks, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction on THURSDAY, Sept. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 74 4th-st., between 9th and South 10th sts., Williamsburgh, household furniture, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, rosewood piano-forte, Brussels carpets, nearly new, mirrors, lace curtains, chandeliers, sofas, &c., oak extension table, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, Ingrain carpets, bedding, mattresses, and other furniture, china, glass, and kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence.

PERSONAL.

THE HEIRS OF EMANUEL DELMAR, Esq., London, late deceased, will please communicate immediately with JACOB DELMAR, Esq., Executor, No. 9 Bedford-st. Portland-Place, London.

HOTELS.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
ON 5TH AV.,
AT THE INTERSECTION OF BROADWAY, OPPOSITE MADISON-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

TO BE OPENED AUG. 23, 1859.

This location is the most desirable of any in this great Metropolis, being the most healthy, delightful, and central in the City, and very near and convenient to the Hudson River and Boston Railroad depôts.

The entire arrangements of the establishment are the result of mature study and experience, and render it the most comfortable and home-like hotel in the world.

All the improvements that comfort and convenience have suggested have been introduced.

Every precaution has been taken, during construction, to secure the positive safety of guests from the dangers of conflagration. Subdivision double brick walls extend from the rock foundation to the roof. All of the floors are double, and are separated by a layer of cement, making the entire structure fireproof.

Among other important improvements, in addition to the usual stairways, a vertical railway is nearly completed to convey guests from the first to upper floors, upon a plan which admits of no possibility of accident.

Lofty, spacious and continuous corridors, forming a promenade of eight hundred feet upon each of the six stories, give light and air, in the highest degree, to every apartment.

A liberal space has been appropriated to public drawing-rooms and parlors, connecting which and the dining-rooms there is a grand promenade hall. Suites of spacious parlors, chambers and dressing-rooms, with all the modern conveniences, have been especially designed for the comfort of families, traveling parties and single gentlemen.

An exchange, containing the journals of the day, and all the conveniences for commercial intercourse and business, has been added to the many other features of the Hotel, and there is a telegraph office connecting with all parts of the country.

Billiard and chess rooms of the most approved style and appointments, are provided for the use of guests and the public.

The furniture, and every article of use in the establishment has been expressly designed and manufactured for the FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

All communications for apartments, or upon any business connected with the house, please direct to "FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL," in order to insure immediate attention.

The entire organization of this Hotel has been under the direction of Mr. FARAN STEVENS, Proprietor of Revere and Tremont Houses in Boston, and Battle and Point Clear Houses in Mobile, and will be conducted by

Your obedient servants,
HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO.

FARAN STEVENS,
A. B. DARLING,
HIRAM HITCHCOCK.

BOARDING.

BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a large room and board at No. 79 Sands-st. Also, a room for a single gentleman. The house is delightfully located, and in all respects such as respectable parties would desire, containing all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Reference required.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in 21st-st., near 6th-av., can accommodate a gentleman and wife with full or partial board, and one large, well-furnished room on second floor, which has gas, hot and cold water, &c., upon reasonable terms; references exchanged. Address W. L., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—THE OWNER OF THE HOUSE No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will let the second floor, five rooms, handsomely decorated and furnished, to one family or two gentlemen and wives. Terms moderate. Inquire as above.

BOARDING.—SUITES OF ROOMS ON SECOND or third floors, for gentlemen and their wives, or a small family, can be had in a New-England family, by applying at No. 43 West 9th-st.; also, rooms for single gentlemen. Gas, baths, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board in a private family, at No. 151 2d-av., between 9th and 10th sts. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN BE

MEDICAL.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM.

This celebrated remedy for weak and inflamed Eyes, was constantly used, with signal success, by a distinguished Oculist, during a long professional career, and may be confidently relied upon as the very best salve that can be used. In cases where the Eyelids are inflamed, it acts almost like magic in relieving all irritation, and usually effects a complete cure after a few applications.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HEREDITARY DISEASE, RESULTING from the early indiscretions of youth, and the deteriorating effect of the mineral agents frequently employed, can both be expelled from the system by the use of "TRIESEMAR." Elaborately explained in "Human Frailty," a book sold sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below McDougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by

F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
And at APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT FOR BURNS.

READ THE EVIDENCE.

My daughter was scalded with hot water to such an extent that my physician said she must die. I bathed her freely with Arnica Liniment, which gave instant relief. I continued its use, and am happy to say she is perfectly well, and not scarred. CHAS. F. SONNEBORN, Stationer, No. 142 Nassau-st.

For sale at No. 34 Beekman-st., New-York.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,

Pupil of RICORD, of Paris, and also of Professors CARMICHAEL and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold, also, by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 48 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Thursday, till 9 P. M.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work.—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Essex Standard, Rahway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.*

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF A certain kind of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorrhœa and Debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

☞ Separate consulting rooms.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PER- FORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre. Arranged so that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Consultations gratis.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTI- CAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby sts., (No. 139 Crosby-st.;) hours, 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture, sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free. In letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THE great regulator of the nervous system; gives cheerfulness to the desponding mind, relieves pain, restores refreshing sleep, and invigorates without reaction. Wholesale of F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st. Retail of druggists generally, and of the proprietor, Dr. J. T. STRATTON, No. 111 4th-av., New-York.

REMEMBER THAT STEINFELD'S COR- DIAL Cognac Bitters relieves billious diarrhœa, dysentery, piles, and all other bowel complaints, and is for sale at all druggists' and bars, and at S. STEINFELD'S, No. 70 Nassau-st.

PILES—PILES—PILES.—A ONE DOLLAR bottle will cure in every instance or the money will be returned. Call or addres No. 155 Greene-st., New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hanman Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1831, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEAR- ANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of Ulster, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALMON CANFIELD, late of Malden, in the town of Saugerties, County of Ulster, and State of New-York, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his residence, No. 20 East Fiftieth-street, in the City of New-York, or at the office of PETER CANTINE, in the village of Saugerties, Ulster County, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of January, 1860.—Dated June 21, 1859. DANIEL W. QUIMBY, Executor.

je22-law6m.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 313 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 16, 1859.

HENRY ROBINSON, } Ex'rs.
MATTHEW DALY, }

mh17-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. SIMMONS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, at the office of JOHN H. MORRELL, Esq., No. 129 Roosevelt-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 13, 1859. JOHN H. MORRELL, } Executors.

my19-law6wTh* WILLIAM S. LUDLAM, }

PROPOSALS.

NAVY BEEF AND PORK.—NAVY AGENCY, New-York, Sept. 19, 1859.—Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for Beef" and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the 29th inst., for furnishing and delivering free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the Navy-yard at Brooklyn,

1,000 Barrels of Beef,
1,000 Barrels of Pork,

within five days after the date of notification of the acceptance of bid. The beef must be from well-fattened cattle; the pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs. The barrels must be entirely new, and must be made of the best seasoned heart of white oak staves and headings, and each barrel to be hooped with four iron hoops.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient securities, to furnish the article proposed. This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

The beef and pork must conform to the usual inspection of the Navy-Yard.

Full particulars may be ascertained upon application to the Commandant of the Navy-yard, or at this office.

GEO. N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE—CONDIment for strengthening and bringing into splendid condition all kinds of animals, is now used by four governments; also by the leading Agriculturalists, &c., of Europe, testimonials from whom sent free on application. For horses it is invaluable. This condiment or seasoning can only be had genuine by applying to the Central Depot, No. 114 Greenwich-st., New-York, and in Canada No. 26 Front-st., Toronto, or own appointed agents. Sold in casks containing 448 mixings, price $14; half casks, $7. A remittance must accompany each order.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN;

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,
	&c., &c.	

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

BANK-NOTE ENGRAVING.

AMERICAN
BANK-NOTE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1859.

The business of this Company in New-York having been concentrated in the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, the several firm agencies of RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON, TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO., DANFORTH, PERKINS & CO., BALD, COUSLAND & CO., JOCELYN, DRAPER, WELSH & CO., and WELLSTOOD, HAY & WHITING, are discontinued, and all communications may hereafter be addressed to the Secretary.

This Company is now prepared to afford to BANKING INSTITUTIONS and THE PUBLIC, THE ADVANTAGES CONTEMPLATED IN ITS FORMATION, both as it regards the SUPERIORITY OF THEIR WORK *and the provisions made for the safety of the trust confided to their care*, and they respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to them under their separate Firm organizations.

Offices at NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON NEW-ORLEANS, CINCINNATI, MONTREAL and CHICAGO.

CHARLES TOPPAN, President.
WM. H. WITHING, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DRESSELL, FARRAR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 63 Wall-st.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought and sold. Funds for investment on Foreign account. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted us by country Banks and Bankers.

EUGENE THOMPSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Table of Insurance stocks sent on application.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The undersigned commissioners, etc., will attend at No. 171 West-st., corner of Warren-st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of October next, at 12 o'clock M. to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company, chartered by act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 19, 1859. EDWIN CROSWELL, SPENCER KIRBY, D. N. CARRINGTON, } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1859.

N. B. The business of the Company will be the transportation of passengers and freights by steamship between the ports of New-York and San Francisco.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD CO. of 1859, No. 54 William-st., NEW-YORK, September 20, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE ON THE FIRST of October next, on the ten per cent. Bonds of the Great Western Railroad Company, of Illinois, will be redeemed at maturity, at the office of this Company, upon all Bonds, the back Coupons of which shall have been surrendered, and Stock in this company accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise and the Act of Incorporation of this Company.

J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE R. Co. } NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1859. }

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at No. 45 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 11. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock on the 30th September, and open the day after the election.

By order of the Board.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.—COR-ner of 3d-av. and 23d-st.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Married women and children have by law exclusive control of all deposits made by them in this bank. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent, allowed on all deposits of $1,000 and under. All deposits made on or before the 10th October will draw interest from the 1st. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary. S. K. GREEN, President.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M. All sums deposited as late as the 10th of October will commence to draw interest at once. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary. President.

GROCERS' BANK.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 19, 1859.—The Annual Election for Inspectors and Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY next, Oct. 3, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

HOLDERS OF UNITED STATES COUPON 5 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1874, issued under act of June 14, 1858, may exchange the same for inscribed stock of same issue, on terms ascertainable on application to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS.—HOLDERS OF the past due Bonds of the City of Milwaukee are requested to call at our office. Arrangements having been made by said city to take up her past due bonds and coupons. WORTH & BELL, No. 52 Wall-st.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE FARM MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of the above Bonds, wishing to dispose of them, are requested to call at the office of JAMES M. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 42 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON PAPER.—Parties having any to dispose of will find it for their interest to apply to P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker, No. 64 Wall-st. Advances made on good business paper.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS PAYING 8 TO 12 per cent. dividend for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 116 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.

The charter of this Company requires that 80 per cent. of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.

This Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.

The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.

All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.

Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, inures to the Company.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE NEW RED ASH colliery, situate in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, within 2½ miles of the Borough of Pottsville, with a most favorable lease of 15 years, together with all the improvements, consisting of slope, engine, breaker engine, breaker, &c. The slope has just been finished, and the work all completed for the commencement of the business of mining coal. The vein of coal is 12 feet thick, with favorable pitch for cheap mining. For information, apply at No. 430 Walnut-st., first floor, Philadelphia.

JOB PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE—ON reasonable terms, comprising steam engine and boiler, hand presses, cylinder press, types, &c. For particulars, apply at No. 72 Maiden-lane and No. 7 Liberty-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—$1,500—THE LEASE, STOCK AND furniture of the large and splendid confectionery, ice cream saloon and restaurant, covering the whole lot of ground No. 244 Grand-st.; location for business unsurpassed. Apply on the premises, to E. T. FANNING.

SHIP'S STORES.—FOR SALE—ONE OF THE oldest-established stands in South-st., if applied for immediately. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address J. M. B., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—ACCORDING to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN M. POST, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executor and Executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the residence of Joshua Merserean, in the town of Castleton, in said County, on or before the 15th day of March next. —Dated Sept. 5, A. D. 1859.

MARY POST, Executrix.
JOSHUA MERSEREAU, Executor.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1859, in the office of the Croton Aqueduct Department. All parties interested will please attend without further notice. WM. J. PECK, J. J. BRADLEY, GEO. STARR, } Committee on Sewers.

CARD.—MR. FRANZ SCHLOTTER BEGS TO INform his patrons and the public that he will return in the steamer *Fulton*, sailing on the 20th of September for Havre. Letters and communications will be received at C. BREUSING'S music-store, 701 Broadway.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness, by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels, 40 gallons. Agents JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 99 William-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.; 3:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M.; 5 P. M., 6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—4 P. M. For Albany—8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

Dover Plains—6:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 A. M., 7 A. M.; 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—9:15 A. M.—Mail Train.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad; for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 8 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 8 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

O. CHARLICK, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM SEPT. 5, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 5 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Peughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 5:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 and 10:35 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 5 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, trains going East leave Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; leave Brooklyn for Riverhead at 10 A. M.; leave Brooklyn for North Islip and Deer Park at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Farmingdale at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Syosset at 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c., leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. (Sunday excepted) at 8½ A. M., and 3½ and 5½ P. M. Leaves Piermont at 9 and 7¼ A. M., and 3¼ P. M.

STEAMBOATS

TIME TABLE—SEPTEMBER, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Wed'day.	Sept. 7,	11 A. M.	Wed'day.	Sept. 7,	3 P. M.
Thurs..	Sept. 8,	12 M.	Thurs..	Sept. 8,	4 P. M.
Friday..	Sept. 9,	12:30 P. M.	Friday..	Sept. 9,	4:30 P. M.
Saturd..	Sept. 10,	1:30 P. M.	Sat'day.	Sept. 10,	5 P. M.
Sunday.	Sept. 11,	7 A. M.	Sunday.	Sept. 11,	3 P. M.
Mond'y.	Sept. 12,	7:30 A. M.	Mo'day.	Sept. 12,	2:30 P. M.
Tuesd'y	Sept. 13,	8 A. M.	Tu'day.	Sept. 13,	3:30 P. M.
We'day.	Sept. 14,	8 A. M.	Wed'ay.	Sept. 14,	3:30 P. M.
Th'day.	Sept. 15,	8 A. M.	Th'day.	Sept. 15,	4 P. M.
Friday.	Sept. 16,	9 A. M.	Friday.	Sept. 16,	4:30 P. M.
Sat'day.	Sept. 17,	10:30 A. M.	Mo'day.	Sept. 19,	7 A. M.
Tuesd'y	Sept. 20,	9 A. M.	Tu'day.	Sept. 20,	1 P. M.
Wed'ay.	Sept. 21,	10:30 A. M.	Wed'ay.	Sept. 21,	2:30 P. M.
Th'day.	Sept. 22,	11 A. M.	Th'day.	Sept. 22,	3 P. M.
Friday.	Sept. 23,	12 M.	Friday.	Sept. 23,	4 P. M.
Sat'day	Sept. 24,	3 P. M.	Mo'day.	Sept. 26,	7 P. M.
Tues'y.	Sept. 27,	8 A. M.	Tu'day.	Sept. 27,	2:30 P. M.
Wed'dy.	Sept. 28,	8:30 A. M.	Wed'ay.	Sept. 28,	3:30 P. M.
Th'day.	Sept. 29,	8:30 A. M.	Th'day.	Sept. 29,	4 P. M.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $4 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

NOTICE.—FOR BRIDGEPORT—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Monday, Sept. 26, the steamer JOHN BROOKS will leave Peck-slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 P. M.; returning will leave Bridgeport every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10½ A. M., on arrival of the trains.

T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—REduced rates of passage; Cabin, $2; Deck, $1; no charge for Berths. The steamer GOVERNOR, F. B. FRENCH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 5, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply at No. 25 Coenties-slip, or on board.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN leaves Fulton Market Slip on and after Sept. 19, at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Leaves Flushing at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. Low fare, 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

IF YOU WISH TO ENJOY A MOST DE- lightful excursion trip, and take a view of the beautiful scenery on the East River, the public Islands, with the improvements, Hell Gate, &c., take the fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN. See advertisement.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

FURNITURE.

TO SOUTHERN DEALERS.

IRON BEDSTEADS,
IRON CRIBS,
IRON HAT-STANDS,
IRON CHAIRS AND SETTEES,
Tables, Umbrella Stands, Store Stools,
Piano Stools, Fire Stands and Irons,
Brackets, and every other article of
BRONZED IRON FURNITURE,

can be had at a great reduction from Broadway prices, of the Manufacturer, JAMES SCOTT,
Corner Canal and Centre sts.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,

In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

SCHOOL FURNITURE,

Of the most approved style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State.

Lecture-room and Sabbath-school settees, campstools, blackboard of slate, of any dimensions; revolving or stationery crayons, white and colored. Also, Office and Bank desks and bookcases of every description made to order by

ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

CHAMBER ENAMELED FURNITURE AT the old-established Eagle Manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Elegant suites in all styles and colors, from $25 and upward, superior to any manufactured in this country. Mattresses, wardrobes, &c.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FUR- niture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also mattresses and palliasses.

WARREN AKIN, No. 227 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE EVENING of the 16th inst., at Clark's Restaurant, corner of Broadway and 13th-st., a single stone diamond ring, carved shank. The person who found the same will receive the above reward and the thanks of the lady owner, by returning it to Tiffany & Co., 550 Broadway.

LOST—A MOROCCO PURSE, CONTAINING A sum of money, a piece of lace, a lady's breastpin, &c.; supposed in Broadway, between 4th and 10th sts. The finder will be liberally rewarded, by leaving the same at No. 32 Cortlandt-st.

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING LAST, A SHAWL pin, or BROOCH, in the shape of a leaf, made of aluminium, resembling silver. Two dollars will be paid for its return to No. 199 West 31st-st.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,

and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.

DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the

5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,

from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE BALTIC,

4,000 tons burden, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave on THE 5TH OCTOBER, AT 2 P. M.,

to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship JOHN L. STEPHENS, F. R. BABY, Commander.

THE ATLANTIC

will follow on the 20th October.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.

Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.

Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates. It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.

An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

For passage apply at the only office of the Companies, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WIGKHAM.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

THE AMERICAN STATE CONVENTION.

[Continued from First Page.]

a proper time. He did not think it necessary now, and for his own part he desired that when the report of the Committee on Candidates came in, none but delegates be admitted on the password. He would like for awhile to see the lobby agents of WEED, PETER CAGGER and DEAN RICHMOND buzzing about the hall. [Laughter.]

The resolution to reserve the front of the hall to delegates was carried, and the outsiders took back seats.

Mr. BRIGGS then called up the resolution for the appointment of a Nominating Committee. He said it might seem strange to Americans that in our exclusively American Convention a proposition of this nature should be presented, but although he had been slow to come to the conclusion, he was now confident that the best thing for the party was to wave political prejudices and select from the two opposing parties men who were deserving of support, regardless of political prejudices. It would be known that the ticket here nominated would be elected by Americans only, and this would be a triumph, although not so great as to elect a clear American ticket. It would claim attention throughout the Union, and show that the Americans must hereafter be respected.

Mr. A. J. DUGANNE moved to amend by resolving that this American Convention reassert the Binghamton platform as readopted at Troy, and proceed to nominate American candidates for State officers standing on that platform. [Cheers.] He said that standing here, surrounded by well-known American faces he was encouraged to offer this resolution. He remembered past times when the American Party struck into the corruptions of the existing organizations, and carried not only terror but purification in its train. What was he to think when he found himself there in a *pretended* American Convention, but in truth a Convention of sore heads? What was he to think, when he came here and found his conscience attempted to be enchained over by specious arguments, and was told by this man and that man that he must, for expediency, vote for the Republicans who have vilified, and the Democrats who have abused, the Americans? His constituents had sent him here to vote for none but Americans, and he would vote for none others. He denied that the Convention had any right, for their personal profit or personal grievances, to nominate other than Americans. The sixty thousand Americans of the State would not submit to the shame. He stood here as a private American member, pure upon the record. In New-York they had played the harlot time and time again, but his skirts were clean, and he had therefore a right to denounce this sale and bargain for Americans. He had not voted for a Democratic Mayor or a Republican Comptroller, and he therefore claimed the right to refuse to be sold out by a few political tricksters. He knew that fine sophistries would be used, and eloquent speeches made in support of the proposition for the disruption and sale of the party. He had come here from motives of conscience, and did not desire to disorganize, but he could not submit to be sold, and so help him God he would not be sold. He now offered this resolution for the consideration of the Convention, and if this was not agreed to, he was then prepared to offer the next best thing, and that was not the making up of a half-and-half ticket.

Mr. RICHMOND, of Genesee, denied that this was a Convention of sore heads, but of men who were buoyant and joyous and confident in their power to do something that would be effective in this State and Union. If the gentleman wished to find sore heads he would have to find them at the head-quarters of the Republicans and Democrats, (applause,) in PETER CAGGER'S office, and THURLOW WEED'S studio. The object of these men was to carry the State of New-York, and now they tremble in their shoes lest the Americans should prevent either one of them from doing so. If this ticket to be made here to-day is elected, the Americans would carry the State. [Loud cheers.] There was just enough material on the two tickets to make one decent ticket. Neither were fit, as a whole, to govern the State. He was here as an American. He yielded to no man in that, but he recognized the fact that there must be a union of the Opposition to destroy the power of the Democracy in the Union. The Republicans of New-York were willing enough for a union, if the Americans would consent to take back seats. This they would never do, nor would they go for any candidate who did not love and was not loved by the whole Union.

J. T. HEADLEY thought this Convention the most important ever held. They must be dispassionate and free from any feeling or excitement. He had come here with his mind unsettled, and he believed that a straight ticket could command 60,000 votes. He should have advocated that so far as his conscience was concerned, but could go for a half-and-half ticket without difficulty, for that was in truth the very first principle of the party. There was, then, no objection to taking a part of the Democrats and a part of the Republicans in the formation of a ticket. The object to be kept in mind is to get out the strongest American vote. He hoped that New-York would in this election show the people of the whole Union that the vote of the State of New-York would never be cast for a party or candidate who cannot run south of Mason and Dixon's Line. This great view should be kept in sight, and the people of the Union should be assured that New-York Americans are loyal and Union-loving at heart. New-York had occupied a proud position with her Southern sisters in the Revolutionary War, and she would not now sanction any doctrine that said the North must stand alone in an "irrepressible conflict" with the South. They were not now going to favor this or that man, but they were going to show their own powers, and make their voice respected.

Mr. HUSTED said that this was not the time for the discussion of this question. He moved the previous question, which was ordered on Mr. DUGANNE'S amendment.

The amendment was lost, only three or four voting in favor of it.

The original resolution was then adopted by a very large affirmative vote, only three or four voting in the negative.

Loud applause followed the announcement of the result.

Recess for one hour.

When the Convention was again called to order, he said he had been anxious to consult the wishes of the delegates of the different districts; but fifty names having been suggested for sixteen places, he found much difficulty in avoiding a great responsibility. He named the following as the Committee on the selection of candidates:

Dist.
1. George Briggs and Rufus T. Andrews, of New-York.
2. A. T. Wood, of Kings, and A. K. Chandler, of Dutchess.
3. W. D. Murphy, of Albany, and D. W. Tuthill, of Rensselaer.
4. H. B. Northrup, of Washington, and Orville Page, of St. Lawrence.
5. R. F. Stevens, of Onondaga, and A. H. Prescott, of Herkimer.
6. Wm. Oakes, of Madison, and E. L. Sweet, of Tioga.
7. Geo. L. Whitney, of Ontario, and Jas. McGraw, of Seneca.
8. G. A. Scroggs, of Erie, and Samuel Richardson, of Genesee.

Mr. ANDREWS, of New-York, moved that the Convention adjourn till 8 o'clock.

Mr. FELTMAN, of Albany, hoped a Committee on Resolutions would first be appointed.

Mr. ANDREWS said there was a State Committee from whom he hoped to hear a report.

Mr. BROOKS announced that the late State Committee had prepared an address, which would be presented in the course of the evening.

Adjourned till 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

On reassembling, the Chair stated that, during the afternoon session, the Convention had absolved persons not delegates from taking part in the proceedings of the Convention. He, therefore, at the request of the Convention, appointed four Sergeants-at-Arms, and requested all not members to take seats in the back part of the hall.

Mr. WAGNER, of New-York, moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to the Common Council of Utica for their tender of the free use of the hall, and that a copy of the resolution be sent them. Adopted.

ERASTUS BROOKS reported to the Convention an address and resolutions presented by the State Committee of last year, of which he was Chairman. The address sets forth the corruptions of the political organizations, both in the party Conventions and the Legislature, to prove that the time had arrived when it becomes proper to destroy all party machinery in electing through the means of a balance of power, vote the best men for office. It declares the determination of Americans to stand firmly by the Constitution and laws, and denounces who, in violation of the Constitution and the laws, would attempt to reopen the Slave-trade—those who, in the Southern States, refuse to convict persons in the act of breaking the laws against the Slave-trade, and those in the Northern States who refuse to obey the Constitution and laws in relation to fugitive slaves or any other law. It attacks severely the doctrine that an "irrepressible conflict" exists between the Free and Slave States, and declares that such a doctrine is in conflict with the teachings of WASHINGTON, who counseled "harmony and love between the States." It declares that upon [illegible] and Anti-American ground put forth by the Republican organs, "that if a union takes place it must be upon a Republican platform, with Republican principles and under Republican standard-bearers," that no union of the opposition can ever take place. It declares that Americans will never sever themselves from the conservative States of the South, and that any attempt to force a distinctive Republican candidate upon the country as a candidate in 1860 be followed, as in 1856, by the success of the Democratic party. The address ends with following

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the American party has no new platform to build, nor any old one to overthrow. It adheres and re-affirms the justice of all its distinctive principles as promulgated at Binghampton in 1855, and triumphantly sustained by the people. It is in the country at large a National, Union, Constitutional, law-loving and law-abiding American Party, opposed to all sectional political organizations, to all innovations upon the compromises of the Constitution, at all times in favor of law and order, holding the will of all the recognized citizens of the United States, constitutionally expressed, and without the least interference of the Federal Government, alike in the States and the Territories, to be the supreme law of the land.

Resolved, That upon State questions of Public Policy also the American Party have no new record to make, but now re-affirm their undiminished interest in the great cause of Popular and Religious Education, as underlaying the groundwork of a well ordered civil government; and re-affirm also by every means in its power the cause of American Labor and Internal Improvements, especially in the speedy completion of the State Canals, and for their honest administration, demanding that neither the State officers nor the ordinary civil expenses of Government shall be quartered upon these revenues for support, looking to the completion of the Canals as a equitable means of the property of the State, and for the speedy payment of the debt, by devoting the entire [illegible] to support, and to the payment of [illegible]

SPECIAL REPORT.

UTICA, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The following tickets have been printed and put in circulation among the Delegates:

REGULAR AMERICAN TICKET.

Judge of the Court of Appeals—Hiram Ketchum, of New-York.
Secretary of State—S. B. Hunt, of Buffalo.
Comptroller—Samuel J. Wilkin, of Orange.
Treasurer—William Ladew, of Herkimer.
Attorney-General—Samuel Law, of Delaware.
Engineer and Surveyor—Chas. H. Olmstead, of Albany.
Canal Commissioner—Maurice Wurts, of Ulster.
Clerk of the Court of Appeals—Wm. H. Russell, of Washington.
State Prison Inspector—William Howe, of Westchester.

STRAIGHTENED AMERICAN TICKET.

Judge of the Court of Appeals—Ray Tompkins, of Richmond.
Secretary of State—George O. Jones, of Syracuse.
Comptroller—Stephen Sammons, of Montgomery.
Treasurer—James B. Swain, of Sing Sing.
Attorney General—John B. Persey, of Albany.
Surveyor—A. J. H. Duganne, of New-York.
Canal Commissioner—Alonzo Welsh, of Saratoga.
State Prison Inspector—The Rev. F. W. Walker, of Kings.
Clerk of the Court of Appeals—N. S. Benton, of Herkimer.

The following is the ticket finally adopted by the Convention. It is composed of men selected from the Republican and Democratic tickets:

Judge of the Court of Appeals—Henry E. Davies.
Secretary of State—David R. Floyd Jones.
Comptroller—R. Denieton, of Orange.
Treasurer—Philip Dorsheimer, of Erie.
Attorney-General—Charles J. Meyers, of St. Lawrence.
State Engineer—V. R. Richmond, of Wayne.
Canal Commissioner—W. J. Skinner, of Herkimer.
State Prison Inspector—N. S. Elderkin, of St. Lawrence.
Clerk of the Court of Appeals—Charles Hughes, of Washington.

EMBEZZLEMENT IN A BANK.

A Deficit of over $60,000 Discovered—Arrest of the Delinquent—His Confession of How the Money Went—A Weakness for Horses and Diamonds, Ladies and Lottery Tickets—Some $20,000 worth of the Property Recovered, &c., &c.

The transfer and foreign-note clerk of the Fulton Bank, Mr. WILLIAM J. LANE, Jr., was taken before Justice OSBORN at the Lower Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of embezzlement, preferred by Mr. JOSEPH KERNOCHAN, the President of the Institution. The accused was arrested on Tuesday afternoon, by Officer KING, of the Tombs Police Court, who, assisted by Mr. GIL. HAYS, of the Bank Police, had been "working up" the case since Monday noon; at which time the fraudulent transactions of the prisoner were first discovered. It was at first thought better to keep the matter quiet, after the embezzlement had been found out, that LANE might be placed under *surveillance*, and that the officers, by following him to his haunts, might possibly recover a portion of the property. The sequel proved, however, that for this there was no necessity, as LANE, after he had been taken into custody, confessed his criminality to the officers, and even showed them where a portion of the property might be recovered.

The deficit, which the Bank officers assert to amount in the aggregate to $60,442 13, was first made public yesterday morning. LANE'S mode of operation is said to have been very ingenious. Pretending to be the agent of A. B. DEAN & Co., of New-Jersey, he would collect in his father's name bills receivable in Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, which are supposed to have been all fictitious. Entering these to the credit of his father upon the books of the Bank, when the bills were supposed to be realized, he would receive his father's check on the Fulton Bank for the proceeds. That no discrepancy in the accounts with corresponding Banks should appear, LANE would leave uncharged for a few days actual bills receivable, sufficient to cover the deficiency which would otherwise be shown. It is supposed, also, that when the general book-keeper of the institution made out his account-current to be sent to each of the Bank's correspondents, LANE would make a fictitious one and forward it in its place—his position in the Bank affording him facilities for so doing.

The fraud was detected by Mr. LANE, Senior, the father of the prisoner, and Cashier of the Bank. He immediately informed the Directors of the fact. Mr LANE, Sen., has been connected with the Bank almost from its organization, which took place 35 years ago. He is well known and much respected in this City. Upon him the effect of the delinquent's conduct will be felt, not only in his family relations, but also in his pecuniary affairs. He was bondsman for his son to the amount of $10,000, and the Bank holds his check for the amount drawn from it upon the fictitious securities. The Bank, then, will only be a loser in the event of Mr. LANE'S inability to restore the amount that has been abstracted. Even were the Bank to lose the whole, its condition would be but slightly affected, as with its capital of only $600,000, its last return shows a surplus of $279,671.

The accused is about 28 years of age, and has held his clerkship in the Bank for the past four years, at an annual salary of $900. He is married, but childless, and he and his wife resided with his father, in Fourteenth-street, near Eighth-avenue. It is said that about two months ago young LANE was met on the Bloomingdale Road, driving a very stylish team, by one of the Bank Directors, who took occasion to suggest that the young man appeared to be spending more money than his salary would warrant. His friends, however, in explanation, accounted for it by stating that he received compensation from the employment of his leisure time as book-keeper, and from acting as agent for the New-Jersey firm of A. B. DEAN & Co. After LANE'S arrest, on Tuesday afternoon, he accompanied the officers to a house which he had hired at No. 280 West Nineteenth-street, at an annual rent of $1,000. Here they were introduced to a young woman about 19 years of age, named MISS HOLE, with whom the prisoner stated that he had been living for three or four years on terms of most familiar intimacy. The mother and brother of the young woman also reside in the same house. LANE conversed quite unhesitatingly with the officers upon his affairs. He said that this establishment, which was magnificently furnished, had cost him a vast sum of money, and his annual expenditure for its support had been about $2,000, though, to avoid exposure, all bills were made out in the name of ANDREW J. SPARKS, a friend of his, who lives at No. 98 Fourth-avenue. After the introduction to the young woman, Officer KING related to her the nature of the business upon which he had called, telling her that he would be obliged if she would pass over to him the valuable jewelry which LANE had previously admitted to have been bought with the funds of the Bank and presented to her. The lady, without hesitation, acceded to the demand, and going to the fire-place, which appeared to be the repository for her valuables, she produced her jewel-case. In it were a diamond cross which had cost $1,000, one pair of gold bracelets worth $475 each, another pair of gold linked bracelets, five diamond rings, a pair of diamond earrings, a gold watch set with diamonds, and other jewelry, in all worth between five and six thousand dollars. Next, LANE guided the officers to his private stable in Lexington-avenue, near Twenty-first-street. Here he showed them four fine horses, valued at $6,000—one of them alone having cost $1,300 to transport from Maine, where it had been purchased. In addition to the horses were quite a variety of elegant equipages—double carriages and single wagons, fancy sleighs and expensive harness. This property, too, had all been purchased in the name of Mr. SPARKS, for the reason before mentioned. LANE stated that he had frequently tried these animals on the road, but had never yet met their equals at a trot. The officers wondered that the sportman's taste of their prisoner had never led him to purchase a yacht. He had often thought of that, he said, but, truth to tell, the time he could devote without fear of detection to his illicit amusements, was so short, the pleasure of yachting had necessarily to be foregone. Calling next to the residence of Mr. SPARKS, a trunk found there was seized by the officers. LANE had placed it there. It contained drafts, securities, and accounts belonging to the Fulton Bank, but whether of value or not failed to transpire. LANE also told the officers that he had expended a large amount of money of late in the purchase of lottery tickets. A short time ago he invested in one day $1,000, and upon another occasion, for two weeks every day he bought tickets to the amount of $250. He drew a prize of $3,000, and that had been all the return the speculation had made him. Disgusted at his ill-fortune he relinquished the amusement.

The prisoner is confined in the Tombs, awaiting an examination on the charge. He keeps up good spirits under the circumstances, only seeming affected when allusion is made to the disgrace his conduct casts upon his family.

Autumn Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club.

The Autumn Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club takes place to-day, unless the weather be such as to render a postponement necessary. Unusual preparations have been made for the occasion, and, should all go well, the lovers of yachting will doubtless be afforded a pleasure which they covet ardently. The arrangements and the course to be steered, together with an account of the prizes to be sailed for, were given in the TIMES, of yesterday. The time for starting is 10½ o'clock, A. M. The yachts will be started when under way, and in classes, from abreast of buoy No. 20, off Owl's Head, L. I. The following is an official list of the entries, as prepared by Mr. MORGAN, the Secretary of the Club:

SLOOPS—THIRD CLASS—CONTAINING YACHTS MEASURING 800 SQUARE FEET AND UNDER THAT AREA.

Allowance of time—two and three-quarter seconds per square foot.

No.	Name.	Entered by	Tonnage.	No. men allowed to carry.	Area. Sq. ft.	Allowance of Time. M. S.
1.	Alpha	R. R. Morris	23.3	8	563.	8 8
2.	Narragansett	H. Bedlow	30.3	10	740.6	—

SLOOPS—SECOND CLASS—MEASURING OVER 800 SQUARE FEET AND UNDER 1,300 FEET.

Allowance of time—two and a quarter seconds per square foot.

No.	Name.	Entered by	Tonnage.	No. men allowed to carry.	Area. Sq. ft.	Allowance of Time. M. S.
1.	Mallory	J. T. Bache	44.2	13	833.7	1 56
2.	Manersing	C. T. Cromwell	44.1	13	984.6	—

SLOOPS—FIRST CLASS—MEASURING OVER 1,300 SQUARE FEET.

Allowance of time—one and three-quarter seconds per square foot.

No.	Name.	Entered by	Tonnage.	No. men allowed to carry.	Area. Sq. ft.	Allowance of Time. M. S.
1.	Rebecca	J. G. Bennett, Jr.	76.4	19	1,306.6	—

SCHOONERS—SECOND CLASS—MEASURING 1,500 SQUARE FEET AND UNDER THAT AREA.

Allowance of time—two and a quarter seconds per square foot.

No.	Name.	Entered by	Tonnage.	No. men allowed to carry.	Area. Sq. ft.	Allowance of Time. M. S.
1.	Restless	G. W. Thatcher	95.4	27	1,478.6	—

SCHOONERS—FIRST CLASS—MEASURING OVER 1,500 SQUARE FEET.

Allowance of time—one and three-quarter seconds per square foot.

No.	Name.	Entered by	Tonnage.	No. men allowed to carry.	Area. Sq. ft.	Allowance of Time. M. S.
1.	Zinga	W. H. Thomas	118.6	30	1,857.6	3 50
2.	Favorita	A. C. Kingsland	138.1	35	1,865.9	3 35
3.	Gypsy	L. Spencer	148.4	37	1,989.	—

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FIRE IN PELL-STREET.—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the six-story brick building, No. 20 Pell-street. A large conflagration was only prevented by extraordinary exertion on the part of the firemen, for the building was filled with combustible materials. Mr. WALSH occupied the three upper stories. His loss is estimated at $1,500—fully covered by insurance in the Artizans and two other companies. Messrs. BAUDE & ESSNA sustained a damage by water of about $300—fully insured. WILLIAM ROBERTSON had his stock of bedsteads slightly damaged by water. P. V. DENNIS lost $1,000 by water—insured in the Everett and Wall-street Insurance Companies. GEORGE BROOKS, occupying the first floor and basement, suffered damage by water to the extent of $300. Mr. W. W. WINANS owned the building; $100 is the extent of the injury to it.

THE LOSS AND INSURANCE ON THE ANN-STREET FIRE.—The loss of LIEBENROTH & VONAUW on stock amounts to about $20,000; the insurance is as follows: $2,500 each in the Manhattan, Firemen's, Jersey City and Brooklyn Insurance Companies; $2,000 each in the Columbia, St. Mark's, Relief, East River, Rutgers and St. Nicholas Insurance Companies; and $1,500 in the Hartford Insurance Companies. R. W. ROSE sustained a loss by water of about $500, and is insured in the Williamsburgh City and Northwestern (Oswego) Insurance Companies. The stock of GODARD & BELLARD was damaged about $100; insured in the St. Nicholas and Exchange Insurance Companies. The buildings belong to the estate of E. HALBROOK, and are damaged about $3,000; insured in the Excelsior and Knickerbocker Insurance Companies. The cause of the fire is unknown.

A ROAD TO RUIN.—Early yesterday morning the occupants of the house No. 20 Mulberry-street were startled to find a man lying dead in the area, face downwards, with his head smashed, and his brains exuded. The corpse was taken to the Sixth Ward Police Station, and an inquest was held upon it. It appeared in evidence that the name of deceased was JAMES MALOY, and he lived in the neighborhood where he met his death. On Tuesday night about 9 o'clock he left the apartments of OWEN FELTON, in No. 20 Mulberry-street, while in an intoxicated condition, announcing his intention of walking across the roofs of the houses in order to get home more quickly. This feat MALOY had often before accomplished, so he was permitted to depart, and that was the last seen of him in life. A verdict in accordance with the fact was rendered. Deceased was 50 years of age.

THE DEPARTURE OF GEN. SCOTT.—We are informed by Gen. J. H. HOBART WARD, that the report to the effect that Commissary-General WELCH had refused to permit the Scott Life Guard to take a six-pounder belonging to the State, to be used in firing a salute on the occasion of the departure of Gen. SCOTT, was an error. He says, as does Gen. WELCH, that the gun would have been given with great pleasure, had it been asked for, but that, as the gun used was voluntarily tendered, no application was made.

[Advertisement.]

Rev. J. A. H. CONNELL, Cor. Sec. B. of E. of R. D. Ch., No. 337 Broadway, N. Y.—"I procured Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer for a relative. It prevented the falling off of the hair, and restored it from gray to its original color."

Rev. A. WEBSTER, Ed. *Chr. Era*, Boston.—"I have used Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer and Balsam with entire satisfaction. I am now neither bald nor gray. My hair has regained the softness of earlier years."

Rev. H. V. DEGEN, Ed. *Guide to Holiness*, Boston.—"We can testify to the beneficial effects of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S preparations for the hair."

Rev. S. B. MORLEY, Attleboro', Mass.—"The effect of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer and Balsam has been to change the 'crown of glory' belonging to old men to the original hue of youth."

It does not soil or stain. Sold by all the principal wholesale and retail merchants in the United States, Cuba or Canada.

DEPOT, NO. 355 BROOME-STREET, N. Y., where address all letters and inquiries.

Some dealers try to sell articles instead of this, on which they make more profit. Write to Depôt for circular, terms and information. Genuine is signed MRS. S. A. ALLEN, written in ink. Beware of counterfeits.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY,

Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil, and is very easily taken.

To be had of the inventors, No. 135 Fourth-avenue, and all respectable druggists.

PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWBE,
Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

BEEBE & Co., No. 156 BROADWAY,
Offer for sale, this day, the
FALL STYLE GENTLEMEN'S HATS.
In a few days they will introduce a
NEW FRENCH STYLE FOR YOUNG GENTS.

[Advertisement.]

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.—The only reliable Fire-proof Safe in the world, having *again* sustained its celebrated reputation at the late fires in Oshkosh and Key West. QUIRK BROTHERS, No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS! GAS!—Fixtures of beautiful designs and finish will be found at the great wholesale manufacturing depôt of

WARNER, PECK & CO.,
No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

3,000 CASSIMERE SUITS TO MATCH.

At $8, $10, $12, $13, $15, $18, $20,

At EVANS, Nos. 65 and 66 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

The TIMES' readers are invited to examine the splendid assortment of Fall Carpeting of JOHN CROSSLY & SON, England, consisting of Velvet, Brussels Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Mats, received per steamer *Persia*, at greatly reduced prices, by the piece or yard. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 90 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

ONWARD, STILL ONWARD.

GAYETT'S MEDICATED PAPER for the cure and prevention of piles, still retains its enviable notoriety, and is daily becoming a necessity, as well as a luxury.

Call and examine it.

For sale by all druggists, and at the depôts Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The shafts of disease shoot across our path in such variety that the atmosphere of human life is darkened by their number; the escape of an individual becomes almost miraculous unaided by these Pills.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY,
First block below the New-York Hotel, Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 21.

$5,000	Mich. State 6s	99	
2,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	89	
2,000	do	88⅞	
3,000	Ind. State 2½s	61	
8,000	Virginia State 6s	94¾	
6,000	Mo. State 6s	84⅜	
2,000	Cal. State 7s	83¾	
5,000	M. Sc. S. F. Bs.	57	
3,000	L. E. & W. 1stm. bs.	65	
1,600	Han. & St. J. R. Bs.	68	
6,000	do	67⅜	
10,000	do	67	
2,000	Det. C. & Tol. Bs.	42	
16	Bank of Commerce	99	
16	Cumb. Coal Prefe'd	13¾	
50	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	94¼	
150	Pacific Mail St. Co.	82	
100	do	81	
250	N. Y. Cen. R.	b30 80⅞	
400	do	b30 81	
50	do	b60 80¾	
250	do	80¾	
400	do	80¾	
50	do	b10 80⅝	
100	do	s10 80⅝	
50	do	s60 80	
200	do	s30 80⅜	
100	do	s30 80⅜	
100	do	s30 80⅜	
250	do	c 80⅜	
100	do	b60 81	
800	do	81	
150	do	s10 80¾	
30	Little Miami R.	86¼	
100	Erie Railroad	4⅜	
100	Harlem Railroad	10	
900	Reading R.	s10 44⅛	
100	do	44⅜	
50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	b30 21⅜	
300	do	23⅛	
50	Panama Railroad	117½	
19	Michigan Cen. R.	46⅜	
150	do	46¼	
50	do	s10 46	
100	do	s30 46	
100	do	s10 46¼	
100	do	s20 46⅜	
200	do	b3 46⅜	
100	do	46⅜	
349	Illinois Central R.	69	
100	Galena & Chicago R.	76⅜	
50	do	76⅝	
375	do	75⅜	
300	do	b30 75¾	
100	do	b30 76⅜	
100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	24¾	
300	do	b60 24⅜	
100	do	s15 24¼	
150	Chi. & Rk. I. R.	69	
50	do	s10 69	
200	do	s30 69	
200	do	69⅛	
100	do	69¼	
100	Mil. & Miss. R.	6	

SECOND BOARD.

10	Park Bank	105	
10	Merchants' Bank	106	
195	Pacific M. S. Co.	80¾	
50	do	80¾	
250	do	80¾	
100	do	s10 80¾	
100	do	s30 80	
100	do	s10 80⅜	
200	Hudson Riv. R.	b30 36	
300	Chi. & R. I. R.	b30 80¼	
100	do	69⅛	
100	do	b60 69¼	
263	do	69	
200	Mich. Cent. R.	b60 46⅛	
100	do	46¾	
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	90¾	
200	do	91	
100	do	b60 91	
100	do	b30 91	
100	do	s3 90⅞	
100	do	90¾	
100	do	nw 90⅜	
100	do	s30 90⅜	
100	Gal. & Chi. R.	b60 76⅜	
15	do	75	
200	do	75¼	
100	do	b60 76⅜	
100	do	s60 74¾	
50	do	b10 75¾	
100	Cleve. & Toledo R.	24⅜	

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21—P. M.

Business on the Stock Exchange continues active. The sales of New-York Central to-day were to the extent of nearly or quite 10,000 shares, including 2,500 before the early meeting of the Board, and about 2,000 on the Street between the sessions. The price opened, as it closed yesterday, at 81⅞ ₱ cent., but on a pressure to sell went immediately down to 81 ₱ cent., on the Street, early in the forenoon; then to 80⅞ at the First Board, from which it rallied before 1 o'clock to 81 @81⅛ ₱ cent. At the Second Board the stock was again preased at 80⅞@⅞@⅝, and finally closed at 4 o'clock at 80⅞@⅞ ₱ cent. The prevailing disposition among the Street Jobbers appeared to be to put out sellers' contracts a few days ahead for the decline, though in the face of these and of some considerable realizations early in the day, the demand from other parties showed no decided abatement, each concession in price inducing fresh purchasers. The decline from yesterday afternoon finally established is equal to ⅞ ₱ cent.—the influence of which on the Western Stocks was to create an unsettled rather than positively lower market. These left off as follows:

	Wed.	Thes.		Wed.	Thes.
Galena	75¼	75¼	Mich. South	23½	23¼
Toledo	24¼	24¼	Mich. Central	46½	46½
Rock Island	69	69½	Illinois Cent'l	68¼	68¼

There was a decided break in Pacific Mail shares, which closed 80⅞ ₱ cent. cash, and 80@80¼, seller's contracts, 60@30 days. The near approach of the 1st October has led to a reorganization of the Opposition, as well as the old Mail line, on both sides of the Isthmus, and the former becomes *the* Mail line (in default of the Johnson contract *vid* Nicaragua,) on the 5th of the month. Mr. ROBERTS joins his steamship force to that of VANDERBILT and GARRISON, and the Government have agreed to pay the party $187,500 to carry the mails nine months, including compensation to the Panama Road, which, on the old terms, will amount to $75,000, leaving $112,500 for the nine months' service between San Francisco and New-York, to 30th June next. Should the Nicaragua route become practicable, the mails will be diverted to that channel, though upon what terms or under whose auspices is not yet known. Mr. ROBERTS will leave part of his force, as heretofore, to the service between New-Orleans and Havana and the Isthmus of Panama. It is announced to-day that the whole Opposition to the old Mail line will be organized as a corporation by Messrs ROBERTS, EDWIN CROSWELL, and others, under the style of the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company. It is also stated that Mr. VANDERBILT will place his new iron steamer, the *Champion*, on the Atlantic side hence to Aspinwall. On the other hand the Pacific Company, in alliance with the Panama Railway Company, have completed their organization on this side, under the name of the North Atlantic line, and will start the *Baltic* hence to Aspinwall on the 5th of October, to connect with their best steamers on the Pacific side, and reduce the whole trip, if need be, to 17@18 days. Panama shares close this afternoon 117 bid, 118 asked. The shares of the Hudson River are 36 ₱ cent.; Harlem preferred, 36½@37; and Reading steady at 44⅜@44¾. The following is the business of the last-named Company for nine months of the fiscal year:

	1858.	1859.
Received from coal	$173,651 02	$190,171 06
Received from merchandise	31,433 92	27,090 70
Received from travel, &c.	36,410 39	29,798 06
Total	$241,695 33	$247,068 82
Transpotation and all charges	126,995 54	122,862 65
Net profit for the month	$114,700 09	$124,205 97
Net profit for prev's 8 months	735,868 00	640,540 50
Net total profits for 9 months	$850,568 15	$770,745 47

In State Stocks, there was a disposition this afternoon to sell Missouris at a concession of ⅛ ₱ cent from yesterday's prices, say at 84⅜ ₱ cent. Other descriptions were steady. Nothing important done in Railway mortgages. The general market left off dull.

We have nothing new to remark upon in the way of money or exchange—the former easy on demand loan and for short discounts. The latter quiet since the closing of the mail for the Boston Steamer. A rumor obtained currency in the forenoon that the Foreign news to Sept. 10, by the *Arabia*, was in private hands, and that the Bank of England had advanced the rate of interest, causing a decline in cotton and consols, but this was set at rest (after producing some effect on the Stock market) by the publication of the first dispatch to the Associated Press. The customs were again liberal, from the recently-arrived steamer cargoes. The Sub Treasury received $200,000 for this account, and $101,000 from other sources. The disbursements were $351,000, leaving the balance this afternoon $5,186,171.

A default in the conduct of the old Fulton Bank by a junior Clerk, the son of the Cashier, Mr. LANE, was made public to-day, involving about $61,000. The ultimate loss to the Bank by the recovery of part of the proceeds of the abstracted funds and a reclamation against the bondsman of the offender, will probably be reduced to less than $40,000, while the surplus or contingent balance undivided to the Stockholders is $280,000 on a capital of $600,000. The young man who has thus ruined himself and destroyed the peace of his family, occupied a confidential relation in the Bank to the Cashier, and was thus enabled to perpetrate and for a long time conceal his fraud by means of false entries of collections on distant Banks, and equally false letters of advice and of accounts current to these Banks. The rumors are that he lived extravagantly and gambled in lottery tickets.

The receipts of Flour at Toledo, Ohio, the past week were 27,037 bbls., and of Wheat 100,693 bushels.

PITTSBURGH BANKS, SEPT. 19, 1859.

Banks.	Circulation.	Specie.	Loans.	Deposits.
Bk. Pittsburgh	$265,196	$401,181	$1,787,222	$515,104
Exchange Bk.	210,860	205,749	1,433,354	259,729
Mec. & Mer. Bk	295,462	124,684	863,265	291,137
Citizens' Bk.	117,670	53,463	577,068	42,090
Mechanics' Bk	196,235	80,272	702,375	57,420
Iron City Bk.	256,065	103,082	691,159	154,177
Allegheny Bk.	195,090	83,655	682,240	113,218
Sept. 19	$1,616,466	$1,056,006	$6,705,683	$1,670,561
Sept. 12	$1,733,783	$1,073,545	$6,696,395	$1,570,561

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rate current at the banking offices of THOMPSON BROS.:

	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency	—@¼
New-England and New-Jersey	—@¼
Philadelphia	⅛@¼
Baltimore	¼@—
Interior Pennsylvania	⅜@½
Interior Maryland	⅜@—
Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana	1 @—
South Carolina and Georgia	1 @1¼
North Carolina	1 @—
Virginia	¾@—
Illinois and Wisconsin	½@—
Michigan	1¼@

The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE MAILS BY THE ARABIA.

The Great Eastern in Salt Water.

Her Voyage from Deptford to the Nore.

SPLENDID SUCCESS OF THE VESSEL.

POLITICAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Arabia*, having arrived at Boston at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, her mails and dispatches were forwarded by railroad, and reached this City last evening.

We enlarge the telegraphic abstract of her intelligence, with correspondence and copious extracts from foreign journals.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

Weighing Anchor—Progress down the Thames—The Perils of Collision—Lack of Sea Room—A Night's Rest at Purfleet—Arrival at the Nore—Incidents of the Trip.

From the Special Correspondent of the N. Y. Times

ON BOARD THE GREAT EASTERN,
RIVER THAMES, OFF PURFLEET,
Wednesday, 5:30 P. M., Sept. 7, 1859.

The *Great Eastern* is at this moment swinging up stream with the flow of tide, having arrived and anchored at this point at 10:31 A. M. Her trip down the worst and most crooked part of the river, 14 miles from her moorings at Deptford, has been very successful, and has demonstrated two facts of importance—first, that she is a perfectly manageable mass, and can get into her element,—sea-room,—a disputed question this morning; and second, that she steers well even at slow speed.

But to enter more into detail. Guests were invited to be aboard Monday evening, the tide being right for starting at 7, next morning. After spending a couple of hours on the ship Monday night, the immense amount of work required to get her into even river-worthy shape, indicated that the start would be postponed till this morning, at least. The after part of the vessel was a perfect machine shop,—lights flitting above and below, donkey-engines tugging at bales of stores in barges alongside, dingy figures groping about the vast expanse of deck, and the innumerable sounds of voices and machinery with the sharp clink of hammers closing rivets up, while away down in that deep gulf, the hold, fires glowed and blacksmiths hammered, like cyclops under their crater. In the forward part of the ship, out of sight, and hardly within hearing of the stern, all was quiet. Descending through the paddle engine rooms, and groping about the ponderous machinery, through dark labyrinths of stairs and passages, and whole blocks of iron caverns, twenty feet below the water, while above were tiers of apartments *as high as Fifth-avenue houses, and as long as Madison-square*, I began to realize the wonderful extent and capacity of the *Great Eastern*.

On Tuesday evening appearances were more promising; the engines being adjusted to the last set screw, were deserted, and only a few minor parts were in hand. Still, every portion of the ship except the decorated saloon and the engine-rooms was more or less a chaos of unadjusted fixtures and movables, Spars and compasses, cannon and crockery, hawsers and hampers, were strewn just where the donkey engine landed them. Below, were all the sights of a great hotel or rather of a condensed town—a directors' meeting in one room, social and business parties in others—one saloon full of tea-drinkers, another o newly arrived guests, and others in the hands of the decorators—and when I say saloon, I mean a room as long as the width of two first-class city houses, nearly as wide, and twelve feet high. Below, several hundred men are receiving their pay; still lower, and a furlong distant, the crew are piling up stores—and so on *all the way down*.

Outside of this "little planet," as an enthusiastic shareholder calls it, the weather was charming and propitious, while even Father Thames forgot to fume, and smiled in the moonlight at his great offspring. At an early hour the passengers distributed themselves among the state-rooms, and took the first sleep in the *Great Eastern*,—an event to be remembered. Going on deck at daylight, this morning, I found steam up on the forward eight of the ten boilers. The other two were not fired during the day. At about 7 o'clock, Capt. HARRISON, Mr. ATKINSON, the chief pilot, and Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL, who signaled the engineers, mounted the bridge. Other officers were distributed all over the deck,—Capt. COMSTOCK, late of the *Baltic*, as a sort of consulting guest, stationed himself upon an intermediate eminence, to pass orders and watch operations, and Mr. SPENCE, the second pilot, stood at the extreme bow. Eight men were placed at the wheel, and were assisted by one of the donkey engines in moving the tiller. The steam-tugs *Victoria* and *Napoleon*, were attached to the hawsers in front, and two other powerful tugs were made fast alongside aft. Things now begun to look serious—will she go off to the sea, or shall we see her hard and fast as when she was to be launched, within the next half hour? But during this painful pause, let us look around. The morning is warm and splendid, some hundred and fifty guests and as many more workmen and sailors are rushing about the deck,—preliminary orders are given and executed, while outside, the shores are beginning to fill up with people, a fleet of steamers is coming out of the fog from London, and shoals of little boats from Greenwich surround the great ship. We look down upon these objects as from the top of a house at a procession in the street. The ship is drawing on an average of 22 feet of water, being some 5 inches "by the head" or out of water astern, a bad position for steering; and is held by 6 cables at her bows, and 5 at her stern. The fear has been, that a high wind abeam would sweep the vessel ashore in spite of all precautions, at her naturally slow speed in this narrow channel. The wind to-day has been fresh, but averaging aft. At 7:20 A. M. the paddle and screw engines commenced turning slowly back and forth to "warm up." The tide was within about five feet of its full height. At 7:30 the eleven cables were slipped, and at 7:31 the screw engines began to work, the four steam-tugs started off, and the *Great Eastern* for the first time minded her own engines and her own helm. The surrounding people could hardly believe their eyes, so long had the ship been a fixture; but before she had got a furlong a continuous yell of triumph greeted her from every inch of standing room on either shore, while hundreds of people were seen rushing across the flats, down the streets, and up piles o brick and lumber, to see the noble spectacle. It was indeed an occasion for joyful demonstrations. For eight years the great ship had been the favorite topic and for three years she had been in the daily sight of these people, at times almost an eye-sore,—but now her own mistress, she was leaving forever her old haunts, for a field of boundless seas and a career of fame.

The cables (which will of course be fished up) were slipped, because it would have been impossible to get them all up at once, while raising a part at a time might let the vessel go ashore. The steering of the great ship through a narrow channel by her screw helm alone would have been impossible, since, in some places, she must turn sidewise without moving ahead, and to draw her by tugs alone would have been very inconvenient, but with her helm and the tugs to pull her head to starboard, and other tugs to pull her stern to port, and her own paddles and screw both to go ahead and both to back, or to go respectively back and ahead, the ship is *bound* to go to starboard at a speed which will not allow her to run the slightest risk of grounding. This was the only feasible way to get her down the river; and suffice it to say, it worked capitally. The movements of the tugs at each turn in the river may be imagined without further description. About half the time the paddle engines were still, occasionally they were backing, and at some critical points both screw and paddles were backing. Mr. ROSSELL at times so directed these movements as to largely assist her steering around curves.

The rudder being very hard a-port, the thrashing of the water from the screw in rapid motion against it would turn the ship's stern to starboard while the backing of the paddle-engines neutralized the propulsive effect of the screw. The speed of the vessel was from 2 to 5 miles per hour. At 8:10 o'clock, when just above Blackwall, the bark *Kingfisher* was discovered to be lying immediately in the Channel—decidedly the harbormaster's fault. Her crew not having time to weigh anchor, and being too stupid at first to slip the cable a little, obliged the *Great Eastern* to sheer to the extreme limit of the Channel, where she was in great danger of running aground. It was for the moment thought she was fast, but upon a vigorous backing of screw and paddle and a strong side pull of the tugs, three more of which were at once added, she swung clear. Immediately below Blackwall is the shortest bend in the *Creek*, and here the vessel ran in, backed out a little to get the right cant, and then went through splendidly. This phase of the agony was now over, although the flats are yet to come. A sagacious idea suddenly seized the passengers, as the excitement waned, to wit—breakfast—which, though irregularly served, was excellent, and highly appropriate under the circumstances. We arrived abreast Woolwich, seven miles, at 9:35. At 10:35 we had, without incident, arrived at this point. Turfleet, just above Greenhithe, and not far above Gravesend, the best place in the river for the ship to lie, since she can swing both ways from her bow anchor. After she commenced turning round, the bow tugs pulling up stream, and the stern tugs tacking in an opposite direction, it was 15 minutes before she was square *across* the river. At 10:35, one of the heavy 6½ ton bow anchors was dropped, and it has held the ship and a dozen small steamers fast against wind and tide. Our whole trip of 14 miles occupied about three hours, or a little less than five miles per hour—a very good speed under the circumstances. It was intended to run to the Nore to-day, but the delay at Blackwall was so great that the pilots did not wish to risk the falling tide.

The trip has been eminently successful in every respect, no vessels being run down or hit, and everything going in order. Nothing could exceed the smoothness and steadiness with which the paddle-engine operated. I never saw better fits in steam machinery.

Crowds of people lined the whole shore from Deptford down, and a dozen excursion steamers from London were in attendance, besides all sorts of yachts and small craft. Messrs. HOBBS and OAKFORD as well as Capt. COMSTOCK, represented the "States." Photographic artists have been at work all the afternoon taking the ship and various groups of distinguished persons. This evening some eighty uninvited people have smuggled themselves aboard somehow and the purser says he will clear them out to-morrow. Naturally enough the discipline is rather lax just at present.

There have been no great commercial or engineering facts elicited to-day, save that, as Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL remarked, as I offered my congratulations, "Now, she is a ship, and a few hours ago, she wasn't anything." I shall reserve a description of the vessel to appear with the account of the trial trip, which commences on the 17th inst.

WEDNESDAY, July 8—OFF SHEERNESS.

At 6 this A. M. the ship was swinging up stream again with the flood-tide. At 7:50 the sailors commenced to weigh anchor in two tiers on different decks, working at the same capstan. But they made little progress till the donkey-engines, for such cases provided, were applied. The vessel got under headway at 8:40. The screw made from 16 to 20 turns, and the paddle about 5½ per minute, most of the day the speed being some 5 or 6 miles. As the ship got into clear space the screw made 36 and the paddles 11 turns, the vessel making, as computed from the distance traveled by the propellers, minus their slip, 12 nautical miles per hour. One of the screw engines worked badly, and had to be stopped once or twice to adjust the piston packing. But Mr. RUSSELL's paddle engines were a model of smooth working. At 11 o'clock all the four tugs which have helped us to-day cast off and fell astern, the ship being perfectly free, and minding her own helm after the most satisfactory fashion. She was on her "native heath," and seemed to feel it, for she started up at a clipper speed, and the ship's company felt it too, for a band suddenly appearing played the National anthem and airs, and the sailors manning the yards cheered vociferously. The river was here from 1¾ to 2 miles wide and constantly spreading out into the Nore,—so the *Great Eastern* could take care of herself. At the higher speed of the engines, a slight vibratory motion was perceptible. At 12.30 the anchor was again let go and we are now lying for another flood tide to carry us over the flats, 11 miles beyond. I must close this letter at once to send it ashore for Saturday's steamer, although I could hardly add anything of interest, since this trip is a test of nothing. But her trial trip and her passage to America will amount to something. The ship is now fairly afloat, and we are all watching her every development with interest.

TUBAL CAIN.

SECOND DAY OF THE VOYAGE.

Correspondence of the London Times.

NORE LIGHT, Thursday, Sept. 8.

After her first short run the *Great Eastern* remained at her anchor off Purfleet for the rest of the night, and slowly resumed her progress down the river at a quarter to 9 o'clock this morning. Her stoppage at Purfleet was a sad disappointment to many thousands who had been collecting at Gravesend all day, in the firm belief that she could or would stop nowhere else. Her slight detention at Blackwall Point, however, prevented this, and it became absolutely necessary from the state of the tide to bring up at once at Long Reach. The distinguished arrival threw Purfleet into a state of uncommon excitement. Every one within moderate reach of it, by road or rail, hurried to the little village, till it was thronged to the water's edge. Gravesend, also, seemed most unwilling to yield up its share in the great occasion without an effort, and before long crowded boats steered round and round the ship, the passengers cheering themselves till they were hoarse again, while the bands played "See the Conquering Hero Comes," "Rule Britannia," and all sorts of musical welcomes.

For the rest of the evening there was a constant repetition of such visits. Not a vessel passed that did not turn up hands to cheer, while many, as they came down the river, dressed in flags from stem to stern. It was not till night had fallen that the great ship was fairly left alone, and began swinging round to her anchor with the rising tide. The night was a little puffy, and seemed inclined to become more so, but the wind fell as the moon rose, and the weather eventually settled down into a dead calm. It took upwards of an hour for the tide to turn the ship fully round, at low water, as she lay across the river for a short time in turning, she might almost be said to have stopped the navigation with her colossal bulk. During the night she swung twice again, and by daylight was lying with her head fair for the resumption of her course down the river. It seems almost incredible that a ship of such a size could have swung in any part of the Thames, but only nautical men can appreciate the fact of her doing so in a strong tide-way with a single six-ton anchor, which was crossed and recrossed no less than three times without the chain fouling it or the anchor being disturbed in its hole. At about 6½ o'clock this morning the vessel was again under way. The Marquis of Stafford had joined during the night, having traveled all the way from Scotland to witness the Great Ship's first efforts. Lord ALFRED PAGET also came on board before starting. One turn a little below Long Reach required to be carefully rounded, but with the depth of the water and greater breadth of the river this was accomplished with comparative ease. Just after passing it, a little brig, which was quite safe when she was sailing up, appeared frightened at the sight of the huge vessel, and, altering her course, stood almost across the path of the *Great Eastern*, and was within an ace of being run down. As the vessel approached Gravesend, multitudes of people could be distinguished along the shore. Gradually, as she came nearer and nearer, the air rung with their cheers, and the river was covered with boats of every shape and size, crowded with people, all shouting or waving hats and handkerchiefs. There was something almost affecting in the spontaneous enthusiasm and delight with which all seemed to hail the release of the noble ship from her long thraldom in the river. No matter whether it was a Hamburgh or Rotterdam steamer with half foreigners on board, or a fishing smack with a couple of men in the bows, none seemed too high or too low to do her honor, and her voyage down the river was one continued scene of vociferous welcome. Off Gravesend and in front of the thronging piers and terraces were several large troopships with detachments on board for India. The crews were in the shrouds of these; the soldiers, grouped in picturesque masses, stood on deck. From all, the Great Ship got a welcome which was worth a long journey to see, and which, triumphant as may be her reception in the States, is never likely to be surpassed, nor often equaled. With the parting cheers still floating across the water Gravesend was left behind, and the two tugs ahead began to go at greater speed as the Lower Hope was passed. Soon the water began to change its tint from dirty black to muddy, the cool air came fresher across the reaches, and those on board rejoiced at last at the long wished-for approach of sea water. The transition was marked in the usual disagreeable manner by the boilers "priming," as it is termed, and throwing showers of muddy water from the steam pipes over all the deck. This unpleasant inauguration, however, was soon over as sea water was fairly gained, and preparations were made for casting off the tugs and leaving the *Great Eastern* for once and for all upon her own resources.

The change, as may be readily imagined, made no difference, the wanderer being thus cast adrift being better able to take care of herself than any vessel that has ever yet floated or the world seen. Still, as the event marked the commencement of what we believe will be a long and triumphant career, and one which will inaugurate a new era in ocean steamships and ocean navigation, it deserved to be marked. The tugs were cast off the Chapman's Head, at the top of Sea Reach, the passengers with the ship's band being assembled aft and the crew forward. The National Anthem was played as the smoky auxiliaries left her head to her own control—the passengers cheering from one end of the vessel, while the crew swarmed into the shrouds forward to return the compliment. Thus the tugs were let go, after having performed their arduous duty under the most difficult circumstances in a way that commanded the admiration of the most experienced pilots on board. As soon as the vessel was left to herself an increased amount of speed was got on her. This was done, not in the least with a view of testing her power, but literally only to give her good steerage way and move her engines easily. Throughout the whole course down the river the paddle engines had never been moved at a greater speed than from 4 to 6 revolutions per minute, and the screw at from 12 to 18. In fact, neither engine was moved till it became actually necessary to assist the tugs. Yesterday, however, when our valuable little aids, which had realized the fable of the Mouse and the Lion and freed the *Great Eastern* from all her river toils, were cast adrift at Chapman's-Head, more speed was put upon the vessel, and in 10 minutes she set at rest for ever all doubt as to her being the fastest vessel beyond comparison in the world. It has already been stated that the proper sea-going trim of the *Great Eastern* is a little over four feet down by the stern. Instead of this she is at present six inches down by the head, while her whole draught of water is too light to allow the proper immersion to her paddle floats, and no less than four feet of her screw-blades are out of water.

Any one at all acquainted with steamships will see that an attempt at the real speed under such circumstances was out of the question. Yet even in this trim enough was done to show the marvelous power which this vessel will possess when fully ready for sea. At sea the *Great Eastern* is intended to work at 25 pounds of steam, the paddles going 14 revolutions and the screw 53. To-day the pressure of steam was under 17 pounds, the paddles never actually reached nine revolutions, and the screw only 27. Yet even when not employing two-thirds of her power, and in the worst trim against a strong tide, she ran from the Lower Hope point to the Nore light-ship, a distance of 15 statute miles, in two minutes under the hour. Calculating from this *data*, it will be found that working to her ordinary sea-going power will give her, even in her present trim, an average of from 18 to 19 miles an hour. During the time that the vessel was going at this speed of 13 knots, or fifteen miles, the engines worked with an ease that, when their size and power are considered, was perfectly astounding. There was scarcely any vibration on the vessel, and, as far as could be gathered from outward objects, one might much easier have supposed one's-self writing in a Parisian *salon* than in the state cabin of the *Great Eastern* flying down the Nore. One thing connected with the vessel is as remarkable as her other characteristics. Even when going 13 knots an hour, there was an utter absence of "swell" in her wake—even less, as far as could be judged from the deck, than is made by the ordinary penny steamers, and not one-half as much as was thrown up by our own tugs.

The Nore light was reached at 12¾ o'clock to-day, and the anchor let go in 8 fathoms, with 45 fathoms from the hawse-hole. Before anchoring the vessel was put about, and went completely round under steam in less than three quarters of a mile. In a few minutes afterwards Admiral HARVEY came alongside in his yacht, dipping his ensign as he approached, as every single vessel, man-of-war or merchantman, which has yet met the *Great Eastern* has hitherto done. In an hour afterwards the ship was surrounded by yachts and sailing boats of all kinds. During the run down from Gravesend the fixing of Mr. LANGLER's steering apparatus was completed, and worked to perfection. Capt. COMSTOCK was, as on the previous day, at his post on the bridge, directing the steering by the signal indicator. Capt. HARRISON and the pilot were on the starboard paddle-box, and Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL directed the engines. Mr. CAMPBELL, the indefatigable managing director, as usual, was everywhere. Among the passengers who started with the vessel were Mr. Penn, Jr., Mr. Ingram, M. P., Sir R. W. Carden, Mr. Appold, Mr. Oakford, Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Ayrton, M. P., Mr. Smith, (the originator of the screw propeller,) Mr. John Dillon, Sir John Burke, and two of the ablest of the company's officers—Mr. Leverson, the solicitor, and Mr. John Yates, the secretary.

It is arranged that the *Great Eastern* is to leave her present moorings at 7 o'clock to-morrow and steam away easily to sea. It is probable, if the weather permits, that she may swing at the Foreland to adjust compasses, but Mr. GRAY has already effected so much towards rectifying their slight deviation that is scarcely necessary for the run round to Portland. As matters are arranged at present, it is expected that the *Great Eastern* will enter Portland harbor between 7 and 8 o'clock on Saturday morning.

FINAL ATTEMPT OF MR. LEVER TO CHARTER THE GREAT SHIP.

It appears from the annexed correspondence that to the last moment an endeavor was made by Mr. LEVER to secure the charter for the first trip of the *Great Eastern*, and that although the terms offered were advanced to £30,000, the directors considered it desirable to decline the proposal.

VICTORIA DOCK HOUSE, London, Aug. 31, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR: I have thought over our conversation upon the subject of the *Great Eastern*, and I hesitate very much to advise you to make any extended offer, which, to say the least of it, involves a liability of some £60,000. Looking, however, at the important object you have to view in America, to the great facilities you have at your disposal both there and in this country for the securing of passengers and freight, (if you should determine to carry any,) you might probably increase your offer to £27,000, and come out of the venture without loss. Should you determine to do this, and the Great Ship Company again refuse or decline it, they will incur a grave responsibility; and it will be for the shareholders upon some future occasion to ascertain how much their interests have been jeopardized or otherwise by the refusal of an offer that would certainly leave the Company £25,000 clear money in six weeks, establish the character of the ship, and render unnecessary the issue of the £30,000 in shares for which the Directors obtained power at the last meeting, and which I know they will have some difficulty in placing.

Yours faithfully, (Signed) C. CAPPER.

JOHN ORRELL LEVER, M. P., &c.

WHITTLE SPRINGS BREWERY,
near Manchester, Sept. 2, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR: I have just received the inclosed letter in answer to my amended offer, not of £27,500, as you advise, but of £30,000, which I agreed to pay cash down on signing charter-party, which is equivalent to offering £64,000 for her first trip. You will perceive that the Directors avoid giving me any reason for their refusal. Most unquestionably, should the ship prove, as I sincerely hope she may, a mechanical success, the next important thing to establish is that she should turn out to be a commercial success. There is no reason why she should not achieve both these triumphs. That she should do so is a matter of national interest. It is a question of whether we shall virtually establish a system of ocean railways—a great boon to all, but more especially to the traveling and commercial public.

With regard to my offer, it appears to me that the Directors, instead of having £27,500 to pay for distribution among their shareholders, will probably lose for them at least £20,000 on the trip, which will make them some £50,000 out of pocket as against my offer.

The Directors know best their own views, but I quite agree with you, that their shareholders will have a right to inquire into the results of their policy.

Yours, faithfully, J. ORRELL LEVER.

GREAT SHIP-COMPANY, No. 11 King William-street, London, E. C., Sept. 1, 1859.

DEAR SIR: I am desired by the Directors to state that, having considered your communication to the Chairman, they beg respectfully to decline your offer.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
(Signed) J. H. YATES, Secretary.

J. O. LEVER, Esq., M. P., &c.

THE POINTS TO BE DEMONSTRATED BY THE AMERICAN TRIP.

From the Manchester Guardian.

We cannot, indeed, conceal from ourselves that, although the *Great Eastern* is now safe at sea, she has still many dangers to encounter, and that the question whether it will be advisable to build more vessels on the same plan is yet far from being satisfactorily answered. To all the perils of the ocean, excepting only the risk of collision, this gigantic vessel is as liable as any small ship of a thousand tons or so. The short trip around the island, from the Nore to Portland, and from Portland to Holyhead, will show with tolerable accuracy whether her swiftness and handiness fulfill expectation. But it will require the voyage to America to determine the value of the scientific principle on which she is built. The voyage across the Atlantic will, indeed, afford as interesting results, one way or the other, to the man of science, as the laying of the cable last year. It is now asserted that the length of the *Great Eastern* being only equal to the shortest line between the crests of two waves, and a ship's course being usually in an oblique line from one wave to another, she will not glide through the water as quietly as has been calculated, but will often roll in an exceedingly disagreeable manner. The demonstration by experience who is right and who is wrong in this matter will be looked for with eagerness, not only on account of the principle involved, but because on it probably depends the future passenger trade of the *Great Eastern*. A ship carrying 10,000 people will hardly be able to fill up her berths, unless it should turn out that her projectors were justified in promising that she would bid defiance to all competition by offering to passengers the extraordinary attraction of a voyage without sea-sickness. And this brings us to what shareholders at least consider the main question—Will the *Great Eastern* pay? All that can be said just now is that, with the enormous and ever-increasing commerce of this country, the speculation ought to be a profitable one to all concerned. But all this depends on the result of the American trip, and the vessel, we must remember, is not yet past the Nore on her preliminary excursion. For the present, it were well to forbear prophesying; let us simply hope for the best, and offer the *Great Eastern* the good wishes of the whole nation for a safe and prosperous voyage.

SEA-SICKNESS ON THE SHIP.

From Once a Week.

Like all new things, much prognostication of failure has been indulged in with regard to this vessel. It is sufficient that she is the largest vessel in the world for people to find out all the shortcomings possible But there is one thing which, if she accomplishes will make up for all possible failures of another kind If she accomplishes the great fact of enabling bad sailors to cross the ocean without being sea-sick, she will revolutionize sea transit, increasing the amount of travelers in the same proportion as modern railways compared with the old stage coaches. Seasickness is induced by the up-heaving of the diaphragm in proportion as the rising and falling of the waves converts the vessel into a moving lever uplifting stem and stern alternately. Yet, strange to say, there are people to be found who maintain that the larger the vessel the more she will pitch and roll. They forget that a large log is undisturbed by the ripple on a sheet of water, while a small toy vessel is incessantly moving and tossing, taking every angle of the ripple in its departure from the horizontal line. The question is only one of proportion. If the waves be large, the vessel must be much larger to prevent any disturbance. But the objectors persist in regarding the waves as solid ridges, upon which this long vessel is to rock, forgetting that the weight of the vessel will sink into these ridges till the displacement is sufficient to support her. She will make a straight horizontal course through the waves, while their crests and valleys undulate alongside. If 700 feet of length be not enough to accomplish this, we must go to 1,000, till we have "ruled the waves straight."

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

Suspension of the Zurich Conference—Impossibility of Realizing the Villafranca Plan—The Tuscan Address, &c.

SUSPENSION OF THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1859.

The Zurich Conferences are suspended *de facto* for the present. For three days the Plenipotentiaries had not met, and it was not known at Zurich when they would again sit to treat matters of importance. Of the last dispatches of the Piedmontese Government to their representative at Zurich, Col. GOVONI, was the bearer. He left Turin three days ago, and has, doubtless, arrived at his destination before this. The dispatches relate to the frontier question, which, notwithstanding what some of the papers have stated, is not yet settled. But it is the result of Prince METTERNICH's mission to St. Sauveur, which is looked for with much anxiety; and private letters from Turin, to-day, corroborate, to a great extent, what I mentioned yesterday on that head. Austria insists upon knowing what really are the intentions of the Emperor NAPOLEON touching the fulfillment or non-fulfillment of the Treaty of Villafranca. She insists on the restoration of the Grand Dukes, refuses to admit the principle of the sovereignty of the people now carried out by the Duchies and the Legations, will not consent to the territorial aggrandizement of Piedmont other than the acquisition of Lombardy—in a word, she demands the *status quo ante bellum*, excepting the modification comprised in the loss of that province. With all this she does not conceal from herself the critical nature of her own situation, and with the ability which has ever characterized her diplomacy she makes great show of self-denial to the Emperor of the French. She declares herself not indisposed towards a satisfactory arrangement, provided the Emperor gives her positive assurances that there is no intention of introducing into the international code of Europe the revolutionary principle which now agitates Tuscany, Parma, and Modena, and which, to-morrow, or next day, may extend to Hungary. It would suit Austria much better if the French Emperor opposed the annexation of Central Italy to Piedmont, and forced that small Power to reform her anti-Austrian policy; and for an alliance with France she would give up the Grand Dukes, and support, or at least not oppose, the pretensions of Prince NAPOLEON to an Italian crown, if his imperial cousin was ser ous in putting him forward, provided that she herself should find compensation in the East—in the Danubian Principalities, I presume; for one, at least, of the Emperors has long believed the Sultan to be so sick as to be beyond cure, and the other would no more object to his heritage than the Czar of Russia. Such appears to be the aspirations of the Court of Vienna—such, I am again assured, was the principal object of Prince METTERNICH's mission, and to attain it Prince METTERNICH has done his best to induce NAPOLEON to consent to an interview with his Imperial brother. At that interview would be defined and interpreted between themselves the preliminaries of Villafranca; from it would issue without doubt or delay the peace which seems to baffle the efforts of the diplomatists now trifling at Zurich, and which the Emperor of Austria would not willingly owe to a Congress; and from it also would flow that cordial understanding, the consequences of which, in the very strange times in which we live, it is not easy to calculate.

Of the manner in which the Emperor of the French has encountered these temptations I say nothing, because I know nothing with any degree of certainty. It is said that the plans of His Majesty relative to his present movements are modified, and that, as the King of the Belgians is expected at Biarritz on the 10th, his Imperial host cannot do less than be there to receive him. King LEOPOLD's mission we may suppose relates to the great question of the day, to what extent I do not say.

THE PROGRAMME OF VILLAFRANCA SHOULD BE ABANDONED.

From the London Times.

While Tuscany, with an organized force of 10,000, a reserve computed at 12,000, and various bodies of volunteers, is expecting an answer from Zurich, or perhaps a new bargain at another Villafranca, the nobles and respectables of Central Italy have hitherto been slowly waiting a solution of their affairs at the hand of a stranger or a populace. They show but little of that firey genius which was once the soul of the world. After several months' opportunity, if not deliberation, Bologna has solemnly declared against the temporal government of the Pope, and her own annexation to Piedmont. She will thus find herself in the same position as Tuscany, and will probably be bid to wait, with her, an edict from Ahrensburg, the place now mentioned for the next meeting of the two Emperors. No doubt, the cause of Italy will now be in very strong hands, and it has become safe to protest against everything less powerful than the master of ten armies. But do not the Italians see that Europe expects them to dispose of themselves? If Italy cannot again be mistress of the world, she may at least be her own mistress, and express herself so strongly that strangers shall not dare to carve out her territory. At present she is only basking in a gleam of political sunshine, and indulging in dreams while she should be consolidating her independence. We admit that the mere sensation of freedom is enjoyable, but if it is to be enjoyed long, something must be done for it. All we have seen hitherto is the torpor and the void usual in those who, having long felt a hard master, are suddenly relieved from the accustomed pressure. They volunteered, invested themselves in uniforms, were drilled and reviewed, till there came the news from Villafranca, and then they all dispersed as happy as schoolboys with an extra week's holiday. Could they but read the signs of the times, they would see that it is not convenient to great potentates that small States should do as they please and choose their own lords. So high a privilege may be claimed by arms, but it will not be conceded to weakness and inaction. If a strong man arms himself, he may keep the house; but in this case there are stronger men, and, though the latter give them the most flattering assurances, it must be considered that it is their interest to do so. It is, however, the interest of France, as of Austria, that Italy should not complicate affairs by pretending a will of her own. She is a client who has committed her cause to the counsel, and must listen in silence. The mental condition of Italy is described to be "an almost fabulous calmness," though we are told hopefully, "it is all on the surface, and rests on the confidence of the Italians that justice will be done to them." Hence everybody is eager for intelligence from the seat, not of war, but of judgment. The bundle of sticks that was to be bound into a strong confederation may now be woven, pliant as osiers, into any form which Imperial policy may desire. Already both Emperors find they may do better than abide by the very terms of their Convention. Italy herself seems to relieve them, and to invite a new arrangement, more suitable to the comparative dignity of Cæsars and municipalities. If anything is to be done, it must be done immediately. France and Austria will soon be too good friends to quarrel about Italy, and too wise to have anything to quarrel about.

THE TUSCAN ADDRESS TO THE KING OF SARDINIA.

In the TIMES, of yesterday, was given an abstract of the Tuscan petition for an Italian monarchical Union. The following is the text of that remarkable paper:

SIRE: A unanimous vote of the National Assembly, faithfully interpreting the sentiments of a whole nation, has solemnly proclaimed the will of Tuscany to form part of an Italian Kingdom, under the constitutional sceptre of your Majesty. The Government of Tuscany, having been instructed to solicit your Majesty's favorable acceptance of this vote, has accepted this high mission with the joy which the accomplishment of a great duty imparts, when it is at the same time the fulfillment of a long and ardent desire. Sire, if this homage of confidence and devotedness on the part of the Tuscan people had no other object, were it to have no other effect but the aggrandisement of your Majesty's States, we might be doubtful as to the success of our prayers; but the vote of the Tuscan Assembly having been dictated by the love of Italian nationality, with a view to promote the greatness and prosperity of our common country, we are supported by the hope that the interests of Italy will, in your Majesty's generous soul, overcome every other consideration, and that your Majesty will deign to rejoice Tuscany by your august acquiescence in the wishes which her legitimate representatives have expressed in the face of the world with so much enthusiasm, gratitude, and faith.

B. RICASOLI, C. RIDOLFI,
E. POGGI, R. BARAGOLA,
V. SALVAGNOLI, P. DA CAVERO,
FLORENCE, Aug. 31, 1859. C. BIANCHI.

PRINCE PONIATOWSKI APPEALS TO THE PUBLIC.

The *Nazione*, of Florence, publishes the following letter, addressed to it by Prince PONIATOWSKI:

From the moment I arrived in Florence the whole periodical Press of Tuscany and that of Piedmont have attacked me in a manner which I certainly did not expect. Two things result from these publications: 1. That the fact of being an Envoy of the Emperor of the French is contested; 2. That assertions injurious to my reputation have been made. As to the first point, the Tuscan Government knows the truth of the communications which it has received on this subject by the Marquis DE LA FERRIERE, the French Minister, both by word of mouth and by writing. As to the second point, I feel the necessity of protesting personally against the calumnies spread abroad against me. If, as a private man I have always kept aloof from intrigue, as the representative of France I should be ashamed to so base and vile a course. I solemnly deny all the scandalous imputations cast upon me; I deny them in my own name and in that of France; and I trust that my past honorable life is sufficient to answer both for my present and future conduct. I expect from your impartiality that you will insert this protest of mine in your next number.

Receive, &c., G. PONIATOWSKI.

THE ITALIAN ARMY—A LETTER FROM GARIBALDI.

Certain statements that have appeared before the public in various shapes, in reference to the Tuscan army, having aroused the just susceptibility of Gen. ULLOA, he addressed himself to Col. MALENCHINI to obtain a correction of them from Gen. GARIBALDI, now in command of the force in question. The following is the reply:

MY DEAR MALENCHINI: Some of the journals have stated that the Tuscan troops commaned by Gen. ULLOA were demoralized, dispirited, and disorganized by that General. I have been called on to command those troops, now forming the Eleventh Division of the Italian army. I must proclaim, to express the truth, that I found those troops in a very different state to that announced by these journals. The general complaint that has reached me from these brave officers and soldiers was unanimous, namely, that they had not arrived in time to combat the enemies of Italy, because they were engaged to form part of that corps of the French army which was deprived of partaking the glory obtained on the battle-field in consequence of the unexpected armistice of Villafranca. I ought besides to add that, to judge from the spirit, discipline, and martial bearing of this division, I do not hesitate to believe that it would have fought worthily by side of the conquerors of San Martino, Solferino, and Magenta.

Yours, GARIBALDI.

THE GENERAL COMMAND OF THE FORCES.

Prof. MONTANARI, in his report to the National Assembly of Romagna, has announced officially that Gen. FANTI assumes the command-in-chief of the Confederate troops of Central Italy, as already stated.

VIEWS OF RUSSIA.

The following letter has been received in Paris from St. Petersburg, dated 30th August:

"I have seen it stated in some German journals that the Russian Cabinet insists on the restoration of the Princes of Central Italy. It is not so; of this I can assure you. The solution which would please our Cabinet best would be, first, the annexation of the Duchies to Piedmont, or, if not, the creation of a kingdom of Etruria under Prince Napoleon; but, under any circumstances, the regulation of the Italian question by a Congress in conformity with the wishes of the Italian people. Preparations on a grand scale are being made to celebrate the majority of the Grand Duke CESAREWITCH. The Emperor will return to St. Petersburg for the ceremony, and will thence proceed to Warsaw, where orders have been given to prepare the palaces of Belvedere-Lazienki and the White House, which leads me to believe that numerous exalted personages are expected to meet there. A company has been authorized to construct a railway from Kieff to Odessa, with a branch to the town of Koursk."

FRANCE.

Naval Preparations—French and English Relations—The Letter of M. Edgar Quinet on the Amnesty.

The Paris correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge*, says that the French Government have resolved to construct twenty casemented vessels instead of ten, as was first contemplated. Although the sheeting of these war vessels is not less than ten centimètres in thickness, they are on the whole very light. The Government, being apprehensive that the Imperial Foundries could not supply the whole of these vessels, have given an order to the proprietors of the Creusot foundries for the manufacture of some. Fifty large steam transports, each capable of containing 3,000 men, will be finished in a short time. Preparations for defence are being made along the whole coast. Besides the casemented batteries, of which the *Nouvelliste* of Rouen has recently spoken, the forts on the Mediterranean and the ocean, which have been abandoned for a long time past, are being rearmed. The forts of St. Malo are also taking in new ordnance.

WAR WITH ENGLAND A PART OF THE NAPOLEONIC POLICY.

A letter from the Paris correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge*, discussing with an authoritative air the plans and policy of the Emperor of the French in regard to England, has excited great interest in political circles. The following are some of its passages:

"We must not give way to deceitful illusions: NAPOLEON III. desires to tear up the treaties of 1815, and bring down England from the rank she holds in virtue of those treaties.....War will not break out unless the English nation is bent on maintaining a maritime supremacy, which is conceived to be no longer in harmony with its strength. It results from this situation that NAPOLEON III. will henceforth uphold the plenitude of the national rights of France, without provocation and without feebleness; and that if the Liberals remain in power in the person of Lord PALMERSTON, the Cabinet of St. James' will be careful to infuse a prudent reserve into their relations with that of the Tuileries, which may avert all cause of conflict or strife between the two maritime Powers. On the other hand, should the Tories return to office, it is not probable that they would consent to submit to an equality of right contrary to their traditions. Then there will be war, but a war with great difference in the results that each party may expect from it; for if England is vanquished she will never reconquer her rank as a great military and maritime power."

The Paris *Constitutionnel* denies the correctness of the information upon which these intimations are based, and concludes its observations with these words:

"On the whole, the Imperial Government, which conducted, with England as an ally, the campaign of the Crimea, and which made against Austria the glorious campaign of Italy, has no need to strive against the exclusive supremacy of any Power. Thanks to the firm and loyal policy of the Emperor, France, after the lapse of a very few years, can act, with all the assurance of her restored dignity, as the equal of the most powerful nations. She does not desire to offend any people in their rights or in their honor; she does not prepare the debasement or humiliation of any; and she does not fear that any one will humiliate or offend her. She has no wish to dictate to England, any more than England assuredly desires to dictate to her. This is a situation of things calculated to reassure and not to alarm Europe—a situ

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The Doctrine of Popular Sovereignty—Letter from a Retired Statesman.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have not read Senator DOUGLAS' article on "Popular Sovereignty" in *Harpers' Magazine*, nor Attorney-General BLACK'S reply in the *Constitution*. I gather the views of the former from his recent Cincinnati speech, and of the latter from your statement in the TIMES of the 13th instant.

The Constitution of the United States, at its adoption, never designed to recognize slaves as property, in its broad acceptation as chattels. It merely recognized Slavery as an existing institution in several of the States, and provided that slaves escaping into other States should be returned to their owners. So careful were the framers of the Constitution to avoid any recognition of slaves, as chattel property, that the word Slavery or slaves is not once used throughout the whole instrument; and in the provision to return them to their owners, it speaks of them as "*persons* held to service or labor." This would equally apply to any other "persons held to service or labor" as to slaves. The recognition of chattel property in slaves was studiously avoided, and slaves were merely recognized as *persons*, like all other "persons held to service or labor," leaving the respective States, where Slavery existed, to define it as they pleased. Their definition of it, as chattel property, cannot impose on the General Government the necessity of adopting that definition, and applying it to a Territory where Slavery never existed.

Slavery can exist nowhere but by positive law. If, therefore, Territory be annexed to the United States where Slavery never existed, Slavery cannot exist there till it be authorized by law. Congress has no power to authorize it; for the Constitution has conferred no power on Congress to legislate on that subject in a Territory. And Slavery being recognized nowhere as chattel property, except in the States where it exists, cannot be transferred to a Territory where it does not exist—because it is not property there in the general acceptation of the term property, as it is known in all civilized communities. Property in slaves is an exception to this universal rule, and wherever it exists, exists only by positive law.

But it is said, if Congress has no power over this subject of Slavery in a Territory, neither can it delegate to the Territory n power which it does not possess. A State, as a Sovereignty, has power to legislate on all subjects not prohibited by the Constitution of the United States. Congress has no power to interfere with such legislation relating to its internal polity. A Territory, when organized by Congress to form a Government, becomes an inchoate Sovereignty. It is true, its Sovereignty is not complete, because the General Government retains certain powers over it, such as the appointment of Governor and Judges and other officers. But Congress confers upon it the power to elect its own Legislature, and in the wake of that power follows, as an incident, the power to legislate in reference to its own internal polity the same as a Sovereign State; and it is, *pro tanto*, a Sovereignty. Under this general grant of legislative power, it has the power to admit or exclude Slavery. It does not answer to say, because Congress has not the power to legislate on the subject of Slavery in the Territory, that therefore the Territory has not the power, and that Congress cannot delegate that power to it Suppose the Constitution had said in direct terms, "Congress shall have no power to legislate for the Territories of the United States, but shall have power to 'make all needful rules and regulations' respecting them;" would it follow that Congress has no power to organize a Territorial government? Certainly not. And if Congress, under such provisions of the Constitution, should organize a Territorial government, would it follow that the Legislature had no power to legislate, because Congress was prohibited from legislating for the Territories? No one can maintain, with any show of reason, so absurd a position. Wherein, then, does the above view differ from the present state o thinga? Not at all, except in the supposed case there is an *express* prohibition, and in the present case an *implied* prohibition to Congress to legislate for the Territories. If, then, under the *express* prohibition, Congress can grant general legislative power to the Territory, *a fortiori* it can do so under the *implied* prohibition—especially as it now has the power to "make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property belonging to the United States." Under this general delegation of legislative power to the Territory, its Legislature may admit or prohibit Slavery, although Congress could not exercise the specific power itself.

This is what Senator DOUGLAS calls "Popular Sovereignty," or the non-intervention by Congress. On the other band, it is contended by certain Southern politicians that they have the right to take their Slaves into any territory, whether Slavery has ever been established there by law or not, and that Congress is bound to protect them there. Again, the *Republicans* maintain that neither the territory nor Congress has power to admit Slavery there, but that Congress is bound to prohibit it under all circumstances.

It is conceded on all hands that the moment a Territory becomes a State, it has full and exclusive control over the subject of Slavery, and that neither Congress nor any other power can interfere. It becomes, then, a serious and momentous question for the good and peace and quiet of the country, which doctrine of the contending parties shall prevail? One great object with all true patriots has been to keep the agitation of the question of Slavery out of Congress. It engrosses most of its time. The important business of the country is neglected. The worst of feelings and all the bad passions of our nature are excited by this discussion; and this glorious Union, the pride of the past and the hope of the future, threatened with internal feuds and eventual dissolution. *Cui bono?* Why, for the good of nobody but selfish and designing politicians!

Congress cannot settle this question of Slavery. Look at the present state of things. The Territory of Kansas, where Slavery was once admitted by local legislation, has now prohibited it within her limits. Arizona, where Slavery did not exist when we acquired the Territory from Mexico, has now admitted it within her borders. What can Congress do? Will it expunge the law admitting Slavery in Arizona to please one party, and obliterate the law in Kansas prohibiting it to please another party? Or will it declare it has no power over the subject and proclaim its non-intervention. The one course will gratify the Republicans of the North, the other the ultraists of the South, and the last the great Democratic national party of the Union, of which Senator DOUGLAS is at present the most prominent Representative.

In the present rapid progress of things in this country, no Territory, after it is once organized, will long retain its pupilage. It soon takes its position as a State, and then this great question is under its entire control. Is it not, then, better to keep the agitation out of Congress, and let the Territories dispose of the question for themselves? They will soon have it in their exclusive power and control, and why not let them have the whole of it? Mr. Editor, I am no party politician. I wish well to my country, and am anxious to see peace and quiet restored. I am satisfied that, under the present state of things, it can only be done by adopting the doctrine of "Popular Sovereignty," or non-intervention by Congress. I was opposed to disturbing the great Compromise measures. The country was getting on quietly under them. I was opposed to the Kansas-Nebraska bill, because I deemed it unnecessary and uncalled for at the time. But it became the law of the land. Other measures which were superseded by it cannot be recalled. We must take things as they are. We must look to the past, not to mourn over it, but to gather from it experience to guide us for the future. I, therefore, without reference to party, or party ties, declare for "Popular Sovereignty," as the only thing that can eventually put down this Slavery agitation. It has already too long distracted the country and led us almost to the verge of dissolution. The Abolition excitement has put back the emancipation question in the Slave States more than half a century. I know this to be so from my acquaintance with Southern sentiment on this subject. But for this excitement there would have been, long ere this, prospective laws of emancipation in at least six slave States. Now, emancipation can hardly be spoken of within their borders. The subject of Slavery must be left to the Slave States themselves. They alone can dispose of it. They did not originally bring it upon themselves, and they must be left to dispose of it in their good time. I hope, then, that every American citizen who prefers the great interests of his country to the low behests of party, will make a bold effort to put down this agitation, and once more restore the peace and harmony of the Union.

MADISON.

OLD POINT, Va., Thursday, Sept. 15, 1859.

Senator Clay, of Alabama, on Slavery and Judge Douglas.

Senator CLAY'S speech at Huntsville, Ala., to which reference has already been made, is sketched in the columns of the *Democrat* of that place. He began by abjuring *nationalism* in all its forms, declaring that he was a State-Rights Democrat, and that he never was and never would be a "National Democrat." The early party divisions of the country were into Federalists and Republicans, and the last name never should have been abandoned for that of Democrat.

"The history of the United States," he said, "shows a marked difference in the constitution of the Northern and Southern people, and the parts they have respectively performed. The North have been actuated by *avarice*, the South by *ambition*; consequently, the former have nearly monopolized the treasures of the Government, while the latter have received the larger share of Federal offices. The Slavery agitation originated in Northern avarice—the disposition to grasp all the territories of the Union and monopolize them. It commenced before the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and he feared would survive it. The first step of abolition was the surrender by Virginia of all her northwest territory to free soil by the ordinance of 1787. The second step was the Missouri restriction, in 1820. In 1848 Oregon Territory was organized, and the line of 36° 30', under the Missouri restriction, was applied to it. President POLK, notwithstanding his constitutional scruples, signed it, as he declared, to suppress sectional jealousy and discord. Did it accomplish it? No; the North refused the application, the same year and ever afterwards, of the same line to the newly-acquired Mexican territory, although they would have had about 1,600,000 square miles, and the South only about 270,000. The North was not satisfied to let the South have one-sixth, securing five-sixths for free-soil, but must have all, to gratify her cormorant appetite.

By the so-called Compromise measures of 1850, through the unconstitutional and revolutionary act of a military Governor, and by the votes of unnaturalized foreigners, Chinamen, free negroes and even slaves, (who, I am assured by men of unimpeachable integrity, went to the polls and voted by their sides,) the whole of California yielded to Abolition clamors. and was lost to the South—40,000 and odd square miles were, in like manner, exscinded from the Slave State of Texas, and added to New-Mexico, subject to be lost by the customary expedients for robbing the South of her share, and devoting it all to free-soil—and the Slave-trade was abolished in the District of Columbia. Thus was the South again defrauded of her right, and this is the fourth stride of abolition. In return for this surrender of her equal rights in the common Territories of the Union, the South got the act for the rendition of fugitive slaves (to which she was expressly entitled by the Constitution) and non-intervention. Notwithstanding this constitutional provision, and the acts passed pursuant thereto, the NEW-YORK TIMES estimates the loss to the South of $35,000,000 worth of fugitive slaves, down to the year 1856, showing how faithfully the North has fulfilled the stipulations of these measures of peace and harmony.

Although the Compromise was a final adjustment of the Slavery question, yet when the same principle was sought to be embraced in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, in 1854, it was resisted by the entire Whig and Abolition Parties, and a large minority of the Democracy of the North. It proved a death-blow to the Whig Party. This was called another act of peace. Does the controversy now shaking this Confederacy to its foundations prove it to be an act of peace? Has the position of its author, Mr. DOUGLAS, taken three years after its adoption, proven it to be such? Is it in harmony with your views or reconcilable with your rights? CAN you adopt it and maintain your equality as freemen in the Union? Never, never. He tells us, while conceding the correctness of the Dred Scott decision denying the power of Congress or of a territorial legislature to exclude Slavery from a Territory, that the territorial legislature may *rightfully* by non-action or *unfriendly legislation* exclude Slavery therefrom—in other words, that a territorial legislature may achieve indirectly what it cannot and dare not do directly.

This doctrine carries its condemnation on its own face. It is as bad in morals as in politics. It is dishonest. It is akin to that Spartan morality which punished robbery as a crime, but applauded theft, when successfully concealed, as a virtue.

He tells you that the South, through her representatives, by their support of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, pledged themselves that *Congress should never intervene for the protection of Slavery in the Territories. I repel the charge as an insult.* I regard it as a slander of myself and every Southern State-Rights Democrat or Whig who supported that measure. It imputes to us either the imbecility of idiocy or the baseness of knavery—that we did not understand your rights or corruptly surrendered them. We swear to support the Constitution. From that Constitution, as we interpret it, neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature can derive power to prohibit, abolish, impair, or qualify the right of a citizen to carry slaves or any other legal proper into any Territory, of the United States. Congress cannot define property, except, perhaps, money, or discharge any article from being property, or take private property for public use without just compensation. On the contrary, *all powers delegated to it or prohibited were designed for the protection of private property of every kind, and especially slave property.*

But suppose that the Douglas construction of the Nebraska-Kansas act is right: then, so far as it abdicated the power of Congress to protect Slavery against unconstitutional territorial legislation, and bound Congress not to intervene to save slave property from such confiseation, it *was null and void, because unconstitutional.* Southern senators and representatives had no power to surrender Southern rights guaranteed by the Constitution, or bind you to their unconstitutional acts. If they did so, ignorantly or wilfully, they are unworthy of your confidence, and you should withdraw the trust so unfortunately confided to them. If they understood that they were conceding what is claimed by DOUGLAS, they betrayed you and dishonored themselves by consenting that your property should not enjoy like protection with Northern property, both on land and sea. This concession, demanded of you by DOUGLAS, is an insult. If you yield to this demand, it will prove an irreparable injury. You cannot do it without sinking into deserved inferiority and degradation. You will not do it if the spirit which animated your sires still lives in their sons!

I need not now tell you that *I will not support Mr. Douglas or any one occupying his platform, although nominated by the unanimous vote of the Charleston Convention, of the Democratic Party, or any other party whatever.* I love the Democratic Party for its principles. I will not abandon those principles for policy. I prefer the right, even with defeat, to the expedient, with success. I prefer truth to triumph. I love the Union of the Constitution—a union of equal, independent and sovereign States; but I love my native State, "my nursing mother and my grave," yet more, and I should be a faithless and dishonored guardian of her rights did I consent to abdicate the power and abandon the duty of Congress to protect the property of her citizens, whenever or by whomsoever assailed, wherever the Federal flag floats. Protection is an inherent right of citizenship, guaranteed by the Federal Constitution as expounded by the Federal Supreme Court, and when you surrender it you will cease to be freemen and to deserve the rights, privileges and immunities of freemen. As your trustee and servant, *I will not do so*, at the bidding of squatter sovereignty, national Democracy or State-rights Democracy—yea, at the bidding of the Legislature or the people of Alabama. If commanded to do so, I *will resign my trust, retire to the deepest seclusion of private life*, and hiding my face in shame and humiliation, and sealing my lips with silence about such cheap and worthless things as State Rights or freemen's rights, become a quiet passenger on the ill-fated bark of the South as it drifts ingloriously down the stream of time into the black and tideless sea of infamy and oblivion.

In the course of his remarks, Senator CLAY said he *deprecated the introduction of the question of repealing the foreign Slave-trade laws.* Shall we freemen of the South, citizens of the United States, abandon our constitutional right to protection, which is accorded to Northern men, to foreigners, and even to free negroes on a foreign shore? Never, never, with my consent.

DOUGLAS demands this as a condition precedent to his cooperation with you in that party, which he styles the *National* Democracy. Coming from a professed friend, his doctrine is not less odious and obnoxious than SEWARD'S. SEWARD positively denies your right to protection in the Territories by any power, Federal or State, and gives warning that if you do enter them his party will rob you of your property. DOUGLAS admits your rights to protection, but denies its exercise. He throws open the Territories and invites you to enter, whilst he bids squatter sovereignty dig a pit-fall for your destruction. *He distracts the counsels and divides the strength of the South at this time when rights of immediate and vital importance were assailed.* That he had not and would not participate in its discussion, but would repeat publicly, what he had said privately, that he thought it unfortunate for the South that the States had not reserved for themselves exclusive control of the foreign Slave-trade, and that, while he believed power was given by the Constitution to prohibit the importation of slaves, he believed Congress had exceeded its power in declaring and punishing as *piracy* the taking or receiving of negroes on a foreign shore, with intent of making them slaves.

Officers of the U. S. Steamer Fulton.

NAVY YARD, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In speaking of the loss of the U. S. steamer *Fulton*, in your paper of to-day, you publish a list of officers attached to her who were ordered to and joined that vessel two years ago, when she sailed for the West India Station, under my command. This list is entirely erroneous, as *not one* of those officers whose names are published is now on board of her.

The *Fulton*, since her return from Paraguay, has been lately re-commissioned at Norfolk, and sailed with an entirely new set of officers—Commander G. G. WILLIAMSON in command.

Very respectfully, &c., JOHN J. ALMY, Lieut. U. S. Navy.

EMANCIPATION IN JAMAICA.

Review of the History of Slavery in the Island—Causes which Led to Emancipation.

Scarcely a day passes that some allusion is not made to the Island of Jamaica. From the Bench, the Pulpit and the Press come long homilies on its desolation; premises are laid down and conclusions drawn hostile to liberty, and a universal supplication is added to the already groaning litany of Slavery, "From Emancipation and its evils, good Lord deliver us." That great act of justice by which Great Britain wiped out at least one stain from its escutcheon has been a fruitful theme in this "free and enlightened country." May we not stop and ask if the subject has been fairly handled, or if it teaches the lesson so perseveringly pressed upon us?

It were folly to deny that Jamaica no longer holds the position it once occupied. A visit to any part of it shows how sweeping has been the ruin that has overtaken it. Estates once covered with cane-fields lie utterly neglected. In many cases the works are "gutted," and the metals sold for shipment to more prosperous lands for re-manufacture; while the mansions once ringing with the sounds of gayety and merriment stand deserted and roofless, affording refuge but to the lizards and other vermin which dart through their spacious halls and revel in undisputed possession. Yet, as an old feudal castle, its massive gates scarred with the blows of the axes that forced them to yield, tells by its dismantled battlements the story of its decay, so does Jamaica bear upon its bosom the record of the causes which worked its downfall, not difficult to read and easily understood. That we may thoroughly understand our subject, let us begin at the beginning.

When COLUMBUS, in May, 1494, then on his second voyage of discovery, first caught sight of the peaks of the Blue Mountains, Jamaica was the peaceful home of Indian tribes. Further than to christen this newly-discovered country by the name of St. Jago he does not appear to have remained, and for nine years it was unmolested. In 1503, however, then on his fourth and last voyage, beset with storms and his ships becoming unseaworthy, he took refuge in Santa Gloria, (now St Ann's Bay,) and running his vessels on shore at the little inlet still known as Don Christopher's Cove, made treaties of peace with the inhabitants. Faithful to their pledges, these children of nature brought to the castled hulks in which the great adventurer held his court the supplies of cassava and bread fruit on which the existence of the white strangers depended. All would have gone well, had not the mutiny of his followers and their gross injustice alienated his savage friends, and provoked them to withhold the necessary food. How, by the intervention of a brave comrade they were partially conciliated, and he, with his followers finally extricated, does not come within the province of this article.

Some idea of the cruelty of Spanish rule over this beautiful island may be formed from the fact that at the time of its occupation by ESQUIBOL, in 1509, the Indian population was estimated at 60,000 to 100,000; while, when the English took possession in 1655, so thorough had the work of devastation gone on, that not a single descendant of either sex existed.

Slavery was undoubtedly introduced by the Spaniards, who established themselves on the soil, and played a prominent part in the extermination of the natives; but in 1661, on the forming of a civil government by CHARLES II., large numbers of negroes were imported, and England became interested in the abominable traffic. It is not surprising to find that the system here, as elsewhere, produced its legitimate fruit. The island became the resort of buccaneers, who, fresh from the landing a cargo of slaves or the pillage of some peaceful merchantman, whose crew they had easily disposed of by consigning them to the deep, squandered their ill-gotten gains in Port Royal, much to the satisfaction of unscrupulous tradesmen. Nor were these men of blood effectually suppressed till one of their own number, Sir HENRY MORGAN, knighted for the occasion, undertook the job.

The slaves, some doubtless stolen from the warlike tribes of Africa, could not always be kept quiet. At various times during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries serious revolts took place. In 1760 the Koromantyn negroes rose in rebellion, and on its suppression the most cruel vengeance was wreaked upon them, and executions ordered at which the blood runs cold. The Maroons, by which name were called the slaves of the expelled Spaniards who had taken refuge in the interior, and such runaway negroes as had joined them in their mountain strongholds, kept up a continual annoyance and bred terror on every hand. These slight outbreaks were but as the heaving of the volcano before an eruption, and in 1795 they burst upon the affrighted planters, requiring more than a year before they could be conquered.

Rumors of these outbreaks, of the horrors of the middle passage, and actual facts incidental to Slavery, reached England, and set the great heart of the nation throbbing. Amid threatenings, expostulations and prophesyings of ruin, the work went steadily on, till, in 1807, the first blow was struck, and the slave-trade abolished. From 1700 to 1786 there had been imported 610,000 slaves; on the abolition of the trade there were but 323,827 in the island. What could better controvert the argument that slaveholders are merciful from motives of self-interest?

At this time Jamaica was at the height of its prosperity. Favorably situated between Europe and the Spanish Main, its chief city, Kingston, became the depôt of a large transit trade, and as its harbor was crowded with vessels of all nations, and its streets thronged by eager traders, much was hoped for its future position. No vision of a great nation springing up on the neighboring continent, whose produce, borne direct from its shores, should find no necessity for an intermediate market, mingled with the dreams of its inhabitants; and only when they saw the vessels once tributary to their coffers sailing heedless by, bearing the treasures of the Spanish Main to the States of the new Republic, did they understand the fact that the position they had occupied must be relinquished, and forever. Let this important truth be borne in mind—that the commercial prosperity of Jamaica fell by the natural law of traffic, which ever leads to a centre, and dispenses, wherever possible, with all points of distribution. This once recognized, the mind is easily disabused of the false and foolish statement that to emancipation is due the decline.

The abolition of the African Slave-trade having been accomplished, the philanthropists who had so strongly advocated that measure turned their attention to the system as it existed in the West Indian Colonies. The facts brought to light by their researches were by no means eulogistic of the institution. That all slaves were ill-treated they did not pretend; but everywhere they found cruelty and wrong—the marriage tie disregarded—in short, they found all the evils which cluster around the exercise of an irresponsible power. The excitement became intense, and the low mutterings which came to Jamaica from that little spot of ground, always spoken of as "Home," might have told the planters of the coming storm had they but listened to them. So earnest were the people of Great Britain evidently becoming, that in 1823 Lord BATHURST, in a dispatch to the Colonial Legislature, recommended certain measures for the amelioration of the condition of the slaves, but that body refused to entertain it, and their action or non-action did anything but quell the growing agitation. The next year a proposal for the emancipation of the children was sent out, thus paving the way for a gradual liberation of the oppressed class. It was indignantly rejected, and it was plainly to be seen that whatever was done must come from the Home Government. The colonists stood firm for what they termed their rights, and an angry feeling was manifested towards any who were supposed to favor the proposed schemes.

A recommendation for amelioration by Lord GODERICH in 1831 led to a violent outbreak. The Baptist missionaries, well-known advocates of freedom, were accused of interference, and in many cases were harshly treated. The negroes, taught by this the law of brute force, during the following year rose in rebellion. Various accounts of this last and most serious servile war are given. By some it is said the negroes were informed that England had set them free and that the planters refused to obey the decree—by others that they were exasperated at the treatment of their friends, the missionaries. Let which of these two stories be true, of the rebellion there are unhappily too many vestiges even yet, to allow a doubt of its extent. A mass of ignorant men, half brutes by the very workings of the system which had debased them, burst forth in a deluge of murder and rapine. The planters and their families fled for their lives, and the brand soon kindled the whole country in a blaze. In the parishes of St. James and Hanover, where the work was most complete, blackened walls and tottering ruins still stand a warning to all slaveholding communities of the dangers to which they are at all times exposed. Something must be done. May 14, 1833, Slavery was abolished by an act of Parliament, and from that time no country has been more peaceful than Jamaica. The British soldiery, save at Kingston, no longer garrison its towns; the militia exists but in name, and not an officer could find his regimentals if called out on parade, and entire security has taken the place of restless distrust. Unwilling to set free at one blow the ignorant beings who for so long had lived dependent upon their masters, a system of apprenticeship was established, at first of twelve years, then reduced to four, till at length, Aug. 1, 1838, entire emancipation took place, and the negro was left to his own resources.

I shall ask permission to continue this subject at a future time. A LOVER OF TRUTH.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Latest Parliamentary Blue Book—Reports of Gov. Douglass—The Straits of Fuca—Fraser's River—The Gold-Mining Interest, &c., &c.

The British Government has just presented to Parliament a second series of papers relative to the affairs of British Columbia, extending over the six months from October to the end of March last. Gov. DOUGLASS reports most favorably of the condition and resources of the colony, which was in course of being provided with all the institutions and establishments of a well-ordered settlement. Accompanying one of his dispatches is a report from Capt. RICHARDS, of her Majesty's surveying ship *Plumper*, on the harbors of the new colony and of Vancouver's Island. The Strait of Fuca is the great thoroughfare through which ships must pass to reach the ports and harbors on the southern and eastern coasts of that island, as well as those of British Columbia; and through the centre of this strait was the boundary line which separates the British possessions from those of the United States. The navigation of this strait has lately been much facilitated by the erection of lighthouses on the southern shore by the Government of the United States, and Capt. RICHARDS recommends that, in order to render the strait perfectly safe and accessible to vessels at all times, the Vancouver shore should be lighted in a similar manner. He suggests a light on Bonilla Point, opposite the American light on Cape Flattery, and another on the Race Islands, a dangerous cluster of rocks on the southeast point of Vancouver's Island. The Imperial Government is willing to defray half the cost of erecting these lights, and it would seem from the Governor's statements as to the resources of the colony that there would be no difficulty in defraying the other moiety out of local revenue. Through the group of islands eastward of Victoria are three channels, the central one being the narrowest. The question through which of these the boundary-line is to be continued from the Gulf of Georgia to the Strait of Fuca is at present pending between the United States and British Governments.

Capt. RICHARDS suggests a point about twenty miles above the mouth of Fraser's River as the most favorable spot that could be chosen for the future capital of British Columbia; and Gov. DOUGLASS, in dispatches of subsequent date to the report, goes fully into the subject. He says: "The colony possesses an extent of about 500 miles of seacoast, stretching from the point where the 49th parallel of latitude first strikes the coast to the line of the Russian possessions on Portland Inlet. That circumstance obviously suggests the necessity of establishing in British Columbia, for the convenience of trade, more than one seaport town, where vessels may enter with cargoes of foreign goods. One, and that of the greatest present importance, should be established at the entrance of Fraser's River, and another in some convenient and accessible harbor north of Vancouver. There is unfortunately no convenient harbor for shipping at or near Fraser's River; that is, between the boundary of the United States and Point Grey. The ship-channel into Fraser's River winds in a somewhat tortuous, and narrow passage between sand-banks, and has a depth of water sufficient for vessels drawing 18 feet. The banks for the first ten miles are low, and there is a wide extent of marsh on both sides. That wet district passed, the country presents a new aspect, being more elevated, and covered with pines and other forest trees. That is the point where the seaport town can be established to the greatest advantage, and for this reason, that it is accessible to sailing vessels, which, owing to the lofty banks on both sides of the river, beyond that point, can rarely depend upon a fair wind, or ascend farther without using the warp, or by the help of steam." He proposes another plan, which is, however, open to adoption only should Vancouver's Island be incorporated with British Columbia; namely, that Esquimalt should be made the port of entry for sea-going vessels for both colonies, leaving the navigation of the Gulf of Georgia and other inland waters for a class of steam-vessels calculated to do the work with safety and dispatch. This plan is said to be highly popular with the property holders of Vancouver's Island, who are generally desirous of having the sea-port of British Columbia at Esquimalt or at Victoria, where it now is.

The first operation, disposing of public lands, took place on the 25th November, the spot selected for sale being the site of a former establishment of the Hudson Bay Company, known as Old Fort Langley, on the left bank of Fraser's River, about twenty-eight miles from its debouche into the Gulf of Georgia. This site is, however, claimed with other lands adjoining their trading establishments, by the Hudson's Bay Company, whose claims are under the consideration of the Imperial Government. The anchorage in this part of the river is good, and the water deep enough for ships close to the bank. With a cheerful aspect, and a surface well adapted for buildings and drainage, it has the disadvantage of being in part low, and occasionally flooded by the river. The greater part of the site is, however, a dry elevated table-land, covered with pines and brush. It is a place to which public attention was strongly directed, as being a very advantageous site for a commercial town, and had been approved of by the Imperial Government. The upset price was fixed at $100. The highest price obtained for single lots, 64 feet by 120, was $725, and 342 lots were sold, yielding about $65,000. The result of this first experiment was regarded by Gov. DOUGLASS as highly satisfactory, as indicating the confidence of the colonists in the resources of the country, and at the same time producing a needful supply of money for the public service. A loyal desire was expressed by the Governor that Her Majesty would be pleased to bestow on the future capital and sea-port of British Columbia the name of some member of the royal family; but, in complying with the wish that she should name the town, the Queen was pleased to call it New Westminster. The selection of the site described by Gov. DOUGLASS for the capital, caused the purchase of lots at Langley to be suspended, and the survey of the former site was interrupted in the Winter by bad weather. Sites for other towns have been surveyed, and land sold at Fort Yale and Fort Hope, these also being among the localities claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company, on the ground of occupation and improvements. In sinking a shaft at Fort Yale, for the purpose of testing the soil, good diggings of coarse gold were found, which caused so much excitement that the miners could hardly be restrained from opening works in the very heart of the little town.

The mining population on Fraser's River was estimated in November at 10,600, three-fourths of which were located between Cornish Bar and Fort Yale, and between Lytton and the Fountains. The great work of the season, the route by Harrison's River to a point on Fraser's River, beyond the mountains, about eight miles below the upper Fountains, was completed in November; and a number of mule trains were on the road, about to engage in the transport of provisions and other supplies for the mining population of Lytton and the districts beyond that town. It is to that road that the colonists look for a convenient communication with the interior of the country. It was an arduous undertaking, and cost about $50,000. The difficulties encountered were more serious than had been anticipated, arising in a great measure from the want of experienced conductors; but Gov. DOUGLASS thinks that the work could not have been done under any circumstances at a cheaper rate. It was supposed that Harrison's River was navigable for steamers into the lake of the same name, but on the fall of the river an unexpected obstacle was discovered, in a shallow rapids, about half a mile long, near the entrance of the lake. When that obstacle is removed, there will be a free passage for small steamers through the lake and to Port Douglas at all seasons. The only importation of gold into Great Britain from British Columbia which has been acknowledged in the Board of Trade returns, being about 8,000 ounces, many months back, it may be stated that Gov. DOUGLASS was at some trouble to ascertain the amount actually exported from the colony from June to the end of November, and in hand at the latter date, and made it 106,306 ounces. He believes that the actual produce exceeded this quantity, an impression derived from the official returns of goods imported into Vancouver's Island during the quarter ended Sept. 30, which amounted to $1,156,880, nearly the whole of which appears to have been absorbed in supplying the requirements of British Columbia, and to have been paid for in gold dust. At the latter end of last year some specimens of gold were obtained from Harrison's River, adding force to the opinion that the country in that direction is probably not greatly inferior to Fraser's River itself as an auriferous district. Bridge River was at that time the favorite gold district, the deposits being rich, and, in one instance, a lump of pure gold, weighing an ounce and a half, having been found. Gold was found in January last at Fonia, a point on Fraser's River, five miles beyond the Hudson's Bay Company's establishment of Alexandria, about 400 miles from the coast; and it is further supposed, on very favorable grounds, that the whole course of the river, to its sources in the Rocky Mountains, contains deposits of gold. Great excitement was produced in Victoria, in March, by the exhibition of a nugget of pure gold weighing 14¾ ounces, procured by the agents of the Hudson's Bay Company from the Indians of Queen Charlotte's Island. There was a generally prevalent impression, founded on the discovery of gold in that island in 1851, that it would yet become a productive gold-field. The gold collected at that period, with the exception of some water-borne pieces of small size and a lump weighing 27 ounces found on the beach, at the mouth of a fresh water rivulet, was procured by blasting from a vein of white quartz running parallel with the coast, some of the masses of which were so largely impregnated with gold as to yield a return of 25 per cent. on the gross weight. Other minerals are talked of. Silver was reported to have been found near Fort Yale, in a quartz lead, but the specimens brought to Victoria proved valueless. A specimen of pure copper was found near the confluence of Bridge River. Major DOWNTZ, one of the most successful of the California miners, who returned to Victoria in March from an exploring tour from Jarvis Inlet to Desolation Sound, found no traces of gold, but thought it should be found in that quarter, the formation being quartz and slate, with seams of sulphuret of iron. The principal impediment to the development of the mineral region of British Columbia is no doubt the difficulty of access to it. Passable roads, and means of cheap transport, would soon, in the opinion of Governor DOUGLASS, work a revolution in the state of the country. He has done everything in his power to remove obstacles and to improve the access to the mineral region; but much remains to be done. A road through the valley of Fraser's River, from the coast to the forks of Thompson's River, is urgently wanted, to open the country for settlement, for traveling when the river is flooded or ice-bound, and for driving live stock between the interior and the coast. This great work is in part accomplished, and was expected to be completed before the end of the present Summer.

The Police Commissioners and their Late Clerk—Letter from Mr. Hasbrouck.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I just received an official notice that I have been removed from my position as First Deputy Clerk in the Police Department, for alleged participation in a political convention. The rule on the subject applies in its letter to members of the Police *force* only—and as such it has been promulgated.

I was but a Clerk in the bureau, and with the *technical* legal right of my removal I have no fault to find. I never supposed, and I was never notified, that the rule applied to clerks on leave of absence during a Summer vacation, and whose time does not necessarily, like that of Inspectors of Police, belong entirely to Police discipline.

The first intimation that I was amenable to, or that I had transgressed the rule, came with the resolution of my removal, introduced and passed at the same meeting, in secret session, and without any opportunity of being confronted with my accusers, or of being heard in my defence, and without any proof, that I am able to discover, being offered against me to the Board of the charges implied in the preamble.

That Mayor TIEMANN should have so acted,—or that Mr. BAILEY, who constantly attends secret caucuses with the Democratic members, should have joined him, is not surprising; but that Mayor POWELL, usually in affairs of the Board a fair-minded man, and that Commissioner ULSHOEFFER, familiar as an ex-Judge with legal and equitable rights, should have united in secretly "guillotining" me, without preliminary charge, without evidence, and without that hearing which even a partnership gives to its errand-boy when faulty, must prove a source of regret to the friends of the two latter gentlemen.

I had not supposed that the four Democrats of the Board would extend the Dred Scott decision so far as to thus practically declare that a black (Republican) man possessed no rights which white men were bound to (legally) respect.

I am left no remedy but to publicly protest against the *manner* in which I have been treated.

I append the resolution, and the vote thereon.

Yours, &c., DANIEL B. HASBROUCK.

The following is the preamble and resolution offered by Commissioner BAILEY:

Whereas, This Board, by a resolution passed upon the 27th May last, enjoined upon all officers of the Department a faithful observance of the 37th Rule, and

Whereas, D. B. HASBROUCK, one of the Deputy Clerks, has recently attended a political convention, and acted as a member thereof, thereby evincing a marked disrespect to the will of the Board, as expressed by the resolution aforesaid; therefore

Resolved, That the said D. B. HASBROUCK be, and he is hereby dismissed from the office of Deputy-Clerk.

Adopted by the following vote:

AYES—Commissioners Stillman, Ulshoeffer and Bailey, Mayors Tiemann and Powell. NOES—Commissioners Bowen and Stranahan.

The Progress of Newspapers in General, and of the New-York Times in Particular.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is very interesting to watch the progress of newspapers and ascertain how communities are influenced by the kind of papers they read.

The first NEW-YORK TIMES ever introduced into the section of country where the writer of this article resides, was introduced by himself. Previously, the *Herald* and *Tribune* had been the only daily papers from New-York known to the public; but it was not long before there was a marked change in the whole line of railroad from Easton, where the Lehigh Valley Railroad commences, to Jeansville, which is the terminus of the Beaver Meadow Railroad. The TIMES has surely and steadily worked its way up, until it has fairly and honorably eclipsed both the *Herald* and *Tribune* in circulation. The reason for this, I believe to be as follows: Most people love to see *fair play*. There are folks who like to see a newspaper rise above envy, partiality, mere partisanship and hypocrisy, and dare to publish to the world free and independent sentiments without fear or favor.

And it is not saying a vain or untrue thing, to assert that the TIMES has done this. Indeed, it is the *only* newspaper in the whole City of New-York which has shown impartiality, and large comprehensive powers, in its estimate of the character of public men. *Thinking* men appreciate such a course, and intelligent men of all parties read a paper so eminently conservative.

The selling of newspapers by agents, and collecting the subscriptions weekly has got to be quite a business along the line. Indeed it is the way most people like to buy their newspapers. They do not feel a few cents per week, and they suffer no detention from mistakes in the mail. I know parties who one year ago took no daily paper, who now enjoy the TIMES of an evening, and feel lost if they do not get it.

A FRIEND TO NEWSPAPERS, AND ESPECIALLY THE TIMES.

JEANSVILLE, Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1859.

The Coming Cricket Match in Canada.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We are still without news of the *Nova Scotian*, and of course of the English cricketers who are on board of her, and who were announced to play on Wednesday. It is surprising what interest is felt both in Canada and the United States, in these international cricket matches. Many persons from other parts of Canada, and also from the United States, are here for no other purpose than to witness the first great match of the series, and of course it is a common topic of conversation and speculation as to who will win. It is not anticipated by the Canadians that they will defeat "The Eleven," although they play on their own ground, which is very large, but—except in the middle, where there is a pretty good wicket—not very level. I paid a visit to it this afternoon, and saw a number of ladies amusing themselves by practicing archery. They looked very bewitching, with their hair rolled up to suit the natty little bloomer hats which are very prevalent here on the promenades, and with which *Punch* delights to garnish the most lovely faces in his humorous sketches. A number of the cricketers, who play in the twenty-two, were at practice on the outskirts of the ground, whilst men were rolling and pounding the centre. Tents are erected, and a grand stand built for the accommodation of a great many visitors. LILLYWHITE and FLETCHER are here, with their tent and printing-press, to print the scores; and FRED LILLYWHITE, who does the printing for the great County matches, is also coming over with the Eleven, to do the printing and report the matches, for *Bell's Life* in *London*.

Outside of Mr. Beecher's Church.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The occupants of pews on the Orange-street side of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S church are sadly annoyed during "fly-time," by the stamping of horses, the singing, whistling, and loud conversation of men and boys, supposed to be engaged in keeping the horses quiet and the flies off. As the preacher draws near the conclusion of his discourse, he frequently, in the most pathetic portions of his exhortation, drops his voice to so low a key that it requires the closest attention in the remote parts of the building to hear what is said. It is not agreeable for the devout listener to have the "asides" of the drivers and their knots of gossips thrust in between the eloquent passages that are audible from the platform. If, until the weather is cool enough to permit the windows and doors to be closed, carriages were requested to take their stand in Cranberry-street, and the attentive Sexton would send a deputy to restrain the vocal entertainments of the outsiders during service, the comfort of many who pay pretty liberally for the privilege of a pew would be promoted.

A

NEW BOOKS.

MY THIRD BOOK. A Collection of Tales. By LOUISA CHANDLER MOULTON. New-York: HARPER & BROS., 1859.

Miss MOULTON is entitled to the credit of having invented a new style of naming books which will be very convenient to voluminous authors. She numbers her publications as we do our streets and avenues, from which it may be inferred that she feels herself at the outset of a career of authorship. The plan will save an infinite deal of trouble, for authors often experience much more difficulty in inventing titles for their books than they do in writing them. It would have been a capital plan for such writers as G. P. R. JAMES, most of whose works have so strong a resemblance to each other, to distinguish them by the order of their appearance, as JAMES' first, second, third, fourth novel, and so on. And even with writers like SCOTT there would have been great convenience, that the reader might always know at what particular period of the author's life the romance that entranced him was written. Lady MORGAN, for lack of a fitting title to one of her publications called it "A Book without a Name," which was not half so good an idea as our own countrywoman's. Miss MOULTON'S "Third Book" is just of that miscellaneous character that a title characteristic of its contents would be exceedingly difficult; necessity, therefore, has driven her, as it has driven others, to a very useful invention. It contains seventeen stories, the longest of them being "The Pride of Moses Grant." They are magazine stories, most of which will be recognized by the readers of light literature as old acquaintances. But they are much above the level of the common class of such productions, and will bear a second perusal.

FORTY YEARS IN THE WILDERNESS OF PILLS AND POWDERS; OR, THE COGITATIONS AND CONFESSIONS OF AN AGED PHYSICIAN. Boston: JOHN P. JEWETT & Co. 1859.

The title of this volume is not particularly suggestive of agreeable reading, but to a valetudinarian it will have a charm which a pleasanter subject might lack. The author does not favor us with his name on the title page, but, as he gives his portrait as a frontispiece, there is no difficulty in discovering to whose wisdom and experience we are indebted for the knowledge of pills and powders to be gathered from this volume. Dr. W. A. ALCOTT is the man. He is no stranger to the public, and the class who delight in such reading—a very numerous one—will find an abundance of interesting matter in Dr. ALCOTT'S new volume. The regular faculty are very naturally opposed to every man being his own physician, for it is a system which tends to the fostering of quacks, though it probably makes patients more abundant for them. The best possible advice that can be given to an invalid is to consult an intelligent physician, and follow his directions; the next best is to adopt Dr. ALCOTT'S method of *laisser faire*, and starve out your dis. order, unless it should be that not very common complaint known to the female world as the "hungry headache." One of the most startling of Dr. ALCOTT'S "confessions," is a statement of his having effected a cure of that terrible disease, tic-doloreux, by a prescription of a bread-and-water diet to the patient.

FIJI AND THE FIJIANS; By THOMAS WILLIAMS and JAMES CALVERT, late Missionaries in Fiji. Edited by GEORGE STRINGER ROWE. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1859.

Our old acquaintances of our schoolboy days, the Feejees, have undergone a greater variety of orthographical vicissitudes, until they have at last taken a permanent shape to themselves, or rather had one imposed upon them, as Fijis. They have been known as Beetgees, Fegees, Feejees, Feegees, Feejes, Fidjees, Fidjes, Fidgees, Fidschis, Feigees, Vihis, Vijis and Vitis. But, henceforth, they are to be Fijis pure and simple, in their designation at least, and, in other respects they are now the most interesting of all the aborigines of the Pacific, being the most savage, and inhabiting the loveliest spots in that whole region of loveliness and fertility. The authors of the volume before us have exhausted the subject of Fiji, and left nothing, for the present, for other laborers in the same field to accomplish. *Fiji and the Fijians* forms a handsomely printed and copiously illustrated volume of 551 pages, which have been greatly reduced, under the judicious treatment of the editor, from the original manuscripts of the authors. It is divided into two parts, the first of which is the result of the observations and researches of the Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS, of Adelaide, who was thirteen years a resident in Fiji as a Wesleyan Missionary; the second part is the contribution of the Rev. Mr. CALVERT, who spent seventeen years among the Fijians as a Missionary. The labor of these devoted missionaries has not been without profitable results; the Fijians have been cured of cannibalism, and even polygamy, one of the mildest of their heathen vices, it is said, "is fast passing away."

BEULAH. By AUGUSTA J. EVANS. New-York: JACKSON & DERBY. 1859.

It is a curious coincidence that simultaneous with the appearance of Miss EVANS, the author of *Adam Bede*, in England, another lady of the same name makes her appearance on this side of the Atlantic as the author of a novel of American life *Adam Bede* is a tale of English life in the last century; but *Beulah*, the name of the heroine of the story, is a novel of the present time; but of no particular place, nor instinct with the life of any particular social condition of existence. The scene is laid at the South, but no particular South; hence there is an indistinctness in the narrative, and a lack of that strong interest which is created by the reader recognising the truthfulness of the scenes described, and the naturalness of the characters that people them. There is good writing and good feeling in' *Beulah*, but nothing that is characteristic and powerful. *Beulah* is better than the majority of our native novels, but it is not the great romance of American Society, for which our novel readers have been looking in vain so long.

THE IRISH MELODIES, WITH SYMPHONIES AND ACCOMPANIMENTS. By Sir JOHN STEVENSON. Mus. Doc. And characteristic Words. By THOMAS MOORE. New-York: HARPER & MASON.

If Moore's Melodies or the Irish Melodies with Sir JOHN STEVENSON'S accompaniments, and the "characteristic words," needed an introduction to the public, nothing would afford us greater pleasure than to afford all the aid in our power towards giving them notoriety. But they are beyond all praise or censure; they are known and cherished by all men and women who have ears to hear and hearts to feel. The new edition, or rather issue, of these immortal airs and verses now before us is a very beautiful one and handsomely illustrated with fine steel and wood engravings. Though the harp that once sent forth those melting lyrics has long been silent, yet the lyrics themselves will remain fresh forever.

LAW REPORTS.

TRIAL OF THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

The Defence—Interesting Testimony—The Ringleader on the Stand.

Public interest in the case of *William Mower* vs. *Peter Bogardus and others*, caused the Court-room to be crowded yesterday even more than before. It will be recollected by our readers that the plaintiff having told his story to the jury, as by the law of the State parties to civil actions are now permitted to do, the defendants' testimony was commenced, much of which in the same way consisted of their own personal narrative of the exciting scenes in which the plaintiff was so maltreated. At the opening of the Court this morning Myron Van Dusen, another of the defendants, was called to the stand to testify for the defence. His evidence was as follows: I am one of the defendants in this action; I went to the public square with Mower, (the plaintiff,) at the time he was tarred and feathered; I did so at his request; I took no part in the matter only to do all I could to prevent the outrage from being committed.

Cross-examined—I never lived in this City; I do not remember ever having been examined as a witness in the Superior Court of this City; I was never confined in the Tombs; I may have been there for half an hour; I was never in custody; I did not have hold of the plaintiff on the square; I did not know what they were going to do with him; the crowd took him away from me.

Henry Miller testified that in 1856 he was a Commissioner of Deeds; in September, 1856, he saw Mowers at Mr. Pell's house, in Hudson, where he executed an instrument to Pell.

Abraham Christ testified that at the time of the occurrence, he knew Mower; had been in the habit of getting shaved at Mower's shop; on the evening named, witness was in the shop getting his hair dressed; Hammond, Peyton, Van Dusen, and Howard, came in and took Mower out; witness had gone there in pursuance of a laid plan; when the coast was clear witness gave a signal, and the parties named came in and took Mower; Howard and Hammond were striking Mower, when Myron Van Dusen and witness took them away; the cry was then to take him to the square, the crowd increasing, Mower calling and taking hold of Myron Van Dusen, for protection; and in this manner Mower was led in the square; witness told the crowd to form a ring, he had charge of the matter, and it would go through straight; the ring was formed, and witness wanting assistance to give the fellow a coat, took Miner as assistant.

The tar and feathers were then fetched into the ring by witness' directions; they had been provided about an hour before. Witness then told Mower that he was to have the tar and feathers for ravishing an innocent white girl, and asked him if he was guilty or not. Witness then told Mower to strip, and he did, first giving the watch (through Allen) to Bogardus. After Mower had stripped, witness administered the tar with a barrel stave. When they got near the bottom of the pot, as he did not want to lose any of the tar, witness told M[illegible] to empty the tar over Mower's head, which was done. Witness then told the crowd to open, and let Mower pass, which they did. None of the defendants had any knowledge of the facts before the act was consummated; none of them aided or assisted in the matter.

Cross-examined—Was now 23 years of age; was in the law business with Mr. Kissam; had only been in this city about eight months; he suppœnaed himself at the request of the defendants; he had kept track of the suit since its commencement; in June last he had no desire to be a witness for Mower; he had been in Mr. Huff's (the plaintiff's attorney's) office, to find out if a subpœna was out for him; he then told Mr. Huff what he knew, and Huff told him that they did not want him; the first time he called Huff was out, and witness saw Mr. Smith; that was all passed at the time; did not think he told Huff that he was an important witness for Mower; did not mention any names of parties to Huff; Huff did not tell witness he thought that he (witness) was a spy; did not tell Huff that if he did not take witness he would go to the defendants; he was the head conspirator in the tarring affair; he was the self-constituted master of ceremonies; witness got on the square ahead of the crowd some three seconds; witness then again detailed the operation, but stated that he made no speech—it was only a few remarks addressed to the nigger, [laughter;] Mower stripped pretty fast; witness sent for the tar and got the feathers himself; the purchase of these articles was a partnership affair between himself and Peyton Van Dusen; no one tried to prevent the tar and feathers from being applied; witness procured a clan known as the North Whopping Boys to assist him, and the people knew it was no use to interfere with them; witness did not have enough tar to go over the whole body of the nigger, but he spread it as much as possible with the stave.

The cross-examination here closed, and Mr. Marsh requested the Court to direct the witness to remain in Court. The Court did so.

A. V. Elting, sworn—I am one of the defendants in this case; I reside in the city of Hudson; I have resided there more than thirty years; I have a family; I have known Mower fifteen or twenty years; I was well acquainted with him; I remember the time he was tarred and feathered; I was sitting in my store at the time; Mr. Benedict, a neighbor of mine, told me the first that I knew of the matter; I had not been walking in front of Mower's shop; I knew nothing of the matter until then; I was not on the square; said nothing to the crowd in reference to Mower; I did not in any way aid, assist or advise in the outrage upon Mower. [The question whether or not witness had a daughter named Anna, was objected to on the ground that it was ruled out of the case. After some debate the answer was excluded.]

On *cross-examination*, many questions were put to the witness to test his memory as to other occurrences of the day of the outrage, the answers to which were not of any interest. He, however, testified that he did walk late in the afternoon in front of Mower's shop; and that he also went to the door to witness what transpired after Benedict came in and informed him that "they had caught the nigger."

Calvin A. Smith, sworn for the plaintiff—My business is prosecution of claims against the Government; I was present when Christ gave his testimony; I saw Christ in the fore part of June, 1859; he called at my office and inquired if Mr. Huff was in; (Mr. Huff was in the office with me;) this was about the time this cause was expected to be called on the Calendar; I had never seen Christ before; Mr. Mower was in the office at the time; Christ said he had been subpœnaed; he expected it was from the plaintiff; he said he had called to see about that subpœna; he said he knew all about the outrage on Muwer, and turned me one side; he then said that the defendants were all there at the time of the outrage; he called once or twice at our office (No. 65 Chatham) in regard to the matter, but I could not tell whether it was before or after this conversation.

W. J. Huff, sworn—I heard the witness, Christ, examined; I had seen him before; it was in June last, at my father's office; Christ then told me he had been subpœnaed, and he thought by the plaintiff in this case; he said he saw all of the defendants on the ground at the time of the outrage on Mower; he also said that the defendants all knew that this was going to take place.

E. P. Huff, the plaintiff's attorney, sworn—The last witness is my son; I know Christ; he called at my office in June last about his connection with this case; he said all the defendants were there, and other wealthy people, who should have been made defendants in the case; he also said a great outrage had been committed on Mower, and that he desired to see him righted; he said unless I subpœnaed him he would go to the other side, and he should be examined.

The cross-examination of these witnesses was very lengthy, and for the purpose of showing it to be peculiar that they should remember this circumstance and not others which took place about the same time. The last witness was subjected to a long cross-examination in regard to the pleadings which were then in Court. After the examination of this witness was closed the plaintiff rested, and the summing up was postponed until to-day.

Slave-Trade—Duties of Public Officers in Regard to Seizure Under the Act.

DECISION IN ADMIRALTY ON APPEAL—IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, BEFORE JUDGE NELSON, SEPT. 22.

The United States vs. *The Brig Henry*.—This libel was filed in this case by the Government against the brig *Henry* upon a charge of having been fitted out for the purpose of engaging in the Slave-trade, contrary to the act of Congress, and praying forfeiture and condemnation of the vessel. The Court below, after hearing the allegations and proofs, decreed a dismissal of the libel, but, upon the facts in the case as disclosed upon the hearing, granted a certificate of reasonable cause to the Collector or person making the seizure. The cause is before us on appeal by the claimants for the purpose of reviewing the order of the Court below granting the certificate of reasonable cause for the seizure.

The principal objection is that no seizure of the vessel took place by the Collector or any officer of the Customs, and hence the case was one in which the Court below had no jurisdiction or authority to grant the order under the act of Congress. (1 U. S. Stat. at Large, p. 696.)

It appears indeed from the record that an actual seizure of the vessel was omitted at the request of the counsel for the claimants, and that Mr. Joachimssen, the acting District-Attorney in the absence of Mr. Sedgwick, agreed to take a stipulation of the counsel that a seizure had been made, and waived the formality of one, to save expense and delay. The stipulation is in writting, and was given in evidence in the Court below.

It is now insisted that the stipulation was designed to furnish evidence of the seizure so far as the fact was essential to maintain the suit for condemnation, but not to be used as a ground for the granting of an order for reasonable cause of seizure.

The Act of Congress already referred to makes the seizure a material fact to the maintenance of the suit for condemnation and forfeiture, and provides for a certificate of reasonable cause in case judgment shall be given for the claimant, in which case the claimant is denied costs, and the person making the seizure exempted from suit for the same.

Now, the stipulation in this case is unqualified, and if it is to be regarded as sufficient to establish the fact of seizure for the purpose of the suit for condemnation, which is admitted, we do not see how it can be held insufficient as a foundation for the order of certificate of reasonable cause. There is nothing on its face indicating any such qualified use, or that any such modified sense of the instrument existed in the minds of the parties at the time; and certainly there is nothing in the nature of the transaction or circumstances of the case to persuade the Court to give to the instrument a strained or mitigated construction, to the prejudice of the pariy who has accepted it in good faith and acted accordingly.

It may be said that if no seizure of the vessel was actually made by the Collector, the certificate of reasonable cause was unnecessary and immaterial. But if so, then this attempt to get rid of it is equally unnecessary and immaterial.

How this may be we cannot determine on the facts before us. It may be that there was such interference with the vessel by the officers of the Customs, resulting in this stipulation, which, though short of a technical seizure, might subject them to an action by the claimant or owner of the vessel.

Upon the other question in the case, namely, whether there was ground for the certificate of reasonable cause, we concur with the Court below.

We cannot forbear the expression of our opinion that the mode adopted in this case, in initiating proceedings in a suit for the condemnation and forfeiture of the vessel, are not such as should be entitled to any very favorable consideration. Public officers had better follow out the requirements of the law and assume all the responsibilities belonging to their acts. Very great abuses might arise from the institution of these penal suits on behalf of the Government by stipulation or compromise.

The decree of the Court below affirmed.

For the United States, Mr. Hunt; for appellants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

Promissory Notes.

THE USURY LAWS RENDERED INOPERATIVE BY THE BORROWER'S CERTIFICATE.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term*.—The case of the Mechanics' Bank *vs.* Samuel P. Townsend, was an action on certain promissory notes against the maker, who is equally well-known in the calendars of litigation and dockets of judgments as in the indexes of conveyances and mortgages of real property in our City. His defence was usury. But judgment was obtained against him, and on his appeal this judgment was affirmed at the General Term on Monday last. The following opinion was rendered by the Court, through ROOSEVELT, J.:

The defendant, Townsend, is sued as maker, on two promissory notes. His defence is that the notes were issued by him on a usurious consideration, and are therefore void, even in the hands of a *bona fide* holder, who may have discounted them at the lawful rate of seven per cent.

To meet this objection, the plaintiffs, on the trial, introduced in evidence two certificates signed by the defendant, and which the jury, in effect, have found to have been given by him to accompany the notes, and to have been designed to represent that the notes were valid, (when, in fact, and to his knowledge, they were invalid,) so that subsequent parties should take the notes on the faith of the certificates. It should be added, too, that the verdict, in effect, establishes the further fact that the plaintiffs discounted the notes on the faith of the certificates, giving full value, under circumstances free from suspicion, and without any design on their part to evade the statute, and without reason for suspecting such design in others.

Such a certificate, acted on in good faith, it has been repeatedly held, operates to estop the party giving it from falsifying his own statements. No man, as against an innocent person, can take advantage of his own fraud. So far from being, in such case, a defence, the fraud would itself, if any loss were sustained, be a positive cause of action, entitling the injured party to equivalent damages. (See the cases of Holmes *vs.* Williams, 10 Paige, 326; Watson's executors *vs.* McLaren, 19 Wend., 557; Dowe *vs.* [illegible] 2 Denio, 621; Clark *vs.* Sisson, 4 Duer, 408; Trussell *vs.* Davis, 4 Barb., 495.)

All these cases are cited by Mr. Justice Ingraham at Special Term in a decision against the same defendant reported recently in 26 Barb., 611.

Much stress is laid by counsel on the peculiar form of these certificates. They merely declare that the notes—and such, it is said, is the purport of the notes themselves—"were given for value received, and will be paid when due." If nothing further was meant by the certificates, why attach them to the notes? The act would have been a childish ceremony. We must infer that it meant something. The Jury have found, in effect, and we think, correctly found, that the defendant meant to convey the idea not only that some value, but that full legal value had been received, and that the promise to pay was not merely an optional promise, but one which could be legally enforced. In other words the object of the certificates, as said by Judge Ingraham, was to "induce a purchaser to take the notes without fear of the defence of usury." And it is not competent to defendant now to argue that the term selected were ingeniously contrived as a trap to catch the unwary. Judgment appealed from affirmed with costs.

NO DISTINCTION BETWEEN PURCHASING AND DISCOUNTING.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term*.—In the case of *Bossange* vs. *Ross and Fitzgerald*, the opinion of the Court was also rendered by Judge ROOSEVELT:

The note sued on, although purporting, as usual, on its face, to be for value received, was in fact accommodation paper. And the question is, if such paper be bought *bona fide* for a gross sum, but which sum on calculation gives, and is known to give, more than seven per cent., can a recovery be had for the amount actually paid, with lawful interest, as against all the parties to the note, where there has been no fraud or false representation by certificate or otherwise.

On the trial, the counsel for the defendants "excepted to that portion of the charge of the Judge in which he stated that if the plaintiff bought the note in question for $600 (its face being $650) even though it was an accommodation note, he could recover from the drawer or indorser the amount actually paid, with interest."

In determining the correctness of this portion of the charge, it must be borne in mind that the Judge also told the jury that "if they came to the conclusion that Bossange discounted the note under an agreement to discount the same at a usurious rate of interest, then he could not recover."

The verdict, therefore, must be construed as finding that the transaction was a purchase and not a discount, if there be in truth any real distinction between the two, and that the purchase was not 'a mere cover' for a usurious loan, but a *bona fide* contract of buying and selling, although at a rate which, treated as interest, would yield more than seven per cent. for the use of the money. Is there, then, any real distinction—so far as usury in its civil aspect is concerned—between buying and discounting? Is not the policy of the statute equally defeated by the one as by the other? It seems to us that it is. With the wisdom of that policy the Courts have nothing to do. It is for them to enforce it, wise or unwise, unless the enforcement, as in the case of certificates, or oral representations of commercial paper, conflicts with another rule of law not yet repealed, that a man shall not allege, by way of defense, that he himself has been guilty of falsehood, and is entitled to be rewarded for the offense.

The case of certificates or representations is an exceptional one, and of comparatively recent origin. And even this exception, the adoption of which admits the general rule to be otherwise, although sanctioned by several decisions, has never yet been finally established in the Court of last resort. The general rule, just or unjust, that the purchaser of accommodation paper, without such certificate, or representation, at a higher rate than seven per cent., takes it at his peril, is too well established to be now disputed. (Hall *vs.* Wilson, 16 Barbour, 548.)

In the present case, it is not pretended that the maker and first indorser, who resist the claim, received any consideration or made any representation, written or verbal, to mislead the plaintiff. When sold the note was not a subsisting security in the hands of the seller. Had it been then overdue, as there was no consideration, he could have maintained no suit upon it. To warrant a sale at a discount greater than seven per cent., the note, at the time, "must be perfect and available to the holder." (Powell *vs.* Waters, 8 Cowan, 669.) When that is not the case the transaction, although called a sale, is merely a contract that if A will advance B a certain sum of money, B, C and D, parties to the note, will, at the end of so many days, repay a larger sum—such larger sum, when paid, yielding more than seven per cent. for the use of the money for the time specified. Such a contract is clearly usurious.

Judgment reversed and new trial ordered—costs to abide the event.

The Contending Coal Companies.

ORDER ADVERSE TO THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY.

In the Supreme Court, at General Term, before Justices ROOSEVELT, CLERKE AND ALLEN, the cases of *The Pennsylvania Coal Co.* vs. *The President, Managers and Company of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.*, and that of *The Same* vs. *The Same*, it was ordered that the judgment of the September Term, appealed from by the plaintiff, reversed with costs to abide event of the suit, that there be a new trial of said action.

And it is further ordered and adjudged that the appeal of the defendants from the aforesaid judgment be, and the same is hereby dismissed, with costs of the plaintiff to be taxed.

Decisions in Chambers.

JAS. R. GIBSON, JR., VS. JOHN R. MOEDER.

In the Supreme Court—Chambers—before Justice INGRAHAM, the motion to vacate the order of account in the case of Jas. R. Gibson, Jr., *vs.* John R. Moeder, was denied, $10 costs.

WM. H. KENGEL VS. EDWIN R. KIRK.

This case, coming up before Judge SUTHERLAND, was settled.

Orders in the Superior Court at Special Term.

BEFORE JUSTICE ROSWORTH.

John J. Phelps et al. vs. *James A. Ferguson*.—Motion for leave to withdraw demurrer and put in answer denied.

David Sturtevant vs. *Henry O. Brewer et al.*—Motion granted. Order to be entered will be settled on short notice from either party to the other.

Decisions in the Court of Appeals, June Term.

CLERICAL ERROR IN THE COPY OF CHATTEL MORTGAGE FATAL.

Ely vs. *Carnley, Sheriff, &c.*—A clerical error in the copy of a chattel mortgage and the accompanying statement of the amount claimed, by which such amount is overstated $100, is fatal, and its validity against creditors ceases with the year after the filing of an accurate copy.

It is immaterial that the mortgage has become absolute by its terms; unless possession has been taken under it, the filing of a copy under Ch. 279 of 1833, § 3, is necessary to preserve the mortgagee's title against creditors.

WHAT EVIDENCE IS REQUIRED TO PROVE THE EXISTENCE OF A CORPORATION.

Methodist Episcopal Union Church vs. *Pickett*.—To establish a corporation *de facto*, against one who has recognized the corporate character by contracting with it, it is sufficient to show the existence of a law authorizing its formation, proceedings taken for that purpose in professed compliance with the law, and acts of subsequent user.

Where the law provides for record evidence of the proceedings to organize a corporation, such record, though failing to show all the requisite proceedings, is equivalent to a considerable degree of evidence of user, and its imperfections cannot be taken advantage of by a private party who has entered into engagements with the corporation.

The certificate required by section 3 of the act 3 R. S. 294 for the incorporation of religious societies, need only contain the names of the persons elected as trustees, and the corporate name by which the trustees and their successors are thereafter to be known. A compliance with the statute in respect to the giving notice of and conducting the election, the qualifications of the electors and returning officers, and generally in all other respects, may be inferred from the record and continued user under it.

The statement in such a certificate that the presiding officers were elected by a plurality of votes, not negativing that they were chosen by a majority vote, the latter will be inferred in the absence of contrary evidence.

Court Calendar—FRIDAY, SEPT. 23.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Nos. 1247, 5188, 2491, 2492, 304, 2430, 4454½, 4557, 4554, 1666, 5308, 5388, 5317, 5209, 5204, 5050.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Enumerated—Nos. 35, 38, 44, 201, 45, 46, 48, 50, 52, 53, 54, 14, 151, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 161, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75.

AN EMPHATIC OPINION.—The following paragraph is from quite a long editorial article in the Mobile (Ala.) *Register*:

"The New-York *Herald* is the journal which, during the Italian war, first received the astounding intelligence that LOUIS NAPOLEON had requested permission to march 30,000 men through Hanover to the Rhine.

* * * * * * *

We could expose numerous other instances of the *Herald's* false pretensions, but '*Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle.*' In everything that constitutes a great metropolitan journal the TIMES has long since *taken precedence over* it, and the *Herald* now lives merely on its skill in penetrating into precincts which are sacred to decent men, and in pandering to depraved appetites by the earliest gossip and the freshest scandal. There never was so absurd a misnomer as the 'Napoleon of the Press.' Its fit appellation is the '*Barnum of the Press.*'"

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 22, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 72 bbls Ashes, 22,237 bbls. Flour, 19,583 bushels Wheat, 29,381 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Malt, 147 pkgs. Provisions, and 445 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made to-day of 85 bbls. Pots at $5 50, and 20 bbls. Pearls at $5 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 75 bags Maracaibo at 13c.; and 650 bags Rio at 12c.@12¼c., chiefly at 12¼c., ₱ lb. The Dutch Trading Company's sale of Coffee at Amsterdam passed off at rates below the general anticipation, good ordinary Java having been sold at 37c.@37½c.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 500 bales at former rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been somewhat unsettled, to-day, for State and Western Flour. State brands, especially fair to choice lots of extra, have been in good request, and prices of desirable have been rather sparingly sought after, though they have been offered freely, and on terms generally favorable to buyers. We have heard of sales of 10,000 bbls., in lots, including inferior to choice superfine State, at $4 10@$4 20 for old, and $4 20@$4 30 for new; extra ditto $4 45@$4 60, superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 05@$4 35; extra Wisconsin, old and new, at $4 40@$5 75; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, poor old to choice new, $4 45@$5; very inferior extra Ohio at $4 65@$4 85; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 90@$5 05 for old, and $5 05@$5 20 for ordinary to choice new, ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$3 00@$4 00
Superfine State	4 10@ 4 30
Extra State	4 45@ 4 60
Superfine Western	4 05@ 4 35
Extra Wisconsin	4 40@ 4 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	4 45@ 0 00
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 65@ 4 85
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	4 90@ 5 20
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 30@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 80@ 5 00
Extra Genesee	5 25@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	4 75@ 8 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	4 85@ 8 25

Southern Flour is in moderate demand, at about previous prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $5 @$5 35 for common to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; $5 40@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian has been purchased to the extent of 230 bbls. extra, in lots, chiefly at $4 65@$6 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 70@$4 50 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling in lots at $3 80@$3 85 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Puncheons of Brandywine are quoted at $19 each.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet to-day. The reduced supply of desirable lots, and the firmness of holders of such; tend to check transactions. Sales have been reported of only 9,850 bushels, in lots, including fair new white Canada at $1 22½@$1 23; good to choice new white Michigan at $1 25@$1 30; new red Western on private terms; very good new white Kentucky at $1 37½, with a small lot of very choice do., for seed, at $1 45, an extreme rate; and fair ordinary new red Southern at $1 10@$1 12 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in good request at even higher rates than those accepted yesterday. Sales have been made of 14,000 bushels, at 91c. for old mixed Western, in store; and 92c. for new do., do., afloat, ₱ bushel. Rye is inquired for chiefly at 80c.@82c. ₱ bushel; sales 1,500 bushels. Oats are in demand, including Canada at 40c.@42c.; Western, 38c.@41c.; State, 37c.@41c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 33c.@37c.; Southern, 32c.@36c. ₱ bushel. Barley continues quiet at former rates.

LUMBER—In Albany Lumber has been pretty freely purchased during the week at, in the main, unchanged prices. The Albany *Evening Journal* states that "the demand is now active for the supply of the extreme eastern ports, which to a large extent can be attributed to the drought in Maine and the scarcity of Lumber in that State. This fact is freely promulgated by Boston dealers in circulars which they have recently put forth and sent to their customers. In our market there is a scarcity of hemlock boards, joists and wall strips, which will continue until sufficient rain has fallen at the North to start the mills and keep them running. In other descriptions of Lumber the stock is large, and the assortment better than we have known it within the past five seasons. The receipts within the past six days have fallen off materially, and many are now of the impression that, from the present time up to the close of Canal navigation, they will show a large diminution compared with those of a corresponding period of last year, and that they will not be sufficient to meet the current demand. On the other hand, there are those who look for an increase, and anticipate the receipts for the season to exceed those of last year by 25,000,000 feet. Shipments during the week have been large to the East and the Northern sea-coast towns, but nothing of moment to the South. Freights are unchanged, with a fair inquiry for vessels for the East and the river market places. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to September 8, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, Pounds.
1850	147,418,580	25,688	21,716	109,836,420
1851	176,243,333	26,791	104,630	70,691,990
1852	220,220,683	23,591	196,470	65,600,828
1853	257,504,510	23,731	13,912	76,203,718
1854	219,089,351	16,041	19,414	83,001,023
1855	100,512,184	41,061	5,614	93,462,925
1856	145,959,504	26,034	9,030	69,817,409
1857	164,083,902	43,499	64,858	127,388,131
1858	181,428,643	21,797	86,407	92,198,371
1859	202,333,762	38,008	60,443	93,978,503

The total receipts of the season of Boards and Scantling, show an excess of 20,955,119 feet over the corresponding period of last season. There are yet ten weeks of canal navigation, and with the present stock here, and the high freights ruling, this large excess may dwindle down by a corresponding falling off in the receipts.

MOLASSES—No sales of importance transpired to-day.

NAVAL STORES—The movements in this line, to-day, have been restricted, owing, in part, to the unfavorable weather. No very remarkable alterations have occurred in prices.

OILS—Have been very moderately sought after, to-day, at essentially unchanged figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good demand, chiefly at $15 50@$15 68 for Mess, and $10 75@$10 80 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales 4,500 bbls., including 3,000 bbls. Mess, for future delivery, on private terms. Cut Meats are in demand including Hams at 8¾c. @8¾c., and Shoulders at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; sales 110 pkgs. Bacon is inactive, chiefly at 10c.@10½c. ₱ lb. Lard continues depressed; sales to-day 400 tcs. and bbls. common to choice at 10¾c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is heavy and drooping; sales 100 bbls., in lots, at $7@$9 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10@$11 50 for fair to choice extra do.; $5 75@$6 62½ for Country Mess, and $4 87@$5 50 for do. Prime ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $14@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in demand at 14c.@20c. for State; 12c.@16c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is moderately inquired for at from 6c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 90 tierces, in lots, at $3 25@$4 ₱ tierce.

SPICES—Sales, to-day: 500 mats Cassia at 19c; and 100 bags Pepper, in bond, at 8c. cash ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate request, to-day, —Sales having been confined to 558 hhds., and 60 bbls. Cuba at 5¾c@6¾c., with 40 hhds Porto Rico, at 7 @ 7¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 11,000 lbs prime at 10¾ @ 10¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKEY—Sales, 250 bbls., in lots, at 26¾c @ 27c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continue inactive. The scarcity of ship-room to English ports, and the firmness of shipowners operate as a check on engagements. The boisterous weather, to-day, also impeded business. Only one vessel is on the berth for Liverpool—the ship *Dreadnought*—for which the owners refuse to take Cotton at less than ¾c. 7-32d. ₱ lb, or Flour below 2s. ₱ bbl. Some 300 boxes Cheese were engaged by steamer at 40s. For London, there were taken 10 bbls. Ashes on private terms; 100 bbls. Resin, also on private terms; 20 tons Seed at 25s., and 150 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 5s. 3d. For Hamburg, 1,000 boxes Extract Logwood, by steamer, at 25s. For Bremen, 50 bales Cotton at 7-16d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ONLY ARTICLE
UNRIVALED IN MARKET,
WITH IMMENSE
HOME AND EUROPEAN
DEMAND.

The reason why, is that by Nature's own process it restores the natural color permanently after the hair becomes gray; supplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandruff, itching, and heat from the scalp, quiets and tones up the nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache, and may be relied upon to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it from falling off; *makes it soft, glossy, healthy, and beautiful*, and if used by the young two or three times a week, it will never fall or become gray; then, reader, read the following, and judge for yourselves:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1858.

Messrs. O. J. WOOD & CO.,

GENTLEMEN: Having heard a good deal about Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite gray, I made up my mind to lay aside the prejudices which I in common with a great many persons, had against all manner of patent medicines, and a short time ago I commenced using your article, to test it for myself.

The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as gray as I was, but who, having my prejudice, without my reasons for setting it aside, are unwilling to give your Restorative a trial till they have further proof, and the best proof being ocular demonstration, I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of the N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment every day.

My hair is now its natural color and much improved in appearance every way, being glossier and thicker and much more healthy looking. I am, yours respectfully HENRY JENKINS.

Corner Columbia and Carroll sts., Brooklyn.

LIVINGSTON, Ala., Feb. 14, 1858.

Prof. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair has been slightly diminishing for several years, caused, I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks, and I find that I have a fine head of hair now growing, after having used all other remedies known, to no effect. I think it the most valuable remedy now extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy.

You can publish this if you think proper. Yours, &c., S. W. MIDDLETON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1857.

Prof. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—was in fact bald. I have used but two half-pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving the benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think, from my own personal recommendation, I can induce many others to try it. Yours, respectfully,

D. R. THOMAS, M. D., No. 464 Vine-st.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good dru

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 23, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TRAVIATA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—WOMAN AND STAGE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—MAGIC PILLS—TIGHT ROPE EVOLUTIONS.

WINTER GARDEN—DOT.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—RULING PASSION—TICKLISH TIMES.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—THE BOY MARTYRS OF NEW-YORK—MAGIC TRUMPET—ROBERT MACAIRE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: THE MULETEER OF TOLEDO. Evening: THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGER—MR. AND MRS. WHITE.

HOPE CHAPEL—WAUGH'S ITALIA.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAINTINGS.

The Times in Europe.

Messrs. LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., American Bankers, No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, with whom we have made arrangements for our European business, will receive subscriptions for the NEW-YORK TIMES for any length of time, and will also furnish single copies upon the receipt of the American mails. They are also authorized to receive Advertisements, at the regular rates of the paper, and to attend to all matters of business connected with the TIMES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The critical effort of that wonder of ship-craft, the *Great Eastern*, at walking Earth's waters, is fairly the leading topic of the morning. Thanks to the letter of the Special Reporter of this paper, we are presented with a detailed, intelligent, and graphic narrative of this decisive voyage, with such scientific jottings as throw light on the mechanical aspects of the experiment. There is little room to doubt the ability of the great ship to traverse the ocean at the rate of twenty miles per hour, a rate of speed which would accomplish the passage from Portland to Portland in less than six days. So far as the merits of the vessel in respect to the avoidance of sea-sickness, and the ability to stand the strain to which her enormous length exposes her, are concerned, something more than the present partial evidence must be awaited before decision can be entirely safe. The general traits of the news brought by the *Arabia's* mails, transmitted from Boston yesterday, were sufficiently indicated by telegraph.

The only item of interest we receive from Washington relates to the financial condition of the Post-office Department. Notwithstanding the failure of Congress to make the usual appropriations, the Department has thus far been enabled to continue its business without serious difficulty, though the contractors have been only partially satisfied. Since the 1st of July, their pay has been entirely suspended, and will continue to be so until an appropriation shall have been made by Congress. No serious difficulty, however, is apprehended, as the first quarter of the contracters' service will not be concluded until the 1st of October, and by law sixty days more must elapse before they can obtain a settlement. The sixty days will end on the 1st of December, immediately before the meeting of Congress. Their wants will therefore doubtless be provided for as soon as practicable after the difficulties of the Speakership of the House shall have been overcome.

In addition to the marine disasters already reported as resulting from the recent and existing bad weather, we learn of the loss of the schooner *Alhamba*, of Baltimore, on Wednesday night, in Vineyard Sound. Several vessels are also reported ashore on the Virginia Coast. We, this morning, also, have dispatches giving accounts of damage from freshets in the great rivers. The Lehigh, Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers, in Pennsylvania, are greatly swollen, and railroad travel in some quarters is obstructed. The Ohio River, also, is reported to have risen ten feet in twenty-four hours.

The copious deluge which yesterday drenched the City was not promotive of fertility in the production of news. Even the zeal of the City Fathers was dampened. In the Board of Aldermen the ordinance presented by the City Inspector to prohibit offal and piggery establishments in the City limits was passed with amendments allowing the Mayor and City Inspector to grant permits for keeping such establishments in any part of the City at their discretion. With this strenuous action, the Aldermen succumbed to the dispiriting influence of the weather. The Board of Councilmen displayed larger energies. It concurred with the Board of Aldermen in granting the temporary use of Reservoir-square to the projectors of the serial ship *City of New-York* on which to make a public exhibition of the same, and to complete their experiments. The report of the Fire Commissioners, relative to the firemen's riot of July last, recommending the expulsion of several members of Hose Company No. 18 and Engine Company No. 20, and the disbanding of the latter Company, was returned to the Commissioners for further consideration. They also concurred in the ordinance prohibiting the keeping of swine, and committing kindred nuisances within the City limits without permission. Speaking of Councilmen, Councilman ANTHONY J. MCCARTY, of the Third Ward, with ANDREW BOLTEEL, EDWARD M. HAGGERTY, WILLIAM FRAZIER, JOHN WHITTON and "Jig" HALEY, were arrested yesterday on a charge of felonious assault and battery, preferred by Mr. DANIEL O'BRIEN, an employe of the Customs Department. The complainant presented a shocking appearance, his head was so swollen that his eyes were invisible, and his face was a shapeless, bruised and gashed mass of jellied flesh. A more sickening spectacle was never looked upon. O'BRIEN says that the accused, with half-a-dozen more, whose names he does not know, fell upon him in the drinking saloon No. 191 West-street, and kicked and beat him with clubs, and smashed decanters over his head—the assault being initiated by Councilman MCCARTY, with whom the complainant the day before had had a quarrel on a political question. The prisoners were taken before Alderman BRADY, who held them for examination. JOHN HURLEY, the constable of the Third Ward, was also taken into custody on a charge of interfering with Officer DAVIDSON while he had one of the prisoners in his charge. There was quite a large assembly at the Cooper Institute in the evening, to welcome the Rev. Dr. EDGAR and the Rev. Messrs. DILL and WILSON, the delegates from the Irish Presbyterian Assembly, who are here for the purpose of soliciting aid in behalf of the Evangelization of the South and West of Ireland. The Rev. Dr. DEWITT occupied the chair, supported by a large number of clergymen. A speech was made by each member of the delegation, and they all gave a very favorable view of the progress of the revival in Ireland. They were welcomed by Dr. ADAMS, Dr. MURRAY, Dr. COOKMAN, of Philadelphia, and others who promised them the sympathy and effective support of the Christian people of America. The case of the negro WILLIAM MOWER against PETER BOGARDUS and others, for tarring and feathering him in Hudson, Columbia Co., a full report of which has appeared in our columns, was in the morning resumed in the Supreme Court, before Judge POTTER. The testamony both for the plaintiff and the defence, was closed The principal witness examined yesterday was the ringleader, CHRIST, who testified especially to the manner in which the outrage was committed, himself being the principal actor therein. The summing up will commence this morning, and the Judge will charge the jury some time in the afternoon. In the Court of General Sessions, FELIX LARKEN was tried for an assault with a knife on WILLIAM BLAUVELT, in Hudson-street, on the 9th September, with intent to kill. The affray between the parties had its origin in the competition for a foot-race. The evidence showing that LARKEN believed he was acting in self-defence, he was convicted of simple assault only, and remanded for sentence. The trial occupied nearly the whole day. The Mozart Hall Democratic Central Committee had a meeting in the evening. Mr. WOOD made a speech narrating and defending his proceedings at the late Syracuse Convention; and arrangements were made for the holding of primary elections on Tuesday evening next for choice of delegates to conventions for the nomination of Judicial officers, Supervisors, Senators and Assemblymen within the City limits. The Judicial Convention will meet on Monday, Oct. 3; the Senatorial on Tuesday, Oct. 4; and the Assembly on Wednesday, Oct. 5. The stormy weather influenced business materially. The Stock Market recovered its firmness of tone, and prices were ½@¾ ₱ cent. higher at the close than on Wednesday afternoon. New-York Central, 81¾; Galena, 75½; and Reading, 45¾. State Stocks were but partially dealt in; Missouris, 84¾. In Railway Bonds, Illinois Centrals advanced to 89 ₱ cent. Only 500 bales Cotton were yesterday sold at old prices. Stste Flour was in good request and closed a shade higher. Western and Southern Flour, however, were moderately inquired for, at essentially unchanged figures. Wheat was held with more firmness, but was inactive. Mixed Western Corn advanced to 91c.@92c. ₱ bushel. Pork was actively sought after, and at the close was dearer. Lard and Beef were unaltered. Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Rice, Naval Stores and Oils were lightly dealt in. Spices were in request. Hides and Leather and Metals were in limited demand. A moderate business was transacted in Hay, Tallow and Whisky. The freight engagements were restricted.

The American Convention.

The Americans have held their State Convention, and decided upon the part they will take in the coming State election. Their action betrays a profound and rather melancholy consciousness that, as a party, they have survived all their usefulness and most of their strength. The address and resolutions which embodied their sentiments amounts to nothing more than a prolonged groan over their own decay. We have none of those glowing proclamations of native principle, or of those burning denunciations of foreign priestcraft, which once lit up the official documents of this powerful political Order. The dangers which menace us from the radical schemes of Dutch infidelity, and the insidious wiles of Irish Catholics,—the perils which impend over our heads from the machinations of Popes and princes against our liberties and our peace, seem to have blown away from our political heavens, and left everything all serene. The sentiment is, indeed, casually thrown out that, in the opinion of the American Party, "it is a wise and just principle of government that American born citizens should be the chosen representatives of the people;"—but they proceed with all possible speed to confess their utter inability to elect men to office who either believe in or illustrate this principle,—and they therefore turn their attention to other projects and endeavors.

The mission of the American Party, according to this newest revelation, is to "reform acknowledged abuses in the old political parties." The task is somewhat serious,—and we only wish we could see in the American Party either the will or the power to perform it. What those abuses are is very forcibly and very truly set forth in their Address. They denounce warmly the whole machinery by which nominations are made, and the popular will controlled, by both the great political parties of the country;—and then they proceed, in the most piteous tones of complaint, to deplore the unwillingness of one of those parties to enter into an alliance with them, on fair and equal terms, for the overthrow of the other. We do not insist upon the palpable inconsistency of these positions. We look upon them merely as evidences of their conscious weakness and inability to take any open and positive political stand themselves.

The purpose which they intimate to organize themselves into a balance-of-power party, and thus control the other two, instead of aiming to do anything of themselves, would be worthy of commendation if the principle of its organization were clearly just. But we see no proof that any principle whatever has controlled their selection of candidates from the Republican and Democratic tickets. They have taken half of each,—without any apparent object or motive whatever in the selection. They have nominated a German for Treasurer, and have left off an American Canal man, of high ability and experience, for Secretary of State. The men they have chosen are no purer, no abler, no more free from party corruptions and intrigue, than the men they have rejected. Their sole object seems to have been to make up a ticket from the other two, for the purpose of showing their ability to decide the result. Suppose they accomplish that object:—what practical service will they thus have rendered to themselves or the State?

The movement at Utica seems to us the final effort of a dying party. If they fail to control the result this Fall, they will scarcely be able to reorganize at all. If they succeed, the men elected will neither represent their principles, nor recognize their claims. Their object in holding a Convention was apparently only to die with dignity:—it is by no means certain that even this moderate aim has been accomplished.

The Police Commission.

We publish in another column a card from Mr. D. B. HASBROUCK, complaining of his removal from the Deputy Clerkship of the Police Commission for having attended a political Convention. We give place to this document merely because Mr. H. desires us to do so, and because justice, perhaps, requires that his own view of the case should be put before the public. But we feel bound to add that the card itself confirms us in the views we have already expressed on the subject. We think the action of the Board in the premises worthy of all commendation, and trust the same course will be pursued in every similar case.

Mr. H. alleges that he was never notified that the rule on the subject applied to clerks, as well as to policemen. We are at a loss to conjecture why it should ever have entered his head that there could be one rule for clerks and another for other members of the force,—unless he supposed a clerkship to be held as a reward for political service, and for other duties than those connected with the Police Department. He complains also of not having been allowed a public trial,—of not having been confronted with his accusers, &c.;—all of which is entitled to no weight, inasmuch as he has never denied the fact alleged against him.

An attempt is made to give this action a political complexion; but Mr. STILLMAN, who voted for the removal, is a Republican, and Mr. BAILEY, who offered the resolution, is not a member of the Democratic Party. Mr. HASBROUCK, it is true, asserts that Mr. B. "constantly attends secret caucuses with the Democratic members";—but we are authorized to say that this is entirely untrue, and that Mr. BAILEY has never in a single instance attended, nor been invited to attend, such a caucus. So far as political considerations can be supposed to have entered into the question, it is much more likely that Commissioners BOWEN and STRANAHAN voted *against* enforcing a fixed rule of the Board in Mr. HASBROUCK'S case from party sympathies, than that all the other members, differing in politics, voted for it upon political grounds. It is natural enough that Mr. H. should appeal to the political sentiments of his party on his own behalf; but we do not believe his appeal will meet with any very fervent response. All citizens, of every party, who appreciate the importance of an independent Police for this City will, we are confident, sustain the Board in any endeavor they make to enforce so salutary a rule as the one in question.

Our Post-Office System.

We have more than once taken occasion to commend the general management of his Department by the present Postmaster-General. So far as we are able to judge from his acts, Mr. HOLT may fairly be regarded as a specimen of that almost extinct species of men,—a high public officer who pays more attention to the service of the people than to the claims of party;—and we are happy to regard the reforms he has already effected in his Department as indications of the spirit and temper in which he will press others, of still greater importance, upon the attention of Congress. Our Post-office system is certainly not creditable to the country. Its defects are notorious and serious. They are partly organic and incurable, under a system which makes political claims, and not business capacity, the key to employment in the postal service; and in a still greater degree, they arise from the ignorant and hasty legislation of Congress on a subject which, up to this time, has never been regarded as affording any basis for the investment of party capital. We trust that the Postmaster-General, who is, we believe, doing his best to master the situation of his Department, will demand from Congress such legislation as is most urgently required for the cure of obvious defects, and for giving to the service the accuracy and dispatch which it needs so much.

In the postal service, more than in any other departmental branch of Government, the experience of permanent officers is required for the prompt transaction of business, and likewise to insure that care which holding a situation "during good behavior" elicits. The man employed at the request of a Member of Congress, is only sure of continuance in office while he can continue of political service to his patron; a thousand questions of party organization and local nominations may arise, making it desirable to the patron that another partisan should be substituted for the patriot first employed. At best, the man so given his place, can only hope for a two years' incumbency; and in the complex operations of sorting, boxing and distributing letters to various sections and modes of delivery, the whole of this time would be required to make the man decently fit for the prompt discharge of his duties. In this view of the matter, we have left out of sight the questions affecting integrity and regular habits of business; it is to be supposed that no man in a position commanding patronage would recommend for employment a person of whose honesty he was not satisfied, or whose habits would be a reproach to the Department which employed him.

But the postal evils which, in this City at least, press most keenly on the public, are those connected with the delivery of letters by carrier, or through special Post-office box, set apart for a particular man or firm. No provision having been made by Congress for the employment of letter-carriers at a fixed salary, as in London, a carrier's fee of two cents is collected on each letter delivered; and this, where parties are in the habit of receiving twenty or thirty letters daily, becomes quite a serious tax of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars a year, in addition to the regular charge for stamps made upon each letter. Meantime, the lucky proprietor of a special Post-office box pays but six dollars a year for box-rent, and many receive an average of one hundred letters daily for that amount. Most of the quack doctors, lottery men, and advertising Bohemians, who prey on the credulity of the public, commence operations by securing a box in the Post-office, partly as a matter of economy, by which they save several hundred dollars a year on the letters of their dupes; partly because the possession of a box gives some appearance of respectability; and lastly—more important than all—because a Box Number will stand in lieu of name and address, giving these gentry full swing to swindle, while exposing them as little as possible to the cowhides of exasperated country victims.

Now the first thing for Congress to do on this subject is to make provision that all letters, prepaid by stamps, shall be delivered free of further charge at the door of address. This will necessitate the assignment of fixed salaries to all carriers; but the drain so created can easily be made up in the course of time by imposing double postage on all letters mailed without prepayment, and also from the funds collected by the present charge of two cents each on City, or drop letters, as they are called, mailed and delivered within the district of the same post-office. The system of optional prepayment, we know, is subject to many and grave objections under the present organization of the Post-office Department; but as it has been found to work well in England, with the penalty of a double rate where prepayment has been neglected, we can see no good reason why it should not be adopted here in preference to the present cumbrous and costly system of sending out a printed notice to the party addressed that a letter is detained for non-payment, and will be forwarded on the receipt of one or more stamps.

The adoption of such a system—the free delivery by carrier of all prepaid letters—would at once and effectually break up the present unjust and partial system of Post-office Boxes, under which one man receives for six dollars a year the same services for which another man has to pay several hundred dollars. It is due to the Postmaster of this City to say that the few boxes, comparatively, to be distributed each year, are rented out in order of priority, and without any premium or charge of "good will" for the advantage so secured; but that attempts are frequently made by the lessees of these boxes to dispose of their fancied right in them at a profit to other applicants, we see evidenced almost every second day by advertisements, headed "A Post-office Box to be sold." Such sales are not recognized by the Post-office, and the box so put up for sale escheats to the first applicant on the list.

In these suggestions for the better regulation of the Post-office Department in general, and the postal service of this City in particular, we have studiously avoided any controversy as to the proper site for our Post-office, that being a question to which time will rapidly give a correct solution. That the present building is inadequate to the public needs, and in an architectural respect a disgrace to our City pride, are points too obvious to require enforcement. A mere tinder-box inside, and about as combustible as the Crystal Palace, it would not need more than twenty minutes from the breaking out of a fire in the present building to lay the whole structure level with the ground, involving on an average night a loss to the public of more than sufficient to secure a fire-proof Post-office of the requisite size in a suitable location. We know that the wretched nature of the present building is admitted on all hands, and have every hope that an appropriation to meet the requirements of the case will be inserted in the next postal schedule presented for the action of Congress.

An Appeal to be Heeded.

We have been requested to publish the following card from the Managers of an enterprise which we have more than once taken occasion to commend to public favor:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your readers are all familiar with our "*Coffee and Reading Room*" in the Fourth Ward, under charge of Mr. ORVILLE GARDNER. We are much perplexed about one matter connected with it of public interest. Mr. GARDNER is constantly bringing into the room young men, *often of the most respectable families*, who have drank themselves into the very gutter. They come in ragged and filthy, without a cent in their pockets, having slept in the public markets. Mr. GARDNER induces them to take the pledge, feeds, clothes and cleans them, and gets them a lodging. The first place to which he takes them, when restored to their right mind, is the public prayer meeting, and numbers have already commenced a better life under these influences. But all this costs money—not much, yet *more than Mr. Gardner himself can afford. The Committee have not even received enough for the current expenses and fitting up the room.* Will not some persons, especially those who have sons exposed to temptation, and those whose children have already begun the mournful course of intoxication—would these not feel it a privilege to appropriate a little money to *redeem young men* from drunkenness? It is thought that twenty-five cents a day for each person for a few days would often be enough. Donations of any articles of men's clothing can be sent to the room No. 26 New-Bowery, and any moneys can be sent there to Mr. ORVILLE GARDNER, Superintendent, or to

S. R. COMSTOCK, Citizens' Bank.
M. S. HEWITT, No. 112 Fulton-street.
A. PELL, Jr., No. 56 Wall-street.
J. F. MELLISS, No. 285 Broadway.
C. L. BRACE, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

This is one of the most surprising and discreditable statements we have recently encountered. We would not have believed it possible that, in the midst of so wealthy and so charitable a community as this, an enterprise so nobly and palpably beneficent could have been thus neglected and abandoned. There is no difficulty whatever in collecting from our people half a million of dollars every year, to send tracts and Bibles and missionaries to Africa and the uttermost parts of the habitable globe. Mass meetings are held, agents set to work, and enormous amounts of money contributed constantly for the most distant enterprises of Christian zeal,—and that, too, with the rarest and most meagre encouragement, so far as known results are concerned. Yet for this enterprise, which is daily redeeming our own people from degradation and ruin,—which is doing more direct, practical and tangible good among that portion of our inhabitants who need such efforts most, than any one of the gorgeous churches which adorn our streets, not enough money can be raised to "pay the current expenses, or fitting up a single room!" Is it, then, absolutely necessary that the objects of our charity should live a thousand miles away from us? Cannot we bear to look upon the fruits of our own beneficence? Or is the stimulus of sectarianism and religious partisanship essential to the exercise of practical charity?

There are scores of rich men in this City whose sons are becoming drunkards and vagabonds,—a disgrace to their families and pests to the community,—and who ought, from their own experience to appreciate the claims of such an establishment as the one in question. They subscribe largely to our Tract Societies,—to the Bible Societies,—to all great enterprises for saving the heathen of Caffraria, and opening new paths for Christian truth in the remotest regions of the earth. Their names, we do not doubt, will figure prominently among the contributors to the fund for converting the Catholics of Ireland to what they regard as a purer and a better faith. This is quite right and commendable. We would not discourage any man from giving money to any object which he believes to be just and worthy of his aid. But we have a right to claim *for the heathen of our own City*, some share of the regard and beneficence of our own citizens. They have no right thus to leave the men, women and children of our own households,—living in our midst, controlling our social and civil institutions, and giving character to our City and country,—to sink into worse than heathen degradation under the very shadow of the churches which mock their wretchedness, and stand only as living contradictions of the doctrines professed beneath their roofs.

The Managers of this Fourth Ward Reading Room have a right to ask, at the hands of this professedly Christian community, the full and abundant and steady supply of all its wants. They do the cause they serve gross wrong by begging the pittance of which they speak. We cannot but hope that it has lacked support merely because it has not attracted the notice of our people; and that some among the thousands of our wealthy and truly charitable citizens (and no city in the world can boast a greater number of them,) will at once give it the attention which it so well deserves.

Another Benevolent Movement.

We are glad to learn that a new society has been organized for the special purpose of looking after the interests—material and moral—of the lower classes in the lower Wards of the City. WILSON G. HUNT is President of the new organization, and its other executive officers are gentlemen of recognized energy, influence and public spirit. They have selected as the Superintendent of the Mission, the Rev. Mr. VAN METER, whose connection with the Five Points Methodist Mission and with the Children's Aid Society have made him widely and most favorably known to all who are interested in the philanthropic movements of the day. We understand that Mr. VAN METER will enter upon the duties of this new position immediately on his return from another expedition with a colony of children to the West. The headquarters of the new Mission is to be in the Fourth Ward,—which alone has an aggregate population of about 23,000, and probably embodies within its limits more vice, degradation and wretchedness than any other Ward in the City.

We are glad to perceive that the *physical* condition of this class of our population is to receive attention at the hands of this Mission—for experience as well as reason shows the utter inutility of those agencies which ignore the material wants of the poor in a zealous concern for their spiritual welfare. It is impossible, in the first place, to gain the attention to moral considerations of people who are starving; and, besides this, it is not easy to impress the minds of the hungry with a high sense of the worth of that charity and benevolence which is deaf to the cries of hunger, and gives so little heed to the decencies and comforts of daily life. We must have, in some way or other, a radical reform in the houses and homes of the degraded poor, before we can hope for any great change in their manners or their morals. It is utterly impossible for men, women, and children, who live in the midst of filth and degradation, who are crowded into narrow dwellings, in close contact with the vile, and without the possibility of escaping their influence, to be otherwise than vicious and degraded themselves.

Several most excellent beginnings of reform have already been made in this direction. The Children's Aid Society, which we regard as, in all its aspects, the model charity of the City—the one which, in proportion to its means, does more radical and essential good than any other among us—has, during the few years of its existence, already rescued thousands of children from the career of vice upon which, without its aid, they would certainly have been launched; and, if properly supported, as it can scarcely fail to be, will contribute largely to that redemption of our City which we cannot help hoping for, however remote the present prospect of its realization. The Missions at the Five Points have also been productive of great good. And this new enterprise, we trust, will give still further impetus to the general movement of benevolence upon which, far more than upon our Government, we must rely for the welfare and prosperity of the City.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

Improvements in Ocean Steam Navigation—Probable Success of the new Mammoth Steamer.

From our Special Correspondent, whose interesting story, written on board the big ship, may be found in another column of this paper, and is amply confirmed by the accounts of the London papers, we learn that the *Great Eastern* had left her moorings, and that her performances, so far as opportunity had been afforded, fully met the most sanguine expectations. At our last advices she had gone upon her trial-trip and it will not be until we receive reports of her return that any reliable judgment can be formed as to her future success. On both sides the Atlantic she is watched with the deepest interest: the hopes of the commercial world and the expectations of scientific men are alike involved in the result. It is almost universally believed that, for some reason connected with her size, sharpness and double instruments of propulsion she will outstrip all former instances of speed and economy. Should these hopes be realized, her success would be chiefly prized as a test and proof of new and revolutionary principles in marine construction, through which great impulses will be given to commerce and its dependencies all over the world.

But while the history of Steam Navigation proves as thoroughly as will her trial, that certain features of the *Great Eastern* are improvements, the same history indicates that there are grave faults in her construction—*old* faults, which we know will detract from a success, but which we hope and trust will not precipitate a failure. We have on another occasion mentioned, what *may* be only a singular coincidence, that the wooden hulls and paddle-wheels which characterize our own money-sinking ships were abandoned in England for iron hulls and the screw propeller with decided success and economy. The *Great Eastern* is therefore free from one of our faults in marine architecture, for her material and construction are perhaps her best features as to economy, safety and durability. As to the combined screw and paddle, it is to be hoped that the advantage of the former will not be overbalanced by the well-known defects of the latter. In the matter of her size, compared to the estimated size of Atlantic waves, and her consequent freedom from rolling and pitching, about which we hear so much, it is only necessary to watch such ships as the *Vanderbilt* and *Persia* in a moderate sea to assure ourselves that she will in 9 voyages out of 10 meet waves in the highest degree prolific of seasickness—for it is not the hurricane pitches but the short chop-seas, such as the waves rolled up by a reefing breeze will be to the *Great Eastern*, that are most uncomfortable to landsmen. As to her sharpness, (8¼ widths in length,) it is considerably exceeded by other sea-going vessels—the *Wave Queen*, for instance, being 14 breadths in length, while even the *Persia* is 8 to 1. Were the *Great Eastern's* beam reduced by 20 feet, she would still present more resistance to the rolling action of the sea than any other vessel; and since the space between the sharp lines of a very large vessel could be used for stowage, while the corresponding space of a small vessel would be valueless, we hold that it was a mistake to build the great ship so wide. Twenty feet less beam would have saved an immense cost in construction, and especially in fuel We doubt if the *Great Eastern* would roll as much were she 300 feet longer, her width being the same, for ocean waves are not long winrows but irregular hillocks of water, and a vessel 1,000 feet long could hardly fail, however she might be heading, to derive support on both sides from half a dozen waves, while a very short ship would be half the time on the steep-side hill of a single wave. To suppose that such a ship could not be made stiff enough to avoid breaking her back, is absurd. We would trust Mr. SCOTT RUSSEL, at least, with that.

After all, these are not the leading faults of the *Great Eastern*. The charge against her is the same that we make against all manner of steamships. With a few exceptions, the generation and application of steam in marine boilers and engines, however well the work may be finished, and however ingeniously mechanical difficulties may be surmounted, is old-fashioned, lumbering and wasteful. The average consumption of fuel on steam vessels under full work is not less than 6 pounds of coal per hour to maintain one horse power. Stationary engines, since the principles of the Corliss Engine were introduced, are considered bad if they consume more than 2 pounds per horse power, and good locomotives run with 2½ to 3 pounds. Suppose steamers to do no better, a saving of 50 to 75 tons of coal, or say $2,500 a trip, would constitute all the difference in the world between a success and a failure.

In the first place: Do our marine boilers *require* from twice to four times the space and weight, per horse power, of locomotives? It is true that with salt water, a boiler of small surface vigorously worked is liable to dangerous incrustation, but this is prevented by surface condensation—by using the same water over and over again when it is once purified, in which case a boiler weighing 50 pounds per horse power is just as good as one weighing 200 pounds. This problem of surface condensation lies at the foundation of steamship improvement. By using the same water throughout a voyage, its purity is maintained, its heat is partially preserved, its liability to prime—*i. e.*, to pass off as useless spray—is almost totally prevented; none of it is blown off, together with the heat it has absorbed, into the sea, and steam of the economical pressure of 100 to 150 pounds may be carried as in locomotives. But its crowning advantage for marine purposes is the saving of weight and space. The required apparatus is not perfected, although a standard thing with some builders Each kind has its good features, while a little experiment will soon overcome every difficulty. Why, then, do we longer postpone the signal advantages of feeding pure water to our marine boilers? The *Great Eastern's* hollow iron masts are used as surface condensers—why should not parts of her hollow iron hull answer the same purpose?

Again, why do we not burn bituminous coal—the whole of it—instead of throwing away at least 18 per cent. in the shape of smoke? No man should be suffered to make a boiler, in this age of the world, who does not know how to burn coal. Yet look at our ocean and Mississippi steamers!

Superheating steam, after a long trial, is an established source of economy, in spite of its failure on the *Baltic* a few passages. Its chief advantages doubtless arise, not from *super*heating, but from actually evaporating all the water carried out of the boiler with the steam, and from preserving a non-condensing temperature in the cylinders. The same effects are partially produced, without the risk of experiment, by placing a steam jacket around the cylinders. But does one steamer in a hundred show any attempt at these recognized improvements?

The application of steam to the piston by better valve motions, which shall not rob it of much of its power before it gets to its work, and which shall not consume much of its power by unnecessary friction, is a subject of vast importance. The general marine practice is not up to the requirements or to the knowledge of the day in this matter.

While we are decidedly behind the English as to the use of iron and the screw, we share in their necessity for better principles of marine engine construction, and here was the true field of the *Great Eastern*—to embody in her shape and propulsion the highest possible perfection of the art. Now, in her engine and boilers, at least, she is the simple reproduction of old fashions on a gigantic scale. Had the unnecessary cost of launching her been devoted to the introduction of good combustion, high and dry steam, and a better valve motion, she would have been worth her cost to a great many people besides her owners, as a model.

As it is, the *Great Eastern* does possess elements which we believe will lead to a moderate degree of success. She is strong and fire-proof beyond a doubt, and her foundering would be almost a miracle. Whether sea-sick proof or not, she will roll less than smaller vessels. These two things—safety and convenience of locomotion—will attract a large proportion of travel. We can hardly doubt that she will make better time than any other ocean steamer, but we fear she will far exceed her allowance of 250 tons of coal per day, at high speed. The *Persia* requires 3,000 indicated horse-power to drive her 14 miles per hour, and the *Great Eastern*, of two and a half times her area of midship section, can hardly require less than 6,000 for the same speed, while at 18 miles she would, by the known rule, require 12,000. At the average rate of consumption by engines of the same general construction, this would require at least 600 tons of coal per day.

But the *Great Eastern*, considered simply as a work of engineering art, is the most splendid construction of modern times. Without the least pause or accident for which her builders were responsible, she has quietly grown up from shapeless piles of iron into an almost sublime embodiment of power and model of symmetry. Whatever she may prove in a commercial point of view, *we* ought to be able to learn something from the expenditure of $5,000,000, and there is little doubt that our enthusiastic reception of the great ship will testify to our appreciation of the enterprise which has at last set her afloat.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE'S FAIR.

Thoroughbreds and Fast Trotters at the Cattle Show—The Horticultural Fair on a Rainy Day.

Thursday proving no less horribly wet and muddy a day than Wednesday, visitors were very scarce at the Cattle Show and Horticultural Exhibition. The Cattle Show, be it known, is not held on the bare green hill called Hamilton-square, where it has been held in former years, but on Hamilton Park, directly across Third-avenue, southward from the square—a cultivated lawn, broken up with groves, with drives under noble old elms, and many pleasant walks. Pleasant on a pleasant day,—of course, on such a day as yesterday, miry and abominable for pedestrians. Entering from the avenue, you first encounter the Implement Shed, which is pretty well occupied with tools, new and old, for the subjugation of the earth. The stalls for cattle were not all occupied, though nearly all taken. Among the horses are several thoroughbreds—but the judges say not quite as many as are so entered. The most famous horse present is *Mango*, now 25 years old. He was once sold to the King of Belgium for $22,000. He has figured in the history of the English turf and won his Derby in his day. BATHGATE BROTHERS, of Morrisania, who are his present owners, enter also *Comet*, a *Trustee* colt, now 3 years old, who promises to make good his name, and a *Trustee* mare, the *Mauritania Maid*, with a colt at her side by *Mango*. BENJAMIN WHITLOCK enters an imported thoroughbred colt, *Lord Napier*, and a colt, *Young Revenue*, got by *Revenue* out of *Young Patsie*, and bred by Col. GIBBONS, of New-Jersey. Mr. AYCRIGG, of New-Jersey, enters the thoroughbred stallion, *Governor Wright*.

Among the trotting horses, GEORGE FELT, of Harlem, enters *Division*. S. B. BONNE, of Flushing, enters a pretty colt, out of *Sontag*, by *Ethan Allen*, and also the *Toronto Chief*. The *Empress* is a remarkably fine bay trotting mare, (got by *Cassius M. Clay* out of an Abdallah mare)—the property of THOS. RUTTER, of Yorkville.

Among the notable cattle are one Alderney cow, with beautiful deer-like head and eye, and a fine herd of Ayrshires. In the Market Department there are several handsome milch cows with their calves. There a few fine Southdown sheep and some swine, quite unlike in appearance the offal-fed nuisances that Superintendent DOWNING lately ejected from the Central Park vicinity. Of Guinea-pigs, pigeons and poultry, there is a satisfactory display. The trial of saddle horses will come off the first fine day after the equinoctial has passed. The steam-plow is somewhere this side of Albany, on its way to town, and the novel sight of its operation will be afforded at some day, not yet determined on, next week.

PLANTS AND FLOWERS.

The ticket that admits to the Cattle Show admits also to the Horticultural Rooms. To connect the two shows and accommodate visitors, a bridge has been constructed over the street that bounds the northern side of the Third-avenue Railroad Dépôt, from the Park to the Halls. Of course, yesterday it did not groan under the weight of passengers, but the display was none the less enjoyed by the score or two who did brave the mud and rain. In the Fruit Department we noticed, in addition to the novelties of the preceding day, a fine tree of ripe figs, and a basket of seedling pears, the production of WM. CULLEN BRYANT, which he has named the "Roslyn." It is a small, dark-colored fruit, very juicy and very delicious.

Entering the room devoted to flowers, it is refreshing to find that the perfume of homelike and exotic plants overcomes the stable smell which the very handsome halls acquire from their vicinity to the non-voting employes of the Railroad Company. To the full-dressed lady of cut flowers, fronting the entrance, allusion has already been made. If she had not a hideous dummy face she would be rather ornamental than otherwise. Another floral design, very large, representing two globes lifted on a bean-pole, would be pretty if the globes were true circles. But WM. FITZPATRICK'S Italian fountain, made of roses, pinks, mignionettes, and small, fragrant blossoms, is a beauty that bears the closest observation, and grows under inspection. It took the first prize, and well deserved it. The bouquets were all beautiful, but the best composed were the worst shaped.

A magnificent Cape of Good Hope lily—a *Strelitzia Regina*—some five feet high, its orange-colored blossom looking like a bird of fire just springing from its nest, is an admirable specimen. Close by it is a bunch of pampas grass in flower, some seven feet high, whose thorny spires must make it anything but pleasant for the bare-legged natives in riding through.

Mr. BUCHANAN exhibits a marvelous variety of ferns and Lycopodiums. His tables abound too in the eccentric plants, with oddly variegated colors of leaf; the *Maranta* Bicolor, whose awkward leaf looks like a cow's tongue, is rich in both its shades of green; the *Seringea Gillifera*, whose flower is a thick fleshy bonnecret; the *Bilbergia Veridis* and *Acanis*, with short, thorny, stubborn leaves, colored like and ugly as a toad; the *Amaranthus Variegata*, whose upper leaves are three-fourths pink and one-fourth green, leaving nothing more of a flower to be desired upon it; the *Celadium* and *Begonium*, with leprous spots which are only beautiful because they are odd; the *Cissus-Discolor*, whose leaves are velvet of the richest colors. There are a few Orchids in bloom, choice because of their unmitigated eccentricity, as if Nature had shaped and colored them after the pattern of a bad dream. There is a large variety of delicate and beautiful heaths in bloom, worth the tramp through all the mud to see. Of Turk's Heads, Aloes, and Euphubias, to all contorted, fantastic shapes, Dr. KNIGHT exhibits extraordinary specimens, and accommodates the visitor by attaching to each a label, clearly written, and thrust into a glass tube, sealed at each end, to one of which the wire is attached. A growing pineapple, and a banana almost in bearing, are among the curiosities that will attract the crowd, if the skies are ever clear enough to allow the crowd to go up.

The dinner to the Judges was eaten at 2 o'clock yesterday, and the speeches omitted—always the wiser way unless somebody present is to be glorified and the reporters are by to write the speeches up for a larger company than could be accommodated about the cold cuts and fruit baskets.

The American Institute is getting a sorry return for its heavy expenses on these Fall shows, and but two days more are left before their close. Between the fire of last year and the flood of this, its finances cannot be very flattering. But at Palace Garden it hopes to fetch up arrears and replenish the treasury.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—VERDI'S opera of "La Traviata" will be performed here to-night with CORTESI, STEFANI and ANCIDI in the principal rôles. This distribution is, we need scarcely add, one of the best that can be had for the work, and should attract a crowded audience.

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THE FALL FASHIONS.

Opening Day of the Milliners—The Fashions for the Season.

Another opening came off yesterday—in fact two openings; one of the windows of heaven, the other of the milliners' windows on Broadway. The Fall weather and the Fall Fashions set in upon us together; the first dark, wild, wet and windy; the second more gorgeous than Solomon in all his glory, gleaming, sheeny, blazing like the American forests beneath the fiery finger of October.

There is something marvelous in the energy of women. The "devout female sex," as St. CARLO BORROMEO called them, live by the heart; and they certainly carry their hearts with them into everything that they do. Whatever the object of a woman's passion may be, whether theology or the toilette, or merely some poor wretch of a male creature glorified by her idolatrous fancy into a hero of romance, the worship which she gives to it knows neither bounds nor obstacles. The skies seem disposed to test this trait in the fashionable women of New-York; for we are quite as sure to see a deluge in the streets on the "opening days" of the Spring and Fall *modes* as on the religious anniversaries in the dreary month of May. But "lovely woman" bears the trial triumphantly: and the shops of the *modistes* are, to say the least, quite as certain to be well filled on these important ceremonial occasions as are the fashionable churches on a cloudy Sunday.

Yesterday made no exception to the rule—as indeed how should it?—for really it could hardly be expected of our frail female humanity that a mere tempest of wind and rain, involving nothing worse than innumerable colds in the head, rheumatisms, megrims and vapors, should keep back the female eye from seeing, and the female hand from touching, those wonders of the foreign looms, which all the thunders of Protectionist and Economical journals, like our cotemporary of the *Tribune*, cannot prevent our merchants from importing in such suicidal abundance. The bazaars of Gotham never teemed with such a wealth of woven taste and skill and splendor as now. If it be true that the crisis of 1857 killed us, we certainly mean to die like the dolphins—magnificently. Or, are we the great American nation, just about as hard to slay as *Mr. Mantilini*, who committed suicide seven times in vain, and finally took to turning a mangle? Perhaps we only sham dead, after all, like the tamed goldfinches, and are really quite as well and brisk as ever. For the sake of the manufacturers, who have flooded our warehouses for the last six months, we most devoutly hope, as indeed we believe, that this is the true state of the case.

The order of the day in ladies dresses is decidedly golden fleece. The souls of those stately burghers' wives of ancient Flanders who vexed Queen ISABEL of France into such demoniac rage by the many-colored splendor of their robes, "each wife a queen to see," may safely come back to earth on Broadway this Fall. They will find themselves at home. The soft Arcadian hues of peace have evidently given place to the pomp and circumstance of glorious war in the European factories of fashion. The Zouaves and the Turcos, Magenta and Solferino have set the fancies of the designers on fire. It is almost impossible to find a single robe, or hat or cloak among all the new arrivals, which is quiet and subdued in color or pattern. What the Philadelphians are to do we can't imagine; it being a religion with them that drab is the livery of beauty, and roses and rainbows only lamentable incidents of Adam's fall. *Touchstone* is lord of the ascendant now. "Motley is your only wear." The favorite materials of the season in dressee, the Marguerite silks, the printed merinos and the Ottoman velvet plaids, are especially superb in hue.

The Marguerite silks are as unlike the "rare pale Margaret" as can be. They resemble neither pearls nor daisies. Perhaps they wear their name from MARGARET of Valois, that rather *cramoisie* Queen of Navarre. The color of these shot silks is a kind of impassioned *mauve*, very regal and delicate, which lights up most brilliantly, and is of course exclusively adapted to home and evening toilettes. We may, therefore, expect to meet it continually on Broadway in very cloudy days; and it will no doubt be largely worn in the omnibuses.

The merinos are also very marked and almost glittering; dark rich grounds dotted all over with bright little bouquets which "leap at your eye," as the French expressively put it. The Ottoman plaids are patterned in very large squares, and earn their Oriental title by contrasts of color as startling as the clangors of Turkish music.

The hats, or bonnets shall we call them, for they are really nothing but imperfect little caps, of the season partake the general sunshine. If Danae were alive and a Paris milliner, (as she probably would be,) we might suspect her of devising the reigning hats. Ribbons, flowers and *bandeaux* of a rich corn color are the favorite trimmings, and the wearers must risk the imputation of having been caught in a shower of gold.

The changes in the form and make of dresses and bonnets both have been very slight. The writer of a charming paper in the last *Atlantic Monthly*, who discusses the prolific theme of "Daily Beauty" under the specification of the female toilette with equal taste and ardor, must "pick his flint" and try again if he hopes to demolish the *cinque-cento* corsage. It is still the absolute vogue, and will be worn either slightly pointed or rounded. Basques, however, are to be entirely discarded, except for a morning costume; a notable and agreeable exception in their favor for which the basques ought to be grateful. Double skirts will be worn; but the full plain skirt elaborately trimmed to an almost unlimited extent with ribbon, lace, cords and tassels, will be decidedly the "thing." The sleeves of dresses and cloaks will be very wide and full, and dashingly trimmed. At TAYLOR'S in Broadway we found a dress sleeve too new and pretty to be empty. It was full and square, set into the shoulder in four box-plaits, and open half way up the arm; the lower part of the sleeve was surrounded with small ruffles edged with lace, and from the top depended a pointed cap with four rows of similar trimming. Here, also, was a bishop's sleeve, utterly unsuited to the Episcopal bench, with a deeply scalloped cap and cuff, beruffled with dainty little rows of ruffles.

A *quasi* novelty in the making up of silks, is the double waist, contrived a double debt to pay, for home wear and the promenade. The corsage is first made, low, with a short sleeve, then the upper portion of the dress made detached, with long sleeves, which can be buttoned under the cap.

The military inspiration, to which we have alluded, has affected the milliners as well as the manufacturers. The Marguerite silks come to us with the suggestion that they should be made up with corsages, trimmed like a Hussar's jacket—cords and tassels, suitable for the purpose, being sent out in sets, at from five to twelve dollars each. And we have a Zouave jacket, for morning wear, which will do terrible execution among those worse than Austrians—the bachelors. This desperate garment is confined at the throat by a single button, and flows gracefully down over the hips. A close vest, with a double point at the waist, and buttoned up to the chin, is worn beneath, and the sleeves are loose, round, and braided in the most daring style.

The cloaks of the coming campaign also whisper war. They will be worn very long behind, falling nearly to the feet, but in front will be much shorter, presenting, that is, somewhat the semblance of a dragoon-officer's mantle on the march. The sleeves will be very long and wide—the bodies cut in a sacque-pattern in front, but in the back full and box-plaited in a pointed yoke, overhung by a pointed hood, very richly trimmed. The prevailing colors will be black and ashes of roses, but the general effect of these cloaks will be magnificent enough to cover, like charity, a multitude of sins. Possibly they may be used for that purpose.

It would be impossible for us to pass in review all the brilliant establishments yesterday opened. STEWART, in Broadway; ARNOLD & CONSTABLE, in Canal-street; LORD & TAYLOR, in their new "Palace;" GRAY BEEKMAN & CO., LICHTENSTEIN, LAMBERT, LE BOUTILLIER, ELLIOTT, GENIN, MILLER & GRANT, TUCKER—were all in the field.

ARNOLD & CONSTABLE exhibited some charming evening robes in pale pink, blue and violet, with patterns of white velvet laid on in designs to imitate lace. This is but one of a thousand hints pointing to a wilder extravagance in trimming for evening toilettes than has been seen before since the Regency. We trust that all husbands and fathers will feel duly obliged to us for this intimation.

At GENIN'S, we saw, among other things worthy of Aladdin and his bride, the Sultan's daughter, a morning-robe of pearl-gray silk, trimmed with broad bands of rich crimson velvet, and with open sleeves, lined in white silk, which was so exquisitely pretty that a man might marry his grandmother for wearing it. The bridal *robes de nuit* at this establishment are bewitching: in fact, things to dream of rather than describe.

Why should they then remind us of the widow's weeds which JACKSON exposes to the tempting of all wives? We do not know: but the husband must be a brute who would refuse his wife the pleasure of wearing them. As SHELLEY said of the Protestant burying-ground at Rome, "it might make one in love with death to think that one's widow may mourn one in so becoming a costume."

But these are trying thoughts. Let us return to our bonnets. As we have said, the changes of the season in shape are immaterial. That hideous portcullis, the drooping crown, is, however, abolished, and a stronger tendency appears to convert the bonnet into a sort of plate for carrying flowers on the top of the head. Provided the plates and the flowers be pretty, this tendency may, perhaps, be forgiven.

At Mrs. BINN'S, in Broadway, we saw such a plate—of black velvet, with three folds of black blonde fastened by a coquettish steel buckle on one side, while on the other played a cluster of pure white roses, lost in a maze of lace. The front was a glory of white blonde and golden butter-cups. Blonde and heartsease filled the charming front of another bonnet at Mrs. RINGGOLD'S, in Sixth-avenue—a fabric of violet-ribbed silk, ornamented with white blonde—just the bonnet for the heroine of a fashionable novel—unless, indeed, the author should prefer a mauve-colored bonnet which we saw at SIMMONS', in Broadway, with a soft plume of white feathers, and a little cloud of orange flowers in the front.

Everywhere this peeping out of lovely faces from a framework of blonde and flowers is to be the season's law. Lilies, *violettes de Parme*, yellow daisies, all do this sweet duty.

Once more, we repeat it, the show of yesterday, in respect of human horticulture, most emphatically proves, either that we have *not* been ruined, or that, if we have been ruined, we rather enjoy the operation.

PERSONAL.

A curious letter from a convict in the Wisconsin State Prison, appears in the *Banner of Light*, the Boston organ of the Spiritualists. The letter opens: "I was sentenced by the United States Court a Milwaukee, where my family still reside, on the 15th day of April of the present year, for a bounty land-warrant fraud upon the Government, for a term of ten years. Thus am I a victim to this inhuman, unjust and vindictive policy toward the poor, suffering, perverted and misdirected criminal—punishment for crime. My object is, that while here suffering the penalty the law has inflicted upon me for its violation, to publish a series of articles upon the subject referred to, hoping that they may do some good in agitating the public mind upon this important but neglected theme. Thus, I desire, while in prison, myself, to do all the good I can to this class of erring suffering humanity."

A letter from Switzerland to the Boston *Atlas* says: "Switzerland swarms with visitors, but the Americans preponderate in numbers. We meet them in every railroad train, at every hotel, and on every mountain. Theodore Parker appears in good health. On conversing with him I found, however, that the bronchitis has got a very firm hold of him. He can speak but little, and that with difficulty, and I fear it will be a long time before he will resume his labors. Mr. T. B. Curtis, of your city, was also present, and Mr. Tefft, a gentleman from Providence, who is spending a long time in Europe, with the hope of inducing the Government to introduce his system of uniform currency. He has met with encouragement thus far, and his system, which is an ingenious and feasible one, would be of inestimable convenience and advantage to the whole civilized world."

The Rev. Cyrus Tolman writes to a friend in this country from Nowgong, Assam, under date of June 12, 1859: "Here we are on mission ground, just commencing work at an old station, where the Gospel has been long preached, and as long respected by the masses. Men of different characters come and go, but my lips are sealed, my tongue is tied, my ears are stopped, and my heart aches near to breaking. I am as a dead man. Men come from morning till night, some merely to see, others to discuss and wrangle, others to beg, and others to steal, while among the multitude there are some sincere inquirers after the truth."

Among the missionaries who will be present at the Philadelphia meeting of the American Board of Missions, in October, are the Rev. A. Lindley, who returned last week from South Africa, and who has been located in that country for twenty-five years; Revs. E. J. Pierce and A. D. Jack, of West Africa; Revs. W. W. Alexander, E. W. Clark, and T. E. Taylor, of the Sandwich Islands; Rev. H. M. Scudder, of the Arcot Mission; Rev. William Clark, of Constantinople, and Rev. G. A. Perkins. These missionaries are not all now in the employ of the American Board.

Last Wednesday, Sept. 14, at New-Durham Ridge, a town some twenty-five miles from Dover, N. H., a monument was raised by the Free-Will Baptists to the memory of Elder Benjamin Randall, the founder of their religion in America. There were some two thousand people present, and the exercises were interesting. Prayer was offered by Elder Enoch Place, of Strafford, who is the only surviving cotemporary of Elder Randall.

A Dublin correspondent of the *Irish American* announces the probability of the speedy pardon of Daniel O'Sullivan, the last of the Irish patriots remaining in confinement. Mr. O'Riordan, solicitor, is in Dublin, having with him the necessary memorial on which it is an understanding that the Government will act and release the prisoner.

The Irish Committee have collected about £200 towards the purchase of a sword of honor for Marshal McMahon. At a meeting of the Committee, recently held in Dublin, a Sub-Committee was appointed to request the Emperor's permission for the presentation. Another Sub-Committee was to be appointed to procure designs for the weapon.

A private letter from India, speaking of Lord Clyde, says, "The effects of climate and the campaign, with the responsibilities of office, have done their work on him. He looks much failed and is no longer the same gay and lively commander we knew eighteen months ago."

Father de Smet, the Jesuit missionary, writes from the Mission St. Ignatius, in the Bitter Root Valley, that the Indians were peaceably disposed towards him in that section, and says that the Black Feet are very friendly. He was to start forward for Fort Benton and St. Louis forthwith.

Father Taylor, the well-known seamen's preacher in Boston, is prostrated by an illness, which, it is feared, may prove fatal. He has reached an advanced age, and has led an active life, chiefly devoted of late to the cause of seamen.

S. G. Landon, implicated with Stephen D. Dillaye, in the Monongahela Valley Bank affair, has been held at Pittsburgh to answer the charge of issuing forged paper.

The Sisters Gougenheim, late of Laura Keene's Theatre, have commenced an engagement at Louisville.

The Rev. Dr. Bethune, of Brooklyn, and family, were to have taken passage home on Wednesday, by the *Fulton* from Havre.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE RING—THE TURF—CRICKET, ETC.

The noted pugilists, "Australian" KELLY and ED. PRICE, are training actively for their approaching fight. The event is to take place in Canada early in October. Both the combatants are powerful men, and are said to be in "excellent condition." KELLY is well known in New-York; but PRICE is a Boston man, and is in training at Spy Pond, near that city. The "hardened" state of this individual's muscles is dwelt upon in an ecstatic strain in *Porter's Spirit* of this week. The following are among the interesting particulars given:

"His flesh is as hard as iron, his muscles are steel, his skin firm, rosy, light, yet soft as a woman's. He has had to take no medicine at all, one may say, his only dose being one emetic, as a sort of preliminary to the commencement of actual work. His weight when he began was 190 pounds. He has reduced that to less than 160. His fighting weight will be about 155. PRICE will leave for Buffalo in a day or two, where he will rest, on his road to Canada, for about a fortnight. It has been arranged to select a referee at Buffalo ten days before the battle, so as to avoid difficulty in the Ring."

The engagements of *Flora Temple* and *Princess* at the West, occasion a postponement of the trots on Long Island, for $2,500 purses, until October. *Patchin* and *Lancet* are said to be ready to enter the lists at a moment's notice.

Mr. MICHAEL PHELAN publishes an explanatory card in relation to the International Billiard Match, in which he lays the blame of the broken contract directly upon ROBERTS, the English Champion, and ignores the responsible character of the mission of Mr. REEVES.

The Cricketers are all alive with expectation in regard to the coming match between the All-England Eleven and the All-American Twenty-two. The following is a complete list of the players on both sides:

ENGLAND—Caffyn, Lillywhite, Carpenter, Wisden, Grundy, Lockyer, Parr, Daft, Hayward, Cæsar, Diver, Jackson.

UNITED STATES.—Lang, Gibbes, Earnshaw, Hammond, Newhall, Sharpe, Waller, H. Lillywhite, Burnett or Ford, T. Senior, Marsh, Crossley, H. Wright, Comery, Hallis, Morgan, Wilby, Sam. Wright, Walker, Head, Barclay, J. Higham.

The English party have arrived at Quebec by the *Nova Scotian*. Before their departure from Liverpool their photographs were taken, under the direction of a Brighton publisher, who came down for the purpose, equipped with apparatus and accompanied by competent operators. The New-York *Clipper*, alluding to the expected arrival of the party, states that provision has been made for a grand banquet in this City, at the conclusion of the match. The play will probably not commence until the 26th September.

The grievances of that modern Nimrod, the Hon. GRANTLEY BERKELEY, during his American shooting tour, are thus stated by *Porter's Spirit*:

"We hear from the Hon. GRANTLEY F. BERKELEY, on his way West, an account anything but pleasant to us as an American, of the difficulties experienced in that country by his dogs. It was certainly to be hoped carriage of his dogs. It was certainly to be hoped that a gentleman who had crossed the Atlantic to enjoy the glorious sport that a portion of our country affords, and who was willing to pay liberally for all accommodation, might have been able to cross the country without being forced to any unpleasant conclusions in reference to the courtesy of railroad people. We had been in the habit of supposing that the animals upon our railroads—conductors, baggage-masters, and the whole roul—were large-hearted fellows, and just the ones to rightly appreciate the tenderness that a true sportsman has for his dogs—a tenderness that is, in every way, a manly feeling, and worthy of respect from a man."

The yachtmen of Mobile, Ala., have organized an association, under the title of the Mobile City Yact Club.

MR. TEN BROECK'S *Starke* has won the Warwick Cup, valued at £200, coming in a half length over Mr. PHILLIPS' *Liveryman*; Mr. SHELLY'S *Lifeboat* being third.

RECEPTION OF THE IRISH DELEGATES.

Demonstration of Welcome at the Cooper Institute—Speeches of Dr. Edgar and Others.

Notwithstanding the storm that has prevailed for several days was as violent last evening as at any time since Saturday last, the large Hall of the Cooper Institute was nearly filled with persons who desired to welcome the deputation from the Irish Presbyterian Assembly, that arrived here recently, for the purpose of soliciting aid in behalf of the Evangelization of the South and West of Ireland. Promptly at the hour named for the commencement of the proceedings, a large number of clergymen entered the hall, escorting the Rev. Dr. EDGAR, the Rev. Mr. S. M. DILL, and the Rev. Mr. DAVID WILSON—the Irish Delegation—and took seats upon the platform. The delegates were seated on the front of the platform, where the curiosity of the audience as to their personal appearance, could most easily be gratified. Nearest to the centre of the platform, and on the right of where the Rev Dr. DEWITT was seated, as Chairman, was the Rev. Dr. EDGAR, the senior member of the delegation. He is rather below the medium height, and of most unmistakably Celtic physique. When younger he must have been a very energetic and effective speaker, for the fire burns still. But more than sixty Winters have somewhat weakened his sinews; and now, when he would give proper action to the more passionate portions of his address, there is a physical anti-climax, which deteriorates the rhetorical. Dr. EDGAR, next to Father MATTHEW, is known as the Irish Apostle of Temperance; as an effective supporter of the Missions to the Roman Catholics of Ireland, and as the ardent friend of various benevolent institutions. Next to him sat the Rev. Mr. DILL, of Ballymena, who has taken a very active part in the Irish revival; and by his side sat the Rev. Mr. WILSON, of Limerick, who is also noted for his zeal in the same cause. Elsewhere on the platform there were Dr. Leland of South Carolina, Dr. Thompson, Dr. Adams, Dr. McElroy, Dr. Murray of New-Jersey, Dr. Duffield of Philadelphia, Dr. McLeod, Dr. Prime, Dr. Skinner, the Revs. Mr. Pratt, Cookman and Taylor of Philadelphia, the Rev. Mr. Bush, the Rev. Mr. Clements, and others. After the singing of the 100th Psalm by the assembly and prayer by the Rev. Dr. Leland, the Chairman, the Rev. Dr. DeWitt, stated briefly the object for which the meeting had assembled, and extended a warm welcome to the delegation to the City of New-York. He then introduced

The Rev. Dr. MURRAY, of Elizabethtown, who said that in accordance with the arrangements, he had nothing to do but to act as usher, and proclaim the names of those who entered at the door. He said, in substance, that for many years the hearts of many in Ireland had yearned for a wider spread of the Gospel in that land; and that great efforts had been made to reach effectively the native Irish. One of the chiefs among those who had thus labored was with them in the person of Dr. EDGAR. The others, Mr. DILL and Mr. WILSON, had also been laborers in that field; and they were also present. He hoped and believed that they would be received with a heartfelt welcome wherever they might go.

Dr. ADAMS followed in a brief speech of welcome which drew forth evidences of hearty approval from the Assembly.

The Rev. Dr. DE WITT then took the members of the delegation severally by the hand and assured them of a kindly greeting from their brethren here.

The Rev. Dr. PRATT, of the delegation that had been sent to Philadelphia, then expressed his pleasure at being present on such an occasion, and gave them assurances of a warm reception in the City of Brotherly Love.

The Chairman then introduced, in terms of appropriate eulogy, Rev. Dr. EDGAR, who arose and said, that in the first place he desired to express on his own behalf, and in behalf of his brethren, their very deep sense of thankfulness for the high honor that had been done them by their friends upon the platform and by their friends before them. He hoped and trusted that they appreciated, as they ought to do, the sympathy and kindliness, the friendship and cordial welcome with which they had been met here, and he did trust and hope that what they saw around them and before them now, and what they had heard, would, under the blessing of God, be a great assistance to them in the arduous work that was assigned them. They came from the head-quarters of Romanism—not from Rome, for Popery was weak at Rome—but from Ireland, the battle-field for Britain and the world, of Popery. There, judges of the land confessed to Roman priests; there juries found rebels and murderers "not guilty," because one Romanist was a juror; there, members of Parliament, called "The Pope's Brass Band," swayed enormous influence by voting for Whig or Tory as suited the interests of the Church; there, Romanists were chuckling over the perversion of the English Protestants who went over to Rome; and there, supported by public funds, were both the professors and students of Maynooth, a great seminary for priests, whom it trained, not only for Ireland, but for the whole globe. Round about him, as his neighbors, were oily priests, and with them beautiful nuns, smiling in the people' faces, though they were deadlier foes to the welfare of the nation than were the Russians in Sevastopol. When a man fell before the priests, he fell in infamy—judgment, conscience, wife, family, being all sacrificed. The hills of Inkermann, of Alma, and of Sevastopol, were only like the late Austrian defeats; they were like dark hours in a Summer's day. The sky was white, the clouds were fair, the fields were green, but it would be hard to find amidst waving corn or busy streets, where the bravest of the brave had fallen. But, in their battlefield, ignorance and viciousness and Romanism continued to destroy immortal souls, long after the bloody sword had been returned to its scabbard, and peace secured had stilled the din of war. But as the dark caverns of the deep had sucked the wild whirlpools in, so, with a cruelty that never spared, and with a rapacity which never cried "enough," Romanism continued to suck in wife and maiden, beardless youth and grey-haired age, and ah! too long, too long had it been borne. The Presbyterian Church, in its holy mission, had gone forth with the determination of giving all quarter to the man, no quarter to the system; to extend all love and tenderness to the individual, but to spare no superstition. The mission of this Delegation was Presbyterian, but it was not, on that account, sectarian. Where the tear of bitterness fell, it was not asked whether it rolled down a Presbyterian or Episcopalian cheek. The hectic flush upon the face of youth excited their deepest sympathy for the immortal spirit, whether the poor clay tabernacle bowed down in the sanctity of spiritual worship, or crouched as a devotee at the idolatrous Mass. They wanted to preach the Gospel to every creature. Their effort was—for man degraded, to elevate him; for man dark, to enlighten him; for man miserable, to comfort him; for man ruined, degraded, lost, to bring him to the image of his Maker, and fill him with hopes of immortality. Their religion prospered, and the Sabbath sanctity was observed. Crime had decreased in Ireland—righteousness flourished. The broken-hearted wife rejoiced over the reformed father of her children, and the reformed father cried out, in embracing his recovered child, this, indeed, is my son who was dead, and who was lost, but is found. [The Reverend gentleman exhibited, statistically, the social advantages of Presbyterianism as lessening the amount of crime, and appealed urgently in behalf of the mission in which he was interested.] He and his co-laborers offered themselves, he continued, as a substitute for every American man who had not the opportunity, the means, or the strength to go or act as a missionary in Ireland himself. Here, he offered himself to his brother to do the work that, on account of the breadth of this confounded Atlantic, he could not get over. [Applause.] Though the Irish had been unfortunate, this was not the time for vain regrets; it was the time for high enterprise and bold endeavor. The Irish ministry were willing to act in sympathy with their American brethren, who were now being brought so very near them. Why, just think of it. If this *Great Eastern* succeeded, she would lift Ireland on her back and carry her three days near to New-York; and if the railroads in the north did not get on quicker, it would be a very serious question whether the ministers of New-York or the ministers of Belfast would get to Connaught first. [Laughter and applause.] When he was going round the missions in the west of Ireland he felt that the Americans were his nearest neighbors, because between him and them there was nobody. [Laughter.] But in coming over to America, he did not come as a "big beggarman;" he came here to have his old heart refreshed with expressions of Christian sympathy and to ask Americans to discharge a Christian duty and exhibit a Christian love by aiding in the evangelization of the west of Ireland. He did not know what they would be able to give, and he was afraid to name it; but whatever the amount might be, the purpose to which it was to be applied was one that should excite the sympathy of every true Christian in Ulster, where the Presbyterians had within the last few years given £13,000 to the Free Church of Scotland, £18,000 for the support of poor congregations, and £35,000 for the erection of churches, the only grievance they labored under, was that they had now too many demands to meet. They were like

"The old woman who lived in a shoe,
And had so many children she didn't know what to do."

[Laughter.] They were able to do a great amount of work, but it was not equal to the spirit that God was opening to them. It was for this they asked the assistance of their brethren in America. God had abundantly blessed the Church in Ireland, and they asked their friends in America to unite with them in the enjoyment of that great blessing, and let one and all of them, in their zeal and in their prayers, unite in a determination, in respect to Ireland, of, for Ireland, "for Zion's sake I will not hold my peace." [Loud applause.]

After an address by the Rev. Mr. COOKMAN, of Philadelphia, expressing the high gratification with which the Evangelical Churches of that city had heard of and would receive the visit of the Irish delegation,

The Rev. Dr. DILL of Ballyruena, Country Antrim, was introduced, and in the course of a somewhat elaborate discourse, described the extraordinary moral effects of the revival there, and the change for the better which it had effected in the habits of the people.

Dr. WILSON, the third member of the delegation, made the closing speech, which was devoted mainly to an account of the prosperity of the Protestant missions in the south and southwest of Ireland.

A few remarks by Mr. STEWART, of Philadelphia, and the enthusiastic adoption of a resolution offered by Mr. DONER, pledging to the Irish delegation "the cooperation of the United States in carrying out the work which God was opening before them," concluded the proceedings.

A temporary agent of the American Express Company at Terre Haute, within the past two or three weeks, has embezzled sums reaching nearly $40,000. This was all staked and lost at gaming tables. The last sum taken was an entire package of $14,000 for the Pike County Bank. This was lost in one night at a gambling saloon. Growing desperate at his heavy loss, he pulled a pistol from his pocket and demanded the money or the life of the winner. The money was handed back to him, and his depredations in the express office were discovered the next day.

Herring's Patent Champion Safes Again Victorious.—Read the following letter from E. W. Blatchford, Esq., proprietor of the Chicago Lead Pipe, Sheet and Bar Lead Manufactory:

CHICAGO, Sept. 16, 1859.

C. L. Harmon & Co., No. 135 South Water-st., Chicago, Agents Herring's Patent Champion Safe:

GENTLEMEN: During the disastrous conflagration of last night, my Lead Pipe, Sheet and Bar Lead Manufactory, five stories in height, and 55 by 100 feet on the ground, was completely destroyed, and the walls nearly all fell. The Herring's Patent Champion Safe, size No. 2, high folding doors, which Collins & Blatchford bought of you some three years since, was in my office on the second floor of the manufactory, and fell some 20 feet into the basement, where it laid exposed to a very severe heat for ten hours. Upon recovering it from the ruins to-day, and opening it, I found all my books, papers and money contained in it in a good state of preservation—the only damage to them being the drawing of the leather binding of the books, and their being quite damp from the safe's being filled with steam from the fire-proof filling. The fire was of the most intense character, owing to the great height of the building, and the fact that each story was in flames at once. I regard it as a most satisfactory test of the perfect fire-proof security afforded by Herring's Patent Champion Safe.

Yours truly, E. W. BLATCHFORD.

STILL LATER.

FIRE AT NEWARK, N. J.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser of Friday Evening, Sept. 16, 1859.

This morning a Herring's Safe, which had been in the third story and in the ruins all night, and in the hottest part of the flames, was taken out, and on opening it, its contents (the books of Messrs. Ward & Johnson) were found to be entirely preserved.

NEWARK, Sept. 19, 1859.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.—*Gents:* We take pleasure in stating that our books, papers and money were preserved uninjured in one of your Patent Champion Safes at the burning of our moulding mill on the 15th inst., after being exposed to the fire for several hours.

WARD & JOHNSON.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

HAS COME. HAS COME. HAS COME.

The Good Time Has Come.

SINGER'S No. 2 SEWING MACHINE
Can now be had for.....$100
SINGER'S No. 1..... 90

For manufacturing purposes the only reliable and unexcelled sewing machine in the world.—*Singer's Gazette.*

We have tried them in our own families, and find them superior to anything now in use.—*Times.*

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES from $50 to $75.
Hemming Gauges reduced to $4.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York,
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.

Temporarily at No. 501 Broadway, New-York,
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The Original Bridgewater Paint of New-Jersey.

Established 1850.
Fire and waterproof.
Dépôt No. 72 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Bridgewater paint, on iron, tin, roofs, bricks, canvas, muslin, paper, &c., forming a coating spark and cinder proof. For ornamental ironwork of cemeteries, store fronts, we challenge competition. It contains silica to so just a proportion that turpentine, linseed or the cheaper oils make it perfectly soluble. We are selling a paint with sixty per cent. of silica as one of its component parts, while the English and Prussian chemists are experimenting to get cheap soluble silica. We are practically using it in the Bridgewater paint. See the American and English analysis at our depôt. It is the only paint that can protect iron or other metallic surfaces.

The painting trade supplied on liberal terms at the depôts, No. 72 Maiden-lane and No. 7 Liberty-st., New-York. HICKS & BETTS, Agents.

From Halsted's late Treatise on Motorpathy.

—Mrs. ——, aged 21, had suffered from frequent attacks of diarrhœa two years—had become very much emaciated and debilitated—could sit up but little. When she commenced treatment she had from ten to twenty motions of the bowels in twenty-four hours—stools loaded with bile of a dark color, sometimes almost black and very fœtid. She suffered much from pain, and had no appetite—profuse leucorrhœa was present, probably caused by debility.

Her improvement under treatment was not rapid. It was two months before the liver and bowels were brought into an approximation to healthy action.

She eventually, not only regained her health, but increased powers of endurance, being able to take more exercise without fatigue than she had before done since childhood.

This Treatise can be obtained by return mail by inclosing 25 cents to H. HALSTED, M. D., Round Hill Water-cure, Northampton, Mass.

Leary & Co.

Introduce this day
The Autumn Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats,
And would remark that for the past thirty years no opportunity has been lost to introduce into their factories every improvement. Through this and their present extensive facilities, they now offer their fabrics as unequaled. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.

THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
Warranted Free from Dampness.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherona

Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Meyer's
MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER.
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moth, Fleas, Rats, &c.
For sale by the inventor, JOS. MEYER, No. 612 Broadway, A. B. SANDS & Co., and druggists generally.

F. Y. S. | **Improved French Yoke Shirts,**
F. Y. S. | At BALLOU'S Shirt Emporium.
F. Y. S. | The finest Winter underwear.
F. Y. S. | At BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

Barthelf's
Celebrated Sewing Machines.—Family machines—Prices reduced from $80 to $50.
BARTHOLF Manufacturing Company,
No. 334 Broadway.

New Sewing Machines.
$5, $6 50, $10, $15, $20, ALL KINDS.
$25, $30, $35, $50, $65, $75, WARRANTED.
$95 and $100. AGENT WANTED.
EAGLE SEWING-MACHINE CO., No. 411 Broadway.

Lady Readers of the Times, when you wish Gaiter Boots and Shoes, Boys' Patent Leather Boots and Shoes, Misses' and Infants' Boots and Shoes, with India-rubbers of all the various styles, good articles at moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 391 Canal-st.

Butcher's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Defiance Salmander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Crossbars. Also, fire and burglar-proof Sideboard and parlor Safes for silver plate, &c. Depôt, No. 63 Murray-st., corner College-place.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence (Howe's patent), at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Cristadoro's Hair-Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' Long Braids. Fronts, half Wigs, &c., on hand for sale, and the Dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

The Eureka Celebrated sewing Machines.
"No family should be without them."—*Times.*
Price, $50. $50. $50.
Office No. 489 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 508 Broadway.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Wood's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box 3,960. No. 30 Platt-st.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Tellman's Self-Ventilating Spring Bed and mattress, purifies itself by a draft of air from beneath, and coudnces to health and comfort. Dealers and the public invited to examine. Manufactory, 678 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BESSLEY—DUNHAM.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 21, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. Q. Adams, JOSEPH W. BESSLEY to BELL T. DUNHAM, all of this City.

DIAMOND—CAVANAGH.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 21, by the Rev. Manchus S. Button, P. H. DIAMOND to KATE HARRISON, daughter of W. A. Cavanagh, all of this City.

WALTER—WOODGATE.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 20, at the 43d-st. M. E. Church, by the Rev. Luther Peck, WILLIAM H. WALTER, Jr., to MARY A. WOODGATE, all of this City.

PALMER—WILKIN.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Saturday, Aug. 27, by the Rev. L. H. King, JAMES W. PALMER, Jr., of Jersey City, to MARY E. WILKIN, daughter of John C. Wilkin, Esq., of Passaic, N. J.

WOOD—MORGAN.—At Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Sept. 20, by the Rev. William Suddards, JOHN WOOD to MARY MORGAN.

DIED.

GRIFFIN.—On Tuesday morning, Sept. 13, of consumption, JOHN M. GRIFFIN, of the First Ward of this City, and connected several years with General Post-office, in the 31st year of his age, on board of the steamship *De Soto*, on her passage from New-Orleans to New-York. He was returning home, hoping to regain his health in his native air, but God in His wise dispensations ordered otherwise. He died on the morning of the third day after leaving New-Orleans.

May his soul rest in peace.

☞ New-Orleans, Mobile and St. Louis papers please copy.

BROWN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 21, SUSAN ADELAIDE, daughter of Mathias M. and Jane Y. Brown, aged 2 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 109 Cliff-st.

HELDBRODE.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Sept. 22, O

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 38th-st.,
near 5th-av.

Mrs. WILLIAMS will reopen her School on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK,
EAST 20TH-ST.,

Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York,
Offers Board and Tuition for $120 per year.
Term opens Sept. 15.
Male and Female.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS
Will reopen their
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.,
On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S
FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN
No. 48 East 24th-st.,
Will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.
Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fifteen teachers are attached to the establishment; German and Spanish taught. The French is the language of the school. There is a primary department.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,
No. 666 Broadway, RICHARD P. JENKS, Principal.
This School will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars, with reference and terms, may be had at the bookstore of Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or of Sharman & Philes, No. 55 Cedar-st.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
with Gymnasium under special teacher, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

MURRAY HALL.
THE REV. J. J. ELMENDORF'S SCHOOL
for young ladies, No. 101 West 36th-st., New-York. Ninth session begins on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 30 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel. This school, under the direction of Mlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15. Mlle. Rostan is grateful for the encouragement given by her friends and patrons, which has enabled her to make valuable additions to the library and important improvements in the accommodations for her pupils, and she hopes that parents confiding their daughters to her care will find no effort is spared to give them a thorough finished education. The young ladies residing in the family shall enjoy the best opportunities for the acquisition of a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages, and will share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 26th-st. Circulars sent if desired.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that, having removed from No. 81 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies in the new and commodious establishment, No. 250 Madison-av., Murray Hill, second house north of 36th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use. Her school circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.; and at the book-stores of Messrs. Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway, and Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.

N. B.—A stage is provided for day scholars residing at a distance from the school.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, reopens from 6th-av., will reopen on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims and practical life of the school may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 32 East 31st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L. I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage offered in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages, it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park, is perfectly secluded. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams', No. 353 Broadway.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Crowen's, No. 839; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. W. Bose, No. 68 Cedar-st., and of S. P. York, No. 79 Murray-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

PROF. J. W. TAVERNER WILL REOPEN his School of Elocution at No. 24 Bible House, Astor-place, on Sept. 20. To secure appointments, address at his residence, Eastchester, Westchester County, New-York. Miss F. P. Taverner gives instruction to ladies. Prof. J. W. T. will accept engagements the present season to lecture, or give readings before Lyceums.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 30th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 9. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. Clark, Austin & Smith, No. 3 Park-row; W. J. Cromen, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON, Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at Carter's bookstore, No. 630 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th Sept., at No. 10 Clinton-place. Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of Sept., to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.—WM. H. LEGGETT will reopen his School on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 839 Broadway; at Segee's, No. 826 Broadway, or the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for boys, No. 11 West 27th-st.—The twenty-sixth year begins Sept. 12. The number of scholars is limited to twenty-five in each department. The course of instruction is systematic, thorough and efficient. Circulars at the bookstores or at No. 82 East 23d-st.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 168 and 170 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. This Boarding and Day School, classical and commercial, will be opened on Sept. 15. There is a primary department.
Professor NOEL BERGIER, Director.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—Boarding and Day School, No. 293 Clinton-st., opens on Wednesday, Sept. 14. A first-class school—Professors in every department. Circulars may be had at the Institution. A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 160 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 12. Two departments, each under the exclusive charge of one of the Principals.
JOHN ARRELL. JOHN GOSMAN.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—AN English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on Monday, September 12, at Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square.
P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. Sandford, Esq., No. 239 Water-st., or the Rev. H. J. Fox, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A FEW PUPILS to instruct on the piano, at their residences; or would engage as visiting governess, to teach the English branches, French, and Music. Her testimonials are of the highest character. Call at No. 151 West 38th-st.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School Monday, Sept. 19.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—S. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars address the Principal.

LYON & KARGE'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., an English, Classical, French and German School, reopens Sept. 12.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 344 West 19th-st., will commence its fourteenth year on Monday, Sept. 5.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 6th-av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES PALACHE'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 183 West 28th-st., between 9th and 9th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on Monday, Sept. 19.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 218 4th-st., (corner of McDougal-st.,) on Washington-square,

MESSRS. CLARKE & FANNING, PRINCIPALS,
Opens its seventeenth scholastic year, Sept. 12, 1859. Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is two hundred. The Principals are assisted in Classics, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Composition, &c., by TEN experienced Professors and Instructors.

Advanced students of the Classical Department are just entering on the study of the authors required for admission to the Freshmen and Sophomore classes of College, under the tuition of Prof. JOHN MCFARLANE, who has, during more than twenty years of devotion to Latin and Greek classics, prepared many New-York students for Columbia and other Colleges, among whom is Mr. Orlando H. Morris, of this City, for the Freshman Class of Columbia College; Mr. Bernard Pratte, son of the late Mayor of St. Louis, for the Freshman Class of Yale College; and Mr. Cornelius King, son of the President of Columbia College, for the Junior Class of that institution.

The advanced classes in French have been placed under the instruction of Prof. DE GAUS, who is eminent for imparting a correct conversational use of the language.

The central location of this Institute renders it easy of access by railroad and stage from all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, while pupils to it from Yonkers, Irvington, New-Rochelle and Jamaica, L. I., are of constant occurrence. Circulars of full particulars may be had at the Broadway Bookstores, Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., Rayner's, No. 76 Bowery, and at the School.

The smallest boys are under the special care of one of the Principals.

TO TEACHERS
AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.
IVISON & PHINNEY, NEW-YORK,
WILL PUBLISH, OCT. 1,
and will send gratis and prepaid, on application, their
NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE,
(172 pages 8vo.)
of the
AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES.
including the most approved and late initial and higher Books in Spelling, Reading, Arithmetic, Mathematics, History, Geography, Writing, Music, Language, Chemistry, Philosophy, Botany, Geology, &c., making over 100 volumes of choice progressive
SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS.
THE EDUCATIONAL NEWS (quarterly) sent free to teachers. No. 4 just issued.
Specimen copies of Books to Teachers, and first supplies for Classes on very liberal terms.
TEACHERS' FREE READING-ROOM,
with American and European Educational Journals, &c., open during business hours.
IVISON & PHINNEY.
Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., New-York.

MRS. MEARS-BURKHARDT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
NOS. 32 AND 30 WEST FIFTEENTH-ST.,
Below 6th-av., New-York.
REOPENS ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.
Mrs. MEARS-BURKHARDT will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 5.
Circulars may be obtained on application as above, as also at the bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and the music store of C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year.
R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

THE REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD, having removed to the beautiful village of Flushing, beg to announce that they are prepared to receive into their family eight young ladies, to be educated in the best manner, with and as their own children, sharing in all the privileges of a pleasant home and the refined associations of literary society. The house and grounds are among the most attractive of this lovely and healthful region. Address the Rev. H. D. WARD, or the Rev. J. CARPENTER SMITH, Rector of St. George's Church, Flushing, N. Y.

MLLE. CARLOTTA PATTI HAS THE honor to announce that she is ready to give lessons in singing and on the piano-forte. Mlle. Patti being equally familiar with the Italian, French, Spanish and English languages, will give her instructions in any of the four languages, according to the option of pupils. References given to Max Maretzek, Maurice Strakosch, B. Ullman, Signor Muzio, Carl Anschutz, Scharfenberg & Luis, Hall & Son, C. Breusing and J. Chickering, Esqs. Applications to be made at the Academy of Music and at her private residence, No. 343 West 22d-st.

ARMENIA SEMINARY.—ESTABLISHED 1835.—The Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School—male and female. Advantages—Healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in music and painting. Students received at any time. Board and common English, $100. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEORGE W. CENTER, Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Under the care of Rev. Dr. RICHARDS & SONS, assisted by Werner Bjerg, Esq., late instructor in the Government School of Denmark. A teacher provided for every nine pupils. This is an English, French, German and Classical Boarding-school, on moderate terms. Boys fitted for college or business. For circulars address the Principals, or R. A. Watkinson, Esq., Law Office, No. 20 Nassau-st.

FOR INSTITUTIONS, SCHOOLS, CLASSES AND PRIVATE PUPILS.—Illustrated Art Lectures and Art Lessons, in drawing, painting and composition, by Eugenio Latilla, ex-President of the Society British Art, London. Studio No. 681 6th-av., where professional and amateur pupils can be accommodated, and art decoratives in real fresco and encaustic undertaken.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English, Classical and Commercial School, with fine playground and gymnasium, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys. Reopened Sept. 12.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Lexington-av., near 37th-st. Term commences Sept. 12. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms, from $10 to $25 per quarter.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, Hackensack, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal—will reopen on Monday, Sept. 5. Terms exceedingly moderate. Superior advantages for obtaining a knowledge of Music.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Entering its twenty-third year, reopens its primary, commercial and classical departments Sept. 12. For circulars call on the Janitor, ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MONS. L. DEGRAND-VAL'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL.—Classical and Commercial, Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, N. J.

MISSES MARSHALL'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 141 West 34th-st. bet. 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER school for young ladies, at No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Thursday, Sept. 15.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AVENUE, cor. 28th-st.—Will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Rev. S. R. DAVIS, Principal. Residence, 163 Lex.-av.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College will be opened, after the Summer vacation, on Thursday, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, No. 237 4th-av., (one door above 19th-st.,) will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Grammercy-park, will commence on Thursday, Sept. 15.

MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN, NO. 1 15th-av., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL RECEIVE their class of pupils Sept 15, at No. 51 24th-st., between 8th and 6th avs.

MISS MORSE'S FRENCH SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1,076 Broadway, opens Sept. 12.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT WILL REOPEN her school, No. 273 10th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TUITION, and thoroughly competent to give instruction in the higher branches of English, French (which she speaks) and music on the piano, desires a reengagement as resident governess in a private family. No objection to go South. Best references given. Address TUITION Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, A TEACHER IN an established boarding-school for boys, near the City. He must be a graduate of an American college, long experience, good address, moral and Christian character. Address INSTRUCTOR, Box No. 123 *Times* Office, stating salary, qualifications, experience, &c., with references.

A GERMAN LADY, JUST RETURNED from Europe, wishes to find an engagement in an Institute where she could give lessons on the piano and in singing; also, if required, in French and German. Reference—Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.

A YOUNG LADY WITH MUCH EXPERIENCE in teaching the English branches, music and rudiments of French, desires a situation as visiting governess in a Spanish family in or near the City; best of references given. Address, for three days, SPANISH, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FRENCH PROTESTANT GENTLEman (unmarried,) to teach French and Classics in Louisiana. Apply, with references, to the General Educational Agency, No. 45 Bible House, New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

WORKINGMEN! DEFEND YOUR RIGHTS! A Mass Meeting will be held on SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 24, at Hoym's Theatre, No. 199 Bowery, at 8 o'clock, to judge the Bergen Tunnel case by the people. By order of the League of Human Rights, the Central Committee—Francis J. Tucker, W. C. Rote, Max Langenschwarz.

NOTICE.—THE ACTIVE AND HONORARY MEMbers of Pacific Engine Company No. 14, of Brooklyn, are requested to meet at the Engine House at 1 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, 23d inst., to attend the funeral of our late member, ELNAH P. SMITH.
HENRY R. HAYDOCK, Foreman.
W. J. BUYDENBAGH, Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—There will be a meeting THIS EVENING, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, at 7½ o'clock. The President, Mr. RICHARD WARREN, will deliver an address on the *Objects and Claims of the Union*. It is hoped there will be a large attendance of members and others.
EDWARD HOWE, Jr., Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—FOR TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS ($18 to $20), situations in any part of Brooklyn or the country; one as good cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and seamstress or waiter; are very respectable, well conducted girls, and anxious to please. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, for two days. Have most satisfactory references,

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a competent woman; is capable of taking charge of an infant from birth, and do all kinds of family sewing; or as seamstress and to do up fine muslins. Call, for two days, at No. 53 West 28th-st. Satisfactory reference.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A COMPEtent person in a private family, or would like to go into a hotel or first-class boarding house, where they will be willing to pay high wages. Good reference given if required. Call at No. 84 17th-st, near 6th-av, 2d floor back room.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing, or would take a situation as chambermaid and waitress. The very best of references given, by calling at W. G. Campbell's dry goods store, No. 178 3d-av., near 17th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED GIRL, A situation as parlormaid, or as regular waitress; will take charge of the silver and dining-room, or as general housemaid; does fine washing and ironing in the neatest style; wages, $7; excellent City reference given. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls, one as chambermaid and seamstress; has six years' reference from her last place; the other as nurse and to assist with light chamberwork; the best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 19 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUAtions; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or waiting; both have perfect knowledge of their business. Excellent references given. Call at No. 255 West 26th-st., front room, top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; will assist with the washing and ironing; is a very neat sewer; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Can be seen in her present situation, No. 126 2d-av., near 3d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to do general housework in a small private family, or cook, wash and iron. Good City reference. Apply at No. 218 East 14th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A. Can be seen in No. 9, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good plain cook; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. The best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 125 East 29th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID BY a respectable woman; thoroughly understands waiting on a lady or invalid; has had experience in the above capacity. Can give the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 50 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, LAdies' and gentlemen's washing, who is an excellent hand; understands fine washing and ironing; has the best of reference. Call at No. 97 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as seamstress, and to assist with the care of grown children. Can embroider neatly. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 341 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid or laundress, or fine washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call at No. 28 East 11th-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 238 7th-av., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as child's nurse; would do chamberwork or plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 97 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chamberwork and sewing; has good City reference. Apply at No. 125 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to assist with children. Can be seen at No. 63 West 20th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse. Can be seen at her last place, No. 20 West 21st-st., until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, AND IS willing to assist in washing and ironing; best reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 359 2d-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; will also make himself useful; has had long experience in the care and treatment of horses; has the best of City reference from his last employers; has no objections to the city or country. Letters addressed to Mr. D., Box 200 *Times* Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a man of long and extensive experience in this country and in Europe, including England, Scotland and Ireland; is thoroughly acquainted with the management of greenhouses, graperies, flowers, fruit trees and vegetables, as well as the laying out of new places; can superintend a farm if required. Best of City reference. Call or address to JOHN F. LEMOULNIER, Esq., No. 740 Broadway, for W. B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, 21 years of age, as groom, or can drive, and understands the care of horses; would make himself generally useful around a gentleman's establishment; no objection to country or City; the former preferred; good City references. Address M. E., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN COMPETENT to take charge of a set of books, who has had several years' experience in the Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods business, and four years Cashier of a Bank, wishes a situation for the present, or permanent if desired. The best of city Mercantile or Banking reference given. Address L. S., Box No. 116 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUation as coachman, or gardener; he is a good driver and understands the care of horses well; and also understands the care of ornamental trees and shrubs of all kinds; can come well recommended from his last places, both for capacity and sobriety. Address J. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, A single young man, 24 years of age, a situation to take charge of a team of horses, carriages, &c. He understands the care and management of horses; is a good City driver; has four years' recommendations from his last employers. Address W. C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a Protestant young man, with the best references, who understands the business; understands horses and gardens, and will milk; would go into the country. Apply for three days from 10 to 3 o'clock, at No. 139 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A MAN AND wife; the man as first-rate gardener or coachman, the wife as first-rate cook, laundress, chambermaid or waitress; both understand their business perfectly. The best of reference. Apply for two days at No. 24 Bible House, 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN WHO CAN give unquestionable reference as to honesty, industry and sobriety, as porter in a store, or as private watchman; apply to J. M. MARTIN, No. 141 West 27th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIvate family, by a young man who perfectly understands his business, and can come well recommended; has no objection to country. Please address J. F. W., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A Protestant young man in a private family; is an excellent City driver; the best of City reference as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Call or address, till Saturday, at No. 81 East 32d-st., H. G., Coachman.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young Englishman; is a thorough groom and careful driver; has the best of references. Address H. S., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

TO APOTHECARIES.—WANTED BY A YOUNG man a situation as prescription clerk, either in Brooklyn or New-York; can bring the best recommendations. Address Box No. 4,526 New-York Post-office, to PRESCRIPTION.

COPYING OR WRITING OF ANY DESCRIPtion wanted, by a young man who is a good penman, and will execute all work intrusted to him with neatness and dispatch. Address G. L. B., Box 118 *Times* Office.

GOOD MALE AND FEMALE FRENCH, German, and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs; also a first-class French cook. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

HELP WANTED.

A NUMBER OF YOUNG MEN WANTED—To peddle an article of almost universal use. An industrious man can make a good living with very little trouble.
JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, NO. 229 BROADWAY.

WANTED.—A PERSON WHO UNDERSTANDS well the business of making shirt bosoms by sewing-machines—must be capable of folding plaits, working a machine and superintending work-room. Address M., Box 3,392, New-York Post-office, with address.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL; GOOD PLAIN cook and to do general housework; good references required. Apply at No. 163 West 13th-st., on Saturday, from 2 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT WOman, capable of taking charge of a young child, and attend to children's sewing, &c. Address W., Box No. 178, *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO GO TO NORWICH, CONN., A good cook, who will assist in the washing, a permanent place. Apply to Mrs. HASBROUCK, Lexington-av., first door above 36th-st., from 9 till 11 A. M.

WANTED—COOK, WASHER AND IRONER. AT No. 40 West 28th-st. Don't apply unless well recommended.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL, A PATENTED portable Copying Press and Book; sells at large profits. Apply to JNO. COOLEY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED—A WHITE OR COLORED MAN AS waiter. The best reference required. Apply at No. 40 East 16th-st., between 9 A. M., and 12.

WANTED—A COACHMAN.—THOSE ONLY WHO can furnish the best of references need apply.
W. B. ASTOR, No. 85 Prince-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WAITRESS WHO thoroughly understands her business; none other need apply at No. 11 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron; good City reference required. Apply at No. 17 East 24th-st.

WANTED—FIVE HUNDRED HANDS TO MAKE pantaloons, at No. 112 Cherry-st.

BOARDING.

BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a large room and board at No. 79 Sands-st. Also, a room for a single gentleman. The house is delightfully located, and in all respects such as respectable parties would desire, containing all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Reference required.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in 21st-st., near 6th-av., can accommodate a gentleman and wife with full or partial board, and one large, well-furnished room on second floor, which has gas, hot and cold water, &c., upon reasonable terms; references exchanged. Address W. L., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A LARGE front room on second floor, furnished, in a first-class house, No. 230 West 32d-street, between 8th and 9th avs. Also, a small room on third floor. Family small. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—THE OWNER OF THE HOUSE No. 12 Lamartine-place, 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will let the second floor, five rooms, handsomely decorated and furnished, to one family or two gentlemen and wives. Terms moderate. Inquire as above.

BOARDING.—SUITES OF ROOMS ON SECOND or third floors, for gentlemen and their wives, or a small family, can be had in a New-England family, by applying at No. 43 West 29th-st.; also, rooms for single gentlemen. Gas, baths, &c. Dinner at 5 o'clock.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board in a private family, at No. 151 2d-av., between 9th and 10th sts. Dinner at 5 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN BE ACcommodated with handsome rooms at 220 West 32d-st., Bozman-terrace, between 8th and 9th avs. Also, two small rooms for single gentlemen. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—CAN BE HAD for one or two single gentlemen in a private family, with a full-sized room, and closet attached, bath, gas, &c.; residence convenient to Fulton Ferry. Wall-st. and Fulton ferries. Address SCOTIA, Box No. 164 *Times* Office, with real name and place of business.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, convenient to cars and stages, can be had on application at No. 63 East 26th-st., near 4th-av.

BOARDING.—NO. 143 EIGHTH-STREET, OPPOsite the Mercantile Library; several pleasant and well-furnished rooms, with board. References exchanged.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen may secure pleasant rooms and the comforts of a home, in an eligible house, one block from the Fulton-av. cars and twenty minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, by addressing Box No. 4,707 Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentlemen, may find pleasant accommodations for the Winter, convenient to Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries, by applying at No. 87 Hicks-st., corner of Pineapple. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—WITH pleasant rooms, in a desirable situation, opposite a garden, between Wall-st. and South Ferries. Apply at No. 266 Hicks-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—BEtween Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; pleasant accommodations for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 38 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD IN PIERREPONT-ST., BROOKLYN.—Handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom, in the most desirable part of the city; a rare opportunity for those desiring spacious rooms and unequalled location. For particulars, address Box No. 204 Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL, PRIvate family would accommodate a gentleman and wife, and one or two single gentlemen, with very desirable rooms and board; location good and convenient for either Wall-st. or South ferries, being only three to five minutes walk, at No. 66 State-st. near Henry-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife in a private family, or where few boarders are taken; one or two rooms, unfurnished, preferred; location below 14th-st.; will board for lady, and breakfast for gentleman. Address, stating terms, location of rooms and locality, P. O. BERTINE, Station A., Post-office, Sprlug-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND family desire board on or near Brooklyn Heights; a small family living in a large house and good accommodations, and who do not object to children that are well-behaved, can address A. E., Box 754 New-York Post-office. Reference required, if not already known.

BOARD AT CORNWALL—FOR THE FALL and Winter; rooms vacant on or about the 1st of October; house thoroughly warmed; conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. Address S. B. CALDWELL, No. 20 Old-slip, or JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A suite of neatly furnished rooms to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Also, a front basement, furnished suitable for a physician's office. The house is desirably located, in 11th-st., between University-place and 5th-av. Address FORDHAM, Station D Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING A LARGE UNFURNISHED house is desirous of meeting with a widow lady, or small family, who would furnish and occupy the same at a nominal rent for the Winter, with a view to some future arrangement in the Spring. Address, stating where an interview can be had, CYRUS, Box No. 163 *Times* Office. All communications strictly confidential.

MURRAY HILL.—TO LET—A SUIT OF ELEgantly furnished rooms on first and second floor, front, suitable for a family of four or five, or two gentlemen and their wives, with a small private family. No other boarders taken. Unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 26 East 35th-st., fourth door from Madison-av.

TO LET—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM ON second floor, desirable for a gentleman and wife; the largest room having four windows and closets. Also, a suite of rooms on parlor floor, consisting of back parlor and extension room, back hall and closets, with hot and cold water. Also, desirable rooms for single gentlemen, to let with board, at No. 15 Irving-place, corner 15th-st.

NO. 120 NINTH-STREET.—TO LET, TO GENtlemen only, two parlors, hands

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN;

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

BANK-NOTE ENGRAVING.

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1859.

The business of this Company in New-York having been concentrated in the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, the several firm agencies of RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON, TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO., DANFORTH, PERKINS & CO., BALD, COUSLAND & CO., JOCELYN, DRAPER, WELSH & CO., and WELLSTOOD, HAY & WHITING, are discontinued, and all communications may hereafter be addressed to the Secretary.

This Company is now prepared to afford to BANKING INSTITUTIONS and THE PUBLIC, THE ADVANTAGES CONTEMPLATED IN ITS FORMATION, both as it regards the SUPERIORITY OF THEIR WORK *and the provisions made for the safety of the trust confided to their care*, and they respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to them under their separate Firm organizations.

Offices at NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON NEW-ORLEANS, CINCINNATI, MONTREAL and CHICAGO.

CHARLES TOPPAN, President,
WM. H. WHITING, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DRESSELL, FARRAR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 63 Wall-st.
Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought and sold. Funds for investment on Foreign account. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted us by country Banks and Bankers.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The undersigned commissioners, etc., will attend at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of October next, at 12 o'clock M., to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company, chartered by act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 19, 1859.
EDWIN CROSWELL,
SPENCER KIRBY,
D. N. CARRINGTON, } Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1859.
N. B.—The business of the Company will be the transportation of passengers and freights by steamship between the ports of New-York and San Francisco.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD CO. of 1859,
No. 54 William-st.,
NEW-YORK, September 20, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE ON THE FIRST of October next, on the ten per cent. Bonds of the Great Western Railroad Company, of Illinois, will be redeemed at maturity, at the office of this Company, upon all Bonds, the back Coupons of which shall have been surrendered, and Stock in this company accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise and the Act of Incorporation of this Company.
J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE R. CO.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at No. 45 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 11. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock on the 30th September, and open the day after the election.
By order of the Board.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE SINKING FUND BONDS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, in exchange for coupons from Ohio and Pennsylvania, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, are ready for delivery on application to JOHN FERGUSON, Trustee, No. 36 Pine-st., up stairs.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M. All sums deposited as late as the 10th of October will commence to draw interest at once. WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary. President.

GROCERS' BANK.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 19, 1859.—The Annual Election for Inspectors and Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY next, Oct. 3, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

HOLDERS OF UNITED STATES COUPON 5 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1874, issued under act of June 14, 1858, may exchange the same for inscribed stock of same issue, on terms ascertainable on application to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS.—HOLDERS OF the past due Bonds of the City of Milwaukee are requested to call at our office, arrangements having been made by said city to take up her past due bonds and coupons. WORTH & BELL, No. 52 Wall-st.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS PAYING 8 TO 12 per cent. dividend for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HADDOCK, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE NEW RED ASH colliery, situate in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, within 3¼ miles of the Borough of Pottsville, with a most favorable lease of 15 years, together with all the improvements, consisting of slope, engine, breaker engine, breaker, &c. The slope has just been finished, and the work all completed for the commencement of the business of mining coal. The vein of coal is 12 feet thick, with favorable pitch for cheap mining. For information, apply at No. 430 Walnut-st., first floor, Philadelphia.

WANTED—TO SELL A HALF INTEREST IN A new business, worth $100,000 per year, patented, monopolized and introduced already. Cash required, $12,000. Principals only dealt with. Address S. W. SEWARD, Box No. 135 *Times* Office, accompanied by real name, stating where and when to be seen.

JOB PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE—ON reasonable terms, comprising steam engine and boiler, hand presses, cylinder press, types, &c. For particulars, apply at No. 72 Maiden-lane and No. 7 Liberty-st., up stairs.

PARTNER WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, engaged in a wholesale manufacturing business in this City, and needing more capital, wishes a partner, special or active, who can invest $10,000. Address MANUFACTURER, *Tribune* Office.

SHIP'S STORES.—FOR SALE—ONE OF THE oldest-established stands in South-st., if applied for immediately. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address J. M. B., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE KINDLING WOOD YARD foot of East 23d-st., old House of Refuge grounds. Apply on the premises to C. COLLINS.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness, by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels, 40 gallons. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine Brushes made to order. J. K. HOPPEL.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned is dissolved by mutual consent, on and after this date. J. M. WEEKS, who will continue the business, is alone authorized to sign in liquidation.
JOHN W. FLINN,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1859. JOSEPH M. WEEKS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of ROE & JENNINGS, grocers, corner 83d-st. and 8th-av., is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the parties.—Dated New-York, Sept. 15, 1859.
S. J. ROE,
S. JENNINGS.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 838 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY L. HOGUET, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
BUFFALO ROBES.
WILMERDING, HOGUET & HUMBERT,
Salesrooms Nos. 26 and 28 Beekman-st.,
Will sell,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, 1859,
At 11 o'clock,
At No. 63 Exchange-place,
25,000 BUFFALO ROBES,
By order of
Messrs. RAMSEY, CROOKS, SON & CO.
N. B.—These goods are the BLACKFEET and UPPER MISSOURI ROBES, and they are the LARGEST and DARKEST that come to this market.
The skins will be ready for inspection, with catalogues, two days previous to the sale. Terms liberal.
EVERY ROBE IS OF THIS YEAR'S COLLECTION, AND FRESH.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
GREAT SALE OF 72 VALUABLE LOTS on 3d and 4th avs., 97th and 98th sts., Yorkville. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property:
On 3d-av., 8 lots, W. S., between 97th and 98th sts.
On 4th-av., 8 lots, E. S., between 97th and 98th sts.
On 97th-st., 28 lots, N. S., between 3d and 4th avs.
On 98th-st., 28 lots, S. S., between 3d and 4th avs.
The above comprise a portion of the well-known property occupied for many years by Mr. S. M. LEVENGSTON as a nursery and garden; ON THE PREMISES ARE SEVERAL BUILDINGS, which will be sold with the lots on which they respectively stand. The whole will be sold in lots, with liberal privileges. The TITLE IS INDISPUTABLE, printed abstracts of which will be furnished to purchasers. The 3d-av. cars pass the property every few minutes. It is believed that the above COMPRISE ONE OF THE MOST ELIGIBLE BLOCKS now to be subdivided above 42d-st. One-half can remain. Maps, &c., No. 7 Pine-st.

H. T. HAINS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF TWENTY THOUSAND dollars worth of magnificent household furniture at Public Auction, on THIS DAY, (Friday,) at the elegant four-story residence No. 86 West 11th-st, near 6th-av. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock precisely. Drawing Rooms—Rosewood suites covered in brocade, 7-octave piano-forte, paintings, statuary, vases, carpets, mirrors, clocks, curtains, bookcase, tables, etageres, engravings, &c. Chambers—Rosewood and mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, hair mattress, feather bed, blankets, sofas, chairs, rockers. Dining Room—Extension dining-table, China and glass ware, silver-plated castor, spoons, cake-basket, and ivory-handle table cutlery, &c. Also a desirable assortment of Kitchen Furniture.

M. DOYENTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 79 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, covered in brocatel and hair-cloth; marble-top centre tables, oil-paintings, by E. C. Coates, in rich gilt frames; brocatel and lace window curtains, mahogany têtes-à-têtes, sofas, chairs, extension dining tables, sideboards, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair-mattresses, &c., the whole to be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

WILLIAM WITTERS, Auctioneer.
WILLIAM WITTERS WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, the entire genteel parlor, chamber, dining-room and basement furniture, together with rich velvet, three-ply and other carpets, beds, bedding, table and bed linen, silver, glass and China ware suitable to the wants of families furnishing.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, AT 2½ O'CLOCK P. M., at No. 86 Clark, near Henry-st., Brooklyn, Brussels and ingrain carpets and oil-cloths, mahogany and iron bedsteads, three feather beds, mahogany office desk, sofa, rocker, chairs, tables, lounges, crockery, stoves, &c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE UNDERsigned have, pursuant to the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, (title I. chapter 4, part 2,) and the acts of the Legislature of said State amendatory thereof, formed a limited partnership to be conducted under the name or firm of ARCHER & BROTHER. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is dealing in groceries in the City of New-York; and that CHARLES S. ARCHER, who resides in Jersey City, State of New-Jersey, and WASHINGTON ARCHER, who resides in the City of New-York, are the general partners, and FRANK S. ALLEN, who resides in the City of New-York, is the special partner therein, and that the amount of capital which said FRANK S. ALLEN, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock thereof, is sixty-five hundred dollars, and that the said partnership is to commence on the 17th day of August, 1859, and is to terminate on the 17th day of August, 1861.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1859.
CHARLES S. ARCHER,
WASHINGTON ARCHER,
FRANK S. ALLEN,
Witnessed by CHAS. B. HART.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, PLACE OF TRIAL.—THE PARK BANK, Plaintiffs, against EDGAR D. STURTEVANT and ABEL S. STURTEVANT, Defendants—Summons.—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 5 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days of the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and eighty-nine dollars and forty cents, with interest from the 15th day of July, 1859, besides the costs of this action.—Dated, Aug. 24, 1859.
TOWNSEND & VAN NESS,
au26-law6w F* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

COUNTY COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—PETER HAMILTON against SAMUEL G. CUTTS, and Ellen, his wife, and Thomas Haigh. Summons.—For relief. To the above named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 9 Court-street, in the City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Aug. 20, 1859.
JAS. L. LYNAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in Kings County Clerk's Office, on the 25th day of August, 1859. JAS. L. LYNAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
s23-law6w F*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York; notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of HENRY CASAMAJOR, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., No. 78 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 2, 1859.
PAUL CASAMAJOR,
H. H. SEWALL,
je7-law6m F* Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB LICHTENBERG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of her attorney, P. J. Joachimssen, No. 118 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 31, 1859.
CAROLINE LICHTENBERG, Executrix, &c.,
ap1-law6m F* of Jacob Lichtenberg, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER MASTERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Reuben H. Cudlip, No. 119 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th of November next.—Dated New-York, May 10, 1859.
my27-law6m F* MICHAEL TREACY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 42 West 17th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 8, 1859.
s9-law6m F* DANIEL O'CONOR, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL HUGHES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 179 Varick-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 6, 1859.
ap8-law6m F* JOHN HUGHES, Administrator.

PERSONAL.

THE HEIRS OF EMANUEL DELMAR, Esq., London, late deceased, will please communicate immediately with JACOB DELMAR, Esq., Executor, No. 9 Bedford-st, Portland-Place, London.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane. Prices low.
Blank Books, Paper, Stationery and Steam Printing.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CARD.—MR. FRANZ SCHLOTTER BEGS TO INform his patrons and the public that he will return in the steamer *Fulton*, sailing on the 20th of September for Havre. Letters and communications will be received at C. BREUSING'S music-store, 701 Broadway.

SUNBURN, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, MORPHEW TAN.
JONES' ORIGINAL ITALIAN CHEMICAL SOAP, price only 25 cents. Clears dark, yellow or discolored skin, sore heads, beards or legs; it is fine for infants or shaving. Sold at No. 100 Fulton-st., Nos. 305 and 862 Broadway, No. 158 Bowery, and at Mrs. HAYES', Brooklyn.

AT A MEETING CONVENED BY THE passengers on board the *Mount Vernon*, Sept. 19, 1859, Mr. L. Brown having been called to the Chair, and Mr. N. Deetjen appointed Secretary, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:
Whereas, We are under special obligations to the captain, officers and crew during the entire passage from Alexandria to New-York, and especially during the storm and detention on the shoal in the Potomac, we beg leave to offer the following resolutions:
Resolved, first, That our thanks be tendered to the captain for his untiring endeavors to render our passage as pleasant and expeditious as the opposing circumstances would admit.
Resolved, second, That we find Capt. Smith one of the most agreeable and efficient men, whose constant endeavors are to felicitate the pleasure of his passengers.
Resolved, third, That we take pleasure in assuring the public that they will find the steamer *Mount Vernon* an exceedingly pleasant, commodious and well-officered ship.
Resolved, fourth, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Capt. Smith, and also that they be published in the daily papers of New-York City.
LEWIS BROWN, Chairman.
N. DEETJEN, Secretary.
The Rev. N. S. Greenaway, H. O. Martin, Dr. C. E. R. King, W. W. Woodruff, H. K. Offley, W. Lawlee, Mrs. Lavinia H. Carver, Miss Stella King.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.; 5:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M.; 5 P. M., 6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—4 P. M. For Albany—8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—6:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 A. M., 7 A. M.; 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A.M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—9:15 A. M.—Mail Train.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 8 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.
O. CHARLICK, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM SEPT. 15, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 8 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 and 10:35 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, trains going East leave Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; leave Brooklyn for Riverhead at 10 A. M.; leave Brooklyn for North Islip and Deer Park at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Farmingdale at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Syosset at 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS

TIME TABLE—SEPTEMBER, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
We'day..Sept. 7, 11	A. M.	Wed'day..Sept. 7, 3	P. M.
Thurs..Sept. 8, 12	M.	Th'day..Sept. 8, 4	P. M.
Friday..Sept. 9, 12:30	P. M.	Friday..Sept. 9, 4:30	P. M.
Saturd..Sept. 10, 1:30	P. M.	Sat'day..Sept. 10, 6	P. M.
Sunday..Sept. 11, 7	A. M.	Sunday..Sept. 11, 3	P. M.
Mond'y..Sept. 12, 7:30	A. M.	Mo'day..Sept. 12, 2:30	P. M.
Tuesd'y Sept. 13, 8	A. M.	Tu'day..Sept. 13, 3:30	P. M.
We'day..Sept. 14, 8	A. M.	We'day..Sept. 14, 3:30	P. M.
Th'day..Sept. 15, 8	A. M.	Th'day..Sept. 15, 4	P. M.
Friday..Sept. 16, 9	A. M.	Friday..Sept. 16, 4:30	P. M.
Sat'day..Sept. 17, 10:30	A. M.	Mo'day..Sept. 19, 7	A. M.
Tuesd'y Sept. 20, 9	A. M.	Tu'day..Sept. 20, 1	P. M.
We'day..Sept. 21, 10:30	A. M.	We'day..Sept. 21, 2:30	P. M.
Th'day..Sept. 22, 11	A. M.	Th'day..Sept. 22, 3	P. M.
Friday..Sept. 23, 12	M.	Friday..Sept. 23, 4	P. M.
Sat'day Sept. 24, 3	P. M.	Mo'day..Sept. 26, 7	P. M.
Tues'y..Sept. 27, 8	A. M.	Tu'day..Sept. 27, 2:30	P. M.
Wed'dy..Sept. 28, 8:30	A. M.	Wed'day..Sept. 28, 3:30	P. M.
Th'day..Sept. 29, 8:30	A. M.	Th'day..Sept. 29, 4	P. M.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY Steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

NOTICE.—FOR BRIDGEPORT—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Monday, Sept. 26, the steamer JOHN BROOKS will leave Peck-slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 P. M.; returning will leave Bridgeport every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10½ A. M., on arrival of the trains.
T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT.—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—REduced rates of passage; Cabin, $2; Deck, $1; no charge for Berths. The steamer GOVERNOR, F. B. FRENCH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 8, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply at No. 25 Coenties-slip, or on board.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT AND NEWARK, EXCURSIONS DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)—Fare 12 cents. Steamer TASMANIA leaves Newark at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M., and foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 10 A. M. and 4¾ P. M., also, with par ties, at Newark. Connects with Belleville boat.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN leaves Fulton Market Slip on and after Sept. 19, at 10½ A. M. and 4¾ P. M. Leaves Flushing at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. Low fare, 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

IF YOU WISH TO ENJOY A MOST DElightful excursion trip, and take a view of the beautiful scenery on the East River, the public Islands, with the improvements, Hell Gate, &c., take the fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN. See advertisement.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, &c.—Steamboat THOMAS POWELL, foot of Jay-st., at 3½ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

SPORTING.

THE GRAND CRICKET MATCH
Between eleven selected players of All England and twenty-two of the United States, will take place on the St. George's Cricket Ground, Hoboken, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, 1859, and following days.
Subscription and match tickets may be purchased of the Committee, or at any of the principal Hotels and at the western entrance to the ground, where single day tickets can be obtained only, and all are sold with the understanding that the buyer is subject to the rules and regulations which will be printed and posted conspicuously on the ground.
As no tickets will be sold at the eastern entrance, near the Yacht Club House, persons provided with tickets are advised to enter that way. Ample police force will be provided to keep order.
Subscription tickets, admitting bearer and ladies for the match, for whom special accommodation will be provided..... $5 00
Match tickets, admitting one person, to the ground. 1 00
Single day admission tickets to the ground..... 50

COMMITTEE.

J. C. Wells, 128 Broadway,	J. T. Walker, 32 Broad-st.,
A. H. Gibbs, 1 William-st.,	C. Vinten, 100 Nassau-st.,
E. Lamontagne, 1 Wm.-st.,	H. J. Ford, 40 Beaver-st.,
H. Sharp, 216 6th-av.,	R. Waller, 53 Cedar-st.,
R. Page, 34 Wall-st.,	B. B. Tilt, 287 Broadway.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.—THE REGATTA to have taken place yesterday was postponed to THIS (Friday) MORNING. The steamer *Sotellite*, for the members of the Club, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, at 10 A. M. precisely.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

CHAMBER ENAMELED FURNITURE AT the old-established Eagle Manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Elegant suites in all styles and colors, from $25 and upward, superior to any manufactured in this country. Mattresses, wardrobes, &c.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WHITE, GOLD-BAND AND RICHLY-Decorated Dinner, Tea and Toilet ware, &c. Table Cutlery, Cut Glass, Silver-Plated ware, &c. B. M. BRUNDIGE, No. 232 Bleecker-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,
and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE BALTIC,
4,000 tons burden, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave on THE 5TH OCTORER, at 3 P. M.,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship JOHN L. STEPHENS, F. R. BABY, Commander.

THE ATLANTIC
will follow on the 20th October.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.
It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 28 Wall-st.
For passage apply at the only office of the Company, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

**

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE REGATTA YESTERDAY.—The stormy weather proviso included in the announcement of the Fall Regatta appears to have been wisely inserted,—the heavy northeast gale and accompanying rain-storm, yesterday, rendering it inexpedient to attempt the race. The fog, however, was the main objection, and but for that, notwithstanding the heavy blow, the sail would have come off according to programme. About twenty members of the Club embarked from Pier No. 4, North River, shortly after 10 o'clock A. M. on board of the steamer *Satellite*, and proceeded down the Bay. All the yachts which had been entered, excepting the *Zinga* and *Alpha*, prompt to the appointment, got under weigh from their anchorage at Hoboken, and proceeded to the rendezvous at Owl's Head, most of them carrying only a single reefed mainsail and jib. The *Favorita* and *Mallory* proceeded under close-reefed mainsail and jib. The *Gipsey* and *Zinga* were booked for an outside bet. The *Rebecca* and *Restless* having no competitors in their respective class, were to sail against each other for the two cups—the prizes for the first-class sloops and second-class schooners. Upon the arrival of the *Satellite* at Owl's Head, a consultation was held, when it was decided, in view of the thick weather, which interfered with the advantageous sailing of the yachts, that the race should be postponed until to-day, when it should take place, and no postponement on account of the weather. This decision was somewhat influenced, it is said, by the fact that after getting under weigh, it was found that there were no "crackers and cheese" on board the steamboat, the purveyor, Mr. DOWNING, not having made any provision for the occasion. The yachts then made sail, and returned to their anchorage at Hoboken. The prompt assembling of the fleet, under such circumstances, was remarked as sufficient proof that the members of the Club are something more than fair-weather sailors.

A NEW VERSION OF THE "COMEDY OF ERRORS."—Among the Hymeneal advertisements of Wednesday last, was the announcement, to all whom it might concern, that JOHN COCHRANE had taken unto himself a wife, to wit, a lady named SARAH M. TOMPKINS, youngest daughter of the late NOAH B. TOMPKINS, of Greenburgh, Westchester County. Whereupon the numerous friends of Congressman-from-the-Sixth-District JOHN COCHRANE set afloat the report that the Sixth District had no longer a bachelor, but a Benedick, to represent it in Congress. Not indignantly, but pleasantly, contradicting the rumor, Congressman COCHRANE addresses an evening paper as follows:

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 22, 1859.

"*To the Editors of the Evening Post*:

MY DEAR SIR: Your last evening's paper, when publishing the nuptials of a doubtless happy pair, of my patronymic, thus commented:

'JOHN COCHRANE, the bachelor Congressman, has at last surrendered.'

Permit me to transmit a later bulletin from the seat of war. Though in a state of close siege, I have reason to think the fortress impregnable. Yet a failure of supplies might compel its surrender at discretion. Yours, in verity,

JOHN COCHRANE."

As there were two Dromios, so there were two JOHN COCHRANES; but unlike the Syracusian and Ephesian doubles, they will never henceforth be mistaken for each other. One is a Congressman, and a bachelor; the other is a married man, and not a Congressman.

SUICIDE OF A GERMAN IN THE EAST RIVER.—Yesterday evening, shortly before 7 o'clock, a man, aged about 45 years, who had taken passage on board the ferry-boat *Commodore Perry*, from Williamsburgh to Peck-slip, walked to the forward end, stripped off his coat, and jumped into the river. The pilot, Mr. HARRINGTON, and a deck-hand, named MCMULLAN, instantly set to work to rescue him. The boat was stopped, and in less than five minutes he was recovered in an insensible condition. On reaching Peck-slip, Officer GAILLARD, of the Fourth Precinct, was dispatched for Dr. JOHNSTON of Dover-street, who brought with him a stomach-pump and galvanic battery, but their application was unavailing—the man died shortly after the Doctor's arrival. From the contents of a book found upon his person, he appears to have been a German peddler of gums and syrups for sweetening liquor. No money or article of the least value was found in his possession. His body lies at the Peck-slip Ferry-house for identification.

DESCENTS BY THE POLICE.—Virtue in our Police force is not chronic, but eruptive. It does not attack vice systematically, but at impulsive intervals. Last night, for instance, it made a descent in the shape of a company from the Fifth Precinct, armed with a warrant issued by Alderman BRADY, on the premises No. 136 Church-street, where it secured ELIZA FRENCH, the frail landlady, and eight of her frail boarders. They will be treated to their deserts by the Alderman, to-day. Also, last night, supported by a similar warrant, the police "descended" on a grocery-store, No. 42 Leonard-street, where they arrested the proprietor, JOHN FINCKLEN, four ladies and two men. Mr. FINCKLEN objected to the arrest, as did also the other parties. The police assert that they are all notorious characters. They will be afforded an opportunity of setting themselves right with the community to-day, if they can do so.

VIOLENT DEATHS.—HUGH CARROLL, 38 years of age, was driving a wagon across the track of the New-Haven Railroad, near Seventy-eighth-street, about dark, on the 16th inst. He did not observe an approaching train, which struck the wagon, smashing it, and seriously injuring CARROLL. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, soon after the accident, and died there yesterday....MARY MITCHELL died at the New-York Hospital, yesterday, from the effect of injuries received on the 15th inst., by falling from the roof of a house on the corner of Catharine and Water streets, while she was engaged in hanging out clothes. Deceased was 22 years of age....A child, 3½ years of age, named EMMA LANGAN, was burned, yesterday afternoon, at No. 129 Canal-street, while playing with fire, during a brief absence of her mother from the room. The sufferer was taken to the New-York Hospital, where she died shortly after her admission.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Intelligence was last evening received at the Police Head-quarters, from the Twenty-first Precinct Police station, that several counterfeit bills of the denomination of $5, on the State Bank of Troy, N. Y., had been passed in that locality. Mr. POLHAMUS, the telegraph operator at the Central Office, endeavored to communicate the fact to the different Station-houses, but owing to the severe storm it was found that the wires leading to nearly two-thirds of the Station-houses were out of order. It is supposed by the Police that some shrewd passers of counterfeit money were aware of this fact, and took advantage of the circumstance to operate in the upper portion of the City.

FIRE IN CHATHAM-STREET.—Yesterday morning, the sleepers in the vicinity of the cigar-store No. 148 Chatham-street, were aroused by the alarm of fire. Smoke was seen issuing from the store in large volumes, and it was a natural conclusion that the cigars were improperly ignited. The Police of the Sixth District broke open the doors and extinguished the fire. The proprietor was arrested on suspicion of burning his tobacco in an illegal manner. He was committed to the Tombs on a charge of arson.

THE ASSAULT UPON THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.—FRANCIS MCCABE, who committed an assault on Mr. GEORGE F. THOMSON, Editor of the *Daily News*, on Tuesday last, was present in the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday morning, ready for trial. Ex-Judge WHITING, who represented the prosecution, moved a postponement on the ground that the complainant's injuries were too severe to admit of his appearance in Court for the present. Under these circumstances the motion was granted. The case will be taken to the General Sessions for trial.

CHANGES AMONG THE POLICE INSPECTORS.—General-Superintendent PILGSBURY has recently made the following assignments and transfers of Police Captains: JEWETT (who was appointed Inspector at the last meeting of the Commissioners) has been placed in command of the Third Precinct, *vice* HOPKINS, transferred to the Sixteenth Precinct, whence SQUIRES, who has been in command there since CARPENTER'S resignation, has been sent back to his old position in the Eleventh Precinct.

THE AIR-SHIP.—The Common Council last evening granted to Mr. LOWE, the aeronaut, the use of Reservoir-square (lately occupied by the Crystal Palace) for the exhibition of the air-ship *City of New-York*. The process of inflation will occupy some days, during which time it is proposed to exhibit the machine for the gratification of the public. Mr. LOWE is making his preparations to start on his voyage about the middle of October.

FUNERAL OF A DEAF MUTE AT FORT WASHINGTON.—A deaf and dumb boy, late an inmate of the Institution at Fort Washington, who was killed a few days since on the Hudson River Railroad, was buried on Saturday. The funeral services were performed in the Chapel of the Institution, wholly in the sign-language—Dr. PEET officiating.

A NEW QUARANTINE COMMISSIONER.—Gov. MORGAN has appointed CHARLES A. PEABODY, of New-York, a Commissioner for the removal of Quarantine, in place of Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, resigned.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—This Association will hold its first meeting for the season, this evening. Mr. WARREN, the President, will deliver an address.

Police Reports.

CHARGED WITH RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—Detectives Farley and Eustace arrested an old man named Solomon Sprince, yesterday, on a bench warrant issued by Judge RUSSELL, on a charge of receiving about $5,000 worth of silks recently stolen from the store of St. Clair, Krauss & Co., No. 5 Avenue D. The store was entered by burglars about two weeks ago and property of the above-mentioned value was stolen. The goods were afterwards found at the house No. 113 Sullivan-street, as is alleged in the possession of the accused. Sprince was taken before the City Judge, who held him in $3,000 bail to answer the charge—Mr. Lichtenstein, ribbon merchant of Broadway, becoming his bondsman.

A STABBING AFFRAY BETWEEN BOYS.—A youth, only ten years of age, named John Malone, was taken before Justice BEHNAN, on a charge of having stabbed another boy of about the same age, named Robert Finn, with whom he had been playing and quarreled. The wound was given with a pocket-knife, which was thrust with force into Finn's back, inflicting a dangerous injury. The young assailant was committed to await the result of his victim's injuries.

DISCHARGED.—The young man named William J. Ree, who was arrested last week on a charge of stealing checks to the amount of $3,000 from Edwin R. Crouts, a provision dealer in Front-street, was honorably discharged yesterday at the City Hall Police Court by Alderman BRADY.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD TO BE OFFERED FOR INCENDIARIES—OPENING OF BEEKMAN-STREET — PIGGERY AND OFFAL ESTABLISHMENTS TO BE LICENSED AT THE DISCRETION OF THE MAYOR AND CITY INSPECTOR.

A meeting of the Board was held last evening, Alderman PECK in the Chair.

The following resolution was offered by Alderman SEAGRIST, and referred:

Whereas, Within the last few months, several fires have occurred in the upper portion of the City, evidently the work of evil-disposed persons; therefore,

Resolved, That His Honor the Mayor be authorized to offer a reward of $1,000 for the detection and conviction of any person setting fire to, or attempting to set fire to, any building in this City.

A communication was received from the Croton Department, transmitting the Comptroller's views (already published) on the proposed opening of Beekman-street through the Park. Referred to Committee on Streets.

The ordinance submitted by the City Inspector prohibiting piggery and offal establishments below Eighty-sixth-street, being the special order of the evening, was called up, and after a brief discussion adopted with amendments. The provisions of the ordinance were published in the TIMES of Tuesday last. The amendments authorize the Mayor and City Inspector to grant permits to keep hogs in any part of the City where they may deem it expedient, and make them responsible for the exercise of their discretion.

A resolution was adopted amending the ordinance dividing the City into election districts, making alterations in the Fourth and Sixth Wards.

With the transaction of some other routine business the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

RESERVOIR-SQUARE GRANTED FOR THE AERIAL SHIP—A MARKET AT THE FOOT OF GANSEVOORT STREET—THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS' REPORT RETURNED.

The Board met at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, President CORNELL in the Chair.

Councilman DARROW presented a petition, numerously signed, for the location of a public market at foot of Gansevoort-street. Referred to the Committee on Markets.

A resolution, introduced by Councilman VAN TINE, was adopted, requiring the Street Commissioner to report to the Board concerning the raising of the curb and gutter stones of Grand and Laurens streets, to the alleged injury of adjoining property owners.

They concurred with the Board of Aldermen as follows: Granting the temporary use of Reservoir-square to the projectors of the aerial balloon voyage across the Atlantic, on which to make a public exhibition, and to complete the necessary experiments: in the sale and distribution of Mr. Valentine's edition of the ordinances of the City; directing the Street Commissioner to conclude a contract for repairing the Fifteenth Ward Station-house, against the Mayor's objections, at an expense not exceeding $5,580, and in the passage of the ordinance prohibiting the keeping of swine, and the boiling of offal within the City limits.

The report of the Fire Commissioners upon the merits of the riot of July last, recommending the expulsion of several members of Hose Company No. 18 and Engine Company No. 20, and the disbanding of the latter company, was referred back to the Commissioners for further consideration. The Board adjourned to Monday next, at 5 o'clock P. M.

A Pugnacious Councilman and his Friends Imprisoned.

Mr. DANIEL O'BRIEN, who is employed in the Custom-house, and lives at No. 8 Caroline-street, came into the City Hall Police Court yesterday morning, with a countenance shockingly disfigured by cuts and bruises, to complain of Councilman ANTHONY J. MCCARTY, of the Third Ward, and a number of other persons whom the Councilman is pleased to number among his friends, for having assaulted him in the murderous manner which his appearance betokened. O'BRIEN told Alderman BRADY that last Tuesday afternoon he and a man named LONG, upon MCCARTY'S invitation, accompanied the latter to his home, where they passed the hours in drinking and talking politics. The discussion grew warm, and MCCARTY having lost his temper, drew a pistol, with which he threatened to shoot his guests. Preferring not to die in that manner, they fled from the house. Wednesday afternoon, O'BRIEN was in JAMES MURPHY'S porter house, No. 191 West-street, engaged in card-playing, when the Councilman came in, with a number of men in his train. Observing O'BRIEN, he commenced abusing him, following the words quickly by a blow, which felled his victim to the floor. The friends of MCCARTY are then alleged to have attacked the prostrate man, by kicking him in the face, pounding him on the body with chairs and clubs, and, by way of variety, smashing a decanter and bottle over his head. The noise occasioned by the brutality, brought Officer ROWLAND and another Fifth Ward Policeman to the place. They attempted to make arrests, but could not do so against such odds; on the contrary, they were badly beaten by the ruffians for their interference. After O'BRIEN had been battered into insensibility, his assailants left him, and he was taken to his house by the Police. He did not recover his consciousness until yesterday morning, when he immediately insisted, in spite of his disabled condition, on being brought to Court to make a complaint. Upon this statement Ald. BRADY issued warrants of arrest for Councilman ANTHONY J. MCCARTY, EDWARD M. HAGGERTY, ANDREW PURTELL, WM. FRAZIER, JOHN WHITTON and "Jig" HALEY, whom the complainant swore, with about six others, whose names he did not know, participated in the assault. Officers Davidson, Wilson, Brower and Gerat, executed the warrants—finding the accused in West-street drinking saloons. No difficulty was experienced in bringing them to Court except in one instance. DAVIDSON was bringing his prisoner, FRAZIER, up Fulton-street, when JOAN HURLEY, the Constable of the Third Ward, approached and told FRAZIER not to go with the officer, as the warrant was defective. DAVINSON told HURLEY that unless he kept quiet, he should be made a prisoner also. The latter replied with oaths that no man could arrest him. FRAZIER taking HURLEY'S advice, positively refused to go with the officer, but another policeman coming up, he found resistance useless. HURLEY subsequently came before Ald. BRADY and surrendered himself. He was committed on a charge of interfering with an officer in the discharge of his duty. The other prisoners, among whom was Councilman MCCARTY, were locked up in the Tombs to await examination on a charge of felonious assault.

City Politics.

MOZART HALL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Mozart Hall Democratic General Committee was held last evening in Mozart Hall, Broadway. Notwithstanding the rain storm, there was a pretty full attendance. CHAS. A. MAY presided. Mr. FERNANDO WOOD (after the usual preliminary proceedings) made a lengthy speech, concerning chiefly the doings of the late Democratic State Convention. He defended his course at Syracuse—was severe upon the "Cagger regency, the traitors and Tammany Hall bullies," and avowed his intention to proceed in the good work towards a glorious success. He was loudly cheered.

Arrangements for the holding of primary elections, on Tuesday next, between 6 and 8 o'clock P. M., for delegates to the nominating Conventions, were then made.

The Convention for the selection of Judicial candidates and Supervisors will meet at Mozart Hall on Monday evening, Oct. 3.

The Conventions for the selection of Senatorial nominees will meet (at places to be hereafter designated) on Tuesday evening, Oct. 4.

The Conventions for the selection of candidates for Assembly will meet (at places to be hereafter designated) on Wednesday, Oct. 5.

No other business of importance was transacted.

THE REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATIONS.

At the last meeting of the Republican Central Committee, a resolution was adopted that the various Ward Associations should send to the Central organization their places of meeting, the number and names of the enrolled members, copies of their regulations, &c.; and that such request should be obligatory upon all the Associations when twelve of the whole number should signify a willingness to acquiesce in the arrangement. This arrangement has created dissatisfaction among a portion of the Republicans, who imagine they see in the movement a covert design to centralise the government of the party in the hands of a few politicians, who will use the power for their own aggrandizement. At a meeting of the Seventeenth Ward Association held last evening the suggestion of the Central Committee was indignantly discarded. The other Associations will decide upon the matter during the coming week.

The Fulton Bank Defalcation.

The examination of WILLIAM J. LANE, JR., who is charged with appropriating over sixty thousand dollars of the funds of the Fulton Bank, did not take place yesterday. Counsel for the prosecution are engaged in drawing up the affidavits in the matter, which will probably be presented within a day or two. The officers of the Bank are carefully examining the books that the exact amount of the deficit may be made known. LANE is still confined in the Tombs. Meanwhile we have received the following communications from parties who feel themselves aggrieved by the published report of LANE'S defalcations:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

May I ask that you will announce through your columns that I have taken legal measures that will convince the public of the falsity of the statements in yesterday's papers respecting my family.

M. A. MESEROLE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of yesterday my name is made use of in relation to matters of Mr. LANE'S. I beg that you will allow me to state in your columns that I never have represented to any person that I was the owner of any property of Mr. LANE'S. Nor have I ever authorized him to use my name; and I defy any person to produce the least proof of any complicity of mine with him. In fact, I have been absent from the City the greater portion of the time for the last two years.

As to the so-stated seizure of a trunk—which had clothes in it, and which had been at my room nearly two years—I would state that Mr. GRANT called on me and requested me to deliver it, which I did without any officer's presence or interference.

By inserting the above you will confer a great favor. A. J. SPARKS.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day—Nos. 53—Miller *vs.* Parker and others; 54—McKenney and others *vs.* The City of Brooklyn; 55—Edwards *vs.* Myers, Jr.; 56—Lynch and Wife *vs.* Flannery and Wife; 3—Searle *vs.* Toucey; 13—Wood *vs.* Robinson; 14—Pfirman. *et al. vs.* Kunze; 23—Bishop *vs.* The City of Brooklyn; 42—Williams and Wife *vs.* Fitzpatrick; 1—Thompson *vs.* The City of Brooklyn; 15—Coughty *vs.* Remsens Sheriff; 25—Chadbourne *vs.* Jack; 27—Hooton *vs.* Barlicit; 36—Brophy *vs.* Van Brunt; 40—Baker *vs.* Scharig; 57—Cain *vs.* Adelimann and others; 58—Cain *vs.* Same; 60—Pettigrew *vs.* Pollard and others; 61—Same *vs.* Moore, Impleaded.

ROWDYISM.—While two respectable citizens were passing along Atlantic, near Powers-street, Wednesday evening, they were attacked by two men, named EDWARD TRACY and PETER FARRELL, and severely beaten, without any provocation whatever. Officer FARON, of the Third Precinct, was attracted to the spot by the noise, and succeeded in capturing both of the parties named. They were taken before Justice CORNWELL yesterday morning, and no complainant appearing, the officer who made the arrest preferred a complaint for fighting in the public street, and they were sent to jail for ten days each. TRACY was, a few days ago, arrested for highway robbery, and committed in full for trial, but he managed to get bail just before the Democratic Primaries were held.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.—Officer HARTSHORN, of the First Precinct, last evening arrested two men on Henry-street, for passing counterfeit $5 bill, on the State Bank of Troy. The accused were committed for examination.

THE HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—There was a fair attendance of visitors at the Exhibition of the Horticultural Society yesterday afternoon and evening, notwithstanding the storm. The Exhibition will close this evening.

EFFECTS OF THE STORMS.

Loss of the Schooner Alhambra—Vessels Ashore—Damage by Freshets, &c.

The fishing-smack *Charles Johnson*, of Greenport, which arrived here last night, reports the loss of the schooner *Alhambra*, of Baltimore. She went ashore, during the thick weather of Wednesday night, in Vineyard Sound, on the shoal known as the Handkerchief, and was breaking to pieces at last accounts. She had no cargo. Nine persons were on board at the time of the disaster, but they all got off safely.

DISASTERS ON THE VIRGINIA COAST.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

A large ship and two other vessels, names unknown, are reported ashore far south of Cape Henry. The French bark *Magnay* put in here to-day, leaking badly. She is from Havana, bound to Havre, and had touched on Florida Reefs.

DAMAGE BY FRESHETS—GREAT RISE IN THE OHIO.

EASTON, PA., Thursday, Sept. 22.

The freshet in the Lehigh River is subsiding. No damage has been done to our Canals, as far as ascertained up to this hour, but considerable injury has befallen the Railroads. Travel on the Lehigh Valley road is obstructed in consequence of several slides. The trestel work at Allentown is also injured so badly that trains cannot pass. The East Pennsylvania road is also considerably injured, and the embankment at Millerston washed away.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 22.

There are heavy freshets in the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers. Two men were drowned this morning by being washed over the dam at Fairmount. No serious damage has been done in this direction by the freshets, as far as has been ascertained.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Sept. 22.

The river has risen 10 feet at the foot of the falls within the last 24 hours. Navigation southward in the largest boats is fully resumed.

The Equinoxial Storm at the West.

DAMAGE TO RAILROADS—DISASTERS ON THE LAKES, ETC.

From the Chicago Press and Tribune.

The violent storm and gale—the Equinoxial—spent its strength on Monday night, and rolled up such a sea from the northward as has not visited our lake for months past. By the force of the breakers a portion of the railroad pier and track along the lake shore, was carried away, detaining the Michigan Central Railroad night express, which ran down to the gap, and then brought its passengers, several hundred in number, back to the city. A temporary arrangement was made, whereby the Michigan Central trains passed out over the St. Charles Air Line to the Michigan Southern, thence on that line to the intersection and junction with their own track, several miles below the city. By this means the detained travelers were sent forward yesterday morning.

By the same gale on Monday night, in the setting back of the water at the head of the lake, considerable damage was done to the track of the Michigan Southern Railroad, and near Porter's a part of the embankment was so weakened that as the westward-bound express, due here at 11 P. M. on Monday night, was passing, one side of the track gave way, landing the locomotive and tender in the mud by the roadside, where it was nearly buried. Fortunately the train was going very slow, and only the baggage car followed the locomotive and tender. The engineer was somewhat bruised; no other person was injured. The Michigan Southern trains were leaving as usual last evening.

It was an ugly night for shipping exposed. Fortunately the number of vessels in the vicinity of this shore was not large, and all were able to stand off and ride out the gale in safety. The tug *McQueen*, in attempting to bring in the brig *Stannard*, at the height of the gale on Monday afternoon, while laboring in the heavy sea, was disabled by parting her piston rod, the recoil breaking her cylinder head.

There was no other accident near this port to deserve notice. From below, however, as we had feared, we hear of disasters. Three miles from Racine the schooner *Sirius* went ashore on Monday night, with a cargo of wheat, and the loss of one of her crew. She cleared hence for Buffalo, on Saturday, with a cargo as above, shipped by Messrs. WALKER, BRONSON & Co., Her wheat is insured in the Buffalo Mutual. The schooner is insured in the Northwestern.

The schooner *Resolute* is ashore at Milwaukee. She also cleared here for below on Saturday, with 16,200 bushels corn shipped by Messrs. A. E. KENT & Co. Policies in the Buffalo Mutual and Etna cover both vessel and cargo.

The schooner *St. Albans* has put into Milwaukee in a bad condition, having shifted her cargo and wet her wheat.

The brig *Mariner*, Capt. HACKETT, was brought into port last evening. He reports a tremendous gale during Monday and Monday night. He saw schooner *Island Queen* badly on the rocks at Point Wabbleshanks, just above the Straits, and nearly submerged. The latter left this city last week for Buffalo, with a cargo of wheat, shipped by HENRY FISH, Esq. The grain was insured in the Buffalo Mutual. The schooner is owned in Massachusetts, and it is not known if it is insured. This makes the third cargo of wheat, and fourth of grain shipped from this port, and lost in this gale.

Capt. HACKETT also states that as he came up the Lake he saw vast quantities of lumber and wood, bark, &c., probably lost from the deck-loads of vessels opposed to the gale.

Yesterday at nightfall there were in the offing fifteen or twenty vessels, two of them with flags at half-mast. The schooner *Eli Bates* had lost her foreboom and boat.

A man who was arrested at Detroit a few days ago, disguised in female garments, proved to be a horse thief who broke jail at Whitby, Ontario County, about thirty miles east of Toronto, and assumed the disguise of a female the more readily to effect his escape.

[Advertisement.]
BEEBE & Co., No. 156 BROADWAY,
Offer for sale, this day, the
FALL STYLE GENTLEMEN'S HATS.
In a few days they will introduce a
NEW FRENCH STYLE FOR YOUNG GENTS.

[Advertisement.]
3,000 CASSIMERE SUITS TO MATCH.

At $6, $10, $12, $13, $15, $18, $20,

At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]
WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.—The only reliable Fire-proof Safe in the world, having again sustained its celebrated reputation at the late fires in Oshkosh and Key West. QUINCE BROTHERS, No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY,
First block below the New-York Hotel, Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]
Rev. C. A. BUCKNER, Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, New-York City: "I cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous other friends in favor of MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER."
Rev. J. F. GRISWOLD, Washington, N. H.: "Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer is really efficacious in restoring gray hair to its original color."
Rev. B. C. SMITH, Prattsburgh, N. Y.: "I was really surprised to find my gray hair soon change, as black as when I was a young man, by Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer."
Rev. JAS. MCFARLANE, Esopus, N. Y.: "I have no hesitation in certifying that MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer has produced all the effects promised in the circular, in restoring the color, &c., of the hair."
Rev. GEO. M. SPRATT, Lewisburgh, Pa.: "We can and do cheerfully recommend Mr. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer."
We might swell this list, but if the above fail to convince—try it!
Sold by all the principal merchants in the United States, Cuba or Canada.
Wholesale Depôt, No. 355 Broome-street, N. Y.
Some dealers try to sell articles instead of this, on which they make more profit. Write to Depôt for circular, terms and information.

[Advertisement.]
ONWARD, STILL ONWARD.
GAYETY'S MEDICATED PAPER for the cure and prevention of piles, still retains its enviable notoriety, and is daily becoming a necessity, as well as a luxury.
Call and examine it.
For sale by all druggists, and at the depôts Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The Chronic Disease, Gout, with its fearful pain, is removed in a short time after a few applications of the Ointment—bathing the part with warm water previous to using the unguent.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 22.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '67	103½	10 Metropoli'n In. Co.	124
5,000 Cal. State 7s	83½	100 Erie Railroad	4½
4,000 Mo. State 6s	b60 84¾	100 Hudson Riv. R.	b60 36
1,000 do	84¾	200 do	s60 35½
1,000 N. Y. Central 6s	93	100 do	35¾
5,000 E.R.2d m.bs.ext.	73	500 Harlem R. Pref'd	36¾
2,000 M.C.R. 8 ₱ ct. 1st m.S.F.Conv't bs.	91	200 do	b60 36¾
2,000 Mich. So.2d M.Bs.	42½	100 Harlem R.	b30 37
10,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bs.	89	500 Reading Railroad	44¾
2,000 Han. & St. Jo. R. B	67	100 do	b15 45
15 American Ex. Bk.	101¾	100 do	45
26 Metropolitan Bank.	111	32 Mich. Central R.	46
5 St. Nicholas Bank	95	250 do	46½
8 Bank of Commerce	99¾	100 do	s30 46
25 Pacific Mail S. Co.	80¾	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	6
109 do	80	150 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	23¾
50 do	79¾	100 Ill. Cen. Railroad	67¾
100 N. Y. Central R.	90¾	300 do	b60 67¾
460 do	80¾	120 Gal. & Chi. R.	74¾
100 do	s60 79¾	100 do	b30 74¾
550 do	s3 80¾	100 do	b10 74¾
50 do	s10 80¾	175 do	74¾
300 do	b30 80¾	100 do	75
100 do	c 80¾	150 Chi. & Rk. I. R.	68¾
50 do	b30 80¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 U. S. 5s, '65	101¾	150 Canton Company	17¾
1,000 M.C.R.8 ₱ ct. 1st to.S.F.Conv't bs.	91	150 do	b60 17¾
1,000 Mich. So.2d m.bs.	42½	100 Harlem R. Pref.	b7 36½
10 Bank of Commerce	99½	50 Mich. Cent. R.	s60 46
85 Pacific M. S. Co	79	20 do	46¼
75 do	78¾	50 do	46¾
800 N. Y. Cen. R.	b30 80¾	10 Gal. & Chi. R.	75
200 do	80¾	150 do	b30 75¾
200 do	b60 81	220 do	75¾
200 do	b3 81	50 do	75¾
250 do	81¾	50 Chi. & R. I. R.	69
100 do	b60 81¾	25 Mil. & Miss. R.	5¼

THURSDAY, Sept. 22—P. M.

Although the Stock Exchange opened this forenoon under the dull feeling noticed at the close yesterday, the demand for most of the Railways soon gradually improved, and before the dealings finally left off the firmer tone of the market was fully established again. The business accomplished to-day was scarcely up to the average amount of the previous two or three days. It was fairly distributed, however, and the recovery in prices was quite general on New-York Central and the Western Roads. The first named led the Share market, as usual of late, and new buyers were reported on hand from the line of the Road, stimulated by the active and largely increased traffic of September, which is said, on Albany authority, to have gone ahead of last year nearly $100,000 the first fifteen days of the month. The price of the Stock opened this morning at 80½ and left off after the Second Board firm at 81¾ ₱ cent. Early in the day the tendency to depression noticed yesterday in some of the Western shares continued until after the first call of the list, when the bids for Galena and Rock Island were advanced ⅜@½ ₱ cent. The former in the afternoon brought 75⅝ ₱ cent.; Rock Island closed 69@69½; Illinois Central 67½@67⅝; Toledo 24½@24¾; Michigan Guaranteed 23⅝@24, and Michigan Central 46¼@46½. The exact returns of traffic on the Rock Island line since the first week in September have not been received at the office here, but in round numbers are said to be $30,000 @ $35,000, the second week, and promise about the same the third week, say $65,000 for the fortnight, against $41,000 same two weeks last year. In Reading shares there was uneasiness, partly on account of rumored damage to the Pennsylvania Canals connected with the Coal Trade. The stock closed 45⅜ ₱ cent. There was a further decline of 1@1½ ₱ cent. in Pacific Mail shares, the price closing 79¼@79 ₱ cent. A good deal of *short* stock falls due in the course of a few days, on cheap contracts made late in July or early in August, and a correspondent suggests to us that the parade of opposition advertisements and preliminary rumors of what is to be done with the mails for California after the 1st October, are cunningly shaped with the view of buying in Pacific "at a great sacrifice!" We have no means of knowing how near this friend may be to the true mark. It is our business to give the reported arrangements on both sides, as we find them advertised under responsible names or vouched for by responsible parties. In pursuance of this practice we now state that the friends of the Pacific Mail claim to-day that the Post-Office contract after the 1st October is quite as likely to come to their Company as to any other party, and that even the Nicaragua route is now as much within their control as VANDERBILT'S. Panama shares were steady at 117½@117¾. State Stocks rather dull, and only a moderate business in Railway Mortgages. The Illinois Construction Bonds brought 89 ₱ cent.; Missouri Sixes 84¾. The general market in the afternoon left off firm.

In the Foreign Exchanges for the mail on Saturday the movement is not yet large, but bills are firmly held within the last quotations—110@110¼ on London, and f5.16¼@f5.14¾ on Paris. Some South Carolina Bank Sterling brought 110¾ ₱ cent., and Southern Francs are held f5.16¼@f5.15. The sight rates on London are 110⅝ ₱ cent., and on Paris f5.11¼. The export demand for Gold is to a liberal amount for the two steamers sailing on Saturday; the total shipments of the week will be about the same as the average of the preceding two weeks—say $2,000,000. This sum will be replaced on Monday or Tuesday, should the *Moses Taylor*, from Aspinwall, make her usual prompt time, with the California remittance of Sept. 5. The Mail steamer on the Pacific side left San Francisco with $2,123,000 and 600 passengers.

The Discount rates continue easy on strictly prime lists of paper, 6@6½ ₱ cent. for 30@60 days, and 7@7½ ₱ cent. for 4@6 months. Loans on demand are also easy at 5@6 ₱ cent. on Stock collateral, and 6@7 ₱ cent. on pledge of Bills Receivable. The Customs, to-day, are $89,000; other receipts by the Sub-Treasury, $35,000; disbursements, $234,000; balance, this afternoon, $5,075,931.

The St. Louis *Republican* thus reports on the Money Market of that city:

"The remarks suitable to Money movements here through the first part of last week apply to the close of it. Exchange on the East became a little more difficult to be obtained, and may be stated to have been short of the demand, and firm at the usual rate of ¾ premium to bankable funds and 1¼ currency. New-Orleans was ¼ premium for bankable funds. There is, however, but little demand for Exchange on New-Orleans. The demand for New-York Exchange has been good, and parties have had difficulty to procure it at ¾. We note a sale of $10,000 on Saturday, at 1 ₱ cent., but regular customers are supplied to the extent of their claims at ¾.

Currency is more abundant. Some of the brokers recently refusing to sell at ¾ were on Saturday trying to sell at ⅝ to ⅞. It may be quoted, buying, ½ to ¾; selling, ⅝ to ¾. Money matters seem to be growing a little easier. The deposits of some of the institutions daily increased during the week. Payments have been promptly met, as a general remark, at all the institutions."

The Hartford and New-Haven Road made the following business for the fiscal year ending Aug. 31:

Income from passengers	$397,567 76
Income from freight	283,713 08
Income from rents, expresses and mails	42,179 44
Total	$723,460 29
Working expenses	$352,193 45
Interest on bonds	57,196 16—$409,391 61
Net earnings	$314,068 68

The Mails by the *Arabia*, at Boston, reached this City, at a late hour, this afternoon.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 6th September, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£7,789,691	Decrease..£ 26,789
Other deposits	13,067,400	Increase.. 326,567
Rest	3,713,802	Increase.. 24,781

On the other side of the account:

Government Securities	11,220,018	...Unchanged.
Other Securities	19,016,870	Increase. 24,988
Notes unemployed	9,127,140	Increase. 265,195

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,317,440; being a decrease of £221,165 and the stock of Bullion in both departments is £16,636,422, showing an increase of £95,968 when compared with the preceding return.

PRICES OF CONSOLS—WEEK ENDING SEPT. 9.

	Aug.	FOR MONEY. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	FOR ACCOUNT. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat.	3	95½	95¾	95¾	95¾	95

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX.—NO. 2500. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Proposed Treaty with Mexico—Probable Transfer of the Negotiations to Washington—The British Emissary to the Island of San Juan—Miscellaneous News.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 23.

The private secretary of Señor LERDO left New-York on Tuesday last, as bearer of dispatches from Señor MATA to his Government, *vid* New-Orleans. This messenger expects to reach New-Orleans in time for the steamer of the 27th inst., arrive in Vera Cruz by the 3d of October, leave again on the British steamer of the 5th for Havana, and reach this city by the middle of October.

Mr. MCLANE anticipates leaving for Vera Cruz on the 22d of October, unless negotiations shall be transferred to Washington, as urged by Señors MATA and LERDO upon President JUAREZ, in their late dispatch to the Government.

In the meantime, I have reason to believe that the treaty will be the subject of discussion between the parties here—not with a view to conclude a negotiation, there being no authority for that as yet, but with the hope that some plan may be devised by which both parties may be satisfied, without doing violence to the rights of either, and the treaty be signed and delivered in time to receive proper notice in President BUCHANAN'S Annual Message to Congress. Both Governments feel confident that a favorable conclusion of the negotiation will be reached.

I ascertain it to be a fact that the British Government has ordered a distinguished military commander to San Juan Island, with instructions similar to those furnished Gen. SCOTT by our own Government. Both officers go out to preserve peace, and, as their reputations are made, they can afford to prevent a collision.

Mr. JENNER, a new *attaché* of the British Legation here, is expected to arrive in the next steamer.

Secretary FLOYD has improved in health since his sojourn at Old Point Comfort.

Gen. JESSUP, Ordnance-Master-General of the United States Army, is lying very ill in New-York. His daughter was telegraphed for to-day.

It is rumored that Major CASES has been acquitted by Court-Martial, but as the papers of the case have been transmitted to Secretary FLOYD for consideration, the rumor is a mere surmise.

Baron STOECKL, the Russian Minister, now absent in New-York, has lately had a diplomatic "set-to" with Secretary CASS, relative to the traders in Russian America and their objectionable monopolies.

A storeship will sail from Boston for Spezzia about the 5th of October. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 23.

PERRY MCD. COLLINS, Esq., Consular Agent at Amoor River, Asiatic Russia, has arrived in this city, and expects to sail in the course of a few days on his return thither, by the way of St. Petersburgh.

It appears from his statements that American commerce at the Amoor is steadily increasing, several ships having sailed from the United States to participate this year in its rich trade. They have taken out assorted cargoes of merchandise, including cotton goods, wines, liquors, ships' stores and chandlery, all kinds of hardware, machinery, steam engines, &c. There are now on the waters of the Amoor five steamers built in this country. A Russian officer, Capt. DAVATDOFF, at present in New-York, is superintending the construction of steam engines and machinery, to be placed in gun-boats to be constructed on the Amoor, which is navigable for steamboats at least twenty-five hundred miles. The climate is similar to Northwest Canada, and the agricultural productions about the same. The principal value of the country, as yet developed, is for its furs and minerals, but when the steam navigation shall be fully established, the trade will be immeasurably increased in other productions, and Siberia and Tartary will add their treasures to those of the Amoor country. From Moscow to the head of the Amoor, a distance of 4,000 miles, are upwards of five hundred cities, towns and villages of industrious inhabitants. The Amoor Company this year sent to the Amoor River three or four vessels with full cargoes, together with iron steamers, to initiate their project, namely, to unite the mouth of the Amoor with Siberia by a regular line of steam packets.

The present ukase of the Emperor of Russia, permitting Siberian exiles to emigrate to the Amoor, is with a view of settling the shores of that river, and developing the resources of the country. The construction of railroads is contemplated, and also lines of telegraph connecting with Moscow and other distant points.

All these movements of the Russian Government are regarded with great interest, as they cannot fail to open to American commerce a large and valuable market to many of our manufactures. Considering our diversified interests, including those of whaling in the North Pacific, and contiguous to Siberia and the Amoor, the opinion prevails that we should have a Consul-General, instead of a Consular Officer of comparatively an insignificant grade, with an insufficient salary.

The receipts of the Treasury last week amounted to $835,000; the drafts issued, to $1,158,000. The amount subject to draft is $4,405,000.

A dispatch from Old Point Comfort states that the health of the Secretary of War is improving.

Interesting from the Kansas Gold Region.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Sept. 23.

The Denver City Express of the 15th., has reached Leavenworth, bringing $32,000 in dust, the largest amount yet received in a single shipment.

Returns from eleven mining districts give a majority of 1600 against a State Constitution; a vigilance committee had been organized in consequence of the frequency of depredations upon property, and three thieves had already been banished.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, Sept. 23.

The proposition for a State organization for the Pike's Peak country was defeated.

The mines were yielding more abundantly on account of an increased quantity of water. The Bayou Salade mines were realizing from an ounce to one hundred and fifty dollars per day.

The Southern Pacific Railroad.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Sept. 23.

Late advices from Marshall, Texas, state that President FOWLERS, of the Southern Pacific Railway, has made a final settlement with the new Company and creditors, and obtained full possession of the road, and that the work will be recommenced immediately.

Monument to Revolutionary Patriots.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 22.

The 205th anniversary of the settlement of the town of Chelmsford, Mass., was observed, yesterday, by the dedication of a granite monument, erected to the memory of those patriots of the town who lost their lives in the cause of independence. The exercises consisted of an address by Dr. WILLARD PARKER, of New-York, and a procession and dinner, at which sentiments were given and appropriate speeches made.

Murder in Manchester, N. H.

MANCHESTER, Friday, Sept. 23.

BRIDGET RILEY, who for some years has been employed in factories here, was found this morning, murdered, in the tower part of the city. The body was shockingly mangled. The occupants of the premises are Scotch and Irish, but denied all knowledge of the tragedy. BRIDGET was about twenty-five years old. A Coroner's Inquest is investigating the matter.

News from Northern Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Sept. 23.

Monterey advices of the 13th, state that Gen. ZUAZUA was there conferring with VINAGARI. VELEZ, with 700 men and four guns, holds Guanajuato, and had banished a number of liberals. MIRAMON was arming 4,300 men for Northern Mexico.

The International Cricket Match.

MONTREAL, Friday, Sept. 23.

The English cricketers have just arrived here from Quebec. They are in fine condition and ready to play at short notice. It has been raining all day, and the match has not been commenced. The weather is now clearing, however, and play will be commenced to-morrow.

The Europa Outward Bound.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Friday, Sep. 23.

The R. M. steamship *Europa*, from Boston, arrived at Halifax to-day and sailed shortly afterwards for Liverpool.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Balbec*, which left Liverpool on the same day with the *Arabia*.

Sailing of the Jason from St. Johns.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, Sept. 22.

The steamship *Jason*, from New-York 15th, arrived at this port at 2 o'clock Wednesday morning, and sailed hence for Galway at 6 o'clock the same evening.

EFFECTS OF THE STORMS.

Great Freshets in Pennsylvania—More Disasters on the Coast—Tornado in South Carolina.

Brief dispatches appeared in yesterday's TIMES, giving accounts of freshets in the Lehigh and Delaware rivers, in Pennsylvania. This morning we have additional telegraphic intelligence, to the effect that the rise in the Lehigh has been so considerable as to almost entirely submerge the village of Manch Chunk. The damage done in various localities must be very considerable.

MAUCH CHUNK, Friday, Sept. 23.

The heavy rains which have been falling in this vicinity during the whole week have raised the Lehigh River fully eight feet above its ordinary mark. Our streets are overflowed, the water being from one to three feet in depth, and all our cellars are flooded. Citizens are moving about in boats, saving what property they can. It is impossible now to estimate the damage, but it must prove to be immense.

EASTON, Friday, Sept. 23.

The Lehigh and Delaware rivers are both rising rapidly. A serious break in the Delaware Canal at Yardleyville is reported. It is said that forty feet of the embankment is washed away.

EASTON, Friday, Sept. 23, P. M.

The damage to the East Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley Railroads has been repaired, and trains are running regularly.

READING, Friday, Sept. 23.

The flood is subsiding in Eastern Pennsylvania, and the Reading Railroad trains are now running regularly on time. All the canals are overflooded, and the boats are not able to run; several bridges are also gone.

THE RISE IN THE OHIO.

PARKERSBURG, Va., Thursday, Sept. 22.

The Ohio River at this point, two hundred miles below Pittsburg, is twelve feet deep in the channel and rising fast. There has been steady rain for the past twenty-four hours.

VESSELS ASHORE ABOVE SQUAN INLET.

SQUAN, N. J., Friday, Sept. 23.

The brig *Mason B. Davis*, of Boston, Capt. O'NEAL, from Savannah with a cargo of mahogany and palm leaf, consigned to order, is ashore six miles north of Squan Inlet. The schooner *Harrison Jones*, Capt. GANNON, from Florida, with a cargo of red cedar, is also ashore near the same place. Both vessels are bound to New-York. All hands saved.

THE LATE GALE AT THE SOUTH.

FEARFUL TORNADO IN SOUTH CAROLINA—GREAT DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

A correspondent of the Sumpter *Watchman*, writing from Mechanicsville, Sept. 17, gives the following account of a tornado which had visited that locality:

"It is our sad duty to chronicle the occurrence, on yesterday, of the severest tornado that has ever swept through this region of our country. About 1 o'clock, P. M., a black cloud, lying in a westerly direction, seemed by some inherent power to accumulate the rage of the elements and vented itself in the form of a whirlwind. Its damages commenced somewhere upon the plantation of the late Col. JOHN A. COLCLOCH, and sweeping along in a direction from South to North, struck with its greatest fury upon the settlement of our esteemed friend and valued fellow-citizen, Col. JAMES E. REMBERT, whose well-improved and beautiful premises are literally demolished. The scene this morning beggars all description. I could not, were I to attempt it, do justice to the real state of facts. Suffice it to say, there is not a single building in the yard or barn-yard left intact. The dwelling, which is a handsome and costly structure, is unroofed, the sash all broken out, the walls thrown out of plumb and otherwise seriously injured. The out-buildings, gin-house, screw, barns, stables, and carriage-house are all laid waste and their contents scattered broadcast over the premises. It is indeed a mournful sight to behold the wreck. The damage at this early day cannot be properly estimated, but it must be very heavy.

The labor of a life-time destroyed in a day! What a commentary upon the vanity of our possessions! I must not forget to mention that two negroes are injured, (one of them the doctor thinks seriously,) and a considerable quantity of stock of various kinds, together with all the poultry on the place, are killed. The neighbors, of course, sympathize deeply with our friends in this great calamity, and are doing all that is in their power to alleviate the distress of the family.

P. S.—Since writing the above, news has reached us that the storm extended as far as Bishopville, and several persons sustained heavy losses, though we are not informed as to what extent."

The annexed account is from a correspondent of the Columbia *South Carolinian*:

"On Friday last, we had in this section of country quite a severe hurricane. At Gopher Hill, it tore up numberless trees, demolished several carriages, and blew a pine on a kitchen in which there were thirteen little negroes, who saved their lives by seeking refuge under a bed. I understand on some of the plantations, near Bennettsville, over in Marlboro, there is not a single house standing, the wind blowing down every thing, and killing several persons, both white and black. I understand it carried a negro woman two or three hundred yards out into the field, killing her dead. In the vicinity of Cheraw, it blew down some few trees, otherwise did little harm."

THE STORM IN VIRGINIA.

The Alexandria *Gazette* thus sums up some of the effects of the Equinoctial in Virginia:

"Trees, fences, signs, and chimneys, were blown down. A portion of the blacksmith shop at the Virginia Locomotive and Car Works was blown over, and we have heard of other damage to property in this city and neighborhood. The cars on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad were delayed, waiting for the Central and Manasses Gap trains at Gordonsville and Manassas Junction, but these failing to connect, the Orange train came on through, arriving here about 2½ o'clock. The Aquia Creek steamer came up an hour later than usual in consequence of the storm, and the steamboats between this place and Washington were unable to run during the greater portion of the day. The ship *Silver Star*, lying at FOWLE & Co's wharf, parted her moorings, but was secured before she drifted off. At 7 o'clock, on Saturday evening, the Manassas train reached the depôt there, having been detained at Kendrick's Cut, above Strasburgh, in which the water was five feet deep. The country along the line is reported to have been literally flooded."

ON THE GULF COAST.

In Mobile and vicinity, the storm was quite severe. The subjoined account is from the Mobile *Register* of the 17th:

"From all the accounts received, the storm of Thursday night was more disastrous elsewhere than here in the city. In several of the stores on Commerce and Front-streets, above St. Francis, the water covered the floors, in some instances six or seven inches, (to the injury of augar, flour, bagging, &c., which occupied the lower floor. Many of the merchants were actually engaged in removing their goods to the second stories, employing help at the rate, per hand, of $2 an hour. Other than this the damage was slight, being confined principally to the destruction of awnings, signs and window-glass, and the flooring of a number of large and beautiful shade trees.

At Point Clear nearly all the bath-houses and wharves were swept away, and the sojourners were much alarmed.

Higher up, on the Eastern shore, every wharf and bath-house, except Hudson's and Stark's, is gone.

In the neighborhood of Short's wharf, two oyster boats capsized, one called the *Sea Bird*, and two persons, names unknown, were drowned. It was only by excellent management that the steamer *Junior* was saved thumping to pieces on the beach, whither she had been blown, dragging her anchor nearly a quarter of a mile.

The steamer *Flirt*, which left for up the river about 5½ o'clock on Thursday evening, returned before daylight yesterday morning, with the loss of her chimneys."

The Massachusetts House of Representatives, by a vote of 142 to 31, have expunged the word "white" in the militia laws, which has hitherto stood a hindrance to the organization of colored military companies. This matter was debated at great length in the Constitutional Convention in 1853. There seemed to have been a concurrence of opinion in that body that there was no constitutional barrier in the way of colored men becoming members of the Massachusetts military companies; but it was contended that if the Massachusetts militia was itself a part of the militia of the United States, colored men could not be enrolled in it. The Senate have not yet voted upon the matter.

THE BOUNDARY DIFFICULTY.

Additional News from San Juan Island—Position of Affairs—Movements of U. S. Troops—Proceedings of the Colonial Legislature.

The Overland Mail brings us further particulars of the difficulties at San Juan Island, received at San Francisco by the steamer which left Victoria on the 22d August. The report of the landing of another detachment of U. S. troops on the Island is confirmed. The camp had been removed to a piece of woods immediately behind the barns belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company's station, and a company of sappers and miners was expected from Vancouver, for the purpose of erecting fortifications.

A correspondent of the *Gazette*, writing from the Island under date of Aug. 17, thus describes the condition of matters there:

I left Victoria last Saturday evening, (13th August,) on the U. S. M. steamer *Julia*, Capt. BOSHNELL, for this port, and upon arriving found at anchor in the harbor H. M. S. *Tribune* and *Satellite*, and U. S. steamers *Massachusetts*, *Active* and *Shubrick*, which, with our own steamer and the scow-schooner *Gen. Harney*, gave the place quite an air of business importance.

The *Harney* was engaged in landing a battery of eight 32-pound guns from the *Massachusetts*, which were placed "in due form" upon the ridge of the peninsula, six commanding the anchorage, the other two turned to the westward and commanding the waters beyond and in front of the United States troops. Everything on shore was quiet, and nothing had transpired of a nature calculated to provoke or threaten a landing and consequent collision.

Prompt legislative action in relation to the difficulty had been taken by the House of Assembly of British Columbia. On the 12th August the House adopted the following address to GOV. DOUGLASS:

The House acknowledges the receipt of your Excellency's communication of the 3d instant, (published in the *Bulletin* of 10th August,) relating to the clandestine invasion of San Juan Island by United States troops, and the steps to be adopted in relation thereto. Since that communication, it is well known that additional forces have been landed. The House would, therefore, respectfully inquire why the British forces were not landed, to assert our right to the Island in question, and to uphold the honor of our country and our Queen.

The House would most urgently impress upon your Excellency to enforce upon her Majesty's Government the necessity of demanding from the Government of the United States not only the immediate withdrawal of all her troops, but also strenuously and at all risks to maintain her right to the island in question, and also to all other islands in the same archipelago, now so clandestinely, dishonorably and dishonestly invaded. It is not for our country to be wantonly and insolently insulted, but redress must be demanded.

The weakness of the colony is its greatest danger, and at the same time an inducement for the repetition of similar offences by similar persons. Let it, therefore, be urged upon her Majesty's Government, that sending out colonists rapidly from Great Britain is the surest way not only of maintaining peace, but of preserving intact her Majesty's possessions. Coupled with this, the House would propose that free and liberal grants of land be given to such emigrants, after settling thereon for a certain time.

On the same day, Mr. SKINNER gave the following notice of a recommendation to embody a militia force:

Considering the critical state of political affairs throughout the world, and the position of the whole of the British Empire in relation thereto, it is desirable this Colony of Vancouver Island should not be behind the rest of the other Colonies in making such preparations as shall enable it well to defend its loyalty, should occasion at any time arrive for it; this House would earnestly recommend your Excellency to take such steps for forming such volunteer corps as may appear the best adapted to meet the above object.

On the 16th this motion was adopted, and the following debate took place:

Mr. YATES offered a resolution, calling upon the Governor to furnish the House with a copy of the Instructions to the naval officers, relating to the landing of British troops on San Juan Island. He stated that the reason of his offering the resolution was that he had heard that Gov. DOUGLASS gave positive orders for the landing of troops, and he wanted to know why they had not been landed.

Mr. PEMBERTON objected to the motion, thought it an unusual proceeding, and it might be detrimental to the public interest.

Further opposition being expressed to the motion by other members, it was withdrawn.

Mr. SKINNER brought forward his motion (given above) urging upon the Governor the great importance of forming volunteer military companies, in view of the present state of affairs throughout the world, and the threatening relations existing between this colony and American officials at San Juan Island. Mr. SKINNER was in favor of organizing efficient military companies, not such tomfooleries as he had seen in this colony in times past.

Mr. HELMCKEN thought the boys in our schools should be taught the use of arms and the soldier's manual.

Mr. YATES remarked, it would be a long war if it was not over before the boys became serviceable.

Mr. PEMBERTON was opposed to teaching the boys anything of the sort. He was of opinion that boys learned to fight too soon already.

The motion was adopted.

The Victoria *Gazette*, 18th, says:

There is a report on the street that a "Council of War" was held at Government House on Tuesday, (15th); the subject, the difficulties growing out of the occupation of Bellevue Island by American troops, and more particularly their avowed intention of erecting fortifications. The "war party" have taken renewed offence at the proceedings of Lieut. Col. CAREY to fortify the Island, which they declare, under present circumstances, is little less than an open declaration of war, and this Council was called at their instigation. The Council consisted of His Excellency Gov. DOUGLASS, Admiral BAYNES, Colonel MOODY, Judge BEGBIE, and Captains DE COURCY, PARVOST, and HORNBY, and very exciting speeches are said to have been made. Explanations from the United States officers were strongly insisted upon by several members of the Council, which, if unsatisfactory, then active hostilities were to be inaugurated. The final result was, that the "fire-eaters" failed in their efforts, and the previously agreed upon course of waiting orders from home was determined upon. We cannot vouch for the entire truth of these rumors and street conversations, and merely put them in print as portions of current history.

The Victoria *Colonist* of the 22d intimates that a memorial to the Queen is in preparation.

The latest report is to the effect that the American forces on the Island would soon be increased to 2,000 men.

FROM UTAH.

Murder of Mr. McNiel—Discovery of a New Route to Salt Lake City.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Aug. 26, 1859.

The Special Correspondent of the TIMES, writing from Salt Lake a year ago last June, gave you an interesting narrative of the experience of FRANK MCNIEL, of Louisiana, while a "prisoner of war" in Mormon hands. MCNIEL having suffered greatly by the persecution of the traitors at Salt Lake, determined, after the arrival of the army there, to remain in the Valley until he could bring to trial a civil suit against BRIGHAM YOUNG for false imprisonment. A very general sympathy was felt in the case, for the reason that it was looked upon as a *test* case; and if MCNIEL could obtain damages for his mal-treatment, there were many others who proposed to institute similar proceedings. We just learn here by the Salt Lake mail that MCNIEL was murdered in cold blood, in Salt Lake City, the night before the trial was to have commenced.

MCNIEL had received several "warnings" from different sources, that unless he discontinued his action, or, at least, ceased, his pursuit of BRIGHAM YOUNG, he would be "cut off." Being a stubborn man, not easily intimidated, he persisted in urging his case. On the night of the 8th, (the day prior to the trial,) he had occasion to leave his bed-room about 12 o'clock. As he stepped out, three men quietly gathered about him, and one, putting the muzzle of a pistol almost against his person, fired it off. MCNIEL fell, pierced by the ball, which had entered at one side, and passed out through the other. He was taken up, and lingered 24 hours, when he died. In his dying declaration, he denounced a Mormon desperado called LOT HUNTINGTON as his assassin. HUNTINGTON was arrested, and examined before the Federal authorities for the crime. The Mormons adduced such positive testimony to establish his innocence at the preliminary examination, that the Judge was compelled to discharge him. The Gentile population, generally, were satisfied that HUNTINGTON is the guilty of the crime; but a thousand precedents satisfy everybody familiar with Mormon history that none of them will hesitate at perjury to screen from punishment by law whoever has committed a crime for the "good of the Church." How long will such proceedings as these be permitted to pass unchecked?

I learn that Capt. SIMPSON, of the Topographical Engineers, has discovered a route between Carson Valley and the valley of Great Salt Lake even shorter than the route which he had been sent up to explore. He states that the new route is quite straight, and as equally good, if not a superior road, in almost every respect, to both the old immigration line and the new line just discovered by himself. The facts of the Surveying Expedition have been reported to Gen. JOHNSTON, and it is probable that hereafter the bulk of the travel between California and Salt Lake will go by the last discovered route. The agent at Camp Floyd, of the well-known firm of HOLLADAY & RUSSELL, in the Salt Lake trade, writes, under date of Aug. 10, to Mr. BEN. HOLLADAY, who is now in this city, as follows:

Captain SIMPSON has discovered a route to California better than any yet found. There is good grass and water all the way. There will be no trouble in taking stock over it. He says that it is equally as good as the Northern route. We have a copy of his itinerary of the route, giving all the water, grass and wood, camping places and general directions. We made three copies, and gave each man in charge of H. & R.'s (HOLLADAY & RUSSELL'S) cattle a copy. Every one says that cattle can be driven over it as far as Carson Valley so late as November—that is, *to start here in November*. The longest drive without water is one day, with cattle.

Mr. HOLLADAY is satisfied that by this new route the stage travel between Placerville and Salt Lake City can easily be made in four and a half or five days.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Later from California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Aug. 26.

There is little of local interest transpiring with us at present. The political campaign goes on apace, and continues to be marked by much bitterness. There seems to be no probability of an open fusion between the Republicans and the Anti-Lecompton men, but the chances are that they will fuse on the Congressional ticket, in favor of MCKIBBEN and BAKER, the last of whom is a Republican candidate. The Anti-Lecompton vote bids fair to be a large one, and MCKIBBEN will be elected if he gets the full Republican vote. He is very confident of success. C. L. SCOTT'S chances for reelection are not so bright as they were; but still I have little doubt that he will win the race, by a very much reduced majority. The Administration State ticket certainly must be elected, if there is no hearty fusion between the elements of opposition to the Administration. There is a possibility, however, that the Anti-Lecompton candidate for State Printer, JOHN O. MEARA, may be elected.

Yesterday morning, JAMES TURNBULL, Chief of the Placerville Fire Department, and Superintendent of the Pacific Quariz Company, committed suicide by blowing his brains out with a pistol. TURNBULL was highly respected by everybody in the community, and it is supposed that he committed the rash act while in a fit of temporary insanity.

WM. SPEER, a native of Boston, and long connected with the police of that city, died suddenly in this city, night before last, of apoplexy.

OREGON.

The steamer *Pacific*, arrived here this morning, brings Portland dates to the 22d inst.

A rumor prevailed at the Dalles that Capt. WALLEN'S command, consisting of 140 well armed and equipped men, had been massacred by the Snake Indians, at Warm Springs. A private letter to Portland, says the *Advertiser*, reports this disaster, and upon Indian authority, and says the Indian agent at the Dalles believes it true. Capt. WALLEN'S command consisted of Company E, First Dragoons, commanded by Lieut. SWEITZER, about 60 strong, some 30 sabres of Company H, same regiment, about 40 privates of Company H, Fourth Infantry, and a detachment of 10 Sappers and Miners, armed as riflemen—an aggregate of about 140 rank and file. This force, if not attacked at great disadvantage of situation, should have been able to make head against any body of men which the Snake Indians could muster; and I confess that I have little faith in the statement that the party has been cut off.

A gentleman vouched for as one well acquainted with the Indians east of the Cascades, gives the following statement, which may be the basis of the rumor of disaster to WALLEN'S command:

"An Indian was on John Day's River hunting horses. He reported that on his return he met three men, bare-footed and bare-headed, almost starved, trying to make their way to the Dalles. They told this Indian that the Snakes attacked Capt. WALLEN while passing through a cañon, cut them off and killed all but four who made their escape. These three men say they were of the party."

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The bark *Yankee*, which arrived here on Tuesday last, brings us details of news from the Hawaiian Kingdom to the 30th of July,

The American bark *J. B. Lancaster* foundered off Moloka Island, one of the Hawaiian group, on the 10th of July. This vessel sailed from San Francisco on the 28th of June last, for Sydney and Melbourne, with a cargo consisting of 7,504 bags of rice, 333 hhds. of ale and 50 flasks of quicksilver, manifested of the value of $32,000. The *J. B. Lancaster* was owned in Philadelphia, was six years old, an extreme clipper model, and cost originally $35,000, but was insured in Philadelphia for $20,000. The cargo, owned by DANIEL GIBB & Co. of this City, was also insured.

KANSAS POLITICS.

Southern Kansas—Capt. Montgomery Nominated for the Legislature—Troubles Apprehended—Pickles Demanded, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Thursday, Sept. 15, 1859.

I have just returned from a trip into the Counties of Franklin, Lykins and Johnson. The weather has been very pleasant during the past week; the crops look well and promise an abundant harvest. Corn never made a better appearance since the first settlement of our Territory.

The notorious and much-abused, hated and feared Captain of a Kansas Company of "Jay-hawkers," JAMES MONTGOMERY, has been nominated for the Territorial Legislature in Linn and Lykins Counties. The sentiment is decidedly in his favor in that District, and he will be elected by an overwhelming majority.

PICKLES, or WRIGHT, the person kidnapped from Kansas and incarcerated in a Missouri jail, remains there still. His release has been demanded; refused by his captors, again demanded, with a threat to rescue him at the point of the bayonet if not complied with; again refused.

The affair has not yet culminated in any outbreak or attempted rescue, but all are expecting something to turn up. No one thinks that Capt. MONTGOMERY will make a threat and not execute it at all hazards; but all are on the look-out for news from Southern Kansas to the effect that MONTGOMERY, with his men, have crossed the State line and gone into Missouri, to demand, in terms not likely to be misunderstood, the immediate and unconditional release of his old companion in arms, PICKLES.

MONTGOMERY is reported as having said in a speech at Mound City a short time since, that if he ever was compelled to "go over into Missouri again with his men, he was determined to remain there until that State was free. He had the men; he would augment his strength as he went; he would emancipate the slaves, and render it impossible to hold them as property in that State any more."

It is hoped that wise counsels will prevail, and the kidnapped citizen of Kansas released, and an outbreak prevented.

Everywhere the people are earnest and enthusiastic in their support of the new Constitution. In many settlements the opposition to its ratification is confined to the postmaster appointed by BUCHANAN.

A large majority will be polled for its adoption; Congress and the Administration permitting, it will become the organic law of the State. The officers elected to office under it cannot do anything in an official capacity until notice has been received of its acceptance by Congress, and our admission into the Union as a State.

It was announced at the opening of Judge PETTIT'S Court in Leavenworth City a few days since, that the indictment found against DANIEL R. ANTHONY, CHAMPION VAUGHN, WELD, GARDNER, BAILEY and others, for an alleged violation of the Fugitive Slave Law, in the rescue of CHAS. FISHER last Winter, had been stolen from the Clerk's office.

The Grand Jury was instructed to find new indictments against them, which they will probably do, and the case will be tried at the next term. The jury has been packed pretty effectually by the Marshal—only one Republican, the rest are mostly Pro-Slavery men.

JACQUES.

The Baltimore Press and Mayor Swann.

The Baltimore papers decidedly object to the tone in which Mayor SWANN, in his late Message, spoke of the relation of the newspapers with the rowdy violence which has been the chief characteristic of that city for so long a period. In the course of an article reviewing sharply the Mayor's sweeping assertions, the *Exchange* holds the following language:

"This wholesale abuse of the Press is at present the customary argument of politicians whose dignity it has ruffled, and of rulers whose incapacity it has demonstrated. But its strong and well-established position cannot thus easily be shaken. Sometimes, it is true, it is directed by ignoble hands and swayed by the ignorance or low instincts of those who for a time control it, but in the main it is at least as wise and upright as the generation to which it speaks. In some quarters of the civilized world every hour beholds it struggling to maintain the right, or to repress the excesses of the people and the tyranny of princes. Day by day it is gaining power and rising in the public estimation as men of higher culture and loftier intellect than ever heretofore, are enlisting in its service. It achieves more good than the best of city governments' has ever dreamed of, and it will outlive the anger of whole dynasties of mayors."

The *Sun* introduces its review of the Message as follows:

"In the address of the Mayor 'To the People of Baltimore,' there is a persistent effort to attach responsibility for the lawlessness and crime which disturbed our city to the Press; the further effort is apparent to particularize the Independent Press; and in two special subjects of reference one relates to the *Sun*, and the other to the *Sun* in common with other papers. We cannot think it necessary to add anything to what has been already said in refutation of the absurd fallacy that the relation of outrages in the columns of the newspapers can possibly involve accountability for the perpetration of the outrages. And when to the relation of such outrages, and the earnest remonstrances of the Press, the cause of the ill reputation of the city is ascribed, we meet with a fallacy no less absurd. Our municipal ill repute comes from these outrages themselves; the record of them is a duty the Press owes to the public; the suppression of them is the duty the authorities owe to the public. But we say this, that so long as party ends are to be subserved by fraud and violence at our elections, and so long as men unscrupulous enough to give their money, influence, sanction or tacit connivance to the encouragement of fraud and violence to produce given results through nominal elections, are tolerated in public life, so long will lawlessness, vice and crime wield a proportionate influence in this community disastrous to its reputation and welfare."

AGRICULTURAL FAIR IN RHODE ISLAND.

Address by J. Stanton Gould of New-York—General Features of the Exhibition.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

NEWPORT, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The Eighth Annual Exhibition of the Aquidneck Agricultural Society commenced yesterday at their Fair Grounds, a short distance from this city. The weather was lowry and uncomfortable, yet not deterring from attendance the more enthusiastic admirers of "native true nobility." A little rain is no obstacle to those hardfisted farmers and their sympathizing wives, who came in from miles around in their ox-carts and wagons, and whatever other vehicles proved most accommodating. To give the occasion a gala appearance, the "Star Spangled banner" was displayed from an elevation, and GILMORE'S Germania Band were employed to discourse national airs and country polkas.

The first day of the Fair was devoted to the reception and arrangement of stock and the various articles on exhibition, so that to-day is in fact the opening-day. The appearance of the ground partakes of that of all fairs—musters and public out-door celebrations. The omnipresent Yankee hawking his "salves" and "compounds," and giving every one a chance to look through a brick for only one cent, and to expand their lungs to an incomprehensible degree for five cents more. Caterers of gingerbread and candy find enough patronage to erect their canvas booths, and a few cute "sharpers" occasionally "rope" in a verdant youth.

The stock displayed consists of fat cattle, working oxen, steers, single cattle, bulls, bull calves, cows, heifers, heifer calves, sheep, lambs and swine. In the Department of Cattle the Exhibition is probably as fine as can be produced in New-England. Most of them are working oxen, and of a very superior quality. There are Durhams, Short-horns and Alderney, from farms on the Island of Rhode Island, (anciently called Aquidneck,) all of which are noble specimens of their kind. There exists on the island an ox known to be 24 years old, and owned by L. BATEMAN, of Newport, which was designed as a contribution to the Fair, had not the foul weather prevented. Mr. BATEMAN challenges the whole country to produce a similar animal, in respect to age and the condition of the animal. Its weight is 1,800 pounds. The display of cows and calves is good for the number. One very small cow, not larger than a six months' calf, gives six quarts of milk per day. The sheep are fine specimens, consisting chiefly of Southdowns. The mutton and lamb of Newport is famous over the country. Swine are contributed quite largely, and are admired by the judges. The Horse Day occurs to-morrow, so there are none on the ground to-day. The poultry is in reality a fine exhibition. There are white turkeys, geese, ducks, and fowl of thirteen varieties, most of them well known.

The exhibition of vegetables and fruit is perhaps as perfect as can here be produced. The hall of the Society is filled with these products. On entering, a large picture of the Rocky Mountain Eagle, surmounting a plow, and bearing the words "Speed the plow" in his talons, reminds the observer of the glorious benefits of Agriculture. Vegetables and fruit of every description are deposited, some for competition and others for show only. The potatoes deserve a special notice on account of size and quality. GEORGE L. FISH, Esq., of Portsmouth, R. I., exhibits 40 potatoes, which fill half a bushel. Onions are of remarkable size, the contribution of one party being 41 to half a bushel. Squashes, turnips, beets and cucumbers are all of excellent growth, and exhibit careful cultivation. The specimens of grapes are confined to Black Hamburg. The ladies have contributed the skill of their hands to this Exhibition, and make it a kind of Home Industrial Fair. Blankets, shawls, worsted-work, crayon-painting, shell-work, (very pretty,) and hair-working, (very neat,) are among the articles. Curious and unique specimens of workmanship are on exhibition, such as ancient Chinese shoes, a Chinese punch-bowl, fresh-water clam-shells gathered in Kansas, a piece of a whale's back-bone (almost as tenacious as that of the Whig Party,) a shoe worn in 1750, a cucumber grown inside a bottle, and others. It appears as if the garrets and cupboards of every farm-house were ransacked to discover something for the Fair. Cyntha made a tidy, Johnny catched and caged some butterflies, and Tommy caught a bat—all of which were speedily conveyed for exhibition at "the Fair." The morning was occupied in the inspection of articles, and in the delivery of the annual address, which took place at noon. It was practical in its nature, and conveyed a vast amount of useful information on its subject.

The address was delivered by JOHN STANTON GOULD, Esq., of New-York, whose theme was the "Cultivation of Grass." After remarking upon the value of grass, and the number and quality of its varieties, he exhibited the statistics of the commodity, showing the great importance of its cultivation. Six-tenths of the whole cultivated area of the State of New-York is occupied by grass, and its annual value in the State was at least $60,000,000. The average production of the meadows of New-York is 96 tons dry hay to the hundred acres. The average production of Kings County is 160 tons to the hundred acres. He found that the difference between the average production of the whole State and this County is not owing to the superiority of its soil or climate, but to the skill of its farmers. He proceeded, then, to classify the grasses into five distinct divisions: 1. Jungle; 2. Aquatic; 3. Marine; 4. Agrarian; 5. Meadow. The best soil adapted for their cultivation is a strong calcareous soil resting on a clay sub-soil, which would resist drouth and heat, and would make a fine, durable sod. A moist sod is shown by experience to be the most favorable. In *wet* meadows, out of thirty plants, four were useful—twenty-six bad. In *dry*, out of thirty-eight plants eight were useful and thirty bad. In *moist*, out of forty-two plants, seventeen were useful, twenty-five bad. By effecting mechanical and chemical alterations, which are tedious and expensive, we can adapt the soil to nearly every kind of grass. The general principles of seeding, were to sow a variety of seed; to sow such only as flower at the same period, the seeds to be exactly adapted to the soil and climate: and to sow such as produce the most nutritive grasses: and lastly and fully, as important, the meadows on a farm should be so arranged as to come successively to maturity. While these principles are generally admitted to be correct, yet they are habitually neglected in practice. He then stated the grasses adapted to sandy soils, calcareous loams, tenacious clays, and proceeded to speak of the principles to be observed in manuring grasses. The second year was the trying year for young meadows. Food must be supplied by manure. Guano, plaster and ashes should be used next to barn manures. Two parts of Peruvian guano, one of plaster and one of ashes, would be found to invigorate the grass and repress the growth of weeds, and what is of almost equal importance, it will increase the activity of the worms. He then considered the fifth issue of the subject—the irrigation of the soil. My attention was first called to this source of fertility by a visit to the farm of LEONARD D. CLIFT, Esq., of Putnam County, N. J. Mr. CLIFT has about forty acres under irrigation, which, before they were irrigated, were more difficult to keep in grass than any other portion of the farm. He now takes an immense amount of hay from it, besides much pasture, without the application of any other manure than the simple water that flows over it. Every experiment made within my knowledge has been attended with the most satisfactory results. Irrigation is proved to have the effect of diminishing the number of poor grasses and increasing the number of the better ones. In one very carefully conducted experiment, there were before irrigation, on a given area, 17 grass plants, of 12 varieties. After three years' irrigation there were 27 plants of 9 varieties. There are thousands of streams in the State of New-York which are now wasting their treasures of fertility at the tide waters, which, if skillfully distributed over the grass lands, would incalculably increase their f

FEDERAL POLITICS.

Senator Douglas on the Supreme Court and the Dred Scott Decision—Popular Sovereignty.

We find in the Columbus *Statesman* of the 20th, a full report of the speech of Senator DOUGLAS at Wooster, Ohio, on the 16th. The principal portion of the speech goes over the same grounds as his previous addresses at Columbus and Cincinnati, which we have already published. The following extract, however, is of interest, because it treats a point hitherto only partially discussed, viz.: the relation of the Dred Scott decision to the question of Popular Sovereignty:

We are told by the Republicans on every stump that this doctrine of Popular Sovereignty is dead. They say Judge TANEY killed it; [laughter;] that it had its throat cut by the Dred Scott decision; that Popular Sovereignty has no longer a breath of life in its body—for they tell you that the Supreme Court, in the Dred Scott case, has decided that the people of a Territory have no right to determine the Slavery question for themselves while in a Territory. I have no doubt that you have heard this from the Republicans on every stump in the State, but that not one of them undertook to prove it true. There is not one word of truth in the whole statement. The Supreme Court has decided no such thing. *It has not decided that Slavery existed in the Territory by virtue of the Constitution of the United States.* It is true the President of the United States fell into the error of making that statement in his message communicating the Lecompton Constitution to Congress. *But the Supreme Court have not sanctioned the doctrine.* It has declared that the right of property in slaves is distinctly *recognized* in the Constitution of the United States. That the faith of the United States is pledged to protect it in all future time, if the slave *escapes* from his owner. That the only power conferred is the power coupled with the duty of guarding and protecting the rights of the owner when the slave escapes. This is the power Congress has—to provide for the return of the fugitive slave when he runs away. The Court then goes on to say, that in all other respects, slave property stands on precisely the same footing as all other property. It says that there is no word in the Constitution which confers upon Congress greater power over slave property, or entitles that property to less protection than any other kind of property; and that inasmuch as the Constitution has made no distinction between it and all other property, therefore no department of the Government can make any such distinction. Now I affirm all that doctrine that the Court has held. I affirm each one of the propositions, that Slavery stands on an equal footing with all other property, and that Congress has no more or no less power over it.

Well now, upon what footing does other property stand in the Territories? Has Congress the right to interfere with your horses, your cattle, your wagons, your plows, your merchandise, or your wheat in the Territories? Did Congress ever yet pass a law creating a criminal code for any Territory of the United States? If your horse is stolen in a Territory do you apply to the Federal Courts to punish the thief? Never! If your horse is stolen in a Territory you go to the Territorial Courts, and the man is punished under the Territorial law, and not under the Act of Congress. If a horse is stolen in Ohio, you cannot sue in the Federal Court, because it is a local offence, punishable under the local law, in the local Courts. And so it is in the Territory—murder, rape, arson, robbery, all the crimes that stain the records of a Court, are punishable in the Territory under the local law. Every description of property in all the Territories of the United States is dependent upon the local law for its protection. Life, liberty and property in the Territory are all under the protection and guardianship of the local law, to be administered and enforced by the local authority. Then if Congress cannot interfere with any other kind of property in the Territories, either to exclude it, prohibit it, or protect it, how can it interfere with Slave property in the Territories? According to the Dred Scott Decision the Federal Government cannot interfere in the Territory with Slavery, either for it or against it, and that is the affirmance precisely of my doctrine and your doctrine, and the Democratic doctrine of Popular Sovereignty.

Yet, it is true that I have been represented by my enemies as having attacked the Supreme Court and the Dred Scott decision in my advocacy of Popular Sovereignty. I do not often notice attacks, but I will give one moment to an assault recently made, out of respect for the high authority from which it is said to have come. In the cars, this morning, a friend handed me a pamphlet, entitled "Observations on Senator DOUGLAS' views on Popular Sovereignty, as expressed in *Harper's Magazine* for September, 1859." The pamphlet is anonymous, but the newspapers published it as written by JERAH BLACK, the same man who, last year, wrote letters to Illinois urging Federal office-holders to support Abolitionists to office in preference to the regular Democratic ticket. ["Shame on him," "He's a renegade," &c.] Whether he is the author or not I have no means of knowing, except the fact that it is so stated in the newspapers, and the additional fact that the gentleman who furnished the pamphlet to me received it under JERAH BLACK'S frank. I will read the last sentence of the pamphlet first:

"We are called upon to make a contest, at once unnecessary and hopeless, with the judicial authority of the nation. We object to it. We will not obey Mr. DOUGLAS when he commands us to assault the Supreme Court of the United States. We believe the Court to be right, and Mr. DOUGLAS wrong."

Again, he says:

"In case he is elected President he must see the laws faithfully executed. Does he think he can keep that oath by fighting the Judiciary."

This, bear it in mind, pretends to be a review of my exposition of Popular Sovereignty in *Harper's Magazine*. As we rode through the streets I saw the boys circulating that article by the hundred and perhaps by the thousand, and I invite you to look into it and see if there is a word of censure of the Supreme Court or its decision. Not one word. The author of the pamphlet knew when he made the charge against me that it was an infamous falsehood. I care not who he is. There is no man in America who has made as many speeches in defence of the Court against the assaults of the Republican Party as I have.

Last year, in the Illinois canvass, I made just one hundred and thirty speeches, in every one of which I vindicated the Court. [Cheers.] The man does not live who can meet me, look me in the eye, and pretend to be honest, and assert what is insinuated in that paper. The author knows it to be false. If you look at the article in *Harper's Magazine*, which he pretends to review, you will find that so far from assailing the Supreme Court or the Dred Scott decision, I quote that decision to prove that my doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty is the true doctrine of the Constitution, and I do prove it, and yet the author of this pamphlet dare not quote a word to show that his charge that I assail the Court is true. What can be thought of the man who will prostitute a high Government office by writing deliberate falsehoods to mislead the American people? No wonder he made it anonymous. [Laughter.] No wonder he did not sign his name to it. When I write, I write my own name, and when I speak, I speak in language that cannot be misunderstood, and every one knows that I am responsible for what I say. I do not assault personal enemies through anonymous pamphlets. I do not say who the author is, but whoever he is, he is a calumniator, and knew that what he was writing was a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end.

I will notice another statement in this pamphlet, for I understand that Ohio and the northwestern States are to be flooded with it. Speaking of me again, he says:

"He claims for the Territorial Government the right of confiscating private property on the ground that *those Governments* ARE *sovereign*—have an uncontrolable and independent power over all their internal affairs."

Now, this is a deliberate falsehood. I never claimed that a territory possessed the power of confiscating private property. I deny that private property can be confiscated either by a Territory or a State, or by the Federal Government. It cannot be confiscated under our Constitution by any power on earth, except it is taken away by the due process of law. This statement contains a double falsehood—first, that I advocate confiscation of private property; secondly, that I justify it on the ground that a Territory was a sovereign power. I never said that a Territory was a sovereign power. I never uttered such a piece of nonsense in any speech or report that I ever made or wrote, and the author of this statement knows that I never did, for he occupies the last two pages in proving that I have said over and over again that the Territory was not a sovereign power. [Laughter and applause.] He quotes from my report as Chairman of the Committee on Territories in the Senate, in 1856, the following:

"The sovereignty of a Territory remains in *abeyance, suspended* in the United States, *in trust for the people until they shall be admitted into the Union as a State. In the mean time* they are admitted to enjoy and exercise all the rights and privileges of self-government *in subordination to the Constitution* of the United States, and IN ORDINANCE TO THE ORGANIC LAW, passed by Congress in pursuance of that instrument. These rights and privileges are *all* derived from the Constitution *through the act of Congress*, and must be exercised and enjoyed in subjection to all the limitations and restrictions which that Constitution imposes."

I affirm every word of that extract now. The Territory is no more sovereign than were the Colonies sovereign before the revolution, but while the Territories are not sovereign they have the inalienable right of self-government—of managing their own affairs and domestic institutions the same as the Colonies had prior to the Revolution. Thus you see that here has been a deliberate attempt to misrepresent my position, the author of the article knowing that I did not hold the opinions he attributed to me.

After accusing me of a desire to confiscate property he goes on to say:

"On the other hand, the President, the Judges of the Supreme Court, nearly all the Democratic members of Congress, the whole of the party South, and a very large majority North, are penetrated with a conviction that no such power is vested in a Territorial Legislature, and that those who desire to confiscate private property of any kind must wait until they get a Constitutional Convention or the machinery of a State Government in their hands."

According to this new doctrine, before you can confiscate private property you must wait until you have a State Government, and the inference is, that when you have a State Government you can confiscate it. Do you admit that the State government of Ohio can confiscate any man's private property in the State? I deny this heresy that you can confiscate property when a Territory becomes a State any more than you can when it is in a Territory, or that you can do it in either. But these misrepresentations have been made for the purpose of attacking me and breaking the force of the position occupied by the Democratic Party.

I would be sorry to be under the necessity of replying to an attack made on myself, and if that attack was only intended for me I would not have noticed it. But it is made at me and through me at all the friends of popular sovereignty throughout the country. It is intended to hit my friend, Judge RANNEY, who stands on the same platform as your candidate for Governor. [Cheers.] It is intended to reach and strike down the gallant DODGE, who leads the Democracy of Iowa, and stands on the same platform; it is intended to reach and strike down the gallant HOBART, who is the Democratic candidate for Governor of Wisconsin, and stands on the same platform; it is intended to reach and strike down the indomitable BAKER, who leads the indomitable hosts as candidate for Governor in Minnesota, standing on the same platform; it is intended to reach and strike down all the Democratic candidates throughout the country who maintain the doctrine of popular sovereignty. All I can say is, that when any band or set of men attempt to declare war against this great doctrine of popular sovereignty and its advocates, they will have their hands full. [Applause.] *Whenever you have struck down the champions of popular sovereignty and its advocates in the Northwest, you have struck down the entire Democratic Party.* [Cheers.] If there is one principle on earth which binds the Democracy together with more unanimity than all others, throughout the entire land, it is this great principle of the right of every political community, loyal to the Constitution and the Union, to govern itself in respect to its internal concerns.

A New British Steamer for the Pacific.

The following notice of the British steamer *Bogota* is taken from the Liverpool *Albion* of Sept. 5. We publish it because of the interest which attaches to every improvement in the running of ocean steamers. The *Bogota* belongs to the line running between Panama and Valparaiso, touching at all the prominent ports on the coast, and which has been conducted with so much success during the last ten years.

The *Lima*, referred to in the article which we quote, after being provided with an engine on the double-cylinder principle, left Liverpool for the Pacific in June last, and her consumption of coal to Valparaiso was but little more than half that of the passage from that port to Liverpool.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company are now building two screw steamships, to be placed on the line between Panama and Callao, touching at several ports not heretofore embraced in the itinerary of that Company.

THE BOGOTA.—We have had an opportunity of inspecting this magnificent mail steamship, the property of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, now lying in the Huskisson Graving Dock, and recommend her to the notice of all connoisseurs in naval architecture. Her cabins are fitted up with great taste, and are models of comfort and good ventilation. This vessel has been refitted by RANDOLPH, ELDER & Co., in the Clyde, with engines on the double-cylinder principle, similar to those of the *Lima*, *Callao* and *Valparaiso*, which we formerly described at some length; and, in the case of the *Bogota*, the success, in point of economy of fuel, the great object aimed at by this new patent, has, we understand, been even more successful than that of her predecessors. We are informed that the *Bogota* has been altogether about 37 hours under steam, in the Clyde, on the run thence to this port, and at the Admiralty trial-trip in the Mersey on Friday, and the consumption of coal has been only 36 tons, (Clyde description,) or something under a ton an hour, and the speed attained has averaged fully 12¾ knots per hour, or nearly 13 knots for every ton of coal consumed. The nominal power of the engines is said to be 320 horse, worked up to 1,050 horse. She registers 1,963 tons, and is of builders' measurement 1,650 tons. The run from the Cloch to the Bell Buoy, with head and beam winds, was accomplished in 13½ hours; and during the Admiralty trial-trip, which took place immediately on her arrival in the Mersey, she got a maximum speed of 13¾ knots an hour. As will be perceived by our advertising columns, the *Bogota* takes her departure, with mails and passengers, for the Pacific, touching at Rio de Janeiro, on Saturday next. In the meantime we would advise the public to inspect her.

At a meeting of the New-England Historic-Genealogical Society, in Boston, on Wednesday, a painting was exhibited which was executed by a Natick Indian, named Solomon Wamsycon, about the year 1730. It is painted on a smooth pine board, about five feet long and sixteen inches in width, and represents three stags sporting under the trees, they being considerably taller than the trees aforesaid, which surround them. The picture has the appearance of having been the work of an uncultivated genius, and was at the time considered a masterpiece. The artist died in the year 1755.

A company have been boring for salt on the grounds of Mr. T. L. Drake, on the New-Haven Railroad. Last week, at the depth of 71 feet, they struck a fissure in the rock through which they were boring, when they tapped a vein of water and oil, yielding 400 gallons of pure oil every 24 hours. The pump now in use throws only five gallons per minute of water and oil into a large vat, when the oil rises to the top, and the water runs out from the bottom. In a few days they will have a pump of three times the capacity of the one now in use, and then from ten to twelve hundred gallons of oil will be the daily yield.

The inauguration of the Chelmsford (Mass.) Monument, raised to the Revolutionary dead of the town, took place on Thursday. The ceremonies consisted of music, singing, and addresses by distinguished gentlemen.

LAW REPORTS.

TRIAL OF THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

The Hudson City Barber's Case—Mower vs. Bogardus—Summing up of Ex-Judge Dean for the Defence and Chauncey Shaffer for the Plaintiff.

The Court-room was more densely crowded than before the opening of the Court yesterday morning, a large concourse having been drawn to the scene by the announcement that counsel were to address the jury upon the case. The interest of the jury and the bar, and of the audience without the rail, was sustained throughout the session.

Ex-Judge Dean first addressed the Jury on behalf of the defendants. He relied mostly on the plaintiff's apparent contradiction of his affidavit, made to change the venue, by his testimony on the trial; and also the variance between the complaint, that affidavit and his testimony on the stand—all three of which, counsel contended, made a different statement of facts, or different statements alleged to be facts. He now testifies, said counsel, that his wrist was broken at the time he was dragged out of his office and thrown upon the pavement; he testifies that he got up and discovered that his wrist turned over upon his arm, and it was not until then that he discovered that he was surrounded by a mob, but in his complaint he has alleged that his wrist was broken by a fall while running from the mob, *after* the ring was opened, and *after* he was tarred and feathered. Counsel then alluded to the fact that the witness stated in his complaint that he sat down on a knoll after his endeavor to take refuge in the trouble, and it was then he discovered his wrist was broken, and said that the plaintiff was like the "man in our town who "was so wondrous wise," quoting the famous lines from "Mother Goose." The plaintiff had testified that the mob had blinded him with tar and sand. His eyes were out or as good as out, and he must have "scratched them in again," by the brier bush operation. As the plaintiff's counsel had made some Latin quotations for his benefit, and the benefit of the jury, he (defendant's counsel) would therefore quote some Latin, and it was "*Scripta manit.*" What is written, remains. It was thus that the plaintiff should be confounded. His own complaint and affidavits would sufficiently answer his present testimony. The complaint, affidavit and present personal evidence of the plaintiff were further compared by counsel, especially in relation to the time of his first alleged return to Hudson after his flight. Counsel contended that the defendants had shown themselves all absent, except such as had clearly shown that they were the plaintiff's friends, and did all that they could to prevent the outrage.

Among the points relied on by the defendant's counsel as law, in support of his positions, were the following: To constitute a riot there must be an unlawful assemblage, "with intent mutually to assist one another against all who shall oppose." (3 Greenl., § 216.) Therefore none can be held except those who confederate. (See Ib., § 221; 2 Campb., 358, 370; 4 Burr. 2,073; 1 Hale, P. C., 462-3.) To implicate himself a man must join himself to the others, or encourage them in some positive way, as by signs, words, gestures, or wearing a badge. A citizen may, if he sees a breach of the peace, interfere, but he is not responsible to a party injured if he does not.

Mr. Shaffer then followed for the defence, and in his exodium dwelt with some earnestness upon the importance to the country at large and to this City in particular, that this jury should say that mob-law was not to condemn and Judge Lynch to execute. The rights of the public depend upon the proper administration of justice and the authority of law. If a man violated any statute he was amensable to it, and not to the tender mercies of an enraged mob. It was not denied that the plaintiff was outraged in the most brutal and inhuman manner, and the only question was—Who did it? This was shown. The evidence was sufficient to show that if the defendants did not perform the act they instigated it, and some of them were present aiding and abetting. Counsel then went into an examination of the evidence of the different witnesses, and commented at length. He was particularly severe upon the witness Crist, who was sworn for the defence. He had made claim to being a lawyer. If he was a lawyer, why did he not know who sent him the subpœna? It might be probable that his claim to the profession was about as valid as the claim of the man to be a carpenter and joiner because he had sawed wood; or the man who was a leather-dealer because he blacked boots. Why did he go to Mr. Huff with the silly lie that he did not know who subpœnaed him—as though he could not read. Every subpœna had the name of the lawyer upon it. It was evident he was trying to effect some unworthy object. He then advised Crist that if he intended to be a lawyer, to put himself into the hands of some good lawyer, who would "latter" him, and make a *man* of him by the time his beard grew. [The witness listened rather uneasily, but with now and then a whisper from defendant's counsel, he continued to bear with patience all that followed.]

Counsel, in conclusion, again referred to the importance of the case as a precedent, which would suppress or encourage mob law and ruffianism, and made a good point in regard to the person upon whom the violence was practiced. If a set of men were to chastise any one, let them take a person who was capable of defending himself, and not pitch upon a poor defenceless old negro. The spirit of those who had outraged him was clearly shown by their act.

Counsel closed his address by enjoining the Jury to fix a penalty that would sufficiently punish the malice, for that was the point of law. If malice was proven, it must be punished. Malice was proven by the act itself, and the Jury would meet it with the spirit of men determined to secure themselves and their own households against the hands of violence.

The following authorities were relied on by the counsel in support of his view of the liability of those who countenanced the outrage by their presence: 1 Cow. Tr. 613,111; Johns, 285; Chit., P. L., (Springfield ed., 1837,) 91; Judson *vs.* Cook, 11 Barb., 642; Coats *vs.* Darby, 2 Comst., 517; case of Knapps and Crowninshield, tried for the murder of Ezra White, at Salem.

After the conclusion of the summing up, the Court stated to the Jury that they might receive their charge on Saturday or Monday, as they desired. It was finally agreed that Monday should be the day, and after the Judge had cautioned the Jury against outside influence, the Court adjourned.

CORRUPTION AT THE CITY HALL.

Terence Farley and the Street Department—Application to Restrain Contractor from Grading Fifty-eighth-street—A Test Case.

The case of *Stephen V. Appleby* vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen, &c., and Terence Farley*, was yesterday argued before the General Term of the Supreme Court, before Justices ROOSEVELT, SUTHERLAND and CLERKE, on an appeal from the Special Term. The following is the history of the case: In December, 1856, the Common Council adopted an ordinance that Fifty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, be graded. In pursuance of the ordinance, Joseph S. Taylor, then Street Commissioner, issued a notice to contractors, calling for sealed proposals to do the work, in which he stated that 3,501 cubic yards of earth and 12,358 cubic yards of rock would be required to be excavated.

Some seven or eight proposals were received by the Commissioners, and on the 21st of April, 1857, he sent a communication to the Common Council, stating that of that number Terence Farley was the lowest bidder, and also giving the names of the other bidders, and the amount by each proposed. According to the estimate of the amount of excavation to be made, Farley was to receive $6,476 85 for doing the work; but the contract did not state that Farley was to be paid for removing only the number of yards stated, *but $1 85 per cubic yard for all the earth removed.*

On the 6th of July, 1857, the plaintiff, who was a tax payer, and to be taxed for the labor to be done under the said contract, brought suit in his own and the behalf of others, to set aside the contract between Farley and the Corporation, on the ground of fraud and collusion between him and Mr. Taylor, the Street Commissioner.

The complaint set up that the plaintiff and others interested, had the distance to be graded surveyed, and that upon actual survey, the amount of rock to be excavated did not exceed 7040 cubic yards, and that the earth excavation would be about 6945 cubic yards—all not exceeding 14,000 yards; and charged that the Street Commissioner had made his estimate without survey, and that he had exaggerated the amount of rock excavation to deter contractors from bidding, while Farley was privy to the fact of the exaggeration, or misstatement. The complaint also stated and alleged that Farley was, in fact, the highest bidder instead of the lowest, and that the communication of the Street Commissioner to the Common Council in relation thereto was untrue, and was intended to deceive, and did deceive, that body, and that the contract was confirmed by that body, and approved by the Mayor, Mr. Wood, in consequence of such false representations and estimates of the Street Commissioner.

The complaint alleged that by the proposal of C. C. Ellis, one of the bidders for said contract, the entire work would not cost over $7,377 75, whereas, by Farley's contract, he would actually receive $12,848 25, most of which additional sum would be assessed upon the property of the plaintiff.

The complaint also alleged that the plaintiff had made inquiries at the Street Commissioner's Office, and that he had been there informed that there was no other survey or estimate of the work to be done by Farley, than the one mentioned in the notice to contractors by the Commissioner. The answer set up general and counter allegations in relation to the main charges of the complaint.

On the trial one of the witnesses for the plaintiff, William O. Leggett, a clerk in the office of the Street Commissioner, testified that there was a survey of the work done and to be done by Farley, made by E. L. Viele, a City surveyor. The survey was produced. E. L. Viele, the surveyor, was put upon the stand for the plaintiff, and testified that he made the survey for the Commissioner. It was made as a guide for bidders. He did not suppose it was to be made the basis of a contract.

Farley testified in his own behalf that he never had any negotiations with the Street Commissioner in regard to the contract; he had never seen the bid since it was put in, and was not an intimate friend of the Commissioner, and that the estimate of the Commissioner was supposed to be correct.

The testimony being all in, the Court, Judge DAVIES, held that from the evidence in the case, Farley was the *highest* instead of the lowest bidder, and that any contract so made under the charter was void. Judgment was entered, declaring the contract illegal and void, and granting a perpetual injunction restraining defendant Farley from doing the work under the contract, and the Corporation from permitting it to be done under the contract.

Appeal was then taken by Farley to the General Term, on the ground that the Court at Special Term erred in holding that the contract was void in consequence of its conflict with the amended charter of 1853.

It was now argued at General Term, by his counsel, on above point stated in the notice of appeal, and some other minor points, such as that the plaintiff had no standing in Courts he could not assume to supervise the expenditures of the public moneys, no more as an owner of real estate liable to assessment, than as a mere freeholder liable to be taxed at large. That assuming that the estimate by which the bids were tested was erroneous, still that is no ground to set aside the contract as between Farley and the City; that no fraud was proven, and it was only in such cases that a contract could be set aside as void.

The respondent now contended, as in the Court below, that the principal sales now in question were not awarded to the lowest bidder, and should therefore be set aside. It should be set aside because the proposals and estimate did not state the quantity and quality, or nature and extent of the work required, "as near as possible." It should be set aside because it was entered into between the Street Commissioner and Farley, before it was authorized by the Board of Aldermen. It should be set aside because it was not accompanied by the justification of sureties or any affidavit that the sureties were freeholders, or worth the amount of the security. The contract should be set aside because the proposals, estimates, contracts and papers relative thereto had not been laid before the Common Council. As to the competency of the plaintiff to move for the injunction, the respondent contended that as an owner of six lots on the street to be graded, and liable to be largely assessed for the proposed improvements, he had such a *special and direct* interest in the matters of the controversy as to warrant his application to the Court for its interference to prevent the injury to himself and other owners in the same street, which will be occasioned if the contract is allowed to be performed.

Decision reserved.

Vanvorst and Beardslee, for plaintiff; Monell, Willard and Howe, for defendant, Farley.

TRIAL FOR SWINDLING.

John McAlpine Arraigned for Robbing a Governess—One of Three Indictments.

John McAlpine, *alias* Col. Marmaduke Reeves, of the British Army, *alias* Col. Johnstone, of Charleston, S. C., *alias* Walter Mack, of Cuba, *alias* Col. Bruce, of Cuba, *alias* Mr. Prince, *alias*—but we have no more room to spare for his other *aliases*—was yesterday placed at the bar of the Court of General Sessions, Judge RUSSELL presiding, charged, on the first of three indictments, with robbing a young lady, a governess, of a carbuncle ring. McAlpine is an old offender, and has served a term of two years in the State Prison. The following evidence will show the nature of the present charge against him:

John W. Sparks, Assistant Clerk of the Court of General Sessions, being duly sworn, deposed to the fact of McAlpine's previous conviction in June, 1852, of embezzlement, before Recorder TILLOU, and to his having been sent for two years to the State Prison.

Cora L. Woodbine, examined: I am 25 years of age; I am a governess; I have been governess in the family of Mr. Brown, at Providence, R. I., and of Mr. H. W. Johnston of this City; I was in New-York on the 25th of August last; I inserted an advertisement in the newspapers for a situation to teach German, French, and the English branches; I received but one answer; I have not that answer now; the answer was to the effect that if the advertiser had the highest testimonials and references, she would obtain a desirable situation in the family of a gentleman who was on the point of returning to a tropical climate to reside. "Please to address Walter Mack, Post-office, Station D., Bible House." I went to some friends and showed them the answer; they said they thought it was very good, and I went home and wrote to Mr. Mack that I would be at home, at No. 135 Hudson-street, where I was boarding, the next morning, from 11 to 2 o'clock; on Monday, Aug. 29, about 12, a gentleman calling himself Walter Mack called on me; I asked him to go into the parlor; there were one or two gentlemen in the parlor, and he said he did not wish to go in, as he did not wish any listeners; I remained with him in the entry; he asked for my references, and made several inquiries as to my capacity to teach; I presented him six written testimonials from persons who had employed me; he read them carefully; there were some German testimonials; he said he did not understand German; he asked if I could play the piano and sing; wanted to know if I spoke French fluently; I said I did; he asked if I had any objection to walk with him to St. John's Park, where he would speak more freely; I went with him there, and after sitting down in the Park, he asked me the same questions over again; he then said that perhaps I might have some objection to accompany him, as he was a widower; I said if he behaved himself properly, and conducted himself as a gentleman, as I thought he was, I should have no objection; he said I should believe there was no one who thought so much of a point of honor as himself; he promised I should have everything to make my home comfortable with his children; I then asked him if his children were in town; he said they were at a boarding-school in Philadelphia; he then asked me what amount of salary I should expect, and I said as it was to go South, I should want $500; he agreed to give that amount; I told him that after I was engaged I should require him to pay my board, if he remained long in the City; he asked me if I would accept the engagement immediately; I replied that I could not decide so quickly; he said he must have an immediate answer, as he had several others who would be glad to accept the offer; he told me he would give me till evening to decide, and that I should meet him for that purpose in Washington-square; I objected to that, saying it was not a fit place to make a business engagement; I asked him if it would not be better to give me his address at his hotel; he said he had a great deal of business, and had an engagement at seven o'clock, and that it would be more convenient for him to see me there; we then left St. John's Park, and he remarked, on leaving, that I had been so long governess, I must have a large sum of money; I told him it was not the case, as I had lost all in a school speculation, and for that reason I wanted a situation immediately; I then left him, and met him at six o'clock; I met him again at Washington-square; he asked me whether I had decided to engage with him; I told him I had; I then told him I was short of money, and as I had made the engagement, that he should pay my board from that time; he said he would agree to do so, and he would take me to board at a hotel, as he did not know how long he would stay, as he expected every day letters which would decide him when to leave; he told me to tell my landlady that I must leave on Thursday following, and at that time he would inform me definitely when he would quit the City; he told me to meet him at Post-office Station D, on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 1, at four o'clock; I then parted from him, and met him at the Post-office at the time agreed upon; he told me to walk with him to the Everett House, as he had an appointment with a gentleman there on business; I accompanied him, and arriving at Union-square, he told me to wait a few minutes, while he would walk into the Everett House and see his friend; he returned in a few minutes, and seemed to be vexed and displeased, holding in his hand a letter; he told me he was angry because he had missed the appointment with his friend; he expected that friend, who was an agent, was to have given him $200 or $400, and that he had no money whatever in hand; he said his friend had waited over fifteen minutes for him; I told him he could not be so short of money as not to have enough to pay my board; on which he said he had been with some friends up the Hudson River, and had spent more money than he intended; that he knew very well he could draw at any time any amount of money that he chose, but that the banks were closed, and he could not draw till the next day; he asked me if I had any money; I told him I had not—at least I had some, but I did not consider it mine, as it was to pay my board; I had $10 for that purpose; he asked me to lend him some; I gave him $5, which he took; he then said he wished me to come to the Clinton-place Hotel, as he thought it better for me to take the name of Mrs. Bruce, as he being a widower, the hotel-keeper may not think it proper for him to pay board for a young lady; I told him I did not like to do so, as I thought my name was as good as any other; he replied that as I was engaged to him, he thought I ought to do what he considered proper, particularly as it was to my interest; I agreed to do so, as I could not help myself; I returned home and went to the Clinton-place Hotel; I inquired if rooms had been taken for Mrs. Bruce, which he had agreed to do; they said no person of that name had been there; the book-keeper showed me to a room; I said I would wait until Mr. Bruce should come; he had told me to call him Mr. Bruce; I waited till 7 o'clock, when I rang the bell, and asked the waiter if a gentleman had been there to order a room; I wrote the name of Bruce on a card, and he went down and made inquiries; he said there was not; I remained there that night, and the prisoner came the following morning to the Hotel and soon directed me to order breakfast; I had a fine carbuncle ring, which I always wore on the forefinger; I held it out to show it to him, and he tore it off my finger before I was aware, and put it on his little finger; just at the time the servant came in, bringing the ticket for the breakfast, and I did not think of asking it back again at the time; he took the ticket, and I asked him if he would pay for the breakfast; he said he had not drawn any money yet, and I handed him my pocket-book to take out the amount necessary; instead of handing me back the pocket-book, he put it in his pocket; he said he was in a great hurry, and must leave immediately; he stated also that his watch had stopped and he had to take it to Tiffany's; in consequence he borrowed mine, as he was very much in need of knowing the time; he left, saying he would come again in the evening; I did not see him again until Monday, the 5th September, at 11 o'clock; it was on Saturday he took the watch; he stayed only ten minutes; he asked me if I had any more money; I replied I had not; he asked me to borrow some [illegible] from a [illegible], as he had not been able to see his agent, but he would get money the next day; he said he could borrow some himself, but he was too proud to borrow a small sum; he said he never borrowed less than $100. I said I would borrow some, and he came the next day, and said I must prepare to leave; in the evening he came again quite late, and asked me if I had all my trunks ready, as he had to leave immediately; he said he would get a cart for my things; he went down stairs and told me to follow; at the door he told me to see if I could find a carman, while he went to pay the bill; there was a carman outside and he called him to take all my trunks to the Jersey City ferry; the carman took the trunks; the prisoner put me into a stage to go to Jersey City Ferry, and wait for him; I went to the Ferry and waited till 10½ P. M., and then came back to the Hotel, thinking perhaps I had made a mistake; I did not see him again; I made a complaint against him, and the Judge suggested I should write a letter to him directed to him at Station D; the object was to entrap him; I never got back the ring; there the prisoner McAlpine drew the ring from his pocket and exhibited it; he asked me in the Hotel if I had fine clothes in my trunks.

This was the whole of the direct examination. The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Jonas B. Phillips, but her previous testimony was not shaken. Officer Freeman of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, testified to arresting McAlpine at the Post-office, Station D, Bible House. He had a red stone on his finger at the time of his arrest; he was searched and a watch and chain, and a pocket-book and some letters were found on him. The ring was not produced at the prisoner's previous examination before Judge BAILEY.

For the defence, Mr. Traitel deposed that he was a jeweler, and was acquainted with the value of precious stones; the stone in the ring belonging to Miss Woodbine did not look like a genuine carbuncle, and was only worth three or four dollars; if it were a real carbuncle it would not be worth $25.

This testimony reduced the alleged offence of McAlpine from grand larceny to petit larceny. The other evidence for the defence was unimportant. Mr. J. B. Phillips summed up for the defence, and Mr. Doyle replied for the prosecution. The Court will charge the jury this morning.

The remaining indictments against the prisoner are for the larceny of the watch and the trunks. The latter contained wearing apparel valued at over one hundred dollars.

Decisions in the Supreme Court, General Term, Before Justices Roosevelt, Ingraham and Lott.

AN EXECUTORY OR TIME CONTRACT TO BUY NICARAGUA TRANSIT STOCK—DISSOLUTION OF THE COMPANY A DEFENCE.

Isaac Kiff, Jr., vs. *Erastus P. Munro et al.*—This was an action upon a contract for the sale of stock on time, by which the defendants had purchased from the plaintiff stock in the late Nicaragua Transit Company. After the defendants had entered into the agreement, but before the agreement had been executed by the transfer of scrip and payment of the price, it transpired that the charter of the Company had been revoked prior to the date of the contract. The purchasers thereupon declined to take the stock, and the seller brought the present action for damages.

Further facts are stated in the opinion.

BY THE COURT—ROOSEVELT, P. J.—The defendants, although partners, carried on their business in the sole name of Fleming; and the present action is brought on the following contract made by them in that manner:

100 shares 23 B. 30. NEW-YORK, March 4, 1856.

I have purchased of Isaac Kipp, Jr., one hundred (100) shares of the stock of the Nicaragua Transit Company at twenty-three (23) per cent., payable and deliverable, buyer's option, in thirty days, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. A. FLEMING.

On the trial before the Referee the defendant offered to prove that the Rivas Government made a certain decree, a certified copy of which was produced duly authenticated, and that this decree was promulgated in the public square of Granada, the place where decrees are promulgated, the residence of the Government, about the 15th of February, 1856; that the Government which made the decree was the Government at the time, and had full power and right to make such decree, and that such decree had been carried into effect.

The Referee, however, excluded the evidence, and, as we think, erroneously.

Had the decree been admitted, it would have shown, or, at least, have tended to show, that at the time of making the contract the charter of the company and all its privileges had, without the knowledge of the defendants, been "revoked and annulled," and the company itself "dissolved and abolished." It would in other words, have shown that the thing contracted for had substantially no existence. What the defendants bought, or agreed to buy, was one hundred shares of stock in a living company, and not a proportionate undivided interest in the remaining assets of a dead company, in the hands of a receiver.

In the case of Benedict *vs.* Field (16 New-York Reports, 595) the Court of Appeals held that, upon an executory contract for the delivery of goods, to be paid for on arrival in the notes of a third party, if that party becomes insolvent before delivery, the seller is not bound to deliver the goods and accept the notes, although the notes at the time may not be entirely worthless. So that stating the transaction in another form, as an executory purchase of notes to be delivered, paid for in goods at a future time, the authority is precisely in point. The notes of an individual and the stock certificates of a company are equally choses in action, and so far as insolvency is concerned, stand on the same footing. The fact that the insolvency in the present case occurred before instead of after the date of the contract, can make no difference, as the defendants had no knowledge of the revocation until a subsequent period.

The report of the referee, and the judgment entered thereon, should be set aside, and a new trial had—costs to abide the event.

REPORT OF REFEREE SET ASIDE.

William Dibblee vs. *Henry Maillard.*—BY THE COURT.—ROOSEVELT, J.—Although the sum awarded by the referee ($250) is not excessive in itself, it is out of proportion to the damage proved. We think the referee, while justly rejecting so much of the claim as was founded on the alleged injury resulting from heat, and from the condensed steam which penetrated the roof of the shed, which the plaintiff himself had constructed against the defendant's wall, instead of building a wall of his own, has, nevertheless, unconsciously permitted the evidence on that point to aggravate the amount allowed by him for the alleged injury and annoyance; in other respects, from the "soot, smoke, steam and vapor which came from the chimney and steam escape pipe, into the yard and back windows of plaintiff's house.

We are reluctantly therefore compelled to set aside the report as against the weight of (admissible) evidence, and to order a new trial on payment of costs

Order accordingly.

AN EXECUTORY CONTRACT OF SALE, AND THE VENDEE IN POSSESSION IS A GOOD EXECUTION OF A POWER INTEREST TO SELL.

Nicholas L. Demarest and others vs. *Robert Ray, Executors, and others.*—BY THE COURT—ROOSEVELT, J.—This is a case agreed upon and submitted under the Code without pleading or arguments. We have given it all the "consideration" which, without the aid of counsel, we could conveniently bestow, and have come to the conclusion that the points insisted on by the defendants are not well founded.

Mr. Richard Ray, by his will, authorized the executors, if they should consider it advisable, "to sell such number of lots not exceeding twenty," of 25 by 100 feet, as might be necessary to pay charges and assessments.

A sale may be made as well by an executory contract as by a deed of present bargain and sale. The contract in question, therefore, being authorized by the will, was to the extent of the number of square feet embraced in and subject to the contingency of its possible nonfulfillment, an execution of the power, especially if, as in this case, the vendee was let into actual possession, and subsequent purchasers were duly informed of the fact. The deed, in such case, when delivered, relates back to the contract, and has the same effect against subsequent purchasers with notice, as if it had been delivered on the day of the sale.

The defendants knew that the power of the executors had been conditionally exhausted. They took their deeds, therefore, subject to the chance of their being in part inoperative, in case the sales made to their predecessors should be consummated by a fulfillment of the conditions.

Judgment for plaintiffs, declaring their right and title to be paramount to those of the defendants, and that the deeds to the plaintiffs are "legal, valid, and binding, and have conveyed to and vested in the plaintiffs the title of the lots therein mentioned in fee."

Minor Orders, References and Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—BEFORE JUSTICE INGRAHAM.

Henry Matthews, surviving executor, &c., vs. *Elizabeth Young and others.*—Referred to David A. Fowler, Esq., to examine as to matters in petition, and to report thereon.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—BEFORE JUSTICE BOSWORTH.

Joseph A. Kitting vs. *George E. Vanderburgh et al.*—The defendant, McAlpine, is not guilty of the misconduct charged against him. No costs are allowed to the defendant against the receiver as ordered.

BEFORE JUSTICE HOFFM

have been made of 2,836 hhds. Cuba at 5¾c.@6¾c.; 186 hhds. Porto Rico, chiefly at 6¾c.@7¼c.; 1,670 boxes Havana at 6¾c.@7¾c.; and 6,500 bags Halia on terms not ascertained.

SEEDS—The demand has been moderate for Clover, Timothy and Calcutta Linseed, at essentially unchanged prices.

TALLOW—Sales have been quite limited, to-day, at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—The public sale, to-day, though well attended, was not very successful. All the Green changed hands at firm prices. Holders withdrew the bulk of the offering of Blacks, these having met with very little favor. Gunpowder, 33c.@50½c.; Imperial, 30c.@43¾c.; Hyson, 26¼c.; Young Hyson, 24c.@2 c.; Twankay, 24c.@26¾c.; Congou, 27¾c.@30c.; Oolong, 31¾c.@38c.; Souchong, 30c.@30¼c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Has attracted more attention, sales having been made, since Tuesday last, of 416 cases Seed Leaf at 4¾c.@25c.; 121 bales Havana at 25c.@ 32c.; and 308 bales Yara on private terms.

WHALEBONE—Has been in good request, at full rates.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 500 bbls., at 26¾c.@28¾c.@27c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been unusually quiet to-day. For Liverpool, no important engagements were effected. For London, there were taken 150 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 5s. 3d. For other ports, nothing really new.

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CAPT H. F. SCHWENSEN,
Steamer HAMMONIA:
DEAR SIR: In bidding you adieu, the passengers cannot but express to you and your officers their obligations, thanks and, in many instances, gratitude, for your uniform, impartial and polite attention during the voyage; and to state to you frankly our admiration of, and satisfaction with, your noble steamer, *Hammonia*, officers and crew. Her accommodation for comfort, safety and speed surpasses our most sanguine expectations, and we recommend her most especially to the traveling world. Leave us, then, to tender you not only a friendly farewell, but our sincere wishes for the health, prosperity and happiness of yourself and your family.
THOMAS B. WINSTON, from New-Orleans.
M. ANDRESEN, from Hamburg.
H. E. SCHMILINSKY, from N. York and Marscaibo.
FRED W. HAGEN and family, from Porto Cabello.
Mrs. A. MURDOCH and family, from Porto Cabello.
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PERSONAL.

THE HEIRS OF EMANUEL DELMAR, Esq., London, late deceased, will please communicate immediately with JACOB DELMAR, Esq., Executor, No. 3 Bedford-st. Portland-Place, London.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 224 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE.—W. J. SHARP would invite the public to examine his celebrated tables, with his new improved cushions, superior to any now in use. Also six second-hand tables for sale and two to let, at his manufactory, No. 148 Fulton-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE REV. WILLIAM J. HOGE, ASSISTANT pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church in this City, will preach in the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, in Mulberry-st., between Broome and Grand, on SABBATH the 25th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are cordially invited.

THE REV. S. M. DILL, OF BALLYMENA, one of the Delegates from the Irish Presbyterian Assembly, will preach in the Presbyterian Church, 29th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., (the Rev. A. CLEAVES, Pastor,) on next SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Coming from the immediate locality where the wonderful religious revival which now pervades Ireland commenced, and being himself one of the most active and honored instruments therein, he will thus be able to give a full and accurate account of its origin, progress and effects.

THE REV. P. McMENAMY, D. D., AND aided by Missionaries of the various evangelical Churches and converts from error, will meet in friendly conversation the advocates of the Romish distinction between mortal and venial sins cured chiefly by the priest of the confessional, and the venial or little sins which may sometimes be blotted out by Holy Water and Alms, or by Purgatory or the Mass, in Spring-st. Hall, No. 185 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

THE MEMBERS OF THE DEPUTATION from Ireland will preach on SABBATH, 25th inst., (to-morrow) as follows: Rev. Dr. EDGAR, A. M., at Cooper Institute; P. M., Rev. Mr. Blair's Church; evening, Rev. Mr. Sanderson's. Rev. Mr. DILL, A. M., Rev. Dr. McElroy's; P. M., Rev. Dr. Thomson's; evening, Rev. Mr. Clement's. Rev. Mr. WILSON, A. M., Rev. Dr. Adams'; P. M., Cooper Institute; evening, Rev. Dr. McLeod's. JOHN N. McLEOD, Secretary Com. of Arrangements.

GETHSEMANE BAPTIST CHURCH.—THE new Chapel, corner 39th-st. and 3d-av., will be opened for worship by this Church, TO-MORROW, Preaching at 10½ A. M., by the Rev. PRESCELLUS CHURCHER, D. D., and at 3 P. M., by the Rev. EDWARD LATHROP, D. D., and at 7½ P. M., by the Rev. E. L. MAGOON, D. D., of Albany. The Rev. H. G. WESTON, D. D., will preach at the same place, THURSDAY, 29th inst., at 7½ P. M.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 26, at 7½ o'clock, at their Rooms, Nos. 317 and 319 Broadway, corner 12th-st. An Essay will be read by the Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, of the Bedford-st. M. E. Church. Subject—*Personal Effort*. Young men are especially invited to attend. By order.
CHAS. W. BANGS, Recording Secretary.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES, and others willing to promote their welfare, the Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET Rector, 16th-st., near 5th-av. Services with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and by signs at 3½ P. M. The Rev. GEORGE C. PENNELL will preach TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, (the sermon to be interpreted by signs,) and the Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector of St. Thomas' Church, in the EVENING.

SEAMEN, ATTEND!—THERE WILL BE A large gathering of seamen at the Cooper Institute on SABBATH EVENING, Sept. 25, for the purpose of holding a Prayer and Experience Meeting. A short address on *The General Interests of Seamen* will be delivered by the Rev. CHAS. J. JONES, Pastor of the Mariners' Church, who has spent more than ten years in the forecastle. "Come one, come all."

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine Service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. & 3½ P. M., and a Prayer Meeting in the EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. FRIDAY EVENING—Prayer Meeting at 8 o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH—WEST 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., (nearly opposite the Fifth-avenue Hotel.) The Rev. W. HAGUE, D. D., will preach as above, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The Rev. E. L. MAGOON, D. D., will preach in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Strangers in the City, and citizens generally, are cordially invited to attend.

THE CORNER-STONE OF THE CHURCH EDifice being erected by the Third Reformed Dutch Church of Jersey City, upon the corner of Senth 1st and Erie sts., will be laid with appropriate ceremonies on THURSDAY, Sept. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M. Members of the classis of Bergen, and all interested, are invited to attend.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO PARENTS.—THE Sabbath School lately connected with the 18th-st. Church having reorganized, will meet TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) Sept. 25, at the Metropolitan Academy, No. 79 6th-av., at 9 o'clock A. M., and 2½ o'clock P. M. Children are affectionately invited to attend, independent of creeds.
JAMES FONDA.

THE CHRISTIAN SABBATH.—THE FIRST of a short series of sermons on this subject (to be delivered on successive Sunday evenings) will be preached on NEXT LORD'S DAY, in St. Peter's Church, State-st., near Bond, Brooklyn. Service commences at 7½ o'clock. This Church is open EVERY SUNDAY EVENING in the year.

THE SABBATH QUESTION.—AT UNION Chapel, corner of 39th-st. and Broadway, by Prof. MATTISON, at 10½ A. M., *Sanctity and Importance of the Sabbath, and Tendencies of the present Anti-Sabbath Movement*. At 7½ P. M., *The Perpetuity and Enforcement of Sunday Laws*. Seats free; and strangers made welcome.

THE REV. DR. EDGAR, OF BELFAST, a senior member of the Deputation from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland on this country, will preach in Stanton-st Presbyterian Church, corner of Forsyth, (the Rev. Mr. SANDERSON'S,) TO-MORROW EVENING, Sept. 25, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Also, on THURSDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

CHRISTIAN UNION, OF BROOKLYN.—The address before this body, by O. B. FROTHINGHAM, was postponed, on account of the rain, till WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 28th inst., at the Polytechnic Institute, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Conditions of Full and Free Inquiry into Religion*.

A MEETING IN BEHALF OF MISSIONS in Oregon and Washington Territory, will be held, by Divine permission, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 25, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses from the Rt. Rev. Bishop SCOTT and others.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.—The Rev. J. H. HOBART BROWN Rector of the Church of the Holy Evangelists, Beekman-st., will preach next SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—A DISCourse will be preached by the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, on the nature of the standard to be lifted up, "when the enemy cometh in like a flood," and how now it must be done, TO-MORROW EVENING, at the Church of the Puritans, on Union-Square. Services at 7½ o'clock.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs. Preaching on SUNDAY, 25th inst., at 10½ A. M., by the Rev. G. BUNDAR; at 3 P. M. by the Rev. WM. LAWRENCE; at 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, the Rev. JOHN S. MITCHELL, D.D., followed by a prayer meeting. Seats free.

LAWRENCE-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. ADAM MCCLELLAND, the Blind Preacher of Brooklyn, will preach in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Lawrence and Tillary sts., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free to strangers. Sunday-school 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, Corner of Broadway, 6th-av. and 34th-st. The Rev. Dr. THOMPSON will preach TO-MORROW EVENING upon the question, *Neither the Future Punishment of the Wicked is Consistent with the Paternal Character of God*. Service at 7½ o'clock.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH AND SABBATH-SCHOOL, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. A. B. VAN ZANDT, D. D., will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ and 4 o'clock. Prof. O. MITCHELL, of the Cincinnati and Dudley Observatories, is expected to address the Children's Meeting at 7½ o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE RESTORATION—CORner Clark-st. and Monroe-place, Brooklyn. The Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD, the Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING. Services commence at 10½ o'clock. Evening services will be resumed next Sunday.

THE REV. C. J. HOPKINS WILL PREACH in the Bethesda Baptist Church in 22d-st., near 3d-av., TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) the 25th, at 10 A. M., and 3½ P. M., the Rev. SAMUEL KNAPP in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—BLEECKER Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts. Elder GEORGE STORRS will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M. Subject—*Angels; their Number, Rank, Work, &c.* Seats free. Bible Class at 2 P. M.

THE POOR HAVE THE GOSPEL PREACHED TO THEM.—Preaching at No. 194 Greene-st., between Bleecker and Amity, every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ and 7½ P. M. A prayer meeting is also held on THURSDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

SEVENTH-ST., M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN 2d and 3d-avs. Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by the pastor, Rev. F. S. DEHASS, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. H. S. WHITE, of the Providence Conference. All seats Free.

NOTICE.—ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER of 4th-av. and 22d-st.—The Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock. The Rev. A. C. Foss will preach in the EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Brooklyn. The Rev. W. A. BARTLETT, Pastor, will preach in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, corner of Hoyt-st. and Fulton-av., next SABBATH, Sept. 25, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH—SEVENTH-av., near 12th-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Conference meeting at 3 P. M. Evening subject, by request—*Resurrection and Judgment*.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER of Broome and Greene sts. Preaching TO-MORROW, by the Pastor, the Rev. PETER STRYKER, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. AFTERNOON subject—*Faint, yet Pursuing*.

REV. T. W. HIGGINSON IS ENGAGED TO speak at Bodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Sept 25, morning 10½, evening 7½ o'clock, on *Spiritualism*.

CITY PARK MISSION CHURCH—CONCord-st., near Gold, Brooklyn. The Rev. LYMAN WHITING will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—THE Rev. J. P. NEWMAN will speak on Temperance, in this Church, on THURSDAY EVENING next, 29th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

NEW JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP, 35th-st. between 4th and Lexington avs.—Rev. B. F. BARRETT will preach TO-MORROW MORNING. Seats provided for strangers.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—PREACHING BY THE Rev. D. J. ROBINSON, next SABBATH, at Hall No. 24, at 10½ and 3 o'clock. Subject—*Sacred History and Prophecy*, illustrated with maps and charts. Seats free.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WILLIAMSBURGH.—THE REV. MR. MUZZEY will preach in the New-England Congregational Church, South 9th-st., TO-MORROW EVENING. Subject—*India*. Mr. MURRAY has been a Missionary in India for more than twenty years, and will be able to state much that is interesting in relation to that country. Service at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by the pastor at 10½ o'clock A. M.

THE NEW SABBATH SCHOOL ROOM OF the Washington-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, will be dedicated on SABBATH the 26th. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., by the Rev. Dr. KENNEDAY. Dedication services at 2 o'clock P. M., when addresses will be delivered by the Rev. M. D. C. CRAWFORD and the Rev. CHARLES SUELLING and others. Preaching at 7½ o'clock P. M., by the Rev. J. P. NEWMAN.

THE REV. DR. EDGAR, DELEGATE FROM the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland will preach (D. V.) in the Charles-st. U. P. Church on TO-MORROW (Sabbath) AFTERNOON. Services to commence at 3½ o'clock. A collection will be taken up for the missions in the south and west of Ireland.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMFORTER—Foot of Laight-st., North River.—Preaching TO-MORROW by the Rev. JOSEPH M. WAITE, minister in charge. Subject, in the FORENOON—*The Thief on the Cross receiving forgiveness*; in the AFTERNOON—*Soul in the affair of Amalek*. Services commence at 10 A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts. The Rev. MOSES BALLOU, Pastor will preach in this Church TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING; services commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. A Sunday School Sermon in the evening. *Is Water baptism a Christian ordinance?*

RELIGIOUS NOTICE—FIRST REFORMED Presbyterian Church, Duffield-st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., by the Rev. JAMES S. MAYNE. The public are cordially invited. Seats free to strangers. Sabbath-school at 8 and 2 o'clock

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, the Rev. E. L. JANES. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock and 7½ o'clock. All are invited to attend. Seats free. Daily Union Prayer-Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Broome and Ridge-sts. The pastor, the Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH, will preach, Providence permitting, TO-MORROW (Sunday), at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*The Choice of Moses*.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL—FIFTY-FOURTH-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The Rt. Rev. Bishop ATKINSON, of North Carolina, will preach in the Chapel of the Hospital, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON. Service to begin at 4 o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the Institution.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner Lexington-av. and 30th-st. Preaching in the MORNING by the Rev. Dr. MAGOON, and in the EVENING by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. HAGUE. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

BEHOLD HE COMETH!—THE GLORIOUS news of the approaching Kingdom of Messiah will be preached by his messenger TO-MORROW, at 3 and 7½ o'clock, in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free. The intelligent and honest are invited.

THE REV. HUGH H. BLAIR WILL DEliver a discourse (D. V.) on the *Mortara Case*, on TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, in the United Presbyterian Church, corner of South 1st and 8th sts., Williamsburgh. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

THIRD UNITARIAN SOCIETY—CORNER of Broadway and 32d-st. The Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM, Pastor, will preach, TO-MORROW MORNING, on *God's Forgiveness of Sin*; and EVENING, *The Earliest Christian Church*.

CARLTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Preaching next SABBATH MORNING by the Rev. S. W. KING, and in the EVENING by the Pastor, the Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS. The public are invited to attend.

ALL SOULS CHURCH—(THE REV. DR. BELLOWS') will reopen TO-MORROW, Sept. 25, after the usual Summer vacation. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. During the recess a gallery has been added, giving 33 pews, or nearly 200 additional seats.

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.—TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Abingdon-square Union Church, Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square. Subject—*The Young Man of Thought*. Preaching, as usual, at 10½ A. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—THE REV. F. S. WILEY, Rector of Christ Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverly-place. Services at 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

FOURTEENTH-STREET CHURCH.—THE 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av., (Dr. A. D. SMITH'S) which has been closed for several weeks for painting and repairs, will be reopened TO-MORROW. Preaching by the Pastor at 10½ and 3½ o'clock.

ST. MATTHEW'S ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH—No. 189 Washington-st., Brooklyn. The pastor, the Rev. WM. HOLL, will preach TO-MORROW, 25th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are invited to attend. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

THE REV. MR. DILL, ONE OF THE IRISH Deputation now in our City, will preach in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th-st., (Dr. MCELROY'S.) TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

DR. ARMITAGE, PASTOR OF THE NORfolk-st. Baptist Church, will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock in Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st. Seats free.

PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF Brooklyn, corner of DeKalb and Carlton avs. The Rev. GEO. W. TIMLOW will preach in the above Church at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. on SUNDAY EVENING.

J. L. BISHOP IS TO PREACH AT THE Sanctuary, No. 108 1st-st., TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"*Israel's Restoration, the Second Coming of Christ, the Millennium*," &c. Seats free.

THE REV J. HARTLEY WILL PREACH in the New School Presbyterian Church, 60th-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., SUNDAY, 25th inst.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—BISHOP SCOTT, of Oregon, is expected to preach on SUNDAY MORNING next in this Church, at 10½ A. M.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, 1859.

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Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

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WALLACK'S THEATRE—RULING PASSION—TICKLISH TIMES.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—GARIBALDI—A WIFE FOR AN HOUR.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—SATAN IN PARIS—MYSTERIOUS STRANGER—Evening—SATAN IN PARIS.

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The Times in Europe.

Messrs. LANSING, BALDWIN & Co., American Bankers, No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, with whom we have made arrangements for our European business, will receive subscriptions for the NEW-YORK TIMES for any length of time, and will also furnish single copies upon the receipt of the American mails. They are also authorized to receive Advertisements, at the regular rates of the paper, and to attend to all matters of business connected with the TIMES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Additional intelligence from the disputed territory of San Juan Island reaches us, *via* San Francisco, by the Overland Mail. The report of the landing of another detachment of United States troops on the island is confirmed. A company of sappers and miners was expected to arrive by the next vessel from Vancouver, and it was understood that they would be set at work to erect fortifications. The Legislature of British Columbia had become greatly excited at the condition of affairs. An address to Gov. DOUGLAS had been adopted, which called for active measures to expel the American forces; the Governor had been requested to embody a militia force; and a memorial to the Queen was in circulation for signatures in Victoria, declaring the island to be British territory, and calling upon the Home Government to sustain its rights. In the meantime our special Washington correspondent states that the British Government has ordered a distinguished military commander to the island, with instructions similar to those issued by our Government to General SCOTT.

There is some prospect that the negotiations relative to the proposed Treaty with the Juarez Government in Mexico will be transferred to Washington. Both Señor MATA and Señor LERDO are understood to be in favor of such transfer, and to have urged it upon Juarez in their dispatches. The private Secretary of Señor LERDO left this city on Tuesday last for Vera Cruz, by way of New-Orleans, as bearer of dispatches. There is little doubt that this Treaty will be the subject of discussion in Washington, even if the transfer should not be made permanently, with the hope that some plan may be devised which will satisfy both Governments. Great confidence is yet felt that a favorable conclusion will finally be reached.

For the week ending on the 19th inst., the receipts into the Sub-Treasury amounted to $834,832 39. The drafts issued amounted to $1,158,119 81—a reduction of $323,287 42 as compared with the week previous. The amount remaining subject to draft was $4,404,831 22.

The most conclusive testimony to the existence of gold in the Pike's Peak region of Kansas has just arrived at Leavenworth from Denver City, in the shape of $32,000 in gold dust. This is the largest amount yet received at one time. The proposition for a State organization had been defeated, returns from eleven of the mining districts giving a majority of 1,600 against it. This result may be attributed to the opposition of the mining population to the lands of the region being brought into market for sale—a measure that would be the immediate result of the proposed organization. In consequence of the numerous depredations of thieves, a Vigilance Committee had been organized, which had already banished several persons.

Reports of the disastrous effects of the wind and rain storms which have swept the country recently, reach us almost hourly. The heavy rains in Pennsylvania, in the Delaware and Lehigh valleys, as already noticed, have caused many serious freshets in the rivers. The Lehigh River at Mauch Chunk was yesterday fully eight feet above its ordinary level, and the streets of the place were overflowed to such an extent that its citizens were forced to resort to boats, in which they were doing their best to preserve their property from destruction. A serious break is also reported in the Delaware Canal at Yardleyville, about forty feet of the embankment having been washed away. All the canals are overflowed to such an extent that the boats are unable to make their customary trips. From the Jersey coast, we learn that the brig *Mason B. Davis* and the schooner *Harrison Jones*, both bound for this port, are ashore above Squan Inlet. Their crews are safe. Accounts also reach us from the Southern States of damage done by the late equinoxial gale. In portions of South Carolina, it amounted to a tornado, which destroyed property to an immense amount.

Another correspondence has taken place between the Mayor of Baltimore and the Independent Committee of Citizens, relative to the disturbances in that city. The Committee inquired of the Mayor if he intended to continue all his recent appointments of Judges of the election, and the Mayor refers the Committee to his recent address, and says if the Committee can prove that any of the Judges acted dishonestly, he will remove them.

JOSEPH W. THORNTON is on trial at St. Louis for the murder of Mr. JOSEPH CHARLES, a prominent citizen, whom THORNTON killed in the street in June last. The defence of insanity is set up.

At the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, another action involving questions of fraud and corruption at the City Hall, and of burdens and taxes to the citizens, came on for argument. It was an action brought by a property-owner on Fifty-eighth-street to enjoin TERENCE FARLEY, a contractor, from proceeding in grading that street under a contract which the plaintiff alleged was obtained by him through the collusion of late Street-Commissioner TAYLOR. The plaintiff alleges that the proposals were deceptively contrived to delude bidders, and that Mr. FARLEY was in fact the highest bidder instead of the lowest. In the case of MOWER against BOGARDUS, the Hudson City mob case, the counsel on each side summed up, and the Jury will reassemble on Monday to render a verdict. In the Court of General Sessions, JOHN MCALPINE was placed on trial, charged with robbing a young lady, a governess, of a carbuncle ring. The evidence of the complainant is painfully interesting. MCALPINE, who has a dozen *aliases*, has been several times in the Tombs, and has served two years in the State Prison.

The Police Commissioners, yesterday, reinstated six of the old municipal policemen, dismissed two officers from the Department, and accepted the resignations of two others. The Board will meet next Monday for the trial of Dr. A. S. JONES, Police Surgeon, charged with receiving a bribe. The General Superintendent has issued a circular, a copy of which is to be placed in the hands of every officer, prescribing certain rules of discipline and deportment to be observed by them. The men are to learn them by heart.

The second anniversary of the Fulton-street Prayer Meeting was held at the North Dutch Church, yesterday, and the attendance was very large. The Rev. Dr. LELAND presided. Addresses were made by the members of the Irish Delegation, in which they told of the gratifying progress of the revival in Ireland, and asked Christian Americans to aid in its further advancement. The Business Men's Daily Union Prayer Meeting Convocation, having for its object the revival of the prayer meetings of last year, held its first session last evening in the Cooper Institute, and will continue through Saturday, Sunday and Monday. The exercises were interesting.

The Regatta of yesterday was again a failure on account of there being no wind, or not enough to make the sail inside of the time appointed. The steamer having the members of the Club on board, proceeded to the light-ship, but returned towards evening and took two of the yachts in tow and brought them to the city. Others when last seen last night, were near the point of Sandy Hook becalmed. Some were endeavoring to return, none however, had proceeded to the light-ship. The race will be attempted a third time to-day, at the same hour.

Another meeting was held last evening of the subscribers to the stock for an opera house in Brooklyn. The Building Committee ask for $175,000, and of this amount, including the subscriptions received last evening, all has been raised but about $10,000. The prevailing opinion being that this balance would be taken at the outside within one week, the meeting adjourned with the intention of not calling another public meeting. The land for the opera house has already been purchased and paid for, and the work upon it will probably be commenced within two weeks—the plans and everything necessary being ready.

The Stock Market yesterday was again firm for New-York Central shares, which attract most speculative attention at present. The Western Road Stocks were easier in the afternoon. On the other hand, there was a renewed movement for the rise in the shares of the Pacific Mail Company, on a rumor that the California mails are likely to be continued on the steamers of the Company after 1st October. There was a large export demand for Gold and Silver for the two European steamers sailing this day, and $2,500,000 is stated as the total engagements. Money continues in easy supply. Exchange closed 110¼ on London; f.5.14½ on Paris.

A fair business was transacted in Flour, at, however, irregular prices. Wheat and Corn were scarce, and in demand at advanced rates. Oats also improved. Pork was brisker and firmer. Cut Meats, Lard, Beef, Coffee, Cotton, Hops, Hides, Metals and Tallow, were quiet. A brisk inquiry prevailed for Sugars, the sales of which comprised over 3,000 hhds., 1,670 boxes, and 6,500 bags. Fish, Leather, Naval Stores, Oils and Whisky, were in fair request. Rice was more sought after. Samples of the new crop had been received from Charleston,—a day earlier than the first receipt of new last year. Other branches of trade were inactive.

City Reform in Baltimore.

We have watched the reform movement in Baltimore with special interest, because we hope the time is not very distant when something of the kind may be attempted in New-York. The fact that the respectable citizens of Baltimore have had the energy and independence to attempt such a movement at all, shows that as yet they are decidedly in advance of our people. Political partisanship still reigns supreme in New-York, and to its interest and its avarice the great body of our citizens freely sacrifice every consideration of the public good. Whether this will always be the case it is impossible to predict; but every one who hopes anything for our City hereafter, must have some degree of confidence that a time will come when party leaders shall be set aside, and City interests receive some share of attention on their own account. In view of such a contingency, however remote, it may be well to follow the movement already inaugurated in Baltimore.

That movement began, as our readers know, in a mass meeting of citizens, who resolved to take the City election *out of the hands of political parties*,—to appoint a Committee who should nominate City officers, regardless of their party relations and with sole reference to their character and fitness, and then to vote for and elect that ticket. They resolved at the same time to call on the Mayor of the City to aid their efforts, by providing for the protection of the ballot-box and the public peace. They also tendered him their "co-operation and assistance in selecting the Judges of election and the special Police for each Ward." An address was presented to the Mayor, embodying their views; and we have already made some allusions to his reply. While he declares his willingness to receive any suggestions they have to make, he declines to divide the powers and responsibilities of his office with any portion of his fellow-citizens.

So far the Mayor's action was well enough. But he, at the same time, issued an address to the people of Baltimore, for which it is less easy to see the occasion. It is a prolonged and elaborate protest against the meeting,—partly on the ground that it was wholly unnecessary, and partly because it was calculated to injure the commercial interests of the city by proclaiming its defects and disgraces to the world. He denies the existence of the evils alleged as the occasion of the movement. This is a question of fact which we cannot undertake, at this distance, either to argue or decide. But we cannot believe that so formidable a movement as the Mayor admits this to be, has been started without reason, or in the utter absence of provocation. Unless an immense number of the most intelligent and respectable citizens of Baltimore are the victims of an imaginary fear, there are evils in the municipal government of Baltimore, which demand redress. The Mayor denounces the Press and this town meeting with great vehemence for having *exposed* these evils, and thus diverted confidence and trade from Baltimore. With reference to the Press, he says:

"I do not hesitate to say that the Press has done more injury to this city than ten times the catalogue of rowdyism which it has professed to detail. *It has excited your people to riot and bloodshed at home, and has brought discredit upon your good name abroad.* It has been the prolific source of many of the evils of which you complain—and if your trade has suffered, it has been through this agency, which, in its efforts to secure patronage or gain party ascendancy, has trifled with the best interests of your people. If you go to other communities, similarly situated with your own—with the same mixed population—you will find that rowdyism is not more remarkable in this city than in some of these. *But their business men do not permit their evils to be made the constant theme of editorial comment and exaggeration.* There is not a town or village in the whole country where the good name of your city is not now assailed, and the most fearful pictures presented of your 'deplorable' condition."

This is certainly an extraordinary paragraph for an intelligent man to write. We should like to know from Mayor SWANN if the "business men" of New York "do not *permit* the evils of their City government to be made the theme of editorial comment." Our "business men" have never thought it essential to their interests to cover up and extenuate the evils of the City government. They have believed it better to reform than to hide them,—and they know perfectly well that without the exposures and denunciations of the Press, no movement towards reform is possible. If the Press in Baltimore or New-York, has "excited the people to riot and bloodshed," the guilty parties should be branded and crushed therefor by the indignation and disfavor of the public. But to blame the Press for disclosing abuses and denouncing malpractices in the Government, and charge upon it the discredit and disgrace of the abuses thus revealed is the height of absurdity. The Mayor thus speaks of the agencies by which bad officers are forced upon the community, and of the only remedy of which the case admits:

"It seems to me, fellow-citizens, that a great deal of what we complain of in the conduct of elections is due to the apathy and indifference of our citizens. When has it been customary for property-holders and men of business to attend the primary meetings, where bad nominations originate? Never, within my recollection. * * *

The proceedings of the primary meetings in some of the Wards I have no wish to defend. I should be very sorry to believe that any respectable number of those who placed me here are in any way responsible for nominations unfairly made. They can have no sympathy from me, and my fellow-citizens may rest assured that the countenance of this office will never be extended to any who may desire to uphold them. *Such nominations procured by unfair means cannot and ought not to be sustained.* I am prepared now, and at all times, to unite with conservative men to denounce violence, or any attempt to stifle the voice of a single qualified voter.

It is the privilege of every man to participate in the selection of those who are nominated to rule over him, or to control the affairs of the Government under which he lives. For twenty years past we have heard complaints of the manner in which these primary meetings have been conducted. The evil is not confined to any one party. The remedy, and the only one that I can see, is with the conservative classes who refuse to participate in them, and leave the results to be controlled by incompetent and designing men."

The Mayor admits that bad nominations are made by all the political parties:—and also that they ought not to be sustained. It strikes us that he must, therefore, admit the perfect right and duty of all good citizens to meet together, and to resolve that they will not sustain them; and this is precisely what the Town Meeting in Baltimore has done. The Mayor's tone rather implies that political partisans have a monopoly of nominating candidates, and that unless respectable men choose to attend *their* primary meetings, they have no right to complain of the results. Why have not business men a right to hold primary meetings—one or more—of their own? Why is it not quite as lawful for them to assemble and nominate candidates, as for political parties? May not the people get together and provide for electing officers of the Government, unless they come as Republicans, or as Democrats, or as Native Americans? The Town Meeting in Baltimore was simply a "primary meeting" of the people at large. They did not meet as politicians, it is true,—nor under the sanction of either of the political parties of the country: they met simply as citizens of Baltimore. But we do not see why their right thus to meet was not quite as perfect as if they had worn some party badge and aimed solely at the advancement of party interests. We are quite sure they were consulting the real welfare of the city much more truly than they could have done under some party name.

Something of Mayor SWANN'S dislike of the movement is unquestionably due to the reflection which it is supposed to cast upon his administration. This feeling is perfectly natural, and for aught we know, perfectly just; but he should not allow it to carry him too far. Least of all should he suffer it to betray him into the denial of rights which belong to every citizen, and which it is the duty of every citizen to exercise, whenever the welfare of the community may require.

Speaking of Councilmen.

By a curious coincidence, our City reporter yesterday morning passed from a series of observations on the ordinances prohibiting the keeping of swine, to the account of a riot in a drinking saloon of the Third Ward, with the remark, "speaking of Councilmen." The accidental phrase can hardly be considered a catachresis, for the riot in question grew up about, centered in, and was commended by a member of the City Council, one ANTHONY J. MCCARTY, who behaved in the aforesaid drinking saloon as if all the demons which drove the too-famous scriptural herd headlong down a steep place into the sea, had entered into his one paternal body.. This exemplary Father of the City, assisted by five worthy confederates, fell upon a certain Mr. O'BRIEN, in the saloon No. 191 West-street, *pugnis et calcibus*, with fists and feet, beat him with clubs, smashed him with glass decanters, crushed him with chairs, and eventually left there a mangled mass of half-inanimate and wholly insensible clay on the floor. And all this was done by this estimable personage,—to whom the tax-payers of New-York have committed a certain proportional responsibility for the care of their property, their lives, their homes, and the honor of their City at home and abroad,—simply in pursuance of a slight political discussion between Mr. O'BRIEN and himself.

Now we do not note the case through any particular compassion for Mr. O'BRIEN, though we seriously lament his misfortunes; nor through any special horror of Mr. MCCARTY, though we should find it hard to overstate the case as against him. But we do call public attention to it as another and a most eloquent illustration of the Municipal system under which we live, and which is fast carrying us backwards into practical barbarism. The continuance and the character of this system are due not to the McCartys or the O'Briens, but to the citizens of New-York who look calmly on upon the desecration of all the ideas of liberty and law among us; who suffer the most irresponsible of mankind to usurp the offices of the City, and who appear to be equally insensible to the fast-growing burdens of taxation and to the full-grown weight of shame under which our Metropolis labors. The City may repudiate these riotous Fathers if it will, but it is the City which elected them to be its Councilors, and it is upon the City and not upon them that the enduring scandal of their deeds must rest.

SENATOR DOUGLAS AND THE SUPREME COURT.—In his Wooster speech Senator DOUGLAS discusses, though briefly, the bearing of the Dred-Scott decision of the Supreme Court upon his theory of Popular Sovereignty. It has been claimed by Southern men that the Court had decided slaves to be property under the Constitution, and that the protection of the Constitution, either through Congress or the Courts, must of necessity accompany it into any Territory of the United States. They have charged Mr. DOUGLAS, therefore, with assailing that decision. The Republicans have alleged substantially the same thing as to the scope of the decision itself, and have met the Senator's plea for the sovereignty of the Territorial Legislature, by saying that he acknowledged the binding character of the decision which completely nullifies the practical effect of his principle.

Mr. DOUGLAS answers both parties by denying the construction given to the decision of the Supreme Court. He asserts that the decision goes directly to the point that federal protection is to be given to slave property only in the event of its being *fugitive*. If a slave escapes, then it is the duty of Congress to make laws for the protection of his master's property in him. In every other case, so far as protection is concerned, it stands on the same footing as other property. All property relies for its security upon the local law of the State or Territory within which it is held. Congress has nothing whatever to do with the enactment of laws for its protection.

In this connection Judge DOUGLAS refers to the article in the *Constitution*, written by Judge BLACK, reviewing his pamphlet on the subject. His reply is personal, incomplete and undignified. He descends to the vulgarity of nicknaming the Attorney-General, and charges him half-a-dozen times in the course of his remarks with willful "falsehood." He denies that he has assailed the Supreme Court, and also denies holding the theory that a Territory is a sovereign power:—and applies the epithets in question to Judge B. for having asserted the contrary. Mr. DOUGLAS may possibly have made a more marked impression for the moment upon the crowd he was addressing, by the use of epithets and vituperation: but he gains nothing thereby either in reputation or in argument with the people at large. However mistaken in its assumptions, or in its argument, Judge BLACK'S review may have been, it was at least courteous in tone and respectful in its language: and Judge DOUGLAS would have consulted his true interest by responding to it in a similar style.

The Progress of Humbug.

The *Tribune* has been badly sold. It regards seriously the persiflage of the *Herald* about the enormous and preternatural things it is going to do this Winter. It believes, or at least pretends to believe, its announcements about reporting the proceedings of Congress verbatim by telegraph, and the kindred stuff with which it has been trying to bolster up the dying hopes of its subscribers for the past three months. The *Tribune* ought to be sharper than to be taken in by so old a trick. It ought to have earned from past experience that the *Herald* always brags loudest when it does least, and that one of its systematic tricks is to divert public attention from its failures, by boasting of what it has done in times past and what it means to do in the future. When the Italian War broke out, the *Herald* devoted column after column to proclamations of the astounding arrangements it had made for correspondence from the seat of war; but when the battles came to be fought it had not a solitary correspondent within 500 miles of the spot, and fell back upon the valuable services of their regular correspondent, Jefferson Brick, Esq., snugly seated in one of the back rooms of the *Herald* office. In the same way it has been making a dreadful hullabalo about the *Great Eastern*—reprinting everything it could find in old gazetteers on the general subject of steam navigation, and filling its columns with the contents of a six-penny guide-book to the *Leviathan* published in London two years ago. Yet, when the time comes and the preliminary trial trip is made, not a solitary *Herald* correspondent turns up,—and the TIMES, as usual, has the only full, accurate and intelligent original report of the whole affair.

The Congressional reporting operation is a piece of the same sort of enterprise. The *Herald* Editor is a dilapidated old Zouave in journalism, and, like the battered and decrepid Turcos and Zouaves of the French army, delights himself and the credulous crowd by rigmarole stories of the prodigious exploits of his better days, and the fearful slaughter he intends again to deal out upon everybody who ventures to cross his path. He has the most implicit faith in the credulity and stupidity of the public; and he retains a good deal of his old skill in playing upon both. But times have changed since the early days of his first campaigning. It is only a small portion of the public now who are either alarmed or amused by the terrific beating of his big drum, with which he astounds the world seven days in every week. The *reading* public now-a-days think a good deal more of performances than of promises—especially of promises which, as experience shows, are never intended to be fulfilled. The *Herald* man used to be the "*Napoleon*" of the Press, when he had nobody to fight; but he is now simply a broken-down old *Turco*, in whom the desire has long survived the ability, either to excel his rivals or fasten public attention upon his past exploits.

The Associated Press intends to make its reports of the debates in Congress much more full, accurate, and interesting than they have been heretofore; and as one of its members, the *Herald* will share the advantages of this improvement. With its usual modesty, however, it is making a desperate attempt to appropriate the entire *éclat* of an enterprise which belongs to its associates in common with itself. The best proof of the dilapidation into which it has fallen, is found in the fact that not one of its fellow-members has thought it worth while to complain of its proceedings. If it can derive any advantage from them, it is quite welcome to it.

RODBINO FAMILIES FOR THE GOOD OF THE PARTY.—We publish a communication in another column from the wife of a laborer employed by the Government of the United States in its service. She complains,—not of the work he has to do, nor of the small wages he receives, nor of the short and uncertain tenure of his post; but of the fact that a *political party*, which claims to control the Government, walks into his house, and under threat of dismissal and starvation, robs him of a certain percentage of the pittance he has so hardly earned. She thinks this unjust. She knows it makes it very hard for the family, and she fancies it galling to her husband's pride and sense of independence.

There is no doubt she is perfectly right; but there is not the slightest chance that the habit, outrageous and disgraceful as it is, will ever be abandoned. It has come to be a recognized principle of the Government that the wages of the persons in its employ are an open fund which the party that sustains it is perfectly at liberty to invade and plunder with complete impunity. This is the legitimate result of the despotism of party which usurped the Government, and rules the country under Republican forms. The offices, the patronage, the power, the Treasury of the country, belong *in fee* to the dominant party. The Government is concerned with them only as the agent and for the benefit of the party which placed it in power.

Our correspondent, in her ingenuous simplicity, begs the publication of her note, as it may "soften the consciences of those in authority to the demands of justice." She is over sanguine. There's not one chance in ten thousand of such a result. The first necessity of those in authority is to *keep* in authority:—and the only way to accomplish that is by propitiating the party to which they owe their places. Conscience is a luxury they cannot afford.

A Cry of the Taxpayers for Justice.

It is barely possible that the name of TERENCE FARLEY may not impress general readers as one of those "few, immortal names that are not born to die." Not in standard literature, nor yet in the current issues of the publishing world, does the representative of the Farleian family honors secure a place; but journalism is not unfamiliar with his deeds, and on contract, surety, warrant, and draft, on writs, subpœnas, complaints and pleadings, on paper and parchment, no name so frequents the chambers of the City Hall as that of this notable maker and mender of City streets. We have heretofore had occasion to celebrate some of the minor transactions with the Street Commissioner and the Corporation Counsel which have distinguished the career of Mr. FARLEY—a little charge, for instance, of $1,700, met munificently by the City treasury, for inspecting work never dreamed of at he time the service was alleged to have been performed, and other trifling matters of a similar sort. But yesterday our municipal hero reappeared in a new character. Associated with that august abstraction, the Corporation of New-York, he seeks from the Supreme Court, at General Term, a revision of such justice as the Special Term had awarded him in a suit brought by one STEPHEN APPLEBY. The case is not entirely unknown to the reader. Four years ago FARLEY obtained a very ambiguous contract for grading a block of Fifty-eighth-street, from the late Commissioner TAYLOR. Substantially, his was the highest bid put in for the job; formally, it was the lowest; and Mr. APPLEBY, the complainant, in his eminent prerogative of a tax-payer, declares that the entire affair was arranged in order to place money in the pocket of TERENCE, and to defraud the army of martyrs to which he belongs. The complainant also insists that the proposals and estimates were illegal in their indefiniteness; that it was unauthorized by the Common Council; and that the sureties were not properly guaranteed. TERENCE of course controverts all these positions; and adds the standing generality that tax-payers have no right to pursue and prosecute malappropriations of the taxes. It was Judge DAVIES who, at Special Term, decided these issues against the individual defendant, and stopped the work by a perpetual injunction. To set it going again, and especially to open that little private duct through which, as a part of the enterprise, public money has flowed so currently into the contractor's pocket, is the object of the present appeal, which the Justices having heard, have only to decide.

Without desiring to influence, however slightly, the unerring decisions of the law, let us be indulged the hope that the good fortune of FARLEY may not in this instance fail him. The value of such men in elucidating the radical evils of our Municipal system is not to be under-estimated. They are to the City Government what misery is to charity, or vice to didactic and reformatory virtue—the necessary opportunities for the exercise of that better political action which a wary people must presently institute. TERENCE is only one necessary evil, out of a multitude incident to a vicious system. Not until the vice is eradicated utterly need we fret ourselves because or the private ungodliness of such as he. Let paltry Municipal sinners have their day, and the day of reformatory energy will come all the sooner.

Academy of Music.

A good performance of the "Traviata" took place here last night, and attracted a fine audience. The caste included the names of Madame CESTRI, Signor STEFANI and Signor AMODIO. Of the lady's performance we have spoken on other occasions. Her conception of the *rôle of Violetta* is somewhat pronounced, and suggestive of a phase of life more lost than what we are apt to ascribe to the heroine, but it is sustained with great force, both morally and dramatically. In one essential we noticed a falling off from the taste of last season, namely, in the costuming of the part. We may add, too, that the nobility of Spain seems to have undergone some hardships during the past Winter—no longer presenting that gay and festive appearance which characterized it at the commencement of last year's season, but seeming, rather, by the poverty of its garments, to crave a merciful indulgence at the hands of a kindly acquaintance.

To-day there will be an extraordinary Matinée, at which the entire of "Lucia di Lammermoor," (Signor GASSIER will make his *entré* as *Ashton*,) will be performed; also, an act from the "Trovatore;" another from the "Barber," and a third from the "Puritans." Between these pieces, ARTHUR NAPOLEON will perform some of his fantasias on the piano-forte.

CASE OF BISHOP ONDERDONK.

Inquiry into the Origin of the Present Movement for Restoration—Remonstrance of the Executive Committee of the Diocese Ten Years ago.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Fiat Justitia" asks for the publication of the Memorial of Dr. ONDERDONK, praying for the removal of his sentence of suspension, and of the paper said to be in the hands of the Rev. Dr. HAWKS, in which the suspended Bishop pledges himself, in the event of the removal of the sentence, to assign all his Episcopal rights and prerogatives to Bishop POTTER. There is certainly great propriety and justice in this suggestion. A vague rumor gets afloat that a few gentlemen are secretly engaged in a measure which is calculated to effect most seriously the interests of the Church in this Diocese. The Diocese and the Church at large are kept in profound ignorance of the nature of the movement and of the parties engaged in it. After a while, certain statements of facts in regard to it, and the names of certain parties connected with it, find their way to the public press. "One of the Signers" states that Bishop ONDERDONK confesses his guilt, justifies the court which condemned him, professes penitence, and promises virtually to resign his jurisdiction, if his suspension is removed. He signs his petition with this understanding of the case. The next day, "Another Signer" states that he never heard of the pledge of virtual resignation, and finds no confession of guilt in Dr. ONDERDONK'S memorial. His signature must have been affixed from motives and with an end in view different from those of the first signer. On the same day, a signer publicly withdraws his name from the paper. And still another talks of a three-fold division of the Diocese, sending Bishop POTTER to the north part of the State, making a Diocese out of Long Island and Staten Island, and leaving the rest to Bishop ONDERDONK.

What can all this mean? Are certain facts suppressed to induce one party to sign the memorial, which are disclosed to operate to the same end on the mind of another? Is the memorial itself so artfully and ingeniously worded that it may bear various constructions, purporting to be a confession of the crime of which he was convicted, when in fact it is only a general confession of sin? Did Bishop ONDERDONK originate this movement? or was it first suggested to him by another?

Is the memorial itself the free, spontaneous offspring of Dr. ONDERDONK'S mind and heart, or were its outlines suggested to him as the terms on which certain parties might be induced to sign it? Is the paper in the hands of Dr. HAWKS a *condition* submitted to Bishop ONDERDONK, or a *purpose* originating with himself, and voluntarily expressed? The *whole* Church in this Diocese is entitled to know the full history of this movement. It would appear from the little that has been vouchsafed to the public in regard to it, that there has been misconception in the mind, and haste in the action even of those who have been permitted to take part in it, while those outside of the selected few are left to rumor and remote inferences. This is not the first move that has been made for the same end. In 1849, the Convention of the Diocese adopted a certain preamble and resolution, which, in the judgment of many, virtually asked for the removal of Bishop ONDERDONK'S sentence of suspension, although it ostensibly prayed only for relief to the Diocese, which at that time had not been authorized by the General Convention to elect a Provisional Bishop. In view of this circumstance, a meeting of the Laity and Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church was called in this City, and a memorial to the House prepared and signed by an Executive Committee of thirteen gentlemen, protesting against the removal of the sentence. The memorial was drawn by the Rev. Dr. HAWKS. If it had any force, at a time when the Diocese had no Bishop, and no canonical mode of securing one but by the restoration of Bishop ONDERDONK, its arguments are equally as forcible now, when there seems to be no sufficient evidence of his full confession of the offences of which he was convicted; when we are satisfactorily provided for in the way of Episcopal supervision, and when it would seem impossible to conjecture a motive for again stirring up the waters of strife and contention. If Bishop ONDERDONK would unreservedly confess his guilt, completely justify the sentence which condemned him, and resign absolutely his jurisdiction, there could be no serious obstacle to the exercise of mercy in the removal of his suspension; but until this is done the arguments of the memorialists in 1849 remain in full force. The following is the conclusion of the paper and the names of the Executive Committee who signed it in behalf of the meeting.

PRESBYTER.

"Your Memorialists beg leave respectfully to remind you, Right Reverend Fathers, that this is the *second* time such an application has been made to you. On the former occasion it was made by Dr. ONDERDONK himself, and referred to a Committee of your body, who reported that his application could not be favorably received; and expressly declaring that, in their view, he did not 'stand in the position of a penitent,' recommended that he should have liberty to withdraw his application—accompanying the recommendation with the very decided declaration, that though 'the remission of that sentence is a possible event in contemplation of law, they deem it but justice to the Memorialists, and to the Diocese of New-York, to add, that they consider the probability of its occurrence so slender and remote, as scarcely to afford a reasonable basis for future action.'

Your Memorialists cannot withhold the expression, both of surprise and regret that, notwithstanding this language of the Bishops, the Convention of New-York should have importunately renewed the application without the most distant allusion to any act evincing *penitence* on the part of the suspended Bishop, since the declaration made by the Bishops. But, had as the basis of this application, and had such assertion been undeniably true, your Memorialists still would respectfully submit, whether *a restoration to the Episcopal functions* would be desirable or proper. The offences of which Dr. ONDERDONK was convicted are of such a nature as to preclude the idea of his restoration to the performance of Episcopal functions under *any* circumstances. Your Memorialists expressly charge that there has been no such act or evidence of penitence; but, on the contrary, the suspended Bishop persists in the assertion that, having committed no sin, he has nothing whereof to repent; and your Memorialists feel that it is not their place or province to remind their Right Reverend Fathers that 'He pardoneth and absolveth all those *only* who truly *repent*, and unfeignedly believe his Holy Gospel."

Your Memorialists further beg leave to represent that such is the standing and character of the suspended Bishop, that he is not 'of good report' in the Diocese of New-York—there being many, both of the Clergy and Laity of the Church of said Diocese, who have no confidence in his moral purity.

They further represent, that he could not usefully exercise Episcopal functions in New-York, inasmuch as many Clergymen would not desire his visits to those in their parishes, and would not invite him to their houses, or treat him with the respect which the office of a Bishop, worthily borne, may always command; nor would many members of their congregations remain in the Church if he entered it to officiate, nor would many receive Confirmation at his hands.

Your Memorialists beg leave further to represent, that the large vote by which the resolution was passed, is indicative rather of the earnest desire to free the *Church* in the Diocese from its present condition, than to intimate, on the part of the Convention, a wish that Dr. ONDERDONK should again preside over it as the Bishop. Your Memorialists beg leave distinctly to say, that they mean to cast no imputation on the brethren who composed the majority. Some of them, as your Memorialists know, voted for the resolution, as offering the only possible mode whereby the Diocese could be relieved, who would never have voted directly for Dr. ONDERDONK'S restoration. Others voted for it, as your Memorialists also know, from the hope that in some mode a restoration would be connected with an Assistant Bishop, to whom the services could be performed. Others again there were, though, as your Memorialists believe, very few in number, who voted for the resolution in the hope that it would lead to the full reinstatement of Dr. ONDERDONK in his former position. Could such of your Memorialists as were members of the Convention have seen the subject in the same light with their brethren of the first-named class, they would have voted with them, for their anxiety to see the Diocese relieved is very great; but they never could have voted with either of the others, because they could not conscientiously join in a resolution which they could construe into nothing less than an unqualified request for the pardon and restoration of one whom they believed to be guilty, who had been convicted of guilt, had refused all acknowledgment of it, had manifested no penitence for it; and whose restoration could accomplish no good, because public opinion had destroyed all power to be useful.

In conclusion, your Memorialists respectfully beg leave to say, that they can use no language too strong to express their deep sense of the evils, great and manifold, which must result from the restoration of Dr. ONDERDONK; evils to the cause of Christianity, to the progress of the Church at large, to the support of pure morals, to the character of our country, and to the advancement and stability of our communion in the Diocese of New-York.

Your Memorialists, as became them, have spoken for themselves alone as Protestant Episcopalians of New-York. The questions now at issue, however, affect the *whole* Church; for the purity and character of our Episcopate are the common property of the Church. To our brethren elsewhere we leave it to perform in this case what they may deem to be their duty. We have but endeavored, in the sight of God, humbly, respectfully, and faithfully, to acquit our own consciences in the matter; and we now leave the result in the hands of Him, before whom you, our much respected and Right Reverend Fathers, and we, your spiritual children in the bonds of Christ, must alike stand one day for judgment.

To save the Church of God and ourselves, a small portion of it, from a dreaded, and we fear ruinous calamity, we implore at your hands such interposition as you alone, of all earthly powers, can now bestow; and for your health, usefulness, and happiness your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1849.

THOS. HOBART TAYLOR,	FRANCIS L. HAWKS,
JOHN S. STONE,	L. P. W. BALCH,
HENRY ANTHON;	G. T. BEDELL,
L. BRADISH,	CORNELIUS DUBOIS,
JAMES S. ASPINWALL,	E. W. DUNHAM,
C. R. MARVIN,	F. S. WINSTON,
JOHN S. HEARD,	Executive Committee.

Note from the Rev. Dr. Anthon.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 22, 1859.

Will you permit me to state, through your columns, that, being satisfied, upon further reflection, that the peace and advancement of the Diocese require the resignation of Bishop ONDERDONK'S jurisdiction over it, previous to the removal of his suspension, I have withdrawn my name from the petition in circulation. Respectfully yours,

HENRY ANTHON.

Party Robbery of the Poor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Though but one of the many drops that compose the vast ocean of subscribers to the NEW-YORK TIMES, yet I hope the editor will pardon the intrusion of a personal statement of domestic grievances, growing out of political despotism. It is your honest, frank and straightforward views of justice that induces me to call on you for a public exposure of official pressure.

My husband has been for many years in the Government employ, and I know is faithful to his trust, laboring "in season and out of season" at his post of duty. Although a hireling, his self-sacrifice is a pleasure, he, in his honest heart, considering the affairs of Government as sacred, and to be cared for equally with individual relations. His salary is limited—barely enough, with frugality, to support his family. Of this he does not complain; but he does feel—and all the members of his family feel—the oppressive tax imposed on him at the Spring and Fall elections.

The principle adopted is to assess all according to their salaries—which may not incommode the higher officers—and not according to their families or honest needs. Surely this is not just. Is it not humbling, nay, grinding, to the heart of the husband and father to have his labored earnings, which are needed for the food and raiment of his family, wrenched from him by the iron hand of partisan combination to defray the expenses of a machinery reckless in expense and corruptible to human nature? His idea was that all in the employ of the Government ought willingly to aid in the support of that relation, whereby he himself is supported. But in the name of common sense let it be done spontaneously, not by coercion. There is gratitude in the human heart of many a poor office-holder, but coercion chills and petrifies it.

The lash that is held over those who do not comply with the arbitrary demand is displacement from office; and as the bread and butter of his little ones depend on his daily walk, he has to submit, and drop his independence as a man, and become a mere labor-saving machine. You will confer a favor upon the writer if, in your multitudinous articles, you can dev

Herring's Patent Champion Safes Again Victorious.—Read the following letter from E. W. Blatch, Esq., proprietor of the Chicago Lead Pipe, Sheet and Bar Lead Manufactory:

CHICAGO, Sept. 16, 1859.

C. L. Harmon & Co., No. 135 South Water-st., Chicago, Agents Herring's Patent Champion Safe:

GENTLEMEN: During the disastrous conflagration of last night, my Lead Pipe, Sheet and Bar Lead Manufactory, five stories in height, and 55 by 100 feet on the ground, was completely destroyed, and the walls nearly all fell. The Herring's Patent Champion Safe, size No. 2, high folding doors, which Collins & Blatchford bought of you some three years since, was in my office on the second floor of the manufactory, and fell some 20 feet into the basement, where it laid exposed to a very severe heat for ten hours. Upon recovering it from the ruins to-day, and opening it, I found all my books, papers and money contained in it in a good state of preservation—the only damage to them being the drawing of the leather binding of the books, and their being quite damp from the safe's being filled with steam from the fire-proof filling. The fire was of the most intense character, owing to the great height of the building, and the fact that each story was in flames at once. I regard it as a most satisfactory test of the perfect fire-proof security afforded by Herring's Patent Champion Safe.

Yours truly, E. W. BLATCHFORD.

STILL LATER.

FIRE AT NEWARK, N. J.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser of Friday Evening, Sept. 16, 1859.

This morning a Herring's Safe, which had been in the third story and in the ruins all night, and in the hottest part of the flames, was taken out, and on opening it, its contents (the books of Messrs. Ward & Johnson) were found to be entirely preserved.

NEWARK, Sept. 19, 1859.

Messrs. S. C. HERRING & Co.—*Gents:* We take pleasure in stating that our books, papers and money were preserved uninjured in one of your Patent Champion Safes at the burning of our moulding mill on the 15th inst., after being exposed to the fire for several hours.

WARD & JOHNSON.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Fairbanks' Standard Scales.

More than one hundred different modifications, adapted to every branch of business where an *accurate and durable scale* is required. These scales are in use in nearly every country throughout the civilized world, and are *the only* COMPOUND BALANCES *that have merited and received the confidence and patronage of the business public.*

Call and examine or send for an ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

A Card to the Public.—Having received the most convincing proof, within the past few days, that a spurious manufacture of Piano-Fortes has been issued for sale in this City, bearing our name and trade-mark, and sold as ours, we would caution our friends and the public against purchasing any instruments bearing such mark, except from our own rooms, No. 694 Broadway. This is the third time within the past few years that the same operation has been discovered, and always by different parties and many persons have undoubtedly purchased them, supposing them to be genuine, thereby causing great injury to our reputation as manufacturers. We would also take this occasion to caution purchasers against the unjust and false reports of certain unprincipled manufacturers and dealers, in regard to the quality and durability of our instruments. Our manufactory was established in the City of Boston, by the late James Chickering, in the year 1823, since which time we have made and sold in different parts of this country, South America and Europe, nearly twenty-two thousand Pianos, for the superiority of which we have been awarded, at the different Fairs in this and other countries, over all our competitors, thirty-eight Prize Medals, besides innumerable testimonials from many of the leading artists in the profession.

For many years past all genuine Pianos issued by us bear upon the name-board, just over the keys, simply the name "Chickering, Boston," in Old English letters, while upon the sounding-board is the name of the firm in full, "Chickering & Sons, Boston," in German text.

Every instrument made by us is fully warranted for durability and satisfaction to the purchaser.

Should any persons, other than those we have already discovered, have such instruments, purporting to be ours, and which they have any doubt about, we would be pleased to hear from them, as we are not aware to what extent this practice may have been carried.

CHICKERING & SONS.

Piano-Forte Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, New-York; Manufactory, Tremont-st., Boston.

METROPOLITAN BOOK CONCERN.
No. 200 Mulberry-st., New-York.

Being in Constant Receipt of Inquiries from our brethren respecting SEWING-MACHINES, with requests to recommend and purchase, we have, in conjunction with some lady friends, carefully and thoroughly examined the various machines of practical value for family sewing, and find those made by THE WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway, New-York, to fully combine the essentials of a good instrument, and such as we can confidently recommend.

Having seen so favorable results from their use, in our own and the households of our friends, we are desirous that their benefits should be shared by all our brethren, and hence have interested ourselves in their behalf.

With best wishes, your brethren,

ABEL STEVENS, THOS. CARLTON,
JAMES FLOY, J. PORTER,
DANIEL WISE, J. BENJ. EDWARDS,
DAVID TERRY, WM. A. COX.

From Halstead's late Treatise on Moterpathy.—"Mrs. S——, aged 23, received an injury during confinement, which produced *prolapsus uteri*, with much pain and irritation. From the time of receiving the injury, to that of entering the institution, (three and a half years,) she had been almost entirely confined to her bed. She was unable to walk, and could sit up but a few minutes at a time. The irritation and pain continued, not only in the diseased organ, but extended to the back and limbs also. A portion of the spine was very tender, with great heat and pain, and sometimes a sensation of numbness extended throughout its whole length; she had frequent attacks of headache and vertigo. Any over-exertion produced loss of voice and faintness. In three weeks after commencing treatment, she went up and down stairs, and soon walked about the grounds, rolled ten pins, &c., &c. Six months' treatment restored her to health."

This Treatise can be obtained by return mail, by inclosing 25 cents to H. HALSTED, M. D., Round Hill Water-Cure, Northampton, Mass."

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Against the *most skillful* BURGLAR it is
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being fitted with a POWDER-PROOF COMBINATION LOCK of
LILLIE'S OWN MANUFACTURE,
and the great fire at Oshkosh proved them to be the
MOST RELIABLE FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
For sale by
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.—I. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William-sts. have now in store and offer for sale on reasonable terms, a large and well-assorted stock of Gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, embracing all varieties of Cashmere, Merino, Wool and Silk undergarments, Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts, Collars, Scarfs, Stocks, Ties, Suspenders, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Traveling Shirts, Shawls, Robes de Chambre, Wool Jackets, &c.

Gentlemen desirous of procuring well made and good fitting Shirts, ready-made, or made to order from measure, can find them at the above establishment.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
Warranted Free from Dampness.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Cantrell's.—Take our advice and buy your feet-coverings at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th-sts. His assortment embraces every variety for young and old, male and female, and his charges are remarkably low. Contented with trifling profits, Cantrell aims to give satisfaction to his customers and succeeds, for there is no establishment in this City where you can secure better bargains. Visit him.

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OUT AND FOR SALE
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THE COMMERCIAL POLICY OF NEW-YORK,
with reference to the
AGRICULTURAL AND MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF THE STATE,
IN CONNECTION WITH
THE CANAL SYSTEM, THE RAILWAY MANAGEMENT, AND OUR STATE INTERESTS GENERALLY.

CONVENTION AT UTICA, SEPT. 28, (WEDNESDAY.)

By order of the late Rochester State Canal Convention, an adjourned Convention will be held at the City Hall, in Utica, on Wednesday, Sept. 28, at 11 o'clock, at which the above-mentioned subjects will be considered, in reference to the several important questions now bearing on the completion and efficiency of the State Canal system, and their preservation from conversion (by sale or lease) from a public highway into a private monopoly—together with the proper means for defence against that pernicious "discriminating" Railway policy, whereby freight is now transported *through this State*, between Western and Eastern States, on *better terms* than the productions and purchases of the people of the interior of this State are allowed to pass to and from New-York City, over railroads for which the people of this State granted valuable franchises and spent millions of dollars.

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Am I fit to create a Woman?
Woman requires Completeness in Love.
Love in a Cottage.
Marriage.
The Wedding.
The Awakening.
The Young Mistress of the House.
Narrowing the home circle.
They should Wait on each other.
Hygiene.
Moral Incubation.
The Incarnation of Love.
The Languishing of Love.
Nursing and Estrangement.
The Young Mother Separated from her Son.
Temptation.
Woman at the Meridian of Life.
A Rose for a Counselor.
The Medication of the Heart
Medication of the Body.
Rejuvenescence of Love.
Woman's Second Youth.
The Wife Refines the Husband's Mind.
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NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
No. CXIII.] CONTENTS. [OCTOBER.

DANIEL BOONE.
Illustrated by Eleven Engravings from Original Drawings by LOSSING and WALLIN.
THE WATER OF EL ARBAIN.
A VISIT TO THE GUANIQUERO INDIANS.
Illustrated by Twenty Engravings from Original Drawings by HITCHCOCK.
AUDUBON'S HYMN IN THE AMERICAN FORESTS.
BEHIND THE CLOUD.
THE PIC-NIC.
COUNTRY LIFE.
THE LOVERS' QUARREL.
THE BLIND PREACHER.
THE TEACHING OF DEATH.
TWO MEN AND A WOMAN.
THE ROMANCE OF LIFE INSURANCE.
TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE.
UP THE SPOUT.
THE VIRGINIANS. By W. M. THACKERAY. (*To be completed in the next number.*)
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Arbitrium Popularis Auræ—A Rehearsal—Four Head-Pieces. From Drawings by the Author.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
LITERARY NOTICES.
EDITOR'S TABLE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
Containing Anecdotes and Reminiscences furnished by more than Twenty Contributors.
FLOWER AND FRUIT PIECES.
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With Two Illustrations from Original Drawings by VOIGT.

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CONTENTS OF OCTOBER NUMBER.

I.—PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF DEAN RICHMOND, Vice-President of the New-York Central Railway; with Phrenological Delineation of Character.
II.—RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS—Progress of the Northwest; The Magnitude of the Public Works of the United States; The Railway Bridge on the Lehigh, Penn.; Philadelphia Railway Depôt; Illinois Central Railway; Snow's Pathfinder *vs.* Eastern Railway Superintendents; New-York and Erie Railway; Railway Decisions—Important Decisions in Licking County, Ohio; Important Decision in Reference to Railway Grants; Deeds from Preemptors; Liabilities of Railway Companies; Mount Auburn Cemetery, Boston; Willis' Celebrated "Dow-cracker" Ride; Incidents as seen by a Yankee; Terre Haute, Indianapolis and Council Bluffs and St. Joseph Railroads; Wheat Crop of the United States—The Production of 1859: Grand Trunk Railway, Canada; New-York Central Railway; Western Maryland Railway; Louisville and Lexington Railway; Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railway; Locomotives; Judicious Advertising Always Pays; Newark and Bloomfield Railway, New-Jersey; Bloomfield, New-Jersey; New Railway Maps; Chicago and Northwestern Railway, (late Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railway;) Dayton and Michigan Railway; New Route Between Detroit and the Northwest; Shore Line Railway Between New-York and Boston; Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railway Time.
III.—NEW INVENTIONS—Locomotive Fire-box; Pease's Gas Illuminator; Construction and Speed of Locomotives; Lighting Railway Cars with Gas; Sharp's Repeating Pistol; Recent Discoveries in Theoretical Science: Improved Surveyor's Chain; Improvement in Steam-power—Fuel-saving Apparatus.
IV.—ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL.—"Tis So, by Horace B. Durant; One Hundred Miles per Hour; Or, Nightmare on the Rails, by an Old Railway Bird; A Pleasant Ride on the Towpath; An Incident in the Cars: "Girls! Have you heard Anybody say Anything about Me?" "Kerridge, Sir!" National Characteristics.
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VIII.—THROUGH ROUTES, to and from New-York, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., with Maps and other information relating to the readiest means of traveling to and from all the principal cities South, East, and West.
IX.—A LIST OF PROMINENT HOTELS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNION.
X.—A GAZETTEER OF THE UNITED STATES, arranged under the separate Maps of Railways.
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INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
near 6th-av.

Mrs. WILLIAMS will reopen her School on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK,
EAST 20TH-ST.,

Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 6.

A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued diligence and, as the terms, increased ability to impart to her pupils a practical, solid and accomplished education. She has the services of acknowledged talent, and it will be her highest aim to contribute, as much as possible to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

ABNER FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
Claverack, Columbia County, New-York,
Offers Board and Tuition for $120 per year.
Term opens Sept. 16.
Male and Female.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS
Will reopen their
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.,
On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S
FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN
No. 45 East 20th-st.,
Will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fifteen teachers are attached to the establishment; German and Spanish taught. The French is the language of the school. There is a primary department.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL
SCHOOL,
No. 996 Broadway, RICHARD P. JENKS, Principal.

This School will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars, with reference and terms, may be had at the bookstore of Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or of Mauran & Phlies, No. 56 Cedar-st.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
(with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 672 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway; at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

MURRAY HALL.
THE REV. J. J. ELMENDORF'S SCHOOL
for young ladies, No. 101 West 36th-st., New-York. Ninth session begins on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel. This school, under the direction of Mlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15. Mlle. Rostan is grateful for the encouragement given by her friends and patrons, which has enabled her to make valuable additions to the library and important improvements in the accommodations for her pupils, and she hopes that parents confiding their daughters to her care will find no effort is spared to give them a thorough finished education. The young ladies residing in the family shall enjoy the best opportunities for the acquisition of a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages, and will share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st. Circulars sent if desired.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that, having removed from No. 81 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies in the new and commodious establishment, No. 250 Madison-av., Murray Hill, second house north of 38th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use. Her school circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.; and at the book-stores of Messrs. Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway, and Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.

N. B.—A stage is provided for day scholars residing at a distance from the school.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A family boarding school under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton; location elevated and healthy, with 10 acres of well-shaded, ornamental grounds; competent teachers employed; highest advantages offered for music, painting, &c. Terms from $180 to $200 a year; Fall term reopens first Wednesday in September. For circulars, apply to Mr. Jas. Bates, American Exchange Bank Building, corner Broadway and Cedar-st.; Carter & Brothers, No. 530 Broadway; Jackson's Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway; or address the Principal,
ROBERT BOLTON.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., will reopen on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims and practical life of the school may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in the department for French in particular there is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L.I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage offered in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages, it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park, is perfectly secluded. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams', No. 353 Broadway.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH E. SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Crowen's, No. 699; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. W. Rose, No. 48 Cedar-st., and of S. P. York, No. 79 Murray-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

PROF. J. W. TAVERNER WILL REOPEN his School of Elocution at No. 24 Bible House, Astor-place, on Sept. 24. To secure appointments, address at his residence, Eastchester, Westchester County, New-York. Miss F. P. Taverner gives instruction to ladies. Prof. J. W. T. will accept engagements the present season to lecture, or give readings before Lyceums.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 20th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 2. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. Clark, Austin & Smith, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. Crowen, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. ANSFIELD, Principals.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 30 East 21st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON, Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at Carter's bookstore, No. 530 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th Sept., at Nos. 8 and 10 Clintonplace. Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of Sept., to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.—WM. M. LEGGETT will reopen his School on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; at Sege's, No. 636 Broadway, or the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for Boys, No. 11 West 38th-st.—The twenty-sixth year begins Sept. 12. The number of scholars is limited to twenty-five in each department. The course of instruction is systematic, thorough and efficient. Circulars at the bookstores or at No. 82 East 23d-st.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 168 and 170 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. This Boarding and Day School, classical and commercial, will be opened on Sept. 15. There is a primary department.
Professor NOEL BERGIER, Director.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—Boarding and Day School, No. 293 Clinton-st., opens on Wednesday, Sept. 14. A first-class school—Professors in every department. Circulars may be had at the institution. A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 60 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 12. Two departments, each under the exclusive charge of one of the Principals.
JOHN ARRELL. JOHN GOSMAN.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—AN English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on Monday, September 12, at Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square.
P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. Sandford, Esq., No. 239 Water-st., or the Rev. H. J. Fox, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School Monday, Sept. 19.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. SICKELS, Principal. Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars address the Principal.

LYON & KARGE'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., opens Sept. 12.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its fourteenth year on Monday, Sept. 5.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES PALACHE'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 183 West 20th-st., between 9th and 6th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 218 5th-st., (corner of McDougal-st.,) on Washington-square.

Messrs. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

Opens its seventeenth scholastic year, Sept. 12, 1859. Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is two hundred. The Principals are assisted in Classics, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Composition, &c., by TEN experienced Professors and Instructors.

Advanced students of the Classical Department are just entering on the study of the authors required for admission to the Freshmen and Sophomore classes of College, under the tuition of Prof. JOHN MCFARLANE, who has, during more than twenty years of devotion to Latin and Greek classics, prepared many New-York students for Columbia and other Colleges, among whom is Mr. Orlando T. Morris, of this City, for the Freshman Class of Columbia College; Mr. Bernard Pratte, son of the late Mayor of St. Louis, for the Freshman Class of Yale College; and Mr. Cornelius King, son of the President of Columbia College, for the Junior Class of that institution.

The advanced classes in French have been placed under the instruction of Prof. De Gros, who is eminent for imparting a correct conversational use of the language.

The central location of this Institute renders it easy of access by railroad and stage from all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, while pupils to it from Yonkers, Irvington, New-Rochelle and Jamaica, L. I., are of constant occurrence. Circulars of full particulars may be had at the Broadway Bookstores, Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., Rayner's, No. 76 Bowery, and at the School.

The smallest boys are under the special care of one of the Principals.

For the information of parents seeking a suitable place in this City for the instruction of their sons, and who are not acquainted with this Institution, a part of the names of its 175 well-known present patrons are given as APPROPRIATE REFERENCES, viz.:

Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D.	Mr. F. A. Gerhard.
Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin, DD.	Mr. John Gray.
Rev. Charles Fletcher.	Mr. Christopher Gwyer.
Hon. Henry E. Davies.	Mr. James E. Hadden.
Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer.	Mr. James Hardiey.
Hon. William Tucker.	Mr. E. O. Jenkins.
Julius Frankel, M. D.	Mr. F. H. Jenks.
A. N. Gunn, M. D.	Mr. George Jones.
Samuel A. Purdy, M. D.	Mr. Denis Julien.
Joseph Worster, M. D.	Mr. Whitten E. Kidd.
Mr. John H. Abeel.	Mr. Rufus S. King.
Mr. Thomas G. Arnold.	Mr. Jeremiah Lambert.
Mr. Robert Allan.	Mr. E. O. Lamson.
D. A. Baldwin, Esq.	E. W. Leggett, Esq.
Mr. Francis Ball.	Mr. Jno. W. Lewis.
Mr. John Castree.	Mr. Wm. N. McIntire.
Mr. Jno. T. Conover.	Mr. Hymen Nelson.
Mr. John B. Cornell.	Mr. James H. Noe.
Mr. Charles L. Cornish	Mr. C. L. Norton.
Mr. John M. Corwin.	Mr. Geo. M. Odell.
Mr. K. Coudlard.	Mr. Isaac Odell.
Mr. Theodore Corsens.	Mr. William Palen.
Mr. Robert Craighead.	Mr. Cortlandt Palmer.
Mr. Thomas Crane.	Mr. Theodore Payne.
Mr. William A. Cummings.	Mr. Samuel Perry.
Mr. Pearson S. Halstead.	Mr. Stephen Philbin.
Mr. Michael Hart.	Mr. Henry W. Poor.
Mrs. H. N. Hart.	Mr. Joseph D. Powers.
Mr. Geo. B. Hartson.	Mr. Henry R. Prall.
Mr. E. V. Haughwout.	Mr. James Price.
Mr. Albert Havemeyer.	Mr. David Quackenbush.
Mr. Henry Hebberd.	Mr. Josiah Richards.
Mr. N. D. Herder.	Mr. Philo Richardson.
Mr. G. Hessenberg.	Mr. J. P. Ringgold.
Mr. John B. Hillyer.	Mr. Martin H. Rose.
Mr. John Hofer.	Mr. R. W. Ryckmus.
Mr. B. H. Howell.	Mr. A. H. Scudder.
Mr. James S. Hull.	Mr. Robert Sears.
Capt. Eli Hunt.	Mr. John R. Simon.
Mr. Theodore Hyatt.	Mr. George Smith.
Mr. E. Beadleston.	Mr. Andrew J. Smith.
Mr. S. M. Beard.	Mr. Daniel P. Starr.
Mrs. E. J. Beck.	Mr. Henry Stokes.
Park Benjamin, Esq.	Mr. Frederick L. Talcott.
Mr. Charles S. Benson.	Mr. G. R. Terrett.
Mr. C. A. Berrian.	Mr. Thomas J. Townsend.
Mr. John Besson.	Mr. John M. Tilford.
Mr. Charles Bliven.	Mr. Peter H. Titus.
Mr. Peter J. Bogert.	Mr. B. A. W. Turnbull, Jr.
Mr. George W. Brainerd.	Mr. H. M. Valentine.
Mr. Melancthon Burr.	Mr. J. Van Nostrand.
Mrs. George Russell.	Mr. Wm. F. Van Wagenen.
Mr. Henry Butler.	Mr. Charles L. Vose.
Mr. George Cameron.	Mr. Edwin Wayte.
Mr. M. R. Case.	Mr. Charles A. Whitney.
Mr. Claus Dosher.	Mr. J. T. Wilson.
Mr. Justus E. Earle.	Mr. Alanson Wallingford.
Mrs. Edward Earle.	Mr. Elias P. Winans.
Mr. James Elmore.	Mr. J. Withington.
Mr. John Foster.	Mr. John Woodhead.
Mr. Nathan W. Ladue.	&c., &c.
Mr. Jonathan O. Fowler.	

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year.
R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

THE REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD, having removed to the beautiful village of Flushing, beg to announce that they are prepared to receive into their family eight young ladies, to be educated in the best manner, with and as their own children, sharing in all the privileges of a pleasant home and the refined association of a literary society. The house and grounds are among the most attractive of this lovely and healthful region. Address the Rev. H. D. WARD, or the Rev. J. CARPENTER SMITH, Rector of St. George's Church, Flushing, N. Y.

MADAME RUTTKAY KOSSUTH WILL reopen her Young Ladies' School in Cornwall, N. Y., on Sept. 20. The location adds to the advantages of education the improvement of health—the vicinity being one recommended by physicians to persons affected with throat diseases.

Madame RUTTKAY would respectfully refer to the Editors of the *Times*, to N. P. Willis, Esq., and to Hiram Barney, Esq., Trinity Building.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

AMENIA SEMINARY.—ESTABLISHED 1835.—The Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School—male and female. Advantages—Healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in music and painting. Students received at any time. Board and common English, $28. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEORGE W. CENTER, Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 472 Broadway, M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Instruction (full English course, modern languages, Latin, music, painting and drawing) not surpassed in the City. Academic year commences Sept. 13. Pupils admitted at any time. Those desiring instruction in special branches received at proportionate rates.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, Cherry Valley, New-York; C. G. HAZELTINE and J. A. FOWLER, Principals. Next session will open Nov. 3. One of the Principals will be in New-York through the month of October, and can be consulted at No. 74 East 15th-st., or No. 244 Pearl-st., where catalogues can be found.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—One hour from the City of New-York. As this institution has just commenced on the Fall term, it is a favorable time for pupils to enter. Terms moderate. For circulars address the Principal.
R. LOCKWOOD.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 16 and 18 East 20th-st., between Madison and 6th avs. will reopen Sept. 13.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English, Classical and Commercial School, with fine playground and gymnasium, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys. Reopened Sept. 12.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—LEXington-av., near 37th-st. Term commences Sept. 12. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms, from $10 to $25 per quarter.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, Hackensack, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal—will reopen on Monday, Sept. 5. Terms exceedingly moderate. Superior advantages for obtaining a knowledge of Music.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Winter session of this boarding and day school will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars and other information, address Miss JANE B. BULKLEY, Principal.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—NO. 130 Broadway, New-York. Teachers and Pupils introduced; Schools and Seminaries supplied; circulars and references sent to any part of the Union. Address RICE & ANDREWS, Principals.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Entering its twenty-third year, reopens its primary, commercial and classical departments Sept. 12. For circulars call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 33d-st., on Monday, Sept. 19.

MONS. L. DEGRAND-VAL'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL—Classical and Commercial, Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, N. J.

MISSES MARSHALL'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER school for young ladies, at No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Thursday, Sept. 15.

MADISON ACADEMY — MADISON-AVENUE, cor. 28th-st.—Will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Rev. S. R. DAVIS, Principal. Residence, 163 Lex.-av.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College will be opened, after the Summer vacation, on Thursday, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

MRS. DIETZ, NO. 32 EAST 20TH-ST., will reopen her French and English School for young ladies, Sept. 15. The adult classes will be continued.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, No. 237 4th-av., (one door above 19th-st.,) will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Grammercy-park, will commence on Thursday, Sept. 15.

MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN, NO. 1 6th-av., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL, No. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REOPEN their class of pupils Sept 15, at No. 51 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS MORSE'S FRENCH SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1,076 Broadway, opens Sept. 12.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N JOHNSON, No. 400 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
The eighty-second term opens Sept. 12. Stages will continue to convey pupils to and from the Institute. Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For circulars and further information apply at the Institute, Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

MARSH'S COUNTING-ROOMS,
For Practice and Instruction in
BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS,
No. 348 Broadway, Appletons' Building.
Circulars, with full particulars, on application.
MARSH'S COMPLETE WORKS, new and beautiful edition, printed in colors, for sale.

McELLIGOTT'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
NO. 15 EAST 31ST-ST.,
BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.
FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPT. 12.

MADAME A. A. LE DUC,
No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen her French and English School for Young Ladies, Tuesday, Sept. 13. For circulars address the Principal.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE & DE LASSALLE'S French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs. To insure a thorough French education, new scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The majority of the boys belong to the best French families. The English branches are taught by two English professors. The Junior Department is under the care of Madame LESPINASSE.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 346 BROADWAY. Schools supplied with competent teachers, and parents with school circulars (gratuitously.) References: Faculty Amherst College, Dr. Lowell Mason, Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, Wm. Hall & Sons. Wanted—A French lady to teach music and French; salary $700. Also, a lady to teach music, English, and French. Apply, personally, SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

THE LAW DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK will commence its next term on Monday, Oct. 3. The Law Lecture-room at the University, Washington-square, will be open from 9 to 11 each day, when application for admission may be made.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT WILL REOPEN her school, No. 273 10th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TUITION, and thoroughly competent to give instruction in the higher branches of English, French (which she speaks) and music on the piano, desires a reengagement as resident governess in a private family. No objection to go South. Best references given. Address TUITION Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, A TEACHER IN an established boarding-school for boys, near the City. He must be a graduate of an American college, long experience, good address and Christian character. Address INSTITUTE, Box No. 123 *Times* Office, stating salary, qualifications, experience, &c., with references.

A GERMAN LADY, JUST RETURNED from Europe, wishes to find an engagement in an institute where she could give lessons on the piano and in singing; also, if required, in French and German. Reference—Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.

A YOUNG LADY WITH MUCH EXPERIENCE in teaching the English branches, music and rudiments of French, desires a situation as visiting governess in a Spanish family in or near the City; best of references given. Address, for three days, SPANISH, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

MALE TEACHER WANTED—TO ASSIST IN the junior department of a boys' school; an American, with City references, preferred; hours of attendance required from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Apply, this day only, at No. 372 Broadway, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A FRENCH PROTESTANT GENTLEman (unmarried,) to teach French and Classics in Louisiana. Apply, with references, to the General Educational Agency, No. 45 Bible House, New-York.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH LADY, A SITUATION as governess to small children, will attend to the sewing. Address No. 264 West 23d-st.

AUCTION SALES.

W. B. WESTCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.
LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE
OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, BEAUTIFUL BRONZES, MARBLE GROUPS, PAINTINGS, RICH PARLOR SUITES, SPLENDID FOUR ROUND-CORNER ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, SPLENDID MIRRORS, LIBRARY, &c.

The whole comprising a very large and elegant variety, contained in the first-class residence, No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will be peremptorily sold, rain or shine, to be removed within two days from the house.

MONDAY, Sept. 26, at 10½ o'clock,
By W. B. WESTCOTT & CO.

The parlors are elegantly furnished in rosewood throughout, including superb piano forte; three full suites splendid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in rich crimson brocade, and one in medallion moquet; elegant etageres, marble tables, marble and pier mirrors, costly bronzes, paintings, Turkish lounges, reception chairs, brocade and lace curtains, &c. Also, elegant rosewood, oak and mahogany chamber and dining-room furniture of every description; rich China, ruby and other glassware, silverware, &c. Also, one of Robert M. Patrick's iron safes, as good as new, range, portable heater, &c.

N. B.—The furniture was all made to order, and is as good as new, having been but a short time in use. Reliable men will be at the sale to cart, pack and ship goods for strangers.

HENRY L. HODGET, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
BUFFALO ROBES.
WILMERDING, HOGUET & HUMBERT,
Salesrooms Nos. 26 and 28 Beekman-st.,
Will sell,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, 1859,
At 11 o'clock,
At No. 63 Exchange-place,
25,000 BUFFALO ROBES,
By order of
Messrs. RAMSEY, CROOKS, SON & CO.

N. B.—These goods are the BLACKFEET and UPPER MISSOURI ROBES, and they are the LARGEST and DARKEST that come to this market.

The skins will be ready for inspection, with catalogues, two days previous to the sale. Terms liberal.

EVERY ROBE IS OF THIS YEAR'S COLLECTION, AND FRESH.

A. J. RENNIE, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Heavy French plate pier and mantel mirrors, costly oil-paintings, splendid rosewood piano forte, solid rosewood parlor suites, bronzes, rich velvet carpets, &c., &c.

A. J. RENNIE, will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, without any reserve, THIS DAY, (Saturday), at 10½ o'clock, the elegant furniture contained in the five-story residence No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

The parlors contain superior velvet carpets, three magnificent solid rosewood suites, covered in maroon and crimson and gold satin of the most expensive description; other and finish easy chairs in moquet and satin brocade; ladies' solid rosewood reception and arm chairs, covered in gold, blue, crimson and maroon satin; solid rosewood centre tables, with rich statuary marble tops; expensively carved rosewood pier, sofa and side tables; three costly rosewood etageres, with marble tops, plate glass doors, &c., imported expressly for the owner; ladies' rosewood work tables, bronze and ormolu clocks, elegant china vases, with the most chaste and expensive landscapes, painted to order in France; magnificent French plate pier glass, with rich and heavy gold frame; heavy embroidered lace window curtains and cornices; large and extensive variety of oil-paintings—the whole forming a very pleasing collection; superior rosewood piano-forte, full 7-octave, elegant case, finished all round, inlaid plate, being a valuable and costly instrument; rosewood piano-stool, covered in satin with an excellent and costly embroidered cover. Also, dining-room, kitchen and chamber furniture of every description, in great variety, well worthy the attention of housekeepers. Sale positive, rain or shine.

J. W. POZZER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD furniture, rich Wilton and velvet carpets, costly French plate pier and mantel mirrors; three suites of rich parlor furniture; rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, elegantly inlaid with pearl, solid pearl keys, one of the most superb instruments ever made; valuable oil paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av. J. W. POZZER, will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Sept. 24, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture, in rich crimson and maroon brocade; one do. in green and gold; solid carved rosewood center, sofa and pier tables, superior rosewood etageres, sofas, Sheeres, and all the farming utensils, which will be sold with the above or separately. The roads are excellent; it is a healthy country, and is decidedly the most desirable farm in that vicinity. Whether as a summer residence or for agricultural purposes such a farm is rarely offered. For full particulars inquire at No. 38 Ferry-st.

SUPERIOR FARM ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.—120 acres in the best state of cultivation; land of first quality, producing a large interest on capital required; half of it bounded by salt water, with extensive and beautiful scenery; fishing and game in abundance, and one of the most eligible and safe harbors in the country, forty miles from the City. Good farm and tenant houses, barns, stables, &c. Several building sites, with extensive and varied scenery of land and water. Price $15,000, half its value. None but first parties will be treated with. Address A. C., Box No. 34 Broadway Post-office. care of B. Lockwood, New-York.

BROWN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, Sept. 24, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting, in part, of suites of rosewood parlor furniture, mahogany parlor and bedroom furniture, full sets of brocatelle window curtains, with cornices and pier-glasses to match; Brussels velvet and Ingrain carpets, oil do., gas fixtures, solid carved black walnut bookcase; one very handsome solid oak chamber suite, extension dining-table, work-table, pier, card and centre tables, rosewood etageres, wardrobes, pullisses, mattresses, bolsters, pillows, washstands, together with an assortment of China and glassware, oil paintings, engravings, &c.

Also, five fine sewing machines, in complete order.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

A. C. TUTTLE WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 111 Nassau-st., the balance stock of a cabinet manufacturer, by order of the assignees, consisting of rosewood parlor suites in brocatelli and hair cloth, mahogany do., mahogany library and secretary bookcases, extension dining tables, oak marble top buffet, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, Turkish lounges, Turkish easy chairs, pier glasses, writing desks and tables, mahogany, maple and rush seat chairs, enameled chamber suites, marble top centre tables, &c., together with a large assortment of unfinished goods; sale to be peremptory. By order of
J. W. MASON & CO., Assignees.

W. C. ALBURTUS, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF FURNITURE.—W. C. ALBURTUS will sell, on TUESDAY, Sept. 27, at 10 o'clock, all the furniture in house No. 61 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., by order of the Administrators of Elizabeth P. Terbell, deceased, consisting of parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, beds, bedding, crockery, glassware, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT NO. 85 NASSAU-st., a large assortment of fine household furniture, containing the usual variety of parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture. Sale peremptory. Catalogues now ready.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—MOST VALUABLE BROADWAY property, in fee simple; a valuable lot just above Houston-st., 28x200 feet. Also the corner of Houston-st., 52 feet 5 inches by 100 feet 7 inches, in connection with a rear property 75x36 feet, making three front on Broadway, Houston and Crosby sts. There is no property to be purchased that will come in competition with this as regards the choice of locality and price. It is the highest ground in that section of the City, and admits of deep double cellars, is contiguous to all the first-class hotels, and desirable for any superior improvement. Parties wishing to purchase will call on the undersigned, who will either treat with them directly or refer them to the owner. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 14 Pine-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—I OWN IN THE VILlage of Delvidere, Allegany County, N. Y., on the Erie Railroad, one two-story dwelling; also, one store and stable. The property is in good condition, having been built only a few years. It is a capital chance for any person wishing to commence business. I have no use for it. I will sell it for $850 cash. Also, a Barlow Patent Placing Machine, (new;) cost $2,000; will sell it for $500. Inquire of, or address O. C. PATTERSON, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, Room No. 23.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT No. 197 Henry-st.; the house is three-story, brick, with all the modern improvements and in first-rate order; the ground-rent is only $160 per annum, and has eighteen years unexpired. Will be sold low to close an estate. For particulars, apply to CROMWELL & BIRDSALL, No. 209 Front-st., THOS. W. BIRDSALL, No. 31 Pine-st., or EDWARD WOOD, No. 180 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE SITUATION FOR A boarding-house or hotel in White Plains, opposite the new Court-house; lot 110 feet by 200 deep; building in good order; good water and fruit. Terms reasonable. Apply to C. F. JENKINS, Surveyor, White Plains, or to M. K. COUZENS, No. 61 Liberty-st., New-York, or to J. H. TRAYNIER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS brown-stone house No. 211 2d-av., west side, between 13th and 14th sts. The house was completed in the best possible manner, and was built for the occupation of the owner. The lot is 25 feet 9 inches wide by 112 feet deep. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SON, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE BUILDING NOW OCCUPIED by the East River Bank, corner of St. Mark's-place and 3d-av., opposite the Cooper Institute. It is finely situated in a rapidly increasing business neighborhood, and is a good chance for investment. Apply at the Bank, or of J. M. FERRIER, at the St. Mark's Fire Insurance Office, No. 69 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—TWO NEW HIGHstoop brick houses, Nos. 311 and 313 West 25th-st., three stories, basement and counter cellars; have all the modern improvements, and are so arranged as can be occupied by one or two families. Built in the very best manner. Terms easy. Apply to DAVID McMASTER, 32d-st. and 11th-av., New-York.

FACTORY PROPERTY

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN;
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

BANK-NOTE ENGRAVING.
AMERICAN
BANK-NOTE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1859.
The business of this Company in New-York having been concentrated in the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, the several firm agencies of RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON, TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO., DANFORTH, PERKINS & CO., BALD, COUSLAND & CO., JOCELYN, DRAPER, WELSH & CO., and WELLSTOOD, HAY & WHITING, are discontinued, and all communications may hereafter be addressed to the Secretary.
This Company is now prepared to afford to BANKING INSTITUTIONS and THE PUBLIC, THE ADVANTAGES CONTEMPLATED IN ITS FORMATION, both as it regards the SUPERIORITY OF THEIR WORK *and the provisions made for the safety of the trust confided to their care*, and they respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to them under their separate Firm organizations.
Offices at NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON NEW-ORLEANS, CINCINNATI, MONTREAL and CHICAGO.
CHARLES TOPPAN, President.
WM. H. WHITING, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DRESSELL, FARRAR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 63 Wall-st.
Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought and sold. Funds for investment on Foreign account. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted us by country Banks and Bankers.

EUGENE THOMPSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Table of Insurance stocks sent on application.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The undersigned commissioners, etc., will attend at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of October next, at 12 o'clock M. to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company, chartered by act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 19, 1859.
EDWIN CROSWELL,
SPENCER KIRBY,
D. N. CARRINGTON, } Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1859.
N. B.—The business of the Company will be the transportation of passengers and freights by steamship between the ports of New-York and San Francisco.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD CO. of 1859, No. 54 William-st., NEW-YORK, September 20, 1859.
NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE ON THE FIRST of October next, on the ten per cent. Bonds of the Great Western Railroad Company, of Illinois, will be redeemed at maturity, at the office of this Company, upon all Bonds, the back Coupons of which shall have been surrendered, and Stock in this company accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise and the Act of Incorporation of this Company.
J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE R. CO. } NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1859.
NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at No. 45 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 11. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock on the 30th September, and open the day after the election.
By order of the Board.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.—CORner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Married women and children have by law exclusive control of all deposits made by them in this bank. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all deposits of $1,000 and under. All deposits made on or before the 10th October will draw interest from the 1st.
J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary. S. K. GBEEN, President.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A CERtain certificate, No. 463, for twenty-six shares of the Capital Stock of the Phœnix Bank of the City of New-York, standing in the name of Delia M. Ten Broeck, dated 23d September, 1854, has been lost, stolen or mislaid. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as application has been made by said Delia M. Ten Broeck to said Bank, for a duplicate of such certificate. Dated June 28, 1859.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M. All sums deposited as late as the 10th of October will commence to draw interest at once. WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary. President.

GROCERS' BANK.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 19, 1859.—The Annual Election for Inspectors and Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY next, Oct. 3, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

HOLDERS OF UNITED STATES COUPON 6 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1874, issued under act of June 14, 1858, may exchange the same for incorbbed stock of same issue, on terms ascertainable on application to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON PAPER.—Parties having any to dispose of will find it for their interest to apply to P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker, No. 64 Wall-st. Advances made on good business paper.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage for a term of years, on improved real estate in this City or Brooklyn. Apply to JOHN M. ROBISON, No. 6 Wall-st., 1st floor.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY'S STOCK wanted, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS PAYING 8 TO 12 per cent. dividend for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 49 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

THE
GUARDIAN
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
Office in
Continental Bank Building,
No. 7 Nassau-st.,
Is prepared to issue Policies as follows, viz.:
POLICIES IN FAVOR OF AND PAYABLE TO THE WIFE,
Free from the claims of creditors.
POLICIES PAYABLE ON ATTAINING A SPECIFIED AGE,
Or payable in case of death before attaining such age.
POLICIES GRANTED TO CREDITORS,
On the lives of their debtors.
POLICIES GRANTED FOR ANY NUMBER OF YEARS,
PREMIUMS PAYABLE IN CASH,
Quarterly, semi-annually, or annually.
DIVIDENDS DECLARED EVERY THREE YEARS. And the surplus belonging to the policy holders returned to them in Scrip.
This Scrip bears six per cent. per annum interest, payable in cash, and is redeemed when the aggregate issue shall have amounted to $1,000,000.
At the same time, the Company is empowered by its Charter to purchase the Scrip for the benefit of the policy holders before that time.
This Scrip is not affected by the forfeiture or sale of the policy, which is a great advantage over the system adopted by some Companies, of subjecting the dividend to the same terms of forfeiture and sale as the policy by indorsing it thereon. This is clearly unjust, as the dividend is a surplus fund, and is rightly the property of the insured, irrespective of the policy.
The interest on the Scrip gradually reduces the premium.
ITS PREMIUMS
ARE BASED UPON EXPERIENCE TO THE PRESENT TIME.
No one class of insurers is required to pay the deficiency of others.
DIRECTORS.
JAMES T. SOUTTER, WILLIAM T. HOOKER,
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, GEORGE OPDYKE,
THOMAS RIGNEY, E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
JOHN T. AGNEW, ROBERT SOUTTER,
WM. M. VERMILYE, JAMES W. HALSTED,
W. H. PECKHAM, FRANCIS W. TAPPAN,
JOHN J. CRANE, FREDERICK W. MACY,
WH. H. WRIGHT, E. T. H. GIBSON,
JOHN H. SHERWOOD, W. T. HALL, Baltimore,
WILLIAM ALLEN, WM. WILKINS, Baltimore,
JAMES F. COX.
JAMES W. HALSTED, President.
HENRY V. CARIGAN, Secretary.
J. SMITH HOMANS, Jr., Actuary.
R. F. HALSTED, M. D., W. K. VERMILYE, M. D. } Medical Examiners.
☞ Further information will be given on application at the office of the Company, Continental Bank Building, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York, or to any of its authorized Agents. All necessary documents can be obtained as above (gratis.)

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS
AT EVERDELL'S THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.; 6:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M. 4 P. M., 5:16 P. M., from White and Centre sts.
For Dover Plains—4 P. M. For Albany—8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—6:30 A. M.
White Plains—6 A. M., 7 A. M.; 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—9:15 A. M.—Mail Train.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:16 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays [illegible] Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 12, 3, 5, 6:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.
O. CHARLICK, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM SEPT. 5, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains for most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 21st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 and 10:35 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—ON AND AFter MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, trains going East leave Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; leave Brooklyn for Riverhead at 10 A. M.; leave Brooklyn for North Islip and Deer Park at 10 A. M. and 3:30, P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Farmingdale at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Syosset at 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—For Piermont, Nyack, Rockenesck, Englewood, &c., leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. (Sunday excepted) at 8½ A. M., and 3½ and 5½ P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6 and 7¾ A. M., and 2¾ P. M.

STEAMBOATS

TIME TABLE—SEPTEMBER, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH; HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
We'day, Sept. 7, 11	A. M.	Wed'sy. Sept. 7, 3	P. M.
Thurs... Sept. 8, 12	M.	Th'day.. Sept. 8, 4	P. M.
Friday.. Sept. 9, 12:30	P. M.	Friday.. Sept. 9, 4:30	P. M.
Saturd'y. Sept. 10, 1:30	P. M.	Sat'day. Sept. 10, 6	P. M.
Sunday. Sept. 11, 7	A. M.	Sunday. Sept. 11, 3	P. M.
Mond'y. Sept. 12, 7:30	A. M.	Mo'day.. Sept. 12, 2:30	P. M.
Tuesd'y Sept. 13, 8	A. M.	Tu'day.. Sept. 13, 3:30	P. M.
We'day. Sept. 14, 8	A. M.	Wed'sy. Sept. 14, 3:30	P. M.
Th'day.. Sept. 15, 8	A. M.	Th'day.. Sept. 15, 4	P. M.
Friday.. Sept. 16, 9	A. M.	Friday.. Sept. 16, 4:30	P. M.
Saturd'y. Sept. 17, 10:30	A. M.	Mo'day.. Sept. 19, 7	A. M.
Tuesd'y Sept. 20, 8	A. M.	Tu'day.. Sept. 20, 1	P. M.
Wed'sy. Sept. 21, 10:30	A. M.	Wed'sy. Sept. 21, 2:30	P. M.
Th'day. Sept. 22, 11	A. M.	Th'day.. Sept. 22, 3	P. M.
Friday. Sept. 23, 12	M.	Friday.. Sept. 23, 4	P. M.
Sat'day Sept. 24, 3	P. M.	Mo'day. Sept. 26, 7	P. M.
Tues'y.. Sept. 27, 8	A. M.	Tu'day.. Sept. 27, 2:30	P. M.
Wed'dy. Sept. 28, 8:30	A. M.	Wed'sy. Sept. 28, 3:30	P. M.
Th'day.. Sept. 29, 8:30	A. M.	Th'day.. Sept. 29, 4	P. M.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR FISHING BANKS.—The splendid steamboat CROTON, Capt. HOFFMIRE, will make one more grand Fishing Excursion to the Banks on SUNDAY, Sept. 25. Leaves 10th-st., 7:30; Broome-st., 8; Peck-slip, 8:15; Spring-st., 8:45; Pier No. 4, 9 o'clock A. M. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. Bait and lines on board.

NOTICE.—FOR BRIDGEPORT—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Monday, Sept. 26, the steamer JOHN BROOKS will leave Peck-slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 P. M.; returning will leave Bridgeport every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10½ A. M., on arrival of the trains.
T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.

OPPOSITION TO NEWARK—FARE REduced to FIVE CENTS ONLY.—The new and splendid steamer JOSEPHINE will leave foot of Barclay-st., New-York City, on SUNDAY, Sept. 25, at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Leave Newark, foot of Market-st., at 8 A. M., 2 P. M., and also at 7 P. M., landing at the Battery, New-York City.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—Reduced rates of passage; Cabin, $2; Deck, $1; no charge for Berths. The steamer GOVERNOR, F. B. FARNUM, Commander, will leave Pier No. 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply at No. 25 Coenties-slip, or on board.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT AND NEWark, EXCURSIONS DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).—Fare 13 cents. Steamer TAMINEND leaves Newark at 7¼ A. M. and 1½ P. M., and foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 10 A. M. and 4¾ P. M., also, with parties, at Newark. Connects with Belleville boat.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN leaves Fulton Market Slip on and after Sept. 19, at 10½ A. M. and 4¾ P. M. Leaves Flushing at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. Low fare, 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

IF YOU WISH TO ENJOY A MOST DElightful excursion trip, and take a view of the beautiful scenery on the East River, the public Islands, with the improvements, Hell Gate, &c., take the fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN. See advertisement.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE NEW RED ASH colliery, situate in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, within 2½ miles of the Borough of Pottsville, with a most favorable lease of 15 years, together with all the improvements, consisting of slope, engine, breaker engine, breaker, &c. The slope has just been finished, and the work all completed for the commencement of the business of mining coal. The vein of coal is 12 feet thick, with favorable pitch for cheap mining. For information, apply at No. 430 Walnut-st., first floor, Philadelphia.

THE PROPRIETOR OF A PLEASANT mechanical business in Brooklyn wishes to connect himself with a person having some capital, with a view of increasing the business, which is very profitable and safe, being exclusively cash. Address A. R., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO SELL—ON ACCOUNT OF GOING to Europe, a partial interest in a new patent, which has already paid $40,000. $9,000 will be charged for the right and $1,000 for investment, and none need apply who is not worth that amount. Address P. T. B., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, engaged in a wholesale manufacturing business in this City, and needing more capital, wishes a partner, special or active, who can invest $10,000. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

JOB PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE—ON reasonable terms, comprising steam engine and boiler, hand presses, cylinder press, types, &c. For particulars, apply at No. 72 Maiden-lane and No. 7 Liberty-st., up stairs.

SHIP'S STORES.—FOR SALE—ONE OF THE oldest-established stands in South-st., if applied for immediately. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address J. M. B., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

J. T. BARNARD, STEAM KINDLING WOOD FACTORY—No. 366 South and No. 294 Front-st. KINDLING WOOD from the best of yellow pine, at $2 50 per load.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.
REGULAR THROUGH LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,
and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.
The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.
THE BALTIC,
4,000 tons burden, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave on THE 5TH OCTOBER, AT 2 P. M.,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship JOHN L. STEPHENS, F. B. BABY, Commander.
THE ATLANTIC
will follow on the 20th October.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.
It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 80 Wall-st.
For passage apply at the only office of the Companies, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....
Second Cabin Passage.....$130
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....
Second Cabin Passage.....$110
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 14.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 19.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Cabin Passage.....$15 | Deck Passage.....$6
The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely, on SATURDAY, Sept. 24.
With a view to facilitate the sale of tickets,
TWENTY TICKET OFFICES
have been established at the following places, where tickets may be procured in advance, and thus a rush at the opening of the doors may be avoided:
The box office at the Academy of Music.
The down town ticket office of Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st.
MUSIC STORES.
Hall & Son's, C. Breusing's, Scharfenberg & Luis, Nunns & Clark,
HOTELS.
The Astor House, the Metropolitan, St. Nicholas, the Lafarge House, the New-York Hotel, the Everett, the Union-place Hotel, and the
FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.
BROOKLYN.
Rose's, No. 142 Atlantic-st. Prox's, No. 213 Fulton-st.
Tickets will likewise be for sale at the
ENTRANCE DOOR OF THE ACADEMY,
for which especial purpose
FOUR ADDITIONAL TICKET OFFICES
will be opened.
The doors will be opened at 12 o'clock. The Matinée will commence at 1 o'clock precisely. The Entre Acts will be of short duration, so that visitors from the country may be in time for the railroads and steamboats.
MONDAY, Sept. 26, at 8, doors open at 7¾ o'clock,
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF THE SEASON,
In consequence of the extraordinary sensation produced by Mme. CORTESI in that opera, and the inclemency of the weather, that prevented many strangers from attending,
IL TROVATORE
will be repeated on MONDAY,
MADAME CORTESI,
In her great rôle of LEONORA.
Signor BRIGNOLI as MANRICO,
Mme. STRAKOSCH as AZUCENA.
Signor AMODIO as COUNT DE LUNA.
The sale for Trovatore commences this morning.
On WEDNESDAY, the last night but four of the season,
ERNANI, MADAME GASSIER,

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 24, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $28; Albany, Ga., $28; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steam ship
MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, on SATURDAY, Oct. 1, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight $ cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 5 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COOPER, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SEINNEA, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 60 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.
Freight taken on moderate terms.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant. Passengers are requested to be on board by 8 o'clock A. M. The ASIA will sail on the 12th October. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS.—The undersigned begs to inform passengers going to California and New-Orleans, that the business will be continued from the old office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
The steamships NORTHERN LIGHT, NORTH STAR, &c., will leave the Pier foot of Warren-st. on the 6th and 20th of each month as usual. M. O. ROBERTS.

FOR HAVANA.—STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, authorized to carry the United States mail, to sail every 20 days from each port. This ship will be thoroughly refitted, and commence her regular Fall trips on Wednesday, Oct. 5, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS.—The ticket-office for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been removed from No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to the office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, on the wharf foot of Canal-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of GOLL, ADDISON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. E. Goll retires. Samuel D. Addison and Joseph Addison are charged with the settlement of the business.
J. E. GOLL,
SAMUEL D. ADDISON,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1859. JOSEPH ADDISON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of ADDISON BROTHERS, and will continue the importing of cloths, cassimeres and vestings as heretofore, at No. 110 Duane-st.
SAMUEL D. ADDISON,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1859. JOSEPH ADDISON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SAMUEL SNEDEN and THOMAS F. ROWLAND have entered into a limited copartnership, under the name and firm of SAMUEL SNEDEN & CO., for the purpose of building iron and wooden vessels of every description, and the purchase and sale of timber, iron and other materials legitimately belonging to and forming a part of said business—the copartnership commencing Sept. 21, 1859, and expiring May 1, 1864.
SAMUEL SNEDEN,
THOMAS F. ROWLAND.
GREENPOINT, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1859.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned is dissolved by mutual consent, on and after this date. J. M. WEEKS, who will continue the business, is alone authorized to sign in liquidation.
JOHN W. FLINN.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1859. JOSEPH M. WEEKS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of ROE & JENNINGS, grocers, corner 83d-st. and 4th-av., is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the parties.—Dated New-York, Sept. 15, 1859.
S. J. ROE,
S. JENNINGS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between RICHARD MURPHY and JOHN DIMOND, and known as the firm of MURPHY & DIMOND, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. RICHARD MURPHY,
JOHN DIMOND.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-st., New-York, Sept. 22, 1859.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON and after this date all matter excavated from the Docks, Slips or Harbor of the Port of New-York may be deposited upon the Island or Shoal known as Oyster Island, or upon the flats lying South and West of Bedloe's Island, *and in no other place*, below high water mark.
Violators of this regulation will be prosecuted according to law.
R. STURGIS, President.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MOSES F. CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the store of Messrs. Draper, Clark & Co., No. 22 Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 18, 1859.
ARETHUSA E. CLARK, Executrix, &c.
s17-1aw6mS ELIJAH F. CLARK, Executor, &c.

SHOWCASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH'S SHOWcase warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st., near City Hall. A general assortment of showcases kept constantly on hand. Old cases exchanged. Orders promptly executed.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LAST PERFORMANCES OF THE PRESENT SEASON, in consequence of the departure of the company for Boston.
The sale of tickets for the Matinée Festival of

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE REGATTA—A SECOND FAILURE.—There was yesterday, a second failure of the race of the New-York Yacht Club, not, as on the previous day, because there was too much wind, but for the reason that there was none at all. The fleet, however, assembled at the appointed hour, with the exception of the *Alpha, Mosquito* and *Restless*. At 10 o'clock A. M., some twenty members of the Club were at Pier No. 4, where Mr. HASWELL soon arrived with the steamer *S. A. Stevens* to take them and their invited guests down the Bay. "DOWNING" was also there in the person of his son PETER, with every substantial comfort for the voyage. Everything in fact was right except the wind, without which, of course, there could be no sail. There was just enough, however, to beget the hope that there would be more, and with that expectation the yachts were at Owl's Head ready for the start at 10½ o'clock. There was a light air from the northward, and a strong ebb-tide when the signal to start was given. From the turn of the buoy to the Southwest Spit, it was mere a drifting than a sail, however; and afterwards, until sundown, it was all drift, for with the exception of an occasional cat's-paw, it continued a dead calm, the boats not even having steerage way, and drifting with the tide. The *Stevens* proceeded to the Light-ship to await their arrival, and some of the party spent over an hour in the company of Capt. COSOSOVZ, the courteous keeper of the light, when she returned, overtaking the fleet between Sandy Hook and the Swash Channel. Receiving several gentlemen on board, and taking the *Mallory* and *Narragansett* in tow, the *Stevens* now returned to the City, arriving a little before 8 o'clock P. M. The race will come off to-day. The *Stevens* will leave Pier No. 4, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CURRENTS OF THE OCEAN.—To procure reliable data respecting the direction of the different ocean currents, Messrs. E. & G. W. BLUNT have been accustomed for some time past, to provide the various ships and steamers departing from this port upon foreign voyages with small, printed blank forms, to be placed in hermetically sealed bottles and cast into the sea at different places during the voyage; the date, latitude and longitude being mentioned upon the paper. When one or more are used they are also numbered. The finder is also requested to fill up and return the paper to the Messrs. BLUNT by mail. On the 23d inst. the firm received one of these little slips marked No. 2, which was thrown overboard in a current bottle from the steamship *Europa*, Captain LEITCH, on the 26th of March, 1859, in latitude 50° 46' north, longitude 19° 31' west. It was picked up on the coast of Ireland in latitude 54° 46' north; longitude 9° 15' west, on the 1st of September, 1859, showing that it had traveled in an east-northeast direction at the rate of four and one-eighth miles per day.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE COLONY OF FATHER CHINIQUY.—Mr. M. J. FAILLARD, of Malden-lane, acknowledges the receipt of $462 50 in aid of the Kankakee colony in Illinois, under the care of Father CHINIQUY. He also mentions the reception of a letter from Father CHINIQUY, dated Sept. 19, in which he acknowledges, with thanks to those who have contributed, the reception of $226 sent to him on the 13th inst. Dr. FAIRCHILD has written to say that the Board of Directors of the American and Foreign Christian Union, composed of gentlemen of various evangelical denominations, cherish a lively interest in the work of moral and religious reform in progress in that colony, and ask the Committee of which Mr. FAILLARD is treasurer to consider the expediency of holding a public meeting in this City soon, to diffuse information concerning the condition of the colony, and to do whatever may be deemed proper in order to promote its welfare.

DEATHS FROM DROWNING AND BURNS.—Yesterday the corpse of a man was found in the water at the foot of East Twenty-sixth-street. An inquest was held, but the deceased was not identified. He was 5 feet 8½ inches in height, stout, with auburn hair, top of the head bald, and was dressed like a longshoreman. He seemed to be about 43 years of age, and had been in the water some 18 hours....Another unrecognized body was also found yesterday at the foot of Spring-street, North River. It was that of a well-dressed man, about 35 years of age, stout, wearing whiskers and moustache, and 5 feet 8 inches in height....About two weeks ago, GEORGE MCCARTY while intoxicated smoked his pipe in bed, and set his clothes on fire, receiving burns which yesterday terminated his existence at the City Hospital. He was about 35 years of age.

PREACHING BY THE IRISH DELEGATION.—The several members of the Delegation of the Irish Presbyterian Church have arranged their engagements for preaching in the various City Churches to-morrow. The Rev. Dr. EDGAR, the senior member, will hold forth at the Cooper Institute in the morning; at the Rev. Mr. BLAIR'S in the afternoon, and at the Stanton-street Church (No. 41 Stanton-street) in the evening. The Rev. Mr. DILL will preach in the morning at the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Nos. 49 and 51 West Fourteenth-street; at the Rev. Dr. THOMPSON'S in the afternoon, and at the Thirteenth-street Church (No. 115 West Thirteenth-street) in the evening. The Rev. Dr. WILSON will preach at the Madison-square Church (Madison-avenue, corner of East Twenty-fourth-street) in the morning; at Cooper Institute in the afternoon, and at the Rev. Dr. MCLEOD'S in the evening.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH IN TROUBLE AGAIN.—Mr. GEO. N. COOK appeared before Alderman BRADY, at the City Hall Police Court, yesterday afternoon, and entered a complaint against STEPHEN H. BRANCH for an alleged libel upon his mother, NANCY COOK, and his sister, Mme. BAGIOLI, published in the *Daily Hand* of Sept. 1, 1859. The libel is contained in an article in the first number of the aforesaid paper, entitled "Rakes and Harlots in our National Capitol." It purports to give the personal history of one SALLY HARVEY, whose real name is alleged to be NANCY COOK, and also of her daughter, Mme. BAGIOLI, the mother of Mrs. SICKLES. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Mr. BRANCH, and placed in the hands of Officer SMITH. It will be returned at 10 o'clock this morning.

THE ATTRACTIONS OF ROME.—The Rev. W. C. LANGDON delivered a highly interesting lecture in Clinton Hall last evening. His subject was "Rome; Its Attractions and Interests, as seen and felt by the Tourist." Owing, doubtless, to the still threatening aspect of the weather, the attendance was not very large; nevertheless, those who were present enjoyed an excellent description of the often before described peculiar marvels of the City of Rome, without any speculations upon the tendencies or results of her Government, which might or might not have been agreeable to a miscellaneous audience.

MCCARTY AND HIS FRIENDS.—Councilman MCCARTY, of the Third Ward, and five of his associates, who were arrested on a charge of feloniously assaulting DANIEL O'BRIEN, a Custom House Officer, were admitted to bail, yesterday, in the sum of $1,000, for their appearance to answer the complaint at the Court of General Sessions.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCH.—The International Cricket Match, between all England Eleven and Twenty-two of the United States, to be played at Hoboken, has been postponed until Monday, Oct. 3. There will be a match played at Philadelphia on Monday, Oct. 10.

FOURTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—This church (the Rev. ASA D. SMITH'S) has been repainted and decorated during the Summer recess, and will reopen to-morrow. It has been closed for two months.

Police Reports.

SNOOKS LIBERATES HIMSELF.—The good-looking young German, John Frederick Snooks, whose patronymic has frequently appeared in the Police Reports, while being conducted to the Court of General Sessions, yesterday morning, to be tried on a charge of forgery, slipped his hand through the wristlet which held him prisoner, and became a fugitive in the cause of liberty. The runaway started on his race in Centre-street, and took a course through Pearl to Chatham, thence to the Bowery, from which he passed into Bayard, and thence into Chrystie-street. He was followed closely in the run by his late custodian, Deputy-Sheriff Evans, who last saw Snooks' coat-tails entering the door of a tenement house in Chrystie-street, near Bayard, with the intricacies of which Snooks is said to be familiar, and the officer the contrary. Here all traces of the fellow were lost, and Evans, in a disconsolate frame of mind, went to the authorities and related the circumstance. Indictments pend against Snooks for attempting to pass counterfeit notes on the Nassau Bank, of Brooklyn, a month or two ago, at a Malden-lane stationer's, and at other places. Some of the counterfeits were found in his possession. Not long since he was arrested on a complaint of his father-in-law, for posting gressly scurrilous and libelous hand-bills about the streets in reference to that individual. This domestic matter was settled. The Police say he has not long been released from State Prison, where he had served a term for burglary.

DRIVING HIS HORSES IN THE WRONG DIRECTION.—Mr. John M. Pinckney, of No. 248 West Thirty-second-street, employed a Canadian named James Fitzgerald, to serve him as his coachman. On Thursday evening Fitzgerald harnessed up Mr. Pinckney's two horses, attached them to the wagon, stuffed the wagon-box with spare harness, saddle, bridle and other stable equipments—the whole of which, it is said, could not be bought for $1,500—and drove off, not intending to return. Desiring to travel by daylight he guided Mr. Pinckney's property to a livery-stable in Thirty-ninth-street, representing there that he was just in from the country and asking to have his team fed and stabled till morning, at which time he intended to call and take them away. He kept his promise, but did not get the property, it having been a short time previously passed over into its owner's custody. The surprised coachman was collared by a waiting Policeman, and led to Court. He committed to Justice QUACKENBUSH that he had not done right in taking the horses, and was committed in default of bail, to cogitate upon the mutability of human affairs.

CHARGED WITH PERJURY.—Jacob Elkin, who, not long ago was arrested on "suspicion of grand larceny," but upon investigation was discharged, subsequently entered a complaint before the Police Commissioners against the officers Jourdan and Woodridge of the Sixth Precinct, who effected his arrest, for having received money from him. The complaint was examined and dismissed yesterday. Elkin was again taken into custody to answer the charge of perjury, for having sworn falsely in his complaint; and having been taken before Recorder BARNARD, was committed in default of $1,000 bail.

BUYING BRANDY WITH A BAD BILL.—Charles Callahan, a resident of Brooklyn, went into the liquor store of James Halloran, No. 587 Grand-street, and asked for a pint of brandy, presenting in pay a counterfeit $5 bill on the "State Bank of New-York." The barkeeper caused Callahan to be arrested and he was locked up for trial.

A FEMALE HOUSEBREAKER.—Louisa Smith, charged with burglariously entering the house of Dorothea Burns, No. 257 Houston-street, and stealing $10 worth of jewelry, was committed yesterday by Justice DRENNAN to answer.

A RETRIBUTIVE PROVIDENCE.—Philip McKeon, of the corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Third-avenue, got drunk on Thursday night and beat his wife. She called for the Police, in the hurry to escape from whom, the unmanly husband fell down stairs, and fractured one of his legs in two places. He was taken to the City Hospital.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Brooklyn Academy of Music—Only $10,000 More Wanted.

An adjourned meeting of the subscribers to the stock for the proposed Academy of Music, was held last evening in the Polytechnic Institute. The Chairman, Mr. SLOAN, called for the report from the committee of twenty-five, appointed at the last meeting to obtain subscriptions. Mr. POLHEMUS responded to this call, by stating that the weather had been so stormy during the past week, that the Committee had had but little opportunity to discharge their duties, as they would have done, doubtless, under more favorable circumstances. He reported subscriptions amounting to $2,900.

The Chairman said that this made $12,300 of the additional $30,000 called for by the Board of Directors. After some desultory conversation, all of the amount required but about $10,000 was; either subscribed for or some one pledged their name to raise the amount, so that the whole sum will undoubtedly be raised within a few days.

A motion made to request the Building Committee to proceed forthwith with the work, was not entertained, because the Committee had pledged the subscribers that nothing towards constructing the building should be done until the whole amount required had been raised. Several names of prominent citizens were added to the Committee of "twenty-five," and the meeting adjourned. No more public meetings are to be held. The Special Committee and the Directors will meet every evening at their rooms, No. 9 Court-street, until the balance wanted ($10,000) is subscribed. This done, the Building Committee will commence the construction of the building forthwith, within one week after the subscription list has been closed. The gentlemen present, last evening, were quite confident that the $10,000 can be raised by Tuesday next.

A DISGRACEFUL OCCURRENCE.—On Wednesday night a private ball was held in Phenix Hall, on Court-street, near Dean, and at a late hour a gang of rowdies burst into the hall and committed all sorts of outrages. Their first movement was to turn off the gas. The lights extinguished, they commenced an indiscriminate attack upon all present. The women were subjected to the most gross treatment, and several of them had nearly all their clothes torn off. The male portion of those who occupied the hall, offered no serious resistance to the invading force, but ran to the Third Precinct Station-house and called for assistance. Sergeant SMITH and Officer WILSON promptly responded to the call, but when they arrived the ruffians had taken their departure. Officer WILSON subsequently arrested a man named THOMAS CONNORS, who was identified as a party to the outrage, but upon going before Justice CORNWELL yesterday there was no one to prefer a complaint, and he was discharged.

THE PROSPECT HILL PARK.—A meeting of the South Brooklyn Association will be held in Carroll Hill Hall this evening, when the special subjects for consideration will be the proposed Prospect Hill Park, embracing about 300 acres on Prospect Hill and vicinity, and including within its limits the new reservoir, and also the proposed improvements at Hamilton-avenue Ferry.

ACCIDENT AT FULTON FERRY.—A little girl named MEHAN, when leaving one of the Fulton Ferry boats last evening, with her mother, had one foot badly crushed between the boat and bridge. The injured girl was taken to her home in Johnson-street.

At a special meeting of the Trustees of the American Bank Note Company, held Sept. 23, 1859, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It hath pleased Almighty God to remove from this scene of labor our friend FREEMAN RAWDON, one of the original corporators of this Company, and a member of its Board of Trustees; and

Whereas, This Board, in special meeting assembled, desire to recognize the great lesson which this event brings to us, to record our esteem for the man, and to express our earnest and sincere sympathy with his bereaved family; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of FREEMAN RAWDON we are again called to the contemplation of our own mortality, and the admonition that no station, no eminence, no usefulness exempt the living from the certain doom which falls alike on all.

Resolved, That the personal character of FREEMAN RAWDON, no less than his distinction as an artist, his resolute decision, untiring energy, devoted friendship, united to a refined artistic taste, has materially advanced the profession to which he belonged, and endeared his memory to us, leaving behind the fragrance of consolation to those who mourn his loss.

Resolved, That this Board painfully feels the loss sustained by it, and by the corporation of which he was a distinguished member.

Resolved, That in the endeavor to express our sympathy in the sorrow of his mourning friends, we realize the importance of language, and yield to the impressive power of Silence, commending them to Him who tempers the wind to the tenderness of all his children.

Resolved, That this office be closed, and that this Board and Corporation will attend in a body the funeral of our deceased associate, wearing the usual badge of mourning.

Resolved, That these proceedings be recorded on the minutes, and a copy forwarded to the family of deceased. W. H. WHITING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 23, 1859.

[Advertisement.]

The Rev. JOS. MCKEE, Pastor West Dutch Reformed Church, New-York City, recommends Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer.

The Rev. WM. PERRINS, Stanwich, Conn.—Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer has met my most sanguine expectations in causing my hair to grow.

The Rev. D. BRUCE, Newmarket, Ill.—Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer acted like a charm. If you wish to refer to me you can.

The Rev. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass.—You would be astonished to see the many calls I have to know if my note to you is genuine, and if I really have any hair; and when I tell them that I have not quite used one bottle of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer, their wonder is inexpressible.

The Rev. GEO. HEWLINGS, Ephrata, N. Y.—You are at liberty to use my name if you think proper to recommend Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer.

One bottle of the Restorer will last a year.

Address all letters to

MRS. S. A. ALLEN,
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER DEPOT,
No. 355 Broome-street, New-York.

Sold by all first-class druggists, &c., in the United States, Canada, and South America.

Wholesale orders packed as usual, in good order for exportation.

Be sure to get the genuine, with Mrs. S. A. ALLEN signed in BLACK ink to the directions, and in RED ink to the outside wrappers.

Circulars and wrappers copyrighted, according to law, and Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer, No. 355 Broome-street, New-York, blown on large bottles.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, devotes his attention exclusively to Operative Surgery and Office Consultations on the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Hemorrhoids, Rupture, Fistula and Concealed Abscess of the Rectum are cured without knife or ligature, by a process requiring no confinement. Office hours from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 Fifth-avenue. At all other hours Dr. D. is at his private hospital, where spacious apartments and the purest air in the City, with separate nurses, are provided for those who require the more serious operations of prolonged dietetic treatment, unattainable at their own homes or at hotels.

The office of the *Scalpel* is at No. 1 Vesey-street, Astor House, where all literary and business communications must be left.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY,

Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil, and is very easily taken.

To be had of the inventors, No. 135 Fourth-avenue, and all respectable druggists.

PENGOLD, PARERA & BLOWER,
Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

THE COMING ELECTIONS.—It is not generally known that all the successful candidates last year wore KNOX'S hats. It was so though, nevertheless; and no wonder, for KNOX'S hats give a finish and a respectable appearance to everybody. His Fall style is in great demand, and are being worn by all the leaders of fashion. KNOX can be found at the corner of Fulton-street and Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

ONWARD, STILL ONWARD.

GARRETT'S MEDICATED PAPER for the cure and prevention of piles, still retains its enviable notoriety, and is daily becoming a necessity, as well as a luxury.

Call and examine it.

For sale by all druggists, and at the depôts Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.—The only reliable Fire-proof Safe in the world, having again sustained its celebrated reputation at the late fire in Oshkosh and Key West. QUIRK BROTHERS, No. 98 Malden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PARTIAL DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR.

Dr. HARTLEY begs to announce to those of his patients with whom he has been in communication, that he has, in compliance with their special requests, made arrangements to establish his Ear Institution in New-York; and he generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the Ear, without charge until cured—thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being swindled by paying self-styled Aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of still more serious evils, by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands.

Dr. H. may here state that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness; neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate, purporting to emanate from him; and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses, ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the Ear, speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice, has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

The destruction, by fire, of the Philadelphia Ear Infirmary, of which Dr. HARTLEY was the head—having released him from his duties in that city, he has established permanently his Institution, for the exclusive treatment of Ear Diseases, at No. 100 Fourteenth-street, opposite the Academy of Music, New-York.

Consultation and Examination each morning.

[Advertisement.]

The readers of the NEW-YORK TIMES are invited to examine the splendid assortment of English Medallion, Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Oil-cloths, Table-covers, at greatly reduced prices, displayed in ten spacious salesrooms,

HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery,
Sign of the Golden Eagle.

[Advertisement.]

3,000 CASSIMERE SUITS TO MATCH.

At $8, $10, $12, $13, $15, $18, $20,

At EVANS, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—The only known, reliable cure for Asthma. Sufferers with this terrible disease should not delay in trying these matchless remedies. They give, in a few days, perfect and permanent freedom of breathing.

[Advertisement.]

THE DEUCE YOU SAY!—No, not the deuce, but "Satan in Paris," a fascinating and brilliant drama, is repeated at Barnum's Museum this afternoon and evening. Miss ALFORD makes a beautiful Satan.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS! GAS!—Fixtures of beautiful designs and finish will be found at the great wholesale manufacturing depôt of

WARNER, PECK & CO.,
No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY, First block below the New-York Hotel, Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MARRIED.

COWDRICK—COOK.—At Jamesburgh, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 22, by the Rev. George F. Brown, D. D., Mr. CORNELIUS COWDRICK to Miss FRANCIS E. COOK, both of Tom's River, N. J.

KINGSLEY—SMITH.—In Rockville Centre, L. I., on Thursday, Sept. 22, at the M. E. Church, by the Rev. Mr. Gothard, Mr. WM. C. KINGSLEY, of Westmoreland County, Penn., to Miss SARAH D. SMITH, of the former place.

SEYMOUR—SHERWOOD.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 22, by the Rev. James M. Sherwood, assisted by the Rev. E. Seymour, EDWARD SEYMOUR, of New-York, to S. JEANIE SHERWOOD, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

RAWDON.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Sept. 22, FREEMAN RAWDON, Esq., of the firm of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, aged 57 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 10 St. Mark's-place, on Saturday, Sept. 24, at 12 o'clock M. His friends and those of his family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

CLIFTON.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Sept. 22, GIDEON CLIFTON, in the 45th year of his age.

His friends and those of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 100 East 35th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

FLOY.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 22, JANE, wife of the Rev. James Floy.

Funeral to-morrow (Sunday,) at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 202 East 18th-st.

HICKSON.—In this City, on Friday morning, Sept. 23, GERTRUDE LOCISE, infant daughter of William H. and Gertrude V. S. Hickson, aged 1 month, 3 weeks and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Sept. 24, at 2 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 52 Bedford-st.

BARNES.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 23, GEORGE BARNES, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 74 East 27th-st., on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 25, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

CARPENTER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Sept. 23, ANNA C., wife of William C. Carpenter, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, Sept. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 24 Oxford-st.

RAYMOND.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 22, Mrs. ANN N. RAYMOND, aged 73 years.

Her funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon at 1½ o'clock from the residence of her nephew, Mr. Wm. A. Pigot, No. 145 Willoughby-st. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

THOMAS.—In Brooklyn, Mrs. MARGARET M. THOMAS.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at her late residence, corner Bridge and Tillary sts., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock to-day.

JACKSON.—In Canandaigua, on Sunday, Sept. 11, MARY, only daughter of the Hon. Oliver Phelps, one of the original proprietors of the "Phelps and Gorham Purchase," and widow of the late Amasa Jackson, of New-York City, in the 82d year of her age.

O'REILLY.—At Nyack, on Thursday, Sept. 22, Dr. PHILIP O'REILLY, in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brothers-in-law, Dennis O'Donohue and Joseph O'Donohue, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the late residence, No. 109 East 17th-st., at 10 o'clock this (Saturday) morning, to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, where a Requiem Mass will be celebrated at 10½ o'clock, and thence to Calvary Cemetery.

GREGORY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 22, LEWIS GREGORY, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, Sept. 24, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

MORRISON.—At East Williamsburgh, on Thursday, Sept. 22, very sudden, Mr. DAVID MORRISON, native of County Derry, Ireland, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Middle Village stages leave the ferry and pass the house. There will carriages leave Grand-st. Ferry at 1½ o'clock.

GIBLIN.—In Dublin, on Saturday, Aug. 27, MICHAEL GIBLIN, aged 27 years, formerly of this City.

DEWITT.—In Newark, N. J., Dr. GASHINE DEWITT, in the 69th year of his age.

Friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral from the residence of his son, Josiah H., No. 145 Mulberry-st., Newark, on Sunday, Sept. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DICKEY.—In Paris, Aug. 30, GRACE BROWN, daughter of Charles D. and Mary Dickey, aged two years and 6 months.

SCHENCK.—At Amherst, Mass., on Thursday, Sept. 22, CHAS. H. SCHENCK, aged 14 years, 11 months and 23 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his step-father, Thomas Greene, No. 12 Washington-place, Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, Sept. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 23.

$6,000 Tennessee 6s '90	88¾	450 N. Y. Central R.	s30 81¾
4,000 Virginia S. 6s.	s30 94¾	100 do.	s30 81¾
2,000 do.	94¾	200 do.	s10 81¾
3,500 Byn. C. W. L.	100	50 do.	s10 81¾
4,500 N. Y. C. R. 7s	101	712 do.	81¾
16,000 E. R. 3d M. B. '63	65	100 do.	b10 81¾
20,000 E. R. 4th M. B.	40	100 do.	b4 81¾
1,000 H. Riv. R. 1st mt.	102	100 Erie Railroad	4¾
2,000 M. C. R. 8 ₱ ct. 1st mt. u.f. ct. bs.	91	10 do.	4
1,000 M. So. S. F. bds.	87	50 Hudson River R.	s60 35½
500 Ill. Cen. R. bds.	89	50 Norwich & W. R.	43
6,000 do.	88¾	300 Harlem Railroad	9¾
10,000 Han. & St. J. R. bs	68½	100 do.	b60 9¾
3,000 do.	66	100 Second-av. R.	104¾
5 Bank of N. Y.	104	100 Reading R.	b30 45¾
10 Bk. of the S. of N. Y.	100	400 do.	45¾
6 Bk. of Commerce.	99½	100 do.	45¾
127 do.	100	100 do.	46
5 Am. Ex. Bank	101¾	50 Mich. Central R.	46½
20 Bk. of North Amer.	107	350 do.	46½
40 Grocers' Bank	94	212 Ill. Cen. Railroad	63
50 Del. & H. Ca. Co.	s60 93½	50 do.	b30 68
20 do.	94	100 do.	b10 68
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	79	650 Gal. & Chicago R.	75½
50 do.	b60 79	400 do.	b10 75½
50 do.	78½	260 do.	b30 76½
173 do.	78¾	50 do.	b60 75¾
50 do.	s30 78¾	20 do.	78
40 do.	79¾	100 do.	s10 75
123 do.	s3 79½	100 do.	s16 75
125 do.	79¾	100 do.	75½
350 N. Y. Central R.	81½	50 do.	b30 76½
700 do.	81½	150 do.	75¾
400 do.	b60 81¾	100 do.	b10 75½
200 do.	b58 81½	200 do.	76¾
200 do.	b30 81¾	10 Clev. & Tol. R.	24½
250 do.	b30 81¾	86 Chic. & Rock Is. R.	69
100 do.	s4 81½	50 do.	b30 69
160 do.	s60 81	200 do.	68¾
		8 do.	68½

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Mich. State 6s.	98½	150 N. Y. Cen. R.	s10 81¾
10,000 Tennessee 6s, '90,	88½	200 do.	81¾
6,000 Virginia State 6s.	94½	100 do.	b60 81¾
4,000 Missouri State 6s.	8 ¾	200 do.	82¾
3,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 7s.	101 ½	200 do.	b10 81¾
2,000 Mich. S. 2d m. bs	42½	50 M. So. & N. Ia. G. S.	23¾
1,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8s,	90	50 Panama Railroad	117¾
20 Pacific M. S. Co.	79¾	do.	s15 117¾
276 do.	80	do.	117¾
100 do.	b60 80¾	do.	b10 117¾
100 Erie Railroad	4¾	150 Ga. & Chi. R.	b30 74¾
100 Reading Railroad	44½	50 do.	b60 74¾
60 Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	6¾	250 do.	74¾

FRIDAY, Sept. 23—P. M.

The activity in the Stock Market keeps up, and another large business was done, to-day, on the Share list, though with varied fortune to the speculators,—New-York Central being firmer, and the Western Stocks easier than on Thursday. In the first-named the transactions were exceedingly spirited, and amount altogether to about 8,000 shares. The price opened at 81¾ ₱ cent.; receded at one time to 81½, then recovered to 81¾ ₱ cent., and finally closed at 81¾@¾ ₱ cent. Galena shares were heavily dealt in, opening at 75½, and finally closing 74¾ ₱ cent. In sympathy with this decline, Chicago and Rock Island was lower by ¾ ₱ cent., closing 68½ ₱ cent., and Toledo a fraction weaker, closing about 24. Michigan Central and Illinois Central were barely steady at the close, though in fair demand at the early Board. Reading fell off to 44⅝@¾ ₱ cent., and Hudson and Harlem were both a fraction lower than yesterday, though without much business in either. In Pacific Mail shares there was a recovery, on the first sales in the morning of 1½ ₱ cent., the price this afternoon closing 80@80¼ ₱ cent., cash, and 80½ ₱ cent., buyer 60 days. It is positively affirmed to-day that the Company's steamers will continue to carry the mails after the 1st October—the regular mail under what is called the Johnson-Nicaragua contract, and an independent mail, at rates of postages to be so regulated as to compensate both the Company and the Department, over the Panama route. These mail arrangements, and the recent acquisition of the fine steamers of the Collins line to run on this side, the friends of the concern insist will place the line upon a footing so impregnable as to leave the Vanderbilt opposition to work out its own results without danger to the regular half-yearly dividends on the Mail Stock. Panama Shares were in demand at 117⅛@117¾ ₱ cent. In State Stocks, Tennessee Sixes were ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. down, Virginias ⅜ higher, and Missouris steady. Most of the Railway mortgages were steady, and the 7 ₱ cent. bonds of the New-York Central in request at 101@101½ ₱ cent. The general market in the afternoon closed steady on the Bond list, dull for the Western shares, and firm for New-York Central and Pacific Mail.

In the Foreign Exchanges for the mail to-morrow, a considerable amount of credits on London were settled at 110¼ ₱ cent. with the leading Bankers representing BROWNS, BARING, PEABODY and others, who, in turn, are shippers of Bullion. The regular sales of bills to the Import trade were made at 110¼ for standard drawers and 110⅛ for Southern and Canada Bank-bills. The former finally closed,

On London, 60 days	110¼ ₱ cent.
On London, sight	110⅝ ₱ cent.
On Paris, 60 days	5f. 14⅜ ₱ cent.
On Paris, sight	5f. 11⅜ ₱ cent.

The business on France was not so heavy as anticipated, and the steamer for Liverpool will take the heaviest sum of Specie. The two steamers have $2,500,000 engaged, including $200,000 in Mexican dollars. It is stated that the English underwriters raise their charge for insuring Specie leaving this side after the 1st of October, but we attribute the liberal shipments in September rather to the free supply of Gold bars from California, and Mexican dollars from New-Orleans, and to the unexpected ease in our Money Market, which is converting into cash, on cheap terms, the recently created long paper—as well as 60-day acceptances drawn from Cuba—made upon the Fall sales of Dry Goods and other Foreign Merchandise, both through the Auction rooms and by the Import trade direct. The whole operation, after taking about $8,000,000 Gold and Silver, will leave the Banks about as strong at the close as at the beginning of the month, with the prospect in October of the comparative cessation of Specie shipments to Europe because of the competition of Cotton bills from the South.

The Discount Market undergoes very little change this week. First-class paper, outside of Bank, is not freely offered, and all select lists find buyers at 7@7½ ₱ cent., up to and including March dates. Fair names rate from 8½@10 ₱ cent. Short acceptances on No. 1 firms connected with the Havana and Southern trade, go at 6@6½ ₱ cent., 30@60 days. Demand loans are 6 ₱ cent. on Stock collateral, and 6@7 ₱ cent. on pledge of Bills Receivable. Some of the Banking firms, who ship Bullion to-morrow, called in part of their loans, while others were lenders on the same terms. At Bank the business moves on smoothly; some of the Northwestern and interior New-York banks are leaning on their City correspondents to rediscount their collections, which affords in particular banks an improved employment for Money. The Customs to-day are $125,000; other receipts into the Sub-Treasury, $10,000; disbursements, $114,000; balance this afternoon, $5,096,855.

Our well-advised Chicago correspondent writes, under date of yesterday, that the rain storm of Saturday somewhat damaged a small portion of the Illinois Central Road, near that city, on the border of Lake Michigan; and as this track is used by several of the roads leading into a common depôt, the effect has been to retard the receipts of Wheat. This difficulty will be immediately removed, but at the same time the continued rain storm had interfered with the interior delivery. The seven weeks from the 1st August show the following comparative receipts of Wheat at Chicago:

WHEAT AT CHICAGO SINCE AUG. 1.

	1857.	1858.	1859.
First week	40,617	54,745	45,263
Second week	94,859	101,057	148,855
Third week	192,876	208,374	193,407
Fourth week	516,469	404,783	421,745
Fifth week	866,502	355,190	520,588
Sixth week	364,741	356,520	527,122
Seventh week	364,238	236,152	587,223
Total	2,584,302	1,726,821	2,438,303

Our correspondent adds:

This is very little behind the movement of 1857, and in August of that year a good share of old Wheat was coming in, while this year all but a small fraction has been new Wheat.

But in viewing receipts as indications of the crop secured, this important fact should not be lost from sight. In two years a wonderful increase in the milling power of the interior has taken place, so that a large portion of what would otherwise come forward as Wheat, now comes as Flour. Take, therefore, the arrivals of Flour from August 1, in three years:

	1857.	1858.	1859.
First week	3,193	2,596	3,485
Second week	2,619	3,429	7,222
Third week	3,662	7,339	16,903
Fourth week	3,898	11,743	27,170
Fifth week	10,521	14,904	28,194
Sixth week	12,995	18,511	24,105
Seventh week

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX.—NO. 2501. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Wheeler & Wilson's No. 2 Sewing Machine, $100.
SALE OVER No. 1 SEWING MACHINE, $90.
GROVER'S STANDARD MACHINE for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. SINGER'S MACHINES make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES at $50 and $75, are capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
HEMMING GAUGES REDUCED TO $4.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.
Temporarily at No. 501 Broadway, New-York.
No. 102 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

From Heloise's late Treatise on Metorpathy.—"Mrs. S——, aged 30, possessed naturally a delicate constitution. Three years before she came to our Institution, she was reduced very low by a premature confinement, from which she had never recovered. She was suffering with *prolapsus uteri*, pain and weakness in the small of the back, palpitation of the heart, dyspepsia, and irregularity of the bowels. She had had fever and chills regularly for nine months, and had not been able to sit up any during that time. A complete change was effected in her health in six weeks, so that she was able to take a good deal of exercise, and endure much fatigue.
The following extract is from a letter received since from her husband: 'Mrs. S—— had a living child on the 8th instant, and had a very comfortable accouchement.'
Nine-tenths of the cases of sterility could be obviated by Metorpathic treatment, regimen, and exercises, if sufficient time was given to change the habits and general character of the constitution."
This Treatise can be obtained by return mail, by inclosing 25 cents to H. HALSTED, M. D., Round Hill Water-Cure, Northampton, Mass.

The Original Bridgewater Paint of New-Jersey.
Established 1850.
Fire and waterproof.
Dépôt No. 72 Maiden-lane, New-York.
Bridgewater paint, on iron, tin, roofs, bricks, canvas, muslin, paper, &c., forming a coating spark and cinder proof. For ornamental ironwork of cemeteries, store fronts, we challenge competition. It contains silica in no just a proportion that turpentine, linseed or the cheaper oils make it perfectly soluble. We are selling a paint with sixty per cent. of silica as one of its component parts, while the English and Prussian chemists are experimenting to get cheap soluble silica. We are practically using it in the Bridgewater paint. See the American and English analysis at our dépôt. It is the only paint that can protect iron or other metallic surfaces.
The painting trade supplied on liberal terms at the dépôt, No. 72 Maiden-lane and No. 7 Liberty-st., New-York. HICKS & BETTS, Agents.

W. H. Disbrow's
RIDING ACADEMY,
5th-av., corner 39th-st.
The Academy is now open for the reception of pupils and exercise riding daily, for ladies from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; for gentlemen from 6 to 8 A. M. and 3 to 6 P. M. The reception evenings for ladies and gentlemen for promenade riding will commence on Saturday evening, 1st October, and continue each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evening, from 8 to 10 o'clock. A band of music will perform on those evenings. The evening class for gentlemen, for instruction, will commence on Monday evening, 3d October, and continue each Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 8 to 10 o'clock. The subscription book is now open. Saddle horses for the road or parade to let.

Hill, Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers in every imaginable style to suit the various countenances, and executed in a manner so neat as to be not only a comfort, but an ornament of man. No. 1 Barclay-st. Closed on Sundays.
HILL'S Hair Dye, black or brown, 50 cents a box, natural, glossy, soft and durable. Warranted best in use. Dépôt No. 1 Barclay-st., near Broadway, and sold by all druggists in the United States.

Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets.—Will open on MONDAY, in the retail department from 50 to 60 pieces of Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, of N. D. Carhart & Co.'s make, in good quality and desirable patterns, for sale at low prices, for cash only.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st., through to No. 31 Howard-st., Between Broadway and Elm-st.

Dr. Brunon's Bitters.
Every one who has tried this article has pronounced it the very best bitters they ever drank, and as it is so very pleasant and healthy I think a trial would pay you well for the FIFTY CENTS invested in a bottle. Sold by all druggists and grocers, and wholesale and retail by GEO. W. WHITE, Agent, No. 616 Broadway.

The Evil Effects of Impure Liquors
Are rapidly decreasing, from the readiness with which the American public are adopting as a beverage
CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN,
Whose agreeable aromatic flavor, so different from the common Holland Gin, has made it a universal favorite. Sold by all druggists, grocers, &c. Dépôt, 40 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best in existence. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, COBLISS & CO., No. 6 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Spring Beds—$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence (Howe's patent), at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Wigs $8, Toupees and Hair Dye.—CAMERON, No. 130 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, inventor of the new Hungarian Hair Foundation Wigs. Our stock of Ladies' Half Wigs, Bands, Braids, Curls, &c., is unsurpassed. Our unequalled Hair Dye Wholesale and Retail.

Failures in Business and in Character would be rare if men would adopt the pursuit for which they are by nature best fitted. Phrenological examinations at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway, indicate the talents, defects, and proper pursuit.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box 2,000. No. 30 Platt-st.

New Sewing Machines.
$25, $40 $50, $70, $75, $100, $125, $150, $175, $200, $225, $250, $275, $300, $325, $350, $375, $400 and $450.
ALL KINDS.
WARRANTED.
AGENT WANTED.
EAGLE SEWING-MACHINE CO., No. 411 Broadway.

Barthelf's
Celebrated Sewing Machines.—Family machines—Prices reduced from $80 to $60.
BARTHOLF Manufacturing Company,
No. 434 Broadway.

Dr. Mott's Chalybeate Pills, an aperient and stomachic preparation of purified Iron, of extraordinary efficacy in all cases of debility and impurities of the blood. For sale by all druggists, and at the principal office, No. 376 Broadway. Price 50c. per box.

The Wilcox and Gibbs Sewing Machine, manufactured and sold by JAMES WILCOX, No. 504 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas, demonstrates practically that it is not necessary to pay $50 to $100 to secure a good and reliable machine for family use.

Gentlemen's New and Left-off Clothing purchased for the Western market. Fifty per cent. more than their supposed value will be paid for large or small lots, by calling at the store, or addressing THOS. D. CONEOY, No. 44 Centre-st.

Cristadoro's Hair-Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' Long Braids. Fronts, half Wigs, &c., on hand for sale, and the Dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

Wheeler & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in the market, or money refunded.
PRICES REDUCED TO $50. No. 508 Broadway.

What can the Wild Waves Saying, Willie?
Why! they are speaking of those splendid Fall Style Hats and Caps just opened at
WHITE'S EMPORIUM, No. 216 BROADWAY.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Save 25 per Cent. on your Clothing.
Buy at the Mammoth Clothing Establishment of
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.,
Nos. 209 and 202 Bowery.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, figures, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Also, No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

TO CASH BUYERS
OF
UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
The undersigned have received from the late auction sale Two Thousand (2,000) Dozen MEN'S WHITE MERINO SHIRTS and DRAWERS, which they are selling at prices 20 per cent. less than ever before offered.
W. H. & L. C. THORNE,
No. 36 Church-st.

POSTPONEMENT.
The International Cricket Match to be played on St. George's Ground, Hoboken, is postponed to MONDAY, Oct. 3, and following days. See general advertisement.

FOR THAT RUNS MAY READ, THAT HE Who smokes will find best Havana Cigars for three cents; Holland Gin, 25c. per bottle; Port, 4s; Brandy, 5s. No. 38 Fulton-st.
Under Fulton Bank.

COAL OIL.—PURE COAL OIL, EQUAL TO ANY Coal Oil in this market, for sale low by the manufacturers A. & G. BULKLEY, No. 27 Fulton-st.

THE MAMMOTH STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

With the *Illustrated London News* of Sept. 17 arriving here about Sept. 20, will be published a
SPLENDID COLORED PICTURE
OF
THE GREAT EASTERN,
on the Ocean under full sail and steam.
The size of this Picture is double that of any colored picture yet published by the London *News*, being 25 by 24½ inches, and is rather larger than four pages of the *Illustrated London News*. It will be the finest ever issued by the London *News*, and is, beyond question, the best Picture of the Great Steamship yet published at any price.
Single copies 36 cents.
As the demand will be very great, and the supply necessarily limited, orders must be given at once, or it will be impossible to supply them.
WILLMER & ROGERS,
Corner Nassau and Liberty sts., New-York.
Orders received by every News Agent and Bookseller in the United States and Canada.

CHEMISTRY.

Dr. DOREMUS will deliver the opening lecture to a series of six, on the
POISONOUS GASES,
On TUESDAY EVENING, (27th,) at 8 o'clock, in the Chemical Lecture Room of the New-York Medical College, No. 90 East 13th-st.
The lectures will be delivered on Tuesday and Thursday evenings of the next three weeks.
Students of Medicine, Pharmacy, or Law, members of these professions and the public generally, ladies included, are respectfully invited to attend.
Lectures on the metallic and vegetable poisons, and instruction in their analyses, will be given by Dr. B. L. Budd.
The CHEMICAL LABORATORIES are now open for the reception of private students. Apply at No. 70 Union-place.

"THE HEARTHSTONE."

The organ of "The Hearthstone Club," devoted to Domestic Economy and the Welfare of Woman; 32 pages, octavo, monthly, at 50 cents per annum. 5 copies to one address $2. Single numbers 5 cents.
In its pages will be found valuable information relative to domestic cookery, the wardrobe, the laundry, household utensils and machinery, house-furnishing, warming and lighting, household expenses and economies, family hygiene, the management and education of children, and all subjects of interest pertaining to the welfare of woman.
No housekeeper should be without a copy.
G. M. NEWTON, Publisher,
No. 1 Spruce-st., New-York.

HANDSOME PRIZES
FOR
TARGET COMPANIES.
PLATED GOODS, EXPRESSLY DESIGNED FOR PRIZES,
AND PRESENTS FOR SOCIETIES AND SCHOOLS.
A new and large assortment.
A call is solicited. Goods shown cheerfully to all.
W. S. MURRAY,
No. 22 John-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st., New-York.

JOY, COE & CO.,
ADVERTISING AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
Tribune Building, New-York,
Brown's Iron Building, Philadelphia.
Advertisements inserted in any paper of the United States, British Provinces, West Indies and Central America, at the publishers' lowest cash rates.
To merchants, manufacturers, and others, we respectfully tender our services as general agents of the newspaper Press.

TARGET PRIZES! TARGET PRIZES!
A fine assortment of beautiful and useful
SILVER-PLATED TARGET PRIZES.
Companies or individuals furnished at the lowest prices. LUCIUS HART & CO., Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

ARRIVAL OF THE BROOKLYN.

Wreck of the Brig Wabash—One of her Mates Lost and Several of her Crew Injured—She is Towed to Key West by the Brooklyn.

The United States sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, Capt. D. G. FARRAGUT, commanding, arrived at this port yesterday from a trial trip, having been absent nearly eight months. After landing Minister McLANE at Mobile on the 5th inst., she proceeded to Pensacola to fill up with wood, water, coal, provisions and other stores.

Having received the welcome orders to return to the North, the *Brooklyn* left Pensacola on the 16th and the next day, in lat. 28° 40', lon. 85° 55', fell in with the wreck of brig *Wabash*, of Kennebunk, Capt. HODSDEN, eight days from Pensacola, loaded with lumber and bound to Havana. She was water-logged, having, during the south and east gale of the 15th inst., lost foremast and maintopmast, had her decks swept fore and aft, one of her mates (2d) knocked overboard and lost and several of her crew injured. At the time the *Brooklyn* came up with her she was drifting helplessly along, the seas breaking over her, the dismantled spars, sails and rigging dragging in the water, and her crew in a state of hopeless despair, not having had any kind of food or sustenance for thirty-six hours. Had it not been for the timely assistance afforded them, they would no doubt have perished, as they were out of the course usually pursued by vessels, beside which the weather was so calm that no sailing vessel could have made any headway. Provisions, water, and other necessaries were immediately sent to them, the injured men were transferred to the surgical department of the *Brooklyn*, and two sturdy hawsers being sent on to the wreck, the *Wabash* was in this condition towed (in 64 hours) to Key West—a distance of 360 miles. Off Key West the *Wabash* was turned over to a pilot, and previous to parting company, the officers and crew of the *Brooklyn* made up a purse of $158 67, which was presented to the unfortunate sufferers by the wreck.

The *Wabash* was a portion of the time during the gale on her beam ends, and the crew were forced to take refuge on her side until finally the foremast broke off a foot or two from the deck, when she righted, when they found that all their provisions, water and appliances of every kind had been washed overboard.

The following is a list of officers of the *Brooklyn:*

Captain—D. G. FARRAGUT. *First Lieutenant and Executive Officer*—James A. Doyle.
Lieutenants—Albert N. Smith, Wm. N. Jeffers, Wm. Mitchell.
Lieutenant and Acting Master—Henry A. Adams, Jr. *Surgeon*—Lewis W. Minor. *Assistant Surgeon*—T. W. Leach.
Purser—Thos. W. Looker.
Marine Officer—Geo. R. Graham.
Chief Engineer—Joshua Follansbie. *First Assistant Engineers*—E. S. de Luce and W. B. Brooks. *Second Assistant Engineer*—M. P. Jordan. *Third Assistant Engineers*—F. E. Brown, G. H. White and J. W. Whittaker.

Police Discipline—Order from Superintendent Pillsbury.

The following Order has recently been issued by the General Superintendent of Police. The Captain of each District was simultaneously served with a request to have the same placed in the hands of every officer and patrolman of his precinct, and to post it conspicuously in his Station-house. The policemen are also requested to commit the rules to memory, and to conform thereto in every particular:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
No. 413 Broome-street, corner of Elm.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1859.

POLICE DISCIPLINE AND DEPORTMENT.

Rigid discipline is as essential to the efficiency of a Police as of a Military organization. It is only by correct deportment that Policemen can secure public confidence and respect.
Without reiterating the orders heretofore given for government of the force, I refer to them as pointing out generally the path of duty, and now specially direct that the following rules of conduct be strictly observed:
Every Policeman must be circumspect in his deportment, erect and manly in his carriage, and scrupulously discreet in his language and acts.
He must be firm but courteous in the exercise of his authority.
He must not loiter about places where intoxicating drinks are kept for sale, nor enter such places except in the discharge of his duty.
He must avoid all intimacy or familiarity with dissolute or vicious persons.
He must, when on duty, appear in full uniform.
He must be neat and soldierly in his appearance.
He must inform himself in relation to localities within the Metropolitan District, so that he may be ready to give information and directions to citizens and strangers when required.
While patroling, he must not walk with a lounging gait, and when "at rest" he must not lean against lamp-posts or railings.
He must not converse with citizens or with patrolmen on adjoining beats, except to give information.
He must never, under any circumstances, use vulgar or profane language.
Patrolmen (unless otherwise directed by their superior officers) are relieved from active duty every other day from sunrise to sunset, and are not required to wear the uniform; but officers in full or partial uniform will be subject to all the rules and regulations, whether on or off duty.
Members of the force will, on meeting or passing their superior officer, give the military salute.
AMOS PILLSBURY, General Superintendent.

The *Journal des Debats* is the only Paris newspaper that has been clever enough to avoid a warning, notwithstanding its known adherence to the House of Orleans. The *Siècle* has been warned three times; the *Constitutionnel* twice; *La Presse* twice; the *Patrie* twice; the *Univers* twice; and the remaining papers at least once. Even the railway paper has not escaped.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ADVICES FIVE DAYS LATER.

The City of Baltimore off Cape Race and the North American at Father Point.

Fearful Explosion upon the Great Eastern.

DEPLORABLE LOSS OF LIFE.

REOPENING OF THE CHINESE WAR.

Defeat of the Anglo-French Fleet at the Mouth of the Peiho.

POLITICAL AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool at 11.30 A. M. of the 14th inst., passed Father Point at 1.45 A. M. yesterday, *en route* to Quebec.

The steamer *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool 14th, *via* Queenstown morning of 15th inst., passed Cape Race at 8.30 P. M. on Friday, and will be due in New-York on Tuesday next. Her news was obtained by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and embraces intelligence from England to the morning of the 15th.

The *Vanderbilt* was advertised to leave Southampton the following day, 15th, for New-York.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, from New-York, reached Liverpool at 8.40 A. M., of the 11th.

The steamship *Hungarian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool at 9 A. M. of the 13th.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 14th.

EXPLOSION UPON THE GREAT EASTERN.

A Feed-pipe Casing Bursts—Twelve Persons Killed, Wounded and Missing—The Main Saloon Torn to Pieces—Narrow Escape of the Passengers—Result of a Coroner's Inquest—The Voyage to America not to be Postponed.

On the afternoon of the 9th, when the *Great Eastern* was off Hastings, a feed-pipe casing in the forward funnel, which had been introduced on the ground of economy in heat and to keep the heat of the funnels from the cabin, exploded with terrific force blowing the funnel into the air and tearing to pieces the grand saloon and lower deck cabins, through which the funnel passed, and otherwise doing damage to the internal fittings.

Great consternation prevailed on board, but prompt efforts were made to get at the unfortunate men in the engineering department who were either buried in the rubbish or prostrated by the steam. Three firemen were found in a dying state and soon expired, while eight others were injured, two of whom subsequently died. One fireman was lost overboard, having either fallen into the water or jumped into it to escape scalding. The injured men were generally progressing favorably, although two or three of them were in a precarious condition. The numerous guests on board had only quitted the grand saloon, through which the funnel passed, and in which they had been dining, a few minutes before the explosion took place. But for this the consequences would have been most serious. The explosion is stated to have probably been one of the most terrific which a vessel has ever survived, and which none in the world could have withstood, save a structure of such marvelous strength as the *Great Eastern*. She not only resisted it, her frame sustaining no injury whatever, but it made so little difference in the movements of the vessel that the engines were never once stopped till she reached Portland.

It is asserted that great objection had been made to the casing round the funnels, but the Directors persisted in adopting the plan, notwithstanding it had been tried and abandoned in the Collins and other steamers.

The Coroner's inquest was commenced at Weymouth on the 12th, and the evidence clearly showed the cause of the explosion to be—Firstly, the supply of the boilers through the water-jack of the funnel was stopped because of a failure in the auxiliary pumping power; secondly, a slant pipe which acts as a safety valve had in it a tap when the casing was hydraulically tested, and that tap was turned, apparently intentionally, so that the pipe was useless. The inquest was adjourned till the 17th.

Prior to the accident the performance of the vessel was most satisfactory, and she was almost without motion, while large vessels in her vicinity were pitching and tossing on a stormy sea.

A survey of the vessel had been had, and estimates sent in to forthwith repair the damage, at a cost of not more than £5,000, the injury being far less considerable than was at first supposed.

Little, if any delay, would take place in the departure of the ship on her first voyage, but a rumor prevailed that she would not proceed to Holyhead, but sail direct from Portland.

The accident caused a slight decline in the shares of the Company, but did not influence the general confidence in the ship.

SCOTT RUSSELL undertakes to have the *Great Eastern* ready for sea in three weeks.

A NEW WAR IN CHINA.

The Anglo-French Fleet, conveying the French and English Ambassadors to Pekin, attacked at the mouth of the River—The Chinese Victorious—Severe Losses of the Europeans—The American Envoy Received at Pekin.

Highly important but meagre telegrams, in anticipation of the arrival of the China Mail, had reached England.

The following dispatch had been published by the Government:

Admiral HOPE arrived off the Peiho river on the 17th of June, and found that the fortifications had been rebuilt, but no guns or men were visible. The entrance into the river was barred with booms and stakes. The Plenipotentiaries joined the squadron on the 20th, and no notice having been taken of the announcement of their arrival, an attempt was made on the 25th to force a passage, when on a sudden batteries, supported by a mongrel force of apparently 20,000 men, were unmasked, and opened a destructive fire. After a severe action the squadron was obliged to withdraw, with the loss of the gunboats *Cormorant*, *Lee* and *Plover*, and 464 killed and wounded. The French had fourteen killed and wounded out of sixty. The Plenipotentiaries have returned to Shanghae.

The news, of course, created much sensation, and the violation of the treaty in such a treacherous manner called forth loud demands for a terrible vengeance.

The *Times* says: "Henceforth negotiations must be carried on at Pekin, where no one can doubt Europeans will soon be as much at home and as safe as at Paris." It concludes the article with the following uncomplimentary reflections on the American Ambassador: "The American Ambassador, without force of arms, is said to have been admitted at Pekin. Of course he had a peculiar claim to this exceptional privilege on account of the assistance given to the Chinese mandarins to deprive us of the just fruits of the late successful war. Whether this or some new claim of the same character rendered him more admissable than those who had opened the way to him, does not yet appear. If the Americans can open China by peaceful methods let them do it, but thus far they seem better able to help themselves than do anything for the world at large."

LATEST.

LONDON, Wednesday.—The China mail has arrived, bringing complete accounts of the Pei-ho affair, which resulted in the total defeat of the British forces, with no less than five gun-boats, and about a third of the whole force engaged. The mouth of the river was effectually barred by iron stakes and booms. This bar was raked by the fire of the newly-constructed fort on the other side of the river, mounting 90 to 100 guns. Admiral HOPE'S appearance in the first instance was unmistakably pacific; a solitary man-of-war boat carried in his first message, the *Fury* and two gun-boats being left outside the bar, while the rest of the squadron was lying thirty miles off. The Ambassador finding no proper officers to receive them, decided to remove the bar and pass up the river. Six or seven hours, however, were spent in vain endeavors to effect this, and during that time, not a gun was fired from the forts, although the gun-boats were at distances of 500 to 700 yards only, and some of them had not aground. At 1½ o'clock P. M. the signal for action was run up, and the Cormorant and Plover pushed in close up to the first barrier. Shortly after 2 P. M., the guns in the forts opened fire, and the action became general. The fire of the Chinese, both in weight and precision, was such as was never before experienced at their hands. In about an hour the fire of the Chinese began to slacken, and was afterwards almost silenced, although every shot of theirs told, while the British guns did comparatively little damage to the mud walls. At about 5 o'clock P. M. the signal was made for the troops to land, and there were then no doubts of a speedy victory. Just as the first boat touched the shore, the forts opened a perfect hurricane of shell, gingal, balls and rockets, which mowed down the men as they landed. The ships threw in as heavy a covering fire as they possibly could. The enemy's fire continued so heavy, and the mud on landing being up to the knees, and sometimes to the waist, that out of one thousand men who landed, barely one hundred reached the first of the three wide and deep ditches, which, after some five hundred yards of wading through the mud, presented themselves. Of the gallant few who got through the mud difficulties, scarcely twenty had been able to keep their rifles or ammunition dry. Nevertheless, they boldly faced ditches, and some fifty of them, including a crowd of officers, succeeded in getting as far as the third ditch. They would certainly have made a good attempt to scale the walls, but their ladders had either been broken by shot or had stuck in the mud. With the one, however, which remained, ten devoted men sprang forward, three of whom were immediately shot dead and five wounded severely. A vertical fire of arrows as well as a constant fusilade was kept up on the select band, who now crouched in the ditch, waiting, but in vain, for reinforcements. Orders were at last given to retire, and in effecting the retreat, probably more lives were lost than in advancing, as the Chinese, by means of blue lights, discovered the position of the men, and shot them down like birds. Many boats had also been smashed by shots, and there were not enough to take off the survivors. Several boats full of wounded were struck by balls and swamped. The belief was universal throughout the squadron that Europeans manned the batteries as well as the Chinese. Men in gray coats, with closely cropped hair and Russian features, were distinctly visible. The whole of the fortifications were evidently of European designing. The total number of killed and wounded on the British side was 464. The French had 4 killed and 10 wounded. Of the Marine Brigade, 1 officer was killed and 15 wounded; of the non-commissioned officers and men, 27 were killed and 127 wounded. Admiral HOPE was severely wounded, as also were several other prominent officers. Some of the wounds are said to have been inflicted by Minnié balls. The Americans towed up several boats into action, and after the action took out to their respective ships a number of men.

The Government dispatches say that the English at Peiho had the flag-ship *Chesapeake*, six large steamers and ten gun-boats, and the French had a frigate and a steamer.

The *Times* says it must be nearly a year before anything decisive is attempted, owing to the insufficiency of the forces.

It was supposed that there will not be any interruption to the China trade.

The rest of China was reported quiet.

No fears are entertained about Canton, but the Tartar troops have been disarmed as a matter of precaution.

A further telegram mentions that seven officers were killed and seventeen wounded—Admiral HOPE being among the latter.

Other telegrams confirm these particulars, and one *via* Trieste adds the following: "It is stated that the American Ambassador has been admitted to Pekin. The hope of the treaty being carried out is given up, and a fresh war is considered imminent."

CANTON, Wednesday, July 20.

All traffic with the interior is interrupted. The Allies still occupy the town.

The mails with the full details of the news were expected to reach London on the morning of the *North American's* departure.

The Canton markets were dull.

At Shanghae, Exchange was 6¼d. The Tea markets were favorable. In Freights nothing was doing.

The English and French Secretaries of Legation to China, returned home in the mail steamer.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A new reform movement had been commenced in England. Mr. CORDEN and the Reformers had had meetings at which it was resolved that branch financial Reform Associations shall be established in the principal towns, and that lectures should be given so far as to prepare the way for an organized Parliamentary attack upon the system at present in vogue.

The action of the master builders of London in throwing open their yards to all men who would sign the obnoxious declaration had proved a failure. Only thirty or forty had signed the declaration, and at some establishments the masters had yielded to the men.

KOSSUTH, after spending some time in Paris, had returned to London.

The Doncaster St. Leger was won by *Gamester*. *Defender* was second and *Magnum* third. Eleven horses ran.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress had gone to Biarritz.

The King of the Belgians passed through Toulouse on the 12th for Biarritz, where he would arrive on the 13th or the 14th. He was expected to remain three or four days. The object of his journey was supposed to have reference to the difficulty subsisting between France and Austria.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* states that naval officer has been dispatched by the French Government to Perim, to ascertain whether the island is being converted into a citadel, or is availed of simply as a pedestal for a useful lantern.

The French papers announce that the special agent who was sent by the French Government on a secret mission to India, had presented a report to Count WALEWSKI, giving a very gloomy picture of the situation of India.

An article in the Paris *Moniteur*, in regard to the peace of Villafranca, a summary of which was received by the Arabia, continues to occupy attention. It produced a very unfavorable effect at Paris, and future complications, again menacing to the state of Europe, were anticipated. The article came direct from the Emperor at St. Sauveur.

Count REISET had returned to Paris from his Italian mission.

The London *Post's* Paris correspondent says that the fortifications of the different French towns are the order of the day. Lille and Bourges are under the hands of engineers, and Valenciennes will soon be.

The Paris flour market had been dull, but wheat was firmer and rather dearer.

Accounts from the wine-growing districts state that the vintage will be more productive than was anticipated.

It was rumored that the Governments of France and England had both agreed that a Congress on the Italian question had become necessary.

The tendency of the Paris Bourse had been downward, but on the 13th there was a rally, and the Rentes closed 68f. 55c.

LATEST.

PARIS, Wednesday.—The *Moniteur* of this morning, an article detailing the treachery of the Chinese, says the Governments of France and England are about to take measures together to inflict chastisement and obtain every satisfaction which so flagrant an act of treachery requires.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

Little is said of the Zurich Conference, and it appears to have lost all interest. The Plenipotentiaries continue, however, to have occasional interviews.

The latest telegram, dated 13th, says the Conference had been suspended until Count CALLEARDO had received fresh instructions from Vienna.

ITALY.

The National Assembly of Parma on the 11th unanimously voted by ballot the decadence of the Bourbon dynasty, and the perpetual exclusion from the government of all princes of that house.

In the same sitting, a vote of thanks to NAPOLEON was agreed to. On the following day, the same body voted unanimously by ballot the annexation of Parma to Sardinia. The announcement was received with enthusiastic cheers, and loud *vivats* for VICTOR EMANUEL. Five deputies were chosen to convey the wishes of the population to the King of Sardinia.

The following resolutions were also passed: For the construction of a silver medal to be distributed among the inhabitants of those Provinces which have taken part in the war. For the erection of a monument to perpetuate the names of those compatriots who have died for their country since 1848.

The National Assembly of Romagna had decreed that all those who have goods in the Romagna from the 12th of June to the present time have deserved well of their country; also the ratification of the title and authority of CIPRIANI as Governor General with responsible ministers, and that CIPRIANI be charged to cooperate energetically for the accomplishment of the wishes of the Assembly to procure a more intimate union with the other provinces of Central Italy.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent states that VICTOR EMANUEL is disbanding his army, but the men are supplied with passports for Tuscany and Modena, where they will swell the army of Central Italy.

PRUSSIA.

An address had been presented from Stellin concerning the question of a Germanic Confederation. Count SCHWERIN, to whom the Prince Regent referred the address for a reply, observed that late events and experiences had created a conviction that the independence and power of Germany render necessary a strong and energetic union, and a reform of the Federal Constitution. To obtain this end, the Government of Prussia acknowledges the justice of public opinion, but the Government will not allow itself to be led away by the manifestations which the national feeling caused, nor will it deviate from the way pointed out by its consideration and conscientious esteem of the rights of others; and in its regard for that which is at present possible and attainable, the same esteem for right and law which characterized the state of affairs in Prussia, must also rule her relations with Germany and her German confederates. Germany will render to herself greater service at present by endeavoring to further the common interests of Germany in such a way that practical results will ensue by an increase of the forces of Germany, and by strengthening the certain footing on which her rights are now established throughout the whole federal country, than by premature proposals for changes in the Federal Constitution. The Prussian Government being determined to devote its energies for the furtherance of these objects, [consider itself entitled to claim confidence that it will, when called upon, find ways in which the interests of Germany and Prussia will be compatible with the demands of duty and conscience.

RUSSIA.

It was stated that the Circassian chief, SCHAMYL, had been taken prisoner, and was to be sent to St. Petersburg.

AUSTRIA.

The construction at Pola of two fifty-gun screw-frigates and twelve sloops and gun-boats had been ordered.

The Vienna *Gazette* publishes an Imperial decree for the regulation of the Protestant Churches in Hungary, the Woywoodschraft, Rotia and Slavonia, and the military boundary district.

The official part of the same paper contains an article promising that great concessions will be made to the Protestants of all other provinces. The same journal, in its now official position, publishes an article expressing satisfaction with the article in the *Moniteur* advising the people of Central Italy. It further states that the state of affairs in Italy from the point of view in the *Moniteur*, increases the hopes for peace, and banishes the fears which have been entertained till now.

INDIA.

The Calcutta mails of Aug. 6th, and Bombay mails of Aug 21, reached London on the morning that the *North American* sailed.

Lord CLYDE, in general orders, had warned the European troops of the disadvantage of taking their discharges, but only a few in consequence had withdrawn their names, and the number of discharges in Bengal would reach 6,000.

Two regiments of Madras cavalry had shown signs of disaffection at Hydrabad.

Some excitement also existed among the Mahomedans of the Punjaub.

The Sikhs of Nepaul had had two successful engagements with the rebels, who, in the mountains of Nepaul, number about 8,000 men.

European intelligence had reached Calcutta through the Red Sea telegraph for the first time.

At Calcutta, imports were flat and exports quiet. Freights were without alteration. Exchange was at 2⅜d.@2⅜d.

At Bombay the markets were rather higher. Exports had improved. Exchange, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d.

The cyclone, previously reported at Calcutta, had proved less disastrous than expected. Only six ships were damaged, including the American ship *Florida*, which had put back to Calcutta leaky.

AUSTRALIA.

The Australian mails of the middle of July had been received in England.

The supply of gold was on the increase, and the receipts were in excess of last year.

The import markets were firmer, and holders were not disposed to realize except at outside prices.

MOROCCO.

The precautions taken by the French to prevent an outbreak in the event of the death of the Emperor of Morocco, will prove well advised, for it is stated by way of Algeria that a troop of Morocco cavalry had attacked the French outposts on the frontiers and met with repulses.

Financial and Commercial.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds had been steady, notwithstanding the disastrous news from China, which only caused a fall of ⅛@¼ in Consols.

The *Times* thinks that a more remarkable proof of public confidence in the resources of the country and the vigor of the Government was never presented.

The suspension is announced of H. W. DUNKER, of Hamburg, with considerable liabilities; also of J. B. KEMPE, of St. Petersburg, for a large amount.

The *Times* City Article, under date of Tuesday evening, says that the funds exhibited singular strength, and any slight decline that took place was only temporary. The market closed firm at 95⅛@95¼ for Consols. The demand for money was moderate, and the minimum rate was about 2½ ₱ cent. £18,000 in gold was sent into the Bank on Tuesday.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON in the Liverpool market for the three days added up 18,000 bales—of which 1,000 was to speculators and 2,500 to exporters. The market closed dull at easier but not quotably lower prices. Some authorities, however, quote a decline of 1-16d.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester continue favorable, the market being quiet but firm.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS had advanced slightly on all kinds, excepting CORN, which remains steady. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote the advance on FLOUR at 6d. the sack. WHEAT was 2d. higher, and in better demand. CORN was quiet but steady. No quotations are given in the circular.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF was steady. PORK firm, owing probably to a renewal of the Chinese war. BACON firm but quiet. LARD dull and inactive. TALLOW, 56s. 6d.@57s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR quiet. ASHES dull; Pots, 26s. 3d.@26s. 6d.; Pearls firm. COFFEE buoyant. RICE heavy. ROSIN firm at 4s. for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 35s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs dull, but steady. Tea unsettled and excited, owing to the Chinese advices; Common Congou had advanced 1d.@2d., and was commanding 1s 4d.@1s. 4½d. Sugar heavy, with a decline of 6d.@1s. on the inferior grades. Coffee steady. Tallow steady, at 57s. 3d. Linseed Oil, 28s. 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The money market was not materially changed. The supply continued abundant.
Consols closed on Tuesday at 95⅛@95¼.

Markets by the City of Baltimore.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton on Wednesday were 6,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed dull at Tuesday's rates.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Flour and Wheat had an advancing tendency. Corn was steady.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market was quiet, but steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Sugar market was steady. For ASHES dull, at 26s.@26s. 3d. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday Night.

CONSOLS closed at 95⅛@95¼. SUGAR is heavy. TEA has advanced,

BOSTON NOTIONS.

The Webster Demonstration—Mr. Everett—The Atlantic Monthly—Something About Theatricals.

From Our own Correspondent.

Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859.

Boston has been celebrating. It is always celebrating. Its motto should be that of WALT. WHITMAN, "I celebrate myself." This time DANIEL WEBSTER was the stalking-horse from behind which the solid men of Boston shot the arrows from their oratorical long bows. Somehow, the heavens did not smile that day, on patriotism and oratory, and the star-spangled banner was decidedly damp. The morning arose robed in rain, which continued to pour down in torrents. All the grand preparations in front of the State House were desolate, and on the platform devoted to patter, no sound echoed but the patter of the rain.

Gorgias, and Demosthenes and Æschines brimming over with exordiums, and perorations, appeals and eulogies, fled trembling before the elements, and took refuge in the Music Hall, while without the eye of day was pouring over the Book of Nature. (Pretty simile, is it not?) Grand speeches of course. Stately orateo of the day arises with premeditated grace, and lays the well known snowy roll, tied up with blue ribbon upon the convenient table. Dramatic point expressive of the power of memory. Then unclose the honeyed lips, uprises the carefully tremulous hand, out bursts the prepared passion, falters the concocted pathos. The oration rolls along on swelling waves of sound; the orator is master of his mechanical task, and the people seem pleased But your hard-hearted Jack is not stirred. Such superficial fire does not melt his stony breast. He is thinking, rather sadly, of a thrilling tongue that is now mute; a passionate nature, that is still forever; and he speculates how the mobile features and fiery hand, that stiffened in death by the Bay of Halifax, would sway this great crowd were they present now on that platform in their old supremacy.

Mr. EVERETT'S audience was naturally limited to what the Music Hall would hold. The daily papers inform us, therefore, that Mr. EVERETT, in order to gratify a thirsting public, will redeliver his oration on the esplanade before the State House on the first fine day. It sounds funily. Suppose DOUGLAS JERROLD, dining a pleasant table, makes one of his brilliant bursts of wit. It is heard, of course, but by five or six; but a neighboring gentleman, getting wind of the good thing, asks DOUGLAS to dinner, and invites him to make his joke over again. Why did not SHERIDAN repeat in Trafalgar-square his great speech against WARREN HASTINGS? Would it surprise England, think you, if the *Times* announced that, in consequence of the limited accommodation of the House of Lords, Lord BROUGHAM would repeat from the top of the monument his defence of Queen CAROLINE?

Talking of BROUGHAM reminds me of a story which I heard the other day. The versatile lawLord was asking an American about Mr. EDWARD EVERETT, his intellectual rank in this country, &c. "Mr. EVERETT is a great man," replied the compatriot; "he delivered a magnificent oration upon WASHINGTON." "Oh! I know that," replied BROUGHAM; "he has delivered several, I am sure." The astonishment of BROUGHAM, on learning that it was the same oration which, like a theatrical supe, in a limited company, who appears a dozen times in the same procession, had been paraded so often in different parts of the Union, can be better imagined than described.

The affairs of PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co. have been placed in Chancery. It is not known whether the *Atlantic Monthly* will be continued or not, but there is every prospect of its weathering the storm. Several of the wealthier contributors—so the rumor runs—are laying their heads together, with a view to purchase. It is too good a property to be flung away. Let us hope it will continue to live.

I went, the other night, to see the infant prodigy, Miss MARY MCVICKER, in a piece called the "Angel Child," at the Museum. What a piece! I, who always faithfully follow a performance—I an old theatre-goer, and small dramatist—even I could not, despite the most painful attention, learn in the least what the whole play was about. All that I could gather was that Mr. BARRETT was a gentleman in splendor, in the first act, who had never tasted wine. By the machinations of Mr. CHAS. THORNE, a desperate villain, who has but little respect for the seventh commandment, this happy family-man is induced to accept an invitation to dinner, to taste a glass of sherry, after which woe is me! He becomes a confirmed drunkard, does not shave, and permits his wife and angel child to starve. The angel child, however, has a decided proclivity towards terrestial happiness—so she schemes, and plots, and counterplots, and rescues starving grandfathers, and restores long-lost daughters, reads her papa any amount of moral lessons, and ends by making everything and everybody serene, with the exception of the black-hearted THORNE who very properly disappears from the scene of action, with a scowl and howl indicative of baffled vengeance. Then, by some supernatural power, entirely unexpected to the audience, but received with great calmness by the angel child, who, of course, is familiar with celestial scenery, the stage suddenly opens, and displays a gorgeous spectacle of peris and seraphs, and fountains, and pink gauze, of which elements we are all aware Paradise is constituted.

Some relief was it when, the night after, I witnessed for the first time the performance of Mrs. BATEMAN'S tragedy of "Geraldine," of which I spoke to you in my last. It is a play of singular power and dramatic effect. I consider it to be an astonishing effort, not alone as being the maiden tragedy of the authoress, but as being an entirely original composition. This latter singularity, in this age of smooth adaptations, is in itself an immense recommendation to the notice of thinking people. Cold as Boston proverbially is—and all the more so to works sealed with New-York approval—this play has really fired them. I never witnessed in this city of bad audiences such genuine enthusiasm as that displayed before the curtain of the Howard Athenæum. Even SAXE, the Democritus of Poetry, who was with me at the theatre the other night, forgot his usual mood of ready jest, and was tranced into attention. Miss HEATON'S acting was superb.

ROSA BONHEUR'S pictures are on exhibition at WILLIAMS & EVERETT'S. I don't think that ROSA is as great an artist as people say. She is faithful, but her fidelity is the result of study rather than inspiration. She is stereoscopic rather than great. Her painting is solid, and her grouping picturesque and effective. But that interior intelligence that shines in LANDSEER'S animals is wanting in the brute forms of the sturdy Frenchwoman. She is an improvement on HERRING, who is the most over-rated literalist that art has ever seen.

This is enough for the present, oh Editor! I knock head and salute you. JACK ROBINSON.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—We find in our English files the following paragraph relating to the *Great Eastern*:

"The transactions on Thursday at LLOYD'S, in insurances on the *Great Eastern*, were few and small in amount. The risk has been taken very sparingly for the voyage out and home, including the trial trip, at six guineas per cent. against total loss. The same price has been accepted for all risks, excluding the running down clause. Without this exception, the rate may be quoted at eight guineas per cent. The musical department was not forgotten in the arrangements for the trial trip of the *Great Eastern*. Several first-rate artists were engaged to form a military, concert and quadrille band, under the direction of Mr. GEORGE MACFARLANE, professor of music."

POST-OFFICE DEFICIENCY.—More minute examination into the various reports of balances made by the Auditor, as due the creditors of the Post-office Department, and which yet remains unpaid in consequence of the failure of Congress to make the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, reduces the sum total to be provided for out of the general Treasury to $4,281,487 56, being $103,791 39 less than at first entertained.—*Washington Star.*

The New-Hampshire papers state that the effect of the recent frosts has been very severe, all the crops having been killed. On Thursday and Friday the White Mountains were covered with snow, apparently as fully as in January, and the occupants of the Tip Top and Summit Houses descending Mount Washington on Friday, found snow to the depth of six inches, with drifts of considerable magnitude. The old residents say that never since 1816 and '17 has there been weather of equal severity at so early a period in the season. There has been a frost in that locality every month during the season.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCHES.

The Arrival of the All-England Eleven—Opening of the Play in Canada.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, St. Lawrence Hall.

The weather, during the day, has been chilly, rainy and melancholy; in the morning it was doubly so, on account of the long faces worn by disappointed crowds who thronged the hotels, anxiously waiting for some news to turn up of the expected arrival of the *Nova Scotian*, with the long wished for English heroes of cricket. Cricket was the talk—cricket in the morning, cricket the previous evening, as it had been for days before; cricket at long leg, at short leg, to the on or off, slip or draw, magnificent cutting, splendid drives, and bee-u-teful play all round. Our reading-room and bar-room were occupied by solemn coteries of cricketers speculating on the chances of the various twenty-twos against the English Eleven—the opinion being generally against the Montreal Twenty-two, three to one being offered and taken on the Eleven. Something more favorable on the New-York Twenty-two. Philadelphia stock quiet, and not quoted, and Hamilton not exactly in the market, on account of differences between two of the leading cricketing houses in Canada West. But amidst the gloomy surroundings of our house—which appears to be the head-quarters of the leading actors in the coming tournament—a gleam of sunshine loomed up to cheer the benighted Knights of the Willow. A flash came over the wires from Father Point—a messenger, breathless, came rushing from the telegraph office. The *Nova Scotian* had arrived, and every eye was brightened. The tones were changed; there was a busy hum of pleasant and joyous conversation; the news flew round town, and crowds came and went from time to time, well satisfied by reading the bulletin with the good news which had been posted up in the reading-room of our hotel.

But what extra excitement is this, why the rush down to the river? Have the All England Eleven been sent up from below on the wires, a day before their time? Upon going down to the steamboat pier, two steamboats might be seen crossing from St. Lambert loaded with passengers, and again they returned for another load, bringing over nearly 2,000 persons in all, who immediately took possession of the hotels. What had they made such an inroad for into her most gracious Majesty's loyal City of Montreal? Where had they come from? Why, from Boston, Lowel, Nashua, Manchester, Concord, and some from Rhode Island, on an excursion to see the great cricket match, which, but for the non-arrival of the steamer, was to have commenced to-day. It seems that that philanthropist, Seven Mile Panorama Perham, had suggested to the Directors of the Boston and Montreal Railroad, that cheap fares would increase their profits, and that by charging $5 for an excursion ticket by one mammoth train, with the privilege of returning by any train within thirteen days, they would make money, and they have tried it and have reaped the advantage. Mr. PERHAM extended an invitation to the Governor and Council of Massachusetts, who are expected to-morrow. What are the railroad and steamboat lines between New-York and Montreal about, in not offering inducements to put money in their treasuries, on such extraordinary occasions as the present? They miss it very much. It is quite a common practice in England to issue cheap excursion tickets during the summer; and if Boston railroads can afford to carry passengers both ways for a little more than half the fare for one way, it is certainly worth consideration by the directors of other railroads. The English cricketers will be up on Thursday, about noon, and the match is expected to commence on Friday, and the grand dinner which was advertised to be given in honor of the All England cricketers, at the St. Lawrence Hall, on Friday evening, is adjourned till Saturday evening. It is idle to speculate upon the probable number of strangers who have come to witness the match, but the influx is very great; Michigan, Ohio, the western part of New York, and all parts of Canada have contributed large delegtions—small towns sending fifty and sixty from remote parts of the province. The delegates from the Clubs in Canada West, have selected the following names from whom to choose the Twenty-Two who are to play against the Eleven at Hamilton, about the 10th of October; they are as follows: *Hamilton Club*—Sharp, Gillespie, Rogerson, Head, O'Reilly, Sadlier, Hare. *London*—Bailey, Harris, Brown. *Great Western Club*—Bosted, Stokes, *St. Catharines*—Phillips, H. Phillips, Rykert. *Brantford*—Totten, Totten. *Toronto*—Parsons, Head, Heward. *Kingston*—Hardinge. Worswick. *Brockville*—Jones. *Belleville*—Despard, Starling. *Guelph*—Nicholls. *Paris*—Stephens. *Clifton*—Sneath, Griffith. *Galt*—Dykes. *Granthum*—Hamilton. All of these are first-rate cricketers. Mr. George Sharp is chosen as the Captain of the Twenty-Two, Mr. Pickering as Umpire, and Mr. J. D. Law as Scorer. The Theatre Royal is open, and doing a fair business in the moral drama line, with Mrs. CHARLES HOWARD—a pleasing and talented actress, and quite a favorite—and Mr. H. WATKINS, for the stars; they are well supported by a fair stock company, of whom Messrs. BARRET, H. B. PHILLIPS, and C. HALL, and Miss GRAY, and H. ECKHARDT, are the principal performers. I suppose that the cricketers in the United States are on the *qui vive* to get the result of the first match here; by all accounts they had need to get their pads and gloves in order for the coming battle.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

MONTREAL, Sunday, Sept. 25.

The international cricket match commenced at noon yesterday, the Canadians taking the bat and scoring eighty-five for their first innings. PARR'S slow bowling took six wickets; JACKSON'S fast, seven, and CAFFYN'S medium pace, five.

At about 5 o'clock the English eleven went in and had scored seven with one wicket down, when the stumps were drawn. GRUNDY scored two, bowled by HARDINGE. WISDEN not out, four; and HAYWARD not out, one.

The weather was cloudy, but favorable, and the ground in tolerable good condition. A large number of spectators was present, including Gen. WILLIAMS and staff.

The greatest score of the Canadian side was made by DALY, nineteen.

The match will be resumed to-morrow morning.

The dinner to the English cricketers came off last night at St. Lawrence Hall with great *eclat*.

THE REVOLUTIONARY MONUMENT AT CHELMSFORD, MASS.—A telegram has already announced that the citizens of Chelmsford, Mass., erected a monument on the 22d September to the memory of the natives of that town who fought in the Revolutionary war. The Boston papers report the proceedings very fully. The dedicatory address was delivered by Dr. WILLARD PARKER, of New-York, President of the Monument Association. Letters were received from EDWARD EVERETT, Gov. BANKS and others, and a dinner was served at which five hundred guests sat down. Among the invited guests was Dr. MATTHIAS SPALDING, of Amherst, 90 years of age, who came for the purpose of participating in these ceremonies. When young, he saw the smoke from Chelmsford at Bunker Hill and Charlestown on the day of the battle. The monument is erected in the centre of the Common, upon a slight eminence, and is made of Chelmsford granite. Three broad steps of a square plan lead to its base, which is square. From this base the main shaft arises, the upper part in hexagonal form. The whole is surmounted with a heavy cornice, overhanging with arched brackets; and at the top an octagonal block supports a chaplet of oak leaves.

MINING EXPLORATIONS AT LAKE SUPERIOR.—The Ontonagon *Miner*, Sept. 17, states that the past summer, though unfavorable for such work by reason of the wet weather during the former part of the season, has been devoted mainly to explorations in those sections of the copper district most needing examination. Much attention is being given to the proper classification of the various belts of rock, that formations known to exist on certain parts of the range may be recognized when found elsewhere. Such examinations, if prosecuted with the same sagacity and perseverance which have characterized them during the past summer, must result in good to the country, even when the geology of a tract does not prove to be a known copper-bearing belt, as it will relieve holders of such stocks from any feverish anxiety as to their geological position. Should present prospects of success in these discoveries be followed by corresponding results in product of metal, it is not easy to foretell their effects on the future mineral wealth of the country.

LAW REPORTS.

The Accessory Transit Company Case.

MOTION TO SET ASIDE THE JUDGMENT DENIED.

The Receiver of the Accessory Transit Company vs. Cornelius K. Garrison.—Superior Court—Special Term.—About two years ago the plaintiff commenced a suit against the defendant to recover large sums of money, amounting in all to nearly $2,000,000, of which it was alleged the defendant had defrauded the Company (while engaged as its agent in San Francisco) by means of false vouchers.

After the case had progressed to some extent it was referred, by consent, to W. K. Thorn, Esq., who proceeded to make an examination of the accounts of the Company, as between it and the defendant, and in September, 1853, reported in favor of the defendant, adjudging that the plaintiff had no claim against him and no course of action. This report was confirmed and judgment entered accordingly in favor of defendant Garrison.

The plaintiff then moved to have the judgment in favor of the defendant set aside, on the ground of collusion between Vanderbilt and Garrison, and moves for leave to prosecute the suit anew. They also contend that the proceedings before the Referee should be set aside for illegality of form, the report, as alleged, having been made after an examination without the attendance of witnesses, or the presence of counsel. These points were argued at some length by counsel for the motion, Messrs. Taylor and Sherwood. The motoin was opposed by Messrs. Williams and Cutting, for the following reasons, which were greatly elaborated in argument:

First—That the reference to Mr. Thorn was by consent of parties, each side agreeing to rest the case on such affidavits and papers as should be offered in evidence; that in every respect the proceedings before the Referee were in accordance with the agreement, and therefore were for the purpose legal and valid; that as the matter of dispute required more the experience and attendance of practical accountants than of lawyers, the proceedings before the Referee could not in all respects accord with the usual formalities in such cases.

The collusion alleged by the plaintiff, between Vanderbilt and Garrison, was denied, and it was contended that it was right and proper for them to make such a reference as they at the time, as opposing parties, should deem proper. The reference was made, and resulted in favor of the defendant, and the proceedings should be adjudged final.

Chief Justice Bosworth, before whom the motion was argued, now announced his decision denying the motion to set aside the judgment, but without costs.

Necessary Parties, although Non-Residents, Brought in by Motion.

Sturtevant vs. *Brewer and Another.*—The following is the opinion of the same Court rendered on granting the defendants' motion to make third parties defendants.

BOSWORTH, Ch. J.—The plaintiffs, as assignees of J. L. Ferris, bring this action to recover $2,250, the price which the defendants agreed to pay for the charter of the bark *Conroy* on a voyage from Galveston to New-York, under a charter party dated Dec. 10, 1858, and executed to them by J. L. Ferris, by his attorney, G. A. Ferris. When the charter party was executed the *Conroy* was at Galveston, and by its terms it was to commence when it was ready to receive cargo, and notice thereof was given to defendants or their agent. The plaintiff also claims to recover upon covenants in the said charter party, for a failure by the defendants to furnish cargo sufficient for ballast, and for damages.

The *Conroy* performed the voyage, and arrived at New-York March 31, 1859. The mas er collected freight on some of the cargo, and notified the consignees of the residue of the cargo not to pay freight on it to the defendants.

Sorley, Smith & Co. claimed to have advanced at Galveston before the *Conroy* sailed, and probably before she was in a condition to receive cargo, $3,971 43 for the disbursements for and port charges of the *Conroy* at Galveston. For this cause the master drew a bill on the defendants, which they refused to accept. On the 22d of April, 1859, Sorley, Smith & Co. brought a suit in the New-York Common Pleas against the defendants, claiming to have a lien on the freight to reimburse them the $3,971 43, and made such a case that that Court enjoined these defendants from collecting any of the freight for that voyage, and appointed a Receiver to collect and hold it to abide the event of that suit. The injunction order and order appointing the Receiver are still in force. On the 22d of June, 1859, J. L. Ferris assigned the said charter party to the plaintiff, and all moneys payable thereunder or by reason thereof by the defendants, and on the 28th of July, 1859, the plaintiff, as such assignee, commenced this action. The defendants now move in this action that the plaintiff be compelled to amend his summons and complaint so as to make Sorley, Smith & Co. (who reside at Galveston) parties hereto.

The motion is opposed by the plaintiffs and by Sorley, Smith & Co.

If Sorley Smith & Co., can establish facts which give them a lien on the freight, or a right to have it paid to them, and thereby obtain it, then these defendants ought not to be compelled to pay the $2,250 to Ferris or to the plaintiff or his assignee. If by reason of the failure of Ferris to furnish the vessel with anything requisite for the voyage, those who advance for her receive her freight as a matter of right; the consideration of the defendants to covenant to pay the $2,250 has failed, and the plaintiff should not be permitted to recover it. The defendants cannot well have any personal knowledge of the facts constituting the Claim of Sorley, Smith & Co., and it is not their fault that they have none. The plaintiff has become assignee after the rights of all parties have become fixed. This appears to me, therefore, to be a case where, as was said in McMahon vs. Harrison, 12 How. Pr. Rep. 45, "there are persons not parties, whose rights must be ascertained and settled before the rights of the parties to this suit can be determined." Until the claim of Sorley, Smith & Co., has been ascertained and settled it cannot be determined whether the defendants should pay to the plaintiff any part of the $2,250. The rights of Sorley, Smith & Co., ought to be ascertained and settled in such a manner as to include the plaintiff as well as the defendants. I think it is right that the plaintiff should make them parties to this suit, and that the Court has power under the first clause of sec. 122 of the Code to compel him to do so. The fact that they reside in Texas presents no insuperable obstacle to bringing them before this Court. They may possibly be served with a summons in this City, or they may voluntarily appear herein.

Thus far I have taken no notice of the allegations that the charter of the *Conroy* was made to secure the defendants for becoming the guarantors, on the day of its date, for the performance by G. A. Ferris of the covenants on his part contained in a charter to him of the barque *Badger*. For rejecting them altogether, and therefore not considering the question whether the defendants are precluded by the rules of law from alleging such an agreement as being in conflict with the terms and legal import of the charter party which they signed, I think enough is disclosed to make it apparent that the rights of the plaintiff and defendants cannot be determined as between themselves, until the claim of Sorley, Smith & Co. has been ascertained and so settled; that the determination of it may be acted upon as an established fact, in deciding the present cause. The motion is granted, and the order to be entered will be settled on short notice from either party to the other.

R. H. Shannon for plaintiffs; Larocques and Barbour for defendants.

Judgments by Confession.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Joseph Johnston vs. *James McAusland.*—This was an appeal from an order of the Special Term, by which a judgment entered upon confession in favor of Johnston against McAusland, was set aside on the application of subsequent judgment creditors of McAusland. The appeal was argued before Justices ROOSEVELT, LOTT and SUTHERLAND, a few days since, and the argument was reported in the TIMES of Thursday last.

The statement of the facts out of which the indebtedness arose, was as follows:

"On or about the 18th day of December, 1858, the plaintiff lent and advanced to the defendant, in cash, the sum of two thousand dollars, which said sum with interest thereon from the said 18th day of December, 1858, amounting to $80 24, is now justly due by the defendant to the plaintiff, and which said sums of principal and interest amount to the said sum of $2,080 24."

It was objected to the judgment that the specification of time, "on or about the 18th day," &c., was too indefinite. Another objection was that the confession had never been accepted by the plaintiff.

ROOSEVELT, J., delivered the opinion of the Court to the following effect:

First—The judgment by confession was sufficiently accepted by the appellant before the recovery of judgment by the respondents. The confessed judgment was entered on the 10th while Johnston was at New-Orleans, the entry being made by an attorney of this Court. On the 15th the attorney received a dispatch from Johnston, directing him to issue execution. The respondents' judgment was not recovered till the 19th. The Court are unanimous in holding that this was a sufficient acceptance, and a majority of the Court think that the respondents are not authorized to object to the judgment, on the ground of want of acceptance before the recovery of the second judgment.

Second—The statement contained in the confession that the loan was made "on or about the 18th day of December, 1858," is sufficiently definite. Order appealed from reversed with costs.

Charles Tracy for the appellant; H. H. Morange for the respondent.

Motion for Security for Costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—AT CHAMBERS.

Meyer Goldsall vs. *Everett C. Carpenter and others.*—This was an action for false imprisonment. The plaintiff stated in his complaint as his ground of action that the defendants caused him to be seized in the streets of St. Louis, without warrant or process of law, and imprisoned him for nearly a week, not allowing him to see his family or friends or counsel. The answer of the defendants was in substance that the defendant was arrested there and brought to this City under a requisition from the Governor, founded on the defendant's charge that he had defrauded them.

The defendants now moved before Mr. Justice INGRAHAM that the plaintiff be required to file security for costs of his action on the ground that he is not a resident of this State. The motion was opposed upon an affidavit of the plaintiff to the effect that he had closed up his business in April last in St. Louis; that since then he had been in this City and has and now does deem this his residence. In reply, the defendants insisted that it was only by compulsion upon criminal process that he had been brought here, and that this was not enough to amount to a change of residence.

The Court held that the plaintiff had not established the fact of any change of residence, and granted the order asked for.

Important to Brewers.

MARINE COURT.

William Alley & Co. vs. *Richard Gaughram.*—This was an action against the defendant to recover $483 50 for beer, hogsheads and barrels, sold and delivered, and $17 of counterfeit money returned by the plaintiffs to the defendant, from January to July, 1859.

The defendant put in an answer setting up a threefold defence; that the property was purchased under a special contract, by which the plaintiffs were to deliver to him within the time before mentioned 200 hogsheads of stock ale, and 50 barrels of the same, at a stipulated price, provided that the said defendant should purchase of no one else; and that the article delivered was deficient in quantity and inferior in quality; and on that ground sought to *recoup*, or set off against the plaintiffs, the amount claimed by them, together with an affirmative judgment in his favor of $500 for the breach of contract against the plaintiff, claiming that the plaintiff had not furnished to him the quantity agreed upon within the time stipulated. It appeared from the evidence that the defendant had purchased ale from other parties during the existence of the contract. Mr. Justice Maynard, before whom the cause was tried, charged the jury that if they believed that the defendant had so purchased from other parties within the time stated in the contract, the plaintiffs were relieved from any obligation to fulfill the same, and that if the hogshead contained less than sixty-three gallons, the defendant had a right to deduct the *deficiency from the amount claimed*, and was also entitled to a deduction if the ale was of inferior quality; and that as it appeared that there were ten hogsheads of ale still in the possession of the defendant, and undisposed of, which were to be paid for when sold, or to be returned to the plaintiffs, the defendant should have a deduction for the value thereof, and the plaintiffs were entitled to the same on the demand of the defendant.

The Jury gave a verdict for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, less the ten hogsheads of ale now unsold, about $60—and costs. Defendant's counsel obtained ten days to make a case for appeal. It is said that the result of this case will be considered as settling some "vexed questions" among brewers and dealers.

N. A. Chadsey for plaintiffs; Stillwell & Swan for defendants.

Notice.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

No litigated motions will be heard on Saturday, by order of the Court.

CALENDAR—MONDAY, SEPT. 26.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nos. 1963, 544, 1349, 1986, 1422, 1088½, 2061, 2068, 2065, 2067, 2069, 2071, 2072, 2075, 2077, 2083, 2087, 2091, 2093.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Enumerated—Nos. 35, 38, 50, 52, 53, 14, 151, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 1 to 15.

Convictions and Sentences in the General Sessions.

MC ALPINE CONVICTED OF LARCENY—SENTENCES UPON HEENAN, LARKINS, AND OTHERS FOR PETTY OFFENCES.

In the Court of General Sessions, on Saturday, the trial of John William McAlpine, on the charge of robbing Miss Cora L. Woodbine, in the manner described in our last issue, was continued. The Court-room was crowded, and great interest manifested in the result of the trial. Judge RUSSELL charged the jury at some length. After two hours' absence they returned into Court with a verdict of "Guilty of petit larceny *as a second offence.*" This verdict subjects McAlpine to a punishment of five years in the State Prison, but the Judge stated to his counsel that if Miss Woodbine's trunks, with their contents, were fully restored, some leniency would be exercised towards him. The District-Attorney, Mr. Doyle, also said that if the trunks were forthcoming, he probably would not press both or either of the remaining indictments. Counsel for the prisoner, in reply, said that from information recently received, he thought the trunks would be restored before many hours had elapsed. The Judge deferred passing sentence to this (Monday) morning.

The Grand Jury, after presenting a large batch of indictments, were discharged. The Judge complimented them on the amount of business they had accomplished. No less than 163 indictments were found by them in less than three weeks, the largest number on the record of the Court. It may show well for the vigilance of the Grand Jury that they did so much work, but it does not tell well for the City that so many criminals, in so short a time, needed to be placed on trial.

John Haggerty, *alias* Banta Heenan, convicted on Wednesday of grand larceny in robbing William Silverthal, the watchmaker in the Bowery, of $1,500 worth of gold watches and chains, was sentenced to five years in the State Prison.

Henry Beeglan, who pleaded guilty on Thursday to an attempt at grand larceny, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Felix Larkin, convicted of an assault on Mr. Blauvelt, was fined $10.

The regular September Term of the Court should have ended on Saturday, but owing to the great increase of crime, and the number of criminals remaining in the Tombs who are yet undisposed of, the work of disposing of them will be recommenced this morning.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 24, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 60 bbls Ashes, 13,197 bbls. Flour, 36,719 bushels Wheat, 14,244 bushels Corn, 384 bushels Rye, 25,758 bushels Oats, and 842 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made to-day of 40 bbls. Pots at $5 50, and 20 bbls. Pearls at $5 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Also of 500 bbls. Montreal Pots, for export, on private terms. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,741 bbls., including 1,274 bbls Pots, and 467 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia, 75 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron, at $28@$29 ₱ ton.

BRICKS—Have been moderately inquired for, at unchanged quotations.

COAL—Foreign is more sought after, and prices are quite firm. Anthracite is salable and steady. In Philadelphia, we learn that receipts have been moderate, and vessels scarce. Prices have not varied.

COFFEE—Has been more freely dealt in, to-day, sales having been reported of 30 pkgs. Mocha, at 17¾c.; 6,800 bags Rio, at 11½c.@12½c.; 50 bags Maracaibo, at 11½c., and 214 bags Cape, at 11¾c., cash, ₱ lb., the latter for export. In Philadelphia, during the week, 10,000 bags Rio have been disposed of, at from 10¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in limited request to-day, sales having been confined to 800 bales. Prices have favored buyers slightly, though no quotable changes have occurred.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary	9	9	9⅛	9⅛
Middling	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
Middling Fair	12⅝	12⅞	13¼	13⅜

DRY GOODS—The public sale of Shawls to-day was not successful. The Broche Shawls met with most favor. The competition for other kinds was spiritless, and holders withdrew freely.

EARTHENWARE—With ample supplies and a good inquiry, prices are essentially unaltered.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A lively inquiry prevails, to-day, for State and Western Flour, especially for State, which closes a shade higher. Prices of other descriptions are sustained,—sellers of desirable brands having any existing advantage. The demand has been mainly for lots required by the regular home trade. The reported transactions comprise 16,450 bbls., in lots, including inferior to choice superfine State, at $4 20@$4 40; extra ditto, $4 40@$4 65; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 20@$4 45; extra Wisconsin, old and new, at $4 50@$5 75; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, poor old to choice new, $4 55@$6; very inferior extra Ohio at $4 70@$4 85; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 95@$5 10 for old, and $5 10@$5 25 for ordinary to choice new, ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$3 25@$4 10
Superfine State	4 20@ 4 40
Extra State	4 40@ 4 65
Superfine Western	4 20@ 4 45
Extra Wisconsin	4 50@ 5 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	4 55@ 6 00
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 70@ 4 85
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	4 95@ 5 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 30@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 80@ 5 00
Extra Genesee	5 25@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	4 75@ 8 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	4 85@ 8 25

Southern Flour is in fair demand, at uniform prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,950 bbls., in lots, at $5@$5 35 for common to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; $5 40@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian has been purchased to the extent of 300 bbls. extra, in lots., chiefly at $4 80@$6 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $3 70@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is moderately inquired for at $3 80@$3 85 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 15@$4 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Puncheons of Brandywine are now quoted at $19 25@$19 50 each.

FRUIT—Sales to-day: 800 boxes Layer Raisins, part at $2 40 ₱ box, and 150 bbls. Currants, part at 5c.@6c. ₱ lb.

FURS—Trade here continues spiritless, and the advices from London, reporting the very unsatisfactory result of Messrs. LAMPSON & Co.'s sale, tend strongly to depress prices. At the sale referred to, Raccoon were all disposed of at an average decline on last sale of 20 ₱ cent.; Red Fox all sold at a decline of 10 ₱ cent.; Cross and Silver do., 10 ₱ cent.; Gray Fox and Cat, 20 ₱ cent.; Mink and Beaver, 10 ₱ cent.; Musquash 15 ₱ cent. lower. About half the Skunk were sold at a decline of 2s. ₱ skin, for best sorts—there was no demand for common kinds. Bear sold 20 ₱ cent. higher for Army Sorts, and old rates for other kinds; Fisher, 10 and 15 per cent. higher, and Marten and Otter as at last sale. The entire offering comprised 248,069 Racoon, 25,609 Red Fox, 19,243 Gray do., 2,561 White do., 728 Cross do., 115 Silver do., 5,074 Otter, 45 Sea, 2,891 Fisher, 1,561 Lynx, 57,697 Skunk, 2,193 Bear 3,658 Marten, 14,359 Mink, 389,457 Musquash, 38,478 Black do., 6,906 Beaver, 7,289 Common Cat, 28,831 Opossum, and sundry other parcels.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered today, and prices have favored buyers. The demand has been moderate. Sales have been made of 16,300 bushels, including fair New White Canada at $1 21½; fair to prime New White Michigan, at $1 25@$1 30; New No. 2 Milwaukee Club at 95c.; good to choice new White Kentucky at $1 35@$1 40; prime new White Southern at $1 30; and good ordinary new red Southern at $1 12 ₱ bushel. Corn is quiet to-day; buyers generally offer 93c. for new Mixed Western, while holders ask 94c. ₱ bushel; about 3,000 bushels were sold at a price within the range. Other kinds have not varied. Rye is in request, chiefly at 81c.@82c. ₱ bushel. Oats continue in fair demand, including Canada at 42c.@44c.; Western, 40c.@43c.; State, 39c.@43c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 36c.@40c.; Southern, 34c.@38c. ₱ bushel. New Barley is in light supply and fair request, at buoyant prices.

HARDWARE—The demand is very good for domestic, and pretty fair for foreign, at previous figures.

HAY—Sales, to-day, 400 bales North River at unchanged prices.

HIDES—Have been very moderately dealt in, during the week. The firmness of holders has tended to check business, and the stormy weather has been against an active trade. The receipts, which have been largely in excess of the sales, have reached 47,609 hides, and 54 bales do., including, according to Messrs. WEIXEL & WEIDENMEYER, 54 bales from Calcutta, ex *M. Bangs*; 1,823 from Hamburg, ex *Centurion*; 2,100 wet salted, from Liverpool; 13,466 from Buenos Ayres, ex *J. Bryant*; 18,918 from Angostura, ex *Mary Ellen*; 6,098 from Matamoras, ex *Florence*; 142 from West Indies, ex divers vessels; 2,851 from New-Orleans, ex *Andover*; 1,700 Western; 510 Southern. Transient weekly receipts, Boston: 18,279 hides and 140 bales hides; Baltimore, 6,714 hides. The week's sales here amount to 21,574 hides, including 8,000 Buenos Ayres, 21½@22 lbs., at 26½c.@26½c., 6 months, usual selection; 650 Buenos Ayres, 28 lbs., at 26c., 6 months, usual selection; 700 Buenos Ayres, Kips, 9 lbs., at 25c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,400 Rio Grande, 20 lbs., at 25¾c., 6 months, usual selection; 500 Orinoco, 20½ lbs., at 24c., 6 months, usual selection; 800 Payta, dry salted, 28 lbs., at 19c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 700 Texas, 24 lbs., at part 20c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 250 Western, 20 lbs., at 20c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 400 Southern, dry salted, 30 lbs., at 15c., net cash, rejecting bad hides; 200 wet salted Bermuda, 80 lbs., at 10c., net cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,400 wet salted Australian, 56 lbs., at part 11c., 8 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,534 wet salted New-Orleans, 65 lbs., at part 10¾c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,400 Western Slaughter, 60 lbs., t part 10¾c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,000 Country Slaughter, 60 lbs., at 10c., net cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,000 City Slaughter, 60@70 lbs., at part 9½c., net cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in first hands, 310,000 dry Hides; 5,000 wet salted do.; 500 Horse Hides, and 150 bales East India Hides. Stock of all kinds of hides, same time last year, 122,850.

HOPS—Are attracting more attention, the demand being stimulated by the prospects of serious damage, resulting from the recent storm, in the Hop-growing districts. It is now the general opinion that neither in quantity nor in quality, will this crop equal early anticipations. New are worth 12c.@13c. for fair to very superior—those obtainable at 13c.@15c., being most inquired for; crop of 1858, 7c.@11c.; old, 3c.@7c. ₱ lb. The Cooperstown *Freeman's Journal* remarks that: "Picking has been much retarded during the past ten days by unpleasant weather, and a large proportion of the Hop crop is still upon the vines. In some yards the Hops are badly colored, and consequently damaged. Dealers in this county are paying 12½c.@13c

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY SIX SMART PROtestant girls, two as cooks, two as nurses and seamstresses, and two to travel; all with best of City references; also, by a large number of other girls, respectable, experienced, and well recommended by first-class families. Those buyers are particular they cannot fail to be well suited at WESLEY & CO.'S Select Female Offices, No. 562 6th-av., near 42d-st., and No. 248 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. A lady in attendance.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; would go as housekeeper or do general housework; understands her business thoroughly, as best references can show; a home in preference to high wages, and no objection to country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, 3d floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid, waiter, seamstress or nurse; is fully competent, as reference can show; is a good cook, a first-rate washer and ironer; is willing to do housework in a small family; is anxious to secure a permanent situation; wages no object; no objection to the country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress for an experienced and most respectable Protestant young woman; she is fully competent to discharge her duties in every respect; kind and attentive, and just such a servant as any first-class family would desire as a nurse. References of the highest order. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—FOR A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; would assist in washing and ironing, if required; is a most respectable servant, thoroughly capable in her kitchen; a person of good moral character, sober, truthful and industrious, and has unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as nurse and seamstress; can take care of an infant from its birth; can cut and make children's dresses; is willing to make herself useful; can give good City reference. Apply at No. 44 Essex-st., near Grand, first floor. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF well-recommended servants, such as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, &c. Also, situations wanted by several respectable men, as waiters, coachmen, grooms, &c. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. Several colored waiter men, cooks, &c., also on hand.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS AND assistant dressmaker; a person who is capable of taking hold and doing all kinds of family sewing, wishes an engagement in families by the day; can give satisfactory references. Call, all the week, at No. 104 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant woman, a situation as nurse; is fully capable of taking charge of very young children; is a very neat sewer; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, corner of University-place and 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or care of children; has been employed several years in a family, at whose residence, No. 256 West 23d-st., she can be seen this day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P. M. Best of references given.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL GIRL A SITUATION as family seamstress; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses; makes shirts; does all kinds of family sewing; wages $8; also a regular waitress and parlor maid; takes charge of the dining-room; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid; is a good, plain sewer and is capable of any up-stairs work. Good City reference given. Call at No. 157 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, to do up-stair work and assist in the washing and ironing, or would do all the work of a private family; reference given. Apply at No. 33 West 19th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as waitress or chambermaid; can do fine washing and ironing; City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 111 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to cook, wash and iron, in a small family; is a first-rate washer and ironer. Call at No. 139 35th-st., near 8th-av. Good City reference, if required. Can be seen for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, by a person who understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City references. Call at No. 63 West 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., up two pairs of stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting; has lived four years in her last place; the best of reference given. Can be seen at No. 56 West 15th-st. Wages, $10 per month.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress; also by a colored young woman; either can take charge of an infant; also by a nice American girl, aged 15, as nurse, or do light work. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation as waitress; she understands her business perfectly, and can furnish good references from her present employer. Apply, Monday and Tuesday, at No. 13 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as cook; understands her business perfectly; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 207 East 19th-st., one door from 1st-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook; would have no objections to assist in the washing and ironing in a small private family; her reference for the last nine years in this city can be seen at her present employer's, No. 144 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A PRIVATE FAMily, by a young woman, as waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer; understands her business thoroughly. Can give satisfactory reference. Can be seen at No. 918 Broadway, near 21st-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PERSON, AS first-rate plain cook; understands her business in all its branches; is willing to assist in washing if required. Has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 111 West 26th-st., two doors from 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant girl as waitress, and assist with chamber-work; leaving on account of the family breaking up house. Call, for two days, at No. 355 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wants a situation to do chamber work and sewing, or assist with the care of children. Best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 338 East 6th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as good plain cook, and a good washer and ironer; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., third floor.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation to do chamber work or waiting; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as laundress, or to do the chamber-work and assist in the washing and ironing. Call at her present employer's, No. 36 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook and to do the plain washing and ironing; City reference given. Can be seen from 9 to 12 o'clock at No. 39 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 228 7th-av., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as waitress, in a private family; best of City reference given. Can be seen from 9 to 12 o'clock, at her present employer's, No. 23 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS CHAMBERMAID or waitress, by a young woman. Can be seen, for two or three days, at her present employer's, No. 2 West 30th-st., to whom she refers.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as child's nurse; would do chamberwork or plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 97 West 15th-st.

WANTED—ALL EMPLOYERS IN WANT OF good German, English, Irish and Scotch servants, can always obtain them, on moderate terms, by applying at the EMPLOYMENT INSTITUTE, No. 424 Broadway. This large establishment is conducted on correct business principles, by MORRIS COHNERT.

WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful girls are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 69 8th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from 5 to 15 years.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY AN Englishman, one of many years experience in England and the United States; he has a thorough knowledge of the business in all its branches, and can be highly recommended by his last employer, whom he has just left. Can be seen, for one week, No. 38 East 18th-st., fourth door from Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUation as coachman, or gardener; he is a good driver and understands the care of horses well; and also understands the care of ornamental trees and shrubs of all kinds; can come well recommended from his last places, both for capacity and sobriety. Address J. M., Box No. 207 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; is also a good groom, and understands the care of horses in every capacity; can come well recommended from his last employers. Address J. M., No. 223 Bowery, or Box No. 166 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT young man, a situation; he is a good coachman; understands the care and management of horses; is a steady driver; also, a good flower and vegetable gardener; is willing to work and make himself useful; has the best of references. Call at No. 276 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a Protestant man, with six years' experience; a careful driver, sober and honest; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address Box No. 126 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN WHO CAN give unquestionable reference as to honesty, industry and sobriety, as porter in a store, or as private watchman; apply to J. M. MARTIN, No. 141 West 27th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A PROTESTANT, with all the necessary recommendations, a situation in the above capacity. For further particulars inquire at No. 125½ 4th-av., at Disney's Saddlery, or address COACHMAN, Box No. 194 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; will also make himself useful; has had long experience in the care and treatment of horses; has the best of City reference from his last employers; has no objections to the city or country. A note addressed to C. D., Box 200 Times Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY REspectable young man as coachman and gardener, or groom; understands the entire charge of horses and gardening; is willing to milk cows and make himself generally useful on and about a farm; understands each capacity perfectly, as his present employer can testify; no objection to City or country. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 510 Broadway, third floor, N. B.—His present employer's office.

WANTED—A CLERK'S SITUATION BY A YOUNG man between 17 and 18 years of age, in a wholesale grocery or dry goods house; writes a fair hand, and is very quick at figures; can give the most unquestionable references as to integrity and respectability. Address FRED, Box No. 168 Times Office; (wages no consideration.)

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man, (small family;) has had long experience in this country; can give satisfactory reference to late employers. Call at Smith's seed-store, No. 64 White-st., or address GARDENER, Morrisania Post office, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A STORE OR OFfice by a respectable young man, age 21 years; is a good penman, quick and correct at figures; would go as light porter in a wholesale house. Good City reference given. Address, for two days, K. F., Box No. 218 Times office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WAITER man, a situation in a good private family; the best of City reference given; has lived five years in his last place. Can be seen for two days. Inquire for P. M., at Mr. Henry A. Kerr's grocery, No. 746 Broadway, corner of Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO BROTHERS; one as valet to a gentleman, or waiter in a saloon or hotel; the other as light porter in a store; or both are competent to fill either place. Good City reference given. Address a note to T. W. A., or J. H., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT BY A FIRST-rate bread, cake and pastry baker, in a hotel, restaurant or institution, in or out of the City; or would take charge of a respectable baking establishment, and give perfect satisfaction in every way. Address HENRY HONOLD, No. 98 Forsyth-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER MAN, A SITuation as porter; would take any place where he could make a living; a permanent situation more an object than wages. Good security given as to honesty. Address J. S. K., Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIvate family, by a young man who perfectly understands his business, and can come well recommended; has no objection to country. Please address J. F. W., Box No. 201 Times Office, for two days.

A PROMPT AND RELIABLE YOUNG married man, who has had experience, severally as book-keeper, cashier, entry and shipping clerk, desires a position that will return him a sum sufficient for the support of himself and wife. Has a perfect knowledge of the commission business. Address PERSEVERANCE No. 6 Beekman-st.

HELP WANTED.

SALESMAN WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS salesman, having a large experience in the Broadway trade, is wanted for a permanent situation. Address X. Y. Z., with reference, which must be unexceptionable, Broadway Post-office. None but first-class salesmen need apply.

A NUMBER OF YOUNG MEN WANTED—To peddle an article of almost universal use. An industrious man can make a good living with very little trouble.
JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, NO. 229 BROADWAY.

A GOOD COOK MAY FIND A PERmanent situation, by applying on Monday or Tuesday morning, at No. 35 University-place; none need apply who cannot give satisfactory testimonials as to character and capacity.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL; GOOD PLAIN cook and to do general housework; good references required. Apply at No. 163 West 13th-st., on Saturday, from 2 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A JEWELRY store; one who is a first-rate salesman, and can give good reference, may address Box No. 1,210 lower Post-office.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT WOman, capable of taking charge of a young child, and attend to children's sewing, &c. Address W., Box No. 178, Times Office.

JEWELERS WANTED.—INQUIRE AT NO. 71 Varick-st., corner Vestry-st., of CHATTELLIER & SPENCE.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL A PATENTED portable Copying Press and Book; sells at large profits. Apply to JNO. COOLEY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COLORED cook, with good City references. Apply at No. 132 10th-st., near Broadway, before 12 A. M., or after 8 P. M.

WANTED—A COACHMAN.—THOSE ONLY WHO can furnish the best of references need apply.
W. B. ASTOR, No. 35 Prince-st.

COLORED COOK, WASHER AND IRONER wanted in a small private family; one who can come well recommended and understands her work. Apply at No. 162 East 38th-st., near 2d-av., after 8 A. M.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

RYLAND'S SUPERIOR "R B" IRON WIRE.
BRIDGE WIRE, SPRING WIRE, TINNED WIRE AND GALVANIZED TELEGRAPH WIRE.
CAST-STEEL WIRE, WIRE RODS, BOILER RIVETS, &c.
For sale by J. J. EAGLETON, 84 John-st., New-York.

BUILDING MATERIALS.
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.'S IRON WORKS,
Nos. 135 and 143 Centre-st., New-York.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO. are manufacturers of
IRON FRONTS for STORES, IRON BEAMS,
FIRE-PROOF CEILINGS, FLOORS and PARTITIONS,
CAST and WROUGHT IRON RAILINGS, for Dwellings, Offices, Parks and CEMETERIES, of various designs.
I. L. CADY'S PATENT CHILLED-IRON BANK VAULTS, DOORS and SAFES.
WINDOW LINTELS, CORNICES and COLUMNS.
CAST-IRON BEAMS and GIRDERS.
SOLID ROLLED and RIVETED BEAMS, of various dimensions.
IRON DOORS, VAULT DOORS, SHUTTERS, SASHES, SKY LIGHTS and FLOOR LIGHTS.
Designs for any of the above will be furnished on application.

BOILER AND PLATE IRON,
RIVETS, LAP-WELD BOILER FLUES, &c., &c.
A full assortment of
EXTRA SUPERIOR QUALITY—AMERICAN MANUFACTURE. Also, a full stock of common grades.
SPECIAL CONTRACTS solicited, and executed with promptness at LOWEST RATES.
Orders received for importation.
WALLACE & BULKLEY,
10 and 12 Albany-st., corner Washington, New-York.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.
East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of New-York Times Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—New-York Times vault, Express vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.
N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

SWEDES IRON—ASSORTED, RECEIVED DIrect from the Swedish Iron masters, by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR NAILrods, received from Norway. For sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Out Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, THE STEAM engine, tools and machinery of two-story factory No. 69 Banks-st., near Abingdon-square. A good chance for a machinist or manufacturer. Inquire on the premises. Factory to let—rent $300.

ASHCROFT'S (Bourdon) STEAM GUAGE.—Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

FANCY GOODS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
Importers, No. 37 Maiden-lane.
Have now in store their FALL IMPORTATION, to which they will receive constant additions during the season. It comprises in part a desirable and complete assortment of
SILK NETS, FANCY COMBS AND HAIR-PINS, HEAD-DRESSES AND ORNAMENTS, STEEL GOODS, SHAWL AND SCARF PINS, BELT SLIDES, BUCKLES AND CLASPS, DRESS BUTTONS, BRUSHES, GARTERS.
ALSO,
Busson Accordeons, Violin Strings, Portemonnaies, Purses, Sacs, Watch Guards, Lacets, Steel-Pens, Gilt and Fancy Jewelry, and the
LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES,
all of which they offer to the trade at the lowest market prices and on the most favorable terms.

MILLINERY.

MILINERY OPENING.—MRS. SCOFIELD, No. 180 Bowery, will display, Sept. 22, 1859, to her friends and the public generally, her new styles in Fall and Winter Bonnets.

FOR SALE.—RICH'S SALAMANDER SAFE 46½ inches high, 32 wide and 28 deep; one large double oak sitting desk, and one long mahogany standing desk. All have been used. Inquire at No. 61 Chambers-st., of W. YALE.

DRY GOODS.

FALL AND WINTER ENGLISH HOSIERY,
Full assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's
AT LOW PRICES.
Lambs' Wool and Merino Hose and Half-Hose.
Bleached and Colored Cotton Hose and Half-Hose.
Silk and Raw Silk Hose and Half-Hose.
ALSO,
Merino, Lambs' Wool, Cotton and Silk Drawers and Under Garments of every kind.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT NO. 294 CANAL-STREET,
Brandreth Buildings.
NEW CLOAKS!! NEW CLOAKS!!!
GRAND OPENING DISPLAY
For three days,
Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday,
Sept. 27, 28, and 29.
Ladies are invited to inspect
THE LARGEST AND RICHEST STOCK IN THE CITY
OF PARIS AND NEW-YORK CLOAKS,
Expressly for first-class retail trade.
ELLIOTT, (late McKenzie,)

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on Monday, Sept. 26:
300 Stella Shawls, at.....$5 worth $7.
400 Stella Shawls, at.....$6 worth $9.
500 Stella Shawls, at.....$7 worth $11.
300 Stella Shawls, at.....$8 worth $12.
200 Stella Shawls, at.....$9 worth $13.
200 Stella Shawls, at.....$10 worth $15.
100 Stella Shawls, at.....$14 worth $20.
These goods have been purchased at the recent auction sales, and are the greatest bargains ever offered in this City. Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

AT 361 BROADWAY,
BULPIN'S NEW CLOAKS,
both IMPORTED and his own manufacture,
ARE NOW READY,
and will be found to include
MANY PARISIAN NOVELTIES,
IN VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
OPERA CLOAKS,
SHAWLETTES, RAGLANS AND CHESTERFIELDS
Inspection respectfully invited.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Will open at retail on Monday, Sept. 26,
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
ENGLISH HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS,
For Fall and Winter wear,
Manufactured expressly
FOR THEIR RETAIL TRADE.

500 PIECES
AMERICAN DE LAINES,
AT 12½c. PER YARD,
Will be opened
ON MONDAY, Sept. 26.
AT THE NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 335 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
CHILLEY'S KID GLOVES.
LeBOUTILLIER BROTHERS have purchased
580 DOZEN OF THE ABOVE SUPERIOR MAKE
KNOWN IN PARIS AS
BOIVIN'S GLOVES.
The quality is better than any other, and yet they can be sold for $1 a pair.
No. 305 Canal-st.,
near Broadway.

CUMMING,
SIMPSON &
ARMSTRONG
Offer to Close Buyers a large and well-selected stock of
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS AND
WHITE GOODS,
of their own importation and from the late auction sales,
Nos. 279, 281 and 283 Broadway.

FASHIONABLE PARIS SHAPE
CLOAKS,
In Lyons Velvet and Fancy Cloths, manufactured in the best manner and in every variety of trimmings.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.
Will open at retail Sept. 26,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
COURVOISIER'S BEST KID GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
In every desirable shade of color,
Made from choice selected skins.

AT KINZEY'S
CHEAP LACE, EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE,
No. 223 EIGHTH-AV.
Closing out sale, balance of an importer's stock of trimmings, kid gloves, laces, collars, bands, handkerchiefs, &c.
1,000 dozens trimmings, fringes, moss galloons and fancy trimmings, 12c., 25c., 31c. per dozen.
Collars 6c., collars 12c., collars 25c.,
Collars 31c., collars 37c., collars 50c.
5,000 bands and flouncings, 10c., 12c., 15c., 25c.
1,000 pairs sleeves, 12c., 18c., 25c., 31c.
8,000 handkerchiefs, all styles, 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c.
Straw bonnets 12c., bonnets 25c., bonnets 31c.
Bunnets 37c., bonnets 50c., bonnets 62c.
GREAT SALE OF RIBBONS.
2,000 yards fall ribbons, 12½c.
5,000 yards rich fall ribbons, 15c., 18c.
10,000 yards, worth 3s., selling for 25c.
Opening from auction, velvets, head-dresses, veils, kid gloves, needlework, French bands, &c., &c. Goods at wholesale less than jobbers' prices.

A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF
Black thread and pusher lace Veils, Coiffeurs, Barbes and Crowns. Black thread, guipard and Pusher Laces and Edgings. Real point and point applique Lace Collars, sets and laces, all widths. Valenciennes and medallion Lace Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs. A large lot of Paris embroidered handkerchiefs, (new styles.) Valenciennes Laces and Edgings from 1s. per yard and upwards. Bands, Flouncings, Edgings and Insertions, in great variety. Infants Waists and Robes (entirely new patterns,)
FROM AUCTION LAST WEEK.
1,300 Maltese Lace Collars, 50c.; warranted worth 75c.
1,000 French Jaconet Sets, $1; warranted worth $1 50.
1,000 French Swiss Collars, $1; warranted worth $1 50.
1,250 French Swiss Sets from $2 to $5, at half the usual prices.
Ladies will please examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
late PETER ROBERTS, No. 423 Broadway.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.
We invite the attention of the ladies to our large and choice assortment of
VELVET, CLOTH and BEAVER GARMENTS,
for ladies', misses' and children's wear.
Cloth Shawlettes, in great variety, $3 75 to $8.
Cloth Basques and Sacks, in great variety, $4 to $5 50.
Cloth Burnous, new designs, $5 75 to $8.
Beaver Cloaks, black and colored, richly trimmed, $5 to $9.
Beaver Burnous, do. do., crotchet fringe trimming, $7 to $10 50. In style, quality and manufacture, our garments will be found superior to many now sold on Broadway at 40 to 50 per cent. higher prices. Strangers and others will find our store within five minutes' walk of the Broadway Hotels. W. K. PEYTON,
Cloak manufacturer, 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

THE FASHION OF THE DAY
AFTER ALL.
There is nothing prettier than RIBBON for Dress-Trimmings, and we do not wonder that it continues all the rage amongst the ladies in every sphere of life.
They give an air of recherche elegance and fashion to dress so much sought for and admired.
At LICHTENSTEIN'S, No. 387 Broadway, near White-st., ladies are able to match any ribbon whatever, no matter how rare, how singular or how new.
This used to be one of the great difficulties with our fair friends, but it is so no longer.
They can give their fancy a wide scope in dress-trimming with ribbons, for LICHTENSTEIN'S ENORMOUS AND FASHIONABLE STOCK is always at hand, if they run short or wish to renew the embellishment.
LICHTENSTEIN'S, No. 387 Broadway.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway and No. 88½ Leonard-st.
NEW MATERIALS FOR
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY, AND CHAMBER
CURTAINS AND COVERINGS.
All the newest variety of goods required for these purposes are now being constantly received. Manufactured exclusively for our trade.
CHINTZ, REPS, &c.

POPULAR TRADE
in
SILKS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Will open on Monday, Sept. 26,
500 pieces of Heavy Brocade de Bayadere and SILKS,
At $1 25 per yard,
DECIDED BARGAINS.
Also—Large additions to their $1 stock.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, has received, per late steamers, and from auction, a very large and choice stock of Mourning Goods, consisting of black silks in every variety, second mourning silks, select styles of Irish and French Poplins, Valencias, &c.; Thibets for shawls in every width; English and French Bombazines, best make; English Crapes in every width; Henrietta and Maltese Cloth, besides many novelties too numerous to mention. Also, English Crape Veils, Bonnets, Mantillas, Shawls, &c.
N. B.—Two cases more of CUBAN CLOTH, 1½ yards wide, 75 cents.
Ladies will please observe.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 BROADWAY,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

SEAMLESS CLOTHING MANUFACTURING COMPANY, SALES DEPOT NO. 344 BROADWAY,

DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS
FOR FALL TRADE.
STELLA,
FRENCH WOOLLEN
LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS,
OF BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
CLOAKS of the LATEST PARIS STYLES,
RICH LYONS VELVET MANTILLAS,
FRENCH TRICOT CLOAKS.
ALL OF THE CHOICEST PATTERNS,
Will be opened
ON MONDAY, Sept. 26,
At No. 335 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

SILKS,
SHAWLS, MERINOES,
AND
DRESS GOODS
FROM AUCTION.
WILKES & MOYNAN,
No. 691 Broadway,
Will open THIS DAY another lot of
BAYADERE SILKS,
in all the colors, at 75 cents per yard, worth $1.
Two cases more yard-wide English PRINTS, 1s. per yard, worth 1s, 6d.
PLAIN AND PRINTED MERINOES;
AN AUCTION LOT,
at unusually low prices.
Table Damask, Napkins, Toweling, Linen Sheeting and Shirting, Blankets, Flannels, &c., &c. Also, a complete assortment of Domestic Goods for family use, selling at a very small advance on manufacturer's prices.

BEEKMAN & CO., NO. 473 BROADWAY.
Fall styles in Embroideries and Laces,
French Needlework, Sets and Collars,
Lace Sets in Point d'Alençon and Point Applique, &c.
Thread and French Lace Falls, round and square,
Embroidered, plain and hemmed Handkerchiefs,
A full assortment, and very low.
Pineapple Handkerchiefs, a fresh invoice just opened.
Ladies' Traveling and Breakfast Sets.
Valenciennes, Point Applique, Point d'Alençon and Thread Lace, by the yard.
Edgings, Insertions, Bands, &c., &c., &c.
This stock will be found complete.
Ladies will do well to call before purchasing.

SPECIAL OPENING AT
BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
ON MONDAY MORNING,
OF SILKS AND ROBES,
AT THE FOLLOWING RUINOUS PRICES:
SPLENDID TWO-FLOUNCED ROBES,
at $20, worth $30.
EXTRA RICH TWO-FLOUNCED ROBES,
at $25, worth $40.
SUPER-SUPER TWO-FLOUNCED VELVET ROBES,
at $30, worth $50.
SILKS at $1, SILKS at $1 25, SILKS at $1 50.
Ladies will please call and satisfy themselves.

TUCKER'S FALL IMPORTATIONS,
In elegant FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
BRIDAL SETTS, VEILS, and COIFFEURS,
With a legion of
TOILET ATTRACTIONS
That are eloquent in their way, and of distinctive importance to influence and arrest attention.
Our novelties—incessant—and the present large stock of
COIFFEURS AND BOUQUETS, AT $2 A SETT,
are incomparable with all others in the market. At
No. 361. Broadway. 539.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, UPHOLSTERY
Goods, Lace Curtains, Draperies,
WINDOW SHADES, GILT CORNICES,
Tassels, Bands, Loops, Brackets, &c., &c.
BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

BLACK CLOTH CLOAKS!
STRIPED CLOTH CLOAKS!
LIGHT-COLORED CLOTH CLOAKS!
IN GREAT VARIETY AND STYLE,
At JAMES G. AITKEN'S,
No. 303 CANAL-ST.

TRIMMED STRAW BONNETS!
COLORED VELVET BONNETS!
ROYAL VELVET BONNETS!
MISSES' BONNETS!
TO SUIT EVERYBODY!
JAMES G. AITKEN,
No. 303 CANAL-ST.

SILKS FROM AUCTION,
AT 75 CENTS PER YARD.
These goods are in new designs and 25 per cent under regular price.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

HEAD-DRESSES! HEAD-DRESSES!!
and CAPS!!
A GREAT VARIETY.
JAMES G. AITKEN,
No. 303 CANAL-ST.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
Will open on Monday morning
A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS,
In Ottoman Velours, Solferino Crossovers, Irish Poplins, English Poplins, Merinos, Muslin de Laines, Bayadere Imperials, &c., &c., at very reasonable prices.

291 LACE CURTAINS, 291
ENGLISH AND GERMAN DAMASKS.
291 KELTY, BROTHERS & LUM, 291
BROADWAY, New-York.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
HAVE NOW OPEN,
NEW FALL GOODS,
Of their own importation, comprising a beautiful selection of
SILKS, POPLINS, VALENCIAS, VELOUR OTTOMANS AND POPLIN REPS, MERINOES, DE LAINES, &c., &c., &c.
J. G. & CO. invite special attention to their magnificent stock of
REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES, manufactured expressly for their retail trade, of the latest Paris styles. No. 729 Broadway.

BLACK SILKS. BLACK SILKS.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, is offering at retail the largest and most desirable stock of Mourning Black Silks ever submitted for inspection. Pouit de soie Reps and armoires, 24, 26, 30 to 52 inches wide from $1 to $5 per yard.
Also, 100 pieces Bishoffs $1, worth $1 25.
50 pieces rich Bayadere $1, worth $1 25.
100 two-flounced Robes $25 and $30.
GREAT BARGAINS. COMPETITION CHALLENGED. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
Observe W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

LINEN SHEETING.
TABLE DAMASK,
TOWELINGS, NAPKINS,
QUILTS,
BLANKETS.
We are now opening for our retail trade,
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.
Our usual very superior assortment, at
Low prices.
PATON & CO.,
Nos. 341 Broadway, and 88½ Leonard-st.

COLUMBIAN HALL,
CARPET WAREHOUSE.
We are offering for CASH,
BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY CARPETS at....75c. to $1 10
THREE-PLYS and TAPESTRY INGRAIN..90c. to 1 10
ALL-WOOL INGRAINS.....45c. to 75
COTTON and WOOL.....25c. to 35
A good assortment of Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers. Druggets from one yard to four yards wide.
ADAMS & SPENCER, No. 281 Grand-st.

NEW SILK ROBES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open, on Monday, Sept. 26,
A large assortment of
RICH TWO-FLOUNCED
AND
DOUBLE-SKIRT SILK ROBES,
At $17 per robe and upwards.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

ENGLISH CARPETS.
NEW GOODS FOR FALL SALES, at the following low prices.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY, 90c. to $1.
SUPERFINE INGRAIN, 6s. to 6s.
3 plys INGRAIN, 4s. to 5s.
GOOD INGRAIN, 2s. 6d. to 4s.
OIL-CLOTHS, 2s. 6d. to 4s.
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Mme. F. PINCHON has now opened her
FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS,
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MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS,
All of which have been selected by herself in Paris, and are of the latest Parisian novelties.
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LINENS.—THE PLACE TO GET LINEN GOODS of all kinds, from a single handkerchief, shirt bosom, towel, table cloth or yard of linen, up to the dozen or 100 dozen direct from the manufacturers, all pure flax, and much below regular prices, is at the Linen Warehouse, Brooks' Building, No. 126 Grand-st., corner Broadway.

MME. DEMOREST'S EXCELSIOR AND Woven Skirt Manufactory and Wholesale Depot, No. 376 Broadway. Retail stores No. 320 Canal-st. and No. 268 Bowery. Best woven skirts with 11 springs, $1; 15, 20 and 30 hoops in proportion. Children's skirts and bustles in great variety.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
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SKIRTS.—WOVEN SKIRTS, 12 SPRINGS, $1 25; 14 springs, $1 50. Dealers supplied with 9 springs at $7 a dozen; 12 springs, $10; 14 springs, $12 per dozen. Old skirts made over. C. H. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory, No. 243 Spring-st., near Hudson.

DRY GOODS.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 26, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Trovatore.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Sea of Ice.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Mabulme—Tight Rope Evolutions.

WINTER GARDEN—Dot.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Ruling Passion—Ticklish Times.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Garibaldi—My Precious Betsy.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Mysterious Stranger; or, S—t—n in Paris—Evening—Mulberry of Toledo—House on the Heath.

PALACE GARDEN—Fair of the American Institute.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

The Times in Europe.

Messrs. Lansing, Baldwin & Co., American Bankers, No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, with whom we have made arrangements for our European business, will receive subscriptions for the New-York Times for any length of time, and will also furnish single copies upon the receipt of the American mails. They are also authorized to receive Advertisements, at the regular rates of the paper, and to attend to all matters of business connected with the Times.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The European advices to the 15th inst., which reached us yesterday, contain intelligence of the highest interest. As of more immediate concern at the present moment, the precedence is due to a sad calamity that has befallen the *Great Eastern* in the course of her experimental voyage, not, happily, affecting the programme of her coming trans-Atlantic trip, but attaching a melancholy interest to the early story of the ship. On the 9th inst., while off Hastings, *en route* to Plymouth, a feed-pipe casing, leading through the main saloon, suddenly exploded, causing the death of four assistant engineers, and dangerously, if not fatally, wounding eight others. The interior of the great saloon was entirely torn to pieces; the lower tier of staterooms destroyed, and the interior arrangements and decorations for some distance from the spot, sadly injured and defaced. The accident, by a fortunate chance, occurred just after the passengers had retired from the dining tables and sought the deck, else the calamity would have been greatly more distressing. The fault of the accident is imputed to the economy of the managers in employing what they were advised to be a defective and undesirable piece of workmanship. The vessel, notwithstanding the shock, was not interrupted for a moment in her progress; nor was her hull at all damaged. No delay in the departure of the ship was anticipated in consequence of the accident; the only change of plan being the substitution of Portland for Holyhead as the point of departure.

The French and English Envoys to China, who were proceeding in all haste to Pekin, bearing the solemn treaties of peace so lately celebrated by their respective governments with the Emperor of China, have met with a sad reverse; and have retired leaving the dogs of war loose behind them On the 17th of June, Admiral Hope, with the conjoined fleet of large vessels, and of gun-boats, the latter designed for conducting the Plenipotentaries to Pekin, arrived at the mouth of the Peiho; and prepared to enter. After seeking in vain to communicate with the authorities on shore; and after satisfying himself that although the Taku forts had been rebuilt and strengthened, they were neither armed nor manned, he ordered the squadron of gun-boats to advance. Their advance was very soon obstructed by a formidable boom stretched across the stream; and as they drew up along it, a murderous fire was opened from the forts on either side, which suddenly swarmed with troops and bristled with heavy artillery. After a gallant, but hopless struggle, the boats hauled off, the American steamers in company assisting to save them; but not before three of the boats were destroyed, and nearly five hundred men had been killed, wounded or drowned. A large number of men, including the Admiral, were in the category of the wounded. In view of this unexpected disaster, the French and English envoys had returned to Shanghae. Mr. Ward, the American Minister, in the meantime had met at Pekin with a gracious reception, a distinction which the English press bitterly resents. The affair causes the utmost excitement in England.

The general news from Europe is uninteresting. Nothing is doing at Zurich. The Emperor and Empress of the French had gone to Biarritz, whither the King of the Belgians was proceeding to join them. The Assembly of Parma had voted the deposition of the Ducal House, and in the Romagna the authority of Cipriani had been confirmed by the popular body. A report prevailed at St. Petersburg, that Schamyl, the Circassian chief, had been captured.

By the arrival of the bark *Venus*, Capt. Atkinson, we have advices from Curaçoa to 11th inst. Affairs in Venezuela are much the same as at previous advices. There had been several battles in which the Federal Party have been successful, but the Government have gained Laguayra. Gen. Flores, of the Federalists, gained a complete victory over the Government at Barquiscruento.

By the brig *Jabez* we have the Hamilton (Bermuda) *Royal Gazette* of the 13th inst. On the 12th the American ship *Luconia*, Capt. Butler, in fifty-eight days from Liverpool, with coal for the Government, arrived at St. Georges, leaking badly, having sprung aleak on the 10th inst.

Direct intelligence from the Island of San Juan has reached Washington through the medium of Col. Rankin, Register of the Land Office at Olympia, in Washington Territory. Gen. Harney's occupancy of the island, he says, was not determined upon until he had received assurances from Mr. Campbell, Boundary Commissioner, that the American title to it was clear, and then only at the urgent solicitation of the residents, who claimed protection from British aggression and the predatory incursions of the Northern Indians. Had the intentions of Gov. Douglass been carried out there would undoubtedly have been a collision between the British and American forces, as two of the British war vessels received orders from him to fire. The opportune arrival of Admiral Bayne, who superceded Douglass in the command, fortunately prevented the order from being carried into execution. Gov. Douglass, it is well understood, is in the interest of the Hudson Bay Company, with whom the original misunderstanding occurred.

Later advices from Utah, Arizona and New-Mexico have been received by the arrival of the Salt Lake Mail. The Indians in the northern part of Utah were giving a great deal of trouble. The report of the massacre of Capt. Waller's wagon-road party, which reached us by way of California, probably grew out of a hostile demonstration of the Indians against him, which, however, resulted in nothing serious. Mr. Otero, who is reported to have been reelected to Congress from New-Mexico by a majority of 1,400, had fought a duel with Judge Watts—neither party being hurt. Lieut. Mowry had been reelected to represent the Territory of Arizona in Congress.

The Stock Market on Saturday opened dull for the Western Stocks, but finally left off steady. The demand for New-York Central continued active and the price closed 81½ @ cent. The Money Market for the week was active, but ruled in easy supply both for Discounts and Demand Loans, and left off without change of rates. The shipments of Gold on Saturday reached $2,683,000.

The strike of the four thousand coal-diggers in the Pennsylvania mining district has resulted unfavorably for them. At a meeting of the coal-masters, held at McKeesport last week, resolutions were adopted which pledge the owners to employ no man who belonged to the "Equal Justice" Societies established by the strikers. It was also determined to raise subscriptions for the assistance and protection of such miners as are willing to return to work.

The firing of salutes yesterday in our harbor and at the Navy-yard announced the arrival of the U. S. steam sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, from Pensacola on the 15th inst., whither she had proceeded after landing Mr. McLane, our Mexican Minister, at Mobile. She left this port on the 15th of February on her trial trip, and has been in active service during most of the period which has since elapsed. She reports that on the 17th she fell in with the wreck of the brig *Wabash*, of Kennebec, Me., from Pensacola for Havana with lumber, which had been disabled in the equinoctial gale on the 14th, 15th and 16th inst., and thrown on her beam ends. On the morning of the 16th her foremast was carried away and she righted, with the loss of the second mate. Several of the crew were also injured. The provisions and water were entirely spoiled, and the crew had been thirty-six hours without either when fallen in with. The *Brooklyn* towed the wreck to Key West, after relieving the suffering crew.

Another shooting affray occurred in Broadway, early on Saturday morning. Three young men, named William H. Smith, Philip Fitzsimmons and John Cole, who are all clerks in a wholesale drug-store on the corner of Greenwich and Barclay streets, while passing the corner of Broadway and Canal-street, opposite the Brandreth House, were assailed, without any provocation, by a number of bad characters who loiter about that locality. In the *melée* Smith drew a revolver, and shot a man named James Wilson, *alias* Casey, in the stomach. Officer Crolius, of the Sixth Ward, immediately arrested Smith and Fitzsimmons, and they were locked up. The wounded man was taken to the City Hospital, where he remains in a very critical condition—the location of the ball not having been discovered. He is recognized by the police as a very bad character, who has served the State in the Sing Sing prison on a conviction of burglary. An *ante-mortem* inquest was held on Saturday, and the jury rendered a verdict that Casey was wounded by a pistol-shot fired by some unknown person, though the evidence taken would fairly have warranted a different conclusion. Coroner Jackman held Smith in $2,000 bail to answer any indictment which the Grand Jury might find against him. Fitzsimmons was detained as a witness.

An examination of the case of William J. Lane, Jr., who is charged with having embezzled over $60,000 of the funds of the Fulton Bank, in which institution he acted as transfer clerk, was commenced on Saturday before Justice Osborn. The testimony of Mr. Kernochan, the President of the Bank, and Mr. Monahan, one of the Directors, was taken, and the matter was adjourned over until to-day. The evidence fully discloses the *modus operandi* of the accused.

Archbishop Hughes administered the sacrament of Confirmation yesterday to four hundred Roman Catholic Children, at St. Lawrence's Church, in Yorkville, of which the Rev Father Quarters is Pastor. Thirteen persons who had before been Protestants, were admitted members of the Catholic Church. During the day and evening, the Rev. Dr. Edgar, Mr. Dill Mr. Wilson—the Irish Delegation from the Irish Presbyterian Assembly, to solicit aid for the progress of the revival in Ireland—preached in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, and in the leading Presbyterian churches. They spoke of the cheering results that had followed their efforts among the Roman Catholics in the north and west of Ireland, told of many remarkable cases of conversion, and appealed for pecuniary aid to carry on the work. Their appeals were liberally responded to.

In the Court of General Sessions, on Saturday, John W. McAlpine, on trial for swindling a school teacher, Miss Cora L. Woodbine, of all the property she possessed, on the plea of providing her with a lucrative situation as governess in Cuba, was convicted of larceny "as a second offence," the accused having, in June, 1852, been convicted of embezzlement, and sentenced to the State Prison. This verdict renders him liable to a sentence of five years incarceration in the State Prison, but Judge Russell deferred passing sentence until this morning, that he might have an opportunity of restoring the school teacher's trunk; in which case, not only will his punishment be modified, but it is probable that the District-Attorney will not try him on the two indictments still pending against him.

Eight hundred bales of Cotton were purchased at prices somewhat more favorable to buyers. Flour was quite brisk, and desirable lots were a shade dearer. Wheat was plenty and heavy. Corn was inactive. Oats were in request at advancing prices. Pork was in good demand at higher rates. Lard was unaltered. Beef was heavy and lower. Coffee was more sought after. Sugars and Rice were less freely dealt in. An extensive business was reported in Montreal Pot Ashes for export. In other branches of trade the movements were restricted. There were 571 vessels of all classes in port.

Salaries of the Judges.

Judge Roosevelt and some of his colleagues seem determined not to let the proposed abuse touching the Judges' salaries rest quietly in the grave to which Mr. Flagg's obstinacy when Comptroller seemed to have consigned it. When we commented upon this matter three or four weeks ago, we certainly hardly expected to have it brought up once more for public attention by the direct action of the Judges themselves. We then deprecated in as strong language as we cared to use, any attempt either to increase or diminish the salaries of the Judges during their term of office. An act of the Legislature has vested or endeavored to vest in the Board of Supervisors authority to vote money for this purpose, and they have acted under it and voted the money; but Mr. Flagg, believing the act to be unconstitutional, refused to pay it. It would have been most fortunate for all parties if no further step had been taken in the affair. But the fates have willed it otherwise, and have called in the Judges themselves to be their agents. Judge Roosevelt and those of his colleagues whose salaries are under the sum affixed to judicial appointments of a more recent date, have asked the Corporation Counsel to agree upon a case to be submitted for the opinion of the General Term of the Supreme Court, as to the power of the Board of Supervisors to vote them the sum necessary to bring their pay up to the maximum. The Corporation Counsel refuses to enter into any such arrangement, but offers to defend any action brought against the City for the recovery of the money with the least possible delay. He has put both the refusal and the offer into a letter, in which the whole subject is discussed with good sense and good taste, as well as legal acumen.

Our recent remarks on this subject called forth a reply, in which the fact that the Legislature had authorized the Board of Supervisors to make the increase in the Judges' salaries was put forward as an answer to our objections to the whole proceeding. We perceive the Judges themselves, in their communication to Mr. Busteed, place considerable reliance on the same fact, and cite some passages in the debates on the bill to show that the Legislature really meant what the act says, namely, that the pay of members of the Judiciary might, the provision of the Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding, be increased, under certain circumstances, during their term of office. We are sorry to say that whatever the act in question may do in improving the position of the Board of Supervisors in the affair, it does not help Judge Roosevelt and his colleagues in the least. The Legislature, as everybody knows, and nobody better than the Judges, pass very foolish acts every week it is in session, and very foolish things are said by members of it every time there is a debate. They order a great number of things to be done, which are not strictly constitutional, or if constitutional, are neither strictly expedient, nor strictly right. We submit, however, with all possible respect to Judge Roosevelt, and those who are acting with him, that this is a question which ought not to be too nicely weighed. They ought not to submit the constitutionality of their having more money voted to them during their term of office for their services on the Bench, to be decided by the casuistries of a legal argument, and the haphazard of a judicial decision. They ought not to do so, because whatever the Court may say as to the strict constitutionality of the law, the principle on which the law is based is bad, and all the Courts in the world cannot make it good. They ought not to do so, because whatever the general term of the Supreme Court may say, nothing can make the exertions of Judges, while occupying seats on the bench, to get more for their labors than they agreed to take when accepting office, anything but scandalous and improper. No argument will convince the public that any man or body of men ought to have the power to raise a Judge's salary, while he is sitting in judgment. "The reason why," is deep-seated in every man's common sense, and every man's experience, let it be ever so limited of human nature, and it has most righteously found expression in the provision of the Constitution which it is now sought to explain away. Nor can any judgment of any Court in the world make Judge Roosevelt's action in the affair other than unbecoming and demoralizing. Judges, of all people, ought not to assert all their rights under the law. They owe the State a good example for the rest of the citizens, just as much as honest decisions—an example of disinterestedness and spotless purity. We should be in a pretty pass if they refused to acknowledge any other course of behavior than the Common and Statute law. There is no law prohibiting Judges from riding horse-races, or acting as clowns in a circus in their leisure hours. But no declaration of the Court of Appeals that such was the case would prevent the public from being thoroughly disgusted by any such performances, and calling for the resignation of the performers. As we have said before, if the Courts are to retain the confidence of the country, the Judges must not simply be pure, but above suspicion. The amount of their salaries, or the mode of obtaining them, must not simply be what the Bench declares lawful; they must be such as the conscience of every good citizen declares wise, just, patriotic and decent.

A Cheerful Verdict.

We publish this morning the details of one of the most agreeable imbroglios which we have in some time been called upon to lay before an ingenuous public. On Saturday morning last, at about 1 o'clock, a man was shot on Broadway, at the corner of Canal-street. Of course there was nothing remarkable in this. The corner of Broadway and Canal-street is just as convenient a spot as any other in the City for shooting a man if a man must be shot; and since Mr. MacDonald, of Mobile, the pet of policemen and jurors, has made the place fashionable for this kind of thing we have been daily expecting that somebody else would improve upon that luminous example.

One Mr. Smith, identified among many Smiths as a clerk in a large drug-importing house in Greenwich-street, has been the first to appreciate the advantages of the locality in question. So far as can be gathered from the chaos of assertions and counter-assertions before us, it appears that Mr. Smith was walking by this illustrious corner with a friend, when his friend contrived to get into a sudden quarrel with some man, who were grouped and idling thereabouts. How Mr. Smith inserted himself into the discussion does not plainly appear; but *his own avowal* is before us, to the effect that whatever may have been his original motive for interfering, he eventually fired off a pistol-shot, which took effect in the person of one Mr. James Wilson, now suffering, and probably dying, from the consequences, at the City Hospital.

Upon this state of facts an inquest was accordingly held, at which the following highly wonderful verdict was reached by the intelligent jurors—that

"James Wilson came to his wounding by a pistol-shot, fired by some person or persons unknown."

Of course, very few New-Yorkers who "understand their epoch" would ever commit the indiscretion of walking up Broadway at midnight. But all those whose business may possibly condemn them to venture once in a while upon so rash a proceeding, will do well to bear in mind that the most positive assertions of the party directly implicated, can never induce a respectable Coroner's Jury of New-York City to venture upon the audacity of asserting that anybody who may happen to get himself publicly shot was really shot by anybody in particular. It is so much more pleasant to put off all offences of an aggravated character upon the shoulders of that traditional villain "Nobody," that no merely human and Gothamite juror of a Crowner's quest can be quarreled with for shirking the pains of fixing so annoying a responsibility.

Murder in Broadway, if this verdict is to serve as a precedent, must be ranked, from this time forth, among the ordinary incidents of City life, to which men must make up their minds as they must to slipping on the ice in Winter, or getting drenched in the showers of April.

The Insolence of Ruffianism.—On Thursday of last week the office of the New-York *Daily News* was entered by a ruffian named McCabe, who perpetrated an atrocious personal assault upon the Editor of that journal, taking him at a disadvantage and adding the infamy of cowardice to the disgrace of open violence. This scoundrel was accompanied at the time of his exploit by a person named Murphy, who immediately afterwards addressed the following note to the office of the *Daily News:*

Broadway, New-York, Thursday, Sept 22, 1859.

To the Surviving Editor of the N. Y. Daily News:

I accompanied my friend Mr. McCabe to your office, and remained until your co-editor had been properly punished. Had the rest of you had courage to remain, a few well-directed blows would have brought you to your senses, too. We *had* the pleasure to know that the conductors of the ablest journal in the City—the *Journal of Commerce*—approve our course.

HENRY MURPHY.

Now, who this man Murphy may be is a matter of very secondary importance. The gist of his communication lies in the fact that it was *made*, and made in the heart of a great City, claiming to be the civilized Metropolis of a self-governing Republic.

Here we have a person audaciously subscribing his name in the full light of day to a document which proves him to be the accomplice of a brutal assassin, and significantly stating that nothing but accident had prevented the fulfillment of a preconcerted plan of assault, embracing an indefinite number of victims. On the evidence of this letter alone, in any community where just respect is paid to law and personal rights, this creature Murphy ought to be instantly arrested, tried, and condemned to the appropriate punishment of an avowed though disappointed assassin. What steps have been taken—what steps will be taken to bring him to justice here?

Our readers will observe that this is in no respect a question of partisan manœuvres. It is a simple issue of the sanctity of human life, without the assertion of which society becomes an outright impossibility. If things have reached a pass in New-York at which any man may safely proclaim his purpose to commit murder, claim for that purpose the approval of journals reputed respectable, and receive the toleration of the public at large, the sooner we abandon all pretence to be a civilized and well-governed community, the better for ourselves and for the world at large.

In Peril from Friends.—The Mobile *Register* is charged with inconsistency by the New-Orleans *Delta*, for supporting Douglas for President after his avowed hostility to the reopening of the Slave-trade,—a measure which that paper has hitherto warmly advocated. In reply, the *Register* says that "Judge Douglas has never uttered one word against the *morality* of the Slave-trade, no more than against Slavery itself:"—and that his doctrine of local self-government applies to this subject as well as every other:

"Carried to its logical and inevitable deductions, *it is the only hope we have in the halls of Congress for the abrogation of the piracy laws.* Slavery, and *all things connected with Slavery*, are matters of State legislation exclusively. It is not then for Congress, but *for the South*, to decide whether there shall be importation of foreign slaves or not. This is one of the reasons why we, consistently with our oft-expressed views and policy, are earnest supporters of Judge Douglas."

Such support as this will be found to involve some little danger:—and we presume Judge Douglas would prefer to dispense with it. He and his friends must rely for their main strength at Charleston upon Northern votes; but if the *Register* succeeds in throwing any doubt upon his views concerning the Slave-trade, or the position he would take on the proposal to reopen it, he will not be strong enough in Convention to get home again. This is a question, moreover, on which the Southern Democracy will not be permitted to play fast and loose. If they intend to make the restoration of the Slave-trade a principle of their platform, they must avow it explicitly—nominate a candidate who is pledged to it, and get as many votes as they can. They have no right to hoodwink either section on so important a matter,—and the temper of the public mind in regard to it is such that they will find it quite impossible to do so. Neither Judge Douglas nor any other man in the Union can get a single electoral vote from any free State, if it can be made to appear even *probable* that he would aid or abet, directly or indirectly, the reopening of this traffic. What his chances would be of carrying Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland or Tennessee, the *Register* can probably guess quite as well as we can.

The Fourth Ward Reading-Room.—The Treasurer of the Fourth Ward Coffee and Reading-room anknowledges receipt of following donations:

Messrs. Bruff Brothers & Seaver	$25 00
Messrs. Mellus, Currier & Sherwood	25 00
Cash, W. S. G.	10 00
Cash, S. C. R.	1 00
Total	$61 00

S. R. COMSTOCK, Citizens' Bank.

Sept. 24, 1859.

This is a very good beginning. The donors of this $61 will have the satisfaction of knowing, if they will take a little pains to look into the matter, that it is wisely, judiciously and usefully bestowed. The great reason why young men fall into bad company and bad habits is, that they can find recreation and amusement nowhere else. They have at the outset no special fondness for bad society or bad rum;—they would greatly prefer good company and good coffee to either. But nobody provides any such means of amusement and relaxation. The "upper classes," having their operas and theatres and lectures and evening meetings for their own delectation, ignore all other classes,—and they are accordingly left to the chances and temptations of reading-rooms which are supported by the sale of liquor, and made mere gateways to all kinds of vice. The main attraction of the grog-shops which so abound in every street, is not their rum or their brandy:—it is their light and warmth,—their newspapers, and the fact that an hour which hangs heavily can be passed there pleasantly. Once there, they must drink,—for it is the admission fee to the place:—and in due time they acquire the *habit* of drinking and go rapidly on the downward road.

It ought to require but very little reflection to convince any one that the true remedy for this evil is to be found in establishing places equally attractive to the same class of persons and without their attendant evils. The Fourth Ward Coffee-room has been started on this principle, and its practical operation already vindicates the wisdom of the plan. We hope it will not fail for lack of friends.

Ericsson's Caloric Engine.—The appearance in our columns of an advertisement of Ericsson's *Caloric Engines* will probably recall to the minds of our readers the first experiment made with this new Motor, applied to ocean steam navigation in our harbor, some six or seven years ago. Few events of the kind have ever created greater interest in the public mind; but the failure of the Caloric steamer to meet the over-sanguine expectations of the inventor had very nearly driven the whole affair from the public recollection. The announcement in our sheet this morning will, however, show that whatever may have been the failure in a particular *application* of this new motive power, the invention itself has lost none of its interest or importance to the world at large.

It was certainly a rash proceeding on the part of Capt. Ericsson to attempt the first application of a new motor to the most difficult of all tasks—driving an enormous steamer across the ocean. It would, of course, be judged as a competitor with steam; and if it did not excel steam in that particular service, the hasty logic of the public would inevitably pronounce it a failure. So the result proved. It could not compete with steam for purposes of ocean navigation, and the inventor, instead of persisting in that attempt, wisely gave his attention to adapting it to a field large enough for any ambition, and in which there could not be a shadow of doubt of its immense superiority. For all uses where comparatively small power is required, it has achieved a successful and triumphant rivalry with steam, and bids fair, in due time, to completely supersede it. For pumping water, hoisting merchandise, driving printing presses, and small mills, and all other work in which three, five, or ten horse power only is required, the testimony of scores who have used it shows that it is far superior to any power hitherto brought into use. Its superior economy, and its perfect safety, combine to adapt it perfectly to the uses for which it is now offered to the public. The certificates which accompany the notice of Mr. Kitching—whose energy and perseverance in regard to this invention have been worthy of all praise—are very numerous and emphatic, and merit general attention.

Amusements.

Winter Garden.—The bill at this beautiful Theatre is still unchanged. For a thoroughly delightful entertainment of the dramatic sort, nothing can be better than Boucicault's adaptation of the "Cricket on the Hearth."

Laura Keene's.—There will be a revival here to-night of one of the most successful plays ever produced by Miss Keene, the "Sea of Ice." As a scenic spectacle, and as an acting play, it is equally good. The cast is very strong.

Niblo's Garden.—The Ravels enter on the last week of their engagement to-night, and play in some of their best pieces.

New Bowery.—A new play called "Garibaldi" will be produced here to-night, with all the resources of this brilliant establishment to make it successful.

Barnum's Museum.—"The Mysterious Stranger," and other pieces will be played here to-night.

Wood's Minstrels, No. 444 Broadway.—An entire change of programme will take place here to-night.

Musical.

Academy of Music.—The season at this house will be extended until Saturday next, with performances to-night of "Trovatore" (and Friday) night from Wednesday of other operas. Bad weather has somewhat interfered with the profitable business of the season, but in every artistic respect it has been eminently successful. This prolonging of the season is, therefore, peculiarly grateful, and should the weather prove good, must result advantageously in the very active management.

Mme. Bishop.—This artist will give a grand Concert to-morrow night at the Brooklyn Athenæum, assisted by several distinguished vocalists.

Concert.—Mrs. Mozart will give a grand Concert to-morrow night at Dodworth's.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN BROADWAY.

A Man Seriously Wounded—Arrest of the Perpetrator—Ante-Mortem Examination.

Shortly before 1 A. M., on Saturday, another shooting affair came off in Broadway, opposite the Brandreth House, within a couple of rods of the spot where Virginia Stewart was mortally wounded about two months since by Robert C. McDonald. The victim in this case was a young man named James Wilson, *alias* James Casey, and the person who fired the pistol was William H. Smith, a clerk in the wholesale drug establishment at the corner of Greenwich and Barclay streets, and he was arrested immediately after the commission of the act. From the statement of the prisoner and his friends it would seem that, at the hour named, Smith, accompanied by Philip Fitzsimmons and John Cole, who are also employed at the same store, had been spending the evening together, and were on their way home. As they were passing the Brandreth House, they observed six or eight men standing on the corner engaged in a low conversation, and a remark from one of the latter attracted the attention of Fitzsimmons, who turned round and looked at the group. Immediately one of the men approached him and wanted to know "what he was looking at." Without waiting a reply he struck Fitzsimmons a violent blow in the mouth. Smith came back to the assistance of his friend, and was set upon by the crowd, who struck him repeatedly about the head. Fearing for his life, he drew a revolver and fired, the shot taking effect in the stomach of Casey, one of the assailants. At this juncture Officer Crolius, of the Sixth Precinct, reached the scene of the affray, and observing Smith in the act of pocketing his pistol, took him into custody. Upon questioning the young man as to his reason for shooting, he replied that he did it in self-defence. The officer cried out several times "Is any one shot?" but no reply was made, and the party of men crossed and went up Broadway. Smith and Fitzsimmons were conducted to the Station-house and detained for the night. Upon returning to the place where the fighting occurred, the officer for some time could find no trace of those engaged therein. He finally learnt that a man had been shot, who, after having his wound examined by a doctor in Grand-street, near Elm, had been conveyed to the City Hospital. There he found the wounded man, under the care of Dr. Hull, suffering from a pistol-shot in the abdomen. The wound had been probed, but the ball could not be found. Three young men who had accompanied Casey to the Hospital were arrested by Officer Crolius, and taken to the Station-house. There they told the Sergeant that they knew nothing about the affair, and had no acquaintance with the wounded man. They were accordingly released. Smith, the prisoner, is represented to be a man of good character. He accounts for having the revolver in his possession by saying that his business keeps him frequently up late at night, and he bought the revolver a short time ago with the design of shooting a vicious dog which had attacked him several times as he was on his way home. The wounded man is recognized by the Police as a well-known thief, who has served a term in the State Prison for burglary. A week ago he was arrested by Detectives Farley and Eustace on suspicion of being engaged in the burglary at the clothing-store of Mr. Farnham in Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. He was not held on the charge, however, as the evidence against him was defective. Saturday morning, an *ante-mortem* inquest was held by Coroner Jackson, at which the following testimony was taken:

James Wilson, alias Casey, the injured man, deposed: Between twelve and one o'clock this morning, I was standing on the corner of Broadway and Canal-street, opposite the Brandreth House, conversing with a friend; a crowd came down Broadway hooting, quarreling and shouting; when they reached the corner, I noticed a big man and a little man engaged in fighting; the big man seemed to be getting the best of it, and he drew a pistol and fired at his antagonist, who attempted to get out of the way; I also attempted to get out of the way, but did not succeed, and was shot; I immediately went across the street and told a man that I had been wounded; he took me to a doctor's, on the corner of Grand and Elm-streets, and afterwards procured a carriage and conveyed me to the City Hospital; I never had any altercation with the man who shot me, nor did I have any acquaintance with him; I do not think that he intended to shoot me; at the time of the occurrence there were several blows, and hitting in every direction, but I did not participate in the fight; I reside at No. 67 Wooster-street and am a shipcarpenter by occupation.

Philip Fitzsimmons deposed: I reside at No. 321 Greenwich-street; last night about 12 o'clock Henry Smith, John Cole and myself, as we approached the corner of Canal-street, saw a crowd of young men standing there in front of the Brandreth House, muttering something to themselves; my friends were a little in advance of me as we passed them, and I hearing a hoot from the group, turned round to look at them; one of the men immediately struck me a blow on the chin; I called out to Smith, the man still assaulting me, to come to my assistance, while I endeavored to defend myself with my umbrella; the next I knew was that Smith was in charge of an officer; I cannot swear that Smith shot the man, nor can I swear that Smith was struck by either of the parties; I cannot divine the object of the attack; I recognize the wounded man as being one of the party who attacked us.

George C. Crolius, policeman of the Sixth Ward, deposed: I was attracted by fighting on the corner of Canal-street and Broadway, and on going towards the belligerents, I observed the prisoner fire a pistol; he was in the act of putting it in his pocket as I approached him; I arrested him, and inquired what he fired the pistol for? he replied that he did it in his own defence; I called out several times to know if any one was shot; no answer was given and the men crossed over and went up Broadway; I took Smith and his companion, Fitzsimmons, to the Station-house, and returned to the scene of the affray; there I first learned that a man had been shot, and had been taken to the City Hospital; I went there and found the wounded man and three of his friends at his bedside; these I arrested, but they denied that they knew Casey at all; they were discharged from custody; this morning I went to the Hospital and saw Casey, and asked him why his friends did not come to see him? he replied, those were his friends whom I arrested last night; one of them I knew to be a pickpocket.

Upon this testimony the Jury rendered the following singular verdict:

"James Wilson *alias* Casey came to his wounding by a pistol-shot, fired by some person or persons unknown."

Smith was held in $2,000 bail to await any other action of the Grand Jury. Fitzsimmons was held in $500 as a witness.

Casey yesterday appeared to be in a comfortable condition, feeling but little pain from his injury. The location of the ball has not yet been discovered, however, and but slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES YESTERDAY.

Confirmation at the Catholic Church at Yorkville—Sermon by Archbishop Hughes.

An interesting ceremony occurred, yesterday, at the Catholic Church in Yorkville, of which the Rev. Father Quarters is pastor, with the Rev. Robert Byrne as assistant. At the early Mass, which was celebrated by Archbishop Hughes, some four hundred children, who had been prepared for the reception of the sacrament of Confirmation by the laborious pastor and his collaborateur, partook of the Eucharist, which was administered by the Archbishop, aided by his Secretary, the Rev. Mr. McNierney. The girls were habited in white dresses, and wore white veils; the boys were distinguished by white rosettes and silver medals

There were a number of clergymen present—among them the Very Rev. Mr. Kundig, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Wisconsin. It is a fact worthy of notice that among the adults confirmed were sixteen persons who had abandoned Protestantism. Before the act of Confirmation had been performed, the Archbishop addressed the assemblage in an instructive discourse, which, as his health has been none of the best of late, was necessarily brief. The last Mass was celebrated by Father McNierney, and the Archbishop, just before the second Gospel, preached. His sermon was based on the Scripture narrative of the blind man, who, having besought the Saviour to restore his sight, was instantly cured, Christ declaring that his faith had made him whole. Though the church was filled to excess, there being, besides the congregation proper, many Protestants in attendance, the utmost order prevailed. This was due in no small measure to the advisory committee of which Dr. Downing, Capt. Toumey, Dr. Hassell, Mr. Magennis, Mr. McCarty, Mr. Reed, and Mr. Brennan, are efficient and most courteous members.

The Revival in Ireland.

THE REV. DR. EDGAR AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

The announcement that the Rev. Dr. Edgar, the senior member of the Presbyterian delegation from Ireland, would preach at the Cooper Institute yesterday morning, attracted a numerous audience. There were of the Protestant Irish people also present.

The Rev. Dr. Edgar began by stating that the last Summer throughout Ireland was very dry, the earth was parched and thirsty, and in place, his usual rounds among the cottages of the people he found the crops languishing; and a general fear prevailing among the husbandmen that the potatoes were entirely destroyed. But God, in his good time, granted us an abundant rain in answer to the prayers of the people, the crops revived and promised an abundant harvest. Was it strange that God should act in the spiritual as in the natural world? Ireland had long been dead under the withering power of a spiritual drouth, which had paralyzed her moral power, and consumed every green and hopeful promise, but now God had in a wonderful manner distinguished his country by the pouring out of his spirit, and the northeast portion of Ireland, in particular, had become as the garden of the Lord—the desert was made to bud and blossom as the rose.

Among the effects of the revival he mentioned the following: an astonishing desire to hear preaching; a desire for mental improvement, which was manifested in the reading of tracts, many of which were distributed by the London Tract Society, and of books, whenever they could be procured. The sale of books had marvelously increased, an increased earnestness in prayer—people rising at night, and retiring to the fields and groves to engage in devotion; and in attention to family worship, which had everywhere become general. The work was characterised by an absence of all fanaticism, and by the quiet and orderly conduct of the people. The speaker then referred to the great progress which had been made in the establishment of schools and churches among the Catholic population of Connaught. Where there were formerly only six poor congregations, there were now forty-two. Four meeting-houses had been erected in the wilds of Connaught, and schools and missions established which were producing these encouraging fruits. It was to sustain these missionary operations among the Catholic portion of the people that he made his appeal for aid.

A collection was taken up, and the services were concluded by singing the Doxology. Dr. Edgar preached in the Rev. Mr. Blair's Church in the afternoon, and in the Houston-street Church in the evening to large congregations.

DISCOURSES OF REV. MR. WILSON.

The Rev. Mr. David Wilson, A. M., preached in the morning at the Rev. Dr. Adams' Church, before a very large congregation. His text was, "For now we see through a glass, darkly; but then face to face: now I know in part; but then shall I know even as also I am known." I Cor., xiii, 21. The sermon concluded, Mr. Wilson told the congregation something about the object which brought him and his companions to this country, and related a number of interesting incidents illustrating the progress of the revival in Ireland.

In the afternoon, another large congregation assembled to hear the Rev. Mr. Wilson at the Cooper Institute. He told what aid they needed, and the congregation responded liberally when the collection was taken up.

The Rev. Mr. Scott, an Episcopalian missionary just returned from Africa, and others, made a few remarks with regard to the objects of the Irish deputation, and the congregation was dismissed with a benediction.

The Rev. Mr. Wilson preached again in the evening at the First Reformed Presbyterian (the Rev. Dr. McLeod's) Church, No. 67 Twelfth-street, and here also a large assemblage listened to him. The reverend gentleman concluded with another appeal for aid, similar to those put forth in the morning and in the afternoon.

SERMONS BY THE REV. MR. DILL.

The Rev. Mr. Dill, of the Irish Delegation, delivered a discourse yesterday morning in the Scotch Presbyterian Church (Dr. McElroy's) in Fourteenth-street. There was a very large attendance, and the audience listened attentively and with interest to the Reverend gentleman's account of the progress of the revival in the north and west of Ireland. He spoke mainly of the evidences of reformation among those and near to Ballymena, the field of his own labors. There the "Monster Prayer-meetings" are the peculiar feature, and while speaking of them he gave some interesting accounts of conversions of those who had before led profane lives. In the afternoon he preached in Dr. Thompson's Church, and in the evening in the Presbyterian Church (the Rev. A. Clement's) in Twenty-eighth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. His appeals for aid were liberally responded to.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Cattle Show.—Wet and muddy as the grounds were on Saturday, there was a pretty fair gathering of visitors in Hamilton Park to the Cattle Show. The list of premiums was announced, justifying the judgment we have already set down in the Times. J. and A. Bathgate's famous *Mango* took the $25 prize as the best thoroughbred stallion. The $25 premium for the best brood mare and colt was awarded to the same exhibitors. Mr. Bowne's *Toronto Chief* took the first premium for horses for all work. Mr. M. C. Lane took the $20 cup for the best pair of matched horses. B. M. Whitlock took the $10 cup for the best pair of working mules, and the $15 cup for the best roadster. Robert Wilkinson was awarded $25 for the best native bull—a two-year old. George Hartshorn took the five premiums for Hereford cows and heifers and bulls. Wm. Watson took fifteen premiums for Ayrshires, all that were offered except a $20 cup, which went to Thos. Richardson for the best cow of that breed. [illegible] John Haver, Wm. Watson and Superintendent Kriesel took premiums

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DRESSING FOR THE HAIR,
and an indispensable article for the toilet. It is easily applied, and will not stain the finest linen.
It not only cleanses the hair and skin, but causes the hair to curl, and disposes it, however harsh and coarse, to remain in any desirable position or form. By its use the hair becomes soft and silky, and obtains that glossy and natural appearance so much desired.
It will remove and prevent Scurf, Dandruff, and all unnatural perspiration of the head, and by its invigorating action on the skin and the roots of the hair, will prevent the hair from falling out, and in a short time when used with the
RESTORER,
when the baldness is not hereditary, restore the hair.
Mothers will find Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S Zylobalsamum a superior dressing for children's hair.
After having given it a trial, every one is certain to recommend it.
It is the best and cheapest article of the kind now offered to the public, although not so low in price.
The fact that many persons from Europe, and also many Americans, who have visited Europe, and who have tried all the articles there for preserving and dressing the hair, pronounce these superior to them all in every respect.
It does not soil or stain. Sold by all the principal wholesale and retail merchants in the United States, Cuba, or Canada.
DEPOT, NO. 355 BROOME-ST., NEW-YORK,
where address all letters and inquiries.
Some dealers try to sell articles instead of this, on which they make more profit. Write to depôt for circular, terms and information. Genuine is signed *Mrs. S. A. Allen*, written in ink. Beware of counterfeits.
See next issue of this Paper for more information, or send to Depôt for Circular.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE large SEMI-ANNUAL SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, and RUBBERS, by H. WILSON, Auctioneer, at the store of A. D. GALE, No. 49 Dey-st., which comes off on TUESDAY, Sept. 27, at 10 o'clock, A. M., comprising about 1,000 cases of prime and seasonable Goods.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.
ERICSSON'S
CALORIC ENGINE.
GENERAL AGENCY AND DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
CALORIC ENGINES,
NO. 164 DUANE-ST., CORNER OF HUDSON,
NEW-YORK.
JOHN B. KITCHING.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.

This motor may be confidently pronounced one of the greatest boons which the ingenuity of man has ever bestowed upon his race.

From the earliest ages the unreliable and fluctuating powers of wind and water have been employed as motive agents. Recently the more certain but dangerous power of steam has been brought to labor for man.

But now for the first time the common atmosphere is practically employed in doing human drudgery, and in saving the sinews, limbs and lives of the toiling millions. It is made to operate, a harmless, controllable, certain and universal motor.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE is no longer a subject of experiment, but exists as a perfect practical machine, daily at work in numerous and diversified uses with undeviating success.

I. Within the limits claimed for the Motor, its power is certain, uniform and entirely sufficient.

II. The machine is not attended with the numerous perils that attach to the Steam-Engine, and make it so uncomfortable and dangerous a servant, but on the contrary it is absolutely free from danger.

III. It requires no engineering supervision. Any person may take charge of it, or it may be kept in action by a few minutes' attention of the workman who is using its power.

IV. It consumes a very small amount of fuel, say 33 per. cent. of the Steam-Engine, and requires no water.

V. Does not raise the rate of Insurance.

It is employed for working printing presses, hoisting gear for warehouses, docks and slips; mills of various descriptions; pumps of all kinds, from those used in raising water in houses for domestic use, and those employed at railway stations, mines and for pumping ships; also, for purposes of irrigation, and supplying villages with water. It has been tested with perfectly satisfactory results in the propulsion of boats and pleasure yachts, and is adapted to the supply of power for the various operations of farms and plantations, and for numerous mechanical employments.

Coppersmiths, workers in all the metals, and workers in all the forms of human industry, will find that the fuel which warms their workshops, or cooks their food, may at the same time perform labor for them in the most efficient manner, by being made to actuate a Caloric Engine.

Indeed, this engine is of universal application, wherever a limited, economical, safe, independent and self-managed motive power is desired.

UPWARDS OF TWO HUNDRED ENGINES have already been constructed, with cylinders of eight, twelve, eighteen, twenty-four, and thirty-two inches diameter, the power in every instance increasing proportionally with the size.

CALORIC ENGINES IN USE.

Among the Caloric Engines in use, we are permitted to refer to the following, viz.:

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.'s BANK.
THE METROPOLITAN BANK.
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.
THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—each a 12-inch Engine, used for pumping.

T. W. STRONG, Job Printer and Proprietor of the *Yankee Notions* Newspaper, 24-inch Engine, used for working his presses; requiring about 5-horse power, and consumes 80 pounds of coal per day.

ALEX. SHAW'S Wire Establishment, No. 194 27th-st., 12-inch Engine, for working his machinery.

C. C. SHELLEY, Job Printer, No. 68 Barclay-st., 13-inch Engine, working his presses.

FITCHBURG RAILROAD CO., Boston, 18-inch Engine for pumping at Waltham Station. This engine, which has displaced a steam engine rated at 7-horse power, draws water from a pond 450 feet distant, and fills the reservoir at the station in one hour and ten minutes, the time occupied by the steam engine in doing the same work having been two and a quarter hours. They have also an engine at South Groton Station.

JOHN ANDERSON, Esq., 8-inch Engine, used for pumping, at his residence in Madison-av. and 38th-st.

JAS. H. STIMPSON, Esq., Baltimore, 24-inch Engine, used for driving machinery, and also 12-inch Engine, for pumping.

B. B. NOSTRAND, Esq., Nostrand House, Sands' Point 12-inch, for pumping.

J. A. RONALDS, Esq., Pelham, in the Caloric paddle-wheel yacht named CALORIC, two cylinders of 18 inches each, in a boat of 50 feet in length.

The paddle-wheel yacht MARIE LOUISE, a boat of 36 feet in length, one Engine of 18-inch cylinder. This boat ran 60 miles up the Hudson River, at an average speed of 7 miles per hour, on 1 bushel of coal.

[Both these yachts have been navigating the Hudson during the last Summer, where they attracted great attention.]

A beautiful propeller yacht, 70 feet long, has just been finished for G. L. RONALDS, Esq., with a pair of 32-inch Engines and 3½-foot propeller. Her performance is highly satisfactory.

FRENCH & WHEAT, No. 18 Ann-st., a 24-inch Engine, for driving their printing-presses.

JOHN STEWARD'S, Jr., warehouse and storage, No. 15 State-st., for driving hoisting machines.

PATTERSON, ship-builder, Greenpoint, 24-inch Engine, for driving machinery for making ships' trenails.

Messrs. WASHBURN, Worcester, Mass., a 12-inch Engine, for driving a pump and light machinery, and a blower.

Messrs. CANBY BROS., Philadelphia, a 12-inch Engine, for pumping.

Messrs. TIFFANY & Co., No. 550 Broadway, a 12-inch Engine, for pumping.

J. R. CHEEVES, Esq., Savannah, 12-inch and double 24-inch Engines, for pumping and other uses on his plantation.

Messrs. PORTER & TOBIN, Baltimore, an 18-inch Engine, for driving their printing presses.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, an 18-inch Engine, at the Rome Station, for pumping water.

Messrs. ANGEL & Co., Packers, No. 188 Chambers-st., a 24-inch Engine, to drive their hydraulic pumps.

C. F. HALL, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio, a 24-inch Engine, for driving printing presses.

GEORGE W. SLEEPER, Esq., Providence, an 18-inch Engine, for driving a large coffee roaster and mill.

DR. SMITH, Homœopathic Pharmacy, No. 484 Broadway, an 18-inch Engine, for driving sugar mills and his varied machinery.

DR. WM. B. MOFFAT, Moffat's Buildings, corner of Broadway and Worth-st., a 12-inch, for pumping water.

C. H. LILIENTHAL, Esq., a 12-inch Engine, for pumping water at his country seat at Yonkers.

R. W. MONTGOMERY, Esq., a 12-inch, for pumping water at his country seat, High Cottage, Westchester county.

GEORGE LEWIS, Jr., Esq., at Washington Heights, an 8-inch Engine, for pumping.

WM. H. TOWNSEND, Esq., an 8-inch Engine, for pumping, at his country seat at Tarrytown, N. Y.

NEW-YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM, an 18-inch Engine, for pumping.

F. E. WEBB & Co., a 24-inch Engine, for driving machinery for making printers' materials.

KING & BROWN, an 18-inch Engine, for driving skirt-making machinery.

JOSHUA HENRY, an 8-inch Engine, for pumping in house in 6th-av.

PEASANT BRO., six Engines, for various purposes in the Island of Cuba.

J. E. WHARTON, a 24-inch Engine, for Brooklyn *Daily Tyronscript.*

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD, two 18-inch Engines, for pumping.

CHARTERS & BRO., a 24-inch Engine, for driving lathes, &c.

HOLLEDAY & NICHOLS, a 24-inch Engine, for use in their brass foundry.

WHITMAN & LAWRENCE, an 18-inch Engine, to drive machinery in tobacco factory.

M. KEEPER & Co., Chambersburg, Penn., a 24-inch Engine, for driving printing presses.

JEFFERS & BRO., No. 181 Broadway, a 24-inch Engine, for driving machinery.

D. DEVLIN, a 12-inch Engine, for pumping at country seat.

JOHN A. HALL, a 24-inch Engine for driving skirt-making machinery.

G. A. SMITH, an 8-inch Engine, for pumping at country seat.

D. E. CLARK & Co., an 18-inch Engine, for driving printing presses in bag factory.

SHIP UNDERWRITER, a 24-inch Engine, for pumping, hoisting, &c.

SHIP WILD PIGEON, a 24-inch Engine, for pumping, hoisting, &c.

GEORGE S. CASE, Skaneateles, a 24-inch Engine, for propelling yacht.

W. H. HAGAR, No. 56 Gold-st., New-York, an 18-inch Engine, for driving printing presses.

UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, a 12-inch Engine, for pumping.

The Hon. J. F. KUNKLE, Frederick, Md., a 24-inch Engine, for pumping in mines.

DEMING JARVIS, Boston, "Twin" 24-inch Engine, for driving glass cutting machinery.

J. ANTHONY, Sacramento, Cal., a "Twin" 24-inch Engine, for driving printing presses.

STIMPSON & NEILSON, a 24-inch Engine, for use in a pottery.

J. P. DEFREEZ, Indianapolis, an 18-inch Engine, for driving printing presses.

J. R. CHEEVES, Savannah, double 24-inch Engine, for propelling yacht.

DANIEL LOVEJOY, New-York, an 18-inch Engine, for driving buzz saw, &c.

Messrs. CANN & DUNN, Silver-ware Manufacturers, No. 112 Greene-st., 24-inch Engine, for moving machinery.

NEW-YORK DAY BOOK, No. 40 Ann-st., 24-inch, for driving presses,

S. M. MEAD'S stores, Nos. 26, 28 and 30 Pearl-st., double 32-inch, for hoisting at four hatches.

TREDWELL & FALL, No. 48 Fulton-st., 24-inch, running various agricultural machines, corn mill, &c.

G. J. BUSSE, Duane-st., 24-inch, for running skirt-making machinery.

J. N. HOLLISTER, Esq., pumping, house in Madison-av.

TRUNDULL & GREE, Northampton, 18-inch, for printing presses.

H. C. LEE, No. 514 Broadway, 12-inch, for driving knitting machine.

PRINTERS' ENGINES.
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The following are only a few of the notices from parties using the Caloric Engine which have appeared in various papers within the past few months:

From the Mercantile Advertiser, Schenectady, Dec. 23, 1858.
TO PRINTERS.

"This paper is printed on a single medium Adams press driven by a twelve-inch Ericsson Caloric Engine. The first side was printed at a speed averaging 750 impressions per hour. The engine consumed during the whole length of time it was fired up (five and a half hours,) fourteen pounds of anthracite coal, costing 3½ cents, at the rate of $5 per 2,000 pounds. There is a saving of at least 66 per cent. in the quantity and cost of fuel for a Caloric over that of a steam engine. By the use of these engines all danger from explosion is avoided—no water being used, and there is no occasion for an engineer, as they only require to be fed with fuel in the manner of an ordinary stove; among other advantages, besides the cheapness of cost in running them, is that of heating the room in cold weather (by taking up cold and ejecting heated air,) and that of causing no additional rate of insurance."

From the Baltimore Price Current, Dec. 18, 1858.
THE NEW MOTOR, CALORIC, APPLIED TO PRINTING.

"The learned and curious in the mech anicarts have now an opportunity of examining in Baltimore the practical operation of the new Motor, Ericsson's Caloric Engine, at the *Price Current* printing office, No. 77 Baltimore-st., two doors east of Tripoleit's-alley.

This engine was built in New-York, under the immediate direction of Mr. Ericsson, and is of about 2½ horse-power. The fly-wheel (size five feet diameter) makes 45 revolutions a minute, and a new Hoe Cylinder Press is made to work 1,200 to 1,500 impressions an hour. The engine will also run two smaller sized presses, and have power to spare. Only one bushel of coal per day is consumed; a mere child can get up the heat and manage the engine, which is no more dangerous than a common stove; no water whatever is required; and the entire space which it occupies is only seven feet by four. The heat from the engine would keep comfortable a large public hall.

We invite all our friends and the public to call and see the new Motor, when we will be happy to wait upon them and receive their orders for any description of neat and beautiful printing."

From the Cincinnati Penny Press.

The *Daily Press* is continually in reception of letters from Northern, Western, Southern and some Eastern States, making inquiries relative to our great Ericsson. Over one hundred letters are thus answered: Diameter of cylinder..24 in. Weight of engine..1½ tons. Power of engine.....5-horse. Composed of iron and brass. Motive Power.....hot air. Engine occupies..6 ft. and 2 Fuel.....coal, coke or wood. Use of engine to drive Hoe's double-cylinder press; usual number (per hour) of impressions of *Daily Press*, 3,600; often run off full 4,500; cost of fuel per hour, one cent. We employ only the complement of hands necessary for the press. Nominally, "the engine takes care of itself!" The saving to our pocket of "caloric" over steam is three dollars per day. We believe the day is fast approaching when these engines will be universally used. What a blessing to the world! No more explosions!

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1859.

JNO. B. KITCHING, Esq., *Agent for Ericsson's Caloric Engine, No. 538 Broadway:*

DEAR SIR: Last Spring I purchased from you one of the twenty-four-inch cylinder engines (the largest size you then had) to drive my three small presses, at No. 98 Nassau-st., which you guaranteed the engine to do. Finding it did the work stipulated with great ease, I was induced to bring my Adams press from Ann-st., where we have steam power, and put that also upon the Caloric. This, too, was driven so handsomely that I determined to remove my large *Yankee Notions* press also on the same premises, and make the little Caloric print the *Yankee Notions*, which it would do by throwing off the other, although at the time you remonstrated against it, saying, "the engine could not drive it." However, I proved it could do more than you claimed for it, and have had the great satisfaction of doing all my work with this engine ever since; yet I have known that the engine was over-taxed, as no engine ought to be. I feel pleased to verify your assurances to me as to the economy in fuel, having run the engine upon one bushel of coal per day. The porter of our store has been the engineer. Having understood that you have some engines nearly finished, of considerable more power than the one I have, you will please consider this as an order for one of them, and I shall be glad to learn at what time you can probably furnish it. Yours, &c.,
THOS. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1859.

MR. KITCHING—*Dear Sir:* I have bnd in use one of your Caloric Engines (an 18-inch) for four months, and the satisfaction it has given induces me to send you the following, as a matter of justice, and for the information of those who may be in doubt.

The engine drives two presses—a Hoe Cylinder and a Gordon Alligator (large size)—at the rate of from 10,000 to 12,000 impressions a day, each press with perfect ease, and at an expense of from 20 to 25 cents—coal, wood, oil, &c., included—for each day. It requires no engineering attendance, one of my smallest boys acting to it. It is perfectly safe, and does not raise the rate of insurance, and I think I can safely assert, will pay for itself in one year.

What makes me feel more satisfied in regard to its success, is my having purchased it in defiance of the repeated dissuasions of those who pretended to know in regard to its merit, and who prophesied nothing but failure. But my experience thus far has proved that the only failure has been in their predictions.

Yours truly, C. C. SHELLEY, No. 68 Barclay-st.

SCHENECTADY, Jan. 28, 1859.

MESSRS. CLUTE BROTHERS—*Dear Sirs:* I was so well satisfied with the operation of the 12-inch Ericsson Caloric Engine which you put up my printing office a few weeks since, that I have no hesitation to recommend that kind of motive power for printing operations. When the great economy in cost of fuel and attendance on the engine is taken into consideration, alone should induce its use; but, besides economy in these particulars, there should also be taken into consideration the advantage derived from the escape heat in cold weather, (which can be carried off in warm weather,) and the avoidance of extra insurance, which are additional inducements to its use.

I will add, that there is no difficulty in obtaining the requisite amount of steadiness of speed. To particularize, I will also add, that the quantity of coal consumed, for the greatest length of time I have used the engine, was fourteen pounds of anthracite coal in five and a half hours, by which an Adams press was run at the average speed of 750 impressions per hour; at one time, during the experiments, a speed of fifteen to seventeen impressions per minute was obtained, which, as all printers know, is too great for a press of that description. The experiments were made with temporary and very imperfect fixtures and connections.

Yours, truly, S. S. RIGGS.

PRICE CURRENT OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Feb. 5, 1859.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your note as to how our engine works, it affords us much pleasure to say that it answers our purpose, so far, very well. We have been running it the past two months, attached to one of Hoe's medium cylinder presses, and a Ruggles' card press; and the quantity of work performed by it is fully 1,000 impressions per hour, and at times as much as 1,200 to 1,300. The quantity of a full day's consumption of coal, weighed, proved 55½ pounds, being, at $5 25 per ton, the price paid, about *thirteen cents* per day; and the attention required was given by one of the boys in the office. These facts we cordially give you, and would add that our experience warrants us in recommending your engine for all similar work.

Yours, respectfully J. B. ROSE & CO.
To JOHN B. KITCHING, Esq., N. Y.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1859.

MR. J. B. KITCHING—*Dear Sir:* We have been running for the last five weeks one of the 24-inch cylinder Caloric Engines, Ericsson's Patent. During that time it has worked to our entire satisfaction. We have not been obliged to stop an hour for repairs, or any other cause. As near as we can judge, without actual weight of the coal, we burn 80 pounds to the day of ten hours, during which time we have run off 100 tokens of press work on two presses. We employ a boy of about 16 years to take charge of the engine, which he does, besides attending to other duties, about one-fourth of his time only being required for the engine. Any further items which you may wish to have with regard to the running of the engine, we shall be pleased to furnish you with at any future time. Respectfully yours,
FRENCH & WHEAT, Printers, No. 18 Ann-st.

CINCINNATI, March 2, 1859.

MR. JOHN B. KITCHING—*Dear Sir:* To-day your boy, Lennon, returns to New-York. He has done well. He leaves the engine in most complete running order. In fact, the "Ericsson" has shown itself to be a most perfect Motor from the first—not a fault either in the construction or power has been developed.

The engine does better than even my most sanguine expectations. You did not tell me all. It does not require the amount of fuel you represented. To run my engine, which propels a double cylinder Hoe press, for four hours, (astonishing as it is,) requires but one peck of pine coke, costing six cents per bushel. Three thousand impressions of the *Daily Press* are thrown off per hour. The engine would drive at least two other presses of equal size and capacity.

Thousands have seen the engine, and all greatly wonder at it. I will write to you in a few days.

C. F. HALL.

Extract from C. F. Hall's letter of May 30, 1859.

The Caloric Engine continues working just as well as ever, and *that*, you know, is *first-rate*. It has not cost me one cent yet, to keep it in repairs. I know it to be one of the greatest inventions of the age.

From the Ogdensburgh (St. Lawrence) Democrat.

PRINTING!—PRINTING!—CALORIC IS CHEAPER THAN STEAM!

Having recently added to our Job Office a large amount of new type, a new press, and a Caloric Engine, which we can run at a cost of twenty cents per day, we have unsurpassed facilities for doing all kinds of book and job work cheap, fast and well.

IT WORKS LIKE A CHARM.

We are proud to be the pioneers in introducing this new motive power into this section of the country, and we believe that in a very few years it will to a great extent supercede steam for light stationary engines. Its great economy, safety and simplicity, are arguments in its favor, strong and powerful. We can run our engine for *twenty cents a day*, it cannot explode, and as our motive power is *hot air*, we shall have no trouble about frozen pipes or a scarcity of water.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1859.

MR. JOHN B. KITCHING—*Sir:* The 18-inch Caloric Engine, lately purchased of you, I think I have fairly tested, and it has exceeded my utmost expectations. I was fearful at first of its not having sufficient power to carry one of Hoe's double medium cylinder presses (for which it was purchased,) but I find that it works to a charm, and, I think, would carry two of them with ease. There is no fear of a "blow up," no need of an engineer, as a boy can tend it; and as for expense in coal, it does not require any more than would keep an ordinary stove. You are at perfect liberty to make use of this note, as applied to the printing business.

Yours, etc., W. H. HAGAR.
Job Printer, No. 56 Gold-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK COIN

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 38th-st.,
near 5th-av.

Mrs. WILLIAMS will reopen her School on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,

NO. 16 GRAMERCY-PARK,
EAST 20TH-ST.,

Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

MR. ERNEST PERRING,
PROFESSOR OF SINGING AND PIANO-FORTE.

Mr. ERNEST PERRING having decided to make New-York City his permanent residence, begs to acquaint the public, his friends, and pupils, that he will give instructions in the art of Singing and Piano-Forte. Applications for terms, etc., to be made at Messrs. CHICKERING'S, corner of Broadway and 4th-st.; also at Messrs. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York,
Offers Board and Tuition for $120 per year.
Term opens Sept. 15.
Male and Female.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFTS
Will reopen their
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.,
On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S
FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN
No. 48 East 24th-st.,
Will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fifteen teachers are attached to the establishment; German and Spanish taught. The French is the language of the school. There is a primary department.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,

No. 806 Broadway, RICHARD P. JENKS, Principal.

This School will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars, with reference and terms, may be had at the bookstore of Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or of Mesarn & Philes, No. 56 Cedar-st.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
(with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

MURRAY HALL.
THE REV. J. J. ELMENDORF'S SCHOOL
for young ladies, No. 101 West 36th-st., New-York.
Ninth session begins on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL,
NEW-YORK.

The next term of this Institution will commence on the 3d of October, and terminate on the 16th of May next, at the Law School Building, No. 37 Lafayette-place, under the direction of Prof. THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL. D.

In addition to the usual branches of legal study, courses of lectures will be given in Political Science and in Moral Philosophy, by Professors LIEBER and NAIRNE, of Columbia College, with other lectures on legal subjects by eminent jurists of the City and State of New-York, and also a course on Medical Jurisprudence.

Terms of admission to all the lectures, $75 for the year.

Four yearly prizes of $250, of $200, of $150, and of $100, will be awarded to the four students of the greatest proficiency.

Full particulars may be obtained on application to the President of the College, CHARLES KING, LL.D., or to Prof. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place, or to either of the undersigned members of the Law School Committee of the Trustees of the College:

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
HAMILTON EISH,
GOUVERNEUR M. OGDEN,
GEORGE T. STRONG,
WILLIAM BETTS.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 30 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel. This school, under the direction of Mlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15. Mlle. Rostan is grateful for the encouragement given by her friends and patrons, which has enabled her to make valuable additions to the library and important improvements in the accommodations for her pupils, and she hopes that parents confiding their daughters to her care will find no effort is spared to give them a thorough finished education. The young ladies residing in the family shall enjoy the best opportunities for the acquisition of a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages, and will share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st. Circulars sent if desired.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and patrons that, having removed from No. 61 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies in the new and commodious establishment, No. 250 Madison-av., Murray Hill, second house north of 39th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the city. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use. Her school circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. M. Havens, Esq., No. 11 Nassau-st.; and at the book-stores of Messrs. Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway, and Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.

N. B.—A stage is provided for day scholars residing at a distance from the school.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., will reopen on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims and practical life of the school may be learned from the prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL,
No. 23 East 31st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 15. Pupils prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L.I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage offered in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages, it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park, is perfectly secluded. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams', No. 353 Broadway.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 800 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Brown's, No. 609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia; No. 163 ; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. W. Bose, No. 68 Cedar-st., and of S. P. York, No. 79 Murray-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 20th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. Clark, Austin & Smith, No. 2 Park-row; T. J. Crowen, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 262 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON, Teacher, commences Sept. 5. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at Carter's bookstore, No. 680 Broadway, or after Aug. 20 at the school.

MRS. O'KILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th Sept., at Nos. 9 and 10 Clinton-place. Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of Sept., to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for boys, No. 11 West 27th-st.—The twenty-sixth year begins Sept. 12. The number of scholars is limited to twenty-five in each department. The course of instruction is systematic, thorough and efficient. Circulars at the bookstores or at No. 62 East 33d-st.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—Boarding and Day School, No. 283 Clinton-st., opens on Wednesday, Sept. 14. A first-class school—Professors in every department. Circulars may be had at the institution. A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 460 West 36d-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway, reopens on Tuesday, Sept. 13. Two departments, each under the exclusive charge of one of the Principals.
JOHN ARRELL. JOHN GOSMAN.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL—AN English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on Monday, September 12, at Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square.
P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

$32 50—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Parties of W. Sandford, Esq., No. 239 Water-st., or the Rev. E. J. Fox, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School Monday, Sept. 19.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—E. R. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars address the Principal.

LYON & KARGE'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 226 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., an English, Classical, French and German School, reopens Sept. 12.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its fourteenth year on Monday, Sept. 6.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West 23d-st., near 6th-av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

MISS MORSE'S FRENCH SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1,076 Broadway, opens Sept. 12.

INSTRUCTION.

TO TEACHERS
AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.
IVISON & PHINNEY, NEW-YORK,
WILL PUBLISH, OCT. 1,
and will send gratis and prepaid, on application, their
NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE,
(172 pages 8vo.)
of the
AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES.
including the most approved and late initial and higher Books in Spelling, Reading, Arithmetic, Mathematics, History, Geography, Writing, Music, Language, Chemistry, Philosophy, Botany, Geology, &c., making over 100 volumes of choice progressive
SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS.
THE EDUCATIONAL NEWS (quarterly) sent free to teachers. No. 4 just issued.
Specimen copies of Books to Teachers, and first supplies for Classes on very liberal terms.
TEACHERS' FREE READING-ROOM,
with American and European Educational Journals, &c., open during business hours.
IVISON & PHINNEY.
Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., New-York.

MRS. MEARS-BURKHARDT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
NOS. 22 AND 20 WEST FIFTEENTH-ST.,
Below 5th-av., New-York.
REOPENS ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.

Mrs. MEARS-BURKHARDT will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 5.

Circulars may be obtained on application as above, as also at the bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and the music store of C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.

"JOHNSON'S PHILOSOPHICAL CHARTS."
"A perfect substitute for apparatus."—Prof. SILLIMAN. The Charts perfectly illustrate the principles of Natural Science. Price, for set of ten large Charts with key, $12. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.,
No. 346 Broadway.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year.
R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

McELLIGOTT'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
NO. 15 EAST 31ST-ST.,
BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.
FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPT. 12.

THE REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD, having removed to the beautiful village of Flushing, beg to announce that they are prepared to receive into their family eight young ladies, to be educated in the best manner, with and as their own children, sharing in all the privileges of a pleasant home and the refined associations of literary society. The house and grounds are among the most attractive of this lovely and healthful region. Address the Rev. H. D. WARD, or the Rev. L. CARPENTER SMITH, Rector of St. George's Church, Flushing, N. Y.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE & DE LASSALLE'S French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, between 6th and 6th avs. To insure a thorough French education, new scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The majority of the boys belong to the best French families. The English branches are taught by two English professors. The Junior Department is under the care of Madame LESPINASSE.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Under the care of Rev. Dr. RICHARDS & SONS, assisted by Werner Bjerg, Esq., late instructor in the Government School of Denmark. A teacher provided for every nine pupils. This is an English, French, German and Classical Boarding-school, on moderate terms. Boys fitted for college or business. For circulars address the Principals, or R. A. Watkinson, Esq., Law Office, No. 20 Nassau-st.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 346 BROADWAY. Schools supplied with competent teachers, and parents with school circulars (gratuitously.) References: Faculty Amherst College, Dr. Lowell Mason, Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, Wm. Hall & Sons. Wanted—A French lady to teach music and French; salary $100. Also, a lady to teach music, English, and French. Apply, personally, SMITH, WOODMAN & CO

A GERMAN LADY, OF MUCH EXPERIENCE in teaching, and who has resided for a number of years in Paris and London, wishes to give instruction in the German, French, English, and Italian languages; best references can be given. Address, L. E., No. 8 Livingston-place, between 16th and 16th st., near 2d-av., or apply personally from 1 to 3 o'clock.

A STIFF, TREMBLING HANDWRITING changed to ease and elegance by DOLBEAR'S system of hand-training. Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 809 Broadway, will form cheap classes this day and evening. Ladies, $12; gentlemen, $5. Bad writers, who have learned in any other systems, will be guaranteed. Book-keeping, $10.

GERMAN LANGUAGE.—THOROUGH INstruction in the German language given after an easy and pleasant method, to beginners as well as to those wishing improve in conversation, at $12 per quarter, by a competent lady teacher. Apply at No. 65 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.

THE LAW DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK will commence its next term on Monday, Oct. 3. The Law Lecture-room, in the University Building, Washington-square, will be open from 9 to 11 each day, when application for admission may be made.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English, Classical and Commercial School, with fine playground and gymnasium, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys. Reopened Sept. 12.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—LEXington-av., near 37th-st. Term commences Sept. 12. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms, from $10 to $25 per quarter.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, Hackensack, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal—will reopen on Monday, Sept. 5. Terms exceedingly moderate. Superior advantages for obtaining a knowledge of Music.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Entering its twenty-third year—embraces primary, commercial and classical departments. For circulars, call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

THE MISSES PALACHE'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 183 West 28th-st., between 9th and 8th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12.

DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 259 West 32d-st., near 9th-av., (removed from No. 241 West 31st-st.) The Rev. O. S. ST. JOHN, Principal.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on Monday, Sept. 19.

MISS WRIGHT, NO. 2 UNION-PLACE, will reopen her day-school for a limited number of young ladies, on Monday, the 26th of September.

MISSES MARSHALL'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12.

MISS HALLOW WILL REOPEN HER school for young ladies, at No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Thursday, Sept. 15.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AVENUE, cor. 29th-st.—Will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Rev. S. R. DAVIS, Principal. Residence, 163 Lex.-av.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College will be opened, after the Summer vacation, on Thursday, Sept. 1, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 237 4th-av., (one door above 18th-st.,) will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Grammercy-park, will commence on Thursday, Sept. 15.

MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN, NO. 1 5th-av., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL RECEIVE their class of pupils Sept 15, at No. 51 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT WILL REOPEN her school, No. 273 10th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN LADY, JUST RETURNED from Europe, wishes to find an engagement in an institute where she could give lessons on the piano and in singing; also, if required, in French and German. Reference—Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.

A GENTLEMEN WILL GIVE A LADY all the comforts of home, who thoroughly understands music, in consideration of her learning his wife on the piano and for her company. To a good performer, who would make herself agreeable, this is a good offer. Address MUSIC, Box No. 3,473 Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as governess in a family, in New-York, Brooklyn, or vicinity, or as assistant in a school. Instruction given in English branches, French and music. City references given. Address, L. P. M., Box No. 4,014 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A FRENCH PROTESTANT GENTLEman (unmarried,) to teach French and Classics in Louisiana. Apply, with references, to the General Educational Agency, No. 45 Bible House, New-York.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH LADY, A SITUATION as governess to small children, will attend to the sewing. Address No. 264 West 23d-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

BOTTLE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SPEYERS' LION BREWERY—Office No. 18 4th-av., New-York.—The trade and the public at large are hereby respectfully informed that this is the only establishment in the United States which is authorized to sell Beer in bottles, bearing the label of SPEYERS' Celebrated Malt House. The signature of Mr. SPEYERS' is placed over the cork of each bottle as a proof of the genuine purity of the Beer.

TO CONSUMERS OF ALE.—CONSUMERS of ale can be supplied with the best productions of England, Scotland and of this country, by the 5 or 10 gallon keg, or in bottles, at the wine and ale vaults of
G. E. MENDUM,
Corner Broadway and Cedar-st.

GUINNESS & SONS EXTRA STOUT.—For sale by their Agent,
C. E. HABICH, No. 127 Pearl-st.

PEW IN THE NEW BRICK CHURCH FOR SALE. One of the best in the Church. Price $3,000 cash. Address Box No. 956 Post-office, New-York

AUCTION SALES.

W. B. WESCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.
LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE
OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, BEAUTIFUL BRONZES, MARBLE GROUPS, PAINTINGS, RICH PARLOR SUITES, SPLENDID FOUR ROUND-CORNER ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, SPLENDID MIRRORS, LIBRARY, &c.

The whole comprising a very large and elegant variety, contained in the first-class residence, No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will be peremptorily sold, rain or shine, to be removed within two days from the house,

MONDAY, Sept. 26, at 10½ o'clock,
By W. B. WESTCOTT & CO.

The parlors are elegantly furnished in rosewood throughout, including superb piano forte; three full suites splendid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in rich crimson brocade, and one in medallion moquet; elegant etageres, marble tables, marble and pier mirrors, costly bronzes, paintings, Turkish lounges, reception chairs, brocade and lace curtains, &c. Also, elegant rosewood, oak and mahogany chamber and dining-room furniture of every description; rich China, ruby and other glassware, silverware, &c. Also, one of Robert M. Patrick's iron safes, as good as new, range, portable heater, &c.

N. B.—The furniture was all made to order, and is as good as new, having been but a short time in use. Reliable men will be at the sale to cart, pack and ship goods for strangers.

HENRY L. HOGUET, Auctioneer.
CAUCTION NOTICE.
BUFFALO ROBES.
WILMERDING, HOGUET & HUMBERT,
Salesrooms Nos. 26 and 28 Beekman-st.,
Will sell,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, 1859,
At 11 o'clock,
At No. 53 Exchange-place,
25,000 BUFFALO RODES,
By order of
Messrs. RAMSEY, CROOKS, SON & CO.

N. B.—These goods are the BLACKFEET and UPPER MISSOURI ROBES, and they are the LARGEST and DARKEST that come to this market.

The skins will be ready for inspection, with catalogues, two days previous to the sale. Terms liberal. EVERY ROBE IS OF THIS YEAR'S COLLECTION, AND FRESH.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall;

80 shares Chatham Bank	$25 each.
10 shares Bank of the Commonwealth	100 each.
20 shares Oriental Bank	25 each.
10 shares Irving Bank	50 each.
17 shares Seventh Ward Bank	25 each.
100 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of L. I.	25 each.
30 shares Jersey City Fire Insurance Co.	50 each.
20 shares Merchants' Fire Insurance Co.	50 each.
20 shares Astor Fire Insurance Co.	25 each.
50 shares Importers' and Traders' Ins. Co.	50 each.
10 shares Etna Fire Insurance Co.	50 each.
20 shares American Insurance Co.	50 each.
30 shares North Western Ins. Co. of Oswego	50 each.
40 shares Everett Fire Insurance	25 each.
10 shares Commonwealth Insurance	100 each.
10 shares Relief Insurance Co.	50 each.
40 shares Irving Fire Insurance Co.	25 each.
18 shares New World Fire Insurance Co.	50 each.
10 shares Rutgers' Fire Insurance Co.	25 each.
15 shares United States Fire Insurance Co.	25 each.
30 shares Security Fire Insurance Co.	50 each.
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.	100 each.
40 shares Phenix Fire Insurance Co.	50 each.
10 shares Columbian Marine Insurance Co.	100 each.
32 shares National Fire Insurance Co.	37½ each.
28 shares Manhattan Fire Insurance Co.	50 each.
15 shares Lamar Fire Insurance Co.	100 each.
27 shares Washington Fire Insurance Co.	50 each.
20 shares Exchange Fire Insurance Co.	30 each.
5 shares Howard Fire Insurance Co.	50 each.
10 shares Great Western Marine Insurance Co.	100 each.
20 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Co.	25 each.
10 shares Park Fire Insurance Co.	100 each.
75 shares Kings County Fire Insurance Co.	20 each.
10 shares Mercantile Mutual Fire Ins. Co.	50 each.
25 shares Home Fire Insurance Co.	100 each.
70 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.	50 each.
161 shares Chicago, St. Paul and Fond-du-lac R.	100 each.
20 shares Wilkesbarre, (Penn.,) Gas Co.	50 each.
200 shares Compound Metallic Spring Co.	50 each.
30 shares New-Jersey Central Railroad	100 each.
50 shares W. S. Steam Sugar Refining Co.	100 each.

Pew No. 103 Church of the Messiah.
$1,050 Commercial Mutual Insurance Scrip, 1856, '57 and '58.
$2,000 Great Western (Illinois) Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent.
$5,000 Detroit, Monroe and Toledo 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$12,000 Racine and Mississippi Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$20,000 Trevorton Coal and Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$4,000 Town of Fort Madison, Wis., 8 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds.

Securities received in addition to the regularly-advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Sept. 29. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of real estate at public or private sale when desired.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

A. J. RENNIE, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Heavy French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, costly oil-paintings, splendid rosewood piano forte, solid rosewood parlor suites, bronzes, rich velvet carpets, &c., &c.

A. J. RENNIE, will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, without any reserve, THIS DAY, (Monday), at 10½ o'clock, the elegant furniture contained in the five-story residence No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

The parlors contain superior velvet carpets, three magnificent solid rosewood suites, covered in maroon and crimson and gold satin of the most expensive description; Gothic and Turkish easy chairs in moquet and satin brocade; ladies' solid rosewood reception and arm chairs, covered in gold, blue, crimson and maroon satin; solid rosewood centre tables, with rich statuary marble tops; expensively carved rosewood pier, sofa and side tables; three costly rosewood etageres, with marble tops, plate glass doors, &c., imported expressly for the owner; ladies' rosewood work tables, bronze and ormolu clocks, elegant china vases, with the most chaste and expensive landscapes, painted to order in France; magnificent French plate pier glass, with rich and heavy gold frame; heavy embroidered lace and velour curtains and cornices; large and extensive variety of oil-paintings—the whole forming a very pleasing collection; superior rosewood piano-forte, full 7-octave, elegant case, finished all round, inlaid plate, being a valuable and costly instrument; rosewood piano-stool, covered in satin with an excellent and costly embroidered cover. Also, dining-room, kitchen and chamber furniture of every description, in great variety, well worthy the attention of housekeepers. Sale positive, rain or shine.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &C.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Sept. 27, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., wines, liquors, cigars, &c.—Assignee's Sale—Being a very choice lot, and part of a large and valuable stock, selected and imported expressly for first-class City sales; every article will be guaranteed as represented. The sale will be found in every way worthy of attention, viz.: port wine, very old and rare; white do., bottled in Oporto, in bond; very pale and delicate sherries; golden do.; full-flavored brown do.; Madeiras, Champagnes, hocks, clarets, brandies—some very rare and old (vintage of 1802, in original packages); do. later vintage in wood and glass; ¼ and ⅛ casks fine cognac, in bond; also in casks and demijohns; very old Nubob Jamaica rum; Antigua and Grenada do.; old Daniel Boone Bourbon whisky; Scotch and Islay do., in ¼ puncheons and demijohns; Holland and English gins, &c.

Also, a large and selected stock of cigars, in the usual sized packages, viz.; Operas, Conchas, Regalias and Media Regalias, Mill Communes, Prensados, Londres, &c., from the best factories in Havana.

Also, immediately after the above lots of wines, will be offered some few valuable lots of wines, &c., remaining in a cellar, and unsold from our sale of June 29.

We beg leave to assure our friends and the public that every article offered in this sale will be guaranteed as represented. We have known the late owner of these goods for upwards of ten years, and can confidently recommend them.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
GREAT SALE OF 72 VALUABLE LOTS on 3d and 4th avs., 97th and 98th sts., Yorkville. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property:

On 3d-av., 8 lots, W. S., between 97th and 98th sts.
On 4th-av., 8 lots, E. S., between 97th and 98th sts.
On 97th-st., 28 lots, N. S., between 3d and 4th avs.
On 98th-st., 28 lots, S. S., between 3d and 4th avs.

The above comprise a portion of the well-known property occupied for many years by Mr. S. M. LEVENGSTON as a nursery and garden; ON THE PREMISES ARE SEVERAL BUILDINGS, which will be sold with the lots on which they respectively stand. The whole will be sold in lots, with liberal privileges. The TITLE IS INDISPUTABLE, printed abstracts of which will be furnished to purchasers. The 3d-av. cars pass the property every few minutes. It is believed that the above COMPRISE ONE OF THE MOST ELIGIBLE BLOCKS now to be subdivided above 42d-st. One-half can remain. Maps, &c., No. 7 Pine-st.

W. C. ALBURTUS, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF FURNITURE.—W. C. ALBURTUS will sell, on TUESDAY, Sept. 27, at 10 o'clock, all the furniture in house No. 51 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., by order of the Administrators of Elisabeth P. Terhenn, deceased, consisting of parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, beds, bedding, crockery, glassware, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., a very large quantity of parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, China, glass and silver-ware; elegant carpets, oil-cloths, stair carpets. Those in want of furniture at low prices should avail themselves of this opportunity, as everything can be had at these extensive sales.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL SALE—400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES and Brogans at Auction, on TUESDAY, Sept. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st. Our regular auction sale THURSDAY, 29th, as usual.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE.—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, Sept. 27, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., an extra large sale of free goods, for cash. Dealers wanting bargains will do well to attend.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY,
The
ATLANTIC MONTHLY,
FOR OCTOBER.
For sale by all booksellers and Periodical Dealers throughout the country.
Terms, $3 per annum. Single numbers, 25 cents.

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In order to effect a great saving in your Housekeeping, purchase your
TEAS, WINES, GROCERIES, and PROVISIONS of all kinds, at the immense establishment of
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.
Goods delivered free.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
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NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN;

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

BANK-NOTE ENGRAVING.
AMERICAN
BANK-NOTE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1859.

The business of this Company in New-York having been concentrated in the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, the several firm agencies of RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON, TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO., DANFORTH, PERKINS & CO., BALD, COUSLAND & CO., JOCELYN, DRAPER, WELSH & CO., and WELLSTOOD, HAY & WHITING, are discontinued, and all communications may hereafter be addressed to the Secretary.

This Company is now prepared to afford to BANKING INSTITUTIONS and THE PUBLIC, THE ADVANTAGES CONTEMPLATED IN ITS FORMATION, both as it regards the SUPERIORITY OF THEIR WORK *and the provisions made for the safety of the trust confided to their care*, and they respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to them under their separate Firm organizations.

Offices at NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON NEW-ORLEANS, CINCINNATI, MONTREAL and CHICAGO.

CHARLES TOPPAN, President.
WM. H. WHITING, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
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ISSUE
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Arctic Co.	$50 each	Indemnity	$100 each
Atlantic, of Br'lyn.	50 each	Jersey City	50 each
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Columbia Marine	100 each	Long Island	50 each
Commonwealth	100 each	Lamar	100 each
Equitable	35 each	Mercantile Mutual	100 each
Excelsior	50 each	Manhattan	50 each

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, August 31, 1859.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—SIR: Notice is hereby given that, at the GENERAL ELECTION to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday in November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of Gideon J. Tucker;
A Comptroller, in the place of Sanford E. Church;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Lyman Tremain;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Isaac V. Vanderpoel;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Charles H. Sherrill;
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Wesley Bailey;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Alexander S. Johnson;
A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Russell F. Hicks.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of James J. Roosevelt, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the county of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED:

Seventeen Members of Assembly;
Two Justices of the Superior Court in the place of John Slosson and James Mouerief;
One Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in the place of Charles P. Daly;
One Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Albert A. Thompson;
Two Supervisors in the places of John R. Briggs and Peter P. Voorhis;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to chap. 271, of Laws of 1859, a copy of which is printed herewith, for instructions in regard to their duties under said act, "submitting to the people a law authorizing a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to provide for the payment of the floating debt of the State."

CHAPTER 271.

AN ACT to submit to the People a LAW authorizing a Loan of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, to provide for the payment of the Floating Debt of the State. Passed April 13, 1859—three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund are hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the State two million five hundred thousand dollars, at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum, and reimburseable at such periods as shall be determined by the said Commissioners, not exceeding eighteen years from the time of making such loan. All the provisions of law in relation to loans made by Commissioners of the Canal Fund, and the issue and transfer of certificates of stock, shall apply to loans authorized by this act, so far as the same are applicable.

SEC. 2. The moneys realized by such loan shall be applied exclusively to the payment of claims against the State not otherwise provided for, for work done on the canals of the State, and for private property appropriated by the State for the use of such canals and for injury to private property growing out of the construction of the canals, or to the payment of the principal and interest of such loan, and for no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 3. Two million five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to be paid out of the Treasury, on the warrant of the Auditor of the Canal Department, from the said moneys, within two years from the time when this act shall take effect, for the payment of claims against the State; specified in the last preceding section, and for the payment of the interest on the loan authorized by this act, which shall become payable prior to the receipt into the Treasury of the first annual tax hereinafter directed to be levied and collected, for the payment of the interest and principal of the loans authorized by this act; but any sum applied to pay interest as aforesaid may be refunded out of the proceeds of the said taxes when received into the Treasury.

SEC. 4. An annual tax is hereby imposed, and shall be levied and collected in the same manner as other State taxes are levied and collected, sufficient to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the loan hereby authorized, within the eighteen years from the time of contracting thereof. The Comptroller shall ascertain and determine what sum, being applied in payment of principal and interest, in the first year after the tax can be collected as aforesaid, and in each succeeding year thereafter, within the period of eighteen years from the time of contracting said loan, will be sufficient to pay the interest and principal of said loan within said period of eighteen years; and shall in each year apportion the sum so required among the several counties of this State, according to the then last corrected assessment rolls returned to his office, and shall give notice of such apportionment to the Boards of Supervisors of the respective counties. It shall be the duty of the Boards of Supervisors of the respective counties to cause the amount so apportioned in each year to be levied, collected and paid to the Treasurer of this State, in the same manner as other State taxes. The money collected and paid into the treasury under this section shall constitute a sinking fund to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the loan contracted pursuant to this act, and shall be sacredly applied to that purpose; and if, at any time, the sinking fund shall be insufficient to comply with the requirements of this section, the Comptroller shall increase the sum thereafter to be levied and collected by tax in each year, so as to make the fund adequate for the purpose aforesaid.

SEC. 5. The fourth section of this act, imposing a tax, may be repealed whenever the revenues of the canals, after meeting all present constitutional charges upon them, shall amount to enough to form a sinking fund sufficient to pay the interest and redeem the principal of all loans within the eighteen years mentioned in the first section of this act.

SEC. 6. This act shall be submitted to the people of this State at the next general election, and the votes given for its adoption shall be indorsed "Constitutional Loan," and shall be in the following form: "For a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to pay the floating debt of the State;" and "Against the loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to pay the floating debt of the State." The inspectors of the several election districts of this State shall provide a separate box, in which the ballots given in pursuance of this act shall be deposited. The ballots shall be canvassed and returned, and the result shall be determined and certified in the same manner as votes given for the office of Governor of this State. If a majority of the votes cast, pursuant to this act, shall be "For a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to pay the floating debt of the State," then the preceding sections of this act shall take effect; but if a majority of the votes so cast shall be "Against a loan of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to pay the floating debt of the State," then the said sections shall not take effect, but shall be inoperative.

Yours, respectfully,
GIDEON J. TUCKER, Secretary of State.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1859.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original notice received by me from the Secretary of State, and now on file in this office.

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

All the proprietors of public newspapers of the City and county of New-York are herewith requested to publish the above once in each week until the election, and cause their bills for said publication to be sent to the Board of Supervisors for payment.—Dated New-York, Aug. 31, 1859. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

CENTRAL PARK ORDINANCES.—THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK do ordain as follows:

No animal shall travel on any part of the Central Park, except on the "ride," or equestrian road, at a rate exceeding five miles an hour. Persons on horseback shall not travel on the "ride," or equestrian road, at a rate exceeding six miles per hour.

No vehicle shall be permitted on the "ride," or equestrian road, the same being devoted exclusively to equestrians; nor shall any vehicle, horse, or animal of ourden, go upon any part of the Central Park, except upon the "drive," and other carriage and transverse roads, and upon such places as are appropriated for carriages at rest.

No animal or vehicle shall be permitted to stand upon the drive or carriage roads of the Central Park, or any part thereof, to the obstruction of the way or to the inconvenience of travel, nor shall any person upon the Central Park solicit or invite passengers.

No hackney coach, carriage, or other vehicle for hire, shall stand upon any part of the Central Park for the purpose of taking in any other passengers or persons than those carried to the Park by said coach, carriage, or vehicle.

No person shall expose any article or thing for sale upon the Central Park, except previously licensed by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, nor shall any hawking or peddling be allowed on the Central Park.

No omnibus, cart, dray, wagon, truck, or other vehicle carrying goods, merchandise, manure, soil, or other article, or solely used for the carriage of goods, merchandise, manure, or other articles, shall be allowed to enter any part of the Central Park, except upon the transverse roads.

No threatening, abusive, insulting or indecent language shall be allowed on the Central Park, whereby a breach of the peace may be occasioned.

No person shall be allowed to tell fortunes, or play at any game of chance at or with any table or instrument of gaming, nor to do any obscene or indecent act whatever on the Central Park.

In case of an emergency where life and property are endangered, all persons, if required so to do by the Superintendent, or any of his assistants, shall remove from the portion of the Central Park specified by the Superintendent or his assistants, and remain off the same till permission is given to return.

The above ordinances were adopted and passed at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, duly convened and held, on the 23d day of September, 1859, and are published in obedience to the requirements of an act entitled, "An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park in the City of New York," passed April seventeenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven. The following section of said act is applicable to the above ordinances:

"§ 16. All persons offending against such ordinances shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be punished, on conviction before the Mayor, Recorder, or any Magistrate of the City of New York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars; and in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

By order of the Board. ANDW H. GREEN,
President of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.
Dated New-York, September 23d, 1859.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS, RESTAURATEURS AND OTHERS.—For sale on liberal terms the lease, stock and furniture of Fanning's large and splendid Ice Cream Saloon, Confectionery and Restaurant, covering the whole lot of ground No. 344 Grand-street. Reason for selling the owner's other business requires all his attention. This is one of the finest saloons in the City, and location for business unsurpassed. This is a chance worth attending to. Apply on the premises to E. T. FANNING.

$300.—TO INVEST IN SOME REPUTABLE cash operation in this City paying lucrative daily returns. State nature of business and profits, security and references, together with real name and residence. Address INVESTMENT, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

PATENT FOR SALE.—CAPITALISTS ARE SOlicited to examine a useful invention, needed in every family, particularly for ladies. It has been patented in France, England and America. Office, No. 343 Fulton-st., near Broadway, third story. Office hours from 12 to 2 o'clock.

PARTNER WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, engaged in a wholesale manufacturing business in this City, and needing more capital, wishes a partner, special or active, who can invest $10,000. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane. Prices low.
Blank Books, Paper, Stationery and Steam Printing.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams' Bridge—7:46 A. M., 11 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.; 6:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M.; 5 P. M., 6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—4 P. M. For Albany—8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

Dover Plains—6:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 A. M., 7 A. M.; 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—9:15 A. M.—Mail Train.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

The 11:46 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Dunne-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo, at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M., returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

O. CHARLICK, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM SEPT. 5, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 9:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 6:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:38 and 10:35 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 4 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, trains going East leave Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; leave Brooklyn for Riverhead at 10 A. M.; leave Brooklyn for North Islip and Deer Park at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Farmingdale at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Syosset at 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

HEREDITARY DISEASE, RESULTING from the early indiscretions of youth, and the deteriorating effect of the mineral agents frequently employed, can both be expelled from the system by the use of "TRIESEMAR." Elaborately explained in "Human Frailty," a book sold sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below McDougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by

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No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
And at APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Pupil of RICORD, of Paris, and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., four doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

N. B.—Dr. Hammond's new and reliable Medical Work on the above class of diseases, price $1. U. S. postage included.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT FOR BURNS.
READ THE EVIDENCE.

My daughter was scalded with hot water to such an extent that my physician said she must die. I bathed her freely with Arnica Liniment, which gave instant relief. I continued its use, and am happy to say she is perfectly well, and not scarred. CHAS. F. SONNEBORN, Stationer, No. 142 Nassau-st.

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DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF A certain kind of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorrhœa and Debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

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DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre. Arranged so that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Consultations gratis.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES —Married and single, in health or disease—Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth; 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. The author's offices for the unequaled Paris and London treatment of private diseases are at 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; Thursdays till 9 evening. Treatment by mail and express also.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby sts., (No. 139 Crosby-st.;) hours, 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture, sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

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WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THE great regulator of the nervous system; gives cheerfulness to the desponding mind, relieves pain, restores refreshing sleep, and invigorates without reaction. Wholesale of F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st. Retail of druggists generally, and of the proprietor, Dr. J. T. STRATTON, No. 111 4th-av., New-York.

PILES—PILES—PILES.—A ONE DOLLAR bottle will cure in every instance or the money will be returned. Call or address No. 155 Greene-st., New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail, cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of loathsome as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

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A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARance of the mouth is the strongest letter of recommendation.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 833 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

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AT EVERDELL'S THESE CELEBRATED Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

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NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
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PANAMA RAILROAD,
and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the

5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,

from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE BALTIC,

4,000 tons burden, A. G. O'SAY, Commander, will leave on THE 5TH OCTOBER, AT 2 P. M.,

to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship JOHN L. STEPHENS, F. R. BABY, Commander.

THE ATLANTIC

will follow on the 20th October.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.

Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.

Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.

It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.

An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

For passage apply at the only office of the Companies, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$138
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$116
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 14.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 19.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Cabin Passage.....$15 | Deck.....$6

The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. Fosres, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans.....$39 75 | To Augusta, Ga.....$20 00
To Mobile, Ala.....35 00 | To Atlanta, Ga.....23 00
To Montgomery, Ala..30 00 | To Columbia, S. C.....20 00
To Memphis, Tenn....33 50 | To Charlotte, N. C....22 00
To Nashville, Tenn...30 00 | To Jacksonville, Fla..21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn...27 00 | To Palatka, Fla.....23 00

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The NASHVILLE, Capt. MURRAY, succeeds SATURDAY, Oct. 1.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steam ship MOUNT VERNON,

F. C. SMITH, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, on SATURDAY, Oct. 1, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations $7 50

Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.

No commission charged for forwarding.

No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.

For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 M.,

FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:

First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.

Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.

LUPLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

Freight taken on moderate terms.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, after the arrival of the steamship *Africa*, which leaves Liverpool Oct. 1 (about Oct. 14.)

Passage Money to Nassau.....$45
Passage Money to Havana.....60
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana.....15

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling Green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant. Passengers are requested to be on board by 8 o'clock A. M. The ASIA will sail on the 12th October. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA.—STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, authorized to carry the United States mail, to sail every 20 days from each port. This ship will be thoroughly refitted, and commence her regular Fall trips on Wednesday, Oct. 5, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS.—The ticket-office for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been removed from No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to the office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, on the wharf foot of Canal-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. JONES, Notary Public, No. 263 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

STEAMBOATS

TIME TABLE—SEPTEMBER, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
We'day. Sept. 7, 11	A. M.	Wed'ay. Sept. 7, 3	P. M.
Thurs...Sept. 8, 12	M.	Th'day.. Sept. 8, 4	P. M.
Friday..Sept. 9, 12:30	P. M.	Friday.. Sept. 9, 4:30	P. M.
Saturd..Sept. 10, 1:30	P. M.	Sat'day. Sept. 10, 5	P. M.
Sunday. Sept. 11, 7	A. M.	Sunday. Sept. 11, 5	P. M.
Mond'y. Sept. 12, 7:30	A. M.	Monday.. Sept. 12, 2:30	P. M.
Tuesd'y Sept. 13, 8	A. M.	Tu'day.. Sept. 13, 3:30	P. M.
We'day. Sept. 14, 8	A. M.	Wed'ay. Sept. 14, 3:30	P. M.
Th'day.. Sept. 15, 8	A. M.	Th'day.. Sept. 15, 4	P. M.
Friday.. Sept. 16, 9	A. M.	Friday.. Sept. 16, 4:30	P. M.
Sat'day. Sept. 17, 10:30	A. M.	Mo'day.. Sept. 19, 7	A. M.
Tuesd'y Sept. 20, 9	A. M.	Tu'day.. Sept. 20, 1	P. M.
Wed'ay. Sept. 21, 10:30	A. M.	Wed'ay. Sept. 21, 2:30	P. M.
Th'day Sept. 22, 11	A. M.	Th'day.. Sept. 22, 3	P. M.
Friday. Sept. 23, 12	M.	Friday.. Sept. 23, 4	P. M.
Sat'day. Sept. 24, 3	P. M.	Mo'day. Sept. 26, 7	P. M.
Tues'y.. Sept. 27, 8	A. M.	Tu'day.. Sept. 27, 2:30	P. M.
Wed'dy. Sept. 23, 8:30	A. M.	Wed'ay. Sept. 28, 3:30	P. M.
Th'day.. Sept. 29, 8:30	A. M.	Th'day.. Sept. 29, 4	P. M.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking the steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—REduced rates of passage; Cabin, $2; Deck, $1; no charge for Berths. The steamer GOVERNOR, F. B. FASSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply at No. 25 Coenties-slip, or on board.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN leaves Fulton Market Slip on and after Sept. 19, at 10½ A. M. and 4¼ P. M. Leaves Flushing at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. Low fare, 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven trains.

IF YOU WISH TO ENJOY A MOST DElightful excursion trip, and take a view of the beautiful scenery on the East River, the public Islands, with the improvements, Hell Gate, &c., take the fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN. See advertisement.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, &c.—Steamboat THOMAS POWELL, foot of Jay-st., at 3½ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PEEWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 284 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

MUSICAL.

HALLET & CUMSTON'S PIANO-FORTES,

Known for the past thirty years as among the best in the country.

IMPROVED NEW-YORK PIANOS.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS, first-class makers, in good order, at very low prices.

S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S

AMERICAN ORGANS, (12 stops,) PEDAL BASS, MELODEONS, and MELODEONS of every style for Church, School or parlor use.

New and second-hand Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Rent allowed if purchased.

A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS
Removed to No. 202 Broadway.

Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.

SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of

VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLS,

have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Depôt:

$45, $50, $160, $135, $235, $260, $280, $320, $375, $400.

A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway.

Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published: A Complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTES.

Having purchased the manufacturing interest of DRIGGS, PARMELEE & Co., in the above Piano-Fortes, together with their extensive stock of materials, we are now prepared with greatly increased facilities to supply these instruments.

They are constructed on purely scientific principles; having upper and lower sounding-boards, (with an entire iron frame for sustaining the strain of the strings) the case forms a complete vibrating shell, and approaches nearer to the violin in perfection than any other instrument of its class.

The public are respectfully invited to call and see them at the Wareroom of this Company, No. 256 Canal-st.

THE DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY.
S

THE FULTON BANK EMBEZZLEMENT.

Proceedings before Justice Osborn—Affidavit of the President of the Bank—Lane's Manner of Operating—Over $60,000 said to have been taken.

An investigation into the charge of embezzlement preferred against WM. J. LANE, late transfer clerk of the Fulton Bank, was commenced on Saturday, before Justice OSBORN, at the Tombs. Mr. KERNOCHAN, the President of the Bank, in his affidavit gives a complete history of the defalcation, and describes the manner in which LANE operated. The examination will be resumed this morning, when it is thought the decision of the magistrate will be rendered. Following is the testimony:

Joseph Kernochan, being sworn, says that he is the President of the Fulton Bank, in the City of New-York; and that during the several times hereinafter mentioned, and until the 19th day of September, 1859, William J. Lane, Jr., was a clerk employed in the said Bank at the City of New-York, where the said Bank is located.

[After indicating the duties of Lane, and the method of account-keeping in the Bank, the affidavit proceeds:]

And he further says, that the said Wm. J. Lane, Jr., at the City of New-York, and on divers days and times between the 1st day of January, 1858, and the 19th day of September, 1859, made false entries in the register of the bills, notes and checks forwarded by the said Fulton Bank for collection, on account of others, to the Bank of Philadelphia, which said entries were as follows:

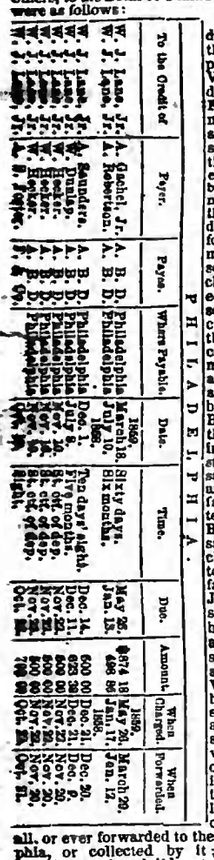

Payer.	Where Payable.	Date.	Time.	Amount.	When Charged.	When Forwarded.
A. Roberts.	Philadelphia	July 10, 1858.	30 days.	$674 18	May 26, 1859.	March 29.
A. Roberts.	Philadelphia	July 10, 1858.	30 days.	498 86	Jan. 17, 1859.	Jan. 12.
A. Roberts.	Philadelphia	July 9, 1858.	Two days' sight.	600 00	Dec. 14.	
A. Roberts.	Philadelphia	July 10, 1858.	30 days.	623 36	Dec. 11.	
A. Roberts.	Philadelphia	July 10, 1858.	30 days.	600 00	Dec. 21.	Dec. 20.
A. Roberts.	Philadelphia	July 10, 1858.	30 days.	600 00	Dec. 21.	Dec. 20.
A. Roberts.	Philadelphia	July 10, 1858.	30 days.	600 00	Nov. 22.	Nov

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX.—NO. 2502. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

THE EXPLOSION AND ITS CAUSES.

THE SHIP AT PORTLAND.

DETAILS BY THE VANDERBILT.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ON BOARD THE GREAT EASTERN, PORTLAND, (Eng.) Saturday, Sept. 10, 1859.

Since an account of the disaster on board the *Great Eastern* will be more interesting than the details of a purposely slow voyage, which was not intended as a trial trip, I will describe the particulars and results of the explosion before I proceed with the narrative commenced in my letter of the 8th.

Most of the company, about 175 persons in authority and guests, had just arisen from dinner, and were collecting in knots about the deck. Some dozen had ascended the bridge between the paddle-boxes, and were congratulating Capt. HARRISON and the Chairman on the success of the vessel, which was now off the coast of Hastings. Together with half a dozen friends, I had just gone forward, and was lying down in the extreme angle of the bows under the bulwarks, where we should be shielded from the strong head wind. We were all looking aft, listening to Mr. NASMYTH, a noted engineer, and Lord ALFRED PAGET, who were discussing the safety and prospects of the ship, when suddenly, with the mingled roar and crash of a battery of artillery and a line of muskets, up shot the great forward funnel of the ship in two pieces, thirty feet in the air, amid a shower of splinters and pipes and a volume of steam and smoke. Supposing a boiler had exploded, but not for a moment doubting the integrity of the ship's hull, since *no shock was felt*, I rushed aft, noting the time, 5:50, as I ran. Plunging down the after staircase into the grand decorated saloon, through which the volcano had burst, and stumbling over piles of gilded ruins, I met Capt. HARRISON and several men who were knocking open the stateroom doors. The Captain's own little daughter, who was found in a stateroom perfectly safe, and Mr. RAWLINSON, assistant adjuster of compasses, who was not seriously injured, were the only persons there. One or two ladies had just left the apartments. Upon regaining the deck I met Capt. COMSTOCK, who wished me to "go below and hurry up the after force pump," which I did, and was absent from the scene of confusion on deck some five minutes. The great object in throwing water into the boiler-room, or "stoke-hole," was to check the heat and condense the steam, so that the scalded firemen below could be removed. The chimney having blown off, the natural draft of the furnaces was interrupted, and a volume of smoke and flame issued not only from the smoke chamber, but from the furnace doors. This, and perhaps the burning of some splinters which fell through the chasm into contact with the boilers, caused the cry of fire, and the alarm, as I again got to the deck, was spreading to a fearful extent. Men were wildly rushing about, some trying to lower boats, and others rapidly creating a panic by circulating the most absurd reports—that the ship was sinking, and that the other boilers would go in a moment. The cooler passengers fortunately prevented the lowering of the boats, as in such hands and a heavy sea, they must have been swamped at once with a great loss of life. I found the paddle engines, which were connected with the four forward boilers, still at work, but unaware of the existence of the *heater which did explode*, I still supposed a boiler had gone and that the steam pipe connecting it to the engine had been shut off. This was a general impression for some time, and therefore we looked anxiously at the depth of the vessel in the water, *remembering the Arctic*, and caring a hole had been blown in the ship's side or bottom, somewhere. But our fears on this point soon proved groundless.

The great struggle was to get out the miserable firemen who it was known were scalding below, and whose terrible groans reached the deck. As soon as the smoke and steam had been sufficiently dampened to render a descent, not safe, but possible, several men at once volunteered to go down the shafts. In a very few moments all the twelve firemen on duty were brought up. One or two were not very seriously injured, and singularly enough, the worst injured seemed in the least pain, and actually walked off to the hospital. But the sight of them was heart-rending. The scalp of one was hanging in strips from his head the boiled flesh of another slipped from the bones of his hand while removing his coat, and the skin of other peeled off with their clothing. The room designed for a hospital had been used as a carpenter's shop and the floor was covered with shavings, upon which mattresses were hastily laid. Two ships' surgeons and one of the London Hospital physicians, besides all other persons who could be profitably employed, at once set to work to alleviate the distress of the poor sufferers, and even on shore, scarcely anything more could have been done. They were generally delirious, and all seemed to be cold, and begged to be covered up. Apparently, their actual suffering was not extreme. But they had breathed the fatal steam, and before 10 o'clock in the morning, death, it almost seemed mercifully, had come to the relief of three of them, while at least five others were becoming quiet and unconscious in his near approach.

For about five minutes *after* the explosion, the ship's head was turned towards the shore, it being determined of course to strand her if she was in a sinking condition; but as soon as it was known that her side were whole she was kept on her course. The excitement around the shafts leading down to the boiler room was intense for an hour, and until the persons on the roll could be identified, the men would not cease their search for more unfortunates, down in that fatal chasm. It is generally believed, though most decidedly contradicted, that one of the scalded firemen jumped out of a port-hole into the sea, in his agony; if he did, he was, of course, crushed by the paddle-wheel.

A fresh panic, and a legitimate source of alarm, within ten minutes after the explosion, was the state of the other heater, which was, by the uninitiated, momentarily expected to blow up. Blue steam was hissing from its safety-valve, and the heat was intense. The reason of this will appear shortly. Within half an hour after the disaster the accustomed order and quiet seemed to be restored, and all hands were at work clearing away the wreck, removing the top half of the funnel from over the starboard deck, where it had fallen, and covering up the broken hatches and windows. The passengers, more or less excited, were talking over the matter; some with great feeling, in view of their providential escape; others as to the cause of the disaster, and not a few with reference to its commercial results. A vague apprehension of fresh terrors, and a deep and universal sorrow at the fate of the dying men, and at the sudden check to the great enterprise in the hour of its promise, gloomily ushered in the night. The ship was, at 6½ o'clock, heading for Portland, the paddle engines making six turns, and the screw from twenty-six to thirty turns per minute. The pressure on the working paddle-engine boilers had been reduced; of course the other two forward boilers, having no fan blast, were evolving down. The wind was dead ahead—a wholesale breeze, and much lighter than it had been during the day. Mr. RUSSELL, and several others, had been into the stoke hold, examined the exploded heater, and had satisfied themselves that no new danger threatened.

The usual variety of incidents occurred, showing the respective traits of character which such disasters call out. The pilot, Mr. ATKINSON, was, of course, on the bridge, abaft the scene of the explosion, and under the shower of glass and splinters. Pulling his hat over his head to shield himself, he stood fast in his place, remarking, "That's none of my business; I'm going to steer the ship as long as she is a ship." Another bard-headed old fellow was laying a floor on a part of the wheelhouse. He was sawing off a plank at the time of the disaster, and, without taking his knee off the timber, he looked up till the shower of projectiles had fallen, and then quietly resumed his sawing as if nothing had happened. One gentleman nervously took his friends apart one by one, and whispered that the ship's side was blown out, and we should sink within fifteen minutes. Another, white and trembling with terror, long after the immediate danger had passed, assured all who came near him, in broken accents, that he never felt more composed in his life. One of the newspaper reporters betook himself to the extreme stern of the ship confidently expecting that the other nine boilers must necessarily go off in their turn, like a train of mines. One person, approaching an officer, exclaimed, "Tell me the worst, I am prepared to meet my God." Very few were loud and profane, as I have sometimes seen people in the very jaws of death.

Such were the first appearances and results of the disaster; let us now observe the particulars of the heater or chimney-casing; its situation in the ship, and the causes and effects of the explosion. A round funnel or chimney of half-inch boiler-plate, 40 feet high and 6 feet in diameter, carries the gases from the two forward boilers up through all decks of the ship, and at its top is surmounted by another section of the same size, but of thinner iron, (*i. e.*, the funnel that is seen above the ship.) Around the outside of the lower funnel, rising from the boilers to the main deck, is another cylinder of half-inch boiler-plate, 40 feet high and 7 feet in diameter, an annular space of 6 inches, of course, being left all around between these two cylinders. This annular space is simply an enlargement of the feed-pipe which leads from the pump into the boiler. It should be kept constantly full of water, which would thus be partially heated by the hot gases passing up the chimney. The object of the arrangement is first to economize fuel by using waste heat for warming the feed, and second, to keep the cabins and wood-work cooler and safer than they would be kept by the naked chimney. The heat of water at the pressure of steam in the boiler would be hardly 300 degrees, however much fire might pass through the chimney,—but without the interposition of waters the bare iron might get red-hot and set the wood-work on fire at some distance off. The water-pipe from the pump leads into this heater or funnel-casing, or water-jacket, as it is variously called, near the bottom, but the pipe from it to the boiler is inserted at the very top, so that if the water falls to fill the heater none will come into the boiler either, and at the boile this absence of water can be detected. On the top of the heater is a cock from which a pipe, say of 1¼ inches diameter, leads up 20 or 30 feet into the air above deck, where it bends and runs down again to the the bottom of the heater near the boilers. In the top of this pipe, just where it bends, is a small hole which is the only safety-valve of the heater. There is nothing over this hole,—the hydrostatic pressure of the column of water, 60 or 70 feet high, being equivalent to the pressure in the boilers. If the pressure in the heater is too high, either steam or water comes out of this hole till the extra strain is removed. Now the inside shell of this heater, *i. e.*, the funnel leading from the boilers to the main deck, collapsed or shut together like a burst bladder, while the outside shell pulled apart lengthwise within some ten feet of the boiler, the lower part being much shattered, while the upper part, a cylinder some thirty feet long, shot upward through three floors into the air and fell upon the main deck. Such was the construction of the heater and the manner of its explosion. The cause is pretty certainly known, but two or three causes existed, any one of which might have blown it up, without doubt, at some time. An attempt was first made by one or two persons to show that it was a rupture and not an explosion, a rupture being a simple opening caused by over-pressure, only to an extent sufficient to relieve the pressure, as is always the case under hydrostatic strain. But an explosion indicates either that a new power was brought into play by giving vent to the steam, or else that a terrific power, far beyond any mere over-pressure, was instantly generated. Both these results are easily traced, and the first seems to have occurred in this instance. It was at least an explosion, because the plate was crushed and ripped into fragments. The internal shell of the heater was not *stayed* to the outer shell at any point; had it been the pressure generated between them would have had to pull apart endwise all the stay bolts connecting the two shells. As it was, the inside shell being a continuous arch, alone resisted the pressure by its compressive strain. Had this shell been perfectly round, to collapse it would have required the pressing of the fibres of the iron into each other, but it is varied measurably from a perfect circle in its whole diameter of 18 feet, the arch principle was gone, and all that was required to collapse it was not to condense, but simply to *bend* the sheet of iron. Without this shell had been made perfectly round by turning or in some other way, as it was not, and as such parts of boiler-work never are, a pressure not much above that in the boiler itself would have collapsed it. Supposing then, very naturally, that the weakest part went first, *i. e.*, that the inside shell first collapsed, why did not this end the matter since the pressure was thereby removed? It did end *that* matter, but it brought another force into play which completed the explosion. All the water in the heater—some tons—being at the heat of steam, at say 50 lbs. when the pressure of 50 lbs. was removed would flash off into steam of a lower pressure, but of immense volume, the result being equivalent to a terrifically high pressure. So the collapse having occurred, the new power probably completed the closing up of the inner pipe, which of course increased the surface upon which the steam could act upward, to a piston 7 feet in diameter, instead of a ring 6 inches wide and 21 feet round. Then the new steam doubtless burst out, or tore apart, and lifted the ontside shell, sending it into the air. Thus a small over pressure may have led to the explosion. It appears, upon inquiry, that one feed-pump was out of order, and that the other had to supply both boilers. So it was determined not to use the heater which required more labor of the pump, but to send the water directly into the boiler by a separate pipe for that purpose provided. When this was done, the heater became a boiler, and since no cold water was passing through it its temperature became very high and steam was rapidly generated. Doubtless the fires were still more urged to make steam, because the feed was cold instead of warm, hence an extra heat was applied to the fatal vessel which was already generating death and destruction. But we are told that there was a safety-valve upon this heater, and that the cock leading to it was shut off. A cock leading to a safety-valve?—an instrument which being ignorantly turned by a man, could defeat the functions of the very device intended to circumvent the forgetfulness and unreliability of man. The very existence of such an arrangement was barbarous. But it was accidentally left there, having been used in testing the boilers. Does that help the poor wretches whom its existence is supposed to have scalded to death? Was it a safety-valve, after all supposing no cock had been there? Is a half-inch hole large enough to let off steam as fast as 700 feet of surface can generate it? But I am informed by several engineers connected with the ship that this pipe, running up from the top of the heater, and then down to the bottom of that vessel, had no cock where it reëntered below. If so, there was an uninterrupted passage from the heater to this hole in the top of the pipe, which hole or safety valve did not save the heater after all. Your correspondent is not alone in further asserting that even if there had been a good and sufficient safety-valve, the heater was a *trap*, liable to blow up at any moment. Supposing the water left in it to have boiled out, the iron would have got red-hot next the furnace. Then suppose it to be determined to pump through the heater again, would the fire have been drawn till it had cooled down? Probably not. The water would have been turned into the heater, and, as everybody knows, the heater would have turned the ship wrong side outward in its vicinity. Even in the case of extraordinary vigilance, any ignorant stoker had it in his power by simply turning a cock, to blow up the ship It is rather a difficult thing to blow up a well-made boiler. The men who pump in water when they see on the guage before their face that the water is low, and the men that sit on safety-valves, *know* that they will be the first killed, but nobody thinks a heater will explode, and even the chief might have thoughtlessly precipitated the catastrophe.

The author of the heater, then, is the guilty party. We know pretty certainly who did not father it. Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL at first refused to have it at all, and it was at last put on without his consent. The builders of the screw engines did not attach it to their six boilers, though similarly urged. It was generally known to be an unsafe trap—it had blown up on steamers before—it had in a safer form, even, been abandoned on the Collins and Cunard ships. It was, doubtless, the work of a person who has caused untold loss to the Company, and who is very erroneously supposed to be the original designer of the *Great Eastern*. The inquest will show.

The effects of the explosion were, in many cases, very singular. To observe them I went down into the stoke hole as soon as it was cool enough, climbed up the boiler and the ragged remnant of the chimney, and thence to the third deck from the top,—the one under the grand saloon. I then went to the same place again with Capt. COMSTOCK and Mr. HOARE. We found that most of the inside shell of the heater had gone up with the large section of the outside shell, the rest being crushed and distorted, and a part of it being scattered about the room. The outside shell had torn part way in a row of rivet holes, straight round. It was not otherwise much mutilated. The large beams in front and behind the funnel were bent and partially broken. The floor was ripped up and splintered for six or eight feet around, and the stateroom doors and partitions on either side, as well as the furniture, were very much shattered. The whole room looked like a country wood-house full of kindling. The next room above, the saloon, was, by contrast with its former splendor, in a worse condition' though really not so much mutilated. The walls were somewhat blackened by smoke, the mirrors were generally shivered into fine pieces, the graceful columns broken, and the gilded ornaments torn and scattered The furniture was generally broken, and the whole floor, which was somewhat sprung upward, was strewn with the wreck. But, most singularly, a large mirror within two feet of the volcano, was wholly unbroken, while all the others, far and near, were thrown down and shattered. The piano, forty feet from the funnel, was much injured, but the books on the shelves, within a yard of the ascending projectiles, were not even thrown down, The skylights were, of course, destroyed. The fine staircase leading into the forward part of the saloon,—the ladies' apartment,—was totally demolished, as well as the house over it. Falling pieces broke many skylights all over the ship.

Before morning all the *debris* was removed, floors were temporarily mended, canvas was nailed over yawning holes, and, as far as possible, the appearance of disaster was concealed.

Much has been said about the strength of the ship—that this explosion would have destroyed any other vessel. All this may be true,—nothing outside the longitudinal bulkheads running on either side of the saloon was injured or disturbed, and the whole effect was confined to the immediate vicinity of the funnel. But it must be remembered that the space is very large, and that the pressure was exerted mainly inward and upward. Had it been an outward explosion, with no upward vent, the damage would have been immeasurably greater. It is feared that the boilers are much injured. If so, the ship will be detained some months.

At 6½ o'clock, as we had begun to breathe easily after the grand catastrophe, another stared us for a moment in the face. As the helm was severely strained to get out of the way of a ship which seemed bound for a collision, and as our vessel's prow was turned square towards Beechy Head, not five miles from it, one of the little ropes snapped, and control was lost. Capt. HARRISON had objected to ropes, and had provided chains, which in the course of half an hour were rigged, the ship being steered in the meantime by a supplimentary tackle, provided for such accidents. The after donkey engine constantly assisted the eight men at the wheel in steering, and in this emergency was especially useful. Just at this time one of the paddle-engine cylinders was working water, and the wheel was scarcely making two turns per minute, and the cylinder packing of one of the screw engines which had given trouble ever since we started, was now grinding and groaning in the most extraordinary manner,—and besides all this, there was not a rag of canvas on the ship. So the idea of going onto the rocks was at least momentarily suggested. About 9 o'clock the passengers finally went down to tea, but it was a gloomy company. There was but one topic, and every new light revealed bad features.

At 10 o'clock this morning we cast anchor in Portland Harbor. A more glorious day could not be imagined, and fleets of yachts and steamers came out to meet us, with salutes, and music, and cheering, little knowing that the great ship carried dead and dying. They soon seemed to discover that something was wrong—that a chimney was missing—and for an hour after we cast anchor they sailed round and round us in silence. At last a boat came to remove the passengers, and then the sad truth was for the first time told; and it was at once flashed to the remotest parts of the kingdom. Some interesting matters as to the ship's speed and performances I will reserve for another letter.

TUBAL CAIN.

THE DISASTER AS SEEN FROM THE SHORE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HASTINGS, Monday, Sept. 12, 1859.

I may be said to have been a *distant spectator* of the sad catastrophy from the shore opposite which it took place, namely, Hastings—an English watering place on the Channel, where I have been sojourning during the past month.

It was Friday, Sept. 9; the steamer was upon her trial trip, and the weather which had been very boisterous for several days previous, suddenly moderated as she approached this town, so, with a powerful opera glass in hand, I went out upon the promenade towards 5 o'clock, to have a look at the monster ship as she passed. When about six miles from this place, I remarked to a companion that the steamer appeared to manoeuvre strangely—now heading toward the shore, then swinging almost completely around, and finally, during one of these singular gyrations, her hull in an instant became totally obscured by a dense vapor, which left no doubt of its being steam! No other more reasonable theory suggesting itself to my mind, I attributed the phenomena to some experiments no board, and darkness soon after setting in, lost sight of her.

INCIDENTS OF THE SCENE.

Correspondence of the London Times, Sept. 11.

As I have already said, there were fortunately no holiday tourists there, or the matter would have been much worse. Some of the ablest engineers and machinists were on deck, who could pretty well guess what had happened and what worse might follow. A funnel, filled similarly to that which had blown up, was evidently getting intensely hot, and of those present none knew to what extent its "jacket," or outer casing, had been damaged or how soon it might explode. Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL, followed by one or two engineers, at once went below to the furnaces of these boilers, and ordered the steam to be blown off, the speed of the engines to be reduced, and every precaution taken to guard against mishap. Mr. CAMPBELL remained calm and collected on deck, getting the crew forward and preventing any unnecessary alarm. Some of the men instantly went below to search for those employed in the stoke-holes, whom it was now evident must be fearfully injured, if indeed alive. At this moment a cry was raised of a man overboard. Some of the crew and many of the passengers went aft, when something like the figure of a human being was visible among the waves. Life buoys, gratings, and bits of timber were thrown over all at once, and two gentlemen were endeavoring to lower a boat when it was stated that the alarm was a false one. Unhappily, however, it was but too true, as was afterwards ascertained. The man was a fireman, and when the explosion took place he rushed to avoid the steam to the aperture of which the ashes were emptied, and from this jumped and caught at a beam under the "sponson," in front of the paddles. To this, it is said, he hung for a few moments, when, probably weakened by the explosion or scalded by the steam, he relaxed his hold, and falling under the paddles, was, of course, instantly killed by them, and so floated past astern. All that I have stated occurred in the space of three or four minutes. Mr. TAORMAN, with one or two others, went below to the lower deck cabins, where one, at least, was known to be covered by the wreck, while Capt. HARRISON came on deck and ordered the ship's course to be altered towards the land, till it could be ascertained that there was no immediate danger from fire or injury to the frame of the vessel below. The latter risk appeared to be the most imminent, as the flames were still rushing fiercely from the furnace doors. The hose was therefore ordered to be laid on, and instant preparations made for extinguishing the fires. During this time some gallant fellows among the crew had gone down to the stoke-hole to see after those below, and bring the poor firemen who were on duty near the funnel at the time on deck as quickly as possible. It was said that only two or three men were below, and that these men were but slightly injured, though it was, unfortunately, soon found that there were not less than 12 more or less hurt.

Two or three of these poor fellows walked up to the deck almost, if not quite, unassisted, and this may have led to the belief that their injuries were slight. Their aspect, however, told its own tale, and none who had ever seen blown-up men before could fail to know at a glance that some had only two or three hours to live. A man blown up by gunpowder is a mere figure of raw flesh, which seldom moves after the explosion. Not so with men blown up by steam, who for a few minutes are able to walk about, apparently almost unhurt, though in fact mortally injured, beyond all hope of recovery. This was so with one or two, who, as they emerged from below, walked aft with that indescribable expression in their faces only resembling intense astonishment, and a certain faltering of the gait and movements like one that walks in his sleep. Where not grimed by the smoke or ashes, the peculiar bright, soft whiteness of the face, hands, or breast, told at once that the skin, though unbroken, had, in fact, been boiled by the steam. One man walked along with the movement and look I have endeavored to describe, and seemed quite unconscious that the flesh of his thighs (most probably by the ashes from the furnace) was burnt in deep holes. To some one who came to his assistance he said quietly, "I am all right. There are others worse than me. Go look after them." This poor man was the first to die. Another stoker was brought up with the scalp hanging in raw strips from his head. One of the crew went to assist another fireman, and caught him by the arm, and beneath the grasp of those who thus aided him the skin peeled off the poor fellow's hand and arm like an old glove, and this, too, without the sufferer apparently feeling or knowing it. As fast as the men were got up they were taken aft to the infirmary, where cots were prepared. Drs. SLATER and WATSON, the surgeons of the ship, with one of the visitors, Dr. MAABAM, of St. Mary's Hospital, were at once in attendance, and everything which unremitting kindness or medical skill could suggest was at once done for their relief. It was, however, seen at once that but little hopes existed for many, if not the majority, of the sufferers, who were twelve in number. Most of them seemed very restless, and almost if not quite delirious; but a few of those whose injuries were likely to be more immediately fatal remained quiet, half unconscious, or at most only asking to be covered up, as if they felt the cold. For these latter all knew nothing whatever could be done, as, in fact, they were then dying.

In the meantime on deck the hose had been got at once into play, and a stream or water was poured down into the stokehole beneath the lower deck, so as in a few minutes to quench the fire in the furnaces and put at rest all fear of danger from that source. Within twenty minutes after the blow-up the real cause and nature of the mishap was known, and the total safety of all the engines and after boilers was definitely ascertained. Fearful as was the explosion, it was seen that, owing to the immense strength of the ship, its violence had been entirely confined to the compartment in which it had occurred. Beyond this no injury was done of any kind, excepting a stray piece breaking a skylight here or there. Prudently, therefore, and in order to prevent exaggerated reports or unnecessary alarm, it was determined to resume the original course and steer for Portland. Before this was done Mr. HAWKINS, one of the boatswains, had discovered that Mr. RAWLINSON, one of Mr. GRAF's assistants, who was in a lower deck cabin, was completely buried, and, in fact, suffocating beneath a pile of lumber of all kinds. In an instant men were set to work to free him, who dragged away the wreck and splintered glass and wood by handfuls, till Mr. RAWLINSON was caught sight of and pulled out by main force, a good deal shaken, contused, and cut about the head and face, but not dangerously.

All danger from fire or another explosion being now at an end, those who chose were enabled to go down and examine for themselves the scene of the disaster. The litter on the deck showed that in the compartment in which it had taken place, and where it was confined by the wrought-iron bulkheads, it had been wide and general. The fore part of Mr. CRACE'S beautiful saloon was a pile of glittering rubbish, a mere confused mass of boards, carpet shreds, hangings, mirrors, gilt frames, and splinters of ornaments; the rich gilt castings were broken and thrown down, the brass work ripped, the handsome cast iron columns round the funnel overturned and strewed about. In the more forward part, a state sitting-room for the ladies, every single thing was destroyed, and the wooden flooring broken and wrenched up. As one gazed on the evidences of the appaling force of the explosion it was recollected with profound gratitude to Providence that the accident occurred at the only single moment when the grand saloon was empty, and the berths on each side were unoccupied. What the consequences would have been if it had taken place an hour later, when the visitors would be sitting in the saloon, is almost fearful to think upon. But the damage in this part seemed a mere bagatelle when compared with the ravages among the lower deck cabins beneath. It was difficult to go down there, for the whole place was filled with fragments of boards, chairs, beds, cabin fittings, broken steam pipes and syphon tubes, torn-out rivets, and masses of the inner and outer funnels rent to pieces like calico, and lying about like heaps of crumpled cardboard. Everything was in literal fragments. The course of the explosion could then be seen at once. The water, or rather steam, in the casing had crushed in the inner casing, blowing up the funnel above deck, while both funnels below it were torn to pieces and hurled about, sometimes in single rivets or scraps no longer than one's hand, sometimes in crumpled up lumps weighing several hundredweight. Beneath this deck, towards the stakehole, where the remnants of the funnel left a yawning hole like an extinct volcano, the force of the explosion was still more manifest. Not only was the iron compartment nearest to the boiler partly rent and pushed back, but one of the main deck beams, an enormous massive wrought-iron girder about two feet deep, and strengthened with angle irons, was wrenched back and nearly bent in halves. The ruin here would be an instructive sight for engineers to witness. It would be still better if medical men could inspect them and solve the problem of how it can possibly have happened that men who stood round the base of the funnel when it exploded, and when tons of iron were torn up and cast about, were not only not killed on the spot, but scarcely one was unable to walk, and not one has sustained a fracture or dislocation. This is at present an inexplicable circumstance. In some parts the explosion seems to have acted with the capricious violence of lightning. Thus, in the grand saloon the two largest mirrors on each side of it, running fore and aft, were quite unbroken, though the silvering was boiled off the backs of both by the heat of the steam. By the side of these glasses cast-iron columns were bent and broken, and mirrors at four times the distance from the seat of the disaster were almost pulverized, and their framings even destroyed. The beautiful oak stair-cases descending to the saloons were blown up like cardwork, yet not a book on the library shelves close to the funnel was stirred. At the bottom of the stokehole I found one of the gilt framings which were placed round the windows of the saloon; it was perfectly uninjured. For your readers to understand this singularity they must suppose one house—say number eight—to have had an explosion in its cellar, and among the ruin is found uninjured a drawing-room picture belonging to the next-door neighbor at number nine. The boiler, as far as can be judged from a superficial examination, stands firm; a close scrutiny, however, will be necessary to enable the engineers to determine whether any part of it, more especially its tubes, are injured. It seems almost too much to hope that when such a severe concussion was experienced, it can have escaped entirely without injury. Near and upon the boiler lie scraps and morsels of the funnels, which show where the first tearing away commenced before the inner casing was blown up to the deck.

LATEST DETAILS OF THE ACCIDENT.

The special correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 13th of September, says: "The engineers who have inspected the rent masses of iron, and the tremendous evidence which yet remain of the force of the explosion, come to different conclusions as to the amount of steam pressure which occasioned it. Some literally give it as high as 1,000 lbs. to the square inch, but this appears almost incredible. The majority generally estimate it as having been between 400 lbs. and 500 lbs., an amount of pressure which, as far as can be calculated, has never yet been got by steam. The highest pressure boiler, for locomotives are only made to withstand about 150 lbs. to the inch. Even for experimental purposes a pressure of 500 lbs., or 600 lbs. steam has never yet been generated. JAMES WATT, in his earliest experiments on evaporation, made some very small globular boilers, on which it was said a pressure of 400 lbs. was eventually got, but anything approaching to 500 lbs. or 600 lbs. has never been so much as heard of among engineers till the present most unfortunate occurrence. Gunpowder when exploded expands 800 times its bulk, and when steam is superheated to an intense degree the water becomes utterly decomposed into its constituent gases, oxygen and hydrogen, which, where brought into contact with any red-hot surface, recombine with the most fearful explosion. This was exactly what took place on board the *Great Eastern*, and the blow up in its force was precisely similar to what would have taken place had the space between the inner and outer casing of the funnel been filled with gunpowder instead of steam.

From the evidence which has been given at the inquest, and from minute inquiries and observations made at the scene of the accident, the circumstances which led to the occurrence are now supposed to be pretty well ascertained. It appears that soon after leaving Deptford the donkey engines for keeping the funnel cases, and through them the boilers, supplied with water showed most decided symptoms of infirmity, which, as the vessel progressed on her voyage increased to such an extent that some of them were rendered altogether useless, and the others were only kept feebly working by the constant attention of some of the assistant engineers. Thus from the first there was a difficulty in keeping the boilers properly supplied with water, which was greatly increased by the fact that the supply had first to be forced up a considerable height to fill the funnel casing. This, it is supposed, induced those in charge to feed the boilers direct from the donkey engines, without passing the water through the funnel case. In shutting off the communication between the casing and the boilers, the engineers had every reason to believe they were performing a perfectly harmless operation, for it was well known there was an escape-pipe to carry off any steam which might be generated. It was, however, afterwards ascertained that this pipe had, previous to the departure of the vessel from Deptford, been used for testing the casing by hydraulic pressure. For this purpose, a brass cock had been fitted to the end of it, and this by some shocking inadvertence was never taken away, and, what is worse, it was left turned off. Consequently, when the communication between the bottom of the casing and the boiler was interrupted the water left in the funnel was rapidly converted into steam, and the whole apparatus became a monstrous vertical boiler without a safety-valve or any vent whatever. That all the water left in the casing was converted into vapor long before the explosion took place is quite certain, and it was evidently not till the confined steam had gone on expanding and probably decomposing for some hours that the casing at last gave way with the awful effect I have endeavored to describe.

The jury have carefully inspected the scene of the disaster, and the *debris* is now in course of being cleared away, with the view to the necessary repairs being commenced at once. How long these repairs will take it is at present quite impossible to say. To restore the ironwork which has been found to need reconstruction, *will occupy from three weeks to a month*, but the question is how far the forward pair of main boilers, from which the funnel was blown, and which acted as a base to the whole explosive force, have been injured. Both will, in the course of to-morrow, be subject to a strict scrutiny, and if any injury has been sustained, *their repair will be a work of time and difficulty*. But whatever may be the delay or cost, the directors have most properly determined that all shall be repaired in the strongest and most perfect manner, and the boilers tested with the hydraulic press before again proceeding to sea. The fragments which are being hauled up from the stokehole each minute afford fresh evidence of the uncertain yet fearful nature of the explosion. In an apparently uninjured portion of the outer casing a round hole is blown out, through which a man could put his head. Yet there is no flaw in the iron, nor is any portion of this segment hurt at all. I have mentioned the apparently extraordinary fact that two of the largest mirrors in the grand saloon fixed on each side were left unhurt, when glasses at four times the distance from the funnel were pulverized. The reason is now explained by the fact of these two mirrors having been the only ones fixed in the iron bulkheads. A greater proof could not be given of the immense strength of the ship than this. Had the iron bulkheads vibrated in the least these glasses must have gone to fragments like the rest, but the manner in which they were stayed across kept them rigid even under the awful concussion of the blow-up.

Mr. WM. BRISCO, the engineer on duty in the stokehole at the time, and who was burnt about the hands, is progressing most favorably, and in a few more days will be quite convalescent. He states that the first effect of the explosion was to blow open the furnace doors, smashing some to pieces, and sending out a rush of scorching air. The stokers instantly ran up the ladder to the lower deck gangway. Mr. BRISCO saw the dreadful danger of such a course, and called on the men to keep below, while he threw himself on his face, which he kept covered with his hands. In this position he remained for three or four minutes, till he could hear that the rush of steam on the gangway above had almost ceased. The heat in the stokehole was then something fearful and dangerous to life, so he rushed from it up the ladder as he best could. Above the steps, on a level with the lower deck, he found the wretched men who had so imprudently fled there, standing or sitting, and all looking horror-struck at the appearance of their hands, from which the flesh was boiled off—for they had rushed into the very spot where the steam was hottest. None of these poor fellows seemed to be aware that the scalds which they had sustained about the rest of their body were not only ten times more dangerous, but infinitely more severe. Mr. BRISCO, however, notwithstanding that the flesh was burnt off the backs of both his hands, remained with the sufferers till all were removed and had their wounds dressed. Mr. PROWSE, the chief officer, was foremost in rendering assistance to rescue all who were injured below.

It was stated by one of your cotemporaries that a ton of powder was in the ship at the time of the explosion, and stowed away somewhere near the scene of the disaster. I have been requested, on the best authority, to contradict this assertion. Not an ounce of gunpowder has ever been on board the vessel. Crowds of visitors come daily to inspect her, but none are allowed to go where the accident occurred. Such is the morbid curiosity on this subject, that almost any amount might daily be realized by the Company throwing this unlucky portion of the *Great Eastern* open to public inspection. At present the decks are almost thronged with sightseers, gazing with awe upon the broken funnels and heaps of shattered fittings which have been brought up.

THE COST OF REPAIRING DAMAGES.

The Special Correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 14th Sept., says:

"The repair of the damages inflicted by the explosion has already commenced, Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL having contracted to restore the whole for £5,000. If it should turn out that either of the forward boilers has been injured, £5,000 will scarcely suffice for the entire restoration. From the fact of there having been no escape of steam from either of the boilers at the time of the explosion, where there was a pressure on each of 25 lbs., it is believed that they have escaped without material injury. The mere joinery of the cabin fittings, and the redecoration of the grand saloon can, and doubtless will, soon be completed. With the iron-work, however, it is a different affair. All this must be executed in London, from the working drawings of the vessel, and sent down piecemeal, by rail, to Weymouth, where it can be bolted together on board the ship. Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL'S contract is to finish the whole ship, in her former state, as she left the river, within three weeks."

THE ITALIAN WAR AND THE PEACE OF VILLAFRANCA.—A correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* has found, in the English Blue Book, the following very interesting extract from a letter written by Lord COWLEY, the British Ambassador to Paris, to his Government just before the outbreak of the Italian war:

PARIS, Thursday, May 12, 1859.

The Emperor had regretted not having seen me (says Lord COWLEY) before his departure, as his Majesty had been particularly desirous to state to me the sentiments under which he was about to take the field; but, in consequence of my absence from Paris, his Majesty, just before his departure, had written to Count WALEWSKI, charging him to assure me that, in assuming the command of his army, his Majesty's intentions were *to localize the war as much as possible, to respect the neutrality of Germany, to give no countenance to any attempts at revolution, and to confine his military operations to driving the Austrians out of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom.* His Majesty further declared that he would ever be ready to treat for peace when suitable conditions were offered him. I did not conceal from Count WALEWSKI my apprehension that the Emperor's programme could not be carried out. It was not likely, I said, that Austria would consent to dispossess herself of her Italian possessions until after a series of reverses that might bring the French troops to the walls of Vienna.

This letter is interesting as showing that the Emperor entered upon the Italian campaign with a clearly prearranged plan of operations, and that he made peace only when he found that circumstances were about to occur which would prevent him from carrying the whole of his plan into execution.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

Affairs in France, Italy and Germany.

REVIVAL OF THE CHINA WAR.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, from Southampton on the 15th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The *Saxonia* arrived at Cowes on the 14th, and the *Bremen* on the 15th inst.

The *Vanderbilt's* advices are one day later than those of the *City of Baltimore* off Cape Race, and the *North American* at Quebec.

Our correspondence and files by this arrival are of five days later date. We obtain from them most interesting particulars of the terrible explosion on board the *Great Eastern*, briefly noticed in yesterday morning's telegram.

It is now stated that the departure of the *Great Eastern* for America must be postponed.

The death of Sir WM. EYRE, late commander of the forces in Canada, and a distinguished Crimean officer, is announced.

We publish below full and later particulars of the Chinese outbreak. The *Moniteur*, in an article upon the treachery of the Chinese, says:

"The Government of the Emperor and that of Great Britain are about to take measures together to inflict chastisement and obtain every satisfaction which so flagrant an act of treachery requires."

A Berne telegram states that the Emperors FRANCIS JOSEPH and NAPOLEON would soon meet at the Castle of Arenemberg.

The London *Times* speaks of the approaching meeting of the King of the Belgians and NAPOLEON, as "a meeting of Old and Young Europe." It says: "Whatever may be the respective reminiscences of King LEOPOLD and NAPOLEON III., one thing is certain—that two such heads cannot fail to respect each other." The magnificent Chateau d'Ardoin, at Biarritz, has been hired for the reception of the King of the Belgians, who travels under the name of Comte DE LATER.

Letters received from Madrid to the 5th inst., state that the English Ambassador had addressed inquiries to the Government of Spain concerning the concentration of Spanish troops in Algesiras. The reply of Spain is said to have been drawn up with great courtesy, but did not fully explain the reasons of the concentration of troops at this point.

In regard to the American boundary question, it is stated that a detachment of the Royal engineers would embark for British Columbia on the 2d of October, to join Her Majesty's Commissioner.

The *Citizen*, a new Irish journal published in Waterford, demands, after the example of France, an unconditional amnesty for the Irish exiles. In a letter to the *Citizen* on this subject, Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN says:

"A large portion of the Irish people are of opinion that the political victims of English law were not fairly tried, an opinion which I share; but it is not now necessary to raise this question. Many of the citizens of Waterford who differ with us upon this point would rejoice to welcome to his home THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, even as RICHARD O'GORMAN, a refugee of 1848, was welcomed last week by many of the most peace-loving citizens of Dublin."

SIDI MOHAMED, the eldest son of the late Emperor of Morocco, has been declared his successor.

The *Times* in its city article, dated Sept. 14, says that the funds opened that morning with renewed firmness and closed at a further improvement, the

further, in order to find all the causes for this unlooked-for satisfaction, and I think we may find it in the fact that the King VICTOR EMANUEL is constantly advised of NAPOLEON's intentions, and that he never demurs—that they appear indeed to act in concert; in the fact that the Italian official deputations which called on NAPOLEON at Paris and at St. Sauveur, all left him perfectly satisfied, and went on afterward with the organization of the projected "Kingdom of Northern Italy;" in the fact in fine, that Italy is left by this document the arbiter of its own fortunes, beyond the intermeddling even of a European Congress. It is difficult to see in all this a design on the part of LOUIS NAPOLEON, when he stipulated at Villafranca for the return of the Grand Dukes *without force*, to bring about the very events that we see passing before our eyes in Italy? Are not the harsh words of his manifest toward the public men of Italy so many crumbs of comfort thrown to Austria in exchange for provinces and populations?

The appeal will show. NAPOLEON appears to place before the people of Central Italy this question: Which do you prefer, to permit the Grand Dukes to return and to give to Venetia liberal Austrian institutions, as the result of this act, or do refuse to accept the Grand Dukes, and by your refusal throw Venetia back under the yoke of Austrian oppression, besides placing yoorself in a permanent state of antagonism to Austria? Now, at the late day at which this question was asked, NAPOLEON knew perfectly well what would be the answer. He knew that the organization of Central Italy was so far advanced that it would be impossible to recede without a humiliation which he could not wish to see the leading men of Italy suffer, and he knew that all Central and Northern Italy organized in a strong government, offered better chances for the future emancipation of Venetia than any half measure, such as is implied in the hypothesis of the return of the Grand Dukes. This, then, is another argument to prove that NAPOLEON is still the friend of Italy, and that the St. Sauveur document must not be taken in its *apparent* sense.

The probabilities are still in favor of the eventual organization of the whole of Central and Northern Italy, with the exception of Venetia, under the flag of the House of Savoy, notwithstanding the late declaration of NAPOLEON that he had finished his task, and that France alone went to war for an idea; and if Austria should attack the new power we have a strong confidence that the victory will rest on the side of right and justice. At any rate, the King is increasing his army at a rapid rate; the French *Moniteur* this morning publishes a decree of VICTOR EMANUEL, increasing the number of his riflemen (*persegliери*) to six regiments; the whole country embraced in the contemplated "Kingdom of Northern Italy," will soon have under arms a force of two hundred thousand men, not to count the immense number of volunteers that would pour in from other countries; the King of Sardinia may consistently encourage the efforts of KOSSUTH, since the latter declares his intention to be, not the Republic but a monarchy for Hungary; and one may well ask, how is Austria, with a diminished Empire, an insolvent treasury, and a crippled army, to make headway against revolution at home and an enthusiastic army of two hundred thousand men in Italy?

Certain journals, the *Indépendance Belge* in particular, pretend to see in the manifest of the Emperor and in the general policy of the French Government, a design to shape affairs in such a way that a compromise must be the result, and this compromise is to be the formation of a Central Italian Kingdom to be called Etrurie, with the Prince NAPOLEON as King. I can only say in regard to this hypothesis, that the number of its supporters appear to be limited.

It is inconceivable how LOUIS NAPOLEON, whose first and most imperative duty it is to please his own people, should have issued so universally an unpopular document, if he did not know that it was to prepare the way for an agreeable surprise. If this document be not reclaimed or compensated for by some succeeding act of a different nature, that is to say, if it should not turn out to be of the character I have indicated in the first part of this letter, if, in fine, Italy should be totally abandoned by France, and the misfortunes should fall on her which his Majesty's document appears to predict, then will the reputation of the "elect of France" be placed in serious danger; the glory of Magenta and Solferino will not save it, and the man who was really great the day he crossed the Mincio at the head of his victorious army, will have sunk back to the equivocal reputation of the man of the 2d of December.

It was curious to observe the different manner in which the article of the *Moniteur* was appreciated by the French Press. The *Constitutionnel*, to which everybody looked for one of those magisterial articles for which that journal is noted, has not uttered one word, and this extraordinary silence is the source of almost as much surprise and as much speculation as the imperial document itself. The *Patrie*, another ministerial journal, has had no "leader" on the subject, and confines its remarks to short paragraphs in correction of errors in the columns of other journals. The *Patrie*, it should be observed, has, from the first, sustained the Italians in all their movements, and it still contends that it will be impossible for Europe not to recognize the late acts of the people in the Duchies *as faits accomplis*. The *Pays*, another ministerial journal, takes altogether different ground. This journal has constantly maintained that the treaty of Villafranca rendered obligatory the return of the Grand Dukes, and that without the consummation of this provision of the treaty there could be no peace in Europe. As might be expected, this journal now shouts victory. The grave *Journal des Débats*, in its first article, makes a couple of heavy hits at the Government, as is its custom, but under language so unobjectionable that no notice can be taken of it. For example, this journal states in the course of its article in the quietest way possible, that the manifest of the *Moniteur* left the cabinet of His Majesty the day after the Prince RICHARD METTERNICH left St. Sauveur; which means, to those who read aright the *Débats*, that NAPOLEON apparently is sold to Austria. In its second article on the subject, the *Débats* takes the ground that the important question raised by the St. Sauveur document is, which of the doctrines is to prevail, the right of the people to choose their own rulers, or the written right of Kings. This is putting the question strong to LOUIS NAPOLEON, who rules himself on an elective basis, or, in other words, on the choice of the people, and exactly in opposition to the written right. The *Débats*, which is the Orleanist organ, naturally inclines to favor the right of the people, since LOUIS PHILIPPE owed his throne to this principle, and it utters its sympathy for the people of the Italian Duchies in this sense. The *Siecle* and the *Presse*, Republican papers, deal some hard blows at the Government, and loudly demand that the voice of the people of Central Italy shall be heard, and that Austria shall be held to give the Venetians a more liberal Government than they have yet had. The *Siecle*, in addition, proposes a financial scheme by which Venetia may be bought from Austria on terms highly advantageous in every point of view to the latter. You will find this scheme in the columns of the *Siecle*. The new paper, the *Opinion Nationale*, attacks the manifest without gloves, and in a tone which would have certainly gained for it a series of warnings before the late amnesty. The politico-Catholic papers, always in favor of the return of the Grand Dukes, yet attack the document for not going far enough. They blame the two Emperors for not using force to reestablish the *statu quo ante bellum!*

MALAKOFF.

POLITICS IN GERMANY.

The Movement for German Unity—The Austrian Reforms—Discontent in the Empire—The Parliament of Bavaria—Gallophobia.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MUNICH, Thursday, Aug. 11, 1859.

In my last I gave you some views of Austria as related to general European politics, and to Germany in particular, which may perhaps have aided the reader in judging whether those reforms now for two or three weeks proclaimed by certain papers in Austria's interests are likely ever actually to take place. These views bear especially upon the great question of German politics, the prospective unity of Germany.

I refer to the subject again in order to repeat the substance of my last, by giving the essence of a few pointed expressions from a long and able article on the condition of Austria since 1848, which has just appeared (June, 1859) in the *Prussian Jahrbücher*. It says in effect, that intense hatred to France and conviction of the necessity of German unity, not love for Austria, have compelled in Germany the defence of Austria, regardless of her internal policy—that Austria (*i. e.* the Government,) however, has no desire for union with Germany—that a constitution will not be proclaimed there, even as a last resort to save her from sinking—that this measure will only be taken when the Government shall have again actually fallen before the tribunal of public judgment—that this Government is a purely diplomatic one, all regulated with reference to external show, with which no corresponding internal development of the people concurs; or better expressed, that the Minister of Foreign Affairs dictates laws to all the other Ministers. It says further that the mass of the people in Austria know nothing of a relation to Germany—that this is not even allowed to be stated in school books—and that they only know that Austria has garrisons in the fortifications of the Confederation—that *only* the educated know really how the matter stands, and thus all development in the direction of United Germany is crippled. The control of German affairs can, therefore, never be left in the hands of Austria, as she would never consent to find any centre of activity which lay outside of herself, and finally the concordat completed the break with the progressive spirit of the rest of Germany. That the elements which now compose the Austrian Empire will of course remain, but in their present nominal unity under their present Government they cannot endure.

I have collected within a week past several additional refereeces to the inception of reforms in parts of the Austrian Empire, but the interest of all these doubtful statements is lost in that of an announcement from Vienna, which lies this moment before me, to the effect that a censorship of the Press had been exercised there for the last two weeks, so rigid as to make the people almost sigh for the return of that previous to March, 1848; that not merely manuscripts, but the work of setting up, printing and paper, are lost, and editors are placed in the greatest embarrassment to meet their obligations to subscribers by replacing confiscated numbers, or getting papers delivered in time. The censorship applies also to papers from other States as well as those printed in Austria, thus creating very great confusion. Reforms in the direction of freedom which must be introduced by such measures are certainly of questionable character. These measures show quite clearly, however, that the Government must have come into possession of information which satisfies them that the question is with them one of life and death, and thus justifies extreme action.

Immediately after writing the above passage, I had an interview with an intelligent young Austrian, who had just arrived from Vienna, and who confirmed this intelligence, and much more. He said that the dissatisfaction was unbounded, and that these stringent measures were introduced as necessary to security against the rising spirit of revolution. The withholding of the long promised Constitution and reforms, and the national bankruptcy, in themselves too much to be endured, were carried beyond the point of possible endurance by the issue of a disastrous campaign in an equally disastrous peace. He said that the opinion among the people in Austria was that not 9,000, or 20,000, but 100,000 men were lost, on the Austrian side, in the battle of Solferino—that the people began to feel that the personal incompetency and obstinacy of the Emperor were chargeable with the results, he having taken a position which rendered his natural allies unavailable.

How far the popular mind may have been agitated by the presence and the narrations of the wounded now scattered throughout the Empire, we may not know; but they have probably greatly increased the effect. Those of the wounded who could be removed have been distributed, not only filling the hospitals especially designed for the military, but all others, and to some extent their care and expense have been assumed by the parishes to the neighborhood of which they had been sent. There are said to be 6,000 of these in the little city of Linz on the Upper Danube; from 2,500 to 3,000 in Innsbruck, in the Tyrol, and the country parishes and smaller towns have them only in less numbers. I have seen a letter from a Bavarian physician, in the medical journal of this place, written from Innsbruck, and describing the state of the hospitals there. The wounded there are in seven hospitals, 1,500 in one, and the rest divided among the remaining six. They were brought there from the battle-field, mostly in open wagons, their wounds not dressed from the time they started till they reached Innsbruck, about four days. The wounds were mostly from balls—few with swords, and the latter mostly on the upper extremities, and what is most singular, the majority of them on the left hand, all the fingers in many instances being diagonally cut off. The explanation of this singular fact is, that in a charge, the left hand being extended forward on the stock of the gun, was reached by the sword of the Zouave and cut off exactly where it grasped the weapon. It is still a little mysterious, because it indicates both a purpose and an execution a little too exact for the battle-field; nevertheless, if the fact is true, the explanation cannot be far out of the way. In some instances noblemen and other gentlemen have given up their castles to these wounded, ladies volunteer their services to assume the care of particular ones, and pursue their own whims or those of the soldiers themselves in the nursing, often interfering with the course of the physicians.

An expression of opinion, said to be from well-informed circles in Vienna itself, has just made its appearance, to the effect that there is reason to expect that the Emperor's birth-day (Aug. 18) will be signalized by the introduction of the reforms promised in the recent Imperial Manifesto, and the giving of Constitutions to the provinces. As before intimated, it is almost impossible to hope for such a result, and yet such is the pressure in that direction, that it is difficult to see how these reforms can be withheld. It is true, this pressure itself may be suppressed by seizure and confiscation of those newspapers which are the chief instruments, and by other Police measures. But this course will itself be a new cause of excitement; the absence of the newspapers—the cause of it being known—will produce quite as great excitement as their inflammatory articles could produce. The Augsburg *Gazette*, for instance, has been probably the very strongest paper in Austria's cause in all Germany. This paper, having defended the good faith of the Government in promising reform, now feels it a special duty to urge the redemption of the promise. This paper is now filled from day to day with articles to this effect. This is more or less true of others. If the Police should seize these, the effect would scarcely be diminished, and might even be increased. It seems, therefore, difficult to place an expectation of some decisive action on one side or the other further off than the Emperor's birth-day—one week from this date. This very day we have in the above-named journal, in its Vienna correspondence, the not very cheering statement to those who continue to cherish hopes in the good will of the Emperor, that, while the people are of one mind in regard to the need of reforms, while the clergy themselves are by no means unanimous in favor of the concordat, and many a bishop shrugs his shoulders when it is referred to, yet there is a coterie which crowd themselves between the people and the Emperor and besiege the ears of the latter with contrary statements.

The most important events that are transpiring now in this place, are in immediate connection with the great political question of Germany. The Bavarian Parliament is now together. It was called when a general war was imminent, though the meeting did not take place until after the peace had been concluded—the object being the authorization of a military loan. The discussion of the proposition for a loan leads directly to that of the great question of *Germany's unity*; or, in other words, the reformation or reorganization of the Confederation. The address to the King, and the speeches of the members, all lie in this direction. That the result, however desired by the majority of the people can be peaceably achieved, few believe, as it involves the setting aside of most of the smaller German princes; and it is not to be expected that they will quietly yield their petty sovereignties. All eyes are, therefore, directed forward to the *expected, desired, dreaded*, and yet *certainly coming storm*.

Among the questions discussed both in Parliament and elsewhere is that of the pardon of the political offenders, in connection with the movement of 1848-9, on the ground that they labored only for the unity of Germany, which all parties now unite in striving after. The proposition for a popular representation of the Confederation in Parliament meets strong opposition in the Chambers here.

Among the business of the Chambers within the last few days has been also an inquiry, addressed to the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, as to whether it is the design of the Government to try to effect a reduction of the duties on cane-sugar, cotton, and raw iron. Both the question and answer tended to show that this movement is at least contemplated.

Nothing can be said yet as to the particular action of the Peace Conference at Zurich. It is a little remarkable that not only the papers elsewhere, but even those in Austria, should be expressing doubts in egard to the possibility of carrying out the treaty of which the two Emperors settled the preliminaries. A ew weeks—rather days—may be expected to develop ome remarkable movements in Europe, especially in Austria.

MUNICH, Saturday, Aug. 27, 1859.

Two feelings have in a previous letter been referred to as the only unanimous ones in Germany—hat in favor of *a closer union of the German States, and hatred to the Emperor Napoleon*, the latter furnishing one of the main grounds and motives to the former. In regard to the feeling and action tending to German unity, enough has been said in previous letters, but this prevailing hatred to NAPOLEON and France is a subject worth a letter, for it carries among all parties everything before it, at least in the south of Germany, and I suppose it to be scarcely less, and only somewhat differently tempered, in the north. I have read many of the political pamphlets which have recently appeared in Germany, and in this respect I have found all to agree. I will therefore take one of these pamphlets—an ably written one entitled *The Italian War and the duty of Prussia—a voice out of the Democracy*—and give the substance of it on this one point as a fair statement of the general feeling.

The writer declares that he fully sympathizes with the prevailing hatred to NAPOLEON—that the democracy can never be reconciled to him—expresses the belief that the Italian war, whatever motives he might himself cherish in relation to it, would but hasten his movement towards the goal which his deeds had merited. But he dissents entirely from the dominant view that this hatred should be expressed by joining Austria against France in the war which was being waged at the time the pamphlet was written. In composing the sides in this contest, he says that on the *one* side, is a *bad* man engaged in a *good* cause, and on the *other*, a *bad* cause in the hands of a man whose bad deeds, if weighed against those even of NAPOLEON, would preponderate by at least the entire weight of the concordat.

In further composing the two Powers, he says that Austria represents a principle of reaction, firm and consistent in itself. She has therefore ever been the most dangerous foe to all ideas of freedom. LOUIS NAPOLEON is, on the other hand, personally a despot, a tyrant; but the principles upon which he supports his Government, and which he must ever proclaim over and over again, are Democratic—they are the will of the people—the right of universal suffrage—the improvement of the condition of the laboring classes. It follows from this that his Government is one monstrous lie; and further, a Government whose theoretic principle is Democratic, and its means and agents reactionary and tyrannical, can have but a very transient existence; and though it may be just as bitter, can never be so dangerous a foe to Democratic development as the Government which represents a strictly reactionary principle. The theoretical principles which a State professes as its foundation, and inscribes on its banner, have at least this value—that they express the conscience of the State. The necessity of constantly repeating the proclamation of these principles increases and sends abroad their propagating power. LOUIS NAPOLEON may confiscate all the articles sent out from London or Jersey, but who will confiscate for him his own manifestos, *Moniteur* articles, and proclamations? Every act of his Government gives the lie to his confession of faith. This calls attention, and the contradiction is apparent; a Government which is an organized contradiction—a contradiction between fact and idea—is by no means so dangerous as one of reactionary principles. The former may inflict severer wounds for the time than the latter; it may be a painful, acute disease; it cannot, however, become like Austria, a *chronic* disease.

That such is NAPOLEON's position begins now to be quite evident. Six years of the Empire are now past, and the man who at first sighed for nothing so much as the alliance of the old conservative Cabinets, is compelled to seize the revolutionary standard of Italian freedom, and allow himself to be driven down that slippery plain, upon which he must rush helplessly to ruin unless the folly of his enemies shall come to his aid.

The French Democracy has comprehended better than the German Press the position and duty of the party in this struggle. The Democratic representative, JULES FAVRE, and his party are penetrated with a much stronger hatred of LOUIS NAPOLEON than the politicians of the German papers—first, because they belong to a more radical tendency of the Democracy, and then because they have suffered and still suffer more from his oppression—having seen their friends and relatives and the members of their party sent into exile. Yet he makes the following declaration in the Legislative Assembly: "I declare that, between me and you, (the Ministers,) there can be no reconciliation, but if you would annihilate the Austrian despotism in Italy—if you would free Italy from it—my heart, my blood, my whole existence should be with you. Yet I should only reserve to myself after the victory to call the victor to account, upon the eternal principles which should have given him his strength there, and which will be our strength against him at home, if he does not grant us the freedom through which he knew how to make himself a name in Italy." This model declaration represents accurately the position of the Democracy, not in France only, but everywhere.

Not only the friends, but the opponents of the war, betrayed the same secret. The Orleanist representative, Viscount PLUCHEN, says: "This war will endanger not only the external but also the internal peace and quiet of the land, since it is impossible with impunity to be revolutionary in Italy and conservative in France and Rome. This will rather awaken the spirit of revolution everywhere." Such is the reality of our situation. The Orleanists, fearing the overthrow of their enemy, the German Liberals that of Austria—each led by fear of waking up the revolution, are praying for the preservation of their enemy. This explains, too, how it is that so many elements, which are now raising the war cry against NAPOLEON, were so urgent for the Western alliance in the Oriental war in 1854—that war was not at all revolutionary.

The author then proceeds to show very clearly what facts have since proved, that NAPOLEON was not seeking Italy for himself, and to point out his real motives: and the lapse of two months, although it has brought peace, has not diminished the interest of this part of he pamphlet, as showing the views entertained of NAPOLEON in Germany, and the elements which are here at work.

Vague rumors in regard to the contents of ORSINI's second letter were afloat in Paris. The Sardinian official paper did NAPOLEON the kindness to publish the letter in a falsified form. The original was entirely different, and reminded the Emperor that he had been a Carbonari—had broken his oath—forfeited his life—informed him that many hundred members had sworn to effect his death—and that he himself was the first to attempt this only because the lot had so determined.

This poisoned arrow hit the mark. He knew the mysteries of the body, the energy of its members—saw his own position—felt that the law enacted for his security had not made him safe—daggers glistened before his eyes—his resolution must be taken.

Further, the Paris elections had just taken place, and in spite of fraud, corruption and police force, had turned out but slightly in his favor. The prospect was not consoling for the day of a street riot, and the signs were daily multiplying that such a day was approaching.

Then, too, PROUDHAN, immediately on going over into Belgium, had published a pamphlet in which he drew a comparison between the principles of the BONAPARTES and the will of the Duke of ORLEANS, to the advantage of the latter. He says, in substance, that if the Count of Paris would just take the will of his father as his manifesto—add to it a declaration of twenty lives, stating the principles for which France has fought since 1789, with the device, "*Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité*," which were expunged by the 2d of December, with the promise of a parliamentary and representative Constitution according to the liberal traditions of 1791, '93, '95, 1814, '30 and '48, in opposition to those of 1798 and 1804—there would be such an irresistible rallying to his standard that, unless the Emperor should hasten with his "*acte additionel*," it would quickly show on which side was the legitimate dynasty!

"PROUDHON," adds the author, "may have said this to terrify the Emperor, and, if so, it worked to his wish." Such words in the mouth of a socialist, showing the possibility of a union with the Orleanists, had their effect; for such a union would be the most dangerous to the Emperor which could be formed—equivalent, indeed, to his overthrow. His determination began to be fixed.

But these were not all the elements of his condition. He was the deadly foe of the democracy—had tried to form alliances with the old Cabinets abroad—had flattered the old parties at home; but his cousin, Prince NAPOLEON, was democratic. Each saw but the one side. They often sparred with each other. For instance, the Prince said one day to the Emperor: "*Vous n'avez rien de votre oncle.*" "*Pardon,*" was the cutting reply of his Majesty, "*j'ai sa famille.*" ("You have nothing of your uncle." "I beg your pardon, I have his family.") The Prince was, therefore, in a condition to keep his Imperial cousin well informed in regard to his unpopularity in municipal elections, the intrigues of the old parties, &c. He must spare his cousin, because he might at some time be useful in relation to the democratic element—might even be a last means of preserving his throne. This element produced its first fruit in the Sardinian marriage and alliance. From this step it was difficult to recede.

There appeared an article in the *Moniteur*, complaining that the old Cabinets did not stand by the Emperor—that he was isolated in Europe, and must therefore follow his own politics. No one but himself could have written this article. He had entirely failed to make satisfactory alliances with other Powers; that with England was of doubtful value in case of necessity; something must be done. He had always looked upon the Italian question as one which might help him if others failed; and finally, disgusted at the failure of his foreign policy—feeling that each new European combination might set him in complete isolation—urged by his cousin—aroused by the results of the elections—with the appeal of PROUDHON to the Count of Paris ringing in his ears, and a thousand Italian stilettos gleaming before his eyes—he deposited as his "*acte additionel*," as PROUDHON expresses it, in the Sardinian alliance and the Italian manifesto.

This has a striking analogy in his personal history. It is known that immediately after the establishment of the Imperial Throne, he applied to all the petty German Courts, for almost anything called a princess, and, contemptuously rejected everywhere, he stroked his moustache, proudly declared himself a "*parvenue*," and took the Spanish adventuress. So, after exhausting all the reactionary combinations, and finding that nothing could be effected, he began to talk proudly of freedom from the Alps to the Adriatic, and grasped after the Italian adventurer.

Now, if NAPOLEON had cherished these free and democratic notions, he would not have waited till this time to initiate the corresponding action. He would have done this in 1853, in answer to the attack of Russia in the Orient, he would then have called upon the Emperor of Austria to march with him against Russia, and if he had refused, he would have raised the standard of oppressed nationalities, and aroused Italy and Hungary against Austria, and Poland against Russia, *and then the whole Democracy of Europe would have been with him.* It is proper, also, to add that in this question of Nationalities, there are two principles involved—that of *independence from without*, and that of *freedom within*, and although that NAPOLEON has felt compelled to make a movement in behalf of Italy for the *former*, he will still never move for the *latter*, if he can avoid it, for this is revolutionary.

The view given above is a fair, and I may say favorable specimen of those entertained of LOUIS NAPOLEON Germany. Favorable I say, because, although it treats him with great severity, still it attempts rationally to develope his character and policy, instead of covering him with low epithets, as many of the papers have done. Since the attempt upon his life, in January of 1858, he has been the great subject of the wit and humorous pictorials of *Punch* and *Kladderadatsch*, and the sarcasm of the heavier journals, while such terms "rascal" or "rascally," in relation to him or his policy, have been common in the mouths of the people. That he has talents and sagacity, all admit. That he has made a very sagacious movement in the proclamation of the amnesty, seems to be the general feeling in Germany, though a few papers form exceptions. Previous to the amnesty even, there had been a lull in the storm of indignation which had broken forth anew against him immediately after the signing of the peace preliminaries at Villafranca, and the reason for this calm seems to have been that a public mind was intent upon seeing what would come out of Austria's promised reforms, Italy's agitations, and the Peace Congress at Zurich, and what would happen, not only abroad, but also in Germany itself, to favor the disevered unity of the German States. But whether the Emperor will have the wisdom and adroitness to follow up the policy initiated by the amnesty with other measures of such character as to convert this lull into a complete oblivion of the past, whether it be possible for him to turn himself so dexterously as to fall in with the party which shall prevail in the approaching and now already fermenting revolutionary movement, remains to be seen. It will be difficult for him to extricate himself from such a web of contradictions as that so graphically described by "A voice out the Democracy," but if it is possible, he can do it. We shall see.

AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

IMPORTANT OFFICIAL EXPOSITION.

From the Moniteur.

When facts speak for themselves, it would appear at the first glance useless to explain them. Nevertheless, when passion or intrigue distorts the most simple incidents, it becomes indispensable to reëstablish their real character, in order that every one may be able, with a full knowledge of the facts, to judge of the progress of events.

In the month of July last, when the Franco-Sardinian and Austrian armies were in presence of each other, between the Adige and the Mincio, the chances were nearly equal on both sides; for, if the former had on its side the moral influence of successes obtained, the latter army was numerically stronger and leant for support, not only on formidable fortresses, but also on the whole of Germany, which at the first signal was ready to make common cause in favor of Austria. Had that eventuality been realized, the Emperor NAPOLEON would have been forced to withdraw his troops from the banks of the Adige to direct them on the Rhine, and the cause of Italy, for which the war had been undertaken, would have been, if not lost, at least seriously compromised.

In these grave circumstances, the Emperor thought that it would be advantageous to France in the first place, and to Italy next, to conclude peace, provided the conditions were in conformity with the programme which he had imposed on himself, and useful to the cause which he wished to serve.

The first question was to know whether Austria would cede by treaty the territory which had been conquered; the second, whether she would freely abandon the supremacy which she had acquired throughout the whole of the Italian Peninsula; whether she would recognize the principle of an Italian nationality in admitting a federative system; and, lastly, whether she would consent to endow Venetia with institutions which would make her a real Italian province.

Relative to the first point, the Emperor of Austria ceded, without dispute, the conquered territory; and, with regard to the second, he promised the most extensive concessions to Venetia, admitting for her future organization the position of Luxembourg as regards the Germanic Confederation; but he made as a *sine qua non* condition for these concessions the return of the Archdukes to their states.

The question was, therefore, very clearly set forth at Villafranca: either the Emperor NAPOLEON should stipulate nothing to Venetia, and confine himself to the advantages acquired by his arms, or else, in order to obtain important concessions and the recognition of the principle of nationality, he should give his adhesion to the return of the Archdukes. Common-sense, therefore, traced out his line of conduct, for it was by no means contemplated to bring back the Archdukes with the assistance of foreign troops, but, on the contrary, to effect their return, with serious guarantees, by the free will of the people, who would be made to understand how much that restoration was for the interest of the great Italian country.

Such, in a few words, is the real explanation of the negotiation of Villafranca; and to every impartial mind it is evident that the Emperor NAPOLEON obtained, by the treaty of peace, as much and perhaps more than he achieved by arms. It must even be admitted that it was not without a feeling of deep sympathy that the Emperor NAPOLEON saw with what frankness and resolution the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH renounced, for the interest of European peace and from a desire to reëstablish good relations with France, not only one of his finest provinces, but also the policy, dangerous perhaps, but not devoid of glory, which had secured to Austria the domination which she exercised over Italy.

In fact, if the treaty were sincerely executed, Austria would be no longer for the Italian Peninsula that hostile and formidable power, thwarting all national aspirations from Parma to Rome, and from Florence to Naples; but, on the contrary, she became a friendly power, since she consented willingly not to be any longer a German power on this side of the Alps, and to herself develop Italian nationality to the shores of the Adriatic.

From what precedes, it is easy to comprehend that if, after the peace, the destinies of Italy had been confided to men more anxious about the future of the common country than of petty partial successes, the aim of their efforts would have been to develop and not to thwart the consequences of the Treaty of Villafranca. What could be more simple and more patriotic, in fact, than to say to Austria, "You wish to see the Archdukes return? Well, be it so; but thee execute faithfully your promises concerning Venetia; let her receive a life of her own; let her have an Italian army and an Italian administration; in a word, let the Emperor of Austria be no more on this side of the Alps than the Grand Duke of Venetia, as the King of the Netherlands is for Germany, merely the Grand Duke of Luxemburg."

It is possible even that by means of frank and friendly negotiations, the Emperor of Austra might have been induced to adopt combinations more in accord with the desires manifested by the Duchess of Modena and Parma.

The Emperor NAPOLEON, after what had passed, had a right to reckon on the good sense and patriotism of Italy, and to believe that she would understand the mainspring of his policy, which may be resumed in these words:—Instead of risking a European war, and consequently the independence of his country—instead of again expending 300 millions, and shedding the blood of 50,000 of his soldiers, the Emperor NAPOLEON has accepted a peace which sanctions, for the first time for many centuries, the nationality of the Italian Peninsula. PIEDMONT, which more particularly represents the cause of Italy, finds her power considerably increased, and if the Confederation is established, will play the chief part in it; but one only condition is imposed for all these advantages, and that is the restoration of the old sovereign houses to their States.'

That language, we still believe, will be understood by the well-thinking part of the nation, otherwise what will happen? The French Government has already stated it: The Archdukes will not be brought back to their States by foreign intervention, but, a part of the conditions of the peace of Villafranca not being executed, the Emperor of Austria will thereby be liberated from all engagements in favor of Venetia. Disquieted by hostile demonstrations on the right bank of the Po, he will keep his forces on a war footing on the left bank, and instead of a policy of conciliation and peace, there will be seen to revive a spirit of mistrust and hatred, which will lead to fresh troubles and fresh disasters.

Some persons appear to hope much from a European Congress; we are most anxious that one should meet, but we greatly doubt that a Congress can obtain any better conditions for Italy. A Congress can only demand what is just; and would it be just to require important concessions from a great Power without offering some fair compensation in return? War would be the only means; but let Italy not deceive herself—there is but one Power in Europe that makes war *for an idea*; that Power is France, and France has accomplished her task.

COMMENTS ON THE MONITEUR'S ARTICLE.

Paris (Sept. 9) Correspondence of the London Times.

The article in to-day's *Moniteur* is the engrossing topic of conversation and comment. The effect in public is unfavorable, and future complications, again menacing to the peace of Europe, are generally anticipated. The article came last night direct from St. Sauveur to the *Moniteur*, and in the well-known handwriting employed on these occasions. It did not pass through the channel of the Foreign Office. Not only was it thought superfluous to submit it to M. WALEWSKI before publication, but it was not deemed worth while to inform him of the fact, and the first information the Minister for Foreign Affairs had of this new view of the Italian question was from the official columns, at the same time as every reader in Paris.

In this document we have once more a proof that the Emperor had not carefully considered all the difficulties, nor taken a sufficient view of the complications, which would attend a struggle against Austria. It is not very flattering or consoling to be told that so much blood and treasure have been spent by France in obtaining results that have been admitted to be comparatively so limited. The Italians, as well as the French, may reply that it was not when he was in the midst of the difficulties mentioned in the document that it should have first occurred to the Emperor that all Germany would, on the first signal, come to the aid of Austria; and that the four great fortresses which arrested the French armies had not been built merely since the war broke out, or lain unknown or unsuspected up to that period.

The *Moniteur* says that common sense requires the acceptance of the conditions of Villafranca; that is, the promised reforms for Venetia, and its recognition of the principle of nationality, on condition of the restoration of the Grand Dukes. But had "common sense" nothing to do with the Milan proclamation, when Italy was to be free "from the Alps to the Adriatic?" The fact is, that the sweeping liberation from mountain to sea, so magnificently announced, was given up because the Emperor was not withstanding his victories, getting a little out of his depth, and encountering obstacles not easily overcome, but which a man of less judgment and foresight should have taken into his calculations and provided against.

The *Moniteur* says, that "to every impartial mind it is evident that the Emperor NAPOLEON obtained by the treaty of peace as much, and it may be more, than he had won by his arms." I am not sure that the Italians, who have some interest in the question, will assent to this. Lombardy is a conquest worth something; it is a *material guarantee*, which we take for granted the Lombards themselves willingly accepted, and with which there is no doubt the Piedmontese are very well satisfied. And, looking at this solid acquisition, we may doubt whether it is so very valueless in comparison with vague assurances of reforms in Venetia, and the promise of the diminution of Austrian influence in Central Italy, proved, I suppose, by Austria insisting on the restoration of her devoted agents in Tuscany and Modena.

Paris (Sept. 4) Correspondence of the London Times.

Not only in Paris but in the French provincial towns, it is undeniable that a strong feeling of uneasiness exists, especially since the appearance of the St. Sauveur article or manifesto in the *Moniteur*. To this is to be attributed in a great measure the utter stagnation of commercial affairs, and a tendency to decline in the public funds. During the last two days the first question every one asks is as to what people say in England of the *Moniteur's* article. In combination with this is the fact, very well and generally known, that great activity prevails in the French military ports and arsenals. One hears on all sides of preparations of a formidable nature, of the application of the new invention of steel plates to a large number of vessels, of the construction (in progress or ordered) of new ships,—and Frenchmen, like Englishmen, naturally ask for what purpose, except one, can all this warlike armament be intended? It is impossible to get at official information on the subject of such preparations, and the *Moniteur de la Flotte* is very much on the reserve of late, but you may rely upon it that there is no belief here that France is reducing her naval force in any way which it would take her more than a very short time to make up again, while it is positively known that if no very recent orders have been given for the building of new ships, measures are actively taking to increase the strength (in the manner above mentioned) of those already constructed. The friends of peace and supporters of the English alliance, who comprise a great majority of the most educated and intelligent classes in France, and who comprise, notably, the Liberal Party, would fain reassure themselves as to the probabilities of the future, and they gladly catch at any occasion of so doing. Thus the news that reached us yesterday of the disastrous engagement in the Yellow River is made the foundation of a hope for a more cordial understanding between this country and England. It is hoped and expected that a powerful Anglo-French force will be sent to give a lesson to the Chinese, and people wait with strong interest to hear what instructions on the subject will reach Paris from Biarritz.

CENTRAL ITALY.

ANNEXATION OF PARMA TO THE KINGDOM OF SARDINIA.

The following most interesting telegrams have been received:

PARMA, Sunday, Sept. 11.

The National Assembly, after having received the report of the Commission, voted unanimously, and by ballot, *déchéance* of the Bourbon dynasty, and the perpetual expulsion from the government of the States of all Princes of that House.

In the same sitting an address of thanks to the Emperor NAPOLEON was unanimously adopted, and the following proposals were taken into consideration:

1. The annexation of the States to the kingdom of Sardinia under the constitutional sceptre of the King VICTOR EMANUEL.

2. The striking a silver medal, to be distributed among the inhabitants of those provinces which have taken part in the war.

3. The erection of a monument to perpetuate the names of those compatriots who have died for their country since 1848.

BOLOGNA, Saturday, Sept. 10.

The National Assembly has decreed:

1. That all those who have governed in the Romagna from the 12th of June till the present time have deserved well of their country.

2. The ratification of the title and authority of M. CIPRIANI as Governor-General, with responsible Ministers.

3. That full powers be conferred on M. CIPRIANI for the preservation of order in the interior and for the defence of the country.

4. That M. CIPRIANI be charged to coöperate energetically for the accomplishment of the wishes of the Assembly to procure a more intimate union with the other provinces of Central Italy.

5. That to M. CIPRIANI is given the faculty of proroguing and reconvoking the National Assembly.

One hour afterwards, the Minister of Grace and Justice read a decree for the prorogation of the Assembly.

PARMA, Monday, Sept. 12.

The National Assembly, in its sitting of to-day, voted unanimously, and by ballot, the annexation of the provinces of Parma to the Kingdom of Sardinia, under the sceptre of the glorious dynasty of Savoy.

A solemn silence reigned in the hall of the Assembly during the voting, but at the proclamation of the result of the ballot, enthusiastic cheers and loud *vivats* for VICTOR EMANUEL burst forth from all parts.

The Assembly has chosen five Deputies to convey the wishes of the population to the King of Sardinia.

All proposals made at yesterday's sitting have been adopted unanimously, and the following motions have been taken into consideration:

1. The confirmation of Signor FARINI as Dictator.
2. The promulgation of the Statutes of Sardinia.
3. The formation of a fund for the assistance of the Venetian volunteers.

PARMA, Wednesday, Sept. 14.

The National Assembly, in its sitting of to-day, unanimously voted the confirmation of Signor FARINI as Dictator.

The Assembly further resolved to take into consideration a proposal to authorize the Dictator to contract a loan, the amount of which remains to be fixed.

SARDINIA.

TURIN, Wednesday, Sept. 14.

The principal inhabitants of Turin have presented an address to the head of the Municipality of that city, in which they state that the people of Italy should make known in France the feelings of gratitude they entertain towards the Emperor NAPOLEON, by erecting a monument in Paris at their expense expressive of those feelings.

They request the Syndic of the Municipality to take the initiative for the accomplishment of this universal desire.

The Committee is to be composed of the Syndics and Mayors of the principal towns in the Kingdom, thus representing the whole population of Sardinia.

TURIN, Wednesday, Sept. 14.

The deputations from Parma and Modena are expected here to-morrow. The members of the Modenese deputation are Advocate Muratori, Count Ancini, Prof. Zini, Advocate Brizzolari, Dr. Sacerdoti, and Prof. Selmi; and the Parmesan members are the Marquis Muschi, Count San Vitale, Maestro Verdi, Prof. Tiarrozi, and Marquis Dolsi.

The National Guard will be under arms to welcome the above deputations.

THE NEW CHINA WAR.

Full Particulars of the Late Disastrous Defeat of the British at the Peiho.

From the London Times, Sept. 15.

As the skeleton of the Chinese disaster which was put together from the telegrams receives accessions of life and color from the detailed correspondence which reached us yesterday, we obtain unfortunate corroboration of the doubts which we expressed in reference to the caution and military foresight of those in charge of the operations which have been so singularly unhappy. It is no pleasant task to arraign one's own countrymen of indiscretion, or to impute to them the

we can at least repeat the service our mercantile navy rendered to her troops in the Crimean War.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

THE BRITISH ADMIRAL WOUNDED.

In addition to the comprehensive account of the disaster to the British forces, published above, we obtain further details of interest from miscellaneous sources. A letter dated "Off the Peiho, July 1," in the North China *Herald*, says:

"The American flag officer very kindly offered to tow the boats up to a position to enable them to reach the gunboats. At 4:30 the enemy's fire was slackened considerably, orders were sent down to the reserve for marines and naval brigades to prepare to land, and the *Forester* and the *Opossum*, together with the *Cheysee*, proceeded and towed them to the *Nimrod*, the place of rendezvous. At an early period of the action the Admiral had been wounded on board the *Plover* by a splinter in the thigh, and that vessel was almost entirely disabled. He shifted his flag to the *Opossum*. When there he took his station on the caboose, and thence issued his orders, until a round shot cut the mainstay on which he was leaning, and caused him to fall to the deck, a height of some eight feet, breaking a rib and severely shaking him. After a short time he left the *Opossum* in the *Du Chayla's* gig, and proceeded to the *Cormorant*, where he remained. At 5:45 the boats, having assembled alongside the *Nimrod*, pushed for the shore, as near the stakes as possible, and opposite to the left bastion, about 600 yards distant from it. The landing here was composed of mud about knee deep, and the greatest difficulty was experienced in getting up the scaling ladders and bridges. The marines and naval brigade, a small portion of which had only just landed, pushed to the front under a very heavy fire from six guns in flank and in front. The fire from the walls of gingalls, rifles, and arrows, was also very heavy."

EUROPEAN AID TO THE CHINESE.

From a Peiho Letter in the Ceylon Observer.

The belief is universal throughout the squadron that Europeans manned the batteries as well as Chinese. Men in gray coats with closely cropped hair, and with Russian features, were distinctly visible in the batteries, and the whole of the fortifications were evidently of European designing. Some of those who advanced near to the wall even go so far as to declare that they heard men calling for "more powder," in Russian; and this morning it is reported that two dead bodies floated out of the river, dressed in Chinese clothes, but having incontestably European faces. The damaged forts have already been repaired, and have never ceased to fire upon the boats that are still engaged under Capt. WILLES and Commanders COMMERELL, HEATH and WYNNIATT, in struggling to rescue the stranded vessel. I should have stated that the *Plover*, *Lee* and *Kestrel* all sank in the course of the evening of the 25th, and the *Haughty* and *Cormorant* (dispatch vessels) early next morning.

Time, I am confident, will prove that Europeans were our principal opponents, and that to have succeeded in our attempt we should have had at least five times, if not ten times, the force we had.

THE AMERICANS IN THE ACTION.

A letter published in the North China *Herald* says: "The Americans, though they took no part in the action, have been extremely kind in assisting our wounded, and in various other ways have earned the good wishes of the whole squadron."

A letter in the Ceylon *Observer* also says: "The French, out of their small landing party of 60 men, had 15 killed or wounded. The Americans assisted us considerably, by means of a small steamer, with which they towed up several of our boats into action from the large ships, and also after the action, by taking out to their respective ships a number of our men, to whom they showed every kindness. They were loud in their praises of the daring our men showed, and have sent large presents of fresh meat and vegetables for the benefit of our wounded."

THE PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

From the North China Herald, July 14.

Since our issue of the 9th, the Hon. F. W. BRUCE and M. DE BOURBOULON, the Ministers of England and France, with their suites, have arrived in Shanghae, the former in the *Coromandel*, the latter in the *Du Chayla*. The *Magicienne* and *Assistance* are gone to an anchorage off Chinhae, Ningpo, near Kinfang Island, where the British squadron will rendezvous, to recruit the sick and wounded. The *Hesper* arrived yesterday, from the Gulf on the 8th. The Admiral in the *Chesapeake* was waiting until the disabled gunboats were ready to accompany him to the rendezvous. The *Highflyer* was to leave on the 8th for Shanghae, under sail, where she will take her station again as guardship. The *Cruiser* and two gun-boats will remain in the Gulf. The American Minister was holding communication with the Chinese officials at a more northern entrance to the Peiho. It is expected he will proceed to Pekin.

THE MEDITATED ANGLO-FRENCH REVENGE.

From the London Times, Sept. 12.

Whatever may be the preliminaries or the incidents of the encounter, we know enough to entitle us to insist with calm resolution that for every drop of this blood there shall be complete satisfaction; that the barbarians, whom no treaties can bind, shall be made at least to feel the consequences of breaking them, and that England and France—or England without France, if necessary—shall teach such a lesson to these perfidious hordes that the name of "European" will thereafter be a passport of fear, if it cannot be of love, throughout their land.

From the Times, Sept. 13.

What if the treaty extorted last year with such difficulty, and in spite of such evident duplicity, should never have been permitted to reach the Celestial City? If we are to deal with these people at all, and bring them to reason, it must be by some stronger process than words. A sort of delicacy has hitherto prevented us from showing ourselves at Pekin. It is there that we must negotiate. Our allies will probably be ready to send for this purpose a larger force than they seem to have had on the recent occasion, for they would hardly like to be so feebly represented in the capture of the Chinese capital. The American Ambassador, without the force of Arms, is said to have been admitted at Pekin. Of course he had a peculiar claim to this exceptional privilege on account of the assistance given to the Chinese Mandarins to deprive us of the just fruits of the late successful war. Whether this, or some new claim of the same character, rendered him more admissible than those who had opened the way to him does not yet appear. If the Americans can open China to all nations by peaceful methods, let them do it; but thus far they seem better able to help themselves than do anything for the world at large.

From the Times, Sept. 15.

Instead of considering that we Western Islanders are called upon to fit out an expedition to the East, let us consider that the sovereign of India has been mortally provoked by the Emperor of China, and that the military resources of the former State are tenfold those of the latter.

Looking at the matter in this light, and keeping steadily in mind that the Chinese must pay the whole expense to the uttermost farthing, we may, perhaps, succeed in convincing ourselves that, except for the sorrow and dismay inseparable from the loss of brave lives and a maratime disaster, there is not much to threaten us with serious trouble in this repulse at the Peiho. India can produce the men required, not only without embarrassment, but with a positive relief. China must find the money, and with these prospects our impending relations with the Celestial Empire need give us but little concern, as far as regards any drain upon our resources at home. When we garrison India with 90,000 British troops, besides thrice as many native levies, we have surely done enough for all our settlements in the East wherever situated, and perhaps a popular and victorious expedition may serve better than anything else to appease that restlessness of military spirit which the lassitude of inaction, succeeding to the excitement of a trying campaign, has apparently generated in Bengal.

From the Moniteur.

By the terms of the 42d article of the treaty signed at Tien-Tsin on the 27th of June, 1858, the ratifications of it were to be exchanged at Pekin, and the Ministers of France and England had in consequence left Shanghae to repair to the capital of the Celestial Empire, after announcing their departure to the Commissioners of the Chinese Government. Having arrived at the mouths of the Peiho on the 20th June, where they had been preceded by Admiral HOPE, commanding the naval forces of her Britannic Majesty, they endeavored ineffectually to put themselves in relation with the Chinese authorities. The entrance of the river had been barred by stockades. Admiral HOPE and Capt. TRUCHMIN, the commanding officers of the *Duchayla*, were obliged to endeavor to force a passage; the forts of the Peiho immediately opened fire with all their batteries, which had been reconstructed and armed with guns of a long range: the allies, having an insufficient force at their disposal, did not succeed in silencing it, notwithstanding the heroic bravery displayed by the English and French seamen, and by their officers. After a combat of more than four hours, three English gunboats were sunk, and 478 officers and seamen, 14 of whom were French, were disabled. Admiral HOPE and Capt. TRUCAGLE were themselves slightly wounded. Unable to sustain an unequal contest with forces that had only been combined to serve as an escort to the Envoys of France and England, the allies were compelled to retire, and they returned to Shanghae on the 6th of July.

The Government of the Emperor and that of Her Britannic Majesty, are devising measures in common, for inflicting chastisement and obtaining all the reparations required for an act so flagrantly disloyal.

The following letter, addressed to a prominent mercantile firm of this City, presents a judicious estimate of the probable influence of the threatened war pon commercial affairs.

SHANGHAE, Thursday, July 14, 1859.

We beg to add a few remarks on the warlike nature of affairs at the North. As intimated in our Circular, these affairs appear to be so complicated, and there are so many conflicting circumstances to be considered, that speculations as to the probable result must be considered as on a very uncertain basis. The present position of the English with the Chinese is such as would, with any other nation than the latter, lead to an immediate declaration of war, which now, however, appears to us a matter of much uncertainty. In the first place, the English Government will, when they are prepared to act, no doubt find it necessary to send to China a much larger naval and military force than can now be furnished, unless in case of extreme necessity. In the second place, the English Government are likely to stand much in need of the large revenue derived from the import duty on tea. To meet the first proposition it may be said that a small force might easily blockade the several ports of China and drive the natives into submission, and oblige them to make due indemnification for insults and injuries. Doubtless this course might be adopted with ultimate success, but only at the sacrifice of *all* trade, thus at once cutting off the revenues alluded to, at a time when they cannot well be spared, on account of the hostile aspect of affairs in Europe and on the Continent. It is to be remembered, also, that in our opinion the French cannot be considered as reliable allies—that the English will be obliged to enter upon the conflict single-handed, not only against the Chinese, but more than likely with Russia, for it is generally believed that the Russians have taken an active part on the side of the Chinese in the late conflict at the North. There is strong reason to think that this belief is founded in truth. Another course of action, as a preliminary measure, has been under consideration, viz.: the refusal on the part of the English to pay either import or export duties at this port. It is certainly a very remarkable position for them to be placed in, paying a nation like the Chinese duties to the amount of some £500,000 per annum, (at this port alone,) which funds go into the hands of the natives, furnishing them with the means to carry on a war against the very parties who furnish such means. It is the general opinion that, should the English refuse to pay duties, the Chinese will retaliate by causing an entire suspension of trade with foreigners, at all the ports. We are inclined to think that this result will be brought about in the course of time, but not during the present year. We are not inclined to think that Americans can arrange to carry on trade, whilst the English are denied the privilege. We are aware of the opinion of our American officials in regard to the duty question, and it is decided in favor of following out literally *our* treaty stipulations, without regard to the action of other Powers. Therefore, should it prove a *possible* contingency (which we do not believe) that the English can manage to do business without paying duties, it will not be considered as a precedent for Americans, who will be made to pay in full. If we were to venture an opinion at this moment as to the prospective influence of the late collision at the Peiho, it would be that we anticipate no disturbance to the trade of this port for many months to come; but that, in the course of time, the English Government will send an ample force to China, and obtain a full reparation, we have no doubt. Then we may look for a total cessation of trade for the time being.

FINANCIAL EFFECT OF THE CHINA NEWS.

From the Times' City Article, Sept. 15.

The mercantile letters from China generally concur in the view that the renewal of hostilities will not be attended by any material interruption of trade. At Shanghae it is said the natives are greatly annoyed at what has happened, the majority of them being peaceful well-wishers to the progress of commerce. There is, consequently, thought to be danger of the good relations with them being disturbed. A conviction is expressed, however, that the English Government will have to send out a very large naval and military force. A blockade of the various ports would soon, it is believed, bring the Emperor to submission; but this, by depriving Great Britain of a heavy portion of its customs revenue, would be equally disagreeable for both parties. The question, however, is suggested whether the English should go on paying duties to the Chinese, which at Shanghae alone amounted to £500,000 per annum; but in that case the contingency has to be considered that the Chinese might retaliate by ordering an entire suspension of business with foreigners at the various ports, although such a measure would be fatal to themselves, since it would practically have the same effect as a blockade. The American merchants regard the question with considerable interest, since the United States authorities had decided that they might adhere literally to their own treaty stipulations without regard to the course of other Powers, so that they might be compelled to pay while the English escaped; but the difficulty, supposing it to arrive, would doubtless be met by easy expedients. It is generally considered that the news of our defeat would pass expeditiously through Russia, and in one letter it is remarked, "No doubt you will receive intelligence from St. Petersburgh long before you get this." If the event was known early at that capital it has been a secret well kept.

Robbery of an American Passenger by the Vanderbilt.

From Galignani, Sept. 14.

A robbery of a considerable amount was perpetrated three days ago at the Hotel de l'Europe at Havre, to the prejudice of an American lady, Mrs. WRIGHT, who, with her two children, had arrived a few days before from New-York by the *Vanderbilt*. Just as she was on the point of leaving America, a negress who was in her service refused to embark, and the lady was compelled to replace her by a young widow, named SCHEFFER. During the passage, this woman observed to her mistress that she perhaps had too much confidence in the people about her, and recommended her not to leave exposed a small coffer which she had with her, and which contained $100, and 900fr., in 20fr. pieces. On reaching Havre and taking up their residence at the hotel, MRS. WRIGHT left her keys on the mantel-piece of her room, when her servant again advised her to be more careful, and told her that the little coffer which she kept in a traveling bag would be safer under her pillow. The following day the mother of Mrs. WRIGHT arrived from Belgium to welcome her daughter, and the latter, wishing to make her a present, opened the coffer, when, to her dismay, she found that all the money had disappeared, and the jewelry which had been in it was lying loose in the bag. The Police, being informed of the robbery, at once suspected the servant, and on this latter being questioned, she protested her innocence, adding, by way of turning suspicion from herself, that while on board she had made the acquaintance of one of the passengers, who had since visited her at the hotel, and that perhaps he was the thief. The suspicions of the Police, however, remaining fixed on the servant, a search was made in her room, when a purse stuffed with gold pieces was found, and on this proof she confessed her guilt and was taken into custody.

Bishop Onderdonk.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It would seem from present indications that the peace and harmony of our Church are once more about to be disturbed by the agitation of a question which has been long dormant, and which we had hoped was forever at rest—the restoration of Bishop ONDERDONK to the jurisdiction of the Episcopate of this Diocese. The subject has been most ably discussed in the columns of the excellent journal which publishes] these remarks, and with equal ability in the *Commercial Advertiser* of the 23d inst. It will be, therefore, superfluous on this occasion to say anything more than inquire what advantage will the Diocese derive from the resumption of Episcopal authority by Dr. ONDERDONK? Since I have been in the City, whither I have come as a Lay Delegate to the Diocesan Convention from a country parish, I have heard with no slight degree of surprise that many of the Presbytery of our Church, who formerly opposed Bishop ONDERDONK, have strenuously advocated his restoration; and I am further informed that this change of sentiment in his favor is based upon the Bishop's acknowledgment of his guilt, and of the justice of the discipline to which he has been subjected for the last fourteen years. That mercy should be extended to the repentant sinner, is a truth that no Christian can deny, which of us does not require forgiveness of manifold sins—not one; but in the exercise of mercy towards a penitent brother, we must take care and be sure that we are not acting *unmercifully* towards thousands of others. If the Diocesan Convention are of opinion that the Bishop should be restored because the diocese will be thereby benefited, the memorial of Dr. ONDERDONK to the house of Bishops, sanctioned by the diocese in Convention assembled, will receive such consideration as it most justly deserves; it is, therefore, the bounden duty of the Convention of this diocese thoroughly to sift and investigate all the facts and circumstances connected with the memorial to be presented to the House of Bishops. I have heard that my old and revered friend, the Rev. Dr. TYNG, advocates the restoration of the suspended Bishop. This information, I confess, astounded me, and I need not assign any reason for my surprise, for we all know Dr. TYNG. What may be the feelings of the clerical and lay brethren of the City of New-York on this subject I do not know, nor have I any accurate means of judging; they will, doubtless, act conscientiously, and with a view to the best interest of our Church On this subject the *laity* have an unquestioned right to be heard, and the only legitimate and fair mode of ascertaining their views is by discussion in the Convention now on the point of assembling. It therefore becomes the duty of every member of the Convention, of both orders, to bring this matter up before the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese. We have seen that on his trial Bishop ONDERDONK pleaded not guilty, but when called upon previous to the passing of the sentence by the House of Bishops to show cause why he should not be condemned, that he still maintained his exemption from "indwelling purity." We have also seen in the journal of the General Convention of the year 1847, that the Bishop attempted by a letter and memorial, addressed to the General Convention, to establish an appellate jurisdiction in that body, and called upon them in their capacity as a Convention to review the proceedings had upon his trial. Such petition was, of course, rejected, because the Constitution and canons of our Church recognize no appeal from the sentence of the House of Bishops in a case which involves the guilt or innocence of one of their body, tried and convicted by his peers. For these reasons and for many others, I, for one, will call upon our Convention to judge of this matter, and I feel confident that upon an occasion like this, which so deeply concerns the upholding of pure religion, the well-being of the diocese, the preservation of chaste and sober habits among the ministers of religion, the prevention of our *American* Church from becoming a by-word and a laughing-stock throughout the world, every layman will be found at his post, and perform the duty of a delegate with unflinching resolution and fidelity to the Church of Christ.

A LAY DELEGATE FROM A COUNTRY PARISH.

It was incorrectly stated a few days since that Dr. BEDELL signed the petition in favor of the restoration of Bishop ONDERDONK. The petition has not been presented to him for signature.—ED. TIMES.

FROM MEXICO.

Interesting Intelligence from the Interior of Mexico—The Recall of Mr. Otway—State of Affairs—Claims of British Subjects and American Citizens—Preparations for New Struggles—General Position of American Affairs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Thursday, Aug. 11, 1859.

The same doubts and uncertainties hang about us as ever. The last mail from England brought dispatches of a character that should have been satisfactory to us were the English Minister a person at all sensible to figurative kicks. The British Government has most emphatically recalled OTWAY, but as they did not order him to pack up his trunks and leave by a certain date, he, through the influence of his friends of the Church, has seen fit to interpret "immediately" three months hence. His excuse for delay is, that he dare not risk his life in Vera Cruz at this moment for fear of the *vomito*. The excuse is proved to be without foundation by the health report of Vera Cruz and a certificate of the British Consul, both of which show that there is neither *vomito* nor any other fever in Vera Cruz at this time.

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, has given OTWAY a most severe handling for his conduct here, and ordered him to explain many of his acts. Public report says he has demanded explanations as to what OTWAY did to prevent the assassinations at Tacubaya, and also to give his reasons why he turned accuser of two British subjects, whose lives came near being sacrificed through the ungovernable fanaticism of the priests. OTWAY will find it difficult to clear his skirts in either of these cases; in fact, he will be proved, before the investigation is ended, that he acted against all the unfortunate victims of priestly fury, and in no case failed to turn his back upon his countrymen in distress.

Dr. DUVAL has been made the object of particular solicitation on the part of the British Government—not only because he was a British subject, but likewise because he might have been an American citizen.

An indemnity of $25,000 has been demanded of the clergy faction by positive orders of Lord JOHN RUSSELL. It is said OTWAY made the demand, and afterwards set to work with the clergy to make out a case against poor DUVAL, by which the clergy might escape paying the money. Incredible as this story may appear, I have good reasons for believing it correct.

The case of Mr. WORRALL, banished about one year since, has come up for final settlement. About four months ago the clergy agreed to pay WORRALL $15,000 indemnity, three months after date. A few days ago—the time for payment having long since expired—OTWAY asked for the money. "Money!" says the Minister of Relations, "Why, did you not say to us that you wished to settle the business with us, and you would force, by means of your fleet, the people of Vera Cruz to pay the money!" OTWAY said it was not fair to treat him so. His fleet had been at the service of the clergy while they were at Vera Cruz, and now that the vessels had gone he did not consider it friendly to hold him to that bargain, which he reminded the Minster was not in writing. The Minister cut matters short by saying: "We have no money to pay that claim, and if you want it you must go and look for it where you promised to obtain it—from the National Treasury at Vera CRUZ. You told us long ago that your Government had determined to regard Vera Cruz as the treasury of the nation." This speech sent poor OTWAY about his business, and here we may consider the $15,000 indemnity of Mr. WORRALL settled for the present at least. The conversation I give to you above you may rely upon as accurate. What a comment it is upon the imbecility of Mr. OTWAY!

Both the contending parties are preparing for a new struggle. The Constitutionalists have detailed LERDO for a mission to your City—where, doubtless, he is now, to raise effective means to carry them into power. The clergy here are moving in all possible ways to raise money for a new campaign, to be headed by MIRAMON, to the interior of the country, for the purpose of gaining back what they have lost. The heads of the Church are to hold a grand council here before long, to take into consideration what measures they are to adopt to sustain themselves against the popular will of the country. It is reported that they will take high grounds against heresy, and strive to organize every element that can serve their ambitious aims. They will likely give up at once the greater part of their gold and silver ornaments and jewels and make a desperate push to buy all the mercenary and cowardly chiefs of the Constitutional army, and no doubt they will find a large number in the market. They have already bought off several, and changed their titles in the papers from "The robbers" so and so, to "The most excellent and valiant generals" so and so. It is very funny to notice how suddenly the characters of persons rise and fall in Mexico. The clergy whitewash a rogue or tar an honest man with the greatest facility, and to such perfection, that persons not up to their game would suppose the characters to be genuine, as they leave the hands of the padres.

The result of LERDO's mission to New-York is waited for here with the greatest anxiety. If he fail, it is all up with us, and no mistake. If he get money and men, the day for the padres is pretty nigh over. It is time for them to be put in their place, and all good people here pray that LERDO may be successful. "But will he?" This is the great question. Those who look at things as they are, say "Why not?" The property of the clergy is good for a load of $200,000,000, and the fortieth part of that, in cash, and some rum, will do the business. If LERDO fail, it will be a burning disgrace to the people of the United States. It is all very well to say "The time has not come to send men to Mexico;" but that will not avert half-a-dozen more massacres such as that at Tacubaya, and, later, such as that at Tepic. No, we want assistance, and that at once. The clergy are preparing for a desperate struggle, and if they are not met by others than the existing forces of the Constitutionalists, they will gain and carry the whole country to complete ruin before they can be rooted out. Public feeling throughout the civilized world must revolt at the idea of the success of the clergy; but, nevertheless, if the civilized world do nothing to put them down, the progression party of Mexico cannot, and are doomed to defeat, and the country to a cruel, priestly tyranny.

BATTLES IN THE PRESENT CIVIL WAR IN MEXICO.

The Government papers of this capital have published what they properly call a "Curious Document," exhibiting the number of battles which have taken place during the present civil war, which has now been raging for nineteen months. This document is indeed curious and instructive. Although giving a very impartial statement of the battles and their results, it shows conclusively how hopeless it is to expect peace and order to come from the elements now at strife in this unhappy country.

According to this statement the battles fought from the 11th January, 1858, to the last of July, 1859, number 87. Of these the statement gives 71 decided in favor of the faction in this capital, and 16 in favor of the Constitutional faction. The reader will discover how impartial is this statement by reference to the remarks under the head of "Present Party Division of the Republic." The statement, although giving a powerful proof to the country of the folly of going on with the civil war, is made partially ridiculous by its author, who smacks of a man of order, dividing the battles into three classes—first, second and third orders. The battles of the "first order" only number eight, all of which were gained by the clergy forces or faction in possession of this capital. The "second order" battles number 33, of which the clergy gained 24. The "third order" battles number 46, of which the Constitutionalists only gained seven. The author of this statement judiciously leaves out the number of killed and wounded. They would not figure well in these days when the world's eyes are still turned upon the masses of dead upon the fields of Montebello, Magenta and Solferino. However, the loss of life in the present civil war has been considerable, although not in proportion to the battles; for, supposing the average killed and wounded were only 500 a battle, the result for 87 would be 43,500. But Mexicans do not fight in that way, and if we allow for killed in the first and second "orders" of battles, we may set the third order down as thieving excursions, when the two parties found their interests clashing and had a bloodless pitch and toss for the objects of their mutual solicitation. Only two of the battles cost more than 1,000 lives, and those of 200, 300 and 500 dead on both sides are not numerous. I consider 5,000 would be a large estimate for all the killed in the present civil war. What a comment! Nineteen months of war, with 87 battles, and only 5,000 killed. Such results can only be obtained in Mexico.

POSITIONS OF THE WANDERING FORCES OF BOTH PARTIES.

MARQUEZ, the blood-thirsty butcher, is at Guadalajara, making the residents of that place feel all the horrors of his tyrannic rule. He is holding back, and expects to be called on before long to take the Presidency.

Gen. VELEZ is acting the petty tyrant at Guanajuato. He banished forty people from that place the other day, for being of the opposite party. The poor unfortunates, mostly peaceable citizens, arrived here on foot in the most deplorable plight.

Gen. WOLL is at Napusto, and has asked for reinforcements, which looks as if the enemy were formidable in that vicinity.

COBOS is still recruiting at Tehuacan, apparently not at all pleased with the prospect before him. From a person just up from Oajaca, I learn that the place is strongly garrisoned, and that COBAS will find hot work if he attempt to take it with less than 5,000. He has now only some 600 men with him—a number entirely too small for the campaign. It is extremely doubtful if the Clergy can spare him any more.

Poor ROBLES is eking out a miserable life of it at Jalapa. His army chest is in a state of collapse, and he is obliged to resort to all manner of taxes upon commerce and the citizens of the place to raise food enough to keep his soldiers on their legs.

On the other side, we hear of no movements of importance. HUESTA is in Monlia, levying contributions and trying to maintain himself.

DEGOLLADO, at last advices, was at San Luis Potosi, preparing to march against Guanajuato. It is quite probable that this movement of DEGOLLADO has caused WOLL to ask for reinforcements.

ZUAZUA, ARROMBERI, QUEROGA, LANE, PERBLITA, and all the rest of the Constitutional leaders in the Interior, have been in obscurity for several days. It is extremely difficult to keep the run of them.

From Vera Cruz, we hear nothing of importance. The place was extremely healthy, not a single case of *vomito* or any other kind of fever. This has been the healthiest year in Vera Cruz for a very long time.

The state of affairs in this capital is daily growing worse. Commerce is suffering, and all other kinds of industry are nearly ruined. The police have renewed their strictest tyranny, and life and property are at their mercy. The remainder of the banished Englishmen are under new peremptory orders to be off. The clergy brokers are active trying to raise money for MIRAMON's new campaign against San Luis Potosi. Several of our largest capitalists still stick to the Clergy, but now generally take the precaution to do their business in the names of Englishmen, in order to have the chance of protection from the British Government. It is to be hoped that this game will be speedily stopped by the withdrawal of the British recognition of the Clergy Government. Were England to recognize JUAREZ, the game of the Clergy would at once become more difficult.

CITY OF MEXICO, Thursday, Sept. 1, 1859.

Two thousand shells for Vera Cruz, and everything else in proportion! "The campaign is to be undertaken at all hazards," say the Clergy, and the forges, the foundries, the powder factory and the cartridge-makers' shops are scenes of busy life, preparing for the grand struggle with the holders of this Heroic City. The Bishops, now congregated here, have determined upon war—war and carnage to the last; and the so-called Government, which should in truth be called the hangmen of the Clergy, are brushing up all their rusty weapons and making every preparation to take the offensive so soon as the rains stop and northers begin on the coast. The Bishops are arranging for the army chest by putting new taxes upon the people, and saying prayers for the salvation of those who fight under their banner, and cursing all those who oppose them. They are offering large rewards to those chiefs of the Liberal Party whose honesty of purpose may be questioned; and already they have succeeded in winning to their side, by hard-cash persuasion, several chiefs who have heretofore reflected discredit upon the Liberals, and never have shown themselves otherwise than as cowardly dogs—always running from an equal force, and never showing fight except in their disgraceful attacks upon defenceless populations. The Clergy have bought over three men of this character, viz.: CAMANO, the Gallo Pitagorico, otherwise known as DELGADO, and CANTERO. If the Clergy are satisfied with their purchases, the Liberal Party should not grumble at the sales, for these three men have done more to bring discredit on the Liberal cause than all the other disorderly chiefs on the Liberal side.

On the 22d ult. Mr. GOULD, the new *attaché* of the British Legation in Mexico and bearer of dispatches to Mr. OTWAY, arrived here. His arrival, it was expected, would either close up the Legation, or at least send Mr. OTWAY on his journey to England to defend himself against the accusations brought against him. But the result has been neither of these. Mr. OTWAY still sticks here like wax. The polite order of recall from the British Foreign Office is considered by him secondary to the interests of his Clergy partisans in Mexico. He wishes to stand longer by the Clergy, and indorse more of their transactions with British speculators for money. It is of vital importance to the Clergy that he do this, and so they have said in their most frank but least diplomatic organ, the *Conservador*. It is doubtful when Mr. OTWAY will give over the Legation to Mr. MATHEWS. He has said he will do so on or before the 19th inst., but it is quite possible that if the Clergy make it an object for him to stay longer he will do so, "owing," of course, "to the danger of passing through Vera Cruz at this unhealthy season." The health reports of that city must pretty effectually trip his legs from under him, if he attempt to take that stand. By the health reports of Vera Cruz, for the last six weeks, published by the Clergy papers in this city, it appears that there has not been a single case of *vomito*, or any other fever, in the place during that time, and when there is no sickness in the beginning of August, it is very sure that nothing need be feared from that source in the month of October. But poor OTWAY is a lamentable case of *non compos mentis*. He was actually foolish enough to authorize the *Sociedad*, a rabid Clergy paper, to deny the truth of an extract from Lord JOHN RUSSELL's speech on Mexican matters, published in the French paper of this city. As twenty copies of that speech reached here by the last mail from New Orleans, the French paper was readily armed with material to sustain what it had published, and the result was all the town roared with real mirth at the lie being left so unequivocally at the door of Mr. OTWAY.

The recall of Mr. OTWAY, notwithstanding the hard times from which we are suffering, has fixed an expression of unfeigned joy upon the face of every foreigner in Mexico, and a very sarcastic grin upon the faces of those who have so long made OTWAY their obedient tool. Since the receipt of his recall, and the receipt of orders to demand a heavy indemnity for the widow and family of Dr. DUVAL, and to state why he saw fit to accuse poor SELLEY, he has been diligently at work in aiding the clergy to make out cases against those two persons. Instead of insisting on the indemnity which he was ordered to demand for the brutal massacre of Dr. DUVAL, he has accepted a statement from the clergy showing that Dr. DUVAL was taken as a soldier. Fortunately sufficient testimony has been obtained to prove every word of the clergy statement utterly false. The testimony is from persons above the slightest suspicion, and their oaths must prevail with the British Government against the specious arguments of the clergy.

With poor SELLEY the course has been the same. OTWAY has himself gone to great trouble to collect accusations against poor SELLEY, but it is a remarkable fact that although a number of most respectable English and American families were in Tacubaya during the siege of April last, to whom SELLEY was of course better known than to Mexicans or Spaniards, OTWAY has never applied to one of these for information, but has gathered all his absurd and unfounded accusations from blackguard Spaniards or Mexicans, mostly spies of the clergy. Poor SELLEY, however, will be able to sustain himself notwithstanding all OTWAY has done, before the British Government. There is not a foreigner in Mexico who will not stand up to him, so well is he known as an inoffensive, honest and industrious person.

The "great financial scheme" of MIRAMON is now commencing to produce its fruits. The first product of this scheme is a contribution that surpasses all previous robberies bearing the same name. As high as $1,500 have been levied on single trading establishments, and there is scarcely a foreigner in the place who is not put in for a very large sum. The enormity of this so-called "equalized tax" is that the foreign traders pay just as much as the wealthiest natives, although the former have only a limited credit, while the latter have millions in hard cash and productive properties. The result of this new contribution will unquestionably be to break up many small traders. The new eighty millions of paper money come in, in this contribution. The clergy accept two-thirds of the contribution in the new paper, which is now being sold to meet this want for fourteen per cent., although it is well known that it was sold for about one-fifth of that figure to persons who bought it for the purpose of speculation, and also to aid the clergy, by giving this infamous fraud upon the nation's credit the character of a legitimate debt. In truth, the foisting upon the Mexican nation of this new debt should attract more attention than the contribution. All foreign nations, whose citizens have claims upon Mexico, are interested that the debt of this country shall not become larger than it now is. It is now too large, and it will require honest administration hereafter to pay it off, as it now stands; but if $80,000,000 be added to it, the work of paying Mexico's debt will become a very difficult one. Besides, if this debt be allowed, the clergy may create another of the same dimensions, or larger, before the year is out, and so go on until the ruin of the nation's credit is placed beyond doubt. The present issue of $60,000,000 cannot be disposed of for more than $2,500,000, and it is extremely doubtful if that sum can be obtained in cash. But granting it can, that amount will disappear in two months, or less, as the mere expenses of printing consumes at least one-half.

Besides the Bishops from the interior States, we have now here the commanding generals from the posts of Jalapa, Puebla and Tehuacan. Gen. COBOS, who left here two months ago for Oaxaca, could ge no further than Tehuacan, on the borders of that State. He tried persuasion, arguments, threats and bribes, until he found himself without funds, and his forces demoralized, and has returned here. ROBLES has come up from Jalapa because he had not the means to pay his troops, and was in danger of being entirely surrounded by the guerilla forces in that vicinity. There is, therefore, to be a prompt departure from the treasury of all the funds collected by the new contribution.

[On the 28th ult. the baptism of the young son of MIRAMON took place. There were 150 covers at $15 per cover. The present flourishing condition of the treasury justified this limited expenditure. The French Minister declined attending owing to a neglect to invite his wife. Mr. and Mme. OTWAY were there, with all the "society" that now flourish in the Miramon atmosphere. The *compadre* was the Postmaster-General, an old rogue who has, in better days for Mexico, suffered punishment for fraud. The British Minister made a short speech, praising MIRAMON, and gave the following sentiment, "Strong in battle, and generous in victory." This sentiment adds a new laurel to Mr. OTWAY for his defence of the man who outraged PITTMAN and DAVIS at San Luis Potosi, butchered his victims at Ahualulco and Atenquique, and signed the order for the assassination at Tacubaya.

The reports from the interior show the Constitutionalists to be again moving. They are about 3,000 strong before Guanajuato, and in about the same strength around Guadalajara. Forces have already been dispatched from here for the relief of the former place, although the official paper states that they are to march against San Luis Potosi. The object of these movements of the Constitutionalists are likely to prevent MARQUEZ from marching against Morelia, and to close up all communication between San Blas and the cities in the interior occupied by the Clergy forces. It is also the interest of the Constitutionalists to distract as much as possible the attention of MIRAMON from his Vera Cruz campaign.

We have no reliable advices from San Luis Potosi since the date of my letter to you on the 15th ult. The forces now near Guanajuata are from that direction.

We are also without reliable advices as to what is transpiring in Vera Cruz. One report says a treaty has been concluded between JUAREZ and Mr. MCLANE, by which the United States gains territory and JUAREZ gains money and the aid of some troops. Another report says that Mr. MCLANE has become utterly disgusted with the Constitutionalists, and is about to demand his passports and go home. There can be no doubt but Mr. MCLANE has found abundant cause for disgust, but that he has asked his passports appears incredible. But you must know all the truths of these reports better than we can here. We are now entirely destitute of mails except the monthly mail from England, and the occasional mail from New-Orleans. All the mail routes to the interior are closed, or nearly so, and the Post-office is entirely at the disposal of the secret police. You may therefore see that our opportunities for obtaining information are very limited at this time.

THE HUDSON LYNCH LAW CASE.

Charge of Mr. Justice Potter—Requests of Counsel—Is the Plaintiff a Citizen?

William Mower vs. *Peter Bogardus, Abraham Bogardus, William H. Hunt, Myron Van Dusen, Silas W. Tobey, Charles S. Winchell and Abraham V. V. Elting.*—The Circuit Court-room of the Supreme Court was crowded again in anticipation of the charge of the Judge in this noted case. Before proceeding to charge the jury, the Court desired that the points counsel wished to have noticed should be handed up. Whereupon Ex-Judge DEAN, for the defendants, first read to the Court, in presence of the jury, the following:

1. The defendants are not liable to the plaintiff for any of the matters charged in the complaint, unless they aided, abetted or assisted those who were the actual perpetrators of the acts charged.

2. A citizen may, if he sees a breach of the peace, interfere to prevent it; but if he does not interfere and remains neutral, taking no part in the occurrence, witnessing it only, a party injured cannot sustain an action against the person who saw the occurrence and neglected or refused to interfere.

3. A person who had no previous knowledge of any intended action on the part of Beisl and his associates against the plaintiff, but who, by the noise, was drawn to the public square, is not liable to an action at the suit of Mower for merely witnessing what was done.

4. If the jury are satisfied that defendant, Abraham Bogardus, was attracted to the public square by the noise, and was requested by Mower to take his watch and other property, and did take them at his request, but did not join himself to those who were engaged in perpetrating the acts complained of, he is not liable to action.

5. If Myron Van Duzen accompanied Mower to the public square at his request, and finding a force which he believed he could not resist, he is not liable in this action to the plaintiff for not interfering, at the risk of his own life or limbs, to prevent the action of those who had assembled there.

6. That though it may be a public duty for a citizen to actively interfere to prevent a breach of the peace, yet a neglect of this duty does not constitute a cause of action at the suit of a person injured at such breach of the peace.

7. That the rule of evidence in reference to a party is the same as to any other witness, false in one thing false in all. That it appearing by the affidavit of the plaintiff used on the motion to prevent a change of the place of trial, that he there swore that the defendant Hunt came into his shop, and with Howard and others pulled him out; that he there swore that the defendant Elting was at the square, and used language mentioned in the affidavit; that he there swore he did not return to the city of Hudson until May, 1857; all of which he now admits is untrue; that he is bound to explain these misstatements, and if unexplained they are conclusive against his veracity and his whole testimony should be disregarded.

8. That if the jury are of opinion that the plaintiff can recover against any one of the defendants, that the damages as against that one is limited to what occurred when defendant was present.

9. That the plaintiff is not entitled to recover in this action as against any one for loss of his wife, child or any property except what was actually taken from his person.

10. That this being an action for the recovery of damages for injury to the person, the jury have a right to look at all the circumstances attending the alleged injury, the charge that was publicly made against him—viz., ravishing an innocent white girl, and his neglect at the time to deny it, and his refusal on this trial to allow the defendants to prove the truth of the charge.

Mr. SHAFFER, of counsel for the plaintiff, stated, after these points had been read, that they were introduced to influence the jury, unfairly, as a sort of second summing up, and referred to an article in a Sunday paper in reference to the case. He desired the Court to say to the jury that they were to try the case, and that the newspapers

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1859.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Sea of Ice.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Diable a Quatre—Mazulme—Tight Rope Evolutions.

WINTER GARDEN—Dot.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Garibaldi—Tailor of Tamworth.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Mysterious Stranger; or, S—t—n in Paris—Evening—Seven Clerks—House on the Heath.

PALACE GARDEN—Fair of the American Institute.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

The Times in Europe.

Messrs. Lansing, Baldwin & Co., American Bankers, No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, with whom we have made arrangements for our European business, will receive subscriptions for the New-York Times for any length of time, and will also furnish single copies upon the receipt of the American mails. They are also authorized to receive Advertisements, at the regular rates of the paper, and to attend to all matters of business connected with the Times.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The special correspondent of this paper on board the *Great Eastern* supplies a graphic account of the casualty which marked the first sea voyage of the mighty ship. The source of the calamity, as previously stated, was one of the casings surrounding the funnels or smoke-pipes passing from the fires below through the main saloon to discharge their smoke and flame in the outer air. The casings were simply outside coverings, extending over the smoke-pipe to the height of the upper deck; the interval between the two coatings being filled with the water, from which the boilers are supplied. Two objects are supposed to be secured by this device. The heat escaping through the smoke-stack is made to do duty by warming the water previous to its admission into the boilers; while its diffusion into the saloon is prevented by the interposing mass of water. There is no other vent for this water save a stop-cock leading into the boilers; and as the mass is in contact with the furnaces, it may readily beget a volume of steam for which there is no automatic outlet, and which, if unduly expanded, must release itself by an explosion. Precisely such was the result in the present instance. One of these overheated reservoirs of water and steam gave way, and death, injury, and delay in the voyage of the vessel are the consequences. The incidents of the calamity, and its sequela, are detailed by our correspondent, and enlarged by accounts from the London journals. There is much reason to doubt whether the repairs will not occupy some months.

The general news brought us by the arrival of the *Vanderbilt*, which reached here yesterday, from Southampton on the 15th inst., is of unusual interest. Among it may be found the now celebrated article of the *Moniteur* on the affairs of Italy. It is supposed to have been inspired, if not actually written, by the Emperor himself. Our Paris correspondent enlightens us as to the manner in which this important exposition of the Imperial policy has been received throughout France. The announcement of the revival of the China war and of the disastrous repulse of the British from the Peiho are fully confirmed by the *Vanderbilt's* advices. The details are of an exciting character. The fighting was fierce, obstinate, and terribly murderous; and public feeling in England points to a swift and angry retribution. It is believed that this event will help to restore the *entente cordiale* between France and England.

By the arrival of the *Moses Taylor* and the Overland Mail, we have advices from California to the 5th inst. There is little news of any save political interest. The failure of the Republican and the Anti-Lecompton Democrats to effect a fusion had been announced by the Republican Central Committee. Fires had occurred at Columbia and Campo Seco, which had destroyed considerable property. Two millions in treasure arrived by the *Moses Taylor*. Our advices go to confirm the stories of disasters to our troops in the Snake Country, and it would appear to be certain that a new era of Indian troubles is at hand.

Our correspondence from the island of San Juan and the Pacific Coast, generally, gives very full and interesting details of the steps taken by Gen. Harney on the one side, and the British officers on the other, in relation to the disputed territory occupied by our troops. The burden of evidence so far goes to prove that the whole "difficulty" in the case has been created by the hasty conduct of Gov. Douglass, who has the misfortune to be the servant of the Hudson's Bay Company, as well as of the British Government, met by equally hasty conduct on the part of Gen. Harney. The *Moses Taylor* brings a letter from Gov. Douglass, in reply to Gen. Harney's note, in which he denies emphatically that any of Her Majesty's ships were ever employed to convey officers of the Hudson's Bay Company to San Juan for the purpose of seizing American citizens. The letter, it will be observed, is in a more temperate tone than is generally attributed to Gov. Douglass. This is a favorable indication that the difficulty will be amicably arranged. If, as we believe, the American title to the land in question is indisputable, it is also indisputable that an attempt to assert that title by force of arms pending a serious negotiation is most injudicious and disastrous. The attempt, in this instance, becomes less pardonable when we see that the American force originally ordered to the scene was so inferior to the fleet under the orders of Gov. Douglas, that had any collision occurred, the defeat or destruction of our troops could only have been prevented by a miracle. Much credit is given to the British Admiral Bayne for the good sense and moderation displayed by him in the affair.

The news we get from the Isthmus by this arrival is deficient in moment. A careful exploration of the Chiriqui region, embracing a search among the graves and inquiries among the Indians, had satisfied a trustworthy person connected with the Press at Panama, of the extravagance of the stories told about the huacas, and of the hopes they had excited. Not more than $100,000 in gold seems ever to have been obtained; and the researches still prosecuted are without reward. The steamer brings nothing later from the South Pacific and Central America.

The hope is entertained in Washington that the recent change of Government in Costa Rica may lead to a more speedy settlement of the American claims upon that country than could have been obtained under the previously existing condition of affairs. Mr. Dimitry, our recently-appointed Minister to Central America, will receive instructions by the steamer of the 5th of October, to recognize immediately the new Government, and to open negotiations for the desired adjustment of pending disputes. The report that the deposed President Mora intends immediately to return and appeal to the people, is not credited. It is asserted, on the contrary, that he will remain quietly in New-York, to watch the course of events.

The Mozart Hall faction of the Democracy was not entirely annihilated by the result of their futile attempt to gain possession of the machinery of the party at Syracuse, at the opening of the State Convention. Their State Convention met at Albany yesterday, and made preparations for the prosecution of the campaign in a vigorous manner. Twelve members were present, including, of course, Ex-Mayor Woon. Mr. Thompson, nominated as candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, having declined to run, Mr. Lewis, of Yates, was nominated in his place. Various committees were appointed, among them one to prepare an address to the Democracy of the State, to report after the election. Ex-Mayor Wood, James Wadsworth, of Buffalo, and Gen. Clark, of Washington, were appointed to stump the State.

The International Cricket Match, between the Twenty-two of Canada, and the All England Eleven, was continued, at Montreal, yesterday. The game was not finished, but it progressed sufficiently to indicate that the English players will be the victors.

The fate of Thurston has possibly overtaken two more experimenters in aerial navigation. Messrs. La Mountain and Haddock, who made an ascent, on the 22d inst., from Watertown, N. Y., in La Mountain's mammoth balloon, have not since been heard from. Mr. Haddock has been for some time connected with the Watertown *Journal*.

Considerable business was brought before the Board of Aldermen last evening, but very little of it was finally disposed of. An application from the New-York and Westchester County Railroad Company for permission to lay rails in certain streets of the City, to be hereinafter designated, was referred; so was a communication from the Central Park Commissioners, representing the necessity of a further issue of the stock of the Central Park Improvement Fund; and so was an amendment to the ordinance reorganizing the Street Department, providing for the appointment of fourteen inspectors of work done by contract. A report in favor of setting apart a piece of land on the block bounded by Ludlow, Broome, Essex and Grand streets, as the site of a new County Jail, was presented, and will be printed. The report of the Committee which had charge of the reception of the authorities of Richmond, Va., and of the Richmond Grays, stating that their expenses were $6,851 86, with a resolution directing that the amount be paid, was laid over. The ordinance providing for the detection of incendiaries was lost.

The Street Commissioner sent a communication to the Board of Councilmen, stating that the Harlem Railroad Company had no authority from his Department to change the grade of the Bowery, between Houston and Second streets. A resolution was adopted by the Board, directing the City Inspector to advertise for proposals for the removal of offal to Barren Island. An appropriation of $1,240 was made to certain inmates of the Institution for the Blind, and then the Board adjourned to Thursday next.

The Commissioners of Health held the last of their mid-day meetings for the present season. Unless convened by the Mayor in some sudden emergency before that time they will not meet again until next Summer. The Croton Board held a meeting at which John P. Flanders, who has held the position of Water Purveyor ever since the organization of the Croton Aqueduct Department, was removed from office, and Dr. Aaron B. Rollins was appointed in his stead. The controversy between the Corporation Counsel on the one side, and the Mayor and Comptroller on the other, in regard to the judicial salary question, is carried a stage further this morning by a letter from Mr. Bustred to the two latter officials. The communication is chiefly remarkable as a vindication of the jurisconsult who presides over the legal interests of the City, and as a rebuke more unsparing than polite of the others for alleged interference in affairs which do not concern them.

John W. MacAlpine, *alias* Col. Marmaduke Reeves, who was convicted on Saturday for swindling a young lady of everything she possessed, except the clothes she was actually wearing, under pretence of engaging her as a governess in his family in Cuba, has been sentenced in the Court of General Sessions to five years in the State Prison. He made an extraordinary speech to the Judge, asseverating his innocence. There are two indictments yet pending against him, on which it is the intention of the District-Attorney to try him. He is known to that gentleman as the most daring and successful swindler ever brought before the Court.

The concluding Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club has come off at last, three schooners of the first class, and two sloops—the *Mallary* and *Narragansett*—only sailing in the race. The prizes, $50 each, were won by the *Zinga* and the two sloops above-named.

The Stock Market yesterday was again very active; the principal business being in New-York Central Shares, and Missouri six per cents. Prices were firm, and all the Railroad Stocks ¾ per cent. higher than Saturday. The Money Market unchanged. The Foreign Exchanges somewhat unsettled. The receipts and sales of Flour were quite heavy. Prices of low and medium brands advanced. Wheat was more sought after, and desirable lots were stiffly held. The transactions in Corn were unimportant. Less activity was apparent in Provisions. Coffee was in good demand. Cotton was lightly dealt in. Hay, Hops, Naval Stores and Rice were inquired for. Sugars were in moderate request. Molasses was quiet. The late warlike news from China had the effect of increasing the firmness of holders of Teas. Freights were somewhat brisker. Included in the engagements were 1,000 bbls. Flour for London, at 2s. 3d., and 6,000 bushels Wheat, for the same port, on private terms.

The Renewal of the Chinese War—The Repulse of the British Force.

China has once more taken the world by surprise. The Commercial Press all over the earth, with the London *Times* at their head, were congratulating themselves upon the presumption that by this time the French and English Ambassadors must be at Pekin, holding solemn confab with the brother of the Sun and Moon, and regulating, upon a sure and lasting basis, the remodeled relations of the Celestials with the outside barbarians. These pleasing visions have hardly taken shape in print when the sad intelligence comes that the Allied Ambassadors, in their journey due north, found themselves stopped short at the mouth of the Peiho by a barrier of stakes, booms and other obstructions, and were assailed on attempting to remove these inconveniences by a vigorous cannonade from the forts on shore, directed with an energy and precision which proved John Chinaman to be, either an alarmingly apt scholar in the art of gunnery, or overskillful in the mystery of subsidizing foreign help. The English Admiral in command finally landed troops to storm the batteries. These troops, after sticking deep in the mud, and standing up under a murderous fire for hours with dogged bravery, were repulsed with severe and mortifying loss. Considering the amount of the force engaged, the killed and wounded are numerous beyond precedent in Chinese wars. Three gunboats have been lost, 464 killed and wounded—amongst the latter the British Admiral, Hope; and worse than all, if worse can be, the Elgin treaties are made so much waste paper, and the late war is all to be fought over again. Indeed a far more bloody struggle is now to be begun and gone through, before the Central Flowery Kingdom can be brought into satisfactory diplomatic relations with the rest of mankind.

The British seek to account for the disaster by alleging that the batteries by which they were beaten back had been constructed under European superintendence, and that men "with Russian features and dressed in gray Russian overcoats" were distinctly seen directing and encouraging the fire against the ships and the assaulting column. It is, of course, quite natural that our cousins should be reluctant to acknowledge, even to themselves, that the Chinese are capable of displaying such prowess, in standing to their guns, not only under the heavy fire of the ships, but in the presence of an assaulting column of Europeans. We are, however, hardly inclined to attach much importance to this theory of the defence; as "the presence of foreign officers" is an old military mode of accounting for any unusual display of "pluck" on the part of barbarians, which has been long in use at the mess tables of European armies. The obstinate resistance of some of the Kabyle towns to the French in Algeria was at the time very generally ascribed by the invaders to the assistance of British engineers,—a sort of posthumous compliment to the exploits of Sir Sidney Smith at Acre; and the British in their turn have always been satisfied, whenever the Hindoos have been unusually hard to beat, that French or Russian officers have been keeping them "up to the scratch."

We do not think that men with "Russian features and closely cropped hair," are by any means needed to account for this sudden and severe calamity. The preliminary bombardment by the fleet, was in all likelihood very harmless, inasmuch as the forts were built of sand, and swallowed shot and stowed them away as safely as soft earthworks usually do. The supposition that the Chinese guns were disabled as soon as they ceased to return the fire, appears to have been purely gratuitous; and a not very remote incident in their own military history ought to have prevented the French and English commanders from making it. The abortive and bloody attack upon the Malakoff and the Redan at Sebastopol, on the 18th of June, 1855, failed through a precisely similar blunder. The Russians ceased firing after one day of terrible bombardment from the Allies. In other words, finding the allied shot and shell did little else than plow up the earth in the redoubts, they retired into their bomb-proof tents, and "waited events." Under the impression that the Russian guns had been disabled, the subsequent assault was made by the Allies, and it was only when the grape was raining upon the advancing columns from every embrasure in the enemy's works, and their men were swept down by scores, that the French and English officers became convinced of their error.

In this Chinese affair, however, as so often before, at Bunker's Hill and New-Orleans, in the trenches of the Peninsula and on the Crimean plains, the heroic self-sacrifice of the British rank and file atoned for the blunders of their superiors. These brave men were flung against batteries whose destructive powers the gunboats had already so amply experienced, without reconnoissance or information of any sort, through two or three feet of soft mud; and the British nation once more has the melancholy satisfaction, which it has so frequently enjoyed, of knowing that its officers and men have died "gallantly in the discharge of their duty."

Of the Chinese part in the affair there need not much be said. It is a display of barbarian cunning and treachery which deserves sound and substantial punishment, as much as any piece of barbarian treachery ever did. Unless these faithless mandarins shall now be taught to respect treaties for other reasons than those advanced by the teachers of abstract morality, from Confucius to Paley, no convention or agreement with them of any kind will be worth a moment's consideration. This, of course, is a question which has nothing to do with the general policy of seeking to open commerce and diplomatic intercourse with China by force. Our Minister has tried peaceful means, and found them, so far as yet appears, admirably successful. Mr. Ward is even said to be now in Pekin. But whether his favorable reception is due to a real and sincere good will, or to some fresh and deeper intrigue against the French and English designs, we must wait a little to learn. The American ships at the scene of action are said to have assisted the operations by every means in their power, short of actual participation.

This is a circumstance of which we may be sure the Chinese authorities are not likely to remain in ignorance. The London *Times*, smarting naturally enough under the downfall of the fabric so elaborately reared by Lord Elgin, and over a new humiliation of the English arms, indulges in a few spiteful and ill natured remarks about the diplomacy of the Americans! But this does not at all affect the fact that all foreigners stand, and always will stand, in the Chinese eye, on substantially one footing. When this question of dealing with China diplomatically first became prominent immediately after Mr. Buchanan's accession to power, the New-York Times took the ground that no treaties with the Celestial Empire could be safe from treacherous violation, until China had been brought by force, or skill, or the mere current of events, to know and recognize her actual relations with the rest of the world. The event has fully justified our anticipations; and as the end of these things is not yet, we can very well afford to indulge our British cotemporaries in their flings of the moment against those two great Powers, Russia and the United States, by whom, and by whom alone, the work of bringing China into the family of nations seems destined to be finally accomplished.

A Lesson for the Primary School in Politics.

Mr. Francis McCabe, who earned for himself a very unfavorable notoriety on Tuesday evening of last week by knocking down and seriously injuring the editor of the *Daily News* of this City, in his own office, has addressed to us a letter, not in extenuation, but in explanation of his behavior on that occasion. We publish the communication, firstly, as a simple act of justice to a man who, by writing it, displays a disposition to recognize the authority of public opinion; and secondly, because it concerns the good name of our City that the explicit denial contained in this letter of the most serious part of the original charge against McCabe should be at once made known.

That Mr. McCabe was guilty of a great offence against public order he himself does not pretend to question; and it is to his credit that he should so frankly accept the harshest judgment that can be passed upon him in respect to what he actually did. We hope, also, (though we can scarcely say we *trust*,) that the courts of law before which he is held to answer for this gross outrage will inflict upon him such a punishment as may convince him, and all others of similar tastes and tendencies, that they cannot gratify their passions and impulses with entire impunity, even in the City of New-York. Respectable men and good citizens forbear from personal assaults, even upon the men who have done them the most grievous wrongs. Mr. McCabe and his fellows should be compelled to practice similar self-denial. But it was asserted positively in the original account of the affair that Mr. McCabe came to the *News* office as a conspirator, with a band of ruffians at his back; and letters have since been published in two of the journals of this City, purporting to proceed from one of these alleged desperadoes, in which public decency is far more daringly and dangerously outraged than it could be by half a dozen angry and intemperate personal collisions.

Of these letters, and of the person affecting to have written them, Mr. McCabe asserts his absolute ignorance, and, so far as the most emphatic statement can do so, thus takes his violent deed out of the atrocious category in which it must else have been ranked. If Mr. McCabe's statements are borne out by the results of a proper and authoritative examination, the person or persons concerned in fabricating these aggravations of the story in which he figures, should be rigidly inquired after and exposed. The ends of justice are not to be served by false witness, and New-York has real sins enough of her own to shoulder, without assuming the responsibility of fabulous plots of assassination concocted in the interest of personal revenge or partisan intrigue. But if Mr. McCabe may fairly claim a suspension of public judgment on this story as it now stands, he will do well to remember and lay to heart the lesson which he has received for his real share in this matter. That he takes an interest in politics, and belongs to the Democratic party, are facts apparent from his own statement. Now it certainly is not impossible for a man to be at once a Democratic politician and a good citizen; but it is just as certainly true that the people of New-York have gradually come to expect from the mass of Democratic politicians, and frequenters of Tammany in this City, all sorts of wild, indecent, riotous and brutal misconduct; and if Mr. McCabe has suffered, as for his own sake we should be glad to believe that he has, in his reputation and his interests, from the intense prepossession of the New-York public against the class to which he belongs, he should reflect that he, and all others like him, who have permitted that prepossession to grow up, are really responsible for its consequences. Mr. McCabe, and his friends of like tastes and principles with himself, can do more to redeem the reputation of their order than any one can do for them. If they are strong in primary meetings and influential in their Wards, they ought to be able to control the passions of their followers, and to enforce order upon the "fierce Democracy" which it is their delight to wield.

But the men who are really responsible for the ruffianism and rowdyism which are rapidly coming to be the most conspicuous features of our politics, are the *party leaders who employ them*. It is perfectly well known that every political party has notorious leaders of ruffian gangs of men in its service and its pay. These men are employed to control the primary meetings—to elect delegates, to pack nominating conventions, and, in case of need, to carry elections by double-voting, by blockading the polls, by open violence, and by any other means that the emergency of the case may render necessary. These men are paid sometimes by money, but more frequently by *offices* or by *contracts*. The public treasury is plundered for their benefit. The public service is prostituted to retain them in active service. And the great mass of the people—thinking much more of their party relations than of their duty and honor as citizens, tolerate and indorse these abuses by voting the tickets which these agencies present for their support. The responsibility rests with them. Whenever they feel the necessity of reform, they have the power to produce it. Until then we must resign ourselves to the despotism of rowdies and of ruffians. Our only consolation is that now and then these men shame their employers by avowing their disgust at the work they are required to perform.

A New Field for Newspaper Enterprise.—Competition is the life of business:—but common sense requires that the competition should be fair and legitimate, in order to yield either profit or honor. The merchant who should attempt to undermine a rival by falsehood and defamation would be set down as a sneaking scoundrel, and punished for his rascality by the double loss of business and of character. Is there any good reason why a different rule should obtain in newspaper rivalry? The *Herald* is now so systematically beaten in every department of news of the least importance, that it may possibly be excused for having invented a system of counter-assault. It makes it a point to watch its neighbors and *deny the accuracy* of every statement in their columns which does not appear also in its own. These denials, though purporting to come from Washington, Albany, Solferino and all other points at which it is beaten—comprising all the places of interest on the map of the world—are written in the *Herald* office; but they go to the world as authentic and reliable contradictions.

In the Times of Sept. 15, we gave from our Washington correspondent a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the year up to July 1, showing the important fact that we should not only need no increase of the Federal debt, but that we should actually have a surplus towards redeeming the Treasury notes already issued. We said nothing of the source from which these statements were derived, but merely that the figures were official and reliable.

The *Herald*, next day, published a paragraph, falsely pretending to have come from Washington, stating that Mr. Dayton, of the Treasury Department, had furnished our correspondent these figures, and that Secretary Cobb had denied their authenticity. Another dispatch specdily branded this last statement as *false*, and now the *Tribune's* correspondent says that Mr. Dayton did *not* furnish our correspondent the facts. Suppose our two amiable neighbors were to devote a little attention to the facts and figures themselves, instead of starting in full chase after our informant; would they not be quite as honorably and as usefully employed?

The *Constitution*, with the impudence that befits an official organ, and an imbecility that seems peculiar to itself, thus puts its foot into the snarl:

"One New-York paper, (the Times,) a few days ago, published what was pretended to be a Treasury statement, set forth with the circumstantiality that was thought sufficient to gain for it full credit. It was circulated far and wide. Another New-York paper (the *Herald*) contained next day a Washington dispatch declaring that there was not a word of truth in the statement. One correspondent pretends that he is authorized by a person high in office. The other affects to be informed by the Chief of the same Department. *No well-informed citizen of Washington believes either*; and yet we find in the journals all over the country—especially in the papers that boast of their enterprise and activity—these fabrications repeated."

The *Constitution* will serve the truth, and the cause of decency, if not its master, much better by pointing out the *errors* of the statement referred to, than by dealing in these sweeping and reckless slanders. Its editor ought to know the value of reliability in a journal that aims at any reputation or success higher than that of the zany or circus clown: and he does violence to his own sense of fairness and of justice when he puts the Times and the *Herald* in the same category in this respect. If the official organ, or any other journal, has any errors to point out in our statement, we shall be most happy to receive their corrections. From what *source* our information was derived is none of their business.

Who is it?—The Washington *States* contains the following paragraph:

"We learn that the Government of the United States has by the last steamer sent out the recall of a distinguished diplomatic official, long servlog his country in high latitudes. This summary step has been taken, as rumor says, at *the repeated solicitation of the Government to which his Excellency was accredited.*"

We could name half a dozen "diplomatic officials" to whom this paragraph *might* refer. But which of the six it is we cannot conjecture. Will not the *States* name the man?

A Nuisance which ought to be Abated.—We were treated to the information last evening that Branch's *Hand* had been seized, and that that gentleman himself was keeping out of the way to avoid the officers, who were in search of him under a warrant issued against him for having libeled somebody's mother. It appears that the publisher of his little sheet had orders to keep "it going until it was stopped by a warrant," and that the enterprising proprietor realizes $10 a day by it.

Branch has, it seems, taken to libeling—and libeling of the grossest kind—as a trade, and lives by it, and manages to satisfy the unhappy washerwoman, whose woes he used to depict so feelingly in his letters to the Common Council, out of the proceeds.

We presume we are now about to be treated to a repetition of the silly farce which was enacted in the Criminal Court, when he was convicted of the libel on Peter Cooper and Mayor Tiemann. He was released from Blackwell's Island on that occasion on the charitable supposition that he was mad. He afterwards recounted his prison experiences in lectures, and this resource exhausted, has again taken to slander. As there appears to be method in his madness, we cordially recommend his now being allowed to undergo the full measure of his sentence, whatever it may be. Fun is very good in its way, but the City of New-York has had about enough of Stephen H. Branch's drollery. We really see no reason why lunatics, any more than sane people, should be allowed to earn their bread by obscene libel.

The American Institute.

The American Institute is forbidden by its rules to award premiums to its own members, which is a great pity, as for blundering mismanagement there is no doubt that the Institute is entitled to a leather medal, and honorable mention whenever the subject is broached. To-day it opens its Annual Fair at Palace Garden, after twice postponing its opening, according to annual custom. The first day fixed for opening was just a week earlier than any of its managers imagined that it possibly could unlock its doors to the public. The second postponement was not advertised until the day before the arrival of the appointed time. It did advertise, however, that articles would be received at the Palace Garden last week, and when exhibitors of fruit took them there, they were told that they must first be taken to the Horticultural Exhibition, at the Third-Avenue Railroad rooms. Some of the exhibitors, disgusted with the ignorance or blunders of the concern, took their fruit, flowers and vegetables home last week.

The bad weather that spoiled the Cattle Show, it is not fair to charge to the Institute. The Almanac did indeed set down the Equinoctial for last week, but for several years past the Equinoctial has had a way of anticipating its almanac appointments, and the sin of disregarding almanac predictions ought to be readily forgiven. At the opening to-day, of course a very small portion of the Exhibition will be ready, and hence the public will not be disappointed, for it is time out of mind that the American Institute was ever punctual to its own engagements.

Seriously, the season for repentance has arrived. The Institute holds a handsome property in trust, has a valuable library, and the nucleus within it for just such a cluster of institutions as are in absolute demand in the Metropolis. Its Farmer's Club and its Polytechnic Institute are doing a noble work, and attracting largely the attention of farmers, mechanics, and inventors. If it would learn order, punctuality and the beauty of keeping faith with reference to its fairs, it would find a ready and remunerative response on the part of the public. Its misfortunes of fire and flood should teach it the necessity of good management according to recognized business principles.

No Repairs for the City Hall.

The Common Council have held four regular sessions since the contract for repairing the City Hall was returned to them, approved by the Street Commissioner and Comptroller, but have never yet had time to devote their attention to the trifling work of confirming it. Both Boards are busy—very deeply busy.

Last evening, the Aldermen received the first Committee's report of the bill for entertaining the municipal authorities of Richmond—to wit, $6,851—and laid it over. They further refused to authorize the Mayor to offer a reward for the detection of persons engaged in arson. The Councilmen, after deep deliberation, instructed the City Inspector to advertise for proposals for the removal of offal to Barren Island—the cream of which joke is, that the parties who have for years past made a living out of the City's offal are the *owners* of Barren Island, and that if any other parties than themselves get the contract for the removal, said contracting parties must make just such a bargain with the owners of Barren Island for the use of the only dumping-place to which the contract restricts them, as said owners choose. In other words, the Councilmen order the City Inspector to advertise for proposals under such restrictions that but one party can make a *bona fide* bid for it—a procedure worthy of the palmiest days of the famous Forty Thieves.

But not a word was vouchsafed last night upon the matter of repairing the City Hall. Perhaps the Common Council imagine that the blackened ruin in which they transact their weekly business of robbing the City is quite good enough for the work to be done under its gloomy arches. Perhaps they are indignant that a contractor who is not their favorite should have been awarded the bid. Perhaps they fancy that, by postponing the work of repairs until the next meeting of the State Legislature, Commissioners of a more suitable political stripe may be appointed to the task of erecting a new City Hall, and so their pet contractors be provided for. But whatever may be their reasoning, it is evident that something remains to be "fixed," or somebody is yet to be "seen," before this eyesore of a roofless City Hall shall be cured. The subject is one for wholesome consideration by the people as they approach another Charter Election.

Amusements.

THE NEW OPERATIC CORPS.

Among the passengers by the *Vanderbilt* yesterday was Maurice Strakosch, Esq., and an operatic troupe for the Academy of Music. The announcement, although brief, carries with it the destinies of opera in this City for the ensuing year. The troupe consists of 22 artists; some of them of first importance, others merely auxiliary. Mr. Strakosch is celebrated for the correctness of his judgment in all matters of art. No man knows better than he what a singer *should* be. An artist himself, he can readily detect the germ of excellence in others. We are indebted to him for some of our most popular singers; gentlemen who came here without a reputation, but who are now held in the highest esteem.

The passion for engaging a mere reputation has, we are happy to find, died out. Our managers have discovered by recent failures that it does not pay. What an American audience wants is voice. This, with youth and dramatic energy, never fails of success. Profiting by experience, M. Strakosch has made a series of engagements which cannot fail, we think, to end to a successful issue of the season. We give, below, the list, premising merely that the names, although new, are the strongest in modern Italy. The principal tenor is Signor Beaucarde—a gentleman for whom the tenor part of the "Trovatore" was written; two other tenors will divide the honors with this gentleman, Signor Stigelli a *arbusto* from the Italian opera, Covent Garden, and Signor Tesia, a tenor *di grazia*. The baritone is Signor Ferri, whose reputation places him in the first rank of high voices of this class. The sopranos are Mlles. Speranza and Crescimano, both of whom are said to be young, talented and well voiced. The first named lady, although but 18 years of age, has enjoyed a career in Madrid, Lisbon, Florence and Turin. Mlle. Crescimano is from Sicily. The contralto is Mlle. Cruvelli—one of the sisters Cruvelli, but not the one most known to fame. She is celebrated for her beauty and for the fact that she sang successfully with her sister at Her Majesty's theatre.

These, then, are the artists who are to charm us during the coming season. In a few weeks the taste of the Metropolis will have decided on their merits, and the decision will, we are sure, be prompt and just. We anticipate a favorable verdict, for the reason that the artists are really young and talented. This, of all countries in the world, is the place where youth is best appreciated. If Mr. Strakosch has but exercised his usual good judgment, and encountered an average of success, we may safely anticipate a season of pleasant surprises.

Academy of Music.—The perpetual but satisfactory "Trovatore" was repeated last night to a good house, and drew forth abundant applause. The artists appeared to be in fine voice, and the force under the direction of the best of all commanders, M. Maretzek, operated faithfully. Why is it that this opera, which used to be the best constructed on the stage, is now the most slovenly? A season should not be too short for proper attention to these matters.

Theatre Francais.—M. Sage, the manager of the Theatre Français, arrived, yesterday, in the *Vanderbilt*, bringing with him a number of artists for the ensuing season. The following is, we believe, a correct list of the company: Mlle. Darcy, Mlle. Leonie Auger, Mme. Adolphe, Mr. Alphonse Vangâle, Mr. Juignet, Mr. Eugene Loiret. The foregoing are for operetta; the following are for drama, comedy and vaudeville: Gentlemen—Mr. Manstein, Mr Manstein, Jr., Mr. Paul Bary, Mr. Alphonse van Gêle, Mr. Juignet, Mr. Eugène Loiret. Ladies—Mme. Lauretti, Mlle. Darcy, Mlle. Louise Karch, Mlle Leonie Auger, Mme, Adolphe.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Affairs in Costa Rica—The New Government to be Recognized—The War in China—The San Juan Affair.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, Sept. 26.

The report that President Mora designed returning to Costa Rica and appealing to the people is without foundation. He remains in New-York to await news from home. Instructions will be sent out to Mr. Dimitry on the 5th of October, directing him to recognize at once the new Government, and open negotiations for the settlement of American claims. It is hoped that the new authorities there will be found more friendly to the suggestions of the Washington Cabinet.

Intimations received in Diplomatic circles here would justify the belief that England and France will again be allies in a terrible war, and that China will be made to suffer severely for her late attack upon the English troops. The rumor that Russia had a finger in it is fully credited in official circles.

While this difficulty may ease the public mind here as to the result of the San Juan affair, I feel authorized, upon good authority, to say that the Administration has never for a moment apprehended hostilities with England.

Official reports to the Interior Department contain the gratifying intelligence that the Texas Indians have been successfully removed, and are now peacefully located on their Choctaw lease.

It is believed that Major Cross' case will be disposed of this week. Q.

[From the Reporter for the Associated Press.]

Washington, Monday, Sept. 26.

Lieut. Cohen will return to Rio de Janeiro in the *Wyoming* with dispatches to the Flag Officer of the Brazil Squadron, instructing him to send the storeship *John Adams* on her way to the East Indies, if on due survey she is not found unseaworthy.

Sir Henry Holland is to be entertained to-morrow at the Soldier's Home by the President, in company with his Cabinet.

The Court of Inquiry to investigate the facts attending the loss of the steamer *Fulton*, consists of Commodore McIntosh, Commander Farrand and Lieut. Keel.

New-York State Politics.

MEETING OF THE MOZART HALL DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE—PREPARATIONS FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Albany, Monday, Sept. 26.

The Mozart Hall Democratic State Committee met at Congress Hall to-night. Ex-Mayor Wood, of New-York, and the following members of the Committee were present: C. Schermerhorn, Benjamin Rae, James Souther, W. Radford, Matthew McMahon, J. D. Hasbrouck, Orville Clark, John A. Green, Jr., W. Baldwin, and two others.

John A. Green, Jr., of Onondaga, was elected Chairman of the Committee for the year, and Matthew McMahon Secretary.

The resignation of Mr. Thompson, for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, was accepted, and Mr. Lewis, of Yates, was nominated to fill the vacancy.

A Committee was then appointed to prepare an Address to the Democracy of the State, with directions to report after the November election.

A Committee was also appointed to organize the Congressional Districts.

The declination of John Cramer as a member of the Committee was not accepted.

The following gentlemen were appointed to stump the State for the State Ticket: Ex-Mayor Wood, of New-York; James Wadsworth, of Buffalo, and Gen. Clark, of Washington.

The Committee then adjourned to meet in this city again on the second Monday in November next.

Kansas Politics.

Leavenworth, Monday, Sept. 26.

The Hon. F. P. Stanton delivered an address on Saturday night, advocating the adoption of the Wyandotte Constitution, on which the people are to vote October 4th. The indications favor its ratification. Gen. Lane is again on the stump.

The question of exempting from execution one hundred and sixty acres of land for homesteads to actual settlers will be submitted with the Constitution.

The Republicans have called a Convention at Topeka on the 12th of October to nominate candidates for State officers.

Pennsylvania Politics.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Sept. 27.

A very large and enthusiastic Democratic ratification meeting was held at Jayne's Hall, to-night, to formally open the coming State and local campaign. The resolutions as well as speeches tend to separate the contest from national politics. The Opposition will hold a meeting at the same place in a few days.

Fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

St. Louis, Monday, Sept. 26.

The fourth annual Fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association opened to-day, and although a heavy rain fell in the morning, the grounds were thronged, about 15,000 people being in attendance.

The First Brigade of Missouri Militia joined in the opening ceremonies, and were reviewed by Col. Sumner, of the U. S. Army, and his staff.

Nearly every State in the Union is represented either by delegates, stock, or in the mechanical and agricultural departments. The number of entries already exceed 5,000, more than twice as many as those of any previous fair; still many more are to be made.

The exhibition of stock is unprecedentedly large and superior in quality, the $1,000 premiums for the best roadster thorough-bred stallion and thoroughbred bull having drawn here many of the most celebrated animals in the country.

In a ring of twenty draft stallions to-day the first premium was awarded to Charles B. Mack, of Lockport, Ky. The first premium for matched horses was taken by Wm. Reed, of Butler County, Ohio.

The city is densely thronged with strangers, and every train and every steamboat comes loaded with additional crowds. Should the weather prove fair, the Fair promises to eclipse any Fair ever held in the Union.

Pennsylvania State Agricultural Fair.

Philadelphia, Monday, Sept. 26.

The State Agricultural Fair commences at Powelton to-morrow, and probably will be the most prosperous one ever held. The entries are very numerous. The railroads are bringing unusually large numbers of people from the interior and other cities, and the city is crowded. A trial of fire engines, both hand and steam power, promises to be the most prominent feature in the exhibition. Forty companies, including sixteen owning steam engines, will enter into competition. An artificial lake nearly two hundred feet long has been constructed for the purpose. The race track is in fine order. In the stables are excellent stock horses, chiefly utility stock. All the departments are well filled. The premiums to be awarded amount to $8,000.

The International Cricket Match.

SUCCESS OF THE ALL-ENGLAND ELEVEN.

Montreal, Monday, Sept. 26.

The cricket match commenced on Saturday, at noon, with the Canadians at the wickets. From the fast bowling they continued making runs until Parr went on at the sixteenth wicket, and made sad havoc with his slows. The last wicket fell for 85 runs, leaving the Canadians rather nervous from their sad prospect of success.

At 5:15 P. M. England sent Wisden and Caffrey to the wickets, and after some pretty play Hamilton found his way to Caffrey's stumps. Hayward was then sent in, and played steadily with Wisden till sundown, when the score stood seven for one wicket. On Monday, at 11:30 A. M., they began play, and at 3 o'clock the last wicket fell.

The Canadians again faced the bowling, but when time had been called, 17 wickets had fallen for 63 runs, Parr bowling splendidly, having taken six good wickets in half an hour. The nervousness of the first innings had taken strong hold, the slows finding their way faster to the wickets than the fast bowling. The game was stopped at twilight, the sun shining in the faces of the batsmen, with four wickets to fall on the side of the Canadians. The 22 are laughed at by their friends, who bet two to one on the 22 of the St. George's Club. The English 11 play splendidly. At the close they scored 117.

There were 6,000 people on the ground, and the military band played some fine selections. There were many ladies, military officers and heads of departments, witnesses of the match.

The nervousness and run-outs have defeated the Canadians, among whom are several British officers, but it was to be expected when they were pitted against such a magnificent body of cricketers.

Odd Fellows Celebration in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Monday, Sept. 26.

There was a grand procession of the Order to

Odd-Fellows here this morning in honor of the dedication of their new hall. Several large cars filled with orphan children supported by the Order was a very interesting feature of the display. The weather was splendid.

Shipments of Gold From Pike's Peak.

St. Louis, Sunday, Sept. 25.

The Denver City correspondent of the *Republican* gives a statement of the receipts and shipments of gold in various forms by prominent business firms in Denver and Auroria, which aggregates as follows: Receipts $73,000, shipments $45,000. The valuation of the gold is at the rate of $17 per ounce, which is much below its real value. The amount of gold brought to the States by private individuals is included in the statement. A Mr. Gregory left Denver on the 14th for Georgia with about $25,000.

Disaster to the Bark Eglantine.

Boston, Monday, Sept. 26.

Arrived, bark *Eglantine*, Gleason, from Portland 12th inst., for Bnctouche, N. B. She reports, 14th, lat. 45°, lon. 61°, during a heavy gale, was thrown on her beam-ends and shifted cargo. Cut away the mainmast to right her, which, in falling, carried away the head of the mizzentopmast, foretopgallantmast, mainrail, bulwarks, &c. Put in to repair.

Accident on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

TWENTY PERSONS INJURED.

Cincinnati, Monday, Sept. 26.

An accident occurred on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, about twelve miles below this city on Saturday night. It was occasioned by a broken rail. One car was overturned, and the rest were thrown off the track. Twenty persons were injured, but only one was killed.

From Northern Mexico.

New-Orleans, Monday, Sept. 26.

The steamships *Indianola* and *Arizona* have arrived from Brazos, 23d inst., bringing $95,000 in specie and Tampico advices to the 14th. Gen. Garza was to leave soon for the interior to reinforce the Liberals, who now number 18,500 men.

Nothing had been heard of Degollado's movements.

Gen. Woll had defeated the Liberals near Leon.

Miramon was preparing an expedition to San Louis Potosi.

Two Aeronauts Missing.

Watertown, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 26.

Nothing is yet known of Professor La Mountain or Mr. Haddock, who made a balloon ascension here on the 22d inst. Much alarm is felt for their safety. Their course when last seen, was at northeast.

Departure of Missionaries from Boston.

Boston, Monday, Sept. 26.

Religious services were held this forenoon on the ship *Annie Buckman*, the occasion being the departure of the Rev. J. H. Haswell and wife, and Miss Sarah Mason, who go out as missionaries under the auspices of the Baptist Missionary Union.

Fire in Clyde, N. Y.

Clyde, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 26.

C. Gordon's warehouse, with 8,000 bushels of grain, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $12,000; insurance, $8,000.

The Supreme Court Salaries—Sur-Rejoinder of Corporation Counsel Busteed to the Mayor and Comptroller.

Law Department City of New-York,
Office of the Counsel to the Corporation,
No. 237 Broadway, Sept. 26, 1859.

To Daniel F. Tiemann, Esq., Mayor of New-York, and Robert T. Haws, Esq., Comptroller of New-York.

Gentlemen: After considerable deliberation upon your somewhat extraordinary letter to me published in the morning papers, I am greatly in doubt as to what you intended by it. If your object was to convince me that I did not understand what you had done or agreed to do, or that I could not read and appreciate what was in the case actually proposed by Mr. Justice Roosevelt and others to be submitted to the Supreme Court, as to their right to a vote of increased compensation for services as Judges of the Supreme Court in this District, and assented to by yourselves, you have fallen very far short of securing such a result. You endeavor to avoid responsibility and public censure in this matter by attempting to convict me of a want of understanding of what you have done and suffered in the premises. You shall not succeed. I beg to assure you, gentlemen, that I do not misunderstand, or misconceive what has been done; and, if there be any doubt of it I stand ready to prove, by the handwriting of some of the principal actors to the transaction, the exact correctness of every proposition in the letter which I addressed to His Honor the Mayor, under date of 22d September inst.

I felicitate myself that you profess your willingness to consult me as your "legal adviser" whether you should adopt the suggestions of "those gentlemen," or leave "them to their other remedies at law." It is never too late to mend or repent, and I rejoice that, during the few months which remain to me of official life there is a prospect that you will severally confine yourselves to the discharge of the duties and responsibilities pertaining to your respective offices, and not assume to be what you are not, and are not expected to be, "judges of the law" of any case to which the City is a party. I promise, as an equivalent for your non-intervention in matters which do not concern you, *continued abstinence* upon my part of interference in all that officially relates to you or either of you.

I, nevertheless, desire to be informed *whether you vouch for each other*, when you say, "nor has anything taken place between you and *us* to warrant any other view of the matter" than that which you assert in your letter? Is your letter to me a joint enterprise, or was it entered into upon your individual account? When you shall have informed the public and myself upon this subject, I may have something to say as to what *one* of you, no later than Saturday last, told me as to his official conduct in this matter. You can answer this inquiry through the same medium which you employed in your last previous communication on this subject. Your obedient servant,

RICHARD BUSTEED,
Counsel for the Corporation.

Branch's Types Confiscated and his Paper Stopped—The Printer and Vender Arrested.—Yesterday, Officer Brown, of the City Hall Police Court, went to the printing office of Frederick Carrick No. 172 Centre-street, and seized the type-forms of the libellous publication which Stephen H. Branch has issued for some weeks past under the name of the *Daily Hand*, taking the proprietor of the establishment into custody on a charge of printing an indecent publication. The officer next called at the publication office of the paper—No. 42 Ann-street, up stairs—and arrested Thomas Hart, the young man who attended to the vending of the papers. Here all the copies of the scurrilous sheet which could be found were seized and sent to the Police Court, where the forms and prisoners were also taken. Hart says that the edition of the paper daily was about 4,000, but its circulation had only reached 2,500. That, however, was rapidly increasing, chiefly by subscriptions from the Southern and Western States; the receipts averaging $13 per day, and the expenses about $9. Branch has not yet been found. He is wanted to answer a libel, which lately appeared in his publication, on Madame Bagioli and Mrs. Nancy Hardy, her mother. It is supposed he has left the City. Alderman Brady committed Carrick to prison in default of $1,000 bail. Hart gave bonds in the sum of $500 to appear as a witness in the matter.

Brooklyn Evening Schools.—The public evening schools—six in number—opened for the season last evening. No. 1 in school-house corner of Concord and Adams streets, Joseph Reeve, principal; No. 2 in school-house No. 6, Warren-street, David Starr, principal; No. 3, in school-house No. 17, corner of Fifth and North Fifth streets, H. D. Woodworth principal; No. 4 in school-house No. 18, Remsen-street, (E. D.,) Edward Bush, principal; No. 5 in school-house No. 12, Adelphi-street, Mr. Tuttle, principal; No. 6, at Greenpoint, Joshua B. Griffin, principal. The last named is a new school. At each of these schools there was a member of the Evening School Committee present, and they state that these schools were never opened before under such favorable auspices. The attendance of scholars was unusually large and all seem eager to improve the advantages afforded them. Arithmetic, grammar, reading and writing are the regular branches of study taught, with book-keeping, geometry and algebra added when desired.

Stabbed for his Interference.—On Sunday Mr. Eugene Callahan, of No. 141 Liberty-street, remonstrated with a Philadelphian named R. Robinson Scott, for using indecent and boisterous language in the cabin of a Jersey City ferry-boat, in hearing of the female passengers. Not considering the matter to be any business of Mr. Callahan's, Scott, it is alleged, turned upon him—struck him with his fist, and stabbed him in the head and back. Yesterday, the ungentlemanly and violent Scott was arrested by Officer Ross, of the Third Ward. He was taken to

Sympathy for the Erie Railroad Workmen—The meeting which was to have taken place, Saturday evening, at Hoym's Theatre, in the Bowery, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the laborers who united in the strike at Bergen, was postponed to Saturday next, when it will be held at Union Square, at what hour is not yet decided. Many people gathered at Hoym's theatre to attend it, but in view of the unsettled weather, and of some expressions of disapprobation from the Germans who are wont to assemble at Hoym's Theatre for social purposes, it was considered to meet at some other time and place.

THE FALL REGATTA.

Final Race of the Season—The Zinga and Mallory win the Prize.

The concluding Regatta for the season, of the New-York Yacht Club, came off yesterday, after three previous unsuccessful attempts to have the race—unfavorable weather and lack of wind obliging the Committee to postpone it from time to time. Had they known in advance how little wind there would be yesterday, it is certain that another day would have been selected for the occasion. As it was, only five yachts belonging to the squadron took part in this closing contest—three schooners of the first class, and two sloops, one each of the second and third class. The unsatisfactory results of the first two or three attempts, no doubt, discouraged a portion of the yachtmen, while the absence of large numbers of the Club from the City contributed to lessen the competitors for the prizes. The yachts entered were the

Schooners *Zinga*, *Favorita*, *Gipsy*—First class.
Sloop *Mallory*—Second class.
Sloop *Narragansett*—Third class.

The steamer *S. A. Stevens*, which had been chartered for the purpose of conveying the members of the Club and their friends down the Bay, left Pier No. 4, North River, about 10 o'clock A. M. Mr. Haswell and Mr. Henry Morton being the only members of the Committee who were on board, the latter acting for Mr. Stuyvesant. There were besides these some ten or twelve members of the Club, and Messrs. J. B. Baxter and T. L. Hall, from North Carolina, as guests. There was so little wind it was found expedient to assist the yachts in reaching the place of rendezvous, and accordingly the whole five were taken in tow by the steamer, and left near Owl's Head.

The usual signal for the start being given, the yachts passed the designated buoy in the following order:

SLOOPS.

	H.	M.	S.
Mallory (Second Class)	11	46	23
Narragansett (Third Class)	11	47	04

SCHOONERS.

Gipsy (First Class)	11	47	41
Zinga (First Class)	11	49	23
Favorita (First Class)	11	50	49

The start was very handsome, the yachts when under full sail making excellent headway, notwithstanding the light wind, and, by the assistance of the strong ebb, were all soon passing through the Narrows, the *Mallory* leading the *Narragansett*, and the *Zinga* being ahead of her two competitors. After getting below the Narrows, the wind slackened somewhat, and the *Narragansett* came up with and passed the *Mallory*; the *Zinga* overhauled the *Favorita*, the *Gypsy* dropping slightly astern. It was evident that the changes in their respective positions were now more the result of accidental circumstances of the westerly breeze and the current, than of any sailing qualities. Long before they approached the Southwest Spit the wind had died away, leaving the fleet drifting by the tide. Nearly half an hour was spent in this way, the yachts *heeding* towards the buoy of the Spit, but remaining stationary. The *Favorita*, which had been left half a mile astern, was now observed to be moving as if by the aid of some unseen power, and fast drawing towards the buoy. Not a ripple was on the surface of the water indicating that a breath of air was stirring, yet on she came, and, to the surprise of all, swept past the buoy while her competitors lay motionless at two lengths distance from it. Cheers and laughter greeted the *Favorita* at this freak of good fortune. In another moment the other boats obtained steerageway, and rounded the buoy, the five passing in the following time and order:

SOUTHWEST SPIT.

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Favorita	1	51	50	Zinga	2	8	51
Mallory	2	4	30	Narragansett	2	9	00
Gypsy	2	7	15				

The wind now freshened from the south and west; the yacts were all close by the wind and making excellent headway. The *Favorita* held her vantage ground until opposite the point of the Hook, when the *Mallory* overtook and passed her. The race now became exciting. The *Zinga* passed the *Gypsy* at 2:45, and the *Favorita* at 3. The *Mallory* stretched away in handsome style, getting over half a mile the start of the *Zinga*. The latter, however, gained perceptibly upon this swift-winged little craft before she reached the Light-ship. The *Gypsy* was a third of a mile behind the *Favorita*—the *Narragansett* being the last of the fleet. The steamer was now obliged to get up more steam in order to reach the Light in season to note the time. The yachts rounded the Light-ship in the following order:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Mallory	3	49	18	Gypsy	3	56	49
Zinga	3	51	28	Narragansett	4	05	07
Favorita	3	54	43				

The home stretch was animated until reaching the Southwest Spit, when the wind again died away. The time made over this part of the race was the best during the day. The following is the time of passing the Southwest Spit and the Home stake:

	S. W. Spit. H.	M.	S.	Stake. H.	M.	S.		S. W. Spit. H.	M.	S.	Stake. H.	M.	S.
Zinga	4	48	24	6	12	18	Mallory	4	54	50	6	44	57
Gypsy	4	53	53	6	22	45	Narra'sett	5	12	30	7	05	00
Favorita	4	53	53	6	26	42							

The *Zinga* takes the prize for the first-class schooners, the *Mallory* for second-class sloops, and the *Narragansett* the prize for the third-class sloops. This ends yachting for the season.

A Bather Drowned.—A boy 8 years of age, named James Fitzpatrick, was drowned on Sunday afternoon, while bathing at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, East River. The body was not recovered.

[Advertisement.]

As the apple on the borders of the Dead Sea, however tempting to the sight, is repugnant to the taste, and is nothing but ashes at the core, so experience detects, beneath the glare and tinsel of vicious pleasures nothing but delusion, mortification and disease. Ye to whom this applies, throw off the infatuation, and avail yourselves of the counsel and advice of Dr. H. A. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-street, New-York. Hours for consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 to 8, daily, Sundays excepted.

[Advertisement.]

Knox's Fall Hat.—Notwithstanding the increasing cost in the manufacture of hats, consequent upon the recent strike of the hatters, Knox is selling his latest style—a superb article—at the low price of $4. This liberality will be appreciated. Those who want a stylish, well-made, fashionable, durable, and cheap hat, must go to Knox's for it. Knox's is No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY,
Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil, and is very easily taken.
To be had of the inventors, No. 135 Fourth-avenue, and all respectable druggists.
Penfold, Parker & Mower,
Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

Times' readers are invited to examine the splendid assortment of English Medalion, Velvet and Brussels Carpeting, received per steamer *Persia*, at greatly reduced prices by the piece or yard, at Hiram Anderson's, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment are the only medicinal preparations necessary in families. The Pills regulate all the internal organs with unerring certainty; the Ointment is a positive antidote to all external diseases.

[Advertisement.]

Gas! Gas! Gas!—Fixtures of beautiful designs and finish will be found at the great wholesale manufacturing depôt of
WARNER, PECK & CO.,
No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY,
First block below the New-York Hotel, Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

From Halsted's late Treatise on Meteropathy.—"Mr. B——, aged 29, had been in such ill health as to oblige him to relinquish business for two years. His diseases were liver complaint, dyspepsia and nervous debility. He was much emaciated—had little or no appetite, with the usual train of distressing symptoms attending aggravated cases of his disease. His mental faculties were also considerably impaired; there was a partial loss of memory and an inability to converse coherently more than a few minutes at a time.

Self-destroying habits had conspired to render his case almost hopeless. His sleep was much interrupted. His improvement under treatment exceeded expectation. In three months all symptoms of dyspepsia and liver complaint had disappeared. His appetite was good and his sleep seldom disturbed. Some nervous excitability remained, and his memory, though improving, was still treacherous. He remained under treatment six months, and left cured. His memory was, perhaps, a little less retentive than in early youth, but with fair mental activity and good bodily health."

This Treatise can be obtained by return mail by inclosing 25 cents to H. Halsted, M. D., Round Hill Water Cure, Northampton, Mass.

Dr. Mott's Chalybeate Pills, an aperient and stomachic preparation of purified iron, of extraordinary efficacy in all cases of debility and impurities of the blood. For sale by all druggists, and at the principal office, No. 339 Broadway. Price 50c. per box.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Singer's No. 2 Sewing Machine, $100.
SINGER'S No. 1 SEWING MACHINE, $90.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINE for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. SINGER'S MACHINES make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES at $50 and $75, are capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
HEMMING GAUGES REDUCED TO $4.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.
Temporarily at No. 501 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Rogers & Raymond,
(Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton, corner of Nassau-st.,) desire to offer, at the commencement of the Fall
A FEW SEASONABLE WORDS,
brief and to the point,
TO PURCHASERS OF FALL CLOTHING.
Our stock comprises every variety of men's business and dress clothing, includes all the best fabrics, foreign and domestic, was cut out by fashionable artists in the latest styles, and made up by superior workmen, affords a broad field of selection for merchants, mechanics, clerks, farmers, professionals, travelers, sporting men, &c., and with all these merits has another of paramount importance, viz.:
CHEAPNESS!
No house in the Union, manufacturing clothing of equal excellence,
SELLS AT SO LOW A FIGURE,
or presents such a diversity of attractive styles.
☞ We have one price for each article, and make no reduction therefrom.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
to meet the demands of a large increasing trade in
BOYS' CLOTHING,
present for the Fall of 1859, the most extensive and attractive stock in this department, they have ever submitted to the public.
HEADS OF FAMILIES ARE INVITED
to examine our new styles of dress, school and office clothing for boys and youths, and our fancy suits for very young boys.
THE PRICES WILL PLEASE
economical parents as much as the articles will please their sons.
ROGERS & RAYMOND
would suggest to gentlemen who prefer clothing made to measure, that their
ORDER DEPARTMENT
is furnished with a very superior stock of Fall and Winter goods and supplied with capital workmen, and that as regards
FASHION AND FIT,
as well as cheapness, their clothing made to order is guaranteed to give the highest satisfaction.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.

Sewing-Machine Needles.
The subscriber has now in stock a full assortment of
NEEDLES, SUITABLE FOR
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.
These Needles are made by hand, from the best tempered English cast-steel, and will be found on trial
SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.
J. FRED. MILLWARD,
No. 31 Warren-st., New-York.

Leary & Co.
Introduce this day
The Autumn Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats,
And would remark that for the past thirty years no opportunity has been lost to introduce into their factories every improvement. Through this and their present extensive facilities, they now offer their fabrics as unequaled. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
Useful in Every House.
For Sale Everywhere.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box 3,809. No. 30 Platt-st.

New Sewing Machines.
$5, $8 50, $10, $15, $20. All Kinds.
$25, $30, $35, $50, $65, $75, Warranted.
$95 and $100. Agent Wanted.
EAGLE SEWING-MACHINE CO., No. 411 Broadway.

Barthol'e
Celebrated Sewing Machines.—Family machines—Prices reduced from $80 to $50.
BARTHOLF Manufacturing Company,
No. 434 Broadway.

Hill, Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers in every imaginable style to suit the various countenances, and executed in a manner so neat as to be not only a comfort, but an ornament of man. No. 1 Barclay-st. Closed on Sundays.

HILL'S Hair Dye, black or brown, 50 cents a box, natural, glossy, soft and durable. Warranted best in use. Depôt No. 1 Barclay-st., near Broadway, and sold by all druggists in the United States.

What Exquisite Boots, Gaiters, &c.—The most elegant, fashionable, durable and neatly-fitting Ladies' and Children's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., are made by that really tasty artist, CANTRELL, and at astonishingly low prices. He uses the best material, employs the best workmen, and therefore his wares are warranted. Also, Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, &c. CANTRELL'S popular store is at No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets.—Will open on MONDAY in the retail department from 50 to 60 pieces of Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, of N. H. Carhart & Co.'s make. In good quality and desirable patterns, for sale at low prices, for cash only.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st., through to No. 31 Howard-st., Between Broadway and Elm-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence (Howe's patent), at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

The Eureka Celebrated sewing Machines.
"No family should be without them."—*Times.*
Price, $50. $50. $50.
Office No. 459 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

Wigs $8, Toupees and Hair Dye.—CAMERON, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, inventor of the new Human Hair Foundation Wigs. Our stock of Ladies' Half Wigs, Bands, Braids, Curls, &c., is unsurpassed. Our unequaled Hair Dye Wholesale and Retail.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N.B.—Price Reduced to $50. No. 503 Broadway.

F. Y. S. Improved French Yoke Shirts,
F. Y. S. At BALLOU'S Shirt Emporium.
F. Y. S. The finest Winter underwear.
F. Y. S. At BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

English Scarfs.—Just received, per *Persia*, a splendid assortment of English Scarfs, best quality town-made goods. F. C. KEMPTEN, No. 106 William-st., corner John-st. Successor to JOHN M. DAVIES & CO.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

MARRIED.

Woodman—Atherton.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 25, by the Rev. H. F. Barrett, Mr. Charles L. Woodman, of Boston, to Miss Helen A. Atherton, of New-York.

Stevenson—Scott.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 23, by the Rev. John Thomson, D. D., Peter Stevenson to Janet, only daughter of the late Mr. Andrew Scott, merchant, Glasgow, Scotland.

Andersen—Egbert.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 21, Mr. Francis Anquaen to Miss Mart L. Egbert, both of this City.

Taylor—Bodge.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 15, by the Rev. D. J. Patterson, Mr. George E. Taylor to Miss Mary E. Bodge.

Moffat—Porter.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 17, by the Rev. D. J. Patterson, Mr. Matthew Moffat to Miss Jennet Porter.

Van Sise—Rodgers.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 25, by the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, Mr. John K. Van Sise to Miss Johanna Rodgers, both of Brooklyn.

Wetmore—D'Arcy.—At Baltimore, on Thursday, Sept. 22, by the Rev. L. Van Bokkelen, Mr. Theodore R. Wetmore, of New-Hamburgh, Dutchess County, N. Y., to Ellen Nettleville, daughter of the late John N. D'Arcy, of Baltimore.

DIED.

Clarkson.—In this City, on Monday, Sep., 26, Louisa M., widow of John C. Clarkson.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at Trinity Church, to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

Johnson.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 25, Mrs. Amelia Johnson, wife of Bradbury M. Johnson, the partner and brother of George Johnson, Esq.

Funeral this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 94 East 17th-st. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

Palmer.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Sept. 25, Zeba D. Palmer, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his son, Edmund L. Palmer, and of his son-in-law, Frederic D. Hawkins, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 64 Hoyt-st., South Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to Stonington, Conn., for interment.

Irvine.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 25, Jeannie S., infant daughter of Hamilton H. and Lydia A. Irvine.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 27, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of C. P. Burdett, No. 227 Schermerhorn-st., without further invitation.

Fyfe.—At West Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday morning, Sept. 25, John Lawrence Fyfe, aged 28 years, 11 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 27, from Trinity Church, corner of Washington and 11th sts., Hoboken, at 2 P. M.

Carll.—At Flushing, L. I., on Sunday morning, Sept. 25, Hannah Alma, wife of John F. Carll.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, Linnaean-st., Flushing, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, Sept. 27.

Fuller.—At Port Chester, N. Y., on Sunday, Sept. 25, Charles Fuller.

His remains will be taken to Canton, Mass., on Tuesday morning. The funeral services will take place on Wednesday, at that place, at 2 P. M.

He that runs may read, that he who smokes will find best Havana Cigars for three cents; Holland Gin, 2s. per bottle; Port, 4s; Brandy, 6s. No. 37 Fulton-st., Under Fulton Bank.

ONLY PREPARATIONS
FOR THE HAIR THAT HAVE A
WORLD-WIDE
REPUTATION;
Or are
RECOMMENDED BY PERSONS OF
HIGHEST STANDING
IN
THE COMMUNITY.

Warranted not to contain any deleterious substances. An unfailing restorer and preserver of the Hair. It is not a Dye. The Hair and Whiskers, however gray, are restored to and preserved in their original life color. By its use Wigs and Gray Hairs will now become extinct.

Rev. M. Thatcher, Pitcher, Chenango County, N. Y.
"Allow me to state, that after a thorough trial my confidence is rather increased than diminished in the value and efficacy of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer, &c. I have no hesitation in recommending it to my friends, notwithstanding the habitual disgust at the advertisements and puffs of the numerous nostrums with which the papers are filled."

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.
It is entirely different from other preparations for the hair, which are composed of deleterious articles, such as lead, lime, caustic, Spanish flies, copperas, oil of vitriol, which are said to cause hair to grow on the palms of the hand, but which in reality greatly injure the health of those who use them.

The Rev. D. Morris, Cross River, Westchester County, N. Y., who is known throughout this State, says:
"I know of a great many who have had their hair restored by the use of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER and ZYLOBALSAMUM."

This pleasant and valuable preparation has been used for many years by hundreds of the most distinguished and wealthy persons in the land, who had previously tried all the nostrums of the day without success; not only losing the money which they had expended therefor, but seriously injuring their hair and health.

The Rev. I. Moore, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Cape May, N. J., late Agent American Bible Union.
"I have used Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND HAIR DRESSING, and it has also been used by my wife. We unqualifiedly pronounce them the best preparations we have ever used; in which declaration numerous friends join us."

The RESTORER is easily applied, and will not stain the finest linen. Its effect is sure in every instance, if applied according to the directions.
The RESTORER, used with the ZYLOBALSAMUM, not only cleanses the hair but inclines it to curl, giving it a soft, glossy, and natural appearance.

The Rev. George Hewlings, Ephrata, N. Y.
"You are at liberty to use my name, if you think proper, as a recommendation both of the Zylobalsamum and of the Restorer.
The Rev. Joseph McKee, Pastor West Dutch Reformed Church, New-York City,
"Recommends it."

Fat, oil, marrow and alcohol do serious injury to the head and hair, and should not be used.
The Restorer will strengthen and preserve the sight, and remove and prevent dizziness, headache, scruff, dandruff, scald head, or any eruption of the skin, and all unnatural perspiration of the head.

The Rev. Wm. R. Dewes, Howard, N. Y.
"Your Zylobalsamum has no superior. It certainly serves to cleanse thoroughly the hair and scalp, to remove any harshness or dryness, and always produces the softness, silkiness, and natural gloss that are requisite to render the human hair perfectly beautiful."

It prevents the falling of the hair, and cures baldness when not hereditary, and by invigorating the skin, muscles, nerves, blood-vessels, and the roots of the hair, will gradually but soon change the gray locks, and cause the young hair to grow in the original life-color.

The Rev. E. Evans, Delhi, Delhi County, Ohio.
"I have used one bottle; it has changed my hair and stopped its falling off."

When once restored, by applying it at intervals of three months, you will not have a gray hair, if you should attain the age of 100 years.

The Rev. Jas. Hoyt, Pastor First Presbyterian Church, Orange County, N. J.
"I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, with very great benefit in my family. Its cleansing and healing properties, removing dandruff, and giving to the hair a natural and healthy tone and softness, surpass those of any preparation known to me."

When used for baldness you must take off your wig, scratch, oiled silk, or anything which will cause a return of the insensible perspiration to the head.

The Rev. James P. Stone, Greensboro, Vt.
"Recommends it," &c.

The Rev. B. C. Smith, Prattsburgh, N. Y.
"I was really surprised to find my gray hair soon turned as black as when I was a young man."
The Rev. M. C. Kline, Lewistown, Penn.
"It has stopped the falling off my hair, and caused a new growth, although I did not attend to it as your directions require."
The Rev. George M. Smart, Agent Penn. Baptist Publishing Society, Lewisburgh, Union County, Penn.
"Several persons have applied to me to procure for them your World's Hair Restorer, since they have seen its good effects upon the hair of one of my family. We can and do cheerfully recommend it."
The Rev. Amos Blanchard, Meriden, N. H.
"We think very highly of your preparations, and have no doubt if you had an agent in this vicinity a large quantity might be disposed of."
The Rev. Wm. Perkins, Stonwich, Conn.
"Your excellent Hair Restorer has met my most sanguine expectations, in causing my hair to grow when it had fallen. I have recommended it to my friends, and they all speak highly of it."
The Rev. B. Brugz, Newmarket, Gallatin Co., Ill.
"I have tried your World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum; it acted like a charm! My hair is as it was thirty years ago. If you wish a reference from me I will give it willingly."
The Rev. A. Webster, Boston, Mass.
"You would almost suppose I kept an intelligence office, could you see the repeated calls I have to know if my note to you concerning the 'Restorer,' &c., is genuine, and to see if I really have any hair. When I tell them I have not quite used one bottle of the Restorer their wonder is sometimes almost inexpressible."
The Rev. J. F. Griswold, Washington, N. H.
"Please inform Mrs. —— where your preparations can be purchased in Boston. You may say in my name that I know your Hair Restorer to be all that it purports to be."
We think that if these fail to convince, nothing less than a trial will. Some few dealers try to sell articles on which they make more profit than on these; always insist on having these.
These are the only preparations exported in any quantity to Europe.
We aspire to have the best, not the lowest-priced. One bottle of the Restorer will last a year.
Address all letters for information, &c., to "Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER DEPOT, No. 355 Broome-st., New-York." The Genuine has "Mrs. S. A. Allen," signed in Red ink to outside wrapper, and in Black ink to directions pasted on bottles—none other is genuine. Signing the name by others is forgery, and will be prosecuted by us as a criminal offence.
Sold by Every Drug and Fancy Goods Dealer.

GENIN'S BAZAAR AND HAT STORE,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.
FALL STYLES.
PARIS REFLECTED IN NEW-YORK.
The magnificent suite of show rooms comprising this popular and fashionable outfitting establishment for ladies and families will present a new and ample assortment of foreign and home manufactured fabrics in each of the
TWENTY DEPARTMENTS.
Including in its comprehensive plan, every attractive style and mode adopted in Paris for the present season, in every description of ladies' and children's attire and gentlemen's furnishing goods, will on this occasion be submitted to the fashionable world of New-York.
GENIN'S BAZAAR AND HAT STORE,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Authorized by the Legislature, with Sworn Commissioners to superintend the same.
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 511, Sept. 26, 1859.
46, 27, 57, 42, 19, 32, 10, 30, 41, 50, 21, 73, 43, 45, 31.
Class No. 512, Sept. 26, 1859.
71, 72, 75, 21, 47, 41, 67, 60, 29, 38, 74, 15, 27.
GEORGIA LOTTERIES.
Class No. 509, Sept. 20, 1859.
36, 29, 48, 59, 15, 22, 52, 23, 25, 66, 20, 75, 72.
Class No. 510, Extra, Sept. 26, 1859.
6, 27, 75, 40, 45, 61, 55, 28, 63, 23, 26, 34, 70.
N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

TONIC STOMACHIC DIURETIC ANTI-DYSPEPTIC,
AND A DELICIOUS BEVERAGE FOR BOTH SEXES.
Containing not 8 per cent. of alcohol. FARQUAR'S MEDICATED CALIFORNIA WINE OR BRANDY, pure juice of the grape, tinctured with Peruviau bark, Turkey rhubarb, juniper, &c., conscientiously recommended for stomach, bowel, kidney or urinary complaints, such as
INDIGESTION, DIARRHŒA, DROPSY, CONSTIPATION,
NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY, LOSS OF SLEEP OR APPETITE,
and similar ailments. Quart bottles, $1. At No. 10 Astor House; Nos. 411 and 863 Broadway; No. 158 Bowery; HAYES, Brooklyn. Dépôt No. 6 Varick-st.

STRANGERS IN THE CITY
ARE INVITED
to examine our stock of
CHINA, GLASS, SILVERWARE,
BRONZES and FANCY GOODS,
including an elegant assortment of
DRESDEN CHINA,
from the Royal Manufactory at Dresden, (purchased at the late fair at Leipsic,) together with a large assortment of MIRRORS, GAS FIXTURES, and GENERAL HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
488, 490 and 492 BROADWAY, corner Broome-st., N. Y.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES.
These Safes are free from dampness; have been in use over seventeen years, and have never failed to preserve their contents.
Stearns & Marvin, } No. 40 Murray-st., New-York,
} No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISION IN ADMIRALTY ON APPEAL.

Collision—Ferry-boat—Via Major—Ice.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SEPT. 26.

Before Judge Nelson.

Samuel Beatty et al. vs. *The Ferry-boat Brooklyn.*—NELSON, C. J. This is a libel filed by the libellants, owners of the schooner *Sarah E. Parker*, against the *Brooklyn*, to recover damages for a collision occurring between the two vessels on the evening of the 10th January, 1856, in the East River. The schooner was lying in a slip at a dock, south side of it, just above the Fulton Ferry slip or dock on the Brooklyn side of the River. The ferry-boat left her berth at Whitehall between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening, for a trip on the South Ferry to Atlantic-street, in Brooklyn. The usual trip occupied seven or eight minutes. The East River at this time was full of broken and running ice. It was flood tide, which set the ice over against the Brooklyn shore. After the ferry-boat had passed across about two-thirds of the way she found the ice so compact and solid that she was obliged to desist her efforts to enter the Atlantic dock. She then drifted on the side up the river and attempted to enter the next one, the Montague dock, but failed. She then passed farther on with the view of entering the Fulton dock, but on reaching it, and preparing, and being about to enter, she encountered a large block of ice, which checked her progress, and while thus obstructed, the tide and ice outside swung the stern of the boat up the river, and brought it against the bow of the schooner, which lay next the river, breaking her jib-boom and bowsprit, besides some other damage by forcing her against a brig that was stationed in the slip between her and the dock.

The ferry-boat had on board from five to six hundred passengers, besides as many teams as could be taken that trip. The night was excessively cold, and some two hours were consumed in the effort to cross the river and land the passengers and teams. The Court below dismissed the libel.

We have looked attentively into the proofs in the case and all the facts and circumstances attending this trip of the ferry-boat, and after the fullest consideration cannot say that any fault was committed in her navigation. Every effort seems to have been made by the hands on board which skill and attention to duty could suggest—first, to gain the dock at Atlantic-street; second, after failing in this, to enter the nearest dock practicable on the Brooklyn side. The Fulton dock, in the attempt to enter which the accident occurred, belonged to the proprietors of the boat. Besides, therefore, the force of the tide and ice which carried her there, it was a place where she had a right to enter and land her passengers; and it seems to me that having reached this point the accident was the result of circumstances entirely beyond the control of the hands of the boat. It has been argued that the boat should not have left her berth at Whitehall, taking into consideration the night and the condition of the river. But she had been running her trips regularly through the day, and the last trip was made just before 5 o'clock. The ice had been running in the river some weeks and great difficulties encountered in crossing, yet no one thought of closing the ferries between the two great Cities on account of the obstructions.

It has also been argued that the ferry-boat, after having failed to enter her dock at Atlantic-street, should have returned to her berth at Whitehall. But the master and hands owed a duty to the passengers on board which they would have greatly failed to fulfill, if further efforts had not been made to enable them to reach their homes. These efforts, in my judgment, are entitled to commendation rather than censure, and manifest a spirit and energy corresponding to the dangers and difficulties of the occasion, and to the responsibilities resting upon them arising out of it.

The location of the schooner as unskillful and improper has been relied on on the part of the respondents, and the circumstance that it was the purpose of the pilot of the ferry-boat to enter the slip where the schooner lay, by the libellants; but these points are in controversy upon the evidence. We have preferred to place the opinion upon the undisputed facts in the case.

The decree of the Court below is affirmed.

For libellants and appellants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue; for respondents, Mr. Silliman.

The West Washington Market Case.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE TRIAL—IMPANNELING OF THE JURY.

The People, ex rel Taylor and Brennan, vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York, and* 184 *others.*—This already famous suit came on for trial in the Circuit, before Mr. Justice PORTER and a Jury. Ex-Judge Edmonds, Wm. M. Evarts, E. W. Stoughton and W. Hutchins appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Busteed, Corporation Counsel, Daniel Lord, Ex-Judge Dean, Moses Ely and R. T. Andrews appeared for the numerous defendants. When the cause was called, the plaintiffs were ready, and Mr. Busteed, on the part of the defendants, was ready. Mr. Lord stated that he appeared as attorney for some of the defendants, and as counsel for those and for some others for whom Mr. Busteed was attorney of record. He objected to going to trial, as he had received no notice of trial. Hereupon a stipulation of the parties was handed to Mr. Lord, which provided that the verdict, if any should be rendered in favor of the plaintiffs, should be against the City alone, not against the tenants, who were individual defendants. Mr. Lord then stated that as soon as this stipulation was filed he should withdraw from the case.

The Clerk then proceeded to the impanneling of a Jury. The Jurors called were challenged and examined by Mr. Busteed. The first was

William H. Bogart—He had not heard or read anything about the matter of West Washington Market. The challenge was then withdrawn on the part of the defendants, but renewed as to whether the juror was a tax-payer, but as he testified that he was, withdrawn again, and sworn. John Wadsworth, called—Was a commission merchant, and a tax-payer; challenge withdrawn and juror sworn. Jacob Bitterhoff, called—Was a storekeeper and a tax-payer; had not formed any opinion. The Court found the challenge not proven, and the juror was sworn. Jonas H. Day, called—but being of opinion that the State ought not to interfere with the market, and going for the City in everything, "right or wrong," the Court found him not competent. James Morrison called, and found competent. Joseph B. Silvea called, and sworn as a juror. Albert A. Henriques called and sworn. Fred. W. Boardman, a retired citizen, called and sworn. Hezekiah Buell sworn. Here the panel was exhausted, and the Court directed an extra one of thirty to be drawn by the Sheriff Tuesday morning, to which time the Court adjourned, after charging the Jury not to be approached by any outside influence.

Contest for Trusteeship of Public Schools.

THE CASE OF THE DISPUTED ELECTION IN THE TWENTIETH WARD.

The People ex rel Stone vs. *William Menck.*—This cause, which involves the title to the office of Trustee of the Public Schools in the Twentieth Ward of this City, came on to-day for argument in the general term of the Supreme Court, before Justices ROOSEVELT, CLERKE and SUTHERLAND, on appeal from a judgment entered on a verdict after a trial before Mr. Justice DAVIES. The pleadings disclosed the following facts: At the election held in this City on the 1st of December, 1857, the relator and the defendant were rival candidates for the office in question. The officers conducting the election declared the defendant Menck to be elected, and gave him the certificate. He accordingly entered on the office, having been duly qualified. The plaintiff claiming that he instead of Menck was the trustee elect, took also the oath of office, and brought the present action in the nature of a *quo warranto* to establish his title to the office and oust the defendant. The answer or return of the defendant admitted that the number of votes received by him was only 2,961; but he denied that Stone received 2,965, the number which the latter claimed.

The cause was tried before Mr. Justice Davies and a jury, when a verdict was found for the plaintiff, and the defendant's appeal from that judgment was now argued. Counsel for the appellant raised and discussed the following points, that the Court erred in the admission of evidence: 1. They had admitted a leaf (No. 119,) from the canvassers' book labeled official canvass; this leaf contained a positive statement that the plaintiff received 2,965 votes and the defendant 2,961. 2. They had also admitted the election returns to be read in evidence as proof of the number of votes given for the candidates respectively; whereas, as counsel contended, the only legitimate evidence of the result of the election is the certificate of the result as determined and certified by the canvassing Board, and that this certificate being in its nature the best and highest evidence of the result, other evidence ought not to be received. Even if the returns made by the Inspectors of the election were independent evidence, they could be deemed evidence of primary facts only, and not of the truth of canvassers' judgment as to the effect of those facts, and hence the Court erred in rejecting the certificate of the canvassers, and instructing the jury that that certificate did not determine the question of the title to the office, but that the plaintiff was to be allowed to dispute the truth of the certificate, and show that, on the contrary, he himself had the highest number of votes. The way in which the certificate came to be given to one who did not have the highest number of votes, was explained thus: The deputy of the Clerk of the Common Council testified on the trial that in the canvassing, there was a mistake of four votes made, which made the apparent result to be in favor of the defendant Menck; that, after the Board of Canvassers had adjourned, he made the correction. This correction the counsel contended could not be allowed to affect the ascertained and declared result. Menck had been authoritatively announced and certified as elected, and had duly entered upon office, and it was not competent to resort to an alleged mistake in the canvassing to displace him.

Counsel for the respondent presented and relied on the points embraced in the view of the Court below on deciding the cause there.

Decision reserved.

Interesting to Bondholders of the Erie Railroad Company.

James Brown and J. C. Bancroft Davis, Trustees, and Daniel Drew vs. *The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, J. Walker, U. J. Smith and Wm. G. Hosker.*—This was a motion made before Mr. Justice INGRAHAM, at Supreme Court Chambers, founded upon the affidavit of Davis, one of the Trustees, under the third, fourth and fifth mortgage bonds of the Erie Railroad Company for an order authorizing the Receiver to pay to the holders of the fourth mortgage bonds of the Company the interest now in arrear upon their bonds, in order to prevent the principal from maturing. The affidavit upon which the motion was based showed that by the terms of the fourth mortgage that the principal, amounting to between and over four millions of dollars, will mature on the first of October of the present year, unless the interest now in arrear is paid before that day; and that the difficulties in the way of an amicable settlement will be greatly increased thereby, and that the deponent had been requested by holders of fifth mortgage bonds to make this motion.

Mr. Crosby appeared for the trustees, and Mr. Roelker for the Company, in support of the motion, who relied solely upon the above affidavit. Mr. William O. Butler, for the second mortgage trustees, opposed the motion on the ground that the Court had no power to direct the payment of interest due on the fourth mortgage, in priority to the amounts due for interest on the first mortgage bonds, and for principal and interest on the second mortgage, and for interest on the third mortgage bonds. These amounts were as follows: On the first mortgage bonds, due May 1, 1859, $101,990. Second mortgage bonds, principal due March 1, 1859, $4,000,000; interest due Sept. 1, $140,000. Interest on third mortgage bonds, due Sept. 1, $210,000.

Mr. Eaton, for the Receiver of the Company, with the consent of all parties, stated for the information of the Court, that the Receiver had at the present time only about $25,000 in hand, to meet payments largely in excess of that already due. After argument the Court took the papers and reserved decision.

Decisions.

ONLY ONE ACTION ALLOWED TO SETTLE ONE CONTROVERSY.

Charles McCarthy vs. *John L. Peake.*—The parties to this action were partners in the iron founding business. On the 12th inst., Peake (the defendant here) dissolved the partnership, and claimed the right to wind up its affairs himself, alleging that he had a right to do so under the articles of agreement, in consequence of a violation of the agreement by McCarthy. On the 14th inst. he (Peake) commenced a suit in the Superior Court against McCarthy, and obtained an order of injunction restraining him from interfering with the business, &c.

On the 15th McCarthy applied to Justice Davies, in the Supreme Court, and obtained on *ex parte* application an order appointing a Receiver to take charge of the assets and wind up the business.

The defendant in this second suit, (Peake,) on the 16th, applied in this Court to vacate the last-mentioned order, on the ground that the Superior Court had obtained exclusive jurisdiction of the whole subject-matter in litigation. The motion was argued on the 22d inst., before his Honor Justice Ingraham, at Supreme Court Chambers, who now rendered his decision granting the motion to vacate the order appointing Receiver, &c., on payment of the Receiver's costs and expenses—it being conceded that the Receiver, N. Comstock, Esq., acted in entire good faith.

Samuel J. Glassey, counsel for defendant, for the motion; J. D. Cozzens, Esq., for plaintiff, opposed.

Elder vs. *Elder.*—This is an action for divorce. The issues in it were referred to H. Burlock, Esq., upon plaintiff's motion, the defendant consenting.

E. Blankman, for plaintiff; W. H. Bull, for defendant.

ORDER OF ARREST SET ASIDE.

George Baines et al. vs. *Charles Kopperl.*—ROOSEVELT, J.—There is no dispute about the debt claimed; its existence and amount are admitted, and also that it has been for a long time overdue. The only question is whether the judgment taken to secure it was wrongfully entered up. As affidavits presented to me are strongly contradictory of each other, it is not easy on them alone to determine the length of the case. I think, however, that it may safely be said that there was a mistake or misunderstanding, and that in setting aside the order of arrest, therefore, provision should be made against any suit for false arrest or imprisonment. (Order accordingly.)

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—BEFORE JUDGE DALY.

Honrsbyger vs. *The Second-avenue Railroad Company; Chesebrough* vs. *Freeman, Solius Lius.* Cases settled.

BEFORE JUDGE BRADY.

Lewis vs. *Bookman.*—Order settled. *Campoduice* vs. *Ferrari.*—Bill reduced to $150. Sureties to justify in that amount; $10 costs to plaintiff to abide event. *Higgins* vs. *McCracken.*—Case opened on terms.

BEFORE JUDGE HILTON.

Fash vs. *Third-avenue Railroad Company.*—Case settled.

CALENDAR—TUESDAY, SEPT. 29.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—West Washington Market case.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Enumerated—Nos. 54, 55, 57, 58 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 10, 31, 37, 49, 81, 85, 86, 89, 90, 91.

Political.

The contest concerning DOUGLAS is waxing somewhat warm in the Southern States. In Georgia, especially, where Senator TOOMBS has taken ground substantially in his favor, a feeling of intense bitterness has been aroused. The Macon *Citizen* denounces Mr. TOOMBS as "an unprincipled traitor to the rights and interests of the South in the Territories of the United States;" and the Augusta *Chronicle* declares that "upon the decision of the conflict now going on for DOUGLAS' nomination, hangs the destiny of the Republic." It says: "Establish, as the permanent, settled policy of this Government, that the *Constitution of the United States does not recognize or establish African Slavery in the Territories, in such manner as to be beyond the control of Territorial legislation*, and our rights are at the mercy of our enemies—the Union is a failure, obedience is no longer a duty, and the Government is at an end."

This is a little alarming; but some consolation may be found in the reflection that the *Chronicle* does not represent the entire country, nor even the whole Democracy of the South. Indeed, its affection for the Democracy does not seem to be very strong, judging from the following paragraph:

"But it is said that Squatter Sovereignty is a *constitutional impossibility*, under the decision of the Supreme Court. *So also is the Wilmot Proviso a constitutional impossibility* under the same decision. Do not Democratic brawlers *know it?* Yet the Wilmot Proviso has been enacted by Congress, *but never*, in the history of this Government, *except by a Democratic Senate, a Democratic House, and a Democratic President!* Never has Congressional restriction *been applied to one foot of the public domain, except by that Southsaving concern—the Democratic Party.*"

C. A. KOHLER, who has been announced as one of Mr. WOOD'S State Committee, declines to serve. He disapproves of the attempt to send two sets of delegates from this State to Charleston.

The Builder of the Great Eastern.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see it stated in recent advices from England to the NEW-YORK TIMES that Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL, the eminent builder of the *Great Eastern* steamship, is to accompany her on her first voyage to this country. As an admirer of men of genius and distinguished talent, I would bespeak for that gentleman the extension of genial courtesies on the part of the literary and scientific of this country, and particularly of the Empire City. Mr. RUSSELL, who is a Scotchman by birth, and the son of a dissenting clergyman, made himself well known when quite a young man, by the results of his experiments on "Waves," and on "the medium of least resistance," in other words, by his discovery of *the best model for fleet ships, which theory as well as practice, or rather actual observation established*, and which he gave to the world at one of the meetings of the British Association. When these experiments were being made, and others which ended in mechanical inventions, to which I need not now refer, I may mention that Mr. RUSSELL was a private lecturer on Natural Philosophy in connection with the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and more definitely at the time when he also acted as Interim Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of the same city, during the vacancy occasioned by the death of the former incumbent, Sir JOHN LESLIE, of world-renowned celebrity. As regards domestic relations, Mr. RUSSELL has been twice married, his present lady being the daughter of a deceased Irish baronet of the name of OSBORNE.

A FORMER PUPIL OF MR. R.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 23, 1859.

A MANLY ACT.—Just as the Boston express train of Saturday was leaving the Bridgeport depôt, a girl, 8 years of age, and daughter of Mrs. MAITINER, fell between two cars upon one of the rails, while attempting to pass from one car to another. Mr. WM. H. CLAPP, of Hiram, Ohio, saw her fall, and at the imminent peril of his life jumped down between the cars, caught the child with one hand, and with the other clung to the car until the train was stopped. The child was uninjured, except some slight bruises received in falling. Mr. CLAPP was severely, though, it is believed, not dangerously, bruised.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Boston hay-dealer has been detected in a curious fraud. The hay was so loaded that a person could crawl into a hole left near the bottom of the cart, and in this place a colored man, in the employ of the hay speculator, was in the habit of concealing himself while the hay was being weighed. Of course the live freight was upon the top of the load when it was delivered, and the purchasers little suspected that either themselves or the animated one hundred and fifty pound lump before them had been sold. Some of the purchasers have paid for him a dozen times over, and begin to think it is about time to take possession.

The *Daily News'* Paris correspondent writes: "Among other motives attributed to the head of the State, there is his strong desire to draw more firmly the bonds of the English alliance. I am assured, with I know not how much truth, that a more than ordinary cordiality exists just now between the two courts. Something is said, by-the-bye, of a visit of Prince NAPOLEON and his young wife to England in the course of the Autumn."

During a severe storm, September 15, in Louisiana, the Water in Lake Borgne rose so rapidly as to completely inundate the settlement of Proctorville, at the terminus of the Mexican Gulf Railway. The people all took to boats, fearful that their buildings would be undermined or swept away. There was a rumor that a family of Dagoes, as they are called, living on a small bayou just below Proctorville, were drowned. Many of the neighboring plantations were injured.

On Friday a man named Jedediah N. Bigge was arrested in Boston by two New-York detectives, on a charge of having, in January last, made an assault with a pistol upon E. M. Parrish, at Richmond, Ga. He was admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000, but left his surety in the lurch. It was supposed that he had come North, and authority was forwarded from Georgia to arrest him. Bigge was found at work in a harness maker's shop in Union-street.

The revival of another great exhibition is seriously contemplated in London. The Society of Arts have hitherto hesitated as to its expediency, so soon after that of 1851; but it is now said that so large a body of the principal manufacturers and producers of the country have promised to give it all the aid in their power, that they are satisfied there is no longer any reasonable doubt of its complete success.

The annual examination of the State Normal School of Connecticut will take place at New-Haven on the 3d and 4th of October. The Orations and Essays of the Graduating Class, and the presentation of diplomas will occupy the afternoon of Wednesday, Oct. 5.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 26, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been 19 bbls. Ashes, 24,681 bbls. Flour, 33,793 bushels Wheat, 35,000 bushels Corn, 1,080 bushels Rye, 8,500 bushels Barley, 23,265 bushels Oats, 339 pkgs. Provisions, and 395 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made to-day, of 100 bbls. Pots at $5 50, and 25 bbls. Pearls at $5 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been made, to-day, of 200 mats Java, at 15½c.; 1,300 bags Laguyra, on private terms; 600 bags Rio, at 11¾c.@11¾c., and 1,700 bags St. Domingo, at 11 1-16c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in very moderate demand at previous quotations. Sales have been reported of 600 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary	9	9	9¼	9¼
Middling	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
Middling Fair	12¾	12¾	13¼	13¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been unusually active, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The demand has been quite brisk, chiefly for lots required by the local and eastern trade, as well as for shipment to the British Provinces. Though the receipts have been heavy, they have fallen short of this day's sales. Prices of most kinds have favored sellers strongly, and for superfine and extra State, as well as for good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio, decidedly higher rates have been obtained. The reported transactions comprise 26,500 bbls., in lots, including inferior to choice superfine State, at $4 40@$4 55 chiefly at $4 50; extra ditto, $4 60@$4 80; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 40@$4 60; extra Wisconsin, old and new, at $4 60@$5 00; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, poor old to choice new, $4 65@$6; very inferior extra Ohio at $4 75@$4 90; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 00@$5 20 for old, and $5 20@$5 40 for ordinary to choice new, ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$3 00@$4 25
Superfine State	4 40@ 4 55
Extra State	4 60@ 4 80
Superfine Western	4 40@ 4 60
Extra Wisconsin	4 60@ 5 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	4 65@ 6 00
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 75@ 4 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 00@5 40
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 45@ 0 75
Fancy Genesee	4 90@ 5 10
Extra Genesee	5 35@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	4 90@ 8 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 00@ 8 50

Southern Flour is in good demand, at rising prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,300 bbls., in lots, at $5@$5 40 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; $5 45@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian has been purchased to the extent of 500 bbls. extra, in lots, chiefly at $5@$6 15 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $3 75@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is moderately inquired for at $3 85@$3 90 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Puncheons of Brandywine are now quoted at $19 50@$20 each.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely dealt in today, at essentially unchanged prices. Sales have been reported of 33,000 bushels, including fair White Canada at $1 22; fair to very choice White Michigan at $1 25@$1 35; good mixed Western at $1 25; amber Michigan at $1 15; good Iowa Spring at $1 05; Milwaukee Club on terms not ascertained; Chicago Spring at 95c.; prime to choice White Kentucky at $1 38@$1 49; choice Red do. at $1 20, and good to very choice red Southern at $1 15@$1 25 ₱ bush. Corn is inactive, parties disagreeing about prices. Mixed Western is generally held at 94c. Small sales of round Yellow have been made at 93c.@95c. ₱ bushel. Other kinds have not varied. Rye is in fair request, chiefly at 81c.@83c. ₱ bushel. Sales 5,800 bushels. Oats continue in fair demand, including Canada, at 42c.@44½c.; Western, 40c.@43c.; State, 40c.@44c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 36c.@40c.; Southern, 34c.@38c. ₱ bushel. New Barley is scarce and wanted; 2,000 bushels old State were reported sold at 60c. ₱ bushel.

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales in Boston, 200 bales at 11¾c. ₱ yard, 6 months' credit.

HAY—Sales have been made, since our last, of 800 bales North River, at 65c.@70c. for shipment, and 75c.@85c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—The inquiry has been good to-day; prices have been well sustained.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The fine weather of the past week has materially assisted the picking of the new growth, and as far as an opinion can be formed by the pockets which have arrived in the Borough, the growth promises to be unusually excellent. The market at present from the early supply is heavy, and the currency cannot be considered as established. The Weald of Kents sold have realized from 63s. to 70s., and the Sussex from 60s. to 65c. Scarcely any Mid or East Kents or Farnhams have as yet come up. Duty £280,000.

IRON—Sales have been reported of 120 tons Scotch Pig, in lots, chiefly at $22 50 ₱ ton, usual terms.

LEAD—Has been quiet to-day, at former rates.

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported of 200 bbls. New-Orleans, at 40c.@42c.; 65 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 23c.@26c., and 20 hhds., part Cuba, at 21c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has attracted more attention, and sales have been reported on Saturday and to-day of 2,500 bbls., at $3 02½ ₱ 280 lbs. The transactions in Spirits Turpentine to-day reach 600 bbls., in lots, at 47c.@47¾c., in merchantable shipping order, chiefly the former, ₱ gallon. Tar has not varied materially. Resin has been in fair request, at strengthening prices, especially the finer qualities, which are scarce, and meeting with increased favor. We quote common, at $1 55 ₱ 310 lbs., to arrive, and delivered by lighter alongside the vessel, and $1 57½@$1 60 ₱ 310 lbs., delivered from yard; No. 2, $1 70@$2 12½ ₱ 310 lbs.; No. 1, $2 25@$3 75, and White and Pale at $4@$5 50 ₱ 280 lbs. Included in the sales have been 200 bbls. Common, at $1 55; 500 do. do., in lots, at $1 60; and about 900 bbls. No. 1 White and Pale within our range.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are in request, and are quite stiffly held. A moderate inquiry prevails for Linseed, chiefly at 58c. ₱ gallon. Other descriptions are inactive.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened buoyantly, but closed heavily. Sales were reported of 1,200 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $15 90@$16 for Mess; and $10 75@$10 50 for prime, ₱ bbl., closing at $15 90 for Mess, and $10 75 for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are scarce and quiet, including Hams at 8¾c.@9c., and Shoulders at 7½c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.; sales 40 pkgs. Bacon continues inactive, chiefly at 10c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is inquired for; sales, to-day, 300 tcs. and bbls. common to choice at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is dull and heavy; sales 200 bbls., in lots, at $6 50@$8 75 for repacked Western Mess; $9 75@$11 for fair to choice extra do.; $5 25@$6 for Country Mess, and $4 50@$4 75 for do. Prime ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $12@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in demand at 15c.@21c. for State; 12c.@17c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling, in lots, at from 6c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made to-day, of 500 tcs., in lots, at $3 12½@$4, including 350 tierces for export, within our range.

SALTPETRE—Sales in Boston, 1,750 bags at 7½c.@8c., ₱ lb.

SEEDS—The Boston *Shipping List* reports sales of 10,300 bags Calcutta Linseed at $1 55 ₱ bushel, time and interest. In addition to which transactions we have heard of sales of 3,000 bags and 2,000 pockets, represented as having been effected at about $1 60 ₱ bushel.

SPICES—Sales to-day 18 casks and 50 cases No. 1 Nutmegs, on private terms; 1,000 mats Cassia, at 19c ₱ lb.; with 300 bags Pimento, on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been moderately dealt in to-day, sales having been made of 331 hhds. Cuba, at 5¾c.@6¾c.; 24 hhds. Porto Rico, at 6¾c.; and 600 boxes Havana; at 6½c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 12,000 lbs. prime, at 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Are held with increased firmness in view of the late warlike news from China, threatening an interruption of the trade. These accounts are also likely to stimulate the demand.

WHISKY—Sales 200 bbls. at 26½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were engaged 300 bales Cotton at 7-32d. ₱ lb.; 50 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 4s., and 250 boxes Cheese at 25s. For London, 1,000 bbls Flour at 2s. 3d.; 6,000 bushels Wheat, on private terms; 80 tons Oilcake, at 25s.; and by the Bremen steamer, 500 boxes Cheese, at 40s. For Bremen, 500 bales Tobacco, at ¾; 170 cases do. at 35s.; 10,000 lbs. Whalebone, at ¾c. ₱ lb.; and 50 tons measurement goods, at 40s. For Hamburg, 100 bales Cotton, at ¾c. ₱ lb.

Albany Live-Stock Market.

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 26, 1859.

CATTLE—There is a falling off in the receipts, as compared with last week, of 353 head, but still the supply is fully adequate to the demand, or, rather, in excess. The market opens dull, and everything indicates that it will be some time before it completely recovers from the flatness that has marked the trade, more or less, during the past eight or ten weeks. Operations are somewhat retarded, to-day, by the fear entertained by New-York buyers that an unusually large supply had gone over the Erie Road. One rumor is that from 140 to 150 car-loads have gone that way from Dunkirk and Buffalo. Another has it that 900 head were at Bergen Hill, Saturday evening. This comes from a pretty reliable source, and if it proves correct, there can be little doubt but that the New-York market will open this week with a supply larger than is warranted by the demand.

There is no improvement on quality as compared with the Beeves here last week. There are two or three droves of extra on sale from Kentucky, one fine drove from Indiana, and a few good lots from this State; but Western New-York continues to send forward unprecedented numbers, and in too many instances stock wholly unfit for market. The principal excuse is the high price of fodder, and we suppose that so long as corn commands 80c.@90c. ₱ bushel, it is folly to expect much change for the better in this respect. The farmers will sell their stock too young, rather than hold them over another Winter, so long as they can sell their corn at these figures. A falling off in the average quality of the stock coming from Kentucky is also noticeable, and this is attributable to the same fact. Corn is now selling there at 60c. ₱ bushel, which, it is claimed, is altogether too high, when the best quality of beef will not bring, here, more than 4¾c.@5¼c. ₱ lb., live weight.

PRICES—Are no better than last week. The best—and there are some very good—can be bought for about 5c. ₱ lb. One lot—perhaps as good as any on the market—sold at a little above this figure, but the bulk of the offerings will not bring 4c.

PERSONS—No change. The strife for the carrying trade between the Central and Erie roads is being conducted with considerable spirit. The Central has a great advantage over its rival in the fact that the drover who comes to Albany has a choice of markets. He may sell here, go to New-York, or go to Brighton. If he takes the Erie road he must sell in New-York. There is no choice left him. To counteract this advantage the Erie folks (there is a good reason to believe) hold out to the drovers certain inducements not recognized by the freight-carrying compact recently entered into by the four great roads leading from the West to the seaboard.

Nearly all the stock for Brighton now goes over the Boston instead of the Northern Road. This change has been effected within the last few weeks.

The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad—estimating 17 to the car:

	This week.	Last week.	Corresponding week in '58.
Cattle	2,689	2,784	2,372
Sheep and Lambs	4,542	4,491	4,872
Hogs	1,562	1,338	2,650

	Av. w'kly rep't last year.	Total since Jan. 1.	Total to same date last year.
Cattle	2,530	96,544	99,355
Sheep	3,127	133,018	109,469
Hogs	3,747	21,845	145,648

In getting at the above total of cattle we have estimated 17 to the car, instead of 16, as is usual. This is fully justified by the apparent comparative light weight of the beeves, and also by the totals furnished at the different yards. Besides the above, 326 head were driven in on the Cherry Valley Turnpike, and 92 head were held over—giving us a total of 3,103, against 3,457 last week.

The market is dull at the following quotations, and we only alter our figures on Extra, there having been one sale at the outside price:

	This week.	Last week.
Extra	4½@5½	4½@5
First quality	4 @4½	4 @4¼
Second quality	3 @3½	3 @3½
Third quality	2½@2¾	2½@2¾
Inferior quality	2 @2½	2 @2¾

Referring back to our files of last year, we find that the present prices, although considered extremely low compare favorably with those that prevailed a twelvemonth ago. On the 14th of Sept., 1858, we reported a sale of "64 extra Kentucky steers, averaging 1,543 lbs., at $4 65 ₱ 100 lbs., live weight;" and on the 21st of Sept., 1858, we quoted the range of live weight prices at from $3@$4 60. This is hardly as good as the ruling rates. Quite a number were shipped for New-York last evening in one of the propellers.

SHEEP—Prices are about the same as last week. The trade is pretty brisk, notwithstanding the weather is yet rather too warm to justify very extensive operations in the "dressing" line.

HOGS—There is an improvement in the demand, and prices are a little better. We have the following sales to report: 469 head at $5 50, average 196 lbs.; 125 head at $5 75, average 250 lbs.; 28 head at $5 80, average 259 lbs.; 90 head at $5 75, average 212 lbs.; 42 head at $5 03, average 280 lbs. The last lot was resold at $6 ₱ 100 lbs.

MILCH COWS—A few are selling at prices ranging from $27@$43.

Real Estate.—RECENT SALES.

By order of the North American Trust Company CYRUS CURTISS, Receiver, A. DE WITT BALDWIN, Referee, SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer, the following property was sold, and all bought by Mr. WRIGHT:

One lot on the northwest corner of Avenue A and Tenth-street, fronting on Tenth-street, and opposite Tompkins-square, $3,000; one lot, adjoining, 23 feet 6 inches by 94 feet 8 inches $3,500; the next two, each same size, $2,450 and $2,200; the next four, each full size, $4,000 each.

On the south side of Eleventh-street, each directly in rear of above, as follows: the corner, $5,900; the next in order, $3,250, $2,950, $2,700, and four more each $2,500.

Also, four lots north side Twenty-seventh-street, 123 feet 4 inches east of Third-avenue, each 23 feet 4 inches by 98 feet 8½ inches—$2,600 each. Same buyer.

WM. H. FRANKLIN sold on Thursday, Sept. 15, the following real estate: The three-story brick house and lot, in fee, No. 255 East Broadway—lot 23x95 feet—to WM. KINCH, for $8,000. Also, the frame house and lot No. 367 Cherry-street—lot 34½ feet 8 inches front, 28 feet rear, and 65 feet 6 inches deep—together with the two six-story houses and lots on Water-street, Nos. 614 and 616, immediately in the rear, having a front of 46 feet 8 inches, GEO. S. WRIGHT, auctioneer, for $20,500. Also, the two-story brick house No. 698 Water-street, lot 25x100 feet, for $3,100, to JOHN T. WRIGHT. Also, two lots on Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth streets, between Third and Fourth avenues, running through and midway in the block, for $2,785. Purchaser, CHARLES G. HAVENS.

Sept. 14, 1859, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, by order of C. H. LILIENTHAL, Executor, two lots west side of Eleventh-avenue, 53 feet 11 inches north of Thirtieth-street, each 22 feet 5 inches by 100 feet. Each $2,500.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold three lots north side of Fifty-third-street, 325 feet east of Fifth-avenue; $3,000 each.

Mr. P. A. LEHMAN has sold four lots north side of Ninetieth-street, 460 feet east of Fifth-avenue, at $1,565 per lot.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

##

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A PORTER'S SITUATION, BY A strong, healthy young man, 22 years of age; of industrious habits; can read and write; understands the care of a horse and driving; would devote his whole time to his employer; wages not such an object as to have steady employment. Call at No. 135 1st-av., corner of 8th-st.; or if more convenient, address J. M., Box No. 198 *Times* Office. Can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED ENGLISHMAN without family, a situation as groom and coachman in a private family; understands the care and treatment of horses in all their different branches, and is a careful driver. Also, by the woman, as cook, washer and ironer in the same family. Have got good reference from their late employer. A letter addressed E. P., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for two days, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY ACTIVE young man as carpenter on a farm; has a practical knowledge of building, fencing, painting, repairing farming implements; would make himself generally useful. The best of reference given by calling at Mr. Campbell's dry goods store, No. 178 3d-av., near 11th-st., for two days. Here is a chance for farmers seldom met with.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, 21 years of age, as groom, or can drive, and understands the care of horses; would make himself generally useful around a gentleman's establishment; no objection to country or City; the former preferred; good City references. Address M. E., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; is also a good groom, and understands the care of horses in every capacity; can come well recommended from his last employers. Address J. M., No. 223 Bowery, or Box No. 166 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT young man, a situation; he is a good coachman; understands the care and management of horses; is a steady driver; also, a good flower and vegetable gardener; is willing to work and make himself useful; has the best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single young man 24 years of age, to take care of a team of horses, carriage, &c.; understands the care and management of horses; is a good City driver; has four years' recommend from his last employers. Address, for two days, T. C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man, (small family;) has had long experience in this country; can give satisfactory reference to late employers. Call at Smith's seed-store, No. 54 White-st., or address GARDENER, Morrisania Post office, N. Y.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WAITER man, a situation in a good private family; the best of City reference given; has lived five years in his last place. Can be seen for two days. Inquire for P. M., at Mr. Henry A. Kerr's grocery, No. 746 Broadway, corner of Astor-place.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT BY A FIRST-rate bread, cake and pastry baker, in a hotel, restaurant or institution, in or out of the City; or would take charge of a respectable baking establishment, and give perfect satisfaction in every way. Address HENRY HONOLD, No. 98 Forsyth-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER MAN, A SITuation as porter; would take any place where he could make a living; a permanent situation more an object than wages. Good security given as to honesty. Address J. S. K., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—DRUGGISTS.—WANTED A SITUAtion in a retail store by an experienced and practical apothecary, with the best of City reference. Address PHARMACY, Box 192 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a Protestant man, with six years' experience; a careful driver, sober and honest; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address J. G., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a young man who has lived with some of the best families in New-York. A note addressed to W. G., at Mr. John Morris' grocery store, corner of University-place and 12th-st., will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN AS coachman and groom, no objection to work in a garden if required, or make himself generally useful; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; understands his business in all its branches. Address H. W. Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, 23 years of age, as groom and coachman; understands his business perfectly; has lived 3 years and 9 months in his last place; or would take a situation as porter in a store; he has no objection to the country. Address D. S., Box No. 205, *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A steady single man, (English;) has good City references. Address WILLIAM, waiter, care of Grocery Store No. 591 Houston-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as coachman or groom; can give the best of City reference. Apply or address COACHMAN, for two days, at No. 96 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MAN WHO has had several years' experience at the clock and watch business. Address C. G. P., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

A PROMPT AND RELIABLE YOUNG married man, who has had experience, severally as book-keeper, cashier, entry and shipping clerk, desires a position that will return him a sum sufficient for the support of himself and wife. Has a perfect knowledge of the commission business. Address PERSEVERANCE, No. 8 Beekman-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A NEAT GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron, in a small private family. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

A NUMBER OF YOUNG MEN WANTED—To peddle an article of almost universal use. An industrious man can make a good living with very little trouble. JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, NO. 229 BROADWAY.

A GOOD COOK MAY FIND A PERmanent situation, by applying on Monday or Tuesday morning, at No. 35 University-place; none need apply who cannot give satisfactory testimonials as to character and capacity.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING eight miles from 26th-st., an intelligent, competent Protestant nurse, accustomed to the training and government of children. Apply at No. 113 West 23d-st., on Wednesday, between 9 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, LEFT WITH the care of two young children, a housekeeper. Address J. A. K., Box No. 126 Post-office. State references, wages, and where found

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family in the country. Apply at No. 16 St. Mark's-place, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUATION as Waiter in a private family; he is master of his business; can be seen at MRS. GREEN'S Intelligence Office, No. 839 Broadway, for 3 days.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH OR SCOTCH PROTESTant nurse, who is experienced in the care of children. Must be able to furnish good City references. Apply at No. 77 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, also, a chambermaid; one that is willing to make herself useful, to go a short distance in the country. Apply from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., at No. 81 East 28th-st.

WANTED—ON A FARM, A FEW MILES FROM the City, a boy acquainted with the work of a farm and the care of horses and carriage; must be well recommended. Address FARMER, Box No. 100, this office. A good boy can have a good place.

WANTED.—A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT A FEW experienced salesmen for their upholstery and house-furnishing department. Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO TAKE CARE of children and do chamberwork, in a small family; one that is fond of children, and can bring good references, may apply at No. 812 7th-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR WAITING AND TO ASsist in chamberwork. None need apply but such as are fully competent and can bring the best City references. Apply at No. 11 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG AMERICAN OR PROTestant girl, to take care of children, and do plain sewing, if required. Call at No. 20 Bethune-st., with City reference.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A JEWELRY store; one who is a first-rate salesman, and can give good reference, may address Box No. 1,210 lower Post-office.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, FROM 14 to 18 years, in a wholesale dry-goods store. Salary small. Apply at No. 342 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL A PATENTED portable Copying Press and Book; sells at large profits. Apply to JNO. COOLEY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COLORED cook, with good City references. Apply at No. 132 20th-st., near Broadway, before 12 A. M., or after 6 P. M.

WANTED—A COACHMAN.—THOSE ONLY WHO can furnish the best of references need apply. W. B. ASTOR, No. 35 Prince-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND Ironer to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 161 Henry-st., Brooklyn, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—FOUR FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN—two for silks, and two for shawls and mantillas. Apply to BEEKMAN & CO., 473 Broadway.

WATCHMAKER WANTED—TO WHOM WILL be given a permanent situation and good salary. None but the best workmen need apply, to TIFFANY & CO., No. 500 Broadway.

CANVASSERS WANTED FOR A NEW AND useful improvement. Liberal arrangements will be made with well qualified persons. Apply at the office of the Patent Improvement in Open Fire-places, No. 13 Park-row.

COLORED COOK, WASHER AND IRONER wanted in a small private family; one who can come well recommended and understands her work. Apply at No. 23 East 36th-st., near 2d-av., after 8 A. M.

FINE OLD PAINTINGS.—TO CONNOISSEURS AND LOVERS OF THE FINE ARTS.—A large collection of fine old paintings may be seen at No. 63 Mercer-st., bet. Bleecker and Houston, a few doors above Broadway, below Chatham-square, in which may be found many good examples of masters of the highest reputation. This is a good opportunity to select good pictures. THOMAS JOYCE, Commission Merchant, No. 63 New Bowery, near James-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 21st-st, between Madison and 4th ave.; three stories and stoop. A portion of the rent taken in board. Inquire on the premises, or of WM. C. BARRY, No. 14 Wall-st.

LINE OF HOUR—FOR SAG HARBOR—Leaves at Orient and Greenport. The steamer ATLANTIC leaves every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 5 o'clock, from Oliver-st. East River. Freight taken.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL OPENING AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 BROADWAY, ON MONDAY MORNING, OF SILKS AND ROBES, AT THE FOLLOWING RUINOUS PRICES:

SPLENDID TWO-FLOUNCED ROBES, at $20, worth $30.
EXTRA RICH TWO-FLOUNCED ROBES, at $25, worth $40.
SUPER-SUPER TWO-FLOUNCED VELVET ROBES, at $30, worth $50.
SILKS at $1, SILKS at $1 25, SILKS at $1 50.
Ladies will please call and satisfy themselves.

BEEKMAN & CO., NO. 473 BROADWAY

Full styles in Embroideries and Laces, French Needlework, Sets and Collars, Lace Sets in Point d'Alençon and Point Applique, &c. Thread and French Lace Falls, round and square. Embroidered, plain and hemmed Handkerchiefs, A full assortment, and very low. Pineapple Handkerchiefs, a fresh invoice just opened. Ladies' Traveling and Breakfast Sets. Valenciennes, Point Applique, Point d'Alençon and Thread Lace, by the yard. Edgings, Insertions, Bands, &c., &c., &c. This stock will be found complete. Ladies will do well to call before purchasing.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 BROADWAY, Will open on Monday morning A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS, In Ottoman Velours, Solferino Crossovers, Irish Poplins, English Poplins, Merinos, Muslin de Laines, Bayadere Imperials, &c., &c., at very reasonable prices.

CHEILLEY'S KID GLOVES.

LEROUTILLIER BROTHERS have purchased 580 DOZEN OF THE ABOVE SUPERIOR MAKE KNOWN IN PARIS AS BOIVIN'S GLOVES.

The quality is better than any other, and yet they can be sold for $1 a pair; gentlemen's and ladies' the same price. No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

FALL AND WINTER ENGLISH HOSIERY, Full assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's AT LOW PRICES.

Lambs' Wool and Merino Hose and Half-Hose. Bleached and Colored Cotton Hose and Half-Hose. Silk and Raw Silk Hose and Half-Hose. ALSO, Merino, Lambs' Wool, Cotton and Silk Drawers and Under Garments of every kind.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT NO. 294 CANAL-STREET. Brandreth Buildings.
NEW CLOAKS!! NEW CLOAKS!!! GRAND OPENING DISPLAY For three days, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Sept. 27, 28, and 29. Ladies are invited to inspect THE LARGEST AND RICHEST STOCK IN THE CITY OF PARIS AND NEW-YORK CLOAKS, Expressly for first-class retail trade. ELLIOTT, (late McKenzie.)

CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG Offer to Close Buyers a large and well-selected stock of DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS AND WHITE GOODS, of their own importation and from the late auction sales. Nos. 279, 281 and 283 Broadway.

FASHIONABLE PARIS SHAPE CLOAKS, In Lyons Velvet and Fancy Cloths, manufactured in the best manner and in every variety of trimmings. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, UPHOLSTERY Goods, Lace Curtains, Draperies, WINDOW SHADES, GILT CORNICES, Tassels, Bands, Loops, Brackets, &c., &c. BELOW USUAL PRICES. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

BLACK CLOTH CLOAKS! STRIPED CLOTH CLOAKS! LIGHT-COLORED CLOTH CLOAKS! IN GREAT VARIETY AND STYLE, At JAMES G. AITKEN'S, No. 303 CANAL-ST.

TRIMMED STRAW BONNETS! COLORED VELVET BONNETS! ROYAL VELVET BONNETS! MISSES' BONNETS! TO SUIT EVERYBODY! JAMES G. AITKEN, No. 303 CANAL-ST.

SILKS FROM AUCTION, AT 75 CENTS PER YARD. These goods are in new designs and 25 per cent under regular price. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal, corner of Mercer.

HEAD-DRESSES! HEAD-DRESSES!! and CAPS!! A GREAT VARIETY. JAMES G. AITKEN, No. 303 CANAL-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Will offer on Monday, Sept. 26:

300 Stella Shawls, at	$5 worth $7.
400 Stella Shawls, at	$6 worth $9.
500 Stella Shawls, at	$7 worth $11.
300 Stella Shawls, at	$8 worth $12.
200 Stella Shawls, at	$9 worth $13.
200 Stella Shawls, at	$10 worth $15.
100 Stella Shawls, at	$14 worth $20.

These goods have been purchased at the recent auction sales, and are the greatest bargains ever offered in this City. Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

AT 361 BROADWAY, BULPIN'S NEW CLOAKS, both IMPORTED and his own manufacture, ARE NOW READY, and will be found to include MANY PARISIAN NOVELTIES, IN VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS, OPERA CLOAKS, SHAWLETTES, RAGLANS AND CHESTERFIELDS Inspection respectfully invited.

JAMES GRAY & CO. HAVE NOW OPEN, NEW FALL GOODS, Of their own importation, comprising a beautiful selection of SILKS, POPLINS, VALENCIAS, VELOUR OTTOMANS AND POPLIN REPS, MERINOES, DE LAINES, &c., &c., &c.

J. G. & CO. invite special attention to their magnificent stock of REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES, manufactured expressly for their retail trade, of the latest Paris styles. No. 729 Broadway.

BLACK SILKS. BLACK SILKS. W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, is offering at retail the largest and most desirable stock of Mourning Black Silks ever submitted for inspection. Poult de soie Reps and armoires, 24, 26, 30 to 52 inches wide from $1 to $5 per yard.
Also, 100 pieces Bishoffs $1, worth $1 25.
50 pieces rich Bayadere $1, worth $1 25.
100 two-flounced Robes $25 and $30.
GREAT BARGAINS. COMPETITION CHALLENGED. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Observe W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

LINEN SHEETING. TABLE DAMASK, TOWELINGS, NAPKINS, QUILTS, BLANKETS. We are now opening for our retail trade HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS. Our usual very superior assortment, at Low prices. PATON & CO., Nos. 341 Broadway, and 88½ Leonard-st.

ENGLISH CARPETS. NEW GOODS FOR FALL SALES, at the following low prices.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY, 90c. to $1.
SUPERFINE INGRAIN, 5s. to 8s.
3 plys INGRAIN, 4s. to 5s.
GOOD INGRAIN, 2s. 6d. to 4s.
OIL-CLOTHS, 2s. 6d. to 4s.
Constantly receiving all the new patterns of Tapestries. B. BEATTYS, No. 84th-av., near Cooper Institute.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS. PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway and No. 88½ Leonard-st. NEW MATERIALS FOR PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY, AND CHAMBER CURTAINS AND COVERINGS. All the newest variety of goods required for these purposes are now being constantly received. Manufactured exclusively for our trade. CHINTZ, REPS, &c.

SUPERIOR SHIRTING LINENS. We are now receiving all the varieties of our superior make of PATON & CO'S SHIRTING LINENS, known so long to our retail customers for their unexcelled bleach and DURABILITY. No. 341 Broadway and No. 88½ Leonard-st.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BOWEN, HOLMES & CO., Corner of Broadway and Pearl street, HAVE JUST CONTRACTED FOR AND NOW OFFER for sale, the following desirable goods, to which the special attention of the trade is invited, viz:

MERINO CLOTHS—Comprising the entire balance of the celebrated manufacture of PATURLE, LUPIN & CO.

MERINO CLOTHS—Comprising the entire balance of the popular fabric imported by LACHAISE FAUCHE & CO.,

MERINO CLOTHS—Comprising the entire balance of the well-known importation of C. GIGNOUX & CO.

MERINO CLOTHS—A large invoice from the two late auction sales of the desirable manufacture of THIRION, MAILLARD & CO.

PRINTED MERINOES—Comprising the entire balance of the rich goods imported by BENKARD & HUTTON.

PRINTED MERINOES—Comprising the entire balance in magnificent chints colors, of the importations of SCHULTEN & HURD.

PRINTED MERINOS—Comprising the entire balance of the importation of LANE, LAMSON & CO.

PRINTED MERINOES—Comprising the entire balance of the new and beautiful styles imported by LACHAISE, FAUCHE & CO.

PRINTED MERINOES—Two invoices from the well-known Commission House in Paris of F. VOGEL & CO.

SILK ROBES—New and rich designs, from the large importing house of CHARLES PAYEN & CO.

SILK ROBES—At 25 per cent. below the cost of importation, just received FROM AUCTION.

DRESS SILKS—The most magnificent stock we ever exhibited, and at low prices, just received FROM AUCTION.

SAXONY PLAIDS, ELVIRAS, AND POIL DE CHEVRES—At lower prices than the COST OF IMPORTATION.

SHAWLS—Several large invoices just received FROM AUCTION.

SHAWLS—Of all the popular makes and varieties, both new and rich styles, both FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

MUSLIN DE LAINES—In great variety, from the PACIFIC MILLS.

MUSLIN DE LAINES—Newest and richest styles, from the MANCHESTER MILLS.

MUSLIN DE LAINES—Large assortment, from the HAMILTON MILLS.

MUSLIN DE LAINES—All wool, designed for the most fashionable City and interior retail trade, best PARIS MANUFACTURE.

ALSO, A FALL STOCK, HOSIERY AND GLOVES—Comprising probably the most desirable stock ever exhibited in the City.

ALSO, DOMESTIC GOODS—A complete assortment, comprising all the most popular makes of Prints, viz. Merrimac, Cocheco, Dunnells, Richmonds, Spragues, Mount Vernon, (confined exclusively to us,) and all other well-known styles. Also, Sheetings, Shirtings, Denims, Ticks, Stripes, Checks, Jeans, Diapers, Flannels, Linseys, Rolled Jaconets, &c.

ALSO, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND TAILORS' TRIMMINGS—In great variety, adapted to the best trade.

ALSO, RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS—Newest and richest styles; a very extensive assortment.

ALSO, LADIES' CLOAKS—Manufactured expressly for our own sales; great variety, cloth and silk velvet, with newest style of trimmings.

ALSO, YANKEE NOTIONS—Comprising a very extensive assortment.

The above, together with a great variety of other goods, will be sold for NET CASH, OR TO PROMPT SIX-MONTHS' BUYERS, AT LOW PRICES.

SILKS, SHAWLS, MERINOES, AND DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION, WILKES & MOYNAN, No. 691 Broadway, Will open THIS DAY another lot of BAYADERE SILKS, in all the colors, at 75 cents per yard, worth $1. Two cases more yard-wide English PRINTS, 1s. per yard, worth 1s. 6d. PLAIN AND PRINTED MERINOES; AN AUCTION LOT, at unusually low prices. Table Damask, Napkins, Toweling, Linen Sheeting and Shirting, Blankets, Flannels, &c., &c. Also, a complete assortment of Domestic Goods for family use, selling at a very small advance on manufacturer's prices.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO DRY GOODS DEALERS.

We have purchased the entire stock of KNICKERBOCKER PRINTS, which, together with the celebrated WARRENS AND WAMSUTTAS, in NEW AND EXCELLENT FALL STYLES, we are now prepared to sell by the PIECE or PACKAGE, FOR CASH OR ON TIME, AT EXTREMELY LOW FIGURES. DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO., NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., New-York.

BLACK VELVET CLOAKS! BLACK VELVET CLOAKS! LARGE ASSORTMENT—LARGE ASSORTMENT! NEWEST DESIGNS! SPLENDID STYLES!! NOW READY! NOW READY! NOW READY! FOR SALE BY JAMES G. AITKEN, No. 303 CANAL-ST.

NEW FALL DRESS GOODS FROM AUCTION, IN GREAT VARIETY. Also, LINEN GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Also, RIBBONS, BONNETS, &c., &c. C. G. HOOK, Nos. 108 and 110 8th-av.

RICH DRESS SILKS AND ROBES, Latest Paris Styles, in great variety. Also, DRESS SILKS AT $1 PER YARD! Full assortment of RICH PLAIDS, &c., &c. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST. Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FALL EXPOSITION. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will exhibit Paris Cloaks and Mantillas, together with those of their own manufacture on THURSDAY, Sept. 29, Also, REAL INDIAN CAMEL HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS. Canal, corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Will offer on MONDAY, Sept. 26,

300 STELLA SHAWLS at	$5; worth $7.
400 STELLA SHAWLS at	6; worth 9.
500 STELLA SHAWLS at	7; worth 11.
300 STELLA SHAWLS at	8; worth 12.
200 STELLA SHAWLS at	9; worth 13.
200 STELLA SHAWLS at	10; worth 15.
100 STELLA SHAWLS at	14; worth 20.

These goods have been purchased at the recent auction sales, and are the greatest bargains ever offered in this City. Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

MME. DEMOREST'S EXCELSIOR AND Woven Skirt Manufactory and Wholesale Depot, No. 376 Broadway. Retail stores No. 320 Canal-st. and No. 258 Bowery. Best woven skirts with 11 springs, $1; 15, 20 and 30 hoops in proportion. Children's skirts and bustles in great variety.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, Stair Carpetings, Velvets, Tapestries, Medallions, Ingrains, Three-Plys, and a full assortment of LOW-PRICED CARPETINGS, Rugs, Mats, Stair-rods, &c., &c., &c. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

MAGENTA! MAGENTA! MAGENTA! CALL AND SEE THE MAGENTA CLOAK! JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS. PRICE $250. JAMES G. AITKEN, No. 303 CANAL-ST.

PARIS MILLINERY! PARIS MILLINERY!! BEAUTIFUL BONNETS, CHEAPER THAN EVER, At JAMES G. AITKEN'S, No. 303 CANAL-ST.

OTTOMAN VELOURS. A large assortment in new designs now open at retail. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal, corner of Mercer.

351 LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, DAMASKS, 351
351 BUFF HOLLANDS, &c. Wholesale and retail, at 351
351 FERGUSON BROTHERS, BROADWAY. 351

THE FASHION OF THE DAY AFTER ALL. There is nothing prettier than RIBBON for Dress-Trimmings, and we do not wonder that it continues all the rage amongst the ladies in every sphere of life. They give an air of recherche elegance and fashion to dress so much sought for and admired. At LICHTENSTEIN'S, No. 381 Broadway, near White-st., ladies are able to match any ribbon whatever, no matter how rare, how singular or how new. This used to be one of the great difficulties with our fair friends, but it is so no longer. They can give their fancy a wide scope in dress-trimming with ribbons, for LICHTENSTEIN'S ENORMOUS AND FASHIONABLE STOCK is always at hand, if they run short or wish to renew the embellishment. LICHTENSTEIN'S, No. 381 Broadway.

MEN'S AND BOYS' FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE. Great inducements to Cash and Short-time Buyers. I have now in store a large and well-made stock of OVERCOATS and BUSINESS SUITS. Also a great variety of other ready-made Garments, made from fine and heavy material, for Southern and Western trade. Please examine my stock before making your purchases. N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS. Mme. F. PINCHON has now opened her FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS, in Cloth, Silk and Velvet MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS, All of which have been selected by herself in Paris, and are of the latest Parisian novelties. Mme. F. PINCHON, No. 56 Bleecker-st.

CARPETS! GEO. E. L. HYATT, Agent for selling Auburn Power-loom and Auburn Prison-made THREE-PLY, INGRAIN and VENETIAN CARPETS, is now enabled to exhibit a beautiful assortment of the above-named goods. Nos. 273 Canal-st. and 31 Howard-st., Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

FURS! FURS! FURS! FURS! P. H. PHILLIPS, Fur Emporium, No. 279 Grand-st., begs most respectfully to thank the public in general for the kind patronage they have bestowed on him for the last number of years, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same, as he is now fully prepared to offer his immense and well-selected stock of rich Fancy Furs at very low prices, all being manufactured expressly for retail trade. Ladies, call and judge for yourselves, at the old-established Fur Emporium, No. 279 Grand-st. P. S.—A large assortment of Wolf and Buffalo Robes, Gents' Collars, Gloves, &c., &c.

TO LADIES. MISS F. A. SMITH'S Dress-making Establishment, No. 113 4th-av., two doors above 12th-st., where ladies can be served in accordance with the latest Parisian styles. A perfect fit, moderate prices, and punctuality, always guaranteed.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, has received, per late steamers, and from auction, a very large and choice stock of Mourning Goods, consisting of black silks in every variety, second mourning silks, select styles of Irish and French Poplins, Valencias, &c.; Thibets for shawls in every width; English and French Bombazines, best make; English Crapes in every width; Henrietta and Maltese Cloth, besides many novelties too numerous to mention. Also, English Crape Veils, Bonnets, Mantillas, Shawls, &c. N. B.—Two cases more of CUBAN CLOTH, 1½ yards wide, 56 cents. Ladies will please observe. W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 BROADWAY, Between Spring and Prince sts.

WORSTED, WORSTED, WORSTED.—BUY of the importer, at 10c. and 15c. per oz. Also, Alexandre's celebrated Gloves. An extensive assortment of Fancy Goods, Hair Nets, Thread and Needle Goods, &c., &c. The very best makes in English Hosiery and Undergarments; Corsets and Skirts; Dress Trimmings in great variety. ELGER'S Cheap Store, No. 852 Broadway, east side, between 18th and 19th sts.

SKIRTS.—WOVEN SKIRTS, 12 SPRINGS, $1 25; 11 springs, $1 50. Dealers supplied with 9 springs at $7 a dozen; 12 springs, $10; 14 springs, $12 per dozen. Old skirts made over. C. H. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

COTTON BATTS AND WADDING—ALL styles and kinds; at lowest cash prices. Twines, wicks, &c. The trade are invited to call and examine. R. FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

SEAMLESS CLOTHING MANUFACTURING COMPANY. SALES DEPOT NO. 344 BROADWAY

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a room well furnished, with modern improvements; few boarders. Terms moderate; within five minutes walk of Wall or South ferries. No. 248 Hicks-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL FAMILY, living in a delightful location, would accommodate two or three gentlemen with very pleasant rooms and partial board. Terms $3 to $4 per week. Apply at No. 217 Clinton-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily can very pleasantly accommodate a gentleman and wife, or one or two single gentlemen, at No. 66 State-st.; convenient to the Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CAN BE HAD IN Fulton-av., second door from Franklin, in a small family, without children; rooms on second floor. Cars pass the door.

WANTED—BOARD IN BROOKLYN IN THE VIcinity of the City Hall, by a young gentleman; would not object to a private family; terms must be moderate. Address H. H. D., Box No. 640 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH BOARD, with furnished room, in a family where there are a few other boarders. Terms moderate, including fire and gas; location below 14th-st. References exchanged. Address ARNOLD, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM ON THIRD floor, with bedroom if desired, furnished or not; also a room on second floor to let with board to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; a hall-room for single gentlemen, at No. 57 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Only a few boarders taken.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and servant; partial board only for the gentleman; two rooms will be required. Location East Broadway or Henry-st., or in that neighborhood. A note addressed to W., Branch Office of the *Courier and Enquirer*, will be immediately attended to.

WANTED—BY A PHYSICIAN, TILL SPRING, A parlor, (as office,) and sleeping apartments for himself and wife and son, with board, between 4th and 5th avs. and 22d and 34th sts. The best of references given and required. Terms to be reasonable. Address, on Tuesday and Wednesday, C. D. L., Union-square Post-office, stating accommodations and terms.

NO. 61 BLEECKER-STREET—FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without partial board, to single gentlemen. Three large rooms on same floor would be let together or separately. References exchanged.

NO. 143 EIGHTH-STREET—OPPOSITE THE Mercantile Library. Several pleasant and well-furnished rooms, with board. References exchanged.

A FEW NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS —Pleasant, healthy, &c., for gentlemen; one front room, hot and cold water, gas, &c., for two gentlemen, $5; other rooms from $2 to $3 per week, bath, &c., without board, in small private family. No. 37 West Washington-place, five doors west of 6th-av.

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD.—A private family, owning a large house, having more room than required, would let the entire second floor to a party of gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished, without board. The house is first-class, four-story brown-stone, 68 feet deep, and finished in elegant style. The floor contains five handsome rooms, besides a great quantity of closet room. Bath and closet exclusive. Inquire at No. 5 East 31st-st., first door from 5th-av.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS. J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. A pamphlet of information sent free.

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT ROOFING, Is the CHEAPEST and most DURABLE ROOFING in use. Is FIRE and WATER PROOF. Is adapted to ALL KINDS of ROOFS, whether OLD or NEW. Sent to any part of the country, with full printed directions for application. JOHNS & CROSLEY, No. 510 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel

HERRON'S SEWING MACHINES.—BY THE late decision of Judge Nelson, Herron's patent is not now at issue with the Allen B. Wilson patent. Those wishing to negotiate or correspond with the patentee, Herron, will find him at Room 10, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York.

CHURCH ORGAN BUILDER.—W. H. DAVIS, No. 40 Downing-st., offers for sale one eight-stop organ; Gothic case; oaked, with swell and pedals. One six-stop organ. They are warranted superior tone and finish.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, AT PALACE GARDEN.—The Exhibition will be open to the Public on TUESDAY, the 27th of September, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the Managers, DAVID R. JAQUES, Chairman. WM. B. LEONARD, Corresponding Secretary. JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Recording Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE. LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE. LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE. LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE. LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE. OVERWHELMING SUCCESS OVERWHELMING SUCCESS OVERWHELMING SUCCESS And sustainment by an ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF THE GREAT ORIGINAL PRESTIGE GREAT ORIGINAL PRESTIGE GREAT ORIGINAL PRESTIGE GREAT ORIGINAL PRESTIGE GREAT ORIGINAL PRESTIGE OF THE BEAUTIFULLY EFFECTIVE DRAMA, BEAUTIFULLY EFFECTIVE DRAMA, BEAUTIFULLY EFFECTIVE DRAMA, Entitled the SEA OF ICE; SEA OF ICE; SEA OF ICE; SEA OF ICE; SEA OF ICE; OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER, A MOTHER'S PRAYER, A MOTHER'S PRAYER,

This beautiful Romantic Drama on its previous production at this establishment, received the UNIVERSAL ACCLAMATIONS UNIVERSAL ACCLAMATIONS UNIVERSAL ACCLAMATIONS OF BOTH PRESS AND PUBLIC, PRESS AND PUBLIC, PRESS AND PUBLIC.

It is now presented for the approbation of the Public, with an AUGMENTATION AUGMENTATION OF ITS ORIGINAL SCENIC BEAUTIES, ITS ORIGINAL SCENIC BEAUTIES, ITS ORIGINAL SCENIC BEAUTIES, Aided by the invaluable adjunct of BEAUTIFUL ACTING, BEAUTIFUL ACTING, BEAUTIFUL ACTING,

Prominent among the scenic illustrations of this beautiful drama may be designated THE FIELD OF ICE, THE FIELD OF ICE, THE FIELD OF ICE, Encompassed by mountains of snow and huge icebergs. The magnificence of this effect is rendered more striking by the brilliancy of that indefinable wonder of the Polar regions, THE AURORA BOREALIS, THE AURORA BOREALIS, THE AURORA BOREALIS. These, together with the terrific storm and the BREAKING UP OF THE FROZEN DEEP, BREAKING UP OF THE FROZEN DEEP, BREAKING UP OF THE FROZEN DEEP, may be classed among the GEMS OF DRAMATIC ART, GEMS OF DRAMATIC ART, GEMS OF DRAMATIC ART, and thrill the heart of the auditor with a feeling of INDESCRIBABLE AWE, INDESCRIBABLE AWE, INDESCRIBABLE AWE.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 26, 1859, AND ALL THE WEEK, With the following cast of acknowledged strength, the SEA OF ICE; OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

CHARACTERS IN THE FIRST AND SECOND ACTS.

Raoul de Lascours, Captain of the ship *Urania*.....Mr. C. Wheatleigh.
Carlos, an adventurer.....Mr. Geo. Jordan.
Barabas, a sailor.....Mr. F. B. Vincent.
Jean Medoc, a carpenter.....Mr. C. Peters.
Pierre Pacome, { Sailors on board the *Urania*, }.....Mr. Henry.
Boufflara, Jano.....Mr. Muoert. Mr. Evans.
Louise de Lascours, wife to the Captain.....Miss Laura Keene

THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE MOSES TAYLOR.

TWO MILLIONS IN TREASURE.

Interesting from the Isthmus.

THE CHIRIQUI DELUSION EXPLODED.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

IMPORTANT FROM SAN JUAN.

The United States Mail steamer *Moses Taylor*, J. McGowan, Esq., Commander, from Aspinwall on the 16th, and Key West on the 22d, arrived at this port at an early hour this morning.

Her advices from the Isthmus and the North Pacific are of interest.

She brings nothing from Central or South America.

The Treasure List, which may be found under the monetary head, (page 8,) foots up $2,042,363.

Our acknowledgments are due to the Express Companies of Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., and of Messrs. Freeman & Co., and also to Purser Bullay, of the *Moses Taylor*, for valued favors.

NEW-GRANADA.

The Chiriqui Diggings Completed—Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley in Costa Rica—Personal Items—Maritime News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Aspinwall, Saturday, Sept. 17, 1859.

The last arrival from the Chiriqui huacas confirm everything contained in the letter I forwarded you under date of Aug. 10, from David. The whole of the gold in the only huaca that has been as yet found to contain golden images, has been taken out. The estimate of the letter referred to above, that $150,000 worth had been dug up, is now considered large. Probably $100,000 would cover the whole amount. There is no digging going on now. A few of those who went down from Panama still remain there, with the intention of making further explorations when the dry season sets in.

We have nothing later from either Central or South America. I think I forgot to mention, in my account of the revolution in Costa Rica, that Sir William Gore Ouseley recognized the new Government on the afternoon of the day of the conspiracy. It is said he had been a long time urging upon President Mora certain action in regard to the treaty he (Sir William) was trying to make with Nicaragua in relation to Mosquito, which the President declined to take; and this is the secret of the British Minister's long residence in San José. It is further said that Sir William's prompt recognition of the administration of Montealegre, was consequent upon the promise of the Provisional President that he would favor the British view.

"Jimmy Maguire," President Buchanan's new and very original Envoy to Lima and Santiago, (not to California, as is stated in the New-York papers,) sailed in the British steamer on the 15th for Callao. He will be a valuable acquisition to the elegant society, diplomatic and otherwise, of those two polished capitals.

Professor Dimitry, the new Minister Resident to Nicaragua and Costa Rica, left yesterday with his family and suite, consisting of nine persons, for Costa Rica.

The United States flag-ship *Merrimack* sailed on the 7th for Valparaiso, where Admiral Montgomery will transfer the flag of the Pacific Squadron to the *Lancaster*. The *Merrimack* will then sail for home. The frigate *Saranac* is at Panama. The United States flag-ship *Roanoke* and the *Relief* are at Aspinwall. The *Sabine*, *Preble* and *Jamestown* are in the vicinity of San Juan del Norte, and the *St. Louis* has not yet returned from Carthagena. The *Cyane* is at Realejo, and the *St. Mary's* in the Gulf of California.

Our dates from Bogota are up to Aug. 28. There is no news. Gen. Jones, U. S. Minister, has not yet presented his credentials. From Carthagena, the news is to Sept. 6. The new revolutionary government was progressing successfully, and had but little fears of the Legitimists, who were endeavoring to raise men to attack Carthagena.

The *Golden Age* to-day brings down for New York $2,200,000 in gold and about $30,000 for England. Since the reduction of 1 per cent freight on the 2½ per cent formerly charged by the three companies to New-York, the gold for England direct, has fallen off from an average of half a million dollars to the foregoing small items. So of course, the half million fortnightly must be added to the legitimate shipments from New-York to England.

The barque *Palma*, which arrived here this afternoon, reports having seen the U. S. sloop-of-war *Jamestown* off this harbor this morning, bound in.

Hon. Horace Greeley of the *Tribune*, came passenger on the *Golden Age*.

Flag-officer McCluney has been notified by Capt. Adams, of the *Sabine*, that the Commander of the British frigate *Basilisk* is threatening to board and examine any American steamer that may arrive at Greytown, unless she is boarded and examined by an American man-of-war. I learn that the Flag-officer has given instructions to our fleet at Greytown not to suffer one of our ships to be boarded and examined by British officers, under any pretext whatever.

F. W. R.

CALIFORNIA.

The Approaching Elections—State of Parties—The Chances—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

San Francisco, Monday, Sept. 5, 1859.

On Wednesday next is to be held our general State and Municipal election. Of course everybody is engrossed in politics at this time. The contest is one of the severest which any part of the Union ever saw. The Anti-Lecompton split from the regular Democratic organization; the strenuous efforts made by Senator Broderick and his adherents, and the vulgar personal detraction and abuse which have been permitted to grace the canvass, especially upon the part of the Senator named, have also tended to excite the people to the last degree. Within a few days past each of the political parties have held great mass meetings in this City. Col. Baker, the eloquent and able candidate of the Republicans for Congress, last night addressed several thousand of our citizens upon the pending issues. But the monster gathering of the campaign was the Administration meeting held in this city last night, and addressed by Milton S. Latham, the Lecompton candidate for Governor. I should judge that some eight or ten thousand persons were in attendance. We have generally supposed that the Lecomptonites were decidedly in the minority in this city; if so, last night's demonstration would seem to show them much more active than their opponents.

No terms of fusion between the Anti-Lecompton men and the Republicans have been arranged. All efforts to that end have proved utterly futile. The Republicans made liberal overtures to that end; but Mr Broderick and his friends refused to listen to them, insisting foolishly that the Republicans should yield up everything to them, or that the Administration should triumph. This suicidal course on their part is the best evidence we need of the fact that their aims are purely selfish,—and that it is personal triumph and not the success of principle, for which they struggle. The Republicans were especially desirous that there should be a fusion in favor of Baker, (Republican,) and McKibben, (Anti-Lecompton Democrat,) for Congress,—but even that was declined by the Anti-Lecompton men. The Republicans then, determined that if both the Administration candidates for Congress are returned from this State it shall not be their fault withdrew one of their candidates, Mr. Sibley. There are, therefore, three candidates for Congress running; and as they are elected on general ticket, the two polling the highest vote will be chosen. The Republicans also very generously withdrew their nominee for State Printer, and are supporting the Anti-Lecompton candidate, John O'Meara, who is very popular as an honest, upright man, who has saved the State many thousand dollars as Printer during the last two years.

Since writing the foregoing paragraph, we have advices from Stockton that S. O. Hooker, one of the Anti-Lecompton candidates for Congress, withdrew his name from the canvass in a speech which he made at that city on Saturday night. I fear he has taken this step too late, and that it is impossible now to organize a thorough fusion of the elements of opposition to the Administration before the election. Still the chances for of electing Baker and McKibben are enhanced by this last move.

The Shasta *Courier* says that Napoleon McIlroy and David Wellman were killed by Indians on the 20th August, near the mouth of Hat Creek, on McIroy's new road, in the northern part of the State. They were engaged hauling lumber, and at the time of their murder were encamped and asleep.

On the 30th August, the mining town of Campo Seco, Calaveras County, was almost destroyed by fire. The fire occurred in the Chinese part of the town, about noon, and in a few minutes the whole town was in flames. The business part of the town, including what was supposed to be fire-proof buildings, was entirely consumed. The total amount of loss not ascertained.

A fire broke out in Columbia on Monday morning, and destroyed the greater part of the lower portion of the town. The buildings burned were mostly light frames, and occupied by Chinese. The fire was prevented from extending to the business portion of the town, and the loss of property was comparatively light. Owen Fallon, Professor, and J. S. Reilly, liquor merchant, are the principal sufferers. $20,000 will cover the entire loss.

When the recent conflagration which destroyed "Murphy's" broke out, the mournful services of a funeral were being performed. A mother had lost a little child of some two years old. The procession had reached the village church, and were there paying the last sad tribute of affection, when the fearful cry of fire smote upon the ear of that little group. So great was their panic, as the flames burst upon their sight through the church windows, that involuntarily all rushed out to render aid in staying the progress of the flames. In a moment the poor mother found herself alone with her dead child; and taking up the little coffin, returned to her home alone and unnoticed!

The surviving brother of the party of Shepherd recently murdered by Mormons and Indians on the emigrant route over the Northern Plains has arrived in Carson Valley. A Mormon by the name of Davis, confessed, at the Sink of the Humboldt, that the Mormons and Indians committed the massacre. The people at Humboldt gave him warning to get out of the way.

A libel has been filed in the U. S. District Court against the steamer *Washington* for $4,920. On her trip to this port, the vessel put into Santa Catarina, in Brazil, and was furnished with 296 tons of coal by R. S. Cutheart, United States Consul. A bottomry bond was given, and it is on this that the suit is brought.

John M. Sweeney was shot and mortally wounded at Montezeuma, Solano County, on the 24th ultimo, by a Mr. Arnold. Sweeney drove Arnold's sheep away from the pasture-land to which both parties laid claim.

Robert Jacobs was shot at Georgetown, El Dorado County, on the night of the 17th of August, by a Spanish woman. The weapon used was a double-barreled shot gun. The charge entered the body near the right nipple, and there is no chance for the man to recover.

Recently, at Hawkins' Bar, Tuolumne County, John Bregoman was killed by Alexander Johnson in a fight.

On Friday last, a man named Edwin P. Dutton fell dead in the street while conversing with a friend at the woodyard on the north side of Broadway, between Dupont and Stockton. The deceased was a single man, aged 26 years, a native of Claremont, N. H., and came to this State in 1853. About five weeks ago he came to this city from Knight's Ferry, where he had been engaged in mining.

A man who gave his name as Wm. Hoff, was found by an officer, the other night, lying on Jackson-street wharf. He seemed to be very ill, and was taken to the Station-house, where he died in the course of an hour. The deceased was about thirty-five years of age.

One day last week, a man named James Adams, while driving a wagon load of hay through the city of Oakland, accidentally upset the wagon, and, in falling, a pitchfork was run through his body, killing him instantly.

The body of Ferdinand Wetzel, keeper of a shoe store on Kearney-street, who disappeared mysteriously some weeks ago, was found at San Pablo, a few days since. The man seems to have been drowned, and the body was carried over to San Pablo and thrown upon the beach. He was disappointed in love a short time before his death, and is supposed to have committed suicide. Property to the amount of several thousand dollars was left by the deceased.

John Conner, one of the men engaged in the recent robbery of Freeman & Co.'s Express of $10,000 in gold dust has been convicted, and his partner, James Mulhare, has pleaded guilty. The scoundrels, however, have not disgorged any portion of their ill-gotten spoil.

On the 29th inst., a decree of divorce was rendered in the District Court, sitting in Marysville, in the case of James F. Lawson *vs.* Eliza Lawson; and the cases of Catherine Duffy *vs.* William Duffy, and Sarah Ann V. Flinning *vs.* Mark Flinning were submitted to the Court for consideration.

A divorce has been rendered in the Fourth District Court of this city, in the case of Hannah A. Hale *vs* William H. Hale.

SAN JUAN.

Letter from Gov. Douglass in Answer to Gen. Harney—Review of the Difficulty.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

San Francisco, Monday, Sept. 5, 1859.

Our latest advices from British Columbia are to the 27th August. The Victoria *Gazette* contains a letter from Gov. Douglas rejoining to Gen. Harney's answer to the protest of the former against the occupation of San Juan. I inclose the document, which you will find a moderate, sensible and practical paper. The Governor denies absolutely that there has been any outrage or attempted outrage upon an American citizen at San Juan. In my last I gave you a statement of the facts of the supposed outrage upon which Gen. Harney had acted. I stated that a Mr. Cutler (an American citizen) had shot a trespassing hog belonging to an employe of the Hudson's Bay Company,—that for this act he was threatened by Messrs. Dallas and Fraser—two members of the Executive Council of Vancouver—with transportation to Victoria for trial, and that a warrant was issued for his arrest, the service of which he evaded.

I learn from a private source that the rumor that a warrant was out for Cutler was erroneous. It is also denied that Fraser and Dallas—the former of whom is the correspondent from this quarter of the London *Times*—visited San Juan, or called upon Cutler officially. They went there on private business, and hearing of Griffin's complaint against Cutler, Fraser, who has lived some time in California, and claimed to understand American character better than other folks, undertook to frighten Cutler into paying roundly for the deceased porker, often telling his friends that "a little bluster with these Yankees is the best means of settling disputes," he proceeded to berate Cutler roundly, and to threaten him with the dire vengeance of the law, and finally threatened to take him to Victoria for trial. Cutler happened to be made of the right material, and instead of putting his hands in his pockets to find his purse, proceeded deliberately to roll up his sleeves, and defy both the Johnny Bulls together to "take him," whereupon our British friends retired from the field.

It looks now as though the portentous war cloud hanging over our North Pacific region at the present time, arose entirely from this simple affair. If it proves true that Gen. Harney was rash enough to occupy the island with American troops, (in violation of an implied agreement between the two Governments would neither of them occupy it at present,) without first being sure that there was imminent necessity for doing so, he will have added another to the many evidences already current showing that he is too impetuous to be trusted with a separate command at a distant frontier post.

GOV. DOUGLASS' LETTER.

Government House, Victoria, Vancouver Island, Aug. 13, 1859.

Brigadier-General William S. Harney, Commanding the Troops in the Department of Oregon:

Dear Sir: On the evening of the 10th inst., I had the honor of receiving your dispatch, dated Fort Vancouver, Aug. 6, 1859.

In reply thereto, I must thank you for the frank, straight-forward manner in which you communicate to me your reasons for occupying the Island of San Juan, in the Haro Archipelago, with a portion of the military forces of the United States under your command. I am glad to hear that you have done so under general instructions from the President of the United States, as Military Commander of the Department of Oregon, and not by direct authority emanating from the Cabinet at Washington.

You state that the reasons which induced you to take that course are the "insults and indignities which the British authorities of Vancouver Island, and the establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company have recently offered to American citizens residing on the Island of San Juan," by sending a British ship-of-war "from Vancouver Island to the survey of the Fuca of the Hudson's Bay Company to San Juan, for the purpose of seizing an American citizen, and transporting him to Vancouver Island to be tried by British laws."

I will explain, for your information, that the Agents of the Hudson's Bay Company hold no official position in Vancouver Island, nor exercise any official power or authority, and are as entirely distinct from the officers of the Executive Government as are any of the other inhabitants of Vancouver Island. To the reported outrage on an American citizen, I beg to give the most unhesitating and unqualified denial. None of Her Majesty's ships has ever been sent to convey the Chief Factor or any officer of the Hudson's Bay Company to San Juan, for the purpose of seizing an American citizen, nor has any attempt ever been made to seize any American citizen and to transport him forcibly to Vancouver Island for trial, as represented by you.

Up to a very recent period but one American citizen has been resident on San Juan. About the commencement of the present year a few American citizens began to "squat" upon the Island, and upon occasion a complaint was made to me by a British subject of some wrong committed against his property by an American citizen, but no attention was paid to that complaint, out of consideration and respect to the friendly Government to which the alleged offender belonged, and whose citizens, I think it cannot be denied, have always been treated with marked attention by all the British authorities in these parts. With reference to San Juan in particular, I have always acted with the utmost caution to prevent, so far as might be in my power, any ill-feelings arising from collisions between British subjects and American citizens, and have in that respect cordially endeavored to carry out the views of the United States Government, as expressed in a dispatch from Mr. Marcy, dated 17th July, 1855, to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, a copy of which I herewith inclose for your information, as I presume that the document cannot be in your possession. Following the dignified policy recommended by that dispatch, I should, in any well-grounded case of complaint against an American citizen, have referred the matter to the French authorities in Washington Territory, well assured that if wrong had been committed reparation would have followed.

I deeply regret that you did not communicate with me for information upon the subject of the alleged grievance. You would then have learned how unfounded was the complaint, and the grave action you have adopted might have been avoided. I also deeply regret that you did not mention the matter verbally to me when I had the pleasure of seeing you at Victoria last month, for a few words from me would, I am sure, have removed from your mind any erroneous impressions, and you would have ascertained personally from me how anxious I had ever been to cooperate to the utmost of my power with the officers of the United States Government in any measure which might be mutually beneficial to the citizens of the two countries.

Having given you a distinct and emphatic denial of the circumstances which you allege induced you to occupy the Island of San Juan with United States troops; having shown you that the reasons you assign do not exist, and having endeavored to assure you of my readiness on all occasions to act for the protection of American citizens, and for the promotion of their welfare, I must call upon you, Sir, if not as a matter of right, at least as a matter of justice and humanity, to withdraw the troops now quartered upon the Island of San Juan; for those troops are not required for the protection of American citizens against British authorities, and their continuance upon an island, the sovereignty of which is in dispute, not only is a marked discourtesy to a friendly Government, but complicates to an undue degree the settlement in amicable manner of the question of sovereignty, and is also calculated to provoke a collision between the military forces of two friendly nations, in a distant part of the world.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JAMES DOUGLASS.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

St. Louis, Monday, Sept. 26.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates of the 2d inst., arrived in this city last night.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* publishes a letter from Capt. Walter, announcing his arrival at Camp Floyd, Aug. 13, and stating also that he has materially shortened the route from Fort Dobs to Salt Lake. He encountered no opposition from Indians.

The Fort Smith *Times* says, a man named McKnett had killed the Indian agent, Nanosat, at Fort Belknap, on the 13th; also, that Col. Leeper, agent for the Comanches, had been shot by Indians.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Sept. 26.

$2,000	Ia. State 2 f	61	300	Erie Railroad	4½
16,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	89⅞	100	do b30	4⅝
5,000	Virginia 5.6s b60	95	50	do	4⅝
3,000	do	94⅜	100	Hud. Riv. Railroad	35¾
5,000	Missouri 5.6s b30	84⅜	60	Stoning'n Railr'd	67
11,000	do	84⅜	100	Cleve. & Pitts. RR	7
22,000	do	84⅜	16	N. H. & H. R'd	127
26,000	do b30	84½	100	Reading Railroad	44⅞
2,000	Mich. State 6s	98½	100	do s60	44⅝
1,000	E. R. 4th M. Bs.	40	100	do s60	44⅞
2,000	Hud. Riv. R. 1st M.	101¾	200	do b60	44¾
1,000	do	102	300	do c	44¾
1,000	Harlem R. 1st M.	94	50	Michigan Cen. R	46
6,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bs.	89¼	50	do	46⅛
2,000	La C. & Mil. R. G. B	15	100	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	24
1,000	Lk. E. & W. M. B.	65	100	do	23⅞
4,000	Chic. & R. Is. Bs.	94	100	do s60	23⅝
90	Bank of America	110	200	Gal. & Chic. R.	b60 75
6	Continental Bank	100	500	do	75
50	Cum'd Coal Pref.	13¼	300	Cleve. & Tol. R	24¼
50	Pac. Mail S. Co.	s30 79¾	50	Chi. & R. I. R.	s60 68
50	do	b60 79¾	500	do	68¾
110	do	s3 79	50	do	s60 68¾
1300	N. Y. Central R	81¾	100	do	b10 68¾
1100	do	b30 81¾	325	do	69⅛
100	do	s60 81¾	400	do	69¾
100	do	s60 81¾	250	do	b45 68⅞
100	do	b10 81¾	200	do	s30 68¾
225	do	81¾	500	do	s30 68¾
50	do	s30 81¾	100	do	b10 68⅞
50	do	b10 82	150	do	b60 69
2300	do	82	50	do	68⅞
1700	do	b60 82⅛			

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 5s, 1874	103	200	N. Y. Cen. R	82¼
5,000	Missouri State 6s	84⅜	150	do	b30 82⅛
5,000	do	b60 85	100	Harlem R. Pref.	s30 36
20,000	do	b30 84⅜	500	Reading Railroad	45
25,000	do	84⅜	50	Mich. Cen. R	46
1,000	E. R. 1st M. B	85	60	Illinois Central R.	67⅛
1,000	E. R. 2d M. B. ex	73	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	b60 75
50	Pacific M. S. Co	79	100	do	b30 75
5	Mil. & Miss. R	5½	60	do	74⅞
750	N. Y. Cen. R.	b30 83⅞	50	do	75
450	do	82	100	Cl. & Tol. R.	s10 24
100	do	b15 82½	200	Chi. & Rock I. R.	s10 68¾
50	do	b10 82½	200	do	s5 68⅝
750	do	b60 82⅝	500	do	b60 68¾

Monday, Sept. 26—P. M.

The Weekly Average of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Sept. 24, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Sept. 17:

Increase in Loans	$20,908
Decrease in Specie	852,244
Decrease in Circulation	87,660
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	416,800

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement thus time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Sept. 25, 1858.	Sept. 24, 1859.	Sept. 17, 1859.
Capital	$67,325,000	$68,645,000	$68,645,000
Loans	124,118,904	119,387,320	119,366,352
Specie	28,625,331	20,060,436	21,512,680
Circulation	7,664,373	8,357,206	8,444,866
Gross Deposits	102,429,314	93,460,470	94,002,721
Exchanged	16,347,446	20,729,871	20,855,322
Undrawn	86,081,898	72,730,599	73,147,399
In Sub-Treasury	11,838,993	5,190,520	5,067,277

The Bank Return of this afternoon exhibits little or no further increase in the Loans and Discounts, and the impression is that the line is on the point of turning downward again. This will be an unsatisfactory feature while the Foreign Exchanges remain at full Specie point. The Specie line results less favorably by about $350,000 than we anticipated this evening in our weekly review. The average for the new week will be a declining one, until the arrival of the California remittance of Sept. 5, now about due. The Exchanges for the *Persia's* mail on Wednesday, are thus far unsettled. The business done to-day, both in the way of settlements and in the purchase of Bank and Bankers' bills, was at 110¼ ℔ cent. on London, and f.5.14¾ on Paris; the exact currency for the last packet. Some of the leading drawers on England were then disposed to hold for an advance of 3⅛@¼ on London, and reported the same pretentson early to-day; but after the arrival of the *Vanderbilt's* mail, there was less stiffness manifested. The letters advise a very easy state of things in London, both as to the immediate rates and supply of money, and the prospect of continued steadiness at the Bank of England, where Bullion was already accumulating, with £3,750,000 on the way from Australia alone, and $7,000,000 from this country. It will be noticed that our latest Telegraphic dispatch to Southampton, on the eve of the sailing of the steamer, reports increased firmness in the English Funds, which sold up to 95⅜ for Money on the 15th. The Chinese difficulty had but a momentary influence on the Stock Exchange; the only perceptible effect was to induce the speculators for the decline to sell with some freedom at then current prices. The news by the present arrival favors the hope held out by the previous steamer, of an improved demand for American Grain. The orders, however, will probably come out at moderate limits, though our Corn Exchange is already looking up on this partial turn in the long depressed European advices. The fine quality of our new Wheat, both in weight and uniform soundness will unquestionably command the favor of the English market, whenever the export limits as to price are freely met.

In our own Money market some change, adverse to contiuued low rates, was generally looked for to-day, especially on long-date paper. And auch we rather look to see the inclination of the terms of discount outside of Bank, with a more decided preference for the shortest paper, at Bank. But the actual business to-day was again done at 7 ℔ cent. for strictly prime lists, February and March, 1860, and 6½ ℔ cent. for 60-day acceptances. Demand loans were readily had by the Stock Brokers at 6 ℔ cent., and the movement, if anything, less active than near the close of last week. The Customs, $123,000; other receipts into the Sub-Treasury, $70,000; disbursements, $119,000; balance this afternoon, $5,254,619. The Bullion engagements for the *Persia* are not yet important. The market is rather bare of California Gold bars. We hear of two parcels, together, $500,000 in Coin as likely to go.

There was a largely increased demand for Stocks to-day on the Railroad Share list, particularly marked again in New-York Central, of which 12,000 shares were sold, the price rising to 82@82¼ cash, and 82¼ buyer's option. The continued upward movement, as intimated this morning, excites the special wonder of many of the "old and "knowing" heads n the Board of Brokers, who have been selling more or less against the rise for nearly three weeks, in the expectation of a decided reaction. The stock, however, appears to have taken a deeper hold on the public confidence, as a dividend security, and from more substantial and permanent causes, than the speculators inside the Exchange, (and even some of the Commission Brokers who sold their customers out below 80 ℔ cent.,) are willing to understand or appreciate. This opposition has undoubtedly influenced frequent turns in the Stock by outside holders on the chances of reaction, but these parties come in again, after paying one or two commissions, and, as far as we can discover, the accumulation of actual Certificates on the Street, (whatever might be expected from it after a rise of 10@12 ℔ cent.,) bears but a moderate relation to the increasing demand. The market was further strengthened to-day by an upward turn in several of the Western Stocks, which it will be noticed, sold ½@¾ ℔ cent. higher than at the close of last week. The strongest were Galena and Rock Island. The others were steady in prices but without decided movement. In State Stocks there was a heavy business in Missouris at 84¼@84¾. Tennessees were ¼ ℔ cent. better. United States Fives of 1674 sold at 103 ℔ cent., although the steamer's advices are that the coupon stock is held firmer in London. Pacific Mail fell off 1 ℔ cent.; Panama steady. The general market closed firm on New-York Central and steady for other descriptions.

The official report of the Galena and Chicago third week is as follows:

1859	$47,900	1858	$35,911
Increase			$11,962

We have been requested to mention that the only passage office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company is now on the wharf, foot of Canal-street, North River.

The *Vanderbilt*, at this port, this forenoon, places us in possession of mail advices from London to the 15th inst. The London *Times* of that date notices the Money Market thus:

"The Funds opened with renewed firmness this morning, and have closed at a further improvement—the notification that France and England will act in concert against China having contributed to the favorable tendency. The first price of Consols was 95⅛ to 95⅜—an advance of ⅛—and the latest transactions were at 95⅜ to 95½. The investments of the public are kept up on an extensive scale, and £10,000 of stock is still daily bought for the Savings Banks. Gold also continues to be taken to the Bank—the amount carried there since the date of the last return having been nearly half a million, and the supply of money on loan at the Stock Exchange has considerably increased at 1½ ℔ cent. About £48,000 in bar gold went into the Bank to-day. The shipments of gold from Australia for England since the departure of the last mail, comprise about £737,000, a considerable portion of which will be shortly due. The *Atrato* from the West Indies brings £120,000, and the *Ethiope* from Africa £9,000. There was less excitement in the tea market to-day, after the delivery of the China letters, but prices showed increased firmness. The Chinese exchange quotations telegraphed on Monday showed a movement of nearly 2 ℔ cent. at Shanghae in favor of this country; but it appears that, just before closing that post, a reaction took place, and that the fixed rate was 6s. 6d., or exactly the same as by the previous packet. At Hong Kong it was 4s. 10¼d., showing a fresh turn of about 1½ ℔ cent. against England. The mercantile letters from China generally concur in the view that the renewal of hostilities will not be attended by any material interruption of trade. The American merchants regarded the question with considerable interest, since the United States authorities had decided that they must adhere literally to their own treaty stipulations, without regard to the course of other Powers, so that they might be compelled to pay while the English escaped. But the difficulty, supposing it to arise, would doubtless be met by easy expedients. The final quotations of the French rentes this evening were 68f. 65c., showing further fractional advance."

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS FOR AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Americso Railways.	Closing Prices.
Illinois Central 6 ℔ cent., 1875	76@78
Illinois Central 7 ℔ cent., 1875	80@82
Illinois Central 7 ℔ cent., (Freeland,) 1860	83@85
Illinois Central $100 shares, $60 paid	30@37
Michigan Central 8 ℔ cent., 1860	93@95
Michigan Central 8 ℔ cent., Sinking Fund, '69	82@85
Michigan Central $100 shares	40@45
Michigan S. and N. Indiana Sink. Fund, 1885	53@58
Michigan S. and N. Indiana $100 shares	5@10
New-York Central 6 ℔ cent. Sink. Fund, '83	84@86
New-York Central 7 ℔ cent. Convertible, '65	93@95
New-York Central 7 ℔ cent. Sink. Fund, '70	92@94
New-York Central $100 shares	69@71
New-York and Erie 3d mortage, 1883	62@64
New-York and Erie Sinking Fund, 1875	15@25
New-York and Erie 7 ℔ cent. Bds., con. '62, '71	15@25
New-York and Erie $100 shares	5@10
Pennsylvania Central 6s., 1st mort., 1880	88@90
Pennsylvania Central Bds., 2d mortgage	82@84
Pennsylvania Central Bds., $50 shares	35@40
Philadelphia and Reading 1st mortgage, 1873	83@88
Philadelphia and Reading 3d mortgage, 1870	73@78
Philadelphia and Reading $50 shares	20@24

The following is a list of the consignees of the treasure brought by the *Moses Taylor*:

Am. Ex. Bank	$179,500	J. B. Newton & Co.	30,936
Seth Adams	5,000	E. Patrick	62,400
A. Belmont	143,000	J. G. Parker & Son.	4,000
T. H. & J. S. Bacon	5,500	J. Phelan	8,100
Butcher & Bro	32,740	A. Rich & Bro	11,500
W. T. Coleman & Co.	55,850	Robb's, Morison & Co.	15,000
Chas. W. Crosby	19,100	A. Roseph'm & Co.	34,000
Conroy & O'Connor	10,030	S. G. Reid & Co.	6,000
J. H. Coghill	10,023	Ross, Falconer & Co	13,801
T. Curtis & Co	3,337	Scholle & Bros	24,000
H. Cohn & Co	24,000	I. Strauss Bro	51,000
Duncan, Sher. & Co.	101,681	W. Seligman & Co.	40,000
De Rham & Co	61,000	Tuffee, McCahil & Co	60,000
DeWitt, Kittle & Co.	25,000	S. Tilton	2,274
Eppinger & Co	8,000	A. C. Tilson	3,200
M. Einstein Bros	7,000	Turner Bros	3,000
Freeman & Co	63,330	Treadwell & Co	22,000
D. Frenchmine & Co.	8,260	Thomas & Carnell	5,000
I. Goldsmith & Co	17,900	Jonathan Wales	70,000
H. E. Griffin	10,063	R. S. Wade	5,851
W. Hoge & Co	32,500	J. B. Weir	25,017
D. Hamburger	4,025	Wells, Fargo & Co.	249,000
Howland & Aspinw'l	8,439	J. Patrick	1,000
J. Heller & Bro	16,988	Order	41,300
W. Heller & Co	20,000	Ribon & Co	2,000
T. J. Hand & Co	2,000	J. Duke	1,800
Irving Bank	12,000	M. Fischer	850
Jennings & Brew'r.	10,000	Galway, Cæsar & Co	700
Janson Hond & Co.	30,000	S. L. Isaacs	700
E. Kelly & Co	77,000	Fitzger'd, Booth & Co	350
Kerby, Byrne & Co.	3,500	Williams & Foster	620
Metropolitan Bank	78,347	Fischer & Son	100
Mendler & Adams	18,600	Total	$2,043,363
P. Naylor	10,000		
Neustadter Bros	17,000		

The Albany *Statesman* thus reports the business on the Canals:

The receipts at tide-water of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley for the third week of September, in 1858 and 1859, have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1858	14,100	229,600	173,400	31,800
1859	40,700	273,500	222,100	42,900
Decrease	32,600	43,900	49,000	11,100

The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles so far for the years 1858 and 1859 have been:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1858	1,178,400	5,741,700	4,040,900	482,800
1859	243,500	1,201,200	2,099,400	211,600
Deer'e	934,900	4,540,500	1,941,500	271,200

Reducing the wheat to flour, the deficiency in the receipts of 1859 is equal to 1,543,000 bbls. flour.

The receipts at tide-water of the principal articles of produce, from the opening of the canals to and including the 7th inst., have been as follows:

Canal open	May 6.	April 22.	April 15.
Flour, bbls	343,700	1,178,400	243,500
Wheat, bushels	2,102,300	5,741,700	1,201,200
Corn, bushels	4,298,200	4,040,900	2,099,400
Barley, bushels	522,300	482,800	211,600
Rye, bushels	114,900	350,300	130,600
Oats, bushels	1,685,900	3,079,800	2,718,500
Pork, bbls	10,536	22,540	36,556
Beef, bbls	2,910	7,169	1,400
Cheese, lbs	147,700	304,100	476,700
Butter, lbs	209,100	280,500	375,400
Lard, lbs	548,500	2,032,100	3,317,700
Bacon, lbs	1,947,000	3,005,100	1,772,200
Wool, lbs	1,472,200	2,474,000	2,806,200

The amount and value of Lake Superior Copper passed through the St. Mary's Ship Canal are 776 tons and $248,000. The commerce of the Canal for the month was follows:

August, 1859.		August, 1858.	
Passages of Steamers	17	Passages of Steamers	21
Passages of Propellers	26	Passages of Propellers	13
Passages of Sail Vessels	90	Passages of Sail Vessels	45
Passages of Tugs	60	Passages of Tugs	3
Total	193	Total	82
Aggregate tonnage, 64,752.		Aggregate tonnage, 36,829.	
Tolls received, $3,091 98.		Tolls received, $1,730 34.	

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. Sept. 24.	Loans. Sept. 17.	Specie. Sept. 24.	Specie. Sept. 17.
Bk. of New-York	4,777,077	4,755,317	696,319	699,454
Manhattan Co	4,595,329	4,679,129	809,578	815,448
Merchants' Bank	4,918,556	5,061,143	1,253,391	1,253,091
Mechanics' Bank	3,451,043	3,459,710	767,684	726,759
Union Bank	2,768,921	2,784,732	338,613	416,926
Bk. of America	5,087,036	5,125,783	1,443,879	1,463,840
Phenix Bank	2,999,839	3,093,380	479,328	473,694
City Bank	2,148,156	2,095,932	376,628	435,221
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,433,222	1,437,301	127,624	146,793
Fulton Bank	1,607,726	1,643,171	311,465	318,592
Chemical Bank	1,831,336	1,923,742	730,353	730,627
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,207,190	2,062,632	258,461	250,943
National Bank	2,134,976	2,130,677	204,524	288,224

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX.—NO. 2503. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE CIRCASSIAN AT ST. JOHNS.

Departure of the Great Eastern Postponed One Month.

Political and Commercial News.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, Sept. 26.

The steamship *Circassian*, Capt. CAMPBELL from Galway, on Saturday, the 17th inst., arrived at this port at 2 P. M. to-day.

The *Circassian* has 300 passengers for New-York. She experienced heavy weather on the passage.

She reports having seen the steamship *Asia*, for New-York, to the southward on Saturday afternoon

The steamship *Bremen*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 15th, *en route* for Bremen.

The news is two days later than the accounts by the *Vanderbilt* and *City of Baltimore*, and anticipates the advices per steamship *Asia*, due this week at New-York.

There is, however, no political intelligence of importance.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE GREAT EASTERN FIXED FOR OCTOBER 28—DEATH OF BRUNEL, WHO DESIGNED HER—TROOPS FOR CHINA.

It had been officially announced that the *Great Eastern* leaves Holyhead for Portland, October 28th.

ISAMBARD K. BRUNEL, her designer, had died of paralysis.

Troops have been ordered to proceed from India to China, in order to rigorously prosecute the war.

FRANCE.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE—THE LAWS OF THE PRESS—THE EMPRESS AND PRINCESS CLOTILDE—RENTES.

There was nothing doing at the Zurich Conference.

The French laws in relation to the press are not to be modified.

It was reported that both the Empress EUGENIE and Princess CLOTILDE were *enceinte*.

The French Rentes closed firm on Friday at 68f. 95c.

ITALY.

THE MODENESE AND PARMESAN DEPUTATIONS AT TURIN—THEIR RECEPTION AND THE KING'S SPEECH—MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

The King of Sardinia had received the deputations of the National Assemblies of Modena and Parma. With regard to annexation, the King expressed acquiescence in their views, and promised to support them before the great Powers. He also expressed the hope that Europe, having recognized the right of other nations to form Constitutions, will not deny it to Italy.

Their continual military movements indicate a determination on the part of the Italians to rely on themselves.

Austria was to increase her military force in Italy, and it was asserted that France has nearly a hundred thousand men there.

SPAIN.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE RIFF MARAUDERS.

The Spanish expedition against the Moors is fixed at 12,000 men, and the transports are all ready to convey them.

RUSSIA.

IMPORTANT FAILURE AT ST. PETERSBURG.

KOCHLIN & Co., of St. Petersburg, had failed, with heavy liabilities. They were largely engaged in tallow speculations.

THE EAST.

COMPLETION OF THE RED SEA TELEGRAPH.

The Red Sea Telegraph Company invite public business over the completed portion of their line from Oct. 1.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Brokers' *Circular* reports the sales of COTTON for the week were 45,000 bales, of which 1,000 were to speculators and 7,000 to exporters. The market was generally a trifle lower, the decline on the inferior qualities being ⅛d. The closing tone was dullness. The sales of Friday were 7,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to exporters, the market of that day closing quiet at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans.....	8d.	Middling Mobiles...	6⅞d.
Middling Orleans...	7d.	Fair Uplands.....	7⅛d.
Fair Mobiles.....	7⅛d.	Middling Uplands...	6⅜d.

The stock in port was estimated at 618,000 bales, of which 511,000 were American.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. Prices were firm, though the market was quiet.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market had an advancing tendency. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report FLOUR firm at previous rates. WHEAT firm, and 1d.@2d. higher since Tuesday. CORN firm and advanced 6d.@1s. ₱ quarter.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Liverpool Provision Market was steady. BEEF was quiet. PORK firm. BACON dull and nominal. LARD dull at 56s. TALLOW—quotations barely maintained and market unsettled; Butchers, 56s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

POTASHES were steady at 26s.@26s. 6d. for new, and 26s. for old. PEARL steady, at 27s. 6d.@28s. 6d. SUGAR steady. COFFEE firm. RICE dull. FISH OILS unchanged. LINSEED OIL quiet at 28s. 6d.@29s. RESIN buoyant and slightly higher; Common 3s. 11d.@4s. 1d., closing at the latter rate. SPIRITS TURPENTINE closed firm at 35s.@35s. 6d. TEA market unsettled and excited, and prices 1d.@2d. higher.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING'S circular reports IRON dull at £5 17s. 6d.@£6 for both rails and bars. BREADSTUFFS very dull. TEA unsettled and excited, and 1½d.@2d. higher: common Congou 1s. 5d. SUGAR quiet and 1s. lower. TALLOW quiet at 57s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 35s.@36s.

Other authorities report the advance in TEAS firmly maintained.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

BARING'S circular reports an increased demand for Money.

Another account says the market was slightly easier.

CONSOLS closed on Friday at 95⅛@95⅝ for money and account.

The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £485,000.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

American State Stocks were in active request, and prices firm. Railroad Shares and Bonds were slow of sale, at unaltered prices.

HAVRE MARKET.

New-Orleans *très ordinaire* Cotton at Havre was quoted at 112f.; do. *bas*, 104f. The market was dull. Sales of the week, 4,500 bales.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO GALWAY.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 17—P. M.

The Cotton market is dull, but steady. Sales, to-day, 7,000 bales.

Breadstuffs steady.

Provisions dull.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 17—Noon.

Consols 95⅛@95⅜.

VERY LATEST BY THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

MARSEILLES, Wednesday, Sept. 14.

A message from Tunis states that the Bey of Tunis had been attacked with serious illness, and that the French physician had been summoned to his aid.

Another message states that he has been attacked with erysipelas in the left side, but that hopes are entertained of his recovery.

GIBRALTAR, Monday, Sept. 12.

Advices from Tangiers state that serious disturbances had taken place in part of the Territory of Morocco, and that SEDIM MAHOMED was on the march from Morocco to Fez. SEDIM MAHOMED had been proclaimed Emperor at Fez, Mequeney and Faltonia, and he was about to be proclaimed Emperor at Tangiers.

PARIS, Wednesday, Sept. 14—12¼ P. M.

The market opens without any material change. Rentes, 68f. 55c.

3:50 P. M.—The price of Rentes is now 68f. 55c., showing an advance of 10c. since yesterday.

The Bourse is inanimate, but firm.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The War News From China—Surveys in Washington Territory—Naval Matters—Mills' Statue of Washington, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 27.

The Government is in the receipt of dispatches to-day from China. They report the popular opinion there, even among British merchants, as against the action of the British and French forces in attempting to force the passage of the Peiho River.

The Duke DI LICIGNANO, who has been recognized by our Government as Consul-General for his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, has arrived and entered upon his duties.

CLARK MILLS cast the last piece of his equestrian statute of Washington this afternoon in the presence of a large number of invited guests, including distinguished artists and high public functionaries. The casting was entirely successful, and the statue will be ready for the pedestal by the 22d of February. President BUCHANAN, under authority of Congress, has fixed the site for the statue on a circle in the western suburbs of the City—a locality universally condemned by our population, as it will be by the American people. This fact must now be evident to Mr. BUCHANAN, and hopes are entertained that the wishes of the artist will be consulted, and the statue placed on the beautiful knoll in the Smithsonian Grounds, opposite Ninth-street. Let Congress see to this. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 27.

Unless the Executive Department shall arrest the surveys now in progress in Washington Territory, they will probably be extended over the islands within our claim limits, including San Juan.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued a general order, authorizing the commandants of the yards who have commanded squadrons, to wear the flag heretofore at the stations under their command. Senior Flag-Officer STEWART is to wear his flag at the main.

The following-named officers have been ordered to Panama by the steamer of the 20th of October, to relieve those attached to the steamer *Saranac*, whose term of service will shortly expire: Captain, Ritchie, Lieutenants, Watkins and Meade; Master, Shylock; Surgeon, D. S. Green; Assistant-Surgeon, Bennett Green; and Purser, Ingersoll.

It is said our Government has made a peremptory demand on Chili for redress.

About 800 percussion muskets were sold on Government account to-day, at an average of $2 75 a piece, mostly to New-York dealers.

Important from Venezuela.

APPEAL OF THE FOREIGN CONSULS FOR PROTECTION.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 27.

A file of the St. Thomas *Tidende* to Sept. 18 received at this port, contains an important document showing the terrible condition of affairs in Venezuela, where a war of races, fanned by political and military aspirants, is rapidly depopulating that country. The document in question is an appeal for protection of the foreign Consuls at Ciudad Bolivar to to the Governors of the French, English and Danish West India Islands. In this appeal the Consuls say that the contest now going on is not one of ordinary revolution, having for its object a political end, but on the contrary, the motto now is violence, death and pillage. The acts of atrocity committed by these vandals, are, they say, so numerous that it would be difficult to enumerate them. In the provinces of the interior whole communities with their inhabitants have disappeared. Nothing but foreign intervention probably will save the country from entire destruction.

Fairs.

THE ST. LOUIS AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL FAIR.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 27.

The Fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Society was visited to-day by 30,000 people. In the ring were six splendid roadsters, stallions; but the famous horse *Silver Heels*, owned Gen. SINGLETON of Quincy, Ill., took the first premium. A large number of Devon, Ayreshire, Hereford and Alderney cattle were also exhibited, and the prizes fairly distributed among the various States represented. The Art department is full and attracts much attention. It contains several gems by old masters, also a number of fine and spirited pictures of Western scenery. The weather is clear and delightful. Vast crowds of strangers continue to arrive from all parts of the country.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 27.

The State Fair opened to-day, and was well filled with visitors. The Fair is held at the same place where the United States Fair was held a few years ago. Some fine full-blood horses, and splendid specimens of cattle, are on exhibition. The steam and hand fire engine trial commences to-morrow. No. 7, of Baltimore, have signified their intention to participate in the contest, and are expected to arrive here to-morrow evening. The champion yacht, *George M. Hill*, is on exhibition, and attracts considerable attention. The city is crowded with strangers, and every train that arrives adds to their number.

THE CANADIAN PROVINCIAL ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

KINGSTON, C. W., Tuesday, Sept. 27.

The Provincial Annual Exhibition was opened to-day. The number of entries exceed forty-five hundred, and the city is filling rapidly with visitors.

The Board of Agriculture passed a vote of condolence to Sir EDMUND HEAD and lady, on their sad bereavement, by the death of their son by drowning.

No Tidings of the Aeronauts.

WATERTOWN, Tuesday, Sept. 27—9:20 P. M.

No tidings of the fate of Messrs. LA MOUNTAIN and HADDOCK, now absent over five days, came to hand here. When they were last seen, they had traveled only about thirty miles, and were at an altitude of about three miles, bearing nearly east, and over the New-York wilderness. Search is being made there.

[It will be seen, by reference to our City Intelligence, that the aeronauts landed safely in Canada.]

The Canal Convention at Utica.

UTICA, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 27.

A fair number of delegates are here to the Canal Convention, among them quite a sprinkling of politicians. There is no caucussing to-night, and no indications what is to be done, further than the presumption that the action of the Convention will turn upon individual preferences as to candidates. It is generally believed now that no nominations will be made, but that the views of the Convention will be indicated by resolutions.

Affairs in Boston.

MR. EVERETT'S ORATION—THE BROKERS' BOARD.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 27.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT repeated his oration on WEBSTER in the Capitol grounds this afternoon to an immense audience.

The Boston Brokers' Board celebrated their Twenty-fifth Anniversary last evening, by a dinner speeches, &c. HENRY W. PICKERING was reelected President, NATH'L TRACY, Secretary, and J. G. SOLEY Treasurer.

News from New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 27.

The Santa Fe mail of the 13th inst., has arrived at Independence.

OTERO is re-elected to Congress by 2,500 majority.

Serious difficulties are apprehended with the Indians in the vicinity of Allison's ranch, in consequence of the abandonment of that trading post.

Steam Boiler Explosion and Loss of Life.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 27.

On Monday the boiler of a freight engine on the Baltimore and Ohio road, at the Cameron station, near Wheeling, burst, killing JOHN HARRIS, engineer; JAMES DAVISON, fireman, and JAMES WINTERS, conductor—all residing at Wheeling. Several hands at the station were also injured—some, it it thought, fatally.

Sinking of the Steamboat Irene.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Tuesday, Sept. 27.

The Arkansas river steamboat *Irene* sank on Saturday night. Loss $20,000.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE'S FAIR.

Opening Day at Palace Garden—End of the Cattle Show—Profit and Loss of last week's Exhibitions.

The American Institute's Annual Exhibition—the grand affair which, years ago, attracted such crowds to Castle Garden, which afterwards fitly followed the World's Fair into the Crystal Palace, and was a tenant of that beautiful bubble of iron and glass when, a year since, it kindled suddenly in a conflagration, and as suddenly melted into lava and old iron, (which the Port Wardens of this port had the impudence to charge an auction duty on when it came to be sold, though they had no more to do with the sale than had the editor of the late *Daily Hand*, or the poet TENNYSON)—this same Institute's Annual Fair, after two postponements, was opened yesterday at Palace Garden. "Opened"—the word is used discreetly—only opened far enough for visitors to enjoy the smell of varnish, and to rub against the fresh paint, and for the misguided individuals who paid their entrance-fee of a quarter, to see where the machinery will be arranged some days hence, the tables almost empty yet, under the tent for the display of flowers and fruit, and the long hall into which exhibitors are hastening to roll in their goods. Of the nine gentlemen who compose the Reception Committee, and who all might find ample work in receiving and disposing of goods, only a solitary one was present—he working like a beaver. By noon to-day it is probable that there will be a good deal to be seen; and out of the ashes of the Crystal Palace this consolation is born, that the vast amount of trumpery which was turning up year after year, and giving to the whole an air of very old acquaintance and sameness, is missing. The scarcity of room, too, makes it necessary for the Managers to be choice in their selections. Each exhibitor is restricted to a small show of his wares; but enough is offered to allow only that which has something of novelty or superior merit to recommend it.

The statuary of the old Palace is sadly missed. A solitary bust, by DAVID RICHARDS, of PETER COOPER, a very true portrait of the celebrated citizen, and consequently not a very pleasing piece of sculpture, is all that is to be seen in this department of art. The pictures are all painted photographs, and there are but few of them as yet. A case of Lepidoptera attracts the attention of the devotees of the net, who need to give pretty close attention to discover that they are "done in sugar," and the work of a confectioner. The lower end of the Hall, where the patent bedsteads and matiresses are to stand, was merry with the laughter of half a score of little girls, each mounted on a hobby horse, or a perambulation of which CRANDALL & BROTHERS were the favorites,—the hobby horses being of the only sort fit to do much duty on a costly carpet. They have no rockers, but a stout spring coiled round an axle, which is fixed to a stationary foundation, gives to the wooden horse ample room to gallop at his mistress' will. SACKERAIR'S exhibits a fine case of mechanics' tools, (from Newark,) and HENRY NELSON, an attractive case of steel tools.

Workmen were busy erecting the steam engine, which will afford power for the machinery, with which, by Saturday, the long shed will be filled. There is promise of a good exhibition in this department, but of course nothing is yet up.

The fruit is coming down from the Horticultural show to-day. Mr. C.W. GRANT, of Iona, (near Peekskill,) had already laid out a handsome variety of grapes—among them, choice Delawares, Dianas, and Annas, which being three of the four true natives, hardy and early, that are recommended as fit to replace the Isabella, will attract attention. Mr. GRANT exhibits a few clusters of Isabellas that are *almost* perfect, and some "Union Villages" which have very nearly the Isabella flavor, and are but little under the Black Hamburgh in size. On the whole the Fair, yesterday, was only a shadow of what it will soon be. The exhibitors who have their goods ready will do well to be on hand to-day. The public got scarcely a glimpse of the shows of last week, and will doubtless make a rush upon the Palace Garden, which, if the managers will give a little attention to their business, will soon present a creditable and instructive assortment of novelties. The grounds are lighted up in the evening, and the music is good.

The cattle show on Hamilton Park came to a conclusion yesterday. The competition of saddle and draft horses was spirited. The Judges unanimously decided that the roadster harness mare *Lady Clay*, owned by JOHN G. LIGHTBODY, was entitled to the silver cup. The draft horses owned by B. GERHARDT received a discretionary premium. The first premium for saddle horses was awarded to PHILIP LYDIG'S bay mare. In view, however, of the extreme difficulty of deciding between her merits and those of the Arabian stallion *Hasson*, owned by C. H. CORNWELL, of North Belleville, N. J., the Judges recommend the latter to the Committee for a discretionary premium.

The Third-avenue Railroad Company acted with great generosity toward the Institute. It gave the use of its fine halls and of the Park graiuitously for the shows, and fenced in the Park grounds at its own expense. The weather prevented its receiving any considerable remuneration in the way of increased travel. The Institute itself expended some $3,000 on the Cattle Show and Horticultural Exhibition, and received scarcely $700, for which bad luck or the almanac is to blame. The shows have never been beaten in New-York, and great as was the Institute's loss, the public's in not seeing them was far greater.

The opening address of the Institute is to be delivered this evening, by Judge MEIGS, the Recording Secretary.

Mysterious Murder at the Five Points.

Last evening a most singular case came to light in the Sixth Ward, the dead body of a man, evidently murdered, being found in a house corner of Little Water and Worth streets. The scene of the tragedy used to be the resort of murderers and thieves, and years ago, when the Five Points were much worse than at present, "Crown's Corner," as it was known, was decidedly the worst locality in the neighborhood. The building, which is a three-story one, is now occupied by prostitutes, organ-grinders and thieves, and maintains some of its old reputation. On the second floor a man named JOHN H. BENJAMIN, who sells hot cakes around the Park for a living, occupies a room, with a mistress named JANE BRADFORD. Last evening, when he went home, he found the door of his room bolted on the inside. All demands for admission brought no answer, and supposing that all was not right, he went down stairs to get assistance in solving the difficulty. As he passed out of the hall he happened to look up towards the window of his room, which is on Little Water-street, and saw a man in the act of jumping out of the window. The fellow observing BENJAMIN immediately jumped back into the room.

BENJAMIN went into a liquor store kept by a Mrs. GORDON, in the lower part of the building, and received the assistance of an acquaintance, and then went up stairs. The door of his room was now open, and he entered. The room was dark, and everything was quiet; on striking a light, an investigation was immediately made. JANE BRADSHAW, the mistress, was there, and apparently alone, but upon looking at the bed, the body of a man, covered with blood, was discovered. He had evidently been choked to death, as marks upon his throat indicated, and the blood was still running from his nose. Officers DONAGLEY and HUGGINS were notified, and conveyed the body to the Station-house in Franklin-street, and then arrested BENJAMIN, Miss BRADFORD, JANE MCCABE and JOSEPHINE SMITH, the two latter being supposed to have some knowledge of the affair. They were all locked up.

On the body of the deceased there was found nothing by which he could be identified. In the bed and beside him, however, there were some naturalization papers, which may have belonged to him. The name of JAMES MAGEE was upon them. It is rather a singular circumstance that these papers should have been found where they were. The girls all profess to have no knowledge of the affair. Miss BRADFORD states that a man in a red shirt, whom she does not know met her in the liquor store down stairs, in the evening, and insisted on going with her. She emphatically declares that he was repelled by her, but several witnesses are positive that the man who was about to jump from the window (and who afterwards did so) had on a red shirt. It may be that he is the perpetrator of this deed. Still another of the girls declares that JANE BRADFORD told her that BENJAMIN killed the man, but that party informed our reporter that the deceased came into her room early in the afternoon, remained there till evening, and then lay upon the bed, having quarreled with no one whatever. She expresses much astonishment at hearing of his death. The whole case is now shrouded in complete mystery, and only an investigation can bring everything connected with it to light.

THE MANCHESTER MURDER.—In the case of BRIDGET RILEY, the woman found dead in an outhouse in Manchester, N. H., on Friday morning, the jury on Monday returned the following verdict:

"That the said BRIDGET RILEY came to her death on the night of Sept. 22, 1859, or the morning of Sept. 23, 1859, at said Manchester, by violence inflicted upon her head, by the hands of some person or persons to us unknown, with some instrument or weapon to us unknown."

THE GREAT CRICKET MATCH.

Match Between the Eleven of England and Twenty-two of Canada—The Betting—The Playground—The English Players—Particulars of the Match—England Victorious—Dinner of the Montreal Cricket Club.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL, Monday, Sept. 26, 1859.

The great cricket match between the Eleven of England and Twenty-two of Eastern Canada is, of course, the great subject of interest here, just now. Nobody talks or writes or dreams of anything but cricket. Bats are discussed at breakfast as freely as beefsteaks, and balls, at dinner, as often as if they were eatable. All the world is here. Philadelphians jostle Chicagonians, and New-Orleanists New-Yorkers. Englishmen shake hands with the Canadian French, and even the phlegmatic Dutch turn out spiritedly and come hither to see *Das Criecket-spiel*. I am aware you have, here, a Special Correspondent; but I may give you a few notes which you need not print unless you find in them something new.

Before I tell you anything of the first day's play, which came off on Saturday, I must inform you how the betting goes. The Eleven do not bet, at least openly, but outsiders do, and they make such wagers as these: Two to one that the Eleven win any given one of the four matches named; even bets that they win all four contests; even bets that there will be seven or eight noughts in any given innings of the Twenty-twos; varying wagers in which one man's score is pitted against another's. The most animated betting is on the New-York match—the Americans, or philo-Americans, backing the United States to win, the British and Canadians eagerly backing the Eleven of England. Hundreds, aye, thousands of dollars are pending on the result of the game to be played in your City this day week. I would advise the readers of the TIMES—if they must and will bet—to lay their money on the Englishmen; and I say this, knowing that all but three of the Twenty-two are English, and eight of them professionals, and having often seen most them play.

The Eleven of England are the picked men of the two leading clubs of that country—the "All England," the oldest national club, and the "United All England." These bodies are nearly even in force; each have won four matches against the other. This year, the United have been the victors twice, but they do not dare to boast of any superiority.

Now, although this is so, and although the Eleven are all professional cricketers, who do nothing but play Cricket all their days, it must not be imagined that they are perfect, that they never miss hitting a loose ball or catching that they have a chance at. They have made several bad "muffs," here, which they ought to be ashamed of. JOHN LILLYWHITE and GEO. PARR—names known wherever Cricket is—have both shown that they have some "butter" in their fingers.

The Montreal ground is a very fair one. It is of course very wet, just now, for it has been raining for a week. But this is accidental. There are about eight acres in the ground proper, and several more in a field only separated from it by a small foot-path. So there is ample room to play the game—as much, in fact, as there is at Lord's, where there are just eight acres, if I recollect aright.

At 11, on Saturday, the Eleven went to the field. Each had a carpet-bag, containing a bat, pads, gloves, &c. They were not in uniform, although they all wore the usual flannel trowsers, their flannel shirts being differently or variously spotted. They are almost all small men—say 5 feet 4 or 5 inches; JACKSON alone is tall, and he cannot be more than six feet. They are all young men—GRUNDY, the eldest, having been born in 1824. They are all muscular and all as active as cats. None of them have any superfluous flesh.

They began practicing as soon as they reached the ground, and a fine time there was of it. A dozen balls were flying around in all directions, so that "mind your eye!" was the universal exclamation. Nor was this needless, for JACKSON and CAFFYN often hit so violently as to send the ball right over the fence, and sometimes over the road beyond it. CAFFYN seemed the sharpest hitter. In playfulness he now and then struck the air with his bat, and actually made it buzz, as a boy does a switch. At about 12¼ o'clock the match commenced, the Twenty-two being sent to the wickets. There was half an hour's intermission, for dinner, and at 5 o'clock the Twenty-two were all disposed of for 36 runs. After a rest, the eleven took the bat, and had served 7 before the stumps were drawn—1 wicket (GRUNDY's) being down.

I think it useless to chronicle how each one of the Twenty-two made his score. Mr. DALY, the only one who reached double figures, and numbered 19, did it by splendid leg-hits and drives to the long-hits. Capt. WEBBER SMITH, who made 8, did it by a succession of clever draws. No other did very much. Mr. PICKERING, whose name is also down for 8, did not get them fairly. He is the secretary of the Montreal Club, and was the means of getting the Eleven out, so of course he could not be sent home with a duck's egg. The first ball he got he hit up into GEO. PARR's hands, but old PARR, who knows a thing or two, playfully tossed it from one hand to the other, and let it fall. Then CAFFYN and JACKSON bowled an over or two of balls which could not be missed, letting PICKERING get a few, after which they resolved to put a stopper on him, and did so.

JACKSON, the fastest bowler in the Eleven, and perhaps in the world, is a most dodgy fellow. His average pace is perhaps not much faster than that of HALLIS, but then he sometimes sends in a regular cannon shot, and the varying swiftness is a most puzzling thing to stand. When he is about to bowl fast, not a single man of the field is placed before the wicket, the long fields off and on being drawn back to near the places of cover-point and square-leg. The rapidity of his balls is such that they cannot be hit forward, and some of them rise above the wicket. They are also remarkably straight.

GEO. PARR, the slow bowler, bowls underhand When he has the ball, none of the field are put behind the wicket. LOCKYER, the wicket-keeper, then dispenses with the long stops. GRUNDY stands at short square-leg. WISDEN takes point about four yards from the bat. If a powerful hitter is in, the long hits are doubled, if a weak one, the mid-wickets and cover-points are. PARR proved dreadfully destructive; far more so, indeed, than JACKSON.

CAFFYN is the only other man whose performance in the field was at all remarkable on Saturday. He covered an immense extent of ground—more than any of the rest. He seemed to be everywhere, and to know by instinct, whither each ball would be hit.

PARTICULARS OF THE PLAY.

The cricketers reached the ground between 10 and 11 o'clock, and at once went to practice, several hundred persons being on the ground, which was in beautiful order, and beautifully situated to the south of the mountain, and very spacious. Stands have been built to accommodate a large number of spectators LILLYWHITE'S tent, for printing cards of the game, and tents and marquees for refreshments, were also erected—a lunch being served on the ground by a caterer who could not, if he had tried, have had the face to have provided worse fare than he did, for which he charged 62½ cents for each victim, who was compelled to take it or nothing. The provisions must have been cooked for the match some days previously, as it was to have come off on the previous Wednesday, at which time the steamer had not arrived a Father Point. The caterer in New-York ought to be very careful in making his mammoth arrangements, for fear he might fail in satisfying the thousands who will be sure to attend the most important match of the series.

At length the grounds were cleared for action, and, at about a quarter past 12 o'clock, All England took the field. The players were J. Grundy, J. Wisden, T. Hayward, W. Caffyn, G. Parr, J. Cæsar, A. Diver, J. Lillywhite, T. Lockyer, H. H. Stephenson, and J. Jackson. The Canadian players being as follows: Mr. Swain, Montreal; Lieut. Surman, R. C. Rifles; Lieut. Symons, R. A.; Lieut. Bonner, R. A.; Mr. Fisher, Montreal; Mr. Fuurdrinier, Montreal; Mr. Hardinge, Montreal; Lieut. Ravenhill, Seventeenth Regiment; Capt. King, Seventeenth Regiment; Mr. Daly, Montreal; Capt. Earle, Seventeenth Regimeot; Mr. Pickering, Montreal; Mr. Webber Smith, Montreal; Mr. Bacon, Cornwall; Mr. Morgan, Montreal; Mr. Swettenham, Montreal; Mr. J. U. Smith, Montreal; Mr. Napier, Montreal; Mr. Ellis, Prescott; Mr. Prior, Quebec; Mr. Tilstone, Quebec, and Mr. Kerr, Quebec. R. Carpenter acted as umpire for the Eleven, and Maj. Campbell for the Twenty-two. The scorers were Mr. Bacon, of Canada West, for England, and Mr. Baker, of Ottowa, for the Twenty-two. Messrs. Swain and Surman were sent to the wickets by Mr. Pickering, the Captain of the Twenty-two; Jackson and Caffyn took up the bowling, and Mr. Surman received the first over from Jackson, stopping two of the balls prettily, whilst he let two pass him untouched. Mr. Swain was now called upon to face Caffyn, and stood the over well, stopping the first ball, playing back the two next, and driving the ball to the long-field-on and scoring a close run for one, which brought him *vis-a-vis* to Jackson for the next over. Thus was the ice broken amidst breathless anxiety, and no wicket lost against two of the most renowned bowlers of England.

The first ball from Jackson on the third over was prettily played by Swain to mid off, on which Surman called him, and nearly run himself out in scoring the run. On the next balls of the over, Surman was completely beaten, nearly losing his wicket. On the fourth over, two balls passed Swain, and the third was driven by him for a two to the long field off, amidst considerable cheering, but the next ball, being dropped short by Caffyn, found Swain's balls. Lieut. Symons (left hand) took the bat and received the last ball of the over—a regular teazer. Surman got one to the long leg from Jackson, and Symons was nearly stumped by Lockyer in attempting to play out at one of Jackson's. It was now pretty evident that, with the superior bowling and really splendid fielding, very few runs could be made more, especially as no sooner was a weak point discovered on the part of the batsmen, or in their field, it was at once provided against by a change in the position of the Eleven in the field. The sixth over counted a two and one for Surman, both to the long leg from Caffyn's bowling. During the next five overs there were some good balls played off the wickets by both batsmen, and two or three close shaves, particularly in the eleventh over, the last ball from Jackson going off Surman's glove to Caffyn at slip.

During the next six overs no runs were obtained, Lieut. Symons playing off some splendid balls, which were too well fielded to allow him a run, Lieut. Bonner, who had taken Lieut. Surman's place, doing nothing except stopping the only ball on the wicket, and being bowled off his pad by Jackson, whose bowling as yet was not well up to the mark. Mr. Fisher succeeded, and some pretty batting took place for the next four overs, Symons getting two to the long field on from Caffyn. At length Fisher retired for leg before wicket, from Jackson's bowling, and Mr. Fourdrinier received the last ball of the over, and played it away from his stumps. Two more overs and no runs took place, in one of which Symons played back every ball from Caffyn, Fourdrinier standing the next maiden over. The second ball of the succeeding over from Caffyn gave Mr. Symons his *quietus*, the ball from Caffyn's bowling being caught with the left hand by Jackson to the slip considerably above his head.

A specimen of the sharp wicket-keeping of Lockyer was put in force on Fourdrinier, just previous; he played forward at a ball which he failed in touching, and Lockyer took the ball, and in a flash the bails were off. "How's that?" said Lockyer. "Not out," replied Carpenter; but it was not the only narrow escape of the Twenty-two, so keen was the wicket-keeping of Lockyer. Mr. Hardinge was next, and played very coolly, but was bowled by Caffyn on his second over by a bailer, without a run, and gave way for Mr. Ravenhill. Some pretty play now took place—good batting, but too good fielding—Grundy, Cæsar and Wisden preventing runs in the slips; Fourdrinier a one to long field off—almost a chance to slip—and one run from a chance to Lillywhite at cover point from Caffyn; Ravenhill made a good two to square leg from Caffyn, and was shortly after caught at slip by Jackson from Caffyn,—a splendid bit of fielding. Capt. Earle joined Fourdrinier, who was shortly after caught by Cæsar, from a splendid ball from Jackson. His score of six was got by fine play throughout. Mr. Pickering went in, and played for some time in a most spirited manner for a total of eight, during which he gave a chance to Parr at point, and was finally bowled by a bailer from Caffyn; he made one to short leg, one to long leg, from Jackson, a two drive to long-field off, and two cuts for two each, all from Caffyn; he had previously lost Capt. Earle, who was run out after he had made four, and Capt. King, who scored three, after some pretty play. Lunch took place, and just after, Pickering was bowled the first ball. Mr. Daly and Mr. Webber came together, and during the next thirteen overs, some fine cricketing was seen on the part of both gentlemen, during which several ones were got, and a three to long-field on, by Daly from Caffyn, and a three to square leg by Webber Smith from Caffyn, were met by great applause. Mr. Smith played the ball on to his pad, and lost his wicket to Jackson for a score of eight; his forward play and straight bat proved a good defence; Stephenson had been put on in place of Caffyn, Mr. Bacon taking Mr. Smith's place at the wicket. For ten overs, Daly and Bacon, who both played very finely, Daly for a two to long-field off, and singles; at length Wisden went on in place of Jackson, and Bacon scored two from him to square leg. Daly, on the next over from Stephenson, playing every ball from his wicket; Bacon was run out, having scored four by a two and singles, and Mr. Morgan joined for a short time, when he was caught in the slip from Stephenson by Wisden, for 0, after playing off a number of good balls. Daly had in the meantime driven Wisden for two to the long field on, and a two from Jackson; and in company with Mr. Swettenham, kept up their wickets.

At length Parr went on with the slows, in place of Stephenson, and Jackson in place of Wisden; and Daly was bowled by Parr, after a splendid innings of nineteen runs, in which he showed the English cricketers what could be done by Canadians—his score was a three, two twos, and singles. Mr. J. U. Smith came next, and played finely for six runs, before he was caught by Stephenson from Parr. Swettenham having been bowled by Parr for three, and Napier out for 0, stumped Lockyer from Parr; Ellis and Prior were together at the bat, and both played well. Ellis drove the ball back to Parr for only two; and Prior was bowled by Jackson, the ball breaking a foot, he scored three one hit to long field off, for two was very good. Mr. Tilstone was out by hitting his own wicket from Parr's bowling; and Mr. Kerr was not out, for one run; the innings terminated for eighty-five runs, including byes. The Eleven soon took the bat, in the persons of Messrs. Wisden and Grundy, to the bowling of Hardinge and Fisher, and when it was time to draw the stumps seven runs had been be scored with the loss of one wicket, Grundy being bowled by Hardinge, for two runs, the ball going from his pad to the wicket, and Mr. Hayward taking his place, not out for one, Wisden not out, four. Throughout, the fielding of the Eleven was superb, and their batting, as far as it went, splendid—whilst that of the Twenty-two was better than many country matches, and their strength in the field augurs favorably for a small score for the Eleven. There was an immense crowd to see the match in the latter part of the afternoon.

The following is the score:

TWENTY-TWO—FIRST INNINGS.

	Runs.
Mr. Swain, b. Caffyn	4
Lieut. Surman, R. C. R., c. Caffyn, b. Jackson	4
Lieut. Symons, R. A., c. Jackson, b. Caffyn	2
Lieut. Bonner, R. A., b. Jackson	0
Mr. Fisher, l. b. w., b. Jackson	0
Mr. Foudrinier, c. Cæsar, b. Jackson	8
Mr. Hardinge, b. Caffyn	0
Mr. Ravenhill, c. Jackson, b. Caffyn	2
Capt. Earle, run out	4
Mr. Pickering, b. Caffyn	8
Capt. King, b. Jackson	3
Mr. Daly, b. Parr	19
Mr. Webber Smith, b. Jackson	8
Mr. G. Bacon, run out	4
Mr. Morgan, c. Wisden, b. Stephenson	0
Mr. Swettenham, b. Parr	3
Mr. J. U. Smith, c. Stephenson, b. Parr	6
Mr. Napier, st. Lockyer, b. Parr	0
Mr. Ellis, b. and b. Parr	2
Mr. Prior, b. Jackson	3
Mr. Tilstone, hit wkt., b. Parr	0
Mr. Kerr, not out	1
Byes and leg byes	6
Total	85

THE DINNER.

On Saturday night the members of the Montreal Cricket Club entertained the English players and other guests at the St. Lawrence Hall.

The President was F. G. JOHNSTON, Esq., Q.C., A. HEWARD, Esq., acting as Vice-President; and there were present at table between sixty and seventy persons.

After the usual preliminary toasts, the President proposed the health of "Our Guests," to which Mr. PARR responded.

Conclusion of the Match—Success of the All-England Eleven.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Sept. 27.

The play was resumed at 1 o'clock, to-day, ELLIS joining SMITH, who was in last night. SMITH was bowled by PARR for 17 runs, got by very pretty play. The remainder of the score stood as follows:

SMITH b. PARR	17
ELLIS b. PARR	0
KERR c. CÆSAR, b. PARR	2
PRIOR c. CAFFYN, b. PARR	1
TELSTONE, not out	0

Making the total of the innings 63, leaving the eleven 39 runs to get to win. They were obtained with the loss of 2 wickets, the score standing:

LOCKYER b. J. SMITH	10

act of forging and counterfeiting the drafts of the Deputy Quartermaster-General at Camp Floyd, (they were then in arrest at that place under the authority of Judge ECKLES, of the First District, to answer for the offence before the Court,) caused a subpœna to be issued for JOHN WALLACE, who, by acting as one of the accomplices in the forgery, kept Gen. JOHNSTON and Col. CROSSMAN, the Deputy Quartermaster-General daily informed of every step taken by the rascals, and nipped their designs in the bud.

In answer to this subpœna Mr. WALLACE addressed the following letter to Judge SINCLAIR:

CAMP FLOYD, U. T., Monday, Aug. 1, 1859.

To the Honorable Chas. E. Sinclair, Salt Lake City, U.T.:

SIR: I have been summoned to appear before the Grand Jury in your Court on the 2d inst. Circumstances that have taken place in the course of the last month, have made a host of enemies for me in the city.

I have been informed and advised by my friends not to come to the city under any circumstances, for I would not be safe, and my wife has been told of my danger in case I did come. I am willing to obey and serve the laws of my country, but when I am satisfied I cannot do it only at the risk of being assassinated by some unknown person. I then feel a delicacy in doing it, and hope you will excuse my disobedience. If I have contempted the Court, I am willing to pay the penalty your Honor may adjudge, knowing that my services are not so much needed in your Coort as they are in my family, in case they should put me out of the way, and believing firmly that I would be molested by some one if I should come.

If I knew my enemies I would fear nothing, but as I don't, and at the same time know they do exist, I feel very unsafe in making a trip to the city under the existing circumstances.

With much respect, Sir, I am your honor's servant.

(Signed) J. M. WALLACE."

JUDGE SINCLAIR, upon the receipt of this letter, called the Grand Jury before him, and in open Court read it to them, commenting to them severely upon a condition of affairs in which a man was under the fear of his life, even in obeying the orders of a Court. He then told them he would have Mr. WALLACE brought into Court, in arrest, and thus place him in the care and custody of the Marshal, under the authority of the United States saying: "By that authority he will be protected, and woe betide the man or set of men that dare to interfere with him."

The Grand Jury, before presenting a bill of Indictment against DELOSS GIPSON, who had been tried and convicted of murder, in the Probate Court, sent the following note to the Judge, notwithstanding he had by an order of Court, set aside all the proceedings had in the matter before that Court as null and void.

JURY ROOM, Thursday, Aug. 4, 1859.

The Grand Jury would respectfully represent, that the evidence before them goes to show that DELOSS GIPSON has once been put upon his trial for the offence charged in the accompanying indictment, before the Probate Court of this county, and found guilty.

The Judge thereupon addressed the Grand Jury at length upon this subject, showing to them in pointed terms their duty in the matter and, reiterating to them that the "Probate Court has no criminal jurisdiction, and that convictions found there are just as illegal as if found before a Justice of the Peace."

The jury then found a bill of indictment against GIPSON, upon which he was arraigned, and a day set for his trial. The day before his trial, however, he made his escape from the Sheriff of this County, in whose custody he was confined, and has not yet been recaptured.

On Friday, the 4th inst., THEODORE THORP, indicted for a burglary committed in Davis County, was arraigned and plead guilty. He was thereupon sentenced by the Court to ten years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

On his way to the Penitentiary THORP told the Deputy-Marshal and Mr. HARTNETT, the Secretary of State for this Territory, that he was arrested by the Sheriff of Davis County, upon suspicion, and that after the preliminary examination before a Justice of the Peace, he was taken by the Sheriff and others and repeatedly hung up by the neck until animation was suspended, and was thus forced to confess his guilt and tell where the money was hidden. The statements of the prisoner alone, in regard to such an occurrence, we should have received with caution, were not the marks and bruises of the rope distinctly and plainly visible on his neck.

On Wednesday, the 10th ult., the civil docket being called, the first case brought up for trial was one which had lain over from the last Term against BILL HICKMAN, the notorious *Danite* leader, on a note of hand for some $480, drawn about five years ago, and remaining unpaid. The plaintiff, whose name was CHARLES M. DROWN, has lived during the greater portion of that time in California, and had not had the opportunity until now of enforcing the payment of the note. This suit at the time created no special interest beyond the fact of the temerity displayed by the plaintiff in daring to sue BILL HICKMAN.

By consent of parties, the right to a jury was waived, and the case submitted to the Judge. Upon hearing the evidence in the case and the argument of counsel on both sides, the Judge unhesitatingly rendered judgment against HICKMAN, and in favor of DROWN. Subsequent events, which I shall presently refer to, rendered this an important case.

After the judgment in this case was rendered, an effort was made by HICKMAN'S counsel to obtain a new trial, which was overruled by the Court.

In the meantime, the Grand Jury had found an indictment against RALPH PIKE, a Sergeant in Company I, of the Tenth Infantry, U. S. Army, for an assault with intent to kill, committed upon one HOWARD SPENCER at the Military Reserve, in Rush Valley, last Spring.

On Thursday, Aug. 11, Sergeant PIKE was in the Court room all the morning, in the custody of the Marshal, awaiting his trial. At about 12 o'clock he was sent by the Marshal to the Salt Lake House, under guard, to procure his dinner. Just as he reached the porch of the Hotel, a man who was recognized as HOWARD SPENCER stepped up to him from behind, saying, "Are you the man who struck me in Rush Valley?"—and at the same time drawing his pistol, he fired at PIKE, the ball entering at the right side, near the twelfth rib, inflicting a mortal wound. After shooting PIKE, SPENCER ran unmolested across Main-street in the very heart of the business part of the city through a large crowd of persons, and, reaching a cross street, jumped on his horse, which was standing there ready for him, and rode off.

There were at least one hundred persons present who saw this daring murder committed, and yet only the comrades of PIKE, who had come up with him as witnesses, and a few Gentiles, who stood near at the time, made any pursuit of the murderer. One of the soldiers had his pistol drawn upon SPENCER in the chase, and would have shot him, had not his arm been caught by one of the *policemen* of the city.

PIKE lingered in dreadful agony until Monday morning, when he died. He was known in the army as the best soldier in the Tenth Regiment, and was esteemed as a gentleman by every one. His funeral at Camp Floyd was attended by nearly 2,000 persons.

On Thursday, the 18th inst., ALEX. WILSON, Esq., the United States District-Attorney, entered a *nolle prosequi* on the indictment for treason found against BRIGHAM YOUNG and the other leaders o the Mormon rebellion, in Chief Justice ECKLES Court, held at Fort Bridger, in Green River County in the Winter of 1857–58.

On Friday the Court adjourned until the 12th of September next, to give the attornies an opportunity to attend the session of the First District Court, which met at Nephi, in Juab County, on Monday.

Immediately after Court adjourned on Friday the Marshal was directed by Mr. DROWN'S counsel to stay the execution issued in his favor against BILL HICKMAN one week, as HICKMAN had informed him he intended to settle the matter so that it would not be necessary to serve the execution.

On Saturday, the 20th inst., DROWN, who lives some 16 miles south of this city, came to town on business, accompanied by JOSIAH ARNOLD, his neighbor, and the principal witness in his suit against HICKMAN. That afternoon HICKMAN was riding about town, accompanied by some eight or nine of his gang of Danites, and several persons then remarked that there was mischief brewing.

At about 10 o'clock that night the city was startled by the rapid firing of pistol shots on Main-street. Some thirty shots were fired within two minutes. Upon inquiry, we learned that at that time HICKMAN and his gang rode up to the house of Mr. EDDY, on Main-street, in the most thickly settled part of the city, where DROWN and ARNOLD were stopping for the night, and called for DROWN to come out. DROWN refused to do so; whereupon the party broke down both the front and back doors of the house and commenced firing in upon DROWN and ARNOLD, shooting the former fatally through the abdomen, so that he died early the next morning, and the latter through the fleshy part of the thigh. ARNOLD, in the encounter, retained his self-possession sufficiently to fire his revolver at the assailants five times, and one of them was heard to exclaim, "I am shot!"

After committing this bold and dreadful murder, the party mounted their horses and rode around town unmolested.

At about 3 o'clock that same night, Mr. SPENCER and his family, living one block from the house in which DROWN was murdered, were woke up by an unusual noise in front of the house. Looking out of the window, they saw two men clenched in a struggle. Presently one of them fell, groaning as if dying, and the other one ran off. The wounded man, with a desperate effort, got up and staggered across the pavement into the street, where he again fell, and, as Mr. SPENCER is positive, died. Mr. S. was afraid to go out and assist the wounded man, or to see who it was, but determined to watch the body until morning. Just before daybreak, however, three men came and carried off the body.

In the morning the Marshal, being apprised of the fact, visited the place and found a large pool of blood, and a hat lying near the spot.

It is a matter of conjecture who this man was; whether it was some new victim who was killed with a knife, or whether it was one of the assailing party who was fatally wounded by a shot from ARNOLD'S pistol, and was endeavoring to get off undiscovered.

Thus during the past short session of the Court three men have become victims to their efforts to obtain justice before it. By the murder of one of these a suit brought against the Church leaders was most easily disposed of. By the murder of another and the wounding of his companion, a timely lesson was given to the people of the Territory, that it was *death* to dare to make use of a United States Court in obtaining redress for the wrongs committed upon them by the "destroying angels" of the Church.

In its past session it has been able to do nothing except to pass sentence upon a man who was compelled by torture to confess his participation in a burglary committed upon a good Mormon, and in civil cases to render judgment where judgment was confessed. In those cases in which a jury was called, the jury had either to be discharged in consequence of the abduction of witnesses, or else their verdict had to be set aside by the Court and a new trial granted. All possible means were made use of to exhaust the time and patience of the Court, and, by creating vexation and delay, to subvert the ends of justice.

The Federal Judges having recently made complaints to the proper Department in regard to the official conduct of Mr. WILSON, the United States District Attorney for this Territory, he will leave here for Washington about the 15th inst., in company with Mr. HOOPER, the newly-elected Mormon delegate for Congress, in order to justify himself before the Administration. In his absence he has deputized HOSEA STOUT, a most bitter Mormon, and the attorney of the Mormon Church and of the Danite organization, to act in his place.

The Hon. CHAS. E. SINCLAIR, Judge of this District, by request of his associates, will also leave this city during this month for Washington, *viâ* California, to represent properly the condition of the Federal Judiciary here, and to suggest measures for its proper relief, at the hands of the Administration and Congress.

The following letter of resignation of P. K. DOTSON, Esq., late U. S. Marshal for the Territory, sent to the President on the 1st of August, several days before the session of the District Court, shows clearly the feeling existing among those best acquainted with the affairs of the Territory in regard to the efficiency of the present system of government in the Territory:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Territory, Aug. 1, 1859.

To His Excellency James Buchanan, President of the United States:

SIR: I hereby tender to your Excellency my resignation as United States Marshal for the Territory of Utah, to take effect from the 20th inst.

In tendering this my resignation, I deem it my duty to warn you, so far as my humble voice will avail, that the present policy of the Government towards this Territory will be fatal to Federal supremacy in Utah, and can only tend to build up, consolidate and perpetuate the political and ecclesiastical power of BRIGHAM YOUNG and his successors.

The unasked and to this day derided pardon extended to Treason, has only tended to encourage traitors, and the presence of Federal troops, crippled and humiliated by the instructions and restraints imposed on them, serves only the purpose of enriching the coffers of the Mormon Church and of subserving the ends of Mormon polity.

The Courts of the United States in the Territory, powerless to do good, in dreadful mockery of justice, are compelled to lend the power and majesty of the law to subserve the evil designs of the very criminals whom they seek to punish. Impotent to protect innocence, they encourage crime.

The Federal officers of the Territory, opposed and annoyed continually by those whose cordial support and cooperation could alone enable them effectively to sustain the dignity of the positions which they occupy, are as forms without substance, shadows without reality.

Though willing to serve the Administration from which I received my appointment, I cannot remain an officer of the Government without the power to maintain its dignity.

It becomes me, in this connection, to represent to your Excellency the entire inadequacy of the compensation of the United States Marshal in the Territory of Utah. The salary attached to this office is only $200 a year, and the fees in connection with the same have scarcely amounted to $800 per annum. The duties of the Marshal are very onerous and fatiguing, and, if strictly attended to, preclude almost entirely his engaging in any other business.

In this expensive country an unsettled salary of $1,000 per annum will pay but a small share of the expenses of a family.

The Territorial Legislature have refused to appropriate the necessary funds to pay the Marshal's fees whilst engaged upon Territorial business; he is, therefore, obliged to perform the service gratuitously, or to place an effectual check upon the proceedings of the Court—an end which the legislators hoped by this means to accomplish. The emoluments of the office are thus entirely disproportioned to the labors it imposes.

I am; Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
P. K. DOTSON,
U. S. Marshal for Utah Territory."

DELOSS GIPSON has since been rearrested, and is now again in confinement. Having killed the son of a Mormon Bishop, it is determined by the Church that he shall be punished, and a reward of $300 was offered by the Sheriff of this County for his recapture.

A. B. C.

MORE OUTRAGES IN UTAH.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Sept. 2, 1859.

The shedding of blood seems greatly on the increase in Zion. Since my last five persons have been shot within the walls of the New Jerusalem, a sixth been stabbed, and yet the authors of these crimes walk and ride through the streets by day and night undisturbed in their liberty and license for crime.

On Saturday night last a band of horsemen several times rode through the main street, and over the sidewalks, upon porches, and into drinking-houses, seemingly on a heavy blow-out. When riding down the street, about a block from the very centre of business and commotion, they commenced firing their *batteries*,—for you must know all such carry one or two "side-pieces" at least, and at all times. After discharging about thirty shots they wheeled and rode around several blocks and returned to the saloon drank several times and dispersed, when up came the report of two men badly shot by the party; as at the time of the firing they had surrounded and attacked a house, in which were some inimical parties, and shot one DROWN mortally, one ARNOLD badly, but not fatally, and having one of their own party wounded by return fire, they were obliged to leave off to attend him, else be detected outright, which would not do by any means; but so long as they can throw the lightest possible shade of concealment over their murderous deeds, no action is taken by the officials here to bring them to justice. The same evening a man was stabbed. A lady saw it from her window, but before assistance could be rendered the victim was removed, and thus he remains unknown. On the following (Sunday) night two other men were shot, neither mortally—yet by assains. So things run riot throughout the Territory, and no action is taken to arrest them. Governor CUMMING is a mere cypher. He has never offered one cent reward for the capture of criminals; nor has he taken any visible steps to check the crime so rampant in our midst. None are safe. Parties are getting together and lodging about their places of business for safety. Another United States Court has been rendered a farce, and so it continues. The Army is a protection to the rascality of this people, and so they go on snapping their fingers and their pistols in Uncle Sam's face, regardless of any offence the old gentleman may take. Secretary HARTNETT and Judge SINCLAIR have both been threatened, and are marked for sacrifice at the first opportunity.

The Court at Nephi has proven of little avail. Parties fled, juries would not work, and nothing in criminal docket was effected save the conviction of MCKENZIE, the forger, who was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary and to pay a small fine. Already petitions are afloat for his pardon. Rather precocious. He was left to his fate by his Mormon counsel, either for effect or for the want of funds. He arrived last night in charge of Deputy United States Marshal BIGLER, and will to-day be conducted to his quarters.

Large trains of Mormon emigrants have arrived, and others are near at hand. The Church train of merchandise, numbering about one hundred wagons, also arrived yesterday. The hand-cart train is expected in to-morrow.

The new paper, under name of the *Mountaineer*, made its appearance on last Saturday—made few promises for its future behavior—was quite forward for a nurseling—and from the cheers its birth received from the Danite band, we doubt its loyalty. Hereafter we are to have *weekly* mails, which is greatly rejoiced at. Colorado excitement falling.

A. B.

LAW REPORTS.

ELLA BURNS CASE.

The Evidence—Sparring Among the Counsel—History of the Child—Medical Testimony as to her Treatment.

In the matter of the petition of Francis Whitten.—The readers of the TIMES will remember that a week ago Mr. Whitten commenced proceedings in the Supreme Court, before Mr. Justice DAVIES at Chambers, to obtain possession of his child, whose true name is Eva Bell Whitten, but who is known familiarly to the public under the name of "Ella Burns," in the capacity of a juvenile elocutionist, or as Mr. Crummles would say, "an infant phenomenon." The person who had possession of the child is a Mrs. Burns, who has been accustomed to exhibit her, and conduct her performances, and with considerable success. Mrs. Burn insisted that she was entitled to retain the child under any indenture of apprenticeship, by which the father had bound her out, to Mrs. Burns, some time ago, in the State of Ohio. The cause having been adjourned to enable counsel to produce affidavits, came on accordingly yesterday, before the same Justice.

Mr. Ashmead, as counsel for Mr. Whitten, commenced the proceedings by reading an affidavit in respect to the mode of treatment of the child. To this Mr. Laroque, on behalf of Mrs. Burns, objected. He said that the Court ought not to hear *ex parte* affidavits as evidence on which to determine the question of the custody of the child. If the witnesses were not produced in Court, the relator ought to proceed under the statutes of the State providing for the issuing of a commission to take testimony in such cases.

His Honor said that if he allowed the affidavit to be read, he would certainly give the defendants an opportunity of cross-examining the deponents as witnesses.

Mr. Asbmead said it was the settled law of England and this country that affidavits should be read.

A long argument then followed on their admissibility. The Judge finally allowed them to be read, with the privilege to the other side of cross-examining the witnesses.

The affidavits of Dr. Francis and Dr. Foster, followed, setting forth that the elocutionary lessons and mode of life led by Little Ella were detrimental to health and life.

Affidavits of Drs. Bogart, Freligh and Kinney, deposing as to the ill effects upon the health of a child engaged in the pursuit of a profession like Little Ella, were also presented.

The affidavit of A. Fretto was next read, deposing that he had heard Mrs. Burns teaching Little Ella in Bleecker-street, in 1858; she had used harsh words to Little Ella, who wept bitterly; Mrs. Burns had said that it was her own child, who had not left her since its birth, and that her husband was in San Francisco.

Mrs. Fretto's affidavit was to the same facts.

Mrs. Elizabeth F. Ellett's affidavit stated that Mrs. Burns told her of Ella's reading at her benefit at the Academy of Music; she said that Professor Brown had given the child fifty or more lessons in elocution; that she had signed a contract to let Ella give readings with him for two years, but that she should break the contract, as it was not to her advantage; Mrs. Burns said she knew a point of law unknown to him and others generally, which would enable her to escape, if she chose, from any contract she might sign about the child; Mrs. Burns said she meant to speculate on the child, and had a right to do so; at various times, she had remarked, "Ella does not grow a bit, and I mean to keep her down as long as possible."

Francis Whitten, the relator, was then sworn and cross-examined. He testified that he resided in Cincinnati, where he was a policeman; his salary was $600 per annum, and he was dependent on his pay for subsistence; was a widower; had nine children and one step-child living; had been married twice; little Ella was his youngest; she would be six years old in December next; [apprenticed] Ella in August, 1856, to Mrs. Pollock or Burns; within three weeks afterwards, witness went to see her, but could not find her; did not know the child was out of the State; a reading had been given by little Ella in Cincinnati about a year ago; he aided a little in getting it up, that is, he went on some errands for Mrs. Burns; he sold three tickets and gave the money to Mrs. Burns; Mrs. Burns had consented with him to take little Ella to the State of Indiana to give a reading there, and he had advised with her in relation to the matter on the express condition that they were to return within two or three days; he had objected to anything being done with the child at any of the theatres, as he did not like the associations of the stage; had not seen or heard of Mrs. Burns or the child from August 1856 to November 1857; witness had said to Mrs. Burns that she acted wrong in sending the child from the State without his consent; the present *habeas corpus* was issued on the 15th ultimo; knew Sergeant Lefferts; had conversed with him at Mr. Cook's office; did not recollect that he (Lefferts) had asked witness what Mrs. Ellet had to do with the case, and that witness had said Mrs. Ellet was to have the child.

The examination of the relator being here concluded, the Court adjourned until this morning.

DECISION IN ADMIRALTY ON APPEAL.

Collision Between Sailing Vessels—When Larboard Tack may hold on.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SEPT. 27.

Before Judge Nelson.

William H. Wells vs. *The Schooner Ann Caroline.*—NELSON, C. J.—The libel in this case was filed by the owner of the schooner *John C. Wells*, against the schooner *Ann Caroline*, to recover damages for a collision occurring in the month of February, 1854, on the Eastern shore of Delaware Bay. The two vessels were beating up the Bay in company with several other vessels, in a channel about a mile wide, between Crow Shoal and the Jersey shore. The wind was N. N. W., about a five or six knot breeze; the tide flood, setting up the Bay. The *John C. Wells* was close-hauled on her larboard tack, which was her long tack from Crow Shoal to the Jersey shore; the *Ann Caroline* close-hauled on her starboard tack on the opposite course from the Jersey shore to Crow Shoal. The *Wells* was very heavily laden—the *Ann Caroline* in ballast. The two vessels had tacked at the Crow Shoal upon their long tack nearly at the same time, the *Caroline* at the time being to the leeward of the *Wells* and somewhat astern of her. The *Ann Caroline* ran out but one-half or two-thirds of her course, when she suddenly came round on her starboard tack, in consequence of a vessel ahead suddenly backing and obstructing her course. While on this course she came in collision with the *Wells*, striking her on her starboard side aft, about ten or fifteen feet from her taffrail, opening her side, and from which injury she sank to the bottom of the channel in a few minutes.

The main ground upon which the defence of the *Ann Caroline* is placed is, that she was on the starboard or privileged tack, and that it was the duty of the *Wells* to give way and pass to her right. The controling question in the case is whether or not the *Wells* was to the windward, and so far above the course of the *Caroline*, before the two vessels came together, as to forbid the application of this settled rule of navigation, that when two vessels are approaching each other on opposite tacks, both having the wind free, the one on the larboard tack shall give way and pass to the right. On looking into the proofs in the case, which are very voluminous, it will be found that the testimony of the master and hands on board of the respective vessels, as usual, is contradictory—those of the *Wells* claiming that the course of the *Caroline* was to the leeward and southerly of that of their vessel, while those on the *Caroline* insist that her course was to windward of the *Wells*.

If the case stood upon the testimony of these witnesses, we should regard it as so far conflicting and doubtful as to lead us not to interfere with the decree of the Court below dismissing the libel. But there are four witnesses, masters and hands upon other vessels, engaged at the same time in beating up this channel, and who were on the same tack with the *Wells*, but to the leeward and a little to her stern, who witnessed the collision and the course of the vessels previous to the accident, and they all concur in confirming the testimony of the master and hands of the *Wells* as to the course and relative position of the two vessels. The testimony of one of these witnesses has been taken in this Court and was not before the Court below, which is very explicit and direct upon this question. There were several considerations urged on the argument by the counsel on both sides in support of their respective views of the case, which, as they rest principally upon a controverted state of facts, we do not deem it important to notice. We must, therefore, reverse the decree of the Court below, and direct a reference to a commissioner to take proofs and report upon the libelant's damages in the case.

For libelant and appellant, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict: for respondents, Mr. Donohue and Messrs. Owen & Vose.

Important Patent Case.

CAVEAT—ITS EFFECT WHEN NOTICE OF A SUBSEQUENT APPLICATION FOR A PATENT IS NOT GIVEN.

We publish the following opinion of Judge NELSON in a patent case in the District of Connecticut, on account of the importance of the decision itself and the residence of the parties in this City.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

District of Connecticut.

Phelps, Dodge & Co. vs. *Brown Brothers & Co.*—NELSON, C. J.—A patent was granted to the plaintiffs, as assignees of Lyman C. Camp, on Jan. 9, 1855, for a machine for the manufacturing of brass kettles. On Jan. 16, 1854, Camp had caused to be deposited in the Patent Office a caveat, describing his said invention, with drawing of his machine. A patent was also granted to O. W. Minard, for the same invention, on April 18, 1856. A caveat, with drawing annexed, accurately describing his machine, had been filed in the Patent Office, April 17, 1854. The defendants claim under this patent.

The application of Camp for a patent was made in November, 1854, within a year from the time of filing the caveat by Minard, but no notice was given to him of the interference of Camp's application by the Commissioner of Patents.

The 12th section of the Patent act of 1836 provides for the filing of a caveat in the confidential archives of the Patent Office; and that, if application shall be made by any other person within a year from the filing of the caveat, for a patent for an invention that shall interfere with the one described in the caveat, it is made the duty of the Commissioner to give notice to the person filing the caveat of the application, who shall within three months file his description, specification, drawings and model; and if, in the opinion of the Commissioner, the specifications and claims interfere with each other, like proceedings shall be had as in the case of interfering applications.

The fifteenth section provides, as a defence to an action for an infringment of a patent, among other things, that the plaintiff "had surreptitiously or unjustly obtained the patent for that which was, in fact, invented or discovered by another, who was using reasonable diligence in adopting and perfecting the same."

We are of opinion the case falls within the scope and meaning of the defence prescribed in Section 15. The purpose of the caveat is to save the discoverer from the effect of the rule of law which gives to the inventor that first adapts his invention to practical use, the right to the grant of the patent; and in case the Commissioner complies with the terms of the 12th section, it does secure him against the effect of the rule. It is not surprising, in the multiplicity of applications before the Commissioner, that he should accidentally overlook a caveat filed some time before the application by another party, and doubtless this officer issued the second patent in this case with the view that the patentee might have an opportunity of correcting the error. He should not be prejudiced by the accidental omission to give him the notice. New trial denied.

The Hudson City Lynch Law Case.

THE JURY DISAGREE—HOW THEY STOOD.

Mower vs. *Bogardus.*—In this case it will be recollected that the Jury were instructed to bring in a sealed verdict. They came into Court, however, stating that they could not agree. They were recommended by Mr. Justice PETTIT for further consideration but after being shut up together some time longer without coming to any verdict they were discharged.

It is understood that three were in favor of acquitting all the defendants, and eight were for a verdict against some of the defendants; of the eight seven were for $10,000 and one for $15,000. There were but eleven jurors, one having been excused by reason of sickness.

West Washington Market Case.

The People and Taylor vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This case was taken up again, and the proceeding of impannelling a jury continued, but the day drew to a close without the result having been accomplished.

The panel was exhausted, and an additional panel of 200 jurors was ordered, and the Sheriff directed to say to each of them that the fine would be enforced if not in attendance.

The matter was then adjourned over until Wednesday, with but ten jurors.

A Husband Imprisoned by his Wife.

In the matter of the petition of Robert M. Poor.—This was a *habeas corpus* to the keeper of the City Prison to produce the body of the petitioner, and a *certiorari* to Ald. Brady, who as a magistrate had committed the prisoner thereto, to produce the proceedings relative to the committal, that the Supreme Court might inquire into the justice of the imprisonment. Mr. Justice INGRAHAM, before whom the case came, took the papers which were submitted to him without argument, and will examine and determine the questions involved, and announce his decision probably this morning.

Notice.

The Supreme Court General Term will adjourn on Friday, Sept. 30. The balance of the calendar, which is not recalled at the adjournment, will first be called without further notices of the term to be held first Monday in November, to which time the present term will adjourn. New causes put upon the calendar will be called after the causes on the present calendar are disposed of.

Court Calendar—Wednesday, Sept. 28.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—West Washington Market case.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Enumerated—Nos. 56, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 10, 31, 37, 49, 81, 85, 86, 89, 90, 91, 69, 36, 58, 88, 92, 93, 95.

Real Estate.... TUESDAY, Sept. 27.

By order of the Court, Mr. JAMES M. MILLER sold house and lot, north side Monroe-street, 62 feet east Montgomery-street, 20x65 feet 4 inches, subject to lease for $1,000. Also house and lot north side Thirty-sixth-street, 165 feet west Second-avenue, 20x98 feet 9 inches, for $6,575. Bought by the plaintiffs in each suit.

Mr. MCCLAVE reports the sale of the four four-story dwellings, on the east side of Eleventh-avenue, commencing at the north corner of Thirty-fifth-street, each house 18 feet 9 inches by 45 feet lot, 70 feet deep. The four sold for $27,000.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold one lot north side of Forty-second-street, about 62 feet east of Broadway, 25x100 feet 5 inches, for $7,000; also, one lot, north side of Seventy-eighth-street, 225 feet east of Second-avenue, full in size, for $550; also, one lot, south side of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, about 350 feet west of Seventh-avenue, for $400.

We report the sale of 6 lots north side of One Hundred and Ninth-street, 100 feet east of Fifth-avenue. Five of the lots are 25x100 feet, and the others 20 feet front and rear by 100, for $4,800.

We hear it currently reported, and have no reson to doubt the fact, that Messrs. GREENLEAF and HOGGHTON, one or both, have bought the block of ground between Third and Fourth avenues and Ninety-eighth and Ninety-ninth streets, for $43,000. The same recently bought by Messrs. CLARK & Co. for $36,000, as is reported.

Sales of real estate at auction by ADRIAN H. MULLER: Sept. 8, by order of A. D. DITTMARS, Referee, 1 lot north side of Thirty-ninth-street, 180 feet east of Fourth-avenue, 25x98 feet 9 inches, $4,200.

Sept. 14, 1859, by order of C. H. LILIENTHAL, Executor, 2 lots west side of Eleventh-avenue, 53 feet 11 inches north of Thirtieth-street, each 22 feet 5 inches by 100. Each $2,500.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS, RESTAURATEURS AND OTHERS.—For sale on liberal terms the lease, stock and furniture of Fanning's large and splendid Ice Cream Saloon, Confectionery and Restaurant, covering the whole lot of ground No. 244 Grand-street. Reason for selling the owner's other business requires all his attention. This is one of the finest saloons in the City, and location for business unsurpassed. This is a chance worth attending to. Apply on the premises to E. T. FANNING.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a grocery-store; has been doing, and is capable of doing, a first-rate business. Corner of 10th-st. and 1st-av. The owner wants to sell on account of ill health, and must go into the country. Inquire any day before 12 o'clock at the store, or of O. D. STEVENS, firm of Stevens & Durland, No. 17 1st-st., or of Mr. SEAMAN, No. 117 West-st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK OF THE "OLD-established" Livery Stable, Nos. 151 and 153 Attorney-st., formerly owned by Henry W. Colyer, deceased, consisting of horses, carriages, wagons, sleighs, harness, &c. A lease of the premises can be had for a term of years. Apply to ABRAM BEEKMAN, No. 129 Attorney-st.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE.—A FIRST CLASS Paper Mill in good order, located at Trenton, N. J. It is driven by steam, and the exclusive water power of the Assanpink Creek. It has nine rag engines, two Fourdrinier machines, and is in every way a perfect mill. For further particulars apply to S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 119 Nassau-st. New-York.

REAL ESTATE BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The advertiser is anxious to dispose of his business to a responsible party, who will continue the reputation it has already gained; situation of office is central, and offers a good opening to any one wishing to purchase an established business. Address REAL ESTATE, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

$6.000 TO $10.000.—PARTNER WANTED with this amount by a thoroughly experienced and well posted man in the pawnbroker and loan-office business; this is an unusual good chance to get in a first-class paying business, without the least risk, as capital, with interest, is always at command. Address A. B., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

PATENT FOR SALE.—CAPITALISTS ARE SOlicited to examine a useful invention, needed in every family, particularly for ladies. It has been patented in France, England and America. Office, No. 143 Fulton-st., near Broadway, third story. Office hours from 12 to 2 o'clock.

$25.000.—PARTNER WANTED—WHO can command $20,000 to $30,000, to take half interest in an old-established business; an active business man preferred, who can also invest his time. For particulars, apply to JOHN BRAINERD, 2 Pine-st.

$2.000.—A PARTY WANTED TO ENGAGE AS a partner in a neighboring city, in one of the very best paying businesses in this country, and one in which he may satisfy himself of before investing. Address IRON, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—A good location for a physician or apothecary. Five years established. Rent low. Will be sold cheap. Apply to H. A. SIMMONS, Newtown, L. I.

LECTURES.

IRELAND AS IT WAS AND AS IT IS.—The Rev. Dr. EDGAR (one of the Irish deputation) will lecture on this subject in the Cooper Institute on THURSDAY EVENING, 29th inst., at 4 o'clock. Tickets of admission, 25 cents, may be had of Mr. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway; CARTER & BROS., No. 530 Broadway; Mr. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway; Mr. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway, and at the door. Proceeds will go to the Irish Mission.

CHRISTIAN UNION, OF BROOKLYN.—The address before this body, by O. B. FROTHINGHAM, was postponed, on account of the rain, till WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 28th inst., at the Polytechnic Institute, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Conditions of Full and Free Inquiry into Religion.*

MUSICAL.

HALLET & CUMSTON'S PIANO-FORTES,
Known for the past thirty years as among the best in the country.
IMPROVED NEW-YORK PIANOS.
SECOND-HAND PIANOS, first-class makers, in good order, at very low prices.
S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S
AMERICAN ORGANS, (12 stops,) PEDAL BASS, MELODEONS, and MELODEONS of every style for Church, School or parlor use.
New and second-hand Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Rent allowed if purchased.
A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTES.
Having purchased the manufacturing interest of DRIGGS, PARMELEE & Co., in the above Piano-Fortes, together with their extensive stock of materials, we are now prepared with greatly increased facilities to supply these instruments.
They are constructed on purely scientific principles; having upper and lower sounding-boards, (with an entire iron frame for sustaining the strain of the strings) the case forms a complete vibrating shell, and approaches nearer to the violin in perfection than any other instrument of its class.
The public are respectfully invited to call and see them at the Wareroom of this Company, No. 256 Canal-st.
THE DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY.
Sole Manufacturers and Vendors.
LEWIS C. PARMELEE, Secretary.

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Sole Agents—WM. HALL & SON,
No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. O. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOLF, O. SAAR, and many others. STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS.
We don't make the Patent (!) Pianos, or Pianos with the Attachment!!
But we do make good substantial and warranted Piano-fortes of excellent tone and action.
Our instruments RECOMMEND THEMSELVES IN PRICE as well as in other particulars.
Call and see them. New and second-hand PIANOS FOR RENT. FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

STODART PIANO-FORTES.
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
STODART & MORRIS,
Manufacturers, New-York.
Warerooms No. 501 Broadway.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Monthly payments received for Pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIALS—"The Horace Waters' Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.* "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.* "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Depot No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—SECOND HAND PIANOS made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $300. Melodeons very low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—C. & H. BANNORE, manufactory and warerooms, No. 348 Bleecker-st., offer a large assortment of the best Pianos,

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of cutting and fitting children's clothes; one who is fully competent and understands her business; has lived in the best of families, and has best of City reference; is advertising from her last place, where she has lived nearly four years; has no objection to the South. Call at No. 77 East 18th-st., from 12 o'clock till 5.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS cook in a small private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived for five years in one family; has the best of City reference; to be seen for five days. Inquire at No. 411 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., in the fancy store. No objection to go to Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a middle-aged American woman to keep house for a lady or gentleman, or to take care of an invalid; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can give the best City reference from a lady in whose employ she has been for years. Call or address personally, or by letter for three days, at No. 323 Canal-st., up stairs

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women situations as sisters in a private family, one as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, and the other to do chamberwork and to do the plain sewing; have the best of City references. Call at No. 14 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., over the livery stable.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, A situation, one as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; they can give good reference from their last place, where they lived the last four years. Can be seen at No. 7 Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn, second door, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, as cook in a private family; understands soup, meats, pastry and baking; has best of City references; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 68½ 3d-av., in the bakery, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, with good City references, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a small family; or to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days, at her present employer's, No. 65 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation to cook, wash and iron; has no objection to general housework in a small family. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 201 West 39th-st., between 8th and 9th avs..

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid or laundress; no objection to do chamberwork and assist with the washing; has the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen at No. 387 6th-av., one door from corner of 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT WOMAN, as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; satisfactory City reference; no objection to a first-class boarding-house. Apply at No. 14 6th-st., near 2d-av., from 9 to 5 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; she understands her business thoroughly; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 121 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in a grocery store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse or plain seamstress, or would do chamberwork, or would assist in fine washing and ironing; has lived two years in her last place. Call at No. 206 3d-av., corner 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID, for a young woman who can be recommended for her faithfulness by the family with whom she is now living, at No. 170 Amity-st., Brooklyn, where she can be seen.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl, lately landed, in a respectable Protestant family to learn to do chamberwork and assist in the laundry. Prefers a comfortable home for the Winter more than wages. Call at 110 East 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; will give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 27 West 24th-st, between 6th and 7th-avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, in some private family. The best City references can be given, and she can be seen during this week at her present place of employment, No. 55 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 232 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.; third floor, front room.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER OR AMANUENSIS situation, by a widow of 26, whom a reverse of fortune has deprived of a home; would not object to travel as companion. Address, for one week, MANONA, Station D, 8th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and plain sewer; understands her business perfectly; has lived 12 years in her last situation. Apply at No. 171 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant girl in a private family to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; good reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 127 Madison-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid, and to do washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 128 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress, or to do the housework of a private family; no objection to the country; has good recommendations. Call at No. 269 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse, cook, or chambermaid and waitress; also, by a colored young woman, as nurse and seamstress, waitress, chambermaid and fine washer. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress; thoroughly understands her business. Call at her present employer's, where she has lived for the last three years, at No. 36 East 13th-st.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRLS want situations; one as cook in a small private family, the other as waitress and chambermaid; either separate or together; good City references. Call at No. 1 Lawrence-st., corner of Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable women; are first-rate washers and ironers; understand all kinds of house cleaning. Call or address at No. 183 Madison-st., in the rear, first floor, back room; the best of reference.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 222 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and wait on the table, or to take care of children and make herself generally useful in a private family. Call, for two days, at No. 50 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE English Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to take the charge of children, and has three years' experience; a situation in either country or City. Call at No. 414 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good cook, and is also a good baker; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 7 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, IN A private or nice boarding house, by a steady, middle-aged woman, who knows her business thoroughly, and comes well recommended. Call at No. 69 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGLISH girl, as chambermaid and nurse; has no objection to light chamberwork and waiting. Apply at No. 105 1st-av., between 6th and 7th sts. The best of City references can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and washing or to assist in washing; has good City reference. Apply at No. 132 3d-av., from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M., for two days.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BY A SMART, TIDY girl, a situation as chambermaid and waiter in a small private family. Can be seen in her last place, and can be well recommended. Apply at No. 232 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A young woman who thoroughly understands her business. Call at her present employer's, where she has lived for the last four years, No. 36 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS cook, washer and ironer; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 15 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; can be seen till suited.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and laundress, or waitress; is a person of neatness and experience. City reference. Apply at No. 63 20th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and seamstress. Five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 90 West 26th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTant girl wishes to get a situation as chambermaid in a private family, or to do light housework. Call at No. 60 Gouverneur-st., Room No. 10.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, who understands her business, and can give the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 438 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and plain seamstress, or as nurse. Call at No. 96 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Good reference.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL—A SITUAtion as chambermaid or first-rate laundress; good City reference from last place. Call, for two days, at No. 105 1st-av., third floor, front room, near 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and laundress; the best of City reference. Call at No. 113 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.

UPHOLSTERY WORK WANTED—BY A lady who thoroughly understands the fitting of furniture covers and all branches of the business. Address or call at No. 52 West 17th-st.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful girls, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be obtained. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from 5 to 15 years.

ALL EMPLOYERS IN WANT OF GOOD German, English, Irish and Scotch servants, can always procure them on moderate terms, by applying at the Employment Institute, No. 424 Broadway. This large establishment is conducted on correct business principles, by MORRIS CORNERT.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN a situation as cook; washes; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; also a situation by a young woman as chambermaid, seamstress and nurse; both would do general housework; a home in preference to high wages; no objection to country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, 3d floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamberwork and washing, or to do chamberwork and sewing; can give the best of City reference from her last employer, with whom she lived for two years. Also a situation by a respectable young woman as cook; can give the best of City reference from her last employer, with whom she lived five years. Call for two days at No. 6 East 31st-st., front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS BY a highly respectable and experienced girl; is thoroughly competent in all kinds of fine washing and ironing; or would be willing to do chamberwork and assist in the laundry; has just left a clergyman's family in Staten Island, where she has been as laundress, with the very highest recommendations. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable young woman; is an excellent plain cook and understands her work thoroughly. Has no objection to assist in washing, or as laundress and chambermaid. Can fill either situation and give entire satisfaction. Has got three years' and-a-half reference. Call or address a note, for two days, to No. 237 4th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; will be found fully competent for her duties, and not afraid of work; could fill a place as laundress and chambermaid; well recommended in City and country. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and fine washer and ironer, or as laundress in a small family, or as child's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; understands how to fulfill a situation thoroughly; no objection to travel; three years' reference. Apply at No. 145 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as ladies' maid and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; understands doing up muslins and French fluting, and hair dressing, or would like to wait on a lady going to France or Europe. Has good City reference. Call at No. 97 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED.—TWO RESPECTABLE AND SMART women wish to obtain work by the day; they are first-rate washers and ironers; excellent housecleaners; can give the best of City reference as to honesty and capability. Call or address Mrs. HOWES, No. 182 Madison-street, in the rear house, first floor. Also family washing taken in the house and done in the best manner

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing, and willing to assist in light work, if required. City reference. No objection to the country. Call at No. 192 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as cook in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business; has no objections to assist at the washing and ironing, if required. The best City references. Call at No. 213 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, REspectable person as nurse—she is well experienced in children; can take charge of an infant, and a nursery, or grown children, and plain sewing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 373 1st av., between 22d and 23d sts., over the druggist-store, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, to do chamberwork and waitiog, or chamberwork and to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 212 East 21st-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MOST RESpectable middle-aged woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family. Can give the best of City reference. Apply to Mr. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FAMILY SEAMStress by a very competent girl; is a nice hand at children's clothing, shirt making, ladies' clothing and family sewing. Call at No. 254 7th-av., north of 26th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and seamstress, or as child's nurse and seamstress; the very best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 149 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., from 10 to 5 o'clock.

WANTED—BY THREE RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls situations: one as chambermaid, nurse and seamstress; the other as waitress; good references from their last places. Call for two days at No. 76 5th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation as good plain cook; is a first rate washer and ironer, and can make bread, biscuit and pies; in a small private family. Call at the office, No. 302 8th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City Reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 88 29th-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 359 2d-av., third floor, front room, between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A MIDDLE AGED WIDOW LADY, with one child, a girl aged eight years, wants a situation as housekeeper and assistant in a widower's family, or in any household requiring a faithful person, at any light work. Call at No. 169 East 24th-st., west of 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-class cook; understands French and American cooking. The best of City references. Can be seen at No. 60 West 32d-st., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—A GIRL FIFTEEN OR SIXTEEN years of age to do light work and make herself generally useful. None need apply unless they can come well recommended for honesty, &c. No. 29 Henry-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as wet nurse. The best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 293 Rivington-st., of Mrs. ROBINSON, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY AN EXperienced woman, who can give the very best references. Apply to W. T. Hatch, No. 292 Broadway, or No. 77 Clark-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as waitress and chambermaid, or as the latter and laundress; has three years' City reference in one place. Call at No. 327 6th-av., near 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS a first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly, and can be seen at No. 89 West 11th-st., for a few days, rear house.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a young woman; or to sew and take care of children in a private family. Apply at No. 27 Park-st., 1st floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as cook; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 38 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—FIRST-CLASS FAMily Office. WESLEY & CO.'S Select Female Office, No. 262 4th-av., near 22d-st. A lady in attendance. There never was a more respectable, experienced and well-recommended class of girls to be found waiting for situations than there is at present—Scotch, English, Welsh, Protestant, and others. Ladies, please observe we do not advertise to a private number.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM THE West, 19 years of age, a situation in some wholesale grocery, hardware or commission store, as assistant book-keeper, shipping or entry clerk; best of City or Western reference given if required; salary not so much of an object as permanent employment. Address CINCINNATI, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A man of thirteen years' practical experience in green-houses, graperies, flower grounds, and well understands the laying out of new grounds to order; well experienced in the planting of fruiting trees and shrubberies; understands the care of cattle. City reference this last seven years. Any parties in want of such a man may address M. GARDNER, No. 9 John-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A private family by a single young man, who understands his business perfectly; has the best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper; is not afraid of work; would go to the country or travel. Address M. O., Mr. Green's drug-store, 14th-st., corner of Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A RESPECTable private family, a situation as coachman; he thoroughly understands his business, in all its branches, and perfectly the care and management of horses; is an excellent driver; the best of City reference as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Address F. O. B. Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN MAN AND HIS WIFE, without incumbrance, situations. The woman is an excellent cook; also, chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress; can turn her hand to anything; the man is a first-class waiter; is willing to make himself useful about the house. Has the best of reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man, who is a most competent groom and steady driver; has had long experience in the care and treatment of horses both in this and the old country; is not afraid of hard work; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 664 Broadway, or address M. E., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED YOUNG man wishes a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and treatment of horses perfectly; understands all kinds of farm-work and gardening, and would make himself in every way useful. A steady place (not high wages) wanted. Call at No. 129 Waverly-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN AS coachman and groom, no objection to work in a garden if required, or make himself generally useful; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; understands his business in all its branches. Address B. W. Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single young man 24 years of age, to take care of a team of horses, carriage, &c.; understands the care and management of horses; is a good City driver; has four years' recommend from his last employers. Address, for two days, T. C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man, a situation as waiter, in a private family, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; has lived with some of the best families in the City; can produce the best of City reference. Call or address, for two days, at No. 871 Broadway, in the fruit store.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUATION as Waiter in a private family; he is master of his business; can be seen at MRS. GREEN'S Intelligence Office, No. 220 Broadway, for 3 days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

A FIRST-RATE GARDENER, HAVING learned his business in one of the most practical establishments in England, and had charge of some of the best gentlemen's places in the United States, middle aged, married, with but a small family, is now desirous of a situation; he can lay out in the most modern style a new garden and pleasure grounds, has a thorough practical knowledge of grapes, under glass or out—fruit in every department, as also green-houses and orchards, with every minutiæ of the vegetable garden, and works hard himself. Terms moderate. References—George Pearce, Esq., Barclay-st., New-York; Mr. George C. Thorburn, Newark, N. J., or Thorburn & Co. Address JOHN MASTERS, Newark, N. J., or J. M. Thorburn & Co., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and gardener, or groom; understands his business perfectly, as his present employer can certify. No objections to country. Also, a situation by a young man to take care of horses, milk cows and farming generally; is a good driver, a good plain gardener, and is willing to make himself useful. Good references. Wages for garden work, $10 per month. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 510 Broadway, third floor, for two days.

WANTED—A PORTER'S SITUATION, BY A strong, healthy young man, 22 years of age; of industrious habits; can read and write; understands the care of a horse and driving; would devote his whole time to his employer; wages not such an object as to have steady employment. Call at No. 135 1st-av., corner of 8th-st.; or if more convenient, address J. M., B No. 192 *Times* Office. Can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED ENGLISHMAN without family, a situation as groom and coachman in a private family; understands the care and treatment of horses in all their different branches, and is a careful driver. Also, by the woman, as cook, washer and ironer in the same family. Have got good reference from their late employer. A letter addressed E. P., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for two days, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY ACTIVE young man as carpenter on a farm; has a practical knowledge of building, fencing, painting, repairing farming implements; would make himself generally useful. The best of reference given by calling at Mr. Campbell's dry goods store, No. 178 3d-av., near 17th-st., for two days. Here is a chance for farmers seldom met with.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND to be generally useful by a very respectable and deserving young man; will take care of a horse and wagon, work in the garden, or be willing to do anything around the place; understands his business; is not afraid of work, and for honesty and good conduct, refers to the last gentleman he lived with. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; will also make himself useful; has had long experience in the care and treatment of horses; has the best of City reference from his last employer; has no objections to the city or country. A note addressed to A. R. D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a sober, steady man, without incumbrance; a man who thoroughly understands his business as to the management of horses in all their diseases, and has the best of City reference; has no objection to go South or to the country. Any address left for P. C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, will be punctually attended to for two days.

WANTED—A MAN AND HIS WIFE, WITHOUT family, want situations; the man as coachman and his wife as laundress, in a small family; both understand their business perfectly well; have the best of City reference from their last place, where they lived six years and six months. Address J. C., for two days, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, 21 years of age, as groom, or can drive, and understands the care of horses; would make himself generally useful around a gentleman's establishment; no objection to country or City; the former preferred; good City references. Address M. E., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a respectable man who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; has good City reference; would make himself useful if required. A note addressed T. C., to Mr. R. CAMPBELL, No. 50 4th-av., will be attended to for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a young man who has lived with some of the best families in New-York. A note address to W. G., at Mr. John Morris' grocery store, corner of University-place and 12th-st., will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A man of long practice, near this City; he is also a practical farmer and stock raiser. References good. Address, until employed, GARDENER, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a Protestant man, with six years' experience; is a careful driver, sober and honest; would prefer a short distance in the country; has the best of reference. Address J. G., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a Protestant man, with six years' experience; a careful driver, sober and honest; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address J. G., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT MAN OF RESPECtability wants a situation as coachman in a private family; is an excellent City driver; the best of City reference as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Country place preferred. Address R. H., No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; HAS five years' reference from his last employer, for honesty, sobriety and capability. Address J. R., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—DRUGGISTS.—WANTED A SITUAtion in a retail store by an experienced and practical apothecary, with the best of City reference. Address PHARMACY, Box 192 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE store by a boy between 15 and 16 years of age, just from the country; wishes a permanent situation. Call at No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 28, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A steady single man, (English;) has good City references. Address WILLIAM, waiter, care of Grocery Store No. 591 Houston-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED couple, a situation to take charge of a farm house, for which they are fully competent. Good reference. Address a note to Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as coachman or groom; can give the best of City reference. Apply or address COACHMAN, for two days, at No. 96 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MAN WHO has had several years' experience at the clock and watch business. Address C. G. P., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A NEAT GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron, in a small private family. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

A NUMBER OF YOUNG MEN WANTED—To peddle an article of almost universal use. An industrious man can make a good living with very little trouble.
JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, NO. 229 BROADWAY.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING eight miles from 26th-st., an intelligent, competent Protestant nurse, accustomed to the training and government of children. Apply at No. 113 West 23d-st., on Wednesday, between 9 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A BOY IN A LAW OFFICE, ABOUT 17 years of age, who can write a good hand and come well recommended. One that resides with his parents in South Brooklyn preferred. Address LAWYER, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE WAITRESS TO serve in a gentleman's family, one who understands her business perfectly; none need apply if not fully competent. Call to-day, Wednesday, between 12 and 2 o'clock, at No. 17 West 16th-st.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS; ONE AS cook and assistant-washer and ironer, the other as waitress and to assist in ironing. None but Protestants need apply, at No. 42 East 16th-st., between the hours of 9 and 12.

WANTED—A VERY SUPERIOR COOK. SHE must be able to get up dinners and suppers in the best manner. The highest wages given. Call at No. 110 5th-av., from 9 to 12; gate in 16th-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR WAITING AND TO AS-sist in chamberwork. None need apply but such as are fully competent and can bring the best City references. Apply at No. 11 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS.—SHE MUST BE A very good washer and a smart ironer; none but a competent person need apply from 9 to 12 o'clock, at No. 110 5th-av., at gate 16th-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; she must be a good cook, washer and ironer, and willing to do all that is asked of her. Colored girl preferred. Wages $8 per month. Apply at 74 4th-st.

WATCHMAKER WANTED—TO WHOM WILL be given a permanent situation and good salary. None but the best workmen need apply, to TIFFANY & CO., No. 500 Broadway.

COOK WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE family; must be a good washer and ironer, and have the best of references. Good wages given. Call at No. 58 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY, GOOD DISPOSITION girl, for nurse; Scotch preferred. Inquire at St. James' House, Room No. 17, corner 14th-st. and 4th-av.

COOK WANTED—IN A FAMILY OF SIX PERsons. Apply at No. 34 West 33d-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

TO CYLINDER PRESSMEN.—WANTED, A good, active and steady man. Apply at No. 13 Frankfort-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH HOStler. Apply to C. W. MOORE, No. 26 Park-place.

WANTED—A GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS AND TO take care of children. Apply at 98 West 48th-st.

FANCY GOODS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
Importers, No. 37 Maiden-lane,
Have now in store their FALL IMPORTATION, to which they will receive constant additions during the season. It comprises in part a desirable and complete assortment of
SILK NETS, FANCY COMBS AND HAIR-PINS, HEAD-DRESSES AND ORNAMENTS, STEEL GOODS, SHAWL AND SCARF PINS, BELT SLIDES, BUCKLES AND CLASPS, DRESS BUTTONS, BRUSHES, GARTERS, ALSO
Busson Accordeons, Violin Strings, Portemonnaies, Purses, Sacs, Watch Guards, Lacets, Steel-Pens, Gilt and Fancy Jewelry, and the LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES,
all of which they offer to the trade at the lowest market prices and on the most favorable terms.

DRY GOODS.

BEEKMAN & CO., NO. 473 BROADWAY
Fall styles in Embroideries and Laces,
French Needlework, Sets and Collars,
Lace Sets in Point d'Alençon and Point Applique, &c.
Thread and French Lace Falls, round and square.
Embroidered, plain and hemmed Handkerchiefs,
A full assortment, and very low.
Pineapple Handkerchiefs, a fresh invoice just opened.
Ladies' Traveling and Breakfast Sets.
Valenciennes, Point Applique, Point d'Alençon and Thread Lace, by the yard.
Edgings, Insertions, Bands, &c., &c., &c.
This stock will be found complete.
Ladies will do well to call before purchasing.

FALL AND WINTER ENGLISH HOSIERY,
Full assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's
AT LOW PRICES.
Lambs' Wool and Merino Hose and Half-Hose.
Bleached and Colored Cotton Hose and Half-Hose.
Silk and Raw Silk Hose and Half-Hose.
ALSO,
Merino, Lambs' Wool, Cotton and Silk Drawers and Under Garments of every kind.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT NO. 294 CANAL-STREET.
Brandreth Buildings.
NEW CLOAKS!! NEW CLOAKS!!!
GRAND OPENING DISPLAY
For three days,
Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday,
Sept. 27, 28, and 29.
Ladies are invited to inspect
THE LARGEST AND RICHEST STOCK IN THE CITY
OF PARIS AND NEW-YORK CLOAKS,
Expressly for first-class retail trade.
ELLIOTT, (late McKenzie,)

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on Monday, Sept. 26:
300 Stella Shawls, at.....$5 worth $7
400 Stella Shawls, at.....$6 worth $9
500 Stella Shawls, at.....$7 worth $11
300 Stella Shawls, at.....$8 worth $12
200 Stella Shawls, at.....$9 worth $13
200 Stella Shawls, at.....$10 worth $15
100 Stella Shawls, at.....$14 worth $20
These goods have been purchased at the recent auction sales, and are the greatest bargains ever offered in this City. Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

NO. 691 BROADWAY.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Opened this morning
100 pieces FANCY SILKS, in
CHECKS, PLAIDS, BAYADERE STRIPES,
At 70 cents, 75 cents, and 85 cents per yard
Also, 50 pieces ENTIRE NEW STYLES at $1 and $1 25
These goods are 20 per cent. below importation prices.
CALL AND SEE.
Also, a lot of all wool Delaines at 31 cents per yard. Very cheap and desirable.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, UPHOLSTERY
Goods, Lace Curtains, Draperies,
WINDOW SHADES, GILT CORNICES,
Tassels, Bands, Loops, Brackets, &c., &c.
BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

BLACK CLOTH CLOAKS!
STRIPED CLOTH CLOAKS!
LIGHT-COLORED CLOTH CLOAKS!
IN GREAT VARIETY AND STYLE,
At JAMES G. AITKEN'S,
No. 303 CANAL-ST.

TRIMMED STRAW BONNETS!
COLORED VELVET BONNETS!
ROYAL VELVET BONNETS!
MISSES' BONNETS!
TO SUIT EVERYBODY!
JAMES G. AITKEN,
No. 303 CANAL-ST.

SILKS FROM AUCTION,
AT 75 CENTS PER YARD.
These goods are in new designs and 25 per cent under regular price.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 BROADWAY,
Will open on Monday morning
A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS,
In Ottoman Velours, Solferino Crossovers, Irish Poplins, English Poplins, Merinos, Muslin de Laines, Bayadere Imperials, &c., &c., at very reasonable prices.

HEAD-DRESSES! HEAD-DRESSES!!
and CAPS!!
A GREAT VARIETY,
JAMES G. AITKEN,
No. 303 CANAL-ST.

291 WINDOW SHADES 291
AND
WINDOW SHADE HOLLANDS.
291 KELTY, BROTHERS & LUM, 291
BROADWAY, New-York.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.
W. K. PEYTON, NO. 264 BOWERY,
HAVE NOW IN STORE
A splendid assortment of all the leading styles introduced for the season in
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S GARMENTS.
Cloth Shawlettes, in great variety, $3 75 to $6.
Cloth Basques and Sacks, in great variety, $4 to $5 50.
Cloth Burnous, new patterns, $5 75 to $8.
French Beaver Cloaks, new patterns, $5 to $9.
Tricot Beaver Cloaks with rich crotchet berthas and fringe, from $8 to $10 50.
French Beaver Burnous, $6 25 to $8 50.
We invite the ladies to inspect our stock. In style, quality and manufacture, our garments will be found superior to many now sold on Broadway and Canal-st., at 40 to 50 per cent. higher prices.
Strangers and others will find our store within five minutes' walk of the Broadway Hotels.
W. K. PEYTON,
Cloak Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
HAVE NOW OPEN,
NEW FALL GOODS,
Of their own importation, comprising a beautiful selection of
SILKS, POPLINS, VALENCIAS, VELOUR OTTOMANS AND POPLIN REPS, MERINOES, DE LAINES, &c., &c., &c.
J. G. & CO. invite special attention to their magnificent stock of
REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES, manufactured expressly for their retail trade, of the latest Paris styles. No. 729 Broadway.

BLACK SILKS. BLACK SILKS.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, is offering at retail the largest and most desirable stock of Mourning Black Silks ever submitted for inspection. Ponit de soie Reps and armoires, 24, 26, 30 to 52 inches wide from $1 to $5 per yard.
Also, 100 pieces Bishoffs $1, worth $1 25.
50 pieces rich Bayadere $1, worth $1 25.
100 two-flounced Robes $25 and $30.
GREAT BARGAINS. COMPETITION CHALLENGED.
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
Observe W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

ENGLISH CARPETS,
NEW GOODS FOR FALL SALES, at the following low prices,
ENGLISH TAPESTRY, 90c. to $1.
SUPERFINE INGRAIN, 5s. to 6s.
3 plys INGRAIN, 4s. to 5s.
GOOD INGRAIN, 2s. 6d. to 4s.
OIL-CLOTHS, 3s. 6d. to 4s.
Constantly receiving all the new patterns of Tapestries. B. BEATTYS, No. 84 th-av., near Cooper Institute.

COLUMBIAN HALL
CARPET WAREHOUSE.
We are offering for CASH,
BRUSSELS TAPESTRY CARPETS at.....75c. to $1 10
THREE-PLYS and TAPESTRY INGRAIN.90c. to 1 10
ALL-WOOL INGRAINS.....45c. to 75
COTTON and WOOL.....25c. to 35
A good assortment of Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers. Druggets from one yard to four yards wide.
ADAMS & SPENCER, No. 281 Grand-st.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
Mme. F. PINCHON has now opened her
FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS,
in Cloth, Silk and Velvet
MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS,
All of which have been selected by herself in Paris, and are of the latest Parisian novelties.
Mme. F. PINCHON, No. 56 Bleecker-st.

MME. DEMOREST'S EXCELSIOR SKIRTS are, in every respect, better than the best, and cheaper than the cheapest. Twelve best-tempered steel springs $1; 13 springs, $1 25; 15 springs, $1 50; 20 springs, $2; 25 springs, $2 50; 30 springs

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Ernani.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Sea of Ice.

WINTER GARDEN—Don.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Garibaldi—Foor Lovers—Vidocq.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Father and Son—The Nervous Man.

PALACE GARDEN—Fair of the American Institute.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Galway steamer, touching at St. Johns, N. F., brings news two days later from Europe. The departure of the *Great Eastern*, from Holyhead for Portland, was officially announced for Oct. 28. Almost simultaneously with this notice, the death of Mr. Brunel, the engineer, to whom the first conception of the noble vessel is due, has occurred, resulting from a stroke of paralysis. His health had been failing for some time, insomuch that he was unable to be present at the great banquet on the ship last month owing to serious illness. Nothing urther had been received from the Zurich Conference. The deputations from Modena and Parma, sent to tender the Sovereignty of the Duchies to the King of Sardinia, had fulfilled their mission, and obtained in reply an answer similar in all respects to that previously vouchsafed the Tuscans \The aspect of affairs in Italy was far from tranquilizing. The Spanish Expedition to Morocco was on the eve of departure. The movement of Consols at the latest moment was 95⅜@95⅝. Cotton and Provisions were dull; Breadstuffs at an advance.

The foreign consuls at Cuidad Bolivia, Venezuela, have appealed for protection to the Governors of the French, English and Danish West India Islands, in a document which appears in the St. Thomas papers. They characterize the contest now going on in that country as one of violence, death and pillage, without any political object. Acts of atrocity are numerous—in the provinces amounting to the annihilation of whole communities. Nothing but foreign intervention, it is contended, can save the country from entire destruction.

Advices from Jamaica, to the 30th ult., represent that the Governor was about to appoint a special commission to try the late rioters at Falmouth, numbering some 120 persons. There is no indication that the disturbances will be revived.

Our regular Utah correspondent presents a melancholy picture of that ill-governed territory. The execution of the laws is entirely defeated by the boldest acts of outrage and criminal violence, which the judicial authorities cannot, and the executive powers will not repress. The United States Circuit Court, at its August term, had endeavored to bring the leaders of these outlaws to justice; but strong in the connivance of the Federal Government, the miscreants had not only derided the process of the tribunal, but had selected persons in attendance upon it for vengeance, and had murdered them within gun-shot of the Court-house. Among other evidences of this disorganization, which have been thrust upon the reluctant attention of President Buchanan, is a letter from Ex-Marshal Dotson, setting forth the lamentable state of affairs in the Territory, and the need of a radical change of policy.

Some difficulty is apprehended in Kansas, in the coming Constitutional election, relative to the manner of making the returns. The Acting Governor's Proclamation directs them to be made to him, in accordance with a law of the Legislature, while the President of the Constitutional Convention directs them to be made to him, as provided for by the Constitution itself. The Republican Central Committee of the Territory asserts that the intention of the Acting Governor is to divide the returns, so that a pretext may be found by the next Congress for refusing to admit Kansas into the Union; and recommends that two certified copies of the returns be made out, one of which may be forwarded to the Governor, and the other to the President of the Convention.

The absence of two Republican members from the important meeting of the Board of Supervisors, left the Democrats in the majority, and the latter elected their own candidates for Registrars in the 1st, 2nd, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th Wards. Several Americans were chosen, but not a single Republican is on the list. The Board was in session from 12 M. to 8 P. M. A notice of discontinuance in a test suit brought by McSpedon & Baker for the recovery of a heavy claim against the County for articles furnished the Commissioners of Record, was served upon the Board, and with it the papers in a new suit between the parties, directing the Supervisors by *mandamus* to raise by tax $193,820 20 for the compensation of McSpedon & Baker for articles furnished the Commissioners of Record. The Committee on Annual Taxes was directed to defend the suit, and $500 was appropriated for the employment of counsel. The Board adjourned to 7 o'clock this evening, with the understanding that then the balloting shall be resumed, whether all are present or not.

In the case of Ella Burns, proceedings have been renewed by the production of testimony on behalf of the father's claim to his child. His own affidavit and those of many others were read, including some medical testimony as to the injurious tendency of such a training, as the child was subjected to, upon her health. Her father was cross-examined by the defence, without eliciting anything important. In the Hudson City tar and feather case the jury were discharged, after having been shut up many hours, and still being unable to agree. It is understood that three were for acquittal, the remainder voting for $10,000 damages against certain of the defendants, except one of the jury, who was for $15,000 damages.

The American Institute's Annual Exhibition at Palace Garden was opened yesterday, though not by any means fit to be opened. The promise for an instructive display of novelties at some early future day, is fair. The steam engine will be up by to-night, and then the machinery can be afforded power, as it is conditive to use it. The Cattle-Show at Hamilton Park was terminated by a spirited turn-out of saddle and draft horses in competition for premiums. So much of the Horticultural Show as is still fresh and sightly goes down to the Palace Garden to-day.

The house at the corner of Little-Water and Worth-streets, formerly known as Crown's Corner, and always recognized by the Police as the resort of the most desperate characters among those who frequent the Five Points, was the scene, yesterday afternoon, of a cruel and as yet mysterious homicide. The body of an unknown man was found in bed in a room occupied by John H. Benjamin, under circumstances which seem to leave no doubt that he was choked to death. Beside the body were found some naturalization papers, bearing the name of James Magee. Various arrests were made last night of persons suspected of complicity in the affair. An investigation will be entered upon to-day.

The Stock Market fell off in prices losing all the additional advance noticed in yesterday's report. The Western list closed weak. New-York Central fell ½ and Missouri Sixes 84 @ cent., a decline on each of ½ @ cent. from Monday. The Foreign Exchanges settled down at 110½ on London; 5.18¾ on Paris. The Bullion shipment by the *Persia* is reported $468,800. Money Market steady.

Flour opened briskly at improved prices, but closed heavily, with a downward tendency. A more active demand prevailed for Wheat and Corn, which was freely met by holders, who made some concessions to buyers, especially of Corn. Coffee, Cotton, Dyewoods, Metals, Rice, Tallow and Tobacco were quiet. Fish, Hay, Hops, Provisions, Sugars and Molasses were in fair request, generally. Hides, Leather and Naval Stores were moderately inquired for. Fish Oils were actively sought after, as was likewise Whalebone, the latter, in part, for export. The Freight engagements were moderate.

The Emperors and Italy.

The Oracles at Zurich are dumb. The diplomatists, French, Austrian, Sardinian, are at their posts, but they are devoting themselves to eating the elaborate dinners of the Hotel Baur, and have left the fate of nations to the telegraphic clerks and the correspondents of the Press.

But the world is not to be given over thus remorselessly to doubtful and desperate speculations on a question which involves the issues of peace and war in Europe for many a year to come. The Emperor Napoleon, the "deliverer of Italy," and master of the position, has spoken his mind from the appropriate locality of St. Sauveur, and in a fresh explanation of that most mysterious convention, the Treaty of Villafranca, throws some gleams of light upon the hardly less mysterious protocols supposed to have been discussed, or to be still discussing, by the plenipotentiaries of the lately belligerent sovereigns.

In an article published in the *Moniteur* on the 9th of September, and which we reproduced yesterday, Napoleon III. recapitulates the circumstances in which he found himself forced, on the morrow of Solferino, to elect between saving something to Austria in Italy and risking everything for Italy and Europe. He claims for himself, in the strongest terms, the credit of having been governed in his final choice by a strict regard to the real interests of the Italian people, as well as by an imperative consideration for the welfare of France. He now maintains that his motives have not been fairly appreciated; and that the Italians, while accepting their political salvation at his hands, have put him into an unpleasant attitude by refusing to take that salvation just as he gave it, and consequently by stultifying him in respect to his antagonist, with whom the compact of Villafranca was concluded, Francis Joseph of Austria.

The publication of this article excited a great and as we cannot but think an exaggerated anxiety in Paris, where it was interpreted by many persons to signify nothing less than the abandonment of the Italians to their fate, and the inauguration of a new Austro-French alliance, or at least of an *entente cordiale* between Paris and Vienna. In Italy its tenor was quite differently, and, as we believe, much more truly estimated. So far as it affects the French Emperor and his part in the great drama now playing out in Europe, it appears to us that the manifesto of St. Sauveur is both rational and temperate. To comment upon it is simply to rewrite the history of the current year.

Napoleon had warned Austria in January that her disposition to deal with Italy as an outlying Province of her Empire, though it might be tolerated as a corollary of the treaties of 1815 by the other Powers of Europe, would not be endured by France. France under Louis XVIII., or Louis Philippe, might have governed herself by a timorous regard to systems which had been established expressly with a view to curb her spirit and control her influence. France under Napoleon III. knew herself to have the right of protecting her own frontiers from insidious aggression, and of maintaining the independence of neighbors whose independence was essential to her own.

This was the sum and substance of Napoleon's speech to Baron Hubner at the Tuileries on New-Year's Day last, as subsequent events have furnished a commentary upon its meaning. Of course the Austrian Court did not so read the words of the nephew of the victor of Austerlitz. For Austria, and for all who sympathized with Austria throughout Europe, Napoleon III., in asserting the authority of France as a great Power, was really aiming at an assertion of the supremacy of France over all other Powers, great and small. The peace of Villafranca gave a death-blow to these imaginings, not less decisive than was administered at Solferino to the military pretensions of Francis Joseph. By offering peace to his antagonist in the very hour of victory, Napoleon III. did all that in him lay to prove that he aimed not at the dominion of Europe, but simply at the restoration of France to her just place as the first of European nations; a place which belongs to her not merely in virtue of her greater wealth, her larger homogeneous population and her traditional rank, but also through her higher civilization and her wider intellectual influence upon the world. It was indispensable to the attainment of this object by the French Emperor that he should not desert the cause which France through him had taken up, of Italian Independence. Had a general European war been precipitated by the perseverance of France in her Italian campaign, this cause must have been seriously jeopardized. France had once before freed Italy from the northern sway, and had then been forced to see the liberty which she had won for the Italian States snatched from them through the victory of a great Anti-Gallican coalition. It certainly was not irrational for the third Napoleon to hesitate at attempting what the first had failed to achieve, and if in 1815, England, arbitress of Europe and victorious at Waterloo, had used her triumph only to aid in riveting the chains of Austria on the limbs of Italy, liberated by Napoleon I., it can be no ground of objection at least with Englishmen against the peace of Villafranca, that Napoleon III. shrank from exposing the independence of Italy, in 1859, to the chances of another despotic crusade, to which England had already almost threatened to become a party.

The French Emperor seems, accordingly, at Villafranca to have succeeded in convincing his Austrian antagonist that it was time for foreign powers to cease contending for the possession of a territory which no foreign power could ever hope to enjoy in peace. The most obvious explanation of those mysterious conferences in the house of Signor Monelli will prove in the end, we are convinced, the nearest to the truth, and it will be found by the historian of fifty years hence that nothing could have been more natural than the propositions entertained by these potentates at their interview. The whole Italian question was referred back to the Italian people. The Austrian Emperor, educated in the Imperial traditions of his house, shrank of course with a distrust which the elect of France could hardly be supposed likely to share, from the notion of submitting the sovereign claims of his kinsmen, the Central Italian rulers, to the verdict of the Central Italian populations; and the military master of Verona insisted with an almost pardonable pride on the retention of fortresses and a dominion which the sword had not yet struck from his grasp. The French Emperor appears to have relied on the drift of general European opinion to move Francis Joseph on to a point from which he might be able to see these particular questions more clearly. In this particular, Napoleon appears to have been d... the real failure of his diplomacy at Villafranca.

Central Italy, Tuscany, the Duchies, have now proved their fitness to dispose of their own destinies. They have refused in the calmest and most decided manner to receive back the rulers who have played false to their thrones, false to the people over whom their sceptres stretched, false to the God from whom they pretended their power to be derived. The people of Venetia are chafing under a yoke which no flowers can make endurable, and which no considerations of policy can make them accept as their destiny. Francis Joseph, if we are to judge from the signs of the times at Zurich, has become freshly blinded by fatal counselors to all these things. He persists in seeing Italy, Tuscany, the Romagna, the Duchies, Venetia, as he saw them through the angry smoke of Magenta and of Solferino. This simple fact would suffice to explain the failure of the Zurich conferences. But it certainly does not imply any treachery to Italy on the part of the French ruler or of France. The attitude of Italy throughout these trying months, the sharp crisis of her modern history, has been such as to command the wonder and the worship of the world. With a calmness which England in her days of revolutionary torment did not equal, with a wisdom which the States of Holland, in their final dealings with the tyranny of Spain, did not surpass, the Italians, as Massimo d' Azeglio justly and proudly says, have borne themselves through these stern times of trial in a way "to touch the heart of every honest man, however severe his judgments upon, however hostile his feeling towards Italy."

To threaten such a people with all sorts of pains and penalties for declining to take their destiny ready-made at his hands would be the most suicidal thing which the French Emperor could possibly do. Neither the despotism of legitimacy, nor the unjust influence of Austria in Italy, can receive any strength from Napoleon. We incline, therefore, to the belief that the course of events will prove the manifesto of St. Sauveur to be what leading Italians have accepted it as being—a simple statement of the actual situation in Italy, and not at all a menace for the future. The solution of that situation rests with the national action of Italy, and whether by war or by diplomacy, that solution will be reached with grander results of good to Italy than any foreign benefactor could ever confer.

Vegetable Journalism.

We congratulate our antiquated and slightly dilapidated neighbor of the *Herald*, upon having at last actually achieved something worth bragging about. He has raised a gigantic *pumpkin*. Now that he has gone into the vegetable business we have hopes of him. He has evidently found his vocation at last, and can hardly fail, with due diligence, to achieve as brilliant success with pumpkins as our neighbor of the *Tribune* has long since done with the kindred squash. The fact is Bennett has advantages over Greeley in this line of business, which must tell powerfully upon the vegetable competition that has sprung up between them. His familiarity with sub-soiling operations, with all manner of creepers and crawlers, and especially with every kind of manure, gives him a prodigious start in this exciting race. He begins late in life, it is true,—but he makes a splendid beginning.

Bennett, after all, shows a great deal of pluck. We have indulged in gibes and jocose sneers now and then at his expense; but he must be perfectly aware that we fully appreciate his great qualities. He is as ambitions as Lucifer or Fernando Wood,—and almost as persevering. He is envious, however, and frets incessantly at anybody else's successes. For some three or four years back, he has seemed to be losing the mild, angelic temper that used to characterize him, and we had begun to fear that the Times might unwittingly have troubled his digestion and disturbed his equanimity. We see our mistake now. It was other glories that moved him—higher trophies than those of journalism which disturbed his sleep. The gigantic Squash of Greeley loomed ever before his vexed and aspiring soul! With a steadiness of nerve, and a close, steadfast secresy of purpose worthy of the Sphynx or the Third Napoleon, he determined to ascend these heights of fame, and there, in the presence of the world, meet his crested and exultant rival face to face. And he has done it! He has beaten him out and out! The *Herald* pumpkin beats the *Tribune* squash, all to eternal smash!

Such splendid success has the usual effect of prosperity; it makes Bennett magnanimous. He offers to strip his establishment of its most splendid ornament for our behoof. He says he will send us a galvanized pumpkin for a war reporter! What would the *Herald* do after such a bereavement? Who would get up those splendid leaders about marching an army from France *across Hanover*, to reach the Rhine? Who would do the bragging about the *Herald's* splendid career, and what fearful things it proposes to accomplish hereafter? We are not half so malicious as our generous but slightly dilapidated neighbor imagines. We wish him no harm. We will not ruin his establishment by accepting his offer.

Naturally enough poor Bennett sighs for a notice of his pet pumpkin in the columns of the Times. "If the Times," he says, "will *say* something handsome about these pumpkins, we will *do* something handsome in return." Now the wish is perfectly natural,—but the promise, like everything else in the *Herald*, is perfectly preposterous. Bennett do "something *handsome!*" That is a joke a good deal bigger than the pumpkins.

But the request does us injustice. We have already said something handsome "about those pumpkins." Bennett ought to have learned by this time that the Times never allows itself to be beaten *in news*, whatever may happen in pumpkins. It was as early with its intelligence of Bennett's pumpkin victory, as of the victory at Solferino. We had a special reporter on hand when that pumpkin took the prize, just as we did when Napoleon crooked the pregnant "elbows of the Mincio," and when the French rear guard ran away from Castiglione. Let our old neighbor put on his spectacles, and look at the Times of last week Thursday, page 5, second column, and he will there read, in the midst of a long account of the Fair, as follows:

"One long table was devoted to specimens from Blackwell's Island—among them some okras, twice the usual size. Another table was occupied, half by productions from Blackwell's Island, and the other half from Mr. James Gordon Bennett's premises. *One of Mr. Bennett's California pumpkins, weighing 160 pounds, took a special premium of $5.*"

What can he want more "handsome" than that? We intend hereafter to have a special reporter watch perpetually the growth of Mr. Bennett's pumpkins. We shall give him special instructions to keep away from the melons, leat the "sympathies of youth" should overcome his native virtue, and the delicate vegetables should perish before they had ... stage of ripeness and worth which would render them fit presents for the Times Establishment. But the growing pumpkins shall receive attention. They shall be reported. We shall, in justice to the *Tribune*, see to it that they take no Plum Gut route to victory, and that no undue advantages are taken in the matter of guano.

As for *beets*, nothing but our native modesty prevents us from remarking that the *Herald* never has equalled the specimens of them which have been displayed in the columns of the Times for the past six months. It was quite unnecessary, moreover, for the *Herald* Editor to go to raising *onions*:—he has found, in our beats, abundant cause to wipe his weeping eyes without the artificial stimulus of that exciting vegetable.

The State of Mexico.

In yesterday's Times we published full and faithful dispatches from our correspondent in the City of Mexico, in which the history of events in that region is brought down to the 1st of the present month. The interest attached to affairs in that country does not abate. From this correspondence it appears that Mr. Otway, the English Minister, has been absolutely and peremptorily recalled, through dispatches forwarded by a special messenger; yet this functionary not only retains his official position, but continues his discreditable connection with the clergy faction, and hangs on to his office to complete the ruin of his countrymen in Mexico. Such an exhibition of official misconduct on the part of an English Minister is probably unknown in the recent history of the English Government; and the only consolation we have in its contemplation is, that it will force that Government to sever all connection with the Miramon usurpation, and join the United States, sooner or later, in sustaining the Liberal Party.

Mr. Otway and the clergy are doomed to disappointment in their efforts to make out Dr. Duval a Mexican citizen, and his assassination a military execution. The documents relative to the nativity of Dr. Duval, his citizenship, the robbery of his watch, money, &c., with other facts, sworn to by a person who was with the Doctor during his last moments, we are authorized to state, *are now in the State Department at Washington.* It was deemed best not to make this fact known until Mr. Otway and the clergy had gone far enough in the matter to be caught in their own toils. They have done this effectually, and our Government will doubtless soon be called upon to act in the matter.

The attempts of the Miramon *régime* to create an additional public debt of $80,000,000, to which our correspondent refers, ought to attract the attention of the United States, but more especially that of England, as she has already but little less than $100,000,000 actually invested in that country, the greater portion of which is due in bonds. But neither England nor any other power having claims on Mexico—neither the great capitalists nor the fraudulent importers, who have accumulated such vast fortunes in that country—can, at the present time, protest with any show of reason against such measures as the Church Party may see fit to adopt to sustain itself. The whole power and influence of those officials who have represented foreign governments in Mexico, in connection with private capitalists of all classes, have, in the main, been exerted to sustain the bigoted and inhuman rule of this same Church party, that immense fortunes might be accumulated by a few private individuals, and by all of which means, the public debt has remained unpaid, and public credit has been destroyed. Were it not that a large body of honest traders in Mexico who have, in the aggregate, a heavy interest at stake would suffer unjustly, it would be nothing more than retributive justice to allow the work of financial ruin to go on until the last hope of foreign bondholders should be destroyed, and the fortunes of such men as Otway, Gabriac, Barron, Jecker, Escandon, and others, be forced from them even to the last dollar.

Although the general tenor of our last advices from Mexico is of a melancholy cast, there are unmistakable signs that the liberal cause in Mexico is making steady progress, and, notwithstanding the threats and note of preparation for a determined continuance of the struggle on the part of the Monarchists, there is no reason to believe that they will succeed in checking the downward tendency of their interests, except temporarily, from some such movement as the departure of Mr. McLane, or the act of some traitor in the Liberal cause.

The faction in the City of Mexico was, doubtless, in possession of all the facts relative to the departure of Mr. McLane on the 1st September, and, though he left an accredited Minister, the fact of his leaving without consummating a treaty will stimulate that faction, to make capital out of the fact, take advantage of the time, and, as we anticipated, renew their efforts against Vera Cruz.

The Election of Registrars.

The Board of Supervisors presented, yesterday, an edifying spectacle. Its action illustrated forcibly the chance of fair play which justice and decency have, when they come in collision with party greed. The Board of Supervisors, as our readers know, is so constituted that neither political party can have a majority of it. Its members are equally divided. The object of this provision is to prevent its action from being controlled by partisanship. To that Board was assigned the appointment of Registrars, or Inspectors, under the new Registry law—whose duty it is to enroll the persons entitled to vote. The appointment was given to this Board in order that so important a duty—one involving the honesty and purity of our elections—might be assigned, not to men of any one party exclusively, but to a fair representation of all. It has been generally understood that, for the purpose of making these appointments, an informal agreement had been entered into, by which, in each Ward, the party having the ascendancy should have the majority of the Registrars, and the other party the minority.

Yesterday, however, two Republican members were absent, and the Democrats proceeded to appoint *all the Registrars*,—following the lead and acting in the temper of Ex-Alderman Purdy, who scouted the insinuation that considerations of honor and fair-dealing could have any weight with him and his political brethren in the Board, and declared that he would vote for none but Democrats. And so the work was done. The lists were made up of Democrats exclusively, an American being thrown in here and there as a sop to the Native Cerberus, but the Republican Party having not a single Registrar on the roll. After six Wards had been thus supplied with Democratic officials, the minority of the Board resorted to the usual device of making motions, calling the roll, &c., &c., to prevent action, and finally succeeded in arresting the process of appointment, which is to be renewed, probably, whe... ever the convenient absence of Messrs. Voorhees and Little can be again secured.

For the effect of this action upon purely party interests we have no special concern. But we very deeply regret that a Board, upon which our citizens have relied for fair and honest proceedings more than upon any other branch of the City Government, should have plunged itself, upon the first opportunity, more recklessly and more indecently into the slough of partisanship than even the avowedly party Board have ever dared to do. Mr. E. F. Purdy, who was the captain of the conspiracy, took the broadest and the basest ground possible in the contingency. He effectually and even openly discarded every obligation, every duty, every consideration of justice and common fairness, every thought of regard for the purity of elective franchise and the welfare of the City, in a blind, senseless, degrading servitude to his party. We are never surprised to hear such sentiments avowed by some greedy, hungry hanger-on of a political faction, for in politics as in common life, hunger and avarice know nothing of reason or of conscience. But Mr. Purdy has not that poor excuse. He demeans himself voluntarily, and because he likes it. His attempt to excuse his action by denouncing the law, is absurd and will be futile. The character of the law has nothing to do with the question. He will probably congratulate himself on having defeated the object for which the law was enacted,—the prevention of illegal voting. If he succeeds in his purpose, he may elect his party ticket, but he will only confirm the public detestation of his schemes and distrust of his integrity.

Mischief in the Mediterranean.

Some of our readers may remember that we called attention some three months since to a gradual revival then going on in Spain of the question of Gibraltar, as curiously coincident with orders given by the Spanish Government for the construction in London of heavy iron gun-boats, suitable for sea-coast operations. The English journals received by this week's mails inform us that the concentration of military forces by Spain in the neighborhood of the Rock of Gibraltar, has now excited the grave anxiety of the British Government, and that questions on the subject propounded to the Cabinet of Her Catholic Majesty, have met with replies so evasive and unsatisfactory that their publication caused a slight fall in Consols in the London market. If Spain and England were the only Powers concerned in the settlement of the ownership of Gibraltar, it might not, perhaps, be worth while to dwell very particularly upon this incident; for although there can be no doubt that the actual power of the Castilian Monarchy is very decidedly in advance of the prevalent reputation of Spain, still the result of a single combat between the Lion of the South and the Lion of the Seas, could hardly be doubtful; and few Spanish statesmen would think of inviting such a passage of arms.

But other States, largely interested in the freedom of Mediterranean commerce, and of the seas in general, must, in the natural course of things, be brought, one day or another, to ask very seriously by what tenure of really respectable right England can pretend to constitute herself the jailer of that great African strait. The original robbery of the Keys by Admiral Rooke, a century and a half ago, and the confirmation of that robbery by the peace of 1783, can hardly be permanently pleaded against the manifest claim of Spain to the integrity of the Spanish soil. Had the peace of 1783, which gave us in America so much, left England in possession of Staten Island, or Sandy Hook, we should hardly be disposed to sit down forever under favor of her frowning batteries and her foreign flag. It is one of the penalties of such a policy as was pursued by England during the last century, that it projects the mistakes of an age of violence into the midst of an epoch where natural law is daily recognizing a loftier and wider sway; and menaces the peace of a great commercial era with the inevitable consequences of great national crimes. The price which England has already paid for the possession of such posts as Gibraltar and Malta, has not sufficed to make good titles which are intrinsically inconsistent with the rights of other nations and the natural development of the world.

Beginning at the Wrong End.

Experienced accountants, it is said, have arrived at the conclusion that $200,000 may be subtracted from the present expenditure of the City without the least detriment to the public service. Acting on this information Mr. Haws has addressed a circular to the heads of the various Departments asking for a return of the salaries and emoluments of all the *employés*, as well as of all other expenses connected with it, and requesting them to furnish him at the same time with suggestions as to the best means of cutting down the expenditure. Commenting on this very praiseworthy performance, the *Journal of Commerce* says:

"Nobody looks for retrenchment, however, by the turning out of such partisans and shoulder-hitters from the snug and sinecure offices which they hold as a reward for eminent muscular services at the polls. That is a stretch of self-denial which nobody can expect. But there are no outstanding pledges or obligations to prevent the Heads of Departments from cutting down items of expenditure where no political friendships are involved."

Though this has an air of philosophy about it which may possibly impress the youthful mind, we are sorry to differ from our cotemporary as to the "pet partisans" and "the shoulder-hitters." If we may not expect to have the proposed retrenchment begun by turning these out of their ill-gotten offices, there is no use in our expecting anything, and we may as well sit down quietly under our calamities. The persons in whose tenure of their places no political friendships are involved, are most likely honest, capable men, whom each dynasty of rowdy superiors relies on to do the duties of the office. It is they who do most of the work and get least of the money. If we ask to have these turned out, we may as well shut up the public offices at once, and rely on nature and Providence for our paving and lighting and sewerage. It is the "pet partisans and shoulder-hitters" who plunge us into our present extravagance. It would be impossible for any bureau or office to be conducted with an approach to economy whilst a large portion of its *personnel* is composed of the knaves and pugilists who help candidates on election day. If a grand parade of the fraternity were held in the Park, and any banker or merchant in the City were asked to select his clerks from amongst them, he would regard it as an imposition either on his solvency or his sanity. They are expensive because it takes five times as many of them to do whatever there is to be done, as it would take of persons who were selected solely on account of their capabilities,—because they are ignorant, lazy and idle. No one supposes five Tammany Hall pugilists, or Tombs "shysters," or keepers of corner groceries, can keep books, or file papers, or do any other duty of a public office, half as well as one properly-trained clerk. In addition to their incompetency, their roguery entails enormous expense on us. They steal, erase, forge, falsify, and do everything else that needs to be done to fill their own pockets.

We, for our part, tell Comptroller Haws, and all others whom it may concern, that if their reforms do not begin by the summary expulsion of at least three-fourths of the persons who owe their places to "political friendship," they may as well let matters stand as they are. If they are sincere in their desire to relieve the City of a portion of its present enormous burden of taxation, they will show it by opening their batteries on the pugilists. This is precisely what we expect of them; and if we cannot have this, we do not expect anything. Until there is reform in the appointments, there can be no reform in anything, for the badness of the appointments is the source of nearly all the waste and extravagance.

Death of Mr. Isambert K. Brunel, Engineer of the Great Eastern.

By the *Circassian*, arrived at St. Johns yesterday, we are informed of the death, from paralysis, on the 16th inst., of Mr. Isambert Kingdom Brunel, the illustrious engineer. He was immediately of French descent, his father, Marc Isambert Brunel, who was also renowned in the same science, being a native of Rouen. Isambert, the son, was born at Portsmouth, England, in 1806, where the elder Brunel was employed in constructing the docks of that famous seaport and arsenal. While very young he was sent to France and educated at the College of Caen, in Normandy. On his return to England, in 1826, he was engaged to assist his father in the construction of the Thames Tunnel, of which he was resident engineer. During the progress of this stupendous work he was, on several occasions, exposed to imminent danger from the irruption of the water, especially in 1828, when, being surprised by the current about six hundred feet from the mouth of the tunnel, he was seized by the water and thrown upon the beach, sustaining, however, but little injury. Some years before the completion of the tunnel, namely, in 1833, he was appointed to construct the Great Western Railroad, upon which he employed all the resources of science, and displayed a skill as an engineer which was never before and has never since been equalled. The famous Box Tunnel, on this road, was entirely his work. The longest suspension bridge in England, that of Hungerford, over the Thames, was designed and built by him. He assisted Mr. Stephenson in floating and raising the Conway and Britannia tubular bridges, one of the most difficult enterprises on record. He was also engaged in the construction of the Tuscan end of the Sardinian Railway, and during the late war with Russia was employed to construct and organize the hospital of Renkioi, situated on the Dardanelles, and intended to afford accommodation to no less than three thousand sick and wounded at one time. These are only a portion of the land works to which he has devoted himself. Most of the large docks at all the principal seaports of Great Britain were either wholly constructed or completed by him. Nor was his genius confined to railroads, bridges and tunnels. He was also the constructor of the *Great Western*, the first colossal steamship which traversed the Atlantic, and whose arrival in the waters of our Bay will be well remembered by most of our readers. That famous ship was then considered a monster of the deep, being 236 feet in length by 35 feet 6 inches in breadth. Since her time the *Great Britain*, the *Persia*, and all of the Collins line, have exceeded her in length, especially the *Persia*, which is 390 feet long. The *Great Eastern* is nearly three times her length, and to this last crowning work of ocean navigation Mr. Brunel's fame is also intimately attached. It was originally supposed on this side of the Atlantic that he was her builder, but such is not the case. Mr. Scott Russell designed her lines and constructed the iron hull of the ship, and considers himself responsible for her merits or defects, as a piece of naval architecture. He is also responsible for the paddle-wheel engines of 1,000-horse power, by which she is propelled. But Mr. Russell acknowledges that it is to Mr. Brunel, as the Company's engineer, that the original conception is due of building the mammoth ship. The idea of using two sets of engines and two propellers, was also his. It was his idea, also, to introduce a cellular feature, like that at the top and bottom of the Britannia Bridge, into her construction. These are the main characteristics which distinguish the *Great Eastern* from other ships, and these are Mr. Brunel's. The launching of the ship, her rigging and masting, her cabins and her outfit, were under Mr. Brunel's superintendence. Besides the regret which will be felt at his death—involving, as it does, such a loss to engineering science—it must naturally be a source of grief not only to his friends, and fellow artists in the construction of the monster vessel, but to the public at large, in England and in this country, who share so much interest in her success, that he was not spared to witness it, and be a living partaker in her renown. He was not able to be on board of her at the exciting time of her liberation from the Thames, and her triumphal progress till she emerged into the Channel. Possibly he heard of the disastrous explosion on board, a short period before his decease, but the dispatch which informs us of his death contains no particulars.

Mr. Brunel was elected in 1830 a member of the Royal Society. He was also an associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers, of the Society of Arts; and a member of the Astronomical, Geological and Geographical Societies of England. He received from Louis Phillippe, some years since, the cross of the Legion of Honor.

The Rowdyism at Syracuse—Card from Marshal Rynders.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I regret that a sense of justice to myself compels me to notice the many slanders which have been circulated against me since the meeting of the late Democratic State Convention. It was my intention not to notice them in any manner, but a continued reiteration of misrepresentations and falsehoods has induced me to publish the following statement, made by those who witnessed all that occurred on the occasion referred to. ISAIAH RYNDERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The undersigned delegates and citizens of the City of New-York, who were present at the late Democratic State Convention in Syracuse, deem it an imperative duty to the public, and especially that intelligent portion of it who depend upon the daily records of the Press for their knowledge of passing events, to make this concurrent statement of what transpired at Weiting Hall on the occasion referred to.

The New-York *Daily News*, in its issues since the adjournment of the Convention, has charged Isaiah Rynders, the U. S. Marshal of this district, with the premeditated design and effort to break up the Convention by the importation and admission of a gang of hired hullies to Syracuse. It is due to Capt. Rynders to say that in no manner, either by word or action, did he contribute to the disturbance which took place, and that the only part taken by Capt. Rynders in the meeting presided over by Mr. Alvord was his rising to second the motion made by John Cochrane for the call for the ayes and noes. At this juncture of the proceedings, the riotous persons who had obtained admission to the floor of the Hall, immediately surrounded Capt. Rynders, and threatened him with personal violence. A few moments subsequent to this, in the tumult that occurred, Mr. Sprague was pushed from the platform, and the regular delegates, including Capt. Rynders, quietly withdrew from any further participation in the proceedings.

Joan Kelley,	Peter Masterson,
John Brown,	Abram Hyatt,
Thomas Dunlap,	John Richardson,
Thomas Byrnes,	Wm. N. McIntyre,
John Clancy,	John Cochrane,
David Kissner,	Andre Fromont,
Peter B. Sweeney,	J. Y. Savage, Jr.,
John Vanderwoort,	Bryan McCahill,
Bernard Kelly,	R. T. Compton.

Postponement of the New-Jersey Wife-Poisoning Case.

In the New-Jersey Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Belvidere, yesterday, before the Hon. Edward E Whelpley, Circuit Judge, the case of the Rev. Jacob S. Harden, indicted for murder, was called on, when Mr. Vliet, the prosecuting attorney, asked for a postponement. On Friday last he called upon Dr. James R. Chilton, of New-York, a very important witness for the State, and found him sick in bed. He also called upon his physician, and was informed by him that it was impossible for Dr. Chilton to attend at Belvidere at present. Mr. Shipman, counsel for the prisoner, asked the Court to postpone the trial until the next regular term, in December, but Judge Whelpley, after consultation with his associates, denied the request, and set down the trial for Tuesday, the 25th of October next.

Dr. Chilton is the chemist who analyzed the contents of the stomach of the wife of the prisoner, and although the State does not rely upon his testimony exclusively to show that she died of poison, yet it is considered prudent and advisable to produce him in order to do away with any prejudice which might otherwise be brought to bear upon the case. The court-room, yesterday, was densely crowded.

Academy of Music.

Verdi's admirable opera of "Ernani" will be played here to-night, with a superb distribution, namely: Mme. Gassier, Signor Steffani, Signor Amodio and Signor Junca, in the leading *rôles*. Few operas in the modern repertoire possess the native strength and vigorous originality of this work. When heard to advantage, as it will be to-night, it cannot fail to afford unbounded delight.

Singer's No. 2 Sewing Machine, $100.
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SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINE for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. SINGER'S MACHINES make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES at $50 and $75, are capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
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A FEW SEASONABLE WORDS,
brief and to the point,
TO PURCHASERS OF FALL CLOTHING.
Our stock comprises every variety of men's business and dress clothing, includes all the best fabrics, foreign and domestic, was cut out by fashionable artists in the latest styles, and made up by superior workmen, affords a broad field of selection for merchants, mechanics, clerks, farmers, professionals, travelers, sporting men, &c., and with all these merits has another of paramount importance, viz.:
CHEAPNESS!
No house in the Union, manufacturing clothing of equal excellence,
SELLS AT SO LOW A FIGURE,
or presents such a diversity of attractive styles.
☞ We have one price for each article, and make no reduction therefrom.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
to meet the demands of a large increasing trade in
BOYS' CLOTHING,
present for the Fall of 1859, the most extensive and attractive stock in this department, they have ever submitted to the public.
HEADS OF FAMILIES ARE INVITED
to examine our new styles of dress, school and office clothing for boys and youths, and our fancy suits for very young boys.
THE PRICES WILL PLEASE
economical parents as much as the articles will please their sons.
ROGERS & RAYMOND
would suggest to gentlemen who prefer clothing made to measure, that their
ORDER DEPARTMENT
is furnished with a very superior stock of Fall and Winter goods and supplied with capital workmen, and that as regards
FASHION AND FIT,
as well as cheapness, their clothing made to order is guaranteed to give the highest satisfaction.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.

The Original Bridgewater Paint of New-Jersey.
Established 1850.
Fire and waterproof.
Dépôt No. 72 Maiden-lane, New-York.
Bridgewater paint, on iron, tin, roofs, bricks, canvas, muslin, paper, &c., forming a coating spark and cinder proof. For ornamental ironwork of cemeteries, store fronts, we challenge competition. It contains silica in so just a proportion that turpentine, linseed or the cheaper oils make it perfectly soluble. We are selling a paint with sixty per cent. of silica as one of its component parts, while the English and Prussian chemists are experimenting to get cheap soluble silica. We are practically using it in the Bridgewater paint. See the American and English analysis at our dépôt. It is the only paint that can protect iron or other metallic surfaces.
The painting trade supplied on liberal terms at the dépôts, No. 72 Maiden-lane and No. 7 Liberty-st., New-York.
HICKS & BETTS, Agents.

Hill, Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers in every imaginable style to suit the various countenances, and executed in a manner so neat as to be not only a comfort, but an ornament of man. No. 1 Barclay-st. Closed on Sundays.

HILL'S Hair Dye, black or brown, 50 cents a box, natural, glossy, soft and durable. Warranted best in use. Dépôt No. 1 Barclay-st., near Broadway, and sold by all druggists in the United States.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Fair of the American Institute.
PALACE GARDEN.
KAIFER'S COMBINATION MACHINE,
For Scroll and Circular Sawing, Mortising and Boxing, Is now on Exhibition.
See advertisement under the head of "Machinery."

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box 3,808. No. 30 Platt-st.

New Sewing Machines.
$45, $6 50, $10, $15, $20. ALL KINDS.
$25, $30, $35, $50, $65, $75, WARRANTED.
$95 and $100. AGENT WANTED.
EAGLE SEWING-MACHINE CO., No. 411 Broadway.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Dr. Mott's Chalybeate Pills, an aperient and stomachic preparation of purified Iron, of extraordinary efficacy in all cases of debility and impurities of the blood. For sale by all druggists, and at the principal office, No. 339 Broadway. Price 50c. per box.

Wigs $8, Toupees and Hair Dye.—CAMERON, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, inventor of the new Human Hair Foundation Wigs. Our stock of Ladies' Half Wigs, Bands, Braids, Curls, &c., is unsurpassed. Our unequaled Hair Dye Wholesale and Retail.

Tallman's Self-Ventilating Spring Bed and Hair Mattress Combined.—Best invented. Air admitted, as by bellows, beneath, to be forced through top by body's pressure, expelling all impurities. Exhibited at No. 678 Broadway, and at Am. Ins. Fair.

Maravilla Cures Baldness, Removes Dandruff, and prevents the hair from falling out. Sold by all druggists, and at the retail dépôt, F. PITTS, No. 709 Broadway; BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row; CHARLES ERNEST & CO., No. 96 Maiden-lane.

Cristadoro's Hair-Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' Long Braids, Fronts, half Wigs, &c., on hand for sale, and the Dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

Leary & Co.
Are now prepared to supply new
AUTUMN STYLES OF $4 HATS.
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Dépôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Bartholf's
Celebrated Sewing Machines.—Family machines—Prices reduced from $80 to $50.
BARTHOLF Manufacturing Company, 434 Broadway.

English Scarfs.—Just received, per *Persia*, a splendid assortment of English Scarfs, best quality fawn-made goods. F. C. KEMPTEN, No. 106 William-st., corner John-st, Successor to JOHN M. DAVIES & CO.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Fall Styles for 1859.
WHITE,
HATTER,
No. 216 BROADWAY.

Y. Y. S. Improved French Yoke Shirts,
Y. Y. S. At BALLOU'S Shirt Emporium.
Y. Y. S. The finest Winter underwear,
Y. Y. S. At BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N.B.—PRICES REDUCED TO $50. No. 505 Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Genin's Fall Style Hat.
GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Authorised by the Legislature, with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 513, Sept. 27, 1859.
66, 18, 51, 56, 47, 72, 61, 57, 23, 31, 36, 25, 24.
Class No. 514, Sept. 27, 1859.
73, 46, 50, 74, 57, 8, 58, 36, 60, 55, 27, 49, 77, 37.
GEORGIA LOTTERIES.
Class No. 511, Sept. 27, 1859.
18, 1, 25, 13, 17, 40, 35, 16, 22, 56, 70, 55, 66.
Class No. 512, Extra, Sept. 27, 1859.
60, 74, 29, 13, 12, 50, 52, 69, 41, 38, 68, 45, 58, 47
N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

SEE WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER'S NEW POEM,
IN THE INDEPENDENT,
FOR THIS WEEK,
Subject, "AT RICHMOND."
Published on THURSDAY MORNING, Sept. 29, 1859.

MESSRS. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
NOS. 488, 490 AND 492 BROADWAY,
Would respectfully inform their customers that their store will be closed this day at 3 o'clock, in consequence of the annual excursion of their employes.

HE THAT RUNS MAY READ, THAT RE who smokes will find best Havana Cigars for three cents; Holland Gin, 2s. per bottle; Port, 4s; Brandy, 6s.
No. 37 Fulton-st.,
Under Fulton Bank.

NEW BOOKS.

A NEW BOOK
BY A
SOUTHERN AUTHORESS.
NOW READY:
BEULAH,
BY
AGOUSTA J. EVANS, Mobile, Ala.
One large and neat duodecimo volume.
Price $1 25.

From the New-York Evening Post.
The scene of this story is laid in one of the Southern cities on the Gulf. Beulah, the heroine, is an orphan of the Jane Eyre type, endowed with such extraordinary strength of will and intellect, and so resolute a spirit of independence, that she conquers her way from the destitution and menial duties of childhood to the highest rank in the literary and social life. Proud, sensitive and self-reliant, she spurns all offers of aid and protection, the acceptance of which might lead the world to doubt that she was the author of her own success, and and many of her acts have an appearance of wayward obstinacy that make her a puzzle to her friends. Not the least strange part of her conduct is her treatment of her generous, but stern-willed guardian, Dr. Hartwell, whose hand, notwithstanding her affection for him, she repeatedly and unaccountably refuses. The contrast of these characters, and the well-planned conflict of wishes between them, are represented with *most effective skill, and give a continuous and absorbing interest to the story.* But it is not the importunities of her lover, nor the severe experiences of poverty and the taunts of vulgar and ill-bred acquaintances in the circle in which, while pursuing her education, she is compelled to move, that alone annoy the heroine. Her active mind is early perplexed with the thirst for knowledge and skeptical questions as to the subject of religion and the destiny of the soul. Her doubts on the most abstruse metaphysical problems she endeavors to satisfy by study and inquiry, and though she seems to have mastered the learning of the profoundest thinkers on the subject, she at last finds rest only in the teachings of revelation.
It is the evidence of the possession of this learning on the part of the writer, not less than the attractions of the story, that gives interest to the question of authorship. The writer, Miss EVANS, is a lady of Mobile, hardly twenty-three years of age, who, it is said, can fairly lay claim to the accomplishments and genius which she has bestowed on her heroine. *She has, at any rate, established a rank among the best novelists of her sex whom our country can boast, and we do not remember any work of fiction which has been produced in this country for years which is written with more power and is more full of promise than "Beulah."* She has achieved a decided literary success, a success which will at least be as cordially recognized at the North as at the South.
DERBY & JACKSON,
Publishers.
No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.
For sale by booksellers generally.
Single copies, by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price by the publishers.

KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE
FOR OCTOBER
Is out this morning, and for sale by all booksellers, periodical dealers and newsvenders. This Number is beautifully illustrated and one of the finest yet published.
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JOHN A. GRAY, Publisher.
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SAVE IT!
READY SEPT. 27, 1859.
EDWARD EVERETT'S
Great
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DANIEL WEBSTER,
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PUBLISHED
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NUMBER EIGHT.
The PULPIT AND ROSTRUM is an elegant pamphlet serial, giving phonographic reports of the best Sermons, Orations, &c., &c. $1 for 12 numbers; single number 10 cents.
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A PERFECT RUSH OF ORDERS
FOR
THE SHILLING HAIR TONIC.

THE SHILLING BENZINE
Also goes well, superseding already the old-fashioned high-priced articles recommended as equal, but far from being so. Emphatically, the SHILLING BENZINE is of better quality than any other. A single trial will convince.
LARGE BOTTLES
At only 12 cents. Wholesale at No. 159 Water-st. Retail at No. 616 Broadway, and No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A NEW POEM,
Entitled "AT RICHMOND,"
BY WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER,
Author of "Nothing to Wear,"
Will appear in
THE INDEPENDENT,
This Week,
Published on THURSDAY MORNING,
At No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES.
These Safes are free from dampness; have been in use over seventeen years, and have never failed to preserve their contents.
STEARNS & MARVIN, } No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.
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THE FINE ARTS.
BEAUTIFUL, USEFUL, ENTERTAINING,
THE
MELACHROMATYPIC
IS THE GREATEST INVENTION OF OUR AGE.
This new art consists in
TRANSFERRING OIL-PAINTING
upon any material; is very handy for artistical work, in ornamenting furnitures, articles of tin, paper, glass, leather, silk cloth, &c., and saves time and labor.
Every one, even those having no idea of painting or drawing, can
LEARN THIS IN LESS THAN ONE DAY.
It will be taught by the undersigned for
ONLY FIVE DOLLARS.
No apparatus is necessary.
Samples ready for examination.
Also, materials to be had at the atelier.
W. HEISTERBERGK, Stuyvesant Institute,
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CAMPS'
PHILANTHROPICAL LETTERS
TO THE MILLION.
Dedicated to Father Dayman.
No. III.
First Independence—my God; or, Religious Independence and Religious Tyranny.
Price Two Cents.
FREDERIC A. BRADY, Publisher,
No. 126 Nassau-st., New-York.

BLAKEMAN & MASON,
Publishers and Booksellers,
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OFFER TO THE TRADE,
A large and complete stock of SCHOOL, CLASSICAL and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
NEW PUBLICATIONS, &c., &c.

"WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE"
For epilepsy, mental and physical debility, delirium tremens, nervous headache, neuralgia and any nervous affection. If it ever fails we will refund the price. PYNE & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

HECKER'S FARINA IS IN THE HIGHEST repute as a delicious and wholesome food at all seasons of the year. It is a pure preparation from wheat, without the admixture of any other grain, and hence is invaluable in the Summer season. Extensively used at the Astor House, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan and other first-class hotels and saloons, it is rapidly becoming an indispensable dish on all good tables.
Manufactured and sold at the Croton Mills, No. 201 Cherry-st., New-York. A liberal discount to dealers. For sale generally by grocers and druggists.
HECKER & BROTHER
☞ HECKER & BROTHER'S Flour and Farina are now exhibited for competition at the Fair of the American Institute, Palace Garden.

ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, SEPT. 29 and 30, 1859, being the Solemn Festivals of the New Year with the people of the Hebrew Faith, my store will be closed on those days.
M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, Ribbon Store,
No. 387 Broadway.

IT IS NOT A DYE!
MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.
The only preparation that has a
EUROPEAN REPUTATION.
Warranted not to contain deleterious substances.
This pleasant and valuable preparation has been used for many years by hundreds of the most distinguished and wealthy persons, who have previously tried all the nostrums of the day without success, some even seriously injuring their hair and health. This is entirely different from all others.

"IS THERE ANY VIRTUE IN MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORATIVE?"
We can answer this question by saying that we have already seen persons who have derived benefit from it.
"Persons personally known to us have come voluntarily and told us of good results to either themselves or friends, who have used it before it became known in St. Louis."—*St. Louis Presbyterian.*
"Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorative has given universal satisfaction wherever it has been used. It can be used with perfect safety, and its perfect freeness from all soiling renders it a very desirable article for the toilet."—*Christian Witness and Christian Advocate, Boston, Mass.*
"Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer is worthy of confidence,—*Philadelphia Christian Chronicle.*
"Incomparably the best preparation we have ever used."—*N. Y. Evangelist*
"All are compelled to acknowledge Mrs. S. A. Allen's as the Hair Restorer."—*N. Y. Independent.*
"Mrs. S. A. Allen World's Hair Restorer has taken its place at the head of all articles of the kind."—*Michigan Christian Herald.*
"Dispel all doubts as to its efficacy."—*Knoxville Presbyterian Witness.*
"There never has been a prescription or remedy for improving the hair, published in the *Advocate*, which was so fully indorsed by men of unquestionable standing as is that of Mrs. S. A. Allen."—*Buffalo Christian Advocate*
The Rev. E. R. Fairchild, D. D., Corresponding Secretary American and Foreign Christian Union, New-York City.
"Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum have been used in my family with beneficial effects, and I take pleasure in commending them to such as have occasion to use such preparations."
"Another objection to dyes is the unlife-like color and appearance they cause the hair to assume, and the only way to have gray hair assume its natural youthful color is to use that which will be effectual and yet not a dye. Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer will do this."—*U. S. Journal.*
The Rev. J. West, No. 6 Washington-place, (Pacific-st.,) Brooklyn.
"I am happy to bear testimony to the value and efficacy of this preparation of Mrs. Allen's, in the most liberal sense, and also thankfully acknowledge the use of it in curing my baldness and grayness."
"Those of our readers whose hair is turning gray or losing its color, and who are opposed to using a dye, will find in Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer a preparation that will speedily change the hair to its natural color, and at the same time render it soft. It is superior to any heretofore produced for restoring and beautifying the hair, possessing none of the burning qualities of a dye."—*Philadelphia Mercury.*
The Rev. J. A. H. Cornell, Corresponding Secretary Board of Education R. D. Church, No. 337 Broadway, New-York, and New-Baltimore, Greene Co., N. Y.
"Some time since I procured a bottle of your World's Hair Restorer, &c., for the use of a relative, and I am happy to say that it prevented the falling of the hair, and restored it from being gray to its original glossy and beautiful black."
"There is no hair preparation, we believe, that has more popularity than Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer. Why is this? Simply because it is a preparation of real merit, and has never failed in a single instance to produce the good effects ascribed to it on the part of its proprietor. Its sales are constant and most extensive, and we begin to think that it is denominated most appropriately the World's Hair Restorer."—*Newark Register.*
Mrs. D. W. Clark, wife of the Rev. D. W. Clark, Editor *Ladies' Repository*, Cincinnati, O.
"I have been using Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalsamum with much satisfaction in dressing my own and my children's hair. After trying various articles manufactured for the hair, I feel no hesitation in recommending yours as the best I have ever used. It gives the hair a soft, glossy appearance, and retains it in any position desired."
"From individual causes that have come under our own observation, we are satisfied that Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer performs all that it promises, and that instead (as is the case with other restoratives extensively used and highly recommended) of being a useless waste of time and money, it is just what it is represented to be, and will perform all that its proprietor engages it to perform. We therefore most cordially commend it to the notice and the use of those of our readers who need a remedial agent of this character."—*St. Louis Leader.*
The Rev. C. A. Buckbee, Asst. Treas. Am. Bible Union, Editor *Bible Union Quarterly*, New-York City.
"I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous other friends. I have found the Zylobalsamum superior to anything I ever used for the hair, and would fully commend it to all."
MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.—As we were traveling in Massachusetts, a short time since, we met a lady whose appearance indicated that she had attained the age of 60. So we inferred, and but for her beautiful hair we should have added several years. After some conversation, she spoke of her hair, informing us that two years ago at least one half of it was gray, and that she had feared that before then the whole would have turned or fallen off. But our friend read the papers, and acquainted herself with the various remedies for decaying hair, and at length determined to obtain Mrs. Allen's Restorer. She did so, and applied it according to directions, and before a year had passed she assured us that she had as luxurious, even, and beautiful head of hair as when she was but 16 years old. Her statement was confirmed by other members of the family, while we were informed that in the same neighborhood there were other instances where the same happy and signal effect had been produced by applying Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer.—*Providence Daily Tribune.*
The Rev. A. Webster, Editor *Christian Era*, Boston, Mass.
Having used numerous specifics to little purpose, I discarded all, believing them to be of no value. So I regarded your World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, yet personal friends prevailed on me to use it. I have done so for several months past with good effect and entire satisfaction. I am now neither bald nor gray; my hair was dry and brittle, but has regained the softness of my earlier years.
"Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer is the best preparation extant for the various diseases incident to the hair and scalp, and is warranted to restore the hair and whiskers, however gray, to their natural color. It having been before the public for many years, and its efficacy in restoring, invigorating and beautifying the hair, fully established by hosts of persons throughout the country, but fearful to the manufacture of many worthless imitations, which have been successfully palmed off in numerous instances upon the public as genuine."—*Brooklyn Morning Journal.*
The Rev. H. V. DEGEN, Editor *Guide to Holiness*, Boston.
"Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, found among our other advertisements, we insert from actual experiment. That it promotes the growth of the hair where baldness had commenced we have now the evidence of our own eyes. We can testify to its effects."
"These unsuccessful with other articles can try this with success."—*Boston Transcript.*
"It is just what it purports to be."—*Cleve. Leader.*
We might swell this list, but if not convinced, TRY IT. We expect these preparations to Europe even, and they are superseding all others there as well as in the United States.
It does not soil or stain. Sold by all the principal wholesale and retail merchants in the United States, Cuba, and Canada.
DEPOT, NO. 355 BROOME-ST., NEW-YORK,
where address all letters and inquiries.
Some dealers try to sell articles instead of this, on which they make more profit. Write to dépôt for circular, terms and information. Genuine is signed *Mrs. S. A. Allen*, written in ink. Beware of counterfeits.
For more information send to Depôt for Circular.
Sold everywhere.

32. HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN. 32.
From the New-York Tribune.
The Graefenberg Family Remedies are most reliable. In the universal and distressing diseases of Women, the remedies are gentle, judicious, and surely effective.
THE GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON
is offered as a certain cure for all irregularities, weakness, tumors, ulceration, inflammation, discharges, falling and other local derangements of the uterine organs, as well as the constitutional troubles arising from them.
Letters and testimonials from clergymen and public men of distinction can be seen at the rooms of the Graefenberg Co., No. 32 Park-row, New-York, and convincing references to persons in the City will also be given at the same place.
Price, $1 50 per bottle; five bottles for $6. It can be safely sent by express. Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Secretary and Consulting Physician, Graefenberg Company*, No. 32 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK.
DR. J. F. BRIDGE *may be consulted professionally, or by letter, at his rooms in the Graefenberg Institution, No. 32 Park-row. Office hours, 9 to 1 and 3 to 4.*
☞ If an *extended* opinion is required by letter, $1 must be inclosed to insure reply.

100,000 BOXES SOLD IN ONE MONTH.
MEYER'S
MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER.
IT THOROUGHLY EXTERMINATES
BUGS, ROACHES, ANTS, MOTHS, FLEAS, MOSQUITOES, RATS, MICE, &c.
IT IS USED ALL OVER THE CITY
WITH IMMENSE SUCCESS
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UNION-PLACE HOTEL,
THE BELLEVUE HOSPITAL,
THE CITY PRISON, (TOMBS,)
THE NAVY-YARD,
THE POLICE STATIONS, &c.
For sale by the Manufacturer, JOSEPH MEYER, No. 812 Broadway, and all Druggists.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY.
Nos. 63 and 65 Beekman-st., corner of Gold.
CHAS. T. WHITE & CO.,
Book, News and Fancy Type, Rules, Ornaments, Presses, and everything requisite for a
COMPLETE PRINTING OFFICE,
for sale upon the most reasonable terms.
A specimen book will be sent, upon application, to those wishing to order; also, estimates in detail furnished for News and Job Offices.

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A fine assortment of beautiful and useful
SILVER-PLATED TARGET PRIZES.
Companies or individuals furnished at the lowest prices. LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND THROAT.
Persons who are afflicted with these diseases are respectfully invited to call upon E. W. VONDERSMITH, M. D., who has been very successful in curing persons that have been pronounced incurable. Office for the treatment of pulmonary diseases only, No. 156 Bowery.

A
POPULAR ESSAY
ON THE
DISEASES INCIDENT
TO
TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS.

It is our purpose to write, as briefly as possible, concerning the disorders and diseases incident to certain occupations, including their causes, symptoms and mode of cure. We shall do this in plain language, and in a straightforward way. Our purpose is two-fold—firstly, to give some curious facts not generally known; and, secondly, to bring more forcibly to view the ready relief at hand in RADWAY'S REMEDIES. We frankly avow that the trouble we are taking is a business transaction, meant to benefit both the public and ourselves.
The diseases springing from various trades arise either from the very nature of the occupations, from the materials handled or used, or from both these causes. Scarcely any of these pursuits are necessarily unhealthy, but men will be as imprudent in their business as in their pleasure, and suffer for their neglect of precaution.
Let us first look at those who suffer from poisonous materials.

COPPERSMITHS, BRASS-FOUNDERS, BRAZIERS AND PINMAKERS,
from their manipulation of copper and its compounds, take into their system either the impalpable dust of its oxides or salts, or their fumes. The result is a copper disease, whose symptoms may very more or less in violence, sometimes creeping slowly along until the system is utterly destroyed, or else opening an avenue to more apparent diseases. The victim to the copper disease notices, perhaps, on rising in the morning a slightly acrid taste in the mouth, a slight constriction of the throat, the tongue dry and parched, and, sometimes, sickness at the stomach. He thinks he has caught cold, and, probably, takes some advertised expectorant, which leaves him worse than before. At times there comes an attack of colic. If dysentery is at all epidemic, he is very liable to be attacked, and his tormina and tenesmus, as the doctors call them, namely, his pain in the bowels and disposition to stool, are exceedingly violent. Often a thirst which he cannot account for, or a distended abdomen, or black stools, slightly streaked with blood, or an undefinable anxiety, is the commencing symptom, and is scarcely noticed. Cramps sometimes make their appearance in the limbs and stomach, either alone or accompanied by some of the symptoms previously enumerated. A headache at the close of work, or during the day, is quite common. A preventive of these would be the use of a respirator, which checks the passage to the lungs or stomach of the dust or vapor, and gloves, to keep it from the pores of the skin. A generous diet should be used, the bowels kept open by moderate doses of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS; a dose should be taken in the morning and evening of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, and the use of RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT persevered in, until the system is rid of the poison.

TYPE-FOUNDERS, PEWTERERS, PAINTERS, PLUMBERS AND GLAZIERS, AND WORKERS IN LEAD MANUFACTORIES OR SHOT TOWERS,
are exposed to the lead disease. This, like the copper disease, may produce a series of insidious but scarcely noticed symptoms, ending sometimes in paralysis, or more especially with painters and white-lead makers, in what is generally called painter's colic. These all, at times, will notice in their mouth, more particularly at rising, a sugary and slightly astringent taste, constriction of the windpipe, pain and uneasiness in the region of the stomach, and occasionally nausea, followed sometimes by vomiting.

COACH PAINTERS,
or those who use much vermillion, will have a tendency to diarrhœa, for, unlike copper, this shows its effects more in the small intestines; and the bladder and urinary passages will be seriously affected, sometimes merely producing painful urination, and at others, bloody or high colored urine. The REGULATING PILL and the RESOLVENT must be mainly relied on, and the parties should never go to work on an empty stomach. For the more painful symptoms the READY RELIEF will be necessary, and will by no means belie its name. It should be used internally and externally. In painter's colic, the REGULATING PILLS should be used to produce a free evacuation, and afterwards more moderately, to keep up regular action; and from the very start, the READY RELIEF given in full doses, in flax-seed or slippery-elm tea, or gum-water. The diet should be light, chiefly beef-tea, (not beef soup) or chicken broth, from which the fat has been skimmed. In paralysis, the persistent use of the REGULATING PILLS, with the READY RELIEF, well and steadily rubbed into the affected limb or part for at least fifteen minutes, three times per day, and a generous, but digestible diet, will effect a cure. In all external application the palm of the hand is the best thing to rub with, and a female hand, from its softness, should be preferred.

DYERS AND CALICO PRINTERS
are liable to several severe symptoms. Those who use muriate of tin sometimes perceive its effects in their systems. They observe an austere taste in their mouth, which is apt to turn into a well defined metallic one, together with nausea, especially after rising from a meal. Their pulse is more small and hard, and beats more frequently than natural. One very common symptom is a frequency of stools, not diarrhœa, for during some months this may be unattended by pain, and the consistency of the evacuations be normal. Twitching of the face and extremities is less common, but a more dangerous symptom, for unless promptly met, it may be followed by paralysis of the parts attacked. The treatment in this is the same as in the copper disease, viz: RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, REGULATING PILLS and RESOLVENT.

TINSMITHS
are sometimes affected in a manner similar to dyers, but in a less degree. Their attacks are rare. If peculiarly susceptible they may take the lead poison from the solder, but we never knew but one case of that kind. The acrid fumes of charcoal, in this and similar trades, sometimes produce inflammation of the bladder, which may be effectually combated by the RELIEF and REGULATING PILLS.

PAPER-STAINERS AND TAXIDERMISTS
occasionally suffer some most distressing symptoms—the former from the showy greens they use, and the latter from their constant handling of arsenic or the corrosive chloride or mercury. A fœtid breath is not uncommon, with a rather austere taste at times, considerable increase of saliva, or constriction of the lower part of the throat, which seems to extend into the breast frequent hiccough, sometimes a fainting sensation, which comes and goes very suddenly, very black and offensive stools, or high-colored urine. These are some of the symptoms which may occur separately or together. It is a curious fact that some people engaged at these occupations grow quite plump, and apparently enjoy the best of health, having especially a fresh and clear complexion. If, however, they go into any other employment, or refrain from work for some weeks, they are very apt to be visited with many or all of the above symptoms. In either case the RESOLVENT should be used, along with the REGULATING PILLS, the relief being resorted to in order to remove immediate pain or distress.

ELECTROTYPERS, GLASS-STAINERS AND CARD-ENAMELERS, MANUFACTURERS OF CHEMICALS, GOLD AND SILVER PLATERS AND REFINERS,
are liable to many of the above symptoms. Electrotypers are especially liable to derangement of the bladder.

PRINTERS AND TYPE-FOUNDERS,
from their constant handling of type-metal, contract the effects of antimony. This is shown by the temporary paralysis of the fingers and hands, copious stools, cold night-sweats, loss of strength, tenderness of stomach, bowels and throat. Sometimes though drinking nothing but water, they feel a confused, semi-intoxicated sensation in the head. The treatment here is gentle purging with RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS, aided with the READY RELIEF as a drink; when the disease has become chronic the RENOVATING RESOLVENT must be used as an adjuvant to the RELIEF and PILLS.

MASONS AND BRICKLAYER'S ASSISTANTS, AND MORE ESPECIALLY LIMEBURNERS AND WHITEWASHERS,
are constantly liable to vomiting, pains in limbs or temporary palsy, which latter sometimes becomes permanent. A milk-diet, mucilaginous drinks, and the use of the READY RELIEF will remove most of these symptoms, the RESOLVENT being also necessary where palsy supervenes. Sometimes costiveness follows, demanding the use of the REGULATING PILLS. The particles of lime in the eyes are very apt to produce conjunctivis, which will yield to an eye-wash, made of sassafras pith and water, into which the READY RELIEF is put, in the proportion of six drops to every two table-spoonfuls, increased gradually to ten drops. A dose or two of the REGULATING PILLS will materially assist in subduing the inflammation.

POWDER-MAKERS
are subject to heart-throbbing and heart-disease, with looseness of bowels; and both these and

THE MAKERS OF LOCO-FOCO MATCHES
are liable to a very troublesome skin-disease, developing itself on the scalp, and sometimes in little patches, on the back of the thumbs or fore-fingers, or at the lower extremity of the spine, attended with itching, and scaling off of the cuticle. In the former cases the REGULATING PILLS will be found sufficient, conjoined with the READY RELIEF; in the latter the RESOLVENT internally, with the RELIEF applied externally, diluted at first, but gradually increased to its full extent. The REGULATING PILLS may be advantageously used, if indicated by the state of the stomach and bowels.
The effect of alkaline contact is sometimes shown on

SOAP-BOILERS,
in colic, convulsions and diarrhœa. The READY RELIEF will remove these. Lemonade should be used occasionally as a drink, and oranges or any ripe fruit slightly acid will be found to be a pleasant as well as a valuable adjuvant. Buttermilk answers a good purpose in these cases.

BLEACHERS AND OTHERS, EXPOSED TO CHLORINE OR OTHER FUMES OF ACIDS,
are

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
near 5th-av.

Mrs. WILLIAMS will reopen her School on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK,
EAST 20TH-ST.,

Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued care and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York,
Offers Board and Tuition for $120 per year.
Term opens Sept. 15.
Male and Female.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS
Will reopen their
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.,
On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S
FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN
No. 48 East 24th-st.,
Will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fifteen teachers are attached to the establishment; German and Spanish taught. The French is the language of the school. There is a primary department.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 812 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel. This school, under the direction of Mlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15. Mlle. Rostan is grateful for the encouragement given by her friends and patrons, which has enabled her to make valuable additions to the library and important improvements in the accommodations for her pupils, and she hopes that parents confiding their daughters to her care will find no effort is spared to give them a thorough finished education. The young ladies residing in the family shall enjoy the best opportunities for the acquisition of a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages, and will share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st. Circulars sent if desired.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that, having removed from No. 81 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies in the new and commodious establishment, No. 250 Madison-av., Murray Hill, second house north of 39th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use. Her school circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.; and at the book-stores of Messrs. Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway, and Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.

N. B.—A stage is provided for day scholars residing at a distance from the school.

THE REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD, having removed to the beautiful village of Flushing, beg to announce that they are prepared to receive into their family eight young ladies, to be educated in the best manner, with and as their own children, sharing in all the privileges of a pleasant home and the refined associations of literary society. The house and grounds are among the most attractive in this love and healthful region. Address the Rev. H. D. WARD, or the Rev. J. CARPENTER SMITH, Rector of St. George's Church, Flushing, N. Y.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., will reopen on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims and practical life of the school may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 909 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Crowen's, No. 699; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

A GERMAN LADY, OF MUCH EXPERIENCE in teaching, and who has resided for a number of years in Paris and London, wishes to give instruction in the German, French, English, and Italian languages: best references can be given. Address, L. E., No. 8 Livingston-place, between 15th and 16th st., near 2d-av., or apply personally from 1 to 3 o'clock.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., and of S. P. York, No. 79 Murray-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 38th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. Clark, Austin & Smith, No. 3 Park-row; T.J. Crowen, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. LINSFIELD, Principals.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON. Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at Carter's bookstore, No. 630 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th Sept., at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place. Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of Sept., to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English, Classical and Commercial School, with fine playground and gymnasium, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys. Reopened Sept. 12.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—One hour from the City of New-York. As this institution has just commenced on the Fall term, it is a favorable time for pupils to enter. Terms moderate. For circulars address the Principal.
R. LOCKWOOD.

JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for boys, No. 11 West 27th-st.—The twenty-sixth year begins Sept. 12. The number of scholars is limited to twenty-five in each department. The course of instruction is systematic, thorough and efficient. Circulars at the bookstores or at No. 63 East 22d-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 260 West 23d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 19. Two departments, each under the exclusive charge of one of the Principals.
JOHN ARRELL. JOHN GOSMAN.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—AN English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on Monday, September 12, at Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square.
P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. Sandford, Esq., No. 239 Water-st., or the Rev. H. J. Fox, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—LEXington-av., near 37th-st. Term commences Sept. 12. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms, from $10 to $25 per quarter.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Entering its twenty-third year—embraces primary, commercial and classical departments. For circulars, call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

THE MISSES PALACHE'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 183 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-st., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School Monday, Sept. 19.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars address the Principal.

LYON & KARGE'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., an English, Classical, French and German School, reopens Sept. 12.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its fourteenth year on Monday, Sept. 5.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on Monday, Sept. 19.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AVENUE, cor. 28th-st.—Will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Rev. S. R. DAVIS, Principal. Residence, 163 Lex.-av.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, No. 237 4th-av., (one door above 19th-st.,) will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Gramercy-park, will commence on Thursday, Sept. 15.

MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN, NO. 1 5th-av., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES,
NO. 26 WEST 39TH-ST.,

Would inform her friends that her "PRIVATE CLASS" will commence the 1st Monday in October (meeting three times a week.)

This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

MRS. MEARS-BURKHARDT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
NOS. 32 AND 30 WEST FIFTEENTH-ST.,
Below 6th-av., New-York.
REOPENS ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.

Mrs. MEARS-BURKHARDT will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 5.

Circulars may be obtained on application as above, as also at the bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and the music store of C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.

HARP LESSONS,
$30 PER QUARTER.
MR. APTOMMAS,

Being about to form new Harp-Classes for the season, requests that those who desire to avail themselves, will give intimation of their intention as soon as possible.

Private Lessons, $60 per quarter. Pupils that have no Harps of their own, can be accommodated with conveniences for practising, or supplied with instruments.
CONSERVATOIRE DE LA HARPE,
No. 162 West 31st-st.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year.
R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—BY THE DESIRE OF some parties, and hoping to meet with success with the public, Madam DON BERNARD (née De Rochefermoy) will open, on Oct. 3, at her Young Ladies' Boarding and Day School, No. 1 West 24th-st., junction of Broadway and 5th-av., several special French Classes of Grammar, Literature and Reading. MONDAYS and THURSDAYS will be dedicated to those who are advanced, and who wish to perfect themselves. Pupils prepared in order to become teachers. TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS will be devoted to beginners. Madam DON BERNARD, formerly French Teacher of the Rutger's Institute, New-York. Her testimonials of success can be seen at her residence. Application from 9 to 2.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Under the care of Rev. Dr. RICHARDS & SONS, assisted by Werner Bjerg, Esq., late instructor in the Government School of Denmark. A teacher provided for every nine pupils. This is an English, French, German and Classical Boarding-school, on moderate terms. Boys fitted for college or business. For circulars address the Principals, or R. A. Watkinson, Esq., Law Office, No. 20 Nassau-st.

CEDAR GLEN BOARDING SCHOOL—FOR YOUNG LADIES—Sing Sing, Westchester Co., N. Y.—Mr. and Mrs. VAN RENSSELAER will reopen their school on Wednesday, Sept. 28. References—Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, Bishop of N. Y., Gen. Stephen Van Rensellaer, Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, Mrs. Lincoln Phelps, and others. For circulars apply to Messrs. D. APPLETON & Co., No. 348 Broadway.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 346 BROADway, New-York. Schools supplied with competent teachers, and parents with school circulars. References: Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, Dr. Lowell Mason, Wm. Hall & Sons, et al. Teachers of French, German, and music, wanted. Also, other teachers.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

LESSONS IN OIL PAINTING AND PASTILE.—Ladies desiring to join a class of four can do so at the residence of a lady professor, near Unionsquare. Terms, $15 each per quarter of ten weeks. Private pupils attended; terms, $25 per quarter. Address ART, care of Mr. Dechaux, No. 709 Broadway, to whom reference is kindly permitted.

INSTRUCTION.—A LADY WISHES TO GIVE lessons on the piano to a few pupils at their residences. Terms, $10 per quarter. Address MUSIC, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

RIDING ACADEMY.—C. F. DICKEL'S RIDING Academy, Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 11 West 13th-st., near 5th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils and exercise riding daily.

A TEACHER—GRADUATE OF YALE—WISHES a few private pupils after 3 o'clock P. M. Highest testimonials and references. Terms moderate. Address A. B. C., Brooklyn Post-office.

MISSES MARSHALL'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12.

MRS. T. V. CAUCHOIS, NO. 279 WEST 22d-st., will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School on Monday, Sept. 19.

MISS BUNCE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG children and misses, No. 181 East 15th-st., (near Stuyvesant-square,) opened MONDAY, Sept. 12.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL RECEIVE their pupils Sept 15, at No. 51 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER school for young ladies, at No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Thursday, Sept. 15.

MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

MISS MORSE'S FRENCH SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1,016 Broadway, opens Sept. 12.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, THOROUGHLY CONVERSANT with the German, English and French languages, and to whose care the education of the children of a noble family in Germany had been intrusted, is desirous of devoting her time, in the capacity of a daily governess, to instructing young ladies and children in the above-named languages, and in the ordinary English branches, including music; she is willing to live in a family who would consider one or two hours' daily instruction to the children as an equivalent for board. Address S. M., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

RESIDENT OR VISITING GOVERNESS.—An English lady, arriving from Europe, and having the highest City references, wishes to form an engagement; she is thoroughly competent to instruct in all English branches, perfect mistress of music, having studied under the very best masters, speaks French and German with pure accent, as she resided in Paris and Germany some years, and has also had much experience in teaching. Address L. Y., care of Mrs. LEVERETT, No. 32 West 18th-st., or Box No. 3,831 Post-office.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TUITION, and thoroughly competent to give instruction in the higher branches of English, French, (which she speaks), and Music on the Piano, desires a re-engagement as resident Governess in a private family; no objection to go South; best reference given. Address TUITION, box No. 1,504, Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER, BY A young man, a graduate of a New-England college, in a school or private family. Has the best of recommendations as to capacity and moral and religious character. Is also a good gymnast. Address W., Box No. 479 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TO GO TO ALABAMA, A LADY TO teach plain and ornamental penmanship, vocal music, guitar, embroidery, drawing and painting, (including Grecian.) Salary $25 a month, board and traveling expenses. Address E. B. C., Dayton, Marengo Co., Alabama.

WANTED—BY A LADY EXPERIENCED IN teaching, a situation as visiting governess in New-York City; is competent to instruct in all the English branches, rudiments of music, and various kinds of fancy work. Terms, $300 per year. Address E. K., Broadway Post-office.

A LADY WHO UNDERSTANDS THOROUGHly how to teach, and has had considerable experience, wishes to form an engagement as daily governess. Her acquirements are English, French, German, Italian and drawing. Unexceptionable references. Address O. Y. X., Box No. 3,805 Post-office, New-York.

A GERMAN LADY, JUST RETURNED from Europe, wishes to find an engagement in an Institute where she could give lessons on the piano and in singing; also, if required, in French and German. Reference—Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.

A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS HAD EXperience in teaching, and is competent to give instruction in the higher English branches, French and Music, desires a situation as teacher either in a private family or Seminary. Good reference given. Address box No. 207 Middleburgh, Vt.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as governess in a family, in New-York, Brooklyn, or vicinity, or as assistant in a school. Instruction given in English branches, French and music. City references given. Address, L. P. M., Box No. 4,014 New-York Post-office.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, WHO IS AN experienced teacher of his own and the Spanish language, and who is conversant with English, is desirous of an engagement in a first-class school in or near the City. Address C. M. T., Hallet's Printing-office, No. 107 Fulton-st.

A GERMAN LADY OF MANY YEARS' experience in teaching German, French, music and the English branches, highly recommended by a number of respectable families, wants a situation as governess. Would like to go in the country. Apply at B. Westermann & Co.'s bookstore, No. 440 Broadway.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER DESIRES an engagement as governess, being thoroughly qualified to teach English, French—which she speaks fluently—music and drawing. No objection to go South or West. Address Box No. 2,277 Post-office, New-York.

TO TEACHERS.—A GENTLEMAN PARTIALLY engaged in a school, wishes to assist a teacher during two or three of the morning hours. Address ENGLE, No. 68 Monroe-st., New-York, appointing an interview.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT ROOFING.
Is the CHEAPEST and most DURABLE ROOFING in use.
Is FIRE and WATER PROOF.
Is adapted to ALL KINDS of ROOFS, whether OLD or NEW.
Sent to any part of the country, with full printed directions for application. JOHNS & CROSLEY,
No. 510 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel

$40 NEW SEWING MACHINES. $40
We have just introduced the Parker Machine, under authority of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co. Double thread, lock stitch, and warranted superior.
VERNON & CO., No. 699 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE BY
S. EDDY & CO.,
No. 51 Liberty-st., opposite the Post-office.

The following lots, that will pay largely as an investment or speculation:
Lots on 5th-av., and 76th, 76th and 77th sts.
Lots on 5th-av. and 86th-st.
Lots on 5th-av. and 106th-st.
Lots on 6th-av. and 110th-st.
Lots on 76th and 76th sts., between 4th and 6th avs.
Lots on 78th and 79th sts., between 4th and 5th avs.
Lots on 106th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

Also, six entire blocks fronting on, and near Central Park, and a large number of lots in the vicinity of Harlem.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BROOKLYN LOTS.—I WILL sell at public auction, at city salesroom, No. 343 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 1st day of October, 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described land and premises: all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the Tenth (late Sixth) Ward of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, beginning at the northerly corner of Dykeman and Conover streets, thence running northeasterly along Conover-street one hundred feet, thence northwesterly, parallel with Dykeman-street, one hundred feet, thence southwesterly parallel with Conover-street one hundred feet to Dykeman-street, and thence southeasterly along Dykeman-street one hundred feet to the corner of Conover-street, the place of beginning. GEORGE REMSEN, Sheriff.

FOR SALE—AN ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE, with all the modern improvements, with extra marble mantles, butler's pantry, and two flights of stairs, &c. The lot is 18 feet 9 inches in front and half the block deep, situated in West 35th-st. between 5th and 6th ave. Very cheap, and on easy terms. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

Also, for sale, an English basement house, No. 162 West 25th-st., with all the modern improvements, and on easy terms. The property will pay 10 per cent, on the whole amount of the purchase money. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—TWO of the four new houses on 16th-st., 150 feet east of 2d-av., and looking upon Stuyvesant-square. They are four stories high, twenty feet wide, seventy-five feet deep, with Philadelphia brick fronts, built and finished in the best manner, and are the roomiest, best lighted, and most convenient houses of their size in town. They will be let from now to May 1, at the reduced rent of $1,000 a year. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLANE, No. 180 10th-st., or to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—ON EAST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET
—A first-class house.
On WEST SIXTEENTH-ST.—A brown-stone house, between 5th and 6th avs.
On THIRTY-FIRST-ST.—A first-class house, near 5th-av.
On WEST FIFTEENTH-ST.—A three-story brick house.
On EAST TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—A three-story brown-stone house, near 4th-av.
On EAST FIFTEENTH-ST.—A three-story brick house, near Irving-place. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A NEAT TWO-STORY ATTIC AND basement house, situated at No. 118 Bank-st. Price, $5,500. Also, for sale, a two-story house, with an alley on the rear, and full lot, situated at No. 112 Bank-st. Price, $4,400. Also for sale, a large house, No. 4 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st. Price, $15,000.

Also, a large house, situated in West 21st-st., near 5th-av. Price, $22,000. Apply to
JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR SPECULATORS.—In another column our readers will see the advertisement of a block of ground to be sold by the Messrs. BLEECKERS, TO-MORROW. This is a good property for purchasers to make money out of, either presently or remotely. The lots lie on the 3d and 4th avs.—both Railroad thoroughfares—on the high grounds north of Yorkville, overlooking the East River, Harlem and Long Island.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT No. 197 Henry-st.; the house is three-story, brick, with all the modern improvements and in first-rate order; the ground-rent is only $150 per annum, and has eighteen years unexpired. Will be sold low to close an estate. For particulars, apply to CROMWELL & BIRDSALL, No. 209 Front-st., THOS. W. BIRDSALL, No. 31 Pine-st., or EDWARD WOOD, No. 180 Fulton-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP—the owner going to Europe: a first-class three story and high stoop, brown stone front, in complete order, and replete with all the modern improvements; newly painted and decorated in the best style; delightfully situated in Broadway and 42d-st., and will be sold in one of the most desirable streets up town. Terms very easy. For particulars apply to D. GARRISON, No. 71 West 35th-st., near Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK.—A PARCEL OF GROUND fronting the Park between 96th and 97th sts., being 116 feet 10 inches on the 8th-av., 200 feet deep on the southerly line, 273 feet on the northerly line, and 117 feet 2 inches on the westerly line, being equal to 13 lots. Price $25,000. Apply to F. DUGAN, at the office of P. CALLAGHAN, No. 20 Nassau-st., between the hours of 12 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE BUILDING NOW OCCUPIED by the East River Bank, corner of St. Mark's-place and 3d-av., opposite the Cooper Institute. It is finely situated in a rapidly increasing business neighborhood, and is a good chance for investment. Apply at the Bank, or of J. M. FERRIER, at the St. Mark's Fire Insurance Office, No. 69 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—TWO NEW HIGHstoop brick houses, Nos. 311 and 313 West 25th-st., three stories, basement and counter cellars; have all the modern improvements, and are so arranged as can be occupied by one or two families. Built in the very best manner. Terms easy. Apply to DAVID McMASTER, 32d-st. and 11th-av., New-York.

FACTORY PROPERTY FOR SALE IN PHILADELPHIA.—The subscriber offers for sale, on reasonable terms, his manufactory and lot of ground, fronting on three wide streets. The main building is 4 stories high, 40x172. Size of lot, 103x172. For particulars, at Nos. 1,009 and 1,011 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.
WM. D. ROGERS,

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE SITUATION FOR A boarding-house or hotel in White Plains, opposite the new Court-house; lot 110 feet by 200 deep; building in good order; good water and fruit. Terms reasonable. Apply to J. F. JENKINS, Surveyor, White Plains, or M. K. COUZENS, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York, or to J. H. TRAYNER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON THE HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN first-class House on Pierpoont-st., Willow-st., Columbia-st., Montague-st., near Wall-st. Ferry; also on Carroll Park, 1st, 2d and 3d Places, and on Clinton-av., No. 102 and No. 119 Myrtle-av., and several Cottages. Full particulars at No. 2 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.,
JOHN BRAINERD.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house in 46th-st., near 6th-av., containing all the modern improvements. Also a good brick front house in 36th-st., near 8th-av. One also in 44th-st., near 9th-av., and one in 33d-st., near 10th-av. To a cash customer either of the above places will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of H. JELIFF, No. 253 8th-av.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown stone house and lot, No. 284 2d-av., between 17th and 18th sts., opposite the residence of Gov. Fish; the house is 26 by 64 feet, in good order, and replete with all the modern improvements. Lot 26 by 100 feet. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

EXTRA LARGE HOUSE ON SECOND-AVENUE FOR SALE CHEAP.—For sale, the extra large three-story brick house and lot No. 137 2d-av., just north of St. Mark's-place. The house is 37 feet 6 inches by 62 feet; lot 126 feet deep; stable on the rear, with entrance on 9th-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME THREE-STORY brown-stone house on 28th-st., near 4th-av.; house 23x55; lot 100 feet deep; house in elegant order; well arranged and well built; price $13,000; also, two fine basement houses near Madison-av., on 33d-st., $12,500.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

CAIRO CITY LOTS FOR SALE—OR WOULD be exchanged for New-York City property. Four lots of land in Alexander County, State of Illinois, first addition to the City of Cairo, block 2, Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 12. These lots are well situated on the Mississippi levee. Apply to C. T. CURTIS, No. 56 Murray-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR COUNTRY seat near New-York, lots or Western lands, 2 elegant brown-stone houses; first-class in every respect; also, marble store and Nos. 102 and 110 Ryerson-st., Brooklyn. Full particulars at No. 2 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

GREENPOINT PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A two-story house, with store attached, suitable for any kind of business; good cellar; grape vines, &c.; to be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. MONTROSS, Java-st., 5th lot east of Union-av. No agents need apply.

TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—For sale or to rent furnished, the valuable house and lot No. 39 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is handsomely located, in good order, and replete with all the modern improvements. Possession immediately. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, in 37th-st., near Broadway; in fine order, with all the modern conveniences; price, $9,000; furniture will be sold with it, if desired. Address No. 2,200 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK ENGlish basement house and lot, No. 199 West 35th-st., in perfect order, with all the modern improvements; house 16 by 50, lot 98 feet. Two-thirds can remain on bond and mortgage.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID HOUSE ON WEST 54th-st. near 5th-av., a full sized lot. 3 story Basement, high stoop house with all the improvements, Gas fixtures &c. Price $19,000, $4,000 can remain.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY HOUSES NO. 162 West 25th-st. and Nos. 112 and 118 Bank-st., and the three-story house No. 35 West 35th-st. Apply to D. CURTIS & DYCKMAN, No. 36 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY DEsirable property, in the 9th Ward, near Bedford-st., now renting for over $1,200, in fine order. Apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE OF ALL DESCRIPtions, at the Real Estate Agency of SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer and General Agent, No. 33 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH LOT, Price, $9,000. No. 79 West 22d-st. Inquire on the premises.

UP TOWN LOTS, WITH A BUILDING Loan, for sale, well situated on a 100 feet street. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, 3d story.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness, by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels, 40 gallons. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st. Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand Machine Brushes made to order. J. K. HOPPEL.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

TO LET.

TO LET IN BROADWAY—THE FIRST-CLASS 5-story English basement dwelling, No. 1,082 Broadway, containing 25 rooms and all the modern improvements, well adapted for a large private family or a genteel boarding-house; newly painted and papered throughout. Apply at PRIOR'S drug-store, corner of Broadway and 31st-st., or to EDMUND HURRY No. 68 William-st.

TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—THE PLEASANT cottage, with tea room, gas fixtures, dumb waiter, and very convenient, and in good order, near to Myrtle-av. cars, and only 15 minutes to Wall-st. Ferry; possession now; No. 102 Ryerson-st. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE NEAT FRAME HOUSE, NO. 3 Phillips-row, Skillman-st., Brooklyn, north side of Myrtle-av., convenient to the cars; possession will be given on the 1st of November next; rent low, and furniture would be disposed of if required. Apply on the premises, or to Box No. 3,455 N. Y. Post-office.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes, in No. 206 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET.—THE BUILDING NO. 861 BROADWAY, near 17th-st., facing Union Square. Store 25 feet front, plate glass windows; three stories above the store finished for a dwelling; basement has a vault under the sidewalk, all plastered and finished with patent vault lights. Apply to Mr. JACKSON, No. 891 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 31st-st, between Madison and 4th avs.; three story, high stoop. A portion of the rent taken in board, if desired. Inquire on the premises, or of WM. C. BARRET, Esq., No. 14 Wall-st.

TO LET—WITH GAS FIXTURES, AND ALL THE modern improvements, the house No. 135 East 21st-st., near 3d-av., except the parlor floor, which is occupied by two persons only; rent about $30 per month. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—FROM ONE TO TEN YEARS, THE NEW building corner 7th-st., opposite the new Tompkins Market. The location is unsurpassed for any kind of business. Possession at once. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE CITY, A very nice house, with gas fixtures; rent $650. Furniture for sale—price $330—on easy terms. A gentleman will board. A fine chance for a smart woman. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS NEW THREE-STORY high-stoop house in 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Will be let with gas-fixtures to a good tenant, at $500 per annum. Apply to the owner at No. 522 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, NO. 66 Hammond-st.; also, No. 294 West 14th-st.; also, No. 151 East 50th-st., modern house. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE NO. 134 Vanderbilt-av., near Myrtle; 13 rooms; rent low; immediate possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR AND BACK BASEment of House No. 126 Orchard-st. Rent $16 per month. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

STEAM POWER—WITH LARGE ROOMS TO let at No. 213 Centre-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A SYMmetrical and graceful house, located in the most beautiful part of the city. The house is new, and was erected in the most substantial manner by the present occupant; is most conveniently arranged, has water, gas, &c.; about eight minutes' walk from the New-Jersey Railroad depôt. The lot is 75x150 feet, situated on a corner, and is tastefully laid out and planted with ornamental and fruit trees, &c. A very desirable residence. Price, $7,000. Terms easy. Apply to G. B. WHITTELSEY, No. 25 William-st., Room No. 23, or No. 223 Broadst., Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH ORANGE, N. J., A spacious dwelling-house, having 16 rooms, with extension in the rear, containing kitchen, wash-room and two bedrooms. The premises embrace more than an acre of ground, are very pleasantly located, within five minutes' walk of railroad station and on the stage-route, and contain a variety of choice fruit trees. Apply to J. F. TRIPPE, Esq., No. 90 Warren-st.; J. S. KING, Esq., No. 1 Exchange-place, or S. C. HAY, Esq., No. 88 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property—A handsome country seat at New-Rochelle, 8 minutes' walk from the Neptune House and from the depôt; a very good house, with out-houses; 5 acres, consisting of beautiful ornamented grounds, large sh

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.; 3:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M.; 6 P. M.; 6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—4 P. M. For Albany—8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 A. M., 7 A. M.; 3 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:48 and 9:30 A.M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—8:15 A. M.—Mail Train.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 6:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Suffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 6 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 8:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.
O. CHARLICK, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM SEPT. 5, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Stations as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 2:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 8:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 6:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 6:30 and 10:35 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, trains going East leave Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; leave Brooklyn for Riverhead at 10 A. M.; leave Brooklyn for North Islip and Deer Park at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Farmingdale at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Syosset at 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 8 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 4 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS

TIME TABLE—SEPTEMBER, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
We'day..Sept. 7, 11	A. M.	Wed'sy..Sept. 7, 3	P. M.
Thurs...Sept. 8, 12	M.	Th'day..Sept. 8, 4	P. M.
Friday..Sept. 9, 12:30	P. M.	Friday..Sept. 9, 4:30	P. M.
Saturd..Sept. 10, 1:30	P. M.	Sat'day..Sept. 10, 5	P. M.
Sunday..Sept. 11, 7	A. M.	Sunday..Sept. 11, 3	P. M.
Mond'y..Sept. 12, 7:30	A. M.	Mo'day..Sept. 12, 2:30	P. M.
Tuesd'y Sept. 13, 8	A. M.	Tu'day..Sept. 13, 3:30	P. M.
We'day..Sept. 14, 8	A. M.	Wed'sy..Sept. 14, 3:30	P. M.
Th'day..Sept. 15, 8	A. M.	Th'day..Sept. 15, 4	P. M.
Friday..Sept. 16, 9	A. M.	Friday..Sept. 16, 4:30	P. M.
Sat'day Sept. 17, 10:30	A. M.	Sat'day..Sept. 17, 5	P. M.
Tuesd'y Sept. 20, 7	A. M.	Tu'day..Sept. 20, 1	A. M.
Wed'sy..Sept. 21, 10:30	A. M.	Wed'sy..Sept. 21, 2:30	P. M.
Th'day..Sept. 22, 11	A. M.	Th'day..Sept. 22, 3	P. M.
Friday..Sept. 23, 12	M.	Friday..Sept. 23, 4	P. M.
Sat'day Sept. 24, 3	P. M.	Mo'day..Sept. 26, 7	P. M.
Tues'y..Sept. 27, 8	A. M.	Tu'day..Sept. 27, 2:30	P. M.
Wed'dy..Sept. 28, 8:30	A. M.	Wed'sy..Sept. 28, 3:30	P. M.
Th'day..Sept. 29, 8:30	A. M.	Th'day..Sept. 29, 4	P. M.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT.—FROM Peck-slip East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, ST. JOHNLAND'S WELL.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN leaves Fulton Market Slip on and after Sept. 19, at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Leaves Flushing at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. Low fare, 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

CHANGE OF HOUR—FOR SAG HARBOR—Landing at Orient and Greenport. The steamer CATALINE every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 5 o'clock, from Oliver-st. Pier, No. 33 East River. Freight taken.

IF YOU WISH TO ENJOY A MOST DElightful excursion trip, and take a view of the beautiful scenery on the East River, the public Islands, with the improvements, Hell Gate, &c., take the fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN. See advertisement.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, &c.—Steamboat THOMAS POWELL, foot of Jay-st., at 3½ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

RYLAND'S SUPERIOR "R" IRON WIRE.
BRIDGE WIRE, SPRING WIRE, TINNED WIRE AND GALVANIZED TELEGRAPH WIRE.
CAST-STEEL WIRE, WIRE RODS, BOILER RIVETS, &c.
For sale by J. J. EAOLETON, 84 John-st., New-York.

BUILDING MATERIALS.
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.'S
IRON WORKS,
Nos. 135 and 143 Centre-st., New-York.
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO. are manufacturers of
IRON FRONTS for STORES, IRON BEAMS,
FIRE-PROOF CEILINGS, FLOORS and PARTITIONS.
CAST and WROUGHT IRON RAILINGS, for Dwellings, Offices, Parks and CEMETERIES, of various designs.
I. L. CADY'S PATENT CHILLED-IRON BANK VAULTS, DOORS and SAFES.
WINDOW LINTELS, CORNICES and COLUMNS.
CAST-IRON BEAMS and GIRDERS.
SOLID ROLLED and RIVETED BEAMS, of various dimensions.
IRON DOORS, VAULT DOORS, SHUTTERS, SASHES, SKY LIGHTS and FLOOR LIGHTS.
Designs for any of the above will be furnished on application.

BOILER AND PLATE IRON.
RIVETS, LAP-WELD BOILER FLUES, &c., &c.
A full assortment of
EXTRA-SUPERIOR QUALITY—AMERICAN MANUFACTURE. Also, a full stock of common grades.
SPECIAL CONTRACTS solicited, and executed with promptness, at LOWEST RATES.
Orders received for importation.
WALLACE & BULKLEY,
10 and 12 Albany-st., corner of Washington, New-York.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 61 Goerck-st., New-York.
Bank Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office.
Manufacturers of the iron work of *New-York Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*New-York Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.
N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

SWEDES IRON—ASSORTED, RECEIVED DIrect from the Swedish iron masters, by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR NAIL-rods, received from Norway. For sale by
C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

SPADES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.
REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,
and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE BALTIC,
4,000 tons burden, A. G. Gray, Commander, will leave on
THE 5TH OCTOBER, AT 3 P. M.,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship JOHN L. STEPHENS, F. R. Babt, Commander.

THE ATLANTIC
will follow on the 20th October.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.
It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Wall-st.
For passage apply at the only office of the Companies, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 19.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Oct. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Cabin Passage.....$15 | Deck.....$6
The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. Fogarty, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans.....	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.....	$20 00
To Mobile, Ala.....	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.....	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala..	26 00	To Columbia, S. C....	20 00
To Memphis, Tenn..	33 50	To Charlotte, N. C...	22 00
To Nashville, Tenn...	30 00	To Jacksonville, Fla..	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn...	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla.....	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The NASHVILLE, Capt. Murray, succeeds SATURDAY, Oct. 1.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship
MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. Smith, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, on SATURDAY, Oct. 1, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, with insurpassed accommodations.$7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. Woodbull, will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 1, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Superior accommodations. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $28; Albany, Ga., $28; New-York to Columbia, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. Von Santen, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. Parsons, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced is $6. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.
Freight taken on moderate terms.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American steamship KARNAK, Capt. Brownless, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, after the arrival of the steamship *Africa*, which leaves Liverpool Oct. 1 (about Oct. 14.)
Passage Money to Nassau.....$46
Passage Money to Havana.....60
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana.....15
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE.—TO SHIPPERS TO CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.—Office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company.—This Company is prepared to grant through bills of lading in connection with the Panama Railroad Company, on shipments of merchandise to Central America and the West Coast of South America. The same facilities will also be afforded on shipments from Central America to Liverpool by arrangement with the Cunard line. For rates of freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Wall-st., to
I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEO.—THE WELL-KNOWN first-class side-wheel steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. J. J. Gavin, will leave Philadelphia for SAVANNAH on FRIDAY, Sept. 30, at 10 o'clock A.M. Very superior staterooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. The KEYSTONE STATE will sail as above for CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 5th.
Fare on either ship, $15.
A. HERON, Jr., Agent,
corner of 4th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. Judkins, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant. Passengers are requested to be on board by 8 o'clock A. M. The ASIA will sail on the 12th October. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS.—The ticket-office for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been removed from No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to the office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, on the wharf foot of Canal-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 263 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

MACHINERY.

COMBINATION MACHINE
FOR CIRCULAR AND SCROLL SAWING, MORTICING AND BORING.
The attention of the public is invited to the application of "Kaefer's improved method of transmitting motion" to the above machines, one of which is now on exhibition at
THE FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
PALACE GARDENS.
It is worked by the foot, and forms
THE MOST COMPLETE AND COMPACT COMBINATION OF POWER AND SPEED
Ever invented for use in carpenters' or cabinet-makers' shops, or other places where steam or water power is not available.
THREE HUNDRED MOVEMENTS OF THE SCROLL SAW,
TWELVE HUNDRED REVOLUTIONS OF THE CIRCULAR SAW,
And six hundred of the Borer, are obtained by one hundred tramps of the foot, while the
MORTICING CHISEL,
At the rate of one hundred strokes per minute, descends with
A POWER HITHERTO UNEQUALED.
Machines, also Patent Rights, for all parts of the United States or England, may be had on application to the
KAEFER POWER COMPANY,
Harlem Railroad Depot, cor. Centre and White sts.,
Room No. 26; entrance on White-st.

PUMPS AND FIRE-ENGINES.
TO OWNERS OF STEAM-VESSELS, FACTORIES, MINES, &c.
HOLLY'S PATENT PUMPS.
The BEST ROTARY PUMPS yet brought forward. Applicable to FIRE-ENGINES, FIRE-PUMPS FOR FACTORIES, STEAM-VESSELS, &c., and to MINES, QUARRIES, HOTELS, RAILROAD STATIONS, WRECKING, HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES, &c. Arranged to be driven BY STEAM BY BELTS or GEARING, BY HORSE-POWER or BY HAND. Apply to
CHARLES W. COPELAND,
General Agent,
No. 122 BROADWAY, New-York.

BEAUMONT'S STEAM GUAGES,
Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices.
BEAUMONT'S BAROMETERS only $5 each.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, THE STEAM engine, tools and machinery of two-story factory No. 60 Hanks-st., near Abingdon-square. A good chance for a machinist or manufacturer. Inquire on the premises. Factory to let—rent $300.

J. T. BARNARD, STEAM KINDLING WOOD FACTORY—No. 365 South and No. 294 Front-st. KINDLING WOOD from the best of yellow pine, at $3 50 per load.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN;

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.		

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

BANK-NOTE ENGRAVING.
AMERICAN
BANK-NOTE COMPANY.
New-York, Sept. 1, 1859.
The business of this Company in New-York having been concentrated in the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, the several firm agencies of RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON, TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO., DANFORTH, PERKINS & CO., BALD, COUSLAND & CO., JOCELYN, DRAPER, WELSH & CO., and WELLSTOOD, HAY & WHITING, are discontinued, and all communications may hereafter be addressed to the Secretary.
This Company is now prepared to afford to BANKING INSTITUTIONS and THE PUBLIC, THE ADVANTAGES CONTEMPLATED IN ITS FORMATION, both as it regards the SUPERIORITY OF THEIR WORK *and the provisions made for the safety of the trust confided to their care*, and they respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to them under their separate Firm organizations.
Offices at NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON NEW-ORLEANS, CINCINNATI, MONTREAL and CHICAGO.
CHARLES TOPPAN, President.
WM. H. WHITING, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DRESSEL, FARRAR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 63 Wall-st.
Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought and sold. Funds for investment on Foreign account. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted us by country Banks and Bankers.

EUGENE THOMSON, NO. 37 WILLIAM-st., offers at PRIVATE SALE the following desirable Insurance Stocks for permanent investment:

Arctic Co.....	$50 each	Indemnity.....	$100 each
Atlantic, of Br'lyn.	50 each	Jersey City.....	50 each
Brevoort.....	50 each	Knickerbocker.....	40 each
City.....	70 each	Lenox.....	25 each
Columbia Marine..	100 each	Long Island.....	50 each
Commonwealth....	100 each	Lamar.....	100 each
Equitable.....	35 each	Mercantile Mutual.	100 each
Excelsior.....	50 each	Manhattan.....	50 each
Firemen's.....	17 each	Merchants'.....	50 each
Grocer's.....	50 each	Resolute.....	100 each
Goodhue.....	100 each	Relief.....	50 each
Harmony.....	50 each	St. Mark's.....	25 each
Howard.....	50 each	Security.....	50 each
Hanover.....	50 each	Williamsburgh City	50 each
Home.....	100 each	Washington.....	50 each

Also, 100 shares American Express Company.
Securities negotiated at Brokers' Board by
EUGENE THOMSON,
Stock Auctioneer and Broker.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The undersigned commissioners, etc., will attend at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of October next, at 12 o'clock M. to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company, chartered by act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 19, 1859.
EDWIN CROSWELL,
SPENCER KIRBY,
D. N. CARRINGTON, } Commissioners.
New-York, Sept. 20, 1859.
N. B.—The business of the Company will be the transportation of passengers and freights by steamship between the ports of New-York and San Francisco.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD CO. of 1859, No. 58 William-st., New-York, September 20, 1859.
NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE ON THE FIRST of October next, on the ten per cent. Bonds of the Great Western Railroad Company, of Illinois, will be redeemed at maturity, at the office of this Company, upon all Bonds, the back Coupons of which shall have been surrendered, and Stock in this company accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise and the Act of Incorporation of this Company.
J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE R. CO. } New-York, Sept. 6, 1859.
NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at No. 45 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 11. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock on the 30th September, and open the day after the election.
By order of the Board.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY. } TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Sept. 26, 1859.
THE COUPONS APPENDED TO THE Rental Certificates of the Niagara Bridge and Canandaigua Railroad Company, payable on the 1st day of October next, will be paid by this Company upon the presentation thereof at the Bank of Commerce in New-York.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK, New-York, Sept. 26, 1859.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FOUR-TEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank, will be held at their Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
By order of the Board,
N. BUCK, Cashier.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INterest on the Land Grant Bonds of the "Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company of Missouri," due Oct. 1, 1859, will be paid, on presentation of the proper coupons, at the office of M. K. Jessup, house agent, &c., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after that date.
M. BRAYMAN, President.

NOTICE.—THE SINKING FUND BONDS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, in exchange for coupons from Ohio and Pennsylvania, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, are ready for delivery on application to JOHN FERGUSON, Trustee, No. 35 Pine-st., up stairs.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 6 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M. All sums deposited as late as the 10th of October will commence to draw interest at once. WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
Richard H. Bull, Secretary. President.

$45.000 TO LOAN AT SIX AND-A-HALF per cent. interest, (in one or more sums) on bond and mortgage, on first-class productive or unproductive real estate, in this City. Apply to JOHN F. CONREY, office of the People's Fire Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st.

GROCERS' BANK.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 19, 1859.—The Annual Election for Inspectors and Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY next, Oct. 3, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

HOLDERS OF UNITED STATES COUPON 6 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1874, issued under act of June 14, 1858, may exchange the same for inscribed stock of same issue, on terms ascertainable on application to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY STOCK WANTED.—From one to five shares, for cash. State price and number of shares. Address, for 3 days, ENTERPRISE, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

$20.000 LOAN WANTED.—CAPITALISTS seeking a good investment at a large interest, are invited to examine some Western securities at No. 2 Pine-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 42 Broadway.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

WANTED—AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY Stock, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Stock, by CROMMELIN & GOODWIN, No. 50 Wall-st.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS PAYING 8 TO 12 per cent. dividend for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. Haydock, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

CHAMBER ENAMELED FURNITURE AT the old-established Eagle Manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Elegant suites in all styles and colors, from $225 and upward, superior to any manufactured in this country. Mattresses, wardrobes, &c.

ARE YOU TIRED OF HARD BEDS?—THE Oriental Elastic Spring-bed Bottom—Ulmer's Invention—is the best and cheapest in the market. Call at No. 285 Canal-st., five doors east of Broadway, and examine it. Retail price $3 50. Agents allowed a liberal commission. ULMER & CO.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FUR-niture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 217 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING, A PAIR OF GOLD-mounted EYE-GLASSES, either in 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., or in a 5th-av. stage. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving them at No. 33 West 20th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY L. HOGUET, Auctioneer.
[AUCTION NOTICE.
BUFFALO ROBES.
WILMERDING, HOGUET & HUMBERT,
Salesrooms Nos. 26 and 28 Beekman-st.,
Will sell
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, 1859,
At 11 o'clock,
At No. 63 Exchange-place,
25,000 BUFFALO ROBES,
By order of
Messrs. RAMSEY, CROOKS, SON & CO.
N. B.—These goods are the BLACKFEET and UPPER MISSOURI ROBES, and they are the LARGEST and DARKEST that come to this market.
The skins will be ready for inspection, with catalogues, two days previous to the sale. Terms liberal.
EVERY ROBE IS OF THIS YEAR'S COLLECTION, AND FRESH.

M.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Appointment of Registrars—Two Republicans Absent—Democratic Registrars Chosen in 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th Wards—Not a Republican on the List—McSpedon Baker vs. The County—A Mandamus.

At noon yesterday the Board of Supervisors held its regular meeting, and it was in session until 6 P. M. The principal business to be transacted, it was well known, was the appointment of Registrars, and there were a great many interested spectators present. All the members of the Board except Messrs. VOORHIS and LITTLE (Republicans) were in attendance. An informal meeting was to have been held at 11 A. M., but the members did not come together at that hour.

As soon as the minutes had been read,

Supervisor BLUNT moved that the Board proceed to ballot for Registrars.

Supervisor KENNEDY had some friends to consult with about this matter before it proceeded, and Supervisor BLUNT withdrew his motion.

Supervisor TWEED immediately renewed the motion but as quickly withdrew it.

A notice of discontinuance of the proceedings by Mandamus in the case of McSpedon & Baker *vs.* the Board of Supervisors, was served upon the Board together with the papers in a new suit between the same parties, directing the Board, by mandamus, to raise by tax $193,800 20 for stationery, &c., furnished the Commissioners of Records by McSpedon & Baker, or to show cause why they should not do so before Judge Ingraham in the Supreme Court, at 10 A. M. on the 30th inst.

The Board now proceeded to ballot by Districts for Registrars. The tellers were appointed.

Supervisor TWEED nominated three candidates, and then

Supervisor KENNEDY arose and appealed to the magnanimity of the Democrats not to violate the previous understanding, agreeably to which the nominations were to be equitably divided. The absence of two Republicans left that Party powerless.

Supervisor PURDY knew his duty to the Democratic Party too well to let personal feelings interfere with it. He *would vote for none but Democrats*. He desired to take no advantage, but if members on the other side were absent now, it was the misfortune of war. He thought delay was dangerous. This Registry law had been passed by a partisan Legislature; now let the Democratic Party give it a trial. No party was so competent to give anything a fair trial.

Supervisor BLUNT said that at an informal meeting of the Board a proposition had been made to arrange this matter so that both parties should be equally represented. The Democrats had then said they wanted first to take counsel at Tammany Hall before deciding. Were these the instructions of Tammany Hall?

Supervisor PURDY said they were—to vote for none but Democrats.

Supervisor BLUNT wanted to know whether there was anything fair about this. If the Republican members proposed to act thus he would not vote with them for a moment.

Supervisor KENNEDY—Nor I.

Supervisor BLUNT continued—What would the Democrats grasp next? If the Democrats desired to act in this way he had nothing more to say.

Supervisor PURDY would ask whether it was fair for a partisan Legislature to pass such a law; and he would ask again whether, if twenty thousand Republicans were absent from the City on election day, it would be deemed proper to postpone the election. He denied that he had entered into any understanding with the Republicans about this matter. If Republican members were not here to do their duty, it was their fault, not that of the Democrats.

Supervisor BLUNT said that the Democrats had voted for the bad laws passed by the last Legislature. He contended for fairness, but if Tammany Hall had instructed the Democratic members to take the whole loaf, they must do so.

Mr. KENNEDY spoke at great length of the necessity of a Registry Law. Where did those 41,000 votes for Fernando Wood at the last election for Mayor come from? Would any one present say that that was within 15,000 votes of the number actually cast for Fernando Wood? Was it not time that the people of New-York endeavored to wipe this disgrace from the State! And now, if the Democrats took any such action as this, the people of the State of New-York would take such vengeance as would make the Democratic Party shrink into such insignificance as such villainy and rascality deserved.

Mr. PURDY told the gentleman to bring his black legislation, and the Democratic Party would go before the people of the State of New-York, and abide the decision that they should render.

The balloting then proceeded with the following result:

REGISTRARS ELECTED—FIRST WARD.

Dist.
1. Michael J. Cody, John A. Hearn, Richard Dooly.
2. M. Meehan, D. Egan, M. Higgins.
3. J. R. Pryor, W. Dacey, Patrick Walsh.
4. Thomas Campbell, Michael Healey, P. Mullins.
5. M. Doran, Patrick James, Philip J. Wood.

SECOND WARD.

1. Charles W. Cruger, J. Codett, J. B. Williams.
2. A. Keating, A. Williams, Patrick McMahon.

THIRD WARD.

1. B. Cole, John Hurley, Jonas R. Harris.
2. Edwin M. Haggerty, G. D. English, T. Monroe.
3. E. B. Shafer, S. W. Swift, W. Dowos.
4. G. R. Lansing, Neil Kelly, John Clark.

FOURTH WARD.

1. D. Dougherty, H. Nieman, J. Langdon.
2. E. M. Morris, M. Fagan, F. Davis.
3. J. J. Ware, W. P. Kirk, Daniel Murphy.
4. J. Courtney, C. Kelly, J. Cusack.
5. P. Ryan, N. Molinneay, T. Fitzgerald.

FIFTH WARD.

1. H. Webber, A. H. McGarner, J. D. Hale.
2. R. McIntyre, J. B. Dupignac, T. Weaver.
3. W. Heyliee, W. H. Baker, T. Irvine.
4. H. O'Nelle, J. T. Burling, J. Y. Marsh.
5. V. Clark, P. M. Schenck, D. O'Brien.
6. M. Clark, J. Lawall, C. A. Brown.
7. J. McFadden, J. Laurence, R. Winne.
8. J. H. Sherwood, —— McMurphy, W. H. Bailey.

SIXTH WARD.

1. W. O. Jenkins, R. Wilkinson, Thos. Kivlen.
2. D. Burns, L. Clancy, Pat. Brophy.
3. F. O'Rourke, N. Conway, W. F. Gould.
4. Owen Kinney, E. Rowe, Michael Flynn.
5. J. Donnelly, James Coolan, Ed. Travis.
6. J. Hall, Chas. Gordon, Chas. Cutrell.
7. Thos. Ryan, A. Bingham, Wm. Colman.
8. J. McGowan, Geo. Pierson, J. McClusky.
9. J. Lord Jas. E. Kerrigan, Henry Ryan.

Frequently while the balloting was proceeding unavailable motions to adjourn were made by the Republican members of the Board. After the announcement of the result in the Ninth District of the Sixth Ward these motions were renewed with similar success, and from that time the proceedings were a farce. Motions to adjourn, to appoint a day for the next meeting, or to ballot for Registrars in some of the uptown Wards, were frequently made, supported by long speeches and lost, and during the whole of the afternoon no further progress was made in the choice of Registrars.

During these proceedings, a motion to give the Committee on Annual Taxes power to defend the new suit commenced against the Supervisors by McSpedon & Baker, and to appropriate $500 for the employment of counsel in the case, was offered by Supervisor KENNEDY and carried.

The talking against time and the motions to adjourn continued to monopolize the time of the Board until 6 P. M., when the members gave way to a sense of weariness and consented to adjourn to 7 P. M., this evening, with the express understanding that then the balloting should be resumed, whether all the members were present or not. By the terms of the Registry Law, six are a quorum, for the transaction of business relating to the selection of Registrars.

The action of the two Republican members, whose absence gave all the power into the hands of the Democrats, was discussed freely. In several of the Districts in which appointments were made two Democrats and one American were chosen. In the others all the Registrars elected are Democrats. There is not a Republican on the list. A committee of the American Council was present, and every name presented by them was placed upon the list.

Central Park Commissioners and the Common Council.

The Central Park Commissioners sent in a communication to the Board of Aldermen on Monday night, setting forth that $237,768 07 of the last issue of the stock of the Central Park Improvement Fund is still unexpended, and that $16,600 of this sum yet remains in the hands of Comptroller HAWS. The liabilities of the Board for laborers' wages, materials, &c., will, with the current expenses for the month of October, and the first half of the month of November, more than consume that amount unless the force of men is materially reduced. The Commissioners desire to keep as large a force at work as they can consistently, because October and part of November are especially favorable for planting trees. They have made extensive arrangements for carrying on this kind of work and for completing the drive, ride and walks of the lower part of the Park. The Commissioners, therefore, ask the Common Council to create and issue of the Central Park Improvement Fund the amount remaining unissued and authorized by the provisions of the Act of April 15, 1859. The matter was referred to the Special Committee of the Aldermen on the Central Park Investigation.

The City Inspector's Bureau.

GARBAGE, STREET-CLEANING AND REPAIRING.

The City Inspector will send a communication to the Board of Aldermen at its next meeting, recommending the passage of an ordinance requiring that garbage boxes, to be approved by the City Inspector, shall be placed in front of every tenement house in which more than three families reside. Mr. DELAVAN complains that the throwing of garbage into the streets interferes seriously with his efforts to keep the streets clean. After the latter have been thoroughly swept during the night, many of them before noon the next day, are anything but tidy in their appearance solely from this cause. The contract for cleaning the streets with SARRA's sweeping machines will probably be entered into, and go into operation on the 1st inst. Next Thursday the City Inspector will also present to the Common Council a statement, compiled from the reports of all the Health Wardens of the City, with regard to the condition of the streets, their cleanliness and their want of repair.

Health Commissioners.

FINAL MEETING OF THE BOARD THIS SEASON.

The Health Commissioners met for the last time this year, at noon, on Monday. Dr. GUNN reported the arrival of several vessels. The schooner *Susan Cannon*, from Sierra Leone, an unhealthy port, had two men sick with bilious remittent fever when she arrived here; one recovered, the other was sent to the Hospital. The Captain of the brig *Sawanee*, arrived here on the 25th ult. from St. Marks, Florida, died on the passage. Two men, sick with bilious remittent fever, were sent to the Hospital on her arrival. One man afflicted with the same disease on the brig *Sea Lark*, from Black River, Jamaica, was sent to the Hospital on the arrival of that vessel. The schooner *Alma*, from Kingston, Jamaica, with eight passengers, all well, was allowed a stream permit. The other vessels will be detained several days for observation in the upper bay. The Health Officer and the City Inspector stated that the announcement of one death from yellow fever in the weekly report of deaths was a mistake. No death from that cause had occurred. The Board adjourned *sine die*.

Croton Aqueduct Board.

APPOINTMENT OF A WATER PURVEYOR.

The Croton Board, on Monday, appointed Dr. AARON B. ROLLINS Water Purveyor, in place of JOHN F. FLENDRES, removed. The salary is $1,500 a year, and the duties of the office consist in the superintendence of all work relating to the pipes and sewers. The appointment takes effect on the 1st inst.

PROPOSED REORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The Croton Board will, very soon,—perhaps at the next meeting of the Board of Aldermen,—transmit to the Common Council a communication representing the necessity of a reorganization of the Croton Aqueduct Department. The Commissioners of the Department say that all the other Departments of the City Government have been reorganized since 1849, except their own, which is still constituted precisely as it was when the Department was created. Meantime the City has increased in size vastly, and the work which in 1849 could be readily performed under the existing organization of this branch of the City Government, has now become more arduous. One Water Purveyor for the City in these days, they claim, is not enough, and they ask for a provision enabling them to appoint a Deputy Water Purveyor. Moreover, they desire that there should be some check upon the Registrar of Taxes received in the Tax Commissioner's office, and they request permission to designate a clerk to keep a duplicate set of books in which all the transactions relating to the collection of water taxes may be entered as they are entered by the Registrar in his books.

The Comptroller's Office.

PAY OF THE CITY PARK LABORERS.

Those who chanced to pass through the City Hall about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon wondered what occasioned the gathering of laboring men who were assembled at the door of the apartments occupied by the keeper of that dilapidated edifice, at that hour. Some said the building was going to be repaired immediately, but those who were better acquainted with the dilatory movements of the City Fathers in all matters requiring speedy action, scouted that idea as soon as it was conceived. Others suggested that a "stride" had brought them together, but the appearance and behavior of the men did not support this conclusion. Those who inquired further ascertained that the Convention was a semi-monthly one, and that the City Chamberlain, through one of his clerks, was paying to each of those then there his wages for laboring at the City Parks during the past two weeks. Each of the laborers thus employed by the Superintendent of Lands and Places—there are about forty of them—to keep the Parks of the City in good condition, receives $1 50 for every day's work. They can work only in fair weather, so that their weekly compensation is not often very much more than it should be, and last week the equinoctial storm reduced it to a very diminutive sum. It costs the City $16,000 to keep its thirteen Parks in order for the present year. Half of that sum is appropriated to the rejuvenation of Tompkins Square, whose grass-plots had grown bald with age, and whose fences, from the same cause, perhaps, were very much broken down.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CASUALTIES.—The corpse of an unknown man was found, on Sunday afternoon, in the water at Pier No. 1 North River. Deceased appeared to be of middle age. On his person were found three letters, written in California, and addressed to JAMES AHERN, of Edgar, Keene County, Ill., bearing the signature of MARTIN AHERN. There were also passage tickets for California; a seal bearing the initials "J. P. A.;" a temperance medal; a porte-monnaie, and a pair of spectacles. He was a stout man, about five feet seven inches in height, and was dressed respectably, in black cloth coat, light spotted vest, plaid pants, black silk neck-tie and heavy boots. The body had been in the water apparently about five or six days.... A lad 8 years of age, named PATRICK MANSFIELD, was seriously cut about the head on the Hudson River Railroad, near Forty-sixth-street, last evening, from being knocked down by the locomotive. He was taken to his home, No. 334 West Forty-sixth-street ... JOHN MULHOLLAND, a lad 8 years of age, was found drowned last evening at the foot of Tenth-street, East River. An inquest was held by Coroner JACKMAN. It appeared that deceased had been missing from home since last Friday. A playmate named THOMAS WILLIAMS, testified that on that day he saw the lad sitting astride a hawser which secured a steamer to the pier, and two men who were sitting on the string-piece pushed him into the water and he was drowned. Fearing that he too would be shoved overboard, WILLIAMS ran away. Other boys who were near the spot at the time did not notice the occurrence. A verdict was rendered of "Death from drowning by being pushed overboard by some boys to the jury unknown."

BEATEN WITH A SLEDGE-HAMMER.—GEORGE EAVING went into the blacksmith's shop of HORACE WILLIAMS, No. 25 Hammersley-street, on Monday afternoon and asked to have his horse shod. Being busy at the time, WILLIAMS did not immediately attend to his customer. Thereupon the latter waxed wrath, and called WILLIAMS hard names. Similar abusive language was used in response. EAVING thought enough had been said, so to silence his opponent he seized a heavy hammer, and, making an anvil of the blacksmith's head, beat away like an expert at the business. The extemporized anvil being softer than iron, not many blows were needed to hammer a hole in it. Officer HALSTAN, of the Eighth Ward, witnessed the difficulty, and arrested EAVING. Justice KELLY committed the accused to answer a charge of felonious assault. WILLIAMS was placed under a doctor's care. His injuries are pronounced to be of a serious character.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SLAVE LABOR.—Mr. ATKINS, an English gentleman, who has had extensive experience as a superintendent of the Warwickshire mines in England, and who, for the last eleven years, has had charge of a large mining force of slaves in Virginia, was to have lectured last night in Clinton Hall on the comparative pecuniary and physical position (of both sexes) of the laborers in the mines of England and of the slaves in America. Owing either to a meagre system of advertising, or to an indifference on the part of the public as to the subject, there was no attendance worth considering, and the lecture was postponed until next Tuesday evening, when it will positively be delivered at the same place.

THE CROWD OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOR.—Monday having been the only real sunny day experienced in New-York for an indefinite length of time, the shipping in the Harbor, whose canvas has been exposed to mildew in the protracted wet weather, improved the occasion to loosen all their sails and hoist them up to dry. During the day there was a cloud of canvas spread to the sun, both on the East and North Rivers. The shipping which lay at anchor in the North River stretched from one side to the other of the channel, the smaller crafts occupying the flats, and shut out all view of the Narrows from persons crossing the river above them.

A BALLOT-BOX STUFFER IN GRIEF.—Mrs. JANE MCINTEE lives at No. 168 Eighth-avenue. By some unexplained means she became possessed of a ballot-box, which she made the repository of her treasure—some $300—and placed under her bed. Three weeks ago her money was stolen. Suspicion rested upon MARY LEE, the servant girl. Yesterday Officer ROACH arrested her, and she confessed the theft. $266 were recovered from beneath the kitchen floor, where it had been hid. The remainder MARY had spent in finery. The girl said she was desirous of paying her relatives in Ireland a visit, and had stolen the money to pay her traveling expenses.

TARGET EXCURSIONS.—The Talcott Guard, Capt. G. F. HOPKER, on Monday made its annual parade. The Guard proceeded to Bull's Ferry, dined there, and after a day pleasantly spent, returned to the City, and marched to Military Hall, where speeches were made by the Captain and M. D. RAINEY, Esq. It was altogether an enjoyable occasion. The D. P. RHOADES Guard, the members of which are the employes of the *Tribune* office, and which bears the name of an attaché of that paper, made its fourth annual target excursion to East New-York, accompanied by Shelton's band, last Saturday. More than thirty valuable prizes were distributed, and all returned satisfied with their day's shooting.

MOZART HALL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.—A special meeting of the Young Men's Democratic General Committee was held last evening, CHARLES A. MAY, vice-chairman, presiding. There was a large attendance, 153 out of 160 being present. Monday night next was fixed upon for the election of delegates to the Assembly and Senatorial Nominating Conventions. The details will be advertised the Saturday previous to the elections. The Committee then adjourned.

THE CONDITION OF MR. THOMSON.—Mr. GEO. F. THOMSON, the Editor of the *News*, who was so savagely assaulted a week ago by FRANK MCCABE, a liquor-seller on Broadway and a Tammany Democrat, continues very ill from the effects of his injuries. His physician yesterday positively prohibited the admission of any visitors to his chamber. It is thought that, should Mr. THOMSON recover, his face will be permanently disfigured.

SAFETY OF MR. LAMOUNTAIN AND HIS COMPANION.—A dispatch has been received in this City from Mr. LAMOUNTAIN, who ascended in his balloon, on Thursday last, at Watertown, N. Y., announcing his safe arrival at Kingston, Canada West. Seats in the balloon, for his next ascension, which is to take place in this vicinity, are to be sold at public outcry by one of our leading auctioneers.

BALLOON ASCENSION TO-DAY.—Mr. WISE will make a balloon ascension at noon to-day from Hamilton Park, corner of Third-avenue and Sixty-sixth-street. He will be accompanied by a select party, including reporters from the daily papers. It is the intention of Mr. WISE to take stereoscopic views, if possible, from a considerable elevation.

LECTURE BY THE REV. DR. EDGAR.—A lecture is announced for delivery at the Cooper Institute this evening, by the Rev. Dr. EDGAR, of the Irish Deputation. His subject is "Ireland as it was, and as it is."

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

ACCIDENT ON A CITY RAILROAD.—The Wallabout Light Guard, (a target company,) Captain ENOCH TALLEY, of Brooklyn, while returning home on the Second-avenue cars at about 7½ o'clock last evening, after having spent a pleasant day at Jones' Woods, met with an accident which caused the instant death of one of the company, and severely injured several others. Two cars, both occupied by the members of the corps, were coupled together, and, when upon the descending grade in Oliver-street, one of the brakes gave way, permitting the cars to press forward upon the horses, which, becoming unmanageable, dashed down the street at a fearful speed. The occupants of the cars were alarmed and a rush was made to escape. Much excitement prevailed, during which a boy named HACKETT, ten years old, fell under the rear car, the wheels of which passed over his neck and head, causing instant death. PETER MACE, another member of the company, had his left hand badly crushed under a wheel, and several others were more or less injured by jumping to the ground while the horses were going at their greatest speed. The mother of the deceased resides on Myrtle, near Kent-avenue, Brooklyn. The horses, after running several blocks, fell, and one of them had a leg broken.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—At about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer UTTER, of the Fourth Precinct, discovered smoke issuing from dwelling-house No. 154 Navy-street, occupied by JOHN GALLAGHER. He tried to gain admission, but found the door locked. Upon bursting open the door, which was locked, he discovered a bed on fire, and a little girl four years old burnt to death upon it. The fire was quickly extinguished, before other damage had been done to the premises, and the body was placed in charge of the Coroner. It appears that the father of the child, Mr. GALLAGHER, was away from home at work. The mother also was at work in a hat factory, and had locked the deceased in a room alone, and it is supposed that while playing with matches her clothes caught fire, and being frightened, she ran to the bed where she was found.

POLITICAL.—Mr. HASBROUCK, who was recently dismissed by the Board of Police Commissioners for having attended a political Convention in violation of the rules of the Board, was a candidate for the Republican nomination to the Assembly in the Tenth Ward of Brooklyn. The Convention met on Monday night, and out of 73 votes Mr. HASBROUCK received but 27—there being 46 against him. The Republicans generally approve of the action of the Board of Police Commissioners.....The American Primary meetings were held last evening. There was no excitement whatever at the polling places.....The Republican Assembly Convention will be held on Friday evening next.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day: Nos. 57—Cain *vs.* Adellman and others; 58—Cain *vs.* Same; 60—Pettigrew *vs.* Pollard and other; 61—Same *vs.* Moore, impleaded; 62—Same *vs.* Same; 37—Grannis *vs.* Schoenck; 44—Travis *vs.* Sharm; 28—Leverich *vs.* Hill; 54—McKinney and other *vs.* The City of Brooklyn; 18—Doty *vs.* Remsen, Sheriff; 3—Searle *vs.* Toucey; 6—Oakes *vs.* Wilson; 39—Hulse and other *vs.* Elkins.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man, whose name is unknown, fell to the sidewalk on Bridge, near York-street, last evening, in a fit, and received such injuries that he died soon after at the Second Precinct Station, where he was taken by the Police.

INFANT TAKEN FROM THE WATER.—The body of a male child, wrapped in a piece of carpet, was taken out of the Atlantic Basin. The Coroner was notified.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S HATS FOR THE FALL SEASON are all the rage, and command the admiration of every one who aspires to wearing a hat of unquestionable style, exquisite finish and irreproachable beauty. Such are the hats that KNOX, the Hatter, offers to the fashionable public, at his well-known establishment, No. 212 Broadway, northeast corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

FATHER AND SON.—A very thrilling drama, from the French, is "Father and Son; or, La Charboniere." This and the "Nervous Man," and a delightful entertainment by those graceful and popular danseuses, the Gale Sisters, at Barnum's Museum this afternoon—repeated this evening.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT is more used than any in the world. Why is this? Because it has proved more powerful in healing, and a better pain-reliever than any now in existence. Manufactory, 60 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY, First block below the New-York Hotel, Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MARRIED.

PRATT—BOYD.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 26, at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, by the bride's father, assisted by the Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., JAMES HYDE PRATT, Esq., of New-York, to Miss SOPHIE HALE BOYD, daughter of the Rev. James R. Boyd, of Pittsfield, Mass.

DIED.

BUXTON.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 27, suddenly, after a short and severe illness, FRANCIS, son of John P. and Sarah A. Buxton, aged 4 years and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 205 Wooster-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 2½ P. M.

HAY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 27, after a short and severe illness, THOMAS HAY, Jr., a native of Kelso, Roxburghshire, Scotland, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 150½ West 26th-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

☞ Kelso and Dumphries papers please copy.

DODGE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 27, SARAH C., wife of John C. Dodge, aged 41 years.

The funeral will take place at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Thursday, Sept. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

MATHAS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 27, ELIZABETH MATHAS, aged 36 years.

The friends of the family, Long Island Lodge, No. 382 F. A. M., and Washington Chapter O. U. A., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 202 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

COLTON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 27, FANNIE LOUISE, only child of G. Woolworth and Sarah E. Colton, aged 1 year, 1 month and 8 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 224 Livingston-st., opposite Hanover-place, Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 29, at 3 o'clock.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 27.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '68 c'p'n	109	
1,000	Ohio State 6s, '60	100½	
1,000	Mich. State 8s...	99	
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90...	830	89
2,000	do...	89	
5,000	Virginia S. 6s	860	94¾
5,000	do...	94¾	
20,000	Mo. State 6s...	84¾	
10,000	do...	b30 aft 10	84¾
10,000	do...	b60	84½
1,000	do...	84¾	
1,000	Br'klyn W. ...	100	
2,000	N. Y. C. Bds. '76	99	
2,000	E. R... 1st m. bs...	85	
1,000	Hd. Riv. R. 1st m...	102	
4,000	Hd. Riv. R. 3d m..	77	
4,000	Har. R. 1st mtg.	96	
1,000	Mich. Cen. R. 8 p.c. 1st mt. S. F. con...	90½	
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds..	89½	
500	do...	90	
1,000	M. & M. 2d m. 10 b.	60	
20	Ocean Bank.....	93	
6	Continental Bank..	100¾	
100	Penn. Coal Co.....	83	
52	Pacific Mail S. Co..	79	
200	do...	b60	79½
100	do...	b30	79
100	do...	s30	78¾
150	do...		78½
50	do...	b10	78¾
100	Cum. Coal Pref.	b60	12½
700	N. Y. Cen. Rail'd...		82¾
150	do...	b60	82¾
100	do...	s10	82½
100	do...	b7	82½
300	do...	s3	82
100	N. Y. Cen. R...	b30	82½
350	do...	s10	82
100	do...		81¾
200	do...		81¾
100	do...	b10	81½
200	Hudson River R...		35¼
100	do...	b45	35¾
100	do...		35
300	Cleve. & Pitts. R..		71¾
200	do...		71½
100	Harlem Railroad...		9¾
600	Reading R.....	s10	44¾
100	do...	b10	44¾
200	do...		44¾
100	Mich. Central R...		45¾
150	do...		45¾
100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		23¾
150	do...		23¾
25	Panama Railroad..		117¾
100	do...		118¾
100	Illinois Cent. R.	b60	67¾
227	Galena & Chic. R...		74¾
200	do...	b30	74¾
100	do...	s30	74¾
150	do...		74¾
50	do...	c	74¾
115	Chi. & R. I. R.....		68¾
100	do...	b60	68¾
50	do...	b30	68¾
150	do...	b10	68¾
150	do...	b10	68¾
100	do...	c	68¾
50	do...	b60	68¾
200	do...	s3	68
150	do...		67¾
150	do...		67⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s 1874	s60	102½
10,000	Mo. State 6s.....		84¼
15,000	do.....		84
10,000	do.....	s15	84
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds		90
150	Pac. M. S. Co.....		78½
100	Ill. Cen. R.....	s10	67
400	do.....		67
20	Erie Railroad.....		43½
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....		81¾
600	do.....		81¾
50	do.....	b30	81¾
100	do.....	s30	81¾
200	do.....	s30	81¾
150	do.....		81¾
200	do.....	s10	81½
200	Hud. R. Railroad..		35
50	Mich. Cen. R.....		45
50	do.....	b30	45½
100	do.....		45¾
100	Gal. & Chic. R.	b60	74½
100	do.....	b10	74¾
300	do.....	s10	74
250	do.....		74
100	do.....	b30	74½
50	Chic. & Rk. Isl. R.		67½
180	do.....		67¾
50	do.....	b60	67¾
50	do.....		67¾
350	do.....		67
25	Second-av. R.....		104
100	Stonington R...	b30	67

TUESDAY, Sept. 27—P. M.

There is a more settled feeling to-day in the Foreign Exchanges, and most of the business for the *Persia* was done at the currency of last week, on London 110¼ and Paris 5f. 14¾. Some good transient Bank-bills on London were done as low as 110¾, while in some instances a small fraction above 110¼ was paid for favorite standard signatures. Most of the credit settlements were made at 110¼. The market left off quiet, with a freer disposition than yesterday among the leading Bankers to supply the demand. The export demand for Gold for the *Persia* proved quite moderate. The engagements, as entered at the ship's office this afternoon, amount to $468,800. The market for Money is steadier than anticipated at the beginning of the week. There is a good inquiry from the Stock Brokers to-day, with an easy supply. The general rule on demand is 6 ₱ cent., with occasional exceptions both at 5½ and at 7 ₱ cent., according to the nature of the collaterals offered. In Discounts the rates continue the same as last week, the only observable difference in the market being in the more cautious movements of the Bill Brokers in casting up lists of long date papers in advance of demand from outside buyers. At Bank there is no pressure for Discounts, and the general line this week is looking down. A lower Specie Average is of course anticipated on the next return, though we doubt whether it will turn out as poor as a good many parties on the Street seem disposed to make it in advance.

On the Stock Exchange there was rather less business than yesterday, with a declining market in the afternoon, the most decided weakness being shown on the Western Road Stocks, which more than lost the recovery of yesterday. New-York Central, after opening firm at 82¼ ₱ cent., gradually fell off to 81⅞ at the close of the day, and at one time, at the Second Board, sold as low as 81½ ₱ cent., and 81½, seller's option. The sales of the day were not over 6,000 shares, all told, against 12,000 sold on Monday. There was some pressure in the afternoon to sell Missouri sixes at 84 ₱ cent., a decline of 3½ ₱ cent. from yesterday, and Chicago and Rock Island shares at 67 ₱ cent., which is a fall of nearly 2 ₱ cent. from the best price of yesterday. The stock subsequently sold at 67¼ ₱ cent. Galena left off 74@74½ against 74½@75 on Monday, and the other Western shares in proportion, the market on this part of the list being called heavy, while some decline was also shown on Hudson River, Harlem, and Pacific Mail. In Railway Bonds, Illinois Central Construction mortgages were firmer, selling up to 90 ₱ cent. Full prices were also paid for some of the New-York Centrals, Erie first mortgage, Michigan Centrals, and Brooklyn City Water Loan. The General Market in the afternoon closed unsettled.

Messrs. W. T. COLEMAN & Co., in their San Francisco circular prepared for the steamer of Sept. 5, remark:

There is quite a brisk demand for money for the mail steamer of Monday, with rather a less amount of capital seeking loan than usual. On the most satisfactory collateral it is difficult to obtain accommodation at as low a figure as 2 ₱ cent., and the rate thence ranges upward to 2½ ₱ cent. per month.

Receipts of gold dust for the last week or ten days have been light. Gold bars are in active demand, with a limited supply; large engagements have been made at 900 fine par, which is the ruling rates as we write. Sight Exchange on the East remains at 2 ₱ cent. premium.

In Mexican dollars not much has been done, but the transactions were nearly to the extent of the supply on sale. About $25,000 have been sold at 10@12 ₱ cent. premium, and a few small parcels only remain on hand. The closing rate is 12 ₱ cent. premium. Nothing doing in other descriptions of foreign coin. Owing to the scarcity of Mexican dollars, several shipments to China have been made in gold bars.

The discounts on out-of-town Bank Note Currency are quoted as follows by Messrs. GWYNN & DAY, No. 12 Wall-street:

	Discount.		Discount.
New-York State....	¼@½	S. Carolina & Ga...	1 @ —
New-England.....	½@¾	Virginia.....	¾@ —
New-Jersey.....	¾@¾	Canada.....	¾@ —
Illinois.....	3 @ —	Michigan.....	¾@ —
Phila. Banks and all Penn. Banks par in Philadelphia...	½@¾	Ohio, Ky., and Ind. under.....	1 @ —
Baltimore Banks...	¾@ —	Louisiana 100s and Missouri.....	1½@ —
Interior Penn.....	¾@ —	Tennessee.....	1½@ —
Interior Maryland..	½@ —	Wisconsin.....	3 @ —
Del. B'ks, 5s and up.	¼@½	Mobile.....	1½@2
N. Carolina.....	1 @ —	Alabama, free B'ks	2 @ —

The amount of Coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal during the week ending 24th inst., and to same date last year, is as follows:

	1859. Week. Tons.	1858. Week. Tons.	Inc., Tons.
Del. & Hud. Canal Co.....	18,073	14,348	3,725
Pennsylvania Coal Co.....	19,191	20,812	Dec. 1,421
Total.....	37,264	34,960	2,304
	1859. Season.	1858. Season.	Increase.
Del. & Hud. Canal Co.....	417,767	249,853	167,934
Pennsylvania Canal Co.....	528,089	463,874	64,195
Total.....	945,856	713,727	232,129

The Customs to-day from the cargo of the *Vanderbilt* and other arrivals are $182,000; other receipts into the Sub-Treasury, $18,000; disbursements, $124,000; balance this afternoon, $5,330,124.

The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods this week for the port of New-York, are less than for the previous two weeks, being $907,569, against $1,039,726 same week last year.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 27.

Our weekly Bank Statements foot up:

Capital Stock.....	$5,125,700
Loans and Discounts.....	58,580,700
Specie.....	5,164,000
Amount due from other Banks.....	6,724,500
Amount due to other Banks.....	6,979,000
Deposits.....	18,528,000
Circulation.....	6,546,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 27, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been 14 bbls. Ashes, 9,267 bbls. Flour, 114 bbls. Corn Meal, 44,556 bushels Wheat, 215 bushels Corn, 2,499 bushels Rye, 6,658 bushels Oats, 20 pkgs. Provisions, and 411 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made to-day, of 60 bbls. Pots at $5 50, and 18 bbls. Pearls at $5 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 780 bags Rio at 12c.@12½c; and, by auction, 626 bags damaged St. Domingo at 9c.@10c., ₱ lb. Week's receipts of Rio, 9,613 bags. Stock of all kinds in private hands, this morning, 90,253 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. WILLIAM SCOTT & SON, 24,500 mats, and 2,100 bags Java; 55,837 bags Rio, 4,936 bags Ceylon, 850 bags Laguayra, 750 bags Jamaica, 675 bags Costa Rica, and 405 bags Maracaibo.

STOCK OF RIO, SEPT. 24.

New-Orleans, bags.	9,500	Philadelphia

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX.—NO. 2504. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Official Dispatches from China—The Action on the Peiho—The Part taken by our Naval Forces—One American Killed and Another Wounded, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 28.

The dispatches received by the Government narrate with minuteness the recent events in China Flag-officer TATNALL says that the British officer in charge of the gun-boats having visited him said nothing about aid, but his silent appeal was powerful indeed. During the few moments he was on board the *Toeltaten* he would look anxiously at his Admiral and at the boats. "After he left," continues Capt. TATNALL, "I held a conversation with our Commissioner, Mr. WARD, and he agreed with me perfectly that, under the circumstances of our position with the English, and the aid the Admiral tendered me the day before, I could do no less than tow the boats to his relief. I made the offer, which was thankfully and promptly accepted. While the boats were making fast to the hawsers, which I veered astern, I insisted on Mr. WARD and his suite leaving the *Toey-Wan*, and going on board one of the junks, for reasons which will be obvious. He at first reluctantly yielded, and left us, but soon returned in one of the English boats, declaring that as the *Toey-Wan* was his home, and going under fire with his approbation and concurrence, he would remain in her. I reluctantly yielded to his gallant impulse." Capt. TATNALL towed the boats through the British line, to within a short distance of the Admiral, whose flag was flying, when, casting them off, he retired to the rear of the line and anchored for the night. He took up this position as it might enable him to aid the wounded, and should any boats be sunk to rescue their crews—in other words, to "afford all the aid consistent with neutrality." Having been informed by a British officer that the Admiral was dangerously wounded, Capt. TATNALL went in a barge to visit him. When within a few feet of the *Cormorant* a round shot struck the boat, killed the coxswain, Mr. HART of Brooklyn, N. Y., and slightly wounded Flag-Lieutenant TRANSHARD. They reached the *Cormorant* before the boat entirely sank. Capt. TATNALL says the Chinese Commissioners had previously notified Mr. WARD of their arrangements, and requested him to accompany the British and French Ministers to the Peiho. To this he consented, thereby to a certain extent assuming the same platform with the latter. The sincerity of the Commissioners was much doubted at the time.

Dates from Arizona to the 8th inst., say an express had arrived, bringing news of the complete submission of the Mojave Indians to Maj. ARMISTEAD. They acknowledge a large number of killed, surrender a fine tract of land for the use of the Government, and promise never again to molest the whites. Maj. ARMISTEAD is on his way East, on twelve months' leave.

The reports to Gen. CLARKE say that the Colorado River is a more reliable stream for navigation than the Red River, the Missouri, the Upper Mississippi or Minnesota River. The new steamer *Cocopa* made the trip from Fort Yuma to Fort Mojave, (Beale's crossing,) 225 miles, in five days, cutting her own wood on the way. This trip demonstrates the success of Lieut. IVES' exploration, made last year.

The Overland Mail Company's station, sixty miles above Fort Yuma, was robbed of all its horses by the Mexicans, and the station-keeper left for dead. A portion of the Americans on the Gila River had determined to drive off all the Mexicans on the river on account of this outrage, and a collision had occurred in which, it is said, six Mexicans were killed. There being no law or officer in Arizona, no arrests were made. The Mexican population at the Gila and Colorado mines were much alarmed.

Lieut. MOWRY's election as Delegate from Arizona was unanimous. Out of 3,000 votes, it is not known that even one was against him.

Settlements of emigrants have commenced on the San Pedro River.

The Apaches have been very bold in their depredations, and Col. REEVE, of Fort Buchanan, has applied for reinforcements.

Terrible Accident at a Fair.

FALLING OF A BRIDGE CROWDED WITH PEOPLE—EIGHTEEN KILLED AND MANY WOUNDED.

ALBION, N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 28.

Main-street canal bridge, in this village, fell this afternoon, with an immense crowd of people who were attending the County Fair. Eighteen dead bodies have already been taken out and it is supposed that many more are still in the water. A great number were injured.

The following are the names of the killed as far as they have been learned:

ADELBERT WILCOX, of West Kendall.
MR. STILSON, of South Butler.
THOMAS CADY, of Albion.
JANE L. AVERY, of Albion.
SARAH THOMAS, of Carlton.
AUGUSTA MARTIER, of Carlton.
MR. HENRY, of Carlton.
RANSOM MURDOCK, of Carlton.
MRS. ANN NIKLE, of Barre.
THOMAS HANDY, of Yates.
SOPHIA PRATT, of Toledo.
PERRY COLE, of Barre.
SOPHIA HARRIS, of Albion.
MR. CORNELL, of South Barre.
A middle-aged man, name unknown.

There are others, but their names cannot yet be got.

Affairs in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 28.

A. W. SPENCER was elected Vice-President of the Brokers' Board to-day.

The trial of Dr. AVER for assault on R. S. FAY, was to-day postponed till Nov. 2. Mr. FAY is slowly recovering.

Professor THEOPHILUS PARSONS delivers an eulogy on RUFUS CHOATE before the Harvard Law School at Cambridge to-morrow, and the members of the legal profession generally.

A meeting of the creditors of PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co. was held to-day in the Insolvency Court, at which the amount of claims allowed was a little over $100,000. A. H. RICE and HARVEY, jewelers, were chosen assignees. The creditors present voted unanimously to leave the further publication of the *Atlantic Monthly* Magazine to the discretion of the assignees.

The St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Fair.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 28.

The principal feature of the Fair to-day was the awarding of the St. Louis prize, No. 1, of $1,000, to the best thorough-bred bull of any age, which was taken by *Duke of Airdue*, owned by R. A. ALEXANDER, of Woodford County, Ky. This ring numbered fourteen entries, embracing many of the noblest animals in the country. The regular premium of $100 for four-year old bulls was awarded to *King Alfred*, owned by J. N. BROWN, of Sangamon, Ill. Of stallions for all work there were 56 entries, and the first premium was awarded to *Henry Clay*, (*Black Hawk*,) owned by BEN. E. HARRIS, of Macon County, Mo. The weather continues delightful, and the influx of strangers to the city is incessant. The number of visitors on the grounds today must have reached 40,000. The Steam Fire Department had their annual parade to-day, and visited the fair grounds, eliciting universal admiration for their splendid display. To-morrow the $1,000 prize for the best roadster stallion will be awarded.

Exchanges on New-York are irregular; sight ⅜ per cent. premium; gold commands ¾@1¼ per cent. premium in exchange for Missouri funds.

Canadian Provincial Exhibition.

KINGSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 28.

The Provincial Exhibition is not yet over. It is crowded and progressing favorably. At the regatta to-day the American yacht *Coral* was the winner of the prize.

New-York State Politics.

BINGHAMPTON, Wednesday, Sept. 28.

At a Republican Convention held here, JOHN M. PARKER, of Tioga, was nominated for Justice of the Supreme Court, on the 141st ballot.

Sailing of Ocean Steamers.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Sept. 28.

The Cunard screw-steamer *Balbec* sailed last night for Liverpool.

The steamship *Eastern State* leaves at 1 o'clock to-day for Boston.

THE CANAL CONVENTION AT UTICA.

Action in Favor of Tolling the Railroads—Preparations for the Legislative Elections—Letters from Candidates, &c.

UTICA, Wednesday, Sept. 28.

The Canal Convention assembled at 11 o'clock at the City Hall.

CARLOS COSS, of Buffalo, organized the body by nominating HENRY FITZHUGH, of Oswego, as Chairman.

Albert Sawin, of Erie; T. T. Flagler, of Niagara; James Galleny, of Monroe; W. H. Shankland, of Onondaga; A. P. Seymour, of Oneida; W. Clark, of Montgomery; W. T. Cuyler, of Livingston; L. D. Collins, of Troy; John McVean, of Dutchess, and D. H. Elton, of New-York, were chosen Vice-Presidents.

W. MONTEITH, of Buffalo; J. E. LYON, of Oswego; S. G. CHASE, of Albany; and J. LEWIS, of Yates, were chosen Secretaries.

About two hundred delegates were present.

A. H. HOVEY, of Onondaga, read the call of the meeting, and addressed the Convention on the subject of the Canal and commercial interests of the State, and moved for a Committee of Eleven on resolutions and business.

The following Committee was appointed: S. B. Hunt, of Erie; L. A. Spaulding, of Niagara; Thomas Parsons, of Monroe; L. B. Crocker, of Orange; A. H. Hovey, of Onondaga; R. C. Palmer, of Oneida; S. G. Chase, of Albany; J. H. Mallory, of New-York; C. H. Thompson, of Steuben; E. H. Edwards, of Broome.

ANSEL BASCOM, of Broome, during the absence of the Committee, addressed the Convention, giving a history of the movement out of which this Convention grew, and which had for its object the protection of the canals against the competition of the railroads. He stated the quarrel had arisen in the Committee, and he had been accused of making indiscreet attacks on the railroads at Rochester. He had been declared unfitted to be a delegate to deliberate here on matters in relation to the canals. He stood here prepared to justify his position. He declared that this movement was against the railroads, and indulged in the usual bitter attack upon those corporations for alleged corruptions, laying at their doors all the evils of taxation, the decrease of the canal revenues, &c., in the State.

After some immaterial talk the Convention took a recess till 2 o'clock.

Questions having been addressed to the various candidates requesting their answers on certain points, replies were received from MESSRS. TREMAIN, DENNISTON, CRUGER, DORSHEIMER, SKINNER, and VAN R. RICHMOND.

A telegram from D. R. F. JONES states that he is in favor of the canals, but received the letter too late to reply.

Comptroller CAGER writes as follows:

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 27, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor, making certain inquiries relative to my views as to the best policy of promoting the interests of the canals, came too late to enable me to make any other than a brief reply. I have no personal interest in either the canals or the railroads of this State, except as a citizen of the State, and am therefore in a position to act independently and impartially on any question which may call for my official action. Since I have held the office of Comptroller I have labored earnestly and with such success as the limited means at the command of the State, and the embarrassments of the Treasury would permit, to increase the capacity of the canals for business, and I am sincerely in favor of their final completion as soon as means are provided by the Legislature for that purpose, and I have supposed that this could be done so as to bring them into use with seven feet of water in the Spring of 1860.

I shall most cheerfully render all the assistance in my power to accomplish that object. I am opposed to either the sale or lease of the canals, and in favor of maintaining the constitutional prohibition against such a disposition of them. I am decidedly in favor of adopting such a policy in reference to the management of the canals as will secure for them the greatest amount of business, and avert the evils of which your third interrogatory complains. As a member of the Canal Board I have favored, and shall continue to favor, the policy of guarding the revenues, and protecting the business of the Canals by all legal and just modes, and whatever legislation may be necessary to defend these great avenues of trade and the commerce of the State against unfair competition and unjust aggression should be adopted. The State in its Canal policy should be true to its own interests and faithful to the rights and interests of its citizens, and certainly the latter should not be placed in a more unfavorable position in respect to the use of our own public works than the citizens of other States. It is eminently just that the productions of other States which have been so largely enhanced in value by the construction of our canals, should bear a share of the burden of their cost and maintainance, and not stand on a more favored footing than those of our own State. On the contrary, sound policy plainly dictates that the interest of our own citizens should have the first and most favorable consideration. In the rise of our canals and railroads, there should be no hesitation in shaping our legislation to the consummation of this policy. Briefly, but as fully as the time for answering your letter allows, I have thus indicated my views concerning the great interests to which you and those associated with you are devoted. You have my sympathies and coöperation in all just efforts to complete and perfect our noble system of public works, and render them in the highest degree tributary to the vast interests of commerce, and the highest prosperity and happiness of the people of this State. I am, yours truly,

S. E. CHURCH.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. G. ALFORD offered a resolution, that it is inexpedient for this Convention to select at this time from the candidates now in nomination by the political parties any whom they shall point to as their peculiar choice; but we leave the question of who are friends to the interests we represent to be answered unmistakeably by the persons in nomination before the day of election. Tabled for the present.

Dr. S. B. HUNT, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported a series, as follows:

First—Advocating a return to the original Canal policy of the State, which was, that property passing through the State should pay the debt of the State by the impositions of tolls generally on Railroads.

Second—In favor of compelling by law Railroad corporations of the State to carry the property of our own citizens on equal terms with the property of citizens of other States, and in the opinion of the Convention such a law would be eminently just to the citizens of the State, and must be conceded on the part of such corporations.

Third—That it is the duty of the next Legislature to provide by tax for the completion of the Canals of the State, and the closing of their construction account prior to the opening of the season for navigation in 1860, with as great an extension of the length of the locks as is practicable within the present walls.

Fourth—That a tax is unavoidable till the Winter of 1861-2, and in favor of a temporary loan in anticipation of the collection of such tax.

Fifth—Holding the Canal Commissioners responsible for the repairs of the canals, although let by contract, and requiring them to exact from the contractors a constant condition of perfect repair.

Sixth—Instructing the State Committee to prepare interrogatories for the candidates for office, embracing the measures advocated by the Convention, and that the replies be published as a guide to canal men in deciding as to the ability of the various candidates.

A debate ensued, the general impression being opposed to tolling the railroads.

The first resolution was laid over.

The second was amended, on motion of D. C. LITTLEJOHN, by striking out the concluding sentence, which declared that a *pro-rata* bill must be conceded by the railroads.

When the third resolution came up, Mr. A. C. HOVEY moved to strike out the portion recommending the enlargement of the locks. Adopted.

At the evening session, resolutions in favor of tolling the railroads, and providing for committees to conduct the legislative elections were adopted.

Adjourned *sine die*.

The Schooner Empire Sunk.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 28.

The schooner *Empire*, hence for Bristol, R. I., was run into and sunk in the Narrows last night, by the ship *Marcellus*, from Singapore. The crew of the schooner were saved, but the cargo, consisting principally of sugar, will be a total loss. The *Marcellus* suffered but little damage.

Illinois Congressional Nomination.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Wednesday, Sept. 28.

The Democratic Convention of the Sixth District of this State, nominated the Hon. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND for Congress. A resolution was adopted indorsing Mr. DOUGLAS' doctrine of Popular Sovereignty.

Suicide of Major Chapman.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 28.

Major CHAPMAN, of the Quartermaster's Department, committed suicide by cutting his throat, outside of Fortress Monroe, last night. His body was found this morning on the beach.

One Day Later from California—Arrival of the Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 27.

The Overland Mail arrived in this city to-night, bringing California dates of the 6th September. No news of importance is furnished by the San Francisco papers. The Los Angeles *Vineyard* of the 6th states that Major ARMISTEAD had concluded a peace with the Mojave Indians, on their agreeing to relinquish all claim to the valley in the immediate vicinity of Fort Mojave.

Fire.

NORFOLK, Va., Wednesday, Sept. 28.

GRIFFIN & WHITE'S large steam flour and sawmill, at Elizabeth City, N. C., was destroyed by an incendiary fire this morning; loss heavy.

EPISCOPAL DIOCESAN CONVENTION.

Opening Exercises—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Lewis—The Communion—Organization—Preliminary Business.

The proceedings of the Protestant Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of New-York began yesterday morning in St. John's Chapel in Varick-street. The attendance of delegates was large, being enough to fill the ground floor, which was reserved for them exclusively. The gallery was set apart for the public, which had its representation in a numerous assemblage of ladies. The Convention was opened by the usual religious services, in celebrating which Bishop POTTER took the leading part, and was assisted by Bishop SCOTT, of Oregon, Bishop LEE, of Iowa, Bishop UPFOLD, of Indiana, and several clergymen of the Diocese. The collection at the Offertory was announced as being for the benefit of Diocesan Missions, and, in compliance with Bishop POTTER's express desire, was taken up by four deacons, robed according to their order.

The sermon, which was delivered by the Rev. Dr LEWIS, of Brooklyn, was based on the sixth verse of the seventh chapter of Kings, book second: "And the house, when it was building, was built of stone, made ready before it was brought thither, so that there was neither hammer, nor axe, nor any tool of iron heard in the house while it was in building." This, the preacher said, had a typical meaning; this first tabernacle was a type of the Church. The fact that the temple was built without sound of any tool of iron, was meant to signify that the Church of Christ was to be established by quiet means, and by a noiseless growth. Iron was so much used for purposes of war that the God of Peace would not have his temple defiled with it. The point to which he invited attention was the peaceful and silent, yet powerful progress of Christ's kingdom, as foreshadowed by the names in which the temple of Solomon was erected. This was illustrated, first, by the work of grace in the individual Christian. Every believer was called "The Temple of God," and was built, for the most part, quietly and unobtrusively. It was not so with the recipient of worldly honors. Hence the necessity of men to live a quiet and a hopeful life. It was the tendency of the Church to make men studious of the milder graces of the Gospel—of humility and meekness—and faithful in all the relations of life. No doubt the Church suffered in the estimation of other religious bodies, because of this very fact, because that her clergy did not appear in the pulpit as leaders in the political strifes of the day, and were not, and desired not to be what were called "sensation preachers." Therefore they were considered as belonging to a dead church. But there were instances enough to show that they would rise as fast and as fair as if there were more of the sound of the axe and the hammer among them. As to the Church, which was also called "The Temple of God," it was reared silently, and the progress of the gospel, though slow, was ever advancing. If they had not ever-present and remarkable results to discourage them, they might often despair; but there was often a vast amount of good done that never meets the eye, and he temple grows though there be no sound of axe or of hammer. Looking at the kingdom of Christ, in a more general view, they might yet be more hopeful. The signs of the times were not unpromising Seen in some particular respects, they were not indeed encouraging, but the promise that the gates of Hell should not prevail against the Church, was made to it as a whole, and to it, as a whole, that promise ever had and ever would be fulfilled. Twenty-eight new Dioceses had been established by their generous mother Church within the last eighteen years, and most of these on soil that had been reclaimed from heathenism. Never was the Church in this country in a more hopeful position, if it had grace and wisdom to improve it. Never was there a larger number of ardent workers in the ministry, never a greater promise of unity among all God's people. He had chosen this theme because it was inspiring to the private Christian and the minister of Christ, and because they needed encouragement. *Sursum Corda* was ever the battle cry of the Church of Christ in all ages, and let it be so still. In conclusion he besought his brethren to be careful to disarm worldly cavil by having their own souls washed in the blood of the Lamb, and cleansed by the spirit of Christ.

After the reading of the Communion service, the sacrament was administered by the four bishops, who first partook of it, to all the delegates present. Two of the communicants were colored clergymen. The post-communion prayers were read by the Bishop (UPFOLD) of Indiana, and in the singing of the *Gloria in Excelsis*, which followed, the entire assemblage joined with admirable effect. The prelate last named pronounced the benediction.

When the services had concluded, an informal recess occurred, and at 2½ o'clock the Convention entered upon the business for the discharge of which it had been convoked. Bishop POTTER presided. The Rev. Mr. EIGENBRODT, senior Secretary of the previous Convention, called the roll—first, of the clergymen of the diocese, and next of the churches entitled to representation by lay delegates. Ex-Gov. KING appeared as a delegate from Jamaica. The Hon. LUTHER BRADISH and Mr. DUNCOMBE were unanimously appointed to aid the Secretaries in examining the credentials submitted by this lay representation. This occupied no little time. When it was over, the Secretary announced that several certificates were informal because of their not having the signatures of the rectors of the churches from which lay delegates, who presented them, were respectively sent. A quorum being present, Dr. EIGENBRODT moved that the Bishops present from other Dioceses be invited to take seats in the chancel during the sessions of the Convention. This was carried.

Dr. EIGENBRODT was reëlected to the office of Secretary, and, at his request, the Convention voted the reappointment of the Rev. W. G. FARRINGDON as Assistant-Secretary. The reading of the rules of order had previously, on motion, been dispensed with.

The application of the Churches of All Angels, in this City, and of St. Barnabas, Irvington, for admission to the Convention, were referred to the Committee on the Incorporation of Churches.

Mr. W. H. HARRISON, one of the lay delegates, gave notice of a motion to modify the ninth canon, in order to provide that the election of delegates shall be held one year before the meeting of the General Convention, instead of being left almost undecided, as is now the case.

The subjoined resolutions were offered by the Secretary, and adopted *nem. con.*:

Resolved, That the present Trustees of the General Theological Seminary, who represent this Diocese, being resident therein, who have served or signified their willingness to serve, be nominated to the next General Convention for election as Trustees on the part of this Diocese.

Resolved, That the Standing Committee of this house on the Theological Seminary report the names of as many other suitable persons as may be necessary to fill the number secured to this Diocese by the Constitution of the Seminary, for nomination to the next General Convention for election, as Trustees also on the part of the Diocese.

Resolved, That in compliance with canon VIII. of this Diocese, a Committee be appointed to assist the Provisional Bishop in preparing a report of the state of the Church in this, and a list of the clergy to be presented to the general Convention.

The Bishop named as the Committee required by the last resolution, Dr. EIGENBRODT, Dr. HAIGHT and the Rev. Mr. ROWLAND.

The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Canons to consider whether it be expedient to erase from the list of churches in union with this Convention the names of churches which may have become extinct, and, if so, under what circumstances; and to report some proper constitutional or canonical provision for that purpose.

At 3 o'clock a motion to adjourn till to-day at 9 A. M., was put and carried, and the Rt. Rev. Bishop, in declaring the proceedings of the day to be closed, informed the clergymen that his house would be open to them during the evening.

The People's Coffee-Room.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have been kind enough to notice our room, but we fear the public generally may not understand that the great object is to make it *self-supporting*, and mean to give the best and cheapest tea, coffee and lunches that can be found in the City, and the greatest charity the public can do the room is to come and buy our coffee, pressed sandwiches, &c., &c. If this room pays its own way, there will be hundreds of small coffee-rooms started and the young men can have a social place without being in danger of being ruined.

Would you kindly, for the sake of the cause, publish this notice, and let the people know the Room is No. 26 New Bowery, near Chatham-square and Pearl-street.

Yours respectfully,
ORVILLE GARDNER.

THE HOMICIDE OF DR. GRAHAM.

Particulars of the Affray with Toledano—The Post-Mortem Examination, and the Coroner's Inquest.

In the New-Orleans exchanges we find very full particulars of the affray between Dr. ROBERT M. GRAHAM and Mr. ERNEST TOLEDANO, in which the former lost his life. Since the Saturday previous, says the *Courier*, it appears that Dr. GRAHAM, who had been drinking more than usual, had been denouncing Mr. TOLEDANO as a coward, etc., and uttering threats to shoot him whenever he met him. The cause of this display of ill-feeling on Dr. GRAHAM's part, as he stated himself, was because Mr. TOLEDANO defeated his election as one of the city physicians—a position obtained by Dr. HART.

On Saturday, about 12 o'clock, TOLEDANO was informed by a friend of Dr. GRAHAM's conduct, and the threats used by him. The gentleman advised TOLEDANO to arm himself, as he said he had then no weapon about him, and the advice was taken, as he procured a five-barreled revolver when he went home, and has carried it since. On Saturday night TOLEDANO came up town, and stopped at the corner of St. Charles and Common streets, and met some friends there. They had been to the Union Coffee-house on Common-street; saw Dr. GRAHAM there, and heard him speak of TOLEDANO in the unfriendly way above described. They succeeded in persuading TOLEDANO to go away, and nothing further occurred that night. On Sunday Dr. GRAHAM was again excited, and told one or more persons his opinion of TOLEDANO, and his determination to shoot him whenever they met.

Shortly before 8 o'clock last night, TOLEDANO came up town by St. Charles-street, and took a drink in the "Union." He then crossed the street, met an acquaintance in front of the United States Restaurant, and after a brief conversation, was invited to take a drink in the "Ruby," and both went in. As TOLEDANO entered the bar-room, Dr. GRAHAM was standing with a friend at the bar. The recognition by both of each other appears to have been simultaneous. As TOLEDANO approached, Dr. GRAHAM put his hand into his breast, as if to draw a weapon. TOLEDANO instantly drew a revolver and fired several times. Dr. GRAHAM then passed out, was seen to stagger at the bar-room door, again stagger on the sidewalk, and reel, rather than walk, to the middle of the street, and fall there. He was immediately carried into the "Ruby," and Dr. BENSADON, who happened to be in the neighborhood when the firing took place, stripped him, and ordered some simple restoratives. The wounded man, however, was past medical aid, for he expired in ten or fifteen minutes. Four bullet wounds were found in the right side of the breast, and within two or three inches of each other.

TOLEDANO surrendered himself, and was taken to the First District Police Station. The deceased was subsequently removed to the office of the Chief of Police, until his family could be informed of the unhappy occurrence. Two pistols were brought to the Police office; the revolver used by the prisoner, and a single-barreled Derringer, which officer BERNARD found in the street, near the place where the deceased had fallen. All the barrels of TOLEDANO's weapon were empty. Dr. GRAHAM's pistol had not been discharged. Besides the marks of four bullets that entered Dr. GRAHAM's body, the evidence of a fifth shot having been fired was clear, as a bullet was found imbedded in the wall of the bar-room.

A second Derringer was also found on the deceased by a young gentleman who was the first to reach Dr. GRAHAM after he had fallen. The pistol was in the pocket of his pantaloons.

THE POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION.

The *post-mortem* examination on the body of Dr. GRAHAM was made at the residence of the deceased by Dr. DELEAT, one of the city physicians, assisted by Dr. ROSENFELDT. The examination showed that the deceased had received four wounds, one entering the right breast, near the seventh rib, and passing through the spine and liver; the second entering the same side of the breast, but above the other bullet, and passing through the spleen and kidney; a third ball inflicting a flesh wound also in the right breast, passing out about two inches from where it entered; and a fourth ball entering the inner side of the left arm, below the elbow, and lodging there. A fifth bullet went through Dr. GRAHAM's coat behind, and which was, doubtless, the one that was found imbedded in the wall. Either of the balls that entered the body were sufficient to cause death.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

The Coroner's investigation, after one day's postponement on account of the absence of witnesses, took place on Wednesday, the 21st. The testimony was taken in the Criminal Court room, and a large crowd assembled there to listen to the proceedings. The principal witnesses in regard to the actual homicide were Dr. BENSADON, who was talking to Dr. GRAHAM when the rencontre took place, and THOMAS DOLAN, who went into the Ruby to drink with Mr. TOLEDANO. The chief witnesses in regard to the threats made against Mr. TOLEDANO by Dr. GRAHAM, were Messrs. HARRY WATERS, E. A. PATTERSON, HITZELBERGER, JOHN T. MONROE, MOISE DEJEAN and Col. HENRY, all of whom gave testimony relative to the determination announced by Dr. GRAHAM, of killing Mr. TOLEDANO whenever he met him.

Dr. BENSADON testified that he went into the Ruby and met Dr. GRAHAM there, who told him he was looking for that d——d scoundrel ERNEST TOLEDANO, whom he intended killing. As Dr. BENSADON asked GRAHAM to go out in the air, and turned to light a cigar, he saw TOLEDANO and another gentleman enter, and then heard GRAHAM say there is the d——n scoundrel. The witness then saw both draw their pistols, but he was certain GRAHAM drew his first. The firing then commenced. The witness could not tell who fired first, nor what kind of pistols they used.

Mr. DOLAN testified that as he went into the Ruby he saw Dr. GRAHAM, whom he only knew by name, standing at the bar. He observed GRAHAM put his hand to his left breast and produce a single barreled pistol. As I turned to take a drink with TOLEDANO two shots went off simultaneously. The witness did not know who fired these shots, but afterwards saw TOLEDANO shoot two or three times. GRAHAM then walked out and TOLEDANO followed and delivered himself up to a police officer.

Mr. WATERS testified that a short time before the meeting between TOLEDANO and GRAHAM, GRAHAM met him on Common-street, and commenced abusing Mr. TOLEDANO, and said he would settle for him as soon as he met him. GRAHAM then wanted to fight with the witness, and made a motion as if to draw a weapon, when witness advanced and told him he was a coward, etc. GRAHAM asked him if that was his opinion of him. The witness said it was. GRAHAM then said he would settle with him as soon as he got through with TOLEDANO. The witness then left, and shortly after saw TOLEDANO, to whom he related the conversation he had with GRAHAM. TOLEDANO asked him if he thought GRAHAM would attack. The witness told TOLEDANO he was satisfied that was GRAHAM's determination. A few minutes after, the shooting took place.

Mr. PATTERSON testified that Mr. HITZELBERGER told him he had heard that GRAHAM threatened to shoot TOLEDANO like a dog when he met him. The witness walked down St. Charles-street with HITZELBERGER; stopped at the corner of Gravier, and in a minute or two after saw TOLEDANO approach; witness and HITZELBERGER went to TOLEDANO and informed him of the threats made by GRAHAM, and gave him advice about preparing himself. HITZELBERGER and TOLEDANO a little while after went into KITTRIDGE's and there purchased a pistol, while witness and Col. HENRY remained outside.

Mr. HITZELBERGER corroborated Mr. PATTERSON's statement, except that it was not a pistol but bullets that TOLEDANO bought at KITTRIDGE's.

Mr. MONROE testified that while he and some friends were standing at the corner of St. Charles-street and Commercial-alley, Dr. GRAHAM approached, and after shaking hands with him, commenced talking about TOLEDANO; said he would shoot him like a dog, and then abused Dr. HART and all the Aldermen who voted for his election. GRAHAM then called witness a d——n scoundrel, and made a motion to assault him with a pistol, but was prevented by Col. FIELD, who led him away.

Mr. DEJEAN testified that Dr. GRAHAM on Monday evening was in his store with two gentlemen, one of whom had a revolver reloaded. GRAHAM pulled out a Derringer, and said that was the last supper TOLEDANO would ever eat. The witness repeated the violent and profane language of Dr. GRAHAM, which it is unnecessary to reproduce here.

Col. HENRY testified that he was with Dr. GRAHAM on Sunday night; that he told him he was going to shoot that d——d scoundrel TOLEDANO. GRAHAM brought the witness to several places to look for TOLEDANO. Three times GRAHAM drew weapons, a pistol twice and a bowie-knife once, to attack persons whom he thought were TOLEDANO.

Other testimony was offered, but not entirely relevant. The Jury retired, and after about fifteen minutes' deliberation, rendered a verdict that Dr. GRAHAM died of wounds inflicted by ERNEST TOLEDANO in self-defence.

A FURTHER EXAMINATION TO BE MADE.

On Thursday, the 22d, the prisoner was brought to the First District Recorder's Court. Mr. BRIGHT, counsel for Mr. TOLEDANO, moved that his client be discharged, as the verdict of the Coroner's Jury showed that Mr. TOLEDANO acted in self-defence when he inflicted the wounds of which Dr. GRAHAM died.

The Recorder said he had been informed that there was a probability of an affidavit being made against Mr. TOLEDANO, as he understood the friends of the deceased were not satisfied with the verdict of the jury of inquest.

Some time after, the Chief of Police appeared in Court, and after some conversation with the Recorder, the latter intimated to the prisoner that Mr. WATERMAN, though personally satisfied that Mr. TOLEDANO's action was justifiable, desired a further investigation, where both parties would be legally and properly represented. The investigation was not claimed for the purpose of persecuting Mr. TOLEDANO, but for the benefit of the community. In the meantime Mr. TOLEDANO would be admitted to bail upon giving a bond of $1,000. Mr. TOLEDANO gave the required bail, and was released.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET.

Second Day of the Match at Montreal—Success of the Transatlantic Players—Scene on the Ground on Monday—Wednesday's Play suspended by the Rain.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MONTREAL, Monday, Sept. 26.

As I informed you in my last, the All England Eleven took the bat on Saturday evening, sending Wisden and Grundy to the bowling of Hardinge and Fisher; Wisden faced Hardinge in the first over. The field was placed admirably by Mr. Pickering, the Captain of the Twenty-two; himself being an excellent wicket-keeper, Lieut. Surman a fine longstop, Hardinge and Fisher fast round-arm bowlers and well on the wicket, with Napier medium pace, and J. U. Smith fast, for a change of bowling. Wisden slipped one from Hardinge, Grundy facing the same bowler and playing a leg-ball to mid-wicket, on for one run. This broke the ice, for it was a question in the minds of numbers how any runs could be made through the crowd in the field, so well placed as it was. Grundy cut the ball for one from Fisher, and changed ends, facing Hardinge on the next over, showing a specimen of his style in playing off the first three balls, the fourth going from his leg-pad into his wicket. A burst of cheers took place in various parts of the ground, which was promptly suppressed as discourteous to the vanquished cricketer, and Hayward came in, and some pretty cricketing was seen during the next five overs, before time was called, during which every ball was played, and Wisden made a draw for two, a one to short-leg, and Hayward one to send wicket off. On Monday morning Hardinge began with two wides, and Hayward got a three to leg in fine style, and a two to oldor, and one to long-leg, on the next over, and a bye. Wisden followed with a hit to long-leg for two, and run a bye; and immediately after gave a chance to Morgan in the slip, from Fisher's bowling, which was not taken, and he scored one—Hayward making a drive for two to the long-field on; and shortly after Wisden was driven back on his wicket by a baller which glanced off his glove to Hardinge—in the slip—who held it. It was a very pretty catch. Caffyn now joined Hayward, and for some time an exciting time was had. Many attempts at heavy hits at leg-balls taking place, three singles were got through the fielders, when Hayward got away a long-leg for four, and another for two—both from Fisher—and made a safe poke for one to the long-field on, and called Caffyn for the run. He stayed at home. Before Hayward could return, the ball was well thrown in by Capt. Earle to Mr. Pickering, and Hayward retired to the tent, with seventeen to his name. Parr now joined Caffyn, and all became excitement and expectation to the two great batsmen of the age, and every one was soon satisfied with their performance, for during next the twenty overs there was a masterly display of batting and defence.

Nor was the fielding to be passed by without praise; the wicket-keeping of Mr. Pickering being very effective, as was the long-stopping of Capt. Surman. The stips and points were well taken care of. The fielding at the off-side for Fisher's bowling was rather slow, and runs were made in consequence. Caffyn was also missed by Hardinge, and was finally bowled by Fisher, his score consisting of a four, a three, three twos and singles. Cæsar joined Parr, and, before scoring a run, he was bowled by Fisher, and Parr was soon after missed at square-leg by Capt. King. Cæsar came in but did not score anything, as he was bowled by Fisher, the ball going into his wicket off his bat. Diver joined Parr, and the two were some time together, showing fine cricket. At length a ball from Fisher took his middle stomp, and he retired amidst cheers for six threes and singles, making a total of twenty-four, finely played for all round. Numbers of the balls played ought to have gone for runs. In a last active field he made amongst other fine hits a cut over caver-point. John Lillywhite next took the wil. low, and joined Diver, when some very spirited play took place, every movement showing the masters in the art of Cricket. Diver was at length prettily caught at the wicket by Mr. Pickering, from Mr. Fisher having only scored three singles, and soon after Lillywhite was bowled by Napier for only four singles, leaving Lockyer and Stephenson at the wickets. Stephenson did not stay long, giving place to Jackson, the last man of the Eleven. For a long time these fine players kept the ball and fielders in motion by fine play all round—Lockyer's play being particularly brilliant. Jackson at length lost his wicket—on a change of bowling—by a shooter from J. U. Smith. His figures were two doubles and singles, leaving Lockyer to bring out his bat for nineteen, consisting of a three to square-leg, two twos to long-leg, a cut for two, and singles all round the ground. The innings, with byes, &c., footed up one hundred and seventeen. The Canadians went in for their second innings with bad success. I do not send the score, as you will get it, with some brief remarks, by the telegraph. Nor do I give the details of the part of the innings of the Twenty-two until to-morrow, when the match will be finished. The twelve English Cricketers will separate. The All-England six choosing five gentlemen, and the United All-England eleven choosing five others.

They will play a match on the same cricket ground on Wednesday,—it being set apart by the members of the Montreal Club for their benefit. The weather has been really lovely, the balmy air and sunshine has had the effect of bringing on the ground upwards of 6,000 persons, amongst whom were the *élite* of Montreal society: Gen. Sir William Fenwick Williams, of Kars, and his staff, were present on both days. To-day, a grand array of fashion and beauty was added, and the scene was gorgeous, the most brilliant colors vieing with the rich autumnal foliage of the maple and other trees.

A liberal deputation of the officers of the Royal Artillery, of the Royal Canadian Rifles, and of the Seventeenth Regiment of Foot, both officers and men, quite a number of the latter decked with Crimean and Indian medals and clasps—some of the heroes having three, some two, and others one, each—assisted. The band of the Seventeenth was also present, and performed many fine pieces of music during the afternoon. A long line of carriages was on the ground, adding to the confusion of the occasion. Nothing can exceed the good feeling and hospitality evinced everywhere to the cricketers yesterday. They were taken to church in the morning, and driven round "the Mountain" in the afternoon. You have the account of the grand dinner. This evening they visited the theatre, by invitation of the enterprising manager, Mr. Buckland, and on the occasion of the benefit of Mr. C. Fisher, a most excellent actor, formerly of the Broadway Theatre.

A most distressing occurrence took place yesterday at Three Rivers. The son of the Governor-General was drowned while bathing. He was a very accomplished young gentleman, but nineteen years of age, and just come over from England, where he had been at one of the Universities.

I mentioned the miserable fare provided on Saturday; the Montreal papers having noticed it, an amendment took place to-day. Good for the Montreal Press.

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF THE PLAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Sept. 28.

It has been raining nearly all day. The cricketers went to the ground, but were unable to proceed with the match. The barometer is rising rapidly, and the match goes on to-morrow. Great interest is exhibited in the affair.

A correction should be made in yesterday's report. The

ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Arrival of the Northern Light—Advices Two Days Later—The Gold Diggings—Survey of the Isthmus for an Interoceanic Canal by the United States Ship Preble—Trouble with the British at San Juan del Norte—The New British and United States Ministers to Central America—The Revolution at Carthagena—Miscellaneous News.

The steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on the 20th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The advices from the Isthmus are two days later than those brought by the *Moses Taylor*.

Professor DIMITRY, the new Minister to Central America, arrived ont in the *Northern Light* on the 13th. He passed over to Panama on the morning of the 16th, and embarked the same day on board the new Panama Railroad steamer *Guatemala*, for Central America.

The revolution in Carthagena is reported to be gaining ground.

The Chiriqui gold excitement is considerably abated.

Our Aspinwall Correspondence.

ASPINWALL, NEW-GRANADA, Monday, Sept. 19, 1859.

I understand that the U. S. ship *Preble* has been detailed by the Secretary of the Navy for an examination of the isthums between the small Bay of Caledonia, on the Caribbean Sea, and the Gulf of San Miguel, on the Pacific Coast, to ascertain the practicability of the country for the construction of an Interoceanic Canal. The point of disembarkation will be from some point in the Bay of Caledonia, probably at, or near, Porto Escoces. The expedition is to consist of a party of volunteers from the officers and crew of the *Preble*, and is to be accompanied by several civilians, who are expected ont from New-York, and who will probably arrive by the *Moses Taylor*, or the suecceding steamer. It will be commanded by the senior officer voinnteering, and I am advised that there will be no difficulty in organizing and proceeding upon such an expedition from the *Preble*, provided the gentlemen coming out are amply provided with the requisite funds to meet all the expenses incident thereto. Provisions, instruments, tents, &c., will have to be carried upon the backs of men, natives of the country; for it would be impossible to penetrate the tropical growth with animals. You may be assured of one thing, the naval officers will not undertake such an expedition unless it is properly fitted out in all its details, and with some guarantee of success. They well remember the unfortunate expedition of poor STRAIN. Yet brave and daring officers and men will be found on board the *Preble* who are willing to risk health and even life in any honorable undertaking. The expedition being purely a private affair, it is understood that the United Stater will not bear any of the expenses, merely furnshing tents, instruments, arms, ammunition, &c.

I learn that, there being an urgent necessity for communicating with the Senior United States Naval Officer off San Juan del Norte, (Capt. ADAMS, commanding the frigate *Sabine*,) and the Flag-officer of our Home Squadron not having a small steamer to perform such service, the *Preble* was sent there with dispatches, leaving Aspinwall on the 7th inst., and she was expected to return immediately. It appears, from information derived from my correspondent at San Juan del Norte, that the English naval officers there are disposed to interfere in some way with vessels under the American flag, and their passengers, which may get into the harbor without being boarded from an American ship-of-war; in other words, they intend to revive the "Protectorate" of that harbor and coast. I thought that the McIntosh-Aldham correspondence settled that point, when the steamer *Washington* was boarded and examined within the harbor by British naval officers from the *Valorous*, after the *Washington* had been thoroughly overhauled outside by the boarding Lieutenant from the United States frigate *Savannah*, and allowed to enter the harbor. You well recollect how promptly and successfully McINTOSH handled that subject, and how his course met with the approval of his Government and countrymen. I am fully satisfied, from the well-known high character and standing of his successor, McCLUNEY—than whom a more prompt and efficient officer cannot be found in any service—will not be one whit behind McINTOSH in any required action on such premises. Therefore, I feel assured that his instructions to the Senior United States Naval Officer at San Juan will meet the question by giving notice to the British naval officers that no interferenee whatever on their part, within the harbor of San Juan, or upon the waters adjacent thereto, will be allowed by our officers; and that our officers will be ordered to enforce, if necessary, this instruction.

Why, in the name of common sense, does not the Government of the United States settled this "vexed" question with the British Government, and not let the burden of responsibility in meeting it rest upon the Commander-in-chief of its Home Squadron. If needs be, that officer will surely meet it. Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY informed several persons, when he passed through here upon his mission to Central America, that he would have that, and all other Central American questions, arranged by the 1st of March, A. D. 1859! What has he done? Why, Sir WM. exceeded his instructions; the Home Government repudiated his action, giving him new instructions; and matters are, apparently, as far from being adjusted as they were before Sir WM. went to Central America upon his benevolent mission. We all know that it has been the policy of Great Britain to keep Central American affairs an open question, in spite of her pledged faith to the United States under the provisions of the "Clayton-Bulwer Convention." She will never settle it so long as she can keep if open, notwithstanding President BUCHANAN'S belief in the objects and anticipated beneficial results from the mission of Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY, and which so cordially met Mr. BUCHANAN'S "entire approbation." The Mosquito Coast Territory continues to be the "Gordian-knot" sever it, and all difficulties and petty annoyances to our citizens and commerce at San Juan del Norte, by officers of Her Britannic Majesty's civil and naval forces, will immediately cease, and not until then.

In an editorial article of the *Illustrated London News*, of Aug. 13, 1859, my attention was attracted to an expression contained in the one headed, "The Sovereignty of the Seas." It is therein stated; "'This country' (Great Britain) desires to make no 'European conquests.'" No European conquests! Where then does she desire to make them? She undoubtedly seeks an American passage, (and by conquest, too, if necessary to carry out her designs,) to her Northwestern, Asiatic and Australian colonies; and the time is not far distant, perhaps, when France will be found in alliance with her upon that point. This Isthmus of Panama is the object of Great Britain's covetousness; and as it daily grows in importance to our countrymen and their commercial interests, our people should lose no time, and unitedly take the advanced and bold position, that it shall never be possessed by European powers to our seclusion. A new impetus has already been given to the business and prospects of the railroad across the Isthmus, constructed by the untiring energy and immense capital of our enterprizing countrymen, by the placing upon the route, between New-York and Aspinwall, the magnificent steamers *Baltic* and *Atlantic*; and there can be no question that the mails and specie will continue to go over this, the only reliable route to and from California.

Great satisfaction has been expressed that Capt. A. G. GRAY has been selected to command the *Baltic*, which vessel is to be the pioneer of the new line.

The Royal West India Mail steamer *Trent*, with the European mails to the 17th ult., arrived at Aspinwall at 6 A. M. on the 12th inst. Among her passengers were: Mr. CHARLES LENNOX WYKE, the newly appointed British Minister to succeed Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY in the mission to Central America, and Mr. EDEN, Secretary, in place of Mr. SYNGE. Mr. WYKE was formerly H. B. M.'s Consul-General for Central America, and he and his Secretary left here on the Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Guatemala*, on the 16th inst., for their destination.

Mr. DIMITRY, the Buchanan appointee as United States Minister to Nicaragua, and his family, arrived at Aspinwall in the steamer *Northern Light* on the afternoon of the 13th inst., and also went up on the *Guatemala*. Mr. D. was received on board the flag-ship *Roanoke*, at Aspinwall, on the morning of the 14th, with the customary honors to Ministers of the United States.

The revolution at Carthagena is still progressing, and the United States ship *St. Louis*, which vessel was dispatched there by Flag-Officer MCCLUNEY to protect the persons and property of foreign residents, is necessitated to remain there as affairs were in a very unsatisfactory and unsafe condition by recent reports. I learn that one Flag-Officer at Aspinwall has received a memorial from the foreign Consuls and residents of foreign nations, to continue the *St. Louis* at Carthagena, or to let her remain until she can be relieved by some other U. S. vessel-of-war. The memorial represents that the Consulates and foreign residents are entirely at the mercy of a lawless soldiery, and, in the absence of some protecting power, they would, no doubt, be sacked and maltreated, in case the revolutionary party, now in possession of the city, should be forced from their position.

The *Sabine*, Capt. ADAMS, and *Jamestown*, Com. KENNEDY, and the *Preble*, Com. JENKINS, are at present on the Coast of Nicaragua. The *Jamestown* is shortly expected to arrive at Aspinwall, as she is entirely out of provisions, and the *Preble* is soon to return to prepare for her expedition. The flag-ship *Roanoke* is at Aspinwall, under orders from the Secretary of the Navy to receive on board the Japanese Commissioners, (expected for three preceding weary months to arrive) and to convey them to New-York.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISION IN ADMIRALTY.

Damage to Cargo—Duty of Master.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Sept. 28.

Before Judge Nelson.

John Denbreens et al. vs. *John J. Lawrence*, *John J. Lawrence* vs. *The Brig Lieutenant-Admiral Collomberg*.—NELSON, C. J.—The first of these suits was brought to recover freight on a shipment of fruit from Palermo to New-York in the brig. The second was a cross suit by the consignee to recover for damages to the fruit in the course of the voyage. The bill of lading contained the usual exceptions of dangers of the sea, &c., and also of liability to inherent decay. The brig sailed from Palermo on the 16th December, 1855, and arrived at New-York on May 20, 1856, after a passage of over 70 days. She encountered a storm on her voyage and was compelled to bear away to the port of Lisbon, in Portugal, for repairs, where she was detained some 47 days in refitting, and where a survey of a portion of the fruit which was perishable (700 boxes of lemons and 2,150 boxes of oranges) was directed, and which were all discharged from the ship and placed in a well-ventilated warehouse on shore. The boxes were opened and examined and the fruit found to be decaying. The unsound were separated from the sound, and then repacked with care—a quantity equal to 414 boxes of the lemons and oranges were found to be so far decayed as to be worthless—the greater proportion oranges. On the arrival of the ship at this port almost the whole of this fruit was in a very damaged condition.

It is not denied on the part of the counsel for the consignee but that the damage was occasioned by the natural and inherent decay of the article, but it is insisted that the fault of the master in the course of the voyage contributed to this damage.

1. It is insisted that the length of time occupied in making the repairs at Lisbon was unnecessary and unreasonable, and that this delay was occasioned by the carelessness and want of energy and activity of the master, and that it contributed to the damage to the fruit; and,

2. That the opening of the boxes of fruit at Lisbon, and the handling of it, in separating the sound from the unsound, and repacking the same, had a tendency to increase the decay of the article, and manifested a want of proper skill in taking care of the fruit in the course of the shipment, and contributed to the damage.

The Court below overruled these positions and held upon the proofs that the master had not been guilty of any culpable omission of duty on the voyage which caused the loss or deterioration of the fruit, and that the delay of the vessel in Lisbon, where she put in for repairs, beyond the time reasonably required to obtain them, was not the immediate or proximate cause of the injuries the fruit had sustained, and that it being proved that the efforts of the master in Lisbon to preserve the fruit were made in good faith and under the advice of experienced and competent persons, and according to the best judgment of the master, the vessel was not responsible for the injuries the fruit received, even if the means used to save it were not the most suitable and well judged; that the master was *quasi* the agent of both parties in respect to the cargo found in a perishing condition on board of his ship, and his acts honestly put forth in the emergency with intent to the best interests of all concerned are to be indulgently considered.

We have looked into the evidence in the case, and although it is contradictory, and in respect to the time consumed in the repairs at Lisbon, not very satisfactory, we think the weight of it sustains the views of the Court below. We admit it is difficult to understand or believe that some seven weeks should be consumed at Lisbon in refitting the vessel, when the work could have been done in this port in as many days. But the evidence returned on the commission executed in Lisbon explained it fully, not, however, in a manner very creditable to the character or enterprise of the shipmasters of that port, or to the commercial enterprise of the Government of Portugal.

We are satisfied that the decrees of the Court below are right, and should be affirmed.

For appellants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean, and Donohue; for respondents, Messrs. Owen and Vose.

ELLA BURNS' CASE.

Mrs. Ellet Cross-Examined—Other Testimony—Mrs. Burns' Story.

In the Matter of the Petition of Francis Whitten.—The Court-room this morning presented a lively appearance. A fair array of crinoline, to say nothing of gentle-looking countenances, enlivened the Court-room, and presented a pleasing contrast to the general austerity of legal proceedings.

Mrs. Burns, a rather amiable-looking lady, sat by her counsel, Mr. Larocque.

The first witness was Mrs. Frances Ellet, the substance of whose affidavit, read before, was stated in our yesterday's report. She was now called and submitted to a cross-examination, which elicited little of additional interest.

Mr. Pretto was then sworn, and testified: I and Mrs. Burns boarded at Mrs. Durr's between June and March of 1858; she was there five or six weeks; I was absent from home from ten to five; I occupied the front room on second floor; the back room on second floor was occupied by Mrs. Burns; large closets were between the rooms, and a passage-way between, leading from one room to the other; Mrs. Burns and child were in her room when I heard her directing her as to her attitude when mounting the steps, and heard her recite when in my room; this was in the Winter; the child complained of headache while in the parlor, on several occasions; I judge that the child was delicate; from the appearance of the child she is better now than then.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ashmead—My wife is now out of town; she went early this morning.

By Mr. Larocque—Mr. Whitton called at my house last night, but my wife had engaged to go before he called.

Mr. Ashmead rested the case here.

Mr. Larocque opened for the defence. He called attention to the fact that the making of the indenture was admitted, and to the technical character of the objections raised to avoid it. He contended that the instrument was properly recorded, and referred to the statutes of Ohio, in support of this point, and also to two cases in Ohio, in which he said it had been decided that the indenture was not invalid because not recorded. He argued that the evidence showed that the training of the child, and its removal from the State, was consented to by the father, and that it was plain that the action was originated by other parties than the father himself, and so far from the child being badly treated, no mother was ever more kind to a child of her own bearing, than this Mrs. Burns herself; and so far from being tasked by rehearsals, and being exposed to publicity upon the boards of the stage, the utmost pains had been used that neither its mind or its body should be tasked. Mrs. Burns had been engaged in raising funds to educate the child, and entertained an affection for the child, and was animated by principles which her opponents could not appreciate. She took the child when two years old, for the purpose of bringing it up as a mother, and without any knowledge of its extraordinary talent.

Mr. Ezekiel J. Moore was then examined on behalf of the respondents. He had resided several months in the family of Mrs. Burns, and swore to the kindness, liberality, and judicious gentleness of the treatment Ella received from Mrs. Burns.

Dr. Gardner was then called.—Have been a practicing physician for 16 or 19 years; knows the child, Ella Burns; have seen her repeatedly since the Fall of 1858; was present at a few private exhibitions of the child, and when at the Academy, at those times, she was physically better than ordinary City children, and mentally superior; she was in perfect health; has not, in my opinion, been over-tasked; believe there is nothing in the training of the child to impair its health.

Miss Jane Wood was then examined—I reside at the Hamilton House; Mrs. Burns and Ella formerly resided with me at No. 50 East Fifteenth-street from November, 1858 to April, 1859; the treatment of the child was good while at my house; some days the child did not read at all, and when she did she was usually occupied twenty minutes or half an hour, and this was all that was required for preparing for reading in the evening; the child was very affectionate towards Mrs. Burns; she had food whenever she wanted it, and generally slept between the hours of two and four o'clock.

Mrs. Degraw, residing at No. 166 East Fourteenth-street, gave testimony similar in import to that of Mrs. Wood.

Judge Edmonds examined—Had been consulted by Mrs. Burns in regard to the child, and had recommended her to be placed at the Academy of the Sacred Heart; this was a fortnight ago.

Mrs. Edmonds corroborated the statement of ex-Judge Edmonds.

Mrs. Burns, the respondent, was then sworn. She testified: The indentures were executed on the 13th August, 1856; I was then a resident of California; I saw Mr. Whitten shortly before the indentures were executed, to see about taking the child; I heard of the child through a woman that worked for her sister; Mr. Whitten stated to me that he wished to get a place for his child, and referred me to his daughter; he made no inquiries as to my residence; I made a proposition to him to take his child for a time on trial; and he might see I used her as he would like to have her used; if not, he could reclaim her; he said if I did not sign the papers that evening I could not have her, and I accordingly signed the papers; she was then in a comfortable condition, comfortably dressed, &c.; I remained until Dec. 17, and then came to New-York, and sailed on the 20th inst.; neither the father nor his daughter ever came to see the child after I took the child, and while I remained in Cincinnati I talked with them, and they knew of my going to California; I was married in California, and returned in April of 1857 and went to Cincinnati, and had Ellen with me; I must have been there about a year before seeing Mr. Whitten; I went to him; he did not come to see me; he did not recollect me, and I was obliged to introduce myself; I told him if he would give me $1,500, my expenses, he might have the child, as I heard he wanted her; I should have gone mad if he had accepted the offer; I relied upon his not having the means, and I knew if he had he would not spend so much for a child; he told me that I had been wrongly informed; he did not wish the child; at that time the child had not exhibited extraordinary talents; he made no objections because I had taken the child out of the State, or because the child had given public exhibitions; saw Mr. Whitten once or twice a day while I remained there, which was a few weeks; he did not, while I was there, object, or forbid the child's being removed from the State; I visited Ohio again about three weeks afterwards, and Mr. Whitten never, at any time or place, objected to my taking her out of the State, nor ever objected to her exhibiting at the theatre, and even went to the National Theatre to make an engagement for her, and returned and told me there was no vacancy; I recollect the visit of the men to her sister's house; Whitten and two other men came to her house; nothing was then said about process; they said they came for the child, and would not leave until they got her; this was the first information he ever gave me that he wanted it; had no knowledge at that time of any process having been issued; they conducted quietly; they searched the house for her, and I sent the servants to the neighbors and to my cousin, and they came and took her out of the window, supposing the men had come to take the child by force; Mr. Whitten then represented himself as a member of the police; I then left Cincinnati for Cleveland, and then went to Niagara; this was about the month of July last; since my return to New-York I have resided at the Metropolitan Hotel, the St. Nicholas Hotel, Mrs. Dorr's, and No. 47 Bond-street, No. 15 East Thirteenth-street, and No. 199 Tenth-street; I first knew Mrs. Ellet when she came and introduced herself to me at Clinton Hall. Witness then gave some account of her treatment of the child, and said she never had occasion to punish her as the relator alleged she had done. She always, she said, prepared its food, and it disliked to have its food prepared by others.

The cause was adjourned to this morning.

The West Washington Market Case.

Yesterday morning the Court-room of the Supreme Court Circuit was crowded again by a concourse of spectators greatly interested in the proceedings. Mr. Henriquez, a Jew, who was sworn as juror on Tuesday, was excused, as to-day is a festival day of his people, and it was against his conscience to do any business on that day. The impanneling of the jury was then proceeded with, and one being finally obtained, the case for the plaintiff was opened by Mr. E. W. Stoughton, who placed Supervisor Kennedy on the stand. Mr. Kennedy's testimony was historical and traditional in its nature, and occupied the remainder of the day.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—BEFORE DAVIES, J.

Alex. T. Stewart et al. vs. *Moses Franck.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted.

Lewis A. Von Hoffman et al. vs. *Christian H. W. Petrous.*—Motion denied.

In re the Petition of the Ministers, &c., of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, &c.—Judgment must be entered, setting aside assessment as to the lots mentioned in the petition, for the reasons heretofore given in a similar proceeding relating to the same assessment.

BEFORE INGRAHAM, J.

Jas. McTeague vs. *Henry Coulter, impleaded, &c.*—As to all except the portion of the land occupied by the plaintiff, motion should be granted. The case in 16 How, Pr. R., p. 164 and 641, shows that the injunction to restrain the proceedings before the Justice, should not have been granted. Motion to vacate injunction granted with $10 costs.

John J. Phelps et al. vs. *Geo. W. Leonard.*—Motion granted, on defendant stipulating to admit upon the trial the value and amount of goods sold, and consenting that plaintiffs may examine such witnesses in New-York; otherwise denied. Costs to abide event.

Mary H. Crane, by, &c., vs. *John W. Crane.*—Divorce granted. Plaintiff to have custody of children.

James Brown et al. vs. *The New-York and Erie Railroad Company.*—Motion to pay interest on the fourth mortgage bonds denied.

Frank S. Selover, Receiver, vs. *James Forker.*—Motion granted, to allow defendant to make defence.

BEFORE CLERKE, J.

Miriam Bradish vs. *John A. Bradish.*—Let the alimony be $3 per week, from Sept. 17, instant, and $25 counsel fee.

Court Calendar—Thursday, Sept. 29.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—West Washington Market case.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Enumerated—Nos. 56, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 10, 31, 37, 49, 81, 85, 86, 89, 90, 91, 69, 36, 58, 88, 92, 93, 95.

THE WOOL TRADE.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

In New-York, during the past week, a good inquiry has prevailed for Wool, especially for Domestic, which has attracted more attention from manufacturers. Holders have not exhibited any disposition to press their supplies on the market. Prices have been well supported, and the tendency has been, in the main, favorable to sellers. The remarkable success of the late public sales of Wool at London, resulting, as we have already reported, in the disposal of an unusually large catalogue at very satisfactory prices, has given much encouragement to holders. Receipts have been fair this week amounting to 2,805 bales Domestic, of which 1,798 bales arrived on the 26th inst., in the ship *Lookout*, from San Francisco. This quantity of California Wool, though not yet available, adds considerably to the stock here. As this description, however, has met with unusual favor of late, it is likely to be all required to satisfy the anticipated wants of purchasers. In addition to the arrivals from San Francisco, the week's receipts of Domestic included 379 bales by the Erie Railroad; 107 bales by the Hudson River Railroad; 1 bale by the North River boats; 221 bales coastwise from Philadelphia; 23 bales from Boston; 3 bales from Baltimore; 2 bales from Richmond; 4 pkgs. from Charleston; 8 bales from Savannah; 1 bale from St. Mark's, Florida; 95 bales from Mobile, and 145 bales from New-Orleans. The total reported imports of Foreign Wool during the week, have been only 17 bales, including 13 bales from Curaçoa, and 4 bales from Kingston, Jam. The following is a comparative statement of the total receipts of Wool at this port during the last four weeks, as reported by us from week to week:

Week ending	Sept. 7.	Sept. 14.	Sept 21.	Sept. 28.
Domestic, bales	1,071	691	2,786	2,805
Foreign, bales	199	511	622	17
Total, bales	1,270	1,202	3,408	2,822
Grand total in four weeks, bales				8,702

Sales have been reported during the week of 180,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, at, according to quality, from 33c.@55c., chiefly at 40c.@50c., with some small selected lots as high as 60c.@62½c.; 150,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled within a range of from 30c.@50c. for low No. 1 to choice extra; 120 bales Texas. In lots, part at 22c.@35c.; 870 bales California, part medium unwashed to very good washed Fleece, at 20c.@35c.; 85 bales unwashed Mexican, part at 13c.@15c.; 162 bales Mestizo, part fine unwashed, at 26c.; 80 bales Rio Grande on private terms; 45 bales washed Cordova, part at 20c.@22c.; 30 bales unwashed medium Spanish Fleece on private terms; 30 bales fine Smyrna washed, also on private terms 20 bales fine washed white Donskoi at 21c.; 70 bales Persian on private terms; 55 bales low Cape at 33c.; and sundry small lots of Buenos Ayres and Entre Rios at irregular, but, in general, very full prices.....In Boston, during the week, with a lively demand, prices have advanced 1@2c. ₱ lb., and sales have been effected of 250,000 lbs. Domestic, chiefly at 52c.@55c. for Fleece, and 42c.@57c. for Superfine to Extra Pulled; 985 bales Cape and fine Mestizo, 937 bales Mediterranean, Cape and S. American, 500 bales Syrian and 300 ballots Peruvian.....The total arrivals of Wool at Boston from Jan. 1 to Sept. 18, this year, reached 34,728 bales Domestic, and 35,525 bales Foreign, against 24,238 bales Domestic, and 13,147 bales Foreign same time in 1858.....In Providence, sales have been made of 55,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece at 30c.@56c.; 14,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled at 38c.@52½c.; and 8,000 lbs. Foreign at from 26c.@38c. ₱ lb.. In Troy, N.Y., sales have been made of 75,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece and Pulled at very full and rising prices.....In Philadelphia, large sales having reduced the available supplies materially, holders have exhibited increased firmness. Sales have been reported of 160,000 lbs. Domestic, including 20,500 lbs. extra fine at 60c., 50,000 do. fine at 58c.@60c., 4,000 do. full blood at 55c., 8,000 do. ¾@¾ blood at 48c.@50c., 40,000 do. mixed and fine at 45c.@60c., 4,000 do. common at 40c.@42c., 3,000 do. tub at 39c.@39½c., 2,000 do. pulled at 37c.@38c., cash.....The Baltimore accounts have not varied, in spirit or tendency, for several weeks past. If we are to judge by the stereotype reports in some of the Baltimore newspapers, the Wool Trade in the Monumental City is always dull and always unchanged.....St. Louis advices report large receipts of Mexican, which have been mainly stored or forwarded direct. 80,000 lbs. changed hands on private terms.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

The *Vanderbilt* brought us advices from England to the 15th inst. In London, the demand for Wool, especially for English and Scotch, had improved since the conclusion of the public sales, and prices generally had been well sustained. The stock in the hands of manufacturers were limited, and the prospect of the market was good, although the new clip had turned out very large.....In Liverpool a fair demand prevailed, and prices of Foreign favored sellers.....At the annual September Wool Fair, at Bristol, held on the 7th and 8th inst., the attendance was large, and the offering in excess of that of last year. Teggs were much sought after, and brought 17d.@20d. ₱ lb.; ewes, owing to the high prices asked, were not so much in demand, and the lots varied from 14d.@19d. ₱ lb., according to the sorts; combing skins were scarce, and held for 16d.@18d. Clothing skin wools—broadheads, 9d.@10½d.; fine heads, 14d.@15d.; supers, 15d@17½d.; Skin Lambs, 13d.@17d.....In the various other Provincial Markets, business was rather tame, but was improving a little.....From Berlin, in relation to the German Wool Trade, our accounts are to the beginning of September. During the earlier part of the month of August the same briskness prevailed as in the preceding month, simply with the difference, that inland manufacturers were the principal buyers, whilst comparatively little was purchased for export. The reports of the animation which prevailed at the London sales had its influence upon the markets, and encouraged buyers. In the latter part of the month business became quiet, and, in addition to the manufacturers, only a few buyers for the Rhine country were busy in the warehouses. Prices remain very firm, and they were as high as last year. Our East Prussian Wools were mostly in, and offered a good selection. The Lambs' Wool came into the market since the beginning of the month; it was generally bad grown and in bad condition. The clean, bright Lambs' Wools of last year were entirely missed. The demand for this article was very good, and almost every bag which came to the market found ready takers. Prices were, notwithstanding the condition, high, particularly so for the better and cleaner Wools. The quantity produced this year was less than in former years. Average lots sold at 82@83 r. d. ₱ cwt.; better Wools at 85@93 r. d. ₱ cwt., and fine Lambs' Wools above 100 r. d. ₱ cwt. Most of the Wools were purchased for the English market. Sliped Wools were rather neglected, but were in good demand toward the close. Prices, 63@72 r. d.; for very fine slipped, 75 r. d. ₱ cwt. generally asked.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 41 bbls. Ashes, 8,134 bbls. Flour, 17,096 bushels Wheat, 17,771 bushels Corn, 3,500 bushels Rye, 750 bushels Oats, 763 pkgs. Provisions, and 150 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made to-day of 50 bbls. Pots at $5 50, and 15 bbls. Pearls at $5 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 1,467 bbls., including 1,071 bbls. Pots and 416 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—American Yellow, 33½c.@34c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 1,980 bags Rio at 10¾c.@11¾c.; and 300 bags do., skimmings, on private terms.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in moderate request, chiefly at 22c.@23c. ₱ lb. Other kinds are essentially unaltered.

COTTON—Has been moderately inquired for, and prices have favored buyers. Sales to-day 1,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	9	9	9¼	9¼
Middling	11½	11¾	11⅞	12
Middling Fair	12⅝	12⅝	13¼	13¾

FISH—Dry Cod have been sparingly offered and have been in good demand at from $4 25@$4 75 ₱ cwt. Mackerel continue in request, including large No. 1 Mass., at $16@$16 25; No. 2 at $14@$14 25; and No. 3 at $9 25@$9 50 ₱ bbl. Pickled Herring are more abundant and are heavy at $3@$3 50 ₱ bbl. Smoked Herring have been inquired for at 30c.@35c. for Scaled, and 20c.@22c. for No. 1 ₱ box. Other descriptions remain as last noticed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been actively inquired for to-day, and prices have improved, especially for the low and medium brands. The inadequate available supply of really desirable lots has had the effect of seriously limiting operations, yet sales have been reported, since our last, of 17,000 bbls., including inferior to choice superfine State, at $4 60@$4 75, chiefly at $4 60; extra do., $4 75@$5; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 55@$4 75; extra Wisconsin, old and new, at $4 75@$6; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, poor old to choice new, $4 80@$6 35; very inferior extra Ohio at $4 90@$5 10; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 20@$5 40 for old, and $5 40@$5 60 for ordinary to choice new, ₱ bbl. Unsound Flour.....$3 50@$4 50
Superfine State.....4 60@ 4 75
Extra State.....4 75@ 5 00
Superfine Western.....4 55@ 4 75
Extra Wisconsin.....4 75@ 5 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan..4 85@ 5 35
Inferior Extra Ohio.....4 90@ 5 10
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds. 5 20@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands.....5 05@ 5 75
Fancy Genesee.....5 05@ 5 25
Extra Genesee.....5 50@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri.....5 25@ 8 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee.....5 40@ 9 00

Southern Flour is in lively demand, and is advancing. Sales have been reported since our last, of 3,850 bbls., in lots, at $5 15@$5 55 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c., and $5 60@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian has been purchased to the extent of 350 bbls. extra, in lots, chiefly at $4 50@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair request at $3 75@$4 45 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in good demand at $3 90 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Puncheons of Brandywine are now quoted at $20@$20 50 each.

FURS—Sales were made, by auction, of 25,000 Buffalo Robes at remunerative prices.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in active demand to-day, at firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 50,000 bushels, including fair white Canada at $1 23@$1 23½; fair to prime white Indiana at $1 25@$1 30, with a retail lot at $1 32; strictly prime white Michigan at $1 35; ordinary red Western (Winter) at $1 10; good Iowa Spring at $1 05; prime Milwaukee Club at $1 05; No. 2 Chicago Spring at 96c.; No. 1 do., do., at $1; ordinary red State at $1 12; fair to very choice white Kentucky at $1 35@$1 45; prime white North Carolina at $1 40; choice red Kentucky at $1 24, ₱ bush. Corn is heavy and drooping; buyers offer 90c.@91c. for new mixed Western, which, however, is held at 92c.@93c. ₱ bushel. No important sales have occurred. The transactions in other kinds have been confined to 6,000 bushels old mixed Western, in store, at 90c.; 1,000 bushels yellow Northern at 93c.; and a small lot of White Southern at 95c. ₱ bushel. Rye is in request, at 80c.@83c., chiefly at 81c.@82c. ₱ bushel. Sales 3,250 bushels. Oats are pretty actively inquired for, including Canada, at 43c.@44½c.; Western, 42c.@44c.; State, 42c.@44c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 39c.@42c.; Southern, 35c.@40c. ₱ bushel. New Barley continues scarce, quiet, and nominal. Sales were also reported of 50 bbls. Marrowfat Beans at $1 55; and 50 bbls. Medium do. at 85c. ₱ bushel. Within a few days, 1,500 bushels Canada Peas have been disposed of at 75c.@80c. ₱ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales in Boston, 100 bales Baga on private terms; and 200 bales Bagging at 11¾c. ₱ yard; also, 100 bales Bagging, here, at 11¾c. ₱ yard.

HAY—Sales 1,200 bales North River at 65c.@68c. for shipment, and 75c.@80c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been neglected, and prices remain nominal. In Boston, sales have been made of 75 tons clean Russian at $ 90; 80 bales Jute at $84 ₱ ton; and 700 bales Manilla at 6¼c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Are in moderate request, at former rates.

LEATHER—The inquiry is tame for hemlock-tanned Sole, and moderately active for oak-tanned do., at about previous figures. French Calf-skins are in fair request, at uniform rates. English Salted Sheep-skins are scarce and wanted, at advancing prices.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common, and 95c., for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in fair request at steady rates.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 51 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 24c.@25c.; 200 bbls. do. do. on private terms; and 40 hhds. Centrifugal at 15c., net cash, ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been more sought after at a shade firmer prices. Week's receipts, 2,482 bbls.; sales, 2,500 bbls. Wilmington and North County at $3 62½ ₱ 280 lbs.; stock at the close estimated at 1,500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been less active, yet prices have not varied much. Week's receipts, 2,882 bbls.; sales, 2,550 bbls. at 47c.@47½c.@48c., chiefly at 47c.@47½c. ₱ gallon; stock at the close estimated at 2,000 bbls. Alluding to the week's business, Messrs. BARTON & STOCKES remark: "Notwithstanding the limited demand, and the fact that buyers are by no means eager at current rates, holders generally have retained their firmness, and no transactions are reported tending to show anything like a decline. The light stock at most of the Southern ports of shipment, lately referred to, and the pretensions of holders there are regarded as favorable indications by receivers here—while the fact that most of the stock now in our market was shipped from Wilmington, at prices so high as to render sales, at present figures, anything but profitable, makes them indifferent sellers. The export demand at the moment is quite limited, although a considerable quantity could be placed at a slight concession." Tar has been in good request at uniform prices. Week's receipts, 781 bbls.; sales 1,885 bbls., including 1,285 bbls. Washington, at from $2 55@$2 70, chiefly at $2 55@$2 56½, with 600 bbls. Norfolk, to arrive, at about $2 25, taken in the run, ₱ bbl. Stock at the close estimated at 1,000 bbls. Resin has been in demand at strengthening rates. Week's receipts, 14,274 bbls. The sales comprise 500 bbls. common, in yard, at $1 50 ₱ tale bbl.; 3,800 bbls. do., to arrive, in yard and afloat, at $1 62½; 3,800 bbls. do., to arrive, delivered alongside, and delivered from yard, at $1 55; and 600 bbls., delivered from yard, at $1 60; 250 bbls. very low strained, in yard, at $1 53; 150 bbls. do., do., at $1 60; 200 bbls. low No. 2, at $1 70, delivered, ₱ 310 lbs.; 2,500 bbls. low to medium No. 1, chiefly at $2 25@$3 50; and 950 bbls. white and pale do., at $3 75@$5 62½ ₱ 280 lbs. Stock of common Resin at the close estimated at 7,000 bbls. From Messrs. LUCE & TEAGUE'S circular we have compiled the following statement of the

Naval Store Trade of New-York, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 27, 1859.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls	75,484	71,331
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	108,883	53,794
Resin	554,125	446,282
Tar	40,016	18,429

OILS—The demand has been active for Crude Sperm, and moderate for most other descriptions, at our revised quotations: Crude Sperm, $1 37½; Unbleached Sperm, $1 35@$1 40; Bleached do., $1 45; Crude Whale, 46c.@50c.; Refined Whale, 54c.@60c.; Linseed Oil, 57c.@59c.; No. 1 Lard Oil, 85c.@92½c.; Red Oil, 52c.; Olive Oil, $1@$1 05 ₱ gallon, and $3 50@$4 10 ₱ basket; Palm Oil, 9c.; Tallow Oil, 10½c. ₱ lb. In New-Bedford, during the week ending Sept. 19, sales were reported of 570 bbls. Crude Sperm, on private terms; 1,250 bbls. Crude Whale, part inferior, at 42½c. ₱ gallon. In Mystic, 900 bbls. Northern Crude Whale were sold at 44c. ₱ gallon, delivered in New-Bedford.

Imports of Sperm and Whale-Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

From	Jan. 1 to Sept. 26, '59.	Same time last year.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamberwork and washing, or to do chamberwork and sewing; can give the best of City reference from her last employer, with whom she lived for two years. Also a situation by a respectable young woman as cook; can give the best of City reference from her last employer, with whom she lived five years. Call for two days at No. 6 East 31st-st., front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of cutting and fitting children's clothes; one who is fully competent and understands her business; has lived in the best of families, and has best of City reference; is advertising from her last place, where she has lived nearly four years; has no objection to the South. Call at No. 77 East 18th-st., from 12 o'clock till 5.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, CAPABLE WOMAN, a situation in a private family as cook; understands all kinds of meats and soups, poultry and game, and pastry; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; would assist in the washing and ironing. Has excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] 30th-st., between 8th and 9th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a respectable American widow lady, without incumbrance, who has had great experience; she is a member of Dr. Tyng's Church, and can give the most satisfactory reference; prefers a situation in a private family. Call or address, for two days, at No. 16 Lispenard-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a middle-aged American woman to keep house for a lady or gentleman, or to take care of an invalid; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can give the best City reference from a lady in whose employ she has been for years. Call or address personally, or by letter for three days, at No. 323 Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girls, situations; one as plain cook and assist in the washing and ironing; and the other as chambermaid and waiter, and assist in the washing and ironing. The best of reference can be given. Apply, for two days, at No. 87 6th-av., near Waverley-place, top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROtestant woman, a situation as cook, washer, and ironer; also, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waiter; both would do housework; best references; no objections to country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, for two days; a home in preference to high wages.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT ENGLISH woman, as cook, washer, and ironer. Also, a situation by a respectable woman, as nurse and seamstress; is willing to make herself useful. Both have good references, and would do housework. No objections to the country. Wages moderate. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as competent nurse to take an infant from its birth or the entire charge of one or two children; can cut and fit their dresses. The best of City reference can be given. To be seen for two days at No. 63 West 20th-st., corner 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as family seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes in the neatest manner; would take care of a child or travel with a lady to Europe. Best of City reference from her last employer. Address to M. C., No. 156 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FAMILY SEAMStress by a very competent girl; is a nice hand at children's clothing, shirt making, ladies' clothing and family sewing. Call at No. 264 7th-av., north of 26th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook, in a private family; understands her business perfectly; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 244 11th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit; is willing to do chamberwork and sewing. Apply at the drug-store, No. 205 4th-av. Can be seen for 2 days. Good City reference.

WANTED.—A SEAMSTRESS AND ASSISTANT dressmaker, a person who is capable and accustomed to do all kinds of family sewing wishes an engagement in a family by the day; can give satisfactory references. Call at 104 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, A SITUation as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; has had experience, and is competent to take the entire charge of a house; has no objections to the country, or to go South. Address S. D. T., Box 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; will assist in washing and ironing in a private family; best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 228 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; willing to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference from last place. Call at No. 84 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer; has four years reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 161 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation in a family as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 86 8th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as ladies'-maid and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and seamstress, or as child's nurse and seamstress; the very best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 146 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., from 10 to 5 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman, in a private family, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference can be had. Apply at No. 63 20th-st., corner of 6th-av., up two pair of stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen until engaged at her present place, No. 3 17th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Satisfactory reference.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress; no objection to travel with a lady; has the best City reference. To be seen at No. 8 Union-place, between 11th and 12th sts. and University-place.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as nurse and plain sewer, or as chambermaid and sewer; also, a first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; both have good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 184 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as lady's maid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 33 East 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, with years' City references, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, with a respectable private family. Can be seen at No. 422, corner of Laight and Greenwich sts., first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid or seamstress in a private family; has no objection to travel; best reference can be given. Inquire at No. 60 Hudson-st., for 2 or 3 days.

WANTED—BY THREE RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls situations; one as chambermaid, nurse and seamstress; the other as waitress; good references from their last places. Call for two days at No. 76 5th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; would like a situation in the country in a private family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 231 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do the cooking and assist in the washing and ironing of a private family; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 130 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation as good plain cook; is a first rate washer and ironer, and can make bread, biscuit and pies; in a small private family. Call at the office, No. 302 6th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SERVANT, A situation as chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 209 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITnation as chambermaid and waiter, or to take care of children and sew. Call at No. 35 West 13th-st., for two days. Good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and plain seamstress, or as nurse. Call at No. 96 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Good reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as first-class waitress or chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen for two days at No. 205 4th-av., in the drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to cook, wash and iron in a private family. Has good references. Apply at No. 146 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small private family; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SWISS WOman, as nurse and seamstress, or the latter, and chambermaid. Can be seen for one week at No. 87 6th-av., fourth floor. City reference given.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL—A SITUAtion as chambermaid or first-rate laundress; good City reference from last place. Call, for two days, at No. 106 1st-av., third floor, front room, near 7th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, (a Protestant,) a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Can be seen for two days, at No. 218 East 14th-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and laundress; the best of City reference. Call at No. 113 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A family's washing; understands it perfectly. Address S. M. L., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

UPHOLSTERY WORK WANTED—BY A lady who thoroughly understands the fitting of furniture covers and all branches of the business. Address or call at No. 82 West 17th-st.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c.—call at the late Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE FOR ONE or two children, by a girl of the most respectable appearance and thorough efficiency as nurse; is also a first-class chambermaid and waitress. Any lady in want of a really nice, smart girl, with five years' residence from last place, will inquire for ELLEN, at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A VERY FAITHful, capable servant, to cook, wash and iron, or as general servant; is a girl of neat appearance, very obliging and trustworthy, and will try to please; is a good cook and very excellent washer and ironer. References unquestionable. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, GENTEEL GIRL, A situation as regular waitress and parlor maid; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; will wait on a lady that boards, or as chambermaid, and assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference given. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman at chamberwork and washing, or chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing. She can give the best of City reference from her last places. Can be seen until suited at No. 341½ 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE AND EFFICIENT young woman desires a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is an excellent hand over children; can sew neatly, and make herself generally useful; is highly recommended for character and competency. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., 1st floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A RESPECTABLE young woman to do general house-work in a small, private family, or to do plain cooking, washing and ironing. Best of reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 308 1st-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT, TIDY, capable girl, as an experienced children's nurse; has lived in good families, and luviarably gives the utmost satisfaction; wages $8. Call at No. 69 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or nurse and seamstress; is capable of making children's clothes; can get the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 29 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do cooking alone; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 122 Amity-st., second floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN woman, a situation as housekeeper; regards a good home rather than wages; either American or German family, as she speaks both languages fluently. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs; to be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or waitress by a respectable young person, with best of City reference. Two be seen for two days at No. 11 6th-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as wet nurse. The best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 293 Bivington-st., of Mrs. ROBINSON, for three days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUation as nurse or seamstress; best of City reference. Call at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK AND laundress. Call at No. 366 8th-av.

MALES.

TO-DAY, SEPT. 29.

A youth of 18, who is an elegant and careful penman, of reliable and correct habits, &c., wants a situation as assistant book-keeper, (had some experience,) or as entry clerk, in some good wholesale house. A very moderate salary expected. References tendered. Address at once H. C., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

A FIRST-RATE GARDENER, HAVING learned his business in one of the most practical establishments in England, and had charge of some of the best gentlemen's places in the United States, middle aged, married, with but a small family, is now desirous of a situation; he can lay out in the most modern style a new garden and pleasure grounds, has a thorough practical knowledge of grapes, under glass or out—fruit in every department, as also green-houses and orchards, with every minutiæ of the vegetable garden, and works hard himself. Terms moderate. References—George Pearce, Esq., Barclay-st., New-York; Mr. George C. Thorburn, Newark, N. J., or J. M. Thorburn & Co. Address JOHN MASTERS, Newark, N. J., or J. M. Thorburn & Co., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; will also make himself useful; has had long experience in the care and treatment of horses; has the best of City reference from his last employers; has no objections to the city or country. A note addressed to J. R. D., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN MAN AND HIS WIFE, without incumbrance, situations. The woman is an excellent cook; also, chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress; can turn her hand to anything; the man is a first-class waiter; willing to make himself useful about the house. Has the best of reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man, who is a most competent groom and steady driver; has had long experience in the care and treatment of horses both in this and the old country; is not afraid of hard work; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 654 Broadway, or address M. E., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A MAN AND HIS WIFE, WITHOUT family, want situations; the man as coachman and his wife as laundress, in a small family; both understand their business perfectly well; have the best of City reference from their last place, where they lived six years and six months. Address J. C., for two days, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family by a respectable, sober, steady man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses in all their diseases; is also an excellent driver, and has the best of City references; has no objection to travel or to go South. Any address left for P. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIvate family by a single young man; understands his business; has the very best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to City or country. Address M. O., Mr. Green's drug store, Broadway, corner 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced waiter; accustomed to all the duties of a first-rate private family; understands the getting up of dinners and evening parties, and can superintend the cooking if required, marketing, &c. Address, for three days, No. 1 East 21st-st., corner 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man, a situation as waiter, in a private family, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; has lived with some of the best families in the City; can produce the best of City reference. Call or address, for two days, at No. 871 Broadway, in the fruit store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, a situation as waiter in a respectable boarding-house or private family; has long and satisfactory testimonials; has no objection to the country; will make himself generally useful. To be heard from, for two days, by addressing J. O. N., No. 809 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a respectable man who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; has good City reference; would make himself useful if required. A note addressed T. C., to Mr. R. CAMPBELL, No. 50 4th-av., will be attended to for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as groom and coachman; has lived three years and nine months in his last place. Has good recommendation as to sobriety and honesty. Has no objection to make himself generally useful. Country preferred. Address D. S., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a young man; is a Protestant, (single;) sober and of good habits; is a good, competent and safe driver; satisfactory reference given as to capability and character. Call on, or address, R. M., No. 35 Bedford-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, in some wholesale house; understands marking and shipping goods; was in a store four years; can give the best of reference. Address O. P., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A man of long practice, near this City; he is also a practical farmer and stock raiser. References good. Address, until employed, GARDENER, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a Protestant man, with six years' experience; is a careful driver, sober and honest; would prefer a short distance in the country; has the best of reference. Address J. G., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a Protestant man, with six years' experience; a careful driver, sober and honest; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address J. G., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT MAN OF RESPECtability wants a situation as coachman in a private family; is an excellent City driver; the best of City reference as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Country place preferred. Address R. H., No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT, A situation as coachman in the country; is an excellent driver and thorough groom, and can milk; can give good references as to character and ability. Address S. S., Box 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference to that effect; single, and age 28. Address J. H., No. 3 Garden-row.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN of good moral character, a situation as waiter in a gentleman's family; is experienced and can give the most satisfactory recommendations. Can be seen for two days at 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A LAW office, by a young man recently admitted to the bar. is a good penman and can produce the best of references. Address F. R. S. Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman. Can procure the best of City references. Address P. C., at Mr. J. Disney's, Harness Maker, No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; HAS five years' reference from his last employer, for honesty, sobriety and capability. Address J. R., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE store by a boy between 15 and 16 years of age, just from the country; wishes a permanent situation. Call at No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 29, third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED couple, a situation to take charge of a farm house, for which they are fully competent. Good reference. Address a note to Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

HELP WANTED.

FASHIONABLE CUTTER WANTED.—Wanted immediately in an A 1 fashionable tailoring establishment, a first-rate cutter; one that is master of his profession, and can cut every description of garments. To one who can fill such a situation a good salary and constant employment will be given. Address Box No. 1,041 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A GOOD GIRL; one that understands washing, ironing and plain cooking; also general housework; to any one who is willing to please, will be given $6 per month and a good comfortable home. Inquire at No. 21 Woodhull-st., South Brooklyn.

A NUMBER OF YOUNG MEN WANTED—To peddle an article of almost universal use. An industrious man can make a good living with very little trouble.
JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, NO. 229 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A GIRL FIFTEEN OR SIXTEEN years of age to do light work and make herself generally useful. None need apply unless they can come well recommended for honesty, &c. No. 29 Henry-st., New-York.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS; ONE AS cook and assistant washer and ironer, the other as waitress and to assist in ironing. None but Protestants need apply, at No. 42 East 16th-st., between the hours of 9 and 12.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, AT A SHORT distance from town, a good cook, who thoroughly understands baking and making desserts, and is willing to do a small part of the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 82 East 16th-st., on Friday next, from 10 to 12 A. M.

SEAMSTRESS WANTED—ONE COMPETENT to do all kinds of family sewing; must know how to cut and fit children's dresses; must be very neat and obliging, &c., &c. Call between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., at No. 3 West Washington-place.

COACHMAN WANTED—A CAREFUL AND good driver and groom, neat in person and obliging. None but such as bring undoubted recommendations of good character need apply at No. 160 Front-st., between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock.

COACHMAN WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, white or colored, understanding the business, who will make himself useful. Board wages $28. Address CLARENDON HOTEL, No. 155, with names of gentlemen, and when served, for reference.

WANTED—A PROFESSED COOK AND EXPEperienced waitress; each must thoroughly understand her business, and have best City recommendations. Apply at No. 11 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMBERmaid and to take care of children. Apply, for two days, at No. 36 West 29th-st., between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Good references.

WANTED—A VERY SUPERIOR COOK. SHE must be able to get up dinners and suppers in the best manner. The highest wages given. Call at No. 110 5th-av., from 9 to 12; gate in 16th-st.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS.—SHE MUST BE A very good washer and a smart ironer; none but a competent person need apply from 9 to 12 o'clock, at No. 110 5th-av., at gate 16th-st.

NURSE WANTED—FOR A PUBLIC INSTITUtion in Brooklyn. Call at No. 161 Henry-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 this day.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A young girl to do general housework. Apply from 10 to 12 o'clock, at No. 83 Henry-st., near Pike.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COLORED WOMAN to do the cooking, washing and ironing for a family of two. Apply, with references, at No. 45 West 20th-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CARPET SEWERS at No. 591 Broadway. None others need apply.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY, OCT. 1:

THE EMPIRE OF RUSSIA,
FROM THE REMOTEST PERIODS TO THE PRESENT TIME.
BY JOHN S. C. ABBOTT.
With a Portrait on steel of Peter the Great.
Crown 8vo., 528 pages. Cloth. Price $1 50.

This is the second of the series of the HISTORIES OF THE MONARCHIES OF CONTINENTAL EUROPE. The books are prepared on a novel plan, eminently fitted to enhance their attractiveness and permanent value. The author in his preface says:

"The world is now too busy to read voluminous history. The interminable details of battles and the petty intrigues of courtiers and mistresses have lost their interest. In this volume it has been our object to trace perspicuously the path which Russia has trod from earliest infancy to the present hour. The career of this Empire has been so wild and wonderful that the historian can have no occasion to call in the aid of fancy for the embellishment of his narrative. * * In writing these Histories of the Monarchies of Continental Europe, the author has no wish to conceal his abhorrence of aristocratic usurpation. Believing in the universal brotherhood of man, his sympathies are most cordially with the oppressed masses. If the people are weak and debased, the claim is only the more urgent upon the powerful and wise to act the part of elder brothers—holding out the helping hand to those who have fallen. The author feels grateful for the reception which the first number of this series, 'The Empire of Austria,' has received from the American public. He hopes that this volume will not prove less interesting or instructive."

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THE GREAT QUESTION SETTLED.

Lieut. MAURY, the learned and philosophic Ocean expounder, has demonstrated the causes of the Gulf Stream and other regular Ocean currents, in an able article in the GREAT REPUBLIC Monthly for October, published this day. This number of the GREAT REPUBLIC contains nearly thirty articles, several of which are highly illustrated, exhibiting its usual great variety of instructive and amusing matter. For sale by ROSS & TOUSEY, DEXTER & CO., HENDRICKSON, DUANE & LONG, R. M. DEWITT, and all dealers throughout the country.

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No. 346 Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—There will be a gathering of the Sons of Temperance (under the auspices of the New-York Division No. 1) in the Greene-st. M. E. Church on THURSDAY EVENING, 29th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by the Rev. J. P. NEWMAN and others. The Rev. WM. P. COANEY will take part in the exercises. Singing by the choir. The Order and the public generally are invited to attend.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION meets at the Cooper Building, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 29, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—*Steam Plowing.* Strangers are always welcome, and admission is always free to all.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

RATIFICATION OF THE NOMINATION of Gen. E. R. V. WRIGHT, for Governor, at Jersey City, on THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 29, at 7½ o'clock. Let all his friends reapond to the call.

LECTURES.

IRELAND AS IT WAS AND AS IT IS.—The Rev. Dr. EDGAR (one of the Irish deputation) will lecture on this subject in the Cooper Institute, THIS EVENING, 29th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Tickets of admission, 25 cents, may be had of Mr. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway; CARTER & BROS., No. 530 Broadway; Mr. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway; Mr. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway, and at the door. Proceeds will go to the Irish Mission.

THE REV. MR. DILL (ONE OF THE IRISH Deputation) will preach in the Stanton-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Forsyth-st., (the Rev. Mr. Sanderson's,) FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, at 7½ o'clock.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$148, IN PASSING FROM BROADWAY through Wall, William, Pine and Nassau-sts., to the Post-office, the above sum of money was lost yesterday afternoon, consisting of 7 TWENTIES, 1 FIVE, 1 ONE, all in City funds. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at the office of CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG, Nos. 279 and 283 Broadway.

J. T. BARNARD, STEAM KINDLING WOOD FACTORY—No. 365 South and No. 294 Front-st. KINDLING WOOD from the best of yellow pine, at $3 50 per load.

AUCTION SALES.

J. W. POSTER, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE
OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE BEAUTIFUL BRONZES, MARBLE GROUPS, PAINTINGS, RICH PARLOR SUITES, SPLENDID FOUR ROUND-CORNER ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, SPLENDID MIRRORS, LIBRARY, &c.

The whole comprising a very large and elegant variety, contained in the first-class residence, No. 218 West 14th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will be peremptorily sold, rain or shine, to be removed within two days from the house.

THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Sept. 29, at 10½ o'clock.

The parlors are elegantly furnished in rosewood, throughout, including superb piano-forte; three full suites splendid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in rich crimson brocade, and one in medalion moquet; elegant etageres, marble tables, marble and pier mirrors, costly bronzes, paintings, Turkish lounges, receiption chairs, brocade and lace curtains, &c.

ALSO—Elegant rosewood, oak and mahogany chamber and dining-room furniture of every description; rich China, ruby, and other glassware, silverware, &c.

ALSO—One of Robert M. Patrick's iron safes, as good as new, range, portable heater, &c.

N. B.—The furniture was all made to order, and is as good as new, having been but a short time in use. Reliable men will be at the sale to cart, pack and ship goods for strangers.

M. C. EDEY, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE
OF
STEREOSCOPES, STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,
PASSE PARTOUTS, &c.

EZRA LUDLOW, Sr., will sell on THURSDAY, Sept. 28, at salesrooms, No. 66 Cedar-st., (opposite the Post-office,) a LARGE INVOICE (just received from Paris) of the above description of goods, embracing some of the NEWEST STYLES OF STEREOSCOPES, in mahogany and morocco cases, for the pocket as well as the parlor. FRESH STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS of figures, domestic scenes, landscapes, statuary, marine views, &c. on paper and glass, some illuminat d.

ALSO—AN EXTENSIVE and RICH ASSORTMENT of PASSE PARTOUTS, comprising game pieces, military and fancy sketches, &c. Catalogues will be ready and the goods exhibited one day previous to sale. The lots will be such as to accommodate the private buyer as well as the trade.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 11½ o'clock, A. M., at the Merchants' Exchange, two choice seats in the car of the balloon *Atlantic*, for the grand experimental aerial trial under the guidance of Prof. La Mountain.

At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

180 shares Houston and Texas Central Railroad (hypothecated).....$100 each.
Also, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall:
100 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank.....$25 each.
40 shares Chatham Bank.....25 each.
15 shares Seventh Ward Bank.....50 each.
40 shares Pacific Bank.....50 each.
10 shares Artisans' Bank.....100 each.
10 shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co.....100 each.
5 shares Humboldt Fire Ins. Co.....100 each.
10 shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.....25 each.
20 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.....50 each.
40 shares Market Fire Ins. Co.....100 each.
100 shares Kings County Fire Insurance Co.....20 each.
6 shares Columbian Marine Insurance Co.....100 each.
10 shares Williamsburgh City Fire Ins. Co.....50 each.
20 shares Phenix Fire Insurance Co.....50 each.
20 shares Mercantile Fire Ins. Co.....50 each.
410 shares Pacific Motnal Ins. Scrip of '57 and '58.
30 shares Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1858.
40 shares New Amsterdam Insurance Co.....25 each.
16 shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.....20 each.
128 shares Jersey City Fire Insurance Co.....50 each.
30 shares North Western F. Ins. Co. of Oswego 50 each.
20 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Co.....25 each.
20 shares American Fire Ins. Co.....50 each.
10 shares Etna Fire Insurance Co.....50 each.
50 shares W. S. Steam Sugar Refining Co.....100 each.
30 shares New-Jersey Central Railroad.....100 each.
500 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. Co.....100 each.
200 shares Compound Metallic Spring Co.....50 each.
161 shares Chicago, St. P. & F. du Lac R. Co.....100 each.
$10,000 New-York & New-Haven Railroad 1st Mortgage 6 ₱ cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad 7 ₱ cent. Bonds.
$3,000 Town of Fort Madison, (Iowa,) 8 ₱ cent. Bonds.
$30,000 Pottowattamie County, (Iowa,) 10 ₱ cent. Bonds.
$17,000 Mineral Point Railroad 7s, 1st Mortgage Bonds.

Securities received in addition to the regularly-advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Oct. 3. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of real estate at public or private sale when desired.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT PARIS FANCY GOODS—By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 29th instant, at 10½ o'clock, at their salerooms, No. 33 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office. The goods consist in part of

BRONZES.

Groups and figures in large variety, viz.: superb equestrian groups of Francis I., Richard III., Charlemagne, and many others; also statuettes of Poetry and Music, Tragedy and Comedy, Atilla and Morea, the Piper's, Music and Painting, Hunter and Leopard, Kiss' Amazon, and many others of great artistic merit. Also

PARIAN WARE.

Groups and statuettes of the most beautiful designs, both white and colored, viz.: Miranda, Dorothea, the Finding of Moses, Abraham Offering up Isaac, Cupid and Psyche, Urania, Resignation, Hesitation, Flora, Ariadne, Innocence, Old Mortality, &c., &c., &c., &c.

PARIS DECORATED VASES

of most elegant designs and exquisite paintings.

CLOCKS.

Magnificent marble, bronze and ormolu clocks.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Superb tea and coffee sets, liquor frames, casters, fruit and jelly stands, cake and card baskets, fruit-knives, goblets, waiters, &c., &c., and a large variety of different descriptions.

GLASSWARE.

Elegant cut Bohemian, white and colored vases, decanters, wine sets, goblets, tête-à-têtes, &c., together with a large variety of other French and English fancy goods.

The above is believed to be the finest sale ever offered to public. The goods are now on exhibition. Ladies as well as the public generally are invited to examine them. Purchasers can have their goods packed and shipped at a small cost.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREAT S

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 29, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Sea of Ice.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Vol-au-vent—Contrabandist—Mavulm.

WINTER GARDEN—Dot.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Ruling Passion—Ticklish Times.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Garibaldi—The Three Guardsmen.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Seven Clerks—House on the Heath. Evening—Mysterious Stranger.

PALACE GARDEN—Fair of the American Institute.

HOPE CHAPEL—Wagner's Italia.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on the 20th September, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her advices, which are two days later than those of the *Moses Taylor*, are unimportant. Our Aspinwall correspondent furnishes a summary of the news.

Official dispatches have been received in Washington, giving detailed accounts of recent occurrences in China, including the engagement on the Peiho River between the English and French and the Chinese, and the part taken by the American naval forces in the affair. Capt. Tatnall, flag-officer, on being informed that the British Admiral had been wounded, went in his barge to visit him, and when within a few feet of the Admiral's vessel, a round-shot struck his boat, killing the coxswain, Mr. Hart, of Brooklyn, and wounding Lieut. Trenchard. Capt. Tatnall writes that Mr. Ward, the American Commissioner, had been requested by the Chinese Commissioners to accompany the British and French Ministers to the Peiho, but that he had reason to doubt the sincerity of the Commissioners, though at the time he consented to the arrangement.

The Convention of the friends of the Canals assembled at Utica yesterday, about two hundred Delegates being present. The morning session was principally devoted to preliminary matters, including the appointment of a Committee on business and resolutions. During the afternoon session the Committee reported a series of six resolutions, the first of which, advocating the system of tolling the railroads, was laid over, but subsequently, during the evening session, it was adopted. The other five, generally setting forth the policy of the friends of the Canals, were adopted without any opposition of moment. A resolution declaring it to be inexpedient to indicate any preferences among the candidates for State officers now before the people was laid over, and does not appear to have been afterwards acted upon. Provision was made for the appointment of Committees to conduct the Legislative elections.

The New-Orleans papers contain detailed accounts of the shooting of Dr. Robert M. Graham by Mr. Ernest Toledano, a brief telegraphic dispatch in reference to which has been published. Dr. Graham, it appears, had been superseded as cityp hysician, and challenged Toledano, who was the Know-Nothing candidate for Clerk of one of the District Courts, as one of the parties instigating his removal; but the challenge was declined. The affray took place in the Ruby Saloon, where they accidentally met Graham thrust his hand into the breast of his coat, as if to draw a pistol, whereupon Toledano pulled out his revolver and fired every barrel. One bullet struck the wall, and four entered Dr. Graham's right breast, all within a few inches of each other. Dr. Graham rushed out on the banquette, where he staggered half round, and fell into the street on his back. He was immediately picked up and carried into the bar-room, where he soon afterwards expired. The Coroner's investigation established the fact that threats had been repeatedly made against Toledano by Graham, and that the latter had sought for the former with the intention of taking his life. It was also shown that Toledano had been apprised of these threats, and knew that his life was in danger, and that, in consequence, he had prepared himself for the worst. Under the circumstances, the Jury did not hesitate to give a verdict of justifiable homicide.

The gross violations of law in several of the parishes of Louisiana, both by the ordinary outlaws of society and by the Vigilance Committees which have been organized to mete out summary justice to them, have at length become so flagrant as to necessitate the interference of the Executive of the State. Gov. Wickliffe, after issuing a proclamation which he found of no avail, has himself gone to the scene of disorder with a view of aiding, by his presence, in the restoration of peace. Whether himself or his proclamation will accomplish the most, remains to be proved. Meantime, the New-Orleans papers, with one or two exceptions, denounce the proceedings of the regulators.

A very brief dispatch from Albion, in this State, announces the terrible fact that during the continuance of the Orleans County Fair in that village, a bridge over the canal, crowded with people, gave way, and precipitated the living mass into the water below. At last accounts eighteen dead bodies had been recovered, and it was believed that many more were in the water, covered by the *débris* of the fallen bridge. A great number of persons also were injured.

We learn by the arrival of the Overland Mail at St. Louis, that peace has at last been concluded with the Mojave Indians. Major Armistead was the negotiator, and he has succeeded in persuading this dangerous tribe to relinquish its claims to the valley in the immediate vicinity of Fort Mojave. The Indians acknowledge that they have lost a great many warriors in their encounters with the U. S. troops.

The Protestant Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of New-York met yesterday in St. John's Church to transact its annual business. Bishop Potter presided, and, in conducting the religious services with which it is customary to open the deliberations of that body, was assisted by Bishop Scott of Oregon, Bishop Lee of Iowa, and Bishop Upfold of Indiana. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Lewis, of Brooklyn, and at 3 o'clock the Convention, having disposed of much business that was in a large measure formal, adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning. Bishop Onderdonk has withdrawn, it is stated, from before the Convention his petition to the House of Bishops, asking for a termination of his [illegible]. This does not prevent the calling up of [illegible] matter, in regular parliamentary form' [illegible] of the delegates see fit to do so.

[illegible] Board of Supervisors continued its struggle [illegible] the Registrars last evening. The Democ[illegible] notwithstanding the resistance of the Re[illegible]cans, led on by the dauntless Little, who [illegible]ed the wrong inflicted by his absence the [illegible] before, with redoubled but baffled energy, carrying all their nominations. At the hour we go to press these indefatigable men still wrestle for the public welfare.

The examination of the witnesses in the case of Ella Burns was continued at great length yesterday, eliciting many details respecting the history of the parties and the treatment of the child. The case will be resumed this morning. A jury having been obtained, the trial of the West Washington Market case was commenced.

The sales of Cotton were 1,000 bales, at about previous prices. Favored by light receipts, reduced supplies and encouraging advices from England by the *Circassian*, holders of Flour and Wheat were enabled to sell freely at advanced rates. Corn was depressed and lower. Provisions were less sought after. Rio Coffee, Cuba Sugar and Molasses, with Dry Codfish, Pickled Mackerel, Smoked Herring, Hay and Hops, were in fair demand at generally buoyant prices. The public sale of Teas was quite successful, the competition having been vigorous. Prices indicate an improvement of 1c.@2c. ₩ lb. The movements in Hides, Leather, Metals, Oils, Rice, Seeds, Tallow and Tobacco were restricted. The Freight engagements were likewise quite limited. There were 566 vessels of all classes in port.

The Stock market was active yesterday, with quite an interesting competition between the speculators for the rise or fall on the partial change in the Money market. There was finally a recovery in the Western Road shares to 74½ for Galena, and 67½ for Rock Island. The price of New York Central left off the same as the day before, 81½. Other sales through the day for cash and on time, of 8,000 shares. Missouri sixes fell a fraction below 84 per cent. Money, to the Brokers, closed in easy supply, at 6@7 per cent. Discounts rather higher on six months bills.

The Live Stock Markets have been largely supplied during the week; the arrivals of beef cattle, especially, have been quite beyond the demand. For the week ending yesterday, the receipts at the regular yards of live animals of all kinds destined for slaughter number 26,186, to wit: 5,517 beef cattle; 850 veal calves; 14,318 sheep and lambs; 5,356 swine. Receipts of milch cows, 145. As compared with last week, this is an increase of 462 beeves and 310 veals, and a decrease of 1,827 sheep and 2,743 swine. Beeves number 1,841 or 50 ₩ cent. more than the weekly average for all of last year. At yesterday's general market for the week, cattle sold at an average of ½c. ₩ lb. below even last week's very low prices—only a small number of the very best bullocks offered were at scarcely 10c. ₩ lb. for the estimated dressed weight, while large numbers sold at 5c.@6c. Even at these rates, which are ruinous to the owners, the yards were not cleared last evening. For milch cows the demand is better, and prices improving a little. Veal calves are rather in excess, especially those too young to be fit to kill. The inspectors of the market should keep a little sharper look-out for meat of this kind. Sheep and lambs sell about as last week, with a full supply on hand. Swine are in fair supply, and prices rather lower.

Law in Utah.

We published, yesterday morning, a communication from our correspondent at Salt Lake City, describing a state of affairs which, we think we may assert without either exaggeration or fear of contradiction, is not to be paralleled by anything to be found within the jurisdiction of any civilized government on the globe. In saying this, we have Algeria, the Punjaub and the Caucasus distinctly before our mind's eye. We take into account the turbulence of the Kabyles, the restless activity of Nena Sahib, the ferocity of the Sikhs, and the cut-throat propensities of the Circassian mountaineers. And yet we assert that the United States possesses inhabited territory, occupied by a competent force of its troops, within a month's march of a frontier inclosing thirty millions of law-abiding citizens, which, for disorder, insecurity, bloodshed, contempt for the law and its officers, beats anything of the kind which either France, England or Russia can produce.

One year and a half ago, Utah was in open rebellion against the United States, a rebellion promoted and headed by the local authorities, and aided in every way by the existing civil organization. The United States troops were attacked, their convoys were cut off and destroyed, their couriers captured and despoiled. United States citizens were brutally murdered when engaged in their lawful business on the United States territory, and its law officers were treated with contumely and insult. In short, there was no overt act of treason of which Brigham Young and his associates had not been guilty. After a great deal of delay and great mismanagement, a force was dispatched to reduce him to subjection, to assert not simply the authority of the Government and maintain its dignity, though these are not trifles, but to assert for every citizen of the United States an unquestionable right—the right of going to the Territory, settling in any part of it, and pursuing his calling in perfect security under the protection of the federal laws.

We know what the result was. Before the army had ever seen their foe, he had been pardoned and restored to favor, and they were thrown into the Territory in the ridiculous plight of warriors who had marched too early and arrived too late.

The proper course for the President to have pursued towards a man of Brigham's pretensions and antecedents, was to have made his pardon dependent on his behavior—to have told him frankly that though he had no immediate intention of putting the law in force against him, it was impossible after what had occurred that everything should go on as if nothing had occurred at all; that the very least which any Government with a particle of self-respect could exact from a gentleman in his position was the mild expiation of future good conduct. For the sake of the people of the Territory, no less than the people of the United States, martial law ought to have been proclaimed, and the Territory have been governed militarily as long as might be necessary to convince the Mormons that there was a Government called the Government of the United States, that it was capable of something more than writing dispatches, and that its pardon was worth having. At the present moment we do not believe there are one hundred Mormons who would not as soon be outlawed by a Proclamation of the President, as sentenced to be bamboozed by the Grand Lama of Thibet.

The result of this remarkable policy is seen in our correspondent's letter. The United States judges, whose authority our army marched to restore, have had it restored—but what an authority! They hold their courts as of yore—but what courts! The nightly orgies in the London "Cider Cellar," presided over by Chief Baron Nicholson, are hardly a greater caricature upon the administration of justice. The United States Marshal could not in a large city find a room for them to sit in, and they were about, as a last resource, to display the ermine in a tent borrowed from a traveling menagerie, when the Marshal of the Territory in contemptuous pity lent to the United States a Mormon "Council House." When the Court is opened, an American citizen, named McNeil brings a civil action against Brigham Young, for having imprisoned him *in irons* during the Winter of 1857-8, his crime being disapproval of the Mormon rebellion. The suit was hardly commenced when the plaintiff was shot at the door of his boarding-house at 10 o'clock in the evening, in the most public thoroughfare of the city. A negro is indicted for murder. The Jury is locked up as usual, and forthwith writes an insolent letter to the Judge demanding its liberation. The principal witness refuses to appear, is attached, gets leave to wash his face, makes his escape and cannot be re-taken. The trial is therefore postponed. Two Mormons are indicted for forging the drafts of the United States Quartermaster-General. The leading witness writes to the judge, telling him he dares not appear in court, because he knows he would be murdered in the street on leaving it. The judge writes him to place himself under the protection of the United States Marshal, and "then woe betide the man or set of men who dared to interfere with him!"

What this protection was worth, poor Sergeant Pike of the Tenth Infantry had woeful experience. He had to disarm a Mormon who resisted the execution of a lawful order given to the Sergeant by his superior officer. In doing so he injured him slightly, but injured him in defence of his own life as well as in discharge of his duty. He was indicted, he surrendered to take his trial, and was standing at the Court-house door, in the custody of the Marshal, waiting for his case to be called, when he was shot dead by the prosecutor. The deed was done in the presence of a large crowd, and the assassin escaped without molestation. A person named Drown brings an action against a Mormon named Hickman, and obtains judgment. He stays execution on being assured that he will be paid. On that very night the house in which he lodges is attacked by a large armed party, and he is murdered on the spot.

So the record runs to the end. Any man who dares to sue in a United States Court does so at the risk of his life. Mormon juries find verdicts which the judge has to set aside for their absurdity. The Mormon Probate Court insists on trying prisoners for capital offences. Mormon sheriffs torture their gentile prisoners to extract confessions. Mormon witnesses, when subpœnaed, refuse to obey; when attached, make their escape. Any one who can picture to himself a Judge of the Supreme Court administering the common law in Kurdistan, with a body of bashi-bazouks impanneled as a grand jury, and the Court kept by a detachment of Rohilla robbers, has a tolerable idea of what is going on in Utah. Anybody whose fancy is not equal to such a task, may despair of getting an adequate idea of "the situation."

What is to be done, is a question much easier to ask than to answer. Six months of martial law would a year ago have gone far to lay the foundation of order and security. Now that the patient has undergone such doses as the Buchananite amnesty, it is hard to tell how the malady is to be assailed. The position is humiliating for the country in the last degree. We who bide no nation's boarding, are bearded on our own soil by a small horde of ignorant fanatics, and worse than all, it looks as if we should have to rely on time to heal the wounds in our honor.

The Public School Examinations.

For some two years past the Superintendent of Public Education has been pursuing a plan of examining, marking and grading, admirably adapted to turn the teachers of the City schools into machines, and the scholars, of whatever capacity originally, into conceited blockheads. At certain appointed days each school is visited in turn, each class subjected to a cast-iron catechism, and the grade of the class, of the school, and, by inference, of the teacher, marked down according to the perfectness or imperfection of the answers given. If seven scholars in a class of eight, answer perfectly the questions fired at them, the class is marked 7. If all answer unexceptionably, it is marked 8, and if all the classes in the school should receive the 8 mark, the school would be graded 1—which, recorded of *schools*, means perfection. Of course, as the millenium of cast-iron has not yet arrived, no school has yet attained to 1—the highest, we believe, reaching but 2 95-100.

If the circumstances of all the schools in the City were exactly alike, this would not be so entirely stupid and unjust an arrangement as it is now. But by so much as the Sixth and Eighteenth Wards differ in intelligence, by just so much is the system unfair to the less intelligent Ward. No matter how faithful the teaching, no matter how admirable the process es by which wild and ragged urchins from the street find their latent intellects developed in the schools about the Five Points, it is impossible that these schools or their teachers should ever be rated as high as schools and teachers in more favored parts of the City. If some intelligent woman finds that it is possible to communicate to her unwashed flock some idea of what the words of their text-books mean, by illustrations that seize hold upon their attention and interest them, the anticipated visit of the cast-iron examiner, with his series of cast-iron questions, which intelligence will not in any degree help to answer, brings her back to the machine-work of stuffing them with words—otherwise her school is degraded, and her professional character damaged. It is killing out the spirit of teachers, converting the schools into places for packing into infantile memories formulas of words that convey no meaning, and already working irreparable mischief.

One of the most obvious results of this wretched policy of the examining authority is seen in the crowding of the Primaries. The teachers of Primaries dare not promote their best scholars to the Grammar schools, for with every departing scholar, fit for promotion, goes one upon whom the teacher relies for keeping up the grade when the examiner comes round. The teachers of the higher schools object to receiving scholars from the Primaries, because every new scholar helps to degrade the average standing of his classes. So that the constant tendency is to keep back scholars, and to discourage every effort on their part except to remember certain answers to the inevitable questions of the examiner. In justice to that officer, it should be stated that he makes no pretensions to always putting the same questions,—which only adds to the chances of his confusing the innocent subjects of his inquisition, and makes the grade of the school depend upon the state of his own digestion. It would be better, since the answers must be unvarying, that the questions should be so too.

At the last meeting of the Board of Education, a memorial was sent in, signed by the greater part of the principals who have not yet become the perfect machines that the system requires, protesting respectfully against its further use, as unjust to all parties, damaging and mischievous. The Board referred the matter to a Standing Committee, and at the same time requested the Superintendent to send in an exposition of the principles upon which "with mathematical accuracy" they guage the standing of the schools. Probably at the next meeting the subject will be discussed, and as the Board is already well posted as to the stupidity of the system, it is to be hoped that it will at once order it discontinued, and forever.

The Registry Law.

The much-abused Registry Law promises to work well at the coming election. In the rural districts, and in all the cities except New-York, we hear that the work of preliminary canvassing progresses admirably. In Brooklyn it is already completed, and there is every promise that but little illegal voting can happen there in November. In this City, the Supervisors have very strenuously striven to befog the matter. The clerical blunder of allowing the preposition "by" in a portion of the printed law, which speaks of the payment of inspectors and their clerks, has been excuse enough for the Board to suspend the action required of them. If the obvious meaning of the enactment were permitted any force in its interpretation, the interloping "by," which makes nonsense of the sentence as it stands, would be overlooked, and the Supervisors would go on with their work. In their delay, the opinion of the *Tribune* that the inspectors appointed to act as registrars have nothing to do with the election, has brought great comfort to them; but the basis of the *Tribune's* ungracious conclusion we are utterly unable to appreciate. Upon this point, if on no other, the law is explicit and clear. Its language is:

"The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York shall annually appoint three Inspectors for each Election District."

"The said Board of Supervisors shall assemble on the third Monday of September in *each* year, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the usual place of meeting of said Board, and proceed to ballot for the Inspectors provided for in this section for said City."

"The three persons receiving the greatest number of votes for each election district, *shall be the inspectors of such election district for* one year thereafter, and *until others are appointed in their places.*"

How any doubt could have arisen upon this point, except in the minds of persons predetermined to frustrate the intentions of the act, it is difficult to conceive. These Inspectors are to hold their first meeting on Tuesday, three weeks preceding the General Election. It will greatly add to the public confidence in these men, that their names be early known. Their fitness for the important work intrusted to them is to be carefully canvassed, and the more scrupulously since it seems that they are all to be of one side in politics. The time that at the longest will be afforded for this task is little enough. The Supervisors owe to themselves and the public immediate and final action in this matter.

The Lifting of Vizors.

Mr. N. P. Willis' recent trip on the cow-catcher of a railway train must have seriously addled his mind. It is charitable, at least, to put this construction upon a letter of enormous length which has just appeared over his signature in "explanation" of a monstrous story about Lieut. Maury, and a princess of the "Sandwich Islands," for which he made himself responsible immediately on his return from a journey of two or three days in the company of that distinguished man of science.

The facts of the affair, cleared of the kaleidoscopic efflorescence of verbiage under which Mr. Willis has buried them, are few and forcible. Mr. Willis met Lieut. Maury by invitation, as one of a party of gentlemen. In the natural course of things, many light and careless tales were told, anecdotes recounted, and jokes passed among these fellow-travelers, each one feeling himself to be under the invisible protection of that general confidence and discretion which is presupposed of all people of ordinary good breeding when they are thrown together as the guests of a common host. Lieut. Maury told his stories like the rest. Upon one of these stories, Mr. Willis seized, confounding jest with truth, forthwith wrote it out as an item with circumstances and details of his own, and published to the world the astounding intelligence that Lieut. Maury in his early youth had been entrapped into a savage marriage with a Princess of Owhyhee! The idle story went its way careering through the papers, as such stories will, till Lieut. Maury at last was forced to remonstrate publicly against the foolish scandal thus occasioned.

That Mr. Willis should have done such a thing as this is not, perhaps, surprising. He has devoted so much time to the glorification of gossip, that he has doubtless come at last to think that the noblest object to which a man can surrender himself is the work of writing biography through a key-hole. But it was to have been supposed that Lieut. Maury's reclamations against such an abuse of his confidence and his name might evoke something like an apology to him as well as to the public. They have produced no such effect. Far from it!

Mr. Willis sees only two serious reasons for regret in this extraordinary performance of his. He is rather sorry that he should have mistaken the island of "Owhyhee" for a "generic nickname applicable vaguely to all the inhabitants of the Pacific Islands;" and he is sincerely vexed that as the "Antarctic marriage" in question never took place, his romance should therefore "lack the climax (as real life is apt to do) of which the dramatist would have constituted his fifth act." For the rest he is quite sure that Lieut. Maury and all the rest of mankind must be delighted with this glance which he has given them through "a lift of the vizor at the inner features of the man." The said "lift of the vizor" in plain English being Lieut. Maury's mistaken notion that he might talk with Mr. Willis as freely as with any other gentleman in the same company. Mr. Willis was thus enabled to inspect Lieut. Maury quite minutely; and as Lieut. Maury has earned for himself an honorable name, Mr. Willis felt that the results of this inspection "were too interesting to keep wholly to himself." In other words, it is Mr. Willis' cheerful creed that the sanctities of private life have no existence for public men, and that everybody who is unlucky enough to be of distinguished use to the world in his day and generation, must make up his mind that his cards of invitation to his home will be regarded merely as free tickets for a critical Press, enthusiastically bent on preserving "such records of personal intercourse as may be illustrative of distinguished lives and characters." We hardly need do Mr. Willis the justice to say that he has proved his faith by his works, for we doubt whether any one man now living has done more than he to feed the idle passion for personalities, and the vulgar license of intrusion on the privacy of public men, which so deform our literature and plague our social life.

But abominable as Mr. Willis' theory on these matters is, his practice in the particular instance before us is not covered by its liberal skirts. If he had given us the measure of Lieut. Maury's nose, or "illustrated the first tone and temper of his boyhood" by observations on his manner of eating eggs at breakfast, Mr. Willis might claim to be discharging the noble office which he delights to fill. But, in the simple vernacular, Mr. Willis merely wrote and published an enormous fib by way of showing how "the coinage and precious metal of a poet" lay hid within that scientific brain. This kind of "lifting of vizors" can hardly do Posterity much service, and is as little likely to "amuse" any person of common good feeling as it is to "instruct" any man, woman or child out of the Asylum for Idiots.

The Pardoning Power in England—The Case of Dr. Smethurst.—The absurdities to which "the pardoning power," as at present exercised in England, as well as here, occasionally leads has recently been well exemplified in the case of Smethurst, the surgeon accused of poisoning a lady in order to get possession of her money. He received a long and patient trial. The medical evidence given on it was exact, minute and clear. It left no doubt whatever that the deceased had died from the effects of poison. The remainder of the evidence seems to have amply satisfied the jury that the prisoner was the person who administered it. He was found guilty, and solemnly sentenced to be hanged.

Like most persons in his position, he made every possible effort to get a reprieve. He alleged that his case had not been fully heard; that there were circumstances which if properly brought to light, would at least raise a reasonable doubt of his guilt, and consequently suggest the impropriety of hanging him.

Accordingly, in compliance with the urgent solicitations of his friends, the Home Secretary, as the Queen's representative in such matters, consented to hear the prisoner's counsel, and to allow fresh witnesses to be examined before him. The result of this review of the case has been that Smethurst's sentence has been commuted into imprisonment for life. The whole proceeding is an exact counterpart of what occurs here in similar cases, the Governor being substituted for the Home Secretary. For this reason, we cannot help calling attention to the anomalies which appear on the face of it. The "review" of the Home Secretary was in reality a new trial, granted for the purpose of adducing fresh evidence. It was a new trial granted by a person not not a judge or even a lawyer, and totally destitute of experience, either in taking or weighing testimony. It came off before the same personage, in the presence only of the prisoners' representatives, the public who have a good deal to say in the matter, not being represented by anybody. The result was the setting aside of the solemn verdict of a jury of twelve men, stamped with the approval of a judge, by a single Government official seated in his own office. Moreover, the absurdity does not end here. The commutation was granted confessedly because the new evidence raised a doubt as to the prisoner's guilt. But it is a time-honored principle of English law, that a doubt as to guilt is to have the effect of absolution. If a jury doubt, they must acquit altogether. The Home Secretary assumes the functions both of judge and jury, but when he doubts, the prisoner may still be kept in penal servitude for life. It would not be easy to find a stronger illustration of the neccssity which exists in England, as well as here, for a "Court of Pardons," organized as other Courts, to hear and pass upon all *fresh* matter which the prisoner may have to bring forward. The mere repetition of what has been already said clearly, ought not to be listened to, inasmuch as upon that a properly constituted tribunal has already pronounced its opinion.

Our City Amusements.

It does not often happen at any time of the year that all our meritorious places of entertainment find an abundance of public patronage, and least of all at that anomalous season when the agonies of house-cleaning have barely come to an end. There is usually a vasty desert of stern dullness between the outgoing of our country cousins and the incoming of our own native Mrs. Grundy—the latter distinguished person preferring the alternative of perpetual catarrh at the sea side, to the mental agony of being at home a week or an hour before her fashionable neighbor opposite.

Thanks to the flush times, there is no such dreary interval to be bridged this year. All our hotels are full to overflowing, and the *trottoirs* of our streets are as crowded and animated as the beauty and fashion of our own population could make them in the height of the season. In fact, New-York is rapidly attaining to the dignity of two seasons, one for ourselves and Mr. Brown, of Grace Church, the other for our cousins and Central Park. Brown, who ruralizes and cultivates the poets, with a view to confectionary, does not object, and the thing may, therefore, be regarded as done. Four or five years ago all the moving population of the country could be accommodated in a couple of down-town hotels; now we have superb palaces provided for its Summer convenience, massive buildings in which the ingenuity of man has been taxed to render life extatic and superb. Keeping pace with these things, and contributing to them in more ways than one, we see magnificent places of amusement spring up like palaces of enchantment. Italian Opera, with its sensitive appreciation of all that is elegant and fashionable, was the first to move up town, and despite an average crop of managerial failures, has done well by it. Then followed other establishments less extensive in their character, but equally dependent on good neighborhood and easy access. These have crept up, up, and the only theatres recognized by the critical taste of New-York, and of course indorsed by New-York's visitors, will soon be all above the old line of fashionable demarcation.

Mr. Wallack, the veteran of the stage, still, like Horatius, keeps the bridge, and maintains a gallant fight on the far frontier of Broome-street. Miss Laura Keene was a victorious pioneer beyond Bleecker, and that marvel of neatness and comfortable beauty, the Winter Garden, is now making Bond-street a "down town" terminus for the evening trains of pleasure.

These theatres are all now in "the full tide of successful experiment." The country sustains them to-day, and before the country swarms homeward, the City will be crowding their doors. Nor undeservedly.

For while the Metropolitan Theatre, architecturally considered, has made the progress of ten years in the last two or three, artistically considered it is undergoing a thorough change very much for the better.

The old theory of management was the Catalinian one—myself and a few puppets. The public was expected to rush to a banquet at which that perpetual chairman, the Manager, said all the good things, and for a time it did regale itself in this hopeful way. But all the fun of the greatest comedian of the age, could not save the principle from ultimate failure. The public yawned, and then the benches, and then the exchequer, and then the greatest comedian of the age took to the Provinces. Egotism received its first blows, and the era of good companies commenced. One discovery often leads to another, and so when it was found out that the public really had eyes and ears, and that they went to a theatre not because Mr. So-and-so kept it, but because they wanted to be amused, a new light flashed upon the managerial mind. Instead of a brief and inhospitable announcement of the evening's play, conveyed in the most dreary language, with no blessed relief of capitals except when the managers name occurred, a more luxuriant and refreshing document was submitted to the curious in such matters. Mr Stuart's facile pen, in particular, suffused the theatrical firmament in a glow of unusual splendor, and gave to the play-bill a tremendous significance, which the public could not fail to remark. This, of course, was all that Mr. Stuart desired. Miss Laura Keene, more recently, has adopted the same excellent plan, and, if anything, exceeds Mr. Stuart in the rapturous use of an exceedingly ornate—not to say Oriental—vocabulary. The natural result of this direct appeal to the public is of course an overflowing of business. The public, attracted by the display made in the papers, go to the theatre, and, when there, are so heartily satisfied with the superb companies that they need no second inducement to go again.

With such establishments, and our Academy of Music, to afford amusement to the migratory thousands who perambulate the country in the Summer months, it is not remarkable that New-York is becoming yearly of more importance as a place of Summer resort. Its gayeties and healthful conveniences are nearly the same all the year round, but if we may judge by the throngs who occupy our hotels and theatres—excellent guages—it is more near a high carnival now than it is again likely to be this side of Christmas.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE'S FAIR.

Judge Meigs' Opening Address—Novelties—Valuable Improvements, and fine Fruits.

Now the American Institute's Fair is fairly opened, for at 8 o'clock last night Judge Meigs took his position in front of the refreshment gallery, and read in full hearing of those who cared to listen, the opening address. It was a word of welcome to the grounds, a glimpsing at the progress of the mechanic arts, a prophecy of still more astonishing advances hereafter, an allusion to the *Great Eastern*, which, if she can wind in through Hell Gate, could pursue her route unhindered if she chose, up our Hudson to the City of Hudson, and a hope that the projected Amoor River and Behring's Straits telegraph might yet girdle the globe. The Judge was well received, and loudly applauded on concluding.

The Fair was open. A quorum of the Reception Committee had been on hand during the day, and worked faithfully, or so much could not have been accomplished in twenty-four hours. All the available space in the main hall had been taken, and most of the goods had been unpacked and set in place. The great tent shielded from the sun of the day and from the dew of the evening a really handsome display of fruits, flowers, vegetables and such bulky articles as could not be accommodated under the roof. The boiler and engine foundations had been built, and the long shed under which the machinery will be exhibited after Sunday next was crowded with heavy implements for the performance of all sorts of heavy and delicate work—of which as yet nothing can be judged except by the labels; from these it would be presumed that many novel devices dispensing with manual labor will be manifested when the power is furnished. The grounds were well lighted during the evening, and at nine o'clock the crowd of visitors was quite as large as was really comfortable.

Mr. Fuller, entry clerk of the Horticultural Department, reported 39 exhibitors—each of which had from six varieties of fruit or flowers up to a hundred. W. S. Carpenter, of Rye, Westchester County, exhibits a large general collection—among them 60 varieties of potatoes and 25 of squashes. The "apple melon," seeds of which Com. Perry brought home from Japan, is exhibited in quantities—some of the specimens weighing 40 pounds. Capt. A. Richardson, of Grand-street, Brooklyn, exhibits the best varieties of pears—some of them remarkable for the age of the trees that bore them. His Duchesse-d'Angoulemes, which are very fine and large, are from dwarf trees on quince stock, now 35 years old. The trees exhibit no sign of decay, and the fruit improves every year, he says, with the age of the tree. His Beurre d'Amaulis—of which the exhibited specimens weigh 14 ounces each, are from trees that were imported from France fifteen years ago and were then 20 years old. A. A. Levesick, of Broadway, (Brooklyn,) showed the best quinces—the twelve weighing ten pounds. They are the true orange variety. Along side of them he exhibits an inferior orange quince, which was bought for a Portugal. The true Portugals are green, small and pear-shaped. Of all the varieties here the orange takes precedence. It is a foreigner, of course, as we have none native to our soil, but is the one that has longest been grown for the New-York market. The Blackwell's Island garden truck occupies a good deal of room and makes a fine show. There are some pumpkins among them, but none to compare with Mr. Bennett's, which is on its way down from the field of glory at the Third-avenue Railroad Hall, and when it arrives will throw into the shade all that have yet been entered.

Under the tent, Gibson's clothes Drying machine attracts the attention of housekeepers. It consists of a mast, inclosed by a box through which two horizontal arms of timber pass at right angles to each other. Cords are stretched from pegs inserted into the arms, upon which a tremendous washing can be hung without crowding. A cord and pulley then lifts the box, arms and clothes to the top of the mast, and out of reach. The cost of this machine is $10. The like of [illegible] it, excethe pulley and hoisting arrangements, is in common use in Michigan. For cramped yards, or on the roofs of City houses, it would work better in some respcts than Tift's patent—a sort of inverted umbrella, upon whose ribs the clothes are hung, and when dried, the ribs, by a cord and pulley, are drawn up close to the mast. The latter is snugger six days in the week, but not so handy on Mondays. It is only exhibited here by a model.

Several new rail-car seats are seen. The most promising is Forrester's datent, entered by Jessup & Co. By day it differs little from the usual fixed seats, except that both bottom and back are adjusted at any required angle. To make a night seat of it, the back is let down, almost horizontally, the bottom brought into line with it, and by an easy movement four cushioned sections of plank, of the width of the back that are attached to the seat next in front, fall into line; so that the passenger sleeps or dreams str etchd at full length, but the line of his body lying at about an angle of 20 degrees to the horizon. This is the first appearance of this odd contrivance north of Mason's & Dixon's Line, though it is in use on the Orange and Alexandria Road. Price per seat $35. Another device for making night passengers believe that they are going to be comfortable while railroading at unseasonable hours, is shown, but nobody will believe on inspection that his sleep on it could be very refreshing.

Brady's elliptical spring for wagons—which ingeniously dispenses with the need of bolts, and, by giving an angular form to the leaves, secures them safely in place—promises to be a valuable improvement.

There are several new spring-beds, none of which, so far as a hasty glance could show, are any great improvement on the articles already in market. Twistle's patent-right bedstead is a better bookcase by day and spring-bed by night than any that has yet been exhibited at the Institute's Fair. Being balanced, a child can lift the bed into its concealment, but the objection is not obviated which lies against all such arrangements, that the cost of the article is so great that they only who can afford room for an honest and confessed bedstead could afford the price of this. With an abundance of bug-poison always on hand, however, it might be useful in a crowded apartment, and certainly is ingenious

Seven different sewing machines are in place, but only two of them yet enjoy the attentions of an operator.

Hinton & Co. exhibit a new churn. It is a cask strongly built, hung on pivots in a frame, in which a crank gives it an easy and rapid revolution. The cask being half filled with milk, the top is put on and screwed tight, to which the rubber packing contributes. Turn the cask bottom upward, and to the other end apply a cheap stout air-pump, and through an India-rubber tube force in atmospheric air. Churn five or ten minutes, and—if the circular tells the truth—there is a jolly lot of golden butter inside. The operation is not performed on the premises.

Three stereoscopic boxes help amuse loungers—it is a wonder that there are not more of them.—A case of bottles of Spalding's prepared glue is always surrounded by a throng of admirers, who wonder that the article was not before introduced into market. Its peculiarity is that, whether the bottle is corked or not, the glue remains liquid until it is spread upon the broken furniture, and then nothing can tempt it to let go its hold.—Some fine specimens of East Brooklyn glass canes, tubes and shades are shown.—A large and powerful apparatus for creating champagne excites a suspicion that, all is not imported that sparkles under that name.—Dr. Griscom's method of ventilating buildings is expounded by a large drawing, but the model house said to be on the premises was not visible, after much search for it.—A right useful invention, and one which ought to go early into the schools, is the slate globe, manufactured in New-Haven, but by whom does not appear. It is a globe of slate, hung as all terrestrial globes are, but perfectly blank. A child taught to draw countries in outline on it would be sure to get correct ideas of their comparative size and extent, and one day over it would be worth months of poring over maps, and stuffing to answer cast-iron questions at the semi-annual examination.—The Exhibition grows more and more valuable every hour, and is getting more and more creditable daily. It will remain open during October.

The Choctaw Mission.—It is understood that the Prudential Committee of the A. B. C. F. M. have decided to sever their connection with this Mission. This action, it is presumed, will receive the most serious consideration of the Board at its approaching meeting in Philadelphia.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.—It is not anticipated that the damage done to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, by the recent rise in the Potomac River, will prove of any serious impediment to the coal trade. There are already upon the wharves of the river depôts, awaiting shipment, some 40,000 tons, and this stock will not, it is thought, be exhausted many days before the trade, temporarily interrupted to repair the damage done the canal, will be resumed.

FROM MEXICO.

Military Operations in the Interior—Condition of the Liberal Army.

By the brig *Nancy*, Capt. GODFREY, at New-Orleans from Vera Cruz, we have advices from that port to the 3d inst. Very late intelligence had been received from the military operations in the interior, which were everywhere progressing satisfactorily.

The Commander-in-Chief, DEGOLLADO, was still himself, at last accounts, at San Luis Potosi. The detachment of DONLADO, however, had been sent forward to Guanajuato, where the General had succeeded in firmly establishing himself. Zanatecas was in like manner held by some 2,000 men.

Gen. TRACONIS had also advanced to Dolores with some 1,500 men, where he was likewise to await the movements of the main body. There were still remaining at San Luis about 1,500 men more.

The letters state that DEGOLLADO found his army at San Luis in a dreadful state of disorganization, but that he had, to a great extent, succeeded in restoring harmony, especially among the rival chieftains. We notice, however, that ZUARCA, commanding the northern division, had returned home, for what reason is not stated. Should it turn out that it is from an unwillingness to serve under DEGOLLADO, whom he is said to despise, the Liberal cause will have lost their ablest officer.

The Aurora Borealis was observed at Vera Cruz, as in other places, to the south, but it was only for a short time visible, on account of the clouded state of the atmosphere.

The official paper of the Constitutional Government publishes in full the correspondence between Mr. MC LANE and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, on occasion of the departure of the former, but being purely complimentary, they add nothing to our knowledge of our relations with Mexico.

Northern Mexico.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS—MIRAMON IN THE FIELD—THE LAWS OF MARRIAGE, &C., IN THE NORTH.

From the Brownsville *Flag*, of the 8th September, we derive the following facts from the Northern States of Mexico:

A force of 650 infantry, under VELEZ, with four small pieces of artillery and 60 dragoons, holds Guanajuato. Thirty persons and upwards had been banished for embracing Liberal opinions. One of them is a lady.

The *Liberal*, of San Luis, publishes a rumor of the coming of American volunteers with approving remarks, and all is copied in like spirit by the *Boletin* of Durango.

The laws of JUAREZ of 23d and 28th July, regulating marriages, births and deaths, intended as substitutes for the ecclesiastical tyranny to which Mexico has always been hitherto subject in these respects, has been published by authority in the States of Durango, San Luis and Tamaulipas.

Gen. ZUAZUA was in Monterey on the 30th, on a visit to GOV. VIDAURRI, to confer with him upon various points of the greatest interest to the public cause.

There is no intimation given as to the whereabouts of MIRAMON, or as to any fighting had, which looks badly for our Liberal friends. The defeat of PACHECO by HINOJOSA is confirmed, but PACHECO had only 250 to 300 men. It is, however, evident that MIRAMON is in the North in person, and the Monterey *Boletin* gives his force thus:

Infantry	3,351
Cavalry	882
Total	4,233

News from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE GRANADA.

The United States mail steamer *Granada*, from Havana on the 23d inst. at 3 P. M., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The *Granada* left New-Orleans on the 20th at 8 A. M., and arrived at Key West on the evening of the 22d at 6½ o'clock. After disembarking the California passengers and mail, she left again at 8½ o'clock the same evening for Havana, at which port she arrived on the following morning at 5½ o'clock.

The *Granada* has experienced strong head winds during the passage from Havana. Havana was unusually healthy for the season. Freights were dull.

Besides other freight, the *Granada* brings 157,000 Mexican dollars from New-Orleans.

Academy of Music.

VERDI'S opera of "Ernani" was performed here last night to a good house. In vigorous conception, bold dramatic effects, and telling harmonic combinations, it is one of the most successful works of the composer, and one of the best. The distribution, although unique in some respects, was popular in its elements, and presented us with a new *Elvira*, in the person of Mme. GASSIER. This lady has not, we think, been heard to greater advantage this season. Signor STEFANI, the tenor, sang the part with his usual fervor, and with some of his usual indiscretion—forgetting, as he frequently does, that the best of voices may prove insufficient in certain exigencies, where *art* should be called to the aid of mere physical ability. Signor GASSIER played the *rôle* of *Silva*, as a substitute—and a good one, too—for Signor JONCA, who was unable to sing, owing to indisposition. No artist should be more warmly welcomed back to our stage than this gentleman. He is of the few who know how to sing.

On Friday the opera of "Don Giovanni" will be performed, with an immense distribution.

The American Minister in China—His Invitation to Pekin.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

U. S. SUP POWHATAN,
Off the Pehio River, Monday, July, 4, 1859.

I had hoped to have written this letter from Pekin, but the fortunes of war still detains us at the mouth of the Peiho. We left Shangahae on the 18th ult., anchored here on the 20th, learned that the English squadron, anchored around us, had been refused permission to pass the forts, and on the 24th, took advantage of a smooth day to communicate with the latter and notify their commanding officers that the American Minister was at hand and ready to proceed to Pekin.

The result of this advance upon our part was the information that we could not proceed to Peking by this route, but that there was another a few miles further north, where, if we would proceed, we would meet the high officers, who would talk to us about it. They, however, refused to furnish us a pilot for the sea route, or sedan chairs for the road overland, and the unavoidable inference from the interview generally was the conviction that we were, as usual, being trifled with.

On the 29th ult., the writer was ordered to the Toey-wan to act as Pilot during a trip to the North in search of the other port or entrance to the Pie-ho, spoken of by the Chinese at the Forts. Mr. W. W. WARD, Secretary of Legation, and Messrs. WILLIAMS and MARTIN, Interpreters, accompanied the expedition, the object of which was to inquire into the truth of the Chinese assertion as to a second entrance, and to deliver a letter for the Governor-General of the Province, should such a thing prove practicable. We were very doubtful as to the nature of the reception to be expected at their hands, as they were undoutedly at war with the English, and as they generally make no distinction between us, extreme caution was necessary.

In the meantime, our Minister had been pursuing a course which promises to take us to Peking by the middle of the month. Whether it will terminate in "Chinese promises" or not, remains to be seen. No sooner did he behold the English beaten off, than he saw at a glance that our visit to Peking rested entirely upon the Chinese. In fact, he must have seen Peking receding very far into the distance, our only object being to exchange the treaties, which was in their power to have done at Canton as well as the Northern Capital. Imagine our surprise, therefore, when he received a letter from the Tau-tai (Governor) of Tein-Sing, which, being translated, gave us a certain (Chinese certainty) prospect of being conducted in state to Peking.

This arrived on the 2d inst., and was to the effect "that the letter to Gov. KING had been received by the Tautai of Tein-Sing, and would be forwarded—that on the 5th, Gov. KING would meet the American Minister at the northern entrance, and *conduct him and his suite to Pekin, for the purpose of exchanging the treaties*, and that a pilot would be sent to bring us into the entrance." Accompanying this letter was a list of provisions sent us as a "cumshaw" or present, which we accepted, more with the object of showing that we were friendly than anything else. They consisted of the following: 20 sheep, 20 pigs, 140 chickens, 60 ducks, 2,500 lbs. white flour, 2,000 lbs. rice, 250 lbs. vegetables, 250 lbs. fruit, and they were divided equally among all on board.

JULY 5.—We are gradually consuming this "cumshaw," as we await the arrival of the pilot, *who should have been here yesterday*. Perhaps he could not make for us, for want of wind, as a junk has been in sight since yesterday morning, evidently trying to beat up to our anchorage.

The present impression on board is that *a pilot is close at hand to take the Toey-wan into an unknown entrance—that he has been sent by the Government*—that to-morrow we shall have an interview with the Governor-General, and that by the 15th we shall have traveled by boat and sedan chair from the North Forts to Peking.

Terrible Riot Among the Pennsylvania Coal-Miners.

From the Pittsburg Evening Chronicle, Sept. 27.

Our county was disgraced yesterday by one of the most terrible and outrageous riots that has ever occurred within her limits. It is pretty generally known that, for weeks past, a most unpleasant feeling has existed between the large mass of our coal-miners and their employers. The former demand that they be paid for their labor by weight, and the latter refusing to comply with their request, a strike was the consequence, of which we are only just now beginning to reap the fruits. We say just now, for up to yesterday the meetings of the striking miners were conducted with order and decorum, and an evident desire manifested to avoid anything like a resort to violence in the enforcement of their claims. This, the only sound policy which, under the circumstances, could have been pursued, has, to a certain extent, been abandoned. The miners, or a portion of them at least, now seek to accomplish by force what they have been unable to effect by moral suasion, and as the first instalment of the disgraceful scenes which must follow a course so lawless and reprehensible, we have the riot to which we refer above. We give full details of the affair below, premising that they were had from an unprejudiced source, and will, we think, be found correct in every particular.

Some days ago the firm of J. CORRY & Co., coal merchants, had an understanding with their men to the effect that if their wagons were branded they would waive their claims to the scales and resume work. Yesterday, in pursuance of this arrangement, a man was brought from the city to brand the cars, and thirty-five of the men, feeling satisfied with the concession, resumed work. During the day the striking miners held a meeting in the neighborhood, at which the usual speeches were made and resolutions passed. One of the speakers indulged in an harangue of an inflammatory character, in which the men who had resumed work in CORRY & Co.'s pit were denounced, and their course subjected to the severest censure. The speech had the desired effect. Acting under the impulse and excitement of the moment, some two hundred of the men proceeded to CORRY & Co.'s pit, and assailing the men as they came out from work, a terrible scene followed. The parties attacked defended themselves with vigor, and being joined by Mr. CORRY and others from the adjoining works, they in the end put their assailants to flight, not, however, till one of their number was almost murdered and several others dangerously injured.

To-day Mr. CONAY came to the city and made information charging Conrad Spiedal, F. Martin, Caspar Raymond, N. Hartman, W. Sinedigger, G. Newton and G. Decker, with riot. Three officers were dispatched to Port Perry by the 11 o'clock train, and by the time we get to press the capture of the accused will, we presume, have been effected. One of the ringleaders, the man SPEIDAL, was caught at the depôt, just as the officers were about leaving, and committed in default of $500 bail. What disposition will be made of the others, should they be arrested, remains to be sain.

We are gratified to learn that hereafter measures will be taken to prevent, as far as possible, occurrences like that of yesterday. The authorities will protect such men as choose to go to work in the enjoyment of their undoubted right to do so, and leave nothing undone to prevent any interference with them from their striking brethren.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Turf—The Ten Broeck Steed—Cock-fighting—Horse-racing in Massachusetts—The Three Spirits.

The October engagements of Mr. TEN BROECK'S horses on the English turf are entered for the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire stakes, both occurring on the 10th October. For the former, he has entered *Starke, Prioress, Des Chiles, Cincinnoti* and *Ochiltree*. Mr. HARLAN has also entered his horses for the same races. The now famous *Umpire* is formally booked for the Derby of May, 1860. Among the recent purchases of Mr. TEN BROECK are the well-known racer *Cock-a-hoop*, and a yearling colt by *Mildew*, sire of *High Treason*. With these additions to his stock, Mr. T. has left for Newmarket. *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times* has the following comments upon the nature of Mr. TEN BROECK'S new speculations abroad:

"It has occasioned much remark here, that Mr. TEN BROECK should have run *Umpire* at Stockton after the development of his great merit in the Nursery Stakes at Goodwood; and that he should not rather, in accordance with the expresion of the English sporting journals, have held him up entirely for the Epsom Derby. The odds about him for that event, as against the English field of nearly two hundred entries, was, before the Goodwood meeting, at 100 to 1. His victory at Goodwood, however, brought this down in *Umpire's* favor to 20 to 1; and there he might have remained had not Mr. T. B., contrary to the general judgment run him again to further victory at Stockton, and thus made him first favorite at the strong rate of only 10 to 1 against him for the field. It is plain to us, however, that Mr. TEN BROECK is not running *Umpire* to gratify English notions, but rather to please himself and to suit his own book. Having taken all that he wanted (say half a million of dollars by an investment of five thousand) at the rate of 100 to 1, it is clearly his interest to run his colt as high in favor as he can. By this means he can send a broker round among the book-makers, and by backing the field and taking his colt to lose, at the current rate of odds, make a sure thing of at least two or three hundred thousand dollars whichever way the event may go."

A cock-fighting match of extravagant proportions considering the smallness of the game, is likely to be made up presently, between Virginia and Tennessee. The challenge and acceptance appear in *Wilkes' Spirit*. One W. A. GARDNER, of Memphis, challenged the world to beat his cocks; and a party, signing themselves JONES, PEASLEY & FINN, hailing from Richmond, Va., offer to take him up. The Memphis challenger is requested to take up the offer on the following liberal terms, and the world is invited to witness the exciting scenes of a cock pit:

"We will meet the Santa Anna, the great hrag Cock-Fighter the Second, at Fairfield Race Course, near Richmond, and fight for $250 the fight, and $10,000 the odd, and pay him $500 to defray his expenses to Richmond: or meet him in Augusta, or Macon, Ga., each man to defray his own expenses. An immediate answer is desired, as our cocks are all out on the walks. We are prepared at any moment to deposit $5,000 forfeit in the hands of any responsible banking-house wherever the fight may take place."

The citizens of the town of Palmer, Mass., have determined to build a trotting-track for themselves, and have purchased land therefor, at a cost of $2,000. They say the matter is in good hands, and that there is a prospect of some fine trotting.

The three *Spirits of the Times* (the "original Jacobs," once RICHARDS', but now conducted by Col. THORPE; the old *Porter's Spirit*, lately edited by GEO WILKES; and *Wilkes' Spirit*, which latter has carried with it most of the old contributors of *Porter's*) are still running a vigorous race. *Porter's Spirit* of this week announces that Col. YOUNG, proprietor of the *Spirit of the South*, has become additionally connected with that sheet. It is fair to presume, therefore that the triangular battle will be carried on more ardently than ever.

PERSONAL.

A gossiping correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, describing the habits of the British Premier during the vacation, says: "At Broadlands, though no man tramps the stubbles or beats the cover with keener zest, or carries a surer double-barrel—and that, too, without spectacles, at 74—this is but the morning's amusement. By 2 or 3 o'clock, Lord Palmerston is in his room, elbow deep in dispatches, and walled about with office boxes. Visitors at the house see nothing of him till the late dinner at 8, and that dispatched—though there may be an adjournment to the drawing-room, and even the billiard room, where the perennial host still handles his cue like a master, and again without spectacles—Lord Palmerston is no more visible after 10, but the lights are burning in his private room till 12 or 1 o'clock, or even later. In the intervals of this severe and protracted labor no one can be gayer or sprightlier than Lord Palmerston, or readier to take and pass the *mot pour rire*. Though Lord Palmerston declares he has no time to read 'anything but manuscripts,' he seems *au fait* of the current literature. Perhaps Lady Palmerston eviscerates it for him, and keeps him supplied with the essence for conversation."

Among the Americans at the different hotels in Interlachen, Switzerland, on the 5th inst., we notice the following: Messrs. A. Prescott, Schenk and lady, Goodrich and family, J. M. Bailey, Birney and wife, Dr. Smith, Van Hoffman, of New-York; Messrs. Garner and family, Bigelow, wife and children, Gould, Thompson, Belden, Niel, Higgenson, Seymour and wife, Whittling, Hopkins, Clarke, Jenkins, Lewis Osborn, Miner, Oppert, Carpenter and party, Schroeder, Misses Parker, Stevenson, Lipman and Knowles, Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Waring, Mrs. Houston, all registered as from America; Mr., Mrs. and Miss MacCord, South Carolina; Mr. Clarke, of Virginia; Mr. Batawa and family, of St. Louis; Mr., and Mrs. Labranche, of Louisiana; Mr. Brown and daughter, Miss Megeir and Mr. Seibars, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Giles and family, and Mr. Albert, of Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Maynar, of New-Haven; and Mr. H. Warner, and Mrs. Whitwell and family, of Boston.

Mr. Frederick L. Olmsted, Architect-in-chief of the Central Park, having been compelled by ill-health to relinquish his labors for the present, left the City yesterday for Europe, by the *Persia*. He intends to remain abroad for some months. During his absence, his duties at the Park will devolve upon his first assistant, Mr. Green.

Louis M. Montgomery, formerly editor of the South Carolina *Times*, is engaged on a semi-humorous work, relating to "The prose and blank verse around the social board of our modern poets." This work will treat of the European as well as American poets.

Anthony Burns, of fugitive slave notoriety, having been called to the pastorate of a colored Baptist Church in Indianapolis, is threatened with the penalties of the "Black law" of that State, if he accept the call.

Letters from Florence state that Mrs. Browning has passed most of the Summer at Sienna, in Tuscany—seeing no visitors, and most of the time unable to walk, except across the room; she has gained strength, and her worst symptoms have abated. In her immediate vicinity Walter Savage Landor has been living.

It is announced in the English papers that Edward Thornton, Esq., Her British Majesty's *Chargé d'Affaires* at Uruguay, has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Confederation; and that W. G. Lettson, Esq., *Chargé d'Affaires* at Bolivia, has been appointed *Chargé d'Affaires* at Uruguay.

The Rev. J. R. Haswell and wife, of Hamilton, N. Y., and Miss Sarah Mason, who have been appointed by the Baptist Missionary Union as missionaries to Burmah, sailed from Boston on Monday for their new field of labor, by the ship *Annie Buckman*. Appropriate religious services took place on board the ship prior to her departure.

Charles Spencer, of Canastota, N. Y., has in process of construction two powerful microscopes for Prof. Agassiz, costing about $1,000 each.

Tolman's Patent Self-Ventilating Spring Bed and Hair Mattress Combined.—Best invented. Air entering beneath, (as by a bellows,) passing through the top, expels all impurities. Exhibited at the American Institute Fair, and at No. 678 Broadway.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines. They are the favorites for families.—*Times.* We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.* Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This immitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Hat Manufacturers are forbidden to use the Trade Mark of the Zouave Hat.
REINALDO M. WATERS.

Singer's No. 2 Sewing Machine, $100.
SINGER'S No. 1 SEWING MACHINE, $90.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINE for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. SINGER'S MACHINES make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES at $50 and $75, are capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
HEMMING GAUGES REDUCED TO $4.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Removal.—The subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and patrons that they have removed to their new store, No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince-st., which is now opened with an ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MANY & LEWIS, No. 569 Broadway, N. Y.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.
Temporarily at No. 501 Broadway, New-York, No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Fall Styles for 1859.
WHITE,
HATTER,
No. 216 BROADWAY.

Sewing-Machine Needles.
The subscriber has now in stock a full assortment of NEEDLES, SUITABLE FOR WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.
These Needles are made by hand, from the best tempered English cast-steel, and will be found on trial SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.
J. FRED. MILLWARD, No. 31 Warren-st., New-York.

What Exquisite Boots, Gaiters, &c. The most elegant, fashionable, durable and neatly-fitting Ladies' and Children's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., are made by that really tasty artist, CANTRELL, and at astonishingly low prices. He uses the best material, employs the best workmen, and therefore his wares are warranted. Also, Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, &c. CANTRELL'S popular store is at No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Leary & Co.
Introduce this day
The Autumn Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats,
And would remark that for the past thirty years no opportunity has been lost to introduce into their factories every improvement. Through this and their present extensive facilities, they now offer their fabrics as unequaled. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Fair of the American Institute.
PALACE GARDEN.
KAIFER'S COMBINATION MACHINE,
For Scroll and Circular Sawing, Mortising and Boxing, Is now on Exhibition.
See advertisement under the head of "Machinery."

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box 3,809. No. 30 Platt-st.

New Sewing Machines.
$5, $8 50, $10, $15, $20. ALL KINDS.
$25, $30, $35, $50, $65, $75, WARRANTED.
$95 and $100. AGENT WANTED.
EAGLE SEWING-MACHINE CO., No. 411 Broadway.

Garnet and Coral Jewelry.—We invite attention to our late importation of Coral and Garnet Jewelry, consisting of bracelets, brooches, ear-rings, necklaces, charms, hair-pins, combs, lockets, clasps, &c.
OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND, No. 521 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

Silk Nets, Head-Dresses, Fancy Combs, and Hair-Pins, Belt-Slides, and Buckles in new styles. A large assortment of the above, and many other new goods, now landing from Steamer *Vanderbilt*, for sale to the trade by HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE, No. 31 Maiden-lane.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

$40. New Sewing Machines. $40.
We have just introduced the Parker Machine, under authority of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co. Double thread, lock stitch, and warranted superior.
VERNON & CO., No. 469 Broadway.

Dr. Mott's Chalybeate Pills, an aperient and stomachic preparation of purified Iron, of extraordinary efficacy in all cases of debility and impurities of the blood. For sale by all druggists, and at the principal office, No. 339 Broadway. Price 50c. per box.

Wigs $8, Toupees and Hair Dye.—CAMERON, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, inventor of the new Human Hair Foundation Wigs. Our stock of Ladies' Half Wigs, Bands, Braids, Curls, &c., is unsurpassed. Our unequaled Hair Dye Wholesale and Retail.

Phrenology points out the talents, defects and the particular occupation in which each can best succeed. Examinations, with charts and full written descriptions, given daily at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence (Howe's patent), at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 563 Broadway.

The Eureka Celebrated sewing Machines.
"No family should be without them."—*Times.*
Price, $50. $50. $50.
Office No. 489 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

Save 25 per Cent. on your Clothing.
Buy at the Mammoth Clothing Establishment of GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.,
Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

Barthol'fs
Celebrated Sewing Machines.—Family machines—Prices reduced from $80 to $50.
BARTHOLF Manufacturing Company, 434 Broadway.

The Herald of Truth Contains this Week

A Sermon	By the Rev. Dr. LEASE, on the *Miracles of the Bible.*
A Sermon	By the Rev. Dr. MCKEAN, of Schenectady, N. Y., on *Preaching to the Poor.*
A Sermon	By the Rev. C. H. SPURGEON, *God's Mighty Acts*, (Rec'd by steamer *Africa.*)
A Sermon	By the Rev. A. DEAN, *Unconscious Intercourse of Believers with Christ.*

Will be for sale by all the News Dealers on FRIDAY MORNING. Price, Five Cents. $2 per annum. All the above sermons have been revised by the authors.

MARRIED.

CRANESHAW—SIMONS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 27, by the Rev. Dr. Burchard, Mr. J. SCOTT CRANESHAW to Miss SARAH C. SIMONS, all of this City.

MACFARLANE—CUMMINGS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 27, by the Rev. T. J. Sawyer, Mr. HUGH MACFARLANE, Jr., to Miss HARRIET L. CUMMINGS, youngest daughter of Moody Cummings, Esq., all of this City.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

FENFIELD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 27, by the Rev. W. S. Mikles, Z. EARL, Esq., of Catskill, N. Y., to Mrs. A. M. PENFIELD, of this City.

PETERS—STOUTENBOROUGH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 28, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. Wm. H. Lewis, D. D., Dr. DE WITT C. PETERS, of New-York, to Miss EMILY G. STOUTENBOROUGH, of Brooklyn.

LAMERSON—FENELON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 27, at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, by the Rev. Gerard B. Flagg, Col. W. H. LAMBERSON, of Florida, and Mrs. CONSTANCE M. PIFFARD, of New-York.

PAREI—STORY.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 28, by the Rev. William Paret, JOHN PAREI, Jr., and EMILY L., daughter of Rufus Story Esq.

MAPES—STRONG.—At Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., by the Rev. Dr. Snodgrass, JOHN A. MAPES, Esq., of this City, to Miss SARAH S. STRONG, of the former place.

VAN EVERA—ABEL.—At Fultonville, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 28, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. R. Wells, HORACE VAN EVERA, of Fonda, N. Y., to Miss M. NETTIE, only daughter of Andrew J. Abel, of the former place.

ELDRIDGE—LEVEE.—In East Haven, Conn., on Sunday, Sept. 11, at the residence of Charles W. Bradley, Esq., by the Rev. Henry Townsend, Mr. E. ELEAZAR L. ELDRIDGE, of Sag Harbor, L. I., to Miss HARRIET ELIOT LEVEE, of Westfield, Mass.

☞ Sag Harbor, L. I., and Springfield, Mass., papers please copy.

BRIGGS—THOWSARDOR.—At Peekskill, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, in the 1st Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Dr. Halliday, Mr. FRANCIS BRIGGS to Miss SARAH E., third daughter of Alex. Trowbridge, Esq., all of Peekskill.

DIED.

CLAFLEN.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 27, EDWARD A., youngest son of Osmond T. and Hannah Claflen, aged 6 years, 2 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Tatcastine Lodge No. 294 F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 219 Monroe-st.

☞ Pawtucket and Providence papers please copy.

HAY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 27, after a short and severe illness, THOMAS HAY, Jr., a native of Kelso, Roxburghshire, Scotland, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 150¾ West 28th-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

☞ Kelso and Dumphries papers please copy.

COLTON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 27, FANNIE LOUISE, only child of G. Woolworth and Sarah E. Colton, aged 1 year, 1 month and 6 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 224 Livingston-st., opposite Hanover-place, Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 29, at 3 o'clock.

CASE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 28, CHARLES, second son of Z. T. and E. P. Case, aged 3 years, 9 months and 8 days.

☞ Rochester papers please copy.

REVERE.—At Morristown, N. J., on Sunday, Sept. 25, FRANCES JANE, only daughter of Joseph W. and Rose Revere, aged 10 years.

HE THAT RUNS MAY READ, THAT HE who smokes will find best Havana Cigars for three cents; Holland Gin, 2s. per bottle; Port, 4s; Brandy, 5s. No. 37 Fulton-st., Under Fulton Bank.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH) OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Authorized by the Legislature, with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 515, Sept. 28, 1859.
23, 69, 6, 67, 60, 60, 13, 47, 4, 49, 29, 42, 7.
Class No. 515, Sept. 28, 1859.
11, 7, 51, 41, 57, 10, 68, 55, 24, 23, 73, 8, 52.
GEORGIA LOTTERIES.
Class No. 513, Sept. 28, 1859.
61, 30, 72, 36, 38, 27, 21, 56, 29, 33, 40, 11, 75, 69.
Class No. 514, Extra, Sept. 28, 1859.
23, 15, 41, 58, 29, 74, 41, 19, 63, 12, 61, 67.
N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.
No. 44.
THE GREAT EASTERN NUMBER,
Written expressly for "Our Musical Friend," in commemoration of the first trip of the Leviathan.
NOW READY,
Price 10 cents.
CONTENTS.

THE GREAT EASTERN SCHOTTISCH	S. B. Mills
THE GREAT EASTERN MARCH	W. Barth
THE TIME IS NEAR AT HAND, MY BOY	H. Millard
THE GREAT EASTERN GALOP	C. D'Albert
THE GREAT EASTERN POLKA	F. H. Brown

C. B. SEYMOUR & CO., Office No. 107 Nassau-st.

A NEW POEM,
Entitled "AT RICHMOND,"
BY WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER,
Author of "Nothing to Wear."
Appears in
THE INDEPENDENT.
Published THIS MORNING,
At No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

TONIC STOMACHIC DIURETIC ANTI-DYSPEPTIC.
AND A DELICIOUS BEVERAGE FOR BOTH SEXES. Containing not 8 per cent. of alcohol. FARQUAR'S MEDICATED CALIFORNIA WINE OR BRANDY, pure juice of the grape, tinctured with Peruvian bark, Turkey rhubarb, juniper, &c., conscientiously recommended for stomach, bowel, kidney or urinary complaints, such as
INDIGESTION, DIARRHŒA, DROPSY, CONSTIPATION,
NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY, LOSS OF SLEEP OR APPETITE,
and similar ailments. Quart bottles, $1. At No. 10 Astor House; Nos. 417 and 862 Broadway; No. 158 Bowery, HAYES, Brooklyn. Dépôt No. 6 Varick-st.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES.
These Safes are free from dampness; have been in use over seventeen years, and have never failed to preserve their contents.
STEARNS & MARVIN, } No. 40 Murray-st., New-York,
} No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
ALSO
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
For sale by G. C. ALLEN, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

SEE WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER'S NEW POEM,
IN THE INDEPENDENT,
Subject, "AT RICHMOND."
Published THIS MORNING, at No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
Rheumatism in its most painful forms, also scrofula, old ulcers, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifier. Principal dépôt No. 246 Grand-st. Sold by HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. 75 cents a bottle; six for $4.

USEFUL IN EVERY FAMILY.—PAINT grease-spots, &c., removed instantly, Gloves, Silks, Ribbons, &c., cleaned equal to new, without injury to the most delicate color or fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE. Only 25 cents per bottle.
HEGEMAN & CO., Druggists, Nos. 151, 399, 611 and 756 Broadway.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.
The Rev. S. B. MOSLEY, Pastor Congregational Church, Attleboro, Mass.
"I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The effect of the Hair Restorer has been to change the "Crown of Glory," which belongs to old men, to the original hue of youth. This was done by a single bottle used according to directions. Others of my acquaintance have used it with same effect. The Zylobalsamum I regard as an invaluable dressing for the Hair.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

!!!! LEAKY ROOFS—LEAKY ROOFS !!!!
Every one who has suffered the vexations of living under a leaky roof, will, on trial readily appreciate the beauties of JOSEPH DITTO & CO.'S PATENT MICA AND FIBROUS CEMENT.
As a perfect water-proof preparation, it has stood the severest tests of NORTHERN WINTERS AND SOUTHERN SUMMERS, and is offered as the BEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST DURABLE ROOFING IN USE.
Call and see specimens and the best of reference at the office of JOSEPH DITTO & CO., Proprietors, No. 378 Broadway, New-York.

THE FINE ARTS.
BEAUTIFUL, USEFUL, ENTERTAINING.
THE
MELACHROMATYPIC
IS THE GREATEST INVENTION OF OUR AGE.
This new art consists in TRANSFERRING OIL-PAINTING upon any material; is very handy for artistical work, in ornamenting furniture, articles of tin, paper, glass, leather, silk cloth, &c., and saves time and labor.
Every one, even those having no idea of painting or drawing, can
LEARN THIS IN LESS THAN ONE DAY.
It will be taught by the undersigned for ONLY FIVE DOLLARS.
No apparatus is necessary.
Samples ready for examination.
Also, materials to be had at the atelier.
W. HEISTERBERGK, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, second floor.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.
The Rev. E. R. FAIRCHILD, D. D., Cor. Sec. American and Foreign Christian Union, New-York City.
Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum have been used in my family with beneficial effects, and I take pleasure in commending them to such as have occasion to use such preparations.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FIVE HUNDRED DOZEN BEHIND.
THE SHILLING HAIR TONIC
IS SUDDENLY THE RAGE.
IT IS NEW,
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MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.
The Rev. JOHN E. ROSIE, Editor *Christian Advocate*, Buffalo, N. Y.
"Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum is the best I have ever known. It has restored my hair to its natural color," &c.
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"WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE"
For epilepsy, mental and physical debility, delirium tremens, nervous headache, neuralgia and any nervous affection. If it ever fails we will refund the price. PYNE & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 100 Nassau-st., New-York.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—CAPT. THISTLE'S Patent-right Bedstead—the best in the world for saving rent—will be exhibited at Palace Garden during

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS,

NO. 26 WEST 38TH-ST.,

Would inform her friends that her "PRIVATE CLASS" will commence the 1st Monday in October (meeting three times a week.)

This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 26 West 39th-st.,

near 5th-av.

Mrs. WILLIAMS will reopen her School on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,

NO. 16 GRAMERCY-PARK,

EAST 20TH-ST.,

Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,

Principal of the

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,

At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York,

Offers Board and Tuition for $120 per year.

Term opens Sept. 15,

Male and Female.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS

Will reopen their

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.,

On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN

No. 46 East 24th-st.,

Will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

Boarding and Day School. Classical and Commercial. Fifteen teachers are attached to the establishment; German and Spanish taught. The French is the language of the school. There is a primary department.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that, having removed from No. 21 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies in the new and commodious establishment, No. 250 Madison-av., Murray Hill, second house north of 39th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use. Terms, school circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.; and at the book-stores of Messrs. Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway, and Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.

N. B.—A stage is provided for day scholars residing at a distance from the school.

THE REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD, having removed to the beautiful village of Flushing, beg to announce that they are prepared to receive into their family eight young ladies, to be educated in the best manner, with and as their own children, sharing in all the privileges of a pleasant home and the refined associations of literary society. The house and grounds are among the most attractive of this lovely and healthful region. Address the Rev. H. D. WARD, or the Rev. J. CARPENTER SMITH, Rector of St. George's Church, Flushing, N. Y.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 5 and 6 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., will reopen on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims and practical life of the school may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Crowen's, No. 699; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., and of S. P. York, No. 79 Murray-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 16th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. Clark, Austin & Smith, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. Crowen, Esq., Broadway, corner of 44th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON. Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at Carter's bookstore, No. 630 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th Sept., at Nos. 9 and 10 Clinton-place. Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of Sept., to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., No. 346 BROADWAY, New-York. Schools supplied with competent teachers, and parents with school circulars. References: Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, Dr. Lowell Mason, Wm. Hall & Sons, et. al. Teachers of French, German, and music, wanted. Also, other teachers.

SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English, Classical and Commercial School, with fine playground and gymnasium, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys. Reopened Sept. 12.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT NEWROCHELLE.—One hour from the City of New-York. As this institution has just commenced on the Fall term, it is a favorable time for pupils to enter. Terms moderate. For circulars address the Principal.

R. LOCKWOOD.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for boys, No. 11 West 37th-st.—The twenty-sixth year begins Sept. 12. The number of scholars is limited to twenty-five in each department. The course of instruction is systematic, thorough and efficient. Circulars at the bookstores or at No. 82 East 23d-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 660 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 12. Two departments, each under the exclusive charge of one of the Principals.

JOHN ARRELL. JOHN GOSMAN.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—AN English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on Monday, September 12, at Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. Sandford, Esq., No. 239 Water-st., or the Rev. H. J. Fox, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—LEXington-av., near 37th-st. Term commences Sept. 12. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms, from $10 to $25 per quarter.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Entering its twenty-third year—embraces primary, commercial and classical departments. For circulars, call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MR. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 6th-av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School Monday, Sept. 19.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars address the Principal.

LYON & KARGE'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., an English, Classical, French and German School, reopens Sept. 12.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 16th-st., will commence its fourteenth year on Monday, Sept. 5.

JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.—A LADY WISHES TO GIVE lessons on the piano to a few pupils at their residences. Terms, $10 per quarter. Address MUSIC, Box No. 166 Times Office.

RIDING ACADEMY.—C. F. BICKEL'S RIDING Academy, Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 11 West 13th-st., near 5th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils and exercise riding daily.

A TEACHER—GRADUATE OF YALE—WISHES a few private pupils after 3 o'clock P. M. Highest testimonials and references. Terms moderate. Address A. B. C., Brooklyn Post-office.

MISS BUNCE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG children and misses, No. 181 East 15th-st., (near Stuyvesant-square,) opened MONDAY, Sept. 12.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL RECEIVE their pupils Sept 15, at No. 51 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL, No. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on Monday, Sept. 19.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 218 4th-st., (corner of McDougal-st.,) on Washington-square,

MESSRS. CLARKE & FANNING, PRINCIPALS,

Opens its seventeenth scholastic year, Sept. 12, 1859. Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is two hundred. The Principals are assisted in Classics, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Composition, &c., by TEN experienced Professors and Instructors.

Advanced students of the Classical Department are just entering on the study of the authors required for admission to the Freshmen and Sophomore classes of College, under the tuition of Prof. JOHN MCFARLANE, who has, during more than twenty years of devotion to Latin and Greek classics, prepared many New-York students for Columbia and other Colleges, among whom is Mr. Orlando H. Morris, of this City, for the Freshmen Class of Columbia College; Mr. Bernard Pratte, son of the late Mayor of St. Louis, for the Freshman Class of Yale College; and Mr. Cornelius King, son of the President of Columbia College, for the Junior Class of that institution.

The advanced classes in French have been placed under the instruction of Prof. DE GAUS, who is eminent for imparting a correct conversational use of the language.

CONDITIONS OF GRADUATION.

A double course of study is pursued in this institution; namely, a business and a college course.

The branches in which candidates for the diploma, who take the business course, are required to be prepared, are as follows:

I. Mental, Theoretical and Commercial Arithmetic.
II. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra, and four books of Plane Geometry.
III. Book-keeping by double-entry.
IV. Ability to translate and write correctly one foreign language.
V. Knowledge of general history.
VI. Ability to write, in a legible commercial hand, an English Essay, free from grammatical and rhetorical errors.

The branches in which candidates for the Diploma, who take the College Course, are required to be prepared, are as follows:

I. Mental and Theoretical Arithmetic.
II. Davies' Introduction to Algebra and Davies' Bourdon.
III. Latin and Greek for the Freshman Class in College.
IV. Knowledge of General History.
V. Ability to write, in a legible hand, an English Essay, free from grammatical and rhetorical errors.

The Post-Graduate Course for business Students, in classes, in addition to the above, a knowledge of Trigonometry, Solid Geometry and Surveying, Chemistry, French, German, and Spanish. And for Classical Students, full preparation for the Sophomore Class of College.

The central location of this Institute renders it easy of access by railroad and stage from all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, while pupils to it from Yonkers, Irvington, New-Rochelle and Jamaica, L. I., are of constant occurrence. Circulars of full particulars may be had at the Broadway Bookstores, Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., Rayner's, No. 76 Bowery, and at the School.

The smallest boys are under the special care of one of the Principals.

RUTGER'S FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The eighty-second term of this Institution reopens 12th Sept. Stages convey pupils residing at a distance to and from the Institute. Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For Circulars and further information apply at the Institute, Nos. 262, 264, 266, Madison-st.

HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

TRUSTEES.

The Rev. JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
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HARP LESSONS,

$30 PER QUARTER.

MR. APTOMMAS,

Being about to form new Harp-Classes for the season, requests that those who desire to avail themselves, will give intimation of their intention as soon as possible.

Private Lessons, $60 per quarter. Pupils that have no Harps of their own, can be accommodated with conveniences for practising, or supplied with instruments.

CONSERVATOIRE DE LA HARPE,
No. 163 West 31st-st.

MR. ERNEST PERRING,

PROFESSOR OF SINGING AND PIANO-FORTE.

Mr. ERNEST PERRING having decided to make New-York City his permanent residence, begs to acquaint the public, his friends, and pupils, that he will give instructions in the art of Singing and Piano-Forte. Applications for terms, etc., to be made at Messrs. CHICKERING'S, corner of Broadway and 4th-st.; also at Messrs. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The eighty-second term opens Sept. 12. Stages will continue to convey pupils to and from the Institute. Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For circulars and further information apply at the Institute, Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.

JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

MARSH'S COUNTING-ROOMS,

For Practice and Instruction in
BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS,
No. 348 Broadway, Appletons' Building.

Circulars, with full particulars, on application.
MARSH'S COMPLETE WORKS, new and beautiful editions, printed in colors, for sale.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.

Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year.
R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

MESSRS. MASSETT & VILLEPLAIT'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL—Eighth Year—No. 1,057 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts., for the instruction personally by them of twenty-five boys, in the Latin, Greek and French Languages, Mathematics, English and English Literature, with special reference to college or commerce, recommenced Thursday, Sept. 15, 1859. The instruction is individual, thorough, complete, systematic, disciplinarian and philosophical. Mr. Massett, having returned from Europe, can be seen at the School till noonday, or at his residence, No. 109 West 20th-st., after 3 P. M.

MADAME RUTTKAY KOSSUTH WILL reopen her Young Ladies' School in Corowall, N. Y., on Sept. 20. The location adds to the advantages of education the improvement of health—the vicinity being one recommended by physicians to persons affected with throat diseases.

Madame RUTTKAY would respectfully refer to the Editors of the Times, to N. P. Willis, Esq., and to Hiram Barney, Esq., Trinity Building.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 9, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 472 Broadway, M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Instruction (fall English course, modern languages, Latin, music, painting and drawing) not surpassed in the City. Academic year commences Sept. 13. Pupils admitted at any time. Those desiring instruction in special branches received at proportionate rates.

FAIR-HAVEN SEMINARY—THOMAS G. SLOAN, Principal—A Family Boarding-School for 15 boys about the age of 12 years. This school has been in successful operation for eight years. The location is healthy—one mile east of New-Haven. The Winter term begins Nov. 2. Circulars at Shepherd's, No. 379 Broadway.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, Cherry Valley, New-York, C. G. HAZELTINE and J. A. FOWLER, Principals. Next session will open Nov. 3. One of the Principals will be in New-York through the month of October, and can be consulted at No. 74 East 15th-st., or No. 244 Pearl-st., where catalogues can be found.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass. The thirty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 3, and continue twenty-one weeks. Circulars can be obtained at A. S. Barnes & Co.'s bookstore, No. 51 John-st., or of the Principal,

BENJ. F. MILLS.

MALE BOARDING SCHOOL—LOCATED AT Wilton, Conn. The school is easy of access to New York City; location very healthy. Pupils are under the immediate care of the principal. Pupils received at any time. Terms from $120 to $140 per year. For full particulars address the Principal.

AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK,

BOYS' FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL, AT BSHELBURNE FALLS, MASS.—The Principal and circulars may be seen at the Earle's Hotel, No. 19 Park-row, Thursday and Friday of this week, from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.; also, from 6 to 8 o'clock in the evening.

E. J. AVERY, A. M., Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. will reopen Sept. 13.

The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

MRS. PERRINI MARETZEK, LATE Prima Donna, Contre Alto, of the Italian Operas in Milan, Turin, New-York, &c., &c., gives instruction in all branches of vocal and piano music. For terms, call or address No. 284 6th-av., below 18th-st.

A FRENCH LADY ACCUSTOMED TO teach her language to foreigners, offers her services to persons wishing to learn French, also to parents whose children receive instruction at home. Address M. E. A., Union-square Post-office.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—NO. 335 Broadway, New-York. Teachers and Pupils introduced; Schools and Seminaries supplied; circulars and references sent to any part of the Union. Address RICE & ANDREWS, Principals.

A LADY COMPETENT TO TEACH FRENCH and the higher English branches, wishes to instruct a few pupils at their residence. Address H. B., No. 1 Bond-st.

MRS. DIETZ, NO. 32 EAST 20TH-ST., will reopen her French and English School for young ladies, Sept. 15. The adult classes will be continued.

MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN, NO. 1 6th-av., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AVENUE, cor. 28th-st.—Will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Rev. S. R. DAVIS, Principal. Residence, 163 Lex.-av

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, No. 237 4th-av., (one door above 19th-st.,) will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Grammercy-park, will commence on Thursday, Sept. 15.

MISS MORSE'S FRENCH SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1,076 Broadway, opens Sept. 12.

FOR SALE—A YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL. A well-established and profitable school for young ladies, situated in a pleasant and healthy district a short distance from the City, is offered for sale by the proprietor, who wishes to retire from the business. Terms reasonable and easy. For particulars, address Box No. 2,531 New-York Post-office.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, THOROUGHLY CONVERSANT with the German, English and French languages, and to whose care the education of the children of a noble family in Germany had been intrusted, is desirous of devoting her time, in the capacity of a daily governess, to instructing young ladies and children in the above-named languages, and in the ordinary English branches, including music; she is willing to live in a family who would consider one or two hours' daily instruction to the children as an equivalent for board. Address S. M., Box No. 169 Times Office.

RESIDENT OR VISITING GOVERNESS.—An English lady, arriving from Europe, and having the highest City references, wishes to form an engagement; she is thoroughly competent to instruct in all English branches, perfect mistress of music, having studied under the very best masters, speaks French and German with pure accent, as she resided in Paris and Germany some years, and has also had much experience in teaching. Address L. Y., care of Mrs. LEVERETT, No. 32 West 18th-st., or Box No. 3,831 Post-office.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TUITION, and thoroughly competent to give instruction in the higher branches of English, French, (which she speaks), and Music on the Piano, desires a re-engagement as resident Governess in a private family; no objection to go South: best reference given. Address TUITION, box No. 1,504, Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER, BY A young man, a graduate of a New-England college, in a school or private family. Has the best of recommendations as to capacity and moral and religious character. Is also a good gymnast. Address W., Box No. 479 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TO GO TO ALABAMA, A LADY TO teach plain and ornamental penmanship, vocal music, guitar, embroidery, drawing and painting, (including Grecian.) Salary $25 a month, board and traveling expenses. Address E. B. C., Dayton, Marengo Co., Alabama.

WANTED—BY A LADY EXPERIENCED IN teaching, a situation as visiting governess in New-York City; is competent to instruct in all the English branches, rudiments of music, and various kinds of fancy work. Terms, $300 per year. Address E. K., Broadway Post-office.

A LADY WHO UNDERSTANDS THOROUGHly how to teach, and has had considerable experience, wishes to form an engagement as daily governess. Her acquirements are English, French, German, Italian and drawing. Unexceptionable references. Address O. Y. X., Box No. 3,805 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF SEVERAL years' experience, a situation, in a family or school as teacher of music, French, Latin and the English branches. New-York or vicinity preferred. Unexceptionable references given. Address C. L. M., Box No. 176 Times Office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GOVERNESS, BY A lady residing in the country, 50 miles from New-York, to instruct two children in the English branches, French and instrumental music. Inquire at the private entrance of the St. Nicholas Hotel for two days, from 12 to 2.

A GERMAN LADY, JUST RETURNED from Europe, wishes to find an engagement in an institute where she could give lessons on the piano and in singing; also, if required, in French and German. Reference—Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.

A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS HAD EXperience in teaching, and is competent to give instruction in the higher English branches, French and Music, desires a situation as teacher either in a private family or Seminary. Good reference given. Address box No. 207 Middleburgh, Vt.

A GERMAN LADY OF MANY YEARS' experience in teaching German, French, music and the English branches, highly recommended by a number of respectable families, wants a situation as governess. Would like to go in the country. Apply at B. Westermann & Co.'s bookstore, No. 440 Broadway.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER DESIRES an engagement as governess, being thoroughly qualified to teach English, French—which she speaks fluently—music and drawing. No objection to go South or West. Address Box No. 2,271 Post-office, New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 806 Broadway, New-York,

No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

New-York on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing Sept. 24; Brooklyn on Tuesdays and Fridays, commencing Sept. 27. Private class for ladies at 11 A. M.; class for children at 4 P. M.; for gentlemen at 8 P. M. Families, private classes and school classes attended.

Circulars may be had at either of the Academies.

Mr. DODWORTH takes great pleasure in calling attention to the enlargement of his Brooklyn establishment. The large room has nearly double its former capacity, with ante-rooms in proportion. Great attention has been given to the adoption of a proper system of ventilation. Mr. DODWORTH has ever made it a duty to introduce, in addition to all the fashionable dances, such exercises and dances as would have the most salutary effect upon the figure, walk and general deportment of those placed under his charge.

E. FERRERO'S

DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 50 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

The above Academies will open in New-York on Oct. 8, and in Brooklyn on Oct. 11, at 3½ P. M. Schools and private classes attended. Pupils can enter at any time during the season. Soirees given as usual. For circulars, apply at the Academies.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BOYNTON'S SELF-CLEARING, SELF-PACKING AND VENTILATING GAS-TIGHT FURNACE

Has been thoroughly tested in this community for the last five years, and has proved itself to be the MOST DURABLE, ECONOMICAL and POPULAR FURNACE in market. Call and examine the merits of this Furnace, or send for descriptive circular, with references.

RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO.,
No. 260 Canal-st., New-York.

GUNS, PISTOLS AND CUTLERY.

A. W. SPIES & CO.,
No. 187 Broadway, New-York.

COLT'S PISTOLS AND RIFLES,

GUN MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS,
POWDER FLASKS, SHOT BAGS, &c.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.'S
IRON WORKS,
Nos. 135 and 143 Centre-st., New-York.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO. are manufacturers of

IRON FRONTS for STORES, IRON BEAMS, FIRE-PROOF CEILINGS, FLOORS and PARTITIONS.

CAST and WROUGHT IRON RAILINGS, for Dwellings, Offices, Parks and CEMETERIES, of various designs.

I. L. CADY'S PATENT CHILLED-IRON BANK VAULTS, DOORS and SAFES.

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SOLID ROLLED and RIVETED BEAMS, of various dimensions.

IRON DOORS, VAULT DOORS, SHUTTERS, SASHES, SKY LIGHTS and FLOOR LIGHTS.

Designs for any of the above will be furnished on application.

BOILER AND PLATE IRON.

RIVETS, LAP-WELD BOILER FLUES, &c., &c.

A full assortment of

EXTRA-SUPERIOR QUALITY—AMERICAN MANUFACTURE. Also, a full stock of common grades.

SPECIAL CONTRACTS solicited, and executed with promptness, at LOWEST RATES.

Orders received for importation.

WALLACE & BULKLEY,
10 and 12 Albany-st., corner of Washington, New-York.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.

2 East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of New-York Times Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—New-York Times vault, Express vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.

N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

SWEDES IRON—ASSORTED, RECEIVED DIrect from the Swedish iron masters, by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR NAILrods, received from Norway. For sale by
C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO, No. 98 William-st.

MACHINERY.

COMBINATION MACHINE

FOR CIRCULAR AND SCROLL SAWING, MORTICING AND BORING.

The attention of the public is invited to the application of "Kaefer's improved method of transmitting motion" to the above machines, one of which is now on exhibition at

THE FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
PALACE GARDENS.

It is worked by the foot, and forms

THE MOST COMPLETE AND COMPACT COMBINATION OF POWER AND SPEED

Ever invented for use in carpenters' or cabinet-makers' shops, or other places where steam or water power is not available.

THREE HUNDRED MOVEMENTS OF THE SCROLL SAW.

TWELVE HUNDRED REVOLUTIONS OF THE CIRCULAR SAW.

And six hundred of Borer, are obtained by one hundred tramps of the foot, while the

MORTICING CHISEL,

At the rate of one hundred strokes per minute, descends with

A POWER HITHERTO UNEQUALED.

Machines, also Patent Rights, for all parts of the United States or England, may be had on application to the

RAEPER POWER COMPANY,
Harlem Railroad Depôt, cor. Centre and White sts.,
Room No. 26; entrance on White-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, THE STEAM engine, tools and machinery of two-story factory No. 69 Banks-st., near Abingdon-square. A good chance for a machinist or manufacturer. Inquire on the premises. Factory to let—rent $300.

ASHCROFT'S (Bourdon) STEAM GUAGE.—Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices.

C. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BROOKLYN LOTS.—I WILL sell at public auction, at city salesroom, No. 363 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 1st day of October, 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described land and premises: all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the Tenth (late Sixth) Ward of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, beginning at the northerly corner of Dykeman and Conover streets, thence running northeasterly along Conover-street one hundred feet, thence northwesterly, parallel with Dykeman-street, one hundred feet, thence southwesterly parallel with Conover-street one hundred feet to Dykeman-street, and thence southeasterly along Dykeman-street one hundred feet to the corner of Conover-street, the place of beginning. GEORGE REMSEN, Sheriff.

FOR SALE—AN ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE, with all the modern improvements, with extra marble mantles, butler's pantry, and two flights of stairs, &c. The lot is 18 feet 9 inches in front and half the block deep, situated in West 35th-st. between 5th and 6th avs. Very cheap, and on easy terms. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

Also, for sale, an English basement house, No. 162 West 25th-st., with all the modern improvements, and on easy terms. The property will pay 10 per cent, on the whole amount of the purchase money. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

FOR SALE.—A NEAT TWO-STORY ATTIC AND basement house, situated at No. 118 Bank-st. Price, $5,500. Also, for sale, a two-story house, with an alley to the rear, and full lot, situated at No. 112 Bank-st. Price, $4,500. Also for sale, a large house, No. 4 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st. Price, $15,000.

Also, a large house, situated in West 21st-st., near 5th-av. Price, $22,000. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT No. 197 Henry-st.; the house is three-story, brick, with all the modern improvements and in first-rate order; the ground-rent is only $150 per annum, and has eighteen years unexpired. Will be sold low to close an estate. For particulars, apply to CROMWELL & BIRDSALL, No. 349 Pearl-st. THOS. W. BIRDSALL, No. 31 Pine-st., or EDWARD WOOD, No. 180 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—THE BUILDING NOW OCCUPIED by the East River Bank, corner of St. Mark's-place and 3d-av., opposite the Cooper Institute. It is finely situated in a rapidly increasing business neighborhood, and is a good chance for investment. Apply at the Bank, or of J. M. FERRIER, at the St. Mark's Fire Insurance Office, No. 69 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—TWO NEW HIGHstoop brick houses, Nos. 311 and 313 West 25th-st., three stories, basement and counter cellars; have all the modern improvements, and are so arranged as can be occupied by one or two families. Built in the very best manner. Terms easy. Apply to DAVID MCMASTER, 32d-st. and 11th-av., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Lexington-av. and 39th-st., a full front, strictly first-class, three-story brown-stone front house, replete with the modern improvements; terms accommodating. Inquire on the premises through the day. Also, 2 houses on 39th-st., adjoining, also first-class, 21 feet 8 inches front, full depth lot.

FACTORY PROPERTY FOR SALE IN PHILADELPHIA.—The subscriber offers for sale, on reasonable terms, his manufactory and lot of ground, fronting on three wide streets. The main building is 4 stories high, 40x172. Size of lot, 103x172. For particulars, at Nos. 1,009 and 1,011 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

WM. D. ROGERS.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS brown-stone house No. 211 2d-av., west side, between 13th and 14th sts. The house was completed in the best possible manner, and was built for the occupation of the owner. The lot is 25 feet 9 inches wide by 112 feet deep. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SON, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

MURRAY-HILL.—FOR SALE, THE TWO SPACIous brown-stone, four-story, high-stoop houses Nos. 248 and 252 Madison-av., between 38th and 40th sts., each house is 25x72 feet; a large stable will be sold with either house. Call at the houses to examine them; for terms, upon the owner, JOHN H. SHERWOOD, No. 9 Park-place.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR COUNTRY seat, lots or Western lands, two elegant brown stone houses, extra large lots, well located; also, cottage houses Nos. 102 and 110 Ryerson-st., Brooklyn, and a marble store. But small amount of cash required. Apply at No. 2 Pine-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown stone house and lot, No. 284 2d-av., between 17th and 18th sts., opposite the residence of Gov. Fish; the house is 26 by 64 feet, in good order, and replete with all the modern improvements. Lot 26 by 100 feet. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

EXTRA LARGE HOUSE ON SECOND-AVENUE FOR SALE CHEAP.—For sale, the extra large three-story brick house and lot No. 1202 2d-av., just north of St. Mark's-place. The house is 37 feet 6 inches by 62 feet; lot 125 feet deep; stable on the rear, with entrance on 9th-st.

GREENPOINT PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A two-story house, with store attached, suitable for any kind of business; good cellar; grape vines, &c.; to be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. MONTROSS, Java-st., 5th lot east of Union-av. No agents need apply.

TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—For sale or to rent furnished, the valuable house and lot No. 39 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is handsomely located, in good order, and replete with all the modern improvements. Possession immediately. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE FIFTH-AVENUE, above 23d-st., an extra-size elegant stone-front house, furnished, together with stable, built in the best manner, for the use of the owner, who designs going to Europe. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—NEAR MADISON-SQUARE, THE brown-stone front English basement house, No. 43 East 23d-st., with the lot on which it stands, nearly 20 feet front, with or without furniture, which is handsome and nearly new. Apply to NEILL BROS. & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

$1,000 IN CASH, BALANCE ON MORTGAGE, for the genteel three-story brick house, and lease of lot, No. 649 Greenwich-st. Contains gas, water-closet, bath, hot and cold water, stationary washing-tubs, cooking-range, &c. Apply on the premises.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 6 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN;

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

BANK-NOTE ENGRAVING.

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1859.

The business of this Company in New-York having been concentrated in the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, the several firm agencies of RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON, TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO., DANFORTH, PERKINS & CO., BALD, COUSLAND & CO., JOCELYN, DRAPER, WELSH & CO., and WELLSTOOD, HAY & WHITING, are discontinued, and all communications may hereafter be addressed to the Secretary.

This Company is now prepared to afford to BANKING INSTITUTIONS and THE PUBLIC, THE ADVANTAGES CONTEMPLATED IN ITS FORMATION, both as it regards the SUPERIORITY OF THEIR WORK *and the provisions made for the safety of the trust confided to their care*, and they respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to them under their separate Firm organizations.

Offices at NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON NEW-ORLEANS, CINCINNATI, MONTREAL and CHICAGO.

CHARLES TOPPAN, President.
WM. H. WHITING, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

EUGENE THOMPSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Table of Insurance stocks sent on application.

DRESSELL, FARRAR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 63 Wall-st.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought and sold. Funds for investment on Foreign account. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted us by country Banks and Bankers.

EUGENE THOMSON, NO. 37 WILLIAM-st., offers at PRIVATE SALE the following desirable Insurance Stocks for permanent investment:

Arctic Co.	$50 each	Indemnity	$100 each
Atlantic, of Bklyn.	50 each	Jersey City	50 each
Brevoort	50 each	Knickerbocker	40 each
City	70 each	Lenox	25 each
Columbia Marine	100 each	Long Island	50 each
Commonwealth	100 each	Lamar	100 each
Equitable	35 each	Mercantile Mutual	50 each
Excelsior	50 each	Manhattan	50 each
Firemen's	17 each	Merchants'	50 each
Grocer's	50 each	Resolute	100 each
Goodhue	100 each	Relief	60 each
Harmony	50 each	St. Mark's	25 each
Howard	50 each	Security	50 each
Hanover	50 each	Williamsburgh City	50 each
Home	100 each	Washington	50 each

Also, 100 shares American Express Company.
Securities negotiated at Brokers' Board by
EUGENE THOMSON,
Stock Auctioneer and Broker.

NOTICE.—AGREEABLY TO THE PROVISIONS contained in the trust mortgage deed of the MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, sealed proposals addressed to JOHN M. FORBES, of Boston, will be received until noon of the 30th day of October next, for the sale to the undersigned of First Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars. Also, of either the First or Second Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of fifteen thousand dollars.

J. M. FORBES.
H. H. HUNNEWELL, } Trustees.
N. THAYER,

BOSTON, Sept. 22, 1859.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The undersigned commissioners, etc., will attend at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of October next, at 12 o'clock M. to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company, chartered by act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 29, 1859.

EDWIN CROSWELL,
SPENCER KIRBY,
D. N. CARRINGTON, } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1859.

N. B.—The business of the Company will be the transportation of passengers and freights by steamship between the ports of New-York and San Francisco.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD CO. of 1859,
No. 54 William-st.,
NEW-YORK, September 20, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE ON THE FIRST of October next, on the ten per cent. Bonds of the Great Western Railroad Company, of Illinois, will be redeemed at maturity, at the office of this Company, upon all Bonds, the back Coupons of which shall have been surrendered, and Stock in this company accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise and the Act of Incorporation of this Company.

J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE R. CO.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at No. 45 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 11. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock on the 30th September, and open the day after the election.

By order of the Board.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Sept. 26, 1859.

THE COUPONS APPENDED TO THE Rental Certificates of the Niagara Bridge and Canandaigua Railroad Company, payable on the 1st day of October next, will be paid by this Company upon the presentation thereof at the Bank of Commerce in New-York.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.—CORner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Married women and children have by law exclusive control of all deposits made by them in this bank. Interest at the rate of 8 per cent. allowed on all deposits of $1,000 and under. All deposits made on or before the 10th October will draw interest from the 1st.

J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary. S. K. GREEN, President.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TRUSTees of the Evergreens will be held on the grounds of the Cemetery, in the office, on MONDAY, Oct. 3, from 2 o'clock P. M., at which time two Trustees are to be chosen to serve one year, and two to serve three years.

By order of the Board. JOHN BENNETT, Secretary and General Agent.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INterest on the Land Grant Bonds of the "Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company of Missouri," due Oct. 1, 1854, will be paid, on presentation of the proper coupons, at the office of M. K. Jessup, house agent, &c., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after that date.

M. BRAYMAN, President.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M. All sums deposited as late as the 10th of October will commence to draw interest at once. WM. F. HAVEMEYER,

RICHARD H. BELL, Secretary. President.

GROCERS' BANK.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 19, 1859.—The Annual Election for Inspectors and Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY next, Oct. 3, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

$45,000 TO LOAN AT SIX AND-A-HALF per cent. interest, (in one or more sums) on bond and mortgage, on first-class productive or unproductive real estate, in this City. Apply to JOHN F. CONREY, office of the People's Fire Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st.

HOLDERS OF UNITED STATES COUPON 5 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1874, issued under act of June 14, 1858, may exchange the same for inscribed stock of same issue, on terms ascertainable on application to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON PAPER.—Parties having any to dispose of will find it for their interest to apply to P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker, No. 64 Wall-st. Advances made on good business paper.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. WILL PAY, On presentation at their Banking Office, the Coupons on San Francisco City Water Works 10 per Cent. Bonds.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

WANTED—AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY Stock, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Stock, by CROMMELIN & GOODWIN, No. 50 Wall-st.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS PAYING 8 TO 12 per cent. dividend for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 46 Wall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of GOLL, ADDISON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. E. Goll retires. Samuel D. Addison and Joseph Addison are charged with the settlement of the business.

J. E. GOLL,
SAMUEL B. ADDISON,
JOSEPH ADDISON.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1859.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of ADDISON BROTHERS, and will continue the importing of cloths, cassimeres and vestings as heretofore, at No. 110 Duane-st.

SAMUEL D. ADDISON,
JOSEPH ADDISON.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1859.

STATIONERY.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG, PUBLISHERS,
Blank-Book Manufacturers,
Booksellers and Stationers,
Nos. 123 and 125 William-st.,
New-York.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 73 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

INSURANCE.

THE
GUARDIAN
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office in
Continental Bank Building,
No. 7 Nassau-st.,
Is prepared to issue Policies as follows, viz.:
POLICIES IN FAVOR OF AND PAYABLE TO THE WIFE,
Free from the claims of creditors.
POLICIES PAYABLE ON ATTAINING A SPECIFIED AGE,
Or payable in case of death before attaining such age.
POLICIES GRANTED TO CREDITORS,
On the lives of their debtors.
POLICIES GRANTED FOR ANY NUMBER OF YEARS,
PREMIUMS PAYABLE IN CASH,
Quarterly, semi-annually, or annually.
DIVIDENDS DECLARED EVERY THREE YEARS.
And the surplus belonging to the policy holders returned to them in Scrip.

This Scrip bears six per cent. per annum interest, payable in cash, and is redeemed when the aggregate issue shall have amounted to $1,000,000.

At the same time, the Company is empowered by its Charter to purchase the Scrip for the benefit of the policy holders before that time.

This Scrip is not affected by the forfeiture or sale of the policy, which is a great advantage over the system adopted by some Companies, of subjecting the dividend to the same terms of forfeiture and sale as the policy by indorsing it thereon. This is clearly unjust, as the dividend is a surplus fund, and is rightly the property of the insured, irrespective of the policy.

The interest on the Scrip gradually reduces the premium.

ITS PREMIUMS
ARE BASED UPON EXPERIENCE TO THE PRESENT TIME.

No one class of insurers is required to pay the deficiency of others.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES T. SOUTTER,	WILLIAM T. HOOKER,
DOUGLAS ROBINSON,	GEORGE OPDYKE,
THOMAS RIGNEY,	E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
JOHN T. AGNEW,	ROBERT SOUTTER,
WM. M. VERMILYE,	JAMES W. HALSTED,
W. H. PECKHAM,	FRANCIS W. TAPPAN,
JOHN J. CRANE,	FREDERICK W. MACY,
WILLIAM W. WRIGHT,	E. T. H. GIBSON,
JOHN H. SHERWOOD,	W. TAYLOR HALL, Balt.,
WILLIAM ALLEN,	WM. WILKENS, Baltimore,

JAMES F. COX.
JAMES W. HALSTED, President.

HENRY V. GARAGAN, Secretary.
J. SMITH HOMANS, Jr., Actuary.
R. F. HALSTED, M. D., } Medical Examiners.
W. E. VERMILYE, M. D. }

☞ Further information will be given on application at the office of the Company, Continental Bank Building, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York, or to any of its authorized Agents. All necessary documents can be obtained as above (gratis.)

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 16 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.

The charter of this Company requires that 80 per cent. of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.

This Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.

The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.

All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.

Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, inures to the Company.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.; 3:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M. 5 P. M., 6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—4 P. M. For Albany—8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 A. M., 7 A. M.; 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—9:15 A. M.—Mail Train.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M. or Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:20, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

O. CHARLICK, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM SEPT. 5, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M., for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:46, 8:30 and 10:35 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, trains going East leave Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; leave Brooklyn for Riverhead at 10 A. M.; leave Brooklyn for North Islip and Deer Park at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Farmingdale at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Syosset at 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M. Fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c., leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. (Sunday excepted) at 8¾ A. M., and 3½ and 5¼ P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6 and 7¾ A. M., and 2¾ P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of Ulster, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALMON CANFIELD, late of Malden, in the town of Saugerties, County of Ulster, and State of New-York, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his residence, No. 26 East Fiftieth-street, in the City of New-York, or at the office of PETER CANTINE, in the village of Saugerties, Ulster County, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of January, 1860.—Dated June 21, 1859. DANIEL W. QUIMBY, Executor.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. SIMMONS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, at the office of JOHN H. MORRELL, Esq., No. 129 Roosevelt-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 13, 1859. JOHN H. MORRELL, } Executors.

my19-law6wTh* WILLIAM S. LUDLAM, }

SPORTING.

RARE SPORT.—THE GREAT FIVE-MILE ROWing match between Daw and Fay—purse $500—"who shall be champion," comes off on THURSDAY, Sept. 29, between 12 and 2 o'clock, at Staten Island, in front of Nautilus Hall grounds, which affords a splendid view of the entire bay and route over which the contestants pass. Extra boats will leave from the Staten Island ferry, near the Battery, where all the South ferry stages stop. Fare to the Island, 6 cents

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS.—FOR SALE—TWELVE TABLES and eight alleys, with the lease of two spacious rooms, 50 by 100 feet; the establishment may be made to pay well; terms easy; rent moderate. Apply at No. 627 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., up stairs.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,

and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.

DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the

5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,

from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE BALTIC,

4,000 tons burden, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave on

THE 5TH OCTOBER, AT 2 P. M.,

to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship JOHN L. STEPHENS, F. R. BABY, Commander.

THE ATLANTIC

will follow on the 20th October.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.

Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.

Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.

It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.

An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

For passage apply at the only office of the Companies, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR HAVANA.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
Leaving every twenty days from each port.
Steamship QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.

This well-known and splendid steamer, having been thoroughly refitted, will commence her regular Fall trips on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45, N. R. Freight received Sept. 29.

Bills of lading furnished and signed on board must be accompanied with clearance from Custom-house.

For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

Her next trips will be Oct. 25, Nov. 15.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	50

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 19.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Oct. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—NEW-JERSEY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.

The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 1, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.	$20 00
To Mobile, Ala.	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	31 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, succeeds WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steam ship

MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, on SATURDAY, Oct. 1, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50

Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.

No commission charged for forwarding.

No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.

For freight or passage apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 1, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $28; Albany, Ga., $28; New-York to Columbia, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 M.,

FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:

First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 54 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows: ROANOKE, Capt. Corcut, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. PARAISH, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SEINNER, on SATURDAY.

Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.
Freight taken on moderate terms.

NOTICE.—TO SHIPPERS TO CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—This Company is prepared to grant through bills of lading in connection with the Panama Railroad Company, on shipments of merchandise to Central America and the West Coast of South America. The same facilities will also be afforded on shipments from Central America to Liverpool by arrangement with the Cunard line. For rates of freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., to

I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEO.—THE WELL-KNOWN first-class side-wheel steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, will leave Philadelphia for SAVANNAH on FRIDAY, Sept. 30, at 10 o'clock A.M. Very superior staterooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. The KEYSTONE STATE will sail as above for CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 5th.

Fare on either ship, $15.

A. HERON, Jr., Agent,
corner of 4th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS.—The ticket-office for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been removed from No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to the office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, on the wharf foot of Canal-st.

STEAMBOATS

TIME TABLE—SEPTEMBER, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
We'day. Sept. 7,	11 A. M.	We'day. Sept. 7,	3 P. M.
Thurs. Sept. 8,	12 M.	Th'day. Sept. 8,	4 P. M.
Friday. Sept. 9,	12:30 P. M.	Friday. Sept. 9,	4:30 P. M.
Saturd. Sept. 10,	1:30 P. M.	Sat'day. Sept. 10,	5 P. M.
Sunday. Sept. 11,	7 A. M.	Sunday. Sept. 11,	3 P. M.
Mond'y. Sept. 12,	7:30 A. M.	Mo'day. Sept. 12,	2:30 P. M.
Tuesd'y Sept. 13,	8 A. M.	Tu'day. Sept. 13,	3:30 P. M.
We'day. Sept. 14,	8 A. M.	Wed'ay. Sept. 14,	3:30 P. M.
Th'day. Sept. 15,	8 A. M.	Th'day. Sept. 15,	4 P. M.
Friday. Sept. 16,	9 A. M.	Friday. Sept. 16,	4:30 P. M.
Sat'day. Sept. 17,	10:30 A. M.	Mo'day. Sept. 19,	7 A. M.
Tuesd'y Sept. 20,	9 A. M.	Tu'day. Sept. 20,	1 P. M.
We'day. Sept. 21,	10:30 A. M.	Wed'ay. Sept. 21,	2:30 P. M.
Th'day. Sept. 22,	11 A. M.	Th'day. Sept. 22,	3 P. M.
Friday. Sept. 23,	12 M.	Friday. Sept. 23,	4 P. M.
Sat'day Sept. 24,	3 P. M.	Mo'day. Sept. 26,	7 P. M.
Tues'y. Sept. 27,	8 A. M.	Tu'day. Sept. 27,	2:30 P. M.
We'd'y. Sept. 28,	8:30 A. M.	Wed'ay. Sept. 28,	3:30 P. M.
Th'day. Sept. 29,	8:30 A. M.	Th'day. Sept. 29,	4 P. M.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $5 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—The splendid steamer SOUTH AMERICA will leave Pier No. 6 North River, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 4 P. M. Reduced rates of passage. Cabin $2; deck $1. No charge for berths. For freight or passage apply on board or at No. 25 Counties-slip.

L. KENNY, Agent.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN leaves Fulton Market Slip on and after Sept. 19, at 10¾ A. M. and 4¾ P. M. Leaves Flushing at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. Low fare, 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

IF YOU WISH TO ENJOY A MOST DElightful excursion trip, and take a view of the beautiful scenery on the East River, the public Islands, with the improvements, Hell Gate, &c., take the fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN. See advertisement.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS

And sustainment by an
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION
OF THE
GREAT ORIGINAL PRESTIGE
GREAT ORIGINAL PRESTIGE
GREAT ORIGINAL PRESTIGE
GREAT ORIGINAL PRESTIGE
GREAT ORIGINAL PRESTIGE
OF THE
BEAUTIFULLY EFFECTIVE DRAMA,
BEAUTIFULLY EFFECTIVE DRAMA,
BEAUTIFULLY EFFECTIVE DRAMA,
Entitled the
SEA OF ICE;
SE

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE JEWISH NEW-YEAR.—This is the Jewish New Year's day, and it is observed as such by all the Israelites throughout the land. The occasion is called the Rosh Hashanah, or New-Year, notwithstanding that the months are counted from the season of the Passover, in accordance with the ordinance of the law—Exodus xii., 2: "This month shall be unto you the beginning of the months; it shall be the first month of the year unto you." The Rosh Hashanah commemorates the supposed date of the creation of the world. It was formerly the custom to decorate the temples of worship with flowers, garlands, &c.—a practice which still obtains among the Israelites of Southern Europe and the West Indies, but is not generally indulged in here. It is also the day for commemorating the blowing of the Shophar, (ram's horn,) which, according to the ceremonial observances laid down in history, was sounded y the Priests to call the people to prayer and sacrifice. Such an instrument is accordingly sounded in all Jewish Synagogues on the day of the New Year in memorial of this ancient usage. Services will be held in all the Synagogues in New-York, of which there are thirteen in various parts of the City. Sermons in English will be preached by Dr. RAPHALL, in the Greene-street Synagogue; Dr. FISCHELL, in the Synagogue in Crosby-street; Dr. ISAACS, in Water-street; and (in the German language) Dr. ADLER, in the Reform Synagogue, Twelfth-street; and Dr. BONDI, in Norfolk-street. The services of the day will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. LYONS, in Crosby-street; the Rev. Dr. ISAACS, in Wooster-street; and by Dr. REMY in the Temple, in Twelfth-street. The ritual of the occasion is devoted almost entirely to hymns of praise selected from the Psalms of David, with portions of the Law and the Prophets, referring to the occasion. In the Orthodox Churches an elaborate poem by the early sages of the faith, commemorating Abraham's willingness to sacrifice his son Isaac, will be chaunted by the congregations.

THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN OLIVER-STREET—THE COMPANY CENSURED.—In this case, the particulars of which appeared in the TIMES of yesterday, an inquest was held by Coroner SCHIRMER, and a great many witnesses were examined. The testimony showed that two CARS were going down Oliver-street, the first one but a short distance in advance of the other. The rear car had scarcely turned the curve when the rod of the forward brake gave way, and the heavily laden vehicle, without any check being applied, ran rapidly down the steep grade and struck the car in advance of it. The concussion threw the deceased, who was in the act of descending from the top of the first car, into the street, and a wheel of the rear car passed over his neck, killing him in an instant. The driver of the unmanageable vehicle testified that as soon as he discovered the rod to be broken, he shouted to the conductor to apply the rear brake. The conductor swears he endeavored so to do, but without effect, although the jury upon examining the car could discover no disarrangement of the mechanism. Several witnesses stated that the usual rate of speed of the cars down Oliver-street was dangerous, Officer BLACK of the Fourth Precinct, testifying that he had calculated, and judged they ran at the rate of 15 miles an hour. He had often reported them for running at so dangerous a rate. The jury deliberated about three-quarters of an hour, then brought in a verdict as follows: "DAVID HAZELTON came to his death by being run over by car No. 3 of the Second-avenue Railroad Company; and we further say that said Company is censurable for not stationing a man at the rear brake of the cars while passing through Oliver-street, from Chatham-square to South-street, and furthermore, that the cars are driven at too great speed in this locality." Deceased was about 16 years of age. He lived with his parents in Myrtle-avenue, between Franklin and Kent avenues, Brooklyn.

THE BIG SHIP AT NEW-YORK.—The *Great Eastern* will, after all, come to New-York. Alarmed at the suggestions of the jolly old tar who edits the *Herald*, the directors had decided that no attempts should be made to approach the City through the tortuosities of Plum Gut. Further inquiry appears to have satisfied that body of the accessibility of the port through the ordinary channels—and so, by Sandy Hook, and up the Lower Bay, and through the Narrows will the great ship make its way into our waters. This is a compliance with a very obvious dictate of common sense. At Portland a small party of a hundred thousand visitors might possibly have been coaxed together to see this mightiest of marine monsters; at New-York the monster will count in millions, and the profits of the Company will reach the upper tens of thousands; and that the Company is not indifferent to these little immediate returns there are various indications. In due course the vessel will be here early in November.

MISSIONARIES FOR AFRICA.—The bark *Ocean Eagle*, belonging to Messrs. YATES & PORTERFIELD, left this port on Tuesday morning, for Liberia. She carries out the Rev. WALTER CLARK, of Milburn, N. Y., and the Rev. M. S. Sr. JOHN and wife, of Marietta, Ohio, who have been deputed to the Gaboon Mission, under the auspices of the American Board of Commissioners. Miss MARION MELVILLE, of Washington, D. C.; Miss H. C. REID, of Lexington, Mo.; and Miss L. L. K. SPAULDING, of Lawrence, Miss., are to be connected with the Protestant Episcopal Mission, under Bishop PAYNE. The Rev. C. LOOMIS and wife will proceed to Corisco, under the charge of the Presbyterian Board. Interesting religious services were held on board the bark, while at anchor. Addresses were made by the Rev. Mr. SCOTT, formerly missionary at Cape Palmas, the Rev. J. P. HOBARD, of the Episcopal Church, and others.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE PRAYER MEETING CONVENTION.—Before the adjournment of the Convention at the Business Men's Daily Unjourn Prayer Meeting yesterday, it was resolved to adopt systematic action for the promotion of similar meetings in every city and village in the land, for the purpose of carrying out the principle of union, and the consecration of secular hours, places and powers which characterize these gatherings. Among other ways of attaining this end, the Convention contemplates field, tent and public hall preaching, lay-evangelism, missionary deputations to unawakened or destitute places, and the consecration of the power of the Press to the work of preaching the Gospel daily to all men. A Committee of nineteen have charge of the matter, and they will report at the next meeting of the Convention, which is appointed to take place on the 23d of next November in the City of Philadelphia.

THE WILLIAMSBURGH FERRIES.—A new ferry-boat called the *Warren* was on Tuesday placed on the ferry route between Peck-slip and South Eighth-street, Williamsburgh. This is the fourth new boat which the company has recently built at great expense, to run on this route. During the day she was decorated fore and aft with flags, and attracted much attention for her fine proportions and the ease and rapidity with which she passed through the water. Everything being new, this first trial is hardly a fair criterion by which to judge of her speed, yet it is said she made as good time as the *George Law*, the fastest of the opposition boats. Since the putting on of these new boats, and the renovation of the ferry establishments at each end of the route, there has been a perceptible increase in the business of the line. The *Curlew* and *Eagle*, two of the old boats, will be put in repair, and placed on the Grand-street Ferry. The one-cent fare is still adhered to, but occasionally a person asks to have a ticket given him to return!

"SHOULDER ARMS, EYES RIGHT."—The employes of Messrs. E. Y. HAUGHWOUT & Co., numbering 176 men, besides a drum corps of 26 boys, paraded yesterday under command of Col. PARCI. Proceeding to Yorkville Park, they contended for 40 different prizes, which were worth nearly $1,000. They dined together very sociably after their return to the City in the evening....The Columbian Volunteers, (named in honor of Columbian Engine Co., No. 14,) Capt. ANDREW PURSELL, went on their third annual excursion, yesterday, to Weehawken. They had 70 in their ranks, and their soldierly appearance occasioned laudatory remarks. Fifty fine prizes were awarded to the best shots. Before the Company started, a valuable sword was presented to their commanding officer.

BOWERY PAWNBROKERS FINED FOR USURY.—W. & R. SIMPSON, a firm of pawnbrokers at No. 195 Bowery, were adjudged guilty of demanding and collecting usurious interest, before City Marshal SERVENS yesterday. H. STRONG, of No. 78 Monroe-street, was the complainant. The Mayor gave the Simpsons the alternative of paying a fine of $100, or having their license revoked, and they at once concluded to pay the fine.

REGATTA AT STATEN ISLAND.—A five-mile rowing-match, for a purse of $500 and the championship of oarsmen, comes off to-day at Staten Island, near the first landing, between 12 and 2 o'clock. The contestants, DAW and FAY, have been in long training, and the strife for the purse and championship will, no doubt, be animated.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The Treasurer of the Fourth Ward Reading Room acknowledges the receipt of the following additional donations to those already published, viz.: Cash, H. B. L., $20; cash, $4 20; cash, T. B., Philadelphia, $25; cash, G. L. S. per C. L. BEACH, $15. Total, $64 20.

BOY DROWNED.—WM. RYAN, a small boy, who lives at No. 465 Washington-street, fell into the river last night at the foot of Canal-street. He drowned before aid arrived. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict of "Accidental death."

IRELAND FROM A PROTESTANT STAND-POINT.—The Rev. Dr. EDGAR, the senior member of the Delegation sent hither by the Irish Presbyterian Church, will lecture this evening at the Cooper Institute. His subject: "Ireland as it was and as it is."

FOR EUROPE.—The Royal Mail steamer *Persia*, Capt. JUDKINS, took her departure yesterday, from this port for Liverpool. She carried out 123 passengers, and $472,812 50 in specie.

Police Reports.

SAID HE WAS A DETECTIVE.—A few weeks ago Jos. P. Santelle, an eating-house keeper at No. 288 Broome-street, was called upon by a stranger who represented himself as a detective policeman just about to go into the country to make an arrest, and, being very short of funds, desirous of a small loan, for which he would leave two checks on the Bank of the Commonwealth of $73 for security. Mr. Santelle hesitated, but eventually advanced the money. A day or two thereafter the man drove up in a carriage and said the further sum of $10 was needed to "work up" the case. He got the money. Afterwards the checks were discovered to be forged, and complaint was made to the Police. Detective Roach yesterday arrested Ed. R. Ferguson, who says he is a steamboat Captain, on the charge, and took him to Essex Market Police Court. There some satisfactory arrangement was made with the complainant, and Justice STEERS discharged the prisoner.

DRIVING OFF SWINE.—Wm. McCann and Thos. Kehoe are charged with having stolen ten live hogs from the pen of Bryan Donohue, at Morrisania, Westchester County. One of the animals was sold to a Fortieth-street butcher, and the rest were left at Bull's Head, to be disposed of there. The complainant keeps his hogs nowhere but in Morrisania, Seventy-sixth-street, between Second and Third avenues, being his own abiding place. Justice KELLY committed McCann to prison. Kehoe is missing.

LOST HIS WATCH.—Mr. Thomas H. Robinson, of No. 834 Broadway, stood at the box office of the Winter Garden, purchasing a ticket for the performances. He was jostled by a man named Charles W. Langley, and immediately missed his $40 watch. Langley was arrested, and Justice KELLY committed him for trial.

THE MURDER AT THE FIVE POINTS.

The Victim not Identified—Post-Mortem Examination—The Theory of the Murder, &c.

Several persons called at the Sixth Precinct Station-house yesterday to see if the man who was found murdered on Tuesday evening at the corner of Worth and Little Water streets could be identified by them. None, however, seemed to recognize him. He was a rather good-looking person, of about 28 years of age, and, from his dress, is believed to have been a laborer. From some cause which we could not learn, an inquest upon the remains has not yet been held. Dr. GEORGE B. BOUTON made a *post-mortem* examination in the afternoon, and the result places it beyond doubt that the man was murdered, though not by strangulation, as was at first supposed by the Police. The examination revealed a fracture about three inches long on the right side of the head, extending over a portion of both the parietal and temporal bones. Directly under the fracture was a mass of coagulated blood—perhaps 12 ounces, in all—pressing upon the whole surface of the brain. The doctor thinks that the blow on the head knocked the man senseless, and it is probable his death was almost instantaneous. The thoracic and abdominal organs were perfectly healthy.

The house where the murder was committed is a ricketty frame building, owned by a Mrs. GORDON, late widow of CROWN, whose name the corner bears. This woman keeps the lowest kind of a grocery gin-shop on the first floor. The police assert that, any hour after dark, this shop is filled with denizens of the locality, all stupefied with the poison they procure there, while the floor is literally covered with drunken men and women, lying in the filth which their nauseated stomachs eject. Over this liquor saloon was the room occupied by BENJAMIN and his mistress, in which the man was found dead in bed. Its crooked, dirty floor—its low ceiling—its one window, destitute of glass, which barely serves to admit sufficient light in broad day to make visible the scanty, broken furniture, betrayed the squalid wretchedness and abject poverty of its occupants. On entering the fetid atmosphere, a stench, comparable only to the concentrated essence of the garbage boxes of tenement houses, greets the nostrils, and clings to the clothes for hours after emergence into the open air.

The theory of the murder is, that on Tuesday afternoon, in BENJAMIN'S absence, money was furnished by the murdered man, who entered upon a carousal with the three women, and the men for whom the police are in search—the liquor being procured at the store underneath. After the deceased and the women had become drowsy from the effects of their potations, it is supposed that the other two men, who are known to be thieves, struck their victim the murderous blow which he received, and then rifled his pockets. This they were the better able to do without detection, on account of the darkness of the room, and the women all say that an altercation and scuffle took place.

The prisoners are still confined in the Station-house, to await the Coroner's investigation. JANE MCCABE and JOSEPHINE SMITH bear the marks of lives spent in dissipation. JANE BRADFORD, on the contrary, has the appearance of one who has lately entered upon her present course of life. She is still young, rather intelligent, and prepossessing in appearance. A difficulty with her husband, who is a morning-paper printer, she says, caused her to leave her home and her little girl, five years of age, only a few weeks ago. Her paramour, JOHN H. BENJAMIN, says he never drinks intoxicating liquors. He is an American, about 28 years of age, and makes his living by selling muffins and oysters from a stand by the Park railings. He is an intelligent man, and that, with his respectable appearance, makes one wonder he should have chosen such a dwelling-place. He represents that he accidentally met JANE BRADFORD, two weeks ago, when she had just made her *debut* on the Points, and believing her desirous of escaping the total degradation which would have quickly overtaken her, he invited her to take charge permanently of his domestic affairs, first exacting a promise that she should give up drinking. This promise she kept faithfully until Tuesday, when her intoxication resulted as it did.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

Contest in the Board of Supervisors—The Republicans Rally and Block the Game of the Democrats—Supervisor Little at the Brakes—Capital Illustration of Partisan Legislation in City Matters.

The Board of Supervisors met at 7 o'clock last night, ELIJAH F. PURDY, President, in the chair. A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel relative to the appointment of Registrars, and the expense connected therewith, to the County, in which he stated that the expenses under the new Registry law were a legal County charge, and that the Registrars are officers distinct and separate from Inspectors of Election. On motion, it was ordered to be placed on the minutes.

Supervisor TWEED moved to proceed with the appointment of Registrars for the Seventh Ward—all the Republican members but Supervisor YOORHIES were present.

Supervisor LITTLE moved to postpone further proceedings till Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock. He was followed on the same point by Supervisor KENNEDY, who, however, would not vote with his friend, Supervisor LITTLE, to cast an obstacle in the way of the majority, if such were merely the intention. Supervisor BLUNT also would throw no objection in the way, and would not vote for Supervisor LITTLE'S resolution for postponement, if it were merely made to impede action.

Supervisor LITTLE said that he had understood that the appointment of Registrars was to be equally distributed between the two parties, and that no advantage would be taken of his absence. Had he so understood, nothing could have kept him away. He had no desire to obstruct proceedings, but he desired fairness.

Supervisor BELL emphatically denied that there had been any agreement that the appointments should be divided between the parties. He would testify that Supervisor LITTLE had always been attentive to his duties, and that the odium which had been sought to be thrown upon him for non-attendance was not deserved, inasmuch as his colleagues, Supervisors STEWART and KENNEDY were also absent, one of whom was gone to Baltimore to attend an Odd Fellows' meeting. The Republican members, STEWART and BLUNT, were not present since the informal meeting, and was it to be expected, when the Democratic members were in their places and the Republican members absent that the appointments should be equally divided? Supervisor BELL inveighed with loud lungs, if not with good oratory and unexceptionable grammar, against the new Registry law. On resuming his seat, he lighted a segar, and puffed at it with a will.

Supervisor BLUNT took up the argument, and excused himself for non-attendance on the previous meeting. If he had not thought that the appointments would be equally divided, he would have been present.

Supervisor BELL made another long speech, in which he said that the Republicans had expected to get an equal division of the Registrars, but they should remember the proverb: "Man proposes, but God disposes." And God had disposed in this instance of the Registrars, to brand the iniquity of this wicked law, which was passed only to add $25,000 to the public taxes, in order to lavish that sum on the partisans of the Republican side.

Supervisor KENNEDY desired the President to call Supervisor BELL to order for his blasphemy.

Supervisor BELL begged to apologize to the Board for his blasphemy. He was not in the habit of taking any Holy name in his mouth.

Supervisor KENNEDY again addressed the Board, and the debate was continued for some time. "There are but five of us [Republicans] here," said Supervisor KENNEDY. "Judas [Supervisor YOORHIS] is not here. Three months ago I was told on the highest authority he would not be here when we proceeded to ballot for Registrars of Election. I did not venture to tell my colleagues so, for I hardly dared mention it to myself. So we are here, five against six, and the six give no symptom of showing us any generosity. I would say to my Democratic friends in the Board, 'Make what you can now; we will have our turn hereafter.'"

Supervisor STEWART said that Supervisor YOORHIS was unavoidably detained, and that he would yet arrive. He trusted that the Democratic members of the Board would not take advantage of the unintentional absence of a member.

The question to postpone was then taken, and resulted in 4 ayes and 7 nays. Motion therefore lost.

Thereupon followed a protracted contest for postponement, Supervisor LITTLE varying the modes of attack upon all the entrenched Democracy with vast ingenuity and indefatigable perseverance.

Supervisor TWEED finally withdrew his previous motion, and moved that the Board should proceed to ballot for Registrars for the First District of the Seventh Ward alone, and afterwards let the other districts take care of themselves. Carried.

Supervisor KENNEDY nominated John K. Briggs for the Republican Party.

Supervisor TWEED nominated Patrick Keenan, Bernard McGuire and John Harris, for the Democratic Party.

The Democratic nominees were elected.

Supervisor TWEED moved that the Board proceed to elect Registrars for the Second District of the Seventh Ward.

Supervisor LITTLE moved another postponement, but he was not seconded, and the balloting proceeded.

Francis Gillen, John Cronin and Anthony T. Gallagher, Democrats, were elected.

The balloting proceeded for the Third District of the Seventh Ward. David P. Arnold, Michael Mulquain and J. L. Johnson, Democrats.

For the Fourth District, J. J. Milhau and J. Wortman, Democrats, and George W. Warner, American, were elected.

For the Fifth District, J. W. McKeever, Democrat, R. Thomas, Democrat, and Robert Murray, Republican, were elected.

For the Sixth District, Edward L. Duryea, John Manier and Edward Shandler, Democrats, were elected.

For the Seventh District, J. Fitch, Jacob W. Valentine, and Augustus W. Oliver, Democrats, were elected.

For the Eighth District, H. Close, T. Waters, Democrats, and J. Nicholson, Republican, were elected.

For the Ninth District, John J. Blair, William S. Towers, and Alfred W. Palmer, were elected;

Between each of these ballotings Supervisor LITTLE renewed his motion to adjourn, which was in every case lost.

The ballotings for the Eighth Ward were proceeded with as follows:

First District—W. B. Smith, Pat. Hogan, J. Bennett, Democrats, were elected.

Second District—J. Mander, B. H. Harris, R. B. Peeney, Democrats.

Third District—Aden Doty, B. T. Gilmore, John Woodward, Democrats.

Fourth District—H. A. Morton, Republican; John Butterworth; Wm. Daw, Democrats.

Fifth District—J. R. Murphy, Michael Flannigan, Michael Norton, Democrats.

Sixth District—J. Wildey, H. W. Peck, G. Du Roche, Democrats.

Seventh District—Chris. Johnson, Emmet M. Fay, Democrats; and W. F. Chapman, Republican.

Eighth District—James Shaw, James Rawley, W. B. Cox, Democrats.

Ninth District—Louis Reiger, John Benson, Barney Cavanagh, Democrats.

Tenth District—B. S. Hendrickson, Republican; P. Gallagher, J. L. Stormes, Democrats.

Eleventh District—William Wainwright, M. Harrigan, J. Ilszelden, Democrats.

Twelfth District—J. Blauvelt, T. Fay, J. Forshay, Democrats.

NINTH WARD.

First District—J. B. Spofford, Isaac Williams, Democrats; Manning F. Lawson, Republican.

Second District—T. Rogers, H. L. Denyse, Democrats, and H. Burdett, Republican.

Third District—B. F. Barber, T. T. Everett, Democrats; C. Miller, Republican.

Fourth District—G. A. Valentine, Wm. Ackerman, Democrats; H. A. Shafer, Republican.

Fifth District—James Leary, D. R. Morange, Democrats; George W. Tweed, American.

Sixth District—John Sharkey, Isaac Seixas, Democrats; Harvey Barmore, Republican.

Seventh District—Francis Hotaling, James Dowling, Democrats; Robt. Peterson, Republican.

Eighth District—M. A. Gilchrist, John Allwise, Albert Bushman, Democrats.

Ninth District—Caleb Ward, Peter Muldoon, Democrats; Chas. E. Gildersleeve, Republican.

Tenth District—John Donahue, James O'Neill, Democrats; Wm. Marlien, Republican.

Eleventh District—Henry E. Bailey, J. W. Roome, Democrats; J. D. Baldwin, Republican.

Twelfth District—John R. Hill, Republican; A. L. Shaw, E. Buchanan, Democrats.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CONVENTIONS.—The Republican Convention for the Second Senatorial District met last evening in Republican Hall, No. 9 Court-street. On the first formal ballot, HENRY R. PIERSON received 17 of the 27 votes cast, and was declared the nominee of the party. The nomination, on motion of GEORGE W. PARSONS, was made unanimous. Mr. PIERSON is a lawyer by profession, and at one time represented the Third Ward in the Board of Aldermen. The District in which he runs embraces the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Nineteenth Wards. The other candidates before the Convention were H. B. DORTEA, who received 9 votes, and WILLIAM WALL, who received 1 vote. The Convention for the Third District, which embraces the Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards of Brooklyn, and the five towns in Kings County, met at the same place yesterday afternoon, and nominated JOHN G. BERGEN, of the Eighth Ward. An informal ballot was taken, when the vote stood as follows: J. G. Bergen, 17; Lucien Birdseye, 5; A. B. Bayliss, 3; J. S. T. Stranahan, 3; Blank, 2. Mr. BERGEN has represented the First District in Assembly one term, and at one time represented the Eighth Ward in the Common Council. At present he represents the same Ward in the Board of Supervisors, and he is also a member of the Board of Education. The Republican Assembly Conventions meet on Friday, and the County Convention of the same party will meet on Saturday next.

THE REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM'S ADDRESS BEFORE THE CHRISTIAN UNION OF BROOKLYN.—The Rev. Mr. FROTHINGHAM delivered an address, last night, at the Polytechnic Institute, on the subject of "The Condition of Full and Free Inquiry into Religion." It was listened to by a small, but attentive audience. The Rev. gentleman wished to prove that, while all religions strictly adhered to certain tenets, yet there were none so conservative that would not yield something to religious inquiry. He drew contrasts between the Catholic and Protestant beliefs, and quoted from St. Paul's injunction to his disciples, to "Prove all things." He held his audience's attention for over an hour, to a very clear address, replete with good reasoning, and full of thought.

A BOY KILLED BY RUM.—At Cold Spring, recently, a boy, 6 years old, was induced, by the keeper of a drinking saloon, to drink some brandy, by telling him it was cider. The boy drank so much that he died the same night in spasms. This statement is made on the authority of the Rev. Mr. COBLING, of Cold Spring.

POISONED BY STRAMONIUM.—A little son of T. T. SHEFFIELD, No. 4 Clark-street, was poisoned on Tuesday last by eatings the seed of stramonium, or what is sometimes called "stink-weed." The lad was playing on the Heights, and was induced to eat the seeds by a companion. Antidotes were promptly administered, but whether in time to save the boy's life, remains to be seen.

THE POTATO CROP.—The Long Island newspapers state that the late potato crop is much damaged by rot; the Peach-blow has suffered the most, while the different varieties of the Mercer are generally good.

HEAVY DAMAGES CLAIMED.—The parents of E. W. HUSKINSON, recently killed on the Flushing Railroad, have brought a suit against the Company for $2,000 damages.

NEW YACHT.—A new yacht, named *Kronscht*, was launched a few days since at Flushing, from the yard of WM. H. DOUGHTY.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day, September 29th, Nos. 36 and 66.

☞ We are indebted to the American Express Company for California papers by the Overland Mail. The dates are not so late as those received by steamer.

[Advertisement.]

As the apple on the borders of the Dead Sea, however tempting to the sight, is repugnant to the taste, and is nothing but ashes at the core, so experience detects, beneath the glare and tinsel of vicious pleasures nothing but delusion, mortification and disease. Ye to whom this applies, throw off the infatuation, and avail yourselves of the counsel and advice of Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-street, New-York. Hours for consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 to 8, daily, Sundays excepted.

[Advertisement.]

QUERD'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY,

Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil, and is very easily taken.

To be had of the inventors, No. 135 Fourth-avenue, and all respectable druggists.

PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER,
Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

The hat made by KNOX, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, for the Fall trade, is "a joy forever," according to the philosophy of poor KEATS, because it is "a thing of beauty." It is light, airy, graceful and durable, and meets with the immense demand due its merits. Somehow KNOX has the faculty of making "hits" with his styles that not a little puzzles the heads of more unfortunate hatters.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS! GAS!—Fixtures of beautiful designs and finish will be found at the great wholesale manufacturing depôt of

WARNER, PECK & CO.,
No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Persons leading sedentary lives will find in HOLLOWAY'S Pills the best substitute for exercise which science can supply, and in his Ointment a remedy for all ulcerous diseases. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY,
First block below the New-York Hotel, Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 28.

$3,000	Tennessee 6, '90.	89	968	N. Y. Central R.	c 81⅝
10,000	U. S. 6s, '74.	s60 102⅜	550	do	s30 81⅝
40,000	do	s60 102⅜	400	do	s10 81⅝
11,000	Missouri State 6s.	64	50	do	b30 81⅝
14,000	do	b30 64	100	do	bnwk 81⅝
1,000	California St. 7s.	83⅜	100	do	s60 81⅝
1,000	do	83⅜	500	do	b60 81⅝
2,000	Brook'n C. W. L.	100	50	do	b15 81⅜
2,000	Erie R. 2d M. Bds.	78	100	do	b10 81⅝
1,000	Erie R. 2d M. B. ex	73	200	do	b3 81⅝
5,000	Hudson R. 2d M.	85	100	do	s10 81⅝
5,000	Hud. R. R. 3d M.	76⅜	750	do	c 81⅝
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	89½	50	do	b15 81⅝
1,000	Mich. S. 1st M. Bs.	70⅜	50	do	b60 81⅝
30	Merchants' Bank	107	250	do	s10 81⅝
50	Bank of Commerce.	100	250	do	s3 81⅝
5	Amer. Ex. Bank	101½	100	Hudson River R.	35
8	do	101⅜	200	Harlem R.	b30 9⅜
10	Bank of N. Am'ca.	107	50	do	8⅝
6	St. Nicholas Bank.	95	100	do	8⅝
50	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	s60 83⅜	100	Harlem R. P'd	c 36⅜
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	s3 79	160	Gal. & Chicago R.	74
80	do	s60 76⅜	200	do	s60 73⅛
50	do	79⅜	50	do	s10 73⅜
50	do	79⅝	100	do	b3 73⅜
150	do	b30 79⅜	50	do	b30 73⅜
50	do	79⅜	50	do	b30 73⅜
40	Reading Railroad	44⅛	300	do	73⅛
200	do	44⅜	160	do	s10 73⅛
12	Mich. Cen. Railr'd.	45	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	s10 23⅛
100	do	s60 44⅜	100	do	b30 23⅛
130	do	45⅜	100	do	c 23⅛
100	Ill. Cen. Rail'd.	s15 67	1200	Chic. & Rock I. R.	67
100	do	s30 67	900	do	s10 67
100	do	c 67⅛	100	do	b30 67
100	do	b60 67⅛	100	do	b15 67

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	Mo. State 6s	83⅜	10	Bank of America	110
5,000	do	83⅞	50	Erie Railroad	4⅝
5,000	do	b30 84	50	Hudson River R.	35
10,000	U. States 5s, '74.	102⅝	350	Harlem Railroad	9⅛
5,000	Cal. State 7s	83⅜	100	do	9⅜
2,000	M. C. R. 8 ₱ c. 1st m. S. F. Con. bds	90⅜	600	Reading Railroad	44⅜
100	Canton Company	17	50	Mich. Central R.	45⅛
100	do	11¾	50	do	s60. 117
100	Pacific Mail S. Co.	79⅝	50	Illinois Central R.	67
35	do	80⅜	550	Galena & Chicago R.	73⅜
50	do	s6 80⅜	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	b30 67
288	N. Y. Central R.	81⅞	300	do	67
100	do	81⅜	100	do	s30 67
900	do	s5 81⅝			

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, P. M.

Some of the outside Money lenders, because of the activity noticed among the Brokers yesterday, advanced their terms this morning to 7 ₱ cent. on demand loan. Other parties were lenders at 6 ₱ cent. as usual, and before the day closed the ease in supply was again quite marked. Several of the private Banking firms and Trust Companies tendered Money at the close to the Brokers at 6 ₱ cent. There is more facility this week, undoubtedly, in placing Money subject to call, without notice, at from 6 to 7 ₱ cent., and this change affects in time the Discount market for long date paper. A list of six months' bills, first-class indorsement, was done to-day at 8 ₱ cent., though the Brokers report a reluctance on the part of the Importers to pay over 7 ₱ cent. to anticipates their Receivables, as most of them are already ahead and easy in their remittances to Europe. The Banks are still accommodating their regular dealers, and the demand not excessive, at 7 ₱ cent., but rule their paper down to 60@90 days. In the absence of any large offering of short date bills, the probability is that the Discount line will run off this week from $800,000 to $1,000,000, without inconvenience to the general movement. There is nothing doing in Exchange since the close of the mail by the *Persia*. The steamers on Saturday are both German, but both call at Southampton on their way to Bremen and Hamburg, to deliver a mail and such Bullion as may be shipped for London. The engagements talked of thus far are moderate. There was another arrival of Mexican dollars from New Orleans to-day, $157,000, which will probably be reshipped to the English market. The Customs, to-day, are $102,000; other receipts into the Sub-Treasury, $107,000; disbursements, $225,000; balance this afternoon, $5,314,845.

The activity on the Stock Exchange continues, and speculation is quite spirited and by no means confined this week to the *Bull* side. The interest inside the Board of Brokers, who have been anxiously looking to and seeking for the reaction, for three or four weeks past, have derived some encouragement from the agitation of dearer rates for Money, and the falling Bank Averages, and it will be noticed, from the list of sales, that the time options, both seller and buyer, are put out with considerable freedom. The weak spots developed in the estimation of the sellers for the fall, since Monday, are the predominant Western Road shares, partly because of the previously large advance, and partly on the interruption to the third week's traffic in September, by the rain-storm. No decided effort on the other side has been put forth to check this declining tendency in Galena and Rock Island, certainly none in Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, or Illinois Central, and at the early Board to-day, the sales at yesterday's rates were renewed, and carried ½ ₱ cent. lower on Galena. There was a pretty free demand, however, all around, and after the adjournment of the Second Board, ⅜ ₱ cent. advance was paid on Galena, and ½ ₱ cent. on Rock Island; the market closing firm for these stocks at 74⅛ and 67½, respectively; and New-York Central at 81⅝ ₱ cent. Of the last named the sales of the day ran up to about 8000 shares, the price opening, as it closed yesterday, at 81⅛, then falling to 81½@⅝, and finally returning to the price of yesterday, after a very spirited movement to have the market down, both at the Board and on the street. In Pacific Mail the *Bulls* had the control, and put the price to 80½ ₱ cent. against 78½ yesterday afternoon. Reading also improved in demand and advanced to 44⅜ ₱ cent. On the State and United States Stocks the disposition was to sell on the calculation of higher rates for Money, and $50,000 of the Five ₱ Cents of the United States Coupon, were put out at 102⅜@102½, seller 60 days, and a full business was done in Missouri Sixes—of which there is an additional supply of $100,000 from one of the railway companies in that State—at 84@83⅜@83⅛, and finally 84, buyer 30 days, and 83⅞ cash bid. Tennessees were 89, and Californias 83½. In Railway mortgages, the market was rather firmer,—Eries, Hudsons, Illinois Centrals and Michigan Centrals all a fraction higher. The general market left off firm, with an improved temper in regard to the probable working of the Money Market, and with better news from the West of the Grain and other movements over the Railways into Chicago. The later Foreign Grain and Financial news by the *Circassia* is, of course, construed favorably.

NEW CROP MOVEMENT OF COTTON SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
Received at Ports	100,000	82,000	21,000	64,000	128,000
Ex. to Great Britain	34,000	20,000	8,000	8,000	45,000
Export to France	10,000	2,000	....	6,000	7,000
Ex. to other F. P.	2,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	4,000
Total Exports	46,000	23,000	9,000	19,000	56,000
Stock on hand	162,000	90,000	28,000	77,000	178,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Received at Ports	54,000	48,000	14,000	34,000	57,000
Ex. to Great Britain	11,000	4,000	3,000	2,000	15,000
Exports to France	8,000	2,000	....	6,000	4,000
Ex. to other F. P.	....	....	....	1,000	1,000
Total Exports	19,000	6,000	3,000	9,000	21,000

The Stonington Railroad Company held their annual meeting in Providence yesterday, and elected the following-named gentlemen Directors for the ensuing year: Mathew Morgan, Thomas Tilestón, Samuel D. Babcock, Hamilton Blydenburgh, William F. Cary, Samuel Sloan, and William H. Macy, of New-York; James I. Day, of Stonington, and N. F. Dixon, of Westerly.

There are more goods going West (says the Detroit *Tribune*) than at any period since 1856. The boats of the Western Transportation Company alone, brought to Detroit eleven hundred tons since Saturday night. The railroads are reaping great benefits by the improvement in the transportation business.

The following table shows the condition of the banks in the four leading cities:

	Loans.	Specie.	Circul'n.	Deposits.
New-York, Sept. 24	$118,387,730	$20,980,436	$8,357,706	$72,780,599
New Orleans, Sept. 17	21,144,078	12,324,869	9,442,259	18,917,706
Philadelphia, Sept. 26	25,125,114	5,431,723	2,730,845	15,243,099
Boston, Sept. 27	58,580,700	5,164,000	6,546,000	16,528,000
Total	$224,237,512	$44,067,027	$27,078,800	$123,419,404
Last week	223,060,067

The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT THIS PORT.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

THE LATE DISASTER IN CHINA.

Political and Commercial Intelligence.

The Royal mail steamship *Asia*, Capt. LOTT, which sailed from Liverpool at about 11 A. M. on the 17th September, arrived here at a late hour last evening.

Her advices have been briefly anticipated by the arrival of the *Circassian* at St. Johns, that vessel having left Galway at a later hour on the same day.

We add, however, details of the highest interest.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Great Eastern—Death of Mr. Brunel—Miscellaneous News.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

The postponement in the departure of the big ship to Oct. 28 is necessitated by the time required by Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL to repair the damage occasioned by the explosion, and to put the vessel in the same condition that she was in when she sailed from the Thames. This contract, however, does not include any repairs which the boilers may be found to require, and although they apparently sustained no damage, an investigation is said to have shown that the internal stays of the boiler most directly exposed to the force of the shock have either been displaced or greatly weakened, so that the boiler cannot be safely used in its present state.

EXTENT OF THE DAMAGE.

From the Manchester Guardian, Sept. 16.

We regret to learn from our reporter that the accident on board the *Great Eastern* was more serious than was at first supposed to be the case. In the first accounts published it was stated that notwithstanding the fearful nature of the explosion none of the boilers had sustained the slightest injury. This turns out to have been a mistake. The internal stays of the boiler most directly exposed to the force of the shock have either been displaced or greatly weakened, and it is now ascertained that the boiler cannot be used with safety in its present state. It will be some consolation, however, to those who follow with keen interest the progress of this gigantic experiment in naval architecture, that the real cause of the sad catastrophe "was not in the ship, or in her boilers and great engines, but in unaccountable inadvertence or culpable neglect on the part of those to whom the direction of the paddle engines, or their actual working, was confided." This point has given rise to much unpleasantness. The Company hold that they were in no way responsible for the accident, this denial clearly implying a charge against the individual to whom the engineering department was intrusted. Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL evidently considers himself the accused party, and a wide breach has taken place between this gentleman and the Directors. The evidence which will be adduced before the Coroner to-morrow will, no doubt, tend to clear up the doubt which at present surrounds this painful affair.

CHINA AND THE GREAT EASTERN.

The following letter appears in the London *Times*:

"These twin disasters which have been announced together have startled us in our English revelries of triumphant success. It is well that it should be so, and that they should have occurred at once and together, 'for out of this nettle danger we may pluck the flower safety.' Without anticipating the explanations from China, it is clear that we must revert to our plan of operations in the first war, and stop the supplies of the imperial city, and we should be careful to make the most of the favorable season. Let, then, the trial trip of the *Great Eastern* be to the waters of China; arm her with ARMSTRONG'S gun, or the best and lightest rifled cannon, and embark on her a sufficient force of infantry, engineers, and artillery, and let her make a summer voyage to the Yang-tse-Kiang, which she may accomplish in six weeks or so. The appearance of such a vessel and such an armament at such a time from these shores would have a moral, as well as material effect, not to be otherwise produced. No delay need occur in the equipment of the *Great Eastern*, for it may be presumed, after the recent disaster, that it will not be deemed necessary to redecorate the saloons with mirrors and gilding, nor that the men who are to achieve such a success would require them. If Lord ELGIN should be disposed to resume his post, let him embark with the expedition, and the troops would be ready, with lighter craft, to proceed on, if required, to the Pei-ho. As the telegraph to India is now open, let another expedition of European and native troops who are without caste prejudices be organized and dispatched from Bengal, Bombay and Kurrachee to so operate. The season is favorable for the voyage, as it is for the operations in China, and if the French desire to coöperate, the *Great Eastern* could accommodate a brigade of their troops with our own. Let an able officer be sent in command from this country, and let Lord CLYDE select the commander for the Indian contingent, who should be volunteers."

DEATH OF MR. BRUNEL.

The decease of Mr. BRUNEL, the eminent engineer, occurred at his residence in London on the 15th inst., at the comparatively early age of 54 years. His last important work was the *Great Eastern*. On the 5th he was carried from the *Great Eastern* to his residence in a very dangerous and alarming condition, having been seized with paralysis, induced, it was believed, by over-mental anxiety. In spite of the most skillful medical attention he continued to sink, and expired at half past ten on Thursday night.

VISITORS TO THE GREAT EASTERN.

As may have been expected, the recent explosion on board the *Great Eastern* has greatly tended to increase the public curiosity to see her. Visitors are flocking to Weymouth from all parts—particularly from the West of England—in such numbers as to test in the severest manner the capabilities of the town to accommodate them, and altogether to preclude the possibility of their making any lengthened stay. Already the enormous vessel has been visited by thousands; and although large steamers leave the quay at Weymouth every half hour for the great ship, now lying in Portland Bay, each boat is crowded by passengers, who are constantly arriving in excursion trains. In order to prevent any inconvenience from the overcrowding of the vessel, the Directors have issued a notice, urgently requesting that the visitors should not extend their stay on board longer than an hour. Of course, this is a regulation which cannot be enforced; but the wish of the Directors has been pretty generally acceded to. That portion of the ship in which the explosion took place has been boarded round by a three-feet boarding, to prevent any access to it, and as soon as the boilers are tested by the engineers, active steps will be taken to repair the damage and reconstruct the grand saloon, which was blown to pieces by the force of the explosion. As a preliminary step to proceeding with the repairs, the company have engaged all the carpenters and joiners they could lay their hands upon in Weymouth, and have also sent to London for experienced hands to direct the operations. The work of refitting the saloon and repairing the funnel will be proceeded with simultaneously, and it is expected that in the course of five or six weeks the vessel will be in a condition to proceed upon her trial trip. Probably the actual pecuniary loss sustained by the Company will not be so great as was at first anticipated, and it will be still further lessened by the increased number of visitors who will go on board in consequence of the accident. The visitors enter the vessel through a port-hole on the lower deck, having first paid the admission charge and taken a ticket on board a hulk lying alongside, which has been hired for the purpose.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The grand banquet to be held in Liverpool, at which the Conservatives intend to present the Earl of DERBY with an address expressive of confidence in his lordship's domestic and foreign policy, is fixed to take place on Saturday, the 29th October, in the Philharmonic Hall in that town. It is said that many of his lordship's colleagues in the late Ministry have accepted invitations to be present.

Mr. TEN BROECK'S *Woodburn* came in third in the contest for the Cleveland handicap. The horses had an excellent start, *Hegira* led—the others close at her heels to the bend, when *Comforter*, *Ditto* and *Woodburn* headed her, *Comforter* carrying on the running. At the distance *Amsterdam* joined them, but immediately fell back, and the three placed finished the race, *Comforter* winning cleverly by half a length. *Woodburn* was beaten a head only from *Ditto*. The *Maid of Masham* fifty was fourth, and *Amsterdam* fifth.

M. LEDRU ROLLIN has written a long letter on the Imperial Amnesty. His letter closes:

"I am entitled to affirm, as being manifestly evidenced: if M. BONAPARTE had been far away from France, if all hope of returning had been closed to him for ever, he would neither have had the leisure nor the means of preparing, in concert with the reactionary party, those bloody and infamous days of June, 1848, that entombed the Republic.

If, for evil and tyranny, his strength has consisted in acting slowly, patiently but incessantly; why then should we, who have public welfare and the triumph of liberty in view, deprive ourselves of the means of acting?

Let us not forget that every Republican who returns to France without having degraded himself, is, in spite of all, a light-spreading focus, and a soldier ready for the coming day. LEDRU ROLLIN.

LONDON, Sept. 14, 1859."

Conflicting accounts are published as to the state of the London builders' strike, but it is evident that great numbers of men are resuming work under the "Non-Society" terms proposed by the masters.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science had commenced its annual session at Aberdeen, under the Presidency of Prince ALBERT.

FRANCE.

An Address from Bergamo—Freedom of the Press—Miscellaneous.

THE EMPEROR AND THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

The *Moniteur* has published the following address, bearing 10,717 signatures, from the province of Bergamo, which has been presented to the Emperor:

SIRE: A great and noble enterprise, worthy of your genius and of the generous nation which Providence has called you to govern, being embarrassed by the rivalities and the interested views of almost all the Powers of Europe, had to be interrupted at the very moment at which the triumphs of the glorious allied armies assured it the most complete and most brilliant success. Although profoundly afflicted at having seen the failure of the projected deliverance of our brethren of Venice, to whom we are closely bound by the communion of opinion and sufferings, we do not the less feel, Sire, the gratitude which we owe to you for the benefits which we have obtained from your generosity. We respect the grave and powerful political reasons which, contrary to your desire, have caused you to leave incomplete your magnanimous enterprise; but we confide, at the same time, in the prudent foresight of your Majesty. Yes, Sire, we firmly believe that the definitive conditions of the treaty you are about to make will be of a nature to lessen the sufferings which menace unfortunate Venice. We have the firm hope that the frontiers of the Kingdom which you have aggrandized will not be deprived of their natural defences, and that we shall not remain still exposed to unforeseen attacks, and placed in a state of continual fear. We cannot doubt an instant that the elements of the Confederation, projected by your generous solicitude for the future safety and independence of Italy, will be founded on a homogeneity of principles which, while assuring concord and union, will guarantee a just and becoming share of liberty to the populations called on to form part of it, and will, in particular, leave intact the prudent and liberal institutions which for two lustres have caused the happiness of Piedmont and the glory of our heroic sovereign. Deign, magnanimous Emperor, to receive with clemency and kindness these sincere thanks, which come from the heart; also the expression of the wishes of a people who feel profoundly the benefit they have received, and who desire ardently to seize occasions of showing themselves worthy of the independence and the liberty which your generosity has given them.

The appearance of this address in the *Moniteur* has caused or accompanied a rumor that the official *Moniteur* or semi-official *Constitutionnel* will shortly contain an article intended to attenuate the unfavorable effect produced by the recent article of the *Moniteur* respecting the Italian Duchies and the conditions of the peace of Villafranca.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rumors continued to circulate in Paris of a tendency to an agreement between England and France on the subject of a European Congress for the settlement of Italy. They were, however, regarded as doubtful.

The King of the Belgians was at Biarritz with the Emperor.

The Minister of the Interior had issued a circular to the Prefects throughout France, stating that it is not the intention of the Government to modify the laws on the Press, and requesting them to continue to control the latitude allowed to the journals.

The Paris papers, almost without an exception, express satisfaction at the announcement of an Anglo-French expedition against China, and several of them add a hope that the union of the two flags against a common enemy will strengthen the alliance between the two countries and dispel recent rumors of a rupture.

The Bourse had been firmer, and Rentes had advanced to 68f. 05c., at which they closed on the 16th inst.

ITALY.

The Delegation from the Duchies to the King of Sardinia—Affairs in the Central States—Rome—Naples.

THE DEPUTATION FROM THE DUCHIES AT TURIN.

The deputation from the National Assemblies of Parma and Modena on the subject of the annexation of those Duchies to Sardinia, had arrived at Turin, and were received by King VICTOR EMANUEL on the 15th inst. The following is a telegraphic summary of the King's reply to the deputations: He first expressed his thanks to the people of Modena and Parma for the unanimity of their votes for the annexation of their Provinces to Piedmont, by which they have confirmed the wishes expressed by them eleven years ago to the King, his father. His Majesty continued: "I agree with the desires you have the mission to communicate to me. They are fresh manifestations of the nation to save the country from the disastrous consequences of a foreign rule, and to erect a barrier which would insure to our countrymen the possession of Italy to the Italians. The deputation will understand in what manner the King must proceed towards the accomplishment of the wishes of the Assemblies. Armed with the rights which I have acquired, I will support your cause before the Great Powers, and especially before the French Emperor, who, while leading the victorious legions of France, was fighting for the independence of Italy. Europe had recognized the right of other nations to provide for their security by constituting a Government capable of defending their liberties and their independence; she will neither be less just nor less generous towards the Italian provinces. The votes which your Assemblies have recorded, and the numerous volunteers who have fought under the flags of Piedmont during the days of the last struggle, have found that firmness is a true virtue with the people of Modena and Parma."

The speech of his Majesty concluded thus:

"Therefore, I need not say to you persevere. I will only congratulate you upon the order and moderation of which you have given such brilliant examples, in order to prove to Europe that the Italians know how to govern themselves, and are worthy to be citizens of a free nation."

THE CENTRAD ITALIAN LEAGUE.

M. FARINI, Dictator of Modena, has issued a circular, addressed to the various Governors and other high functionaries in the provinces, on the annexation of that duchy to Piedmont, and on the League of Central Italy. In respect to the League the circular says:

"A convention for a League having been signed between Modena and Tuscany, the Government of the Romagnas formally demanded to be allowed to accede to it, and its request has been granted. The alliance is about to be completed by the accession of the Duchy of Parma and Piacenza. The object of the League is: 1. As regards the Modenese provinces, Tuscany, Parma and Piacenza, to oppose the restoration of the fallen Princes and their dynasties, and as regards the Legations to defend them from any attack of the mercenary troops of the Papal Government. 2. To preserve order and public tranquility. 3. To establish a Customs Union, and uniformity of money, weights and measures. The League shall last so long as these countries shall not have attained a definitive organization which assures the civil and political liberty of the inhabitants, and is in conformity with national law."

THE INTRIGUES IN FAVOR OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.

The Florence correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter dated the 10th inst., says:

"I have at last in my hands all the threads of the famous Pion-Pionist conspiracy, and begin to think I have given myself endless trouble to find a 'mare's nest.' A Turin letter informs me that the agents of Prince NAPOLEON are at Modena, PESCANTINI (while the Sardinian Government suspects even FARINI of being in the Prince's interest); at Bologna, Cardinal VIALE, the Dictator CIPRIANI, and the Marquis PEPOLI; at Florence, General ULLOA and MONTANELLI. To these may be added M. EDMOND TEXIER, the correspondent of the *Siècle*, and a Neapolitan, by name PERUCCELLI, his fellow-traveler, a French police officer, PAOLI and PERRET, an ancient Bonapartist. I give these names without hesitation, because most of them make no mystery of their views and tendencies. I know that Gen. ULLOA and EUGENIO ALBERI, a distinguished man of letters, are in direct correspondence with the Prince. Their *mot d'ordre*, my informant writes, is not to oppose the present universal movement of Central Italy towards annexation to Piedmont, but rather to seem to second it. They trust that when this annexation is shown to be an utter impossibility, as it is sure, in their opinion, to turn out, the people, irretrievably committed against the restoration of the fallen dynasties, will be fain to accept their imperial candidate. One of the Prince's letters, to my knowledge, holds a language to the same effect. The Prince professes the warmest feelings for the welfare of these provinces; he wishes, with all his heart, they may succeed in their scheme of annexation, if it is likely to lead to any good result; but should the scheme miscarry, he would have, he insinuates, no objection to accept a crown which would fix his abode in a country in which the best days of his life were spent. Should the people of Central Italy choose him as their regent *pro tempore* he would not hesitate to take the reins of government, with or without his cousin's consent or approval. All this proves to me that the intrigues of these people are not—directly at least—countenanced by the Emperor. There is something clumsy, and feeble, and impotent in the whole job. If NAPOLEON III. destines the crown of Central Italy for Prince JEROME'S brows I am convinced he holds his own council and gives no encouragement to these ill-conducted manœuvres. To the meanwhile the Prince's partisans may be numbered on a man's fingers, and I think I have given the names, not of the principal, but of all of them. All Italy is clamorous for the *fusione*, and there is hardly a party standing up either for the old or for new pretenders.

GENERAL NEWS.

The latest news from Italy leaves little doubt of the determination of the Italians to rely on themselves. GARIBALDI was preparing a general concentration of troops on any given part. Gen. FANTI, Commander-in-Chief of the troops of the Italian League, had fixed his head-quarters at Bologna; the soldiers disbanded by VICTOR EMANUEL were flocking round him.

Letters from Rome state that the health of the Pope was almost entirely restored.

The Austrian party is represented as triumphant in Naples and no reforms are to be expected. A new anti-reform Ministry was spoken of.

The great land owners and others in Venetia had signed an address to the Emperor of Austria praying him to take off the additional war taxes, as the annual revenue from the lands cannot support such heavy burdens.

The National Assembly of Parma met on the 15th, for the reading of the answer given by the King of Sardinia to the deputation sent to Turin. The Assembly, then, after unanimously voting a loan of 5 000,000 francs, and appointing a deputation to present the address to the Emperor NAPOLEON, was prorogued.

It is said that the state of siege in Venetia will very soon be abolished. The Vienna *Gazette* contains an official article, written with a view of dissipating apprehensions of the stock-jobbers, who profess to consider the recent *Moniteur* announcement an alarming rather than a peaceful document.

GARIBALDI AND THE MUNICIPALITY OF COMO.

The Municipality of Como having informed Gen. GARIBALDI of their intention of erecting a monument in commemoration of the battle of San Fermo, the General has replied as follows, from Modena:

"The engagements which took place in May last in your town and neighborhood, are worthy of being recorded. Great, indeed, was the bravery of the riflemen of the Alps, most of whom belonged to your population. How can I express my gratitude towards you? For the little I have done you have held me up to the esteem of Italy, and even of distant nations. Ten years ago, when I had the honor of fighting on the soil of Lombardy, I covered the national banner with crape, because it had been forced to yield to the pressure of the foreigner. That act weighed on my heart for ten years, while I hoped to return and fight again on your fields. May God, who has fulfilled these hopes, bless the thankful and religious people that has suffered so much."

GERMANY.

The Unity Movement—Austrian Negotiations in behalf of the Italian Dukes, &c.

POLITICAL SYNOPSIS.

Great disappointment was felt in Germany at the reply given by the Prince Regent of Prussia to the petitions for Federal Reform. The movement was, however, steadily progressing.

At Frankfort-on-the-Maine, a meeting of the "Society of the Federal Constitution" had been held, and was attended by 150 persons. The following resolution was passed:

"Since the formation of a National Party in Germany, for the purpose of promoting the unity and liberal development of the great and common fatherland, has become a reality, the undersigned do hereby establish an association, to be located at Frankfort-on-the-Maine. The aim of this society shall be to labor for the patriotic objects of the party, with all available lawful means, and more especially, to take upon itself the moral task of making the people more and more conscious of the aim and means of the movement which is being promulgated throughout the whole of our fatherland."

A Committee of twelve was charged with the management of the Association.

Prince RICHARD METTERNICH had quitted Vienna on his return to Paris.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent says it is evident that Prince METTERNICH'S mission led to the recent note in the Paris *Moniteur*, but it will hardly lead to a recall of the Sovereigns of Modena and Tuscany. At the same time Austria continues to increase her military strength in Italy, where there are now probably 80,000 or 100,000 French troops.

The Austrian *Gazette*, in remarking on the recent article in the *Moniteur*, urges that as the restoration of the Italian Princes has not been effected, chiefly owing to the influence of Sardinia, Austria consequently is not bound to carry out the concessions she has made, including the cession of Lombardy.

The new law relative to the Protestants of Hungary is said to have given general satisfaction.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION AT VIENNA.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VIENNA, Tuesday, Sept. 13.

This government was greatly displeased with the Emperor NAPOLEON, because he objected to an armed intervention in favor of the Duke of Tuscany and Modena, but since the appearance of the note in the *Moniteur* of the 9th, men in office appear to have recovered their temper. Very shortly after peace had been concluded at Villafranca, the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH made the return of the two Archdukes to their states a *conditio sine qua non*, and it is now known here that the Emperor of the French promised to use his influence in order to bring about their restoration. "I am willing to resign Lombardy," said the Austrian monarch, "but the Grand Duke of Tuscany and the Duke of Modena have placed themselves under my protection, and I must defend their interests even though I sacrifice my own." NAPOLEON expressed his admiration of the generous sentiments of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, and when the two sovereigns parted it was with the clear understanding that the Archdukes were to return to Tuscany and Modena, and that Venetia, with a separate government, was to form part of an Italian Confederation. It is evident that Prince METTERNICH'S mission led to the note in the *Moniteur*, which must necessarily produce a very depressing effect in Venetia, though it will hardly lead to the recall of the fugitive Sovereigns of Tuscany and Modena. After the declaration of the Emperor NAPOLEON "that the Dukes will not be reinstated by foreign force," it is not probable that Austria will attempt an armed intervention, but still it is certain that she is sending fresh troops to Italy. Some of the Hungarian volunteers who were to have been disbanded, will be sent to Venetia, and information has been given me that the railroad communication between Vienna and Trieste will, in as far as the public is concerned, be partially interrupted for a week or ten days from Thursday, the 15th inst. Persons who have recently returned from Italy state that the French force in that peninsula must be nearer 100,000 than 50,000 men. "Many of the large towns teem with French troops, and it is hardly an exaggeration to say that as much French as Italian is heard in the streets of Milan." Heavy guns are now being sent from Styria to the fortresses in Italy. The moderation recently displayed by the King of Sardinia in regard to the Duchies was forced, the Emperor NAPOLEON having desired him not to agree to the proposed annexation. Had the King listened to the dictates of his ambition, and accepted the offer made him by the Tuscans and Modenese, Count COLLOREDO would have been recalled from Zurich, and Austria would probably again have declared war against Sardinia. When the editors of the Vienna papers had an interview with Baron HUBNER, a few days ago, that statesman desired them never to lose sight of the fact that Tuscany and Modena were hereditary provinces of the House of Hapsburg. It has recently been asserted that a European Congress is to settle the non-Lombard part of the Italian question, but it is still doubtful whether one will meet.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

Official Accounts, French and English—Movement of Troops—Military Preparation—The Tone of the Press, &c.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH OF THE BRITISH ADMIRAL.

The London *Gazette* publishes Admiral HOPE'S official dispatch, giving an account of the attack by the Chinese force on July 25. It is dated July 5.

On the 17th June the Admiral reached the mouth of the Pei-ho. The works for the defence of the river, which had been destroyed last year, were found reconstructed in a more formidable manner. An officer was sent ashore to intimate the intended arrival of the ambassadors. He was met by a guard apparently of country people, who prevented him from landing, informing him that there were no officials nearer than Tien-tsin. A promise was given that a commencement should be made for the purpose of removing obstructions within the next forty-eight hours. On the following day the whole of the squadron moved up to the mouth of the river.

On the 20th, the Admiral, finding that nothing had been done toward removing the obstructions, addressed a letter to the "Tantai at Tientsin," acquainting him with the object of his arrival, and requesting free communication with the shore. To this an evasive answer was received two days subsequently.

On the 21st the Ambassadors requested the Admiral to take measures for clearing the river. He gave notice to the Tantia that he should, if necessary, remove the obstructions by force. To this no reply was received, and, consequently, on the 24th the Admiral took the force inside the bar to prepare for operations, and gave further intimation that after 8 o'clock in the evening, if he received no reply, he should feel himself at liberty to take his own course.

On the morning of the 25th the vessels were placed in position. At 2 P. M. the *Opossum* opened a passage through the first barrier, and at 2½ o'clock she moved up to the second barrier, supported by three other vessels. The forts at once opened a simultaneous fire of not less than 30 or 40 guns, of calibre from 32-pounders to 8-inch, on which the Admiral directed the ships to engage.

At 3 P. M. the ships inside the barrier were getting disabled, and they were dropped out in fresh positions outside of it, where, having received assistance in men, they renewed the action. At 6:30 the fire from the north forts ceased, and half an hour later that on the south side was slackened. At 7:20 a landing was effected. The storming party were encountered by a heavy fire, but, notwithstanding the very serious obstacles, 150 officers and men having reached the second ditch, and about 50 having arrived close under the walls, had the opposition they experienced been that usual in Chinese warfare, there is little doubt but the place would have been successfully carried at the point of the bayonet. On a report that the party could hold their position, but that it was impossible to storm without reinforcements, orders were given to retire under cover of night, which had now closed in, the force being sent down to the boats by detachments, carrying the wounded with them, and eventually the whole of them were brought off by 1:20 A. M. of the 26th, Commanders COMMERELL and HEATH being the last ashore.

The fire of the enemy, being remarkably well directed and sustained, occasioned the squadron considerable loss; amounting to 25 officers and men killed and 93 wounded, of which 54 are slight. In the subsequent attack on shore, 64 officers and men were killed and 252 wounded, of which 90 are slight.

The dispatch mentions the casualties to the gunboats, and concludes by thanking individual officers for the extraordinary gallantry they had displayed.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS AT PARIS.

From the Moniteur.

By the terms of the forty-second article of the treaty signed at Tientsin on the 27th of June, 1858, the ratifications of it were to be exchanged at Pekin, and the Ministers of France and England had in consequence left Shanghae to repair to the capital of the Celestial Empire, after announcing their departure to the Commissioners of the Chinese Government. Having arrived at the mouths of the Pei-ho on the 20th June, where they had been preceded by Admiral HOPE, commanding the naval forces of Her Britannic Majesty, they endeavored ineffectually to put themselves in relation with the Chinese authorities. The entrance of the river had been barred by stockades. Admiral HOPE and Captain TRICAULT, the commanding officer of the *Duchayla*, were obliged to endeavor to force a passage; the forts of the Pei-ho immediately opened fire with all their batteries, which had been reconstructed and armed with guns of a long range. The Allies, having an insufficient force at their disposal, did not succeed in silencing it, notwithstanding the heroic bravery displayed by the English and French seamen, and by their officers. After a combat of more than four hours, three English gunboats were sunk, and 478 officers and seamen, 14 of whom were French, were disabled. Admiral HOPE and Capt. TARCAULT were themselves slightly wounded. Unable to sustain an unequal contest with forces that had only been combined to serve as an escort to the Envoys of France and England, the allies were compelled to retire to Shanghai on the 9th of July.

The Government of the Emperor and that of her Britannic Majesty are devising measures in common for inflicting chastisement, and obtaining all the reparation required for an act so flagrantly disloyal.

REMARKS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

From the London Times.

We are now about to enter on a new war with China. The perfidy of the Court of Peking must be sharply, fully and inexorably punished. But let us fully admit that we have a new enemy to deal with; that fanatic Mongols are now arrayed against us; that their leader is brave and skillful, and full of strategic device—let us even throw in a handful of Russians—and, thus prepared, we shall run no risk of defeat. The news of this sanguinary repulse will not only fly through China, but it will, we fear, agitate all the bazaars in India, and penetrate even the ravines of Nepaul. *We must vindicate the predominance of the West over the Oriental races at any hazard*, or be content to see the East relapse into a state of barbarism seven times worse than the first, and to abandon our trade, our commerce, our connections, and our colonies, in half the habitable globe. The men on whom that task shall devolve must possess no ordinary qualities. It is more easy to found than to restore supremacy, but in the execution of the duty which devolves upon England and France, it is an unspeakable gratification to *find that we may rely, at all events, on the sympath es of the great Anglo-Saxon Republic.* Whatever may be the result of the fight, England will never forget the day when the deeds and words of kindly Americans sustained and comforted her stricken warriors on the waters of the Pei-ho.

Other English journals also acknowledge the kindly sympathy of the Americans.

THE PLENIPOTENTIARIES IN FAULT.

From the Morning Star.

Why did the Hon. Mr. BRUCE insist on going up to Pekin by the river which has in consequence become the scene of so dismal a tragedy, so shameful a disaster? That is the first question on which the English public must demand ample materials of judgment before giving loose to impulses of revenge, or forming resolutions of retrieval. It is the primary and essential element of the case; but it is one of which the accounts received by the Overland Mail offers us no solution whatever. We know, from the Blue-book published only the day before telegraphic news of this melancholy affair arrived, that Lord ELGIN, himself was strongly averse from enforcing that article of the treaty of Tien-tsin, which gave us the right to direct communication with the Emperor. We know that His Lordship believed the Chinese Government to be perfectly sincere in their assurances that an Envoy should be honorably received if sent, but not less so in their entreaties that such a measure should be resorted to only in case an appeal from themselves to their Imperial Master should be deemed necessary. We know, moreover, that our Plenipotentiary appealed to the Government at home not to decide on sending an Ambassador to Peking without further conference on the subject, and that Lord MALMESBURY approved of Lord ELGIN'S intimation to the Chinese Commissioners that their wishes in this respect should be regarded. To the knowledge thus obtained from official sources, we have now to add that communicated by our Eastern correspondence—namely, that the Chinese authorities had given notice of their willingness to conduct the Envoys to Pekin, and were actually in waiting to receive them at one of the mouths of the river, while the fleet was making its way up the stream which had been barred against the passage of armed vessels. What we do not know is, why the French and English Envoys had determined upon going to Pekin at all; and why, after official notification that the forts had been rebuilt, they resolved upon forcing a passage, and so committing an act of hostility in order to the ratification of a treaty of peace.

AMERICAN AID TO THE ENGLISH IN CHINA.

A correspondent of the *Times* writes as follows:

You will see by the Admiral's dispatches that in proportion to the numbers engaged our loss in killed and wounded was greater than that in any of the late great battles in Italy, and it will be a melancholy satisfaction to some at home to hear that many of our poor fellows received their wounds and sacrificed their lives, not in the fierce excitement of the advance, but as they retired, in freely exposing their lives to save their wounded comrades lying on the mud from falling into the hands of the barbarous Mongols.

Already I have trespassed too much on your valuable space, but I cannot end without referring to one matter that, in connection with this battle, should be ever remembered. *Were we children of the same mother, we could not have received more sympathy and kindness than we met with from the Americans.* Never were men more unwillingly neutral. As we passed in to the assault, Flag-officer (*Anglicè* Admiral) TATTNALL was heard to say, "Blood is thicker than water," and in a hundred different ways he and all his people, to the very cabin boys, acted up to this homely proverb. When he heard that our Admiral was wounded, at great personal risk he went on board the *Cormorant* to see him. Many of our men slept in the towyaw (American tenders) on the night of the fight; cigars, coffee, brandy, everything a man could want was placed before them. The American crew forgot themselves, and thought only of the British.

A few days after the fight a Chinese junk, with a flag of truce, brought fresh provisions to the *Powhattan* (United States frigate.) These were immediately sent to our wounded. *The bond of American brotherhood was, indeed, deeply cemented in our trial at the Pei-ho.* I believe there was not a man in the fleet who did not feel it growing up within him, and I am sure there are thousands, if I might not say millions, at both sides of the Atlantic, who will join me in the fervent wish that that feeling of brotherhood may take deeper and deeper root in both lands. Yours, &c.,

AN EYE-WITNESS.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The stock market had exhibited increased strength, and Consols had been firm at a slight advance. On Friday, the 16th, the market closed steadily at 95⅛ @ 95⅜ for both money and account.

The money market continued easy, and the demand was limited.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the large increase of £484,400 in the bullion—the total sum held being £17,120,822. Another favorable feature in the return is an increase of nearly three quarters of a million in the reserve.

Messrs. BARING, BROS. & Co. quote Bar Silver at 5s. 1¾d.; Dollars, 5s. ¾d.; Eagles, 76s. 2½d.@76s. 2⅝d.

LATEST.

LONDON, Saturday.—The *Daily News* City Article says: "Although business exhibited no revival, increased firmness prevailed to-day in the Stock Exchange. The improvment in the funds scarcely exceeded 1-16, but in some of the other departments of the Exchange, especially in the market for British railway stocks, the preponderance of buyers was more observable. The demand for money is again brisker, and 2¾ is the lowest rate for bills of the first class."

The *Times'* City Article says the funds were rather dull at the opening on Friday, but closed with renewed firmness. The recovery was attributed to the circumstance of the speculative sellers, under the China news, showing a disposition to buy back.

There was an increased demand for money on Friday, and at the Bank the applications for discount were on a larger scale. No bullion was taken to the Bank.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. D. BELL, SON & Co., report as follows: During the past week the market for American securities has continued active. The various State stocks have been in good demand, with but very limited amounts offered for sale, whilst the chief business has been in the United States five ₰ cent. Bonds, redeemable 1874, which have been freely dealt in at improved prices. In railroad securities there is but little doing, and quotations are without change.

United States 6 ₰ cent. Bonds, 1868	96	@ 98
United States 5 ₰ cent. Bonds, 1874	92¾	@ 93⅛
Alabama 5 ₰ cent. Bonds	75	@ 77
Kentucky 6 ₰ cent. Bonds, 1868-72	92	@ 94
Maryland 5 ₰ cent. Sterling Bonds	94	@ 96
Massachusetts 5 ₰ cent. Sterling Bonds	100	@102
Mississippi 5 ₰ cent. Union Bank Bonds	14	@ 16
Ohio 6 ₰ cent. Stock, 1886	98	@100
Pennsylvania 5 ₰ cent. Stock	81	@ 83
Pennsylvania 5 ₰ cent. Bonds, 1877	83	@ 85
South Carolina 5 ₰ cent. Bonds, 1866	85	@ 87
Tennessee 6 ₰ cent. Bonds, divers	81	@ 83
Virginia 6 ₰ cent. Bonds, 1886	84	@ 86
Virginia 5 ₰ cent. Bonds, 1888	84	@ 86
Boston 4½ ₰ cent. Sterling Bonds	89	@ 91
Montreal 6 ₰ cents., 1856-65	80	@ 82
Illinois Central 7 ₰ cent., 1875	80	@ 82
Illinois Central 6 ₰ cent., 1875	76	@ 78
Illinois Central 7 ₰ cent. Freelands, 1860	83	@ 85
Illinois Central Shares	dis. 39	@ 37
Michigan Central 8 ₰ cent., 1869	80	@ 82
Michigan Central Shares	38	@ 42
New-York Central 6 ₰ cent., not con., 1883	83	@ 82
New-York Central 7 ₰ cent., convert., 1864	92	@ 94
New-York Central Shares	68	@ 70
New-York and Erie 7 ₰ ct. 3d Mort., 1883	62	@ 64
New-York and Erie Shares	5	@ 9
Panama 7 ₰ cent. 1st Mortgage, 1859	101	@102
Panama 7 ₰ cent. 1st Mortgage, 1865	98	@100
Panama 7 ₰ cent. 2d Mortgage, 1872	94	@ —
Pennsylvania Cen. 6 ₰ ct. 1st Mort., 1880	88	@ 89

The *Times* of Friday quotes sales of Illinois Central Shares at 38½ discount.

Latest by [Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 17, 1859—A. M.

The *Daily News'* City Article of Friday evening says:

"Although business exhibited no revival, increased firmness prevailed to-day in the Stock Exchange. The improvement in the funds scarcely exceeded 1-16th ₰ cent., but in some of the other departments of the Stock Exchange, especially in the market for British Railway Stock, the preponderance was more observable. The demand for money was brisker, and 2¾ was the lowest rate for bills of the first-class. No gold was sent into the Bank to-day. The Bank return shows an increase of coin and bullion during the week ending on Wednesday, of £484,400. Another favorable feature is an increase of nearly three-quarters of a million in the reserve."

The following is from the *Times'* City Article of Friday evening:

English Funds were rather dull at the opening this morning, but have closed with renewed firmness. The recovery was attributed to the circumstance of the speculative sellers on the China news showing a disposition to buy back. There has been an increased demand for money to-day, and at the Bank the applications for discount were on a larger scale.

The Railway market shows little change during the greater part of the day, but towards the close, especially official hours, a nearly general advance took place at ¼ to ½ ₰ cent.

In the Colonial markets, this week, supplies of most kinds of produce have been large, and with the exception of some articles, affected by the late news from China, lower prices have been established. The trade, however, do not appear greatly anxious to increase their stocks.

An extensive business in Tea has been transacted since the confirmation of the disastrous news from China. The attention of speculators and dealers, many of whom were short of stocks, has been chiefly directed to the common and medium kinds of Congou, which have advanced 1½d.@2d. ₰ lb. on last week's lowest quotations, and the market closes firm.

THE JEWISH NEW-YEAR.

Its Observance in this City—Services in the Different Synagogues—The Ancient Rituals of the Church—Sermons, &c.

Yesterday being the Jewish New-Year's Day—a festival of immemorial observance among all the Hebrew race—the occasion was appropriately observed in the several synagogues of this City, and doubtless in all other parts of the country. It is called the Rosh Hashanah, or New-Year, the months being counted from the season of the Passover, according to Exodus xii., 2: "This month shall be unto you the beginning of the months; it shall be the first month of the year unto you." Accordingly, in the different synagogues, of which there are thirteen in this City, there was preaching and other peculiar services prescribed for the season, including the commemoration of the blowing of the shophar or ram's horn, which was the ancient summons of the people to prayer and sacrifice.

At the Synagogue in Greene-street, near Bleecker, as at the other places of worship, the services commenced at 6 A. M. and continued till noon. They consisted of reading from the Jewish Prayer-book, blowing the ram's horn, chanting, and a sermon. Four priests, in white robes, officiated at the altar, upon which tapers were burning, and the body of the Church was full of people. Dr. RAPHALL preached the sermon from a text found in the *musaf* (mid-day) service of the Prayer-book: "Blow the trumpet on the new moon; at the appointed time on the day of our solemn feast;" alluding to the approaching day of atonement, he exhorted the congregation to prepare for the time of repentance that was coming, and to turn from the ways of sin. In reminding his hearers of their duties towards God and of the importance of strictly observing their prescribed ceremonials, he said it might be asked why

THE SAN JUAN QUARREL.

The Action of Gen. Harney—Movement of Troops—Political Aspirations of Harney—A British Survey of the Disputed Line Ordered.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times

OLYMPIA, Washington Territory, Sunday, Aug. 21.

Since your correspondent reached this remote spot, so suddenly become a centre of world-wide interest, things have assumed a daily increasing importance. As I should be sorry to lend any fuel to the easily fanned flame of international excitement and jealousy, I shall devote myself not to reproducing for your readers the sound and fury prevalent about me, but simply to state the facts in relation to the dispute between England and the United States, touching the right to this Island of San Juan, and how the quarrel now stands.

The Island, which is very fully described in the United States Coast Survey Report, was taken possession of as a portion of Washington Territory, by Capt. PICKETT, of the Ninth Infantry, with Company D of his Regiment. On the 10th of August the garrison was strengthened by Companies A and C, Fourth Infantry, Capts. MALONEY and HUNT, and by Company H., Ninth Infantry, Capt. ENGLISH; the whole force falling under command of Lieut. Col. CASEY, of the Ninth Infantry, by order of Gen. HARNEY. On the 16th inst., Companies A, H, D and M, of the Third Artillery, sent to Fort Steilacoom by Gen. HARNEY, but ordered here by Lieut. Col. CASEY, arrived under Lieuts. J. KELLOGG, L. KEILOGG, IRBIE and DANDY, and last night came in Major HALLER'S Company from Fort Townsend. Lieut. KELLOGG'S command, Company B, Fifth Artillery, is in charge of a mountain howitzer battery of five pieces, and of one six-pounder cannon. The remaining eight companies are organized as a Battalion of Light Infantry, according to the rank of their present commanders, and are drilled every day by Lieut. Col. CASEY in skirmish drill, &c. On an eminence of the island, which commands the English fleet lying in the harbor, are posted eight guns, (medium 32-pounders,) from the United States steamer *Massachusetts*. This is a complete summary of the American force now in Puget Sound. But Gen. HARNEY on the 9th inst. sent an overland express to California for a United States man-of war.

The English force amounts to 165 guns, carried on board of four screw steamers and one sailing vessel. The guns range from 68's to 32's. The fleet is manned by 2,200 sailors, making with about 600 marines, sappers and miners, some 3,000 men. Lieut.-Col. CASEY and Capt. PICKETT have express orders "to resist the landing of English troops, and maintain our sole and exclusive occupancy of the Island at all hazards," or words to that effect. It is thought, however, by the best informed here that there is no risk whatever of a collision at present, as the English authorities have decided to refer the whole affair to London, and wait instructions, having dispatched a special messenger for that purpose.

Should any English force make a landing, however, under the existing American "orders," there will assuredly be a fight, and blood shed, the end of which who can tell. As you will perceive, we are badly prepared in everything to cope successfully with them.

Gen. HARNEY is severely condemned by the most intelligent and educated of our countrymen on the spot for this action, on the ground that no matter how clear and indisputable may be our title to the Island, as long as it is a subject of controversy or correspondence between the two Governments, or their commissioners, *it is disputed territory*, and neither party has a right to sole and exclusive occupancy or jurisdiction over it. By the "sovereigns," of course, he is applauded and indorsed.

Our companies here are weak in men, and weaker in officers, there being but one officer to each company. Wagon road expeditions, boundary survey and arrests have consumed their force. Had a collision taken place before Aug. 10, the "enemy" could have "wiped us out." I am told that there are about sixty preemption claims on this island, of arable land, half of which are settled upon. It was first settled upon by Americans, about January, 1854. From 1850 to 1854 it was used by the Hudson Bay Company, two to three months of each year, as a fishing station. This Company has *now* a settlement upon it, with several fields under cultivation, and a great many sheep. About the justness and legality of our claim to it, there can be no reasonable doubt—hardly a question. *It does not, however, command the main channel, or Canal de Haro, or Straits of Fuca, said channel being five miles wide.*

Col. CASEY did not land his three companies of infantry at the small wharf in the harbor, but slipped them in by a little cove, south of the main harbor [illegible] came up on board a small stern-wheel [illegible]

We are indebted to the forbearance and magnanimity of the English naval officer for the continued peace between the two countries, as Gov. DOUGLASS, of British Columbia, ranking as Vice-Admiral, had decided to land the English troops. Admiral BAYNES, commanding the British fleet, opportunely arrived, countermanded DOUGLASS' insane order, and hence our continued peaceful relations.

Gen. HARNEY, who is here called "Goliah," for two reasons—first, that he is a very large man; and second, that he is all matter and no mind—ought, I think, to be court-martialed, and dismissed the service for his conduct in this case. In Europe he could not have retained his commission a minute, after the flagrant and outrageous act was known to the Government. The man is not half so fit to be a general as to be a hostler of a livery stable, and he is indebted, I am assured, to his intimacy with Mr. FLOYD for his commission.

'Tis said the General's real object is political popularity, with the insane idea of using the same at the Charleston Convention, *a la* TAYLOR and PIERCE. We shall all be much surprised if Gen LEWIS CASS does not read him a lesson on International law, which he will never forget, and which, it is to be hoped, will send him to the "shades of private life."

Things looked very dark here for a while, and war seemed inevitable. We must thank God for the opportune arrival of the English Admiral, of whose name I am not certain.

I conclude with a detailed list of the companies and officers. As I have already said, we are weak in men and weaker in officers, in consequence of detachments from companies on duty as escorts to wagon-road expeditions and boundary survey:

Third Regiment United States Artillery.

Company E—First-Lieut. John Kellogg, commanding.

Company D—First-Lieut. George Ihrie, commanding.

Company A—First-Lieut. Lyman M. Kellogg, commanding.

Company M—Second-Lieut. G. J. B. Dandy, commanding.

Fourth Regiment United States Infantry.

Company I—Brevet-Major G. O. Haller, commanding.

Company A—Capt. Maurice Maloney, commanding.

Company C—Capt. Lewis C. Hunt, commanding.

Ninth Regiment United States Infantry.

Company D—Capt. George E. Pickett, commanding.

Company H—Capt. Thomas C. English, commanding.

Commanding Officer and Staff.

Lieut.-Col. SILAS CASEY, Ninth Infantry, commanding.

Second-Lieut. Edward J. Connor, Fourth Infantry, Adjutant.

Second-Lieut. James W. Forsyth, Ninth Infantry, Quartermaster and Commissary.

Assistant Surgeon Robert Orr Craig, Medical Department.

A British Survey Ordered.

From the London Times.

A detachment of the Royal Engineers, consisting of one lieutenant, one sergeant, a quartermaster and commissary, and 12 non-commissioned officers and men, are expected to embark at Southampton on or about the 2d prox., for British Columbia, *vid* Panama, to join the Boundary Surveying Expedition, under Col. J. S. HAWKINS, R. E., Her Majesty's Commissioner. The non-commissioned officers and men who are now being selected will consist of topographical surveyor HILL, and other draughtsmen, photographers, mechanics, &c. Their working pay and allowances will be on a very liberal scale. The expedition for the survey of the boundary between the United States and British America, along the 49th parallel of latitude, which sailed in April, 1858, is making rapid progress in defining and marking out on the ground the disputed boundary, and, with the exception of one casualty by death, all enjoy excellent health."

A Personal Matter.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 27, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg leave to state through the columns of your paper that I am not the Mr. SHAFER, of counsel for the plaintiff in the case of WILLIAM MOWAIS (colored) *vs.* PIERRE BOGARDUS and others, for the tarring and feathering of plaintiff at Hudson, N. Y., nor have I in any manner whatever been connected with the case.

Respectfully yours, EBENEZER B. SHAFER.

THE PREDICTION OF A BUFFALONIAN.—The Buffalo *Republic* indulges itself in the following:

"We predict that in less than ten years a steamboat will be constructed to run on our lakes which will be longer than the *Great Eastern*, and capable of carrying three thousand passengers and three thousand tons freight, and that she will make over thirty miles an hour, and be capable of running in Winter as well as Summer. If our prediction should be verified, this city will command a position, commercially speaking, in importance second only in the United States. The proposition is a monstrous and startling one, but we conscientiously believe that the man is now living who will demonstrate to the world that our prediction is true."

FROM ARIZONA.

Indian Troubles—Affairs of Sonora—The Treaty with Mexico—Stage Routes, Contracts, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TUBAC, Arizona, Friday, Sept. 9, 1859.

Nothing that is the least exciting is now transpiring in the Territory. The Apache depredations are quite numerous, but trifling. We hear of them almost daily, and think nothing of it. Those who have any number of animals corral them nights and watch them days.

Some days since half-a-dozen Apaches drove off six horses and mules from within half a mile of Tubac at mid-day. They were the property of the Gandoras, who were in sight, but had no animals to follow them, which the Indians well knew. Troops were at once sent in pursuit, with what success we are not informed.

PESQUEIRA is yet in the ascendancy in Sonora. He lately imprisoned the wife of GANDORA. Until now she has been permitted to remain on the estate of GANDORA, which was purchased by some of his friends. What little stock she had has now been taken from her and confiscated, and she placed under guardianship.

In relation to the treaty now being negotiated with Mexico PESQUEIRA says nothing. He has heard of it, but expresses no opinion. A politician would perhaps say "he had not been seen." In my mind, it is an entire matter of dollars and cents. Several applications have been made to him to grant the right to run stages and merchandise trains over the principal routes in Sonora. He holds them for consideration. All offer him a bonus for the right. Should the treaty be made, I have no doubt he will make the best bargain he can, and issue grants for a long time, say from six to twelve years. He undoubtedly thinks this will be the only way he can make anything out of the treaty.

So far as the inhabitants of Arizona are concerned, it makes but little difference to them who runs stages or transports merchandise—all we desire is to have it done. Opening the port of Guaymas or Lobos will reduce the expenses of mining at least one-half, and enable us to work copper and lead mines now of no value. Cost of transportation will be reduced from fifteen to five cents, besides saving time. Nothing can be done by our Government that will so much benefit this territory as to ratify this treaty. It will hasten the settlement years.

The crop of corn in this whole valley is good; there is but little grain raised excepting corn, and not enough of this for one-half the consumption; the balance required, together with our wheat and flour, are to be purchased in Sonora.

The army contracts in this territory absorb a large amount of the corn and wheat, and at prices above the ability of individuals to pay. Your readers can hardly appreciate this when informed there are but two companies in the country. The manner in which they are fed is the difficulty—a rich tale could be told of the action of the War Department in relation to the corn and flour contracts. B.

THE SUPREME COURT SALARIES.

Judge Roosevelt and the Corporation Counsel—The Corporation Counsel, Mayor and Comptroller.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Without in the least wishing to question the motives which actuate the Corporation Counsel in his opposition to allowing extra compensation to the Judges of the Supreme Court in this district, the matter, I conceive, presents some very salient features which deserve a more dispassionate regard than they are likely to receive in the present heated state of the Corporation Counsel's epistolary efforts. It is seldom that the Corporation Counsel has felt desirous of appearing in the character of guarding zealously the City strong-box; and the novel pleasure of his present course must be his excuse for the undeliberating vigor with which he barks and snarls at gentlemen who happen to wander into his vicinity from unexceptionable motives.

The Corporation Counsel's denial to the contrary notwithstanding, it is quite evident that he *has* grossly and wholly misunderstood or misinterpreted the drift and purpose of the Mayor and Comptroller in relation to the matter of this judicial arrear of salary. The two officers last named have certainly no reason to dread comparison with the Corporation Counsel on a point of official integrity; and when a question arises as to what they *did* mean by certain words or phrases used over their own signature, I think common fairness would suggest that the writers and framers of the letter might be accepted as their own best interpreters. They simply wished, without expressing an opinion on either side, to have a controverted question of constitutional law put into a shape for judicial decision; they expressed no opinion either for or against the justice of the claim made by Judge ROOSEVELT for himself and others, but requested the Corporation Counsel on behalf of the City Treasury to lend them his official aid in establishing a precedent on a new point, and one of great perplexity, as to the construction to be put on a constitutional provision. Such being obviously their attitude in the matter, it follows of necessity that a good deal of epistolary *vim* has been wasted by the Corporation Counsel.

Coming down to the bare facts of the case, divested of technicalities, they will be found to stand as follows:

Previous to the year 1852, the salary allowed to Judges of the Supreme Court of this District amounted to but $2,500 *per annum*, about as much salary as is now given to the chief clerk or book-keeper of a second or third-rate mercantile establishment, and certainly much less (as the Corporation Counsel has had opportunities to know) than the average earnings of a third-rate criminal lawyer.

In the year 1852 the Board of Supervisors—struck by the obvious fact that men of ability and character sufficient to sit on the Supreme Bench of this City could not consent so to sit at such a salary, except at a heavy personal sacrifice, which the public had no right to expect of them, or with the intention of making up by the power of their judicial position for deficiency of legal compensation—the Board of Supervisors, it is to be said, voted an increase of $1,500 a year to the salary of each Supreme Court Judge who should reside in this City, thus making a total salary of $4,000 a year, and the Legislature of 1852 had authorized this action of the Board of Supervisors, and the extra appropriation was thereby sanctioned. On that occasion the force of the constitutional question was discussed, and the Legislature was clearly of the opinion, and acted on the opinion that the Board of Supervisors possessed full power in the premises.

When warrants for salary at the increased rate were presented to Comptroller AZARIAH C. FLAGG—and his name is written with all reverence—that officer did not question the justice of the increase of pay, but doubted his own power, under the Charter, and with the constitutional provision against increasing judicial salaries still remaining undecided in its interpretation, to make the payments called for at the increased figures of the warrants. He wished a legal decision to fall back upon before making the disbursements proposed, and the matter remained as a point of controversy down to the commencement of the present year.

But the Legislature of this year, having the whole facts before it, and looking at the record of its own decision on this point in the year 1852, resolved to do justice—or, at least, all that was asked of justice—to the gentlemen occupying the Supreme Court Bench of this City. It wholly avoided, as some contend, the vexed question of constitutional prohibition, by putting in an appropriation amongst the "arrearages," for the amount which would have been due to each Supreme Court Judge, had the action of the Board of Supervisors in 1852, on this point, remained uncontested.

Now there is no question that the Board of Supervisors possess, and have always exercised, the power to make appropriations for additional compensation to Supreme and Superior Court Judges under certain circumstances, not exactly in the nature of salary. The sum of ten dollars a day and mileage has always been allowed Judges from other districts entering this district on circuit; and as to the legal right of the Board to make appropriations of this exceptional kind, no question has ever been raised. It is on the word "salary" that the contest arises—on the attempt to impose an additional *yearly* appropriation for the payment of elected officers. Congress, for instance, can vote additional sums to furnish the President's house, to sustain his gardens, &c., and until the phrase "salary" or "yearly compensation" has been introduced, no constitutional objection will hold water.

The present action of the Board of Supervisors on this matter is one of simple obedience to law and for the purpose of placing the Judges in a position to have their claims tested before a competent tribunal. The action of the Board of Supervisors will not pay the money out of the City Treasury, nor is it designed to have that effect; it can possibly do nothing more than enable the plaintiffs to make demand on the Comptroller; and on the Comptroller's refusal, should such be the case, then carry the whole question into Court for final decision.

And, now, apart from the partisan feelings excited unhappily during the pendency of this discussion, I ask you is it right or befitting the dignity of this City—yea, is it *safe* for the interests of litigants in this City—that the Judges of our highest tribunals should have less compensation than the Corporation Counsel allows to one of the clerks in his office? Is it right that the Judges of all the inferior Courts of the City should be in a position to smile at the straitened circumstances of the men before whom, in almost the last resort, their decisions are to be taken? Is it just that the Recorder, City Judge and Judges of Superior Court and Common Pleas, should receive $5,000 a year each, while Judges of the Supreme Court receive but half that sum for more exacting labor and a higher grade of responsibility.

That Mr. Justice ROOSEVELT is a man of wealth and able to afford public service, either at his present insufficient salary or at no salary at all, does not alter the matter, except to reflect credit on the firmness of the gentleman who sees this wrong and makes headway against it on the grounds of justice and for the sake of those less fortunate. He is contending for a principle in this matter, and he feels, I suppose, as we must all feel, that sooner or later, if the present system be continued, an inferior grade of men will alone be found willing to accept the most laborious and exigeant position on the Bench, with the smallest salary attached. It will come down, finally, to a point at which bad men, pitch-forked into a position which good men cannot afford to accept, will begin to practice the plan of paying themselves for labor which the public is too blind to see the necessity of keeping above pecuniary temptation.

For the rest, Mr. Justice ROOSEVELT'S chief fault in connection with this controversy has been, as you will remember, a certain famous opinion which he delivered in the "Lowber Market case," on the conduct of the Corporation Counsel in that matter. I remember it was freely spoken of in the Courts and round the City Hall for months afterwards as the "Bouquet de Roosevelt," presented to the Corporation Counsel as a memorial of what the learned justice thought of him. What connection there may be between that opinion and the present opposition on the part of the Corporation Counsel to a claim in which Judge ROOSEVELT is the least interested of all his fellows, I leave for others to determine, and remain,

Your very obedient servant,

A LAWYER.

THE AMERICAN CONVENTION.

The Principle which Governed the Selection of a Ticket—The Canal Question—The Ticket not an American Ticket.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Delegates to the late American Convention have expected from the mere party Press, and especially from that portion of it solely in the interest of the Republican Party, every possible misinterpretation and abuse of the action of the Utica Convention. The TIMES, without any loud pretension, has ever been respectful and fair toward all, and it is because I think so, and because I think such a past course must have procured its legitimate result of giving the paper a better class of readers, that I desire to say a few words in answer to the article in the TIMES of Sept. 23. The article I allude to is headed "The American Convention." The basis of your argument is indicated in this sentence: "*They have taken half of each*" (Democratic and Republican ticket) "*without any apparent motive or object whatever.*" You assume this position, I assure you, in error. If I can show this, it will fully answer all the deductions drawn from a misconception of our object and motive, in the preliminary and subsequent portions of the article in the TIMES referred to.

Let me, then, give a concise statement of the facts of the case, as seen from the Convention's point of view, as well as state its conclusion of action therefrom:

Firstly—Irrespective of and uninfluenced by other and dissimilar political differences, the American Party of the State of New-York is at this moment over 100,000 strong.

Secondly—It is from 60,000 to 90,000 strong as a national party, standing upon that plank of the Troy platform which reads thus: "And are willing that the natural laws which govern emigration shall decide that great question (territorial government) without the least interference from the federal authorities."

Thirdly—The American Party, as a *whole* political organization, has not yet nor cannot recover its former *status quo ante bellum* until the international communication, now going on, shall present a perfect rally in 1860. We are organized to meet our natural allies. The disgraceful *negro* stampede, North and South, in 1856, has covered hundreds with regret. Americans see this historical result of 1856 in the revival of the Slave-trade doctrine, under BUCHANAN on the one hand, as well as that of the "Irrepressible conflict" doctrine, under Republicanism, on the other hand. These doctrines have revived the vitality of conservative Whigs, North and South—they have sent forth that far-seeing politician, Mr. DOUGLAS, on a national mission, with the Troy platform for a brief.

Fourthly—Taking the above in view, and from a thorough canvass Northwest, South and East, we found the large body of lay statesmen, the thinking men, the men who owned things of material value—the men whose names began to loom up through Press and speech—were willing and ready to correct the mistake of 1856, and in all essential nationality to combine with us in our national views, as set forth in the last Presidential canvass. Thus much in a national point of view.

Fifthly—In our State we found an enormous Central Corporation, moving its slow coils around the Erie Canal, and opening its voracious jaws at the State capitol, bidding defiance to Press and Legislature, having already in its iron grasp the Regency of both of the political parties of this State. We found at Utica, among our regularly authenticated delegates, nominal Americans holding office under Republican City Comptrollers, assessment bureaus, State offices, &c., &c., these, with outsiders many—the great Albany Lobby Contractor, who in Winter months "sees" the men and "sees" the "old man"—Central Railroad employees, with "free passes" for "friends," with counsel and the counsel's friends, canal contractors and canal superintendents. We found also that the New-York City caucus of ex-City Hall functionaries had arranged—and supposed they would be strong enough—to have our convention nominate a straight ticket, make no nomination at all, or else break up the Convention by "protests." (See *Tribune* of Sept. 23.)

With these facts before us, the large and reliable portion of the Convention had their private meetings. They saw that practically it would be a waste of effort, and give the State to the Republicans by nominating a separate American ticket. They saw that if, this Fall, the State of New-York sustained the balance-of-power ticket, that then, that savage cry—bigoted as that of the Inquisition in the days of the Moors—that cry of an "IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT" would forever cease.

They saw that the Canals could be saved from destruction or sale by a judicious selection of political acids and alkalis ready at hand—neither palatable alone, but capable of being made both a healthy and refreshing effervescent when properly *mixed*. The Republicans, a few years past, by the aid of the vote of Mr. SICKLES, made the Contracting Board, in order to keep the Americans from wicked temptations—we thought that, should this Board by our help, be *now* given to the Democrats, it would be effective in preventing our Republican friends from doing strange things; and as to the State Prison Board, the Democrats should have that.

As a balance-of-power party, organized expressly to "*select*" rather than *nominate*, we saw now an auspicious opportunity to *return to our former mode of action.*

Thus thinking, the only result of our action could be precisely just what it was.

Disturbing elements in the Convention, in every case originating from the one interested source alluded to above, were marked, but not serious in their result. The Convention proper was a unit. If you gentlemen of the Press have been sincere in your editorially expressed desire, to elect the best men among those offered for suffrage by the political parties—if it is desirable to break up a Regency wherever found—to restrain, and constrain soulless corporations—elect the best Canal ticket possible under existing circumstances, and bring about a state of public suspense, during which the best national statesman shall be placed in the front rank in 1860; if these results are desirable, the success of the electic ticket nominated by the Utica Convention will bring them about.

The mistake is in calling ours an *American* ticket. See: We first of all give notice at Geneva that we must wait until all other parties have made their nominations. Then, at Utica, we select from these party nominees—without fear, favor or hope of reward, and solely and only such a ticket as shall best conserve the canal and other interests of this State; our reward for which we expect to obtain in the future. We shall surely find it, too, by compelling the "machines" hereafter to nominate a first class of candidates; and if now successful, we shall, moreover, compel the nomination of a national statesman—by whatever other political name he may be called—in 1860. Mr. Editor, we are alone responsible for the judgment shown in a selection, and for results if our ticket is elected, and elected it will be if the past views of the *Journal of Commerce*, the *Tribune*, the TIMES and the signs of the times are any augury of success.

A DELEGATE AT UTICA,

The District-Attorney and Criminal Cases.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 27, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As editors are supposed to know everything permit me to ask if it be purely discretionary with the District-Attorney to prosecute preferred charges or not?

In the recent case of MCALPINE it is stated that the District-Attorney intimated that he would prosecute the remaining two charges against the prisoner, unless the trunks of Miss WOODBINE were returned. In such an event he might exercise a little leniency—intimating as much as that the office of District-Attorney is one in which sole and arbitrary power to prosecute or not is vested.

If such be the interpretation of the functions, and such the object of said office, the sooner the public know it, probably, the better, so that judges may be chosen a District-Attorneys, jurors judges, and District-Attorneys jurors; then might things wag complacently, and criminals and *honest* men might receive their just deserts. 60 W.

THE BROOKLYN PARK.

The Actual Movement—Argument in Favor of Prospect Hill as a Site.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Our neighbors over the water are considerably exercised upon the subject of a Park which shall rival in extent and beauty the Central Park of this City. A correspondent in one of their papers argues the necessity of a Park for many and good reasons, and among others he predicts from the relative ratio of increase in the two cities that in the year 1900, Brooklyn will contain a population of six and a half millions, while New-York, at the same period, will have but about five millions. Be this as it may, our sister city is rapidly increasing in wealth, enterprise and population, and to keep pace with the age in which we live, she must engage in such public improvements as the times demand, or she may hope little for her boasted population of 1900.

At the last session of our Legislature, a number of gentlemen (twelve I think,) residing in the different districts of Brooklyn, were appointed as Commissioners to examine and report upon the most desirable location for Parks in that city. The cause of their appointment was, that a number of bills were introduced for the construction of Parks in various portions of the city, and these Commissioners were appointed to investigate the merits of each and report upon them. Since that time the plans for a number of small Parks seem to have been abandoned, and the voice of the people is loud for one grand Park which shall do justice to the city and the high intelligence of its inhabitants.

A small number of the Commissioners thus appointed, who represent the Eastern District of that city, recommend certain grounds near East New-York, embracing some 1,200 acres of land. They lie about five miles from the centre proper of the city, which, it is said, can now be purchased (as doubtless it can be for the next fifty years) at a very low price. These grounds are mostly low—the high grounds in that vicinity have been already secured for cemeteries. It is proposed that these be included within the Park, and virtually belong to it. It is needless to comment upon the extremely bad taste of including cemeteries within a park—the one constructed for the recreation of the living, the other for the repose of the dead. With many other disadvantages, it is hardly probable that so distant a park would be satisfactory, or meet the requirements of the people.

There is, however, another proposition before the Commissioners for a park upon the high grounds, which are known generally as "Prospect Hill." This commanding position affords a most extensive and magnificent view of the two cities of New-York and Brooklyn, the high lands of New-Jersey and the ever enlivened Bay, the fine tracts of cultivated land on Long Island, with a distant view of the ocean. These grounds are elevated over 200 feet above tide water, and it is probably the highest point of land on Long Island. By nature they are peculiarly fitted for beautifying, with admirable adaptations for recreation, and have great topographical advantages. It is most fortunate that few building have as yet been erected upon them, and none which will interfere with the construction of a park. Some 300 acres, or more if desired, can be secured at a moderate cost.

From the City Hall in Brooklyn it is distant but a mile and a half, and less than four miles from the City Hall in New-York. Its position is very central, "a chain two miles in length from the outer edge of the proposed park, moved around from South-street to the north-east line of the city, would cover ninety per cent. of the population." There is in fact no position more central than this, and one which will accommodate so great a number of citizens, while it commands natural attractions superior to any other location in the neighborhood, and no public ground in this or the old world, combines so many beauties, diversity of surface, noble groves and commanding views, as the ground on Prospect Hill.

As many of your readers are not familiar with the location, it can perhaps be easily presented to their minds by recalling the familiar beauties of Greenwood Cemetery. All well know how charming is that field of the dead. Its noble trees, winding walks and roads, shaded nooks, and high hills commanding extensive views. Prospect Hill is but a continuation of the same ridge of land upon which the Cemetery is located. The ground, however, is higher, nearer the city, and better adapted in all respects to the purposes of a park than the grounds of the Cemetery would be, were they devoted to this purpose instead of, as they are, to the last resting-place of the dead.

There are very many arguments to favor the creation of a park upon Prospect Hill, and none, that I have heard, against it, unless it be that the purchase and adornment of the grounds would involve the city in a debt of considerable amount. Granting such to be the case, it is not a fair argument, in this age of the world, with the old maxim before us of "Nothing venture, nothing win," that a timely and judicious expenditure, at the proper moment, is a sure means of a permanent benefit? The creation of a park in Brooklyn now, of some 300 acres, while it would serve the demands of the people in furnishing a place for recreation and varied amusements, would remove from the market over 3,000 building-lots, which must of necessity, in so rapidly-growing a city, increase the value of others, and in the immediate vicinity of the Park, greatly enhance them. Thus would the taxable property so surely increase as eventually to more than yield an equivalent for the original outlay of the city in the purchase and embellishment of the grounds.

The arguments are many in favor of securing the site on Prospect Hill, and it is to be hoped that now, while the public are fairly interested in the matter, the Commissioners will act upon their trust, and recommend to the Legislature what the people justly require. H.

Real Estate Owners' Association.

This Association, which was organized last year for the development and improvement of property in the upper part of the City, held its first meeting after the Summer recess, on Tuesday last, the 27th inst.

The President reported that the Committee on Roads, of the Board of Aldermen, had reported favorably on the adoption of the grade of Eighth-avenue, recommended by Dr. HARSEN, one of the largest owners on that avenue, and approved by this association.

Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH, Chairman of the Committee on Contracts, reported that the resolutions for regulating, setting curb and gutter, and flagging the side walks on Fifty-eighth-street, from Fifth to Seventh-avenues, and also on Fifty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Eighth avenues, had been passed by both Boards of the Common Council, and the contracts confirmed.

The report of the street improvements shows that the regulating of Fifth-avenue is nearly completed from Forty-ninth to Sixty-first streets, and will be paved with block pavement as soon as it is ready.

Mr. PETTIGREW'S contract to regulate the same avenue from Sixty-first to Eighty-Sixth-street is progressing rapidly. The work, however, on all the streets and avenues surrounding the Central Park is very much behind the improvements inside of the Park; so much so that it is impossible at present for the borders of the Park to be finished up to the streets at any point on account of their unfinished condition.

The association is pressing forward the street improvements in this vicinity as fast as possible; and there are now steps being taken for regulating, setting, curbing and guttering and laying side walks in nearly all the streets from Fiftieth to Fifty-ninth-street. There is also a prospect of soon getting the Eighth-avenue regulated from Fifty-ninth-street north which has been lying under some difficulty for a long time.

At a previous meeting of the Association a resolution was passed authorizing a petition to the Common Council to alter and change the names of the avenues and streets bounding the Central Park as follows, to wit: Fifty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Eighth avenues, to be called CENTRAL PARK SOUTH; One Hundred and Tenth-street, between the same avenues, to be called CENTRAL PARK NORTH; Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth-street to One Hundred and Tenth streets, to be called CENTRAL PARK WEST; and Fifth-avenue, between the same streets, to be called CENTRAL PARK EAST.

On further consideration some of the members doubted the expediency of altering the name of Fifth-avenue, and on motion the question was laid over till next meeting.

Judge Russell's Sentence.

ERIE, Penn., Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Did Judge RUSSELL, of your City, sentence a man convicted of larceny to forty years' imprisonment? Please state whether such was the case; and if so, what the particular act was with which the prisoner was charged. A CONSTANT READER.

On the 23d September, 1857, JOHN HENNIGAN was tried in the Court of General Sessions, Mr. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assistant District-Attorney, acting as public prosecutor, and Judge RUSSELL presiding on the Bench, for highway robbery—or, as it is technically called in law, robbery in the first degree. It was proved on the trial that about 2 o'clock in the morning of the 16th August, 1857, HENNIGAN, in company with four other persons, who escaped, assaulted one WILLIAM TRAVERS, in one of the upper streets of the City, in the Twenty-second Ward, and after beating and kicking him, robbed him of copper and silver coin to the amount of one dollar, and a hat which the complainant valued at four dollars. The prisoner, who acknowledged that he had never learned a trade, was convicted of highway robbery, accompanied by assault. The lowest term of sentence for such an offence, is ten years in the State Prison, and it is in the option of the Court to imprison for life. Judge RUSSELL sentenced HENNIGAN to forty years imprisonment but the offence was highway robbery, and not larceny.

COURT-MARTIAL.—A general court-martial has been directed by Gen. WOOL, commanding the Department of the East, to meet at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, on the 30th day of October next, for the trial of First Lieut. O. H. Tillinghast, of the 1st regiment of artillery. The following is the detail of the court: Brevet Col. J. L. Gardner, 1st artillery; Brevet Major J. A. Haskin, 1st artillery; Brevet Major S. S. Anderson, 2d artillery; Capt. E. O. C. Ord, 3d artillery; Capt. A. A. Gibson, 2d artillery; Capt. J. H. Carlisle, 2d artillery; Lieut. Grier Tallmadge, 4th artillery; Lieut. A. J. S. Molinard, 2d artillery; Lieut. H. C. Ransom, mounted riflemen; Lieut. Theodore Talbot, 1st artillery, Judge Advocate.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Hon. Grantley Berkeley States his Grievances—Tiemann on Billiards and Secretiter—The Championship of the Ring—The Coming "Mill."

The sporting season is getting to be lively. The crisp air of Autumn appears to agree with the "Fancy," and they are active enough on the turf, in the ring, over the billiard-table, at the cricket-wicket, and promise a variety of entertainments for the gratification of those who find pleasure therein. There is but one distressed mortal in the party, and he is the Hon. GRANTLEY BERKELEY, the British Nimrod, who had infinite trouble on his way westward, and depicts his sufferings in the following letter, communicated to the (original) *Spirit of the Times:*

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 15, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR: I have with me five dogs—my famous old English bloodhound, "Druid," so celebrated in the New Forest in Hampshire, in which he has run down upwards of three hundred of the royal deer; my red setter dog, "Chance;" my two retrievers, "Brutus" and "Alice;" and a splendid lurcher, given to me by the Marquis of BREADALSANE purposely to try on the prairies. This dog, to look at, is a complete greyhound, but from his being twice removed from a cross with old "Foxhound," though silent, he will run by nose until he brings a wounded animal to bay, when he will fling his tongue, and keep the bay till the hunters come up.

I regret to say I have met, with but one exception, with the most extortionate imposition from the baggage masters throughout the distance I have traveled. The companies assign no place for the transit of dogs, and their cost is at the option of the baggage masters. This is all wrong, and if not amended, it will deter me and all England from ever bringing our dogs with us, a fact which will keep us away. *My visit was an experiment, which I intended should have induced a fraternization between the sportsmen and dogs of the two countries, but the railway misery to our valuable dogs, will, if not amended, defeat my object.* So highly and desirable was my project thought of in the mother country, that Sir J. CUNARD built me kennels on the deck of the *Africa*, and refused to permit any charge to be made for their transit. In America, the baggage masters were permitted to force their own terms, and to refuse my dogs any transit unless I came into their exorbitant terms, which, between two of the stations, in a day's travel, amounted to $10. I would not have minded any cost, provided gold could buy safe and comfortable quarters for animals who had shared my parlor and my home for years with me, but it was too bad to make me thus pay, and then risk the breaking of my dogs' legs among heavy trunks and baggage!

Very truly yours,
GRANTLEY F. BERKELEY.

The billiard antagonists, PHIL. TIEMAN and JOHN SEERETER, are growing bilious over their contests. TIEMAN writes a savage letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, in which he handles the Detroit champion very roughly. He says:

"His challenge was all-sweeping, presuming to play any man in the world for the sum of $5,000, regardless—if I may judge from its general tenor—of *small matters*, but yet after signing and publicly giving to the sporting world one challenge, he allows himself—certainly not with the consent of his friends—to back down, by sending to the *Chicago* papers, the next morning after his conference with me, a second challenge, in which he is more guarded, by proposing to *play any man in the world for five thousand dollars, with 2¾ balls*, being at the same time aware that I would not play with that sized balls under any consideration whatever."

Mr. JOHN GIBSON is a British individual, who indulges in the pastime of pummeling other individuals within the limits of the ring, and who contributes the following information on sporting matters to this week's *Clipper*:

"I was at *Bell's Life* Office on Friday last, and told Mr. DOWLING that in the *Clipper* of a few weeks back I saw a paragraph stating that it was rumored that AARON JONES had written for his money, and had received it. This he denied, as the £200 remains in his hands now; and if he refuses fighting SAYERS, according to JONES' own challenge, *he will have to forfeit £50.* So that after SAYERS fights the Unknown, and if he wins, JONES is to be the next; and if he beats JONES, or JONES does not fight him, *but forfeits the fifty pounds to the Champion, then I will try and come to terms with Heenan, for Sayers to fight him for not less than £200 and the Champion's Belt*; and should the Champion retain the belt till June next year, when it will be his own, *Sayers and myself will visit the shores of America in the September following*, not for any hostile purposes, but for pleasure. I have nothing more to write just now, but after the fight I will drop you a few lines more."

The new prize-fight is positively fixed for the 6th of October, to take place in Canada. The whole of the money pending the issue of the battle, $2,000 in all, is now in the hands of the stakeholder, KELLY'S $200 having been received on the 24th, and PAICE'S $200 on the 27th, the time fixed for the last deposit being the 28th. The New-York *Clipper* says: "According to previous arrangement, and in accordance with a stipulation to that effect in the articles of agreement, the representatives of KELLY and PRICE met here on Monday last to select a referee, and this usually difficult task was executed without the least unnecessary discussion or bad feeling. After one or two names had been suggested, and the probability of their acting, etc., discussed, the name of a New-York gentleman was presented, and he was at once made the choice of the two parties. He is well acquainted with the rules of the ring, and we have every reason to believe that he will see that they are duly observed, or, if not observed, he will enforce the penalty for any violation that may occur. The selection of a referee upon the ground is always the occasion of much angry feeling, and frequently leads to a rupture between the partisans of the men before the choice is made."

LAW REPORTS.

WEST WASHINGTON MARKET CASE.

Plaintiffs' Evidence—History of the Premises—Value of the Market—Defendants' Motion for Non-suit.

The People, and Taylor, and Brennan, vs. *The Mayor &c., and 184 others.*—The public attendance on this cause has been much diminished since the conclusion of the tediously entertaining proceedings to impannel a jury, and the production in the Court-room of the musty maps, records and documents on which the case turns. After the examination of several surveyors and others, for the purpose, mainly, of ascertaining the old boundaries and identifying the maps and proving their accuracy,

Mr. Eben M. Bogert was called and sworn, and testified as follows: I am a produce dealer in Washington Market; I have been acquainted with the condition of the land and water in that locality since 1841; at that time the water came entirely up to West-street; vessels came to that spot to discharge their cargo; since that date the water has been filled in with dirt, by a process of dumping; carts came with loads of dirt, and dumped it in there; the space filled in was between West-street and the present exterior line of the City; the filling in commenced about the year 1847.

The witness was then examined as to how the bulkheads that are there now came there, and answered that men put them there.

The witness was next put through the usual cross-examination, and acquitted himself well in his replies to Mr. Busteed's questions, the

Real Estate....THURSDAY, Sept. 29.

The block of ground for some time past advertised for sale by Mr. Bleecker, between Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth streets and Third and Fourth avenues, was sold to-day at auction. It lies adjoining the block which we reported the other day as sold for $43,000, by Messrs. Clark & Co., who are the sellers of the seventy-two lots sold to-day. This property has been occupied for many years by Mr. S. M. Levengston, as a nursery and garden. Sold as follows:

One lot northwest corner Third-avenue and Ninety-seventh-street to Mr. Sturdivant for $1,630. Also, 5 lots adjoining, on Third-avenue, to Mr. Sturdivant for $1,000 each. Also, 1 lot southwest corner Third-avenue and Ninety-eighth-street, with lot adjoining, on Third-avenue, to P. C. Wendel for $1,315 each. Also, 2 lots adjoining, on Ninety-eighth-street, with 3 lots in rear, on Ninety-seventh-street, for $640 each, to J. Pangburn. Also, 4 lots adjoining, on Ninety-eighth-street, with 4 lots on the rear, on Ninety-seventh-street, for $550, to P. C. Wendel. Also, 1 lot on same street, with 1 lot in rear, on Ninety-eighth-street, for $555, to P. C. Wendel. Also, 4 lots adjoining, on Ninety-eighth-street, for $460 each, to Mr. Amerman. Also, 4 lots in rear, on Ninety-seventh-street, for $455 each, to H. Bruner. Also, 1 lot adjoining, on Ninety-seventh-street, for $435, to H. Bruner; and 1 lot in the rear, on Ninety-eighth-street, for $440, to Mr. Amerman. Also, 4 lots adjoining, on Ninety-eighth-street, and 4 in the rear, on Ninety-seventh-street, for $600 each, to Mr. H. Bruner. Also, 4 lots adjoining, on Ninety-seventh-street, and 4 in the rear, on Ninety-eighth-street, for $627 50 each, to Mr. J. Innis. Also, 2 lots adjoining, on Ninety-seventh-street, for $575 each, to Mr. G. Anderson. Also, 4 lots adjoining, on Ninety-seventh-street, with 6 lots on rear, on Ninety-eighth-street, for $540 each, to H. F. Hawley. Also, 4 lots adjoining, on Ninety-eighth-street, for $525 each, to Mr. Bruner. Also, 1 lot in rear, on Ninety-seventh-street, for $555, to Mr. J. Hays. Also, 1 lot adjoining, on Ninety-seventh-street, for $545, to C. C. Wilson. Also, 2 lots adjoining, on Ninety-seventh-street, for $550 each, to Mr. William Lockwood. Also, 1 lot, northeast corner Ninety-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue for $900, to William Lockwood. Also, 3 lots adjoining, on Fourth-avenue, for $650 each, to Wm. Lockwood. Also, 3 lots adjoining, on Fourth-avenue, for $600 each, to Jacob Martin. Also, 1 lot southeast corner Fourth-avenue and Ninety-eighth-street for $850, to Bradley Thompkins. Also, 1 lot northwest corner Third-avenue and Ninety-fifth-street; for $1,250, to J. Innis.

All the above are full-sized lots.

The block next above this, bounded by Ninety-eighth and Ninety-ninth streets, Third and Fourth avenues, was purchased, about two weeks since, by Mr. A. W. GREENLEAF, for $43,000, and *not* by Hovenden & GREENLEAF, as announced in our paper of Wednesday.

Sales by Adrian H. Muller, by order of A. D. Ditmars, Esq., Referee: house and 9 lots of land at Astoria, $3,145.

Messrs. Raynor & Blackwell have sold 17 lots southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street and Eighth-avenue, seven of said lots fronting on the Eighth-avenue, including the corner lot, and 10 fronting the street adjoining the avenue lots, at $330 per lot, or $9,000 for the whole.

The report of the sale of the property No. 1,093 Broadway, and No. 528 Sixth-avenue, in the rear of the Broadway House, being a through lot, 21 feet front on Broadway and 20 feet front on Sixth-avenue, and about 130 feet through; the buildings are four story and basement, brick, about 40 feet in depth, and are between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. Sold for $21,000.

JOHN MCCLAVE has sold four lots on the east side of Seventh-avenue, commencing at the north corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, for $:2: per lot.

Also, in Brooklyn, eight lots on Lewis-avenue, between Madison and Monroe streets; twenty-two lots on Monroe-street, and twenty-two gore lots directly in rear of above on Madison-street, averaging about 25x70 feet each. The whole sold for $17,000.

By order of Court, H. E. DAVIS, Esq., Referee, Mr. MULLER sold house and lot 25x103 feet 3 inches, on the south side of Fifteenth-street, 300 feet east of Seventh-avenue; G. BROPHY, buyer, $7,110.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 29, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 101 bbls. Ashes, 14,896 bbls. Flour, 54,485 bushels Wheat, 1,500 bushels Corn, 2,283 bushels Oats, 100 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made to-day of 50 bbls. Pots at $5 50, and 20 bbls. Pearls at $5 25 ₱ 100 lbs., the latter held much higher at the close.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 250 mats Java at 15½c.; small lots of Rio at 11¾c.; and 30 bags Jamaica at 12½c. ₱ lb.

CHICORY—Sales 60 casks at 4¼c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The demand has been moderate; prices have not varied much. Sales, 650 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	9	9	9¼	9¾
Middling	11¼	11¾	11⅞	12
Middling Fair	12⅜	12⅞	13⅛	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in lively request to-day. Low and medium brands, especially of State, are scarce and much wanted. Prices have again advanced, and continue to favor sellers. The better qualities are also in good demand, and are quite stiffly held. The regular home trade are the principal purchasers. There is likewise some inquiry from speculators and shippers. In the absence of an adequate available supply of State, lots to arrive are inquired for, and being disposed of to a fair extent. The total sales reach 19,800 bbls., including inferior to choice superfine State, (which is very scarce,) at $4 70@$4 75; extra do., $4 90@$5 10, chiefly at $4 90@$5; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 70@$4 85; extra Wisconsin, old and new, at $4 90@$6 15; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, poor old to choice new, $4 95@$6 40; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 05@$5 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 35@$5 50 for old, and $5 50@$5 70 for ordinary to choice new, ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$3 50@$4 50
Superfine State	4 70@ 4 75
Extra State	4 90@ 5 10
Superfine Western	4 70@ 4 85
Extra Wisconsin	4 90@ 6 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	4 95@ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 05@ 5 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 35@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80@ 6 85
Fancy Genesee	5 15@ 5 30
Extra Genesee	5 50@ 7 30
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 40@ 8 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 50@ 9 00

Southern Flour is actively sought after at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last, of 3,000 bbls., in lots, at $5 25@$5 65 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c., and $5 70@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian has been sparingly offered and purchased, including extra, in lots, chiefly at $5 50@$6 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in request at $3 75@$4 45 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in demand at $3 90 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Puncheons of Brandywine are now quoted at $20@$20 50 each.

GRAIN—Wheat has been unsettled to-day. Desirable lots of Winter have been in very moderate supply, and have been in good request at somewhat firmer rates. Spring has been more freely offered than it has been required by purchasers, and prices have been depressed. Sales have been reported of 36,500 bushels, including fair ordinary to choice white Michigan at $1 25@$1 35, the latter an extreme rate; fair white Ohio, $1 28; good white Indiana at $1 28@$1 30; amber Indiana at $1 18; Iowa Spring at $1 03@$1 05; fair Milwaukee club at $1 01; Chicago Spring on private terms; fair white Canada, $1 25; red State, $1 10; very choice white Kentucky at $1 60, for retail lots; good to prime white Southern at $1 35@$1 40; and very choice amber Southern at $1 26 ₱ bushel. Mixed Western Corn is inactive and nominal—buyers and sellers differing widely about prices. The movements in other kinds have also been very moderate, comprising 9,000 bushels, at 92½c. for Yellow Southern; 92c. for Yellow Northern, and 89c.@90c. for White Northern, ₱ bushel. Rye is in request, at 86c.@87c. ₱ bushel. Sales 3,400 bushels Canada at 81c. Oats are in demand, including Canada at 43c.@44½c.; Western, 42c.@44c.; State, 42c.@44c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 39c.@43c.; Southern, 35c.@40c. ₱ bushel. New Barley is scarce and wanted. Sales 1,900 bushels Canada West at 69c. ₱ bushel. Sales were also reported of 300 bushels Canada Peas at 75c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales, to-day, 1,000 bales North River, at former rates.

IRON—Has been in limited request to-day; prices have not varied much.

LUMBER—In Albany, unfavorable weather checked business in the early part of the week. During the past two days, however, according to the Albany *Evening Journal*, with the bright rays of the sun, and the presence of a large number of dealers from the East and South, the market has presented a much livelier appearance than it did before the setting in of the storm. We notice in market quite a number of dealers from the East, and several from Philadelphia and Baltimore. In fact, there are now more dealers in market in pursuit of lumber than we have seen at any previous period during the present season. The features of the market are in the main the same as quoted in our last, with no change to note in prices. It is thought that the recent heavy rains will give a full supply of hemlock for the present, and probably for the remainder of the season. Shipments have been large since our last, and almost every vessel at the wharf has been taken up. Besides the usual trade with the sea coast towns, we notice a large vessel laden for Portland, Maine, with black walnut and white wood, and another for Baltimore, Va., with a cargo of sycamore. Freights rule very firm, and vessels are wanted for both South and East. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Sept. 23, in the years named, are as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles. M.	Timber. C. ft.	Staves. lbs.
1850	156,061,890	20,552	21,716	118,130,480
1851	165,032,761	27,485	106,130	76,695,590
1852	230,704,697	24,766	203,359	70,500,828
1853	269,432,104	23,011	18,229	79,109,218
1854	229,328,351	16,792	19,404	87,687,223
1855	172,379,701	43,384	7,150	99,532,925
1856	155,355,635	26,783	9,630	74,498,117
1857	174,084,702	45,210	81,864	130,967,731
1858	190,626,735	24,039	93,730	97,357,956
1859	210,178,762	39,113	60,443	93,466,503

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 43 bbls. Cuba Muscovado, at 27c.@30c.; 50 hhds. do., do., at 24¼c.; 25 hhds. Clayed Cuba, at 23c.; and, by auction, 150 bbls. Texas, at 24¼c.@25c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—A fair demand prevails for Fish Oils, and a limited inquiry for other kinds, at previous quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in request, and sales have been reported of 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $15 87½@$15 90 for Mess; and $10 50@$10 62 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and quiet, including Hams at 9c., and Shoulders at 7¾c.@8c. ₱ lb. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard is saleable and steady. Sales, to-day, 470 tcs. and bbls., fair to choice, at 10¾c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Beef continues dull and heavy; sales 165 bbls., in lots, at $6@$8 50 for repacked Western Mess; $9 50@$10 75 for fair to choice extra do.; $5 25@$6 for Country Mess, and $4 37@$4 75 for do. Prime ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $13@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in demand at 15c.@21c. for State; 12c.@17c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling, in lots, at from 6c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day: 85 tcs., at $3 25@$4 ₱ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales, to-day, 1,000 mats Cassia, at 19c., ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been more sought after, and sales have been reported, to-day, of 1,825 hhds. Cuba, chiefly at 5½c.@6¾c.; 180 hhds. Porto Rico, at 6¾c.@7¾c., and 905 boxes Havana, part at 6c.@6½c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 12,000 lbs. prime at 10¾c.@10¾c., ₱ lb.

WHALEBONE—Has been in good request at full rates.

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls. at 26½c.@27c., chiefly at 27c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 900 bales Cotton, by packet and steamer, at 7-32d.@9-32d.; 66 bales St. Domingo Cotton at 5-16d. ₱ lb.; 800 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 40s.; 10 tons Sperm Oil, also by steamer, at 40s.; 150 tons Oil Cake, 300 bbls. Resin, and 100 tcs. Beef, on private terms. For London, 40 bales Bark at 40s., and 1,500 bbls. Oil at 25s. For Glasgow, 150 pkgs. Tobacco on private terms. For Hamburg, 200 bbls. Resin at 3s.; 500 bags Seed at 7d., and 100 bbls. Shoe Pegs at 2s. 6d. For Antwerp, 500 bbls. Ashes at 20s.

BOARDING.

BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a large room and board at No. 78 Sands-st. Also, a room for a single gentleman. The house is delightfully located, and in all respects such as respectable parties would desire, containing all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Reference required.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT front rooms can be had with board at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. The house is finely located; has gas, bath, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms for two persons, including fire and gas, from $10 to $15 per week, according to rooms. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A SECOND FLOOR FRONT ROOM, elegantly furnished, to a gent and wife, with board, $12 a week; also, back room, do., $10, and two rooms for four single gents for $5 each, gas included. Modern house, located on West 22d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

BOARDING.—THE OWNER OF THE HOUSE No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will let the second floor, five rooms, handsomely decorated and furnished, to one family or two gentlemen and wives. Terms moderate. Inquire as above.

BOARDING.—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS ON the second floor, with bathroom between, hot and cold water, beautiful location, on Brooklyn Heights, convenient to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, No. 15 Clinton-st.

BOARDING.—PARTIES LOOKING FOR BOARD are invited to call at my office. I have rooms, with board, in almost every part of the City. I make no charge to applicants. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

BOARDING.—SUITE OF UNFURNISHED ROOMS for a gentleman and his wife, also a single gentleman, in a first-class house—No. 236 West 30th-st., between 6th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, convenient to cars and stages, can be had on application at No. 63 East 26th-st., near 4th-av.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park—a gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at MRS. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union Square; also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD board for families and single gentlemen, can be had at Mrs. MACKIE'S, No. 81 7th-st.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE UPPER PART OF the City, for a family of three adults, child ten years old, infant and nurse. A private family preferred. The best of references given. Address C. C., Box No. 187 *Times* Office, stating terms, which must be very moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL FAMILY, living in a delightful location, would accommodate two or three gentlemen with very pleasant rooms and partial board. Terms $3 to $4 per week. Apply at No. 207 Clinton-st.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—TWO suites of rooms and two single rooms to let, in a well-known first-class boarding-house, within three minutes' walk of Atlantic and Wall-st. Ferries. Dinner at six.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—BEtween Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; pleasant accommodations for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 38 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD WANTED.—TWO GENTLEMEN DEsire a comfortable room, with partial board, fire and gas. Terms not to exceed $9 per week. Address, stating particulars, Box No. 746 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A gentleman and wife in a quiet, genteel family where there are no other boarders. Address C. W., Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM AND bedroom, for a gentleman, wife, and child, aged 12, for which, with fire and gas, $55 per month will be paid. Address O. W. B., Box No. 154, *Times* Office.

MURRAY HILL.—TO LET—A SUIT OF ELEgantly furnished rooms on first and second floor, front, suitable for a family of four or five, or two gentlemen and their wives, with a small private family. No other boarders taken. Unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 26 East 35th-st., fourth door from Madison-av.

A LARGE AND PLEASANT ROOM ON the 2d floor will be rented, with partial board, to a single gentleman; bath on the floor, gas, closets, &c.; this room is particularly desirable to any person who desires the quiet of a private family. Apply at No. 66 Amity-st.

A SUPERIOR SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms to let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with board in a first-class brown-stone house with all the modern improvements, convenient to cars and stages, No. 71 West 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO single gentlemen can be handsomely accommodated on second floor front; the house is first-class, and desirably located, No. 46 East 24th-st., near 4th-av. References required.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDroom, gas, bath, &c., to let to a single gentleman, in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family. References required. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

FRENCH BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—Gentlemen and wives, or a family of 5 or 6 persons, can be accommodated with rooms on second floor, at No. 170 West 31th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

THE CHOICE OF SEVERAL DESIRABLE rooms, with or without board, suitable for families or single gentlemen, at No. 23 Stuyvesant-st., first new house east of 3d-av., and between 8th and 10th sts.

A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM to let, in the vicinity of the Fifth-av. Hotel, to gentlemen, with or without board. Apply at No. 51 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

NO. 61 BLEECKER-STREET—FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without partial board, to single gentlemen. Three large rooms on same floor would be let together or separately. References exchanged.

TWO OR THREE YOUNG GENTLEMEN will find pleasant rooms by applying at No. 23 West 22d-st., near 5th-av. None but those who can give the very best references need apply.

TO LET—WITH BOARD.—A BACK PARLOR AND Extension room, with hall and closets, hot and cold water; also pleasant rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 16 Irving-place, corner of 15th-st.

NO. 143 EIGHTH-STREET—OPPOSITE THE Mercantile Library. Several pleasant and well-furnished rooms, with board. References exchanged.

TO YOUNG MEN.—DESIRABLE ROOMS CAN be had on first and second floors, with a pleasant family, at reasonable rates, at No. 310 Madison-st.

NO. 17 LAFAYETTE PLACE.—TWO OR three families and a few single gentlemen or ladies can find desirable rooms with board.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DINSMORE FOR OCTOBER.

The only reliable Guide, (except Snow's.)
See Editors' Note Book, very spicy.
Appleton's in a "Snow" Bank, rather a cool reception, with lots of other things. Only 25 cents; $10 per hundred.
DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce-st.

LOOK OUT FOR THE
GREAT EASTERN.
Exponent of
WESTERN FUN.
SAM COWELL,
With his drawing-room Soirees. His motto is
"HUMOR,
guided by
DELICACY."

AGRICULTURAL.

FAIR OF THE NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—ALBANY, Oct. 4, 5, 6, 7, 1859.—The Exhibition of the Society will open on TUESDAY, Oct. 4, and will be open to the public until the close on the 7th.

MANN'S STEAM PLOW will be in operation on the grounds during the Fair.

ERICSSON'S Air ENGINES will also be in operation on the grounds during the Fair.

From the entries already made, this promises to be one of the largest and best Fairs ever held by the Society. Members' and Exhibitors' tickets $1, can be had of the Secretary, B. P. JOHNSON, at the Agricultural Rooms, Albany. Articles come free on railroads and steamboats from New-York.

NURSERY TREES FOR SALE CHEAP.—Having purchased the nursery farm of C. V. Spencer, Esq., and not intending to continue the nursery, the fine collection of evergreens, fruit trees, &c., will be sold at very low prices. To persons wishing to embellish their grounds, an opportunity is offered of procuring very fine trees, of various sizes, at about half the usual prices. Inquire on the premises, West Farms, northeast corner of Westchester and Hunt's Point roads, of Mr. Jno. Campbell, gardener.
RICHARD M. HOE,
Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

The Westchester stages, which meet the Harlem boats, pass directly by the place, which is two and a half miles above Harlem Bridge.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

260 HOW TO LIVE CHEAP. 260
In order to effect a great saving in your housekeeping, purchase your
TEAS, WINES, GROCERIES, and PROVISIONS of all kinds, at the immense establishment of
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.
Goods delivered free.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT PERSON IS DESIRous of filling a situation as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent cook, understands all its branches; would wish to engage in a private family; can produce the best of City references as to character and capability. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., top floor, front room, over the store.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION FOR AN EXperienced Scotch Protestant woman, who thoroughly understands all the duties requisite for a first-class kitchen servant; also situations wanted for two other very desirable servants, as cooks, washers, and ironers. Both have excellent testimonials for character and capability, from two first-class families in Brooklyn, where they have served. Apply at 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as good cook, who understands her business and all the branches that belong to it; is willing to assist in the washing if required; three years of City reference can be given. Call at No. 73 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on the first floor, back room, 6 doors from the corner of 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, CAPABLE WOMAN, a situation in a private family as cook; understands all kinds of meats and soups, poultry and game, and pastry; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; would assist in the washing and ironing. Has excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a respectable American widow lady, without incumbrance, who has had great experience; she is a member of Dr. Tyng's Church, and can give the most satisfactory reference; prefers a situation in a private family. Call or address, for two days, at No. 15 Lispenard-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class cook; understands the French and American styles of cookery; also, boning and larding, and all made side dishes; also, creams, jellies, oranges, ices, and charlots. Best of City reference. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 60 West 32d-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girls, situations; one as plain cook and assist in the washing and ironing; and the other as chamber maid and waiter, and assist in the washing and ironing. The best of reference can be given. Apply, for two days, at No. 67 6th-av., near Waverley-place, top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant woman a situation as nurse and seamstress; is able to cut and fit all kinds of dresses, and is competent to take charge of children; is willing to make herself useful. Best City reference. No objections to country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, 3d floor, for two days.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE, MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman wishes a situation to do housework; is a good plain cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; is tidy and neat in her habits and prefers a steady home. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room. City calls preferred.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as family seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes in the neatest manner; would take care of a child or travel with a lady to Europe. Best of City reference from her last employer. Address to M. C., No. 156 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook, in a private family; understands her business perfectly; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 244 17th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit; is willing to do chamberwork and sewing. Apply at the drug-store, No. 205 4th-av. Can be seen for 2 days. Good City reference.

WANTED.—A SEAMSTRESS AND ASSISTANT dressmaker, a person who is capable and accustomed to do all kinds of family sewing wishes an engagement in a family by the day; can give satisfactory references. Call at 104 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, A SITUation as housekeeper in a gentleman's family: has had experience, and is competent to take the entire charge of a house; has no objections to the country, or to go South. Address S. D. T., Box 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; will assist in washing and ironing in a private family; best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 228 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; willing to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference from last place. Call at No. 84 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer; has four years reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 161 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation in a family as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 86 8th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as ladies'-maid and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid; understands fine washing and ironing; or as waitress; is very competent for either situation; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 83 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first door.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman, in a private family, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference can be had. Apply at No. 63 20th-st., corner of 6th-av., up two pair of stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen until engaged at her present place, No. 3 17th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Satisfactory reference.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress; no objection to travel with a child; has the best City reference. To be seen at No. 8 Union-place, between 11th and 12th sts. and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; also by an excellent cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as nurse and plain sewer, or as chambermaid and sewer; also, a first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; both have good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 184 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as lady's maid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 33 East 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, with years' City references, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, with a respectable private family. Can be seen at No. 422, corner of Laight and Greenwich sts., first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid or seamstress in a private family; has no objection to travel; best reference can be given. Inquire at No. 60 Hudson-st., for 2 or 3 days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; would like a situation in the country in a private family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN woman, a situation as housekeeper; regards a good home rather than wages; either American or German family, as she speaks both languages fluently. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs; to be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTant girls; the one as first-class cook or laundress; the other as waitress: both understand their business thoroughly; good City reference. Call at No. 125 West 12th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do the cooking and assist in the washing and ironing of a private family; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 130 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and laundress, or waitress; is a person of neatness and experience. City reference. Apply at No. 63 20th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SERVANT, A situation as chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 209 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUation as chambermaid and waiter, or to take care of children and sew. Call at No. 35 West 13th-st., for two days. Good City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as first-class waitress or chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen for two days at No. 205 4th-av., in the drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to cook, wash and iron in a private family. Has good references. Apply at No. 146 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small private family; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 116 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, 16 years of age, to take care of children, or help with chamberwork and assist in plain sewing. Apply at No. 195 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SWISS WOman, as nurse and seamstress, or the latter, and chambermaid. Can be seen for one week at No. 87 6th-av., fourth floor. City reference given.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, (a Protestant,) a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Can be seen for two days, at No. 218 East 14th-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A family's washing; understands it perfectly. Address S. M. L., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economise by employing good, faithful girls are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 68 5th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from five to fifteen years.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c.—call at the late Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 6th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and waiting or housework; is a first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer, as best City references can show. No objections to country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, 3d floor, for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE FOR A most respectable servant, who is perfectly capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth, having served eight years in her last place; would take a place as up-stairs servant, being also a first-class chambermaid. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to take care of children or the entire charge of a baby, or to do light chamberwork and sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful. Best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 141 East 24th-st., two doors from 2d-av., Room No. 1.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as competent nurse to take an infant from its birth or the entire charge of one or two children; can cut and fit their dresses. The best of City reference can be given. To be seen for two days at No. 63 West 20th-st., corner 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCed woman, as cook in a private family; understands soup, meats, pastry and baking; has best of City references; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 68½ 3d-av., in the bakery, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL GIRL, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as regular seamstress and ladies' dressmaker; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses; understands hair-dressing in fashionable style; wages from $8 to $10. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do cooking alone; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 122 Amity-st., second floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid or nurse. She can produce City reference from her last situation, where she lived for the term of five years. Apply at No. 150 21st-st., east side.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or waitress by a respectable young person, with best of City reference. Two to be seen for two days at No. 11 6th-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook, and good washer and ironer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 140 29th-st., near 2d-av., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable young girls—one as lady's maid, and the other as nurse, to go to Europe. Inquire in the store No. 43 Hammond-st. The former speaks French fluently.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as wet nurse. The best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 293 Rivington-st., of Mrs. ROBINSON, for three days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUation as nurse or seamstress; best of City reference. Call at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK AND laundress. Call at No. 366 8th-av.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND INTELligence would like to engage with some family as housekeeper, companion to a lady, or as governess for young children, in the City or to go South. Reference given and required. Address Miss MARY M., Union-square, Post-office.

MALES.

A FIRST-RATE GARDENER, HAVING learned his business in one of the most practical establishments in England, and had charge of some of the best gentlemen's places in the United States, middle aged, married, with but a small family, is now desirous of a situation; he can lay out in the most modern style a new garden and pleasure grounds, has a thorough practical knowledge of grapes, under glass or out—fruit in every department, as also green-houses and orchards, with every minutiæ of the vegetable garden, and works hard himself. Terms moderate. References—George Pearce, Esq., Barclay-st., New-York; Mr. George C. Thorburn, Newark, N. J., or J. M. Thorburn & Co. Address JOHN MASTERS, Newark, N. J., or J. M. Thorburn & Co., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN WITH a private family, by a man who truly understands his business. Any gentleman in want of a trustworthy young man will do well to address J. B., No. 252 4th-av., corner of 23d-st., in care of Louis Miller, as I am about to disengage with my present employer. Address for one week. Has good City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability, and entirely temperate. Will make himself useful if required.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family by a respect

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Don Giovanni.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Sea of Ice.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Belle of Madrid—Three Gladiators—Mazulm.

WINTER GARDEN—Dot.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Road to Ruin—Ticklish Times.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Garibaldi—The Three Guardsmen.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Father and Son—Nervous Man.

PALACE GARDEN—Fair of the American Institute.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The arrival of the *Asia* last evening enlarges the telegraphic abstract of European news, received from the *Circassian*, at St. Johns. There is little of additional moment. The impression that the outbreak of the China war would obliterate all chances of disturbances in the relations of France with England, gained ground; and was strengthened by a significant paragraph in the *Moniteur*. The English Press are loud in their acclamations of gratitude for the American aid accorded in the disastrous affair at the Pei-ho. From Italy there is nothing decisive. The publication in the *Moniteur* of a remarkable address of the people of Bergamo to the French Emperor was accepted as significant of the real intentions of the latter to the Italian people, and as explanatory of the arrangements at Villafranca. In the meantime, Austria appears to have abandoned the idea of restoring the Italian States, and to contemplate the introduction of ameliorations into the rule of Venice.

The dispatches from Commodore Tatnall relative to the renewal of hostilities in China, lately received at the Navy Department, have been submitted to the President by Secretary Toucey. Mr. Buchanan, it is stated, approves of the conduct of the Commodore in rendering assistance to the British naval forces—it being simply a reciprocation of a courtesy extended to one of our vessels.

General Harney, in his official account of his doings at the Island of San Juan, received at the War Department yesterday, asserts that there was not the slightest apprehension of a collision with the British on account of his occupation of the island. Our correspondent intimates that had these dispatches been received previous to the departure of General Scott, it is more than probable that he never would have been sent on his mission; and even now it is possible that his recall may be sent out by the next steamer. The explanations which have been received by our Government in regard to the island of San Juan are very disparaging as to its value. Col. Lee, of the Topographical Engineers, surveyed it some time since, and reported it to be utterly worthless. Mr. Nugent, however, represents it as possessing a safe and commodious harbor.

It appears that the terrible bridge accident at Albion, a brief telegraphic account of which was published in yesterday's Times, was a result of the rope-walking mania. A man had caused a rope to be stretched across the canal, and announced his intention to walk over upon it. The point selected for his performance was a few rods from the bridge, an iron arched structure, similar to most of the new canal bridges. The rope-walker had crossed half way, when the bridge which was crowded with people and teams, broke in two at the centre, and men, women, children, horses and wagons were precipitated indiscriminately into the canal. The loss of life will probably be found to be much greater than was reported by telegraph.

The missing aeronauts, Messrs. La Mountain and Haddock, who made an ascension from Watertown a week ago, have not yet been heard from. A dispatch from Watertown states that the balloon was last seen at Pitcairn, in St. Lawrence County, going due east with great velocity. A thorough search is to be made in the direction taken. The perils of ballooning is illustrated in another case this morning. A dispatch from Rome, in this State, announces that Prof. Coe, an experienced aeronaut, made an ascension at that place yesterday, accompanied by a resident of the place. When at an altitude of two miles his balloon burst, but fortunately the material of which it was formed turned up in the top of the netting, thus forming a parachute, and, after a most perilous descent, the men landed in a swamp, three miles from the starting point, without injury.

The Democrats of Jersey City and vicinity held a meeting last night, which was largely attended, to ratify the nomination of Gen. Wright for Governor of the State. The chair was filled by the Hon. C. V. Clickener, and the meeting was addressed by the Hon. Joel Parker, Hon. Charles Skelton, Gen. Wright, Gen. Walbridge of New-York, and other gentlemen. The proceedings, though enthusiastic, were characterized by a commendable moderation of sentiment and expression towards the Opposition candidate and his Party.

The bark *Queen of the Fleet*, of Yarmouth, N. S., which arrived at this port yesterday, had on board the captain and crew, eight in number, of the schooner *Princess*, of and from Sydney, C. B., for Boston, which was so badly damaged in the gale of the 14th as to necessitate her abandonment. She went down shortly after her crew were rescued. The owner, Mr. Francis Oliver, who was also on board, was lost overboard in attempting to get on board the bark.

The proceedings of the Episcopal Convention yesterday, are invested with much interest. In the morning Bishop Potter delivered his annual address, in which he labored hard to show the folly of breaking up large dioceses to construct smaller ones of their fragments. In the evening Dr. Vinton submitted a resolution asking the Convention to petition the House of Bishops for a reversal of the sentence of suspension on Bishop Onderdonk. As part of his argument in favor of this measure, he read the Bishop's memorial to the House of Bishops which it appears, was drawn up under the auspices of the Rev. Drs. Hawks, Tyng, Anthon and Eigenbrodt. Formal statements recounting their connection with the matter, and the motives by which they were governed in regard to it, were made by the three first-named of these gentlemen. A resolution to lay on the table was pending when the Convention adjourned till to-day at 9 o'clock. From the sentiment generally evinced last evening it may not be premature to count on the adoption of the motion to lay on the table.

In the West Washington Market case the plaintiffs have completed their evidence identifying the premises, and set forth their title and the great value of the premises for market and other purposes. The evidence in the case of Ella Burn was concluded, but nothing new transpired. It is expected that the arguments of counsel will be heard this forenoon.

The Board of Aldermen adopted the memorial in behalf of the reorganization of the Twelfth Regiment, submitted by a Special Committee. The Comptroller transmitted a communication to the Board setting forth that the proceeds of the stocks heretofore issued for constructing the new reservoir, purchasing lands, and extending the Croton Water Works, are all expended, and that it is necessary to provide additional funds for these purposes. The total amount required is $1,201,261 01, of which, by act of Legislature, the Corporation is authorized to issue $878,900. The Comptroller submitted an ordinance providing for the issue of the latter sum. The Aldermen referred the paper to a committee, transacted some routine business of little interest, and adjourned.

The Board of Councilmen requested the Street Commissioner to report his reasons for not proceeding with the repairs of the City Hall, under the contract awarded by the Common Council; also, requesting the Street Inspector to advertise for proposals for the removal of offal, and to submit the same to them for action. A resolution for the repairing of Fulton Market was laid over. The subject of the reorganization of the City Inspector's Department was indefinitely postponed, after an ineffectual effort to have the matter referred to the Corporation Counsel. They concurred with the Aldermen in a memorial to Gov. Morgan, in favor of reorganizing the Twelfth Regiment. The Board of Supervisors adjourned at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, after persevering to the completion of the Registry appointments. The missing Republican member, Mr. Voorhis, reappeared in time to witness the mischief his absence had caused the party, and defend himself in the newspapers.

The Stock market was less active yesterday than on Wednesday, and closed dull in the afternoon. New-York Central, on sales of about 5,000 shares, left off 81½, the same as on the previous day. The Western Roads were a fraction lower. State Stocks steady. The money market has assumed a more quiet tone, with Discounts at 7 per cent., and Loans on Demand at 6@7 per cent. The receipts into the United States Treasury for the week ending on Monday last were $1,599,000. The amount subject to draft is now upward of five millions. The drafts paid for the week amounted to $1,408,000, and the drafts issued to only $484,000.

Flour was quite actively sought after at a further improvement in prices. Winter Wheat was scarce,—in good request,—and a shade dearer. Spring Wheat was plenty and heavy. Corn was quiet and unsettled in value. A moderate business was transacted in Provisions, Cotton, Coffee, Metals, Navy Stores, and Tallow. Sugars were in more demand at full rates. Hay, Hops, Tallow, and Whisky were in fair request. Freights were brisker.

City Reform in Baltimore.

We have drawn public attention once or twice to the movement on foot in Baltimore for a thorough reform in the City Government. We have taken occasion to say uniformly that we did so, not from any special interest in that city, and still less from any suspicion that Baltimore needed such reform more than New-York. On the contrary, we have expressly said that our government was so utterly inefficient for good, that a radical reform of some sort was becoming absolutely necessary here, and that we hoped the example of Baltimore might therefore give us some light as to the best means by which such a reform might be sought.

It is rather sad to find so respectable a paper as the Baltimore *Patriot* used to be, resorting to the unworthy methods it now employs, to break the force of the little we have said in favor of taking city governments *everywhere* out of the hands of interested political leaders, and putting them upon the basis of the public welfare. The *Patriot* admits that they have crime in Baltimore,—but it is "not content to be rebuked for it by New-York journals, without bidding them pluck the beam out of their own eye." "We all understand the object of this outcry"—adds the *Patriot*—"it is *to draw off buyers* from Baltimore" to New-York and Philadelphia. If the *Patriot* believes this, it is too silly to deserve an answer; if not, it must regard its readers as credulous and gullible to any conceivable extent. We care nothing whatever for the "trade" of either New-York or Baltimore, in connection with such a subject. We have never spared our own City, nor attempted either to hide, extenuate or gloze over the corruptions and imbecilities of its Government, for fear of injuring its trade. If a great City like this will not make life and property secure within its limits, keep its streets clean and healthy, and render it safe for strangers to come here, it richly deserves to lose its trade and decline in its business, as it must inevitably decline in its character and reputation. We hope Baltimore *will* damage our trade by improving its Government, and making of itself a cleaner, safer, pleasanter and more attractive city than New-York. Such a style of competition is legitimate and honorable, and any of our neighbors are welcome to every dollar of trade they can draw off from New-York in that way. We should prize their example far more than we should feel the loss of the trade. The *Patriot* must know perfectly, that so far from ever claiming that New-York is better governed than Baltimore, the Times has always declared that New-York was the worst governed City in the world—that in no other city is so much money expended to so little profit. We have always freely and fully exposed all our own faults—not for the sake of injuring our City, but in order to arouse our people to the absolute necessity of reform.

But the *Patriot* is, after all, not content with its own explanation of our course. It discovers still another motive for our encouragement of reform: We are scheming, it seems, to "deliver *Baltimore over to our nominee for the Presidency, Mr. Douglas*, by dividing the American Party at the coming election." There's wisdom! It seems amazing that such profound sagacity should exist in a merely human intellect. We want the City Government of Baltimore *reformed*, in order to make Mr. Douglas President. We are not at all certain that Mr. Douglas would consider his chances improved by such an event. If reform will help him in his ambitious projects, we trust he will have the benefit of it. We shall be very likely to favor anybody who seeks success by such means. But in our utter ignorance of Docolas' notions and wishes on this point, we decline as yet to enter the ranks of his supporters. We assure the *Patriot* that Mr. Douglas is neither our "nominee" nor our "favorite" for the Presidency. We care nothing whatever about his claims or his chances. We watch both just as we should watch any other event of equal interest, in the political world. Circumstances may arise to make his selection seem in our eyes desirable for the public good. If so, we shall support him; if not, not. But we assure our astute friends of the *Patriot*, that thus far we have not been able to discover the remotest possible connection between City reform in Baltimore and the election of Judge Douglas. We infer, however, from its sensitiveness on this point that the *Patriot* is not so blind—that it does see how Douglas's prospects are to be damaged by breaking down this reform movement: and that this is a leading motive for its hostility. This only shows that with the *Patriot*, as with many wiser men, partisanship is stronger than patriotism; that they would much rather sit down under the dominion of rowdyism and crime, heavy taxes, insecure streets, and the thousand discomforts of municipal misrule, than incur the slightest hazard of weakening the strength of their party, and depriving their party leaders of the spoils of office.

Now, lest we should be thought heedless of the "beam in our own eye," we beg to assure our Southern friends that we do not impute this propensity to them exclusively. There is a great deal of it here in New-York also. It is here, as everywhere, the great obstacle to reform. It threatens to defeat the reform movement in Baltimore, and, so far as we can judge from appearances, it would have precisely the same effect upon any similar movement that might be started here.

About those Verbatim Congressional Reports.—We are sorry to see that our great and good friend, the High and Mighty Baron Bennett Pumpkin de Plum-Gut, is beginning already to faint and grow weak in the knees. He can't even brag as loudly as of old: he has failed, within a week, in this respect, prodigiously. About ten days ago he astounded the unsophisticated portion of the race, and even sold some of his professional brethren, by proclaiming that he intended to give *verbatim* reports of the Debates in Congress every morning—to the extent of eight or ten columns daily—received by telegraph at a cost of $50,000 to $100,000 a year. This was to be the *Herald's* exclusive thunder, and was to break down all his weaker neighbors, and leave that tremendous sheet in sole possession of the field! While some of our neighbors fell into the trap thus set for them by the Remorseless Baron, we exposed its real emptiness, and explained that it was merely an attempt, on his part, to get exclusive credit for what the Associated Press were intending to do at the common expense, and for the common benefit.

The Baron now comes down a peg, and thus acknowledges the entire correctness of our exposure:

"The sum and substance of the proceedings, including the cream of the debates of both Houses of Congress, may be compressed into *four or five columns* daily. Indeed, we may thus secure a much more intelligible and valuable report of the daily transactions and speeches of each House than by the expanding system of the *Daily Globe*, which for a sharp debate of five or six hours requires from thirty to forty large newspaper columns. Our plan is to give the *points, the pith and substance of the debates* by telegraph, omitting most of the trash and spread-eagle twaddle for Buncombe. We think this plan can be made to work *handsomely to our Associated Press within the margin indicated*, and if we can get the old slow newspaper coaches of Philadelphia and Boston to *go shares*, the *cost to each contributor will be materially reduced*."

Nothing more about *verbatim* reports:—nothing about exclusive enterprise, and the expenditure by the *Herald* of from $50,000 to $100,000 per annum. Everything must be abbreviated, and if the Association will only take hold of it, the *cost* can be greatly reduced!

The Baron had better stick to his pumpkins. By the way, when does he intend to "*do the something handsome*," which he promised for a puff of his Pumpkin in the Times? Don't back out of *that*, as well as the Congress Reports!

The Renewed War in China.

It is by no means certain that the Chinese authorities were guilty of the deliberate treachery by which the English journals attempt to explain and excuse the renewal of the war. They had stipulated in their treaty of last year that the English might go to Peking. The concession was literally forced from them, in spite of their earnest and steady remonstrances: but it was finally made, and, as a matter of course, they were bound by it.

The object of the visit undertaken by Mr. Bruce, the British Ambassador, and which resulted in the war, was simply to exchange ratifications of the treaty. He arrived at the mouth of the Pei-ho on the 20th June, having already declined at Shanghai, in concert with the French Minister, to meet two Imperial Commissioners, Kweiliang and Kwashana, on the ground that they could hold no official intercourse with them except at Peking. Kweiliang assured them that they would find a high official deputed to receive them on their arrival at the mouth of the Pei-ho, and to conduct them to Peking. They proceeded, therefore, to the mouth of the river: and the *China Mail* of June 22, a journal thoroughly in the English interest, gives this account of what then occurred:

"The Pei-ho was found to be strongly defended by forts and piles, so as to make it difficult to pass up to Tien-tsin; but Admiral Hope and all *the three Ministers were informed that they were to be received at the northern entrance or embankment, and not at this mouth.* The American Minister sent messengers to the forts on the 24th, and was told by one of the garrison that Governor-General Hang had that day reached *the other mouth*, and *that he would there receive the Ministers, and by the Emperor's orders conduct them to Peking.*"

The *North China Herald*, another English journal, in a letter from the scene of the war, dated July 11, gives the following account of the same transaction:

"A message was sent to the jetty leading up to the postern gate to inquire if any preparations had been made to meet the United States Minister. The party was met by three men dressed as militia, and attended by a guard armed with spears and swords, which remained in the rear, while these three came to the end of the jetty to see what was wanted. To the inquiries made, they said that they were militiamen, who had been appointed to defend the river; that *orders had been issued from Court to meet and conduct the Foreign Ministers to the capital, and that the Governor-General and Provincial Treasurer had that day gone to the upper branch of the Pei-ho to make arrangements to receive them*, and that if the American vessel went there she would see them, pointing out the place to the party by some junks' masts seen across the land. No foreign vessels could pass *this way*, and if they attempted to remove the stakes they would be fired into. *At the other entrance every arrangement for the journey would be made.*

That night the Admiral blew up or removed the first row of stakes, and two shots were fired from the forts; but the second abattis was too solid to put aside. During the forenoon of the 25th a junk brought a messenger to Mr. Bruce (the British Minister) *from the Governor-General, at the upper entrance, stating that he had arrived, and that the Ministers would be received there;* but the exact wording of the message is not known generally, though its tenor was peaceful, and corresponded, on the whole, with the assertions of the Imperial Commissioners at Shanghai. *It was considered as evasive.*"

Here was a letter from the Governor-General, announcing his arrival for the express purpose of receiving the Foreign Ministers and conducting them to Peking. This confirmed fully all the statements which had been previously made to the same effect, and was certainly calculated to disprove the assumption that the Chinese were acting in bad faith, and were intending to disregard their treaty obligations. But Mr. Bruce and the British Admiral Hope saw fit to consider this letter as *evasive:*—and so, without deigning even a reply, or paying any attention to it, they proceeded to *force* their way up the Pei-ho, but were thoroughly defeated in the attempt. Both the journals from which we have quoted above condemn the rash and hasty action of the British Ambassador, and predict the worst possible consequences from the steps thus taken.

The *Mail* adds to its narrative the following just comment:

"When Kweiliang assured the British Minister that on his arrival at the mouth of the Pei-ho some one would be there to meet him, he did so with entire sincerity. The correspondence with him would carry conviction on this point if it were made known; and *we may as well give up all intercourse with Chinese officials on every subject, if the assertions of the Imperial Commissioners on this point are to be regarded as deceptive.*"

The English seem to assume, in all their intercourse with the Chinese, that the latter cannot possibly intend to act in good faith. They regard all their assertions as false, and give not the slightest credit to any representations they may make. In this case, certainly, there is great difficulty in finding any excuse for their proceedings. The Chinese Government assured them repeatedly that they would not only be permitted to go to Peking, but that a high official would meet them at a designated place for the express purpose of conducting them thither. That official also announced his presence and his readiness to receive them and attend them to the capital. He only insisted that they should enter by a door that was *open*, instead of one that had been *closed*. But this they chose to consider "evasive," and proceeded to force their way through the closed entrance. So far as yet appears, we can see no great injustice they have suffered in their repulse.

It is not at all improbable that when this matter comes to receive the attention of the British Government, it may be found that the rashness and incompetency of Mr. Bruce, the English Ambassador, may have had much more to do with the renewal of the war than any treachery on the part of the Chinese. It is not quite certain, therefore, in spite of the tone and temper of the French and English journals, that it will be deemed necessary to persist in a war thus commenced. The recall of the Minister and the dispatch of a more judicious Ambassador may be found the shortest and surest road of reaching Peking.

The Registrars of the City.

Supervisor Voorhis publishes a card intended to excuse his absence from the Board of Supervisors upon the appointment of Registrars. He says that he went away on business,—that he did not suppose the Democrats would take advantage of his absence, and that he had no understanding with them upon the subject. He shelters himself especially behind Supervisor Kennedy, who was himself absent for a week; and, as the Registrars were not appointed then, he took it for granted they would not be now. How much weight all this deserves, those who know Mr. Voorhis better than we do, can estimate better than we can. So far as anybody besides himself is concerned, it is really a matter of very little consequence. Whether he sold himself, or merely forgot himself, is a matter of no importance; the result is all with which the public have any concern.

That result every well-disposed citizen must regret. The Registry law was intended to prevent illegal voting. If it succeeds in that object, it merits general favor:—and this point can be determined only by giving it a fair trial. Neither political party should wish,—certainly neither should be allowed,—either to hinder its fair and just execution, or to make use of it for advancing its own ends. The Registrars are men appointed in each Ward to enrol the names of men who are legal voters and to exclude all who may attempt to vote illegally. Both political parties should be fairly represented upon each one of these local Boards, in order to preclude both the fact and the suspicion of partiality and corruption. The framers of the law took that view of it, and placed the appointment of these Registrars in the Board of Supervisors,—because that Board was equally divided, and was believed to be above the small party trickery to which other branches of our City government have always been ready to descend. The result shows the mistake that was made. The Democratic members of the Board proved to be quite as reckless, quite as unscrupulous, quite as ready to avail themselves of any eligible opportunity to practice a little political thimble-rigging, as the Aldermen or Councilmen have ever been. Indeed we remember no act in the history of our partisan action quite so openly and shamelessly profligate and dishonorable as the conduct of Messrs. Perdy, Bell, Tweed and their associates on this occasion. Perhaps we take an exaggerated view of the grossness of their proceedings, from having overrated the personal character and manliness of some among them. They have certainly left us no excuse for again falling into the same mistake.

The Registrars in every district of every Ward of the City are now Democrats. The list being made up largely of men utterly unknown to the public, it is not easy to say whether they are likely to prove honest or not. But it is quite clear that the Democrats in the Board of Supervisors did not *intend* to appoint honest men if they could help it. If they had designed that the law should be fairly executed—that all legal voters should be enrolled, and all illegal votes excluded, they would not have resorted to the trick which renders such a result almost impossible. The Registrars are evidently expected to permit Democratic voters to be enrolled, whether legal or not;—and to exclude all others so far as they can find any plausible excuse for so doing. The mere fact that provision has been deliberately and intentionally made for such a proceeding, should subject those guilty of it to the scorn and indignation of the whole community.

There is now but one way of providing any check upon this intended fraud. The Police Commissioners have the appointment of one Poll Clerk for each of the Districts; and although he may not overrule any decision or action of the Registrars, he can nevertheless keep such a watch upon their proceedings as to subject them to punishment for any fraud they may attempt. The Police Commissioners, therefore, owe it to the whole community to do all that may be in their power to restore something like an appearance of political equality to the Registering Boards in the several districts. It is possible that by firm action on their part, the dishonest objects sought by this fraud may still be thwarted.

The Apotheosis of Ruffianism.

The detailed accounts of the manner in which the notorious Dr. Graham met his death, recently, in New-Orleans, have at last reached us. We now know all about the quarrel, the fight, the inquest, and the funeral. It is in no essential particular very different from the mass of the barbarous exhibitions called "street-fights" by which most Southern and some Northern towns are disgraced every year, and which, if anything could make us believe that a Christian country, in the nineteenth century, can lapse utterly into barbarism, would go a good way towards promoting such an apprehension. But it so happens that the circumstances which led to this last butchery are set out in the local newspapers in somewhat unusual detail, and we are thus supplied with some curious glimpses of the sort of law, morality and religion, by which men regulate their lives on the shores of the Gulf.

Dr. Graham appears, for two or three weeks before his death, to have announced publicly, to everybody he met, and on all possible occasions, that he would take the first convenient opportunity of murdering Toledano. He announced over and over to Toledano's own friends that he would shoot that gentleman whenever he saw him. He was known to be a desperate and violent man, who had already committed one murder. The tragedy which followed was, therefore, not the result of a sudden burst of passion produced by an unforeseen quarrel. Toledano knew that there was a man intent upon taking his life, walking the streets every day in search of him. One of the benefits of living in a civilized community is ordinarily supposed to be that when a man finds himself placed in such a position, when he has warning that his life is in danger from the violence of others, he can apply to the law for protection and get it. He is not expected to remain in jeopardy one minute after the information reaches him. In New-Orleans, however, a large, wealthy, civilized city, no one ever thinks of such a thing. When Toledano asked for advice, his friends gave him precisely the same counsel that a Blackfoot chief would give one of his "young men," on learning that a Sioux brave wanted his scalp. They told him to arm himself and keep watch. Swearing information, having the Doctor arrested, or bound over to keep the peace, or any of the other modes by which blackguards are prevented in most communities from carrying out violent purposes, seems never to have been thought of. In fact, we feel, and all our readers will feel, that there is something ridiculous in our expecting them to think of it. Two men were left to prowl about and lie in wait for each other, in the thoroughfares of a great city, with as much impunity, and as little concern to the hundreds who knew of it, as if they were naked savages in the heart of a great forest.

Some people may possibly suppose that even in New-Orleans one has only to avoid the company of such men as Graham to avoid having to defend one's life against them, pistol in hand, in broad noon-day, on crowded thoroughfares. Nothing of the kind. Toledano did not get into a bar-room brawl with him. Graham determined to murder him, solely because he suspected him of having been instrumental in procuring his defeat when competing for the office of City Physician—an office for which an habitual drunkard was certainly unfit.

Graham, himself, before the rencontre, communicated to a friend some particulars of the transaction, which also, if we may believe them—and there is no reason why we should not—shed a little more baleful light on this hideous affair. He stated that he and Toledano had met a few days previously, and Toledano then said he would not challenge him, as that might injure his prospects, as he was then a candidate for a public office—but "he would meet him in the street." This display of sensitiveness to public opinion on the subject of dueling, in conjunction with the most perfect readiness to substitute therefor sudden assassination on the highway, is one of the drollest adaptations of Choctaw morals to civilized usages we ever remember to have seen.

Graham's funeral furnishes a fitting close to the tragedy. He was a murderer, a drunkard, a ruffian of that desperate type which such specimens of humanity reach under the fostering care of our institutions. He was slain red-handed, when endeavoring to commit a second assassination. He was a constant source of grief and anxiety to his friends as well as to his enemies, and the terror of the streets he frequented.

Nevertheless, he was followed to the grave, says the New-Orleans *Picayune*, "by a large concourse of the most respectable and influential of the citizens of New-Orleans, including men of all positions, professions and occupations. * * Six of our most prominent citizens walked beside the hearse as pall-bearers." We see no special objection to attending upon such a man to his grave;—on the contrary, many reasons will suggest themselves to every mind in favor of such a mark of interest, if not respect. But it certainly stimulates some not very pleasant reflections to see how utterly worth and worthlessness,—virtue and vice,—the saint and the ruffian, lose all their distinctive features, at the very moment when the contrasts between them should be made most striking and impressive.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The American Commissioner and the Chinese Authorities—Dispatches from Gen. Harney Relative to the San Juan Trouble—Probable Recall of Gen. Scott—Naval Matters—The Treasury—Affair of Honor.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, Sept. 29.

The dispatches from Com. Tatnall, received at the Navy Department, state that a day had been fixed for the American Commissioner to proceed to Peking to meet the Chinese authorities, with a view to the immediate ratification of the treaty. These dispatches have been submitted to President Buchanan, who entirely approves of the action of the Commodore in rendering the assistance he did to the British Admiral. It was only a reciprocation of a courtesy extended to one of our own ships. Such is the light in which the Department views it. No opinion is expressed by Com. T. as to the merits of the controversy between the English and the Chinese.

Important dispatches were received yesterday from General Harney, in which that officer says that no conflict had taken place between the troops, nor was there the slightest apprehension of any. I have reason to believe that if these dispatches had been received prior to General Scott's departure, that officer would not have been sent to the Pacific. It may be that orders will go by the next steamer for his return.

The various acts of Congress relative to the reinstatement and promotion of naval officers are likely to lead to infinite trouble in regulating their pay. Secretary Toucey now has the subject under consideration.

Quartermaster-General Jesup has returned, but is still suffering from erysipelas in the face.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Thursday, Sept. 29.

The Secretary of the Navy has recently made arrangements for the reception of an additional number of acting midshipmen at the Naval Academy—from thirty to forty of them. Members of Congress from the Districts which have been the longest time without appointments, as far back as 1855, will be requested to make nominations of youths for admission in accordance with the existing law.

The Treasury receipts, for the week ending on Monday, were $1,599,000. The drafts paid amounted to $1,408,000, and the drafts issued to $948,000. The amount subject to draft was $5,163,459, an increase over last week of more than $758,000, or $1,200,000 within the last two weeks.

Capt. M. S. Miller has been ordered to proceed to Fort Monroe, to assume the duties of Assistant Quartermaster-General at that point, in place of Chapman, deceased.

The President has appointed Wm. C. Jones, Judge of the United States for the Northern and Southern District of Alabama, *vice* Gayle, deceased. The names of at least ten other gentlemen had been mentioned in connection with that office.

Gen. Jesup, who was seriously ill in New-York, has returned to Washington. He is convalescent.

The Secretary of the Treasury has, on appeal, decided that "feet slipper patterns," as described by the import, the fabric being worsted in whole or part, and also "Italian cloth," imported as button stuff, but believed it may be used for other purposes, are both dutiable at 19 per centum. The appellants claimed that they should be entered at four per centum, but the articles were imported in the piece and not cut in slips or separate patterns. He also decided that "traveling rugs" are dutiable, as manufactures of wool or wearing apparel, at 24 per centum, and not as blankets, as claimed.

S. B. Paul, editor of the Petersburgh *Press*, and Thomas F. Goode, also of Virginia, arrived here to-day to settle an affair of honor. Mr. Paul was arrested this afternoon, however, and held to bail in $5,000 to keep the peace.

Convention of the Knights Templars at Utica.

Utica, Thursday, Sept. 29.

The Knights Templars Convention of the Grand Commandery of the State of New-York, held its election yesterday, Sept. 28, when the following officers were elected: Chas. G. Judd, of Penn Yan, Grand Commander; Frank Chamberlain, of Albany, Dep. Grand Commander; Zenos Priest, of Utica, Grand Generalissimo, W. H. Drew having declined; J. T Wilber, of Hornellsville, Grand Captain General; Salem Town, of Aurora, Grand Prelate; Wm. F. Holmes, of Rochester, Grand Senior Warden; E. P. Breed, of New York, Grand Junior Warden; Jno. S. Berry, of Troy, Grand Treasurer; Robt. Macy, of New-York, Grand Recorder; Aaron Carver, of Little Falls, Grand Standard Bearer; E. D. Shuler, of Lockport, Grand Sword Bearer; C. H. Webster, of Binghamton, Grand Warden.

The Pennsylvania State Fair.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Sept. 29.

The State Agricultural Fair attracted a great crowd to-day. The trial of steam fire-engines commenced yesterday and will be finished to-morrow, when the prizes will be announced. The tallest playing yet effected is by the Baltimore steam fire-engine constructed with a Fallon pump. The steamer "Washington," of this city, similarly constructed, but of great power, will play to-morrow. Appearances indicates that one of these engines will win the first prize.

The International Cricket Match.

Montreal, Thursday, Sept. 29.

The match between the six of the United All England, with five Canadian gentlemen, against the six of All England with five Canadian gentlemen, was continued, to-day, under the most favorable circumstances of fine weather. The match will be continued to-morrow. Nothing could persuade the Canadians to part with the English Cricketers until the match is played out. They, therefore, need not be expected in New-York until Sunday morning. About 2,000 persons were present at the short notice given, and double that number will be on the ground to-morrow. Parr, Jackson, Hayward and Stephenson bowled against the United Eleven, Stephenson or Diver were wicke-tkeepers, and Hayward or Diver long-stops. The score of the United All England in the first innings, against that of the array of cricketing strength, was as follows:

	Runs.		Runs.
Caffyn	13	Pickering	0
Grundy	0	Wisden	43
Carpenter	32	Fisher	14
W. Smith	0	Morgan	2
Lockyer	8	Bacon	7
J. Lillywhite	53	Byes, &c	16
Total			188

The All-England Eleven were bowled against by Grundy and Caffyn—Lockyer acting as wicket-keeper, and Pickering as long-stop. At sundown the score stood as follows:

Daly	0	Sweetenham	3
Hayward	18	Parr, c. Lockyer, b. Caffyn	6
Cæsar	14		
Hardinge	0	Byes	0
Diver, not out	5		
Total			42

Regatta at Albany.

Albany, Thursday, Sept. 29.

At the regatta to-day, the first prize for double sculls was won by the *Eudora* of Albany, and the second by the *Fanny Fern* of Newburgh.

In the single scull race, the first prize was won by *John Hawkins*, of Newburgh—time 26 minutes 17 seconds; and the second by *Thomas Doyle*, of Boston, who was 10 seconds behind.

In the race of four-oared boats, the first prize was taken by the *Stranger*, of Poughkeepsie, in 20 minutes 11 seconds, and the second by the *Dan Bryant* of Newburgh. The *George J. Brown*, of New-York, came in last.

The six-oared boat race was won by the boat *Stephen Roberts*, belonging to the Hiawatha Club of Albany.

The distance pulled in each of the above named races was three miles.

The Southern Pacific Railroad.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Sept. 29.

Advices from Marshall, Texas, to the 19th, state that the suit in the matter of the Pacific Railroad had been decided in favor of the defendant, Mr. Fowlkes possession of the road, and the rights of the franchise of the new Company. Both sides were actively co-operating, and the people of Texas have full confidence in the completion of the road.

The Death of Mr. Brunel.

Portland, Me., Thursday, Sept. 29.

Flags were displayed at half-mast on the public buildings and the shipping in the harbor, and minute-guns fired at noon to-day, as a token of respect to the memory of Isambert K. Brunel.

Speech of Senator Chesnut.

Charleston, Thursday, Sept. 29.

The *Courier* contains Senator Chesnut's speech delivered at Camden yesterday. He discourses politics generally, favors Southern unity and the development of the resources of the South, repudiates agitation and the opening of the Slave-trade, and opposes Senator Douglas' points about unfriendly territorial legislation.

Affairs in Newark, N. J.

Newark, Thursday, Sept. 29.

The stock and fixtures of the Newark Malleable Iron Foundry, located on Nesbit-street, were sold at auction, this morning, to close the concern.

Our Municipal elections take place October 11. The candidates for Mayor are the present incumbent, Moses Bigelow, Dem., and Daniel Dodd.

The Irish Delegation of Ministers addressed a large audience at the First Presbyterian Church last evening. The collection is said to be liberal.

The Wyoming County Fair.

Warsaw, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 29.

The Wyoming County Fair closed here to-day, with an address from Horace Greeley, which was listened to by five to eight thousand people. The Fair was very satisfactory.

The Ship Ocean Queen Ashore.

Boston, Thursday, Sept. 29.

Ship *Ocean Queen*, hence for Charleston, went ashore last night on Race Point. No particulars are yet known.

The Presidency and Mr. Botts.

The Hon. John M. Botts has published a card to his political friends remonstrating earnestly against allowing divisions of sentiment to creep in among the opponents to the present Administration, because the union of them all is absolutely necessary to success. Mr. Botts says he has but one wish and one prayer, and that is the success of the cause; and he thinks that all preferences of individuals and all prejudices of whatever kind should be laid aside. His name has been freely mentioned as that of a candidate for the Presidency, and this has given rise to complaints on the part of the friends of other candidates, who think any expression of opinion on such a point premature, and calculated to do more hurt than good. While he does not see the full force of the objection, Mr. Botts says he is still disposed to waive all the personal advantages of such expressions, and he therefore requests all his friends to forbear the exercise of their unquestionable privilege and right, so far as his name is concerned, and content themselves with the selection of such delegates as will faithfully carry out their views in the Convention to be hereafter held. At the same time he assures those who may have preferences for other gentlemen that he has not the slightest objection to their expressing them. He closes his card thus:

One word as to my own position now and hereafter. I have not taken, and shall not take, any unjustifiable means to promote my own elevation to this high office. I have never spoken nor written to mortal man on the subject, who has not first spoken or written to me. I have never sought the support of any man, or body of men, and have never sought or coveted popular displays and demonstrations; but on the contrary, have declined and resisted every invitation and overture of the kind, where it was possible to do so, and I had previous knowledge of the design to offer them, as hundreds in the North can testify. My nomination or election to the Presidency I have left, and shall leave, entirely in the hands of my friends, under the firm conviction, that a man who has not friends enough to manage such matters for him, without his aid and instigation, has but a sorry chance either for a nomination or election; and that any man who calculates on writing, talking, or wishing himself into the Presidency, will find that he has mistaken the tone, the temper, and the spirit of the American people. By his acts must he be known; by his fruits must he be judged, and by his record must he be tested. The Presidency of the United States is a distinction (exalted as it is) that my pride and sense of propriety would not allow me to run after, and that my self-respect and native confidence would not permit me to run away from. I am, and shall remain, passive and inactive, attending to my daily pursuits, as if my name had never been mentioned in connection with it.

I am, most respectfully,

JOHN M. BOTTS.

Richmond, Sept. 26, 1859.

The Accident on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

The telegraph has already informed us of the occurrence of a serious accident on this road, by which about twenty persons were injured. The Cincinnati *Gazette* has full particulars of the accident. It was caused by a broken rail, over which the locomotive passed safely. The baggage car was thrown partially off the track; while the hind trucks of the third were thrown partially into the White Water Canal, and only kept from being wholly immersed by the coupling between the forward and hind trucks. Providentially, only one person was very seriously injured; she is a Mrs. Burns, a lady about 87 years old, whose back was injured. She was thrown by the jolt from her seat, and several persons fell upon her. She was accompanied by her daughter, a lady some 16 years of age, who was slightly injured. It is

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND DAY.

Debate on the Restoration of Bishop Onderdonk.

Views of Messrs. Vinton, Hawks, Tyng and Others.

The Protestant Episcopal Convention of the diocese of New-York resumed its deliberations yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, in St. John's chapel. The business of the day was prefaced by morning prayer, at which the Rev. J. L. HARRISON, of Clinton County, and the Rev. JOSHUA WEAVER, of Fordham, officiated. The attendance at first was somewhat sparse, save on the part of the public, by whom the galleries were almost filled. As the morning wore on, however, the delegates rapidly poured in, and at 10 o'clock all had arrived.

The Secretary announced that he had been informed of the inability of the Provisional Bishop to be in attendance at the opening of the session. He, therefore, moved that the Rev. Dr. WM. L. JOHNSON, of Grace Church, Jamaica, be elected temporarily to fill the Chair. The motion was carried, and the Chairman having taken his seat, the business proceedings were at once commenced in consonance with the arrangements prescribed in the "Rules of Order."

A number of lay delegates, who were not present on the preceding day, submitted their certificates; and the names of members who had been absent when the roll was first called were again announced, and responded to by several. Among the additional lay delegates who presented themselves were Judge HOFFMAN and the Hon. JOHN A. DIX.

The Committee on the Incorporatton of Churches submitted their report, which recommendad that, as the Churches of All Angels, New-York, and of St. Barnabas, Irvington, Westchester County, had been regularly incorporated according to law, they be admitted to membership in the Convention. On motion of the Secretary, the recommendation was unanimously adopted. The Convention further, on the motion of the same officer, referred to the Committee, whose report had just been adopted, the application for membership of the Churches of St. Paul's, Yonkers, and St. Andrews, Brooklyn.

The rules of order were suspended, in order to permit Dr. HAWKS, as Chairman of a Special Committee appointed by the last Convention to consider certain proposed modifications in Articles III. and VI. of the Constitution of the General Church, to present a report. The change proposed in Article III. appeared to be simply to remove from the House of Bishops the obligation which now existed of acting within three days in expressing approbation or disapprobation of any measure sent them from the Lower House, under penalty of having their views practically disregarded. As the object was to place the two Houses on a footing of equality in matters of legislation, the Committee deemed the change both expedient and judicious. In Article VI. the change proposed was that the General Convention should be empowered to establish a Court of Appeals as a final tribunal, the decisions of which would give uniformity in the interpretation of the ecclesiastical laws. To this change the Committee could see many objections, and they regarded its adoption as a doubtful policy and inexpedient.

The Convention adopted the resolution appended to the Report, in favor of the first of these changes. That disapproving of the second elicited some discussion. Judge HOFFMAN asked that its consideration be postponed, and that it be laid on the table, to be taken up at the option of any gentleman who should regard himself as having matured his views on so important a subject. Some of the most devoted and most learned members of the Convention had been earnest in deploring the evils that arose from a want of a supervisionary tribunal, and he was exceedingly unwilling that all features of it should be abandoned.

The motion to lay on the table was lost by a *viva voce* vote, and again lost on a division, and the resolution, as originally reported, was adopted.

The Secretary was directed to forward copies of these resolutions to the Provisional Bishop of the Diocese and to the Secretary of the House of Clerical Lay Delegates.

ADDRESS OF BISHOP POTTER.

The Bishop then delivered his Annual Address to a most attentive auditory. He said this was the Fifth Annual Convention of the Diocese at which they had met since he had entered on the duties of the Episcopacy, and this might be considered the close of his ecclesiastical year's work. It was a subject of great congratulation to him that neither sickness nor accident had occurred to interrupt his course of duty, and it was equally gratifying to know that the Church in the Diocese had been steadily progressing. During the past year thirteen persons had been admitted to the Diaconate and eight deacons advanced to the Priesthood; seven churches had been consecrated, and six corner-stones laid. About 206 services had been held, between 150 and 160 sermons were preached, 150 confirmations were held, and 2,656 persons were confirmed. This number was less than that of the confirmations administered on the preceding year, but it was not thence to be inferred that the Church was less flourishing or fervent. The attendance at the services of the Church during the last Lent was at great deal larger than it had been in the preceding season, in the midst of the then surrounding excitement. The preceding year was in many respects an exceptional one. It was a year of affliction, a year of loss, of distress, of anxiety; and as, in the family, we often saw more progress made in religious improvement in one year of affliction than in a lifetime of prosperity, so in the wider sphere of society public distress effected the same results. The whole number of persons confirmed during the previous three years was 8,760; nearly 3,000 more than had been confirmed during the previous three years, and the whole number of persons confirmed during the five years of his episcopate was 13,120. Much care had been bestowed, as a general thing, in the instruction of the classes preparing for confirmation, but it was much to be desired that the same care be bestowed on the young aspirants for this holy rite after its reception as before it, until they reached the age at which they were prepared to enter fully upon the world. It was a pleasing thing to be able to record that the work of the Church throughout the poor of this City had continued to grow. In one of the missions, a free reading-room was opened, and this most useful feature, if properly managed and extended, would prove a pleasant resort in the long evenings of Winter, and would save many a young man from the temptations to enter those baneful haunts where so much is to be found in the way of light, warmth, and exhilaration. It was rapidly becoming more and more evident that in the new condition of things presented to the Chapel in this City by the vast influx of poor, she was learning to comprehend as well as to adapt herself to it. It was thought by some persons that there had not been much growth in the Church in this City during the last two years. But this, he thought, was an error. Within the last five years, Trinity Church had been erected and filled; several churches had been enlarged, and their congregations nearly doubled; several out-standing missions had been established, and were flourishing; St. John the Baptist's, had been completed, and was rapidly filling up; and other churches were earnestly asking for more room. Besides the churches, what should he said of St. Luke's Hospital? God bless its large-hearted founder, and all who bestowed their offerings upon it. Let the rich men go there and see what a little of their wealth could be made to do for the assuaging of human woe, spiritual and temporal. Let their giddy young sons and daughters go and see what a heavenly use they might make of their time and fortune. He was happy to be able to announce that a beginning for the training-school to prepare young men for entrance into the Theological Seminary had been made through the munificence of Mr. JOHN BAAD, and was placed in charge of the Rev. JOHN SEAMAN, at Red Hook, Dutchess County. Already it had as many pupils as it could accommodate, and many applicants were waiting for admission. He had great hope that it would become an object of general interest in the diocese, and that it would be a blessing to the Church. Within the past year or two a chapel had been opened in Paris, by a presbyter of this diocese, for the benefit of Americans residing or traveling abroad. He (the Bishop) was unwilling at one time to give it his formal sanction, but he was happy to say that thus far the undertaking had been eminently successful. During the past year the Church had been under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. PARERA, and an acquaintance of thirty years enabled him to bear testimony to that gentleman's zeal in the work of the ministry.

The Church was now in the midst of what might be termed an age of movement. It was the poet GRAY he thought, who asked somewhat contemptuously "Who reads a theological book? In this respect we had seen a great change. Within the last 25 years the Press had teemed with theological literature, and that of a character that for vigor of talent might well challenge comparison with cotemporaneous productions in any other branch of study. But to the mind of the noble display of learning, wisdom and eloquence thus put forth in behalf of the Church, they had a full share of extravagance, arrogance and presumption, and especially of headlong, one-eyed zeal, running into new-fangled absurdities. This folly had prevailed most in matters of doctrine, or in certain fantastic views of ritual. During the next twenty-five years they would be likely, he thought, to be occupied quite as much with the consideration of measures, as the discussion of doctrines.

The prospect of such a course need not alarm them. No doubt they would be largely advised by youthful theorists, for it was easier to talk than to work; it was much pleasanter to a certain class of minds to propound new schemes than to toil along patiently in the old, well-beaten path. But the Church was wisely slow to admit alteration in anything. They might well rejoice that the Church was so thoroughly aroused to consider what means might be derived for more effectually performing her great work. There was within her borders an inexhaustible field for the intensest activity, without touching one of the established features of her system.

Passing from these topics the Bishop devoted the rest of his discourse to a discussion of the question which has recently been mooted, if not debated, among the Protestant Episcopal ministry of this Diocese viz.: the question as to the expediency of so dividing dioceses as to reduce them to a small dominion, geographically and numerically. To this subject the Right Rev. gentleman addressed himself with marked earnestness and at no little length. He reviewed all the arguments advanced by those favorable to a division, vigorously assailed them all, and strenuously contended that if the principle were adopted it must inevitably prove fatal to the interests of the Church in the United States, for by the breaking up the dioceses into insignificant fragments, each too weak for any important work, they would dwindle away because of their enfeebled and spiritless conditions.

At the close of his address the Committee on Incorporated Churches reported in favor of the application of the churches of St. Paul's, Yonkers, and St. Andrew's, Brooklyn. Adopted.

On motion of the Secretary, the Convention proceeded to vote for a Standing Committee, a Missionary Committee, and for Deputies and Provisional Deputies to the General Convention.

Subsequent to this, much formal business was transacted, which was resumed in the evening session, and completed.

Mr. JOHN JAY presented a petition to the Convention that it should express its reprobation of the Slave-trade, and otherwise encourage a sound Christian sentiment on the subject. Mr. JAY warmly advocated a resolution to refer the paper to three clergymen and three laymen, who should report thereon to the next Convention. The document was not accepted.

THE CASE OF BISHOP ONDERDONK.

Dr. VINTON rose and said he was about to address the Convention on a subject which had hitherto agitated the minds of them all,—a subject of great interest in the Church and in the world,—it was that of asking this Diocesan Convention to request the House of Bishops to exercise, according to the canon in that case provided, that remedial action by which the sentence of suspension on the Bishop of New-York shall be terminated and cease; or so modify it, according to the expression of the canon, as they in their wisdom may see fit, by mentioning the term to which or the exigencies in which it should be remedied The Reverend gentleman proceeded to argue from an examination of the canonical statutes on this question, and urged on the Convention that it was their duty as loyal Churchmen to have the measure of the punishment in Dr. ONDERDONK's case pronounced; and spoke feelingly of the repentance evinced by the Bishop during his fourteen years of seclusion, and for the cause which had led to his suspension, and wound up with a touching appeal.

Dr. VINTON, in conclusion, related the parable of the woman taken in adultery, and asked was it not in the very spirit of Christ, their Master and the Head of the Church, that they, as Christian men and brethren, should restore this aged man to the world, after his sin, which was not to be compared with that of the woman, had been expiated by so many years of repentance.

A motion to lay the matter on the table was made, but withdrawn, in order to give Drs. TYNG, HAWKS, ANTHON and EIGENBRODT an opportunity for explanation, which the three first named availed themselves of. As these explanations were very elaborate, we will reduce the substance of them to a comparatively brief compass. It appears from the papers and letters read, that some of Dr. ONDERDONK's friends, satisfied of his purity of life, suggested the propriety of his drafting a memorial to the Bishops, which, in the event of its being signed by the leading clergymen and laymen of the Diocese, would probably have the desired effect with the Bishops. For this purpose a memorial was drafted and sent to Dr. HAWKS, by whom it was altered and revised. It should be stated, perhaps, that Bishop ONDERDONK had himself requested Dr. HAWKS to prepare the memorial, but was met by a refusal. Dr. HAWKS, however, eventually consented to suggest the terms in which he conceived such a paper should be drawn; and it was on these general suggestions that the Bishop did actually model the petition, which, in its amended form, was sent by Dr. HAWKS to Dr. TYNG, who also proposed and made additions and erasures in it. Dr. HAWKS, Dr. TYNG, and Mr. EIGENBRODT, called together on Bishop ONDERDONK, with whom they had a conversation in regard to the matter in hand, and appear to have been deeply impressed with the sincerity of his character, and the exemplary nature of his conduct. Various letters passed between these gentlemen and the Bishop, the result of which was the preparation of a memorial in the form in which it now appeared. Dr. ANTHON had previously been brought into these deliberations, and with him a number of laymen. The petition received numerous signatures, and Dr. HAWKS denies that there was ever any attempt at mystery in it. It had been refused to the daily Press for the reason that it would only be used by them to gratify public curiosity. Cotemporaneous with these arrangements, t was resolved on that one of the conditions of the presentation of this memorial, that Dr. ONDERDONK should stipulate that, in the event of his restoration, he would assume no part in the administration of the affairs of the Diocese, but leave them entirely in the hands of Bishop POTTER as before; and the moment Bishop POTTER had presented the memorial to the meeting of the Bishops in Richmond, and its prayer granted, it was arranged that a telegraphic message, informing him of the receipt of this letter of Bishop ONDERDONK resigning all control in the administration of the Diocese, should be instantly forwarded. At a meeting held by the gentlemen concerned in this movement, in consequence of the great public attention which was being drawn to the subject through the papers, the conclusion generally arrived at was, that by introducing the memorial to the notice of the Convention at this time, much harm might be done, and accordingly Bishop ONDERDONK was induced to withdraw his memorial. The correspondence relating to all was read by the gentleman who addressed the Convention. Dr. TYNG, who ridiculed the idea of a conspiracy, and declared he would not conspire half an hour against any man on earth, described an interview which he and some of his friends had had with Bishop POTTER, to obtain his advice and cuöperation; read a private letter he had received from the Bishop on the day after that interview. The letter was in substance: That Dr. HAWKS and Dr. TYNG had called on him last Monday to state what had occurred in regard to the movement for the restoration of Bishop ONDERDONK, with a desire apparently to obtain his formal assent to what, in its nature, seemed to be a private contract. Upon reflection he had resolved to have no connection with the matter. His conduct in the House of Bishops could be such as would be influenced by any previous arrangements of any kind, especially if they were for his own benefit. This transaction seemed to him to be in the nature of a private bargain, and as such he could have nothing to do with it. The position in which that bargain sought to place him was unknown to the law of the Church. If Bishop ONDERDONK was to be restored, let him be restored; he could be restored to take actual charge of the administration of the diocese, and in that event he (Bishop POTTER) would act as his assistant, in conformity with the statutes of the Convention. He therefore declined to present the memorial, or be a party to any arrangement that would tend to make his action in the House of Bishops other than true and impartial. At the termination of the statements, the gist of which we have just given, the Bishop rose and simply said he had nothing to say. He would leave the subject entirely in the hands of the Church and the people.

A motion was made to lay the whole subject on the table, which was pending when a motion to adjourn until 9 o'clock to-day was put and carried almost unanimously.

The Terrible Bridge Accident at Albion.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER.

From the Rochester Democrat of yesterday.

From Mr. ALONZO GRANT, of this city, who came down from Albion on the 8.30 train, we get some particulars that may be of interest. A young man from Brockport had caused a rope to be stretched from the roof of the Mansion House, on the north side of the canal, to a building on the south side, and announced that he would walk across on it. The rope was about two rods west of Main-street bridge; and Iron arched structure like most of the new canal bridges, which of course offered an eligible stand point from which to view the performance. It was accordingly crowded with people and teams. The rope walker had got part way across the canal, when the bridge broke in two at the centre, precipitating all who were upon it into the middle of the canal. Men, women, children, horses and wagons, were all piled in an indiscriminate mass. The west half of the bridge went down first, and of course many of those who stood near the break, were pitched off in such a way, that when the east half of the bridge came down, which it did immediately, it fell upon and covered them up. Mr. GRANT informs us that a pair of horses and a carriage full of people were crushed in this way so completely that nothing had been found of them when he left—two hours after the accident. He thinks that the number killed must be greater than reported by telegraph. According to his account, the name of Dr. RANDALL, one of the most prominent citizens of Albion, should appear in the list of killed, but we hope it will prove that he was misinformed. The scene must have been most horrible. What became of the rope-walker nobody appeared to know. He was not seen to cross the canal or to return to the side from which he started, so far as Mr. GRANT could learn. He may have been startled by the crash so that he fell off his rope into the canal and swam ashore.

Ladies, the best place in New-York to buy Gaiter and Button Boots for yourselves and children, with Boys' Patent Leather Boots, and India-Rubber Boots and Shoes of all the various styles, good articles at moderate prices, is at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Wigs $8, Toupees and Hair Dye.—CAMERON, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, inventor of the new Human Hair Foundation Wigs. Our stock of Ladies' Half Wigs, Bands, Braids, Curls, &c., is unsurpassed. Our unequaled Hair Dye Wholesale and Retail.

Tolman's Patent Self-Ventilating Spring Bed and Hair-Mattress Combined.—Best yet invented. Air admitted as by "bellows" beneath, forced gently through the top by the body's pressure, expelling all impurities. Exhibited at No. 678 Broadway.

Leary & Co.
Are now prepared to supply new
AUTUMN STYLES OF $4 HATS.
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Bartholf's
Celebrated Sewing Machines.—Family machines—Prices reduced from $80 to $50.
BARTHOLF Manufacturing Company, 434 Broadway.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Singer's No. 2 Sewing Machine, $100.
SINGER'S No. 1 SEWING MACHINE, $90.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINE for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. SINGER'S MACHINES make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES at $50 and $75, are capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
HEMMING GAUGES REDUCED TO $4.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Removal.—The subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and patrons that they have removed to their new store, No. 569 Broadway, corner of Princess-st., which is now opened with an ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MANN & LEWIS, No. 569 Broadway, N. Y.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.
Temporarily at No. 501 Broadway, New-York.
No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box 3,809. No. 30 Platt-st.

$40. New Sewing Machines. $40.
We have just introduced the Parker Machine, under authority of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co. Double thread, lock stitch, and warranted superior.
VERNON & CO., No. 469 Broadway.

New Sewing Machines.
$5, $6 50, $10, $15, $20, ALL KINDS,
$25, $30, $35, $50, $65, $75, WARRANTED.
$95 and $100. AGENT WANTED.
EAGLE SEWING-MACHINE CO., No. 411 Broadway.

Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets.—Will open on MONDAY, in the retail department from 50 to 60 pieces of Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, of N. D. Carhart & Co.'s make, in good quality and desirable patterns, for sale at low prices, for cash only.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st., through to No. 31 Howard-st., Between Broadway and Elm-st.

J. L. Brown's Standard Scales—Adapted to every branch of business. These scales, although seldom brought to the notice of the public through the medium of the newspapers, have maintained the confidence of the first houses throughout the country for a period of thirty years, and are constantly advancing in public favor. Call and examine our goods, or send for an Illustrated Catalogue. J. D. BROWER & CO., 234 Water-st.

Garnet and Coral Jewelry.—We invite attention to our late importation of Coral and Garnet Jewelry, consisting of bracelets, brooches, ear-rings, necklaces, charms, hair-pins, combs, lockets, clasps, &c.
OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND,
No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Fair of the American Institute.
PALACE GARDEN.
KAEFER'S COMBINATION MACHINE,
For Scroll and Circular Sawing, Mortising and Boring, Is now on Exhibition.
See advertisement under the head of "Machinery."

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts,
MADE TO ORDER.
Heavy undershirts and drawers. The largest stock at retail in the City. At Nos. 81 and 83 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Silk Nets, Head-Dresses, Fancy Combs, and Hair-Pins, Belt-Slides, and Buckles in new styles. A large assortment of the above, and many other new goods, now landing from Steamer *Vanderbilt*, for sale to the trade by HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE, No. 31 Maiden-lane.

Dr. Mott's Chalybeate Pills, an aperient and stomachic preparation of purified Iron, of extraordinary efficacy in all cases of debility and impurities of the blood. For sale by all druggists, and at the principal office, No. 339 Broadway. Price 50c. per box.

Phrenology points out the talents, defects and the particular occupation in which each can best succeed. Examinations, with charts and full written descriptions, given daily at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence (Howe's patent), at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Fall Styles for 1859.
WHITE,
HATTER,
No. 216 BROADWAY.

F. Y. S. **Improved French Yoke Shirts,**
F. Y. S. At BALLOU'S Shirt Emporium.
F. Y. S. The finest Winter underwear.
F. Y. S. At BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair-Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' Long Braids, Fronts, half Wigs, &c., on hand for sale, and the Dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

Riding Academy.—BISBROW'S, 5th-av., corner 39th-st., opens on Saturday evening for ladies and gentlemen for promenade riding. The Gentlemen's Instruction Class commences on Monday.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Our Superior Shirts are warranted to fit all sizes. Wholesale and Retail. PEREGO'S, No. 61 Nassau-st., and Broadway, corner White.

MARRIED.

WALLER—EDWARDS.—At Bridgeport, Conn., on Thursday, Sept. 29, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Williams, WM. G. WALLER, of Baton Rouge, La., to HARRIET S., only daughter of Surgeon D. S. Edwards, U. S. N.

ALLAIRE—PARKS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 28, at the M. E. Church in Morton-street, corner of Bedford, by the Rev. J. P. Newman, Mr. EDWARD SHAMAN ALLAIRE, son of Anthony M. Allaire, to Miss SARAH CATHERINE PARKES, daughter of Mr. Lemuel W. Parkes, all of this City.

HAYES—WENMAN.—In this City, on Thursday Sept. 29, at the Church of the Ascension, by the Rev. Dr. Bedell, HENRY B. HAYES to SARAH MATILDA, daughter of the late Richard N. Wenman, all of this City.

SKIDMORE—BRADLERTON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 28, by the Rev. George Potts, D. D., WILLIAM L. SKIDMORE to HELEN A., daughter of E. Beadleton, Esq., all of this City.

LECOQ—SEABING.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 28, by the Rev. William Hayne, VICTOR F. LECOQ, Esq., of New-Orleans, to Miss CAROLINE D. SEABING, of this City.

☞ New-Orleans and Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

DIED.

HAZARD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 28, THOS. HAZARD, in the 77th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Friday, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his son, Robert M. Hazard, Vanderbilt-avenue, Staten Island.

CONKLIN.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 29, suddenly, at her late residence, No. 269 West 24th-st., ANN R., wife of Daniel Conklin.

Notice of funeral will be in to-morrow's papers.

SEABURY.—At Stony Brook, on Thursday, Sept. 29, CHARLES S. SEABURY, son of the late Rev. Charles Seabury, in the 57th year of his age.

His friends and the friends of his family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Saturday, Oct. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the late residence of the deceased, and 2 o'clock at Carmine Church, Setauket.

COMSTOCK.—On Wednesday morning, Aug. 17, while on his homeward passage from Stockton, Cal., Mr. E. D. COMSTOCK, formerly of New-York City.

SPENCER.—In Dwight, Ill., ALEXANDER O. SPENCER, Esq., formerly of New-York, aged 62.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Authorized by the Legislature, with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 517, Sept. 29, 1859.
63, 34, 10, 7, 51, 13, 57, 45, 42, 49, 26, 56.
Class No. 518, Sept. 29, 1859.
39, 68, 54, 46, 23, 78, 25, 29, 22, 20, 61, 77, 11.
GEORGIA LOTTERIES.
Class No. 515, Sept. 29, 1859.
18, 7, 39, 62, 59, 69, 45, 75, 54, 14, 43, 49.
Class No. 516, Extra, Sept. 29, 1859.
33, 17, 56, 55, 77, 71, 27, 32, 39, 46, 20, 52, 65.
N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.
The Rev. E. EVANS, Delhi, Delhi County, Ohio:
"I have used one bottle; it has changed my hair, and stopped its falling off."
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

CORNER STORE AND ADJOINING HOUSES on 6th-av. for sale upon most advantageous terms. The purchase money can be arranged to suit convenience. Location between 45th and 46th sts. Buildings of the handsomest description, and replete with every modern convenience and improvement, and offering rare inducements either for occupation or investment. Address or apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 778 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts.

HE THAT RUNS MAY READ, THAT HE who smokes will find best Havana Cigars for three cents; Holland Gin, 2s. per bottle; Port, 4s; Brandy, 6s. No. 31 Fulton-st., Under Fulton Bank.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.
The Rev. JAMES P. STONE, Greensboro, Vt.
Recommends it.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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I.
BEULAH:
BY
MISS EVANS, OF MOBILE.
(THIRD EDITION.)
Price $1 25.

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BY
Mrs. KING, OF CHARLESTON
(SECOND EDITION.)
Price $1.

III.
TEN YEARS
OF
PREACHER LIFE,
BY REV. W. H. MILBURN.
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FROM
DAWN
TO
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WIDOW BEDOTT.
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PUBLISHERS,
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SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS
Wishing the best help for instruction, and desiring to have their scholars earnestly interested in their lessons, will not fail to examine
THE REV. DR. HAGUE'S
CONVERSATIONAL QUESTION BOOKS,
ON
MATTHEW, JOHN AND ACTS.
Each in two volumes, and price of each volume 13 cents.
THEY ARE NOT SECTARIAN.
Either volume sent by mail, postage paid, for 13 cents.
BLAKEMAN & MASON, Publishers,
No. 310 Broadway, New-York.

TONIC STOMACHIC DIURETIC ANTI-DYSPEPTIC,
AND A DELICIOUS BEVERAGE FOR BOTH SEXES.
Containing not 8 per cent. of alcohol. FARQUAR'S MEDICATED CALIFORNIA WINE OR BRANDY, pure juice of the grape, tinctured with Peruvian bark, Turkey rhubarb, juniper, &c., conscientiously recommended for stomach, bowel, kidney or urinary complaints, such as
INDIGESTION, DIARRHŒA, DROPSY, CONSTIPATION,
NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY, LOSS OF SLEEP OR APPETITE,
and similar ailments. Quart bottles, $1. At No. 10 Astor House; Nos. 417 and 862 Broadway; No. 156 Bowery, HAYES, Brooklyn. Depôt No. 5 Varick-st.

FINE WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER, PLATED WARE, &c.
A. C. BENEDICT'S OLD STAND,
ESTABLISHED at No. 28 Bowery in 1818.
Store enlarged in 1859, and NEW STOCK OF GOODS.
STRANGERS will find it to their interest to examine our STOCK, as all goods sold are warranted to be as represented. Terms 25 per cent. below Broadway prices.
WATCHES repaired and warranted.
A. C. BENEDICT, No. 28 Bowery, New-York.

TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,
No. 6 MAIDEN-LANE,
NEW-YORK,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GUNS, CUTLERY, PLATED WARE,
JEWELRY, FANCY GOODS,
BRUSHES, PERFUMERY and SOAPS.
Sole agents for { Westley Richard's Celebrated Guns. Eley's Caps, Wadding and Cartridges, and Heiffor's Army Razors.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFES.
These Safes are free from dampness; have been in use over seventeen years, and have never failed to preserve their contents.
STEARNS & MARVIN, } No. 40 Murray-st., New-York, No. 51 Gravier-st., New-Orleans.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
ALSO
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
For sale by G. C. ALLEN, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

USEFUL IN EVERY FAMILY.—PAINT grease-spots, &c., removed instantly, Gloves, Silks, Ribbons, &c., cleaned equal to new, without injury to the most delicate color or fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE. Only 25 cents per bottle. HEGEMAN & CO., Druggists, Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.
The Rev. J. F. GAISWOLD, Washington, New-Hampshire.
"Please inform Mrs.—— where your preparations can be purchased in Boston. You may say in my name that I know your Hair Restorative to be all that it purports to be."
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

STRANGERS
AND CITIZENS
Are invited to examine our stock of
GAS FIXTURES,
Embracing an immense variety of
CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, PENDANTS, &c., &c.
Of FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
Manufacture. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW.
Also, a complete assortment of
FRENCH CHINA
Dinner, Dessert and Tea sets,
RICH CUT TABLE GLASS,
Cutlery, silver-plated ware, &c.
W. J. F. DAILEY, & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.
The Rev. WILLIAM POAGUE, Stanwich, Conn.
"Your excellent Hair Restorer has met my most sanguine expectations, in causing my hair to grow when it had fallen. I have recommended it to my friends, and they all speak highly of it."
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York,
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Business men are aware of the advantages resulting from a concentration of capital and labor upon any single department. These advantages can be realized by advertisers at the Agency of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., who give their personal attention to their business, and whose extensive and systematized arrangements are such as to offer unsurpassed facilities to advertisers. Files of the best newspapers in the United States and the British Provinces are open to the inspection of advertisers, who are respectfully invited to call and examine the papers and prices.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.
The Rev. GEO. HEWLINGS, Greenpoint, L. I.
"You are at liberty to use my name, if you think proper, as a recommendation both of the Zylobalsamum and of the Restorer."
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

TARGET PRIZES! TARGET PRIZES!
A fine assortment of beautiful and useful
SILVER-PLATED TARGET PRIZES.
Companies or individuals furnished at the lowest prices. LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 5 Burling-slip.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.
The Rev. J. F. GAISWOLD, Washington, N. H.
"Mrs. S. A. Allen's preparations are really efficacious in changing the hair to its natural color."
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

IT IS A COMMON OBSERVATION THAT there are more sufferers from debility, among Americans, than can be found among any other civilized nation. The reason is obvious. We take too little exercise, and forget the wants of the body in the absorbing pursuits of business. In all such cases ordinary medicines can do little good. What is required is just such a tonic and invigorator as Dr. J. HOSTETTER has given to the world, in his CELEBRATED "BITTERS." The weak and nervous denizen of the counting-house, the exhausted toiler upon the shop-board, and the prostrated student of the midnight lamp, have found a wonderful regenerator in the "Bitters," and prefer it to more pretentious, but less efficacious medicines. But it should not be forgotten that the agent which is so magical in its influence upon a frame which is merely debilitated, is equally powerful in assisting nature to expel the most terrible forms of disease. Who would not give it a trial? Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.
The Rev. JOSEPH MCKEE, Pastor West Dutch Reformed Church, New-York City.
Recommends it.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCH.—The "All England Eleven" during their stay will make the Astor House their head-quarters. During the match the restaurant will be kept open every evening, and dinner or supper can be ordered at any time by the party. Persons wishing to dine together can order a dinner in the morning for any hour, and at any price from $1 upwards. Orders to be left at the hotel or exchange office.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—GREAT DISPLAY.—There is no article attracts so much attention as CAPT. THISTLE'S PATENT-RIGHT BEDSTEAD, with its spring bottom. Prices varying from $16 to $250. By the use of those bedsteads, $50 to $300 can be saved in rent yearly. Orders received at the Institute, and at LOVEJ'S Wahpene Office, No. 65 Bleecker-st.

HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES,
(STRONG & ROSS' PATENT.)
FIRST CLASS PREMIUMS RECEIVED THREE YEARS IN SUCCESSION.
Report of the Committee at the Vermont State Fair, Burlington, Sept. 16, 1859:
SCALES.—The Scales on exhibition are from the Manufactory of JOHN HOWE, Jr., FRANK E. HOWE, of BRANDON, VT., and No. 191 BROADWAY, N. Y. The Committee can only say that these scales show great beauty, style and finish, and weigh under the severest test with the nicest degree of exactness. Well may Vermont challenge the world with the manufacture of Scales, from the largest size of hay and cattle scales down to those of the Post-office balance. We think none can be shown superior to those manufactured by John Howe, Jr., of the Strong & Ross patent. We therefore most cheerfully award diplomas and premiums for the different kinds put on exhibition.
PREMIUMS.
John Howe, Jr., and Frank E. Howe, of Brandon, Vt., and No. 191 Broadway, N. Y., 6-ton hay and cattle scales, Diploma and $5.
Two drop lever scales, four portable scales, Diploma and $5.
One union scale, one grocer scale, one Post-office balance

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS,

NO. 21 WEST 20TH-ST.,

Would inform her friends that her "PRIVATE CLASS" will commence the 1st Monday in October (meeting three times a week.)

This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School

NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK,

EAST 20TH-ST.,

Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued care and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as mental and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York,
Offers Board and Tuition for $220 per year.
Term opens Sept. 15.
Male and Female.

THE MISSES ROMER AND MRS. TUPPER
Will reopen their
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.,
On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S
FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN
No. 48 East 24th-st.
Will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.
Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fifteen teachers are attached to the establishment; German and Spanish taught. The French is the language of the school. There is a primary department.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON, Term commences Sept. 6. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at Carter's bookstore, No. 550 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER
Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th Sept., at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place. Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of Sept., to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—
At South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass. The thirty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 3, and continue twenty-one weeks. Circulars can be obtained at A. S. Barnes & Co.'s bookstore, No. 51 John-st., or of the Principal,
BENJ. F. MILLS.

BOYS' FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL, AT
SHELBURNE FALLS, MASS.—The Principal and circulars may be seen at Earle's Hotel, No. 19 Park-row, Thursday and Friday of this week, from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.; also, from 6 to 8 o'clock in the evening.
E. J. AVERY, A. M., Principal.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—
French and English, Classical and Commercial School, with fine playground and gymnasium, Parkers, 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys. Reopened Sept. 12.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL
for boys, No. 11 West 27th-st.—The twenty-sixth year will begin Sept. 12. The number of scholars is limited to twenty-five in each department. The course of instruction is systematic, thorough and efficient. Circulars at the bookstores or at No. 82 East 23d-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 240 West 33d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, re-opens on Monday, Sept. 12. Two departments, each under the exclusive charge of one of the Principals.
JOHN ARRELL. JOHN GOSMAN.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—AN
English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on Monday, September 12, at Nos. 373 and 376 Broadway, Madison square.
P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND
MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. Sandford, Esq., No. 239 Water-st., or the Rev. H. J. Fox, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LEXington-av., near 37th-st. Term commences Sept. 12. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms, from $10 to $25 per quarter.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School Monday, Sept. 19.

A LADY COMPETENT TO TEACH FRENCH and the higher English branches, wishes to instruct a few pupils at their residence. Address H. B., No. 1 Bond-st.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—ENtering its twenty-third year—embraces primary, commercial and classical departments. For circulars, call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND
English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 23 West 23d-st., near 6th-av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENG-LISH School, No. 257 4th-av., (one door above 19th-st.,) will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMford, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars address the Principal.

LYON & KARGE'S COLLEGIATE INSTI-TUTE—No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., an English, Classical, French and German School, reopens Sept. 12.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL
Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its thirteenth year on Monday, Sept. 5.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.—A LADY WISHES TO GIVE lessons on the piano to a few pupils at their residences. Terms, $10 per quarter. Address MUSIC, Box No. 166 Times Office.

RIDING ACADEMY.—C. F. DICKEL'S RIDING Academy, Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 11 West 13th-st., near 5th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils and exercise riding daily.

MADISON ACADEMY — MADISON-AVENUE, cor. 26th-st.—Will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Rev. S. R. DAVIS, Principal. Residence, 163 Lex.-av.

MISSES L. M. & M. H. GREEN, NO. 1
15th-av., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

MISS BUNCE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG
children and misses, No. 181 East 15th-st., (near Stuyvesant-square,) opened MONDAY, Sept. 12.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL RECEIVE
their pupils Sept. 15, at No. 61 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MISS F. D PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77
East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN
their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on Monday, Sept. 19.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 218 4th-st., (corner of McDougal-st.,) on Washington-square.

MESSRS. CLARKE & FANNING, PRINCIPALS,

Opens its seventeenth scholastic year, Sept. 12, 1859. Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is two hundred. The Principals are assisted in Classics, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, French, German, Spanish, Book-Keeping, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Composition, &c., by TEN experienced Professors and Instructors.

Advanced students of the Classical Department are just entering on the study of the authors required for admission to the Freshmen and Sophomore classes of College, under the tuition of Prof. JOHN McFARLAND, who has, during more than twenty years of devotion to Latin and Greek classics, prepared many New-York students for Columbia and other Colleges, among whom is Mr. Orlando H. Morris, of this City, for the Freshman Class of Columbia College; Mr. Bernard Pratte, son of the late Mayor of St. Louis, for the Freshman Class of Yale College; and Mr. Cornelius King, son of the President of Columbia College, for the Junior Class of that institution.

The advanced classes in French have been placed under the instruction of Prof. DaGoas, who is eminent for imparting a correct conversational use of the language.

CONDITIONS OF GRADUATION.

A double course of study is pursued in this institution—namely, a business and a college course.

The branches in which candidates for the diploma, who take the business course, are required to be prepared, are as follows:

I. Mental, Theoretical and Commercial Arithmetic.
II. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra, and four books of Plane Geometry.
III. Book-keeping by double-entry.
IV. Ability to translate and write correctly one foreign language.
V. Knowledge of general history.
VI. Ability to write, in a legible commercial hand, an English Essay, free from grammatical and rhetorical errors.

The branches in which candidates for the Diploma, who take the College Course, are required to be prepared, are as follows:

I. Mental and Theoretical Arithmetic.
II. Davies' Introduction to Algebra and Davies' Bourdon.
III. Latin and Greek for the Freshman Class in College.
IV. Knowledge of General History.
V. Ability to write, in a legible hand, an English Essay, free from grammatical and rhetorical errors.

The Post-Graduate Course for business Students, includes, (in addition to the above) a knowledge of Trigonometry, Solid Geometry and Surveying, Chemistry, French, German, and Spanish. And for Classical Students, full preparation for the Sophomore Class of College.

The central location of this Institute renders it easy of access by railroad and stage from all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, while pupils to it from Yonkers, Irvington, New-Rochelle and Jamaica, L. I., are of constant occurrence. Circulars of full particulars may be had at the Broadway Bookstores, Burnton's, No. 48 6th-av., Rayner's, No. 76 Bowery, and at the School.

The smallest boys are under the special care of one of the Principals.

TO TEACHERS
AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.
IVISON & PHINNEY, NEW-YORK,
WILL PUBLISH, OCT. 1,
and will send gratis and prepaid, on application, their
NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE,
(122 pages 8vo.)
of the
AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES.
Including the most approved and late initial and higher Books in Spelling, Reading, Arithmetic, Mathematics, History, Geography, Writing, Music, Language, Chemistry, Philosophy, Botany, Geology, &c., making over 100 volumes of choice progressive
SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS.
THE EDUCATIONAL NEWS (quarterly) sent free to teachers. No. 4 just issued.
Specimen copies of Books to Teachers, and first supplies for Classes on very liberal terms.
TEACHERS' FREE READING-ROOM,
with American and European Educational Journals, &c., open during business hours.
IVISON & PHINNEY.
Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., New-York.

MRS. MEARS-BURKHARDT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
NOS. 32 AND 30 WEST FIFTEENTH-ST.,
Below 5th-av., New-York.
REOPENS ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.
Mrs. MEARS-BURKHARDT will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 6.
Circulars may be obtained on application as above, as also at the bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and the music store of C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOP-ERSTOWN, N. Y.
Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year.
R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The students of this institution, and all persons intending to join its classes, are requested to assemble at the Law School Building, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on Monday, Oct. 3, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making such preliminary arrangements as may be necessary before entering upon the regular course of study.

Prof. DWIGHT, of the Law School, may be found at No. 37 Lafayette-place, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY of this week, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., during which time he will be pleased to meet any persons who may desire to obtain information in regard to the course of instruction, &c.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—BY THE DESIRE OF some parties, Madame DON BERNARD (nee De Rocheferroay) will open, on Oct. 3, at her Young Ladies' Boarding and Day School, No. 1 West 24th-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., several special French Classes of Grammar, Literature and Reading. MONDAYS and THURSDAYS will be dedicated to those who are advanced, and who wish to perfect themselves. Pupils prepared in order to become teachers. TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS will be devoted to beginners. Madam DON BERNARD, formerly French Teacher of the Rutger's Institute, New-York. Her testimonials of success can be seen at her residence. Application from 9 to 2.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Under the care of Rev. Dr. RICHARDS & SONS, assisted by Werner Bjerg, Esq., late instructor in the Government School of Denmark. A teacher provided for every nine pupils. This is an English, French, German and Classical Boarding-school on moderate terms. Boys fitted for college or business. For circulars address the Principals, or R. A. Watkinson, Esq., Law Office, No. 20 Nassau-st.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 346 BROAD-WAY.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers for any department. Parents supplied with circulars. References: Faculty Amherst College, the Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, the Rev. D. C. Van Norman, *et al.* Wanted, for a school in Kentucky, a superior music teacher, and an assistant music, English and ornamental teacher. Apply immediately.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

CEDAR GLEN BOARDING SCHOOL—FOR YOUNG LADIES—Sing Sing, Westchester Co., N. Y.—Mr. and Mrs. VAN RENSELLAER will reopen their school on Wednesday, Sept. 28. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, Bishop of N. Y., Gen. Stephen Van Rensellaer, Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, Mrs. Lincoln Phelps, and others. For circulars apply to Messrs. D. APPLETON & Co., No. 348 Broadway.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BED-FORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to twelve. Terms, $100 a session. Next session will open Nov. 1. Circulars may be had of W. Underhill, Esq., No. 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

A FRENCH LADY ACCUSTOMED TO
teach her language to foreigners, offers her services to persons wishing to learn French, also to parents whose children receive instruction at home. Address M. E. A., Union-square Post-office.

EVENING LESSONS GIVEN IN THE
German, French and Spanish languages, by a distinguished teacher, on easy terms; interview after 3 P. M. Address X. A., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

MISSES MARSHALL'S BOARDING AND
Day School for young ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

MRS. T. V. CAUCHOIS, NO. 240 WEST
23d-st., will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School on Monday, Sept. 19.

MISS RALLOW WILL REOPEN HER
school for young ladies, at No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Thursday, Sept. 15.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCK-NALL'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Gramercy-park, will commence on Thursday, Sept. 15.

JOHNSON'S PHILOSOPHICAL CHARTS.—Admirable substitute for apparatus, fully illustrates the principles of natural science. Price per set of ten large charts, mounted in cloth, with key, $12; in sheets, $6; sent post-paid by mail. Sold by booksellers.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., Publishers,
No. 346 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL. A well-established and profitable school for young ladies, situated in a pleasant and healthy district a short distance from the City, is offered for sale by the proprietor, who wishes to retire from the business. Terms reasonable and easy. For particulars, address Box No. 2,351 New-York Post-office.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WHO IS COMPETENT TO TEACH
the English branches, wishes a situation in a boarding school, where her services would compensate for her board and washing, and the opportunity of improvement in French and music. Apply at No. 216 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

A GERMAN LADY, JUST RETURNED
from Europe, wishes to find an engagement in an Institute where she could give lessons on the piano and in singing; also, if required, in French and German. Reference—Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.

A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS HAD EX-perience in teaching, and is competent to give instruction in the higher English branches, French and Music, desires a situation as teacher either in a private family or Seminary. Good reference given. Address box No. 207 Middleburgh, Vt.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER DESIRES
an engagement as governess, being thoroughly qualified to teach English, French—both which she speaks—music and drawing. No objection to go South or West. Address Box No. 2,277 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH OR A PROTESTANT
French or Swiss lady, to educate two girls, 12 and 10 years of age; must be a thorough musician, and speak French with a Parisian accent. Address J. C., No. 58 Broad-st., New-York.

WANTED—A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS daily or resident Governess, to teach English, French and Music. Address A. E., Box No. 3,383 Post-office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A LADY TO TEACH
the various kinds of embroidery in a Southern seminary. Apply in person to the General Educational Agency, No. 48 Bible House, New-York.

A TEACHER—GRADUATE OF YALE—WISHES a few private pupils after 3 o'clock P. M. Highest testimonials and references. Terms moderate. Address A. B. C., Brooklyn Post-office.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TUITION,
and thoroughly competent to give instruction in the higher branches of English, French, (which she speaks), and Music on the Piano, desires a re-engagement as resident Governess in a private family; no objection to go South; best reference given. Address TUITION, box No. 1,504, Post office.

WANTED—TO GO TO ALABAMA, A LADY TO teach plain and ornamental penmanship, vocal music, guitar, embroidery, drawing and painting, (including Grecian.) Salary $25 a month, board and traveling expenses. Address E. B. C., Dayton, Marengo Co., Alabama.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF SEVERAL years' experience, a situation in a family or school as teacher of music, French, Latin and the English branches. New-York or vicinity preferred. Unexceptionable references given. Address C. L. M., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

DRIGGS PATENT PIANO FORTES.
Sole Agents—WM. HALL & SON,
No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 15 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN
GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRUNG GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others. STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, 24th-st. and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS.
We don't make the Patent (!) Pianos, or Pianos with the Attachment!!
But we do make good substantial and warranted Piano-fortes of excellent tone and action.
Our instruments RECOMMEND THEMSELVES IN PRICE AS well as in other particulars.
Call and see them. New and second-hand PIANOS TO RENT.
FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

STODART PIANO-FORTES.
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.
STODART & MORRIS.
Manufacturers, New-York,
Warerooms No. 501 Broadway.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons for depth, purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $250. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Monthly payments received for Pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIALS.—"The Horace Waters' Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.* "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.* "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

$225 FOR ONE OF THE MOST ELEGANT 7-octave rosewood piano-fortes ever offered at a sacrifice; has three round corners—hack same as the front; elegant rich tone; every improvement; best City makers; nearly new, and fully warranted. Also, an elegant parlor melodeon, piano style; 8-octave; Geo. Prince, maker; price, $50; cost $100. Can be seen, for two days only, at The Packing Establishment, No. 676 6th-av., near 44th-st., after 7 A. M.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Depot No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—G. & H. BANNORE, manufactory and wareroom No. 348 Bleecker-st., offer a large assortment of the best Pianos, with all the latest improvements, pronounced unrivaled by the best judges, at great bargains. Two fine second-hand Pianos at $140 and $170.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S GRAND, PAR-LOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—SECOND HAND PIANOS made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $200. Melodeons very low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BAcon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

SUPERIOR 7-OCTAVE PIANOS RETAILED at wholesale prices, direct from the manufactory of TAYLOR & YOUNG, No. 15 Mercer-st., near Canal. Each piano warranted for five years. Two old pianos cheap.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MAN-ufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MAN-ufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal. The best assortment of Pianos, warranted for 3 years, at the lowest prices. Call and examine before purchasing.

A. E. THOMPSON, NO. 486 BROADWAY,
has constantly on hand a large assortment of first-class pianos at great bargains; second-hand pianos in great variety; melodeons, &c. Pianos to let.

V. F. HARRISON, PIANO-FORTE MANU-facturer, No. 357 Canal-st., offers a fine stock of his celebrated instruments, fully warranted, at low prices.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO.
107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
New-York on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing Sept. 24; Brooklyn on Tuesdays and Fridays, commencing Sept. 27. Private class for ladies at 11 A. M.; class for children at 4 P. M.; for gentlemen at 8 P. M. Families, private classes and school classes attended.
Circulars may be had at either of the Academies.
Mr. DODWORTH takes great pleasure in calling attention to the enlargement of his Brooklyn establishment. The large room has nearly double its former capacity, with ante-rooms in proportion. Great attention has been given to the adoption of a proper system of ventilation. Mr. DODWORTH has ever made it a duty to introduce, in addition to all the fashionable dances, such exercises and dances as would have the most salutary effect upon the figure, walk and general deportment of those placed under his charge.

E. FERRERO'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 89 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.
The above Academies will open in New-York on Oct. 5, and in Brooklyn on Oct. 11, at 3½ P. M. Schools and private classes attended. Pupils can enter at any time during the season. Soirees given as usual. For circulars, apply at the Academies.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK ORDINANCES.—THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK do ordain as follows:

No animal shall travel on any part of the Central Park, except on the "ride," or equestrian road, at a pace exceeding five miles an hour. Persons on horseback shall not travel on the "ride," or equestrian road, at a pace exceeding nine miles an hour.

No vehicle shall be permitted on the "ride," or equestrian road, the same being devoted exclusively to equestrians; nor shall any vehicle, horse, or animal of burden, go upon any part of the Central Park, except upon the "drive," and other carriage and transverse roads, and upon such places as are appropriated for carriages at rest.

No animal or vehicle shall be permitted to stand upon the drive or carriage roads of the Central Park, or any part thereof, to the obstruction of the way or to the inconvenience of travel, nor shall any person upon the Central Park solicit or invite passengers.

No hackney coach, carriage, or other vehicle for hire, shall stand upon any part of the Central Park for the purpose of taking in any other passengers or persons than those carried to the Park by said coach, carriage, or vehicle.

No person shall expose any article or thing for sale upon the Central Park, except previously licensed by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, nor shall any hawking or peddling be allowed on the Central Park.

No omnibus, cart, dray, wagon, truck, or other vehicle carrying goods, merchandise, manure, soil, or other article, or solely used for the carriage of goods, merchandise, manure, or other articles, shall be allowed to enter any part of the Central Park, except upon the transverse roads.

No threatening, abusive, insulting or indecent language shall be allowed on the Central Park, whereby a breach of the peace may be occasioned.

No person shall be allowed to tell fortunes, or play at any game of chance at or with any table or instrument of gaming, nor to do any obscene or indecent act whatever on the Central Park.

In case of an emergency where life and property are endangered, all persons, if required so to do by the Superintendent, or any of his assistants, shall remove from the portion of the Central Park specified by the Superintendent or his assistants, and remain off the same till permission is given to return.

The above ordinances were adopted and passed at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, duly convened and held, on the 23d day of September, 1859, and are published in obedience to the requirements of an act entitled "An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park in the City of New York," passed April seventeenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven. The following section of said act is applicable to the above ordinances:

"§ 15. All persons offending against such ordinances shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be punished, on conviction before the Mayor, Recorder, or any Magistrate of the City of New York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars; and in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days."

By order of the Board. ANDREW H. GREEN,
President of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.
Dated New-York September 23d, 1859.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Railroads, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet at room No. 8, City Hall, on SATURDAY, Oct. 1, 1859, at 1 o'clock P. M., to determine on the application of the New-York and Westchester County Railroad Company for permission to lay rails in certain streets of this City, and for the consideration of such other business as may come before them.

P. J. A. BOOLE,
THOS. W. ADAMS,
R. W. CENET,
HENRY SMITH,
GEORGE STARR,
} Committee on Railroads.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE BY
S. EDDY & CO.,
No. 51 Liberty-st., opposite the Post-office.

The following lots, that will pay largely as an investment or speculation:

Lots on 5th-av., and 76th, 76th and 77th sts.
Lots on 5th-av. and 85th-st.
Lots on 5th-av. and 106th-st.
Lots on 5th-av. and 110th-st.
Lots on 75th and 76th sts., between 4th and 5th avs.
Lots on 78th and 79th sts., between 4th and 5th avs.
Lots on 106th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

Also, six entire blocks fronting on, and near Central Park, and a large number of lots in the vicinity of Harlem.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BROOKLYN LOT S.—I WILL sell at public auction, at city salesroom, No. 342 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 1st day of October, 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described land and premises: all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the Tenth (late Sixth) Ward of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, beginning at the northerly corner of Dykeman and Conover streets, thence running northeasterly along Conover-street one hundred feet, thence northwesterly parallel with Dykeman-street, one hundred feet, thence southwesterly parallel with Conover-street one hundred feet to Dykeman-street, and thence southeasterly along Dykeman-street one hundred feet to the corner of Conover-street, the place of beginning. GEORGE REMSEN, Sheriff.

FOR SALE—AN ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE, with all the modern improvements, with extra marble mantles, butler's pantry, and two flights of stairs, &c. The lot is 18 feet 9 inches in front and half the block deep, situated in West 35th-st. between 5th and 6th avs. Very cheap, and on easy terms. Apply to
JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

Also, for sale, an English basement house, No. 262 West 26th-st., with all the modern improvements, and on easy terms. The property will pay 10 per cent. on the whole amount of the purchase money. Apply to
JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

FOR SALE.—ON EAST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET—A first-class house.
ON WEST SIXTEENTH-ST.—A brown-stone house, between 6th and 6th ave.
ON THIRTY-FIRST-ST.—A first-class house, near 5th-av.
ON WEST FIFTEENTH-ST.—A three-story brick house.
ON EAST TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—A three-story brown-stone house, near 4th-av.
ON EAST FIFTEENTH-ST.—A three-story brick house, near Irving-place. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A NEAT TWO-STORY ATTIC AND basement house, situated as No. 11a Bank-st. Price, $5,500. Also, for sale, a two-story house, with an alley to the rear, and full lot, situated at No. 112 Bank-st. Price, $4,500. Also for sale, a large house, No. 4 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st. Price, $16,000.
Also, a large house, situated in West 21st-st., near 5th-av. Price, $22,000. Apply to
JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT No. 197 Henry-st.; the house is three-story, brick, with all the modern improvements and in first-rate order; the ground-rent is only $150 per annum, and has eighteen years unexpired. Will be sold low to close an estate. For particulars, apply to CROMWELL & BIRDSALL, No. 299 Front-st., THOS. W. BIRDSALL, No. 31 Pine-st., or EDWARD WOOD, No. 180 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—THE BUILDING NOW OCCUPIED by the East River Bank, corner of St. Mark's-place and 3d-av., opposite the Cooper Institute. It is finely situated in a rapidly increasing business neighborhood, and is a good chance for investment. Apply at the Bank, or of J. M. FERRIER, at the St. Mark's Fire Insurance Office, No. 69 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—TWO NEW HIGH-stoop brick houses, Nos. 311 and 313 West 25th-st., three stories, basement and counter cellars; have all the modern improvements, and are so arranged as can be occupied by one or two families. Built in the very best manner. Terms easy. Apply to DAVID McMASTER, 32d-st. and 11th-av., New-York.

FACTORY PROPERTY FOR SALE IN PHILADELPHIA.—The subscriber offers for sale, on reasonable terms, his manufactory and lot of ground, fronting on three wide streets. The main building is 4 stories high, 40x172. Size of lot, 103x172. For particulars, at Nos. 1,009 and 1,011 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.
WM. D. ROGERS.

MURRAY-HILL.—FOR SALE, THE TWO SPACious brown-stone, four-story, high-stoop houses Nos. 248 and 252 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., each house is 25x72 feet; a large stable will be sold with either house. Call at the houses to examine them; for terms, upon the owner, JOHN H. SHERWOOD, No. 9 Park-place.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME THREE-STORY brown-stone house on 29th-st., near 6th-av.; house 23x55; lot 100 feet deep; house in elegant order; well arranged and well built; price $13,000; also, two fine basement houses near Madison-av., on 33d-st., $12,500.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

GREENPOINT PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A two-story house, with store attached, suitable for any kind of business; good cellar; grape vines, &c.; to be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. MONTROSS, Java-st., 5th lot east of Union-av. No agents need apply.

$1,000 IN CASH, BALANCE ON MORT-GAGE, for the genteel three-story brick house; and lease of lot, No. 649 Greenwich-st. Contains gas, water-closet, bath, hot and cold water, stationary washing-tubs, cooking-range, &c. Apply on the premises. Will be sold a bargain.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, in 37th-st., near Broadway; in first-rate order, with all the modern conveniences; price, $9,000; furniture will be sold with it, if desired. Address No. 2,200 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK ENGlish basement house and lot, No. 199 West 33th-st., in perfect order, with all the modern improvements; house 18 by 50, lot 98 feet. Two-thirds can remain on bond and mortgage.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN NEW-York—a four-story brown-stone house (price $8,000) in 48th-st.; first house west of 6th-av.; all modern improvements. Inquire on the premises, or at the corner building, of D. W. BUCKLEY.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID HOUSE ON WEST 54th-st. near 6th-av., a full sized lot, 3 story Basement, high stoop house with all the improvements, Gas fixtures &c. Price $10,000, $4,000 can remain.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY DEsirable property, in the 9th Ward, near Bedford-st., now renting for over $1,200, in fine order. Apply to KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE OF ALL DESCRIPtions, at the Real Estate Agency of SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer and General Agent, No. 33 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—160 LOTS ON SEVENTY-NINTH-st., between 11th and 12th avs. Also the water right. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

OUR TOWN LOTS, WITH A BUILDING
Loan, for sale, well situated on a 100 feet street. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, 3d story.

FARMS.

TWO VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE.—I offer for sale, privately, two farms situated in the County of Chesterfield, State of Virginia: one called "Grassland," situated within one mile and overlooking the city of Petersburg, containing 255 acres, with all necessary buildings for the accommodation of a large family; with well-constructed out-houses for the preservation of crops and sheltering stock, &c. This farm is beautifully situated, and in a high state of improvement; all having been recently limed and well set in clover. Whether as a pleasant residence or for agricultural or gardening purposes a more desirable farm is rarely afforded in eastern Virginia. The other farm, called the "Isle of Pines," is situated fifteen miles from the city of Petersburg, containing 668 acres, and is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat and Tobacco; much of this track is in virgin growth, and heavily timbered with pine, oak, hickory, ash, &c. The farms are offered because other and pressing engagements forbid my attention to them; and will be sold on accommodating terms, both as to price and time. Address me, Winterpock Post-office, Chesterfield County, Va.
JAMES H. COX.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—SITUATED at Fonda's Bush, Fulton County, New-York, 8 miles from Amsterdam, on New-York Central Railroad, and nine miles from Johnstown, the county-seat. The farm contains 105 acres, all fine, tillable land, with the exception of 7 acres of woodland; it is well watered, and a fine large stream of water runs through it; it is free of stones—good soil, easily tilled, and in a high state of cultivation. The barns, out-houses, and fences are in good repair. The land adjoins the village, and there are three two-story dwelling-houses and a store on the farm, all pleasantly situated in the village. A magnificent grove of evergreens surrounds the farm-house. The village cont

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES, Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN;
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CADIZ, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

BANK-NOTE ENGRAVING.
AMERICAN
BANK-NOTE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1859.
The business of this Company in New-York having been concentrated in the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, the several firm agencies of RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON, TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO., DANFORTH, PERKINS & CO., BALD, COUSLAND & CO., JOCELYN, DRAPER, WELSH & CO., and WELLSTOOD, HAY & WHITING, are discontinued, and all communications may hereafter be addressed to the Secretary.
This Company is now prepared to afford to BANKING INSTITUTIONS and THE PUBLIC, THE ADVANTAGES CONTEMPLATED IN ITS FORMATION, both as it regards the SUPERIORITY OF THEIR WORK and the provisions made for the safety of the trust confided to their care, and they respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to them under their separate Firm organizations.
Offices at NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON NEW-ORLEANS, CINCINNATI, MONTREAL and CHICAGO.
CHARLES TOPPAN, President.
WM. H. WHITING, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DRESSEL, FARRAR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 63 Wall-st.
Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought and sold. Funds for investment on Foreign account. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to us by country Banks and Bankers.

EUGENE THOMSON, NO. 37 WILLIAM-st., offers at PRIVATE SALE the following desirable Insurance Stocks for permanent investment:

Arctic Co.	$50 each	Home	100 each
Atlantic, of Brl'yn.	50 each	Jefferson	$100 each
Brevoort	50 each	Jersey City	50 each
City	70 each	Knickerbocker	40 each
Columbia Marine	100 each	Long Island	50 each
Commonwealth	100 each	Lamar	100 each
Equitable	35 each	Mercantile Mutual	100 each
Excelsior	50 each	Manhattan	50 each
Firemen's	17 each	Resolute	100 each
Grocer's	50 each	Relief	50 each
Goodhue	100 each	St. Mark's	25 each
Harmony	50 each	Security	50 each
Howard	50 each	Williamsburgh City	50 each
Hanover	50 each	Washington	50 each

Also, 100 shares American Express Company.
44 shares Broadway Bank.
6 shares Empire City Insurance Company.
Securities negotiated at Brokers' Board by
EUGENE THOMSON,
Stock Auctioneer and Broker.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The undersigned commissioners, etc., will attend at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of October next, at 12 o'clock M. to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company, chartered by act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 19, 1859.
EDWIN CROSWELL,
SPENCER KIRBY,
D. N. CARRINGTON,
Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1859.
N. B.—The business of the Company will be the transportation of passengers and freight by steamship between the ports of New-York and San Francisco.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD CO. of 1859, No. 54 William-st., NEW-YORK, September 20, 1859.
NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE ON THE FIRST of October next, on the ten per cent. Bonds of the Great Western Railroad Company, of Illinois, will be redeemed at maturity, at the office of the Company, upon all Bonds, the back coupons of which shall have been surrendered, and Stock in this company accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise and the Act of Incorporation of this Company.
J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE R. CO.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1859.
NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at No. 45 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 11. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock on the 20th September, and open the day after the election.
By order of the Board.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., NO. 52 WALL-st., will pay the Interest Warrants on the following named Securities, falling due Oct. 1, viz:
4 Ross County (Ohio) Court-house Bonds.
Cleveland, Painsville and Ashtabula Second Mortgage Bonds.
Madison and Indianapolis Ten per cent. Extension Bonds.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Sept. 26, 1859.
THE COUPONS APPENDED TO THE Rental Certificates of the Niagara Bridge and Canandaigua Railroad Company, payable on the 1st day of October next, will be paid by this Company upon the presentation thereof at the Bank of Commerce in New-York.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TRUSTees of the Evergreens will be held on the grounds of the Cemetery, in the office, on MONDAY, Oct. 3, from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M., at which time two Trustees are to be chosen to serve one year, and two to serve three years.
By order of the Board.
JOHN BENNETT, Secretary and General Agent.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INterest on the Land Grant Bonds of the "Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company of Missouri," due Oct. 1, 1854, will be paid, on presentation of the proper coupons, at the office of M. K. Jessup, house agent, &c., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after that date.
M. BRAYMAN, President.

PACIFIC BANK, New-York, Sept. 26, 1859.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FOURteen DIRECTORS of this Bank, will be held at their Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
By order of the Board,
N. BUCK, Cashier.

THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE TERRE Haute and Alton, Belleville and Illinoistown Railway Company, are requested to send their names and address, and the numbers and kind of bonds held by them, to ROBERT BAYARD, Chairman of Bondholders, care of S. J. Tilden, No. 43 Wall-st.

LOGAN COUNTY, VA., MINING AND MANufacturing COMPANY.—The semi-annual interesten the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on October 1, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the office, No. 6 Wall-st.
B. F. WEYMOUTH, Treasurer.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 9 to 3 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M. All sums deposited as late as the 10th of October will commence to draw interest at once. WM. P. HAVEMEYER,
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary. President.

GROCERS' BANK.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 16, 1859.—The Annual Election for Inspectors and Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY next, Oct. 3, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

HOLDERS OF UNITED STATES COUPON Six per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1874, issued under act of June 14, 1858, may exchange the same for interest stock of same issue, on terms ascertainable on application to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES WANTED.—$50,000 wanted in good bonds and mortgages on improved property, in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, in sums of from $5,000 to $10,000. Apply to J. C., care of JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. WILL PAY, On presentation at their Banking Office, the Coupons on San Francisco City Water Works 10 per Cent.

£1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 62 Broadway.

BEACH WILL OPEN AN OFFICE No. 44 Pine-st., on the 1st of October next, for the sale of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities at auction.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS PAYING 8 TO 12 per cent. dividend for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Mineral Oil; unsurpassed in quality and cheapness, by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not smoke; and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps. Being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels, 40 gallons. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Franklin. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand and Brushes made to order. J. E. HOPPER.

AUCTION SALES.

A. M. CRISTALDI, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
TO WATCH IMPORTERS, DEALERS AND JEWELERS—LARGEST STOCK OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, MOVEMENTS, AND DIAMOND JEWELRY EVER OFFERED AT AUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.
A. M. CRISTALDI, Auctioneer, will sell on TUESDAY, Oct. 4, at No. 1 Place-st., near Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, as above, comprising, in part, about 450 fine gold hunting and open face, 18-carat cases, gold cap and dial, full jeweled, compensation balance, railway time, 8-day, patent and detached levers and chronometers from the manufactories of Messrs. Beesley, Tobias, Yates, Roskel, Blondel, and other of the most celebrated European manufacturers; 250 fine gold, diamond and enameled hunting and open face ladies' watches; 250 plain, full jeweled and Nickle lever and other movements; 125 silver hunting and open face, double time, patent and detached levers, lepines and verge watches; together with a large assortment of splendidly mounted, single stone and cluster diamond bracelets, ear rings, brooches, rings and studs. Also, a large lot of English gold and silver chains. Catalogues on morning of sale. The trade are respectfully invited to attend.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on SATURDAY, Oct. 1, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., fossils, mineralia, curiosities, &c., embracing a rare and valuable collection of minerals, fossils, curiosities, &c.—offering a rare opportunity to persons desirous of completing their cabinets.
Also, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a valuable black pony, about 14 hands high, warranted sound and kind in all harness; will stand without tying, and is perfectly broke; is a very stylish driver, a fast traveler, and is perfectly safe to be driven by lady or child.
Also, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., an elegant dressing-case and writing-desk, all complete, with silver articles, instruments, &c., in Russia leather case.

A. J. RENNIE, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Heavy French plate pier and mantel mirrors, costly oil paintings, splendid rosewood piano-forte, solid rosewood parlor suites, bronzes, rich velvet carpets, &c., &c.
A. J. RENNIE will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, without any reserve, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, the elegant furniture contained in the five-story residence No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of a large assortment of parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture. Terms cash, in City funds.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, FRIDAY, SEPT. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 111 Nassau-st., the entire stock of furniture contained in the above store, viz., rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, covered in hair cloth and brocatel; marble-top centre tables, bookcases, extension dining tables, oak sideboards, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder.

WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
IMPORTANT SALE OF 16 VACANT LOTS on the 8th-av. and 149th-st.—WM. H. FRANKLIN, will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Sept. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, three lots on the east side of the 8th-av., including the southeast corner of 149th-st.; thirteen lots on the south side of 149th-st., in the rear of the 8th-av. lots; each lot 25 by 100 feet. Terms liberal. Maps at No. 5 Broad-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
SATURDAY, OCT. 1, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., at the corner of DeKalb-av. and Debevoise-st., (near the junction of DeKalb and Fulton avs.,) the furniture remaining in the house—mahogany chairs, rockers, table, bedsteads, dress bureaus, washstands, feather beds, cook stove, refrigerator and kitchen furniture; set of single harness, 2 carriage lamps, Isabel bear sleigh robe, and chest of carpenter's tools.

PEEB & COLE, Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—On FRIDAY, Sept. 30, at 10½ A. M., at No. 96 Douglass-st., Brooklyn, comprising rosewood suites in brocatel, marble-top centre and side tables, oval mirrors, Ingrain and 3-ply carpets, chairs, tables, bureaus, bedsteads, bedding, China and glass-ware, kitchen furniture, &c.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 454 Canal-st., the entire furniture of a large house. Rich carpets, oilcloths, French bedsteads, beds, bedding, dining-room and kitchen furniture. SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 52 Beach-st., furniture of house.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.; 3:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M.; 5 P. M., 5:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—4 P. M. For Albany—8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—6:30 A. M.
White Plains—6 A. M.; 1 A. M.; 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—9:15 A. M.—Mail Train.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing MAY 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 8:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Suspension Bridge with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 8 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4:30 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 6:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.
O. CHARLICK, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM SEPT. 5, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 5 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 8:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and Hst-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 and 10:35 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, trains going East leave Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; leave Brooklyn for Riverhead at 10 A. M.; leave Brooklyn for North Islip and Deer Park at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Farmingdale at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Syosset at 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30 and 6:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

THE SEA STEAMER HUNTRESS, CAPT. J. DUVAL, will make the last excursion this season to the Cholera Banks on SUNDAY, Oct. 2, leaving foot of Jackson-st. at 8 o'clock; Bridge-st., Brooklyn, 8½; Peck-slip, 7; Spring-st., 7½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 8. Bait, fishing-tackle and refreshments on board. Fare, $1.
CAPT. W. D. C. BOGGS,
COMMODORE J. HAY,
Managers.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN leaves Fulton Market Slip on and after Sept. 19, at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Leaves Flushing at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. Low fare, 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

IF YOU WISH TO ENJOY A MOST DElightful excursion trip, and take a view of the beautiful scenery on the East River, the public Islands, with the improvements, Hell Gate, &c., take the fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN. See advertisement.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 5 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, &c.—Steamboat THOMAS POWELL, foot of Jay-st., at 3½ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.
REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,
and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.
The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.
THE BALTIC,
4,000 tons burden, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave on the 5TH OCTOBER, AT 2 P. M.,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship JOHN L. STEPHENS, F. E. EARL, Commander.
THE ATLANTIC
will follow on the 20th October.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.
It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.
For passage apply at the only office of the Companies, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR HAVANA.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
Leaving every twenty days from each port.
Steamship QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander,
This well-known and splendid steamer, having been thoroughly refitted, will commence her regular Fall trips on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45, N. R. Freight received Sept. 29.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on board must be accompanied with clearance from Custom-house.
For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.
Her next trips will be Oct. 25, Nov. 15.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 19.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Oct. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 1, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$30 00	To Augusta, Ga.	$20 00
To Mobile, Ala.	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Palatka, Fla.	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, succeeds WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steam ship
MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, on SATURDAY, Oct. 1, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50.
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 81 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 6, at 4 o'clock P. M. Cabin Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $28; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Measurement goods 10 cents per foot; other goods in proportion. No commission charged for forwarding goods consigned to Agent Georgia Central Railroad Company. No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. Cocos, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SPRINGER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom included to Norfolk, reduced to $6. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.
Freight taken on moderate terms.

NOTICE.—TO SHIPPERS TO CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—This Company is prepared to grant through bills of lading in connection with the Panama Railroad Company, on shipments of merchandise to Central America and the West Coast of South America. The same facilities will also be afforded on shipments from Central America to Liverpool by arrangement with the Cunard line. For rates of freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., to
I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, after the arrival of the steamship Africa, which leaves Liverpool Oct. 1 (about Oct. 14.)
Passage Money to Nassau $45
Passage Money to Havana 60
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana 15
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMER VANDERBILT, TO HAVRE, OCT. 8.—Two first cabin rooms for sale with a very choice state room, one of the first selections, and to the best part of the ship. Apply immediately to SATTERLEE & CO., No. 49 Exchange-place.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS.—The ticket-office for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been removed from No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to the office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, on the wharf foot of Canal-st.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.
PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, U. S. CADETS' COMMONS, WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1859.
SEALED PROPOSALS for the SUPPLY OF FRESH AND CORNED BEEF, FRESH LAMB OR MUTTON AND VEAL, for the Cadets' Commons at this post, for one year from the first November next, will be received at my office until the tenth (10) of October.
THE FRESH BEEF to be of the first quality, for what is known as three months stall-fed, and delivered at the mess buildings, in quantities as directed by the undersigned, not to exceed five days in the week.
THE CORNED BEEF to be of the same quality, properly cured, and delivered at the same place, and in quantities as directed by the undersigned, not to exceed two days in the week.
THE FRESH AND CORNED BEEF to be furnished in quarters, with an equal proportion of each, (neck and hanks to be excluded,) and cut into suitable pieces for roasting, baking and boiling.
THE LAMB, MUTTON OR VEAL to be of good and wholesome quality, at the same place, at such times and in such quantities as directed, as an occasional substitute for fresh Beef.
The use of a slaughter-house and yard, and ice-house, will be furnished the contractor, and no open market for the sale of all kinds of fresh meats to the residents of the post.
Each bid will state the number of cents and mills per pound for each kind of meat to be furnished, and the names of two responsible persons as sureties for the fulfillment of the contract, and to be indorsed on the outside, "Proposals for the supply of Fresh and Corned Beef,"
J. BRATT, Purveyor, C. C.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, Oct. 10, 1859, at 12 o'clock noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work, heating with hot water furnaces, and painting, necessary for the erection and completion of a new School-house one hundred feet east of the corner of Seventy-ninth-street and Third-avenue, in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendents of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Heating," and "Proposals for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
DANIEL GALLAGHER,
FRANCIS SATCOM,
CHARLES SMITHSON,
Building Committee.

FILLING WANTED.—THE LONG ISLAND Railroad Company desire to contract for the filling of a strip of ground at Hunter's Point, about 600 feet long and 100 feet wide, adjoining and south of the Ferry-street and Ferry-house of 34th-st. Ferry. Apply to WM. E. MORRIS, President, Long Island Railroad Depot, South Ferry, Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DON GIOVANNI.
The sale of seats commences this morning.
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON, which can on no account be prolonged beyond the present week, as all the artists leave on Saturday next, after the Matinée, for Boston, where they will appear on Monday, Oct. 3.
The Academy will be closed until Oct. 30, during which time it will be let for lectures or concerts. Applications to be made during the usual business hours at the Academy.
FRIDAY, Sept. 30, at 8,
THE GRAND FAREWELL NIGHT.
MADAME CORTESI AND MADAME GASSIER
Will appear for the last time in New-York, as they leave for Havana after the season in Boston.
The Opera selected for the Grand Farewell Night is Mozart's DON GIOVANNI,
on which occasion
MADAME GASSIER AND MADAME CORTESI
will appear for the first time on the same evening.
The cast will be one of the strongest ever presented to the public.
Donna Anna ..... MME. CORTESI
Zerlina ..... MME. GASSIER
Donna Elvira ..... MME. STRAKOSCH
Don Otavio ..... SIG. BRIGNOLI
Don Giovanni ..... SIG. GASSIER
Masetto ..... SIG. AMODIO
Leporello ..... SIG. JUNCA
Commandatore ..... SIG. MULLER
Musical Director and Conductor ..... MAX MARETZEK
On SATURDAY

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

IRELAND AS IT WAS, AND AS IT IS.—The Rev. D. A. EDGAR, the senior member of the Irish Delegation, delivered a lecture, in the main hall of the Cooper Institute, last evening, before quite a large audience. His subject was "Ireland as it was, and as it is," and in treating it, he contrasted the condition of the people of Ireland, say twenty years ago, with their condition now, and showed a wonderful improvement, morally, mentally, and physically. He stated that in 1848 and '49 there were about 2,000,000 of the population of Ireland in the workhouses, where now there are less than 14,000. Crime had also decreased greatly within a like period, and the property of the country, which, of course, added greatly to the comfort and happiness of the people, had increased in the same proportion. Lands that had long lain waste were now well tilled and highly productive; the fish that swarmed in her waters were now brought to market and eaten by her people; the amount of live stock, and in fact every other valuable production of the country had increased most marvelously. These results, he believed, were to be attributed to the success that had attended the late efforts to educate the people; to satisfy them of the evil of whisky drinking, and also to the efforts made for their evangelization. In the course of his lecture he related many anecdotes, some of them of a highly humorous character, and all of them very acceptable to the audience.

A SCURRILOUS RHYMER.—Mr. WM. M. GILES, keeper of a drug-store at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-street, made a charge of libel yesterday against SAMUEL HANKINSON *alias* Dr. Bland, whose fame as a necromancer, alchemist, mixer of love-potions, vender of obscene books, and proprietor and practicer of various other wonderful inventions and arts calculated to benefit his race, has often been noised abroad through the medium of the police reports. The complainant alleges that HANKINSON has [illegible] for some time past by putting copies of a [illegible] calculated to ridicule and libel him, under the doors of [illegible] in his neighborhood. The document [illegible] "Mother Cleary, the Commodity," was [illegible] to the New-York Apothecary, corner of Thirteenth-street and Sixth-avenue." Mr. CARMICHAEL saw HANKINSON put an envelope under his door one evening, and in it he found one of the obscene songs complained of. Justice KELLEY committed the accused in default of $500 bail to answer the charge of libel.

VIOLENT DEATHS.—A butcher's cart ran over PATRICK MANSFIELD, a boy, nine years of age, near the corner of Forty-second-street and Eleventh-avenue, inflicting injuries from which the lad died. The driver of the vehicle asserted at the inquest that his horse became frightened and unmanageable at sight of a locomotive on the Hudson River Railroad, and the accident happened as a consequence. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.....The body of a man, supposed to have been a sailor on the British bark *Foyer*, was found in the dock at Pier No. 5, North River, yesterday. Coroner JACKMAN's Jury said he had been drowned.....JOHN GAFFNEY, of No. 113 Worth-street, a man about 40 years of age, was engaged yesterday afternoon in whitewashing the rear wall of houses Nos. 113 and 115 Greenwich-street. The structure had just been built, and it was securely braced with stanchions, which were to have been taken down when the mortar had thoroughly dried. GAFFNEY, thinking to facilitate his work, incautiously removed the braces, and the wall fell, killing him instantly. The body was conveyed to the Fifth Ward Station-house. JOHN BRYAN, who was employed at the same place, had his ribs fractured. He was taken to the Hospital.

A LITTLE GIRL KILLED BY HER FATHER.—On Monday night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, JOHN CANNELY, who resides at No. 9 Rector-street, going home drunk, berated his wife for having gone to bed. His angry words awoke his little girl, MARY ELLEN, aged 6 years, and she went toward him to pacify him. The drunken man had a shovel in hand at the moment. In brandishing it, the blade came in violent contact with his daughter's head, and she fell bleeding to the floor. A physician was called in, but he was unable to save the child's life, and after lingering in great pain until yesterday, she died. Meanwhile the father becoming frightened, left the house. A post-mortem examination showed that congestion of the brain, superinduced by the blow, had caused death. As abundant evidence was offered to prove that CANNELY was very fond of the child, the jury decided that the blow had been given accidentally.

THE FIVE POINTS MURDER—CORONER'S INQUEST.—An investigation by Coroner SCHIRMER into the cause of the death of the man, supposed to be named JAMES MCGEE, who was found dead on Tuesday evening at a house on the Five Points, has resulted in a verdict of "Death by violence at the hands of WILLIAM JONES and PATRICK FARRELL." The evidence shows that these two men passed the afternoon in gin-drinking with deceased and the three women who were arrested on suspicion the night the body was discovered. The accused have not yet been found. The Police say, however, that they certainly will be captured. JOHN H. BENJAMIN and the three women have been held as witnesses in the case.

STONE CUTTERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Committee of Arrangement of the Stone Cutters' Association met last evening at No. 75 Prince-street. The Committee reported that upwards of $1,000 had been subscribed for the aid of the London Stone Cutters, who have been for some time on a strike. Whether the money will be forwarded or not depends upon the news which will be brought by the next steamer. The last heard from those engaged in the strike, was to the effect that many of the employers had complied with the demands of the laborers, and a great many of the latter had resumed work. Should the Committee learn that the strike was amicably arranged, the funds subscribed here will not be sent, but be held subject to the action of the Association.

THE REGATTA AT STATEN ISLAND.—The rowing regatta which came off yesterday afternoon at Staten Island, for $250 aside, resulted in ANDREW FAY's winning the race, against his only competitor, THOMAS DAW. A large number arrived too late to witness the race, which commenced nearly an hour previous to the advertised time. A disgraceful fight occurred on board the ferry-boat, on her return with the party, in which three took an active part. Some consternation was produced among the lady passengers on board.

FIRES.—The fire in the hat factory of J. R. FOWLER, No. 280 Grand-street, yesterday morning, caused about $100 damage before it was extinguished. Insured. At No. 8 Cedar-street the explosion of a camphene lamp caused an alarm, and damaged to the extent of $50. The house No. 114 Stanton-street, was also on fire from a similar accident at 2 o'clock P. M., doing slight damage.

FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner VANDERBILT, of Stapleton, S. I., held an inquest on the body of a man about 21 years old, found floating near Vanderbilt's Landing. He was dressed in black cloth pants, white muslin overshirt, knit undershirt, muslin drawers, black figured silk vest, leather gaiter shoes, had three gold studs. For further particulars, inquire of the Coroner.

ARRIVAL OF IMMIGRANTS AT THIS PORT.—The weekly statement, presented at the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration on Wednesday, gives the number of immigrants landed at this port during the week ending Sept. 28, at 2,886; the number since Jan. 1, at 58,544. The arrivals during the corresponding portion of last year were 51,823.

ACQUITTAL.—Mr. FRANK DUFFY, who was arrested, two weeks since, upon a charge of grand larceny, was tried before Judge RUSSELL, on Monday, and honorably acquitted. Mr. DUFFY alleges that his arrest was the result of a conspiracy.

TAMMANY SOCIETY.—The Tammany Society held a meeting last evening. Several members were admitted, initiated, and other business transacted of no public interest.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE PARK COMMISSIONERS IN CONFERENCE WITH THE SOUTH BROOKLYN ASSOCIATION.—A Committee of the Park Commissioners met yesterday with a Committee of the South Brooklyn Association, in conference, by previous invitation, to discuss the merits of Prospect Hill for a locality for the Central Park. Maps were shown, with the distances noted thereon to the principal points, presenting proof that Prospect Hill is the exact centre from all sides:

To the City Hall	1¾ miles.
To the Wall-street Ferry	2½ miles.
To the Division-avenue Ferry, E.D.	2¾ miles.
To the Hamilton-avenue Ferry	2½ miles.
To the South city line	3½ miles.
To Greenpoint	3½ miles.

It is believed that 400 acres can be purchased at a price not to exceed $3,000 per acre. Although the Committee have not given or expressed any opinion, it is thought that they are favorably disposed towards this locality, for the proposed Central Park.

THE RIOT ON THE SHIP MAYFLOWER.—Five of the crew of the ship *Mayflower*, charged with riot and assault and battery upon the captain of that ship, were arraigned in the Kings County Court of Sessions yesterday, for trial. They severally pleaded not guilty, and the trial was proceeded with. Several witnesses were examined during the day, but no fact was elicited to change the complexion of the case, as it appeared when under examination before Justice COGSWELL, the committing magistrate, at which time the testimony was published in full. NICHOLAS [illegible], the sailor who was stabbed, it is alleged, by the [illegible] of the ship, during the affray for which the [illegible] are now on trial, and who it was supposed for a [illegible] could not live, is recovering, and will be [illegible] within a few weeks. The trial will be continued [illegible].

[illegible] FOR THE SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—In accordance with a letter addressed to Mr. [illegible], dated on the 22d September, and signed by a large number of the prominent citizens of the [illegible] District, that gentleman has consented to be an Independent candidate to represent said District in the Assembly.

THE DIME SAVINGS BANK.—The success of this enterprise, which went into operation in June last, has been far greater than the most sanguine of its originators contemplated. Up to and including the 27th inst., $90,000 had been deposited by 2,351 depositors.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE'S FAIR.

Receipts—New Articles of Household Furniture—Oddities and Whims of Mechanism.

It is a fact that will hardly be credited that during the last three days the receipts at the Palace Garden gate have been greater than they ever were for three consecutive days at the Crystal Palace while the American Institute occupied it. The phenomenon is due to the fact that Fourteenth-street is the centre of an immense population of pedestrians; the Crystal Palace was the John O'Groat's of those who had to pay tribute to the City Railroads before buying their Fair tickets at the door. The show was still nearer complete yesterday than it has yet been. Bad luck pursued and overtook it in the matter of lights for the Garden. The plumbers have not yet completed their arrangements, so that last evening the music was discoursed out of a dim twilight, wherein big pumpkins and patent churns, lemon trees and gumbo pyramids were scarcely distinguishable.

Among the wheeled vehicles on exhibition No. 50's hose cart was conspicuous for its dainty painting. One of the boys stood by it, tenderly watching lest the glossy varnish be tarnished. With chamois leather in hand he touched up this rose and that vine, gently rubbed down the lamps, and followed the fingers of curious inspectors, determined that no soil or stain should be left in sight. This pretty piece of fancy work has its home at No. 10½ Mott-street. The company numbers 30 members, and this is the first time they have had anything fancy to look after in the way of a carriage. Nor should tax-payers fail to grumbling. When the Corporation turned the hose-cart over to the boys it was of a dull lead color; the steel panels on the sides, the $50 lamps, the inlaid work, all that makes it fancy, indeed, is paid for out of the treasury of the Company, with which taxpayers have nothing to do. It will be nursed with extraordinary care until after the annual parade of the Department, and then it will take its chance, roughing it at down-town fires.

There is an abundant display of stoves, furnaces, and ranges, of new patterns, but nothing that seemed any obvious improvement upon the old ones. BARTLETT & LESLEY exhibit a new refrigerator—which, in some respects, is decidedly ahead of its rivals. The reception for ice is made in a wedge-form, of corrugated zinc; it is placed in the middle of the box, between the two provision chambers. The ice is placed in the upper section, upon a strong rack, beneath which is a filter, through which the water, as it melts, falls into a lower section, and is still retained, to be drawn off for drinking purposes, if desired. The moisture in the provision chambers is condensed upon corrugated zinc sides of the ice receptacle, thus preventing the mustiness and moisture incident to the old refrigerators. The same parties exhibit a coffee-pot, which claims to be better than the Old Dominion,—the reservoir being double, hence more easily cleaned, and avoiding the use of syphons. Prices vary from $1 25 to $7. Upon the same plan they construct a condensing cover for stew-pans—to save the aroma of stewing fruit. Their new ash-sifters are not patented; the refuse coal ashes are poured into one end of a short iron box, and caught into a wire-net cylinder, slightly inclined, which, on being revolved rapidly by a crank, passes the coal out at the other end, while the ashes fall into a pan below.

With the exception of a single large chandelier, all the lights in the main hall are fitted up with wires to exhibit WILSON's process of lighting simultaneously the burners in a large building by electricity. The experiment has not yet been tried at the Palace Garden, but probably will be to-night. Mr. WILSON uses, in connection with a strong battery, RUMKOFF's coil, and lights the burners by a spark. The gas he turns on by the main. At a side door sits a man beside an instrument that looks like a small sewing-machine. The wires that connect his machine with the great chandelier are all concealed, but touching, three times, one key, all its lights are extinguished. Touching another key thrice, all are relighted. An indicator on his instrument, shows just how much gas is on or when it is off. This is SAMUEL GARDINER, JR.'s, curious apparatus "for turning on and off gas, and lighting it by electricity," which is in operation in the United States' Senate Chamber,—and by which 1,500 gas-burners are lighted in an instant, or the light turned off. Mr. GARDINER adapts his apparatus to private houses—at a cost for a modern three-story house of $100. By running a wire along each window and door, the moment a burglar lifts a window or opens a door at night, every burner in the house is lighted, and the burglar cannot turn off the gas himself unless he knows the spot where the register is kept, and can get safely to it before the alarm is taken.

If the exhibitors were on hand a little more generally, it would conduce to the edification of visitors in search of novelties. The cases of India-rubber goods—of rubber knife-handles, rubber trusses, mirror frames, watch-guards and jewelry—for instance, were locked, and nobody there to say whether they would or would not, on burning used on a warm day, fill the room with the insufferable rubbery odor. What the "jet jewelry" is, there was no one to explain. Indeed, more than half of the articles exposed were without an exhibitor.

Among the curiosities was a richly-framed series of resolutions complimentary to somebody—in the frame being inserted the photographs of some forty persons who tendered the compliment—a pretty conceit. The elaborate portrait of a mother whose frame should hold the smaller daguerreotype of her household would be a very pleasant family treasure. The ladies spoke well of a thimble to which was affixed a small knife to cut the thread. In the front gallery were not a great many specimens of embroidery and patch-work;—a silk quilt, the laborious handiwork of Miss ELIZA CRONIN; a very elaborate muslin bed-quilt by Mrs. ELLEN CAMP, of Flushing; and another, the work of a child—ESTELLE CLARK—8 years old; it comes all the way from San Francisco. Mrs. M. PULLAN exhibits Spanish rose point-lace, to match some of 15th century make, and some admirable crochet-work. The hoop skirt that is not very objectionable has not yet been exhibited. The article nearest approaching perfection here—say the ladies—has the hoops not more than half an inch apart, with tapes knotted perpendicularly across them 4 inches apart. O. H. OODEN's glass steam-engine, and glass toys, which he manufactures on the spot, attract a perpetual crowd of eager observers.

The machinery is not yet in operation. The fruit department will not improve upon its present condition until the 5th of October, when a new series of premiums is offered, and a large addition of entries are expected.

AERONAUTIC PERILS.

No News of the Missing Aeronauts—Startling Rumors—A Searching Party in Quest of the Missing Men—Bursting of a Balloon and Perilous Descent.

No reliable tidings have yet been received of Messrs. LA MOUNTAIN and HADDOCK, now in the eighth day of their disappearance. We learn from the Troy *Daily Times* of yesterday that a party, consisting of Mr. EDWARD LA MOUNTAIN, brother of the aeronaut, several relatives of Mr. HADDOCK, and others, left Watertown on the afternoon of Tuesday, intending to follow the route of the balloon as far as it was seen, and if possible, terminate the dreadful uncertainty that exists.

A startling rumor which prevailed in the village of Rome, on Tuesday, is mentioned by the *Sentinel* of that place, as follows:

"A rumor was current in our village yesterday afternoon, brought by the Watertown train due here at 2:40 P. M., to the effect that it was reported in Watertown, that a letter had been picked up in Canada, (near Bytown, we believe,) purporting to have been written by LA MOUNTAIN, stating that HADDOCK (one of the balloonists) was insane, and that the rope was so tangled up that the valve could not be opened to let out the gas, so as to allow the balloon to come down. We give the story as reported at the dépôt on the arrival of the cars. We will add, that we place no reliance upon it."

The Troy *Times*, alluding to the letter from Mr. INGERSOLL, published on Wednesday, which stated that Mr. LA MOUNTAIN had landed in safety, explains the circumstances of that publication as follows:

"Yesterday morning, Mr. INGERSOLL, the celebrated boat-builder, who acts as agent in the matter in New-York, telegraphed to Mr. A. J. MORRISON, his business man here, asking, 'How about LA MOUNTAIN?' Not having heard of the unfavorable intelligence from Watertown, Mr. MORRISON responded, 'Mr. LA MOUNTAIN is all right, and will ascend from Kingston on Thursday,' supposing that the query was simply of a business character, and that the object was to learn whether Mr. LA M. had made any change in his engagements. We know that this is the only foundation for Mr. INGERSOLL's statement, and that nothing else has been developed which would justify the happy conclusion at which he has arrived. Mr. LA MOUNTAIN would certainly convey the earliest possible information to his wife, and that lady, who is now stopping with one of the editors of this paper, has no information from him, while for various reasons she has been kept uninformed of the awful and perhaps unfounded surmises that are afloat."

The *Times* adds that LA MOUNTAIN's balloon was inflated to the full with hydrogen gas, and had a strong ascensive power, so that a large quantity of ballast was taken up—enough to have lasted for a trip across the Continent, and more than was used in the voyage from St. Louis to Henderson. But for the engagement at Kingston, and another rapidly following in New-York, it might be supposed that Mr. LA MOUNTAIN, anxious always to demonstrate his favorite theory, had concluded to continue his voyage, away to the coasts of Nova Scotia, for that matter; and it may be he has done so. On the other hand, in the case of an early descent in the almost interminable North woods, or the forests of Lower Canada, there are a thousand circumstances under which it would be possible for the parties to become entangled, lose themselves, and be kept, perhaps for several weeks, from reaching any point were they could readily communicate with us. We do not deem it necessary yet to abandon all hope; but we are forced to say, knowing as we do the character of Mr. LA MOUNTAIN, his caution, and his great desire never to break an engagement, that there are some reasons to fear that the worst has happened. If so, one of the noblest-hearted, most unselfish and bravest men we ever knew has been lost at a moment he was about to reap the rewards of his labors, in a manner which will excite a thrill of horror from one end of the country to the other.

The sale of seats for the next ascension of the missing balloon was to take place at the Merchants' Exchange yesterday morning. A few persons, doubtless attracted by curiosity, assembled at the hour; but, after a short interval, a notice stating that in the absence of intelligence from Mr. LA MOUNTAIN, the sale would be postponed without a day, the gathering dispersed. The auctioneer, Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, addressed a similar note to an evening paper.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 29.

Professor LA MOUNTAIN has been traced but little further. He was last seen in the town of Pitcairn, St. Lawrence County, fifty miles due northeast from here, at a supposed altitude of five miles. He was going due east with great velocity. Mr. MORRISON, of Troy, his agent, purposes instituting a thorough search for him.

A BALLOON BURSTING AT AN ALTITUDE OF TWO MILES—PERILOUS DESCENT.

ROME, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 29.

Prof. COE, accompanied by Mr. COTTMAN, of Rome, made a balloon ascension here to-day from the Fair grounds. The County Fair being in session, there were 10,000 spectators. The ascension was fine. At the height of two miles the balloon burst, turning up in the top of the netting, thus forming a parachute. The voyagers, after a perilous and exciting descent, landed safely in a swamp three miles from their starting point. There was intense excitement among the crowd below during the descent.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT enable victims of disease to dispense with all other medicines. The former relieves the stomach, liver and bowels of all obstructions; the latter heals every external sore, eruption, or wound.

[Advertisement.]
FALL AND WINTER UNDER-GARMENTS,
ALL SIZES,
For men, women and children.
At McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing store,
Corner of Greenwich and Murray streets

[Advertisement.]
GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY,
First block below the New-York Hotel, Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivory-types.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange... SEPT. 29.

$1,500 Ind. State 5s	85	200 N. Y. Cen. R.	b10 81⅝
4,000 Mo. State 6s	94	100 do	buw 81⅝
1,000 Ohio State 6s 1860	100⅜	6 Erie Railroad	44¾
10,000 Va. State 6s	b3 94⅜	100 Hudson River R.	b3 34¾
3,000 City 6s '75	100	200 Brooklyn City R.	120
4,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	93	350 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	6
5,000 M.C.R. 8 c. 1st mt		100 M.S.&N.I.g.s.	buwk 23½
S. Fd. Conv. bds	90⅜	200 Reading R'd	b30 44¾
1,000 Gsl. & Chl. 1st m.	92	300 do	h60 44¾
30 Merchants' Bank	107	50 Panama Rail'd.	s30 117
13 Bank of America	110	50 do	117½
5 Metropolitan Bank	110⅜	9 Gsl. & Chic. R'd	74
10 Del. & H. Canal Co.	94½	50 do	sswk 74
100 Cumb. C. Pref'd	10 12	50 do	b7 74⅛
200 Illinois Central R.	67	200 do	c 74½
100 do	b60 67	300 do	74⅞
5 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	93⅜	50 do	s10 74⅛
10 Pacific M. S. Co.	81	100 do	bnwk 74⅛
150 do	81⅜	73 do	b3 74
150 do	81⅜	50 do	s60 74⅜
50 do	s60 81	300 Clev. & Tol. R.	23⅛
100 do	b30 82	100 do	23⅛
50 do	82	200 do	s60 23
50 do	sswk 81⅞	100 do	s15 23
50 do	s15 81⅞	100 do	h10 23
50 do	s60 80⅜	50 do	23
100 Canton Co.	17⅛	200 C. & R. I. R.	b60 67⅛
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	s12 81⅜	350 do	c 67⅛
100 do	s15 81⅜	100 do	s60 67
200 do	b30 81⅞	50 do	c 67
800 do	b30 81⅞	50 do	b30 67⅛
550 do	81⅜	100 do	c 67⅛
900 do	81⅞	100 do	s60 66⅞
50 do	s15 81⅜	100 do	b60 67⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 E.R.3M.bds	83⅜	100 Mich. Cen. R.	45
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	81⅜	50 do	44¾
100 do	s30 81⅜	50 do	44⅞
200 do	s10 81⅜	100 Panama R.	s60 117
100 do	s30 81⅜	100 M. S. & N.I.G.S	s60 23
100 do	b60 81⅜	100 do	23⅛
400 do	b60 81⅜	50 Gal. & Chic. R.	b30 73⅜
325 Clev. & Tol. R.	22⅜	60 do	s30 73⅛
100 do	b60 22⅜	200 do	b30 74
50 Hudson R. R.	s60 34⅜	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	b30 87
50 do	b60 35	300 do	87
50 do	s30 34⅜	100 do	s30 67
100 Harlem R. Pref.	s30 35		

THURSDAY, Sept. 29—P.M.

The Money Market has returned to its accustomed steadiness, after the few days' interruption to, and partial advance of rates early in the week. The Stock Brokers are borrowing to-day at 6 ₱ cent. as the general rule of the Street, with exceptions both at 7 ₱ cent. and 5½ ₱ cent. The Discount Brokers report no decided movement to-day, owing to the disposition of the Importers, referred to yesterday, to press their 4@6 months' Receivables on sale at anything over 7 ₱ cent. for first-class signatures. There is nothing new at Bank. At the Sub-Treasury the Customs are $157,000; other receipts $113,000; disbursements $440,000; balance this afternoon $5,144,039.

In the Foreign Exchanges the business for Saturday's mail has scarcely opened, and the owners quote a dull prospect on London, unless rates should yield ¼@¼ ₱ cent. On Paris, the terms are about the same as for the last mail, 60 days f. 5. 14¼; sight f. 5. 11¼. There is not much export demand for Gold bars, and the engagements of Specie altogether thus far, reach $600,000. The additions to be made will very much depend on the turn of the Exchanges to-morrow.

On the Stock Exchange to-day the activity was not quite so marked as yesterday, but the speculators against the market evinced much determination to have the Western Stocks down, and so met the demand with considerable freedom. The recovery in Galena and Chicago, and Chicago and Rock Island noticed at the close yesterday was lost on the dealings to-day; the former closing 73¾@74, and the latter 66¾@67 ₱ cent. In sympathy with these Toledo was sold down to 22½; Michigan Guaranteed to 23¾; Michigan Central, 44½@45, and Illinois Central 66¾@67 ₱ cent. On New-York Central the speculation rune pretty even, in price, though the preponderance in numbers is in favor of the *Bear* account. Much surprise is expressed at the stubborness of the market on this leading Stock, against lower prices for the Western shares, and in the face of very active efforts early in the week to use the turn in the Money Market and the falling averages in the Banks, to repress a further advance. Some of the sellers on time at the Board to-day are strong men, and have the sympathy of other parties with them, together with a fair supply of Certificates on the Street for delivery. Nevertheless, the outside demand, whether from "Albany" or "William-street," or the public at large, continues firm, and the price again left off at 81⅛ ₱ cent. The sales to-day are about 5,000 shares against 8,000 yesterday, 6,000 on Tuesday, and 12,000 on Monday. Pacific Mail shares advanced to 82 ₱ cent. this morning, against 80½ at the close yesterday. In the afternoon there was a reaction to 81½@81 ₱ cent. Panama was ½ ₱ cent. stronger, and Missouri Sixes steady at 84 ₱ cent. Reading, after selling at 44¾, closed 44¼@½ ₱ cent. The General market, in the afternoon, closed dull, the Brokers dispersing earlier than usual of late.

We understand that Mr. A. MASTERTON, at present Cashier of the County Bank, has accepted the Cashiership of the new Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank, to be located in Broadway, above Broome-street, with a capital of $500,000.

Bondholders of the Terre Haute and Alton and Belleville and Illinoistown Railroad Company are requested, by notice in another column, to send their names and address, and number and kind of bonds held by them, to ROBERT BAYARD, care of S. J. TILDEN, No. 43 Wall-street.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Sept. 29—5 P. M.

FLOUR steady; demand moderate; sales 1,000 bbls. at $4 37½ for extra State from spring Wheat; $4 50@$4 75 for good to choice extra Illinois and Wisconsin; $4 50@$5 25 for all grades of Canadian; $4 62½@$4 87½ for extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; and $5@$5 50 for double extras. WHEAT opened at an advance of ½c. for Spring, but closed with a downward tendency; sales 10,000 bushels old Standard Spring, in part to arrive; 30,000 bushels No. 2 do., in boat load lots, to arrive, at 86c.; 10,000 bushels do., in two lots, to arrive, at 87c.@87½c., closing at the former figure; 5,000 bushels No. 1 Spring, to arrive at 90c.; 6,000 bushels Canada Club at 90c. Red and White Winter quiet. CORN quiet; sales 2,000 bushels Toledo at 83c.; 2,000 bushels inferior do. at 80c. OATS in good demand; sales 10,000 bushels Western, to arrive on private terms. Other grains quiet. WHISKY nominal. *Lake Imports to-day*—8,000 bbls. Flour; 10,000 bushels Wheat; 1,000 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—4,000 bbls. Flour; 47,000 bushels Wheat; 7,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Sept. 29—6 P. M.

FLOUR advanced 25c. on good and choice City brands. Canadian firm, but without change; sales small, principally to the home and interior trade. WHEAT—Stock again light, and the receipts from the Upper Lake continue inadequate for the milling demand; sales 9,400 bushels, at $1 13 for white Canadian; 5,000 bushels extra Milwaukee Club on private terms. CORN wanted, and would sell at about 85c.—none in market. BARLEY firmer, but less active; sales 2,000 bushels Canadian, at 78½c. RYE quiet; supply offering light. OATS continue very scarce; quotations nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS steady, at 2½c. on Flour; 7c. on Wheat, and 6½c. on Corn to New-York, and 5c. on Barley to Albany. *Lake Imports to-day*—1,200 bbls. Flour; 3,400 bush. Wheat; 2,900 bush. Barley; 6,300 bush. Rye; 150 bush. Peas. *Canal Exports*—1,745 bbls. Flour; 28,200 bush. Wheat; 11,260 bush. Barley; 3,000 bush. Peas.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Sept. 29.

FLOUR firm and 5c. higher. WHEAT firm; sales of 33,000 bushels Spring at 70c.@80c. CORN quiet. OATS dull and 1c. lower. *Receipts to-day*—55,000 bbls. Flour; 77,000 bushels Wheat; 7,500 bushels Corn; 9,500 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—2,200 bbls. Flour; 98,000 bushels Wheat; 14,500 bushels Corn. Sight Exchange on New-York easy at 2 ₱ cent. premium.

TORONTO, Thursday, Sept. 29.

FLOUR tending upward. WHEAT active; white Winter, $1 04@$1 10; receipts of the week, 45,000 bushels. BARLEY steady at 58c.@72c.; receipts of the week, 50,000 bushels.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Sept. 29.

COTTON quiet; sales, to-day, 460 bales, at 11¼c. @11¾c. for Middling. Sales of the week, 1,950 bales. Receipts of the week, 6,380 bales. Stock, 12,500 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Sept. 29.

COTTON—The sales to-day were 7,000 bales, at unchanged rates. FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, 9-16d. Exchange on New-York, 60 days, 1@1¼ ₱ cent. discount, and at sight, ¼ ₱ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 29.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT active and buoyant; sales of 20,000 bushels at $1 20@$1 45 for white. Corn firm at 63c.@64c. for white and yellow; a small lot of new crop white sold at 60c. PROVISIONS firm. WHISKY dull at 27¼c.@28c.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 29.

FLOUR firm at $5@$6 50. WHEAT advanced; sales 3,000 bushels; white, $1 30; red $1 18@$1 20. CORN active; yellow, 66c.@67c. OATS advanced 1c. WHISKY dull at 26½c.@27¼c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 29.

STOCKS dull. Pennsylvania State Fives 92¾; Reading Railroad, 22¾; Morris Canal, 30¾; Long Island Railroad, 11; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39⅝.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo & Canadas 5½ A.M. and 3¼ P. M.
North and West Way Mail 6¾ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad 5½ A. M. and 3¼ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail 5½ A. M. and 4¾ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad 5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat 4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 2 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *New-York*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
Borussia	Oct.	1 New-York	Southa'tn
Nova Scotian	Oct.	1 Quebec	Liverpool
New-York	Oct.	1 New-York	Southa'tn
Arabia	Oct.	5 Boston	Liverpool
Vanderbilt	Oct.	8 New-York	Havre.
City of Baltimore	Oct.	8 New-York	Liverpool
Asia	Oct.	12 New-York	Liverpool
Glasgow	Oct.	12 New-York	Glasgow.

FROM EUROPE.

Prince Albert	Sept. 17	Galway	New-York
Hammonia	Sept. 17	Southa'tn	New-York
Fulton	Sept. 20	Southa'tn	New-York
North American	Sept. 21	Liverpool	Quebec.
Canada	Sept. 24	Liverpool	Boston.
Edinburg	Sept. 28	Glasgow	New-York
City of Washingt'n	Sept. 23	Liverpool	New-York
Ariel	Sept. 28	Southa'tn	New-York
Indian	Sept. 28	Liverpool	Quebec.

FOR CUBA.

Empire City	Oct. 1	New-York	Havana.
Quaker City	Oct. 5	New-York	Havana.

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Baltic	Oct. 5	New-York	Aspinwall
Northern Light	Oct. 5	New-York	Aspinwall

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Asia, from Liverpool—Henry Duds and lady, Mr. Bartels and lady, Mrs. Lydia Morse and child, Miss Flower, Miss Spriggs, Miss Williamson, Mrs. Ferguson and niece, Mr. Klingenberg, Mr. Fiske, P. Clarke, John Norton and lady, Mr. Knoop, Mr. Trippett, Mr. Lavie, Mr. Mathen, David Hastings, Mr. Schwartz, Mr. Bendit, R. C. Brant, B. Lough, R. McCall, Charles Knight, E. Mange, D. Cestoll, Miss Landermann, Jos. Brauns, J. Hacks, Mr. Hoyt, J. Burgess, J. Diggar, Mr. Collins, J. de Renter, D. Roach, F. D. Jenkins and lady, Miss Carleton, Miss Vanderburgh, Miss Carleton, Mr. E. W. Bailey and lady, Miss Esther Bancroft, Miss Bailey, Mr. S. B. Allen, Mr. Emmons, Mr. Whittemore, Mr. Batterbay, Mr. Ashburner, Mr. P. D. Sellers, Mr. J. Rich, Mr. Scott, Miss Brown, Miss Guion, Miss Guion, Mr. J. C. Davison, Mr. Leroy Holt, Charles Holland, Wm. Dunning, Mr. and Mrs. Coggill, son and two daughters, Mr. H. Lord, James Churchill, Mr. Esdapon, Mr. Lovatt, J. S. Harris and wife, Mrs. Henderson, Mr. J. E. Wells, Mr. Dah, Mrs. Hardy, Mr. D. Macaulay, Mr. F. Hurst, Mrs. Ellaly and 3 children, Miss Jane Morrison, Mr. Joseph Herod, Mr. J. C. Cross, Mr. D. McGeary, Mr. J. P. Deane, Mr. Sidon and daughter, Mr. Wm. Allison, Mr. J. Dent, Mr. George Reynolds, Mr. W. B. Donaldson, the celebrated Ethiopian clown; Mr. Cunningham, A. Thorburn, J. B. Lamar, John Garside, Mr. Molyneux, lady, 3 children, governess and 2 servants, Mr. J. H. Lamar, 2 Miss Molyneuxs, O. Lebaure, Mr. Wolff, C. Schneider, A. H. Gordon, Mr. Lalland, Jr., A. G. De Cosi, J. W. Todd, M. D. Irvine and servant, Thomas A. Henderson, Theo. Cross, J. Murphy, M. McIntosh, M. Josephs.

In steamship Huntsville, for Savannah—F. Candevan, L. H. Chase, Jas. Milmartin, Jno. Ryan, J. D. Rickerley, Thos. German, L. B. Dinsmore, Miss M. A. Cogswell, L. W. Mixer, W. W. Tyler, Miss Anne Lowden, B. Merrieon, A. Hinman, Mrs. O. Morse, Mrs. A. Balkley, Miss Jane Warwick, J. N. Woodward, Jas. Nardin, K. Easy, Mrs. N. Curtis, Mrs. L. J. Davis, Jas. Boulter, L. G. Barton, T. P. Denham, D. L. Oakley, Thomas Gonnan, Mrs. B. Monahan, Jno. Monahan, P. Gray, H. G. Thomasson, Mrs. Eliza B. Hanlon and infant, Wm. Rainey, C. M. McDonald, Mrs. C. Jones, Mr. Patton, Mrs. Bradley, L. S. Gibson, T. Edwards, Jas. Hamilton, Miss B. Reynolds, Mrs. G. D. Rickerly, 2 children and nurse, Samuel Baker, H